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"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain at night, increasing southeasterly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,568. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—Gen. Methuen was wounded at the battle of Modder River. Advices from Col. Baden-Powell, dated Nov. 20, announce that at that time Mafeking was holding out. Gen. Joubert is said to be falling back before Gen. Buller. The Boer killed at Belmont and Gras Pan, it is claimed, aggregated 140 and 400, respectively. Joseph Chamberlain, British Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a speech at Leicester, alluded to the better understanding between Great Britain and the United States, and declared that an Anglo-German-American alliance would insure the peace of the world. He spoke of the recent attacks on Queen Victoria in foreign newspapers, remarking, in reference to the obscene cartoon which appeared in a French humorous journal, "This may have serious consequences if our neighbors do not mend their ways." Sir Thomas Lipton, in a speech in London, alluded in generous terms to the treatment he received in this country before and during the recent races for the America's Cup. M. J. Sampson, the former Chicago auditor, arrested in Ireland at the request of the Chicago authorities on a charge of embezzlement, was remanded in London until to-morrow. The Colombian revolution is spreading. The German Emperor arrived at Potsdam, and spent the day conferring with Cabinet officers.—Pages 3 and 7.

Page 1.

The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company opened a new steel mill at Birmingham, Ala.

The Carlisle Indians defeated the Columbia team at football on Manhattan Field by the score of 45 to 0.

Gov. Roosevelt Wednesday began a course of training in wrestling under the guidance of a professional teacher.

It is expected that the State Board will issue a certificate of election to Goebel as Governor of Kentucky, although Gov. Bradley will recognize Taylor.

Page 2.

Senator Thomas C. Platt will leave this city for Washington to-day to attend the opening of Congress. He will confer with Gov. Roosevelt on his return.

The six passengers killed in Wednesday's wreck on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western near Paterson include an entire family of four persons. No others are likely to die. The company officials lay the blame for the collision on the engineer of the train which crashed into the express, John Riordan.

Page 3.

The school authorities of Manhattan and the Bronx are preparing to establish a truant farm on the cottage dormitory plan.

A housekeeper and her employer, an old man, were seriously wounded in Boston yesterday by an axe, which, the police claim, was wielded by the janitor of the building.

Page 4.

Prizes were awarded to many pet dogs at the Thanksgiving Day session of the American Pet Dog Club's annual bench show in the Metropolitan Opera House.

Page 7.

Louis H. Geissmann, a driver for R. H. Macy & Co., was killed at Mount Vernon in attempting to prevent his team from running away.

The electrotype plates of the Lippincott Company were in the vaults and were not injured in the big fire of Wednesday. The company's loss will not exceed $450,000.

Page 8.

Aurelius S. Sharp, a tailor in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, accuses his son of robbing him of $9,000.

At the Knickerbocker Athletic Club's carnival of sports and games, held at the Madison Square Garden, George W. Orton, ex-intercollegiate champion, won the ten-mile run for the A. A. U. championship, and W. S. Edwards and A. F. Duffy each equaled the world's record in the sixty-yards handicap run.

Page 10.

On the Lakewood links yesterday Walter J. Travis led the field and captured the gold medal for the best performance of the day.

Page 12.

The friends of H. Walter Webb are rejoicing at the promise of his complete restoration to health. He had no tubercular disease.

The Brooklyn police have evidence tending to show that William F. Miller was not unmindful that the collapse of the Franklin Syndicate must come soon.

Architect Cass Gilbert has informed Collector Bidwell that the new Custom House will be built within the appropriation of $2,750,000. It is expected that work on the foundations will be commenced in March.

Assistant District Attorney John F. McIntyre accused Frank Moss, counsel to the Mazet Committee, of subornation of perjury, and threatened to make public certain facts of which he said he was in possession, which would be damaging to his reputation. Mr. Moss made light of the matter.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Markets.—Page 9.
News of the Railroads.—Page 8.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

BIG FIRE IN ST. PAUL.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 30.—At 10 o'clock to-night fire was discovered on the second floor of the large wholesale grocery of Griggs, Cooper & Co., adjoining the Union station on East Third Street, one of the largest and best known concerns in the West. The flames spread rapidly and the whole Fire Department was called out.

The firm carried a stock worth at least $500,000, which was well insured. They recently opened a cracker factory of their own in opposition to the cracker trust, and this was located in the burned portion of the building.

At midnight the flames broke through the first fire wall in Griggs, Cooper & Co.'s building, and another section of the building seems likely to go.

WASHINGTON'S RACE WAR.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The war between the colored population and the Grand Opera House is waxing in vigor. The principal events, so far, have been the arrest of the managers of the theatre for putting out one negro, the subsequent arrest of a teacher in the colored high school for refusing to be put out, and the second arrest of one of the managers and two policemen for ejecting the latter.

Last night a mass meeting of colored people was held in the Vermont Avenue Baptist Church to denounce the theatre for putting negroes out. One of the speakers, a lawyer, named Thomas L. Jones, talked in general terms about the wrongs to which the negro is everywhere subjected, and counseled the colored people to organize. Manager Chase and the two policemen were arraigned yesterday, and were held in $200 bail.

NEW YORK SALESMAN ROBBED.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—Last night S. E. McClelland, traveling salesman for the Moore & Schaefer Clothing Company of New York City, lost his pocketbook, containing $2,000, and his diamond stud, worth $500. He thinks he lost them while watching the newsboys eat a Thanksgiving dinner in Wolf's store.

Mr. McClelland arrived in Chicago yesterday. In the evening he met a friend and the two went into a State Street saloon. McClelland took a bill from his pocketbook to pay for the drinks, then placed the book in his hip pocket. The men left the saloon and went to see the feast of the newsboys, afterward returning to the saloon. It was then that McClelland was made aware of his loss.

Southern Ry. for Florida, Aiken, Augusta, New Orleans, Memphis, commercial and resort South and Southwest. Schedule Page 11.—Adv.

WHAT GILLMORE SAID WHEN FACING DEATH

"I Protest Against Being Shot with My Hands Tied."

PARTY SAVED BY AGUINALDO

First Detailed Account of the Capture of the Yorktown's Men.

MANILA, Dec. 1—12:50 A. M.—"As an American officer and gentleman, I protest against being shot with my hands tied."

So spoke Lieut. James C. Gillmore, of the United States gunboat Yorktown, when, after being captured by the insurgents with his men, he was standing up to be shot at San Isidro.

The execution did not take place. Gen. Luna had ordered it, but Aguinaldo interfered, just in time to save the Americans' lives.

When the landing party from the United States battleship Oregon, under Lieut. Commander McCrackin, took the town of Vigan, Province of South Ilocos, last Sunday, they found there an escaped prisoner, A. L. Sonnenshein, who furnished the first authentic account of the experience of Lieut. Gillmore, who, with a party of the Yorktown, was captured by the insurgents near Baler, on the east coast of Luzon, last April, while making an examination of the mouth of the river in an armed boat.

Mr. Sonnenshein was imprisoned at Abra for a long time with Lieut. Gillmore and seven sailors, but contrived to escape, carrying a concealed note, written in naval cipher, dated Abra, Nov. 19, addressed to "Any Naval Officer," and saying: "You may have perfect confidence in anything the bearer says." The note was signed "Gillmore."

According to Mr. Sonnenshein, when Lieut. Gillmore's launch entered the river, from Baler Harbor, under cover of Ensign W. H. Standley's gun, the party were received with three volleys. Two of the Americans were killed and two mortally wounded. Every man was hit. Lieut. Gillmore received a flesh wound in the leg, and his foot stuck fast in the mud. It was a choice between surrender and being slaughtered.

Lieut. Gillmore asked the terms of release. The insurgents proposed that he should procure the delivery to them of the arms and munitions of the Spanish garrison, undertaking, if this were accomplished, to send the Spaniards and Americans to the Yorktown.

A sailor of Lieut. Gillmore's party carried this proposition to the garrison. The Spanish commandant replied that it was an insult to Spanish arms, and expelled the sailor, a Spanish soldier firing upon him as he went.

The Americans were then bound hand and foot and taken to San Isidro, where Gen. Luna ordered their execution. They were marched to the plaza, and, in the presence of a great crowd, were aligned to be executed. Lieut. Gillmore then made the protest already quoted.

Aguinaldo interfered and prevented the execution. When Gen. Lawton approached San Isidro last June the Americans were removed to Abra, where they were kept confined in cells for two months. Subsequently they were allowed greater liberty, but the report that Lieut. Gillmore had a house and servant is untrue. He had the same quarters as the men, and the Americans received the same allowance as the Spanish prisoners—5 cents a day with which to buy rice and bananas, virtually the only rations.

FILIPINOS BEATEN AT PAVIA.

A Captain and a Private of the Eighteenth Regiment Killed—Enemy Retreated to Mountains.

MANILA, Nov. 30.—Dispatches just received from Iloilo, Island of Panay, say that at o'clock on the evening of Sunday, Nov. 26, at Pavia the Eighteenth Regiment encountered an entrenched force of the enemy, who opened a heavy fire.

The leading battalion replied, and after several volleys the Nineteenth Regiment flanked the Filipinos, driving them out of their trenches. The enemy retreated to the mountains.

At the beginning of the fight one Captain and one private of the Eighteenth Regiment were killed.

CORRALLING THE INSURGENTS.

Movements of American Troops to Cut Off Filipinos' Escape—Latter in a Terrified Condition.

MANILA, Dec. 1.—12:50 A. M.—Gen. MacArthur is now in Bayambang (or Bayamban) preparing to sweep the country on both sides of the Manila-Dagupan Railroad. Gen. Wheaton is at San Fabian and Gen. Lawton is at Tayug.

The cordon from San Fabian to San Isidro covers all the roads and occupies all the towns on the line. The American policy is to prevent any more insurgents escaping to the north, and to force them toward the country west of the railroad.

Major March, with a battalion of the Thirty-third Infantry, occupies Vigan, having made a forced march from San Fabian. The remainder of the regiment is on the way to Vigan. Gen. Young, with a handful of cavalry and the Macabebes, is there, and Lieut. Col. Howze, with four decimated companies of the Thirty-fourth Infantry, barefooted and fagged, is struggling toward Vigan from Aliga (Alliaga?) When last reported he was within fifty miles of his destination.

There are 5,000 Spanish prisoners in Abra Province whose release through the military operations is expected soon.

It is learned that Aguinaldo had a large amount of stores at Bayombong, Province of Nueva Vizcaya, which Gen. Lawton's troops have probably captured. The steamer Francisco Reyes has taken a cargo of supplies to Dagupan, where a base will be established. Hospitals have been equipped at San Isidro, Cabanatuan, and Tayug. Many of the American troops are suffering from exhaustion, fever, or dysentery, and are in need of hospital treatment.

In the terrified temper of the insurgents, who run at the sight of an American, a single company might go anywhere in the north now, according to Capt. Fowler. No prisoners except officers and civil leaders are retained by the Americans. Their policy is to release all others almost immediately.

Major Johnson of Gen. MacArthur's staff brought here by special train Churibian, Secretary of the Treasury in the so-called Filipino Government, and Mariana Lin-Gap, a Chinese half-breed. Director of Railways and Post Offices, both of whom surrendered in Bayambang, with their families and servants. Their goods filled four cars. Churibian maintained that civilians were exempt from imprisonment; and he was deeply chagrined when he found himself placed incommunicado with Buencamino.

Major Ortez of the last Filipino commission to Gen. Otis is a harmless character, a kind of burlesque soldier, and the American officers to whom he surrendered have declined to imprison him. He yearns to pose as a martyr in Manila.

CAPT. FOWLER'S BRAVERY.

His Company Might Have Been Exterminated at Mangatarem.

MANILA, Dec. 1—12:50 A. M.—Capt. Fowler's march after Gen. Alejandrino's brigade with one company of the Thirty-third Regiment was one of the bravest incidents of the war. The company left Dagupan alone, under orders to locate the enemy. Capt. Fowler had been warned by the natives that he and his men would be exterminated. The guides deserted them before Mangatarem (or Mangalaren) was reached.

All of Alejandrino's artillery was focused upon the main street, along which the Americans advanced. The guns were manned by Spaniards, who said afterward that they had fired over the heads of the Americans, as they desired that the latter should win, hoping thus to gain their own freedom.

AGUINALDO'S MOTHER IN MANILA.

Her Son Escaped Being Sold to the Americans by Bandits.

MANILA, Dec. 1—12:50 A. M.—Aguinaldo's mother has arrived here, and shelter has been given to her by Señor Legarde, a prominent amigo, who was Secretary of the Treasury before the outbreak and who resigned when it came.

It seems that Buencamino's party took refuge in a bandit village, which had offered Aguinaldo an asylum, intending to sell him to the Americans. The bandits assassinated half of Buencamino's guard and proposed to keep Aguinaldo's mother for ransom.

FATE OF URDANETA'S CREW.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—A dispatch to the Navy Department from Admiral Watson, at Manila, received to-day gives additional details of the fate of the crew of the gunboat Urdaneta, which was attacked and destroyed by insurgents some time since. The dispatch follows:

Manila, Nov. 30.

Oregon's force turned over Vigan to portion of Wheaton's command on 28th. Returned here with 106 recaptured Spanish prisoners. Taking of Vigan creditable to naval force.

Coxswain Greene and Apprentice Powers of Urdaneta's crew escaped insurgents, reported on flagship. Report Cadet Woods mortally wounded, died fifteen minutes. Mitchell, Drummond, Stone, and Grey killed outright. Bodies of Woods and Grey only recovered. Burial place unknown; will endeavor to locate.

Farley, Herbert, and Burke alive and well Oct. 30. Present whereabouts unknown. Chinaman killed insurgent spears. Urdaneta fought till guns failed; made gallant fight; date Sept. 17.

REPORT ON THE MANAUENSE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The Quartermaster General has received a detailed report by telegraph from Lieut. Col. O. F. Long, in charge of the transport service at San Francisco, on the transport Manauense, which recently arrived at Manila after undergoing frightful hardships in a Pacific typhoon. The report, which was requested because of the statements of the unfitness of the vessel for transport service, is as follows:

San Francisco, Nov. 29.

In reference to your telegram to-day, transport Manauense sailed Oct. 25 for Manila via Honolulu. Her capacity was 28 officers and 530 enlisted men. She carried 17 officers and 380 enlisted men. She was inspected by Capt. Metcalf, Surveyor of Lloyds Register, who officially reported vessel "in good order and condition when she left this port, both in hull and machinery." She is classed a number one, star one, Lloyds. Also was thoroughly inspected here by Treasury Department Inspector of Hulls and Boilers, who reported her in brilliant condition. Official reports of these officers are on file and recorded.

Treasury officials would not allow any unseaworthy ship, whether Government or otherwise, to leave port, would not grant clearance, consequently expert opinion pronounced Manauense perfectly seaworthy.

She was provided with all life-saving apparatus, even more than Treasury Department regulations required. Her crew under ordinary circumstances numbers 32 men. She actually carried from San Francisco a crew of 49 men, which fully met requirements of Treasury officials. She carried 55 days' provisions for 400 enlisted men, and was provisioned for crew and army officers by agents of vessel for 160 days. Besides, she had in her hold 900 tons' measurement of bacon, flour, canned goods, and other commissary supplies.

Manauense was also thoroughly inspected by Colo. Garlington and Maus, Inspector Generals, and by Capt. Barneson, Marine Superintendent, and by other transport officials. Lieut. Col. Hayes also frequently inspected transport previous to departure. All expressed themselves thoroughly satisfied with every arrangement and provision made here. The ship met Lloyds requirements, which are highest known among shipping people. This in itself should be a sufficient guarantee of seaworthiness.

The vessel made an average speed of ten knots from Honolulu to Manila. Had her machinery been seriously impaired she certainly could not have made the distance covered in the time she did. I believe, and all our officials connected with the transport service here concur, when Manauense left here she was perfectly seaworthy, fully manned, and amply provisioned.

Commenting on this report, Col. Ballinger, in charge of the transport service here, said it seemed clear that the utmost vigilance had been used by every one connected with the inspection of transports at San Francisco, and, as the commissary branch had also shown the care used by them, such hardships as had occurred must be attributable to the elements, against which no amount of care could prevail with absolute assurance. Officers here had received Honolulu newspapers showing that the Manauense was all right when she arrived there, so that the trouble must have occurred between Honolulu and Manila.

New Orleans Gains on the Brooklyn.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The cruiser New Orleans has arrived at Colombo on her way to Manila. This brings her up to the cruiser Brooklyn for the first time since the ocean race to the Philippines began. The Brooklyn arrived at Colombo yesterday, and will coal probably in time to get away ahead of the New Orleans. The latter has been gaining of late, however, and has bettered her position by two days against the Brooklyn since leaving Aden. At this rate the indications are that the New Orleans will be the first to arrive at Manila.

AID FOR SICK SOLDIERS ASKED.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 30.—An appeal was issued to-day, through Mrs. Jessie Van Zile Belden, State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, from a society of women being formed at Manila through the efforts of Mrs. Lawton, wife of Gen. Lawton, for supplies for the sick soldiers at Manila.

The articles urgently asked for include bed linen, pajamas, bedroom slippers, (large size,) books, papers, magazines, stamped envelopes, pads, lead pencils, games, playing cards, and lemons.

Everything should be sent to the Depot Quartermaster, San Francisco, to be sent on a United States transport, and directed to Mrs. Henry W. Lawton, Soldiers' Relief Society, Manila, P. I., and also marked "For Miss Rust." Miss Rust is a member of the family of Dr. Charles Lynch, an army Surgeon at Manila. Mrs. Belden urges all members of the organization to respond to the appeal.

The Forty-second Starts for Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30.—The transports Dalnyvostock and Columbia sailed for Manila this evening with the Forty-second Infantry on board.

Pawtucket's Mayor Dead.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Nov. 30.—Mayor William J. Cronin of Pawtucket died at Asheville, N. C., to day of consumption. He was taken ill shortly after his inauguration, last January, and since that time he had been unable to attend to his official duties. Mr. Cronin was born in Malden, Mass., April 10, 1868.

The Twentieth Century Railway Train is indicated by the Pennsylvania Limited. Stenographer, stock reports, library, barber shop, bath room, and a ladies' maid are some of its novel and exclusive features. See time table.—Adv.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! Is the purest natural spring water in the world. —Adv.

Cleveland a Suburb of New York.

Leave New York 5:30 P. M., arrive Cleveland next morning for breakfast, by Lake Shore Limited of New York Central. Superb service; no excess fare.—Adv.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! Recommended by eminent physicians for purity. —Adv.

MARK HANNA TO RETIRE?

Chicago Newspaper Prints the Prediction from Washington that He Will Not Be Chairman.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 30.—The Washington correspondent of The Chicago Times-Herald, the editor of which paper is a close friend of President McKinley, wires the following:

"Senator Hanna will not be the manager of the Republican campaign next year. He is to retire from the Chairmanship of the National Committee on account of his health. His retirement will be voluntary and not the result of any lack of confidence in him on the part of the President. Mr. Hanna will remain Chairman of the committee till after the next National Convention, and the new committee chosen at that convention will elect his successor.

"It is thought here that Representative Dick of Ohio may be the new Chairman. Henry C. Payne of Milwaukee could have the post if he thinks the condition of his health would warrant his acceptance of it. The rule is that the nominee for President chooses the Chairman of the National Committee, and in this instance it is not necessary to say that President McKinley would name Senator Hanna if Mr. Hanna cared for the place. But Mr. Hanna does not want it, and while he is not yet ready to announce his voluntary retirement, he will do so in good time."

GOV. ROOSEVELT A WRESTLER.

New York's Executive Starts on a Course of Athletic Training with a Professional Teacher.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 30.—Gov. Roosevelt last night began his course of physical training under the guidance of Prof. M. J. Dwyer, the Cornish champion wrestler. The Governor entered into the sport with zest, and for thirty minutes worked enthusiastically. The billiard room of the Executive Mansion was fitted up for the lesson, a large wrestling mat having been provided for the occasion. The Governor was attired in regulation wrestling costume of tights and trunk. His chest was bare.

The instruction was begun with an illustration of the art of securing holds in catch-as-catch-can wrestling. Mr. Dwyer found that his pupil was no novice in the sport, and was surprised by any attempt on the part of the Governor at a cross-buttock, a trick which is common in the West.

The Governor will also take boxing lessons, as will his boys, Theodore and Kermit. To-morrow night the Governor will try some Cornish wrestling.

NEW STEEL WORKS IN ALABAMA

Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company Opens Its Mills at Birmingham.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 30.—Alabama fittingly rejoices on this Thanksgiving Day at its emancipation from thralldom as a purveyor of raw materials to other districts. To-day, by the entrance on the manufacture of steel by another industrial giant, the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, at Ensley, a suburb of Birmingham, the State opens a new chapter in its history.

This company, with its half million acres of mineral land, its twenty blast furnaces, and thirty collieries, opened its steel works to-day without ceremony. No invited guests, champagne, or speeches graced the day, momentous to the South for the first manufacture of steel on a commercial scale.

Only the officers of the company and President Smith of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad were present when the turn of a lever threw the hydraulic pressure on the first of the ten fifty-ton open-hearth furnaces and tilted it gradually over. The furnace contained a mixture of basic pig and scrap heated with brown iron ore and limestone, all being the products of the company.

All the materials were gathered within sight of the works. In fact, within this charmed circle one mile in diameter lie the collieries, the coke ovens, the blast furnaces, the casting machine, the steel works, the rod, wire, and nail works, the steel castings foundry, and the rail mill. The ore comes four miles. With that exception, the mill circle contains everything, even to fabrikes for repairs. Every part of the plant worked like a charm, and gave no indication that it was the first trial. The heated metal was poured direct from the furnace to the ingot molds without the usual intervention of a ladle. This was accomplished by the use of a forehearth with two nozzles, thus pouring two ingots at once, and saving the time of handling and filling a big ladle.

The plant, costing $1,500,000, was started July 14 of last year, and will withdraw from the general foundry market 1,000 tons per day of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company's pig iron. This tonnage will be sold henceforth as billets, slabs, and rails, and a large part will be used by the Alabama Steel and Wire Company for wire, rods, nails, wire fence, &c. Arrangements have been made to deliver the billets red-hot to its mill.

Special prominence will be given to the export trade, as Birmingham is nearer tide water than either Pittsburg or Chicago.

DEWEY AIDS A GUNNER'S MATE.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—Edward Murphy, a gunner's mate on the Olympia during the battle of Manila, ate his Thanksgiving turkey in Chicago. He also read over again a letter received yesterday from Admiral Dewey, wishing him a happy Thanksgiving.

Murphy was ordered from New York to San Francisco. When he arrived here he discovered that he had lost his ticket. He wrote to Admiral Dewey, and received promptly a letter expressing sympathy and saying the department would send a duplicate ticket. The letter closed with the wish that the recipient might spend a pleasant Thanksgiving and reach his destination without further mishap.

ELOPED TO GET MARRIED HERE.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.—"Love will find the way" should be the motto of the Capp and McElroy families, who are convinced of the truth of the adage by the marriage of Seth Bunker Capp and Miss Katherina McElroy in Trinity Church, New York, yesterday. Both Mr. Capp and his wife are residents of this city. Mrs. Capp is a granddaughter of Matthias Baldwin, the founder of the locomotive works. She has an annual income.

The engagement of the two young persons—Mr. Capp is twenty-one and his wife is only eighteen years old—was announced several weeks ago. The announcement was received with much opposition by the relatives of Miss McElroy, indeed they declared she never should become Mrs. Capp. Without the consent of her guardians she could not get married in this State. Moreover, they might possibly withhold her income until she became of age. But she wanted to marry Mr. Capp, and before the end of the three years insisted upon by her relatives.

During that time, so her guardian and relatives thought, the girl's affection for Mr. Capp might grow cold. But, whatever else may be said, no one will fail to give Mr. Capp credit for having perseverance. He arranged with Miss McElroy to go to New York, where the matrimonial laws are less harsh with young lovers, and be married in that city.

According to Mrs. Clayton McElroy, Mrs. Capp's sister-in-law, with whom the girl has been living since her mother's death two years ago, Miss McElroy left the house at 2012 Pine Street yesterday morning. Mr. one there knew where she was going. Mr. Capp's relatives refuse to discuss the elopement and its probable consequences. His sister, Mrs. Damon, however, heartily approves of the match.

"OLD SARATOGA" Whiskey, made by Rosskam, Gerstley & Co., has been on the market for over a quarter of a century and has not found its equal. Acker, Merrall & Condit sell it.—Adv.

HOGG TO RUN WITH BRYAN

Texas's ex-Governor Suggested for the Vice Presidency.

NEBRASKAN FAVORS THE IDEA

Boom Started in an Obscure Southwestern Town, but Is Well Received by Friends of the Silver Leader.

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 30.—While William J. Bryan and other politicians were making rear-end train speeches at Elgin, near this city, a boom was started for ex-Gov. James Hogg of Texas for second place on the National Democratic ticket, and Mr. Bryan warmly applauded the proposition.

Mr. Bryan, accompanied by Gov. Sayers, ex-Gov. Hogg, and Attorney General Smith, left to-day for Waco, where Mr. Bryan will speak to-morrow. They went via Elgin, a town of some 5,000 inhabitants, a few miles to the south of this city, to make the Waco connection. Arriving at Elgin, the party was received by almost the entire population of the town. Mr. Bryan addressed the crowd for ten or fifteen minutes.

He reviewed the past war briefly, and asserted that the public did not want, nor would they tolerate, the saddling of a large standing army on the Nation. He spoke cheerfully of the campaign for 1900. He assured his hearers that he was in Texas to recuperate and prepare himself for the coming campaign, and announced that the Democrats of the country would find him as loyal to the 16-to-1 theory as ever, and that it should have precedence over everything else if he had his way.

Upon the conclusion of his address, ex-Gov. Hogg spoke briefly along the same lines. Gov. Sayers followed in a like manner, and then the surprise was sprung on the crowd by Attorney Gen. Smith. He extolled Mr. Bryan as a great leader and assured the audience that he would be elected President in 1900. Mr. Smith added that he hoped to see, and knew that he would see, ex-Gov. Hogg occupying the second place on the National ticket, as he would make an excellent running mate for Mr. Bryan.

This created great enthusiasm, and Mr. Bryan applauded heartily with the remainder of the crowd. Cries for Hogg brought him to the front again, and he announced that the honor sought to be thrust upon him was more than he expected; that he did not want any office, and was not looking for any; that he thought the Vice Presidency should go to a Western man.

THE NEBRASKA SENATORSHIP.

Mr. Hayward Is Sinking Very Rapidly and Speculation as to His Successor Is Active.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 30.—Reports received at the capital this evening indicate that Senator-elect M. L. Hayward has but a few hours to live. He will probably die before morning. Politicians have been busy in Nebraska for some time figuring out the successor to be appointed. There have been thus far four names mentioned prominently for the position—ex-Senator W. V. Allen, W. J. Bryan, Gilbert A. Hitchcock, and Gov. Poynter.

The probabilities are that the Fusionists will have considerable trouble in filling the position. Senator Allen is entitled to the appointment, as the rank and file of the Populists look at it, because Hayward defeated him for the position when he was the most active candidate of the Fusionists. Mr. Hitchcock's claims rest on his service as an editor. His paper, The Daily World-Herald of Omaha has been an independent Fusion organ for years. It was with this paper that Bryan sought employment several years ago. The editor was mentioned indifferently for the position at the time Mr. Hayward was stricken, but not until a day or so ago was he seriously considered.

Another story reports Gov. Poynter as preparing to resign in favor of the Lieutenant Governor, who in turn will appoint him to the position. Gossip further reports that Bryan will have to accept the appointment to bring peace to the warring factions. In any event the result is likely to cause trouble in the ranks of Fusionists.

The friends of Editor Hitchcock urge that Senator Allen has filled the office six years and is now occupying a position by appointment, as District Judge in the State. They say that he should be satisfied with what he has received for the present, and wait until next year, taking his chances for election to the position of Senator if a fusion Legislature is elected. The row has become a very animated one. In the meantime Senator-elect Hayward is not dead.

Bryan is said to be keeping out of the fight and favoring neither faction.

BRYAN WILL NOT AID SULZER.

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 30.—William J. Bryan's attention having been called to a report from Washington that it was hinted there that he was inclined to favor the nomination of Sulzer for Speaker by the Democratic Congressional contingent, expressed himself as follows in the matter:

"I have not said or written anything for or against any candidate for Speaker. I have not taken any part in the contest and shall not. The Democrats in Congress are entirely competent to settle the question of leadership for themselves, and I have no doubt that the caucus will make a wise selection."

WANTS CONVENTION HERE.

The movement to secure the Republican National Convention for New York next year has a warm supporter in Senator Thomas C. Platt.

"This is the best place to hold the convention," he said last evening, "and I will do all in my power to get it here. The sentiment in the past has always been in favor of the conventions being held in Western cities, but the conditions this time are somewhat different from those which usually exist in Presidential campaigns.

"This time the question of nomination is settled in advance. There is no opposition to the renomination of President McKinley, which prevents the old cry of the selection of a certain city in which to hold the nominating convention as being to the advantage of this or that candidate. I will co-operate with the committee appointed by the Board of Trade and Transportation to bring the convention to New York."

Senator Hanna, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, who has been at the Waldorf-Astoria for several days, has declined to say what city he favors for the holding of the convention, and to all questioners has said that the claims of all cities in the race for the prize will be considered by the National Committee at its meeting on Dec. 15. The impression is general, however, that Chicago will be the successful bidder.

Regarding the Currency bill, which was made public at Washington a few days ago, Senator Platt said:

"The bill which was published the other day is the House bill. I am a member of the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Finance, which drew the financial measure last Summer. At that time we agreed not to discuss the matter until after the introduction of the bill in the Senate. I will say this much about the Senate bill. It differs in many ways from the House bill, except that in the provision for the gold standard is the same."

"What do you think of the objection raised by some of the local bankers to the proposed tax of 1-5 of 1 per centum on their capital stock, surplus, and undivided profits?" he was asked.

"In view of all the circumstances, I do not think it proper for me to discuss the matter at all at this time," he answered.

Senator Platt will be present at the meeting of the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Finance which will be held in Washington to-morrow morning. The Senate bill will then be prepared for submission to the full committee before being presented to the Senate.

SENATOR McMILLAN'S VIEWS.

Deprecates Trifling with Currency—The Next Vice President.

United States Senator James McMillan of Michigan, who is staying at the Holland House, said last night that he did not believe in trifling too much with the currency.

"I like some of the features of the Senate bill," he went on. "The House measure differs materially from that prepared by the Senate committee, and a conference will be necessary to agree on a uniform bill. If too much is attempted nothing will be accomplished.

"I am of the opinion that the coming session of Congress will complete arrangements for territorial governments in Puerto Rico and Hawaii. Nothing in that direction will be done for some time yet for Cuba or the Philippines, however.

"I do not know who will be nominated for the Vice Presidency at the Republican Convention, but the impression seems to prevail that the choice will fall on a New York man."

THE CRISIS IN KENTUCKY.

State Board Expected to Issue Certificate to Goebel, but Gov. Bradley Will Recognize Taylor.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 30.—The Goebelites no longer make it a secret that they are confident of, being able to control the State Board of Election Commissioners and to compel the issuance of certificates of election to Goebel and the other Democratic candidates. They are betting freely on the outcome and give every other indication that a majority of the board has been brought into line to throw out the votes of the contested counties, and, on the face of the showing left, issue the certificates.

The Republicans have accepted the challenge and are ready for the battle. They realize the almost hopeless fight they would have to make against a board controlled by Goebel, and will resist in every legal way the seating of the Democrats. Gov. Bradley, as already announced, will not recognize the State Board as having any power, and on the face of the returns showing the Republicans to have a majority will recognize Taylor as the Governor and will seat him.

What the Goebelites will do in this contingency has not been developed, but it is safe to predict that having gone so far they will not hesitate to use force to bring the Democratic candidates to the Capitol and seat them. Gov. Bradley has the militia on his side. The force of the Goebelites has not been shown, but it is known that all the Goebel partisans have been urged to be in Frankfort on the day of the inauguration.

There is a bare possibility that the State Board will refuse to do Goebel's bidding, and will issue the certificates to those lawfully elected, but the confidence of the Goebelites and their willingness to back up their confidence with money is generally taken to mean that the two men necessary have given their pledge to do as Goebel commands. This brings Kentucky almost face to face with a revolution.

The meeting of the State Election Commission to canvass the vote of Nov. 7, called for Saturday, Dec. 2, has been postponed till Monday, Dec. 4.

GOV. BRADLEY IS DENOUNCED.

Kentucky Democratic Congressional Convention Also Indorses Goebel.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 30.—The Seventh District Congressional Convention, which was expected to sound the ante-election keynote for the Goebel Democracy as well as to nominate a candidate to succeed Evan Settle, deceased, convened to-day, but owing to a tie-up in the Committee on Resolutions it accomplished nothing this afternoon. The hitch in the committee arose over the question of reaffirming the platform of the Louisville Convention at which Goebel was nominated.

It is understood that John R. Allen, leading candidate for the Congressional nomination, while he supported Goebel, is a dissenter from the platform as to the indorsement of the Goebel election law. Speeches of the leaders breathed denunciation against Gov. Bradley for military interference and also against Judge Toney of Louisville for interfering with the Louisville election by injunction.

Two members of the Committee on Resolutions who objected to reaffirming the Louisville platform gave in, and the platform reaffirmed both the Chicago platform of 1896 and the Louisville platform, together with a denunciation of Gov. Bradley, which was adopted.

The resolutions say:

We condemn in unqualified terms the interference with elections by military power or Federal authorities, and further condemn the use of the injunction or mandamus to control elections. We think such interference by any of the above agencies unconstitutional and destructive of free Government. Such interference invalidates the election wherever used. We believe that on a fair ascertainment of the result of the late election, the entire Democratic ticket was elected, and we have faith and confidence in the fairness, integrity, and fitness of the State Electoral Commission in arriving at the true results of the election.

The convention adjourned till to-morrow after taking sixty-three ballots without a nomination.

THIRD AVENUE POWER FAILS.

Iron in the Conduits Diverts the Current—Cars Stalled and Passengers Inconvenienced.

There were many annoying delays on the Third Avenue surface road yesterday. These began early in the afternoon, and continued well into the night. The main scene of the trouble was south of Chatham Square, although there was more or less annoyance between the latter point and Sixth Street.

Officials of the road, when asked for an explanation, attributed the trouble to the presence of a lot of iron which had been left in the conduits. This served to draw off and divert the current. Employes of the company will be busy for the next few days removing all the unnecessary iron.

The trouble began about 4 o'clock, the cars stopping at various points. This happened at intervals of a few minutes for several hours. Workmen were sent all along the line to ascertain the cause. To increase the power the lights were extinguished, and the good-natured passengers sat in the darkened cars until patience ceased to be a virtue.

There was much switching at Chatham Square, Grand Street, and Sixth Street, and this permitted the operation of the road above the last-mentioned thoroughfare. Some of the cars south of Chatham Square were practically stalled for nearly five hours.

One of the peculiar results of the trouble was that the cars of the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railway Company were sandwiched in between the stalled cars in Park Row and also had to come to a standstill, a circumstance that called forth from passengers emphatic remarks. Many were on their way to dinner and most of these left the stranded cars and sought other means of transportation.

At the outset the persons in the cars got plenty of exercise. The electric energy would return when least expected and the cars, moving with a sudden jerk, sent the annoyed occupants in all directions. This feature of the blockade threatened serious results, and the motormen were instructed to keep their switches closed and to test them at brief intervals until power was found to be on.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! Try it. Poland Water Depot, 8 Park Pl., N. Y. —Adv.

EVANS' ALE. —Adv.

Fast Train Service to Chicago and St. Louis Via Pennsylvania Railroad. Through solid vestibule trains of Pullman palace cars and coaches. See time table in another column.

er was sent against left tackle for five yards. Seneca then found a hole at right tackle and carried the ball to Columbia's thirty-yard line. It was a splendid run. Weeks got in his way, but Seneca sent him reeling to the ground, and then jumped over him. Morley managed to get him when a touch-down seemed imminent. Miller tried the line without a gain, and then Hudson dropped back five yards for a goal from the field, but failed.

Morley kicked from Columbia's twenty-five-yard line to the centre. Here Metoxen grabbed the ball and rushed it back ten yards. He fumbled, but managed to recover the ball. Miller gained four yards between Wright and Longacre, and Metoxen gained another yard at the same place in the line. A moment later Seneca skirted left end, and with only Weeks in front of him made a dash for a touch-down. Weeks downed him on Columbia's ten-yard line, making a brilliant tackle. The play that netted this gain of thirty yards was an entirely new formation to the experts on the side lines. It was a double formation, ten men directing the attack against one side of the line, and the man with the ball running alone and without interference. The play completely outwitted the Columbia men.

On the Indians' next play Miller got around right for three yards, and then Hudson dropped back to the 20-yard line and kicked a goal from the field.

On the kick-off Bruce sent the ball to the Indians' 20-yard line and Hudson rushed it back ten yards. After Seneca had made four yards through the line Wheelock punted to Weeks on Columbia's 40-yard line. Weeks made a splendid run back of fifteen yards. Successive gains by Weeks and Larendon netted Columbia six yards. Then on a double pass Morley, aided by Larendon's good interference, got around the Indians' left end for twenty-five yards. This was Columbia's first good gain. On the next play, however, Morley fumbled the ball and Hudson fell on it for the Indians.

BRILLIANT TACKLE BY WEEKS.

The first play tried by the Indians was the same double formation that succeeded early in the half. Ten players charged the line and swept it back while Seneca unaided ran around left end. Weeks was the only opposing player in Seneca's path. He made a beautiful tackle after Seneca had run forty-five yards. Indeed, the tackle was so hard that the runner lost the ball and Smyth fell on it for Columbia on her 40-yard line. Wilson immediately kicked the ball to the Indians' 30-yard line. Hudson caught the ball, but was downed by Slocovitch before he could start. Seneca then carried the ball twenty yards around left end. Neidlinger seemed to be unable to stop plays around this end of the line, and he was taken out, McCaskell going to left end. In the last play Morley had his hand cut, but he continued to play.

Metoxen gained five yards near centre, but on the next play Miller was thrown for a loss. Wheelock then kicked to Wilson on Columbia's 30-yard line and Wilson returned the ball to the centre of the field. On the next play the ball was passed to Seneca, and, aided by the interference, well formed, of Metoxen, Scholder, and Hudson, he ran around left end for fifty-five yards and a touch-down. Wheelock kicked a goal. Score: Indians 11, Columbia 0.

The gains that were being made around Columbia's left end did not please Coach Sanford, and Slocovitch was placed at left end to break up these plays. Bruce kicked to Pierce on the Indians' twenty-yard line, and the ball was carried by fifteen yards. After Metoxen had hit the line for five yards, Seneca tried for another one of his long runs around left end, but this time Larendon and Slocovitch got into the play, and Seneca was downed for a small loss.

On the next play Columbia obtained the ball, Weeks and Larendon made gains that netted eight yards. Wilson then tried for a goal from the field. The ball fell short, Miller gathering it up on the twenty-yard line. He ran it back to the forty-yard line, where there was a fierce scrimmage, Miller gaining two yards, and he and Morley being temporarily laid out. The Indians advanced the ball to the centre, and lost it on downs. Columbia then tried a double pass, but lost ground, and Wilson punted to the Indians' forty-yard line. Rodgers brought the ball back to Columbia's thirty-seven-yard line, making a splendid run of about thirty-five yards. There was a fumble on the next play, the Indians losing three yards. Hudson again tried for a goal, and failed. After the exchange of punts Columbia finally got the ball on her thirty-five-yard line, Wheelock easily outpunting Wilson.

THE INDIANS RUSH THINGS.

The Indians then began rushing the ball, and soon had it within one yard of Columbia's goal. In one of these plays Seneca went through the left end of the line for ten yards, dragging three Columbia men with him. With only one yard to a touch-down Metoxen was pushed over the line. Hudson kicked goal. It was a drop kick, no one holding the ball. Score: Indians, 17; Columbia, 0.

The Indians scored again before the half ended. They got the ball on their fifty-yard line after a punt, and used every conceivable line and open play with success. Miller was pushed over for a touch-down. Hudson again kicked a goal without aid. In one of the plays, in which Wheelock gained five yards, he and Morley had a collision, and Morley was badly battered, but he would not quit. Weeks, by some splendid tackling, stopped at least two touchdowns; downing a runner each time when he apparently had a clean field. Previous to the last touch-down Hudson made an unsuccessful attempt at a goal from the field after Wheelock and Miller in two runs had carried the ball from the centre to Columbia's twenty-yard line. The score at the end of the first half was: Indians, 23; Columbia, 0.

The Columbia players, particularly Morley, were pretty badly used up. Morley was taken out of the game soon after the second half opened, and Denman put in his place. Wilson tried for a goal when Columbia got the ball on her forty-yard line. It was a poor attempt. The ball fell on the Indians' twenty-yard line, where Seneca grabbed it and carried it back twenty yards. Seneca then made another sensational run of thirty-five yards around Columbia's left end, and Miller and Metoxen carried the ball ten yards further into Columbia's territory. Miller, Seneca, and Metoxen made successive gains, which brought the ball to Columbia's fifteen-yard line, and then Miller got between left end and tackle, scoring a touch-down. Hudson kicked goal. Score: Indians, 29; Columbia, 0.

THE PLAY BECOMES ROUGH.

The play was getting very rough. Larendon had to give way to Berrian, and Smyth, who was fast losing strength, was relieved by Williams. The new men made a good impression for a few plays, but the Indians' line braced up again and became well-nigh impregnable. After a succession of line plays and punts by both teams, a forward pass gave the ball to the Indians on Columbia's fifty-yard line. The Indians found a soft spot in Columbia's line at left tackle, where Williams, a substitute, was playing. Miller on the first play broke through and ran forty yards, Weeks making a brilliant tackle. Miller soon had the ball over for another touch-down. Hudson this time failed to kick goal. Score: Indians, 34; Columbia, 0.

Miller was now relieved by Johnson. The latter was used as soon as the Indians obtained the ball after the kick-off. Johnson, Seneca, Metoxen, and Wheelock were sent against the line for good gains on play after play. The exhausted Columbia team was doing its best, but it was a useless resistance, the ball finally resting on Columbia's seven-yard line. Here the Indians had a short breathing spell, and then Seneca got around left end for three yards. On the following play Johnson ran around right end for another touch-down. Hudson kicked a goal, and the score was 40 to 0.

Wilson, Columbia's Captain, who was now staggering around the field, was forced to quit, and Putnam went in to run the team. Wilson was a picture of despair, and for a while could not be consoled. Hudson, who had done excellent work for the Indians, was replaced by Roberts.

About three minutes before the game ended Putnam fumbled a punt and the Indians got the ball on Columbia's forty-five-yard line. In this play Slocovitch used up Scholder, the Indians' right end, and he was compelled to quit. Sickles taking his place. After Johnson and Seneca had advanced the ball eighteen yards Roberts got it on a double pass and carried it around Columbia's left end to the five-yard line. Weeks, by a fine tackle, stopping the run. Rodgers on the next play scored a touch-down. Roberts failed to kick goal. Score: Indians, 45; Columbia, 0.

Just before time was called Wheelock had carried the ball from Columbia's forty-five-yard line around left end to within eighteen yards of a touch-down. The game ended before the teams could line up.

The teams played as follows:

Columbia.	Positions.	Indians.
Neidlinger, McKaskell, Slocovitch	Left end	Rodgers
Smyth, Williams	Left tackle	Pierce, Scott
Longacre	Left guard	Redwater
Wright	Centre	Smith
Miller	Right guard	Warren
Bruce, Slocovitch, McKaskell	Right tackle	Wheelock
	Right end	Scholder, Sickles
Wilson, Putnam	Quarter back	Hudson, Roberts
Weeks	Left half back	Seneca
Morley, Berrian	Right half back	Miller, Johnson
Larendon, Denman	Full back	Metoxen

Score—Indians, 45; Columbia, 0. Touch-downs—Seneca, 2; Miller, 2; Metoxen, Johnson, Rodgers. Goal from field—Hudson. Goals from touch-downs—Hudson, 4; Wheelock. Referee—E. D. Wrightington. Umpire—Dr. Bouvard.

THE LACKAWANNA WRECK

No Additions Likely to the List of Six Collision Victims.

TRYING TO PLACE THE BLAME

The Railroad Men Censure Engineer Riordan—No Block-Signal System on the Line.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 30.—The number of those who lost their lives in last night's collision on the Boonton branch of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, just west of the road's depot at Barclay Street, this city, has not been swelled to-day, although at least one other death was feared. There is now a reasonable probability that there will be no addition to the list. Among the six who were killed was an entire family, composed of parents and two children, who were on their way to spend Thanksgiving with friends in New York. The revised list of dead is as follows:

ALEXANDER CRAIG, forty-two years old, business manager of the Scranton Tribune, Scranton, Penn.

ESTHER SANDFORD CRAIG, forty years old, wife of Alexander Craig.

ESTHER CRAIG, fifteen years old, their daughter.

JESSIE CRAIG, eleven years old, also their daughter.

MRS. MAY BURT ROE, wife of David Roe, Jr., a dry goods merchant of Ithaca, N. Y., who is in St. Joseph's Hospital here.

WALTER J. WELLBROCK, nineteen years old, a Cornell University student, son of Henry Wellbrock of 899 West End Avenue, New York.

The bodies of all but Mrs. Roe were shipped away from here to-day. There are at least twenty-four persons seriously or painfully hurt as a result of the collision, though some of them have left St. Joseph's Hospital and some whose injuries have not yet been publicly noticed are being cared for by friends. The two survivors most seriously injured are Sterling S. Smith, who has a wife in Minnesota, but is making his home now with his mother, Mrs. J. J. Smith, at 173 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, and Francis H. White, a druggist of Ithaca, N. Y. Both are in St. Joseph's Hospital. The former's left leg has been amputated and the latter is suffering from internal injuries. Mr. Smith will recover unless unforeseen complications develop in his case, and Mr. White's condition looks much more favorable to-night than it did twenty-four hours ago.

GEN. WHEELER'S GRITTY NEPHEW.

Mr. Smith, who is Gen. Joseph Wheeler's nephew, resembles that veteran fighter in the possession of grit. When the rescuers went to lift his maimed body from the wreckage his first words were: "Don't bother about me now. There are some ladies underneath. Take them first." He had been in the hospital but a few moments when it was decided that his left leg must be amputated just below the knee, and the surgeons told him the operation would be necessary. "Gentlemen," he replied, "I have lost a good many things in my life before, but this is the first time for me to lose a leg." Then he took cocaine and was operated upon by Drs. J. S. Smith and Henry Park. He has been able to-day to see his mother and another caller.

A wrecking crew got to work with a derrick about 2 o'clock this morning at the scene of the disaster, and daylight saw the debris practically all cleared away. The broken lumber had been burned to furnish light for the rescuers to work by, and portions of the smashed cars, still attached to the trucks, were hauled to Kingsland, where there are the shops of the company. The iron wreckage was removed on flat cars, and ashes and gravel were spread over the roadbed at the point of collision. Holiday idlers by the hundreds have visited the spot to-day and have hunted pretty industriously for mementoes, but there was little left to reward their search.

The matter of fixing the blame for the accident is soon to be taken up. County Physician C. F. McBride has directed Coroner Yates to hold an inquest upon the body of Mrs. Roe, and this will take place in the County Court House before a jury of six men within two or three weeks. It has not yet been decided to make any arrest in the case.

Engineer John Riordan of the train which crashed into the express is in no condition to testify now. He is in a state of collapse at his home in Newark, and no one but his doctor and nurse is allowed to see him. In fact it is feared that the strain he is under may make him insane. The railroad authorities are also making an investigation of the tragedy, having meanwhile suspended the crew of Train No. 96, which struck the express. Officials of the road place the blame altogether on the shoulders of the engineer of No. 96, yet Riordan has been railroading thirty years without having had an accident before and is considered uncommonly cautious.

HOW THE WRECK OCCURRED.

The circumstances of the wreck, as further investigation has developed them to-day, were peculiar. The east-bound express train, No. 6, consisting of nine cars, two passenger coaches being on the rear end, had slowed up just west of the Barclay Street Station, waiting for the west-bound train, No. 7, which is due here at 7:42 P. M., and had got in just about on time, to pull out. No. 6 was fifty minutes late, and No. 96, the local from Phillipsburg, which crashed into it from behind, was nearly twenty-five minutes late, and had been trying to make up time. As No. 6 lay waiting west of the station it was hidden not only by a sharp curve, but by the shoulder of a big hill, around which the track runs from the engineer of No. 96.

Riordan, who stuck to his post till the last, reversing his lever and putting on the air brakes hard, has said that he did not know that No. 6 was due to stop at Paterson, though employes of the road say he ought to have known it. Very few of the Lackawanna trains pass here without stopping. The company officials say Riordan should have known that No. 6 was just ahead, because both at Dover and Lincoln Park he had been stopped by the flagman of No. 6, and had picked him up. The second delay, that at Lincoln Park, was due to the fact that No. 6 developed a hot box. When No. 6 finally stopped here, railroad officials say, the flagman ran back to signal No. 96, and he had only got past two telegraph poles when the local came rushing around the curve and the crash occurred.

County Physician McBride declined to-night to express his opinion as to where the blame belonged, though he said he had formed one. "If I did not think the collision was due to negligence," said he, "I should not have ordered the inquest."

STATEMENTS OF OFFICIALS.

General Superintendent E. G. Russell of the Lackawanna yesterday gave out the following official statement in regard to the wreck:

"Train 96 overtook No. 6 at Dover and picked up a flagman who had been sent back. It overtook No. 6 again at Lincoln Park, a few miles west of Paterson, and the No. 6 flagman returned to his train. Those in charge of Train 96 were fully cognizant of the whereabouts of No. 6. Notwithstanding this, No. 96 seems to have entered Paterson at a careless rate of speed and to have run into No. 6, which was doing her regular discharging of passengers.

"I understand that the head of No. 6, which was a long train, was at the station. The cars telescoped were day coaches, but the five ahead were a sleeper, two chair coaches, a baggage car and a smoker. Under the circumstances those in charge of No. 96 seem to be wholly culpable. All the crew have been suspended, and the fullest investigation will be made."

Division Superintendent R. Du Puy, who will conduct the company's investigation, said that it would not be commenced for a day or two. "All our energies," he said, "are bent now on making it as comfortable as can be for the people who were hurt. After that it will be our care to find out as much as possible about this disaster, so as to prevent, if possible, the occurrence of another one under similar circumstances."

NO BLOCK SIGNAL SYSTEM.

Mr. Du Puy said that there was no block signal system on the section of the road where the disaster occurred, though the work of installing the Hall automatic block signal system, which is used on several of the greatest railroads in the United States, had been in progress for several weeks, and it would shortly have been in operation. This was undertaken by the new management of the road. The line is protected by the system as far as Morristown, on the Morris and Essex Division, but nowhere else.

"All that any block signal system does," said Mr. Du Puy, "is to signal the engineer by a red bar held horizontally over the track, or some similar signal, that the preceding train has not yet left the block upon which he is about entering. There is nothing to prevent him from running by the signal, and in this case Engineer Riordan was as effectually 'blocked'—in fact, more so—than had the block signal been in operation, for the flagman had climbed upon his engine and told him that the train was ahead.

"Within the last two weeks," Mr. Du Puy continued, "we have inaugurated another safeguard, called the 'fusee.' The orders are that when a train is stopped and goes ahead again one of these should be lighted and left between the rails. It burns with a brilliant green light for ten minutes. It seems the flagman did not do this, and for this he is to blame." The flagman was carried for no other purpose than to guard against a rear-end collision, Mr. Du Puy said. William Snedeker, the flagman, lives in Scranton, and is believed to have gone to his home.

Mr. Chapman, Chief Clerk to Superintendent Russell, said that the company's report showed that the express train came to a halt about 7:45 P. M. "The rules of the company require," said he, "that on the double-track system, while a train is in a station, approaching trains shall keep well outside the station. So far as we can learn there were eight or ten people in the rear coach of the express train and forty in the next one.

Snedeker, the flagman, dropped off while the train was still in motion, and ran back with his lantern. He says that No. 6 had not stopped more than forty-five seconds before No. 96 ran into her. Riordan is evidently to blame. He disobeyed the rule of the company that an engineer must have his train under control when coming into the station."

DISPOSING OF THE DEAD.

The bodies of the persons killed were all taken from the wreck to the undertaking rooms of Dufford & Vandervoort, at 271 Main Street, where friends identified them. Little Jessie Craig was the only victim who was alive when taken out, so far as can be ascertained, and she only lived a few moments. The Craigs were identified by Mrs. Lambert S. Quackenbush of 3 East Ninety-fourth Street, New York, with whom they were to have eaten their Thanksgiving dinner, as they had for several years past.

There also came to identify them James Craig, brother of Alexander Craig, and Mr. Sandford, father of Mrs. Alexander Craig, both of New Haven, Conn., where the dead man's woman formerly resided. Levi S. Richard, editor of the Scranton Tribune, and his entire staff also came to town, and he identified the Craigs. The bodies of the entire family were shipped to New Haven to-day, and the funeral service will be held there on Sunday.

Young Wellbrock's body was shipped to New York to-day. He was on his way home to spend Thanksgiving with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wellbrock, of 899 West End Avenue. He was born in Jersey City, and for several years attended Trinity and Dwight Schools. He entered Cornell University this Fall. His funeral will take place on Saturday.

Mrs. Roe's body will be shipped to Chester, N. Y., the home of John W. Roe, her father-in-law, where the funeral will take place at 10 o'clock on Saturday. She and her husband were on their way from Ithaca to visit her sister, Mrs. William E. Sayer of Newburgh, N. Y., who is dangerously ill, and who has not learned of Mrs. Roe's death.

HIS WIFE KILLED BESIDE HIM.

David Roe, Jr., who is suffering chiefly from contusions, was seen to-day in St. Joseph's Hospital. Although he lamented piteously at first over his wife's death, he is quite calm now, and spoke quietly of the disaster. He is still confined to bed, but hopes to be able to go on to the funeral of his wife.

"We were sitting near the Craigs," said he, "and chatting when the crash occurred, and we were jammed violently forward. The lights went out in an instant. I was pinned down as in a vise, one of my legs being caught between a cushion and a seat rail and the other between two cushions. I knew that my wife was dead because she never made a murmur. And there I had to stay for a full half hour, my dead wife beside me, in pitch darkness and with people groaning, screaming, cursing, and praying all about me, as their different dispositions moved them. Finally they came and cut me out and put me on a stretcher and carried me to the ambulance."

Charles Spittel, formerly of this town, but now manager of a silk plant at Scranton, Penn., is in bed suffering from bruises and shock, and so is Mrs. Spittel, at the home of her brother, Samuel Smith, 159 Fair Street. They had come on with their little boy, Ronald, to spend Thanksgiving with friends here, and were in the next to the last car of the express, the one in which all the fatalities occurred. The Spittels had been chatting with the Craigs, and had stepped to the vestibule platform when the train stopped, thinking the station had been reached.

Mr. Spittel stood on the platform, the vestibule being open, when the sudden crash sent him violently against the door jamb, and then threw him off the platform, so that he fell between the cars. His wife fell back on the floor of the car. The Spittels were removed to the office of J. T. Gillson, and then sent to Mr. Smith's. Their boy was not hurt. They all realize that they missed death very narrowly.

The only person on Train No. 96 who was stunned by the collision, though many were cut by flying glass, was William H. Dickinson of 146 East Thirty-first Street, Paterson. He was on his way to the door when knocked down by the crash, and was revived by some one throwing ice water in his face. He received severe contusions.

J. M. Howe, Jr., son of Register-elect Howe, left St. Joseph's Hospital for his home in Brooklyn to-day. Another who went home from the hospital is Samuel Mendelsohn of Wilkesbarre, Penn., whose mother came after him. William Burritt and Daniel Maxwell, respectively the fireman and conductor of Train No. 96, are still in the hospital and quite badly injured.

NARROW ESCAPE OF FIVE MEN.

Horse of a Newark Shooting Party Killed at a Railway Crossing.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 30.—There was a narrow escape from a serious accident at Bunns crossing of the New York and Greenwood Lake Division of the Erie Railroad early to-day. Five men were in a wagon driving from Newark for a day's shooting at Midvale. It was not yet daylight when they reached the crossing, which is a dangerous one. They drove upon the rails, and just as their horse stepped upon the tracks he was hit by a locomotive drawing an east-bound train. The horse was killed. The wagon was overturned, but the men rolled clear of the wheels of the train and escaped serious injury.

The men were Henry Hepburn of 8 Mount Prospect Avenue, Newark; his brother, John, of the same address; Edward Ellis, Joseph McGuire, and William Hess. Henry Hepburn received several severe cuts. The horse killed was borrowed by the men from Dr. A. G. Voght of Newark.

Two months ago Juliette Rafferty was killed at the same crossing. She, with three relatives, was in a surrey. They drove upon the rails at the crossing in front of a train. All were severely injured and Miss Rafferty died.

Lord Mayor Presents a Flag.

Lord Mayor Daniel T. Tallon and John E. Redmond witnessed a largely attended drill and flag presentation of the Irish Volunteers at Sulzer's Harlem River Park last night. After the regiment was reviewed by Col. Lynch, Miss Nora Maloney of 164 East One Hundred and Seventh Street presented a silk Irish flag to the Lord Mayor, who said that he was grateful in being permitted to present the flag to the volunteers. An engrossed copy of the resolutions adopted by the Municipal Assembly, giving the Lord Mayor and Mr. Redmond the freedom of the city, was then presented to them by Alderman John T. McMahon.

Many Chicago Bankrupts.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—The month just closed shows the largest business in bankruptcy matters ever conducted in the United States District Court here. Since Nov. 1 the number of petitions in bankruptcy filed with Clerk T. C. MacMillan amounted to 252, compared with 187 the preceding month. The number filed since the first of the year up to Aug. 1 was 1,450. During the month of November the total of indebtedness scheduled by the petitioners was about $7,000,000.

Farewell Sermon Causes Tears.

The Rev. William Henry Brown, pastor of the Chapel of St. Paul, at College Point, L. I., preached his farewell sermon yesterday. Many of the congregation were moved to tears. After the service the congregation met in the Sunday school room, and on its behalf F. E. Snyder presented the retiring pastor with a silver communion service. The Rev. Mr. Brown will on Sunday next preach his first sermon as rector of St. Barnabas's Church, in Brooklyn.

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PLATT OFF TO WASHINGTON

Leaves New York To-day to Attend the Opening of Congress.

ODELL TO ACT IN HIS ABSENCE

Republican Leader Will Confer with S. F. Nixon Before He Goes and with the Governor on His Return.

United States Senator Thomas C. Platt will go to Washington some time this afternoon in order to be on hand for the opening of Congress next Monday. Before he leaves New York he will have a talk with S. Fred Nixon of Chautauqua County, who is coming down to see his political chief for the purpose of learning his wishes concerning the appointments to the Chairmanships of the various Assembly committees, which Mr. Nixon will have at his disposal when he is re-elected Speaker of the lower house of the New York Legislature.

It is not expected by the Republican leaders that a final decision will be reached at this conference, although it is thought that the preliminary programme will be well outlined. The Chairmanship of the Cities Committee probably will be settled before Mr. Platt leaves. Two names have been prominently mentioned in connection with this place, a position of great importance at every session of the Legislature, but which promises to be more than usually so during the coming Winter because of the number of proposed bills which will affect the cities of the State.

The two Assemblymen named for the place are Edward H. Fallows, who represents the Twenty-first District in this city, and Merton E. Lewis of Monroe County. Some weeks ago Mr. Platt declared in favor of the appointment of Mr. Fallows, but since that time it has become known that Mr. Fallows may not accept.

According to certain of his friends he wants to learn the character of some of the proposed Republican legislation before he determines to place himself in a position which would perhaps bring him considerable abuse and criticism as well as hard work. At the last election Mr. Fallows was supported by the Citizens' Union as well as by the organization Republicans, and it is understood that he desires to give the former body consideration during his coming term.

Some of the more radical Republicans have been demanding sweeping changes in the charter of this city, as well as other legislation, which would affect New York, and it is said that Mr. Fallows wants to know exactly what would be expected of him should he become the head of the Cities Committee. He will see Mr. Nixon to-day.

Mr. Platt said last night:

"I will see Mr. Nixon before I go to Washington to-morrow and we will have a little talk about legislative matters."

He was told that a rumor was in circulation that a general conference of Republican leaders would be held before his departure, at which all the proposed measures would be discussed. Mr. Platt declared that there was no foundation for this report, and that he did not expect to see Gov. Roosevelt and other State leaders until the latter part of next week.

He expects to come over from Washington a week from to-morrow night, and it is understood that he will see the Governor on the following day and have a further talk about the State Constabulary bill which Mr. Platt wants to see become a law before the Legislature adjourns next Spring.

Chairman Odell will come down from his home in Newburg to-day to assume charge of State affairs during the absence of Mr. Platt. If he gets here in time he will be present at the talk between Mr. Platt and Mr. Nixon.

It is expected that many members of the Assembly who are anxious to secure good committee places will see Mr. Nixon during his stay in the city.

Senator Platt was at the Hoffman House last evening for the first time. He was looking for a friend from the country who was expected, but did not arrive. After shaking hands with James Oliver of Paradise Park, Senator Platt returned to the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

UP-TOWN POST OFFICE BILL.

Measure to be Introduced in Congress Is Being Drafted.

United States Attorney Burnett is drafting the bill to be introduced in Congress by Senator Platt, providing for a Post Office up town, to relieve the congestion of mails at the present down-town office.

Postmaster Van Cott wants the new building near the Grand Central Station, where it will also be handy to ferries, over which the mails are transferred. His idea embraces the forwarding of mails for the down-town business section from the up-town office to the present office by pneumatic tubes.

TO REBUILD LUZON RAILROAD.

Locomotives and Material Bought—Capt. Michaels to Take Charge.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 30.—Capt. K. S. Michaels, United States Volunteers, sails to-morrow for Manila via San Francisco to report to Gen. Otis for duty in rebuilding the railroad in Luzon, now in the hands of the War Department.

Two locomotive have been sent from the east to Manila, and just before Capt. Michaels left Washington he purchased on Government account, twelve miles of heavy steel rails, which will be used in rebuilding the portions of the line destroyed by the insurgents during the hostilities about Manila. The road is to be standardized and furnished with modern equipment.

Capt. Michaels was Secretary of War Alger's Master of Railroad Transportation at Tampa during the Spainsh-American war.

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60-62 West 23d St.

TURNED KEY ON THIEVES.

Herman Buek Saved Upper Rooms from Invasion, but Lost Silverware and Thanksgiving Dinner.

The house of Herman Buek, a retired merchant, living at 1,019 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, was robbed late on Wednesday night. The thieves took a quantity of old silver, linen, clothing, and the material for a Thanksgiving dinner stored in the cupboard. Such of the material as was cooked was eaten at once, an dthis was washed down with a gallon of choice wine, set aside for the family feast.

Then the thieves gathered up the valuables, and in doing so made so much noise that Mr. Buek heard them. He stole quietly down the basement stairs, and, locking the door at the foot of them, hastened back to his bedroom on the second floor and retired to await daylight.

When he had heard the burglars leave the house he went down again and found that the door was still locked, but that the burglars had tried to force it open.

Yesterday morning, after getting through with their night's labors at the Elizabeth Street Station, Detectives Finley and Germerhauser strolled up the Bowery, and on the way met "Nigger" Turner, whose real name is John Travis, twenty-seven years old, and who lives at 12 Pell Street, with John Foley, a white man, twenty-three years old, of 180 Park Row, coming down the street. The men were loaded with bundles and somewhat the worse for liquor.

The detectives arrested the men and took them to the police station, where the bundles were opened and examined. The prisoners could give no satisfactory account of the possession of such valuable property as they contained, and they were taken to the Centre Street Police Court yesterday and remanded by Magistrate Pool back to the police to enable them to look for an owner of the booty.

In the afternoon a general alarm was sent out from Brooklyn Police Headquarters to the effect that the house of Mr. Buek had been robbed, with a list of what had been taken.

This description tallied with the things found in the possession of the two prisoners and they were confronted by Mr. Buek at the Elizabeth Street station last night. He at once recognized the colored man as one who formerly worked for him at the house and one whom he had long known. He told the police that his house had been entered on Wednesday night last. The prisoners will be taken to Brooklyn for trial.

THE ARREST OF M. J. SAMPSON.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Michael J. Sampson, arrested at a village near Limerick last Tuesday on the request of the Chief of Detectives of Chicago, charged with embezzlement, was arraigned at the Bow Street Police Court here to-day. A representative of the United States Embassy said the Embassy had no knowledge of the affair, and asked for a remand to enable the Embassy to communicate with Washington as to whether the authorities there wished for the prisoner's extradition. A remand until Saturday was granted.

It is understood that Sampson is a defaulting ex-auditor of the City of Chicago. A receipt for 2,800 lire paid for jewelry purchased in Rome and pledged in Dublin was found on him.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—The police authorities to-day telegraphed to Secretary of State Hay at Washington asking if extradition papers for Michael J. Sampson had been honored by the British Government. The message was sent upon the receipt of a cablegram from the Inspector of Police of Tipperary, Ireland, announcing the arrest there of Sampson, and requesting the sending of an officer with the necessary extradition papers.

Sampson is wanted here to answer a charge of embezzlement of city funds while auditor of the Waterworks Department.

November Sea Bathing to Win Bet.

Miss May Yerby, a High School graduate, and who lives at 463a Prospect Avenue, Brooklyn, went in bathing at the foot of Twentieth Street, Bath Beach, on Wednesday and again yesterday. She states that it was done to win wagers of candy and gloves with some friends, who said that she would not dare go into the water.

Passengers on the Germanic.

Among the passengers who arrived last night on the steamer Germanic were Austin Corbin, Capt. O. Danielson, Major Frewen, Prof. L. J. B. Lincoln, J. B. Pitchford, and F. L. Webster.

Answers to Correspondents.

"X."—The poem "The Old Haunts" was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Nov. 13. It was taken from and credited to F. Colburn Clarke, in The Other Side, a Chicago publication.

"SUBSCRIBER."—There is no fast steamer due this week from either Hamburg or Bremen. At this season many of the German line's fast steamers are put on the Mediterranean service.

"READER."—Should President McKinley die, he would be succeeded by the Secretary of State. The order of succession after the Secretary of State is, according to law, as follows: Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Attorney General, Postmaster General, Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of the Interior.

"ISAAC LEIGH."—There have been three calls for troops made by Great Britain since the war began. The first portion of the reserves were ordered to be in readiness for mobilization shortly before war was declared. After this had been done (by President Krüger's demand that the British troops retire from the borders of the Transvaal) the reserves were ordered out at the same time that Parliament was summoned to vote funds. Since then there have been two further calls for troops, the last being announced a few days ago. If, in addition to these, Great Britain wants more men she will be forced to ask for volunteers or to impress citizens into the army.

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Invite your inspection of their choice stock of
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SHOT GIRL WHO REFUSED HIM.

Then Puts Mortally Wounded Himself—The Girl Will Recover.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 30.—Nicholas Putz, a laborer, shot Mary Wielgosznska, who resisted his attentions, and then turned the weapon upon himself, to-night. The girl was shot through the neck and will recover. Putz shot himself in each breast and cannot live until morning.

Ten days ago Putz made threats to kill Miss Wielgosznska unless she would marry him and was arrested. The girl refused to prosecute. To-night Putz accosted her at the corner of Adams and Superior Streets. She appealed to passers-by, as Putz had a revolver in his hand. She was told to seek safety in a cigar store at the corner. Putz flashed his weapon in the faces of those who would restrain him, entered the store, fired once at the girl, and then shot himself.

MAIL SAVED FROM FIRE.

Sub-Station D of the Post Office, located at 25 and 27 Third Avenue, and extending through to 3 St. Mark's Place, was damaged by fire to the extent of $1,200 last evening. Much mail matter that was in danger of being destroyed by the flames was saved and taken to the General Post Office Building, where it will have to be reassorted.

George Davidson, a letter carrier, discovered the fire and gave an alarm. Joseph Gans, Chief Clerk, telephoned to the General Post Office and near-by sub-stations for help to remove the mail matter. The police of the Fifth Street Station were notified, and Sergt. Todd with forty policemen were soon at the fire.

The flames spread from the basement to the first floor, and for several minutes burned fiercely. Owing to the location of two ponderous machines used in the pneumatic-tube service, which were on the second floor directly above the fire, the firemen, under the leadership of Deputy Chief Burns, were much handicapped, as they feared the machines would crash through to the basement. The flames, however, were extinguished before they did much damage to the second floor.

The Chief Clerk, after the fire, said that the station would undoubtedly be closed for the next two or three days, and its patrons would have to use the station at Fifth Avenue and Thirteenth Street or the one on Grand Street. He said that the reassorting of the mail that was in the building would cause a delay in its delivery of twenty-four hours.

The fire, which is supposed to have been started by the dropping of some oily waste among some hot ashes, will necessitate the tearing out of the entire first floor of the building.

St. Vincent's Children's Ward.

The Sisters of St. Vincent's Hospital have opened a children's ward. They are now able to care for a number of children over two years old. Up to the present time several boys have been received, but no girls. The sisters would like to have about an equal number of each. The outdoor patient department is also in operation, and will be opened between 10 and 12 and from 2 to 5.

AT THE HOTELS.

BUCKINGHAM—Dr. William Appleton, Boston.

CAMBRIDGE—Baron C. Alecti, Rome, Italy.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, Rhode Island; Senator R. F. Pettigrew, South Dakota.

GRAND—Capt. P. McKay Cadell, Eighty-first Regiment, London.

HOFFMAN—Commander W. H. Driggs, United States Navy.

HOLLAND—William M. Elkins, Jr., Philadelphia; W. J. Whyte, London.

IMPERIAL—Dr. J. D. Yost, United States Army.

MANHATTAN—James M. Belden, Syracuse.

SAVOY—Max Kaufmann, Frankfort-on-Main.

WALDORF—S. B. Elkins, Jr., West Virginia; James M. Magee, Pittsburg; Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Mrs. Miles, and Miss Miles, Washington.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Fox, Greenwald & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; H. Greenwald, clothing; Belvedere House.

Hart & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; F. W. Hart, millinery; W. F. Hart, millinery; 621 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. P. Sackett, silverware, Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Krauskopff, S., Savannah, Ga., millinery; Westminster Hotel.

Finley, J. B., Memphis, Tenn., dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Strauss, E. E., Memphis, Tenn., clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

Shaw & Sassman Company, Toledo, Ohio; E. C. Shaw, linens and white goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Michaels, Wand & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; J. Wand, white goods, laces, and ladies' and infants' wear; Stuart House.

Butler, William S. & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. Liesner, cotton underwear; Hotel Vendome.

Larrabee, B. F., Boston, Mass.; J. B. Hill, stationery; Hotel Vendome.

Judson, J. L., Albany, N. Y.; A. L. Judson, piece goods; Hotel Imperial.

Weller, E., & Sons, Pittsburg, Penn.; E. Weller, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Scowcroft, John, & Sons, Co., Ogden, Utah; J. Scowcroft, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Marks, S., Pittsburg, Penn.; dry goods and notions; Hotel

LADYSMITH UNDER FIRE

Boer Artillery Fiercely Bombards Gen. White's Position.

METHUEN'S WOUND SLIGHT

Believed in London that His Army Is Already Pushing On to Relieve the Garrison at Kimberley.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The Times publishes the following dispatch from Frere, Natal, dated Monday, Nov. 27:

"Ladysmith was heavily bombarded to-day."

Beyond the report from Estcourt that firing was heard in the direction of Ladysmith on Monday, there is not a shred of news of any kind from the seat of war. A semi-official statement has been issued that Lord Methuen's wound is not serious, and that he is expected to be all right in the course of a few days. It is certain, however, that the wound will prevent his being in the saddle, and there is great anxiety to know whether he will be compelled temporarily to abandon the personal direction of affairs.

His next in command is Col. Colville, commanding the Guards Brigade. He has a reputation as an excellent officer.

As men are needed in all directions, Lord Wolseley's announcement that a new division will be embarked without delay has been received with the greatest satisfaction. The transports will soon be returning from the Cape, and it is hoped that the men will be despatched speedly. On this point The Morning Post says:

"The sooner we can make up our minds as to the magnitude of the work in hand the sooner it will be accomplished."

Lieut. Col. Stopford's death ends a most promising career. He was the officer mainly responsible for working out the details of the mobilization scheme.

It is officially announced that Gen. Methuen was among those wounded at the battle of Modder River.

It developed later that he was slightly injured by a bullet which inflicted a flesh wound in the thigh.

The following officers were also wounded: Capt. Von Hugel, Engineers; Lieut. Travers, Third Grenadiers; Lieuts. Elwes and Hill, Scots Guards; Lieut. Flint, Lancashires; Majors Earle and Ottley and Lieut. Fox, Second Yorkshires; Lieuts. Baker-Carr and Neilson, Argyll Highlanders.

The War Office has received from the General commanding at Cape Town the following:

"Received from Modder River Nov. 30: Killed—Staff, Col. H. P. Northcott; Second Coldstreams, Lieut. Col. H. R. Stopford, Capt. S. Earle, Lieut. Long.

Wounded—Artillery, Major W. Lindsay, Capt. Farrell, Lieut. Dunlop, Lieut. Furse; Third Grenadiers, Major Count Gleichen, Lieut. the Hon. E. H. Lygon; Coldstreams, Lieut. Viscount Acheson; Medical Corps, Capt. G. A. Moore.

"The casualties among the officers of the Ninth Brigade and the men of the division will follow."

Although telegraphic and railroad communication is open with Modder River, no further news of Gen. Methuen's movements or the big fight was given out this afternoon. This is generally taken to indicate that Gen. Methuen is again on the march, and that, as heretofore, he will not again be heard from until he has fought another battle and gained another stage. That the General anticipated dogged resistance on his northward march is shown by the speech which he delivered to his troops Nov. 27 after the battle of Gras Pan, reports of which have just arrived here.

After reading a telegram from Gov. Milner, congratulating the troops and sympathizing with the wounded, Gen. Methuen personally congratulated the troops on the work done and expressed appreciation of the manner in which they had endured the hardships. The work, he said, was the most severe encountered by the British Army for many a long day. They had in front of them, he added, an enemy to whom they could not afford to give a single point. Their tactics had been excellent and he recognized and admired their courage.

Continuing, Gen. Methuen said that when called upon to fight for his country he preferred to fight a foe worthy of its steel than savages, whose sole recommendation was bravery. He then expressed the hope that he and his men had gained each other's confidence, and would all do their duty to their country, as Englishmen should.

Gen. Methuen also described as "dastardly" the conduct of the Boers in firing on ambulance wagons, the shooting of a British officer by a wounded Boer, and the Boers' use of dum-dum bullets. But he refused to believe that these acts were characteristic of the Boers. He gave them credit, until convinced to the contrary, that they, like the British, wished to fight fare and square.

Those who are acquainted with Gen. Methuen think his terse description of the battle of Modder River forecasts "a fearful butcher's bill."

Little attention was paid here to the flimsy fabrication announcing the fall of Ladysmith. The dispatch caused frenzies of joy in Paris, but it is impossible to make a Briton believe that, after withstanding the siege so long, Gen. White, with the thunder of Gen. Clery's guns at Colenso, telling of the coming relief, would yield his position while a round of ammunition or a man was left. The news of the British successes will speedily spread far and wide among the Boers.

Gen. Buller's dispatch from Pietermaritzburg yesterday would hardly have dealt with belated details of the situation at Ladysmith if there was anything serious to report. Since then has come the dispatch from Estcourt saying Gen. Joubert is hastening back to oppose Col. Baden-Powell. This is incomprehensible here, and it is generally supposed that names have been mixed up. But, in some quarters conjectures are ventured that the besiegers of Mafeking have withdrawn southward and permitted Col. Baden-Powell to leave that place, and that he is now, in conjunction with Col. Plumer of Fort Tuli, traversing the Transvaal.

It is claimed that if Gen. Joubert is traveling in an omnibus, he must be sick or wounded.

WOUNDED OFFICERS' RECORDS.

Albert Edward Wilfred, Count Gleichen, Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, who was wounded at Modder River, is the only son of the late Prince Victor of Hohenlohe Langenburg, who married an Englishwoman, Miss Laura Seymour. The morganatic marriage was disapproved by the Prince's relatives, and after it he made his home in England, his son being born in London on Jan. 15, 1863. Count Gleichen was educated, like young Englishmen of position, at the public schools. After leaving Charterhouse he entered the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, and in 1881 became a subaltern in the Grenadier Guards. Three years later he took part in the Nile expedition as a member of one of the camel regiment of guards. He distinguished himself in several engagements. On his return to England he was appointed to an office in the Intelligence Department of the War Office, and in 1890 became connected with the Staff College.

In 1893 Count Gleichen accompanied Sir West Ridgeway's mission to Morocco, and in 1896 attended the Hon. Rennell Rodd in the latter's famous mission to King Menelek of Abyssinia. After his return he wrote an account of the mission, which is regarded as an accurate work on Abyssinia. Other works of Count Gleichen are "With the Camel Corps up the Nile," issued in 1888, and a translation of "The Armies of Europe." He has also written a number of official works, and has been a frequent contributor to the magazines.

Count Gleichen lives in St. James's Palace, the historical royal residence. He is a member of several of the most exclusive clubs in London.

Lieut. Viscount Acheson, reported as wounded in the battle at Modder's River, is Archibald Charles Montagu Brabazon, eldest son of the fourth Earl of Gosford. He was born May 26, 1877, and was educated at Harrow and the Royal Military College at Sandhurst. After leaving Sandhurst he entered the Third Battalion of the Coldstream Guards as a subaltern.

The earldom of Gosford, to which Viscount Acheson is heir, carries with it an enormous rent roll, together with Gosford Castle, a magnificent historical place in County Armagh, Ireland. Lord Acheson is a cousin of the Duke of Manchester, his mother being the Lady Louise Augusta Beatrice Montagu, daughter of the seventh Duke. She married the Earl of Gosford in 1876. Lord Gosford is Lord of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales and Lord Lieutenant of Armagh.

Another wounded officer, Col. Northcott, participated in the Sherbro expedition, West Africa, in 1883, where he was desperately wounded; in the Zulu war, the Ashantee expedition, and the Karagwe expedition, 1898, for which he was made a Companion of the Bath. Recently he commanded in the Northern Gold Coast territories.

Lieut. E. H. Lygon, wounded, is the Hon. Edward Hugh Lygon, brother of Earl Beauchamp, and heir if he does not die before the present Earl. He is the second son of the sixth Earl, who died in 1891. The present holder of the title is unmarried, and Lieut. Lygon is therefore the heir apparent.

Lieut. Lygon was born July 17, 1873. His mother was a daughter of the fifth Earl Stanhope. He is a Doctor of Laws and a Justice of the Peace for the County of Dorcestershire.

The Lygons are one of the oldest families in England, being directly descended from Walter de Beauchamp, Steward of the Household of King Edward I., and a famous soldier and crusader.

CECIL RHODES CHEERS UP.

News of Approaching Relief Gladdens Kimberley's Population.

KIMBERLEY, Nov. 24.—There were a few rifle shots early to-day from the direction of Wright's farm, but this is regarded as merely one of the numerous Boer tricks to draw our men out by inducing us to believe that the relieving forces are drawing near. This afternoon the Boers blew up two large culverts near the rifle butts on the railway line toward Spytfontein.

The news of the proximity of the relieving forces greatly cheers the garrison and the inhabitants. A few Boers were seen today, but it is believed that the enemy is in only small bands around Kimberley, lots of fifty or so, the greater part having gone to Spytfontein, where firing is believed to have been heard about noon.

From Kafir sources comes a report that there are two large Boer laagers at Olifant's Dam, with 150 wagons for water supply. The Boers have cut the dam three miles distant, allowing the water to run down toward their laagers into an old dry dam on the farm. This is believed to be the Free State base of operations on the western border.

The official estimate places the number of Boer shells fired during the bombardment of Kimberley at about 1,000, and ours at no fewer than 600. As the enemy's shells so frequently hit soft, sandy ground, the explosive effect is greatly neutralized.

All our wounded are in a very satisfactory condition.

An armored train proceeded toward Dronfield to reconnoitre, but this immediately aroused the enemy's cordite gun, and the train returned after the fifth shell had been fired.

The Boers are now firing on the reservoir fort from Wimbledon.

NEWS FROM COL. BADEN-POWELL.

Reported Mafeking as Holding Out on Nov. 20.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Col. Baden-Powell, under date of Mafeking, Nov. 20, has sent the following to the War Office, through Gen. Forestier-Walker, at Cape Town:

"All well here. Cronje has gone with a commando, and with about twenty wagons, to Riceter's, Transvaal, leaving most of the guns here with the Marico and Lichtenburg contingents, with orders to shell us into submission. Bombardment and sniping continue, with very small results.

"The enemy's sentries drew us out Saturday by making a show of going away and leaving a big gun, apparently in a state of being dismantled. Our scouts found the enemy hidden in force. So we sat tight.

"The enemy's ninety-four-pounder became damaged, and has been replaced by another, more efficient. I am daily pushing out our advance work, with good effect. The health of the garrison is good. No casualties to report."

GEN. JOUBERT IS FALLING BACK.

Reported to be Retreating in the Direction of Colenso.

ESTCOURT, Nov. 27.—The Twelfth Lancers are reported to have attacked Piet Retief's force at Weenen, and to have inflicted great loss on the Boers. Gen. Hildyard's troops bivouacked last night at Frere.

Two Boers have been captured. One of them, a doctor, entered the British camp under the belief that it was a Boer bivouac.

Gen. Joubert is reported to have retreated to Colenso yesterday, by way of Chieveley. He traveled in an omnibus, drawn by six horses. It is rumored that he is hurrying back to oppose Col. Baden-Powell.

Two Estcourt trains arrived at Frere yesterday evening. There is great rejoicing at the reopening of the line.

Boer prisoners report that Gen. Hildyard's night attack with cold steel paralyzed the burghers, whose loss was thirty killed and over a hundred wounded.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The authorities here are unable to explain the reference to Col. Baden-Powell contained in the Estcourt dispatch.

BOER LOSSES SAID TO BE HEAVY.

Reported 140 and 400 Killed at Belmont and Gras Pan Respectively.

ORANGE RIVER, Nov. 27.—Boer prisoners here report that the number of Boers killed at Belmont is believed to be 140, and at Gras Pan, 400.

Among the prisoners are several with enormous red crosses on their sleeves. It is reported that they fought with the artillery.

MORE TROOPS, SAYS WOLSELEY.

Another Division Will Be Sent to South Africa.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Lord Wolseley, speaking in London this evening, eulogized the conduct of the British troops in South Africa, and confirmed the semi-official announcement that another division of the Second Army Corps would be called out. This division, he said, would soon be on the way to the Cape.

He expressed himself as confident that the reserves would respond to the call with the same obedience and pride that had marked the responses to previous calls.

Expect Ladysmith to be Relieved.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The War Office officials to-day reiterate that they have received absolutely nothing to indicate the slightest likelihood of Ladysmith surrendering, while, on the other hand, they expect the place will be relieved shortly.

TWO LIVES CRUSHED OUT.

Brooklyn Children the Victims of a Ralph Avenue Trolley Car and an Ash Cart.

Thanksgiving was a sad day in two Brooklyn homes yesterday because of the death of two boys, who were killed while playing in the streets. One was crushed beneath the wheels of an ash cart, and the other was mangled under a trolley car.

The little fellows were Robert Clarke, the nine-year-old son of Harry M. Clarke, of 12 Cornelia Street, and five-year-old Albert Moore, whose parents live at 325 Wyckoff Avenue.

Robert Clarke was the eldest of three children. The father is a sheet-iron worker employed by the J. L. Mott Iron Works at Cliff and Beekman Streets, Manhattan.

On Wednesday night Mrs. Clarke bought Robert a mask at his request and gave it to him yesterday, so that he might march with his playmates in the charivari. The eyes of the mask were so small that Mrs. Clarke cut the apertures larger, fearing some accident might happen through her son's failure to see properly. Mrs. Clarke had a great dread of trolley cars, because the life of one of the younger children had been imperiled three years ago. When she gave the mask to the boy he refused to take it.

Robert promised to be careful of the cars, and hastily ran to join his little friends at Halsey and Hancock Streets, first, however, with a burned cork transferring to his face the semblance of a mask, in lieu of the one he scorned. While attempting to cross Ralph Avenue, near Halsey Street, the boy was run down by Car 1,322 of the Ralph Avenue line, in charge of Motorman John Doppel. His left leg and arm were severed and he received other injuries of a fatal character. He was carried into a store and a "hurry call" was sent to St. Mary's Hospital, where the boy was taken by Surgeon Rutz. He died an hour later. He was conscious until the end, and several times asked for his mother and father.

Motorman Doppel was arrested and taken to the Ralph Avenue Police Station, where he was charged with homicide. He declared that he did not see the boy, and knew nothing of the accident until his attention was called to it by a stranger who shouted to him from the sidewalk.

Little Albert Moore was the son of a bartender, who lives at 325 Wyckoff Avenue. Shortly after noon the boy, with two elder brothers, set out to see the masked paraders. At Flushing and Irving Avenues he became separated from his brothers, and started to cross the street in front of an approaching loaded ashcart driven by Henry Danenhauser of 77 Starr Street. The boy was knocked down, and before the driver could check the speed of the horses the wheels of the cart had crushed out his life. Danenhauser was arrested, and released on bail by the Coroner.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

CHOATE ON THE BOER WAR

At London Dinner He Voices American Sympathy for Britain.

"WOMEN CANNOT BE NEUTRAL"

The Ambassador Also Alludes to Friendship Between America and Germany—The "Open Door."

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The annual Thanksgiving banquet of the American Society in London was attended by 275 guests, and was marked by enthusiastic demonstrations of friendship for England in the war against the Boers. A striking speech by Ambassador Choate along that line, and the presence of the uniformed nurses and doctors of the American hospital ship Maine were the features of the occasion.

Mr. Choate, in response to a toast to his own health, which was received with loud cheering, said there could not be a better prelude to what he had to say than a remark that had been made to him, "Let England and America clasp hands across the sea, and the peace of the world is absolutely secure." He referred sympathetically to the losses sustained by British families through the war, and went on to say:

"Fortunately, Englishmen have not far to look for living proofs of this human sympathy. Neutral as America must be, her women could not be neutral. To neutralize them would be to spoil them. Those American women in London who have fitted up a hospital ship have done a deed that will live for all time as a blessing to our common humanity."

After declaring that the action of the United States in endeavoring to look after British interests in the Transvaal was merely an endeavor to reciprocate kindness exhibited during the war with Spain, Mr. Choate said:

"Unfortunately, the local authorities at Pretoria seemed to think that this would not be quite the proper thing. Yet I can but hope that the prohibition will ultimately be removed, so that we may be permitted to act in this errand of mere humanity."

Dealing with the commercial prosperity of the United States and the necessity for a mercantile marine, Mr. Choate remarked:

"Carrying trade is the white man's burden, and we must do our full share. The supreme interest of the United States is to preserve the peace of the world. I still believe that a majority of the American people continue to uphold Washington's maxim about no entangling alliances, but I have no fear of any quarrel between the three greatest commercial nations, England, Germany, and the United States.

"Our one aim is to increase our commerce with the great kindred nations which, for three generations, have settled amicably every question, however great and trying, that has ever arisen between them. How can we ever have any dispute again while the great stream of German blood continues to flow in our veins, and while New York and Chicago stand among the greatest German cities in the world? How can we fail to believe that we will be able to maintain absolute amity with these great nations?"

After tracing the progress of the United States in the Far East, Mr. Choate exclaimed:

"There is now only one step further—the 'open door'; and who shall slam that door in our face?"

The other speakers included Robert P. Porter, J. Walter Earle, President of the society; James Boyle, United States Consul at Liverpool; Moreton Frewen, Morgan Richards, and Mr. F. C. Van Duzer.

Among others present were the members of the embassy staff, Hiram Maxim, and almost all the principal members of the American colony. Owing to a slight indisposition Mrs. Choate was unable to be present.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

NEW SPUYTEN DUYVIL DRAW.

Central Railroad Structure to be Completed About Feb. 1.

The new draw of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad at Spuyten Duyvil, to connect the main system with the Thirtieth Street branch, which serves the freight and stock yards, will be completed about Feb. 1, 1900. It will cost about $250,000 and will replace an old and inadequate "cellar door" or flap draw.

The distance between the stone abutments of the draw and its approaches will be a little more than 600 feet. The piers of the draw, whose foundations reach solid rock 30 feet below the bed of the mouth of Spuyten Duyvil Creek, and which were laid and built in caissons, are now above high-water mark. The draw will be a swing span on a drum, and when open will give two clear waterways, each 100 feet wide. The draw span will be 286 feet 3 inches long. Three other fixed spans will each have a length of 106 feet 3 inches. All the old trestle work will be done away with. Work on the new draw was begun last Spring.

It is hinted that the width of the new waterways suggests that the ship canal from North River part, Marble Hill, and the Speedway is to be deepened and widened sooner or later to permit of the passage of craft of greater draught than at present.

Grand Central Station Changes.

The temporary waiting room arranged in the Grand Central Station for the accommodation of passengers of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad will be used for the first time Dec. 10. The entrance to the new waiting room will be on Vanderbilt Avenue. When it is put in service the New Haven waiting room at the south end of the station will be dismantled, reconstructed and extended, and a general waiting room for the accommodation of passengers of the Central, Harlem, and New Haven Roads will be formed.

SENATE STANDING COMMITTEES.

No Change to be Made for the Coming Session at Albany.

ALBANY, Nov. 30.—Senator Timothy Ellsworth, Speaker pro tem. of the Senate, is authority for the statement that the present standing committees of the upper branch of the Legislature will remain the same for the coming session.

PRIZEFIGHT ROW IN TRENTON.

Men Refuse to Appear Without Pay and the Crowd Wrecks the Hall.

TRENTON, Nov. 30.—"Australian Billy" Edwards and George Cole were to have fought twenty rounds here to-night before the New Jersey Athletic Association.

After the crowd had waited for two hours for the contest to begin, Edwards and Cole appeared in the ring and made a statement to the effect that William B. Hannigan had left the clubroom, taking with him the evening's receipts, and that they were therefore unwilling to go on. The crowd became angry, and did a great deal of damage in the way of breaking up seats, and also carried off hundreds of chairs.

Hannigan's absence is not understood, as he is a man of considerable means. It is said that early in the evening he had a dispute with the managers of the club and Edwards because the guarantee money had not been posted. Hannigan, it is said, expressed a willingness to pay the money after the fight. This was not acceptable, and he then left the hall and did not return.

Naphtha Yacht Selba's Long Voyage.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Nov. 30.—The naphtha yacht Selba of New Orleans, having on board Capt. E. W. Demming and his two daughters, arrived here this evening after a journey of 6,007 miles. The Selba left New Orleans on July 8, went up the Mississippi River and tributaries to the great lakes, thence through the Erie Canal to the Hudson, and down to New York. Then she went down the Atlantic Coast and into the Gulf of Mexico and up to this city. Coming through the inland passage of East Pass Nov. 24 the yacht was blown by a storm high and dry on the beach. After hard work, she was floated last Tuesday. She will sail to-morrow for New Orleans.

Apply Soon

to be sure of securing a pack of those superb new Army and Navy Playing Cards, just issued by the Malt-Nutrine Dept. of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n., St. Louis, U. S. A. Sent everywhere for ten 2-cent stamps. Admiral Dewey is King of Hearts. Other heroes on each face card. Gilt edged. Elegant backs. Finest cards out.—Adv.

"Standard of Highest Merit."
FISCHER PIANOS.
ARTISTICALLY and MUSICALLY PERFECT.
World-renowned for
Purity and Power of Tone, Durability and Tone-Sustaining Quality.
Catalogue Mailed to Any Address.
FISCHER PIANO WAREROOMS
33 Union Square—West.
Between 16th and 17th Streets, New York

ATKINSON TO FIND A SHELTER

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—The Silver Republicans, in conference here Tuesday and Wednesday, planned, it is announced, to ally themselves with and to make use of the "anti-imperialism" agitation, especially in Eastern States, where the silver issue does not attract. Co-operation with Edward Atkinson's following will be sought. The purpose of the Silver Republicans is to gain if possible with this new issue a foothold in Eastern States, so that their party can more truly claim to be a National organization, and thus become a more effective whip for holding the Democrats to the Bryan and 16 to 1 line. This is one reason why the Silver Republicans want to hold a big National convention of 2,000 or more delegates next year. Confirmation of this plan came to-day from Fred J. Dubois, formerly Senator from Idaho and Chairman of the Silver Republican Executive Committee.

"There is no place for the Republican anti-imperialists of New England and the coast to go except into our party," said Mr. Dubois. "The assured composition of the United States Senate for several years convinces them that silver legislation cannot be passed for many years yet. On anti-imperialism and kindred questions, they are one with us. I am satisfied they will come to us. I expect to see ex-Gov. Boutwell of Massachusetts, Edward Atkinson, and men like them sitting as delegates in our convention.

"We have planned for a big convention of 2,000 or more. Our convention, if held at the same place and time as the Democratic Convention, will be a powerful stimulus against any concession by that party to the forces of unrighteousness. We have not much to fear on this score, however. We are pretty well satisfied that the Democrats will reaffirm the platform of 1896 and renominate Mr. Bryan. That will be enough. If, however, they should seek to evade or subordinate the silver issue, we'll not be their allies. In such case we will do what many Silver Republicans wanted to do in 1896—establish a separate organization and nominate a separate ticket.

TO SELL LIGHT IN THE SOUTH.

Wealthy Wall Street Men Said to be in a New Company.

Articles of incorporation of the Columbus Electric Light Company, which was organized in Jersey City Tuesday evening, will be filed in the Hudson County Clerk's office and at Trenton to-day. The purpose of the company is to furnish light to cities in the Southern States. The capital stock is $800,000. Several of the wealthiest men in Wall Street are said to be in the enterprise.

The incorporators are Charles N. King, in whose office at York and Washington Streets, Jersey City, the company was organized; John J. Mulvaney, a lawyer, and Albert McMahon, all of Jersey City. The incorporators admit they are but "dummies."

EFFORTS TO FREE REESE.

United Mine Workers Will Do Everything Possible to Aid Him.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 30.—National Organizer Christopher Evans of the United Mine Workers and Editor W. C. Scott of The United Mine Workers' Journal to-day declared that everything within the power of the National order will be done to free Executive John P. Reese, who is now undergoing a three months' jail sentence at Fort Scott, Kan., for contempt of court in violating an order not to visit certain mines.

"We have over $30,000 in our National treasury," said Mr. Evans, "and no stone will be left unturned to take care of Reese. This organization since the first of the year has collected and distributed over $300,000 to suffering miners, and we don't propose to sit idle and let Reese suffer."

One of the moves which probably will be made by President Mitchell and attorneys engaged by the National order will be to have Reese's case taken to the United States Circuit Court at St. Louis. Habeas corpus proceedings may be instituted.

RACING AT HAVANA.

Successful Meeting Yesterday—Lieut. Lee Loses Principal Event.

HAVANA, Nov. 30.—To-day's races were a great success. They were witnessed by a large crowd, in which all Havana society was represented. There were nine events, with entries averaging seven.

The principal race was one for officers and club members, which resulted in a victory for the horse ridden by F. Guyol, a one-armed man, the English editor of La Lucha. Lieut. Fitzhugh Lee was second. The first attempt being a dead heat, the race was run off, and Mr. Guyol won easily, although Lieut. Lee led for the greater part of the distance each time. Both riders were heartily cheered for their skillful horsemanship.

Gen. Brooke presented to Lieut. Lee the cup he had won at the former meeting, making a graceful allusion to the fact that the recipient is the descendant of cavalry officers.

SON STABBED, FATHER HELD.

Thomas Doyle, twenty-three years old, a grocer's clerk, was stabbed three times early yesterday morning shortly after returning to his home, 23½ Gouverneur Street. He was taken to Gouverneur Hospital. One of his wounds was in the groin, another in the back, penetrating the kidney, and the third in the abdomen.

An operation was performed last night, and as a late hour his condition was said to be serious.

When Doyle arrived at his home early yesterday morning, his father, Lawrence Doyle, a car driver, with whom he lives, admitted him to the house and objected to his son's late hours. A quarrel ensued and the two men clinched. William Doyle, another son, and Mamie Doyle, a daughter, twelve years old, intervened.

Thomas Doyle suddenly cried out that he was stabbed. William Doyle had his right hand cut in the struggle, and the girl complained of a blow in the face.

When the police arrived, Mrs. Doyle was bending over her son, and his father mumbled something about having been attacked by his boy and acting in self-defense. The stabbing was apparently done with a jackknife.

Lawrence Doyle was arrested, but Thomas refused to identify his father as the person who inflicted the wounds. When arraigned in the Essex Market Court yesterday he denied having stabbed his son, and the latter declared at the hospital that it was not his father who injured him. Magistrate Crane, however, held the senior Doyle in default of $1,500 bail to await the result of his son's injuries.

EX-MAYOR SCHROEDER DEAD.

Expired of Pneumonia at 1:45 o'Clock This Morning at the Hotel Margaret, in Brooklyn.

Ex-Mayor Frederick A. Schroeder of Brooklyn died at the Hotel Margaret at 1:45 o'clock this morning. His son and four of his daughters were at his bedside when he passed away, one daughter being absent. He was conscious until about three-quarters of an hour before his death.

Mr. Schroeder had been ill of pneumonia for several days, but on Tuesday his condition showed such improvement that his recovery was expected. He suffered a relapse yesterday afternoon and from that time failed rapidly.

SAVAGE ASSAULT BY JANITOR.

Boston Man Wounds a Housekeeper and Her Employer with an Axe.

BOSTON, Nov. 30.—Emma R. Samaine, a housekeeper, and John Barnard, her employer, were seriously wounded with an axe, which, the police claim, was wielded by Charles G. West, the janitor of the Barnard Block, in the Roxbury district, this morning. Mr. Barnard, who is seventy-nine years old, will probably die.

The assault was called to the attention of an officer, who was also told that the janitor of the block had gone down the street. The officer then overtook West and conducted him back to the building, where Miss Samaine was found unconscious on the floor, with three wounds on the head, and Mr. Barnard was semi-conscious in a chair, with three similar wounds.

Lillie Jennings, the family servant, stated that West, who is a nephew of Mr. Barnard, came into the basement and demanded from Miss Samaine two bank books. Upon her refusal, he seized a small axe and struck the woman over the head several times. The servant went to Miss Samaine's assistance, and succeeded in holding the man until Mr. Barnard arrived. She then ran up stairs, screaming for assistance, but before help arrived Mr. Barnard had received several cuts over the head.

Miss Samaine, who is thirty-five years old, will probably recover. Mr. Barnard's extreme age and the shock to his system renders his case very critical.

West was taken to the police station. He would not talk of the affair. He seems to be in a very excited condition, and doubts are expressed as to his sanity. He will be arraigned to-morrow.

TRUANT SCHOOL FARM SCHEME.

Proposed Home for Unruly Boys on the Cottage Dormitory Plan.

The school authorities of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx will apply shortly to the Board of Estimate for an appropriation to cover the expense of purchasing and equipping a truant school farm, to which incorrigible children may be committed until they reform, or until they learn some useful trade.

Commissioner Miles M. O'Brien, Chairman of the Committee on Special Schools, said yesterday that it was the purpose of the committee to institute the farm school as a home where habitual truants could receive instruction, physical training and manual training, and enjoy a proportionate amount of amusement. The boys will be housed in cottage dormitories, in charge of matrons. Ten boys will be accommodated in each cottage. At one end of the oval formed by the houses the executive buildings will be placed. These will comprise the offices, school building, gymnasium, and workshops. Houses for supervisors and teachers will be erected on each side of the executive buildings, and the centre of the oval will be reserved for a playground.

Several sites for the farm have been offered to the committee, most of them in Westchester County. The plans for the buildings have been prepared by C. B. J. Snyder, the Superintendent of Buildings. They have not been finally adopted.

CUBAN PAPER'S SARCASM.

Slyly Pokes Fun at the Thanksgiving Day Celebration.

HAVANA, Nov. 30.—The Patria says to-day:

"This is Thanksgiving Day. Let us thank God for the dear, good fellows, the American soldiers, who have come here to educate us and for the healthy excitement caused by Uncle McKinley, who shakes the end of the cable whenever he wants to amuse himself. Let us also be thankful that our streets are swept and that small places are asphalted, in order to avoid anything that would disturb the slumbers of our dear rulers.

"Thanks, also, let us offer to our Italian Bishop and to Mr. Frye and Mr. Pitcher, who have so simplified justice for us. Above all let us thank Mr. Ludlow for freeing the present generation from the cares of government."

Susquehanna Mine Strike Ended.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Nov. 30.—The conference between the officials of the Susquehanna Coal Company and a committee of the striking miners, which has been in session for the past two days, ended to-night. A new wage scale was promulgated. It is satisfactory to both sides, and will terminate the long strike. The strikers now await the sanction of the officers of the United Mine Workers before returning to work. The 4,000 strikers have been idle since Aug. 5, and it is said they have lost in wages $462,000.

Somerville to Have a Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 30.—After over two years of agitation of the project of a hospital for Somerville, the promoters of the institution are in a fair way of having their hopes realized. Enough funds have been subscribed so that the necessary building can be obtained. A meeting of those interested has been held, and the following committee appointed to perfect plans of organization: N. Y. Dungan, James U. Case, Jacob Kline, Jr. Another meeting will be held to-morrow night, when it is expected definite action will be taken.

Destructive Fire at Garland, Texas.

GARLAND, Texas, Nov. 30.—Fire to-night destroyed the business part of the town. It started in The News office, and burned two dry goods stores, three groceries, a bank, two drug stores, the Post Office, two barber chops, a saddlery store, and a number of other buildings. The loss will be heavy.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	7:05	Sun sets	4:34	Moon rises 5:40

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	5:54	Gov. Isl'd	6:15	H. Gate	8:11
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	6:19	Gov. Isl'd	6:31	H. Gate	8:27

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) DEC. 1.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Colorado, Brunswick	.....	8:00 P. M.
Santiago de Cuba, Santiago, &c	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 2.

Adirondack, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Andes, Haiti	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Asiatic Prince, Santos	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
British Queen, Antwerp	.....	.....
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	10:30 A. M. *12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Caribbee, St. Thomas, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Colorado, Hull	.....	.....

In 31 Days 1900.
In 24 Days Xmas.
Old English SILVER
has always been an important item of our stock. It is becoming more and more scarce, and genuine desirable pieces, such as we have, are more appreciated than ever before.
Howard & Co
264 Fifth Avenue

El Rio, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ems, Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Massilia, Naples and Marseilles	.....	.....
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Nueces, Key West and Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Sarmatian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Uller, St. Kitts, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. $1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Breconshire. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, and China, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. $8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Coptic. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. $8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australasian Colonies, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. $25 and up to Dec. $9, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Warrimoo.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) DEC. 1.

City of Macon, Savannah, Nov. 28.
El Mar, New Orleans, Nov. 25.
Evelyn, New Orleans, Nov. 21.
Matthew Bedlington, Gibraltar, Nov. 15.
Merida, Curacao, Nov. 22.
Patria, Naples, Nov. 14.
Salerno, Newcastle, Nov. 16.

SATURDAY, DEC. 2.

British Empire, Antwerp, Nov. 19.
Kansas City, Swansea, Nov. 18.
Ohio, Hull, Nov. 20.
Umbria, Liverpool, Nov. 25.

SUNDAY, DEC. 3.

Bordeaux, Havre, Nov. 21.
El Norte, New Orleans, Nov. 28.
La Champagne, Havre, Nov. 25.
Marquette, London, Nov. 23.
Pretoria, Hamburg, Nov. 21.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Nov. 23.
San Marcos, Galveston, Nov. 27.

MONDAY, DEC. 4.

Bovic, Liverpool, Nov. 24.
Mayfield, St. Michaels, Nov. 24.

TUESDAY, DEC. 5.

Friesland, Antwerp, Nov. 25.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans, Nov. 29.
Lyell, Gibraltar, Nov. 21.

Arrived.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) Haddock, Liverpool Nov. 22 and Queenstown 26th, with mdse. and passengers to White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 7:35 P. M.

SS Nicaragua, (Nor.,) Pederson, Kingston, &c., Nov. 18, with mdse. to Tweedie Trading Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Maranzas, Rogers, Tampico Nov. 21 and Havana 25th, with mdse. and passenger to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:52 A. M.

SS Brilliant, (Ger.,) Keller, Rotterdam Nov. 17, in ballast to Phillip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M.

SS Nueces, Risk, Galveston Nov. 23, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Saginaw, Johnson, Boston, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS John J. Hill, Thompson, Norfolk. Is bound to New Bedford.

SS City of Augusta, Smith, Savannah Nov. 27, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Princess Anne, Boaz, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Evelyn, Parse, New Orleans Nov. 21, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Bolivia, (Br.,) Craig, Marseilles, &c., Oct. 22, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 1:45 P. M.

SS Capri, (Ger.,) Rambusch, Rio Janeiro, &c., Nov. 8, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Cufic, (Br.,) Cavan, Li

The Wanamaker Store

And Now for Christmas

FROM hilltop to hilltop—the two great holidays, Thanksgiving and Christmas, are almost within sight of each other. There's a world of getting-ready to do in three short weeks. Our part is to help and to give you just all of the pleasure possible during these busy days.

Members of our staff have gone in person to England, France, Germany, Belgium, Austria, Switzerland, Holland, Russia, Turkey, China, Japan, Italy, Persia and India to gather interesting, useful, novel, decorative things for home adornment and personal wear—drew some things from Africa and South America, as well—and studied the proper uses of the things under the most favorable conditions.

The store is making news faster than we can profitably print it—but the daily talk will be wonderfully interesting for all that.

Exhibits continued to-day—

Fur Garments — Fur Rugs

(with decorative display of mounted animals)

The Stewart Laces — Antique Clocks

The Tissot Pictures

The Wanamaker Toy Store

Blest be the world of Make-Believe and the men and women, elves and fairies, strange outfittings and simple armaments that compose and equip it.

We'd be afraid to neighbor with the man or woman who was "too old for Christmas." Wouldn't you? It's getting in our very bones—this holiday feeling—we and you will have as much fun as the little folks.

And so space in the Basement, nearly half the ground area of this New York block, is a Christmas store, with ornaments for the tree, thousands of dolls and more kinds of toys than even this store ever had—for we've brought a great many from Paris this time, besides large cases-ful from the queer forest homes of the German toy makers.

And Philadelphia is becoming a contributor, too—gives us better toy pianos than we ever brought from Germany.

It isn't a question of how much? Nothing is dear; thousands of things are got with dimes and quarters—yes, with pennies. Of course, some exquisite things, too—that took days or weeks to make. A good many dollars for them.

It's cute, isn't it, to have dolls dressed at Wanamaker's, just as real live great ladies are dressed. That's what we do for the biggest dolls.

And yet there are dolls for a penny—waiting some little mother to love them.

Basement.

A Word of Clothing for Boys.

Not one store, in twenty that sells boys' clothing is in any way competent for the business, from a tailor's standpoint.

What's the difference between store clothes and tailor clothes? This: the mass of boys' clothing is no more tailored than is a girl's gingham dress. Trouble is that such carelessly-made clothing has no stays and re-inforcements, no tailoring to hold it in shape. It gets old quickly.

Being tailors, first of all, we have things done differently. More expensive? No, cheaper. Costs may be a little more, but think how the clothes last.

This is a deservedly popular clothing store for both men's and boys' wear. And every suit and overcoat is of pure wool fabric.

Suits, with an extra pair of trousers, $3.85. For ages 7 to 16.

Boys' Top Coats, for ages 4 to 16; Oxford gray, navy blue and brown frieze, $5.. Some in Oxford gray and blue at $4.50.

And on up to the finest.

Second, floor Fourth avenue.

Dress Goods We are helping some folks to a merrier Christmas — holders of little surplus lots of dress fabrics on one hand, and you and the ones you are thinking of, on the other hand. Dirt is matter out of place, and even new and pretty goods can be a woeful worry if in wrong hands.

This is the list—with the suggestion that material for a dress is a welcome gift—

BLACK DRESS GOODS

At 28c—All-wool French Surah Serge.

At 37½c—All-wool Cheviot; 50c quality.

At 50c — All-wool Diagonal Cheviot, 85c quality.

At 50c — All-wool French Granites; 75c quality.

At 50c—All-wool Surah Serges; 65c quality.

At 55c—All-wool Henrietta; 65c quality.

At 75c—French Drap d'Ete; $1.65 quality.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street, Main floor.

COLORED DRESS GOODS

At 28c—All-wool French Surah Serge; navy blue.

At 50c — All-wool Two-toned Diagonal Cheviot; $1 quality.

At 50c—All-wool Camel's-hair Cheviot; $1 quality.

At 65c—All-wool Whipcord Covert Cloth; imported; $1.50 quality.

Fourth avenue.

Women's Suits Maybe sixty of them in all — and quite a dozen styles and colorings, for these are simply reminders from various favored and quick-selling lots. Materials are homespun, cheviot and serge. There are blue, brown and gray suits—and some are full silk lined.

$7.50

though from regular $12 and $15 lots.

Second floor.

This Handkerchief Store is Singular

To a linen lover there is the beauty of art in the exquisite filmy weaves. We have plain hemstitched handkerchiefs for as much as $6.50 a piece—$78 a dozen. And even a novice would not mistake them for cheap ones, however extravagant he might deem such expenditure. But, hold; let us see how these are made. The linen is woven on hand-looms—machine jerkiness would break these spider-web-like threads; even the hand-loom spoils many—chances are that not one hannkerchief in four will be perfect. One pays for a picture—not by square-foot valuation—one buys these most elegant handkerchiefs on their mechanic-art valuation.

And we have hemstitched handkerchiefs (women's) at 5c a piece—and at pretty much every price between. And every handkerchief here is of absolutely pure linen, unless it is silk.

A bargain—A limited lot of Embroidered and Lace-edged Handkerchiefs at 15c instead of 25c.

Broadway.

Saxony Flannel

30c a yard, instead of 37½c—and quite forty styles to choose from.

"Saxony" has come to be a trade term, as is "Brussels" for carpet or "Turkish" for towels. The Germans made them first; roughed them up or "teasled" them too much, Now Yankee wit gets the effect and makes the fabric of great durability.

They are for waists and house gowns and lots of uses which their prettiness will suggest. Wool. Plaids, stripes and streaks and splotches of white or color on deeper-color grounds.

Wish we had more at the price—these will not half meet the demand.

Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

There are Christmas gifts pre-eminent, as rich fur garments and gems, or, maybe still better, a Krell Piano. The Wanamaker Piano Store is making friends rapidly.

A Store-ful of Bargains

ON THE FIFTH FLOOR

What follows is by no means a complete list of the Bargain Store's offering to-day. Only a few are specified,—the newest and most prominent. Numerous other tables and counters hold desirable goods, which, for one reason or another, are there at prices far below normal.

Handkerchiefs

Men's and Women's. By accurate count 13,618 all-linen handkerchiefs. Values range from 15c to 75c each—the higher-priced sorts in fair proportion. Choosing begins this morning at 12½c. That low price because the handkerchiefs are not strictly perfect. The fault—a heavy thread, a pinhole, a tiny knot—you'll have to hunt for it.

Silk Waists

These are of a good quality of taffeta silk, made well and prettily—stylish. All solid colors, newest shades. Black ones, of course. Front, back and tops of sleeves covered with fine cording. At $6 they'd be cheap. Still we price these at $4.75.

Petticoats at 50c

That price is just about half value. The petticoats are of cotton—Mercerized—in excellent imitation of silk. Shown in red, cerise, bluet, green. Value, $1. Price, 50c.

Dress Goods

Imported whipcord, covert cloth and Bedford cord suitings, in green shades and mixes—37½c instead of $1.25.

Austrian China

Plates and cups and saucers in various pretty, bright decorations. Some with solid color borders—red, blue, green; others have festoon borders with narrow rim of colors and gold. All of excellent quality—a kind that would be moderately priced at 50c. Choice of tea plates, bread-and-butter plates and cups and saucers at 25c each.

Jardinieres

A new shipment, and another sale. Same class of goods exactly as those that were so quickly snapped up recently—same low prices, too. 50c kinds at 30c; 85c kinds at 55c.

Silk Petticoats

Solid colors and black. Deep ruffle with rows of cording, and pinked dust ruffle. Price is $5 each—should be $6.50.

Towels

Imported a large lot of hemmed huckaback towels to sell at a less-than-usual price—12½c. Some remain—in the way—10c each now. Towels at 19c instead of 25c; at 30c instead of 40c.

Lace Curtains When the plant branches too luxuriantly we clip off pieces—however fine—for the general good. So with stocks of goods that have bumps of excess here and there. These lace curtains are perfect and quite right in every way. Too many of some, too few of others to make them safe to keep.

Will you share the accidental good fortune?

Real Renaissance Lace Curtains, three patterns, $4.75 from $6.75 a pair.

Four other patterns or designs, that were $10.50, $11.25, $12.50 and $12.75 are reduced to $8 a pair.

Four styles that were $13 to $15 are $10 a pair.

And four styles that were $17 to $19.50 are $14 a pair

Third floor.

Fans Some of them perfect pictures—and the painting duly signed. Art Nouveau—scrawly but graceful; others filmy with appliques and insects of lace. Some touched off with spangles; others richest for their carved ivory sticks.

Here is one with real amber sticks; the fan part of point lace. It is $80.

Another is of tortoise shell—rather rare pieces—and white point lace appliqued on black net. This one is $73.

And then the simpler ones, down to $9, of these Paris conjurings, while we've other pretty fans (thinking only of those for gifts) for as little as $1.

Broadway.

Knitted Underwear It is more a question of daintiness than warmth—these medium-weight merino Shirts and Drawers for Men at 75c a garment, will give all the warmth most men care for. These heavy-weight garments at $1 will meet any New York demand for warmth. Yet for finer and finer sorts the prices run up to $19.25 a garment. And we probably lead in the importation of luxurious underwear and hosiery.

So much for the men.

For Women—

Equal carefulness and enough qualities and weights to meet every demand.

Union suits and tights are best adapted for wear with gowns of present styles, and for children are much in vogue because of the sensibleness of having undergarments fit closely.

Tights, knee or ankle length, fast black; wool face, $1.

Tights, all-silk, Swiss, white or black, ankle length, $5.

Children's black merino tights, ribbed, ankle length; size 3 for 60c; advance 5c for each size.

Children's wool tights, black, ribbed, ankle length—size 1 at 75c; advance 5c for each size.

Main floor, Broadway.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

PET DOGS, PRIZE WINNERS

Large Thanksgiving Day Attendance at American Club's Show.

MRS. HOWARD GOULD'S LUCK

Championship Awards Left Over Till To-day, When the Exhibition Will Close.

When the management of the American Pet Dog Club's annual show, now in progress at the Metropolitan Opera House, decided to keep the show open on Thanksgiving Day there were many in the club who predicted that whatever might be the fate of the show on the other days of the exhibition, it would on the holiday get only a frosty reception from the members of the social world. There were so many other matters on the tapis with which society would have to busy itself, so many sporting affairs, and theatre parties, charitable organization affairs to attend to, family reunions with the regulation Thanksgiving turkey dinners that, it was argued, society would be sure to ignore the pet dogs.

But the prophets of evil were agreeably surprised yesterday when it was noticed that the attendance was larger than ever, and that the visitors seemed more interested than on the opening day of the show in what was going on in the realm of the kings and queens of dogdom.

Persons of all walks in life visited the show, and the crowd at the evening session was especially large. Society folk came to see, some of them their own pets as well as those of their friends; the theatrical visitors were interested particularly in the pets of the actresses, which were entered in the competition for the trophy offered by Anna Held for the best dog owned by an actress. By the political lights, and there were many of them present, Richard Croker's entries in the French bulldog class were sought out for inspection.

SOME HOLIDAY VISITORS.

Among the visitors during the day and evening were Mr. and Mrs. Maturin Delafield, and the Misses Delafield, Col. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. G. W. Townsend, William C. Whitney, John A. Hecksher, Chester F. Griswold, George G. Haven, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Col. and Mrs. William Jay, Gen. and Mrs. Lloyd Brice, Mr. and Mrs. J. Carroll Beckwith, Mr. and Mrs. John Riker, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Bronson, Mr. and Mrs. George Rives, William K. Vanderbilt, Winfield Hoyt, George de Forrest Grant, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Pell, Frank Gray Griswold, Alexander H. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts-Sherman, Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry and the Misses Gerry, Col. Johnston L. de Peyster, Miss Justine de Peyster, Mrs. Henry James Miller, and Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills. Ogden Mills.

Usually the awards at the Pet Dog Show are all finished on the opening day, but the classes were so numerous and so well filled this year that judging went on all day yesterday, and the championship prizes were left over for to-day, the last day of the show.

Yorkshire terriers are among the "tikes" that attract a lot of attention, and while they were being judged yesterday there was considerable betting among the dog fanciers as to which the award of blue ribbons would fall. Up to this year Mrs. Senn, a Harlem exhibitor, has had practically a monopoly of the first prizes for this breed, but a new exhibitor had a prize winner there that carried all before her in the classes in which the animal was entered. This exhibitor was Mrs. George S. Thomas of Hamilton, Mass., whose entry, Little Minnie, won first prize for Yorkshires in the limit bitches, open bitches, winners' class, and in the special trophy class. Second prize in its class was given to Mrs. Howard Gould's black pug Candace.

This evening there will be a lively competition for a two-hundred-and-fifty-dollar medal, which will be awarded to the best novice dog shown.

THANKSGIVING DAY AWARDS.

The following awards were made yesterday:

CLASS 153A—Airdale terriers, open, bitches.—First prize, $15, J. Lorillard Arden's Clonmael Sensation; second prize, $10, Hastings' Barkerena; third prize, $5, Hastings Kennels' Hastings' Mona.

CLASS 179—Scottish terriers, open, dogs.—First prize, $15, Newcastle Kennels' Askley Crack; second prize, $10, Mrs. C. W. Sherman's Roxburgh; third prize, $5, Nosegay Kennels' Loyne Ruffian.

CLASS 180—Scottish terriers, open, bitches.—First prize, $15, Robert Irvine's Betsy Ross; second prize, $10, Newcastle Kennels' Newcastle Nellie; third prize, $5, W. L. Beadleston's Highland Fling.

CLASS 181—Scottish terriers, winners, dogs and bitches.—First prize, ribbon, Robert Irvine's Betsy Ross; reserve, Newcastle Kennels' Askley Crack.

CLASS 183—Welsh, Reddington, and Dandie Dinmont terriers, open, dogs and bitches.—First prize, $15, Mrs. G. S. Thomas's Red Palm; second prize, $10, John Brett's Medr '96.

CLASS 129—French bulldogs, limit, dogs.—First prize, $10, Samuel Haas's Paulus; second prize, $5, Walter J. Comstock, Jr.'s Crib, Jr.; third prize, medal, Miss S. C. Stanton's Jacques.

CLASS 53—Cocker spaniels, dogs, open, (black.)—First prize, $15, Swiss Mountain Kennels' ch. One; second prize, $10, Edward W. Fiske's Reveille; third prize, $5, George Dunn's Black Knight of Woodstock.

CLASS 54—Cocker spaniels, open, dogs, (other than black.)—First prize, $15, Bay View Kennels' Bay View Robbin; second prize, $10, W. T. Payne's Mohican; third prize, $5, Swiss Mountain Kennels' Cupid S.

CLASS 55—Cocker spaniels, winners, dogs.—First prize, ribbon, W. T. Payne's Romany Rye; reserve, Swiss Mountain Kennels' ch. One.

CLASS 17—Greyhounds, limit, dogs and bitches.—First prize, $10, Terra Cotta Kennels' Hattie M.; second prize, $5, Terra Cotta Kennels' Dictator; third prize, medal, I. F. Denton's Brannock.

CLASS 21—Greyhounds, team class, best exhibit of four. First prize, entrance fees and medal, Pembroke Kennels' team.

HOW THE COLLIES FARED.

CLASS 7—Collies, puppies, bitches.—First prize, $15, H. J. Bascom and F. Hayward's White Heather; second prize, $10, George Hall's Gipsy Queen; third prize, $7, Geraghty & Carver's Newburg Gem; fourth prize, $3, Geraghty & Carver's Newburg Quetet.

CLASS 3—Collies, limit dogs.—First prize, $15, J. Pierpont Morgan's Ormskirk Galopin; second prize, $10, H. J. Bascom and F. Hayward's Ormskirk Cornishman; third prize, $5, Blanc & Hunter's Brandane Rightaway; fourth prize, medal, Blanc & Hunter's Brandane Hunter.

CLASS 4—Collies, open, dogs.—First prize, J. Pierpont Morgan's Ornament; second prize, $10, Verona Kennels' Champion Old Hall Admiral; third prize, $5, J. Pierpont Morgan's Ormskirk Galopin; fourth prize, medal, J. I. Behling's Champion Wellesbourne Wonder.

CLASS 5—Collies, Canadian or Western dogs.—First prize, $15, Verona Kennels' champion Old Hall Admiral; second prize, $10, Verona Kennels' Vernon Selection; third prize, $5, Joseph Reid's Logan Oscar; fourth prize, medal, J. I. Behling's champion Wellesbourne Wonder.

CLASS 6—Collies, winning dogs.—First prize, Collie Club medal, J. Pierpont Morgan's Ornament.

CLASS 8—Collies, novice, bitches, American bred.—First prize, $15, George Hall's Gipsy Queen; second prize, $10, Geraghty & Carver's Newburg Quetz; third prize, $7, Blanc & Hunter's Brandane Beatrice; fourth prize, $3, Joseph Reid's Logan's Apple Blossom.

CLASS 9—Collies, limit bitches.—First prize, $15, J. Pierpont Morgan's Ormskirk Connie; second prize, $10, Bropkside Farm Kennels' Brookside Betty; third prize, $5, Blanc & Hunter's Brandane Victoria; fourth prize, medal, Verona Kennels' Verona Admiral's Mint.

CLASS 10—Collies, open, bitches.—First prize, $15, J. Pierpont Morgan's Ormskirk Connie; second prize, $10, Verona Kennels' champion Heather Mint; third prize, $5, Brookside Farm Kennels' Brookside Betty; fourth prize, medal, J. Pierpont Morgan's Barwell Mystery.

CLASS 11—Collies, Canadian or Western bitches.—First prize, $15, Verona Kennels' champion Heather Mint; second prize, $10, Verona Kennels' Verona Admiral's Mint; third prize, $5, J. I. Behling's Highfield Gem; fourth prize, medal, Joseph Reid's Logan's Apple Blossom.

CLASS 12—Collies, winners, bitches.—First prize, Collie Club medal, J. Pierpont Morgan's Ormskirk Connie.

CLASS 13—Collies, seniors, dogs and bitches.—First prize, $15, J. Pierpont Morgan's Ornament; second prize, $10, Verona Kennels' champion Heather Mint; third prize, $7, Verona Kennels' champion Old Hall Admiral; fourth prize, $3, J. Pierpont Morgan's Barwell Mystery.

CLASS 14—Collies, other than sable or sable and white, dogs and bitches.—First prize, $15, C. G. Taylor's Beacon Rightaway; second prize, $10, H. J. Bascom and F. Hayward's White Heather; third prize $5, C. G. Taylor's Beacon Shep; fourth prize, medal, Black & Hunter's Brandane Rightaway.

CLASS 15—Collies, "new members'" dogs and bitches.—First prize, $15, H. J. Bascom and F. Hayward's Ormskirk Cornishman; second prize, $10, J. H. Hubbell's Admiral; third prize, $5, J. I. Behling's champion Wellesbourne Wonder; fourth prize, medal, R. D. Bohannan's Challifond Hero.

OLD ENGLISH SHEEP DOGS.

CLASS 16—Old English sheep dogs, open, dogs and bitches.—First prize, $15, R. H. Williams's Sir Charles; second prize, $10, J. W. Morgan's Breeder; third prize, $5, R. H. Williams's Sir Whittaker; fourth prize, medal, R. H. Williams's Dash Elfrida.

CLASS 37—Irish water spaniels, open, dogs and bitches.—First prize, $15, T. A. Garner's Dan McCarthy.

CLASS 38—Clumber spaniels, open, dogs and bitches.—First prize, $15, Miss N. B. Douglas's Anson; second prize, $10, H. G. C. Wadsworth's Royal Rwell; third prize, $5, Miss N. B. Douglas's Jubilee John.

CLASS 37—Field spaniels, limit, dogs.—First prize, $10, Swiss Mountain Kennels' Banner Knight; second prize, $5, Mrs. D. W. Evans's Sunning Hill Bridford.

CLASS 38—Field spaniels, open, dogs, (black.)—First prize, $15, Swiss Mountain Kennels' ch. Endcliffe Bishop; second prize, $10, Swiss Mountain Kennels' Banner Knight; third prize, $5, Mrs. D. W. Evans's Sunning Hill Bridford.

CLASS 39—Open, dogs, (other than black.)—First prize, $15, Mrs. D. W. Evans's Sunning Hill Bridford.

CLASS 40—Field spaniels, winners, dogs.—First prize, ribbon, Swiss Mountain Kennels' ch. Endcliffe Bishop.

CLASS 41—Field spaniels, novice, bitches—First and second prizes, A. S. C. M., Marcel A. Viti's Libel.

CLASS 42—Field spaniels, limit, bitches.—First prize, $10, Mrs. D. W. Evans's imp. Waterlily; second prize, $10, Marcel A. Viti's Annoyance.

CLASS 43—Field spaniels, open, bitches, (black.)—First prize, $15, Swiss Mountain Kennels' ch. Endcliffe Myrtle; second prize, $10, Swiss Mountain Kennels' Banner Jewel.

CLASS 44—Field spaniels, open, bitches, (other than black.)—First prize, $10, Swiss Mountain Kennels' ch. Banner Hazil; second prize, $5, Mrs. D. W. Evans's imp. Waterlily.

CLASS 45—Field spaniels, winners, bitches.—First prize, ribbon, Swiss Mountain Kennels' ch. Banner Hazil.

CLASS 46—Field spaniels, team class, (best exhibit of four.)—First prize, entrance fees and medal, Swiss Mountain Kennels' team.

Best field spaniel—Swiss Mountain Kennels' ch. Endcliffe Bishop.

Best brace of black puppies—Marcel A. Viti's Libel and Annoyance.

Best American-bred bitch—Marcel A. Viti's Annoyance.

COCKER SPANIELS' LUCK.

CLASS 47—Cocker spaniels, puppies, dogs.—First prize, $10, H. C. C. Wadsworth's Prince Rupert; second prize, $5, Edwin W. Fiske's Traitor; third prize, medal, Swiss Mountain Kennels' Banner Ober.

CLASS 47A—Cocker spaniels, puppies, bitches.—First prize, George Dunn's Mira; second prize, $5, Garden Kennels' Garden Coquette; third prize, medal, Edwin W. Fiske's Dark Days.

CLASS 48—Cocker spaniels, novices, dogs, (black.)—First prize and second prize, A. S. C. M., George Dunn's Scottish Chief; second prize, Swiss Mountain Kennels' Banner Mike.

CLASS 49—Cocker spaniels, novice, dogs, (other than black.)—First and second prizes, A. S. C. M., Bay View Kennels' Bay View Robbin; second prize, W. T. Payne's Mohican.

CLASS 50—Cocker spaniels, limit, dogs, (black.)—First prize, $10, H. G. C. Wadsworth's Dua Rey; second prize, $5, Edwin Blake's King Quality; third prize, medal, George Dunn's Care.

CLASS 51—Cocker Spaniels, limit, dogs, (any other solid color.)—First prize, $10; Bay View Kennels' Bay View Robbin; second prize, $5, H. G. C. Wadesworth's Prince Rupert; third prize, medal, Edward W. Fiske's Chum II.

CLASS 52—Cocker Spaniels, limit, dogs, (particolor.)—W. T. Payne's Romany Rye; second prize, $5, Edward W. Fiske's Sleepy Bill; third prize, medal, Kepal Kennels, Broadside Bob.

CLASS 53—Cocker Spaniels, open, dogs, (black.)—First prize, $15, Swiss Mountain Kennels' Ch. Ono; second prize, $10, Edward W. Fiske's Reveille; third prize, $5, George Dunn's Black Knight of Woodstock.

CLASS 54—Cocker spaniels, open, dogs, (other than black)—First prize, $15, Bay View Kennels' Bay View Robbin; second prize, $10, W. T. Payne's Mohican; third prize, $5, Swiss Mountain Kennels' Cupid S.

CLASS 55—Cocker spaniels, winners, (dogs.)—W. T. Payne's Romany Rye.

CLASS 149a—Airedale terriers, puppies, dogs, bitches.—First prize, $10, Brushwood Kennels' Brushwood Darkie; second prize, $5, Hastings Kennels' Hastings Cracker; third prize, medal, J. F. Denton's Jim.

CLASS 150—Airedale terriers, novice, dogs and bitches.—First prize, $10, J. Lorillard Arden's Kitty; second prize, $5, Hastings Kennels' Penroh's Mustard.

CLASS 126—French bulldogs, winners, (bitches.)—First prize, ribbon, Mrs. Amy C. Gillig's Antoinette.

CLASS 127—French bulldogs, team class, best four.—First prize, entrance fees and medal, Mrs. Amy C. Gillig's team.

BLACK AND TAN TERRIERS.

CLASS 167—Black and tan terriers, novice, dogs and bitches, (over seven pounds.)—First prize, $10, Mrs. William Routley's London Daily Mail; second prize, $5, H. T. Foote's Break o' Day; third prize, medal, Miss T. Lynch's Lady Flora.

CLASS 168—Black and tan terriers, limit, dogs and bitches, (over seven pounds.)—First prize, $10, H. T. Foote's Essie M.; second prize, $5, Mrs. G. S. Thomas's Edcliffe Violet; third prize, medal, Frank Croker's Foxy Quiller.

CLASS 169—Black and tan terriers, open, dogs and bitches, (over seven pounds.)—First prize, $15, H. T. Foote's ch. Brunswick Duchess; second prize, $10, J. Taylor's ch. Canadian Duchess; third prize, $5, H. T. Foote's Perfecto.

CLASS 170—Black and tan terriers, winners, dogs and bitches.—First prize, ribbon, H. T. Foote's ch. Brunswick Duchess.

CLASS 171—Black and tan terriers, team class, best team of four.—First prize, entrance fees and medal, H. T. Foote's team.

CLASS 196—Pomeranians, open, dogs and bitches, (black.)—First prize, $15, Lakewood Pomeranians' Lakewood Chapple; second prize, $10, Lake Pomeranians' Lakewood Bob; third prize, $5, Mrs. F. Senn's Nubin.

CLASS 197—Pomeranians, open, dogs, (white.)—First prize, $15, Lakewood Pomeranians' Lakewood Prims; second prize, $10, Albert C. Sugden's Zi Zi; third prize, $5, Count von Feroldingen's Fleck Ive.

CLASS 197A—Pomeranians, open, bitches, (white.)—First prize, $15, Lakewood Pomeranains' Lakewood Cora.

CLASS 197B — Pomeranians, novice, dogs, (brown.)—First prize, $10, Swiss Mountain Kennels' Rebel; second prize, $5, Mrs. Edward Holbrook's Will o' the Wisp; third prize, medal, Lakewood Pomeranians' Lakewood Brown Boy.

CLASS 197C—Pomeranians, novice, bitches, (brown.)—First prize, Swiss Mountain Kennels' Haughty Brownie; second prize, $5, Lakewood Pomeranians' Lakewood Connie; third prize, medal, Lakewood Pomeranians' Lakewood Dolly.

CLASS 198—Pomeranians, open, dogs and bitches, (brown.)—First prize, Swiss Mountain Kennels' Nubian Noel; second prize, $10, Swiss Mountain Kennels' Naughty Brownie; third prize, $5, Mrs. Edward Holbrook's Will o' the Wisp.

CLASS 199—Pomeranians, open, dogs and bitches, (blue.)—First prize, $15, Lakewood Pomeranians' Lakewood Blue Rey; second prize, $10, Lakewood Pomeranians' Lakewood Remus.

CLASS 200—Pomeranians, open, dogs and bitches, (any other color.)—First prize, $15, Lakewood Pomeranians' Lakewood Chote; second prize, $10, Mrs. F. Senn's Za Za; third prize, $5, Miss Florence Lloyd's Foxy.

POMERANIANS' TEAM CLASS.

CLASS 201—Pomeranians' team class, best exhibitor of four.—First prize, entrance fees and medal, Lakewood Pomeranians' Team No. 1.

CLASS 202—Pugs, novice, dogs and bitches.—First prize, $10, Mrs. C. Y. Ford's Otterburn Dora; second prize, $5, Mrs. Howard Gould's Candace.

CLASS 203—Pugs, limit, dogs and bitches.—First prize, $10, Eberhart Kennels' Lena Eberhart; second prize, $5, Mrs. C. Y. Ford's Otterburn Dora; third prize, medal, Frank H. Dole's Sir Martin.

CLASS 204—Pugs, open, dogs and bitches.—First prize, $15, T. A. Howard's ch. Wallis; second prize, $10, Eberhart Kennels' Lola; third prize, $5, Eberhart Kennels' ch. Trilby Eberhart.

CLASS 205—Pugs, winners, dogs and bitches.—First prize, ribbon, T. A. Howard's ch. Wallis.

CLASS 206—Pugs, team class, best exhibit of four.—First prize, entrance fees and medal, Eberhart Kennels' team.

CLASS 207—Italian greyhounds, novice, dogs and bitches.—First prize, $10, T. A. Howard's Byron's Countess; second prize, $5, Mrs. F. Senn's Buffie; third prize, medal, Mrs. F. Senn's Ninnie.

CLASS 208—Italian greyhounds, limit, dogs and bitches.—First prize, T. A. Howard's Byron's Countess; second prize, $5, Frank H. Hoyt's Philip Silver; third prize, medal, Mrs. F. Senn's Silver.

CLASS 209—Italian greyhounds, open, dogs and bitches.—First prize, $15, T. A. Howard's Byron's Countess; second prize, $10, Frank H. Hoyt's The King; third prize, $5, Mrs. F. Senn's Buff.

CLASS 210—Italian greyhounds, winners, dogs and bitches.—First prize, ribbon, T. A. Howard's Byron's Countess.

CLASS 211—Italian greyhounds.—Team class, Mrs. F. Senn's team.

CLASS 214A—Yorkshire terriers, open, bitches.—First prize, $10, Miss Lillian C. Moeran's Ashton Marvel; second prize, $5, Miss Lillian C. Moeran's Ashton Pearl; third prize, medal, W. H. Cooper's Nan.

CLASS 215—Yorkshire terriers, winners, dogs and bitches.—First prize ribbon, Mrs. C. F. Thomas's Endcliffe Midgy.

CLASS 216—Yorkshire terriers, team class, best exhibit of four.—First prize, entrance fees and medal, Mrs. F. Senn's team.

CLASS 218—Toy black and tan terriers, novice, dogs and bitches (not exceeding seven pounds.)—First prize, $10, Gem City Kennels' Uneda; second prize, $5, Mrs. James F. Miller's Pinkie; third prize, medal, Mrs. Elizabeth Nau's Prince.

CLASS 219—Toy black and tan terriers, limit, dogs and bitches (not exceeding seven pounds.)—First prize, $10, Gem City Kennels' Uneda; second prize, $5, Gem City Kennels' Vesta, Jr.; third prize, medal, Louis Rosenfeld's Trixie.

CLASS 50—Cocker spaniels, limit, bitches, (any other solid color.)—First prize, $10, W. T. Payne's Lilith; second prize, $5, Carleton V. Ford's Otterburn Evangeline; third prize, medal, Swiss Mountain Kennels' Banner Midge.

CLASS 60—Cocker spaniels, limit, bitches.—First prize, $10, Swiss Mountain Kennels' Banner Cigarette.

Golf at Park Club, Plainfield.

The active season at the Park Golf Club at Plainfield, N. J., closed yesterday with a men's handicap competition for the Hyde Cup and a mixed foursome. There was a very large attendance at the course all day. In the afternoon a tea was held at the clubhouse of Mrs. J. C. Peck, and Mrs. F. H. Ball presided. In the morning the qualifying round for the Hyde Cup was played. It was medal play, eighteen holes, handicap. There were twenty entries. Charles E. Faber and Herbert Crowe met in the final round, match play, in the afternoon, Crowe winning 5 up and 4 to go. In the mixed foursome of nine holes Mrs. Meredith Dryden and Meredith Dryden won with net score of 51.

Golf for the Gilbert Cup.

The last event of the season on the links of the Hillside Tennis and Golf Club, at Plainfield, N. J., was held yesterday afternoon. It was a mixed foursome for the Gilbert Cup. The cup goes to the young woman winning it three times. So far the winners have been Miss Evans, Miss Shepard, and Miss Grace Kaufman. W. T. Kaufman and his daughter, Miss Gladys Kaufman, made the lowest score to-day—93 net.

Nature's Remedy for Constipation

Hunyadi János

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

Insist on Having the Genuine.

CANARY BIRDS ON EXHIBITION.

Lyric Hall Shelters the Ornithological Society's Second Display.

Pet dogs of high degree have been having their day at the Metropolitan Opera House, and now household pets of another kind have put forward a claim to public attention at Lyric Hall. These are 500 canaries, assembled to compete in form and grace and voice at the instance of the Greater New York Ornithological Society of Canaries and Cage Birds, whose second annual exhibition opened yesterday.

All the birds, with the exception of the pairs, are of this year's breed. They are divided into two principal categories, the "long" birds, prized for their shape and pose, and the "short" birds, which are prized for their vocal talent, and that this talent is of a very high order was the opinion of all those who listened to the sweet notes that rippled and trilled in a ceaseless symphony from morn till night yesterday.

The birds that especially interested the fanciers, however, were the patrician pure-strain Belgians which form a collection that, the experts say, has never been equaled for quality in this country.

The judging in the various classes was completed yesterday, the judges being Thomas Barr and James Booth of Paterson, N. J. The result was as follows:

Belgian, Yellow Male.—First prize, William Mather of Queens Borough; second and third prizes, William Crawford of Manhattan.

Belgian, Yellow Females.—First prize, George F. Scherb of Manhattan; second prize, Henry McCabe, Manhattan; third prize, William Mather.

Belgian, Buff Male.—First prize, George F. Scherb; second prize, William Crawford; third prize, Andrew Lawler, Queens Borough.

Belgian, Buff Females.—First prize, William Mather; second prize, Andrew Lawler; third prize, William Crawford.

Begian, Pairs.—First prize, Daniel Mahoney, Manhattan; second and third prizes, George F. Scherb.

Scotch Fancy, Clean Male, Yellow or Buff.—First prize, William Crawford; second and third prizes, William Mather.

Scotch Fancy Mottled, Yellow or Buff, Male.—First prize, William Crawford; second prize, William Mather; third prize, William Crawford.

Scotch Fancy Mottled, Yellow or Buff Female.—First prize, William Mather; second prize, George Bell, Manhattan; third prize, William Crawford. These birds were awarded special prizes on points as the finest in the show.

American Fancy, Male, Yellow Mottled.—First prize, Henry McCabe; second prize, George Bell; third prize, Henry McCabe.

American Fancy, Female, Yellow Mottled.—First prize, George Bell; second and third prizes, Henry McCabe.

American Fancy, Male, Buff Mottled—First prize, George Bell; second prize, Henry McCabe; third prize, William Crawford.

American Fancy, Female, Buff Mottled.—First, second, and third prizes, Henry McCabe.

Pairs, Mottled or Green.—First and second prizes, Henry McCabe; third prize, William Crawford.

German Rollers.—First, second, and third prizes, Alphonse Hammerer, Brooklyn.

Mules, Any Variety.—First, second, and third prizes, Daniel Mahoney.

The exhibition will remain open until to-morrow night.

At the Bennings Track.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—This was the last day of the Autumn meeting of the Washington Jockey Club. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $450 in 1899; one mile and a sixteenth. Queen of Song, 104 pounds, (Dangman,) 5 to 1, won; Strangest, 101, (McIntyre,) 5 to 1 and 9 to 5, second; Alvarado II., 103, (Jenkins,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:51 3-5. Lindula also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Maiden two-year-olds; six furlongs. Grandeur, 110 pounds, (O'Connor,) 11 to 5, won; Carsailo, 107, (Brien,) 4½ to 1, and 8 to 5, second; Jim Breeze, 107, (McIntyre,) 8 to 5, third. Time—1:17 3-5. Liebe, Matt Simpson, Charcola, Golden Sceptre, and Kindred also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, steeplechase; three-year-olds and upward; about three miles. Plato, 137 pounds, (Connolly,) 10 to 1, won; Bevel, 135, (Mr. Taylor,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; The Watchman, 137, (Brown,) 12 to 1, third. Time 6:11. Sibley, Ochiltree, Phoebus, and Tentore also ran. Plato and Ochiltree were coupled in the betting.

FOURTH RACE.—Washington Cup; three-year-olds and upward; seven pounds under the scale; $1,500 added; two miles and a quarter. Warrenton, 107 pounds, (O'Connor,) 1 to 10, won; Beau Ideal, 104, (McIntyre,) 12 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Brisk, 104, (Moody,) 7 to 10, third. Time—4:04 4-5. Our Nellie, Weller, Charagrace, Hold Up, and Maurice also ran. Warrenton and Brisk coupled in the betting. Separate prize on Brisk, 4 to 1.

FIFTH RACE.—Highweight handicap for two-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs. James, 122 pounds, (Clawson,) 5 to 1, won; Buffoon, 129, (J. Murphy,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Dan Rice, 130, (McIntyre,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:29 4-5. Goal Runner, Sidney Lucas, Lady Lindsey, Water Crest, Tabouret, Tinkler, and Ludwigshafen also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; three-year-olds and upward, non-winners during the meeting, at twenty pounds under the scale; one mile and fifty yards. Compensation, 96 pounds, (J. Slack,) 1 to 2, won; Plantain, 97, (Seaton,) 10 to 1 and 2½ to 1, second; The Gardner, 99, (Cowman,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:49. Tyran, Avoca, Brahmin, Dr. Parker, and Bob White also

CORNELL IS BADLY BEATEN

Pennsylvania Wins at Football by a Score of 20 to 0.

ITHACANS WEAK IN THE LINE

Only Twice During the Entire Game Were They Able to Stop the Fierce Rushes of the Quakers.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.—Pennsylvania ran the Cornell men off their feet on Franklin Field this afternoon, defeating the Ithaca football team by the score of 20 to 0. That the red and blue would score a victory over the carnelian and white was confidently expected by the Pennsylvania followers, but that they would be defeated by so decisive a score was almost beyond the wildest hopes of the Pennsylvanians.

Cornell was lamentably weak, especially in the line. Only twice during the entire game did the Ithacans stop the Quakers' fierce rushes, and then only when the Pennsylvanians had almost made the necessary five yards. When Cornell had possession of the ball she showed up just as weak in advancing it as she did in trying to prevent Pennsylvania from carrying it forward. Cornell did not earn a first down, her few attempts at end skirting being promptly nipped by the Quaker ends. Her attack on the Pennsylvania's line was also very weak, it seldom gaining a foot.

On the other hand the Pennsylvanians played a superb game. The plays were gotten off rapidly and smoothly, and red and blue was seldom downed without gain. The men worked as a unit, and on the defense the team was a veritable stone wall. The Quakers gave a good exhibition of line bucking and plunging, in fact the best that has been seen here this season. Wherever they attacked the Cornell line they made big holes in it and broke through for five, ten, and fifteen yards at a time. With the exception at the end of the second half, Pennsylvania never tried to send a runner around Cornell's ends. The Quakers' terrific rushes told on the Cornell men, and the game was considerably delayed by players being injured. Three of Cornell's men were forced to leave the game, while Pennsylvania was intact throughout the contest.

Capt. Hare, McCracken, Coombs, and Teas were frequently used by Pennsylvania in her rushes, and all acquitted themselves well. Alexander was a stone wall in Cornell's line, but his colleagues were not equal to the task set by Pennsylvania. In the kicking line, Pennsylvania had a little the better of it, but both teams suffered equally from fumbles, of which there were not many.

Fully 28,000 persons saw the contest. The day was a beautiful one from a spectator's view point, but a trifle warmer for the players. There was a large contingent of Cornell rooters on the north stand, and it made a great deal of noise.

Pennsylvania made two touch-downs in the first half. The first score was made six minutes after the kick-off, Potter breaking through Cornell's line and running thirty-five yards for the touch-down. The second touch-down was made by straight line plunging from Pennsylvania's 35-yard line. Hare missed the goal.

The Quakers scored eighteen points in the second half on three touch-downs and three goals. Two of them were made by pegging away at Cornell's line, and the [illegible] made principally through Potter's running back sixty yards on Starbuck's kick-off.

Capt. Starbuck won the toss and chose the west goal, the wind being across the field, in neither side's favor. Capt. Hare kicked off and G. H. Young ran the ball back fifteen yards to his own thirty-yard line. Pennsylvania gained possession of the pigskin on a fumble, and Capt. Hare tried for a field goal from placement, but failed. Cornell kicked to Pennsylvania's thirty-five-yard line, and the Quakers by a series of rushes soon had the ball on Cornell's thirty-five-yard line. Then Potter broke through the Cornell team, and before he could be downed, planted the ball behind Cornell's goal line. Hare kicked the goal. Score: Pennsylvania, 6; Cornell, 0.

Hare ran Starbuck's kick-off back fifteen yards, and Cornell got the ball on a fumble, but immediately lost it on downs. Hare made fifteen yards on a plunge through tackle; straight line bucking added twenty yards more, and then Hare and McCracken were sent against the line until the ball was on Cornell's thirty-yard mark. Here Pennsylvania lost it for interference and Cornell kicked to Pennsylvania's thirty-yard line. Kennedy made ten yards, and McCracken took it around Cornell's left end or thirty-five to Cornell's thirty-five-yard line, where Pennsylvania lost it on a fumble.

An exchange of kicks found the ball on Cornell's forty-three-yard line, G. H. Young having run the kick back twenty yards. Another exchange of kicks brought the ball to Pennsylvania's thirty-five-yard line. The Quakers bucked the line for fifteen yards, and McCracken went through the Cornell team for twenty-two, and followed this up by making fifteen yards more on two bucks against the centre. Teas made his distance, as did also Hare, and then McCracken was pushed over the Cornell line for the second touch-down. Hare missed the goal. Score—Pennsylvania, 11; Cornell, 0.

Hare ran Cornell's kick-off back to his own twenty-four-yard line, where the ball was given to Cornell for off-side play, but Pennsylvania immediately regained it in a fumble. The Quakers by side plunges took the pigskin to Cornell's twenty-five-yard line, where it was when the half ended.

Score—Pennsylvania, 11; Cornell, 0.

There were no changes in the teams when they took the field for the second half. Cornell kicked off to Pennsylvania's forty-yard line, and in a half dozen line plunges the Quakers took the ball past midfield. Hare, McCracken, and Potter carried the ball to Cornell's thirty-yard line. A few more plunges, and the ball was on Cornell's five-yard line. Then Hare burst through the Ithaca men for the third touch-down. Potter kicked the goal. Score—Pennsylvania, 17, Cornell, 0.

Hare ran back Cornell's kick-off fifteen yards to his own 25-yard line. Cornell got the ball for holding, and Young's drop-kick for field goal was blocked, a Pennsylvanian falling on the ball on the Quakers' 15-yard mark. Hare and McCracken carried the ball to their own 50-yard line by good line bucking. Try as they would, the Cornellians could not stop the Quakers, and the ball was soon on Cornell's 15-yard line, where the Ithacans put in two fresh men. Then, for the first time, the Cornell players held and got the ball on downs. They could not advance it, however, and Starbuck punted to his own 35-yard line. Hare made five yards around Cornell's left, and centre plunges brought the ball to Cornell's 5-yard mark. The rest was easy, McCracken being rammed home for the fourth touch-down. Outland kicked the goal. Score: Pennsylvania 22, Cornell 0.

Potter caught Starbuck's kick off, and by splendid interference ran sixty yards to Cornell's fifty-yard line. Three more plunges netted 30 yards. Two more tries brought the ball to Cornell's ten-yard line, after which Hare went over the goal line for the fifth and last touch-down of the game. This touch-down was made in seven plays and in very quick time. Outland kicked the goal. Score: Pennsylvania, 29; Cornell, 0.

There remained but a short time to play, and when the game ended Pennsylvania was engaged in pushing the ball down the field having carried it from their own twenty-two yard line to their forty-nine yard mark.

The lineup:

Pennsylvania.	Positions.	Cornell.
Coombs	Left end	Davall
Shover	Left tackle	Folger, G Young
Hare, (Capt.)	Left guard	Warner
Overfield	Centre	Iserson
Teas	Right guard	Caldwell, Dorner
Wallace	Right tackle	Alexander
Outland	Right end	Faussig
Kennedy	Quarterback	G. H. Young
Potter	Left half back	Walbridge, Windsor
Gardiner	Right half back	Morrison
McCracken	Full back	Starbuck, (Capt.

Score—Pennsylvania, 29; Cornell, 0. Touch-downs—Hare, 2; McCracken, 2; Potter, 1. Goals from touch-downs—Outland, 2; Hare, 1; Potter, 1. Goal from touch-down, missed—Hare, 1. Referee—R. C. Wrenn of Harvard. Umpire—Paul J. Dashiell, Johns Hopkins. Timekeepers—John Hedges, Pennsylvania. H—Teller, Cornell. Time of halves—Thirty-five minutes.

WISCONSIN, 17; MICHIGAN, 5.

Capt. O'Dea's Great Right Leg Did Wonderful Execution.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—Before what probably was the largest crowd that ever gathered to witness a football game in the West, the eleven from the University of Wisconsin defeated the University of Michigan eleven this morning by a score of 17 to 5. The mighty right leg of Capt. O'Dea, the Wisconsin captain and full back, was a big factor in the one-sided score, as he was responsible for ten of the points scored by the Badgers. Once he lifted the ball cleanly between the goal posts from the thirty-five-yard line, and once his punt went so far that McLean misjudged it and, fumbling, gave Hyman a chance to fall on the pigskin behind Michigan's goal posts, which he did.

The second touch-down by Wisconsin was made on clean, hard football in the second half, the light but active linemen from Wisconsin opening holes in the Michigan forwards through which Peele, Larson, Curtis, and Blair plunged for big gains. The defensive work of the Wisconsin eleven was remarkable, and time and again Sweely was forced to punt, the exchanges while O'Dea was in the game always resulting in big losses for Michigan. O'Dea, however, was ruled out for slugging on the play that resulted in a touch-down by Hylan, and Driver, who took his place, was much inferior to the Michigan kickers, though he did splendid work in plunging through the line. Wisconsin was expected to show inferiority in its offensive game, but the way the Badger backs tore through was a surprise even to their most enthusiastic rooters. During most of the game Michigan was on the defensive, and poor judgment on the part of Wisconsin in the first half in attempting a fake kick when the ball was in splendid position for a kick from the field probably cost the Badgers five points.

In the second half, also, the ball was worked down the field twice to within fifteen yards of Michigan's goal line, but in both instances the Wisconsin forwards were guilty of holding in the line, and the ball went over. Wisconsin's weak point was at left end. Some of Michigan's best gains were made around Cochems, and Michigan's only touch-down was made by McLean in the second half after a beautiful run of forty-five yards, in which the fleet-footed Michigan man cleared his field without difficulty. Snow, who played against Cochems, bothered his man greatly, and frequently put him out of the place.

It was a battle royal between these two men throughout the game. Man for man, however, the Wisconsin line outclassed that of Michigan, even big Cunningham, who last year was picked for the All-Western centre, being completely outplayed by Chamberlain, whom Cunningham outweighed by at least twenty-five pounds.

Probably 21,000 people saw the struggle. Excursions trains were run from Milwaukee, Madison, and Marinette, Wis., and from Ann Arbor and Menominee, Mich. The brass bands of both universities were present, and before the game and between the halves marched around the gridiron trying to make themselves heard through the discord.

The teams lined up as follows:

Wisconsin.	Position.	Michigan.
Hyman	Right end	Snow
Curtis	Right tackle	Sheckle, White
Rodgers	Right Guard	France
Chamberlain	Centre	Cunningham
Lerum	Left guard	Siegmund
Blair	Left tackle	McDonald
Cochems	Left end	Gill
Platt, Wilmart	Quarter back	Street
Larsen	Right half back	Sweeley, Kenna
Peele	Left half back	McLean
O'Dea, Driver	Full back	Richardson

This closes the football season in the West.

ORANGE A. C. ELEVEN THE VICTORS.

Defeated the Newark Field Club in the Last Minute of Play.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 30.—The game between the elevens of the Orange Athletic Club and the Newark Field Club at the Orange Oval to-day was, as had been anticipated, a very exciting contest. Fully 3,000 persons were present. It was a stubborn battle, in which brilliant plays were shown at times, while there was also some fumbling.

Neither side had scored until within two minutes of the call of time in the last half, when the Orange boys obtained a touch-down and Reinhard kicked a goal, thus winning by a score of 6 to 0. The line-up follows:

Newark Field Club.	Position.	Orange A. C.
Mason	Left end	Kyle
Backus	Left tackle	Murray
Connery	Left guard	Estey
Mills	Centre	Mohr, (Capt.)
Daly	Right guard	Lancon
Weidenmayer, (Capt.)	Right tackle	Reinhard
English	Right end	Riemer
Truax	Quarter back	Lee
Carr	Left half back	Gibson
Miller	Right half back	Tucker
Dodd	Full back	Jeroleman

CHICAGO, 17; BROWN, 0.

Western Men Have It All Their Own Way.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—The University of Chicago finished her triumphant series today by defeating Brown by a score of 17 to 0. Only twice in the game did Brown menace the Maroon goal, and each time Chicago braced with fine spirit and saved her goal from the rushes of the Rhode Islanders. From centre to end the Maroons outpointed Brown, and gave an exhibition of consistent defense which she has seldom surpassed.

At no time was Brown able to score through the line, while Chicago found large holes at will and sent her fast backs around the visitors' ends for spectacular runs. Back of the line Richardson proved a jewel for Brown, and made the only score for the visitors. In the return of punts, both kicking and running, he showed himself to be one of the cleverest backs in the country. Hapgood also played a brilliant game for Brown, and almost scored single-handed before Chicago rallied with her back to the goal posts. Ten thousand people crowded the big stands.

The teams lined up as follows:

Chicago.	Position.	Brown.
Sheldon	Left end	Barrett
Feil	Left tackle	Hapgood
Flanagan	Right guard	Whittemore
Speed	Centre	Chesbro
Ahlswede	Right guard	Lelendly
Webb	Right tackle	Sheehan
Cassels	Right end	Slocum
Henry, Holste	Quarter back	Pratt
Eldridge, Henry	Left half back	Washburn
Hamill, Place	Right half back	Richardson
Slaker	Full back	Bates

This closes the football season in Chicago.

Polytechnic-High School Football.

The Polytechnic Institute Preparatory and Brooklyn High School teams played their annual football match at Washington Park, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. The game was exciting and well played throughout, "Poly, Prep." winning through the clever playing of A. Peil. He scored one touch-down and kicked a goal from the field. The line-up:

"Poly Prep."	Positions.	Brooklyn High.
La Montague	Left end	Rodgers
Libby, Williamson	Left tackle	Weeks, Wyckoff
Losee	Left guard	Vatet
Crane	Centre	Ward
Ross	Right guard	Gillespie
Burtenshaw	Right tackle	Bamber
E. Peil	Right end	O'Donoghue
Williams	Quarter back	Jayne
A. Peil, Begley	Left half back	Ketcham, Burk
Kernan	Right half back	Burrows
Comiskey	Full back	Schoenigahn

Score—"Poly. Prep.," 11; Brooklyn High, 0. Referee—Mr. Jones, Yale. Umpire—Mr. Van Wicklen, Yale. Touch-downs—A. Peil, Ketcham. Goals from touch-downs—A. Peil, O'Donoghue. Goal from field—A. Peil. Time—30 and 25 minute halves.

Lafayette, 36; Dickinson, 0.

EASTON, Penn., Nov. 30.—The Dickinson College football team was defeated by Lafayette this afternoon by a score of 36 to 0. Lafayette scored three touchdowns in each half. Capt. Bray kicked all the goals.

THOROUGHBRED SALE CLOSES.

Kentucky Horses Average Less Than $200 Each.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 30.—The thoroughbred sale closed to-day after disposing of 108 head for $15,218. During the week 440 have passed under the hammer for a total of $86,358. The race horse and sire Blaze sold to-day for $10, while imp. Potentate brought but $25. The American Breeders' Association has purchased seventy-one head for a total of $2,170. The dam of Blitzen and Blitzen's sister and other former great mares are among those knocked down to the association. Mares from August Belmont Nursery Stud sold well. The best prices were:

Do Do, br. m., 11, by Falsetto, dam Brocade, M. Young, $325; High Tea, ch. m., 7, by imp. Rayon D'Or, dam Ella T., George H. Whitney, $975; Armida, b. m., 10, by Sam Brown, dam Belladonna, Dr. Norwood, $725; Invermay, b. m., by imp Mortimer, dam Invermore, M. Young, $550; Leopold Ina, ch. m., by imp. Prince Leopold, dam imp. Leightonia, Dr. Norwood, $525; Golden Shore, ch. m., 7, by Spendthrift, dam Golde Ban, Williams & Radford, Cynthiana, $850; Auricola, ch. m., 13, by imp. King Ernest, dam Belinda, T. C. McDowell, $1,050; Doreen, ch. m., 5, by Uncas, dam imp. Michaelmas, Dr. J. D. Nest, $500; Cassy Frederick, b. m., 3, by imp. George Frederick, dam Maid of Honor II., T. C. McDowell, $500.

New Yorkers Buy Race Horses.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 30.—The Fasig-Tipton Company of New York has purchased of May Overton, Nashville, the brood mare Rosy Morn, dam of Boreal, the sire of Boralma, 2:13¼. Rosy Morn is by Alcantara, dam Noontide, by Harold II., dam Midnight, by Pilot, Jr. Price, $5,000. The same buyers bought yesterday the stallion Bow Bells for $10,000.

LEWIS KNOCKS OUT CONWAY.

Big Attendance at First Exhibition of Orange Lake Athletic Club.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, Nov. 30.—Tony Lewis of New York knocked out Eddie (Kid) Conway of Brooklyn at the opening exhibition of the Orange Lake Athletic Club this afternoon.

There was a large attendance. Lewis weighed 113 pounds and Conway 111. In the twelfth round Conway was felled with a right-hand swing on the jaw. "Pink" Evans of Yonkers challenged the winner to fight twenty rounds for a purse and side bet of $250, and Lewis accepted.

The club has secured a charter under the Horton law and intends to hold exhibitions weekly, having engaged some first-class metropolitan talent. A preliminary between Nelson Fraser and James Valentine, both of New York, put the audience in good humor, Fraser showing many quick moves. Casper Leon's brother seconded Conway in his bout.

Housefurnishings.

Here's the Basement's Bargain Friday Bulletin. Housekeepers will do well to look it over carefully if they would save money on articles that are needed in every home in the country. You can't buy them elsewhere at these prices.

Satin Lined Work Baskets, several pretty designs and different colors and linings, the regular 25c. kind; special at . . 15c

Japanned Steel Coal Hods, with funnel top, No. 17, the regular 45c. kind; special to-morrow at 22c

Blacking Cabinets, made of hard wood, in oak grain finish, high grade furniture polish, with carpeted top, the regular $1.50 kind; special at . . . 1.00

Five o'Clock Tea Kettles, pretty designs and shapes, in brass, copper and nickel finish, have patent asbestos filled lamps and the latest improvements, worth from $3.50 to $6.00; your choice at 2.75

Step Ladders, strong and durable, of heavy stock and nicely painted, with pail rest; 6-ft. size, special at 49c

7-ft. size, special at 59c

Gas Logs, warranted not to crack, in natural finish, a powerful heater; special to-morrow, per running inch, at . . 30c

Ready Mixed Paints, in ½ pint cans, warranted colors; special at . . 10c

Dog Collars, in a dozen different designs, assorted sizes, of finest leather, worth 40c. to 70c.; your choice at . . 20c

Tubs of white cedar, in oak grain finish, the 80c. kind; special . . . 40c

Ash Cans of the strongest kind of galvanized iron, with patent steel side protectors, none better made, our No. 70, full size, and worth $2.40; special at 1.75

Rival Ash Sifters, made of hard wood, fit over barrel, no dust or dirt, and sieve ashes perfectly; special at . . 45c

The famous Bissell's Cyco Bearing Carpet Sweeper is on inspection in our housefurnishing department, and for one day only we will offer the Columbia Sweeper at 1.35

The Crown Jewel at . . . 1.75

The Standard at . . . 1.90

The Grand Rapids at . . . 2.50

The above Sweepers are all warranted, and if not satisfactory after first usage, will be willingly exchanged.

Dish Pans of gray steel enamel ware, first quality stock, warranted, 10 qt. size; special at 22c

Rice Boilers of gray steel enamel ware, first quality stock, warranted, our No. 53; special at 32c

Dewey Cook Range, one of the handsomest, strongest and most practical ranges on the market, built of heavy iron, has nickel plated trimmings, large oven, and is guaranteed to be a good cooker and baker, equal to any ordinary No. 8, fully worth $16.00; special at 12.50

Wines and Liquors.

Just a few choice offerings for Bargain Friday—all good and pure and extremely low in price:

Claret—California Claret, vintage of 1893, per gallon, including jug . . . 59c

Very old Zinfandel, French type, per gal., including jug . . 75c

Safety brand Port and Sherry Wines, full bodied Wines, five years old, per gal., including jug, $1.25; per bot. . 30c

James E. Pepper Whiskey, per gal., including jug, $2.00; per bot. . 40c

Old Crow Whiskey, per gal., including jug, $2.65; per bot. . . . 65c

Pure Mt. Vernon Rye Whiskey, per gal., including jug, $2.75; full qts., per bot. 75c

Monogram Rye, per gal., including jug 3.00

Old Cabinet Rye Whiskey, per gal., including jug 4.00

Gloves for Men, Women and Children.

For outdoor winter-wear. Wear them and you will not be troubled with cold or chapped hands. Comfortable, of good appearance and very cheap at these special Bargain Friday prices:

Men's heavy Buckskin Gloves, lined or unlined, the well-known Hayes make, suitable for driving gloves, policemen's wear, &c. Well worth $1.25 per pair, here to-morrow at . . 85c

Men's Buckskin Gloves, the Hayes make, a very high grade, and excellent value at $1.75; here to-morrow at . . 1.39

Ladies' Cashmere Gloves, Ladies' Cashmere Mittens, Boys' Woollen Gloves, Children's Black Cashmere Mittens, ribbed tops, per pair . . . 10c — About 300 dozen in all. Your choice Bargain Friday, per pair . 19c

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

Another Brilliant Bargain Friday

at New York's only fireproof retail store. Another superior opportunity to save much money in first-class, clean and dependable merchandise, forcibly emphasizing that justly famous motto: Better goods for the same money or the same goods for less money than elsewhere.

Notions.

We need more room for the proper display of some of our leading lines of holiday goods, and, in order to get it quickly, we've cut the prices on some of our staple stocks—Observe our reduced prices for Bargain Friday; nothing like them offered elsewhere:

Jersey Covered Waist Forms (as shown in illustration), sizes 32 to 40; reduced in price to, each . . . 33c

5-Yard Flat Corset Laces, tipped, in gray and white, good width, worth 50c. a dozen; reduced in price to 29c. per dozen, or, each . 3c

Gray, White or Black Collar Stiffening, 2, 2½, or 3 inches wide, best grade; reduced for Friday to . . . 5c

Carpets and Rugs.

If you will only take the trouble to compare the stock and prices of The Big Store's Carpet and Rug Department with those of other stores, and particularly of exclusive carpet stores, you will be convinced that we can and do sell the best goods for the least money. Here are some quotations for to-morrow:

Good Tapestry Brussels, the 65c. per yard quality, at 45c

10-Wire Tapestry Brussels, handsome styles and colorings; worth 85c. per yard, here to-morrow at 55c

Full Extra Super Ingrain Carpets, Brussels effects, regular value 70c., at . 55c

Extra quality C. C. Extra Super Ingrain Carpet, handsome and durable, worth 60c., at 45c

AXMINSTER RUGS—

27x63 in., $1.75; 36x72 in., at . . 2.95

8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in., at . . 14.75

9 ft. x 12 ft., at . . . 18.75

DOUBLE-FACED SMYRNA RUGS,

9x12 feet 11.45

7½x10½ feet . . . 8.45

6x9 feet 6.45

200 only, 30x60 inches, fringed ends, worth $1.50 . . . . . 95c

ART CARPETS, woven in one piece, very heavy.

3x2½ yards 3.40

3x3 yards 4.05

3x3½ yards 4.75

3x4 yards 5.40

Clothing for Youths & Boys.

We provide for the clothing needs of the small boy and his big brother as carefully and as liberally as we do for the full grown man. From our enormous stock, we've selected these four splendid values, just to show you that we can and do sell good clothing for less money than any other store.

A Special Lot of Small Boys' 3-Garment Vestee Suits, for ages 3 to 8, in medium and dark colorings, with sailor collars and vestees of contrasting shades. Well worth $3.00, here to-morrow at . 1.85

Boys' Warm Winter Reefers, made of a good grade of blue chinchilla, in the full storm or velvet collar style, warmly lined and well made, suitable for lads aged 7 to 16 years. Worth fully $3.25, here to-morrow at 2.00

Boys' Long Trouser Suits, a very special lot of 418 suits, made of service-giving materials, in neat up-to-date colorings, splendid general purpose suits for boys aged 13 to 19, coat, vest and long trousers, worth $6.00, here to-morrow at 3.95

Boys' Rain Coats, made of pure rubber, dull finished, mounted on sheeting, won't stick or peel off, the full cut and waterproof. Worth $2.25, here to-morrow (ages 5 to 17) . . . 1.39

Dinnerware, Crockery, &c.

In order to quickly dispose of the remaining stock of one of our Dinner Ware Patterns we will place same on sale to-morrow at prices that will surely effect a speedy clearance. The goods are of first quality English semi-porcelain, in one of the latest shapes, with filled-in decoration and delicate green enamelled borders. Note the remarkably low prices:

Dessert Plates, at 5c

Dinner Plates, at 8c

Bone Dishes, at 5c

Fruit Saucers 5c

Oatmeal Bowls 10c

Cups and Saucers 10c

8-inch Meat Dishes, at . . . 20c

12-inch Meat Dishes, at . . . 35c

Coffee Cups and Saucers, at . . 12c

Sauce Boats, at 20c

Individual Butters, per dozen . . 25c

And so on throughout the whole assortment, everything at Cut Prices.

Also special for Bargain Friday: Cuspidors of first quality Austrian china, hand-painted decorations with gold lines, regular value 50c.; special to-morrow at . 25c

Bouillon Cups and Saucers, pure white china, in assorted tints, with double gold handles and gold traced, regular value 60c.; special at 25c

Vases; one table, especially arranged for this sale, containing a desirable assortment of imported vases, in a large variety of shapes and decorations; worth from $1.50 to $2.50 each, your choice to-morrow at 75c

Women's Undergarments.

In order to secure more room for Holiday Goods, an entire section of the underwear store had to be vacated. To relieve the pressure we have reduced prices sharply on some lines we have a liberal supply of—affording excellent opportunity for saving. Here is the list—it will pay you to study it:

100 Dozen Black Sateen Skirts, flannel lined, umbrella flounce trimmed with corded ruffle, here for Bargain Friday at 98c

Mercerized Sateen Skirts, of best quality, with double umbrella flounce, trimmed with forty rows of cording, a handsome garment, here for Bargain Friday at 2.50

Muslin Drawers, best quality, with wide hem and tucks, here for Bargain Friday at 19c

Masonville Muslin Gowns, with solid tucked yoke and fine embroidery trimming, here for Bargain Friday at . . 59c

Heavy Outing Flannel Nightgowns, with embroidery trimmed collar, front and sleeves, double yoke; here for Bargain Friday at 69c

A very pretty and serviceable dark full Wrapper, with braid trimmed revers and yoke; here Bargain Friday at . . 58c

Heavy quality Flannelette Wrappers, in a variety of handsome colorings, 3½ yd. skirt, attractively trimmed with fancy braids; here for Bargain Friday at 1.49

Beaded Belts, Pocket Books & Writing Tablets.

The useful and the beautiful at the most economical of prices.

500 Dozen Beaded Elastic Belts, in black jet, turquoise and jet, and a variety of other colors at the extremely low price of, each 35c

100 Dozen Beaded Belts, in all black, black and turquoise, and black and steel, very pretty and effective; worth from $1.00 to $1.50 each; here for Bargain Friday, your choice at . . . 69c

Leather Combination Pocket Books, of black and colored grain leather, double change compartment, plain or with plated corners; your choice at . . 43c

Writing Tablets of colored grain leather, a dozen different designs and styles; your choice at 48c

Sheet Music.

The Music Department's Special Bargain Friday Offering will surely interest you—for it's really a remarkable one. *Sheet music published at 50c. per copy, Friday for . . . .* 12c

All the latest and best compositions. A few of the titles are:

I'd Leave My Happy Home for You (the great coon song);
A Rabbi's Daughter (Chas. K. Harris's latest hit);
Rajah Waltzes (just out);
The Prize Cake Walk of the Blackville Swells;
Impecunious Davis;
A Bunch of Blackberries;
Nielsen Waltzes;
Innocent Maid (the Rogers Bros.' great success; receives many encores nightly).

Upholstery Department.

The list of Bargain Friday Specials will surely commend itself to all who need anything in that line. The goods are all fine and the prices temptingly low. Remember, this is only a partial list of the many good bargains that await you here to-morrow.

French Fish Net Curtains, 60 in. wide, 3½ yards long, extra heavy net, handsome Point Lace borders; well worth $3.25, per pair 1.95

Imitation Renaissance, Irish Point and Brussels Curtains, in fine quality Scotch nets; perfect beauties for style and effect; the regular $4.00 and $4.25 kind, per pair 2.65

Irish Point Lace Curtains, full size, handsomely worked borders, excellent quality net; value $4.50, per pair . . 3.45

Brussels, Swiss Tambour and Point Applique Lace Curtains, positively 20 per cent. below original cost, to close out 2 to 4 pair lots, $10.00, $12.00 and $15.00 curtains, per pair . . 6.90

Tapestry Portieres, 50 in. wide, 3 yds. long, heavy knotted fringes, and thoroughly reversible, the $3.50 kind, per pair 2.45

French and Oriental Tapestry Portieres, magnificent $6.00 and $7.00 goods, in small lots, to close, per pair . 4.50

Embroidered Curtain Swiss, 27 in. wide, the 15c. kind, per yd . . . 9c

French Fish Net, 36 in. wide, pretty and novel meshes, the 18c. kind, per yd 12½c

Extension Rods, 44 in., each . . 5c

Optical Goods and Jewelry.

Here is a short list, picked at random from our immense stock, just to show you how cheaply we are selling goods of this kind at the present time.

10-karat Gold-Filled Eyeglasses and Spectacles, adjustable and offset styles in eyeglasses and straight and riding bow spectacles, fitted with first quality lenses and guaranteed for ten years; here to-morrow at . . . 1.00

Our Famous Signet Eyeglasses, with extra large fine lenses, 14-karat solid gold spring; sold regularly at $1.50; here to-morrow at . . . 95c

Lamier Opera Glasses, fully achromatic, in a leatherette cover with fancy gilt trimmings; sold regularly at $3.50; here to-morrow at . . . 1.48

Rhinestone Pompadour Combs—fine cut stones mounted on imitation shell; sold regularly at $1.50; here to-morrow at 95c

Rhinestone Sidecombs—fine cut stones mounted on imitation shell; sold regularly at 50c.; here to-morrow at . 29c.

Sterling Silver Nethersole Bracelets, fancy chased and twist, the new heavy style; here to-morrow at . . 42c

Groceries. Special Prices.

Fish: Boston Codfish or Haddock, per lb. . . . 4c

Long Island Scallops, per qt. . 20c

Meats: Legs of Canada Spring Lamb, per lb. 11c

Plate or Navel Corned Beef, per lb. 5c

Fruits: Fancy Jamaica Oranges, sweet as sugar, per doz. . . 25c

Choice Malaga Grapes, 2 lb. . 25c

Fancy Cape Cod Cranberries, per qt. 7c

Fancy Messina Lemons, per doz. . 12c

TURKEYS—Choice Young Turkeys, arrived late for Thanksgiving, per lb., 12c. and 10c

Coffee: Mocha and Java Blend, a rich drinking coffee, combining the delicious flavor of the Java and the full strength of the Mocha, 25 lbs., $6.00; 4 lbs., $1.00; per lb. 28c

Teas: Famous for their excellent cup qualities, your selection of Green, Black or Mixed Teas, regular 50c. and 60c. grades; 5 lbs., $1.75; per lb. . 38c

Canned Fruits: Dulcet Brand Bartlett Pears, Wyman's Fancy Maine Blueberries, or Farrar's Fancy White Cherries; per doz., $1.40; per can . . . 12c

Canned Vegetables: Solid packed red ripe Tomatoes or Maine Sweet Sugar Corn; per pkge., 95c.; per can . . 8c

Triumph Brand Asparagus Tips; per doz., $1.40; per can 12c

Sardines: La Tour Brand, French Sardines, per doz., $1.15; per can . . 10c

Cocoa: Bulk Cocoa, fresh ground daily, absolutely pure, per lb. . . 28c

Cheese: N. Y. State Full Cream Cheese, per lb. 15c

Crackers: Nic Nacs, Ginger Snaps or Lemon Crackers, per lb. . . . 5c

Catsup: Hazel Tomato Catsup, made from rich, red, ripe tomatoes, and seasoned with the finest spices, pint bots., per doz., $2.00; per bot. . . . 17c

Cocoanut: Light flaky shredded Cocoanut, per lb. 15c

Salad Dressing: Hazel Brand, has a delicacy of flavor that cannot be excelled, pint bots., per doz., $2.70; per bot. . 23c

Dried Fruits—Fancy Loose Muscatel Raisins, large and meaty, 5 lb., 38c.; per lb. 8c

Large Fancy London Layer Table Raisins, per lb. 12c

Spices—Ground Allspice, Cloves, Ginger, Pepper, or Mustard, 2 lbs. . . 33c

Olives—Selected Queen Olives, 17-oz. bottle, per bottle 25c

Cereals—Hazel Pancake Flour or Hazel Rolled Oats, 2-lb. pkgs., per dozen, $1.15; per pkge. . . . 10c

Kitchen Supplies—Imported Ultramarine Ball Blue, 1-lb box . . . 15c

5-lb. pkg. best Laundry Starch . . 17c

Fairbank's Lion Soap, 100 cakes in box; regular wholesale price $2.65; our price, per box, $1.85; 10 cakes . . 21c

The Drug Department.

Presents for Bargain Friday the following remarkable combination offers, none of which can be procured at exclusive druggists at our prices:

Combination Offer No. 1.

Listerine has many friends and so has Antiseptine. In order that you may comprehend the superior merits of Antiseptine, we will sell you a bottle of Listerine and a bottle of Antiseptine to-morrow for 75c

(If you decide to continue to use Antiseptine in preference to Listerine, and we are sure you will after you have given it a thorough trial, you will find that it will cost you just about half the sum you have to pay for Listerine—a big saving.)

Combination Offer No. 2.

1 Bottle of Carter's Little Liver Pills and 1 bottle of Dr. Belden's Little Liver Granules for 15c

Combination Offer No. 3.

1 Cake of Cuticura Soap and 1 cake of Craddock's Medicated Blue Soap for 20c

ALSO, SPECIAL FOR BARGAIN FRIDAY:

Castoria, per bottle 23c

Castile Soap, with wash rag . . 5c

Triple Extract of Cut Roses, per oz. 20c

Bay Rum, per pint 35c

China Puff Boxes, worth up to $2; here to-morrow, your choice, at . 49c

A Special Camera Offer.

On sale to-morrow, 50 Genuine Double Lens Cycle Wizard A Cameras; takes picture 4x5 inches; has double lens, Wizard shutter, with movements from 1-5 to 1-100 part of a second, and all the good features of the high-grade camera; complete with double plate holder and carrying case, special for Friday at 6.50

CARTERET CLUB'S SHOOT.

Handicap for Maryland Cup Won by G. S. McAlpin—Doubles Developed Great Skill.

A perfect day and good birds helped to make the Thanksgiving Day shoot of the Carteret Gun Club at Garden City, L. I., a success. While the chief event of the day was the handicap for the Maryland Cup, presented by Mr. Isaac E. Emerson, the most remarkable shooting was in the doubles. In the latter event the bettors who wagered even money that both birds would not be killed were heavy losers.

It was the finest double bird shooting ever witnessed on the Carteret grounds.

In the chief event, the handicap for the Maryland Cup, Mr. H. Money, son of Capt. Money, made by far the best score. He was not eligible for the contest, however, being only a guest, and his father shot off a tie with Mr. G. S. McAlpin, the latter winning easily.

Capt. Money was somewhat out of form and unsteady in his shooting.

A good lot of birds were shown, but the experts wished for a little more wind to make them somewhat livelier. There was a large attendance of members, and the day's sport was hugely enjoyed.

The next shoot of the club will be held to-morrow. Scores:

Maryland Cup.—Conditions: All stand at 29 yards, 30 birds; entrance, $10. Allowances as follows: Men of 27 yards and forward, two misses as kills; 28 yards one miss as a kill. Ties at five birds. Allowance on ties: Men of 27 yards and forward, one miss as a kill. This is on the first tie only. Ties to be shot from regular club handicaps.

Yards.		Total.
28.	C. H. Mackay— 1 2 0 2 2 1 0 1 0 2 2 . 1 1 2 2 0	—12
30.	H. Money— 1 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	—20
27.	Commodore Emerson— 0 2 2 2 2 2 1 0 2 1 0 1 0 2 1 0 2 0	—12
27.	H. B. Duryea— 0 0 2 2 1 0 2 1 0	— 5
26.	R. Brooks— 2 0 1 1 2 2 2 0	— 6
30.	L. T. Davenport— 1 2 2 1 2 0 2 2 2 2 1 0	—10
28.	Mr. Williams— 2 1 2 2 2 0 0 2 0 2 1 1 2 1 2 2 1 1 0 0	—15
31.	G. S. McAlpin— 0 1 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2

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RAILROAD CONCENTRATION.

Such measures for the common control of great transportation lines as have taken place recently and are now going forward will undoubtedly attract the attention not merely of the professional and political anti-trust agitators, but of many disinterested students of the evolution of modern business who fear the encroachments of concentrated capital. It is not to be denied that these measures are liable to lead to abuse, but it is worth while to point out that they are the logical and inevitable consequence of the policy heretofore adopted by the Government to maintain competition, and also that concentrated capital is not necessarily beyond the reasonable regulation of the Government.

When the Supreme Court declared in effect that the anti-trust law and the inter-State law combined made it unlawful for transportation companies to enter into an agreement as to charges for their service we ventured the prediction that either the law would be modified or that the companies would gradually come under common control in regions where the competition sought to be enforced was most important. This prediction was based on the fact, on the one hand, that unbridled cutting of rates would rapidly destroy the earning power of properties, and on the other that the existing machinery for the regulation of rates by the Government was so weak and inadequate that it could not prevent the general discrimination and trickery in railroad management which make rate wars as bad for the public as they are for the roads. Neither the interests of the companies nor public opinion would sustain such a state of things as was made inevitable by the law and its interpretation. For the professed purpose of the law was to secure fairly uniform charges for all customers of all roads, and the interpretation of the law forbade the only means yet invented to carry out that purpose. A situation in which the roads were menaced with ruin and the business of the whole country was exposed to confusion was obviously intolerable. It was bound to be changed either by the companies or by Congress. Congress showed no sign of acting, and the companies are fairly driven to the policy that is now developing.

Probably this policy would have been necessitated sooner or later, even if Congress had permitted some form of traffic agreement, because it is in the line of the evolution of modern trade organization. It might have been guided and regulated to some extent, but hardly could have been prevented. Nor does the progress of the policy necessarily involve undue independence of legal regulation in such degree as the real interests of the public require. The authority of the United States under the inter-State clause of the Constitution is as ample if that commerce is in the hands of a few companies, or of one, as it would be if it remained in many rival hands. And if wisdom and fairness prevail in legislation the authority can more effectually be used in the former case than in the latter. In the present law competition is a means to an end, not an end in itself. The end contemplated is reasonable and fairly uniform charge for service. Unrestrained and compulsory competition, as nominally required by the present law, has not attained this and cannot attain it. In seeking to attain it under the changed conditions and with the concentrated control that is coming about, one phase of the problem will be to secure the co-operation, so far as possible, of the companies themselves. That will, of course, not be easy, but we believe that with the reserve of power actually possessed by the Government under the Constitution, it can be made to produce better results than the blind and arbitrary line of action heretofore pursued.

HOW IT IS TO BE DONE.

The conservative sentiment of the country in all sections receives the currency plan of the Republican House caucus committee with hearty approval and expressions of profound encouragement. It is not merely that the declaration of the gold standard is so clear and explicit, but the admirably simple means for maintaining that standard are seen to be adequate and permanent.

These are as follows: A reserve in gold equal to 25 per cent. of all the outstanding greenbacks and Treasury notes of 1890 is provided from the gold now held in abundance by the Treasury, and this reserve is protected absolutely from all drafts on any account whatever. The Secretary of the Treasury is required to maintain this fund at all times. In order to do so he may transfer to it any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated in excess of a standing balance of $50,000,000. He may also at his discretion, in order to maintain the fund, borrow such amount as may be necessary on 3 per cent. gold bonds of the United States. As the fund is put in the charge of a separate bureau, to be known as the Division of Issue and Redemption, it will be seen that it will be in fact and in the public mind entirely dissociated from all the ordinary operations of the Treasury, which in itself is a great advantage.

The duties of the Secretary of the Treasury are not less clearly defined than are his powers. He is "authorised and required to use said reserve fund in maintaining at all times the parity and equal value of every dollar issued or coined by the Government." He must redeem in gold any legal-tender note or Treasury note at the option of the holder, and when thus redeemed these notes cannot be paid out again except in exchange for gold. Nor is this all. If the Secretary at any time deems it necessary in order to maintain the parity and equal value of all the money of the United States he may exchange gold for any other money issued or coined by the United States.

This measure, if adopted by the Congress—and it will be if the Administration insist—will remove all doubt and difficulty as to the maintenance of gold payments. Trouble has arisen in the past from several sources. It was questioned whether the bonds and notes of the Government could not be paid in the standard silver dollar of 1878. There will be no longer any question as to that. The payment of current obligations, and especially the payment of the Treasury notes, in gold has depended on the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. He will no longer have any discretion in the matter. The maintenance of the gold reserve has been largely dependent on the revenues of the Government, or the use of a borrowing power not specifically granted. Hereafter, if this bill be passed, no shortage in the revenues, no excess in expenditures, no necessity of the Treasury, can affect the reserve without express legislation, while the Secretary is given unlimited power to borrow in order to maintain the reserve. Finally the endless chain by which the gold reserve was constantly menaced is broken. The redeemed notes which the Secretary has heretofore been forced to pay out and keep in circulation can no longer be paid out at all except for gold.

These provisions, and especially the absolute confidence that the knowledge of them must breed in the public mind, will establish the gold standard with entire security. It is now announced that the Republican members of the Senate Finance Committee will present a bill of their own as soon as the session opens. But the work of the House caucus committee has not been done in the dark and the Republicans of the Senate have been acquainted with its nature from the start. It is not to be expected, as certainly it is not to be desired, that the party will act at cross purposes in the two houses. They could not do so without justifying the strongest suspicion of bad faith.

PROGRESS IN GEORGIA.

The State of Georgia has a right to congratulate itself and to be thanked by the country for the disposition that it has made of a bill practically intended to disfranchise the ignorant blacks while leaving the ignorant among the whites with all their rights or privileges unimpaired. The striking thing about this result is that it was largely due to an appeal from the intelligent blacks sustained by the whites of the same class. The bill imposed educational tests, among which were the ability to read a clause in the Constitution and ability to understand that clause, and of this latter qualification the election officers were made the judges. There was also what is known as the "grandfather clause," which gave the vote to all who possessed it in 1867, or whose ancestors at that time possessed the vote. It will be seen that these provisions directly disfranchised the great body of the blacks while leaving the vote to the great body of the whites, or enabling the white election officers to secure it for them.

In the memorial presented to the Legislature by the blacks no objection whatever was made to the educational qualifications, which, indeed, were heartily approved, but a very strong protest was made against the actual and possible discrimination in favor of the whites of the same class as the disfranchised blacks. The memorial closed with the following temperate but eloquent words:

> We know that there are among our white fellow-citizens broad-minded men who realize that the prosperity of Georgia is bound up with the prosperity of the Georgia negro; that no nation or State can advance faster than its laboring classes, and that whatever hinders, degrades, or discourages the negroes weakens and injures the State. To such Georgians we appeal in this crisis. Race antagonism and hatred have gone too far in this State; let us stop here; let us insist that we go no further; let us countenance no measure or movement calculated to increase that deep and terrible sense of wrong under which so many to-day labor.
>
> May the twentieth century of the Prince of Peace dawn upon an era of generous sympathy and forbearance between these two great races in Georgia, and not upon a season of added injustice and antipathy.

The bill has been defeated, receiving only a handfull of votes in the Legislature. The spirit in which the appeal of the blacks was received is shown by the following remarks of the Rev. Dr. SANDRUM, pastor of one of the largest white Baptist churches in the South. We take the report from the current number of The Independent:

> Let our boys grow up with clear-cut notions as to impartiality and fairness in all the acts of legislation. * * * Unlimited use of the franchise in Georgia, or in all the States, is a crime with innumerable evils. It should be restricted, but not in such a way as will put a premium on the ignorance of the white man for the purpose of excluding the ignorance of the negro. Exclude illiteracy—white illiteracy and black illiteracy—and make suffrage the expression of intelligent citizenship. So long as the young are enslaved to ignorance, prejudice, or passion, the kingdom of God is forestalled.

SILVER SPEECH, GOLD BONDS.

Gov. JOSEPH F. JOHNSTON of Alabama is making a vigorous fight for the seat long held by JOHN T. MORGAN in the United States Senate. He charges Senator MORGAN with disloyalty to BRYAN, and the Senator, hard pressed before a constituency that he knows to be in sympathy with the extreme free-silver views of his adversary, is kept busy explaining that when he said that the Democratic Party could get along without BRYAN he really meant something else. JOHNSTON is apparently winning the fight by the exhibition of an unflagging zeal for BRYAN and free silver.

But while Gov. JOHNSTON is talking free silver to the people he is trying to refund the 5 per cent. bonds of the State of Alabama into 3½ per cent. gold bonds. He advises the voters of the State that they would be better off if the currency were on a silver basis. In the business transactions he undertakes in their behalf, however, he shows an unblushing preference for gold of the present standard of weight and fineness. Gold bonds can be placed at a lower interest rate, and, like a faithful public servant, he takes advantage of the fact.

The Atlanta Constitution is the most conspicuous and able advocate of free-silver coinage and Bryanite principles in the South. It has done much to implant in Georgia bosoms that reverence for silver and abhorrence of gold that constitute the true test of fitness to march in a W. J. Bryan procession. But, wishing to expand its prosperous and growing business, this free-silver newspaper announces an issue of "$200,000 first mortgage sinking fund 5 per cent. gold bonds" of The Constitution Publishing Company.

Gov. JOHNSTON and The Atlanta Constitution appear to be guilty of the rank inconsistency of preaching silver and practicing gold. How long will the Southern people continue to listen to and be guided by the advice of leaders who have not faith enough in the economic principles they preach to apply them to their own business transactions?

HOW WILL THE NEW BRIDGES LOOK?

It has been announced that the Board of Public Improvements has approved the plans of the two new bridges to be erected across the East River, and has sent them to Washington for the approval of the War Department. The examination at Washington will of course be limited to an inquiry whether the plans comply with the conditions laid down by the department for reducing to a minimum the interference of the bridges with the navigableness of the East River. It is safe to assume that these conditions have been complied with and that the examination will be merely formal.

But there is one respect, and a very important respect, in which the plans have been submitted to no examination of experts, and in respect to which we have no guarantee whatever that they will be creditable or even tolerable. That is, in respect of their architectural appearance.

Doubtless the bridges are designed by competent engineers. That fact gives a guarantee of safe and economical construction, but it gives no guarantee, nor does it raise any presumption, that the structures will not be eyesores. They are certain to be among the most conspicuous and characterizing of the public structures of New York. They may either embellish or deface the cities they connect. Very few buildings, if any, will have so much to do with making or marring the attractiveness of the river they span and of its banks. And yet no precautions whatever have been taken, on the part of the City of New York, as represented by its Board of Public Improvements, to insure that these bridges shall be additions to the attractiveness of New York, even to insure that they shall not be positively repulsive.

This is really an evidence of barbarism and ought to be recognized as such. Where it is a question of buildings on shore, the reputation of the architect is, to a certain degree, a guarantee that nothing very outrageous will be done. Because a certain part of an architect's professional standing and reputation is founded upon the looks of the things he has built. It is not so with an engineer. Least of all is it so with an American engineer. Some of the most unsightly erections in this country have been effected by some of its most eminent engineers. The professional standing of an American engineer is no guarantee at all that the things he builds will not be loathsome to the view. It is not unfair to describe him as a professional Goth and Vandal, whose performances, when they are not bridges in the Soudan or crossings of cañons in the remote West, ought to be most carefully scrutinized to see that they shall not be an artistic disgrace to the community which allows them to be erected. The European engineer is by no means so much of a Vandal. Such engineering structures as the Mirabeau Bridge, or the Alexander III. Bridge, in Paris, are representative of the artistic as well as of the scientific attainments of the municipality and the nation. There is no reason why such structures as the bridges across the East River, being, as they are, on a far larger scale, and hence far more conspicuous, should not be regarded in the same light here. One of the few engineers who do take some successful pains with the appearance of their work, as well as with its stability and its economy, has lately been suggesting, with much plausibility, that the appropriate treatment of the navy memorial would be the monumental design of one of the new viaducts which will be needed on the shore of the North River. But to set an ordinary "eminent engineer" at a problem like that would be recognized as a "cruel and unusual" proceeding within the Constitutional prohibition.

It happens that it is the Board of Public Improvements which will have to bear the whole responsibility. If the new bridges turn out to be disgraces to the city instead of ornaments and sources of municipal pride. Because the charter makes it the duty of the Art Commission, "when requested," to pass upon the artistic merits of the designs for bridges. That commission, in which everybody whose confidence in such a matter is worth having has confidence, has not been asked for its counsel regarding these bridges. If it approved the design of them, the public might at least be sure that nothing very outrageous would be done. It has no such assurance now. Of course Messrs. HOLAHAN, SHEA, and the others do not set themselves up for authorities on any question connected with the design of the new bridges. They have confidence in their engineers, and so far as the strength and stability of the bridges are concerned, no doubt quite rightly. Their own opinion is of no value. But, worthless as it is, it is worth quite as much as the opinion of an eminent engineer, as such, when the question is as to the looks of a proposed bridge. And the responsibility will be theirs if they do not consult those who know better, and if the new bridges turn out to be architectural monstrosities, as is extremely likely.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—War, of course, is still by far the most terrible phase of human activity, at least as regards immediate, localized results, and it is even possible that a minute description of the scenes presented by a modern battlefield would horrify sensitive ears more than would the details of ancient carnage, effected by the use of forces less powerful and of implements vastly less ingenious. Nevertheless, war, like everything else, has changed for the better with the passage of the years. The improvement is most notable in the treatment of prisoners. In days only reasonably remote the prisoner of war, if of low social rank, was slaughtered offhand or sold into slavery, just as happened to be most convenient, while captives of a superior sort could escape one of these fates only in case their friends or family were able and willing to ransom them. Now prisoners are killed nowhere except in anti-expansion pamphlets and the narratives of Kansas volunteers unlucky in the matter of promotion, and only in the rarest instances does capture, materially speaking, mean for the soldier anything worse than a longer or shorter period of well-fed idleness. Thanks to this melioration of military habits, AGUINALDO doubtless heard with perfect equanimity that his son had fallen into the hands of the American invaders, and we do not even think either of deriving any advantage from the incident or of avenging upon the son the trouble and expense to which the father has put us. Once that boy would have escaped speedy and painful death only because of a desire to use him and the natural paternal emotions as a means of enforcing hard terms on the foe. But though AGUINALDO has no reason to worry about his son's lot, how would it be if the Filipinos succeeded in getting hold of somebody as near and dear to President MCKINLEY—the amiable ABNER, for example? We fear that they might be tempted to forget their pretensions to civilization and the number of the century, and say to the people of the United States: "Now what do you offer in the way of offices and gold if we refrain from a daily trimming off of ABNER'S edges with crinkly bladed knives?" They could obtain almost anything from the distracted Nation if they brought pressure like that to bear, and the question is whether they would do it or not.

—In this city it is a decidedly serious offense to sound a false alarm of fire, and people who do it get into trouble. In Boston, when the deceiver of the firemen is a Harvard professor, perhaps it's different. The question is likely to be settled conclusively, for one day this week, while President ELIOT was visiting the university observatory, he remarked to Prof. PICKERING that he saw but poor facilities for putting out a fire, and expressed a doubt if the observatory could be saved if flames once started in it. "Prof. PICKERING," says The Boston Journal, "was not content to merely explain that the facilities were of the best, but he pressed a button at his desk, and with unusual alacrity the Cambridge Fire Department appeared on the scene. The firemen immediately began an investigation, and in the course of their vain search they came upon Prof. PICKERING laughing to himself, while President ELIOT was surprised, to say the least." The joke was good enough in itself, but firemen are a bit dense in such cases, and 'tis said that things are likely to happen.

—"Is not the word of a Methodist clergyman as good as that of a Methodist President?" asks The Sandusky Register, after quoting the remarks of Bishop NINDE on the President's alleged indulgence in wine at a recent banquet. The question seems pertinent enough, even to those of us to whom the character of the liquid with which Mr. MCKINLEY quenches his thirst is not a matter of enormous importance. But The Register does more than ask pertinent questions; it proceeds to discuss the whole subject of teetotalism in a very breezy and novel fashion. After asserting as from personal knowledge that the President does occasionally show himself to be a temperate man, as distinguished from an absolute abstainer, and that he is "about as devout a Methodist as it is possible to be and still stand in with the politicians who make men candidates and thrust greatness on them," the writer runs on in this amusing manner: "It is very easy—as easy as rolling off a log—for a Bishop to let liquor alone. Nobody expects a Bishop to drink. He is not tempted. He is not urged. He is expected not to drink. But when it comes to a man whose profession is politics and trade office seeking, that is a horse of another color, especially if he is social and yielding of disposition and loves good things, as does our Methodist brother who now so gracefully occupies the White House. Let us be charitable and make allowances and we will not be making mistakes." Whether this is a defense or an attack we will let others settle.

—We have been no less grieved than amazed at the number of people who send to this office for publication letters bearing false names and addresses. Anonymous communications do not trouble us particularly, for in the vast majority of cases they can be consigned to the waste basket after a single glance. It is different when the would-be contributor pretends to give the required guarantee of good faith and really does nothing of the kind. The contemptible ruse has occasionally succeeded, doubtless, but not very often, we hope. In many cases a consultation of the Directory is enough to excite suspicion, and in not a few others there is an indiscribable something about the letters themselves that hints at fraud or malice. Time and again such letters, remailed as "unavailable" to the address given, have been returned to us by the Post Office bearing the inscription "Not found." These experiences do not conduce to confidence in human nature, which is the dearest treasure of the editorial mind, and, as the prospect of becoming really cynical is a most alarming one, we earnestly request these petty criminals to let us alone. There is no possible excuse for such attempts at deception, THE TIMES has never revealed the identity of a correspondent except when instructed or permitted to do so, and nobody can even pretend to fear betrayal of this description at our hands. In connection with this subject, and to give it interest for others than those whom it directly concerns, we will say that the vicious habit of signing false names seems to be curiously common among people whose love of the Boers—or hatred of England—is so strong as to be content with nothing except expression in print. In at least twenty proved cases the integrity of our correspondence column has been attacked in this way, and no other topic has developed more than one or two assaults. Why this should be so we are quite at a loss to explain, but so it is.

—Proud as Chicago doubtless is of the transfer from Boston to itself of the glory of being the focus of anti-imperialism, it has yet to produce an ERVING WINSLOW, and therefore it can boast of sending out into a deeply impressed world no such triumph of patriotism and courtesy as the little Thanksgiving Proclamation which we published yesterday. Boston, still having Mr. WINSLOW, still holds her own against the metropolis of the Middle West. We doubt if even those four ex-Americans now fighting in the Filipino ranks have said or written anything quite so pleasing to their chief as are Mr. WINSLOW'S touching remarks about hunted patriots and a new brand of shame.

GENERAL NOTES.

A street-car barn 600 feet long and 200 feet wide is being built in Buffalo of discarded street-car rails, it being impossible to obtain steel within the time required. It will have a flat roof.

* * *

A recent police order in Chicago prohibits freak advertising in the streets. To one man arrested, dressed as an Irish knight of olden times and bearing a tin shield with an advertisement upon it, a Police Captain said: "Why, that rig would make an automobile balk. It shall not be permitted."

* * *

Gov. Bushnell of Ohio, it is said, will recommend to the Legislature of the State that it appropriate $52,000 for monuments to the Ohio regiments which fought at the battle of Shiloh, and Gen. R. B. Brown, President of the Shiloh Battlefield Commission, will advise that it give $5,000 for a monument to 1,055 Ohio soldiers who died in Andersonville Prison.

* * *

Boston has beaten its own highest record in the number of voters registered for the municipal election Dec. 12. There are 102,879 names on the list, which is an increase of 2,388 over the registration for the State election, Nov. 7. What are known as the Democratic wards have made the largest gains. The number of women registered for school officers' elections is 10,414, an increase of 1,691 over last year.

* * *

A National Jewish Home for Consumptives will be opened and formally dedicated to its good purpose at Denver, Col., on Sunday, Dec. 10. The idea of establishing it was first publicly suggested by The American Israelite of Cincinnati, Ohio, and that paper has been very efficient in furthering the plans for obtaining the needed support for the institution.

* * *

A collection is being made for the New Hampshire State Library of books and pamphlets relating to the State and of those written by New Hampshire authors, and it is thought that fully two-thirds of such publications have already been obtained. An effort is also being made to collect files, as complete as possible, of the old newspapers of the State, for one of which, The New Hampshire Gazette, published at Portsmouth and established there in 1756, it is claimed that it is the oldest newspaper of continuous publication in the United States.

ANTI-TAMMANY CLUB URGED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have heard some comment among Democrats in this city on the letter signed "F. G. R.," which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Nov. 14, urging the formation in this city of an anti-Bryan, anti-Tammany Democratic association. I cordially indorse the suggestion. Col. Bryan will doubtless be nominated again for the Presidency and again defeated. Tammany having, through its leader, Richard Croker, supported this unwise nomination, will have to bear responsibility for the result. I am confident that the disgusted conservative Democrats of the city will then be eager to form an organization to oppose Tammany in municipal and other contests and to prevent its exercising influence on future National and State Conventions of the party. Why not form such an association now? Let the Democrats who care more for principle than for patronage get together. Surely evil days have fallen on the Democracy when its best men remain, as they do, in the background. Some well-known Democrat or Democrats should issue a call for a conference. Will you permit me to suggest a few names of men who I think could be induced to co-operate in the movement?

William B. Hornblower, W. Bourke Cockran, Wheeler H. Peckham, John G. Carlisle, John D. Crimmins, E. Ellery Anderson, Daniel S. Lamont, Charles J. Canda, Isaac S. Catlin, John M. Bowers, Joseph F. Daly, William R. Grace, August Belmont, J. Edward Simmons, Charles S. Fairchild, Jacob A. Cantor, William D. Bynum, Isidor Straus, Charles W. Dayton, Ashbel P. Fitch, James Stillman, Norton Chase, John A. McCall, and Joseph C. Hendrix. Who will lead?

E. S. B.

New York, Nov. 29, 1899.

THE EAST RIVER TUNNEL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I say Amen! to THE TIMES'S able editorial in the issue of yesterday on the subject of the East River tunnel. No one who is at all familiar with the subject but agrees that there is necessity for connecting, not two cities, but two great parts of one city by tunnel, and when this can be accomplished through the medium of a strong corporation and without calling on the taxpayers the case is exceptional. The improvements that will follow the building of such a tunnel are almost incalculable, for a vast territory adjacent to Atlantic Avenue, along which the line of road after leaving the tunnel extends, is now lying practically unimproved because of two things—

1. The presence of the Long Island Railroad, running cars on the surface, and
2. The lack of transit facilities.

Once build a line that will put the outlying districts of Brooklyn Borough in touch with Manhattan and the buildings that will be erected will cost millions of dollars, and add enormously to the revenue of the greater city. In no way does the enterprise conflict with the work projected on Manhattan Island, but, on the contrary, it will stimulate such by adding greatly to our population, and consequently to the number of travelers over city lines.

All this being true, why is there delay on the part of the city authorities—that is, the Municipal Assembly? Application was made to that honorable body June 27 for permission to begin work, but up to this writing there has been no response to a proposition all so favorable to the city.

Cannot something be done to hasten an affirmative vote, that the tunnel company may be in a position to begin work with the opening of the new year? I am informed that within three years from the commencement of such work cars can be operated from Manhattan to the outskirts of Brooklyn Borough. Will you not continue your good work?

H. DE SELDING.

New York, Nov. 28, 1899.

Rapid Steel Manufacture.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by

JAMES BOWRON,

Vice President of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company.

One hears so much of being purified by fire from dross and being purified "as by fire," that the popular mind might easily conceive a stream of pig iron pouring from a blast furnace as being the highest emblem of purity; yet nothing could be more erroneous. Common pig iron or cast iron, as it is called, embraces as a rule from 6 to 10 per cent. of impurities; namely, carbon, silicon, manganese, phosphorus, and sulphur. These impurities or metalloids or alloys exercise different influences. The carbon, when combined with the iron, makes it hard and brittle, so that malleable iron bars or plates cannot be produced until this carbon is eliminated, which is done by the process of puddling. The silicon adds fluidity to the iron and makes it as an alloy suitable for use in foundries for the production of castings, which could not be made from pure iron alone, which might indeed be fused to the point of destruction without becoming liquid.

It is necessary, for the production of steel, not only to remove the silicon and nearly all the carbon, but also to endeavor to remove the phosphorus and sulphur, which are detrimental qualities, without any of those advantages to offset their presence which are, under certain conditions, incident to the presence of silicon and carbon. As is well known, steel is vested with such valuable qualities of greater ductility combined with tensile strength, and, owing to the method of manufacture, of greater homogeneity and purity and uniformity of quality, that its use for a decade past has been limited only by its higher price. As, however, successive methods of production have come into use, its cost has decreased until, strange to say, it is now cheaper than iron.

What is steel?

Steel is an artificial compound of pure iron and carbon. The iron gives the strength, and the amount of carbon regulates the hardness, toughness, and ductility of the compound; so that the carbon is kept low if a soft and ductile metal is desired for use in boiler plates, hoops, sheets, or wire. It is carried somewhat higher for rails and decidedly higher for tool steel, cutlery, and drills.

There are four different methods of making steel on a large scale, for we may disregard for the moment the old cementation process, where bars of refined iron are sandwiched with layers of carbon and heated together until the carbon is absorbed by the iron. We have, however, a return to first principles in the Harveyizing process of face-hardening armor plates used on our vessels to-day, the steel having been first forged in a technically "soft" condition, and afterward hardened by annealing with carbon in contact with the face, thus giving a tough back to resist cracks and a hard face to break up the shot in its impact.

The four main processes are the acid and basic Bessemer, and the acid and basic open hearth. Both depend upon purifying the iron by oxygen. The same agent is necessary that must be breathed twenty times a minute to remove the carbon from our blood, which would otherwise poison us in a few short hours, to oxidize and render innocuous the organic matter in the streams resulting from sewage pollution, or to oxidize and burn up the metalloids in conjunction with the iron which render it unfit for steel. The four processes, which are really two subdivided into four, differ in the method of introducing this oxygen.

The most simple rough-and-ready method of purifying large masses of molten iron is the Bessemer process, which consists of blowing air by powerful blowing engines through a bath of molten iron, the oxygen in its passage through the metal uniting with and burning up the carbon, silicon, and manganese. Where there is much phosphorus in the iron, if is necessary to make provision of free lime in the bath, so that as the oxygen acts as a divorce court in separating the phosphorus from the iron, it may, as it rises to the top as slag, be-cause of the lighter specific gravity of the oxide, unite with the lime instead of remaining loose and in danger of going back again to the iron. As the presence of lime for this purpose would be inconsistent with a siliceous lining in the furnace and would be destructive to it, it is necessary in such cases to line the Bessemer converter with calcareous material, and it is then called basic Bessemer, and the iron, high in phosphorus, which is treated in it is kept extremely low in silicon, as the presence of silicon in the pig would be destructive to the calcareous or basic lining of the furnace. We therefore see the irons high in silicon and low in phosphorus treated in the siliceous or acid converter, and those high in phosphorus and low in silicon treated in the basic converter; but the general principle of blowing the air through to burn up the metalloids remains the same.

The entire Bessemer process does not involve more than twenty or twenty-five minutes, and is governed by the eye of the man in charge, who stops it when he judges by the color of the smoke that the process is sufficiently perfect. If he permits it to continue a minute too long, the air, having burned out the impurities, commences to burn the iron itself, which causes waste and financial loss. If he stops a minute too soon, there is too large a proportion of silicon or of phosphorus, as the case may be, left in the metal. Therefore, the Bessemer process, while of enormous value to mankind, is yet, compared with an open-hearth process, what may be called "rough and ready."

The open-hearth process, which is similarly divided into acid and basic, on the same principles as above, which need not be repeated, does not involve the blowing of air through the molten iron, but the introduction of oxygen in solid form as oxide of iron—namely, a rich iron ore, ground and shoveled in in sufficient quantities from time to time. In the Bessemer process the combustion of the metalloids by the air passing through furnishes the necessary heat to keep the metal liquid, and great heat is necessary for this purpose, as any one will find who tries to melt a bar of iron and then pour it out. In the open-hearth process the necessary heat is supplied by melting the iron in reverberatory furnaces and passing a gas over the surface of the bath or cistern.

In Alabama the iron contains too much phosphorus to admit of being treated in acid furnaces, but not enough phosphorus to make it suitable for treatment in the basic Bessemer. Therefore, the basic open-hearth method remains the only one of the four available, and under this process the very highest quality of steel is produced that can be produced by any known method. The process requires from nine to twelve hours, and admits of samples being taken in the ladle at any time, quenched with water, and subjected to laboratory tests or hammer tests, indicating by the granulations, to an experienced eye, the degree of purity attained.

In the Ensley blast furnaces the ore is brought from the mines of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, six miles away, and the iron is at present run into large ladles and slowly poured over a series of slowly revolving molds extending in a row to the shipping track, at which point the molds automatically discharge blocks of cast iron, still at a dull red heat, on the cars to remove them to the steel works. Upon these cars are stationed wrought iron boxes, into which the blocks or slabs of hot iron fall; into other corresponding boxes are loaded by hand suitable quantities of scrap iron or steel for admixture. On being switched 400 yards to the steel works, a Wellman charging machine, operated by electricity, picks up one of these charging boxes by the end, projects it forward into the melting furnace, turns it over, emptying its contents, reverses itself, and withdraws from the charging door, all in 30 seconds.

In the open-hearth house there stand in a row ten furnaces with a very flat arched roof over each, strongly incased in iron and capable of holding fifty tons of steel at a heat per furnace. This building is 748 feet long, and when running "double turn" will produce over 1,000 tons of steel each twenty-four hours. The heat is supplied from a row of thirty-two gas producers with steam blast, and the gas is injected into the open-hearth furnace at one end, meeting with heated air and producing an intense combustion over the surface of the metal, which has been charged, as previously explained. The resultant flame, the product of combustion, passes out of the other end of the furnace through a mass of brick checker work, parting with most of its heat before it finally reaches the chimney flue and the chimney stack, there being a separate stack 150 feet high for each open-hearth furnace. At suitable intervals the valves are reversed and the air is made to enter the furnace through the brick work which has just been heated up by the escaping gas, while the flame passes out of the opposite and through a similar amount of checker work heating up the opposite end in readiness for the next reversal. This arrangement is common to open-hearth steel works, and is known as the regenerative system.

When the examination of samples dipped out from the furnace or bath or cistern of metal shows that the proper quality has been obtained by the elimination of detrimental metalloids, the furnace, by the application of hydraulic power, is tilted over on one side and the contents taken successively in ladles with a capacity of as much as twenty tons to the ladle. At this juncture a carefully calculated amount of ferro-manganese is thrown into the mixture, so that the soundness of the steel may be assured. Any surplus oxygen rising in the bath goes to the manganese, for which it has so strong an affinity, and rises to the top of the bath as scum or slag. The electric crane, with a capacity of fifty tons, running on supports along the sides of the building, picks up the ladle and moves it over a track on which stands a short train of iron cars with ingot molds standing vertically upon them. The steel is poured into the ingot molds, each ingot weighing about three tons, being six feet long and measuring at the base 18 by 20 inches.

An electric storage battery locomotive immediately switches away the train to the ingot stripper, where, as soon as the ingots are sufficiently set, the mold is lifted by suitable machinery to another car on a parallel track, and is ready to be switched back again to begin the same duty to another furnace. The ingot, red hot as it is by this time, is transferred to a long passage and passes slowly on a transfer car (submerged over its wheels in water for its protection) and operated by an endless chain. At one end of this passage is the reheating furnace, at the other end the draft stack 100 feet high. The draft stack pulls the flame from the reheating furnace, and the ingot travels through the flame, heating up again on the outside, and allowing the intensely white-hot metal on the inside to equalize itself.

In Europe this result has been attained by "soaking pits," where the ingots are put into iron molds in the ground and allowed to bask or "soak" in their own heat, being covered over to avoid radiation.

On arriving at the end of this passage or flue the ingot is picked up by another Wellman charger and placed for a few minutes in the reheating furnace and brought again to a white heat and withdrawn and delivered to the end of the blooming mill, where it is taken charge of by a number of "live rolls" or rollers turned in either direction, at the will of the attendant, propelling the heavy ingot like a feather's weight. It is thus carried to the blooming mill and "broken down" by successive passes through the massive rolls, to a "bloom" seven or eight inches square, or to a "slab," if desired for plates. Then by a hydraulic manipulator it is pushed on to the billet run, where by successive additional passes through the rolls it is reduced to perhaps four inches square. Arrangements are now making so that, later on, it can be pushed on to the other side to be finished in the rail train which will be added to the Ensley plant during the course of the next year, contracts for which have all been let for execution. At the end of the billet run the long bar four inches square is sheared by hydraulic shears into the lengths desired, and either pushed on to the conveyor that carries the billets to the cars for shipment to the open market or to the other conveyor, which carries them, still red hot, to the rolls and machinery of the wire rod and nail plant of the Alabama Steel and Wire Company, located only fifty yards away.

Thus ore mined at Ishkooda at 6 o'clock in the morning may be in the blast furnace at 9 A. M., cast at 6 A. M. the following morning into the shape of pig iron or blocks, be in the open-hearth furnace by 6:30 A. M., be poured into an ingot by 5 P. M., delivered as a billet at 6 P. M., and be cooling off as a wire rod before midnight of the day following the commencement of operations in the ore mine.

J. BOWRON.

NUGGETS.

Quite in His Way.

Bill—I see the clock dealer down the street is selling out.

Jill—Yes; he told me his business was all run down.

"And now he proposes to wind it up?"—Yonkers Statesman.

Knew the Feeling.

Jimson—I understand that the King of Madagascar is entirely without funds.

Penn I. Less—Is that so? Well, now I understand how it is to feel like a King.—Baltimore News.

Missed.

"Poor Samuel spent his Thanksgiving Day at Manila; it made me sad."

"Was he so fond of home?"

"Yes; and we never could roast turkey to suit him."—Indianapolis Journal.

PROGRESS.

From The Denver News.

Whate'er the dismal doubters say,
We're breaking from the ancient sway
Of hate and superstition gray
And creeds that fetter.
From year to year and day to day
The world grows better.

Humanity their steps have bent
Up the long, arduous ascent,
The highway of enlightenment,
With faces dawnward.
Still up that path, with high intent,
The race moves onward.

Up through the long, dark night of Time
From out the shadowed past we climb,
Above the ignorance and crime—
The gyves that bound us—
Unto an eminence sublime,
The summit round us.

SPEECH BY CHAMBERLAIN

Rejoices in the Better Understanding with America.

SHARP WARNING TO FRANCE

The Secretary Says an Anglo-German-American Alliance Would Preserve the Peace of the World.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a speech at a luncheon at Leicester to-day, said that ever since the great split in the Liberal Party he had found himself a mark for slanders and misrepresentations of the "baser sort of politicians." But, he added, he had found compensation in the generous appreciation of the majority of his countrymen.

Continuing, Mr. Chamberlain said he was deeply gratified that the foreign relations of Great Britain were so satisfactory, and he asserted that the country owed a debt of gratitude to Lord Salisbury for the great improvement in Great Britain's position. It was especially gratifying, he pointed out, to note the friendly relations existing between the Anglo-Saxon peoples, saying that the understanding between the United States and Great Britain was, indeed, a guarantee of the peace of the world. This statement was greeted with cheers.

It was of the utmost importance, Mr. Chamberlain further remarked, that Great Britain should not remain isolated in Europe, and her natural alliance was with the great German Empire. They had had difficulties with Germany, but their interests and sentiments were the same, and an understanding between the Teutonic and Anglo-Saxon races might do more than any combination of armies to preserve the peace of the world. The world, he asserted, was not governed entirely by interest. Sentiment was one of the greatest factors.

Referring to the attacks of the foreign press, Mr. Chamberlain said these newspapers had not even spared the "almost sacred person of the Queen." This, continued the speaker, provoked natural indignation, "which may have serious consequences if our neighbors do not mend their ways."

An outburst of cheering greeted this threat of the Colonial Secretary. [Ever since the beginning of the war with the Boers the Paris humorous papers have published cartoons showing the most intense animosity to Great Britain. These culminated last week in La Caricature, which printed a grossly obscene picture, containing a caricature of Queen Victoria, under the caption "English Correction." The insult to her Majesty was of such a character that the British Embassy in Paris, acting under instructions from the home Government, protested, and last Saturday the edition of the paper was suppressed by the French authorities.]

It was a matter for congratulation, Mr. Chamberlain afterward asserted, that the worst of these "disgraceful attacks" did not appear in the German papers.

A new Triple Alliance between the Teutonic race and the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxons, would, said the Secretary, be a potent influence in the future of the world. The speaker explained that he used the word "alliance," but, he added, it mattered little whether they had an alliance committed to paper or "an understanding which exists in the minds of the statesmen of the respective countries." A determination in every case to look for favorable motives upon the part of those with whom friendship was desired would be an enormous advantage to both the nations concerned and others.

Continuing, Mr. Chamberlain said:

"I rejoice, and it is perhaps natural, for I have taken a personal interest in the matter, in the friendly feeling which I hope is now permanent between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race. I have so many friends in the United States, almost as many as I have here, and I can conceive of no greater disaster to the two countries than to find themselves hostile to each other. Yet I remember when I first visited America my surprise and astonishment at the evidence given to me by statesmen and politicians and in articles in the press of constant suspicion of the objects of Great Britain, constant doubts as to her integrity, and a generally unfavorable estimate of our prospects and character.

"Once, addressing a great meeting in Philadelphia, I ventured to say that what we wanted was a new Columbus to set out from America, discover the United Kingdom and return to America and tell them something they did not know of the character of the strange inhabitants of these islands.

"This ill-feeling was due, no doubt, to many causes; due to the fact that the United States has never been at war with any great power but England; due to their traditions, extending over a century, due to a feeling that the sympathy of Great Britain was not with them in their civil war, and to the general belief that the people of Great Britain would see with satisfaction any harm that might befall them.

"It appeared to me almost useless to contradict these mistaken opinions. But what the asseverations of statesmen could not do was done by the sympathy we were able to give when the United States found itself the object of the suspicion which has so often accompanied our own transactions when engaged in a war of justice against oppression, a war in favor of civilization and good government. Our action proved to the Americans that we were indeed one people, of the same thoughts and guided by the same principles. The assurance that was given to them in the course of the Spanish war will, I believe, never be forgotten, and has placed our relations in an admirable position. The union, the alliance, if you please, the understanding between these two great nations is indeed a guarantee of the peace of the world.

"But there is something more which I think any far-seeing English statesman must have long desired, that we should not remain permanently isolated from the continent of Europe, and I think it must have appeared evident to everybody that the natural alliance is between ourselves and the great German Empire. We have had our differences, quarrels and contentions, but they have all been about petty matters. These difficulties have been gradually removed, until now I cannot conceive that any point can arise in the immediate future which can bring ourselves and Germany into antagonism of interests. On the contrary, I can foresee many things in the future which must cause anxiety to the statesmen of Europe, but in which our interests are clearly the same as Germany's, and in which the understanding of which I have spoken in the case of America might, if extended to Germany, do more perhaps than any combination of arms to preserve the peace of the world."

COMMENT ON THE SPEECH.

Majority of British Papers Approve Mr. Chamberlain's Utterances.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—It has been long since a public speech has been delivered that has excited so much comment as Mr. Chamberlain's yesterday. Every provincial paper, important or unimportant, has a leading editorial this morning discussing it.

The Liberal and Radical papers are naturally little pleased. They think that England ought to continue the policy of withholding herself from entagling alliances, and they attack Mr. Chamberlain hotly for the irritating tone he adopted toward France. They remind the public that this is only a repetition of the "splash" he made in his speech of May 13 last year, when, in the same way, he incensed Russia. One journal ironically asks whether the Foreign Secretary still exists, or whether the Foreign Office has been merged in the Colonial Office.

On the other hand, most of the Conservative and Moderate Liberal organs comment upon the speech with great approval, alleging that there never was a time when such an understanding was more essential, between nations who are natural allies, for peace and civilization.

The Daily Mail says: "Once more Mr. Chamberlain has acted as interpreter for the nation. The new alliance of England, the United States, and Germany, with perhaps Japan thrown in, and Austria and Italy in the background, is something to make these foul-mouthed Parisians shiver. If they cannot cease their insults, their colonies will be taken from them and given to Germany and Italy. England has no quarrel with the present French Government, but how long will it stand against the machinations of Dr. Leyds and the General Staff, who are deliberately seeking to make an Anglo-French war?"

The Graphic says: "The country will be glad to hear that its relations with the United States and Germany are so cordial and of so close a character as to justify Mr. Chamberlain in speaking of an understanding amounting to a new Triple Alliance."

The Standard says: "There are no other peoples who have so much in common as those which have the old Saxon blood in their veins. Great Britain and the United States can scarcely deem each other aliens, and there are few Englishmen or Americans who would not rejoice to think of Germany as associated with them in the mission of defending civilization, progress, and liberty. The alliance, or, let us say, understanding between them is a natural one, and would assuredly gratify their feelings as much as it would add to their security against external dangers."

The Daily Chronicle says: "Mr. Chamberlain's enthusiasm, like his antagonism, suffers from over-emphasis. Alliances are almost out of the question. His remarks regarding the United States, however, are distinctly happy. But the German public is in no mood for such an alliance, and Mr. Chamberlain's uncalled-for and unstatesmanlike reference to France is reprehensible."

The Daily Telegraph says: "The future may or may not see a realization of this new triple alliance, which would sway the destinies of the world. It is sufficient for the present that the understanding between the Governments of Great Britain, the United States, and Germany is more intimate and more likely to be lasting than ever before. Friendship with America, cordial relations with Germany, the reconquest of the Soudan, and the approaching federation of South Africa under the British flag—these are the results by which the Salisbury Cabinet has rendered as splendid a service to the empire as almost any Government of the century."

The Daily News, commenting in the same vein as The Daily Chronicle, says: "Obviously Mr. Chamberlain is very much gratified over his conversation with Emperor William, and some allowance for this personal factor should be made in interpreting his speech. However, the substance of what he had to say is clear and satisfactory, and it derives real significance from his interview with the Emperor. But there is a strain of exaggeration and effusiveness which will defeat its object by raising the price of German friendliness."

Complaining of the tone Mr. Chamberlain adopted toward France, The Daily News says: "If offensive cartoons are to be made political issues, we shall soon have our hands full."

The Times, which rejoices in the "disappearance of all former misunderstandings between Great Britain and America," says:

"We have no objection to urge against Mr. Chamberlain's real meaning. At the same time, the proposition as stated by him may lead to a possible misapprehension. America, like ourselves, is able by virtue of her geographical position to keep free not only from entangling alliances, but from embarrassing neighbors. Germany has powerful neighbors all around, neighbors with whom she has been in conflict, and may be again.

"This alone differentiates the situation of the two countries and would render anything resembling an alliance for general purposes exceedingly difficult, and possibly prejudicial to the interests of the British Empire."

OUR RELATIONS WITH GERMANY.

Dr. von Mumm von Schwartzenstein Interviewed in Berlin.

BERLIN, Nov. 30.—Among the officials who are arriving to see the Emperor is Dr. von Mumm von Schwartzenstein, who, since his arrival from Washington, has been at his home in Baden.

Dr. von Mumm had a long conference this afternoon with Count von Buelow, the Foreign Minister, and this evening he gave, in an interview, a general summary of the present relations of Germany with the United States, speaking cautiously with reference to commercial issues, especially the meat and fruit questions. He remarked that there was a considerable difference of opinion regarding these matters, and that Germany was still justly complaining of discrimination against German sugar.

When the great difficulty of reaching a satisfactory settlement of commercial differences at the present time was mentioned, especially in view of the fact that the United States is awaiting Germany's action on meat and Germany is awaiting the new tariff schedule and also is unwilling to prejudice pending negotiations with other important countries relative to commercial treaties by prematurely concluding one with America, Dr. von Mumm did not dissent, and later in the interview he virtually adopted the suggestion.

Discussing the present political relations between the two powers, the German diplomatist spoke freely, declaring that the Samoan agreement was a cause of satisfaction to all three powers, and had removed "a powder cask" from international politics. It was nonsense, he asserted, to say that the United States still refused to ratify the Anglo-German agreement, alleging that, as a matter of fact, when he left Washington an agreement had already been reached. Dr. von Mumm remarked that the American demand in the partition project had been known all along, and was agreed to from the first—namely, the possession of Tutuila, with a safe harbor at Pago Pago, and the other islands subsidiary to it.

THE COLOMBIAN REVOLUTION.

Spreading and Gaining Great Strength Throughout the Country.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 30.—Colombian advices received here by the steamer Louisianian say the revolution is spreading throughout the Colombian Republic and gaining great strength. Details as to the movements of the Liberals are lacking, but the stereotyped censored cable dispatches relating to Government successes are discredited, the fact being that the main bodies of the insurgents are avoiding action until the revolution is thoroughly organized.

Several casual bands of recruits have been dispersed, and a few severe reverses have been suffered on the water, but the insurrection is not even fully launched yet, and is apparently awaiting further important outside aid, presumably Venezuelan, which, it is asserted, is delayed owing to the outbreak of the counter-revolution there.

LIPTON SPEAKS AT A DINNER.

Alludes in Generous Words to the Treatment He Received Here.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Sir Thomas Lipton, speaking at the annual dinner of the Temple Yacht Club, in the Hotel Cecil this evening, Lord Charles Beresford presiding, referred in generous terms to his recent visit to the United States.

"No man," said Sir Thomas, "could have had fairer or better treatment, no man could have met with a more generous welcome, than I received at the hands of the greatest and of the humblest in America. I can see no room for discouragement, and unless some one else challenges I shall certainly do so myself very soon. All I can say is that we had a fair and square race and got a fair and squre licking."

These sentiments were received with prolonged cheers, the entire company rising and singing, "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

KAISER BACK AT POTSDAM.

Receives Reports of Military and Civil Cabinet Officers.

BERLIN, Nov. 30.—With Emperor William's return to-day there was an immediate revival of political activity in Berlin. His Majesty arrived at the new palace about 8 o'clock this morning, and by 10 o'clock he was receiving the reports of his civil and military Cabinets.

The first official to be received was Gen. von Hahnke, Chief of the Military Cabinet. He was followed by the Prince Regent of Brunswick, who related his experiences in Spain a fortnight ago, while on a special mission to confer the Order of the Black Eagle upon King Alfonso.

The Kaiser remained at Potsdam all day.

The Emperor on German Colonies.

BERLIN, Nov. 30.—The Kolonial-Zeitung to-day publishes a letter from Emperor William, addressed to Duke Albrecht, Regent of the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, in which his Majesty congratulates Germany on the acquisition of Samoa and expresses hopes that, with God's help, the German colonies, "sustained by the intelligent and self-sacrificing solicitude of the people and supported by a strong fleet, may, in peaceful competition with other nations, advance on the road to prosperous development and prove a blessing to the Fatherland."

Germans to Build Mills Here.

BERLIN, Nov. 30.—The Berliner Tageblatt, in a double-leaded paragraph this evening, says: "On account of the unsatisfactory condition of the textile trade with America, several important owners have decided to erect mills in the United States."

GEORGE W. LEDERER RESIGNS.

Gives Up the Management of the New York Theatre Owing to Poor Health and Other Duties.

Rumors that George W. Lederer had resigned the management of the New York Theatre were verified last night. Previously it had been said that Mr. Lederer's retirement was caused by some disagreement with Sire Brothers, owners of the theatre; but the manager denied this.

"My withdrawal," Mr. Lederer said last night, "is due entirely to my health. The Casino, the Columbia in Boston, and the production of 'The Belle of New York' in London are enough for me to take care of. Besides, I shall soon have charge of another venture on the other side. The relations between the Sire Brothers and myself have always been most pleasant; there has been no friction whatever."

What the "venture on the other side" was to be Mr. Lederer did not say. It is reported that he may assume large responsibilities under some English theatrical syndicate, possibly the one that recently negotiated for the purchase of certain theatres in this city.

THE SCHLEY MUSIC HALL.

To be Opened with Burlesque and Vaudeville in February.

The work of construction for the new Schley Music Hall in West Thirty-fourth Street, near Broadway, has so far progressed that the owners, Messrs. Sullivan and Kraus, are able to announce definitely that the new music hall will be opened on Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12, 1900. The auditorium will seat 500 persons; there will be 37 boxes, 29 mezzanine and 8 proscenium, seating 300, and the capacity of the balcony will be 400. The primary decoration is to be of ivory and gold, with relief work of a delicate character, all set off by the red plush upholstering of the rails, seats, and divans. The parlors back of the foyer on each floor will be in ivory and gold relief. One parlor is to be decorated in blue, another in red, and the third in green.

The entrance in Thirty-fourth Street will be of onyx and marble, with ceilings decorated with gold in relief. The chairs will be of red plush, large and commodious, and a space of three feet is to be left between each row. The policy of the owners is to offer first-class burlesque and vaudeville at popular prices.

"WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS."

New Comedy to be Presented at the Madison Square Theatre.

Charles and Daniel Frohman will make a joint production of "Wheels Within Wheels" on Dec. 11 at the Madison Square Theatre. The play is a comedy in three acts by R. C. Carton, author of "Lord and Lady Algy," and was presented in London last season. It was intended originally to stage it at the Lyceum Theatre here, but Annie Russell's continued success in "Miss Hobbs" has caused the arrangement now announced.

In theme the new comedy is similar to "The Liars" and "The Case of Rebellious Susan." Scenery for it is being made by Urtt, and Mrs. Robert Osborn is designing the female costumes. In the cast are John B. Mason, Grant Stewart, C. W. Butler, Hilda Spong, Grace Elliston, Mrs. Eva Vincent, Charles Giblyn, J. Lester, Phillip Cunningham, Robert Hilliard, and others. The rôle by James Blagdon, portrayed in London by Arthur Bonchier, has been assigned to Mr. Hilliard. Blagdon is a typical man-about-town. When Mr. Bonchier played the part in London it was claimed by a well-known personage in the British metropolis that he was being mimicked, and suits against the management of the play were threatened on the ground that the part was a wanton libel and caricature. Although much talk grew out of the matter at the time, nothing ever came of it.

"OLIVER GOLDSMITH" AT ALBANY.

Audiences Were Pleased with Stuart Robson's New Comedy.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 30.—"Oliver Goldsmith," the new comedy by Augustus Thomas, produced by Stuart Robson, was well received at the Empire Theatre this afternoon and evening. The theatre was packed at both representations, and Mr. Robson had to respond to several curtain calls. The audiences applauded the climax of the second act enthusiastically, and the situations in the last act also evoked much applause.

At the fall of the curtain to-night a speech was demanded from Mr. Thomas, and Daniel V. Arthur, under whose direction the play was given, also made a few remarks.

Engaged for "The Princess Chic."

Kirk La Shelle has engaged Richard Golden to play the principal role, Chamberlin, in his forthcoming comic opera, "The Princess Chic." Joseph C. Miron is booked for the part of Brevet, a swaggering soldier of fortune. The time to be depicted in the production is 1468, when Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, was at the height of his power. Knightly encounters, the chase, love, and wine figure largely in the plot. Julian Edwards is the composer.

New Opera at the American Theatre.

"La Tarantella," a new romantic opera by Jakobowski, will be first presented here by the Castle Square Opera Company. The initial production will take place on Christmas day at the American Theatre.

THE STATENDAM AGROUND.

Holland-American Liner Must Be Lightened Before She Floats.

ROTTERDAM, Nov. 30.—The Holland-America Line steamer Statendam, Capt. Bonjer, from New York Nov. 19, via Boulogne Nov. 29, for this port, is aground at Maasluis, ten miles below here, and must lighten to float.

The Statendam carried 56 passengers from New York, but 29 of them were booked for Boulogne-sur-Mer. There were aboard when she grounded, therefore, only twenty-seven, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. E. Everwyn Lange, Miss Dorothea Edye, Mrs. Richard Van Voorhis, Mr. and Mrs. L. Riffarth, Mr. and Mrs. B. Senton, and Miss Edith Bonner.

The Statendam is the latest addition to the fleet of the Holland-America Line and a sister ship of the Rotterdam. She is a twin-screw vessel of 8,300 tons.

CAPT. PRICE'S CRUSADE.

Will Close Disreputable Apartments—The "Panel Game" in Operation.

Capt. Price of the West Thirtieth Street Station has announced his purpose of ridding the Tenderloin precinct of disreputable flat houses.

Shortly after midnight yesterday morning Emma Thompson was arrested on a charge of robbing a man of $105 in the flat, 139 West Twenty-eighth street. The complainant, James B. Glasscock of Wilmington, N. C., who is staying at the St. Denis Hotel, followed the prisoner into the station house, but refused to make a complaint, as he said his money had subsequently been returned to him. He exhibited a roll of bills as proof of his assertion.

Glasscock stated that while he was in a room in the flat a hand was thrust through a panel in the room and his money taken. Glasscock made an outcry, whereupon, he says, the janitor of the flat and another man rushed in and assaulted him. He continued to call for help, and Policeman Peterson entered and arrested the woman. While they were on the way to the station house, Glasscock said, he was overtaken by the janitor and his money returned to him.

Capt. Price then directed the arrest of Glasscock on charges of disorderly conduct and compounding a felony. The latter was arrested under strong protest.

The Twenty-eighth Street flat was raided afterward, and Adam Lemonsky, the janitor, and Florence Moore were arrested. When arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court with Emma Thompson yesterday morning, they were all held in $1,000 bail for examination to-day. Glasscock was paroled until to-day.

Capt. Price stated last night that he still had the roll of bills found on Glasscock, amounting to $94. "I will go to court," he said, "and ask that this money be turned over to the property clerk to be used as evidence in this case, in order to make Glasscock press the complaint. If he is still unwilling, I shall endeavor to have Glasscock placed in the House of Detention as a witness.

"I am determined to stop this 'panel game.' A number of houses have been furnished so as to work the 'panel game' in the rooms. So far, when the victim has made a protest the money has been returned, or the complainant has failed to identify the accused persons in court or does not appear against them at all. Half a dozen arrests have been made, but no conviction has been obtained for these reasons."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There was absolutely nothing doing in society yesterday in town. Every one who could get away into the country left New York. There were a few dinners and some family gatherings. The theatres were well patronized and the Pet Dog Show, at the Metropolitan Opera House, was visited by some of those members of society who did not go out into the country for Thanksgiving.

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There was a large dance at Ardsley, which concluded the festivities at that place. The entire day was devoted to golf. There were match games at Baltusrol and Harbor Hill, and a number of the Hempstead people played on the links at Garden City. Tuxedo had quite a festival. There was a small dance at the club.

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This afternoon at Tuxedo Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., will give another of her musicales. This will be the principal entertainment in the suburbs to-day. There will be a renewal of golf to-morrow at the various links about town, and people are still slow in coming in from the country. Several New Yorkers went over to Philadelphia, where on Thanksgiving the Radnor Hunt gave a breakfast and run, which was to be the wind-up of their season.

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This afternoon in town there will be several teas. Mrs. Robert Olyphant of 6 East Sixty-first Street will introduce her daughter, Miss Olyphant. With Miss Olyphant there will be a number of débutantes, and after the tea a dinner and an informal dance.

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Mrs. Albert Barnes Boardman, 40 West Fifty-third Street, will also give a tea to introduce her daughter, Miss Cecil Boardman. Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, who arrives in town to-day from Lenox, will give a reception to-morrow afternoon at her residence on Madison Avenue.

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This evening will take place at Lakewood the first of the series of dances which will be given every evening at the County Hunt and Country Club. There will be dinners at small tables for various parties, and among them will be the visiting golfers for the tournament. Mrs. George Gould has been entertaining a large house party over Thanksgiving.

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Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Hotchkiss of New Haven have sent out cards for a large ball to be given at the Hotchkiss residence, 53 Hillhouse Avenue, for the début of their daughter, Miss Hotchkiss, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 12. Many guests will go from New York. This ball will be one of the handsomest which New Haven has ever witnessed.

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Mrs. Alexander Van Nest of 31 West Thirty-seventh Street will give a series of dinners beginning on Dec. 5. The first will be for a party of young people, who will afterward go to the First Junior Cotillion. Previous to the First Assembly, Dec. 14, Mrs. May Van Nest will give a large dinner in honor of her daughter, Miss Mary Alice Van Nest.

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Mr. and Mrs. Howard Townsend Martin of Albany have cards out for a large reception on Dec. 6 for their daughter, Miss Mabel Martin, and their niece, Miss Hannah Townsend Anderson. This affair will also take a number of people to Albany, where the reception will be held. Miss Martin is a niece of Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin and a cousin of the Countess of Craven.

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To-morrow evening at the Essex County Club there will be a large dance given, preceded, as is now the fashion, by dinner. This mode was introduced by those who have passed the Summers at Bar Harbor, and it is the most popular form of suburban entertainment this Autumn. Mrs. John Wilmerding and Mrs. Campbell will be among the patronesses.

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The coming out reception of Miss de Peyster, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick de Peyster, will take place to-morrow afternoon at the De Peyster residence, 7 East Forty-second Street. Receiving with Miss de Peyster will be her sisters and Miss Delafield and several other débutantes of the season. Miss Edith Clark will also come out at a tea given by her mother, Mrs. Charles Clark.

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Family dinners were given yesterday by Mrs. Robert G. Remsen, Mrs. William Schermerhorn, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mrs. Rhinelander Stewart, and Mrs. Frederick Bronson. A large dinner was also given by Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Decker.

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It is stated in New Orleans that Mrs. John A. Morris has been quite ill. She assisted in nursing her son, Dave Hennen Morris, who has also passed through a serious crisis in a very alarming illness. Mr. Dave Hennen Morris married Miss Alice Shepard, the daughter of Mrs. Elliott Shepard and the niece of William K. Vanderbilt.

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Mrs. Frederick Goodridge has opened her house on Fifth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street. Mr. and Mrs. John H. Iselin are with her for the Winter. Mrs. Ogden Mills is to arrive in town to-day for the season. Mrs. Robert Garrett of Baltimore has been at the Murray Hill Hotel for the past few weeks. Mrs. Garrett is to build a villa at Newport this Spring.

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The date for the wedding of Miss Elsie Barker, the daughter of Mrs. Fordyce Barker, and Mr. Murray Dodge, the son of Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, is set for Feb. 6 at St. Thomas's Church.

LIPPINCOTT'S PLATES SAVED.

In the Vaults Uninjured—Company's Loss Not More Than $450,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 30.—It was learned to-day that, with few exceptions, the valuable electrotype plates stored in vaults in the J. B. Lippincott Company's building were not damaged by the fire which yesterday destroyed that publishing house.

Secretary Mortimer, of the company, said that this means a salvage of between $100,000 and $150,000. With these plates saved the loss on the contents of the building may be rightly estimated at $300,000. The building is valued at $150,000.

The only plates of importance that were in actual service and were destroyed are not numerous. Among them are "Da Costa's Diagnosis," and Anne Hollingsworth's "Salons Colonial and Republican."

SHOT HIS BOY FRIEND.

A Serious Accident Ends an Expedition for Sand Worms.

Albert Bassler, eighteen years of age, of 334 East Ninety-third Street, Manhattan, was shot in the abdomen yesterday by Charles Halfner, sixteen years of age, of 338 East Ninety-third Street. They with four others were on Berrian's Island, in the East River, at the time. The wounded boy is in a critical state at St. John's Hospital, in Long Island City.

Bassler and Halfner, with Albert Finnegan of 1,883 First Avenue, Louis Homestead of First Avenue and Ninety-third Street, Michael Joyce of 311 East Ninety-third Street, and a boy whose last name the others say they do not know, but who was known to them as "Long Tom" and who lives in Ninety-third Street, near First Avenue, crossed from Manhattan to Berrian's Island in the afternoon.

They went to gather sand worms. They had with them a small rifle of .22 calibre. According to the story told by the two principals, Halfner was shooting rats. He stood in the doorway of an old hut on the island. Bassler was digging for worms. As Halfner was firing the last cartridge he had Bassler walked in front of the rifle and the bullet hit him.

Halfner and Bassler at once crossed to Steinway in one of the two boats. Bassler, assisted by Halfner, went to Paul's drug store at 920 Steinway Avenue, where the druggist examined the wound. He saw it was dangerous and telephoned for the ambulance. Ambulance Surgeon Cassidy notified the police and Halfner was arrested. He said he left the rifle behind him on the island. At the hospital the surgeons found the wound a very dangerous one, and they fear it may be fatal. Halfner is in despair and weeps constantly.

To Reinter Gen. Hancock's Body.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The plan to remove Gen. Hancock's remains to Arlington Cemetery has been revived. Within a few days a committee of veterans of the Second Corps of the Army of the Potomac will meet to take steps in furtherance of the scheme.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Seligman—De Pinna.

Miss Hilda de Pinna, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred de Pinna, and J. Guy Seligman were married yesterday at the home of the bride's parents, 308 West Eighty-ninth Street. Leo S. de Pinna, a brother of the bride, was best man, and Miss Emilie de Pinna was maid of honor. The ushers were Charles L. Israels, William J. Taylor, Maxwell Mannes, J. Childs Seligman, Joseph Steinan, and J. Hart. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. F. de Sola Mendes. After the ceremony there was a wedding reception. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Herts, Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Herman, Mr. and Mrs. M. Kaufman, Louis G. Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Offenbach, J. Sonneborn, Edward H. Yale, and Mr. and Mrs. I. Schloss.

Green—Pattison.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Nov. 30.—A quiet wedding occurred here yesterday at Two Elms, the residence of Mrs. I. R. Gillelan, when her cousin, Miss Emilie Marshall Pattison of Washington, and Carl Melville Green of the United States Revenue Service were married by the Rev. William G. Cassard, Chaplain of the battleship Indiana. The bride wore a dark traveling costume. Only immediate relatives were present. Mr. and Mrs. Green will reside in Philadelphia.

Waters—Strauss.

The marriage of Miss May Florence Strauss, daughter of Mrs. Sarah Strauss of 176 West Eighty-second Street, and Mortimer J. Waters took place last night at the Ellerslie, on West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. The Rev. Stephen S. Wise officiated. Miss Vere Luceta Rutland and Miss Norma Sylvia Waters acted as flower girls and Harold Barnett, a cousin of the bride, was the page. The wedding trip will include a visit to Old Point Comfort and Palm Beach.

Stern—Davis.

Miss Goldie Davis, daughter of Mrs. M. Davis, of 1,949 Seventh Avenue, was married to Seymour Stern yesterday noon at Sherry's, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street. The best man was E. J. Stern, a brother of the bridegroom. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Stephen S. Wise. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served. The wedding trip will be to Washington, D. C.

PRIEST'S BODY REBURIED.

Laid in the Memorial Chapel Vault of the Mission He Founded.

The body of the late Rev. Father John C. Drumgoole, founder of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin at Great Jones Street, this city, and at Mount Loretto, S. I., was removed yesterday afternoon from the grave in the cemetery at Mount Loretto, where it had rested for eleven years, and was placed in a vault in the memorial chapel recently erected at that place. The services were witnessed by a large assemblage of clergy and persons interested in the work started by Father Drumgoole.

The procession, headed by Archbishop Corrigan, formed in the main building of the home. Father James J. Dougherty, the present head of the mission; Bishop Farley, and Bishop Randell of Helena, Mont. participated. Following the clergy were the inmates of the mission, numbering more than 1,000 boys and girls. The surpliced choir sang.

In the chapel Archbishop Corrigan offered a prayer, the choir sang, and the casket, which was placed in a new oak box, was lowered into the vault beneath the altar of the chapel. The slab was then lowered into place and the vault sealed.

Father Drumgoole founded the mission forty years ago. It had a small beginning, but is now one of the largest and most active in the city.

The memorial chapel is built of York slate and is of Grecian architecture. The floor is of marble, twenty-five feet by twenty-five feet. Special trains were run to and from the mission yesterday for the visitors.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. Arvine Clark Bowdish.

The Rev. Arvine Clark Bowdish, pastor of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, City Island, died early Wednesday morning at his home in City Island after a lingering illness. For several years past his health had been failing, but he clung to his work. He served throughout the civil war as Chaplain of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth New York Regiment, and the hardships he endured somewhat impaired his health. Dr. Bowdish was about sixty-five years old and was born at Lowville, N. Y. He was a son of the Rev. Dr. William S. Bowdish, who was presiding elder of the Black River Conference for some years. He was educated at the Cazenovia Seminary, and later became a member of the Oneida Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His first pastorate was at Georgetown, N. Y. In 1874, on the death of his brother, the Rev. Charles Giles Bowdish, who was pastor of a church at Astoria, he was transferred from the Wyoming Conference to the New York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, taking the place made vacant by his brother's death, and since then he had continued a member of that Conference. Dr. Bowdish was a member of the U. S. Grant Post No. 327, G. A. R., of Brooklyn, of which he was for some time Chaplain. He was a lifelong Republican. He leaves a wife, two sons, a daughter, and two brothers. One of his brothers is the Rev. Dr. W. W. Bowdish, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Danbury, Conn., and the other is the Rev. E. S. Bowdish of Minneapolis.

Col. Joel J. Seaver.

Col. Joel J. Seaver died at his home, in Malone, N. Y., Wednesday night, aged seventy-seven years. For twenty-five years he was the chief editorial writer on The Malone Palladium and one of the proprietors for a much longer period. He was the first man in Franklin County to volunteer under President Lincoln's first call for troops, was chosen Captain of Company I, organized in Malone, and at the end of two years was Colonel of his regiment and in command of a brigade. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1867 and Postmaster of Malone during President Hayes's Administration. The Rev. F. B. Hall of Plattsburg, Chaplain of the old Sixteenth Regiment and a tentmate of Col. Seaver, will officiate at the funeral on Saturday.

Charles E. Longley.

Charles E. Longley, who for more than a score of years has been prominently identified with the clothing trade of New England and New York City, died at his residence in Pawtucket Wednesday afternoon after an illness extending over a period of several years. About twenty-three years ago he went to Providence, and with a partner opened a retail clothing house under the name of the Boston and Providence Clothing Company. The venture was at once successful, and the concern soon had branch stores established in various places in New England, Pawtucket, Woonsocket, Fall River, Worcester, New Haven, and Hartford being among the number.

Mrs. Katharine Livingston W. Tucker.

Mrs. Katharine Livingston Waldo Tucker, wife of Preble Tucker, died suddenly at her home in this city yesterday. Death was due to an attack of heart disease. The funeral services will be held at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning at St. George's Church.

Obituary Notes.

MARY E. LAMONT SPARKS, widow of John Sparks, died at her residence at Greenwich, Conn., of heart failure yesterday, aged seventy-six years. Funeral services will be held Saturday and the interment will be in Woodlawn.

DR. EDGAR MILES, one of the best known practicing physicians of Suffolk County, died at his home at Sag Harbor, L. I., yesterday morning. He was seventy-five years old, and had practiced in Sag Harbor and vicinity for fifty-five years. He was the father of Clarence C. Miles, a coroner of Suffolk County.

STANTON BARNARD, son of the late Frederick K. Barnard of Albany, N. Y., died yesterday at 32 West Thirty-second Street, this city. Mr. Barnard, who was seventy-one years old, was born in Albany and educated at Williams College. After being graduated he engaged in the lumber business with his father, and for many years was President of the Chippewa Lumber and Boom Company of Chippewa, Wis. He retired from active business about ten years ago and had since resided in New York. Mr. Barnard was a bachelor. He leaves a sister, Mrs. Norman White of 101 West Seventy-eighth Street.

MRS. HARRIET A. STRANGE, widow of E. B. Strange, formerly a well-known ribbon manufacturer of this city, died on Wednesday of heart disease, at her residence, 312 West Twenty-eighth Street. She was seventy-two years old. Mrs. Strange was Miss Harriet Archer of Tarrytown, N. Y., and was a member of an old Tarrytown family of that name. John Street and Elizabeth Street, in Tarrytown, were named after Mrs. Strange's parents. She leaves a brother, D. O. Archer of Tarrytown, who was recently President of the village.

HUNTING PENNSYLVANIA DEER.

New Yorkers Have Poor Luck in Pike and Monroe Counties—An Experience with a Wildcat.

Special to The New York Times.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., Nov. 30.—The deer season, which closed to-day in Monroe and Pike Counties, has given great sport to New York hunters. The most remarkable thing in connection with the season which has just closed is that not a single accident has occurred. In Pike County alone it is estimated that nearly 200 deer have been killed. Last year the record was a trifle over that number. In Monroe County there were quite 200 killed.

C. C. Worthington and a party of New Yorkers, including Capt. Smith, in one day's sport killed three deer. Miss Helen Brodhead, a popular society leader of the famous Delaware Water Gap, during the season killed two deer, and wins the medal among the lady hunters. Hiram Miller and three sons, who are well known Monroe County hunters, have killed seven deer since the season opened. The law allowed them to kill eight, and no more disappointed lot of men can be found than the Millers.

During one week in Pike County in Greene Township, Floyd Frisbie shot four deer, two of which he killed in one day. Pike County hunters claim that to Frisbie belongs the championship of 1899. In killing the four deer he used only four cartridges. Two boys, aged about fifteen, have established a record which Monroe County people are very proud of. Toward the close of the season the young Luckeys decided to hunt deer. They were not long out before they saw two fine specimens coming in their direction. They fired simultaneously and the two deer fell to the ground dead.

While many New Yorkers have spent considerable time in the Pike and Monroe County regions this year, they have not distinguished themselves by killing a great number of deer. J. S. Taylor of Newburg killed a fine buck at Blooming Grove Park weighing nearly 300 pounds. Theodore Bingenheimer of New York City and Jerry Greening killed a doe at Shoholo Falls. Scranton men killed three in Greene Township, Pike County.

Philadelphia hunters have been especially lucky during the season, and many prominent people from the Quaker City will not soon forget their exciting experiences. Among those from Philadelphia who have been successful are Rod Provost, a well-known hunter; Dr. William Apple, Christian Hess, and Charles Lagen. Mr. Provost has been most successful in killing game. In company with the Superintendent of the Beaver Run Club, he spent a day in the woods and at night returned to the clubhouse with two deer, both big bucks, and a number of birds. Charles Lagen killed a fat doe near Silver Lake. There were ten men in the party, one of whom shot a two-pronged buck.

In Monroe and Pike Counties some attention has been given to bears and wildcats. The bear season can hardly be said to have fairly opened until snow is on the ground. A few wildcats have been killed. Hunters do not find much sport in killing these animals. They generally show fight, and unless the gunner is on the lookout the cat is likely to come out best. Only a few days ago C. V. Terwilliger of Scranton had an interesting, not to say an exciting, experience. He was with a party of Scranton gunners looking for game. Their dogs stirred up an immense wildcat in a runway that Terwilliger was watching. The cat came upon him suddenly, and when it sa

CITY'S THANKSGIVING DAY

Propitious Weather and Bountiful Charity Make All Content.

CHARIVARI IN THE STREETS

At All Institutions the Holiday Dinner and Entertainments Were Provided—Molineux's Day.

Thanksgiving was yesterday celebrated in this city in happy, orderly, and comfortable fashion. The weather, delightfully fine for this season of the year, was no small factor in the general result. There were abundant evidences of prosperity and good times in the garb and bearing of wage-earners. Contentment appeared to reign everywhere. There was lavish incentive to be thankful. None need have gone hungry.

The chief feature of the day was the street charivari, not only of the girls and boys, but of young men and women. Thanksgiving masquerading has never been more universal. Fantastically garbed youngsters and their elders were on every corner of the city. Not a few of the maskers and mummers wore disguises that were recognized as typifying a well-known character or myth. There were Fausts, Filipinos, Mephistos, Boers, Uncle Sams, John Bulls, Harlequins, bandits, sailors, soldiers in khaki suits, Deweys, and Columbines that well supported their rôles. The mummery, as a rule, was limited to boys in women's skirts or in masks. In the poorer quarters a smear of burned cork and a dab of vermilion sufficed for babbling celebrants. Some of the masqueraders were on bicycles, others on horseback, a few in vehicles. All had a great time. The good-humored crowd abroad was generous with pennies and nickels, and the candy stores did a land-office business.

It is not possible to accurately estimate the Thanksgiving cheer dispensed privately by the fortunate to the unfortunate. Few families in New York, who had the means, neglected to inform themselves early in the week of the needs of persons with whom they were acquainted and to see to it that they did not go hungry. In all the institutions the celebration was adequate to the festival.

In the Tombs Prison Roland B. Molineux, indicted for poisoning Mrs. Katherine J. Adams, was awake when daylight streamed through the barred window of his narrow cell. He took his morning "constitutional" with the other prisoners on the exercise floor. At 9 o'clock he partook of a light breakfast of coffee and rolls and fresh eggs. He read newspapers, and studied with seeming interest the reports of the trial of which he himself is the central figure. When Molineux returned to his cell after the day's proceedings before Recorder Goff on Wednesday, he talked quite freely with the Deputy Warden, to whom he said he was glad that the jury box had been filled. At noon he ate of his Thanksgiving Day dinner in his cell.

The Thanksgiving Day supply ordered to the Tombs by Warden Hagan was 550 pounds of chicken, 250 pounds of turkey, 200 pounds of roast pork, 150 mince pies, and two barrels of apples.

At the other district jails in the city the officials provided a bountiful and appropriate dinner for the inmates.

In the different institutions of the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane on Ward's Island and at Central Islip, 6,780 pounds of turkey and accompaniments were distributed among the patients. In the female department on the island there was a concert in the afternoon, and in the male department at night there was a vaudeville entertainment. At Islip the same programme was carried out. In the Almshouse, City Hospital, and Metropolitan Hospital 6,000 patients were provided with turkey at dinner. Religious services were held in the morning.

More than six tons of turkey and chicken and 150 barrels of apples, figs, nuts, and other fruits and vegetables were used for the Thanksgiving dinners in the various branches of the Charities Department on the islands in the East River and in the city. There were fifteen tons of edibles in all.

The patients at the hospitals were not forgotten. Bountiful Thanksgiving cheer was served at the New York, St. Vincent's, and Hudson Street institutions. Alexander Maitland provided a dinner for 325 patients, nurses, doctors, and aids at the Presbyterian Hospital.

At Bellevue Hospital the patients had turkey and the usual concomitants. The Rev. C. S. Brown, Chaplain of the institution, conducted an Episcopal service in the chapel, after which there was a distribution of nuts, figs, and other fruits.

At the Catholic Protectory 2,900 boys and girls sat down to a turkey dinner at noon. They attended mass at 6 o'clock, and after that had been allowed to remain all morning in the big playgrounds. In the evening the boys gave a stereopticon exhibition of pictures taken by them.

The nineteenth Thanksgiving Day dinner given to the poor Hebrew children who attend the Industrial School of the United Hebrew Charities, at 58 St. Mark's Place, under the auspices of the parent association, was attended by over 400 children. The dinner was also attended by the smaller children who attend the kindergarten at 58 St. Mark's Place, which is supported by the Shearith Israel Sisterhood, Seventieth Street and Central Park West. The little kindergarten children numbered nearly one hundred. Before the dinners exercises took place, at which several of the pupils of the Industrial School rendered recitations and songs.

Among the members of the committee which locked after the comforts of the little ones were Henry S. Allen, Chairman; Julian Nathan, Cyrus Sulzberger, Henry Rice, I. S. Isaacs, and Dr. Frankel. The ladies present were Mrs. Blumenthal, Mrs. S. Klingenstein, Mrs. S. Martus, Mrs. J. Hernsheim, Mrs. J. Hart, Mrs. Weinhandler, Mrs. F. Cohen, Mrs. Hart, and Miss Maud Henry. The kindergarten children were taken care of by Mrs. Ellen Levy, Miss Harry Lyon, Miss Sarah Lyon, Mrs. E. O. Belais, Mrs. Kaufman, Mrs. H. Gomez, and Miss Ellas of the Shearith Israel Sisterhood.

The inmates of the asylum of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society ate 1,000 pounds of turkey for their Thanksgiving dinner. There was music by the asylum band, and the Trustees of the asylum, headed by President Levy of the board, were present to see that the children got all the pleasure out of the day that was possible. In the forenoon the Rev. Dr. Kaufman, the spiritual director, addressed the children and told them what Thanksgiving was. In the afternoon each child received a masquerade costume and was sent out into the playground to do as he or she pleased.

At the Home for the Friendless, 29 East Twenty-ninth Street, 143 children, under the care of the Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, had a feast of turkey, vegetables, pudding, and fruit. In the afternoon they entertained the many friends of the institution, who filled the chapel, with a songs, recitations, calesthenics, and kindergarten exercises.

On Ellis Island, Emile Schwab supplied the immigrants' dinner yesterday. It was served on the station boat Narragansett, which is moored in the pier at Ellis Island. The polyglot exclamations of delight from the 600 immigrants as they devoured the turkey and ate the celery gratified the donor of the feast. After the dinner a half dozen musicians sent over by Mr. Schwab furnished music for dancing.

Following the usual Thanksgiving Day custom, the management of the Five Points House of Industry at 155 Worth Street yesterday afternoon made more than 1,500 people happy with a good dinner.

At the Five Points Mission at 63 Park Street more than 1,000 children were fed. In the chapel the children took part in exercises presided over by the Rev. C. W. Millard.

Tables groaned and hundreds feasted at the House of Refuge branch of the Children's Aid Society, Seventh Avenue and Thirty-first Street; the Municipal Lodging House in First Avenue, at the Gerry Society rooms; at Salvation Army headquarters in West Fourteenth Street, at the Olive Tree Inn in East Twenty-third Street, at the Manhattan East Side Mission at East Twenty-sixth Street, in the rooms of the Bowery Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, at the Florence Mission in Bleecker Street, at the branch house of the Protestant Episcopal Mission Society in Broome Street, at the House of the Lord Mission in Bleecker Street, and at the King's Daughters' Settlement, 48 Henry Street.

Carl C. Abbott, a baker at 236 Eighth Avenue, fed 500 boys with turkey and mince pie.

At all of the 1-cent coffee stands of the St. Andrew's Society of Manhattan and Brooklyn an ample dinner of turkey, roast beef, vegetables, celery, coffee, pumpkin and mince pie, and fruit was provided for all comers. At the headquarters of the association, 45 and 47 Grove Street, more than 1,000 men and boys were provided with a generous dinner. This was under the direction of Mrs. J. M. Lamadrid.

GEN. MERRITT GREETS BOYS.

High Praise for the Military Precision of Cadets of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum.

Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., reviewed the cadets of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum on the grounds of the institution, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, yesterday afternoon. The boys did excellent drill work, and carried themselves with the dignity of regular troops. The playground, which covers a couple of acres, was enclosed to form a hollow, and it was within this that the battalion of cadets went through its evolutions. On the south side was a small reviewing stand which Gen. Merritt and other visitors occupied, and which was prettily draped with the national colors.

Gen. Merritt, accompanied by his aide, Lieut. T. Bentley Mott and Judges Newburger and McMahon, drove into the grounds promptly at 3 o'clock, and the band which was stationed near the main building acknowledged the General's presence by three rolls of the drum. The party was met by Emanuel Lehman, President of the Board of Trustees and the other members of the board, and the visitors were escorted to the parade ground by the band and a drum corps, both of which are recruited from the inmates of the institution. After Gen. Merritt took his place in the stand the cadets marched up battalion front under the command of Dr. Cohen, the drillmaster.

After the formation Gen. Merritt doffed his hat to the flag, and when the little bandmaster came by at the head of the line, walking as straight as any soldier could, Gen. Merritt saluted him, and then the review began in earnest. Finally the battalion formed before the reviewing stand, and Capt. Landes of Company A advanced three paces to the front and delivered a speech of welcome. He told Gen. Merritt in a ringing voice how proud the battalion was to have such a famous soldier and Major General of the army come to see them.

Gen. Merritt stepped to the front and congratulated the cadets on the progress they had shown in the drill regulations. He told them that they had done finely and that their military precision spoke volumes in their favor.

"Whether you become soldiers or citizens," he said, "the discipline will do you a world of good."

After the review Gen. Merritt, Lieut. Mott, and Judge McMahon were entertained at luncheon by Judge Newburger and the other trustees. It was served in the Governors' room. Gen. Merritt held an impromptu reception, and after shaking hands for half an hour with friends of the asylum, left with his aide and Judges McMahon and Newburger. The party was entertained at dinner at the Manhattan Club by Judge McMahon.

COLONIAL TEA A SUCCESS.

Hebrew Infant Asylum Entertainment —The Superintendent's Resignation.

The Young Folks' League of the Hebrew Infant Asylum, One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Eagle Avenue, gave a colonial tea at the institution yesterday afternoon that proved a success socially and financially. The ten young ladies who served the tea were attired in colonial costume. The tea room was decorated in pink and violet. One of the features of the tea was a raffle for a twenty-pound turkey. About $200 was cleared.

It was announced during the afternoon that Mrs. Newman, the Superintendent of the asylum, had resigned. General regret was expressed at the resignation, as Mrs. Newman, who has been with the institution since its inception, has been successful, and is greatly loved by the hundred odd children under her care. It is hoped by the officials of the asylum that Mrs. Newman can be persuaded to return to her old position after she has taken some rest.

AT THE MONTEFIORE HOME.

President Low in an Address Commends the Hebrew Charities.

The Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, Broadway and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of its establishment yesterday. Religious services were held for the inmates in the chapel by the chaplain of the home, Rabbi Victor Freitag, at 10 o'clock A. M. The Thanksgiving dinner followed.

President Seth Low of Columbia University at 3 o'clock visited and inspected the home under the escort of President Jacob H. Schiff and Superintendent Adolph Hausmann. Dr. Low then addressed a thousand or more visitors in the home chapel. In introducing him, President Schiff paid a tribute to President Low as "the man who had by his munificence and work helped to build up Columbia University, the grandest institution of the sort in the United States."

President Low commended the Hebrew people for maintaining the Montefiore Home and the many other institutions conducted by people of their faith all over the country. He said the world marvels at the charity of the Hebrew people. An address was also made by the Rev. Samuel Schulman.

DINNER FOR 400 BOYS.

Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt Carries Out Her Custom at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 30.—This afternoon 400 boys were given a Thanksgiving dinner in Masonic Hall by Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt, who was simply having her custom of former years carried out. Long before the doors opened the boys lined the street and a squad of police aided the little fellows to keep in line.

As the boys filed into the hall they heard the lively strains of an orchestra playing a march, and as they became seated order was called for by R. S. Franklin, who welcomed them for Mrs. Vanderbilt. Then the Rev. Brewer G. Boardman offered prayers and asked a blessing on the boys, Father James H. Meenon told them a few comical stories, and the feast was spread.

During the dinner the orchestra played popular airs and the boys sang the choruses. As they left the hall each one was handed a box of confections. The boys were attended by the ladies of the local circles of King's Daughters, of which Mrs. Vanderbilt is a member.

Among the cottagers who enjoyed their Thanksgiving dinner here were Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp, Mrs. Duncan Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Brown, Mrs. C. L. Best and Miss Best, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Swan, and Miss Hattie Gammell.

MR. McKINLEY'S THANKSGIVING.

Goes to Church and Then Eats Grasshopper-Fed Turkey.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Thanksgiving Day was more closely observed at the Executive Mansion than for some years. The house was closed to visitors, and business was almost suspended. The President saw only a few intimate friends. Mr. and Mrs. Abner McKinley came over from New York to dine at the White House, and accompanied the President and Mrs. McKinley to church, attending services at the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church. The Rev. Frank M. Bristol, the pastor, preached the sermon, which was a patriotic discourse, in which he pointed out that the high position attained by this country and its success and prosperity have been due at all times to love of God, obedience to His commands, and patriotism.

The President had several invited guests with him to dinner at the White House this evening, the centrepiece on the table being the Rhode Island twenty-five-pound grasshopper-fed turkey.

W. K. Vanderbilt in Vermont.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Nov. 30.—Mr. and Mrs. James Lawrence of Groton, Mass., Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., and W. K. Vanderbilt of New York arrived at Shelburne this morning, accompanied by Dr. W. Seward Webb. The private cars of Dr. Webb and Mr. Vanderbilt were occupied by the party, who were the Thanksgiving guests of Dr. and Mrs. Webb.

Sausage for Sing Sing Convicts.

SING SING, Nov. 30.—The convicts in Sing Sing Prison did not have the poultry dinner which usually marks Thanksgiving Day. Instead they had sausage. Warden Johnson found that, owing to the limited appropriations made by the Legislature last year he would have to practice economy. To feed his large family he had 1,000 pounds of sausage, 350 mince pies, 2,400 cigars, and 8 barrels of apples.

HOLIDAY PULPIT THOUGHTS

Words from Thanksgiving Sermons at Many City Churches.

The Rev. Dr. MADISON C. PETERS, at Blobmingdale Reformed Church.—Some people and parties are like a man riding backward on a wagon—they never see anything until it is passed. The National fogyism, which shudders at the retention of the Philippines, is opposed to every step in the Nation's progress, and has just seen the wisdom of the step after opposing it. Terrible as war is, it is not as terrible as it is for a nation to go backward when God says in the name of humanity "go forward."

The Rev. Dr. W. S. RAINSFORD at St. George's Church—The cancer that ate the heart of Spain away may not yet have appeared in our body politic, but we are putting everything in a secondary position in our efforts to get on. Take a branch of the Federal Government—the Indian Bureau of the Department of the Interior. That is and has been for years a standing and lasting disgrace to this country. These are no idle words, but the results of my own observations. The same conditions have been going on under Republican and Democratic Administrations, and both parties are equally to blame.

The Rev. Dr. CHARLES H. EATON, at the Church of the Divine Paternity.—There has been a change in our paganism. Alexander, and not Christ, is the example set before us. At the bottom the war in Cuba and the Philippines also was ideals as regards militarism. The virtues of Christianity are being forgotten for those incited largely by an irresponsible press, and had for its motive, not the Christianization of barbarous nations, but the extension of markets. And now we are urged to involve ourselves in international politics, and possibility of wars, for the enlargement of trade, for the partition of China.

The Rev. Dr. GEORGE R. VAN DE WATER, at St. Andrew's Church.—We have freed the people of Cuba and Puerto Rico, and have already given them the blessings of order, education, and sanitation, and for this privilege we should thank God. As to the Philippines, the standard of this Nation has been raised there and will never be lowered. The Filipinos must be thoroughly subjugated, and we will then extend to them all the blessings of civilization. The Nation must do its duty and go forward to its destiny, and in years to come the Filipinos will be as loyal as our own citizens. For the various achievements of the army and navy we should this day be duly thankful.

The Rev. Dr. R. S. MACARTHUR, at Calvary Baptist Church.—The United States has entered the world's citizenship, and to-day we are making history with a rapidity that is astonishing. One of the best evidences of this is the fact that to-day there are Thanksgiving ceremonies being held in countries where before they had never heard of Thanksgiving Day. Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines join with us in giving thanks to God, under the inspiration of the American flag. This day will be commemorated by poets and historians as the first day of thanksgiving under the Stars and Stripes on both sides of the globe. A diviner Christianity under the influence of America dominates the world to-day.

The Rev. Dr. HOWARD DUFFIELD, at First Presbyterian Church.—The misconception of the American purpose (in the Philippines) is being refuted by the facts. A daily intensifying sentiment is spreading among the natives that the withdrawal of the American arms would mean a dire catastrophe. Misunderstanding is disappearing from our own side of the globe. Aguinaldo's American Aid Society will soon go out of business. These excellent but impractic ble descendants of the worthy Mrs. Partington, who, with a frantic eloquence and a perspiring assiduity, have been struggling to mop back the swelling tide of human progress, must ere long gather up their skirts and beat a shrieking retreat or be overwhelmed in the rising flood of an intelligent public sentiment.

The Rev. Dr. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS, at Plymouth Church.—The history of the nineteenth century gives promise of being one of the most fascinating chapters in all the story of man's upward progress. It is the glory of our century that it stands for the rise and reign of the common people. Once men went to war at the command of an ambitious King. A century later war was waged for territory. Later still, war was to extend to commerce. When the era of our Revolution arrived war was against the injustice of rulers. As the tide rose higher, in 1812, war was for the liberty of the citizen. In the civil war battle was waged for the liberty of the slaves. And now an era has dawned when war is waged for freeing slaves in a foreign land. These ascending wars are milestones measuring man's progress.

Rabbi JOSEPH SILVERMAN, at Temple Emanu-El.—Our battles are not yet over. Our flag is not yet recognized where it should be. We are still fighting for the liberty of the oppressed and for the extension of a republican form of government. We are still battling in the cause of humanity in the Philippines. For shame be it said that there is a man in this country whose heart is so black that he cannot give justice to the colored man. For disgrace be it proclaimed that there is a man who opposes the immigration of the man who seeks a land of freedom and justice. The Americans, as well as the men of other nations, have yet to learn the lofty meaning of an ideal nation, free and equal.

The nation should be a great fraternity, of which all its members should feel that they are an integral part. It should be like a great family in which all take a special pride.

The Rev. Dr. HENRY A. STIMPSON, at West End Collegiate Church.—We are, indeed inaugurating a new phase of civilization, when patriotism shall be broader than any one country, when public spirit shall rise above party, when citizenship shall mean something more than regard for the selfish interests of one community, when the brotherhood of man shall be recognized in all lands. To-day England, foremost in the work of carrying European civilization to the distant parts of the earth, is able to announce through her foremost statesman that she has forever given up the policy of levying tribute on any colony or of using other lands for her own selfish aggrandizement. She is able to proclaim as a permanent policy what has come to be known as the "open door." God is calling upon us also to take up this work and to assist in building up that new federation of Christianity which will eventually make the Parliament of Man a reality.

The Rev. Dr. THOMAS R. SLICER, at the Church of the Messiah.—I believe in the sovereignty of the people in the great democracy, which is working out its salvation, and the salvation of the world. All men are not born equal. The declaration was a prophesy, not a declaration of fact. All men are not born equal. They are not equal in stature, in physical and mental power, in moral sense, in opportunity and social privileges; they are equal in no way, but the purpose of a democratic government is to give the unequal an equal opportunity, so that he that has force may force his way, and he that has wisdom may wisely discern; and the justification of democracy is that the unequal are equally served. If all religions were at stake, and there could be substituted for them in the common mind a simple love of country, and if for all religious and ethical standards that dominate the public mind there could be substituted one glowing heart of love for the land of one's birth, and the land of one's life as well, I should be content. Rather than lose that I should let all other standards go.

The Rev. Dr. CHARLES H. PARKHURST, at Madison Square Presbyterian Church.—A fine thing that you see forward of you means a great deal until you get it, but it is no more than fairly in your hands than it commences to cheapen, and pretty soon you will be sending off to the dumping ground the very jewel that not long ago you were pawning your life for. We had a rather particular instance in our own city almost within the remembrance of the youngest inhabitant in the shape of a town turned topsy-turvy in its herculean efforts to be decent. While that consummation was being reached and striven for, thousands of the town's citizens thought of little by day or by night except what a great thing it would be if they could have their town administered by others than the dregs and offal of humanity. The new Jerusalem above went out of sight under the apparition of the prospective Jerusalem that was to have its walls built and its gates set up close by. And we had three years of those walls and gates. It was not quite so good as the Celestial City, to be sure, and it was a celestial city compared with the Sodom we had before and the Gomorrah we have got now.

The Rev. DR. GEORGE ALEXANDER, University Place Presbyterian Church—Within the last year and a half the Nation has entered upon another and even more perilous experiment. Our flag waves over tropical lands. Our laws are enforced among peoples remote and semi-barbaric—utterly alien in speech and thought and modes of life. Those who criticised most severely the action of our Government are certainly right when they maintain that this is a wide departure from the principles of the founders of the Republic. They are certainly right when they say that the Nation is entering upon a pathway that is fraught with peril, but they fail to indicate where or when any Government could have intervened to check the progress of this Nation. The time is past when there is any advantage in looking backward, because there can be no going backward. The die is cast. Every intelligent American to-day has a wider horizon than he had two years ago. Every intelligent American has to-day a larger life and a larger responsibility than he had two years ago, and the question is simply how that responsibility is to be discharged, and whether in the more complex conditions which confront this Nation to-day there is virtue and patriotism and fear of God, and world-wide charity, that will make this Nation not the greedy recipient of the world's treasures, but the bountiful dispenser of those things wherewith the God of Providence and of grace has enriched our homes and our lives.

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Certainly we do well, at least one day in the year, and for a little portion of that day, to devote the moments of meditation in the house of prayer to the cultivation of an intelligent and a devout patriotism—not to the cultivation of national egotism and boastfulness, but to tracing the guiding hand of God in the outgoings of our national history, and drawing inspiration for our common every-day life from that destiny to which the index finger of history seems to point. Certainly there is need for patriotic and devout meditation in the fact that God in his providence, and in the unfolding of history, is indicating that this land to which we belong, of which we are a part, is called to be not simply the recipient of God's mercies, but the chief almoner of his mercies, unto the ends of the earth.

MEMORIAL TO LEWIS MAY.

Unveiling of the Window in Temple Emanu-El Erected by the Congregation.

Temple Emanu-El, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, was crowded yesterday morning with a large congregation who witnessed the unveiling of the magnificent window erected in memory of Lewis May, who was for more than thirty years the President of the congregation. The Rev. Dr. Gotthell, the venerable rabbi of the temple, officiated at the service.

Upon the death of Mr. May two years ago the congregation felt that some lasting memorial should be devised to commemorate his name and his services, and, as the temple was the object of his deepest affection, it was thought best to make this a part of the edifice itself. Over the ark was a large arch, which contained as part of its ornamentation the two Mosaic tablets and other symbols, and this was chosen as the place for the memorial.

After the Rev. Dr. Silverman had preached the Thanksgiving sermon and appropriate prayers and patriotic songs had been rendered, Dr. Gotthell ascended the pulpit and reviewed briefly the services of Mr. May, naming as the chief causes of his success his piety, his devotion to the congregation, and his patriotism, saying that, although not a native American, no one was more thoroughly attached to his country than he. Then, turning around so as to face the window, he lifted up his hand and the cover which hid it fell. The doctor then dedicated it to the memory of "this good and faithful member of and servant of the congregation"; and then, turning again to the audience, he asked all to rise while the precentor, Mr. Sparger, recited the ancient memorial prayer for the departed. The service closed with the congregation standing and singing "America."

The window is of opalescent glass and is in the style which was followed by the architect of the temple. The central opening is nearly filled with the Tables of the Law, and about them can be seen a typical Palestine landscape with views of the Temple of Solomon and the walls of Jerusalem. The base has been pierced with twelve arches, in which are shown various symbols, including the High Priest's breastplate, the Scroll of the Scriptures, the Ark of the Covenant, the Pillars of the Porch of the Temple, and the Tower of David. The symbolism was suggested by Dr. Gotthell, and to Louis C. Tiffany is due the effective color scheme of the entire work.

THE NEWSBOYS' FEAST.

Nearly One Thousand Lads Fill the Lodging House and Enjoy Their Thanksgiving Dinner.

The purchasers of newspapers along Park Row and about the bridge entrance dealt largely with old women and girls yesterday afternoon. The boys had stepped around to 9 Duane Street to accept an invitation to dine at the Brace Memorial, better known as the Newsboys' Lodging House. The old dining room on the second floor presented a scene of genuine revelry from 7 o'clock until far into the evening. Nearly 1,000 urchins partook of a feast such as they certainly have not enjoyed since last Christmas. There were some in the blissful scene who had never seen the like of it in the whole short course of their lively careers.

For two days the lodging house kitchen had been a place of tremendous activity in preparation for the Thanksgiving banquet. A force of cooks was working at a great rate over pots and pans and kettles, from which floated out, mingled and blended, the delicious aroma of edibles fit for the gods. Among the articles were 700 pounds of turkey, nearly a hundred hams, three barrels of potatoes, three barrels of turnips, several barrels of celery, and pies by the barrel.

One hour before the time set for the beginning of the feast the guests began to arrive by twos and threes and scores. They gathered in the schoolroom on the third floor, and passed the time in singing, shouting, and speculating upon the chances of the viands "holding out." Long before the meal began this room was filled with a surging throng of youthful humanity, in which two big policemen circulated ponderously and benevolently, only striking out gently now and then as attempts were made to pin papers with various legends on their coattails or paper balls were shied at their helmets.

A committee had just been formed, with "Dummy" Emmons as Chairman, to remind Superintendent Heig that his guests were waiting in the ante-chamber, when the word was given that the banquet was spread. There were thirteen tables ranged side by side, capable of seating 200 diners. The boys were divided into relays of 200. The first battalion was allowed to march into the dining room between the two policemen and "Billy" Sheehan, once a newsboy, but now an expert "bag puncher." "Billy" acted as official doorkeeper and got plenty of mild exercise. The first diner to enter the banquet hall was "Swipes" Grannon, the fountain swimmer. On "Swipes's" back had been written in chalk, "Fill my plate up twice." The boys found their plates heaped high with turkey, hedged in by big breastworks of dressing and flanked by ham, boiled potatoes, mashed turnips, and the whole crowned by a complete mince pie of generous proportions and glorious flavor. The tables blossomed with big bunches of celery, and there was unlimited bread, butter, and tea.

The great feast was one with few preliminaries. A corps of chosen and envied newsboys acted as waiters and Superintendent Heig acted as a sort of referee, assisted by Mrs. Heig and Night School Principal William L. McKean. The lucky mortals of the first battalion fell to with a concerted sigh and gave their undivided attention to the matter in hand, urged on with much biting sarcasm by the head of the waiting line which was held back at the dining-room door. Some of the boys who had finished at one table, passing on toward the door, could not bear to leave the heaping plates of good things. These sat down at another table and ate again. Some began with pie and ended with turkey. Others had turkey first, then a pie, and rounded off with celery. One boy ate a pie and swapped off a turkey leg for another, which he stowed away between his jacket and his chest for future reference. He was caught in the crush going out and was seen to leave the building in the attitude of a man who has been shot in the chest. As soon as a diner passed laboriously and ponderously out of the banquet hall another was allowed to enter and the revelry went on.

There were no speeches made. It was just a grand free-for-all affair. No boy was turned away. After the diners were filled to repletion they could go up into the gymnasium, where they were permitted to remain until midnight, indulging in any kind of games they liked. Many of the boys preferred to go and sit down somewhere and rest.

The dinner is given every year, the expenses being met by a fund left for the purpose by the late Mrs. W. W. Astor.

ATHLETES IN THE GARDEN

World Record Equaled in Sixty-Yard Handicap Sprint.

ORTON WINS TEN-MILE RUN

Victory Carries with It the A. A. U. Championship—Other Knickerbocker A. C. Events.

The Knickerbocker Athletic Club held a very successful carnival of athletic sports and games yesterday afternoon and evening at the Madison Square Garden. The attendance was not all that the management could have desired, but the conflict of the opening hour with the Thanksgiving dinner time undoubtedly kept many at home.

The heavy condition of the hand-made track made record breaking an impossibility. Nevertheless, in one instance a world record was equaled and twice dead heats were run.

The chief interest of the afternoon centred on the ten-mile run for the A. A. U. championship. The winner was George W. Orton, ex-intercollegiate champion, and who won a few years ago many distance events for the University of Pennsylvania. The second man was "Dick" Grant, an old champion of Harvard, who had run on many former occasions with Orton. The lead was assumed immediately by Orton, and never lost throughout the race. For the first two or three miles R. W. Kennedy, Star Athletic Club, was second, but afterward he dropped back to fourth place, in which he finished. Before the race was half over Theodore G. McGirr, a previous winner of the event, and on whom the New York Athletic Club had built its hopes, was running in the third place, and maintained it to the end. There was a little sprinting in the fifth mile, but it didn't change the positions of the leaders.

At the end of the five miles the stop-watches registered 28 minutes 51 1-5 seconds. The positions held by the first four at the beginning of the sixth mile were not changed again during the race. Charles Maher of Stamford, Conn., was fifth throughout the latter half until the ninth mile, when Charles L. Brady of the Xavier Athletic Association superseded him. In the last two miles Grant made a gritty spurt, but Orton kept him on the outside, and finished easily several rods ahead of him. A brilliant spurt by Orton in the last mile left McGirr about a lap behind the winner at the finish. Orton's time was 57 minutes and 28 seconds.

In the finals of the sixty-yard handicap run W. S. Edwards (13 feet) and A. F. Duffy, Georgetown University, (scratch,) tied for first place. The time was 6 2-5 seconds, and is said to equal the world's record for that distance. John C. Doyle of the Brooklyn Athletic Club (16 feet) finished third. In running off the tie Edwards won in his original record time. Duffy was only a foot behind, however, and practically ran in the same time.

Another very close race was the finish of the 440-yard run, handicap. Henry Arnold, U. S. A. C., (28 yards,) won by a nose from George Meckel, U. S. A. C., (35 yards.) They were so close together that the judges disagreed at first, and finally gave the decision to Arnold because his head was slightly forward of Meckel's.

Summaries.

Ten-Mile Run.—Won by George W. Orton, Toronto Lacrosse and A. A.; time, 57:28; "Dick" Grant, Cambridge Golf and A. A., second; Theodore G. McGirr, N. Y. A. C., third; R. W. Kennedy, Star A. C., fourth; Charles L. Brady, Xavier A. A., fifth; Charles Maher, Stamford, Conn., N. E., sixth.

60-Yard Run, Novice, Scratch.—Won by W. Delgado, New York; time, 0:07; Adolph Weygandt, Jr., U. S. A. C., second; D. C. Haring, Pearl River A. A., third.

440-Yard Run, for Schoolboys, Scratch.—Won by Frank A. Breslin, St. Bartholomew A. C.; time, 1:00 3-5; H. E. Taylor, Battin H. S., second; Irving I. Lewine, Morris H. S., third.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Henry Arnold, U. S. A. C., (28 yards;) time, 0:53; George Meckel, U. S. A. C., (35 yards,) second; F. J. Falk, W. S. Y. M. C. A., (32 yards,) third.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by A. Mackenzie, Shamrock Harriers, (100 yards;) time, 4:40 3-5; W. H. Christie, Fourth Regiment A. A., (85 yards,) second; D. J. Donovan, N. A. A., (50 yards,) third.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by S. S. Jones, N. Y. U., (2½ inches;) actual jump, 6 feet; W. L. Drummond, C. A. C., (6 inches,) second; actual jump, 5 feet 8 inches. J. Krakower, Alliance A. C., (8 inches,) third; actual jump, 5 feet 6 inches.

Throwing 56-Pound Weight for Height; scratch; (Irish style, over a bar.)—Won by Dennis O'Connell, N. Y. S. A. C.; height, 12 feet 6 inches. John McCarthy, Pastime A. C., second; Richard J. Sheridan, P. A. C., third.

Putting 16-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by Dr. Robert P. Froehlich, (10 feet;) actual distance, 35 feet 2½ inches. L. E. Feuerbach, W. S. Y. M. C. A., (7 feet,) second; actual distance, 36 feet 1¼ inches. Richard J. Sheridan, P. A. C., (6½ feet,) third; actual distance, 36 feet 9⅜ inches.

The afternoon's programme closed with a football game between St. Alphonsus and the Crescent Wheelmen eleven. Neither side scored in the first half, and in the last half St. Alphonsus obtained 6 on a touchdown and a goal, while the Crescents were unable to score.

The attendance at the evening's games was very much larger than in the afternoon. In the opening game between the Pastime Athletic Club and the New West Side Athletic Club the former won by 16 to 0. In the second half Leo Smith, the New West Side centre, sustained a fractured nose. The second game was played by the Thistle Athletic Club and the Union Settlement Athletic Club according to the association rules. Neither side scored in the two fifteen-minute halves which were played.

By far the funniest and most exciting event of the evening was the exhibition of Gaelic football given by the William Barry Association of Jersey City and the C. J. Kickham Team of New York. The boisterous, rough-and-tumble plays, with the frequent friendly scrimmages in the side and the frequency with which the ball landed in the boxes, kept the large audience on their feet, cheering and laughing most of the time. No points were made till the second half, when the Kickhams made one and thereby won the game.

The closing game was a short one between the Knickerbocker Athletic Club and Rutgers College. In the first half Ludlow, the Knickerbocker right back, got through the line, under the protection of good interference, and made a touch-down. Beers kicked the goal. Steen, the Knickerbocker full back, bucked the line for a second touch-down; Beers failed to kick the goal. In the second half neither scored, although the Knickerbockers were fined five yards for off-side play three times. The final score was 11 to 0 in favor of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club.

IRISH ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Members and Friends of the Society Celebrate Thanksgiving.

The members and friends of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association celebrated Thanksgiving at Celtic Park, Laurel Hill, Long Island City, with a carnival of sports. It was anticipated that Lord Mayor Tallon of Dublin and John E. Redmond, M. P., would be present; but Mr. Redmond only appeared, early in the afternoon, the Lord Mayor sending word that he was not well.

The first attraction on the programme was a game of Rugby football between an eleven from the Pastime Athletic Club and an eleven of the Fifth Artillery, stationed at Fort Hamilton. The soldier boys were outplayed by the Pastime team, being defeated easily by a score of 15 to 0 in two fifteen-minute halves. Pastime made 2 touch-downs and a goal from touch-down and forced the soldiers to make two safety touch-downs.

Following the Rugby game came the old Irish game of hurling. This contest caused great enthusiasm among the spectators. There were fifteen players on each side, the two teams being the Young Irelands and the Meaghers, each armed with a heavy hurly, which was brandished with impunity, and a small rubber ball passed back and forth over the field very skilfully. The indiscriminate swinging to and fro of the heavy hurly was dodged wonderfully by the players, and the only accidents resulting from the game were bruised limbs. The Meaghers won by the score of 2 goals to the Young Ireland's 1 goal and 1 point.

The same teams then arrayed themselves for a short game of Gaelic football, which furnished constant amusement. In this game both sides managed to score 3 points, making a tie game.

After the games were concluded the President of the club, Dr. D. N. McAuliffe, invited the guests of the club to partake of a Thanksgiving dinner spread in an improvised restaurant under the grand stand. Among the guests at this dinner were Sheriff Dunn of New York, P. J. Conway, and Patrick Finn, and ex-Mayor Gleason of Long Island City.

AMERICANS MEET IN BERLIN.

The Thanksgiving Day Celebration Largely Attended.

BERLIN, Nov. 30.—The celebration of Thanksgiving Day at the Kaiserhof this evening was one of the largest and most successful in the history of the American colony in Berlin. Nearly 300 persons were present, most of them being young men and women students.

John B. Jackson, Secretary of the United States Embassy, presided, and among those present were United States Consul General Mason, Senator Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Chisholm of Cleveland, Dr. and Mrs. Norton Downs of Philadelphia, Prof. Carhart of Ann Arbor, Dr. Hammond of Cornell, and Prof. Stevens of Yale.

Prof. Stevens made the only speech, dwelling upon the debt Americans owe to German science, as testified by the number of American students in Berlin. He raised a cheer by adding that, while recognizing her debt to Germany, America would not forget the ties binding her to England. "We are England's loyal daughter," he said, "despite the fact that she has not always treated us as a mother should a child, although later she made ample reparation."

In the course of the banquet, and upon the suggestion of Mr. Jackson, a dispatch was sent to President McKinley, assuring him of the "loyalty and sympathy of the exiles." A similar dispatch was sent to Ambassador White at Alassio, Italy. After dinner there was dancing.

The American Church bazaar netted 5,000 marks.

The Day Celebrated in Rome.

ROME, Nov. 30.—Thanksgiving Day was celebrated by the American colony in Rome with the usual enthusiasm. There was a lavish display of Stars and Stripes at the Embassy, the Consulate, and the residences of Americans throughout the city. King Humbert, received Ambassador Draper in private audience.

Orphan Newsboys Dine.

Ninety homeless orphan newsboys sat down to a bountiful Th

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FINANCIAL.

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OF
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OF THE
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TRUSTEE'S (FINAL) CALL NO. 25,
Maturing January 1, 1900.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Eight Hundred and Ninety-eight (898) of the General First Mortgage $5,000 REGISTERED BONDS of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, or a total par value of $4,490,000, were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of Articles 11 and 12 of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

$5,000 REGISTERED BONDS.

1034	1628	1883	3778	4541	5324	6875
1035	1629	1884	3779	4542	5325	6876
1036	1630	2024	3798	4543	5368	6877
1037	1631	2100	3804	4544	5369	6878
1143	1632	2136	3805	4545	5371	6906
1219	1633	2137	3806	4546	5373	6907
1220	1634	2138	3809	4547	5375	6908
1223	1718	2139	3826	4548	5374	6915
1252	1724	2140	3827	4549	5375	6933
1253	1744	2141	3828	4551	5376	6934
1301	1745	2143	3829	4552	5377	6936
1344	1746	2240	3830	4553	5378	6937
1345	1747	2241	3831	4554	5379	6935
1346	1748	2242	3832	4555	5380	6939
1347	1749	2243	3837	4556	5382	6948
1355	1750	2244	3838	4557	5383	6951
1409	1751	2303	3876	4558	5384	6981
1485	1752	2322	3882	4559	5385	6982
1486	1753	2324	3906	4560	5386	6991
1487	1754	2495	4067	4561	5387	6992
1488	1755	2535	4067	4562	5388	6998
1489	1756	2536	4085	4563	5390	6999
1490	1757	2859	4090	4564	5391	7163
1491	1758	2860	4091	4565	5406	7164
1492	1759	2872	4107	4566	5407	7165
1493	1760	2873	4112	4567	5416	7166
1494	1761	2874	4113	4568	5417	8609
1495	1762	2875	4114	4569	5448	8618
1496	1763	2876	4115	4570	5449	8619
1497	1764	2877	4116	4571	5450	8724
1498	1765	2878	4117	4572	5464	8725
1499	1766	2879	4118	4573	5468	8726
1500	1767	2880	4119	4574	5505	8965
1501	1768	2881	4120	4615	5513	9915
1502	1769	2882	4121	4617	5518	9923
1503	1770	2883	4122	4631	5519	9924
1504	1771	2884	4123	4632	5534	9925
1505	1772	2885	4124	4633	5538	12327
1506	1773	2886	4125	4634	5539	12329
1507	1774	2887	4126	4647	5540	12334
1508	1775	2888	4127	4719	5541	12335
1509	1776	2889	4128	4720	5542	12365
1510	1777	2890	4129	4728	5583	12394
1511	1778	2891	4130	4805	5614	12407
1512	1779	2892	4131	4806	5615	12408
1513	1780	2893	4132	4807	5638	12409
1514	1781	2895	4133	4808	5631	12410
1515	1782	2896	4134	4809	5670	12411
1516	1783	2897	4135	4810	5671	12412
1517	1784	2898	4136	4811	5687	12413
1518	1785	2899	4137	4812	5688	12414
1519	1786	2900	4138	4813	5689	12415
1520	1787	2901	4139	4814	5747	12416
1521	1788	2902	4140	4815	5749	12417
1522	1789	2903	4141	4816	5761	12418
1523	1790	2904	4142	4817	5762	12419
1524	1791	2905	4143	4818	5907	12423
1525	1792	2906	4144	4819	6204	12424
1526	1793	2907	4145	4820	6213	18083
1527	1794	2908	4146	4821	6218	18084
1528	1795	2909	4147	4822	6280	18080
1530	1796	2910	4148	4823	6281	18081
1531	1797	2911	4149	4824	6282	18082
1532	1798	2912	4150	4875	6292	18095
1535	1799	2913	4151	4905	6315	18096
1563	1800	2914	4152	4927	6316	18069
1564	1801	2915	4153	4928	6408	18174
1565	1802	2916	4154	4935	6441	18208
1566	1803	2917	4155	4938	6465	20463
1567	1819	2918	4156	4939	6466	20464
1568	1820	2919	4157	4940	6470	20495
1569	1825	2920	4158	4941	6472	20496
1570	1826	2921	4159	4955	6474	20502
1571	1827	2922	4160	4964	6479	20503
1572	1828	2923	4161	4965	6574	20509
1573	1829	2924	4162	4990	6575	20510
1574	1830	2925	4163	4991	6576	20517
1575	1831	2926	4164	4992	6577	20518
1576	1832	2927	4165	4993	6620	20519
1577	1833	2928	4166	4994	6621	20520
1578	1834	2929	4218	4995	6626	20521
1579	1835	2930	4219	4996	6627	20532
1580	1836	2931	4240	4997	6628	20534
1581	1837	2933	4260	4998	6629	20535
1582	1838	3000	4261	4999	6668	20536
1583	1839	3001	4322	5010	6669	20537
1584	1840	3002	4436	5029	6678	20538
1585	1841	3003	4442	5030	6707	20539
1586	1842	3004	4443	5031	6708	20540
1587	1843	3005	4446	5033	6710	20541
1588	1844	3006	4447	5033	6711	20683
1589	1845	3038	4448	5034	6712	20684
1590	1846	3046	4449	5035	6713	20859
1591	1847	3059	4450	5036	6723	20870
1592	1848	3060	4451	5037	6724	20871
1593	1849	3098	4452	5048	6725	20872
1594	1850	3099	4453	5049	6759	20873
1595	1851	3100	4454	5050	6774	20874
1596	1852	3106	4455	5051	6775	20881
1597	1853	3107	4456	5074	6781	20882
1598	1854	3108	4457	5078	6782	20883
1599	1853	3109	4458	5114	6783	20884
1600	1856	3110	4459	5127	6784	20900
1601	1857	3111	4460	5150	6799	20901
1602	1858	3112	4461	5151	6800	20902
1603	1859	3113	4462	5152	6802	20903
1604	1860	3114	4463	5153	6803	20904
1605	1861	3115	4464	5154	6804	20905
1606	1862	3116	4465	5190	6805	20906
1607	1863	3117	4487	5242	6806	20907
1609	1864	3306	4521	5250	6809	20908
1610	1865	3392	4522	5251	6810	20909
1611	1866	3397	4525	5252	6816	20914
1612	1867	3398	4526	5253	6817	20915
1613	1868	3500	4527	5297	6825	20917
1614	1869	3575	4528	5298	6826	20918
1615	1870	3579	4529	5299	6827	20919
1616	1871	3590	4530	5300	6834	20936
1617	1872	3591	4531	5301	6835	20937
1618	1873	3595	4532	5302	6836	20939
1619	1874	3616	4533	5303	6840	20941
1620	1875	3617	4534	5304	6841	20942
1621	1876	3680	4535	5305	6842	20943
1622	1877	3681	4536	5306	6843	20944
1623	1879	3685	4537	5312	6844	20945
1624	1879	3735	4538	5313	6845	20946
1625	1880	3776	4539	5320	6871	20947
1626	1881	3777	4540	5321	6872	20948
1627	1882					

All the outstanding bonds (both coupon and registered) issued under said mortgage have now been called for redemption.

The bonds above designated will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, No. 54 Wall Street, New York, and should be assigned to "CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE, FOR REDEMPTION."

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after January 1, 1900.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to January 1, 1900, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
TRUSTEE.
By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.
New York, November 13, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the 898 Registered Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

FRED C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York County.

Milwaukee & Lake Winnebago Railroad Company.

To holders of Bonds of this Company, on its Manitowoc Division, secured by Mortgage, dated July 1st, 1895, and Supplemental Mortgage, dated December 5th, 1895:

Please take notice that this Company intends to redeem on the next interest date, to wit, April 1st, 1900, all Bonds issued under its First Mortgage, dated July 1st, 1895, and Supplemental Mortgage, dated December 5th, 1895, to John A. Stewart, Edwin H. Abbot, and Rowland G. Hasard, as Trustees, by payment to the holder thereof, in gold coined money of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, of one hundred and ten (110) per centum of the face value thereof, together with all interest then accrued and unpaid. The Bonds may be presented for payment and redemption to Messrs. Maitland, Coppell & Co., No. 24 Exchange Place, New York City, on April 1st, 1900. This notice is given in accordance with the terms and conditions of the said Mortgages; and the principal of the said Bonds becomes due on said April 1st, 1900, and all coupons maturing thereafter become void.

Milwaukee & Lake Winnebago Railroad Company
By JOHN CROSBY BROWN, President.
New York, October 1st, 1899.

Referring to the foregoing notice, we are now prepared to buy the above Bonds on behalf of the Wisconsin Central Railway Company at one hundred and ten per cent. (110%) and accrued interest to date of presentation.

MAITLAND, COPPELL & CO.,
24 Exchange Place.
New York, October 1st, 1899.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

POWERFUL SYNDICATE IN LONDON, NOW represented in New York, is open to deal with American gold or other mining propositions in Great Britain. Principal soon going to London. Address "FINANCE," 135 Tribune Building, New York, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

COTTON

Press of entire country advise that many stop orders were caught. Wednesday New York market broke 16 points, New Orleans 20 points, and Liverpool still lower. Largest houses all over country have called for more margins. Stop orders without number will be reached to-day. News of more far-reaching importance soon to be made public will more than verify my prediction of 100 point break.

TRUTHSEEKER,
Box 358 Times, Up Town.

FINAL NOTICE
To the Holders of Preferred Stock
OF THE
Pittsburgh & Western Railway Co.

Over eighty-seven per cent. of the preferred stock of this company has been deposited with the committee under the terms of the Protective Agreement.

The holders of undeposited shares are hereby notified that in order to avail themselves of the benefits of such agreement their stock must be duly assigned to the committee and deposited under such agreement with the KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, New York, on or before DECEMBER 1ST, 1899.

The committee reserve the right to reject the tender of any stock made after such date, or to require the payment of such penalty as they may fix.

October 21st, 1899.

A. FOSTER HIGGINS,
J. HARSEN RHOADES,
C. W. BAKER,
Committee.
HENRY CRAWFORD, Counsel. WM. B. RANDALL, Secretary.
66 Broadway.

SYNDICATE CONTROLLING SOME THIRTY first-class advertising media in Great Britain is ready to take up British agency of food proprietary articles, medicines, &c. Address "PRESS," 135 Tribune Building, New York, N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street,
New York.

COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS DUE IN DECEMBER ARE PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE ON AND AFTER DECEMBER 1, 1899, AS FOLLOWS:

Albion Gas Light Co.
Alliance Water Co.
Boise City & Nampa Irrigation, Land & Lumber Co.
Chattanooga Water Works Co., Cons'd Mtge.
Columbia Gas Light Co.
Commonwealth Water Co. of New Jersey.
Connellsville Water Co.
Celadon Terra Cotta Co., Limited.
Elwood Water Co., Ind.
Fairmount Coal & Coke Co.
Huntington Water Co.
Johnstown City Water Bonds.
Kearney City Water Co.
Merrill City Water Works Co.
Midland Terminal Co.
Mobile & Ohio R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 per cent.
Muncie Water Co.
Napanee Water Works Co.
New Philadelphia Water Co.
New Castle Water Co., City of
People's Street R'y Co., Scranton, 5 per cent. Gen'l Mtge.
Sharon Railway Co.
Sheldon Axle Co.
Scranton, City of
Wichita Water Co. Cons'd Mtge.
DECEMBER 16, 1899.
St. Joseph Water Company.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING.
New York, October 11, 1899.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending December 1, 1899, the same to be paid December 5, 1899, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on November 10, 1899.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on November 10, 1899, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on November 24, 1899.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.
25 Wall Street.
New York, October 11, 1899.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on November 10, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on November 24, 1899.

On December 5, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE OFFICE OF
Farson, Leach & Company,
35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
DECEMBER 1, 1899.

Albuquerque, New Mexico, School.
Alexandria, Indiana, School.
Bluffton, Indiana, Original Waterworks.
Cleburne, Texas, School.
Connersville, Indiana, Electric Light.
Kirkwood, Illinois, Water.
Montpelier, Indiana, Funding.
Multomah County, Oregon, School District No. 31.
Northfield, Vermont, Electric Light & Power.
South Bend, Indiana, Improvement.
Spring Valley, Illinois, School.
Wallington, New Jersey, Street Improvement.
DECEMBER 15, 1899.
South Bend, Indiana, Improvement,
Tipton, Indiana, School.
DECEMBER 21, 1899.
West Indianapolis, Indiana, Funding.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
Coupons payable at our office,
66 Broadway, December 1, 1899:
Beech Creek R. R. Equipment Trust,
Berkeley Oval 6s,
Berkeley Oval Swimming Bath & Gymnasium 1st 5s,
Goodwin Car Co.,
Judge Co. Purchase Money 4s,
National Pyrogranit Co. 6s,
Washington Central Railway Co. 1st 4s.

Columbus, O., November 24, 1899.

A dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. has this day been declared on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable January 10, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 4, 1899.

The Preferred Stock transfer books will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 P. M. on Monday, December 4, 1899, and will reopen at the same place at 10 A. M. on Wednesday, December 13, 1899.

THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY CO.,
By N. MONSARRAT, President.

International Paper Company,
30 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.
November 22d, 1899.

The Board of Directors has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) from net earnings on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable January 2nd, 1900, to Preferred Stockholders of record of December 15th, 1899. Checks will be mailed.

Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will close at 3 P. M. on the 15th day of December, 1899, and reopen January 2d, 1900.

E. W. HYDE, Secretary.

Republic Iron and Steel Co.
November 27, 1899.

A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the preferred stock of this company has been declared, payable on and after January 1, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 15, 1899.

The transfer books will close on December 15, 1899, at three o'clock P. M., and reopen on January 2, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.

S. J. LLEWELLYN, Secretary.

Office of the Consolidated Gas Co. of Baltimore City,
Baltimore, November 11th, 1899.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a Dividend of Two Per Cent. on the Capital Stock was declared, payable on December 1st, 1899, to the Stockholders of record at the close of business November 15th, 1899.

JOSEPH W. CLARKE, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Nov. 25, 1899.

The Coupons due Dec. 1, 1899, on the bonds of the Cahaba Coal Mining Company, will be paid at maturity, at the Hanover Nat. Bank, New York City.

J. BOWRON, Treas.

DIVIDENDS.

Winslow, Lanier & Co., 17 Nassau St., N.Y. City.
THE INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS ON THE FOLLOWING BONDS AND STOCKS ARE PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING HOUSE ON AND AFTER DECEMBER 1ST, 1899:

American Cotton Oil Co. Dividend 4 p. c. Common Stock, Dividend 3 p. c. Preferred Stock.
Blackford County, Ind., Court House 5s.
Cincinnati, Richmond and Fort Wayne Ry. Co. First Mortgage 7s.
Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R. Co. Dividend 1¾ p. c.
Decatur County, Ind., Annual 5s.
Dunkirk, Ind., Street Improvement 6s.
Evansville, Ind., School Refunding 5s.
Grant County, Ind., Gravel Road 6s.
Marion County, Ind., County 5s.
Pueblo, Col., Mortgage 6s.
Pendleton, Ind., School 6s.
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Ry. Co. First Mortgage 7s, Series F; Second Mortgage 7s, Series M.
West La Fayette, Ind., Water Works Co. 6s.
December 4th.
Greenfield, Ind., Improvement Bonds.
December 7th.
Greenfield, Ind., City 6s, Series No. 2.
December 11th.
Hancock County, Ind., Funding 5s.
Marion County, Ind., Refunding 4s.
December 19th.
Greenfield, Ind., Improvement Bonds.
December 30th.
Indianapolis, Ind., Refunding 4s, Series C.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

Coupons due December 1, 1899, on the following bonds will be payable at the office of this Company on and after that date:

U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co., Series E.. 4s
Washington Traction and Electric Company, 1st..... 4½s
New York and Hoboken Ferry Co., Gen'l. 5s
Long Island Railroad Co., General..... 4s
Long Island Railroad Co., Debenture.... 5s
Long Island Railroad Co., Stewart Line. 4s
Brooklyn and Montauk, 2d..... 5s
Ohio State University..... 4½s
Garfield Water Company, 1st..... 6s
Spring Lake, N. J..... 5s
Township of Franklin, N. J., Improvem't 5s
Monroe, La., Improvement..... 5s
Norfolk, Conn., Sewer..... 4s
Territory of Arizona, Capitol Building.. 5s
Everett, Washington, Funding..... 6s
Sullivan, Ind., Water..... 5s
Nyack, New York, Water..... 4s
Potomac Electric Power Co..... 5s
American Market Co., 1st..... 6s
Snohomish County, Washington, S. D., No. 1, Funding..... 6s
Ballard, Washington, Funding..... 6s
Clarke County, Washington, Funding.... 6s
Pierce County, Washington, S. D., No. 32.
Pierce County, Washington, Funding 6s, Series 4 and 5.
Skamania County, Washington, Funding 6s
City Gas Company of Norfolk, Va..... 6s
Prescott, Arizona..... 5s
City of Minneapolis, Minn.:
Perm. Imp..... 4s
Library..... 4½s
DUE DECEMBER 15TH, 1899.
Perm. Imp. Revolv. Fund..... 4s
Library..... 4s
DUE DECEMBER 20TH, 1899.
Perm. Imp..... 4s

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE BANKING HOUSE OF
N. W. HARRIS & COMPANY,
DECEMBER 1ST, 1899.

Boone, Ia., Water Works.
Clarke Co., Wash., Funding; Refunding.
Clinton, Ia., Independent School District School Funding.
Creston, Ia., Refunding.
Decatur, Ill., Board of Education School Building.
Dubuque, Ia., Water Co., 1st Mortgage Gold.
Galveston, Tex.
Guthrie Centre, Ia., Water Works.
Jefferson, Ia., Water Works.
Jessamine Co., Ky., Turnpike.
Lexington, Ky., Refunding.
Norfolk, Va., Atlantic City Ward Improvement.
North Yakima, Wash., Funding.
North Yakima, Wash., School District No. 7.
Ogden, Utah, School.
Onawa, Ia., Electric Light.
Park Rapids, Minn., Water Works.
Remington, Ind., Water Works.
Rockford, Ill., Edison Co., First Mortgage Gold.
Wilmette, Ill., Fire Engine Street Lighting School Refunding.
DECEMBER 2D, 1899.
Groton, So. Dak., Water Works.
DECEMBER 6TH, 1899.
White Co., Ind., Court House.
DECEMBER 10TH, 1899.
Ft. Dodge, Ia., Independent District Refunding.
DECEMBER 15TH, 1899.
King Co., Wash., School District No. 99 (So. Seattle.)
DECEMBER 17TH, 1899.
Pierce Co., Wash., School District No. 3.
DECEMBER 22D, 1899.
What Cheer, Ia., Independent School District Refunding.
DECEMBER 31ST, 1899.
Nappanee, Ind., Water Works.

New York Security and Trust Company,
NO. 46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
COUPONS PAYABLE DEC. 1ST, 1899.
Atlanta Gas Light Co.,
City of Dallas, Texas,
Columbia Southern R'y Co. 1st Mtge. 5's,
Flushing & College Point Elec. Ry. Co.,
Newton R'way Co.,
Oregon R. R. Nav. Co. 4's Bonds,
Venice & Carondelet R'way Co.

The United States Leather Company,
26-28 Ferry St., New York, November 28th, 1899.

A Dividend of $1.50 Per Share on its preferred stock has this day been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable January 2d, 1900.

The transfer books of preferred stock will close December 15th at 3 P. M. and reopen January 3d, 1900.

JAMES R. PLUM, Treasurer.

Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Ry. Co.,
Grand Central Station, N. Y.,
November 23d, 1899.

The coupons maturing December 1st, 1899, upon the bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date at the Lincoln National Bank, New York.

C. F. COX,
Treasurer.

THE MEXICAN NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
New York Office,
27 William St., Nov. 10, 1899.

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly Dividend (No. 32) of One Per Cent., payable Dec. 2, 1899, to stockholders of record, at noon on Nov. 18.

C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Secretary.

The Bank of New Amsterdam,
BROADWAY AND 39TH STREET,
New York, Nov. 28th, 1899.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of 5% was declared payable on January 2d, 1900, to the stockholders of record on December 20th, 1899.

G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.

Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co.
Coupons maturing December 1st, 1899, from bonds of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York.

F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

Washington Traction & Electric Co.
The coupons of the First Mortgage 4½% Gold bonds of the Washington Traction & Electric Company, due December 1, 1899, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, 59 Cedar Street, New York.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS OF THE SECOND AVENUE TRACTION COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, due December 1st, 1899, will be paid at the banking houses of Brown Brothers & Co., New York, and Alexander Brown & Sons, Baltimore.

ROSS W. DRUM, Asst. Treas.

Kewaunee, Green Bay & Western R. R.
Coupons due December 1, 1899, will be paid at the office of the Company, 40 Wall Street, New York City.

MARK T. COX, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Notice of Meeting of the Stockholders of the Exchange Place Real Estate Company.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of The Exchange Place Real Estate Company has been called and will be held at the office of the company, No. 44 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, State of New York, on the 6th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that the said corporation be forthwith dissolved.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

S. L. PARRISH, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK
of the City of New York,
393 and 395 Canal St.
November 27th, 1899.

ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house, Nos. 393 and 395 Canal St., on Tuesday, December 12th, 1899, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Ulster & Delaware Railroad Company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them; will be held at the general office of the company, at Rondout, N. Y., on Tuesday, Dec. 5th, 1899, at 1:00 o'clock P. M.

H. C. SOOP,
Secretary.
Dated Nov. 18th, 1899.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—Ctf. No. A20306 for 50 shares Union Pacific Rd. Co. Pfd. stock in the name of Mary Bowditch Forbes. A new certificate will be issued in lieu of such lost or stolen certificate unless on or before the 1st day of Jan., 1900, cause be shown why such new certificate should not issue. Miss MARY BOWDITCH FORBES, care J. Murray Forbes, Sears Building, Boston.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE FIRM of SPIRO & KLEIN, composed of CHARLES SPIRO, SOL KLEIN, and JULIUS KOHN, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Security market values as current quotations present them enable Wall Street to view with a sense of satisfaction the

LAKEWOOD GOLF TOURNEY

W. J. Travis Captures Medal for Best Performance of the Day.

HAD NOTABLE ANTAGONISTS

Present and ex-Champion of the United States Among Them — To-day's Play.

Lakewood extended its most welcome hand to its invading army of golfers yesterday, and notwithstanding the frowning battlements of Jasper Lynch's new castle-like house, which is one of the new things of Lakewood this season, the men who find enjoyment and pleasure on the links were royally received. From early morning until late at night the scene around the comfortable Lakewood Golf Club House was one of animation and enthusiasm. Nearly every one in the village drove, wheeled, or walked out to the club to see the sport and have some of the "cracks" pointed out to them. The latter were there in full force and no tournament given by this popular club was ever opened under better auspices.

Memories of last year's Thanksgiving blizzard, when the golfers finished in nearly twelve inches of snow, were recounted by many a well-seasoned player. Jasper Lynch, the Secretary of the club, was congratulated upon the better terms made this year with the powers that rule the elements.

"It's all right now, isn't it?" he replied. "Well, I presume the reason is because now we play on Sundays, while last year we kept away from the links on that day."

Whatever the cause, the weather was all that could be wished. The air was delightfully mild and there was scarcely any wind to bother the golfers. The qualifying round, at eighteen holes for two sets of sixfeen, was the only match of the day, but with nearly eighty players sent off from the first tee, there was no room for any other round. Walter Travis, whose golfing fame is too well known to need introduction, and who has kept the championship of his Oakland Club ever since it was started, led the field, and his low score of 82 strokes gave him the gold medal for the best performance of the day. It was a well-earned honor, for in his wake was a long line of able men, including two champions of the United States, H. M. Harriman, the present holder, and Findlay S. Douglas, who held the cup last year. These two men played together and a large gallery followed them from start to finish. Harriman proved a disappointment, for his card reached the figures of 94, and with the class of golfers in the tournament that was only good enough for the consolation set. Douglas did 86, playing his usually steady game, but he took third place in the list, for Charles S. Ransom, the champion of the Albany Country Club, came in with a beautiful 85.

There were eleven scores under 10, the young element being represented by Amos M. Dwight of Yale, who gained fame last Spring by defeating Douglas on the Crescent Athletic links. R. C. Watson, Jr., of Westbrook, and who has also defeated the former champion, and I. T. Borden, Jr., a former Harvard golfer. Ninety-one strokes was the last to qualify for the first sixteen and the chief trophy. Among the last to get in were James A. Tyng of Morris County and C. M. Hamilton, the new champion of Baltusrol.

Harriman had some good company in the consolation class. At the top of the bunch was young G. Owen Winston, the New York interscholastic champion; Clarence Moore, scratch man at the Cherry Chase Club, Washington, D. C.; J. G. Thorp, one of Boston's experts; Marion J. Wright and H. M. Forrest of Philadelphia, and Grenville Kane of Tuxedo. Richard Peters of Newport made his first appearance this year in a local tournament, and F. H. Bohlen, fresh from his championship victory of Philadelphia, was there, but his second nine holes were a lamentable disappointment and he fell outside the ranks. Among the seventy-one cards turned in were golfers from Milwaukee, Chicago, Boston, Little Rock, Hot Springs, Va., Buffalo, and Pittsburg.

The sixteen to qualify for the chief trophy were:

	Out.	In.	Total.
Walter J. Travis, Oakland—			
Out	5	4	9
In	5	5	10
C. S. Ransom, Albany—			
Out	5	5	10
In	5	5	10
Findlay S. Douglas, Fairfield—			
Out	6	5	11
In	5	5	10
F. W. Menzies, St. Andrew's—			
Out	4	3	7
In	5	6	11
John Morehead, Jr., Pittsburg—			
Out	6	5	11
In	6	5	11
F. P. Kimball, Lakewood—			
Out	5	4	9
In	7	6	13
R. C. Watson, Jr., Westbrook—			
Out	4	6	10
In	5	6	11
A. E. Redstrom, Buffalo—			
Out	4	6	10
In	7	6	13
A. F. Dwight, Yale—			
Out	6	4	10
In	5	6	11
J. Burden, Jr., Newport—			
Out	5	5	10
In	5	7	12
Ardue M. Robbins, St. Andrew's—			
Out	4	6	10
In	5	6	11
James A. Tyng, Morris County—			
Out	4	6	10
In	5	6	11
L. T. Pratt, Nassau Country Club—			
Out	5	4	9
In	6	6	12
J. Gordon Douglas, Oakland—			
Out	5	5	10
In	5	6	11
C. M. Hamilton, Baltusrol—			
Out	5	6	11
In	5	7	12
Poal A. Proal, Ardsley—			
Out	5	5	10
In	5	6	11

The second sixteen who will play for the Consolation Cup are:

	Out.	In.	Total.
Owen Winston, Westchester	46	46	92
Sidney Maddock, Crescent	47	45	92
Howard A. Colly, Essex County	45	48	93
Clarence Moore, Chevy Chase	46	47	93
H. M. Harriman, Meadow Brook	48	46	94
J. G. Thorp, Oakley	50	44	94
L. T. Boyd, Milwaukee	45	49	94
Marion J. Wright, Philadelphia	45	49	94
Lyman Rhoades, Jr., Columbia	45	49	94
W. E. Fisher, Little Rock	49	46	95
Grenville Kane, Tuxedo	45	50	95
W. H. Davis, Buffalo	47	48	95
Jasper Lynch, Lakewood	48	47	95
Walter R. Kirk, Onwentsia	49	46	95
Harry Suydam, Lakewood	47	49	96
H. M. Forrest, Philadelphia	51	46	97
A. D. Compton, Westchester	45	49	97
James Converse, Ocean County	50	47	97
Robert Pifer, Lenox	46	51	97

The last four men tie for the sixteenth place and three will drop out after the play-off this morning. The others were:

	Out.	In.	Total.
A. W. Black, Lakewood	51	47	98
R. B. Kerr, Lakewood	49	49	98
C. B. Kirk, Onwentsia	51	47	98
L. S. Kerr, Fairfield	52	46	98
G. E. Armstrong, Staten Island	51	47	98
Richard Peters, Newport	49	49	98
W. B. Dowd, Lakewood	51	48	99
A. T. Southerland, Lakewood	52	48	100
F. H. Bohlen, Philadelphia	46	55	101
A. P. Clapp, Marine and Field	53	48	101
George Cabot, Brookline C. C.	53	49	102
Bruce Price, Tuxedo	55	47	102
D. B. Ferris, Lakewood	53	49	102
J. W. Biddle, Philadelphia	49	54	103
R. L. Redfield Westchester	56	47	103
S. Frotheringham, Rockaway	55	48	103
R. W. Houghton, Milwaukee	51	52	103
Daniel Bacon, Ardsley	56	47	103
Andrew Graves, Garden City	50	53	103
A. Biddle, Philadelphia	51	55	106
J. R. Maxwell, Nassau	51	55	106
G. W. Stackly, Lakewood	53	56	109
F. C. Jennings, Garden City	54	55	109
Ernest Lochman, Lakewood	53	57	110
R. H. Syms, Ardsley	56	55	111
L. C. Deming, Baltusrol	57	55	112
R. S. Minot, Essex County	58	55	113
F. Sherry, Hot Springs	56	57	116
Dr. Parker Syms, Ardsley	58	59	117
Wilford Buckley, Lakewood	61	61	122
T. M. P. Mills, Fairfield	61	61	122
R. H. Gallatin, Ardsley	60	63	123
Sheldon Hopkins, Lakewood	55	68	123
John J. Morse, Lakewood	61	63	124
R. H. Hooper, Brookline C. C.	65	62	127

Two match-play rounds in each event will be played to-day.

On the Wee Burn Links.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Nov. 30.—On the links of the Wee Burn Golf Club to-day competitions were played for special prizes. There was a large field of entries. There were three classes, prizes being awarded in each. The results were:

Class A—C. H. Seely, 92, 5—87; Fred Hecker, 101, 8—93; Belden B. Brown, 103, 10—93; A. S. Pitt, 105, 10—95; A. L. White, 110, 12—98; George Hecker, 106, 9—105; George Jenkins, 115, 8—107.

Class B—Harvey L. Williams, 100, 18—82; H. F. Devens, 104, 15—89; H. H. Wilson, 110, 20—90; Schuyler Merritt, 115, 20—95; E. L. Scofield, 116, 20—96; F. T. Towne, 121, 22—99; M. R. Pitt, 120, 18—102; J. L. Williams, Jr., 131, 20—111.

Class C—D. T. Woodbury, 122, 36—86; H. H. Seely, 114, 27—87; W. N. Capen, 126, 36—90; F. D. Street, 128, 30—98; A. H. Smith, 131, 36—95; A. L. Brown, 134, 36—98; J. H. Hurlbutt, 129, 30—99; George A. Weber, 137, 36—101; F. D. Dasham, 135, 30—105; Mr. Charles, 147, 36—111.

STATEN ISLAND GOLF TEAMS.

Eight Compete in a Hotel Contest on the Harbor Hill Links.

An interesting competition, designed to bring out all the varying elements of golf, was begun yesterday by the members of the Harbor Hill Golf Club at Staten Island. It was a club team match play contest, and eight teams started. Each was composed of six members, one of whom was a woman, thus affording a chance to all to win golf glory and prizes. The teams were paired off two by two, and the victory fell to teams 1, 4, 6, and 7. These will meet in that order in the semi-final round to-morrow. All the games were well contested, as the summary of the results shows:

Team 1.	Holes.	Team 2.	Holes.
J. E. C. Leavitt	2	C. W. Sparks	0
W. S. O'Connor	3	Max Carrere	0
S. G. Jansen	0	Robert McKee	2
H. Van Vechten	0	George Dix	3
L. Jessup	0	C. H. Hewitt	2
Miss Worth	3	Miss H. S. Whittemore	0
Total	8	Total	7
Team 4.		**Team 3.**	
Paul B. Cooke	3	C. G. Wemple	0
H. Hasbrock	3	W. B. Peblah	0
C. H. White	1	R. T. P. Flake, Jr.	0
A. L. Morgan	0	T. G. L. Leaman	1
H. V. Messiter	3	Edward Flack, Jr.	0
Mrs. Ogden Fowler	0	Miss Wemple	3
Total	10	Total	4
Team 6.		**Team 5.**	
Vincent Hockmeyer	0	A. B. Lawson	1
C. C. Goldsborough	3	F. W. Corse	0
A. E. Whitman	2	C. C. Baldwin	0
A. W. Rechau	3	S. L. Palmer	0
William Lambert	0	C. C. Evans	1
Miss Bennett	3	Miss M. Johnson	0
Total	11	Total	2
Team 7.		**Team 8.**	
P. R. King	0	Otto Hockmeyer	1
J. T. Emmons	1	E. J. Darwell	0
J. C. Contral	0	C. R. Coffin	1
W. B. Gunton	3	J. R. Kingsley	0
S. B. Royal	0	C. Carrere	0
Miss S. Coffin	1	Mrs. W. S. O'Connor	0
Total	5	Total	2

Three Golf Games at Ardsley.

Women, as well as men, played in the Thanksgiving Day contests yesterday on the Ardsley links, near Dobbs Ferry. The women took part with the men in a mixed foursome match for two silver prizes, and the winners were Miss Hyde and B. H. Allen, in a net score of 97 strokes. Handicaps for Class A and Class B members were also played. M. M. Shaffer won the former and W. B. Anderton took the latter. The scores in these events were:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
Miss Hyde and B. H. Allen	107	10	97
Miss May Barron and F. F. Chrysthe	106	5	101
Mrs. D. Cochrane and C. W. Clarke	108	3	105
Miss Eunice Terry and M. S. Paton	105	0	105
Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Eldridge	110	4	106
Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Van Beuren	112	3	109
Miss L. Hewitt and W. Chrystie	124	10	114
Miss Lounsbury and J. M. McCullogh	132	11	121

CLASS A, HANDICAP.

M. M. Shaffer, Jr.	91	8	83
H. S. Brooks	94	6	88
A. E. Barron	98	10	88
Dr. R. C. Myles	90	6	84

CLASS B.

W. B. Anderson	100	24	76
W. C. Clarke	97	20	77

BAYSIDE'S GOLF HANDICAP.

BAYSIDE, L. I., Nov. 30.—The members of the Oakland Golf Club held a holiday handicap on the links to-day. The handsome silver trophy offered by the Handicap Committee was won by W. G. Barnwell, whose gross score was an even 100. This score was excelled by that of Dr. W. S. Brown, who made the rounds in 54 and 44, respectively, and returned the next best net card. Twenty-four started and fifteen returned cards. Summary:

	Gross.	Hdc'p.	Net.
W. G. Barnwell	100	18	82
Dr. W. S. Brown	98	12	86
L. H. Frankle	112	27	85
G. Coggill	117	25	92
T. Lawrence	112	18	94
H. M. Popham	112	18	94
R. H. E. Elliot	114	18	96
A. H. Mosle	121	25	96
D. Stevens	123	25	98
H. L. Bogert	124	25	99
H. R. Peck	122	18	104
C. Colgate	116	12	104
R. M. Littlejohn	119	12	107

McKeever Wins at Dyker Meadow.

A special handicap for a Thanksgiving Day Cup was played yesterday by the members of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club near Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn. H. G. McKeever won the prize in a net score of 86 strokes, while Daniel Chauncey made the lowest gross score, 95 strokes. The chief scores were:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
H. G. McKeever	96	10	86
Lloyd Saltus	103	14	89
Daniel Chauncey	95	5	90
Burnham Clark	98	8	90
J. E. Smiley	113	22	91
L. Daniels	106	14	92
G. H. Barnes	114	20	94
W. A. Taylor	109	15	94
William Beard	115	20	95

A putting and approaching contest was won by A. E. Whitney in a score of 9 for three trials. J. C. Powers and I. Daniels tied for second place at 10 strokes each.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Friday, Dec. 1.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—Lieber Pub. Co. vs. Int. Cable Co.
2—Cook & Bermheimer Co. vs. Clarmont Co.
3—Fayerweather vs. United Dressed Beef Co.
4—Franklin Nat. Bank vs. James.
5—Welsbach Light Co. vs. Am. Incandescent Lamp Co.
6—Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict vs. Wagner Typewriter Co.
6½—New Brunswick Rubber Co. vs. atobbe. Cases noticed.
7—Brill vs. 3d Av. R. R.
8—Chappell vs. Fidelity and Dep. Co. of Maryland.
9—Babcock Co. vs. Levine.
10—L. E. Waterman Co. vs. Vassar College.
11—Gilmour vs. James D. Gilmour Co.
12—Collinsplatt vs. Finlayson.
13—Welsbach Light Co. vs. Daylight Incandescent Gas Lamp Co.
14—Same vs. Rex Incandescent Light Co.
15—Same vs. New York Chemical Refining Co.
16—Same vs. Union Incandescent Light Co.
17—Janies vs. Jasper Town and Land Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Eastern District of New York—Admiralty Calendar—Thomas, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Post Office Building, Brooklyn.

12—Crooks vs. City of Macon, Ocean Steamship Company of Savannah.
38—Matter of German-Am. Title Co.
39—Rabinowitz vs. Altman.
40—Waxman vs. same.
41—Boronow vs. same.
42—Murphy vs. Toelberg
43—Slattery vs. Greater New York Newspaper Delivery Co.
44—Philbrick vs. Naarden.
45—Matter of Jewell.
46—Matter of Brown.
47—Caldwell vs. Caldwell.
48—Matter of Higgins.
49—Matter of Bloomingdale.
50—Greenfield vs. Greenfield.
51—Matter of Sanders.
52—Ott vs. Scully.
53—Owens vs. same.
54—Reilly vs. same.
55—Corbett vs. same.
56—McMahon vs. same.
57—McCormack vs. same.
58—Scarry vs. same.
59—Connell vs. same.
60—Crossman vs. Bradley & Hubbard Co.
61—Verbeer vs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.
62—Oppenheimer vs. Spaulding.
63—Kernochan vs. Livingston.
64—Winston vs. Leeson.
65—Brady vs. Macbeth.
66—Jeffries vs. Huber.
67—Mut. Life Ins. Co. vs. Hicks.
68—O'Brien vs. Coler.
69—Crossell vs. Carleton
70—Piaget vs. Headley.
71—Stone vs. Kendall.
72—Matter of Tomasi.
73—Goldbowitz vs. Gerstein.
74—Greenberg vs. same.
75—Boese vs. Price.
76—Reid vs. Reid.
77—Hanson vs. Mayor, &c.
78—Dineen vs. 3d Av. R. R.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Levy vs. Dunn.
2—Reiger vs. Dunn.
3—Stine vs. Greene.
4—Spiele vs. Spiele.
5—Ernst-Marx-Nathan Co. vs. Lutjens.
6—Monheimer vs. Abrahams.
7—Jenness vs. Meyer.
8—Langdon vs. Johnson.
9—Leonard vs. Am. Bond and Trust Co.
10—Kragel vs. Kragel.
11—New York Breweries Co. vs. Reilly.
12—Frothingham vs. Satterlee.
13—Stuart vs. De Faria.
14—Greenberg vs. Murray.
15—Legniti vs. North German Lloyd.
16—Talcott vs. Wabash R. R.
17—Shaw vs. Ecclesine.
18—Am. Mortgage Co. vs. Farrell.
19—Same vs. Beyers.
20—Wiedeman vs. Everard.
21—Terry vs. Bourn.
22—Guaranty Trust Co. vs. Birdseye.
23—Oldham vs. New York, Susquehanna and Western R. R.
24—Matter of McClelland.
25—Davies vs. Davies.
26—Baylis vs. Bullock Elec. Mfg. Co.
27—Hayes vs. Kerr.
28—Mayor, &c., vs. East Bay Land and Imp. Co.
29—Matter of Scribner.
30—Tobler vs. Met. St. Ry.
31—Keller vs. Runapal.
32—Kennelly vs. Kennelly.
33—Stahl vs. Seidenberg.
34—Eden vs. Glover.
35—Burgess vs. House.
36—Wiegand vs. Douglass.
37—Spafford vs. Toelberg.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., V., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Werner, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on—2506—Logan vs. Moore. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on—3803—Haight vs. Haight. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term.)—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Extraordinary Trial Term—Held in Trial Term, Part VIII. Room.—Werner, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Edward Powell.
2—Herman Schrader.
3—John Patrick Burns.
4—Joseph Henerty.
5—Joseph E. Simmons.
6—Thomas J. Reilly.
7—Josey M. Moritz.
8—William Blunt.
9—Same.
10—James Greer.
11—James Kelly.
12—Thomas O'Connor.
13—Robert McKenzie.
14—Daniel Lathorn.
15—William H. Lyons.
16—Alan Powers.
17—Miles T. Connolly.
18—William Pieper.
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33—Charles Brown.
34—Chester McKenzie.
35—Theodore S. Kip.
36—William H. Fox.
37—William Doyle.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XII., for trial. Calendar clear. Preferred cases.

8193—Tarrant & Co. vs. Randall.
11456—Thomas vs. Nat. Life, Assn. of Hartford.
9497—Halpert vs. Halpert.
9391—Haydel vs. Village of Tarrytown.
8944—Washburn vs. Dunn.
9076—Pfenninger vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
9827—Cassell vs. Lester.
9942—Bowers vs. Herzog
9943—Same vs. Bach.
9944—Same vs. Male.
10105—Bloomingdale vs. Swigert.
8561—Lees vs. Ansfield.
9361—Graham vs. Casselberry.
10108—Cambria vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
10169—Mortorell vs. McManus.
9991—Goldorf vs. Electric Vehicle Co.
9963—Smith vs. Bauer.
10016—Olpherts vs. Ryan
9031—Bellows vs. Taylor
6918—Demuth vs. Selig.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., and XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Varnum, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Edward Remenyl.
2—John Swinburne.
3—William Appleby.
4—Thomas J. Havemeyer.
5—William T. Daphyn.
6—Austin Hall.
7—Elizabeth Russell.
8—Robert Bonner.
9—James D. Butman.
10—John Hodgett.
11—Julia Boulin.
12—Mina Simon.
13—Bernard Walther.
14—Peter Cain.
15—Katharina Goebel.
16—David Seaman.
17—Katharina Goebel.
18—Denis Ryan.
19—Annie C. Bettner.
20—John C. F. Lehenbauer.
21—Robert K. Catlin.
22—Philip Knobloch.
23—George Blenlein.
24—William Henry Roach.

Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Henri Ponjol, Babetta Guad, John J. McCreery, Bridget Scanlon, Anna Hashagen, Martha Johnston.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, Ground Floor, in County Court House—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts I. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Adjourned until Monday, Dec. 4.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Le Barbier, Herrman, and McCann for the People.

1—Otto Koch.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, and Woodward, JJ. Municipal Court day calendar.

98—Hadley vs. Maloney.
100—Greene vs. Geiger.
75—Dietch vs. Ford.
54—Campbell vs. Porter.
56—Nickson vs. Harley.
58—Bunney vs. Abramson.
61—Northridge vs. Astarita.
62—Cowan vs. New York Caledonian Club.
84—Moissen vs. Rooney.
84—Luban vs. Simonds.
115—Owens vs. Nassau R. R.
117—Corbett vs. Cleason.
121—Meyer vs. Stevens.
126—Jordan vs. Jacob.
128—Jacob vs. Omel.
131—Newbury vs. Babcock.
139—Quinn vs. Quinn.
140—Rosenberg vs. 3d Av. R. R.
141—Creighton vs. Lambert.

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126—Jordan vs. Jacob.
128—Jacob vs. Omel.
131—Newbury vs. Babcock.
139—Quinn vs. Quinn.
140—Rosenberg vs. 3d Av. R. R.
141—Creighton vs. Lambert.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Charles G. F. Wahle, referee, 57 and 59 Ann Street, north side, 144 feet west of William Street, 28 by 122.11 and irregular, four and five story brick factory buildings. Due on judgment, $50,751.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Maurice Leyne, referee, 179 Madison Street, south side, 265.5 feet east of Pike Street, 24.6 by 100, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $26,157.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Peter B. Olney, referee, 346 and 348 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, south side, 125 feet west of First Avenue, 50 by 100.11, three-story frame tenement on 346; four-story brick tenement on 348. Due on judgment, $8,111.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, 575 Mott Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and [illegible] Street, 25 by 98, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $12,388.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William L. Turner, referee, 183 West Eighty-eighth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 16.8 by 100.9½, three-story stone front dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,787.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Frank M. Holahan, referee, 58 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 227.4 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 33.4 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $40,643.

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, John Jeroloman, referee, Forest Avenue, west side, 150 feet north of the road from Westchester to West Farms, four lots, each 25 by 100. Due on judgment, $1,836; subject to other mortgages for $9,200.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Samuel J. Benson, referee, Lafayette Street, south side, 150 feet west of Prospect Avenue, runs south 50 by southwest 79.8 to the middle line of One Hundred and Seventieth Street by northwest 21 by northeast 71.1 by northwest 64.8 to the middle line of Lafayette Street by east 20 by south 25 to beginning, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,694.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

GEO. R. READ. W. J. VAN PELT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE.

751 5TH AVE. at 58th St.
1 Madison Avenue, cor. 23d St.
HEAD OFFICE 60 CEDAR ST.

A.—BARGAINS; APARTMENT HOUSES, FULLY rented, taken under foreclosure; good investments.

Henry St.	$20,000	West 100th St.	$40,000
East 97th St.	14,000	West 137th St.	22,500
Park Av., above 80th, 3 Houses.	90,000	3d Av., n. 104th St.	32,000

Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

39 West 81st Street

facing Manhattan Square. Elegant 25 ft. four-story house, box stoop, 19 rooms, perfect order; immediate occupancy; beautifully decorated; modern improvements, open daily for inspection; sale or lease; fair price; easy terms.

IF YOU WISH TO BUY

the right house, at the right place, and at the right price, call and see my three-family houses, corner Valentine Avenue and 180th Street, Tremont, N. B. LEVIN, owner and builder.

WINTER RESORTS.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS, ON CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RY. A DISTINCTIVE HEALTH RESORT, combining a perfect Fall climate, an elevation of 2,500 feet, picturesque mountain surroundings, and HOTEL OF THE HIGHEST CLASS.

The fine course of the Virginia Hot Springs Golf Club adjoins the hotel. Through compartment car from New York. Excursion tickets at C. & O. offices, 362 and 1,354 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania R. R., New York; also offices N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., throughout New England.

FRED STERRY, Manager, Hot Springs, Bath Co., Va.

INSTRUCTION.

THE CARNEGIE HALL GYMNASIUM. (Formerly Berkeley.) 154 West 57th Street. Now open. Office Hours, 11-12:30; 2:30-4.

Apply Now. BURNZ'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL; for free evening class; begins December 4. 39 East 8th St., west of Broadway.

160 WE

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—JOSEPHINE B. MEEKS, plaintiff, against CHARLES D. FOLSOM et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 22d day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 19th day of December, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, in Section 7, Block 1,950, on the land map of the City of New York, known by the street number 345 West 123d Street, New York City, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 123d Street, distant ninety feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of 123d Street with the westerly side of Manhattan Avenue; running thence northerly and parallel with Manhattan Avenue eighty feet; thence westerly and parallel with 123d Street sixteen feet and eight inches; thence southerly, again parallel with Manhattan Avenue, and partly through a party wall, eighty feet to the northerly side of 123d Street aforesaid, and thence easterly along the same sixteen feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, November 27th, 1899.

AVERY D. ANDREWS, Referee.

WM. J. LEITCH, Plaintiff's Attorney, 34 Pine Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 345 West 123d Street:

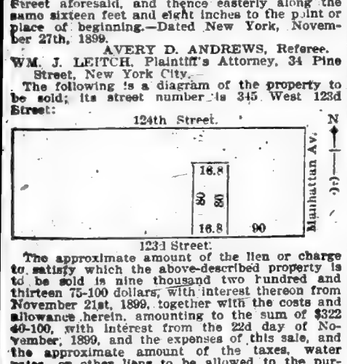

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is nine thousand two hundred and thirteen 75-100 dollars, with interest thereon from November 21st, 1899, together with the costs and allowance herein, amounting to the sum of $322 60-100, with interest from the 22d day of November, 1899, and the expenses of this sale, and the approximate amount of the taxes, water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $364 and interest.—Dated New York, November 27th, 1899.

AVERY D. ANDREWS, Referee.

n28-2aw5wTu&F&d19

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES J. COULTER, plaintiff, against THOMAS C. LISK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 14th day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 12th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots of land in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, with the building thereon, designated by the lot numbers 16 and 17 on a map entitled "Map of eighty-seven choice lots, situated at Bedford Park, Twenty-fourth Ward, New York City," October, 1889, George C. Hollerith, civil engineer and city surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, which said two lots are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northwesterly side of Bainbridge Avenue distant 244 feet and 57-100 of a foot northeasterly from the intersection of the northeasterly side of Travers Street and the northwesterly side of Bainbridge Avenue, running thence northwesterly at right angles to Briggs Avenue 133 feet and 61-100 of a foot; thence northeasterly parallel with Briggs Avenue 50 feet; thence southeasterly at right angles to Briggs Avenue 149 feet and 61-100 of a foot to the northwesterly side of Bainbridge Avenue; thence southwesterly along the northwesterly side of Bainbridge Avenue 52 feet and 40-100 of a foot to the point of beginning, be said several distances or dimensions more or less, being the same premises conveyed by the said plaintiff to the said defendant, Thomas C. Lisk, by deed bearing even date, with said mortgage, and said mortgage being a purchase money mortgage given to secure part of the purchase price or consideration in said deed expressed.

Dated New York, November 18, 1899.

THOMAS B. ODELL, Referee.

AGAR, ELY & FULTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau St., New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

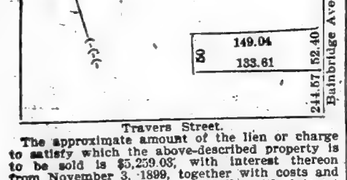

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,259.03, with interest thereon from November 3, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $407.79, with interest from November 14, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $183.82 and interest.

Dated New York, November 18, 1899.

THOMAS B. ODELL, Referee.

n20-2aw8wM&F&d12

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—DANIEL ROSENBERG, plaintiff, against EMIL GOLDNER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 17th day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the 24th Ward of the City of New York, known and distinguished on a certain map, entitled "Map of 176 lots of the deceased, sold under the direction of the Fardebrigate estate, late property of Charles B. Beck, Bathgate estate, sold under the direction of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, executor and trustee," dated New York, November 6th, 1897, surveyed by Cornelius J. L. Lynch, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York by the numbers (12) twelve, (13) thirteen, (14) fourteen, (15) fifteen, (16) sixteen, and (17) seventeen, Block No. 2,912.

Dated New York, November 18th, 1899.

MOSES J. SNEUDAIRA, Referee.

ERDMAN, LEVY & MAYER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

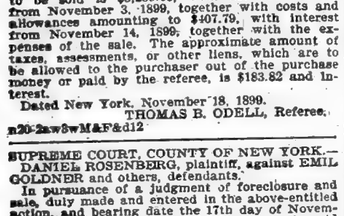

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $16,374.70, with interest thereon from the 15th day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $333.74, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $2,524 and interest. The property will be sold subject to a mortgage of $35,000, and interest from July 12, 1899, at 6%.

Dated New York, 18th day of November, 1899.

MOSES J. SNEUDAIRA, Referee.

n20-2aw3wM&F&d11

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THOMAS B. WATSON, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM J. JACKSON and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the 23d day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots of land known and distinguished as Lots Numbers Fifty-seven and Fifty-eight on a map filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, on the 24th day of September, 1896, entitled "Map of Cebrie Park, in the 24th Ward of the City of New York, and made by Robert L. Waters, City Surveyor, 9 Chambers Street, New York, August 17th, 1896."

Dated New York November 25th, 1899.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

ARNOW & CRYER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 150 Nassau Street, New York, Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is unknown:

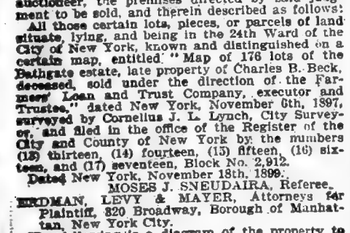

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $901.51, with interest thereon from November 1st, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $246.75-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee, is $28.44-100 and interest.

Dated New York, 25th day of November, 1899.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

n25-2aw8wW&F&d14

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HARRIET FERRY, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH DUSENBURY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 14th day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building erected thereon, situate, lying, and being in the 7th Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Jackson Street, running thence easterly along the southerly side of Monroe Street, twenty-five (25) feet, and extending in length one-half of the distance to Cherry Street, bounded westerly by the land now or late of Henry Laight, northerly by Monroe Street, easterly by land now or late of Alexander Hamilton, and southerly by land now or late of Edward Laight, containing in front and rear each twenty-five (25) feet, and extending in length one-half of the distance to Cherry Street, be the said dimensions more or less.

Also all those certain lots, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the 16th Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 24th Street, distant two hundred and ninety-three (293) feet easterly from corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of 24th Street with the easterly line of 11th Avenue, and running thence northerly and parallel with 11th Avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet and nine (9) inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with 24th Street, fifty-seven (57) feet; thence southerly and parallel with 11th Avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the northerly line of 24th Street; thence southerly along the northerly line of 24th Street, fifty-seven (57) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, November 24th, 1899.

THOMAS ALLISON, Referee.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Attorney for Plaintiff, 62 Wall Street, New York City.

The following are diagrams of the property to be sold as described above. The street numbers of the first parcel are 533 and 535 West 24th Street, and that of the second parcel is 258 Monroe Street.

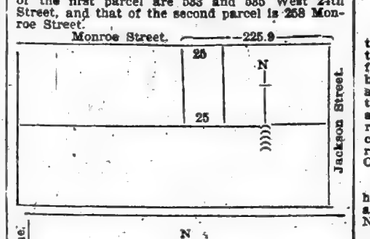

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, and assessments on the first parcel is $2,155, and on the second parcel is $4,590, which are to be allowed to the purchasers out of the purchase money or paid by the referee.—Dated New York, November 24th, 1899.

THOMAS ALLISON, Referee.

507 WEST 27TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—MARY CONLON, plaintiff, against LAURIDS C. SORENSEN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date 11th day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 27th Street, distant two hundred and fifty (450) feet westerly from the intersection of the westerly side of Fifth Avenue with the southerly side of Forty-fourth Street, and running thence westerly along said southerly side of Forty-fourth Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly, and parallel with Fifth Avenue, one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches; thence easterly, and parallel with Forty-fourth Street, twenty-five (25) feet; and thence northerly, and again parallel with Fifth Avenue, one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to the point or place of beginning.

And also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-fourth Street, distant four hundred and seventy-five (475) feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, and running thence southwardly, and parallel with Fifth Avenue, one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches; thence westwardly, and parallel with Forty-fourth Street, twenty-five (25) feet; thence northwardly, and parallel with Fifth Avenue, one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to the southerly side of Forty-fourth Street; thence eastwardly, and along said southerly side of Forty-fourth Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, November 20, 1899.

JAMES J. NEALIS, Referee.

A. STERN, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: Its street number is 30-32 West Forty-fourth Street:

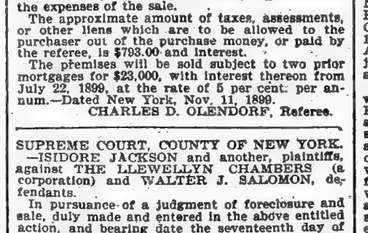

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $40,228 77-100 with interest thereon from the 16th day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $304 00-100 together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,116 15-100 and interest. The said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage covering 30 West Forty-fourth Street, amounting to the sum of $25,000, and accrued interest thereon from May 6, 1899, at 4% per annum, and to a first mortgage of $30,000 and accrued interest from June 1st, 1899, at 4% per annum, on premises 32 West Forty-fourth Street.

Dated New York, 20th day of November, 1899.

JAMES J. NEALIS, Referee.

N28-2aw3wTu&F&d19

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—EDMOND R. SMITH, as executor and trustee of the estate of Ruel Smith, deceased, plaintiff, against HENRY C. MINER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 24th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, and the building thereon, situate in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-eighth Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from westerly side of First Avenue; running thence southerly, parallel with First Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and one feet, one and three-eighths inches; thence northwesterly to a point distant two hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from westerly line of First Avenue, and ninety-eight feet and two and one-half inches southerly from the southerly line of Thirty-eighth Street; thence northerly, again parallel with First Avenue, part of the way through a party wall, ninety-eight feet, two and one-half inches to the southerly side of Thirty-eighth Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of Thirty-eighth Street twenty-five feet to the point of beginning.

Said premises being known by street No. 332 East Thirty-eighth Street, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, October 25, 1899.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.

WILSON, BARKER & WILSON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 48 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, its street number being No. 332 East 38th Street.

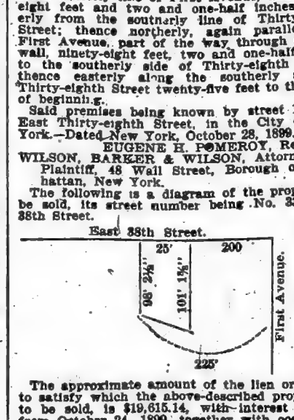

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $19,615.14, with interest thereon from October 24, 1899, together with costs, disbursements, and allowance amounting to $472.74 and interest thereon from October 24, 1899, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $697.76 and interest.—Dated New York, October 28, 1899.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to Tuesday, December 5, 1899, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, November 27, 1899

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.

n22-2aw2wW&F&d5

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against SAMUEL R. DONNELL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the fourth day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the first day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, and the improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eighty-eighth Street distant one hundred feet eastwardly from the northeasterly corner of said Eighty-eighth Street and Amsterdam (or the Tenth) Avenue, and running thence northwardly parallel with said avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the centre line of the block; thence eastwardly along said centre line sixteen feet eight inches, more or less, to a point on the continuation of a line running through the centre of a party wall standing one-half on the premises now being described and one-half on the premises next adjoining on the east; thence southwardly along the said line last mentioned for part of the distance through the centre of the said party wall and parallel, or nearly so, with said avenue, one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to said northerly side of Eighty-eighth Street, and thence westwardly along said northerly side of Eighty-eighth Street sixteen feet eight inches, more or less, to the point of beginning.

The said premises lie in Block 1,219 (Twelve Hundred and Nineteen,) in Section 4 (Four,) on the Land Map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, November 8, 1899.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

EMMET & ROBINSON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 52 Wall Street, New York City.

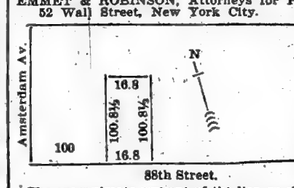

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $15,828.18, with interest thereon from the 23d day of October, 1899; together with costs and allowances amounting to $458.59, with interest from November 14th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $868.39 and interest.—Dated New York, November 8th, 1899.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

n9-2aw3wTh&M&d1

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, plaintiff, against the New York Steam Power Company and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 6th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3d day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment directed to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Ann Street, at the division line between the premises hereby conveyed and land formerly of F. Panton, and which point is distant one hundred and forty-four feet two and one-half inches, more or less, westerly from the northerly corner of Ann and William Streets, running thence westwardly, along the northerly line of Ann Street, twenty-eight feet one inch, more or less, to the division line between the premises known as Numbers fifty-seven (57) and fifty-five (55) Ann Street; thence northeastwardly through a party wall standing on the line between the said premises Numbers fifty-seven (57) and fifty-five (55) Ann Street and beyond the same seventy-four feet and three inches, more or less, to the rear line of the said premises Number fifty-five (55) Ann Street; thence westwardly along the rear line of the premises Numbers fifty-five, (55) fifty-three, (53,) fifty-one, (51,) and forty-nine (49) Ann Street seventy-five feet seven and one-half inches, more or less, to land formerly of the heirs of George Lorillard, deceased; thence northeastwardly along the said land formerly of the heirs of George Lorillard, deceased, sixty-three feet nine and one-half inches, more or less, to land formerly of Thomas H. Leggett; thence eastwardly along said land formerly of Thomas H. Leggett and land of others so as to include the storehouse lately occupied by the American Fur Company one hundred and one feet seven inches, more or less, to the said land late of F. Panton; and thence southwestwardly along the said land late of F. Panton one hundred and twenty-two feet eleven inches, more or less, to the said northerly line of Ann Street, and place of beginning, being now known by the street Numbers fifty-seven (57) and fifty-nine (59) Ann Street, and being the same premises which were conveyed to the said The New York Steam Power Company by Patrick Reilly and wife by deed dated February 4, 1870, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York February 24, 1870, in Liber 1142 of Conveyances, Page 177.

Dated New York, October 11, 1899.

CHAS. G. F. WAHLE, Referee.

CHARLES E. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

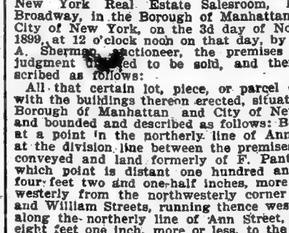

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $50,355.43, with interest thereon from September 25, 1899, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to $375.75, with interest from the 6th day of October, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,399.18 and interest.

Dated New York, October 11, 1899.

CHAS. G. F. WAHLE, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to Friday, Nov. 17, 1899, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, Nov. 3, 1899.

CHAS. G. F. WAHLE, Referee.

CHARLES E. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to Friday, Dec. 1st, 1899, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, Nov. 17, 1899.

CHAS. G. F. WAHLE, Referee.

CHARLES E. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, New York.

n21-2aw3wTu&F

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN ARTHUR JAMES, plaintiff, against ABRAHAM STERN, and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made in the above entitled action on November 13th, 1899, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on November 16, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward (now in the Borough of Manhattan) of the City of New York, on the southerly side of Fifty-eighth Street, and designated by the Street Number 332 East Fifty-eighth Street, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Fifty-eighth Street distant two hundred feet westerly from westerly side of First Avenue; running thence southerly, parallel with First Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and one feet, one and three-eighths inches; thence northwesterly to a point distant two hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from westerly line of First Avenue, and ninety-eight feet and two and one-half inches southerly from the southerly line of Fifty-eighth Street; thence northerly, again parallel with First Avenue, part of the way through a party wall, ninety-eight feet, two and one-half inches to the southerly side of Fifty-eighth Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of Fifty-eighth Street twenty-five feet to the point of beginning.

Said premises being known by street No. 332 East Fifty-eighth Street, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, October 25, 1899.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.

HOWLAND & MURRAY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 35 Wall Street, New York, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $18,640.42 with interest thereon from November 9th, 1899, together with costs, disbursements, and allowances amounting to $615.25, with interest from November 13th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, water rents, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $1,017.95, with interest.—Dated, New York, November 24th, 1899.

EDGAR M. LEVENTRITT, Referee.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN ARTHUR JAMES, plaintiff, against ABRAHAM STERN and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made in the above-entitled action on November 13th, 1899, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on November 16th, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the 19th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward (now in the Borough of Manhattan) of the City of New York, on the southerly side of Fifty-eighth Street, and designated by the Street Number West Fifty-eighth Street, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line or side of Fifty-eighth Street distant sixty (60) feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of the Ninth Avenue and Fifty-eighth (58) Street, which said point is at the centre of a party wall standing partly on the lot hereby to be described and partly on the lot adjoining it on the west, and running thence southerly and parallel or nearly so with Ninth Avenue and part of the way through the centre of said party wall seventy-five (75) feet five (5) inches; thence easterly and parallel or nearly so with Fifty-eighth Street twenty (20) feet; thence northerly and parallel or nearly so with Ninth Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall standing partly on the lot hereby described and partly on the lot adjoining it on the east, seventy-five (75) feet five (5) inches to the southerly side of Fifty-eighth Street, and thence westerly along said southerly side of Fifty-eighth Street twenty (20) feet to the point the place of beginning.—Dated November 24, 1899.

EDGAR M. LEVENTRITT, Referee.

HOWLAND & MURRAY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 35 Wall Street, New York, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $18,640.42 with interest thereon from November 9th, 1899, together with costs, disbursements, and allowances amounting to $615.25, with interest from November 13th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, water rents, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $762.00 with interest.

Dated New York, November 24th, 1899.

EDGAR M. LEVENTRITT, Referee.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—THE GIRARD LIFE INSURANCE, ANNUITY, AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, as Trustee for Nellson Brown, under the will of Alexander Brown, deceased, plaintiff, against WILLIAM B. POPE et al., defendants.—Notice of sale.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action on the fourth day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment appointed, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 29th day of November, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Fourth Avenue distant twenty-five feet six and one-half inches southwardly from the southeastwardly corner of Eighty-first Street and Fourth Avenue, running thence eastwardly, parallel to Eighty-first Street, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet, thence southwardly, parallel to Fourth Avenue, twenty-five feet six and one-half inches, thence westwardly, parallel or nearly so with Eighty-first Street, one hundred feet to the easterly side of Fourth Avenue, thence northwardly, along the easterly side of Fourth Avenue, twenty-five feet six and one-half inches to the point the place of beginning; being the same premises conveyed to William B. Pope by William H. Ransom and wife by deed dated September 10th, 1886, and recorded September 13th, 1886, in Liber 1,987 of Conveyances, Page 141. Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder, and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof.—Dated New York, November 6th, 1899.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.

ADAMS & COMSTOCK, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 36 Wall Street, New York City.

The premises to be sold are known as No. 933 Park Avenue, and the following is a diagram thereof:

The approximate amount of the liens or charges upon the premises, to satisfy which the property is to be sold, is $24,433.84, with interest thereon from the third day of November, 1899, besides the costs and allowance amounting to $380.10, with interest thereon from November 4th, 1899, besides the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and other liens upon the property which are to be paid by the Referee out of the purchase money or allowed to the purchaser is:

Taxes for 1897	$378.00
Taxes for 1898	361.80
Taxes for 1899	496.06
Water rent by meter since Feb. 14, 1898, amount not fixed, to which should be added the interest on said amount respectively.—Dated New York, November 6th, 1899.	

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to December 21, 1899, at same hour and place.—New York, Nov. 29, 1899. JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.

ADAMS & COMSTOCK, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LYMAN, THOMAS C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS C. LYMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 420 West Thirty-eighth Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of October, 1899. ROBERT M. LYMAN, Administrator. ROBERT W. TODD, Attorney for Administrator, 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

n8-1aw6mF

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M'INTYRE ACCUSES MOSS

Assistant District Attorney Says He Has Been Libeled.

HE WILL DEFEND HIS RECORD

Mazet Counsel, He Asserts, Is Guilty of Subornation of Perjury and Other Offenses.

Nothing that Frank Moss has done as counsel to the Mazet Committee has stirred up more of a row than his attacks on Tuesday and Wednesday, at the sessions of the committee, on John F. McIntyre, the First Assistant District Attorney under Col. Gardiner. The statement made by Mr. McIntyre in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court before Justice Fursman on Wednesday, when he was served with a summons to appear forthwith before the committee, was supplemented yesterday by a statement in which he said that while he disliked personal controversy, he would if forced to it by Mr. Moss, tell something of the Mazet counsel's record which would be unsavory, to say the least.

Mr. McIntyre accused Mr. Moss directly and unequivocally of suborning perjury, and said that this offense was all the more marked from the fact that Mr. Moss had access to the records of the court, which in themselves contained a refutation of every falsehood cast by the counsel to the Mazet Committee upon the Assistant District Attorney. He also characterized the attitude of Mr. Moss as mean and unmanly. He said with great positiveness that he would not let the matter rest, and that facts would be forthcoming that Mr. Moss would prefer not to have had uncovered. He said he would be responsible for all the statements he made, and that they were in every instance based on facts.

"In the first place," said Mr. McIntyre, "Moss resorted to the meanest kind of trickery to get on the records of the committee such facts as would suit the purposes of his attack. For instance, there were disposed of in twenty-four days in the Supreme Court before Justice Fursman, eighteen cases of homicide. The records of the court show this, and there is no possibility of controverting it. Yet he called Clerk Penny to the stand and asked him: 'How many cases went to the jury during the present term?'

CALLS MOSS A "SCOUNDREL."

"Penny answered truthfully enough that there were three cases. Then Moss asked how many days the court had sat, and Penny answered that it had been in session for twenty-four days. That was all that Moss wanted, and he let the record stand in that way. He was careful not to let Mr. Penny state that during that twenty-four days there were fifteen other homicide cases presented. They did not go to a jury, it is true, but only for the reason that after the jury had been impanelled the defendants thought fit to plead guilty, and, by saving the State the expense of a trial, have perhaps several years cut off their sentences. But in spite of all this, plainly obtainable from the court records, the record of the committee shows that but three cases were disposed of in twenty-four days. A man who would resort to a trick like that to smirch a man's reputation is a scoundrel at least.

"I accuse Frank Moss of willfully suborning perjury when he put the man Fish on the stand to swear that I appeared in court to prosecute the Barbaretta case. That is, it is as near perjury as can be committed before a committee that has no legal life or lawful existence, and therefore has no right or power to administer an oath. I am sure that Moss knows this, and therefore takes the chances he does. He knows that his witnesses cannot be reached, but I believe he can, and when I find it out to a certainty there will be some interesting developments. I never knew that there was such a case as the Barbaretta matter in the office, and the records of the court, which could have been obtained by Moss, would have proved it beyond cavil. I understand that Moss did the same thing some time ago in a case in which he mixed up Police Captain Price's name. There, again, he had the records of the precinct to draw from for his facts, but he put an ex-dive keeper and crook on the stand to testify to facts directly opposite to those shown on the precinct blotters.

"Moss suborned perjury when he allowed the statement to be made before the committee that I appeared as prosecuting counsel in the case of 'Sailor' Brown. The court records show that James Lindsay Gordon prosecuted that case and that I had no hand in it. In the Dorney case I did appear as prosecuting attorney, and in this, as in the two other cases, my son was counsel for the defense. I knew that the proofs were deficient, but to save any possible misconstruction of my actions in a case where my son was opposed to me on the trial I brought the case into court, and as a result I received from Justice Fursman the first rebuke I have ever received. The Justice said he was surprised that a man with my experience as a prosecutor would bring a case to trial with so little proof and said it should have been dismissed.

HAS SOMETHING IN RESERVE.

"Mr. Moss seems to take umbrage at the fact that my son is a lawyer, and that he practices in the criminal courts. As in the cases of others, notably Mr. Croker, he has gone to the extreme of trying to prove that a man who holds any public position should not let his sons do anything. I warn him that I will not stand any such interference with my family affairs; and, if he forces me to it by further assaults, I will make public an incident in his career which will show his personal character in a very unenviable light. I have been watching the matter for four years, and when I start my end going I will push it to the bitter end.

"It is only six years ago that both he and Dr. Parkhurst went out of their way to commend my work in the District Attorney's office, and Dr. Parkhurst has published his commendation of me in his book, and came to the office of the District Attorney with the request that I be assigned to prosecute certain cases. Moss indorsed everything his chief said at that time; and, as he has exhibited such a change of heart, it is but fair to tell what has brought it about. When Moss was on the Police Board he characterized Hammerstein's Olympia as a 'brothel.' For that statement I, as counsel for Mr. Hammerstein, brought a suit for libel against Mr. Moss. He has never forgiven me for it. I do not know what became of the case, because when I again entered the office of the District Attorney I turned the case over to Maurice Meyer, Mr. Hammerstein's attorney.

"As to the records of the Mazet committee, they are utterly worthless, even apart from the fact that the committee has no legal existence. The fact frequently has been commented on that Moss makes speeches which he does not allow witnesses to contradict. He has run up a bill of $20,000 for stenographers' fees, of which 90 per cent. is composed of speeches by Moss. The public has long ago condemned his methods, and nothing that he or his committee can do will have any weight with thinking people.

"And now just a word for the record that he has thought fit to attack. In eight years I have prosecuted 418 homicide cases. Out of these there have been but seventeen acquittals. Twenty convictions were for murder in the first degree, over 200 for murder in the second degree, and the balance were for manslaughter of various degrees. I think that Moss can be reached for uttering libels, and I shall advise everybody that he has attacked to that effect. He stands in the same position as the man who knowingly furnishes libelous statements for publication in newspapers."

MOSS MAKES LIGHT OF IT.

Mr. Moss, when seen yesterday, affected to make light of Mr. McIntyre's statements. He said that threats would not move him and that, while he was engaged in an uncomfortable business, he did not care who it hit, and he could not help it if it occasionally hurt some one.

"I am sorry to see," he said, "that Mr. McIntyre has taken common cause with Capt. Price. It is a nasty business, yet I do not purpose to enter into any newspaper controversy with him. Not that I resent the action of the newspapers, but I am not working for them, but for the Legislature. My reputation is too well established to force me to a defense of it or of my actions. Of course, what Mr. McIntyre says about my making speeches and not allowing my statements to be refuted by testimony is all untrue. That is a very ingenious way to escape from the result of what witnesses have testified to, and I will take no more notice of it than of anything else he has said. It is a favorite trick for men who find themselves in a bad position to attack those opposing them, and so far as I am concerned Mr. McIntyre's outbreak amounts to nothing. I do not think any one will take stock in his assertion that I put witnesses on the stand for the purpose of testifying falsely."

Regarding the service of the subpoena on Mr. McIntyre in Justice Fursman's court, Mr. Moss said the subpoena server, John Bonnebel, went to the court to ask Mr. McIntyre when it would be convenient for him to appear. Mr. McIntyre thereupon asked him for his authority, and the server handed him the subpoena. Mr. McIntyre, Mr. Moss alleged, then raised a great row, claiming that the Mazet committee was interfering with the business of the Supreme Court.

Mr. McIntyre characterized this account by Mr. Moss as an absolute falsehood. He also said that he would pay absolutely no attention to any subpoena from the Mazet committee.

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NATURAL HISTORY OBJECTS.

Museum, Central Park West, Opens a Fine Collection from Alaska and British Columbia.

The frequently expressed reproach that the finest collections of Alaskan and British Columbian antiquities and ethnographical specimens are in Europe is no longer justified. The Museum of Natural History at Central Park West and Seventy-seventh Street has now a collection of this kind that is superior to any other in existence, with the possible exception of that in Washington. Its superiority does not consist in the number of exhibits, but in the fact that such a large proportion of them are unique and of the highest interest.

The public had an opportunity of inspecting this collection yesterday for the first time. It is housed in what is known as the North Hall of the Museum, which has been closed for six months in order that the ethnographical collection might be properly arranged, classified, and labelled. This work has not been quite finished yet, but the officials have left the ticketing of such specimens as explain themselves to the last, and few of the visitors yesterday had any trouble in understanding the nature of any object shown.

From three sources come the additions which make the exhibit in the Museum comprehensive and important. The collections from northern British Columbia presented by Heber R. Bishop are shown for the first time, together with the extensive collection made in Alaska by Lieut. Emmons, and the results of the Jesup North Pacific expedition.

The most conspicuous object in the hall is an enormous Haida canoe from the Bella Bella tribe in British Columbia. It is sixty-four feet long, and the body of it is formed from a single tree. At the bow are painted dragons, and the stern has similar decorations, the body of the canoe being black. It is suspended from the roof of the hall, together with nets from the same source.

Of course the most interesting exhibits to most visitors are the cases which contain life-size wax figures of natives engaged in their ordinary avocations. These figures are finely modeled, and the greatest pains have been taken to make the accessories accurate. One sees the Alaskan craftsman painting on a cedar wood boxes those incredible monsters called for by the traditions of the tribes; another is splitting wood by means of wedges and stone hammers, while a third group shows the life of a tribe of Indians in the interior of British Columbia who live in underground houses. Near the entrance to the hall is a model of an Alaskan village, with totem pole, carved houses, and every other detail.

There are a large number of the carved and painted masks which are used in the ceremonies of the Alaskan natives' secret societies and in Shaman rites. The similarity of these masks to those which originate in Japan will doubtless be noticed and commented upon by ethnographers, and will be regarded as further proof of the Oriental origin of the Tlingits and other tribes. The carved and painted chests from Alaska will also be a revelation of a fact that has been overlooked hitherto—that the natives occasionally produce work which is not only picturesque through its grotesqueness, but is actually beautiful in itself. The same may be said about some of the carvings in ivory and other hard substances, and about the painted leather and textiles. In the case of the carvings the similarity to Oriental productions is again conspicuous.

MAGISTRATE CRANE GETS A DOG.

Acknowledgment for Fining a Man Who Had Kicked One.

Magistrate Crane on Monday last fined a man $3 for kicking a dog. It was done, the prisoner explained, "for fun." He said he was John Brady of 620 Grand Street. Henry J. Bascom of Providence, R. I., read the newspaper account of the occurrence.

Magistrate Crane yesterday received a letter from Mr. Bascom commending him for his disposition of the case, and tendering him as a reward the Scotch collie dog, White Heather, by Oruiskuk-CoCrnlashman. Mr. Bascom notified the Magistrate that he could obtain the dog by presenting the letter at the pet dog show in the Metropolitan Opera House, where the dog is on exhibition, or at the Providence Collie Kennel Club, Providence, R. I., after the show is over. Magistrate Crane said he would receive it with thanks.

FIRE FATALITIES AVERTED.

A Servant's Anxiety, the Police Believe, Saves a Family.

A fire was discovered in the residence of L. Joseph, at 32 East Seventy-fourth Street, at 4:20 o'clock yesterday morning by a servant just in time, the police say, to prevent a repetition of the Andrews fire of last Winter. The next house, 34 East Seventy-fifth Street, which is owned by W. J. Gould of Astor Court, had been extensively repaired, and on Wednesday night a watchman built a fire in the furnace. Mr. Josephs was later informed that the party wall on the basement floor was hot, and he notified the watchman to be careful with the furnace. The Josephs family retired at 10:30 o'clock, but one of the servants was kept awake by anxiety in regard to the wall, which at midnight was still hot. Smelling smoke a little after 4 o'clock, she aroused the family just as flames were eating their way through the wall. An alarm was sent in and the blaze was quickly put out. The damage was placed at $50. Fire Marshal Seery has been asked to make an investigation.

Colleges and Schools to Confer.

The thirteenth annual convention of the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland State Normal and Model Schools will be held at Trenton, N. J., to-day and to-morrow. Mayor F. O. Briggs of Trenton will make the address of welcome Friday morning. Prof. George S. Fullerton of the University of Pennsylvania will read a paper on "The Aim of the Teaching of Philosophy in American Colleges." There will also be papers by Prof. A. T. Ormond of Princeton, Prof. F. C. French of Vassar, and Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia. Gov. Foster M. Voorhees will address the convention in the evening, and will be followed by President Isaac Sharpless of Haverford College, the President of the association. The speakers on Saturday will be Dean L. B. R. Briggs of Harvard, Principal James C. Mackenzie of the Tome Institute, and President W. E. Waters of Wells College.

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H. WALTER WEBB RECOVERS.

Friends Rejoice at the Promise of Complete Restoration—His Disease Not Tubercular.

H. Walter Webb, who three years ago through ill-health retired from his active duties as a Vice President of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company and as a Director or officer of two-score corporations, was late in the Summer reported as in extremis from phthisis. To-day Mr. Webb's friends rejoice. He never had any tubercular disease, is rapidly mending, and will soon be restored to complete health. His disability since 1896 was due to an attack of typhoid fever. A result of it was a tumid leg, which brought about blood poisoning. Two months ago the right treatment for the affliction was discovered. Recently Mr. Webb has been able to leave his house afoot, and his appearance has changed from that of one in the shadow of death to health.

"I am mending daily and steadily," said Mr. Webb yesterday at 25 East Sixty-ninth Street, Secretary Elihu Root's house, which Mr. Webb has hired for a season. "I shall in time be as well as I have ever been in my life. I was believed to be a dying man, and had to be carried about. The change for the better came about the middle of September. Since then I have had no relapse. The story about my having consumption was, I suppose, due to a cough which has ceased. I now go out daily, and feel a changed man. I know nothing of the medical side of my case. An attack of typhoid fever came when I was run down, and left me with what is called a 'milk leg,' which resulted in blood poisoning."

"Will you return to railroad business, Mr. Webb, when you are entirely well?"

"Never. I have worked hard all my life. I am going to enjoy life now. But I am not going to give up my position as Director in many interests. I mean that I shall never be an active business man again."

Mr. Webb is thin from his long struggle with his ailments, but he talks vivaciously, has a bright eye and a clear, healthy complexion. His beard has grown gray. He read a story which said that a Wall Street rumor that he figured on the books of the New York Central Railroad Company as a holder of 40,000 shares of stock, recently acquired, was "partly confirmed," and remarked, "I wish that it was true. But it is absolutely absurd and there is not a word of truth in it, so far as I am concerned."

Mr. Webb said that he had no knowledge of the deals by which a syndicate put Pennsylvania in control of Baltimore and Ohio, or of the taking in of the "Big Four" and Chesapeake and Ohio systems by W. K. Vanderbilt except from what he read in the newspapers. He added that he did know that the Eastern railroad situation has been entirely harmonized.

Mr. Webb is a son of Gen. James Watson Webb and brother of Dr. William Seward Webb, who in 1881 married Miss Lila Osgood Vanderbilt, daughter of William H. Vanderbilt. He entered the service of the Central in 1886 as Vice President of the Wagner Palace Car Company, and in 1889 became assistant to President Depew. He became one of the most energetic of the Vanderbilt official staff. His illness in 1896 brought his career as a leading railroad man to a close. When convalescent from the fever Mr. Webb attempted for several months to conduct the operating department of the Central from Dr. Webb's Adirondack home, using telegraph and the mails until all such care was interdicted by his physicians. He then resigned the Vice Presidencies of the Central and the Wagner Palace Car Company. He sought relief at Aiken, S. C., without result, and when recently he was taken to his country home, Beechwood, at Scarborough, near Tarrytown, his end was regarded as near. Later on he was brought to this city. The first business visit was to the Lincoln National Bank, of which he is a Director. His greeting by Gen. Thomas James, the President, was touching in its heartiness.

As a business man Mr. Webb retains about thirty-five offices as Trustee, Vice President, and Director. Among the corporations are nineteen railway companies identified with the Central system, the Commonwealth Insurance Company, the Depew Improvement Company, the Hamilton Bank Note Engraving Company, the International Pulp Company, the Love Electric Traction Company, the Mutual Life Insurance Company, the National City Bank, the Mutual Gas Light Company, the New York Security and Trust Company, the Terminal Warehouse Company of Chicago, and the Wagner Palace Car Company. Socially Mr. Webb has many ties. His club list is Union, Century, Calumet, University, Lawyers', Groller, Racquet, Metropolitan, Westminster Kennel, Country, Riding, Engineers', New York Yacht, Sons of the Revolution, City, and St. Nicholas Society. He is a Columbia College graduate of the class of 1873.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS' CHURCH.

Laying of the Cornerstone of New and Costly Edifice.

The cornerstone of the new edifice of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, on the northwest corner of Ninety-sixth Street and Central Park West, was laid yesterday. Readers from the several Christian Scientist congregations in Manhattan and Brooklyn were present. Mrs. Augusta E. Stetson, the pastor of the First Church, conducted the ceremonies without assistants. The exercises consisted largely of the reading of selections from the Bible and the works of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy.

The following articles were placed in the cornerstone: A letter from Mrs. Eddy, written to be deposited there; copies of the books, pamphlets, &c., issued by the publishing society in Boston; the names of the members of the First Church and of the students of the New York City Christian Scientists' Institute, written on parchment; a number of United States gold and silver coins, and a copper cent of 1866, the year in which Mrs. Eddy wrote her text book.

The structure and the land combined will cost $500,000. New Hampshire granite from Concord, the home of Mrs. Eddy, will be used. The auditorium will have a maximum seating capacity of 2,500 people. The Sunday school rooms, reading rooms, and offices of the church will be in the upper part of the building and will be reached by two elevators.

Only a Bag Filled with Clams.

An alleged thief was captured yesterday morning by Special Officer McCoy in Catharine Street. The man was burdened with a mysterious looking sack, which he was carrying on his shoulder. When Officer McCoy called to the man to halt he dropped the sack and ran into a house and on the roof, making his escape. Owing to imagined movements inside the bag, the officer came instantly to the conclusion that he was on the eve of the discovery of a great murder case, the victim being inside the bag with life not yet extinct. The bag was conveyed to the station house by excited citizens. It was filled with clams.

All cars transfer to Bloomingdale's 3d Ave. & 59th St. | All cars transfer to Bloomingdale's 3d Ave. & 59th St.

Speedy Selling Specials.

This store news is just as interesting as any other news in the paper. More so, because it means money saved by you who purchase here. Every stock is alive to your wants, for this business is moving at a 20th century clip. Holiday Gifts, Cold Weather Comforts and Home Necessities in satisfying assortments—every article worth your attention because worth the price—goods that reach the pinnacle of perfection—priced to produce popularity—to please prudent purchasers. Shop to-day where your purse and convenience are considered.

Gas Saving, Artistic Lamps. A touch of art makes the home more homelike. If buying a LAMP for a gift select one that will reflect credit on the giver. If buying for yourself buy one that will last for years and add beauty and pleasure to the home every moment. Our display of Imported and Domestic TABLE and BANQUET LAMPS, the kinds that give a touch of tinted light just where it is needed, is now complete. Prices 33⅓% to 50% below those asked by most stores. In READING LAMPS special to-day the famous "SEARCH-LIGHT" Incandescent, with all attachments, ready for use, as good as those advertised at $8, special $2.65; and the "BRILLIANT" Incandescent READING LAMP, usually $3, with every attachment—great gas saver $1.65

Kipling's Books Special Prices. How to make your book money go farthest is a study. Our BOOK Department is stocked with the best reading put upon paper since book making began. No author of consequence, or importance, or interest is omitted. Good reading for every mood and minute; the whole world of books rightly priced is here for your choosing. For to-day KIPLING'S WORKS in 10 volumes, in Brown and Green cloth, Regular $2.80 at $1.69, or in leather, published at $7.50, special $5.75; KIPLING'S POEMS, 2 vols., in Blue Cloth, per set 89c., or in Fine Cloth with Gilt Top, per set 59c., or in leather, per set $1.19. KIPLING'S COMPLETE POEMS in one volume, octavo size, on extra calendered paper, gilt edge, rich cloth and gold binding. Regular $2.50. Special $1.48

Sale of Watches. This Department is doing the largest retail WATCH business in the United States. No matter how low the price, every watch offered here is of high quality. The best WATCHES are none too good for any one, and only the best are sold here, but they are sold cheapest. The most complete WATCH factories in the world work for us—materials are carefully selected, and skilled and drilled mechanics take extra care in the smallest details of these goods. Specials to-day—LADIES' Solid Silver WATCHES, $1.85; BOYS' 8? Solid Silver Watches, usually $10 & $12, $5.98; MEN'S Solid Gold 14-K. Hunting Case WATCHES, worth $40, special, $23.75, and HOWARD WATCHES in Gold-Filled Cases, $19.50, or in Solid Gold Cases, special . $34.50

Buy Parlor Suits To-day. Here comes a big shipment of PARLOR SUITS just at the time when we need more room for Holiday Goods—3 and 5 piece Suits. They are ours for less than half the actual cost to make, because the season with the manufacturers is at an end. To-day two remarkable specials—3-PIECE PARLOR SUITS, piano polished frames, beautifully inlaid with Marqueterie and Pearl, Satin Damask and Silk Plush Coverings, made to sell at $23 to-day $16.75; 5-PIECE PARLOR SUITS, variety of desirable patterns, some elegantly inlaid with Marqueterie and Pearl, Satin Damask and Silk Plush Coverings, regular price $40. You will not have an opportunity to buy such Suits again for $28

How quickly the public appreciate the truth plainly told by reliable people. Tuesday we offered a lot of Ladies' Fine Nearseal Fur Coats at a special price. They sold quickly. To-day another line of these stylish COATS of genuine P. L. Electric Skins. While many furriers are howling "hard times" we are making progress unparalleled in the annals of FUR selling, and are fast capturing the FUR trade. This is the inevitable result of giving the finest that can be produced at prices that astonish the community. These COATS are in the new shape, 24 inches long, large lapels and storm collar, lined with Skinner's fine SATIN, fully guaranteed, usual value $60. To-day's special, . $29

Ladies' Fur Coats.

Ladies' Coats—Strong Values. These LADIES' COATS exactly meet the present demand of fashion. If you have not been "just suited" you have not been buying here. Any woman—petite or robust, slender or stout, can find a coat here to fit and become. Better values than these for to-day were never offered—LADIES' COATS of fine Black Kersey or Covert Cloth, and in Tan, Oxford, Black, Blue and Brown Cheviot, lined all through with good Silk, black or colored; velvet collar, 6-button double breasted box front, $7.50 value, special $4.98; Ladies' Coats, of fine Black and Navy all-wool Kersey, 6-button double breasted BOX COAT, dip front, fine Satin lining, worth $10, special $5.98; and Ladies' Selected Seal PLUSH COATS, handsomely lined throughout with Skinner's Guaranteed Satin, black or shades, high Medici collar and large revers, new dip front, regular $15, special . $10

Ladies' Winter Dress Skirts. Buy your DRESS SKIRTS here and have that self-assurance that rightly belongs to a well-dressed woman. This and our prices, is the secret of our enormous sales. These SKIRTS for to-day's selling are made from fine materials. They are superior in style, fit, finish and workmanship—LADIES' DRESS SKIRTS in Light and Medium Gray Homespuns, circular saddle back, panel front, special, $3.98 and $4.98; in large popular PLAIDS, stylishly matched over plain Camel's Hair effects, all new shades, $8.75 value, to-day $4.98; or in Black Winter Weight BROADCLOTH, taffeta appliqued, panel front, Nearsilk lining, velvet bound, newest saddle back and open front, regular $15, special . . . $8.98

Ladies' Suit Specials. LADIES' SUITS sold at this store always combine every desirable feature—artistic in design, perfect in detail and finish, most durable and lasting in wearing qualities. Prices moderate in comparison with real value. Two specials for to-day—LADIES' ALL-WOOL SUITS, Black and Navy Cheviot, or Homespun Cheviot in Iron Gray, Medium Gray and Bluish Gray; Coats with Fly Front, scalloped bottom or double breasted box front, fine colored silk lining; newest Skirts, habit or saddle back, worth $15, to-day $7.50; also, LADIES' ENGLISH CHEVIOT SUITS, black and navy fly front, Box Jacket, best silk lining, latest Skirt, usually $18.50, to-day, . . . $10

BIRDS OF THE ZOO AT WAR.

Condors from the Mighty Andes Humble the Pride of Eagles in a Notable Conflict.

It was a proud day for the turkey yesterday, the noble fowl which long since attained the dignity of a National institution and to whom the honor of homage has been paid by even so fastidious an epicure as Brillat-Savarin. But it was far otherwise with three of the proudest birds of the air who pose in luxurious captivity in the Central Park "Zoo." Washington Grant Funston Roosevelt, more familiarly known as "Teddy"; Sampson Schley Hobson Dewey, more familiarly known as "Sly," and Alexander Aurelius Pompey Caesar, better known as "Pomp," the star American eagles, had no cause for thanksgiving, for their pride was humbled, and, to make the matter worse, by a couple of most unprepossessing foreigners—condors from the Andes.

The disaster occurred early in the morning, when the condors were transferred from the aquatic bird cage, where they had made themselves extremely obnoxious to the inmates, to the big eagle cage. Their advent was viewed with surprise and displeasure by the eagles. The latter had previously waged continual war for supremacy among themselves with varied success, but all rivalry was laid aside in the presence of the common enemy. They repaired to the further corner of the cage and held a hurried council of war, as a result of which "Teddy" took possession of the crest of one rock, while "Sly" occupied the crest of the other, and "Pomp" took up a strategical position below and between on the eastern edge of the pool.

Meanwhile the condors had been calmly surveying their surroundings, and then undertook to make themselves owners of the cage. The smaller of the two entered the pool and began unceremoniously to splash water over "Pomp" on pretext of taking a bath. Then he emerged under "Pomp's" very beak. The eagle, with a scream of rage, rushed upon him, and the battle for supremacy was on. Immediately upon the opening of hostilities by the pool the other condor stormed the height occupied by "Sly," and "Teddy" as promptly flew to "Sly's" support. Then there was a mix-up such as had never been seen in the "Zoo" since its foundation. For three minutes the big cage seemed to be filled with great whirling, screeching feathery pinwheels, and the keepers and the police at the Arsenal turned out in haste to see what was the matter.

When the air cleared the peak of each rock was occupied by a condor, calmly regarding the audience and winking at each other, while the eagles, very much ruffled and crestfallen, were feeling themselves all over in the remotest corner of the cage while trying to hide themselves from the gaze of the spectators. For the greater part of the day the condors displayed themselves on top of the rocks with outspread wings, and the eagles were so thoroughly cowed that at feeding time they did not venture to eat until the condors had satisfied their hunger.

Tries to Kill Wife, Loses His Life.

DULUTH, Nov. 30.—Jacob Schneider attacked his wife with a meat axe early to-day, and, after chopping her horribly, saturated the house with kerosene and set fire to it. Schneider perished in the flames, but his wife was saved by her daughter.

VAIN SEARCH FOR MILLER.

Brooklyn Borough Police Concerned at Grand Jury's Strictures—Evidence that Miller Expected Collapse.

The search for William F. Miller, the Franklin Syndicate manager, of Brooklyn, and his associate, Cecil Leslie, has not been productive of any important results, so far as could be learned yesterday from the Brooklyn police. The borough Police Headquarters staff seemed to be in a state of intense uneasiness on account of the criticisms of the Grand Jury of Kings County. There was a vague presentiment yesterday about headquarters that the Police Commissioners will take action upon the Grand Jury's strictures and that a general police "shake up" may follow in a few days.

Deputy Chief Mackellar declined to discuss the matter in any way and had no new details to disclose concerning the search for the missing men.

Inspector Brennan, whose district includes the scene of the syndicate headquarters, has received information which tends to settle the much-discussed question as to just what time the Franklin Syndicate was established in Floyd Street. The information gathered further tends to prove that Miller realized that his scheme would collapse sooner or later, and did not intend to operate longer than the latter part of this month.

A man named Loefler, who lives at Myrtle and Tompkins Avenues, owns the building at 144 Floyd Street. Miller rented the second floor of this building last March and moved a desk into the front hall bedroom. He did little business for a time, but finally used the entire floor. On Oct. 1 Miller approached Loefler and asked that he dispossess the family living on the first floor of the house, whereupon he would rent the entire house. Loefler refused to do this, suggesting that if Miller wanted the use of the entire house he might buy it. "All right," responded the other promptly. "How much do you want for it?" Loefler named $3,500, a rather high figure.

"Very well, then," responded Miller, "draw up the deed, and I will deposit $200 to bind the bargain. This was done at once, and the Franklin Syndicate expanded so as to fill the entire building. During the latter part of October Loefler called for the final payment on the house. Miller said he was too busy to attend to the matter, asking Loefler to call again. This the latter did on Nov. 1.

"I'm too busy to attend to that matter now," said Miller. "Here's $500 more on deposit. We will wind up the transaction during the latter part of this month."

Loefler now has the house and $700, and is not certain as to just what he should do with the money, although he is inclined to believe that he will keep it.

Inspector Brennan does not believe that Miller ever intended to pay for the house, but simply wanted to use it until such time as he would be compelled to shut down his concern, and the inevitable he counted on coming during the latter part of November, which it did.

Runaway Horse Breaks Its Neck.

Thomas McNamara, seventy years old, of 169 Ninth Street, Brooklyn, was driving a truck across the Brooklyn Bridge yesterday when the horse ran away. On the truck with McNamara were his son Martin and the latter's three-year-old boy Joseph. McNamara was thrown out and received a scalp wound. His son and grandson held on to the seat and were not injured. The bridge police closed the gate to stop the horse. The animal's neck was broken when it ran against the gate, and it died almost instantly.

O'Neill's.

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES IN THE Girls' and Misses' Dept.

GIRLS' ONE-PIECE DRESSES made in fancy plaid, Gretchen waist has a yoke, Zouave effect, lapels of solid color combination cloth, finished with braid and buckles, extra wide suit, deep hem, lined throughout.

SPECIAL 2.75.

GIRLS' REEFERS, of boucle cloth, extra quality, collar and cape finished with cloth and lined, seams all bound.

SPECIAL 5.00.

MISSES' TAILOR-MADE SUITS made from Cheviot and Oxford Suiting, short jaunty fly front jacket, inlaid velvet collar, lapped seams in back, lined throughout with colored taffeta, habit shape skirt, percaline lined and velveteen bound.

SPECIAL 8.98.

Latest Novelties in Infants' Caps and Coats at Attractive Prices.

SIXTH AVENUE, 20TH TO 21ST STREET.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Where Old England Still Reigns.

On our dining-room floor—Adams, Chippendale, Sheraton, Heppelwhite all still hold sway. Chippendale in his very simple yet elegant manner. Sheraton using inlays makes a little more show, but for real comfort for the backs no one comes up to Heppelwhite, and always with the Britisher's love for strength of timber, at factory prices, as you

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books and Art.

FEATURES TO-MORROW:

RECENT MEMOIRS AND LETTERS. New Works in Biography and Reminiscences of Particular Interest and Value Published this Year.

SPURGEON. Features of the Third Volume of His Autobiography.

MRS. BURNETT'S NEW STORY. A Beautiful One, with a Long Title.

NEW LANDS OF OURS. Caspar Whitney and Franklin Matthews Write of Hawaii and Cuba.

DONNE'S LIFE AND LETTERS. Edmund Gosse's Important Work in Two Volumes.

COACHING. An Elaborate Manual by Fairman Rogers.

LONDON LITERARY LETTER. Written by WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

BRANDER MATTHEWS. Friends Far and Near Rally to His Support.

CHAT ABOUT NEW BOOKS. Interesting Comments Made by Various Contributors.

MORGAN'S "LEAGUE OF THE IROQUOIS." An Unknown Edition Turns Up in Rochester—Curious Circumstances Connected with the Sale of It.

AMUSEMENTS.

Eves., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. By arrangement with estate of Augustin Daly, the great Comic Opera success, as presented at Daly's Theatre, London, 1½ yrs. "A Showy and Tuneful Extravaganza."—Times. A GREEK SLAVE

AMERICAN CASTLE SQ OPERA CO. 42ND & EIGHTH AVE. Eves., 8:10, 25c. to $1. Mat. Wed. Sat., 2:10. 1,100 Seats, 25c. Next Week, Double Bill—CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA and 1st act of FIDELIO, (in English.) Faust

5th Ave Theatre. B'way and 28th St. EVES. AT 8. MATINEES AT 2. MATINEES WED & SAT. Mrs. Fiske in Becky Sharp

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way & 38th St. Eves., 8:20. Mats. 2. MR. KENDAL Matinees Wed. & Sat. MRS. KENDAL Wed. Mats. Begin Dec. 6th. In Their London Success, The Elder Miss Blossom

BROADWAY Theatre. 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Wed. & Sat. Mats. at 2 THE GREAT SUCCESS, BEN-HUR SEATS ON SALE FOR NEXT 4 WEEKS.

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL, B'way & 30 St. Mats. Tues. Thurs. and Sat. Whirl-I-Gig & The Other Way.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. 50c Mat. Sat. All parts house. "ROUND NEW YORK" Jeffries, Sharkey, Corbett & Sherlock Holmes Burlesque.

NEW CUSTOM HOUSE PLANS.

Architect Gilbert Says No Further Appropriation Will Be Needed—Preparing to Begin Work.

The new Custom House will be built within the appropriation of $2,750,000. Cass Gilbert, the architect in charge, it is said, has so informed Collector George R. Bidwell. It is said in political circles that Mr. Gilbert went even further, and told Mr. Bidwell that in the event of an application for an additional appropriation, those making it would get no aid from him, and that he intended that the new structure should be adequate in all respects and should not cost more than the sum available. Congress appropriated $3,000,000, and of that sum $250,000 is to be used in the purchase of furniture and for incidentals.

Mr. Gilbert will make no material changes in the plans. The general lines seem satisfactory to all concerned, but some of the details will be changed. There is some regret expressed that the Bowling Green site is not sufficiently large to permit the construction of an attractive approach to the new building.

The tenants of the building now on the site have received notice to vacate, and bids have been invited for the removal of the old structures. The advertisement must be published for thirty days, a week will be needed to pass on the proposals, and it is considered that sixty days will be required to raze the buildings. Therefore it is estimated that the middle of March will be here before Architect Gilbert takes possession of the ground. Meanwhile borings will be made to ascertain the character of the soil, so as to determine the nature of the foundation required for the new building. It is hoped that the contract for the foundation can be awarded in time for the contractor to begin work immediately after the removal of the old buildings. No one ventures to predict how long it will take to complete the structure.

AMUSEMENTS.

Six Symphony Concerts for Young People. FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director. Dec. 2, Jan. 13, Feb. 3, Feb. 24, Mch. 10, Mch. 31, AT CARNEGIE HALL. FIRST CONCERT, Sat., Dec. 2, at 2:30. Soloist.....Miss Clara Butt. Each number on the programme will be preceded by a short explanation. Subscription and single tickets now at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Entire Auditorium. DOG SHOW. LAST DAY. 1083 Entries. PRIZES OVER $4,000. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Boxes for sale at Tyson's. Under the auspices of American Pet Dog Club.

DALY'S Broadway & 30th St., at 8:15. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées WED. and SAT. DANIEL FROHMAN'S STOCK COMPANY. FIRST ANNUAL SEASON at this theatre, HENRY ARTHUR JONES'S 4-act Comedy, entitled The Maneuvers of Jane

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Thursday & Sat. 2. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS Annie Russell in Miss Hobbs. MONDAY, DEC. 4, 100TH (SPECIAL) NIGHT.

ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK. West 66th St., near Columbus Av. Open to the Public Daily Except Mondays. HOCKEY MATCH, Saturday, Dec. 2d, at 8:15 P. M., ST. NICHOLAS vs. YALE UNIVERSITY. Admission, 50 cents. Skates free.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 7:45. Saturday Matinée at 2. MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD. LAST WEEK BUT ONE, CYRANO DE BERGERAC. WEEK OF DEC. 11TH, REVIVAL OF BEAU BRUMMELL.

Criterion Theatre, B'way & 44th St. Frohman's Evs. 8:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. JULIA MARLOWE | BARBARA FRIETCHIE.

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair and cooler; brisk southwesterly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,569. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1899.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY:
SIXTEEN PAGES,
WITH
SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks heavy.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 72¾c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39¾c.; cash cotton, 7 13-16c.

FOREIGN.—While trying to destroy a bridge at Colenso the Boers were driven back by the British artillery. Sharp fighting is reported at Mafeking. A rumor was current on the London Stock Exchange yesterday that Kimberley had been relieved. The speech of Joseph Chamberlain, British Colonial Secretary, at Leicester is creating comment in the French, German, and British press. Several of the French papers view it from an unfavorable standpoint and urge action. It is said the British Ambassador to France will ask for extended leave on account of attacks made by the French press on Queen Victoria and the Prince of Wales. Prisoners in the French High Court trial yesterday created a disturbance on account of an order of the Court. Advices from Jamaica say there is unrest and dissatisfaction with Jimines's administration of the affairs of Santo Domingo. The Queensland Labor Ministry was yesterday defeated at its first sitting. France and Brazil are about to open negotiations on the coffee tarif.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

The Calumet Electric Street Road of Chicago has inaugurated a war on its rivals and is selling tickets two for 5 cents.

The President's message to Congress was discussed by the Cabinet yesterday. It will not be sent in until Tuesday.

Boys attempted to wreck the Continental Limited on the West Shore near Fort Plain.

Page 3.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff denied reports that he had begun an active canvass for the nomination for Vice President.

The assignments of the Justices of the Supreme Court of New York County for 1900 were made public yesterday.

John Morrissey Gray conceded the election of his Republican opponent, James R. Howe, as Register of Kings County.

Friends of Senator Hanna are authority for the announcement that he will retire from the Chairmanship of the Republican National Committee.

The Municipal Assembly adopted a resolution offered by Alderman McCall, inviting the political parties to hold their National Conventions next year in this city.

The Collector of the Port has refused the request of the agents of the plague ship J. W. Taylor that the vessel be entered in the Marine Division of the Custom House.

Senator Platt and his lieutenants held a conference on legislative matters and afterward announced that nothing had been decided. Assemblyman Fallows declared that he would not be Chairman of the Cities Committee.

It is reported that the American Sugar Refining Company will enlarge its capital to $200,000,000 and absorb the Glucose Refining Company, the Arbuckle and Doscher concerns, and a number of independent plants. The report is discredited here.

Page 4.

The rate of $1.10 fixed by the New Amsterdam Gas Company went into effect, but a Wall Street bulletin said it was not firmly maintained.

John Francis Riordan, engineer of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western train which crashed into the Buffalo express, causing the death of six persons and the serious injury of more than a score of others, yesterday gave his explanation of the accident.

Page 6.

In a quarrel over the spoils of a robbery, James McMahon was killed by his companion at Troy.

Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University proposed a scheme of uniform examinations for entrance to colleges.

The books of the Franklin Syndicate were removed to Police Headquarters yesterday, where strict scrutiny of the rumors connecting members of the force with Miller's scheme will be made.

The wife of Jere A. Wernberg, a well-known Brooklyn lawyer, was found dead from gas asphyxiation in her rooms in a Brooklyn apartment house.

The will of Garret A. Hobart, late Vice President of the United States, was probated and made public yesterday. Mrs. Hobart receives a million.

Page 7.

The State canals were officially closed at noon yesterday.

The Produce Exchange firm of Henry D. McCord & Son made a general assignment to John P. Truesdell.

Two wholesale dealers in oleomargarine, convicted of violating the law, were sent to prison to serve sentences.

The cotton mill owners at Fall River decided yesterday to raise the wages of their operatives 10 per cent. on Dec. 11.

Five members of the Board of Managers of the House of Refuge for Women were appointed by Gov. Roosevelt to fill vacancies.

New regulations issued yesterday require that documentary and proprietary stamps must be mutilated by the user, in addition to the cancellation now required.

Many of the large trusts and industrial concerns are contemplating the removal of their headquarters from Chicago to New York, on account of hostility toward them in Illinois.

Page 9.

It was said at Washington yesterday that the scheme to appoint a Civil Governor for Cuba had been permanently set aside.

The death of ex-Mayor Frederick A. Schroeder of Brooklyn causes much regret in the borough, with the public affairs of which he was so prominently identified.

John L. Blackford of Plainfield was arrested on a charge of bigamy at the Hotel Marlborough. Wife No. 1 relented after the arrest, and attributed his action to an unbalanced mind.

Page 10.

Gov. Roosevelt said yesterday that he thought the criticisms of his conduct in the Gardiner investigation unfair and unwarranted.

Brooklyn citizens who complain of the present system of the Rapid Transit Company will have another hearing before the State Railroad Commission to-day.

Capt. Cornelius Wentworth McKay, son of Donald McKay, a famous clipper shipbuilder and himself a designer and builder of that class of vessels, died yesterday.

The United States Grand Jury in Brooklyn yesterday indicted Sheriff Creamer and several of his deputies on the charge of seizing property held by the Federal authorities.

Page 16.

After a conference of the lawyers engaged in the Molineux trial, it was said that they expected the case to last until January.

The plan of Joseph Oussani, proprietor of a Tenderloin cafe, to erect a casino at Pocantico Hills has disturbed the residents of the locality.

The Controller was served with a peremptory writ of mandamus yesterday requiring him to pay the aqueduct claim of $700,000 of O'Brien & Clark.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 7.
Business Troubles.—Page 6.
Court Calendars.—Page 14.
Insurance Notes.—Page 13.
Legal Notes.—Page 16.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 4.
Markets.—Page 14.
New Corporations.—Page 14.
Real Estate.—Page 14.
Weather Report.—Page 7.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 7.

Georgia, Midland and Gulf Released.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Dec. 1.—A paper was recorded in the Muscogee County Clerk's office to-day releasing the first mortgage of the Georgia, Midland and Gulf Railroad to the Central Trust Company of New York. The amount involved was $1,500,000.

Cleveland in a Night.

Leave New York 5:30 P. M., arrive Cleveland next morning for breakfast, by the New York Central's Lake Shore Limited. Luxurious service; no excess fare.—Adv.

BOERS BEATEN AT COLENSO

Driven Back While Attempting to Destroy a Bridge.

RUMOR OF KIMBERLEY'S RELIEF

Sharp Fighting Said to Have Taken Place at Mafeking—Burghers Admit Loss of a Number of Men.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—A special dispatch received here to-day from Frere, dated Tuesday, Nov. 28, says that while attempting to blow up a 500-foot bridge over the river at Colenso, the Boers were driven back by British artillery and mounted infantry.

While the rumors of the relief of Kimberley current on the Stock Exchange this morning may be premature in their literal sense, there seems no doubt that the pressure on the garrison has been much lightened by Gen. Methuen's successes, and the actual relief of the place must, seemingly, be a fact very shortly.

A clue to the urgency reasons which dictated Gen. Methuen's hurried march may be found in Gov. Milner's hint to the Relief Committee at Cape Town to prepare for the reception of 10,000 refugees, indicating that the garrison must have had reason to fear the reduction of Kimberley by starvation and disease.

The most recent news from Kimberley comes by way of Pretoria, and almost seems to show Kimberley and Mafeking are acting in concert with Gen. Methuen, for at the time the battle was raging at Gras Pan both Col. Kekewich and Col. Baden-Powell made sorties and assailed the beleaguerers. The result of the Mafeking sortie is not known, but according to a dispatch from Pretoria, Col. Kekewich inflicted considerable loss on the Boers, two shells killing nine and wounding seventeen in a group.

It is reported that Gen. Methuen resumed his march northward Wednesday, and expected to form a junction with the Kimberley forces Saturday or Sunday.

It is suggested in some quarters that the Boer forces have been withdrawn from the north of Cape Colony and may be hurrying to attack Gen. Methuen's rear. But reinforcements have been pushed rapidly forward from Orange River and De Aar, and it is claimed they ought to circumvent such designs.

From Lord Wolseley's announcement that it had been decided to call out one more division, it appears clear that the War Office does not look for a speedy collapse of Boer resistance.

The brief telegrams coming from Natal and the central theatre of the war, convey little information about the situation. Naauw Poort reports that half the Colesberg Dutch who responded to the Boer summonses for military service, have now returned to their homes; so, perhaps, the serious civil troubles hampering Gen. Gatacre may be lessened, and the military operations under his direction will commence.

A special dispatch from Pretoria, dated Sunday, Nov. 26, says there was another sortie from Mafeking Saturday, Nov. 25. On the morning of that day the chartered police attacked Eloff's Fort with great determination. The fight was progressing when the dispatch was sent.

Several ambulance trains left Mafeking Nov. 25 for the Free State, where heavy fighting was expected during the then coming week, when the Boers, it was added, would resist the advance of the British in the direction of Kimberley.

The War Office has not yet received Lord Methuen's casualty list. The public and the press, hitherto patient, are beginning to murmur at the apparently needless delay which keeps many families in a state of painful suspense.

It is regarded as practically certain that Lord Methuen has been reinforced by half a battalion of the Gordon Highlanders, a regiment of cavalry, and a battery of artillery, and that De Aar is being daily reinforced by troops to hold the lines of communication.

It is supposed that the Natal advance has been delayed by the necessity of getting supplies to Pietermaritzburg; but not a word emanates from any of the various commands.

MACRUM IS TO BE RELIEVED.

Consul at Pretoria Insists Upon Relinquishing His Office.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Mr. Macrum, the United States Consul at Pretoria, is renewing his appeals to the State Department to be allowed to leave his post. The department, realizing the pressing necessity of having some energetic and willing representative of the United States at Pretoria to look after the important American interests in the Transvaal as well as to carry out our obligation to care for the welfare of British citizens therein, is striving to find some Consular officer near Pretoria who will undertake to relieve Mr. Macrum.

Probably Mr. Hollis, United States Consul at Lorenzo Marques, will be asked to undertake this important charge.

NO PASSPORTS FOR THIELKUHL.

Applicant Says He Has 900 Men Who Will Go to Aid Boers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Application was made by Gustav Thielkuhl at the State Department to-day for 900 passports for members of the third expedition to be sent from this country to the Transvaal by the promoters of the Duchesse d'Uzes Legion. He failed to secure the passports. He was told, he says, that one reason why he could not secure them is that they could not be prepared before Dec. 21, the day the third expedition would sail from New York.

The second expedition, according to Thielkuhl, left New York yesterday. Some of the men went on a French liner and the others in a British ship. Still others, he says, are going on the Prairie, which is to carry United States exhibits to the Paris Exposition.

Thielkuhl expects to go on the third expedition Dec. 21, which will sail in a specially chartered vessel and will carry 900 men. The men that are being sent abroad, he explains, are not armed.

Thielkuhl was employed as a messenger in the Patent Office until Monday last, when he resigned to devote his entire attention to the Transvaal enterprise. His application to the State Department was for 900 passports for "An expedition of miners to the Transvaal."

SENATE CURRENCY BILL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Senator Platt, who is a member of the Finance Committee of the Senate, said to-day that the subcommittee at the meeting to-morrow would agree upon the terms of the financial bill to be presented to the Senate.

"Generally speaking," said he, "the Senate bill will be in agreement with the House bill. There will be several points of difference, but the essential features will be the same, and the two houses will get together without trouble."

Senator Platt thinks the passage of the financial bill by both houses is a foregone conclusion.

BOYS TRY TRAIN WRECKING.

FORT PLAIN, N. Y., Dec. 1.—Reports have been received here that Charles Lasher, aged thirteen years, is now incarcerated in the Fonda jail on the charge of attempted train wrecking.

The attempt, which was a particularly dastardly one, was made by three boys last Wednesday between Mindenville and Indian Castle, two small stations of the West Shore Railroad, between Fort Plain and Little Falls. Filled with excitement, the result of the reading of yellow-backed literature, the three boys blockaded the eastbound passenger train at a sharp curve in a rocky cut, piling across the rails a number of ties. The attempt was planned just about the right time to wreck the fast eastbound Continental Limited, the West Shore's most palatial passenger train. The train was belated and the crew of a westbound freight train, noticing the ties piled across the track, immediately notified the station agent at Indian Castle. This official held back the Continental Limited train until the obstruction could be removed.

Young Lasher, who is under arrest, resides at St. Johnsville, and his companions reside in the country near that village. The scene of the attempted train wrecking is but a few miles east of the fearful wreck at Rome, caused a few years ago by young Watson and Hildreth.

MAP SHOWING THE LOCATION OF COLENSO.

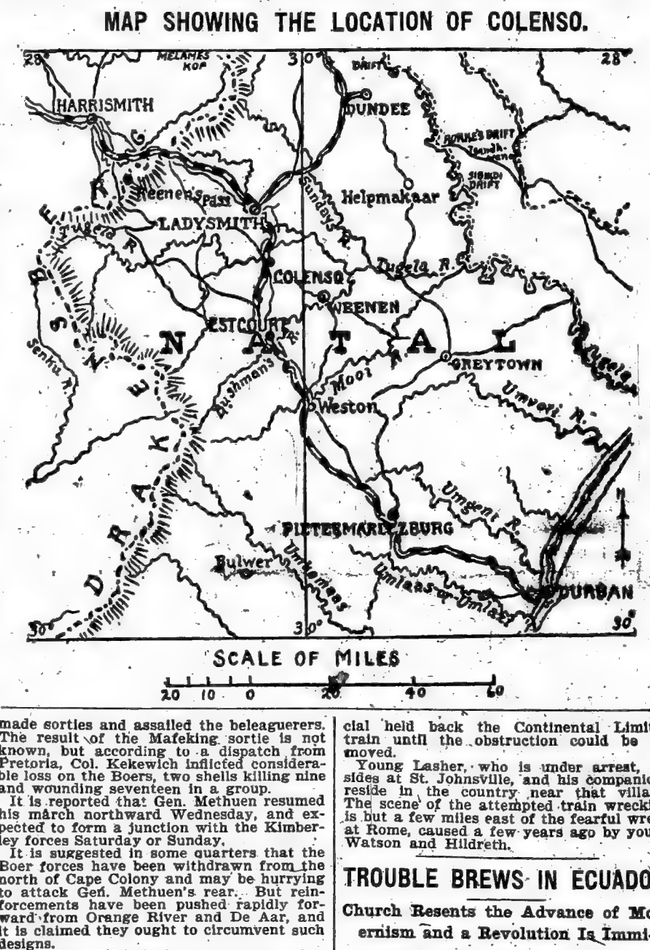

TROUBLE BREWS IN ECUADOR.

Church Resents the Advance of Modernism and a Revolution Is Imminent—Foreigners in Danger.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 1.—Private advices received here yesterday tell of a dangerous political disturbance now fermenting in the South American Republic of Ecuador. For some weeks past trouble has been brewing between the Church and State, and recently the situation has become so acute that it is now dangerous for foreigners to venture out of the large towns.

The trouble seems to have its origin in the opposition of the priests to the work of progress which President Alfraro has permitted to be inaugurated. The President's action in the matter engendered the opposition of the Bishop of Ecuador and the entire priesthood, which soon resulted in open threats. Revolution now seems inevitable. Arrests of prominent men are of almost daily occurrence, and reports from various parts of the country indicate that the party opposed to the Government has made extensive preparation for war.

Heretofore the revolutions of Ecuador have had their rise among the dissatisfied politicians and professional revolutionists, as is generally the case in all Central and South American Republics, but the present crisis seems to be of an entirely different nature. With the Church arrayed against the Government the situation has become alarming, and a number of foreigners have left Quito, the capital. All foreigners are intensely hated, and each now has a flag of his country, furnished by the Foreign Ministers ready to be floated above his home the moment open revolution begins.

A strong evidence of the extreme opposition being made by the Church against the encroachment of modernism is the fact that recently a religious fanatic high in authority attempted to poison an American official of the railroad being built to connect Guayaquil, the coast town, with Quito, a distance of 300 miles over the mountains. The attempt was made at a banquet. While the railroad official was talking to a guest on his right the man on his left dropped some poison powder in his coffee. The intended victim was warned in time by a wink from a friend, and now he dines at home only.

A day or two later four young men, all members of prominent families, were arrested by the military while discussing the action of the President in reference to progressive ideas. They were suspected, and that was evidence sufficient to consign them to a dungeon.

Strict censorship of the mails by the Government has so far effectually checked the news of the real situation from reaching the outside world. The information which reached New Orleans was contained in advices sent by special messenger and by a tourist, who probably got through by accident.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The Cabinet today discussed briefly the President's message, to which the finishing touches have been placed except to that portion relating to the Philippines.

That section of the message is being held up in the hope that the President may be able to announce the complete collapse of the insurrection before it goes to Congress. The members of the Cabinet are unanimously of the opinion that the rebellion is on its last legs, and that any day may see its end. "The Philippine question is solving itself," is the way one member put it to-day.

The President has decided not to send the message to Congress until Tuesday, as the immediate adjournment of the Senate upon the announcement of the death of Vice President Hobart would preclude its being read on Monday.

THE REPUBLICANS TO FIGHT ROBERTS

Party Leaders in the Lower House Reach This Decision.

HIS OATH TO BE OBJECTED TO

Committee Will Then be Asked for to Investigate Charges.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—At a conference of about twenty-five prominent House Republicans, held at the Capitol to-night, it was decided that the eligibility of Representative-elect Roberts of Utah to occupy a seat in the House of Representatives should be investigated and determined, and that pending the decision he should not be permitted to take the oath of office.

This decision was arrived at by those present without a dissenting voice. Representative Tayler of Ohio, who will have charge of the matter in the house, explained, after the conference had adjourned, that this proceeding does not involve a prejudgment of the case, but, irrespective of party, will afford the members an opportunity to vote after a thorough investigation and complete presentation of the case for their consideration.

Mr. Tayler had made a study of the allegations and precedents and presented them at length to his colleagues. He offered a plan of procedure, which was agreed to after a general exchange of views. The procedure is to be as follows:

When Mr. Roberts appears at the bar of the House to take the oath objection is to be made upon the ground that he is ineligible. He will then step aside and after the other members are sworn in the member making the objection—who probably will be Mr. Tayler—will recite the allegations and offer a resolution for their investigation by a special committee.

This will give the House an opportunity to vote in the first instance upon the question of postponing the administration of the oath until after the allegations have been investigated. The resolutions have not been formulated yet, but they will include the investigation of the charge that Mr. Roberts's alleged conviction of violation of the Edmunds act in 1889 renders him ineligible by the terms of that act, whether the fact that he is an avowed polygamist renders him ineligible and whether the State of Utah in electing him has not violated the compact by which she obtained Statehood.

Mr. Tayler says the precedents for objecting to the swearing in of a member duly elected and bearing proper credentials are numerous and in point. Among others are the well-known cases of Proctor Knott, Boyd Winchester, and John M. Rice of Kentucky, who were elected to Congress shortly after the war, and also were charged with ineligibility on the ground of disloyalty.

All these precedents were cited at the conference to-night. These precedents lead to the conclusion that objection can be properly made to the swearing in of a member where there are apparently well grounded reasons for believing him ineligible. The resolutions will provide for the appointment of a special committee of either seven or nine to be appointed by the Speaker.

Representative Powers of Vermont presided at the conference to-night. Those present were Henderson of Iowa, Grosvenor, Shattuck, Southard, Kerr, and Tayler of Ohio, Powers of Vermont, McPherson of Iowa, Dalzell of Pennsylvania, Payne and Sherman of New York, Hill of Connecticut, Thomas of Iowa, Alexander and Ray of New York, Curtis of Kansas, Warner of Illinois, Landis of Indiana, Cannon of Illinois, Morris of Minnesota, Steele of Indiana, Long of Kansas.

The Roberts case is not to come up for consideration at the Republican caucus tomorrow night. The Republican leaders do not desire to make the question in any sense a party issue.

The League of Social Service has opened headquarters and is expecting to be able to announce definitely that Wayne MacVeigh and ex-Secretary Carlisle have been engaged to represent the opposition to the swearing-in of Roberts.

Judge J. M. Coombs, A. T. Schroder, and Mr. Ownens, all anti-Mormons from Utah, have arrived here with others to take part in the effort to oust Roberts.

There will be a mass meeting Sunday afternoon in the First Congregational Church, Tenth and G Streets, Northwest, in the interest of the movement in opposition to the seating of Mr. Roberts. It will be under the auspices of the League of Social Service. The Rev. Dr. McKim, the rector of Epiphany Episcopal Church, and the Rev. Dr. Bristol, pastor of Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church, and other resident clergymen will speak, while an address will be made by Dr. Sarah J. Elliot, an Episcopal deaconess under Bishop Leonard, and for seven years a resident of Utah.

W. R. Campbell of Salt Lake has sent a message to The Washington Star to denounce the recent interview with Senator Rawlings and to say that the anti-Mormon Democrats of Utah are as much opposed to the admission of Roberts as are the non-Mormon Republicans, and that the non-Mormon Democrats voted for Roberts because he pledged to vindicate himself of having lived polygamously since Statehood was granted. Campbell admits that the President has appointed polygamous men to office, and that their removal will be asked for.

LAW IN ROBERTS'S CASE.

Prof. Russell Says the House Has Full Power to Expel Him After Seating Him.

At a conference on the case of Representative Brigham H. Roberts "before the Congress and the National Conscience," held at the Neighborhood House, Rivington and Cannon Streets, last night, Prof. Isaac Franklin Russell of the New York University Law School delivered the principal address. In opening his address Prof. Russell said that he would devote himself to the law involved in the question entirely and show why and by what methods Mr. Roberts should be expelled by the National Congress.

"The House of Representatives," said Prof. Russell, "should expel Mr. Roberts. But it should first admit him to his seat and allow him to participate in the election of the Speaker. Doubtless the clerk should place the name of Mr. Roberts on the roll, as on the record there is no prima facie suggestion of contest or disqualification. The Representatives, too, should organize as a House and adopt rules before proceeding to any serious business such as expulsion. In fact, it is only a member, duly sworn and seated, who can be expelled.

"The power of either House to expel a member is absolute and unlimited and the judgment of the two-thirds majority is final."

"The authority to expel, while not included in the original draft of the Constitution," said the speaker, "had been expressly and deliberately given. "Expulsion," he said, "is not a judicial act in form." He continued:

"The power to expel is necessary for the preservation of the dignity of Congress, whose deliberations must at all times have the sanctity which unlimited confidence in their wisdom and purity can inspire. The terrible power of expulsion seems to be reasonably safeguarded by the requirements of a two-thirds majority on vote. Happily or unhappily, there are precedents for the expulsion of members of Congress."

Prof. Russell cited a number of United States Supreme Court decisions showing that polygamy had been declared unlawful. "To call the Mormon advocacy a tenet of religion," said Prof. Russell, "is to offend the common sense of mankind. A crime is none the less odious because sanctioned by a particular sect as religious."

Prof. Russell quoted decisions handed down by Justices Field, Matthews, and Bradley, all of which pronounce polygamy a crime. He also quoted from the Edmunds act, providing stringent punishment for the crime of polygamy, and said:

"By the election of Mr. Roberts, Mormonism threws down the gauntlet in the face of law-abiding and self-respecting citizens of the Republic; it dares them to assert their authority. Will they hesitate to do it? Of Mr. Roberts it is enough to say that he is a representative Mormon. He stands before us a self-confessed polygamist and a convicted law-breaker. Has Congress a seat for such among its honorable men?"

At the conclusion of Prof. Russell's address there was a discussion on the subject, in which several speakers took part, including the Rev. J. McMillan. It was unanimously voted that Congress should expel Mr. Roberts.

WOMEN AGAINST ROBERTS.

Unitarian League Will Send a Petition to Congress.

The New York League of Unitarian Women met in the Second Unitarian Church, Clinton and Congress Streets, Brooklyn, yesterday. About 250 members were present. Mrs. Wendell Jackson of Manhattan presided. The most interesting business of the meeting was the reading of a petition relative to the Roberts question.

The petition, which had been prepared by the Secretary, Mrs. E. L. Boas, was addressed to Congress, and set forth that the members of the league looked upon Mr. Roberts's admission to the House of Representatives as prejudicial to the best interests of the country. It asked that "Congress use every means to reject Mr. Roberts if it be found that his credentials do not comply with the laws of the country."

The petition was adopted with but one dissenting voice, and it will be forwarded to Congress.

MARRIED ON THE OPEN PRAIRIE.

Judge Performs the Ceremony in a Raging Blizzard in Kansas.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 1.—Yesterday Probate Judge Bailey of Stafford County made John Brenneman and Lizzie Cole man and wife out on the bleak prairies of Stafford County.

He had traveled fifteen miles, only to find that the bride lived a few hundred yards over the county line in Pratt County, out of his jurisdiction. At his suggestion the party drove across the line on to the vacant prairies, and the ceremony was performed in a raging blizzard. Judge Bailey did not want to lose his fee.

$175,000 LEFT FOR CHARITY.

Patrick Callaghan Bequeathed That Amount to Five Institutions.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 1.—Patrick Callaghan, formerly a New York lawyer, whose death occurred in this city last week, left a will in which he bequeathes the greater part of his estate, valued at $200,000, to the following institutions: Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children; convent at Morrisania; Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity, New York City; House of the Good Shepherd, New York City, and St. Mary's Church, Poughkeepsie.

The will does not state how much each institution is to have, but, after dividing about $25,000 among relatives, the balance is left to the institutions, and will presumably be equally divided among them.

OLD RAILS SOLD AT A PROFIT.

Pennsylvania Company Bought for $18, Received $25 a Ton.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 1.—The Pennsylvania Company is selling old steel rails at a profit. H. O. Hukill, purchasing agent, says that last year the company contracted for 40,000 tons of steel rails at $18 a ton for delivery this year, to replace old ones on the main line west of Pittsburg, and on the Pan Handle system. The old rails that cost $18 a ton are being sold for $25 a ton, most of which have been shipped to Chicago.

This year the company placed contracts with the Carnegie Steel Company, and the Illinois Steel Company, for delivery next year at $33 a ton. The price of the Illinois Company's rails is $1 more a ton than that asked by the Carnegie Company.

Junk has been disposed of by the railroad company at the rate of $32.75 a ton.

PAPER PRICES WILL ADVANCE.

Scarcity of Coal and Supply is Cited as the Cause.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 1.—The paper trade is in a serious condition, according to Albert Diem, one of the largest manufacturers in Cincinnati or the West. Mr. Diem says that within a fortnight the trust will raise prices from 20 to 25 per cent. This condition is due not so much to a desire to make profits as to an actual scarcity of the commodity.

"In fact," said Mr. Diem to-day, "it will not be a question of price, but of getting it. The mills have been unable to get coal or wood, and the season has been so dry that even water is exceedingly scarce.

"One mill, with a capacity of 110 tons a day, is getting out but twenty, and the expense is just as great as on full capacity. Another large mill I visited was burning wood at a cost of $500 a day in excess of coal, simply because it could not secure the latter. The rivers have been so low that it was impossible to float the logs down and the scarcity of cars has deprived them of coal and timber. Orders for 300 tons of paper are being cut to twenty-five and fifty tons.

"The advance is not due to the American Paper Company, the trust, but simply to absence of material, and this applies to all grades of paper and envelopes. Mills having contracts with large consumers will lose thousands of dollars.

"The advance will probably be felt locally in a week. Even at present it is impossible to get out big orders in full."

MANY PRIZE MONEY CLAIMS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The office of Auditor for the Navy Department is being deluged with inquiries concerning the progress of claims for extra pay, prize money, &c., to such an extent that it actually interferes with business. The inquiries relate to claims arising out of the Spanish war.

Fair progress is being made with claims for extra pay, but practically all those for prize money are held up indefinitely in the courts. No prize money has yet been paid on any of the claims put in by men who were engaged in battle, and the only cases which have been decided were two or three arising out of the seizure of trading vessels by Sampson's blockading squadron in the first few days of the war.

In the case of merchant vessels, the owners are making a desperate fight to prevent the award of prize money, and the payment for ships sunk or captured in action is delayed by a number of questions, such as that arising from the contention of the American fleets that the Spanish force was superior. This claim is made on behalf of the Manila squadron, and it is also contended that the ships under Sampson and Schley had to encounter a superior squadron.

The claim is disputed, especially as to the Santiago fight, and there is likewise a question as to whether the New York was entitled to share in the prize money. It is alleged that she was not within signal distance, within the meaning of the law, while the fight was going on.

Three Tooth Requisites.

a good dentist, a good tooth brush, and Sozodont Antiseptic Tooth Powder. At all druggists. —Adv.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT

Secretary Root Reviews the Work of the Past Year.

ARMY REORGANIZATION PLAN

Suggestions for Government of Our New Possessions.

Strength and Health of the Army—The Canteen Plan Upheld—Cost of the Establishment.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The first annual report of the Secretary of War, Elihu Root, covers the operations of the department since Nov. 29, 1898, and, beginning with the wiping out of the volunteer army as a result of the signing of the peace protocol by the United States and Spain, covers the increase of the army for operations in the Philippines up to date. The regular army then—Nov. 29, 1898—consisted of 2,248 officers and 61,999 enlisted men in the regular force and 1,524 officers and 34,574 enlisted men in the volunteer service. Of the regulars, there are 31,483 officers and men in the Philippines, 11,130 in Cuba, 2,942 in Puerto Rico, 465 in Hawaii, and 18,227 on the Continent of North America.

The troops now in the Philippines comprise 905 officers and 30,578 men of the regular force and 594 officers and 15,388 men of the volunteer force, making an aggregate of 1,499 officers and 45,966 men, and, when the troops on the way have arrived, the total force constituting the Eighth Army Corps will be 2,051 officers and 63,483 men.

Following the statistical statement the Secretary recites briefly the story of the military operations in the Philippines, all of which have already been published in the daily press through the official reports of Gen. Otis. There are words of commendation for the volunteer troops who willingly overstaid their time in the islands pending the arrival of their reliefs in the newly organized regiments of regulars and volunteers. At the conclusion of this merely formal review of the operations, the Secretary says:

"Acknowledgments are due to the naval forces of the United States for their cheerful and efficient co-operation with the operations of the army on land upon many occasions.

"Wherever the permanent occupation of our troops has extended in the Philippine Islands civil law has been immediately put in force. The courts have been organized and the most learned and competent native lawyers have been appointed to preside over them.

"A system of education has been introduced and numerous schools have been established. It is believed that in the City of Manila a greater number of good schools, affording better facilities for primary instruction, exist to-day than at any previous time in the history of the city."

OPERATIONS IN CUBA.

Similarly the Secretary then reviews the operations of the army in Cuba, which may be summarized as showing that the work of the army has been to try and construct some sort of civil administration that would supply the place of that wiped out, relieving the distress of the reconcentrados, perfecting a system of sanitation, paying off and disbanding the Cuban Army, and assisting the natives to return to peaceful pursuits. Of this work, he says: "In all these respects satisfactory progress has been made. * * * The part played by our troops in the maintenance of order is now substantially but the restraining influence of their presence." Of the work of sanitation in Havana, the Secretary says:

"The city of Havana is now undergoing a house-to-house renovation and disinfection. Some 2,000 houses have already been treated, and the work continues at the rate of 120 to 125 houses per day. The reports show that in no case has the process of disinfection failed to eradicate the infection, and no case of fever has occurred except from a fresh infection. The total deaths from yellow fever in Havana for the first ten months of each year since 1889 have been as follows:

1890	314	1895	512
1891	316	1896	950
1892	272	1897	991
1893	469	1898	134
1894	369	1899	63

"The deaths from all causes in Havana during the first few months after our occupation were numerous, owing to the great number of sick and dying who were there at the time of the Spanish evacuation. The rate has been steadily decreased until in September it was brought down to the annual rate of 27 per thousand and in October to 26.6 per thousand."

Industrially, he thus sums up the situation:

"The revival of industry has been necessarily slow, but has made gratifying progress. Many of the people who had been driven into the towns during the reconcentration period have returned to the country and recommenced the cultivation of the land. Tobacco has been planted very largely, and sugar to a less degree. In many parts of the island there is an adequate demand for labor at the rates which were customary before the war. The complete restoration of the sugar industry is seriously hindered by the fact that the sugar plantations are heavily mortgaged, their machinery has been destroyed, and the owners find it difficult to secure additional capital to restore the plant, because of the uncertainty which capitalists feel regarding the character of the future government of the island, and the protection which it will afford to investments. Not only are the owners of large estates affected by this circumstance, but many of the Cuban people who are ready and anxious to resume the cultivation of their farms with their own hands are still unable to do so because they have not the means to purchase the necessary animals and agricultural implements for that purpose.

"The rule of administration of the civil government of the island has been to employ the people of Cuba themselves to the fullest extent possible, and to furnish to the Cubans during our occupation an opportunity for training in the honest and efficient performance of official duties which has never been afforded to them before."

THE WORK IN PUERTO RICO.

The army in Puerto Rico has principally devoted itself to relief of the sufferers from the hurricane of August last, a work that must be continued until the new crops come in. Work has been provided for those able to do it, and the abuse of charity prevented as much as possible. Of social conditions, he says:

"A general system of education has been established under a Board of Education consisting of two Americans and three Puerto Ricans; a large number of American teachers have been secured in this country, and nearly every transport that sails from New York is carrying additions to the number. Under the former government the schools afforded opportunity for education of any description for only 8 per cent. of the children of school age in the island. Only from 10 to 12½ per cent. of the inhabitants of the island can read and write. At the time of American occupation the jails were found crowded with prisoners, who had been confined for long periods without trial, and in many cases without being informed of the charges against them. These unfortunates have either been tried or set free. The courts have been to a great extent reorganized, and their proceedings simplified and expedited. The writ of habeas corpus has been introduced. * * * At the time of change of sovereignty the island was in a condition of great disorder, and for a considerable period bandits collected in the mountains and committed depredations and maintained themselves by robbing the peaceful inhabitants. These have been dispersed and punished and order has been thoroughly restored. A number of attempts have been made to secure a general participation by the people in municipal elections and the reform of municipal governments. The results in this respect have not been very satisfactory thus far. Further experiments in the way of municipal elections are now in progress.

"The revenues of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines have been collected and disbursed under the direction of officers of the army. * * * The collection and disbursement of the funds have, it is believed, been marked in all the islands by honesty and adherence to law wholly unknown in former administrations, and I feel warranted in the assertion that never before in the history of these islands has there been so small a proportion of the revenues applied to the cost of collection and the expenses of government, or diverted to private uses, or so great a proportion of the revenue applied to the benefit of the people of the island."

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Secretary Root pays a high compliment to the management of the transport service of the army when he says: "It is gratifying to note that the entire movement has been accomplished practically without loss of life, disease, or injury to health. * * * The report of the Quartermaster General show that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, that branch of the service transported between Cuba, Puerto Rico, Honolulu, the Philippines, and the United States 202,587 passengers, 27,353 animals, and 83,150 tons of freight, and that transportation was furnished during the same period, by rail and water, exclusive of the army transport service, for 1,064,383 persons, 72,711 animals, and 544,644 tons of material. The efficiency and safety of this service and the freedom from disease and accident which have characterized it are very gratifying. The transport service on the Atlantic is conducted entirely by vessels owned by the Government, which now make regular trips between New York, Havana, Santiago, and Puerto Rico. They carried during the six months from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1899, 45,507 passengers, 29,133 tons of freight, 2,449 parcels and pieces of baggage, and 6,558 animals. The total cost of that service for this period was $1,697,744.49, including the cost of raticns, amounting to $90,500. A comparison between this and the freight and passenger rates of commercial lines plying between the same points shows that the cost of conducting the business was $501,001.51 less than it would have cost to send the same passengers and freight by the commercial lines.

HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

"The health of the army from the beginning of the Spanish war has been remarkably good. The deaths from all causes (including casualties in action) in the whole army, regulars and volunteers, for the fourteen months from May, 1898, to June, 1899, inclusive, were 6,619. This is equivalent to an annual rate of 33.03 per 1,000 of strength. The deaths from disease during the whole period were at an annual rate of but 25.68 per 1,000. * * * For an army largely drawn from a cold climate and transported suddenly to the tropics, mainly composed of new recruits not trained to care for themselves in camp or on the march, and a great part of which was stationed in a malarial country or quartered in and about cities infected with yellow fever, and especially adapted to the production of typhoid, this is an extraordinary result and reflects credit upon all the branches of the service engaged in clothing, feeding, and caring for the men.

"The significance of the annual rate of death from disease in the Philippines (17.20 per 1,000) may be better appreciated by comparison with the rates in some of our well-known American cities. The annual death rate per 1,000 is in Washington 20.74, in Boston 20.09, in San Francisco 19.41, in New York 19.28, an in Baltimore 19.10."

INSULAR GOVERNMENT.

The treaty of Paris provides:

The civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined by the Congress.

I assume, for I do not think that it can be successfully disputed, that all acquisition of territory under this treaty was the exercise of a power which belonged to the United States, because it was a Nation, and for that reason was endowed with the powers essential to National life, and that the United States has all the powers in respect of the territory which it has thus acquired, and the inhabitants of that territory, which any nation in the world has in respect of territory which it has acquired; that as between the people of the ceded islands and the United States the former are subject to the complete sovereignty of the latter, controlled by no legal limitation except those which may be found in the treaty of cession; that the people of the islands have no right to have them treated as States, or to have them treated as the territories previously held by the United States have been treated, or to assert a legal right under the provisions of the Constitution which was established for the people of the United States themselves and to meet the conditions existing upon this continent, or to assert against the United States any legal right whatever not found in the treaty.

I assume, also, that the obligations correlative to this great power are of the highest character, and that it is our unquestioned duty to make the interests of the people over whom we assert sovereignty the first and controlling consideration in all legislation and administration which concerns them, and to give them, to the greatest possible extent, individual freedom, self-government in accordance with their capacity, just and equal laws, and opportunity for education, for profitable industry, and for development in civilization.

The people of the ceded islands have acquired a moral right to be treated by the United States

are threefold: (1) What form of government shall be established, and what participation is that government shall the people of the island have? (2) What shall be the treatment of the municipal law of the island, and how far shall the laws which now regulate the rights and conduct of the people be changed to conform to ideas which prevail among the people of the United States?" presents little real difficulty. The civil code established by Spain for Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines, and in force at the time of the cession, is an excellent body of laws, adequate in the main, and adapted to the customs and conditions of the people. It should be continued in force, with such gradual modification as experience from time to time suggests to those who are actually engaged in enforcing it.

The trouble has been not that the law was defective or vicious, but that it has never been fairly and honestly administered. The course of such an administration will naturally lead to amendments and improvements, regarding which the people themselves who are to be affected by them should have a voice. The customs and conditions of the people who are to be governed must furnish the true basis for the law under which they are to live, and any attempt to substitute in these southern islands a system of laws based on the experience and characteristics of a New England community would be both oppressive and futile.

In order to secure a good administration of the laws, extensive changes in procedure will be necessary, and there should be material changes in the criminal law. The conditions of life are comparatively simple, and both the criminal laws and the methods of procedure may, in the first instance at least, be made simple also.

One of the ablest groups of men who ever addressed themselves to such a question in this or any other country undertook a similar task in adapting the laws of Louisiana, long living under Spanish law, to the new conditions which followed the cession of that territory to the United States. They followed with signal success the precise course above outlined.

A similar course was followed after the acquisition of Lower Canada by the English in 1763. The French province had been governed by the laws and ordinances of France and the custom of Paris, a mingled system of Roman and Frankish law. By the statute of 14, George III., the English law was introduced in criminal matters, and the private law in civil matters was left undisturbed. The result appears to have been entirely satisfactory both to the French population of Quebec and to the remainder of the Dominion which has been settled and governed under English law.

ECONOMIC TREATMENT OF ISLANDS.

(3) The question of the economic treatment of the island underlies all the others. If the people are prosperous and have an abundance of the necessities of life, they will with justice be easily governed, and will with patience be easily educated. If they are left in hunger and hopeless poverty, they will be discontented, intractable, and mutinous. The principal difficulty now in the island of Puerto Rico is that the transfer of the island from Spain to the United States has not resulted in an increase of prosperity, but in the reverse. The industry of the island is almost entirely agricultural. The people live upon the products of their own soil and upon the articles for which they exchange their surplus products abroad. Their production is in the main of coffee, sugar, and tobacco. The prosperity of the island depends upon their success in selling these products.

So long as the island was a part of the Spanish possessions there was substantially free trade with Spain and with Cuba. The total exports from Puerto Rico for the four years preceding 1897 averaged about $16,600,000, of which an average of less than one-sixth part ($2,630,000) was sold to the United States and an average of one-half ($8,025,000) was sold to Spain and Cuba. Immediately upon the transfer of the island from Spain to the United States, Spain erected a tariff barrier against the introduction of Puerto Rican products. The interests of Cuban agriculture led to the erection of a similar barrier in the tariff adopted for Cuba, so that Puerto Rico was debarred from the principal markets which she had previously enjoyed, and at the same time this country has maintained its tariff against Puerto Rican products just as it existed while the island was Spanish territory. The result is that there has been a wall built around the industry of Puerto Rico.

Even before the hurricane of Aug. 8, 1899, two crops of tobacco lay in the warehouses of Puerto Rico, which the owners were unable to sell at prices equal to the cost of production. Their sugar shared the prevailing depression in that commodity, arising from the competition of bounty-fed beet sugar. Their coffee was practically unknown in the United States and had no market here. It is plain that it is essential to the prosperity of the island that she should receive substantially the same treatment at our hands as she received from Spain when a Spanish colony, and that the markets of the United States should be opened to her as were the markets of Spain and Cuba before the transfer of allegiance. Congress has the legal right to regulate the customs duties between the United States and Puerto Rico as it pleases; but the highest considerations of justice and good faith demand that we should not disappoint the confident expectation of sharing in our prosperity with which the people of Puerto Rico so gladly transferred their allegiance to the United States, and that we should treat the interests of this people as our own; and I wish most strongly to urge that the customs duties between Puerto Rico and the United States be removed.

OUR DUTY IN CUBA.

Our temporary occupation of the Island of Cuba involves a very simple plan of operation, with some difficulties in its application which are apt to be overlooked by those who are impatient for immediate results. The control which we are exercising in trust for the people of Cuba should not be, and of course will not be, continued any longer than is necessary to enable that people to establish a suitable Government to which the control shall be transferred, which shall really represent the people of Cuba and be able to maintain order and discharge its international obligations. When that Government is established it will be its duty and right to solve for Cuba the problems above discussed in regard to Puerto Rico. Our present duty is limited to giving every assistance in our power to the establishment of such a Government, and to maintaining order and promoting the welfare of the people of Cuba during the period necessarily required for that process.

The conduct of the Cuban people has been admirable. There have, of course, been some agitators who have loudly voiced their discontent over not being allowed to personally conduct the Government themselves, but the substantial body of educated Cubans have shown themselves to be patriotic, appreciative, and helpful, while the great body of uneducated Cubans have been patient and law-abiding. The fact, however, that probably two-thirds of the people of the island are unable to read and write; that the people in general have had no experience in any real self-government, but have been for centuries under the dominion of arbitrary power; that the bloody conflicts which raged so long have necessarily left behind bitter factional feeling, make it necessary to proceed somewhat more slowly in the formation of a Government which is to command universal respect and allegiance than would be necessary in a country accustomed to the discussion of public questions, familiar with the problems presented, and trained to the acceptance of the decisions reached by the ballot.

The year allowed by the treaty for the Spanish population of the island to elect whether they will be Cuban or Spanish citizens will expire on the 11th of April next. It will then, for the first time, be possible to determine who are the citizens of Cuba entitled to take a part in her government. By that time it is believed that, the results of the census having been computed and tabulated, we shall be ready to provide for municipal elections, which will place all the local governments of the island in the hands of representatives elected by the people, and that when these local governments, thus elected, are established they will be ready to proceed to the formation of a representative convention to frame a Constitution and provide for a general Government of the island, to which the United States will surrender the reins of government. When that Government is established the relations which exist between it and the United States will be matter for free and uncontrolled agreement between the two parties.

CUBA'S INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

The uncertainty which retards the industrial development of Cuba and prevents the influx of capital is not only as to the character of the future Government and the safety of investments, but an uncertainty as to the future market for the sugar product of the island, upon which the prosperity of the island chiefly rests. The competition of the bounty-fed beet-sugar product of Europe has already reduced the price which can be realized for cane sugar to a point so near the cost of production that the cane producer can not pay expenses by the old method of production. Only the new and improved methods of production, on a large scale and in the most economical method and requiring large capital, make a successful competition on his part possible. The sugar producer of Cuba now finds himself confronted by two additional dangers—one, the prospect that the sugar of Puerto Rico, like that of Hawaii and possibly that of the Philippines, may be admitted into the great market of the United States free of duty, while Cuban sugar is required to pay duty; and the other, the prospect of ratification by the Senate of the reciprocity treaties already negotiated, under which the sugar of the British West India Islands would be admitted to the United States at a 20 per cent. reduction of duties, while Cuban sugar would continue to pay the full duty.

A table showing the comparative returns to the producers of sugar in the principal countries from which the United States derives its supply, after allowing for the duties imposed under the conditions above stated, and assuming the basis of the New York price July 1, 1899, of 4½ cents per pound for standard, 96 test, centrifugal sugar, shows that the Cuban produceer would realize but 2.69 cents per pound for his product, against 2.71 cents for the German, 3.02 cents for the British West Indian, 4.14 cents for the Hawaiian, and 4.28 cents for the Puerto Rican product.

Under these conditions, as the United States is the great market for Cuban sugar, and the prosperity of Cuba depends upon that market, it is highly probable that, however competent and efficient may be the government of Cuba into whose hands we surrender the control of the island, the first measure of self-preservation which that government will be compelled to consider will be to undertake to secure from the United States some tariff arrangement under which Cuba can sell her sugar at a profit. The uncertainty whether that arrangement can be made now stands in the way of the revival of the sugar industry in Cuba.

It cannot be doubted that when the question of future relations between this country and Cuba comes to be considered by the representatives of the two countries the United States will deal generously in all respects, with the people for whom she has made such great sacrifices.

It does not seem that, so long as we retain the control of Cuba and preclude her people from making trade agreements or treaties on their own account, we ought to treat her sugar producers less favorably than we do their competitors in the West India Islands which are subject to other powers, and I recommend that during the period of our occupation of the island the duties imposed upon the importation into the United States from the products of that island be reduced to the same rates which will be imposed upon the goods imported from Jamaica in case the Senate shall ratify the pending reciprocity treaties.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

The full report which will be presented by the Philippine Commission renders unnecessary any extended statement by me on the subject of government in those islands. Since the members of the commission left Manila on their return to this country, a civil government has been installed in the Island of Negros under the temporary Constitution framed by representatives of the people and modified by agreement between them and Brig. Gen. James F. Smith, United States Volunteers, commander of the United States forces at that point. The relative participation of the people of Negros and of the officers of the United States in the government is entirely satisfactory to both parties, as a temporary expedient, and the reports indicate that Negros is now enjoying a greater degree of order and contentment than at any time in her recent history.

The Sultan and principal chiefs of the islands have recognized the succession of the United States to the rights of Spain in the Sulu Archipelago by an agreement negotiated and executed on the part of the United States by Brig. Gen. John C. Bates, United States Volunteers, on the 10th of August 1899, subject to the approval of the President. This agreement has been approved subject to the action of Congress in the exercise of the power expressed in the clause of the treaty, which provides that "the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territory ceded to the United States shall be determined by the Congress;" and with the understanding, which the military Governor of the Philippines has been directed to communicate to the Sultan, that the approval of the agreement was not to be deemed to give the authority or consent of the United States to the existence of slavery.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

I wish to call especial attention to the importance of direct cable communication between the United States and the Philippine Islands. Our present telegraphic communication is by way of England, France, Egypt, India, and China. The cable tolls of the War Department messages alone to and from the Philippines for the last five months have averaged $27,114.12 monthly, a rate of over $325,000 a year. The communication would have been much more extensive and frequent had it not been limited by the great cost to the most important messages. While it is not to be anticipated that any communication of such an extent will be necessary for a very long period, it is plain that the necessities of government will continue to require an amount of communication sufficient to furnish a large item of revenue to a direct cable line, while the growing business relations between this country, the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippines, and the East require this facility and will greatly profit by it.

Trade tends to follow the line of least resistance in communication, and the construction of such a line is a necessity if we are to realize our just anticipations of an increased market in the East for American products. The opening of communication for the people of the Hawaiian Islands will be of great value to them. It would be better not to rely upon lines running through the territory of other powers and subject to their control for communication between the United States and the civil and military authorities in the islands over which we have assumed the duty of protection and government.

A very thorough investigation recently made by Great Britain preparatory to the laying of a trans-Pacific cable between British Columbia and Australia has demonstrated beyond question the practicability not only of the cable proposed by Great Britain, and for which bids are now being received, but of a cable between California and the Philippines via Hawaii, Wake Island, and Guam. The length of such a cable would be 7,493 miles, as against 7,986 miles for the proposed British cable, and the cost is estimated by the United States Signal Office as not exceeding $8,500,000 at the present market rates for material.

If the intermediate landing between Hawaii and Guam be made at Midway Island instead of Wake Island, the route would be some 125 miles longer, but it would give a better station and would avoid the greatest ocean depth encountered on the other route.

The history of Atlantic cables and the opportunity and capacity of the American people to secure a large share of the vast trade of the East justify confidence that such a cable would be a remunerative investment for the capital employed, as well as a great and substantial benefit to our country and to our new territory.

SEACOAST DEFENSES.

Of operations under the plans for seacoast defense adopted by the "Endicott Board," he says: "The recent progress has been rapid and gratifying. The present condition of the engineering work is such as to permit of effective defense against naval attack at most of the principal ports of the country when the guns are provided and properly manned. * * * At the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1899, provision had been made for emplacing 297 heavy guns, 303 rapid-fire guns, and 344 mortars, being about 60 per cent., 37 per cent., and 34 per cent., respectively, of the aggregate number of heavy guns, rapid-fire guns, and mortars projected for the defense of the seacoast. * * * The number of heavy guns completed up to Nov. 30, 1899, was 83 eight-inch, 114 ten-inch, 83 twelve-inch, and 269 mortars. Under the provisions of the fortifications act approved March 3, 1899, additional contracts have been placed for five sets of ten-inch gun forgings, fifteen sets of twelve-inch gun forgings, and thirty-eight sets of twelve-inch mortar forgings. Three hundred and fifty-eight twelve-inch mortars in all have been completed or are under manufacture. Six hundred and five seacoast gun carriages of all classes had been delivered by the Ordnance Bureau up to June 30, 1899, of which 216 were delivered during the fiscal year ending at that time. Three hundred and eighty such carriages remain under manufacture. The entire amount expended in the plan of seacoast defense down to the 30th of June, 1899, was $46,979,285.93. There still remain to be provided for under the plan 71 heavy guns, 452 rapid-fire guns, and 679 mortars. The total cost of completing the work is estimated at $63,274,766.

ARMY CANTEENS.

The Secretary dwells at length on the proposition to wipe out the army "post exchanges," popularly known as canteens, the legislation in answer to popular clamor regarding them, and the steps taken by officers to so control them that no evil shall result from the sale of beer and light wines, which is alone permitted under the regulations. As to the continuance of the sale of even these beverages, inquiry was instituted among army officers. The overwhelming testimony of the army is to the effect that the present regulation has promoted the temperance, discipline, morals, and health of the enlisted men, and that in the interest of morality and effective service it should be retained. No change has accordingly been made in the regulation."

Commenting on these reports the Secretary says: 'In considering the testimony of these officers it should be borne in mind that enlisted men are not always on duty; that during considerable portions of their time they always are, and necessarily must be, permitted to go about outside of their camps and posts just as other citizens do, and that when they are thus at liberty it is impossible to subject them to restraints which are not also imposed upon the other members of the community. In States where the sale of intoxicants is permitted by law, soldiers will drink outside the camp or post, just as other people drink, and it cannot be prevented except by confining them to the limits of the camp or post. This would not only be unjust and injurious, but would reduce enlistment to imprisonment, and immediately put an end to enlistments. The practical question to be considered is not whether soldiers should drink or not drink, but whether they should be permitted to drink beer in the camp, surrounded by the restraining influences of discipline and good association, or whether they should be driven to drink bad whisky in the vile resorts which cluster around the limits of every military post and camp, and especially around those in which prohibition is maintained. I have no doubt that the present regulation furnishes the wise answer to this question."

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

The sum necessary to provide for work under the continuing contracts upon which the Corps of Engineers has entered will during the ensuing year amount to $15,436,626.68. The prosecution of the improvements under the Mississippi River and the Missouri River Commissions in the most economical and efficient manner will require a further sum of $4,946,000. The estimates for the general work of river and harbor improvement submitted by the engineers amount to a further sum of $21,906,821.78, which would make an aggregate estimate of $42,289,448.16, or some $18,000,000 in excess of the appropriations for the last year.

The improvements for which these estimates are made, so far as they have not already been authorized by Congress, have all been examined by the engineers, pursuant to the directions of Congress, and have been approved by them as meritorious. I have not felt willing, however, to ask for this large increase of appropriations for this purpose at a time when we are incurring such great and extraordinary expenditures for military purposes, and I have reduced the estimates to be submitted to Congress for general river and harbor purposes from $24,906,821.78 to $14,093,741.31, excluding those projects which can be permitted to wait with the least disadvantage.

VARIOUS RECOMMENDATIONS.

Secretary Root recommends legislation permitting the retirement of Major Gen. Shafter with his full rank; the erection of a statue to Gen. Grant in Washington; the building of a memorial bridge from Washington to the National Cemetery on Arlington Heights; buying battlefield parks, which shall include the sites of the battles of Fredericksburg, Salem Church, Chancellorsville, the Wilderness, and Spottsylvania Court House, and provision for extra pay to War Department clerks for extra work.

ARMY REORGANIZATION.

Before the 1st of July, 1901, when, under existing law, the present volunteer force must be disbanded and the present regular force restored to its peace basis of 26,610, we shall be compelled to face the practical necessity of providing for some increase in the regular army. It is manifest that however speedily the insurrection in the Philippines may be quelled, we shall be required to maintain for a long time in those islands a considerable force to furnish the protection which the inhabitants are entitled to receive from us, and to maintain order among the savage and semi-civilized trades which still exist in nearly every island. There is no occasion to doubt that the expense of this portion of the military establishment can readily and properly be defrayed from the insular revenues.

It is not conceivable that a practical people should expend the great sums we are devoting to our seacoast fortifications, and the delicate and complicated machinery of modern ordnance with which we are equipping them, and not provide an adequate force of men to care for, preserve, and become familiar with the use of the guns and machinery. An increase in our artillery force will be absolutely necessary for this purpose. The present heavy artillery force is about one-fifth of the requisite number.

I beg to suggest that the manifold services which have been rendered by officers of the army of the United States during the past year in almost every branch of civil government, and the effective zeal and devotion which they have established in succoring the distressed, teaching the ignorant, establishing and maintaining civil law, fighting against pestilence, introducing sanitary reforms, and promoting and aiding peaceful industry should be regarded as proof, if any were needed, that American soldiers do not cease to be American citizens, and that no danger is to be apprehended from a reasonable enlargement of the army which affords such evidence of its character and spirit.

It is greatly to be desired that at the same time, while the lessons drawn from the experience of recent war are fresh in our minds, some improvements should be made in the organization of the army.

REFORMS ARE NEEDED.

For many years various criticisms upon our present organization have been made and discussed, and a number of measures for improvement have been recommended by my predecessors or embodied in bills introduced in Congress. Some noticed improvements have been made, notably the three-battalion form of regimental organization, which, after being urged by several successive Secretaries of War and advocated by all the high military authorities in the country for a generation, was finally authorized by the act of April 26, 1898.

As to most of the proposed changes, however, there has not been a sufficient public interest in the subject or a sufficiently strong conviction of the importance of good organization to overcome the diversity of opinions and personal interests desirous of being left undisturbed.

The method of proposing and considering, one by one, specific remedies for specific defects does not seem to be an adequate treatment of the subject. It seems to me that the best course would be to settle upon the true principle which should govern the use to be made of the army and then inquire in what respect our present arrangement fails to conform to that principle, and make it conform.

Two propositions seem to me fundamental in the consideration of the subject:

First—That the real object of having an army is to provide for war.

Second—That the regular establishment in the United States will probably never be by itself the whole machine with which any war will be fought.

The first of these statements seems like a truism, and it will probably be received everywhere without conscious denial. Yet the precise contrary is really the theory upon which the entire treatment of our army has proceeded for the thirty-three years between the civil war and the war with Spain. Present utility was really the controlling consideration, and the possibility of war seemed at all times so vague and unreal that it had no formative power in shaping legislation regarding the army. The result was an elaborate system admirably adapted to securing pecuniary accountability and economy of expenditure in time of peace; a large number of small and separate commands, well officered and well disciplined, very efficient for police duty against Indians, and as separate commands unsurpassed anywhere in fighting qualities, and a class of officers most of whom were of a high order of individual excellence, who rendered valuable service in the construction of public works, as instructors in colleges, and in a great variety of professional duties at separate posts and with their commands, but who, with the exception of the general officers, were arranged in rank without any reference whatever to their respective abilities to command or to render effective service. The result did not include the effective organization and training of the army as a whole for the purposes of war. This was not because the army did not wish such organization and training, but because it was not permitted to organize and train for that object. The army has many able, educated, and competent officers, who have thought much upon the subject and deeply regretted this condition, but who have been unable to secure a change.

I think this without any revolutionary interference with the general scheme of organization or with individual rights, and without excessive expense, a great improvement can be made in the way of conforming the organization and training of the army to its true purpose. It is not reorganization which is needed, but the grant of opportunities for development along lines which are well understood and appreciated by the army itself.

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN NECESSARY.

The preparation of an army for war involves at least these four things:

First—Systematic study by responsible officers of plans for action under all contingencies of possible conflict, and with this study of the larger problems of military science and the most complete information of the state of the art, study of the constant improvements in implements and methods of warfare, and of the adaptability of improvements and inventions for the purpose of carrying out the plans devised, and study of the arrangement of territorial and tactical organizations; and the establishment of depots, camps, fortifications, and lines of communication with reference to these plans, so that all expenditures for each separate step of development may contribute toward the practical realization of a comprehensive and consistent scheme. This requirement is not to be met by the separate study and reflection of single officers not charged with the duty or able to give effect to their conclusions. The responsibility of declared duty, the comparison of different views, the contribution of different minds, the correction and evolution of discussion, the long continued, laborious, and systematic application of a considerable number of minds of a high order, and with a recognized status giving authority to their conclusions, are needed to produce the desired result.

To illustrate: The War Department has recently received numerous applications from different parts of the country for the acquisition of tracts of land and the establishment of permanent camping places for the encampment and training of soldiers in large bodies, which the people of the country evidently realize ought to be provided for. There are different ways in which these applications may be treated. They may be rejected or favored with reference to the advantages which they will afford to the people of the towns in the neighborhood of the proposed camps through the business which would result from the maintenance of troops there, or they may be rejected or favored according to the healthfulness of the locations and conveniences which they will afford, and the ease of access from the points whence troops would naturally be drawn. Neither of these methods is at all satisfactory. If such camps are to be established, their locations should be selected with reference to carefully devised and comprehensive plans, one feature of which consists in determining the points at which troops can most usefully be mobilized for immediate use in case of war, so that by sending troops to them in time of peace we would be doing the very same thing which we have to do in time of urgent necessity, and so that every railroad that is built, every side track that is laid, and every building that is erected will leave so much less to do when war threatens. Such plans cannot be improvised; they cannot be produced by any other process than that above indicated.

THE QUESTION OF ARMAMENT.

Second—The preparation of material of war, keeping pace with the progress of military science and adapted to the conditions to be anticipated when war shall arise.

Gratifying progress has been made recently in this respect, but with the restoration of peace we may apprehend that there will be to some extent a return to the same indifference which left us without smokeless powder or small-bore magazine rifles in the Spring of 1898. Under such conditions it is necessary that questions as to the character and form of material should be settled by authority beyond reasonable question, and that the things which ought to be done should be indicated clearly and positively. In no other way is it possible that such things shall be done. At present the opinions of the artillery or infantry using a weapon, of the ordnance officers making it, of the department commander, and of the Major General commanding the army, may all differ on such questions, and there is no way of settling them except after an appropriation, by the decision of the Secretary of War, who cannot possibly study the subject thoroughly, or before the appropriation, by a committee of Congress with whom the differing opinions naturally tend to destroy each other and to prevent any action whatever. Some body of competent men whose business it is to be familiar with the whole field of invention, to consider it, to discuss it, and to reach conclusions upon it, alone can furnish those authoritative determinations which are necessary to effective demands for adequate material.

TO SECURE SUPERIOR OFFICERS.

Third—An adequate process of selection according to merit and effectiveness among the officers of the army, so that the men of superior ability and power may be known and placed in positions involving responsibility and authority.

Without some such process in time of peace the selection has to be made after war has commenced, at the expense always of treasure and of life, and sometimes of temporary failure and humiliation. Such a process of selection will necessarily at the same time afford an incentive to exertion and a reward for professional attainments and effective service, while stimulating the development of the capable officer and bringing to the front the men best able to bear responsibility and perform the difficult duties to be confronted in actual hostilities.

Fourth—The exercise and training of the officers and men of the army in the movements of large bodies of troops by brigade, division, and corps under conditions approaching as nearly as possible those to be anticipated in executing the plans devised for their action in war.

Officers who have never seen a corps, division, or brigade organized and on the march cannot be expected to perform perfectly the duties required of them when war comes. The collection of large bodies of men presents not the same difficulties presented by a small body, multiplied or increased in degree, but entirely new difficulties which only experience can qualify men to meet. The sanitation, the care, the discipline, and many of the duties are new to the man who has dealt only with a company or a regiment. The highest efficiency under these conditions can be attained only by giving experience approximating as nearly as possible to that which will be encountered when the war machinery is required to do its proper work.

I think the following steps may be taken to advantage:

AN ARMY WAR COLLEGE.

1. That an army war college should be established, which shall be composed of the heads of the staff departments, properly so called, and a number of the ablest and most competent officers of high rank in the army, (including, of course, the Major General commanding,) these officers to be detailed for service in the college for limited periods, so that while the college shall be continuous in records, character, and performance, it shall continually and gradually change in its personal elements. It should be the duty of this body of officers to direct the instruction and intellectual exercise of the army, to acquire the information, devise the plans, and study the subjects above indicated, and to advise the Commander in Chief upon all questions of plans, armament, transportation, mobilization, and military preparation and movement.

This college should have combined with it, reinforced and enlarged in its scope and effectiveness, the present division of military information of the Adjutant General's office, where its records and its conclusions should be preserved. It should not supersede, but should incorporate, continue, and bring under the same general management the present service schools, supplementing where it is necessary their courses, which now, so far as instruction is concerned, largely cover the ground. Its instruction would, at the outset and perhaps permanently, be given through these schools, but it should give unity, influence, authority, and effectiveness in military affairs to the work and the thought developed in them, aside from mere instruction, and a weight and utility to their records of the efficiency and merit of their pupils which are accorded to them in proportion to the high character of the work they have done.

2. That every officer of the army below the rank of a field officer, and not already a graduate of one of the service schools, should be detailed for some fixed period during his service to receive instruction at this college in the science of war, including the duties of the staff, and in all matters pertaining to the application of military science to National defense; that provision should be made for the continuance of such instruction by correspondence after the expiration of the period of each officer's detail, and that all officers should be invited and entitled to present, by written papers and reports, as a part of the regular course and for credit upon their efficiency records, the results of their investigations, explorations, reflections, and professional and scientific work, and upon such special subjects as may be prescribed by the college.

STAFF, LINE, AND PROMOTIONS.

3. That all staff appointments should hereafter be made from the line of the army for a fixed period of, say, four or five years, the holder to return to the line at the end of the period, and not to be eligible to reappointment until after at least one year's service in the line, and that after the expiration of a reasonable period the selection of staff appointments should be made on the basis of proficiency and fitness, as shown in the War College, (or heretofore in the service schools,) including as elements for consideration both the work done during the period of detail and the post-graduate work. Excepting, however, that such appointments should also be permitted for gallant and meritorious conduct in the field, shown by recommendations of commanding officers for brevet promotion made during the progress of a war, and excepting that for the technical and scientific branches of engineering, ordnance, and signal service examinations should be continued; that all promotions in the staff itself be upon the basis prescribed for original appointment, combined with efficiency of service in the staff.

4. That the present system of promotion by seniority should be modified as to all officers now or hereafter below field rank, by making a specific proportion of the promotions to each grade for seniority, and a specific proportion on the basis either of efficiency records in the war college or heretofore in the service schools, including both elements of work done during actual attendance and subsequent thereto, or for gallantry in the field during war, or both, accompanied in each case by evidence of faithful performance of the ordinary duties of the line.

Fifth—That all selections of candidates for staff appointments and for staff promotions and for line promotions, other than those made for seniority, should be made by boards of officers appointed for that purpose, upon an examination and estimate of the efficiency records exhibiting the grounds for appointment or promotion above stated. Nothing can be more important than that the officers of the army shall feel that their rise in rank depends upon what they do; that ability, intellectual activity, faithful performance of duty, and gallant conduct are more certain claims to preferment than social or political influence. A system of promotions which is divorced from the efficiency record is not merely unjust, but it destroys ambition and checks the effort of the army. The way to prevent the separation is by a systematic provision to enable every officer to show what there is in him, and to preserve a full record of what he does, by providing a competent and disinterested body to pass judgment on the record, and by a law making the judgment thus reached on this basis the imperative and sole ground of selection for promotion.

MOBILIZATION AND CO-OPERATION.

These provisions will go far toward accomplishing results which are provided for in the organization of every considerable army in the world, and which under our organization are not the business of anybody in particular, and for the most part cannot be accomplished by any one whomsoever; and if Congress will then make the appropriations necessary for periodical mobilization and manœuvres the four requisites of preparation of war above stated can be substantially attained. The only element in these recommendations which does not result necessarily from a statement of the requirements is the limitation on the period of staff duty and the periodical return to the line. I think this will be beneficial to the staff, and will do away with the feeling quite prevalent in the line that the staff is a privileged class, divorced from its old associates, and a tendency toward unfriendly criticism which seems to me to be prejudicial to good discipline and efficiency of the service.

Another question which is now performed to a very slight degree, and which is of very great importance, should be performed by the proposed war college acting in co-operation with the existing naval war college, that is, the union of the army and the navy in the collection and utilization of information, studying and formulating plans for defense and attack, and the testing and selection of material of war. Communication, conference, and interchange of instructors between the two institutions could not fail to be of great value to both services, and to make easier and more certain that perfect co-operation which is so essential both in forming and executing the plans which involve the operations of both forces.

AN ARTILLERY HEAD NEEDED.

There are two special changes which, I am clear, the same principles require. One is that the artillery branch of the service should have a head. The present guns, carriages, projectiles, explosives, and all the complicated and delicate machinery which belong with them, are made and delivered over to the artillery branch, and there is no one to represent or speak for the men who are to work with the tools thus furnished. There are seven Colonels of artillery, and it is not the business of any one of them more than another to speak for his branch of the service. The valuable results of experience in the use of the ordnance machinery are not utilized because it is not the business of any one in particular to insist upon it. Little complaints against the ordnance or engineers, which could easily be set right if it were somebody's business to attend to it, remain as causes of irritation. The use of modern ordnance is a highly specialized and scientific business, and there ought to be an expert charged with the duty and the responsibility of seeing that the officers and men of the corps understand their business and are properly trained in it. This officer should be a member of the war college, and might well be on the staff of the Major General commanding. He should not be the head of an additional bureau.

The other change referred to is the increase of the number of Inspectors General

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the regiment, produce this result to a degree not previously attained.

Following these lines and working through the methods which I have described, a permanent plan ought to be wrought out with the concurrence of the military authorities of the several States, and enacted by Congress, for the creation of a war army composed of both regulars and volunteers whenever such an army in required. The part to be taken by the regular army in the new organization and the part to be taken by the volunteers should be prescribed, and the parts should be so assigned that the new organization shall have the fullest possible benefit of the preparation of the regular army.

The form and the machinery for the organization of the new army and the part to be taken in the raising of the army by the military authorities and organizations of the several States should be indicated, so that whenever war threatens, and long before it is declared, the multitude of men who are to do the work of organization may know, without waiting for an act of Congress, what will be required of them when the hour strikes, and may be engaged in the quiet and deliberate preparation so necessary in advance of action to prevent confusion and mistake.

The value and importance of securing during the time of peace information as to the capacity and fitness of civilians instructed in military affairs, and available for volunteer commissions cannot be overestimated. It was well illustrated by the great advantage which we had in appointing the officers of the present volunteer force by reason of having in the War Department the efficiency records of their service during the war with Spain. Without some such information all names are alike. When war has come, or is imminent, there is no time for examination or investigation. There are too many officers to be appointed in too short a time. Efficiency records can be established not only in war but in peace also. Courage may fairly be assumed among Americans, and intellectual and moral qualities can be ascertained and recorded in the way I have indicated.

WEST POINT SHOULD BE ENLARGED.

The foregoing considerations naturally bring to mind the Military Academy at West Point. I believe that the great service which it has rendered the country was never more conspicuous than it has been during the past two years. The faithful and efficient services of its graduates since the declaration of war with Spain have more than repaid the cost of the institution since its foundation. They have been too few in number and most heavily burdened.

The capacity of the academy is not sufficient for the present needs of the army on a peace footing. It will be far more deficient for the army with the absolutely necessary increase. Preparation for the greater army which we should be ready to create in case of future war should be made. Our experience during the past two years has shown that we had not too many trained officers, but too few, both in the staff and in the line, and both ought to be increased. I urgently recommend that the capacity of the academy be enlarged and the number of its students increased.

There are other respects in which the existing system can be improved in the direction of simplicity and effectiveness, but I regard them as less vital than the matters which I have mentioned. I hope to make specific recommendations regarding them before the time comes for such action as Congress may see fit to take.

These suggestions for the improvement of our army organization should not be taken as involving the continuation or disparagement of the system generally. Such a conclusion could be reached only by a narrow and prejudiced view looking for the defects and refusing to see the merits.

No organization could have produced the results exhibited by the army during the past two years which was not in the main sound, and efficient. With its handful of regular officers and its small body of trained troops, merged with nearly double their number of raw recruits and combined with large forces of new, untrained volunteers, it has in surprisingly short periods of time produced a great body of men, uniformly well disciplined, of good conduct and morale, patient in endurance of hardships, steady, indomitable, and heroic in action, and who against the debilitating influences of tropical climates, against physical obstacles which seemed insurmountable, and against enemies of superior numbers and approved courage, and armed with weapons of modern warfare, have won a long series of victories, unbroken by a single defeat.

The officers of the volunteer force are entitled to their full share of the credit of this achievement. Without the splendid virility and courage of the enlisted men it could not have been accomplished; but it is fair to all to say that the chief formative power—the dominating influence which made the achievement possible—was the organization, the training, the discipline, and the example of the officers and men of the regular army. The officers of that army have maintained the honor, advanced the interests, and exalted the reputation of our country in the discipline and command of our troops on the battlefield, and in successful civil and military administration under most difficult circumstances, where failure would have been a National humiliation.

Department Finances.

Under the act of March 9, 1898, making an appropriation of $50,000,000 as a National defense fund there was allotted to the War Department $18,969,627.68, and this, with the exception of a balance of $3,046,228.57, had been expended at the close of the last fiscal year. Of other finances of the department the Secretary says:

"The appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1900, were made on a basis of a military force which has been greatly exceeded by the exercise of the authority conferred under the act of March 2, 1899, and the raising, equipping, and transporting to the Philippines of additional troops and supplies. It will therefore be necessary to ask Congress for a deficiency appropriation of about $51,000,000, bringing the total amount of the appropriation for the current year up to about the amount of the estimates which have been submitted for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

"This will not be altogether a new appropriation in any but a technical sense, as more than two-thirds of the sum can be made available by the reappropriation of sums which have once been appropriated for purposes of the war with Spain, and which the speedy termination of that war has enabled the department to save and report as unpledged. On the 30th of November, 1898, the department transmitted a statement showing the unpledged balances from the extraordinary war appropriations available, if reappropriated, to meet the War Department deficiency estimates for the expenses of the army for the remainder of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

"By the act of Jan. 5, 1899, Congress reappropriated and made available for such expenditure $40,000,000 of the total sum so reported.

"The department is now prepared to report the further sum of $35,000,000 from the same appropriations, which has not been used and can be reappropriated by Congress to help meet the above-mentioned War Department deficiencies for the remainder of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, leaving about $16,000,000 of really new appropriation to be made for the same purpose."

EXPENDITURES, APPROPRIATIONS, AND ESTIMATES.

The total expenditures of the War Department for the year ended June 30, 1899, were $260,567,868.98; the appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1900, are $124,504,371.71, and the appropriations asked for for the year ending June 30, 1901, are $185,903,551.03. A comparison of some of the principal items under the three heads that show wide fluctuations are as follows:

	Expenditures for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1899.	Appropriations for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1900.	Estimates for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1901.
Civil establishment	$1,986,089.13	1,967,706.00	2,168,066.00
Pay, &c., of the army	74,013,355.58	29,106,846.97	47,198,076.80
Subsistence of the army	25,359,312.56	9,752,621.09	11,112,242.75
Regular supplies, Quartermaster's Department	13,258,445.16	7,200,000.00	9,264,000.00
Incidental expenses, Quartermaster's Department	3,496,575.45	2,400,000.00	2,400,000.00
Barracks and quarters	5,423,262.37	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00
Army transportation	57,392,132.57	17,500,000.00	38,578,547.00
Cavalry and artillery horses	443,849.87	750,000.00	750,000.00
Clothing, &c.	29,697,050.81	5,952,246.00	8,702,877.00
Medical and hospital department	1,946,804.43	1,500,000.00	2,500,000.00
Ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies	7,953,057.61	1,200,100.00	2,125,000.00
Manufacture of arms	2,050,088.22	800,000.00	1,100,000.00
Military Academy	353,768.18	410,085.97	458,449.99
Emergency fund	3,000,000.00	6,000,000.00	
Total for military establishment	225,797,282.32	86,840,290.03	128,170,583.54
Gun and mortar batteries	3,825,642.09	1,000,000.00	5,130,000.00
Torpedoes for harbor defense	794,542.67	50,000.00	100,000.00
Sites for fortifications and seacoast defenses	276,908.39	300,000.00	200,000.00
Armament of fortifications	5,265,476.14	3,214,502.00	5,916,038.00
Buildings and grounds in Washington	311,665.11	159,259.50	132,426.00
Buildings and grounds, Military Academy	51,390.71	165,688.50	243,843.00
Military posts	436,172.16	676,894.00	2,207,417.50
National military parks	168,893.36	280,922.50	595,060.00
River and harbor improvements	16,082,547.04	24,100,038.94	35,576,367.99
Prevention of deposits, New York Harbor	70,223.19	110,500.00	69,200.00

MR. HITCHCOCK'S REPORT.

An Account of the Work of the Interior Department for Congress—Few Recommendations Made.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The report of the Secretary of the Interior for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, has been made public. It consists principally of summaries of the reports of the various bureaus of the department, most of which have been already published. Secretary Hitchcock says:

"Gratifying progress has been made by the department in all its branches in the dispatch of public business, and the fact that the work may be regarded as practically up to date is evidence of the ability with which the bureaus and offices have been administered."

After giving the report of the Commissioner of Pensions the Secretary says:

"I earnestly recommend that the existing legislation regulating the compensation of attorneys and agents for services in pension matters be so amended as to provide that no compensation whatever shall be paid to them directly or indirectly for any service in connection with any claim or proceeding under the pension laws, except such as may, within certain limits fixed by Congress, be allowed by the Commissioner of Pensions and paid from the pension money, as now provided with respect to 'claims for pension.'"

After calling attention to the depleted condition of the fisheries in Alaska, the result of the depredations of employes of canneries, the report says: "The natives are dependent upon their catch of fish for a livelihood, and anything which results in the diminution or depletion of the product of the fisheries seriously affects them. This department, however, has not been able to suggest any adequate remedy in the premises, for the reason that there appears to be no way to punish trespassers upon the fishery reserve in question except by ejectment from the reservation or by civil suit for damages consequent upon the trespass. If these depredations, however, upon this reservation are to be stopped, it can only be accomplished, in my judgment, by providing a penalty for violating the provisions of the Presidential proclamation. I have, therefore, the honor to recommend that a law be enacted under which trespassers on this fishery reserve can be properly punished in the courts for violations of the provisions of the proclamation setting the reservation aside."

THE JUDICIAL ASSIGNMENTS.

Work of the Justices of the Supreme Court for 1900.

The Justices of the Appellate Division of the First Judicial Department, which embraces New York County, yesterday forwarded the assignments of the Justices of the Supreme Court for 1900 to the County Clerk. Deputy County Clerk George H. Fahrbach stated that they were as follows:

Justices Leventritt, Smyth, Lawrence, Bischoff, Freedman, Andrews, and Fitzgerald will sit in the different special terms for the disposal of ex parte and litigated motions and the trial of equity cases. During the vacation Justices Beekman, Beach, Dugro, Giegerich, O'Gorman, Gildersleeve, McAdam, McLean, Scott, and Truax will each take a term in Special Parts I. and II., where the motions are disposed of.

The trial terms will be presided over by Justices McAdam, Beach, McLean, Beekman, Giegerich, Gildersleeve, O'Gorman, Dugro, Truax, and Scott.

The Appellate Term, which hears appeals from the City and Municipal Courts, will next year consist of six Justices instead of three as heretofore. Justices Beekman, Giegerich, and O'Gorman will sit in January, and Justices Truax, Scott, and Dugro in February, the two sets of Judges alternating each month during the year. The reason for this change is that the work of the Appellate Term, owing to the immense number of appeals, has proved too arduous for three Justices.

Justice McAdam will sit in Trial Term Part II., where preferred causes are disposed of, as he did this year.

No Justice has been assigned to the Criminal Term of the court, and no Justices have been assigned from any other judicial department to preside over vacant courts. They will be named as soon as the arrangements for their attendance can be ascertained.

PLAGUE SHIP NOT ENTERED.

Collector Refuses Request of the Taylor's Agents—The Report of the Health Officer.

Busk & Jevons, agents of the steamship J. W. Taylor, which arrived with cases of bubonic plague on board, from Santos, Brazil, and is with her cargo under the strictest quarantine, made application yesterday to enter the vessel in the Marine Division of the Custom House. Collector Bidwell conferred with Col. Dudley F. Phelps, Chief of the Law Division, and Harrison W. Gourley, Controller, and decided not to grant the request of the agents.

Col. Phelps said that the agents wanted to enter the Taylor to clear and coal. "The master and chief officer," he added, "cannot make the application, as one is sick and the other detained for sanitary reasons. Under the law agents cannot apply for entry and clearance. The Board of Health will permit coaling if the coal craft keep 15 feet away from the Taylor, so as to prevent its rats getting on them.

"The cargo of coffee is on lighters. If the entry through agents is allowed the Custom House authorities would be compelled to permit the entry of the coffee at this port, so that within forty-eight hours the goods would be declared 'under general order,' and if the permit could not be prevented and the coffee delivered the Collector would have to find a place to store the goods, and we, under the order of the Board of Health, cannot allow the coffee to come within the city limits."

Dr. Alvah H. Doty, Health Officer of the port gave a decision in relation to the detained steamer last night. He says: "I have heretofore refused to give any decision concerning the steamer until all the coffee was discharged and the final disinfection completed. An inspection of the vessel shows that the disinfection was thorough and complete. Owing, however, to the fact that bubonic plague may be transmitted by rats or other vermin, which might possibly escape the germicides used by fleeing to other parts not undergoing disinfection at the same time, I deem it proper to keep the Taylor under my supervision at Quarantine, where she will be loaded from lighters before sailing from the port.

"Hereafter all vessels arriving from Santos, whether there is infectious disease among the crew or not, will be subjected to the same precautions."

Sickness on Steamer from Santos.

It was rumored here yesterday that the British steamer Lassell, from Santos Nov. 10 for New York, had put into Mauritius owing to sickness abdard. Busk & Jevons, the agents of the steamer, have heard nothing of the report and do not think it true, as Capt. Lewis would have informed them immediately. The Lassell could not have stopped at Mauritius on her present voyage, but would probably put in at St. Lucia if medical assistance was wanted.

SHERIFF OF KINGS INDICTED.

Accused of Seizing Property in the Federal Authorities' Hands.

The United States Grand Jury in Brooklyn yesterday presented indictments against Sheriff Frank D. Creamer of Kings County and three of his assistants, alleging that they illegally seized property which was in the hands of the Federal authorities.

Collector of Internal Revenue Moore and his deputies some time ago raided an alleged illicit still in Atlantic Avenue, East New York. The property was placed in charge of United States Marshal Haubert. Sheriff Creamer's deputies, it is alleged, went to the place a few days later and, under a replevin, forcibly took the property. The matter was brought to the attention of the United States Grand Jury.

Sheriff Creamer appeared before United States Judge Edward B. Thomas yesterday afternoon and pleaded not guilty to the indictment. He was released on his own recognizance. The Sheriff said that he was confident that the matter would be satisfactorily straightened out.

REPUBLICAN LEADERS TALK

Discuss Legislative Matters, but Decide Nothing, They Say.

CITIES CHAIRMANSHIP PUZZLE

Mr. Fallows Says He Is "Out of It," and No Decision Is Reached—Another Conference Soon.

After a long conference with Republican State leaders, Senator Thomas C. Platt announced last night that no definite result had been reached, and that in all probability it would be another week before any legislative programme would be adopted. "Nothing has been settled," said the Senator. "Things are still in the air. I hope that the atmosphere will have cleared before I return next week."

Senator Platt said on Thursday night that he intended to go to Washington yesterday, but he was unable to leave the city because of the number of things which demanded his attention. He said last night that he would leave this morning, and would remain in Washington until the latter part of next week.

The conference was held in Senator Platt's rooms, in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. In addition to the leader there were present State Chairman B. B. Odell, Speaker S. Fred Nixon of the Assembly, and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff. The talk was almost wholly confined to the Chairmanships of the various Assembly committees, and, while Mr. Platt was giving his lieutenants his ideas and listening to their suggestions, the main corridor of the hotel was filled with members of the Legislature and Republican politicians, all anxious to learn the party plans for the coming session of the Legislature.

While the conference was in progress Assemblyman Edward H. Fallows of the Twenty-first District walked into the hotel and went up to Mr. Platt's rooms. His name has been prominently mentioned in connection with the Chairmanship of the Cities Committee. He remained for some time, and when he came down stairs he said to the reporters: "I am out of it." Friends of Mr. Fallows said he had been urged to accept the place, but had declined to take it as he did not care to father all the political measures which are being demanded by some of the organization leaders.

Chairman Odell was asked what conclusions had been arrived at, and answered: "We have not settled anything. We shall have another talk next week, and then I may be able to tell you something."

"Mr. Fallows says he will not be Chairman of the Cities Committee," said a reporter.

"Nothing has been settled," was the reply. "I understand that Mr. Fallows does not want the place, but no one can tell what will happen. Mr. Fallows has a preference, but what it is I am not at liberty to say."

"Is there any truth in the report that no Republican member from a New York City district will have an important Chairmanship?" was asked.

"New York generally gets something," was the reply. "There are some good guessers around here."

"Did you discuss the proposed State Constabulary bill?"

"There has been no talk about that since the last visit of Gov. Roosevelt. The Governor will be here again next week and we shall then have another talk. I understand that the Governor is engaged in sounding public sentiment on this matter. Mr. Platt is going over to Washington to-morrow and until he comes back there will be no further conference."

Speaker Nixon left the hotel immediately after the conference. He remained in the city last night, and was visited by several New York Assemblymen, who are seeking desirable committee appointments. He reiterated the statement of Mr. Platt and Mr. Odell that the conference had been unproductive of results, but confirmed the general expectation that Assemblyman J. P. Allds of Chenango County would be the majority leader on the floor of the Assembly. It is not Mr. Nixon's present intention to come to New York next week to participate in the conference between Senator Platt and Gov. Roosevelt. He will visit the latter at Albany before the Governor comes down for the purpose of learning his wishes.

Well-informed politicians expressed the opinion last evening that the leaders were all at sea regarding the man to be selected to head the Cities Committee. The name of Merton E. Lewis of Rochester has been brought forward as the probable selection in the event of the final refusal of Mr. Fallows to accept. Last night it was said that Mr. Lewis might receive some other assignment and the Cities Committee Chairmanship go to Assemblyman Costello of Oswego.

Almost every student of State politics who was around headquarters during the afternoon and evening devoted his time to fixing up a "slate." Some of these guesses were referred to Senator Platt's lieutenants, and one and all received the same comment: "You can make up a list as well as I can to-night and come just as near the mark." The list which received the most consideration was as follows:

Cities—Mr. Costello of Oswego.
Judiciary—Mr. Kelsey of Livingston.
Excise—Mr. Witter of Tioga.
Banks—Mr. McEwan of Albany.
Insurance—Mr. Tripp of Dutchess.
Railroads—Mr. Bedell of Orange.
Revision—Mr. Coughtry of Albany.
General Laws—Mr. Fish of Hamilton.

The report that Mr. Platt had decided that no New York City member should have an important Chairmanship was the most persistent of the day, although no verification of it could be obtained. It was said that the reason for this decision was that as the bulk of the Republican State vote was cast up the State, Senator Platt thought that the patronage should go to the places where the Republican majorities are rolled up. Some color was given to this report by the statement made by Assemblyman De Graw of Brooklyn, who had a talk with Speaker Nixon early in the day. Mr. De Graw was Chairman of the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment last Winter, but said yesterday that he did not expect to be reappointed to the place. He added that he was not a candidate. It was said that some member would be chosen for this post who is close to Gov. Roosevelt. Some very important bills are being prepared on the subject of taxation, which will be referred to this committee.

Mr. Odell will be at headquarters to-day, and he may have another talk with Speaker Nixon before the latter leaves the city, but if this takes place it will not partake of the character of a formal conference.

A luncheon will be given this afternoon at 1 o'clock at the Montauk Club, Brooklyn, by Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff to the nine Republican Assemblymen recently elected in Brooklyn. The members of the County Executive Committee, State Senators Marshall and Davis, and Register-elect James R. Howe. The dinner ostensibly is to be given in honor of the successful candidates, but it is understood that after the repast there will be a discussion of measures affecting Brooklyn to be introduced at the coming session of the Legislature. One of the bills which it is said will be discussed is Assemblyman Brennan's, to enlarge the powers of the Borough Presidents.

LIEUT. GOV. WOODRUFF TALKS.

Denies Reports About His Candidacy for Vice President.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening and talked freely regarding the reports which have been in circulation in which he has been named as a candidate for second place on the Republican National ticket next year.

"In the first place," he said, "I want to deny strongly the statement which I saw a few minutes ago in an afternoon newspaper, that I had opened headquarters at the Waldorf-Astoria and was an active candidate for the nomination for Vice President. The report also said that I had taken breakfast this morning with Senator Hanna, and intimated that I had sought his support. I have not seen Mr. Hanna to-day. I have seen him several times since he has been in New York, but have never mentioned the Vice Presidency to him.

"During the illness of Vice President Hobart and up to the time of his death, I refused to discuss the question of the Vice Presidency with anybody who broached it to me. Since his death I have discussed the matter in all its phases with several persons who introduced the subject, but never have I asked any man, either in this State or outside of it, to give me his support.

"When the time comes, the wishes of President McKinley will be considered in the matter. You will do me a great favor to deny that I am conducting any campaign for the nomination. That has always been true and always will be.

"I took up a temporary residence at the Waldorf-Astoria two weeks ago in order to give Mrs. Woodruff an opportunity to be in the Borough of Manhattan until we go to Albany on Jan. 1."

INDIANA MAN FOR ELIHU ROOT.

"Western Republicans want Elihu Root of New York as the running mate of William McKinley next year," said Charles S. Hernly, Chairman of the Indiana Republican State Committee, at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday.

"The nomination will be equivalent to an election," he continued. "Prosperity has killed all opposition. The people in the West, save the Democratic politicians, are contented and don't propose to change existing conditions. It is quite customary for a President, at the beginning of his second term, to reconstruct his Cabinet. Therefore it is not strange that Secretary Root's name should be considered in connection with another position."

CONCEDES HOWE'S ELECTION.

John Morrissey Gray, the Democratic candidate for Register of Kings County, who has been contesting the election of his Republican opponent, James R. Howe, yesterday conceded the latter's election by abandoning the legal proceedings he had instituted.

James D. Bell and Joseph A. Burr, the referees appointed by the Supreme Court to recount the alleged defective ballots cast for Register, completed the count yesterday. They found 213 ballots which had been rejected as defective which should have been counted for either Gray or Howe. If all of these ballots were counted for Gray, Howe would still have a plurality of 101. When the result of the recount was announced Mr. Gray's counsel admitted that it would be useless to prolong the contest and consented to the termination of the proceedings. The referees reported to that effect to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Howe will now get his certificate of election. The $20,000 which Robert Furey wagered against Joseph J. McGarry's $14,000 that Gray would be elected will also now be paid to McGarry, it was said yesterday.

WANTS THE CONVENTION HERE.

The Municipal Assembly put itself on record yesterday as favoring this city as the place for the National Conventions next year by adopting a resolution inviting the National Executive Committees of both parties to have the gatherings held here. Alderman McCall (Tam.) presented the resolution, which was rushed through and then sent to the Council, which also adopted it.

Mr. McCall's resolution held out as inducements to the politicians the fact that this city has statuary, parks, and plenty of hotels, and that a hall of ample size can be procured without great expense. Several of the members of the board took a jocular view of the resolution, and finally, Alderman James (Rep., Queens,) moved to amend by making Flushing the place for the conventions. Mr. James was about to expatiate upon the attractions of Flushing when President Woods frowned him down and declared him out of order.

"Then make it Montauk Point," Mr. James exclaimed from his seat.

"I'm in favor of the resolution," said Mr. Burleigh (Rep., Kings.) Thirty-one years ago a Democratic convention was held in this city. We all remember the success its ticket had. All of us should work twenty-four hours a day to bring the conventions here and see that the Democratic ticket has as much success as that one had."

Mr. McCall, undaunted by Mr. Burleigh's allusion to the campaign in which Gen. Grant defeated Gov. Seymour for the Presidency, returned to the attack and sounded a plaintive personal note in his plea for the passage of the resolution. "Delegates to National Conventions are getting tired of traveling all over the country and being bled," he declared. "They are tired of paying 50 cents for a shave and 25 cents for a shoe shine. I speak from experience, because at the last Chicago Convention the barber who shaved me charged me 50 cents as soon as he learned I was from New York."

"What did they charge for beer?" Alderman Bridges inquired.

"Oh, this isn't a joke," responded Mr. McCall. "I never was more in earnest in my life."

The resolution was then adopted.

Accused Voters in Court.

Before Justice Werner, in the Extraordinary Term of the Supreme Court, convened by the Governor to try election cases, Frank Hart, alias William O'Brien, pleaded guilty yesterday to illegal registration. He will be sentenced next Monday. George T. Sullivan, charged with illegal voting in the Nineteenth Assembly District, was placed on trial and the case was not concluded.

Tammany Society Election.

The Tammany Society will hold a meeting on Monday night for the initiation of candidates for membership. Among those to be admitted is Cord Meyer. Senator George W. Plunkitt will be elected a Sachem, to succeed the late "Smiling John" Kelly.

MARYLAND POLITICIANS ASTIR.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 1.—Col. John Walter Smith of Snow Hill will be inaugurated Governor on the second Monday in January, 1900, and the Democrats will then resume control in Maryland after four years of Republican rule following thirty years of Democratic sway. The Democratic Legislature will meet on Jan. 2. In joint convention it will elect Murray Vandiver of Havre de Grace, State Treasurer. Mr. Vandiver is Arthur Pue Gorman's chief confidential adviser, and also Chairman of the Democratic State Committee.

He will succeed as State Treasurer Gen. Thomas J. Shryock, Chairman of the Republican State Committee. Col. Smith will occupy his seat in Congress as the representative from the Sixth District until he is inaugurated Governor. He may not issue a call for a special election to choose his successor in Congress because the taxpayers and some of the political managers on the Eastern Shore of the Chesapeake, which comprises his district, object to the expense of the election, which would be about $30,000.

Should the wishes of those opposing the special election be respected, it will be necessary for the Republican and Democratic Conventions on the Eastern Shore each to select two candidates for Congress—one for the short term, to begin with the date of Col. Smith's resignation, though he will have no duties to perform until next December, and one for the long term, beginning March 4, 1901. The short term will carry with it a salary from the time of Col. Smith's resignation until March 4, 1901. The prospect of the selection of two Congressmen at one election has already aroused the interest of Eastern Shore politicians of both parties.

It is already evident that former State Senator Gorman and Gov. Smith will work together in harmony and that Mr. Gorman will have as much to say in directing the policy of the incoming administration and the distribution of the patronage as he did when he was Senator. He will also control through the assistance of Col. Smith, Mr. Vandiver, and other party leaders the delegates to the National Convention next year. That delegation will not be for Bryan if any other candidate with a show of strength opposes him. Col. Smith and all the leading Democrats in Maryland are sound-money men. In the rank and file, however, are thousands of Bryan men. Gorman and his lieutenants are very cautious on the money issue. They had it as well as other National issues entirely eliminated from the platform of the State Convention that nominated Smith. This was done to avoid committing the Maryland Democracy to Bryan's policy or to any indorsement of him as a candidate. Should the opportunity offer Mr. Gorman will loom up as a candidate himself. Several of his close friends say that he is surely going to play an important part in the big National fight next year.

The politicians are already disgusted over the ultra reform policy of Thomas G. Hayes, the new Mayor. The salaries of municipal officials in Baltimore are already lower than in any other large city in the country, but with the assistance of friends in the councils, Mayor Hayes is still cutting them down. He has not yet stated whether he will adopt the numerous sarcastic suggestions given him to take a slice off his own salary. He offers no encouragement to the hundreds of old former Democratic officeholders who are trying to get in under the shelter of the City Hall again. He has declared that he will appoint Republicans as well as Democrats, and already the wail of disappointment can be heard. The Democratic leaders who are close to the new Mayor are also turning a deaf ear to the old timers, and intimating that there is to be a new deal.

THE HOUSE LEADERSHIP FIGHT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—All the interest in the Speakership is centered in the contest among the Democrats. Not all the members of the minority side have arrived, and as for the majority it begins to look as if it would be short many votes of the caucus to-morrow night.

The Republican slate, which was completed the day the Wisconsin delegation decided to vote for Henderson, by the nomination of Mr. Casson of Wisconsin for Sergeant at Arms, will go through without difficulty, it is expected. McDowell of Pennsylvania will be re-elected Clerk. Glenn of New York will be Doorkeeper without any doubt.

When it comes to the Democratic contest, which can only indicate who should be the Democratic leader on the floor, the matter is more complicated and uncertain of determination. Representative Richardson is believed to be in the lead, but it is by no means made plain that he can command a majority of the votes.

Representative Sulzer, who has headquarters at the Chamberlin, was the host at dinner to-night of Representatives Bailey and Bankhead, both candidates, and the meeting was given great importance by some of those who heard of it. Representatives Cummings, McLelland, Fitzgerald, and others gathered to report their success in getting votes for Sulzer.

If the Sulzer canvass is correct, the Tennessee candidate will find it no easy matter to pick up the votes necessary to elect him. Mr. Richardson is confident he will get the New York members at the earliest moment they can leave Sulzer.

The quotation to-night of forty votes as Sulzer's string gives him the appearance of a real candidate. The make-up of the list gives some solidity to the Sulzer "boom."

The Tammany candidate hopes to receive the votes of the Democratic members from Massachusetts, eighteen in New York, two in New Jersey, five in Pennsylvania, and here and there one in the South, with perhaps three from Illinois. Should Bailey and Bankhead exert any influence over their friends, the South may give some votes to the New York man.

The Democrats will caucus to-morrow at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and the Republicans at 8 o'clock in the evening.

GOEBEL'S CHANCE IN KENTUCKY

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 1.—The postponement of the official canvass of Kentucky's Gubernatorial vote until Monday has for the time being, at least, cooled the surcharged political atmosphere in a very perceptible manner. It is not likely now there will be any developments until the meeting of the Election Commissioners.

Although the candidates for Governor are in town, they are keeping quiet, and their friends are emulating their example. There is no talking, save in the direction of surmise, regarding the possible action of the Commissioners on Monday. There is a deeply settled belief among both Democrats and Republicans that the Commissioners will not turn the matter over to the Legislature, but will surely issue a certificate to either Goebel or Taylor.

If it is given to the former, it is possible that the matter may end there, as many of the conservative Republicans are of the opinion that, in view of the strong Democratic majority in the Legislature, it will be practically useless for the Republicans to look for anything in that quarter. If the certificate goes to Taylor, it is a certainty that the matter will be taken to the Legislature, where Goebel may finally win.

The Republicans, however, are by no means in unanimous favor of abandoning the fight at the door of the Legislature. Some of them are vehement in their assertions that they will not abandon the fight until there is no possible chance of Taylor being Governor of the State. Gov. Bradley has evidently made up his mind that somebody will receive a certificate of election, for he was busily engaged all day in packing up his private property in the State House, preparatory to a return to private life.

"They are making my last days my hardest days," he said, "but I guess there will be no trouble. There are too many sensible men on both sides to prevent anything of that kind. I really do not see how anything can be done to keep Mr. Taylor from the chair. He will go in all right."

It is not likely that the Election Commissioners will finish their work before Tuesday afternoon. Among the suggestions made regarding their probable line of action is that sitting as an Election Board, the Commissioners will issue certificates of election to all the minor Republican officials, and then, resolving themselves into a contesting board, declare the Democratic claims of election to these offices to be valid and oust all the Republicans to whom certificates have been issued. It has already been held that a contesting board is powerless to decide a contest concerning a Governor or Lieutenant Governor, and the fate of these two officials will be turned over to the legislature, the Commissioners saying in effect to the Legislature: "We believe they are unlawful incumbents, but we have not the power to remove them."

A decision was rendered by Judge Painter of the Court of Appeals to-day, which cost the Taylor faction about 130 votes, a matter too small to affect the final result. Judge Painter dissolved the temporary injunction secured by Taylor's attorney restraining the Election Board of Harrison County from certifying the vote of that county, as made up by the local board, one precinct having been thrown out because of irregularities. The dissolution of the injunction is a Democratic success.

SENATOR HANNA IS TO RETIRE.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 1.—Concerning the reports which have been in circulation for several weeks past to the effect that Senator Hanna would not succeed himself as Chairman of the National Republican Committee, it can be stated on the authority of Mr. Hanna's most intimate friends that he has no desire to manage another campaign, and that unless very strong pressure is brought to bear upon him he will, in all probability, declined to do so.

Notwithstanding the published statements that many leading Republicans throughout the country are opposed to Mr. Hanna's reappointment as Chairman of the National Committee, it is known that he is almost daily receiving from influential party leaders, representing practically all sections of the country, letters to the effect that he has their fullest confidence and support, and urging that he is the strongest man available for the place.

Mr. Hanna's closest friends, and, indeed, the members of his own family, believe, however, that the condition of his health is such that he should not under any circumstances assume the responsibility of managing another Presidential campaign.

It has been suggested that should Mr. Hanna decide not to accept a reappointment as Chairman that he be made a member of the Executive Committee, having personal charge of the campaign finances.

This would, it is pointed out, relieve Mr. Hanna of the arduous duties devolving upon him as Chairman, and at the same time give the National Committee the benefit of his experience and marked success in raising campaign funds.

Confirmed by Committeeman Payne.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 1.—"Senator Hanna, as Chairman of the National Republican Committee, will not accept another term, although he will serve out his present term," said Henry C. Payne, National Republican Committeeman of Wisconsin, to-day.

Mr. Payne said that Mr. Hanna told him that he would serve out his term, but would not accept another. Mr. Payne said that Mr. Hanna's health is such as to forbid his taking up the active duties of a National campaign.

POLITICIANS MAY BE INDICTED.

ALBANY, Dec. 1.—For open corruption of the electorate and general violation of the franchise laws it is likely that a score of prominent Republican and Democratic politicians here may be indicted by the Grand Jury when it sits next week.

District Attorney Dyer is hard at work sifting evidence that has been presented to him, and if sufficient is adduced to show that a crime has been committed against the election law, indictments will follow, which will probably result in sending to jail several well-known politicians.

Among other things it is alleged that between 6,000 and 8,000 votes were openly purchased, and it is said that at no time in the history of the city was money given and received so publicly. In one case a prominent city official is charged with having scrutinized the ballot of a voter in the booth after he had voted, the latter holding it up to the light so that the official could see for himself that he had kept to his part of the agreement.

Selection of Election Officers.

Abraham Gruber, executive member of the Republican County Committee from the Twenty-first Assembly District, said last night that at the next meeting of the County Committee he would offer a resolution to place in the hands of either the executive member or members of each district delegation to the County Committee the appointment of election officers, instead of permitting the Executive Committee to name them. As the election officers also serve at the primary elections, Mr. Gruber does not think that the members of the Executive Committee, who might be unfriendly to a district leader, should have the power to select officers to conduct primaries in the districts.

Plays any Piano.
The Pianotist
Any one can play it.
Price $100 Cash or Installments. Recitals Daily.
ADEK MFG. CO., 503 Fifth Ave., cor. 42d St.
"It enables any one without technical knowledge to play on any piano with taste and expression, even the most difficult composition." — N. Y. Sun.

REPORTED SUGAR COMBINE

The Trust Will Enlarge Its Capital, It Is Said, to $200,000,000.

TO GET INDEPENDENT PLANTS

Alleged Option Secured on Arbuckle, Doscher, and Other Refineries, Including Glucose Refining Co.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—The News says today: "A two-hundred-million-dollar trust is in contemplation. There is every prospect that the American Sugar Refining Company, the Glucose Refining Company, and all of the so-called independent sugar refineries will be consolidated.

"H. O. Havemeyer of the sugar combine, it is understood, has secured an option on the Arbuckle Sugar Company, the Doscher concern, and the outside plants in Boston and New Orleans. This evening he will, it is said, receive a definite proposition from the Glucose people when his representatives, who left Chicago last night, arrive in New York.

"It has been ascertained that representatives of the Havemeyer Company have been in this city in conference with President C. H. Matthiessen of the Glucose Company for several days. The result of these conferences, it is said, was an option on the Glucose interests.

"The important feature of the plan is that the American Sugar Company will increase its capitalization from $75,000,000 to $200,000,000. It is understood that $30,000,000 of this will be given the Glucose people for their plant and $20,000,000 to the outside refineries, and that the entire common stock of the Sugar Trust will be put on an 8 per cent. basis. The rate of disbursement on the preferred shares will not be changed, while the holders of the ordinary stock will be allowed to subscribe for the new certificates at par.

The capital of the Glucose Refinery Company is $40,000,000—$14,000,000 preferred and $26,000,000 common—so that the certificates will be taken in, presumably, at an average of $75 per share.

When questioned in reference to the prospective sale of his company, C. H. Matthiessen to-day refused to discuss the matter, saying: "Any information that may be of value to the public will be given out at the proper time."

No confirmation could be obtained last night of the assertion that the American Sugar Refining Company is about to increase its capital stock to $200,000,000 in order to absorb other companies, and it was discredited in business circles.

Henry O. Havemeyer was not at his residence, and it was said that he was out of town, and would be away until Monday. John E. Parsons, Mr. Havemeyer's attorney and a Director of the company, refused either to confirm or deny the dispatch. "I never talk about the affairs of the American Sugar Refining Company," said he, "nor, in fact, about the business of any of my clients."

Arthur Donner, Treasurer of the company, is spending the Thanksgiving holidays with his family in Massachusetts. Charles R. Heike, Secretary, said that he knew nothing of the alleged deal, and that he would not talk about it if he did.

John E. Searles, former Secretary and Treasurer of the company, said: "This is the first I have heard of any such proposed combination. I have not been connected with the American Sugar Refining Company for a year, and know absolutely nothing about such a deal."

Edward F. Wemple, New York agent of the Glucose Sugar Refining Company, declined to discuss the matter.

A broker who for many years has been in intimate business relations with James N. Jarvie, managing partner of the Arbuckle concern, said last night:

"These assertions are in the highest degree improbable to those who know anything about the situation, and the canard, for it can safely be characterized as such, doubtless has been launched for stock-

The Wanamaker Store

This is the Children's Day

KELLAR, the magician, cuts off his head (apparently), and the trick makes a fine sensation. Here is Kellar in make-believe—you can make folks' eyes bulge, too. The chicks peck at the funny little grains and the farmer's boy pumps away for dear life—just a toy—a wind-up toy.

No wonder the dear little girl cries—a big old bull-frog has taken the place of her ice cream. But sunshine after shower—the fairies, it must be, remove the frog and bring back the cream. No, not fairies this time—it is simply another mechanical toy—a clock spring does it.

And so it goes—and everything is going, from the athlete who balances on chair backs to the trains with real steam-driven locomotives. The talking machines are talking or doing some other stored-up wonderfulness; there is music and life and fun all over.

It's the Basement Toy Store that holds all these things and has room enough besides to entertain several thousand little friends to-day.

Santa Claus is hearing and seeing things to his advantage at Wanamaker's.

Men's Clothing---An Incident

A hundred and forty-three Suits, of fancy cheviot and very neat cassimeres, are left from a number of popular lines of business suits. All have sack coats. The full prices were $18, $20 and $22.50—but it takes more minutes of your time to be fitted from broken lots (though all regular sizes are in the group), and so we mark them down. It amounts to getting

$18 to $22.50 Suits at $15

Nobody knows where Winter is hiding, but it isn't lost, and the getting ready goes on. We never sold so many overcoats in November—but that's because we never had so many men depending on us for supplies.

Black or Oxford-mixed Frieze Overcoats at $8.50.
Sumptuous Overcoats of Sedan Montagnac at $55.
And the right sorts between.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Bath Robes

Finest we have came from France—just a few that will be snapped up in a jiffy, for gifts. Made of beautiful silk crepon, in solid colors. In every way sumptuous. $35.

We imported some that are made of a fine brocaded stuff (silk and wool); really elegant. $18.50 and $25.

Then there are fine ones made of imported blankets, $18, and of silk-and-wool and wool terry, $12 to $18.

We have Bath Robes made in our shirt factory, too—using fancy blankets, $3.75 to $9.

Stocks are tip-top of readiness to-day.

Men's Store, Ninth Street.

Silks for Giving People are judged by their giving—a wrong gift is close to an insult, yet may be only the result of carelessness. Out-of-place gifts cannot be very welcome. While gifts should not be "swaps"—given to induce giving in return; still they may be too expensive, in that they involve confusing obligation.

Silks are safe to give—but only good ones (there are good of many kinds). Interested?

Four yards of pretty silk in a neat box—a waist pattern—$2 to $15.
Black silks, in boxes, from waist lengths at $2.25 to dress lengths at $28.

Quite forty choices are yours, in the collection ready to-day.

Rotunda.

Women's Stockings Fast-black cotton Stockings, medium or heavy-weight, and Richelieu-ribbed lisle thread Stockings—a jumble of good fortune that came to the hosiery store and you. 25c a pair instead of 38c.

Black cotton Stockings with unbleached soles or, "split feet," and plain black lisle thread stockings—38c a pair. 3 pairs for $1.

Main floor.

Calendars Wanamaker calendars are famous. Lithographed to our order by the best workers to be found, they meet the requirements of nice people as perhaps no other series ever did. Water-color reproductions, after Humphreys, Brundage, Grivaz and Moran, are a pleasing feature. Here's the list.—

These at 10c each. By mail, 12c.
No. 32. Outing—6-piece fan; female heads; 6x11 in.
No. 33. Merry Childhood—6-piece fan; children's heads; 6x11 in.

15c each. By mail, 17c.
No. 21. Rose Queen—4 slats, drop; roses, by C. Klein; 6½x16 in.
No. 22. Pansy Time—4 slats, drop; pansies, by C. Klein; 6½x16 in.
No. 27. True Hearts—4 slats in the shape of a heart, drop; designs of landscapes and flowers; 5½x26 in.
No. 30. The Children's Week—7-piece fan, children's heads; 8½x15 in.
No. 31. The Seasons—7-piece fan, handsome landscapes; 8½x15 in.

18c each. By mail, 20c.
No. 25. Love's Offering—4 slats, drop; designs of flowers and children; 7x20 in.
No. 26. Happy Hearts—4 slats in the shape of a heart, drop; children's figures, in Watteau style; 5½x26 in.

20c each. By mail, 25c.
No. 9. Heartsease—4 leaves, turn over; pansies, by C. Klein; 8½x11½ in.
No. 10. Floral Reverie—4 leaves, 8½x11½.
No. 13. Pastoral—4 leaves, turn over; landscapes, from water-color designs; 7½x13 in.

25c each. By mail, 30c.
No. 8. Summer Roses—4 leaves, turn over; roses, by C. Klein; 8½x11 in.
No. 11. Children of the Year—4 leaves, turn over; children's heads, by Frances Brundage; tied with silk loops; 8½x11½ in.
No. 12. Floral Beauties—4 leaves, turn over; designs of Watteau figures; 7½x13 in.
No. 14. Sweet Violets—4 leaves, turn over; violets, by C. Klein; 7½x13 in.
No. 15. Flowers of the Year—4 leaves, turn over; flowers, by C. Klein; 7½x13 in.

30c each. By mail, 36c.
No. 4. Sunshine—4 leaves, turn over; designs by Mabel L. Humphrey; 10x14 in.
No. 5. Life's Recreation—4 leaves, turn over; designs by Mabel L. Humphrey; golf, tennis, skating, dancing; 10x14 in.

Shoes A green Christmas makes a fat graveyard. Why? Largely because people risk their health as they wouldn't if the weather really seemed to demand carefulness.

It's that way now, and while we do not foist goods on our friends still we recommend the purchase and wear of stout sole shoes—whereas the tendency is to buy thin soles.

Men's Box-calf Shoes
Men's Wax-calf Shoes
Men's Waterproofed Tan Grain-leather Shoes
Men's Enameled Grain-leather Shoes.

These are the safe winter sorts. And all at the one price of $3.90.

Judged as shoe experts weigh values, these are quite worth five dollars.

Women's Safe Shoes—
Box-calf—button and lace, and Kidskin shoes with stout soles—$4.

Shoe Store, Main floor.

These Bargains in the Fifth-floor Annex—
Men's black and tan Russet Calfskin Shoes, double soles and many of the shoes leather lined—$2.30 instead of $3.50.
Men's black Over-gaiters at 35c—half price.
Boys' Shoes, 8½ to 13, at 80c. Called "little men's shoes," because of their good style.
Girls' Shoes, 8½ to 2, at 75c instead of $1.25 and $1.50.
Women's $3.50 Shoes at $2.35. Calfskin, lace, and kidskin, button.

Fifth floor.

Children's Stockings Close-ribbed Black Cotton Stockings, thickest at knees, heels and toes; full-fashioned, which means knit to fit—

Sizes 5 and 5½ at 15c
Sizes 6 and 6½ at 20c
Sizes 7 to 8½ at 25c

—which prices should interest mothers, but can't until you fit stocking and price together.

Main floor.

French Flannel Waists It isn't easy to get enough of them. This merely to say that a new supply has come—as pretty in fabric and making as the prettiest you have seen. $2.75 and $3.75.

Velveteen Waists seem to keep growing in favor, though the flannel ones are still selling fastest. Velveteen, solid colors, $3.75, $4.50, $5 and $6.50.

Second floor.

Men's Collars and Scarfs Eighteen hundred English shape Scarfs or Squares—the popular shape this winter—are here to sell at 50c. Maker brought them out "to sell at a dollar and give the merchant big profit." It's hardly the square thing to do—and we won't. 50c—and that's as great an extreme the other way. White and lots of good colors.

Collars, Troy made and Troy laundered—all the shapes of stand-up and lay-down—linen both sides and careful collar-making clear through—2 for 25c.

Men's Store, Ninth and Broadway.

Women's Suits and Skirts Our costume chief said, not so long ago, that in five years we'd be sending styles to Europe. They were going in three years—London chose the very styles of jackets that we had approved for this winter; Berlin accepts American ideas, and one of the talked-of Paris dressmakers was out in a simple American dress during last summer—and remarked that there was much charm in the style Americaine. "Smart," poor as the word is, displaces more and more the Paris "chic," and, all in all, we have reason not to be proud, but to be vigilant—for we are setting world styles now.

Is Paris relegated? Not a bit of it. Isn't there room for the French school and other schools in art? So in dress.

We show Paris and American styles lavishly—there are many who say we do the business best. At least we are careful, and women's tailoring has certainly gotten on a high plane by our help.

It is pleasant to be able to step right into a costume that meets one's fancy—that is thoroughly correct.

But woe to straggling lots! The dress that stays here four or five weeks is ordered out—no matter what the loss. To-day—

$10 for homespun, cheviot and covert cloth suits left from lots at $15, $18 and $20.
$12 for quite stylish suits from lots at $21 to $26. Some of the suits full silk lined.
Rainy-day Skirts—
$5 for $6.75 kind
$7.50 for $9 and $10 kinds
$9 for $10 and $12 kinds

—and these good-sense skirts are more in demand than ever. All of double-face materials.

Second floor.

Wraps for Girls It has been the cry for years that children's garments cost too much, as compared with women's wear. It was a well-founded complaint, too. How we worked to change it all. And succeeded. Look!—

Reefers for girls of 4 to 14—of boucle—brown or green mingled coloring—buttons high at neck, has storm collar and a monk's hood of pretty plaid silk. Cuffs and straps finished with red cording. $5.
Reefers of navy-blue pebble cheviot—double-breasted, showing six big pearl buttons; buttons high at neck; has storm collar; French back. Lined with red satin serge. $6.75.
Gretchens for girls of 6 to 12; boucle cloth—Yale blue mixed with black, and ox-blood and black—deep round cape trimmed with braid and fur. $11.

May these hint of a store-ful? They are just fair samples.

Second floor, Broadway.

Handkerchiefs for Christmas Handkerchiefs are maybe safest of Christmas gifts—for fancy ones are all-appealing and plain ones are useful, yes, elegant in the finest qualities.

Eight to think about this morning:

FOR WOMEN—Initialed—
$6, $3, $1.50 and $1 a dozen.
Linen, every thread of them—
FOR MEN—Initialed—
$12, $6, $3 and $1.50 a dozen.

We'll pack any of them in a neat box.

Broadway.

Gifts of Gold Just look through the Jewelry Store for a few minutes and see its wealth of Christmas hints. Maybe this list will be a helpful suggester—all the articles being 14 k. gold—

Scarf Pins, $1.75 to $10; with pearls, $3.75 to $65; with diamonds, $4 to $85.
Brooches start at $2.50.
Cuff Links, with diamonds, $9.50 to $40.
Belt Buckles, $16 and more.
Hat Pins, $1.75 to $11.50.
Cigar Cutters, $3.75 to $19.

Broadway.

Candy We were driven into the candy-making business, because there was no other way of being sure of its purity. And how it has been appreciated! We have had single day's selling amount to ten tons and over—one day we delivered eighteen tons.

These sorts to-day at 20c—

Assorted Chocolates Chocolate Eclairs
Chocolate Nougat Chocolate Caramels
Chocolate Marshmallows

Basement and Special Counters.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

RIORDAN'S WRECK STORY

Admits He Knew Buffalo Express Was Just Ahead.

HIDDEN BY CURVE AND HILL

Expected Express to Stop at Station, Not West of It—Lackawanna Engineer Heartbroken.

The investigation of the circumstances attending the wreck on Wednesday night at Paterson, N. J., on the Boonton Branch of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, is proceeding somewhat slowly, as it involves considerable work. The inquest over the body of Mrs. May B. Roe is to be held next Tuesday, in all probability, at the County Court House at Paterson. Coroner Yates will hold it. With his jury of six he viewed yesterday the body of Mrs. Roe. The inquiry set on foot by officials of the road will go a step further to-day, as John Francis Riordan, the engineer of Train No. 96, which crashed into Express No. 6, will report at the company's Hoboken offices and may then be examined.

Division Superintendent Dupuy said yesterday that it was not likely he would accomplish much in the investigation till next week. He has on hand at present the complaints of several passengers who lost garments or other property in the wreck and who must be reimbursed. "This feature of the case is not important, however," said he. "Compared with the other financial loss, the destruction of cars, and so on, it is a rather small matter."

Riordan was seen by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter yesterday at his home, 314 North Fourth Street, Harrison, N. J. He was able to be down stairs, but has not yet ventured out, and will not till he goes to Hoboken to report. The engineer has sustained a great nervous shock, one that seems to have overwhelmed him. He is a short man, not heavily built, with hair and mustache turning gray. He looked, as he sat feebly back in his rocking chair, like one whose spirit had been broken, and he spoke of the disaster in a tone and with a manner that showed how closely it had followed and haunted him.

"I don't want to make any statement," he began, tremulously. "The railroad company is making an investigation, and until it gets through I've got nothing to say." He did have something to say, however, for he answered questions in a mechanical fashion, showing apparently that his faculties were too much benumbed to let him realize that he was omitting to be reticent. He was asked whether he had ever had an accident before.

"No," said he; "never the least one. I've been railroading since 1864, and I've had a very successful career."

"Is it true that you picked up the flagman of No. 6 twice before you reached Paterson?"

"Not that I know of. We may have picked him up on the train, but he never came near the engine. But we made an extra stop near Lincoln Park because No. 6 kept us back, so that I did not know she was just ahead. I expected her to stop at the Paterson station, but I didn't expect her to stop several hundred yards west of it. If she had been in the station I never would have struck her. The hill and the curve hid her from me, so that I just had time to see her before the collision."

"You had your train under control, so that you could have brought it to a stop in the Paterson station?" he was asked.

"Yes," he replied. "I could have stopped it there. We have to run so as to get to our stations on time, you know, but I wasn't running up to my schedule time. I was going about twenty miles an hour. When I saw No. 6 ahead I did all I could. I reversed my lever and put on my brakes. I stuck to my post, and was all covered by coal, dirt, water, and oil."

Riordan said that he had not been seriously hurt. He had been jammed up against the lever of his engine by the collision, and his left side was injured, but he is mending. In response to a question he said that he had had considerable experience of the block signal system, now being put in on the Boonton Branch, and that had it been installed, the collision could not have happened.

The reason Riordan's train was so late was that it had been delayed by the lateness of No. 6 ahead of it, which was fifty minutes behind time. No. 6 was delayed by two causes; an uncommonly heavy Thanksgiving freight and the hot box at Lincoln Park.

CORNELL STUDENTS INJURED.

Three Young Men in Rear Car of Buffalo Express.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Dec. 1.—It develops now that at least three students from Cornell University were seriously injured in the wreck on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad at Paterson Wednesday. One was Walter J. Wellbrock of New York, the second was W. C. Affeld, Chicago, and the third Arthur Delano of Montclair. The latter is a son of Frank Delano, who is in business in New York.

Delano was sitting in the rear car of the Buffalo express, and when the crash came, he was caught under a seat and pinioned there. He is internally injured and his right side and right leg and foot are badly bruised.

Delano is in the freshman class of the university, fitting himself to become an electrical engineer, and he took the train at Ithaca to spend Thanksgiving with his parents here, in Cedar Street. He is nineteen years of age. He will be confined to his bed for some time.

Father of Wreck Victim Dies.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Dec. 1.—Martin Kane died in this city this afternoon from injuries received by being run over by a delivery wagon on Wednesday afternoon. He was the father of Lizzie Kane, who is in the hospital at Paterson, N. J., with both feet crushed. She was injured in the Lackawanna wreck, which occurred about an hour after her father was injured in this city.

TROLLEY LINES AND TRADE.

Elizabeth Merchants Indignant at Action Favorable to Newark.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 1.—Senator John Kean completed his trolley line from East Grand and Broad Streets to the city line yesterday and ran his cars on the route. The first car carried Senator Kean and several of the officials.

The Riker-Nine Road from Plainfield to Elizabeth, which company refused to accept the franchise to enter the city from the city line in Jersey Avenue because of a five-cent fare demanded by the Council from Cranford to Elizabeth, will run their cars through the Union to Newark and thus carry the suburban customers to that city for their shopping. Elizabeth merchants are indignant and say they will make the question a political issue at the next Spring election when Councilmen are elected.

FARMER'S SERVANT MURDERED.

The Woman's Body Found—Negro Charged with the Crime.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 1.—Wilhelmina Eisley, thirty years of age, a servant employed in the family of William White, a wealthy farmer of Yardville, a suburb of this city, was murdered last night by Edgar Williams, it is alleged, a colored man employed on the farm. He is missing.

Mr. White and his family left home yesterday morning to spend the day with relatives. Last night when Mr. White returned it was evident the stock had not been attended to. He failed to find any trace of the woman, but ascertained that Williams had been intoxicated in the afternoon. This morning the body of the woman was found in the barn with the skull crushed in. Beside the body lay a post driver, with which it is supposed the wound was inflicted.

No trace of Williams has been found. A posse started in pursuit this morning. Very little is known about Williams, who had not been in Mr. White's service long.

Bonds Offered at Sub-Treasury.

Yesterday, the first day of the bond offerings under the extended time granted by the Secretary of the Treasury, the total amount of bonds offered at the Sub-Treasury here was $305,200 of 4s and $43,350 of 5s. This is the smallest offering yet made here.

The Very Choicest

food products of the world is what we write about—the sort that will stand the very closest sunlight inspection and disclose no defect in color, weave or finish—cloths giving positive results—you have a right to expect this of us—for we claim them the finest—yet reasonable.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.
Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

PROGRESS OF THE GAS WAR.

New Amsterdam's Rate in Effect, but Said Not to Be Maintained.

The only new feature in the gas situation yesterday was the going into effect of the rate of $1.10 fixed by the New Amsterdam Gas Company at the last meeting of its Directors. "The new rate went into effect to-day," said F. S. Hastings, a Director of the company, "and no change is possible without another meeting of the Directors. So far as I know, the new rate will be kept up."

Russell Sage, President of the Standard Gas Company, said that he had heard of nothing new in the gas war since the determination of the New Amsterdam Directors to raise the rate. Mr. Sage had nothing to say regarding the future policy of his company.

President Gawtry of the Consolidated Gas Company would not discuss the probability of an increase of Consolidated business resulting from the raising of rates by the New Amsterdam. A news bulletin issued yesterday by Dow, Jones & Co. said:

"Consolidated Gas Company is putting more canvassers on customers which were taken from them by New Amsterdam. It is found that the New Amsterdam Company is not holding firmly to its higher advertised rates for gas. Under the circumstances the gas war has become just as hot as ever. Some third parties are trying to get a basis of settlement."

HARLEM CONTRACTOR ACCUSED.

Creditors with Large Claims Say They Cannot Find Him.

Lewis F. Mortimer, a Harlem contractor and builder, has disappeared, his creditors say, leaving, as alleged, many debts unpaid. They amount in all to $15,000. There is a warrant out for Mortimer's arrest, and Central Office detectives are trying to find him.

Several weeks ago Mortimer, with his wife and two children, moved into handsome apartments at 528 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street. They furnished them very elaborately, and it was generally understood that Mortimer was a wealthy contractor. A few days after his arrival in the neighborhood Mortimer purchased a plot of ground with a 100-foot frontage at Broadway and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and announced that he would erect a ten-story apartment house that would be of unusual elegance. He made a contract with Cornelius R. Terwilliger of 511 West One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, who is building on the northwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Broadway, to erect the proposed building. He promised as soon as the walls had reached a certain height that he would make a first payment of $5,000.

The day came and Mortimer congratulated Terwilliger on his rapid progress, saying that he would go to the bank and draw the money. Incidentally Terwilliger remarked that he had a note for $1,475 which he had been unable to get discounted at his bank. Mortimer at once volunteered to get the note discounted when he drew the $5,000. Mortimer took the note, went away, and Terwilliger is waiting for him yet. Terwilliger says that on leaving him Mortimer went to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company and borrowed $5,000 on the uncompleted building. He also alleges that Mortimer had the note for $1,475 discounted and pocketed the proceeds.

The lot on which the building stands is mortgaged for all it is worth, according to Terwilliger, and the building materials were obtained on credit. Mechanics' liens for about $18,000 have been filed against the unfinished building. Terwilliger has sworn out a warrant against Mortimer, and will also begin a civil action.

SAYS CABMAN ROBBED HER.

Mrs. Bigelow Claims She Lost $3,600—Arrested for Intoxication.

A well-dressed young woman was yesterday morning discharged by Magistrate Deuel in the Jefferson Market Police Court. She had been held on a charge of intoxication. She was picked up Thursday night in a helpless condition at Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

Yesterday morning the woman claimed to have been robbed during Thursday afternoon of $3,600. She said she had been staying at the Grand Hotel, and that she was once the wife of Hiram Bigelow, a lawyer at 150 Nassau Street.

The woman gave her name as Emily M. Bigelow and said her maiden name was Eames. Her mother died when she was quite young, she claimed, and her father placed her in a convent at South Bend, Ind. After leaving the convent she says she went to Chicago, where she married Hiram Bigelow. He separated from her, she says. She came here to try and effect a reconciliation with him, and Thursday morning went out riding in a cab. She claims to have had a large amount of money, which she alleges was stolen by the cabman after she had visited several saloons.

Fish, Game, and Forest League.

Robert B. Lawrence, Vice President of the New York State Fish, Game, and Forest League, has announced that the league's regular annual meeting will be held at the Yates Hotel, Syracuse, next Thursday. All "clubs, associations, and organizations for the protection of forests and the propagation of fish and game" in the State are invited to send delegates, each club being entitled to two or more representatives, according to its membership. Proposals for amendments to the fisheries, game, and forest law should be in the hands of the Chairman before next Tuesday. Efforts will be made to form clubs in every section of the State.

In Aid of Tuskegee Institute.

A public meeting in the interest of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute will be held in Madison Square Garden Monday evening, Dec. 4. Ex-President Grover Cleveland will preside. Addresses on the general question of negro education and the special work being accomplished by the Tuskegee Institute will be made by Walter H. Page, formerly of North Carolina and late editor of The Atlantic Monthly; William H. Baldwin, Jr., President of the Long Island Railroad and a Tuskegee Trustee, and Dr. Booker T. Washington, President of the institute. Plantation songs will be sung by a quartet of Tuskegee students.

Fifty-fifth Wedding Anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. Egbert B. Johnson of Hackensack, N. J., celebrated their fifty fifth wedding anniversary, Thanksgiving Day, at the home of their son, Elmer E. Johnson, 193 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are each seventy-eight years old. Mr. Johnson at one time taught school and later manufactured shoes. His appointment in 1861 to a position in the New York Custom House was one of the first appointments under Mr. Lincoln's Administration. Mrs. Johnson's mother was Millie Barton, a descendant of William Bradford of Mayflower fame. Of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson's seven children six are living.

Help for Holiday Money Orders.

So as to be ready for the holiday rush in the Money Order Department of the postal service of this city, Postmaster Van Cott, yesterday, appointed from the Civil Service list thirty-seven extra money order clerks. The outgoing foreign money orders are increasing daily and will continue to do so for a fortnight. Then the incoming foreign money orders will begin to arrive and continue to do so until after New Year's Day.

JOHN T. AGNEW BURIED.

Many Friends Attend Funeral Services for the Bank Officer.

The funeral of John Thomson Agnew, Vice President of the Continental National Bank, took place yesterday morning at his late home, 13 West Nineteenth Street, and was attended by many friends, among them being Mr. and Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, Justice Frederick Smyth, Edmund D. Randolph, Dr. W. Draper, Robert B. Roosevelt, A. Van Santvoort, Dr. O. Webster, the Rev. Dr. W. W. Atterbury, Justice Abraham R. Lawrence, Ewen McIntyre, and William Einstein.

The service was choral, the following hymns being sung by the Mendelssohn Quartet: "Father, What of Earthly Bliss," "The Lord Is My Shepherd," and "Asleep in Jesus." The Rev. Dr. David Steele of Philadelphia made a prayer, the Rev. Dr. James D. Steele, pastor of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church of this city, read a chapter of the Bible, and the Benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson, pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle. This concluded the ceremony.

The burial was in Greenwood Cemetery.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:06	Sun sets...4:34	Moon sets...	...

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....6:39	Gov. Isl'd...7:00	H. Gate....8:56	
P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....7:09	Gov. Isl'd...7:20	H. Gate....9:16	

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) DEC. 2.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adirondack, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Andes, Haiti	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Asiatic Prince, Santos	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
British Queen, Antwerp		
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	10:30 A. M. *12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Caribbee, St. Thomas, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Colorado, Hull		
El Rio, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Ems, Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Massilia, Naples and Marseilles		
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Nueces, Key West and Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Sarmatian, Glasgow		
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Tiller, St. Kitts, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

MONDAY, DEC. 4.

Trojan Prince, Azores	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, DEC. 5.

Aller, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Beverly, Inagua, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
El Paso, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Hevelius, Pernambuco, &c.	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prins Willem IV., Haiti, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, and China, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Coptic. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australasian Colonies, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. 25 and up to Dec. 9, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Warrimoo.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) DEC. 2.

British Empire, Antwerp, Nov. 19.
City of Macon, Savannah, Nov. 28.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Nov. 29.
Ohio, Hull, Nov. 20.
Salerno, Newcastle, Nov. 16.
Umbria, Liverpool, Nov. 25.

SUNDAY, DEC. 3.

El Norte, New Orleans, Nov. 28.
La Champagne, Havre, Nov. 25.
Marquette, London, Nov. 28.
Pretoria, Hamburg, Nov. 21.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Nov. 23.
San Marcos, Galveston, Nov. 27.
Tallahassee, Savannah, Nov. 30.

MONDAY, DEC. 4.

Bovic, Liverpool, Nov. 24.
Mayfield, St. Michaels, Nov. 24.

TUESDAY, DEC. 5.

Chalmette, New Orleans, Nov. 30.
Friesland, Antwerp, Nov. 25.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans, Nov. 29.
Lyell, Gibraltar, Nov. 21.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 6.

Indraghira, London, Nov. 22.
Jerseymoor, Gibraltar, Nov. 22.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Nov. 22.
Willehad, Bremen, Nov. 25.

THURSDAY, DEC. 7.

Charing Cross, Gibraltar, Nov. 28.
Galileo, Hull, Nov. 25.
Manica, Shields, Nov. 23.
Trave, Bremen, Nov. 28.

Arrived.

SS Ferndene, (Br.,) Jones, Shields Nov. 16, in ballast to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Kansas City, (Br.,) Savage, Bristol Nov. 16 and Swansea 18th, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:40 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook., N. J., Dec. 1, 9:30 P. M., south, moderate; cloudy; hazy off shore.

SS Patria, (Fr.,) Bourge, Marseilles Nov. 9 and Naples 14th, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M.

Ship Brynhilda, (Br.,) Meikle, Philadelphia Nov. 29, in ballast to Scammell Brothers.

Bark Alice Reed, Ford, Port Spain, 27 days, with asphaltum to order; vessel to Yates & Porterfield.

Brig Acacia, (of Port Medway, N. S.,) Hart, San Andreas, 37 days, with mdse. to A. N. Rathois.

SS Barden Tower, (Br.,) Campbell, Demerara Nov. 20, with sugar to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:45 A. M.

SS El Mar, Grant, New Orleans Nov. 26, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Buenaventura, Walker, Newport News, to the Luckenbach Company.

SS Merida, Reith, Curacao Nov. 23, with mdse. to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 9:40 A. M.

Bark Bianca Aspasia, (Ital.,) Pacietti, Aixa, Oct. 14, and Macoris Nov. 13, with wood and sugar to J. B. Vicini & Co.

Bark Persis, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Malcolm, Buenos Ayres, 54 days, with hides to the United States Leather Company; vessel to W. R. Grace & Co.

SS Hamilton, Dole, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Sailed.

SS Comal, for Galveston.

SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.

SS Santiago de Cuba, for Santiago, &c.

SS Colorado, for Brunswick.

SS Atlas, with an oil barge, for Savannah, &c.

Spoken.

Ship Port Elgin, (Br.,) Capt. Hand, from New York for Fremantle, was spoken Nov. 10 in latitude 5 south, longitude 32 west.

Miscellaneous.

ROTTERDAM, Dec. 1.—The Holland-America Line steamer Statendam, Capt. Bonjer, from New York, which went aground at Maasluis yesterday, as reported, after having partly discharged her cargo, arrived here at 2 A. M. to-day.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—SS Hesperia, (Br.,) Capt. Coverley, from New York for Marseilles, &c., passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Manhasset, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from New York for Leith and Dundee, passed May Island to-day.

SS Marengo, (Br.,) Capt. Bingham, from New York, arr. at Newcastle yesterday.

SS Manitou, (Br.,) Capt. Cannons, from New York, arr. at this port to-day.

SS Montcalm, (Br.,) Capt. Shallis, from New York, arr. at this port to-day.

SS Saale, (Ger.,) Capt. Mirow, from New York, via Southampton, arr. at Bremen yesterday.

SS Ballaoch, (Br.,) Capt. Robertson, from New York for Manchester, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS British King, (Br.,) Capt. Willis, from New York, arr. at Antwerp to-day.

SS Drummond, (Br.,) Capt. Chubb, from Calcutta for New York, arr. at Suez to-day.

SS Kvarven, (Nor.,) Capt. Kanits, from New York, via Portland, England, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Allix, from New York, arr. at Havre at 1 P. M. to-day.

SS Mesaba, (Br.,) Capt. Layland, for New York, sld. from this port to-day.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Rogeveen, from Rotterdam for New York, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Capt. Schierhorst, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam Nov. 28.

SS Manhasset, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from New York, arr. at Leith to-day.

SS Island, (Dan.,) Capt. Skjodt, for New York, sld. from Copenhagen Nov. 29.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Capt. Nicol, for New York, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. Ferguson, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 7:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Chateau Yquem, (Fr.,) Capt. Berries, from New York for Naples, arr. at Marseilles to-day.

SS Wollomombo, (Br.,) Capt. Pontin, from New York for Havre, arr. at Pauillac to-day.

SS Picqua, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from Messina for New York, sld. from Palermo yesterday.

"ROUGH" OVERCOATS

from all the popular rough-coated fabrics—Cheviots, Friezes, etc., in Grays and Oxfords,

To order, $18.

Winter will be down upon you before you get that new heavy suit, if you're not lively. Better come in to-day and leave your measure.

Suit to order, $20.

Fit, Fashion, Fabric, NONE BETTER.

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America's Largest CREDIT CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS.

CAREY & SIDES

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CLOTHING ON CREDIT

READY MADE AND TO ORDER.

YOU are extended the CREDIT benefits here with all the CASH advantages that other concern in our line of business offer. Our "NO-RA-CHARGE" CREDIT system is an insurance on your patronage that permits us to figure all our book accounts as sure but less from year to year.

WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

Ready-made Suits and Overcoats, $10, $12, $15 to $25. TO ORDER, $16, $20, $25, and $30. Boys' Suits, $3 to $17. Men's Hats, Tuxedo and Full Dress Suits, silk-lined, to order, $30, $35, $40, $45, and $50.

Write for WATCHES AND JEWELRY. terms and particulars.

OPEN SATURDAYS UNTIL 10:30; MONDAYS, 9.

Kennedy

CORTLANDT ST.

Colored Shirts.

Hundreds of new patterns,

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A lot of dollar Shirts at 49c

They are odd lots of Madras and percale, all sizes.

Underwear from every standard hosiery mill in the world.

Gray Gloves, 98c.,

of Real Mocha, pique stitch, worth 1.50.

Reindeer 1.49
Dogskin 98c

"Quell"

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25 CENTS EACH

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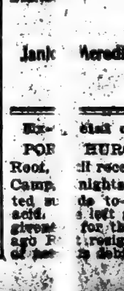

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Oppression, Suffocation, Neuralgia, etc., cured by ESPIC CIGARETTES, or POWDER

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Popular " 40 " "
Standard " 50 " "

SPECIAL:

Jane Meredith, $1.50; my price, 75c.

Ex-Chief of Maccabees a Suicide.

HURON, Mich., Dec. 1.—L. A. Root, recently chief clerk of the Great Camp of the Maccabees, committed suicide to-day by swallowing carbolic acid. He left a note asking his wife's for

A Royal Christmas Gift

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Race Chart

Showing the Distribution of Mankind on the Theory of a Common Origin.

For Explanation, See Below.

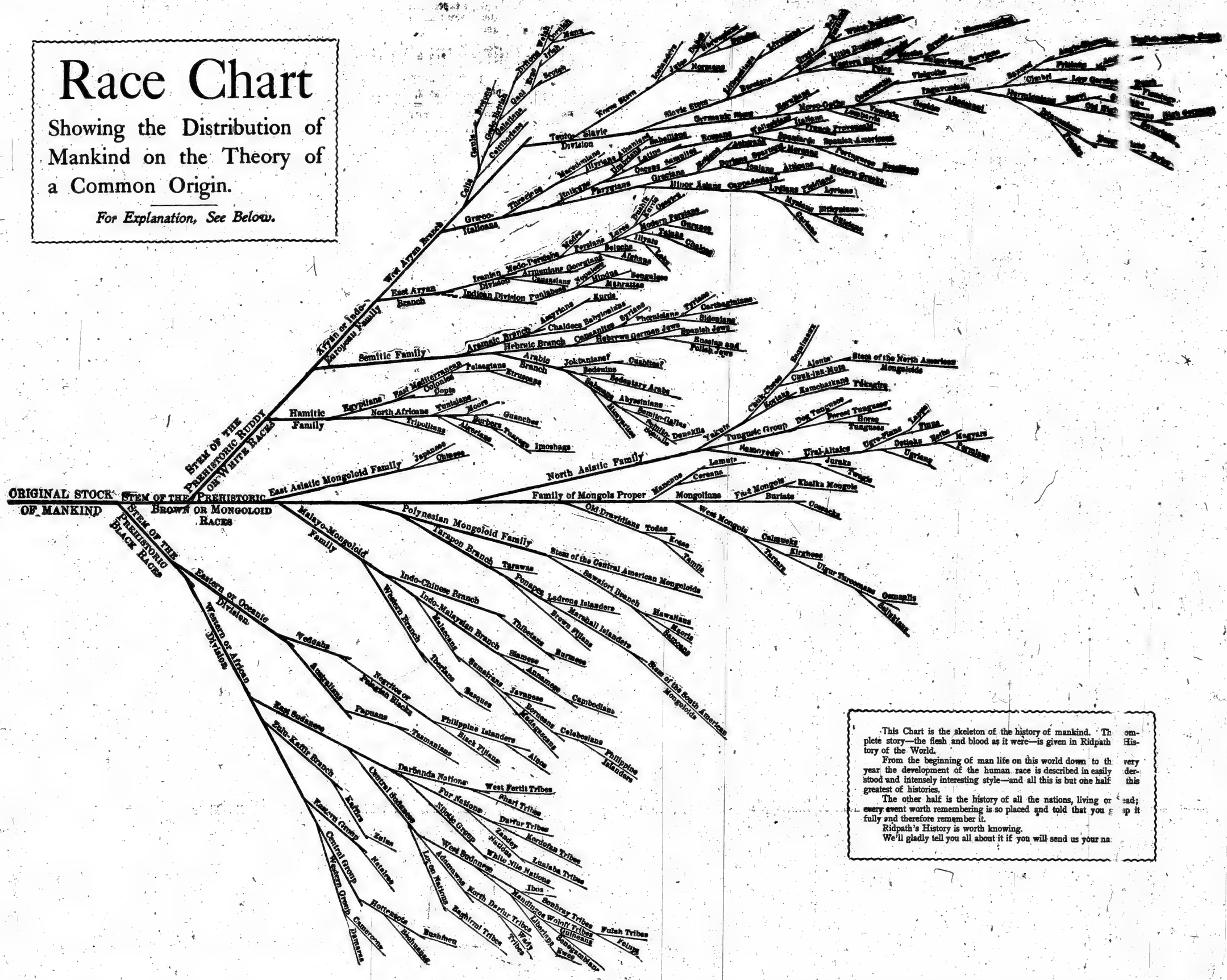

This Chart is the skeleton of the history of mankind. The complete story—the flesh and blood as it were—is given in Ridpath History of the World.

From the beginning of man life on this world down to the very year the development of the human race is described in easily understood and intensely interesting style—and all this is but one half of this greatest of histories.

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Above chart shows the distribution of the races of mankind, on the theory that they have all proceeded from *a common source*. That source is indicated by the heavy line at the left. From this original the great divisions branch off, namely, the Black races, the Brown (or Mongoloid) races, and the Ruddy (or white) races. Each of these stems divides into many branches. In general way, the latitude of the given race is indicated as on an ordinary map. In Ridpath's History of the World this chart is printed in colors. The lines indicating White races are printed in red, the Mongoloid races in brown and the Black races in black. Names of extinct races are printed in black, of present day races in red.

To trace the descent of any race read from right to left. Thus the English speaking races are derived from Anglo-Saxons, Saxons, Ingavonians, Mœso-Goths, out of the German stem, of the Teuto-Slavic division of the West Aryan branch, of the Indo-European family, of the prehistoric Ruddy or White races.

This chart is but one of a great many to be found in Ridpath's History of the World, all of them the original conceptions and handiwork of Dr. Ridpath. The development of mankind and the succession and relation of the great events in the history of all the different nations are *pictured* so clearly that a single chart serves to bring in review the entire history of centuries. Taken alone these charts are highly instructive. In connection with Dr. Ridpath's masterful and absorbing narrative they are of incalculable value to any one who reads to *know* and therefore to *remember*.

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This applies to all kinds of knowledge, but it applies to historical knowledge more than to any other kind. Almost every day you come across some historical allusion in a newspaper that has only a very indefinite meaning for you, (unless you are a good deal different from the average,) but that you ought to be well posted about.

Do you know what happened in a little skirmish in Zululand in 1879, that gave the death blow to the hopes of the Bonapartists of France?

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You know that Rear Admiral Schley was in command of a war vessel that got into serious difficulty in a Chilian port a few years ago. But how much more do you know about it?

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with its indexes is especially designed to furnish a Library for Historical Reference. It is designed to furnish just the sort of accurate, definite, clear-cut information that is useful to the every-day man or woman.

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As Others See It.

A large part of this page is given to stating *our* idea of Ridpath's History of the World. Here are a few opinions of *others:*

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"I am familiar with the merits of Ridpath's 'History of the World,' and can recommend it to the scholar as well as to the plain people generally."

Ex-President Harrison.

"The mechanical part of the work has been most creditably done; the illustrations are numerous and of a high order, and aid the text very much. The author's labors are deserving of the highest praise. I most heartily recommend the work for study and convenient reference."

Review of Reviews, of New York.

"The reader feels himself in the hands of an author who possesses not only a wide acquaintance with books, but also the corrective of a keen knowledge of men and human nature, and a singular breadth of view and sanity of judgment."

John L. Stoddard.

Historian and Lecturer, Boston.

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Gen. Lew Wallace,

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"Professor Ridpath has put 'the world' into a form for carrying, using, and enjoying. Any man can be the mythological Atlas now. In a clear and agreeable style, by comprehensive and compact treatment, with readable type, and admirable pictorial illustrations, he has made it easy for Atlas to appreciate and take delight in the burden he bears. This book is a permanent college chair of general history in one's own house."

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Rabbi of Sinai Temple, Chicago, Ill.

"I take pleasure in recommending Ridpath's History as one that should not be absent from any library. It is scholarly, for it is accurate; it is popular, for it avoids useless technicalities. The plates which accompany the letter-press and illustrate the context are of a very high order. This History deserves a strong hold on the sympathies of all classes, the student no less than the general reader."

T. Clarke Seelye, D. D.,

President Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

"I have been much pleased with Professor Ridpath's 'History of the World,' and in my judgment it is the best general history for popular use that has ever been written."

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CHAMBERLAIN CRITICISED

Lord Rosebery Comments on the Secretary's Speech.

FRENCH PRESS IS INCENSED

Takes the Reference to an Alliance Seriously—English Papers Dissent from Chamberlain's Views.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—Lord Rosebery, speaking at Edinburgh this evening, deprecated Mr. Chamberlain's reference to France in his speech at Leicester, and said:

"We have no right to go into the gutters to fish up the derelict press of any country and to hold it up to scorn or as a motive of our policy. It is impossible that the Queen could be besmirched by such attacks, which only recoil on the attackers; and whatever the degraded outburst may mean, it does not represent the best or highest opinion of France."

"We have been overready to flout other nations, and it is no wonder that Great Britain is unpopular abroad. I do trust that this undiplomatic frankness will cease, for these stinging words rankle long afterward, and it is not for statesmen to speak under the passing irritation of the moment."

The Paris correspondent of The Evening News telegraphs to his paper to-day that there is reason to believe that Sir Edmund J. Monson, the British Ambassador to France, will shortly apply for a prolonged leave of absence as a protest against the attacks made by the French press on Queen Victoria and the Prince of Wales.

With few exceptions the afternoon newspapers dissent from Mr. Chamberlain's Anglo-Saxon-Teutonic alliance speech at Leicester yesterday.

The Pall Mall Gazette lays stress on the strong anti-German prejudice in Great Britain and declares bluntly that Mr. Chamberlain had better have kept silent.

The Westminster Gazette takes the same line, believing Mr. Chamberlain did not represent Government opinion and pointing out how offensive the speech was toward France.

The Globe maintains it is impossible for Germany to give a quid pro quo for the responsibilities which would accrue to Great Britain by such an alliance.

The Evening Standard says Mr. Chamberlain referred to alliance by treaties.

The St. James's Gazette says: "Mr. Chamberlain simply expresses English public opinion, which has come to realize that with Germany and the United States we can work, because with those powers we have a community of interests and sentiments, whereas with Russia and France we have not."

The Sun, the only other afternoon newspaper, takes a similar favorable view of the suggested alliance.

FRENCH PRESS URGES ACTION.

Discusses "Eventualities" Which May Result from the Speech.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—Some of the newspapers attach considerable importance to the utterances of Joseph Chamberlain at Leicester yesterday, and consider that they show that Emperor William's visit to England was partly political. The majority, however, characterize certain of Mr. Chamberlain's declarations as empty threats, and regard the suggestion of an alliance between Great Britain, the United States, and Germany as simply eccentric.

The Matin observes that Mr. Chamberlain alludes to the alliance as an accomplished fact and as being his work, and "seizes on the opportunity to address threats to France, which leave us as unmoved as does the famous prospect of a new Triple Alliance."

The Journal des Debats says it doubts the existence of an Anglo-German agreement, as Mr. Chamberlain asserted, and adds that it would be cruel and indecent upon the part of Emperor William to accept the acclamations of the Dutch and visit their Queen if he had really signed what is tantamount to the death decree of the two South African republics. Emperor William's visit to Holland must mean that he has not taken such an irrevocable step.

The Journal urges the recall of Admiral Fournier's squadron from the Levant, in view of "eventualities which may result from the present anti-British campaign in France."

Admiral Fournier is on board the third-class cruiser Cosmao, at Constantinople, where the Sultan will formally receive him to-day. The rest of the French fleet awaits Admiral Fournier at Smyrna.

The Liberte takes the matter more seriously and urges France to seek alliances, "in view of a certain eventuality in, perhaps, the near future."

COMMENT OF GERMAN PRESS.

Some Papers Protest Against an Alliance, Others Favor One.

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—The use of the word "alliance" in Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Leicester has caused a general flutter in the German press. The Chauvinist organs protest vigorously. The Kreuz Zeitung, the organ of the military party, comments with scorn and indignation.

Other journals, including the Lokal Anzeiger, assert that the meeting of Count von Bulow and Mr. Chamberlain in London was productive of results calculated to smooth away some difficulties which had arisen in colonial questions, but that no alliance exists, although the conferences between the German and British statesmen at Windsor Castle left an equally good impression upon all. As bearing upon this, the Lokal Anzeiger adds:

"Germany and Great Britain are guided by the same sincere wish to remove in a friendly manner occasional subordinate differences. At the same time, Germany does not intend to fight other people's battles."

The Vossische Zeitung says: "We also wish to see Germany, Great Britain, and the United States co-operating in all essential questions of world-policy."

DEATH OF A PRACTICAL JOKER.

Justus Morris Passes Away at His Home in Linden.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 1.—Justus Morris died to-day at his home in Linden. He was born in Lower Rahway in 1821. He first worked on a farm, then made money as a painter, and later was a successful real estate speculator here. He owned some of the best business property in the city. He served on the Board of Chosen Freeholders, and was defeated for Mayor on an independent ticket. Nine years ago he was sued by Miss Hayward for breach of promise of marriage, but compromised the case. Then he married his cook, the present Mrs. Morris. Two sons by his first wife are also living.

Mr. Morris was always a practical joker. He once owned a sheat which looked sickly. With Henry McCandless, a friend, who laughed at it, Mr. Morris bet a few dollars that the grown pig would weigh 500 pounds. It did the day before it was killed. He fed it until its feet were almost hidden in folds of fat. He was caught giving it charcoal, and explained it was to keep the animal's stomach in order. The pig was estimated to have eaten ten times the value of the bet.

Men-of-War's-Men Give a Ball.

The members of the crew of the United States battleship Massachusetts gave their fourth annual ball at Webster Hall in East Eleventh Street last night. Sailors from other United States men-of-war were also invited. About 800 persons attended the ball. Capt. Train of the Massachusetts visited the ball to take a look at his men, and after wishing them an enjoyable time gave them leave of absence until Monday morning. Just before dancing began the lights in the large hall were put out and several calcium lights were thrown upon a large flag folded and suspended from the ceiling. At a given signal the flag fell in graceful folds while the band played the "Star-Spangled Banner."

The officers of the evening were P. O'Donnell, President; W. G. Smith, Vice President; H. A. Davis, Secretary, and G. E. McHugh, Treasurer.

Third Attempt to Burn a Village.

THREE BRIDGES, N. J., Dec. 1.—The third attempt within a week to burn this village was made last night. A large barn belonging to John Hall was fired. Tracks to the barn made by a woman's shoes were discovered and this leads to the belief that a woman was concerned in this and the other recent attempts to destroy the village. Watchers discovered during the evening that preparations had been made to set fire to the Three Bridges creamery. A quantity of fresh oily waste had been placed under one of the sills of the building. In the cellar of the general store of Joseph Dilt waste soaked in kerosene oil was also found.

LAWYER'S WIFE FOUND DEAD.

Mrs. Jere A. Wernberg Asphyxiated by Gas in an Apartment House in Brooklyn.

Mrs. Mary J. Wernberg, forty-seven years old, wife of Jere A. Wernberg, a lawyer of Brooklyn, was found dead in her apartments, at 80 Lafayette Avenue, that borough, yesterday morning. She was discovered lying on a bed in an inside room. The room was filled with gas, which was escaping from a jet which had been partly turned on. A window in the room had been pulled down a few inches from the top.

Mrs. Wernberg and her husband occupied the second floor, the house being divided into several apartments. Yesterday morning at about 10:30 o'clock Maggie Hanley, a servant employed by Mrs. Julia Leverich, the landlady, detected an odor of gas while passing the Wernberg apartments. She informed her mistress, and the latter knocked at Mrs. Wernberg's door. Getting no response she became alarmed, and sent the servant to bring Mrs. Wernberg's sister, Miss Reilly, who lives at 424 Lafayette Avenue. Miss Reilly was not at home, and when the servant returned she and Mrs. Leverich forced the door of the Wernberg apartments. They found Mrs. Wernberg lying dead in an inner bedroom, as described.

Word was sent to Mr. Wernberg at his office, 379 Fulton Street, and he informed Coroner Burger. The Coroner gave permission for the removal of the body to the home of the Reilly family. Dr. Emil F. Hartung, the Coroner's physician, who made an examination of the body yesterday afternoon, said last night that he believed Mrs. Wernberg's death was accidental. He added that she must have been dead forty-eight hours when discovered. At the Coroner's office it was intimated that it was not likely an autopsy would be held. Mr. Wernberg could not be seen in relation to the matter.

How Mrs. Wernberg could have been dead for two days without being discovered has not yet been explained. The couple had been married twenty-two years, and lived happily together, so far as the neighbors know. They had no children, and were accustomed to take their meals at a restaurant. Mrs. Leverich declares that the last time she saw Mrs. Wernberg alive was on Tuesday night, when she told her she was going to take dinner with her sister at the latter's home on Thanksgiving Day. The landlady says she saw Mr. Wernberg leave the house yesterday morning. On Thursday night he acted as referee in a pool match between Payton and De Oro at Maurice Daly's billiard parlor, on Broadway, this borough.

Mr. Wernberg is very well known in Brooklyn. He was Assistant District Attorney under Gen. Isaac Catlin, and was engaged with Edward M. Shepard as special counsel in the prosecution of John Y. McKane after the Gravesend election troubles. Mr. Wernberg is also well known in National Guard circles. He was formerly on the staff of Brig. Gen. McLeer, and was Commissary of the Thirteenth Regiment under Col. Watson.

NO FRENCH LINE PURCHASE.

Agent Here Denies Reported Staten Island Terminal Scheme.

It was reported yesterday that the French line of steamships, the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, had purchased from Mrs. George Bechtel a large strip of water-front at Stapleton, Staten Island, and that the price paid was $1,000,000. It was stated that the company contemplated running additional steamers to supplement its present express service. The Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad tracks, that are controlled by the Baltimore and Ohio, run along the shore end of the property, and cargoes, it was said, could be discharged directly into freight cars for transport into the interior and into lighters for transfer to New York docks.

Eugene De Bocande, the New York agent of the line, when asked last evening about the reported purchase, said he had not heard anything about it and it was all humbug. If any such purchase had been made, he would have known about it, he said.

GRAIN DEAL WITH MONTREAL.

Scheme to Divert Shipments from This Country to Canada.

MONTREAL, Dec. 1.—The Harbor Commissioners of the Port of Montreal to-day accepted the proposition made by Buffalo and Cleveland capitalists, looking to an increase of grain exports through this port.

A site is to be granted the syndicate for a large elevator and freight sheds, and the syndicate in turn agrees to build fifteen strong barges with tows, all at a cost of $1,100,000.

The syndicate agrees to bring 25,000,000 bushels of grain to Montreal next season and to increase this amount to 35,000,000 bushels or more in 1901. A bond of $50,000 is to be given.

INSURANCE MEN AT ODDS.

Non-Union Companies Assail Union Under Trust Laws.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—War has been raging between special agents and field men of fire insurance companies since Oct. 1. The belligerents are the representatives of union and non-union companies, and the fight is revolving around the old cry of "anti-trust."

The union companies number about 100, consisting of the big foreign companies and many of the strong American companies. Until last week they held the upper hand in the situation, as the non-union men are without organization and have had no concerted plan of action. In the last month, however, the non-union companies have appealed to the State Insurance Departments for relief from the operation of union rules on the ground that the union is a trust.

A decision of the Attorney General of Minnesota, rendered lately, that the union was violating the anti-trust law is looked upon as a valuable precedent, and the outsiders hope to get similar recognition here.

FIGHT OVER FREE TEXTBOOKS.

Chicago School Trustees Divided on the Question.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—The subject of free text books for the public schools has been brought before the members of the Board of Education by the resolution introduced by a Trustee, calling for the compilation and publication of the books under the charge of the board. Trustees to-day discussed the plan from this point of view.

While the plan as outlined in a resolution introduced at the board meeting contemplates only a step toward eliminating unnecessary matter and furnishing the books to the children at the lowest possible price, some Trustees believe this is preparatory to having the board furnish books to the children entirely free.

On the question the Trustees hold widely different opinions and seem about equally divided. Several Trustees violently oppose the scheme, hinting that it tends to "pauperize" the pupils, while others enthusiastically favor it on the ground that it would place all the children on a level, books being now furnished free to those who confess inability to buy them.

The present system is flouted as the "pauperizing" one by the supporters of the new scheme, who point out that it would remove any possible stigma to have books given free to all pupils. The matter will probably cause a hot fight when it comes up for a deciding vote.

CAN'T SIT CROSS-LEGGED NOW.

Tailor Brings Suit for Damages to His Knee.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 1.—Theodore Brandstettner, a tailor who can no longer sit cross-legged, asks the court to award him damages in the sum of $3,000 on that account.

The Ohio Messenger and Telegraph Company is defendant. One of the company's bicycle boys ran the tailor down on the street, and injured him so as to cause an enlargement of the knee. Brandstettner claims he is permanently incapacitated from his trade.

Lectures on Shakespeare's Plays.

A series of four lectures on the dramas of Shakespeare will be delivered at Cooper Union Dec. 5, 12, 19, and 26 by Henry Austin Clapp. The lectures will be given under the auspices of Columbia University. No tickets of admission will be necessary. The doors will close at 8 o'clock.

FOR ENTRANCE TO COLLEGES.

Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia Proposes a Scheme of Uniform Examinations.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Dec. 1.—The thirteenth annual convention of the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland began here to-day in the auditorium of the State Schools. More than 500 delegates were present.

Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University read a paper this afternoon in which he advocated strongly the adoption by colleges of uniform entrance requirements with a common board of examiners. After commenting upon the widely varied entrance requirements of colleges not only of subject, but also of topics specified under the subjects, Prof. Butler proposed a uniform series of requirements, from which the various colleges might make selections. He further proposed a uniform administration of these requirements, and outlined a plan for the establishment of a joint college admission examination board by the colleges of the Middle States and Maryland represented in the association.

Each college, according to the plan, would have one member on the board, and the secondary schools in the association would have five representatives elected annually. This board would have two functions—first, to bring about as rapidly as possible an agreement as to each subject required by two or more colleges for admission; second, to prepare an annual series of college admission examination papers, to hold examinations in June of each year at convenient points throughout the Middle States and Maryland, and to issue certificates based upon the results of such examinations.

Prof. Butler declared his belief in the entire practicability of such a plan, which, he thought, would stimulate secondary education in an extraordinary degree and remove its greatest burden—the dissimilarity of requirements in the various colleges.

Following the reading of Prof. Butler's paper, there was a discussion on the subject by President Patton of Princeton, President Eliot of Harvard, and President Low of Columbia. President Eliot and President Low were heartily in favor of the uniform entrance system. They said it would enable preparatory schools to adopt a curriculum such that their graduates could enter any college.

President Patton said he had not given the matter much thought, but he was inclined to think that there were many objections to the uniform system. A common examining board would in a measure take from colleges the privilege of saying who should enter, and no doubt the college curriculum would have to be revived. He did not know that Princeton was in favor of this change.

ROBBERS QUARREL; ONE DEAD.

James McMahon Is Stabbed by a Companion at Troy in an Altercation Over Spoils.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 1.—James McMahon was found on the sidewalk at the corner of Jacob and King Streets at 2:45 o'clock this morning. He was bleeding profusely from four stab wounds in the head and breast. The ambulance conveyed him to the hospital, where he died at 9 o'clock.

He recovered consciousness sufficiently to implicate John South, his companion. The latter was arrested, but denies his guilt. Both men resided in Fort Plain, and were here on a visit.

The two men left Fort Plain, N. Y., after robbing a farmer, and are supposed to have quarreled over the spoils.

FORT PLAIN, N. Y., Dec. 1.—The transactions leading up to the killing of McMahon are said to be substantially as follows:

Wednesday last, a middle-aged farmer named Van Patten came here from Pleasantbrook, Otsego County, N. Y., with plenty of money. He visited a number of places in the town accompanied by South. At night, instead of going to a hotel, he accompanied South to the home of the latter, and it is said that the old familiar badger game was worked there. To quiet matters Van Patten divided his money with South. Yesterday morning, while still dazed from drink, Van Patten bought several dollars' worth of provisions for the South home, but later, realizing that he had been duped, appeared before Police Justice Meyer and claimed that he had been robbed. During Thursday South and McMahon both went to Troy, where McMahon had a sister, visiting friends. A quarrel over the disposition of the money in South's possession resulted in the death of McMahon and the arrest of South. South and the dead man are said to have been friends for many years.

A few years ago McMahon's father was murdered, and the officials at Fort Plain have repeatedly expressed the opinion that young McMahon knew more in regard to the killing than he was willing to admit, but the identity of the murderer was never fully established. South, the man charged with the killing of the younger McMahon at Troy, has for some time past been under $1,300 bonds. Of these bonds $500 were imposed by local Magistrates because of a charge that he had committed burglary at the hardware store of Williams & Tanner, and $800 because of a similar offense alleged to have been committed in a building owned by the local Board of Trade.

THE NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

Engineer Nichols Gives Some Facts About It to Brooklyn Merchants.

O. F. Nichols, the principal Assistant Engineer of the new East River Bridge, addressed the members of the Broadway Merchants' Association of Williamsburg last night at their headquarters, in the Broadway Bank Building, Graham Avenue and Broadway, on the progress of the new bridge. Besides the members of the association there were present a large delegation from the Greenpoint and Grand Street Boards of Trade and the Grand Street Improvement Association.

Mr. Nichols said the steel towers which rest on the tower foundations will be about fifty feet higher than those of the old bridge. The pull on the four cables, due to the weight of the bridge and its load, is about 20,000 tons, and this pull is resisted wholly by the strength of the anchorages. The suspended structure or the portion of the bridge carried directly by the cables, is connected with them by the suspender ropes, which are to be made of twisted wire, and are each 1¾ inches in diameter. This structure will weigh about 7,500 tons, and will require about a year for its construction. The Manhattan approach is nearly twice as long as the Brooklyn approach, and both together they will require about 18,000 tons of steel for their construction. The entire construction of the bridge will involve the destruction of about 500 buildings, the excavation of about 125,000 cubic yards of material, and the use of about 60,000 cubic yards of concrete, 6,500,000 feet of timber, 130,000 cubic yards of masonry, and 45,000 tons of steel.

The new bridge will be much wider and about four times as strong as the old one. "It is probable that its total cost will exceed that of the old bridge, but," said Mr. Nichols, "there can be little doubt that its value to the city will be out of all proportion vastly greater than its cost."

STREET CAR WAR IN CHICAGO.

Fares Cut in Two by the Calumet Electric Line.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—Tickets on the Calumet Electric Railway are selling at two for 5 cents, and persons who use the line are pleased at the rate war which brought about the reduction. An order issued by Gen. John MacNulta, receiver for the Calumet Company, was the cause of the cut in traffic prices. While Gen. MacNulta minimizes the rate war, the new movement is understood to be a retaliation upon the South Chicago Company, better known as the "Red Line," because of its refusal to allow the Calumet Company the use of its tracks on the Ninety-second Street bridge, which spans the Calumet River.

The trouble between the two corporations originated when the bridge over the Calumet River at Ninety-third Street collapsed. The tracks of the Calumet line ran over the structure and continued south to Robey Street. When the bridge went down an effort was made by Gen. MacNulta to secure the use of the tracks of the South Chicago line over the Ninety-second Street bridge. The "Red Line," it is said, refused to consider the matter, and since that time the service of the Calumet line on that branch has been limited to South Chicago, and miles of its tracks have lain idle.

Grain and Flour Receipts at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Dec. 1.—The receipts of flour and grain by lake at this port show a big falling off from last year. From the opening of navigation to Nov. 30 the receipts of flour have been 8,403,580 barrels, a decrease of 1,337,000 barrels, as compared with last year. The receipts of grain have been 135,548,979 bushels, as compared with 193,778,965 bushels last year, a decrease of over 58,000,000 bushels.

GARRET A. HOBART'S WILL

Estate of the Late Vice President Valued at $2,000,000.

A MILLION FOR MRS. HOBART

Large Sums Left to Relatives and Friends—Bequests to Charities in Paterson.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 1.—The will of Garret A. Hobart, late Vice President of the United States, was probated and made public to-day. By it $1,000,000 is given to the widow, she receiving that sum outright, besides being made the residuary legatee. The will gives $70,000 to relatives and friends, and $5,000 is given to each of the local institutions of a charitable character.

The estate is valued at about $2,000,000 by the will, but this estimate will increase as many of the enterprises of the testator work out. Mrs. Hobart, Col. William Barbour, E. T. Bell, and A. A. Wilcox are named as executors. The will, which is dated July 27, 1897, and contains a codicil dated March 9, 1899, says:

"I do order that my executrix and executors shall have full power and authority to sell and dispose of all or any of my property, real and personal, of every kind and description wherever the same may be located, at their will and pleasure, and to assign and convey the same with full power in the premises, and to change and exchange the same as they may see fit and proper, and to give good and sufficient deeds or other assurances for the same. And I expressly direct that they may hold and keep likewise in their discretion any investments or securities in which I have made payments or investments during my lifetime, and to protect the same in their judgment. And both my executors and trustees may take such risk thereto as executors might not have the legal right to take if they were governed by the strict legal rules in making investments; but this application shall be made only so far as investments are concerned made by me in my lifetime, and in the care and protection of such investments, and has no reference to any direct investment.

"I give and bequeath to my brother, David R. Hobart, the sum of $20,000, and to his son, George S. Hobart, if he is living at the time of my decease, the sum of $10,000, and to his daughter a like sum of $10,000 if she be living at my decease, said sum to be paid to each child when it shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years; but my executrix and executors are empowered to make application or payment prior to that time for their support, maintenance, and education for either of said children, as they may see fit and proper, and I also forgive and discharge the said David R. Hobart from all indebtedness from him to me.

"I give and bequeath to the Old Ladies' Home of the City of Paterson the sum of $3,000, to the Paterson General Hospital of the City of Paterson the sum of $3,000, to St. Joseph's Hospital of the City of Paterson the sum of $3,000, to the Paterson Orphan Asylum the sum of $3,000, and to the Children's Day Nursery the sum of $3,000.

"I give and bequeath unto my wife, in lieu of dower, in all my lands and real estate, the sum of $400,000, to be paid to her absolutely for her own uses and purposes.

"All the rest, residue, and remainder of my estate, personal, real, or mixed, I give, devise, and bequeath to my executrix and my executors, as Trustees, the income of which is to be paid over to my said wife and is to be used for the support and maintenance of my wife, Jennie T. Hobart, and also for the support, maintenance, and education of our remaining child, Garret A. Hobart, Jr., hereafter empowering her with full control over the entire income of the said estate for the full end and term of her natural life, and for her and his use entirely as she may see fit and proper, and at her death then the said income shall accrue and descend to and be paid over absolutely to my said child, Garret A. Hobart, Jr., or for his use and benefit; that said payment and accumulations shall not be paid in any event to him by said executors or Trustees until he shall arrive at the age of thirty years, but nothing herein contained shall prevent my said executrix and executors from making any advance payment to him during the lifetime of my wife, or at any time in their discretion."

Mrs. Hobart received $600,000 additional in the codicil. The local charitable institutions each received $2,000 additional in the codicil and the following persons were mentioned as beneficiaries in it: Hobart Tuttle, namesake of the testator, $20,000, and Albert A. Wilcox, $10,000.

Mrs. Hobart also receives $10,000 with which to reward deserving friends, relatives, and employes at her discretion.

Mayor Hinchliffe this morning received a letter from Mrs. Hobart thanking him, the Aldermen, city officials, and citizens for their kindness in her recent bereavement.

A Woman on Municipal Socialism.

Mrs. Percy Wildrington, lecturer and delegate of the London Fabian Society, last night discussed municipal socialism before the People's Institute in Cooper Union. After explaining the theory of municipal socialism, Mrs. Wildrington dwelt upon the necessity of control by the cities of gas, electricity, transit facilities, and all such utilities, and even went so far as to advocate the handling of the milk and coal supply and the sale of meat by the municipality. The conduct of baths, places of recreation and amusement, libraries and museums was also a proper municipal function, she said, and hospitals should be controlled by the city. Those festering localities called slums should be made the subject of condemnation proceedings, and the city should itself build model houses for the poor. Eventually land should be commonly owned. It would not do that the Government should act for the people, but it should be representative of the people, she concluded.

Car and Wagon Crushed Conductor.

William Davis, thirty-one years old, a sub-trolley car conductor, met with a serious accident last night while his car was passing 322 West Fifty-ninth Street. Standing near the curb was a wagon with a platform for carrying large panes of plate glass, the property of Nathan Huget, 109 Wooster Street. The motorman miscalculated the distance between the platform and the side of his car, and Davis, who was collecting fares from the passengers in the open section of the car, was swept to the street. Before falling he was squeezed between the wagon platform and the car. Several ribs were broken and he was hurt internally. The injured man was taken to Roosevelt Hospital.

Try to Kill with Dynamite.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Dec. 1.—An attempt to destroy the home and family of Attorney W. L. Cron was made last night by unknown parties, who placed three pounds of dynamite at his front door and ignited a fifteen-foot fuse which burned down into the fulminate cap, but failed to explode it. Following the Urbana outrage, in which one man lost his life, the people are thoroughly aroused, and open threats of summary justice are frequently heard.

Used a Knife, Then a Revolver.

BICKNELL, Ind., Dec. 1.—To-day Charles Blackwell, aged twenty-one, in a quarrel stabbed Sylvester Guyer several times, the blade penetrating the left side near the heart. Blackwell, a few minutes later met Rolla Horn, and, after a few words, drew a revolver and shot him in the neck, the bullet almost cutting into the jugular vein. Both men are dying. Blackwell is at large. Horn is the son of the wealthiest man in Knox County, and great excitement prevails.

Laborers Buried in a Denver Sewer.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 1.—By a cave-in of the sewer excavation at Thirty-fourth and Downing Avenues to-night, several laborers were buried, and probably all will be lost. The body of George Holtz has been taken out. It is not known how many were in the trench.

Elgin Watch Company Raises Wages.

ELGIN, Ill., Dec. 1.—The Elgin National Watch Company to-day gave notice of a restoration of the wages of 1892. The advance was unsolicited. The company employs 2,400 men.

BOARD HAS MILLER'S BOOKS.

Rumors Regarding Police Affiliations with Franklin Syndicate Under Investigation at Headquarters.

All the books of the Franklin Syndicate were yesterday brought to Police Headquarters from the Vernon Avenue Police Station, in Brooklyn, in order to facilitate the investigation which the Police Commissioners and Chief Devery are making with a view to finding out how many of the members of the force, if any, were involved in the enterprise, and more especially to learn how it happened that Miller was permitted to escape so easily. The books were brought over in a patrol wagon, guarded by two policemen in uniform, and were at once carried to President York's private room, where he and Commissioner Abell began a careful examination of their many entries.

No trace was found yesterday of William F. Miller, the manager of the syndicate, nor of Cecil Leslie, his associate, and rumors of an impending "shake-up" in the Brooklyn force, which first became current with the sharp criticism of the Kings County Grand Jury upon its work in the case, were more persistent than ever.

Robert Adams Ammon, attorney for Miller, said last night that Capt. Lees came to his office yesterday afternoon and spent fully an hour in conference with him. Mr. Ammon refused to say what the purpose of the conference was or what result it might have. Capt. Lees's wardman accompanied him and was present during the conference. Mr. Ammon said:

"I got Miller out of the way, and will keep my promise to produce him at the proper time. In the meantime I insist upon my full privilege as his attorney to withhold information as to where he is."

Capt. Lees said that he had used no threats to Mr. Ammon and had received a promise from him that he would give him any information he might have as soon as he could.

Louis A. Gourdain, President of the Imperial National Bank, who was arrested in his office in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company Building on a charge of conducting a banking business without a State certificate, was held for trial by Magistrate Deuel in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, bail being fixed at $2,500. Gourdain is said to have instituted a scheme of selling "endless-chain bonds" at $1, which promised a profit of 300 per cent.

BARS WRAPPERS AT BREAKFAST.

Mrs. Mary Janson Hunt Objects to Them as Attire at Hotel Tables.

The Haight divorce case, in which Mary L. Haight seeks a separation from Henry J. Haight, both deaf-mutes, was continued yesterday before Justice Giegerich, in the Supreme Court. Mrs. Mary Janson Hunt, daughter of the defendant, was placed on the stand again, and Judge Van Wyck, counsel for Mr. Haight, examined her.

She still insisted that a woman who paints her face is not a lady, and she has a strong opinion relative to women who go to hotel breakfast tables in wrappers. In consequence of these opinions, she and her mother induced the trustee of her grandfather's estate to take them away from a Newark hotel. Mrs. Hunt said that she had talked to her father about his associations with Miss Essie Spanton, a deaf-mute upon whom Mrs. Haight has testified that her husband lavished money.

She declared that her father lived in New Jersey to avoid having papers served upon him for money owed in New York. The witness and her mother lived in New York, and Mr. Haight visited his family at night to avoid summons servers.

Judge Van Wyck insisted several times during Mrs. Hunt's testimony that she kept one eye on her husband and brother, who signed to her how to answer the cross-examination. Justice Giegerich told her she had better not look toward her husband and brother in order to avoid suspicion.

PROSPERITY OF THE SOUTH.

Mills Going Up, Negroes Employed, and Free Silver Sentiment Dying.

Col. A. P. Corse of Atlanta, Ga., who is connected with the Talladega Iron Company, is in the city. He is a former New Yorker.

"The South is growing rapidly and the increase in the number of industries is remarkable," he said yesterday. "Land is cheap, and immigration must turn in that direction. The West is out of it. Iron and cotton mills are going up in all parts of the South, and all of the possible output has been contracted for well toward the close of next year.

"Many of the colored people are turning their attention to farming and cotton planting, and this is materially simplifying a very perplexing problem. The average negro does not care to be penned up in a factory for six days a week, and he has discovered that the growing population in the business centres makes the cultivation of garden truck an easy and remunerative employment. Many colored men are buying up small plots of ground in suburban districts. The white people are encouraging them in the movement, because it takes the colored people from the cities and villages, where their presence is not conducive to harmony.

"The sentiment for Bryan and free silver is rapidly dying out in the South. Prosperity has done the work, and the Southerners are also beginning to view our colonial possessions with satisfaction, believing they will furnish an excellent outlet for Southern products."

OHIO GIRL'S PRESENTIMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMILTON, Ohio, Dec. 1.—Miss Lou Imhoff, a clerk in D. W. Fitton's store, came to work to-day saying to her associates: "Something seems wrong. I couldn't sleep last night."

A few minutes later a customer came in whom she did not know and asked casually if she had heard of the accident near Oxford.

"A man was killed last night by the explosion of a gun," the stranger said.

"Who was he?" inquired Miss Imhoff.

"His name was Charles Imhoff," the stranger replied.

The victim was Miss Imhoff's brother, and she is prostrated by the shock.

Double Murder by a Jealous Woman.

TAMPA, Fla., Dec. 1.—Mamie Delong shot and killed Lizzie Sessions and Calvin Andrew in a fit of jealousy at Land Pebble Phosphate camp near here yesterday. Andrew had been paying attention to the Delong woman, but had transferred his affections to Lizzie Sessions. Mamie Delong went to Lizzie Sessions's house to horsewhip her, and the trouble resulted in the double murder.

Demand of Detectives Denied.

The Police Board yesterday passed a resolution denying the demands of twenty Brooklyn and sixty-five Manhattan detectives to be ranked and paid as detective Sergeants at $2,000 a year instead of as patrolmen at $1,400. The demand was made some time ago through Col. James, counsel for the detectives, who asserted that it was in accordance with the provisions of the charter.

Answer to a Correspondent.

"VAN VALEN."—The Australian election system which has been made the basis for ballot laws in many other parts of the world, is not uniform throughout the Australian colonies. In some the voter receives a ticket with the names of all the candidates upon it, from which he strikes off those he does not desire to vote for, and then deposits it in a box; in others he designates his preference by making a mark opposite the names of his chosen candidates.

The Kindergarten Association.

The annual meeting of the New York Kindergarten Association will be held at the Plaza Hotel on Tuesday afternoon. The principal speakers will be James H. Canfield, librarian of Columbia University, and the Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

WRIGHT DAIRY COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Roberts has received an execution against the Wright Dairy Company of 303 West Fifty-third Street for $3,718 in favor of John Klatsl, who was formerly the Treasurer of the company. When the Deputy Sheriff went to the place to make a levy, M. J. Lewis claimed to have been the owner of the business since Nov. 28.

NEW ERA PUBLISHING COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff O'Donnell yesterday received an execution against the New Era Publishing Company of 156 Fifth Avenue in favor of Joseph M. Richards for $4,428 in an attachment obtained by him on Nov. 9, under which the Sheriff levied on the office furniture. The Sheriff has also received an execution for $637 in favor of the Evangelist Publishing Company against the same concern.

Out of Town.

ISAAC T. CARPENTER.—Isaac T. Carpenter, a builder of Mount Vernon, made an assignment yesterday to Edwin L. Thomas of Yonkers. No figures were given as to the amount of his indebtedness.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JOHN G. IHMSEN.—John G. Ihmsen, a lumber dealer of Pittsburg, asked yesterday to be declared a bankrupt. His liabilities are $34,811, and assets, $7,300.

MAX ALEXANDER.—Max Alexander of 75 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $602 and no assets.

JOHN M. VOACH.—John M. Voach, a stock dealer of West Middlesex, Penn., filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court at Pittsburg yesterday. His liabilities are $62,657 and assets $25.

SIMON LICHTER.—Simon Lichter, clerk of 148 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,904 and no assets, except $1,000 in outlawed accounts. The debts were contracted in 1888.

GILBERT ISAACS.—Gilbert Isaacs of 73 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of 14,216 and no assets. He was formerly a clothing dealer at 29 Howard Street, and made an assignment on Sept. 28, 1865.

BERNHARDT ROSENHEIM.—Bernhardt Rosenheim, a salesman, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the District Court at Chicago yesterday, asking to be relieved of liabilities aggregating $83,343. No assets were scheduled. The debts were contracted in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1890, when the petitioner was in business with Julius C. Maache.

ADOLPH BLITZ.—Adolph Blitz, residing at 824 Lexington Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $423,178 and no assets. All the debts were contracted in 1891 at Nashville, Tenn., and were principally on notes made jointly with Max, Julius, and Alfred R. Sax. He was an accommodation maker of notes. Alfred R. Sax filed a petition in bankruptcy here on Oct. 16.

GEORGE HOWES.—George Howes of 15 Broad Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $14,851 and no assets. He was of George Howes & Co., shipping merchants, of New York and San Francisco, who dissolved in 1881. All the books of the firm were destroyed by the fire at Morrell's storage warehouse at Thirty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, on Oct. 10, 1881. Jabez Howes, the other partner, is dead.

ELIZABETH K. SATTERLEE.—Elizabeth K. Satterlee of 151 West Seventy-sixth Street, an insurance broker, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $36,854 and no assets. The greater part of her debts were on account of the copartnership of D. R. Satterlee & Co., insurance brokers, of 97 Cedar Street, as agents and underwriters of the Lloyds of New York City. She estimates the total amount of the debts contracted as an underwriter of the Lloyds of New York City at $25,000, and numerous judgments have been taken against her on that account. There is $965 due the Fire Department of this city for 2 per cent. of the premiums received on insurance written by Mary A. Stephen Merritt. She was a partner with her husband, Douglas B. Satterlee, as D. R. Satterlee & Co. He filed a petition in bankruptcy in January last, and has received a discharge.

Merchant Accused of Swindling.

David Hirschberg of the firm of David Hirschberg & Co., importers, of 450 Broadway, was arraigned before Magistrate Deuel, in Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday afternoon and held in $1,000 bail on a charge of swindling. The charge against him was that he borrowed money from the Mechanics and Traders' National Bank to the amount of between $5,000 and $6,000, giving as security a number of outstanding claims of the firm, which he had also assigned to the State Bank and to Bloomingdale Brothers. Testimony to this effect was given at the hearing yesterday, and then an adjournment was taken until Monday, when it is possible Hirschberg will have to face other charges.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 177 failures in the United States during the week, against 202 for the previous week, and 212, 250, 359, and 315 for the corresponding weeks of 1898 to 1895. The Middle States had 55; New England, 41; Southern, 22; Western, 31; Northwestern, 11; Pacific, 9; Territories, 3. Canada had 25, against 38 for the preceding week. About 86 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 11 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Claim for Commissions.

An attachment for $6,000 has been obtained here against Mary E. Arthur of Chicago in favor of James Story and Alexander J. Halter on a claim for commissions on the exchange of property in Chicago and this city. A lis pendens has been filed against her on property at the northwest corner of

H. D. M'CORD & SON FAIL

A Leading Produce Exchange Firm Makes an Assignment.

TOO MUCH CORN ON ITS HANDS

The Senior Partner, After a Long and Successful Career, Refuses Offers of Financial Aid.

Henry Darius McCord and William Mangan McCord, who under the style of Henry D. McCord & Son did business as grain and feed merchants and Produce Exchange brokers at 92 and 94 Broad Street, and were rated at from $75,000 to $125,000, made an assignment yesterday. The assignment is without preferences, and the assignee is John P. Truesdell, President of the John P. Truesdell Company, grain merchants. The attorney for the firm is John O'Connell. The firm found itself embarrassed through carrying 1,500,000 bushels of maize, against which options had been issued. The senior partner could have had unlimited financial aid from many of his business associates, but he said that his affairs had got into a tangle and that he would not depart from his business rule in adding obligations to those he had incurred.

The situation in which the firm finds itself involves about $200,000 of secured and unsecured liabilities and $300,000 of gross assets. H. D. McCord owns the premises where he does business, his home at 118 West Seventy-third Street, and a country place at Scarborough, near Tarrytown, which is valued at $100,000. On this property are mortgages amounting to $137,000. Mr. McCord said last evening:

"It is a sorry experience for me. I have been here forty-two years without a business misfortune. I hope to pay every creditor a hundred cents on the dollar. Looking at the situation at its worst I cannot see that I shall be more than $25,000 on the wrong side, while I may be a little on the right side. I certainly expect to continue in business."

The firm issued this notice to its customers in regard to the failure:

Owing to circumstances beyond our control, we have been obliged to make an assignment. There will be no interruption in the business, which will be continued at the same place, under the name of Henry D. McCord & Son, agents. Our best attention to filling your orders properly and promptly will be given in the future, as in the past.

News of the assignment astounded the members of the Produce Exchange and evoked unbounded sympathy. The notice of assignment was filed at noon, and during the rest of the business day Mr. McCord's office was thronged with business men to offer sympathy or to ask if it was too late to be of service. Mr. McCord alternated between breaking down when a visitor talked kindly and transacting business with his usual vigor. Out of deference to a general sentiment of respect for the senior partner, who was President of the Produce Exchange for two terms, no announcement of the failure was put on the bulletin board of the Exchange. On receiving word of the assignment, President Elliot T. Barrows wrote to Henry D. McCord expressing a hope that he would be able to resume business at an early date, and adding:

"I am pained beyond measure to hear of your sad news. It must be a hard blow, not only in a financial sense but to one's pride, that after founding and maintaining a business like yours that misfortune should overtake it. As regards the portrait, (Mr. McCord's, which is in the Call Room gallery,) that remains as an evidence of the high position you have held in our Exchange, and no business adversities can take that away from you."

The life history of Henry D. McCord has often been used to illustrate the possibilities of a career begun "at the bottom of the ladder." He is of Scotch descent, and was born at Sing Sing, Sept. 15, 1836. He received a common school education, and when a lad was thrown on his own resources by the death of his parents. He was first a clerk in a grocery store in Sing Sing at $24 per annum, with board, and in 1857 went to where is present place of business is as clerk for the grain firm of Lane & Mangan, the junior partner, William D. Mangan, being his uncle. The senior partner died soon after young McCord began to work for the firm. In 1870 Mr. Mangan died, and Mr. McCord continued the business, and in 1871 founded the firm of Knapp & McCord. It prospered, and was dissolved in 1888. In 1803 Mr. McCord took his son, William M. McCord, into partnership. In recent years the senior McCord saw the first troubles of his career. His son Harry, who was in the employ of the firm, died in May, 1897, and during the first six months of this year Mr. McCord carried the burden of his large business alone, owing to the serious illness of his son and partner. In the late Summer the father went to Europe for rest and to recruit his health, returning a few weeks ago.

Henry D. McCord joined the Produce Exchange before the present building was erected, was conspicuous as a member of its Canal and Grain Committees, was its Vice President in 1894, and its President from 1895 to 1897. He is a member of the Colonial Club, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He possesses the reputation of never having refused to aid a worthy cause or an individual in distress.

FAVOR CHANGING PENSION LAWS

Government Officials Believe a General Revision Advisable.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Senators Gallinger and Hansbrough, on behalf of the Senate Committee on Pensions, have been engaged for the past day or two taking testimony under a resolution passed by the Senate last session at the instance of Senator Hansbrough, instructing the committee to inquire into the wisdom of revising the pension laws.

So far they have heard Secretary Hitchcock and Assistant Secretary Davis of the Interior Department, and Commissioner Evans and Assistant Commissioner Davenport, and they expect later to receive a statement from the commander of the Grand Army. The testimony of the officials examined favors a general revision of the laws by a non-partisan commission.

VALUE OF HAVANA'S EXPORTS.

Those Made to This Country Exceed All Others Combined.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The War Department made public to-day a complete statement of the value of merchandise and gold coin exported from the port of Havana, Cuba, for the first nine months of American occupation, showing the volume of trade and countries.

A comparison of the amounts show that the exports to the United States exceed those of all other countries combined by $606,611. The exports to the United States for the nine months were merchandise to the value of $15,143,776, and gold coin amounting to $1,267,374, making a total shipped to this country of $16,411,150.

A NEW STAMP REGULATION.

When Used the Stamp Must Be Mutilated, Besides Being Canceled.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day issued a circular amending regulations as to cancellation of documentary and proprietary stamps. It is provided that:

"In all cases where a documentary stamp of the denomination of ten cents or any larger denomination shall be used for denoting any tax imposed by the act of June 13, 1898, the person using or affixing the same shall, in addition to writing or stamping thereon with ink the initials of his name and the date when affixed, mutilate said stamp by cutting three parallel incisions lengthwise through the stamp, beginning not more than one-fourth of an inch from one end thereof and extending to within one-fourth of an inch of the other end.

"Where such a stamp is cancelled by cutting or perforating in any manner authorized by existing regulations, as aforesaid, the mutilation herein provided will not be required.

"This provision shall take effect and be in force on and after Dec. 15."

Killed by a Fall.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—Dr. Isaac G. Smedley, a well-known physician of this city, was almost instantly killed at Bryn Mawr station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near here, to-day. Dr. Smedley was about to step on a train bound for this city when he slipped and fell, striking his head violently on the platform, sustaining a fracture of the skull and dying in a few minutes. Dr. Smedley was about forty-five years of age, and was a graduate of Hahnemann Medical College, this city.

STATE CANALS CLOSED.

Water Will Be Kept In Until Monday to Allow Boats to Get Through.

ALBANY, Dec. 1.—The State canals were closed officially at noon to-day, but the water will be kept in until Monday, so that all boats may get through.

Business has been better than last year.

WOMAN KILLS HER HUSBAND.

A Former Husband Was Killed by Her Brother Two Years Ago.

HOUSTON, Texas, Dec. 1.—Last night Mrs. Bertie Lankford shot and killed her husband, George Lankford, at their home some miles from this city. They had agreed to a separation, but were still living together. Mrs. Lankford is locked up in the county jail.

She was divorced from a former husband and then married William Smith, who was killed by her brother some two years ago. The latter was acquitted. She then married Lankford.

Mrs. Lankford owns considerable property, estimated to be worth $100,000.

HOUSE OF REFUGE APPOINTEES.

Gov. Roosevelt Names Five Members of Board of Managers.

ALBANY, Dec. 1.—Gov. Roosevelt to-day announced the appointment of five members of the Board of Managers of the Western House of Refuge for Women at Albion to fill the vacancies caused by the resignation of the members of that board.

The appointments are Mrs. Sarah E. Gavin and Frederick Almy of Buffalo, Mrs. Etta Elsmer Falker of Syracuse, Francis H. Gates of Chittenango, Madison County, and William J. Sterrett of Middleport, Niagara County. There is one vacancy yet to be filled.

The old board resigned because of State interference, as they termed it.

CLERGYMAN'S WILL PROBATED.

Dr. D. L. Furber's Bequests to Church and Missionary Interests.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 1.—The will of the Rev. Dr. Dana L. Furber, for thirty years pastor of the First Church at Newton, admitted for probate in the Middlesex Court here to-day gives large sums to church and missionary interests.

The First Church, Newton, gets $7,500; American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, $5,000; Massachusetts Home Missionary Society, $5,000; Congregational Church Building Society, incorporated in New York, $2,000.

The residue is to be divided equally between the American Board and the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society.

UPHOLSTERY WEAVERS STRIKE.

About 800 Union Employes Go Out in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—Abou 800 union upholstery weavers went on strike to-day, closing twenty-six mills and throwing out of employment nearly 3,000 hands engaged in various departments of the factories. The strikers demanded a working week of fifty-five hours, 10 cents an hour for overtime, and an increased wage scale.

The advance asked is a general increase of about 25 per cent. The strike is the result of the failure of the manufacturers to sign the new wage scale presented by the Weavers' Union a few days ago. Many of the manufacturers had made an advance of 15 per cent., and when the new demand was made they refused to consider it. The weavers set to-day for a final answer, which was not forthcoming, and they went out in a body.

This city and Paterson, N. J., are the centres of the upholstery weaving industry in this country, and there are about 1,100 skilled weavers in Philadelphia. The Orinoco and Century Mills, employing about 700 weavers, have signed the new scale. There are thirty-two women in the strikers' ranks. They are the only female upholstery weavers in this country.

TWO BOYS ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

One While Hunting, the Other by a Revolver in His Brother's Hand.

HONESDALE, Penn., Dec. 1.—Two young sons of Adolph Bea of Haley were hunting in Pike County, when one, Charles, aged fifteen years, was accidentally shot. He lived about twelve hours.

Robert Brady, son of John T. Brady, who is a druggist of this place, was accidentally shot through the heart by his brother William. The boys, with others, were camping on Torrey's Island. William Brady, aged fifteen, had a revolver, and some of the others tried to take it from him, when it was discharged in his hands, the bullet entering his younger brother's heart, and he died instantly. When he saw what he had done, William tried to shoot himself, but the weapon was taken from him.

PICKED UP A CHILD'S FOOT.

Boys Found It Lying Between Trolley Tracks in Brooklyn.

Boys playing in front of 80 Sumner Avenue, Brooklyn, last evening found the right foot of a child lying between the trolley tracks, and turned it over to Policeman Samuel Meyers of the Bushwick Avenue Station, who carried it to the Vernon Avenue Station.

It appeared to have belonged to a boy about eight years old, and had evidently been severed for several days. The bone at the ankle was splintered, as though it had been ground off, but the toes were all neatly severed at the first joint. The skin was brown and callous, from which Capt. Lees of the precinct thinks the fragment was the foot of a boy who had gone barefoot much of the time. The skin was badly lacerated and the foot was covered with mud, as though it had been crushed into the dirt.

Detectives were sent out on the matter and Police Headquarters notified, but at a late hour the police were unable to connect the gruesome object with any recent trolley accident, and thought it might be a relic from the dissecting table.

SCHOONER CLARA RUN DOWN.

Cut in Two by the Steamer Ericsson—Three Sailors Drowned.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 1.—During a fog yesterday the schooner Clara, from Cape May, N. J., for Philadelphia, with a cargo of sand, while at anchor in the Delaware River, near Chester, Penn., was run down by the Philadelphia and Baltimore steamer Ericsson.

The schooner was cut in twain and three of her sailors were drowned. They were James Wanzer, Thomas Rice, and Edward Wilson, all colored, of this city. Capt. Joseph E. Williamson, the only other man aboard, was caught in the wreckage of the schooner, and was seriously if not fatally injured. He was rescued while struggling in in the water. The schooner sank immediately after she was struck and the bodies of the three men are still in the wreckage.

The Ericsson sustained very little damage.

Suicide in a Vacant Lot.

A man who was later identified as Eugene Frankel, forty-five years old, of 112 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, shot himself through the head in a vacant lot at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and St. Nicholas Terrace, last night dying instantly. Frankel was an insurance agent. He had, according to his wife, been a sufferer from liver complaint for the past two years, and for several weeks appeared to be very medancholy.

Exposition Exhibits Shipped to Paris.

The United States naval transport Prairie will leave the Brooklyn Navy Yard this afternoon to take part in the Government exhibit to the Paris Exposition. Before crossing to France the ship will touch at Baltimore and Norfolk to take on other parts of the exhibit. The Prairie will return to New York to take a second cargo of the Government exhibit to France in February.

British Paper on Opening of Congress.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The Standard, in the course of an editorial briefly reviewing the present prospects of the United States in connection with the opening of Congress, says: "Seldom has a Presidential message been delivered in circumstances so favorable to the Nation and to the party in power as are those in which Mr. McKinley is about to approach Congress."

Woman Fatally Burned.

Mrs. Margaret Newell, a widow, seventy years old, living with her son John at 313 East Forty-fifth Street, died last evening in Flower Hospital. She was preparing supper and had filled an oil lamp, trimmed the wick, and applied a lighted match. She placed the lamp on a table when it exploded, the burning oil saturating her clothing.

TRUSTS MAY LEAVE CHICAGO.

Likely to Remove Their Headquarters to New York Owing to Hostility Toward Them in Illinois.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—Most of the big industrial concerns now making their headquarters in Chicago are threatening to remove their places and offices to New York after the first of the year. The officers of the discontented concerns assign as a motive for the removal that the State Legislature and the Illinois courts are openly hostile to aggregations of capital and corporate enterprise.

The concerns involved and their capitalizations are: The Glucose Sugar Refining Company, $40,000,000; the American Steel Hoop Company, $33,000,000; the Federal Steel Company, $200,000,000; the Distilling Company of America, $125,000,000.

Besides these concerns, it is said that all of the other large manufacturing industries which come under the class generally denominated as trusts, are likewise contemplating removal from the State. Chief among these are the Illinois Steel Company, the American Tin Plate Company, the American Steel and Wire Company, and others of lesser magnitude.

Plans have been maturing for some time, and the removal of the Glucose, Whisky, Federal, and Hoop Steel trusts, Jan. 1, is almost certain. These four companies directly employ over 50,000 persons in the State, and pay over $1,000,000 taxes annually. Indirectly 500,000 persons will be affected by the removal. Local cooperage and planing establishments and the coal mines throughout the State are the industries which will be most affected by the removal.

It is said that the ruling of the Supreme Court in the Whisky and Glucose Trust cases has incensed the corporation officials to such an extent that they have joined hands and planned the move for their mutual good.

CAMERA TRUST FORMED.

Papers Filed at Albany and Rochester —Capital to be $3,500,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 1.—This morning there were filed in the Secretary of State's office at Albany and in the County Clerk's office here articles of agreement of the Rochester Optical Camera Company, to have a capital of $3,500,000. It starts off with a capital of $2,000,000, which will all be subscribed by Rochester financiers.

The company is formed to purchase the plants of the Rochester Optical Company, the Rochester Camera and Supply Company, the Monroe Camera Company, the Ray Camera Company of Rochester, and the Western Camera Manufacturing Company of Chicago. The new company holds options on these properties, and it is proposed to close up two or three of the factories and centralize the business in this city. The concerns mentioned manufacture 65 per cent. of the plate cameras in the United States.

It is estimated that the profits on the basis of the present business will be sufficient to pay 7 per cent. dividend on 12,500 shares of the preferred and 10 per cent. on 2,500 shares of the common stock. All the preferred stock is to be issued, and 6,940 shares of the common stock will be used to purchase the properties desired. The public will have an opportunity to subscribe for 5,560 shares of the common stock at par between Dec. 8 and 11 at the Central or German-American Bank.

The officers in Rochester are W. F. Carlton, President, and H. B. Carlton, Treasurer. The names of the Directors of the corporation for the first year are William G. Carlton, Harvey B. Carlton, Rufus K. Dryer, Benjamin E. Chase, Edward W. Peek, Vincent M. Smith, and Frederick P. Allen. The principal business office of said corporation is to be located in Rochester, N. Y.

WOULD OUST THE LEAD TRUST.

Missouri to Attempt to Bar It from the State.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 1.—Attorney General Edward C. Crow began proceedings in the St. Louis Court of Appeals to-day to have the National Lead Company excluded from the privilege of doing business in Missouri on the ground that it is a trust.

The Attorney General charges, in his application for a writ of ouster, that the defendant is incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, with a capital stock of $30,000,000, and is doing business in Missouri without having first complied with the law which requires foreign corporations to procure licenses from the Secretary of State before they can establish offices in this State.

It is contended that the defendant is unlawfully usurping the privileges and franchises of a Missouri corporation, to which it has no right under the law.

It is also alleged that the company could not incorporate under the laws of Missouri for $30,000,000, and that its action in assuming to exercise the right of doing business in this State is illegal.

The application of the Attorney General will be heard by the Court of Appeals in fifteen days, unless the defendant files some dilatory proceedings.

An Enamel Ware Trust Possible.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 1.—An attempt is being made to consolidate all of the iron and enameling manufacturing companies of the manufacturing belt known as the middle west, which reaches from the Alleghany Mountains to the Mississippi River. It is proposed to effect a consolidation of the leading companies that make enameled ware, such as bathtubs, washstands, and general laundry and bathroom equipment, and then buy out the smaller concerns. The capital stock will be about $10,000,000.

TRAP DOOR CAUGHT HIS NECK.

Hempstead Sexton's Narrow Escape in the Church Belfry.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I. Dec. 1.—C. H. Amberman is suffering from a badly sprained neck as the result of an experience in the belfry of the Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday. Mr. Amberman, who is the sexton of the church, went to the belfry to make some repairs, and when he started to descend through the trap door slipped, and would have fallen the entire distance to the lower floor but that the door fell with him, catching him by the neck between its edge and the side of the hatchway. His hands were below the trap door, his feet were dangling in the air, and his breath was almost cut off by the trap door, so that he was unable to cry out.

As he was about to give up in despair one of his feet found a resting place, and hope revived. He set his foot firmly with the desperation of a dying man, and managed to summon strength enough to force his head up a little, and then succeeded in opening the trap door.

Arrested at Aunt's Funeral.

While attending the funeral of an aunt yesterday at St. Columba's Roman Catholic Church, Edward Flanagan, twenty-eight years old, an ex-inmate of the Elmira Reformatory, was arrested by the West Twentieth Street Station police on the charge of burglary. Shortly after midnight of Oct. 22 a thief entered the home of Philip Olweil, at 248 West Twenty-second Street, and stole $500 worth of diamonds, a gold watch, &c. The property was recovered in pawnshops, and the police were told that it had been pawned by Flanagan. They watched his accustomed haunts, but did not locate him until yesterday.

Change of Officials Causes Trouble.

NEWARK, Dec. 1.—Charles F. Underhill, a veteran of the civil war and an ardent Republican, was to-day ousted from his office as Warden of the Essex County Jail by Sheriff Virtue, who is also a Republican. Mrs. Amelia Bovet, widow of a veteran who was also an ardent Republican, was ousted as Matron of the same institution. Alderman Ferdinand Hosp, one of Virtue's boomers in the campaign, was placed in Underhill's position, and Mrs. Hosp was made Matron, and the action of the new Sheriff has caused bitter strife in the party. Underhill will test its legality under the Veteran act.

"Who Killed Cock Robin?" at Albany.

ALBANY, Dec. 1.—Thomas Q. Seabrooke, supported by a good company, initially presented "Who Killed Cock Robin?" at the Empire Theatre in this city to-night before a very large audience. Mr. Seabrooke's success was emphatic. The new piece was translated and adapted from the French by J. Cheever Goodwin, assisted by Louis Harrison, and tells a story having the merit of novelty.

ST. ANDREW'S SONS DINE

Mr. Carnegie's Tribute to the Sovereign of Great Britain.

THE LOVE OF MOTHERLAND

Guests of Honor at the Anniversary Banquet of the Ancient Society of the Scotch.

Under the blended colors of the United States and Great Britain 450 members of the St. Andrew's Society of the State of New York dined last night at Delmonico's, in honor of the one hundred and forty-third anniversary of the foundation of their society. Andrew Carnegie, President of the society, acted as toastmaster. Upon his right, at a raised table running the length of the banquet hall, sat Sir Percy Sanderson, British Consul General in this city. At his left sat Levi P. Morton.

At the table of honor were the guests of the evening, among whom were the Earl of Cassillis, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, the Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke, the Rev. David G. Wylie, Chaplain of St. Andrew's Society; Parke Godwin, William B. Hornblower, George Gray Ward, President of St. George's Society; S. Franklin Stanton, President of St. Nicholas's Society; Miles J. O'Brien, President of St. Patrick's Society; Julien T. Davies, President of St. David's Society; Tunis G. Bergen, President of the Holland Society; Frederick J. de Peyster, Governor General of the Society of Colonial Wars, and William E. Dodge, President of the New England Society.

Among other prominent diners were James Balfour Adam, Charles Gabain of Havre, France; George H. Daniels, W. P. Clyde, Samuel Sloan, J. B. Hill of Boston, Walter Scott, Jr., John Duncan Dunn of the Scotch Royal Volunteers, John Reid, the Rev. Thomas Gordon, D. D.; Prof. Patterson of Kentucky University, Lexington, Ky.; John P. Duncan, Dr. A. J. McCosh, Dr. David Magee, Major Hugh Crawford of Bede, Scotland; J. D. Ichenhauser of London, England, and Col. A. S. Kimball.

When coffee and cigars were reached, President Carnegie arose. He said in part:

"One hundred and forty-three Presidents have arisen as I do to-night to call you to order. Before the Republic was, St. Andrew's Society was flourishing. It is not the first institution that has blossomed under the Monarchy to bloom and flourish under the Republic. We come here to-night to feast upon what there is of Scotch, to look back upon the tradition, the history, and poetry of Scotland. I see nothing inconsistent in loving the motherland while we love the wifeland. The man who loves the mother best will be he who loves the wife most. The best citizen of this Republic is he who holds in love and reverence his native land."

After reading letters from the St. Andrew's Societies of Montreal, Mecklenburg, Va., and Savannah, Mr. Carnegie proceeded to give the first toast: "The Day and a' Wha Honor It." This was followed by the toast to the Queen.

"Gentlemen," said Mr. Carnegie, "I have to propose a toast to one who was a friend of the Republic when it needed a friend, and who stands ready to be a friend to the Republic when it should need one; a noble woman, a queenly woman, and a womanly Queen, Queen Victoria."

The toast was drunk standing. Three rousing cheers followed by a "tiger" were given, and then the banqueters sang "God Save the Queen." When order had been restored, Mr. Carnegie continued:

"It is hard to find a toast parallel to that to the Queen, but there is one, which I cannot expect to arouse greater, but which will, I know, cause equal enthusiasm. Gentlemen, I ask you to drink to the head of our land, the President of the United States."

Tremendous cheers again broke forth, ending in hearty singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

The speakers of the evening were then introduced. John Foord responded to "The Land o' Cakes," Dr. Van Dyke spoke in tribute to Scottish literature, and Parke Godwin on "The Land We Live In." "The Anglo-Saxon Race" was responded to by the Earl of Cassillis, and William B. Hornblower spoke on "Scotch Law." The concluding toast, "Our Sister Societies," was answered by William E. Dodge.

OLD ACTOR'S SUDDEN DEATH.

Edward W. Marston, Once Prominent in Theatrical Affairs, Passes Away.

Edward W. Marston, prominent in theatrical affairs of the city many years ago as an actor, died suddenly at his home on City Island last Thursday night of pneumonia. His illness had been very brief, and his appearance had been announced for a charitable performance for the benefit of the poor of City Island, which was held the night he died. He was born in Oxford, N. H., in 1836, and made his first appearance professionally in Lowell, Mass., when he played the part of Jimmy Twitcher in the "Golden Farmer." Later he traveled through New England with an organization of his own. In 1863 he managed a theatre in Norfolk, Va.

At a more recent date he managed a theatre in Memphis, Tenn., and in 1867 he came to this city and appeared at the Bowery Theatre. Several years later he left this theatre and became the manager of the National Theatre. In 1886 he retired from the stage, and since then had resided on City Island. Since his retirement his only appearances were in comedy rôles in testimonials. He was married to Mary France, sister of Sid C. and George W. France, prominent on the stage during Mr. Marston's career.

OLEOMARGARINE MEN IN JAIL.

Dealers Convicted of Violating the Law Sent to Prison.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 1.—After a legal battle in the United States courts covering a period of two years, Joseph Wilkins of Washington, D.C., and Howard Butler of this city were to-day sent to prison to serve sentences imposed upon them for having violated the law regarding the sale of oleomargarine. Wilkins was recently sentenced to imprisonment for six months and to pay a fine of $1,500, and Butler to four months' imprisonment and a fine of $500.

Wilkins and Butler were wholesale dealers in oleomargarine in this city. They were caught in the act of removing the brands from packages of the commodity in January, 1897, and were indicted at the February sessions of that year by the United States Grand Jury, their conviction following shortly afterward.

The case was appealed to the United States District Court of Appeals, and was later taken to the United States Supreme Court upon a writ of certiorari. The appeals failed in both cases.

The case is of National importance, as Wilkins and Butler are the first to be sent to prison for violating the oleomargarine laws. Other dealers convicted of selling oleomargarine as genuine butter have succeeded in getting off with the payment of a fine.

Mr. Sulzer's Friends Not Hopeful.

None of the Democratic Congressmen from this city was present at the Democratic Club last night, and it was said that most of them had gone to Washington to take part in to-night's caucus. The friends of Congressman Sulzer, who aspires to the minority leadership, believe that he will receive only a complimentary vote, inasmuch as his rivals, Messrs. De Armond of Missouri and Richardson of Tennessee have developed great strength in the last fortnight. It was said yesterday that unless Mr. Sulzer appeared to have a fighting chance on the first ballot, the Tammany votes would be given to the leading candidate.

Left Gold and Jewels in a Car.

PASSAIC, N. J., Dec. 1.—George Grimsey of Nutley is looking for a satchel which he left in a car on his return home from Newark last night. He is a diamond setter, and went to Newark yesterday to work. When he started for home, he took a lot of gold and stones which he expected to set at home, and rode home on a trolley car. The contents of the bag which he left in the car are valued at $1,000. He had sixty gold rings and a number of diamonds, rubies, and pearls. No trace has as yet been obtained of the bag.

Negro Legally Hanged in Georgia.

PERRY Ga., Dec. 1.—Richard Smith, alias Alabama Red, a negro, was hanged in the jail yard here at noon to-day. The crime for which Smith paid the death penalty was the murder of "Bob" Pine, also colored, at Beach Haven last May.

WAGES RAISED AT FALL RIVER.

Cotton Mill Operatives to Receive a 10 Per Cent. Increase.

FALL RIVER, Dec. 1.—All the cotton manufacturers of this city represented in the Fall River Association to-day decided that they would grant an advance of 10 per cent. in wages, beginning on Monday, Dec. 11. The mill owners had intended to make an increase of only 5 per cent., but the action of M. C. D. Borden of New York, owner of the Fall River Iron Works, in posting notices on Wednesday ordering a rise of 10 per cent. backed up the contention of the operatives, and nothing was left for the association to do but to follow Mr. Borden's order.

The iron works are not represented in the association. The latter includes about thirty-six corporations operating more than seventy-five mills. In all about 28,000 hands will benefit by the rates.

Six cars containing the first shipment of forty carloads of print cloths for the American Printing Company were sent from Robert Knight's Arctic Mill at River Point, R. I., to-day. M. C. D. Borden, owner of the American Printing Company, followed the announcement of a 10 per cent. increase in wages in his mill last Wednesday by the purchase of 125,000 pieces of standard prints from Robert Knight at 3¼ cents, an advance of ¼ cent above the market price. Forty carloads are equivalent to more than five months' production of the Arctic Mill, Robert Knight's only print cloth mill.

It is not known whether 125,000 pieces are the extent of the purchase, but it is a fact that Mr. Borden certainly has bought that quantity, and at the price named.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—K. L. Agassiz, Hamilton, Mass.; F. M. Hand, India; Wallace T. Foote, Fort Henry, N. Y.; Samuel Disston, Philadelphia; F. W. Roehling, Trenton.

MURRAY HILL—Roger Hayne, St. Louis; Clermont Livingston, British Columbia.

CAMBRIDGE—Charles E. L. Porteus, Montreal; R. W. C. Ellison, Bryn Mawr.

HOLLAND—J. B. Pitchford, Johannesburg, South Africa; C. M. Schwab, Vice President Carnegie Steel Company, Pittsburg.

GRAND—Gen. William F. Carlin, United States Army, retired.

RIVERS—B. T. Smelzer of the State Board of Health, Albany.

FIFTH AVENUE—Dr. David Kennedy, Kingston; Senator George F. Hoar, Massachusetts; Senator Redfield Proctor, Vermont; Marcus Robinson, Glasgow; Senator Jonathan Ross, Vermont.

ASTOR—Daniel T. Ames, San Francisco.

MANHATTAN—George C. Miles, Radford, Va.; Judge W. F. Arnow, Vineyard Haven, Mass.; Oakes Ames, Boston.

NETHERLAND—Gerard Stuyvesant, Florida; D. C. Shepard, St. Paul.

SAVOY—Samuel Sachs, San Francisco.

BUCKINGHAM—Gen. Sanford, English Army; H. F. Stevens, St. Paul.

IMPERIAL—Richard Elkins, West Virginia; Eugene S. Ashley, counsel International Paper Company, Glens Falls; William Laing Malcolm, Vice President United States Banking Company, Mexico City; Frederick L. Webster, Johannesburg, South Africa.

HOFFMAN—B. M. Lawson, Durham, N. C.; J. C. Manion, Johannesburg, South Africa.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Chamblee Brothers, Birmingham, Ala.; J. D. Chamblee, notions and clothing; Colonnade Hotel.

Howland Dry Goods Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; H. W. Pettis, gloves and laces, 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Wolf, E., Kansas City, Mo.; clothing and shoes; Hoffman House.

Gross & Strauss Company, Boston, Mass.; B. Sommer, ladies' and infants' wear, 31 East Tenth Street; Belvedere House.

Minch & Eisenbrey, Baltimore, Md.; W. Minch, carpets; Hotel Manhattan.

Larrabee, B. F., & Co., Boston, Mass.; L. L. Phillips, corsets and small wares; J. E. Gleason, dry goods; L. D. Dunn, notions; Hotel Vendome.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. G. Morton, hosiery and underwear, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Williams & Richardson Company, New Orleans, La.; A. A. Castenado, notions, millinery, and furnishing goods, 51 Leonard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Warner Brothers & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; L. Warner, woolens; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Hower & Higbee, Cleveland, Ohio; O. L. Mason, notions, ribbons, and trimmings; H. M. Briggs, notions; Grand Hotel.

Finch, Van Slyck, Young & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; G. C. Finch, dry goods; 51 Leonard Street; Gilsey House.

Jacobson, L., Pittsburg, Penn.; clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Woodward, C. E., Bangor, Me.; clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Milliken, Cousens & Short, Portland, Me.; F. B. Milliken, dry goods; 79 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Leopold, J., New Orleans, La.; clothing; Hoffman House.

Millhiser, M., & Co., Richmond, Va.; S. Hirsch, notions; 258 Church Street; Hoffman House.

Marler Brothers, Winston, N. C.; W. H. Marler, notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; S. Seliger, notions; Herald Square Hotel.

Wile Brothers & Weil, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. Weil, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Kahn Tailoring Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; H. A. Kahn, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Spokane Dry Goods Company, Spokane Falls, Washington; P. B. Patterson, dry goods and notions; Hoffman House.

Levis Zukowski Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Berlinger, silks and ribbons; 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Baum & Bala, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Baum, hats; Hoffman House.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; George H. Urweller, linens and white goods; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hoffman House.

Hirsch, A. M., New Haven, Conn.; dry goods; Hoffman House.

"Keely Company," Atlanta, Ga.; E. E. O'Donnelly, dry goods and notions; Hoffman House.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

1:15 A. M.—301 West Fifty-third Street, owner unknown; damage, $25.

4 A. M.—3,174 Park Avenue, A. Kapstein; damage, $200.

6:20 A. M.—430 Columbus Avenue, Andrew Phillip; damage, $1,000.

8:20 A. M.—17 East One Hundred and First Street, Leopold Fleischman; damage slight.

10 A. M.—1,356 First Avenue, Isaac Cohen; damage, $25.

10:10 A. M.—100 Madison Street, Frederick Cassler; damage, $150.

10:50 A. M.—Thirty-first Street and North River, Inter-State Dredging Company; damage, $50.

2:05 P. M.—2,236 Third Avenue, owner unknown; damage slight.

2:35 P. M.—442 West Fiftieth Street, John Sharp; damage slight.

3 P. M.—132 Broome Street, Julia Bernstein; damage slight.

5:15 P. M.—35 West Eighty-sixth Street, Pinkus Nathan; damage, $75.

5:45 P. M.—62 Vesey Street, Los Angeles Wine Company; damage, $350.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CAPE CHARLES, Va., Dec. 1.—The entire business portion of Onancock, Accomac County, Virginia, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $100,000; $25,000 insurance.

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ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would your astronomical correspondent who so delightfully forecasts the monthly sidereal condition of the heavens, or some other expert observer, kindly explain a phenomenon which the writer has observed in connection with the constellation Orion the last three nights, viz., 25th, 26th, and 27th?

On the first of these nights he observed, at 9:45 P. M., in that constellation and midway between Rigel and the Great Nebula, of the same group, a bright cluster of stars of the shape and (apparent) size of a horse's tail, depending vertically. He watched it for ten minutes, and thought no more of it for the time. The next night, about the same hour, he looked at the constellation again. The starry tail was there, but it was hanging vertically between the Great Nebula and Kappa of Orion. Observing it at intervals until 11 o'clock he observed that the following was its course: It passed to the left of Kappa and turned under it to the right, and gradually upward to a point some 15 or 20 degrees to the right of Rigel and on a level with it. At 11 o'clock it was in that position, hanging vertically, and it was no longer watched.

Last night about 9:45 it was in the same position as the night before. In the same intervals of time it swept down to the left and under the Great Nebula, and upward with an ascending grade to the level of Rigel. There the observation ceased. But, awaking at 1 o'clock, the writer went to his window and failed to see this erratic nebula where he had left it. Extending the field of his search he at last found the cluster precisely in its original and continuous shape away back to the left of its last position and about in the locality where it was first seen at 9:45. In the interval Orion had ascended high toward the zenith and was as far to the right of the horsetail nebula as the latter had been to the right of Orion when observed at 11 o'clock.

The description is crude and untechnical, for the writer had not at hand an adequate map of the heavens by which to describe positions, and his health did not permit protracted exposure. But, perhaps, it is sufficiently clear to indicate the neighborhood in which the phenomenon can be observed if it should continue to be displayed.

J. S. M.

Newark, N. J., Nov. 28, 1899.

Prof. Jerome K. Rees of Columbia University, when asked last night concerning the phenomenon described by "J. S. M." said, that the supposed nebula was merely an illusive wisp of mist common on Winter nights, and that the movements were caused by currents of the upper atmosphere.

Storm Damages in Texas.

ROCKPORT, Texas, Dec. 1.—Reports from a number of points on the Gulf in this section show that the damage to property and loss of life by the recent severe storm were much greater than at first reported. A number of small fishing craft are missing, together with their crews. The bodies of James Sanders and two other men, who have not yet been identified, have been found in the mouth of St. Charles Bay. Several thousand head of sheep and hundreds of head of

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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AN INDUSTRIAL REGENERATION.

A new industrial empire is in process of creation in the South. Its foundations and its organic institutions are the mills and factories projected, under way, or already completed that are transforming that part of the Union from a producer of raw material into a producer of manufactured goods. The press dispatches tell almost every day of the progress of this industrial new birth. The New England manufacturers of cotton goods are building mills in several of the Southern States. The day is at hand when the South will be the largest consumer of its own raw cotton and Manchester will have to look elsewhere for its supply.

An event of far-reaching importance in this most interesting history of the building of a new empire was reported in a Birmingham dispatch to THE TIMES of yesterday. The new steel works of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, at Ensley, near Birmingham, were opened on Thursday. There were no invited guests, no ceremony, no speeches, no champagne. But the turn of the lever that put those works into operation marked the beginning of an economic revolution in Alabama and an important stage in the development of the resources of the South. The works are notable for mere extent and volume of product. The company owns half a million acres of mining lands, and operates twenty blast furnaces and thirty collieries. Its furnaces have a capacity of 70,000 tons of pig iron a month, and this capacity will shortly be increased to 100,000 tons per month. Its engagements already made call for more than half a million tons of pig iron, that is to say, for the entire product of the furnaces for the period of seven months. A considerable part of these orders comes from abroad. It is said that the average price obtained for its iron is $17.50 a ton.

The magnitude of this company's operations may be judged from the fact that the output of the entire country is only a little over ten million tons of pig iron annually. The Birmingham mines and furnaces contribute about one-tenth of the whole. It is expected that the new steel works, however, will take not less than 1,000 tons a day.

Right there is the fact of chief significance. Instead of selling pig iron, which is a raw material, this company will henceforth sell its product in the form of steel billets, slabs, rails, and rods, and its steel, under analysis, proves to be equal to the highest requirements of the trade.

When cotton was King the South was one of the most brilliant examples the world ever saw of an industrial and political empire founded on the production and sale of a raw material. There was prosperity in the Southern States. Cultivation and refinement, elegance in social things, pride of family, and the luxuries of fashion were characteristic manifestations of the ease and wealth of the old days. And with these pleasant conditions went the possession of dominant political power in the Nation.

It is a maxim of agriculture that it is best to sell the products of the farm on four legs—that is, the farmer who would thrive must feed out his hay and grain, his raw material, and send his output to market in a state more nearly prepared for the consumer. The same rule holds good in the larger domain. A prosperity and promise of growth such as the South never dreamed of in the old times of King Cotton await it now under the new régime of the manufacturer. A field is opened up for its labor of all grades, from the man who attends to a loom or a furnace to the Superintendents or executive managers who direct the operations of great mills and factories. The establishment of successful manufacturing industries leads surely to increased wealth and population. If the South has in the past failed to keep abreast of the North in these primal elements of growth, it is because the North earlier turned its attention to the multiplication of its industries, and in particular to those which gave employment not only to the hands of its wage-earners, but to the brains of its men of capacity and to the genius of its inventors.

But the great mineral wealth of the region about Birmingham could never have been developed, and the big new steel works which are to convert the pig iron of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company into steel billets and steel rails would never have been erected if capital had not found in these enterprises the promise of profitable employment. If the stage of capitalism, that is, the stage of having free capital in large amounts ready to seek good investments as they offer themselves, has not yet been reached in the South, it is largely because the era of industrial development has only just set in there. That stage will come as the result of the new forces now at work. Meanwhile, Northern capital supplies the lack and justly reaps the reward. The chief creator of the steel works at Birmingham, which have required the expenditure of $1,500,000, is Mr. JAMES T. WOODWARD of this city, whose faith in the future of the South is equal to the energy and ability he has displayed in doing his part for the development of its newly revealed resources.

With this almost untouched field for growth in the Southern States open to us and inviting the vivifying touch of capital, it ought to be a long time before American investors will have need to look abroad for opportunities to put their money to profitable use. The chief increase in the Nation's wealth may for some years continue to be shown in the North, but the next decade ought to see and will see a wonderful transformation in the South.

THE "CIVIL GOVERNMENT" OF CUBA.

We are not aware of any authority for the statement that Gen. LEONARD WOOD has been summoned to Washington in order to be offered the place of Civil Governor of Cuba. Yet the rumor that this is the case has arisen quite naturally and even inevitably. It has been given out that the President is convinced that the time has come, not when Cuba ought to be freed from tutelage, but when she ought to have a tutelage in which the notion of control should be less prominent and the notion of political education more prominent, than they have respectively been heretofore. Add the unquestioned fact that Gen. WOOD has been summoned to Washington, and it was inevitable that it should be believed that he had been summoned for the purpose of asking him to undertake the new responsibility.

We do not ourselves see that there is any urgent need of a change in the government of Cuba. That island has been governed for the past few months better than it had ever been governed before since its discovery. A large number of American citizens who have staid at home are prepared to admit that it has been better governed than the communities in which they themselves respectively reside, and in which self-government has had full sway. As to the Cubans, the best information we can get is that the best of them, those who have the largest stake in the island, and all those who are prepared to earn their own livings under a Government which simply

> Makes sure to each his own,
> That he reap where he has sown,

are entirely satisfied with the government which the United States Army has given them. And as to the other class, the politician class, whose object in life is to reap where they have not sown, and to enter into the fruits of other men's labors, it is noteworthy that they have not raised their voices in protest until they were notified that it was in contemplation to inaugurate a system of civil government "under American auspices." At that they raised their voices loudly, and not without reason. It is not only that government under American soldiers is much more eligible, to the natural man, than government by American politicians. It is also that civil government under American auspices has much more the promise, or the threat, of permanency than the avowedly provisional government to which they have thus far been subjected.

It is certain that we have not yet attained, or approached, the time when we can become responsible for the "stable government" to which we stand pledged in Cuba, by intrusting it to the Cubans themselves. The best judges of that are the officers who are our representatives there now, and whose opinions we must accept. Gen. LUDLOW has told us what these are. But, since we are responsible for the government of Cuba, and since the government of Cuba is doing very well as it is, why not act upon the precept of Lord MELBOURNE? "Can't you let it alone?" is reported to have been the first inquiry of that statesman when a new question was propounded. Sometimes it is a pertinent inquiry. It is so when things are going "well enough." To "let well enough alone" is proverbially wise. It seems to us to be wise in the case of the government of Cuba. We know of nothing which has been administered more successfully under the present Administration.

THE "UNDERSTANDING" AND EUROPE.

It was rather a coincidence that Mr. CHOATE at the Thanksgiving Day gathering of Americans in London and Mr. CHAMBERLAIN at a luncheon in Leicester should on the same day have been moved to celebrate "the understanding." And yet it was almost inevitable, given the occasion. No gathering of Americans in England, no gathering of Englishmen in this country, could take place, without the occurrence to the speakers of this topic of discourse as being at once seasonable and safe.

Not that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S remarks are at all liable to the interpretation which one of our esteemed contemporaries has rather absurdly placed upon them of being an avowal of a "secret alliance," such as Secretary HAY has publicly, and no doubt accurately and candidly, denied to exist. The very point of congratulation is not that the two nations officially, but that their populations unofficially, have come to a better understanding with each other. In countries governed by public opinion, appropriate official action follows the condition of that opinion. We have no outstanding questions with Great Britain which cannot be readily adjusted as soon as the fear is dispelled on each side that the other is trying to get unfairly the better of it. For the first time in our history the general mass of the American people are in that unsuspicious state of mind about Great Britain. It would require strong evidence to convince them to the contrary. No such evidence has been adduced or we believe is adducible. Wherefore the understanding is likely to last.

None of his compatriotic critics criticise Mr. CHAMBERLAIN for what he said about the United States. Most of them seem to find matter for criticism in what he said about Germany. And in fact it is in the part of his remarks which related to the European powers that the "pushful JOE" of British caricature seems chiefly to appear. It was not at all necessary for the Secretary for the Colonies to undertake to ingratiate himself with Germany by attacking France, much less by threatening a nation which does not lack pride or sensitiveness with what would happen to it if it did not "mend its ways." Fancy a responsible French Minister making such remark about England. Fancy a responsible British Minister condescending to take any notice at all of the scurrilities of a journal of the boulevards. Fancy such a sentence as that in which "pushful JOE" conveyed his threat proceeding from Lord SALISBURY. What he said, if he found it necessary to say anything in the way of warning to a friendly power, would be said with a gravity and dignity that would give it additional weight.

Of course, if any such thing were to be said in public, it is the Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs who should say it, and the Secretary for the Colonies is committing a breach of official etiquette as well as of diplomatic courtesy in taking the words out of the mouth of his chief or rather in putting into his mouth words which he never would have uttered. It is impossible that Lord SALISBURY should like this sort of thing. That he does not see his way to resenting it otherwise than by epigrams which are scarcely calculated to reach the sensitive portions of his colleague's anatomy is a proof how important the Conservatives still find the support of the particular brand of Liberal Unionism which Mr. CHAMBERLAIN represents. But the matter, and much more the manner, of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S latest speech gives point to all the criticisms which the Liberals have made upon his conduct of the negotiations that have resulted in the war with the Transvaal, which is daily coming to seem, to every thinking Englishman, less like a bagatelle and more like a very serious piece of business. Particularly does it give point to the appeal of FREDERIC HARRISON, made when it was not yet too late, to Lord SALISBURY, to take the negotiations out of the hands of his subordinate and into his own. "The Secretary for the Colonies," said Mr. HARRISON, "has no authority to make war nor to make war inevitable." We see, as a matter of fact, that he had power to "make war inevitable" in South Africa. Now that he has transferred the methods of "the new diplomacy" to European politics, with which he has officially no concern, it remains to be seen whether his chief will be moved to abridge his freedom of speech or whether he will be able to do so.

THE TUSKEGEE IDEA.

On Monday next at the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall a meeting will be held to promote the raising of an endowment fund for Tuskegee Institute, in the town of that name in Alabama. In some respects it will be in itself a noteworthy meeting. Ex-President CLEVELAND will preside, and speeches will be made by Mr. WALTER H. PAGE, Mr. WILLIAM H. BALDWIN, Jr., President of the Long Island Railroad, a Trustee of Tuskegee, and, most important of all, by Dr. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, the President of the institute.

We wish we could impress our readers with our own sense of the work that is doing under Dr. WASHINGTON'S direction. It is, in connection with that at Hampton, the most promising and the most fruitful now carried on in the South, for it goes to the very root of all the causes of real difficulty there, and is directed to building the foundation for a permanent, progressive co-operation between the two races. It is undertaking, and as far as the means are available it is actually making, a peaceful revolution, which is the natural and beneficent completion of the emancipation wrought in war. We have no illusions as to the depth or enduring character of the color prejudice in this country. Neither, if we understand him, has Dr. WASHINGTON. His conception of the task of education for his race does not defy or ignore that prejudice. It is simply directed to aims and methods with which the prejudice has nothing to do, and the value of which is independent of it.

His fundamental idea is that the future of the negro in the United States will turn on the value of his own service to the community, and in proportion as that service is intelligent, skilful, honest, and faithful the community will recognize and respect the essential rights of him who renders it. His purpose is to fit the largest number of young men and women in the best way to render this service, and by direct instruction and indirect example to spread the ideal among the race. A splendid beginning has been made at Tuskegee, which, considering the difficulties encountered and overcome, is an absolute guarantee of the fit use of all resources that can be secured. Some three thousand graduates have been sent out self-supporting and self-respecting, and their influence is felt in every one of the Southern States.

Dr. WASHINGTON'S conception is based on clear facts. The greatest need of the South is labor, and the greatest resource of the South is the labor of the negro race. The demand and the raw material for the supply exist together. To the degree that this raw material can be developed, that is, to the degree that the negroes can be made more profitable workmen in all grades and kinds of employment, the relations between them and the whites are bound to be improved. That the task is a very great one cannot be denied. That the utmost effort of organized private energy will make but slow advance is only too certain. It is no Utopia that has been undertaken at Tuskegee, and the promise that is held out for reward to those that shall share the labor is not a glittering one. But this is true beyond all doubt, that every dollar spent in this labor will do a lasting and increasing good. It will not be wasted. It will not be lost. The returns from it will be, like compound interest, a steadily increasing profit to the Nation.

AN ERROR CORRECTED.

During the month just ended the morning and Sunday editions of The World printed 2,148¾ columns of advertising—a gain of 216¾ columns over November of last year. Of the other newspapers printing paid advertising the one that came next to The World gained only 99¾ columns over November of last year. Not only the morning and Sunday editions of The World but also its evening edition exceeded all previous Novembers, the evening edition printing 658¼ columns of advertising. There was a gain in the "want advertising" of 12,219 over last year's November, the total being 78,656.—The World, Dec. 1.

We note and record with pleasure this evidence of increase in our neighbor's business. By the same occasion, we correct an error in its statement.

THE TIMES published in the month of November, 1899, 193 more columns of advertisements than in the month of November, 1898; and the cash value of the increased advertising in November this year as compared with November last year was $12,195.98.

THE SUNDAY TIMES to-morrow will contain a great deal of interesting reading; among other articles worthy of the reader's attention will appear an examination of the relation of the present high price of iron and steel to the building trade and its operations in this city by Mr. GEORGE HILL, architect and engineer; an article upon the commercial importance of Manila to the United States by Mr. JOHN BARRETT, late Minister to Siam, and a discussion of the municipal ownership of public franchises by Controller BIRD S. COLER.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—LAFCADIO HEARN is now an out-and-out Japanese in everything except birth, for not only does he dress and live in all respects like a son of the Sunrise Land, but he has guaranteed the permanency of his separation from the Occident by taking whatever may be the Japanese equivalent of naturalization papers and obtaining all the privileges of a subject of the Mikado by assuming all the duties and obligations of one. As might have been expected, no opportunities for making this transfer of allegiance picturesque and impressive were neglected either by HEARN himself or by his Japanese friends, and the latter, according to a traveler's tale that has just reached this city, hit upon one device for demonstrating the thoroughness of their acceptance of him as a fellow-countryman that had all the grotesque and whimsical beauty of their own art. It seems that HEARN, more fortunate than most of the foreigners who obtained positions as teachers in the days when the Japanese felt a greater need for instruction from the Western World than they do now, has always managed to keep his place on the Faculty of the college to which he was summoned many years ago, and which is the scene of several of his most charming sketches. As a foreigner, too, he was better paid than the native professors of equal rank, but of supposedly simpler habits. This difference of salary suggested the device of ultimate acceptance to which reference has been made. After all the formalities of naturalization had been carried out, a great dinner in honor of the new supporter of the empire was given. The manifestations of cordiality were numerous and enthusiastic throughout the evening, but the culminating moment did not come till near the close of the function, when the President of HEARN'S college rose, and with the sweetest of smiles announced that, as their dear friend was now one of themselves, the last distinction between him and them was to be wiped out by—reducing his salary from 150 yen a month to 50! Then there was immense applause, and HEARN seemed to be, and possibly enough was, as happy as any of his applauding friends. The teller of the tale insists that the reduction of pay was inspired entirely by good will, and that HEARN was enough of a poet and philosopher to be more than content with this queer evidence of fraternal love.

—It deeply grieves The Merchants' Review, apparently, that this paper should have hinted the belief that the cheapening of parcels postage was a question to be settled not by the National Association of Manufacturers, which favors it, or by the retail country dealers, to whom the very idea is repulsive, but by the general public after a careful consideration of its own interests. "The public," The Review says, "is not concerned as to the fate of the Parcels Postage bill, for it simply cares nothing about it, and if the small fraction of population represented by the Manufacturers' Association would drop the matter, nothing further would be heard of it." If that is so, which we are vehemently inclined to doubt, then it is indeed time that the matter received some intelligent discussion elsewhere than in the trade papers. If, as The Merchants' Review asserts, the bill is a Treasury-raiding scheme, from which only a small part of the population will profit, then that fact ought to be clearly and widely known; if, on the other hand, as is claimed by the advocates of the measure, its passage would extend all over the country many of the advantages now monopolized by the inhabitants of large cities, then that, too, should be well understood. It may be assumed to start with that people do not want parcels carried at less than the cost of transportation, but on every other phase of the subject there is lots of room for argument.

—Out in Los Angeles there is an interesting individual who seems to be worrying even more than the little coterie of Eastern opponents of Destiny do about the good luck which has come to the Filipinos so much against the misguided and unenlightened inclinations of Señor AGUINALDO. The Los Angeles person—his name, if anybody wants to know it, is MORRISON I. SWIFT—is not content with hysterical denunciations of his countrymen and his country; he wants all kindred spirits to unite with him in a sort of revolution against the Government. At any rate that is the only interpretation we can place on a document which MORRISON I. has spread far and wide, accompanied with earnest appeals for signatures. It begins by declaring that "the Philippine Islands are free from United States rule"—a gross and patent misstatement of fact well calculated to rejoice the anti-imperialistic soul—and that said rule was "wrongly and forcibly asserted by an American Administration without authority or consent of the American people"—which doesn't go particularly well in harness with the denial of that rule's existence. Then MORRISON I. drifts awhile on a welter of words that may be treason and may be mere nonsense. "This document," he writes, "affirms that the Filipino war was inaugurated unconstitutionally. It declares the principle that individuals are not bound by the immoral acts of the official authorities of the Nation. Each citizen is so responsible for the wrongs committed by his Nation that he is bound personally to annul and refuse to obey them. Otherwise all principles of right may be overthrown and all justice trampled on in the name of 'nation.' Government shall not constrain individual conscience, nor shall it constrain actions in conformity with that conscience." From these quotations it will be seen that though MORRISON I. does not write with all the brutal insolence of an Erving Winslow, he is still an energetic little fellow, no less adroit than his Bostonian rivals in winning the eminence conferred by public loathing and disgust.

—Something that the Boers—if they hear of it—might with reason note with considerable alarm is the fact that collectors are rapidly developing a keen appreciation for Transvaal postage stamps, and are offering large prices for them, apparently on the theory that not many more of these bits of paper will ever be made. The New Orleans Times-Democrat quotes a local philatelist as saying: "I received a letter the other day from a New Yorker who makes a specialty of South African stamps, offering to buy whatever Transvaals I had at figures ranging from 100 to 150 per cent. above list prices. He also made a tempting proposition for exchange, but on thinking the matter over I concluded to hang on to what I had. The absolute extinguishment of a Government by war is a very rare thing, and hasn't happened on any scale worth talking about since the downfall of the Confederacy. So, if the Transvaal Republic is erased from the map, all its stamps are certain to enhance enormously in value as time goes by." The coin collectors, too, are on the alert, and they are particularly eager to get hold of the three-zar piece, a silver coin about as large as a dime, issued in 1894, and bearing what is said to be the best likeness extant of Oom Paul as he is. It was withdrawn from circulation some months ago.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Lieut. Henry Cahill, who was a member of the staff of Gen. Gomez of the Cuban Army, has entered the Law School of Boston University, intending to take the three years' course.

* * *

Charles J. Capen has taught in the Boston Latin School forty-eight years, and prides himself upon the fact that, though now seventy-six years of age, no one can yet call him a decrepit old man, nor scarcely a white-haired one.

* * *

The Hon. Patrick Collins, Democratic candidate for Mayor of Boston, declined an invitation to attend a meeting of the Workingmen's Political League, saying that he "has been overworked with invitations of late," and "has been compelled to decline all of a social character—or die."

* * *

Ex-Gov. Francis Marion Drake, who had already given over $100,000 to Drake University, at Des Moines, has recently added $25,000 to his contributions in its behalf, and D. H. Ewing, who is connected with the college government, has promised to spend $45,000 in the erection of a library building for the college.

* * *

Ex-Postmaster General William L. Wilson has been advised by his physician to pass the Winter in Southern Arizona, and consequently he will not resume the discharge of his duties as President of Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Va., until next Spring. His strength has been gradually weakening from pulmonary troubles.

* * *

A memorial meeting in honor of the late A. Bronson Alcott's one hundredth birthday was held in Boston under the auspices of the Emerson Society on Wednesday, Nov. 29. Frank B. Sanborn presided and made a eulogistic address. Many quotations from unpublished writings of Alcott were read. Other addresses were made and letters read.

* * *

Admiral Dewey has written to William S. Wells, Chairman of the Committee of Invitation of New Haven, Conn., that, owing to many official and other engagements, he cannot arrange to visit the Elm City in compliance with the invitation extended to him while in the Philippines, and subsequently thrice renewed, the last time after the unpleasant episode regarding his house.

DEWEY ARCH SUGGESTIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in your yesterday's paper a complaint about the non-originality of the Dewey arch. This defect having struck me also, I beg to offer two original propositions and think you will bear me out that the effect suggested would be both novel and striking.

PROPOSITION I.

Let the designers take for their motif the bridge of the cruiser Olympia, the godlike Dewey, binoculars in hand, upon it, encompassed with marble clouds. Let this be supported on the one side by other marble clouds, arising from the explosion of the sinking battleship Maine. On the other side we could have still more marble clouds, arising from the powder (which I understand was not smokeless) used in the fight of San Juan Hill. You could have the hill for a base, you know, showing in bas relief the American arms triumphing over Spaniards, embalmed beef, and other contretemps! I consider this would be a very ethereal composition, especially the clouds.

PROPOSITION II.

Should the first suggestion prove too sanguinary, I offer this as an alternate project: A suspension bridge, or, if you will, a cantilever, emblematic of American expansion, swinging across the gulf between the Far East and the Far West; to this might be added a frieze after the manner of the Pan-Athenaic procession depicted on the frieze of the Parthenon, portraying pawnbrokers, rumsellers, Mormons, missionaries, Miller syndicate men, and Tammany Hall politicians, hastening to convey the benefits of benevolent assimilation to the untutored followers of Aguinaldo.

These suggestions I have not copyrighted, and only regret that I have not time to append sketches hereto. I should think a fascinating competition might be opened by enterprising yellow journals, and I don't doubt that other equally original suggestions might be brought forth, though I fear it is too late to raise subscriptions to erect anything but the arch we already have in view.

We Americans can build original office buildings, bridges, locomotives, bicycles, and a thousand other novelties, but when it comes to original monumental architecture, we are compelled to admit the idea is rather appalling. It is like inventing an original Euclid, or a fin de siècle multiplication table; and so, we are bound to pay tribute unto Cæsar, whether we will or no, if the arch of Titus really suggested the Dewey arch. For my part, I cannot imagine any simple monumental form, built upon classical lines, that would not be reminiscent of some monument or other of the past. Doubtless we could find precedents for the Washington Arch, the Marble Arch at Hyde Park, or the Arc de l'Etoile in Paris, and it is well if these do point back to ancient days; otherwise the masses might never hear of the glories of ancient Rome, or anything more ancient than the latest murder case.

We do not know why the proportions handed down to us by Vignola, or measured from the ruins of the Parthenon, are so altogether lovely. The suggestion that they are frozen music will do for young ladies' schools and the nice old gentlemen who give largely to the Metropolitan Museum or the Brooklyn Institute, but I have my doubts if Vignola or Phidias or the architect of the Hypostyle Hall at Karnak ever dreamed of such a thing. What they did is precisely what we are doing now, building the best buildings they knew how and copying consciously or unconsciously from what they saw around them. Their age was less complex than ours, and they had not our practical problems to overcome. They worked for Kings and were not limited to a fifty-foot lot or a fifty-thousand-dollar appropriation; and so they turned out much more delectable work than we do, but it was no more original. Their growth in beauty was slower than ours; it takes ages to evolute from a mound dwelling to a Parthenon, and in the meantime certain forms become crystallized, and it is hopeless for us to try to improve upon them.

The attempts at original American architecture are only measured by their failures. We have but to look back at the hideousness of the Queen Anne style the Richardson style, the Boulder style, and much of the Colonial style, to thank fortune for such copies of the antique as the Dewey arch. The moldings may be a bit confectionery, the statuary a little lumpy; these features will of course be more studied and refined in the finished work. A very great improvement might be suggested at once, namely, to erect posts similar to those in Washington Square. Around the bases of the arch there have been numerous cases of smashing the plaster by careless driving, which might have been avoided by these simple means, which would cost much less than the continual repairing now liable. There is no doubt, however, that the present site is too crowded; the cable cars barely miss the corners of the columns, and the arch itself and their diagonal course through the colonnade is quite destructive of the effect. The suggestion of Mr. Haydel that the arch be placed at the brow of Murray Hill is an excellent one, and, in connection with the new library to be built in that vicinity, would form an attraction not to be surpassed in any city.

J. ARTHUR HOLLY.

New York, Nov. 29, 1899.

ROMAN CHURCH AND DIVORCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly permit me to correct the false impression given to your readers in your issue of the 27th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Batten in his sermon on "Marriage and Divorce"?

The reverend rector of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church conveyed to his congregation last Sunday morning the following choice piece of information: "The Roman Church theoretically allows no divorce after marriage, but really allofs some of the greatest scandals to happen through loopholes which are provided by the so-termed Papal dispensation." We presume that the preacher is speaking of absolute divorce, that is, final separation a mensa et thora, with liberty to contract another marriage, and we would inform him that the Catholic Church not only theoretically, but very practically, allows no divorce after marriage. Dr. Batten will have made one of the greatest historical discoveries of the century if he will reveal to the world one case in which the Catholic Church has so far forgotten her Founder's law as to grant a "theoretical or practical" divorce after the consummation of a true marriage.

As the subject of matrimonial dispensations is but little understood by non-Catholics, and presumably well-educated ministers are continually misrepresenting it, your readers may be pleased to know exactly what is the Church's position in the matter.

We believe that the marriage contract was raised to the dignity of a sacrament by our Lord Jesus Christ, and that to His church Christ committed the care of the seven sacraments; the essentials she may not change, but to her belongs the right to make all laws pertaining to their administration and reception. Now, for very salutary reasons, she has given us two classes of impediments, those which render an attempted marriage absolutely invalid and those which, while not affecting the validity of the marriage, render the contracting parties guilty of sin. These laws are made for the good of society, and their imitation by the civil law, (e. g., the marriage licenses, an imitation of the "bans,") testifies to their utility, but as they are enacted by the ecclesiastical authority they may be relaxed by that same authority for reasons which it considers sufficient. There are cases where the impediment would be a source of more harm than good, and in such cases the Church willingly grants dispensations. The "loopholes" consequently will be repudiated only by those who believe that the Church should insist upon the observances of the impediments even though individual souls be thereby lost and the peace of kingdoms thereby imperilled.

In conclusion, it may be safely asserted that whenever an apparently Catholic marriage has been dissolved and the parties enter into a second matrimonial contract coram ecclesia the first marriage was invalid from the beginning, although, if the parties were in good faith, they were not guilty of formal sin. Thus, if Dr. Batten will carefully study the case of Henry VIII. he will find that said King never dreamed of the possibility of obtaining from Rome the annulment of his marriage; he contended that his marriage with Catherine was invalid from the beginning. Is it not passing strange that Rome preferred to offend the monarch and lose a kingdom rather than make one of those convenient "loopholes?"

WM. F. McGINNIS,
President Metropolitan Truth Society.
Brooklyn, Nov. 29, 1899.

TREE PLANTING INCREASING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The work of the Tree Planting Association might be considered by those whose attention has not been drawn to certain evidences of the work done by it of exceedingly slow growth; but an investigation of the subject is indeed surprising. A scrutiny of many of our streets and avenues up town reveals the fact that many owners of property have been actively at work planting trees. Indeed, as one owner in a neighborhood plants a few trees, it is but a short time when many neighbors do the same. The tendency toward trees and outside greens in the line of improving architectural effects is daily increasing in the city, as an examination especially of our newest and latest houses constructed in the city will indicate.

CHARLES R. HENDERSON.
New York, Nov. 29, 1899.

DEMOCRATIC "ISSUES."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is my good fortune to count among my personal friends a large number of leading members and prominent officers of the Grand Army of the Republic. They are men who have won laurels on the field, and upon their return to civil life regarded a pension certificate as a "badge of honor." This honorable class of patriotic veterans feels differently now. The pension certificate has come to be regarded in great measure as a "badge of pauperism," secured by the roughest element of political heelers, who "have a pull with the bosses." THE TIMES has done good work thus far in exposing pension frauds, but great reforms, especially in politics, work exasperatingly slow.

What issues can the Democratic Party adopt for the campaign of 1900? is asked. That is the question, and it is a dubious one. A lifelong Democrat, I have never been a pessimist, but it is the part of wisdom to boldly face stubborn facts and not console one's self with empty theories.

A sound currency is one of the underlying principles of the Democratic Party, as taught by the fathers and imbued by their faithful sons. That principle was recklessly thrown away at Chicago in 1896 and reluctantly picked up at St. Louis. That incident saved the Republican Party in the last Presidential election and destroyed the best opportunity the Democratic Party has had since the close of the civil war.

The heresy of "16 to 1" has already been buried beyond resurrection.

Opposition to "expansion and imperialism" counts among its advocates some of the most brilliant minds in this country, but it is premature, impolitic, and at this time would bury, at least for the present, any party that would have the hardihood to put such a plank in its National platform. However the Administration may have erred in bringing about the present unfortunate struggle in Asiatic regions, it is no time to parley or temporize while our army and navy are 10,000 miles away, patriotically fighting for the supremacy and honor of our Republic.

Tariff reform is a Democratic measure, pure and simple, and it is not too late now to continue its advocacy, although it might seem like rethrashing old straw.

Opposition to "trusts" and "combines," as they are now conducted, and, as many think, threatening the best interests of the country, is a strong point for the Democ-

ured ... ut it requires wisdom, intelligence, ...tesmanship to handle so intricate ...ct.

...ition to "the recklessly extravagant ...scheme," as it now prevails and ...easing at an alarming rate, is the ...st plank the Democratic National ...tion can place in its platform; but ...y have the courage to do it? When ...st appropriation of $25,000,000 for ...s was announced, far-sighted people ...dicted that in less than a year the ...ation would reach $50,000,000 were ...d. In less than a year the sum ...$100,000,000, and is now nearly ...times that, although the war has ...ased thirty-five years.

...we come to talk of live issues for ...ocratic Party in the National cam... of next year the list dwindles down ...y small margin. Yet,

...lope, like the gleaming taper's light, ...dorns and cheers our way!"

...may, in the wisdom of Providence, ...old, brainy leader spring up who ...e the helm in his hands, guide the ...atic ship back to its old-time course, ...ot it safely to the harbor of victory. ...t leader is not yet in sight. He ...pear at an opportune moment. So ...be. M. PARKER WILLIAMS.

...n, N. Y., Nov. 24, 1899.

...AL FOR CANCER PATIENTS.

To t... Editor of The New York Times:

It ... become necessary for me to make ...al, which I trust you will print, in ... ask the public to aid the cancerous ...der my care and that of my com... . A house has been largely paid for ...nations received, and, besides this, ... year for three years has been dis... in making a home for and assisting ...cerous sick, sixty-four in all, and in ...sly aiding twenty cases of men and ... with ulcers, a number of diseased ... suffering greatly till we aid them, ...out 250 persons more who have ... our treatment for alarming cuts and ... and with various distresses costing ...tures of money.

It ... not sound reasoning to suppose that ... people who do not need money are ...orest poor, especially when one is ... alive to the necessity of drawing a ... while inspecting these destitute ... and the best minds never make this ... But money is to be given, as a ...t to the poor, but used for them. ...t the ability to expend it, we would ... soldiers without ammunition, and I ...een some frank workers among the ...ho honestly described the forlorn ...f their situation without hope of ... to aid their charitable sympathy. ... stories as to the danger of a dollar ... a poor woman and child, or even a ...re but of place in the proceedings of ... The poor have some clever and true ... on the other side.

...ree Home is still carried on entirely ...onations made by the public for its ..., through the kindness of the daily ... In the last three months these do... ...have been less than usual, while ...llook has become broader and more ... When we have begged, we have ...most cordially listened to and an... ... the public easily recognizing the ...at ordinarily intelligent women, de... ...ing to spend their lives among the ...ck, are likely to use money upon ...risely, and nurse them as carefully as ...e can. We have not yet been obliged ...r upon expedients for raising funds ... would take strength and time great... ...led for our nursing, which no woman ... until she has thought perhaps more ...vice. When it shall seem best to ex... ...selves in other ways in order to ... our work, we shall gladly do so. ...We ... met with an instant and noble re... ... to our statements about the situa... ...e discover, in the whole time of our ...ment. We and our patients are al... ...poor, and we are now dangerously so, ...housing twelve or more patients. Is ...ee Home to proceed, and are we even ...e more than one Free Home? Let ...iblic answer, nor are we afraid to ...its verdict.

ROSE HAWTHORNE LATHROP.
...se's Free Home for Incurable Cancer, ... Cherry Street, New York, Nov. 29, ...9.

Not that Bishop.

To t... Editor of The New York Times:

In ... our issue of Nov. 27 "American" in... ...dulg... in fine irony upon the approval ...give... by "the Bishop of Albany in the ...Stat... of New York" to "the cause of the ...Eng... h in the Transvaal war"; "the mo...tive, ...e" (the Bishop) "says, for which ...the ...nglish are now killing Boers in South ...Afri... is so good and noble that it is sim...ply ... possible for him to withhold his ad...on."

...the year 1847 there has been a Ro...man Catholic Diocese of Albany in the ...Stat... of New York. The present incumbent ...of t... diocese is the Right Rev. Dr. Burke, ...Hav... g known Bishop Burke for thirty ...year... I am sure that he (the Bishop of Al...bany... by priority of see) entertains no ...Tra... vaal war sentiment so unpatriotic as ...un-... ristian, as is attributed to the Bishop ...of ... bany in the State of New York.

ANOTHER AMERICAN.

Al... any, Nov. 29, 1899.

NUGGETS.

The Fame of Poe.

The name of Poe is destined to go thundering down the ages on feet—poetic ones or football kicks, as the taste of individual posterity decides.—Baltimore American.

Soporific.

"There is a bedridden paralytic down East who walks in his sleep."

"I know a minister whose sermons would make a professional pedestrian of him."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Concise Definition.

"What's the blind pool, papa?" asked Sammy Snaggs.

"It's an arrangement to drown gullible and short-sighted investors, Sammy," replied Mr. Snaggs.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Deficiency Supplied.

"I don't think much of that young Smithkin," the old gentleman observed rather sharply.

"Never mind, papa," replied the demure young thing, soothingly. "No harm done. I think enough of him for both of us."—Chicago Post.

The Man Behind the Ledger.

"... will cause the name of France to be remembered with terror throughout foreign lan...s!" cried the excited Parisian.

"What will you do—join the army?"

"No."

"Write articles for the papers?"

"No. I will open a hotel during the exposition and make out the bills myself."—Washington Star.

WITH THE BOYS OF THE SIXTIES.

...awrence P. Hext in Savannah News.

Git me my old knapsack, Mary, an' my uniform of gray,
Git my battered helmet, Mary, for I'll need 'em all to-day.
Git my canteen an' my leggin's; reach me down my rusty gun,
For I'm goin' out paradin' with the boys of Sixty-one.

Nev... mind them blood-stains, Mary, never mind that ragged hole,
It w... left there by a bullet that was seekin' for my soul.
Jest brush off them cob-webs, Mary, git that bonnie flag of blue,
For I'm goin' out paradin' with the boys of Sixty-two.

The... old clothes don't fit me, Mary, like they did when I was young.
Don... you recollect how neatly to my manly form they clung?
Nev... mind that sleeve that's empty, let it dangle loose and free,
For I'm goin' out paradin' with the boys of 'Sixty-three.

Pull ... my sword-belt tighter, Mary, fix that trap beneath my chin;
I've ... rown old an' threadbare, Mary, like my uniform, an' thin.
But ... reckon I'll pass muster, as I did in days of yore,
For I'm goin' out paradin' with the boys of 'Sixty-four.

Nov... I'm ready, Mary, kiss me; kiss your old sweetheart good-bye,
Br... aside them wayward tear-drops; Lord, I didn't think you'd cry.
I'm ... goin' forth to battle; cheer up, Mary, ...akes alive,
I'm ... t goin' out paradin' with the boys of Sixty-five.

NO CIVIL RULE FOR CUBA

Scheme to Abolish the Military Government Is Dead.

ISLANDERS TO HAVE A CHANCE

May First Conduct the Affairs of Cities —Plans for a Great Bank Killed by the Administration.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The scheme to appoint at once a Civil Governor and establish a civil government for Cuba is dead. Although the Administration was fully determined upon it a short time ago, and the names of candidates for the Civil Governorship were being canvassed, the scheme has been killed and buried, and is past the possibility of resurrection.

The first evidence that it had received a mortal injury was when it was announced that President McKinley would not consider the names of candidates for the Governorship until Congress should assemble. The reason for this was that the Administration had received strong arguments against the plan from Administration men in Congress. The scheme could not have gone through without provoking the opposition of men friendly to the Administration, and there would have been a warm fight.

It was represented to President McKinley that to appoint a Civil Governor for Cuba would be a violation of the American pledge that the islands should be turned over to the Cubans. He was told that a strict adherence to the pledge would require the United States at the earliest practicable moment to order the formation of municipal Governments in Cuba by vote of the people. From this beginning a civil government, not made by the United States, but erected by the people of Cuba, should be allowed to grow; and then the Cubans would have a fair chance to show whether they were capable of governing themselves or not. If, after they had proved themselves capable of self-government, they chose to vote for annexation, the United States could honorably accept them.

The President was also told that people who wanted a chance to get charters for corporations were advocating the Civil Governor scheme. The Foraker resolution now stands in the way of a great number of people who would like to spread corporations with American charters all over the island. There are a number of such schemes now afloat, and if the Foraker resolution could be gotten out of the way and an American government of the island established, Cuba would be flooded with them.

The protest had its effect. The President abandoned the civil government idea, and came over to the people who want a Cuban Government established. If the scheme for a Civil Governor rears its head in Congress, it will be without the countenance of the Administration. One of the charter schemes is for the establishment of a bank, with branches all over the island. It is to be capitalized at $10,000,000, with power to increase the capital to $20,000,000. The charter is to be for twenty-five years, with privilege of renewals, and the rate of interest is to be 10 per cent.

This scheme also is dead. Its generous provisions give an indication of the various enterprises which were only awaiting a chance to descend on Cuba. Although the Civil Governor scheme was practically dead before Gen. Wood arrived, he was enabled to drive a nail in its coffin. Most of the Generals in Cuba were in favor of having an American Civil Governor, but Gen. Wood is known to be opposed to it.

CUBAN UPRISING NOT LIKELY.

Havana Newspaper Says There Is No Danger.

HAVANA, Dec. 1.—El Diario de la Marina referring to the rumors of a rising, says:

"There is not the least foundation for the reports that the people of the provinces contemplate a rising. They would have no reason to rise; and to do so in the existing circumstances would be the strongest possible argument against their capacity for self-government.

"People have recourse to desperate means only when circumstances become desperate. Certainly sensible people do not commit suicide because of the first little check or because of the susceptibility of exaggerated self-regard."

M. J. DADY'S HAVANA CONTRACT.

He Expects Soon to be Able to Begin Work Postponed by the War.

Michael J. Dady, the Brooklyn contractor, returned from Washington yesterday and declared that he expected soon to be able to commence work on the contract he made before the war with Spain to construct a sewerage system and street pavements in Havana, Cuba. The original contract, made with the Spanish Government, called for improvements which were to cost $12,600,000.

"We have been fighting all along to get a civil government for those people down in Cuba," said Mr. Dady, "and I guess we are going to be all right now. The Washington authorities have rendered opinions to the effect that my contract with the old authorities of Havana, which was approved by the Spanish Government, is all right to-day. Last Monday the Municipal Council of Havana passed a resolution empowering me to go ahead with the work. The only thing that now remains is to get the signature of a Cuban civil officer. If the contract is not carried out by the City of Havana, I will receive 3 per cent. of the contract price, or $178,000, for what work I have done."

Mr. Dady is of the opinion that he will now be able to carry the contract to a successful conclusion. Efforts were made after the occupation of Cuba by the Americans to declare his contract void. His friends charged that influences were brought to bear to deprive him of the work and give it to a firm in which the son of a Republican of National prominence is interested.

HAVANA, Dec. 1.—Señor Viondi, counsel for Michael J. Dady, writes to-day to the newspapers to say that he is confident Mr. Dady will carry out the contract for sewering and paving Havana.

NAVAL VESSELS FOR SALE.

The Government Wants to Dispose of the Scipio and the Rocket.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Lieut. J. C. Colwell, United States Naval Attaché, advertises this morning for bids for the United States vessels Scipio and Rocket. It is understood that the Navy Department hopes to find a buyer for the Scipio in England, because she is not entitled to an American register.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The troop ship Meade, carrying reinforcements to the Philippines, arrived at Malta to-day, with all on board well.

The transport Burnside will leave New York to-morrow for San Juan de Puerto Rico.

The Massachusetts has arrived at New York, the Montgomery at Buenos Ayres, and the Lancaster at St. Vincent.

The Scorpion has sailed from Colon to Isla Fausta.

Governor of Guam Wants Marines.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Capt. Leary, the Naval Governor of the Island of Guam, wants an additional force of marines. The few men he has at command now are but an insignificant force compared with the 8,000 population of the island, and, while there are no signs of trouble just now, it is regarded as the part of prudence to have a sufficient force of marines at hand to make any attempt at disorder appear hopeless at the beginning.

Samoa Treaty May be Signed To-day.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The British and German Ambassadors had several conferences with Secretary Hay to-day relative to the treaty for the partition of Samoa, and it is understood the minor questions of phraseology which remained open were so reconciled that the way is clear for signing the document probably to-morrow.

Gen. Wood Returns to Cuba Next Week.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Gen. Leonard Wood will return to Cuba next week. He [illegible] to-day, it [illegible]

MR. CHAMBERS ON EXPANSION.

Ex-Chief Justice of Samoa Predicts Success in New Colonies—Says Promises Must Be Kept.

Ex-Chief Justice William L. Chambers of Samoa was one of the speakers at a dinner of the Chi Phi Fraternity at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, and warmly advocated a policy of American colonial expansion. Lloyd McKim Garrison presided.

"The balance of trade," said Mr. Chambers, "between the United States and tropical countries has in the past been against us. The only way we have maintained a commercial equality has been by putting the temperate zone countries in our debt. It is therefore of the greatest importance that we be in intimate commercial and political relations with tropical countries.

"English trade reports show that the mother country provides 42 per cent. of all the purchases by her colonies and the most of which are much further removed from the sources of supply, yes, more than twice as far as our colonies will be from our two shores.

"We certainly should be able to command as a minimum as high a percentage of their trade as England does from her colonies. We should in reality be able to supply all the articles of importation required by our colonial countries that are now purchased by them in other markets of the world, and, if so, to settle for all of our tropical purchases in the products of our own country.

"Let us build the Nicaragua Canal as quickly as engineering skill and money can build it, shipping our products without breaking bulk from our Eastern and Southern ports as well as the Western to this great commercial field, and then we may expect to obtain a fair share of that vast commerce instead of the miserable 5.3 per cent. which we now have.

"What Great Britain has accomplished has largely been gained through the Port of Hongkong, which only fifty-seven years ago was a barren rock with only a few scattered fishermen's huts on its shore, and if England has been able in a half century with American cotton as a cornerstone, to build up a city which ranks fourth now in the shipping world, and has gained a trade of over $500,000,000, what may we not do, in less time than that, with a central point of distribution lying as Manila does adjacent to an area containing 852,000,000 people, and importing now in excess of $100,000,000 worth of goods annually, and promising under the developing influence of western methods and civilization to double these figures within out lifetime."

"The experience of the United States in the few years it has been establishing a colonial policy has been most flattering. We have in two years accomplished results in this respect never before known. The colonies which we have had thrust upon us present to us conditions never before faced by a colonizing power. They are more thickly populated than were the colonies of England, Portugal, or Holland, more thickly populated than is the United States itself. They are in many respects populated by savage or half-savage peoples. But in the face of these difficulties this country does not quail. The country that could free and enfranchise 6,000,000 black slaves can cope without fear of final success with the government of the peoples with whom we must now deal.

"In our dealings with these people there is one fact that we must ever have before us. It is the absolute and unrelenting necessity of keeping all our promises to them. We must give them all the liberty that they can make use of. Increase their liberty as they evince improvement. Gain their respect by kindly treatment. And, above all things, never promise them anything that we do not give them. They are quick to see evidences of bad faith. Let us maintain in all our dealings the strictest principles of honor, and we shall see that in an unexpectedly short time we shall have overcome the obstacles which now appear almost insurmountable."

HOW THE KHALIFA DIED.

Seated on a Sheepskin Between His Emirs He Awaited the End.

CAIRO, Dec. 1.—Officers from the Soudan, who have arrived here, say that when Gen. Wingate's force overtook the Khalifa the latter tried to outflank the Anglo-Egyptians, but failed. Seeing his position hopeless, the Khalifa told his emirs to stay with him and die. He then spread a sheepskin on the ground and sat down on it with the emirs on either side of him. The Khalifa was found shot through the head, heart, arms, and legs, and the emirs were lying dead beside him. The members of his bodyguard were all dead in front of them.

Gen. Wingate's force swept over them without recognizing the Khalifa and his emirs, but they were identified later.

The Khalifa is described as of medium height, strong and stout of light brown color, and wearing a long, gray beard.

GERMANS ON CHOATE'S SPEECH.

The Ambassador's Friendly References Create Favorable Comment.

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—The friendly references to Germany, made by Mr. Choate, the United States Ambassador to Great Britain, in his speech at the Thanksgiving Day banquet of the American Society in London, have created a most favorable impression here, especially in high Government circles. One of the principal advisers of the Emperor to-day made a special reference to the address, remarking that Mr. Choate had put the matter in the true light.

"There is no reason that I know of," he said, "why the relations between Germany and the United States, which are now good, should not become even better and be more firmly established.

"With regard to commerce we are rivals, and each must make concessions; but all our interests and inclinations are toward strengthening the already existing ties."

THE FRENCH CONSPIRACY CASE.

Prisoners Protest in Court Against an Order of the Senate.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—The Senate, sitting as a High Court, to-day, by a vote of 134 to 98, granted the Public Prosecutor's request to withdraw some of his unnecessary witnesses. Counsel for the prisoners objected, on the ground that they wished to cross-examine some of them. The reading of the Court's decision evoked violent protests from the prisoners, who rose and made a terrible din. Counsel for the defense asked that one of the witnesses be heard, and the Court, amid great excitement, retired.

After a few minutes the public session was resumed, and M. Fallières, President of the Court, announced that the Court had decided that there was no ground to deliberate on the counsel's request, and ordered that Gen. Roget be heard as the first witness.

The General described the demonstration of Feb. 23, at the time the troops were returning from the funeral of President Faure, and said M. Déroulède clutched the bridle of his horse, which reared. Gen. Roget added that he laid his sword hand on M. Déroulède who released his hold. The General did not hear M. Déroulède address the troops.

AUSTRIA'S EMPEROR ON PEACE.

Says The Hague Conference Is a Guaranty Against European War.

VIENNA, Dec. 1.—Replying to the addresses of the Presidents of the Hungarian and Austrian Delegations to-day, Emperor Francis Joseph referred with emotion to the "innumerable manifestations of devotion to himself and the imperial house" in which the peoples of the Monarchy had united with himself in deep sorrow at the death of the Empress.

His Majesty, continuing, said the relations of the Monarchy with the powers continued friendly and appeared to justify confidence that they would not be disturbed. The continuance of the peace of Europe, he added, was the surest guaranty, and this was afforded by the "undisturbed existence of the close and trustful relationship with our allies."

A further guaranty of peace, the Emperor pointed out, was the harmonious co-operation of all the civilized States at The Hague conference, "originated on the magnanimous initiative of the Czar, which had imparted fresh and increased hopes to those recognizing the need of peace throughout the world."

The Emperor also referred to the friendly relations with Russia in regard to the Balkans, and, alluding to the Transvaal, he said:

"We have resolved to observe the strictest neutrality, and can only wish the conflict was approaching an early conclusion."

After saying that the demands of the War Department were confined to the most urgent requirements, the Emperor concluded [illegible] to the patriotic zeal of [illegible] asserted that that was

DEATH OF MR. SCHROEDER

Passing Away of Brooklyn's ex-Mayor Causes Much Regret.

HAD BEEN ILL TWENTY DAYS

Cold Caught at His Daughter's Burial Developed Into Pneumonia—Funeral on Monday.

The death of ex-Mayor Frederick A. Schroeder of Brooklyn in his apartments at the Hotel Margaret, there, early yesterday morning caused general regret and sorrow in that borough, with the public affairs of which Mr. Schroeder had been so prominently identified. Political, business, social, and charitable circles were alike affected by his death.

Mr. Schroeder had many friends, both in public and in private life, and all day yesterday men prominent in politics called at the hotel to condole with the bereaved family or sent messages of sympathy.

The arrangements for Mr. Schroeder's funeral had not been completed yesterday, but it was announced that the services would be held on Monday afternoon next at 2 o'clock at the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church. The Rev. Dr. Thomas B. McLeod will officiate, and the interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

Mr. Schroeder contracted the illness which caused his death three weeks ago to-day. On that day Mrs. Dolly Anderson, a daughter of the ex-Mayor, who had died several days before, was buried at Greenwood. Mr. Schroeder caught a severe cold at the funeral, and pneumonia developed, causing his death. Dr. John A. Richardson of Brooklyn and Dr. E. G. Janeway of Manhattan, the attending physicians, were on Monday last hopeful of his recovery. Mr. Schroeder, however, suffered a relapse on Tuesday, and although he rallied somewhat, there was a repetition of the attack on Thursday, which proved to be the beginning of the end.

Resolutions in respect to the memory of ex-Mayor Schroeder were adopted in both branches of the Municipal Assembly yesterday, and the following committee was appointed to attend the funeral: Councilmen Lech, McGarry, Francisco, Ebbitts, Cassidy, Goodwin, and Oakley, and Aldermen Burleigh, Bennett, Diemer, Goodman, Keegan, Kennedy, and Stewart.

Frederick A. Schroeder was born in Trier, Prussia, on March 10, 1832. His father was a public official, and when the disturbances growing out of the opposition to the centralization of the Government began, in 1848, the Schroeder family emigrated to this country.

Frederick, who was then fifteen years old, began work here as a cigarmaker, and by the time he had reached his majority had a factory of his own, employing a dozen men. He then formed a partnership with Isidor M. Bon in the tobacco business. After a time the firm gave up manufacturing and began the importation of leaf tobacco. The business is still carried on in that form.

When the Germania Savings Bank of Brooklyn was founded, in 1867, Mr. Schroeder was elected its President, and he had held the office continuously since that time.

Mr. Schroeder's career in politics began in 1870, when he was nominated for Controller of the old City of Brooklyn by the Republicans. He was elected, but declined a renomination at the close of his term. He was again called into public life, however, in 1875, when the Republicans nominated him for Mayor of Brooklyn. He was elected, and while in office succeeded in effecting many reforms. The chief incidents of his administration were the stringing of the first wire of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge, the opening of Ocean Parkway, and the beginning of the construction of Brooklyn's first elevated railroad.

Mr. Schroeder also declined a renomination for Mayor, but in the year of his retirement from this office, 1878, was nominated and elected State Senator for the Third District. While at Albany he was instrumental in the enactment of a new Brooklyn charter, by which the powers of the Mayor were greatly enlarged, and single heads of departments replaced the triple-headed commissions.

After his retirement from the Senate, Mr. Schroeder spent considerable time in Europe, and since that time had devoted himself to his private business. He, however, always retained a lively interest in public affairs.

Mr. Schroeder, with his family, formerly occupied a handsome residence on Clinton Avenue, but for the last few years he had made his home at the Hotel Margaret, on Columbia Heights.

Mr. Schroeder contributed largely to charities in Brooklyn and elsewhere. In his social relations he was affable and genial, and enjoyed the confidence and respect of a very large circle of friends. He was at one time President of the Germania Club of Brooklyn, and was also a member of the Oxford, Hamilton, Union League, and Riding and Driving Clubs of Brooklyn, and the Shelter Island Yacht Club. He was also a member of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences and of the Long Island Historical Society.

Mr. Schroeder is survived by a widow, a son, and five daughters.

BERLIN'S MUNICIPAL QUARREL.

Council Again Appeals from a Police Presidency Decree.

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—Berliners are still agog over the bitter quarrel between the Emperor and the municipal authorities. The Council appealed from the decree issued by the Police Presidency forbidding them to erect a walled inclosure, with an inscription on the gate in memory of the victims of the uprising of 1848.

The Council in turn has appealed to the Supreme Administrative Court, which will try the case Dec. 14. The Emperor has made up his mind, it is said in Court circles, that if the decision is again against the Council he will confirm the election of Mayor von Kirschner, who has patiently awaited the imperial pleasure since July of last year. On the other hand, if the decision favors the city, his Majesty, so the story goes, will continue to withhold his confirmation.

Australian Cabinet Troubles.

BRISBANE, Dec. 1.—The Labor Ministry here will be short-lived. Premier Dawson, on the meeting of the Legislature to-day, announced that he had formed a Ministry and moved to adjourn until Tuesday. The House, however, by a vote of 36 to 26, refused to pass the motion. The Cabinet was thus defeated at the first sitting.

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Dec. 1.—The Premier, Sir George Turner, has resigned. The Governor, Lord Brassey, has summoned Mr. A. McLean to form a new Ministry.

American Fruit Seized in Germany.

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—Reports again reach here of seizures of American fruit at German frontier stations. Seizures have been made at Emmerich of apples and pears and at Ziamburg of nectarines and California dried fruit. In all these cases it is alleged the San José scale has been found. Simultaneously there is a revival of the agitation for a high duty on foreign fruit, and in some cases entire import prohibition is demanded. Even the Liberal Cologne Gazette now advocates a high duty.

British Decorations for Germans.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The Gazette announces that Count von Buelow, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, who recently visited England with Emperor William, has been created an Honorary Knight of the Victorian Order. Others of the Emperor's suite have been given various degrees of this order.

French Tariff on Brazilian Coffee.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—Negotiations are about to be opened with the view of allowing Brazil a reduction of about 10 francs on the tax on coffee, on condition that French products are given the most favored treatment. Should the negotiations fail the maximum tariff will be applied to Brazilian coffee.

Victorian Ministry Defeated.

MELBOURNE, Dec. 1.—After an all-night session of the Legislative Assembly of Victoria, the Ministry of Sir George Turner was defeated by 11 votes on a resolution of want of confidence.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

December's first Saturday, as for many years past, is given up to coming-out receptions and to country house parties. The avenue and the adjacent fashionable streets up-town will be gay and lively this afternoon with people hurrying to the various coming-out teas and receptions of the day. The most interesting of the coming-out teas will be those given by Mrs. George C. Clark, 7 West Thirty-seventh Street, for her daughters, Misses Julia and Edith Clark; by Mrs. Bayard Dominick for Miss Helen Dominick, by Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes for her daughters, the afternoon reception at Delmonico's to be given by the hosts of the Wednesday cotillion, and Mrs. Chester W. Chapin's reception for Mrs. Andrew McKinley, who was Miss Chapin.

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Miss Helen Dominick, who will make her first bow to society this afternoon, will be assisted in receiving by Miss Helen Warren of Philadelphia, Miss Emily Potts, Miss Dominick, a sister of the débutante, and the Misses Katrina Fachiri, Lillian Carpenter, Estelle Hartshorne, Madge Niles, Hilda Tiffany, Anita Dominick, Ethel Thornell, Isabel Curtis, Mildred Dix, Cecil Boardman, Ruth Emmons, and Violet Stewart. On Monday, Dec. 27, Mr. and Mrs. Dominick and the Misses Dominick will give a large cotillion at Sherry's. On the same date Mrs. Albert Barnes Boardman will give a dinner, after which her guests will attend this cotillion, which will be in the large ballroom.

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Mrs. George C. Clark of 7 West Thirty-seventh Street will give a reception this afternoon for her daughter, Miss Edith Clark. The Misses Marguerite Chapin, Mary Hartman, Nathalie Henderson, Evelyn Parsons, May Sands, Catharine Dix, Marian Fish, Caroline Edgar, Jean Brown, and Mary Gardener will receive with the débutante.

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Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Robert Olyphant of 8 East Sixty-first Street gave a coming-out reception for her daughter, Miss Amy Gordon Olyphant. Miss Olyphant's gown was of white mousseline de soie, trimmed with white ribbons. Mrs. Olyphant wore yellow satin, with white lace and spangles. The reception was followed by a dinner, at which the débutante's grandfather, Mr. R. M. Olyphant, was the special guest of honor. Those who assisted in receiving at this reception were the Misses Frances Stewart, Harriet Delafield, Pansy Roosevelt, Josephine Williams, Mary Simmons, and Edith Carpenter. Among the guests were Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster, Miss Ella de Peyster, Mrs. B. Aymar Sands, Miss Sands, Mrs. Newbold Edgar, Miss Carrie Edgar, Mrs. Holbrook Curtis, Mrs. Wilmerding and the Misses Wilmerding, Mrs. Stokes, Mrs. Arthur Peabody, Mrs. Charles Peabody, Mrs. Edward Bell, and the Messrs. John and Alexander Hadden, J. J. White, Jr., Auchincloss, and Roosevelt. After Jan. 1, 1900, Mrs. Olyphant's residence will be 3 East Sixty-ninth Street.

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Mrs. Albert Barnes Boardman presented her daughter, Miss Cecil Boardman, at a reception at her residence, 40 West Fifty-third Street, yesterday afternoon. Miss Boardman wore a charming gown of white chiffon. Mrs. Boardman's costume of white broadcloth was trimmed with Irish point. Those who assisted in receiving were Mrs. Boardman's cousins, Mrs. Frank Cabot and Mrs. Lawrence Stoddard; Mrs. W. H. Motley, and the Misses Violet Stewart, Helen Dominick, Madge Niles, Ethel Thomas, Emily Cruger, Mildred Dix, and Eleanor Swayne. The reception was followed by a dinner and a small dance. Among the guests at the dance were the Messrs. Alexander and Schuyler Smith, Sewall Boardman, Stephen P. Nash, Norman Burrell, James McLean, Reginald Wigham, Sartelle Prentice, Gustav Schwab, Jr., and Alexander Cameron.

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The Germanic, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, brought among other passengers F. J. Arbuckle, Austin Corbin, Capt. O. Danielson, Major Frewen, Prof. L. J. B. Lincoln, G. B. Ogden, and Frank L. Packard. The Ems, which sails to-day for Genoa, Gibraltar, and Naples, has booked among other passengers, Mrs. G. T. Bowler, Mrs. Elizabeth Blake, Charles E. Barnes, Miss Elizabeth Cheever, Mrs. Walden Pell, James Duane Pell, Miss Mary Duane Pell, Miss S. G. Pell, and Mrs. D. Archie Pell, and Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Wetherill, Miss Wetherill, and Brenton Wetherill of Philadelphia. On the Campania, sailing for Liverpool to-day, there are booked among others Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Biddle of Philadelphia, T. Jefferson Coolidge of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. J. Forsythe, Mrs. Osmond Hicks, formerly Miss Alice Ashmore of this city; G. L. Montgomery, Oliver H. P. Noyes, Lieut. Jean Javal of Paris, John E. Redmond, M. P., Mr. and Mrs. C. Morton Smith of Philadelphia, S. Salisbury Tuckerman of Boston, Lord Mayor Tallon of Dublin, W. von der Heyde of London, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Wardlaw, and Mr. and Mrs. Wyndham H. Wynne of England.

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The death of Miss Anne Duryea, elder daughter of Gen. Hiram Duryea, and a sister of Mr. Chester B. Duryea, who married Miss Nina L. Smith, and which followed a relapse from typhoid fever, has brought sorrow into many households. Miss Duryea, who was only twenty-five years old, was a very popular girl in the younger set in New York society. She was quite a belle at Narragansett Pier last Summer. When she returned from this resort last September, she was taken with the fever. Mrs. George Freeman, who was a friend of Miss Duryea, and who also came home from Narragansett with typhoid, is now convalescent after a long illness. Miss Duryea was at one time engaged to Mr. Fitzgerald Peploe. Her funeral was held at her father's residence, 50 Madison Avenue, yesterday morning. The funeral of Mrs. Preble Tucker, formerly Miss Katherine Livingston Waldo, and whose sudden and sad death has so deeply affected a large circle of friends, will be held this morning at St. George's Church. Mrs. Tucker's sweet disposition and unselfish character had greatly endeared her to every one who knew her, and her death has struck a sad note in the opening chorus of the season's gayeties. Her sister, Miss Rosalie Waldo, is abroad, and fears are entertained that she will be greatly overcome by the news of Mrs. Tucker's death. The two young women were orphans and the last of their family.

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To the long list of coming-out receptions for next week must be added that to be given by Mr. Amedee de Pau Moran of 17 West Fifty-sixth Street on Dec. 12, to introduce his daughter, Miss Maria L. Moran. Mrs. Walter S. Gurnee, Jr., of 8 East Eighty-third Street, will give a reception on Saturday afternoon next, Dec. 9.

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The Countess Festettics is still with her mother, Mrs. Louis Haggin, who, as usual, is spending the Winter at 28 Fifth Avenue. Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., with Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence of Groton, Mass., are at Shelburne Farms, Vt., spending the Thanksgiving holidays with Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb. Mr. Vanderbilt took Mr. and Mrs. Harriman and Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence to Shelburne in his private car.

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The golf match yesterday at Lakewood was the attraction for the lovers of the imported Scotch game, and numbers of them went to the New Jersey resort on the morning trains. Mr. Herbert Harriman played in the consolation round, and other noted players present who took part in the tournament were James A. Tyng, R. Robbins, Travis, and Pratt.

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Mrs. Bowers Lee died yesterday at her residence, 14 West Tenth Street. Mrs. Lee was Miss Sarah Hoyt, and a sister of Mrs. Charles G. Francklyn. Mrs. Lee's death will cast a gloom over a large element in New York society, and particularly the Southampton set, in which Mrs. Lee had been prominent for years. She leaves two daughters, Miss Marian Lee and Mrs. Ralph G. Miller.

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Mr. William E. Iselin and Mr. Frederic Allen have made a plea to the people of Westchester to subscribe for the maintenance of the Westchester hounds. It is to be turned into a subscription pack, and Mr. Eugene Reynal will consent to remain as master. Among the subscribers already are Mrs. Jules Reynal, Mr. E. S. Reynal, Mr. N. C. Reynal, Mr. William E. Iselin, Mr. Frederic Allen, Mr. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Mr. Edmund Randolph, Mr. Gordon Macdonald, Mr. John Agar, Mr. Howard Willetts, Mr. T. W. Thorne, Mr. Dallas B. Pratt, Mr. Howard N. Potter, Mr. William H. Russell, Mr. Robert E. Tod, Mrs. Marion Story, Miss Knowlton, Miss Gertrude Minturn, and Mr. J. Stevens Ulman.

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An engagement of interest has just been announced in Philadelphia, namely, that of Miss Susan Tilghman, to Count Ludovico Lante-Riverra, a scion of one of the oldest houses of Italy. Count Lante-Riverra will sail for this country during the month of January, and the happy pair will be united some time in the month following. It is rumored that the ceremony will take place at Villa Nova. Miss Tilghman is the daughter of Mrs. Richard Tilghman, who, it will be remembered, was Miss Toland. The bride-elect is also a sister of Mr. Richard Tilghman of the First City Troop, and Mr. B. M. Tighman.

The latest Philadelphia engagement and which was announced yesterday, is that of Miss Morris Lewis Clothier, eldest son of Isaac H. Clothier, to Miss Lydia M. Earnshaw of Riverton, N. J., daughter of the late John W. S. Earnshaw.

The engagement was also announced yesterday in Philadelphia of Miss Anna Rodman Pancoast to Mr. Mifflin Wistar Huey. Mr. Huey is a son of Gen. Huey of Bustleton. He was a member of Battery A during the Spanish war.

WIFE WOULD FORGIVE BIGAMY.

Finds Her Husband Married Again, and Attributes His Action to an Unbalanced Mind.

Central Office detectives abruptly terminated the honeymoon of John L. Blackford, thirty-seven years old, of Plainfield, N. J., who is employed as a detective by the Central Railroad of New Jersey, when they arrested him, about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, at the Hotel Marlborough, where he was stopping with his bride. The charge against Blackford is bigamy, and he was arrested on the complaint of Charles Prennesholtz of Westfield, N. J., a stock broker, with an office at 44 Broadway, who is a brother-in-law of Mrs. Blackford No. 2, who was Miss Alice Morgan of Westfield.

Blackford and Miss Morgan were married last week at Westfield. Soon afterward her brother-in-law heard, indirectly, that Blackford had another wife in Plainfield, and proceeded to investigate. He called at the home of Mrs. Blackford No. 1, and there learned the truth. At first the deserted wife would not believe that her husband had married another woman, but she was finally convinced, and came to this city in company with relatives of Wife No. 2, and was present when the arrest was made.

When Blackford was confronted by the party he said that he had been legally divorced from his first wife in Dakota. He admitted that he had never been to Dakota, but said friends obtained the divorce for him. Mrs. Blackford No. 2 proclaimed her belief in Blackford's honesty of purpose. Detective Gargan then placed Blackford under arrest, and, as the latter had no money, was compelled to pay his hotel bill, which amounted to $19.75.

Blackford was locked up at Police Headquarters and the women were taken to the Broadway Central Hotel. The two wives later faced each other in Capt. McClusky's office. Each extended sympathy to the other, and they talked together for some time. Both wives are attractive brunettes, No. 2 being somewhat younger than the first wife. The former said that she had no wish to take the man away from his lawful wife, and that Blackford had deceived her. Wife No. 1 then said that she did not wish to prosecute her husband, and would do all she could to have him returned to his home.

When Blackford was arraigned in the Centre Street Court before Magistrate Pool both wives and all the relatives were present. Wife No. 1 was again averse to making a complaint, but produced her marriage certificate showing that she and Blackford were married April 10, 1889. Blackford was committed in default of $5,000 bail. After he was sent to the Tombs his first wife, in company with Detective Gargan, called on him, having in the meantime sent to him a number of delicacies. Blackford at first refused to see her, but finally consented. He then accused her of being responsible for all his troubles, saying that if she had not come to New York after him he would not be in jail. She left the Tombs determined to leave no stone unturned to get her husband out of his trouble, contending that his mind was unbalanced. She wants Wife No. 2 to have her marriage annulled.

UNREST IN SANTO DOMINGO.

People Are Becoming Dissatisfied with Jimenes's Administration.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 1.—Santo Domingan mail advices under date of Nov. 26 report a condition of incipient popular unrest, threatening further armed disturbances. Apparently the acts of the Jimenes administration, particularly relative to financial matters, instead of winning the confidence or approval of the majority of the leaders of the national movement which gave Jimenes practically a bloodless victory over the followers of Heureaux, are exciting popular suspicion and distrust, and armed opposition is rapidly developing for the purpose of enforcing popular desires on Jimenes.

The advices further allege that the American Improvement Company also opposes Jimenes's policy and inclines to moral sympathy, if not open support, of the popular demands.

Trying Former Queens Officials.

Joseph A. McKenna, who was chief clerk of the Water Department of Long Island City at the time Patrick J. Gleason was Mayor of that city, was placed on trial there yesterday upon an indictment charging him with misappropriating $8,000 of the funds of the department. The jury failed to agree, and McKenna's bond was continued. The trial of McKenna is the first of several which will result from the examination of the books of former officials in Queens Borough by the experts employed by Controller Coler.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Charles Olmstead.

Charles Olmstead died at his home at Norwalk, Conn., yesterday after a lingering illness of several weeks. Mr. Olmstead was born in Ridgefield Sept. 28, 1825. He went to Norwalk when a young man and taught school, but later engaged in the grocery business. He was appointed Postmaster at Norwalk by President Lincoln in 1862, serving until the election of President Cleveland. He served also as Quartermaster General on the staff of Gov. P. C. Lounsbury, and represented Norwalk for several terms in the General Assembly. He had also held the offices of Town and City Assessor, Constable, and member of the Board of Relief. Mr. Olmstead was an Odd Fellow, and was at one time prominent in lodge affairs. He was a Director in the Fairfield County Savings Bank, being also one of the incorporators of that institution, and was instrumental in forming the Norwalk and South Norwalk Electric Light Company, of which he was President at one time. For many years he was a member of the Board of School Visitors, and was Secretary for the greater part of the time, as well as one of the acting school visitors. Two daughters and two sons survive him—Mrs. L. C. Betts, Mrs. John S. Seymour, wife of an ex-United States Patent Commissioner of New York City; William Olmstead, Salt Lake City, and Horace Olmstead of Brooklyn.

Dr. Charles Edmund Jones.

Dr. Charles Edmund Jones, son of the late Dr. Erasmus Darwin Jones, who was one of the pioneers in homeopathic medical practice in New York State, died at his home in Albany yesterday. Dr. Jones was born in Albany Feb. 15, 1840. He was graduated from the Albany Academy in 1856 and from Hope College, Michigan, in 1870, delivering the master's oration and taking the M. A. degree. He studied medicine with his father and at the Albany Medical College. After graduating from the Albany College he took a course in the Homeopathic Medical College in New York, receiving his final degree in 1873. He then pursued a special course of study in hospital work in Vienna and other foreign capitals. He was a member of the Albany County Medical Society, having been its President and Secretary; a permanent member of the American Institute of the Homeopathic Medical Society of the State of New York, and one of the Faculty of the Albany Homeopathic Hospital, in charge of diseases of the throat and respiratory organs. He never married, but always held a prominent place in social life as well as in public life in the city of his birth. He was a member of the Fort Orange Club, and had served as a member of the Board of Public Instruction of Albany.

Frederick George Swan.

Frederick George Swan died on Thursday in his apartments in the Lenox, 2 West Thirty-sixth Street. He was born in this city on Feb. 22, 1831, and was a son of the late Benjamin F. Swan, an old resident of New York. Mr. Swan was a member of the New York Stock Exchange until fifteen years ago, when failing health compelled him to retire from business. Mr. Swan was a life Director in the American Bible Society, a member of the Metropolitan Club, the Sons of the Revolution, Society of Colonial Wars, New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, Mercantile Library, Republican Club, South Side Club, Founders and Patriots' Society, and Good Government Club D. He leaves a wife and one daughter, the wife of Benjamin Welles of 6 West Thirty-seventh Street.

Dr. William B. Garside.

Dr. William Briggs Garside died at his home, 135 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday of apoplexy. He was born in Harrison, Ohio, in 1835, and as a young practicing physician was associated with Dr. Dio Lewis, in Lexington, Mass. Twenty-five years ago he established a practice in Brooklyn. Dr. Briggs was connected with the Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital for several years, and was President of the Brooklyn Maternity Hospital and New York School of Nurses for eight years. In 1891, on account of failing health, Dr. Briggs was obliged to give up his practice in Brooklyn and go South. Later he established a sanitarium at Atlantic City. Then he moved to East Orange, N. J., and about a year ago returned to Brooklyn and resumed his practice there. He leaves a wife and one daughter.

Col. Cadwallader Jones.

Col. Cadwallader Jones, a Colonel in the Confederate Army, and once a prominent politician, died at Columbia, S. C., yesterday, aged eighty-six years. He married Isabella, daughter of Gov. Iredell of North Carolina. He was graduated in 1832 from the University of North Carolina. Two of his sons were Colonels in the Spanish war, Willie Jones of South Carolina and Johnston Jones of California. The grandfather of the deceased was an aide to Gen. Lafayette. John Paul Jones, the Revolutionary naval hero, changed his name from Paul to Jones for kindnesses at the hands of this distinguished North Carolina family. Gen. Wade Hampton will be a pall bearer.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE G. FUESSEL, sixty years old, a shade cloth manufacturer and an old resident of Tremont, died Thursday at his residence, Morris Avenue and Ash Street. He was born in Germany, and came to this country when twelve years old. He leaves a wife and four children.

Mrs. ELLA FISHBOUGH DAVIS, wife of Morris A. Davis, died at her home, 76 Clifton Place, Jersey City, on Thursday, from a complication of diseases. She was a member of the New York Professional Woman's League, and was well known in musical circles. She was a daughter of Dr. William Fishbough of Brooklyn.

CHARLES EDWARD SMITH, son of the late Cyrus P. Smith, died in this city yesterday of pneumonia. He was fifty-three years old, and was born in Brooklyn. He was at one time an upholstery manufacturer in Manchester, England, and later went to the Island of Jamaica, where he was engaged in railroad building. He leaves a daughter, Pamela C. Smith, an artist.

GEORGE W. JONES, a member of the Consolidated Exchange, died suddenly yesterday at the Sherman Square Hotel, where he had made his home. He was a native of this city, and in his fiftieth year. Mr. Jones was a member of the Lotos, Union League, and New York Yacht Clubs, and the Veterans

THE FALL OF BAYONBONG

Insurgent General, with 800 Men, Surrenders to 50 Americans.

ILOILO IS CLEAR OF REBELS

Gen. Hughes Drives the Filipinos from the Province and Captures Ten Field Pieces.

MANILA, Dec. 2.—Gen. Conon surrendered 800 officers and men with rifles, several American and seventy Spanish prisoners, and the garrison at Bayonbong, Province of Nueva Vizcaya, to Lieut. Monroe, with fifty men of the Fourth Cavalry.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Gen. Otis's advices to the War Department to-day show that the advance into the interior is being vigorously pushed and the American troops continue to drive back and disperse the scattered bands encountered. He states that Capt. Warwick, Eighteenth Infantry, was killed in an engagement at Passi, Iloilo Province, on the 26th inst. Gen. Otis's dispatch is as follows:

"Manila, Dec. 1.

"Hughes reports from Central Panay that Iloilo Province, one-third of island, is cleared of insurgents. By forced marches with two battalions from Labuano by way of Calinog he obliged enemy to (engage) at Passi on 26th inst., and drove him with loss to the mountains in detached bodies, capturing ten field pieces, of which two were breech-loaders, also nine rifles, and several thousand rounds small ammunition; Hughes's casualties, Capt. Warwick, Eighteenth Infantry, and Private Daniel W. Humphreys, Company K, Eighteenth Infantry, killed.

"He reports his troops in excellent health. Is now converting wheel into pack transportation for purpose of entering mountains. Expected that he will pass on to Capiz, northern coast of island.

"Dispatches from Lawton indicate Bayonbong captured 29th inst. Both trails over mountains impracticable for wheel transportation of any kind. Troops have subsisted on rice, and scant supply of that.

"MacArthur's troops have had several minor engagements, capturing men and rifles.

"Bell's capture in mountains includes fourteen modern guns, all in good condition; over fifty pieces of artillery captured by troops of corps in last three weeks.

"Oregon brought in 106 Spanish prisoners from Vigan yesterday, 94 received by rail previous evening. Young, with three troops cavalry and Miller's battalion Thirty-third Infantry, should have reached Vigan yesterday.

"Conditions Zamboanga satisfactory. Additional ordnance surrendered, consisting four field pieces, seventeen rifles, quantity ammunition. Natives adjoining towns visiting city and native military bands serenading troops. Thirty-first Infantry leaves Manila this evening to garrison several stations on Mindanao coast; no difficulties anticipated."

Oliver B. Warwick entered the Military Academy from Alabama Sept. 1, 1893, and on graduation entered the Eighteenth Infantry as Second Lieutenant, remaining with the regiment during his entire military career. He was made First Lieutenant Feb. 20, 1899, and attained the rank of Captain Nov. 30, 1899.

THE SURRENDER OF ZAMBOANGA.

Details of the Occupation of the Town by Commander Very.

MANILA, Dec. 1.—The steamer Salvador, from Zamboanga, Island of Mindanao, which has arrived here, brings details of the occupation of the town by Commander Very of the United States gunboat Castine.

The revolutionists in Mindanao were led by Alvarez and Calixto, who left Luzon some time ago and for the last seven months had been stirring up the people, winning a considerable following. The commercial depression and lack of food resulting from the island's blockade set the people against the revolutionists and culminated in the assassination on Nov. 15 of Calixto, a firebrand and the real leader of the revolution, by Midel, Mayor of the town of Tetuan.

Midel, under a pretext, secured Calixto's presence in Tetuan, and when Calixto was within the distance of thirty yards from a point where the Mayor's guards were stationed the latter fired a volley, killing Calixto instantly.

Midel at once repaired to the Castine and arranged with Commander Very for the occupation of Zamboanga. Commander Very asked that Datto Minda, with 500 of his followers, stationed on a neighboring island, come to Zamboanga. The following morning Midel raised the American flag over Zamboanga, the insurgents offering no resistance and evacuating the town. The Castine was saluted with twenty-one guns, and Commander Very landed 100 blue jackets and took possession of the town and fortifications. Datto Minda's men arrived in the afternoon. They were armed with wooden shields and swords and were used on picket duty.

Commander Very dispatched the gunboat Manila on Nov. 15 to Jolo, to convey troops to reinforce him. A company of the Twenty-third Regiment, under Capt. Nichols, arrived on Nov. 17, and two more companies followed them shortly. Minda's followers then returned home.

Alvarez sought to arrange for a surrender of the arms and artillery pieces. On the afternoon of Nov. 20 Midel called a meeting of the local chiefs, who formally deposed Alvarez as leader of the revolutionists in the island and elected Midel President of the new insular government established under American sovereignty and control. The chiefs formally requested Commander Very to grant exemption from taxes until the re-establishment of commercial relations, permission to carry arms in the mountains, religious freedom, and the power to conduct local governments as they had previously done, which requests, pending the arrival of Brig. Gen. Bates, the Military Governor of the district, the Commander granted.

Commander Very then effected an apparent reconciliation between Alvarez and Midel and their followers, Alvarez signing a formal resignation of the position of revolutionary leader on Nov. 22, at a point on the coast near the rebel town of Mercedes. Alvarez delivered thirteen Nordenfeldts and Maxims, with ammunition, which were stored on board the Castine. Eight Nordenfeldts and Maxims were delivered to the army in Zamboanga, as were also over 200 rifles and ammunition. The artillery came into possession of the revolutionists from six Spanish gunboats bought by the army from Spain, which were looted by the revolutionists before the Americans could get possession.

Alvarez has only a dozen followers left, the remainder of the revolutionists having scattered and returned to their occupations. No fighting is expected.

Commander Very, having started to occupy Zamboanga, is considered to have handled the situation in its many phases with energy and diplomatic skill.

CONDITION OF THE MANAUENSE.

Transport's Butcher Says Steamer Leaked When Three Days Out.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—Arthur Burns, who was butcher on the transport Manauense, has returned from Honolulu, where he left the vessel on account of sickness. Burns tells a startling tale of the voyage of the transport between this port and Honolulu. He says that ten men deserted the vessel at Honolulu, and but two of the vacancies could be filled before the departure of the vessel for Manila.

According to Burns, the transport leaked three days after leaving San Francisco, and the condenser broke down. The refrigerating plant collapsed before the vessel reached Honolulu. Burns states that the ship's carpenter, who was called into consultation regarding the condition of the vessel, was one of those who deserted at Honolulu.

He states that the hold was so full of water that the floor of the lower staterooms was awash, and that he was compelled to seek a berth in the soldiers' quarters.

GERMANS AND THE PHILIPPINES.

Poll Taken of Republican Sentiment in Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 1.—The Herold will publish to-morrow the result of the efforts of the editor, Mr. Edgar W. Coleman, to ascertain the sentiment among the Republican German-American population of Wisconsin on the expansion question. He obtained from the Chairman of the Republican County Committee of every county in the State, except Milwaukee, the names of five representative German-American Republicans, the Chairmen of the County Committees not knowing for what purpose the names were asked. Mr. Coleman wrote to the five men in each county, asking an answer to the following questions:

1. Are you and your friends of the opinion that the American Government, after the close of the war in the Philippines, should retain the islands as territory and property of the United States and give to the Filipinos a suitable form of Government under the direction and control of the United States? Or

2. Are you of the opinion that the United States troops should be recalled immediately and the Filipinos left to take care of themselves? Or

3. Are you of the opinion that after the close of the war the United States should give to the Filipinos the broadest self-government and content itself with a protectorate?

The replies so far received are classified by Mr. Coleman as follows:

Favorable to the idea conveyed in Question No. 1, 55; for Question No. 2, 10; for Question No. 3, 34.

Five ignored direct answers, but expressed confidence that the Administration would adopt the proper course, four were undecided between Question No. 1 and Question No. 3, and nine were undecided as to the proper policy to be pursued.

In a letter to President McKinley Mr. Coleman says:

"While I was personally of the opinion that we should never have assumed possession of the Philippine Islands, and should not retain them as American territory, I felt that the German-Americans were as much divided on this question as the Anglo-Americans, and that a larger proportion of the Republican German-Americans were in favor of retaining absolute possession than was generally presumed."

Two More Companies of Macabebes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Word comes from the Philippines that the two companies of Macabebe scouts under Capt. Batson are doing so well that it has been decided to organize a full battalion of those natives. The additional two companies will be very useful in the present campaign, in tracking the fleeing remnants of Aguinaldo's disorganized army.

WAR ON TWO-FARE SYSTEM.

Brooklyn Citizens to Have Another Hearing Before the Railroad Commissioners.

The attorneys representing the South Brooklyn Citizens' Association and other organizations of citizens who are protesting against the methods employed by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system will present their case before the State Railroad Commission in the Borough Hall at 10 o'clock this morning. This hearing was adjourned from last Saturday because of the death of Vice President Hobart. The main discussion to-day will be on the legal points involved as to the right of the company to charge two fares for the long rides over its lines. Other than this, it is understood, a strong argument will be presented in protest of the existing plan of having but one motorman on elevated trains.

Since this subject was broached at one of the meetings of citizens, several weeks ago, the idea has been gathering force that the employment of but one man on the front platform of crowded trains is a constant menace to the lives of elevated train passengers. It has been frequently pointed out that if from sickness or other cause a motorman becomes helpless and loses control of his train, an accident is inevitable. The railroad company has objected to the employment of more than one man because of the additional expense. It will be urged to-day that the Railroad Commission has the power to compel reform. Otherwise, it is the intention of those having the adjustment of grievances in charge to embody this feature in a bill for legislative relief.

Harry A. Hanbury, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Committee of One Hundred and Seventy-five, in speaking last night of travel conditions, said he had not noticed any improvement in the running of cars and trains in South Brooklyn.

"Conditions are just as bad as ever," said he. "We will never let up until the company abolishes the double fare system. The company may think that after awhile the agitation will die out. There never was a greater mistake on the part of a corporate body."

The company made another change yesterday in the running of its Nassau line cars in Broadway to the Brooklyn Ferry. All these cars now run straight down Broadway instead of through South Eighth Street. The change being unannounced caused more or less grumbling. The change involves the abandonment of the Kent Avenue terminal. In explaining the change, Mr. Rossiter said yesterday that the transit company did not buy the old companies with any intention of keeping up all their terminals.

ERVING WINSLOW EXPLAINS.

Thanksgiving Message to the President Not Sent by the League.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—The Thanksgiving message sent to President McKinley by Erving Winslow, Secretary of the Anti-Imperialist League, was intended as a personal message by the sender. In an interview Mr. Winslow said that the expression was in no way connected with the league. Continuing, he said:

"The simple fact of the matter is that I have been so deeply stirred by the whole business, by the death of Aguinaldo's child, the capture of his mother, the hunting and harrying of Aguinaldo himself into the woods by our men in the Philippines, that I feel just as I said—I would rather be in Aguinaldo's place than in that of Mr. McKinley, who caused it all."

Mr. Winslow was asked what stand the Anti-Imperialist League and its sympathizers would probably take now that the rebellion in the islands has practically fallen through, and if their work would be as energetic as heretofore.

"While I can't speak officially or certainly on that point," said he, "we shall probably wait and follow the lead of Senator Hoar, and such other leaders."

Anchor Line Buys a Steamship.

The Anchor Line has purchased from the Shaw, Savill & Albion Company of London and New Zealand the steamship Tainui, which left Moville, and is expected here this week. Her name will be changed to Astoria. She measures 5,026 tons, and she is of 5,000 horse power. She is 440 feet long, 46 feet beam, has two funnels, four masts, and a very long bowsprit. Her saloon is amidships on the upper deck. She has accommodations for 130 first cabin and 100 second cabin passengers. She is commanded by Capt. Walter Baxter, who formerly commanded the Furnessia.

Merchants' Association and Ramapo.

The Merchants' Association yesterday answered letters from the Citizens' Union and City Club in relation to its work on the Ramapo scheme. The association says it is not in politics, but is working for the good of commerce and business. The replies were made by President William F. King and C. S. Mead, a Secretary of the association.

Hospital Patient Jumps to Death.

Mrs. Fannie Micklebank of 930 Second Avenue, who was suffering from pneumonia which had made her so violent she had to be strapped to her cot, broke her bonds yesterday morning in her room in Roosevelt Hospital and jumped from a fourth-story window to the ground. She died in two hours. She leaves a daughter and a son.

For New Kings County Buildings.

The Kings County Grand Jury for November, before its discharge yesterday, made a presentment to County Judge Hurd recommending various improvements in county institutions. Among these are a new building for the women prisoners in Raymond Street Jail and a new wing to the Almshouse at Flatbush for the accommodations of idiots and consumptives.

Reduced Rates for Spring Buyers.

The Trunk Line Association has notified the Merchants' Association that it will grant reduced rates next March and April in the interest of an excursion which the merchants are arranging in the interest of Spring buyers. It is believed the Central Passenger Association will follow the lead of the Trunk Line Association.

Fall Kills Vineland Merchant.

VINELAND, N. J., Dec. 1.—Lewis W. Gould, a local hardware merchant, died this evening as the result of injuries due to a fall down the cellar stairs of the building of the Vineland Grape Juice Company, of which concern he was a Director. He was identified with the local banks, a partner in several manufactories, and the head of the Vineland Gas Works.

MR. COLER TO PAY TEACHERS.

A Temporary Agreement with Officials of the School Board.

Lewis L. Delafield, who represents the interests of the New York Teachers' Association in its contest regarding the question of school salaries, said last night that he had the case well in hand. "Further than that," he added, "I cannot discuss my clients' affairs."

The fight instituted by the teachers of Manhattan Borough has been amicably settled for the present. Thomas E. Bussey, Acting Secretary of the Board of Education, said yesterday that no special meeting of the board would be called to deal with the matter. "Such an extra meeting," he said, "is entirely unnecessary, in view of the agreement made on Wednesday between President Little and his associates and Controller Coler.

"The substance of that agreement is that the Controller will pay the November salaries according to the basis of last May, provided the Board of Education guarantees enough money for the December accounts to make good any deficiencies accruing as a result of a decision of the courts upholding the Corporation Counsel's opinion."

CLIPPER SHIP DESIGNER DEAD.

Was a Son of Donald McKay, a Famous Builder of Such Craft.

Capt. Cornelius Wentworth McKay, son of Donald McKay, a famous clipper shipbuilder, died yesterday at his home in this city. He was born in Harlem on Feb. 1, 1834. After an unfinished course in college he went to work in his father's shipyard in East Boston. After mastering the practical features of ship designing and building he was sent to Europe to study modeling. After his return he became associated with his father in business. Several clippers, both square-riggers and fore-and-afters, supposed to have been modeled by the elder McKay, were really the work of the son.

He assisted in designing the swift clipper ship Lightning, which once logged 436 miles in twenty-four hours, and also helped in the construction of the Glory of the Seas. Young McKay was nine years old when his father opened his shipyard, and spent nearly all of his boyhood about the place. He went to sea in a clipper before he was seventeen. After his father retired from business, in 1874, Capt. McKay tried his luck trading between American and West Indian ports with a three-masted schooner, the Frank A. Atwood, of his own design, which he also built. She was one of the fleetest craft of her rig afloat. He was unsuccessful in this venture.

In 1878 he began writing for the newspapers. He was yachting reporter for The Telegram and Herald from 1878 until 1885, and occasionally wrote for The Sun on nautical topics. He was a United States Steam Vessel Inspector from 1889 until 1893. Capt. McKay was twice married. He leaves one son, Richard C. McKay; a brother, Donald McKay of Chicago, and a sister living in Saxony.

MISS GRIDLEY BEGINS WORK.

Teacher in a Fifth Avenue School—On Her Mother's Pension.

Miss Katherine Gridley, the eldest daughter of the late Capt. Charles V. Gridley, who commanded Admiral Dewey's flagship, the Olympia, at Manila, has been engaged as an instructor by Miss Brown, the Principal of a school for girls at 715 Fifth Avenue. When seen last night Miss Gridley consented to talk on the subject of the pension that the Government has allowed her mother—$30 a month—and which many persons have considered inadequate. Miss Gridley is also of the same opinion, but she speaks without bitterness on the subject, and says that while both she and her mother would have preferred a quieter course, they have consented to talk only because they have been assured that public interest in the matter had been aroused.

"The whole matter is about mother's pension," said Miss Gridley, "which it seems to me, should be more than $30 a month. I know that we have a large pension roll, but in this case my father's record is so well known that it would seem not to be necessary to make any special appeal for his widow. Nor, indeed, do we make any. Every one has been very kind to us, and we have spoken on this matter only because we were told that if the public was cognizant of the facts it would bring about a better condition of affairs.

"My father had served his country since he was seventeen years old. That means that we were never in affluent circumstances, and it seems as if such service ought to have a better reward. We children ask nothing for ourselves. The only one who should be taken care of is my mother, who, although not in want, is still in straitened circumstances through father's death. We have been assured of help in the direction of obtaining an increased pension for her from sources that are reliable. We have been much touched by the interest shown by the public. If all else fails we have yet the glorious legacy of honor left to us by my father. We have only thought that if mother was entitled to any consideration she should get enough to enable her to live without distress."

Mrs. Gridley lives in Erie, Penn., in the Gridley homestead.

A FRIEND FOR MRS. GRIDLEY.

Sedalia, Mo., to Raise $25,000—Miss Helen Gould May Be Treasurer.

SEDALIA, Mo., Dec. 1.—A movement is on foot here by which 100,000 persons will be given opportunity to contribute 25 cents each to a $25,000 fund to be presented to the widow of Capt. Charles V. Gridley, who commanded Admiral Dewey's flagship at the battle of Manila. Miss Helen Gould is suggested for Treasurer of the fund.

GOV. ROOSEVELT EXPLAINS.

Declares that the Criticisms of His Conduct Are Unfair.

ALBANY, Dec. 1.—Gov. Roosevelt says that the criticisms that he did an ill-advised thing in conferring with the representatives of the City Club of New York City on the charges which that organization had preferred against Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, District Attorney of New York County, before he appointed a Commissioner to investigate the same, are unwarranted and unfair. He followed in this case the same procedure which he has followed in every similar case that has developed during his administration.

The conference with the City Club officials was held in New York City because he was in New York City at the time, having come on from witnessing the football game at Harvard. It was held for the purpose of discussing the Gardiner charges with the Attorney General and the club representatives before an investigation was ordered, because if the charges were not deemed of sufficient gravity, no investigation would have been had. Before appointing a Commissioner to investigate the charges against Treasurer Hutson of Chautauqua County, a conference was had with the persons making the charges at the Executive Mansion.

Mr. Horace Deming and other lawyers who were instrumental in the charges against District Attorney Gardiner, being made had requested a conference with the Governor and had stated that it would be inconvenient for them to come to Albany, but would like to make an appointment with him when he was in New York City. The Governor, knowing that he would be in New York City for several days during the week succeeding the request, fixed the following Tuesday as the day when he would meet them. The Attorney General was present to decide, after a conference with the men who made the charges, whether they were sufficient to warrant the appointment of a Commissioner to take testimony relative to them.

Relative to criticisms as to the choice of Mr. Wilcox of Buffalo as Commissioner to investigate the charges, the Governor says that he does not believe that there is not a member of the Buffalo bar who knows and respects Mr. Wilcox but who will declare that he will conduct the investigation in the most impartial manner, and that his findings will be in full accord with the facts presented.

Delta Phi Fraternity Convention.

The seventy-second annual convention of the Delta Phi Fraternity was held yesterday at the clubhouse, 56 East Forty-ninth Street. The convention was supplemented by a dinner in the Myrtle Rooms at the Waldorf-Astoria, the following committee serving as hosts: Walton L. Oakley, Maxwell Stevenson, C. G. Meyer, and Elliot Lee. About 150 attended. Samuel V. Hoffman presided, and responses to toasts relating to the fraternity were made by Charles A. McMurray, Joseph S. Auerbach, Philip M. Brett, and F. L. Noble. A toast to the late Garret A. Hobart, who was a member of Rutgers Chapter, was drunk in silence.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Prospect of a Conflict Over Church Property in Manila.

OPPOSED TO THE NEW BISHOP

Spaniards in Havana Refuse to Receive Mgr. Sbarretti Because He Is Not of Their Nationality.

A conflict is coming, so it is said, over the ownership of real estate in the City of Manila. About three-fourths of all of it within the old and walled city is in the hands of the Roman Catholic friars of the various orders. There is not, it is said, any intention to contest the claims of these orders on religious grounds, or any thought of acquiring the property for Protestant uses.

Archbishop Chappelle is about sailing for Manila, to remain there eight or nine months. He will be accompanied by Bishop McKinnon, who will become his coadjutor, with assignment to duty in the Philippines. The present Archbishop of Manila is a Spaniard. He has not resigned, but is expected to do so about the time Archbishop Chappelle arrives. One of the reasons for Archbishop Chappelle's proposed long stay in Manila is to be on hand when Congress takes up the question of the ownership of these Church properties.

The compromise over the Bishopric of Havana has raised a storm in the Cuban capital. When Bishop Santander resigned, no time was lost in sending to the Roman Curia the names of three candidates, from which it was expected by the Spaniards in Cuba that a choice would be made. Archbishop Chappelle was ignored in the matter, although his jurisdiction had been extended to cover the West Indies. All three men named were of the Latin race, but Spanish by birth. Immediately a protest went to Rome from a large number of American Bishops. A compromise was made by naming an Italian, Mgr. Sbarretti, who has been for about four years a professor in the Catholic University at Washington. But the compromise does not suit the Spanish Catholics in Havana, hence their refusal to receive Bishop-nominate Sbarretti.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Dec. 10.

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SUBJECT.—Lessons in Giving. Malachi, i., 6-11, and iii., 8-12.

GOLDEN TEXT.—God Loveth a Cheerful Giver. II. Corinthians, ix., 7.

Nehemiah and Malachi were fellow-laborers. They were very kindred spirits. Nehemiah was the last of the secular Governors appointed over God's people of whom the Scriptures give us any account. Malachi was the last of that long series of prophets by whom "God at sundry times, and in divers manners, spake in time past unto the fathers." (Hebrew i., 11.) After them, for about 400 years—as long a time as from the discovery of this country to the present day—sacred history is entirely silent concerning both the secular and the spiritual condition of God's people.

With Nehemiah the last effort to establish them as a nation true to God was made—and with Malachi the last protest against their rebellions. The one aimed to secure obedience—the other to awaken conscience, that it might be secured. With rare singleness of heart, and earnestness of purpose, Nehemiah held before them the law of God as the rule of life. With equal singleness of heart and earnestness of purpose Malachi brought them face to face with God Himself. He was the Elijah—the John the Baptist—the Savonarola of his day. Being dead, they yet speak.

The Hebrew word "Malachi," or in its fuller form, "Malachi-jah," literally means "The Messenger of Jah," or Jehovah. (Young.) The opening sentence of the prophecy might therefore, with propriety, have been translated simply, "The burden of the word of the Lord to Israel, by the Messenger of Jehovah," without designating any particular person as that messenger. Some have, therefore, ascribed the authorship to Ezra, others to Zerubbabel, to Mordecai, and to Nehemiah himself. They were all "Messengers of Jehovah," and all had more or less to do with the special forms of evil which the prophecy denounces. The consensus of opinion among the best scholars, however, is that the author was another and a distinct person from all of these. He was as an individual that he bore the significant name of "Malachi." It was expressive of both his character and his work. He was a man who stood so close to God Himself that he spoke as His mouthpiece, using freely the personal pronouns "I," "Me," "My," and "Mine." As we study his words, therefore, we should bear in mind that in a special manner it is not a "messenger" that is speaking to us, but God Himself.

We must also bear in mind that what was said was spoken to God's people, "to Israel," and not to the heathen. God had been favorable to them and "brought back the captivity of Jacob." (Psalm lxxxv.) They had, therefore, built a temple to His honor, and they had inclosed the city with walls, and set up the gates. They had thus become honored and respected. The very men who ridiculed and opposed them at the beginning now prized their society and influence. The "men of Tyre" and "of Ashdod, of Ammon, and of Moab," (Nehemiah xiii., 16, 23,) sought their trade and their fellowship. Outwardly everything was prosperous. God's people and the heathen were living in concord.

When, therefore, Eliashib made provision for Tobiah in the Temple it made no scandal. Probably it did not excite much comment, or if it did it met with a very general approval. It was the mark of a broad-minded, liberal spirit, such a recognition of the brotherhood of man as might reasonably be expected from those who professed to be the children of God. There is no record that during the absence of Nehemiah there had been any marked increase of dishonesty in business, or of vice, and immorality, or even of what was generally recognized as "Sabbath breaking."

MORAL AND UPRIGHT IN LIFE.

On the contrary, the great majority were satisfied both with their condition and their conduct. From their answers to the searching questions of Malachi they were evidently surprised that any one should charge them with wrong. They did not lie, nor steal, nor commit murder. The Temple services were regularly maintained, and they did not fail to offer the appointed sacrifices, or to pay tithes, as they thought, in sufficient measure. So the people as a body answered God not only with surprise, but with a tone of indignation and resentment. "Wherein have we despised Thy name?" (i., 6.) "Wherein have we polluted Thee?" (i., 7.) "Wherein shall we return?" (iii., 7.) "Wherein have we robbed Thee?" (iii., 8.) "Wherein have we spoken so much against Thee?" (ii., 13.) Evidently they were as much surprised as were those on the left hand in the parable of "The Sheep and the Goats," when they asked: "Lord, when saw we Thee an hungered, or athirst, or a stranger, or naked, or sick, or in prison, and did not minister unto Thee?" (Matthew, xxv., 44.)

In their own sight the great body of the people were moral and upright, and lived pleasantly together, so they regulated their judgment of each other and of themselves by their human relationships. Ever since the walls of Jerusalem had been built, and the gates set up, these relationships had been greatly improved, and now religion had become a matter of conduct among men rather than a matter of fellowship with God. So

The sons of the world, and the sons of the Church
Walked closely hand and heart,
And only the Master, who knoweth all,
Could tell the two apart.

—Mrs. M. C. Edwards.

Such times have been very often seen since then. In many respects and in many places their characteristics are the marked characteristics of our own day. For the attitude of man to man occupies now a far higher position in the thoughts and discussions of men of every class than does the attitude of man to God. It was to awaken men to a just consideration of this perverted relationship that Malachi so earnestly addressed himself. He would make the first commandment not only literally first, but absolutely and practically first, "Thou shalt love the Lord, thy God, with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind." (Matthew, xxii., 37.)

The prophet opens his appeal with a reference to the love of God. It was not marked so much by worldly considerations as by the great difference between His promises to, and His dealings with, Jacob and Esau—the man who prized all the blessings wrapped up in the "birthright," and the man who sold that birthright for "a mess of pottage." They had marked this difference, but they did not see in it any token of love to them, so they asked, as many have done since, with the same carnal mind, "Wherein hast Thou loved us?"

THE SPIRITUAL ATTITUDE.

The prophet's answer does not dwell upon the grace shown to Jacob, "that the purpose of God might stand," (Romans ix., 10-12,) but he does dwell upon God's attitude toward Esau. It was a spiritual attitude. He had no covenant of promise—no birthright. His people were called—"The border of wickedness"—and—"The people against whom the Lord hath indignation forever." (i., 4.) From him Amalek was descended, and Haman, "the Jews' enemy"—and God himself had sworn that He would "have war with Amalek from generation to generation." (Exodus, xvii., 16,) for they were the people who forgot Him and always opposed His children.

Moreover, the prophet declared that, although the worldly people of God could not then discern this spiritual difference "between the righteous and the wicked—between him that serveth God and him that serveth him not," (iii., 18,) yet eventually they would see it, and they themselves would say: "The Lord will be magnified beyond the border of Israel." (i., 5, R. V.) even among the Gentiles. (Romans xi., 25-33.) That prophecy has been for many years undergoing a gracious and glorious fulfillment.

Then turning to His people again, and speaking as God Himself, the prophet says: "A son honoreth his father, and a servant his master; if I then be a Father, where is Mine honor? And if I be a Master, where is My fear?" (i., 6.)

These questions were addressed especially to the priests who fulfilled their offices with no spiritual apprehension of the meaning of either Temple, Altar, or Sacrifice. They magnified the letter of the law, but they degraded and corrupted its spirit. Like the "blind guides" in the days of our Lord, they said: "Whosoever shall swear by the Temple, it is nothing—whosoever shall swear by the altar, it is nothing." (Matthew xxiii., 16-22.) So, lightly esteeming God Himself, they said—and they taught the people to say, "The Temple of the Lord is contemptible. When ye offer the blind for sacrice, it is no evil—and when ye offer the lame, and the sick, it is no evil." (i., 8, R. V.) Like many in our own day, what they could not use themselves—and would not dare to offer to a fellow-man, they thought was good enough—and abundant enough—to offer to God. No wonder that the prophet—as God Himself—cries out, as if it were better to close the Temple altogether than to have such a mockery of devotion—"Oh, that there were one among you that would shut the doors, that ye might not kindle fire on Mine altar in vain! I have no pleasure in you, neither will I accept an offering at your hand." (i., 10, R. V.)

WHERE RESPONSIBILITY RESTED.

Now the responsibility for this state of things, the prophet declares, rested upon the teachers of the people. "O ye priests," he says, "this commandment is for you," (ii.: 1;) "this hath been by your means." (i.: 9.) They had not magnified the Lord and His Law. They had made marriages with the heathen, and even Eliashib, the high priest, "was allied unto Tobiah," the Ammonite. So, "like priest—like people." These outward marriages were significant of a heart turned away from Him—a forgetting of the love due to Him. (ii.: 11.)

So the people stood indicted upon two counts—contempt and robbery. They had said of the service of God, "Behold! what a weariness is it!" They had "snuffed at it," and "brought that which was torn, and the lame, and the sick." (i.: 13.) They had not made their relationship to God the chief concern of their lives and a matter of the highest importance. And so in their blindness and ignorance of themselves they asked in all simplicity, "Wherein shall we return? Will a man rob God?" (iii.: 7, 8.)

Their idea of "robbery," probably, was the common one of "stealing by force, a taking away by violence, wrong, or oppression." (Webster.) When it came, therefore, to be a matter in which the Almighty was despoiled, they might well say that it was impossible, for "how can one enter into a strong man's house and spoil his goods, except he first bind the strong man?" (Matthew xii.: 29.) They had never been conscious of doing this, or even of attempting it. But there are other forms of robbery besides those which involve "force" and "violence."

ROBBERY OF GOD.

To use that which belongs to another contrary to his wishes or to his loss may be as much a robbery as the act of a highwayman. It is a betrayal of trust—an embezzlement. Many a man who once appeared well before men is now confined behind prison bars because of this offense. They used for themselves that which they should have used for others. It was this form of robbery of which "The Unjust Steward" (Luke, xvi., 1,) and "The Wicked Husbandmen" (Matthew, xxi., 33-44,) were guilty.

So, many among us, imbued with the powers of mind and body which have been intrusted to them for a time by God, rob Him by not using them in His service or for His glory. Their youth, and strength, and wealth they give to the world, and, like these Jews, they "offer the lame and the sick," (i., 8,) the dregs of their lives to Him when the world no longer satisfies.

In like manner men commit robbery by neglect as well as by embezzlement. This was the case with "The Unfaithful Servant," in the parable of "The Talents." He "went and digged in the earth and hid his lord's money," and when his lord returned expecting to receive his own with increase, he suffered loss, (Matthew, xxv., 14-27.) The servant had not taken that which belonged to another, but he had failed to use it to the best advantage of him to whom it belonged. Many are thus robbing God because they fail to lay hold of the grace and strength which would enable them to bring forth fruit to His glory.

Another, and quite as common a form of robbery, is seen in the case of Ananias and Sapphira. They kept back part of that which they professed to give. (Acts, v.) Many have been, and still are, guilty of this crime toward God. Professing to be His children, they have not given Him either their whole heart or their whole service. This was the special crime with which Israel, in the days of Malachi, was charged. They withheld what was His due, and neglected His service because, while professing to be His people, they loved and served the world. Like the Laodiceans, they were "neither cold nor hot," (Revelation, iii., 15.) So they were cast out.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What was the relationship between Nehemiah and Malachi?

What does the name "Malachi" mean, and what is said of the authorship of this prophecy?

To whom did Malachi address himself, and what is said of them?

How had they looked upon the action of Eliashib?

How did they meet the searching questions of Malachi?

What is said of the spiritual condition of the people then and now, and what did Malachi endeavor to do?

How did he open his appeal, and what is said of God's attitude toward Esau?

What prophecy did he utter, and what questions did he ask?

To whom were these questions addressed, and what had they taught and done?

What two charges were thus brought against the people, and how did they meet them?

What is said of betrayal of trust as a form of robbery, and by what parables is it illustrated?

What is said of neglect as a form of robbery, and what parable illustrates it?

What form of robbery is illustrated by the case of Ananias and Sapphira, and what is said of it?

National Reform Convention.

The National Reform Convention will be held in the Broadway Tabernacle on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. Among the topics that will come up for discussion will be "Sabbath Observance," "Materialism in Great Cities," "The Purity Movement," "Lynch Laws," "Our Marriage and Divorce Laws," "The Liquor Traffic," "Our National Responsibility in Our New Possessions," and "Seven-Day Journalism." Among the speakers will be the Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong, Charles N. Crittendon, Anthony Comstock, Bishop Walters, Bishop Doane, and the Rev. Dr. S. F. Scovel.

Church News and Notes.

Dr. Felix Adler will speak to-morrow morning in Carnegie Hall on "Reasons for Right Conduct."

A special musical service will be held to-morrow evening in St. Mark's Church, Tenth Street and Second Avenue.

The anniversary of the Gospel Mission to the Tombs will take place in the South Reformed Church to-morrow evening.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman will lecture to-morrow morning in Temple Emanu-El on "The Presentation of Religion on the Stage."

A series of sermons will be given in St. Clement's Church, West Third Street, on Wednesday evenings in Advent by the Rev. Charles Judd.

At All Souls' Protestant Episcopal Church to-morrow evening there will be a special musical service. The choir will consist of thirty-two voices.

In St. Matthew's Church, West Eighty-fourth Street, the Rev. Dr. Krans will preach to-morrow morning on "Present Shadows of Future Events."

The Rev. James A. O'Connor, in Christ's Mission, 142 West Twenty-first Street, will speak to-morrow evening on "Americanism in the Roman Catholic Church."

The Rev. W. H. Barnes, the new rector of St. Barnabas's Church, Brooklyn, is now in charge of the parish, and will conduct the services in the church to-morrow.

In the Willett Street Methodist Episcopal Church the Rev. Dr. Steele will speak to-morrow morning on "Praying for Others" and to-morrow evening on "Religion Our Life."

At the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson will preach to-morrow morning, and the Rev. Dr. Francis H. Marling to-morrow afternoon.

A memorial service, in honor of the Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Sawyer, will be held in the Church of the Divine Paternity to-morrow evening. Dr. Sawyer died in July, 1899, aged ninety-five.

The Rev. Dr. Mackay will preach at both services in the Fifth Avenue Collegiate Church to-morrow. His evening subject will be "A Fool and His Money and the Sin of Covetousness."

"The Manly Art of Self-Defense" will be the subject of the Rev. George P. Eckman's sermon to-morrow night in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street.

The Rev. Henry Frank of the Independent Church of the New Thought will speak to-morrow morning in Carnegie Lyceum on "The Gambling Mania," and "The Eternal 'I Am' or Man, the Universe."

The Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry will preach to-morrow morning in the South Church, Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, on "God and Nature." In the evening he will speak on "The Holy Spirit."

Special services will be held to-morrow evening in the Park Presbyterian Church, Eighty-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. The Rev. Dr. Charles A. Dickinson and the Rev. Dr. Edward Judson will lead in the services.

The Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church, Second Avenue and Fourteenth Street, is to have a special service to-morrow at 11 A. M. A new organ is to be used for the first time and a Thanksgiving cantata will be sung by a double quartet.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters will speak to-morrow morning in the Bloomingdale Church on "A Sensible Christianity," and to-morrow evening on "The Failure of Success." To-morrow afternoon, in the Ninth Regiment Armory, he will tell why he is an expansionist.

Gen. Van Der Voort will speak to-morrow evening, in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, on "Our New Possessions," and Mrs. Jennie E. Andrews will speak in behalf of the orphanage for homeless children to be founded in Cuba in memory of Mrs. J. M. Thurston of Omaha, Neb.

The Rev. Stephen Innes, rector of St. Ambrose's Church, Prince and Thompson Streets, has sent out the following notice: "Any church in the Diocese of New York not being able to support its own clergy will please communicate with the rector. He has a church-extension plan which will be of mutual interest and benefit. The four clergy of St. Ambrose's Church, together with the Settlement visitors of the parish, are successfully carrying on an aggressive work in their neighborhood. And it is the intention of the rector to extend these operations into other localities."

On "The Christ of Yesterday and To-day" the Rev. Julian K. Smyth is to deliver a series of sermons in Advent at the Church of the New Jerusalem, East Thirty-fifth Street, beginning to-morrow afternoon. The sermons are to treat of the Christ life as the supreme fact of the Christian religion, considered under the four following topics, to be presented on successive Sunday afternoons: "The Christ of History," "The Christ of Theology," "The Christ of God," and "The Christ of the Human Heart." Singing by the vested boy choir. At the services to-morrow will be sung Dr. Naylor's "God That Mad'st Earth and Heaven" and "Eye Hath Not Seen," from Gaul's "Holy City." At the regular morning service Mr. Smyth begins a series of Advent sermons. Sub

PET DOG SHOW'S LAST DAY

Irish Terrier Masterpiece Wins the Championship Medal.

FAVORED ANIMALS' CEMETERY

Exhibit of the Plan Attracts Much Attention, and Wealthy People Buy Burial Plots.

Masterpiece, an Irish terrier, whose tawny rough coat and bristling whiskers would possess no attraction for people who are not "up on dogs," was the star yesterday at the Pet Dog Show, the last session of which was held at the Metropolitan Opera House. He was adjudged the best dog exhibited, and to mark his superiority, a two-hundred-and-fifty-dollar gold and diamond medal was presented to his owner, M. Bruckheimer, of this city. Twoscore dogs of all breeds were entered in this competition, and one by one they were sent out of the ring until only Masterpiece and four others remained, among them being Mrs. Samuel Sloan's bull terrier Bonita, and Mrs. Thomas's Yorkshire terrier Endcliffe Midgy. Then the judges of the various breeds voted unanimously for Masterpiece.

Society did not fail in its attendance on the last day of the show, and about the same people who were present on Wednesday and Thursday again appeared. J. Pierpont Morgan and his daughters were among the early visitors, and they made a close examination of all of the collies that competed with Mr. Morgan's famous kennel of that breed. They missed some of the but ribbons that had been awarded to dogs in Mr. Morgan's exhibit, and upon investigation the management discovered that other blue ribbons had been stolen from prize winners.

Among the features of the show there was one that indicated to what extent the fad of wealthy people for pets has been carried. This exhibit was a plan in wood and grass of a National cemetery for all sorts of pet animals, located at Coxsackie, N. Y. The cemetery idea was laughed at by those who are not enthusiastic owners of pets, but those that take it seriously was proved by William D. Lane, one of the Society of Pet Owners, with which the scheme originated, when he explained that already eighteen plots had been taken by wealthy people, most of them New York women. Two miles of avenues and walks are laid out in the cemetery, and marble monuments to dogs, birds, and horses dot the unique graveyard.

Elsie de Wolfe's French bulldog Riquette, whose pedigree is unknown, won the silver clock offered by Anna Held for the best dog in the show owned by an actress and not used on the stage. Riquette failed to win a first prize in any of the regular French bulldog classes, but as she was without competitors in this class, she had not much trouble in winning the clock.

Following is a list of the awards made yesterday:

COCKER SPANIELS.

CLASS 61—Open, bitches, (black.)—First prize, $15, Mepal Kennel's Mepal's Opal; second prize, $10, Swiss Mountain Kennel's Baby Alice.

CLASS 62—Open, bitches, (other than black.)—First prize, $15, W. T. Payne's champion Bluebell II.; second prize, $10, Edwin W. Fiske's Dorothy Parsons; third prize, $5, Swiss Mountain Kennel's Banner Midge.

Saybrook cocker trophy, for the best solid color cocker, other than black, (donated by R. P. Keasbey.)—W. T. Payne's Mohican.

Mapal challenge trophy, for best cocker spaniel, (donated by H. K. Bloodgood.)—W. T. Payne's Ch. Blue Bells II.

CADETS AT FOOTBALL TO-DAY.

Rival Teams from Annapolis and West Point Ready for the Line-Up at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—On Franklin Field to-morrow afternoon the embryo soldiers of the West Point Academy will meet the coming sailors of the Annapolis Naval Academy in a football battle, the first that will be waged by the representatives of the two military arms of the Government in six years. The game will be unique in the annals of football in this city, in that no admission fee will be charged to see the game. No person, however, can gain admittance without an invitation issued from either the West Point Academy, the Annapolis Academy, or the University of Pennsylvania.

Great interest is being taken in the contest, and the demand for tickets has greatly exceeded the supply. The seating capacity of Franklin Field is a little over 28,000. The two academies have each issued 6,000 invitations, and the university has given out the other 16,000. Among those who will attend the game are Secretary of War Root, Secretary of the Navy Long, and Assistant Secretaries Meiklejohn and Allen. Many officers of the army and navy stationed at Washington will also be in attendance. It is expected that Ambassador Pauncefote of Great Britain will also be here.

The two teams arrived here late this afternoon, and are in prime physical condition for the contest. They have been faithfully trained for the game, and a fine contest is looked for. Of course, both elevens expect to win, but, as this cannot be, many of the naval or military officers will go home a little poorer, as the betting is brisk and slightly in favor of the sailors. Following is the probable line-up:

Smith, Captain	Left end	Long
Farnsworth	Left tackle	Wortman, Capt.
Hopkins	Left guard	Halligan
Bettison	Centre	Adams
Boyers	Right guard	Belknap
Bunker	Right tackle	Nichols
Burmett	Right end	Berrien
Wesson	Quarter back	Osterhaus
Casad	Left half back	Fowler
Clark	Right half back	Gannon
Jackson	Full back	Wade

It is not likely that any change will be made in this line-up.

NAVAL MEN ARE CONFIDENT.

Willing to Wager that They Will Win the Game.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 1.—At noon today the men of the navy who will battle on the gridiron to-morrow at Philadelphia went forth to meet the champions of the army. They were Naval Cadets Adams, Belknap, Halligan, Fremont, Nichols, Wortman, (Capt.,) Williams, Rogers, Berrien, Long, Weaver, Read, Osterhaus, Cannon, Fowler, Wade, Freyer, Homing, Manley, Land, Dodd, Bruff, Spilman, (Manager,) and Berry. Their coaches, Prof. Paul J. Dashiell and Messrs. Armstrong, De Saules, and Hallowell, accompanied them. The cadets were in charge of Lieut. Commander Hugo Osterhaus, United States Navy. The battalion of cadets will leave to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock, and will go via the Baltimore and Ohio. This train will also carry passengers, and great preparations have been made to make the occasion one of glee and effect. Many curious devices of decoration in navy blue and gold have been originated, and the cadet contingent has a whole repertoire of new songs and yells.

The navy men are in good form, and they all expect victory. Every man of the first team is in good health and mended of the practice bruises; but a double team is carried, so that if any of the navy is knocked out there will be some one to take his place. The cadets have that confidence in their team that they are ready to back it with their money. The committee in charge has done excellent work in distributing tickets, the enlisted men and the workmen in the yard being supplied with them. Commander Richard Wainwright, in charge of the ships, gives every man leave and pay who wishes to attend.

Injured Football Player Dies.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Dec. 1.—Moses Schermer, aged eighteen years, the left tackle of the Herkimer football team, was thrown in a game with New Hartford at Herkimer yesterday. His spine was twisted and he died early this morning. The Coroner is investigating the case.

Racing Results at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—To-day's races at Oakland resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile; maiden two-year-olds; purse. Herculean, 115 pounds, (Henry,) 8 to 1, won; Alice Dougherty, 115, (Vittatoe,) 4 to 1, second; J. V. Hays, 118, (Givens,) 60 to 1, third. Time—1:02½. Billy Moore, Norford, Saul of Tarsus, Ziska, Fille d'Or, Grazia, Tom Sharkey, Leipzig, Upper Crust, Burdock, and Sisquoc also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Futurity course; four-year-olds and upward; selling. Ostler Joe, 112 pounds, (Vittatoe,) 4 to 1, won; True Blue, 109, (Henry,) 25 to 1, second; Alaska, 109, (Conley,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:12. First Call, Osculation, Lucid, Lady Britannic, Rey Del Bandidos, Donator, and Be Happy also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Futurity course; selling; two-year-olds. Mont Eliz, 110 pounds, (C. Wilson,) 6 to 1, won; Hindoo Princess, 105, (J. Martin,) 3 to 1, second; Fine Shot, 108, (Bullman,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:13⅗. The Scot, Fairfax, Gundara, Britt, Sen Sen, Honor Bright, Carter, and Champion Rose also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; three-year-olds and upward; purse. Time Maker, 107 pounds, (Thorpe,) 7 to 10, won; Olinthus, 99, (J. Martin,) 10 to 1, second; Tiburon, 99, (Vittatoe,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:14¾. San Mateo and Del Oro also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Futurity course; selling; two-year-olds. Bamboulla, 113 pounds, (Bullman,) 9 to 5, won; Daniel, 110, (Thorpe,) 8 to 1, second; Allenna, 101, (J. Martin,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:12. Druidess, Miss Madeline, Aborigine, and Mandamus also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile; selling; three-year-olds. Favorsham, 110 pounds, (Ruiz,) 8 to 1, won; Lavator, 101, (Henry,) 10 to 1, second; Silver Tone, 104, (Vittatoe,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:28⅘. Humidity, Montanus, Campus, Horton, Espionage, and Rio Chico also ran.

Tribute to American Jockeyship.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The Right Hon. James Lowther, addressing the Gimcrack Club this evening at York, in response to a toast to "The Jockey Club," said that the year now closing had witnessed a remarkable success for the transatlantic system of riding, but he regarded the results as a triumph of the system rather than a triumph of individual jockeys.

Seventh Regiment Games.

The Seventh Regiment Athletic Association will hold its thirty-sixth games to-night at the armory, Park Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, commencing at 8 o'clock. There will be a concert by the Seventh Regiment Band from 7 to 8 o'clock, and for an hour after the games. The committee had arranged a relay race with the Twenty-second Regiment, but at the last moment the Twenty-second declined to run, and the association, having the prize on hand, substituted a team race between the first and second battalions.

Military Indoor Baseball League.

Delegates from several commands of the National Guard met last night at the armory of the Second Signal Corps on Dean Street, Brooklyn, and perfected the organization of an indoor baseball league. It was decided to play a schedule of games for a trophy offered by the Military Amateur Athletic League. Herbert A. Kellum of the Second Naval Battalion was elected President and Sergt. Verdi E. B. Fuller of the Second Signal Corps Secretary and Treasurer. The opening games will be played Dec. 9 at five armories in Manhattan and Brooklyn.

cond prize, $10, Mrs. Horace Stokes's Villamount Dot; third prize, $5, Frederick R. Stoll's Flossie.

BLENHEIM SPANIELS.

CLASS 229—Novice, dogs and bitches.—First prize, $10, Mrs. I. A. Pitt's Little Swell; second prize, $5, Mrs. T. Earl Shreve's Cupid S.; third prize, medal, Mrs. T. Earl Shreve's Bob Evans.

CLASS 230—Limit, dogs and bitches.—First prize, $10, Mrs. T. Earl Shreve's Young Duke II.; second prize, $5, Mrs. F. G. Boesger's Empress; third prize, medal, Mrs. R. A. Simpson's Little Mascotte.

CLASS 231—Open, dogs and bitches.—First prize, $10, Mrs. I. A. Pitt's Little Swell; second prize, $5, Mrs. A. Bernstein's Murillo; third prize, medal, Mrs. F. G. Boesger's Empress.

CLASS 232—Winners, dogs and bitches.—First prize, ribbon, Mrs. I. A. Pitt's Little Swell.

CLASS 233—Team class, best exhibit of four.—First prize, entrance fees and medal, Mrs. T. Earl Shreve's team.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Silver medal for best pair of puppy spaniels owned by one exhibitor, (donated by Swiss Mountain Kennels.)—H. G. C. Wadesworth's Rupert and Roy.

Silver trophy for best red cocker spaniel, dog or bitch, bred in the United States, (donated by Mrs. Moses Taylor.)—Swiss Mountain Kennels' Banner Midge.

Saybrook cocker trophy, for the best solid color cocker, other than black, (donated by R. P. Keasbey.)—W. T. Payne's Mohican.

Mapal challenge trophy, for best cocker spaniel, (donated by H. K. Bloodgood.)—W. T. Payne's Ch. Blue Bells II.

FOX TERRIERS.

CLASS 128—(Smooth.) puppies, dogs.—First prize, $10, G. M. Carnochan's Cairnsmuir Dragoon; second prize, $5, Norfolk Kennel's Norfolk Story; third prize, medal, G. M. Carnochan's Cairnsmuir Recruit.

CLASS 129—(Smooth.) novice, dogs.—First prize, $10, G. M. Carnochan's Cairnsmuir Dragoon; second prize, $5, Norfolk Kennel's Norfolk Story; third prize, medal, L. & W. Rutherford's Warren Clinch.

CLASS 130—(Smooth.) limit, dogs.—First prize, $10, L. & W. Rutherford's Claudian; second prize, $5, B. S. Horne's Trianbn Pirate; third prize, medal, G. M. Carnochan's Cairnsmuir Dragoon.

CLASS 131—(Smooth.) open, dogs.—First prize, $15, G. M. Carnochan's Claude Duval; second prize, $10, L. & W. Rutherford's Claudian; third prize, $5, B. S. Horne's Trianon Pirate.

CLASS 132—(Smooth.) winners, dogs.—First prize, ribbon, G. M. Carnochan's Claude Duval.

CLASS 133—(Smooth.) open, bitches.—First prize, $10, Norfolk Kennel's Norfolk Ruby; second prize, $5, J. Wallace Wakem's Seldon Syringo; third prize, medal, Charles E. T. Foster's Virginia.

CLASS 134—(Smooth.) novice, bitches.—First prize, $10, Norfolk Kennel's Norfolk Ruby; second prize, $5, L. & W. Rutherford's Warren Cheerful; third prize, medal, J. Wallace Wakem's Seldon Syringo.

CLASS 135—(Smooth.) limit, bitches.—First prize, $10, Norfolk Kennel's Norfolk Clorita; second prize, $5, L. & W. Rutherford's Warren Detail; third prize, medal, L. & W. Rutherford's Warren Contract.

CLASS 136—Smooth, open, bitches—First prize, $15, Norfolk Kennels' champion Norfolk Handicap; second prize, $10, L. & W. Rutherford's Warren Detail; third prize, $5, L. & W. Rutherford's Warren Contract.

CLASS 137.—Smooth, winners, bitches—First prize, ribbon, Norfolk Kennels' champion Norfolk Handicraft.

CLASS 138.—Team Class, best exhibit of four—First prize, entrance fees and medal, Norfolk Kennels' team.

CLASS 139.—Wire-haired, puppies, dogs—First prize, H. H. Hunnewell, Jr.'s, Hill Hurst Pincher; second prize, $5, Charles W. Keyes's Hillcrest Friar; third prize, medal, Carleton Y. Ford's Otterburn Golfer.

CLASS 140.—Wire-haired, novice, dogs—First prize, $10, H. H. Hunnewell, Jr.'s, Hill Hurst Pincher; second prize, $5, Charles W. Keyes's Hillcrest Friar; third prize, medal, G. M. Carnochan's Cairnsmuir Bandit.

CLASS 141.—Wire-haired, limit, dogs—First prize, $10, H. H. Hunnewell, Jr.'s, Hill Hurst Pincher; second prize, $5, Charles W. Keyes's Hillcrest Friar; third prize, medal, G. M. Carnochan's Baby Fireaway.

CLASS 142.—Wire-haired, open, dogs—First prize, $15, G. M. Carnochan's champion Thornfield Knockout; second prize, $10, Charles W. Keyes's Endcliffe Billy; third prize, $5, Norfolk Kennels' Norfolk Tartar.

CLASS 143.—Wire-haired, winners, dogs—First prize, Jubbon, G. M. Carnochan's champion Thornfield Knockout.

CLASS 144.—Wire-haired, puppies, bitches—First prize, $10, Norfolk Kennels' Norfolk Outcast; second prize, $5, Carleton Y. Ford's Otterburn Phantom; third prize, medal, G. M. Carnochan's Cairnsmuir Maple.

CLASS 145.—Wire-haired, novice, bitches—First prize, $10, H. H. Hunnewell, Jr.'s, Hill Hurst Hag; second prize, $5, Edwin A. Hardin's Smallwood Vaninka; third prize, medal, G. M. Carnochan's Cairnsmuir Maple.

CLASS 146.—Wire-haired, limit, bitches—First prize, $10, Norfolk Kennels' Norfolk Outcast; second prize, $5, Thomas J. Woodward, Jr.'s, Bellefield Lottery; third prize, medal, Edwin A. Hardin's Smallwood Vaninka.

CLASS 147—Wire haired, open, bitches.—First prize, $15, Charles W. Keyes's Ch. Hillcrest Solace; second prize, $10, Norfolk Kennels' Norfolk Outcast; third prize, $5, G. M. Carnochan's Champion Richmond Gypsum.

CLASS 148—Wire haired, winners, bitches.—First prize, ribbon, Charles W. Keyes's Ch. Hillcrest Solace.

CLASS 149—Wire haired, team class, best exhibit of four.—First prize, entrance fees and medal, Charles W. Keyes's team.

YORKSHIRE TERRIERS.

CLASS 212—Novice, dogs and bitches.—First prize, $10, Mrs. G. F. Thomas's Endcliffe Midgy; second prize, $5, Mrs. F. Senn's Dot; third prize, medal, Miss Lillian C. Moeran's Ashton Marvel.

CLASS 213—Limit, dogs and bitches.—First prize, $10, Mrs. G. F. Thomas's Endcliffe Midgy; second prize, $5, Mrs. F. Senn's Fred; third prize, medal, Miss Lillian C. Moeran's Ashton Marvel.

CLASS 214—Open, dogs.—First prize, $10, Mrs. F. Senn's Gem; second prize, $5, Mrs. G. F. Thomas's Endcliffe Mascot; third prize, medal, F. J. McCarthy's Senator.

TOY TERRIERS.

CLASS 220—Toy tan terriers, open, dogs and bitches, class divided.—First prize, $15, Gem City Kennels' Vesto, Jr., (dog,) and Little Wonder, (bitch;) second prize, $10, Gem City Kennels' The Prince (dog) and Fannie, (bitch;) third prize, $5, Thomas J. McCarthy's Pegs, (dog) and Miss A. B. Lewis's Fanny, (bitch.)

CLASS 221—Toy black and tan terriers, winners, dogs and bitches.—First prize, ribbon, Gem City Kennels' Little Wonder.

CLASS 222—Toy black and tan terriers, team class, best exhibit of four.—First prize, entrance fees and medal, Gem City Kennels' team.

CLASS 223—Toy terriers, open, dogs and bitches other than black and tan, Yorkshire and maltese, not exceeding seven pounds.—First prize, $15, Nestledown Kennels' Nestledown Knell; second prize, $10, Mrs. T. Moody's Trixie; third prize, $5, Mrs. William Routley's Little Tich.

KING CHARLES SPANIELS.

CLASS 224—Novice, dogs and bitches.—First prize, $10, Mrs. F. Senn's Square Face; second prize, $5, M. Johnson's Soney Boy; third prize, medal, Miss Louise Mattocks's His Royal Highness.

CLASS 225—Limit, dogs and bitches.—First prize, $10, Yetson Kennels' Yetson Duke; second prize, $5, M. Johnson's King; third prize, medal, Mrs. E. Senn's Golden Peggotty.

CLASS 226—Open, dogs and bitches.—First prize, $10, Mrs. F. Senn's Perseverance; second prize, $5, Watson Kennels' Yetsen, Duke; third prize, medal, Yetson Kennels' Duchess of Albany.

CLASS 227—Winners, dogs and bitches.—First prize, ribbon, Mrs. F. Senn's Perseverance.

CLASS 228—Team class, best exhibit of four.—First prize, entrance fees and medal, Mrs. F. Senn's team.

MALTESE TERRIERS.

CLASS 217—Open, dogs.—First prize, $15, Mrs. Horace Stokes's Bijou; second prize, $10, Mrs. Horace Stokes's Villamount Buffina; third prize, $5, Mrs. J. Anthony Wilkens's Beauty.

CLASS 217A—Open, bitches.—First prize, $15, Mrs. Horace Stokes's Villamount Coquette; second prize, $10, Mrs. Horace Stokes's Villamount Dot; third prize, $5, Frederick R. Stoll's Flossie.

BLENHEIM SPANIELS.

CLASS 229—Novice, dogs and bitches.—First prize, $10, Mrs. I. A. Pitt's Little Swell; second prize, $5, Mrs. T. Earl Shreve's Cupid S.; third prize, medal, Mrs. T. Earl Shreve's Bob Evans.

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LAKEWOOD GOLF TOURNEY

Travis Is Beaten in Chief Cup Contests by Robbins.

LATTER YIELDS TO KIMBALL

Harriman, Present United States Champion, Narrowly Escapes Defeat in Consolation Cup Play.

Walter J. Travis, after enjoying the honors of a gold medal victory in the qualifying match of the Lakewood Golf Club's tournament, found out what it is to be defeated yesterday in the match play contests for the chief cup. It was like a bombshell in the camp of his friends, for Travis and Douglas had been picked by many to meet in the final round. Travis won the Lakewood Cup last Fall and last Spring, and has won every open event on local links in which he has entered this season.

As a further indication that no hard and fast rules can ever be laid down for golf, Arden M. Robbins, who defeated Travis in the morning, was put out of the game in the afternoon by F. P. Kimball, one of the strongest Lakewood golfers. Kimball started out at a good pace, and was soon four holes in the lead. He held the game at that figure up to the tenth hole, when Robbins developed one of those spurts for which he is noted, winning four holes in succession. The scores:

Kimball—										
Out	4	3	5	4	5	6	5	3	5	—40
In	5	7	6	5	6	3	3	5	4	—44—84
Robbins—										
Out	5	5	5	5	6	5	4	4	5	—44
In	6	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	—42—86

Kimball will meet F. W. Menzies of St. Andrew's this morning, while the Douglas clan of golfers will have things its own way in the other semi-final round. The former champion, Findlay Douglas, will meet Gordon Douglas of Oakland. The latter created one of the surprises of the day by defeating James A. Tyng by 3 up and 1 to play. Findlay Douglas, after his hard match with Hamilton in the morning, had to play 20 holes in the afternoon before he could get the mastery of R. C. Watson, Jr. The scores in this 20-hole game were:

Douglas—										
Out	5	5	6	4	5	5	4	4	4	—42
In	6	6	5	5	7	5	5	6	4	—49—91
Watson—										
Out	5	6	5	6	5	6	6	3	5	—47
In	6	5	6	5	7	3	4	4	4	—44—91

Extra holes—Douglas, 5, 4; Watson, 5, 5.

Herbert M. Harriman, present United States champion, added interest to the consolation cup matches, but in the afternoon he just escaped defeat at the hands of W. H. Davis. Honors were even on the home green, and Harriman won the nineteenth hole.

The match between Findlay Douglas and C. M. Hamilton in the morning was one of the best contests ever seen on the Lakewood links. Hamilton surprised the fraternity by his strength. He recently won the championship of Baltusrol. Each played in almost phenomenal scores, Douglas finishing in 80 strokes, equaling a practice record of his last year, while Hamilton did 81. Eleven of the eighteen holes were halved. Each took two of the first nine holes. Then two were halved, and the former champion forged ahead by taking the twelfth hole. The unexpected happened at the next, a 270-yard hole, which Hamilton made in two strokes, from a 100-yard mashie approach. Douglas won the next in 5 to 6, and the remaining four were halved. Hamilton's game would have beaten almost any other man in the tournament. The scores were:

Douglas—										
Out	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	6	—41
In	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	3	—39—80
Hamilton—										
Out	4	6	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	—42
In	5	5	6	2	6	4	4	4	3	—39—81

In his unexpected defeat of Walter J. Travis, Arden M. Robbins, one of St. Andrew's top golfers, showed that he was back in his best form. Travis seemed to have the game fairly in his hands when he led by two at the end of the tenth hole. He did not count on Robbins's reserve force, and the gallery showed its surprise when the latter tied the game at the end of the twelfth. After a halved hole two more rewarded the St. Andrew's man's efforts, and he won by 2 up and 1 to play. The bye hole was played out, the scores being:

Robbins—										
Out	5	4	5	5	4	6	6	4	5	—44
In	5	6	4	5	5	3	4	4	5	—41—85
Travis—										
Out	5	5	4	5	5	6	5	4	4	—43
In	4	7	5	5	6	5	4	4	4	—44—87

The summary of the match play round is:

Lakewood Cup, First Play Round.—J. Gordon Douglas, Oakland, beat Charles S. Ransom, Albany County, 4 up and 2 to play; James A. Tyng Morris, County, beat L. T. Pratt, Nassau County, 5 up and 4 to play; R. C. Watson, Jr., Westbrook, beat Paul A. Proal, Ardsley, 7 up and 5 to play; Findlay S. Douglas, Fairfield, beat C. M. Hamilton, Baltusrol, 1 up; F. W. Menzies, St. Andrew's, beat I. T. Burden, Jr., Newport, 3 up and 1 to play; John Morehead, Jr., Pittsburg, beat Amos T. Dwight, Yale, 2 up and 1 to play; F. P. Kimball, Lakewood, beat A. E. Hedstrom, Buffalo, 4 up and 2 to play; A. M. Robbins, St. Andrew's, beat Walter J. Travis, Oakland, 2 up and 1 to play.

Second Round—Gordon Douglas beat Tyng, 3 up and 1 to play; Findlay Douglas beat Watson, 1 up, (20 holes;) Menzies beat Morehead, 5 up and 3 to play; Kimball beat Robbins, 1 up.

Consolation Cup.—First Match Play Round—Harry Suydam, Lakewood, beat Marion J. Wright, Philadelphia, by default; L. T. Boyd, Milwaukee, beat Clarence Moore, Chevy Chase, 5 up and 4 to play; W. R. Kirk, Onwentsia, beat Howard C. Colby, Essex County, 1 up; James G. Thorp, Oakley, beat Sidney Maddock, Crescent, 8 up and 7 to play; H. M. Harriman, Meadow Brook, beat Lyman Rhoades, Jr., Columbia, 9 up and 7 to play; W. H. Davis, Lakewood, beat G. Owen Winston, Westchester, 4 up and 3 to play; Jasper Lynch, Lakewood, beat Grenville Kane, Tuxedo, by default; A. D. Compton, Westchester, beat C. E. Fisher, Little Rock, 5 up and 3 to play.

Second Round—Boyd beat Suydam, 4 up and 3 to play; Thorp beat Kirk, 5 up and 4 to play; Harriman beat Davis, 4 up, (19 holes;) Lynch beat Compton, 1 up, (19 holes.)

A special cup offered for all those who did not qualify for either cup was won by H. M. Forrest of Philadelphia in a score of 89 strokes.

CHAMPIONSHIP POOL MATCH.

De Oro Still Leads, Again Defeating Payton at Daly's.

De Oro still leads in the pool match for the championship of the world, which he is now playing with Payton at Maurice Daly's Academy. De Oro now has a total of 404 points to Payton's 352. The match will end to-night. The score last night, by frames, was as follows:

De Oro—15 14 0 6 4 8 13 0 12 13 0 5 11 13 0 5 15 6 0 3 9 9 12 15 15. Total, 404.

Payton—0 1 15 9 11 7 2 10 3 2 15 10 4 1 15 10 0 9 15 12 6 6 3 0 0. Total, 352.

Pugilistic Fiasco Angers a Crowd.

At the Broadway Athletic Club last night "Dave" Wallace of England was defeated by "Joe" Bernstein of this city, after one minute and thirteen seconds of alleged fighting. The fight was scheduled for twenty-five rounds, and the weights were announced as 124 pounds. Wallace is the last of the quartet of self-styled British pugilistic lights, imported by William A. Brady last September, all of whom have signally failed to win renown in the roped arena on this side of the water. Last night's fiasco angered the large crowd of spectators who arose and howled their disapproval.

Hockey at St. Nicholas Rink.

There will be a game of hockey at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink, in West Sixty-sixth Street, this evening between Yale University, winners of last season's intercollegiate championship, and the St. Nicholas Skating Club. This is the first time these teams have met this year.

Injured Child Sang a Hymn and Died.

Special to The New York Times.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 1.—Amy, the five-year-old daughter of James and Celia Moulton, was horribly burned at a bonfire here on Wednesday night, and in rescuing her from the flames her mother was also seriously burned. The little sufferer died today, and the deathbed scene was singularly touching. The child softly sang the hymn, "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," then closed her eyes and expired.

Killed by a Street Car.

SOUTHINGTON, Conn., Dec. 1.—John Mason, aged seventy years, was struck by a car of the Meriden, Southington and Compounce Tramway Company at South Main Street late to-night and instantly killed. He was waiting for the car, but on account of the prevailing fog it is thought that he got too close to the rails.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The Orientals and Belvideres furnished an exciting finish in the third game in the Harlem League at the Palace Alleys last night. The Belvideres had the game in hand until Hill got a "split," the pins being too far apart to make the spare. This loss of 10 pins, the value of a spare, gave the victory to the Orientals by two pins. In the first game the Orientals rolled up a score of 936, defeating the Harlem Wheelmen. The latter lost the second game to the Belvideres. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Oriental—Mitchell, 221; Vogel, 176; Gilhaus, 189; Stumpfel, 151; Starr, 199. Total, 936.

Harlem Wheelmen—Dumahaut, 203; Vigus, 199; Duff, 116; Fulle, 173; Reynolds, 210. Total, 900.

SECOND GAME.

Belvidere—Hotaling, 181; Newkirk, 188; Hill, 171; Lockwood, 167; Helles, 172. Total, 874.

Harlem Wheelmen—Dumahaut, 209; Daily, 104; Fulle, 106; Vigus, 122; Duff, 180. Total, 723.

THIRD GAME.

Oriental—Mitchell, 179; Vogel, 186; Shults, 195; Stumpfel, 144; Starr, 198. Total, 897.

Belvidere—Hotaling, 195; Newkirk, 194; Hill, 158; Lockwood, 176; Helles, 172. Total, 895.

The Morningsides scored two easy victories in the Columbia League last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Morningside—Madden, 150; Armstrong, 149; Hymer, 215; Eiche, 181; Klingelhoffer, 191. Total, 886.

Enterprise—Koeper, 179; Miller, 166; Schlumbaum, 142; Kuhn, 131; Kolb, 170. Total, 768.

SECOND GAME.

Hamilton—Church, 154; Bromley, 151; Hunt, 125; King, 155; Moynahan, 209. Total, 794.

Enterprise—Koeper, 130; Miller, 133; Schlumbaum, 134; Kuhn, 138; Kolb, 166. Total, 701.

THIRD GAME.

Morningside—Madden, 159; Armstrong, 191; Hymer, 162; Demmler, 181; Klingelhoffer, 190. Total, 883.

Hamilton—Church, 170; Bromley, 133; Hunt, 173; King, 181; Moynahan, 159. Total, 815.

In the Royal Arcanum League series on the Tennis Club alleys last night the Lenox Council won two games, defeating the Citizens' and Yonkers Councils. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Lenox—Carter, 187; Young, 160; Howland, 155; Bell, 144; Clute, 175. Total, 821.

Yonkers—Barnes, 146; Brewer, 209; C. Lawrence, 136; Hunt, 136; A. Lawrence, 170. Total, 797.

SECOND GAME.

Citizens'—Helmers, 158; Wilkens, 142; Schweibert, 199; Tonjes, (eight frames,) 93; Powles, 200. Total, 792.

Yonkers—Barnes, 167; Brewer, 134; C. Lawrence, 133; Hunt, 111; A. Lawrence, 177. Total, 722.

THIRD GAME.

Lenox—Carter, 138; Young, 158; Howland, 142; Bell, 180; Clute, 155. Total, 773.

Citizens'—Helmers, 186; Wilkens, 123; Schweibert, 126; Spreen, 168; Powles, 157. Total, 760.

The games in the Arlington National League last night were not productive of very high scores. The Homesteads, Stragglers, and Manhattas each won and lost a game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Straggler—Greif, 149; Gaynor, 150; Le Touzel, 163; Scheller, 135; Hosinger, 195. Total, 792.

Homestead—Duncan, 161; Landry, 118; Cotte, 144; Leask, 104; Moore, 162. Total, 689.

SECOND GAME.

Homestead—Duncan, 172; Landry, 164; Cotte, 121; Baxter, 115; Moore, 185. Total, 785.

Manhatta—Daly, 135; Wharton, 79; Thode, 136; Wittse, 128; Witt, 189. Total, 667.

THIRD GAME.

Manhatta—Daly, 158; Hillebrand, 155; Thode, 155; Wittse, 139; Witt, 183. Total, 790.

Straggler—Greif, 157; Gaynor, 117; Le Touzel, 141; Scheller, 99; Hosinger, 159. Total, 673.

The Corinthians bowled in excellent form in the National League at Starr's Alleys last night. They won from the Harlem Republican Club bowlers in the first game. In the third game they scored a notable victory over the Pontiac Wheelmen. The wheelmen held a lead of sixty pins in the seventh frame. This lead the Corinthians cut down to seventeen pins when the last frame began. In this frame Niles finished with three strikes, while Lehrbach and McLellan of the Pontiacs missed spares. This gave the victory to the Corinthians by twenty-three pins. The Pontiac Wheelmen won the second game from the Harlem Republican Club team. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Corinthian—Walter, 214; Baker, 184; Niles, 190; Holden, 139; Schaeffer, 189. Total, 916.

Harlem RepubHcan Club—Swartz, 136; Merritt, 183; Page, 161; Purdy, 159; Safford, 162. Total, 751.

SECOND GAME.

Pontiac Wheelmen—Clinch, 180; Kessler, 172; Macielian, 197; Stern, 190; Lehrbach, 135. Total, 874.

Harlem Republican Club—Swartz, 156; Merritt, 156; Page, 147; Purdy, 168; Safford, 170. Total, 792.

THIRD GAME.

Corinthian—Walter, 184; Baker, 174; Niles, 210; Holden, 199; Schaeffer, 178. Total, 945.

Pontiac Wheelmen—Church, 232; Kessler, 194; Macielian, 164; Stern, 163; Lehrbach, 169. Total, 922.

Only one of the three games in the American National tournament last night was in favor of Ning. In the third game the Bleeckers and Riversides were almost on even terms until the last frame. Then the Bleeckers drew away and won by thirty points. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Bleecker—Beam, 198; Wragge, 134; Dorland, 179; Schlichte, 177; Ritter, 187. Total, 875.

Glendale—Schneider, 134; Schwager, 147; Groelling, 164; R. Fuchs, 151; A. Fuchs, 161. Total, 757.

SECOND GAME.

Glendale—Schwager, 184; Schneider, 224; Groelling, 130; R. Fuchs, 150; A. Fuchs, 176. Total, 864.

Riverdale—Brodbeck, 137; Marten, 183; Monahan, 157; Zollinger, 185; Ebling, 160. Total, 802.

THIRD GAME.

Bleecker—Beam, 173; Wragge, 188; Dorland, 156; Schlichte, 194; Ritter, 187. Total, 898.

Riverdale—H. Ebling, 164; Marten, 168; Monahan, 168; Zollinger, 190; E. Ebling, 178. Total, 868.

The Justin F. Price, Atlantic, and Fern Counc

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $5,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000
7 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee. Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

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BANKERS
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Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
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Transact a general Banking Business.
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Daily Market Letter on Application.
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NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

A Just Way to Settle the Local Gas War.

New York, Dec. 1st, 1899.

The following appeared in the columns of the Wall Street Journal on Monday, 27th inst.:

"The Street is all at sea again in regard to the local gas situation. The action of the Consolidated Gas Directors was a disappointment, to say the least. There are those who interpret the action as intended to give the impression that there has been no settlement of the gas war, when in fact there has been a settlement, on the other hand there are many who believe that there has been no settlement and that the action of the Consolidated people is straightforward and in the direction of forcing the New Amsterdam Company either to make terms with them or to go out of business.

"It is intimated by excellent authority that the New Amsterdam Company has made a false move in advancing the price of gas unless a settlement of the war had previously been arranged. On any other basis the Consolidated people by maintaining the low rate for gas will certainly take back much of the custom it lost to the New Amsterdam Company during the fight. Besides, it reveals to the Consolidated Company the weakness of the New Amsterdam position, which certainly will be taken advantage of to force the New Amsterdam Company to the wall. The usual inside information is at the moment somewhat contradictory. It is plain that something has happened which makes statements at present about the matter of little value unless definitely and officially authorized."

The concluding sentences are eminently true. To most of the other statements and inferences drawn therefrom I take exception. The article states that the New Amsterdam Company has made a false move and has revealed its weakness by advancing the price of gas to the legal limit; and, as a result, will be forced to the wall by the Consolidated Company. Is not this rather a forced conclusion? Who is this "excellent authority" that makes this intimation? Does it come from a Consolidated source, and therefore tainted, or from the ever in evidence Mr. Russell Sage, who may be properly designated, through his numberless interviews, as "before and after." Before he has seen the Consolidated people he speaks truly; and after he has been told by them what to say, his statements have a Consolidated tint. Poor man! He wants to put up the price of his gas to $1.10 so as to stop the terrible losses inflicted by the present rate of 65c. Poor man, indeed; now posing as the President of the only company that has no watered stock. Poor memory, rather. Has he forgotten that all, or very nearly all, of the common stock of the Standard is water, issued to the late Mr. Andrews, and which, when the new management took charge, was returned by him, in part, to the treasury (it is to be hoped) of the company? But it is well known that he retained a sufficient amount to make him a comparatively wealthy man, as was his perfect right; a man, or party, who establishes in this city, or in any great city, an opposition gas company, is entitled to a large reward. Water, indeed! Every tyro in these matters knows that the Consolidated Company should, in order to correctly represent its constitution, make water gas only.

I am not an officer of any gas company, and have no voice in the settlement of this way. I am only a poor innocent holder of a few hundred shares of the preferred stock of the New Amsterdam Company, and, as such stockholder, I shall expect a settlement just to all the holders of the New Amsterdam securities; a settlement based on the present market value of the securities of the three contracting companies, and the present output of each. J. H. B.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company
FIRST MORTGAGE EXTENSION
FIFTY YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
PRINCIPAL DUE 1944.

Interest payable May 1st and Nov. 1st.

These bonds are the only direct obligation of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company except the 4% Bonds of 1890. They are a first mortgage on important sections of the Company in Missouri and Kansas, and at the rate of only $20,000 per mile, or at a less rate per mile than the 4% Bonds upon the other portions of the line, and while apparently as well secured, are offered at prices which yield 1% more of income. These Bonds are as well secured, it is believed, as the Missouri, Kansas and Eastern 5s of this System, which sell at 105, while these are at a less rate per mile than the direct obligation of the Company.

The condition of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company is believed to be better than ever before. The Company has no floating debt. By reason of heavy expenses in the past, which have brought the road into good physical condition, a favorable rate of operating expenses is expected in the future.

The surplus of the Company for the year ending June 30, 1899, after deducting interest on bonds and rentals and all charges, was $584,683. The gross earnings for the first three months of the current fiscal year show increase, as follows:

1899.	1898.	Increase.
$3,296,023.10	$2,917,234.60	$378,188.50.

These bonds are listed on the New York Stock Exchange. **WE OFFER BONDS OF THIS ISSUE SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE AND ADVANCE IN PRICE AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.**

H. W. POOR & CO.,
18 WALL STREET.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,000,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.
Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent; Registrar of Stocks and Bonds; Trustee for Corporation Mortgages; Guardian; Executor; Administrator; Trustee; Committee; Receiver; Assignee, etc.
Loans Money on Bonds and Mortgage.
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JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
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WALTER W. LEE, Asst. Secretary.
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BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 6TH, 1899.
At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

500 shs. Canadian Pacific Ry.
100 shs. Coney Island & B'klyn R. R.
250 shs. Brooklyn Union Gas Co.
16 shs. Elizabeth Library Ass'n.
$5,000 Coney Island & B'klyn R. R. 5 p. c. Ctf. of Indebtedness, 1903.
$70,000 International & Great Northern Ry. 2d Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1909.
$25,000 Brooklyn Union Gas Co. 1st Cons. Mtg. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1945. (Regsted.)
$8,000 State of Arkansas 6 p. c. Funded Debt. Bds.
$3,000 City of Elizabeth, N. J. 4 p. c. Adj. Bds., 1922.
400 shs. Stuyvesant Fire Ins. Co.
(By order of Dan'l B. Childs & Geo. M. Walgrove, Extrs. of the Estate of Margaret Inglis, dec'd.)
$8,000 Canada Southern R. R. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1908.
$7,500 Central R. R., N. J., Genl. Mtg. 5 p. c. Regstd. Bds., 1987.
$3,000 Chesapeake & Ohio R. R. 1st Cons. Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1939.
$10,000 Chic., Bur. & Quincy R. R. 5 p. c. Sink. Fund Bds., (Iowa Div.,) 1919.
$6,000 Chic. & Northwestern R. R. 7 p. c. Cons. Sink. Fund Bds., 1915.
$8,000 Chic., Rock Island & Pac. R. R. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds., 1917.
$7,000 Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha R. R. 1st Cons. Mtg. 6 p. c. Regstd. Bds., 1930.
$3,000 Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha R. R. 1st Cons. Mtg. 6 p. c. Regstd. Bds., 1930.
$4,000 Kings County El. R. R. 1st Mtg 4 p. c. Bds., 1949.
6 shs. Brooklyn Rapid Transit R. R.
$5,000 Michigan Cent. R. R. 1st Cons. Mtg. 7 p. c. Regstd. Bds., 1902.
$15,000 Michigan Cent. R. R. 1st Cons. Mtg. 5 p. c. Regstd. Bds., 1902.
$5,000 Morris & Essex R. R. 7 p. c. Convt. Regstd. Bds., 1900.
$4,000 N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River R. R. 4 p. c. Deb. Bds., (Ctfs. Extd.) 1905.
$5,000 Pitts., Shenango & Lake Erie R. R. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1940.
$5,000 St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba R. R. 2d Mtg. 6 p. c. Regstd. Bds., 1909.
$6,000 Wabash R. R. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1939.
$2,500 West Shore R. R. 1st Mtg. 4 p. c. Regstd. Bond., 2361.
$10,000 Western Union Telegraph Co. Coll. Trust 5 p. c. Bds., 1938.
(By order of Trustee.)
$2,000 Coney Island & B'klyn R. R. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1903.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
30 shs. German Alliance Ins. Co.
$15,000 Railroad Equipment Co. 6 p. c. Bds., 1903.
$10,000 Railroad Equipment Co. 6 p. c. Bds., 1902.
50 shs. Manhattan Trust Co.
25 shs. Franklin Trust Co.
$6,000 Staten Island Elec. R. R. 1st Mtg. Con. 5 p. c. Bds.
$500 do scrip.
215 shs. N. Y. & Staten Island Traction Co. pfd.
$1,000 Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis Ry 1st Mtg. 7 p. c. Bond, 1913
5 shs. International Bkg. & Trust Co.
10 shs. Home Insurance Co.
25 shs. Empire City Fire Ins. Co.
10 shs. International Bkg. & Trust Co.
$6,000 Atlantic Coast Elec. Ry. 1st Mtge 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1945.
10 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
6 shs. Natl. City Bank.
10 shs. Manufacturers' Trust Co.
25 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
10 shs. Morton Trust Co.
50 shs. International Bkg. & Trust Co.
5 shs. Bankers' Trust Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
30 shs. Chatham Natl. Bank.
125 shs. The Arizona Copper Smelting Co.
25 shs. Westchester Trust Co.
$1,000 Dry Dock, East B'way & Battery R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bond, 1932.
100 shs. Jos. Ladue Gold Mining & Dev. Co. pfd.
12 shs. Natl. City Bank.
25 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
10 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
7 shs. Natl. City Bank.

23 Wall Street,
New York, October 12, 1899.
To the Holders of the
First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds
OF THE
PITTSBURGH & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY

(DATED JULY 1, 1887):

Referring to our notice of December 14, 1898, we have to announce that holders of more than 80 per cent. in amount of the First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company have deposited these bonds with us in accordance with the terms of said notice.

We have further to announce that we have made arrangements with the Reorganization Managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company whereby, in case they issue any Plan of Reorganization of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company prior to December 14, 1899, they undertake to give all our depositors whose bonds shall not have been sold to them for cash, as stated in the next paragraph, an option for at least thirty days after such Plan is issued, to take par and interest in cash, or to have their bonds included in the Plan on the basis of new securities. They also agree that at the expiration of such option they will purchase from us for cash at par and accrued interest up to the time of delivery all bonds held by us in respect of which the option to take new securities shall not have been exercised, we agreeing to sell them such bonds. If no Plan shall have been issued by that date, the foregoing arrangements will continue in force thereafter until said Reorganization Managers terminate the same by notice to us.

If any holder of our receipts or certificates, rather than await such Plan, desires and shall elect to sell his bonds for cash, (thereby losing his right of election to take either cash or new securities after issuance of the Plan,) said Reorganization Managers further agree that, at any time prior to December 14, 1899, (and also thereafter until notice from them to us,) such holder may present his receipt or certificate at our office for proper annotation of such election thereon, and that, at the expiration of thirty days from the date of such annotation, he shall receive par and accrued interest in cash therefor at our office upon surrender of his receipt or certificate properly indorsed.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

Provident Savings Life Assurance Society,
ORGANIZED 1875.
346 and 348 Broadway.
EDWARD W. SCOTT, President.
Issues All Desirable Forms of Policies.
Assurance in force.... $100,000,000
Paid Policyholders.... $16,500,000
Assets to Liabilities 132½ per cent.

WANTED—Capitalist to investigate and join in organization of a large Automobile Stock Company; party owns valuable patents on electricity and steam for automobiles, vehicles, and trucks of all discriptions; far superior to those now in use. Address AUTOMOBILES, Box 158 Times.

INDIANA BLOCK COAL RAILROAD CO.
In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the sinking fund, viz.:
Nos. 71-94 and 95, three of $1,000 each, and No. 106, one of $500.
The principal and accrued interest of the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York.
The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after January 1st, 1900.
THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO.,
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, December 1, 1899.

GENTLEMAN NOW INFLUENCING LARGE private wire business, desires to make a new connection with established Stock Exchange firm of unimpeachable character, with ample capital, or would meet desirable parties to form a new firm. Address J. H. C., Clarendon Hotel, City.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING.
New York, October 11, 1899.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending December 1, 1899, the same to be paid December 5, 1899, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on November 10, 1899.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on November 10, 1899, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on November 24, 1899.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, October 11, 1899.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on November 10, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on November 24, 1899.

On December 5, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & Co., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Columbus, O., November 24, 1899.

A dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. has this day been declared on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable January 10, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 4, 1899.

The Preferred Stock transfer books will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 P. M. on Monday, December 4, 1899, and will reopen at the same place at 10 A. M. on Wednesday, December 13, 1899.

THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY CO.,
By N. MONSARRAT, President.

New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Co.,
No. 18 Broadway.
New York, Dec. 1st, 1899.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Company will be held at the office of the Company on Wednesday, December 13th, 1899, at 3 P. M., for the election of Trustees, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
ERNEST SCHERNIKOW, Secretary.

City and Suburban Homes Co.,
New York, Nov. 28, 1899.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS per cent. upon the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after December 4th, 1899. The transfer books will be closed on Dec. 4, 1899.
CHARLES STEWART SMITH, Treas.

The Bank of New Amsterdam,
BROADWAY AND 39TH STREET.
New York, Nov. 28th, 1899.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of 5% was declared payable on January 2d, 1900, to the stockholders of record on December 20th, 1899.
G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.

52 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Dec. 1, 1899.

The Transfer Books of the National City Bank of New York will be closed this day, at 3 P. M., and reopened on January 3, 1900, at 10 A. M.
G. S. WHITSON, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Ulster & Delaware Railroad Company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the general office of the company, at Rondout, N. Y., on Tuesday, Dec. 5th, 1899, at 1:00 o'clock P. M.
H. C. SOOP,
Dated Nov. 18th, 1899. Secretary.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
New York, Nov. 2, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that an Election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their banking house, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the fifth day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
By order of the Directors,
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

SALE OF COUNTY BONDS.

Notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of the provision of Article 3, Title 2, Part 4 of the Political Code of the State of Montana, and of an order duly made by the Board of County Commissioners of Cascade County, State of Montana, at a meeting of said board, held on the 18th day of November, 1899, the said Board of County Commissioners of Cascade County will on the 8th day of January, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the County Treasurer's office, in the County Court House, in the City of Great Falls, Cascade County, Montana, under and by virtue of such power, conferred upon them by law, and by virtue of the order aforesaid, sell coupon bonds of said Cascade County, State of Montana, to the amount of $30,000.00, drawing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st day of July and the 1st day of January of each year. These bonds will be of the denomination of $1,000.00 each, and shall be redeemable at the pleasure of said Cascade County any time after ten years, and due and payable within twenty years of the date of their issue. The said coupon bonds will be made payable at any National bank designated by the purchaser, and the county will deliver said bonds at such bank to the order of such purchaser. The interest on said bonds will be payable at the office of the County Treasurer of said Cascade County.

Sealed proposals for the purchase of said bonds will be received up to the time of sale, and the party or parties offering the highest bid therefor will receive the amount of such bonds as he or they may offer to buy. A certified check, or New York draft, payable to the order of the County Treasurer of Cascade County, to the amount of $2,500.00, will be required deposited with the County Treasurer by the successful bidder as a guaranty of good faith, and will be forfeited to the county should he fail to take the bonds. Said Board of County Commissioners reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Bids should be marked "Bids on Bonds," and addressed to Vincent Fortune, County Clerk, Great Falls, Cascade County, Montana.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners of Cascade County, Montana.
VINCENT FORTUNE, County Clerk.
First publication Dec. 2, 1899.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DOWNING, CLARK & CO.

The undersigned, desirous of forming a limited partnership under the statutes of the State of New York, to continue the business now carried on under the name of COLLINS, DOWNING & CO., and to conduct such other commercial business as the parties shall mutually agree upon, hereby certify:

I. That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is "DOWNING, CLARK & CO.," and the principal place of business of said partnership is to be located in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, County and State of New York.

II. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is the importation and jobbing of woolen goods, and to continue the business now carried on under the name of Collins, Downing & Co., and to conduct such other commercial business as the parties shall mutually agree upon.

III. That the names of all the general and special partners interested in such partnership, all of whom are of full age, are as follows: Silas Downing, who resides at Buckingham Hotel, Manhattan Borough, New York City; Eugene Clark, who resides at No. 335 Greene Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn and City of New York; Philo S. Hager, who resides at No. 256 West 57th St., Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, and Joseph W. Stinson, who resides at No. 1,887 Lexington Avenue, Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, are the general partners, and James R. Doudge, who resides at No. 33 West 49th St., in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, is the special partner.

IV. That the said James R. Doudge has contributed the sum of one hundred thousand ($100,000) dollars in actual cash as capital to the common stock of such limited partnership.

V. That the period at which the said limited partnership is to commence is the 1st day of December, 1899, and the period at which the said limited partnership is to terminate is the 1st day of December, 1902.

Dated this 1st day of December, 1899.
SILAS DOWNING,
EUGENE CLARK,
PHILO S. HAGER,
J. W. STINSON,
JAMES R. DOUDGE.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:—
On this 1st day of December, 1899, before me personally came Silas Downing, Eugene Clark, Philo S.—Hager, Joseph W. Stinson, and James R. Doudge, to me known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and severally acknowledged that they executed the same.
LOUIS F. RYAN,
Notary Public, (73,) New York County.

LOST AND FOUND.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, BALTIMORE, MD.,
Baltimore, Nov. 16th, 1899.

LOST.—Certificate No. 18,392, dated July 7th, 1899, ten shares stock Canton Company of Baltimore; name Alex. C. Nelson. All persons are warned to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued. ALEX. C. NELSON.

Brokerage Firm Reorganized.

The reorganization of the Stock and Produce Exchange brokerage and banking firm of Price, McCormick & Co. was announced yesterday. Bernard J. Harrison retires, and is succeeded by Walter Price, one of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, and the special partner, George Crocker, increases his contribution to the capital to $500,000. The firm now consists of Theodore H. Price, William G. McCormick, R. M. Stuart-Wortley, Walter Price, and George Crocker, special.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks heavy.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 1	406,004
To date this year	155,142,666
Corresponding date last year	100,760,000

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 1	$1,364,000
To date this year	$790,045,190
Corresponding date last year	$795,384,630

Money rate; Collateral loans on hand, 5@7 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	2
Col. Fuel & Iron	2
Col. Fuel & Iron pf	2
Col. Midland	¾
Col. Mid. pf	1
Consol. Gas	1
General Electric	½
Glucose Sugar	1¼
M. W. S. El., Chi.	½
Minn. & St. L.	½
Nat. Steel	½
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Northern Pacific	½
North. Pacific pf.	½
Pacific Mail	½
Quicksilver pf.	⅝
Rio G. West. pf.	½
Stand. R. & T.	½
Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
Union Pacific	⅝
U. S. Leather	¾
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy	½
Am. Ice	½
Am. Cotton Oil	½
Am. Malt. pf.	2
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	½
Am. Spirits	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	1⅛
Am. Tobacco	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½
Balt. & Ohio	⅝
Balt. & Ohio pf.	½
B'klyn Rapid Tr.	1⅝
Chi. Cons. Tract.	1½
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	¾
Chi. T. T. pf.	1½
Col. So. 2d pf.	½
Cont. Tobacco	¾
Cont. Tob. pf.	¾
Del., L. & W.	⅞
Des M. & Ft. D.	¾
Federal Steel pf.	¾
Laclede Gas	1½
Laclede G. pf.	2½
Lake Erie & W.	¾
Manhattan Beach	2
Manhattan Con.	⅝
Met. Street Ry.	¾
Mo., K. & Texas	½
Mo., K. & T. pf.	¾
Nat. Biscuit	1
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1
P., C., C. & St. L.	1
Reading 1st pf.	½
Rep. Iron & Steel	½
Rep. I. & S. pf.	¾
Southern Ry. pf.	½
Twin City R. T.	½
Wis. Central	1

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

D., M. & M. l. g. 3½s.	1
Kan. C. & Pac. 1st.	1
Ev. & T. H. con. 6s.	2

Bond Declined.

Peoria & Eastern inc.	1

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Uncertainty as to the effect of the sharp advance in the discount rate of the Bank of England was primarily responsible for the hesitating tone which yesterday's market took on at the opening. Dealing was listless and uncertain at the outset; and, save and except in some special stocks, continued so for the greater part of the day, with the result that the total transactions were considerably under the average of recent days. There was no pressure of stocks, however, and despite its uncertainty the market showed a disposition toward strength. The speculative element was rather in a waiting mood—not through any apprehensive feeling, but rather the better to take advantage of hasty action on the part of timid holders who might be inclined, by reason of the direful tales of the professional market depressor, to part with their holdings. But as a matter of fact the day's dealings developed that there were few such holders; that, as has more than once been proved lately, stocks are for the most part in the hands of strong holders who not only cannot be induced to part with them, but are so assured of the substantial and lasting nature of the prosperity now resting upon the country that they are desirous of further increasing their holdings.

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That there was and is no reason to be apprehensive of the results upon this market of the Bank of England's action is clearly borne out by the statements elsewhere published of representative bankers whose knowledge of exchange, the conditions governing it, and the effects of sudden changes in rates, cannot be doubted. Indeed, the action of the local money market itself was perhaps as good an indication as one would want of the effects of the Bank's action. Apart from a hardening in short bills there was little or no change in exchange, while in the call money market rates remained as they have been for some days past.

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Under ordinary circumstances the announcement by the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company of an order for iron ore from Italy at current domestic rates—signifying that the iron export movement had again begun and at highly profitable rates—would of itself have had a stimulating effect on the general market. Probably when the Street reflects upon the significance of the movement it will take to itself fresh life.

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All facts certainly point to a better market and higher prices: the improved condition of the banks, as will appear from the statement to-day; the knowledge that the Government, by extending the time of the bond purchase offer, purposes to safeguard the business and financial interests of the country; and the continuing reports of increased activity and earnings in all lines.

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As on Wednesday, so yesterday, the Street was busy in discussing the big railroad deals—and, as on Wednesday, they were treated by knowing ones as accomplished facts.

THE NEED OF LIGHT FROM THE GAS COMPANIES.

[FROM A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

Ask any broker or investor in the securities of the gas companies of this city who has no inside connection with their management on what the market value of their stocks is based, and he can give no more definite answer than the dividends paid and the price at which they are held by those who have inside information. There is practically no information at the command of the public concerning the details of the business or the financial condition of the corporations. The amount of their capital stock and of the bonds authorized or issued is a matter of record, and the dividends paid are always known. They are taxed upon their gross earnings, and returns of these are duly made. But of the actual volume of their business, the cost of production, distribution, and administration, the disbursements for repairs, renewals, and extensions of plant and appliances, the surplus held, and the amount of assets and liabilities, there is no definite and authentic information upon which a judgment can be formed as to the justice of their charges to the public or the substantial value of their stocks. In the case of a company not paying dividends, like the New Amsterdam, there is little to go by except speculation.

The companies are not required to make reports or returns, except those necessary for assessing taxes, and they give out no statements of their business for the information of investors or of the public. The officers decline to furnish statistics or specific facts, because they are not authorized to do so and consequently do not feel at liberty to oblige the inquirer. There is no corporate business resting upon public franchise which partakes more of the nature of a public service or which more directly concerns the mass of the community in which it is carried on than that of supplying illuminating gas in a city, and there is none which comes so near to being conducted in secrecy as a purely private business.

When there is competition between the companies and the price is cut in the effort to gain some advantage or to protect some interest, there is no sure means of judging of the effect. One cannot tell to a certainty whether it is causing loss or what effect it will have upon dividends or upon the general condition of the corporations concerned. If there is a combination to maintain prices or to divide territory or distribute business, there is no means of judging of the equity of the arrangement or of the effect upon the rights of consumers. When there is a demand for legislation to reduce the price of gas or to fix a limit to it it leads to a blind agitation which is not calculated to produce wise action or allay dissatisfaction, which has its source in ignorance. Partial investigations may be made and expert testimony may be taken regarding the cost of making gas from this material or that by one process or another, but conditions differ so much in time and place that the result throws only a confused light upon the actual situation of the corporations which are aimed at. The agitation for municipal ownership of gas works and the supply of light in cities as water is supplied, proceeds upon very imperfect information, and the more it is involved in ignorance the more violent it becomes.

There is prejudice against the gas business as one which imposes upon the public for private profit; and the designs of the companies, whether in competition or in combination to prevent competition, are generally regarded with suspicion and distrust. They are charged with iniquitous purposes and unjust methods whenever the motives and objects of their conduct are not understood. Would it not be better for the companies and for the public, if this business were conducted as openly as that of railroads, for instance, and if statements were made of their receipts and expenditures, their earnings, their assets and liabilities, and the general condition of their affairs? Ought not reports to be required from them by public authority which would enable people to judge intelligently of their doings, considering their relation to the public?

When the officers of the companies are asked about this, they are non-committal. They give as a reason for not furnishing information at present that one company cannot be expected to reveal the details of its business when other companies do not, and they are rather apt to intimate that it is not a matter that concerns the public, but whether they would be willing to make reports prescribed by law nobody is prepared to say. But people with long memories may recall that after the investigation of the consolidation of the Six Companies in 1884, a measure providing, among other things, for such reports was defeated by some powerful influence in the Legislature after it had passed the Senate almost unanimously, and gone to a third reading in the Assembly with only one vote against it.

There has been competition of gas companies in this city with costly and needless duplication of plants, and there have been consolidations with increase of capital that has been denounced as "watering." Four companies in Manhattan and Brooklyn, with an aggregate capitalization of $125,000,000, are the survivors of a dozen companies with a much smaller capital, but there has been a vast growth during the processes of consolidation and expansion, and much investment of funds in new property and a great advance in the value of the real estate held. Who can state exactly the relation between nominal capital and actual investment as it stands to-day? The cost of gas has been reduced and the price has been reduced, but the relation between the two is to most people an unknown quantity. The relation of the gas companies to the public is a subject of almost constant agitation and of frequent demand for remedial legislation, but who is able to judge fairly of the merits of the case? What is most needed on the subject is light. Most people think that the public is entitled to it, and if this business is conducted with only legitimate aims and with good faith toward investors and customers, it cannot be hurt by publicity.

New York, Dec. 1, 1899. A. K. F.

HOW BANKERS VIEW IT.

The action of the Bank of England in raising its discount rate to 6 per cent.—the highest since Nov. 8, 1890—was the subject of more or less speculation on the Street yesterday. Bears and calamity howlers were loud in their proclamations that the advance would work to bring about withdrawals of gold from this country in the immediate future. Undoubtedly their depressing talk had an influence on certain timidly inclined, or poorly informed people; but among those well informed such gloomy forebodings were met with ridicule.

As a matter of fact there is nothing to be feared from the Bank of England's rise—a fact clearly borne out by those who know whereof they speak, and whose opinions, expressed yesterday, will be found below.

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Kuhn, Loeb & Co. said: "The bank's action will not have any effect on the local situation unless, indeed, we go considerably higher in exchange, which does not seem in the least probable. Exchange went up a little to-day, but there is no present likelihood of its going to the gold export point. As for rates here, they will probably remain around the 6 per cent. point."

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Jefferson Seligman—I am very bullish on the situation, and do not think the action of the Bank of England will have other than a sentimental effect here. As a matter of fact, too, cables to us to-day announce that discount by private banking houses is 5⅜ per cent. for January and 5⅝ per cent. for February—which is below the bank's rate. I do not think there is any danger of gold exports. Money is simply in good demand all the world over. As

ish tone of the market, Manhattan closing two-eighths off and Metropolitan three-eighths.

HOW EARNINGS GROW.

Wall Street read with not a little interest the published report of earnings of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system for the month of November, which was put out by the news bulletins shortly before the close of yesterday's business. The statement showed an increase in the earnings of something like $92,000 over the same month last year.

The report, however, was too late to have any favorable effect on the stock which seemed to have been under more or less pressure all day, the closing being 1⅝ points below the final figures of Wednesday.

TOBACCO'S ADVANCE.

The Street was yesterday apparently in no mood to weigh the probable benefits to the Continental Tobacco Company of its advance of 4 cents a pound on plug chewing and plug smoking tobacco, which went into effect yesterday. The dealing in the stock appeared to be purely speculative, and showed a decline for the day of three-quarters of a point.

HOW FOUR ROADS PROSPER.

Some substantial earnings for the month of October were reported yesterday by a number of leading railroads. Among them were the Pennsylvania, with net earnings for the month of $2,537,100, an increase of $292,500; Louisville and Nashville, with net earnings of $901,900, an increase of $90,700; New York, Ontario and Western, with net earnings of $141,303, a gain of $31,100, and Southern Pacific, whose net earnings in the one month showed the remarkable increase of $468,750.

RIO GRANDE WESTERN.

Spencer Trask & Co. have issued a circular to customers recommending Rio Grande Western preferred stock for permanent investment to yield about 5½ per cent. The earnings of the road for the first four months of the current fiscal year are $655,-135 net, the fixed charges being $275,920, leaving surplus of $379,235. The entire year's preferred dividend requires but $340,000.—New York News Bureau.

MORE GOOD TIMES.

Reports to the commercial agencies continue to tell of good times.

Dun's Review sums the situation up by saying that business continues wonderfully large, prosperous, and healthy. As the detailed statement of failures by branches of business cannot be made until next week, it says it is well to say that in four weeks failures have been reported amounting to $6,848,590, against $8,110,475 in the same weeks of last year, $11,610,195 in 1897, and over $12,000,000 in 1896 and also in 1895. Yet the volume of solvent trade represented by exchanges at the principal Clearing Houses has been for the month 22.5 per cent. greater than last year and 46 per cent. greater than in 1892. Thus the ratio of defaults to business payments was $2.57 in $1,000 for November, 1895, and $2.75 for 1896, and $2.15 for 1897, but $1.25 for 1898, and only 90 cents in $1,000 for 1899. In many lines the volume of business has been larger than in October, notwithstanding the extraordinary flood of buying ever since the beginning of last March.

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Bradstreet's notes that warm weather and a holiday have imparted an appearance of irregularity and even dullness to some lines of distributive trade, completing a month which has been, on the whole, quieter than was the preceding month, but one which still makes satisfactory comparison with a corresponding period a year ago, when weather conditions particularly favored distributive business in seasonable goods. The price situation generally is apparently one of notable strength in view of these conditions.

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Of iron and steel, Dun's says that the iron manufacturer has to meet a greatly increased cost of material next year. Prices for 1900 have been fixed at $5.50 for Bessemer ore at lower lake ports, against $2.53 last year, and $4.25 for non-Bessemer against $2 last year, while coke at $2.75 for furnace, with high rail rates in every direction, indicates that iron will not be made next year as cheaply as it has been. Prices of pig still advance, according to The Iron Age, Bessemer to $25 at Pittsburg, with very small transactions, and Grey Forge to $21.25, quotations at other points being unchanged. Prices of some finished products are still yielding as works run out of orders and compete with each other for more business, and refined bar is $2 per ton lower at Philadelphia, common $2 per ton lower at Pittsburg, and plates $3 lower at Philadelphia, with further concessions in sheets because many of the tin plate works are now closed. Some of the iron works about Pittsburg are running half time.

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Bradstreet's along the same line notes that iron and steel are even quieter than they were a week ago, and some shading of prices, more in the nature of readjustment, however, than of weakness, have given an appearance of irregularity. The feature of the week has been the agreement upon iron ore prices, placing the price for the coming season, as was intimated in this column last week, at nearly double that paid at the opening of the present season. This and the published interviews from trade authorities would indicate undiminished confidence in next season's business in finished products. The present week witnesses an important departure in Southern industry—namely, in the manufacture of steel. A marked tendency toward higher prices for hardware is reported at a number of markets. Holiday business in this line has opened well and the prospect for Spring trade is regarded as encouraging. Touching coal, Bradstreet's says that it remains strong in price, the chief difficulty as heretofore being questions of transportation.

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In particular districts Bradstreet's notes that some irregularity in trade at Chicago is noted, warm weather affecting heavy goods, while cottons are active and silks are higher. The exceptionally dry Autumn has not been favorable to the rubber business. The demand for box lumber, and, in fact, for all low-grade material, has been the heaviest ever known. Money is getting easier and seems to be returning from the country. Orders for hardware for Spring account are already numerous at St. Louis, the earliness of demand being evidently due to remembrance of the slowness of delivery on Fall trade account. Collections are good and discounting is common. In the Central West a satisfactory business is doing, although warm weather unquestionably affects distribution. Kansas City packing houses are working full time. Similar reports as to cold weather being needed come from the North-west. The lumber mill season has closed at Minneapolis with the largest business ever recorded. Weather conditions have not favored trade on the Pacific Coast, and dry weather is now needed for crops in California. Heavy cotton shipments to Japan are reported from Seattle. Good trade advices come from the South, improvement being noted at Galveston and New Orleans, where a heavy export trade in grain is expected for December. The Louisiana sugar crop will aggregate 150,000 tons, and the acreage next year will show an increase. Finished iron and steel are in heavy demand at Pittsburg, but cannot be delivered except on special orders.

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Of boots and shoes, Dun's notes that the shipments in four weeks have been 373,307 cases, 14 per cent. larger than in 1897 and 23 per cent. larger than in 1894, exceeding those of other years even more. But new business, although considerable in quantity, shows a marked decrease because of the prolonged rise in prices, even though that rise has been relatively less than the advance in leather, which still continues, or in hides, which has apparently been checked again.

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Speaking of cotton and woolen goods, the same authority says that cotton goods have remained strong, all coming forward not under contract being snapped up quickly, with contracts still unfilled running into next year. The advance of 10 per cent. in wages by one large mill at Fall River seems likely to force others there and at other Eastern cities to follow, ending the fear of strikes. Prices do not advance, however, and the demand is apparently checked to some extent. In woolens a strong demand continues for dress goods, and cotton warp and all-wool cashmeres tend higher, but there is not much change in men's wear nor such a rise as to justify the high prices paid for wool. Sales continue heavy, but largely speculative, and stimulated by the rise in London. The excitement of speculation leads many to overlook the fact that purchases of goods are to some extent hindered by the rise in prices already made.

The advance in wool prices, as reported by Coates Brothers, amounted to nearly 10 per cent. during November.

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Of the money situation, Bradstreet's says that, although the position of the New York banks in respect to surplus reserves is more satisfactory, call-loan rates have been firm this week, being quoted part of the time above legal interest. This checked general speculative activity, although the advance of the Bank of England rate to 6 per cent. on Thursday had been discounted and London is not inclined to sell American stocks.

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On the same subject Dun's points out that money has grown easier with large sales of bonds to Government and net receipts of a million currency from the interior, and the proportion of commercial loans is rising, eleven reporting banks making it 20 per cent. for the week against 17⅛ in the best previous week this season.

TO BEAR THE COTTON MARKET.

This bulletin was issued in Wall Street yesterday:

"Efforts to influence the cotton market by means of advertisements in numerous newspapers the past few days, predicting a serious drop in the market, are reported to be traceable to certain bucket shops in this city whose customers are heavily long of the market. The leading newspapers at the South received last night telegrams signed 'J. R. King, 30 Broad Street,' reading: 'Reported here cotton market heavily overbought by South on slim margins and crash looked for. Can you confirm?' Cotton houses here have investigated the matter and find no such person as the alleged signer of the telegrams. The speculative purpose of tactics of this sort is obvious, and they are vigorously denounced in the trade."

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Sale on the Stock Exchange of 10 shares of Chemical Bank stock at 3,900.

Advance of 4 cents a pound on all plug chewing and smoking tobacco made by the Continental Tobacco Company.

Denial by the Westinghouse people of the report that the General Electric Company would share with them in equipping the Manhattan Elevated with electricity.

Increase of $5,720 in Denver and Rio Grande's surplus net earnings for October, making an increase of $38,026 since July 1.

Decrease of $230,437 in imports of dry goods for the week as compared with the previous week, but increase of $274,295 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Increase of $90,704 in Louisville and Nashville's net earnings for October, making an increase of $635,267 since July 1.

Increase of 29,452 instruments in the net output of the American Bell Telephone Company for the month ended November 20. Making an increase of 247,498 for eleven months.

Purchase of 5,000 acres of coal land in Marion County, W. Va., by the American Coal and Coke Company, which the latter will develop at once.

Shipment of 283,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Total incorporations in Eastern States for November $340,000,000 against $323,000,000 in October, $193,000,000 in September, and $252,000,000 in August.

Increase of $31,121 in Ontario and Western's net earnings for October, making an increase of $204,971 since July 1.

According to Chicago dispatches the Wisconsin Central may come into Chicago over the Illinois Central's tracks and use the latter's terminal facilities, instead of renewing the recently expired contract with the Chicago Terminal Company.

Total coinage at the Philadelphia Mint during November $3,046,070.

Cripple Creek gold production during November $2,130,000, and for the year to date $14,730,000.

Consolidation of various properties into the Denver and Southwestern Railway, with capital $10,000,000 enjoined by the District Court of Denver under the anti-trust law.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 5@7 per cent., closing at 5 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods. Mercantile paper, 5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsement, 5½@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $244,237,041; balance, $10,880,621; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $434,076.

Money on call in London, 4½@5 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 5⅝@5⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange strong. Nominal rates were $4.81½ for sixty days and $4.86⅛ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.81; demand, $4.86¼; cables, $4.87⅛@$4.87⅜. Commercial bills were $4.80¾@$4.81½.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.22½ less 1-16 and 5.19⅜ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94½ and 95 1-16; guilders, 39 15-16 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—15@20c premium. Chicago—40c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium, and telegraphic, 12½c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-10c discount; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c off; selling, par. St. Louis—75c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—American railway shares were fairly steady to-day, but business was restricted, the settlement absorbing the attention of members. The close was steady.

Consols, for money, 102⅛, ex interest; consols, for the account, 102⅝; Canadian Pacific, 97¼; Erie, 13⅝; Erie first preferred, 38¼; Illinois Central, 118½; Union Pacific preferred, 79; St. Paul, 127⅞; New York Central, 143¼; Pennsylvania, 70½; Reading, 10⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 79; Atchison, 23⅞; Louisville, 87⅛; Grand Trunk, 7¼; Anaconda, 9¼.

Money, 4½@5 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short and three months' bills, 5⅝@5¾ per cent.

Bar silver quiet at 27¼d per ounce.

Spanish 4s, 68.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £5,000.

Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 132.50; Madrid, 26.07; Lisbon, 42.50; Rome, 5.82½.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were inactive but firm. Spanish 4s were in active demand later, closing at 69. Brazilians were strong. Rio Tintos were agitated, and there was large buying on the rumor that Kimberley had been relieved. Kafirs were firm. Three per cent. rentes, 100f 67½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 28c for checks.

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—Prices on the Boerse to-day opened quiet but became firm. Foreign securities hardened on Western advices. Americans were steady, but Canadian Pacifis were dull. Mine shares were strong on bear covering. Exchange on London, 20 marks 45½ pfennigs for checks.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 1.—On the Boerse to-day prices were firm, especially for locals. There were large buying orders.

VIENNA, Dec. 1.—On the Boerse to-day prices were firm, the speech from the throne being well received.

MADRID, Dec. 1.—Spanish 4s closed to-day at 74.60.

Gold was quoted at 26.05.

Cripple Creek Breaks Its Record.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., Dec. 1.—The total gold production of the Cripple Creek district in November was $2,515,500, an increase of more than 25 per cent. over the largest previous monthly record.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

No disposition was shown yesterday to trade to any large extent in the market for outside securities, and at no time during the day did the market show more than slight activity. One or two issues furnished the bulk of the day's transactions, while the majority of stocks were entirely neglected. Prices did not change much, but the most important of the net changes were on the side of advances. Brokers found it difficult to sell stocks, but also difficult to buy them, for the market was narrow and lifeless.

STORAGE POWER, in which trading amounted to several thousand shares, was the most conspicuous stock in the list. Strength accompanied the activity in the stock, and closing figures showed a net gain of 1⅝ points. Most of the purchases made appeared to be for the account of insiders. Final sales were effected at 8¼, the top price for the day.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS showed very little change in either the common or preferred stock, but the bonds were weaker, and ended the day with a fractional net loss. Most of the trading in these bonds was made soon after the opening, when in the neighborhood of $50,000 of the bonds changed hands. Nothing new appears in the local gas situation, and for the time being few rumors in regard to settlement and terms of settlement are heard.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was fairly active at lower prices. The common stock sold down to 10, and closed at 10 bid, and the preferred stock showed at the end of the day a net loss of 1 point, closing at 33 bid. Declines in these stocks were the result of the general condition of the market which offered little opportunity to dispose of stocks, except at a sacrifice.

ELECTRIC AXLE recovered sharply from the early week decline, and ended the day with a net gain of three-eighths of a point. Top price for the day was reached during the afternoon, when the stock sold at 6⅝. Renewed strength in this issue was seemingly the result of the reports to the effect that much progress has been made in the company's business, and that developments of importance may be announced in a few days. Betterment in the price of Electric Axle was made on light transactions. It opened strong above Wednesday's closing bid.

RUBBER GOODS MANUFACTURING was in demand at the end of the day in anticipation of the declaration of the third quarterly dividend on the preferred stock. This was announced after the close of the market, and was made payable Dec. 15, the books of the company closing Dec. 8 and reopening Dec. 16. It is said that a statement of the company's condition will soon be prepared and presented to the stockholders. Reports in regard to the company's earnings are to the effect that they are very large, and that a very satisfactory dividend is being earned on the common stock. When the next quarterly dividend is declared on the preferred stock, it is probable, it is said in well-informed circles, that the first quarterly dividend will at the same time be declared on the common stock.

MANHATTAN LIGHT AND HEAT has not been traded in at all during the last few days. Efforts are being made to readjust the company's affairs, and to this end most of the stock which was recently issued has been canceled, and not more than 2,500 shares are now outstanding. The company, it is said, has on deposit with the Philadelphia firm that promoted the undertaking sufficient money to retire this stock at its full paid-in value, in case the full amount of the deposit is collected the affairs of the company, it is said, can be easily and satisfactorily liquidated.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas		1¾
New Amsterdam	27	27½
New Amsterdam pf	93	95
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	96½	97½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	37	38½
American Agricultural Chemical pf	79	80
American Bicycle	20	23
American Bicycle pf		63
American Bicycle bonds	90	91
American Hide & Leather	36¾	37
American Hide & Leather pf	80¾	81½
American Woolen Goods	25	25½
American Woolen Goods pf	80	81
American Writing Paper 5s	87	..
Beet Sugar	..	28
Beet Sugar pf	..	79
Distilling Company of America	10	10½
Distilling Company of America pf	33	34
Electric Axle Light & Power	25½	26¾
Electric Boat	42	45
Electric Boat pf	..	20
Havana Commercial	..	62½
Havana Commercial pf	61½	..
International Pump	18	20
International Pump pf	67	67½
National Gramophone	74	77
National Salt	48	50
National Salt pf	78	80
National Tube	47	47½
National Tube pf	95½	96
Otis Elevator	25	28
Otis Elevator pf	93	95
Royal Baking Powder pf	96	..
Rubber Goods Mfg	29½	96½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	81	30
Sloss-Sheffield	36½	82
Sloss-Sheffield pf	74½	37
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div	460	463
Union Steel & Chain	24	27
Union Steel & Chain pf	67	68
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	..	½

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	86	87
American Air Power	45	50
American Cotton	..	50
Arizona Lead	..	10¾
Asphalt Company of America	14¾	15
British Columbia Copper	10¾	11½
Chicago & Alton sub	108¼	108½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new,) w. i	95	98
Electric Vehicle	70	73
Electric Vehicle pf	..	95
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1	1⅝
Flemington Coal & Coke	28	28¾
General Carriage	48	60
Illinois Transportation	3	3½
Manhattan Light & Heat	2	5
*Markeen Copper	8	9¼
Mexican 6s	98	99
New England Transportation	7	7½
New York Gas & Electric 4s	90½	91
New York Gas & Electric 5s	102¾	103¼
New York Transportation	13¼	13⅝
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	22¼	24
St. Louis subs	..	130
St. Louis common, when issued	26	31
St. Louis preferred, when issued	..	93
St. Louis, as when issued	..	94¾
Storage Power	..	8⅝
Tennessee Copper	..	16
Trust Company of America	226	230
*Union Copper	..	28
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	28	30
Whipsaw Copper	12⅜	13½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	238	240
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	102	103
Brooklyn Elevated Bonds	103	103½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Central Park, N. & E. River	195	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	107	109
Chicago Union Traction	28	28¾
Chicago Union Traction pf	79	79½
Columbus Railway	22	23½
Columbus Railway pf	86	90
Con. Traction of N. J.	64	65
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410
Federal Steel	81½	82
Federal Steel pf	120	120½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	72½	77½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116½	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	89	91
Nassau Electric 4s	94	95
Nassau Electric 5s	110	113
New Orleans Traction	30	..
New Orleans Traction pf	104	..
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway	..	33
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	92	94
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	215	230
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	112	113
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	30	32
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	104	107

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	..	80
Central Union 5s guaranteed	103½	109
Consolidated Gas of Newark	56	..
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21¾	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	40	42
Denver Gas 5s	..	86
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne Gas	42	47
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	62	65
Indianapolis Gas	102	106
Indianapolis Gas bonds	103	105
Lafayette Gas Co.	42	50
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	64	70
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	42	48
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	64	70
Mutual Gas of New York	300	..
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	25	27
New England Gas & Coke bonds	76	77
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	102	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	109	112
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co	102½	103¾
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	55	56
Ohio & Indiana	107	109
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	42	48
St. Joseph (Mo.)	64	67
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) stock	86	98
St. Paul Gas stock	58	61
St. Paul Gas bonds	89	91
Standard Gas, New York	1154	118
Standard Gas, New York, pf	160	..
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	14	16
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas	106	108
Western Gas 1st 6s, with interest	106	106½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	30	33
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	68	70
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94	95
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	113
Union Ferry	41½	43
Union Ferry bonds	101½	102½

Industrials.

American Ginning	20	23
American Type Founders	53¾	54
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	13
Barney & Smith	22	25
Barney & Smith pf	95	..
Barney & Smith bonds	105	107
Consolidated Rubber Tire	..	5
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	35	45
Crespo Shipyard	73	78
General Chemical	59	..
General Chemical pf	97½	100
Hudson River Telephone	110	115
Lorillard Company pf	116	117
Standard Coupler	35	40
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf	45	55
Union Typewriter	27½	28½
Union Typewriter 1st pf	114	115½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	123
Worthington Pump pf	109	110

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	110	112
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	80
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis	6	8
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis pf	23	25

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—The stock market was inclined to drag to-day and the changes, as a rule, were unimportant, and kept within narrow limits. The business done in United States Oil was perhaps the chief feature of the day. It sold from 42¼ down to 42, ex-rights, and the rights were actively traded in at from $1 down to 60 cents. Bell Telephone, on small transactions, dropped 3 points to 356. Dominion Coal was off at first to 52, but rallied later to 53. Planters Compress broke to 81 and then recovered to 82½. Chicago Junction sold firm at 145½ and 146. Cochituate up to 16. Rumor now says that the management of this company will be in a position to declare a dividend within the next sixty days.

In the copper shares the trading was extremely light, and the changes unimportant. United States sold at 33, Massachusetts at 10¼ and 10½, Utah at 37 and 38¼. Bingham was off to 14. Centennial was quoted at 23¼ and 23¾; Copper Range sold at 56, and Parrott at 43½. The day as a whole, for this group of securities, was one of the dullest and most uneventful in several weeks.

At the Clearing House to-day all the loans were made at 6 per cent. and New York funds were in demand at 15, 16 2-3, and 20 cents premium. Money on call ruled from 5½ to 7 per cent., mostly 6 to 7 per cent. Time money was quoted at 5½ to 6 per cent. for four months, though outside money was obtainable on choicest names and collateral as low as 5 per cent. There was not a large movement of commercial paper. Best names were quoted at from 5½ to 6 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	6¼	7	Old Colony	6	7
Alloues	3	3¾	Old Domin	29	30
Arcadian	31¾	..	Osceola	80	81
Arnold	..	3¾	Parrot	43	44
Ash Bed	..	1	Pioneer	2¾	3
Atlantic	26	27	Quincy	150	..
Baltic	24½	25	Rhode Isl'd	5½	5¾
Bost. & C. C.	..	40	Santa Fé	7½	..
Bost. & Mon.	820	823	Santa Ysabel	2½	10¾
Butte & Bost.	78	79	Shoe	32	33¼
Cal. & Hec.	765	775	Tamarack	216	220
Centennial	23	24	Utah Cons.	36	36½
Franklin	17½	18¼	Washington	1⅛	1⅞
Humboldt	1⅛	3	White Knob	12	14
Isle Royale	32	..	Winona	..	5¼
Mohawk	20	21	Wolverine	41½	42

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	250	253	Mass. pf.	..	7
Bost. & Low.	244	245	Pittsburg pf.	..	12
Bost. & Me.	203¼	204	N. Y. & N. E. 4s	110½	112¼
Bost. & Prov.	299	300	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	115¼	116¾
Bost. Elev.	103	104	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	115¼	116¾
Bost. Gas 5s.	..	85	West End	..	98½
Cent. Mass.	17	..			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell Tel.	356¾	358	Mex. Tel.	8½	8¾
Chi. Sk. Yds.	146	147	U. S. Oil	41⅞	41¾
Dom. Coal	52	52¾	West. Elec.	44½	45
D. Coal pf.	118	..	West. El. pf.	65½	..

*Ex dividend.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—Beyond a little activity in American Railways, Union Traction, Philadelphia Electric, Cambria Steel, and Electric Company of America, and a further advance in Pennsylvania Steel issues, the market to-day was very dull. There was generally a firm undertone to prices, but even in the active stocks fluctuations were narrow, less than ⅛ per cent. as a rule. Consolidated Traction of Pittsburg rose 1¼ to 30½, in sympathy with an advance in Pittsburg. An effort is being made to form pools in several low-priced stocks, big interests in them having become alarmed lest their continued inactivity may increase liquidation, especially should the market get a setback of any kind.

The close was firm at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	22¾	22¼	Union Trac.	41½	41⅝
Choctaw	36	37	U. Gas Imp.	160½	161½
El. Co. of A.	14½	14⅝	Welsbach L.	47	48
Lehigh Val.	26½	26⅝	W. N. Y. & Penn.	6	6½
Marsden	14	14½			
Phila. Trac.	96¾	96⅞			

CONDITION OF WINTER WHEAT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The Weather Bureau to-day issued the following:

"The month of November was exceptionally mild throughout the country with precipitation decidedly below the average over much the greater part. The rainfall exceeded the average, however, from Central and Northern Texas, northward over Oklahoma and Kansas, including portions of Nebraska and Western Iowa, and on the North Pacific Coast, being unusually heavy along the coast of Washington, Oregon, and Northern California.

"Under the very mild temperature conditions which prevailed throughout the month, Winter wheat has rooted well, and with the close of the month was in excellent condition to withstand Winter. There are, however, considerable complaints of damage by Hessian fly, while in portions of Ohio and Michigan the crop has suffered from lack of moisture. Rank growth is quite generally reported, and in Illinois, Kansas, and Oklahoma is being pastured to a considerable extent. The reports generally indicate increased acreage."

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The insurance on the property of Lewis H. Wells, at 430 Columbus Avenue, which was considerably damaged by fire yesterday, was distributed as follows: On building, London Assurance, $20,000; Royal, $15,000, and Home, $5,000. H. A. Landgraf & Co. will adjust the loss.

It was stated on good authority yesterday that the selection of a new Secretary of the National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford has not been taken up yet, and will probably be left until the annual meeting of the Board of Directors, when the successor to E. G. Richards, who goes with the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, will be formally chosen. As civil service rules are likely to prevail, Assistant Secretary B. R. Stillman is regarded as the probable successor to Mr. Richards.

Joseph Irwin, one of the Huntington (L. I.) fire insurance agents who are endeavoring to form a local rating compact, was in this city yesterday, and conferred with several underwriters in regard to this effort, which, if successful, may be later extended to cover the greater part of Suffolk County. Mr. Irwin said that as soon as the matter has been talked over with the officers or managers of all of the companies represented in Huntington a meeting of the local agents will be called, in order to draw up some plan of organization.

The admission of the Prussian fire insurance companies to this State created some discussion among fire underwriters yesterday as to the advisability of advocating a repeal of the retaliatory law, under the provisions of which these companies were excluded, because of the difficulties of the American life companies in Prussia. Assistant Manager C. M. Slocum and State Agent Frank C. Sturtevant of the Aachen and Munich Insurance Company, which received its license Wednesday, will begin the establishment of a State agency system to-day.

The large liability carried by Lloyds, London, on the Philadelphia risks burned Wednesday, and amounting to more than $250,000, was cited by underwriters yesterday as a striking illustration of the new element of competition with which the stock companies have been meeting during the last nine or ten months. The operations of Lloyds, London, according to a British manager yesterday, have been greatly extended since the formation of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange last March. The latest information in regard to the aggregate insurance loss in the Philadelphia fire led conservative underwriters to think yesterday that the entire loss will not exceed $1,000,000 by any considerable margin.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Dec. 1, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
16½	17	1,030	Am. Car & Foundry	17	17⅛	16½	16¾	− ⅛
62	62½	135	Am. Car & Found. pf.	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	− ¼
34	34½	200	American Ice	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	−2
36½	37	310	American Cotton Oil	37¼	37¼	37	37	− ⅛
93	100	10	American Cotton Oil pf	95	95	95	95	
15⅝	15⅞	1,630	American Linseed	16	16	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
59⅜	60	7,185	Am. Linseed pf	59⅝	61	59⅜	59⅜	
44	46	200	Am. Malting Co. pf	46	46	45	45	−2
40	40¼	2,560	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	40¼	40⅝	39⅝	40	− ⅛
90⅝	91¼	1,270	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	91⅛	91⅝	91¼	91¼	− ⅛
4	5	100	American Spirits Mfg.	4	4	4	4	− ⅛
49¼	49½	5,505	Am. Steel & Wire	49	49¾	49	49¾	+ ¼
95	95½	200	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	95½	95¾	95	95	
155½	155¾	18,530	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	155⅝	156¾	154½	155¾	−1⅛
118⅜	119	100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	119	119	119	119	
34½	34⅝	240	American Tin Plate	34⅝	34⅝	34½	34½	+ ¼
83½	83⅞	75	Am. Tin Plate pf.	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	
117⅝	117⅞	10,542	American Tobacco	118	118	117	117⅝	− ⅛
47½	47⅝	3,500	American Steel Hoop	47⅝	48	47½	47⅝	
85	85½	1,800	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	85	85	85	85	− ⅛
23	23¼	1,685	At., T. & S. F.	23¼	23¼	23	23	− ⅛
65¾	65⅞	11,625	At., T. & S. F. pf.	66	66¼	65¾	65¾	− ⅛
58	58	2,125	Baltimore & Ohio	57⅝	57⅞	57⅜	57⅝	− ⅛
83½	83⅝	14,245	Baltimore &

mon opened at 33, but on the purchase of a few hundred shares went to 35. The preferred was handled to a small extent at the opening at 83½.

		High.	Low.	Close.
6,175	Linseed	16	15¼	15⅝
18,450	Linseed pf	62½	59⅞	62¼
25	Radiator pf	115	115	115
250	Strawboard	32	32	32
80	Tin Plate	35	35	35
100	Consolidated Trac	47	47	47
1,238	Union Traction	35	33	34
380	Union Traction pf	83½	83	83
41	City Railway	288	288	288
37	Diamond Match	30½	30	30
210	Lake St. "L" ctfs	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞
735	Met. Elevated	29	28⅝	29
360	Met. Elevated pf	82	80⅞	81⅞
110	National Biscuit	41½	41½	41½
40	National Biscuit pf	95	94½	94½
51	National Carbon	19	19	19
7	National Steel	47½	47½	47½
100	National Steel pf	95¾	95½	95¾
10	South Side Elevated	103½	103½	103½
10	Street's W. S. C. L	23	23	23
100	West Chicago	117½	117½	117½

BONDS.

		High.	Low.	Close.
$30,000	Met. Elev. gold 4s	96	95¾	95¾

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897
OHIO RIVER—			
Mileage	224	224	224
3d week Nov	$32,826	$21,404	$22,334
From Jan. 1	1,055,142	863,440	866,121
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG for October—			
	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross earnings	425,838	349,671	76,167
Op. expenses	252,599	231,488	21,111
Net earnings	173,238	118,183	55,056
From July 1 to Oct. 31—			
Gross earnings	1,513,973	1,375,915	138,058
Op. expenses	933,206	890,312	42,896
Net earnings	580,765	485,603	95,162
DENVER & RIO GRANDE for October—			
	1899.	1898.	1897.
Gross earnings	980,085	898,372	791,857
Op. expenses	585,316	512,696	476,094
Net earnings	394,769	385,686	315,953
Pro. op. ex. to gr.	59¾	57	60¼
Add interest	.....	326	406
Less interest	2,390	.....	.....
Total income	392,378	386,001	316,359
Charges	201,818	201,172	205,724
Net income	190,559	184,829	110,615
Renewal funds	15,000	15,000	.....
Surplus	175,559	169,839	.....
Gross, 4 months	3,505,943	3,208,638	2,906,303
Net, 4 months	1,333,175	1,167,560	1,199,743
Total income	1,425,809	1,409,586	1,220,670
Net income	621,605	583,670	404,614
Surplus	561,605	523,670	.....
DETROIT & MACKINAC for October—			
Gross earnings	51,757	33,935	33,936
Op. expenses	44,154	28,943	25,382
Net earnings	7,603	4,992	8,574
Pro. op. ex. to gr.	85⅞	85¼	74⅝
Gross, 4 months	251,675	166,627	136,338
Net, 4 months	79,364	30,364	27,162
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE for October—			
Gross earnings	2,510,305	2,102,886	1,868,454
Op. expenses	1,308,899	1,291,684	1,250,193
Net earnings	901,906	811,202	618,281
Prop. op. exp. to gross	64½	61½	66⅞
Gross, 4 months	9,294,251	7,733,255	7,306,887
Net, 4 months	3,180,370	2,545,103	2,496,102
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN for October—			
Gross earnings	454,265	368,327	370,412
Op. expenses	312,962	258,145	251,174
Net earnings	141,303	110,182	119,238
Prop. op. exp. to gross	69	70½	67¾
Gross, 4 months	1,840,177	1,457,706	1,521,592
Net, 4 months	652,447	447,476	602,984
Charges (app.)	229,274	.....	.....
Surplus	423,173	.....	.....
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD for October—			
Lines directly operated east of Pittsburg—			
Gross earnings	6,976,278	6,001,778	5,996,778
Op. expenses	4,439,178	3,757,178	3,820,878
Net earnings	2,537,100	2,244,600	2,175,900
Prop. op. exp. to gross	63⅝	62⅝	63⅝
Gross, 10 months	55,437,884	54,040,584	52,785,284
Net, 10 months	17,542,607	16,973,307	16,906,307
Lines directly operated west of Pittsburg—		1898-1899.	
Gross earnings		Inc.	$657,100
Operating expenses		Inc.	659,800
Net earnings		Dec.	2,700
Gross earnings, ten months		Inc.	4,542,300
Net earnings, 10 months		Inc.	1,267,900
Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore—			
	1899.	1898.	1897.
Gross earnings	991,961	885,251	798,281
Op. expenses	583,145	622,445	594,045
Net earnings	528,336	262,836	204,236
Gross, 10 months	8,878,859	8,254,059	7,594,959
Net, 10 months	2,800,255	2,230,055	1,993,855
Northern Central—			
Gross earnings	772,407	669,907	645,636
Op. expenses	475,934	426,934	426,935
Net earnings	296,473	242,973	218,701
Gross, 10 months	5,841,970	5,406,870	5,531,077
Net, 10 months	1,493,179	1,509,679	1,699,790
West Jersey & Seashore			
Gross earnings	220,330	201,830	178,112
Op. expenses	188,292	166,302	157,896
Net earnings	32,038	32,088	20,216
Gross, 10 months	2,718,320	2,349,520	2,239,903
Net, 10 months	846,396	676,496	614,302

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Wednesday were as follows:

	Friday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.06	.06
Alpha Con	.04	.03
Andes	.16	.14
Belcher	.30	.29
Best & Belcher	.50	.46
Bullion	.06	.05
Caledonia	.61	.60
Challenge Con	.24	.23
Chollar	.23	.21
Confidence	.90	.90
Con. Cal. & Va	2.20	1.85
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.22	.21
Gould & Curry	.20	.19
Hale & Norcross	.32	.32
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.08	.09
Kentucky Con	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con	.06	.06
Mexican	.57	.56
Occidental Con	.13	.12
Ophir	1.15	1.15
Overman	.17	.17
Potosi	.28	.28
Savage	.17	.16
Sag Belcher	.06	.04
Sierra Nevada	.44	.44
Standard	2.75	2.80
Syndicate	.06	.06
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con	.37	.37
Utah Con	.08	.09
Yellow Jacket	.18	.18
Silver bars	59⅛@59¾	59⅛@59¾
Mexican dollars	47½@48¼	47½@48⅛
Drafts, sight	.10	.10
Telegraph	.15	.15

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The City and Suburban Homes Company has declared a dividend payable on and after Dec. 4.

NOVEMBER TREASURY FIGURES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The monthly comparative statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Government during November shows the total receipts to have been $46,945,572, as against $38,900,915 for November, 1898. The disbursements during the last month were $40,769,847, which leaves a surplus for the month of $6,175,725.

The receipts for customs during the month amounted to $19,204,417, an increase over November, 1898, of about $4,000,000.

Internal revenue receipts were $23,698,254, an increase of over $2,300,000. From miscellaneous sources the receipts were $4,047,900, an increase of nearly $2,000,000.

The total receipts from all sources during the last five months was $238,034,390, an increase of $33,477,000 over the same period in 1898. The disbursements during the last five months amounted to $224,621,000, as against $287,816,000 for the same period last year.

The Treasury statement of the public debt issued to-day shows that at the close of business Nov. 29, 1899, the debt, less cash in the Treasury, amounted to $1,140,091,831, a decrease for the month of $6,537,750.

During the month the bonded indebtedness of the Government was decreased by the purchase of bonds amounting to about $9,712,851. During the same time there was a decrease in the cash on hand of $3,175,100, which was used in bond purchases.

The debt is recapitulated as follows:

Interest bearing debt	$1,037,049,690
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	1,209,820
Debt bearing no interest	388,048,760
Total	$1,426,308,270

The total does not include $678,260,903 in certificates and Treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury.

The cash in the Treasury is classified as follows: Gold, $390,653,107; silver, $496,728,872; paper, $64,888,542; bonds, deposits in National bank depositories, disbursing officers' balances, &c., $90,857,666. Total, $1,043,128,288, against which there were demand liabilities outstanding amounting to $756,911,848, which leaves a net cash balance on hand of $286,216,439.

The monthly circulation statement of the Controller of the Currency shows at the close of business Nov. 29, 1899, the total circulation of National bank notes was $243,760,248, an increase during the month of November of $775,554, and an increase during the last twelve months of $1,058,210.

The circulation based on United States bonds amounted to $209,161,902, an increase for the month of $1,241,128, and a decrease for the year of $4,766,941.

The circulation secured by lawful money amounted to $34,598,346, a decrease for the month of $465,574, and an increase for the year of $5,824,851.

The amount of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes was $234,221,460, and to secure public deposits, $70,194,940.

The monthly statement of the Director of the Mint shows that the total coinage executed at the mints of the United States during November was $9,511,070, as follows: Gold, $6,643,700; silver, $2,612,000; minor coins, $255,370.

The Block in the "Soo" Passage.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Dec. 1.—More than 140 vessels are now detained here owing to the stranding of the steamer Siemens, which continues to completely block the channel. The lighters are working night and day on the stranded steamer. The dredges resumed work to-day in cutting the bank below, where the Siemens now rests.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Ark Brand Paint Company of Niagara, Falls; capital, $25,000. Directors—George Chittenden, Fred F. Myers, and Alfred L. Pease, Niagara Falls.

Majestic Sewing Machine Company of New York City; capital, $9,000. Directors—Eugene La Grove, Brooklyn; Edward E. Pollock and Louis V. Ebert, New York City.

Everett Boarding and Livery Stable Company of New York City; capital, $2,000. Directors—Frederick Link, Jr., John S. Muirheid, James J. Weglan, New York City.

Ishpeming Company of Buffalo, to mine and market iron ores; capital, $160,000. Directors—Mary J. Faith D., Samuel H., Frank B., and Chester R. Baird, and William J. Jamison, Buffalo.

International Railway Supply Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—James L. Banks, Ellery O. Anderson, Andrew A. Bibby, Charles C. Bull, and Newbold L. R. Edgar, New York City.

Rochester Optical and Camera Company of Rochester; capital, $3,500,000. The company will begin business with $2,000,000. Directors—William F. Carlton, Harvey B. Carlton, Rufus K. Dryer, Benjamin E. Chase, Edward W. Reck, Vincent H. Smith, and Frederick P. Allen of Rochester.

Butternut Valley Telephone Company of Otsego County, to maintain lines in Gilbertsville, Maple Grove, Morris, and other villages in the county, with termini at West Oneonta; capital, $3,500. Directors—G. O. Peck and E. E. Steele, New Lisbon; W. F. Ward and E. C. Brewer, Gilbertsville; Frank Hull, James Martingale, and George Whitman, Morris.

New Jersey Corporations.

TRENTON, Dec. 1.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

Cramp Marine Improvement Company, to design, construct, or take down dams, drydocks, sea walls, and all kinds of marine or land structures; capital, $100,000.

Seashore Hotel Company, to build and operate hotels at resorts along the New Jersey coast; capital, $500,000.

Roanoke Furnace Company, to mine and sell coal and to manufacture iron, steel, lime, and brick from furnace cinder; capital, $500,000.

Virginia Rolling Mill, to mine and sell coal and manufacture iron and steel; capital, $200,000.

Iron Gate Furnace Company; capital, $100,000.

Glen Echo Land Company of Camden, to develop real estate; capital, $150,000.

Pennsylvania Bluestone and Quarry Company, to mine and quarry stone in Pennsylvania and New Jersey; capital, $100,000.

Columbus Edison Company, to deal in securities and bonds; capital, $800,000.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 1.—The following companies were chartered by the Secretary of State at Dover to-day:

The American Wedgetype Company of New York, capital, $600,000; to manufacture a type printing machine under letters patent granted to Henry Richardson Rogers and also to make a Rogers proof-taking machine.

The American Development Company of this city, capital, $100,000; to assist in getting charters for incorporations in this State and elsewhere.

The Metropolitan Specialty Company, West Orange, N. J., capital, $50,000; to make, buy, and sell household goods.

The Trenton Company of Chicago, capital, $250,000; to construct, operate, and maintain improved hotels, baths, parks, and pleasure resorts.

The Consolidated Lime Company of Baltimore, capital, $10,000, to deal in lime, cement, &c.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Fourteen Lots on Upper Seventh Avenue Corner Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Archibald Watt has sold to William H. Hail the plot at the northeast corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-second Street, being 100 feet on the avenue and 350 feet on the street.

Foley & Sniffin have effected a resale of the five-story building 80 Warren Street, 25 by 100, for Charles F. Hoffman, Jr., and Francis Ward. The property has been bought by a firm for its own occupancy. In connection with the sale the brokers report that they obtained a loan of $32,000 on the property at 4 per cent. interest.

Martin & Brother would not confirm or deny a report that they had sold the eight-story Barrington apartment house 40 and 42 East Twenty-fifth Street, 50 by 98.9.

Mrs. M. Le Brun-Cooper has bought, through Henry D. Winans & May, from T. J. Quirk, the five-story American basement dwelling 14 East Ninety-fifth Street.

Thomas P. Fitzsimons has sold for Miss Frances S. Thomson the four-story brick tenement, with three-story brick tenement at the rear 335 West Forty-first Street.

Whitehouse & Porter have sold for Charles T. Cook and Charles L. Tiffany the plot at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, 100.9 by 175, on the street.

Foley & Sniffin have sold to H. Brocas and resold for the latter to Louis Heims the five-story tenement 65 Forsyth Street, 25 by 100. The same firm has also sold, in conjunction with Oscar L. Foley, for $35,000, the plot at the southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street and Vanderbilt Avenue, with a frontage on Alden Place about 165 by 236.

Douglas Robinson & Co. have sold for Frederick W. Frischen the four-story dwelling 121 East Fifty-sixth Street, 20 by 100.5.

It is reported that Charles Buek has sold to Mrs. T. C. Buck the five-story American basement dwelling 326 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, 30 by 100.11.

Leopold Hutter has sold for $21,600 the four-story flat, with stores, at the northwest corner of Second Avenue and One Hundred and Third Street, 25.5 by 75. Mr. Hutter has also sold the plot, 60 by 100, at the northwest corner of Morris Avenue and One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, and the two frame dwellings at the northwest corner of Brook Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 50 by 90.

Edward Polak has sold for Martin J. Keogh to Edward Reilly four lots in the Wakefield section, numbered 25, 30, 31, and 32, located on the south side of Nineteenth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues; also, for Martin J. Keogh, to Frederick Le Meire, the northwest corner of Eighteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, Wakefield.

At a meeting of the Auctioneers' Association, held yesterday afternoon at 111 Broadway, the following officers were elected for the coming year: President—James L. Wells; Vice President—Morris Wilkins; Secretary—D. Phoenix Ingraham; Treasurer—William M. Ryan. The Executive Committee will serve and its members Peter F. Meyer, William F. Redmond, Louis Mesier, Albert M. Arneberg, and Philip A. Smyth.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

179 Madison Street, 24.6 by 100, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to Albert Capelle $37,750

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

193 West Eighty-eighth Street, 16.8 by 100.8½, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company. 10,000

Forest Avenue, west side, 150 feet north of the road from Westchester to West Farms, four lots, each 25 by 100; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Julia Knapp 5,000

Lafayette Street, south side, 150 feet west of Prospect Avenue, runs south 50 by southwest 79.8 to the middle line of One Hundred and Seventieth Street by northwest 21 by northeast 71.1 by northwest 84.8 to the middle line of Lafayette Street by east 20 by south 25 to beginning, vacant; foreclosure sale, to J. F. O'Grady 5,260

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 258 East Tenth Street, for a five-story and basement brick flat, with stores, 22 by 77.9; Lowenfeld & Prager of 115 Broadway, owners; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $22,000.

Nos. 97 and 99 Avenue D, for a six-story and basement brick tenement, with stores, 36 by 67; Lowenfeld & Prager, owners; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $25,000.

Avenue A, west side, 25.5 feet north of Sixty-first Street, for a one-story frame stable and office, 16 by 53; New York Central Coal Company of 29 Broadway, owner; Sass & Smallheiser, architects; cost, $2,000.

No. 3,752 Third Avenue, rear, for a one-story frame stable, 25 by 10; Charles N. Mazza, premises, owner; W. Q. Tait, architect; cost, $100.

No. 341 to 347 East Twelfth Street, for four six-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 90; George Hornburger of 62 East Seventieth Street, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $80,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, northwest corner of Sherman Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 32.6 by 95; John Massimino, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $25,000.

Washington Avenue, east side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21 by 56; C. H. Thornton, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 164 Fifth Avenue, for a seven-story brick store and lofts, 26 by 67; Mrs. M. Judd of 53 West Fifty-seventh Street, owner. Parfitt Brothers, architects; cost, $25,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 71 and 73 Grand Street, corner of Wooster Street, to a four-story brick store and lofts; S. & M. Eiseman, owners; M. C. Merritt, architect; cost, $4,550.

No. 21 West Forty-eighth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; Mrs. E. P. Stillman, premises, owner; G. M. Scott, architect; cost, $300.

No. 55 Marion Street, to a four-story brick school; city, owner; J. B. Robinson, architect; cost, $500.

No. 418 West Twenty-eighth Street, to a four-story brick school; city, owner; J. B. Robinson, architect; cost, $500.

Columbus Avenue, southeast corner of Seventy-second Street, to a seven-story brick flat, with store; J. A. Farley, owner; Janes & Co., architects; cost, $200.

Two Hundred and Fifteenth Street, north side, 175 feet east of Tenth Avenue, to a two-story and basement brick and frame dwelling and store; John Mara, owner; F. Wolfgang, architect; cost, $350.

No. 427 and 429 Broadway, to a five-story brick office and loft building; estate of J. N. Hayward of 254 West One Hundred and Third Street, owner; B. L. Gilbert, architect; cost, $10,000.

Eighty-ninth Street, northeast corner of Park Avenue, to a five-story brick flat and store; Louis Seiferd of 212 East Eighty-sixth Street, owner; W. O. Tait, architect; cost, $50.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Dec. 1.

AVENUE A, w s, 26.6 ft s of 3d St, 25.6x100; Thomas J. Dunn, Sheriff, to Joseph Applegate 7,000

BROOK AV, 547, 24.11x106.9x27.11x121.6; John Connelly to Laura E. Smith 100

CANAL ST, 439, 16.6x irregular; Herman G. E. Scheiding to Edmund D. Randolph and others, joint tenants 13,500

CANAL ST, 443 and 445, h s, 33.4x90x 33.11x56.6; Morris Rothman to E. D. Randolph and others 26,000

CANNON ST, 57, w s, 25x100; Theodore Bitterman to Adolph Sandrovitz 1

CLAREMONT AV, s w corner of 122d St, 100x100; Matilda Weil executrix, &c., and others to George Simpson 44,500

CLAREMONT AV, s w corner of 122d St, 100x100; George A. Stimpson to William Bradley and another 1

CHOSBY ST, 49, e s, 25x100; Peter Wagner and wife to Rachel Vose 5,572

1213T ST, s s, 365 ft e of Lenox Av, 20x99.11; Louis Hanneman, referee, to the Fifth Avenue Bank 1,783

133D ST, n s, 185 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Bella Brand to Leo Kramer 1

134TH ST, s s, 436.8 ft e of Willis Av, 17.61x100; Catherina Herzog to Adolph Herzog 1

134TH ST, 14 West, 25x99.11; Kenneth K. Blauvelt to Chris Bagulie 100

134TH ST, 690 East, 16.8x100; Gustavus Robitzek and others to Emil Robitzek, ⅔ part 1

1377TH ST, n s, 256 ft e of Alexander Av, 16.6x100; Auke Dooper to Peter Grein 66,000

145TH ST, n s, 233.4 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 33.4x99.11; John T. Little, Jr., to Melvina S. Dennett and others, executors 31,000

148TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 24.9x100; Raphael Danziger to Timothy Sullivan ..... Exch.

149TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15x99.11; 149th St, s s, 220 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 30x99.11; James T. Barry and wife to John Hughes 1

161ST ST, s s, 200 ft w of Morris Av, 25x118.3; Timothy Sullivan to Raphael Danziger ..... Exch.

161ST ST, 877 and 879 East, 50x88.7; Gustavus and Edward Robitzek to Emil Robitzek, ⅔ part 1

161ST ST, n s, 21 ft w of Jackson Av, 16.75; Gustavus and Edward Robitzek to Emil Robitzek, ⅔ part 1

165TH ST, s s, Lots 4 to 8, Block 509, map of sub-division of property of Lyman Tiffany, runs e 66.9x s e 74.1 to n w s of Westchester Av, n e 75x n w 54x n 43.1x w to beginning; Joseph L. O'Brien to William Simpson 9,500

173D ST, 550, s w corner of Audubon Av, 17x50; John Eusner to Henry Peffer 15,000

Recorded Leases.

HARRIS, John, to Samuel Greenberg; 895 Amsterdam Av, 5 years 780

JOSEPHS, Lyman C., to Seymour Oppenheimer; 706 Madison Av, 5 1-12 years 2,000

KISSEL, Caroline T. to John C. Mount and another; 26 Malden Lane, s w corner of Nassau St, 5 years 6,500

KRUSE, Henry, to Annie Brown; 652 East 152d St, 5 6-12 years $1,094

LEVY, Henry, et al, another to David Shapiro; 184 Christie St, 4 years 3,000

LEVY, L. Napoleon, to Philip Rosenberg & Co.; 4,243 3d Av, 5 years $840, 1,080

TURLEY, Patrick, to Hugh Bannon; 67 Ea. 118th St, 3½ years 600

VOGEL, William, to Malone; 1,485 and 1,487 3d Av, 2½ years 3,890

WEIL, Samuel, to M. Groh's Sons; 911 8th Av, n w corner of 54th St, 20½ years 1,800

WELSH, William, to Susan E. Chambers; 113 East 126th St, 10 years 300

Recorded Mortgages.

ADELSON, Thomas, and Moses A. S. Cone to Elizabeth Sweet; 18th St, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 2 years 8,000

BAGUHN, C. to Sara C. Nelson; 14 West 134th St, 2 years 3,500

BANNON, Hugh and Mary, to the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company; 67 East 118th St, saloon lease, demand 500

BECKER, C. Adelbert, to Bowery Savings Bank; Tremont Av, s s, 69.10 ft e of Webster Av, 5 years 7,500

BLOCK, Fanny and Ferdinand, to Irving Savings Institution; 102d St, n s, 155 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years 12,000

BOCK, Katie, to Elizabeth Ericson; Simpson St, s s, 96.8 ft n of 169th St, extends irregularly to 168th St, 3 years 500

BLOSS, Julia C. and Adelbert C., to Anna H. Mildeberger; 252 West 104th St, 3 years 15,000

CAGGIANO, Vincheso and Lorita, to Patrick Skelly; 1st Av, s w corner of 116th St, 1 year 4,000

CAMPBELL, Mary A., to Daniel Mapes, Jr.; Rustic Av, n w s, Lot 58, map of the village of East Tremont, 1 year 1,500

CAMPBELL, Mary A., to Emilie W. Burger; Crotona Av, e s, 336.7 ft n of 181st St, 3 years 1,000

CARVER, Emma B., to Aninha J. Carver and another, administrators; 514 West End Av, 5 years 8,000

CLARKE, Elizabeth, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 202 9th Av, 5 years 16,000

CHAIMOWITZ, Jacob, to Diedrich Oeters; 58 West 129th St, 5 years 22,000

DANNHAUSER, Paul, to Thomas O'Connor; Ryer Av, e s, 282.1 ft n of Burnside Av, 2 years 800

DOUGLAS, James, to Daniel N. Tucker and another, executors, &c.; Van Cortlandt Av, n s, extends from Yonkers Av to Palisade Av, 5 years 12,000

DWYER, Elizabeth, to Paul M. Herzog; Union Av, e s, 125 ft s of proposed 151st St, installments 2,100

ELIAS, Robert F., and Henry F. to Lina Wallach and another; 2,285 7th Av, 5 years 20,000

120TH ST, n s, 209.7 ft w of 8th Av, 16.8x 99.11; Charles E. Appleby, trustee, against Frederick Feldermann and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. H. Wagner.

129TH ST, 236 West; Miller Brothers against Mrs. Raible, owner and contractor 63

150TH ST, n s, 400 ft e of Boulevard, 125x100; Dimock & Fink Company against Caroline F. Brownell, owner; Frank Woytisek, contractor 130

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.72⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.39⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.30
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.90
Cotton, middling	7 13-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅞
Sugar, granulated	5.18
Molasses, O. K. prime	.30
Beef, family	12.75
Beef hams	24.00
Tallow, prime	.04⅝
Pork, mess	9.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.05⅝
Lard, prime	5.37½
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	23.00
Butter, Western creamery	27.00

CHICAGO, Dec. 1—No. 3 Spring wheat, 58@64c; No. 2 red, 65½@66½c; No. 2 corn, 30⅝c; No. 2 yellow corn, 30⅝c; No. 2 oats, 23@23¼c; No. 3 white, 24½@25c; No. 2 rye, 54½c; No. 2 barley, 35½@43½c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.39; Northwestern, $1.39; prime timothy seed, $2.45; mess pork, per bbl, $7.65@$9.50; lard, per 100 lb, $4.80@$5.07½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.80@$5.15; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5⅝@6½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.15@$5.25; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.23½; sugars, cut loaf, $5.70; granulated, $5.15; clover, contract grade, $7.75@$7.90.

COTTON.—The rather unsettled condition of the market during the forepart of the week gave way to a feeling of great confidence in bull circles and pronounced nervousness among the short contingent. The market opened steady in tone at an advance of 5@8 points, and around the opening showed considerable inherent strength on active demand from both sides, prompted mainly by very bullish cables from the English market and plenty of evidence that the crop movement, not only for to-day, but for some time to come, would be very light. After going off 4@5 points in sympathy with a sudden down turn in Liverpool, the market recovered the loss and scored marked additional advances on very active general buying in which the foreign element, Southern interest, and Wall Street figured conspicuously. Rumors that the market was honeycombed with stop orders of the small marginal type failed to undermine the confidence of room bulls or to instill courage in the bear crowd, which made practically no resistance to the onward rush of prices. Southern spot markets were officially reported by wire as follows: New Orleans, firm at 7 7-16c; Savannah, 7¼c; Wilmington, holiday; Norfolk, 7¼c; Baltimore, 7¾c; Augusta, 7¼c; Memphis, 7 7-16c; St. Louis, 7 7-16c; Charleston, 7⅝c bid.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	7.41	7.45	7.40	7.44@7.45
January	7.51	7.56	7.48	7.53@7.54
February	7.51	7.57	7.51	7.56@7.57
March	7.56	7.61	7.52	7.59@7.60
April	7.57	7.61	7.57	7.60@7.61
May	7.59	7.65	7.58	7.62@7.63
June	7.59	7.69	7.58	7.62@7.63
July	7.58	7.65	7.58	7.63@7.64
August	7.53	7.60	7.51	7.59@7.60
September	7.18	7.19	7.17	7.19@7.20
October	6.96	7.02	6.95	7.01@7.03

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 1.—Spot cotton, fair business doing; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and exports, 1,000 bales; American, 9,000 bales; receipts, 6,000 bales; American, 6,000 bales; midland upland, 4 11-32d. Futures opened steady, partially 1 point advance; closed very steady, 2½ to 3 points net higher; December-January, 4.10½d; January-February, 4.09d; February-March, 4.08d; March-April, 4.07d; April-May, 4.06d; May-June, 4.04½d; June-July, 4.03½d; July-August, 4.03d; August-September, 4.00½d; September-October, 3.56@3.57; December, 4.13. Manchester—Yarns move slowly. Cloths, the higher prices asked check business.

WOOL.—LONDON, Dec. 1.—The wool auction sales were resumed to-day. The attendance was large, and an extensive demand caused keen competition. Fine reasy merinos were in particular request, and all grades were strong.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—The Boston Commercial Bulletin to-morrow will say of the wool market: "The London public sales confirmed the level reached at the sale which closed on Tuesday, 15 per cent. since the last auctions. Dollar wool has come in Boston for the first time since 1884. A line of Tasmanian sold this week at $1 the scoured pound. The scarcity of merino wool all over the world is sending Canadian users of South African wools to this market for California and Arizona cheap in the shape of burry and defective finds a ready purchaser in the exporter. Some short Oregon goes abroad this week at a scoured cost of 60 cents. The heavy stocks left here from the glut of 1897 have prevented the market from rising relatively as high as foreign markets, but the rise is swift enough when speculators in one month realize profits as they have this week on scoured A super of 10 cents a pound. Sales are largely Territory, Oregon, and unwashed, with a smart demand for quarter-blood, Indiana and Missouri. Quarterbloods have advanced 4 cents the scoured pound this week. The sales for the week are 21,311,000 bales of domestic and 767,000 bales of foreign, a total of 12,078,000 bales for the week, against a total of 12,352,000 bales last week and a total of 8,487,000 for the corresponding week last year. The receipts to date show an increase of 365,224 bales of domestic, and a decrease of 20,220 bales of foreign, against last year. The sales to date show an increase of 183,547,600 bales of domestic and 18,012,400 bales of foreign.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	70⅝	71 1-16	70 5-16	70⅝
March	74⅜	74⅝	73¾	73⅞
May	74 7-16	74 11-16	73⅝	73¾
Corn—				
December				38⅛
May	38⅛	38 9-16	38¼	38¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	65⅝	65⅝	64⅝	64⅝
May	69⅞	70	68¾	69
Corn—				
December	30⅜	31	30½	30¼
May	32⅝	32⅝	32¼	32¼
Oats—				
December	22⅝	22⅝	22¼	22¼
May	24	24	23½	23¼

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The wheat market was narrow and slow. Deliveries at Chicago on December wheat contracts were unexpectedly small, figuring up but 250,000 bushels during the forenoon; while, on the other hand, they were larger than expected at New York. Here they reached about 600,000 bushels, all of it No. 2 red. Northwestern receipts were a little larger than looked for; the movement at Minneapolis is figured up 717 cars for two days, while Duluth reported 742 cars for one day. This day last week Minneapolis and Duluth together reported 740 cars, and last year 1,283 cars. No. 2 red was quoted at 72¾c spot, No. 1 hard Duluth at 77⅝c prompt, No. 1 Northern Duluth at 76½c prompt, and No. 1 hard Manitoba at 77⅝c to arrive.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 1.—Wheat—No. 1 hard cash, 65c; to arrive, 64½c; No. 1 Northern cash, 64c; to arrive, 63½c; December, 63½c; May, 67⅝c; July, 68⅝; No. 2 Northern, 61½c; No. 3 Spring, 58c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 1.—Wheat—In store, No. 1 Northern December, 61½c; May, 65⅝@65½c; July, 67c. On track—No. 1 hard, 65c; No. 1 Northern, 63c; No. 2 Northern, 61c.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 1.—Wheat, ½c lower; No. 1 Northern, 66c; No. 2 Northern, 64@63c. Rye steady; No. 1, 55@55½c. Barley, 1c lower; No. 2, 43c; sample, 24@42c.

CORN

QUAY'S APPOINTMENT OPPOSED

PITTSBURG, Dec. 1.—The following memorial addressed to the Democratic members of the United States Senate by the Democratic State Executive Committee of Pennsylvania is made public to-night. It gives in detail the reasons why M. S. Quay should not be permitted to take his seat in the Senate.

"The Democratic Executive Committee of Pennsylvania, in meeting duly assembled, respectfully submits the following reasons for your consideration against the seating of Matthew S. Quay as an appointed Senator from Pennsylvania:

"A vacancy arose on March 4, 1899, in the office of United States Senator from Pennsylvania by the expiration of the term of Matthew S. Quay.

"The Democratic members of the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania unanimously, in connection with almost one-third of the Republican representatives in the General Assembly and representing more than a majority of the membership thereof, continuously for seventy-nine days, and until adjournment, voted against the re-election of the said Matthew S. Quay as United States Senator. He failed of an election as Senator by the Legislature of the State. Whereupon William A. Stone, Governor of Pennsylvania, undertook to appoint him Senator, notwithstanding the provisions of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, Article II., Section 4, which reads as follows:

"'In case of a vacancy in the office of United States Senator from this Commonwealth in a recess, the Governor shall convene the two houses by proclamation on notice not exceeding sixty days, to fill the same.'

"And the Constitution of the United States which thus provides, Article I., Section I:

"'And if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature.'

"And this notwithstanding this vacancy in the representation of Pennsylvania in the United States Senate happened during the sessions of the Legislature of this State, to wit: March 4, 1899, and that the Legislature adjourned April 20, 1899, more than six weeks after this vacancy occurred.

"It is plain, under the Constitution of Pennsylvania, that the Governor is required to convene the Legislature to fill a vacancy within sixty days. This authority to convene the Legislature to fill a vacancy cannot be lawfully construed that because the Legislature failed to elect, therefore the Governor is vested with the power of appointment; because, first, the Constitution of the United States authorizes the Governor to make such appointments only during the recess of the Legislature; second, because the Constitution of Pennsylvania provides what the Executive shall do, to wit, convene the Legislature.

"We therefore submit as a reasonable and legal proposition that when the Constitution of Pennsylvania expressly provides how the vacancy shall be filled, no other method can be lawfully substituted. The people of Pennsylvania, in their fundamental law, have said that the Legislature shall fill the vacancy in the office of Senator, and not the Governor.

"We respectfully appeal to you to oppose the seating of Matthew Stanley Quay not only for the legal and constitutional reasons herein briefly set forth, but also because he is the head and front of a 'political machine,' which has continuously, through the officeholders elected by it, violated the Constitution of our State in refusing to make a Senatorial and Representative apportionment of our State; that he has degraded our public life and debauched our elections, and passed election laws that are but means of practicing fraudulent voting and counting, and has denied the constitutional right of the people of the State to vote for the adoption of amendments to the Constitution necessary to secure the purity of our elections.

"We therefore protest against the appointment of Matthew S. Quay as Senator from Pennsylvania and request that you oppose the seating of the said Matthew S. Quay, and that you adhere to the precedents and construction of the Constitution of the United States since the formation of the Union of States."

BURGLARS IN THE TENDERLOIN.

Capt. Price of the West Thirtieth Street station has preferred charges of neglect of duty against three of his men, and they will be tried at the next hearing held by the Police Commissioners. Their names are withheld. The three men in question were on the post near 280 Sixth Avenue on Thanksgiving Day, yet none of them noticed burglars break into Michel's jewelry shop at that number, and steal several hundred dollars' worth of gold watches, silverware, &c. The burglary was committed early in the morning. The policemen, it is alleged, did not even see the broken glass, although it littered the sidewalk they were supposed to patrol.

The same burglars, it is thought, broke into Kirschbaum Brothers' meat market at Seventh Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street. They took two dozen of the choicest turkeys in the stock from that place. They then visited A. Leblowitz's furnishing shop, at 162 West Twenty-eighth Street, and took almost a wagon load of haberdashery, cloths, &c. The policemen on the post reported none of these robberies.

DRY GOODS.

ARE YOU WEARING THE DUCHESS, Albert, or Lavallière Gloves? They fit most beautifully. All the newest Winter shades in stock, 4 West 37th St., near 5th Av.

BOARDERS WANTED.

40 EAST 39TH ST.—Large and hall rooms, (second floor,) with board; parlor dining room; references.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—In private family; reference. Address by letter, J. C. R., 990 6th Av.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—By lady of refinement as companion or attendant to an invalid or elderly person, or any position of trust; references exchanged. E. E., 708 Columbus Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—In private family; understands all kinds of cooking thoroughly; best personal reference. Canavan, 318 West 44th St.

COOK.—First-class cook; best city reference; city or country. 115 West 30th St., rear.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent dressmaker; will go out by day; in private families; fit guaranteed; per day, $2. K., 257 West 42d St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—As nursery governess or companion to an invalid lady; hospital experience; where integrity is considered. Trust, Millburn Post Office, N. J.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a German girl, speaking Italian, as nurse to young children. Apply at 45 West 48th St., on Saturday afternoon, between 2 and 4.

NURSE.—By experienced trained nurse; wishes to go South with invalid or child; remuneration moderate. Hedwig Loewy, 1,208 5th Av., near 101st St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman as first-class seamstress; private family; city references. 498 West 35th St., Brennan's bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER.—To builders and building material dealers: A good bookkeeper, able to estimate on plans and a good mathematician, for the whole or part of his time. Accurate, 109 West 125th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Young men, 18 to 22 years of age, in a down-town bank; good writers only need answer. Bank, Box 148 Times Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, No. 57 Chambers Street, (Stewart Building,) New York, December 2d, 1899.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons who have omitted to pay their taxes for the year 1899 to pay the same to the Receiver of Taxes at his office in the Borough in which the property is located, as follows:

Borough of Manhattan, No. 57 Chambers Street, Manhattan, N. Y.;

Borough of The Bronx, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, The Bronx, N. Y.;

Borough of Brooklyn, Rooms 2, 4, 6, and 8, Municipal Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.;

Borough of Queens, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, N. Y.;

Borough of Richmond, Richmond Building, New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.;

before the first day of January, 1900, as provided by Section 919 of the Greater New York Charter, (Chapter 378, Laws of 1897.)

Upon any such tax remaining unpaid after the first day of December, 1899, one per centum will be charged, received, and collected, in addition to the amount thereof, and upon such tax remaining unpaid on the first day of January, 1900, interest will be charged, received and collected upon the amount thereof at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated from the second day of October, 1899, on which day the assessment rolls and warrants for the taxes of 1899 were delivered to the said Receiver of Taxes, to the date of payment, pursuant to Section 916 of said act.

DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

HALF REGULAR RETAIL PRICE PAID FOR 1896 magazines in good condition in any quantity. State names of magazines and what months. Only issues of 1896 wanted. Address "MAGAZINES," Post Office Box 2,718, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOSEPH FEINER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Feiner, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 16, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 13th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Dec. 1, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PINKUS GANZ, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Pinkus Ganz of New York, in the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of November, A. D. 1899, the said Pinkus Ganz was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dec. 1, 1899.

NO. 275.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—GUSTAV GOLDMANN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Gustav Goldmann, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 1st, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 20th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 2d, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS GOLDMAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Louis Goldman of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of November, A. D. 1899, the said Louis Goldman was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of December, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 1st, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—NATHAN LUBETKIN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Nathan Lubetkin, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 30, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 13th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Dec. 1st, 1899.

MIDGLEY, WILLIAM E.—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy—In the matter of WILLIAM E. MIDGLEY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,712.

To the creditors of William E. Midgley of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of November, A. D. 1899, the said William E. Midgley was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, at 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1899, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 1, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MAX PELLER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Max Peller, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 24th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 20th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 1st, 1899.

NO. 1,784.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM SCHWALENBERG, bankrupt.

To the creditors of William Schwalenberg of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of November, A. D. 1899, the said William Schwalenberg was adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 2, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL STERN, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Samuel Stern of New York, in the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of November, A. D. 1899, the said Samuel Stern was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dec. 1, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—GOTTLIEB WANNBACKER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Gottlieb Wannbacker, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 25, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 13th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Dec. 1st, 1899.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, District of New Jersey.—Whereas, EDWARD E. KIPLING of Roselle, in said district, has been duly adjudged a bankrupt under the acts of Congress relating to bankruptcy, and appears to have conformed to all the requirements of law in that behalf; it is, therefore, ordered by this Court that said Edward E. Kipling be discharged from all debts and claims which are made provable by said acts against his estate, and which existed on the 22d day of April, A. D. 1898, on which day the petition for adjudication was filed by me, excepting such debts as are by law excepted from the operation of the discharge in bankruptcy. Witness, the Hon. Andrew Kirkpatrick, Judge of said District Court, and the seal thereof, this 9th day of October, A. D. 1899. (Sgd.) GEO. T. CRANMER,
Clerk.
[L. S.]

LEGAL SALES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HERMAN LANGE, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

The assets and effects of the above-named bankrupt, which consist of the good will of the bakery business carried on at No. 96 First Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, together with a lot of fixtures, is now for sale to the highest bidder. Bids for sale of bulk should be made to the undersigned, at his office, No. 90 First Avenue, on or before December 14th, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon. All bids must be in writing, and the sale to be for cash only.

I expressly reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

EDWARD BIGGS, Receiver.
MYERS, GOLDSMITH & BRONNER, Attorneys.

LEGAL SALES.

SURROGATE'S COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the application of Charles Riederer, a creditor, for the disposition of the real property of Anton Deutsch, deceased, for the payment of his debts.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to a final decree, entered in the above-entitled proceeding, bearing date the 30th day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, will on the 22d day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, sell at public auction the premises directed by said decree to be sold and therein described as follows:

FIRST PARCEL: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of East End Avenue (formerly Avenue B) distant fifty-one (51) feet and five (5) inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of East End Avenue (formerly Avenue B) and Eighty-second Street, which point is distant seventy-six (76) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of East End Avenue (formerly Avenue B) and Eighty-second Street; running thence westerly parallel with Eighty-second Street and part of the way through a party wall ninety-eight (98) feet; thence northerly parallel with East End Avenue twenty-five (25) feet three and one-half (3½) inches; thence easterly parallel with Eighty-second Street and part of the way through another party wall ninety-eight (98) feet to the westerly side of said East End Avenue, and thence southerly along said westerly side of East End Avenue twenty-five (25) feet three and one-half (3½) inches to the place of beginning.

Dated New York, Oct. 31st, 1899.

WILLIAM DEUTSCH,
Administrator, with the will annexed, of the Estate of Anton Deutsch, deceased.
LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Administrator, 41 Park Row, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

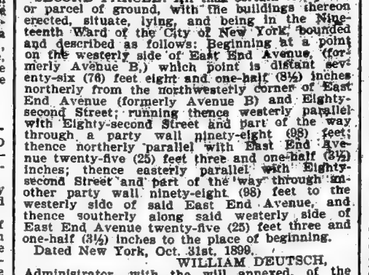

The approximate amount of the liens or charges to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $9,206.50, with interest thereon; together with the costs, allowances, and disbursements of the proceeding and expenses of the sale.

Parcel No. 1 is to be sold subject to a mortgage for $13,000, with interest thereon from February 17th, 1898, at five per cent. per annum, and taxes, assessments, and water charges amounting approximately to $1,199.17.

Parcel No. 2 is to be sold subject to a mortgage for $14,000, with interest thereon from February 17th, 1898, at five per cent. per annum, and taxes, assessments, and water rents amounting approximately to $1,080.67 and interest.

WILLIAM DEUTSCH, Administrator.

n9-law6wTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HARRIET W. WILCOX, plaintiff, against HUGH C. MUNDAY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 14th day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of December, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, Auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth (159th) Street, distant ninety-eight (98) feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of said One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street and Courtlandt Avenue; thence running northerly parallel with Courtlandt Avenue one hundred and one (101) feet; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, fifty (50) feet; thence southerly again parallel with Courtlandt Avenue, one hundred and one (101) feet to the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street; and thence easterly along said side of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated, New York, November 14th, 1899.

MORRIS CUKOR, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 51 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

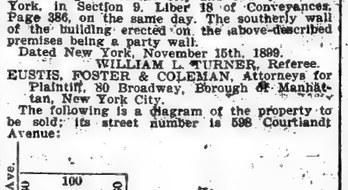

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $23,287.50, with interest thereon from the 10th day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $356.95 and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase-money, or paid by the referee, is $413.15 and interest.

Dated New York, November 15th, 1899.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

NOS. 583 AND 585 EAST 159TH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—HENRY W. GILBERT, plaintiff, against PHILIP J. DIRKSEN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 14th day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of December, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, Auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth (159th) Street, distant ninety-eight (98) feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of said One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street and Courtlandt Avenue; thence running northerly parallel with Courtlandt Avenue one hundred and one (101) feet; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, fifty (50) feet; thence southerly again parallel with Courtlandt Avenue, one hundred and one (101) feet to the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street; and thence easterly along said side of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated, New York, November 14th, 1899.

MORRIS CUKOR, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 51 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

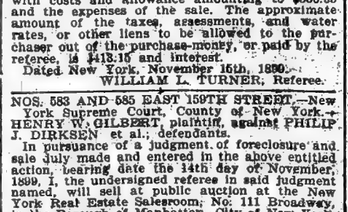

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs and disbursements, is $2,949.36, and the taxes, assessments and water rates $162.18. The approximate aggregate amount of prior liens upon the premises, with interest, is $19,855.

MORRIS CUKOR, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
n15-2aw3wW&S4d8

LEGAL SALES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, as trustee, &c., plaintiff, against JOSEPH K. E. POYNTON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-second day of November, 1899, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the twenty-fourth day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twentieth day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street distant three hundred and seven feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street with the westerly line of Lenox Avenue, running thence southwardly and parallel with Lenox Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth Streets; thence westwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Nineteenth Street eighteen (18) feet; thence northwardly and parallel with Lenox Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and thence eastwardly and along the southerly line of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street eighteen (18) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, November 27, 1899.

DANIEL O'CONNELL,
Referee.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

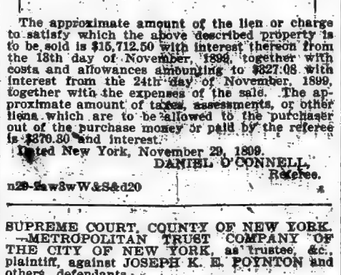

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $15,712.50 with interest thereon from the 18th day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $827.08 with interest from the 24th day of November, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $370.80 and interest.

Dated New York, November 29, 1899.

DANIEL O'CONNELL,
Referee.

n29-3aw3wW&S&d20

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, as trustee, &c., plaintiff, against JOSEPH K. E. POYNTON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-second day of November, 1899, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the twenty-fourth day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twentieth day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street distant two hundred and eighty-nine feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street with the westerly line of Lenox Avenue; running thence southwardly and parallel with Lenox Avenue and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth Streets; thence westwardly, along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, eighteen feet; thence northwardly and parallel with Lenox Avenue and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street; and thence eastwardly and along the said northerly line or side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Said premises being now known as and by the street number Three East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, New York City.

Dated New York, November 16, 1899.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

MEYER AUERBACH, Attorney for Plaintiff, 56 Pine Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 3 East 132d Street:

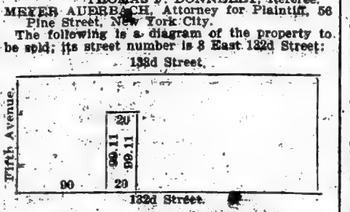

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $15,712.50, with interest thereon from the 18th day of September, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $314.75, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $638.20 and interest. Sale is made subject to monthly hirings by tenants.

Dated New York, 16th day of November, 1899.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

n20-2aw3wM&S&d11

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—Plaintiff desires the trial in the County of New York.—THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOSEPH LUKE, "Maria" Luke, wife, the name "Maria" being fictitious, the first name of the wife of said Joseph Luke being unknown to plaintiff, Anna Auer, Isabelle N. Leo and Solomon Moses, defendants.

To the above named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, New York, August 25, 1899.

DULON & ROE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To Joseph Luke, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of November, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of November, 1899.—Dated New York, November 16, 1899.

DULON & ROE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

n11-law6wS

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY of the City of New York, as guardian, &c., plaintiff, against JOSEPH K. E. POYNTON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-second day of November, 1899, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the twenty-fourth day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twentieth day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street distant three hundred and seven feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street with the westerly line of Lenox Avenue, running thence southwardly and parallel with Lenox Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth Streets; thence westwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Nineteenth Street eighteen (18) feet; thence northwardly and parallel with Lenox Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and thence eastwardly and along the southerly line of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street eighteen (18) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, November 27, 1899.

DANIEL O'CONNELL,
Referee.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

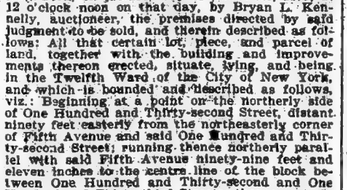

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $15,712.50, with interest thereon from the 18th day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $827.08 with interest from the 24th day of November, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $370.80 and interest.

Dated New York, November 29, 1899.

DANIEL O'CONNELL,
Referee.

n29-3aw3wW&S&d20

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LEOPOLD JONAS, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. WEIHER and another, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 15th day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows, viz.:

All that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth (159th) Street, distant ninety-eight (98) feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of said One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street and Courtlandt Avenue; thence running northerly parallel with Courtlandt Avenue one hundred and one (101) feet; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, fifty (50) feet; thence southerly again parallel with Courtlandt Avenue, one hundred and one (101) feet to the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street; and thence easterly along said side of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated, New York, November 14th, 1899.

MORRIS CUKOR, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 51 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

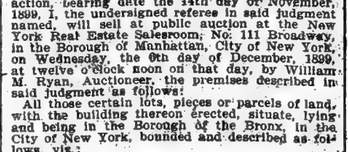

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs and disbursements, is $2,949.36, and the taxes, assessments and water rates $162.18. The approximate aggregate amount of prior liens upon the premises, with interest, is $19,855.

MORRIS CUKOR, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
n15-2aw3wW&S4d8

ON TO KHARTOUM.

THOS. COOK & SON are now prepared to book passengers through to KHARTOUM and the SOUDAN by rail, or by their own steamers; service from CAIRO to Wady Halfa, thence rail. Particulars on application.

THE NILE.

The demand for accommodation on the NILE STEAMERS is so great that an Extra Steamer on Jan. 25 from Cairo has been arranged for.

Tourists intending to visit the FIRST or SECOND Cataracts of the NILE, or to proceed to the SOUDAN, should apply at once for berths.

Plans of all the steamers, and cabins reserved, at any of our offices. Connecting Steamer and Railroad tickets for EGYPT from any point.

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1225 Broadway, N. Y.
Boston, Phila., Chicago, etc.

CUNARD LINE

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 54 and 52 North River.

Campania...Dec. 2, 2 PM | Etruria...Dec. 23, 10 AM
Umbria...Dec. 9, 10 AM | Campania...Dec. 30, 2 PM
Lucania...Dec. 16, 2 PM | Umbria.....Jan. 6

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Germanic...Dec 6, Noon | Cymric.....Jan. 3
Oceanic...Dec. 13, 2 PM | Germanic..Jan. 10, Noon
Teutonic..Dec. 27, Noon | Oceanic.....Jan. 24

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

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Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.

COPTIC.....Dec. 13 | GAELIC.....Jan. 6
AMER MARU...Dec. 21 | H. K. MARU...Jan. 16

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 327 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Newport News, and Richmond, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, North River, foot

O'BRIEN AND CLARK WIN

Court Orders Controller to Pay Aqueduct Claim of $700,000.

A LESSON TO TAXPAYERS

Mr. Coler Attacks the Power of the Corporation Counsel as Exerted in the Case.

A peremptory writ of mandamus was served upon Controller Coler yesterday requiring him to pay immediately the claim of $700,000 held against the city by O'Brien & Clark for extra work done on the new aqueduct. The matter has been in the courts in various phases for several years, and Controller Coler has resisted the payment of the claim ever since he went into office. Mr. Coler said:

"Of course I will now pay the claim as the court directs, though I am confirmed in the belief that it is unjust. The defeat of the city in its efforts to set aside and nullify the judgments confessed in the aqueduct claims should be a startling lesson to the taxpayers of New York. The city litigated these claims to the Court of Appeals five or six years ago, employing at large expense the most eminent lawyers in the city, and succeeded in finally defeating them on their merits. Thereafter the predecessor of the present Corporation Counsel confessed judgment to the amount of $700,000, on the ground that by doing so the city avoided the possibility of having to pay a larger amount by the passage of relief bills in the Legislature. In other words, the consideration for what would otherwise be a simple gift of the city's money was fear of future legislation adverse to the interests of the City of New York.

"Such a power as this should not be allowed to rest in the hands of any one man. It is important to note, however, that the last decision of the Court of Appeals sustaining the confession of judgment was not made—as has been erroneously stated—upon an argument on the right of the Corporation Counsel to confess judgment without the consent of the Controller. The certificate obtained from the Appellate Division upon which the Court of Appeals heard the case, and to which its jurisdiction exclusively related, did not present this question. The recent efforts which I have made to have this fundamental question decided by the Court of Appeals before payment of the judgment was finally made appear to have been frustrated, and I now see no way in which payment of these judgments can be avoided.

"If the Court of Appeals should finally decide that the Corporation Counsel possesses the power to confess judgments in unlimited amounts without the consent and against the protests of the Controller, in cases where the city's rights have been judicially maintained by the courts upon such flimsy pretexts as a fear of what future Legislatures might enact, it is certainly time that such powers should be limited by an amendment to the charter. In the former City of Brooklyn it required the consent of three elective officers before confessions of judgment could be made, and similar restrictions exist in cases of nearly all large municipalities. No single defect in the charter possesses such threatening possibilities as this."

UNPAID TAX PENALTIES.

Collections of Levy in Last Two Months Aggregate $55,603,324.43.

The penalty of 1 per cent. on unpaid taxes begins to-day, and on Jan. 2 next a penalty of 7 per cent. accrues, dating from Oct. 2, 1899, to the date of payment. During October and November the collections returned to Col. David E. Austen, Receiver of Taxes, in all boroughs, aggregated $55,603,324.43. The total levy amounted to $86,986,058.91. The collections in the several boroughs, as compared with the levy in each, are as follows:

	Levy.	Collected.	Per Cent.
Manhattan	$63,200,737.02	$41,449,130.86	65.58
Bronx	3,289,159.65	1,894,649.45	57.60
Brooklyn	15,783,832.53	9,813,916.89	62.18
Queens	3,643,516.99	1,795,826.21	49.28
Richmond	1,068,212.72	650,401.02	60.88

ASKS A MILLION FOR BRIDGES.

Commissioner Shea Wants to Begin Construction on East River.

Bridge Commissioner Shea yesterday sent a letter to Mayor Van Wyck and the Board of Estimate asking for an appropriation of $1,000,000 to begin the construction of the two projected bridges over the East River. Both these bridges will be of the cantilever construction. That which will extend from Sixtieth Street over Blackwell's Island to Long Island City will cost, according to estimates, $12,548,500, and the other, which will have its Manhattan terminus at Pike Slip and its Brooklyn end at Washington Street, $15,833,600.

Mr. Shea said that there was no intention to purchase any existing franchises for bridges. Dr. Raney has been for years trying to sell to the city a franchise which he holds for a bridge over Blackwell's Island, but the franchise will expire before actual work begins on the proposed new structure. Frederick Uhlmann, who owns a franchise for a bridge between the Brooklyn Bridge and the lower end of the new East River bridges, said yesterday that the site selected by Commissioner Shea would not interfere with his rights, as he has already selected another site.

Acquiring Land for New Docks.

The Commissioners of Docks and Ferries were notified yesterday that Mary Bell, who owns a parcel of land on the south side of South Street, between Jefferson and Clinton Streets, East River, would accept the offer of the board to buy the land for $175,000. This will include wharfage rights in Pier 47, (old number,) East River. The board wants to buy certain land near Rutgers Slip and between Eighteenth and Twentieth Streets, East River, and of the various offers made to owners this is the first acceptance. Engineer in Chief Bensal advised that plans and specifications be prepared for a new pier at the foot of Pike Street, East River, to be known as Pier 17.

MOLINEUX TRIAL CONFERENCE.

Attorneys Expect the Case to Last Until January—The Evidence.

Bartow S. Weeks of counsel for Roland B. Molineux paid a visit yesterday to Assistant District Attorney Osborne, the object of which was to examine some of the handwriting exhibits to be used by the prosecution in the trial of his client for the alleged poisoning of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams. There were also present Handwriting Experts Carvalho and Ames. Messrs. Weeks and Osborne went over the case in general to determine, if possible, the length of the trial. Mr. Osborne, after the conference, intimated that the prosecution would call about ninety witnesses. Mr. Weeks thought the defense would have about thirty witnesses. It was the general opinion that the trial would last until January.

From the strenuous efforts of the detectives employed by the District Attorney's office it is evident that each day's delay in the trial has been welcomed. Last night the detectives learned that a missing witness, Cleothus Pruet, who formerly was employed as cashier in the Hoffman House café, had returned to the city, after an absence of six weeks. The detectives did not succeed in locating him, but are sure that he is back in the city, and that they can produce him at the trial. He is wanted to tell what he is believed to know about the late H. C. Barnet and a woman who has figured prominently in the case. It is said that Bruet can testify to a state of ill-feeling existing between Barnet and Molineux. Evidence relating to the death of Mr. Barnet was introduced before the Grand July that first indicted Molineux, and a Supreme Court Justice set aside the indictment on the ground that such evidence was inadmissible.

While Weeks & Battle, Molineux's attorneys, are non-committal as to the evidence which the defense intends to produce at the trial, it is understood that one of the principal witnesses in Molineux's behalf will be Mrs. Molineux.

Mr. Osborne denied yesterday the report that detectives employed by the District Attorney's office were shadowing the jurors in the case and Harry Cornish, who is expected to be the leading witness for the prosecution.

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BAKING POWDER

ROYAL—the most celebrated of all the baking powders in the world—celebrated for its great leavening strength and purity. It makes your cakes, biscuit, bread, etc., healthful, it assures you against alum and all forms of adulteration that go with the cheap brands.

Alum baking powders are low priced, as alum costs but two cents a pound; but alum is a corrosive poison and it renders the baking powder dangerous to use in food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

LEGAL NOTES.

MUTUAL AGREEMENT OF HUSBAND AND WIFE TO SEPARATE IS VOID.—Frederica Poillon brought suit in the Supreme Court to enforce an agreement entered into on the 1st of May, 1898, between herself and her husband, John J. H. Poillon, whereby he was to pay her $250 a month for the support of herself and her children. By this action it was sought to recover $500, being the instalments for May and June of 1899, all the previous instalments having been paid. The agreement recited that in consequence of certain differences between the parties, they mutually consented and agreed "to hereafter live separate and apart from each other." There was neither allegation nor proof that the parties had separated prior to the making of the agreement. Justice McAdam, before whom the case was tried, yesterday gave judgment for the defendant. In his opinion Justice McAdam said that from all that appeared, it was a voluntary agreement by which the husband and wife, living together, mutually agreed thereafter to live separate and apart from each other; and he holds that such an agreement was one which could not be enforced, and that to give effect to such post-nuptial contracts would be to hold out to parties temptation to the voluntary repudiation of conjugal rights, and abandonment of marital duties. The court holds that the plaintiff's contention is not aided by the act of 1892, which is embodied in the domestic relation law of 1896, providing that a married woman may contract with her husband or any other person to the same extent and with like effect and in the same form as if unmarried, because the Legislature very guardedly provided that nothing in the act should be considered to authorize a husband and wife to enter into any contract by which the marriage relations should be altered or dissolved, or to relieve the husband from his liability to support his wife.

***

AGREEMENT OF ADOPTION.—When the will of Joseph Thorne was offered for probate in Richmond County, May Thorne Brantingham sought to intervene as an adopted child and heir-at-law. The Surrogate held that there was no valid adoption, and his decision was affirmed by the Second Appellate Division and the Court of Appeals. Then Mrs. Brantingham brought suit against Eunice E. Huff and others, the devisees and grantees under Mr. Thorne's will, to compel a specific performance of a contract claimed to have been made between her mother, her only parent surviving at the time, and Mr. Thorne, whereby the mother transferred her right in the child to Mr. and Mrs. Thorne, who agreed to adopt the child as their own and upon their death to give her all the property of which either might then be possessed. The complaint was dismissed on the trial at the Kings County Special Term, last January. The Second Appellate Division recently directed a reversal, holding, by Justice Cullen, that the action was maintainable by the plaintiff, and that the decree of the Surrogate in the probate proceeding was not a bar to its maintenance. The Court held that an instrument purporting to be an indenture of adoption entered into between the mother, the adopting parents, and a Superintendent of Public Charities on behalf of the child, which did not purport to state the agreement between the mother and the adopting parents, pursuant to which the child was surrendered, did not render inadmissible parol evidence of such agreement, where the mother of the child testified that the agreement was entirely oral, and that the written instrument was executed for the purpose of formally transferring the custody of the child, and not to express the terms of such agreement.

***

CONSTRUCTION OF WILL.—Thomas Aldridge, by his will, directed his executors to convert into money all his real and personal property, with the exception of his brickyard, and to divide the proceeds among his eight named children "equally, share and share alike, the child or children of any deceased child to take its parent's share." Upon the death of the widow the brickyard was to be sold, and the executors were "to divide the proceeds arising from said sale, together with all money or moneys belonging to my said estate, equally among all my heretofore-named children, share and share alike, the child or children of any deceased child to take it's parent's share." In a suit in the Supreme Court by Aaron E. Aldridge and another against Grace B. Aldridge and others for the construction of the will the Second Appellate Division has affirmed the judgment of the Dutchess County Special Term in favor of the plaintiffs, executors. Justice Cullen, who gave the opinion, held that, as the testator evidently contemplated that the proceeds of the brickyard should be distributed among the same persons as those among whom the remainder of the estate was to be divided, the case was an exception to the general rule that where there is no present gift, but a mere direction to divide at a future time a fund to come into existence in the future, the legatee, in order to take, must survive the time of distribution, and that the shares in the proceeds of the brickyard of children of the testator living at the time of his death, but who died prior to the death of the widow, were not divested by their deaths, but passed to their personal representatives.

***

REVIVAL AND REVOCATION OF WILL.—Jonas Stickney, a bachelor, who resided in the village of Corfu, N. Y., where he died, in March, 1897, at the age of seventy-seven years, made a will in May, 1893, which he revoked by a subsequent one executed in 1895. By the first will he bequeathed $3,000 to Emma McClurg, not a relative; $1,000 each to two brothers, and the residue of his estate he gave to his "nephews and nieces, share and share alike." Afterward Mr. Stickney destroyed the second will, and stated to several persons—not, however, to the witnesses to the first will—that the latter instrument was his will. A decree of the Surrogate of Genesee County admitting this will to probate was reversed by the Fourth Appellate Division, the opinion being by Justice Follett, Justice Adams dissenting, and that decision has now been affirmed by the Court of Appeals. Judge Martin, giving the opinion, to which Judge Haight dissents, holds that the first will was not revived by the decedent's declaration, made to others than the subscribing witnesses, that he desired his first will to stand. In order to revive the former will, the court held that it must be republished in the presence of its attesting witnesses.

EXCHANGED HATS AND COATS.

Bellevue Visiting Physicians in a Confusion of Attire.

Drs. Samuel Alexander, L. B. Bangs, and F. W. Jackson, attached to the visiting staff of Bellevue Hospital, were worried yesterday afternoon by the temporary loss of their overcoats and hats. The three physicians were at a meeting of the Medical Board of the hospital. After the more important matters had been disposed of, Dr. Jackson left the board room hurriedly, seizing an overcoat and hat from a table near him. The occurrence was unnoticed by the others present.

Dr. Bangs was the next to leave, and, failing to find his hat and coat, he notified Martin Loughlin, who has charge of the board room. Loughlin pointed to the overcoat racks, on which were the overcoats of several other physicians, and Dr. Bangs proceeded to get a coat and hat. He then went to his home.

At the close of the session Dr. Alexander searched every rack in the board room for his coat and hat, and, being unable to find them, he finally went home wearing a borrowed hat and without an overcoat. Search was made for the missing articles, and finally the mistake was brought to light. Dr. Jackson had taken Dr. Bangs's coat and hat and Dr. Bangs those of Dr. Alexander. Exchanges of coats, hats, and apologies were going on last evening.

SHOT HIS WIFE DEAD.

Nealy Also Tried to Kill a Man Escorting Her Home.

Mrs. Mary Nealy, colored, of 55 Jordan Avenue, Jersey City, was shot and killed in front of her home at 4 o'clock A. M. yesterday by William L. Nealy, her husband. Jealousy prompted the act. The couple had no children.

When Nealy went to his home about 1 o'clock A. M. he found the doors locked. He climbed through a window and found that his wife was absent. Suspecting she had gone to a ball with Gamaliel Brewster, he sat down to await her return. He fell asleep. When he awoke it was 4 o'clock. Hearing voices in the street he ran down stairs. His wife and Brewster stood near the door. Drawing a revolver, he fired two shots at Brewster, who fled and escaped unharmed. Nealy then fired at his wife. The bullet entered her heart and she fell dead. Patrolman Peter Murray, who was only a block away, heard the shots. He ran to the scene. In reply to his questions Nealy said he had shot his wife. He was placed under arrest.

When arraigned at Police Headquarters he said that Brewster had been in the habit of visiting his wife. He found Brewster at the house recently and fired two shots at him, but he escaped. He then warned his wife that if he ever again found her in Brewster's company he would shoot them both.

Amanda Smith, who lives in the same house, corroborated Nealy's statements. She and Brewster, who was subsequently arrested, were held as witnesses. Brewster said that he was near enough to see Nealy shoot his wife.

The prisoner was committed to await the action of the county authorities.

Asks Aid for Christmas Tree.

The society in charge of the Brooklyn Christmas Tree, which for eight years has provided Christmas presents and an entertainment for children of the destitute poor in that borough, has issued an appeal for aid in its work this season. Contributions of money may be mailed to the Treasurer of the society, Francis H. Wilson, Brooklyn Post Office. Dolls to be dressed may be obtained by those desiring to give aid in this manner of Miss M. J. Moody, at the office of Leonard Moody, 20 Court Street, Brooklyn. Toys for the Christmas tree may be sent to Edward Nicolay, in care of Smith, Gray & Co., Flatbush Avenue and Fulton Street. W. J. Moser of 536 Halsey Street will call for toys if desired. His telephone is 131 Bedford.

Besides being so effective with the worst colds, another good feature is that it is safe for the tenderest infant—JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

CASINO AT POCANTICO HILLS.

Plan of Joseph Oussani Worries the Residents of the Locality.

The residents of Pocantico Hills are excited over the probability of the erection in their neighborhood of a casino and hotel by Joseph Oussani, proprietor of the Cairo Café and Smoking Parlor at 34 West Twenty-ninth Street. It is likely that a concerted effort will be made to prevent him from carrying out his plans.

Mr. Oussani in August purchased the Hugh Collender homestead from Col. William C. Church, editor of The Army and Navy Journal. The property is a beautiful one, overlooking the Hudson, and adjoining the estate of John D. Rockefeller, who is a large holder of real estate in the vicinity. Lately the residents of the section discovered that Mr. Oussani had prepared plans for a casino, among the features of which would be a restaurant, saloon, billiard room, and bowling alleys, with a picnic ground attached. Mr. Oussani already has spent a large sum in beautifying the place.

MOORE AND SCHLEY'S BOOKS.

Additional Evidence in the Suit of William J. Logan.

With the offering of additional books of the firm of Moore & Schley, the taking of testimony in the suit of W. J. Logan against William Rockefeller, E. C. Benedict, and others to compel an accounting of profits incidental to consolidation of the Brooklyn gas companies was brought to a close yesterday afternoon. The case has been on trial before Justice Werner in Part IV., Special Term, of the Supreme Court, for nearly two weeks. Much general interest was attracted to it by the first appearance in court as a member of the New York bar of ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed, who is among the counsel for the defense.

The session yesterday afternoon was brief, the case not being called until 4 o'clock. Examination of witnesses was waived by both sides. Both plaintiff and defendants then rested, not, however, until ex-Justice Cohen, for the defense, repeated his former motions for dismissal of the case and for election of the plaintiff to show his ground for action. Both motions were again denied by Justice Werner. The hearing of counsel was set for 4 o'clock P. M., Friday, Dec. 8.

CONTRACTOR'S OBJECT LESSON.

Rivalry for Increased Street-Cleaning Appropriation in Jersey City.

Jersey City was treated to a novel parade yesterday. It consisted of fourteen two-horse carts, seventeen one-horse carts, three sprinkling carts, and three street-sweeping machines. The display was made by Thomas and James J. Harrington, father and son, and was designed to prove to the public that they had ample facilities for cleaning streets and removing garbage.

Under the impetus given to the street-cleaning business by the Town Improvement Committee of the Woman's Club, the authorities of Jersey City increased the appropriation for the purposes indicated from $40,000 to $55,000, beginning with Dec. 1. Up to that time it was not thought that the work was remunerative, and Henry Byrne had no difficulty in securing the contract for several years.

With the new appropriation, however, the bidding for the contract last week was spirited, Thomas Harrington, Henry Byrne, and James J. Harrington were bidders. The Woman's Club indorsed Henry Byrne's cause, on the ground that he had done excellent work in the past and had adopted all the suggestions offered by them. He was awarded the contract on the ground that he had all the facilities necessary, and, with the better work he could do, his bid was really to the best interests of the city, though not the lowest.

Mr. Harrington the younger claims that on the percentage system of bidding adopted by the city his bid was about $8,000 less for the year's work than Byrne's. One of the arguments used against him was that he had not the facilities, and to disprove this he and his father pooled their equipment, as they say they would have done had either secured the contract, and marched their wagons, sweepers, and sprinklers through the streets. The parade attracted much attention.

For a Girls' Industrial School.

The Ladies' Bikur Cholim Industrial School will hold a "Koffie Drinken and Huis Vrouw's Bazaar" at the Holland House next Tuesday and Wednesday. The details of the entertainment will be reproductions of old Dutch styles and customs. The proceeds of the entertainment will be used to defray expenses of the society's industrial school for girls, at 209 East Broadway.

"Forward Movement" Anniversary.

The "Forward Movement" celebrated its seventh anniversary last evening at the Metropolitan Temple. J. M. Cornell presided, and addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Bitting of the Mount Morris Baptist Church and the Rev. George P. Eckman of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church. Reports were read that showed a remarkable record of work during the last year.

Some men like to "travel light"; weight and warmth are not necessarily synonymous—an eiderdown quilt is as heat conserving as a buffalo robe.

If you're one of this kind try a medium weight overcoat—the common sense coat for any man who does much walking.

28 varieties here.

One more turn of Fashion's wheel, and the double-breasted overcoat will come into view.

We've foreseen the turn, have double-breasted overcoats now.

Every overcoat length in all desirable cloths, colors and styles; $15 to $55.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

349 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
849 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Ladies' Skirts.

We place on sale to-morrow
50 Separate Skirts,
$32.50,
made from fine Ladies' Cloth, slashed and trimmed with bands of taffeta handsomely stitched, taffeta silk petticoat, trimmed with knife pleating.
In assorted colors.

The regular price of the above, $47.50 & $55.00.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Our Stores
Are Convenient—
handily situated, and hold everything required by man for correct dress. As an illustration of the variety here:

OVERCOATS—every grade—every style—short or long—rough or smooth fabric—$10 to $50.

BUSINESS SUITS—Cheviots and Homespuns in popular Oxford and greenish mixtures—$18.

UNDERWEAR—more kinds than you can begin to think—$1 to $10 per garment, and money saved to you on every grade.

Full Dress SHIRTS, Cadbo, Saco, Tauro, $2.00 each.

WHITE SHIRTS—Williamsville muslin—best linen bosom—four styles—$1.05.

NECKWEAR—every favorite shape—every fashionable conceit in pattern and coloring—50c. to $3.

PATENT LEATHER SHOES—"Monarch"—guaranteed not to break through—$3.

HATS—Derbys and Alpines—no better made—$2 & $3.

Stores open this evening.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

FANS. A Superb Assortment of Rich Novelties from 75c. to $25 each.

UMBRELLAS. For Men, Ladies and Children. Styles and prices to suit every purchaser. Never were such good values offered.

CHRISTMAS CARDS, Selected with great care, from 2c. to $5 each.

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Pearls
Rubies
Emeralds

and all other Precious Stones direct from the Importer. Finest goods—lowest prices.

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Send for illustrated catalogue—Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, and Duplicate Wedding Presents.

Men's Shirts.
MADE TO MEASURE,
Of finest linen for evening, and fancy fabrics for morning dress.
James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

THREE NOTABLE ARTICLES
Well Worth Reading
will appear in
THE NEW YORK TIMES,
TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, DEC. 3.

John Barrett
late United States Minister to Siam, and more recently a correspondent in the Philippines, writes on the Commercial Importance of Manila.

Controller Bird S. Coler
discusses municipal ownership of franchises.

Mr. Geo. Hill
the architect and engineer, shows how the increased cost of iron and steel will affect future building operations in this city.

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Three Cents Per Copy.

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HOLIDAY DESKS.

Our up-to-date desks are wonderfully graceful in form—some with slender fluted legs, others ending in claw feet. In the richest mahoganies, inlaid or carved; satinwood, birch, maple, and oak—and as for convenience, roomy tops, pigeonholes galore and as many drawers as you please.

Finest eight-day French clocks set in the glowing mahogany give a superb decorative effect and help My Lady to keep her social engagement.

Those who appreciate factory prices are fast reserving these, and owing to the large demand this year, we will be unable to make duplicates in time for Christmas, so be prompt and

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GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY, 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Loss of Appetite.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Restores and creates a good appetite, assists digestion, and gives vitality and vigor to the entire system.
Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

Ladies' Gloves.
...ster hooks,—kid,—overam and piqué sewn, for ...reet and evening dress. ...Tan, mode, brown, grey, ...arl, white and black, $1.00 per pair; Value $1.50.
...mes McCreery & Co., Twenty-third Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Six Symphony Concerts for Young People
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
Dec. 2, Jan. 13, Feb. 3, Feb. 24, Mch. 10, Mch. 31, AT CARNEGIE HALL.
First Concert This Sat. (Aft.) at 2:30.
Soloist.....Miss Clara Butt
Each number on the programme will be preceded by a short explanation.
Subscription and single tickets at Schuberth's and at box office.

CARNEGIE HALL. 27th Season. 1899—1900.
ORATORIO SOCIETY
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Conductor
Fri. aft., Dec. 29, at 2, and Sat. Eve., Dec. 30, at 8.
"THE MESSIAH."
Thursday Evening, April 5, at 8.
"BACH'S MASS IN B MINOR."
Sale now open at box office for old subscribers; sale for new subscribers opens Monday, Dec. 4.

Carnegie Hall. Saturday Ev'g, Dec. 2.
FIRST SAALFIELD CONCERT.
MME. NEVADA Assisted by other Artists.
Admission, 50c.; reserved seats, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00. Tickets for sale at Saalfield's Music Store, 1,160 Broadway, or Carnegie Hall Box Office.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. This (Sat.) Aft. at 2.
CHOPIN RECITAL. VLADIMIR DE PACHMANN
LAST RECITAL.
Res. seats $1, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Sunday Evening, December 3, at 8:15. Wolfsohn's Grand Sunday Concerts at Pop. Prices.
Clara Butt, Farewell Appearance. Vladimir de Pachmann, H. Evan Williams, Walter Damrosch and his symphony orchestra of 75.
Admission, 50c. Box office now open.

DALY'S Broadway & 30th St., at 8:15.
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées WED. and SAT.
DANIEL FROHMAN'S STOCK COMPANY. FIRST ANNUAL SEASON at this theatre. HENRY ARTHUR JONES'S 4-act Comedy, entitled
The Maneuvers of Jane

ACADEMY 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
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CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
Annie Russell in Miss Hobbs
MONDAY, DEC. 4, 100TH (SPECIAL) NIGHT.

ST. NICHOLAS.
SKATING RINK
West 66th St., near Columbus Av.
Open to the Public Daily Except Mondays.
HOCKEY MATCH.
To-night, at 8:15 P. M.,
ST. NICHOLAS vs. YALE UNIVERSITY.
Admission, 50 cents. Skates free.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.
Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & To-day.
By arrangement with estate of Augustin Daly, the great Comic Opera success, as presented at Daly's Theatre, London, 1½ yrs.
"A Showy and Tuneful Extravaganza."—Times.
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PROCTOR'S 23d St. EZRA KENDALL.
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KABE'S JAPANESE, 30 other Stars. Cont. Perf.

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Moving Pictures, 3 Polos, 30 others. Cont. Perf.

AMERICAN 42ND & EIGHTH AVE. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO.
Evgs., 8:10, 25c. to $1.
Mat. To-day, 2:10.
1,100 Seats, 25c.
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Next Week, Double Bill—CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA and 1st act of FIDELIO, (in English.)

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way & 38th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. 2.
MR. KENDAL Matinées Wed. & To-day.
MRS. KENDAL Wed. Mats. Begin Dec. 6th.
In Their London Success, The Elder Miss Blossom

CASINO! TO-NIGHT, 8:15. MAT. TO-DAY AT 2.
9TH ALICE NIELSEN OPERA COMPANY
CROWDED WEEK! in The Singing Girl

KEITH'S, CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.
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THE GIRL WITH THE AUBURN HAIR.

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"ROUND NEW YORK" & Sherlock Holmes Burlesque. Jeffries, Sharkey, Corbett.
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BROADWAY Theatre. 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Wed. & Sat. Mats. at 2
Matinée To-day at 2 o'clock precisely. BEN-HUR
SEATS ON SALE FOR NEXT 4 WEEKS.

THE NEW YORK. Eve. 8:30. Popular Prices.
MATINEES DAILY, including Sunday, at 2:30.
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MANHATTAN THEATRE. Evgs. 8:15 sharp.
33d & B'way. Sat. Mat. only.
ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL. Mats. Tues. B'way & 30 St. and Sat.
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NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. JULIA ARTHUR Ev. & Mat. in MORE THAN QUEEN. To-day, 2.
Next Wk.—Louis Mann & Clara Lipman in "THE GIRL IN THE BARRACKS."

MURRAY HILL THEA., Lex. Av. & 42d St.
MATINEE EVERY DAY. 25c.
THIS WEEK—THE LOTTERY OF LOVE.

GRAND Opera House Why Smith Left Home Mat. To-day.
Next Week—James O'Neill in "The Musketeers."

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St. Ev'gs, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées To-day and Wednesday.
JOHN DREW | THE TYRANNY OF TEARS

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. EV'GS, 8:15. MATINEES AT 2. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.
WM. GILLETTE in His New Play, SHERLOCK HOLMES

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre, B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:15. Matinées To-day and Wednesday.
JULIA MARLOWE | BARBARA FRIETCHIE
Dec. 11—50th Per., Julia Marlowe Souvenir.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., n'r B'way
Charles Frohman's Comedians. Mats. To-day and Wed.
MAKE WAY FOR THE LADIES.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 7:45. Matinée To-day at 2.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE, CYRANO DE BERGERAC
WEEK OF DEC. 11TH, REVIVAL OF BEAU BRUMMELL.

WALLACK'S BROADWAY & 30TH ST. Evgs. at 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
WM. H. CRANE And His Company, in the Laughing Hit
A RICH MAN'S SON | LAST MAT. LAST NIGHT.
Next Week—Frank Daniels in "The Ameer."

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA To-night, 8:20.
42d St. B'way-7th Av. Mat. To-day, 2:15.
No Smoking or Drinking at Matinées.
THE ROGERS BROS. in WALL STREET
50c. Admission to Promenade 50c

5th Ave Theatre. B'way and 28th St. EVES. AT 8. MATINEES AT 2. MATINEES WED. & TO-DAY.
Mrs. Fiske in Becky Sharp

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Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. to-day & Wed. 2. Ev. 8:1

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. T'day Mat. & Ev. The Great hit. HOFGUNST, (At Court.) Comedy by Tyth

DEC 1899

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1899. SIXTEEN PAGES.

Best 100 Holiday Books—Lists with Reviews.

One week from to-day (on Dec. 9) THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW will appear as a special Holiday Number. We have in preparation a list of 100 BOOKS, chosen from the year's literature, and best adapted to purchases in the Holiday season. These books will be classified and will each have a semi-critical notice. The circulation of this number will rise many thousands above 100,000 copies. As a literary newspaper THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Dec. 9 will be the most remarkable achievement in journalism—remarkable for size, for reading matter, for circulation, and for publishers' advertisements.

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The New York Times
Saturday Edition, with
Review of Books and Art.
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

Winston Spencer Churchill's new novel, "Savrola: A Tale of the Revolution in Laurania," will be presented early in 1900 from the press of Longmans, Green & Co. It seems necessary to remark once more that this author, who also has to his credit "The River War," being an account of the reconquest of the Soudan, and "The Story of the Malakand Field Force, 1897," is not the Mr. Winston Churchill who wrote "Richard Carvel," but the son of the late Lord Randolph Churchill. He is a Lieutenant in the British Army, who at present is enjoying the forced hospitality of the Boers with several other British officers on the race course in Pretoria. "Savrola" is said to be a dashing tale, told with much force and vigor, which, in scenic effects and development of plot, reminds one of the romances of Anthony Hope.

With the death of the Khalifa there passes away the last vestige of the power of the dervishes in the Nile Valley. Persons interested in the political and sociological problems that have been presented through the history of Egypt for the last quarter of a century may be glad to know that the whole story of the rise of the dervishes, their supremacy, and their final fall, has been vividly presented by three eye-witnesses to these periods. Father Ohrwalder, who was the first white captive to escape from the Mahdi, gave us the story of the rise of the dervish power in "Ten Years' Captivity in the Mahdi's Camp," published by Charles Scribner's Sons. Then came Slatin Pasha, who wrote "Fire and Sword in the Soudan," which supplemented the first and carried the history well into the reign of Abdullah, El Mahdi's successor. The third book is called "A Prisoner of the Khalifa," by Charles Neufeld, which brings the story down to the time of the annihilation of the Khalifa's army at Omdurman. This book is said to be unexpurgated, and especially valuable for probably due to the fact that Neufeld, while a captive in the hands of the dervishes, purposely misled the Khalifa.

The editors of both Harper's and Scribner's Magazines are enthusiastic over the two novels by famous writers, which their respective periodicals will usher in with the January numbers. "Tommy and Grizel," which is the name of J. M. Barrie's story, the first three chapters of which will appear in the January Scribner's, is said to be this author's masterpiece. The scene of action is divided between London and Thrums, and some old familiar friends are introduced among new characters, who are made to move upon a larger stage, and are filled with more vital emotions. It is also whispered about that in his new story, which is brimful of human interest, Mr. Barrie has presented many episodes which are nothing more or less than leaves from his own autobiography. The first installment of Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Eleanor," which will characterize the beginning of the jubilee year of Harper's Magazine, certainly shows that the story opens in a manner, which, if sustained, will also prove this author's masterpiece. It will, at any rate, come as a complete surprise to Mrs. Ward's many readers, for it is, in the main, purely a love story.

Canadian writers are now receiving more attention, both in the United States and in England, than formerly. We are told that C. G. D. Roberts, a novelist who has written several volumes of fiction that have been eagerly perused by the reading public north of the St. Lawrence, has just finished a new romance, which will shortly make its appearance in one of the best-known American periodicals. It is called "The Heart of the Ancient Wood." Having touched upon this subject, it is of interest to note that Louis Frechette, another Canadian writer, is presenting through Charles Scribner's Sons a charming collection of short stories based upon phases of French-Canadian life that are rapidly disappearing under Anglo-Saxon influences. This volume is called "Christmas in French Canada."

A new biography of Scott, to be entitled "Sir Walter Scott," by James Hay, is in preparation for immediate publication by A. S. Barnes & Co. In it the author, who has also written "Johnson: His Characteristics and Aphorisms," and "Swift: The Mystery of His Life and Love," endeavors to sketch Scott intellectually and socially, avoiding extremes of judgment and interpretation. In so doing Mr. Hay has called to his aid the literary remains of Scott's intimates—Lockhart, Skene, Constable, and the brilliant young Laidlaw, the Ettrick minstrel, and others. In short, we have given us a vivid portrait of the bard and novelist as his distinguished familiars knew him, together with the opinions of a scholar of to-day, who has sought to regard him from all phases of his many-sided character.

In his very remarkable book, "Primitive Love and Love Stories," Mr. Henry T. Finck, the author, says in the preface: "If it has been necessary in some chapters to multiply unpleasant facts, the reader must blame the sentimentalists who have so persistently whitewashed the savages that it has become necessary, in the interest of truth, to show them in their real colors. I have indeed been tempted to give my book the sub-title 'A Vindication of Civilization,' against the misrepresentations of these sentimentalists who try to create the impression that savages owe all their depravity to contact with whites, having been originally spotless angels." Again the author, speaking of the introduction of love stories into his work, says: "These stories, I believe, augment not only the interest but the scientific value of the monograph." Mr. Finck is the writer of numerous books on music, critical and historical, but it is through this volume, he is reported to have said, that he wishes his reputation in belles lettres to be maintained. "Primitive Love and Love Stories" is being published by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Another volume of dainty verse from the pen of George Edward Woodberry has come through the press of the Macmillan Company. The collection is called "Wild Eden," and concerns itself principally with love and nature. Persons who are tired of attempting to solve the riddles of the Symbolists and the psychological rhymsters will doubtless find a pleasurable contentment in these verses, which are as simple as they are beautiful. Take, for example, a few lines called "Divine Awe":

> "To tremble, when I touch her hands,
> With awe that no man understands;
> To feel soft reverence arise
> When, lover-wise, I read her eyes;
> To see her fearless soul and mine
> When near I feel this awe divine—
> What is it but to pray, this is to pray;

DONNE'S LIFE AND LETTERS.

Edmund Gosse's Important Work in Two Volumes.

This long-looked-for work is a contribution to biographical literature of the first rank. The task required a mind of no ordinary equipment, and in this "Life," by Mr. Edmund Gosse, of the great Dean of St. Paul's, we have the product of a master workman. Two hundred and sixty-eight years after the death of that remarkable man the first attempt has thus been made to tell us all that may be known of him. Hitherto we have had to be content with the beautiful eulogy originally called his "Life and Death," by his Christian disciple, Izaak Walton.

To a thorough and scientific treatment the man, the thought, and the style alike present a menace, which doubtless accounts to some extent for the hesitancy which has marked such an undertaking. In the words of Mr. Gosse, "No one in the history of English literature is so difficult to realize, so impossible to measure in the vast curves of his extraordinary and contradictory features." The late Dr. Grosart in his painstaking edition of the poetical works says: "I do not hide from myself that it needs courage to edit and print the poetry of Dr. John Donne in our day." Even Mr. Saintsbury, in his clever introduction to the Muses Library edition of the poems, is seen, though he does not admit it, to waver in the attack.

The editor and the critical biographer equally require both mental and moral courage for the task. There is about the man a strange fascination, and in his works what both fascinates and repels. Donne's life, so far as we know it from Walton's incomplete record, has the elements of a strong romance; and now that we have it fully set forth and by so firm a hand, its romantic tone is not a whit less discernible. Dr. Jessopp of Norwich has during the space of fifty years made researches and collections in Donne's life and writings of which Mr. Gosse has all the advantage, having had them, as he tells us, handed over to him "in terms of unexampled generosity," and with these the declaration that it was from Mr. Gosse alone "that any adequate and elaborate biography of Donne was to be looked for." Though the general impression of Walton's "Life" is faithful and beautiful, it is not, in the light of Mr. Gosse's work, in all things strictly accurate—and to being a criticism, it of course makes no pretensions.

As the result of much patient research, Donne's ancestry is here passed before us in full array and traced on his mother's side to the illustrious Sir Thomas More. His mother was the daughter of John Heywood, the dramatist. His people were persistent Catholics, to which faith he, in his early life, adhered. So that, in Mr. Gosse's words, "as a lad he walked in the light which 'beat bright upon the burning faces' of the martyrs, poets, scholars, and enthusiasts of four generations." The Catholic spirit, with its splendid traditions, shining then in the few with an intensity we have never witnessed, must necessarily have given a color to Donne's life and thought; and his essential religiousness is doubtless traceable to this hereditary faith, which in some resisted every ray of the light of protest.

Born in 1537, he reached his majority in that bright last decade of the sixteenth century, when Spenser, Marlowe, Shakespeare, Jonson, Drayton, Greene, and Daniel were vocal. But with that aloofness which is one of his idiosyncrasies, he remained uninfluenced by the literary manner of the age, and maintained an attitude as of an original mind.

The ground here is well cleared for a straight view of Donne's poetical works, in which the interest mainly centres, and which will preserve his name. The state of European literature is set forth, and the course of satire traced from the Latins to its rise in England, and the publication of the works of Bishop Hall, which were suppressed and burned—a fate Donne escaped only by withdrawing his Satires, which were earlier than Hall's, from the press. Mr. Gosse analyzes those Satires severally. They are the work of a young man of twenty, and, as such, are the more remarkable. The involution of his style is, of course, notorious—on which Johnson laconically remarks: "If the lines are not easily understood, they can be read again." This from the Third Satire will show at once the piercing keenness of his early thought, and the twilight in which it is wrapped:

> Though truth and falsehood be
> Near twins, yet truth a little elder is.
> Doubt wisely, in a strange way,
> To stand, inquiring right, is not to stray;
> To sleep, or run wrong, is:

thought, less correctly stated, in the well-known lines:

There lives more faith in honest doubt,
Believe me, than in half the creeds.

Following the Satires come the Lyrics and Elegies, some of which are unfit for general reading to-day, though then in a far less degree offensive; where we have the unregenerate man revealed, and the style to which he gave the vogue, assumed by Crashaw, Suckling, Waller, Denham, Cleveland, and Cowley; where the most inordinate, grotesque conceptions are decked out in fantastic and ingenious conceits, in reference to which Johnson again asks, "Who but Donne would have thought that a good man is a telescope?" Fitting as Johnson's remarks are, Mr. Gosse gives us a larger and quite consummate criticism in the fuller light of the knowledge at which he has arrived.

But such conceits are only the offshoots of a mind like Donne's, stored with knowledge so extensive and various. A mind, however, it must be said, tainted with the vices of that and of every age, to attempt to disguise which is to shut our eyes to the most sublime lesson of Donne's life. Nothing could surpass for thoroughness Mr. Gosse's handling of these poems, in which the curious and the sensuous, the clever and the impudent, are mingled, with here and there lines of the brightest fancy, and thoughts of Shakespearean strength. Happily he holds a brief for literature, not for Donne, and subjects the man and his work alike to an impartial judgment, with fine appreciation of the human, in "a youth scored with frailty and the injuries of instinct, * * * which but added a more splendid majesty to the career rising out of them into peace and light. To pretend," Mr. Gosse eloquently adds, "that Donne was a saint in his youth is to nullify the very process of divine grace in the evolution of a complex soul, in the reduction of a magnificent rebel to a still more brilliant and powerful servant." These poems are thoroughly sifted for the story of Donne's heart and life they contain, and in tracing him through the vices, liaisons, and storms of illicit passions through which he passed, we are reminded that "it was from these agonies and errors, bleeding as from rods with the wounds of passion, that Donne rose slowly to those spiritual heights in which he so glorified the grace of God." This outstanding feature in Mr. Gosse's work, by which the difficulties of Donne's complex character are bravely faced, and the man set before us in all his frailties and all his strength, makes its moral value immense.

We can do little more than name some of the themes which Mr. Gosse's work embraces. The romance of Donne's marriage and its influence on his fortunes is fully discussed; his subsequent poverty and comparative retirement; his journeyings on the Continent, and the occasion of that rare and exquisite poem to his wife on her proposal to accompany him as a page, which Hazlitt represents Lamb as reading "with suffused features and a faltering tongue":

* * * * * * *

Temper, O fair love, love's impetuous rage;
Be my true mistress still, not my feigned page.

* * * * * * *

Thy else-almighty beauty cannot move
Rage from the seas, nor thy love teach them love.
* * * All will spie in thy face
A blushing, womanly, discovering grace.
* * * O stay here, for, for thee
England alone's a worthy gallery,
To walk in expectation, till from thence
Our greatest King call thee to his presence.

Donne entered the Church in his forty-second year, at the persuasion of King James, who at length bestowed the Deanery upon him in so droll a way that it is worth reproducing as Walton tells it. He invited him to dinner, and "before he had eat any meat, said, 'Dr. Donne, I have invited you to dinner, and, though you sit not down with me, yet I will carve to you of a dish which I know you love well; for, knowing you love London, I do therefore make you Dean of St. Paul's; and when I have dined, then do you take your beloved dish home to your study, say grace there to yourself, and much good may it do you.'" With, as Mr. Gosse thinks, the best-equipped mind in England, and devotedness beyond question, there can be no doubt of the power of Donne's sermons. Dr. Jessopp is quoted on his skill as a preacher from his life of Donne in the "Leaders of Religion" series; and Walton describes him as "a preacher in earnest, weeping sometimes for his auditory, sometimes with them, always preaching to himself, like an angel from a cloud, but in none." There must be considerable contrast between the bounce that may be seen in many a pulpit to-day—and the divine awe which pervaded the spirit of the great Dean of St. Paul's in his ministry of the church.

The letters, which are quite numerous, are valuable as introductions to illustrious men and women. Among these are the mother of George Herbert and the Countess of Bedford, to whom he was much devoted, and with whom the correspondence is particularly interesting, and with Sir Henry Wotton, the subject of one of Walton's "Lives." They also, many of them, serve to show Donne as the courtier that he certainly

Dodd, Mead and Company.

A collection of Standard Sets, specially bound for us in Paris, have just been received. As the supply is limited and impossible to duplicate before Christmas, we would suggest an early call from those wishing to secure these sets in unusual bindings.

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was by biography by the various characteristics they exhibit, both of his strength and his weakness.

His controversial works and Divine poems are discussed as fully as they can be, and with marked ability. The Holy Sonnets are here reproduced under a rearrangement, and three added, not before in print.

On the influence of Donne, which is treated in the concluding chapter, if we do not say that we find Mr. Gosse at his best, it is only because, where all is uniformly of so high a quality, it is hard to make distinctions. It has, as an able, comprehensive, and closely packed piece of literary criticism, a value of its own.

Throughout the whole of Mr. Gosse's fascinating narrative there is the most perfect sequence. The main thread is never lost sight of. The side lights all reflect upon the great central figure. There are no false stops or troublesome retrocessions, and through the most intricate paths and abstruse discussions the charm abides.

Book Lovers' Verse.*

Mr. Howard S. Ruddy, who is the literary editor of The Rochester Herald, has just issued a volume for which all lovers of bookish verse should be duly grateful.

Many of us have long been familiar with Brander Matthews's "Ballads of Books," and the English book of the same name, but with many differences in contents published shortly afterward by Andrew Lang. The Matthews volume has just been issued in a new edition, but the ownership of "Ballads of Books" in either edition, or even in both, will not be sufficient for the book lover. The reason for which is that the present "Book Lovers' Verse," which has been compiled from both English and American sources—while embracing a few of the poems contained in the earlier volumes, also includes a great deal of new and very charming matter to be found in no other collection. Not only will the present book be found to contain a great many bookish poems from well-known pens, but a quantity of minor verse from names quite new to us, as well as some unidentified poems, "which have been caught in their rounds of the press." In his preface Mr. Ruddy states:

> The editor takes the sweet unction to his soul that his collection of the songs of bookland is more extensive than any that has yet been presented. * * * The editor's purpose is to compile from many sources a volume of verse that will be a joy to the book lover and the bibliomaniac.

Mr. Ruddy's work has been well done, and we probably have to thank him for many a delightful little poem, which otherwise would have been quite lost to us. For instance, here are the closing words of "The Young Wife's Plaint," published anonymously. After wondering why her husband prefers his den to her dainty boudoir, with its chaise longue, downy pillows, and Turkish cigarettes, and exclaiming over the shame she thinks it is to buy a dingy old volume dated 1517, when "nice, new books are cheap enough," she adds:

> Knew I how soon I'd be forgot,
> I ne'er had wedded him, God wot;
> Vile, musty books in dead skin bound—
> Faugh! what an odor lingers round—
> 'Tis shameful taste, indeed, it is;
> But hear my vow, ye loves of his,
> In spite of all your dingy looks—
> Apologies for decent books—
> I'll win him back, ye mildewed crew,
> I'll make him think I love you too.

The book also contains Le Gallienne's delightful "With Pipe and Book," but not his still finer "Confessio Amatis"—"When do I love you most, sweet books of mine?" the finest bookish song in the language. Margaret Sangster's "The Pleasant World of Books" is very good:

* * * * * * *

> For me, I sit beside my fire, and with benignant looks
> From dear, familiar shelves they smile, my pleasant friends, the books.
>
> A world of sweetest company, these well-beloved ones wait
> For any mood, for any hour; they keep a courteous state.
>
> And I am blessed beyond compare, while with benignant looks
> From home's familiar shelves they smile, my pleasant world of books.

There are two poems taken from The Spectator, "The Solace of Books" and "The Old Books," which are fine, the opening verse of the first being:

> What matter though my room be small,
> Though this red lamplight looks
> On nothing but a papered wall
> And some few rows of books?

This, too, which, though new, has a familiar ring—"Old Friends, Old Books," by Charles R. Williams:

> Old friends, old books, are surely best,
> Already long they've stood each test—
> In times of stress or indolence
> Have ministered to soul and sense
> With grace responsive to each quest.
>
> Aye, every whim by us possest,
> When winds blow east or winds blow west,
> They kindly humor—not incense—
> Old friends, old books!
>
> The new may touch with keener zest
> When we with ennui are oppprest,
> But only briefly; turning thence
> With reawakened confidence,
> We seek—for peace, for joy, for rest—
> Old friends, old books!

But just one little bit of four lines must be given from "The Book," by Emily Dickinson, which we have never seen before and like so much:

> There is no frigate like a book
> To take us leagues away,
> Nor any courser like a page
> Of prancing poetry.

The book, which is printed on good rough-edged paper, contains about 225 pages, and is most attractively bound in a pretty green and gold cover, the whole being found most worthy of the attention of all lovers of bookish poems, all the more so from the fact that the volume contains so large a proportion of minor verse to be found nowhere else.

*BOOK LOVERS' VERSE: BEING SONGS OF BOOKS AND BOOKMEN COMPILED FROM VARIOUS ENGLISH AND AMERICAN AUTHORS. By Howard S. Ruddy. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company. $1.25.

MRS. BURNETT'S NEW STORY

A Beautiful One with a Long Title.*

Our novelists seem to have lost their fine ear for titles. We have recently had occasion to protest against the sibilant dissonance which sends heavily handicapped into the world the charming story of Dionysius, the "Weaver's Heart's Dearest," and now here comes Mrs. Burnett, with a title which it is true does not hiss at us, but which is a most unmanageable mouthful of ruggedness. It has not even the excuse of peculiar fitness, for other titles might readily be suggested more significant, as well as more melodious.

We dwell a little upon the jolting nomenclature, not only because the love-lorn Juliet was, as her subsequent history proved, altogether wrong in ignoring the value of a name, but because it is somewhat difficult at this present writing to approach the book itself in a spirit of judicial calm. When a veteran and "case-hardened" novel reader, having stumbled and growled over the obstacle at the threshold, finds the book itself such a "spell-binder" that sleep is banished from his eyelids, that he becomes "personally involved in the fortunes of the dramatic personæ—in the grip of the sweetest and strongest of obsessions," and that, too, though he is reading with all the discomfort of galley proofs, how can one expect from him the delicately iced impersonality of a review? He is capable of nothing more than an impression, an enthusiasm, a votive offering in acknowledgment of a joy bestowed.

"In Connection with the De Willoughby Claim" will come as a delightful surprise to those who long ago took "Louisiana" to their hearts, but who have of late followed Mrs. Burnett with lagging feet in the devious paths she has elected to illumine with her genius. We thought she had forgotten the fine and simple mountaineers of North Carolina, and even Washington, fascinating always in fiction and in fact. But in her new story she is back again among her own people, and she so extends her territory as to make it inclusive of a New England village, where she is as much at home as under the shadow of the Capitol, or in the country store at Talbot's Crossroads. She has come back, too, with a difference; her perceptions are keener, her touch more decisive, her art altogether finer than twenty years ago.

Her descriptions, with a few telling strokes, place the scenes themselves before us: Talbot's Crossroads, with the mercury at ninety-eight in the shade, and the very dust red hot; the stuffy little boarding house parlor, near Dupont Circle, with its wax flowers, loosened photograph albums, and ornate "Life of Robert E. Lee"—as we read we are there in the flesh. Her characters are masterpieces of creation, and their range is a wide one. The central figure, Big Tom De Willoughby; his neighbors of Hamlin County; the inquisitive, sordid little villain, Stamps; the two absolutely perfect negroes, Aunt Mornin and Uncle Matt; the fallen factory girl, and the wonderful old maid of Willowfield, Miss Amory Starkweather—these and many more seem to belong not to the book-world but to the world of the living. We look into their eyes; we hear their voices; we shall not easily let them out of our lives again. De Courcy, Latimer, and Baird are sometimes a bit melodramatic, not "convincing," as the manner of speech is. But that is inevitable to just such happily exceptional characters as they. It is needful to the dénouement that Baird should have delivered in Washington his great lecture on "Repentance." But to make that lecture marketable, as by inference it is, is a jarring note which might easily have been made to accord with Baird's character by a suggestion of devoting the money so earned to some atoning charity. The two young people around whom the story moves may be a trifle vague. But what is youth save an elusive entity, a glorious potentiality? Upon the whole Mrs. Burnett's delineation of character is masterly, showing a large comprehension of humanity, sympathies broad and deep, reverence for the soul of man, under whatever garb or guise.

Before its publication, when its title became an open secret, it was naturally supposed that "In Connection with the De Willoughby Claim" would be pre-eminent as a study of Washington politics. We looked for a novel after the fashion of "Through One Administration," or the brilliant and forgotten "Democracy." We expected its most prominent feature to be an exploitation of the winding ways and double dealings within that white-winged, soaring symbol of purity and strength—the National Capitol—our visible reversal of the lucus a non lubendo. But while it is made quite clear that "as a rule it isn't the Lord's truth that carries a big claim through," and, while the obstacles to the establishment of the claim form the keystone of the story in a very literal sense, they occupy comparatively few pages, and easily fall into the background of one's recollections.

The novel consists of two plots or movements, apparently wholly disconnected, but always, as the logic of events carries them on, bending nearer and nearer, until the principal dramatis personæ meet in Washington, the keystone is slipped into place, and lo, the two are one! Mrs Burnett possesses consummate constructive skill. When this keystone crowns the arch we see that every character and every event has contributed to the symmetry of the whole. Every part has been wrought and fitted with the artist's instinct for perfection. But analogies cannot be pushed too far, and the similitude of the arch may give a false impression of the two lines along which the story moves. They are, in their nature, wholly unlike. The one, from an opening doubly tragic, passes into the sweetest of idyls; the other from the fairest beginning into the darkest of tragedies. Perhaps, when we shall have escaped from our obsession, we may find somewhat at which to carp in this tragedy, despite its dynamic force and the tenderness of its pathos. We dare not say that any fall into sin is impossible, but the fall here described is to the last degree improbable. Nor has it been easy for the author to adjust her narrative to the exigencies of the situation. How can letters posted in the United States be made to appear as though sent from abroad? So difficult from a practical point of view is a certain phase of the story that it has been impossible to work out clearly its details, although, all things considered, an intricate and delicate subject has been handled with surpassing skill.

This drama of life has all of life's variety; there are cruelty and tenderness, sunshine and shadow, tempest and peace, sin and sacrifice, to be found in its pages. There is Uncle Matt's simple but shrewd philosophy; Tom De Willoughby's humorous and mellow wisdom. There is the bitterness of misunderstood youth, and there are pictures of dear home life and of warm neighborliness. There are strange passages, too, reaching into the deep things of thought, passages that suggest perturbing questions to our smug self-content. "What doth it profit a man if he save his own soul and lose the whole world, caring nothing for its agony, making no struggle to help it in its woe and grieving? A Man once gave His life for the world. Has any man ever given his soul?" The author fearlessly brushes away whatever things are selfish in religious ideals. Through the lips of one of her characters she speaks of repentance, a great and true word:

> Repentance comes too late. We say a man sayes his soul by it—his soul! We are a base, cowardly lot. Our own souls are saved—yes! And we hug ourselves and are comforted. But what of the thing we have hurt—for no man ever lost his soul unless he lost it by the wound he gave another—by inflicting in some other an agony? What of the one who has suffered—who has wept blood? I repent and save myself; but repentance cannot undo. It is not to God I must kneel and pray for pardon, but to that one whose helplessness I slew, and, though he grant it me, he still has been slain. Repentance is too late. Repent before your wrong is done.

The hero of the softer side of the story, nay, in the last analysis, the hero of both sides, is Big Tom De Willoughby. We begin to follow his career with a passion of pity; we close with a passion of reverent love. Some comparison between his story and that of Silas Marner will perhaps be made, but the similitude is in one circumstance only—the potent influence of a little child. Mrs. Burnett has created a distinctly unique character. We are happier and better for knowing him. He deserves a place beside those other heroes of unselfishness, William Dobbin and Thomas Newcome. We hope to go to him again and again for his sunny companionship and for the unconscious lesson of his life; that there is something greater than wealth, greater than fame, greater than power, greater than intellect, greater than all "the kingdoms of the world and the glory of them"—and that is just pure goodness. Tom De Willoughby calls himself "a lumbering failure." It may be there is something higher than what we call success, a life which, humbly owning its failure, fuses its inarticulate aspirations and thwarted longings into the resolve that, so far as in it lies, it will see that others have what itself has missed. Such a life was Tom De Willoughby's, and this inadequate tribute to a book not only a literary event, but noble and ennobling, will be best enriched by giving its noblest character the last word:

> One of the things I've thought about a good deal has been love. I had lots of time to think over things at the cross-roads, and I used to work them out as far as my mind would carry me. Love's as much an element as the rest of them. There's earth, air, fire, water—and love. It has to be calculated for. What I've reasoned out is that it has not been calculated for enough. It's going to come to all of us—and it will either

*IN CONNECTION WITH THE DE WILLOUGHBY CLAIM. By Frances Hodgson Burnett. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

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come and stay, and make the old earth bloom with flowers, or it will come and go and leave it like a plain swept by fire. It's not a trivial thing that only boys and girls play with; it's better—and worse. It ought to be prepared for and treated well. It's not often treated well. People have got into the way of expecting trouble and tragedy to come out of it. We are always hearing of its unhappiness in books. Poets write about it that way. What I've been wanting to see is young love come up like a flower, and be given its dew and sun and rain—and bloom and bloom its best. That sort of thing was left out of my life; but I should like to see it before I'm done with. Good God! why can't people be happy? I want people to be happy.

A Beautiful Grolier Changes Hands.

The loveliest example, in some respects, of the library of Jean Grolier, the first collector who devoted any attention to the coverings of his books, was recently sold in this city at a high figure, and has become a part of a private collection, another being thus added to the large number of Groliers now in the United States in public and private libraries. This precious book is the Ovid of Venice, 1533-34, on large paper, with the anchors and all the initials illuminated, and with Grolier's name and device. After the death of the great collector, who had it bound for him in citron morocco in Paris about 1535, the Ovid very possibly passed about 1650 into the library of Dominic de Vic, in which nearly the whole of Grolier's collection had been incorporated, and in 1676 may have been sold in Paris, when the De Vic collection, with 3,000 Groliers, was dispersed. At all events, it was owned in England about 1728 by "R. G.," (Sir Richard Grafiam,) as his book plate is found within the covers, and about 1770 belonged to Wilmot, Earl of Lisburne, who inserted his ex libris. On July 18, 1805, the Ovid was sold at Sotheby's to Bernard Quaritch for £425, and in January, 1807, was described by Michael Kerney in Quaritch's "Catalogue of Book Bindings," where it was quoted at £525.

Such is a portion of the illustrious pedigree of this beautiful Grolier. As it was unknown to Le Roux de Lincy, who published in 1866 his valuable "Recherches sur Jean Grolier," future historians will have to trust to Kerney's elaborate description, which is a most careful piece of bibliographical writing. "No such Grolier," he writes, "is likely to be ever seen in the market again. It betrays a clear advance in decorative taste beyond the Aldine or Venetian type, the lines of ornament being sharper, finer, and more precise than those to which we are accustomed in Italian work." At the top of one of the three volumes there is a slight breakage, and a title has been added in three of the panels, but this is all any modern hand has done to interfere with the original. Formerly bound in green (found in laced geometrical design, formed by parallel gold lines, and an inner compartment of solid gold Aldine fleurons, of metal-work style. The parallel double fillets which constitute the border are rectangular in character, but at top and bottom they deflect in mid-course and intersect, changing sides, and at their intersection are embraced by a lozenge. In their course up and down each side, they deflect three times, interlacing as semi-circles, as lozenge, and as semi-circles. On the upper cover of each volume in the centreplece is the title, and at foot:

IO. GROLIERII ET AMICORVM.

On the lower cover of each is

PORTIO MEA DO
MINE SIT IN
TERRA VI
VENTI
VM.

Mr. Howells's Books at Auction.

That the books of William Dean Howells have not as yet any especial attraction for the collector of American first editions was proved by a recent New York book sale, when an almost complete collection of his writings was offered, nearly everything from the "Poems of Two Friends," 1860, to "Stories of Ohio," 1897, being included. Mr. Howells's earliest published work, "Poems of Two Friends," (W. D. Howells and J. J. Piatt,) had inserted the manuscript of Piatt's poem "Two Watchers," but it fetched only $7.25. Yet the book is a great rarity, and only a few copies seem to be in existence.

Other books sold for small sums were: "Venetian Life," 1866, $3.12; "Their Wedding Journey," 1872, $4; "A Modern Instance," 1882, $1.13; "The Rise of Silas Lapham," 1885, $1.25, and "A Hazard of New Fortunes," 1890, $1.38. Some of these are of extreme scarcity, but, with the remainder of Mr. Howells's writings, have apparently little bibliographical importance. The name of their author is not yet one to conjure with in the auction room, and the immediate future, we fear, will not seriously alter the unappreciative attitude of collectors. But in this he is in honorable company, for complete collections of the works of George Meredith and Henry James, two other artists who have not made concessions to the taste of a certain portion of the public, would fare ill under the hands of the auctioneer.

Thirty years ago, however, those who made collections of such authors as Poe, Longfellow, Lowell, and Holmes would have had no financial reward for their zeal. In 1862 the library of Judge Albert G. Greene, (one of the earliest men to collect American first editions,) was sold in New York, and Poe's "Poems" went for 13½ cents, Lowell's "A Year's Life" 30 cents, Longfellow's "Poems on Slavery" 12 cents, and Holmes's "Harbinger" 25 cents. That was thirty years ago. It may chance that in 1929 the "Poems of Two Friends" will bring ten times $7.25, and that Mr. Howells's other books will be almost equally favored with attention.

New Books and Their Makers.

Here is a passage from a letter written by Patrick Brontë in 1855 to Mrs. Sarah Newsome, who had been a nurse in the Brontë household. The full text of the letter and other important matter will be incorporated in the new edition of Marion Harland's "Charlotte Brontë" in the Literary Heartstones series that G. P. Putnam's Sons are publishing. The letter is signed "Patrick Brontë, Incumbent of Haworth, Yorkshire." The passage noted runs as follows:

"You probably little thought that the children you nursed on your knees would be as much noticed by the world as they have been. Emily and Annie wrote and published clever books, and Charlotte's, writings and fame are noticed in all parts of the world where genius and learning are held in due estimation."

Some time ago Col. Higginson had occasion to write to Prof. Brander Matthews, and in his letter he quoted Wordsworth's line, "A man he was of cheerful yesterdays and confident to-morrows." At that time Col. Higginson had in hand a volume which ultimately bore the title "Cheerful Yesterdays," and Wordsworth's line was the explanation of the title to Prof. Matthews. The latter at once pounced upon the second part of the quotation, as a fitting title for a novel he was then preparing. It is now being published by Harper & Brothers and is called "A Confident To-morrow."

It is not generally known that Michael Angelo Woolf, whose drawings appear in the various humorous papers of the day, was once an actor. In the days of his stage career he passed through numerous experiences which were humorous and sad enough to give him a foundation for many drawings had he chosen to adopt this line of subjects. He, however, always took his misfortunes humorously. It is related of him on one occasion when he was in a company under a manager who was not strikingly regular in paying his bills he painted in a bright red on the act drop during the afternoon the legend, "Our last night till we're paid." He then rolled up the act drop. When it fell between the acts there was consternation in the house, and during the week he rejoiced not only in his salary, but in dinners furnished to him by members of the company by turns. Mr. Woolf's sketches, which have been collected by G. P. Putnam's Sons, will be published next week.

Canon Rawnsley, the author of "British [illegible]

George's Terrace, Regent's Park Road, London. Like many other English literary men, he holds a position in the Civil Service, being Assistant Financial Secretary of the Board of Trade. He entered the Board of Trade as a junior supplementary clerk in 1857, when he was seventeen years old, his education having been obtained in St. Paul's School. In 1870-71 he visited South America and made a report on the hospital accommodations for seamen at the principal South American ports. He is well known as a literary critic and has published several volumes of poems, a novel, "A Question of Honor," and biographies of Turner and Leigh Hunt. He has also written many articles on English and Italian art.

Tennyson and the Old Annuals.

In a very charming paper on "Tennyson and the Old Annuals," which appeared in Literature the other day, Mr. Frederick Lees discourses so charmingly on the subject that it seems rather a pity he should have made several inaccurate statements.

Mr. Lees's assertion that the verses signed "Alfred" in the rare "Death's Doings" are by Tennyson is given without proof; the statement seems simply to be made on inference, and, while quite possibly true, the fact is unknown to a well-known New York collector of Tennysoniana. Mr. Lees has also made one or two mistakes as to dates, &c., which we are glad to be able to correct on the authority of the same collector.

For instance, the sonnet beginning "Me my own fate to lasting sorrow doometh" appeared in "Friendship's Offering" for 1832, and not, as stated by Mr. Lees, in the 1833 volume. On the same page, 367, of the 1832 volume is a sonnet by Frederick Tennyson. "Friendship's Offering" for 1833, however, page 29, contains a sonnet by Alfred Tennyson, the first line of which is, "Check every outflash, every ruder sally." Mr. Lees also says that, besides the Tennysons mentioned in his article in Literature, only one other "may be found by the industrious searcher in annuals of the same period."

In "The Keepsake" for 1837, pp. 247-248, appears "St. Agnes," afterward reprinted in "Poems," 1842, Vol. II., pp. 171-173. In subsequent editions the poem appears under the title, "St. Agnes' Eve."

The above corrections are made simply because inaccurate statements as regards bibliography are very regrettable, and Mr. Lees's article is so interestingly written as to attract to the search for such little annuals many who are only beginners in collecting.

An Act of Benevolence.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

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"Vassar Studies."

Many of your readers will probably find the same interest I derived from a reading of Julia A. Shearer's "Vassar Studies." This book throws quite a new light on the college girl, and describes her character, tastes, and habits, as well as the different types of the steadily increasing class of womankind in a very interesting way. The putting of each different type in a separate essay rather than writing one story and weaving each one in the whole, seems to me to be a very good way to play off the various character traits that come under the author's observation.

While some of the sketches are very good, some, on the other hand, are very thin and forced. This is especially true of the first in the book, which gives one the impression of a very carefully worked-out problem in geometry, with the "Q. E. D." tightly tacked on at the end. A girl so entirely devoid of feeling as Miss Alice was before she entered college can scarcely be imagined, no matter how quiet and uneventful her previous life was, and the method taken by the author of awakening each separate emotion in mathematical succession can scarcely be called happy. The sketch cannot, however, be called utterly bad.

"For the Honor of the Class" seems to me forced in the writing, though its dramatic interest saves it from being dull. Several other "studies" of the same class may be found in the book, which excite only a passing interest, though there are in all of them occasional gleams of pathos and humor which light up the sketch. But to me, the gem of the book is the story called "The Genius." There is little or no dramatic interest in it, but as a character sketch it is very fine. The method taken here of contrasting two utterly opposite characters by letting one describe the other is both ingenious and effective, while the style of writing is much more spontaneous and finished than in any of the others, with the exception of the last of the set, called "One of the Girls," and two others, "The Career of a Radical" and "A Superior Young Woman." So many of the rest suggest pictures without frames; the material is good, but they are often poorly set.

"One of the Girls" shows the career of a really brilliant girl forced to give up her future because the family needed her at home. How true to life this sketch is, Heaven only knows. The three girls in it are very well drawn, while the little story, with the three others mentioned, strikes the right chord of human interest, which is, after all, the dominant point in a book, whether it describes college girls or salesgirls.

Though the arrangement of the stories could be much improved by putting one of the stronger ones at the beginning, still, taken altogether, the book is worth more than a casual reading, for, aside from a little crudeness of handling, many interesting points in girl life and character are portrayed, besides doing away with the false impression entertained by many non-collegians that most students either "dig" for dear life or else make "fudges" and hold midnight revels behind locked doors and veiled transoms during the university career. A little taken here, a little added there, and we can make for ourselves a delightful composite ideal of the college girl, whom it will always be a pleasure to count among our dream friends.

The college girl, properly developed both mentally and physically, must in time evolve into the woman, so much scoffed at by the men, so eagerly hoped for and expected by the women. Losing none of her feminine charms, she will add to them commanding mental powers as well as physical strength, and then, when woman shall have reached the high place where she belongs she will be able to show "her tyrant, man," of what she is capable.

JOHANNA LOBSENZ.

New York, Nov. 22, 1899.

"The True William Penn."

Alluding to your note on the new volume of Mr. Sydney George Fisher, "The True William Penn," considerable light was thrown by this able writer on the character of the founder of the Penn colony in his work entitled, "Men, Women, and Manners of Colonial Times." The title of this work (two volumes) hardly does it justice. It is a most important addition to our colonial history and places many of the leading actors of the period in altogether new lights. Some of the events and transactions which have been accepted as historical truths are pretty well ventilated by Mr. Fisher and a few of our pet ideas are rudely shaken up. The portion of the work dealing with the "Puritan and the Catholic on the Chesapeake" is particularly interesting reading. There is no doubt that his "True William Penn" will be spicy reading, but for an all-round history of the colonial days the work referred to can hardly be excelled.

WILLIAM HYATT FARRINGTON.

Elizabeth, N. J., Nov. 27, 1899.

"Salad for the Solitary."

Of all the articles in last week's issue of your splendid SATURDAY REVIEW, the one that pleased me most and that tickled the very cockles of my heart was that on Frederick Saunders. I have long been an admirer of that delightful medley "Salad for the Solitary and the Social." Indeed, "Salad for the Solitary" was one of the first books that I placed in the little collection that I call my library. I was but a callow youth, almost newly fresh from the country, when I obtained a position in the down-town section of New York. Before long, when my luncheon hour came, I would drift out of

Here I found my "Salad." It came with a small lot of English books, it was published by Richard Bently in 1835, and was bound—and is still—in marbled boards with morocco corners and a morocco back stamped in gold in a delightful fashion that perished both my eyes and my heart. Its previous owner evidently loved it, for it bore the marks of kindly use and was extra illustrated with some excellent copperplate portraits and the "Salad" was just seasoned to my taste.

I wanted it badly. In the most off-hand manner I could command, to conceal my ardent desire, I inquired the price. It was high, and I knew I couldn't buy it then, for my pocketbook was lean-shranken, most dolefully thin. I coveted it so badly that I perspired twixt the desire, the confounding knowledge that I couldn't get it then, and the fear lest some other might. Between pinching here and saving there, forgetting a luncheon or two in anticipation of a delectable feast on the "Salad" and a visit every day to see if my treasure was safe, at last, on a glorious Saturday, I exchanged my dross for gold refined, the "Salad" was mine!

Reader, dost thou know the ecstasy of such a moment? The volume well wrapped up and tucked safely under your arm, when you feel as if all the rich, warm juices of October were pouring through your veins and you have that heady feeling that, if the passers by, who see but a wight, with a coat perhaps a little out of date, a hat none too new, and a little brown parcel under his arm—how, you think, if they knew what that little brown parcel contained, their glance of uncencern would quickly change to deepest envy—and you "gloat." At such a moment I'd not swap with an Alexander, or, more to the point, with that plump, affluent merchant with good store of ducats, or any other, for, to the book lover, poor in purse, comes some of the sweetest, deepest joy of life and of books.

My "Salad" stands, not solitary, on one of my shelves in a company most meet, with Sir Roger and the Vicar, a pudgy "Compleat Angler," Herrick's "Hesperides," and Montaigne, Virgil, and gentle Charles Lamb divine George Herbert, whose sweet songs "rise to heaven's gate"; quaint, manly Quarles, John Mason Neale's Mediaeval Hymns, Tyndale's New Testament, (Offer's Reprint,) and a book of Christmas Carols.

This goodly company? I would thou wouldst find better. This is my shelf of recourse when weary of the modernity and hurly-burly of the times.

Gentle reader, wouldst thou spend a most pleasant half hour? Then read the "Salad," for thou wilt find therein much cheerful gossip and many pleasant matters choicely selected by an epicure in book-tasting.

New York, Nov. 27, 1899. QUINCE.

Miss Whiting's "Mrs. Browning."

As an admirer of Miss Lilian Whiting, I was delighted to read in your issue of Nov. 11 an appreciative review of her study of Elizabeth Barrett Browning—a book which has not yet reached my book table. Apart from the delicate charm of her style, Miss Whiting always writes with such earnest and conscientious care that it may seem almost hypercritical to refer to a small error which appears in one of the quotations used in THE SATURDAY REVIEW. But is it not best, after all, even in small details, to have so precious a thing as a good book as perfect as it can be made—the crystal flawless when a speck upon it can, so easily be brushed away? In speaking of a portrait of Mrs. Browning, painted when she was nine years old, which hangs in the Browning villa at Florence, she describes it as that of a lovely girl with fair hair and blue eyes, standing in a garden with the dog, Flush, beside her.

I am sure this must have been a mere "lapsus calami." Flush, whom we lovers of Mrs. Browning know almost as well as we do herself, was, we firmly believe, a very remarkable dog as dogs go, but even Flush could hardly have been capering about in the vigorous way he is reported in the "Love Letters" to have done if the weight of more than thirty Summer had rested upon his silken ears. The facts are that Flush was presented to Miss Barrett by Miss Mitford, and these two did not even meet until Miss Barrett was thirty years old. Her tender little poem about him was written in 1844—the gift was made presumably a few years earlier.

I want to protest also, and most solemnly, against the "blue eyes." Blue eyes the picture must have, or Miss Whiting would not have so stated, but so many of her contemporaries (W. W. Story, for instance, who is referred to in the same quotation) have described Mrs. Browning as having brown eyes, and I have so often gazed, in imagination, into the brown eyes and loved them that the thought of blue ones came upon me with a distinct shock. This may seem a small matter, but it is really very important. Just imagine for a moment looking at the face of one you love and meeting eyes of a different color from those which were to you "the sweetest ever seen"—the gray ones turned black, the brown ones blue! You would have to love and learn them all over again! Can Miss Whiting have made a mistake as to the identity of the picture? Won't she please leave us our brown-eyed poet, and lift the stigma of such venerableness from poor Flush's innocent memory? He may not care very much—I don't know how dogs feel about it, and anyhow his sex allows him to profess a noble scorn for the sting of added years—but wherever he is now, in that heaven

seems to me it would hurt his feelings dreadfully to know that any one believes his capacity for sighing and drooling about at an age when he ought to have been at peace beneath the daisies.

K. M. H.

Fort Allen, La., Nov. 20, 1899.

"Hugh Wynne," "Richard Carvel," "Janice Meredith."

Your correspondent "Similia Similibus" of Saturday last, in comparing "Richard Carvel" with "Hugh Wynne," and merely claiming one to be the "prototype" of the other, only partially reaches the core of the matter, and, instead of hitting the nail on the head, merely strikes a tack.

If he will renew his youth and reread Thackeray's "The Virginians," and recall how young Warrington-Esmond met practically the same people and difficulties in England and got into jail for his debts, as did Richard Carvel, whatever originality he may have credited Richard Carvel with, except as a mere matter of words, will be destroyed. In short, Richard Carvel in Europe and Harry Warrington-Esmond are almost identically placed throughout. If "Hugh Wynne" and "The Virginians" had never been written, we should not have the pleasure of seeing "Richard Carvel." The author of "Carvel" must have thought the public had a short memory, not to have read "Wynne," and he must have thought Thackeray, being dead, was safe to follow, forgetting that some men's words live after them. Then again, his epilogue, which might better have been a preface, which few read, is like an ice-cold shower bath after sunshine, and furnished an anti-climax the like of which is seldom seen in literature.

"Hugh Wynne" is a dignified, original piece of Revolutionary literature.

"Richard Carvel" is a well-written imitation of better Revolutionary literature than itself.

I recommend to your correspondent "Janice Meredith." It is original; it has life; it is more picturesque than a chromo and strong enough for a Turner oil painting. It is not a duplicate of anything or anybody. It is better than Ford's "Peter Stirling," which made his reputation, because its hero is a consistent personality throughout and does not slump away into an ordinary mortal at the finish. Your correspondent may think the heroine silly, but she has the merit of being silly throughout, and, according to accepted literary tenets, all heroines of that period in America seem to have been silly.

Your correspondent and I will not change the current of public opinion by our criticism, but we may call a pause in the indiscriminate deifying of the author of a book which would never have existed had not better books been written on the same subject, to wit, "Richard Carvel"; and I beg indulgence to call attention to the strongest Revolutionary novel I have read—and which has the real merit of entire originality and is preferable to "Hugh Wynne" merely because it has more vigor and vitality than Dr. Mitchell's book—"Janice Meredith." CHARLES H. YOUNG.

New Rochelle, N. Y., Nov. 13, 1899.

Another View of "Richard Carvel."

"Richard" undoubtedly reminds one of "Hugh Wynne," and perhaps quite as much of "Micah Clarke." The three read like the very same person in slightly different scenes and times. But much more strongly does it recall a story of long-ago childhood, which introduced a character, Nurse Brown, who has ever dwelt in our memories for her "improving" remark made upon her deathbed: "Henry, I have always been a good woman, and good people has loved me for bein' so." This would seem to have been Mr. Carvel's idea of himself even in his old age, when he was supposed to have done with the folly and vice through which he at such length describes himself as plunging, and it leads one to conclude that Philip and his parent must have been really excellent persons much maligned by this hero who could do no wrong, and for whom a little "come-down" would have been the best possible medicine. I think "Wynne" was the same, but did not read it through. "Carvel" I had to finish for a blind son with whom I had unwittingly or rashly started it. Its style and wording are not so bad, if only the author had cared to preserve ever so little of that vraisemblance, without which narrative falls flat, and which is the main charm of classical "Robinson Crusoe." Who can read with patience of those bad "big-bugs" in London making so much of an unlicked "cub" like Carvel, particularly at a time when our "leadermen" were figuring in old-country eyes as "bad boys of —— colonists"?

A slight sense of proportion would hardly hurt some of these writers, and the lack of it is perhaps what gives the strongest ground to enemies of fiction in general.

On the same lines one might treat of Doyle-after-Stevenson and Stevenson-after-Scott, and Scott-after-himself, but time fails, and one does not want to be over-critical. DESDICHADO.

New York, Nov. 14, 1899.

Norman Hapgood's "Lincoln."

I should like to have you throw light on a difficulty raised by one of the new books. We are accustomed to look upon Abraham Lincoln as one of the most creditable products of American civilization. Hundreds of men admire him who have little respect for practical politicians of the day, like President McKinley. Now, the latest life of Lincoln, by Norman Hapgood, gives this political side with particular fullness, and what I want to know is why everything said by his enemies about McKinley's being a mere mouthpiece is not true of Lincoln. Mr. Hap-

good says, on Pages 55-6: "The three things he proved were that he was a very adroit politician, that he shared a financial insanity which just then pervaded the State, and that he had convictions on slavery. His political address was shown in his leading position among the delegates from his district, called the 'Long Nine,' from the height of all the members, and its recognition was proved by the fact that a great scheme of that body, the removal of the capital, was left to his engineering. The removal for Vandalia was settled, and Alton, Decatur, Peoria, Jacksonville, and Illiopolis sought the honor. The 'Long Nine,' however, by giving their support to other bills only in return for votes for Springfield, conquered." What is that but "practical politics" of the most decided kind? Can anything more be said of McKinley? On Page 101 I find that while he was in Congress he wrote this letter:

Confidential.
Springfield, Ill., May 25, 1849.

Hon. E. Embree:

Dear Sir: I am about to ask a favor of you—one which I hope will not cost you much. I understand the General Land Office is about to be given to Illinois, and that Mr. Ewing desires Justin Butterfield of Chicago to be the man. I give you my word, the appointment of Mr. Butterfield will be an egregious political blunder. It will give offense to the whole Whig Party here, and be worse than a dead loss to the Administration of so much of its patronage. Now, if you can conscientiously do so, I wish you to write Gen. Taylor at once, saying that either I or the man I recommend should in your opinion be appointed to that office. If any one from Illinois shall be. I restrict my request to Illinois because you may have a man from your own State, and I do not ask to interfere with that.

Your friend as ever,
A. LINCOLN.

Isn't this claim to control the patronage of his State the characteristic of our ordinary "Solons," which gives most offense to the purists in politics?

On Page 243 I find the following: "While McClellan was drilling the army Lincoln was steadily keeping up his fight for the political solidarity of the North and the conciliation of the border States. When Congress adjourned, Aug. 6, and Congressman McClernand, who had represented lower Illinois for many years, came to say good-by to the President, Lincoln handed him a Brigadier General's commission and told him to 'keep Egypt right side up.'" What is this but precisely what McKinley and Alger were so bitterly attacked for during our last war?

The account of Lincoln's action during the draft riots in Pennsylvania in the chapter called "Politics and War," is too long to quote, but it shows the same compromising spirit. So with the appointment of a General to please the Germans, Page 307.

Among the reasons for the appointment of Gen. Meade, the following is given, Page 319: "Third—He was a Democrat, and the President wished to check a threatened demand for McClellan's restoration."

About the nomination of Secretary Chase to the Supreme bench, Lincoln is quoted as follows, Page 347: "There are three reasons why he should be nominated, and one why he should not be. In the first place, he occupies a larger place in the public mind with reference to the office than any other person. Then we want a man who will sustain the Legal-Tender act and the Proclamation of Emancipation. We cannot ask a candidate what he would do, and if we did and he should answer we should only despise him for it. But he wants to be President, and if he does not give that up it will be a great injury to him and a great injury to me. He can never be President."

The next quotation which I shall make seems to me particularly apt in its bearing on the political manipulations of to-day. For Thurlow Weed, read Platt or Croker, and what is the result? It is on Page 350. Lincoln says to R. E. Fenton: "You are to be nominated by our folks for Governor of your State. Seymour, of course, will be the Democratic nominee. You will have a hard fight. * * * There is some trouble among our folks over there, which we must try and manage. Or, rather, there is one man who may give us trouble, because of his indifference, if in no other way. He has great influence, and his feelings may be reflected in many of his friends. We must have his counsel and co-operation, if possible." Thurlow Weed, in short, was not pleased with the disposition of the Federal patronage in New York, being particularly hostile to the Collector and Surveyor. Nicolay, the secretary, and Fenton returned to New York that evening. The next day Fenton had a consultation with Weed, Nicolay returned to Washington with the resignation of the Surveyor, and a friend of Weed was the successor. The State went Republican in the Fall."

H. A. R. SCHUMACHER.
New York, Nov. 12, 1899.

"The Man With the Hoe."

I take note of a funny little discussion in progress over the possibility of Edwin Markham's having read a short and good poem by Miss Cora E. Chase upon "The Man with the Hoe," and then conveyed the idea to himself.

Readers of your valuable SATURDAY REVIEW will recall, doubtless, that I had the honor to be the reviewer of his lately issued volume of poems, (Doubleday & McClure,) which paper was published in your pages. That review was, I think, the first made in an Eastern journal. Therein I told of the writing of the "Man with the Hoe." The poet, I may repeat, was attracted to the Millais picture while on a visit fourteen years since to a friend living in Seattle. The first thirty-two lines, as recently published, with four other lines that have not been printed, were written at that time. Miss Chase's poem is of a later origin. The poem was laid aside till last Christmas-tide, when he took up the manuscript, revised it slightly, and that evening wrote one and the next morning the other of the last two stanzas, seventeen lines in all. The manuscript of the first part written has been in my hands. A fac simile of some of its lines has also been issued. The criticasters will have to chase some one else than Edwin Markham on the score of literary piracy or want of original power.

By the way, let me say in closing that, gratifying as was Dr. Max Nordau's critical approval of Edwin Markham's work, for one must recognise the Semitic publicist and author as a capable critic, I, for one, would have been better pleased if he had not used the name of Walt Whitman for the purpose of comparison. Whitman stands on his own great merits. But my objection to Nordau's use of the "Good Gray Poet's" name lies in the fact that the Parisian has never retracted in the slightest degree, so far as I can learn, the gross misrepresentation of Walt Whitman's personal life with which he so ignorantly defiled the laborious pages of "Degeneration." It is Nordau's right to decry "Leaves of Grass" and other works of the poet, but when he wrote and published of him as unclean of life, person, and habits, he not only illustrated his want of knowledge, but showed that in the degenerate desire to "make points" he was only showing himself fit to be put in the category of characters over the denunciation of which he has wasted so much knowledge and scholarship. M. Nordau's attacks on Walt Whitman as a person show him to be fast ripening for classification as a "degenerate."

RICHARD J. HINTON.
Brooklyn, Nov. 18, 1899.

Editions of Balzac.

I have become so accustomed to looking to the Saturday issue of THE TIMES for accurate and up-to-date news from the world of books that I am surprised to find in your article of last week on "The Three Musketeers" remarks that must mislead those not acquainted with the facts.

You say that the publishers (Barrie & Son) of the Philadelphia translation, "having secured the rights to some of the most notable separate translations of Balzac's books, are preparing to bring out an edition that is said to embrace the entire works of the French author, unabridged and unexpurgated."

From the first part of this statement it is fair to presume that you simply mean that the Philadelphia publishers have copyrighted their translations, which is not important so far as the public is concerned, but when it is intimated that this translation will embrace the entire works of Balzac, you must not consider your readers, at least those who have some knowledge of the magnitude of Balzac's writings, unkind if they decline to accept the statement as fact.

I find that the Barrie translation is far short of being a rendering of Balzac's complete works. It contains the ninety-five stories of the "Comédie Humaine" together with the two "Analytical Studies," the "Droll Stories," and a repertory. There are, therefore, omitted from this self-proclaimed complete edition, the "Plays"; the ten earlier novels of Balzac; "Oeuvres de Jeunesse," his "Letters," and at least four volumes of his miscellaneous works, a total of some seventeen volumes. I do not intimate that the average English reader would desire to burden his library with translations of these additional volumes, which are devoid of special literary merit, but why call a thing complete when it is not?

The Saintsbury edition includes, I find upon comparison with the French "Edition Définitive," the entire "Comédie Humaine," complete and unabridged, but it omits the two other "Analytical Studies," and the "Droll Stories," the latter of which, however, on account of certain literary merit, I have obtained from the publishers in the more desirable Doré edition.

But what is far more important to me, as a lover of Balzac, I find in the Saintsbury edition upward of 250 pages of introductory matter, distributed in its proper place, through the different volumes, and which gives the information so important to the English reader of Balzac for a proper understanding and appreciation of this great author. This feature of the Saintsbury Balzac places it for me far above any other English edition now extant. A. M. C.

New York, Nov. 2, 1899.

Kate Field and Lawrence Barrett.

Kate Field was extremely enthusiastic over Lawrence Barrett's acting, especially over his rendering of the rôle of Cassius, (Barrett was less at the time,) and she laughingly declared that he was one of her ideals whom she had met too late. One memorable day in the year during which she became interested in co-operative dressmaking, Miss Field accompanied Lawrence Barrett to Central Park, on the occasion of a Shakespearean anniversary, when a small tree was planted by the reverent ones. The late Mrs. Elizabeth Morgan Blake, sister of Dr. Dix, sent Kate Field at the time two small Japanese stone figures, with fresh smilax entwining them, and this inscription beneath:

There was a fair maiden called Kate,
Who met with lean Cassius too late,
But they went on a spree,
Planting Bill Shakespeare's tree—
Lean Cassius and Co-operative Kate.

The incident, it is hardly necessary to add, affected Kate Field quite as much, somewhat, as it did Lawrence Barrett.

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The Christmas Century.

"Rich in the kind of literature that makes THE CENTURY
The Leading Monthly Periodical of the World."

From Ernest Seton-Thompson's "Biography of a Grizzly."

Cover Design, The Christmas Angel ..... Henry Hutt
In six printings.

The Old Master.
A Poem, with frontispiece by Louis Loeb, and decorations by Edward Edwards. Printed in tints.

The Christmas Dancers ..... Edith Thomas
A legend of Saxony. With three full-page pictures and decorations by Henry Hutt. Printed in tints.

The Kid Hangs Up His Stocking ..... Jacob A. Riis
A Christmas story of a newsboys' lodging-house. "Fellers, what d' ye t'ink? I 'm blamed if de Kid ain't gone an' hung up his sock fer Chris'mas!" And how the boys broke "de bank" and filled the "sock." Illustrated by C. M. Relyea.

King Christmas and Master New Year ..... Dr. S. Weir Mitchell
A Poem.

A Provençal Christmas Postscript ..... Thomas A. Janvier
Christmas in Southern France—the Yule Log—the Great Supper—Noëls—Mistral's Story, etc. Illustrated by Louis Loeb.

The Art of Seeing Things ..... John Burroughs
"Some people seem born with eyes in their heads, and others with buttons or painted marbles, and no amount of science can make the one equal to the other in the art of seeing things."

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The second part of this delightful story, with three full-page pictures and marginal decorations by the author. "Mr. Thompson here demonstrates once more his unrivalled gift of describing animal life from the inside point of view; and here, as in the past, his pencil has ably supplemented his pen."—*Commercial Advertiser.*

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A novelette, with illustrations by Arthur J. Keller.
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French's Washington.
An engraving of the head of the new equestrian statue by Daniel Chester French.

THE CROMWELL HISTORY.

By JOHN MORLEY.

"It is good to find writing like this in a monthly magazine. The illustrations are superb." New York Tribune.

Mr. Morley's papers on Oliver Cromwell, of which this is the second, will be richly illustrated with original pictures and with reproductions of many of the most famous paintings in the great collections of Europe. The present instalment contains chapters on Puritanism and the Double Issue, the Short Parliament, the Long Parliament, the Fall of Strafford, etc.

OLD WHITEHALL PALACE AND WHITEHALL STAIRS.
From the Cromwell History.

One of Two Millions in East London ..... Sir Walter Besant
Illustrated by Joseph Pennell and Phil May. The first of a series of papers on life in the East End of London, by the author of "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," the book that made possible the famous People's Palace. In this article Sir Walter Besant takes a single creature out of the millions and follows her from babyhood to marriage—in her childhood on the street, in the board school and the factory, her work-days and her holidays. The next article in the series will describe the life of the water side above London Bridge.

Zionism ..... Richard Gotthell
"It is not in vainglorious pride, but in courage born of a strong hope, that I repeat the words which Disraeli, the great Jewish Zionist, when quite spent in years, said to a Jewish boy, 'Never forget that you and I belong to a race which can do everything but fail.'"

McCribben Sues the City ..... Harry Stillwell Edwards
With illustrations by Frederic Dorr Steele. One of the most amusing stories ever printed in *The Century.* Mr. McCribben sues for $1000 damages on account of falling into a sewer, which was built in front of his house—"an' it wor iliven fate dape, an' two fate av wather standin' knay-dape in the same."

Glass Houses ..... Gelett Burgess
A psychological comedy, in which there is a love story.

Put Up the Sword ..... James Jeffrey Roche
A stirring poem by the author of "Ballads of Blue Water."

The Judgment of Peter and Paul on Olympus ..... By the Author of "Quo Vadis"
A "poem in prose," by Henryk Sienkiewicz, author of "Quo Vadis," "With Fire and Sword," etc. It has not yet been published in Polish, and this translation, by Jeremiah Curtin, is the only one that has been made. In the story the heathen gods appear before Peter and Paul for judgment.

Fear and Death ..... R. E. Bowker
A Poem.

Fakes and Fakirs ..... Gustav Kobbé
An account of the exhibition of burlesque pictures that is held yearly by the Art Student's League of New York; reproducing some of the most amusing examples.

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NOTES OF BOOKS

Items Gathered During The Week's Tour of the Publishing Houses.

I.—NEW YORK.

Under the general title "Briton and Boer" Harper & Brothers will shortly issue a volume made up of the most distinguished and recent articles on the subject. The themes and their authors are as follows: "The Historical Causes of the Present War in the Transvaal," by James Bryce; "England and the Transvaal," by Sydney Brooks; "A Vindication of the Boer," being a rejoinder to Sydney Brooks by "A Dispassionate Critic"; "A Transvaal View of the South African Question," by Dr. F. V. Egenburg; "The Transvaal War and European Opinion," by Karl Blined; "The South African Question," by Andrew Carnegie; "Will the Powers Intervene?" by Francis Charmes, and "A Possible Continental Alliance Against England," by Demetrius C. Boulger.

"Oliver Cromwell: His Life and Character," by Arthur Paterson, is among the recent Cromwellian publications in England. Mr. Firth's book on the same subject, which G. P. Putnam's Sons will present early in 1900, has the distinctive feature of having been written by a man who is not only well known as an authority on the history of the seventeenth century in England, but who is also a recognised authority on the art of war. His book, which will simply bear the title "Oliver Cromwell," although begun six years ago, still lacks two chapters of being complete. Among its features will be a new theory concerning the battle of Dunbar, the ground of which Mr. Firth has measured several times.

George Iles is writing a book for the Doubleday & McClure Company, in which will be described man's industrial progress from the first discovery of fire to the latest achievements of electricity and photography. Every section of the volume that deals with a particular science has been submitted to an expert on the subject, so that the whole work will be technically correct. John Fiske, the historian, recently went over some of the proof sheets of the part in which he might be supposed to be particularly interested, and he wrote to the author: "Your points are so well taken, so happily and richly illustrated with examples, and their bearing on the main argument is so skillfully kept in view, that the result is in my mind a truly great book, and I venture to predict for it a great future." Mr. Iles's work had its origin in an article by him entitled "Why Progress Is by Leaps."

"Jane Austen, Her Contemporaries, and Herself," by Walter Herries Pollock, is published to-day by Longmans, Green & Co. The same house also presents simultaneously with it "Irish Experiences, Being Some Experiences of an Irish R. M.," by O. E. Somerville and Martin Ross; "Life and Works of Dante Allighieri," being an introduction to the study of "La Divina Commedia," by the Rev. J. F. Hogan; "Shakespeare's Sonnets," reconsidered and rearranged, by Samuel Butler, and "The Redemption of Egypt," by W. Basil Worsfold, with four pictures in color and seventy text illustrations.

Brentano's have just received from Paris René Bazin's "Croquis de France et d'Orient"; L. Bandry de Sannier's "L'Automobile, Theorique et Pratique"; Paul Bonhomme's "M'sien la Pondeur"; André Broca's "La Telegraphie Sans Fils"; Maurice Donnay's "Le Torrent"; H. de la Ferriere's "Amour mondain amour mystique"; George Feydeau's "Un fil à la Patte"; Andre Foulon de Vaulx's "Madame de Lauraguais"; Pierre Gauthier's "La Dame du Lac"; Victor Hugo's "Choses Vues," (Nouvelle series, being his memoirs;) F. P. Jacobson's "Niels Lyhna"; Eugene Folieteri's "Au Harem"; Jean Pichari's "La Epreuve"; Jean Rameau's "Le Bonheur de Christiane"; Louis de Robert's "La Reprise"; Imbert de St. Amand's "Le Regne de Napoleon III."; Ossip Schubin's "Zinka"; Victor Charbonnel's "Les Mystiques Dans la Litterature Presente"; Edgar Roels's "Boers et Anglais."

Mr. W. W. Jacobs, author of "Many Cargoes," has written a new book, which will shortly be published by the Frederick A. Stokes Company. It will be called "A Master of Craft."

Paul Leicester Ford's new historical romance, "Janice Meredith," published less than two months ago by Dodd, Mead & Co., is now selling in its 123d thousand. For the last week its average sales a day have been 2,500 copies. Other novels have of course reached this stage, and even surpassed it in the long run, but we believe that the first two months of "Janice Meredith's" existence quite go ahead of the record of the first two months of any other piece of fiction. And when it is considered that Mr. Ford's book first ran as a serial in two periodicals that appeal to widely different classes of the reading public, the result is the more astonishing.

An Australian edition of "David Harum" is now announced. D. Appleton & Co. are now printing the 360th thousand of this book. The publishers recently issued a fine photogravure portrait of the author, accompanied with a fac simile signature. The picture is about 4½ by 9 inches, and is said to be an excellent likeness.

The Macmillan Company have in preparation an important historical work entitled "Caesar's Conquest in Gaul," by Mr. Rice Holmes, author of "A History of the Indian Mutiny." The first part of the work contains a narrative of the conquest and of the events which led up to it; the second part comprises a series of articles on various questions—ethnological, geographical, militar, &c. The work is based not only upon personal explorations of the battlefields, but on careful research made among ancient and mediaeval writers. It will be illustrated with maps and plans.

Volume III. of "The History of the English Poor Law" will come in a few weeks from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons. This volume, which will deal with the subject of "Statute Law and Policy," is the work of Sidney Webb and Mrs. Beatrice Webb. Volume I. of the work, which was published in 1899, dealt with "Parish and County Government," and Volume II. with "Statute Law and Policy."

Answers each of the questions "What the Americans may be reading" and "What the English are reading" in the form of "Open Letters," published by Thomas B. Mosher, has during the last five months sold to the extent of 10,000 copies, and the demand is still as active as ever. The second edition, recently issued, has the preliminary envelope and engraved by Mrs. Nathan Haskell Dole.

It seems that the translations made for the works of Balzac, which Messrs. Roberts & Son are publishing, were not exactly "acquitted" in the particular meaning of the term, but were ordered from the several translators by the publishers. Credit for translating this edition of the works of the great "father of realism" is due to Jane Minot Sedgwick, May Tomlinson, Mary W. Artois, Gertrude C. Foadick, George B. Ives, William Walton, J. Alfred Burgan, Ellery Sedwick, Francis T. Furey, F. P. Robins, Peter P. Breen, and Thomas H. Walls.

D. Appleton & Co. will publish next week "A History of American Privateers," by Edgar Stanton Maclay, A. M., author of "A History of the United States Navy"; "The White Terror," a new romance of the French Revolution and after, by Félix Gras, author of "The Terror" and "The Reds of the Midi"; "Ronald Kestrel," a novel, by A. J. Dawson, author of "Canada," by J. M. McIlraith, which is a new volume in Appleton's History for Young Readers Series.

With "Salons Colonial and Republican" Miss Anne H. Wharton continues her series of studies of the early social and artistic life of the American Nation. Her new work is being published by the Lippincotts.

G. P. Putnam's Sons announce that they have arranged for the publication of a work entitled "The Tears of the Heliades" by the Rev. Arthur Buffum. The same house has also in preparation for early publication "Living by the Spirit," by H. W. Dresser, whose metaphysical works have gone into several editions.

"The Gentleman from Indiana," by Booth Tarkington, a new writer, has now gone to press for its twentieth thousand at Doubleday & McClure Company's. For the last night or more the average sales of this book fortnight or more the average sales of this book have been 500 a day.

A contemporary in reviewing "The Wreck of the Conemaugh," published by J. B. Lippincott Company, speaks of the author as "T. Jenkins Harris," and calls him an Englishman. The author of "The Wreck of the Conemaugh" and "The Wind-Jammers" is Mr. T. Jenkins Hains, and he is not an Englishman at all. He is the grandson of Admiral Jenkins, who fought the Richmond at Mobile Bay, and who was Farragut's flag officer. He is, however, second cousin to the late Vice Admiral Jenkins, R. N., K. C. B. Mr. Hain's father is Gen. Hains of the regular army, who has served from the first battle of Bull Run to the present time, and who is distinctly an American, and whose father and grandfather before him were Americans.

"Problems in Ethics," by J. Steinford Kedney, is in active preparation at G. P. Putnam's Sons.

II.—BOSTON.

BOSTON, Nov. 23.—The heroine of the Rev. Frank Samuel Child's "An Unknown Patriot" performed her work for her country "without ceasing to be quiet and womanly." The omission of "without" in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Nov. 18 rather impaired the description of her character, which is really very beautiful.

"Old Times and New," a tiny volume of verses, partly in Bigiow dialect, discussing pretended improvements and real injuries to Boston, is reprinted by the W. B. Clarke Company, possibly with some reference to the new tracks of the Boston Elevated Railway, now beginning to block the entrance to the new South Union Station, in Dewey Square, before the building is fairly completed; possibly because of the audacious appropriation of space in the crowded subway for selling newspapers and books, in flat defiance of the Sunday law, and doing it under the sacred Common and directly opposite Dr. Lyman Beecher's former church. The verses are by Miss Sarah Hammond Palfrey, daughter of the historian Palfrey, and author of the beautiful story of "Katharine Morne," never published in book form, but buried in the early volumes of The Atlantic. Perhaps if it were published now it might serve to check the vaulting ambition of Molly Donohue and other persons anxious to be "new." Reading it might not transform Audrey and Phoebe into gentlewomen, but it would show them a gentlewoman's ideals.

Has New York yet learned how to use the Thoreau pencil? You do not write with it, for it is a sacred thing, being one of a small stock found in the Thoreau garret and bearing the mark John Thoreau, but you enshrine it in a case of priceless embroidery or carved wood and worship it with rites according to your degree of initiation into the sect of Thoreau. One firm has orders for over 300 of these cases.

Two subscription editions in a year, and a third well under way, to say nothing of the library edition, do not seem to have sated the popular demand for Parkman, and the new illustrated "Montcalm and Wolfe," with its forty-one photogravures, is, if not exactly snatched, very firmly seized and drawn off the booksellers' counters with a rapidity which suggests that it is best to be prompt in securing any copies desired for holiday gifts. Parkman had no lack of recognition during his life, but since the pen fell from his fingers it really seems as if a set of his works were necessary to the existence of a Bostonian.

To William Morris Hunt, too, Boston gave recognition of a sort, but, in looking over Miss Helen M. Knowlton's "The Art Life of William Morris Hunt," one is not proud to note how entirely unproductive was the exhibition which he gave in his studio immediately after he returned from completing the great work at Albany. He displayed all his work, all that remained from the cruel destruction of the fire in 1872, and with it the Albany sketches, and some entirely erratic creature asked the price of one picture. "I should be glad to get $750 for it," said Hunt, but the price was not offered to him. After his death it sold for ten times the sum. Of the five or six exhibitions given since his death none has been brilliantly successful in a pecuniary sense, and yet the present owners of many of his works paid enormous prices for them and decline all offers from buyers. He is still without any formal memorial, but his memory is honored in his pupils, and this book should give him that hold upon the popular imagination without which the admiration and appreciation of a chosen few cannot give fame.

Miss Knowlton herself, an artist by choice, but for a little time an editor, carrying on her father's paper after his death and making it unique by printing in it the precious bits of counsel given by Hunt to his pupils, was chosen by him to carry on his class when he found that it was exhausting his strength and keeping him from work. Since his death she has quietly but steadily striven to set him properly before the world, not for his sake but for his art's, and this little book is written chiefly for that purpose. It tells of his enthusiasm for Millet, whom he discovered for himself; of his studies in Paris; of his resolute, conscientious work in Boston; of his insistence upon sympathy between himself and those whose portraits he painted; of his wit, and of his kindness to his friends and calm indifference to others. Two portraits of him, "Marguerite" and "The New Marguerite," "The Boy and the Butterfly," "The Bathers," "The Flight of Night," "A Study for the Head of Anahita," "The Discoverer," "The Girl at the Fountain," "The Prodigal Son," the portraits of his mother and Dr. Gardner, "Master" Gardner of the Latin School, and the wonderful Shaw portrait are among the illustrations.

The anecdotes are many, and not a few of them tend to shew that, in spite of his acquaintance with all the true art lovers of New York and New England, Hunt was never so truly happy as during the few weeks when he was painting at Albany and was shown a prospect of future work and recognition. Its withdrawal by Gov. Robinson's virtuous decision not to consent to "such wrongful use of the public money" certainly saddened him, possibly shortened his life. "Think of it!" he said. "You never hear of Boston one hundred miles away! I am out in the world, and I want to stay out!" "I would rather carry out this project," he said, referring to the decoration of the Assembly Chamber, "than be Governor of the State." In ten years the last trace of the work was removed from the walls, thanks to the "wrongful use of the public money."

One story touches a recent much advertised piece of verse. Somebody was condemning Millet for wasting his time upon "coarse French clodhoppers." "My God, man!" cried Hunt. "What is nobler than a man wrestling and wresting his bread from the stubborn soil by the sweat of his brow and the break of his back for his wife and children?"

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ILLUSTRATIONS THAT ILLUSTRATE.

Looking at some of the Autumn books the other day it occurred to us that illustrated volumes might be roughly divided into three classes: Books with illustrations that really illustrate, those adorned with pretty pictures, either bearing no special relation to the text itself or absolutely misinterpreting it; and a third class containing pictures which seem to have absolutely no excuse for being—possessing claims neither to beauty nor to suggestiveness.

When we hear, therefore, that an old favorite is coming out in a new illustrated edition we take the volume up with a feeling of mingled pleasure and dread, for the reason that sometimes the illustrator seems not to have read the book, except in the most superficial manner. The "Essays of Elia," recently issued in an illustrated edition by Dent. & Co. of London, and imported by the Scribners, would seem an extremely difficult book to illustrate at all adequately. The drawings in the present edition, which were done by Mr. Charles E. Brock, were at first glance disappointing, probably largely due to a preconceived idea that Elia could not be illustrated, and that the man who attempted it was not only too ambitious, but destined to failure of necessity. A second and less prejudiced glance, however, showed conclusively that Mr. Brock's drawings belong largely to the class that really illustrate.

For instance, in the frontispiece to Volume I., "The Rigor of the Game," the people are actually playing whist, each of the four in his or her own way; Sarah Battle, in particular, being admirably done. The young girl, standing behind Mrs. Battle's chair, is intent only and in a half-careless fashion on the immortal Sarah's hand, but the players are evidently watching the old man's careful deliberation as to the card he will play next. The very look on Mrs. Battle's face shows that "she loved a thorough-paced partner, a determined enemy; she took and gave no concessions; she hated favors. * * * She fought a good fight, cut and thrust, * * * as she emphatically observed, cards were cards."

The headpiece to the contents, too; the old gentleman in his attic room shown gloating over his "treasures cased in leather covers," (perhaps "some kind-hearted play book," or is it a folio Beaumont and Fletcher or an old edition of the "Anatomy of Melancholy"?) Whichever it is, the old man—a veritable Dominie Sampson—is thoroughly happy, and the picture charming in all its details.

The vignette headpiece over the introduction is a very satisfactory portrait of "St. Charles: His Mary," spending an evening, the one writing at a book-laden table, Mary ostensibly reading, but in reality watching the brother to whom she was so devoted. The headpiece to the list of illustrations is equally good, showing the timid clerk who is placing before the irascible old gentleman engravings from a portfolio.

Then, too, there is the frontispiece to Volume II.; the old bookseller in small clothes, spectacles on forehead, standing in his doorway, watching his possible customers as they turn over the books on the outside stalls, "casting envious looks at them all the while," and apparently half-fearful that they may buy one of his treasures. The headpiece to the Table of Contents of the second volume is equally good. The old gentleman in his armchair, in after-dinner comfort, wineglass in hand and decanter at his elbow, is gazing at the wine, and in fancy enjoying its color and rich flavor before actually tasting it.

But perhaps best of all are the three illustrations to "Poor Relations," who are known by their knock—"a rap between familiarity and respect, that demands and at the same time seems to despair of entertainment. * * * A puzzle to the servants who are fearful of being too obsequious or not civil enough." The headpiece to this essay shows the poor relation in all his glory of humility. He is stopping his more fortunate kinsman to shake his hand as they pass—the cringing look on the former's face, the half-

up in the full-page illustration which follows: "He casually tosseth it upon the nose time." The game is laid in the card room just after the cards is served, and the whole air of apologetic timidity, which yet is mingled determination to remain, and in fact the advancing figure in every aspect is superbly done. "He holdeth out his hand for you to shake, and draweth it back again. * * * He offereth to go away, seeing you have company, but is indeed to stay."

Again Lamb writes: "There is a worse evil under the sun, and that is a female poor relation. * * * provokingly humble and ostentatiously sensible to her inferiority. * * * She calls the servant Sir, and insists upon not troubling him to hold her plate." The picture shows her shrinking, exasperating manner when, on being sent soup at dinner, "she begs to be helped after the gentlemen." Her own attitude and the look on the faces of the men on either side of her, the young man, half startled; the older man's mingled perplexity and disgust, tell the story perfectly.

As is usually the case, many of these Lamb illustrations are better and more appropriate than others; some of them are more or less commonplace, and a few are simply pretty pictures. But where so many are fine it is unnecessary to criticise the others. Just one more must be mentioned: an interior of a barber's shop, where one old fellow is standing up and "spelling out a paragraph," and all the others intently listening, barber included, who with uplifted razor is paying more attention to the reader than to the seated figure in the chair, whose lather-covered face seems all alert not to miss one of the reader's words, as is the case with the two old gentlemen in the background.

The cover lining is most attractive, too, with its figures of the bluecoat boy, and of Lamb, offioeward or homeward bound with some old folio under his arm. In short, if all illustrated books were as successful as is this one, how glad we should be to hear that our old favorites were to appear in such guise. Unfortunately, comparatively few illustrated books do fall into the first class we mentioned. We have in mind another old favorite, of not quite the same rank as Elia, but still almost a classic, which has recently appeared in beautiful type and broad-margined, well-proportioned page, where the illustrations are a positive detriment.

Du Maurier was most fortunate in being able so charmingly to illustrate his own works, and so is Ernest Seton-Thompson. When one reads a book by either of the latter or by any other fine artist-author, we hardly know whether the pictures best illustrate the text or the text the pictures. Hugh Thompson, too, is always fine—his illustrations to the recently published "Peg Woffington" are full of character and action, especially the frontispiece, where Peg is dancing a jig to the old tune of "The Wind That Shakes the Barley." At this late day, however, it is unnecessary to go into details about Mr. Thompson's work. Many of us never think of Elizabeth Bennet or dear Miss Mattie without seeing them as Hugh Thompson has pictured them for us.

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A certain well-known New York artist-author has published a book of which we are very fond, but the pictures, by another hand, are positive eyesores, which distractions rather than interpret its characters. Let us welcome, then, "our friends the books" in illustrated dress, but only when, as in the case of these "Essays of Elia," the drawings are really through merit or suggestiveness entitled to rank among our first class—the illustrations which really illustrate.

RECENT MEMOIRS AND LETTERS.

Notwithstanding the ephemeral character of many volumes in the great flood of books which has been descending upon us from the publishers since the cessation of hostilities with Spain and the revival of business prosperity, the year which is drawing to a close has been exceptionally rich in its contributions to one department of literature, and that a most delightful one—the autobiographies, letters, and reminiscences. Quite apart from the entertainment which works of this kind furnish in their value—and it is by no means a light one—as pictures of the times and surroundings amid which their authors lived, and their impressions of the many interesting persons with whom they have been brought in contact.

Among them stands "Justin McCarthy's Reminiscences," covering both Europe and America, a work which may well be supplemented by "The Recollections of Sir Algernon West," which are the personal reminiscences of Mr. Gladstone's private secretary. The "Memoirs of a Revolutionist," by Prince Kropotkin, give a charming account of the boyhood days of the Prince, in Russia, and a realistic and fascinating narrative of his life as an agitator for political freedom and a revolutionist in the Czar's dominions, together with a study of European social and political conditions. "The Memoirs of Victor Hugo," tinctured as they are by his own strong individuality, and in some ways disappointing, will command a wide circle of readers, while John Sartain's "Reminiscences of a Very Old Man," covering practically all of the present century, will make a strong appeal to all persons of literary and artistic tastes.

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MORGAN'S "LEAGUE OF THE IROQUOIS."

At a charity sale in Rochester last week, a book turned up of a rarity and local interest that gave to the "find" a dramatic character. And, though this is not altogether unusual, the quality fails, generally at least, to arouse as much popular curiosity as has this.

The volume is a small and apparently a third, edition of Lewis H. Morgan's "League of the Iroquois," (the best book ever written on the Indians of Central New York, and one which ought to be reprinted,) though it bears the same date as the known first edition—1851. Its peculiarity is that it contains a colored map and twenty-two full-page illustrations in colors. In the edition that was issued for general sale the maps and plates are all in black and white, and in another small edition which is known only the map and two out of twenty-three plates are in colors. This seems, then, to be the édition de luxe, for which $35 is said to have been offered in a Rochester advertisement many years ago, and about the existence of which there has been some skepticism. It is full gilt and is bound in French morocco. The assertion is now made that in ten years the principal catalogues of Americana have contained only one copy of the "League of the Iroquois," and that was the edition for general sale, with the map and plates in black and white. The price was $15.

The bazaar at which the book appeared was for the benefit of the City Hospital, and had as one of its principal features this year an "old curiosity shop," to which householders were invited to contribute any old rubbish, or "truck," that they did not want, with the understanding that it be placed on sale for the good of the charity. So many old books and prints came in that a special department had to be opened for them, and to that lowly throne was brought this rare copy of the "League of the Iroquois." But it had come from even a lowlier one, for the story is that the woman who contributed the volume had won it with a twenty-five-cent ticket at a book raffle forty years ago. Morgan, the gifted author of the book, was himself a Rochester man, and there will be cynics to declare that the familiar dictum about prophets explains the lack of appreciation. But the lucky purchaser of the book at the "old curiosity shop" left the charity $25 richer for his "find," and the book, which is really a treasure, has leaped this week into local newspaper fame and popular discussion.

A November Morning.

A flock of white pigeons
Against the blue sky;
A crisp breath of Winter
In winds whistling by.
Cold, glistening grasses
Still green on the slopes,
And the mischievous ivy
Fastening its ropes
About the bare branches
Of shivering trees,
And climbing the fences,
Defying the breeze
That tosses the brown hair
Of dry, sleepy flowers,
Queen Anne's lace and golden-rod,
Counting the hours
Till warm snowy covers
Shall over them lie,
And frost fairies croon them
A long lullaby.
A spirit of Autumn
Yet lingers and shines
Through the dark witching le
Of the blackberry vines;
My brave honeysuckle,
Erect, unafraid,
Still laughs at the hoar frost
And gladdens the shade.
A fleet of gray cloudlets
Adrift in the blue;
And shimmering cobwebs
Spread out in the dew;
A sunburst of pumpkins
Aglow in the field,
The essence of Summer
Ensnared and congealed.
Earth rests from her labor,
Thanksgiving is near;
Love stands in the doorway
And blesses the year.

ELIZABETH ROOSA CODDINGTON.

Oradell, N. J., Nov. 20, 1899.

The New Amsterdam Book Company have just published "Lockhart's Advance on Tirah," by Capt. L. F. Shadwell. Capt. Shadwell was special correspondent to The London Daily News during the recent Afridi war in Northern India, and was present at the famous charge of the Gordon Highlanders up the heights of Darghai. The book contains a striking description of this memorable charge.

1899

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and Including Thursday Afternoon.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

THE LIFE AND CAMPAIGNS OF ALEXANDER LESLIE, First Earl of Leven. By Charles Sanford Terry. 8vo. Pp. xix.-518. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $5.

AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF MRS. JOHN DREW, with an Introduction by Her Son, John Drew. With biographical notes by Douglas Taylor. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xiii.-200. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

THE LETTERS OF ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON. To His Family and Friends. Selected and edited with notes and introduction by Sidney Colvin. 2 Vols. 8vo. Pp. about xliii.-443. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $5.

MONTCALM AND WOLFE. By Francis Parkman. Illustrated. In 2 Vols. 12mo. Pp. xix.-529. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $6 per set.

THE BEACON BIOGRAPHIES. Edited by M. A. De Wolfe Howe. John Brown, by Joseph Edgar Chamberlin. 24mo. Pp. xv.-138. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. 75 cents.

LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF A LONG EPISCOPATE. Being Reminiscences and Recollections of the Right Rev. Henry Benjamin Whipple. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. vi.-576. New York: The Macmillan Company.

THE MASTER MUSICIANS. Beethoven. By Frederick J. Crowest. Illustrations and portraits. 12mo. Pp. x.-319. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

REMINISCENCES, 1819-1899. By Julia Ward Howe. With portraits and other illustrations. 12mo. Pp. vi.-465. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. (Advance sheet.)

THE RIVER WAR. An Historical Account of the Reconquest of the Soudan. By Winston Spencer Churchill. In two volumes. 8vo. Pp. about xxii.-462. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK. By Charles B. Todd. 12mo. Pp. 299. New York: American Book Company.

FINANCIAL NEW YORK. A History. By William Ten Eyck Hardenbrook. Volume I. Folio. Pp. vii.-382. New York: Published by the author.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE MISSISSIPPI HISTORICAL SOCIETY. Edited by Franklin L. Riley. Volume II. 8vo. Pp. 234. Oxford, Miss.: Published by the society.

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NEW LANDS OF OURS.

Caspar Whitney and Franklin Matthews Write of Hawaii and Cuba.*

Two additional volumes in the series of books descriptive of the new possessions of our country have lately appeared from the press of Harper & Brothers. Both are from the pens of special correspondents of that firm, and a large portion of the material contained in each volume has already appeared in the columns of the Harper publications. Both volumes are profusely illustrated and will prove valuable additions to the literature describing our new territories. Mr. Whitney, who has officiated as the athletic editor of Harper's Weekly for several years, is the author of "Hawaiian America." "New Born Cuba" is the work of one of the ablest writers on Harper's staff, Franklin Matthews. His latest work is a splendid example of clean-cut description.

The flood of books upon Hawaii, which has deluged the book market since 1893, would naturally seem to include all the information obtainable or desirable upon that country. Mr. Whitney's volume, "Hawaiian America," possesses so much information that is either new or attractively arranged, that the reader will certainly decide that in his new rôle the author has won fresh laurels. The other products of his pen, in book form, have been on sporting subjects, and while interesting, yet scarcely afforded the opportunities that the present topic yielded. "Hawaiian America" is neither a handbook nor a history, but an exhaustive summary of the resources, industries, and prospects of our first outlying Pacific territory, together with a highly interesting sketch of the inhabitants and their modes of life. In the limited space which we can give this interesting work it will be possible for us to simply refer to a few of the interesting items with which the volume teems.

After a brief introductory chapter which ably reviews the movement which resulted in the annexation of the islands, the author passes to a consideration of the local political situation. In this he lucidly explains the real conditions, giving us the views of a student and philosopher. He declares that two things are absolutely necessary in the statutes which Congress is expected to provide for the government of the island: (1.) Property and educational qualifications exacted of all voters and (2) previous residence of at least three years made necessary to eligibility for any territorial office. In making these suggestions, the author indulges in a fierce attack, not without reason, on the legislators who oppose the first of the above proposed regulations. It is gratifying to learn that American influence is so predominant in every feature of Hawaiian life, in the school and legal systems, in their temporary government, in their shipping interests—three-fourths of the foreign shipping calling at Honolulu is American, a statement that cannot be made of any other port in the world—and in their banking and manufacturing interests. This American influence began with the enterprising Yankee whalers and was spread by the band of American missionaries who so ably aided in shaping the early destinies of the island. The day is not far distant when Americans will be as numerous in Hawaii as they became in the Louisiana Purchase after its annexation.

The chapters in which the author sets forth the results of his journey through the islands are very instructive. While the opportunities for new settlers are limited, it is gratifying to learn that the sugar, rice, and coffee plantations are numerous, prosperous, and of great prospective value. The commercial development of the islands is a story which reads like a fairy tale. It dates its greatest progress from the adoption of the reciprocity treaty which was entered into with the United States in 1875. At that time the value of the imports was $1,506,570, and of exports $2,089,736; while for 1897 imports were $7,062,628 and exports $16,021,775. Jan. 1, 1898, balance sheet showed receipts $5,042,504, expenditures $4,654,926, cash balance in treasury $456,804, value government lands $4,500,000, other assets $3,000,000, and public debt only $3,679,700. This is certainly a remarkable showing, and proves that Hawaii is solvent, self-supporting, and prosperous. The labor question is undoubtedly the foremost one in the consideration of Hawaiian development. With a preponderance of Oriental labor, it can hardly be expected that the agricultural interests of the archipelago will attain their fullest development. It is cheap labor, and the experience of many of the largest growers shows that the future of the islands demands the importation of intelligent white labor. If the farm help of the United States could realize the opportunities that awaited them in the pleasant climate of the islands, we imagine that there would be a marked increase in the movement toward Hawaii. Sugar is the staple crop, and in its cultivation nearly one-quarter of the population of the islands is engaged. Rice comes next on the list, but coffee is advancing with remarkable strides. In 1892 only 13,568 pounds of coffee were exported. In 1897 the amount exported was 337,158 pounds. While the author encourages farm help to go to the islands, he discourages those who would seek to buy land and enter into sugar or coffee raising, by stating that practically all of the best land is owned or held on long leases.

The policy of President Cleveland, "Paramount" Blount, and Minister Willis is handled without gloves, and their efforts to restore the corrupt Hawaiian monarchy is denounced in severest terms. Some will not relish the author's views on this point. In fact, as much satisfaction will not be derived from a perusal of the portions of the book devoted to political matters as will result from reading the remaining chapters. In the latter we will see more of the work of the specialist and less of the newspaper correspondent. The descriptive rather than the disputatious features of the book are what render it attractive, and it certainly does possess unusually valuable information on Hawaiian conditions and development.

In an appendix to the volume we find statistical tables as to population, distances, public lands, leprosy, education, industries, labor, railroads, commerce, revenues, and elections. The volume will take rank as one of the best on Hawaii which has yet appeared, and will be of indisputable value as a book of reference for our libraries.

Franklin Matthews's book "The New-Born Cuba" is a tale of reconstruction. The story is admirably told and the excellent pictures which adorn the volume make it easy for the reader to understand the wonderful work which has been accomplished by the American officers to whom the task of preparing Cuba for national independence was delegated. The book is a splendid example of up-to-date journalism, the detached Harper's Weekly articles having been supplemented and woven into this most attractive narrative. The two months just succeeding the Spanish evacuation of Cuba is the period which the author deals with, he having witnessed the stirring scenes which attended the birth of the new Cuba. From the opening chapter, which describes "Havana Under American Military Rule," we note the work of a master of narrative, a person who is experienced in preparing a comprehensive, finished article. The most notable achievements in the line of sanitation, government, police, and customs reforms are detailed in a very attractive manner. The corrupt customs system was replaced with one which was a surprise and disappointment to many who had become rich through the dishonesty of corrupt Spanish officials. What the Custom House was under the old rule need not be told at length. It was unclean, the author says, in more ways than one, from top to bottom. The present system is a marvel to the merchants of Havana. Honesty and integrity in business affairs were new features to that branch of the Government, and the installation of such beneficial reforms will certainly have a salutary influence on the successors of the Americans, who are preparing the way for Cuban self-government.

Havana's new police force is the product of an ex-Superintendent of the New York police, John McCullagh. The splendidly equipped force is a tribute to his ability and good judgment. He replaced the old force, which consisted of about 1,800 men, of whom 1,200 were really soldiers, with 1,000 men, who were drilled and trained for police duty pure and simple. The men were uniformed, the streets measured, and posts laid out, and Havana became possessed of a genuine police force, prepared to do all that could be expected from such a branch of service. This, considering the utter lack of police traditions and experience, was a splendid bit of organizing work. Of the labors of the talented and devoted officers, both regulars and volunteers, in various sections of the island, we find here the highest commendation. Major Gen. Ludlow in Havana performed his work of rehabilitating that city in a superb manner. He had to grapple with a herculean task, but proved himself equal to the work. Few would think of the numerous duties imposed upon him by his position. He had to perform his military duties as Governor of the cities, clean the city outside and inside, plan reforms in taxation, customs, and police, disarm the volunteers, and keep the municipal machinery in motion.

The author pays a high tribute to Gen. Gomez, whom he met at Cienfuegos during the latter's tour of triumph through the island. Of him the author says:

He asked me not to quote what he said to me, but not in the classroom of the university have I ever heard more profound philosophy as to the duties of a man toward his fellow-men, or heard words that had a more sincere ring of personal disinterestedness, than those he uttered in an excited voice in that clubroom. In an active experience of fifteen years as a newspaper man I have never met a man who was so impressive at first sight as a statesman, in the broadest sense, and as a lover of liberty, as Maximo Gomez. * * * If Gomez were a citizen of the United States, I am convinced that he would be one of the foremost men of the country. He seemed a Tilden in cunning and resource, a McKinley in affability, a Grant in simplicity, a Lee in dignity.

In the chapters entitled "Taxation and Finance in Havana" and "Americans in Cuba" we have some very interesting facts arrayed which throw much light on the Spanish system and the methods some Americans would like to install. The Provinces of Pinar del Rio, Matanzas, Santa Clara, and Santiago were visited, and excellent summaries are given showing their progress under Gens. Davis, Wilson, Bates, and Wood, respectively. Sugar and tobacco are discussed in two chapters, and the future of those industries carefully considered.

Altogether, the volume is highly satisfactory. It is an excellently arranged description of Cuba's first experience under American control. It leads us to believe that the hopes of Cuba's most ardent admirers will be fully realized, and, either as an independent nation or as a part of the American Nation, it is bound to become a powerful country. A large share of the thanks for the realization of this great success will be due to the wise and energetic American officers above referred to.

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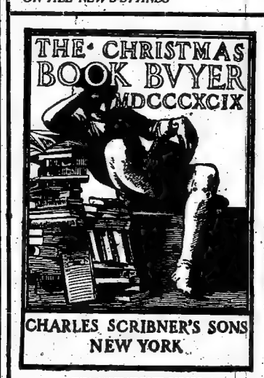

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To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Indeed, I must protest upon your permitting your columns to be used to criticise Prof. Brander Matthews! He is a professor in Columbia University, and it is nothing less than lèse majesté!

I regret to see one of your correspondents complaining that he can only recognize Prof. Matthews's writing when his name is signed to it, another claiming that he never ends his stories, but chops them off, when they run to the 2,000 lines required, with a cleaver, &c. If Prof. Matthews does chop his stories off this way, then Writer No. 1 must be wrong when he says he (Prof. Matthews) is undistinguishable except when his name is attached. And, besides, Emil Souvestre and Lopez de Vega did this same thing! I once heard Prof. Matthews, who is the only Professor of English Fiction in Columbia, by the way, lecture his classes on the art of writing short stories, and remember his elucidating at some length that the real way to write a short story was to write it short. In fact, he urged with some warmth that a short story must be short, and that if long it was not short, and could not in any way be properly classified as short. I think myself that he is justified then in supplying comment to his text and in making his own stories short, even if he does have to "cut them short with a cleaver," and surely shortness is a merit!

CLIFFORD GOLLINS.
Columbia University, N. Y., Nov. 23, 1899.

His Stories More than Fiction.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In your SATURDAY REVIEW of Nov. 11 is a letter signed "Iconoclast," in which the writer attempts to find fault with Mr. Brander Matthews's style and also endeavors to take to task certain editors for continuing to present to their readers stories from that author's pen.

I do not desire to present any defense of Prof. Matthews, for he needs none, and I will also pass over the supercilious manner in which "Iconoclast" refers to him, but perhaps a word as to the spirit in which his stories should be read may call to "Iconoclast's" attention the error into which, in my opinion, this death-dealing iconoclast has fallen.

I do not think that these stories should be read and digested as though they were fiction pure and simple. True, many of them bear a cloak of fiction, but why not look a little deeper? Do they not then seem to be artistic sketches of human nature, of the everyday occurrences in the great Empire City? The old saying about the little things of life certainly applies to these sketches with the pen. They tell us of the many happenings that occur in our own observation, but which fail to impress us when we see them, because we are so absorbed in unraveling the threads of our own lives, that we fail to see the small romances that enter into the lives of others. That trip of the ambulance up Columbus Avenue—what a serious affair it is to the poor unfortunate within it—yet perhaps we are not even interested enough to step out on the curb and watch the ambulance disappear within the hospital gate. Or that walk down Broadway—who that has been part of that jostling strip of humanity, unless he be an iconoclast, can fail to recall just such things as are described in that most delightful of narrations.

No, I cannot agree with "Iconoclast." I feel sure I express the sentiments of many others when I hope that Prof. Matthews will give us many more of these heart-warming sketches, and as for the editors, I believe they will still continue to print them.

HERMAN G. OVERBECK.
Denver, Col., Nov. 19, 1899.

Memorial Tablets at West Point.

It is announced that the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the two memorial tablets to be placed in the chapel at West Point by the Daughters of the Revolution of the State of New York in honor of Revolutionary patriots and heroes of the Spanish-American war will take place on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 5, at 3 o'clock. Special cars will be attached to the train leaving the Grand Central Station at 11.30 a. M., arriving at West Point at 12.57. Stages will convey guests to the West Point Hotel, where luncheon will be served to those present as guests of Mrs. Charles Francis Roe. Reduced rates on tickets are provided for members, who must present cards of identification at the Grand Central Station. The committee in charge of the ceremonies comprises Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham, Chairman; Mrs. David H. Carr, Mrs. Bradley T. Johnson, Miss Maude Trent Peterkin.

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LONDON LITERARY LETTER.

Written for The New York Times Saturday Review by

William L. Alden.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Mr. Kipling's poem, "The Absent-Minded Beggar," has made a sensation. It is nightly recited by Mrs. Beerbohm Tree, and it has been copied in nearly all the papers, except The Daily Chronicle, which, as the organ of the Little Englanders, has a spicy low opinion of all patriotic poetry. The poem, with its splendid swing, its burning patriotism, and its earnest appeal for help for the families of the men of the reserve, has gone straight to the popular heart. Mr. Kipling gave the £250 which he received for the poem to the Reservist Fund, and, stimulated by his example as well as by his verse, the public has poured its shillings into the fund.

Once more Mr. Kipling has shown that he is the voice of the empire. That the amiable Mr. Austin should be the nominal poet laureate, instead of Mr. Kipling, seems more absurd to-day than ever before. Mr. Kipling, the uncrowned laureate, is a power in politics as well as literature. He has done more to weld Greater Britain into one compact empire than has any statesman or soldier of them all. By this single poem, "The Absent-Minded Beggar," he does more in behalf of the British soldier than the Government could dream of doing. Mr. Swinburne's hysterics and Mr. Austin's platitudes fall on dull ears after the blast of Kipling's trumpet has been heard. Fate has placed Mr. Austin in a very painful position. When Lord Salisbury, who knows rather less about poetry than does the average Scotch mathematician, appointed him Poet Laureate, he could hardly do otherwise than accept. Had not Mr. Kipling been living, the public would have accepted the appointment with resignation, on the ground that a worse one might have been made. But now that Mr. Kipling is universally recognized as the rightful heir—the one man in the whole empire who should have been made Poet Laureate—what is Mr. Austin to do? He cannot resign, for in so doing he would be treating the Government, which appointed him, with a lack of respect. He cannot continue to hold the place without feeling that his laurels ought of right to belong to another man. No blame can be attached to him for this state of things, but he is certainly greatly to be pitied. The public, recognizing the fact that Mr. Austin is in the wrong place, shows a tendency to ridicule even his best work, and no matter what he may write, it will never be judged fairly so long as he is the Poet Laureate. Lord Salisbury meant to do him a kindness, but he has done him the worst injury that he could have devised.

***

Mr. Melville's "Life of Thackeray," of which I wrote the other day, is selling well, and it is more and more evident that it is destined to be the standard life of the great novelist. It has the one great fault that it leaves us somewhat in the dark as to the true character of Thackeray. The author evidently greatly admires Thackeray as a man, and quotes many instances of his kindliness of heart and his true magnanimity. At the same time he tells us enough of the weaknesses of Thackeray to come near to justifying Disraeli's bitter satire. The only reasonable conclusion is that Thackeray, like many other men, was capable both of great and of little things. He could be the genial, warm-hearted, sincere man that we have usually been taught to believe him, and he could also be the jealous, ill-tempered egotist that Disraeli drew. In view of revelations made by Mr. Melville, it is to be regretted that his book is so good in most respects that it is sure to live. Why should we be told of the unlovable things in Thackeray? It may be replied that Mr. Melville tells only what is the truth, but it is not necessary to tell the truth on all occasions. Zola told the truth when he wrote "La Terre," but does not every one who admires and loves Zola wish that he had not written the book? When a man has done as much for the delight of his fellowmen as was done by Thackeray, he ought to be exempted from the law that the truth should be told about every man. Mr. Melville might have left us the Thackeray of our imagination, instead of compelling us to look at the minute and merciless photograph of the man.

***

Mr. Frank Bullen, whose "Cruise of the Cachalot" was so widely read last year, has published a volume of reminiscences, entitled "The Log of a Sea Waif." I doubt if Mr. Bullen has the imagination of a novelist, but he certainly has the art of describing in a thoroughly fascinating way the things that he has seen and felt. I like his new book far better than his first one. It is a faithful picture of the life of a sailor, and told by a man who might perhaps have been a poet if he had had the misfortune to spend a prosperous life on dry land.

***

A new book by George Cupples is almost as sensational as would be a new book by the author of "Tom Brown's Boys." It must have been nearly fifty years ago that Cupples wrote "The Green Hand." It was an impossible novel, considered merely as a novel, but it was full of vivid and truthful descriptions. Few writers of stories of adventure have done anything better than the chapter which describes the night in the African River. It is said that two of the best writers of sea stories should have been landsmen. Neither Michael Scott nor George Cupples were sailors, but how delightfully they painted the sea! I have been reading "The Cruise of the Midge" ever since I was a boy, and I enjoy it to-day almost as much as I did when I was a youngster, hot with the fever of the sea. There is a great deal of simple rubbish in the book, but it is a book that is alive, and that is the reason why it will live as long as the English language.

***

The second number of The Anglo-Saxon Review is decidedly inferior to the first. With the exception of Mr. Stephen Phillips's poem, some lines of which are conspicuously good, there is little in the number that is worth reading. It opens with a short story that is so hopelessly bad that it would be unkind to insist upon the author's name. The binding is admirable, but a review cannot live by binding alone. Lady Randolph Churchill seems to have exhausted herself as an editor with her first number. If The Review is to live, it must be edited hereafter with more discretion than it is at present.

***

I see that Mr. Arthur Balfour is to tell the readers of The North American Review some of the misfortunes which the Ritualists have brought upon the Church of England. If The Review applied to Mr. Balfour to write on this precise subject, as it probably did, The Review made a wrong selection. Clever as Mr. Balfour is, he does not happen to be in a position to know thoroughly the subject which he is to treat. Only a churchman, and one who has made the present state of parties and schools in the Church of England an especial and careful study, can write authoritatively of the matter. Now, Mr. Balfour is a Presbyterian, although his orthodoxy is certainly somewhat open to doubt, and as such he is incapable of appreciating the motives and mental processes of the men whom he calls Ritualists. His paper will necessarily be unsatisfactory to churchmen, although it will probably give the enemies of the Church considerable satisfaction.

***

The death of Miss Florence Marryat may put an end to the flood of stories which she poured forth during so many years. Still, it is possible that, like the late Mrs. Henry Wood, she left reams of manuscript behind her, and new novels by Miss Marryat may continue to appear for some years to come. She was certainly a most industrious writer, and she had a public which eagerly devoured her books. They were not great books in any sense. Indeed, most of them were apparently turned out by machinery. But she was a well-meaning woman, who worked hard to make a living, and surely no one ever grudged her the measure of success that she attained.

***

I cannot see that the war has lessened the publication of books. Beyond any doubt it has seriously interfered with their sale, but if the advertisements are any guide, the number of books published this season is, if anything, greater than it usually is. At the same time it is undoubtedly true that the publishers are withholding many books which would have been published had not the war broken out. The enormous annual increase in the number of books published in London must mean that before very long there will be a "slump" in the publishing trade. Publishers will grow tired of sending out novels not 10 per cent. of which pay the cost of manufacture, and the trunk and handbox trade will become overstocked with waste paper.

***

The translator of "Fécondité" has published an explanation of the failure of the book to appear. It had been extensively advertised, but at the last moment it was decided that in the present state of public opinion in England the publication of the translation would result in the prosecution of the publisher. I do not know that the British public has lost much by the absence of the promised translation. The book is certainly worth reading, as is everything that Zola has written, with the exception of certain of his early stories, but I have found it undeniably dull. The subject which Zola has set himself to treat in "Fécondité" may be interesting to the mother of a family, but it is not one in which the average reader can be made to take an interest.

W. L. ALDEN.

The Macmillan Company are publishing four important pieces of fiction. Hamlin Garland's new book, which is intended for the young as well as old, "Boy Life on the Prairie"; "The Drummer's Coat," by J. Fortescue, author of "The Story of a Red Deer"; "The Bravest of them All," by Mrs. Edwin Hohler, and "Nell Gwyn's Diamond," by I. Hooper.

The Week in Art.

An exhibition of the works of Maximilien Luce has just closed at the Durand-Ruel Galleries in Paris. Luce is a painter, who has come into vogue in France, and who has reached his chief success in his paintings of Parisian street and river scenes and of the country around the French capital. The French critic, Pellier, speaks warmly of his work, and calls particular attention to its freshness and clearness of color. Luce is an impressionist, as indeed, are almost all the younger French painters.

An exhibition of the works of Rodin, the French sculptor, is at present being held at The Hague. The initiative for this exhibition was that held last Spring at Brussels, where such works of the master as "Victor Hugo," "Meditation," "Eve," and the busts of Puvis de Chavannes and other notable achievements of the sculptor were shown. At this, as at previous exhibitions of Rodin's work, a young girl, Mlle. Judith Cladel, daughter of Leon Cladel, gives a series of talks on the works of the sculptor, and those who have heard her expressed themselves as charmed with her erudition, sympathy with and appreciation of Rodin's work, and her diction.

The proposed statue of Lafayette, to be erected in Philadelphia, is to show the great Frenchman in his twentieth year standing on the battlefield and consecrating himself to the American cause. His tall, lithe figure stands erect and is full of action and spirit; the shoulders are thrown back. The right hand grasps a drawn sword, his left covering his heart, as if to emphasize those memorable words:

"The feeling of my heart, long before it became my duty, engaged me in the love of the American cause."

The right foot rests on a broken cannon, the left on the ground.

The lines are very graceful and the figure dignified, yet full of virility and enthusiasm and suggestive of spirit and buoyancy, so characteristic of Washington's dearest friend.

The pedestal will be of polished New Hampshire granite and will be tall and graceful, giving the best effects of the French and Italian schools of sculpture, and will have a large bronze medallion of Mme. de Lafayette on its face.

Philadelphia sculptors will be represented at the Paris Exposition by Alexander Stirling Calder, Samuel Murray, and Charles Grafly. Mr. Grafly will have five pieces, two portrait busts and his bronzes, "From Generation to Generation," the "Symbol of Life," and "War." Mr. Calder will send his "Narcissus," and Mr. Murray his portrait bust, which in 1894 won him the gold medal of the Art Club.

The works left by the industrious painter, Adolphe Schreyer, who died recently, are now on exhibition at the Berlin National Gallery.

For three years past Hubert Vos has been engaged in painting a series of types of races of the world for exhibition at the Paris Exposition. When he passed through San Francisco two years ago he had, as a nucleus of his collection, a number of studies of types of European races, besides several American types, including North American Indians of the Chippewa, Sioux, and Pueblo tribes. During the last two years he has been sketching native types in the Orient, and has now between forty and fifty pictures in his collection. His latest paintings are of the Javanese and Soudanese, the two principal Malayan races in Java; Hawaiians, the Sikhs of India, the Gotticks of Afghanistan, Chinese, Chinese Mongolians, Thibetans, and Coreans.

Vos says that his many paintings are all intended to portray correct types of the races they represent. To paint a type and not a portrait has been his aim, and in each case he has found it necessary to study the country and the people before proceeding with his sketch. Then he has made a composite picture, leaving out the marks of individuality that distinguish one native from his brother, but retaining the dominant racial peculiarities of form and visage that establish the character of the race. Vos became an American citizen two years ago and it is his desire to exhibit his collection in the American section of the fine arts display. He married Mrs. Graham, formerly a Hawaiian belle.

Baronne Nathaniel de Rothschild's legacies to the Louvre, Cluny, and Carnavalet Museums, enumerated in her will dated Nov. 25, 1890, did not, says the Figaro, exhaust the generous donor's liberality. In a new will, dated Feb. 14, 1899—a few months, in fact, before her death—she left to the Cluny Museum a relic which, in her eyes, was particularly precious. It is a cross of Saint-Thibaud de Marly, a monk of the Citeaux order, who died in 1247, abbot of that Abbaye des Vaux-de-Cernay, which became the property of Baronne Nathaniel de Rothschild and her favorite resort. In the same will she gave to the Paris Conservatory of Music all her musical instruments and her autographs of Chopin, Rossini, and Cramer.

"Skating Days in Old Holland," by George H. Boughton, R. A., now on exhibition in London, may be highly commended, both for the human incident it conveys and its scholarly manipulation of color. Mr. Boughton is par excellence a colorist, and in this Winter scene he has with inimitable adroitness and erudition brought into a harmonious whole elements which, in other hands, would have been overpowering in the opposite direction. As in other similar performances, Mr. Boughton has happily caught the quaint Old World air of the skaters.

There have been a good many inquiries in England recently as to what has become of the celebrated "Peacock Room" which existed in the house of the late Frederic Leyland at Prince's Gate, London. It was at first said that James McNeill Whistler's remarkable decorations had been destroyed after Mr. Leyland's death, when the house was sold and remodeled. This was afterward denied, and it is probable that the Cordova leather and shutters on which the artist painted his famous peacocks exist in some cellar or attic, and will be destroyed by neglect if not by more direct means. The most astonishing feature of the matter is the report that the person supposed to be responsible—or at least mainly responsible—for the neglect or destruction of perhaps the most famous decorative work of the century is a Royal Academician, James Sant, who married Mr. Leyland's daughter. It would be curious to know whether Mr. Sant and Mr. Whistler ever had any quarrel, professional or otherwise.

It is not generally known that the well-known "Italian Girl at a Fountain," by Leon Bonnat, in the Catharine Lorillard Wolfe gallery at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, was only acquired by the museum after a prolonged, but friendly, struggle. When Miss Wolfe died she left all her pictures to the museum, and all the house fixtures and decorations, with her town house in Madison Square, to David Wolfe Bishop. The Bonnat had been let into a recess in the wall of the dining room, and Mr. Bishop therefore claimed that it was part of the decorations of the room. By mutual agreement William Allen Butler was appointed the umpire to settle the dispute, and rendered his decision in favor of the museum. It was said that the circumstance which had chief weight in deciding the matter in Mr. Butler's mind was that the original frame of the picture had not been destroyed.

Every now and then we hear that the Italian Government has at last decided to make a serious effort to recover some of the treasures of antique art which are known to exist beneath the soil and underneath the rivers of Italy. At one time it is Lake Nemi which is to render up the contents of the pleasure triremes of Tiberius, at another the Tiber which is to be dredged, while recently it was declared that organized search was to be made for the priceless gems and works of art that were buried with Algric. All these reports seem to end in talk, but it appears strange that, in view of the condition of Italian finances, real efforts should not be made to realize on the wealth which only needs to be properly searched for. Every find of importance in recent years seems, with the exception of the objects dug up at Pompeii, to have been the result of accident.

A unique and novel kind of decorative work has made its appearance in several of the art centres this season, and is attracting considerable attention. It consists of a fungus on which are carved out most attractive reliefs. The fungus is gathered from partially decayed oak and sugar maple trees, and has a smooth surface of a delicate cream color, which, when cut into discloses a rich dark brown interior. When the fungus is first taken from the tree it is fresh and moist, but on being kept a proper period of time it becomes as hard and durable as wood. The subject or study stands boldly out in relief, with shades of coloring produced by deft manipulation of the light surface and brown interior. The work requires very delicate handling of the tools, not only to bring out effectively the shading, but to avoid the slightest false move, which would ruin the relief. The work originated with, and is done by, Miss Ida Musselman, a young artist who resides in Johnstown, Penn., and who has already become known through her clever sketches and water colors. The titles of some of her best examples of fungous work are "Paul Revere," "Forgotten," "A Family of Lions," "Pay Toll," "The Parting," and "A Troop of Horses."

A rare occurrence is reported from Liege, Belgium. A lawyer named Forgeur has given, under the orders of some person who desires to remain unknown, to the Burgomaster, M. Leo Gerard, a collection of pictures, many of great value. Among these are examples of Corot, Felicien Rops, Claude Monet, and Raffaelli. An entire gallery in the new Liegus Museum will be set apart for this collection.

The T-Square Club will hold its annual architectural exhibition in the galleries of the Philadelphia Art Club, Dec. 16, 1899, to Jan. 6, 1900. The T-Square Club is one of the societies included in the Architectural League of America. Other societies in the league will hold exhibitions, as follows:

Architectural League of New York, Feb. 3-24, 1900.
Chicago Architectural Club, March 10-31, 1900.
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In notices similar to that which THE DIAL gave to the first and second volumes of the Autobiography of Charles H. Spurgeon* were fully noticed in Volume III., which covers for us the period covered in between 1856 and 1878. It was in September, 1856, that Spurgeon commenced his third series of sermons at Exeter Hall. Of Sermons Spurgeon writes: "Since I came to London I have seen the last of a former race of Dissenting gentlemen, rather stiff and uncompromising, and quite according to my mind, but respectable, prudent preachers of Dissent, in semi-clerical dress, with white cravats." Spurgeon had too much ability, too much reliance in himself, to be ruled by Deacons. He was master, his Deacons only aides. Spurgeon's church was a live one. He wrote: "I am very thankful that I have never been the pastor of a dead church, controlled by dead Deacons." He tells of having once preached in such a mausoleum. "The singers drawled out a dirge, while the members were like mutes. I found it hard preaching, there was no 'go' in the sermon. I seemed to be driving dead horses." One of Spurgeon's experiences was as follows:

On going into the Tabernacle one day I gave directions about some minor alterations that I wished to have made, not knowing at the time that I was cancelling the orders given by the Deacon who had the main care of the building resting upon him. When he arrived in the evening he saw what had been done, and at once asked who had interfered with his instructions. The reply was, "The Governor, Sir." The spirit of unquestioning loyalty at once asserted itself over any temporary annoyance he may have felt, and he said, "Quite right; there must be only one Captain in a ship," and for a long while that saying became one of our most familiar watchwords. I have often been amazed at the devotion of our brethren. I have told them many a time that if they would follow a broomstick as they have followed me, the work must succeed.

More than once Spurgeon suffered from serious illness, and was often requested by his Deacons to take a necessary rest. For a long time his answer was:

"It is not possible for me to leave my work for any lengthened period until the Lord calls me home, and besides, there is a Scriptural reason why a minister should not be away from his people more than six weeks at a time." "What is that?" they asked. "Why, don't you remember that when Moses was up in the mount with God for forty days, Aaron and the children of Israel turned aside to the worship of the golden calf?"

Perhaps as much as anything else, Mr. Spurgeon's popularity arose from his course of lectures, which, beginning in 1857, were continued up to 1878. One notable lecture was on the "Gorilla." (1861.) Paul du Chaillu's volume had been recently published, and much curiosity had been awakened. On the occasion Mr. Du Chaillu was present. There always are censorious persons, and because Spurgeon occasionally raised a laugh he was found fault with. To one of his critics he replied:

To me a smile is no sin and a laugh no crime. The Saviour, the Man of Sorrows, is an example of morality, but not of misery, for He bore his griefs that we might bear them, but I am not John the Baptist, nor a monk, nor an ascetic, either in theory or practice. Unhallowed mirth I hate, but I can and I do, enjoy my Father's works, and the wonders of creation none the less, but all the more, because I am a Christian. At any rate, I hold my own views upon this point, and during eleven years of ministry I have seen no ill-effect, but very much good, from my preaching, although the charge has been always laid at my door that I sometimes provoke the risible faculties.

During 1867 Mr. Spurgeon attended many religious meetings in various parts of London and delivered a sermon to the costermongers. The attendance on this special occasion was large, consisting of street dealers, and a costermonger paid Mr. Spurgeon the following compliment. As the coster's living depends largely on the sonority of his voice in calling his wares, one of them eulogized the preacher as having a "wonderful," "a stunning voice."

One touching incident has to do with President Garfield. Mr. Spurgeon had preached from a text in Job in 1867. Mrs. Garfield wrote to Mr. Spurgeon after the President's murder:

It is a choice treasure from my storehouse of beautiful memories that I sit beside Gen. Garfield in the Metropolitan Tabernacle one bright Summer Sunday morning (Aug. 4, 1867,) and listened to your voice. I have this morning reread from his journal his account of the day. A sentence from it may interest you. After describing his impression of the great audience, of the preacher, and of the sermon, he adds: "God bless Mr. Spurgeon. He is helping to work out the problem of religious and civil freedom for England in a way that he knows not of."

Nothing explains better Spurgeon's practical good sense than his method of conducting the Pastors' College. Applicants were many. Among them was one thus described:

"Sir," said he, "I was put into a lawyer's office, but I never could bear the confinement, and I could not feel at home in studying law. Providence clearly stopped up my road, for I lost my situation." "And what did you do then?" "Why, Sir, I was induced to open a grocer's shop." "And did you prosper?" "Well, I do not think, Sir, I was ever meant for trade, and the Lord seemed quite to shut up my way there, for I failed and was in great difficulties. Since then I have done a little in a life assurance agency and tried to get up a school, besides selling tea, but my path is hedged up, and something within me makes me feel that I ought to be a minister." "My answer generally is, 'Yes, I see; you have failed in everything else, and therefore you think the Lord has specially endowed you for His service, but I fear you have forgotten that the ministry needs the very best of men, and not those who cannot do anything else.' A man who would succeed as a preacher would probably do right well either as a grocer or a lawyer, or anything else. A really valuable minister would have excelled in any occupation.

*THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF CHARLES H. SPURGEON. Compiled from His Diary, Letters and Records. By his wife and private secretary. Vol. III., 1856-76. Illustrated. Chicago, New York, Toronto: Fleming H. Revell Company. $2.50.

Mr. Leicester's School.*

"Mrs. Leicester's School"—Charles and Mary Lamb's delightful book for children, appears in one of Dent's dainty editions, with charming old-fashioned illustrations in color by Winifred Green, the artist who illustrated the reprint of "Poetry for Children," published last year.

These dainty colored plates, which are all inclosed in a border of fruit or flowers, were lithographed by Messrs. J. S. Virtue & Co. of London, and are very successful, both in design and execution.

The stories, which are delightful, not only in their moral, but above all, in their manner of telling, are ten in number, three of which, "The Witch Aunt," "First Going to Church," and "The Sea Voyage," are by Charles Lamb, the remainder, as well as the introduction, being by his sister.

The book was originally issued by Mary Godwin, The Juvenile Library, 41 Skinner Street, in 1807, and in 1836 Mary Lamb sold the copyright of this book and of "The Tales from Shakespeare," to Baldwin & Craddock for £15.

As is usually the case with books published for children, the copies were quickly read to pieces, and rapidly disappeared, so that when E. D. North's Lamb Bibliography appeared in 1890 there were no records of prices to be found for "Mrs. Leicester's School" in the first edition; but a copy of the second edition, 1809, in the original boards, sold at Sotheby's in 1888, for £16 10s. The Foote copy of this second edition, however, only brought $6 for the reason that several copies of the first edition are now known; a copy selling at Sotheby's in June, 1892, for £28 10s., while the Foote copy—first edition, in full crushed levant, by Stokeman—only fetched $80.

There is something in the very simplicity of the language and the style in which the stories are to be found in "Mrs. Leicester's School" are written which appeals very strongly to older readers; but it might seem that nothing more charming than this book could be put in the hands of girls about twelve years of age.

For those who may happen not to know the scope of this book we may add that the introduction, "Dedication to the Young Ladies at Amwell School," is supposed to be written by a teacher in that school during its first vacation. The school had been newly established, the young ladies on their arrival being not only strangers there, but to each other.

"Traces of tears were on every cheek, and I also was sad, for I, like you, had parted from my friends, and the duties of my profession were new to me. • • • I knew it was my first duty to divert the solitary young strangers. • • • I invited you to draw near a bright fire which blazed in the chimney and looked the only cheerful thing in the room. During our first solemn silence, which you may remember was only broken by my repeated requests that you would make a smaller and still smaller circle, till I saw the fireplace fairly inclosed, the idea came into my mind, which has since been a source of amusement to you in the recollection, and to myself in particular has been of essential benefit, as it enabled me to form a just estimate of the dispositions of you, my young pupils, and assisted me to adapt my plan of future instruction to each individual temper."

The different stories are all most interesting, Elizabeth Villier's tale, "The Sailor Uncle," being perhaps the best, where all are so good. The book is very attractively printed, and is bound in boards, the front cover being decorated with wreath of apple blossoms in the natural colors, inclosing three dear little girls in blue.

Besides full-page illustrations and title page, in color, there are numerous most attractive head and tail pieces in black and white scattered through the volume, the whole being one of the most attractive books of the Autumn output.

*MRS. LEICESTER'S SCHOOL. Written by Charles and Mary Lamb. Illustrated by Winifred Green. London: J. M. Dent & Co. New York: Macmillan & Co. $2.25.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

"Another Times Reader," Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Miss Ida B. Sprau, who inquired for the poem the first lines of which are—

'Life held in her hand a measure,
And swung it lightly and low,'—

will find it in a little book of poems entitled 'Mimosa Leaves,' by Miss Grace Denio Litchfield, published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The poem to which she refers is called 'A Mystery.'"

L. N. Thorburn-Arte, 215 West Fifty-first Street, New York City: "In to-day's SATURDAY REVIEW, C. S. Lincoln, 113 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, asks: 'What was the name of the man who had the big silver watch and took delight in seeing the pickpockets try to pull it from his pocket?' It was a gold watch and worth, I'm afraid to say how much, but as much as a watch can be. But the owner of this valuable bit of property is nameless, although Mr. Samuel Weller, Jr., is responsible for his origin, and his history may be found in the twenty-ninth chapter of 'The Pickwick Papers.'"

Dennis Moore, 474 Madison Avenue, Albany, N. Y.: "Has 'A House Boat on the Styx,' by John Kendrick Bangs, ever been dramatized?"

No.

James J. Pearson, 40 Wall Street, New York City: "Sophie E. Minton, Narragansett Pier, R. I., will find the poem with the refrain, 'And the angels all were silent,' under title 'The Self-Exile,' in 'Morals of Evolution,' by Dr. Minot Savage. The authorship is anonymous, but it is alleged to have been found in the notebook of the late James Guthrie, D. D., of Glasgow. If she cannot secure it elsewhere, I will be pleased to forward a copy."

"Brooklyn," Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I have a copy of the New Testament, (Latin,) 1644, with a map of Palestine and ground plan of Jerusalem. Also the 'Confessions of St. Augustine,' (Latin,) 1647. Both are in perfect state of preservation. Kindly state in the SATURDAY REVIEW if they are of any value."

Only the earliest editions of these books are valuable. Those named are not the earliest.

"S. K.," Ithaca, N. Y.: "Can you give me the name and date of the magazine in which 'The Passing of Thomas,' by T. A. Janvier, appeared several years ago?"

Harper's, August, 1892.

Max Cornisky, 277 Sackett St., Brooklyn: "Can you tell me where I can find, in print, Ben King's poem entitled, 'Jane Jones?'"

"Ben King's Verse," edited by Nixon Waterman, Forbes & Co., Chicago. Cloth, $1.25; paper, 25 cents.

D. C. Toal, 599 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn: "In reply to the inquiry of Edward Jay Allen of Braddock Avenue, Pittsburg, I beg to state that the quotations, 'Where peace was tinkling on the shepherd's bell, and singing with the reapers,' will be found in Dr. Bird's play of 'The Gladiator.' It occurs in Act IV., I think."

"M. W. M.," Brooklyn: "I have an old English Prayer Book, printed in London in 1617, in good condition. What is its value?"

Though rare, this edition of the Book of Common Prayer is not very valuable. In England it is worth about £2; here a little less.

"Librarian," Worcester, Mass.: "Can you give me the correct pronunciation of 'Harum' ('David Harum')? We have no Harums here, and can reach central New York easiest through your SATURDAY REVIEW."

Hare-um.

Wanted and to Exchange.

Charles S. Graham, 26 Rutgers Place, New York City: "I would like to dispose of the following mathematical works at a reasonable price: 'Elements of Euclid,' 'Sequel to Euclid,' and a 'Treatise on the Analytical Geometry of the Point, Line, Circle, and Conic Sections,' 564 pages, by John Casey; Todhunter's 'Algebra for Beginners,' Hall & Knight's 'Algebra for Beginners,' Todhunter's 'Algebra for Colleges and Schools,' Hall & Knight's 'Algebra for Colleges and Schools,' Todhunter's 'Mechanics.'"

B. Marlis, 433 West Fifty-fourth Street, New York City: "I would like to dispose of the following: Volumes 1 and 2, Weekly Tribune, in one volume, 1841-1843, first-class condition. New York Journal, morning and evening, from the sinking of the Maine until end of Spanish war. New York Journal Sunday Comic Sheet from commencement to date. NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, from commencement to date. Davenport's Cartoons in Journal, commencement to date, all dated on day of issue. Publishers' Weekly, Volumes 48 to 54. Century Magazine, Volumes 27 to 32. Will exchange for books, or will sell."

Charles B. Sweeny, 20 Exchange Place, New York City: "I have eighty-five posters which I wish to dispose of. Most are magazine and book posters. Three are the original advertisements of 'The Geisha,' (very rare.) These would make a valuable addition to any collector's lot. I would like an offer."

G. Zippel of 1,419 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, New York: "I have a new volume of Graham's revised edition of phonography which I would like to exchange for a rhyming dictionary."

M. Joseph Browne, 314 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, New York City: "I will pay cash for any of the following, or, if preferred, have many desirable books which I will exchange for them: 'Mrs. Somerville's Mechanism of the Heavens,' 'Hutton's Mathematical Recreations,' 'Page's Economic Geology,' 'Grant's History of Physical Astronomy,' 'De Morgan's Budget of Paradoxes,' 'Whitworth's Choice and Chance,' 'Architectural Record,' Volume 1, or Nos. 1 and 2 of Volume 1."

Appeals to Readers.

A. J. Phillips, 17 Prospect Street, East Orange, N. J.: "Who is the author of the following lines, and where are they to be found:

'Because the good old rule
Sufficeth them, the simple plan
That they should take who have the power,
And they should keep who can.'"

Thomas Stephenson, Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn: "I would like to find a poem containing this couplet:

'Whoso seeks truth, albeit he err,
God counts him as a worshipper.'"

Does any reader of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW know where in this country can be seen a copy of Lamsden's "Family of Forbes," (the Aberdeen, Scotland, family,) and, knowing, will he kindly inform the editor? Search has been made for the book in vain in the Astor and Lenox Libraries, which have large collections of family histories.

C. E. Wells, P. O. Box 11, Ulster Park, New York: "Will some kind reader of your delightful SATURDAY REVIEW furnish me with a list of the magazines and papers which publish puzzle and charades?"

W. T. Bunner, West Hampton Road, L. I., New York: "Who was the author of this book: 'A Tour in Holland in 1786. By an American.' Worcester, Mass., printed by Isaiah Thomas, 1790?"

Mrs. C. H. Smith, 40 Perkins Street, New Haven: "In which of Carlyle's works does the following line occur: 'Blessings be upon the head of Cadmus, the Phœnician, or whoever it was that invented books?'"

Joseph L. R. Hays, 227 East Sixtieth Street, New York City: "Where can I find a copy of

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LONDON STILL TALKS MAINLY OF THE WAR

Britain Determined to Win, Whatever Be the Cost.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN CENSURED

His Attack on France Regarded as Unjustified.

Resignation of Daily Chronicle's Editor Indicates Intolerance of Public Opinion — Another Quarrel Over Turkey Possible.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The South African war is still our one preoccupation. Foreign politics, imperial visits, confabulations of statesmen and politicians may be said to interest the public only in relation to this great struggle now darkening South Africa.

And the worst of it is that we are getting scarcely any news from the seat of war. Since Gen. Buller went to Natal, indeed, he has closed the sources of information altogether, and it cannot be said that the advance from Cape Colony to the relief of Kimberley is much better reported. Lord Methuen described the battle as one of the fiercest struggles in the annals of the British Army, and the conditions under which it was fought by our troops, who were for ten hours without food or water, appeared to point to a desperate situation instead of a victory.

What was actually accomplished by the battle, whether it is the Modder River which has been crossed, or only its tributary, the Riet; what bridging materials the General commands, how his food supplies are coming forward—on these and many other points the nation is absolutely ignorant, and proportionately anxious. Nobody loses heart or has any fear of the ultimate result, but it is gradually dawning upon the nation that this conflict is the most tremendous we have engaged in since the Indian mutiny. In some respects it is being waged under conditions similar to those that prolonged the struggle against our revolted sepoys and their allies of the native States.

But whatever the sacrifice, there will be no turning back now. The war must be a determined one, carried out to the bitter end. That other division of troops about which I told you is to be hurried off at once, and every man in it will be needed.

***

THE MILITARY PROBLEM.

People sometimes ask why we require such a tremendous army to put down the resistance of perhaps 50,000 burghers, all told. Such queries betray a complete ignorance of the military problem, which is to organize the striking forces in sufficient strength to quell opposition, and at the same time maintain communications over, by one route, more than 1,000 miles, by another more than 250, amid a population growing more and more hostile.

The utmost resources of our military organization will be taxed to accomplish this purpose. In fact, we have already been compelled to depend, in a manner to suggest uncomfortable thoughts, upon our navy, and there is justice in the criticism made that if we are forced to use our sailors to fight our battles on land, how are we going to man the fleet should it be required? The naval brigades at the front have borne the brunt of the artillery fighting, and have suffered in proportion to their numbers more severely than any other branch of the service.

Why was it necessary to send so many sailors up country with their guns? The answer is, I fear, because our field artillery is outclassed by that of the Boers, and this again raises unpleasant reflections. Most of the Boer artillery has been purchased from Continental manufacturers, principally Krupp, but some from the French Hotchkiss Company, and some, it is said, in the United States. Evidently the guns supplied by foreign manufacturers are of excellent quality, and of a range superior to ours, so much so that, had it not been for the opportune arrival of two naval guns, with sailors to work them at Ladysmith, the probability is that Sir George White would have been overwhelmed there.

I must not weary your readers with these details of military criticism, but it is very difficult to get away from them in the present condition of public feeling. We are all hoping for the best, but want very much to be sure of it.

***

INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS.

Next to the war two questions this week have created a good deal of discussion. One is, What has the German Emperor got through his visit to England? The other, Shall we boycott the French Exposition because of the bestial attacks made by the degraded section of the French press on our Queen?

On the first of these interesting problems no definite light can be thrown. Mr. Chamberlain's claim that the German people and the Anglo-Saxon have been drawn together in something like a political alliance is distinctly repudiated from Germany, and I am assured by Germans in London who are in a position to speak with some certainty that no such thing as an alliance has been discussed or contemplated.

It may, however, be true that some friendly understanding has been come to, securing to Germany our support as against Russia in that Asia Minor railway project, which is to carry a line via Bagdad down to Busra, on the Persian Gulf. Also, in the Far East, it is quite probable that the Emperor consented to support us and the United States in a policy of friendly relations with Japan and the open door in China. But that beyond amiable and benevolent sentiments of this description, and the absence of financial competition for exclusive privileges, we obtained any substantial promise about the Transvaal war is more than doubtful.

***

GERMANY'S ATTITUDE.

My impression is that the German Imperial Government decided from the first not to intervene in the present struggle. Enough bad blood was caused by the Kaiser's telegram to President Krüger at the beginning of 1896, and that blunder will not be repeated. Neither during the war nor when terms of peace come to be discussed will any outside interference be allowed by us. That is the present temper of the British Nation, and the greater the resistance in South Africa the stronger our resolution is likely to become.

Mr. Chamberlain therefore went further than his brief in talking with the enthusiasm he did about an Anglo-German alliance, and the result is sneers from Germany and rebukes here.

Also he made a mistake in his handling of the French people over the insults to the Queen. As a member of the Tory party said to me, "That kind of haranguing is a trifle vulgar, and does us no good abroad; and it is not fair to the present French Government, which is the best and strongest the republic has had for many years, to threaten the nation because of the misdeeds of a few obscene scamps." There is truth in that view, and Lord Rosebery struck the right note in saying we have had too much of this flouting of foreign nations.

***

FRANCE STILL IN PERIL.

France is in a most delicate position, so far as her internal affairs are concerned, and her Government requires the support of every other civilized and progressive Government of the world at the present time to enable it to stem the flood of passion urged to the surface almost every week at some point. This vulgar, contemptible abuse of a venerable lady, whose years and sex alone might have secured her immunity from attack, is merely one of many manifestations of the degraded passions fermenting among large sections of the urban population of France. The lower classes there are hunger-pinched and always steeped in misery, and are therefore an ever-menacing source of danger to the Government.

Were anything to occur, such as the again talked-of boycott by Great Britain of the coming exhibition, to produce an increase in the people's misery, or create financial embarrassment for the Government, it is almost certain that no effective barrier could be placed between all that is worthy of respect in France and the upheaval of the lowest animalism, surcharged with destructive hate.

The words of statesmen ought, therefore, to be well weighed when dealing with any ebullition of the baser side of the French character, and the cordial hand of sympathy be held out to the men now in charge of France's destinies, because they, one and all, are striving to save the country. Look how moderate and sensible M. Delcassé's attitude has been, and remember that we are only a year away from the passions excited over that wretched swamp Fashoda. The Chauvinists of France would only be too pleased to find some way of tormenting Great Britain just now, and of exciting her fears so that we might be compelled to mobilize our fleet or reveal the defenselessness of our islands in the matter of troops for active service. But the Government of the republic says: "No. We will have no hand in embarrassing Britain. The conflict in which she is engaged is her own domestic affair, not ours."

***

FRENCH COMMERCE.

There are even indications of a better temper in the matter of international commerce on the part of this Government. As you doubtless know, Brazil has been threatening France and Italy with retaliatory tariffs sufficient to destroy much of their export trade to her unless she lowers the import duties on coffee. France, we hear, is about to accede to this request, and there is also some probability that the monstrous bounty system by which French beet-root sugar is made a profitable industry may be taken in hand and rendered less noxious.

We should be not at all surprised in a short time to see considerable modifications in the commercial system, brought to its present state of rigor by Méline, whom economists in France have nicknamed "Le Père la Ruine," and not without reason. Possibly a successful exhibition year might do much to modify the temper of France in this respect, and were this the case, in spite of the bitter rivalry in the Far East and France's efforts to open China from the south regardless of other interests, something like co-operation between the republic and other powers might yet become possible.

These are speculations relating to the future, but they arise naturally enough out of the apparently trivial incidents connected with Mr. Chamberlain's utterances this week. He is undeniably a dangerous man to let loose on foreign affairs, because, with all his magnificent gifts and splendid powers of oratory, his mind has never quite shaken itself clear of what might be called "Town Council manners," and he talks to the world as he would address a bench of Aldermen.

***

MR. MASSINGHAM'S RESIGNATION.

A rather painful journalistic incident occurred since I last wrote to you, in the resignation by Henry W. Massingham of the editorship of The Daily Chronicle. While deeply sympathizing with that brilliant journalist, and admiring him for the conscientiousness which impelled him to give up a prominent position rather than conceal his opinions, I think the abuse from some quarters heaped upon the proprietors of the paper, the Messrs. Lloyd, especially by Truth, altogether without justification.

The whole episode is illustrative of the present tyrannical temper of public opinion. Our war press dominates the situation to such an extent in the south of England that any newspaper opposing its attitude runs considerable danger of being allowed to die from neglect. I have no doubt whatever that the determined and pertinacious upholding of the other side of the question by Mr. Massingham and his loyal colleagues was telling upon the circulation of The Daily Chronicle, and that the Messrs. Lloyd, who are men exceptionally humane and considerate, had no choice but to take a step that would abate the passion born of the hostility of the hour. The paper will still be as much an advocate of Liberal principles as ever, but it will no longer sustain the Boer side of the dispute, nor criticise the political action that has led up to this fearful conflict.

I believe no other course was open to the Lloyds, although one cannot help regretting that the trend of popular feeling should be so intolerant as to make the fair statement of views contrary to those which are popular nearly impossible in the London press. The only prominent anti-war daily paper now left in England is The Manchester Guardian.

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DANGER SIGNALS ABROAD.

Nothing important has occurred this week in Austria, although no truce has been declared between the warring factions.

From Constantinople, however, come stories of the arrest of the members of the Young Turkish Party and of the general routing out of the supposed enemies of the Sultan, which, together with the impecunious condition of his treasury, might reawaken the quarrel over the "Sick Man's" effects.

So, likewise, Russia's Kabul Embassy, and her movement of troops eastward in Siberia, may betoken a design to facilitate aggression in the Orient.

As one notes these symptoms one cannot help feeling what a cauldron of abominations Europe might become were Great Britain to be beaten or permanently crippled in South Africa. A. J. W.

FILIPINO PRAISE OF BRYAN.

Text of the Proclamation Published at Tarlac in the Official Organ of Aguinaldo.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2.—Mail advices from Manila give the following extract from the Filipino proclamation, notable for its references to W. J. Bryan, Rizal, and Aguinaldo, the substance of which was cabled and published some weeks ago. The proclamation was published at Tarlac in La Independencia, the official organ of Aguinaldo, Oct. 28. As translated from the Spanish the preface reads:

"A message of gratitude to the illustrious Democrats of the United States, the true representatives of institutions founded on liberty, proclaimed by the great men of the North American Republic in the meeting, will be celebrated to-morrow in the capital of the Nation, initiated by the sons of that grand liberal association that dominated the country, which interprets very well the sentiments of the people and the desires of the Government, this meeting in the Presidential palace for to-morrow was organized.

"All the preparations that have been going on for the last few days are certainly worthy of the illustrious head of the anti-imperialist party. American by birth, he has been educated in and practiced the teachings of the greatest Presidents of the United States, and for that reason cannot consent that ambition for power shall send to useless and shameful sacrifice the sons of free America, and for that reason has sympathized with President Aguinaldo, whom he recently acclaimed the hero of this century, a follower of the teachings which have immortalized Washington, Monroe, and Jefferson. The historians of the Philippines ought to write in pages of gold the name of this great American, a crusader for justice, for that ideal justice of which Zola spoke in an address to the French youth.

"In this struggle which we sustained with the old sovereignty the sword of freedom was Rizal and the arm which put the idea into execution was Aguinaldo. In the present time Bryan replaces the great martyr. Sublime lessons for the very enemies which they meet with among their own brothers, who are fighting the injustice which they are coming to commit upon a weak people. So what grade of justice—if there be grades of justice—has our cause, when it finds champions, not among foreigners, but among the very soldiers of the great Republic?

"There should be pictured, then, in Filipino history, with the same glory, Rizal, Bryan, and Aguinaldo, glorious trinity of our political redemption, and for a foreigner, who has Anglo-Saxon blood in his veins, to defend our cause, we ought to look upon with the same veneration with which we regard our greatest martyrs and heroes.

"Bryan, American by blood, by ideas, an illustrious son of the Filipinos. Bryan is the clasp that links and unifies two friendly peoples, torn by the same dissensions and deserving of the applause and admiration of the world.

"The American people are not hostile to the Filipinos. The people have all the time been the victims of the lust of the men in power. This war the President of the Republic has said is not one of a people against a people, but of a party against a nation, if weak in force, a giant in heroism, courage and sublime sacrifice. A thousand times there has been shown this friendship that unites the American people with the Filipinos in clubs, assemblies, associations, and meetings; consequently these manifestations which the people are to make to-morrow in honor of Bryan and the party directed by him, representatives of the good sons of the Union, as a debt of gratitude and a duty of friendship.

"God grant that in no distant time we may see fulfilled the aspirations of the two friendly peoples. Meanwhile, let the organizing committee receive our message of congratulations, which faithfully expresses the desires of the Filipino people, on whose coat of arms appears the gratitude to all who, yesterday or to-day, have interested themselves in our cause."

THE BELL TELEPHONE DEAL.

Directors Vote to Turn Over All Assets to the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—The Directors of the American Bell Telephone Company have voted to turn over the assets of the company to the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. This is the first step in the removal of the company from Massachusetts to New York.

The action was taken yesterday, but was not announced until to-day, when President Hudson authorized the following statement:

"The substance of the action of the Directors is that the assets of the American Telephone Company are to be taken over by the long-distance company, (American Telephone and Telegraph Company.)

"It is to be recommended that two shares of long-distance company stock be exchanged for one share of American Bell Telephone Company stock. The balance of $19,000,000 or $20,000,000 of long-distance company stock will be held for the benefit of the long-distance company."

The Bell Telephone people say that they are as yet unprepared to announce the rate of dividends to be paid on the long distance company stock, as well as the exact date when the new plan will become operative. Outside opinion is to the effect that the new stock will carry yearly dividends of 8 per cent. a share.

As a result of the announcement Bell Telephone stock dropped below 350 in the Boston market this morning.

OFFICES TO COME TO NEW YORK.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 2.—Henry S. Hyde of this city, Vice President of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, was interviewed this evening concerning the report that, because of the transferral of American Bell assets to the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the Bell Company's offices of this State will be removed to New York. As to whether the transferral of assets meant the removal to New York of the offices, Mr. Hyde said:

"I'm afraid it does; and I'm very sorry, too, though the move has nothing to do with the New England Company. The removal means the taking away of a large amount of taxation money, probably between $300,000 and $400,000. There is another effect. It is that the residents of this State who own American (Long Distance) stock will now be obliged to pay taxes on it. Heretofore the company has done this."

Mr. Hyde said he could not say when the offices would be removed, but that he did not expect an immediate change.

HUDSON TELEPHONE COMPANY.

Water Register William H. Peckham of Jersey City announced yesterday that he would resign as a Director of the Hudson Telephone Company. The resignation of Mr. Peckham will enable Col. J. B. Curtis to secure a Director in his place.

Col. Curtis, who is seeking to get control of the company, it is believed, is acting for the Bell Company. The Board has eleven Directors. Directors Henry Vance and Edwin Brooks are acting with Col. Curtis. It is predicted that at the next meeting Col. Curtis will have a majority of the Board.

New York to Cleveland, 14 Hours.
By the New York Central's Lake Shore Limited, 5:30 P. M. New York, 7:45 A. M. Cleveland. Every day in the year. No excess fare.—Adv.

TO REFUND THE NATIONAL DEBT

This Likely to be a Feature of the Senate Currency Bill.

NEW BONDS AT TWO PER CENT.

Substitutes for $635,000,000 Bearing Four and Five Per Cent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The Republican members of the Senate Committee on Finance met in the room of that committee to-day in accordance with the call of the Chairman, Senator Aldrich, to consider a currency bill to be presented at the approaching session of Congress. There were present Senators Aldrich, Allison, Platt of Connecticut, Wolcott, and Burrows, Mr. Platt of New York being the only absentee.

Secretary Gage appeared before the committee, and was in consultation with the members until after 1 o'clock. He went over the general situation with them, making various recommendations as to the details of the measure to be introduced. One of the points discussed was the advisability of a general refunding of the bonded debt of the country at a lower rate of interest than now prevails. The indications are that a feature of this kind will be incorporated in the Senate bill.

The proposition to refund the outstanding 4 per cent. bonds of 1907 and the 5s of 1904 was gone over at some length. Secretary Gage, it is understood, has had this subject under consideration, and it is learned that his views practically agree with those entertained by the members of the committee. The plan involves at least two amendments to the National Bank act. One is to reduce the circulation tax from 1 to one-half of 1 per cent., and the other to authorize the increase of circulation of National banks up to the par value of bonds deposited.

There are now outstanding of the 5 per cents due in 1904 about $90,000,000, and of the fours due in 1907 about $545,000,000, taking into account those purchased by the Government under the Secretary's recent offer, making a total of $635,000,000, which are payable within the next seven years. The members of the Senate Finance Committee are of the opinion, which is fully shared by the Secretary of the Treasury, that those bonds could be refunded for others running for a long period of time, bearing 2 per cent. interest, and it is believed that a proposition of this kind will be incorporated in the Senate bill before it is introduced.

The members of the committee refused to give out any details concerning the bill which is to be introduced. All other members referred inquirers to Chairman Aldrich, who said that the bill would not be made public until introduced in the Senate. He would only say that the Senate would have an independent measure, not based upon the House bill, and that it probably would be introduced next Wednesday. To this statement he added the remark that the bill probably would not be more satisfactory to the opposition than the House bill.

Speaking of the probability of early consideration of the bill by the Senate, Mr. Aldrich said no decision had yet been reached as to whether the bill would be taken up immediately or the date postponed until after the House should act upon its measure. He was of the opinion, however, that the latter course would be pursued. He thought there would be no filibustering on the part of the opposition to defeat the bill, and that there would therefore be no necessity for a change of the rules. Possibly a month's time would be required to debate the bill, the disposition being to allow ample time, but Mr. Aldrich had no doubt that in the end the bill would be passed.

It can be definitely stated that the Senate measure will make provision for the maintenance of the gold standard. It is also quite definitely understood that the Senate bill will be an entirely different measure from that prepared by the House Republican Caucus Committee. It will necessarily cover much of the same ground, but will differ from the House bill in phraseology and detail and cover some points not included in that measure. These differences will have the effect of requiring a Conference Committee to settle the points as to which the two houses disagree.

MR. QUAY MAY GET HIS SEAT.

Indications that Republicans in the Senate Will Not Be Governed by Precedents.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—M. S. Quay may be seated, eventually, as a member of the Senate, but it is evident that he will not get in without a struggle. Until a vote is taken on his case it will be difficult to ascertain his exact strength, but it is not difficult to ascertain that Mr. Quay has a certain standing with his Republican colleagues that creates the impression that the Senate will not be governed altogether by its own precedents in determining his case.

Mr. Corbett of Oregon was unable to obtain a seat under conditions like those of Mr. Quay's coming to the body. Mr. Quay, however, passes among Senators for a sort of "good fellow." His political obliquities are not regarded, so far as may be learned, as offenses in the eyes of the Senate. As for his moral delinquencies, his admirers say they have not been proved, and they will not set themselves above the courts.

The Democratic view, which is, political purely, is that it is not necessary to go further than to learn that Mr. Quay is not a Democrat to be justified in keeping him out of the Senate, if possible. Col. J. M. Guffey of Pennsylvania, who brought here a protest signed by the Democrats in the Pennsylvania Legislature and by the Democratic State Committee against the seating of Mr. Quay as the appointee of Gov. Stone, did not wait to have his protest introduced in the Senate as a public paper, but took it to Senator J. K. Jones, who is to see that it gets before the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Senate, this announcement indicating that good-fellowship will not prevent the Democrats from helping the anti-Quay Republicans of Pennsylvania who desire to keep Mr. Quay at home.

The direction of the case by Senator Jones is taken as an indication that the Democratic Party intends to make an issue out of the Quay case. The Democrats are apprehensive that to reverse the custom of the Senate would be to provoke imitators of Mr. Quay to similar tactics to prevent the election of others and to elect themselves. The prospect is that the debates on the case may take a long time after the report on the matter has been made, and that a vote may no be reached in many weeks.

PETITION AGAINST MR. CLARK.

His Opponents in Montana at Work to Bar Him from the Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., Dec. 2.—A petition will be presented to the United States Senate next Monday protesting against W. A. Clark of Butte being permitted to occupy a seat in that body, on the ground that his election was brought about by means of bribery and corruption. The petition has been in circulation throughout the State for two weeks.

As soon as it was seen that a decision in the Wellcome disbarment case could not be had until after the convening of Congress, J. H. Durston, editor of The Anaconda Standard, Marcus Daly's personal organ; Congressman Campbell, and Attorney General Nolan are said to have adopted this method of questioning Clark's title to the seat. Gov. Smith, State Treasurer Collins, State Auditor Poindexter, Congressman Campbell, ex-Congressman Harman, and Speaker Stiff are among the signers of the protest, which contains a long recital of the improper use of money alleged to have been instrumental in securing his election.

It is rumored here that should this method fail, Daly has still another plan to prevent Clark being seated.

STEWART MAY LOSE SEAT.

Circumstances Attending the Trial of Election Law Cases Believed to Indicate a Contest.

Circumstances attending the trial of George T. Sullivan before Justice Werner on an indictment charging a violation of the election laws in the Nineteenth Assembly District of New York County are construed as indicating an intention to contest the right of Perez M. Stewart to fill the seat occupied by Robert Mazet at the last session of the Legislature. While John Proctor Clarke is not an attorney of record in the case, he has been in attendance, and furnished Deputy Attorney General W. M. Rogers with questions to ask those summoned for jury duty.

Frank Hart has already pleaded guilty to violation of the election laws in the Nineteenth District, and it is admitted that he has made certain confessions. It is also claimed that Charles Moon, a "barker" at McGurk's place, has made damaging admissions. He is said to be one of the men who arranged for colonization.

It is not claimed that the Republican organization will seat Mr. Mazet, but it will institute a contest for Mr. Stewart's seat for the purpose of getting on record proof that Mr. Mazet was not fairly beaten. It is intimated that this will not be difficult, as the Assembly Committee on Privileges and Elections will have a good working Republican majority.

TRAGEDY REVEALS A ROMANCE.

Trolley Car Conductor Killed While at Work Came to the City Full of High Ambitions.

It was just an ordinary fatal accident, such as might occur any day in any great city, which the newspapers would dismiss in a paragraph, if they devoted any space to it at all. The victim was a street-car conductor. He was entered in the books of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company as William J. Davis, but was better known to the company officials and his colleagues as No. 2100. Yet the tragedy brought to an end one of those romances that are common enough in the varied life of the metropolis, but one perforce brought to the cognizance of the work-engrossed or pleasure-seeking multitude only occasionally—by chance or by a tragedy.

The accident occurred Friday evening. The Sixth Avenue double car, to which Davis was attached, was swinging out of Sixth Avenue into Fifty-ninth Street, on its way to Amsterdam Avenue. The conductor was on the footboard of the open section, collecting and giving transfers. Rumbling eastward and very close to the car track was a heavy delivery wagon owned by Nathan Huget, glass dealer, of 109 Wooster Street. The hapless conductor was caught and crushed between the two vehicles. There was a delay until an ambulance arrived and whisked the injured and unconscious man to Roosevelt Hospital and a policeman had entered in his memorandum book the names of victim, motorman, wagon, and witnesses (in case they might be wanted.) Then the wagon rumbled on again, the car, and the string of cars filled with impatient passengers behind it, proceeded on their way uptown, the corner resumed its wonted appearance, and few people knew what had happened. Davis succumbed to his injuries yesterday morning.

Davis was a young man, and lived at the Exchange Hotel, 1,612 Broadway, where he took up his residence a month ago. The proprietor of the hotel, Bernard Brennan, paid little attention to him at first, but one night he heard the sound of a violin in the new-comer's room, and, being a lover of music himself, began to take an interest in his lodger. The young man appeared to appreciate the attention, and from passing the time o' day gradually became communicative to the point of confiding to Mr. Brennan scraps of his history, which, pieced together, tell an interesting story.

Young Davis was a native of West Bangor, Penn., where, with his brothers, he owned a farm and dairy known as the Mount Pleasant Dairy. A year ago their father died, bequeathing the property to them. William Davis had never taken kindly to work upon the farm. He aspired to higher things than cleaning out the cow-shed and marketing the milk. He was passionately fond of music, and his tastes impelled him toward the greater refinement and activity of city life.

He chafed under parental restraint, and when his father died came to New York, full of high hopes and ambitions that were destined never to be realized. The stern realities of the struggle for existence in New York speedily aroused him from his day dreams. After exploring the streets wearily and vainly in search of the position that was to bring him fame and fortune he was soon glad to thread them on a car in the capacity of a conductor and lose his personality in a number.

In his spare moments he sought solace in the music of his violin, but this, which had once impelled him to leave the farm, now only added to his homesickness, and, besides, there was another tender reason which ever carried his thoughts back to West Bangor. At least so he hinted to his sympathetic landlord.

He had about concluded to give up struggling against the stream in the bewildering tide of New York and return to the quieter life of his native place when death summoned him to set out on the final journey that all must make.

HAWAII TO BE A TERRITORY.

Senator Cullom Announces the Administration Programme.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—The Tribune to-morrow will say:

"The first legislation inaugurated in the Senate at the coming session of Congress will be that concerning Hawaii. Senator Cullom, Chairman of the Hawaiian Commission, is authority for this statement. It may also be stated positively that he speaks with the approval of President McKinley.

"Congressman Henderson, the next Speaker of the House, is in thorough accord with Senator Cullom in this matter.

"In other words, what Senator Cullom states is the Administration programme, and it is assured that the launching of Hawaii as a territory of the United States will be accomplished as soon as the proper legislation can be enacted."

ACCUSED OF STEALING A HORSE.

A Former Wall Street Broker Arrested by Mistake.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Dec. 2.—Joseph Burtis Husted, formerly a Wall Street broker and once owner of the present country home of William Rockefeller, Jr., who resides in Greenwich, went to Stamford today, taking with him a horse and carriage belonging to his brother-in-law, T. F. Secor, of Brooklyn. He had been authorized to sell the same, and while watering the horse at the city trough saw what he thought was a prospective customer.

He offered the rig for $75 and then $65. This caused the man's suspicions to be aroused, and he notified Chief of Police Bowman. Mr. Husted was locked up on suspicion of being a horse thief, but was released to-night.

He intends to bring suit for false arrest. He sold the rig later to Frank E. Provost for $50. His release was secured only after he had referred the officials to State's Attorney Fessenden and Mr. Rockefeller.

Otto Huber's Golden Rod
the world's perfection in brewing and bottling.—Adv.

RICHARD MANSFIELD GIVES UP.

Actor Unable to Finish His Performance of "Cyrano"—His Manager Blames the Steam Pipes.

Richard Mansfield, who has been playing at the Garden Theatre in "Cyrano de Bergerac," was unable to finish his performance last night owing to an attack of nervousness, and the curtain was rung down in the first scene of the last act. Mr. Mansfield, who was immediately taken to his residence, 316 Riverside Drive, it was said by A. M. Palmer, his manager, is not in a serious condition.

Mr. Mansfield does not appear in the first scene of the last act, but while the actors on the stage were going through their parts the curtain was suddenly rung down, to their surprise. Immediately an employe of the house came before the curtain and announced to the audience that, owing to an attack of nervousness, Mr. Mansfield would be unable to continue the performance. The audience then left the theatre.

Mr. Palmer said early this morning at Mr. Mansfield's home that Mr. Mansfield had to stop his performance on account of noise in the steam pipes of the building. The building, Mr. Palmer said, was being heated for the bicycle races in the Garden, and the steam rushing into the cold pipes made such a clatter that Mr. Mansfield could not hear his own voice. His company could not hear him, and this made him very nervous.

As the noise could not be stopped, Mr. Palmer said Mr. Mansfield decided that he would have to close the performance. Mr. Palmer did not say whether or not Mr. Mansfield will go on with the play to-morrow night. He said there was no doctor in attendance upon Mr. Mansfield.

E. WILLARD ROBY HURT.

Well-Known Polo Player Thrown While Following the Meadow Brook Hounds.

HEMSTEAD, L. I., Dec. 2.—E. Willard Roby, a lawyer and well-known polo player and clubman, was badly injured while following the hounds over the Meadow Brook Hunt Club course to-day. Just before reaching the check Mr. Roby's horse fell, pinning its rider down.

Mr. Roby was picked up unconscious and taken to his home in the carriage of his sister, Mrs. E. T. Cushman. Dr. John Mann attended the injured man.

The physician refused to say how badly Mr. Roby was injured. He said, however, that his patient was suffering from internal injuries. Mr. Roby is single, forty-five years old.

Mr. Roby has an office at 55 Liberty Street, and his town address is 36 West Twenty-first Street. He is a member of the Union, Racquet, and Harvard Clubs, and also of the Bar Association.

MR. HANNA RESENTS REPORTS.

None Authorized to Speak on National Chairmanship Question—His Visit to Senator Depew.

"No one in this world is authorized to speak for me," said Senator M. A. Hanna to a TIMES reporter yesterday.

That was the opening remark that the Senator from Ohio made to a reporter at the Waldorf-Astoria when he asked him for a definite answer concerning the persistent reports in circulation that he was to retire from the Chairmanship of the Republican National Committee.

"I think," the Senator continued, "that I am fully competent to talk for myself concerning my actions, past, present, or future.

"I have told nobody that I wanted to retire from the Chairmanship of the National Committee. Nor have I informed anybody that I desired to remain in the position. I see that, according to one report, I am to be 'bounced.'"

Then the Senator laughed heartily.

"It is," he added, "a very delicate question to discuss, but I can't stop the papers from printing whatever they see fit to print. But I have never said anything at any time to any one that would warrant the reports in circulation. I am still Chairman of the Republican National Committee, my term will not expire for some time to come, and you will pardon me for saying that I cannot discuss what may occur when my term is at an end.

"There won't be much to do in the next campaign. There will be no National ticket. By that I mean there will be no Palmer and Buckner electors in the field, and Mr. McKinley's victory will be more pronounced than it was in 1896.

"I am quite content with the outlook. There is prosperity everywhere, and I do not believe the people of this country will vote to change existing conditions. I have too much faith in their intelligence. I am going to Washington to-morrow, and I think the coming session of Congress will enact much legislation that will operate to the benefit of the people at large."

Senator Chauncey M. Depew received yesterday a visit from Senator Hanna, and they talked for half an hour. Senator Depew said that the call was a social one, and announced that in the afternoon he would go to Washington. "I go," he said, "to look over the ground before the assembling of Congress, and I shall be going back and forth frequently until then."

ROCKEFELLER'S ASSESSMENT CUT

Judge Barnard Signs an Order to That Effect.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 2.—This morning Judge Barnard heard the arguments of counsel in a certiorari proceeding instituted by Mr. Rockefeller on an application to reduce the 1899 assessment on his property at Tarrytown to the amount fixed by the court under the 1897 assessment. The Assessors of the town of Mount Pleasant raised the valuation $55,917.50 over that fixed by the Supreme Court, but when legal proceedings were commenced they made no opposition and were not represented before the court to-day.

Judge Barnard signed an order directing the Assessors to reduce the assessment on several different parcels so that the total assessment will amount to the valuation fixed by W. E. Poysradt as referee, at about $398,000.

ALABAMA COAL LANDS SOLD.

State University Parts with a Big Tract for $56,000.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 2.—To-day a deed was filed in the Probate Office conveying 3,440 acres of the coal land of the State University to the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company for $56,000. The deed bears date of Nov. 1, and is signed by Gov. Johnston as President of the Board of Trustees of the university, and Robert Robinson secretary.

The price was paid in cash. Attached to the deed is a copy of the resolution adopted at the meeting of the Board of Trustees in September, ordering the sale. It is this deal which has brought forth so much criticism on Gov. Johnston and caused the alumni of the State University to start an investigation of the transaction. The opponents of the Governor allege that the price obtained was too low and that the lands could have been leased to a greater profit than sold. There is talk of contesting the sale on the ground of irregularity, but this has taken no definite shape.

Pleasure-Giving Thoughts of Ale
suggest, the best, which, of course, is Evans'.—Adv.

THE NAVY SUCCUMBS TO ARMY'S PROWESS

West Point Defeats Annapolis on the Football Field.

OFFICIALS SEE THE GAME

Mr Long Congratulates Mr. Root on the Good Work of "His Boys."

Soldiers Do Much the Better Playing and Get 17 Points to Their Opponents' 5—27,000 People in Attendance.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2. — The army which ed the navy on Franklin Field this afternoon in a hard-fought football battle by the score of 17 to 5. The result of the contest was somewhat of a surprise not only because the West Point cadets were victorious, but because they won by such a wide margin. The Annapolis cadets before the game were looked upon as winners because of their good work throughout the season, and the defeat was a bitter dose for the sailors to swallow.

The soldiers won because they played better football. They were masters of the situation all through the game, with the exception of the last few moments of the contest, when the navy by a mighty effort managed to score a touch-down.

The game was the most notable ever played in this city. It seemed as if every army and navy officer in the Government service was present. The President's Cabinet was represented by Secretary of War Root and Secretary of the Navy Long. The Cabinet officers received a great ovation when they entered the grounds. Secretary Root and his party occupied a box on the army's side of the field, while Secretary Long watched the game from the grand stand on the opposite side.

Between the halves, Secretary Long was greeted across the field and congratulated Secretary Root on the good work done by "his boys." This little incident started a great hurrah, in which the yells of the West Point and Annapolis cadets were mixed up with the long, loud roar of the Pennsylvania students who were massed on the grand stand.

OFFICERS IN THE STANDS.

The weather was beautiful, and the scene was a memorable one. Every seat was occupied, and every aisle was jammed with enthusiastic spectators. Over 27,000 persons saw the contest. Banked on the south stand were the followers of the army, and it was thick with the black, gold, and gray of West Point. Their mascot, a donkey bedecked in the three colors, was constantly paraded up and down in front of the stand, and caused much merriment. The navy was well represented. There were Generals, Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels, Majors, Captains, Lieutenants, and privates scattered all through the crowd.

On the north stand the navy had its headquarters, and this stand also was covered with the colors of the Naval Academy, blue and gold. Among those who were seated in the crowd were Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen, Rear Admirals Bell, McNair, and Rodgers; "Fighting Bob" Evans, Col. F. L. Denny of the Marine Corps, Lieut. Sidney A. Staunton, who was Rear Admiral Sampson's Flag Lieutenant at Santiago; Lieut. Charles Plunkett, son of Ex-Governor Voorhees of New Jersey, and Mayor Wanamaker of this city.

There were many other officers of both branches of the service in the crowd. Society, too, turned out in full force, and fair women in rich dress, adorned with the colors of their favored eleven, added to the gaiety of the scene.

The two academies had their brass bands with them, and there was no end of music during the contest.

FIRST GAME IN SIX YEARS.

The two elevens came on the field soon after 2 o'clock, and after the usual formalities began playing. It was soon seen that the game would be a stubborn one. The representatives of the army and the navy had not met in six years, and this had a great deal to do with the fierceness of the game. The soldiers made one touch-down in the first half. They secured the ball on the navy's 45 on their own forty-three-yard line, by a fine exhibition of line bucking gradually carried it to and over the sailors' goal line.

Every time as they would, the middies could not get them, almost every attempt netting from one to eight yards for the soldiers. In the second half the West Point team made their touch-downs by simply pegging away at the Annapolis line, carrying the ball a little more than half the length of the field.

The soldiers seldom attempted an end play, because they easily made their gains by solid line plunging. Clark, for the soldiers, did brilliant work, both at line bucking and whenever he was given the ball for a spin around the ends.

Annapolis's only touch-down was in the first few minutes of play, and was made on the hardest kind of work. They got the ball on off-side play on the army's forty-five-yard line, and by steady plunging carried it fifteen yards, where it was held on downs. The pigskin, however, was immediately regained on off-side play, and then the middies took it over the soldiers' goal by good bucking.

The soldiers were almost wild over their victory and started in to celebrate it. They paraded the streets and wound up at the Hotel Walton, where their heroes were being while in the city.

The entire corps of cadets left to-night for their respective academies.

HOW THE GAME WAS PLAYED.

Aknap kicked off for the navy at 2:18 o'clock. West Point ran the ball back five yards, and Clark took it around the navy's left end for twenty-five yards. Line plunges brought the ball to the middies' fifty-yard line, where they got it on downs.. They made ten yards on two scrimmages, and were awed this with five yards more. They then the ball on downs on the soldiers' forty-three yard line.

West Point then bucked the line for four and three yards and five more around Annapolis's left end, taking the ball to mid-field. Clark, for West Point, made another gain, and followed this with eight around the middies' right end. This brought the ball to the middies' forty-yard line.

THROUGH THE NAVY'S LINE.

On the other charge by the Soldiers, and the play was on the thirty-five-yard mark, and in two more plays the West Pointers took the ball to the thirty-yard line.

The soldiers kept up their good work against the sailors' line and gradually pushed the pigskin toward the Annapolis goal. Clark was being used with good effect. The soldiers in a short time had the ball on the middies' five-yard line.

The navy made a brave stand, but could not hold the soldiers, and Cassad was pushed over the line for a touch-down. Bentley kicked the

ning. West Point here got the ball on a fumble by Wade.

Clark then made eight yards around the navy's left end. A plunge through centre netted five more, and then West Point took it to their own fifty-one-yard line, where Annapolis got it on downs.

Wade made eight yards around West Point's right end. Three line plunges and the ball was on West Point's thirty-five-yard line. Then Wade ran through West Point's line for ten yards, and five more were made on an end play, the ball resting on West Point's thirteen-yard line. The army made a stand, got the ball on downs on their own ten-yard line, and Jackson kicked to his own forty-five-yard line.

A delayed pass failed to gain, and a quarter back kick netted the navy four yards. Fowler made five through the army's line, bringing the ball to the soldiers' thirty-four-yard line.

The navy lost the ball on downs on the army's thirty-seven-yard line, and Jackson kicked to the navy's thirty-yard line. A fake kick netted the navy five yards, and then Wade punted to the army's thirty-nine-yard line. Jackson punted to the navy's twenty-eight-yard line, where the half ended at 3:17 o'clock. Score: West Point, 6; Annapolis, 0.

THE SECOND HALF.

Annapolis ran West Point's kick-off back to the forty-yard line, where West Point got the ball on a quarter back kick, and Jackson punted to navy's eighteen-yard line. Wade returned the punt to the army's fifty-two-yard line.

Jackson then kicked to the navy's thirty-eight-yard line, and the sailors returned the punt to the soldiers' twenty-nine-yard mark. The army tried the centre for three yards, and Jackson was forced to kick the ball, being downed on the navy's thirty-seven-yard line.

The sailors made five yards through the line, and then Wade kicked to the army's ten-yard line, and Wesson made ten yards by pretty dodging.

Jackson then kicked to his own fifty-two-yard line, Osterhaus being hurt in the scrimmage, but remaining in the game. Two scrimmages failed to gain, and Wade kicked to the army's twenty-yard line. Clark made his distance, and then he went around the navy's right end for ten yards. A centre plunge netted the army five more, the ball being down on the army's forty-two-yard line.

ARMY SCORES AGAIN.

Line bucking added four yards, and then Clark took the ball to the fifty-yard line. Two more plunges, and the ball was in midfield. The army continued to buck the navy's line and gained on every attempt. They carried the ball to the navy's forty-four-yard line, and then held a conference.

The result was that they made six yards on one scrimmage. The army was given five yards for off-side play, and then the soldiers made four more, the ball being downed on the sailors' twenty-six-yard line. Then Clark went around Annapolis's right end to the sailors' twelve-yard line. On the next play both teams came together, and when the ball was down it was on the sailors' two-yard line.

Another play and the ball was within a foot of the line and on the next scrimmage Rockwell, who succeeded Cassad, took it over for the second touch-down. Bettison kicked the goal. Score—West Point, 12; Annapolis, 0.

GAINS BY PLUNGES.

The navy kicked off to the army's thirty-yard line, and then Clark took the ball to midfield around the navy's left end. Two plunges took the ball ten yards, and on the next play the ball was downed on the navy's thirty-eight-yard line. Clark bucked for three yards. The army then made eight yards more on two plunges.

The army's right half back followed this up with a good plunge through the navy, bringing the ball to the sailors' sixteen-yard line. Jackson was pushed along for five more. The soldiers kept up their great exhibition of line bucking, and took the ball steadily toward the goal line until they rammed it over for their third touch-down. Bettison failed to kick goal. Score—West Point, 17; Annapolis, 0.

Annapolis kicked off to the army's ten-yard line, and immediately thereafter was penalized ten yards for off-side play. Two plunges gained eight yards. Jackson kicked to his own fifty-yard line, and the army was penalized fifteen yards for a foul tackle on a fair catch, and Annapolis was given a free kick, which resulted in a touch-back.

NAVY TRIES ARMY'S TRICKS.

Jackson kicked out to the army's fifty-yard line, and the punt was returned to the army's sixteen-yard mark.

The army carried the ball on plunges to the r own twenty-five-yard line, where Annapolis got the ball for off-side play. The navy here braced up and did a little line bucking on its own account. They made ten yards by this style of play and received five more for off side. They, however, lost the ball on downs on the ten-yard line, but immediately regained it for off-side play. Three scrimmages, and the sailors had the ball on the soldiers' five-yard line. Another plunge netted two yards, and on the next play the sailors took it over the line for their first touch-down. The goal was missed. Score: West Point, 17; Annapolis, 5.

West Point kicked off to Annapolis's five-yard line and the sailors ran it back twenty yards. Osterhaus made eighteen yards around the army's left end. The game ended with the ball in Annapolis's possession on their own forty-five-yard line.

THE LINE UP.

West Point.	Positions.	Annapolis.
Smith (Capt.)	Left end	Long, Read
Farnsworth, Enis.	Left tackle	Wortman, (Capt.)
Hopkins	Left guard	Halligan
Bettison	Centre	Adams
Boyers	Right guard	Belknap, Fremont
Bunker, Nelly	Right tackle	Nichols, Williams
Burnett, Zeel	Right end	Berrien, Weaver
Wesson	Quarter back	Osterhaus
Cassad	Left half back	Fowler, Freyer
Clark, Rockwell	Right half back	Gannon, Lund
Jackson	Full back	Wade

Score—West Point, 17; Annapolis, 5. Touchdowns—Rockwell, 2; Jackson, 1; Wade, 1. Goals from touch-downs—Bettison, 2. Missed goals from touch-downs, Bettison, 1; Wortman, 1. Referee—Edgar Wrightington, Harvard. Umpire—R. D. Wren, Harvard. Timekeeper—Bert Waters, Harvard. Linemen—John C. Bell, University of Pennsylvania, and J. Hallowell, Harvard. Time of halves, 35 minutes.

DEFEAT ASTOUNDS ANNAPOLIS.

Decorations Bought for Last Night Will Be Laid Away.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 2.—The news of the decided defeat of Annapolis by West Point was received with astonishment by those who remained in Annapolis. At different stages of the game, the score was telegraphed and bulletined at the different offices. All but a very few were confident that Annapolis would win by a large score, and as the successive scores were made, the crowd was astonished beyond measure.

Nevertheless, the sentiment is sympathy for the team and confidence that they did their best. The fact that Annapolis scored is something of consolation, and also that Smith, the Captain of West Point, is a Marylander and an alumni of St. Johns.

The first section of the special train with the team and their friends reached Annapolis at 10:35 o'clock to-night. They were met by a crowd of the faithful, who wished to know how it happened. The only account given was that West Point developed a surprisingly strong game. Other sections arrived at a later hour. Thousands of yards of bunting had been provided for decorations, but will be laid away for some other year.

Result Pleases Army Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The halls and offices of the War and Navy Departments were well nigh deserted to-day, almost everybody who could get away having gone to Philadelphia to see the Annapolis cadets whitewash the West Point cadets. Confidence on the part of the navy people was strong until the receipt of a dispatch in the middle of the afternoon that West Pointers had made a touch-down and a goal and had not permitted Annapolis to score.

The second half was not finished before the close of business, so that the dejection of the navy is in the way of being hidden behind Sunday. Somehow the notion that the West Point men were not quite up to the Annapolis boys had gained ground even in the War Department, and the army officers here are crowing lustily to-night.

$50,000 for Teachers' Pensions.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—The Massachusetts Institute of Technology announces a recent gift of $50,000 from Augustus Lowell, a member of its Executive Committee. This is to serve as the nucleus of a fund, the income of which shall be used for the benefit of the teaching staff of the institute in cases of illness, death, or retirement. The donor has left the door open for others to associate themselves with him by requesting that the fund shall have no personal designation.

"Saying and Doing Are Two Things."

It is not what we say but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does that tells the story of its merit. Its great record of cures of all forms of blood diseases, including scrofula, rheumatism, dyspepsia, catarrh, prove its power to cure you also. You may be sure Hood's Sarsaparilla will do you good.

The Blood—*"A grand blood purifier is Hood's Sarsaparilla. This and Hood's Pills have greatly benefited me." Mrs. F. G. Smith, Cleburne, Tex.*

Impure Blood—*"I am pleased to recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla as a tonic and blood medicine." Miss Nellie Hilenbrant, Rochester, N. Y.*

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

TRANSCONTINENTAL RATE WAR.

Rio Grande and Rock Island Lines Threaten to Fight Southern Pacific and Santa Fe.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—The Tribune to-morrow will say:

Representatives of the Rio Grande Western, the Denver and Rio Grande, and the Rock Island have been in conference for several days discussing ways and means to fight what they declare is a secret agreement on the part of the Southern Pacific and Santa Fé to control Pacific Coast business. It is said that the hottest transcontinental rate war that ever has been waged probably will result from the conference.

"The Southern Pacific and Santa Fe traffic officials held a meeting in Salt Lake City last September, and it has leaked out that they came to an understanding by which they expect to divide coast and San Francisco business," said one of the men who attended the conference to-day. "It all resulted from the Santa Fé gaining an entrance into San Francisco, and it means, if carried out, that the competition that city expected will not follow. It works also to the injury of the lines that propose to fight the agreement.

"It is understood that the Southern Pacific agreed to take off its 'Sunset limited' in order to give the Santa Fe a clear field in first-class travel to Southern California. Large concessions have been made by the Southern Pacific to the Santa Fe on Southern California business, and the Santa Fe demands on San Francisco business have also been complied with in the allotment of a large passenger traffic to that company voluntarily by the Southern Pacific. Other concessions were made, and all classes of business practically were controlled by the combination.

"The compact provides for the delivery of special trains to the Santa Fé at Chicago only, which shuts out the Rock Island from participation in the Raymond & Whitcomb business west-bound, that company having heretofore handled the Raymond & Whitcomb special trains from Chicago to Kansas City, delivering them at that point to the Santa Fé. It also nullifies existing contracts for delivery of special trains from California to the Iron Mountain, as the Southern Pacific insists on hauling special trains through to New Orleans.

"The agreement even goes so far as to include brokerage business on the coast and military business. In addition to this the Union Pacific is given the fast train for California—the only one which carries dining cars on the Southern Pacific—and the Rio Grande lines are discriminated against in every way."

TO IMITATE THE GOVERNOR.

Lieutenant Governor and Legislators to Box and Wrestle.

ALBANY, Dec. 2.—Lieut. Gov. Wodruff, it is reported, will emulate the example set by Gov. Roosevelt and take boxing and wrestling lessons. He is negotiating, it is said, with the Western fighter Karl Johnson, otherwise known as the "Terrible Swede," who is now in this city. Johnson also is to start a boxing and wrestling class on Jan. 1 for the benfit of the legislators during their three months' stay in Albany.

He arrived in Albany last week under contract to wrestle M. J. Dwyer, Gov. Roosevelt's trainer. This match came off on Tuesday, Dwyer being the winner. The prospect of a legislative gymnasium is hailed with delight by State politicians here.

Gov. Roosevelt, in addressing the Boys' Club here to-night, alluded to the fact that some years ago when a member of the Legislature he engaged a boxing tutor, who one day suddenly disappeared, only to be found later in the penitentiary, where he had been sent for burglary. The Governor drew the moral from this that if wickedness could increase its value by physical culture, righteousness should certainly not neglect the same advantages.

RUN OVER BY MR. STOKES'S RIG.

Victim Makes no Complaint on Owner's Promise to Pay Expenses.

Andrew J. Clark, fifty-five years old, of 438 Manhattan Avenue, was knocked down and run over by a coach at Seventy-third Street and Columbus Avenue last night. He was not seriously injured. The coach is owned by W. E. D. Stokes and was driven by his coachman, Hugh Rogers of 228 West Seventy-fifth Street.

Policeman Clancey of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station was about to arrest Rogers when Mr. Stokes, who witnessed the accident, told Clark that if he made no complaint he would pay the expenses necessary on account of the accident. Clark consented, and Rogers was not arrested.

Y. M. C. A. Literary Society Debate.

The Literary Society of the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, in West Fifty-seventh Street, held a debate last night on the following question: "Resolved, That we should condemn the course that Great Britain has pursued toward the Transvaal Republic." The affirmative side was taken by A. Trudeau Smith, Arthur S. H. Jones, and John Nicolson, Jr.; the negative side by James A. McGrath, W. N. Weston, and Fred E. Tasker. Internal Revenue Collector Charles H. Treat acted as judge and gave the decision to the negative side. The association will hold another debate on England's course in the near future.

Union College Alumni Dinner.

The Union College Alumni Association of New York will hold its annual reunion and banquet on the evening of Dec. 14 at the Hotel Savoy, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. Among the prominent persons expected to be present and speak are Thomas L. James, Henry W. Cannon, Daniel S. Lamont, Daniel N. Lockwood, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Frederick W. Seward, President J. G. Schurman of Cornell, and President A. V. V. Raymond of Union. Dr. Daniel M. Stimson, President of the Alumni Association, will preside. Tickets may be obtained from Edgar S. Barney, Secretary, No. 36 Stuyvesant Street.

Consumption Hospital Discussed.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 2.—A special committee appointed by the State Board of Charities to inquire into the advisability of establishing a State sanitarium for consumptives in the Adirondacks met in this city this afternoon. The committee is composed of Harvey W. Putnam of Buffalo, Chairman; Dr. Enoch V. Stoddard of Rochester, and Dr. Stephen Smith of New York. Dr. Smith was not able to be present to-day. The matter was discussed by a number of physicians.

To Talk of Puerto Rico.

"My Experiences in Puerto Rico" will be the subject of a lecture to be delivered by Edgar W. Williams at St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church Friday evening. Mr. Williams, who was sent to Puerto Rico with the Evacuation Commissioners by the Government, was one of the first Americans to enter San Juan after the signing of the protocol. The lecture is to be illustrated by stereopticon views.

Fire in Van Cortlandt Park.

Fire last night destroyed the skatehouse and the restaurant near it in Van Cortlandt Park. The damage done amounted to about $1,500. The two buildings were on the lake near the station. The restaurant caught fire first. It was owned by Margaret Dominick. The skatehouse caught fire in a few minutes, and soon burned. The skates, of which there were several hundred pairs, were destroyed.

SANTO DOMINGO MUST PAY.

Minister to Haiti Directed at Once to Press Claims of Americans to a Settlement.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Mr. Powell, Minister to Haiti and Santo Domingo, has been instructed to proceed to Santo Domingo to urge upon the Jimenes Government the payment of the overdue installment in the arbitration award to the McKay estate on account of the absorption by the Government of a bridge concession. Mr. Powell is also looking generally after American interests in Santo Domingo during this visit, including those involved in the concession held by the Weed syndicate for farming the customs revenues of the republic for a term of years.

Another matter that will be presented to the Dominican Government grows out of the repudiation of certain debts incurred by the late President Heureaux to Mr. J. Sala of New York. These amount in the aggregate to about half a million dollars, and it is sought to have the Dominican Government held responsible for them, or at least such part as is not chargeable against the late President personally. Certain German creditors also have sought to hold the Government house occupied by Heureaux security for some of his debts, and altogether Mr. Powell may find the problem of separating these conflicting claims a difficult task.

FORTY YEARS A STAGE DRIVER.

Silas Derby Gives Up the Line He Established Between Greenwich and Banksville, Conn.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Dec. 2.—Silas Derby, who for forty years has driven a stage almost daily from Greenwich station to Banksville, a distance of sixteen miles, today made his last trip, and will now retire to his home in Banksville to spend the remainder of his days. He is seventy-seven years of age, and was a shoemaker before he became a stage driver.

Just before the civil war a boarding school was established in Banksville by Miss Ann Purdy of Syracuse. There was then no regular connection with the outside world, and Miss Purdy induced Derby to start a stage line. She loaned him $100 for the purpose and this he paid back soon, for the enterprise was very successful. There was no competition for many years, and Derby made money carrying passengers and freight, and when the Banksville Post Office was started he combined the duties of mail carrier with those of stage driver.

It was his custom to leave Banksville at 6 o'clock in the morning with his team and four-seated covered stage, arriving in Greenwich two hours later. The return trip was made late in the day. Years ago, while waiting in Greenwich between the trips, he often took William M. Tweed and his followers from the Americus Clubhouse, where now is located the mansion of E. C. Benedict, to Rye Beach on their pleasure excursions. Tweed always occupied the front seat alongside of Derby.

The first interruption of Derby's trips was in 1888, when he was ill for three days. His health until then had been perfect, but a short time afterward he had a paralytic stroke while driving. This only took away the senses of smell and taste. Last Summer he was nearly overcome by the heat. His wife recently induced him to give up the business, at least until Spring, and he has sold his horses and stage, said good-bye to his Greenwich friends, and gone to his home in Banksville to take his first rest in forty years.

EQUIPPED FOR SWINDLING.

Man Captured in Chicago Had Blank Checks and Other Paraphernalia.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—Herman Cohn, alias Grossman, alias Valentine, and numerous other names, was arrested to-night by Chicago detectives as he was trying to escape from the Sherman House. In Cohn's valise were blank checks on many banks, letterheads of various clothing firms, a check perforator, lists of firms, and letters addressed to himself and purporting to be from B. Selig & Co., manufacturers of boys' clothing at Philadelphia. One letter purported to be written on the firm's printed letterhead and to inclose a check for $50 as an advance of salary.

It is alleged that Cohn obtained money at two Chicago hotels. The Chicago police say they have complaints against him from the police of Cleveland, Indianapolis, Pittsburg, Saginaw, (Mich.,) Detroit, Milwaukee, Allegheny, Baltimore, Boston, Cincinnati, and many smaller cities. According to the police, Cohn has been operating for the last three or four years and has obtained from $25,000 to $50,000 in sums ranging from $50 to $200.

The blank checks found were on the following banks: Riverside Bank, New York; Central Bank, Rochester; Northern National Bank, Philadelphia; Bank of New Amsterdam, New York; First National Bank, Baltimore; Manufacturers' National Bank, Baltimore; Traders' National Bank, Rochester; Ellicott Square Bank, Buffalo; Merchants' Bank, Buffalo; German-American Savings Bank, Cleveland; National Mechanics' Bank, Baltimore; American Express National Bank, Cleveland; Central National Bank, Boston; Monongahela National Bank, Pittsburg, and German Bank, Buffalo.

POSTAGE STAMPS FOR BUFFALO.

Pan-American Exposition Managers Ask for a Special Series.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The Buffalo Pan-American Exposition managers appear to be seeking to convince the Post Office Department that it would be a good thing to issue a set of special postage stamps to direct attention to the coming show in 1901. The idea is to have a set of nine distinctive stamps, after the style generally of the Columbian Exposition and the Omaha Exposition stamps. It is said to be opposed chiefly by philatelists. There is also some objection to the stamps on the part of the general public, that does not care to have the size of its stamps increased. The Columbian stamps became wearisome long before the supply contracted for was exhausted, and the Omaha stamps were rejected whenever smaller stamps could be obtained where they were offered. While it is considered highly probable that the request for the new issue of stamps will be approved, Assistant Postmaster General Madden has this to say of the matter:

"The whole subject is in embryo. My attention has been called to the advisability of issuing a Buffalo series of stamps to commemorate the exposition, and I can see no objection to it at this time, provided, of course, the cost is not too great. The Omaha Exposition had a series of nine stamps, and I suppose the Buffalo Directors would want as many. I know there will be objection from stamp collectors, but that must be expected. The stamps will be of great benefit to the exposition as an advertising medium, and up to the present time I am in favor of them."

RIVALS FOR THE GLASS TRUST.

Many Independent Plants Are Starting Up.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 2.—The D. O. Cunningham Glass Company's independent window glass factory, on the South Side, was put in operation to-day. The other independent plants on that side of the river will begin to blow glass within the next ten days. The factory at Blair Station will be started on Monday. It is believed that all the plants not controlled by the trust will be in full operation by Dec. 9.

Altogether fifteen factories were started in the country to-day with a capacity of 375 pots, making a total of over 800 pots in opposition to the new trust. Six independent and co-operative window glass companies are being formed in this city and many others in various parts of the gas belt.

LAKE TOWING TRUST OPPOSED.

Owners of Toledo Lines Will Not Join the Combination.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 2.—The Great Lakes Towing Company will not operate the Nagle and Sullivan lines of Toledo; and the owners will refuse further overtures from the trust. The Toledo options amounted to nearly $147,000, and after considerable negotiation Capt. Nagle has announced that his line is not for sale. The hitch occurred when he was asked to take stock instead of cash.

Capt. Nagle said to-day that he believed the trust would now fail, as he knew of other lines that felt the same as he did. The Toledo tug men intimate that they are prepared for a finish fight in case the trust puts in a line here. Nagle and Sullivan would then form a defensive combination.

HENDERSON FOR SPEAKER

Nominated by Acclamation by the Republican House Caucus.

REED RULES AGAIN ADOPTED

Necessity of Constant Attendance Urged in View of the Slender Majority Over the Opposition.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The caucus of the Republican members of the House to-night was a cut-and-dried affair. The selection of a candidate for Speaker by the party in power is usually an animated affair, but months ago all the other candidates who entered the field after the retirement of Speaker Reed abandoned the contest, laving Gen. David B. Henderson of Iowa the unopposed candidate. His nomination, therefore, was a foregone conclusion.

The officers of the last House, except Col. Russell, the Sergeant at Arms, were renominated without opposition, as follows: Clerk—Alexander McDowell of Pennsylvania; Doorkeeper—W. J. Glenn of New York; Postmaster—J. C. McElroy of Ohio; Chaplain—The Rev. Henry M. Couden of Michigan. Col. Russell was not a candidate for re-election and Col. Henry A. Casson of Wisconsin was nominated in his stead.

The caucus was held in the House of Representatives, and was largely attended. It was presided over by Gen. Grosvenor of Ohio, who was re-elected Chairman of the caucus. Mr. Loudenslager of New Jersey was re-elected Secretary. Gen. Henderson's name was presented by Mr. Payne of New York, and the nomination was seconded by Mr. Hopkins of Illinois, both of whom had been candidates for the Speakership. The roll was not called, the nomination being made by acclamation.

Gen. Henderson remained in the Speaker's room in the rear of the House lobby until after the House officers had been selected. He was then escorted to the rostrum of the House by Messrs. Hopkins of Illinois and Payne and Sherman of New York. His appearance was greeted with cheers, and in response to them Gen. Henderson addressed the caucus as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: You will permit me to speak from my mind and from my heart on this occasion. Perhaps no man has ever had more reason for being grateful to the Republicans of this great legislative organization that I have at this hour. I assure you that no man ever felt more grateful than I do. The manner in which this nomination has come, the friendship abounding, if I may say it, in affection, has loaded me down with obligations which I do not attempt to conceal. Those who aspired to the same high office, by their generous treatment of me only demonstrated the greatness of the men who aspired with me to your recognition, and their generous followers, blending into one kindly body, made me feel how worthily they were supported. [Applause.]

"We have great responsibilities resting upon us in this Congress, and greater responsibilities in the coming year, and upon our wise action much depends for the prosperity of the country that we all love. May I impress upon your minds the absolute necessity for devotion to the Republic in more than one particular? Economy must be our watchword—care in the expenditure of the people's money. At the same time, let us be large enough in intellect to grasp the situation which presents a growing country with opening and expanding conditions which demand our careful and patriotic consideration.

"We are going to be met by a well-organized and able minority, led by accomplished leaders. This involves the necessity for the Republicans touching elbows in the great work before us. We have got to realize that in this Congress, with our small majority, every man, like a true soldier, must be constantly at his post of duty. [Applause.] And I urge with great earnestness that this will be the determination of each and all.

"Accepting this generous nomination, as I do, I have no fears that the united wisdom and work of this great body will increase the confidence and happiness of the Republic. Profoundly and gratefully, I thank you. I ask that I may lean upon you, each one of you—and that is the highest request that I can make to-night."

Mr. Payne of New York called attention to the narrow majority in the House and the necessity of having all the Republicans present throughout the session. He offered a resolution, which was adopted, providing that no leaves of absence be granted except for urgent reasons and that one member be appointed to look after the pairs.

Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania, who was a member of the Committee on Rules in the last Congress, offered a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the caucus that the rules of the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Congresses (the Reed rules) should be adopted by the incoming House. He made a speech of considerable length in support of his resolution. Under the operation of the rules of the last two Congresses, he argued, the majority had been able to transact business to its satisfaction and the satisfaction of the country. They were the only rules under which the House had been able to do business.

Mr. Hepburn of Iowa, who fought the rules in the last Congress, attempted to argue several points with Mr. Dalzell, but the latter refused to yield. When he had concluded, however, Col. Hepburn took the floor, and attacked the resolution vigorously. He insisted that the rules should be modified, laying particular stress upon the question of recognition, which, he said, should go to the first member who addressed the Chair. This has been one of Mr. Hepburn's causes of complaint in preceding Congresses.

He also contended that the Committee on Rules should be entirely independent of the Speaker and that there should be a general decentralization of power from the Speaker in the direction of the committees. The Speaker and the Committee on Rules, he contended, had too much power under the rules proposed to be adopted, and the power of committees and individuals should be expanded. He proposed an amendment to the resolution providing that the rules should be adopted for forty days, during which modifications could be decided upon.

Mr. Cannon of Illinois, who will again be Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, warmly supported Mr. Dalzell's resolution. He argued, and cited many instances to show, that, while the committees were theoretically equal, the business of some committees exceeded that of others in importance, and it was right that such should have privileges others did not enjoy. It was proper, he argued, that the Committee on Rules, having regard for the business and rights of all, should often designate what business should have the right of way.

Mr. Reeves of Illinois favored a modification of the rules which would enlarge the Committee on Rules to make it a more representative body. Mr. Moody of Massachusetts spoke for the adoption of the Dalzell resolution. Mr. Grow of Pennsylvania was the last speaker. He was generally favorable to the Reed rules, which, he said, were a great improvement over the rules of former days.

Mr. Hepburn then withdrew his amendment, and the Dalzell resolution was adopted without a dissenting vote, after which the caucus adjourned.

RICHARDSON MINORITY LEADER

Democratic House Caucus Nominates Him for Speaker on the Sixth Ballot—Mr. Roberts Present.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The Democrats of the House of Representatives, at their caucus held this afternoon, selected Representative James D. Richardson of Tennessee as their candidate for Speaker after a spirited contest, which lasted through six ballots. This carries with it the Democratic leadership on the floor. Mr. Richardson has served fourteen years in the House, and is the oldest Democratic member in point of service except Mr. McRae of Arkansas. The candidates against Mr. Richardson were Representatives De Armond of Missouri, Bankhead of Alabama, and Sulzer of New York.

Representative Hay of Virginia was elected Chairman of the caucus by a vote of 77 to 62 cast for Mr. McRab of Arkansas. It has been customary for the oldest member in point of service to preside over the caucus, and the selection of Mr. Hay, who has served only one term, was an unusual honor. The name of Mr. Norton of Ohio was also presented for presiding officer, but was withdrawn. Representatives Cummings of New York and Robertson of Louisiana were elected Secretaries of the caucus.

Mr. Richardson was placed in nomination by Mr. Carmack of Tennessee, Mr. De Armond by Mr. Benton of Missouri, Mr. Bankhead by Mr. Ball of Texas, and Mr. Sulzer by Mr. Cummings of New York. The first ballot resulted: Richardson, 43; De Armond, 39; Bankhead, 34; Sulzer, 24.

The four following ballots showed little change. At the end of the fifth ballot Mr. Underwood of Alabama withdrew Mr. Bankhead's name, and on the first roll call of the sixth ballot about two-thirds of Mr. Bankhead's supporters went to Richardson. At the end of the first roll call the vote stood: Richards, 65; De Armond, 45; Sulzer, 20.

Before the second roll call began Mr. Sulzer withdrew and asked his friends to vote for Richardson. There was a general stampede to the Tennesseean and he was nominated, receiving 90 votes, against 47 for De Armond, and 2 for Sulzer. The nomination was then made unanimous.

Mr. Richardson, who was in the Ways and Means Committee room, was escorted to the hall by Messrs. Ball of Texas; Carmack of Tennessee, and Sulzer of New York, and made a speech. Owing to the lateness of the hour, he said, he would not do more than return his profound thanks, trusting that he had a proper appreciation of the great responsibilities placed upon him by the action of the caucus. His highest ambition, he said, would be to meet these responsibilities and discharge them so as to meet the approbation of the Democrats of the House and of the country. His chief regret, he declared, was that the result of his victory would bring disappointment, which he hoped would be only temporary, to other gentlemen who had aspired to the trying position to which he had been chosen. He said he could hope for success only with the cordial and hearty co-operation of every member.

The following candidates for House officers were then selected: Clerk—James Kerr, Pennsylvania; Sergeant at Arms—Ex-Representative Brookshire, Indiana; Doorkeeper—Henry Moler, Illinois; Postmaster—George L. Browning, Virginia. The caucus also selected the following Democrats to fill the four special positions allotted the minority party in the House: Special employe, Col. Isaac R. Hill, Ohio; special messengers, Ewing T. Bland, Missouri, a son of the late Representative Bland, and Pelton B. Knight, Georgia; special page, James English, California.

A resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr. Bailey of Texas, instructing Mr. Richardson to confer with Speaker Henderson and request a larger Democratic representation on committees. In the last Congress the minority had six men on each committee. They now desire seven.

Mr. Roberts of Utah was present and participated in the caucus. He voted for Mr. Richardson for Speaker.

RICHARDSON'S VICTORY POPULAR.

Democrats Outside the House Say He Will Be a Wise Leader.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Many Democrats who were not directly interested in the contest for the leadership of the minority in the House are greatly pleased to-night with the victory of Representative James D. Richardson over his several competitors in the Democratic caucus.

The pro-silver Democrats, who insist upon renominating Col. Bryan for President, were seemingly in favor of De Armond of Missouri. De Armond is a man of brains, the best orator of all the candidates presented to the caucus, and as strongly addicted to free silver as his late colleague, Mr. Bland. Mr. Sulzer's candidacy proved, as was expected, helpful to the cause of Richardson. If free from pledges, the Eastern Democrats might have been picked up for other candidates. As it was, they were kept in a bunch until the tendency to go to Richardson was developed, and then were put to use quickly and effectively.

After the caucus, in the restaurant of the House, members gathered to talk over the outcome. There was no ill-feeling over the defeat of the opponents of Richardson, and there was general satisfaction because a man had been chosen who possesses great prudence, no inclination to merely oratorical display, and who believes that one object of maintaining the Democratic organization is to win elections.

"We have been several years devoting ourselves to advertising the ambition of one Democrat," said a strong Richardson manager. "Now let us try and do something to renew confidence in the party, and rid ourselves of the public notion that the Democracy is a crank party. I consider it great good fortune to have elected Richardson to be the Democratic leader in the Fifty-sixth Congress." There is no more accomplished parliamentarian on our side, and what we need in a leader is a man with the knowledge, readiness, experience, and industry to enable us to seize and use every opportunity offered to us by the opposition."

REPUBLICAN SENATE CAUCUS.

Reorganization of the Committees of the Upper House to be Effected Without Delay.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The Republican members of the Senate probably will hold a caucus next Tuesday afternoon to make provision for the reorganization of the committees. There are many vacancies on committees caused by the retirement of Senators. These will be filled, and in cases in which the Republicans are in the minority on committees steps will be taken so to change the membership as to give them control.

Having so clear a majority of the members of the Senate, the Republicans are disposed to assert their privilege of controlling its committee work throughout. No decision has yet been reached as to what shall be done about filling the elective offices of the Senate, but the present disposition is to postpone action upon that subject for the present.

The general interest in the committee changes centres in the Committee on Finance. There are two vacancies in that committee caused by the retirement of Senators Turpie of Indiana and White of California, and the Republicans will insist upon filling both of these places. The friends of Senator Hanna are urging his selection for one of the places.

The probabilities are that the detailed work of filling the committees will be delegated to a committee, and that no actual changes will be made for several days.

BLISS FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Wakeman Says the West Favors His Candidacy.

Appraiser Wilbur F. Wakeman last night came out strongly for the nomination of Cornelius N. Bliss for Vice President on the Republican ticket. "Mr. Bliss is very popular in the Western States," said Mr. Wakeman, "and when the time comes I think it will be found that there will be a general demand for his nomination.

"During the time he was in the Cabinet as Secretary of the Interior he was very close to the people of the Western States, and I firmly believe there is no Republican in the country who holds a higher place in the estimation of the Republicans of that section than does Mr. Bliss. He would make an admirable candidate and would be an excellent presiding officer for the United States Senate."

President McKinley and Mr. Bliss are close personal friends.

HARVARD MEETING IN CHICAGO.

Japanese Minister Represents a Club He Founded in Tokio.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—The third annual convention of the Associated Harvard Clubs was held at the University Club to-day. This was the largest convention yet held by the association in Chicago, and representatives from the largest Western cities were in attendance. St. Louis, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver, and San Francisco were represented.

All the members of the organization were entertained at a banquet this evening at the University Club. Jutaro Komura, the Japanese Minister, who was graduated from the Harvard law department in 1877, was the guest of the evening. He represented the Harvard Club of Tokio, of which he is the founder.

GERMEA
(FOR BREAKFAST.)

Ask your grocer for a trial package of GERMEA. It is made from California wheat. No hulls, no woody substance. Is healthful, nutritious, and a builder.

TRIED TO LYNCH A NEGRO.

An Alleged Murderer Had a Narrow Escape at the Hands of a New Jersey Mob.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 2.—Edward Williams, a colored man, narrowly escaped lynching to-night at the hands of a big crowd of angry citizens at Hamilton Square, a small place just outside of this city.

Williams, it is alleged, murdered Minnie Eisley on the farm of William White, at Yardville, on Thanksgiving Day. He escaped and nothing was seen of him until to-night. E. R. Good, a merchant of Hamilton Square, while standing in front of his store at 9 o'clock, recognized Williams as he passed down the street.

Good enticed the colored man into his store, and then seized and held him, until assistance arrived. Half a dozen men rushed into the place, and Williams was overpowered after a hard fight. He was turned over to Squire Smith, and the latter started for his office with the prisoner.

Immediately a crowd of a thousand persons gathered and captured Williams. A rope was called for, and amid shouts of "Lynch him!" "Shoot the nigger!" and "Burn him!" Williams was hustled toward a part of the settlement that was open and where there were few houses.

Squire Smith followed the mob, and getting near the prisoner shouted for silence. He asked the men to deliver Williams over to him and called for help from some of the crowd. The leaders at first protested against this, but the colored man was finally turned over to the officer, who led him back to his office.

Once inside the building the fury of the crowd broke forth again, and they made a rush for the place. The windows were smashed and some of the crowd started to break down the door with a pole.

Meanwhile an appeal for assistance had been sent to this city, and 100 policemen, under charge of Chief of Police Hiner, had hurriedly left for the scene. They arrived just in the nick of time and surrounded the place. Sheriff Atchley and Prosecutor Crossley were with them, and they advised the crowd to let the law take its course. The mob refused to listen to this advice and resumed the attack.

After ineffectual attempts to break through the police guard the mob at length became quieter, and amenable to reason. Then Detectives Maddock, Clancy, and Pilger emerged with the prisoner. The entire force of police surrounded them, and in this way the accused man was brought to the city, though under a heavy bombardment with stones. He was immediately taken before Magistrate Mathis, who committed him to the county jail to await trial. Fears of an attack on the Central Police Station caused the police to arraign the murderer at once, so that he could be confined in a secure place.

LITTLE GIRL TRAVELER LOST.

Supposed to Have Come from Philadelphia—Aunts Failed to Meet Her.

Ella May Sourmilch, a child, who said that her home is in Philadelphia, was found crying in the Cortlandt Street ferryhouse last evening by a policeman, who took her to the Church Street Station.

There Matron Green learned that the child is about five years old and had been waiting for her two aunts, Mamie and Liddie, to meet her and take her to their home, where she was to pay a visit. She had a slip of paper on which was written: "Put this little girl off at Liberty Street Ferry. Some one will meet her there." She also had a doll and a small parcel of clothing.

She did not know the address of her aunts, and, after being kept at the station until nearly midnight in the hope that somebody would claim her, she was taken to Police Headquarters.

Here the police thought they understood the child to say that her home was in Cambridge Street. Some men connected with the Central Railroad of New Jersey telegraphed to Philadelphia about her, but got no answer. She has dark eyes and light brown hair in two braids, and she wore a gray mixed waist, red hat, and plaid skirt.

JOHN WEBSTER STILL MISSING.

Believed that Nellie McHenry Knows Where He Is.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Dec. 2.—Miss Nellie McHenry, who has notified the police that her husband, John Webster, is missing, played to a large audience in "Green Room Fun" at the Peattie Academy at Fishkill Landing this evening, and then the company disbanded. When they arrived at Fishkill Landing this morning, the manager called at a local newspaper office and indignantly denied the published reports, and declared that Webster and the whole company were in town, and everything between Miss McHenry and her husband was all right. This proved to be false.

The members

METHUEN'S HEAVY LOSSES

British Killed, 73, and Wounded, 372, at Modder River.

SEVEN OTHERS ARE MISSING

List Sent Includes Only Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates—Another Battle Expected Soon.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The meagre official dispatch giving a list of the British casualties at Modder River and announcing the bare fact that Lord Methuen is still there awaiting reinforcements is only supplemented by a brief special message from Cape Town to-night stating that the Boers destroyed the bridge over the Modder River before the battle and are now concentrating at Spytfontein, where the final battle before Kimberley is relieved is expected to take place.

The censor has apparently stopped all press messages from the front relating to the battle, which is not regarded as a favorable indication. As to the material results of Lord Methuen's engagement, it is not yet clear whether Lord Methuen's force actually crossed the Modder River or is still awaiting the rebuilding of the bridge before the artillery and cavalry can cross. In any case, the railway must be carried over the bridge before the indispensable big naval guns can pass, because Lord Methuen's last message showed that they were worked on trucks along the railroad.

It is a significant fact that Lord Methuen's cablegram makes no mention of the Boer loss, which, therefore, is assumed to be small.

A dispatch from Cape Town this evening says Lord Methuen's advance undoubtedly is beginning to affect the Boer strategy and probably explains the withdrawal from Mooi River. The continued presence of commandos in Cape Colony tends to confirm the opinions that the Boers are making desperate efforts to recruit their forces from the Dutch residents. While it is impossible to obtain exact statistics, it is absolutely certain that the disaffected Dutch have joined the Boers in great numbers, which are still increasing. Most of the recruits, however, are young men. Gen. Buller's message clearly indicating the punishment for disloyalty having deterred the actual holders of farms from joining the Boers through fear of confiscation of their property.

There are now clear profs that the loyalty of the border Dutch is unable to withstand the proximity of Boer commandos. The rest of the Colony is apparently quiet, but there is a strong undercurrent of sympathy for the Boers. The outlook regarding Cape Colony, however, may be regarded as hopeful.

The Boers, as well as the British, underestimated the strength of their opponents, and every engagement has evidently tended to establish a hearty respect for Tommy Atkins.

The revised list of casualties among the non-commissioned officers and men at the battle of Modder River is divided as follows:

Ninth Lancers, 1 wounded.
Engineers, 2 wounded.
Artillery, 3 killed, 25 wounded.
Second Coldstreams, 10 killed, 56 wounded.
Third Grenadiers, 9 killed, 38 wounded, 4 missing.
Scots Guards, 10 killed, 37 wounded, 1 missing.
Northumberland Fusiliers, 11 killed, 34 wounded.
First Northumberlands, 3 wounded.
Second Yorkshire, 9 killed, 44 wounded.
First North Lancashire, 3 killed, 16 wounded.
Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, 18 killed, 91 wounded, 2 missing.
First Coldstreams, 20 wounded.
South African Reserve, 1 wounded.
Medical Corps, 1 wounded.
Remington's Guides, 3 wounded.

This makes a total of 452 killed, wounded, and missing.

The War Office has received the following from Gen. Forestier-Walker:

"CAPE TOWN, Dec. 1.—Gen. Gatacre reports no change in the situation.

"Gen. French has made a reconnaissance from Naauw Poort to Rosmead. The troops returned to-day.

"Gen. Methuen's flesh wound is slight. He is remaining at Modder River for the reconstruction of the bridge. Am reinforcing him with Highlanders and a cavalry corps. Horse artillery, the Canadian regiment, Australian contingents, and three battalions of infantry, moved up to the De Aar and Belmont line."

By this dispatch it is proved that all reports of Gen. Methuen's advance after the battle of Modder River were premature, though, with the railroad working, he should not be long in constructing a temporary bridge. His enforced delay doubtless will be of considerable service in giving his hard-pushed column needful rest, and in allowing the arrival of reinforcements, of which he must be sorely in need, after three such fights; placing hors de combat upward of 1,000 men out of less than 7,000.

Gen. Forestier-Walker's announcement that the Canadian marksmen and other reinforcements have been pushed forward to the neighborhood of the Orange River, to protect Gen. Methuen's line of communications, has relieved much anxiety here, where it was fully expected the Boers would attempt to attack the vulnerable points of the line of communications.

The latest news from Natal indicates that the bulk of the Ladysmith relief force has arrived at Frere, though there is considerable conjecture as to the whereabouts of Gen. Clery, whose movements have not been chronicled recently. It is surmised in some quarters that he may reappear in a totally unexpected quarter, on the flank or rear of Gen. Joubert's force, which is supposed to be concentrated at Grobelaar's Kloof, north of the Tugela River. As Gen. Hilyard's advance guard was in touch with the Boers as long ago as Tuesday last development should not be long delayed.

Dundonald's mounted force, Nov. 28, accompanied by four guns, went in pursuit of a body of Boers, returning to Colenso. They followed the Boers to within two and a half miles of Colenso, when the Boers replied to the British shells with long-range guns. There were no casualties. Colenso bridge, it is added, was afterward blown up.

Another detachment of 3,000 British troops sailed for South Africa to-day.

WAS GEN. JOUBERT KILLED?

Death of Boer Commander Is Again Rumored.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—According to a special dispatch from Cape Town, Gen. Joubert was killed Nov. 10, but Gen. Buller's dispatch of Nov. 28 shows, apparently, that Gen. White was in communication with Gen. Joubert, or somebody personating him, about Nov. 19.

METHUEN A POPULAR FAVORITE.

Gains Greatly in the Public Estimation of Great Britain.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The South African war progresses slowly. Gen. Methuen is described in a weekly paper as being a bright spot in the Boer campaign. He has won great popular favor by his victories on the march to Kimberley. No one, it is said, knows the topography between the Orange River and Kimberley better than he does. He traversed in 1884 all the ground he is now operating on. The General works his men harder than almost any other British officer, and is somewhat Spartan in his habits, taking enlisted men's rations and living their life, in contrast to Gen. Clery, who is accompanied by a special French chef and strictly orders his staff to take out an ample supply of stores and delicacies.

Col. Baden-Powell's book, "Aids to Scouting," proofs of which he read at Mafeking, will be published this week.

The story is now told as to how Col. Baden-Powell went to Mafeking. It appears that while on leave in London, in July, having left his regiment in India, he met Lord Wolseley in Piccadilly.

"Hullo," said the Commander in Chief, "you ought to be in South Africa. Can you get out at once?"

Col. Baden-Powell left on the following day.

According to M. A. P., (Mainly About People,) the Queen is grieving so deeply over the heavy losses of the British troops in South Africa that she can scarcely be induced to talk on any other topic, and as a result she is subject to severe sciatic and other nerve attacks.

It appears that Rear Admiral Harris, commanding at Cape Town, much disapproved of sending a naval brigade to the front, and Sir John Colomb, (an ex-Captain in the navy,) and others have written to The Times and service papers protesting against the habit of employing sailors in land fighting, on account of the greater difficulty in procuring sailors than soldiers, the greater cost of their production, and the consequent undermanning of vessels.

The army recruiting returns for November show an unusually low total, almost the smallest on record. It is said, in explanation, that the calling out of the reserves and militia has created a labor demand which is not yet supplied.

PRO-BOER IRISH ARE PUNISHED.

Two Magistrates Removed from Office for Talking.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Two Irish Magistrates were deprived this week by Lord Ashbourne, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, of their offices on account of anti-British comments on the Boer war. The proceeding is most unusual, especially as one of the delinquents was a nobleman, Lord Emly, who, speaking to some laborers at Limerick, inferred that Great Britain might have another Ladysmith in Ireland.

Lord Ashbourne asked for an explanation, but Lord Emly haughtily refused, whereupon he was removed. Lord Emly is prominent in Ireland, both socially and politically, and an ardent home ruler.

AMERICAN WOMEN CHAGRINED.

Feel that Their Attitude on the War Was Misinterpreted.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The Society of American Women will give a musical and theatrical entertainment Dec. 4 in aid of the hospital ship Maine. Those heretofore prominent in the movement are expected to be present, though it has been decided not to repeat the features which distinguished the chantant.

Many members of this society, which was asked by the originators of the Maine idea to help them, are considerably chagrined at the fact that their efforts were interpreted in such a partial spirit. Many of them, at first, thinking the hospital ship would indicate a mere desire to alleviate sufferings on both sides, instead of being taken to mean a warm support of Great Britain, as has been done.

POST FOR SECRETARY HAY'S SON.

Will Proceed to South Africa to Act as Consul.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The President has designated Adelbert F. Hay to proceed at once to South Africa as the representative of the State Department and take the place of Mr. Macrum, the present United States Consul at Pretoria.

The State Department has yielded to Mr. Macrum's repeated appeals to be relieved, and he will not await the arrival of Mr. Hay before quitting his post. Mr. Hay is the son of the Secretary of State.

No Fear that War Will Spread.

VIENNA, Dec. 2.—Count Goluchowski, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, made a cheerful speech to the foreign committee of the Hungarian delegation, to-day, regarding the South African war. He expressed confident hope that the conflict would maintain its local character, and said the apprehension of widespreading complications therefrom were not justified. The Foreign Minister spoke of the Dreibund as a veritable "stronghold of peace," from which Austria-Hungary would be wise not to depart.

Denies Aiding New York Volunteers.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—The Duchess of Uzes has telegraphed to the newspapers here indignantly denying the report that she is paying the expenses of an alleged pro-Boer volunteer corps, said to be forming in New York.

Jamaica Helps British War Fund.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 2.—Following the example of Demerara, the Mayor of Kingston to-day launched a popular subscription to contribute to a fund for the families of the British soldiers in South Africa. The Jamaican militiamen have agreed to contribute one day's pay each.

WILL STUDY TRANSVAAL WAR.

Assistant Secretary of the Interior Goes to Africa.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 2.—The Times to-morrow will say:

"Assistant Secretary Webster Davis of the Interior Department will sail from New York next Tuesday for Cape Town, South Africa. He expects to be gone at least three months. It is his intention to see something of the Boer war. He will be the guest while in Capt Town of Col. J. G. Stowe of Kansas City, Consul General at that port.

"Mr. Davis expects later to get into the Transvaal as the guest of President Krüger. There he will compile material for a series of lectures on the different aspects of the war, and will try to reach the United States before the struggle is ended."

Volunteers for Boers to be Ignored.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The State Department will take no cognizance of the party recruited by Gustav Theilkuhl for the alleged purpose of going to South Africa, as the department officials say the British authorities have not called attention to the movement, and it is not looked upon as serious.

BRITISH ARMY ORGANIZATION.

Military Arm Consists of Eight Classes of Men.

An inquiry has been received by THE NEW YORK TIMES in which the writer asks how many "calls" Great Britain has made for troops since the war with the Boers began, or whether all the soldiers now in or being sent to South Africa were ordered for active service at once. There have also been inquiries as to the constitution of the British Reserves, about whose organization there seems to be considerable ignorance.

The entire British Army at the beginning of this year, including the forces of all classes, in Hindustand, the Channel Islands, Malta, and Bermuda, consisted of 742,421 men. This total was made up as follows:

Regular army at home and in the colonies, 471,394; regulars in India, 73,162; first class army reserve, 83,000; second class army reserve, 122,450; militia, including permanent staff and Militia Reserve, 132,493; militia in Channel Islands, 3,996; militia in Malta and Bermuda, 2,472; yeomanry cavalry, including staff, 11,891; volunteers, including staff, 263,963.

These figures do not include Colonial volunteers, of which the number is very elastic, and who would doubtless be an important factor were Great Britain to be threatened by another European power. As it is, there are several regiments of Colonial Volunteers fighting the Boers.

What the regular army is does not, of course, need explanation. As for the reserves, they are a vital part of the army organization, being liable, by the terms of their agreement, to general service with the arms in which they were first enrolled. The Second-class Reserves are dying out, as can be seen by their insignificant number. First-class Reservists are men who have served their period with the colors, and who for this reason are really better fighters and more inured to the hardships of a campaign than the regulars, who are frequently little more than boys. The Reserve men are pensioners of the respective territorial regiments, and look to the officers commanding the districts in which they happen to be as their commanding officers. About 47,000 of them are under thirty years of age, the rest being between thirty and thirty-five.

The next body of men—in the order in which these bodies are sent on active service—is the militia. It is a force of very old standing, the purpose of which is to provide a body of trained men, available in case of need or imminent national danger, to supplement or relieve the regulars and reserves at home and in Mediterranean garrisons. At the same time, the militia has acted as a feeder to the regular army, notably during the Crimea, when it contributed many officers and about 30,000 men to the line. In time of peace, also, the militia supplies many army officers annually, while a large number of recruits are also transferred to the regulars.

The ballot for the militia—the last relic of the conscription in Great Britain—was suspended in 1829, and recruiting is now done by volunteering. The ballot, however, remains in reserve upon emergency, and may yet be resorted to before the war in South Africa is over.

The recruit is enlisted for six years, and is obliged to go into camp for training for four weeks in every year. Considering the short period, it is said that the system of training produces remarkably good results, and a large proportion of the militiamen compare not unfavorably in smartness and soldier-like bearing with the regulars. The last occasion before the present war when the militia was embodied for service was during the Soudan campaign of 1885, when militia regiments replaced several regiments of regulars in home stations.

The difference between the militia and the militia reserve, which is a comparatively new body, is that the latter must enter upon active service "in case of national emergency." It is a very popular branch of the service, and is raised by volunteering from the ranks of the militia. There are always many more volunteers than posts to be occupied.

The Yeomanry are virtually only a body of volunteers, the single difference being that they can be called out for service at home when there is "danger of invasion." This term is elastic, and allows the Yeomen to be called out when the army at home is depleted, as at the present time. The Yeomanry consist almost entirely of cavalry, the officers being members of the nobility and landed gentry. Formerly the rank and file consisted mostly of farmers, but latterly a large number of tradesmen in country towns have joined the force. A large proportion of the expenses of the various squadrons is defrayed by the officers. The Yeomanry are assembled annually for training for eight days, and these occasions are usually marked by "Yeomanry balls" and other festivities.

THE NEW YORK TIMES published an account of the volunteers when it was announced that the reserves were to be mobilized.

Thus far Great Britain has called out the reserves and the militia. The former have for the most part been sent either to South Africa or to replace regulars in the colonies. The militia are, of course, garrisoning home stations. It is rumored that the Yeomanry are also to be called out, and, if necessary, there is no doubt that the volunteers would be willing to go on active or home service.

EAGER FOR TRANSVAAL'S FALL.

Dr. Mary P. Jacobi Upholds Great Britain's Course in South Africa.

The Transvaal question was discussed by Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi yesterday morning before two hundred or more interested members of the League for Political Education. Dr. Jacobi first took up the question from the general point of view, and then discussed its special aspects from the standpoint of woman suffrage. After sketching the historical relations of Great Britain to the Transvaal Republic, and reviewing the diplomatic correspondence leading up to the present conflict, Dr. Jacobi said:

"Whether by Germans like Karl Blind, by Austrians like Max Nordau, or by critics nearer home, I have never found an attempt to answer the question, 'Were the demands of England reasonable or unreasonable?' If England's demand for equal rights for the Outlanders was reasonable, why should it not have been made and, if resisted, enforced with whatever force necessary? It is said that no State, though it be England, has a right to interfere in the internal affairs of another State, though this be the little Transvaal Republic, hardly fifteen years old. But here is the gist of the situation. The Transvaal has never attained the dignity of a sovereign State.

"After the concessions which followed the rising in 1880, the English Government had the foresight to retain the shadowy claim of suzerainty for the very purpose of having a formal right to interfere if the new and untried State began to give trouble. A certain number of Boer inhabitants have been passionately anxious that the Transvaal should be a sovereign State, and had they behaved themselves in decent and civilized fashion it is possible that at the end of another century their dream might have been fulfilled. In that case, however, old Krüger would not have been alive to see, and there can be no doubt that the senseless personal ambition of this stubborn old man has been a powerful factor among the agencies which have precipitated the war. The issues that are trembling in the balance are terrible. There is no comparison between the misfortune to the world of the loss of England's prestige should she be compelled to withdraw from South Africa and the flimsy advantage to the Transvaal of declaring it free of British suzerainty, free to continue to exclude from its franchise the aliens who sustain the prosperity of the country. Developing on civilized lines, the Transvaal could have become a leading member of the South African Federation. Now all friends of civilization must look forward eagerly to the moment when so turbulent and trumpery a little State shall have been blotted out and an English Governor installed at Pretoria in place of the picce Oom Paul."

After comparing the electoral disabilities of the Outlanders with the general disbarment of women from the franchise throughout the world, Dr. Jacobi continued: "Had there been an infusion of women of a suitable degree of personal development in the Volksraad, is it not probable that tendencies toward peace and conciliation would have mingled with the primitive belligerency of the crude farmer delegates? To my mind, the only rational excuse for excluding women from the franchise at the present day is that there still remains so much rough work to be done in the world, so much fighting with barbarians, before the establishment of the new 'Roman peace,' that decisions on the frontiers of national affairs had better remain for a while in the hands of the sex with the stronger and more brutal nerves. Nevertheless, it remains true that among all the agencies to which we may look for the gradual abolition of war, one of the most powerful is certainly the general enfranchisement of women."

MR. GLEASON EXAMINED.

Long Island City's ex-Mayor Up in Supplementary Proceedings.

Ex-Mayor Gleason was examined in supplementary proceedings yesterday at the County Court House, Long Island City. The examination was conducted by Louis J. Grant, counsel for ex-Capt. Anthony S. Woods. The latter has a judgment of $2,250 against Gleason which he is unable to collect. After the judgment was obtained Mr. Gleason spent six months in the "jail limits" for not paying.

Lawyer Grant questioned the ex-Mayor as to his manner of living. He said he had a room in Miller's Hotel, and that he lived there on the European plan, paying for meals when he ate them. He said his room cost him $15 a month. He was asked if he could tell his expenses a month, and he replied that he could not, but that they were not more than $500.

Mr. Grant asked Mr. Gleason when he had drawn his last check. Mr. Gleason's memory became very poor, and he replied that he could not remember. Mr. Grant requested that at the next meeting the witness produce his bank book and check book.

Mr. Gleason denied when he offered at a political meeting to give $500 to any charitable institution if John B. Merrell would go upon the platform with him he waved a five-hundred-dollar bill in the faces of his hearers. He said he had friends who would gladly put up that amount for him. He also denied that he had a bundle of money the day he and Magistrate Healy had an argument in font of Miller's Hotel.

After a few more questions had been asked, the hearing was adjourned until Friday next.

Installation of Press Club Officers.

The installation of the newly elected officers of the New York Press Club took place last night in the club rooms, 34 West Twenty-sixth Street. The installation was followed by a musical entertainment, at which Mme. Emma Nevada sang for the guests.

Small Offering of Bonds Here.

The offering of bonds at the Sub-Treasury yesterday was the smallest up to date, the total amounting to only $3,500 of 4s, offered in two lots.

Specially chartered steamers City of Rome and Nebraska will leave New York June 30 with Clark's various excursions, $210 and up. F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

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Open evenings from Dec. 18th to 23d inclusive.

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33 Union Square—West,
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ALL EYES ON CHAMBERLAIN

Press Continues to Comment on the Secretary's Speech.

OPEN DOOR UNDER DISCUSSION

It Is Believed China Is the Subject of Negotiations—One French Paper Says War Is Inevitable.

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LONDON, Dec. 2.—Mr. Chamberlain's liking for straight-flung words has not only thrown the capitals of Europe into a turmoil, but his declarations have been by no means acceptable to those in England who are responsible for the relations with the United States. It appears that when Mr. Choate made his Thanksgiving speech he was quite ignorant that Mr. Chamberlain was speaking so definitely regarding tangible alliances, and the Ambassador did not intend his generalisms regarding Great Britain, Germany, and the United States to be taken as confirmation of the Colonial Secretary's outspoken remarks.

It would appear that Mr. Chamberlain told only half the truth, for in these dispatches Nov. 25 it was pointed out that negotiations were afoot for an alliance looking for a settlement of the Far Eastern question. The Outlook, particularly well informed on Chinese matters, says this week:

"The keynote of the new understanding will be found in the words 'open door.'"

In view of Secretary Hay's denial to the Chinese Minister, it is presumed that the United States has not yet decided to claim any sphere in China. According to opinion here, Secretary Hay's denial was only to be expected at this stage, and, whether or not it correctly forecasts the attitude of the United States, it is not regarded as dissipating the belief that the "open door" is now the basis of negotiations between the powers, far more comprehensive than mere answers to the United States' requests for assurances.

In addition to being the centre of attraction in Europe's excitement over mooted alliances, Mr. Chamberlain occupies the centre of the stage in the French-British dispute. His official recognition of the French press diatribes and threat of retaliation made in his Leicester speech have incurred the censure of many of his own supporters, while his utterances irritated France almost to an alarming extent.

The Speaker declares Mr. Chamberlain's head has been turned by his interview with Emperor William, and expresses the hope that the French nation will not forget that he is not yet Foreign Secretary.

The fact that the French Naval Attaché, speaking at the Temple Yacht Club dinner, simultaneously with Mr. Chamberlain, emphatically disowned, before Admiral Beresford and the other attachés and 700 prominent Britons, the attacks on the Queen, has rendered Mr. Chamberlain's notice of them more striking. It is learned that the French Naval Attaché's speech was revised by the French Ambassador and was made at his personal request.

The conservative French papers contrast Mr. Chamberlain's remarkable utterances with those of Admiral Beresford, who, following the French Naval Attaché, declared that a few caricaturists could not be taken to represent a nation.

The Autorité to-day says: "We are confronted by the positive threat of war. Possibly it does not correspond with British national sentiment, but it is Mr. Chamberlain who commands. We would assuredly have desired to preserve the peace, but the Minister who leads Great Britain wants war, which is, consequently, inevitable."

This extract from the Autorité voices the extreme tone. The Petit Parisien believes Mr. Chamberlain tried to throw dust in the eyes of the British public "in order to avoid attention being attracted to the defeats in South Africa."

The utterances of Cabinet Ministers and others on the subject of the suggested Anglo-Saxon-Teutonic alliance have distracted public attention, to some degree, from the list of casualties that marks British progress in South Africa. But the glowing insinuations of triumphs of British diplomacy cannot stem the growing tide of private sorrow that manifests itself with the ever increasing prevalence of crape and the absence, through mourning, of many prominent families from social festivities.

As Ambassador Choate said at the American Thanksgiving banquet yesterday, there is scarcely an English family of his acquaintance without relatives already either killed or wounded in the war.

Yet, the press has taken kindly to this new topic, though the more conservative papers, such as The Times, point out that a sympathetic alliance with the United States is an easy matter compared with one with Germany, on account of the difference in race and language. While it is not actually so stated, the palpable deduction has evidently occurred to the writers on this topic that the United States is far more fitted, from racial and other conditions, to ally herself with Germany than is Great Britain, the development of which, judging from popular opinion, would be decidedly unsatisfactory to Great Britain at present unless she managed in some way to become a party to the new Dreibund.

The bitter controversy between the British and French press is not without its amusing features. All manner of Frenchmen and Frenchwomen, resident in England, from lady's maids to authors and Abbes, have kept the correspondence columns of the English papers full of disavowals of the attacks on the Queen which have marked some of the Paris papers, while the French papers themselves take little pains to conceal their satisfaction over the irritation they have created, though the better class of people discountenance the vulgarity of the criticism. The English papers have violently assailed every anti-Dreyfusard in France, but they cannot conceive the justice of tit-for-tat argument when the Queen's personality is involved.

A duel just fought in Paris between M. Jules Huret of the Figaro and M. Viau of the Libre Parole, sprang partly out of the controversy. M. Huret has been in England sending over pro-British articles to his paper and was denounced by M. Viau, who accepted a challenge and paid for his criticism with a wound in the arm, which has paralyzed two of his fingers.

No Official Utterance on the Speech.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—There will be no official utterance by our Government respecting the speech of Mr. Chamberlain dealing with the entente between the United States, Great Britain, and Germany, for the reason, it is pointed out, that it is not proper to thus take notice of matter merely mentioned in a speech delivered before a social organisation.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

UTICA, Dec. 2.—Fire destroyed about $16,000 worth of property in the Village of New Hartford this morning. The property burned is the Seaton Block, occupied by Jerome Gorman as a grocery store, a two-story block that was unoccupied, a doctor's office, and two meat markets. The goods were removed from other stores and houses on the street, and considerable damage resulted from smoke and water.

GEORGETOWN, Del., Dec. 2.—This city narrowly escaped destruction by a fire which occurred early to-day. The residence of Joseph D. Truxton, the residence and livery stable of Charles Marsh, the Eagle Hotel stables, and several smaller buildings were destroyed.

Attorney General White's home and the Sussex Republican Building were badly damaged. Georgetown is without water works, and only the hard work of the citizens saved the town. The loss is estimated at $15,000.

SAMOA TREATY IS SIGNED

The Representatives of Interested Countries Agree on Division.

AGREEMENT MUST BE RATIFIED

Action of the Senate Necessary to Make It Effective—How the Islands Are Partitioned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The treaty for the partition of the Samoan Islands was signed at the State Department at 3:20 o'clock this afternoon.

There was little of ceremony connected with the signature of the treaty. In the Diplomatic Room were Secretary Hay, with Sidney Smith, the Chief of the Diplomatic Bureau; Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, and an attaché in the person of Mr. Bromwell, and Dr. von Holleben, the German Ambassador. The three copies of the convention were read carefully to insure their identity, and the signatures were attached in the usual manner, each representative signing first the copy which his Government is to retain.

The seals were affixed by William Gwynn, who has performed that ceremony for a quarter of a century, and after a general exchange of congratulations the principals parted, each carrying off his own copy of the treaty.

There has been some speculation as to whether the Samoan treaty was to be signed in Washington or London, although it was considered probable that the former city would be chosen. The treaty signed yesterday was the tri-partite agreement between the United States, Great Britain, and Germany; the other treaty, which deals with the agreement between Great Britain and Germany, has already been signed, and with it the United States has nothing to do. The text of the agreement just signed probably will not be made public until it comes up before the Senate for ratification.

By the terms of the tri-partite agreement Great Britain abandons all claims to any rights in the Samoan group, which is divided between Germany and the United States. Germany retains the two largest islands, Upolu and Savaii, while the United States gets Tutuila, the only other important island of the group. There are eleven other islands in the Samoan Archipelago, but they are volcanic reefs of little consequence. Though their disposition has not been made public, it is supposed that all or most of them will go to Germany.

The chief advantage obtained by the United States in this agreement is that the Island of Tutuila contains the Harbor of Pago-Pago, one of the finest in the South Pacific, and which cuts the island nearly in two. Tutuila is seventeen miles long by five broad. Although not so important as Upolu, there are nevertheless a number of European traders on Tutuila, who are mostly engaged in the copra trade.

It is expected that this division of the islands will result in the settlement of what at one time appeared to be a difficult problem, and one that might have led to international troubles. The joint rule by Great Britain, Germany, and the United States was found to work very unsatisfactorily, and since 1868 a series of petty native wars has been almost continual. The native population, partly owing to these wars, has considerably decreased since the advent of Europeans in any number.

The islands were discovered by Bougainville in the eighteenth century. Christianity was introduced by John Williams in 1830, and is now the religion of the islanders.

So far as is known, the United States gives no quid pro quo for the Island of Tutuila either to Germany or Great Britain; but Germany surrenders a large amount of territory and other important rights to Great Britain in return for the latter's surrender of rights in Samoa. Germany gives up the portion of the Solomon group which she owned, and has consented to a division of the neutral zone in West Africa, giving to Great Britain the territory about the mouth of the Volta River, which British diplomatists had long tried in vain to obtain, and allowing the division of other territory, which will effectually prevent squabbles in the future as to rights in that portion of the Dark Continent.

WRECKS ON PACIFIC COAST.

Many Lives, It Is Feared, Have Been Lost and Much Property Has Been Destroyed.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—A special to the Chicago Record from San Francisco says:

That a large number of the vessels on their way to coast ports, now long overdue, are suffering from lack of food and are damaged by the series of gales that have been blowing at sea for some time past is evident from stories brought here to-day by the steamer Robert Adamson. The Enterprise made this port a few hours before the Adamson in a disabled condition, after a terrible experience. The Adamson reports that she spoke the overdue schooner Wing and Wing, and supplied her with provisions. The men on the Wing and Wing had been living for five days on seagulls' flesh, and were all but starved to death when the steamer went to their rescue.

A large number of vessels are still off Cape Flattery on their way here. It is hoped the cutter McCulloch will be able to assist many of them that are near the harbor. The gales off the coast are said to be the worst that have occurred in many years, and it is feared that great loss of life and property will result from the storms.

MISHAPS TO VARIOUS VESSELS.

Fire, Storm, and Other Causes Bring Disaster.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The fire reported yesterday on board the British steamer Comeric, Capt. Kennedy, from Galveston, at Havre, catching while discharging cargo, is now under control and no further danger is apprehended.

The British steamer Durango, Capt. Oliver, from Sunderland Nov. 26, for Baltimore, has returned to the Clyde with machinery out of order.

The British steamer Jersey City, Capt. Watkins, which arrived at Bristol on Nov. 30, from New York, reports that while she was hove to on Nov. 11 in latitude 45 degrees north, longitude 53 degrees west, a sea swept over her port quarter, carrying off the wheel, starting the skylights and filling the cabin with water.

The British steamer Planet Mercury, Capt. Pye, from Dundee Nov. 25, for New York, has put back to Moville with steam and feed pipes broken.

The Norwegian bark Beda, Capt. Halvorsen, from Nouvelle for London, which was reported abandoned on Nov. 10 in latitude 48 north, longitude 26 west, was sighted on Nov. 20 in latitude 50 north, longitude 25 west, and had become a complete wreck, strewn on the surface of the sea.

The British steamer Shillito, Capt. Olsen, from Galveston via Norfolk for Aarhuus, before resported ashore near Stavanger, Norway, lies in a perilous position with the waves sweeping over her. The beach is strewn with broken boats and gear. Arrangement has been made for salvage on the basis of "no cure, no pay."

TWO DIE IN A SHIPWRECK.

Steamer Lost on the California Coast Near Eureka Harbor.

EUREKA, Cal., Dec. 2.—The steamer Wecott lies a total wreck on the south jetty of Humboldt Bay, having struck the rocks there, and of the twenty-four persons on board all are safe but two. One passenger, Mrs. Carmichael, a resident of Ferndale, this county, and Gus Nelson, a seaman of the steamer, lost their lives. Mrs. Carmichael was the first person the life saving crew tried to rescue. She was in the basket which was on the life line run to the doomed vessel from the jetty. A big breaker struck the basket as she was almost in the arms of her rescuers, and she was swept away. Her body was not recovered. Nelson was killed by a falling spar which struck him, breaking his neck. The bar was unusually rough, and it is almost a miracle that there is a single survivor.

To the bravery of Matt Morgan is largely due the rescue. He plunged into the terrible breakers, managed to get to the rocks of the jetty, climbed upon them, and then upon the piling, carrying a line with him. Soon the life saving crew arrived, slung their basket and rescued the others with the exception of Mrs. Carmichael. The Weeott was owned by the N. H. S. Steamship Company, otherwise the Charles P. Doe Company of San Francisco.

HARD BATTLE WITH A STORM.

Sufferings of a Rescue Party in the Pacific Ocean.

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 2.—Mail advices by steamer Warrimoo state that the steamer Darius arrived at Adelaide Nov. 3 after an exciting trip through the breaking of her tail shaft while on her way from Melbourne to Ceylon. The second officer, Reginald Lyon Inston, two passengers, and five Lascars who volunteered to obtain assistance for the vessel after her propeller had gone, sailed in one of the ship's boats Aug. 18 for Padang, a port on the Sumatra coast just 650 miles from her position at the time. For twelve days and thirteen nights the little craft battled with adverse gales, accompanied with almost incessant squalls of rain, interspersed by several calm and intensely hot days.

They finally sighted a steamer bound west Aug. 30. She passed very close to the boat, but, although the ensign was flown upside down and other distress signals were made, absolutely no notice was taken. The men were still 150 miles from Padang and were forced to continue their battle with the elements until Sept. 1, when they attracted the attention of the Dutch steamer Reael. The rescuing steamer was so small that the voyagers were forced to abandon their gallant craft, which had carried them within 110 miles of Padang. The party was taken to Calcutta, via Batavia and Singapore, arriving at Calcutta the same day the Darius was towed in.

Schooner Hazel Dell Lost.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 2.—The schooner Hazel Dell, Capt. H. Duffy, of Blue Hill, Me., bound from Windsor for New York with lumber, put in here for shelter this morning and anchored near Round Reef. Later she dragged onto the reef, and when the tide fell she pounded her bottom out. The cargo kept her afloat. Quite a sea was on and the crew were rescued with some difficulty, one man having three ribs broken.

Schooner Goes Ashore.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 2.—The schooner Eureka, which left San Francisco Nov. 14, has gone ashore near Bandon, Coos Bay. It is not known whether any lives were lost. She carried a crew of about five men.

BIG DRY DOCK TO BE BUILT.

San Francisco to Have One of Huge Dimensions.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2.—One of the largest dry docks in the United States is to be constructed at Hunter's Point, in this harbor. It will be built over a natural rock basin, and will cost about $750,000. The dock is to be 750 feet long, 80 feet wide at the bottom, and 120 feet wide at the top. It will have twenty-eight feet of water over the sills at low tide.

It will be slightly larger than the dock at the Boston Navy Yard, and will be able to accommodate any vessel that enters this port.

BRIDGE TRAINMEN MAY STRIKE.

Men Said to be Dissatisfied with the Treatment by Mr. Rossiter.

Railroad circles in Brooklyn were disturbed yesterday afternoon by rumors of trouble between the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and the trainmen employed on the Brooklyn Bridge railroad, which is controlled by the transit company. The bridge trainmen are said to be greatly dissatisfied with the treatment they are receiving at the hands of the company, and one persistent report had it that a strike was threatened for to-morrow morning.

When the bridge railroad passed into the hands of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company the wages of the trainmen were reduced, and the men now claim that the Rapid Transit Company is grinding them down in other ways. One of their alleged grievances is that the company has been keeping back part of their pay from time to time until a week's wages is now being withheld from each of them. What the purpose of the company is in holding back this money, as is claimed by the men, is not explained.

A meeting of the trainmen is said to have been held last Wednesday night, at which their troubles were discussed at length. A committee, it was said, was appointed to wait upon President Rossiter of the Rapid Transit Company and present certain demands to him. The men say that this committee visited Mr. Rossiter on Thursday, but got no satisfaction from him.

Mr. Rossiter declared yesterday that no such committee had waited upon him. He also said that he knew of no dissatisfaction among the bridge trainmen.

The Sergeant in charge of the bridge police said last night that he had heard reports of coming trouble on the bridge among the trainmen and had instructed his men to be ready to meet it should any occur.

Carnegie Lyceum

57TH STREET AND 7 1 AVENUE.

Marvellous Exhibitior —
Wonderful Der onstration—
Illustrated Lecture—
De f Cured Free.

Friday, Decemb r 8, 1899.
AFTERNOON AT 2. - - - - - - EVENING AT 8

ADMISSION FRE TO ALL.

Those who are fortunate enough to obtain seats, or even standing room, in the Carnegie Lyceum on the above date, either afternoon or evening, will witness one of the most marvellous and interesting entertainments ever seen upon any stage since the history of the world began.

Streams of fire will be seen emanating from living human beings, while from their eyes, ears, nose and mouth there will appear to grow beautiful and highly colored bouquets of flowers. Artificial thunder and lightning will be produced by the juggling of millions of volts of electricity. This section of the exhibition may well be termed electrical pyrotechnics, fireworks.

The wonders of the great Edison X-Ray will also be exhibited. This is the only genuine Edison X-Ray ever operated for exhibition purposes in New York. All other so-called X-Ray machines are but toys as compared with this monster machine, which enables any one to see clearly all the bones of the human skeleton while yet in the flesh.

Wagonloads of machines, electrical devices and the more than wonderful Biochymic Generator, a mammoth machine used only for the cure of deafness and blindness, will be exhibited and used in the remarkable demonstration illustrating how disease, and especially deafness, may l almost instantly cured by scientific n hanism.

Dr. lson, the inventor and perfector of, th only treatment that ever cured deafn and who is

GEN. OTIS ON THE PHILIPPINE WAR.

Reports on All Events Since He Took Command.

AGUINALDO'S PLAN MISCARRIES

Rebel Intended to Massacre All Foreigners in Manila.

Insurgents Are Misled by Their Leader and the Large Amount of Anti-Imperialist Literature Sent to the Islands.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The report of Gen. Otis on the operations in the Philippines up to Aug. 31 last has been made public by the War Department. It is a volume of 273 pages, with an appendix of minor reports almost as large. The report is a chronological recapitulation of events in the Islands since Gen. Otis took command. One of the most interesting features is the immense amount of detail involved in Gen. Otis's administration of the affairs of the Islands.

Gen. Otis throws some light on his Chinese exclusion act, declaring it a matter of public policy. He goes at some length into the racial differences between the Filipinos and the Chinese, explaining that strong prejudice against the Chinese prevailed among the natives because of the success and the unscrupulous dealings of the Chinamen in all trade matters.

He says that, in view of the race hatred between the Chinamen and the natives, as well as the factional differences among the Chinamen themselves, which sometimes broke out into open riot and bloodshed, he deemed it expedient to apply the American immigration laws to the island. This was done, and arrangements have been made for identifying such Chinamen as have rights of prior residence in the islands, so that no unnecessary hardship may be worked.

The correspondence between Gen. Otis and Aguinaldo before the outbreak of active hostilities occupies much space, and more is taken up with the detailed accounts of the various engagements.

In connection with the Filipino uprising in the suburbs of Manila on the night of Feb. 22, Gen. Otis prints the translation of one of Aguinaldo's proclamations which incited this demonstration. The paper fortunately was discovered on Feb. 15, and the plans of the insurgents were checkmated. It called for the assembling of the Manila militia in the rear of the American outposts. At the sound of attack from the outside, the insurgents in the city were to fall on and butcher the whole of the foreign population, respecting nothing but native Filipino families. All the jail prisoners were to be released and armed to assist in the massacre.

The plan was successful in so far as about 1,000 armed insurgents assembled behind the American line. In the fight of that night and the following day about 500 of these were killed.

Gen. Otis relates minutely the difficulties encountered in dealing with the foreign merchants whose business was interfered with by the war, the outlining of plans of revenues and customs, the negotiations with the Sultan of Sulu, from whom he says Gen. Bates secured more concessions in a month than Spain had been able to secure in 300 years; the institution of town governments, the establishment of schools, and caring for a large number of prisoners, both Spanish and native.

In concluding his report, Gen. Otis says that it may prove fortunate that Aguinaldo's insurrection was not stamped out instanter upon its inception. He says that the natives throughout the island have peacefully and even gladly accepted American occupation of their towns whenever the American troops appeared, and that they have learned by experience that the insurgents have made a specialty of murder, outrage, and robbery under the guise of establishing a free and independent government.

They have had the chance upon the withdrawal of American troops to see the difference between American and native methods of government, and his opinion is that they will gladly submit to the former so soon as they can be protected from the latter.

A column of 8,000 troops, he says, could at any time during the insurrection have marched from one end of the island to the other without encountering serious difficulty, but the insurgents would inevitably have closed in behind them as soon as they passed, showing the necessity of having sufficient troops to hold the country after it has been captured.

Gen. Otis dwells upon the necessity of establishing a good school system, and says that the native population is very insistent upon the divorce of the schools from clerical control. This was promised by the Spanish Government during the last insurrection, but the Archbishop of Manila has protested against its being carried out.

Gen. Otis says finally, that the insurgents are duped by their leaders as to the political situation in the United States, and that the cry all along has been to hold out until the assembling of Congress, when the views of the anti-expansion party, whose literature has been extensively circulated in the Islands, would be sure to prevail.

MUNRO'S SUCCESSFUL BLUFF.

Wired Rebel Commander at Bayonbong He Was Coming with a Large Force and Demanded Surrender.

MANILA, Dec. 2.—The capture by Lieut. Munro and fifty men of the Fourth Cavalry of the Filipino General Conon, with 800 officers and men, with rifles, several American and 70 Spanish prisoners, at Bayonbong, Province of Nueva Viscaya, was a successful bluff. He tapped the rebel wire, telegraphed to Conon that he was advancing with a large force, and demanded his surrender.

After negotiations, Conon consented to capitulate to a "superior force," whereupon Lieut. Monro telegraphed that he would enter the town with a small guard and receive the garrison's surrender. He captured the whole Filipino force and secured their arms, the rebels supposing Munro had an army behind him.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Considerable interest is felt here in the news that the insurgents at Bayonbong have surrendered, particularly as the number is said to exceed that captured by the United States troops at any one time. Bayonbong is the city to which Aguinaldo at one time contemplated retreating for the purpose of locating the rebel capital, after he was forced to flee from Tarlac, but the American troops pressed him so hard that he was unable to carry out his intention.

Gen. Otis's dispatch, repeating information received from Gen. Lawton, said it indicated that Bayonbong had been captured Nov. 28, and it is thought that this is the same place referred to in the Manila dispatch.

This is the text of Gen. Otis's dispatch on the surrender of Bayonbong:

"Manila, Dec. 2.

"Reports received that Bayonbong, Province of Nueva Viscaya, surrendered Nov. 28 to Lieut. Munro, Fourth Cavalry, who commanded advance scouts on Carranglan train, consisting of fifty men, Fourth Cavalry, and three native scouts. Insurgent Gen. Conon surrendered entire force, numbering 800 men armed with Mausers, and a number of officers; seventy Spanish and two American prisoners secured, and probably considerable insurgent property."

Lieut. James N. Munro entered West Point from Minnesota in 1893, and was graduated in 1897, when he became an Additional Second Lieutenant in the First Cavalry. He was transferred to the Fourth Cavalry in November of last year, and served as Second Lieutenant of Troop A.

PHILIPPINE CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Gen. Otis's latest casualty list is as follows:

Killed—Harry O. Lee, B, Ninth Infantry, Nov. 25, near Capas; Henry W. Landfohr, Thirty-fifth Infantry, engagement, Tobantin Bridge, Nov. 24.

Wounded in action, near Leon, Panay, Nov. 20, Harry Hiseock, sergeant L, Twenty-sixth Infantry, abdomen, mortal; in action Imus, Nov. 25, John Finger, F Fifth Artillery, leg, moderate; George M. Duncan, B, Fourth Infantry, forearm, moderate; in action Iloilo, Panay, Nov. 21, Twenty-sixth Infantry, A, Abraham Frappier, thigh, severe; D, Eugene E. Blower, corporal, head, severe; Edward Sweet, leg, severe; Sixth Artillery, G, Edward England, sergeant, chest, severe; James T. Murphy, shoulder, severe; Sixth Infantry, L, Lawrence E. Grennan, corporal, hand, severe; Paul Rink, thigh, severe; Eighteenth Infantry, B, Charles J. Ling, shoulder, severe; Simon T. Barker, shoulder, severe; George Backwith, thigh, severe; Carl Strohm, elbow, slight; C, James O'Connell, thigh, severe; Harry S. Dunton, corporal, chest, severe; Brice Leach, hand, severe; Christopher C. Coats, leg, severe; F, Bert J. Reed, corporal, leg, severe; Timothy J. Flynn, arm, severe; James Jones, corporal, hand, severe; Charles Weber, corporal, chest, severe; in action beyond Mabalacat, Nov. 28, Matthew A. Batson, First Lieut. Fourth Cavalry, foot, severe.

STORMS DELAY A TRANSPORT.

The Fort Stevens Was Driven Far Out of Her Course.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2.—The steamer Coptic has arrived from the Orient via Honolulu. No mail or passengers will be landed until after quarantine inspection. Purser Goodrich reports that the transport Fort Stevens, which left Seattle Nov. 11 with troops for Manila, put in at Honolulu Nov. 24, after having been driven far out of her course by a storm. The Captain reports "All well on board."

Among the Coptic's passengers are ex-Attorney General Smith of Honolulu and Mrs. Haywood, wife of the Consul General at Honolulu. Haywood was a passenger from Yokohama, but left the steamer at Honolulu to resume his duties.

AN OFFICER COMMITS SUICIDE.

Capt. John J. Brereton Kills Himself While Insane.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The War Department has received the following from Gen. Otis at Manila, dated Dec. 2:

"Lieut. Col. Brereton of the Twenty-fourth Infantry while temporarily insane committed suicide at Santa Thomas, near San Fernanteo, Union Province, Luzon, at 6 o'clock this morning. Insanity first manifested Nov. 29 at Aringay."

Capt. John J. Brereton of the Twenty-fourth Infantry was a Lieutenant Colonel in the Thirty-third Volunteer Infantry. After being graduated from West Point in 1877 he was appointed a Second Lieutenant of the Twenty-fourth Infantry. In 1882 he became First Lieutenant, and in 1895 was promoted to the rank of Captain. For gallantry at San Juan Capt. Brereton was made a Major of Volunteers in November, 1898, and from December, 1898, to May of the same year he served as a Collector of Customs at Cienfuegos, Cuba.

British Comment on Philippine Rule.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Commenting on the Philippine situation, The Saturday Review says: "We have heard the story of Aguinaldo's defeat and flight so often that it has ceased to stir our credulity. But, even if true, it in no way disposes of the most serious problem the Americans have to face. This is not how to conquer, but how to administer, the Islands. It is high time the men in the United States who honestly desire to take up the work of civilization should assert themselves, and show they do not intend that their officials or soldiers shall be the moral successors of the Spanish."

Soldier Shot for Resisting Arrest.

HONOLULU, Nov. 23.—The transports Pennsylvania and Olympia, conveying the Thirty-ninth Infantry and part of the Thirty-fifth from Portland, arrived here Nov. 15, and left for Manila on the same day. During their stay here Sergt. Jones, colored, of the Thirty-ninth, was shot while resisting arrest. Private J. E. McCullin, a guard, who had ordered Jones to his ship, fired the shot, striking Jones in the breast and inflicting a dangerous wound. McCullin's act was approved by his superior officers.

Pension for a Naval Captain's Widow.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—A pension of $30 a month was to-day granted to Mrs. Juliet E. Nichols of East Oakland, Cal., widow of Capt. Henry E. Nichols, United States Navy, late commander of the United States steamship Monadnock. Capt. Nichols died at Paranaque, in Manila Bay, last June as the result of overheating himself during an action with the insurgents.

The Philippines' Official Time.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Gen. Greely has lately received the official returns for the Signal Corps in the Philippines for September last. Among other matters of interest is the establishment of official time for the Philippines, which is that of the one hundred and twentieth meridian east of Greenwich.

The Logan Arrives at Gibraltar.

GIBRALTAR, Dec. 2.—The United States transport Logan, from New York Nov. 20 for Manila, with the Forty-first Infantry and a number of women nurses on board, has arrived here.

BILLS TO HELP THE SURGEONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Surgeon Gen. Sternberg has prepared two bills for introduction immediately upon the assembling of Congress, intended to correct an injustice worked to volunteer and Acting Assistant Surgeons in the army, through a construction of law made by the Controller.

The first is an act for the relief of Acting Assistant Surgeons. It appears that under the Controller's decision if one of these officers falls ill or is shot or wounded in the line of duty, his pay must cease during the period of his disability. To meet this ruling, the Surgeon General has prepared a bill conferring upon these officers the same rights and privileges as commissioned officers of the regular army, and providing for the payment of their salaries during absence.

The other ruling of the Controller to the effect that, notwithstanding the Volunteer Army act providing for the assignment of an Assistant Surgeon, with the rank of Captain, to each regiment of volunteers, such officers could only receive the pay of a Lieutenant, this construction being based on a regular army requirement that medical officers shall serve five years in the grade of Lieutenant before being entitled to a Captain's pay. To meet this difficulty Surgeon General Sternberg has prepared a bill specifically providing for the payment of the salary of a Captain, mounted, to such Assistant Surgeons.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The Brooklyn sailed to-day from Colombo, Island of Ceylon, for Manila, her next stop being at Singapore, 1,270 miles distant. From that point she will have to travel 1,386 miles to complete her journey. She will require at least ten days to make the trip.

The New Orleans is at Colombo taking on coal and she will probably get off also for Singapore to-morrow, one day behind the Brooklyn.

The little Marietta, also bound for Manila, sailed to-day from Aden for Pointe de Galle on the Island of Ceylon.

Admiral Schley arrived to-day on his flagship the Chicago at St. Lucia, on his way to the South Atlantic Station.

The Lancaster has arrived at Barbados.

The Adams had arrived at San Francisco.

The Marblehead has reported at Acapulco.

MR. AND MRS. WEIGHTMAN HURT

George Weightman of 120 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, connected with the Hazard Gunpowder Company, was driving in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, accompanied by his wife, when his horse, attached to a buggy, took fright and ran away on the East Driveway.

Near the foot of a hill close to the Malbone Street entrance to the park the horse ran into a runabout, driven by a man whose name is not known, and Mr. Weightman, his wife, and the man in the runabout were thrown out. Mrs. Weightman fell against a lamppost and received a severe scalp wound. She and her husband were taken to the King's County Hospital, and the man in the runabout went home in a friend's carriage.

Both vehicles were wrecked.

The driveway was crowded at the time of the runaway, and considerable excitement was caused. Mrs. Weightman remained at the hospital all night.

MRS. PLANT BEGINS SUIT

Wants New York Courts to Take Charge of Husband's Estate.

FIGHTING PROBATE OF WILL

Says Millionaire's Lawyers Tricked Her Into Allowing Them to File It in Connecticut.

Margaret J. Plant, widow of Henry B. Plant, has begun an action in the Supreme Court, individually and as trustee of her husband's estate, against Lynde Harrison, Morton Freeman Plant, George H. Tilley, and Robert G. Erwin, individually and as trustees of the will, in which she asks that a receiver for certain property of her husband be appointed and that the courts of this State take entire charge of the estate, pending a settlement of the suit.

Mrs. Plant further asks that the will and codicils, as far as they are consistent with the laws of this State, be upheld; that the defendants be required to bring back into the jurisdiction of the New York courts all securities and property removed to the State of Connecticut, and that all proceedings in connection with the probating of the will in Connecticut be declared null and void.

The complaint in the case, which was filed yesterday, is a voluminous and involved affair. Mr. Plant, who died last June, left a will and three codicils. It is the last codicil to the will, executed three days before his death, that forms the basis of the legal proceedings. The codicil in question was executed in New Haven, and under its provisions, Mrs. Plant asserts, the estate is tied up for a longer period than the laws of this State permit. Mr. Plant created a trust extending until the time when a great-grandchild shall have attained his majority.

It is alleged in the complaint that Mr. Plant went to New Haven shortly before his death and claimed a residence under the laws of the State of Connecticut, when in reality he had been for many years a resident of the State of New York. This, asserts Mrs. Plant, was done with fraudulent intentions. Referring to this, the complaint says:

"It was the design and scheme and object of the testator (Henry B. Plant) to circumvent and evade the law of the State of New York, and to suspend the absolute ownership of personal property, and the absolute power of alienation of real property for a longer period than is permitted by the laws of the State of New York, and the testator declared in said codicil that decedent was a resident of New Haven, and this was done for the purpose of carrying out said scheme." In case the will is probated in Connecticut, the estate will be tied up for thirty-five years at least, but if the matter is given into the hands of the New York courts, the codicil will be attacked and probably set aside.

In her complaint Mrs. Plant asserts that her husband was a legal resident of the State of New York for upward of twenty-five years, having his home at 586 Fifth Avenue. She further claims that he never under any conditions became a resident of Connecticut. She says that he owns no real property to any extent in either New York or Connecticut, but that his personal property is in New York, and is estimated at upward of $10,000,000 in value.

Under the laws of New York, Mrs. Plant says, she is entitled to one-third of the personal property as a widow's dower. The will bears the date of Jan. 23, 1893, while the codicils are dated Nov. 22, 1894, May 25, 1899, and June 20, 1899. The will and codicils, says Mrs. Plant, are now out of the jurisdiction of the New York courts, having been taken to New Haven after her husband's death.

In this respect Mrs. Plant alleges that after the funeral the defendants, Harrison, Tilley, and Erwin, came to her house and asked her for the will. At the time of Mr. Plant's death the will and codicils were locked in a safe in his New York house. They were sealed in an envelope. The defendants told Mrs. Plant, so she asserts, that it was necessary for the protection of the estate that she give them the will.

After getting possession of the documents, says Mrs. Plant, the defendants, without her knowledge or consent, removed them to New Haven, where they were subsequently offered for probate in the Surrogate's office at New Haven. Harrison and Erwin were Mr. Plant's attorneys. The former practiced in New Haven, while Erwin practices in Georgia.

Not only were the will and codicils removed from the jurisdiction of this State, claims Mrs. Plant, but the defendants Harrison and Erwin went to the safe deposit vaults and removed from there certain securities. These were also removed to Connecticut. In doing this Mrs. Plant asserts that the lawyers took advantage of her unfamiliarity with the law and practice of this State.

Mrs. Plant further says that she attended the funeral of her husband at Branford, Conn., his country home. On the day of the funeral she says her husband's lawyers asked her to come to their office on the following day. When she did, they asked her to sign a petition for the admission of the will to probate in Connecticut. When petition called their attention to the residence clause, saying that her husband was not a resident of Connecticut, Harrison told her that he had seen to the matter, and that Mr. Plant had become a resident of the State shortly before his death.

On the advice of the lawyers, and without consulting other legal advisers, Mrs. Plant says that she signed the petition, relying on the advice of her husband's attorneys. The following day the will was offered for probate, and according to the plaintiff, upon the presentation of the petition an order was signed admitting the will to probate in the State of Connecticut.

Subsequently Mrs. Plant consulted other attorneys and learned, so she says, that the representation made by the defendants relative to the residence of her husband was untrue, and that the advice they gave her was against her interests. It is alleged that no notice or citation was served on Mrs. Plant, and that she was entirely ignorant of the Connecticut proceedings.

Mr. Plant was one of the best-known railroad and steamboat men in this country. For many months prior to his death he suffered from a peculiar disease. Those who knew him best say that during the latter years of his life everything in his mind became subservient to the name "Plant."

There was much comment at the time his will was made public. After making a number of bequests to friends and relatives, he provided for his widow and son Morton by leaving them an income of $30,000 annually. The remainder of the estate he tied up in trust funds.

DARING NAVIGATOR AT HOME.

Capt. Blackburn Crossed the Ocean in a Little "Great Eastern."

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday by the steamer Umbria was Capt. Howard Blackburn, a daring seaman, known as the "Fingerless Navigator," who last Summer crossed the Atlantic in a small boat. He has neither fingers nor toes, and the cutter in which he sailed is called the "Great Eastern." It is 30 feet long, 4½ tons burden, 25 feet on the water line, 8½ feet beam, and 4 feet in depth.

It was on June 18, in the presence of 10,000 spectators, that Capt. Blackburn started on his voyage from Gloucester, Mass., to Gloucester, England. He arrived on the other side on Aug. 19.

In speaking of his voyage, Capt. Blackburn said: "I hove to every time I wanted to light a pipe or go down into the cabin, and I was also hindered by head winds and rough weather. When it began to blow, I fastened the cabin door, locked my legs about the binnacle, and went ahead.

"When yet off the American coast, and also when I was nearing England, I slept in the afternoon and sailed during the night, because passing vessels could then see me and steer clear of me, but at night I had to look out. On two occasions I was nearly run down. Once in the fog off Newfoundland, while in the cabin, I heard a steamer coming along. I seized the fog horn and hurried on deck. I fell down and broke the horn, and thought I was done for. I shouted, and the next minute a big steamship skimmed past so close that water from her propeller was washed on deck. Another time, when off Sable Island, a steamer passed so close as nearly to upset my boat."

Capt. Blackburn was formerly a Great Banks fisherman, and in 1883 he and a mate went astray from their boat, and while trying to row ashore the mate froze to death and Blackburn was so badly frozen that they had to amputate his fingers and toes. He was five days and nights in the boat without either food or water.

CUBA AND CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

Veterans Want a Cuban, but La Lucha Says Whoever Is Appointed Would Be Unsatisfactory.

HAVANA, Dec. 2.—Civil Governor Emilio Nunez had a conference to-day with Secretary of State Capote, in the course of which he announced that he had officially instructed all the Mayors in the Havana Province to refrain from joining in the protests against the establishment of a civil government, which are being made at the veteran centres, as the Mayors and superior authorities cannot, under existing laws, take part in politics.

La Lucha says that in war times Marti, Gomez, Maceo, and Garcia stood distinctly above all others, but now there cannot be found one who would be accepted by the people as their truest representative, or who possesses sufficient talent to cause him to be selected as superior to others.

The paper also says the veterans protest against the appointment of an American Civil Governor, and want a Cuban appointed to that office, but that if one of their own members were nominated, the selection would cause protests as energetic as those now being made.

The chief aspirants, La Lucha says, would be Señores Lanuza, Capote, Freyre, Andrade, Lacret, Collazo, Bandera, Rabe, the two Sanguilys, and several other persons of similar position, not one of whom would be acceptable to the people.

Three leading Cuban Generals—Lacret, Morlot, and Acevedo—are organizing a syndicate to form into a canal the Conca River. They expect to employ 3,000 men. All three declare themselves averse to any change in the public order.

Gen. Maximo Gomez presided at a meeting of the Emilio Nunez Club to-day, and proposed that all the provinces in the island should immediately be asked to send members to a meeting to be held in Havana for the purpose of electing a committee empowered to represent Cuba to the American Government, and to endeavor to obtain from the United States what the meeting authorized them to ask for.

In answer to inquiries regarding the condition of affairs in the various provinces of the island, the Civil Governors have replied that the greatest calm prevails.

COLONISTS GOING TO CUBA.

Band Under Leadership of Gen. Van Der Voort Will Settle in Santiago.

Gen. Paul Van Der Voort of Omaha, who will speak in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church this evening on "Our New Possessions," will start for Cuba on Dec. 23 with a colony of 500 men from all sections of the country, but principally from the West. It is their intention to colonize a large section of the northern shore of the Province of Santiago de Cuba. They will locate on tracts of land ranging from five to forty acres each. The land is covered with valuable timber. Other colonists will follow, it is said, as soon as facilities for transportation can be provided.

Gen. Van Der Voort says the people associated with him are among the best citizens in the United States. Railroad men, it is said, have taken hold of the idea of owning Cuban lands, and as the land upon which it is proposed to settle is capable of producing all sorts of tropical and semi-tropical foods, it is predicted the experiment will be a pronounced success. It is also said that this colonization may further the movement to annex Cuba to the United States.

TO FIND MILLER'S BACKER.

Police Board Still Searching for Evidence and Identity of Policemen Who Encouraged the Scheme.

The Brooklyn police are no nearer success in finding William F. Miller, the originator of the Franklin Syndicate, than they have been at any time since his disappearance. It is freely stated that the most uncomfortable persons just now are the members of the force who, as alleged, managed to make a good thing out of Miller's scheme while it lasted, for if their identity can be learned it may be inferred from what President York said yesterday that an example will be made of the speculators who knew that they had nothing to lose and everything to gain by helping Miller's scheme along.

President York said that he had the books of the concern, which were practically valueless, so far as they contained any trace of the syndicate's business, especially in its relations with the members of the police force. He said that there was a great mass of papers, and that, while only a partial examination had yet been made, he hoped by a thorough overhauling to find the matters the board is hunting for. In addition to this, Mr. York said, the papers might also show who was back of Miller, and in that way the man and his backers may be brought to justice. Mr. York said that as soon as the examination was completed the result would be made public, no matter who was affected.

An effort is to be made to test the legality of the action of Postmaster Wilson of Brooklyn in sending to the dead letter office for redistribution several thousand letters addressed to Miller, which contained about $150,000 from would-be depositors. A firm of attorneys have notified Mr. Wilson that on Dec. 9 they would make an application for an injunction to restrain the department from redistributing such letters as still remain in its possession. The application will be made to Judge Thomas, in the United States District Court, and will be based on the contentions that any person who sent money to Miller became from that moment one of his creditors, and should stand in the same position in relation to the distribution of the assets as the other creditors. It is claimed that this $150,000 should have gone into the general assets of the concern.

Postmaster Wilson has taken the ground that the innocent senders of money to Miller had a right to be protected from the start, and that it would be manifestly unfair to have the money belonging to these people go into a fund which would be distributed among the persons who had already drawn more or less in profits from the concern. Mr. Wilson acted quickly, and all the letters were out of his hands, stamped fraudulent and sent to the department in Washington twenty-four hours before notice of the suit was served on him.

Deputy Chief Mackellar of the Borough of Brooklyn has made a report to the Police Board in regard to the Franklin Syndicate case and the escape of Miller. The report gives in detail the history of the entire case and the disappearance of Miller.

The report was considered at Friday's meeting of the board, and it was referred to the Committee on Rules and Discipline. President York is Chairman of this committee.

Mr. York said yesterday that he would not give out the report nor any gist of its contents, as it is in the hands of the committee.

MILLER'S BRANCH SUED AGAIN.

Third Attachment Issued Against the Investors' Trust.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.—A third attachment was issued to-day against the Investors' Trust, the concern supposed to be affiliated with the Miller syndicate of Brooklyn. Alice M. Biggart filed an affidavit in the Common Pleas Court, alleging that the Investors' Trust, with Lipman Keene as President, is indebted to her in the sum of $200, fraudulently contracted.

Two attachments had previously been issued against the "trust." It was learned to-day that the business of the concern was much more extensive than was at first supposed. It is believed that there are between 6,000 and 7,000 subscribers to the stock.

Charles L. Work and J. Wells Levitt, managers of the trust, are still missing, and the office remains closed.

GERMAN MILLS FOR AMERICA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.—The high duty on woolen manufactured goods has had the result of determining several German mill owners, who have customers in the United States, to establish manufacturing branches in this country. At least three of the plants will be located in this city, all of which expect to turn out cloth for the Spring trade.

One of these is a branch of the house of Hugo Bruhm & Sons, Geru, Saxony. Forty looms have been set up, and as many more will be in position next week. Otto Steckle, who is in charge of the mill, says the firm will henceforth compete with American manufacturers without the disadvantages which a virtually prohibitive tariff imposes on them.

The second plant is to be known as the Saxonia Dress Goods Mill. Arthur C. Schoenning, one of the proprietors, declined to discuss the company's plans, other than to say that fifty looms would be put in operation.

The name of the third plant is kept secret. An agent of the firm is now here looking for a desirable site for the factory.

JOHN INSLEY BLAIR DEAD

Leaves a Name for Philanthropy and Many Millions.

BLAIRSTOWN, HIS HOME, FAMOUS

His Determination to Acquire Wealth —His Vast Railroad, Mining, and Financial Enterprises.

John Insley Blair, "Plain John I.," as the people about his home in Blairstown, N. J., were wont to call him, died yesterday morning at the age of ninety-seven years. The end came in the town which bears his name and in the house in which he lived nearly all his life. He was one of the richest men in the world, and he made all of his vast fortune, estimated at nearly $70,000,000, himself. He was one of the most interesting figures in contemporaneous history, and he was known to financiers and railroad men for nearly three-quarters of a century as a man who built and aided in operating more lines and miles of railroads in this country than any other one man ever built or controlled.

It is a marvelous fact that these enormous enterprises were directed from one of the quaintest and most inaccessible little towns in New Jersey—Blairstown. Within its confines Mr. Blair established his first general store, the foundation of his fortune, and he was satisfied with it during all the years that he remained in the business of money-getting.

Mr. Blair was of Scotch Presbyterian stock, and his earliest American ancestor was John Blair, who settled in New Jersey in 1720. Both he and his brother were clergymen, and were among those who obtained from Gov. Belcher Princeton's original charter as a college. Samuel Blair was afterward Professor of Rhetoric and Vice President of the college, and his brother John was Professor of Moral Philosophy there. Mr. Blair's father was sent to Foul Rift, two miles below the town of Belvedere, to look after the shipping of iron, and it was there, on Aug. 22, 1802, that John Insley Blair was born. When he was two years old his father moved to a farm on Beaver Creek, near the village of Hope, and young Blair spent his boyhood on the farm that is still in possession of the family.

DECLARED HE WOULD GET WEALTH.

It was early in his career that young Blair demonstrated what his life work would be. His one desire was to make money, and one day, shortly after his tenth birthday, he said to his mother:

"Mother, I have seven brothers and three sisters. That's enough in the family to be educated. I am going to get rich."

He started by trapping muskrats and rabbits and selling their skins for $1 for sixteen. He used to say that he never felt so rich since as he did the day he got the first dollar. A year later he was a clerk in a general store owned by his cousin John, and at fourteen he was considered the smartest storekeeper in those parts. At the age of seventeen he owned a store of his own, and took his cousin in as a partner. It was not long before he bought out his cousin with money borrowed from his mother. Then he branched out, and in 1830 he had five general stores in operation, and every time he opened one he brought one of his brothers from the home farm to take charge. The profits were steady, but not large, and the young merchant kept his eye open for the main chance.

The story of his start is interesting. When the Morris and Essex Canal was being built, he heard that the workmen preferred strong to sweet butter. It did not take Blair long to figure that out, so he bought all the rancid butter he could find and mixed it with that which was sweet. In one year that operation netted him $4,000. Not long after that a cargo of damaged cotton came up the Delaware from New Orleans. It was offered at a low price for cash, and Blair bought it. When he looked it over, he found that nearly all of it was sound and intact, and he was $14,000 ahead.

But if Mr. Blair laid the foundation of his fortune as a storekeeper it will be as the owner of railroads that he will be remembered, financiers throughout the country knowing him as "Blair of Blairstown." In 1839 he became interested, through association with George W. and Joseph Scranton, in the iron mines of Pennsylvania. The Scranton brothers settled at Slocum, Penn., and in 1846 Mr. Blair's money helped them to build a large rolling mill there. This done, Mr. Blair induced Moses Taylor, William E. Dodge, Gardner Colby, Israel D. Condit, Christopher Robert, Marshall O. Roberts, and Robert C. Winthrop to go into the iron business. Slocum became Scranton, and Scranton required some outlet for its product. Mr. Blair and his associates bought a little road which led from Oswego, N. Y., to Ithaca, and as it was not of much account Mr. Blair reconstructed it. That was the beginning of his career as a builder of railroads.

BUILDER OF THIRTY ROADS.

In the years which followed this first venture in railroad building Mr. Blair built with his own capital, or with the capital of those associated with him wholly or in part, nearly thirty railroads. Some of them are not well known, even by name, in the East, but they were the roads that developed the Western country.

The list includes the Oswego and Ithaca; Leggett's Gap; Warren; sections of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western; the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg; Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern; part of the Union Pacific; Sioux City and Yankton; Sioux Falls and Dakota; Chicago and Northwestern; Chicago and Pacific; Chicago, Iowa and Dakota; sections of the New York, Susquehanna and Western; St. Louis and Hannibal; Bangor and Portland; Kansas City and Southern; Cayuga and Susquehanna; Cedar Rapids and Missouri River; Green Bay, Winona and St. Paul; Green Bay and Stevens's Point; Sioux City and Pacific; Iowa Falls and Sioux City; Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska; Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley; Maple River, Sussex and Mount Hope; Kansas City, Osceola and Southern.

From the first railroad he built Mr. Blair with others developed what is now the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western system. It is said of him that he never lost sight of a chance to build roads or to develop country, and it was while on his way to Chicago in 1860 as a delegate to the convention which nominated Lincoln for the Presidency that he first became interested in Western railroads. As a result of a trip on the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Road after the convention he decided to put money in the scheme for enlarging the road, and soon afterward took the work of construction off the company's hands. That road is now a part of the Chicago and Northwestern system. It was Mr. Blair's boast that he had built every one of his roads with cash, and had never put a dollar's worth of the stock of any of them on the market to raise money.

In the building of all his Western roads Mr. Blair secured enormous land grants as premiums. In connection with his work on the Union Pacific he got 1,000,000 acres of land in Iowa. For finishing the Iowa Falls and Sioux City Road he got 700,000 acres. For building the Sioux City and Pacific Road, from Sioux City to Omaha, and the Blair cut-off from Missouri Valley Junction, on the Chicago and Northwestern, connecting it with the Union Pacific at Tremont, he got 640,000 acres of land. He built a railroad up the Niobrara Valley in Nebraska and took the premium offered by the State of 100,000 acres of land.

CITIES HIS MEMORIALS.

With all this land on his hands, he formed land companies, and they laid out sities for what are now more than 100 flourishing cities and towns in the West. In railroad building Mr. Blair's favorite method was to take a road that somebody had begun and failed to complete. He rebuilt or completed it, and then leased or sold it to a trunk line, after making the necessary connections. In this way he made three separate profits. First for the construction, again on the valuable land that he acquired, and still again by leasing the road he had thus rehabilitated.

The last road that Mr. Blair built was the Kansas City, Osceola and Southern. This was only completed last year, and the finishing touches were put on under a direction other than his. Before it was completed Mr. Blair leased the road to the St. Louis and San Francisco line, and the terms of that lease show what kind of a bargain he was in the habit of making. The San Francisco line wanted it for a connection, and as no one else owned a dollar in the road the company's officials had to come to him for terms. He said his property was not for sale, but that he would lease it to them at a monthly rental of $2,000, and in addition, 40 per cent. of the gross receipts. The road is 110 miles long, and connects Kanoche Junction with Osceola, Mo. The directors laughed at the proposal, and Mr. Blair promptly told them he didn't care whether they took his road or not. They took it.

Mr. Blair had many interests outside of railroads. He founded the banking house of Blair & Co. at 33 Wall Street, which has in late years looked after his interests in his various enterprises. He founded the Belvedere Bank of Belvedere, N. J., and was for sixty years its President. He was also prominent in mining circles, being connected with various ventures in the Rock and Sierra Nevada Mountains. Not many years ago he sold his interest in the Blair Mines at Silver Peak, Nev., for $1,000,000. He was also interested in manufacturing enterprises, principally iron foundries, connected with his different mines.

HIS WORK FOR PHILANTHROPY.

If John I. Blair made a business of money getting he made a part of that business the spending of it. As a philanthropist, a generous, public-spirited citizen, and a promoter of education he was noted throughout the country. His great pride was the Presbyterian Academy, which he founded at Blairstown. The buildings, endowments, and grounds that it received through him aggregated in value more than $600,000. Besides his liberal endowments and gifts to Blair Hall, he gave freely to Princeton and Lafayette, and rebuilt Grinnell College, Iowa. Blair Hall was his last gift to Princeton, and in addition to it he gave other buildings and money, and endowed a professorship. He gave Lafayette nearly $90,000, and built a house for its President.

Mr. Blair gave a great deal of money to churches and responded liberally to calls from various charities. He built the Methodist Church in Blairstown, and it is said that more than 100 churches were built by him west of the Great Lakes.

Mr. Blair's habits were always simple and unpretentious and his acquirement of millions made little change in his mode of living. To Blairstown he was a veritable patriarch, and his birthdays were observed as holidays. His garments were usually ill-fitting and shabby, and he looked in his walks much like a figure left over from the last century. He never drank liquor or smoked, and he used to say gleefully that he had never speculated, attended a horse race or a baseball game, and had only been once to a theatre. The house in which he lived nearly all his life is on a hill back of the Post Office. It is a large two-story frame building, painted white, with green blinds, and with a cupola in the centre of the flat roof. It was furnished with a sparseness that suggested poverty, but John I. Blair thought it and Blairstown the paradise of the world.

Until four years ago Mr. Blair was at his desk at 5:30 o'clock in the morning, and business claimed his attention during all the day, but it was not until about a year ago that old age compelled him to give up the active management of his affairs. For nearly a year before his death he did not leave his room. A trained nurse attended him constantly, and three or four times a week he was lifted from his bed to the great armchair near the window, where he looked out over the town he had founded.

ONCE DEFEATED FOR GOVERNOR.

The only part he ever took in politics was in 1868, when the Republicans of New Jersey induced him to run for Governor. The campaign cost him $90,000, and he was defeated. When it was all over some of his managers and friends tried to console him, and told him what a great shame it was and how the politicians had simply sold him out.

"Oh, don't worry about that," said Mr. Blair. "I'm not worrying a bit. I have had the benefit of a lot of experience. I wouldn't begin to part with that experience for what it cost me. You see, I was like the fellow down in Missouri who raised hogs. He had always marketed them in St. Louis. Somebody told him that he could get a good deal more money for his hogs in Chicago. So he set out to drive a lot to Chicago. When he got there he found the market had just switched around and hogs were worth much more in St. Louis. When he found this out he remarked: 'Well, if I haven't got any money, I've had the society of the hogs.' I wasn't elected Governor, it is true, but I have had the society of the finest lot of hogs you ever saw."

At one time the late John B. Alley and Mr. Blair were involved in a lawsuit. Alley sued Blair for $2,500,000, and when the counsel for the latter asked for an adjournment, the Court granted it on condition that the defendant furnish a bond for twice the amount sued for.

"As I understand it," said Mr. Blair, "the bond required will be for $5,000,000."

He was told that his understanding was correct, and then muttering that he expected something of that kind, he put his hand into a bag he carried and taking out Government bonds worth $5,000,000, offered them to the astonished Court. He asked if that security would be satisfactory.

"They are," remarked the Court, "and I will make you custodian of them until this suit is decided, with the understanding that none is to be used while the bond is in force."

"Your honor need have no fear on that score," said Mr. Blair. "I only brought a few bonds with me this morning, and I will have no immediate use for them."

Mr. Blair is survived by one son—De Witt Clinton Blair—and two daughters—Emma E., who is the wife of the late Charles Scribner, under of the publishing house of Scribner's, and Aurelia A., who was the wife of Clarence G. Mitchell. Besides Charles Scribner, who, as grandson, is one of the principal heirs of John I. Blair;

Cut-Glass Lamps and Bric-a-Brac.

A most wonderful collection of beautiful specimens collected from al parts of the world, and submitted to you at prices that elsewhere would buy but the very ordinary sorts.

Umbrella Stands, of English Majolica, 30 inches high, in three colors, fancy embossed designs with scalloped top, worth $7.50; special for Monday at . 4.50

Dinner Sets, best quality English semi-porcelain, complete service for twelve people; extra large soup tureen and meat dishes, new and attractive shapes, the very latest designs in underglazed decorations, imported to sell at $10.50; special at 7.95

Table Tumblers, best quality lead flint glass, with neat engravings, regularly sold at 75c.; special, per dozen . 39c

Austrian China Dinner Sets.—A large importation order that should have arrived several months ago has just been received, and as we need every available inch of counter room to display our Holiday Goods, the price will be about one-third less than their actual value. These sets contain 101 pieces, with extra large soup tureen, in new and attractive shapes, with hand-painted decorations, in pink and yellow wild rose designs, with gold-finished handles, good value at $20.00; special for Monday at 15.00

Lamps.—For this sale we have arranged a separate table of $7.50, $8.00 and $10.00 lamps in the new squat shapes with 10 and 11 inch globes, all hand-painted to match base of lamp, solid brass feet, with best centre-draught burner; special for Monday, your choice at 5.95

Another table will contain our $20.00, $22.50 and $25.00 Art Lamps; your choice for Monday at . . . 15.00

Marbles.—A very attractive selection of Italian Marble in Busts, Groups and Figures, &c. Many new subjects, ranging in price from $10.00 to . $250

Bric-a-Brac.—This department can boast of the greatest variety of best selected and moderately priced lines of Bric-a-Brac to be found in the city. New decorations and shapes in Royal Vienna, Sevres, Wedgwood, Adderly, Royal Bonn, Old Dutch, Cloisonne and other wares from all the famous makers of three continents.

American Cut Glass.—Space will not permit us to go into details, therefore we can only say that this department was never so well equipped to meet the demands of the holiday purchaser. Everything in the cut glass line from the medium to the highest priced will be found here, and for less than elsewhere.

Bohemian Glass Vases.—Your special attention is called to several lines of vases, which you will find to be about one-third less than similar goods are priced elsewhere. Vases at 10c., 25c., 39c., 45c., 60c., 75c. and 1.00

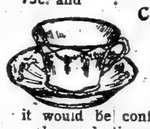

Cups and Saucers; a popular article for a holiday gift. As our collection contains hundreds of different styles with equally as many prices, it would be confusing for customers to make a selection without the waste of much valuable time, therefore, to facilitate matters, we have arranged our entire line into four great lots:

Lot 1, contains Cups and Saucers, worth from 35c. to 50c., special at . 25c

Lot 2, worth from 60c. to $1.00, your choice at 50c

Lot 3, worth from $1.00 to $1.50, your choice at 75c

Lot 4, worth from $1.50 to $3.00, your choice at 1.00

Furniture Dept.

Have you a newly married son or daughter just commencing life in a new home? If so, you couldn't present them with a better Christmas present than a handsome bit of furniture. Perhaps you need some new furniture yourself, to replace something worn out in your own home. Whatever it is, we have it and will sell it to you for less money than it will cost you elsewhere. Look at some of our low prices:

Ladies' Desk of solid oak, 3 ft. 6 in. high and 29 in. wide, has swell carved legs and 3 drawers in base; fully worth $9.75; here to-morrow very special, at . . . 5.50

Golden Oak Heavy Rocker, has hand-carved back, very highly polished and covered with beautiful tapestry; fully worth $9.50; here to-morrow very special, at 5.50

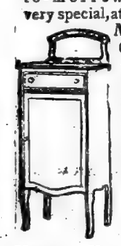

Music Cabinet, with one drawer in top, bevel glass, French plate, 5 separate compartments for music; 4 feet high 19 inches wide; here to-morrow at . . 7.50

Heavy Morris Chair, of solid oak; with reversible cushions of velour or corduroy; here to-morrow at . . . 3.90

Handsome Couch, with spring edge all around covered with velour or corduroy in all the pleasing shades and patterns; here to-morrow at 9.50

These prices are so low that we must reserve the right of limiting quantities to be sold to any one person.

A Sale of Gloves.

A pair of fine Gloves for a Christmas gift would surely be greatly appreciated by your sweetheart or your wife or any of your female relatives. Why not buy them now, when you can get your pick of a full range of colors and sizes? Later on you may not be able to get any size you want in any desired shade. Our offerings for to-morrow afford the desired opportunity. Buy early. No such fine gloves obtainable elsewhere at these low prices:

Ladies' 2-clasp very finest velvet finish **Mocha Gloves,** in the best gray and brown shades, perfect fitting and well worth $1.50 a pair; your choice to-morrow at . . 1.19

Ladies' 2-clasp **Craven Tan Pique Walking Gloves,** the best glove for everyday wear that we know of, worth $1.25; here to-morrow at 98c

"The Rouillon," a masterpiece of glove making, made by one of the largest makers in France, and the French are admittedly the best glove makers in the world; our own brand and made especially for us, in suede and glace, overseam and pique styles; here to-morrow at the very special price of 1.75

Gray Suede Gloves are the most sought for and we have found it hard to get the desired popular shades. An order placed very late in the season enables us to offer for to-morrow a fine line of Ladies' 2-clasp Gloves in all the good shades of gray (they've just arrived); your choice to-morrow at 85c

In Men's Gloves.

We can fit you and suit you, too, no matter what your tastes or your wants may be, and your selection will cost you less money here than elsewhere. A notable special for to-morrow will be a fine line of **Coachmen's Gloves** of all kinds—Mocha, Buck, Dogskin and Furs of all kinds, such as mink, beaver, skunk, &c., on which the prices will be so reasonable as to excite your admiration and secure your patronage.

Fox Brand Umbrellas

Make most appropriate holiday presents. Select one now before the rush of holiday shopping commences.

This famous brand of fine umbrellas is to be had here only. We have them in styles to suit all tastes and pocket books, from the plain substantial umbrella at $1.25 to the most elaborate ones at $18.00. We keep these umbrellas in repair for one year FREE OF CHARGE.

Trimmed Millinery at 1/3 Off.

After the Horse Show and Thanksgiving it's the usual custom for most millinery stores to make a reduction in the price of their stock all around, although there is no apparent good reason for it beyond the fact that the ladies expect it and look for it. We can't afford to disappoint them, nor can we afford to do less than the other stores are doing in this respect. We will therefore offer every trimmed Hat and Bonnet in our immense show rooms for sale on Monday at ONE-THIRD less than the regular price. There isn't a finer line of Trimmed Millinery in the city than our Millinery Department contains at the present time, so this is really a most extraordinary offer.

Manhattan Optical Co.'s Cameras

at less than market values! We never misrepresent our goods, and when we advertise a certain line of goods we're sure we have them and have the right to sell them at the prices at which they are advertised. This obviates the necessity of making a humiliating retraction, which a certain firm was recently compelled to publish concerning these goods.

975 high grade Manhattan Optical Company's Cameras on sale to-morrow. Here's a partial list, with prices:

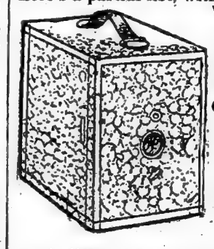

Wizard V Cameras; list price $5; takes pictures 4x5 inches, here at just 1.95

Cycle Wizard A, double lens, takes picture 4x5 inches, has carrying case and double holder, list price $12; here to-morrow at . . 6.25

Cycle Wizard B, takes pictures 4x5 inches, has carrying case and holder, list price $16; here to-morrow at . . 8.75

Cycle Wizard C, takes pictures 4x5, has carrying case and double holder, list price $25; here to-morrow at 13.50

Cycle Wizard, long focus, takes pictures, 5x7 inches, has carrying case and double holder, list price $35; here to-morrow at 19.75

We have also several styles of these cameras in box form, at the same ratio of prices. Ask to see them.

Handkerchiefs for Holiday Gifts.

Six months ago we began to gather what we intended to be the largest display of handkerchiefs ever attempted.

Our labor is finished, and we are now prepared to serve our patrons—ready to *meet them at the fountain* with an assortment that for richness and low prices alike has no equal anywhere.

We can mention but a few of the many good things we have to offer—*Box Goods,* ready to serve their purpose, packed ½ doz in neat fancy boxes:

Ladies' Initial Handkerchiefs, made of sheer lawn with lace corner. A marvel of the manufacturer's ingenuity; confined to our store: per ½-doz. box 50c

Ladies' Pure Linen Initial Handkerchiefs, with handworked letters, ½-inch hems, per ½-doz. box, $1.00 and 1.50

Ladies' Swiss Embroidered and Lace Edged Handkerchiefs, richly worked, immense variety, per ½-doz. box, $1.00, $1.50 and . . 2.00

Men's Cambric Initial Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, large size, per ½-doz. box 59c

Men's Pure Linen Initial Handkerchiefs, hand embroidered, ½ and 1 in. hem, per ½ doz. box, $1.50 and 2.00

Men's Pure Linen Plain White Handkerchiefs, ¼, ½ and 1 in. hems, per ½ doz. box, 90c., $1.00, $1.25 and 1.50

Children's Handkerchiefs, ¼ doz. in little fancy box, at 15c., 20c. and 23c

The Big Store is Absolutely Fireproof.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

No Other Store in New York is.

The Christmas Stores Are Now Complete.

Two million dollars' worth of the world's best and choicest merchandise collected under one roof, embracing every avenue of Art and Fashion—the useful as well as the ornamental—the expensive as well as the inexpensive—the things that will delight the little folks and the things that will make their elders happy—all here in a profusion not even attempted elsewhere; *and all here at prices that will bring them within the reach of even the slender purse.*

Sensible, far-seeing people begin their Christmas shopping early so as to avoid the great crowds and secure the first pick of the holiday goods. It's hard to get just what you want when the stores are thronged with eager buyers, and harder still for any store to satisfy the exacting demands made upon it. We therefore recommend early purchases as likely to be most satisfactory from every point of view.

The Xmas Windows and Store Decorations Are Now Ready---Come and See Them!

Toys for Girls and Boys.

It would take this whole newspaper to enumerate even a considerable fraction of this "World of Toys," so we must content ourselves with quoting a few—merely hints—so you may see how much you can buy here for little money.

Surprise Boxes—Every child knows him, the old familiar Jack in a Box, with strong springs and beautifully decorated boxes, large size, with comical heads, special at . . 18c

Hook and Ladder Truck, with brass gong, frame 40 in. long, with side and middle ladder 4 feet long, handsomely painted and strongly constructed, the regular $1.75 kind, special for Monday at 1.35

Boats—Handsomely painted clockwork boats substantially made, a perfect-sailing little toy, the regular 45c. kind, for 35c

Skin-Covered Horses attached to milk wagons, filled with 6 milk cans, complete, with harness, &c., a regular $1.35 article, special at 1.00

Dolls—A fine assortment, containing Jointed Dolls, 14 in. long, with flowing hair and fitted with shoes and stockings; Kid Body Dolls with flowing hair, and stylishly dressed Dolls, 13 inches long, all in bright colors and made of the best materials; "Nigger Dolls," the kind white children like so much; also the much-loved Rag Doll; your choice of all at the very low price of 23c

China Toy Tea Sets, including 21 pieces nicely decorated and put up in a strong box, special at . . . 15c

Desks for Children, strongly made of hard wood; have two covers, including inside blackboard and handsomely varnished, special at . . . 85c

Dolls' Go-Carts, full size and made strong of fine reed, with steel wheels; also Go-Carts strongly made of hard wood, and handsomely varnished, the regular 50c. kind, special at 35c

Engines—These genuine little steam models are practical constructed and reliable, with perfect steaming qualities, the elsewhere 45c. kind, special at . . 35c

Handwerck Dolls—This name is a guarantee of the quality of this doll; it is 16 inches long, has flowing hair and eyes that close, the elsewhere $1.25 size; here 95c

The Hill Climber—A fascinating and amusing toy; the most powerful locomotive in the world; will climb a hill without the aid of clockwork, steam or electrical power, and is strongly constructed; don't fail to see our demonstration in main aisle of second floor; price . . 95c

Velocipedes, made of steel and malleable iron; strongly built, fitted with improved saddle and bicycle handles; regularly $1.50; special at . . . 1.15

Games—Chess India, played exactly like the well-known 65c. game of Parchesi, has four dice boxes, eight dice and four colored counters, special at . . 35c

Lead Soldiers—This set contains 24 pieces, all handsomely painted, regularly 20c., special at 15c

Boys' Express Wagons—They are made of hardwood and strongly built in every particular, size of body 22x13 inches, the 75c. kind, special at . 50c

Tool Chests, containing, among other articles, auger, brace, hatchet, clamp, &c., really worth 75c., special at . . . 49c

Pianos, have 8 keys, and all nicely polished, the 45c. kind, special at . 30c

Iron Trains—This train is strongly made of malleable iron, has engine, tender and two passenger cars, the 50c. kind, special at . . . 33c

The genuine **Chautauqua Blackboard and Desk Combination,** strongly constructed, has 20 different subjects, all very instructive and amusing, really worth $1.25, special at . . 95c

Drums—Have metal bodies and strongly made with sheepskin heads and handsomely figured, regular value, 25c., special at 19c

Dolls' Carriages, made strongly of reed, with well-made wheels and axles, regular value $1.35, special at . . 95c

Books for the Holidays.

Our gathering this year is a library in itself—a library containing the choicest literature of other days and other times as well as of to-day—a library from which all minds can make a selection and of which all purses can afford to buy. You will make some Christmas presents, of course, to your home folks or your intimate friends. You couldn't select anything better than a good book, nor anything that will cost you less in proportion to its real value. Here are a few selections which will give you an idea of some of the good things that await you and the low prices which prevail throughout the department generally:

BOOKS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Over 200 titles to select from, published at 50 cents, 75 cents and $1.00, our price, per vol. 35c

A few of the titles:

A Sailor Boy with Dewey.—Bonehill.
The Boat Club.—Optic.
Now or Never.—Optic.
Lost in Samoa.—Ellis.
Red Rose and Tiger Lily.—Meade.
The Children's Pilgrimage.—Meade.
The Little Lame Prince.—Muloch.
Sundown Songs.—Laura Richards.
A Hole in the Wall.—Louisa M. Alcott.
The Cottage Neighbors.—Nora Perry.
Nonsense Songs.—Lear.
Off for Hawaii.—Bonehill.
Life of Kit Carson.—Ellis.
The Man Without a Country.—Hale.
The Blue Fairy Book.—Lange.

Bound Volume of Harper's Round Table 1899, published at $2.50; our price 1.25

Chatterbox for 1899, published in cloth at $2.00 and in boards at $1.25; our price, in cloth, 1.10, and in boards, 65c

The Gypsy Series, by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, 4 volumes containing Gypsy's Cousin Joy, Gypsy Breynton, Gypsy Sowing and Reaping, Gypsy's Year at the Golden Crescent, published at $2; our price 1.15

Complete Works of William Shakespeare, Handy Volume Edition, illustrated with steel engravings, good print, 13 vols., bound in flexible cloth, published at $7.50; our price . . . 3.45

The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, Riverside Handy Volume Edition, bound in flexible cloth, gilt top, published at $1.25; our price 35c

The Dutch and Quaker Colonies in America, by John Fiske, 2 volumes, published at $4.00; our price . 3.00

The New Illuminated Holy Bible, Teachers' Edition, self-pronouncing, with marginal references, concordance, maps and numerous helps and nearly 600 original illustrations, bound in flexible leather, divinity circuit, round corners, with red under gold edges; published at $2.50; our price 1.25

The True Mother Goose, a new edition from the original text first issued in 1719, charmingly illustrated by Blanche McManus; bound in canvas, published at $1.50; our price . . . 50c

Holiday Edition of Poetry, from the Riverside Press. Each volume 16mo, gilt top, with engraved titles and frontispieces and other illustrations; bound in dark blue silk cloth; published at $1.25; our price 35c

Comprising the following titles:

Lady of the Lake—Scott.
Enoch Arden—Tennyson.
Childe Harold—Byron.
Lay of Last Minstrel—Scott.
The Princess—Tennyson.

A Beautiful Holiday Edition of well-known books, bound in cloth with gold stamping, profusely and charmingly illustrated from half-tones and printed on the best paper, each volume in a box. Published at $2.00; our price . 1.10

Titles as follows:

Leaves from the Life of a Good-for-Nothing. Translated from the German of Joseph Freiherr von Eichendorff by Mrs. A. L. Wister. Illustrations by Philip Grot Johann and Prof. Edmund Kanoldt.

A Sentimental Journey Through France and Italy, by Laurence Sterne, with 220 Drawings by Maurice Leloir.

Lamia, by John Keats. Illustrated by Will H. Low.

The Sketch Book, by Washington Irving. Illustrated with 120 engravings on wood from original designs.

Teachers' Bible—Contains new helps, new Concordance, 350 illustrations, maps, etc., bound in flexible leather, divinity circuit, red under gold edges; special price 65c

Prayer Book and Hymnal, Protestant Episcopal, bound in leatherette; special price 75c

Key of Heaven, bound in leatherette, gold edges; special price . . 25c

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Diaries for 1900—A complete assortment; price from 12c. up to . 1.85

Calendars—A handsome assortment for 3c. up to . . . 4.00

Special Sale Five Carloads High Class Preserves in Glass, also Brandied Fruits, Jellies, Jams, Sauces, Preserves, Pickles, Relishes, etc., etc.

100 cases **Alden & Nicholson Choice N. Y. State Preserved Raspberries,** regular wholesale price, per doz., $2.25; our price, per doz., $1.75; per jar . 15c

50 cases **Fancy Preserved California Apricots,** regular wholesale price, per doz., $3; our price, per dozen, $2.35; per jar 20c

200 cases **Hazel Brand Preserved Whole Fruit,** absolutely the finest selected fruit and refined sugar, per doz., $2.95; per bot. 25c

200 cases **Hazel Pure Fruit Jellies,** all varieties, finest selection fruit and pure, refined sugar, per case, $4.60; per doz., $2.35; per bot. 20c

150 cases **Hazel Pure Fruit Jam,** assorted, only the choicest fruit used, per case, $4.60; per doz., $2.35; per bot. . . . 20c

100 cases **Milford Jams,** made from pure fruit in season only, per case, $3.25; per doz., $1.65; per jar 14c

100 cases **Milford Pure Fruit Jelly,** per case, $1.35; per doz., 95c.; per jar . 8c

100 cases **Hazel Sweet Pickled Pears and Peaches,** a rich, spicy preserve, absolutely pure, per doz., $8.85; per bot. 75c

100 cases **Hazel Brand Brandy Peaches and Pears,** exceptional quality, 2½-lb. jars, per doz., $11.25; per bot. . 95c

100 cases **Hazel Gherkins,** Mixed Pickles, Chow Chow or Onions, choicest quality, 20-oz. bots., per doz., $2.85; per bot. 24c

100 cases **Hazel Sweet Gherkins,** Onions or Mixed Pickles, very appetizing, finest production, 20-oz. bots., per doz., $3.45; per bot. 29c

150 cases **Milford Brand Gherkins,** Mixed Pickles and Chow Chow, excellent quality, per case, $4.45; per doz., $2.25; per bot. 19c

50 cases **Crown Brand Mixed Pickles,** Chow Chow or Gherkins, gal. bots., per case, $6.20; per doz., $4.15; per bot., 35c.; ½ gal. bots., per doz., $2.70; per bot. 23c

200 cases **Hazel Tomato Catsup,** made from choicest red ripe Tomatoes and seasoned with the finest spices, per case, $3.45; per doz., $1.75; pea bot. . . (15c

100 cases **Hazel Brand or Mason's A1 Worcestershire Sauce,** a delicious relish for meats and soups, per case, $3.75; per doz., $1.90; per bot. . . . 16c

200 cases **Hazel Brand Queen Olives,** new season's pack, very choice and tasty, per case, $5.65; per doz., $2.85; per bot. 24c

200 cases **Hazel Brand Chopped Pickles,** per doz., $3.65; per bottle . . . 31c

50 cases **Hazel Brand Mushrooms** or **Walnut Catsup,** per doz., $1.90; per bottle 16c

100 cases **Milford Queen Olives,** choice stock, case, $5.15; per doz., $2.59; per bot. 22c

50 cases **Kenwood Queen Olives,** large bottles, per case, $5.65; per doz., $2.85; per bot. 24c

200 cases **Hazel Brand Chili Sauce,** a piquant relish, case, $3.75; per doz., $1.90; per bot. 16c

100 cases **Columbia or Snider's Chili Sauce,** very delicious; per case, $3.45; per doz., $1.75; per bot . . 15c

100 cases **Hazel or Royal Salad Dressing;** per case, $4.95; per doz., $2.50; per bot 21c

50 cases **Hazel Brand or Shrewsbury Tomato Chutney,** a dainty relish, per doz., $2.35; per bot . . . 20c

100 cases **Hazel Brand or Beaumarchand Olive Oil,** first pressing from the crushed olives, qt. bot., per doz., $5.85; per bot., 49c

Imperial or Crystalized Ginger Chips, a delicious confection; ½ lbs., per doz., $1.90; per box 16c

50 cases **Santa Leon Salad Oil,** per doz., $2.60; per qt. bottle . . . 22c

Also the following goods at especially low prices for this occasion:

Mild Sugar-Cured Ham or Lean Strip Bacon, per lb. 10½

Sugar: 19 lbs. H. & E. Granulated Sugar 1.00

Coffee: Combination Java, makes a delightful, rich, aromatic cup of coffee, 5 lbs., $1.00; per lb 22c

Tea: Just received, special lot New Season 1899 Chop, choicest picking Green, Black or Mixed Tea, generally sold at 50c. and 60c. per lb., this sale, 5 lbs., $1.75; per lb., 38c

Spices: Absolutely pure Pepper, Ginger or Mustard, fresh ground daily, per 2 lbs. 35c

Baking Powder: Price's Cream Baking Powder, per lb. 33c

Canned Vegetables: Solid red ripe Tomatoes, New York State Sweet Sugar Corn, choice Creamy Succotash, Prize Winner String Beans, tender Green Peas, fancy Lima Beans, choice Kidney Beans and Boston Baked Beans, plain or in tomato sauce, per case, $2.25; per doz., $1.15; per can 10c

Fancy Fruit: Fancy White Cherries, choicest Bartlett Pears, Green Gages or Egg Plums, fancy Maine Blueberries or Newark Red Raspberries, per case, $2.75; per doz., $1.40; per can 12c

Prunes: New crop choice Santa Clara Valley Prunes, 10 lbs. 49c

Rice: Choice Carolina Rice, 20 lbs. . 1.00

Cornstarch: Milford Brand Cornstarch, pkg. 5c

New York State Buckwheat, 10 lbs. 35c

Jewelry, Silverware, Watches and Clocks.

Any article in the following list would make a handsome and appropriate Christmas present, and one that would not cost the giver very much money. Prices at The Big Store do not advance around the holidays as at some stores, but we recommend an early selection and purchase before stocks are broken and the crowds become so great as to make shopping an unpleasant duty.

Solid Gold Brooches, handsome wreath design, set with ruby, emerald, sapphire or pearl doublets; also an assortment of knots and heart designs; worth up to $5.00; here to-morrow at 1.95

Diamond Tie Clasp, solid gold, handsomely chased, with fine cut diamond at 4.95

Diamond Screw Earrings, with good, heavy solid gold mountings, and fine cut diamond; worth $7.50; special for to-morrow at 4.75

Diamond Stud, solid gold, fancy Tiffany mounting, good size stone; here to-morrow at 3.45

Diamond Ring, solid gold Tiffany or Belcher mounting, fine cut stone; worth $5.00; here to-morrow at . 3.75

Diamond Cluster Ring, turquoise, ruby, emerald or sapphire doublets, surrounded with 12 genuine chip diamonds; worth $16.00; special for to-morrow at 12.00

Solid Gold Neck Chains, with heavy gold heart, jewel set; special for to-morrow at 2.25

Men's Solid Silverine Watches, open-face style, fitted with American full jewelled movement; here to-morrow at 2.25

Boys' 14-Karat Gold Filled Open-Face Watch, case guaranteed for five years, fitted with a fine Seth Thomas 7-jewelled movement; regular $7.50 value; very special for to-morrow at . 5.75

Sterling Silver Teaspoons, good, heavy weight, at, each . . 48c

Sterling Silver Dessert Spoons and Forks, heavy weight, at each 1.45

Sterling Silver Medium Spoons and Forks, heavy weight, at, each 1.65

Toilet Set, quadruple plated, handsome embossed pattern, bevelled mirror, extra fine quality of bristles in brush, set of 3 pieces in a lined case; worth $7.50; special for this sale 3.95

Cup and Saucer, quadruple plated, handsomely embossed, gold lined; worth $2.75, special at . . 1.75

Crumb Tray and Scraper, quadruple plated, handsomely chased, worth $1.50, special to-morrow at . 95c

Ladies' 14-Karat Gold Filled Open-Face Watch, handsomely embossed case, sold with manufacturer's guarantee for 25 years, fitted with fine American movement; here to-morrow at . . 6.25

Handsome Bronze Clock, Ansonia 8-day movement, porcelain dial, strikes hour and half hour on cathedral gong; here to-morrow at very special price of . . 8.40

Cheval or Opera Glasses, in white and oriental pearl mountings, 4 ligne, extra fine finish, regular $5.25 value, here to-morrow at . 4.75

Cheval or Opera Glass, with long handle, black leather with nickel mountings, worth $5.50, here to-morrow at . . . 3.00

Children's Sterling Silver Nethersole Bracelets, "The Baby Curzon," worth 48c., here to-morrow at 25c

Ink Stands, cut glass, with Russian enamel, gold filled top, really worth $1.50, here to-morrow at . . . 98c

Condensed-Milk Holder, quadruple plated, bright and satin finished, with handle and extra Borden's glass; worth $1.25; here to-morrow at . . . 87c

Fruit Dish, quadruple plated, fancy stand with handsome pink glass dish, worth $3.00, here to-morrow at 1.95

Lunch Set of 4 pieces in imitation of fine cut glass, with open salt and sterling spoon, pepper has extra heavy sterling silver top, the set complete for 25c

Bread Tray, quadruple plated, satin engraved, full size, worth $1.75, special for to-morrow at . . 95c

24-piece Set of Rogers Arlington Plate, 6 tea spoons, 6 tablespoons, 6 tablefork, 6 dinner knives, all in a handsome lined case, at . 4.25

Purchases made for holiday gifts will be laid aside and kept until called for, provided a small deposit is made at the time of selection.

Leather and Fancy Goods.

Our Celluloid Goods this season are certainly better than anything we have ever offered. We have the largest and most complete stock of these goods of any house in New York, ranging in price from $1.50 to $40. Below we quote a few special items, but the stocks are so large that they really must be seen to be fully appreciated.

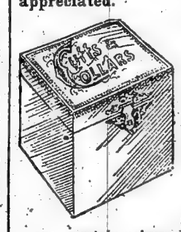

Celluloid Collar and Cuff Boxes, in very pretty designs, satin-lined lid, a number of colors to choose from, at . . . 73c

Celluloid Work Boxes, size 8x5 in., satin lined, in pale blue, pink, Nile and other colors, contain scissors, bodkin, thimble, crochet hook and button hook, mirror let in lid, boxes of pretty colorings, 1.00

Manicure Sets in pretty satin-lined boxes, containing scissors and nail file, button-hook, color box and polisher . 1.00

Celluloid Toilet Sets of three pieces, in satin-lined boxes, containing brush, comb and mirror, a very pretty box, for . . 2.00

Toilet and Manicure Sets combined, satin lined, in various colors, containing brush, comb, mirror, cuticle scissors, nail file, polisher and color boxes; sizes of box, 14x6 . . . . . 3.00

Toilet and Manicure Sets combined, in upright boxes of pretty design, containing brush, comb, mirror, nail file, polisher, cuticle scissors, button hook and color boxes 3.40

Combination Pocketbooks of genuine morocco, all leather, leather gussets and inside change pocket, sterling silver corners and sterling silver front initial in centre; value $1.50, special at . . 90c

Chatelaine Bags of real seal, with outside handkerchief pocket, leather, lined, seal covered frame, value $1.50 . . 1.15

Fitted Bags of Bison, Alligator and Cowhide Leather, containing brush, comb, mirror, whisk broom, soap box and bottles, nickle and gilt; plaited tops; also ebony, make very handsome and useful presents, at prices ranging from $9.50 to 16.50

Men's Genuine Alligator Full-Size Letter Case, leather lined; also in grain leather, black or colored . . 98c

Genuine Alligator Combination Pocketbooks, all leather, calf lined, with alligator flap 1.25

Genuine Seal One-piece Combination Pocketbooks, fine quality seal, usually sold for $2.50 . . . 1.90

Pictures (3d Floor, Centre).

Have you seen our new stock for the Holidays? It's worthy of your inspection. Many novelties in pictures and frames. A good place to buy inexpensive Holiday presents. These unequalled specials for to-morrow:

150 Remarque Proof Etchings, fitted in a 3-inch ornamental gilt frame, with mat (size 30x40 inches); sold elsewhere at $5.00; here to-morrow at just . . 3.50

1,000 Handsome Framed Artotypes, fitted in a gilt frame with matched metal corners and mat (size 20x24 inches), all the latest and most popular subjects; formerly sold at $1.50 apiece; here to-morrow 75c

Edison Phonographs, 14.75.

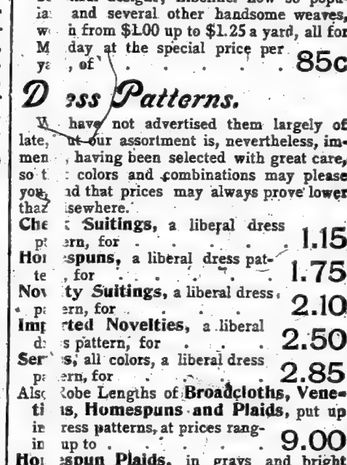

The Edison *Standard* Phonograph is the most popular of all the talking machines. The regular agents are bound by agreement not to sell for less than $20. We furnish it complete with wood carrying case, 14-inch brass horn, two way hearing tube reader, reproducer, oil can and battery at 14.75

Dress Goods

This week we will make a special display of dress goods suitable for Holiday gifts. Brilliant plaids and bright shades in Henriettas will have conspicuous places, while several tables will contain extremely stylish dress patterns. Some of the items worthy of special mention are as follows:

FOR XMAS GIFTS.

Black Dress Goods.

Black Broadcloth, 52 in. wide, worth $1.50. Brilliantine, rich silky finish; Camel Hair Cloth, very stylish; French Poplin, handsome weave; Mohair Crepon, beautiful designs; Zibeline, now so popular, and several other handsome weaves, all with a finish from $1.00 up to $1.25 a yard, all for to-day at the special price per yard, of 85c

Dress Patterns.

We have not advertised them largely of late, but our assortment is, nevertheless, immense, having been selected with great care, so that colors and combinations may please you, and that prices may always prove lower than elsewhere.

Chene Suitings, a liberal dress pattern, for 1.15

Homespuns, a liberal dress pattern, for 1.75

Novelty Suitings, a liberal dress pattern, for 2.10

Imported Novelties, a liberal dress pattern, for 2.50

Serges, all colors, a liberal dress pattern, for 2.85

Also Robe Lengths of **Broadcloths, Venetians, Homespuns and Plaids,** put up in dress patterns, at prices ranging up to 9.00

Homespun Plaids, in grays and bright shades, 54 in. wide. Boucle Plaids in high color combinations. Zibeline Plaids in various shades of grays, greens, heliotropes, &c., and a large and well assorted line of Plaid Serges. This stupendous collection of Plaids will have full sway on special counters and will be sold Monday at the remarkable price, per yard, of 75c

Smokers' Articles.

Exceptional values for Monday's sale. All the following at a positive saving from prices charged elsewhere:

Imported—Manuel Garcia:

Cha Selectos, box of 50 . 4.85

Titanos Finos, box of 50 . 6.20

Imported—La Carolina:

Perfecto de Gusto, box of 25 . 4.00

Our "Every Monday" Cigar, a high-grade 5c. cigar. Sold but once a week, Monday, at half price.

Box of 25 . 1.25 | Box of 50 . 2.50

Turkish Water Pipes, single tube; $2.00 value; here at . . . 1.25

French Briar Pipes, first quality, 6 assorted shapes, in good cases, elsewhere 75c.; here to-morrow at . . 39c

French Briar Pipes, first quality, bulldog shape, 3-inch genuine amber mouthpiece, in double plush leather case, elsewhere priced $1.50; here to-morrow at 95c

French Briar Pipes, bulldog shape, real amber mouthpiece, with 14-kt. rolled-gold mountings, elsewhere priced $2.00; here to-morrow at 1.45

GERMAN NAVAL BILL FIGHT

To Begin This Week with the First Reading of the Budget.

EMPEROR'S POLICY IN FAVOR

Public Opinion Indorses the Plan to Make the Country the Second Sea Power of the World.

(Copyright, 1899, The Associated Press.)

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—After a fortnight of preliminary skirmishing, the Reichstag, during the coming week, will begin serious work, starting with the first reading of the budget, which always leads to serious and heated debates, the important part of which will be the advance fight for and against the new naval bill. The whole energy of the Emperor and the Government will be used toward making the bill law, and thus assuring for Germany the second place in the world as a naval power.

After surveying the parliamentary field, it seems pretty certain that the bill will pass, as the whole Right, part of the Centre, and a portion of the Left seem sure to vote for it. No doubt German public opinion overwhelmingly favors the bill, as the people believe, with the Emperor, that it is absolutely necessary for Germany's continued prestige as a world power and for the extension of German trade and influence abroad. Besides, the conviction is now held generally here that France need no longer be feared as a serious military competitor; she having reached her ultimate limit in increasing her army, and being unable to compete with Germany's additional fifteen millions of inhabitants. Thus it may be said that Germany now has her hands free for naval expansion.

The Government's purpose to transform Emden, hitherto a small North Sea harbor, into a first-class naval port, has become plainer every day. On excellent authority it is learned that these plans embrace the deepening of the river bed so as to allow the largest warships to enter the port. The Government will also erect big naval shipyards and dry docks at Emden. The dry docks will be pushed so that a number of the vessels demanded by the new Naval bill can be built at Emden.

The Imperial budget estimates, copies of which were distributed to-day among the members of the Reichstag, differ but slightly from the figures telegraphed Nov. 20. The revenue expenditure balance is 2,058,833,551 marks, showing an increase of 105,678,544 marks. The permanent expenditure is estimated at 1,783,042,498 marks, an increase of 107,004,605 marks, this comprising an additional outlay for the army of 21,496,449 marks, and for the navy of 4,895,065 marks. The non-recurring expenditure is estimated at 275,291,053 marks, being a decrease of 1,326,121 marks. The estimated revenue shows an increase of 47,404,040 marks, under the heads of customs and taxes and articles of consumption.

DILLON DECLINES TO SERVE.

Will Not Take Part in Irish Unity Negotiations.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—John Dillon, M. P., declines to serve on the committee appointed by the recent Dublin meeting to carry on the unity negotiations. In a letter to Timothy Healy he says he believes the country has lost all faith in the possibility of the reconstruction of the United Irish Parliamentary party by negotiations between the members of Parliament, and adds that he does not believe the country will accept a settlement so reached. Hence, while wishing well for the efforts of unity, he declines to serve on the committee.

AMERICAN DIPLOMATS' TRIALS.

Illustrations of the Desirability of Having Permanent Homes.

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—The desirability of the United States having suitable permanent diplomatic residences is again unpleasantly illustrated by the recent humiliating experience of Ambassador White, and by the fact, just revealed, that Minister Harris, at Vienna, is undergoing a worse experience. Mr. White's trouble is likely to be tided over, as it is understood the little Government of Baden has offered to allow the American Ambassador to continue to occupy the top flat of the building it has purchased until the end of President McKinley's term.

Since Mr. Harris arrived in Vienna he has been vainly searching for a suitable house. The difficulty is the unwillingness of Austrian landlords to rent to Americans. Mr. Harris's predecessor, Bartlett Tripp, had a dispute with his landlord, and the latter sued Mr. Tripp successfully. He pleaded extraterritoriality, but without effect. Even the Vienna tradesmen are disinclined to supply any one connected with the legation unless paid in advance.

These incidents are causing much astonished talk in diplomatic circles at Vienna and Berlin, and many disparaging remarks have been made about the policy of the United States in this respect.

UPROAR IN FRENCH SENATE.

The Prisoners Create a Disturbance and Are Ejected.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—In the Senate High Court to-day M. Guerin asked for an adjournment of the proceedings to permit the selection of new counsel. The Public Prosecutor objected, and M. Guerin argued, amid a fearful din from the prisoners, among whom M. Andre Buffet, Vice President of the Young Royalist League and representative of the Duke of Orleans's Political Bureau, was distinguishable as especially violent.

The Public Prosecutor demanded M. Buffet's expulsion, whereupon the uproar increased, and the President of the court, M. Fallières, ordered the prisoners to be ejected, which was done, after considerable trouble. The session was then suspended, and the Court ordered that M. Buffet be expelled from the sessions for a week.

M. Fallières eventually rejected M. Guerin's application, whereupon M. Guerin asked to be allowed to withdraw. M. Fallières promptly refused this extraordinary request, and M. Guerin retorted, theatrically, that he wished it to be understood that he only remained in court under compulsion. The President of the court paid no attention to this protest and resumed hearing the witnesses.

An ex-soldier, named Michel, who was on duty at Neuilly Barracks the day the Déroulède-Roget incident occurred, testified that M. Déroulède made a violent speech to the officers, reproaching them for not joining in his proposed march on the Elysée.

Gen. Roget, who was called to the stand, denied that he or any other officer heard the remarks attributed to M. Déroulède. Michel, however, maintained the truth of his assertion.

Counsel for the defense protested against reopening the Neuilly affair, which, he pointed out, had already been tried.

Cotton Workers Threaten to Strike.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Representatives of 80,000 cotton and cloth workers have appealed to the Home Secretary, declaring they will go out on strike unless the provisions of the law regulating the sanitary conditions of factories are enforced. They specified violations of the health law committed by manufacturers. A vigorous prosecution was promised, and, as the men apparently made reasonable demands, it is not likely the threatened strike will occur.

Russian Sailors Coming to America.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 2.—The American Line steamer St. Louis, which sailed for New York to-day, had among her passengers sixty Russian sailors and two Russian officers. They are probably part of a detachment bound for America to take charge of one of the Russian cruisers built in the United States.

Railroad to Khartoum to Open.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Gen. Kitchener has decided to open the Wady Halfa-Khartoum Railroad Dec. 4 with a weekly service of trains. Tickets are now being issued to the Second Cataract and Khartoum, where a tourist hotel is being erected.

ULLMAN COLLAMORE & CO.

Royal Dresden China | Figures, Groups, Vases, Plates, Cups, &c.

Choice Pieces. Great Variety.

Fifth Avenue and 30th St.

RUSSIA ASKS MORE TERRITORY.

Compensation Wanted to Counterbalance the Anglo-German Agreement on East Africa.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 15.—The news of the partial defeat of the English troops in South Africa was received with great enthusiasm in St. Petersburg. Many voices have already been heard of an immediate action by Russia in favor of the Boers. But, as I have before pointed out in the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES, let the friends of the Boers have no illusions on that subject. The Russian Government will continue to act with the greatest prudence, and no action will be taken until it is clearly proved that the campaign undertaken by Great Britain against the South African republics is a task beyond her. It is a fact, nevertheless, that considerable military forces, some 80,000 men in all, have been stationed for the past two months along the Trans-Caspian Railway, as far as Kouchk, near the Afghan frontier, and are prepared to begin an active campaign at a moment's notice, either to take possession of Herat, the key of British India, or to advance toward the Gulf of Persia.

In connection with this much-talked-of seizure of Herat by Russia, it should be said that the prevailing opinion in St. Petersburg is that some compensation is due Russia to counterbalance the advantages derived by Germany from the recent Anglo-German Convention in Eastern Africa. The Russians think that the most suitable compensation would be the annexation of Herat, the Afghan capital, and also of the island of Korgado, which would greatly facilitate communication between Vladivostok and Port Arthur. Rumors have likewise been current concerning Russian designs on Bender-Abbas, in the Ormuz Channel, and on a group of neighboring islands, the possession of which would insure Russia the supremacy in the Persian Gulf, while the occupation of the Sultanate of Raheita would give her the key of the Red Sea.

A novel duel will shortly take place between two well-known Russian authors, Messrs. Novikoff and Bodisco—but it will be a bloodless contest. Mr. Novikoff, who is at present Marshal of the Nobility, an important post in the Civil Service, also holds the office of "Semmski natchalnik," that is to say, one of the numerous officials appointed fifteen years ago by Count Dmitri Tolstoi, the then Minister of the Interior, to keep a close watch over the peasantry, and to check as much as possible the freedom granted the moujiks by Alexander II. Lately, in a highly interesting pamphlet, Mr. Novikoff described in an extremely realistic and graphic manner the present wretched condition of the peasantry. At the same time he accused a number of great landed proprietors of taking a mean advantage of the peasants' wretched plight to increase their revenues by making the starving wretches work for absurdly low wages. Mr. Bodisco, Marshal of the Nobility in another province, and likewise an author of repute, has taken up the cudgels for the land owners, and declares Mr. Novikoff's statements to be unfounded and false. The two adversaries have now decided to have a committee of investigation appointed, consisting of mutual friends of their own. The members of this committee will carefully investigate the matter on the ground. Mr. Novikoff has solemnly pledged himself never again to publish any article whatsoever if the committee decide that Mr. Bodisco's statements are well founded, and Mr. Bodisco has taken the same pledge, if the committee decide in favor of Mr. Novikoff.

The article recently published in the Parisian newspaper La Russie against ex-King Milan and the Obrenovitch dynasty has been widely commented upon and heartily approved by the St. Petersburg press. To-day the Peterbourgskia Viedomosti makes use of the article in La Russie as a pretext for renewed diatribes against ex-King Milan and his son, King Alexander. As the Peterbourgskia Viedomosti is the official mouthpiece of the Government, the article is in the nature of a severe warning to the young Servian sovereign and a kind of "silium abeundi" to his father. The following quotation shows the gist of the article in question:

"Whatever may be the personal origin of Milan Obrenovitch, King Alexander is the legitimate sovereign of Servia. It is the young King's duty to labor for the welfare of his subjects and to put an end to the present disturbed state of affairs in the kingdom. To accomplish this, however, it is absolutely necessary that the Servian monarch should take the reins of Government in his own hands and do away with the suspicion that Milan is the virtual ruler of the kingdom, and this because the ex-King not only solemnly abdicated, but renounced all his rights as a citizen of Servia. Should Milan continue to remain at the helm of the Servian ship of state, the result can only be a fatal one for the Obrenovitch dynasty. If Milan perseveres in his present course, the setting sun of the Obrenovitch dynasty will soon be eclipsed by the princely family of Montenegro."

This is the latest warning given King Alexander by the Russian Government; should it remain unheeded, it is probable that the Czar's advisers will before long resort to more energetic measures.

B. C. DE W.

WOMEN IN INSURANCE FIELD.

A Fair Agent of a Big Company Relates Her Experiences.

"There is a field for women in the insurance business," says the woman who is a general agent in a big insurance company, "and when they get well started in it it proves very profitable. There are a good many ups and downs in it as in any other kind of business. I have not been so long in it but what I have a feeling of timidity at first when I am going to talk insurance to any one, but I have always been most courteously treated.

"I have always insured men so far. I have made some attempt to do business with women, but without much success. Women are afraid of insurance. They have the feeling about it that many people have about making their wills—that it is ominous—and they will not insure themselves or have their husbands insure if they can help it. Many men are insured without letting their wives know anything about it.

"The pleasantest way to do business is to send out notices and call upon the people who respond, and then you find an open field for your work. It is harder to make calls upon absolute strangers, but that has to be done. A woman going into the business usually begins with her friends, and through them she will very likely get a good deal of business when it is known what she is doing. The business is perfectly legitimate. I believe in insurance thoroughly, and insurance people should be always as well received as other business people.

"There is a trouble with it is that it is so easy to become an agent that many people have taken up the work who are too lazy to do anything but bore people, and they get the business into bad repute. There are some men who are too lazy to do anything by which they can support themselves. At the same time, they like to earn a little money sometimes, and they become agents for insurance companies. They are not willing to work hard enough to support themselves then, but now and again when they have good luck they will get some one to insure, and in the meantime they have made themselves such a nuisance to business people that energetic, hard-working people who go to work properly have a hard time of it.

"The work is profitable when you do well and have worked up a clientele, but there are many disappointments. For instance, I had a man who was to be insured the other day for a large amount, and I would have made a couple of hundred dollars, but, though he passed the examinations well, his family records were not good and the company would not take him. That is a disappointment when you have done the work, think you see the results, and then lose it all. I happened to see the name of an old friend of my family in the directory the other day, and went to call upon him. I had not seen him for a long time, but I told him what I was doing, and he was thinking of increasing his insurance, and he will probably give it to me. Like business of any kind, you have to work if you are going to succeed."

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

A FRENCH PROTEST AGAINST ANGLOPHOBIA.—M. Urbain Gohier, whose book attacking the French Army, "L'Armée Contre la Nation," caused him to be prosecuted by the French Government, has now entered the lists against his fellow-journalists, who are attacking Great Britain. His first article, published in L'Aurore, has not only excited much comment on the Continent, but it has been widely copied in England. Writes M. Gohier:

"'Death to the English!' 'The End of England!' 'Let us Boycott English Houses!' 'La Chasse à l'Anglais est Ouverte!' Such are the principal titles of articles which abound to-day in the French press. Below are columns of invective and insult to the English people. A newspaper affirms that the French soldier is burning to try his magazine rifle on the sons of perfidious Albion. Another offers to transport the French Army in balloons to Charing Cross. A third proposes the hanging of the Queen of England as soon as possible."

All this shows a very deplorable state of mind on the part of Frenchmen, the writer goes on to say, and is particularly offensive to intelligent Frenchmen; for France, "which has allowed so many abominable crimes to be committed beneath her flag in Indo-China, Madagascar, and the Soudan," should be the last to denounce other nations. Further on M. Gohier asks his countrymen if they have forgotten how they have benefited by many acts of kindness from their neighbors across the Channel. "I remember," he writes, "when a schoolboy after the siege of Paris, that I made a good meal of bread sent from England."

M. Gohier then proceeds to point out the moral of this wave of Anglophobia that is agitating France: "Parisian trade will probably feel the effects of this policy next year. The English would be naïfs if they brought their guineas to people who talk of nothing but their extermination and who incessantly insult their country. When the fine dreams of receipts disappear in smoke, the shopkeepers of the Rue de la Paix, the managers of theatres and of all the other places of amusement, will perhaps know whom they have to thank for this."

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CONCERNING THE ALLEGED ALLIANCE AGAINST GREAT BRITAIN.—Le Petit Marseillais, which frequently manages to secure important and exclusive diplomatic news from St. Petersburg, recently printed a dispatch from that city in which it gave the details of an attempted scheme on the part of certain powers to form a coalition against Great Britain. A passage from the dispatch reads as follows:

"Russia was the soul of the movement, which explains the journeys of Count Mouravieff. Diplomatic intervention was first of all to take place, and a suspension of arms to be imposed on the two parties to enable a European congress to be summoned. If, as was probable, England refused to submit, she risked a rupture with the greatest States of the Continent. This might be her ruin, because the landing of an army in England would lead to a rising in India and Ireland, the evacuation of Egypt, the loss of Canada, the restitution of the Cape to the Dutch and of Gibraltar to the Spanish. The three great powers of the coalition were Russia, Germany, and France. The neutrality of Austria, the adhesion of Holland, Spain, and probably Portugal were certain.

"Now, I am told here on good authority that the French Government flatly refused to have anything to do with the proposal. In spite of the representations of Count Mouravieff it gave it clearly to be understood that it would not 'in any case' make war against England. The pretext was the present insufficiency of the fleet and the disorganization of the chief military commands. It was added at Paris that the coasts of France were unprovided with defensive works, as well as those of Algeria, and that the cables were in the hands of the English."

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THE CASE OF BARCELONA AND THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.—Cable dispatches from Madrid recently announced that the police had arrested the Barcelona merchants who had refused to pay their taxes. The technical charge against them was sedition. Owing to influence brought to bear upon the Government, a respite of five days was granted the persons arrested until the Attorney General of the Supreme Court of Justice might define the case against them. The Attorney General has now addressed a circular to the law officers of the other courts proving that the refusal in Barcelona to pay taxes does actually constitute a transgression of existing laws. A collective refusal to pay taxes is a conspiracy to render government impossible, and is, therefore, punishable as an act of rebellion under an article of the ordinary criminal code.

The legality of the arrest and imprisonment has therefore been placed beyond question, but the Government so far has not ordered the delinquents to be rearrested, and the period of respite has been extended. The temporizing policy of Señor Silvela, the Premier, is said to have a most demoralizing effect upon the country. A recent statement that he made to the Chambers of Commerce is regarded more in the light of an apology than anything else.

That the people have lost all hope of better times, and even the spirit to rebel is said to be emphasized in the fact that hundreds of the inhabitants of Catalonia are emigrating every week to South America. The Catalan Deputies demand that a fair sum total should be fixed as their contribution to the State revenue, and that the people of Catalonia should be left to impose the necessary taxes and to collect them. Other provinces are making similar demands. This, it is pointed out in the Ministerial press, means nothing less than the splitting up of the Kingdom of Spain into the kingdoms and provinces into which it was formerly divided. It is said to be the belief in foreign diplomatic circles in Madrid that some of the Ministers are inclined to look favorably upon this desperate remedy, but that they cannot make up their minds to sanction it.

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THE NILE VALLEY NOW OPEN TO TOURISTS.—Lord Kitchener's recent statement, made in Cairo, that he would proclaim the Soudan open to all comers early in December has been rendered practicable by the recent death of the Khalifa and the utter annihilation of the last remnant of the dervish host by Sir Francis Wingate. A further statement of the Sirdar was also cited in these columns, in which he said that preparations had already been made to organize a tourist service between Wady Halfa and Khartoum, with dining and sleeping cars, and that a small hotel would shortly be opened in Khartoum. Recent advices also show that the railway is probably now completed to Khartoum.

In the light of all this, it is not, perhaps, surprising that a cable dispatch was received last week at the New York office of Thomas Cook & Sons, announcing that the first Cook tourist party for Khartoum will leave Cairo Jan. 4, 1900. The spot where Gordon died, the tomb of the Mahdi, and other places of considerable interest to many persons are thus made easily accessible. Incidentally, the tourists may have a hunt for the famous treasure of El Mahdi, which is said to be hidden somewhere near Khartoum or on the opposite bank of the river in the neighborhood of Omdurman.

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THE TRANSVAAL'S YIELD OF GOLD FOR OCTOBER.—The report of the Transvaal Government concerning the output of gold for October has just been received in London. In commenting on it, the financial papers say that for the first time on record they can say without fear of contradiction that British shareholders will positively congratulate themselves on the falling-off in the Transvaal output. The smaller the yield the better, they say, since it is not very desirable to present the yield to the Transvaal Government. The Minister of Mines calls his report an "interim announcement," and ironically remarks that "some of the companies did not work the full month."

The returns announced by the Minister of Mines are as follows: Wemmer, 6,525 oz.; Village Main Reef, 6,619 oz.; Johannesburg, 1,364 oz.; Ferreira, 3,338 oz.; total, 17,846 oz., against 426,556 oz. for September and 482,108 oz. for August. The October return of 1898 was 423,217 oz.

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BRITISH MILITARY PENSION RULES AMENDED.—In the future wounded British officers will be provided for in a more equitable manner, the Queen having recently approved by royal warrant a change in the existing pension rules. Her Majesty orders that:

"An officer who has received in action a bodily injury, certified by the regulated military authority to be very severe, though not equivalent to the loss of a limb, may, at the discretion of our Secretary of State, be allowed a gratuity of from three to twelve months' full pay of the appointment held by him at the time of the injury. If at or after the expiration of the period for which the gratuity has been awarded the injury be certified to be likely to be permanent in its effects, the officer may be granted a temporary pension at half the rates prescribed in the scale laid down. Such pension shall be renewable from year to year at the discretion of our Secretary of State, according to subsequent reports of the regulated military authority. If the temporary pension is renewed for five years, and the bodily disability continues, the pension may be converted into a permanent pension."

Prices Are Vital—

what we want is your confidence. Competition may strive to impress you with the idea that our prices are high—they're certainly higher than the cheap and shoddy—positively a third less than the exclusive shops; yet trade information will tell you we import the finest fabrics, and buyers, that they purchase reasonably.

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VIENNA'S LATEST GOSSIP

Austrian Parliament Obstructing the New Cabinet.

GOETHE'S LAST LOVE IS DEAD

The Art of Photographing in Relief Said to be Discovered—Great Balloon Ascension Is Planned.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, Nov. 21.—The Austrian Parliament is again working, but now the neutral and non-political Cabinet of Count Clary, which started it working, is shaky. The Conservative majority, of which the Czechs form a part, naturally desire a Cabinet of their own, although no such Cabinet could as yet keep its ground. So the majority fight against the Cabinet, openly and clandestinely—that is, by means of disguised obstruction. The Germans are contented with the Ministry.—Although it is not a Parliamentary one, it is better for their purpose than any Cabinet, taken from the Czecho-Polish majority could possibly be. In fact, Count Clary has turned out to be more faithful to the Constitution than were the last Cabinet members. His first act was solemnly to declare that he would never employ that notorious emergency clause (14) of the Constitution which, in a flagrantly unconstitutional manner, was misused by Count Thun.

It will be remembered that the latter Count, pushing Parliament on one side, used that clause to sanction the budget, the prolongation of the treaty between Austria and Hungary, and many other most important measures. When at the first meeting of the House motions were brought in for the abolishment or the amendment of that dangerous clause—likely to expose the Austrian Parliament to ridicule—the reactionary majority made every effort to procrastinate, and thus to frustrate the motion. Most probably the present neutral Premier by declaring that he would never employ the clause in an unconstitutional way himself but his Cabinet's thread of life.

The Czechs and Poles are trying to trip him up whenever they can. The other day the commission for the control of the State debt, in which the majority, by means of the Chairman's casting vote, can turn the balance, refused to deliver up 50,000,000 florins in gold which the Government, in accordance with the terms of the Ausgleich, had taken upon itself to hand over to the Austro-Hungarian Bank. The time for the use of the money is approaching, and the Government is in the greatest embarrassment. Thus Count Clary's Cabinet is being remorselessly driven to the use of Clause 14 or resignation. The situation is such a very difficult one that the Emperor himself has intervened. His Majesty is summoning to audiences one after the other of the important members of the majority and explaining to them that in the present position of affairs no Cabinet but a neutral Cabinet d'affaires is possible. Hitherto, whenever the Emperor intervened in this manner his influence on all parties sufficed to settle matters; it remains to be seen if it will be so this time.

GOETHE'S LAST LOVE.

Goethe's last love, the Baroness Ulrike von Levetzow, died at her château at Triplitz, in Bohemia, aged ninety-five years, on the 13th inst. The greatest German poet and lover was already seventy-three years old when he conceived a passionate attachment for her. She was a girl of only eighteen, but endowed with all the charms of soul and body.

To his enthusiastic admiration of Ulrike the German people owe the "Trilogy of Passion," which the ever-youthful poet of seventy-three wrote when at Marienbad and Carlsbad he made the acquaintance of Ulrike von Levetzow, who was then staying there with her mother. The "Olympian" conceived such a violent love for the charming maiden that her soul was filled with a noble pride lasting all her life. Her whole being was devoted to Goethe's memory. She remained unwedded; the experiences of her nineteenth year still occupied all her thoughts and feelings when she was an old woman. Even at her advanced age she retained all her mental freshness; nor did she lose the charm which had captivated the poet any more than a love of the beautiful and the indescribable piety which she preserved for Goethe's memory. In former years her estate at Triplitz was a veritable Mecca for all writers on Goethe. In German literature whole volumes are devoted to his last love.

PHOTOGRAPHS IN RELIEF.

A Vienna photographer named Pietzner has, it appears, succeeded in carrying the application of photography to the production of reliefs just the one step further that was needed to render it practically useful.

It is uncertain who made the first efforts in this direction, but at the Paris exhibition of 1867 some very imperfect achievements in this line were to be seen. Quite recently came from Berlin the news of a process which the inventor named "photosculpture," and it, too, consisted in the preparation of more or less high reliefs by means of the photographic camera. These and numerous other tentative attempts in the same direction are based on the swelling of gelatine, but until photosculpture was invented the other day they were all most imperfect. Now, however, it seems that Herr Pietzner's process, named by him "plastophotography," surpasses all that had previously been accomplished in this direction. The inventor has produced reliefs after models, paintings, drawings, &c., which are said to be no imperfect essays, but really artistic productions. Seike's photosculpture hardly does more than fix the contours of numerous parallel longitudinal sections of the model, leaving all the details to be made by hand; Pietzner's process goes far beyond that and produces all the detail and the finest shades. Consequently the artist's work is confined to adding just the very finest features; for instance, emphasizing some very high light, or, say, when a photograph is reproduced by the new process, to make the drapery more flowing than it was in the photograph itself. This invention will make reliefs much cheaper, and will open up a new branch of art industry. At present no less a sum than $12,000 is asked for the stamp for a relief scarfpin by Charpentier, whereas this new invention will make the cost of such stamps comparatively inexpensive.

The other day Herr Pietzner showed to a number of invited persons reliefs in metal, plaster, wax, china, &c., all produced by plastography. Among them was a raised portrait of the Emperor, the lines and detail wonderfully soft, reminding the beholder indeed of the best French work. Another remarkable reproduction was Dupuis's "Wave," on metal plates, as likewise on vases of the most modern shapes, in which the clearness was remarkable. Then there were reproductions of some works by the great Austrian painter, Makart. Very interesting were likewise the brass fittings for doors and furniture in the English style, an article of great importance for art industry. Plastography seems likely to find very extensive application in the production of plates for embossing leather and wall papers, besides name plates, &c. The production of these things is very slow, and consequently expensive, both of which drawbacks will be removed by Herr Pietzner's invention, and already a firm has been started for the commercial exploitation of plastography.

NEW ROENTGEN RAYS.

A new kind of Röntgen rays appears to have just been discovered. On the occasion of the annual meeting of the Chemical-Physical Society, recently held in Vienna, Herr Stefan Meyer and Dr. von Schweidler made some very interesting demonstrations with the newly discovered element, "radium." That element gives off rays similar to but weaker than the Röntgen rays. The former, like the latter, produce a clearly discernible fluorescence, and can penetrate sheets of aluminium and other metals, nay, pretty thick lead also. Another important property of radium is that it makes the air a better conductor for electricity. The first public demonstrations took place before the Society of Physicists at Munich, and now experiments with it have been made in the presence of a number of scientists in this city. They were carried on in a perfectly dark room. The first thing shown was a screen coated with cyanide of barium platinum, and radium produced fluorescence on it. The preparation was distinctly visible at a distance of about two meters, and in regard to the intensity of its light it reminded the beholder of the glow worm. The insertion of an aluminium plate made the effect produced a little weaker, while copper and iron diminished it more, but still the phosphorescent light was visible to those near. Further demonstrations showed that radium makes the air conductive for electricity. Then some radium was placed near an electroscope, and the resultant effect shown on a white sheet on the wall. All the experiments were most successful.

GREAT BALLOON ASCENSION.

A great aeronautic event is to take place at Friedrichshafen, on the Lake of Constance, within a few days. Strangers from all parts of the world are flocking thither. For some weeks the first ascent of Count Zeppelin's steerable airship has been expected, an invention concerning which wonders are related, although hardly anybody has as yet seen it. Only a very few privileged persons have been allowed to glance into the mysterious workshop.

The ascent will take place very shortly. All the preparations are said to have been completed, and the filling of the balloon is declared to have commenced. The first thing to be done with the aeronautic ship is practically to test its steering capacity according to the demands made on it. Not until all the defects coming to light have been removed will it be publicly tried.

The correspondents of American and British newspapers have chartered steamers in order to follow the balloon across the lake. The larger boats will contain the reporters and photographers, while the smaller ones will keep up communication with land and the nearest telegraph office. The ascent is to take place from the water. The enormous hall in which the colossal balloon is being put together is a little more than 500 meters from the shore. It was decided to start from the water because there the course is perfectly clear, and so no damage to the expensive apparatus is to be feared. This is the more advisable, as the car does not hang freely, but is fastened to the balloon with aluminium rods. Strictly speaking, there is not a single balloon, but rather there are fifteen small balloons fastened together. This has the advantage of minimizing the danger to be feared from bursting, for now even should one, or even a number of the balloons, burst, it would not cause the whole to fall to the ground, and, indeed, would hardly do more than reduce the carrying power. The fifteen balloons hold 10,000 cubic meters of gas, and can support an equal number of kilograms, but as the load on the trial trip will not weigh nearly so much, even including the aeronauts a considerable quantity of ballast will be carried on that occasion. It is probable that there will be only four persons in the car, namely, Count Zeppelin, the inventor and constructor of the apparatus which is called after him; Director Kuebler, who is managing the work, and two assistants.

DR. JOHANNES HOROWITZ.

MINNESOTA'S PINE FAILING.

Estimated that the Entire Supply Will Be Exhausted Within the Next Five Years.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 2.—According to the best estimates available there are now 7,000,000,000 feet of white pine still standing within the borders of the State of Minnesota. To one who is unacquainted with the magnitude of the lumber interests in the State this would seem to indicate that lumbering will continue to be one of the State's great industries for some years to come; but when it is stated further that this pine is melting away at the rate of 1,600,000,000 feet every year, it requires but a minute's computation to demonstrate that this industry is rapidly drawing to a close and that, in another five years, if the present rate of consumption continues, an end will have been reached to the lumber business of the State.

The mills of Minneapolis will cut almost 120,000,000 feet more lumber this year than in any that has preceded it, and preparations are making for an even larger output for next season. This Winter more than 15,000 men will be employed in the pine woods, and more logs will be banked, if conditions are favorable, than ever before. The wages paid these men will aggregate about $450,000 per month, and they will be steadily employed until the Spring break-up.

The remaining pine lands of the State are mostly held by large operators, the Weyerhauser syndicates controlling the larger portion. In the name of the Pine Tree Lumber Company, they hold over 900,000,000 feet; the Northern Lumber Company of Cloquet, another Weyerhauser concern, controls not far from 800,000,000 feet; the Cloquet Lumber Company, 600,000,000 feet, and the Mississippi River Logging Company 300,000,000 feet. Then come the immense holdings of the Pillsbury family, the Shevlin-Carpenter Company, T. B. Walker, the Akeley interests, and many other smaller concerns.

When the Minneapolis mills began sawing, the centre of the white pine industry was in Maine; Maine lumbermen were brought out to build the mills and do the early logging. Michigan pine was the first to be assailed. It has been practically gone for the past fifteen years, about the only remaining tracts being found in Ontonagon County, in the upper peninsula, where, until destroyed by fire, the Diamond Match Company had its mills. Then the lumbermen moved upon the forests of Wisconsin, and so great has been the work of destruction that the last remaining pine in the State will be cut upon the Chippewa River this Winter. Five years more and the pine of this State will be gone, and already the lumbermen are casting their eyes toward the Pacific Coast. From Minnesota the next step will be to Oregon, Washington, and California. Already Frederick Weyerhauser has acquired vast holdings in Washington, T. B. Walker is somewhere in Northern California on his own account, and others are looking over the forests of Oregon and Washington; among the latter, ex-Gov. D. M. Clough. In fact, every lumberman in Minnesota to-day is thinking about the Pacific Coast, whether he has actually made up his mind to go there or not.

In a general way it may be said that 20,000 of the 220,000 inhabitants of the City of Minneapolis are engaged in the business of making lumber, and that the amount of capital invested is not far from $10,000,000. The amount paid annually to the men who work in the mills and yards as wages is about $3,000,000. In view of the fact that the end is sure to come soon, these men are naturally a little apprehensive as to their future. The probable solution will be that they will follow their present employers to the Coast, and there find work in the same industry in which they are now engaged.

Business men of this city view the situation with equanimity. They are confident that with the passing of the lumberman there will be a great addition to the agricultural population, and that the added trade which will naturally come as the result of the development of the rich farming lands of the northern part of the State will more than compensate them for any loss they may sustain by the closing down of the sawmills.

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY'S PLANS.

Special Steps May Be Taken to Honor President Daly's Memory.

As a mark of honor to the memory of the late Charles P. Daly, who for thirty-five years was President of the American Geographical Society, it is not likely that a successor will be chosen at the annual meeting of the society in January. Such is the presentiment of the members, and in all probability the society will get along without an official President during the coming year. The future meetings, therefore, will be presided over by one of the three Vice Presidents, each one being on an equal footing with the others, as the distinction of First, Second, and Third Vice Presidents is not recognized. The present holders of that office are W. H. H. Moore, the Rev. Dr. C. C. Tiffany, and Gen. Egbert L. Viele.

The next meeting of the society will be held in Chickering Hall on Monday evening, Dec. 11, when a lecture on "The Heaths and Hollows of Holland" will be given by the Rev. Dr. William Elliott Griffin.

Plans for the society's new building on West Eightieth Street are being made, and it is hoped that ground may be broken next Spring.

B. Altman & Co.

Silk Department

Waist, Skirt and Dress Lengths of Colored and Black Silks, including Satins, Bengalines, Foulards, Taffetas and Fancy Silks,

also in

Colored Dress Goods Dep't,

1,000 Dress Lengths Imported All Wool Suitings,

$3.50 and $4.00 Each.

And a large assortment of Plain, Fancy and Mixed effects cut in Dress Patterns for Holiday Gifts, all at reduced prices.

Ladies' Coat Department.

Reefers of Black Kersey, silk lined; value $14.00, at . . . $10.00

Reefers of Unfinished Worsted or Cheviot, fancy silk lined; value $21.00, at . . . $15.00

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Velour Coats, embroidered with jet and braid, value $28.00, at . . . $22.50

Fur Department

Fur Neck Pieces and Muffs

of Black and Silver Fox, Russian and Hudson Bay Sable, Blue and Brown Fox, etc.

Paletots, Eton Jackets and Coats

of Broadtail, Seal and Persian Lamb, with collars and revers of Sable, Chinchilla, Mink, Marten, etc.

Opera Wraps, Fur Lined Capes.

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Announce the receipt of a Fine Collection of

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suitable for Muffs or Boas, ranging in prices as follows:

$200, $350, $500, $625, $750, $1,000, $1,250, and $1,500 Per Skin.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. | NEW PUBLICATIONS.

First Large Edition Exhausted. Second Edition Ready Tuesday, Dec. 5th.

Owing to the great demand for Miss Cholmondeley's novel, aroused by the tremendous enthusiasm with which the book has been received in London, the first edition was exhausted before a second could be prepared. This book is now in its 18th thousand in England, and is everywhere greeted as the best work of its kind since George Eliot's day.

Red Pottage

BY MARY CHOLMONDELEY

"The novel of the moment. Selling at the rate of

$1.50 1000 COPIES A DAY. $1.50

is Mary Cholmondeley's 'Red Pottage.' *The Spectator* started the furor, and the other critics followed enthusiastically. Society is now heralding the author as a second George Eliot or Charlotte Bronte."—*London Correspondence of the Evening Post, Sat., Nov. 18th.*

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers, Franklin Sq., N. Y.

BARS ISOMERIC TURPENTINE.

Bureau of Combustibles Takes Steps Against Its Sale.

The Bureau of Combustibles has taken steps against the sale and use of a compound known as isomeric turpentine, which is sold in place of turpentine in violation of the law. After discovering during the week that the market had been flooded with it the Bureau turned a sample of the compound over to W. S. Purdy, official tester of oils and combustibles for the Fire Department. Mr. Purdy after analysis found it to be practically a mixture of benzine and turpentine.

Inspector Murray of the Bureau said that its sale is a menace to life and property, for it has all the properties of benzine, and yet is used by painters, druggists, and others. The law governing the use and sale of combustibles states clearly that no one is allowed to use benzine where there are more than three families in a house, yet this compound is sold in tenements containing many families.

TURN AGAINST CAPT. SOLOMON.

Company H of the Eighth Regiment held a meeting last week and withdrew its support from Joseph Solomon, a candidate for the Captaincy of the company. Soloman was Captain of the company prior to the war with Spain, but he did not go to the front.

A new Captain is to be selected shortly, and Solomon rallied his old supporters, who circulated a petition which was sent to Gov. Roosevelt favoring his reappointment. Solomon claimed that he was being abused and maligned by higher officers in the regiment, and his old company stood by him for a short time.

At the last company meeting, however, a committee was appointed to report upon another candidate. Solomon was defeated by several members of the company, who claimed that he had deceived them and induced them to sign his petition to the Governor.

Efforts to locate Capt. Solomon yesterday were fruitless. He has moved several times recently, and his official address as given at the Eighth Regiment Armory is 555 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street. At that number it was said he had moved away, and no one seemed to know where he had gone.

Patriotic Memorials at West Point.

Ceremonies attending the unveiling of two memorial tablets in the chapel at West Point, placed there in honor of the Revolutionary heroes and the heroes of the Spanish-American war by the Daughters of the American Revolution, will take place on Tuesday afternoon. Special cars will be attached to the New York Central and Hudson River train leaving the Grand Central Station at 1:30 A. M. Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham is Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for the Daughters of the Revolution.

Woman Arrested Queerly on the Street.

A well-dressed young woman, who gave her name as Agnes Livingston of Ellenville, N. Y., was picked up by the police last night at Fifty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue, acting in a queer manner. She was removed to the station and held for examination as to her sanity. She is 5 feet 2 inches tall, a brunette, dressed in black, and wore a lace-

THE BOER SECRET SERVICE

Said to be Unequaled for Cunning and Device.

PLOTS AGAINST GREAT BRITAIN

Pamphlet Recently Issued Exposes the System and Makes Serious Charges Against Germany.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 31.—Cape Town has been startled by the issue of a brochure on the Transvaal secret service system. The existence of this system and the application of its funds for the furtherance of the interests of the Afrikander Bond in Cape Colony have long been matters of notoriety, but the charges which from time to time have been made in this connection against persons in prominent positions have hitherto never been definitely substantiated. The revelations now made are of the most sensational character, but of the writer's veracity there can be little doubt. Not only does he append his own name, but gives those of persons implicated, (many of whom are on the spot,) with the dates of the various transactions and the means by which he was enabled to obtain the facts recorded.

The complications which rather more than ten years ago arose between the United States and Germany will still be fresh in the minds of Americans, and possibly the name of Dr. Wilhelm Knappe, who had previously been Consul General for Germany, may not be unfamiliar to them. At any rate, in consequence of his cruelty and mismanagement, Bismarck found it necessary to recall him.

His next appointment was a remarkable one. In 1889, through the understanding that existed between Bismarck and Dr. Leyds, the States Secretary to the South African Republic, Dr. W. Knappe and Herman Militz were appointed joint general managers of the National Bank of the South African Republic. In April, 1891, there was a very heated discussion between Dr. Leyds and certain members of the Volksraad as to the advisability of having two German instead of two Hollander gentlemen as responsible heads of the Government bank, but Dr. Leyds, as usual, succeeded in carrying his point. It was the two German managers of the National Bank who laid the foundation of the Transvaal secret service system, "the administration of which, as to cunning and device, has yet to find its equal."

PLOTTING AGAINST GREAT BRITAIN.

The writer of the pamphlet gives a copy of a document dated at Pretoria, Aug. 24, 1892, and bearing the name of Herr von Herff, then German Consul at Pretoria, showing "How a few regiments of Prussian infantry could be landed at Delagoa Bay and force their way into the Transvaal territory," and, "once in," defy British suzerainty and for all time "hang the annoying question of her paramountcy on the nail."

It was by simulating stupidity that the author of the pamphlet, who was in the service of the bank, was able to gain much information, the pilots being thin in consequence less careful in his presence than in the case of an ordinary outsider. The names of those attending the secret meetings at the bank are given, and include, besides several prominent men in South Africa, (some of whom were Directors of the bank,) the two managers, and Dr. Leyds, State's Secretary. President Krüger, who was present with his son-in-law, Jan Eloff, at one of these meetings, said: "England must not be the supreme power in South Africa. We feel sure that, provided we have Germany with us, and with the Orange Free State and the colony, we shall win the day." This statement was received with loud cheering, and the posse of zarps stationed at the Landdrost court adjoining rushed to the bank, wondering what had happened. The rumor next day was that an attempt had been made to break into the bank.

About the same time the feeling between the progressive and bond parties in Cape Colony being very bitter, and a forced being short of funds for election purposes in connection with two seats in the House of Assembly that had become vacant, a member of the present Cape Ministry, it is alleged, received in April, 1892, eight hundred-pound notes of De Nationale Bank, signed by W. Knappe, manager, and S. Meintjes, accountant, the notes being taken from Book A, 1892. A prominent Cape politician, sometimes termed the dictator and Ministry maker, received during the general elections of 1894 from £1,200 to £2,000 for electioneering and like purposes from the Berliner Handelsgesellschaft, (Chamber of Commerce.) Among other like instances mentioned, it is stated that in consequence of a certain mission intrusted to a man named Erasmus, from Pretoria, in May, 1892, the present Treasurer General returned home one afternoon considerably better off financially than when he left in the morning. Bond politicians have frequently been accused of being the recipients of large sums of money from the Transvaal for political purposes, but have always emphatically denied receiving such financial support.

CONFEDERATES IN EUROPE.

It is said that the mysterious meetings at the National Bank chambers were initiated at the express desire of the Handelsgesellschaft at Berlin, and that the Emperor used his influence in connection therewith. The Secret Service agents were at work, not only in Cape Colony, but in the Portuguese provinces and at Lisbon, where every effort was made to obtain a port at Delagoa Bay. The whole of the decorations in connection with the festivities over the opening of the Pretoria-Lorenzo Marques Railway in 1895 were paid for out of the funds of the Transvaal Secret Service, although openly the Volksraad voted £25,000 for the purpose. Aided by Germany, Dr. Leyds approached Lisbon over and over again, with a view to get Delagoa Bay ceded to the Transvaal, but, in spite of enormous deficits in the royal budget, Portugal evidently did not quite see its way clear to yield to Dr. Leyds's courteous representations.

It is stated that the amount lately expended in Secret Service averages annually a total of £80,000, and the following list of prominent agents is given, who, it is stated, together with a large number of others, receive annual support from the Pretoria "chest": Henry Labouchère, member of Parliament for Northampton, England; Reginald F. Stabham, late Standard and Diggers' News, now on Daily Chronicle staff; Victor Schoenmehl, manager National Bank, Paris; P. J. Malan, C. A. Colliers, Pretoria; T. W. Beckett, N. J. Smit, (late Commissioner of Railways,) Pretoria; Van der Merwe of Van der Merwe, near Pretoria; C. Pott, Managing Director of De Vost Afrikaansche Compagnie, Delagoa Bay; Dr. Hoffman, M. L. A., Cape Colony; T. O'Brien, Irish National Alliance, Vancouver, Canada. Among the subsidized press are the following: Die Hamburger Nachrichten, Hamburg, Germany; Vossische Zeitung, Germany; Berliner Neueste Nachrichten, Germany; Siecle, Paris.

HOW THE SERVICE IS RECRUITED.

Any person doing secret service for the State always receives his remuneration through an intermediary channel, so that in the event of his turning against the Government he cannot show a clear case. Persons outside Pretoria desirous of joining the Secret Service of the Transvaal have to show reasons and give exemplary references and bring with them to Pretoria such personal introductions, leaving no doubt as to their guarantee of good faith. The newly appointed servant then enters upon a nine months' course of instruction and probation, during which he is carefully watched and shadowed by other agents in the same employ, quite unknown to himself, but to whom he has to report. His salary ranges, according to circumstances, from £5 to £10 a week, with, in some capacities, a substantial bonus at the expiration of his term. If satisfactory reports are sent to headquarters regarding his trustworthiness and abilities, the novice, at the completion of the nine months, is sworn to secrecy and acquainted with the more important branches of the service. He is then engaged for a period of two years at a monthly salary of from £35 to £50, with all traveling expenses; if he has to make long journeys to the Continent or elsewhere, the salary is considerably increased.

In 1894 the National Bank was reported to have suffered a dead loss of some £80,000 owing to the gross carelessness of the joint managers in advancing Government overdrafts on securities not existing. These two gentlemen left Pretoria with the connivance of Dr. Leyds, but, it is alleged, turned up in Europe occupying yet more responsible positions at the express desire of the Kaiser. The Secretary of the bank, who was also concerned in the affair, and occupied a house belonging to the State, was appointed manager of the Paris branch and hear of the Secret Service in France. Most of the Directors still retain their positions.

ALLEGED PLANS OF GERMANY.

It is stated that Germany, through its agent, E. Lippert of Johannesburg, endeavored to obtain Mashonaland and Matabeleland for the German Crown. Being forestalled by Rhodes, the Secret Service sent emissaries into those parts to stir up the natives against British rule. This was prior to the Jameson raid. It is well known that a considerable number of guns and cases of ammunition, bearing the Transvaal Government mark and "made in Germany," were sent from Middleburg, in the Transvaal, and conveyed to the Matabele and Mashonas, and that many of these guns fell into the hands of the British during the disastrous campaigns that followed. At this time there was no particular cause of quarrel between the two Governments.

Much of the pamphlet deals with matters with which those following the trend of events in South Africa must be already acquainted; such as the Langberg revolt of a couple years since, when native chiefs gave evidence of the share of the Transvaal therein, and the Berliner Neueste Nachrichten commented on the Cape Premier's "folly" in believing the statements of "mere Kafirs."

THE BOERS AS COLONIZERS.

Rougemont has left the Cape for Durban, where he has given his views and impressions to the representative of a local paper. He asserts that the criticism in the press has made him the best known man of the century, also that he has caught the war fever so strongly that he has made up his mind to go to the front. Being a Frenchman, he believes that he will be well received by Joubert, and hopes to obtain such privileges as will enable him to make his observations from the Boer side of the campaign. The Dutch, he says, are a wonderful people in Holland, but wherever they colonize they become Boers. The Dutch Indies form a striking example of this. There, almost alongside them, are the British, with all the evidences of commercial enterprise, while the Dutch of to-day in their colonies are much what they were 200 years ago. He remarked that New Guinea forms one of the richest of pearling grounds, which, however, though they will not work them themselves, they will not allow anybody else to exploit.

The Boers, Rougemont adds, require the British to rule and inspire them. Wishing, he says, to do something for the people of Durban, he has informed them of a rich pearling station that lies unexploited. While not exactly on the coast of Natal, it is near enough for Durban to become the entrepôt through which the commerce connected with the industry will pass. He states seriously and deliberately, "I will not myself take any part in exploiting the pearling ground, as, of course, I am well off without it, but I throw out this hint of what I may do in the way of having the industry mentioned opened up for your benefit."

USE OF WAR BALLOONS.

Fifty vats, each containing a ton of materials for making gas for captive balloons, are being dispatched to South Africa with a number of balloons sent from Aldershot, England. From the tests recently made with captive balloons, and from the tactics likely to be made use of by the Boers, it is believed that they will prove exceedingly useful in the Transvaal expedition. It has been found that a height of 100 fathoms, at a horizontal distance of 600 fathoms from the enemy enables the observers to secure the widest expanse of view. The war balloon, having taken a stationary position, eight cameras and lenses spread round the balloon at equal distances will enable a complete view of the surrounding country and the enemy's camp to be photographed and subsequently examined and discussed at leisure by the General commanding.

Dr. Hoffman, member of the Cape Legislative Assembly, organized at the Paarl, a picturesque village about thirty miles distant from Cape Town, an ambulance corps for service under the Boers. No steps were taken by colonial authorities to prevent him, and he and his corps have now safely arrived in the Free State. Dr. Farrelly, the well-known international legal authority, has arrived in Durban from Pretoria, from which city he escaped just in time, a warrant having been issued for his arrest on a charge of high treason.

A number of young men had been engaged in Rome recently by agents of the Transvaal to be carried to South Africa to serve as volunteers with the Transvaal forces. Serious disagreements, however, arose. The agents would pay only for the passage, while the volunteers demanded an immediate installment on their pay. In consequence most of the volunteers abandoned the idea of leaving for South Africa.

THE VENEZUELAN REBELLION.

Hernandez Has from 6,000 to 8,000 Men and Battle Is Expected—An Outlaw Commands Castro's Army.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacoa, Nov. 27.—The Hernandist revolution is gaining ground in Venezuela from day to day, and is supported by the leading members of the commercial and financial worlds, who supply the revolutionists with all the arms and money they need.

"El Mocho," that is, Gen. Hernandez, is at present at Tocuyo, a short distance from Valencia, at the head of an army of from 6,000 to 8,000 men, and a great battle is expected to occur at any time.

Castro's army is under the command of a negro named Benjamin Ruiz, otherwise known as Rafael Bolivar, a Colombian, on whose head a price was put by the American Government at the time of the burning of Colon, in 1885.

Venezuelan Tariff Laws Repealed.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Nov. 15.—A decree appeared in yesterday's Official Gazette announcing that the customs tariff which came into effect Sept. 1 last was repealed and that the former one, that is, the tariff of 1898, should alone be applied. American exporters should be guided accordingly.

BACKS FAITH WITH HIS LIFE.

East Indian Wants to Prove Mohammed's Greatness.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—A curious proposition has been made to Lord Curzon of Kedleston, the Viceroy of India, by Mirza Ahmad, a well-known Mohammedan of Kadian. He wants the British Government to call a public conference of all the religions and submit them to competitive examination under two demonstrations of the sublimity of their moral teachings and an outward sign of Divine support by the performance within a year of some miracle transcending all human limits.

If he fails to prove that Mohammed was greater than all others, Ahmad offers to submit to crucifixion.

SAMPSON REMANDED ONE WEEK.

Alleged Chicago Embezzler Held by London Court.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Michael J. Sampson, who was arrested near Limerick Nov. 28, at the request of the Chief Detective of Chicago, was rearraigned at the Bow Street Police Court here to-day. The United States Embassy presented the Magistrate with a cable dispatch from the Secretary of State, at Washington, asking him to hold Sampson on the charge of forgery, pending the arrival of a Chicago detective.

The Magistrate declined Sampson's request to be repatriated, and the prisoner was remanded for a week, no bail being asked for. Mrs. Sampson was in court. Sampson declares that he can explain everything satisfactorily. He is practically penniless.

Von Miquel's Tax Return Questioned.

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—Dr. von Miquel, whose skill in financially squeezing the German subjects for the benefit of the State is proverbial, has fallen a victim to his own tax gatherers. They have rejected Dr. von Miquel's own income tax return, declaring that he omitted the income of his Silesian estate, which Dr. von Miquel claims is unproductive. The controversy, which the courts probably will have to decide, involves only a small amount; but the department insists on its alleged rights against its own chief.

Mrs. Druce's Appeal Is Dismissed.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The appeal of Mrs. Anna Maria Druce, who claims to be a daughter-in-law of the Fifth Duke of Portland, against the decision prohibiting the opening of the Druce vault in Highgate Cemetery, unless the owner of the grave consents to have the coffin opened, has been dismissed, no one appearing in support of the reference.

TALKED ABOUT IN BERLIN

The Empress Takes a Hand in the Church Building Dispute.

IMPRESSIONS OF AMERICA

Herr Loewe Says United States Leads Germany in Electrical Development—Studying the Plague.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 20.—The Empress has descended into the political arena. In accordance with a loyal tradition, the two branches of the Berlin municipality—the Magistrates and Councilors—sent her an address of congratulation on her forty-first birthday. To the Magistrates she returned thanks in a letter which excites surprise by a passage declaring that of recent years religious development and peace had been hindered instead of being promoted. The explanation of this sentence came on Thursday, when Dr. Langerhans, the President of the Municipal Council, announced that he had received, instead of the Empress's usual letter of thanks, an epistle from her Imperial Majesty's Lord Chamberlain, Baron von Mirbach, which he read to the Assembly.

In this document Baron von Mirbach said that he was instructed to express her Majesty's regret that the Council had refused to sanction the compromise by which the conflict between the municipality and the evangelical ecclesiastical authorities might be closed. Further, her Majesty had been deeply pained to learn that recently a member of the Council and lecturer at the Royal University had—without being duly censured—turned holy evangelical and Biblical words to ridicule in a manner offensive to all sense of propriety, and especially wounding to Christian feeling.

The first point of this imperial reprimand concerns the pretension of the Evangelical Church authorities to make the Berlin municipal finances support, in a large measure, the cost or building new churches. A consistorial ordinance made in 1573 is the basis of this claim. Not unnaturally, the Berlin City Fathers, recollecting that the town contains nearly a quarter of a million Roman Catholics and over a hundred thousand Jews, refuse to build Protestant churches with corporation money. Lawsuits brought by the various parishes have been prosecuted for years and are still pending, and the Brandenburg Provincial Synod has finally offered a compromise all present and future claims for a few million marks in cash.

It is the municipality's non-acceptance of this offer which primarily angered the Empress. She is a woman who places implicit trust in her clerical advisers, and they have explained to her that Berlin is a Protestant city, in which members of other churches are merely tolerated.

Dr. Preuss, a Jew, is the culprit who provoked the second part of the Empress's rebuke. It may be said that had Dr. Preuss been a Protestant no notice would have been taken of his adaptation of a Biblical phrase. Stöcker, the former Court preacher, has similarly "parodied" hymns and Scriptural texts without causing the least offense. Dr. Preuss some weeks ago, in a speech, said: "His Excellency (the Minister for Public Worship and Education) gave, his Excellency hath taken away, blessed be the name of his Excellency." The letter of Baron von Mirbach betrays the fact that the Empress was not aware that exception was taken to the parody by two speakers in the Municipal Council, and that Dr. Preuss himself declared that he had no intention of offending anybody's religious susceptibilities, and much regretted having used language which might be so interpreted. However, the matter gave rise to a campaign in the anti-Semite press, which either overlooked or was unaware of the fact that the text "The Lord gave, the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord," is part of the book of Job, and consequently is regarded as Holy Writ by Jews as well as by Christians.

The Empress's action has been very unfavorably judged in all quarters, only excepting the anti-Semitic and bigoted Lutheran camps. In the Municipal Council itself the Lord Chamberlain's letter was received with murmurs, and a speech by Dr. Langerhans declaring that the building of churches concerns the respective congregations, not the municipality, and that the Councilors were governed solely by the consciousness of their duty toward the burghers, was warmly applauded.

In the Liberal press the Empress is reminded of the severity with which Bismarck condemned the "Damenpolitik" of the Court of William I. By endeavoring to influence the Berlin Municipal Council through her public reprimand, the Empress has invited the Opposition to raise in the Prussian Landtag the question of the position of the monarch's spouse in a constitutional state. Even organs friendly to the Government, such as the Hamburger Korrespondent, disapprove of the letter and say that the Empress's unlucky politics can only have regrettable results.

Baron von Mirbach comes in for a due share of blame. He is reproached with not having pointed out to the Empress that the responsible Minister of the Interior alone is entitled to address criticisms to the Municipal Council, and is told that he should have resigned rather than obey the Empress in this affair.

IMPRESSIONS OF AMERICA.

Kommerzienrath Loewe, the well-known Berlin manufacturer, has returned from the Philadelphia Commercial Congress and has been interviewed on his impressions of America. He was absolutely astounded, he says, at the development of electrical industry in the United States. With a view to satisfying himself whether the assertion made in Germany that electricity has already reached the full extent of possible development is justified he visited most of the large centres where electric power is employed. Everywhere he found that the Americans are far in advance of the Germans in the employment of electricity as a substitute for manual and other power.

The application of electricity in the Carnegie Works and the Illinois Steel Works proved a surprising revelation to him. Even more astounding was the employment of the Niagara Falls for the development of electrical power. Herr Loewe looks forward to the time when instead of 100,000 horse power nearly the whole of the 2,000,000 horse power of the Falls will be utilized.

In electrical tramways Herr Loewe, as the head of one of the biggest German companies, was especially interested. He says that in electric street cars and railways Europe is a long way behind, as compared with America. The chief station of the New York Metropolitan Railway, with its three machines of 15,000 horse power each, particularly impressed him.

From his personal observations and conversations with American electricians, Herr Loewe has come to the conclusion that the increased employment of electricity in industrial enterprises is an absolute necessity if Germans are to hold their own in the world's markets.

The competition of the American manufacturers, Herr Loewe declares, is at present scarcely felt because, on account of the National prosperity, the products of American industry find such a large home market that there is practically no need to seek foreign custom. When, however, the existing home requirements are satisfied, Americans will turn their attention more and more abroad, and unless Germany makes headway with the application of electricity she will be unable to resist American competition.

GERMANY'S NAVY.

Prof. Adolf Wagner publishes in Die Woche an article on the new naval plans and the national finances. He considers that the Spanish-American war demonstrated the necessity for a larger German navy, and says: "The bragging of the Yankees over the 'victories' of a Dewey knows no bounds, inconsiderable though all the deeds of the Americans were from a military and naval point of view. The arrogance of the Yankees, their unheard-of chicanery in economic-political matters, and their threats toward Germany, are also matters on which Prof. Wagner enlarges. It is only fair to Prof. Wagner's colleagues of the Berlin University to say that his ridiculous anti-Americanism is disapproved by them.

The Lokal Anzeiger considers that the moment is well chosen for an increase of the navy, and says that England and America are drawing closer together for common action in East Asia. The eventuality of an alliance between England, America, and Japan must be reckoned with. In this case a union of the Continental powers will become a necessity. The Lokal Anzeiger goes so far as to speak of France and Russia as "our future allies."

THE REICHSTAG SESSION.

By a curious coincidence the German, French, and Italian Parliaments reassembled on the same day—Tuesday last. The least exciting sitting certainly occurred in the Reichstag, where the order of the day was devoted to the discussion of petitions for a dwellings-for-the-poor law and the repression of drunkenness. Both were referred to special committees. In the succeeding sittings Postmaster General von Podbielski managed to push through his much-debated bills modifying the postal charges for the transmission of newspapers, abolishing private postal enterprises, and increasing the telephone fees.

All three bills encountered enormous opposition in the Spring, and have undergone modification in committee. The newspaper postage bill is condemned by the Newspaper Publishers' Union and by the paper manufacturers, and Herr von Podbielski has proved himself a strong man by securing its acceptance in spite of such opposition. It increases the postage on the small, cheap provincial papers and favors big, expensive papers like the Kolnische Zeitung, which has hitherto paid 7 marks 20 pfennigs for postage per copy per annum, but which will henceforth pay only 4 marks 26 pfennigs.

POSTAL SERVICE SHOWS PROFIT.

The Post Office report for the past year shows that Herr von Podbielski favors the employment of women in his administration. During his first year of office the number of women employed increased from 2,977 to 4,655, while the increase of male postal assistants was only 272. The total number of persons employed by the department is 173,976. At first sight, it appears curious that the number of inland letters transmitted has diminished by a million, but the key to the enigma lies in the new custom of sending illustrated postcards. This practice has increased the post card traffic from 533,000,000 to 632,000,000.

The foreign letter service shows that Germany sent 20,000,000 more letters abroad than in the preceding year; 1,022,500,000 of newspapers were delivered through the postal service. The money forwarded through the Post Office shows a diminution from 26½ milliards of marks to 23 milliards. The increased use of checks is said to be the cause of the falling off. There is also a diminution of the number of letters posted without pre-payment, the figures being 15,639,700, as against 16,710,500 in the foregoing year. The net surplus earnings of the department amount to 37,780,492 marks.

ON THE PLAGUE.

The results of a three days' conference of the leading scientists of the empire in regard to the plague danger have now been published in the Deutsche Medizinische Wochenblatt. Contagion is caused most easily, we are told, by contact with a plague-stricken patient or with clothing, linen, and other articles used by him. The dust in the air of a closed room is also a possible vehicle of infection, but dust in a free current of air is declared to be without danger. All kinds of animals and insects, especially rats, flies, and fleas, are undoubted causes of the spread of the disease. On the other hand, water is not considered as a vehicle of plague.

As to frontier inspection, the Imperial Health Office lays the greatest stress on the survey of incoming ships. Land quarantine is said to be unreliable, but it is recommended that persons coming from plague-stricken districts should be submitted to ten days' supervision after their arrival in Germany. Railway cars and trucks are to be disinfected at the frontier stations. Formalin is recommended as a disinfectant. In case of suspicious illness, the medical attendant is required to inform the authorities without delay, and an expert from one of the three "flying plague laboratories" already organized will report on the case at once. Arrangements are being made to procure plague serum for inoculation purposes.

The Senate of Berlin University invaded the Pathological Museum on Wednesday for the purpose of congratulating Rudolph Virchow on the fiftieth anniversary of his appointment as a university professor. The "Grand Old Man of German Science" is still as active as a young man, and besides spending several hours daily among his assistants and pupils, finds time to participate in the labors of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies and the Berlin Municipal Council, of which he is the senior member.

BERLIN'S FIRST WOMAN DOCTOR.

Fräulein Agnes Hacker is the name of the first woman doctor authorized to practice medicine in Germany. She is a native of Berlin, obtained her doctor's diploma at Zurich, and has been allowed to take the State examination for medical practitioners. She has been appointed to the post of medical officer of the Berlin Police Department, and will be given control of the special medical inspection to which certain women are subjected in this city.

THE NEW COURT CHAMBERLAIN.

Count Frederick Solms-Baruth, the only son of Prince Solms-Baruth, has been appointed Lord High Chamberlain to the Emperor. This is the highest office at the Berlin Court, and was held until recently by Prince von Hohenlohe-Ochringen, who vacated it on account of the friction caused by the Canal bill. On Prince Hohenlohe devolved the unpleasant duty of notifying those members of the aristocracy who as members of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies voted against the Canal bill that they would no longer be received at Court. He himself is an opponent of the Canal scheme, and resigned the Chamberlainship in order to be free to vote as he pleases on the measure in the House of Lords. His successor is married to the sister of Prince Henri of Pless.

J. P.

MUTINY ON BRITISH STEAMER.

Drunken Cattlemen Try to Seize the Vessel and Are Overpowered After a Fight.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 2.—The Donaldson Line steamer Amaryntnia arrived here from Glasgow to-day with a mutiny on board. As soon as the vessel dropped anchor in the harbor Capt. Taylor sent for the police to take off thirteen cattlemen, who were attempting to take possession of the ship. Chief Clark and a squad boarded the steamer and after a fight, during which knives were drawn, the cattlemen were overpowered and placed in irons.

It appeared that the cattlemen broke into the cargo of whisky just before the vessel reached the port and drank liquor freely.

Tidal Wave on the Chilean Coast.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Dec. 2.—A tidal wave to-day caused considerable damage on the coast, destroying moles, boats, and other property along the shore.

Peru's Cabinet Resigns.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 2.—Owing to the attitude of the Chamber of Deputies, the members of the Cabinet have tendered their resignations to the President.

MISS DI CESNOLA MARRIED.

Becomes the Wife of Alfred P. Delcambre of the 71st Regiment.

Following an emphatic denial on the part of Gen. Louis di Cesnola of the published report on Nov. 12, last, of the engagement of his daughter, Miss Gabrielle di Cesnola, to Mr. Alfred P. Delcambre, Jr., a member of the Seventy-first Regiment, and who took part in the storming of San Juan Hill last year, came the announcement of the marriage of the young couple at St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday morning.

The ceremony was a private one. Gen. di Cesnola was not present. The Rev. Father Thomas Murphy of the cathedral parish officiated. The bride was given away by Mr. C. Stacey Clark. She wore a gown of blue Henrietta cloth trimmed with velvet and lace and a large hat to match. Her sister, Miss di Cesnola, wore dark blue cloth, black velvet toque, and carried a bouquet of pink roses. The best man was Mr. F. S. Wynn. The ceremony was followed by a breakfast at the di Cesnola residence, 100 East Fifty-seventh Street.

Mr. Delcambre, who is twenty-two years old, returned to Mount Kisco, his home, in September, 1898, ill and weak from his war experience. He was welcomed by a brass band and the entire population of the village, and has been a popular hero there ever since.

STEEL TRUST BEATEN IN COURT.

Plant Closed by It Is to be Opened Again.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 2.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day Judge Allen entered an order in the foreclosure suit of S. Leonard Boyce, trustee, versus the Continental Wire Company of Granite City, Ill., authorizing the receiver to enter into an agreement with the Merchants' Wire and Nail Company to operate the plant.

The motion of the order was made by the receiver and several judgment creditors and was resisted by the American Steel and Wire Company, (the Steel Trust.)

By the terms of the agreement, which the Court makes part of its order, the Merchants' Wire and Nail Company agrees to pay to the receiver $2,000 per month, beginning Dec. 1, 1899, for one year, and to equip, furnish the material, and pay all expenses of operating the plant and receive all profits arising from the sale of the product. The American Steel and Wire Company had secured the bonds of the company, aggregating about $150,000.

W. C. WHITNEY'S LENOX HOME.

The Ten-Thousand-Acre Estate on October Mountain Contains Buffalo, Elk, and Game Birds.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Dec. 2.—William C. Whitney is so much interested in his place on October Mountain that he has been up frequently during the Autumn, and while his house is closed, he has so many people living on his large estate that he can have it opened on very short notice. He greatly enjoys this most secluded spot. From the railroad station it is a drive of five miles up a mountain road, through a primeval forest, and when Mr. Whitney reaches his house on the hilltop, over 2,000 feet above sea level, he can look over a vast territory which now belongs to him. He has, including purchases made during the present year, nearly 10,000 acres. It is a rough, wild country, with many high hilltops that command extensive views reaching to the Catskills. He has laid out bridle paths and private roadways of several miles already, and will make more next year.

The big game, including the buffalo, elk, and game birds, have done fairly well this year. The buffalo, however, are not increasing as rapidly as was expected when they were brought on from the Rocky Mountains. Mr. Whitney now has nine cows and four bulls, and two calves were born this year. The largest bull, said to be the largest buffalo in America, which cost Mr. Whitney something like $10,000, is an ugly old fellow, and no strangers can approach him with safety. Frank Chapel, the gamekeeper, is so familiar with the buffalo that he can do almost anything with them. Sheds have been built for them, where they stay a large part of the time in the Winter. They are now being fed on hay and grain, and are in fair condition. During the pleasant weather of the past month they have been out on foraging expeditions through the woods and over the rocky hillsides which are included in the several hundred acres inclosed for them.

There have been twenty-three elk born on the estate during the present year, making the number of these animals fifty-nine. The herd is increasing so rapidly that the inclosures devoted to them will have to be enlarged. They seem to thrive as well in this climate as in the Rocky Mountains, from which they were brought. The black-tailed deer, which were brought on from the Rocky Mountains at the same time as the buffalo and elk, have died or disappeared in some way, as some of them have never been accounted for. Mr. Whitney and his son, Harry Payne Whitney, conceived the idea of also stocking this great estate with game birds. They brought on a large number of pheasants and quail, which have multiplied remarkably fast, but since cold weather came on they have gone down further into the valleys. The native partridges have wonderfully increased upon the place since Mr. Whitney purchased it, as no outsiders are allowed to hunt within the limits of the estate, and Mr. Whitney's men are so watchful that it would be rather difficult for hunters to evade them. The result is that when Mr. Whitney or his son comes up with a party of friends for a shooting expedition they have fine sport, and in the future it will be still better, as this is one of the best regions for the native partridge and woodcock in Berkshire.

Mr. Whitney has had built very comfortable houses about his place for his employes. They live here the year round and look after the game and care for the place generally. On the whole, Mr. Whitney's establishment is a unique one, as there is nothing like it in this part of the country. The land was purchased at a small price, and Mr. Whitney continues to add to it. He pays about half the taxes of the town of Washington, where the bulk of his estate is located.

Mr. Whitney has made many improvements upon the place the past year, building private driveways and bridle paths and clearing up the groves about the various small lakes and stocking the brooks with trout. He has had golf links laid out and built a fine tennis court, so that sport of all kinds can be had here. It will be one of the most attractive and interesting places in this country before Mr. Whitney gets through with it.

NEWPORT'S NEW POLO GROUNDS.

Westchester Club Is Pushing the Work on Its Field.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 2.—With a large force of men, horses, and implements Contractor Maccolini is pushing ahead the work on the new polo grounds for the Westchester Polo Club, on Bateman's Avenue, near the Newport Golf Club, and when the work is completed it will be the finest polo field in this country. Large eight and ten inch drain pipes are being laid, with a five-inch drain running across the playing field, and added to these precautions for perfect drainage one drain will be laid alongside the field for discharging purposes. The playing field will be 1,100 feet long and 550 feet wide, and of this area 900 by 450 feet will be thoroughly sodded. Fifty feet on each side, with 100 feet on each end of the playing field, will be sodded and used for carriage stands and for spectators. The grading of the field is six inches in the centre, sloping to six inches on the sides, and when part of the work is concluded the whole field will be covered to a fraction of an inch. Half of the playing field is already graded and sodded, and, weather permitting, the playing part of 900 feet by 450 feet will be ready before frost. A race track marked out and on the outside of the playing field in an oval shape, has a length of three-quarters of a mile by eighty feet wide and will make a splendid track.

A number of gardeners from Central Park, in New York, have arrived to assist in the work. Last week a strike manifested itself on the new polo field, but, owing to the favorable condition of the weather, Contractor Maccolini thought it best to give up a contest with the labor trouble and continue the work, and he therefore decided to pay the men union wages. In the Spring the grounds will be rolled and sprinkled with loam; then later the grass will be cut. Playing on the new field will begin early in May, when it will be in perfect order. The clubhouse, stables, and observation stands will be started next Spring.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Folger—Burr.

Miss Harriet Burr, a daughter of ex-Corporation Counsel Joseph A. Burr of Brooklyn, and Edward P. Folger of New Rochelle were married yesterday in the Hotel Margaret, on Columbia Heights, Brooklyn. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Joseph D. Burrell, pastor of the Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church. A sister of the bride, Miss Jessie D. Burr, was the maid of honor, and the best man was Albert E. Bruen. Miss Lida Wells, who is a niece of the bridegroom, was flower girl. After the ceremony a reception was held and a wedding breakfast was served. After their honeymoon trip the couple will make their home in New Rochelle.

Schlitt—Somers.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Dec. 2.—William J. Schlitt was married to-day to Miss Amelia Louise Somers, daughter of Mrs. Mary A. Somers. The ceremony was performed at the bride's home by the Rev. F. W. Norris, pastor of Trinity Church. The bride was gowned in a traveling costume of navy blue broadcloth, with white satin trimmings, and carried a bouquet of bride roses. The maid of honor, who was similarly attired, was Miss Kathlene Ireland. The best man was Thomas Garry.

Former New Yorker Is a Bankrupt.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—S. J. Newell, merchant of New Bedford, who was formerly engaged in business as a partner with W. A. Presby in New York City under the firm name of Presby & Newell, to-day filed a petition in bankruptcy at the office of the Clerk of the United States District Court in this city, with unsecured claims amounting to $334,040.39. The only assets shown by the schedule are household goods valued at $100. The indebtedness is mainly upon judgments which were obtained in the courts of New York City against the firm. These amount to $212,168.14.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Charles Potter.

After a brief illness with a complication of diseases, Charles Potter, President of the Potter Printing Press Manufacturing Company of Plainfield, N. J., died at his home, on West Seventh Street, that city, yesterday morning. He was born in Madison County, N. Y., April 21, 1824. Mr. Potter came from an old Colonial family, his grandfather, Benjamin Potter, having been a prominent publisher in Philadelphia. Mr. Potter became associated in 1854 with George H. Babcock in the manufacture of a printing press. Later he became interested in a printing press invented by Merwin Davis of New York City. In 1856 Mr. Potter began building cylinder presses at Westerly, R. I. During the civil war he suffered a failure in business. In 1863 he fell and broke his leg so that it had to be amputated. In 1865 he formed the firm of C. Potter, Jr., & Co. The plant was established at Norwich, Conn. In 1879 it was moved to Plainfield, and employs several hundred skilled mechanics. Mr. Potter was a Director in the First National Bank. He was a member of the Seventh Day Baptist Church. In accordance with his religious faith, his factory was never operated on Saturday, but such men as cared to were allowed to work on Sundays. Mr. Potter leaves a wife and three daughters—Mrs. William Hubbard, Mrs. David Titsworth, and Mrs. Florence Ross.

William L. Clark.

Ex-Judge William L. Clark of Winchester, Va., died at the home of his son, William L. Clark, Jr., at Northport, L. I., Friday. He had been a sufferer from paralysis. Pneumonia set in on Saturday last and hastened his death. Mr. Clark was born at Winchester, Jan. 16, 1830. He was a Captain of the staff of Stonewall Jackson during the civil war. He studied law in Yale and served as Judge for eight years. Mr. Clark was prominent in Masonic and Oddfellow circles in Winchester and a member of the Confederate Camp. He leaves four sons, Chapman S. of Port Collins, Col. William L. and Briscoe B. of Northport, L. I., and J. Peyton of Seattle, Washington, and three daughters, residing at Winchester, Va.

Valentine C. Turner.

Valentine C. Turner, seventy-six years old, and a pioneer citizen of Chicago, died there yesterday. Mr. Turner was born at Malta, N. Y., and was educated at Williams College for the legal profession, and practiced in Chicago several years. In 1862 he connected himself with the North Chicago Street Railway Company as secretary, continuing in that capacity for a number of years. In 1871 he became President of the company, and a few years later disposed of his stock to the Yerkes syndicate. Since then he had lived in retirement. He was an active Democrat, and was largely instrumental in bringing out the large vote in Illinois for Tilden in 1876.

Abram A. Van Vorst.

Abram A. Van Vorst, who was Mayor of Schenectady for two terms, died at his home there, yesterday, in his ninety-fourth year. Mr. Van Vorst was credited with being the oldest bank President in the country. He had been at the head of a local banking institution for years, and had attended to his duties regularly till a week ago, when he was stricken by the illness that resulted in his death.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ALPHEUS B. STICKNEY, wife of the President of the Chicago Great Western Railway, died yesterday at St. Paul, Minn., after an illness of two years.

JOHN CANFIELD, millionaire lumberman, died at Manistee, Mich., yesterday, aged sixty-nine years. He had suffered from kidney troubles for several months.

DEXTER STETSON is dead at Lynn, Mass. He was at one time a member of the United States Lighthouse Board, and was the builder of the lighthouse at Cape Hatteras. He was eighty-four years of age.

GEORGE CLARK, aged eighty-seven years, and prominent as a horticulturist, died suddenly near Oswego yesterday of Bright's disease. He was born in Madison County, but had lived in Oswego seventy-five years.

HANNAH F. PEARL, widow of Elbridge Gerry Pearl, a Wall Street broker, died yesterday at her home, 90 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street. Mrs. Pearl was sixty-five years old. She was born in Washington Territory and was educated in New York. She married in 1853, and leaves four children.

WALLACE I. ALLEN, a dealer in women's apparel at 2 West Fourteenth Street, died yesterday morning at 44 West Twelfth Street. He was for

WOODRUFF EMPTY HANDED

Lieutenant-Governor Casts Gloom Over a Brooklyn Conference.

PLATT OFFERS NO PROSPECTS

Kings Republican Delegation Likely to Get Little at Albany—Discussion of Party Policy.

A long conference over legislative matters between Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff and the Republican organization leaders of Brooklyn was held at the Montauk Club, that borough, yesterday afternoon. The conference followed a luncheon given by Mr. Woodruff, which was attended by Walter B. Atterbury, George H. Roberts, Jr., Naval Officer Sharkey, State Senators Davis and Marshall, Assemblymen Morgan, Colton, Degraw, Waite, Price, Brennan, Wilson, Remsen, and Adams; Register-elect James R. Howe, Alfred T. Hobley, and George E. Waldo.

The aim of the conference was to unite the nine Republican Assemblymen and the two Senators from Kings County on a certain policy to be pursued at Albany this Winter.

The luncheon began at 1 o'clock and lasted about two hours and a half. Then the real business which had brought the party together was taken in hand. The first matter discussed, according to the information obtainable after the conference, was the Assembly Committee appointments. Assemblymen Degraw and Brennan were anxious to learn what places would fall to them. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff said that he had seen Senator Platt and State Chairman Odell on Friday night, and he added: "I came away empty-handed." There were some long faces at the conference when this information was given. Continuing, Mr. Woodruff said that fifty-five of the ninety-three Republicans in the Assembly had been re-elected, and that nearly all the important committee Chairmen had been returned. The only thing that was not being held with a tenacious grip by somebody, Mr. Woodruff explained, was the Chairmanship of the Insurance Committee, and an Assemblyman (Coughtry) of Albany was reaching eagerly for that office.

Mr. Woodruff expressed the belief that Assemblyman Degraw would be kept on the Cities Committee, and he thought it possible that either Mr. Wilson or Mr. Brennan might get on the same committee. As for the new members, they would have to take what came to them. The new members present evinced no disposition to applaud this statement.

It was decided to reintroduce the Marshall bill of last year, which does away with the fee system in the county offices in Kings and makes the positions salaried ones.

The alleged abuses which have developed under the operation of the new city charter were then discussed. Assemblyman Brennan announced that he would introduce a bill greatly enlarging the powers of the borough Presidents. There was a manifest need of more power in the hands of the borough officials, he declared.

The conference closed with a general consideration of the State constabulary measure. There was a division of opinion as to the wisdom of putting through any radical police legislation. It was said after the conference that Mr. Atterbury expressed himself in favor of the proposition. He had been quoted as saying that he was opposed to the measure.

Mr. Woodruff talked freely to the reporters after the conference closed. He merely smiled, however, when asked if National politics had been considered.

Michael J. Dady was not at the conference. He is in Washington.

NIXON CONFERS WITH PLATT.

Legislative Committee Appointments Under Discussion — Forthcoming Conferences with Governor.

Speaker Nixon of the Assembly returned last night to his home in Chautauqua after a two days' stay in New York, during which he held a conference with Senator Thomas C. Platt and other Republican State leaders and saw many of the Assemblymen who are interested in securing desirable committee appointments. Before going to his train he said:

"Nothing is settled yet. I am going home to-night and at present do not intend to come down to New York next week. I expect to see Gov. Roosevelt in Albany next Thursday. All announcements of appointments to Chairmanships are guesses, and I want to say that some of them are pretty poor guesses."

The Speaker had a short talk with Chairman Odell during the day. But he said he did not see Senator Platt before the latter's departure for Washington. Several city members and one or two from up the State had brief conversations with the Speaker.

According to his present plans, Gov. Roosevelt will come down from Albany next Thursday night. On Friday morning he will meet Gen. Francis V. Greene, Chairman of the Canal Advisory Committee; Wallace MacFarlane, and Austen G. Fox, who were the Governor's special counsel in the recent investigation. The Governor will discuss canal matters with Gen. Greene and ascertain definitely when the committee will be ready to submit its report to him. This conference will be held at the residence of the Governor's brother-in-law, Mr. Douglas Robinson, 500 Madison Avenue.

The Governor on Saturday morning at the same place will meet Senator Platt, Chairman Odell, and other leaders at breakfast. Not only political matters, but the Governor's annual message, now in course of preparation, will be discussed. It is expected that the State Constabulary bill and other measures advocated by the Republican leaders will be thoroughly gone over and some sort of a legislative programme mapped out.

CONNECTICUT IN 1900.

Republicans Will Get Electoral Vote, ex-Gov. Waller Declares, If Democrats Indorse 16 to 1.

"Just so sure as the Democratic National Convention declares for 16 to 1, just so sure will Connecticut's electoral vote go to the Republican candidates next year."

So declared Thomas M. Waller, Democratic ex-Governor of that State, to a TIMES reporter at the Gilsey House yesterday. He continued:

"The results of the city and town elections sufficiently indicate that the Gold Democrats have returned to the party fold. Still, no Democrat who voted against 16 to 1 in 1896 will vote for it in 1900. There are many additional reasons why the Gold Democrats should not do so. The killing of no fatted calf will bring the Gold Democrats back into line if the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 is one of the issues of the campaign.

"There are some features of the proposed Currency bill that I admire. The Republicans should have brought such a measure forward two years ago or more. But the Republicans seem to do many things which might make it appear that the Silver Democrats are right in their premises.

"About imperialism? People in Connecticut are not bothering themselves much about it, but there are very few Democrats in that State who would consent for a moment to have the United States troops evacuate the Philippines.

"Business is generally very good in all parts of our State."

NO CONSTABULARY BILL.

Republicans, as Reported, Will Lack Votes to Pass One.

No State Constabulary bill will be introduced in the next Legislature, it is stated. The managers of the Republican organization have declared they would not introduce the measure unless they were assured in advance of sufficient votes to pass it in the Senate. Politicians yesterday were predicting they could not get the votes.

Ex-Judge Lewis E. Griffith of Rensselaer, intimate friend of ex-Gov. Black and an acquaintance of ex-Superintendent of Public Works George W. Aldridge, said to a TIMES reporter at the Waldorf-Astoria:

"There will be no Constabulary bill. In the first place, the Senators who opposed it last session cannot consistently support it in the next. Troy has elected a Republican City Administration, and talk as they may Mr. Payn will do what he can for Black and the latter wants no State Constabulary bill. He knows he will get something in Troy under the new condition of things, but he does not know what he can rely upon with a police head in Albany.

"George W. Aldridge advanced the same argument with relation to Rochester, in a recent talk with me.

"No, I think it is a good gamble that there will be no State Constabulary bill introduced."

OCCUPATIONS OF LEGISLATORS.

Few Farmers and Many Lawyers in the New Assembly—Many Trades and Professions Represented.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 2.—A glance at the official compilation of the occupations of the members of the new Assembly shows that the farmers are less numerous than formerly in that body. In 1897 there were nineteen farmers in the lower house, and the lawyers had to be content with forty-two. The Assembly of 1899 had fewer farmers and more lawyers, and the Assembly of 1900, which will convene here the first Wednesday in January, has but a dozen farmers, while the lawyers number forty-four.

While there is a preponderance of lawyers in the next Assembly, many other trades and professions are represented. The list of members and their occupations, as they themselves describe them, includes ten manufacturers, nine merchants, five doctors, and a plumber. This plumber, who can afford to spend the season of frozen water pipes at Albany is George Geoghan, a Democrat, from the Third Erie District. There are several members who lay claim to more than one occupation. This list is headed by Speaker S. Fred Nixon, who styles himself a manufacturer and farmer.

Fordyce of Cayuga, who introduced the Pure Beer bill of 1899, writes his occupation down as lumber, coal, and grain; John T. Smith of Dutchess is labeled banker and dry goods, and his colleague, Tripp, of the Second Dutchess District, calls himself a freighting and boat merchant. Beebe of Essex claims "hotel and real estate" for his occupation, and Harris of Fulton and Hamilton is engaged in lumber and real estate. J. J. O'Connor of New York says real estate and printing is his trade, and several members go in for insurance and real estate. A. J. Hyman of Onondaga calls himself a bookkeeper and journalist, and Babcock of St. Lawrence claims to be a miller, electrician, and coal dealer. Hallock of Suffolk and Stevens of Franklin are editors and publishers, and Phipps of Orleans is a farmer and manufacturer, like Nixon. Thomas D. Lewis of Oswego's First District says that he has retired, but does not say from what.

Albany's four members have four different occupations. Coughtry puts himself down as a clerk, McEwan as a manager, Kelly as a lawyer, and McCreary as a manufacturer. Bradley of Erie is a metermaker, Metzler of Erie a woodworking machinist, Cotton of Kings a stationer, Hawkins of Kings a gold penmaker, and Remsen of Kings Chief of Indexing Department of the Hall of Records.

Bierdon of New York is a silk hatter, Julius Harburger, the anti-Raines law crusader, gives his occupation as collections; Prince of New York is a cigar packer, Maurice Minton of New York is a journalist, while Fitzgerald of New York is an ice dealer. A plasterer is O'Connell of New York, while Eagan of the same county is a bricklayer.

Sullivan of Oneida is a drayman, while Herrick of Onondaga finds occupation as proprietor of a stage line. Everett of Putnam gives his occupation as President of a steamboat company, which is the People's Line, between Albany and New York. Doughty of Queens and Nassau is an oyster planter, Ahern of Rensselaer a nickel plater and polisher, Hitchcock of Warren a tobacconist, and Apgar of Westchester, who was the late Speaker Husted's clerk for many years, signs himself a secretary. Timothy P. Sullivan of New York still calls himself a law student. There is a jeweler in the Assembly in the person of Meister of New York, and a grocer in Russell of Rensselaer.

The list as compiled by the Clerk of the Assembly gives S. Slater the Thirty-first New York District seat, and makes the House stand 93 Republicans and 56 Democrats, while Perez M. Stewart, who defeated Robert Mazet in the Nineteenth District of New York, is classified all by himself as an independent Democrat.

THE DEATH OF MRS. WERNBERG

Her Husband Explains How He Remained in Ignorance of It for Forty-eight Hours.

The death of Mrs. Mary J. Wernberg, the wife of Jere A. Wernberg, a well-known lawyer of Brooklyn, who was found dead in her apartments at 80 Lafayette Avenue on Friday, occasioned much talk yesterday. The circumstance that the husband did not know of his wife's death until long after she had died was regarded as singular. When the body was found decomposition had been advanced, and Coroner's Physician E. F. Hartung gave it as his opinion that Mrs. Wernberg had been dead about forty-eight hours.

Mr. Wernberg could not be found by the reporters on Friday, and no explanation as to his remaining in ignorance of his wife's death for two days could be obtained from him. Mr. Wernberg, however, was seen yesterday, and he consented to make a statement.

"I believe that my wife's death was accidental," he said. "On Tuesday night she was up at her sister's house, and I went there to bring her home. We talked there for some time, and she appeared to be very happy. We went home late, and we occupied the same room that night. She seemed to be very well; better, in fact, than she had been for some time. It is true that Mrs. Wernberg had been complaining of indigestion and neuralgia, and she occasionally spoke of a pain in the region of the heart.

"On Wednesday morning I went to business as usual. That is the last time I saw her alive. I dined out that night, and did not get home until 12:30 o'clock on Thursday morning. At that time I supposed that Mrs. Wernberg was in her room asleep, and I did not disturb her. We both had a habit of staying abed in the morning, and I never disturbed Mrs. Wernberg before I went to business. It has been our custom for years to dine separately on Thanksgiving Day. I go to my parents' house, and she has always taken dinner with her brother and sisters.

"I did not see my wife on Thursday morning. I dined with my people, and in the afternoon went over to Maurice Daly's billiard room in Manhattan and refereed a pool match. It was late when I got home. As I entered the house I looked up at my wife's window, which was partly open. That indicated to me that she was not at home, and I supposed that she had remained at her sister's house.

"I did not smell gas during the night, and on Friday morning got up and went to my office. It was after 11 o'clock that morning when Miss Reilly came to me and said that she had been unable to get into my wife's room and that there was a strong smell of gas there. I told her to go back and have the door broken open. That was all I knew of the matter until I learned that my wife had been found dead. I had no reason to believe that she intended to kill herself and I think that her death was due to an accident purely. Mrs. Wernberg and myself were always on the best possible terms."

Coroner Burger said yesterday that he would hold an inquest, but had not decided as to the date. Dr. Hartung reported to the Coroner yesterday afternoon that he had held an autopsy in the case and found that death was due to gas asphyxiation. The body, he said, was much decomposed, but his report contained no other particulars.

RECEIVER ASKED FOR A BANK.

Mercantile Co-operative Concern of New York in Court.

NEWBURG, Dec. 2.—John T. Coyne, representing the Attorney General's office, moved before Judge Hirchberg this morning for the appointment of a receiver in the case of The People vs. The Mercantile Co-operative Bank of New York City. He alleged that the bank had a deficit of $408,000 and was insolvent.

Mr. Hoyt, the bank's attorney, denied that the bank was insolvent, but admitted that the bank had lost money. The shareholders who had lost 50 per cent. of what they had put in the bank only were concerned, and he demanded that they be allowed to liquidate the affairs of the bank in their own way. He asked for an adjournment.

The case was held open until Wednesday, when it will come up in Brooklyn. The bank has assets in fifteen States and is now under injunction.

LIFE INSURANCE IN PRUSSIA.

Requirements Exacted from Companies Applying for Admission to the Kingdom.

ALBANY, Dec. 2.—The settlement of the Prussian insurance matters by Superintendent Payn, on admitting the Prussian fire insurance companies, has developed the fact that the insurance regulations of Prussia are the most critical and exacting of any Government. The New York Life Insurance Company, which complied therewith and received a license, filed with Superintendent Payn a copy of the rules governing its admission after the favorable reports on its examination by the Prussian companies had been filed. They are as follows:

1. Of each and every change of the by-laws notice must be given under penalty of losing the concession, and before they can be put into execution they must be approved by the Prussian State Government.

2. The concession must be made public in the official papers, and in the official organs of publication of those districts where the company intends to do business, and at the Company's expense.

3. The Company must establish at least at one determined place in Prussia a chief establishment with a business office and a general representative domiciled at the same place. The latter is obliged to remit to the President of that Royal District Government under whose jurisdiction he lives—in Berlin, to the Royal President of Police—within the first six months of every business year, the report of the Company as required in accordance with the regulations issued by the Prussian State authorities, and a vcucher for the fulfillment of the conditions stated under Paragraph No. 6. The Company's assets in Prussia are to be stated separately from the remaining assets. The balance sheet, the closing of the accounts, and a summary of all the business done in Prussia must be made public every year in the German Reichs-Anzeiger and the Prussian Staats-Anzeiger at the cost of the Company. The General Representative must be answerable for the correctness of the balance sheet and the summary of the closing of the account, (profit and loss account,) as well as for the books kept by him, and, if necessary, must give security in favor of all the creditors residing in the country. Besides, if officially so requested, he must give every information in regard to the manner in which the business is carried on by the Company, or the installation of the Company in Prussia; further, present for perusal all documents, books, accounts, &c., that may be required for this purpose.

4. All contracts of the Company are to be made out with citizens of the Prussian State through the General Representative and from his domestic domicile. The Company must, as defendant, on account of all obligations arising from its business dealings with the inhabitants of the country, at the option of the insured residing in the country, accept service either at the legal domicile of its General Representative or at that of the agent who acted as intermediary for the insurance, and must expressly state this obligation in every policy issued to a resident of the country. If the differences are to be settled by arbitration, the arbitrators, including the referee, must be citizens of the Prussian State.

5. All announcements made by the Company in conformity with its by-laws have to be published in the German Reichs-Anzeiger and the Prussian Staats-Anzeiger.

6. The Company must invest one-half of the yearly premiums devolving upon the Prussian insured, besides the interest thereof, in Prussian Consols for the purpose of registration in the Prussian State Debt Register, and must cause the condition to be entered into the Prussian State Debt Register that these sums, invested as above, cannot be disposed of by the Company without the approval of the Prussian Minister of the Interior.

7. In Prussia the Company can issue policies with participation in the profits only with annual distribution of the profits, so that the first profits are paid at the beginning of the second insurance year. Tontine policies or policies with deferred participation in profits cannot be issued by the Company in Prussia.

8. The Company must combine all policies with annual participation in the profits in a separate division and keep a special profit and loss account for this division, submit this to the Prussian Officials of Supervision and publish it in the German Reichs-Anzieger.

9. The company must effect the distribution of the general expenses which devolve upon the policies with annual participation in such a way that those expenses are divided into two classes, namely, (a) in regard to the first year's premiums, the new business; (b) in regard to the renewal policies, the old business. On policies with annual participation in profits is calculated such a share of all the expenses of the first class as will correspond to the first year's premiums of the policies with annual participation of the profits in proportion to the first year's premiums of the total business of the company, and in such proportion to the total expenses of the second class as the premiums of the following years, with annual participation in the profits bear to the total business of the company.

10. The company must embody the Regulations 7 to 9 in the policies and prospectuses, and carry out the yearly calculations of the dividend falling to the share of each policy from the total dividends on the basis of the following rule: The profits of the company from the insurances issued with annual participation in the profits are ascertained as follows: At the end of each year the calculation of profit and loss is made for the totality of the policies issued, with annual participation in the profits. The share of the general expenses of the company which is to fall to the policies, with annual participation in the profits in this calculation, is determined in the following manner: The total amount of the expenses is divided into two classes, namely, (a) those expenses which concern exclusively the premiums of the first year; (b) those expenses which concern the premiums of the following years; policies with annual participation in the profits will be charged with such a proportionate share of the total amount of the first class as results from the proportion between the premiums of the first year on policies, with annual participation in the profits, and the premiums of the first year, on the total business of the company. In the same way they will be charged with such a proportionate share of the total amount of the expenses of the second class as results from the proportion between the following year's premiums on the policies, with annual participation in the profits and the premium of the following years on the total business of the company. After the profits of the year have been ascertained, in so far as they concern the policies with annual participation in the profits, by means of this calculation, the company's Board of Managers may apportion certain sums, to be taken from the said profits, to certain special reserves (as, for instance, reserve fund for military risks, for mortality fluctuations) on the condition that the total amount of these sums in the course of the year does not surpass one-fourth part of the total amount of the profits. The remainder of the profits of the year, (which can never be less than three-quarters of the total profits,) is then distributed in cash among the holders of policies, with annual participation in the profits on the anniversary of such policies in the following year. The share of the different policies in the total amount of the dividends to be distributed is as follows: Policies of the year's standing participate in proportion to the yearly premium; policies of two years' standing participate in proportion to the yearly premium increased by one-sixth; policies of three years' standing participate in proportion to the yearly premium increased by two-sixths, and so on, one-sixth more for every additional year during the continuance of the policies. The limited payment life policies of which the premiums have not been paid in full receive their share according to the above progressive method in proportion to the yearly premium, calculated in accordance with the rate of ordinary life insurance and the age of the insured at the time the policy is issued, and the policies of this same class which have been paid in full for their original amount, in proportion to the twentieth part of the single premium for life insurance, as stated in the printed rates of the company, calculated according to the age of the insured at the end of the business year.

11. The company must pay as cash surrender value on each policy after the third year of its existence 65 per cent. of the reserve; after the fourth year of its existence 67½ per cent., and so on, 2½ per cent. more each year, and the full reserve after the seventeenth year. The surrender values must be clearly shown in the prospectuses and policies. The company must grant the corresponding surrender value of 40 per cent. less 5 per cent., as a loan, at 5 per cent. interest, and must embody in the policy a table showing the amount of these loans every year.

12. The company calculates the premiums according to the American table of mortality. The premium reserves on the policies issued since 1898 are calculated at the rate of 3 per cent., policies with annual participation in the profits at the rate of 3½ per cent.; all other policies at the rate of 4 per cent. The so-called Zillmer method, or any similar one, cannot be used in the calculation of the reserves. Any change relating to the Prussian business and to the basis of the calculation of the premiums and reserves, as, for instance, the table of mortality, rate of interest, additions made to the net premium for the expenses of the administration, are to be submitted to the Prussian supervising authority for approval before they can be introduced.

13. All changes made by the company in the insurance conditions, to be used in Prussia, must be submitted to the Prussian supervising authority for approval before introduction.

14. The company must assume the war risks of ordinary citizens insured in its company without extra premium. Professional soldiers must pay an extra premium of 5 per mill. of the amount insured, from the beginning of the insurance, for the carrying of the war risk. The company must at once establish a war risk reserve fund, which will begin with $500,000, and gradually increase.

15. The company has established a fluctuation reserve for securities, which must not be less than $1,000,000.

16. The company must calculate, in the report to be handed in to the Prussian supervising authority, the value of the securities in its possession, upon which it has granted loans, in accordance with the Prussian regulations.

17. A rule must be embodied in the by-laws of the company to the effect that the assets of the company must be invested in values to be more particularly defined, mentioned in Sections 13 and 16 of the New York State Insurance laws; still, mortgages cannot be granted on any unimproved property or pieces of ground that bear no income, hotels, theatres, churches, breweries, factories, or mining enterprises, or other industrial undertakings; nor can its assets be invested in industrial enterprises; furthermore that it will not increase its present holding of stocks nor the loans at present granted on stocks as collateral-security, but must wholly dispose of both by the end of 1901, so that in the yearly report of the company for 1901 there will be no stocks either in the possession of the company, nor upon which it has granted loans; that real estate can only be acquired by the company for the purpose of establishing business offices, or in order to secure registered claims.

18. The Prussian supervising authority has the right, at the expense of the company, to send delegates to the home office of the company in New York, or to any branch office of the company in any other place at any time, and without previously informing the company, for the purpose of examining all business books, vouchers, &c., and in fact the whole business of the company! The latter will instruct all its employes to impart to the Prussian delegates any information they may desire.

19. The company must furnish its yearly report to its insured in Prussia in exactly the same form as it is handed in to the Prussian supervising authority.

20. The first year's commission (agents' commission) for life insurance and endowments issued in Prussia must not surpass 2 per cent. of the insured amount.

The present concession, which does not give the right to acquire real estate in Prussia, for which purpose the permission of the Government of the country must in each case be especially sought and obtained, can at any time be revoked and declared null and void at the discretion of the Prussian State Government, without the statement of any reasons for this action.

HEAVY INSURANCE LOSSES.

Underwriters Suffered Greatly in Philadelphia During This Year.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.—The present year will be the most disastrous in the history of Philadelphia in respect of fire losses. The amount paid in premium for insurance in this city during 1899 will not exceed $3,500,000, and already the losses which must be met by the various companies amount to over $4,000,000. The total losses for the year 1898 were $1,368,277.

The nearest approach to this year's figure was in 1869, when the total losses amounted to $4,000,000.

Receiver for an Insurance Company.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—Judge Braley of the Superior Court has appointed Thomas Weston receiver of the New England Mutual Accident Association. The association entered into an agreement with the General Accident Assurance Corporation, Limited, of Perth, Scotland, last April, whereby all the association's policies were assumed by the Scotch corporation. The liabilities for accidents prior to April 1, however, were not assumed, and, while they have been partially liquidated, others, amounting to some $25,000, remain. Application was made for a receiver, in order to reach and apply the emergency fund, amounting to $26,840, to this purpose.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

F. P. Thomas & Co. have been appointed Cleveland agents of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company of New York, to succeed H. M. Brooks & Co.

Nathan Kaufman, Agency Superintendent of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company in Missouri, has been appointed Detroit General Agent of that company.

Advices from Wheeling state that A. F. Faulkner, West Virginia agent of the Globe and Rutgers Fire Insurance Company, which has just retired from that State, has been appointed agent of the Helvetia Insurance Company of Switzerland and the National Assurance Company of Ireland.

The Western Underwriter of Cincinnati states that "it is understood that the Thuringia American Insurance Company will shortly make application to join the Western Union." The reason stated is that "its representation is largely in offices controlling large lines, where most of the companies are members of the union."

Auditor Hart of the Indiana Insurance Department has declined the request of several non-union fire insurance companies for a ruling in regard to the legality of the discriminatory clause of the graded commission rule of the Western Union. The opinion of New York underwriters in regard to the merit of this rule is divided.

The questions as to the conditions of eligibility for brokerage licenses and the expediency of a fee, which were not taken up at the meeting of the Brokerage Committee of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange last Friday, will probably come up for consideration at the Exchange meeting to be held Thursday, with a view to definite action at that time.

An agreement was reached yesterday among nearly all of the fire insurance companies maintaining agencies in Suffolk County in regard to dwelling-house rates, and the local agents will be notified on Tuesday that dwellings situated within fire protection in that territory are to be insured at a premium rate of 50 cents per $100 of insurance for terms of three years.

E. ARDEN NOBLETT ARRESTED.

The Watsons Institute Criminal Proceedings Against Their Quondam Partner.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 2.—E. Arden Noblett of Llewellyn Park was arrested to-day by Policeman McDonald of West Orange on a charge of being a fugitive from justice. His wife, who owns the house in the park, furnished bail for him in the sum of $3,000.

The first intimation that Noblett was wanted by the police came yesterday afternoon, when Detective McNaught of New York went to West Orange with papers showing that the accused had been indicted by the New York Grand Jury for grand larceny. Walter S. and Edward L. Watson of 40 West Twenty-fifth Street, New York City, are the complainants.

When arraigned in the West Orange Police Court, Noblett said the charge was a trumped-up one and that he was ready and willing to meet it. He said he organized a company which purchases coal lands and railroads in Texas. The firm prospered and his share of the profits was $100,000. He said that his partners are endeavoring to cheat him out of his share.

Noblett is practically a new comer to Llewellyn Park. He is thirty-four years of age and lives in handsome style. His turnouts are among the finest in the Oranges.

Walter S. Watson and Edward L. Watson are represented by Hatch & Wickes, to whom inquirers were referred yesterday. When informed of the arrest E. S. Hatch said: "I have never seen the indictment, but I suppose it is in connection with some of Noblett's operations against the Watsons. They have lost about $20,000." Mr. Hatch said the Watsons, who are both young men, formed a partnership known as the Noblett, Watson & Watson Company early in the present year to do a general financial business. After a few months they found his business methods not to their liking, he said, and the firm was dissolved, William L. Turner, a lawyer, being appointed receiver. A civil suit was begun against Noblett, and afterward the criminal proceedings were instituted.

Max D. Steuer, counsel for Noblett, said Noblett had been engaged in a general brokerage business when the Watsons paid him $10,000 for a half interest in it. They made money, but mutual suspicions arose between Noblett on one hand and the brothers on the other that each side was engaging in private enterprises and not working wholly for the benefit of the firm. When steps were taken for the dissolution, Mr. Steuer says, Noblett joined the Watsons in their application for it. Then the brothers charged that Noblett had converted to his own use securities on which he was to have raised a loan of $7,500, but instead pledged them as collateral for notes which they had to pay.

Noblett's answer is that he held a railway grant from the Mexican Government, and that this was expressly exempted from the copartnership assets. The Watsons wanted it, and he offered them a half-interest in it for $7,500, and he raised the money for this purpose. All the notes, Mr. Steuer says, were paid by the Watsons except the last, which amounted to $1,500.

Mr. Steuer admitted that Noblett had been in similar trouble before. A man once accused him of defrauding him of $100. He was tried and convicted, but fought the case until the verdict was set aside. He was never sentenced, or did he ever return the $100, but spent not less than $10,000 in contesting the matter in the courts.

CALLS IT TRAFFIC AGREEMENT.

William Salomon Explains the Trunk Line Railway Deal.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 2.—William Salomon of New York, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, had a conference here to-day with President Cowen and other officials of the company concerning traffic arrangements between the Baltimore and Ohio, the Pennsylvania, and other trunk lines.

Mr. Salomon, after the meeting, informed several friends in financial circles that a very close traffic arrangement was being effected, but that there had been no absolute sale of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The stockholders' meeting scheduled for next Monday has been postponed for a fortnight.

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PRECAUTIONS AGAINST PLAGUE.

Third Engineer of the Taylor Now on Swinburne Island—More Steamers from Santos.

Steamers laden with coffee from the port of Santos, that is infected with the bubonic plague, are arriving one after another, and President Murphy of the Health Board said yesterday that about ten ships from that port will be here, and expressed his determination not to allow any coffee from them to be landed in the city, at least until all danger of infection shall have passed.

Health Officer Doty yesterday afternoon removed to Swinburne Island Third Engineer Story of the steamer J. W. Taylor, whose Captain and mate have been suffering from a mild attack of the plague. Story had been under observation for the past four days, and yesterday morning revealed a small pimple on the little toe of his left foot, which was very painful. His temperature, however, was normal, and there were no other general symptoms. The rest of the crew of the steamer are well.

None of the coffee from the J. W. Taylor, which had been put into lighters for transmission to New York, will be allowed to be landed in the city if President Murphy of the Health Board can help it, even though it should be released by the Health Officer and entered by the Collector of the Port. The agents of the vessel yesterday asked Collector Bidwell that a Deputy Collector be detailed to go where the Taylor is anchored and take the Master's oath in the manifest, at the ship's side, but at a safe distance. Collector Bidwell communicated the report to President Murphy.

President Murphy yesterday sent the police boat Patrol with several policemen and what called sanitarians down the bay to see that none of the lighters from the J. W. Taylor—one of which was released in the afternoon by the Health Officer—be allowed to discharge in New York. He said that the Patrol would remain on watch all night, and would this morning be relieved by the Health Board boat Edison to keep up the watch. Messrs. Busk & Jevons, the New York agents of the plague steamer, said the coffee would remain on the lighters until they can find a port where the authorities will allow them to land.

President Murphy said that Messrs. Busk & Jevons had asked him how they could get the cargo they expect aboard the ship and then proceed out of the harbor. He told them that care would have to be exercised in getting the cargo aboard, and that barges or lighters would be allowed to take the cargo from the shore or docks out to the ship. But such barges and lighters must remain ten feet or more away from the ship, and must not touch it. The cargo must be lifted in some improvised manner, as by ropes or cranes, or otherwise, and placed in the vessel; but none of the men from the smaller craft must board the Taylor.

Another steamer, the Lassell, laden with 23,000 bags of coffee from Santos, arrived yesterday for Busk & Jevons. At the office of the agents it was said that rather than have the cargo of this ship and that of the Roman Prince, which arrived a few days ago, detained they would send them to Halifax, where they believed merchants would receive better treatment.

The steamer Ragusa, with coffee from Santos for Funch, Edye & Co., arrived last evening and was put into Quarantine. All on board were well.

DEPUTY SCARES PASSENGERS.

Elevated Train Delayed and Its Occupants Thrown Into Panic by Disorderly Sheriff's Man.

A Deputy Sheriff, accompanied by a friend, caused a disturbance, as alleged, in a Sixth Avenue elevated train going northward at 10 o'clock last night. Both men were arrested and locked up at the Church Street Police Station. Great annoyance and some alarm were caused among the passengers in the car in which the men occupied seats.

At the station house the prisoners gave their names as Daniel J. Terry, forty-eight years old, a Deputy Sheriff, of 667 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, and Thomas Huntington, forty-one, of 10 Morris Street. Huntington said he was a clerk, but the police could not find that he lived at the address given. The men were locked up only after much difficulty and considerable wrangling in the police station.

The two men boarded the train at Battery Place, and got into the last car. The car contained peaceful passengers, among them many women. Terry and his friend soon became boisterous, and, it is asserted, used much profane language. They were both intoxicated, as alleged, and made themselves so obnoxious that William F. Crane, a contractor of 100 St. Nicholas Avenue, remonstrated with them. The conductor, whose number was 1,170, also tried to pacify the two men, but without effect.

Terry finally became so abusive that Mr. Crane, it is alleged, went near to him, when Terry attempted to strike him. The blow failed to land, but Crane succeeded in getting in a blow that staggered Terry, whose friend, Huntington, essayed to take his part. Mr. Crane then knocked Huntington down.

Passengers in the cars were in the utmost state of confusion, and the engineer blew his whistle for help and brought the train to a standstill at the Park Place station. Policeman Blohm ran up the stairs, and soon found that he had his hands full in trying to take Terry from the train. Terry tried to throw him down the stairs leading to the street, when Policeman Cohn arrived and went to his aid, and the two policemen finally landed Terry in the station house.

There Terry became abusive and requested the Sergeant to release him. He pulled a batch of warrants from his inside pocket and flourished them. He wore a Deputy Sheriff's badge, and over $30 was found in his pockets. He wore valuable diamonds, also, which he said he would not trust the policemen to remove. Both men were locked up.

During the disturbance the train was held for nearly ten minutes, the passengers running wildly about.

Mr. Crane said he would appear in the Centre Street Police Court this morning against the prisoners, who are charged with disorderly conduct.

CITY BROKER'S SON INJURED.

EASTHAMPTON, L. I., Dec. 2.—Vance Manson, son of T. L. Manson, a New York broker, went to his Manhattan home yesterday with a bullet wound in his foot. With two companions he went out in the bay duck shooting, between Three Mile Harbor and Gardiner's Bay, on Thanksgiving Day. They used a battery in shooting. Manson had a hammerless gun, and was lying in the battery when the gun went off, and he, with the weapon pointed toward his feet, received the full charge of duck shot in the heel and instep of the left foot. The heel and sole of the shoe were completely cut off, and a painful flesh wound was inflicted.

Manson was taken to Capt. Hussey's house, on the shore near by, and the wound was treated with carbolic acid and cotton, until the arrival of Dr. J. Finley Bell from this place. Young Manson was then removed to his father's Summer home here, where the party remained for a time. The friends of the young man were not informed of the accident, as Manson did not want them to worry.

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LORD MAYOR TALLON SAILS

He and Mr. Redmond Carry Away Over $30,000 for Parnell Fund.

GRATIFIED AT THEIR SUCCESS

Irishmen Hope America Has Not Been "Foolish Enough to Make an Alliance with England."

Daniel Tallon, Lord Mayor of Dublin, and John E. Redmond, the Irish member of Parliament, sailed for home yesterday on the Cunard Line steamship Campania. With them sailed Thomas Kennedy, the Lord Mayor's secretary. They took back with them over $30,000 in American money, which will be used in saving Parnell's house and in erecting a monument to him in Dublin.

The corridors of the Hoffman House were crowded in the morning with Irishmen and Irish women, members of societies, representatives of Irish clubs, and personal friends of Lord Mayor Tallon and Mr. Redmond, who came to bid them good-bye. Among the early callers were Mayor Van Wyck, Randolph Guggenheimer, Aldermen Ledwith and McMahon, Supreme Court Justices Kehoe and O'Brien, Justice Wauhope Lynn, and William Temple Emmet, Chairman of the Parnell Monument Committee.

On their way to the dock the Lord Mayor and Mr. Redmond were driven to the home of Edward O'Flaherty, 323 West Forty-sixth Street, where they stopped for a few moments and condoled with the family on the death of Mr. Harris, Mr. O'Flaherty's uncle by marriage, which occurred in the morning. The Lord Mayor and Mr. Redmond left two wreaths to be placed on the casket. Henry G. Bannon, Edward O'Flaherty, and Col. P. J. Cody accompanied the Irish envoys to the dock, where another big crowd had gathered to bid them godspeed.

"The result of our work of less than two months in America has equaled, if not exceeded, the most sanguine expectations of the committee of the Parnell Monument Association in Ireland before we left for America.

"Roughly speaking, it is believed that the statue to Parnell which it is proposed to place in the streets of Dublin will cost about $50,000. The memorial at his grave in Glasnevin will cost at least $5,000; and the purchase of the Parnell homestead, at Avondale, will not in any case be less than $15,000. That, in round numbers, would mean about $75,000.

"Of that sum we have succeeded in raising since coming to America upward of $30,000, and if we could have remained here for a month longer we would almost certainly have been able to double the amount, or, in other words, to practically raise the entire amount necessary. Unfortunately, however, Lord Mayor Tallon discovered that the old statute which provides that the Lord Mayor cannot be absent from Dublin longer than two months is absolute, and it is therefore necessary that he shall be back in Dublin by Dec. 11.

"Just about the time the Lord Mayor learned of this Mr. Redmond received a cable from Ireland telling him that, after two years' refusal to accept his proposal for a committee meeting, consisting of delegates from all sections of the Nationalist Party, to consider the question of reunion, the proposition had been accepted and that such a meeting will be held as soon as he can get back to Ireland."

Mr. Redmond at this point said: "I may say for myself that, much as I would have desired to remain in America and work for our mission, the fact that England's difficulty seems to have arrived, to some extent, at any rate, makes it of supreme importance that the Irish Nationalist parties should, if possible, be united so as to take advantage of it."

Continuing the joint statement, the Lord Mayor and Mr. Redmond said: "We received from the public of America, without exception, and from public men of all parties, nothing but the most kindly treatment. They were all ready to assist us in forwarding the project for which we came here. Tammany's generosity will never be forgotten by Ireland, but we also received assistance of the most valuable character from men of the Republican Party. Richard Croker and Theodore Roosevelt, as well as the members of their respective parties, vied with each other in the desire to show us sympathy and give us assistance.

"We shall look forward with considerable and an earnest hope that when the Parnell Monument is unveiled America will be represented at the ceremony by a large delegation of those friends who have shown themselves such earnest and devoted friends of the movement."

Both the Lord Mayor and Mr. Redmond made a few caustic remarks on the situation in England. Mr. Redmond said: "There is nothing that I can say on the war in South Africa that I have not already said. The whole affair is infamous. And as to the report that there is an alliance between England, America, and Germany, I believe that is false. America is not so foolish."

"I do not believe there is such an alliance between this country and England," said the Lord Mayor. "You are not foolish. England hates republics, and once before when she was on the back of the United States you threw her off. Don't let her get there again. I believe that you will refuse to pull her chestnuts out of the fire. Let her burn her own fingers."

THE COST OF BUILDING.

Advances in Material Affect Little the Erection of Big Structures—Steel the Principal Item.

When it became certain last Spring that there was about to be a rapid and general advance in the price of all building materials, predictions were freely made that its effect would be the serious interruption, if not a complete check, upon building operations throughout the city. Now that the higher scale of prices has been operative for eight or nine months it is possible to look over the field and see what in reality has been its effect.

Figures issued by the Building Department about two weeks ago show that the total valuation of improvements for which plans had been filed since Jan. 1 was something over $100,000,000, or an increase of about $40,000,000 over that for the corresponding period last year. Of course these figures are likely to be misleading. Plans may be filed for a small city of frame houses to anticipate an extension of the fire limits or the formalities gone through with at the Building Department for some other reason when the immediate improvement of the property in question is not even seriously thought of. But even taking these facts into consideration, it is difficult to account for the $40,000,000 increase, and it is safe to say that the amount involved in building operations now in progress would compare favorably to that of previous years—a statement which is borne out by the views of some of the largest architects and builders of the city.

The advance in the price of material has been general, and has affected almost every commodity entering into construction, but while brick, cement, and lumber have shown increases, it has been the jump in the price of steel which has overshadowed everything else and made the other items in the cost of building appear insignificant.

In addition to this the great demand for steel and the difficulty experienced by builders in getting it at any price has added not a little to the unpleasant situation.

The base price of plain steel has practically doubled since the first of the year. This does not mean, however, that the cost of the steel work in a modern structure here in New York will show the same percentage of increase, because in that cost are included the very considerable items of fitting, hauling, and erecting, in which there has been no such advance.

F. W. Kindl, structural engineer of the Carnegie Steel Company, in the course of a paper read recently before the American Institute of Architects, using one of the best recognized formulas, computed the cost of the structural steel in a fifteen-story office building on a plot 100 by 100, at about $133,000. Another advance in the price of steel since that time would bring the figure very close to $150,000, which, at a conservative estimate would be 50 per cent. more than the same work would have cost a year ago.

For a specific instance of this increase one has to go no further than the new Hall of Records, where the steel work, instead of costing $260,000, as originally estimated by the contractors, will involve an outlay of at least $400,000, an increase of nearly 60 per cent.

Steel men and builders are not anxious to venture opinions as to whether a high limit in prices has been reached, or whether there is to be a decline, and when it will come. It is, they say, largely a question of supply and demand, and while the present lively demand exists there is small prospect of any great break in prices.

J. Hollis Wells, C. E., who from his connection with the firm of Clinton & Russell, architects, is competent to speak on the subject, says that the price of structural steel and of other materials has not so far seriously retarded building operations.

"Of course," he said, "it is to be expected that speculative builders will find themselves working under rather more difficult conditions, and their unwillingness to undertake new buildings just at present is not surprising, but among those who build for permanent ownership the recent advances have not caused any noticeable alarm.

"It is easy to jump from the fact that steel has doubled in price to the conclusion that a building will cost about twice as much, but here is an instance: A little over a year ago we put up a building the cost of which figured down to about 32 cents per cubic foot. We are now planning a structure almost exactly similar in size and construction, and a careful estimate shows that at present prices it will cost a little over 34 cents per cubic foot—to be exact, an increase of 2.2 cents per cubic foot. Now, there isn't much in that to get excited over.

"Another case: We recently received bids on a building to be put up in the near future. I made a rough estimate on the job, merely to get a general line on it, using the lowest possible prices and not honestly expecting that any bid would be within sight of my figures. When the bids were opened, however, several of them were found to be below my estimate. We became skeptical, and thought that possibly some bad error had been made in the specifications, but a careful examination showed that everything was all right.

"As to the structural steel prices," continued Mr. Wells, "it is difficult to tell what course they will take. It is possible that there may be something of a readjustment within the next few months, although I do not think that the low rate of 2.35 cents per pound will be approached. At present the cost of the steel work in a building figures down to between 3½ and 4 cents per pound."

The steel work on the new Hall of Records will, it is expected, be begun this week. Work on the Andrews estate's building at Broadway and Chambers Street, on the International Bank Building, and on the American Exchange National Bank's new structure, the only large buildings now going up in the down-town district, is progressing rapidly. The Mutual Life Insurance Company will begin the construction of its two annexes on Liberty and Cedar Streets at a cost of $1,000,000, early in the Spring, and the new building to be erected by William Waldorf Astor at Broadway and Thirteenth Street, at a cost of $400,000, will go up as soon as possession of the property can be obtained. The filing of plans by Mr. Astor for a five-hundred-thousand-dollar apartment house at Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street is, it is believed, only the first step in a policy which will have for its ultimate outcome the improvement of many of the more desirable of the Astor properties in the upper part of the city.

Definite plans have not matured yet, but according to reliable report the scheme will involve the outlay of several millions of dollars in modern apartment houses. What tends to support this rumor also is the recent sale of several lots on One Hundred and Eighth Street by William Waldorf Astor, and the announcement that several of his less desirable holdings are in the market.

So far then as an opinion may be based on present indications, it would seem that building operations of the better class have not suffered, and will suffer but little, aside from aggravating delays, on account of the increased price of steel and other materials. If speculative building and operations conducted on a slim financial margin receive a setback, the effect is liable to be altogether wholesome, with the result that there will be less talk about overbuilding and fewer instances of buildings being planned, erected, and sold under foreclosure within a period of eighteen months.

In the matter of dwellings, builders are showing a disposition to hold off even more than in the erection of large structures. Several months ago one west side builder threatened to go out of business because he could buy houses cheaper than he could put them up, and although this statement must be taken with a grain of salt, yet it shows the general desire to keep out of new ventures until the material market shall offer more favorable inducements.

The problem which confronts the dwelling house builders at present is in a way more serious than that which confronts the builder of a large business structure. In other words an increase of $50,000 in the cost of a $500,000 building will not be such an element in its marketable quality or income-producing power as will an increase of $3,000 or $4,000 in the cost of a dwelling. How the dwellings will be received which have been put up since the advance in material prices it is hard to say, as few of them have as yet come on the market, but the builders themselves do not see their way clear toward advancing their prices, and have resigned themselves to being satisfied with a smaller margin of profit.

"I do not see," said a Columbus Avenue broker, "how it will be possible to make the purchase of a dwelling bear its increased original cost. The market for dwellings is good. Whether or not the material market is going to decline, every prospective buyer will at least think that it is, and any attempt to raise prices on him would only result in frightening him off—temporarily, and perhaps permanently. It looks as though those who have built under present conditions would have to face the music and get out as best they can."

NEEDS OF COUNTY ALMSHOUSES.

ALBANY, Dec. 2.—The State Board of Charities has made the investigations of county almhouses and the recommendation to Boards of Supervisors of improvements to be made therein.

The investigations were made of these institutions by the member of the board having charge of the district in which each institution is situated; and by Byron M. Child, Superintendent of State and Alien Poor. Reports on the result have already been sent to the various Boards of Supervisors.

Superintendent Child has submitted to the State Board of Charities a report summarizing the conditions found. In it he says that the needs were found to exist more in equipment than in the methods or manner of management. The county poor authorities were found to be entirely willing to follow any recommendations made, but were restricted in making improvements by the lack of appropriations. Existing conditions can be remedied only by appropriations by the Boards of Supervisors.

The presence of idiots and feeble-minded persons, and the commitments in some counties of able-bodied vagrants and disorderly persons to county poor houses were two of the most serious evils found.

FATAL CYCLONE IN AUSTRALIA.

Much Damage Done by a Storm in New Castle.

VICTORIA, British Columbia, Dec. 2.—Details are brought here of a terrific windstorm which swept over the colonies, causing great damage. The cyclone was most disastrous at New Castle, passing over the city about the middle of the afternoon on Nov. 6, and during the twenty minutes it lasted damaging property of that city to the extent of several hundred thousand dollars. Over three hundred houses were unroofed and several buildings were leveled to the ground.

The most serious casualty was the collapse of the Adamstown Roman Catholic school, in which forty children were assembled. One scholar was killed and two others seriously injured.

Train Wreckers' Attempt Frustrated.

MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa, Dec. 2.—An attempt was made last night to wreck the Northwestern east-bound Colorado Special at State Centre, seventeen miles east of here, but it was frustrated by a tower operator. He observed two men placing ties upon the track, and flagged the train. The ties were removed and the train proceeded without any damage being done. The railroad officials sent detectives to the scene, and warrants were sworn out for two men named Funk, charging them with being the persons who placed the ties on the track, but they have not yet been arrested.

Tarrytown Victim a New Yorker.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 2.—The body of the young man who was killed on the railroad here on Thursday night while endeavoring to get on a freight train has been identified by his father as John Ferdinand Scars of 2,128 Second Avenue, New York City. He had not been home since last July, but had been away with some associates, and when the accident occurred they were trying to steal a ride on a freight back to New York. The father has taken the body home.

Left 500 Passengers Behind.

When the steamer Ems sailed yesterday from Hoboken about 500 Italians who had tickets for Genoa were left on the dock. The officials of the line said they had a full passenger list and could not take on any more. Many of those who were left were women and children. The emigrants will be sent on another steamer to-morrow afternoon.

MR. GROUT'S REFORM PLAN

Suggests Amendments in Greater New York Charter.

FOR THE MAZET COMMITTEE

Benefits Have Arisen, He Says, from Local Borough Boards—Would Simplify Municipal Government.

President Edward M. Grout of the Borough of Brooklyn has written Frank Moss, counsel for the Mazet committee, a letter in which he makes some observations upon the machinery of the present government of Greater New York, and indicates the lines upon which he believes amendatory improvements to the charter should proceed. Mr. Moss has recently written all of the Borough Presidents, asking for suggestions to guide the Legislature in its attempts this Winter to better the present charter.

Mr. Grout is a Democrat, but in this letter he does not hesitate to make suggestions, which, if carried out, would tend to decrease the number of Tammany supporters. One of the offices believed by Mr. Grout to be superfluous is that now occupied by Maurice F. Holahan, President of the Board of Public Improvements. Mr. Grout believes that money set aside for public improvements should be controlled by local officials under proper supervision. Regarding the continuance of the local borough boards, Mr. Grout says:

"The meetings of the local boards in Brooklyn have approached as nearly the town meeting plan of villages, at which all citizens have a voice, as can be attained in a city. The Councilmen and Aldermen composing the boards, being under the eyes of their constituents at the meetings, have been prompt, faithful, and attentive to all the interests concerned. What is needed now is power in the local boards to make their action effective—to direct the making of the various street improvements, and to see that they are done at once by the departments, instead of being limited, as now, merely to the power to make recommendation, which, under the complex system of the charter, means long delay before it results in action."

Mr. Grout further says that the local boards have secured benefits for his borough. He does not believe that the allotment of money per the city to the borough should be based upon the proportion of Greater New York's taxes paid by the borough. He says:

"Take, for instance, the case of a Brooklyn capitalist who owns one of the large office buildings on Broadway. Perhaps one-half of his tenants live in Brooklyn. Probably more than one-half of the employes of his tenants are Brooklynites. All of these live in Brooklyn, their children are educated in this borough, and they secure police and fire protection here and the benefits of street and other improvements. It is only fair, therefore, that a portion of the revenue from the taxes on the Broadway office building should be applied to maintaining Brooklyn institutions."

Mr. Grout says that the street cleaning, fire, and police services in the various towns and villages of his borough have improved since the consolidation, but that the repaving of streets and the accomplishment of improvements of an assessable nature have not been as rapid as they would have been under local officials. He makes the following suggestion:

"I would suggest that as far as possible money be set aside by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for each branch of public service in each borough and for the making of public improvements in each borough, and that borough officials have charge, under the supervision of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, of the expenditure of that money; thus avoiding the delay which the present jurisdiction of the Board of Public Improvements necessitates."

President Grout, continuing, says:

"Each Borough President's office should have its own engineering and topographical bureaus attached. Some of the present six departments created out of the former City Works Department might well be consolidated, and the Board of Public Improvements, its powers being thus largely distributed among the Borough Presidents, would not need its present staff and equipment, nor a President having no other duties, and might profitably be reduced to a board which should meet but once a month and have to do only with matters affecting more than one borough.

Furthermore, President Grout not only believes that outlying districts of Queens and Richmond do not require elaborate department arrangements, but that they are not needed to the extent now prevailing in Manhattan or Brooklyn. He declares:

"Three or four Commissioners in each borough under the direction of some official in the borough with money allotted to the borough by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment could very easily conduct the administrative affairs of the borough. I have always been unable to comprehend the necessity of Deputy Commissioners for the Borough of Manhattan, when the Commissioners themselves are located in that borough."

YALE LOSES AT HOCKEY.

Succumbs to the St. Nicholas Club by a Score of 3 to 1.

The St. Nicholas Hockey Club of this city and the Yale University Hockey Club played a very interesting match game at the St. Nicholas Rink last evening. The game was witnessed by 2,000 spectators, who liberally applauded the numerous brilliant plays made by members of both teams. It was the second game of the season for both teams, but the St. Nicholas boys have had far more practice than the sons of Eli, as there is no rink at New Haven. The final score was 3 to 1 in favor of St. Nicholas. The best work for Yale was done by Smith and Inman and for St. Nicholas by Collender and Barron. The game was played in two halves of twenty minutes each. The next game at the St. Nicholas Rink is on Tuesday evening, when Yale plays the Hockey Club of New York. Following is the line-up in last night's game:

ST. NICHOLAS—Barron, forward; Collender, forward; Gordon, forward; Conway, forward; Livingston, cover point; Mortimer, point; Hayward, goal.

YALE—Campbell, forward; Bronson, forward; Inman, forward; Cox and Buckwalter, forward; Brock, cover point; Sturges and Strong, point; Smith, goal.

Referee—Howard Walton. Score—First half, St. Nicholas, 2; Yale, 1. Second half, St. Nicholas, 1; Yale, 0. Time of game, 40 minutes. Goals—Barron, 2; Livingston, 1; Inman, 1.

SEVENTH REGIMENT RIFLE MATCH.

The annual athletic games of the Seventh Regiment last night made entries in the sharpshooters' match at the armory rifle ranges unusually light. Only twenty-one riflemen competed, Alexander Stein, Veteran, being the winner. These were the best scores:

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
A. Stein, veteran	34	34	68
Corp. C. J. Austin, Co. C	33	33	66
Sergt. A. Stevens, Co. F	30	35	65
Priv. W. H. Palmer, Jr., Co. G	32	32	64
Capt. W. H. Palmer, staff	31	33	64

FIGHT IN THE PARKER HOUSE.

Son of the Proprietor Accused of Assaulting a Guest.

During a fight in the grill room of the Parker House last night W. F. Lyons of 161 West Forty-sixth Street was severely cut about the face. Lyons, in company with several other men, entered the place to eat. F. R. Parker, a son of the proprietor of the place, attempted to eject an intoxicated man from the place and Lyons interfered. Lyons and Parker then had an argument, and the latter left, going up stairs, and Lyons resumed his eating.

Soon after two other men entered the place, and sitting near Lyons started at once to pick a fight with the latter. A fight ensued, during which Parker entered the room. A policeman was called from the West Thirtieth Street Station, and Lyons made a complaint against Parker, claiming that he had been struck by Parker. Parker was taken to the station house, followed by Lyons.

At the station house Lyons said Parker had purposely sent the two men into the place to start a fight with him. Parker denied the charge. Charles F. Gall, a lawyer, who lives at the Democratic Club, bailed him.

Railway Increases Wages.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 2.—One of the most highly appreciated Thanksgiving gifts made in this city was the announcement made by the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad to the yard conductors and brakemen of a 10 per cent. increase in their wages, to begin the 1st of this month.

COSTUMES FOR THE STAGE

Views of the Designer of Those for "Barbara Frietchie."

STYLES DEPEND UPON WEARERS

Ideas for Different Periods Come from Paintings and Miniatures—Family Portraits Made to Do Service.

It is not a bit strange that a woman likes to dress a play, or that when she is clever enough to do it she does it very well. It is only playing dolls on a large scale, with the one thing every child longs for, dolls that will walk and talk. And when there is the artistic temperament and a brain with queer little quips and quills and a way of taking in not only the general effect but particular characteristics of old portraits and scenes, classifying them all and stowing away all sorts of odd peculiarities of dress in the mind without the owner being actually conscious of it, there is a good stock to draw upon and the owner of the brain makes a good designer.

Miss Virginia Gerson, a clever young woman up town, who designed all the pretty gowns worn in "Barbara Frietchie," Miss Marlowe's popular play, and the men's costumes as well, has a real talent for the work. It is a talent to see at a glance effects and details, and Miss Gerson is an artist as well. She received the education of an artist and she has done good work in illustrating, particularly pretty, quaint books for children. She hasn't given that work up yet, for she is now illustrating a little book of stories and rhymes of her own, entitled "The Merry Go Round," which promises to be very clever.

Clyde Fitch, who knew her other work, proposed that she design some costumes for one of his plays, which was some of her first work; it seemed to be entirely in line with her talents, and she has been very successful since. Her first costumes were those of Annie Russell as Ada Ingot, in "David Garrick." Miss Gerson always had a particular delight in the characteristics of people and periods and that has given her a particular interest in the work.

"It is strange," she said, the other day, talking of stage gowns, "how, when some one mentions a period to you, all sorts of costumes that belong to those days rush into your head as if they had been waiting for the chance, although you may not have been thinking of that time. I don't make a study of plates for costumes, but old pictures, portraits, and miniatures, and whenever I see a picture I am unconsciously noticing the peculiar characteristics about it, so that when I need them they come back to me. Sometimes it is not necessary to make any study for the costumes.

"In the children's costumes worn in the first act of 'The Moth and the Flame,' they only had to be thought out. That was supposed to be a fancy dress party, and so the children could be taken from any age, and it was very simple. It was not necessary, either, to make an effort to have them humorous, for the mere fact of grown people wearing children's clothes was as funny as could be. The only thing to be studied with particular care was Miss Shannon's dress, for she played a serious part in it later, and there could be nothing about it that would suggest anything laughable.

"It makes a great deal of difference in preparing the costumes who is to wear them. In designing the gowns for 'Nathan Hale' I had pictures of Maxine and Gertrude Elliott, and while it was preparing the designs I had them always in mind. It was very easy to arrange their costumes, for they are both beautiful women. They would look well in anything. For instance, Maxine Elliott wears her hair straight back from her face, with a curl on either side. It is a very picturesque way of dressing the hair, and true to the period, but if she had been a less beautiful woman she might not have been able to wear her hair in that trying fashion, and I would have had to think up another style or compromise between the style of the woman and the style of the time. The Revolutionary period is so familiar to people through pictures that they would be likely to know if costumes were incorrect.

"There is real satisfaction in doing this work now, for people have a growing appreciation for it. They appreciate the small details that make up the accuracy of the stage setting much more than in former years.

"The colors are important features of the costumes. Everything has to be taken into consideration—the scenery in which they will appear and the different costumes that will be thrown together. That appears in reading the play and the people whose parts will bring them together. Now, I select all my own materials, get them by electric lights in the stores, and fasten samples to the different designs, and the materials are bought from them, and I am sure they will be correct. Being on the stage does not apparently make any difference as to the colors if they are chosen by electric light, but I find that I have to make allowance for stage effects in selecting designs. I see a pretty little sprigged material that I think will be just the thing, but on the stage you can't see the pattern and there is the effect of a solid color.

"In the furniture shops I find the brocades and materials for different periods. They have them there to upholster furniture of the periods, and I find just what I want. It takes a long time to get up the costumes if it is done conscientiously, and when the water-color sketch is completed only the smallest part of the work is done. Everything has to be watched carefully as it is made, for it is in the small details of the costumes that the character effects appear, and there are many changes made from time to time, as things are found that are more satisfactory than those first decided upon.

"I was very much interested in 'Barbara Frietchie.' The one thing I tried to do was to have the costumes look absolutely natural without stage effect. It is a period that is difficult to cover in one way. There are probably a great many people in the audience who remember that time, and they are likely to be critical. A woman might say, 'I think I ought to know about that; I wore things like it myself.'

"Then there was 'Trelawny of the Wells,' which had been brought out the Winter before with costumes of the same period, but that was a comedy, and the comic effects of the period could be used. 'Barbara Frietchie' is a serious play, and while there was humor in it, there could be nothing about the costumes that would suggest anything humorous.

"In every period there is something about the dress that lends itself to ridicule. Men don't know anything about fashions, and they always find extreme points in every style to pick out and make fun of, as they did our big sleeves. In Angelica in 'Nathan Hale' I could bring out the comical side of the costume. There was no minor note in her work. One of her gowns with a queer little hat I took from a miniature of some one in my own family, the same queerly shaped hat with only the alterations made to suit the play. The girl of the miniature was only fifteen and the one in the play sixteen or seventeen, and it was the same period.

"To avoid any chance of anything humorous happening there could be no hoop-skirts worn in 'Barbara.' There was that minor note running all through the play, and with the girls running up and down steps in the house with hoopskirts on there might have been many funny accidents which would have spoiled everything, so ruffled skirts, which fell with the outside skirts as the girls moved, took their place and gave the effect and could not make trouble. There is a great difference in people wearing costumes. Some people never seem to look a character no matter what they wear. They look modern in everything, but all the girls in 'Barbara Frietchie' wear their gowns as if they had always belonged in them.

"Then the style seemed to particularly suit Miss Marlowe. She is used to character parts, and she is a clever woman and can adapt herself to anything, but on some people those styles would be very trying. The long puffed sleeves which come to just above the elbow, would be ugly on some people, but Miss Marlowe's arms seemed just suited for it. The style of the waists also suited her.

"In selecting the colors of the gowns the leading woman always receives first consideration. She usually has some idea of her own as to what color she thinks most becoming, and which she would prefer, but usually she is very good about taking some other if that is found to be more appropriate for the part. Actresses can make up to make any color becoming. Miss Marlowe was very careful in all the details of the costumes, and where cameos were called for in the designs—every one's mother had a cameo pin—she bought beautiful ones. There is a bracelet and a brooch of cameos in blue for the first act, with the blue gown, and a white cameo with the white gown in the last act.

"Miss Marlowe's wedding bonnet is worn at just the proper angle. In 1863 the bonnets were worn forward over the face like a poke, and had flowers on either side. But in 1863 the further back a bonnet was worn the more stylish it was. There is a picture showing a servant going behind his mistress, carrying her bonnet on a cushion, where it was as serviceable to her as in its usual place. There is a little curtain, as they call it, in the back of this bonnet, one little flower in front, and the profile of the wearer must always be plainly seen.

"The bridesmaid's costume of Miss Lamison was made from portraits in my family. That is one of my favorite costumes. It has the zouave jacket, as it was called then, and what we now call the Eton; the Spencer waist, tucked, and the little round hat, and the parasolette was made from one that I have. The little belt is of patent leather, like one in a picture, as you can see from the high lights. Both Miss Marlowe and Miss Lamison wear one-button lemon colored gloves.

"One trouble in getting up the costumes of that period was that we have come back to so many of the fashions now that great care had to be taken not to get a modern effect. It was easy in other ways, for the styles of thin goods of that time were easy to find. Everything had to be simple for the play, for it was in the Summer, when people wear thin, simple gowns. Elaborate clothes were not worn anyway, and particularly during the war, when people were not spending much money. It is hard for people sometimes to keep entirely to simple materials on the stage. There is a feeling that costumes always should be of elaborate materials."

BICYCLE CRACKS COMPETE.

Elkes Beats French Racer in 25-Mile Paced Match—Other Events in the Garden.

Madison Square Garden was packed to the doors last evening at the opening of the indoor bicycle season under the auspices of the American Cycle Racing Association. It is seldom that so many champions of international fame are assembled on the same track.

The entries included Giovanni Tommaselli of Italy, champion of Europe; Henri Meyers, champion of Holland and England; George Banker, Paris, world's champion of 1898; "Tom" Cooper, champion of America; Earl Kiser, holder of the second American championship, and J. A. Newhouse of Buffalo, five-mile champion of America.

There were one or two nasty spills, but no one was seriously injured. The management hurried the preliminary races through as rapidly as possible in order to get the two long-distance paced events over by midnight.

The most exciting event of the evening was the twenty-five-mile paced match between Harry Elkes of America and Albert Champion of France. Elkes won in 49:09 3-5. Champion was three-quarters of a mile behind the finish, but he rode in hard luck throughout the race.

The first start was spoiled through an accident to Elkes's motor-pacer, which slipped the track and gave its riders a bad collision with the railing.

Early in the race Champion lost several laps through a bent saddle-post, which necessitated a change of wheels. In the eleventh mile Champion was only two miles behind when his pacer gave out and another one was put on, but at a loss of several laps to the Frenchman.

In the thirteenth mile the crowd cheered when Champion passed Elkes. Elkes immediately dropped his pacer and hung to Champion. He was soon, however, picked up by his own pacer, and then passed his rival. Again Champion passed Elkes and the American dropped his pacer and tried to catch Champion, but this time failed.

Champion showed up several times as if he was undecided about continuing the race. At the twentieth mile Champion was six laps behind Elkes, whose time at this point was 39:25. When Elkes finished Champion was seven and a half laps behind.

The fifteen-mile amateur paced race between Arthur W. Ross and Johnny Nelson came to a premature finish through Nelson's spill in the second mile. It was so late then that the management decided not to let them start again, but called for the twenty-five-mile race.

The trial heats of the Madison one-mile handicap, professional, and of the one-mile amateur indoor championship were run off, but the finals were postponed to another occasion, to give place to the distance events.

Probably the best time made during the evening was that of F. L. Kramer in his trial heat for the half-mile amateur. He rode it in 1:02 4-5, and did it again in the semi-final. Summaries:

Kramer Handicap; Half-Mile Amateur.—Won by J. O. Jacobson, amateur American fifty-mile champion, (15 yards;) Time—1:03 2-5. F. L. Kramer, Harlem Wheelmen, amateur American champion, (scratch,) second; G. C. Schreiber, H. W., New York, (10 yards,) third.

International Mile; Professional; Open.—Won by Henri Meyers, champion of Holland and England; Time—2:10 1-5. George Banker, Paris, world's champion of 1898, second; W. A. Rutz, New Haven, Conn., third. A. B. Stone of Denver, Col., got fourth money for riding second in the fastes semi-final heat.

25-Mile Paced Match.—Won by Harry Elkes of America. Time—49:09 3-5.

James J. Jeffries will start the great six-day race at midnight to-night.

Another team has been added in the six-day race. Last evening Oscar Julius and "Gus" Lawson, both of Sweden, entered by wire from Kansas City. They will arrive just in time to start in the contest. Both were riders who finished well up in the Kansas City race. Lawson is a brother of John Lawson and Iver Lawson, the first named being known as the "Terrible Swede."

Nineteen teams will be on the track at 11:30 o'clock to-night, and just previous to the start of the contest the entire field will encircle the track abreast of the regularly organized teams, at the close of which parade the nineteen men who are to represent their teams at the start will remain on the track. After drawing for positions they will be lined up in four lines of four men each and one of three.

Drafts on Foreign Countries. Banking Dept., Main Floor.

Bloomingdale's 3d Ave., 59th & 60th Sts. — All Cars Transfer — Bloomingdale's 3d Ave., 59th & 60th Sts.

Toys. The big brilliantly illuminated basement has been transformed into fairyland for the children. Everything from the simplest play toy to the latest mechanical marvel is shown here. Quaint old Nuremburg itself never boasted an exhibition so varied, interesting, and complete.

Books. Historical Works, Standard Sets, Juvenile Books, Devotional Books, Classical Works, Presentation Books, Picture Books, Books embracing the whole story of English Literature,—are gathered in our giant book store. They were selected understandingly and bought advantageously. Hence the lowest prices on this continent.

18 Days. Just 18 days — secular days — then Christmas.

Art Goods. Bronzes and marbles, carved ivory, Dutch silver, ivory miniatures terra cotta statuary, Limoges, Vienna and French enamels, new art miniatures mounted on leather, artistic leather goods silver mounted, paintings on porcelain, new art French vases in Sevres and other effects, French and Vienna hand-painted plates and plaques, French Cloisonne enamelled paper racks, inkstands, etc.; fine Swiss carvings—in fact, an infinity of articles for ornamentation and curio cabinets are embraced in this comprehensive collection.

Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

Girls' Dresses.

Girls' Dresses, in wool mixtures, full blouse fronts, plaited yokes, capes on shoulders and cuffs of cashmere, jacket front trimmed with insertion and buttons, 4 to 14 yrs., 2.98

Girls' Dresses, of wool plaid, full plaited fronts, large revers of velvet trimmed with insertion, 4 to 12 yrs., 4.98

Girls' Dresses, of all-wool plaid, plaited taffeta silk fronts, large revers and cuffs of velvet, trimmed with lace insertion and ribbon, 4 to 14 yrs., 5.98

Second Floor, 59th St. Section.

Dress Patterns for Holiday Presents.

Just received 5,000 Very Handsome Dress Patterns; will be offered on Monday at a half to a quarter off regular prices. They are a special purchase and include all the best selling and most popular fabrics of the day. There is positively not one dress pattern in the entire lot worth less than $6.50, while many would readily bring $10; our very special price for each dress pattern of 6 yards will be only 3.00

See Window Display. Main floor, centre.

The "Army and Navy" Linen Collars and Cuffs. FOR MEN and BOYS.

The World's Best Quality at the Price.

The "Army and Navy" Collars and Cuffs are four-ply and made for us exclusively. The outside linen in both the collars and cuffs is guaranteed to be 1800 threads fine. The same quality is sold elsewhere in collars at 15c. our price, collars, 10c.; cuffs, 18

Main Floor, 60th St. Section.

RECORDS OF THE BOWLERS.

Empire Club's Score of 1,103 Not Likely to be Excelled Soon.

The feature of the bowling during the week was the record score made by the Empire Club in the Harlem League last Monday night. Their record score of 1,103 will probably stand for a long time. In every tournament now in progress there is an interesting fight for first place. The Corinthian Club holds a prominent position in three tournaments. It is in the lead in the American National, is tied for first place in the National League, and holds second place in the Columbia League. The following tables show the standing of the clubs in the various tournaments:

NEW YORK ROYAL ARCANUM.

	W.	L.	Sc'e.		W.	L.	Sc'e.
N. Y. No. 1	6	0	858	Citizens'	4	4	830
Our No. 1	8	1	906	Colfax	2	4	799
Lenox	6	2	823	Manhattan	3	7	739
Harlem	3	1	823	De Vinne	1	8	749
Colonial	4	2	800	N. Y. No. 2	1	5	741
Americus	5	3	829	Stanley	0	4	690
Yonkers	4	3	797	Defendam	0	4	685
Our No. 2	5	4	844	Knick'bock'r	0	5	548
Empire City	5	5	880				

HARLEM LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Sc'e.		W.	L.	Sc'e.
Knick'bock'r	11	1	995	Standard	4	6	901
Empire	7	1	1103	Corinthian	4	6	900
Riverside	7	1	916	Columbia	5	5	892
Washington	8	2	906	Central	4	8	892
Oriental	9	3	994	Cyclone	4	8	885
Phoenix	5	3	946	Grove Hill	3	7	936
Morningside	6	4	941	Audubon	3	7	882
Belvidere	7	5	965	Boulevard	3	7	867
Premier	5	5	938	Friendship	1	7	904
Morris W.	5	6	1004	Harlem W.	1	9	900
Lotus	5	5	892				

ARLINGTON NATIONAL.

	W.	L.	Sc'e.		W.	L.	Sc'e.
Alco	11	1	890	Oradell	5	5	849
Bleecker	9	1	870	Linwood	5	7	759
Edison	7	3	790	Glendale	3	7	855
Gotham	5	3	881	Homestead	3	8	817
Welcome	4	3	884	Black Bass	3	9	783
Straglier	6	4	818	Manhatta	2	8	798
M. M. M.	6	4	813	Amity	0	10	704
Holschen	6	4	751				

COLUMBIA LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Sc'e.		W.	L.	Sc'e.
Oriental	11	1	1023	Village	5	5	892
Corinthian	9	1	938	Audubon	5	7	823
Standard	10	2	942	Mercury	4	8	838
Empire	8	2	958	Boulevard	4	8	837
Belvidere	7	3	922	Enterprise	3	7	826
Riverdale	9	5	923	Orrell	4	8

AS TO HEALTH AND DEATH

Novel Theories of a Quaint California Philosopher.

HOLDS THAT NO ONE EVER DIES

Wants Health Bulletins on the Weather Bureau Plan and Machinery to Fight Heat and Death With.

PASADENA, Cal., Nov. 27.—"I know I am a crank—every one is who has ideas different from some one else; but that's the very reason I came out here and went to bee keeping," said a little old man who lived in one of the cañons of the Sierra Santa Monica range, California. "If I want to talk to the bees," he added, "eat while standing on my head, believe that animals go to heaven, or that we are about a thousand years behind the times in our ideas of life and health, there is no one to dispute me or object. I am a chank bee keeper, and that's all there is to it. I came out from New York State for my health, and if you wish to do some good get the Government to warn the people about the weather as it does the farmers about their crops. Why? Because the rise and fall of the thermometer and barometer have everything to do with health.

"You can see this," continued the bee keeper, "by dividing your climate up. Say that in the course of the year you have six distinct kinds that have been recognized by experts. In Boston I have counted thirty, but we will start on six; first, cold; second, dry cold; third, dry hot; fourth, plain heat; five, moist heat, and six, moist cold. We know these different kinds and their variations and combinations. Now, then, there they are. Which one is the most killing? An easy matter. I have a record of a year giving the temperature and climatic conditions of each day or group of days. I also have the deaths of each day and the causes, and I have made from this a table something after the fashion of Draper's tables, where by clockwork a line marks the rise and fall of the temperature any hour in the day or night.

"What does it show? Why, that certain climates are deadly and should be avoided. When the weather man announces that this climate is coming he should sound the alarm and prepare people for it exactly as he warns the farmer of an impending frost. In one case he saves the plants; in another he would save lives. Interesting? Certainly, and by no means morbid. When we strike a week of No. 6 (moist cold) you will see the death line rise, and the warning should go out to those of delicate lungs and hearts or subject to rheumatism, as during such a period you will find the doctors making out their death causes almost entirely of measles, diphtheria, heart disease and rheumatism. Any doctor will tell you this. With No. 1 weather you will find the doctors busy with pneumonia, bronchitis, grip, &c. No. 2 (cold and dry) is distinguished by its brain diseases; now also comes whooping cough, and infants are liable to convulsions.

"Dry warm weather will surprise you. Almost all the suicides, or a great proportion of them, occur then—statistics show it; and if smallpox is around it will develop with marvelous rapidity. Climate No. 5 is favorable to the development of bowel troubles; these prevail, say, in New York in June, July, August, and September at different periods.

"These periods have been located, examined, and compared year by year, and show an extraordinary state of affairs, which can be corrected, more or less, in every large city. How? By having your weather man give the warning, and then have a well-equipped machinery in New York to fight heat and death as you have to fight flames and destruction of property by fire. Why, in New York from 2,500 to 3,000 people die every year from heat alone. The relation of temperature to these cases is beyond dispute. Take diarrheal cases; in the week ending May 7 in New York there were eight deaths, and the maximum temperature was 72 degrees; in the week ending July 9 382 died, and the maximum temperature was 100 degrees.

"There you are. Now, if you know it is a question of heat why not fight it? If the heat got so intense at any building along Broadway that the stock was threatened with destruction the alarm would be sounded all over the city. Engines would rush to the spot, and the underwriters would do all they could to save the goods. But when the thermometer runs up to 100 degrees, and every one knows that it means sudden death to so many people in four months, there is no alarm sounded, no department rushes to the rescue. Why? I don't know, unless it may be that it is the poor who mostly die in this way.

"Looking at the question thus you have a line that we may start at—May, the healthiest month in the year. So we should study May and invade it in weather all the year. Starting with a minimum death rate, we find that the line rises gradually until the third week in July, which in large cities is generally a season of disaster. From then it decreases—you must remember that I am referring to large cities. It drops after the third week in August. As an example: Deaths from germ diseases in New York in one July numbered 1,433; in November of the same year there were but 460. By the middle of that month the line of increase of death begins to rise, and from now on until about the middle of April, when the maximum fatalities occur.

"There is no reason for so many people dying. It is merely a question of care, information, education. The principles of climatic change are not known to one person in five hundred. What we need is more light on the subject of general health. People should be drilled to look out for themselves on days that the weather man says are going to be cold and moist. The fatal character of these kinds of climates is the reason why great health resorts are growing so rapidly. The San Gabriel Valley along the mountains, including Los Angeles County, is dry, but not too dry, and warm. The Riviera corresponds to it, and both these localities are the Mecca of thousands who are victims of the cold, moist days of the year."

THERE IS NO REAL DEATH.

"You know, or perhaps you do not," continued the old man with the reputation of being a crank, but who, in point of fact, thought a great deal and spoke rarely, "the idea of death is, so far as the wiping out of an individual is concerned, more or less of a misnomer. We look at it in the wrong way. We have been educated to believe that our individuality is centred in one frame, one body, one brain, when nature has provided just the reverse, and to make it plain has divided man about, scattered his blood, good and bad, his brains, stupid or brilliant, among many. In a word, a man has a son, is not the son an integral and absolute part of his father and mother? No parent can be said to die so long as the son lives.

"You think I am a crank. Well, perhaps I am; but I am the founder of the new school of philosophy that has hundreds of followers who believe that there never has been a real death, as you understand it, since the creation. A man dies. Is he really gone? By no means; he has merely served his purpose, and, to put it brutally, nature has no further use for him. But to say that that man's influence in the world is at an end is folly. His energy and his brain power have all been a strain, and the machinery has worn away, but his personality, his mental characteristics, his physical being, have been merely transferred to another, who, with youth and vigor, passes them on to some one else.

"You may laugh at this now, but the more you think it over the less you will laugh. That this is so explains many singular things. Have you met some one or seen something that was unaccountably familiar to you, and that made you feel that you had seen it before? Well, so you had. The person who would say in this age that the impression made upon the brain of a grandfather or great-grandfather cannot be transmitted from father to son or several generations is very much behind the day. If a man has been a great General for several generations you will not deny that the mental bent can be transmitted to the great-grandson. He wishes to be a soldier and exhibits qualifications for that profession without knowing why. This is the A B C of inheritance. Is it any more difficult to believe that if your seventh great-grandfather lived in a home that was his chief delight, that if his son lived there, and also spent a life of devotion to this place, that you coming suddenly upon this house, never having heard of it, should feel that you had seen it before, though you knew not why? This is a common phenomenon, and proves what I say, that a man does not die in the accepted sense; he simply passes all his faculties to some one else; his frame crumbles to dust, but he lives.

"Of course," added the learned bee keeper, "looking at it in this way a man is pretty well distributed around after a while, but it is distribution, not death. I make no attempt to urge my views. What is the use? But it is a consolation to me that I am going to live on for ages; not by any reincarnation or any of that kind of bosh, but live in my son or daughter, influencing them all their lives."

"Suppose you have no children," suggested the listener.

"Well," was the reply, "in that case you revert back to some other branch, and you live of course, but greatly distributed, and your influence is liable to be lost in the combination of hundreds of others. But mark my word we never die in the ordinary sense. Our body exists until it is worn out, then disappears, and we reappear again—a sort of endless chain."

GOWNING NEW JERSEY'S JUDGES

Many Lawyers Favor a Return to Old Time Court Form, but the Judiciary Is Obdurate.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 2.—There is an interesting discussion at the present time between the judiciary and the bar of New Jersey over the proposition to have the Justices and Judges of the New Jersey courts wear black gowns. The lawyers are much divided on the question, but the Judges are almost a unit in their opposition, so that the gowning of the judiciary of New Jersey is not likely to happen at once.

The spirit and the traditions of the New Jersey judiciary are democratic to an intense degree, and the same spirit that led to the abolition of the gown in 1791 by the shining lights of the bar of other generations still exists and is assertive.

When the gowns were taken off both the Judges and the barristers, the question of the personal appearance of either during the period of court received no further consideration. The new State Bar Association intends to improve the Judges as well as the lawyers, and, as far as can be ascertained, the principal reason for the agitation of placing gowns on the Judges comes from the fact that when the Court of Errors and Appeals is in session, the fifteen Judges on the bench are liable to be attired in fifteen kinds of wearing apparel, not only as to the color of the cloth, but the cut of the garments. Several of these consult frequently with fashionable tailors, and have a variety of clothing sufficient to enable them to be arrayed more gloriously than the lilies of the field, appearing every day of the term of court in new toggery of the "swell" variety. But there is a variety of coats; some wear the sack, others have the cutaway with a fancy waistcoat; few have the conventional Prince Albert. Some take to white ties, others to red and blue ones.

Attorney General Grey, President of the New Jersey Bar Association, strongly favors the gowning of the Justices and Judges in very much the same way as the Justices of the United States Supreme Court, and even thinks it would be well for counselors who come into court to argue their case to be clad in dark clothing.

Chancellor Alexander T. McGill is somewhat in doubt about the wisdom of the innovation. His position is a peculiar one. He has been in England, and has met and admired the Lord High Chancellor of the court from which New Jersey obtained its Chancery.

"When I was abroad," he said during a conversation on the subject, "I saw the Chancellor of England wearing his purple gown with all the dignity that a man could put in it. If we must have gowns in New Jersey, I should favor only a black silk gown and nothing else."

Vice Chancellor Grey says: "Gowns may be all right, but not for Vice Chancellors. We are entirely too much on the circuit, sitting one day in one chamber and the next day in some chamber many miles away. We would have to carry our gowns around with us as a Bishop does his vestments, when he goes around his diocese."

Chief Justice William J. Magie does not take kindly to gowns. He thinks they would be a burden in hot weather and not necessary at any time.

The venerable Justice David A. Depue was very positive in his declaration against gowns. "I don't like the idea," he said. "Because it is going backward. Just as soon as the Legislature says we are to wear gowns, then I resign."

Ex-Gov. George C. Ludlow, who is now a Supreme Court Justice, said that there is no need of gowns at all. Supreme Court Justice Charles G. Garrison said: "Put me down as opposed to gowns. There is no need for them." Supreme Court Justice Job H. Lippincott is very positive in his mind that he does not want anything to do with the gowns. "I am absolutely and unalterably opposed to the gowning of the Judges of any branch of the Judiciary," he said.

The Judges of the Court of Errors, who are not Justices, do not take kindly to the idea. There was not one who gave the slightest indorsement to the agitation. Gov. Voorhees is at the head of the opposition which is made principally on the ground that the State dropped the gown for democratic reasons and those same reasons should keep the gown in the closet for all time.

Among the lawyers, about 50 per cent. of those seen favored the wearing of the black gown. The State Bar Association will, in all probability, at its next meeting, appoint several prominent lawyers to prepare papers on the question of vesting the judiciary, which will be read at the annual meeting in Atlantic City in June.

MINERAL WATER MAIL BOXES.

Expedient Adopted in Chicago After the Post Office Fire.

Assistant Postmaster J. M. Hubbard of Chicago, who is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, has a great liking for the compartment boxes used by manufacturers of mineral waters. He was talking with a friend about the destruction of the Post Office in Chicago by fire. None of the distributing boxes was saved, and much time was necessary to construct others. Mr. Hubbard obtained temporary quarters in a large building.

"I had the mail distributed on the bare floor," he said, "and the men worked so well that we did not miss a delivery. But I knew they could not keep up the pace much longer. One day I saw them falling behind, and I was discouraged. I went to the door of the building, when I saw a wagon owned by a mineral water manufacturer. I happened to glance at one of the wooden boxes, when a happy thought struck me. Three hours later I had about all the mineral water boxes to be obtained in Chicago in position. They were placed end to end and labeled, and when Superintendent Bangs of the Railway Mail Service arrived everything was working splendidly."

NEW NEW HAVEN BOAT IS FAST.

Chester W. Chopin Shows Twenty and a Half Miles.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 2.—The twin-screw passenger steamer Chester W. Chopin, built by the Maryland Steel Company for the New Haven Steamboat Company, on her trial trip in Annapolis Roads to-day developed a speed of 20½ statute miles an hour, which was a surprise to the builders, as well as to the officials of the steamboat company. The steamer is to run between New York and New Haven, and in addition to the officers of the company there were a number of guests from those cities on the trial trip, the party including the designer of the steamer, Carey Smith; E. F. De Young, Treasurer and General Passenger Agent of the New Haven Company; D. A. Geraty, Superintendent; W. W. Abbott, J. D. Cox, C. J. French, United States Inspector Barnett, Frank Soop, supervising engineer; Capt. Edgar Hardy, who will be in charge of the new steamer after she is turned over to the company in New York; Chief Engineer W. McDonald, and First Assistant Engineer Haynes, who will also go with the steamer to New York.

The Chopin is built of steel, and is the largest vessel of her kind ever launched at this port. Her dimensions are: Length on deck, 324 feet; length on water-line, 310 feet; depth of hold, 17 feet 2½ inches. The lower deck has ten staterooms, with accommodations for twenty officers, and some passenger accommodations.

The main deck contains the ladies' cabin. The promenade or saloon deck has a double row of staterooms on either side. The vessel has steam heat throughout, and is fitted with two iron water tanks, each of a capacity of 2,000 gallons. Two inclined engines furnish power for the electric plant, which gives current to 650 16-candle-power incandescent lamps and an 8,000-candle-power searchlight.

Power is furnished by two inverted, direct-acting, surface-condensing, triple-expansion engines, with cylinders of 24.38 and 60 inches diameter by 30 inches stroke.

The high-pressure cylinder is equipped with piston valves, and the low-pressure cylinders with slide valves. To these engines, which develop 4,200 indicated horse power, steam is supplied from six Scotch boilers.

BIGGEST POWERHOUSE YET

Wonders of the Third Avenue Trolley Company's New Plant.

ELECTRICITY FOR THE SYSTEM

An Average of 1,200 Cars, Capable of Carrying 48,000 Persons, Will Soon Be Running Daily.

The average patron of the trolley car in New York does not realize the tremendous energy required to move him and his fellow-passengers throughout the city during one given moment of the day. He knows that the electrical power which propels the car on which he happens to be riding comes from somewhere somehow, and he never gives the matter a thought except to kick—frequently—when there is a break in that supply. And yet the electrical powerhouses of the average street railway are among the biggest engine houses in existence, and require a tremendous outlay of capital in their construction.

When the generation of power for one big system is concentrated in one plant that plant is startling in its immensity, and is an inspiring monument to the potentiality of the nickel. The Third Avenue Railroad Company, which is equipping all of its lines electrically, furnishes a good example of the magnitude of the electrical supply required to operate a street railway system. This company, which is at present getting along as best it can with a series of huge but temporary plants in various parts of the city, has in course of construction on the banks of the Harlem near King's Bridge the largest railway powerhouse in the world. This great plant is designed to furnish the motive power for every car on the lines owned or controlled by the Third Avenue Company, not excepting the Union Railway system, that network of lines that spreads like a spider web over the entire Bronx district.

Some idea of the requirements of this plant may be gained when it is stated that by the time of its completion there will be an average of 1,200 cars running daily over the various lines, with an average carrying capacity of forty passengers, so that, besides the immense weight of the rolling stock, the dynamos in this plant must be capable of moving at least 48,000 persons at a given moment. As a matter of fact, this plant is designed to do far more than this when necessary, for the company naturally intends to increase its business, and such plants cannot be built every day, even by a corporation.

SITE OF THE PLANT.

The site of this huge plant is on Ninth Avenue, extending from Two Hundred and Sixteenth Street to Two Hundred and Eighteenth Street, and from the avenue eastward to the Harlem River. The company already has an immense car barn directly across the avenue and a few years ago began the erection of a cable powerhouse on the site of the proposed new structure destined to operate the King's Bridge division of the company's system. Then came the substitution of electricity for cable power, and the company was compelled to tear down the partially completed structure to make way for the many times larger electrical plan. This work was begun last February, and every vestige of the former building was removed several months ago and the foundation of the new structure begun. A force of from 400 to 600 workmen has been employed every day since, and yet such was the magnitude of the proposed construction that work on the building will scarcely begin before early Spring.

The foundation work presented many difficulties, which were successfully overcome by Superintendent of Construction William Reeves. The excavations covered a space 360 feet in length by 260 feet in width, and were made to a depth of 14 feet. The proximity of the river made it necessary to build a coffer dam throughout the eastern frontage of this space and extending inland to either end, making a total length of 560 feet. Within the excavated space 16,000 oak piles 40 feet in length were driven, the piles being placed 1½ feet apart.

Notwithstanding the proximity of the river, the soil a few feet below the surface was found to be so hard that the piles could not be driven, except with the aid of water pressure. The work is done by water forced through a pipe at an enormous pressure. This is sufficient to tear a hole in the soil to the depth required, into which the pile is inserted. The piles have been driven, and the work of laying the concrete foundation has progressed to a considerable extent. The concrete will be 7½ feet in depth, and on this will be laid the foundation of the structure proper.

The building will be 320 feet long and 246 feet wide, running lengthwise north and south. For a distance of twenty feet above the concrete foundation the walls will be of granite. The remainder of the walls as viewed from the exterior will be of brick with terra cotta dressing, but the main body of the building will be of iron and steel in order to support the enormous weight and sustain the vibration to which it will be subjected.

The structure will tower 120 feet from the sidewalk to the cornice work around the upper edges and at each corner will rise a parapet about 20 feet higher. Rising 100 feet higher still will be four great steel chimneys, each 15 feet in diameter.

DIVISIONS OF THE BUILDING.

The building, considered longitudinally, will be divided into two parts. The eastern half facing the river will have two floors, on which will be ranged thirty-two batteries of boilers of the latest pattern. Above these, running the entire length of the building, will be an immense coal storage bin, with a capacity of 10,000 tons. Leading from this bin will be chutes connecting with automatic "stoker" arrangements that feed the boilers with coal, largely doing away with the need of firemen and coalpassers. The coal will be loaded on the wharf from lighters and hoisted by steam directly to the big coalbin. The space given up to the generation of steam will be 320 feet long and 100 feet wide on each of the two floors.

The remaining or western half of the building will be the more interesting to the casual spectator. There will be only one floor, an immense area 320 feet long by 246 feet in width, and stretched along its entire length will be sixteen great dynamos, each with a capacity of 3,000 kilo-watts and each driven by a vertical cross-compound two-cylinder engine. Each engine will be capable of developing 7,000 horse power, making a total engine capacity of 112,000 horse power. The Cunard liner Umbria crosses the ocean with engines developing less than 9,000 horse power. The dynamos will be huge affairs, each weighing many tons. The basement of the big building will be taken up with the many pumps and the great wilderness of auxiliary machinery used in the operation of the plant.

This central plant is situated miles from the centre of the Third Avenue Company's system of roads. Some of its power will be applied to the car motors as far distant as fifteen miles, but this energy will not be applied directly. To maintain a direct current to all the various lines at that distance would require tons upon tons of copper cables. Instead the plant will operate on what is known as the transforming receiver system. Running the entire length of the powerhouse, directly behind and connected with the dynamos will be an immense copper rod known as the "buss bar." This will receive the combined voltage of the dynamos in operation.

THE TRANSMISSION CABLES.

Leading from this rod will be the transmitting cables. The transmitting cable consists of three small copper cables about ⅝ inch in diameter, each of these in turn being made up of abou fifty small copper wires 1-32 of an inch in diameter. The three copper cables are insulated in gutta percha, the whole being incased in lead and making the complete cable about 2 inches in diameter. These cables extend from the powerhouse to a number of receiving stations. Two cables will run to Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, two to One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Third Avenue, and one to Amsterdam Avenue, near Fifty-ninth Street; one to Forty-second Street, near the East River; one to Bayard Street and the Bowery, and three to points in the Bronx not yet located.

These various receiving stations will be powerhouses in a certain sense, as they will receive the supply of electricity from the great central plant and distribute it over the various underground trolley lines. They will serve practically as reservoirs. The transmitting cables referred to as leading from the central plant will transmit a voltage of 11,000 by the high-pressure system. At the transforming station this dangerous current will be received in what are known as rotary or step-down transformers, exceedingly complicated affairs, absolutely unintelligible to the average person. By their use, however, the electricity is stored very much as water would be stored in a tank, and is sent out over the underground trolley wires in direct currents of 500 or 550 volts, which is as high as is considered safe for trolley purposes. In this manner the energetic fluid is served up to the halting trolley car, and is manipulated at will by the merry motorman.

It is not absolutely certain just when the great generating plant will be completed, but it will scarcely be in operation within a year.

The cost of the plant, it is said, will be in the neighborhood of $2,000,000. The expense of operating such a huge plant will be very large, but not so great as might at first be imagined. By the use of the automatic coaling chutes for feeding the boilers the fire-room force will be largely done away with. Every part of the machinery will be fitted with automatic oilers and many other labor-saving devices will be employed, but with all that hundreds of artisans will be required. Superintendent Robertson of the Third Avenue Company announced yesterday that the force would work in three shifts of eight hours each.

The coal consumption of the plant will be 450 tons per day, and the company expects to bring its coal supply up the river on its own river craft purchased for that purpose.

BIG MOTOR CAB PLANT PLANNED.

Will Be Inaugurated in Chicago Before Christmas.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—With an organization that was perfected last week, and which is to be incorporated at Springfield Monday, Chicago before Christmas Day will be the central site for the largest electric motor cab and carriage service in the world.

The incorporators, to be entitled "Woods Motor Cab Company," is capitalized at $500,000, and will have headquarters in this city. The company is fully established, and nothing is lacking to hinder its proposed plans. Cabs and carriages for public use is the object of the organization. On Christmas day the first fifty vehicles will be ready for use. On or before May 1 1,500 cabs and carriages of the company will be on the streets.

R. T. WILSON'S SISTER INJURED.

May Die as the Result of a Runaway Accident.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., Dec. 2.—As the result of a runaway to-day Mrs. E. J. Cook, sister of R. T. Wilson of New York and aunt of young Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, was severely, perhaps fatally, injured. The physicians say she has a fractured skull. Her arm is also broken, and it is thought she received internal injuries. She had not at a late hour to-night regained consciousness since the accident.

Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Peyton Smith of Macon were out driving in a trap. The horse became frightened and ran away. Mrs. Cook could not control the animal, but endeavored to do so until she was thrown out by a collision with a coal wagon. Mrs. Smith was considerably bruised and injured, but not seriously. Both women were carried to a nearby residence and a doctor summoned.

Later they were removed to their own home. Mrs. Cook is living with her brother, J. M. Johnston, banker and capitalist of Macon, and spends most of her time here. She has frequently visited her sister-in-law, Mrs. Wilson, in New York, and is well known there. To-night the physicians say Mrs. Cook's recovery is doubtful. She is a native of Tennessee, but spends most of her time in Macon with her brothers, Messrs. J. M. and W. M. Johnston.

Mr. R. T. Wilson, when seen at his residence last night, declared that the statement that Mrs. Cook is fatally injured was exaggerated. "She is not fatally hurt, thank God," he said, "but her injuries are severe. That is all I care to say about the accident, and all that it is necessary to say."

JEE GAM'S NUMEROUS FAMILY.

Chinese Missionary Relates How He Made Use of Christian Names.

The Chinese do not object to the repetition of names in their families. There has been an interesting little Chinaman in New York recently, making his first visit here for twenty years. He is a missionary in San Francisco, and he has been East to collect money for his mission. He is a small man, dressed in the Chinese costume, and wears his gray hair braided in a queue down his back, because, as he says, he has more influence with his countrymen when he wears the national costume. He speaks English fluently, and has the air of a man who has met many people.

He first came to this country in 1863 at the time of the civil war, coming over what his family at home thought was a sea of darkness, over sunken mountains, to the land of gold. For the last twenty-nine years he has been a missionary and an interpreter in the court at Oakland, a business in which some of the Christianized Chinamen here engage, and by means of which they are often of great service to their countrymen.

Mr. Jee Gam was the honored guest at a little tea party given by an old resident of Brooklyn the other day, and there, when some reference was made to his family, he gave the names of his seven children, and the meanings and reasons for giving them. Jee is the family name, after which, among the Chinese, comes the given name.

"When my first boy was born in China," said Mr. Jee Gam, "everything was going very well with me, so I called him Prosperity. Then, when I thought of the place where I first heard of Christianity, and I said I must name him after that family, so his name is Jee Wong Linforth. Then my second boy was came. This is a gift from heaven, I said, and I called him Shin Fwe (God's gift.) Then there was my dear friend, Dr. Moore, who was at the head of the missionary association, and I said I must name my boy after him, and then there was good Dr. Pond, who was the minister at the church where I was one of the first three Chinamen west of the Rocky Mountains to join a white church, and I must call him after him, so I named him Shin Fwe Pond Moore.

"Then when my third boy was born I said that is the Grace of God. And then it was the great celebration for Luther—400 years—and I had to call him Luther; and then there was my good friend, Dr. McLean, who was minister in the church after Dr. Moore left. I needed some help very much once and he helped me through the Sunday school, so I had to call my third boy after him, and I named him Shin Yien (God's Grace) Luther McLean. The little girl came next and I said, Oh, the Beauty of God, and I called her Shin Mae. We were living in the little mission and we had been sick because there had been some trouble with the sewer and the landlord had said to me:

"'Now, Jee Gam, I shall have to fix this sewer, and it has made you sick. Here is $50; you go and take a vacation, and while you are gone I will have it fixed.' That was the first vacation I ever had, so I had to call the little girl after the landlord, Felt; and then there was good Dr. Blodgett, who had been a missionary to China. I had met him at the house of Dr. Pond, and I named the little girl Shin Mae Felt Blodgett.

"When the next boy came I said this is the Greatness of God, and so I named him. Then there was the good Judge Henshaw at the police court where I had been so many years, he had been a friend to me, and I said I must name this boy after the Judge, so I called him Shin Gwong Henshaw.

"When the sixth boy came, that was at the time of the celebration of the Christian Endeavor Society, and so I called him God's Endeavor. Then there was Prof. Benton, whom I liked so much, and I had to name him after Prof. Benton, Shin Min Benton. When the seventh child came, it was a boy, too, and that was just at the time of the war between China and Japan. I wanted very much to have peace, so I said I will call my boy God's Peace. Then there was that good man Gen. Howard, and there was Mr. Lovejoy, who was a friend of Dr. Pond. I must name one of my boys after him, so I called my last boy Shin Hong Howard Lovejoy.

"That is all my family—Jee Wong Linforth, Jee Shin Fwe Pond Moore, Shin Yien Luther McLean, Jee Shin Mae Felt Blodgett, Jee Shin Gwong Henshaw, Jee Shin Min Benton, Jee Shin Hong Howard Lovejoy."

Negro Ex-Postmaster Goes to Jail.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Dec. 2.—In the United States Court here to-day Zach B. Bailey, colored, ex-Postmaster at Milleview, Fla., was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio, for embezzlement.

To Take Exhibits to Paris.

It was said at the navy yard yesterday that the naval transport Prairie would start for Havre, France, to-day with the first installment of the Government exhibit for the Paris Exposition. The Prairie will stop at Norfolk and Baltimore for parts of the exhibit.

Our little essay to-day gives this bit of clothing philosophy: You can't choose wrong from where there's only right. Our materials are as perfect as our work. Prince Albert coat and vest, made of fine black vicuna thibet, silk lined and faced throughout, with an imported fancy striped or checked trousering. Suit to order, $29.00. Full dress or Tuxedo, $30.00. Samples of materials and linings mailed free.

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How Players and Music Teachers Add to Their Incomes.

WOMEN AGENTS IN SOCIETY.

They Tell of the Merits of Bangup's Instruments and Pay Their Bills With the Commissions.

"Yes," said the piano man, "when you hear them saying that the pianists who come to this country are bought by the piano manufacturers and play the pianos for which they are best paid, they are right every time. They are bought body and soul by the highest bidder, and it's not the second-rate players, either. Take the very best of 'em, and it's just the same. I tell you we don't think much of 'em when they come in here. I suppose it's so with everybody. Familiarity breeds contempt. You never want to know an artist too well. But they are not the only people who sell their preferences.

"Now perhaps you wouldn't believe it, but about half the people who come in here to buy pianos, we know by sight as soon as we catch a glimpse of them and can tell to a T what they expect to get. How do we do it? That is easy enough. Some one has been in to tell us. We have them all down on our books. There's Mr. Brown, a stout old gentleman, with a wart on the end of his nose, always carries a cane, has a gruff manner, but is a pretty good fellow when you get him started right. He wants to buy a piano for his daughter. Doesn't know anything about music, but will try to make a shrewd bargain.

"Then the next one is Mrs. T. Hifalutin Smith. Will probably wear a Persian lamb jacket with a chinchilla collar, and a turban of blue velvet with chinchilla. Carries a lorgnette, and doesn't know high C from the bass notes, but will say she has been playing so much lately she has sprained her wrist and can't try the piano. She can't, for that matter. She will want a showy piano.

"Here's the next one—a timid little girl with blonde hair. Wants to be an opera singer. A rich uncle is going to give her the piano. She will get a good one and a baby grand. She has plenty of room, for she has hired a studio and is playing Bohemian in a mild way in the city, and she won't have much else for furniture.

"Here's another one—Mrs. Grubin Jenkins. Nothing distinctive in her appearance, clothes inexpensive, will bring with her a little girl who will choose the piano. The child has taken a term of music lessons; they think she is going to be a genius.

"Well, that's the way if goes indefinitely. You might have a whole list of 'em like that. Of course, not quite all those particulars are noted down, but the details I have in my memory, and the minute Mrs. T. Hifalutin Smith comes into this establishment I shall know her.

"Who tells all this? Why, the women who send them here and who are going to get a commission. Some of them are music teachers and some of them are society women who like to make a little extra money to help pay their social expenses. You see, a woman goes out a good deal and she meets a good many people. She will be at a big euchre party one afternoon and hear you say that you are going to buy a piano. It is a very natural thing to speak of it. The majority of people would do it and perhaps ask a friend's advice. Well, the woman who helps pay her tailor's bills in this way overhears that remark about the piano, and she gets an introduction to you if she doesn't know you already, and it is very easy for her to bring the conversation around to pianos. You are quite ready to talk on that subject.

"'Oh, I do hope you will buy one of Bangup's pianos,' she will say. 'I have hapened to have several friends buy them within the last two or three years'—that is true enough, too—'and they have invariably given such satisfaction, and the tone is really remarkable.'

"She goes on that way for some time, and you begin to think that there is no piano that will suit you quite as well as Bangup's. But you remember you and your husband had about made up your mind to get another make.

"'We were thinking of getting one of Thumpum's' you admit, almost ashamed of having had the idea.

"'Oh, my dear,' begins your new friend, and then she hesitates a moment; 'really,' she will go on, 'I don't want to advise you, but there is such a difference in pianos, and if you get a piano with a cold, hard tone, you will never forgive yourself. Of course Thumpum is well known and I wouldn't say a thing against the piano for the world, only I happen to know—well, never mind. I am not going to say another word. The only thing I am really sure of is that Bangup's piano is a wonderful instrument, and so many people I know think there is no other. But don't pay the least attention to me. Get the piano you like best yourself, and don't let any one make you change your mind and you will be satisfied.'

"Then she smiles and talks of something else, but you may be sure that she is down here bright and early the next day giving us a full description of you, and you are pretty sure to come in later and get the piano, while she gets the commission. Oh, its a regular practice, and while it is not done so much in the better class houses, the smaller ones, where the name of the piano is not known, does almost all its business in that way. A little music teacher somewhere off in the suburbs, who knows so little about music that it is a disgrace to call her a musician, will shrug her shoulders at the mention of any other piano that the one by which she gets her commissions, and in the families where she teaches they look upon her as a marvel of musical knowledge, and go where she tells them.

"Of course, a rich woman would not get a piano in that way. She goes to some good musician and says she wants his judgment on a piano and he goes where he can get the largest commission and selects the piano for her. It is not only in this business; it is the same in everything. You get a man to decorate your house and he goes around where he can get the cheapest goods, and then charges you the highest rates. But you learn something of human nature when you make selling pianos a business.

"Of course, every one is not like that. You have a good many people come in who know your piano by name, know that it is good, and come to tell you that they want a good piano, that there are to be no commissions, and they want you to do the best you can for them and trust to your judgment to get a good piano if they don't know anything about it themselves. As a matter of fact, you have got to play yourself to get a really good idea of the tone of the piano. You must have your fingers on the keys and bring out the tones yourself.

"The pianos are supposed to be all alike, and they are as to quality of makeup, but there is always some difference in tone. No two pianos could be made alike. The manufacturer may vary the tone to some extent in the tone-regulating branch by doctoring up the hammer and working up the mellowness or brilliancy of the instrument, but that is all, and he can't guarantee any certain result, and you choose the piano which has a tone that suits you.

"It is a great deal easier usually to sell a piano to a musician than to any one who is not. The musician knows exactly what he wants, and knows when he finds it. Sometimes you will sell a piano in fifteen minutes, and then it may take a year. The people who are always trying to make bargains will take no end of trouble to get one. They go to the export house, they try to work through an out-of-town agent, and then come at last and buy a piano, as they might have done in the first place.

"To a certain extent the outside is one of the first things considered in a piano. It must not conflict with the furniture of the house to which it is to be taken. Mahogany is sold now more than any other wood, and the Colonial style is one that is popular. The pianos usually follow to some extent the prevailing styles of furniture. It is probable that more people prefer a Colonial than an Empire style of decoration for one particular reason. The most expensive pianos have the greatest amount of carving upon them, and the lower priced pianos sell more readily always than the more expensive ones. Hence the Colonial design is popular because it is simple and may make nearly $100 difference in the cost. The upright and the baby grand are the pianos that go into most houses, the former taking the lead on account of its convenience, but where there is room for the baby grand it is popular, for it will give a larger volume of tone."

CANADA'S NICKEL.

The Ontario Government Prohibits Export of Ore and Matte.

From The Toronto (Ont.) Mail and Express.

The Ontario Government has, without consulting the Legislature, passed an order in Council which it is believed will have a far-reaching effect on the commercial affairs of the province. The order prohibits the export of nickel ores and matte, and it is stated to be the intention of the Government to open negotiations with the Lords of the British Admiralty, with a view to inducing them to take an interest in the nickel lands of the province still unlicensed. It is hoped that this will result in the home production of nickel for use in the manufacture of British warships. In 1891 similar negotiations were entered into, but were unsuccessful, but the Premier hopes for better luck this time.

The memorandum on the subject by the Hon. E. J. Davis, Commissioner of Crown Lands, is as follows:

1. That in the interests of our relations with the empire it is desirable at an early opportunity to renew the negotiations opened with the British Government in April, 1891, which had for their object the concession of an interest in nickel ores of the ungranted lands of the crown for imperial and National uses, on such terms as may be mutually agreed upon.

2. That having in view a larger scope for the employment of capital and labor in the copper-nickel mines and works, it is desirable to secure the establishment in the province of refining plants in accordance with the scheme of the charter of the Canadian Copper Company or otherwise; and, if necessary to the success of this object, to ask that effect be given to the provisions of the act (Chapter 67 of 60-61 V.,) for imposing export duties on nickel and copper, subject to such modifications in favor of the United Kingdom and the other colonies of the British Empire as may appear to be in the common interest.

3. That for safeguarding the public interest in ungranted lands of the Crown it is advisable that all grants of mining lands hereafter issued shall provide in the patent or lease that the copper and nickel ores upon or in such lands shall be treated and refined in the province so as to produce fine nickel and copper of marketable quality, and that for any violation or evasion of this proviso by the grantee, his heirs or assigns, such lands shall revert to and be vested in her Majesty, her successors, and assigns, for the public uses of the province, freed and discharged of any interest or claim of any other person or persons whatsoever, as if they had never been granted.

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THE COMIC OPERA TRIUMPH,
FRANK DANIELS
In Victor Herbert's New Comic Opera,
THE AMEER
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WEBER & FIELDS' Music Hall, B'way & 30th St. | Matinées Tues. & Sat.
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Thurs. Evg., Dec. 7, first production of BARBARA FIDGETY.

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Every night (except Tuesday) and Sat. Mat.
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BARBARA FRIETCHIE.
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Beatrice Moreland & Co., Bedini & Arthur, Chris Bruno & Mabel Russell, Florenz Troupe, Etta Butler, Kathlyn Warren, The De Forrests, Sisters Tyson, Howe & Scott, Kitty Mitchell, Jess Dandy, and the Vitagraph Pictures.
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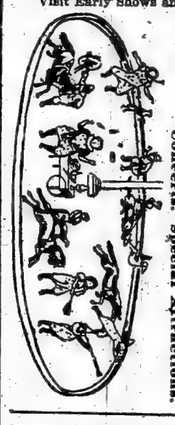
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TO-NIGHT AT 8:15
Kaltenborn Orchestra
FRANZ KALTENBORN.....Conductor
Mlle. ELSA RUEGGER, Cello.
Mme. EVTA KILESKI, Soprano. EMANUEL WAD, Piano.
Sig. A. CARBONE (Late of Metropolitan Op Co.) Baritone.
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SIXTH POPULAR CONCERT NEXT SUNDAY. Direction VICTOR THRANE. Knabe Piano Used.

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TO-MORROW NIGHT.
GREAT DOUBLE BILL.
ENTIRE FIRST ACT OF BEETHOVEN'S FIDELIO
FOLLOWED BY MASCAGNI'S
CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA
SUNG IN ENGLISH.
Misses Kronold, Golden, Linck, Mattfeld, Holmes, Niven, Stender; Messrs. Berthald, Sheehan, Davies, Elder, Mertens, Luckstone, Clark, Belcher.
GREAT SINGING CHORUS OF 60.
Evenings, 25c., 50c., 75c., 1.00 Nothing Higher.
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CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
EMIL PAUR.....Conductor
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, at 2 P. M.
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, at 8:15 P. M.
PROGRAM.
Overture, "Freischuetz".....Weber
Concerto for Piano: E flat major.....Liszt
MR. MARK HAMBOURG.
Symphonic Prologue to Heine's "William Ratcliff" (first time in N. Y.) conducted by the composer:
MR. FRANK VAN DER STUCKEN.
Symphony, No. 3, A minor, "Scotch".....Mendelssohn
Tickets at Carnegie Hall and Tyson's. Seats 75 cts. to $2; Boxes, $12 and $15. Admission, $1.
AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

Five Concerts for Young Children
At Mendelssohn Hall,
on Saturday mornings, at 11:30 o'clock,
Dec. 23, Jan. 20, Feb. 10, March 3, March 24.
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
Subscription tickets now on sale at SCHUBERTH'S, 23 Union Square.

WANDA Koppel and the KALTENBORN QUARTET
MENDELSSOHN HALL, 119 WEST 40th St.
First Song Recital,
Thurs. Eve., Dec. 7, at 8:15.
Tickets $1.50. Balcony $1.
General Admission $1.00.
Tickets at Schirmer's, Schuberth's, Sohmer's.

KNABE HALL. Thurs. Eve., Dec. 7, at 8:15. Res. seats, $1.50 and $1.
20th St., cor. 5th Av.
NEW YORK STRING QUARTET
assisted by Constantine von Sternberg, Pianist
Direction VICTOR THRANE. Knabe Piano Used.

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HARLEM OP. HOUSE. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN IN THE GIRL IN THE BARRACKS.
Dec. 11—Denman Thompson, "The Old Homestead."

Mendelssohn Hall, Friday, Dec. 8th, at 8:15 P. M.
Mme. CAPPIANI'S GRAND CONCERT.
Prima Donna, Soprano.
Dudley Campbell, Mezzo-soprano,
Laura Belli-Campbell, Contralto.
Mme. Helen McLewee, Contralto.
Mrs. Dorothy Ch[illegible]
Mathilde Hopkins, Jr., Mr. Albert Quesnel, and Sig. Giuseppe del Puente, the famous Baritone.
INSTRUMENTALISTS:
HUBERT ARNOLD, the great Violinist.
Mr. G. Dinell Mr. J. C. Warhurst, at the piano.
Tickets, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, December 7, at 3.
Song Recital by
Mr. David Bispham,
kindly assisted by
Mr. Walter Damrosch
PROGRAMME:
DICHTERLIEBE, (Heine).....ROBERT SCHUMANN
FOUR SONGS.....WALTER DAMROSCH
SONG CYCLE (new).....
"In Memoriam," (Tennyson)..LIZA LEHMANN
Reserved seats $1.50, now on sale at Schuberth's.

PADEREWSKI
CARNEGIE HALL, 57TH ST. & 7TH AV.
SEATS, $2.50, $2, $1.50, & $1.
STEINWAY PIANO USED.
Dec. 12, & Jan. 6, 20, at 2:30.
SEATS at SCHUBERTH'S, 23 UNION SQUARE.

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SEVENTH SEASON.
Two Concerts—Dec. 21 and March 15.
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CHORUS OF 400 ARTISTS.
Works by PALESTRINA, CORNELIUS, BRAHMS, &c.
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METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
Henry W. Johnson's Sunday Night Concert.
CLARA BUTT, (Farewell appearance,)
VLADIMIR DE PACHMANN, H. EVANS AND WALTER DAMROSCH
WILLIAM H. Symphony Orchestra of 75.
And F[illegible]
GENERAL ADMISSION, 50c.
BOX OFFICE OPEN ALL DAY SUNDAY.

CARNEGIE HALL. 27th Season. 1899—1900.
ORATORIO SOCIETY
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Conductor
Fri. aft., Dec. 9, at 2, and Sat. Eve., Dec. 30, at 8.
"THE MESSIAH."
Thursday Evening, April 5, at 8.
"BACH'S MASS IN B MINOR."
Sale now at box office for old subscribers; for new subscribers opens Monday, Dec. 4.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Wed. Evg., Dec. 6, at 8:15.
Second Pianoforte Recital by
MR. ARTHUR WHITING
Res. seats $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

KNABE HALL. 6th Av. & 22d St. Tuesday Evg., Dec. 5th, at
Third Piano Recital, JOSEF WEISS
Seats $1.00, at Knabe's, 154 5th Av.

MUSIC HEARD YESTERDAY.

First Young People's Concert, Pachmann, and Saalfield's Concert.

The first of Mr. Frank Damrosch's series of young people's concerts was given yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall. The audience was not one of extraordinary size, but there was close attention to the music and to the explanatory remarks which prefaced the performance of each orchestral number. The plan pursued this season is the same as that of last Winter. Mr. Damrosch begins the entertainment with an exposition of the form and the musical content of the first work to be heard, and illustrates his talk by causing to be played the principal themes of the composition. He also throws some light upon the nature of the instruments to be heard in the utterance of the leading motives. After this the composition is played in its entirety.

The plan is admirable and its success is demonstrated by the manner in which the audiences follow the explanations, and the interest which they show in the subsequent performances. It must be said, however, that the grown persons in the assemblies show quite as much interest as the children, and it is not at all improbable that they need the instruction more than the little ones. These concerts are in line with other valuable work done by Mr. Damrosch toward rearing a new generation of music lovers, and, though they may not appreciate it, musicians will hereafter have reason to call him blessed. The orchestral numbers played and explained yesterday afternoon were the overture to "William Tell," two Swedish folk songs by Svendsen, and Glinka's "Komarinskava." Between the instrumental pieces Miss Clara Butt, the English contralto, sang "Ombra mai fu," from Handel's "Xerxes," (the air known as an orchestral piece under the musical title of Handel's largo,) and two English songs—"Barbara Allen" and Somerwell's "Shepherd's Cradle Song." It cannot be said that Miss Butt sang the Handel air well. Her manner was lacking in classic repose.

At Mendelssohn Hall yesterday afternoon Vladimir de Pachmann, the distinguished pianist, gave his last recital in this season. For the occasion he chose to play one of those Chopin programmes in which the public likes so well to hear him. The numbers were the B flat minor sonata, the G minor ballade, F sharp major barcarolle, etude in A flat; opus 25, No. 1 nocturne; opus 55, No. 1; valse, opus 64, No. 2; three mazourkas—opus 56, No. 2; opus 67, No. 4, and opus 63, No. 1; the "Berceuse," and the A flat polonaise. This was a programme well suited to a full display of the pianist's best qualities. In its performance M. de Pachmann revealed his usual sympathy with the sensubus side of the music of the Polish composer and his unfailing command of tone color.

It is undeniable that de Pachmann has the finest touch that can be imagined. No one can play so gently as he can, and there are times when it is impossible to avoid wishing that he would be just a trifle more emphatic in his accentuation. He let himself loose yesterday in the polonaise, which he played with sufficient tonal power and with splendid spirit. His treatment of the mazourkas was very dainty, but he played the valse and the D flat one which he gave as an extra number, with his wonted vagaries in rhythm and shading. The G minor ballade was played in a restrained style, with much delicacy of sentiment and continence of tint. Perhaps the most satisfying work of the recital was the reading of the barcarolle. That was beautifully played indeed. It is an immeasurable pity that a pianist so gifted otherwise is so deficient in the intellectual department of his art.

The first of a series of concerts under the management of Mr. Saalfield, who gave popular concerts years ago in this city, took place at Carnegie Hall last night. There are some persons who hold that it is not a part of the business of newspaper criticism to comment on the nature of an entertainment, but merely on its merit in its kind. Such a view can hardly prevail in a newspaper which is striving to uphold all that is best in musical art, and therefore the truth must be told. Concerts such as that given last night were liked here in their day, but it is very doubtful whether a public can be found for them now. There were no evidences of general joy last night. The audience was small, and the applause of the kind that does not inspire confidence.

Mr. Saalfield provided a liberal array of soloists and a piano accompanimist. The chief soloist of the evening was Mme. Emma Nevada, who sang "Come per me sereno" from "La Sonnambula." Her small, sweet voice was heard to much greater advantage in the hall than in the Metropolitan Opera House, where she last sang. She was particularly happy in her delivery of staccato notes, which she sang with clearness and perfect intonation. Others who figured on the programme were Signor Liberati, the cornetist; Rosa Boerl, 'cellist; Anna Otten, violinist, and Belle Newport, contralto. It is likely to be learned that the Sunday night popular concerts have filled the place of such entertainments as that of last night.

A TRAMP, NOW ORGANIST.

Bowery Mission Hears Victor Benke's Story, Rejoicing with Him at His Conversion Anniversary.

Great enthusiasm reigned at the Bowery Mission last night, when Victor H. Benke, the organist, celebrated the fifth anniversary of his conversion. The platform was handsomely decorated with plants and cut flowers, and over the centre hung a great laurel wreath, emblematic of Victory, with the figure "5" worked in it in bright holly. Contrary to the usual practice, there were many women in the hall and on the platform, a great number of them from the North Newark Baptist Church, of which Mr. Benke is now the organist. The room was densely crowded.

Mr. Benke first gave a half-hour organ recital which included several classic selections and a few of his own compositions, one of which, "Like a Shepherd," attracted especial attention. Then he was presented to the gathering by J. G. Hallimond, the Superintendent, and told the story of his career from the day when he entered the mission a homeless, ragged tramp, to get a cup of coffee, to the present time, when he occupies a recognized position among the evangelical workers of the city. There was no organ in the mission then, and Mrs. Sarah Jane Bird, who presided, found herself without a pianist and asked for a volunteer. Benke responded, and though he had not touched an instrument for a year, and his fingers were stiff and trembling, he showed the result of the careful musical education he had received in his native Germany, and was asked to come again and again, and shortly after professed his conversion.

Dr. Louis Klopsch secured the organ now in the mission from Princeton University about three years ago and Mr. Benke added to it an ingenious apparatus by which he plays a drum and cymbals with his feet while his hands are at the keys. He has been called upon to assist Mr. Moody and other prominent evangelists and has been offered many excellent positions, but will take none that will interfere with his daily work at the mission, where he was converted.

Mrs. Bird was present to extend her congratulations last night, and among those who spoke were Dr. George Dowkontt, the Rev. Dr. Alexander McGregor, pastor of the North Newark Baptist Church; John Jaeger, Superintendent of the Chrystie Street Mission; the Rev. James Francis of the Second Avenue Baptist Church, and the Rev. W. T. Ebling of the De Witt Memorial Church. Many in the meeting gave testimony which was interspersed by solos and hymns by the assemblage.

MYSTERY IN COBB'S DEATH.

Body of Brooklyn Man Killed in Nashville Coming Home To-day.

The body of Frederick W. Cobb of 1 Ashland Place, Brooklyn, who was killed in Nashville, Tenn., Thursday night, will be brought to this city this evening. Cobb, who was a well-known decorator, lived with his wife and two young children at the Ashland Place address. His family believe that he was a victim of foul play, and the police of Nashville, it is said, are also of this belief.

Cobb went to Nashville two weeks ago to help decorate the city for the homecoming reception to the First Tennessee Regiment from the Philippines. According to the report of his death, received from Nashville, he went to a resort in that city on Thursday night and tried to enter, but was prevented by two men who came to the door. Some time later Cobb was found lying dead on the sidewalk with his neck broken.

The first report from Nashville was to the effect that Cobb had been seized by a fit of apoplexy, which caused him to fall to the sidewalk and break his neck. Later, it is said, the police came into possession of information which led them to believe that Cobb had met with foul play. They learned, it is said, that he had been knocked down in a scuffle with the two men who had prevented him from entering the resort mentioned.

Mrs. Cobb said yesterday that she believed her husband had considerable money with him when he went to Nashville. She said that she did not believe his death was caused by apoplexy, as he was not subject to such attacks.

Celebrate the Feast of Hanukah.

The Jewish Feast of Hanukah, which occurred during the past week, was celebrated last night in the West End Synagogue, under the auspices of the Young People's Association of the synagogue. Addresses were made by the rabbi, F. De Sola Mendes, and Prof. Richard Gotthell of Columbia University, and a musical programme was given, in which part of Handel's "Judas Maccabeus" was sung by a quartet and a chorus from the Cantata Singing Society.

HAD $1,700 IN HER PURSE.

Police Sergeant Refused to Hold a Woman Accused by Another of Taking Her Pocketbook.

With a party of friends a Mrs. Rouch of 142 West Eighty-sixth Street dined yesterday evening in a café at 105 West Twenty-fifth Street, sitting at a table near the front of the building. After finishing the meal Mrs. Rouch and party left the café, and a woman giving the name of Mrs. Florence Raymond of 30 West Sixty-fourth Street, came in and sat down at the table just vacated by the Rouch party.

Scarcely had she seated herself when the Rouch party came rushing back, and Mrs. Rouch asserted that she had left her pocketbook containing about $17 on the table. Mrs. Raymond said she had seen nothing of it, but despite this assertion Mrs. Rouch accused her of having stolen it and demanded her arrest.

A policeman was summoned, and Mrs. Raymond was taken to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, followed by the entire Rouch party. To Sergt. Comboy Mrs. Rouch told her story, and again accused Mrs. Raymond. Mrs. Raymond protested her innocence and said to the Sergeant:

"Why, Sergeant, I don't have to steal," and opening her pocketbook she showed to Sergt. Comboy $1,700 in bills. She was handsomely dressed, wearing a sealskin sacque, and over her fingers were many rings.

Mrs. Rouch was unable to identify any of the money as hers, although she said one of the ten-dollar bills looked like one of those she had had. Turning to the newspaper men standing near, Mrs. Rouch singled out one and accused him of being an accomplice of the Raymond woman. This angered Sergt. Comboy greatly, and he rebuked Mrs. Rouch severely.

"I know that man well," said the Sergeant. "I do not believe he ever saw you before, and I know he hasn't to-night. I will not hold this woman on your complaint."

Mrs. Rouch and party were then escorted out of the station house.

FUNERAL OF MR. SCHROEDER.

Services in the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn.

The arrangements for the funeral of ex-Mayor Frederick A. Schroeder of Brooklyn, who died on Friday at the Hotel Margaret, that borough, were completed yesterday. The body will be taken from the hotel at 1 o'clock to-morrow afternoon to the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, where services will be conducted by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. McLeod. The burial in Greenwood Cemetery will be private.

The honorary pall-bearers at the funeral will be William C. De Witt, I. N. Bon, Jesse Johnson, August Kurth, Gen. James Jourdan, Alonzo D. Slote, John French, and H. B. Scharmann.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO CHARITY.

The Charity Organization Society acknowledges the following contributions received in response to its recent appeals in behalf of three widows with large families, a partially blind woman, two consumptive lads, and a woman suffering from cataract:

Miss Eleanor F. Clark, $100; Mrs. E. B. Monroe, $40; Mrs. F. M. Warburg, $25; "C. M. H.," N. Witherell, and K. Otani, $20 each; "E. M. S. $12; "J. B. J.," "E. M. D.," "A Sympathizer," "W. E.," George M. Clausen, and "A. M. S." $10 each; "I. B. C.," "B. A. C.," "B.," "Mrs. Thanksgiving," and "E. B. C." $5 each; "P. C. L.," "J. D.," "A. M. K. M.," "Hope," "E. and O.," R. A. Harrat, and cash through The Herald, $2 each; "Little Bertault tots," C. B. Hawley, "A. W. W.," J. Gould's Son & Co., $1 each, and an overcoat for one of the consumptive lads from "I. D."

Eighty dollars is still lacking in the fund to pay board in the country for the two lads of consumptive tendencies. It is hoped that by putting them in favorable surroundings their health will be restored. Any money for this case sent to the Charity Organization Society, 102 East Twenty-second Street, will be publicly acknowledged.

Died in the Post Office.

Isaac Hirsch, a cigarmaker, living with his family at 1,811 Lexington Avenue, was seized with a hemorrhage in the General Post Office Building yesterday afternoon, and died before an ambulance could arrive. His body was removed to the City Hall Police Station, and later to his home.

To Lecture on Colonization.

The lecture in the Board of Education course, at Cooper Union, by Alleyne Ireland on Wednesday at 8 P. M., will be on "The Commercial Aspect of Colonization."

RECTOR BLAMES CHURCHMEN.

District Visitors Cause Trouble in Neighboring Episcopal Parishes.

A house-to-house religious canvass by district visitors of the Episcopal Church of the Epiphany, Tompkins Avenue and McDonough Street, Brooklyn, has caused the Rev. Dr. Robert Rogers, the rector of the neighboring Episcopal Church of the Good Shepherd, at McDonough Street and Stuyvesant Avenue, to protest in the columns of his parish paper. Dr. Rogers charges that the district visitors of the Church of the Epiphany have tried to induce some of his people to go over to that church. It is also charged that the district visitors called at the homes of vestrymen of the Church of the Good Shepherd.

In reply to these charges the Rev. Dr. Dean Richmond Babbitt, rector of the Church of the Epiphany, said yesterday:

"As some of the people of the Church of the Good Shepherd live, so to say, under the shadow of my church's steeple, my district visitors necessarily run across them. Some who are further away will also be met, but the strictest instructions are given by me to these visitors not to try to detach members of other churches for our church, but only to note them for our parochial man 'not to be disturbed.' Our methods will not be changed, but we shall always be most courteous, we trust, toward our religious neighbors. I trust my brother Rogers will not be misunderstood by the public, for he is really a very fine man, and I do not want him to appear in an ungracious light. Nor will he blame us, when he knows us better, for obeying the command of the Master to go into the highways and byways to get people who are lapsed, indifferent, sick, poor or needy."

Dr. Rogers and Dr. Babbitt were only recently called to the churches of which they are now respectively the rectors.

LIQUOR MEN'S POLITICAL FIGHT.

Goodwinites Defeat Sheehanites at Saloon Keepers' Election.

Political partisanship was at the bottom of a lively fight for the Presidency of the Liquor Dealers' Association of the Seventeenth Precinct, which took place at the annual election of that organization on Friday night. The issue was a re-echo of that which troubled the Ninth Assembly District last Fall, and Councilman Frank Goodwin scored a triumph over John C. Sheehan, who defeated him for the Tammany leadership in that contest.

The Seventeenth Precinct lies mainly in the Ninth Assembly District, and the Association of Liquor Dealers is an old and large organization which has had much to do with the results of political struggles in the past. John McGarry, who conducts a saloon at 268 Ninth Avenue, and who is one of John C. Sheehan's district captains, has been the President of the association for fifteen years. Things had run so smoothly under his administration that he appeared to have no opposition for re-election.

When the meeting was called to order in the Utah House, at Twenty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue, however, the crowd which filled the room was found to be composed mainly of men who had openly espoused the cause of Goodwin in the revolt against Sheehan, and it was soon developed that there was a surprise in store for the Sheehan men, for when nominations for President were called for the Goodwin men presented the name of Thomas M. Murray, a saloonkeeper of 268 Eighth Avenue, and the owner of the building in which the Horatio Seymour Club, the Goodwinite organization, holds its meetings.

The adherents of Mr. Sheehan were amazed at the boldness of the attack, but they rallied soon, and in a few moments messengers were scurrying to call in all of Sheehan's supporters who could be found. A dozen or more of these men responded to the summons, but even then the Sheehan representation was inadequate, and Murray was chosen by a majority of 5.

The Goodwin men claim that this victory is an important one, as it indicates that the powerful saloon interest will be arrayed against Sheehan in the struggle for the leadership next Fall. On the other hand, the Sheehan men say that the meeting was packed in Murray's interest, and they threaten to bring about another election on that account.

Automobile Shop for Jersey City.

There is much rejoicing in the Marion district of Jersey City over the fact that the big United States Watch Factory, which has stood empty for more than ten years, has been leased by the National Automobile Company. It is expected that work will begin before the end of the year, and that more than 200 hands will be employed.

FIRE IN FIFTY-NINTH STREET.

Building Owned by Bloomingdale Brothers Badly Damaged.

The four-story brownstone building at 137 East Fifty-ninth Street, owned by Bloomingdale Brothers, was badly damaged by fire last evening. It was shortly after 6 o'clock, when the streets in the vicinity were crowded with workers going to their homes, that flames were discovered in the second floor of the structure, occupied by Jacob Wohlfield, dealer in furs. The flames spread to the third floor, occupied by Frank Intemann and family as living apartments, and then to the top floor, where Charles Weil and family reside.

Before the firemen could extinguish the blaze much of the furniture in the two upper floors and the stock of Wohlfield had been considerably damaged. Much water soaked through the first floor where George Elliot's shoe store was located. Wohlfield's damage is $1,000. Intemann's, $800. Weil's $500; Elliot's, $300, and the damage to the building, $1,500. The cause of the fire is unknown.

FOR A MOORE MEMORIAL.

New Maine Seminary Building Proposed—Grindston Inn Improvements.

Steps have been taken by the heirs of John G. Moore of the banking firm of Moore & Schley to erect as a suitable memorial to him a building at the East Maine Conference Seminary, at Bucksport, where Mr. Moore was once a student. An architect has been sent from this city to look over the ground and make preliminary sketches. The seminary, which is attached to the Methodist Episcopal Church, is not far from Mr. Moore's native town of Steuben. He was always greatly interested in its welfare, and in his lifetime made several substantial gifts to it.

Mr. Moore's executors have now taken steps to complete a pet

DOUGLAS WON GOLF MATCH

Ex-Champion Captured Lakewood Club's Trophy and Medal.

PRESENT CHAMPION'S FALL

In a Consolation Event Herbert M. Harriman Was Defeated by Jasper Lynch.

Findlay Douglas, ex-champion of the United States, won the Lakewood Cup yesterday in the final match for the chief trophy on the Lakewood Golf Club links. He met in the deciding round F. P. Kimball, whose game last week clearly marked him as the strongest Lakewood Club golfer, and the latter was defeated by 6 up and 5 to play.

The victory was the first important one that Douglas has won in a long time, as his career for the past year has chiefly been noticeable by defeats. Travis beat him for the Lakewood Cup in last Fall's tournament, and in the Spring event he was put out in the semi-final round by R. C. Watson, Jr. Douglas has got back into true championship form, and he has probably never played better golf than he has done on the Lakewood links since Thursday morning.

Douglas and Travis divided the honors as favorites in the final round, but the latter, like many another good man, was put out of the game on Friday. Douglas won another honor during the day, the gold medal given for the lowest gross score in the club open handicap, eighty strokes, the record for the links and the third time that last year's champion has turned in those figures. Travis, with eighty-two, gave him a close race for leading medal play honors.

The consolation cup, contrary to expectations, was not won by the amateur champion, Herbert M. Harriman. He capped the climax of his peculiar career in this tournament by allowing Jasper Lynch, Secretary of the home club, to beat him by 2 up and 1 to play. Consequently the unique spectacle was presented of the golf champion of the United States being defeated in a consolation event. Lynch beat Harriman in the semi-final round, played in the morning. Harriman won the first hole, the next was halved, and Lynch made all even on the third. Four holes were then halved in succession, and Lynch, by getting the next two, closed the first half of the round leading by that number. The champion failed to improve on the next nine, and at the seventeenth hole had to acknowledge that, for the present at least, Lynch was his superior. The cards were:

Lynch—Out	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	5	—43
Harriman—Out	4	5	6	5	5	5	5	4	6	—45
Lynch—In	6	7	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	—44—87
Harriman—In	5	8	5	5	5	3	4	5	4	—44—89

When Douglas met Kimball for the final struggle in the afternoon, the largest crowd of spectators that has been seen on the course this week assembled around the first tee to watch the struggle. Kimball made a game fight, but against such golf as Douglas maintained, Kimball's game never became exciting. Douglas took the first two holes and led by four at the end of the ninth, and finished the match at the thirteenth hole, by 6 up and 5 to play. The scores were:

Douglas—Out	4	4	6	5	4	6	4	4	5	—42
Kimball—Out	5	6	3	5	6	6	5	5	5	—46
Douglas—In	6	6	5	5						—22—64
Kimball—In	5	7	6							—25—71

L. T. Boyd, the crack golfer from Milwaukee, won the Consolation Cup, defeating Lynch in the final round by 5 up and 4 to play. The cards were:

Boyd—Out	5	6	4	5	6	5	5	3	5	—44
Lynch—Out	4	5	5	5	4	6	6	4	6	—45
Boyd—In	5	6	5	6	5					—27—71
Lynch—In	6	6	5	8						—32—77

Boyd had a hard fight in the morning to beat James G. Thorp of Boston, but finally got the victory by one hole.

Findlay Douglas was right up to his best game in the morning, when he met a namesake, J. Gordon Douglas of the Oakland Club, in the semi-final round. For a young golfer the latter deserves credit for the excellent showing he has made in the tournament, but in Findlay Douglas he met a foe of a higher class, and that fact made him palpably nervous for the first nine holes. Three halved holes were the best the younger player could do, and Douglas had six holes to his credit at the end of the nine and the enviable record of thirty-nine strokes. He won the tenth, making him seven up. Then one was halved, and Gordon Douglas braced up to save himself from a defeat too overwhelming, and won two holes, but lost the next and the match by 6 up and 4 to play. The bye-holes were played out, and the ex-champion duplicated his grand record of the previous day by finishing the eighteen holes in eighty strokes. The figures counted in the all-day handicap, and, as eighty was the lowest gross score turned in, it gave Douglas the gold medal in that event. The cards were:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
F. Douglas, Fairfield	80	0	80
R. C. Watson, Jr., Westbrook:			
Out ...4 5 6 5 4 4 4 4 5—41			
In ....4 5 6 4 7 4 4 4 3—41			
Total	82	2	80
G. O. Winston, Westchester:			
Out ...6 3 5 6 5 6 6 4 4—45			
In ....6 5 6 4 6 3 3 3 5—41			
Total	86	6	80
Irving Brokaw, Deal Beach:			
Out ...6 6 5 5 5 6 4 5 4—46			
In ....8 7 5 4 6 5 3 5 5—48			
Total	94	14	80
H. C. Villepique, Laurence	91	10	81
Jasper Lynch, Lakewood	87	6	81
L. J. Pratt, Nassau	90	9	81
L. T. Boyd, Milwaukee	88	6	82
A. W. Black, Lakewood	96	14	82
F. P. Kimball, Lakewood	86	4	82
J. J. Manning, Seabright	96	14	82
P. H. Bohlen, Philadelphia	89	6	83
Daniel Bacon, Ardsley	97	14	83
J. W. Biddle, Philadelphia	92	8	84
J. G. Thorpe, Oakley	89	4	85
C. M. Hamilton, Baltusrol	89	4	85
R. L. Redfield, Westchester	100	14	86
W. R. Kirk, Onwentsia	93	6	87
F. W. Menzies, St. Andrew's	90	3	87
A. M. Robbins, St. Andrew's	92	5	87
H. M. Harriman, Meadow Brook	88	0	88
James A. Tyng, Morris County	92	4	88
G. E. Armstrong, Staten Island	98	10	88
G. E. Cabot, Brookline	102	14	88
Dr. Parker Syms, Ardsley	104	16	88
J. Morehead, Jr., Pittsburg	93	4	89
A. W. Biddle, Philadelphia	99	10	89
T. C. Ennever, Montclair	101	12	89
I. T. Burden, Jr., Newport	93	4	89
A. D. Compton, Westchester	95	5	90
G. O. Smith, Lakewood	104	14	90
W. B. Dowd, Lakewood	102	12	90
R. W. Haughton, Lakewood	108	18	90
H. A. Colby, Essex County	97	6	91
Harry Suydam, Lakewood	101	10	91
S. B. Ferris, Lakewood	108	16	92
Ira Barrows, Lakewood	95	2	93
R. S. Minot, Essex County	114	18	96
R. G. Douglas, Essex County	109	12	97
R. H. Syms, Ardsley	115	18	97
T. M. P. Mills, Westchester	122	18	104

The summary of the match-play rounds for the two cups is:

Lakewood Cup.—Semi-Final Round—Findlay S. Douglas, Fairfield, beat J. Gordon Douglas, Oakland, 6 up and 4 to play; F. P. Kimball, Lakewood, beat F. W. Menzies, St. Andrews, 2 up and 1 to play.

Final Round—Douglas beat Kimball 6 up and 5 to play.

Consolation Cup.—Semi-final Round—L. T. Boyd, Milwaukee, beat James G. Thorp, Oakley, 1 up; Jasper Lynch, Lakewood, beat H. M. Harriman, Meadowbrook, 2 up and 1 to play.

Final Round—Boyd beat Lynch 5 up and 4 to play.

HARBOR HILL GOLF TEAM 1 WINS.

Defeated No. 6 in the Semi-Final Round.

One match in the semi-final round of the team competition begun by the members of the Harbor Hill Golf Club, Staten Island, on Thursday was played yesterday. Eight teams originally started in the game. Of the four victors, Team 1 defeated Team 6 in the semi-final round, the contest having the close finish of 5 holes to 4. Teams 4 and 7 will play to-day, and the victor will play the members of Team 1 in the final match on Saturday. The players and scores in yesterday's game were:

Team No. 1.	Holes.	Team No. 6.	Holes.
J. E. C. Leavitt	0	V. Hochmeyer	1
W. S. O'Connor	3	C. C. Goldsborough	0
S. G. Jansen	1	A. E. Whitman	0
L. Van Vechten	0	A. W. Rechau	3
L. Jessup	0	William Lambert	0
Miss Worth	1	Miss Bennett	0
Total	5	Total	4

ARDSLEY CLUB GOLF HANDICAP.

Gilbert Colgate the Winner in the Class A Contest.

Gilbert Colgate won the Class A handicap yesterday on the Ardsley Club links by a net score of 79 strokes. His gross score of 93 came within one of being the best of the day. That honor, however, went to Paul A. Proal, who got a place among the first sixteen in the qualifying round at Lakewood. L. M. Geer won in Class B. The players and scores were:

CLASS A.

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
Gilbert Colgate	93	14	79
A. O. Beebe	106	19	87
A. E. Barron	99	10	89
F. W. Sanger	97	9	88
H. H. Gayley	95	7	88
Paul A. Proal	92	3	89
F. L. Eldridge	94	4	90

CLASS B.

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
L. M. Geer	101	17	84
W. B. Anderton	104	17	87

FOX HILLS' ONLY GOLF EVENT.

Result of the Staten Island Cricket Club's Foursome for Members.

A club foursome was the only golf event played yesterday by the members of the Staten Island Cricket Club on their links at Fox Hills. J. A. Janin, Jr., and Clinton Miller won in 102 strokes, and second place was taken by E. L. Richards and I. Cryder Lea. Their cards were:

J. A. Janin, Jr., and Clinton Miller—
Out .....4 5 5 8 4 7 8 5 5—51
In .....7 6 6 7 8 5 6 5 6—51—102

E. L. Richards and I. Cryder Lea—
Out .....6 5 6 6 5 6 5 5 5—52
In .....7 5 5 9 6 5 5 6 5—53—105

The final round for the Branch Gold Medal and the championship of the island will be played to-day between Louis Livingston, Jr., and J. A. Janin, Jr.

SEVENTH REGIMENT GAMES.

Company E, Thanks to S. K. Thomas's Agility, Is Now Its Crack Athletic Body.

Company E of the Seventh Regiment will be known hereafter as the crack athletic company of the regiment, for its members scored first in the contest for points in the thirty-sixth set of games of the regiment, held last night at the armory, Sixty-sixth Street and Park Avenue. The company's victory was due mainly to the efforts of Samuel K. Thomas, who won almost every event he was entered in, and these included more than half of the number on the programme. His success was not confined to the track events, for he won two of the three field events as well. A large crowd was on hand to witness the games. One of the visitors who came on crutches was warmly welcomed. He was Capt. Donovan of the Twenty-first United States Infantry. Formerly Capt. Donovan was Lieutenant Colonel of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, but he enlisted in the Thirteenth United States Infantry and went into service in the Philippines. He was wounded in the campaign, and returned recently from Manila.

The half-mile run for the Officers' Cup was the feature of last night's programme. The eleven candidates were men who had never won a prize in a running race. William J. Place of Company F led the other ten until the last lap was started, and then he and G. D. Borden of Company E, who was running behind him, fell. The others went on, and at the end Donald Nicoll, Jr., of Company A, and H. L. Lovell of Company C, finished in the order named with only a few inches between them. Both fainted as they passed the finish mark. In the two-mile bicycle race, which was won by Fred U. Drake of Company H, I. H. Covell of Company F fell and cut his face badly.

The results of the contests were as follows:

93-Yard Run, Scratch.—Final heat won by Donald Nicholl, Jr., Company A; Harold Moore, Company D, second; E. W. Scott, Company K, third. Time—0:10 1-5.

93-Yard Run; Handicap.—Final heat won by Samuel K. Thomas, Company E; Harry L. Stratton, Company I, second; Frederick C. Terry, Company B, third. Time—0:09 4-5.

500-Yard Run; Handicap.—Won by Marvyn Scudder, Company K, (25 yards;) John J. Storms, Jr., Company E, (20 yards,) second; George Bliss Holbrook, Company E, (24 yards,) third. Time—1:17 2-5.

One-Mile Bicycle Race; Handicap. Won by P. A. Dollard, Company C, (40 yards;) J. H. Covell, Company F, (15 yards,) second; Fred N. Drake, Company H, (scratch,) third. Time—2:33 4-5.

Half-Mile Roller Skating Race; Handicap.—Won by J. L. Martin, Company G, (25 yards;) F. C. Newcombe, Company K, (25 yards,) second; Charles L. McClave, Company B, (scratch,) third. Time—1:45.

440-Yard Run, Scratch.—Won by G. D. Borden, Co. E; H. L. Lovell, Co. C, second; William J. Place, Co. F, third. Time—1:00 4-5.

One-Lap Wheelbarrow Race, Handicap.—Final heat—Won by John J. Storms, Jr., Co. E; Halsey Hazelton, Co. C, second; H. W. Wilson, Co. D, third. Time—0:25 3-5.

220-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Frederick C. Terry, Co. B, (18 yards;) George Bullwinkle, Co. A, (22 yards,) second; G. D. Arthur, Co. I (17 yards,) third. Time—0:24 1-5.

One-Lap Sack Race, Scratch.—Won by John J. Storms, Jr., Co. E; Andrew J. Thomas, Co. E, second; H. L. La Petra, Co. G, third. Time—0:30 2-5.

93-Yard High Hurdle, Handicap.—Won by Samuel K. Thomas, Co. E, (scratch;) Frederick Gaisel, Co. F, (one-half yard,) second; Irving K. Baxter, Co. C, (scratch,) third. Time—0:12 4-5.

Potato Race, Scratch—Won by H. H. Wotherspoon, Jr., Company H; Halsey Hazelton, Company C, second; Martin J. Waters, Jr., Company E, third. Time—0:55 4-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap—Won by Marvyn Scudder, Company K, (40 yards;) C. E. Snedecor, Company B, (scratch,) second; Paul W. Doll, Company E, (60 yards,) third. Time—4:51 4-5.

220-Yard Hurdle Race, Scratch—Won by Ernest Merwin, Company E; Charles P. Osborn, Company A, second; C. P. Loeser, Company D, third.

220-Yard Hurdle Handicap—Won by Samuel K. Thomas, Company E, (scratch;) Frederick Gaisel, Company F, (7 yards,) second; E. A. Del Monte, Company F, (12 yards,) third. Time—0:30 2-5.

Half-Mile Run, Scratch, for the Officers' Cup—Won by Donald Nicoll, Jr., Company A; H. L. Lovell, Company C, second; Frederick C. H. Bull, Company H, third. Time—2:20 3-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap—Won by Fred N. Drake, Company H, (scratch;) P. A. Dollard, Company C, (75 yards,) second; Walter A. Hughes, Company E, (95 yards,) third. Time—5:56 4-5.

One-Mile Inter-Battalion Relay Race.—Won by Second Battalion's team, composed of M. J. Waters, Company E; J. J. Horms, Jr., Company E; C. B. Holbrook, Company E; M. Scudder, Company K, and E. Merwin, Company E. First Battalion's team, composed of T. R. Fisher, Company F; H. S. Stratton, Company I; F. C. Terry, Company B; B. W. Wenman, Company I, and E. C. Snedecor, Company B, second. Time—3:39 1-5.

Putting the 16-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by Samuel K. Thomas, Company E, (12½ feet,) with an actual put of 32 feet; F. W. Cobb, Company B, (13 feet,) with an actual put of 30 feet 1 inch, second; A. W. Hankinson, Company B, (12 feet,) with an actual put of 30 feet 1 inch, third.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by W. W. Lee, Company D, (12 inches,) with an actual jump of 5 feet 2 inches; F. M. Edwards, Company F, (12 inches,) with an actual jump of 5 feet, second; Frederick Gaisel, Company F, (10½ inches,) with an actual jump of 5 feet 1 inch, third.

Pole Vault, Handicap.—Won by Samuel K. Thomas, Company E, (6 inches,) with an actual vault of 10 feet 6 inches; Irving K. Baxter, Company C, (scratch,) with an actual vault of 10 feet, second; J. K. Morgan, (2 feet,) with an actual vault of 8 feet, third.

Polo Games Yesterday.

At Meriden, Conn.—Meriden, 6; Waterbury, 5.
At East Weymouth—East Weymouth, 4; Taunton, 3.
At Plymouth, Mass.—Plymouth, 5; Rockland, 3.
At Clinton Mass.—Clinton, 8; Salem, 3.

Oil Well Supply Dealer Bankrupt.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 2.—John McKay of Titusville, Penn., an old-well supply and iron pipe dealer, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court to-day. His liabilities are $178,883 and his assets $235.

Another South Carolina Cotton Mill.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 2.—The Monarch Cotton Mills, Union, S. C., was chartered to-day with a capital stock of $200,000. The officials are J. A. Fant, T. C. Duncan, and E. Nicholson.

GOLFERS AND THE SABBATH

Sunday Games on Staten Island Raise a Protest.

SIMILAR TROUBLES IN BOSTON

All Right to Play for Fun Is the Common Sentiment, but Not for Cups or Medals.

Shall it be golf on Sunday or not on Sunday has been the question that has given Staten Island golfers more to talk about and think about recently than any other local event of the year. This Sunday question was forced upon the attention of the Richmond County fraternity through the offer by Col. J. R. Branch of a gold medal that should represent the championship of the island. It was a good idea, for the friendly rivalry among the three clubs where golf is a leading feature—the Richmond County, Staten Island Cricket, and Harbor Hill—had made the time ripe for such an interclub championship contest, and under wise management the contest would have been received with open-hearted enthusiasm from one end of the borough to the other.

The tournament, after having been announced for Saturday, Nov. 25, was changed on account of other games being held on that day to the Sunday following. This step met with loud opposition from the Harbor Hill golfers, and a special meeting of the Board of Directors was held to take official action on the subject. Otto Hockmeyer, Captain of the club, did not feel that he could act singly for the club on so important a question. The board denounced Sunday competitive golf, and by a vote of 8 to 1 decided that the club would not sanction the championship event, which was held on the links of the Staten Island Cricket Club at Fox Hills. J. A. Janin, Jr., who in the same week won the Captain's Cup given by Otto Hockmeyer, and W. A. Hamilton disobeyed the request of the Directors and played in the Sunday match. They have been asked for an explanation.

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A number of other objections besides the moral side of the question have entered into this Sunday golf subject at Staten Island.

"I do not object entirely to Sunday playing," said Otto Hockmeyer, "and I often play a friendly game myself on that day, and scores of other Harbor Hill members do the same. But I do object to the precedent establishing competitive Sunday games on the island. It then becomes, in one way, compulsory for a man to play, and many men who would play in a Saturday match and make good scores would be shut out of a Sunday competition through principle. It is something that, to my knowledge, was never done on the island before, and I do not think it will be repeated very soon."

Mr. Hockmeyer's idea of the matter is the one that has tacitly been recognized by most of the golf clubs whose links are open on Sunday to those who wish to play. At Arosley, where Sunday golf is probably as popular as at any other club in the Metropolitan district, the idea of holding a regular competition has never entered the committee's mind. The nearest approach to it has been the occasional playing off of a match between two or more members in a weekly handicap contest.

At Morris County no golf is allowed on Sunday at all, but while the clubs are very few that shut down absolutely on the Sabbath, the occasions are probably fewer where regular tournaments have been announced for that day. It is a fact that many men will go to their clubs on Sunday and play a quiet game who would not have their names appear under any consideration as taking part in a Sunday tournament.

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Another objection raised by the Staten Islanders, or some of them, was the shortness of the time given to prepare for the championship contest. This did not mean that the golfers wanted the length of many days to toil over the links in practice play, but it was owing to a desire that the conditions might be thoroughly understood so that the initial event might be started in a manner befitting a Staten Island championship, and that definite arrangements could be made for continuing the event year after year under fixed conditions. However displeased those who favored the quickly arranged tournament may be at the objectors, they must at least allow that the point is well taken.

While Col. Branch deserves credit for fostering so worthy a cause, many hold the opinion that the results would have been more satisfactory had his gold medal been flashed before the golfers earlier in the year or kept in its velvet case until another season.

A championship of a New York borough is surely no one-club affair, but thus far no committee consisting of representatives from all the clubs has been brought together to take any action upon the matter, either to thank Col. Branch for his gift or to accept his conditions. As the matter stands now the Cricket Club is to hold the tournament each year until the medal is won three times by one player.

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The unfortunate fact remains, therefore, that the first effort to hold a golf championship of Staten Island has failed of success. This lamentable result is seen still more clearly in the fact that only thirteen competitors appeared in the qualifying round, and only twelve scores were turned in. Staten Island has become famous for the number and enthusiasm of its golfers, and even with the conditions limiting the event to those who have won a scratch competition during the year there should have been at least from twenty-five to thirty starters. Only two of the scores turned in were under the hundred mark. It has been an unfortunate championship in many ways, and the memories of it will hardly serve to brighten the Staten Island golf annals for 1899.

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There is no doubt that the game of golf has led in many localities to a more open Sunday than was the case before the sport came to America. Scores of men who would not think of playing baseball go out regularly to the links every Sunday. The sociability and pleasant exercise of the game have made it wonderfully popular on the church day of the week. Many excuse their action when accused by some friend of strict moral views by saying that Sunday offers one of the few possibilities to a business man for exercise, and a quiet game of golf is surely harmful to no one. The game itself is not noisy or boisterous, and as most of the clubs where Sunday playing is indulged in are well removed from residential localities there has been little cause for complaint. The few efforts that have been made occasionally to stop Sunday golf in this vicinity, notably at Englewood and Greenwich, have not been successful, and the country constables have evidently agreed to let it alone.

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The question recently has come prominently to the front around Boston, and some of the suburban clubs have stopped all Sunday playing until one or two test cases on the subject now before the Supreme Court of the State are settled. The police of Saugus about two weeks ago issued notice on the officers of the Riverside Golf Club that they would allow no playing on the Sabbath, and since that time the Saugus links have witnessed the quiet of the old Pilgrim Sabbath. In many other towns the police have stated that they are ready to swoop down upon the golfers if complaints are made.

The fashionable Brookline Country Club has a notice posted in the house calling attention to the fact that members who play golf on Sunday do so on their own responsibility, but if this is done the use of the greens and tees near Clyde Street is prohibited. Golf has always been played on Sunday to a certain extent on the Brookline links, and it is said that the present notice in the clubhouse would probably not have been posted had not a prominent office holder in the State been hit by a golf ball while driving by the Country Club grounds one Sunday. He immediately notified the police that the game should be stopped. That accounts, therefore, for the caution now observed by the Sunday golfers at Brookline and their avoidance of the Clyde Street greens.

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The members of the Commonwealth Club at Newton were recently notified that Sunday golf must cease, and because some of them were less obedient than the Saugus players a mounted officer rode out to the links one Sunday and took down the names of all who were darting merrily from green to green. The Massachusetts law which is said to cover the case is not one of the relics of blue law days, but was passed in 1895 and enacts that "whoever takes part in a game, sport, play, or public diversion on the Lord's Day shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $50."

***

Bicycling and golf have become sharp thorns in the sides of Sabbath observers. It was Dr. Rainsford who said in his church report that these two amusements were leading to a looser conception of Sabbath ideas by the youth of America. It is generally recognized, however, that the law has little effect. That is, the law may be a good thing when the followers of a sport make it a nuisance for any community, but there is no reason to suppose that because a man is told by a police officer that he cannot play golf that he will turn around and become a consistent church member.

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The police of New York, however, are in no danger of stopping Sunday golf, for the public links at Van Cortlandt Park, controlled by the Park Commissioners, are thronged with golfers on the Sabbath, that day vieing with Saturday in activity. So crowded are the Ardsley links on some Sundays that a member recently said: "Why, it's no use trying to play golf here on Sunday, for unless you get on the first tee, ready to drive off by 8 o'clock in the morning, you will probably have a two hours' wait for your turn."

***

Favorable comment has been bestowed upon Miss Ruth Underhill from many quarters for her willingness to enter competitive matches and stand defeats without a murmur. Since winning the championship of the United States, Miss Underhill was beaten in the women's open tournaments at Baltusrol and Ardsley. She is a typical "sportsman" golfer, and does not allow a defeat to bother her to such an extent as to keep her away from the next big tournament. She visited the Morris County links last week and played a match with Miss Marie G. Bryce, a recent champion of the club, and one of the youngest, as well as best, players. Miss Bryce won by 2 up and 1 to play.

***

Severe criticism was meted out to the Philadelphia golfers last week by one of their own newspapers, and incidentally credit was given to the women for showing a broader golfing spirit than has been noticeable among the sterner sex. Much of the criticism is true, for apart from F. H. Bohlen, W. M. McCawley, H. M. Forrest, and the Biddles, although the latter have not been seen in any big local tournaments this season, scarcely any other Quaker City golfers are known beyond their own district. This arraignment of Philadelphia golfers concludes as follows:

"Philadelphia, with its numerous links, never shows any progressive spirit in the way of big open tournaments, which should be made sufficiently attractive to draw the leading players here; but instead each club goes its own way, holding its own events for its own members, most of whom never play over any other course than their own and naturally do not improve in their game. The women have done a lot more for Philadelphia golf than the men, and it is high time the latter got together and held at least one big open tournament each year."

***

The friendly rivalry that has always added spice to the inter-club contests of the Agawam Hunt and Wannamoisett Golf Clubs of Providence, R. I., has led to the challenge from W. B. Brownell, champion of the latter club, being sent to Abram Barker, the Agawam golf champion, for a home-and-home contest for the championship of the two clubs, which will carry with it the golf supremacy of Providence. The first match at eighteen holes was recently played on the Agawam links, and Barker led by two holes. The members are now anxiously awaiting the result of the Wannamoisett contest. Some of the women in the Agawam club have large handicaps, as shown by the victory for the cup given by Mrs. R. I. Gammell by Miss Margaret Hazard, the latter having a handicap of sixty strokes. Mrs. Chandler, who was runner-up, enjoyed the liberal allowance of eighty strokes. Miss A. F. Low won the women's cup tournament of the season by defeating Miss L. L. Peck by one hole in the final round.

***

The East Orange Golf Club, which has enjoyed a very successful season, has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President—John McIntyre; Vice President—William W. Palen; Secretary—J. W. Alford; Treasurer—Sandford E. Cobb; Captain—Edward G. Kent; Directors—Austin Colgate, Charles Smith, Richard H. Dana, William P. Thorp, William G. Barr, Miss Julia Mix, and Miss Tennille.

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The Washington (D. C.) Golf Club practically opened its links for the season on Thanksgiving Day by holding tournaments for both men and women. A number of competitions will be given at intervals during the Winter.

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F. H. Bohlen, who recently won the amateur golf championship of Philadelphia, stands a good opportunity to win the championship of the Philadelphia Country Club. The competition for that honor is now under way, and it will be the last event of importance to be played on the Bala links this season. In fact, the golf links of the club were practically closed last week, when Rodman E. Griscom won a handicap bogie competition. He made the best gross score of the day, 86 strokes, and Bohlen took 89. William M. McCawley was beaten in his semi-final round for the club championship by H. M. Forrest. The other semi-final round has not yet been reached, but the event will probably be concluded during the coming week. Several of the Quaker City prominent golfers will be seen in many of the Southern tournaments this Winter.

***

The enjoyments of golf were pursued on Thanksgiving Day to a large extent by the golfers of Boston, and there were interesting matches on some of the Philadelphia courses. To many clubs it marked the close of the season, and the greater severity of the Winter around Boston will prevent as many courses being left open, even for practice on temporary greens, as is the case in the Metropolitan district. The Allston Club, in the suburbs of Boston, has arranged a schedule of club events extending through December, and the Seapoint Club, near the coast, will keep open house. These are among the exceptions, and some of the leading golfers will be found during the Winter at Aiken and other Southern resorts.

***

L. C. Servos, who has been the Medford Club's professional during the Summer, is still busy with pupils, but before the end of this month he will be seen on one of the courses in the Florida East Coast Golf Association. He holds the record of the Medford nine holes at 38 strokes, and 82 strokes for the eighteen holes. The amateur record is 46. The club has had a very successful season, and as its members are drawn from Charlestown, Everett, Malden, Cambridge, and other suburbs, preparations are being made for a more commodious clubhouse next year.

RECORD-BREAKING WEDDINGS.

Alderman Wentz Unites Twelve Couples in Twenty Minutes.

Twelve couples who were anxious to get married gathered in the Marriage Bureau at the City Hall yesterday morning. Noon was approaching and the clerks were watching the hands of the clock with eager eyes, but there was no Alderman about the place to perform the ceremonies.

Just before noon, however, Alderman Wentz came over from Brooklyn on business, and he was hailed to the Marriage Bureau, where he broke all records by marrying the dozen couples in twenty minutes. He did not, however, observe the usual rule by kissing the brides.

Chevalier De Toppo Buried.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 2.—The funeral of Chevalier John De Toppo, who died at his residence, 80 Halsted Street, East Orange, on Thursday, was held from his late home to-day. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Louis Francis of the Kent Street Reformed Church, Brooklyn. The interment was at Hackensack. Chevalier de Toppo was a native of Trieste, Austria. He inherited his title from his father, who was an official in that city. He was thirty-eight years old. He leaves a wife.

THE DEAF CURED FREE
next Friday, 2 and 8 P. M., at Carnegie Lyceum, 57th St. and 7th Av.

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PIANOS

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

Colgate & Co. and the National Lead Company divided the honors in the Drug Trade Bowling Association tournament, at Reid's alleys, 200 Church Street, yesterday afternoon, both winning two games. Dodge & Olcott and Seabury & Johnson each won one game. In the fifth game the team of Colgate & Co. defeated the representatives of R. W. Robinson & Son by seven pins. The former's victory was largely due to Faulkner's steady bowling. He made twenty-nine pins in the last frame. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

National Lead Company—Kemble, 170; Saunders, 174; C. E. Meek, 135; Sedford, 150; R. P. Meek, 109. Total, 738.

Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company—Furgang, 122; Bode, 141; Hore, 131; Klahre, 150; Malsch, 123. Total, 667.

SECOND GAME.

Seabury & Johnson—Dezeller, 132; Scrimshaw, 202; Caughey, 154; Withers, 145; Judge, 148. Total, 777.

Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company—Furgang, 110; Bode, 158; Hore, 106; Klahre, 155; Malsch, 150. Total, 679.

THIRD GAME.

National Lead Company—Kemble, 147; Saunders, 128; C. E. Meek, 169; Sedford, 145; R. P. Meek, 169. Total, 756.

Seabury & Johnson—Dezeller, 131; Scrimshaw, 167; Caughey, 137; Withers, 132; Judge, 136. Total, 703.

FOURTH GAME.

Colgate & Co.—Barnes, 178; Chrystal, 169; Kennedy, 114; Faulkner, 187; Colgate, 150. Total, 798.

R. W. Robinson & Co.—Kimball, 150; W. R. Robinson, 130; Littell, 243; Hopper, 128; Smith, 170. Total, 791.

FIFTH GAME.

Dodge & Olcott—Howe, 172; Ely, 133; Olin, 143; Robertson, 158; Ruddiman, 157. Total, 763.

R. W. Robinson & Son—Kimball, 173; W. R. Robinson, 135; Littell, 166; Hopper, 148; Smith, 166. Total, 748.

SIXTH GAME.

Colgate & Co.—Barnes, 138; Chrystal, 134; Ranson, 171; Faulkner, 188; Colgate, 143. Total, 774.

Dodge & Olcott—Howe, 136; Ely, 158; Olin, 117; Robertson, 151; Ruddiman, 171. Total, 733.

In the first game in the Fire Insurance League at Reid's Alleys last night between the Niagara and Caledonian Company teams a decision was not reached until the last man had bowled. The Niagara representatives won by 10 pins through the steady work of Faulkner and O'Connell. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Niagara—Cook, 133; Esselmont, 177; Millan, 146; Turner, 128; Barley, 168. Total, 752.

Caledonian—Stoney, 140; Toombs, 152; Franck, 160; O'Connell, 179; Prior, 111. Total, 742.

SECOND GAME.

Niagara—Cook, 132; Esselmont, 116; Millan, 140; Turner, 143; Barley, 159. Total, 690.

Northern—Bubler, 181; Schwekhardt, 124; Gendar, 93; Schlatter, 100; Sullivan, 125. Total, 623.

THIRD GAME.

Caledonian—Stoney, 145; Walton, 129; Toombs, 122; Franck, 137; O'Connell, 139. Total, 672.

Northern—Bubler, 157; Schwekhardt, 102; Gendar, 111; Schlatter, 123; Sullivan, 143. Total, 636.

Only one of the teams that competed in the Bank Clerks' League at Reid's alleys last night rolled a score of over 700. The team representing the Broadway Bank of Brooklyn won two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Broadway—Schaller, 124; Johnson, 110; Sandall, 123; Schneider, 151; Wortman, 136. Total, 653.

Mercantile National—Wright, 134; Harding, 133; Kright, 117; Skillman, 121; Grant, 140. Total, 645.

SECOND GAME.

Mercantile National—Wright, 156; Harding, 107; Kright, 134; Skillman, 159; Grant, 177. Total, 733.

Kountze Brothers—Mecabe, 136; Nelson, 107; Farrington, 150; Poole, 125; Schmitt, 135. Total, 653.

THIRD GAME.

Broadway—Schaller 140; Johnson, 116; Sandall, 144; Schneider, 138; Wortman, 154. Total, 692.

Kountze Brothers—Mecabe, 191; Nelson, 120; Farrington, 96; Poole, 122; Schmitt, 160. Total, 619.

TROLLEY PASSENGERS SCARED.

Burning of Feed Wires Caused Flashes of Flame from Slot.

By the burning out of feed wires in one of the conduits of the Sixth Avenue electric car line at Fifty-seventh Street yesterday at noon, much excitement was caused by the sudden flash of fire which shot up through the slot in the centre of the track. In a short time the damage had been repaired. The burning out of the wires necessitated the stopping of the cars on the Sixth and Eighth Avenues and Fifty-ninth Street car lines for an hour. The passengers on the approaching cars were badly frightened, but no one was injured.

Woman Run Down by a Train.

HILLSDALE, N. J., Dec. 2.—An unidentified woman was instantly killed by the 5:15 P. M. train for New York on the New York and New Jersey Road this evening. When just beyond Carlstadt the train slowed up and the engineer notified Conductor Blauvelt that the train had struck something. Blauvelt and a brakeman went back with a lantern. They found the body of a middle-aged German woman near the track.

Dr. McGlynn's Illness Serious.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Dec. 2.—While the Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn has rested quietly to-day, and his condition is regarded as slightly improved, his illness excites consid

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

Special Sale Of New Upright PIANOS

made by reliable manufacturers and fully guaranteed by us.

$175.00

buys a thoroughly good full size piano with every modern improvement.

$200.00

buys same quality as above, but concert grand size.

$250.00

buys a beautiful, rich toned, high grade piano that will last a lifetime.

$300.00

means piano satisfaction for life, for it means an

OLD and RELIABLE

STERLING.

200 Beautiful Sterlings in stock to choose from.

Prices range from $250.00, $300.00, $350.00, $400.00 to $500.00.

SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS

High Grade Uprights

in perfect repair,

$125.00 to $250.00

Medium Grade Uprights

$75.00, $125.00 to $175.00

Square Pianos

$35.00, $50.00 to $90.00

(40 to select from.)

Monthly payments if desired.

Regina Music Boxes

50 different styles. 1,000 tunes. Regina concert every day. Come and see and hear.

The STERLING Piano Co.,

MANUFACTURERS.
Wholesale and Retail Warerooms
(Entire building, four floors).
536 FULTON ST., Brooklyn.
Look for the name Sterling.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL TEAMS.

Question of the Relative Excellence of These Organizations Complicated—Points Scored.

The question as to which college was represented by the best football team for the season just closed is rather a complicated one. Princeton's defeat of Yale after the New Haven collegians had played a tie game with Harvard will lead many to believe that Princeton is entitled to the honor. Harvard, it must be considered, has played throughout the season without a defeat, while all the other prominent universities have suffered one or more defeats. Princeton lost one game, to Cornell, while Yale was twice beaten, first by Columbia and then by Princeton. Harvard has gone through the season with the smallest number of points scored against her—ten points by the Carlisle Indians. Yale has had sixteen points scored against her. Princeton comes next, her opponents having scored twenty-one points. The scores of games played by the prominent elevens are as follows:

HARVARD.

Harvard	29	Williams	0
Harvard	13	Bowdoin	0
Harvard	20	Wesleyan	0
Harvard	41	Amherst	0
Harvard	18	West Point	0
Harvard	29	Bates	0
Harvard	11	Brown	0
Harvard	22	Carlisle Indians	10
Harvard	16	University of Penn.	0
Harvard	11	Dartmouth	0
Harvard	0	Yale	0
Total	210	Total	10

PRINCETON.

Princeton	28	Univ. of Maryland	0
Princeton	5	Annapolis Academy	0
Princeton	12	Lafayette	0
Princeton	11	Columbia	0
Princeton	12	Pennsylvania State	0
Princeton	23	West Point	0
Princeton	17	Lehigh	0
Princeton	0	Cornell	5
Princeton	18	Brown	6
Princeton	30	Univ. of N. Carolina	0
Princeton	12	Carlisle Indians	0
Princeton	6	Wash. and Jefferson	0
Princeton	11	Yale	10
Total	185	Total	21

YALE.

Yale	23	Amherst	0
Yale	40	Trinity	0
Yale	28	Bates	0
Yale	12	Dartmouth	0
Yale	6	Wisconsin	0
Yale	0	Columbia	5
Yale	24	West Point	0
Yale	42	Pennsylvania State	0
Yale	0	Harvard	0
Yale	10	Princeton	11
Total	191	Total	16

CORNELL.

Cornell	42	Colgate	0
Cornell	17	Syracuse	0
Cornell	12	Hamilton	0
Cornell	12	Williams	0
Cornell	6	Chicago University	17
Cornell	5	Lehigh	0
Cornell	5	Princeton	0
Cornell	29	Columbia	0
Cornell	5	Lafayette	0
Cornell	0	Univ. of Pennsylvania	20
Total	134	Total	43

COLUMBIA.

Columbia	30	Walton	6
Columbia	20	Rutgers	0
Columbia	21	Union	0
Columbia	0	Princeton	11
Columbia	40	New York University	0
Columbia	18	Amherst	6
Columbia	5	Yale	0
Columbia	46	Stevens	0
Columbia	0	Cornell	29
Columbia	10	West Point	0
Columbia	22	Dartmouth	0
Columbia	0		
Carlisle Indians	45	Total	91
Total	224		

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Pennsylvania	48	Franklin & Marshall	0
Pennsylvania	29	Lehigh	0
Pennsylvania	47	Bucknell	10
Pennsylvania	6	Brown	6
Pennsylvania	33	Virginia	6
Pennsylvania	5	Indians	16
Pennsylvania	17	Wesleyan	6
Pennsylvania	0	Lafayette	6
Pennsylvania	5	Chicago	5
Pennsylvania	0	Harvard	16
Pennsylvania	11	Michigan	10
Pennsylvania	47	Pennsylvania State	0
Pennsylvania	20	Cornell	0
Total	259	Total	81

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

Flatbush Avenue, Junction Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

Holiday Goods Now Ready.

Christmas Day is only three weeks away. It is desirable to begin the selection of holiday presents at once. Do not wait until the streets are crowded and the stores jammed with shoppers. We are showing large and choice stocks of holiday goods at popular prices. Inspection and comparison are invited. An early selection will be to your advantage.

Dress Patterns,

$2.95, Reduced from $5.00—The Greatest Offer of the Season.

For to-morrow we offer 500 full Dress Patterns of fine all wool goods, a variety of excellent mixtures and desirable colors, 52 inches wide—goods sold until yesterday at $1.00 per yard—for $2.95 per pattern of five yards, instead of $5.00. (Main Aisle, Center Table.)

Also a large variety of other Dress Patterns, in wool, at **$1.50, $1.95, $2.25, $2.50, $2.75, $2.95, $3.25, $3.60,** and up to any price you wish to pay.

200 Black Dress Lengths

in Fine All Wool Cheviot, 50 inches wide, sold this season at $1.00 per yard, reduced to **$3.15** for full dress length.

Other Black Goods Patterns at **$1.50, $1.75, $2.50, $2.65, $3.95** and upward.

Umbrellas.

Regular $10.00 and $15.00 Quality for $5.00.

We recently purchased a lot of fine Umbrella Handles (samples), at our own price, and had them mounted on pure all silk serge, with steel rods, cases and tassels. The handles are pearl, burnt ivory and horn, trimmed with sterling silver. The entire lot is marked to sell at $5.00 each, and they are sure to sell quick at that figure, $10.00 and $15.00 being the regular prices for such fine goods.

Electric Seal Jackets, $33.50.

Winter has been very slow in coming this way this year, but it may be expected to appear any day with its nipping, biting force—and then, oh how welcome Fur Jackets will be. We have some Ladies' Electric Seal Jackets—such as are really worth $50.00 on the basis of the present market value—that we offer at **$33.50.**

KERSEY JACKETS,

all wool, double-breasted or fly front, lined with Skinner's Satin, actually worth $12.50, to be sold to-morrow at **$9.50.**

LADIES' SUITS,

gray, brown or black, with fly front, **$12.50** instead of $17.50.

GOLF CAPES,

fine goods, black and white, **$10.00** instead of $15.00.

Specials in Men's Goods.

All of our 50 and 75 ct. quality of Imperial Four-in-Hand, Puff, Tecks and Band Bows at **35** cts. each, or three for **$1.00,** to-morrow only; all new goods.

$1.00 and $1.50 Percale and Madras Shirts, with attached or detached cuffs, all new stripes and neat effects, reduced to **65** cts.

Suede Gloves.

59 Cts. Instead of $1.25.

Women's 4-button Suede Gloves—a limited quantity—handsomely embroidered in one and four rows of plain and two-toned effects; soft, elastic skins; sewing and general finish of the best; shades, russet, Havana, brown, lemon, ficelle and butter—gloves that usually sell at $1.25—reduced to **59** cts.

Finger Purses, 50 Cts.

The present fashionable Finger Purses, in genuine imported real Seal, with a double pocket—same kind as are regularly sold at 75 cts.—to go to-morrow at **50** cts. each.

Trimmed Hats.

$5.00 to $7.00; Less Than Half of Regular Prices.

A choice selection of Ladies' and Children's Hats, exclusive styles and colors—no two alike—to be closed out at **$5.00** to **$7.00** to-morrow.

Also imported models at greatly reduced prices.

Especial attention is called to our choice display of Hair Ornaments.

Millinery Dept., 2d floor.

Oriental Rugs.

We added many bales of Oriental Rugs last week to the large lot already on special sale on the third floor. The sizes are those most in demand for holiday gifts. The patterns and colorings recommend them at sight, and the low prices add to their attractiveness. You will find Rugs in fine antique and modern Shirvans, Shiraz, Anatolian, Bokhara, Beloochistan, Kazak, Cabistan, Daghestan, Khivan, Somac, India and other makes, ranging in size from 3.6x4.6 feet to 5x7 feet, and the prices from **$7.50** to **$20.00.** One lot of the choicest Antique Iram, Kirmain and other fine Persian makes, 4x6.6 feet, at **$80**; were $125 to $150.

CARLISLE INDIANS.

Indians	21	Gettysburg	0
Indians	56	Susquehanna	0
Indians	18	Pennsylvania	6
Indians	16	Dickinson	5
Indians	10	Harvard	22
Indians	32	Hamilton	0
Indians	0	Princeton	12
Indians	81	Oberlin	0
Indians	45	Columbia	0
Total	277	Total	44

These figures will doubtless keep football experts busy in discussion for some time to come.

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLISTS.

Conway W. Sams of Baltimore will be a candidate for the Presidential honors of the League of American Wheelmen at the annual assembly in February. Mr. Sams is now serving his third term as Chief Consul of the Maryland division. It is reported that he will be supported by the New York division on a strong anti-racing platform. With New York as his chief support, Sams is expected to gather enough recruits from other anti-racing quarters to make him a strong opponent of Thomas Keenan, Jr., the present head of the league, if his adherents can induce him to again accept a nomination. Sterling Elliott and Isaac B. Potter, whom Thomas Keenan, Jr., succeeded, have both announced that the Presidency has no attraction for them.

***

President Thomas Keenan, Jr., of the League of American Wheelmen has announced that, as favorable railroad rates cannot be secured, the National Assembly next February will not be held at Jacksonville for the assembly, and many believe that Detroit should receive the decision. The majority are in favor of holding it in the East. The Executive Committee will render its decision in a few days.

***

C. A. Lehritter won the mileage competition of the Century Wheelmen, for which prizes are offered every season. From Feb. 1 to Oct. 31 he rode 12,151 miles; nearly 5,000 miles more than any other member. He also heads the prize winners for the greatest number of "centuries," having taken part in eighty-six century runs. W. H. Anderson won first prize in the five-mile competition for members who have ridden five miles a day the greatest number of days from Feb. 1 to Oct. 31. Anderson covered the distance 252 days.

***

Owing to the large demand for space to exhibit various lines of goods, the management of the Cycle and Automobile Show to be held in Madison Square Garden during the week following Jan. 20, 1900, has decided to have only bicycles and horseless vehicles on the main floor. The American Bicycle Company will occupy 104 spaces, which is nearly one-third of the entire space of the show.

***

The new models of bicycles for the season of 1900 introduce many radical changes and improvements. The machines are much lighter than those shown this year, the difference in weight being particularly noticeable in the chainless models. The main frame tubes are 1⅛ inch in diameter, a reduction of one-eighth of an inch as compared with this year's models. The new seat post binder is devised with a view to securing the advantages of the bolt principle and those of the wedge and expander methods as well, a very slight pressure of the wrench being sufficient to secure the seat post so that it will remain immovably in place. The head expander is of the internal type, a single bolt fastening the handle-bar adjustment and operating the expander. The fork crown is a single piece, drop forging, similar in appearance to one used a few years ago, but entirely new in its construction. It preserves the characteristic grace of the old type, while greatly surpassing it in strength and reliability. This fork crown admits much closer forward construction, thus contributing greatly to the trim appearance of the machine. The pedals are of an entirely new design, and exceptionally light and strong. One of the most important of the new features is the hub, which retains the straight spoke with all its advantages of strength and tenacity, at the same time presenting a smooth symmetry of outline, which is at once distinctive and pleasing. Each spoke has a small sphere at the inner end, beyond which projects a small curved pin. Channels for receiving the spokes are made tangentially in the outer portion of the hub, each groove widening at one end into a spherical recess for receiving the ball on the spoke. The introduction of this hub has compelled the designing and building of some of the finest automatic machinery used in the manufacture of bicycles.

***

The new chainless machines are far lighter than any chainless machines heretofore made and the mechanism has been changed in important ways. The sleeve for carrying a forty-toothed driving gear has been enlarged and modified so that the gear itself with the ball race is changed to a form much better adapted to symmetrical tempering. The axis of the sleeve has been made accurately perpendicular to the plane of the disk which receives the gear and absolute uniformity in the running of the gear is assured. When the gear is screwed upon the sleeve, every part and working piece necessarily takes its assigned position without straining or warping. The adjustment of the crank shaft and its pinion has been so modified that the forward locking device is easily adjusted by moving the nuts with a key inserted in a hole provided in the frame, and a similar but not strictly identical arrangement is used for the adjustment and control of the rear pinion. Means have also been provided for adjusting the pinions forward and backward on the gear shaft, while by the crank bracket and rear hub adjustments each pair of gears that work together can be drawn closer or separated without difficulty and so as to secure a smooth, easy action.

Enlarging His Stock Farm.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Dec. 2.—Lucien O. Appleby is preparing to go into thoroughbred horse breeding on an even more extensive scale than ever at his farm here. Thirty head of brood mares have already been added to the score or more of turf matrons already here, the new arrivals coming from several Kentucky stock farms, where Mr. Appleby has had them during the past year. Knight of Ellersile, imp. King Thistle, and that good race horse Tristan are the horses to which the mares will be mated in the early Spring. Mr. Appleby is a firm believer in this State as a good breeding ground, as the water is pure and the grass all that can be desired. His past successes in breeding can, he believes, be more than duplicated by an extension of his facilities here. Mr. Appleby has returned from a visit to Kentucky, where he purchased a score or more of mares at the Woodward & Shanklin sale, which will reach here during the coming week. These will find homes in the new barns recently built for the accommodation of his stock.

Deformed with Speed.

There is a deal of humor stowed away in the carcass of some of the men who make horse trading and horse dealing their business. One of these characters was at the recent Madison Square Garden sale, and was descanting volubly on the merits of one of the horses he had consigned for sale. Of course the trotter had a "record," and this horse dealer made it a fast one, some ten seconds faster than the records would show, as a matter of fact. There was a suspicious-looking lump on one leg of this marvelous trotter, a lump too plain to be passed over unnoticed.

"Hurt received on the cars on the way here, I suppose," laconically remarked the party upon whom the dealer was trying to impress the advantage of buying the animal.

"No, I won't deceive you," replied the honest horse dealer. "I never knew a man to make nothin' by deceivin'. I'll tell you the truth. That lump don't hurt the hoss a bit. It's been there since she was foaled, and it's a funny lump, for when she's out of training it sort o' disappears like, and when she's right at her best it shows up again. It's a sort of speed indicator, you see. I tell you, pardner, you don't often see a hoss deformed with speed but there's one that is."

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.

BROOKLYN.

Our Private Carriage Driveway Is Again Open to the Public.

Our Private Driveway running through from Schermerhorn Street to the Livingston St. and Gallatin Pl. entrance to our store—which was temporarily closed while the extensive additions were being made to the building through which it extends—is again open to the free use of the driving and bicycling public.

We are ready as never before to supply your Holiday wants. Read with the best store, the best stocks, the best service and the best values Brooklyn has ever known. Don't fail to bring the children to see the wonders of Toyland on the fourth floor—and don't fail to do your buying EARLY. Begin to-morrow.

Women's Jackets & Suits, Two Great Values.

Tailor Made Suits at $9.50.

Fifty-five tailor made Suits are here for fifty-five lucky women. You can be one of the number if you get here in time, but you'll have to be prompt, for there'll be no lack of buyers once these suits are seen. They are made of good quality homespun suiting, in dark blue, gray and black. The coats are finished in fly front effect and are lined with taffeta silk or satin romaine; the skirts are cut in the approved latest style and they're percaline lined and velvet bound. They're uncommonly good value at **$9.50**

$15.00 to $20.00 Jackets at $9.75.

We've 150 of these Jackets in all sizes from 32 to 40. They're made in the most fashionable shapes of Kersey, Cheviot and heavy curl Boucle, in black. All are lined throughout with black or fancy silks, and they are as thoroughly good and stylish and up to date as any woman could wish for. They were made for retailing at $15.00 to $20.00, but we've secured them for selling at **$9.75**

Second floor.

Some Splendid Silks at Small Prices.

Waist Lengths for Holiday Gifts.

We've 600 waist lengths of fine quality fancy Taffeta Silk, comprising a choice assortment of the season's most desirable styles and colorings—all marked at less than the cost of production. Each pattern is prettily boxed, ready for giving to someone who will appreciate such a delightful holiday present.

And These Attractions, Too.

3,000 yds. of 21 inch all silk Liberty Satin, an excellent quality, in a complete assortment of colors for street and evening wear, at **49c**

1,200 yds. of C. J. Bonnet's 21 inch double faced black Peau de Soie, soft rich and lustrous, at **99c**

1,200 yds. of C. J. Bonnet's 22 inch double faced black Peau de Soie, heavy and very superior quality **$1.25**

Stirling-guaranteed black Taffeta, the best and most reliable black Taffeta made in this country—sold only by us in Brooklyn—at **$1.00**

Main floor, New Building.

Ostrich Feather Boas.

1 yd. long black ostrich feather Boas, excellent black and long flue feathers **$5.98**

1¼ yd. long black ostrich feather Boas, excellent black and long flue feathers **$7.49**

1½ yd. long black ostrich feather Boas, excellent black and long flue feathers **$8.95**

Trimmings—Main, right, rear.

Men's Blanket Robes.

Men's gray Blanket Robes with borders of contrasting colors and girdle to match **$2.69**

Main, front, left.

Some Fur Suggestions.

When you buy your Furs here you're sure of getting reliable quality, first-class workmanship, correct styles and the best values obtainable. Every one of the following items is an illustration of these facts:

Fur Coats.

Alaska Sealskin Coats, made of Rice's London dyed XX skins, 24 and 26 inches long—perfect in model and fit, lined with Skinner's guaranteed satin, **$145.00**

Persian Lamb Coats, with large full revers and collar of Chinchilla, fancy silk lined **$158.50**

Electric Seal Coats, 22 in. long, jaunty model, satin lined **$25.00**

Electric Seal Coats, 26 in. long, made double breasted, Skinner's satin lined, **$32.50**

Electric Seal Coats, 22 in long, with large revers and top collar of mink, **$55.00**

Fur Neck Wear.

Blended Stone Marten Cluster Scarf, with eight blended wolverine tails, **$8.95**

Alaska sable cluster Scarf, (natural fur,) with ten Alaska sable tails **$6.45**

Alaska sable cluster Scarf, (natural fur,) with eight dyed sable tails **$4.45**

Mink cluster Scarf, with eight full fluffy fox tails **$7.45**

Mink cluster Scarf, cut extra wide and long—can be worn either up or down, with eight full fox tails **$10.95**

Natural Baum Marten Neck Piece, trimmed with cluster of eight natural Baum marten tails, at **$34.50**

Second floor.

A Coat Chance for the Little Tots.

All our novelties in Children's high class Coats, in sizes 6 mos. to 4 yrs., comprising beautifully made garments of silk, velvet and fine cloth, that have been selling up till now from $30.00 to $65.00, have been reduced to

$15.00 to $35.00

We also offer a lot of children's plain cloth Coats, prettily made in several styles and attractively trimmed with lace and fur, regular $7.00 and $10.00 garments, at

$4.89 and $6.98

Children's Aprons and Underwear.

A large variety of Children's Aprons in plain lawn crossbar and fancy materials, trimmed with embroidery, made in waist and yoke effects; sizes 2 to 12 years **48c**

Children's Masonville muslin Gowns, V-shape neck, yoke of solid embroidery, with embroidery ruffles, herringbone finish, sizes 2 to 14 yrs. **98c**

Children's Canton flannel Drawers, in Knickerbocker and straight drawer, all sizes, 2 to 14 yrs. **15c**

Second floor.

Women's Mackintoshes at $3.48.

These Mackintoshes are made with single or double capes and velvet collar. They've a blue, brown or black all wool serge surface, a pretty plaid lining, and they're warranted waterproof. They're exceptionally good value at

$3.48

Second floor.

Men's Socks.

Men's heavy cotton Socks, fast black, with double soles, heels, and toes, per pair **19c**

Main, front, right.

Another of Our Unequalled China & Glassware Opportunities.

A new open stock pattern of Limoges China, in the new "Province" shape, with very neat pink rosebud and spray decoration, heavily trimmed with gold lace border, sold as you may select, in single pieces or sets, as follows:

Dinner Sets of 102 pieces at	$41.66
Dinner Sets of 113 pieces at	$43.75
Dinner Sets of 125 pieces at	$63.21
Dinner Plates, each	39c
Breakfast Plates, each	33c
Tea Plates, each	25c
Soup Tureens, each	$3.97
Covered Dishes, each	$2.44

Limoges china Tea Sets of 53 pieces, decorated with wild flowers and heavily stippled with gold, regularly $8.97 set, at **$6.49**

Latest importation of Limoges china decorated Salad Bowls and Comports, ranging in price from 89c. to **$5.49**

200 doz. Limoges china Tea Cups and Saucers, your choice of three decorations, usually $4.50 doz., at, per pair. **19c**

1,000 doz. crystal glass water Tumblers, engraved with Grecian border and stars, regularly sold at 60c. doz., go at each **3c**

Lamps, Onyx Tables and Clocks.

75 antique brass Banquet Lamps, a number of styles and shapes, at prices ranging from $6.50 to **$22.75**

A collection of Vase Lamps in the following celebrated wares: Royal Bonn, Old Moravian Austrian Flambric, Louwelsa and English Fayence, from **$10.00** to **$25.00**

Hand painted Lamps, foreign and domestic, a large and complete collection, from **$15.98** to **$72.00**

Oriental hall Lights and Lanterns, in brass, bronze and antique silver, studded with assorted colored jewels, prices from **$1.59** to **$9.00**

Our collection of onyx Tables is the most complete assortment ever shown, prices range from **$2.98** to **$35.00**

Decorated and hand painted Globes, sizes 6 to 12 inches, over 100 styles and decorations, at from 29c. to **$25.00**

Rich gold mantel Clock Sets, consisting of clock and pair candelabras, painted porcelain panels (our leaders), at **$16.98** and **$18.49** set

Bric-a-Brac.

250 pieces of Rudolstadt Art Pottery, new cameo effects in placques only, at from 19c. to **$3.98**

Majolica Placques, Old Dutch paintings, at from 49c. to **$3.98**

Royal Bonn Vases, new and choice decorations, including painted figures, at prices ranging from **$1.75** to **$35.00**

Our stock of Teplitz and Gobelin Busts and Figures represents the most complete and varied collection, at prices ranging from 39c. to **$85.00**

In addition to the above we are showing complete lines of Coalport, Crown Derby, Royal Worcester, Limoges, Cloisonne and other celebrated wares.

Basement, New Building.

Rich Cut Glass.

100 doz. rich deep cut glass Water Tumblers, strawberry diamond cutting, regularly $3.25, at, per doz. **$2.39**

Rich deep cut glass sterling mounted Puff Boxes at **$1.59**

Lot of rich deep cut glass Salad Bowls, value $5.75, at **$4.19**

Court, New Building.

Children's Stockings.

Children's fast black cotton Stockings, with double knees, heels and toes, per pair **12½c**

Children's fast black cashmere Stockings, both ribbed and plain, with double soles, heels and toes, per pr. **25c**

Main, front, right.

A Rare Chance to Buy Oriental Rugs at Low Prices

Want an Oriental Rug? Come here, then, and choose from this lot, and you'll find it an easy matter to suit both your taste and purse. There are five hundred carefully selected Rugs in this offering—many of them Antique, all in good condition and all especially rich in color and designs. They're marked at decidedly less than the prevailing prices for equally excellent and attractive grades.

ANATOLIAN MATS, all selected, choice antique specimens, a few rare Senas in this lot, average size 2 ft. x 3 ft., regular prices $5.00 to $12.00, at **$3.75, $6.50 and $7.25**

HAMADAN and KARABAGHS, selected goods, perfect in shape, subdued in color, average size 3 ft. x 4 ft., regular price $10, at **$6.75**

GUENGES antique and silky, average size 3 ft. x 5 ft., regular price $12.00, at **$8.50**

SHIRVANS, DAGHESTANS and Beloochistans, fine in texture, beautiful in design and color, average size 3 ft. 6 x 5 ft. 6, regular price $14.00, at **$9.75**

ANTIQUE SHIRVANS, DAGHESTANS, Beloochistans and Kazaks, a handsome lot of rich, lustrous and silky rugs in this lot, average size 3 ft. 6 x 5 ft. 6, regular price $18.00, at **$12.00**

ANTIQUE AND SILKY SELECTED KAZAKS, some beautiful pieces in this lot, average size 3 ft. x 5 ft. 6, regular price $22, at **$14.75**

ANTIQUE BOKHARAS, a choice and carefully selected lot of dark, rich, perfect pieces (good Bokharas are very scarce and hard to get), average size 3 ft. x 4 ft, regular price $25, at **$17.50**

ANTIQUE ANATOLIANS AND LAKES, a rare, superb and magnificent piece of color and texture in this lot, really art pieces, average size, 3 ft. 6 x 6 ft., regular price, $25.00 to $35.00, at **$18.50**

LARGE KAZAKS, a fine, selected lot of antique, silky pieces, with a heavy, thick pile, average size, 4 ft. x 7 ft., regular price $25.00 to $30.00, at **$19.75**

Fine old ANTIQUE PERSIAN RUGS, some rare old beautiful and artistic pieces of coloring in this lot, average size, 4 ft. x 7 ft., regular price, $20.00 to $50.00 **$12.50** to **$25.00**

And an exceptionally large lot of fine antique Shirvan, Daghestan and Persian pieces, at correspondingly low prices.

Silver Are Suggestions That Shouldn't Be Overlooked.

Sterling Silver.

Hair Brushes	$1.79
Cloth Brushes	$1.79
Hat Brushes	89c
Military Brushes	$2.25
Mirrors	$6.75
Combs	98c
Pickle Forks	59c
Sugar Spoons	98c
Picture Frames	$1.24

Quadruple Plated Ware.

Tea Sets, 3 pieces	$5.98 & $8.75
Tea Sets, 5 pieces	$10.75 & $13.75
Tete-a-Tete Sets, 3 pieces	$4.75
Cake Baskets	$2.75
Butter Dishes	$2.98
Berry or fruit Dishes, with imported glass bowls	$1.69
Child's Cups	49c
Napkin Rings	49c
Bread Trays	$1.98

Court, New Building.

Men's and Boys' Pajamas

Men's and boys' Pajamas made of fancy domet flannel in plaids and stripes, **69c**

Main floor, left.

FITZSIMMONS AND JULIAN PART.

Disagreements Lead to Blows and a Rupture of Relations.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—The News says: "Ex-Champion Robert Fitzsimmons and his old-time manager, Martin Julian, have parted company. This resulted after a bitter quarrel in the pugilists' room at the Sherman House last night, in which fists were freely swung and a revolver displayed.

"Fitzsimmons left for New York City today, vowing he was done with Julian for good. The disagreement comes after a series of misunderstandings.

"According to the stories of both men, it grew out of Fitzsimmons's inability to obtain a box at the Lyric Theatre during a crowded period. Julian is interested in the Lyric. The pugilist, it is said, made certain remarks of an uncomplimentary nature concerning the Lyric, and Julian took him to task for it. After a little talk, Julian slapped the big fellow's face, and the fighter swung on his manager's eye, skinning it and raising a slight bump."

Cornell Runners Defeat Yale.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 2.—In a cross-country run over a six-and-one-half-mile course here to-day, the Cornell team defeated the Yale team by a score of 36 points to 19. Capt. Sweet of Cornell won first place. Smith of Yale was the only member of that team who gave Cornell cause to worry. At the first half mile he had second place, Sweet having taken the lead at the start and held it until the finish, covering the distance in 38 minutes and 36 seconds. Capt. Adams of Yale finished, after having run fully half of the distance suffering from cramp.

Another Cable College Chess Match.

Oxford and Cambridge Universities, England, have accepted the challenge of Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton Universities to play a second chess match by cable. The month of April is agreeable to the English players, and the games will probably be played April 20 and 21. The American team will be named by the representatives of the universities interested after the intercollegiate tournament, which will be held here during the Christmas holidays.

Football Player Injured.

Jacob Wurts, seventeen years old, of 301 West Forty-sixth Street, while participating in a game of football on Manhattan Field yesterday afternoon between the elevens of the New York High School and the High School of the Bronx, was thrown to the ground and his collar bone fractured. He was taken home. Wurts played quarter back on the New York High School team.

Shot an Albino Deer.

While albino deer are less of a rarity than albinos of most of our wild animals, they are by no means common. Albino deer, so called because they have a considerable marking of white in their coats, are not infrequently killed by hunters who visit the Canadian and New Brunswick woods. The best specimen of the true albino deer killed during the season now closing seems to have fallen to the rifle of Oliver Whyte of Boston. Mr. Whyte and three companions found the deer in the Schoodic Lake region about 100 miles from Bangor, Me. They followed the animal for two days, chasing down every report about and trace of the animal, and Mr. Whyte was rewarded by bagging him. The animal was almost entirely white, weighed fully 200 pounds, and had a spread of antlers rather in excess of the ordinary. The head was taken to Bangor and mounted, and an attempt is making to secure it for the Sportsmen's Show, to be held here during the Winter.

Racing Results at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2.—To-day's races at Oakland resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; selling; maidens. St. Appolinaris, 102 pounds, (Powell,) 3½ to 1, won; Furia, 102, (Bullman,) 6 to 1, second; Florence Fink, 102, (Morse,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:15½. Del Reta, Jael, Wild Het, Braw Lass, Averne, Vinctora, Midia, and My Dear also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; selling. Lothian, 102 pounds, (Hegerty,) 4 to 1, won; Rio Chico, 102, (Ruiz,) 4 to 1, second; Anchored, 102, (Ross,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:15. Marvelot, Bill Howard, Lost Girl, Aluminum, Ballsta, Terence, Whaleback, Sylvan Lass, and Petal also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and a half; selling. Dr. Bernays, 102 pounds, (Vittatoe,) 4 to 6, won; Meadowthorpe, 110, (Bullman,) 8 to 1, second; Billy McCloskey, 102, (Henry,) 6 to 1, third. Time—2:35¾. Coda, Don Vallejo, Granger, and Tom Calvert also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; Futurity course; purse. Yellow Tail, 113 pounds, (E. Jones,) 4 to 5, won; Princess Zolka, 105, (Bullman,) 6 to 1, second; Anjou, 108, (Thorpe,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:10⅘. Midday, Bogus Bill, and Artilleryman also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth; handicap. Roseomondo, 100 pounds, (Bullman,) 2½ to 1, won; Rosinante, 105, (Vittatoe,) 2½ to 1, second; Topmast, 107, (Conley,) 4 to 1, third. Time 1:47¾. Dr. Sheppard and Satsuma also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Sly, 107 pounds, (Bullman,) 30 to 1, won; Moringa, 107, (Thorpe,) 5 to 1, second; Bita H., 107, (Conley,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:14⅘. Sister Alice, Imperious, Don Luis, Mike Rico, and Peace also ran.

Hawaiian Sugar Interests Growing.

HONOLULU, Nov. 23.—Complete returns from all the island sugar plantations to the Hawaiian Planters' Association show that the crop for the year ending Sept. 30 amounted to 202,807 tons, valued at over $22,500,000. This is an increase of 53,393 tons over the previous year. Estimates indicate that there will be a like increase in next year's crop.

Testing a Cure for Leprosy.

HONOLULU, Nov. 23.—Experiments are to be made with a new cure for leprosy obtained from a Venezuelan shrub, of which samples were forwarded here by Surgeon General Wyman of the United States. The shrubs are growing here under the care of Dr. Carmichael of the United States Marine Hospital service, who has been asked by the department at Washington to make experiments with them.

New Jersey's Supervisor of Bills.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 2.—Jesse R. Salmon of this city was to-day appointed by Gov. Voorhees as Supervisor of Bills, an office created by the last Legislature. The law in question abolishes the offices of Engrossing Clerk of Senate and House, and provides that hereafter "all bills and resolutions requiring the approval of the Governor shall be preserved by the art of printing, and not through being copied or transcribed by the pen."

Street Railway to Pay More Taxes.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 2.—Definite action was taken by the Tax Commissioners to-day to increase the assessment on the property of the North Jersey Street Railway Company, situated within the City of Newark. It is understood the increase of the valuations will be about $2,000,000.

Norwalk Rector Called to Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Dec. 2.—The Rev. S. B. Pond, rector of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church of this city, has accepted a call to the rectorship of Christ Church, Chicago.

Arm Blown Off by an Accident.

TUXEDO PARK, Dec. 2.—A young man by the name of Cooper had his left arm blown off at the shoulder to-day by the accidental discharge of his gun.

New York Postmasters Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

NEW YORK—Martindale Depot, Thomas C. Sperd; China, Mary E. Slitar.

SMOKY FIREPLACES
MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE
Examinations and Estimates Free.
References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Morris K. Jesup, and many other prominent people.
J. WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert," 215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 1613.

CHURCHES TO MAKE A CANVASS.

Will Discover Those Who Do Not Attend Services on Brooklyn Heights.

Under the direction of the Federation of Churches and Christian Workers, and at the request of practically all the churches on Brooklyn Heights, a house-to-house educational and religious canvass of that neighborhood will be begun to-morrow morning. This canvass will be carried on systematically under the direction of experts in the business.

It will be ascertained whether the occupants of each house have any church affiliation, and, if they have, to what denomination they belong. The results will be given to the different ministers according to the past affiliations of those not now attending church.

The canvass is to be in the interest of all the churches on the Heights, and is intended to give the people an opportunity to find the church they may desire to attend.

Sampson Will Speak at Cornell.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 2.—President Schurman has announced that Admiral Sampson will deliver the Founder's Day address at Cornell on Jan. 11 on the navy. This is the fourth Founder's Day address in a series on professions or occupations in life inaugurated by President Schurman.

Killed by a Railroad Train.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 2.—Dennis McCue, an Italian laborer, was struck by a freight train on the New York Central Railroad and killed this afternoon at this place.

Ohio Politician Fatally Shot.

JACKSON, Ohio, Dec. 2.—Ben Justice, one of the Trustees of Cole Township, was fatally shot last night at the Comet Mine, near Wallsville, by She

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Gradual Improvement and Broadening of the Market Evident.

SALES SHOW A GOOD VARIETY

Latest Dealings by Brokers—Quality of Offerings Makes Auction Business Dull—This Week's Schedule.

In those who look for an improved real estate market, patience would seem to be a most necessary attribute. As the season advances each week shows a slight increase in the volume of business, as well as a somewhat wider scope in the character of dealings, but the transition is so gradual that the improvement from week to week is often questionable. That the market is gathering strength all the time, however, there is little doubt, and even with the Thanksgiving Day interruption the transactions of the last few days make up a list that is far from discouraging.

The announcement of the organization of the Alliance Realty Company was among the significant events of the week. The field which the new company expects to occupy was pretty clearly defined at the time of the organization of the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company, of which the new concern is an offshoot. But with the incorporation of the Alliance Company the scheme of the purchase, development, and operation of valuable properties such as few individuals could or would handle will be put to an immediate and thorough test—perhaps not a test, for the soundness of the principles on which the plan is based is everywhere conceded. It is as safe to say, however, that the new concern will be a party to some of the largest transactions in Manhattan realty, its operation at Broad Street and Exchange Place, concerning which fuller details may be expected any day, promising a very creditable start.

Vacant property again figured in the week's business to a noticeable extent. After the collapse of negotiations a few months ago for the sale of Archibald Watt's block—Seventh and Lexington Avenues, One Hundred and Forty-second and One Hundred and Forty-third Street—fourteen lots on the Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-second Street corner were sold on Friday. It is understood that Daniel E. Seybel's purchase of eight lots on the north side of Sixty-seventh Street, east of Columbus Avenue, is part of a scheme involving considerable adjoining property.

Russell Sage sold early in the week the northwest corner of Central Park West and Sixty-seventh Street, but the transaction may bear no relation to Mr. Seybel's purchase. The deal covering the Tiffany and Cook lots at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street will perhaps become interesting when the buyer's name is known.

Sales of business property included 80 Warren Street, 77 and 79 Bleecker Street, and 40 to 44 West Fourth Street—the latter for improvement. Rumor made another attempt to sell the Madison Square Presbyterian Church property to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, but was thwarted by the officials of the latter, who say that at present they are not even negotiating for the parcel. According to the latest authentic reports the deal for the Orphan Asylum block is in statu quo.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Douglas, Robinson & Co. have sold for Addison Thomas the two old dwellings 77 and 79 Bleecker Street, 100 feet west of Broadway, 35.8 by 100. The buyer is said to be the owner of abutting property on Broadway.

Douglas, Robinson & Co. have also sold to D. R. Kendall the dwelling 28 East Twentieth Street.

J. Romaine Brown & Co. and F. E. Barnes have sold for the Chesebrough estate the four-story dwelling 119 East Thirty-first Street.

Adelson & Stone have bought the old buildings 140 and 142 East Seventeenth Street, 25 by 90.

D. H. Scully has sold for Mrs. L. E. Smith the five-story flat 28 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 25 by 100.

The estate of Henry Keine has sold the two six-story tenements 74 and 76 East Third Street, 50 by 100.9.

William R. Mason has sold for John A. Murray, to Caleb A. Hines, 356 West Thirty-first Street, a three-story brick dwelling, for about $15,000.

Edward Polak has sold for William Wainwright, to Elizabeth Dwyer, the new two-family house at 597 Union Avenue.

Alois Gutwillig has sold the three four-story dwellings 243, 245, and 247 West One Hundred and Second Street.

George Schreimer has sold to Peter F. Downey the two five-story tenements 338 and 340 East Twenty-second Street, each 25 by 100.

The Auction Room.

Several improved parcels on Third Avenue, One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, and Cauldwell Avenue, sold by Auctioneer Wells, by order of the executors of the Decker estate, found buyers at fair figures and furnished practically the only business in the salesroom aside from a few uninteresting foreclosures. Auctioneer Harpett had announced executors' sales of properties on Sixth, Lenox, and Madison Avenues, which, however, resulted only in withdrawals.

Future schedules continue to show indifferent quality, and that for this week promises few exciting developments. On Tuesday, Philip A. Smyth will put up the dwelling 356 West Fifty-seventh Street and John N. Golding that at 11 West Twentieth Street. No. 497 Broome Street will be offered by Auctioneer Ingraham at executor's sale on the same day. William M. Ryan will sell 29 and 31 Ridge Street in partition on Thursday, and among the properties to be sold under foreclosure are the seven-story building 64 Grand Street, near Wooster Street, and 33 Bowery.

There were recorded last week 308 mortgages, for $3,894,490, of which 115, for $1,285,960, were at 5 per cent.; 121, for $1,136,510, were at more, and 72, for $1,472,020, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 404 mortgages, for $5,637,481, of which 145, for $2,053,112, were at 5 per cent.; 172, for $1,537,169, were at more, and 87, for $2,047,200, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, DEC. 4.—By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Chase Mellen, referee, 1,088 Jennings Street, south side, 94.6 feet west of Stebbins Avenue, 22.5 by 77.3 by 26.4 by 63.9, two-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,327.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry Hoyt, referee, 225 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, north side, 254.6 feet east of Third Avenue, 17 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $13,169.

TUESDAY, DEC. 5.—By Philip A. Smyth, public auction sale, 356 West Fifty-seventh Street, south side, about 115 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 16.8 by 100.5, four-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Edward J. Gavegan, referee, 7 and 9 Abingdon Square, begins at the northeast corner of Bleecker Street and Eighth Avenue, runs northeast along Eighth Avenue 44.11 by southeast 40 by east 17.2 by south 25.5 by west 76.9 to Bleecker Street by north 27.7, seven-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $77,275.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 332 East Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 200 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 98.2, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $20,088.

By John N. Golding, trustee's sale, 11 West Twentieth Street, north side, 273.6 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 18.6 by 92, four-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Henry P. McGown, referee, 102 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $21,892.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Henry P. Griffin, referee, Monroe Avenue, Twenty-fourth Ward, east side, 300 feet north of Columbia Avenue, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,867.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., executor's sale, 497 Broome Street, south side, 20.10 feet east of West Broadway, 20.10 by 64.8, four-story brick building.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Carlos C. Alden, referee, 66 West Ninety-third Street, south side, 80.10 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 19.2 by 100.8, five-story one-front flat. Due on judgment, $18,926.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Augustus Van Wyck, referee, 156 and 158 West Ninety-eighth Street, south side, 230 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, each 20 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $21,104.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles D. Olendorf, referee, 312 and 314 East Ninety-first Street, south side, 200 feet east of Second Avenue, each 25 by 100.8, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $3,887; subject to other mortgages, on each, for $17,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Morris Cukor, referee, Thirteenth Street, William's Bridge, north side, 171.8 feet east of Second Avenue, 33.4 by 114, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,850.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas J. Sandford, referee, 8 Seventh Street, Wakefield, north side, 77.6 feet east of Second Avenue, 27.8 by 103, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,384.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 6.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Morris Cukor, referee, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, north side, 98 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, 50 by 101, vacant. Due on judgment, $9,956.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Myron H. Oppenheim, referee, 64 Grand Street, north side, 75 feet west of Wooster Street, 25 by 100, seven-story brick building. Due on judgment, $8,221; subject to another mortgage for $20,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, 323 West Fifty-first Street, north side, 300 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, four-story brick and stone tenement.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles D. Olendorf, referee, 507 West Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 125 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, six-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $3,995; subject to other mortgages for $23,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Nelson J. Waterbury, referee, 1,513 Madison Avenue, east side, 26.11 feet north of One Hundred and Third Street, 20 by 70, five-story brick single flat. Due on judgment, $16,912.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale, 301 West Twelfth Street, north side, 94.6 feet east of Hudson Street, 23 by 80, four-story brick dwelling.

THURSDAY, DEC. 7.—By William M. Ryan, partition sale, Herbert S. Ogden, referee, 29 and 31 Ridge Street, west side, 61.6 feet south of Broome Street, 40 by 75, two three-story brick tenements, with stores. Subject to mortgages for $16,800.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Edward W. S. Johnston, referee, 124 to 130 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 275 feet west of Lenox Avenue, each 20 by 100.11, four three-story stone-front dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $19,278.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Truax, referee, 126 East Eighty-fourth Street, south side, 67.2 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 25.6 by 102.2, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $2,416; subject to another mortgage for $15,175.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Lansing W. Walsh, referee, 33 Bowery, east side, 25 feet north of Bayard Street, 25 by 81.4 and irregular, six-story stone-front building. Due on judgment, $34,826.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Frank M. Holahan, referee, 58 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 227.4 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 23.4 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $40,645.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William L. Turner, referee, 598 Courtlandt Avenue, east side, 148 feet north of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 29.8 by 100, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $23,644.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Louis Hanneman, referee, Brook Avenue, east side, 286 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, 75.3 by 104.5 by 75 100.6, three four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $6,174; subject to other mortgage for $19,916.

FRIDAY, DEC. 8.—By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, J. P. Solomon, referee, 319 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 275 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $15,912.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, David R. Daly, referee, 861 and 863 Elton Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, 50 by 100, two four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $2,869; subject to other mortgages for $20,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Charles G. F. Wahle, referee, 57 and 59 Ann Street, north side, 144 feet west of William Street, 28 by 122.11 and irregular, four and five story brick factory buildings. Due on judgment, $50,731.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, John M. Stoddard, referee, 147 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, north side, 250 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $19,396.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 125 Columbus Avenue, west side, 102 feet north of Eightieth Street, 25.6 by 100, leasehold, one-story frame building; all title and interest of John Thomas on Dec. 19, 1893.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, 575 Mott Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 25 by 98, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $12,388.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John J. McCauley, referee, Mosholu Parkway, south side, the block front between Decatur and Hull Avenues, being 246.9 on the parkway, 50 feet on Decatur Avenue, and 122.7 feet on Hull Avenue, vacant. Due on judgment, $993; subject to another mortgage for $6,500.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Jacob Marks, referee, Railroad Avenue, Unionport, north side, extending from Washington to Jackson Street, 21.6 by 265, two-story frame building, with hall. Due on judgment, $2,225; subject to another mortgage for $7,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

St. Nicholas Avenue, west side, 118.5 feet north of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, for a seven-story brick and stone flat, with stores; Gundlach & Koch of 204 East Sixteenth Street, owners; John Hauser, architect; cost, $140,000.

Ogden Avenue, east side, and Nelson Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of Kemp Place, for twelve two-story and basement frame dwellings, 21.4 by 45; J. H. Jones of 117 Woody Crest Avenue, owner; J. W. Limer of 2,557 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $57,000.

Bathgate Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, for two three-story frame dwellings, with store, 24.5 by 116; Edwards & Blanchard of 2,233 Bathgate Avenue, owners; H. A. Kapp, architect; cost, $7,000.

No. 613 Sixth Street, for a six-story and basement brick flat, with store, 25 by 77.10; Lowenfeld & Prager, owners; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $25,000.

Nos. 972 and 974 Union Avenue, for two three-story frame tenements, 21.4 by 61.3 and 18.6 by 72.8; Serena Clark of 970 Union Avenue, owner; E. R. Will, architect; cost, $9,000.

Seventeenth Street, southeast corner of Livingston Place, for a seven-story brick flat, 53 by 107; Polstein & Cohen, owners; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $150,000.

One Hundred and Forty-first Street, south side, 525 feet east of Lenox Avenue, for a one-story frame shop, 25 by 99.11; Mary G. Pinkney, owner; C. A. Leonardi, architect; cost, $850.

Alterations.

No. 40 West Eighteenth Street, to a three-story brick office building; F. S. Phillips, owner; H. W. Nelson, architect; cost, $150.

Nos. 255 and 257 West Seventy-first Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; N. J. Davis, premises, owner; A. T. Mackey & Co., architect; cost, $800.

Main Street, west side, 50 feet south of Orchard Street, a two-story frame dwelling; Mrs. C. L. Bryant, City Island, owner; Samuel E. Bell, architect; cost, $750.

Nos. 25 and 29 West Nineteenth Street, to a four-story brick house; estate of Emilia Wheeler, owner; M. F. Campbell, architect; cost, $75.

No. 587 Eleventh Avenue, to a four-story brick building; Annie Wittemore, owner; William J. Diltbey of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $350.

No. 257 Canal Street, to a six-story brick store and lofts; Mathew Clarkson of 15 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, owner; W. E. Bloodgood, architect; cost, $750.

No. 22 West Twenty-second Street, to a four-story and basement brick store and office building; estate of T. F. Clarkson of 17 West Tenth Street, owner; H. E. Ficken, architect; cost, $1,200.

Nos. 151 and 153 West Seventieth Street, to a four-story brick and stone dwelling; estate of T. W. Bracker of 30 Broad Street, owner; J. A. Hays of 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $560.

No. 147 Thompson Street, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; the Rev. A. De Angelis of 151 Thompson Street, owner; P. M. Coco of 8 Union Square, architect; cost, $2,000.

Malting Company's Big Mortgage.

The American Malting Company placed on record yesterday a mortgage for $5,000,000, to secure a bond issue for that amount and covering its property on the East River, between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth Streets; on Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Streets, near First Avenue, and also holdings in Brooklyn, Syracuse, Rondout, Buffalo, and Erie. The mortgagees named in the instrument are Walter G. Oakman and George R. Turnbull, acting as trustees.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Dec. 2.

BROOME ST, 82, n e corner of Columbia St, 25x87; William Tubridy to Morris Weinstein 1

BROOME ST, n e corner of Pitt St, 55x44.8; Angeline C. I. Anderson and another to Nathan Silverson 100

GILES PLACE, e s, Lots 36, 37, 38, 39, map of property of William Q. Giles; Catharine C. Giles to Alfred L. Roy ... 1

GREENWICH ST, 4, w s, 30.6x irregular; Ellen R. Lynch to Daniel J. Lynch 1

HOE ST, e s, 79.1 ft s of Home St, 25x100; Alicia M. Reynolds to Mary A. Colazzi 1

LIVINGSTON PLACE, s e corner of 16th St, 17.6x84; Harris Mandelbaum and another to Joseph Polstein 1

MADISON AV, 1,883, n e corner of 122d St, 20.11x100; Michael Feeney to Agnes B. Wynne and another 100

MORRIS ST, s e corner of Central Av, 85.11x125x116x128.8; William E. Brooker and another to John M. Blauvelt 100

RIDER AV, w s, 275 ft n of 135th St, 150x100; Emil Robitzek to Gustavus Robitzek and another, ½ part 1

RIDGE ST, 152, e s, 27x100; Louis Sroka to Abraham Goldberg 27,250

TRINITY AV, 872, n e corner of 161st St, 25x88.7; Trinity Av, 874, e s, 25.8x100; Gustavus Robitzek to Edward Robitzek, ½ part 1

WALLES AV, s w corner of 152d St, runs w 255x s 141.8x e 255x n —; Emil Robitzek to Gustavus Robitzek and another, ½ part 1

WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of 155th St, 25x99.6; Paul Mayer to John T. Dooling 100

2D AV, 1,830, w s, 25x96; Henry Feldmann to John Yule 1

2D AV, s e corner of 102d St, 25.11x100; Henry Feldmann to Amelia M. Wheaton. 1

10TH ST, 442 to 446, s s, 69.8 ft w of Avenue D, 70.1x92.3x irregular; Michael Fay and another to Hiram Rinaldo and another, executors, &c $1,750

33D ST, s s, 330 ft w of 8th Av, 60x98.9; Frederick W. Meyer to John L. Montag. 1

90TH ST, 121 East, 25x100.8; Pauline Tarerner to Louis Frankenthaier 1

92D ST, 325 East, 25x100.8; Mary Briel to Gertrude Brtel 1

100TH ST, s s, 123.3 ft w of Park Av, 100x100.11; George W. Arthur to German Real Estate Title Guarantee Company. 1

104TH ST, 202 East, 20x50.5; Samuel Altheimer to Michael Haas 7,000

115TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; John Yule to Henry Feldmann 1

116TH ST, 129 West, 25x100.11; Arlington C. Hall to Frank Becker, Jr. 1

135TH ST, s s, 181.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 19.2x100; Emil Robitzek to Gustavus Robitzek, ½ part 1

136TH ST, n s, 166.8 ft e of Willis Av, 16.8x100; Emil Robitzek and another to Gustavus Robitzek 1

144TH ST, 503 West, 16.8x½ block; 144th St, 515 West, 16.8x½ block; Edgar Logan to Gussie H. Raymond 1

146TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 50x100; Emil Robitzek and another to Gustavus Robitzek, ½ part 1

Recorded Leases.

HYMAN, Moses, and another to Antonia Verderosa; 2d Av, 2,081 and 2,083, 10 5-12 years 2,040

BEYER, George H., to William Z. Johnson and another; 9th Av, 285, 287, and 283, about 3 years ..... $18,000 to $20,000

CRAWFORD, Mary T., individually and executrix, to Robert Mitchell; 6th Av, 116, and 73 West 9th St, 5 years 1,825

PENTZ, Mary E., to Eugene Arnstein; 75th St, 16 East, 2 years 2,700

Recorded Mortgages.

AMERICAN MALTING COMPANY to Walter G. Oakman and George R. Turnbull, trustees; Avenue A, e s, 63d to 64th St, extending to river; 47th St, n s, 400.4 ft e of 1st Av, 74.8x200.10 to 48th St x75x irregular; 47th St, s s, 60 ft e of 1st Av; 61st St, s s, 125 ft e of 2d Av; 48th St, n s, 375 ft e of 1st Av, extends to river, with land under water, &c; also land in Brooklyn, Syracuse, South Rondout, Buffalo, Erie, N. Y., &c, secures gold bonds 5,000,000

ARNOUX, Clementine W., to Robert T. Meeks; 20th St, s s, 166 ft w of 2d Av, leasehold, demand 2,500

BEYER, Meyer, to Bernhard Hermann; 140th St, s s, 127.9 ft e of St. Ann's Av, ½ year 2,000

BECKER, Frank, jr., to Frank Johnson; 129 West 116th St, 5 years 20,000

RINSCHLER, Anton, to the Harlem Savings Bank; Willis Av, w s, 118 ft s of Tremont Av, 1 year 5,000

BLAUVELT, John M., to Frederick W. Pitcher; Morris St, s e corner of Central Av, 1 year 3,000

BROWN, Henry, to Harold M. Sill and another, trustees; 232 East 114th St, 5 years 21,000

BROWN, Henry, to Augustus F. Holly; 234 East 114th St, 5 years 21,000

CHILTON, Mary S., to the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in United States of America; 125 5th Av, 2 years 65,000

DONEHUE, Josephine, to Provident Savings Loan and Investment Company; Tinton Av, e s, 242.7 ft s of 166th St, installments, (two mortgages) 6,600

DOTY, Ellsworth E., and wife to Provident Savings Loan and Investment Company; Marrin St, n s, at s w s of Fort Schuyler Road, 10 years 2,400

DOTY, Ellsworth E., and wife to Provident Savings, Loan, and Investment Company; Marrin St, n s, at s w s of Fort Schuyler Road, installments 3,300

FELDMAN, Henry, to John Yule; 115th St, s s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 6,000

GOLDBERG, Abraham, to Louis Sroka; 132 Ridge St, 3 years 1,350

GOLDSTEIN, Hussman, to Allen L. and Benjamin Mordecai; 124th St, s s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, demand 10,000

HAAS, Samuel, to Louis Goldberg; 133 East 47th St, installments 4,000

HAAS, Samuel, to Joseph Blau; 133 East 47th St, 2 years 9,500

HAHN, Viola, to Hyman Marks; 133 and 135 Prince St, 3 years 32,500

HOLLY, Emma C. and John I., to Produce Exchange Building and Loan Association; 9, 515, and 465 3d Av, 370 Pearl St, 430 and 432 Grand St, 66 East 3d St, and 10-foot alley in rear of 15 and 17 Lewis St, 1-3 part of all, 1 year 7,718

JOHNPOLE, Samuel, and Harry L. Weis to Ely Greenblatt; 89th St, s s, 500 ft w of Columbus Av, demand 5,000

KATZ, Max J., to Samuel D. Tomback; 1181 St, n s, 360 ft e of Lenox Av, demand 1,000

KINGSTON, John H., to Thomas Carroll; Fulton Av, w s, 163.11 ft s of 167th St, 3 years 10,000

LE ROY, Alfred, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Lots 36, 37, 38, and 39, map of William O. Giles, 24th Ward, 3 years 5,000

LYNCH, Daniel J., to Thomas D. Miller; Greenwich St, 4, 3 years 3,000

MANDELSTEIN, Morris, to John Simmons Company; 100th St, n e corner of Park Av, 2 years 6,000

MANDELSTEIN, Morris, to John Simmons Company; 100th St, n s, 86 ft e of Park Av, 2 years 4,000

MANDELSTEIN, Morris, to John Simmons Company; 100th St, n s, 28 ft e of Park Av, 2 years 4,000

MANHEIM, Jacob, to Allen L. and Benjamin Mordecai; Henry St, s w corner of Clinton St, collateral security 10,000

MONTAG, John L., to Frederick W. Meyer; 33d St, s s, 330 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year 17,250

MORRONE, Frank, to William L. Flanagan, as Managing Director; Hoffman St, w s, being n ½ of Lot 106 and s ½ of Lot 107, map of the heirs of William Powell, Fordham, demand 1,500

PETERS, Henry H., jr., to Charles C. Worthington; 283 and 285 7th Av, 5 years 90,000

POLSTEIN, Joseph, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; Livingston Place, s e corner of 16th St, 1 year 8,500

POLSTEIN, Joseph, to Samuel H. Stone; Livingston Place, e s, 17.6 ft s of 16th St, 1 year 4,500

RAYMOND, Russie B., to Edgar Logan; 144th St, n s, 84 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 months 1,000

SCHWARZLER, Amelia, to Duane S. Everson; 173d St, s s, 150 ft e of Webster Av, 1 year 3,000

SILVERSON, Nathan, to the Park Mortgage Company; Broome St, n e corner of Pitt St, 1 year 28,500

SILVERSON, Nathan, to Rebecca Cohn and another; Broome St, n e corner of Pitt St, 1 year 5,650

VARIAN, James A., to Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Company; Becker Av, n corner of Fulton St, 1 year 5,000

WHEATON, Amelia M., to John Yule; 2d Av, s e corner of 102d St, ½ year 14,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BARR, John C., to Isabella G. Francis.. 4,500

JOHNSON, Frank, to William H. Hall, (2 assignments) 2,900

McGUIRE, Thomas J., to Bernard Tielemann 3,000

PETERSON, Charles, to Louis Brandt and another 1,000

POLLACK, Hattie, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 9,500

RICHTER, Daniel, to Hattie Pollack.. ....

ROBITZEK, Gustavus and Emil, to Edward Robitzek, (5 assignments) ..... Nom.

TOMBACK, Samuel D., to Dimock & Fink Company ..... Nom.

UNIVERSITY REAL ESTATE COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company. 32,000

WEINBERG, Abraham, and another to Louis Manheim ..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 86th St, 100x100; Jacob Du Bois against Mark E. Stevens and Arthur C. Searles, owners and contractors $5,100

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 86th St, 100x100; Jacob Du Bois against Mark E. Stevens and Arthur C. Searles, owners and contractors 3,500

BLEECKER ST, n s, 25 ft e of West Broadway, 25x60; Joseph McCarty against Joseph O. Clement, owner; Kelly & Murray, contractors 18

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 129th St, 100x100; Jacob S. Haft against Isaac L. Smith, owner; Johnson & Peterson, contractors 440

8TH ST, 319 to 325 East; John W. Rapp against George Hoffmann, owner and contractor 300

54TH ST, 147 to 153 East; John Kelly against Rosamond Herter, owner and contractor 3,000

92D ST, s w corner of Lexington Av, 30x100; the Eastern Hydraulic Press Brick Company against John Welcker, owner and contractor 500

Lis Pendens.

ESSEX ST, w s, Lot 109, map of the Leanderts farm, 17th Ward, 24.8x87.6; Martin Storz against Isaac Greenman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Wilkenfeld.

HARTLEY, Isaac, 33; Harriet Bartlett and others, executors, &c, against Robert Kelly and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wells & Andrews.

LOTS 348, 363, 365, and 366, on map of the Arden property, East and West Chester; Matilda Fraser against William Herod, four actions, (foreclosure of four mortgages;) attorneys, Miller & Hartcorn.

MURRAY STREET PIER and the Barclay Street Pier; also all title to old Piers 25 and 28, N. R.; Arthur Smith against Frederick W. Rhinelander and others, (partition;) attorneys, Wells & Snedeker.

SPRING ST, s w corner of Mott St, 25.7x98.7x 25.1x93.9; Isabella M. Embury against John G. Norris and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Embury.

SPRING ST, s s, Lots 904 and 906, on map of Bayard's east farm, 50.3x irregular; Virginia Glaser against Henry C. Glaser, individually and as executor, and others, (partition;) attorney, D. M. Neuberger.

VANDERBILT AV EAST, e s, 305 ft s of 171st St, 25x150.6; Isabella G. Francis against Edward D. Bertine and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Merrill & Rogers.

VANDERBILT AV EAST, e s, 290 ft s of 171st St, 15x150.5;, Elihu Thomson against Edward D. Bertine and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Merrill & Rogers.

3D AV, e s, 125 ft n of 171st St, 100x100; Felix Angelora against John C. Rodgers, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, B. J. Kelly.

1ST ST, e s, Lot 1,157, on map of village of Wakefield, one-quarter acre; Catherine E. Allison against Sarah McLight and others, (partition;) attorney, C. R. Allison.

50TH ST, n s, 546 ft w of 5th Av, 15x100; Edward H. Landon against Hugh H. Hagan and others, (amended foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, J. S. Darcy.

90TH ST, 44 and 46 West, and 35 West 98th St; John H. Stores against Peter G. Arnot and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.72¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.40¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.30
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.90
Cotton, middling	.07¾
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07
Sugar, granulated	5.18
Molasses, O. K. prime	.36
Beef, family	12.75
Beef hams	24.00
Tallow, prime	.04¾
Pork, mess	9.25
Hogs, dressed, 100 lb	.05¾
Lard, prime	5.45
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	23.00
Butter, Western creamery	.27

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—Flour, easy; Winter patents, $3.40@$3.50; straights, $3.@$3.20; clears, $2.90@$3.10; Spring specials, $3.90; patents, $3.20@$3.50; straights, $2.70@$3; baker's, $1.90@$2.10; No. 3 Spring wheat, 58@64c; No. 2 red, 66@66½c; No. 2 corn, 30¼@30¼c; No. 2 yellow corn, 30¼@34c; No. 2 oats, 22¾@23c; No. 2 white, 23¾c; No. 3 white, 24½@25½c; No. 2 rye, 49c; No. 2 barley, 37½@43c; No. 1 flax seed, $1.39; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.39; prime timothy seed, $2.60; mess pork, per bbl, $7.70@$8.50; lard, per 100 lb, $4.90@$5.10; short ribs sides, (loose,) $4.85@$5.15; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5¾@5¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.20@$5.30; whisky, high wines, per gallon, $1.23¾; clover, contract grade, $7.75@$8.05.

COTTON.—There was every promise when the market opened that the bull forces would score signal further gains, inasmuch as the cable news averaged up better than anticipated, the crop movement was light, while practically all data from the belt pointed to hardening views in spot markets, and a better feeling generally. Shorts were uneasy, and as soon as the market opened sought cover with something of a rush. Room bulls purchased the Spring and Summer months confidently. This combined demand, in conjunction with straggling orders from the south of Liverpool, sent prices up 3 to 5 points. Failure of Wall Street to come in on the upturn caused hesitation in the bull ranks soon after the opening, and, as matter of precaution, smaller holders began quietly to unload. The local market for spot cotton was quiet and lower, with the basis of 7¾c for middling upland and 8c for middling gulf. There were no sales. Southern markets were reported firm, with prices unchanged to ⅛c higher.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	7.40	7.41	7.40	7.40@7.41
January	7.57	7.58	7.46	7.47@7.48
February	7.51	7.52	7.49	7.49@7.50
March	7.62	7.67	7.51	7.51@7.52
April	7.63	7.63	7.54	7.52@7.53
May	7.66	7.67	7.54	7.54@7.55
June	7.67	7.68	7.53	7.54@7.55
July	7.67	7.67	7.54	7.55@7.57
August	7.63	7.63	7.52	7.52@7.53
September	7.18	7.18	7.16	7.06@7.10
October	7.01	7.01	7.01	6.92@6.94

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 2.—Spot cotton quiet; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 6,000 bales; receipts, 16,000 bales; American, 6,000 bales. Middling upland, 4 13-32d. Futures opened steady, buyers 1 point higher; closed steady, 2@3½ points net higher. December-January, 4.14s; January-February, 4.12b; February-March, 4.10½b; March-April, 4.09½s; April-May, 4.08b; May-June, 4.07b; June-July, 4.06b; July-August, 4.05½s; August-September, 4.02½s; September-October, 3.58, nominal; December, 4.16v.

WOOL.—LONDON, Dec. 2.—At the wool auction sales to-day 12,701 bales were offered. The utmost animation prevailed. Prices hardened 5 per cent. for the finest clips, and those taken for America were in the same condition and warranted the advance. Queensland and Geelong merinos were included in the well-grown greasies, suitable for America, which took freely. England, France, Germany, and Russia participating in the buying. Of coarse breds there was a large supply at hardening prices, largely bought for the home trade. French and Americans were eager buyers. The sale in detail was as follows: New South Wales, 70 obales; scoured, 1s 2¼d@2s 1½d; greasy, 6½d@1s 6d. Queensland, 3,100 bales; scoured, 1s 10½d@2s; greasy, 11½d@1s 3½d. Victoria, 1,700 bales; scoured, 9½d@17d; greasy, 5¾d@1s 5½d. South Australia, 600 bales; scoured, 2s ½d@2s 2d; greasy, 9¼d@1s 1¼. West Australia, 800 bales; greasy, 8d@1s 1½d. New Zealand, 5,400 bales; scoured, 6¼d@2s ½d; greasy, 6¼d@1s 1½d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 400 bales; scoured, 1s 10d@1s 10½d; greasy, 9½d@1s 1½d. The offerings for next week's sales number 71,500 bales. The arrivals for the series were 45,472, of which 8,000 were forwarded direct. The imports during the week were as follows: New South Wales, 10,319 bales; Queensland, 10,325 bales; Melbourne, 5,178 bales; South Australia, 9,496 bales; Port Victor, 1,181 bales; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 8,826 bales, and elsewhere, 611 bales. A sale of sheep skins is scheduled for Dec. 14.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	70 7-16	71⅛	70 7-16	70⅞
May	73 13-16	74⅛	73¾	73⅞
Corn—				
December	....	....	....	38
May	38⅜	38⅜	38¼	38¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat

HOW WING SHOT CHAMPION.

J. A. R. Elliott, the Kansan Expert, Wins the Title and Trophy by Defeating Doty.

J. A. R. Elliott, the Kansas City expert wing shot, defeated Aaron T. Doty of Paterson, N. J., in the 100-bird match for the Republic Cup, a trophy representing the championship of America, and $100 a side. The match was decided yesterday afternoon at the traps of the Lyndhurst Gun Club, and the score at the finish stood, ninety-one kills for Elliott and eighty-one for his younger opponent. Of the birds returned as misses, Elliott grassed two dead out of bounds and Doty one.

The match was shot in the presence of 250 spectators, among whom were many of the best known wing shots in the country. Among the prominent club members present were Herman B. Duryea, Capt. A. W. Money, and Harold Money of the Cartaret Gun Club, Dr. Thomas Cannon, and Charles Feigenspan of the East Side Gun Club, Herman Otten, Jeannette Gun Club; Edward E. Collins and Charles Hedden, Climax Gun Club; S. M. Van Allen, Emerald Gun Club; J. S. S. Remsen, Crescent Gun Club; Frederick E. Elliott, Kansas City Gun Club; Police Justice Senior of Paterson, Frank Class, and Thomas Morbey.

Elliott led from the start. His opponent went to pieces after the thirty-fifth round. His principal misses were a fast driver that he drew for his tenth, a left quarterer that was his twenty-fourth selection, his fortieth a screaming right driver, and a towering right quartering drive that he drew for his seventieth.

Doty lost his first bird, a right quarterer, dead out of bounds, and his sixth, another fast bird in the same direction. His eleventh, forty-third, forty-sixth, forty-eighth, and sixtieth were all right quarterers. He failed to stop them as they rose from the traps, and as a result they became fast, and some of them twisted completely out of the second load. The hardest bird of the day was a towering straightway driver that Elliott killed just inside the fifty-yard boundary fence amid a salvo of applause. The score:

J. A. R. Elliott, Kansas City, (30 yards:)		K. M.
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	20 2—23 2
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0	22—24 1
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	24—24 1
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	0 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 0 2	20—20 5
Total		91 9

A. T. Doty, Paterson, N. J., (30 yards:)		
•2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	23 2
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0	2 2 2 2 0 2 0 2 0 2	22—21 4
0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	22 3
0 2 0 0 2 0 2 0 0 2	2 2 2 0 0 2 2 0 2 2	22—15 10
Total		81 19

•Signifies dead out of bounds.

Two sweepstake events, all shooters, at thirty yards, followed the match. The result of the first, five birds, $5 entrance, birds extra, follows: Harold Money, Dr. Cannon, and Jeffrey, 5 each; Morfey, Van Allen, and Lee 4 each; Hefflick, 3, and Capt. Money, 0.

Second event, miss and out, $5 entrance, birds extra: Hefflick and Van Allen, 5 each; Harold Money, 4; Lee, 3, and Morfey, Capt. Money, Cannon, and Jeffrey, 0.

PLANS FOR COLUMBIA.

Departure for Europe Dec. 6 of Mr. and Mrs. Iselin Makes Talk of a Mediterranean Season.

The definite announcement that Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin have fixed the date for their departure for England on Dec. 6, and that their visit abroad will be prolonged over several months, was a fruitful theme for comment among yachtsmen during the past week, and the impression prevails in and about the Madison Avenue clubhouse that he will leave instructions to fit out the Columbia for the Mediterranean season. It is said that he will complete arrangements for her entry into many of the prominent races as soon as he arrives on the other side.

"Mr. Iselin will doubtless meet Sir Thomas Lipton," said a member of the New York Yacht Club, "and it is possible that another series of races between Columbia and Shamrock will be arranged. Credence is given the report that such a series of races may be arranged, for the reason that Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan will spend part of the Winter in Europe, and there will doubtless be a conference between Messrs. Morgan, Iselin, and Lipton."

The Columbia was hauled out on the marine railway at Hawkins's yard, City Island, two weeks ago. She lies alongside the Defender, and a visit to the yard last week showed that preparations were being made to build a roof over her and protect her thoroughly from the inclemency of the weather while she remains there.

As she appears at present a splendid opportunity is offered of comparing her lines with those of Defender, a few feet away. As a whole it must be confessed that the lines of the older boat are more pleasing. The midship section is a continuous "S" curve, with no tangent between the bilge and hollow of the floor. Columbia's bilge is harder than Defender's, and below it is a marked flat to the floor, with a sharp line downward joining it to the fin. A noticeable point of difference between the two boats is the manner in which the fore and aft lines are carried out. In Columbia these lines are much more easy and smooth, those of the counter being especially long and fine. Her whole form is fairer when the speed lines are considered. Columbia's plating is in excellent condition, but the aluminium topsides of Defender again exhibit signs of corrosion.

On the beach beside the two big single stickers are several yachts that have done their share to make history in the sport. Colonia, Navahoe, and Emerald are there snugly stowed away for the Winter, and but a short distance away from these modern flyers is the old cutter Vindex. She is of a type that in its heyday was the subject of sages. She was condemned and sold several years ago, and she was hauled up to await the convenience of her owner in breaking her up which time is close at hand.

Just when the time for fitting out Columbia is arranged cannot be learned, and neither Capt. Barr nor Mr. Iselin will consent to talk on the subject. The rumor prevails, however, at City Island that when the Deer Is and crew was paid off instructions were given to hold themselves in readiness for a call at any time.

AMERICAN BOWLING CONGRESS.

The Annual Assembly Will Be Held in Baltimore, Jan. 9, 1900.

The annual assembly of the American Bowling Congress, organized in 1895 for the purpose of elevating the game, and whose rules have been adopted to govern all the tournaments now in progress throughout the country, will be held in Baltimore on Jan. 9, 1900. All leagues and tournaments have been requested to send three delegates.

In addition to the annual election of officers, several important changes in the rules will be discussed. An attempt will be made to revise the rules so as to eliminate the present custom of the so-called professional bowling, or of a good bowler competing on different teams in the various tournaments. Some of the present cracks are members of three different teams, but are in active membership of but one club, that is, they attend the regular weekly meeting of one club, but never appear with the other club only when its team is scheduled to bowl in some tournament. Those opposed to this custom maintain that it gives some of the tournaments a professional aspect, intimating that these bowlers who are secured for tournament work only do not pay regular dues.

The officers of the American Bowling Congress are: President—Dr. H. Timm, New York City; Vice Presidents—W. V. Thompson, Chicago, and J. J. Clingen, Passaic, N. J.; Corresponding Secretary—Samuel Karpf, Dayton, Ohio; Recording Secretary—Thomas Curtis, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Treasurer—G. P. Strack, Astoria, L. I.; Executive Committee—Julius Meyers, Boston; George P. Weed, Dayton, Ohio; T. C. Johansmeyer, New York; Valentine Theisen, Brooklyn; H. A. Kerr, Brooklyn; J. H. Zwanzger, Baltimore.

TRAP SHOOTING GOSSIP.

John S. Wright, Treasurer of the Brooklyn Gun Club, is arranging the details of an all-day club shoot at live birds at Dexter Park. It will be held Tuesday, Dec. 12.

***

The Emerald Gun Club will not hold its regular monthly shoot at the Dexter Park traps during December. On the day regularly for the club, however, Dec. 19, Mr. Letchworth will give an all-day invitation shoot and will arrange sweepstakes to suit the contestants.

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A two days' tournament at live birds is scheduled for Dec. 5 and 6 at Rahway, N. J., under the auspices of the Rahway Gun Club. Clarence Lambert will manage the details of the event.

FIGHT MAY END FATALLY.

Italian Partners Quarrel Over Prices and One Is Stabbed.

An Italian partnership in the sale of vegetables caused a possibly fatal quarrel last night. One of the men engaged in the dispute was stabbed in the abdomen and he will probably die. He is Nito Zina, twenty-four years old, of 327 East Eleventh Street. He was stabbed by Antonio Agnona, twenty-one years old, of 151 Elizabeth Street, who escaped. Zina and his brother and Agnona were in the partnership.

The brothers accused Agnona last night at Eleventh Street and First Avenue of trying to undersell them, and a fight started. Agnona stabbed Zina, who fell. Agnona fled. Zina was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

NEW ENGINE IS TOO LARGE.

Monster Erie Locomotive Cannot Enter Chicago's Subway.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—The first of the monster Erie engines arrived from Marion, Ohio, and it was found that its smokestack was three inches too high to allow it to pass through the subway under the Western Indiana tracks at Sixteenth Street. It went back to have the stack cut down.

The Erie incident means a great deal to the six tenant railroads using this subway. All the big engines now being built, many of which are more than sixteen feet high, must be cut down if they are to be run into the Dearborn Station. The Erie's big engine is the first of five of the same class and size to go into service soon on the Chicago Division of this line, extending from Chicago to Marion.

EX-STATE SECRETARY ILL.

John Palmer, Stricken Here with Pleurisy, Taken to Albany.

John Palmer, ex-Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic and ex-Secretary of State, has been suffering at the Grand Union Hotel from a severe attack of pleurisy. For about ten days he was confined to his rooms in the hotel. His home is in Albany, but as he has large business interests in Manhattan, he resides here a good part of the year.

He had had three previous attacks of the grip. On Nov. 22 he was taken ill with pleurisy and went to bed. The next day his condition was worse. Dr. G. L. Kessler, who was called in, pronounced the case serious, and Mrs. Palmer was summoned from Albany. A trained nurse was also called in. The invalid's condition slightly improved and he was removed to his home in Albany on Thanksgiving Day.

Mr. Palmer is fifty-seven years old and a native of Stapleton, S. I. He enlisted in the civil war when only nineteen years old and was severely injured at the battle of Five Forks. He was elected Commander in Chief of the Grand Army in 1891 and Secretary of State in 1893 and 1895.

FATHER MALONE SERIOUSLY ILL.

The Rev. Sylvester Malone, pastor of SS. Peter and Paul's Roman Catholic Church, in Brooklyn, is seriously ill at his home, 69 South Third Street. He is over eighty years of age, and has not been in good health of late.

He was to have been one of the speakers at the dinner given the other evening in honor of Register-elect James R. Howe at the Hotel Andrews by the Nineteenth Ward Republican Club and the Amphion Musical Society. At the suggestion of the toastmaster, Henry A. Powell, a former clergyman, a message was sent from the assemblage to Father Malone, telling him of its love and esteem, and expressing the hope for his speedy recovery.

The Rev. James H. Darlington, pastor of Christ Church, said that he had visited Father Malone's sick room, and found evidence that the good priest's long and useful life was about to be completed. On Thanksgiving Day Dr. Darlington in his church offered up prayers for Father Malone's speedy recovery.

CAT CAUSES TENEMENT FIRE.

Mother and Babe and Two Other Persons Are Rescued.

A cat jumping on a window sill and upsetting an oil lamp started a fire last night on the third floor of the four-story tenement at 232 East Third Street. The floor and window curtains were ablaze when Andrew Fancher and his wife, who occupied the apartment, ran into the hall and outdoors, shouting an alarm.

On the floor where the fire started lived Otto Behl and his wife, Sophia, whose child, a day old, was in bed with her. Policeman William Haler sent in an alarm and rushed into the house. He took Mrs. Behl and baby in his arms and carried them to the roof in safety. Both of them had to be taken to Bellevue Hospital.

On the top floor lived Katrina Reed and George Schwab, boarders, and both elderly. The flames prevented them from going down stairs. James Bolzler of 44 East Third Street got to their floor by means of a fire-escape and then guided both of them down in safety to the ground. The fire did not do more than $300 damage. The cat responsible for it has disappeared.

KNOCKED FROM HIS ENGINE.

Painful Injuries Do Not Dull Hoehlein's Sense of Duty.

WHITESTONE, L. I., Dec. 2.—Charles Hoehlein, an engineer on the Long Island Railroad, while running the passenger train which left this place at 11:27 this morning, was knocked from his engine by the breaking of a driving rod, and had a narrow escape from death. The accident occurred between Woodside and Long Island City.

The train was running at the rate of thirty miles an hour, when the driving rod broke, swung around, and smashed through the floor. Hoehlein threw back the lever and put on the brakes. Then he climbed outside of the cab on the guard rail, where he was struck by the flying rod and knocked to the ground.

After going a short distance the train stopped and the trainmen ran back, expecting to find the engineer dead. To their surprise he was alive, and requested the men to help him back to the engine. He was placed in the cab, and under his direction Fireman O'Neil continued the trip to Long Island City.

Hoehlein was assisted to the train dispatcher's office, and from there he was taken aboard a train for this place. When he arrived here Hoehlein visited the office of Dr. Kaufman, who found the engineer had sustained a broken leg and several slight bruises by his fall. Hoehlein lives with his wife and two children at Seventh Avenue and Twelfth Street, Whitestone. He was taken to his residence.

Book Publishing and Book Selling.

From The Philadelphia Press.

The old comfortable idea about a $1.50 book was that it was made for about 75 cents, sold to a jobber for about $1, passed on by him to a retailer for about $1.12, and then, neatly wrapped by itself, with a pleasant remark about the weather thrown in, sold to a waiting customer for $1.50, and he took it home under his arm. To-day the same book is made for about 50 cents; but it is sold to the customer for 90 cents or a dollar, and it is handled by the thousand, delivered to the purchaser, and its sale is only an incident of a vast traffic. More books are sold. Where 5,000 copies were a giddy success, no one begins to talk sales now much under 100,000; but the percentage of success is no bigger and the original risk on the new book is equally big for success or failure. The practical result is that more books have to be sold for the old profit, and the chance of a publisher getting a good book is no better. The "standard classics" have to be sold by the carload to make a profit. There are no stocks which sell year after year. No one can afford to carry them. The fag ends of editions are cleared out as "remainders." The $1.50 book that makes a failure, which was once decorously allowed to die out through the slow sale of 1,000 copies over a decade, is cleared out in fifteen or twenty months, and the able book which the reviewer assured you was worth buying and reading at $1.50 stares you in the face after a year or so in a pile labeled "25 cents."

Cruiser New York in Trim Again.

The cruiser New York, flagship of the North Atlantic Squadron, which has been undergoing repairs at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, is now in trim for any service the Navy Department may assign her to. The North Atlantic Squadron is usually sent South at this time of the year for Winter manoeuvres, but the ships of the squadron are at present so scattered that it is regarded as doubtful that the manoeuvres will be undertaken.

PROFESSIONAL ETHICS.

Connecticut Supreme Court on a Deputy Judge's Appearance as Attorney.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

The Supreme Court, in its opinion in the case of William H. French against the town of Waterbury, gives expression to its views regarding professional ethics, which will be of interest to every lawyer as well as to many laymen. The opinion is by Judge Hamersley and the rest of the Judges concur.

The point in the case was this: The suit was tried before Judge Cowell in the District Court of Waterbury, and Albert P. Bradstreet, Deputy Judge of the Court, appeared as the attorney for the plaintiff. Greene Kendrick, counsel for the defendant, demurred, and claimed that the Deputy Judge of the Court should not appear as counsel in a case tried in his own court, before his associate, the Judge of the court. The Supreme Court found no error on this account, but in its opinion says:

"The other errors assigned depend on the claim that the Court possessed the power and was charged with the duty of preventing Mr. Bradstreet from acting as attorney in this case. The Court had no such power. It is not claimed that there is any law which forbids an attorney to conduct a case tried before a court of which he is also a member. The claim made is that such conduct, where the Judge presiding at the trial and the attorney trying the case are both Judges of the court, is an impropriety in violation of sound professional ethics. That is true. While it is possible that a Judge may as an attorney try a particular case before his associate Judge without injury to any party, yet if such practice were common, if the two occupants of the bench were in the habit of constant mutual interchange of the relative positions of Judge and attorney, it is obvious that there would be a professional impropriety which might become intolerable.

"It may, therefore, well be considered improper for a Judge in any case to appear as attorney before his own court held by his associates. Thus with that rule of professional ethics which prevents one from acting as witness in a case he is conducting as attorney, a single instance of such conduct might be harmless, but if regarded as allowable the possibilities of injury are great; and so every instance is an impropriety. But such improprieties on the part of an attorney do not of themselves make a mistrial. The law has heretofore considered the restraining influence of a professional education and of the opinion of the bar and bench, and the liability to discipline for persistent misconduct, as competent to suppress evils of this character; and this expectation has ordinarily been fully justified."

The opinion on this phase says the claim that the judge who presided at the trial was disqualified because of his relations to the attorney, his associate on the bench, is unsound. "It certainly would be difficult, perhaps impracticable, to properly provide for the administration of justice if every condition which might tempt the untrained layman to favor one side or the other should be made by law a judicial disqualification. A Judge must be able to follow the line marked out by judicial duty uninfluenced by the side issues that of necessity attend most trials; this ability is of the essence of judicial qualification. If the ability of the Judges in this respect cannot on the whole be trusted, the bench can never be trusted."

Large Sum for School Doctors.

From The Philadelphia Record.

A delegation from the Public Education Association appealed to the Council's Finance Committee Tuesday to make an appropriation of $45,000 to provide daily medical inspection for the school children of the city. The plan provides for about 135 physicians, who will examine the children each day. By this means, it was urged, much sickness on the part of individuals could be prevented and the spread of contagion averted. Chairman Seeds of the Finance Committee suggested that a voluntary service had been spoken of, but this was declared by the delegation to be insufficient. The matter was referred to the sub-committee for examination and report.

What He Is.

"What is a specialist?"

"He's a man who has discovered which of his talents will bring him in the most money."—Chicago Record.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:26	Sun sets...7:56	Moon sets.....

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....7:26	Gov. Isl'd...7:45	H. Gate....9:41
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....7:56	Gov. Isl'd...8:09	H. Gate....10:05

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, DEC. 4.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Lincoln, Nassau.....	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trojan Prince, Azores....	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, DEC. 5.

Aller, Bremen.....	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Beverly, Inagua, &c.....	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Paso, New Orleans....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hevelius, Pernambuco, &c.	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prins Willem IV., Haiti, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 6.

Caracas, La Guayra.....	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Finance, La Guayra.....	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool.....	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Matanzas, Tampico.....	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Noordland, Antwerp.....	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Orizaba, Havara.....	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Patria, Naples.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston...	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton....	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda.....	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

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Mails for Hawaii, Japan, and China, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Coptic. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australasian Colonies, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. 25 and up to Dec. 9, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Warrimoo.

Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) DEC. 3.

British Empire, Antwerp, Nov. 19.
El Norte, New Orleans, Nov. 28.
La Champagne, Havre, Nov. 25.
Marquette, London, Nov. 23.
Ohio, Hull, Nov. 20.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Nov. 23.
Salerno, Newcastle, Nov. 16.
San Marcos, Galveston, Nov. 27.

MONDAY, DEC. 4.

Boyic, Liverpool, Nov. 24.
Canadid, Stettin, Nov. 18.
Mayfield, St. Michael, Nov. 24.
Seminole, Jacksonville, Dec. 1.

TUESDAY, DEC. 5.

Chalmette, New Orleans, Nov. 30.
Friesland, Antwerp, Nov. 25.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans, Nov. 29.
Lyell, Gibraltar, Nov. 21.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 6.

Indraghira, London? Nov. 22.
Jerseymoor, Gibraltar, Nov. 22.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Nov. 22.
Willehad, Bremen, Nov. 25.

THURSDAY, DEC. 7.

Charing Cross, Gibraltar, Nov. 28.
El Dorado, New Orleans, Dec. 2.
Galilee, Hull, Nov. 25.
Manica, Shields, Nov. 23.
Trave, Bremen, Nov. 28.

FRIDAY, DEC. 8.

Palatia, Hamburg, Nov. 27.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, Nov. 26.

Arrived.

SS Pretoria, (Ger.,) Karlowa, Hamburg Nov. 19 and Plymouth 22d, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Southeast of Fire Island at 12:32 A. M. 3d.

SS Tallahassee, Askins, Savannah Nov. 30, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Regusa, (Ger.,) Selmers, Santos Nov. 9, with coffee to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:45 P. M.

SS Horton, (Br.,) McGregor, Tilt Cove, N. F., with copper ore to the American Metal Refining Company. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

Ship (supposed) Hainaut, (Dutch,) Jacobs, Antwerp Oct. 14, passed Fire Island at 3:35 P. M.

SS Orizaba, Downs, Campeachy Nov. 18, Vera Cruz 23d, Progreso 26th, and Havana 28th, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:35 A. M.

SS Saratoga, Johnson, Cienfuegos Nov. 22, Santiago 25th, and Nassau 28th, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:13 A. M.

SS Lassell, (Br.,) Lewis, Santos Nov. 10, with coffee to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 9:15 A. M.

SS Trinidad, (Br.,) Frazer, Bermuda Nov. 30, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:45 P. M.

SS Comanche, Pennington, Jacksonville Nov. 29, and Charleston 30th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Jamestown, Davis, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS City of Macon, Savage, Savannah Nov. 29, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co.

Bark Eudora, (Br.,) Bougher, Turk's Island, 22 days, with salt to J. P. Robinson & Co.; vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Harry Merryday, James, Jacksonville Nov. 23, with lumber to Robert R. Sizer & Co.; vessel to Ray & Fickett.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Dutton, Liverpool Nov. 25, and Queenstown 26th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:57 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Dec. 2, 9:30 P. M., N. W. W., light, clear.

Sailed.

SS Alsenborn, for Baltimore.
SS Nethergate (Br.,) for Gloucester, England.
SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam.
SS Algonquin, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Ems, (Ger.,) for Naples, &c.
SS Adirondack (Br.,) for Kingston, &c.
SS Andes, (Br.,) for Cape Haitien, &c.
SS Catania, for Mobile.
SS Mexico, for Havana.
SS Colorado, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS British Queen, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Campania, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Caribbee, (Br.,) for St. Croix, &c.
SS Georgian, (Br.,) for London.
SS Masilia, (Fr.,) for Naples, &c.
SS El Rio, for New Orleans.
SS Sarmatian, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Guyandotte, for Newport News and Richmond.
SS Exeter City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
SS Louisiana, for New Orleans.
SS Eller, (Nor.,) for Barbados, &c.
SS Katahdin, with a barge.
SS Saginaw, for Wilmington, N. C., and Georgetown, S. C.
SS City of Macon, for Savannah.
SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.

Spoken.

Bark Lota, (Br.,) Capt. Nash, from New York for Sydney, N. S. W., was spoken Nov. 13, on the equator, longitude 31.

Notice to Mariners.

DEER ISLAND THOROUGHFARE, LONG LEDGE BEACAON.—Notice is hereby given by order of the Lighthouse Board that a white, triangular, pyramidal structure, 60 feet high, and 30 feet wide on each side of its base, the upper half covered with horizontal slats, has been erected on the southerly part of the ledge, which is bare at about half tide, at the easterly entrance to Deer Island Thoroughfare from Jericho Bay. Bearings and distances of prominent objects from the beacon, as taken from Chart No. 308 of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, are: Egg Rock Beacon, E. 7-16 S., 1 11-16 miles; tangent to West Point, Swan Island, SSE. ¾ E., 2 9-16 miles; Haycock Rock Spindle, W. ⅜ S., 1⅞ miles.

SHEEPSCOT BAY, THE SISTERS BEACON.—Notice is hereby given that a white, triangular, pyramidal structure, 65 feet high, and 30 feet wide on each side of its base, the upper half covered with horizontal slats, has been erected, about 10 feet above high water, on the easterly of the three ledges, in the southwesterly part of Sheepscot Bay. Bearings and distances of prominent objects from the beacon, as taken from Chart No. 314 of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, are: Cuckold's Fog Signal Station, ENE., 2 13-16 miles; Seguin Lighthouse, SW. 13-16 W., 2 11-16 miles; Pond Island Lighthouse, WNW. 15-16 W., nearly 1¼ miles. Bearings are magnetic and given approximately; miles are nautical miles.

This notice affects the "List of Beacons and Buoys, First Lighthouse District, 1898," Pages 44, 89, and 91.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. Ferguson, from New York, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Capt. Simon, for New York, sld. from Havre at 11 A. M. to-day.

SS St. Regulus, (Br.,) Capt. McMullen, from New York for Singapore, &c., passed Malta today.

SS Westernland, (Belg.,) Capt. Mills, from New York for Antwerp, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Grangenes, (Br.,) Capt. Spedding, from New York, arr. at Para Nov. 30.

SS Asama, (Br.,) Capt. Bement, from New York, via Singapore, arr. at Shanghai to-day.

SS Planet Mercury, (Br.,) Capt. Pye, from Dundee for New York, arr. at Moville to-day.

SS Paraense, (Br.,) Capt. Hikens, for New York, sld. from Ceara Nov. 28.

SS Cuzco, (Br.,) for New York, sld. from Greenock yesterday.

SS Liv. (Nor.,) Capt. Rasmussen, for New York, sld. from Fowey yesterday.

SS Paula, (Ger.,) Capt. Hettmeyer, for New York, sld. from Shields yesterday.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Powhatan, (Br.,) Capt. Harndon, from New York for Trieste, arr. at Venice Nov. 29.

SS Bellanoch, (Br.,) Capt. Robertson, from New York, arr. at Manchester yesterday.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Hogemann, for New York, sld. from Genoa Nov. 29.

SS Alsatia, (Br.,) Capt. Wards, for New York, sld. from Naples yesterday.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, for New York, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Capt. Bence, for New York, sld. from Antwerp to-day.

SS St. Louis, Capt. Passow, from Southampton for New York, sld. from Cherbourg at 6:40 P. M. to-day.

SS Oldenburg, (Ger.,) Capt. Von Borell, from New York for Bremen, passed Prawle Point today.

SS Ontario, (Br.,) Capt. Huby, from New York for Hull, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Genesee, (Br.,) Capt. Scott, from New York for Manchester, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Pocahontas, (Br.,) Capt. James, from New York for Venice, &c., arr. at Palermo to-day.

SS Thorvalla, (Dan.,) Capt. Laub, from New York for Stettin, arr. at Copenhagen to-day.

THE DEAF CURED FREE

next Friday, 2 and 8 P. M., at Carnegie Lyceum, 57th St. and 7th Av.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1.—65 PARK AV.—Large hall room, steam heated; parlor dining room; reference.

40 EAST 38TH ST.—Large and hall rooms, (second floor,) with board; parlor dining room; references.

THE NIBLOCK, 37 AND 39 WEST 32D.—Very desirable rooms, with board, near Broadway.

A HOME COMPLETELY FURNISHED AT $125.00

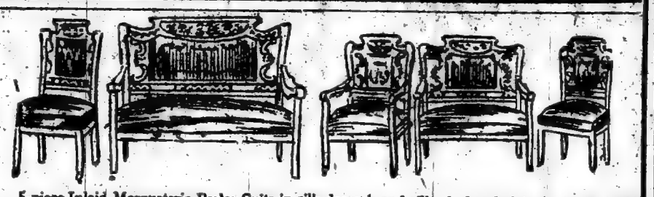

5-piece Inlaid Marqueterie Parlor Suits in silk damask and silk plush upholstery; worth $28.00 **16.75**

ONE DOLLAR A WEEK OPENS AN ACCOUNT.

Cobbler Seat Rocker, oak, imt. mahogany, **2.75**

Parlor Tables, in oak, **89c.**

Pier Mirror, as cut, **8.25**

Ladies' Desk in oak, **3.50**

Morris Chair, upholstered, **3.75**

J. BAUMANN & BRO.

1479-1481-1483 THIRD AVENUE, AT 84TH ST.

Open Saturday until 10 P. M. 84th St. "L" Station.

S. BAUMANN & CO.

Velour Couches like cut, in all colors, **4.98** worth $10.

5-piece inlaid Marqueterie Parlor Suits in silk damask and silk plush upholstery; worth $40.00..... **19.98**

Elegant Lady's Desk in oak, with mirror, **4.98**

CALL AND MAKE YOUR OWN TERMS.

Cor. 46th St. & 8th Ave.

OPEN SATURDAY TILL 10 P. M.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

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A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
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SS Tallahassee, Askins, Savannah Nov. 30, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Regusa, (Ger.,) Selmers, Santos Nov. 9, with coffee to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:45 P. M.

SS Horton, (Br.,) McGregor, Tilt Cove, N. F., with copper ore to the American Metal Refining Company. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

Ship (supposed) Hainaut, (Dutch,) Jacobs, Antwerp Oct. 14, passed Fire Island at 3:35 P. M.

SS Orizaba, Downs,

THE HEAVENS IN DECEMBER

Partial Eclipse of the Moon to be Seen on the 16th.

VERY UNUSUAL OCCURRENCES

Conjunctions Between Moon and Planet Not Visible Owing to Sun's Rays.

The eclipse of the sun that took place yesterday was the last of its kind for the year, and was not visible to us in this part of the world. Neither was any portion of our new dominion included. The other principal event in which December's sun plays a part is his arrival at his furthest point south which occurs on the 21st, on which day astronomical Winter begins. On that day Old Sol leaves the sporting realm of the Archer and crosses over to Capricornus, after which he sojourns for a month in Aquarius and another with the Fishes, and then we shall have him once again north of the line.

On the 16th we have an eclipse of the moon, which if the night be clear we shall have much pleasure in watching, although it will not be more than a partial eclipse, although considering the moon's diameter as 1 the amount of his face that will be hidden is expressed by 0.996, so we shall get almost the whole face. From the time of entering the penumbra, or outer shadow, until leaving it there will be an interval of about five and three-quarters hours. Of course we know now that these eclipses of the moon can only take place at the time of full moon, when sun, earth, and moon are in line, and the last named enters the shadow cast by our planet. We can also tell that the phase of the moon on the 2d, the day of solar eclipse is the period of new moon, when sun, moon, and earth are in line in the order named. We here see that the moon was on the other side of the earth from what it will be on the 16th.

There is a luminous envelope about the sun which seems to contain in it the "eternal fires" to warm and light the earth, which, we are told, is a secret of incandescent clouds floating in an atmosphere of vapor. Surrounding this shining surface is a layer of flaming gas—chiefly hydrogen and helium—and from this sea of flame spurt out the solar prominences in jets sometimes 100,000 miles in height, and with velocities frequently so great as 100 miles per second. Beyond these, and extending completely around the sun, is the solar corona, a soft, irregular halo of light, clear as an aureola, and merging into the lackness of space at a distance of more than 1,000,000 miles.

Neither the corona, nor the prominences, nor the scarlet layer from which they rise, are, unfortunately, seen when the sun is shining. The fact is to be deplored, both for aesthetic and scientific reasons. To be able to see the sun with a flaming rim around it, from which jets and masses of brilliantly colored gas were continually projected, the whole being set in a frame of pearly sheen, would add to the beauties of nature, and astronomers would be given abundant opportunity to determine their characteristics.

CLOUD AND AIR A DRAWBACK.

The inhabitants of the moon, if there be any, enjoy this glorious view, for they are not troubled with an atmosphere. The shifting veil of cloud and air in which we live is an unmixed evil, from an astronomical point of view. But for this barrier the sun and all its appendages would be visible every day; whereas under the present terrestrial conditions the solar surroundings can only be seen during the few seconds when the sun is totally eclipsed. No wonder, then, that astronomers are so eager to utilize these precious moments when the luminous ball of the sun is hidden behind the moon.

Our new citizens in the Philippines have a somewhat original and curious way of their own of regarding eclipses. In the southwestern islands an eclipse of the sun is in the Malay dialect known as gerhana-mata-ari and of the moon gerhana-bulan. Eclipses of they speak of the "sickness of the sun" or both luminaries represent them as sick, and the "sickness of the moon." An eclipse of the moon is also expressed by a native phrase which means the moon eaten by the dragon. During the eclipse the natives engaged in "stamping" rice make a terrible clattering at their mortars, in order to frighten the monster from his meditated mischief.

There are very unusual occurrences this month in the conjunctions between moon and planet, as there are so many duplicates. Jupiter, Uranus, Mercury, and Saturn celebrate the Christmas holidays by duplicating the meeting in the earlier part of the month. Unhappily, a bare statement of these interesting phenomena is all that we can give, as the heavenly bodies referred to are so near the sun that his all-powerful rays completely shut them from view.

MEETS THE OLD MOON AGAIN.

It is interesting to state, though, that while Mercury and Saturn are in conjunction with the new moon in the early part of the month, and they are evening stars, their second meeting is with the old moon, and they have become in the interim morning stars. On the first we have Jupiter so close to the old moon that the sight would have been well worth seeing, although not as fine a display as that on the following day, when Uranus and Luna were only a degree apart.

Some hours after the eclipse on the 2d the brand-new moon and Mercury come within less than a degree of one another; then follow Mars, Saturn, and Venus, all within a day. Possibly we may catch a bit of a glimpse of the last meeting—'twill be well worth trying for, at all events, although neither body is as brilliant as it will be when they meet during the coming year. We pass on to the date of full moon before there are any other meetings, and then we have Neptune; but a full moon is always too brilliant an object to admit of a planet showing off his fine points. On the 29th comes Jupiter's second turn, followed in the course of the next two days by Uranus, Mercury, and Saturn, the last having his turn on the last day of the old year.

REIGNING MORNING PLANET.

Jupiter has already hoisted his flag as the reigning planet in the morning, and early risers will soon be able to see him floating majestically in the bright blue depths of the eastern sky about two hours before sun up. Jupiter has rivals among the stars, such as Alpha Lyrae, Aldebaran, and others, which are undoubtedly beautiful, but they are small and glittering diamonds, so to speak, in comparison with the great and grand opalescent sphere of Jupiter, which, when at opposition, the most favorable position for observation, gives us one of the most superb sights ever vouchsafed to human vision. We are promised this beautiful spectacle the coming year, and it will be well worth our waiting to see.

Uranus joined the morning stars last month soon after Jupiter, so we are not surprised at finding the two not yet very far separated. This distance is somewhat lessened as the month progresses, as we have them seven hours nearer each other when for a second time they are in conjunction with the moon during the last two or three days of the month.

Mercury twice passes within friendly hailing distance of Uranus, as he swings out on the western arc of his travel from the sun. We also find that Mercury has two meetings with the moon in December. We can almost discern the planet during the second one, for he will have but recently completed his western elongation from the sun, and this we know is one of the times when we are permitted to see him.

Mars, although one of the group in conjunction with the moon during the earlier days of the month, does not reproduce the picture, and so we find him still an evening star when the year goes out. At that time, however, he is only twenty minutes away from the sun and is drawing closer and closer to that body, so that early the coming year we shall have him one of the morning galaxy.

Saturn starts the month as an evening star, but on the 17th falls in with the sun, and when he emerges from the conflict it is as a morning star we shall find him. It will, however, be some little while before he makes his appearance sufficiently pronounced to attract our attention.

Neptune is in opposition with the sun on the 16th, after which he becomes an evening star. It may be hardly necessary to explain that the term denotes the status of the sun and planet to be such relatively that the earth is between the two and that all three are almost in a straight line. This is the most favorable opportunity for earthly ones to observe the planet and its special features.

Venus comes to us now at that charming hour when night is not yet and day is no more; when softly the twilight casts its tones or its fantastic reflections over everything and invites to a revery which blends vaguely with the play of light and shadow. All hail, peerless queen!

LEGAL NOTES.

SUIT BY LIFE INSURANCE POLICY HOLDER.—Crocker Gifford, a policy holder in the Family Fund Society, a co-operative and assessment life insurance association, brought an action in equity on behalf of himself and others similarly situated against Knight L. Clapp and others, its Directors, for the recovery of moneys diverted from a special fund, designated by the constitution of the company as a safety fund, which he alleged was misapplied to the payment of the expenses of the society and of usual and expected death claims generally. The corporation has been dissolved, and is in the hands of a receiver. The complaint did not contain allegations that the receiver had refused to bring such a suit when properly requested so to do, or had neglected his duty in that regard. The First Appellate Division has reversed an interlocutory judgment of the Special Term overruling demurrer to the complaint. The Court holds, in an opinion by Justice Patterson, that the complaint was demurrable on the ground that the plaintiff had not legal capacity to sue, and that whatever cause of action existed against the Directors who voted for the misapplication of the safety fund inhered in the receiver. If the receiver had refused to bring a suit when properly requested to do so, or had neglected his duty in that regard, the plaintiff and the other beneficiaries would have the right to bring a suit in equity against the Directors responsible for the diversion of the trust fund, but the averments in the complaint setting forth merely that the plaintiff, before suing, applied to the Court to compel the receiver to bring the suit, were not sufficient where it was merely alleged that plaintiff before suing, applied to the Court to compel the receiver to bring the suit or to authorize the use of his name in an action, and that such application was opposed by the receiver and denied by the Court. The presumption was that the denial was for some good and sufficient reason.

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CIVIL SERVICE.—Francis G. Ward, who, at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, was holding the office of Water Superintendent in the City of Buffalo, at a salary of $3,000 a year, enlisted in the military service, and accepted a commission in the United States Army as Lieutenant Colonel of the Two Hundred and Second Regiment. A resolution had been passed by the Common Council of that city that an employe of the city who enlisted in the service during the war should not lose his position by reason of his military service, and later a like resolution was passed by the Board of Public Works, which gave Col. Ward a leave of absence during his term of service, without pay during his absence. When Col. Ward's military service was terminated by honorable discharge, his application for reinstatement to his position was refused. He then sought a peremptory writ of mandamus requiring his restoration. A denial of the application has been sustained by the Appellate Division of the Fourth Department, which held, by Justice Spring, that as under the provisions of the charter of the City of Buffalo no person elected or appointed to any salaried office should, during his term of office, hold any other public position whatever, except that of notary public, and that by the acceptance of any other public office he should thereby cease his office under the act, the acceptance of Lieutenant Colonelcy operated to render the office of Water Superintendent vacant. The appointment of a successor was held to be effectual to remove the prior incumbent of the office. The Court also held that the vesting by the charter of the unrestricted power of appointment and removal of the Water Superintendent, that officer held his office during the pleasure of the board, and might be removed without notice or an opportunity to be heard on charges preferred.

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PASSENGER ALIGHTING FROM A CAR.—Alida McAlan, in her suit against the Trustees of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge to recover damages for personal injuries, testified in the trial that, while a passenger on one of the Brooklyn Bridge cars, supposing the car had come to a full stop, she started to get off the rear platform, the gate at the side of which was open; that, as a matter of fact, the car was still in motion, and that in alighting she was thrown to the platform of the station in such a manner as to receive the injuries of which she complained. The guard on the car testified that he did not open the gate, but that it was opened by a passenger, just as the train was about to stop. A dismissal of the complaint in the Trial Term of the Supreme Court, Kings County, has been held by the Second Appellate Division, on appeal, to have been an error. Presiding Justice Goodrich, who gave the opinion, held that the defendant was responsible for the premature opening of the gate by the passenger, without objection on the part of the guard, and that it could not be said, as a matter of law, that the plaintiff was guilty of contributory negligence.

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LIQUOR TAX CERTIFICATE.—Joseph W. Baker, a hotel keeper in the village of Herkimer, "under a mistake as to requirements of the liquor tax law," paid on the alleged demand of the County Treasurer, Lorenzo O. Bucklin, an excessive amount for a liquor tax certificate. The County Treasurer thereupon paid one-third of such amount to the State Treasurer and the other two-thirds to the village, as required by the statute. In an action brought by Baker against the successor of such County Treasurer in his individual and representative capacity to recover the excess of payment so made, the Appellate Division of the Fourth Department, by Justice Smith, holds, affirming the judgment below dismissing the complaint, that the plaintiff was not entitled to recover, as such payment was a voluntary one, made under a mistake of law, and the defendant had no authority to devote to the payment of plaintiff's claim other excise moneys in his hands.

ADVANCE IN PRICE OF PAPER.

International Company Official Says It Will Be a Natural One.

Officers of the International Paper Company in this city were loath yesterday to discuss the report from Cincinnati that within a fortnight there will be a further rise in the prices of paper of from 20 to 25 per cent., due to the scarcity of wood and coal.

The only official expression that could be secured was this: "The demand for paper is very great at present. This company, while it is meeting all its contracts, is going carefully in the way of taking new business, though on this new business it already is getting higher prices.

"As to whether there will be a further rise will depend on natural conditions. Certainly we are not seeking to force prices up artificially or unnaturally. We are taking a conservative course, and if there is a rise, it will be a natural one. That is all I care to say."

From another source, however, it was learned that a further increase in prices had already practically been decided upon, but how great it would be could not be learned.

BROOKLYN MAN A SUICIDE.

Called Wife and Children, Then Cut His Throat.

William Reimer, recently a mixer in the Mollenhauer Sugar Refinery, at South Eleventh Street and Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, cut his throat with a razor in the presence of his wife and five children yesterday afternoon, and died soon after his admission to the Eastern District Hospital.

Reimer, who was thirty-six years old, resided on the second floor of a double brick tenement at 32 Division Avenue. During the last few weeks he had acted queerly toward his fellow-workmen, who then ignored him.

Reimer resented this, and last Tuesday, in a quarrel with Peter Geffken of 124 Grand Street, who worked beside him, he knocked Geffker senseless with a piece of wood. When the injured man revived he refused to make a complaint against Reimer, who was discharged from the employ of the company.

After dinner yesterday Reimer called his wife and children into the front room, and, before he could be restrained, cut his throat. He left his family practically destitute.

S. Koch & Sons

EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY,

24 West 23d St.

Trimmed Millinery.

We shall place on exhibition and sale to-morrow, Monday, new ideas from abroad in Trimmed Hats and Bonnets for street and evening wear, together with creations of our own designing. All marked at specially attractive prices.

The "Beaumont" Bodice RIBBON BELT.

(PATENT APPLIED FOR).

PRICE $1.25 EACH.

Our claim of the vastly superior merits of the "Beaumont" Belt over all other Bodice Belts has been confirmed by the large daily sales since its introduction a week ago.

The body of the Belt is made of fine quality Ribbon, with flexible bone bodice centre-piece in back. Ribbons are attached to a ring at each end, forming a pulley, by which the belt is drawn close to the figure, giving a long-waist effect when fastened. Does away with the use of pins, hooks and buckles.

S. KOCH & SONS, 24 W. 23d St.

CITY'S GREAT SCHOOL ARMY

Board's First Whole-Year Report Under the Charter.

PUPILS REGISTERED, 385,474

Number of Buildings, 496, with Nearly 9,000 Instructors — Growing Yearly Increase.

The Board of Education has transmitted to Mayor Van Wyck its report for the fiscal year 1899. The school year reported on is the first during the whole of which the Department of Education under the Greater New York charter has existed. While, therefore, it is the second annual report of the board under the new charter, it is the first annual report for a complete school year. The following general statistics in regard to the city schools are given:

Total number of schools and departments, not including the Nautical School, 496; number of instructors or class teachers, 8,844; the number of Principals, Principals' assistants, and heads of departments not teaching, 630; the number of teachers of special branches, 300; the number of pupils on register, 385,474; the average daily attendance, 347,670; the number of regular sittings in school buildings, 407,423; the average number of pupils to a class teacher, 44. The amount of money expended for school purposes was $15,316,865.48, of which $1,219,049.14 was received from the State. The estimated general and school population is as follows:

	General.	School.
Manhattan and Bronx	2,117,104	298,000
Brooklyn	1,231,348	284,244
Queens	134,139	33,000
Richmond	67,280	14,172
Total	3,550,053	729,416

This shows an increase of 27,254 in the school population in a year, and to meet this annual increase from fifteen to twenty-five new schoolhouses must be erected each year.

The schools and departments under the jurisdiction of the several School Boards are as follows:

	Training.	Elementary. High.	Elementary.	Truant.	Total.
Manhattan and Bronx	1	3	242	1	247
Brooklyn	1	4	117	1	123
Queens	1	9	84	0	94
Richmond	0	3	29	0	32
Grand total	3	19	472	2	496

The report gives a list of school buildings for which plans are completed or nearly completed. It also gives a list of school buildings in course of construction.

The board, on Feb. 20, 1899, awarded a contract for a new schoolhouse in Manhattan, the first contract awarded for a school building since consolidation. Since then contracts have been awarded for eight other new school buildings and four additions in Manhattan and the Bronx, and for three new buildings and eight additions in Brooklyn, involving a total expenditure of $3,107,280. These new buildings and additions have 547 classrooms, and accommodations for 27,300 pupils. Of the $7,673,640 of corporate stock issued in March last, Manhattan and the Bronx received $4,083,640. The School Board paid $631,262 of this for twelve sites. Within seven weeks it expended $2,820,098.82. At the close of the fiscal year it had a balance of $595,101.62. Brooklyn, which received $2,873,000, made contracts for three new schoolhouses, additions to existing buildings, &c., involving an outlay of $904,293. Steps were also taken for the acquisition of seventeen sites by condemnation proceedings.

The report goes on to say that means should be provided as speedily as possible for obtaining other much-needed sites in parts of Manhattan and the Bronx, where the schools are overcrowded. Funds should also be provided immediately for improving fifteen sites already owned by the city in congested districts in those two boroughs.

During the past school year 8 new school buildings have been opened in Manhattan and the Bronx, containing 290 classrooms and accommodations for 12,000 pupils; 2 in Brooklyn, with 57 classrooms and accommodations for 3,037 pupils; 7 in Queens, with 35 classrooms and 1,400 seats, and 2 in Richmond, with 36 classrooms and 1,640 seats, making a total of 19 schoolhouses, 388 classrooms, and seating capacity for 18,077 pupils. New schools in Manhattan and the Bronx, which will be ready for occupancy in September next, will provide for 15,000 more pupils.

Maxet Committee Still Homeless.

Although the Maxet committee is to resume sessions Tuesday, it has not yet been able to secure a meeting place. "While no arrangements for any meeting place for the committee have been made as yet," said Mr. Moss last night, "we shall have a place in time to announce it for Tuesday morning's session."

Besides being so effective with the worst colds, another good feature is that it is safe for the tenderest infant—JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Stern Brothers

are now showing in their

Linen Departments

a large assortment of new designs in

Linen and Lace Table Pieces

consisting of Point Venice, Russian, Duchesse, Arab and Renaissance Lace Tea Cloths, Centre Pieces, Doylies, Tray Cloths and Scarfs, Hand-Embroidered and Drawn-Work Articles

And in addition will offer to-morrow

	18 in.	20 in.	24 in.	28 in.
Renaissance Centre Pieces, Round and Square, at	$1.75,	$1.98,	$2.65,	$3.25
Renaissance Scarfs, size 20 x 54 in.			$3.90,	$5.25
Tea Cloths, 36 inch,			$3.95,	$5.50

Monday, a collection of this season's

Ladies' Costumes

For Street, Dinner and Evening Wear, of Cloth, Zibelines, Cluny and Guipure Lace, Plain and Spangled Net

At Very Great Reductions From Previous Prices

Dress Goods Sections

All-Wool Dress Fabrics in plain colors, mixtures and Novelty Effects, put up in dress lengths for Holiday Presents, at $2.35, $2.65, $2.95, $3.25, $3.45

Blacks, in Plain and Fancy Weaves, $2.95, $3.35, $3.95, $4.50

Cotton Dress Patterns, $1.00, $1.10, $1.20 to $1.85

Second Floor

Useful Holiday Gifts for Men

Smoking Jackets of Tricot Cloth, Plaid lining, quilted satin facings, Value $6.50, at $4.95

Tuxedo House Coats of English Reversible Cloths, Value $7.50 & $10.75, at $5.50, $7.95

of Imported Silk Matelasse, Value, $16.50, at $10.50

Bath and House Gowns, (New Shape) of Eastern Blankets, Value $5.00 & $6.50, at $3.85, $4.95

of California Blankets, satin bound, Value $13.50, at $9.75

Sweeping Reductions in

Lace Curtains & Bed Sets

Irish Point Lace Curtains $3.75, $4.95, $6.75 Formerly $4.75, 5.75, 8.50 pr.

Renaissance Lace Curtains $9.75, $14.50, $17.50 Formerly $13.75, 19.00, 27.50 pr.

100 Irish Point Bed Sets $3.95, $5.50 Value $6.75 & 8.50

Embroidered and Double Faced French Velour Curtains at $19.75 Reduced from $25.00 & 31.50 pr.

Oriental Rugs

2 Bale Shirvans and Daghestans, at $10.75

60 Guendjies, Carabaghs and Mossouls, average size, 3 ft. 9 by 6 ft. 9, at $14.75

1 Bale Persian Carpets, average size, 8 ft. 6 by 10 ft 6, at $55.00

Bric-a-Brac & Art Objects

Porcelains, from the most celebrated European factories, Marbles, Bronzes, Pedestals, Clock Sets, Curio Cabinets, Tea Tables

Rich Course Plates, per doz. $4.50 to $75.00 including examples of Crown Derby, Coalport, Copeland, Old Hall, Dresden and Vienna

West Twenty-Third Street

COFFEY AND COLE AT PEACE.

Looked-for Clash Does Not Materialize at Railroad Commission's Hearing in Brooklyn.

The expected clash yesterday between Senator Michael J. Coffey and Ashley W. Cole, President of the State Railroad Commission, because of aspersions cast upon that body by the Senator three weeks ago, did not come to pass at the hearing in the Brooklyn Rapid Transit troubles, at the Borough Hall, in Brooklyn. Senator Coffey, at a meeting held by indignant Brooklyn citizens to denounce the railroad company because of its new system of fares and transfers, said that the Commissioners would not effect any relief, because they "were owned body and soul by the railroads." Mr. Cole, at a meeting held two weeks ago, characterized the statement as a lie and the Senator as a dummy.

Shortly after the commission was called to order yesterday morning to hear further grievances on the part of the patrons of the Rapid Transit Company, Senator Coffey entered the room and took a seat near the door. Then James P. Farrell, President of the Fort Hamilton Citizens' Protective Association, announced that Mr. Coffey was present and would appear before the commission if desired. Senator Coffey immediately presented himself before Mr. Cole.

"Do you wish to make any statements?" asked Mr. Cole, in a mild tone.

"I do not think I should make the first statement," was the answer.

Mr. Cole replied that it might be better to wait until the case were decided before discussing their differences.

"Then I shall decline to discuss what the papers have said about me," said Senator Coffey smoothly, "and I think it would have been better for you to have ascertained just what I did say before you criticised me."

"That is fair," rejoined Mr. Cole in the same even tones; "and I want it understood, Senator, that I did not call any person a liar, or did I refer to any person as a scoundrel. What I did say was that if you were correctly reported you had cast aspersions on this commission, which should be proved or retracted."

That was all. The tension was relieved and Senator Coffey quietly took his departure. Some of those present who had looked for the next thing to a bout appeared to be disappointed.

Later on toward the close of the hearing the meeting turned into a sort of "love feast," as between Mr. Cole and Harry A. Hanbury. Mr. Cole retracted a statement made at the previous hearing, during which he referred to Mr. Hanbury as a "loafer," although he said he would not repeat the words, as they were offensive. The whole controversy, he said, had arisen from a misunderstanding. This Mr. Hanbury accepted, and thus peace was restored.

Mr. Farrell presently precipitated a laugh by remarking that he had expected "something would happen" when Mr. Coffey appeared during the early part of the hearing.

"You like a scrap, then?" put in Mr. Cole, quizzically.

"I do that," was the reply, whereat good nature was thoroughly restored.

The hearing began at 10 A. M., and was continued until nearly 5 o'clock, with an intermission of an hour and a half. Several witnesses were examined from the South Brooklyn contingent, who have been complaining of the change of system, and also a delegation from Corona. The points brought out did not differ materially from those of the previous hearing, with the exception of a sharp attack upon President Rossiter by John McKay, a citizen of Bay Ridge.

Mr. McKay charged that Mr. Rossiter was "doing the dirty work" of Wall Street men interested in the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. He was called to order by Mr. Cole.

Upon Mr. Cole's suggestion it was decided that the commission and one of its Inspectors, together with representatives from the South Brooklynites and a representative of the company, shall inspect the system on Wednesday. They will meet at 7 A. M. on that day at Sixty-fifth Street, Bay Ridge.

Fair Gets Ruth Cleveland's Doll.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 2.—Mrs. Grover Cleveland has given a large doll, which was formerly the idol of little Miss Ruth Cleveland, to the church fair which is being held by the St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church of Princeton. The doll was dressed by Mrs. Cleveland.

Ohio Firms Barred from the Mails.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 2.—Postmaster Montfort has received an official order from the Postmaster General against the Queen Butter Maker Company and the Watt Manufacturing Company. This official notification puts an end to these companies receiving mail or cashing money orders.

John Daniell's Sons & Sons

Broadway, Eighth and Ninth Streets.

FOR THE APPROACHING HOLIDAYS.

After months of careful preparation, we are exhibiting a magnificent collection of useful and Ornamental Christmas Gifts.

IN THE SILK DEPT.

Lyons Silk Crepe de Chene, colors perfect, White, Black, Mais, Lilac, Blue, Rose and Silver, 24 inches wide, $1.25 quality, 115 pieces, at - - - - - - 75c. yard.

ATTRACTIVE ITEM FOR FANCY ARTICLES:

Have purchased a large lot of short ends from a famous French manufacturer; the cost was a light; we sell accordingly. Lengths from ¼ to 3½ yards. Evening colorings predominate.

VELVET

15 pieces of extra wide Black, Silk-face Lyons Velvet, $2.50 value, at - - - - - - - $1.25 yard.

Also very handsome Brocaded and Persian Velvets and choice colors in Panne Velours, value from 75c. to $3.50, at - - - - - - - - 48c. & 75c. yard.

The Opening of Our New, Magnificent Salesroom in the Basement will be duly announced in next week's Daily Papers.

Largest Importers from JAPAN CHINA INDIA TURKEY and PERSIA.

Vantine's

ORIENTALISTS & JEWELERS, BROADWAY & 18TH ST.

There's always a bargain in the Easement; Blue and White Cake Plates, open work border. Excellent value, 35c.

Don't despair as to what the gift shall be—there's a "Vantine's" at your service with thousands of things from every Oriental land.

Send for the free Vantine Catalogue: "About an Oriental Store"—cover in 3 colors. Note that selections made now will be reserved for later delivery.

Third Floor.

A Special Offer for the Holidays.

Oriental Rugs and Carpets.

'Tis the day of Oriental Carpetings—what more charming remembrance is there, by the way? Late comers are:

Many Fine Persian Guendjes, extra large sizes, 3.6 to 4.6 wide x 6.6 to 8.6 long—$12, $14 and $16 each.

Fine Antique Shirvans—averaging 3½ x 4½ feet—$10 apiece.

Oushak Carpets, in deep rich reds, blues and greens.

10.2x11.7 feet at $70—were $95. 6.3x8 feet at $30—were $40. 7.5x9.1 feet at $40—were $50.

FF Flint's Fine Furniture

SANTA FILLS HIS PACK

here year after year. He is a very Sindbad in discovering and gathering wonderful things.

Oriental rugs—antiques mellowed by years in a secluded mosque or harem.

Tables from substantial oak with the massive dragon-carving to little gold pieces—to whom would they not be a novel and fascinating gift?

Hall seats showing beautiful carvings and inlays. Nothing in the whole Christmas realm can impart more substantial delight.

Oh, there are lots of things Santa Claus learns here! Suppose you come now before he chooses all the goodies.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST NEAR BROADWAY

FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

EDUCATIONAL MEETING CLOSES.

Resolutions at Trenton Calling for Uniform College Examinations.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 2.—The Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland concluded its annual convention here to-day. These officers were elected: President—Dr. John G. White, New York; Vice Presidents—T. H. Lewis, Westminster, Md.; H. T. Spanger, Collegeville, Penn.; M. Woolsey Stryker, Clinton, N. Y.; A. H. Berlin, Wilmington, Del.; Thomas W. Sidwell, Washington, D. C.; Dr. James M. Green, Trenton; Secretary—Dr. Merrick Whitcomb, Philadelphia; Treasurer—John B. Kieffer, Lancaster, Penn.

A resolution was presented by Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, and adopted, providing that the association urges the early establishment of a joint college admission examination board to be composed of representatives of colleges and preparatory schools in the Middle States and Maryland, and that the colleges be requested to co-operate in adopting a uniform standard of admission.

MARCONI SYSTEM FOR HAWAII.

Wireless Telegraphy to be Used for Messages Between Islands.

HONOLULU, Nov. 23.—Contracts have been made for connecting all the islands of the Hawaiian group by the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy. J. J. Cross, who went to New York for the purpose of negotiating with the inventor of the system, returned on the steamship Australia. He says that he has obtained the exclusive right to use the invention here, with an agreement from the inventor to provide an expert to put the system in working order.

Marconi, he says, claims that perfect communication between all the islands of Hawaii can be established at a small expense. Work is to be begun at once. The apparatus is to arrive here by Feb. 1, and the system will be in operation by March 1.

Ether Wave to Replace the Rudder.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—An invention has been tested at Weymouth for steering any craft, whether submerged or otherwise, by means of an ether wave on the wireless telegraphic principle. The model was subjected to a variety of tests, and followed the current wave as surely as if guided by a rudder. In addition to steering in straight lines, various figures were described. If further tests are successful, it is likely the system will be adopted by the Admiralty. Its effect on modern warfare is inestimable, as it is asserted that the system not only can be applied to torpedo and other craft, but can be attached to mines and other destructive agencies, firing them without visible means at the most vulnerable spots.

WATERS PIANOS

A Beautiful New Waters Grand Upright Piano, 7 1-3 octaves, 3-stringed, full iron frame, repeating action, ivory keys, 3 pedals, very rich, deep tone, with fine singing quality, and containing all the latest improvements, for

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cash or $250 on installments; only $10 down and $7 per month. Stool, cover, tuning and delivery FREE.

We also offer a new, large size, 7 1-3 octaves, 3-stringed Chester Piano

$180

cash or $200, payable $10 down and $5 per month. This is a reliable, well-made piano, fully warranted and the best value ever offered for the money.

Don't fail to examine our pianos, or send postal for catalogue with reduced prices and terms.

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FORMERLY UNION SQUARE.

For illustrated catalogue — Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Duplicate Wedding Presents.

THE DEAF CURED FREE

Friday, 2 and 8 P. M., at Carnegie Hall, 57th St. and 7th Av.

BURGLARS CAUSE FATAL FIRE.

Woman Burned to Death as Result of Safe Blowing.

BINGHAMTON, Dec. 2.—A grocery, a hardware store, and a drug store were destroyed by a fire at Hancock, fifty miles east of this city, early this morning, and Mrs. Ann Tarbox, aged eighty years, was burned to death. The fire was caused by explosives used by burglars, who were trying to blow open a safe. Several families were made homeless. The losses will aggregate $50,000, with about $14,000 insurance. A reward of $500 is offered for the apprehension of the incendiaries.

Western Doctors Will Go to Paris.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—Western physicians are planning to visit Paris next year by special steamload. Over 400 doctors from Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri are arranging to meet in New York on the steamship City of Rome on June 30, 1900. With their families and friends, besides their families and friends, the Oskaloosa Commandery, K. of P., of Iowa. The main object of the trip is to attend the congress of medical men to be held in Paris next year.

Sunday
December 3-1899

Daily, 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday, 3 Cents.

Part Two
Pages 17-28

Horner's Furniture.

The useful and the beautiful are in nothing more strikingly combined than in Furniture —— that is, in Horner's Furniture. A fact of special import to all contemplating the purchase of

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

Greater choice here than elsewhere in

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(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

CAUSE OF KENTUCKY FEUDS

Isolation, Ignorance, and Whisky Said to be Responsible.

RAILROADS MUCH NEEDED

Rivalry of the Whites and Garrards, the Earliest Settlers, Led to Many Later Killings.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MANCHESTER, Ky., Dec. 1.—Clay County knows that it has a bad name. The visitor finds that knowledge affecting its people who have never participated in the brutal assassinations that have characterized its two feuds of recent date. Decent and law-abiding men, some of them fairly educated, a few well educated, and others quite destitute of education, deplore it and denounce it altogether. It does not seem becoming, fair, or reasonable for a casual visitor to undertake in a day to account for Clay County's feuds. But even a little inquiry appears to justify the epigrammatic explanation sadly suggested by a man of education who lives among them: "Isolation, ignorance, and whisky are responsible for all our troubles and our bad name."

Manchester is an old town, older than its more important and most accessible neighbors, Barbourville and London, each twenty-four miles away, over difficult and unpleasant roads for wagons. Long before the day of the railroad it was prosperous, for a mountain town. Its salt works, run in a primitive fashion, furnished salt for a wide area of country, some of it going into Virginia and Tennessee, floating down to Frankfort by way of Goose Creek and the Kentucky River, the route by which the lumber went then and still goes. The salt works still operate in the plain, old way, but their product is consumed at home. Lumber is the staple of the country, and a profitable business is that of making and shipping staves.

THE WHITES AND GARRARDS.

Among the earliest settlers were the Garrards and the Whites. Both families became wealthy and influential. They also became social and political rivals. Each has opposed the other "from time immemorial." John White of Clay County was Speaker of the House of Representatives from 1841 to 1843. Henry Clay had a high opinion of him. His nephew, John D. White, has been in Congress and is trying to get in again on a contest with Boreing, another Republican. The Garrards, owning the old salt works, are now headed by Gen. Garrard, a man past eighty, who appears to cherish all the inherent traditions that have kept the Whites and Garrards rivals for years, and recently parties to one side or the other of the local feuds. Gen. Garrard is impetuous, to put it mildly. He has "no use" for Whites. In the course of years the county has divided into White and Garrard factions. If a man friendly to or favored by the Garrards got into trouble the Whites helped him out, and so vice versa. Hostility between the leaders was not always active. Not until very recently did it lead to murder. Now and then the Whites and Garrards even exchanged visits. But a murder case some years ago, resulting in the escape of one partisan from hanging for the crime, kept up a smothered bitterness and resentment.

The Whites and Garrards did not come to exchanges of shots. Both these families are of education, possibly not commensurate with their wealth, and are above the perpetration of murder. But the ignorant and brutal factionists adhering to one side or the other felt no restraints of cultivation. Garrard is a Democrat. The Whites are Republicans. The following is in both parties: The rivalry or hostility was disturbing, but not worse, until Garrard Baker was killed, many years ago, by "Jim" Wilson. The vendetta was in the Baker blood. It had appeared in the Strong-Amy feud in Breathitt County on the maternal side, and it required troops and courts to restrain and stamp it out. Garrard Baker's son swore at ten years of age to avenge his father's murder. Eleven years later "Jim" Wilson was killed, and his murderer was not discovered.

THE BAKERS AND HOWARDS.

The Bakers and Howards, traditional foes, were in business partnership a few years ago in the lumber trade. "Lou" Baker, the leader, bought a judgment for $40 upon a note secured by A. B. Howard, known as "Bal" Howard, and the head of the Howard faction. The Howards asserted that the note had been satisfied, and the contention over it provoked ill-feeling. Quarrels about the lumber business resulted in a shooting match, in which the disputants on each side were wounded. On April 7, 1898, a party of Howards was waylaid, and Burd Storer was killed from ambush, "Bal" Howard was wounded and escaped, and Wilson Howard lived long enough to name several Bakers as parties to the assassination. J. B. Howard of Manchester, County Assessor, a man of peaceful inclinations, next day killed G. W. Baker, father of "Tom," the faction leader. The Bakers were arrested for killing the Howards, and escaped in consequence of insufficient evidence against them. J. B. Howard was found guilty, a new trial was secured, the jury disagreed, and the accused man is under bonds.

This county, divided in its adherence between both factions, was greatly excited. The Howards were favored by the White faction. On June 5, 1898, ex-Sheriff "Will" White, brother of Sheriff B. P. White, Jr., was killed not far from this town by "Tom" and "Doc" Baker. "Tom" Baker was tried at Barbourville, and found guilty, with a life sentence of imprisonment. The Court of Appeals set aside the verdict. "Tom" Baker returned to this county, and was rearrested on warrants based upon new evidence. He was brought to Manchester under guard of 150 militia from Barbourville, and on June 10, 1899, while standing in a tent door in the grounds of the Court House was shot through the heart, his wife standing by him as he dropped dead. The soldiers were thoroughly alarmed, but they charged the house of ex-Sheriff White, just in front of the Court House, searched it, and found a gun containing an empty shell, but could find no one who had been seen to fire it. A general outbreak seemed imminent, but the troops managed to escort several feud prisoners to Barbourville without interference. Mrs. Baker, widow of the murdered man, is reported to have sworn to bring up her sons to live to avenge their father's death. The remaining Bakers left the county, and apparently the Baker-Howard feud was interrupted.

THE PHILPOTT KILLING.

Meantime another feud had broken out. On Jan. 1, 1899, J. C. Philpott was killed by Aaron Morris, until then his friend. In falling Philpott killed Green Bundy, Morris's father-in-law. The Philpotts are an influential family, and the Morrises belong to the Griffin family, also influential. Morris was tried in Manchester and sentenced to twenty-one years' imprisonment. He was released after a year's imprisonment by the action of the Court of Appeals in granting a new trial that resulted in his acquittal. Returning to his home, a few miles from Manchester, in June last, he was with a party of Philpotts when Deputy Sheriff G. W. Thacker met the party on the road and served a legal paper on Robert Philpotts. The wagons halted to prepare a necessary bond, Aaron Morris, Green Harvey, and Hugh Griffin arrived on horseback, guns were produced, and presently Morris and Hugh and Harry Griffin were dead and only two of eight combatants escaped injury.

The Philpotts were arrested, and acquitted on the ground of self-defense. Deputy Sheriff Thacker, the only witness, and James Smith, his brother-in-law, were ambushed near the original battleground on Sept. 4 and shot, Thacker being killed. Smith feigned death and escaped. "Ed" and Floyd Chadwell were arrested, and are now in Manchester jail awaiting trial for participation in this murder. "Jim" and "Sol" Griffin were arrested later for participation in the killing, and brought under military guard and in a covered wagon from Barbourville, to be placed in the little jail, where with the Chadwell boys they are awaiting bail or trial. Gov. Bradley ordered the troops out to convoy the prisoners, and the escort arrived in Manchester one Sunday afternoon, to find the hamlet of 200 persons as calm as a church.

I have told this story, which is not new, for the benefit of those who have hitherto escaped or avoided it. It is repeated because of the revelation it affords of characteristics and conditions. Students of the people and their derivation hesitate to attribute the tendency to feuds to Scotch-Irish, German, or Irish ancestors. J. Stoddard Johnson, who is quoted as an authority, says it is not a legacy from progenitors so much as it is a deterioration the result of environment. It is easy to accept this theory. Isolation, the barrier of a long and bad road between the Clay County centre and a better civilization, is a very apparent disadvantage to the people. Ignorance, attributable in part to the indifference to education of men and women who come of a line of unlearned ancestors, with superstition and prejudice as a matter of course, is in part attributable to the wretchedly inadequate school facilities. Whisky—not the seasoned product consumed in more accessible places, but the raw product of private and illicit stills—is the deadly stimulant that arouses all the commonly dormant evil propensities.

FEW SCHOOLS IN CLAY COUNTY.

Clay County is not unlike several other interior Kentucky counties in being ill-provided with schools. There are 100 school districts in the county. Most of them are inferior in location and equipment to that of Manchester, I am told here. In this town the school is just alongside the Court House. It is a plain, little boarded building, with one large room, in the centre of which is a big stove, around which are desks for the twenty or thirty pupils and their badly worn and elementary books. The allowance by the State for five months of schooling here is $100, which goes to the teacher. Every other expense must be met by the town, and it does not meet many extra expenses. Residents of this county and of Laurel, which adjoins it, told me that nine-tenths of the people, adults and children, are unable to read and write. There appears to be little thirst for learning. Illiterate parents will keep their children from school if by so doing the parents or the children can earn a little money. The thing that is scarcest here is money, and it is the thing most coveted, for which the greatest sacrifices are most cheerfully made. Of food they lack little. The poorest people can raise corn enough to feed a few hogs, poultry is seen about all the rude little cabins, game is abundant, and where there are streams they abound in fish. No one ever dies of starvation here.

Only the exceptionally prosperous and the rarely educated aspire to live in better houses than the cabins made of logs chinked and daubed, usually of one room, sometimes of two, and as a rule lighted only by the doorways. As the dwellers in these primitive houses do not read, they do not need windows, they argue, as they know their houses well enough to find their beds at dark, and do not need lamps to enable them to read. They go to bed at dark and get up at daylight. Men go about in weather-beaten sack coats over woolen shirts, with wool or felt hats of uniform droopiness over matted hair. The women, as a rule, wear sun bonnets of black, with frocks of cotton goods as free from pretension of style or attractiveness as can be imagined. One will meet women on the road, riding horseback alone far from any house. They are said to be quite safe. Women are never troubled here. Now and then a woman is met with a pipe in her mouth. She is apt to be a woman past youth many years, and not well favored. More frequently the woman with the snuff stick is seen, and she does not take it from her mouth to salute the passing stranger, but keeps on swabbing her gums with it as she nods and says "Good evenin'."

MEN GENERALLY ARMED.

While in Manchester, and on the way into Clay County from London, your correspondent, bearing in mind the stories about marauding parties, armed scouts patrolling the roads, in search of intruders, "bushwhackers" looking for victims of the ambuscade, and predatory ruffians abroad simply for blood, looked for and asked about the custom of going armed. The only firearms I have seen in Clay County were two shotguns, carried by a very amiable town barber and his friend, who had been out to bag a few squirrels. Many of the better-educated men never carry or use arms. But it is admitted that the carrying of "guns," by which pistols and revolvers are meant, is general, and unwise as well as unnecessary. It was admitted to be a curious fact that this custom is general all over a State whose men pride themselves upon their "honor," but go equipped as if expecting that every Kentuckian they meet will give or receive some affront deserving or demanding instant death. Yet one of the gentlest, most honorably spoken men I met here, an educated man with a profession, declared that "no gentleman will insult me, and I cannot be insulted by one not a gentleman."

I am told that Clay County is not addicted to intemperance. Up to this time I have not seen a drunken man in Southeastern Kentucky. London, the county seat of Laurel County, is "dry." It is more difficult to get whisky there than it is in Portland, Me. When it is got, it is worse than the Portland whisky, a pale yellow pungent sort of alcohol, with the wicked trick of darting with lightning speed through the circulation. Half way out from London to Manchester, up a by-road, the whisky thirsty buy "drams" of this detestable "moonshine," at half a dollar the dint and a nickel for the bottle. Manchester is also "dry." None of the houses of entertainment have either "red liquor" or "moonshine" for guests. Seasoned spirits is a luxury brought in for private consumption by the relatively wealthy. The men who drink native, uncured whisky most freely are those who are in the lumber country. They are not unlike the rough lumbermen in upper New York and in Canada, but probably are more generally ignorant of book knowledge, and they are almost uniformly courteous and hospitable, with a drawling, cooing manner of speech that is never encountered except in the South.

REMARKABLE ILLITERACY.

Appearances here are sometimes misleading. The man who drove me out to Manchester from London, a white man of the country, was well-dressed, polite, well-informed about the roads, horses, business, and local politics. His apparel indicated a degree of prosperity far greater than that of some of the most fortunate hillside farmers along our jolting road. He was forty-three years of age. His conversation was pleasing, although it had a full local flavor, and it was quite free from oaths. Not once did he offend in that respect. But this mature man could not read or write. He did know the alphabet, and could "spell out" some prints with painful labor. The revelation was a bit more shocking in consequence of the respectable appearance of the man, who was treated respectfully everywhere. This man had been all his life a resident of London, growing up in ignorance of his own speech with rather more than the usual rural facilities for acquiring elementary education about him.

What Manchester needs most, next to schools which the children should be compelled to attend, and which should be a great deal better than the schools of the county now are, is the civilizing railroad. It has been too much by itself. Little wonder that a part of the population, and that an ignorant part, has been provoked to commit murder as an outgrowth of the resentments of rival families that have lived chiefly, it would seem, to cultivate their own resentments instead of the intelligence of their less fortunate neighbors. If it were not for the leaders here of factions, Clay County might have escaped its reputation for being dangerous. It is time the law has been enforced with a laxity to promote disrespect for it. Considering the circumstances, it is fair to say that the people are better than they have been represented. They are capable, by natural intelligence, of better things. They deserve better things of the State.

E. G. D.

Le Boutillier Brothers

SPRING SEASON, 1900.

Advance Sale of

NEW CORDED SILKS.

Have just opened an extensive line of New Japanese Corded Wash Silks, in Pink, Blue, Lavender, White, Green, Straw, etc., in stripes, checks and plaids. These silks are of extra fine quality, adapted to all uses, and offered at

49c.

Owing to the recent heavy advance in the silk market it will not be possible to duplicate these goods at anywhere near this price.

West Twenty-third Street.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Rich Laces.

Point Arabe Garnitures, Spangled Lace Draperies, Guipure and Renaissance Robes, Lace Collars, Barbes, Berthes, Spanish Lace Fichus.

Lace Handkerchiefs.

Feather Boas.

Nets, Chiffons, Veilings.

Broadway & 19th Street.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

WE BRING CHRISTMAS VERY NEAR.

Twenty-two days are few enough for all the looking, planning and buying New York has to do. We push Holiday things to the front; they are filling the store; they fall under useful, ornamental, practical or purely luxurious heads; are invariably best at their prices; and, just as surely, the newest known. To-day's advertisement is a composite of these—even careless reading will locate exceptional opportunities.

Lower Prices on Suits and Wraps

Give New Zest to Buying.

December is ushered in as we have said above—with a drop in prices on many lines. It is perfectly hopeless to do more than pick out and partly describe the garments most affected by this great change.

LADIES' JACKETS, $8.75—These in black cheviot, with tailoring and satin lining that rightfully go with a $12.00 price. Highly special.

LADIES' JACKETS, $10.00—Equal lots of cheviot and kersey, only difference being that the cheviots have facing of peau de soie on revers, whilst kerseys are plain. Both are equally well silk lined and grade with everybody's $14.75 coats.

AUTOMOBILE COATS, $21.50—First important reduction of the year. Three-quarter length, tans and black, silk linings, heavy strappings and stitchings; have been bringing $33.50.

FUR TRIMMED COATS, $24.75—The date (December 3d) makes the bargain much stronger. These show fine kersey and beaver; the fur is Persian lamb—solid color, and revers in both. We are alone in asking $24.75; general price is $34.75.

$40 Satin Lined Velour Coats. $27.50

DRESS SKIRTS—Four lots must be covered by this one mention. It is merely a matter of increasing value. Cheviot and Oxford Cloth Skirts, best styles of single or double box pleat, inverted pleat or habit back. Four big values—four low prices $6.75, $7.75, $8.75, $9.75

FINE FURS—Fashion leans more and more each Christmas toward this sort of gift. We know this—and yet offer surprising price advantages.

Another special lot of Persian Lamb Coats made from superb skins, lined with best satin. We fear it is the last lot of $100 Coats for *$75.00*

XXXX Electric Seal Coats, nearest to the genuine, lined with best heavy satin; $40 Coats for *$29.75*

Natural Raccoon Sets, handsome, serviceable full muff and extra large cluster scarf, value $22.50, for *$14.75*

Sable Fur Animal Scarfs *$10.00*

Alaska Sable Scarfs *$6.75*

CAPES—In fine black kersey, collar of Alaska Sable, extra long, satin lined, at *$16.75*

Golf Capes—Our assortments lead the way in uncommon colorings and styles. Well proved at *$10.00*

Wrappers and Tea Gowns.

From the lowest priced ($1.98) to the best of all we quote ($89.00) the same spirit of reduction is at work.

Eiderdown Wrappers, $1.98.
Fully large, fully long, with wool girdles; best of the new plain colorings.

Eiderdown Wrappers, $3.75.
Striped fancy eiderdown, fluffy, fine and warm, trimmings of satin ribbons.

Cashmere Tea Gowns, $5.69.
Choice in fabric, with their value and prettiness heightened by ornamental trimmings, velvet ribbons, silk braids, guipure laces, in the best new effects.

Fine Tea Gowns, $9.50.
Three fabrics to choose from—India silk, cashmere or Henrietta. Are really high-class tea gowns and eminently attractive.

Imported Negligees, latest designs, reduced to . $15.00

Tea Gowns, in fine taffeta silks, are now . . $25.00

Imported Tea Gowns, Models of Doucet and Havet, now $89.00

Men's Bath Robes

Of English Terry Cloth (Turkish toweling), bright but tenacious colorings, substantial in weave — $3.00 Robes for $1.95

Of Eiderdown Flannel, handsome stripes, good assortment of new shades and excellent $4.50 values; holiday price $2.95

Of Eiderdown Flannel, heavy weight, giving option of all the latest designs and scarce effects in $6.25 garments. Special $4.95

Men's House Coats

Of French tricot cloth, blue, brown and garnet, satin bound and trimmed, lined with twilled materials; these true $5.00 House Coats open the season at $3.95

Of Imported fancy mixed Suitings, made in Germany, lined throughout, not overshowy, but serviceable and elegant $4.95

Of Imported English golf cloth, mingles of Oxford gray, or red, brown and tan, all thoroughly lined with a bright golf plaid. Splendid $8.75 Coats for . $6.75

We show the latest ideas of Virgoe, Middleton & Co., of London, in English House Coats and Dressing Gowns, in fancy broadcloths and silk matelasses.

Xmas Handkerchiefs.

You will hardly need reminding that Holiday trade sets in early, keeps up steadfastly and only breaks off on the stroke of midnight Christmas Eve. Our best efforts have been devoted to collecting the finest, latest specimens from all handkerchiefdom, drawing impartially upon Ireland, Switzerland and France for their daintiest specimens. We have exclusive control over many novelties—they must be bought here. We have not stopped short at anything—as hundreds of thousands will show. In partial proof of this we name the following abbreviated style and price list:

Women's embroidered and lace trimmed	15c
Women's embroidered and lace trimmed (all linen)	25c
Women's Irish and Swiss embroidered (all linen)	39c
Women's embroidered and lace trimmed (extra linen)	48c
Women's laundered Initialed (all linen), 85c for 6, each	15c
Women's laundered Initialed (all linen), $1.00 for 6, each	18c
Women's laundered Initialed (all linen), $1.45 for 6, each	25c
Women's laundered Hemstitched (all linen), 70c. for 6, each	12c

Children's Handkerchiefs, fancy boxes, 25c. to 65c. box.

Dress Goods by the Yard---Bargains.

Camel's Hair Homespuns—the season's roster holds nothing more highly favored, but up to now we could never price them on a bargain basis. To-morrow (from causes that need no explanation) we shall sell at 55c. Fifty Pieces of 50-inch Camel's Hair Homespun, full line of the best colorings, from Oxford to royal blue, and castor to olive green, perfectly woven, fit to class with the average $1.00 kinds, actually and actively sold at 89c. For serviceable, stylish skirt or dress nothing can surpass these Homespuns. Special at 55c

Dress Goods in Patterns---Presents.

Thank the recently awakened feeling in favor of sensible gifts for these values. Dress lengths have been made from whole and cut pieces of Zibelines, Plaids, Crystallines, fancy Venetians, Silk Bedford Cord, Camel's Hairs and the endless chain of favorite novelties. So with plain colored fabrics. So also with Black Goods. Only Christmas special efforts can account for the remarkable figures at which you buy these patterns.

In Colors, $1.50 to $10.00;
In Black, $2.00 to $10.00.

Glimpses at Holiday Jewelry.

The Specials Have Precedence.

Novelty Silver Match Box and Cigar Cutter combined; closing the box snips off the cigar end	$3.75
Gun Metal Pencils (the gun metal vogue is wonderful)	$1.38
Gun Metal Penknives	98c.
Solid Gold Rings, 1, 2 and 3 stone settings, diamonds &c. (these are our $8.00 rings in regular season)	$5.00
Ladies' Decorated Enamelled Watches, all colors, with pin and case	$11.50
Ladies' 14-k. filled Watches, fine Waltham movements	$12.50
Men's 14-k. filled Watches, fine Waltham movements (both are reduced from $17.00)	$12.50
Ladies' $12 open face and double case Sterling Watches	$8.50
Men's $12 open face and double case Sterling Watches	$7.50

Solid Gold Watches Reduced.

Men's open face Watches, with best Waltham movements, reduced from $41.75 to $35.00—reduced from $36.50 to $27.50—extraordinary cuts on such staples.

LOOKING OVER THE JEWELRY we observe three novelties in sterling silver—Card Cases, Flasks, Garter Buckles, Girdles and Metal Purse, Chatelaines, Match Box and Cigar Cutter Combinations, Cigarette Cases, Silver Whistles, chased, figured, embossed or quietly elegant in plainness. Coming to gun metal, we see duplicates of all the foregoing, besides Chatelaines of novel form, Cigar Holders, Tablets, Penknives, etc. In 14 karat gold, the same, reinforced by Bracelets, Brooches, Rings, Pins, and gold jeweley in its widest sense. A magnificent stock of Gold Watches; an equally full stock of miscellaneous jewelry in gold, enamel and high novelty forms.

We shall speak of Leather Goods next week.

19th St. SIXTH AVENUE. 20th St.

MANHATTAN'S MOTIVE POWER.

B. E. Greene, in Electrical Review, Says Delay in Adopting Electricity Was Justified.

B. E. Greene says of the Manhattan Railway Company in The Electrical Review's current number:

"The criticisms by the public at large and almost all the newspapers that the company unnecessarily delayed the change of motive power are absolutely without foundation.

"Up to almost the present time the state of the electrical art has never justified the expenditure of the vast sum necessary for the change. No system had been sufficiently developed to offer any guarantee that the money would be well spent—that the entire equipment would not be soon relegated to the scrap heap, and something else substituted at a further large expense.

"As late as three years ago Mr. George Westinghouse, Jr., advised the Manhattan officials not to hurry.

"The Manhattan Directors have used exquisite judgment in postponing the change till the present time. Now the system which they have adopted has been thoroughly tested in actual practice. The bugs have been discovered and corrected. It is standardized. Both the manufacturing companies are now ready to stand for what they deliver. Every engineer of prominence in the country coneurs in this view.

"Mr. Henry M. Whitney of Boston and Mr. Thomas Lowrey of Minneapolis could give illuminating discourses on this subject. The equipment of the West End system has been changed at least four times, and of the Twin City system not less than three times. The latter was nearly bankrupted by the expense, and Mr. Lowrey has had to wait eight years to see his system win itself out and its re-establishment as a good profit-earner.

"It is not true, as has been claimed, that the original appropriation of $18,000,000 is inadequate for the work of the Manhattan equipment owing to the advance in price of supplies. The money is ample. The cost of some things has advanced since the Directors voted in favor of the change. Copper, however, one of the important items, is cheaper. The appropriation is not only large enough to cover all purchases, but to provide for an overhauling of the structure from end to end, including the stations.

"Now, what can be expected of this system when the change of motive power is completed?

"In Philadelphia the Union Traction Company has increased its gross receipts from $8,100,000 in 1894 to $11,100,000 in 1898, and reduced operating expenses from $5,446,604 in 1894 to $4,608,163 in 1898.

"In Pittsburg the Consolidated Traction Company for the same period has increased gross receipts from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000 and reduced operating expenses from 60 per cent. to 44 per cent.

"In this city the Metropolitan system's gross receipts have grown from $8,745,495 in 1894 to $11,363,227 in 1898, and operating expenses reduced from 60 per cent. to 50 per cent.

"The Union Traction Road in Philadelphia is operated on 40 per cent. of gross income. The Manhattan system should do even better than this. The operating expenses for the year just closed were a trifle over 56 per cent.

"The increase in revenue, as indicated by comparisons mentioned above, should be not less than 30 per cent., showing a total of about $12,000,000.

"Deducting fixed charges of $2,717,289, as per current report, there would be left for the stockholders $4,882,711, or 10 per cent. on the entire issue. This is a conservative rather than an optimistic estimate."

THE HANDSOMEST LARGE EMERALD in the city weighs 14 carats, surrounded with 14 perfect blue-white diamonds, as lady's brooch or pendant, $6,000. LINDO BROS., Broadway and 29th St.

ASSETS, ONE SUIT OF CLOTHES.

Ex-Treasurer of Catholic Knights of America Fails.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 2.—M. J. O'Brien of this city, who defaulted about nine years ago as Supreme Treasurer of the Catholic Knights of America, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy here to-day. The schedule of liabilities amounts to $75,039. The only assets are a suit of clothes valued at $25.

Among the items in the schedule of liabilities is $15,000 due the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York, being money due for liabilities incurred by the Catholic Knights of America on O'Brien's bond.

RELICS FOUND IN A CAVE.

Boy While Hunting Near Millerton Makes the Discovery.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 2.—A Millerton, N. Y., newspaper says that last Saturday Robert, son of Charles Dakin, was out hunting on Indian Mountain, near that village, somewhere in the wildest part. He discovered a cave. He crawled down and into the hole, struck a match, and discovered that he was in quite a spacious room.

He struck another match and found many relics, such as pottery, turtle shells, teeth of animals, and other things.

He filled his game bag with the relics, crawled out, marked the spot, and continued hunting for squirrels. The pottery is especially interesting. Nobody knows how ancient it is, but it is probably of Indian make.

...y China and Glass Rights

HI...GINS & SEITER

FI...E CHINA
RICH CUT GLASS.

SPE...IAL SALES IN EVE...RY DEPARTMENT

To b... your notice each department t...roughout our entire store, we have se...ected and call to your attention the fol...wing goods. Our entire advertisemen... could be advantageously used in telli... you of the goods in any one of our va...ous departments. We, however, can onl... mention one or two from each. We mu... depend upon you to see the rest —and t...se:

SPEC...L IN DINNE...WARE DEPA...TMENT. Among several new patterns of rich English dinner ware is one of Copelands, which is pronounced very unique and rich. It has ...stoons in sage green, artistically relieved by small rosebuds in natural color o...ink and yellow, with sage green leaves, ...dges in sun ray effect in best burnish...d gold. This is an open stock pattern therefore any number of pieces desired ...an be purchased. dinner ...rvice sells for..... **$266.00**

Sever... new patterns of Limoges china have a... recently been received. There are spe... five or six patterns, each one worthy ...f special notice. You take your choice ... any one your wish, instead of the rea... value, $38.00, at **$25.00** complete

SPEC...L IN PLATE DEPA...TMENT. As an example of an effective, yet very inexpensive Limoges china plate, we mention one wi... a border of tea roses, edge and should... of plate maroon, and still another l... e of blue daisies, also gold over the m... roon border, and gold edge, entree, ...fruit or dessert size..... **$1.00** each

Amo... our magnificent assortment of Englis... china plates, which is probably the lar... st to be found anywhere in this countr... are 12 plates just received of the cel... rated Doulton china. The centre of each ...late is decorated with a portrait, the ec... and shoulder is in turquoise with ...stoon of cream and solid gold edge, ... avy raised paste gold decoration throug... ut, each plate signed by the celebra... d artist Sutton, price ... dozen..... **$390.00**

SPEC...AL BARG...AIN TABLES. Arranged in store No. 50 are tables where you select the articles p...using you most at 50c., $1.00, $1.50 ...d $2.00. These are convenient and ...vantageous tables for selecting prizes ...avors, etc.

SPEC...AL IN LAMP DEPA...RTMENT. As an inducement to visit our lamp department ...econd floor, No. 54, reached by elevat...), you can select from some forty or fift... lamps, some Dresden, others glass and s...ne which we mount ourselves and of w...ch there are no duplicates, the lamp ...hat pleases you most at..... **$10.00**

SPEC...AL IN ART DEP...RTMENT. We have on hand many articles that might properly be de...ribed as works of art, yet we do not m...ke a pretense of conducting a museum. We exhibit and sell these high-class ...ods on the same margin of profit as we ... to the less expensive goods. There is arr...ged on tables in this department, from ...hich you may make your selection, ...uses, many of which would ordinar... cost $10.00 or **$5.00** $12.00 at.....

On... nother table is a special line of rich ... ses, figures, etc., from which ...ou select, at..... **$10.00**

We ...lso would consider it a favor if you ... uld look through this department whet... r you purchase or not, as it certainly ...would interest you.

SPE...AL IN CUT ...ILASS DEPARTMENT.

Cut glass bon-bons, large size, scalloped ...dge, instead of $3.50 each, ...t this time..... **$2.00**

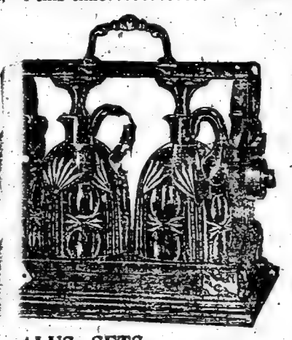

TA...ALUS SETS.

We ...ave been preparing and now have ready ...ur complete line of Tantalus sets, also ...ar jars, in frames. The set as illust... tion sells complete at.. **$21.00**

...ny other styles equally low.

SPE...AL IN GOL... GLASS DEP...RTMENT. Hock or Rhine wine glasses. A most complete line of these glasses is now being shown, and among others of equal value we simply r...ntion three styles.

On... of green glass, with gold ...rnamentation, correct size, ...r dozen..... **$6.90**

An... her assorted lot, at.... **12.00**

An... her with green stem and white bowl ...aised gold ornamentation ... grape vine, these at... **$18.00** per dozen

SHE...BET OR PUN...H CUPS AND SAUCERS.

Fir... Bohemian punch cups and saucers, in g...en or red glass, with gold ornament...ion, very rich, you take ... our choice, of several ...apes and designs, at **$1.25** each

SPE...IAL IN CLO...K DEP...RTMENT. We offer as a special inducement at this time several clocks of assorted shapes, decorations, etc., china body, with the best French mov...ents, special 25% discount from mar... d prices.

SAI...OF ITALIAN WARE FIF...Y CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

W... offer our entire line of Italian ware, vase... figures, ferneries, jardinieres, etc., at ... actly one-half the marked prices. This ...vill give you an opportunity to secure piece of this celebrated pottery at pric... never offered before.

Those desiring to purchase now ...n have the goods held and delivered at any date desired. ...rooklyn deliveries and calls are ...ow made by our own wagons, ...us insuring perfect satisfaction to our Brooklyn patrons.

...-54 WEST 22D ST.
...EDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.

At the Play and With the Players

The most dramatic incident in the theatrical version of "Ben-Hur" is the return of missing Judah, after an absence of eight years, to the ken of his father's slave, Simonides, at Antioch. Simonides, intrusted with the management of the vast commercial interests of the house of Hur, has become as rich as Caesar since the family's seeming obliteration. Judah, accused of crime, has been condemned to the galleys, and the average life of a galley slave does not exceed a year. The mother and sister have disappeared from view. There has been no one to molest Simonides in the enjoyment of the great wealth his own thrift and sagacity have accumulated. Moreover, the heir, returning, knows nothing of the fortunes of his house, and knows of Simonides, whom he has never met, only as an old friend of his father.

When, therefore, he suddenly reappears, the temptation that besets Simonides to keep his secret for the sake of his beloved daughter, who must on its revelation stand in danger of subjection to slavery, is sore and almost irresistible; but under Esther's influence he overcomes it, proclaims himself Ben-Hur's slave and makes an accounting.

This episode is comprised in two scenes, one passing in the house of Simonides, the other in the tent of the Sheik Ilderim. With its main thread is woven the mutual attraction of the newly found Prince of Hur and Esther, and the momentary allurement of the young man by the wiles of the beautiful Egyptian. With the materials in this episode a capable dramatist might construct a moving and poetical drama within the richly colored pictorial environment of which the play of human passions might be graphically portrayed. But the episode is only one of half a dozen comprised in this big spectacular piece, and it is not developed to its full dramatic value.

"Ben-Hur" on the stage is panoramic, pictorial, musical, terpsichorean, religious, (in as reverent a way, probably, as a stage play can be religious,) and only fitfully dramatic. In many years I have seen no more beautiful and tasteful pictures than some of these painted by Messrs. Gros and Albert and contrived in every detail with all the skill the modern stage commands. The conduct of the revels in the Grove of Daphne at Antioch and by the Fountain of Castalia; the deft management of the lights, the color-harmonies, could not be surpassed. All the music, composed for the spectacle by Prof. Edgar Stillman Kelley, is played and sung so as to make it serve well its purpose as accompaniment to the action and illustration of the passions and the mystery of the epoch.

To the great majority of spectators who see this new production, the two big mechanical scenes, the first representing Ben-Hur and the Roman officer adrift at sea on a raft, the second showing, with live horses and a swift revolution of wheels, the famous chariot race, will irresistibly appeal. Few who go to the Broadway Theatre this Winter (and the play will easily survive the season) cherish vivid remembrances of similar mechanical devices on the stage. People who saw Neil Burgess's production of the preposterous "Year One" are very few, while the like of the ocean scene, with all the stage, excepting a few feet of space beneath the flies, where the horizon is pictured, given up to a waste of tumbling canvas waters, has not been seen here since Charles Frohman's production of "She" at Niblo's. Before that it was the making of "The World," which, in its turn, was the making of Sir Augustus Harris, in London, and the salvation of one bad season at Wallack's, in New York.

But there are a few mature playgoers to whom mechanical devices of this sort no longer appeal. So far from being dramatic, such stage pictures are essentially the reverse. They destroy the very illusion they are intended to create in the minds of the sincere dramatic student. Horses galloping from nowhere to nowhere on sliding platforms in front of a quickly rolling panorama; painted canvas shaken from beneath, do not satisfy the imagination that receives the greatest enjoyment from the actor's art. But the multitude is always best pleased with toys.

"Ben-Hur," in spite of its intermittent dramatic quality, and the subordination in it of acting to spectacle, still demands the services of well-trained actors, men and women of presence and eloquence. But, alas! on the latter-day stage, which produces good actors of modern prose comedy, apt comedians for farce and burletta, the supply of actors who have the authority, the grace, the charm, the vocal power, for such rôles as these of the Jews, Romans, and Egyptians of the first century is very small. Vocal deficiencies distressed an acute ear in Wednesday night's performance. Yet I doubt if bad voices were more strongly in evidence than in Irving's recent performance of "The Merchant of Venice."

Mr. Henry Lee has never been distinguished for musical utterance, and his disposition to mouth his words and rant is saddening. He is often at his very worst in the long rôle of Simonides; yet there is appreciable dramatic force in his portrayal of the old man. Miss Mabel Bert has a thin, flat voice, such as one's imagination cannot associate with an aristocratic matron of Jerusalem, but there is artistic feeling in her denotement of pride and maternal love.

Mr. Morgan rises splendidly when the situation carries him, as in the effective climax of Act I., and a few other passages, and he always looks well, whether in Jewish or in Roman garb, but his portrayal of the title rôle did not leave the impression one expects from the work of so good an actor.

But these critical remarks should not deter any one from seeing "Ben-Hur." There is, after all, some admirable acting. Mary Shaw, for instance, is exactly suited as the old nurse of Judah, and her denotement of grief, despair, bewilderment, and hope in the last act is highly effective. Miss Riccardo acts the temptress well. Mr. Corrigan and Mr. Mordaunt are well suited as the Egyptians.

The relation of the drama to the New Testament story, and the scene on the Mount of Olives; its employment of one of the most sacred of hymns, and its indication, by the rays of the calcium illuminating a cloud of tinsel dust, of the presence of the Redeemer in the crowd, are delicate subjects for discussion in this column. The playwright and the stage manager have been as cautious as possible. Probably few very devout persons ever go to the theatre. Nobody will find any sort of offense in the stage version of "Ben-Hur," unless he believes that sacred subjects should never be treated in the theatre.

What a very long step it seems from the manoeuvres of Messala and Iras to the manoeuvres of Jane Nangle and Connie Gage; from the heroics William Young has builded on Gen. Lew Wallace's fluent and florid dialogue to the prosaic colloquialisms of Henry Arthur Jones; from the cruelty and splendor of Pagan life at the very dawning of Christianity to the pettinesses of English social life at the latter end of the nineteenth century of Christianity! "The Manoeuvres of Jane" is a comedy which is not in Mr. Jones's earlier and most optimistic vein or yet in his Congreve and Wycherley mood illustrated in "Rebellious Susan" and "The Liars."

It cannot be called witty, but its view of life is humorous and its study of character has something of the quality of caricature. Lord Bapchild, as he is elaborately and amusingly portrayed by Mr. Ferdinand Gottschalk, is a caricature of the young Briton of the present hour who stands for goodness as opposed to the wickedness of the "swagger" set. Why any British dramatist should care to poke fun at the Exeter Hall and model farm branch of his nation's aristocracy I do not know. But Mr. Jones has done so with vim. He has also, I hope, caricatured the British parent in Nangle, and the contriving British matron, with a system for everything, in Mrs. Beechinor, while eavesdropping Pamela is clearly a creature of farce.

One who is in the mood can enjoy a very agreeable evening at Daly's while Mr. Daniel Frohman keeps this piece in his bill. Miss Mannering has rarely acted with better facility; Miss Tyree does her two scenes, one with the little faded flower, the other with the incorrigible back hair at the inn, remarkably well. Miss Busley as the meddlesome brat is spry and impish, and the older members of Mr. Frohman's admired troupe are as efficient as ever. There were a few unaccountable crudities in the first performance, that have since disappeared, of course; and if one's taste inclines him to the ironical view of human weakness he will find this work entertaining.

In estimating the comparative merits of "A Greek Slave," now in sight and hearing at the Herald Square Theatre, I should compare it, not with "The Mikado" and "The Geisha," but with other musical extravaganzas presented at the same house, "The French Maid," for instance, and "Ali Baba." It is musically much better than either of those and pictorially it is entirely satisfying. Its "book" is of the customary inane quality. Its comedians have to work very hard. Nobody cares a rap for the story it tells.

But on the first night it was obviously satisfying to a very large audience. Dorothy Morton's singing was received with joy, Hugh Chilvers and the gentleman who led the saturnalia with a baritone voice were evidently, or almost, in the arms of their friends. Mr. Carle may have been as mournful as his enemies say he was, but the folks around me laughed heartily, even at his joke about the Hellespont, which was almost the feeblest joke I ever heard in a theatre. There was laughter a-plenty, and there was an abundance of applause as honest, doubtless, as most first-night applause ever is.

As for Miss Minnie Ashley, her triumph was decisive and brilliant. With few natural gifts, except the gift of girlishness, which really is a gift even in a girl; with a small singing voice, a semblance of artless amiability, and a fair measure of nimbleness and grace, she took the honors. People will go to see "A Greek Slave" just to see Miss Ashley. But, believe me, for folks who like the recent brand of Londonese musical comedy, "A Greek Slave" has charms of its own.

The afternoon high art functions, which sometimes overcrowd a week already crowded with theatricals when the season is at its height are doubtless enjoyable to some persons upon whom they entail no sort of responsibility or labor. For such there was sufficient interest in Mr. Franklin Sargent's tentative performance of Mrs. Craigie's tragic poem "Osbern and Ursyne" at the Empire Theatre on Tuesday to repay them for the cost of attending it, (car fare, I suppose,) and, perhaps, they derived from it even a mild aesthetic thrill. To the "professional" first-nighter, however, it was all so much more labor thrown away, for obviously Mrs. Craigie's tragedy, in spite of its appreciable literary merit, is not for the theatrical market. No public performance was required to determine that fact. As there was no considerable and astonishing merit to be revealed in the performance itself, the influence of the experiment upon the artistic good of the public (for whose aesthetic and moral welfare we all labor, bless our hearts!) was about as great as that of an afternoon tea in a studio.

Of course, there was Miss Florence Kahn, who has lately become a "personage" because of the agitation of some of her friends. But Miss Kahn's merits are more than counterbalanced by her faults. She is young and will learn many things, if she is not spoiled by ignorant flattery and ribald overpraise.

There was yet another special afternoon "function" in last week's theatricals, for "The Girl with the Auburn Hair" introduced her pious "turn" at Keith's Union Square Theatre about 4 P. M. last Monday. The Girl and her "turn" are neither notable nor dramatic. In truth, the act is musical, and this department must not meddle with music more than it can help. But a visit to Keith's is worth while. The audiences are as large as those one finds at the high art "functions," and they pay for their seats. They comprise many women and children, and are as bright, alert, and demonstrative as any audiences at more pretentious entertainments.

The quality of the performances at these "continuous" shows has been greatly improved of late, and one of the items in the bill at Keith's was a condensed version of the old comic drama called "The First Night" (from "Le Père de la Débutante") in which Felix Morris acted the garrulous old Frenchman. But the "turn" which seemed to me to receive the most favorable consideration, always excepting the admirable biograph, was that of a "song-and-dance team" of the old, old, indescribable pattern, which has dominated our variety stage since the earliest days of Tony Pastor.

Augustin Daly used to say Charles Coghlan was the finest Orlando he had ever seen, and Mr. Daly's memory could recall the prime of Lester Wallack, who used to act Orlando, the beardless youth, with handsome d'Orsay whiskers in the old Broome Street Wallack's, George Jordan, and Edwin Adams. I know I am not alone in considering Coghlan's Melancholy Jaques the best portrayal of that sadly abused rôle in our era. He acted Jaques in New York, in an otherwise inferior performance of "As You Like It," at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, in February, 1889, and surely to many who were privileged to see it that interpretation of the poet's fancy was a revelation and a boon. His Jaques was no theatrical elocutionist, no spouter, no dull-visaged embodiment of mock-melancholy. His melancholy belonged to his nature, not to his superficial manner. He had the graces of the courtier and man of the world. There was humor in his bantering with Orlando, and his laughter in the narration of his meeting with the fool in the forest indicated real merriment. But the cynicism, the veiled bitterness, the conviction of the hollowness and mockery of life were all there.

This was ten years and more after Coghlan's Orlando had pleased cultivated playgoers. In that earlier period the elegance and charm of his acting were most highly appreciated by the best judges of histrionism.

"Watch him, my boy," said William P. Davidge, dropping the character of Touchstone as he stood in the wings with the youth who was cast for Sylvius, and pointed to Orlando, who was on the scene. "Watch him! Study the way he speaks! Try to get his repose! Look at his arms and hands! There's a model for you!"

And Davidge was of the "old school," and as good an actor in comedy, pastoral-comical, comical-pastoral, or scene undividable as the best of them.

In no other characters of Shakespeare, however, excepting these two in the pastoral comedy, was Coghlan very successful. He ought to have been a fine Benedick, but that rôle never fell to him. His Shylock and his Hamlet were accounted intelligent and well-meant — creditable failures, in short. His Mercutio, later in his career, was found to be disappointing in London. His Antony, never seen here, brought him no new honor. His scholar-like Macbeth, revealed to New York in January, 1889, was not satisfying. It was all in perfect taste. The "business" was beyond reproach. The poetic ideal striven for was correct and true. But the lift and the grip of tragedy were not in it. The dagger soliloquy was spoken so gently and slowly that it almost put the audience to sleep.

In the old comedies of intrigue and their more recent imitations Mr. Coghlan had many triumphs. His Charles Surface would surely have satisfied Charles Lamb as well as it satisfied the English and American critics of acting in the seventh and eighth decades of this century. There was, perhaps, a touch of modernity in it, but it was only a touch. The courtly manner, the freedom of movement, the buoyancy, were not lacking. In romantic drama he was not always quite so successful because of his persistent slowness of speech and gesture, and most of us cared more for his Alfred Evelyn, his Sangfroid, his Felix Featherstone in Grundy's delightful "Snowball" than for his Claude Melnotte, his Clancarty, or his Jean Renaud. When he was first seen here he was accounted cold and formal by people who were fond of the exuberance of the school then in its decline.

He was a handsome man in 1876, of an unusual type, well put together, easy and graceful in every motion, with a face that suggested the diplomatist and the man of affairs rather than the lover and the hero. In all matters of taste his acting was beyond cavil. He spoke the language perfectly, with no fads of pronunciation and no vulgarisms of inflection, and his good taste was shown also in his dress and his manners.

His Melnotte was always spoiled by overdeliberateness. Coghlan never had a mind for Bulwer's heroics. Yet in "Money" he was nothing short of perfection. The sententious dignity and the priggishness of Evelyn were not offensive as he denoted them, and yet they were in evidence, for he seemed to bring back the manners, literary and social, of the Bulwer era along with the fashions in dress, which he insisted upon, though the other players wore the garments of our centennial year.

To the younger generation Charles Coghlan was chiefly identified with the rôle of the self-possessed man of the world in modern comedy and drama, with the elder Beauclerc in "Diplomacy," Colonel Pearce in "Lady Barter," his own version of the "Demi-Monde" of Dumas fils; Captain Bradford in "A Wife's Peril," ("Nos Intimes,") and Lord Illingworth in "A Woman of No Importance." Some of the characters of this quality he impersonated were good, some bad, men, but they were all essentially men of modern society. And in the portrayal of such rôles Coghlan had no superior.

He came of a talented race, he had studied his art diligently, he had won renown, and barely missed the highest honors the contemporary English stage can give to any man. Yet he died, before his sixtieth year, poor, all but forgotten, in the middle of a season of work as hard, uninspiring, and thankless as a day laborer's. Now that he has gone a few of us may strew flowers on his bier, but his career fiercely and pathetically illustrates the wisdom of Heinrich Conried's remarks reported on this page today.

Recent new theatrical publications, bearing the imprint of R. H. Russell, include a quarto with ornamental covers entitled "Julia Marlowe as Barbara Frietchie, the Frederick Girl, in the New American play by Clyde Fitch," which contains handsome illustrations of scenes and incidents in the drama now current at the Garrick Theatre, and a set of admirable portraits of Miss Marlowe as Lydia Languish, Rosalind, Constance, ("The Love Chase,") Viola, Juliet, and other characters of poetic drama and modern plays.

Mr. Russell also publishes a handsome Maude Adams calendar for 1900, on whose broad leaves Juliet in various moods stands for the sombre months and Lady Babble typifies the Spring and Summer. Maude Adams's acting edition of "Romeo and Juliet," now brought out in book form by the same publishing house, contains the text and main "business" of the tragedy as it was so beautifully acted at the Empire Theatre last Spring, with illustrations by Ernest Haskell and Charles Allan Gilbert. The collectors will soon make copies of this book scarce, while the other publications are well calculated to catch the holiday trade.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

A TALK ABOUT ACTING.

Mr. Conried Does Not Encourage Aspirants to Histrionic Honors.

Manager Heinrich Conried of the Irving Place Theatre has the reputation of having a heart so kindly to aspirants for histrionic honors that he is willing to take a little time now and then from his other pressing duties to give instruction to ambitious damsels who may have a glimmering ray of talent hidden away somewhere, to be discerned only by an appreciative eye. This isn't quite true, but Herr Conried is generous in the examinations he gives the stage-struck individuals who pour their hopes into his willing ear and gives them some practical advice to bring out the supposed talent. But even then the result is not usually favorable to the aspirant, and Herr Conried's recommendation is "don't." He was talking about these aspirants and their chances the other day.

"They come to me," he said, "on an average of one a day. They usually have a rosy view of the stage. They think that if they enter the 'profession' all they will have to do will be to make themselves look pretty, wear pretty clothes, spend two or three hours on the stage, have a good time, and no work.

"That is the idea with the women. The men who want to go on to the stage, I find, are those who are driven to it. They have failed in business, they are students who have not passed their examinations, doctors who have no practice, and they turn to the stage because they have nothing else to do and they think it will pay.

"I never advise any one to go on the stage. I say never do it, unless you are willing to give up father and mother, sister, sweetheart, wife, everything for it. There are not many men who go on the stage because they can't keep off it, because they feel that they must do it.

"But when any one comes to me to know if I think they can do anything, I will not pass judgment upon them unless I know really what they can do. Perhaps I am too conscientious. You never can tell what any one can do by hearing them read something they have read before. Any one might have learned to read one thing well. So I give them something to read that they have never seen, and if they have one ray of talent they will show it then. They may not be educated. People who make good actors are not always. But they will show through all the roughness if they have temperament, emotion or any of the things that are needed on the stage. I never send any one away without a trial, unless it might be a girl who is cross-eyed or has some pronounced physical defect, when I know it would be ridiculous for her to try. After the would-be actor or actress has read the piece I have selected I read it to him or her and then say go home and study that, and come back to me again and see what you can do. If they can do anything then I give them another trial.

"No, I have been a manager for twenty-one years, and I haven't in that time found any one who could really do anything. There is one woman now who might do well on the stage, but I do not come to be examined for it. She came to me after a lecture I had given at Columbia College to tell me how much I had helped her in what I had said. She is a reader, and she comes to me frequently for help when she is taking up something, but she is not going on the stage. Probably her family would object, as mine did when I went on the stage. People think you are going to be ruined utterly when you go on the stage, and lose your morals entirely, and there may be some foundation for their fears.

"No, it is for no reason morally that I would object to any one going on the stage, but there is the prejudice against it, which is almost as bad. What social position does an actress have? She has none. You hear of the big social entertainments, but you never see the names of the people of the stage mentioned in connection with them, and what measure of success do they attain? I have been an actor for twenty-eight years, I have been credited with having something more than ordinary ability, and people know what I have done as a manager. I study all the time. I work twelve and fourteen hours a day. If I had taken up the profession of medicine and made a specialty of any one things—the eye, the ear, the nose, anything—and devoted that amount of time to it, supposing that I had the brain and wit to do that, wouldn't I in this time have attained a degree of eminence? But what can be done in this profession?

"In Germany an artist has a much better position. There after the military comes the stage. There are four or five positions that are worth trying for. They are in the Court theatres, positions for life, with orders and decorations. You are received by royalty and held in high esteem. That is something to work for, and if you have talent it is recognized.

"All the well-established theatres play the same plays—Shakespeare and Molière as well as Schiller and Goethe. There is only one theatre in each town, except the larger ones, like Berlin and Dresden. Towns of 60,000, 80,000, and 100,000 inhabitants have only one theatre, partly supported by the Government. The manager has to show that he is mentally, morally, and physically able to manage before he is given a permit license. Then every year he has to give his plays, Shakespeare, Schiller, Goethe, and music, Mozart as well as Wagner, and the stage is looked upon with the church and school as an educational factor of the community.

"The actor has a chance, because he must have talent to succeed at all. Here an actor can be coached in a certain part and put on the stage, and the play will run for two years. In Germany, where there is a different play every two or three days, you must know how to act if you get on. Here, if you get to the head of your profession and know how to act, you become a star, unless some one—a speculative manager—will make you one.

"No, as to the classes, I don't have them. It would only take a small example in arithmetic to show whether it would be profitable to do it for financial reasons, but there are several women on the stage who when they take up new parts come to me for advice, and I do what I can for them."

MRS. KENDAL'S DRESSES.

There is a pretty sentiment about the gowns in "The Elder Miss Blossom" that the public very likely does not see. In fact, the public is not really intended to see it, any more than to get the general effect in the ensemble of the play, for one of Mrs. Kendal's ideas about the stage dress of the present day is that it is frequently too elaborate and takes the attention of the audience from the important work of the play.

She has found that the brilliancy of colors and the glitter of spangles have distracted her own attention in watching other actresses, and so the gowns in her own plays she has as simple as possible and in keeping with the characters and sentiment.

The elder and younger Misses Blossom have gowns that, off their respective wearers, might give some idea of their individuality, the elder woman in the street costume of a soft, deep gray-green mohair, the younger one in a youthful little frock of dove color in the first act, and for the morning scene a pretty pale pink, while the elder woman wears white with only a touch of color in the skirt. Mrs. Kendal chooses all the gowns that are worn with great care.

"I think all women are like flowers, or should be," she said in England, when this play was first brought out, "and I select gowns with the thought of flowers in mind. Miss Campbell is a young girl, the rose of the play, one might say, so she wears a pretty pale pink frock, with the pale green of the leaves in the trimming, and a hat trimmed with mignonette and roses. My gowns, on the contrary, are rather in the colorings of the heliotrope, as sweet of scent as the rose, but in my opinion typical of an older woman."

Mrs. Kendal is devotedly fond of flowers. She has them always in her rooms at the hotels where she is stopping, and frequently in her dressing room, and she carries them as far as possible into her effects in dress. She wears bonnets made of flowers, roses, lilacs, and heliotrope, and in selecting materials she chooses colors that are to be found in flowers and their foliage.

Her gown in the first act of the play shows Miss Blossom to be a very attractive woman. It is almost princesse in effect, fitting like a glove. The bonnet of blue, with two little standing wings, has the strings which we talk of here, but see chiefly in the shop windows, and it is particularly becoming to Mrs. Kendal. Miss Campbell's first gown is of cloth, trimmed with pipings, and with a blouse of white satin under the short jacket.

The rose gown of which Mrs. Kendal speaks is of crêpe de chine, trimmed on the frills of the skirt and on the waist with rows of green baby ribbon, and the hat as Mrs. Kendal describes it. Her first hat, with the bird of paradise plumes, has a bunch of cherries under the brim. Miss Campbell is a pretty, dainty-looking girl, and looks like a flower in either of them.

It takes some time to prepare Mrs. Kendal's costumes. They must suit her exactly as to looks and comfort in wearing. She had three parasols made before she was suited with the one she now carries in the play, and sometimes there are as many hats before one is satisfactory. Among the little daintinesses of her costumes are the gloves and handkerchiefs. She never wears the gloves but once, and has a fresh handkerchief for every act.

The costumes for this play, aside from the bit of sentiment in them, were intended to be gowns of a style that the well-bred Englishwoman would wear, the best class of women wearing the quietest gowns, and simplicity the keynote of them all.

VARIOUS DRAMATIC TOPICS.

Why "Maneuvers," some people have been asking all the week. "The Manoeuvres of Jane" in most, not all, of the manager's announcements is called "The Maneuvers of Jane." Yet Jane's "manoeuvers" are clearly "manoeuvres." Though Webster's Dictionary gives preference to "maneuver" the other is the commonly favored form.

"The Choir Invisible," dramatized by Frances Hastings, kept going "on the road" four weeks. It received many favorable newspaper notices. Henry Jewett, who was the principal actor and the manager as well, writes that he is hoping for a chance to present the play in New York before the end of this season.

Nellie McHenry has revived the old piece in which she and Nate Salsbury used to frolic together, "Green Room Fun." It has been brought "up to date," after a fashion, and the songs are generally new, but it has an old-fashioned flavor they say. This was almost the first of the modern variety farces.

"Hunting for Hawkins" is the title of a new three-act farce by Guy F. Steely of Chicago, which has been produced at the Davidson Theatre in Milwaukee. The plot turns upon mistaken identity, but the farce is said to possess some fresh humor and to act very well.

Henry Miller is getting some glowing press notices in his tour with "The Only Way." One Baltimore critic declares him the superior of Joseph Jefferson, the equal of Mansfield, and "a blending of E. S. Willard and Henry Irving." He might as truthfully have added that in the rôle of Sidney Carton President McKinley and Gov. Roosevelt could not hold a candle to Mr. Miller. However, this sort of thing indicates that Mr. Miller is winning renown, and the news of his triumph is gratifying.

Both were well dressed and apparently of what Society calls the "young matron" class. Recent theatrical productions were under discussion. There were other passengers in that particular Amsterdam Avenue car in which they were seated, but they were apparently oblivious of the fact. John Drew and "The Tyranny of Tears" had been discussed. "Speaking of tears," said the younger of the pair, "have you seen Julia Marlowe in Barbara Frietchie?" And then, without waiting for a reply, she rattled on: "It is perfectly splendid! Why, I cried through nearly two acts, and, believe me, I didn't care a snap as to who saw me!" "Yes," said her companion, "it affected me the same way when I saw it at Saturday's matinée. But do you know, dear, that when I got to the theatre I found I had forgotten my handkerchief, and I couldn't cry because I didn't know what to do with the tears!" And the male brute who heard it couldn't raise his paper quickly enough to hide the smile that spread over his face and put an end to the further exchange of confidences.

The scenic picture in the first act of "Ben-Hur" at the Broadway Theatre is admirably painted, and doubtless represents Jerusalem, much as it was in the era of Tiberius and Claudius. It is a housetop view of the city, with the roof of the palace of Hur in the foreground and roofs of countless other houses surrounding it. The practical and unemotional spectator, however, does not fail to note that, while the roof of the Hur palace is occupied by the residents as the new Roman Governor marches through the city, the roofs of the other houses are all bare and desolate.

The version of "The Old Curiosity Shop" in which Mary Sanders will act Little Nell and the Marchioness in Boston is new, and Harry P. Mawson made it. Miss Sanders's agent says it is not founded on John Brougham's version.

Emmy Schroth has made a notable hit as Vicky in the new German comedy called "Hofgunst" at the Irving Place Theatre. The rôle suits her better than the boy's part she acted in "Renaissance," and she denotes every trait of the young woman, who gets more than enough of court life, with admirable skill. There is an abundance of humor in the impersonation, while the touch of serious feeling is convincing.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—The Donnelly stock company will revive David Belasco's "Charity Ball" to-morrow night.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA.—"The Rogers Brothers in Wall Street" continues its run with no falling off in attendance.

BIJOU THEATRE.—May Irwin will introduce a new song, which is entitled "Why Don't My Baby Write?", to-morrow night.

CASINO.—Miss Alice Nielsen and "The Singing Girl," Victor Herbert and Stanislaus Stange's opera, continues to crowd the Casino nightly.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—"The Girl in the Barracks," with Louis Mann and Clara Lipman in the stellar rôles, will be the attraction this week.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Mrs. Fiske in "Becky Sharp" will begin the fourth month of her engagement to-morrow night, and on Dec. 9 the one hundredth performance will be given.

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—Miss Anna Held in Smith and De Koven's new musical comedy is appearing at every performance before an audience which fills every available seat in the theatre.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Way Down East" is repeating the phenomenal success it has met with elsewhere. From all indications it has taken up its home at the Academy for an indefinite stay.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—For this week Manager Pitou has secured as the attraction James O'Neill in "The Musketeers." This is the version by Sidney Grundy, which was seen at the Broadway Theatre last Spring.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—This week ushers in the third month of "The Dairy Farm," and now that this rural drama has passed its fiftieth performance, it will be continued until Saturday evening, Dec. 23.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. Kendal in "The Elder Miss Blossom," enter upon the third week of their stay in New York to-morrow night. They will inaugurate midweek matinées, commencing Wednesday of this week.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—This house finally starts upon a new career to-morrow night, when the newly organized stock company will give its first burlesque, entitled "Hotty Dotty," which is the work of William Jerome and Frank David.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—John Drew must soon leave town. He will remain but a few weeks longer. "The Tyranny of Tears" has been the best-liked play in which Mr. Drew has appeared at this theatre, and by far the greatest financial success of any of his New York engagements.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.—"Round New York in Eighty Minutes" enters on the fifth week of its existence tomorrow evening. A new feature to be introduced will be historical poses of gladiatorial combatants by James Jeffries and Thomas Sharkey. The olio will include the De Forrests, the Florenz troupe, and Frank Latoni.

GARRICK THEATRE.—William Gillette and "Sherlock Holmes" are in their fourth week at the Garrick Theatre, and the same condition of affairs exists as during the opening week—capacity receipts. Mr. Frohman has received a dozen applications from various London managers to have Mr. Gillette and his play appear at their theatres when visiting London.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—Ezra Kendall heads the bill this week. The other entertainers are Hall and Stanley, Waterbury brothers and Tenny, musical comedians; Clarice Vance, singing comedienne; O'Brien Trio, acrobats; the kalatechnoscope, with new moving views; Vernon the ventriloquist; Harry Howard's ponies, trained animals; Guilbert, equilibrist, and others.

CRITERION THEATRE.—Julia Marlowe's success in "Barbara Frietchie" continues. To-morrow evening will be the beginning of the seventh week, and there will be extra matinée performances given on Wednesday afternoons, Dec. 6 and 13. On Monday evening, Dec. 11, the fiftieth performance will be celebrated, when pictorial "Barbara Frietchie" books will be given away.

EDEN MUSEE.—The special attractions given during Thanksgiving week will be continued this week. They include many interesting features. The wax groups have been rearranged and new figures added. The afternoon and evening concerts by the orchestra will have carefully selected programmes, and the main attraction will be the moving pictures, including the new views just received.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—To-morrow night Miss Annie Russell will play "Miss Hobbs" for the one hundredth time. Although it is entering upon its fourth month, there are no signs of any diminution in the remarkably large business which has marked its career from the opening night, and it is now a foregone conclusion that "Miss Hobbs" will be "at home" at the Lyceum for the remainder of the theatrical season.

NEW YORK THEATRE.—To judge from the size of the audiences at this house, interest in the recent fistic encounter at Coney Island in which James Jeffries defeated Thomas Sharkey is on the increase. The moving pictures as shown are quite realistic enough for the average sporting man, and are also apparently sufficiently satisfactory to the thoroughbred patrons of pugilism who nightly congregate and audibly discuss fighters' abilities.

DEWEY THEATRE.—The extravaganza "Hurly Burly" is to be the attraction this week. Besides the extravaganza there is a vaudeville bill, in which the following artists will appear: Mlle. Alcide Capitaine, the acrobat; Sylvia Thorne, the operatic vocalist; Cook and Sonora, in their tramp and soubrette specialty; Binns and Binns, eccentric comedians; the Casino Comedy Four, a quartet of comedians; the Brothers Flood, acrobatic comedians, and Hart and Williams, in a travesty.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.—"Hofgunst" ("At Court") will be repeated all this week, with the exception of Tuesday night, when Anzengruber's play, "Der Pfarrer von Kirchfeld," will be given. The demand for subscription seats to the performances of Felix Schweighofer, the German comedian, who will open on Dec. 25, is very large, and Manager Conried has decided to close these subscriptions next Saturday, after which seats for the single performances will be on sale.

GARDEN THEATRE.—Richard Mansfield nightly plays to the capacity of the theatre with his revival of "Cyrano de Bergerac." This play might continue as Mr. Mansfield's bill indefinitely, but the rôle is a tedious one and the actor-manager is eager to change to other rôles. At first he announced "Beau Brummel" for to-morrow night, but he has decided, in view of the sustained success of "Cyrano," to keep the latter on for another week, and Monday of next week will first see the revival of the comedy.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—The Broadway Burlesquers will appear this week, along with many prominent artists of the vaudeville stage, among whom are McAvoy and May, the character comedians Gilbert and Goldie, Dave Lewis, the German comedian; Emma Carus, Mignon Gilbert, the singer; Frobel and Ruge in a novel aerial act; Lew Wells, the musical comedian, and the Carlin sisters in songs and dances. The performance will close with an original burletta entitled "On the Bench." The usual Sunday night concert will be given.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—The features offered this week are favorites with continuous performance audiences. The leader is Marie Tavary, the contralto. Others are Lizzie Evans and Harry Mills in the comedietta "Two Girls and One Man"; De Haven and Male, comedians; the Wilson family, colored performers; new moving pictures on the kalatechnoscope, Charles E. Grapewin and Anna Chance in "A Mismated Pair," St. Onge brothers, trick cyclists; Ward and Curran, eccentric comedians; Musical Ravens, instrumentalists, and a dozen more.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—This week the scope of the entertainment will be considerably widened. Besides the usual quota of freaks and entertaining features, the Bijou Midwinter Circus Company will make its appearance. The programme also includes Running Elk and Wanna, expert rifle shots; Prince Tinymite, Blendin and La Rose, fire kings; Chief White Moon and his troupe of Indians, Allen's Punch and Judy, and a number of others. In the theatre the bill will be long and varied, comprising, as usual, two distinct companies of vaudeville artists.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—"The Girl with the Auburn Hair" has proved a strong attraction for the Keith audiences, as much by the peculiarity of her performance as by whatever merit there is in it. Felix Morris, who, with an excellent company, has been giving a very entertaining performance of "Behind the Scenes," will produce this week "Kerry," in which he personates an Irish servant. The regular vaudeville bill will include the Craggs, Joe Welch, Barney Fagan and Henrietta Byron, Blocksom and Burns, and Eckert and Berg.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.—On account of an arrangement made with R. C. Carton to produce "Wheels Within Wheels" not later than Dec. 11, Charles Frohman's Comedians in "Make Way for the Ladies" begin the last week of their present engagement to-morrow evening. It was intended to keep the Comedians at the Madison Square after this week and have them appear in "Make Way for the Ladies" at daily matinées. Mr. Frohman has, however, thought it more advisable to present the farce in the principal cities and have the Comedians return to the Madison Square Theatre after the run of the new piece and remain there for the balance of the season.

WEBER & FIELDS'S.—In place of "The Other Way" at Weber & Fields's Music Hall next Thursday night, a new travesty of Fitch's "Barbara Frietchie," by Harry B. Smith and Edgar Smith, with music by John Stromberg, will be presented. Mr. Stromberg has prepared another of his sentimental "coon" songs for this. Mabel Fenton will return to the company to act Barbara Fidgety, as the ruthless Smiths call their heroine; Ross will be Captain Grumbie, Peter Dailey and John Kelley the two fathers, Joseph Weber and Lewis Fields the two sharpshooters, David Warfield the crazy lover, and Irene Perry Sue. The burlesque will be in four scenes. Clyde Fitch will be in one of the boxes. The usual olio and the merry "Whirl-i-gig" will also be given.

ALL ABOUT "THE CANARY."

"The Canary," the new play by Constance Fletcher, (George Fleming,) produced in London at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, seems to be a comic treatment of the subject of Ibsen's "A Doll's House." As the "canary," a frivolous, later-day Frou-Frou, Mrs. Patrick Campbell wears some brilliant yellow gowns and acts, they say, with unexpected vivacity and humor. Mr. Gerald du Maurier has made the first "hit" of his theatrical career as a selfish young poser pretending to gallantry. The story of the piece is told as follows:

"'George Fleming's' heroine, Mrs. Temple-Martin, is a silly little person with a head full of bad poetry and bad novels, who has married an adoring but stupid and vulgar stock broker, and consoles herself for his shortcomings by flirting outrageously with his male friends. In the first act she is seen in West Kensington treating her husband with outrageous rudeness and carrying on a flirtation with Mr. Glendenning, a middle-aged writer of short stories, and a foolish youth named Percy Burlingham. In the second act we find ourselves in this youth's rooms in Great Portland Street, where Mrs. Temple-Martin arrives, carrying a handbag, to announce that she has left her husband and intends to pass the remainder of her days on some enchanted island with Burlingham. As Burlingham has next to nothing a year and 'can only get a holiday in August,' he naturally demurs to this proposition, and ultimately Mrs. Temple-Martin goes away in a violent

Some Happenings in Good Society.

Congratulations may be extended this week on the anniversaries of their weddings to the following:

Baron von Muenchausen and the Baroness von Muenchausen, (Miss Martha Washington Beckel,) Dec. 5, 1898.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Stevens, (Miss Adele Horwitz of Baltimore,) Dec. 6, 1898.

Mr. and Mrs. William Morton Grinnell, (Miss Elizabeth Lee Ernst of Washington,) Dec. 8, 1898.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, (Miss Laura Low,) Dec. 5, 1855.

Mr. and Mrs. Byam K. Stevens, (Miss Eliza L. Wilks,) Dec. 8, 1869.

Gen. Frederic Pierson and Mrs. Pierson, (Miss Susan A. Rhodes,) Dec. 9, 1869.

Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Lawrence, (Miss Isabella Gillette,) Dec. 7, 1887.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Henderson, (Miss Hildegarde Oelrichs,) Dec. 8, 1887.

Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Edgar Kissel, (Miss Caroline Thorn,) Dec. 9, 1884.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Paton, (Miss Rawle of Philadelphia,) Dec. 9, 1886.

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The real opening of the Winter season is still delayed and although there have been several receptions during the week past, and two of the dancing classes have held their initial meetings, the continued beautiful Indian Summer weather, which made the Thanksgiving holidays, in the absence of anything exciting in town, days of country enjoyment with the opera still a fortnight off, keeps the curtain from rising. Last year at this time the season was in full swing, Winter had begun with a veritable blizzard, and there was a constant succession of fairs and charitable entertainments in progress all the time, while the opera, after a year's lapse, had begun a season which proved an exceptionally brilliant one.

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The first notable event of the Winter season, and which now promises to open it, will be the first Assembly ball at the Astoria on Thursday evening, Dec. 14. The unusual number of débutantes will make this ball of especial interest this year, and all sorts of schemes are being tried on the part of people who have daughters to bring out, and who have not been fortunate enough to secure an invitation for them, to secure these coveted cards. It is not only the débutantes' parents and relatives, but the husbands, brothers, and fathers of ambitious young matrons anxious to appear at this ball, who are having a worried and anxious time at present, for they are continually beseiged to use their business or club acquaintance and influence to secure the desired invitations. One well-known young husband, recently married, and whose wife, while she enjoys the acquaintance of a number of fashionable women is not yet numbered with the social elect, one day last week approached a friend in Wall Street, and asked if he could secure an invitation for his wife and himself to this ball. The friend replied: "Don't you and your wife know some of the Matriarchs?" "Yes," was the answer. "And they haven't sent you invitations?" "No," answered the husband. "Well, then, said his friend, "I don't see how I can help you, for, although my wife and myself are often invited to the Assembly balls, we have not received an invitation to this coming one, and, as I should certainly never think of asking for an invitation to a subscription ball for my wife and myself, I don't see how I can ask for you and your wife." "What shall I do, then?" continued the persistent questioner. "I dont see that there's anything to be done, but to remain away. The ladies who give these balls subscribed each $100, and have so many invitations—nine, if I remember rightly. These they naturally send to those persons whom they wish to have as guests, and if you have not been favored with a card it would, it seems to me, be the height of impropriety to ask for a card." This conversation is given verbatim as an illustration of how much misapprehension exists in regard to the Assembly balls—a surprising misapprehension on the part of those who should be familiar with the conditions under which they are given.

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The new subscribers this year to the Assemblies are Mrs. Edwin C. Post, Mrs. Louis Q. Jones, Mrs. William Street, Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod, Mrs. Beverly Robinson, Mrs. Walter L. Suydam, and Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr. Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, who has been absent from the list for a year or two on account of mourning, has returned. It is pleasant to see such young matrons as Mrs. Parish, Mrs. Suydam, Mrs. Jones, and Mrs. Post on the Assembly list of subscribers, for their presence there means new blood and the probable continuance of the balls, which it was reported last year might follow the fate of the Patriarchs and finish their career. Mrs. Jones was a Miss Sarah Anthon, and she has a daughter to bring out. Mrs. Parish was Miss Ludlow, Mrs. Suydam was Miss Jane Suydam, and Mrs. Post, who was married only three years ago, was Miss Emilie Thorne King. It seems rather paradoxical to speak of Mrs. Tod as an elderly matron. She was Miss Maria Potter, a daughter of the late Howard Potter, and now resumes her place in society after a long period of mourning. Mrs. Beverly Robinson, who was Miss Anna Foster, and who introduces her daughter, Miss Pauline Robinson, is warmly welcomed, as is also Mrs. William Street, who was Miss Lucy Morgan, and whose husband is a business partner of Sir Roderick Cameron. She has been abroad with her daughters for two or three years. Mrs. Lorillard, Sr., who expects to attend the ball, but who has not been seen much in society for some years, will also be warmly welcomed. As has already been announced in this column, the Reception Committee for the ball will be Mrs. Sheldon and Mrs. Gerry to represent the older element, and Mrs. John Jacob Astor and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies the younger, while Mr. Worthington Whitehouse, assisted by Mr. Craig Wadsworth, will lead the cotillion.

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From all indications there will be a larger number of "buds" at this Assembly ball than have been seen on a ballroom floor in New York for many a Winter, and a peep at the ball and its "rose bud garden of girls" will be worth going many miles to obtain. The Assembly ball is now the sole relic of the departed days of New York society—the one and only general ball where the various leading sets ever meet on the same floor and in the same social atmosphere. When the prediction was made last year that they might have to be abandoned there was a chorus of regrets, and it is gratifying to know that to all appearances the balls have taken on a new lease of life, and may be continued indefinitely. It is, of course, not to be wondered at that New York, with its changing conditions and its multiplicity of sets, due to its size and these conditions, should find it difficult to maintain and keep alive a series of subscription balls. In smaller communities the task is not so difficult, and the Charlestonians point with pride to their St. Cecilia balls, the oldest, and really the most aristocratic subscription balls in the country, and the Philadelphians to their Assembly balls which are antedated only by those of the St. Cecilia society in point of age.

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This week will bring the first morning musicale arranged by Mr. A. M. Bagby at the Astoria, which takes place to-morrow; the first Junior Cotillion at Sherry's on Tuesday evening, the first Wednesday Cotillion at Delmonico's, and the first dance of the Southern Society at Delmonico's, also on Tuesday evening. The first meeting of the Thursday Evening Club will be held on that evening at the residence of Miss Dunham, 37 East Thirty-sixth Street, and Mrs. James Speyer has issued cards for a reception on the same evening. Friday's programme is rather barren of events, but Saturday will bring the first De Coverley dance at Sherry's and the first meeting of Mrs. Sands's dancing class at Delmonico's. There will also be several coming-out receptions during the coming week. Miss Evelyn K. Parsons will be introduced by her grandmother, Mrs. W. Barclay Parsons, at her residence, 505 Fifth Avenue, on Wednesday afternoon; Miss Pauline Robinson by her mother, Mrs. Beverly Robinson, at her residence, 42 West Thirty-seventh Street, on Thursday afternoon; Miss Wagstaff by her mother, Mrs. C. Du Bois Wagstaff, at her residence, 15 West Twenty-first Street, on Thursday afternoon, and Miss Ella de Peyster by her mother, Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster, at her residence, 7 East Forty-second Street, on Saturday afternoon. Afternoon receptions will also be given during the week by Mrs. Walter Watson, Jr., of 52 West Fifty-second Street, on Tuesday afternoon by Mrs. Arthur Bissell and Mrs. Sanford Bissell, at 69 East Fifty-sixth Street on Wednesday afternoon; by Mrs. Phillip A. H. Brown and Miss Brown of 170 West Seventy-second Street, and by Mrs. Robert Fulton Weir and Miss Alden of 37 West Thirty-third Street on the same afternoon. Mrs. Moran will introduce his daughter, Miss Marie Moran, at his residence, 17 West Fifty-sixth Street, on Dec. 12.

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The week's weddings will not be numerous, and include thus far only those of Mr. Cornelius W. Luyster, Jr., and Miss Rhoda Cary Thomas, at All Angels' Church, on the evening of Tuesday, and of the Rev. Frederic S. Stockwell and Miss Fay MacCracken, daughter of Chancellor MacCracken, at the West End Presbyterian Church, on Monday afternoon. Mr. Murray Dodge, son of the late Arthur Dodge, and Miss Elsie Barker, daughter of Mrs. Fordyce Barker, will be married at St. Thomas's Church Feb. 6, 1900, and the wedding of Mr. Edward McVickar and Miss Edith Lawrence Speyers, daughter of Mr. Albert B. Speyers, will be celebrated in the Church of the Holy Communion on Jan. 17, 1900.

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A reception will be held by Mrs. David McClure of 22 West Forty-ninth Street on Saturday, Dec. 16, at which her youngest daughter, Miss Katharine F. McClure will be introduced. The débutante will be assisted in receiving by a bevy of her young friends, and the reception will be followed by a small dinner.

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The Chicago Tribune devotes a long editorial to the engagement recently announced in this city of Mr. Richard Trimble, whom it calls "plain Dick Trimble," headed "A Toast to Miss Randolph." The editorial says, in substance: "So rarely has a member of New York's frapped four hundred chosen so wisely between love and snobbish ambition that the fact deserves a separate paragraph in the Thanksgiving proclamation of every patriotic American citizen. Miss Randolph may well be the toast about each of the tables on which are served the half million turkeys of Chicago's Thanksgiving dinner." It declares that "Miss Randolph has founded the new order of the American Mitten," inasmuch as she has successively refused the suits of Mohamet Ali, brother of the Khédive of Egypt; the Maharajah of Kapurthala of World's Fair fame, a belted English Earl, a Prince of the house of Bourbon, and a Russian Grand Duke, to finally give her hand to an American, Mr. Trimble, who, it says, "it should be understood is not a rich man, nor is his horizon bounded at one end by an opera hat and at the other by a pair of fawn-colored spats." This remarkable editorial, which will convey much news to Miss Randolph's friends, concludes as follows: "A Thanksgiving toast, then, to Miss Randolph and her Order of the American Mitten! Among the many recently organized patriotic societies it is by no means the least important, though its membership be confined exclusively to titled foreigners!"

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The past week was for the most part devoted to country sports and pleasures, and Thanksgiving Day in particular, with its glorious Autumn weather, was enjoyed to the utmost by the golfers, cross-country riders, and hunters. There was a notable gathering of huntsmen and huntswomen at the Thanksgiving Day meet at the Syosset Cross Roads, L. I., where a hunt of five miles was enjoyed. This followed a drag hunt of the morning. Miss Phyllis Langhorne of Virginia was the only woman rider at the hunt.

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An engagement of the week which excited much interest was that of Miss Sylvia Caesar, granddaughter of the late Capt. Jacob Vanderbilt, and Dr. Dudley Newcombe Carpenter, United States Navy, formerly Surgeon on the Olympia. Miss Caesar is a rarely pretty girl, and two years ago she served a term of apprenticeship as a trained nurse in the Presbyterian Hospital. Her mother was Miss Effie Vanderbilt, and is noted for her musical taste and ability. Mrs. Caesar married first the late Capt. Sparrow Furdy, and afterward the late Mr. Herman Caesar, the father of Miss Sylvia Caesar.

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Thanksgiving was more generally observed in town and country than for many years past. There were a number of large dinners given at Tuxedo, and, in fact, at all the country houses in the suburbs. Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, Sr., after acting as best man for his friend, Mr. Beach, at the latter's marriage to Mrs. "Carley" Havemeyer on Tuesday, took a party of friends, including Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., to Shelburne, Vt., where they spent Thanksgiving as the guests of Dr. Seward Webb and Mrs. Webb.

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There were several coming out receptions in town during the week, which have been described from day to day in this column. Those of Miss Harriet Delafield on Tuesday, of Miss Cecil Boardman and Miss Amy Gordon Olyphant on Friday, and of Miss Helen Dominick, Miss Edith Clark, and Miss Ella de Peyster yesterday were the most largely attended and excited the most interest. Miss Delafield's reception was an extremely pretty one, and the bevy of buds who assisted the débutante made a fair picture. At Mrs. de Peyster's yesterday there assembled all the representatives of the old New York families to welcome another de Peyster generation to society.

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The largest wedding of the week was that of Mr. Charles Dexter Cleveland and Miss Frances Elsie Homans, daughter of Mrs. Edward Cranch Homans, and which was celebrated on Wednesday in the West End Collegiate Church, with a following reception at the house of the bride's mother at 308 West Seventy-fifth Street. The week also brought an interesting country wedding, that of Mr. Seymour Le Grand Cromwell and Miss Agnes Whitney, daughter of Mrs. Stephen Whitney of Morris Plains, which was celebrated at St. Peter's Episcopal Church in Morristown, N. J., with a following reception at Mrs. Whitney's beautiful residence at Morris Plains. The news came from Boston during the week of the marriage in London on Oct. 17 last of Miss Mabel Virginia Carrington and Baron Walter van Horn, a German nobleman. Miss Carrington is a member of the old Virginia family of Carringtons and a daughter of Mr. Samuel J. Carrington of Richmond, Va. She was educated in Boston, and two or three years ago went to Italy with the intention of becoming an opera singer, as she has a beautiful voice. She returned to Boston last year and there met the Baron, who was then employed in a publishing house. The young foreigner fell in love with Miss Carrington, whom he heard sing at a musicale, and soon after, failing heir to a large estate in Germany, he was obliged to return there. He pressed his suit by letter, however, so ardently that Miss Carrington and her mother went abroad in September and the marriage, news of which has only just leaked out, was celebrated a month later.

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The reception tendered to the patronesses by the Governors of the Wednesday Cotillions was held yesterday afternoon at Delmonico's. Some forty or more young women received. In part, these young women were Miss Lee Van Nostrand Marvin, Miss Mabel C. King, Miss Heloise Beekman, Miss Mattie Belle Quarrier, Miss Marguerite Jeffords, Miss Lucy Carter Byrd, Miss Helene Trenholm, Miss Bettie M. Booker, Miss Caroline Chase, Miss Baylissa Myles, Miss Adelina Tower, Miss Matilda Janeway, Miss Anna Mott, Miss Blanche Rumsey, Miss Mary Newbold Lawrence, Miss Caroline Thompson, Miss Anne Charity Johnson, Miss Alice Bergen, Miss Eva Douglas Wise, Miss Lilia Belle Harrison, and Miss Louise Jones. The first dance of this association for the present season is set for Tuesday evening next, Dec. 5, at Delmonico's, beginning at 9 o'clock, and the Governors wish to call attention to the fact that the hour has been changed from 10 to 9 o'clock in deference to a generally expressed wish, with which the patronesses have kindly fallen in, although not without some personal inconvenience to themselves. Among the members of the Board of Governors who were on the committee at the reception were Heth Lorton, Richard Francis Goldsborough, Arthur Gouverneur Morris, H. Snowden Marshall, and Gano S. Dunn.

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The prevalence of typhoid fever in town is becoming a matter of remark. There is always more or less typhoid at this time of the year in New York, when people are coming into town after long months in the country, but there have been of late an unusual number of cases of of serious illness and several deaths from the fever. Mrs. George Freeman, formerly Miss Beatrice Paulding, is convalescing from a long and severe attack, as is also Mrs. George Walker. Miss Annie Duryea, elder daughter of Gen. Hiram Duryea, and who was at Narragansett Pier at the same time as Mrs. Freeman, died on Thursday, after a long illness from typhoid. Her death has caused great sorrow in many households, for she was an unusually attractive girl, and only twenty-six. Miss Duryea was at one time engaged to Mr. Fitzgerald Peploe. Her brother married Miss Nina Smith, sister of Mr. George Stuart Smith. The death of Mrs. Preble Tucker, formerly Miss Katherine Waldo, on Thursday, was also a great shock to a large number of friends. Mrs. Tucker was unusually popular, from her rare sweetness of disposition and character.

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The season at Pau is well under way. The Hunt and the Country Club are giving charming entertainments. Mr. Forbes Morgan is one of the chief spirits of the hunting set, and the Posts and the Carrolls and the Ridgeways are among the most frequent riders to hounds.

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All gayeties are absolutely stopped in England, and each week the mail and the cable bring a story of other country houses closed, other house parties abandoned and functions postponed. The Transvaal war has even had its effect upon Continental travel, and the last advices from Nice and Monte Carlo and even Cairo, where so brilliant a Winter was promised, are not encouraging. Much will depend upon the Americans, but the tide of travel is not as strong or as full as was anticipated. There will be quite a little gathering on the Nile later on and the Riviera will be moderately gay.

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Just now there has been quite a little season in Paris. Mrs. James P. Kernochan continues to be entertained in a lavish manner. The greater part of the set which is the most fashionable there will remain until after Christmas and the Jour de l'An, although the latter day is one of the most disagreeable in the year in the gay capital. Miss Pannie Reed has settled herself for the Winter in her apartment on the Rue de la Pompe and is giving her usual musicales. Mme. de Trobriand has returned to her apartment in the Champs Elysées, and there are the reunions as in former years once a week.

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The absence of Mrs. John Munroe will make quite a difference. Mrs. George Ingraham and Miss Ingraham and Mrs. Griswold Gray will go South later. Mrs. Gray may return to Sicily where she and her niece, Miss Irvin, passed a most delightful season last Autumn. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Wilmerding remain in Paris. Mrs. Wilmerding is in mourning this Winter for her brother, Mr. Remsen Schenck.

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Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., are yet in the south of France. There they will remain for the present. Mrs. George Law, who has just gone over, opens shortly her villa at Monte Carlo. So far the weather in Paris has been almost the counterpart of what the United States has enjoyed, and with the mercury still in the fifties, people are loath to go South for the present.

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The Duchess of Marlborough has been stopping much in London this Autumn. The Quorn has not proved very gay, with so many of the hunt in South Africa. She is said by an English contemporary to be "in great good looks" this year, and though not absolutely pretty, has a very taking, sympathetic face." The few Englishmen who have remained behind, not being able to shoot Boers, have taken kindly to popping at the pheasants. The Duchess of Marlborough, and of course the Duke, were members of the house party at Escrick. They were also guests at Rufford Abbey, the country seat of Lord and Lady Savile, where the Prince of Wales tarried for the shooting a fortnight ago. In speaking of the royal visit, all the English newspapers refer to the time that George IV. visited the abbey with Charles Dibdin, the song writer and author of "Black-Eyed Susan." Consequently a story is arranged for the occasion, and it is gravely stated that Dibdin being so much moved by the felling of giant oak in the park, wrote then and there the poem, "Woodman Spare that Tree." All of which is very interesting except that the verses in question were written by Morris, one of the most celebrated of the American poets and the founder of The Home Journal of this city.

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The "welcome home" dinner to Sir Thomas Lipton, at which Mr. Choate was one of the guests; the Tranksgiving dinner on Thursday last in London, and another dinner by the Neptune Club to Sir Thomas at which there were many Americans, were the principal social events of interest in London last week to those on this side of the water. Great difficulty has been experienced in demolishing Curzon Chapel, and it is said that the house which the Duke of Marlborough proposes building will not be ready for occupancy next year, or even, perhaps, the year following.

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The Americans in London seem to shine, especially in restaurant parties. Miss Van Wart has given several at the Supper Club, and Mrs. Ronalds, whom an enthusiastic writer calls a veritable Ninon d'Enclos, is also a popular hostess. The Bradley Martins are everywhere and they have quite a reputation already in London for entertaining. Mrs. Arthur Paget is still interested in her military tableaus. The Churchill family, with the exception of the Marlboroughs, have been seen out very little. Lady Randolph Churchill is too busy and anxious, and all of them are somewhat agitated as to the position of Lady Sarah Wilson, who in all her hairbreadth escapes has been accompanied by her maid. This seems to be the absolutely correct idea concerning the behavior of any English lady of position. The fact that she has her maid with her relieves much anxiety.

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In commenting upon the different women who have volunteered as nurses and who have gone to South Africa, Vanity Fair has this to say of a woman well known in New York society: "Lady Tatton Sykes has gone out, and means to take a course of nursing at Capetown before she asks leave to go to the front. Now Lady Sykes is the kindest person in the world, and yet one would hardly fancy at first that she would shine as a nurse, though those who know her best say that she is quietness and gentleness itself in a sick room and really has unsuspected talents in that way."

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Mr. Waldorf Astor has been giving some very "smart" house parties at Cliveden, where he and Miss Astor will remain until they take a trip on the Continent. At one of the late parties he had Lord and Lady Maitland and Mrs. George Keppel.

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The Junior Cotillion Club of Baltimore will begin its series of Tuesday germans on Dec. 12 at Lehman's Hall. The managers this year are Dr. I. R. Trimble, Mr. Harry T. Marshall, Mr. John Redwood, Mr. John G. Brogden, Mr. George S. Jackson, Mr. Redmond Stewart, Mr. Charles H. Carter, Mr. Lawrason Riggs, Mr. H. Carroll Brown, and Mr. John Hanson Thomas. These men belong also to the Bachelor Cotillion or Monday german—and these cotillions are next in importance to the Mondays. They are often liked better by the younger set of girls, as there are more men members, and partners are therefore easier problems to secure. The first Bachelors' Cotillion takes place to-morrow evening. A number of dinners will be given before it. Among them those of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. G. Williams at the Mount Vernon, (the Williamses are spending the Winter in their country home at Long Green;) Mr. and Mrs. Charles Goldsborough's, and Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Brown's, Mr. and Mrs. George Pope's, and Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Latrobe's.

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Mrs. Harry Garrett is entertaining again in Baltimore after her long period of mourning, and on Thanksgiving evening she gave a beautiful dinner at her home, Evergreen, in honor of three of the season's débutantes, Miss Margaret Ridgely, Miss Rita Preston, and Miss Peachy Brown. An entertainment on Wednesday to introduce a débutante was that of Mrs. Robert Morrison, in honor of Miss Eleanor Morrison. It was an afternoon reception, followed by a supper for the receiving party and intimate friends. Mrs. Mary Thomas Carroll is entertaining her friends this season by a series of afternoon card parties. Mrs. Carroll spends much time in New York, with her sister, Mrs. Rieman Duval. Mrs. Calvin Williams has moved into her new house, a pretty Colonial mansion opposite her old one. She has had Miss Colt of New York visiting her recently, who has been much entertained in Baltimore during the past week. Among other functions given in her honor was a luncheon by Mrs. W. Hall Harrison and a dinner to the Misses Fowler, her cousins. Mr. and Mrs. Julian Smith, formerly of Baltimore, but now of New York, are visiting their old home, and are the guests of Mrs. Smith's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Powhatan Clark. Mrs. Von Kapff, the President of the Maryland Society of Colonial Dames, gave them a dinner last Friday.

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Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll have been visiting Mr. Carroll's father, ex-Gov. John Lee Carroll, at the manor. On Thanksgiving evening a beautiful dinner was given there, the guests being, besides the Carrolls, Mr. Philip Carroll, a student at Harvard; Miss Virginia MacTavish, and Count Jean de Kergolay, the son-in-law of the Governor. Miss Hinkley of Baltimore has been visiting in New York, and was given by Mrs. Robert W. Spier a luncheon the other day. Mrs. Spier was formerly Miss Nannie Barker of Baltimore. Mr. and Mrs Ross Winans gave a theatre party at the Academy one evening this week. Their guests were Miss Mary Winter Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Key, and Mr. Robert Lehr. A supper afterward followed at the Winans home. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Key have only recently returned from a two years' stay abroad. Mrs. William Renshaw and Miss Vera Renshaw are going abroad, after all. They were to have sailed a month ago, but Mr. Renshaw's son, Mr. Alfred Renshaw of Troy, N. Y., was ill with typhoid fever, and so she waited until he had recovered. Mr. and Mrs. Gustave Lurman and the Misses Lurman will have an apartment this Winter in town. The Lurmans spend much time at Catonsville, where they have the old Lurman place. Mrs. Lurman also goes to Newport very often to visit her mother's family there, the Powells.

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Echoes of the Jenkins-Paar wedding in Baltimore tell of the bride's beautiful traveling gown of purple velvet trimmed with ermine, with a hat of purple velvet and violet chiffon. Thanksgiving was kept at all the country clubs with various functions. The Elkridge hounds had their run, and the Green Spring Valley Kennels also were quite lively. Table d'hôte dinners took place at the Country Club, and there were suppers at the Catonsville Country Club. The Jesse Tysons had a dinner and a house party on that day. The marriage of Miss Mabel Bonsal and Mr. Joshua Holden of Boston will take place in February. Mr. Holden has been here lately, and is already much liked. Miss Mollie George, the granddaughter of old Mr. George, is ill with typhoid, but is better.

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With the arrival of the Baron and Baroness Hoyningen-Huene in Philadelphia on Monday last a series of entertainments in their honor have made the week a busy one there. The Baroness was Miss Lothrop of Boston, and it was while her father was Minister to Russia that she met and married the Baron Hoyningen-Huene. It is the Baron's first visit to America, and the couple have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Ellis Scull at their beautiful country place, Leighton Place, at Overbrook, the Baroness being a near relative of Mrs. Scull. On Tuesday evening Mr. and Mrs. Scull gave them a dinner at the Radnor Hunt Club. Among their guests were Mr. and Mrs. George W. Childs Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Beale, Mr. Hazlehurst, Mr. and Mrs. Charlton Yarnell, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Whelen. On Wednesday they were entertained at Wootten by Mr. and Mrs. George W. C. Drexel, and on Saturday evening a large dinner was given in their honor by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Alexander Reilly. The table service was entirely of gold plate.

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A small dance was given Monday night at the Acorn Club, Philadelphia, by Mrs. Bonsall Taylor and Mrs. Nathan Trotter, in honor of their daughters, Miss Margaretta Taylor and Miss Virginia Trotter, who are making their bow to society this Winter. Miss Emily Greenough Lippincott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Horace G. Lippincott, was introduced to society on Tuesday at a reception given in her honor at the Stratford, Philadelphia. Miss Lippincott was assisted in receiving by Miss Janet Sims, Miss Louisa Weightman, Miss Eleanor Lewis, Miss Anna Emlen Hamersley, Miss Anna Price Johnson, Miss Ethel Wister, Miss Rhoda Howe, Miss Wurts, Miss Rawle, Miss Fanny Brock, Miss Hope Tyler, Miss Elizabeth Roberts, Miss Helen Nora Fassitt, Miss Sara Brinton, Miss Eleanor Morris, and Miss Lippincott.

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A tea was given on Wednesday afternoon in Philadelphia by Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Dutilh Smith, in honor of their daughter, Miss Katharine Madeleine Smith. Miss Smith was assisted in receiving by Miss Milner, Miss Constance Devereux, Miss Helen Nora Fassitt, Miss Anna Price Johnson, Miss Margaretta B. Taylor, Miss Virginia Trotter, Miss Elsie Whelen Miller, Miss Nina Archer, Miss Mildred Harrison, and Miss Eleanor Lewis. Mrs. Mildred poured tea.

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Mrs. George Crocker will give on Dec. 17 a musicale at her residence, 1 East Sixty-fourth Street. Miss Rutherford's card is inclosed with Mrs. Crocker's. This will be the first large entertainment given in Mrs. Crocker's new home into which she moved last Spring. It will be properly the début of her second daughter, Miss Emma W. Rutherford.

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The death of Mr. Frederick G. Swan will throw into mourning quite a number of people in society. Mr. Swan's daughter married Mr. Benjamin Welles, a nephew of Mrs. Astor. Mrs. Welles as Miss Fannie Swan was one of the great beauties of New York society, but since her marriage she has gone out very little. She was one of the bridesmaids of her cousin, Miss Carrie Astor, who married Mr. Orme Wilson.

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The cottagers at Tuxedo are beginning to close their homes for the Winter, but Thanksgiving was celebrated there in a jolly fashion. There were many dinners given, and one of the largest was that at the cottage of Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer. Mr. and Mrs. William Garrison gave a dinner at their cottage on Friday evening, which was followed by a vaudeville performance. Among the guests were the Misses Coudert, Mr. C. Dupont Coudert, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic H. Benedict, Mr. Edward J. McVickar, Mr. and Mrs. Harry McVickar, Mr. Pierre Deschampes, Mr. Henry P. Robbins, and many others. Yesterday Mrs. Pierre Lorillard gave the fifth of her series of musicales.

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Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lorillard are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Barbey for the week end. Mr. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., has returned from the South, where he has been for the last few weeks shooting and attending the field sports in North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Alexander close their cottage on Friday and return to their town house, 4 West Fifty-eighth Street. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald passed Thanksgiving with the Alexander Alexanders. Among those registered at the club on Thanksgiving were Mr. and Mrs. George F. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, Mr. J. Frederic Tams, Mr. J. Henry Smith, Col. Gordon Fellowes, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Jr., Mr. Edwin A. Post, Mr. and Mrs. William E. King, Mrs. F. O. French, and Miss French.

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Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes gave a coming-out reception yesterday for her daughter, Miss Mildred Stokes, at her residence, 229 Madison Avenue. The decorations were simple and consisted of roses, chrysanthemums, and palms. Among those who assisted in receiving were Miss Clare Bryce, daughter of Gen. Lloyd S. Bryce, and Mrs. Bryce, Miss Eleanor Cross and Miss Katherine Story of Boston. Among those who were present were the Misses Stokes, Mrs. John Sherman Hoyt, the Baroness Halkett, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Vatable, Mr. David Bishop, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. John S. Barnes, Miss Barnes, Mrs. David Lydig, Mrs. de Heredia, Mrs. Van Ness and Miss Van Ness; Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mrs. Minturn, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, the Messrs. Dodge, Mrs. Geraud Foster, Mrs. John Sloane and Miss Evelyn Sloane, Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, and Miss Burden.

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Mrs. George C. Clarke of 7 West Thirty-seventh Street gave a tea yesterday afternoon to introduce the Misses Julia and Edith Clark. The débutantes who assisted in receiving were Miss Mary Gardener, Miss Marguerite Chapin, Miss Mary Harriman, Miss Nathalie Henderson, Miss Evelyn Parsons, Miss Jean Brown, Miss Caroline Edgar, Miss May Sands, Miss Matlan Fish, and Miss Catharine Dix.

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Mrs. Bayard Dominick of 22 West Fifty-first Street gave a tea yesterday afternoon to introduce her second daughter, Miss Helen Dominick. Mrs. Dominick was becomingly gowned in velvet, and Miss Helen Dominick was in white crêpe de chine. The débutante was assisted in receiving by the Misses Katrina Fachiri, Lillian Carpenter, Estelle Hartshorne, Anita Dominick, Madge Niles, Hilda Tiffany, Ethel Thornell, Mildred Dix, Isabel Curtis, Cecil Boardman, who made her bow on Friday; Ruth Emmons, and Violet Stewart.

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On the afternoon of Saturday, Dec. 16, Mrs. Laura Riddle Green of 80 Madison Avenue will give a reception to introduce her daughter, Miss Laura Green. Miss Eleanor Green of Paris, a niece of Mrs. Green; Miss Alice Davis, Miss Eleanor Phelps, Miss Lucy Froment, and Miss Daisy Stedman will assist in receiving. The reception will be followed by a dance on the same evening, and one on the following Monday evening.

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Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Leggett, who have returned to town for the season, will give during Christmas week a large house party at their country seat, Ridgeley Manor. Miss Alberta Sturgis, Mrs. Leggett's daughter, returns to-morrow from Chicago.

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The Misses de Peyster of 112 East Thirty-sixth Street will give a large card party on Dec. 15. The euchre club of which the Misses de Peyster were members last season will not meet this year.

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A fair for the benefit of the Home of the Destitute Blind will be held at the residence of Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster, 7 East Forty-second Street, on Tuesday, Dec. 5. Among those having tables will be Mrs. George Kingsland, Mrs. Folsom, Mrs. Coster, Mrs. Herman Le Roy Jones, Mrs. Abercrombie, Mrs. William Duer, Mrs. G. G. Haven, and Miss Delafield.

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Mrs. Walter Roche of 350 West Fifty-seventh Street introduced her daughter, Miss Beatrice Roche, at a reception yesterday, which was followed by a party to Daly's Theatre and a dance and supper at Mrs. Roche's residence. Among those assisting Miss Roche in receiving were Miss Margaret King, Miss Corinne Adams, Miss Helen Rogers, Miss May Ledwith, and Miss Mary Brown.

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A reception was given yesterday by Mrs. Chester W. Chapin of 34 West Fifty-seventh Street for her daughter, Mrs. Andrew McKinley. Mrs. Joseph Bourne, Mrs. Chapin's elder daughter, assisted in receiving. Mrs. Matthew Du Bois of 288 Madison Avenue also gave a large reception.

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Special interest is always felt in the list of opera box holders for each recurring season, and this list will be found in another column this morning. Some of the changes in the box-holding element, it will be noticed by the social cognoscenti, are extremely significant, while there are not as many new names in the list as last year. The Sloanes and Webbs have retained their boxes, and the Pembroke Jones and M. Taylor Pyne families have each secured parterre boxes. To the student of New York society this opera box list this morning is most interesting and entertaining reading.

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Mr. J. Dunbar Wright, who only recently returned from a trip around the world, will give an exhibition of the photographs he took in Japan, Egypt, and Continental Europe at the Camera Club, 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, this week. Mr. Wright has already acquired deserved reputation for his photographic work.

SOCIETY NOTES.

There is no truth in the report of the engagement of Mr. Powers and Miss Ritterband.

Mr. Harris C. Childs and family have closed their country place, Brier Knoll, Great Neck, L. I., and will be at 34 Gramercy Park for the Winter.

A reunion of the family of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel P. Hays occurred on Thanksgiving Day at their beautiful country house, Hillcrest, Pleasantville, N. Y., where about fifty covers were laid, and the guests had a most enjoyable time. The city home of Mr. and Mrs. Hays, at 9 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, will be opened about Dec. 8.

The New York Diet Kitchen Association, now entering upon the twenty-seventh year of its usefulness in relieving the sick poor of this city, contemplates holding a fair in the small ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria on Thursday, Dec. 7, from 11 A. M. until 6 P. M. Christmas goods, toys, dolls, fancy articles, and cakes will be on sale. A few facts from last year's record may give additional weight to the Diet Kitchen's appeal, as well as explain somewhat the nature of its work. The number of patients relieved was 18,112, and of requisitions, 126,829. There were distributed 222,717 pints of pure milk, 1,857 portions of beef tea, 37,818 portions of rice, 36,886 rolls, cakes, &c., and fruits, flowers, and money for special cases, besides hundreds of garments, old and new, where needed.

Arrangements have been completed for the Throat, Nose, and Lung Hospital fair, to be held in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria on Friday next, Dec. 8, from 2 until 11 P. M. The Women's Auxiliary expects to eclipse all its previous sales, as unusual efforts have been made to make this the largest and most attractive affair of the kind this Winter. The grand ballroom is to be decorated with upward of sixty large natural palms. The sale itself will comprise the usual array of fancy and artistic features of woman's work, and there will be numerous special attractions. Among the latter we may mention the tearoom, which will occupy the foyer, where tea and dainties will be served by more than thirty women. The noted palmist of London, Zoza Kenilworth, has generously given his services. Mrs. Amelia E. Barr has contributed a specially designed artistic portfolio containing the original manuscript of "Trinity Bells," her latest novel. This will be offered for sale at the art and literature table, where numerous other manuscripts, as well as pictures, books, subscriptions to the principal magazines, and stationery may be found. Nearly every theatre in the city has contributed a box, and the leading photographers have given orders for pictures. A new cook book, prepared specially as a souvenir of the fair, and entitled "Eat, Drink, and Be Merry," will be disposed of. We might mention many other special features, such as a country store, a loan art collection, &c. All the leading business houses, recognizing that a deserving public charity was to be the beneficiary, have contributed liberally. Everything offered for sale has been given, so that every dollar spent at the fair will go directly to the hospital fund.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

May Purchase Drawings and Paintings of Revolutionary Scenes.

The annual meeting of the Sons of the Revolution will be held to-morrow evening at Delmonico's, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street. Most of the present officers will be re-elected, including the President, Frederick S. Talmadge. An important subject which the members of the society have under consideration is the purchase of the entire set of original drawings and paintings illustrative of Revolutionary history, which were used in Scribner's Magazine in connection with Senator Lodges "Story of the Revolution."

The collection includes 121 pictures, among them being views of nearly all the prominent battlefields and other scenes which have become historic in the struggle for independence.

Themes and Topics

In the Musical World

The musical interest of the past week was large, but the chief pleasure to the connoisseurs was afforded by the piano recital of Mr. Arthur Whiting. This was one of those entertainments to which the serious lover of music can sit and listen with unalloyed delight. To say that is to say that it was something far out of the common order. For there are very few entertainments which do not contain something to offend or annoy the real lover of music. The merits of this particular concert have already received some mention in these columns, but they are worthy of some further discussion.

Mr. Whiting, as has already been noted by our contemporary The Tribune, never before elected to display himself as a piano virtuoso, but always was content to figure as one of those who sought to make known the content of certain music for which he had particular fondness. It is safe to say that he did not intend to set himself forth as a "virtuoso" on the occasion to which reference is now made. He was evidently aiming at a full and convincing expression of the meaning of the two works of Brahms which he played. It never occurred to him to make either of them a mere vehicle for the revelation of any uncommon agility of finger or strength of wrist.

But none the less our neighbor The Tribune was right in estimating his performance as that of a virtuoso, and for two reasons. In the first place, a real virtuoso is an interpreter. In this department of the virtuoso's art Mr. Whiting on the occasion referred to proved himself to be a master. But in his effort to interpret the meaning of the composer Mr. Whiting made the instrument sing from beginning to end of the work. He never found it necessary to pound on the piano as if he hated it and were trying to wreck it. Neither did he discover any need of playing so fast that those who heard him were dazzled. He simply sought out the musical thoughts of Brahms and sang them to his audience with a beautiful vocal tone and with a wonderful variety of gentle and significant nuances which would have been impossible if he had been trying to play faster and harder than any one else in the world. And yet it is for doing this that some of the so-called virtuosi are praised.

This is an old and familiar topic in these columns. It seems likely to be treated here often. When the public shows that it cannot be imposed upon by fast playing the subject will be permitted to drop. It may not be necessary to say that the writer has in mind a young pianist of immense talent, who is wasting his precious gifts in the foolish endeavor to play faster than Rosenthal. He would really be wiser if he tried to play more softly than Pachmann. The results would be less disagreeable and less unmusical. But Hambourg's rattling thunders and Pachmann's marvelous pianissimi, which caused one writer to refer to him as "Pachmann the pianissimist" are not in themselves piano playing of a high order. When Pachmann plays pianissimo in the right place then his wonderful gentleness of touch makes the proper effect, and genuine musical beauty is the issue. When he plays pianissimo in the wrong place simply for the sake of making a magic murmur, there is no true musical result. In the same way, when Mr. Hambourg plays fast and sonorously in the first movement of the Saint-Saens C-minor concerto or in the list movement of the Rubinstein concerto in D minor he produces a legitimate result, and the cause of good music is furthered. But when he plays as he did in the last movement of the Chopin E-minor concerto last Sunday evening he commits an unmusical offense for which there is no pardon.

Such a performance as that of the Brahms F-minor sonata by Mr. Whiting on Tuesday places him above either of these men as a pianist pure and simple. It does not give him the right to start out to amaze the world with his finger technic or the enormous power of his wrists and fore arms, but it entitles him to the high name of interpreter. It places him on a level where he stands nearer to the thought of the composer, and hence closer to the position of creative artist. This is the true end of musical performance, and the listener to music should ever keep it in mind. It is a good rule always to distrust any performance which amazes you. You may be sure that the technics of the performer have got between you and the music. When, however, the technics only make the music more beautiful in itself it is time to stop and consider whether you are not in the presence of an interpreter.

Mr. Whiting's performance had one surpassingly lovely technical merit, and that is one which the lightning players usually neglect. It was full of pure singing tone. Again and again the writer of this column has said that the object of all technic should be tone. The singing tone should be preserved in all passages, no matter how intricate. That is the secret of beauty in piano playing. When the singing tone disappears the performance becomes hard and unmusical. On the ocean at the present moment, bound for America, is the one pianist who realizes this above all others. Paderewski always sings on the piano. There may be differences of opinion as to the value of his readings, there may be a variety of thought as to the brilliancy or breadth of his work, but there can be no two opinions as to the constant beauty of his singing touch. It is this which makes his musical palette so rich in tints, which gives him his position as the finest tone-colorist of our time. If his fingers have not lost their cunning, which is entirely unlikely, he will bring back to our minds the right conception of the purpose of piano technic; and the sunlight of truth will pierce the grass walls of the brittle and brilliant technic to which we have of late been listening.

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A correspondent, who is at least frank in the utterance of his desires, asks the following questions:

1. Is not "Don Giovanni" the greatest opera ever written, Wagner's music-dramas excluded?

2. Who is the greatest master of symphonies after Beethoven?

3. Is Mozart's music classic, and is he the king of the classic period?

4. Whom do you consider the greatest masters of chamber music?

With the exception of the last, these are questions of the kind to which direct answers cannot be given. They are asked under a total misapprehension of the nature and office of musical criticism. The musical critic, unless he be venturesome, does not attempt to be an umpire to award championships in music. In all human probability it never occurs to him, if he be a really high thinker, to decide for himself the exact relative merits of the various composers. He finds something great in all who are great, and he rejoices in it. But he is not at all worried if he cannot prove that Mozart is greater than Brahms, or Dvorak greater than Tschaikowsky. These things do not matter. Musical art is not benefited by the settlement of relative ranks.

If the musical critic of THE NEW YORK TIMES were to answer the writer of the letter referred to by saying that "Don Giovanni" was (or was not) the greatest opera ever written, that would not end the matter. There would be others, equally well qualified to pronounce such opinions, who would hold an opposite view, and our correspondent would be no nearer the settlement of his quandary than he is now. It may interest and please him to know, however, that the musical editor of this paper personally believes that "Don Giovanni" is the typical opera of the classic school. As to whether it is surpassed by any of the new romantic school or not, even with or without the music-dramas of Wagner, this writer is not prepared even to express an opinion. He has always felt that he was a little too close to the works to get sufficient perspective for safe comparisons of their respective heights. And, to tell the honest truth, he really does not care which of them is the greatest, and, therefore, being without a proper interest in the settlement of a possible controversy on this point, he has not attempted to settle it for himself.

The second question cannot be answered for similar reasons. No one knows who is the greatest master of symphonic composition after Beethoven. The musical editor of THE TIMES thinks it may be Brahms, but there are occasions when he is listening to symphonic work by Tschaikowsky or Schumann when he thinks it may not. The writer of the letter is at liberty to choose for himself. He will naturally say that this is no answer to his inquiry, but it means simply that he is as likely to be right as any one else. Thirty years hence there may possibly be some one who is sufficiently poised in the presence of the works of the writers of to-day to decide which of them distinctly towers above the rest. Those of us who have the most marked preferences now are not quite sure that we are right. What we are sure about is that certain music of our time is worthy of a place among the world's best art treasures, and what we are fighting for is a general recognition of that fact.

Question No. 3 is not so hard to answer. There cannot be the slightest doubt that the music of Mozart is classic. And there is very little doubt that the glorious boy was the king of the classic period, provided we place the termination of that period before the production of the masterpieces of Beethoven. Since Beethoven stood as the connecting link between the classic and romantic periods in musical history, he may be put into either. His works are regarded as the culmination of the labors of the classicists in perfecting the pure beauty of musical design, but they are also the first symphonic compositions in which the spirit of the romantic era is embodied. So if our correspondent means to put Beethoven in the romantic era, then he is quite safe in saying that Mozart was the king of the classic period.

The last question can be answered without any trouble whatever, for it requires the writer of this column to state only his own opinion. We do not know how many greatest masters our correspondent requires for his satisfaction, but perhaps it may suffice to say that in the mind of the present writer the greatest composers of chamber music have been Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Schumann, and Brahms.

Another correspondent asks for a list of books, other than several which he names, to aid him to a better understanding of music. He seems to be especially interested in the opera. Here is a list which would probably prove of some use to him: Frieda Winworth's "The Epic of Sounds," Guerber's "Stories of the Wagner Dramas," H. E. Krehbiel's "Studies in the Wagnerian Drama," "What Is Good Music?" and "The Orchestra and Orchestral Music," by the musical editor of THE TIMES. There are other works, but they do not seem to be just what this particular correspondent desires. If he wishes to enter more deeply into the meaning of music let him read Parry's "Evolution of the Art of Music" and Ambros's "Boundaries of Poetry and Music." This last is a work which every serious lover of music should read and ponder. It will clear up a lot of questions about which there is now a general and lamentable misunderstanding.

W. J. HENDERSON.

The Russian's Love for Music.

Descriptive of the modern rise of music in Russia, Mr. A. E. Keaton writes in the Contemporary Review:

"Where there is a Slav there is a song," says a Slavonic proverb, and no public ceremony or Court function is ever deemed complete in Russia without an outburst of singing to heighten its impressiveness. There is besides a marked dramatic ingredient in the Slavonic character. The typical Russian loves acting. To discover this, it is only necessary to visit a Russian village and witness the unconscious presentments of lyric drama or of desolate tragedy set forth by the quaint rites of a country wedding or a rustic funeral. Or study a Russian legend. It at once impresses you with its wealth of dramatic situations most concisely defined. In this the Slavonic folk-tale differs radically from its Celtic neighbor. A comparison of the two types suggests that the Russian principally desires a clear statement of facts; a poetic idea that must be extracted from clouds of metaphor conveys but little significance to his mind. An innate love of song, an innate love of acting, a keen perception of dramatic unity, combined with a passionate love of color and a strong sense of movement—here surely, without any manner of doubt, one has the basis of a well-nigh perfect school of opera."

THE GRAND OPERA SEASON

Heavy Demand for Boxes at the Metropolitan Opera House.

FEW CHANGES ARE OBSERVED

Some Familiar Faces Are Missing, but Nearly All the Old Holders Retain Their Sittings.

The time limit for patrons of the Grand Opera season at the Metropolitan Opera House, which will be inaugurated Monday evening, Dec. 18, to subscribe for boxes and seats, terminated yesterday, and while there are absolutely no boxes to be obtained on the parterre circle, one or two only remain (which are probably spoken for) on the grand tier with a like number still to be obtained in the section where the stall boxes are located. The same overcrowded condition prevails in the orchestra, dress circle, balcony, and family circle. It can be safely stated that Mr. Grau could have announced the closing date for these subscriptions several weeks ago, as every place had been practically taken or bespoken.

The rights to the parterre boxes, which are entirely in charge of a committee representing the stockholders of the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company, have been renewed this year, with few exceptions, and in the many cases where death or absence from the country necessitated the leasing of these boxes, friends have been given the preference, notwithstanding large premiums have been offered over the established amount of $5,000 which is the standard figure paid into the treasury every season by the stockholders of the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company.

It was stated by an official of the company that twice the number of boxes could have been rented if they were on the tier, and every year it becomes more evident that the present capacity of this particular part of the auditorium is becoming too small.

Some of the important changes that will be observed this year in the parterre boxes, which always contribute to the prevailing gorgeousness of every opera night, are as follows: Gen. Samuel Thomas, instead of occupying Box 21, which he had last year, and which Mrs. Benjamin Brewster will occupy, has taken Box 4. Box 11 has been taken for the season by Eliza Dyer, Jr., jointly with W. D. Sloane. Box No. 17, owned by the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, it is said, will in all probability remain vacant, except for occasional use by Senator-elect Chauncey M. Depew. August Belmont has taken Box 4, which last year was divided on the various nights between E. A. Harriman, F. H. Benedict, F. K. Sturgis, and S. B. French. John R. Drexel is a new-comer in Box 23 for Fridays. The Van Nest sisters, Mrs. Gambrill, Mrs. Jackson, and Mrs. Foster will occupy Box 29 jointly. Thenor L. Park has the Juilliard box, No. 2, for Wednesday evenings. Mrs. Frederick Pierson and Miss Leary have Box 6 for Wednesdays, while M. Thayer Pyne has taken Box 26 for Wednesdays.

William K. Vanderbilt, for the first time in many years, has rented his box, No. 6, to several friends, and Henry Clews again divides his season with George J. Gould, who will be seen in Box 12. The family of the late Calvin S. Brice will not be seen in their accustomed place this season, as their box, No. 18, has been leased to H. Pembroke Jones. J. J. Emery, and H. L. Terrill. Robert Goelet also sacrifices some of his season's opera pleasure by disposing of Box 24 to W. R. Stewart for Mondays, L. Lorillard for Wednesdays, Egerton L. Winthrop for Fridays, and retaining it himself for the matinées. While William C. Whitney has retained his box, No. 30, it is very doubtful if it will be occupied. The new comers in the grand tier and stall boxes are Mrs. Sanford Bissell and Miss Julie Wells, Miss Susan Day, R. A. C. Smith, Joseph Pulitzer, John D. Wenz, and John B. Laurence, Jr.

A complete list of the box holders is as follows:

PARTERRE.

Box.
1—Gen. Samuel Thomas.
3—H. T. Wilson.
5—Clarence M. Hyde, odd nights and even matinées; Harold Erown, even nights and odd matinées.
7—Mrs. William Astor, odd nights and even matinées; John Jacob Astor, even nights and odd matinées.
9—Stanford White, Mondays; C. T. Barney, Wednesdays and matinées; George C. Clark, Fridays.
11—Perry Belmont.
13—Edward Cooper, odd nights and even matinées; H. A. C. Taylor, even nights and odd matinées.
15—Adrian Iselin, odd matinées; Columbus Iselin, Monday nights; James Stillman, Wednesdays, Fridays, and even matinées.
17—Elisha Dyer, Jr., even nights and odd matinées; W. D. Sloane, odd nights and even matinées.
19—H. I. Barbey, Mondays and odd matinées; H. F. Dimock, Wednesdays; George Crocker, Fridays.
21—Mrs. Benjamin Brewster.
23—Elbridge T. Gerry, Mondays, Wednesdays, and matinées; John M. Drexel, Fridays.
25—George G. Haven, odd Mondays, odd matinées, and even Wednesdays; John E. Parsons, even Mondays, odd Wednesdays, and even matinées; John Sloane, Fridays.
27—George S. Bowdoin, Mondays and odd matinées; Anson Phelps Stokes, Wednesdays; Charles Lanier, Fridays and even matinées.
29—Mrs. M. T. Van Nest, Mondays; Charles C. Jackson, Wednesdays; Mrs. Gambrill, Fridays and half matinées; Mrs. G. Foster, half matinées.
31—Cornelius Vanderbilt.
33—Thomas Hitchcock, Mondays and two-thirds matinées; Joseph Stickney, Wednesdays; J. J. Wysong, Fridays and two-thirds matinées.
35—J. Pierpont Morgan.
2—A. D. Juilliard, odd Mondays, Fridays, and even matinées; George E. Dodge, even Mondays, Fridays, and odd matinées; Trenor L. Park, Wednesdays.
4—August Belmont.
6—Schuyler Parsons, Mondays; Mrs. Gen. Pierson and Miss Leary, Wednesdays; Mrs. H. A. Robbins, Friday; H. B. Hollins, matinées.
8—Cornelius N. Bliss.
10—George F. Baker, Mondays and half matinées; H. C. Fahnestock, Wednesdays and half matinées; E. Francis Hyde, Fridays.
12—Henry Clews, odd nights and even matinées; George J. Gould, even matinées and odd nights.
14—Mrs. George H. Warren, Mondays and two-thirds matinées; W. Starr Miller and George H. Warren, Fridays.
16—Levi P. Morton.
18—H. Pembroke Jones, Mondays and one-third matinées; J. J. Emery, Wednesdays and one-third matinées; H. L. Terrill, Fridays and one-third matinées.
20—D. O. Mills.
22—W. Seward Webb, odd Fridays; F. S. Witherbee, Mondays; F. H. Benedict, Wednesdays and even Fridays; H. Mortimer Brooks, matinées.
24—W. R. Stewart, matinées; L. Lorillard, Wednesdays; Egerton L. Winthrop, Fridays; Mrs. Robert Goelet, matinées.
26—S. D. Babcock, Mondays and matinées; Moses Taylor Pyne, Wednesdays; Mrs. E. N. Ludlow and Mrs. M. J. Kingsland, Fridays.
28—W. Bayard Cutting, Mondays and matinées; W. S. Gurnee, Jr., Wednesdays and odd Fridays; J. W. Pinchot, even Fridays.
30—William C. Whitney.
32—Luther Kountze, Mondays and matinées; W. S. Gurnee, Wednesdays; Duke de Loubat, Fridays.
34—Heber R. Bishop.

GRAND TIER.

37—Mrs. Sanford Bissell and Miss Julia Wells, Mondays.
39—C. M. Goodridge, Mondays.
41—J. C. Westervelt, Mondays; Mrs. Olin D. Gray, Mrs. Wilbur D. Ellis, and Mrs. Gage E. Tarbel, Fridays.
43—Miss E. L. Breese, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.
45—R. W. Paterson, Mondays; Miss S. De Forest Day, Wednesdays; Samuel McMillan, Fridays.
47—J. L. Riker, Mondays; Col. G. B. M. Harvey, Wednesdays; C. I. Hudson, Fridays.
49—F. S. Jennings, Mondays; Mrs. C. Herter, Wednesdays; Charles A. Gould, Fridays.
51—Jacob H. Schiff, Mondays; Simon Borg, Wednesdays; W. H. Tilford, Fridays.
53—Robert M. Thompson, every performance.
36—Henry W. Poor, every performance.
38—E. C. Converse, Mondays.
40—Talbot J. Taylor, Mondays; William R. Grace, Wednesdays; Henry Siegel, Fridays.
42—Jefferson M. Levy, Mondays; Edward Kemp, Wednesdays; James R. Taylor, Fridays.
44—R. A. C. Smith, Mondays; Mrs. John H. Hall, Wednesdays; Frank S. Jones, Fridays.
46—Mr. Jefferson Coddington, Mondays; Gen. Charles F. Roe, Wednesdays; Mrs. F. Schroeder, Fridays.
48—E. St. John Hays, Mondays; Mrs. A. C. Washington and J. M. Ceballos, Wednesdays; J. C. McCullough, Fridays.
50—Mrs. S. C. Harriot, Mondays; E. B. Grigsby, Wednesdays; Francis H. Leggett, Fridays; Mrs. P. H. Ballantine, Saturday matinées.
52—I. D. Fletcher, Mondays; Joseph Pulitzer, Wednesdays; John D. Wing, Fridays.
54—George Arents, Mondays; C. W. Morse, Wednesdays; Charles T. Yerkes, Fridays.

STALL BOXES.

A—Mr. Cowdin, Mondays; Franklin Reglid and Mrs. Ronalds Reglid, Fridays.
B—William N. Cohen, Mondays.
C—Frank Scott Gerrish, Mondays.
D—Mrs. Francis M. Bangs, Mondays.
E—Charles F. Ditson, Mondays; G. R. Schieffelin, Wednesdays; Adolph Obrig, Fridays.
F—Mrs. W. Wright, Mondays; Edward C. Moore, Jr., Wednesdays; John B. Lawrence, Jr., Fridays.
G—Charles F. Clark, Mondays; John B. Ireland, Fridays.
H—Mrs. Robert C. Black, Mondays; Charles S. Haight, Wednesdays; John Howard McFadden, Fridays.
J—B. L. Winters, Monday; Mrs. James Griswald

THE WEEK'S ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SUNDAY—Kaltenborn Orchestra concert, Carnegie Halk 8:15 P. M.
Popular concert, Metropolitan Opera House, 8:15 P. M.

MONDAY—High noon recital, Sherry's, 12 M.
"The Ameer," Wallack's Theatre, 8:15 P. M.
"Fidelio," first act, and "Cavalleria Rusticana," American Theatre, 8:15 P. M.

WEDNESDAY.—Francis Rogers, song recital, Mendelssohn Hall, 3:15 P. M.
Musurgia concert, Chickering Hall, 8:30 P. M.
Mendelssohn Glee Club, Mendelssohn Hall, 8:30 P. M.
Leo Schulz's chamber music concert, Carnegie Lyceum, 11 A. M.
Arthur Whiting's second piano recital, Mendelssohn Hall, 3 P. M.

THURSDAY—David Bispham, song recital, Mendelssohn Hall, 3 P. M.
New York String Quartet, Knabe Hall, 8:15 P. M.
Kaltenborn String Quartet, Mendelssohn Hall, 8:15 P. M.

FRIDAY—Cornelia Dyas's recital, Waldorf-Astoria, 11 A. M.
Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall, 2 P. M.
Mme. Cappiani's concert, Mendelssohn Hall, 8:15 P. M.

SATURDAY—Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.

THE KALTENBORN CONCERT.

Mlle. Elsa Ruegger, the 'cellist, will be heard to-night at the fifth concert by the Kaltenborn Orchestra in Rubinstein's D minor concerto. The other assisting soloists will be Evta Kileski, American soprano; Mr. Emannuel Wad, pianist, (first New York appearance,) and Signor A. Carbone, baritone, late of the Metropolitan Opera Company. The programme in full will be:

Overture, "William Tell".....Rossini
Orchestra.
Concerto, (for piano and orchestra,) Opus 23, No. 1, B minor.....Tschaikowsky
Mr. Emmanuel Wad.
Aria from "Oberon".....Von Weber
Mme Evta Kileski.
"Snow Flakes," (a fairy tale).....Bendel
Hungarian Rhapsodie, No. 2.....Liszt
Orchestra.
Concerto, (for 'cello and orchestra,) D minor.....Rubinstein
Miss Elsa Ruegger.
Prologue from "I Pagliacci".....R. Leoncavallo
Overture, "Zampa".....Herold

THE OPERA HOUSE CONCERT.

The concert at the Metropolitan Opera House this evening promises to be of unusual interest. Miss Clara Butt, the young English contralto who has created quite a stir in our musical circles, will be heard for the last time this season, as she sails for England Dec. 9. Again, it will be the only opportunity to hear her in an oratorio selection, which will be "O Rest in the Lord," from Mendelssohn's "Elijah." Then Vladimir de Pachmann, who has given five recitals in this city this Fall, will be heard with orchestra for the first time, playing Chopin's Concerto No. 2 in F minor, and at the same time Mr. Walter Damrosch, after an absence of two years, will again come before the public as a conductor, together with his Symphony Orchestra of seventy-five musicians, and will make us acquainted with several novelties. Among the numbers on the programme are "Academic Overture," by Brahms; "Siegfried's Rhine Journey," by Wagner; theme and variations from Goldmark's "Rustic Wedding Symphony." Miss Butt will also sing Gluck's aria from "Alceste" and Sullivan's "Lost Chord," and Mr. Evan Williams will sing the Prize Song from the "Meistersinger," by Wagner.

THE AMERICAN THEATRE.

The first double bill of the season at the American Theatre will be given next week, when the Castle Square Opera Company will sing the entire first act of "Fidelio" and "Cavalleria Rusticana." The occasion will be musically noteworthy, as Beethoven's only opera is a comparative novelty, not having been presented in New York in English within the last decade. The large clientele of the American Theatre has expressed more than the usual interest in this the latest work to be brought forward by the Castle Square management. The excerpt to be presented contains many of the justly famous numbers of the grandly beautiful score. "Fidelio" will be followed by Mascagni's popular "Cavalleria Rusticana." Miss Mary Linck will assume the title rôle in "Fidelio," in which she has won conspicuous success. The other assignments have been intrusted to the competent care of Miss Mattfeld, Mr. Elder Mr. Mertens, and Mr. Clark. The casts selected for "Cavalleria Rusticana" guarantee performances of great merit. The Santuzzas will be Mme. Selma Kronold and Miss Grace Golden, both of whom have been prominently identified with the rôle. Mr. Berthald and Mr. Sheehan will sing Turiddu, Mr. Luckstone Alfio, Miss Holmes Lola, and Miss Niven Lucia. Commencing Dec. 11, a répertoire week has been arranged, when two performances each of "Il Trovatore," "Romeo and Juliet," "Carmen," and "Aida" will be given. The Christmas week attraction will be "La Tarantella," a new romantic opera by Jakobowski, the composer of "Erminie."

MR. ROGERS'S SONG RECITAL.

Francis Rogers will give a song recital at Mendelssohn Hall on Wednesday at 3:15 P. M. The programme:

Vittoria.....Carissimi
Amarilli.....Caccini
Plaisir d'Amour.....Martini
Willst du dein Herz.....Bach
Love Me or Not.....Secchi
Im Herbst.....Frans
Schoene Wiege.....Schumann
Meeres Stille.....Schubert
Von Ewiger Liebe.....Brahms
O White's the Moon upon the Loch.....MacCunn
Come and Trip It.....Handel
To Celia.....Old English
To Anthea.....Hatton
Ninon.....Tosti
Les deux Amours.....Johns

The Season.....Marin
Dumas Dame.....Dunrosch

THE BROOKLYN ARION SOCIETY.

The Arion Society of Brooklyn will give a concert at the Academy of Music on Wednesday night. The programme:

Overture, "The Flying Dutchman".....Wagner
Hunting Song, (Jagdchor,) (new).....F. Langer
Arion Society, four French horns (obbligato) and orchestra.
Ocean Aria from "Oberon".....Weber
Mme. Morgan-Odell.
The Sleeping Beauty, (Dornroeschen,) (new).....Rheinberger
Arion Society.
Suite, "The Tempest".....F. Van Der Stucken
May Songs, (Maienreigen,) (new,) a Waltz Idyl.....I. Pasche
Arion and orchestra. Incidental solos by Messrs. Emil Zeh and Herman Dietmann.
Prelude, "Lohengrin".....Wagner
Orchestra.
"My Sweetheart".....Attenhofer
Poppy-blossom.....Baldamus
Arion Society.
Isolde's Love-Death from "Tristan und Isolde".....Wagner
Mme. Morgan-Odell.
Grand Ballad, "The Scharfenstein" (first time).....Carl Figue
Baritone solo, Dr. W. John Schildge.
Arion Society and Orchestra.

NEW YORK STRING QUARTET.

Thursday evening, Dec. 7th, at Knabe Hall, the New York String Quartet will give the first of a series of Chamber Music evenings under management of Victor Thrane. Constantin von Sternberg will be the soloist, and the following will be presented:

Quartet, D major, Op. 18, No. 3.....Beethoven
Quartet, G minor, Op. 40.....Davidoff
Mr. C. Von Sternberg at the piano.
Quartet, E minor, Op 30.....Tschaikowsky

MME. CAPPIANI'S CONCERT.

Mme. Louisa Cappiani will give a concert at Mendelssohn Hall on Friday evening. She will have the aid of Del Puente, the baritone; Laura Bettini, and Mme. Nopes, sopranos; Helen Dudley Campbell, contralto; Dudley Buck, Jr., and Albert Quesnel, tenors.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The second concert of the Philharmonic Society will take place at Carnegie Hall on Saturday night. The programme:

Overture, "Der Freischuetz".....Weber
Symphonic prologue to Heine's tragedy, "William Ratcliff".....F. Van Der Stucken
First time in New York.
Concerto for piano, No. 1, E flat major.....Liszt
Mr. Mark Hambourg.
Symphony, No. 3, A minor, "Scotch".....Mendelssohn

NOTES OF MUSIC.

Miss Wanda Koppel announces three song recitals at Mendelssohn Hall, with the assistance of the Kaltenborn Quartet. The dates are Dec. 7, Jan. 18, and March 1.

M. Paderewski sailed for this country on Wednesday last. Before leaving England he announced a concert in aid of the sufferers by the African war. The cable brought the information that the recital was attended by the customary demonstrations which follow this artist wherever he goes. The house was packed and hundreds of persons were unable to gain admittance. It may interest many to know that the prices for the recitals in this city have been so arranged that the entertainments will be within the reach of every one.

The fifth concert of the Pittsburg Orchestra took place yesterday afternoon. The programme was as follows: Overture to "Der Freischütz," aria from "Don Carlos," M. Plançon; Schumann's first symphony, "Siegfried Idyll," songs by M. Plançon, and Liszt's first rhapsody.

The second concert of the Cincinnati Orchestra took place last night. The programme was as follows: Mozart's "Moorish Funeral Music," Beethoven's "Pastoral Symphony," Tschaikowsky's violin concerto, (Mr. Petschnikoff,) Saint-Saëns's "Le Rouet d'Omphale," and an entr'act from Massenet's "Don Caesar de Bazan."

On Saturday evening, Dec. 16, the Boston Symphony Orchestra will play the following programme at the Academy of Music, in Brooklyn:

Beethoven.....Overture "Egmont"
Antonin Dvorak.....Concerto for Violoncello in B minor, Opus 104
Brahms.....Hungarian Dances, Nos. 1, 2, and 6
Tschaikowsky.....Symphony No. 3 in D major (First time.)
Soloist—Mr. Alwin Schroeder.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra's next concerts in this city will be as follows:

Wednesday Afternoon, Dec. 13.
BEETHOVEN—Oyerture, "Egmont."
DVORAK—Concerto for violoncello.
BERLIOZ—Three movements from "Romeo and Juliet."
LISZT—Rhapsody No. 1 in F.
Soloist: Mr. Alwin Schroeder.
Thursday Evening, Dec. 14.
MENDELSSOHN—Overture to the "Legend of the Fair Melusina," Op. 32.
LOEFFLER—Concerto for violin, "Nights in the Ukrain." (First time.)
R. STRAUSS—Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks," Op. 28.
BEETHOVEN—Symphony No. 2, in D major, Op. 36.
Soloist: Mr. Franz Kneisel.

Mr. Townsend H. Fellows announces the third of the morning chamber musicales at 11 o'clock, Dec. 6, at Carnegie Lyceum. The soloists will be Mr. Gallico, pianist; Mr. David Mannes, violinist, and Mr. Leo Schulz, 'cello. Arrangements for singer are still pending, Mr. Bruno S. Huhn, as usual, will be accompanist. Miss Torrilhon was to have played at this musicale, but on account of a sprained wrist she is unable to. Following is the programme: Violin sonata, F major, Locatelli; trio, Opus 1, No. 3, C minor, Von Beethoven.

The dates of the five Saturday morning concerts for young children under the direction of Mr. Frank Damrosch at Mendelssohn Hall are as follows: Dec. 23, Jan. 20, Feb. 10, March 3, and March 24. The concerts are intended for very young children, and it is Mr. Damrosch's purpose not only to implant in the minds of his listeners a desire for good music but also to make the fundamental principles of music clear and intelligible to them.

MR. FRANK DANIELS AND "THE AMEER."

A New Operetta to be Produced To-morrow at Wallack's.

Frank Daniels will present his new comic opera at Wallack's this week. It is "The Ameer," and sets forth in comical fashion the difficulties which punctuate the life of that East Indian ruler. The story is by Fred M. Ranken and Kirk La Shelle. It is their first effort at libretto writing, and Mr. Daniels says that he has never had a part which fitted him so well as his part in "The Ameer." The music of "The Ameer" is by Victor Herbert, whose "Wizard of the Nile," "The Idol's Eye," and "Serenade" have made his name familiar to all the music lovers of this country. The support which Manager La Shelle has provided for Mr. Daniels is said to be the very best the comedian has ever had. In addition to the principals of last year, (Helen Redmond, Kate Uart, Norma Kopp, and Will Danforth,) the management has engaged Mr. George Devoll, the American tenor, who made a hit in London last season; Will F. Rochester of Alice Nielsen's forces, and William Corliss of "The Highwayman" Company. The costuming is from the best costumers of New York and the scenery is fashioned after a personal inspection of the Ameer's palace and grounds in Afghanistan. The chorus numbers sixty. The story of the operetta is officially given as follows:

Act I.—Public Square in Cabul with the Ameer's palace in the background. It is betrothal day. The custom of the Ameer's realm compels those enthusiastic and trusting souls, which long to mate, to seek the public sanction of the Ameer. And this is the one day of the year when such sanction can be had. As the Ameer is very generous with his sanction in such matters, everybody concerned is quite happy, except the Ameer himself. It happens that on this same day Great Britain compels the Ameer to pay annual tribute of goodly size to defray the expenses of British soldiers employed to see that he keeps the peace, &c. To obtain the money to pay his tribute, the Ameer is in the habit of wedding some rich woman, who, in exchange for the honor of being taken into the royal family, pays the tribute out of her own coffers. This time the Ameer has arranged to wed a rich young American girl, who is due to-day. This tribute paying is not the only trouble of the Ameer. His brother is athirst for his rich blood and in employing every available means to attain his fell purpose, has made the Ameer's life uncomfortably heavy to carry, to say nothing of the hunger to which the Ameer is subjected by reason of his fear of poison. The Ameer is under the name of Mr. Cut, the head of a band of brigands known as the firm of Cut & Slash. The firm murders and robs on percentages and the leader of the band, who does not know of the Ameer's connection, has taken a commission from the Ameer's brother to kill the Ameer and another commission from a lady of the court to hold up the stage bearing the American lady, with the view to keeping her a prisoner till bethrothal day has passed, the court hoping that, in the meantime, she will be chosen by the Ameer for his bride. The American lady is betrothed to the British officer in command, and it is to see him and not to wed the Ameer that she has come to Afghanistan. The Ameer learns that the brigands are seeking his life, and to elude them he disguises himself as a brigand.

Act II.—Brigands' stronghold in the mountains: The Ameer has been captured by the brigands, who, thinking him a rival, are amusing themselves with playing whip with him and aiding him in attempting to escape, only to catch and punish him the more. His chamberlain and the amorous Court lady know of his predicament, but fear to discover his identity to the brigands lest they execute their commission to kill him. He is tied to a stake and the brigands are about to puncture him with knives when his chamberlain, who is also the Mr. Slash of the firm, declares the Ameer is Mr. Cut. In the meantime the Ameer has assuaged his hunger by stealing and eating a melon, only to be told that it is poisoned. Upon his release from the stake he orders the chamberlain tied to it, and is about to do a little knife practice on the chamberlain himself, when he learns that the melon has not been poisoned, and in his recovered spirits he releases the chamberlain. He is then compelled, as leader of the brigands, to conduct the way to hold up the coach containing the American girl. This deed is no sooner done and the money secured than the soldiers appear and capture the whole band.

Act III.—Throne room of the Ameer's palace. The Ameer has escaped from the soldiers and resumed his robes of office. Not knowing that the girl to be held up was his bride to be, he concludes that she is not coming, and, fearing to be cast into the dungeon for the non-payment of the tribute, he changes places with the fool. The complications arising therefrom are untangled by Mirzah, the enamored Court lady, announcing her desire to wed the Ameer and pay the tribute. The Ameer takes her and the American girl appears just afterward, but too late to be betrothed to the Ameer, and she is given to the British officer, and all ends well.

MUSICAL MATTERS AT HOME

The Boston School Board has decided to create the post of director of music in the public schools. It may or may not be that this will fill a long-felt want in Boston, but it certainly has been a good thing in this city.

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The announcement is made that "The Ring der Nibelungen" will probably be given, under local auspices, in Music Hall, Cincinnati, some time in April, after the close of the Grau opera season. The local forces will be the Symphony Orchestra and a chorus specially trained for the purpose, under the direction of Dr. N. J. Eisenheimer. The musical director will be Mr. Van der Stucken. It has been the ambition of the latter for a long time to present "The Ring" in its entirety in Cincinnati. He has been encouraged in his project by the artistic and financial successes of our opera festivals in the past. There is said to be substantial backing in the undertaking, and it would appear to be reasonable that a sufficient number of guarantors could be found among Cincinnati's enthusiastic and wealthy patrons of opera to insure it against financial loss, with a prospect of even a surplus, if the experience of the past is any criterion of such a result. Then, too, it must be remembered that a presentation of "The Ring" in its entirety would be an absolute novelty. West of New York it has never been given in any other city. The soloists would include the great talent that is available, several having been engaged at the last Baireuth Festival, such as Ternina, Nordica, Brema, Schumann-Heink, Van Dyck, Dippel, Van Rooy, Edouard de Reszke, and the baritones, Fredericks and Brener. It is proposed that Mr. Grau provide the scenery, which will be the new set used at Vienna last year.

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Thus saith the Chicago Post: "Perhaps it is very humiliating to the people of Chicago to be told six or eight times a week that New York supports grand opera while it fails here, but we have a faint impression that we shall survive the humiliation. It is true that New York supports grand opera—with the able assistance of thousands of visitors—just as it supports the Horse Show and similar fashionable crazes. But we are not aware that it has done anything else for music. It drove Theodore Thomas away; it practically killed Leopold Damrosch and Anton Seidl; it has never supported a first-class orchestra; it has no oratorio society, and it has no local pride or active musical impetus. The fashionable rich have patronized the opera as an attractively expensive luxury, and—like the Horse Show—as an opportunity to disport their showy clothes and be admired by their less opulent sisters and brothers in the cheaper seats. These facts are not submitted as any reason why Chicago should not patronize the opera if it is so inclined, but merely to show the hollowness of parading New York as the great patron and promoter of music. Relatively there is not a city in the United States so destitute of the real musical impulse as this Oriental metropolis, and we fancy that with these plain facts so generally known comparisons with New York are not likely to overwhelm us with shame."

"By my troth, Captain, these are very bitter words." That New York drove Theodore Thomas away may or may not be true. It is undeniable that he was needed more in Chicago than he was here at the time when he left us. But we never knew that this city killed Leopold Damrosch or Anton Seidl. Both of them were held in the highest esteem, and when Dr. Damrosch died in the infancy of the German opera here, it was regarded as a calamity to this community. Mr. Seidl was held in equally high repute, we believe, and his earnings during his career here were such as to demonstrate that the musical public of New York placed a great value on his inestimable services. It requires a remarkable fancy to trace his death to public neglect.

The charge that New York has never supported a first-class orchestra may or not be true. It helps to support the Boston Symphony Orchestra, which is regarded as first-class east of the Illinois State boundary. The Chicago Orchestra came to this city twice, and it has not returned. Perhaps that proves that New York has never supported a first-class orchestra.

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In the course of an editorial article lamenting the failure of Mr. Grau's opera season in Chicago, The Post of that city says with some wisdom: "Will it be said that the public craves novelty, and that it has grown weary of the old and long-cherished compositions? No one who has watched musical development will entertain such a theory. The facts run counter to it. It is an incontestable fact that music lovers do not care for new compositions, either in symphonic or operatic lines. They are always skeptical, and require credentials of strong character of all new aspirants. Music is different from literature, and it is a fallacy to say that because one does not read the same book once or twice a year for a lifetime, one should not be compelled to listen

Women Here and There—Their Frills and Fancies

There are more things that incapacitate for service than people often think. Now snoring is apparently a harmless occupation, which is not generally supposed to do anything more serious than give people who are in the vicinity of the open-mouthed sleeper the opportunity to exercise patience and a few other worthy virtues. But it was only the other day that a nurse lost a position from this commonplace practice. A nurse, who was about to leave her position to take a well-earned rest recommended in her place a nurse who she knew would supply it well. The new nurse arrived and was introduced to the patient, and all her needs, physical and mental, explained. She was apparently as satisfactory as a nurse could be, considering that she was coming in as a stranger. The patient, who had been ill for a long time and had nerves that were worn to the threadbare stage, was prepared for some little annoyance in making a change of attendants. But when night came and each long-drawn breath of the sleeper in the same room came in an audible nasal tone, it was too much to be borne. The next day the nurse was told gently and with regret that though it was her misfortune and not her fault, the patient's nerves were not strong enough to overlook the misfortune, and the nurse, acknowledging her weakness, departed.

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One of the feelings most grown people have when they take time to look back upon their youthful days and youthful thoughts is that of surprise at the reverence wasted by the child upon the "grown-ups," who, in the child's eyes, are the personification of everything good and great and wise. With every year comes to the grown-up the realization of ideals unfulfilled and of so many failures that life seems little more than one great mistake and hardly worth while. Then the realization of the reverence the child has had for this network of failures brings a sense of shamefacedness. One woman, talking of her childhood the other day, said that the greatest blow to her confidence in the world as a great and wonderful place to live in came when she first learned that grown people really sometimes did wrong. The horror of it was almost more than she could bear. She made up her mind that she never wanted to grow up, and life never afterward had quite such a roseate hue.

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A Southern woman who lived a carefully sheltered life on a plantation in the South, where the slaves were like members of one great well-cared-for family and her own life ideal, says that it was not until after her marriage and she had left her protected Southern home and traveled and learned to know many people and places that she knew anything of the evil and sorrow of the world. Then it came to her fully developed understanding as a terrible revelation and a shock almost too great to be borne, so great, in fact, that she has been wondering ever since if she did not pay too dearly for her happy girlhood days of absolute ignorance and innocence.

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People sometimes wonder what kind of work an actress likes to do and if she doesn't get tired of one character before the long run of a play is over. There is always a certain excitement about stage work, it is said, that prevents it from becoming monotonous, but there is a great difference in the kind of a character that is taken. "I like to play a character which runs the whole gamut of the emotions," Miss Virginia Harned said the other day. "I liked the part of Lady Ursula in the 'Adventure of Lady Ursula.' I simply loved that part. I can't bear a character where you begin weeping in the beginning of a play and weep straight through it."

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Isn't it strange how little originality there is in the world? A few years ago, when the big elephant at Coney Island was one of the show places of the island, one of the things that every lover who visited it took home to his lass was a silk handkerchief woven there before his eyes. That was a treasured souvenir to take away to the wilds outside of New York. Now they are going to have an electric loom at the Paris Exposition and are going to weave the same old handkerchief there. To be sure, the work will be done by electricity and in connection with a photographic arrangement by which a photograph of the purchaser is to be reproduced in the silk. There was only a picture of the elephant on the Coney Island handkerchief. That would seem to be preferable.

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"I remember hearing Mr. Chase, the artist, speaking to a class at one time," says a bright woman, "and tell them that in coming to an art gallery they must look for the best of the work there, not for the bad points. It seemed to me that that was such an important lesson that I have always remembered it. This is an age of criticism, and the critical spirit is so easily acquired, it is such an insidious evil that it creeps in before you are aware of it, and you find it in yourself when you discover that you never thoroughly enjoy anything because you see not the good but all the bad points, and these have such a mastery of you that you cannot get the good if you would."

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Two enterprising young women in a boarding house in the city where there is a good deal of home life have been taking orders for fudge from the other boarders and outside friends this Fall and early Winter and making quite a little profit, which is being stored away for the Christmas holidays, when there are to be festive times. Sixty cents a pound they ask for the fudge, and even with nuts this leaves quite a margin of profit. Preparations for the festivities have already begun. There is to be a Christmas tree—it will be a very small one—and presents for every one in the house, but none of them will exceed 5 or 10 cents in price. The celebration will be held some time shortly after Christmas, when those who spent the day away have returned, and this will be an advantage, for Christmas trees will be cheap at that time. Many of the presents have been bought already. It is necessary to do this because there may be verses to write to explain the exact suitability of the gift for the recipient. These will all be appropriate. The woman who wants a new horse for her Summer driving in the country will receive it, a sword will be presented to the hero from Cuba, and the young woman who receives long letters from the Philippines is to receive a diamond ring in a package which will have a Manila postmark. There will be nothing to be desired in the way of size of the stone in this gift. One of the chief workers in the celebration is to receive a stove which will undoubtedly enable her to make better fudge than her chafing dish can turn out another season.

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People who know Mrs. Kendal well say that she is a most observing woman. She was going by the City Buildings in Philadelphia during her stay there recently, when she remarked casually, as she looked at one of the buildings:

"Well, I am glad Mr. Penn is in place at last."

A statue of William Penn, which for a number of years had been standing on the ground waiting to be elevated, had been put in place since she had seen it the last time, and she noticed it immediately, while her companion, who had been over the ground innumerable times, had not given it a thought.

Speaking of schools the other day Mrs. Kendal said she had visited every school in New York and Brooklyn. She makes a practice of visiting public institutions of all kinds.

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One of the cleverest women artists of the day is Mrs. Katherine T. Prescott, who has an individual line of work in plaster. She is considered to do unexcelled work in medallion portraits, and her portrait busts are charming as well as her original work. Mrs. Prescott is a Boston woman, but she comes to New York usually once or twice a year, and has many friends and patrons here. She has the concentrative power of a genius, and when she is at work she is dead to the outside world and everything that is going on around her. When she went into a studio a few years ago to take up some line of art work, she took to sculpture so readily that it was thought at first that she had had experience in it. She discovered that her gift was in that direction, and she has devoted herself to the work. Some of her medallions, and even some of her busts are colored, a difficult thing to do without a true understanding of the color effects and an artist's eye, but in Mrs. Prescott's work the result is altogether charming. A portrait bust, for instance, has a tint of red gold in the hair; and a bas relief, an ideal head, has the same touch of gold in the hair, beautifully contrasting a delicate background with green tones in it. The backgrounds of some medallion portraits are also given a faint color effect, which are difficult to obtain and are eminently satisfactory in the result produced. Mrs. Prescott's figures and portraits in intaglio are charming. There is a way of hanging these portraits that makes a great difference in bringing out the beauty and expression of the work, and people do not always know it. The intaglio should always be hung with the face toward the light, and the bas relief with back of the head to the light. Mrs. Prescott's original conceptions of Shakespeare's characters are very charming.

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"No," said the woman, "one thing I never do, no matter how much annoyed I may be, is to grumble at the conductor, or take him to task. He can't safely answer back, and I consider that it is taking a mean advantage of him.

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There were several things that were particularly attractive at the exhibition of the New York Society of Keramic Arts the other day aside from the general excellence of the work that was shown there. One of these, which received considerable attention, was a little cider pitcher, not so very small, but not large in comparison with the many tall pieces around. It was a short, round, dumpy, comfortable cider pitcher, painted on the outside with rosy apples, a solid piece of color work, and very charming and appropriate in effect. Another piece by the same woman, which was equally charming and appropriate, was a bulging whisky jug in yellow and golden browns, with corn in the husks. The effect of this was marred somewhat by a silver top, which made a discordant tone, but as it is necessary to have a top if the jug is to be used for the purpose for which it was intended, perhaps this could not be helped. There was another pitcher, a very tall, straight one, which attracted some attention, but it was in tones too cold to suggest conviviality of any kind. It was painted in a design of pears—what kind of a beverage would one associate with pears?—in delicate greens, and the handle and edges were done in solid dark green. A bedroom set was very pretty and appropriate. This consisted of a pitcher for ice water with a large plate upon which to stand it, a candlestick, a match box, and a glass which found a place in the set merely for utility. The decoration was red poppies, and in lettering of the same shade were appropriate quotations and verses. The one on the plate was a verse from one of Eugene Field's lullabies and "the poppies shall hang from her head to her feet." This set was painted by Miss Florence Allen, who, as usual, had some pretty designs in mushrooms on china. But the chef d'oeuvre of the whole collection, as far as quaintness and originality was concerned, as well perhaps as for beauty, was a big soup tureen. Can anything sound more ugly? But this was charming. It was a massive affair, that, in its original condition, plain white, as the artist picked it up at a second-hand shop, must have been a monumental piece of ugliness in tableware. It was very large, an octagon, round, a platter, a big dish on a standard, with a high cover and a big ladle of the porcelain. But painted it was stately and magnificent. The octagon shape gave innumerable little panels, which were used in the decorating with fine effect. Each was a little piece of work by itself, but the ensemble with the predominating gold and turquoise blue, that difficult color to obtain, was delightful.

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The story of the visiting housekeeper gets into the papers once in a while, but no one really knows whether there isn't a good deal of romance about it. But there really are such people, and they do a very good work, and work that is appreciated. One woman has two families for which she keeps house. These are among the wealthiest in New York, and she gives them her entire attention and has not time for anything else. She receives $150 a month from each family, so that she makes a good income. She is not paid for nothing, however. People seldom are. Her business necessitates the exact knowledge of how a large establishment should be conducted, and she is very thorough and up-to-date. The problem of a housekeeper in families of wealth has been as great as that of the general domestic in families of small means. There are not many really good housekeepers, and the "reduced gentlewoman," if she knows the business, is not always willing to take the housekeeper's position. The reduced gentlewoman has not yet learned to take herself commonsensibly. But with the visiting housekeeper there is no trouble on either side, the mistress of the house and the housekeeper are equally independent, and the arrangement seems to be ideal. There are three other wealthy families in New York—three sisters—who have solved the problem of the housekeeper by importing the genuine English article, the woman who takes pride in her position, is absolute mistress in her own sphere, and has her own suite of apartments and is a stronghold in which entire confidence can be placed. There are some other visiting housekeepers who have more families on their hands, these being smaller households, and for this work they receive good but not as large salaries.

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There is a pretty little tea room in one of the up-town shops which is quiet and retired and is surprisingly well patronized. Only tea and wafers are served, but both are good, and the atmosphere of the room is restful. Many women might be expected to go there at the close of a day's shopping, but it is not only the women but the men who are patrons. The latter go in for luncheon. Nothing but the tea and wafers, but they say they prefer this well served in a quiet place to the noise and poor cooking of many restaurants.

FEMININE FRILLS.

It is fortunate in these days of warm weather, crowded theatres, and fur toques that it is the custom to remove the hats in the theatre. It is a relief to know in watching the innumerable fur toques that visit the matinées that the wearers are not to be troubled with brain fever as an after effect. It is a good thing, though, that the pompadour has not yet gone out, or there might be brain fevers from an opposite cause. The pretty young girls and the older women who wear fur toques all day go to the theatre at night with only a butterfly or a ribbon in the hair, and but for the pompadour and its attendants there might be danger of taking cold passing from the carriage to the theatre and waiting for the carriage afterward.

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There seem to be more and more elaborate gowns at the theatre, and at a popular play the frocks worn by the greater number of women in the audience have quite as festive an appearance as those of the women in the parquet of the Opera House. This may be partially due to the disappearance of the hat. Woman in an ordinary street gown without her hat looks almost out of place, but in a pretty evening frock she looks well. Then a small ribbon bow, with perhaps a simple aigrette, is so much less expensive than a bonnet that an economical woman could afford to put more money into her theatre gown. Pale blue silks, with yokes and sleeves of white lace are to be seen, many gowns of cloth in the delicate pastel blues and pinks made elaborately with fine lace, and all sorts and kinds of capes go over them, from the lightest of opera wraps to long fur-lined garments. The long, loose coats of dark cloth, handsomely lined, are among the most effective garments worn. Some of the capes are so light that even in this warm weather the girls inside them must be healthy and warm-blooded not to feel chilled with their thin gowns.

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One pretty girl in a pink cloth gown of a warm salmon shade the other night had the bodice trimmed with handsome lace, and wore in her hair a bow of pink velvet the color of the gown, with a cluster of cherries. A woman in black and sequins wore a serpent in black and steel twisted around the top of her head, the head of the serpent raised and supporting an aigrette.

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As for fur toques, one of the prettiest of these worn, though perhaps because of the personal charm of the girl who wears it, is a toque of brown fur, with a light blue crown, which Miss Mary Mannering wears with her street gown.

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Oh wad the powers of the giftie gie some people to see themselves at others see them. This one person in particular was a singer, a handsome woman as many singers are, and also a large woman, but she did not know how to dress her large figure in the proper way. The gown she wore was one cut high in the neck and of some delicate color which was all right as far as it went if it had only been plain, but it wasn't. Evidently the first thing the woman had said in having her frock made was, How shall I have the bodice trimmed? Then she went to work to have some coquettish effects, and she was not the woman for them. From under the arms just above the bust were two ribbons tying in the centre. They were tied snugly, and had the effect of tieing the woman into her gown as if without them there might be danger when she sang of her bursting from it. Then, as if this effect was not strong enough, the ribbon had been accentuated by black lace on either edge, and similar ribbon edged in the same way were around the waist accentuating the fact that it was not a small waist. Without the ribbons people might have said: "What a fine figure!" As it was they said: "How fat she is!"

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Another gown showed the effect of the matching habit. That is a bad habit if it is not well controlled. This woman had on a gown with a fancy yoke and a white vest in the front. That was all right, but there must have been a bit of the white vest left and the matching fever struck the woman. She evidently thought to herself how very nice it would be to have a little vest—or whatever she called it—in the back to match the front. So she went gayly to work, and in the back below the yoke set in a long V-shaped piece about an inch wide at the top and running to a point at the waist. It was effective, certainly, set in the dark cloth, but it looked exactly as if the woman had gained a few pounds and let out her gown and tacked it down at the opening to her underwaist.

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There seems to be no reason for it, exactly, for it is a useful member of society, but the garter does not occupy a very honorable position in sartorial affairs, notwithstanding its practical value and the fact that it was the foundation of a great order in England. However, just at this season of the year it comes prominently to the fore and it is astonishing what a quantity of pretty affairs of ribbon and lace are sold at $5 a pair. They come in all colors and shades—ribbons fulled over the elastic and edged with lace or chiffon puffs with bows of ribbon and lace, or rosettes of narrow baby velvet ribbon. There is so much to these fluffy little affairs that it would seem that they would be too large to be worn under the tight-fitting gowns, but evidently not, for there are hosts of them worn. Many of them will go as Christmas presents. They are pretty and dainty and they do not make pretensions as a gift, and so they are very acceptable. Sometimes they are sold in different shades to match the ribbons, to be worn in underwear, but that is more often with trousseaus.

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The chemise is coming to the fore more and more as a pretty and useful garment. It forms the corset cover and skirt together, and made of fine material it has almost no substance, and does not add to the size of the wearer. There is not much change in underwear from year to year. There are no falling ruffles now to wear under the severe style of dress, and ruffles on skirts are tucked quite as often as ruffled, which makes them flatter, with a little flare at the edge. The chemise is fitted trimly at the back. The soft finished nainsook which is put into the French hand-made underwear is not to be found in this country, and it is so soft and fine that it is almost like a cobwebby silk. The little bowknots are to be found in the embroidery and fleur de lis.

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Matinées are charming, and they come in all styles. Those that are long at the back and scallop up shorter in front usually have a watteau. A pretty little matinée, which blouses back and front and has a short basque below the waist, is made of insertions of ribbons of a delicate shade and lace the same width. The broad collar is something of the sailor effect. Shorter and simpler matinées, which have more of a negligée effect, are of soft India silk, with full sleeves gathered into a band, and the front forming two ends which tie once simply. With the long matinées are worn the white petticoats with flounces of fine lace insertion and an under flounce of silk. This buttons on to the body of the skirt under the white flounce, and can be removed when the skirt goes to the laundry, and there can be a number of ruffles of different colors to be worn with one skirt.

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Some of the handsomest French skirts have wide-shaped ruffles, wider in the back than in the front, and lace insertion set in lengthwise at short intervals. In black on a frosted yellow silk skirt this is effective. A red skirt with many narrow ruffles edged with black lace is also effective, but not as attractive. A skirt of a shade a little warmer than ashes of roses is trimmed with narrow ruffles reaching to about the height of a wide ruffle and shaded from the color of the skirt into a decided brown, but so gradually that with the sheen of the silk it seems to be more an effect of light and shadow than real shades of color.

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The handsomest silk stockings have in place of the openwork in the silk fine pieces of lace set in and appliqued on at the edges. These are to be worn with some of the many pretty designs in slippers, the greater number of which have small beaded bows of the material, the beads in silver, gold, bronze, or, prettiest of all, black.

OLD COINS FOUND IN ROME

Rare Relics Discovered in Excavating in the Forum.

CARDINAL PAROCCHI RESIGNS

One of the Vatican's Most Influential Princes Retires to Seek a Needed Rest from Church Labors.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 20.—Still another discovery in the Roman Forum, and this time of a numismatic nature. For the past few weeks Signor Boni, the director of the excavations in the Forum, has been paying especial attention to the study of the ancient systems of drainage of the Forum. On Friday last the workmen were engaged in opening up a Neronian cloaca of the first century, which passes under the houses of the Vestals and enters the ground near the base of the Palatine Hill. After having dug away a part of the earth and ancient refuse with which the cloaca was filled, some of the men turned up two or three pieces of gold with their spades. The overseers and directors were at once called to the spot, and every one set about carefully digging and sifting the earth. For quite a time almost every shovelful of earth brought to light one or more gold coins, and then the yield of riches suddenly ceased.

Guido Baccelli, Minister of Public Instruction, and the Commendator Bernabei arrived upon the scene soon after, and the entire earth for a distance of several yards along the drain was resifted. In all, 379 pieces of gold were found in a short while, all belonging to the Byzantine Empire, between the fourth and fifth centuries. Three hundred and seven of these coins belong to the reign of the Emperor Antemius, and it is supposed that the money was thrown into the cloaca for some unknown, but evidently pressing, reasons during this Emperor's reign, during which time the Palatine was occupied by a Prefect and no longer by an Emperor.

Most of the remaining pieces are of Leo, (the Isaurian,) Marcianus, Flavius, Julius, Constans I., son of Constantine the Great; Severus, Valentinian, and Euphemia, Galla Marciana.)

All these pieces, many of them of great value, were recognized upon the spot.

The large number of coins of Antemius will certainly lower the commercial value of the coins of this Emperor at present in the numismatic market. The reverses of these pieces have as yet to be carefully examined, and it is hoped that some so far unedited ones may be found.

The gold used for these coins is of the finest quality, and they are of a good weight. With the fresh discoveries of almost every day in the Forum during the past few months expectations run high here concerning the excavations which are shortly to be pushed forward on a larger scale, according to the recent motions of the Government, and there seems litle doubt of their being attended by some very surprising results in the near future.

The huge new statue of Saint Pierre Fourier, one of the two latest saints of the Catholic Church, whose canonization took place on May 27, 1897, has arrived in Rome from Carrara, where the work was executed, and was placed in position to-day. The statue is the work of the French artist Noël of Paris, and was executed at Carrara by the sculptor Bering Nicoli, the cost of execution alone being $10,000. The work is sixteen feet in height, and weighs over eighteen tons. It is placed in one of the niches of the second row in the central nave, almost directly opposite the famous bronze figure of Saint Peter, and is almost three and a half times as large as the latter figure. The new statue was conveyed from the railway station to the church in a wagon drawn by no less than eighteen heavy horses, and was lifted into its position by means of five strong iron derricks. The work was superintended by Cavaliere Donnini and the engineer Scarpellini, under whose direction were 140 experienced workmen.

The progress of the operations was watched with much interest by the spectators, and recalled, in a measure, the great engineering labors of a past age in the great cathedral.

The recent reports as to the rumored resignation of Cardinal Lucido Maria Parocchi from his post of Cardinal Vicar of the Vatican, have been confirmed. Cardinal Parocchi has given as his reasons for taking this step an impaired state of health and need of rest. Pope Leo has accepted his resignation, and it is most probable that Cardinal Jacobini will take his place.

For years past Parocchi has been considered, on account of his position as well as for other reasons, one of the most influential prelates at the papal court, and his sudden resignation has been a matter of varied comment in this city.

His probable successor, Jacobini, is to all appearances a wisely chosen substitute, and is one of the most energetic members of the Sacred College. He has become one of the foremost figures in the ranks of the Church of late years through his zeal in the organization and management of the various Catholic societies, which have done so much toward educating and assisting the poorer classes of Italy, and which have become one of the most potent factors in raising the prestige of the papal power in this country. The vast number of members enrolled in these societies has given them an ever-increasing power in the political affairs of modern Italy, and to them the Vatican has found its strongest means of combatting the pronounced anti-clerical tendencies of the modern Italian Government. The Government is quite aware of this steadily growing moral power in the politics of Italy at the present day, and although exerting its strongest influence on more than one occasion during the past few years, has found itself unable to contend with this new force. A good proof of this fact was the action of the Government toward these great societies last year, at the time of the great popular outbreaks and riots at Milan and in various other parts of the peninsula. The Government at that time of course laid grave charges of co-operation with the rioters at the doors of the various Catholic societies, and issued various injunctions and decrees commanding their immediate suppression and disorganization. These same Governmental authorities, however, very soon recognized that they had misjudged the number of their adversaries, as well as the great moral power which they already possessed throughout all Italy, and their tactics immediately changed from those of brute force into ones of a very different and conciliatory nature; the edicts of suppression were promptly canceled and removed, and Cardinal Jacobini and his brother officers gained one more moral triumph over their irritated but not unwise antagonists.

Domenico Maria Jacobini is sixty-two years of age, and is counted as one of the candidates for the papal throne should Pope Leo pass away during the next few years, as is probable. Jacobini has raised himself from a humble family by his great energy and talents, to the important place he now occupies, and his career as a scholar and a statesman has been by no means lacking in brilliancy. Broad-minded in his views and possessed of a pleasing personality, he is one of the most popular of the Roman Cardinals, and his appointment to fill the position left vacant by Cardinal Parocchi has been well received by all here.

The statistics relating to this year's exposition of modern art at Venice have given results even surpassing the hopes of the Directors, results which prove that this newly instituted art exhibit has every reason to be considered as one of the most important international displays in Europe.

Up to Nov. 12, from the opening of the exposition in May, 407,330 visitors entered the buildings on single tickets, while as many as 24,219 purchased season passes. Of 743 paintings and sculptures on view, 240 were sold during the time above mentioned, or 26 per cent. of the whole number. The value of these works sold exceeds that of 1895, but falls considerably below that of 1897.

The date of the next exposition has been fixed for April, 1901. In the interim the buildings will undergo some necessary changes and enlargements, owing to the lack of room and overcrowding during the past season, and the great number of contributors expected for 1901. F. M. P.

Meeting to Help Tuskegee Institute.

Ex-President Grover Cleveland will preside at a meeting to be held to-morrow evening at Madison Square Garden Concert Hall in the interests of the Tuskegee (Ala.) Normal and Industrial Institute. The main object of the meeting is to create a public interest in the education of the negroes that will result in raising an endowment fund of $500,000 for the Tuskegee school. Others who will take part in the meeting are Principal Booker T. Washington, William H. Baldwin, Jr., President of the Long Island Railroad, and J. L. M. Curry.

VIENNA WINTER FASHIONS.

Box Pleat and Yoke Skirts Are in the Lead—Lace Is Used to Trim Outer Garments.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, Nov. 21.—The mild Autumn weather has been so prolonged here that although in deference to the calendar we write of Winter toilets, they have in fact scarcely been called into requisition. Though these charming Autumns are very welcome to the general public, to the business houses they prove a misfortune, as no one will invest in expensive furs or elaborate fur-trimmed outdoor garments merely for ornament. In consequence the heavy astrakhan, Persian, and sealskin capes have had but a poor sale. On the other hand, fur boleros, spencers, and wide, many-tailed boas worn with the tailor-made costumes have been very much in evidence.

Some of the boleros are very dainty articles, composed of Persian or sealskin, with sable or chinchilla revers, and frequently lined with ermine, and this mixture of furs in the small jackets is very successful. A few long ermine boas are worn, but as a rule the darker skins, such as skunk, marten, or sable, are preferred, the rich tails being more effective than those of the ermine. These boas form a handsome finish to the Winter toilets. The expense of real fur causes many cheap and ludicrous imitations to be made; some of the many thousands exposed for sale being so undisguisedly rabbit and hare skins that it is a wonder they find any purchasers.

The skating toilets of cloth or velvet are extensively trimmed with real fur. They now take an important place, as new and admirably arranged places have been inclosed in Vienna for this popular amusement. The sheets of ice are of great size, and the shelter and refreshment rooms are very suitable in every way.

The Winter costumes are cut in redingote, princess, or pinafore shapes, the double skirt taking the lead. There is an evident attempt to enlarge the narrow, pocketless skirt this season; hip pleats are employed, stitched down above, and opening out below; box pleats are placed at the back, and though the process is gradual, there is no doubt that next Spring will see much wider skirts in wear than those which have been worn this year.

The skirts set in yoke pieces have a good effect, especially when they end in serpentine volants. Much embroidery in satin and cloth is used for day toilets as well as for outdoor jackets. Handsome stitched satin bands of a paler shade are sold with dress materials; they have several straight or waved lines of stitching in silk. These bands form a foot trimming, or simulate tunic or redingote.

The greatest attention is now, of course, bestowed upon the preparation of ball and evening robes, many of them being exceedingly graceful. Generally they are made with embroidered tunics in gauze, tulle, or lace over silk foundations. The overskirt is elaborately embroidered in a tinsel, jet, or pailletted design, and the tunic, which is cut in endless forms, is then finished with a deep fringe. The sleeves in full or elbow length are transparent, piped, ribbed, or tucked, while the tulle bodice is plain and draped across to the side.

Among the many tunic models may be mentioned a princess tunic of fraise satin deeply scalloped at the décolletage, and edged throughout with a deep fringe of network border, above which a floral application design in muslin followed the border. The underskirt in fluted fraise muslin was placed over a silk foundation in the same color.

Another charming princess tunic was composed of yellowish Irish lace, had a deep point in front, and through the openings of the lace narrow black velvet ribbon was run, and it ended in a rosette. A tunic of reddish lace over a white silk slip with a deep silk slip volant was likewise very effective.

Fringes, embroidered designs, and network in chenille and jet are among the favorite trimmings for evening toilets; narrow rouleaux of fur sometimes follow the design in coarse lace of guipure.

Some of the blouse bodices for evening wear are admirable. A model in peach satin, which fastened behind, was partly covered with a bolero of white tulle embroidered in colored silks. A large bow of velvet was placed upon the bust; the narrow belt was a peach satin.

Another, of pale lilac silk, was hooked at the left shoulder and side seams, being finished with a braided border. Thick pipings of the silk crossed the yoke and the upper part of the sleeves; the cravat and belt were of a darker shade of velvet. A third bodice, of ochre silk muslin, was made with diagonal tucks alternating with wide insertions of lace; it was fastened at the side with velvet straps.

Some beautiful tea gowns are being made up, the material employed being cashmere in white and zinc, figured foulards with cerise, capucine, mastic, and ochre grounds; old pink velorites and foulards with white and pale grounds strewn here and there with brilliant sprays of flowers or berries. Deep lace or velvet collars or very deep yokes are made with them. Usually the bodice is overhanging, or at least pouched. A velvet waist belt or a deeply fringed sash forms a pretty finish. Where no collar is seen a sort of half bolero, deeply fringed, fastens at the side.

Lace, which is now so fashionable a trimming, is even employed for long outdoor velvet and cloth mantles, placed in insertion form between the bands of fur. The long paletots and capes have not yet become general here. Those long paletots which are worn are generally made of livery-drab cloth, in sack form, adorned with two rows of enormous flat pearl buttons. The shorter jackets in half length, with half loose fronts, are much worn in Vienna, allowing, as they do, so much elaborate trimming and application, which far better suits the taste of the Viennese than anything so decidedly plain as a long sack paletot merely stitched at the sides and pockets.

The Winter gayeties have as yet scarcely commenced, but dancing and probably a gay carnival will follow the New Year, when the musical and theatrical life of Vienna begin in earnest. For the sake of the dainty skating costumes, it is to be hoped that we shall have more ice this Winter than we had last.

DR. JOHANNES HOROWITZ.

HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS' PAY.

It Is Not Affected by the Fight Over the Salary Question.

The 130 teachers employed in the three High Schools of Manhattan and the Bronx Boroughs have not been affected by the fight over the salary question. They have all received their full pay for October, and will also get their November salaries without dispute.

There are only half a dozen of them who come within the provisions of the Ahearn law. They benefit under the clause which says that each teacher who has taught for fifteen years shall receive no less than $1,200. Some of these half-dozen teachers are now receiving only $900 and the others $1,000. They have not yet received any of the increase in pay made mandatory by the Ahearn law. This is due to the fact that the Board of Superintendents for Manhattan and the Bronx have not yet taken up the question of advancing these teachers' salaries to the figure enforced by the Ahearn law. They are not obliged to do this on any set date, as the Ahearn law, while saying that the salaries shall be mandatory, does not, so it is claimed, name the time when they shall be paid.

The understanding of the board is that they will be complying with the provisions of the law if they make the increases at any time before the end of the year.

CROWDED TROLLEY CAR DANGER.

"A lot of people are going to be injured in one of these overcrowded trolley cars some fine day," said a Brooklyn Rapid Transit conductor yesterday. "It's only pure luck that has prevented so far the kind of accident I mean. These Winter cars are built in New Hampshire. The windows are large and showy, but they're not the sort the company ought to use or the authorities ought to allow. They are fixed firmly in the sides of the car and can be neither raised nor lowered. Each is one solid piece of thick glass.

"Now, supposing a woman faints on one of these cars during the rush hours, when it is carrying eighty or ninety passengers, although its seating capacity is but forty or less. Or supposing the electricity sets the car afire, something which is apt to ocur at any time. What's going to be the result? Why, a panic, of course. Well, how are the frightened men, women, and children going to get out of the car? They won't be able to get out through the windows except by smashing the thick glass and running the risk of being badly cut by the jagged edges. Their only ways of exit will be by the front and rear doors. If they go out by the front door, they'll find the gates up on both sides of the platform. If they go out by the rear door, they'll soon block the narrow space.

"I tell you, if a panic takes place, there will be a lot of people knocked down and trodden upon. I'm no prophet of evil, but I never have one of these packed-to-suffocation cars going at a lively clip, but I think of this thing happening."

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A HARLEM RIVER MENAGERIE.

A Central Bridge Keeper Utilizes the Ice-Breaker as a Home for His Domestic Pets.

Pigeon roosts, flower gardens, and even kennels and rabbit hutches, on the roofs of the towering buildings about town are now so common as to fail to be matters of novelty to those familiar with the queer phases of city life. But there is one small animal farm that has attracted the attention of hundreds during this Summer and Fall. It is almost impossible for the observant person to cross the Central Bridge over the Harlem River without his attention being called to what is probably the most strangely located breeding farm in the city limits. Frequently from a score to a hundred men, women, and children stand against the west rail of the swing-bridge apparently peering into the river below.

It is not the river itself that attracts attention, however, but the unusual use to which the ice-breaker pointing up stream from the stone pivot-piece is put. Part of this structure which rises a few feet above the high-water mark is filled with earth and stone, and there is located the smithy where repair work for the bridge is done. But the greater part of the centre of this breaker is not filled, and so there appears to be a pond there, with a narrow walk of stone and earth extending on both sides from the filled in portion close to the base of the pier nearly to the V-shaped end pointing up stream. This peculiar spot the bridge keeper has appropriated as a hatchery and exercise ground for his domestic pets—ducks and lop-eared rabbits.

There is a hutch for the latter, about which loam has been spread and seed sown until there is a very respectable bit of turf for them to run about on. Here, too, there is always a supply of cabbage leaves or other edible green stuff for the half dozen rabbits to nibble at.

About the improvised pond in the middle of this ice-breaker or pier-fender a wire fence has been strung and leading to the pond from the bit of turf is a runway. Here at most any hour of the day a dozen ducks may be seen swimming in the pool, airing themselves in the runway or grubbing about for food on the turf. A few chickens, a cat, and a dog which seems to be thoroughly at home with the rest of the happy family completes the domestic menagerie of the bridge-keeper.

A Real Estate Curiosity.

There is at least one owner of real estate on Amsterdam Avenue who is anxious to sell. The plot is up near Washington Bridge, and seventeen signs posted on various parts of the lot announce the names of as many different agents who are ready to dispose of the property. The largest of three signs is a huge board affair, rising about a dozen feet from the ground, and at least 4 feet in height by 6 in width above the sturdy legs that support it. On this are nailed the announcements of four other brokers that have the property on their books. Three of the brokers have offices on or near Lower Broadway, two are located on the upper west side, and the balance are on or above One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. "If you want to buy and don't care to deal with any of the people whose signboards are here," said one agent who was inspecting the signboards, "you can call on most any broker in town. The owner has an idea it's worth Broadway prices, and so it's likely to remain on the agents' books for some years to come unless he changes his mind."

LAND FOR A BRONX PARK.

The Board of Improvements of the Borough of the Bronx will give a hearing at the Municipal Building, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Third Avenue, on Thursday in regard to a public park in connection with an approach to the Willis Avenue bridge from the Southern Boulevard. plans as proposed by Chief Engineer Louis A. Risse call for condemnation by the city of a plot about 200 feet square, in addition to what is absolutely necessary for the approach. At last week's meeting of the Board of Public Improvements attempt to assess owners of property in the vicinity for the expense of securing the necessary land was made and successfully insisted upon by Borough President [illegible].

The result of the discussion in the Board of Public Improvements was that the matter be referred to the local board. Work on the new Willis Avenue bridge is being pushed with all possible speed, and it is expected that it will be opened to the public about six months. The caisson work is completed, and of the twenty-one piers and piers are finished except three, which are on the Harlem side of the river. About men are at work on these piers, and it is expected that they will be completed the coming week. The approach to the bridge leading from Willis Avenue is all ready for paving, and on the First the approach on the south side of the river only a few days to complete. Everything will be ready for the ironworkers by the end of the week.

The contract for the bridge was originally in the hands of Leonard Foley & Co. of Philadelphia, who failed about a year ago, and the contract for finishing the work was given to John C. Rodgers. The Edgemoor Bridge company of Wilmington, Del., furnishes the ironwork.

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TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The first reflection which the report of the Secretary of War is calculated to induce in reflective minds is, how good it is, in troublous and difficult times, to have a Man at the head of an important public service. This is the difference between Secretary ROOT and his predecessor. Mr. ALGER, poor man, had made, for all we know, as many or more dollars than his successor. If he had made more, he was entitled, by our rough and ready methods of estimating the "worth" of a man, to be considered, by so much, a "bigger man" than Mr. ROOT. And yet suppose that Mr. ALGER had managed to hold out to this time, in defiance of public clamor, a clamor which he does not even yet, it is likely, fully understand. What importance could any reasoning citizen attach to such recommendations as he might be moved to make in his annual report? There would be not only the intellectual impossibility that he should be able to make any that would be of benefit or enlightenment to the country. There would also be the high improbability that he would give the country the benefit of his intelligence, such as it was, the high probability that every one of his suggestions would be made in pursuance of some "job" that he was "putting up." The sad fact is that a politician's mind becomes "subdued to what it works in," and that neither he nor anybody connected with him gets the benefit of what intelligence he really has.

"A priori," a man like Gen. ALGER, assuming him to be in the possession of what faculties he had, was a more likely man to reorganize and "derate" a bureau like the War Department than a man like Mr. ROOT. Because Gen. ALGER had been an administrator, a "business man," during the interval between his hasty resignation from the volunteer forces during the civil war and his curious reappearance at the head of the War Department. Mr. ROOT, on the other hand, had been practicing law, engaged in litigated business, trying, in the words of the Miltonic attack on the profession, "to make the worse appear the better reason." Apparently this was not the best preparation, or a good preparation, for such a place as the Secretaryship of War in trying times. But it was a real intellectual gymnastic and discipline. Whoever thinks that Gen. ALGER'S preparation had been better has only to consult the record of the department under each of its successive chiefs. Or he may be even more readily enlightened by taking the opinions of the working officers of the army upon the respective merits of these two heads of the department.

Perhaps the superior success of Secretary ROOT thus far may be accounted for by the fact that he is not a politician, or at least that his success as such has not sufficed to destroy his native and professional integrity. The chief trouble, as we have intimated, about the unlamented ALGER was that he had been in politics long enough not to dare to say that his soul was his own, if it appeared that there was a "vote" to the effect that it was not; at all events long enough not to have a mind of his own. When he got to the head of the department everything was for the best in the best of all possible armies, even EAGAN.

It is because there is none whatever of this element of politics in the report of the Secretary of War that it is so unusually well worth attention. There are in it topics that invite comment, and upon which we hope to comment in future. Mr. ROOT'S is the most vigorous and trained mind which has, within our recollection, been exercised upon the anomalous and dangerous position which the army of the United States occupies. His suggestions for relieving the situation are worthy of consideration because they have been so well considered. But what is most obvious about his report is that there are no "politics" in it; that we do really get the actual and honest thinking of a strong and alert intelligence upon the military problems of the United States.

THE MANHATTAN'S CHANGE OF MOTIVE POWER.

Three results may be confidently looked for from the change from steam to electricity as the motive power of the elevated railroads. The first, and the one in which the public is chiefly interested, will be increased carrying capacity, conducing to the comfort and convenience of the passengers. The second is a material reduction in operating expenses. The third, which is a corollary to the second, is an increase in dividends. An increase in traffic, that is, in the number of passengers carried, may be expected as a fourth consequence of the change; but that depends upon other conditions—upon improvements in the service, in the station and train accommodations, upon increased speed, and other wise changes which the company may make as incidents of its advance from steam to electric traction.

The Manhattan Company's gross earnings have materially fallen off since 1893, but its operating expenses have been but very slightly reduced. This fact is rightly construed to mean that while the roads have lost a considerable part of their short-haul passenger traffic to the surface roads, they have been compelled to maintain substantially the same service for the less profitable long-haul traffic. It is very evident that the managers of the company must look to the operating expense account for the changes which will restore the earning power of their lines.

It has been demonstrated that electricity is the cheapest motive power. By its introduction the operating expenses of street railway companies have here and there been reduced from the usual 60 per cent. to as low as 40 per cent., and in many cases to less than 50 per cent. Probably the Manhattan Company will be able to show a considerable reduction from 56 per cent., its present proportion of operating expenses. The actual increase in business done will depend, as we have said, upon the general policy of the management, chiefly upon its success in regaining the patronage of the passenger who is willing to pay five cents for a ride from the City Hall to Fourteenth Street.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS NOT COMMON SCHOOLS.

It is the general opinion of those best informed that the public schools, especially in the larger cities, are gradually being abandoned by the children of those who can afford to send their children to private schools. It is not easy to fix the extent of this change, but that it is going on will not seriously be denied.

In many ways it is an extremely undesirable thing. The public school in the past has been very largely a school of common citizenship. It has been the one place where the children of parents of widely different circumstances and of various national origin absorbed into the very fibre of their minds that idea of equality of opportunity and of mutual rights and duties that underlies the political and social fabric of the United States. In the classroom and on the playground the consciousness of the children has been trained in this idea until the experiences of after-life must be inevitably shaped by it. And the training thus acquired in the most sensitive and at the same time the most active period of the formation of habit and character has been of quite as great worth as the mere knowledge imparted by teachers and books. In the greatest crisis of our country's history—the civil war—it was the confident expectation of the secession leaders that the North would be torn with dissension arising from differences in social station and from the large foreign immigration. Of the fervent and steadfast union that disappointed this expectation the common schools of the North furnished in a very great degree the cement.

The tendency of the more well-to-do classes to withhold their children from the public schools is due, of course, to many causes, some of them complex. But we think that it may safely be said that the chief and most effectual of these is the fact that the public schools, and especially those for the younger children, are not, relatively to the private schools, as good as they were thirty years ago. In what are called the "upper" grades, and particularly in the high schools, the difference is not so marked, and the advantages offered to the great body of pupils in these schools are frequently as great as can be obtained in most of the private schools. But the high schools, and even the upper grades of the public schools, for children over the age of thirteen, have two striking defects. One is that they reach only a small proportion of the children of the community, and the other is that they do not and cannot reach at all the vast majority of those whose need of schooling is the greatest. Thus it comes about that the very class on whom the influence of the common school is the most active and is most required, do not get it, while many who do not especially require it and who could for the most part be readily educated at the expense of their parents, get the greatest advantages. That is a very unintelligent arrangement and outrageously unjust.

The remedy is as clear as the evil. It is to make the public schools for the younger children so good that the great body of parents will not wish and cannot afford to keep their children away from them. This is by no means an extravagant proposition. Every large community already spends liberally on its schools, and would gladly spend more if more was to be got from them. Very much could be done by a wiser distribution of the money already available, putting less into the upper and more into the so-called lower schools, which are of infinitely more importance. Our present system starves the young and gorges the older. The children who most need the very best instruction, who are most capable of taking it and of making the best use of it, and who cannot possibly get it at all unless in the public school under the age of thirteen, receive the poorest instruction, under the poorest paid and least competent teachers, in circumstances the least favorable to successful teaching, while a very large fraction of these children can find no room in the schools. A grosser or more cruel wrong and a more stupid blunder never was committed in a country founded on the principle of equality before the law.

Is it any wonder that parents who can afford to pay for something better will not send their children to crowded classrooms, to be shut in under the weary and inefficient care and guidance of overworked, underpaid, and undertrained young women, whose utmost capacity is insufficient to the thorough teaching of a class of a score, and who are compelled to take charge of classes of two and three score? Doubtless there is a feeling of foolish contempt in the minds of many parents and their children as to the public schools, but it is rooted in some degree in the fact that the primary schools are too often unworthy of the respect of intelligent people. If they were made the very best that skill and money could provide, if the standard of work in them were as high, the pay for it as ample, the classes as small, and the conditions as helpful in all ways as in the higher schools and the private schools, there would be a gradual and extended change in the attendance of the children of the well-to-do. And this is not asking any more than is demanded by the simplest justice to the class who can send their children nowhere else.

THE LOOKS OF THE NEW BRIDGES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me that your architectural editor, in his praiseworthy attempt to arouse public opinion to the necessity of better aesthetic qualities in the new bridges proposed to be built by the City of New York, has cast a very unjust slur upon the body of civil engineers of which I am a member, and for whom I ask to be heard.

He says "the professional standing of an American engineer is no guarantee at all that the things he builds will not be loathsome to the view. It is not unfair to describe him as a professional Goth and Vandal."

Then he goes on to say that the European engineer is by no means so much of a vandal. "Such engineering structures as the Mirabeau or Alexander III. Bridge, in Paris, are representatives of the artistic as well as of the scientific attainments of the municipality."

He fails to see or to point out that the conditions there are entirely different.

The bridges across the Seine and other rivers passing through European cities are not limited as to headway, and are not required to have movable spans of considerable width for the passing of masted vessels such as our bridges here are required to provide.

I would defy LEONARDO DA VINCI himself, if he were alive, to make a beautiful architectural object of a bridge half of whose length is taken up by a movable draw span, all of which is required to be above the roadway, such as is found in most of our Harlem River bridges.

Where the conditions allow of sufficient height for vessels to pass without a draw some degree of architectural elegance can be given, as in the case of the Washington Bridge and the stone-arched High Bridge over the Harlem and the Girard Avenue Bridge at Philadelphia.

It is very unfair to condemn engineers for not performing impossibilities.

It may be said that the new bridges proposed over the East River have no such restrictions. This is perfectly true, and if it is allowable to point out a special design, I wish to say that Mr. LINDENTHAL'S design for a suspension bridge over the Harlem River is not only good engineering as either the Brooklyn Bridge or the new East River Bridge, but far surpasses either of them in architectural beauty. If repeated even on a smaller scale over the East River, it would, in my judgment, be the finest piece of architectural engineering ever yet built. I would suggest that you republish this design, so that it may speak for itself.

There is another kind of structure which has a special beauty, but being generally in obscure places, cannot be seen. I refer to the great steel viaducts crossing deep cañons. They have the beauty of utility, just as a sailing vessel, whose form and proportions have been molded into shape by the winds and waves, has in a high degree.

THOMAS C. CLARKE,
Past President American Society of Civil Engineers.
New York, Dec. 1, 1899.

It is with pleasure that we make room for Mr. CLARKE'S communication, perhaps with the more pleasure because he does not seem to us to meet the point of our strictures. When we wrote, we did not know who were the authors of the designs for the new bridges. We have since been informed that they were prepared in the office of the Commissioner of Bridges and by his regular engineering staff. Moreover, it is said by those who ought to know, that the plans approved by the Board of Public Improvements, and forwarded to the War Department for the approval which is required by statute, are not finished plans, but what the architects call "sketch plans." Very likely the plans were drawn with the exclusive view of meeting the requirements of the department, and they may not really represent what the Department of Bridges proposes.

The point we made was simply that all the people of New York had an interest in the appearance of the new bridges and that they had no guarantee whatever that it would not be such as to deface the river and the city. This proposition Mr. CLARKE does not traverse, as we understand his letter. We said that the professional standing of an engineer does not depend in the least upon the appearance of the works he designs, and that these may be monstrosities without his suffering professionally in the least. Therefore we said that the name of an eminent engineer, who was eminent simply as an engineer, affixed to a set of plans for a new bridge, was no safeguard of the public against the chance that the execution of the plans might deface the city. We do not understand Mr. CLARKE to deny that, either. And if the name of an engineer of unquestioned professional eminence can be no guarantee against an unnecessarily ugly structure, still less can the assurance that the engineers employed by the Department of Bridges, whose very names are unknown to the general public, are the designers, constitute such a guarantee. Hence it is all the more necessary that some authority should be invoked which will be respected. There is such an authority—the Art Commission, which is expressly empowered, "when requested," to pass upon the designs for bridges. The omission to invoke their advice in a matter which is of high public and municipal importance and in which the members of the Board of Public Improvements are not and do not pretend to be experts, would be, we said, and we still say, a mark of barbarism. We do not believe that Mr. CLARKE, as a civilized man, in spite of being an eminent engineer, would differ from us on this point.

What we suppose does, to use a vulgar expression, "stick in his crop," is our "obiter dictum" that American engineers are, as a class, less regardful of appearances than European engineers. But that this is the fact we fear there can be no doubt. In some European countries engineers have an architectural training superadded to their technical training as a matter of course. And in no European country, we believe, not even in England, would it be possible to erect such important and conspicuous structures as the new bridges are to be without taking more safeguards than we have taken that they shall not be eyesores. We have the pleasure of concurring entirely with Mr. CLARKE in his high appreciation of the artistic merit of the design for the North River Bridge. But the comparison which he invites between the bridges across the Harlem and the bridges across the Seine, even the modern and engineering bridges, is one which not only our bridges cannot sustain, but which enforces our point. There are bridges across the Harlem in which the condition of a "draw span" has been recognized by the designer as a complication of the artistic problem of the design, and met with more or less success. There are others in which the fact that the problem of design is in any degree an artistic problem has been entirely ignored by the designer. And the designer who has taken the artistic problem into account and the designer who has ignored it may be equally, from a strictly professional point of view, "eminent engineers." Q. E. D. In Europe, on the other hand, the consideration of the artistic aspects of his problem would be forced upon the designer of a bridge as much as upon the designer of a public building. The difference denotes a defect of civilization on our side, we admit, on the part of the public in general, but also on the part of the engineering profession in particular.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Admiral Dewey has given a conditional promise to visit Dayton, Ohio, after his visit to Columbus. The date for the latter has not yet been definitely fixed.

* * *

The oldest resident of the town of Emporia, Kan., is J. P. Mather, who is said to be a direct descendant of Cotton Mather. Though eighty-five years of age, he goes daily to a gymnasium and exercises on the bars.

* * *

Mayor Samuel M. Jones of Toledo says that his personal outlay in his campaign as an independent aspirant for the Governorship of Ohio amounted to $500, and that his non-partisan campaign committee paid out $7,866. Not another dollar, he says, was expended, directly or indirectly.

* * *

Samuel D. Hastings, who has resigned as Treasurer of the Prohibition National Committee, has held the office for a dozen years. He is eighty-three years of age, and has been a resident of Wisconsin for half a century. He served for three terms as Treasurer of the State, and, as it chanced, handled more money than has been intrusted in the same length of time to any other Treasurer of the State.

* * *

A San Francisco paper reports that Dr. David Starr Jordan of California recently wrote an article on "Faith Cure," after mature thought and much investigation, and sent it to a popular Eastern magazine. Soon after he received a magazine containing an article by Mark Twain on the same subject, and taking much the same position, and he is apprehensive that he may be wildly charged with plagiarism just as soon as his article appears.

* * *

Richard E. Brooks, the sculptor, who made the statue of Col. Thomas Cass, which was recently set up in the public garden of Boston, has just completed a set of bronze medallions of the living ex-Mayors and the present Mayor of Boston, six in number, for the City Hall. They are Dr. Samuel A. Green, Gen. A. P. Martin, Thomas N. Hart, Nathan Matthews, Jr., Edwin U. Curtis, and Josiah Quincy.

* * *

Kinsey Feathers is the name of the toll-gate keeper on the Frederick turnpike, one mile below Ellicott City, Md. He has been there for sixteen years, every day at his post of duty except Fourth of July and Christmas in each year. And it is asserted he has never slept in bed in all that time, but managed to catch naps sitting in a chair, ready to come at a moment's notice to collect his toll and let the traveler pass through.

* * *

The book which W. H. Harvey is writing as a sequel to "Coin's Financial School" for the National Democratic Executive Committee is to be entitled "Money, Trusts, and Imperialism." The Chicago Record says that the cover design shows "Coin" in long trousers instead of the knickerbockers, which were familiar to "Coin" followers three years ago. The word "trusts" is spelled out in barbed-wire letters and "imperialism" is covered with frost and ice. The book is to be ready Jan. 10.

* * *

Letters from Southern members of the Taylor family indicate pretty surely that Lieut. C. C. Wood of the North Lancashire British Regiment, who was recently killed at Kimberley, South Africa, was a great-grandson of President Zachary Taylor, but not a grandson of Jefferson Davis. Jefferson Davis married Gen. Taylor's daughter Sarah. Dr. C. Wood married Gen. Taylor's daughter, Ann M., and the late Lieut. C. C. Wood was their grandson, his father having been Lieut. Wood of the Confederate Navy.

THE WAY WE SPEAK ENGLISH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your issue of Sunday quoted from an address of Prof. Chubb in which he spoke of a lessened ability among our people in speaking their own language. It is not at all improbable that he is correct in his views. The causes are plain to be seen—floods of new books, shoals of magazines and newspapers, the influx of foreigners, and the hurry of modern life. To speak English one needs to think and to feel in that language. Those multitudes from whom the American of the future is to spring have not been with us long enough to make our land and our traditions their own, nor have they staid long enough to bring their own past into our hearts and speech. The Italian, the Russian Jew, and the Slav are not ready for Shakespeare and Milton, the Book of Common Prayer, and the English Bible. And it seems a pity, indeed, that, while they cannot share the good things of our tongue, they do not give us, what is best in their own. Perhaps, though, our soil is not suited to the European growths.

But after all, home is the place where one learns his speech. If his examples there are the best, his mother tongue will be at once his useful tool and his elegant accomplishment. I think parents err in not reading with their children more. When they do so, too often the subject is but the news of the day, in words and phrases which today are and to-morrow are not full of slang and trivialities. A busy man whom I knew read several plays of Shakespeare with his son in childhood, and the memory of those hours and the influence of the noble dramas remained through the boy's life.

A few good works, woven into the thoughts and associations of childhood, will do more than a course of formal teaching in making one love what is beautiful. The principle holds true, as I fancy, in other fields besides language-teaching, but it is important enough there. It has often seemed to me that the best things in any literature are found so readily that there is little need to go hunting after them. Unfortunately, too many of us begin at the wrong end; we forget how much better it is to seek at the fountains, and instead of reading what the greatest men have written we go to the sand-bars of "books about books," and confine ourselves to criticism and gossip. Taste and appreciation must have better nourishment than this.

From teachers in the schools one need not hope to hear good English. Chained down as they are to their dreary routine, burdened with twice as many pupils (at the least) as they ought to instruct, they can struggle along, and make us wonder how they do it; but they can do no more. And our clergy, from whom we have a right to expect pure, plain English—what stuff do they give us! A review published in Hartford took up this matter not long ago, and treated us to a list of mispronunciations most common and most unpardonable.

So, to sum up, it seems to me that the English of our children is to be what parents and public speakers shall make it. Home influence and the unconscious effect produced by hearing good language well spoken will do more than books studied and courses of lectures on literature. And "the game is worth the candle."

ANDOVER.
New York, Nov. 28, 1899.

THE MONETARY UNIT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to suggest the following substitute for Section 1 of the proposed Currency bill, as quoted in your editorial to-day:

"Section 1. The monetary unit shall be always as now the dollar, and the sole basis and standard of value in the United States shall be and remain, as it is at present, the dollar containing 23.22 grains of pure gold, neither more nor less."

W. L. T.
New York, Nov. 30, 1899.

OUR COAST DEFENSES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of the 5th inst. there appeared an interesting article from the able pen of my friend Capt. Zalinski, late of the United States artillery. I have the greatest admiration for his genius and energy, but cannot avoid the feeling that he rides his hobby horse too hard when he blames his Government for not carrying into effect the wild recommendations of the Endicott board of fourteen years ago, entailing on the United States people an expenditure of over £23,000,000 for stationary defenses on the coast line.

The defense of the dockyards is, of course, an absolute necessity for any nation aspiring to greatness by means of sea power, but for such a nation to spend money on coast defense, except in the protection of its naval arsenals, rather than spend the same amount in fighting ships and sailors is indeed a shortsighted policy.

Moreover, America, being so far removed by simple distance from Europe, is peculiarly invulnerable to any coast attack, except by a more powerful naval power. It is therefore evident that the safety of her coasts is best assured by a powerful fleet than by any quantity of harbor and coast defenses.

At the commencement of the recent Spanish war the "uneasiness and even fright felt by the inhabitants of the United States sea coasts" was a curious psychological fact for which there was very little foundation, but which certainly influenced the dispositions of the fleet and the movements of the transports.

Capt. Zalinski thinks that the existence of the fortifications recommended by the Endicott board would have prevented any such panicky feeling, and would have given the fleet more freedom of action. As to the former, I would ask whether in time of war the inhabitants of Brighton or Bournemouth (which are entirely open to the sea and unprotected) would not be in a safer position than those who reside in Dover or Sheerness?

The very fact of a place being fortified sanctions an enemy to bombard it; the very fact of a town being unfortified prevents a civilized power from bombarding, if international agreements and humane feelings are followed in a war. Even a selfish motive—viz., the fear of reprisals—would be a most potent factor in preventing any such "hitting below the belt."

Again, the bombardment of coast towns is probably a "game not worth the candle," the damage so caused being usually of less value than the cost of the ammunition expended.

From every point of view it would therefore appear that the best defense of a coast line is a covering fleet—i. e., a fleet strategically placed so that an enemy cannot attack the coast except by pin pricks, which only exasperate, without inflicting any real hurt.

But the fleet itself must have naval arsenals and building sheds and repairing shops, and these should be situated ten or twelve miles from the open sea, and the waterway thereto be well defended by forts, guns, and mines.

Land defenses are unnecessary in America, (except perhaps across Long Island to cover New York,) because no hostile power is likely to be in a position to land forces which could not be immensely outnumbered on the mainland.

From her geographical position America is strategically like a huge island, and has nothing to fear on land, save civil war or rebellion. The whole of her war funds should therefore be concentrated upon her fleet, and on a small but well-organized army, for foreign service in her new colonies, with its depots and recruiting centres at home. To spend huge sums on coast defenses in America would be wasteful and detrimental to the services actually required.

J. T. BUCKNILL,
Lieutenant Colonel, (late Royal Engineers.)
Thornfield, England, Nov. 19, 1899.

DEWEY AND THE ARCH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The consistency of the Citizens' Committee is very much like that of our immaculate police force, which permits a criminal to slip through its fingers and then justifies the act by trying to place the responsibility elsewhere.

Now, it is well known that this committee was organized to "perpetuate the Dewey arch," in fact, this is the nom de plume under which the committee presented itself to the public. Nevertheless, a few days ago (Tuesday last) the officers of this committee came out in a loud proclamation denying that the arch was to be known as the Dewey arch. Moreover, it stated that it was never intended that the arch should be known as such, and that they had been trying to eliminate his name from it and have it known as the Naval Arch.

Here was a plain attempt to degrade America's greatest and latest hero and place him in the common ranks of naval officers. In other words, Dewey has been used as a tail to wag a few gentlemen into public favor, that their names may be perpetuated along with those of the great naval heroes of the country, dead or alive, and furthermore, that they may be known to posterity as the greatest promoters of American patriotism of the nineteenth century, and that only a year and thirty days to run.

These gentlemen are very much in the position of the "goose and the golden egg." They have destroyed the foundation on which they had built their castles, and now the public and Dewey's friends have no longer any use for them. Like Othello, their occupation is gone.

"Ambition should be made of sterner stuff."

"Alas, poor Yorick!" Au revoir!

A FRIEND OF DEWEY.
New York, Nov. 28, 1899.

IRISH SOLDIERS' WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly allow me to appeal through your columns to the Irish readers of your paper, on behalf of the special fund which has been inaugurated by my husband, Sir John Arnott, in The Irish Times, and which is now being distributed by Lord Roberts and a committee for the widows and orphans of the men of the Irish regiments who have fallen nobly in South Africa, in defense of our common empire.

Every loyal Irish heart must beat with national pride at the valor displayed by the soldiers from the Emerald Isle in the Transvaal campaign, and I am sure many Irish, scattered over America will gladly send help to their fellow-countrywomen and the orphans in this their hour of need. Dire poverty and destitution are now suddenly facing broken-hearted women and helpless children.

I am certain I shall not appeal to generous Irish hearts in vain. There is not a town of American families with Irish connections. From them in an especial degree I would ask for sympathy and support. They who give quickly give twice. Every sum however small will help this national tribute.

Any contributions sent to me at 68 Merrion Square, Dublin, will be at once acknowledged, and the amount forwarded without delay to The Irish Times, in which Journal the names and subscriptions are fully announced daily.

CAROLINE S. ARNOTT.
Dublin, Nov. 16, 1899.

CAN PLANT TREES NOW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To those of our citizens, and especially property owners who have deferred action in the matter of tree planting on our city streets, it may be said that planting may still be done under favorable conditions, as young trees can now be handled and shipped from the nurseries, &c., in even greater safety than in the early part of the season. To all such, full information on the subject may be obtained promptly and without charge on application in person, or by letter, to the Secretary of the Tree Planting Association, Potter Building, New York.

Several hundred trees have already been planted this Fall, and marked success has attended the work of last Spring as well as that of the preceding seasons, which goes to show that tree planting in our city streets is not without its reward. Indeed, there is every encouragement to plant trees, based upon our recent experience, and the result has been almost uniformly satisfactory, not only in the pleasing effect which the tree affords, but as well, in the marked distinction given to property thus so simply improved.

It is gratifying to note, too, as the result of the general approval of this civic work by the newspapers, that a widespread interest in tree planting is continually manifested; inquiries are received daily for information not only from our own citizens, but from various parts of the State and country as well, by which we learn of the formation of local societies, the main object of which is to improve their roads and streets by tree planting. Trees, too, are being better cared for, and it is gratifying to note that tradesmen are more careful with their horses and vehicles in the vicinity of trees since satisfactory remuneration has been secured for damages to trees, and guards by investigations instituted by this association. The effect of the intelligent care of trees at the proper season may have been noted by all observant persons on those which adorn our small parks.

The trees in Madison, Union, and other squares and inclosures were a positive delight during the Summer, and their full and characteristic foliage and the grateful shade afforded by it gave pleasure and comfort to thousands of our own people and the numerous visitors to our attractive city. The planting of a tree will fully repay any one for the trouble and cost incurred, both of which are trifling compared with the advantages to result when the work is carefully done. Trees may be successfully planted for several weeks, probably to the middle of next month.

JOHN Y. CULYER,
Secretary Tree Planting Association, Potter Building, New York.
New York, Nov. 27, 1899.

HOUSEHOLDERS SHOULD PLANT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Tree Planting Association of New York City, which was only incorporated two years ago, has already accomplished a great deal. The task it has set for itself is so large and so praiseworthy that it should have the encouragement of every citizen of New York City. The writer of this well remembers when there were trees on Broadway and Fifth Avenue, and the side streets, in quite respectable number, but there seems in the last twenty-five years to have come up a passion for the destruction of these trees, so that until this association began its work it looked as if New York was to be permanently deprived of the advantages of trees in the streets. It is only necessary to speak of these to convince the reader that their beautiful appearance in the long and hot Summer is of itself a comfort to the eye, as well as a shade to the pedestrian, and that in many ways, flourishing trees are of the greatest account in preserving the health of the community.

New York people are very busy and very much hurried, but I write this to induce the householders who have not already done so to see to it at the proper time that a tree of trees are planted in front of their doors. The association, whose offices are at 64 and 66 White Street, the Secretary's office, Potter Building, will do everything in their power to make this a very easy task.

D. B. ST. JOHN ROOSA.
New York, Nov. 29, 1899.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON'S TREES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The mythical Hamilton trees seem to have come to the fore again. The question of their genus being settled, as belonging to the gum species, it would indeed be gratifying if their planting could be as easily disposed of. The story of their having been planted by the great Alexander Hamilton's own hands is reiterated, and his worthy grandson, Gen. Alexander Hamilton, is cited as a witness, by hearsay, of course, to the support of the agreeable fiction referred to above. For one, I have believed that the internal evidence, so to speak, is hostile to the alleged act of the great statesman. We are told that the saplings from which the group sprang were brought by him in his gig from Mount Vernon, for the purpose of being planted on the grange in commemoration of the thirteen States or Colonies which formed our Union. But why he should have selected a species which already flourished in the vicinity of the grange is, to say the least, surprising. The sweet gum tree was native to the upper part of this island, and is also native to the outskirts of Brooklyn, and can be found in New Jersey. It is a prolific species, being found in great numbers near a parent tree. Until recently there were many very large and fine specimens of this tree to be found within a few hundred feet of the so-called Hamilton trees. Some grow yet south of One Hundred and Forty-first Street.

These thirteen trees are, in the manner of their situation, witnesses in themselves of a planting by a person of immature understanding, and are evidently not the arrangement of a splendid and well-ordered intellect of the first quality, as the great statesman's mind was. The thirteen trees are crowded closely together in a small space, and most of them have died from the very fact that they were thus deprived of light, air, and soil nourishment. Moreover, they vary greatly in size, some being about two feet in diameter and some are not half so thick. The crowding of them together may account for this difference in size. But the same variance suggests the idea that some of the trees were growing there naturally, as self-sown, and that others were introduced by human agency to make up the number thirteen.

There are now standing several horse-chestnut trees which may have been planted by the statesman between where the house stood and the Bloomingdale Road. In this space there was ample room for the setting out of the thirteen trees in such a way as to have insured them sufficient light and air without crowding them together, so as to make it apparent that they would live and grow, it being evident to ordinary discernment that close planting would render certain the result which has at last overtaken the group of trees in question, and that is their premature decay.

It is asserted by believers of the myth that the planting in the present form was done because the statesman did not have time to set them out at once, but postponed that work until he would have the necessary leisure. But in such a matter it seems that he would have given directions to a gardener or workman to plant them in a place and in an order that was easily a matter of quick and easy decision.

It could scarcely be supposed that he, at the very zenith of his career, busy with affairs of great moment, would attend to more than directing the work of planting. Fifty feet from these trees is a noble hickory tree, about five feet in diameter, but no one seems to have been impressed by it. It is a splendid specimen, having had what the thirteen trees lacked, to wit, necessary space to grow in.

E. R. D.
New York, Nov. 28, 1899.

THE HOUSE FINANCIAL BILL.

From The Chicago Tribune (Rep.)

Should this bill pass substantially in its present form the "endless chain" will be broken, for legal tenders redeemed in gold cannot be paid out for current expenses and then be used to draw out more gold. The establishment by law of a redemption fund which can be used for no other purpose will prevent any such drafts on that fund as were

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avenue deficits. The specific authority given the Secretary of the Treasury to sell bonds to maintain the reserve will put end to doubts as to his authority to do so under existing laws. The requirement that legal tenders shall be redeemed in gold coin will make it impossible for a free silver Secretary of the Treasury, should there ever be one, to redeem them in silver dollars.

There will be tedious debates in the Senate over a bill containing these salutary provisions. The free silverites in that body will make their displeasure at great length. But the result is a gold standard majority in the Senate, and the Republican Party will be inexcusably derelict if it fails to pass at the coming session of Congress a measure which shall remove all possible doubts as to the maintenance of the gold standard—the standard of the civilized world, and of the United States for the last sixty years.

THE PATH OF SAFETY.

From The Richmond (Va.) Times.

No reasonable man will say that The Times is unfriendly to the Democratic Party because it tells that party the truth. It is not Democracy that business men are afraid of, for true Democracy so far from being a menace to the country, is a great conservator of our institutions. It is that which holds Republicans in check and guarantees popular government. But Bryanism and free silver and Populism are a terror to business men.

If in the year 1900 the Democratic Party should through its representatives in the National Convention that it did not propose to return the financial system of the country that it did not propose to repudiate the monometallism; that it did not propose to do anything which would disturb the country's prosperity if the party should adopt any one of its old-time platforms, business men would make themselves easy and free, and from a business standpoint it would make little difference to them which National party prevailed. But when Mr. Bryan goes through the country telling the people that if Democratic Party shall be successful in 1900 and if he shall be elected to the Presidency the party will open the mints of the country to free silver and carry into effect all the Populistic and revolutionary measures of the Chicago platform, any indication of Mr. Bryan's election upon such a platform as this were scarcely less than a call for a convention to business. Mr. Bryan asks the people to swap the genuine and assured prosperity which they have for his visionary experiment, and the whole business world would tremble if there were any sign that the people were going to do this thing. With a Democratic Party the path of duty is the path of safety. If the party will only plant itself squarely upon an old-time Democratic platform, forswear Populism, and turn its back upon Populists, it will at once regain the confidence which it has lost.

NUGGETS.

False Doctrine.

School examiner—What is the meaning of false doctrine?

School boy—Please, Sir, it's when the doctor gives the wrong stuff to people who are sick.—Exchange.

A Coming Sensation.

Deacon Saintly, (to wife, as congregation assembles morning comers.—Where is Mrs. Fashuns this She is usually among the early

Mrs. ntly—She will be late to-day. I saw her laying a new hat last week.—Baltimore American.

At His Word.

Customer—You sell cracked eggs at half price, do you not?

Clerk—Yes'm; we always make a 50 per cent. reduction on cracked goods. Anything else to-day?

Customer—Yes, you may give me a dollar's worth of cracked wheat. Here's 50 cents.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

Flying.

The l er of 1925 whispered in the fair one's ear, "Darling, elope with me."

"Ala ow can we go? Did not some one punctur the tire of your automobile?"

"Tru pa will fly also."

"He s not airship. He cannot fly."

"Yes e will fly in a passion."—Chicago News.

Just What He Wanted.

Grocer So you've given up drinking, have you, Uncle Rastus?

Uncle astus—Yes, Sah. I ain't tetched a drap in weeks.

Grocer Well, you deserve a great deal of credit for that.

Uncle astus—Yes, Sah; that's just what I thinks, Mistah Brown. I wuz jes' gwine ter ax ef yo' cud trus' me fo' some groceries.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

WHEN SON HAD GOT THE DEED.

H an F. Day in Lewiston Journal.

Slowly toil-cramped, gnarled old fist
Wrou at the sheet with a rasping pen;
Halted th tremulous quirk and twist,
Stagg d, and then went on again.
The w sun peeped through the wee pa ed pane
And eckered the floor where the pale be s shone
In a qu t old kitchen down in Maine,
With old man writing there alone.
And t pen wrought on and the head dr ed low
And ear plashed down on the rusted pe
As it ed a verse of the long ago,
That s grief had brought to his heart ag

Be kind thy father, for when thou wast young
Who l d thee so fondly as he?
He cau the first accents that fell from thy ton
And j d in thy innocent glee.
Be kind thy father, for now he is old,
His lo intermingled with gray;
His foo ps are feeble, once fearless and bold—
Thy fa r is passing away.

Be kind thy mother, for, lo, on her brow
May t es of sorrow be seen,
Oh, wel ayst thou cherish and comfort her now,
For lo g and kind hath she been.
Rememb thy mother, for thee she will pray
As lon n God giveth her breath
With a ts of kindness; then cheer her hard wa
E'en t the dark valley of death.

* * * * * * *

Listless thrashed in a careless court
The t r, plain tale of a home was told,
Furnis g food for the lawyers' sport
And s st at the fond and the foolish old.
The co el said as he winked an eye,
"Dee i the farm to their only son;
And af 'twas deeded they didn't die
Quite quick as they should have done."
Dreadfu ingered the homely case,
Petty d mean in all its parts;
Quest t the law for an old home place,
But r er a word of two broken hearts.

Only a lt where the son and wife
Pleds themselves when they coaxed the de
To com t the close of the old folks' life:
Only other case where greed
Sneered t the toil of the hard, hard years.
Of ma yrdom to the hoe and axe,
Writ in rinkles and etched in tears
And d in the curve of the old bent ba s,
Bent in e strife with the rocky soil,
Wher e grinding work was never done,
With j one rift in the cloud of toil—
'Twas ll for the sake of their only son.

Simply tedious legal maze
With eighbors stirring the thing for sp
And lon gers eying with listless gaze
This eer old couple dragged to court,
Meekly ey would have granted greed
All th it sought for—all its spoil;
Little t y valued a forfeit deed,
Nor s ishly reckoned their years of toil,
Hearts they while the lawyers urged,
Mute when the law vouchsafed their prayer—
Courts soothe not such grief as surged
In the hearts of the old folks trembling there.

What though the jury's word restored
The walls and roof of the old home place?
Would it give them back the blessed hoard
Of trust that knew no son's disgrace?
Would it give them back his boyhood smiles,
His boyhood love, their simple joy,
Would it heal the wounds of these after-whiles,
And make him again their own dear boy?
Would it soothe the smart of the cruel wo is,
Of sul n looks and cold neglect?
And d l the taunts that pierced like sw ds
And ashed where the wielders little fe ed?

No; Jus ce gives the walls and roof,
To p sied hands a canceled deed,
Rebuki with a stern reproof
A son unfilial, shameless greed.
But lov that made that old home warm,
And pe that made all labor sweet,
The gl of peace that shamed the storm
And elted on the pane the sleet,
And fa n and truth and loving hearts
And der trust in fellow-men—
Ah, th , my friend, no lawyers' arts
Can e again, can give again.

Importance of Manila to Our Commerce.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES
By JOHN BARRETT,
Late United States Minister to Siam.

THERE is no port in the Far East more centrally situated for commercial exchange than Manila, and no individual country better situated for the carrying on of foreign trade exchange up and down the transpacific coast line. The more one studies the map and conditions of trade, the more is he convinced of the truth of these statements. It requires, however, personal study and travel in the Far East fully to understand the strategic and commercial importance of these islands and their capital.

Under the old Spanish régime the world never realized the value of the islands in this respect. They were almost overlooked and forgotten in the tide of the world's progress. Even at Hongkong, the nearest point to Manila, there was a strange mystery about the Philippines. Merchants who had lived in this prosperous outpost of the British Empire for twenty-five years could tell you nothing about Manila. The firms which had branches in that city knew nothing of it beyond the mere information contained in strict business letters. Men who went there from Europe or from other Asiatic points seemed to pass into a distant world, all by itself, and people almost forgot them. The influence of Spain was to keep the rest of the world from appreciating what a valuable prize she really had. She was jealous of the possibilities of material development becoming generally known. Other nations, not expecting any conflict with Spain, gave little heed to the real strategic value of the islands. Hongkong, Singapore, and Shanghai, seemingly secure in their prosperous commercial development, never dreamed of Manila as a rival.

Admiral Dewey's victory and American occupation of the islands have taught the whole world a lesson in geography. The merchants and the shippers of the Far East see in Manila now a great, enterprising American distributing centre in the Orient, and all nations are appreciating the commanding position of that city and of the islands. They wonder now that they had never come into this realization before.

In order fully to appreciate the location of the Philippines it is necessary to study the conformation of the entire transpacific coast, connected or broken, from Australia and Tasmania on the south, to Japan and Eastern Siberia on the north. In no place is this coast line broken by sufficient distance to make any part of it seem isolated. It is but a step from Japan to the Continent, and again only a step from the Continent on the south to Java or the Philippines, and then by a series of islands to Australia. When we survey this extent forming the western boundary of the Pacific, we find that Manila has the advantage of location over any other port from Vladivostok on the north to Melbourne on the south.

To describe Manila's situation in such terms as to make its importance come home to everybody, let us draw a circle of about 1,500 miles, with Manila as the centre, and we find that it takes in Yokohama on the north, and Port Brisbane, in Australia, on the south, and all the ports of importance on the continental coast line of Asia, with the exception of a few on the far north. If we extend the radius another 500 miles we will get Vladivostok on the north and Sydney on the south. Stated in another way, it could be said that no other circle of 1,500 miles drawn with any other important city in the Far East as a centre would take in so many places as Manila.

Hongkong is possibly to-day the most important and most prosperous point of commercial exchange in the Far East. It is a magnificent monument of English enterprise, and has been an immeasurable influence for the development of her trade with Asia's millions. Hongkong and Singapore have paid for themselves and what they have cost the British Empire a thousand times over by the trade they have built up. Hongkong is only 630 miles from Manila. While it has one great advantage of being the gateway to the Sekiang River system of China and its vast population, it has no other special advantage over Manila, while the latter, of course, will always have the great advantage of being the central point of the Philippine Islands in their material progress and their growth of population. Hongkong has an annual foreign trade of about $250,000,000, and it is increasing every year. It is where the exports of the countries of Europe and of America are brought, and then are distributed. With the growing commerce of the Far East and Australasia, there is no reason why Manila should not compete with Hongkong as an important distributing point. I would not suggest that it will take the place of Hongkong, or that it will ever surpass it, but there is just as much reason and room for the development of a great trade centre at Manila as there has been at Singapore and Shanghai, also competitors of Hongkong, and just as much as in our country Philadelphia and Boston and Chicago compete, in a way, for the trade of certain portions of the United States and of the Atlantic.

What Manila has done in the past is little measure of what it will do in the future, and yet, considering what it has done under Spanish rule, the conclusion that can be drawn as to what it will do under American administration is most favorable. If the imports and exports there amounted to $30,000,000 under Spanish jurisdiction, they will surely grow to $100,000,000 or $150,000,000 under enterprising American control. Reasoning, moreover, comparatively with what the British have done at Singapore and other outposts of empire and of commerce, and with what the Dutch have done at Batavia, which, with Singapore, is another neighbor of Manila, we cannot possibly deny that the trade of the islands through Manila should pass the $200,000,000 mark within the next two decades.

Considering still more specifically the commercial and strategical importance of Manila, we can fix it in our minds by another reference to the geographical lines which connect it with other places. If a right angled triangle were drawn in the South China Sea, with Singapore, Manila, and Hongkong as its three points, we have an interesting illustration of the relation of these three ports with reference to what is before Manila. Let the base of the triangle be from Singapore to Manila, the altitude from Manila to Hongkong, and the hypothenuse from Singapore to Hongkong direct, and we find that the distance around by Manila, or along the base and the altitude, is only about 400 miles more than the route along the hypothenuse. At the present time, the great fleet of ocean steamers that come and go through the South China Sea do not stop at Manila, but they are all planning to do so in the near future, because they find that with not more than two more days required, they can stop at a most important point and pick up or deliver considerable cargo and look after a growing passenger traffic. The principal British, German, and French lines running from Europe to the Far East are considering the advisability of making Manila one of their principal stopping points, like Singapore, Saigon, and Hongkong. If they do not do this at once, they will at least put on connecting steamers.

Formerly, moreover, the increasing fleet of vessels plying between Hongkong, China, and Japan on the north, and Australia on the south, passed directly by Manila or the Philippines. Now most of them make Manila a regular port of call, or are making arrangements to do so.

Eventually we will see, moreover, the developing commercial squadron that is plying between our Pacific Coast and the Far East making Manila its terminus instead of Hongkong, and from Manila there will be regular lines of coast vessels running south and southwest to Australia, Java, Straits Settlements, and Siam, or north and northwest to China, Russian Asia, and Japan. As one illustration of the importance of Manila's location, we can bear in mind that it is only about 1,200 miles from Bangkok, the rich and growing capital of the prosperous Kingdom of Siam, where there is a very wide field of commercial development awaiting the manufacturers and exporters of America, and yet so far hardly touched or appreciated by them. In this connection it might further be mentioned that, while heretofore we have been gaining in strength in Japan, Korea, and Northern China, we have been practically at a standstill in Southern Asia. The occupation and holding of the Philippines will give us a vantage ground of incalculable importance in controlling the growing trade of these southern states and dependencies.

The strategic value of the Philippines also appears to him who studies their location upon the map of Asia and the Pacific. The great highway of commerce in the Orient passes through the South China Sea right past the whole western shore line of the Philippines. Manila is even in a better location than Hongkong or Singapore to control this from a naval standpoint. Were any European nation to hold the Philippines, it would be master of the politics and the commerce of Asia. With our new responsibilities we may occupy that position, and yet without danger of war to ourselves, if we keep out of European entanglements which do not concern us. We are concerned in the future of Asia, because our greatest undeveloped markets are there. China may some day be the outlet for our surplus products when there will be danger of overproduction at home. Moreover, from Manila, or Subig Bay, which is one of the best harbors in the world, as a naval base close to coal in unlimited quantities, our warships can reach any important point in the Far East within six days' steaming, and the greater number of them within four and a half days' steaming. We will possess there a coaling station, which we must have in the sharp competition that is now going on apace for the control of the trade of the world. It will save us from being obliged to take a port in China, and thus at once weaken our claims to the "open door" which we are now pushing with so much force.

Beginning with the Hawaiian Islands, and continuing with Guam and the Philippines, we are now in a position to have our legitimate say in the commerce and politics of the entire Pacific. When we build the Nicaraguan Canal, lay the Pacific cable, fully establish peace and order in the Philippines, and take a position that shall preserve the integrity of the Empire of China, we will have accomplished that which should make us not only the paramount power of the Pacific, but of all the world.

JOHN BARRETT.

Russia and Japan.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
Sydney Brooks.

Whenever a war is on rumors of other wars are sure to follow. The conflict in South Africa has already produced a goodly crop of surmises as to foreign intervention, European coalitions, Russian designs on the Persian Gulf, French preparations for avenging Fashoda, and so on. None of these gossipy prophecies are likely to turn out correct. The Transvaal war is proving a rather more difficult undertaking than England expected, but it hardly touches the mainspring of England's strength. So long as the British Navy remains unengaged and in full fighting trim, rival powers cannot help regarding it as a deterrent just as lively and persuasive as it was before the war broke out.

There is, however, one sinister rumor which need not be discredited just because war is in the air, and that is the rumor of a Russo-Japanese conflict. Many of the best judges of Far Eastern politics have pronounced such a conflict inevitable. The Spectator, a cautious and usually accurate journal, discusses it as one of the things that cannot be avoided, and thinks it may come to pass sooner than most Englishmen expect. In other quarters it is even said that Japan will take the offensive before next Spring. Cablegrams from Korea report the landing of several thousand Japanese soldiers "disguised as coolies." This sounds a little fanciful; but it does seem to be a fact that the Chinese are leaving Korea in large numbers to escape the hostilities they believe to be impending. It is also true that Japan is quietly putting her forces in good shape and hurrying along with all possible dispatch the new battleships now nearly finished in English yards.

If Japan has really made up her mind to have it out with Russia, there are reasons in plenty why she should prefer it to be sooner rather than later. It is true that three or four years are still needed to complete her vast naval and military programmes, but, even as things now are, Japan is more than a match for Russia or any other power in the Pacific at sea. Her army has never yet been tested against white troops. Its precise value is therefore mere guesswork. The same, however, may be said of the composite and undisciplined forces now under the command of Russian officers in Manchuria. The Japanese Army, whatever its merit in the field, is a large, well-drilled, and well-organized force, and its nearness to the scene of hostilities would give it a great initial advantage. Japan could land 200,000 men in Korea within a month, and, at a pinch, probably half as many again. Until the Siberian Railroad is completed Russia would find the difficulties of transporting an adequate force to Korea well-nigh insuperable. Japan, of course, knows this perfectly well and relies upon it. Two other reasons prompt immediate action: The first is the stringent condition of Russian finances; the second is the known unwillingness of France to do anything to mar the coming exposition.

It is as certain as anything can be that the destinies of the two nations must bring them at some time or other into violent opposition. Japan is the England of the Far East, with that confident, invigorating sense of future national greatness which England has outgrown. Like England, she is confined to a few islands; like England, her swarming industrial population has to be fed from the outside; like England, she is destined to be a great maritime and a great manufacturing country; like England, expansion will become for her an economic necessity. Within sight of her seacoast lie the Chinese Empire and the Independent Kingdom of Korea. The foreign policy of Japan runs, therefore, along two clearly marked channels. She must preserve an open door in China as the largest and most obvious market for her industries and she must maintain the independence of Korea. Korea is important not only because she supplies Japan with food and buys Japanese manufactures in return, but because her geographical position provides an unequaled jumping-off ground from which a hostile power could spring at Japan's throat. Korea has been in the past under the suzerainty of both China and Japan. The war of 1894 was brought on by Japan to free her from Chinese control and make her an independent nation. To preserve that independence Japan will fight to the last.

There are reasons why Russia should be hated and distrusted in Tokio. It was Russia that robbed Japan of the fruits of her Chinese victories and expelled her summarily from the Liao-Tung Peninsula. It is Russia that has now virtually absorbed the northern provinces of China, and will assuredly close the ports to all but her own traders the moment she feels able to do so. It is Russia, too, whose onward march through Asia spells the doom of Korean independence. To Russia the annexation of Korea is simply the next and most logical step in imperial progress. To Japan it is the forerunner of her own extinction.

There are one or two ominous facts bearing on the situation still to be remembered. Russia has collected a suspiciously large army in Manchuria without any obvious need, and is gradually massing it on the Korean borders. Moreover, for the past five years she has made strenuous efforts to gain political ascendency at Seoul by organizing the Korean Army and superintending Korean finances. On the other side there is the very suggestive fact that China and Japan have come together after the late war, and are now apparently working in unison as though in the presence of some common danger.

SYDNEY BROOKS.

Favorable Outlook for Builders.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES
By GEORGE HILL,
Member of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

IN THE general song of "prosperity," perhaps the only discordant note, certainly the loudest, is that sounded by the master builders of the country, who know that the cost of material is higher and that proposed work is suspended. Few of them are satisfied with the amount of work they have in hand, the price at which it has been obtained, or the way in which it must be prosecuted owing to delay in delivery of material, and so they complain of dull times.

That there is truth in each one of these causes of complaint is not to be denied, but that there is a general suspension or anything approaching a paralysis is disputed. The condition may be more correctly designated, at least so far as New York City is concerned, as mainly one of uncertainty as to the conditions by which investments in real property must be judged to determine probable revenue in the immediate future, which will pass away soon. To consider the conditions of affairs in New York City will be practically equivalent to considering the conditions generally throughout the country, since some or all of the principles which are operative here are operative elsewhere, and it is therefore proposed to treat specifically of this city.

It is desirable at the start to call attention to the fundamental fact that building operations of to-day are almost entirely dependent on the judgment of the man with money to invest in large amounts. Almost every building except the one erected for the owner's use as a dwelling owes its erection to the energy of some man who sees a demand or an opportunity and suggests the erection, following one of two general courses:

(a) In investment building the lot is purchased and the building erected with the owner's capital; builders' profits, architects' fees, interest insurance, taxes, and actual cost of land and building combining to make up the total cost of the investment. When the building is completed a mortgage is placed on the property for as large an amount as possible, limited only by the desire to keep within a certain predetermined rate of interest, or the amount the loaning company will allow at legal rates, in either case the judgment of the loaning company or individual as to the earning capacity of the investment being influential in determining the amount. Unless the investment builder, from the start, can feel assured of a loan of a minimum amount, the investment will not be made.

(b) In speculative building the builder pledges his credit and a small amount of money in order to induce some moneyed man to purchase the property, either in the name of the builder or some third party, and to advance a sufficient amount of cash in installments, which is in the nature of a working capital, and which pays the actual net cash cost of the building, or a considerable percentage thereof, and permits the builder to so far complete the building as to enable other moneyed men to form a correct estimate of its earning capacity and make a permanent loan, which is generally sufficient in amount to cover the actual cash cost of the building when supplemented by the amount furnished by the speculative builder, leaving all profits from the transaction to be derived either from the income from the building or its sale. When the building is occupied and has been in operation a sufficient time, its true earning capacity becomes a measure of the price asked for it, and when a sale is consummated the property reaches the status of an investment building at about the same cost to the investor as under the first method.

The influence of the moneyed man in both operations is evident. The factors he considers are:

1. The total cost or price asked.

2. Net income, making due allowance for vacancies and contingencies.

The total cost of an investment building is known; in the speculative building, is assumed to be practically the same for the same kind of a building, so that the problem really is reduced to the question of the percentage to be obtained from the rental of the given building at market rates. If this percentage is more than will be obtained elsewhere and is likely to remain constant, building is lively. If less, building is slow.

The factors influencing the rate of return at present may be stated as follows:

1. Money is "tight"—that is, it commands a relatively high rate of interest when loaned on security other than mortgage. This condition is slowly passing away, and may soon disappear. While it lasts it acts as a check on building operations.

2. Rentals in office and commercial property are about the same as for some little time past, with a tendency to decrease slightly. Rentals for dwellings and apartments are about the same, with a tendency to increase slightly. The slow change is favorable to building, while the conditions mentioned under Headings 5 and 15 operate to justify both these conditions.

3. Land values are steadily increasing, slowly in some sections, rapidly in others. This change is favorable in so far as it stimulates development at present prices so as to keep the actual total cost lower than it may be in the future. Any future increase in the value of the improvement, being in the nature of an increased profit in the event of sale, is certain to follow so long as the increase in the value of the land is greater than the decrease in the cost of the building, which, for reasons to be later considered, is not probable in the immediate future.

4. The effect of consolidation on the assessed values of real property and the amount of tax thereon is still an unknown quantity. The tendency is to provide an amount certainly sufficient to cover this item, the net, in considering the investment, thus decreasing the probable income, which to a certain extent checks building.

5. The provision of rental area in New York is, generally speaking, fully up to the demand; to secure tenants therefore, concessions must usually be made which either decrease the income or increase the cost. This has a tendency to restrict building.

6. A certain percentage of tenants is always taken from old buildings, which, as they become unsuited for any purpose and consequently unremunerative, are replaced with new ones, thus slightly stimulating building.

7. Transportation facilities are inadequate at present. This tends to encourage building in sections where facilities are relatively good and restrict it in sections where it is relatively bad. With a definite knowledge concerning rapid transit, building would be stimulated in all sections served by it.

8. The cost of a given building is higher than for some little time past. This increase in cost is due to the increased cost of labor and material and to the greater luxury or increased conveniences of the space offered, one of the necessary consequences of the competition for tenants.

Let us consider the increased cost more fully as follows:

9. Steel has increased about 100 per cent. in actual cost when delivered in place in the building within a reasonable time after the order has been placed—that is, it is about as high as it was in 1892. The amount of steel in the building depends on the character of the building. In dwellings it amounts to practically nothing in tenements, to from 6 to 10 per cent. of the cost of the building; in fire-proof apartments from 8 to 12 per cent.; in office buildings from 8 to 15 per cent.; in commercial buildings from 10 to 15 per cent. Inasmuch as the cost of the building is from one to two times the cost of the lot, it will be seen that in no case the cost of steel is likely to exceed 7½ per cent. of the total investment, and varies from that down to as little as 3 per cent., if used at all. Now if steel had gradually increased in price there is but little question that the increase would have had but little retarding effect. The sudden increase in price, added to the suddenly increasing difficulties of obtaining it, have been alarming. If there were any immediate probability of a decrease in price the influence of the change in price would certainly be to check building until a decrease occurred. But our new possessions will probably prove very large consumers. There is an increased demand for steel products in many industries other than buildings, consuming from 45 to 50 per cent. of the total output of the smaller mills, and probably 75 per cent. of the output of all of them. There is also a large probable demand to be expected from Africa, so that present facilities will be taxed to the utmost and cannot be materially increased for some time to come. Under such circumstances there is no probability of stocks accumulating; and so no probability of a decrease in price unless brought about by some sudden panic due to a radical change in many conditions. While, therefore, the increase in price would in itself tend to check building, the small probability of any decrease in the near future should counteract this tendency. On the other hand, the new building law, in its recognition of present engineering practice, permits a pound of steel to go further, and when full advantage is taken of the law's possibilities, it will be found that the actual cost of steel in a structure, while more than in recent years, is offset by other savings due to the use of steel, the net result being a relatively small increase over the cost in 1896, 1897, and 1898. Regarding the delays incident to the delivery of steel and the consequent increase of cost due thereto, it need only be said that they can be minimized to the vanishing point by proper foresight on the part of the builder and the proper adjustment of sizes required to sizes to be had on the part of the designing engineer.

10. The increased cost of brickwork and masonry is but little greater than that occurring annually, due to various causes, such as a late Spring, much bad weather, strikes, and combinations, all of which have to be provided for by the contractor in making estimates, and which may therefore be neglected.

11. The increased cost of timber is probably a natural one, due to increased difficulty in putting it on the market. If it is true that it is a natural increase, then it is unreasonable to expect any decrease in the price in the future, and consequently buildings should be erected now rather than later on, when the price may be still higher.

12. The increased cost of articles in which copper is a large or costly factor makes an appreciable increase in the cost of building, and it is probable that a decrease may be expected in the future which may influence the cost of an operation by 1 per cent. as a maximum.

13. The increased cost of crockery or sanitary ware is probably due in large part to the combination of the manufacturers. The price will probably be regulated by the demand, which at present is such that only a small decrease may be expected for some time to come. As it is, the cost is less than in 1892, and no probable decrease could have a probably greater influence than 1 per cent. on the cost of an operation.

14. The increased cost of labor and the uncertainty due to strikes is of more importance in some other cities than in New York. It may add as much as 2 per cent. to the total cost of an operation, against which must be offset the continually increasing use of labor-saving machinery and improvements therein, which increases the output of the given machines, and the production of a constantly greater number of articles which can be set in the building at a less labor cost than formerly, with a net result about offsetting the increased cost of labor.

15. The extension and consolidation of the various corporations supplying heat, light, and power in various convenient forms at a constantly reducing rate decrease the cost of operating the properties, and so increase the net income, and also decrease the total cost by making it less desirable to install isolated plants in buildings.

16. The uncertainty in regard to the provisions of the new Building Code during the Summer operated to suspend new enterprises for a time, which suspension continued during the period occupied by studying the code. Now that it may be said to be fairly understood, non-fire-proof apartment houses are found to possess advantages when erected under the old code, while fire-proof buildings will possess an advantage when erected under the new one. The tendency therefore should be to stimulate proposed operations for non-fire-proof work until Dec. 23 and suspend operation for fire-proof work until after Dec. 23. The general effect of the law, however, should be to stimulate building, since, while it is very faulty, mainly through lack of proper provision for modification when necessary in order to bring it into line with good practice, it is a decided advance on the old code in its recognition of good practice, and, as a consequence, all materials will go further than formerly.

17. During the period from 1893 to 1898 the competition for contracts has been fierce and the estimated profits of the contractors have been abnormally low. With all other industries making money, contractors have endeavored to increase their percentage of profit, which, added to the cost of building, has resulted in a sudden increase of considerable amount in the cost of the larger operations. This increased cost may be considered to be a legitimate one which is likely to obtain until a panic occurs, and will be checked in its tendency by the operation of the natural laws of supply and demand.

To summarize, it seems as though the natural effect of the various causes above noted would be to maintain the cost of building operations at from 5 to 15 per cent. more than for the past few years, with a probable slow increase in cost in the future, so long as business continues at a temperate rate. If speculation is indulged in to any very large extent violent fluctuations may be expected. Finally it may be said that any investment that is carefully made, with a due regard to planning and execution, will prove decidedly remunerative at present rents, even if costs increase 5 per cent. above those of two years ago.

GEORGE HILL.

Animals as Rational Beings.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
Charles Josiah Adams.

It seems that, in the case of the sentient being, there are several more or less distinct sorts of actions—the automatic; the instinctive; the emotional; the intelligent, and the rational. Automatic actions are those over which the individual has no control—no permanent control, I had probably better say. The action of the heart in governing the circulation of the blood, of the stomach in the process of digestion, of the diaphragm in the process of breathing—these are automatic actions. They are of the body, not of the spirit; of the person, not of the individual within the person. Everyone can hold his breath for a certain length of time. There is, now and then, a man who can hold his breath for a considerable length of time, but no man can hold his breath indefinitely. Let anything attract his attention while he is holding his breath; let him forget to hold his breath, and his breathing goes on as it does if nothing attracts his attention, and he does not forget to hold it, when his power to hold it ceases, as it is certain to do in the case of even the strongest-willed man who makes the attempt to hold his breath indefinitely. One can swing himself with a rope about his neck, and so deciding commit suicide, but no one can commit suicide by simply deciding to quit breathing.

An instinctive action is quite as thoroughly independent of the will of the one acting as the automatic action, if not more so. But an instinctive action is not an automatic action. Wind up a clock and it runs automatically till it runs down, till an accident comes to it, till some part of its machinery wears out, or till someone stops it. When the owner is turning the hands of the clock in setting it, then the clock does not run automatically. The man, the dog, the bird, or any other sentient creature is set to run so many years, and will run automatically that many years, barring accident, or the will to the contrary of the setter. For a length of time the sentient being is fully in the hands of the Maker—the Setter, as I have called him. This One cares for the man—for every sentient being—through instinct. The instinctive action is only proximately the action of the one acting. It is primarily the action of the One caring for the one acting. There comes a time when the man, the dog—any sentient being—is put in his own care, to an extent which is appreciable. There is hardly anyone who will deny this with regard to man. Biophilism claims that it is true with regard to other sentient beings as well as man.

When, at breakfast, I was turning over in my mind what I am saying in this letter, I had a pat illustration of the intelligence of the cat, Pixie, the rectory cat, is in the habit of opening doors. For some reason known only to herself she wanted to get into the china closet. The door of this closet reaches the floor of the dining-room. This door was not entirely shut, though nearly so. It touches the sill, and so does not open easily. Pixie laid hold of its edge with her right paw and pulled. It did not swing toward her. Then she laid hold of it with both paws and again pulled. Still it did not come. That she might pull the harder, she lay on her side and braced her hind feat as well as she could, digging her hind claws into the varnish of the floor. The door would not yield to her efforts. Then by look and mew, she appealed to her mistress. The mistress did not want her in the closet and said: "No, no, Pixie!" Then she appealed to me. I said: "No, no, my girl! Do you not know that when the authority decides against you or me the other dares not interefere?"

That Pixie understood this attempt at wit on my part I do not claim. But I do claim that she understood that the door was "too much" for her and that neither her mistress nor her fellow subordinates in the household would "lend her a hand" in opening it. When she saw that her desire to get into the closet was hopeless of fulfillment she turned away dejectedly and went and curled up on a fluffy shawl in a basket, which serves as her bed. I claim that in giving up the project which she had in mind, when she saw that she could not carry it to a successful issue, she acted as intelligently as does a commander when he recalls his forces from attack of a stronghold which he sees that they cannot carry.

And is there not the manifestation of more than intelligence in these actions of Pixie? Could she have applied one paw, then two paws, then thrown herself on her side and braced herself with her other two paws, to the opening of the door? Finding her own means unequal to the accomplishment of her purpose, could she have appealed, first to her mistress and then to me for aid to a definite end, without reasoning? That the lower animals reason I have stacks of evidence, which have grown greater and greater through twenty years of work in animal psychology, grown from my own observation and that of correspondents in all quarters of the world. Having formed the habit of psychological observation, there does not go by a day which does not give me some new evidence that the lower animal is, essentially, simply man; the difference between man and the lower animal lying in the plan, size and proportions, and not in the material used in construction. But now I must confine myself to the question of reason in the lower animal, and that I may remain within the space which may be at my command, take but one more illustration, and that from the life of Pixie, which is passing under my eyes. When she is allowed to remain in the main part of the rectory, she is apt to get someone up during the night to let her out of doors. When she is left out of doors, and the family retires, she is sure to come to somebody's window about dawn and demand with claws and voice that she be let in. As my bedroom is down stairs I am the one upon whom this demand is apt to be made. Taking these things into the account, it was determined, in family conclave, that Pixie must be shut, for the night, out of the main part of the rectory. The place chosen for her nightly incarceration was a wood and coal shed, to which a door leads from the kitchen. The latch of this door is worked by ordinary knobs. The first night of her imprisonment in this shed she mewed for a time; then she scratched at the door which kept her from the kitchen, dug her paws into it most viciously; then she scrambled up the door, and some wonderful things happened. The bar between the knobs rattled. Then the knob on the kitchen side of the door partially turned. What was happening to the knob on the shed side of the door? Pixie was trying to turn it. Under my lead the family slipped into the kitchen, and had audible evidence that what I have recorded is true in every particular. To be doubly sure, I, the next night, hid in a coal bin, and saw, by the light of a crescent moon, which light struggled through a high window in the shed, Pixie doing what she had been heard to do. In this action what had she in view? The turning of the knob, which turns the bolt, which withdraws the latch, which holds the door, which closes the passage between the shed and the kitchen. Since the third night of her imprisonment Pixie has not touched the knob nor made any fuss. Why? Because she is intelligent enough to know that any effort to get into the kitchen will not attain its end.

All that any human being can say is that his life and his destiny are, to an appreciable extent, in his own hands, and that he may attain some things and avoid others. He is, to some extent, intelligent and rational. Is not the same thing true with regard to Pixie and other beings in the orders of sentient life beneath man?

CHARLES JOSIAH ADAMS.

Municipal Reforms and Franchises.

Written for the THE NEW YORK TIMES
By BIRD S. COLER,
Controller of the City of New York.

MR. Washington Gladden, in his article on "Reform in City Government," published in THE TIMES of last Sunday, writes:

"One cannot refuse the meed of commendation and congratulation to this National Municipal League. It has maintained now for seven or eight years a most wholesome agitation of municipal questions; it has seen a great number of local organizations cherishing the same general purposes spring into existence in all parts of the country; it has witnessed the formation of a significant National council of municipal officers, whose meetings have been highly educational; it has noted a remarkable awakening of the public mind to the importance of municipal reform."

To some it may seem strange that one like the writer who has been a student of politics more from a practical than a theoretical standpoint should desire to add his small compliment to the work of the league. Yet this is true, for to his mind their aim seems to be constructive reform, not destructive agitation. It is not necessary that one should agree to all the items in their programme in order to approve the work of this association. Indeed, it is hard to imagine what line of reasoning could convince us that the Controller should be named by a Council (no matter how that Council was chosen) rather than elected by a vote of the people. The main desire, however, seems to be to recommend a plan upon which municipal government can be conducted with simplicity and publicity. Excessive red tape either leads to a species of rascality that is hard to detect and even more difficult to secure convictions for, or else to hold-ups and delays extremely expensive to the taxpayers. The public, as a body, will never take the time to study or understand an intricate form of government. Only those who have direct financial interests involved will do so, and hence become the masters of the city.

If a fraud is to be perpetrated the most effective way to halt it is by arousing a storm of public opinion. This can only be done by informing the people quickly, in a simple and direct manner, as to what has occurred in the past and what is threatened for the future. Intricate red tape prevents the fastening of individual responsibility, and in a large measure destroys the fear of public hostility.

Another reason, and a leading one, why the league is making progress is that they are attacking systems and not individuals. Reform movements in the past have ever had as their cry, "Turn the rascals out!" and let us good people get in. They have been effervescent and always will be so until the people are better educated about public affairs. When some great wrong has been done and every one is on fire and indignant, a man known for his honesty can be elected. A great wave of sentiment of this kind seems only to require honesty, and in their mad desire for a change the public overlook "competency." A great thinker once said that "government is better administered by a man of mediocre virtue accompanied with great sense than great sanctity furnished with little sense."

When a wave of reform has passed over, and a new election is at hand, people begin to make comparisons as to the net results to the community of reform and the old régime. Their investigation hardly goes further than the tax rates, schools, and streets, and more often they find in favor of the men of the greatest sense and least sanctity. The only result accomplished is to make "the ring" more careful in devising a more respectable way of doing the same old thing. The road to better conditions in public affairs is the same road to a better civilization and education. The Municipal League is helping to educate others, and in doing that they are educating themselves. Good and thinking citizen.

Mr. Gladden goes on to say:

"Simultaneously with this great popular awakening, and largely no doubt as a consequence of it, the most strenuous and daring attempts are being made by municipal lists throughout the country to strengthen their hold upon the privileges now in their hands. It is evident to them that what they do in this direction must be done quickly; that their franchises must be extended and confirmed now or never. The laws are generally loose; City Councils are generally as yet composed of material which can be utilized. In most States there appear to be no restrictions of stock watering, and the shrewd manipulators of these great interests, with an eye to the windward, are making desperate efforts to get new franchises long terms, and to market their stocks before the storm."

Of all city is this more true than the City of New York. The immense value of franchise already given away can hardly be estimated. Nevertheless there are some of us who believe that the franchises undeveloped and still in the hands of the city are yet most valuable. Our City Government in the past has been run, not to retain the rights of the city, but to find some apparently legitimate excuse for giving them away or selling them at a small figure or percentage. Our nearness to the Constitutional debt limit will be made the excuse for renewals attempts to divest the city of its inherent valuance. New York City owns property the value of which is many times its debt. A large part of the debt itself is self-sustaining. Owing to our wonderful location and tremendous business we are still enormously rich, and this in spite of expenses that would have financially destroyed almost any other city on earth. Consolidation has impaired our borrowing capacity, but there is a way which by careful and conservative management will help us to hold what we now own, and to increase the investments of the city along the same lines that have given us our great sinking funds. Water works have been the best mainstay, and a few months ago witnessed an attempt to turn that vast income into private channels. We have other rights hardly less valuable which will surely be given away unless the Constitution can be amended to let us credit some of our vast income-producing assets against the temporary debts necessary to develop and utilize them—credit them only to acquire additional assets of the same kind and to retain them as the property of this city. Can this be done safely without letting down the bars to all kinds of speculation on the part of the city? We think we can show that it can be done not only safely, but that in thirty years will serve to pay off all obligations and leave the income entirely for the reduction of taxation. Mr. Charles Stewart Smith intends to request the Chamber of Commerce to set a day apart when the most conservative bankers and merchants of our city can consider the question from all points of view. We are confident of what their investigation will show. All we ask of the public and press is that they will withhold criticism until the case is fully presented. Then study the evidence of both sides, if two sides there be; then act, and act quickly.

BIRD S. COLER.

New York, Dec. 1, 1899.

Some Suppositions.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The action of the Federated Women's Clubs of the State of New York, at their recent convention in Rochester, touching Brigham H. Roberts of Utah being allowed to retain his seat in Congress, has attracted wide attention and requires further notice and consideration. The true explanation of this action must surely be found not in any sympathy on the part of Miss Susan B. Anthony or of the Women's Clubs with Mormonism.

As to Miss Anthony's statement, incidentally, that "almost all men as a general thing violate the sanctity of the home," unless she has knowledge beyond what most women possess, of which she gave no evidence, she simply gives her individual opinion, which it may be a great weakness for her to entertain, and which may be offset by the individual opinion of millions of the best people of the land, both men and women, that her opinion is erroneous.

If Miss Anthony and the Women's Clubs had known that the resolution offered was not aimed at "one poor Mormon," but at Brigham H. Roberts as a representative of 300,000 people who follow abjectly the lead of their priesthood touching every matter, whether of politics or of their so-called religion; if they had known that in the view of these Mormons their so-called deity is only a man, Adam, who has risen to deity by marrying wives and begetting children, and that Christ is one of this Father Adam's polygamous progeny, and is Himself the husband of three wives, Mary, Martha, and Mary Magdalene, and that the marriage at Cana where Christ turned the water into wine was His own marriage to one of His numerous harem; had they known that this idea of polygamy is the fundamental principle of their organization, the very principle on which their whole theory of life here and hereafter is built, that even the salvation of woman is made to rest on it, and that by it even her resurrection is conditioned and placed in the power of her husband, so that if she does not obey him in consenting to his taking numerous wives, and in even asking women whom he may designate to become his wives, he may damn her by preventing her resurrection; had they known that this organization represents such a tyranny and degradation of woman that it is unparalleled in the history of the world; had they known that it has at this time from 1,700 to 2,000 missionaries making a house-to-house visitation throughout our land, and in almost every State and city, and that their methods are so delusive and deceptive as to deceive the very elect, that the real character of their teaching is always "veiled" until they have caught their victim and got him or her safely in their meshes, and that hundreds have been thus caught right here in this community during the past Summer, and that in 1897 63,000, mostly from our own land, were added to their number; had they known that lying and perjury are as natural for their leaders, and always have been, as their breath, and that they are so defended by their theory of present-day revelation that lies and perjuries, and even graver crimes, are believed to come with divine sanction and authority; had they known in proof of these statements that the Statehood of Utah was gained by these very means of lying and perjury, and that they now justify themselves in so doing by saying that the Government had no right to require them to abolish their adulterous and treasonable life; had Miss Anthony and the Women's Clubs known that such a monstrosity as this, which already politically controls Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, and Arizona, and holds the balance of power in other States, had elected to Congress said Brigham H. Roberts in this very issue of polygamy, that no opposition prevailed in Utah against Roberts during the campaign because he was known to be an avowed polygamist, embracing among these opponents no less a person than Mr. Wells, the Governor of the State, who took the stump against him on this ground, so that polygamy was the sole issue on which he was elected, and had they known that this was in pursuance of a purpose and threat made years ago by Brigham Young to "thrust polygamy down the throat of Congress," and that it was put forward at this time to test Congress and the Nation as to whether they would tolerate it; had they known that this most blasphemous and infamous institution the world ever saw, the very child of the devil and enemy of all righteousness, organized for the very purpose of legalizing and deifying and perpetuating a lust which had long been practiced by its leaders before the alleged revelation authorizing it was announced, having for its further purpose, besides lust, the gaining of political power and the securing of power over men so as to make all secure in a most compact organization, an organization thought to be the best perfect ever made, so that the head touches the button and his authority reaches to the utmost extremity of the organization almost immediately; had Miss Anthony and the Women's Clubs known that all this machinery is made to masquerade under the guise of religion, so as to hold men and women soul and body, that it is to pose as a friend of the Bible and as the depositor of the teachings of Jesus Christ, whereas it is an utter prostitution of every principle of Bible truth, and bears upon its every feature when unmasked the unmistakable evidence of being the deadly foe of all that Americans hold dear in human liberty—social, civil, and religious; had these Women's Clubs known all this, and that these 300,000 fanatical Mormons were watching the matter of Congress allowing Brigham H. Roberts to retain his seat, with all the interest possible, and that if he does retain his seat he will feel that this is the live of their providence confirming and covering their most ambitious designs, and not only in perpetuating their adulterous life, but in spreading it, together with the government it represents, over our entire land and over the world; had they known that their view the Mormon government is the only legitimate government in this land in the world, because all others are "man-made," while they claim theirs is divine, and that therein is the very nest of treason; and had they known that they have no more love for the United States Government to-day than they had twenty years ago, when one of their representatives, John B. Lee, for his complicity in the Mountain Meadow massacre was hanged by the neck till he was dead by the United States Government; and had they known that Brigham Young, the next man on the list after Lee tried, with thirty-two indictments for murder against him, in connection with that and other slaughters of human life, with which he was charged, mysteriously departed this life, as many believe at the hands of some of the Mormon leaders, who wished to shield their organization from the blot of having the head of their so-called church executed by the United States for murder; had these Women's Clubs known that this Mormon organization now holds the balance of power strong enough to be of great weight in National affairs, and that they soon hope to gain a larger balance of power by moving their colonies to exposed points in doubtful States so as to have an influence formidable enough to be a deciding factor in deciding Presidential elections; had they known all these facts, they surely would have considered it a most wise act in which they would have been glad to unite with their fellow-citizens of pure and patriotic purpose, in protesting against the representative of such an organization being allowed to retain his seat in the hall of our National Legislature, and that as a protest against this menace to our National well-being they would have most earnestly and courteously requested that an amendment to the Constitution be secured whereby to make polygamy a National crime and to disfranchise all persons practicing it, as well as to disqualify them for holding any office whether State or National.

Rev. L. R. FOOTE,
Pastor of the Throop Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Brooklyn, Nov. 30, 1899.

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Columbus, O., November 24, 1899.
A dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. has this day been declared on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable January 10, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 4, 1899.
The Preferred Stock transfer books will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 P. M. on Monday, December 4, 1899, and will reopen at the same place at 10 A. M. on Wednesday, December 13, 1899.
THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY CO.,
By N. MONSARRAT, President.

New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Co.,
No. 18 Broadway.
New York, Dec. 1st, 1899.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Company will be held at the office of the Company on Wednesday, December 13th, 1899, at 3 P. M., for the election of Trustees, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
ERNEST SCHERNIKOW, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

UNION SQUARE BANK,
8 UNION SQUARE.
The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12TH, 1899, at the Banking House, between the hours of 1 P. M. and 3 P. M.
JACOB W. SCHEU, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Ulster & Delaware Railroad Company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the general office of the company, at Rondout, N. Y., on Tuesday, Dec. 5th, 1899, at 1:00 o'clock P. M.
Dated Nov. 18th, 1899. H. C. SOOP, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—Bank Book No. 149,762, issued by the Manhattan Savings Institution, and payment of same has been stopped.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—American securities opened above parity level and remained steady until the close. As often occurs on Saturday, the attendance was thin and business light.

Consols for money, 101 15-16; consols for the account, 102½; Canadian Pacific, 97¼; Erie Railway, 13⅜; Erie first preferred, 38⅜; Illinois Central, 118¼; Union Pacific preferred, 79½; St. Paul, 127⅞; New York Central, 143¼; Pennsylvania, 70¼; Reading, 10½; Northern Pacific preferred, 79¾; Atchison, 23⅝; Louisville, 87¼; Grand Trunk, 7¼; Anaconda, 9⅛.

Bar silver dull at 27 3-16d per ounce.

Money, 5 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short and three months' bills, 5½@5⅝ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £7,000.

Spanish 4s, 68¼.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 132.40; Madrid, 26.05; Lisbon, 42.50; Rome, 5.82½.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—On the Bourse to-day prices were firm, notably so in the case of international securities, trading being stimulated by the sharp rise in Brazilians. Spanish fours and De Beers were easier. Kafirs were quiet.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 70c for the account. Exchange on London 25f 28c for checks.

Spanish fours, 69.40.

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were quiet, except for Spanish fours, which were active on repurchases on Paris account. Canadian Pacifics were weak in sympathy with London. Local and bank securities were firm, but reacted at the close in consequence of the rise of short exchange on London.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46 pfennigs for checks.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash on hand decreased 19,640,000 marks; treasury notes decreased 600,000 marks; other securities increased 28,320,000 marks; notes in circulation increased 18,080,000 marks.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 2.—Prices on the Boerse to-day opened firm, but reacted, except Spanish fours, which advanced.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Wall Street begins to anticipate a happy Christmas. This has not been much the fashion in recent years, but business signs, business facts, are exceptionally cheering enough to warrant current confidence.

Even the approach of Congress is not disturbing this December—and that is record-breaking, indeed. Congressional programmes as at present forecast are wonderfully different from Congressional action ordinarily apprehended. So far as Wall Street has learned, not a single legislative disturbance is threatened. Currency legislation helpful to the country's business interests is counted upon, and there is confidence shown in assurances from Washington that even in the Senate there will not be hippodroming obstruction. Wall Street, moreover, really counts upon substantial progress being made in Secretary Gage's plan for refunding the National debt into a unified issue on an interest-bearing basis record making in the world's financial history. Optimistic this, perhaps, but just such statements reflect what is actually the Wall Street expectation, and the pleasurable hopefulness extends further, for even beyond the Stock Exchange district's limits the belief prevails that helpful legislation (helpful to profit-seekers) will be forthcoming on a variety of other subjects—subsidies for ocean transportation development and the legitimizing of railway pools, for example.

It may be that not one of Wall Street's anticipations will be realized—but this possibility cuts no figure just now, for Wall Street's humor at present is to be full of cheerfulness bent on helping along security market buoyancy. And during the coming week we are likely to have developments in variety to increase activity and advance quotations.

Prosperity signs brighten. Business activity extends. Profits according to all authorities are satisfactory. One factor in the situation not much spoken of is that extraordinary outputs of American manufactures are being sold to customers from whom collections are made more promptly than has hitherto ever ruled in trade circles.

Railway earnings keep on increasing in record-breaking ways. According to most conservative estimates, we were to have before the 1st of December marked abatement in traffic returns, but instead of any such disclosure are figures piling every week higher and higher. The Northern Pacific and Union Pacific systems, for example, issued their showings for October yesterday. Union Pacific gross earnings rose $270,000, and its net $91,000; while Northern Pacific showed gains of $319,000 in gross earnings and $207,000 in net income. Such figures are fairly illustrative of what is going on throughout the whole country, representing a movement of commodities unexampled. Such railway earnings, moreover, reflect traffic rates materially below what from this time forward will figure in established schedules. Advances in rates have been issuing in various quarters for some time past, but not until now has there been any tangible evidence of what is a carefully undertaken plan establishing the policy generally. Moves hitherto made quietly are now to be openly and aggressively supplemented.

One prompt result will be increased dividends—and it is not improbable that the Northern Pacific Railroad may assume leadership in that regard—It being officially intimated, indeed, that increased dividends on Northern Pacific common stock will be declared this month.

Disclosures made through THE NEW YORK TIMES this week of the extraordinary financial transactions which result practically in unified control of the Eastern trunk line situation, have exerted much influence upon investment confidence. Some curious "denials" have been put out to offset the statement of facts presented in THE TIMES, but not one responsible authority has so far been quoted explicitly disputing anything essential. The truth is that not only has the New York Central-Pennsylvania-Baltimore and Ohio deal removed what at one time threatened disturbance in the Eastern railway field, but the actual and immediate result of that deal is that control of the entire Eastern railway situation has become so concentrated that three men are absolute masters of it; and as Mr. Morgan, Mr. Vanderbilt, and Mr. Cassatt may choose to exercise their powers, so will Eastern trunk line policy be shaped, so will Eastern railroad rates be made, so will Eastern operations proceed; and this, curious as it may be, quite apart from their failure to take into their confidence a garrulous variety of gentlemen—Directors by courtesy.

It is the estimate of one of the three controlling financiers that the Baltimore and Ohio deal will lead soon to the institution of economies in Eastern railway operation which alone can provide increased dividend disbursements—for New York Central and Pennsylvania.

Something of a chill was given temporarily to Wall Street by the advance in the Bank of England's discount rate to 6 per cent., that figure not having been charged since the Baring panic of 1890. Of course, bear speculators made much ado over this advance. The first thing they were sure of was that the United States would be drained of gold, that business would be brought to a standstill abroad, that enforced commercial and industrial contraction would hurry a foreign crash, and that this country must suffer extraordinary fluctuations immediately. Wall Street's new temper of confidence was, however, sufficient to withstand such "arguments." Bankers of importance agree that little is to be apprehended here as resulting from the Bank of England's policy. Even in the Baring panic times 6 per cent. was the maintained rate of the British bank for less than a month. Coincident with stringency at London rates recede at Berlin. There is no factor in the situation foreshadowing grave financial aspects anywhere, for international authorities explain that the Bank of England in raising its discount rate had in view exceptional contingencies requiring consideration incidental to the Boer war. That conflict, by the way, is no longer listed among New York Stock Exchange bear factors, though before the actual fighting began there was much ado over dreadful collapses which were to disturb the finances of the whole world. Our own war in the Philippines has become even less a matter of interest either to investors or speculators.

Yesterday's weekly Clearing House statement was in all ways an encouraging exhibit. Favorable changes took place in every item.

Money starts this way from the West in substantial volume. New York bankers seem uniformly agreed that dangers from stringency are past, and professional Wall Street in its new optimism requires not much other encouragement.

SATURDAY.

Stocks dull.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 2	227,682
To date this year	155,370,348
Corresponding date last year	101,476,789

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 2	$871,000
To date this year	$790,916,190
Corresponding date last year	$804,702,490

Money rate: Collateral loans on hand, 4@5 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar Ref.	⅞	Glucose Sugar	2
Ches. & Ohio	½	Laclede Gas	½
Chi., B. & Q.	⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	½
Chi. & East. Ill.	⅞	Pacific Mail	⅝
Chi. & N. W.	1	Reading 1st pf.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	1½
Cleve., L. & W.	⅝	Tol. & O. C. pf.	2
Col. Midland	⅝	Union B. & P. pf.	½
Col. So. 2d pf.	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅝
Cont. Tob. pf.	¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Linseed	⅞	Nat. Steel	½
Am. Cotton Oil	½	N. J. Central	½
Am. Dist. Tel.	2	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	1
Am. Malt. pf.	1	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Am. Tobacco	⅞	West. Un. Tel.	⅝
Chi., I. & L. pf.	1		

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Advanced.

Stand. R. & T. 6s.....1

Bond Declined.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ext. 5s.....1

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement, issued yesterday, shortly before the close of business, fully came up to the generally favorable expectations, showing as it did a further increase in the surplus reserve by $1,884,500, an increase in legal tender of $1,110,600, in specie of $3,303,900, and in deposits of $10,120,000. Loans also increased to the extent of over $5,500,000.

The result of the gain in the reserve is to put the surplus reserve at $8,536,700—a substantially safe working margin—as against a deficit only a few weeks ago.

Apart from the gratifying increase in specie and legal tender it is significantly pointed out that the gain in deposits is due, not alone to the payments on Government bonds offered at the Sub-Treasury, but also to an inflow of money from the West.

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This week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same period in 1898 and 1897:

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Loans	$682,159,800	$597,747,400	$597,744,000
Deposits	748,078,000	789,525,800	666,278,600
Circulation	16,480,900	16,339,2 0	15,916,000
Specie	145,314,500	128,462,300	104,489,800
Legal tenders	50,241,700	56,017,100	84,202,800
Total res.	$195,556,200	$214,479,400	$188,692,600
Res. required.	187,049,500	197,381,450	166,569,650
Surplus res.	$8,536,700	$17,097,950	$22,122,950

VAST METROPOLITAN GAINS.

Developments of unexpected importance are likely to follow to-morrow's annual meeting of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

Earnings of the property are reaching aggregates much beyond any official anticipations. The statement for November, given out yesterday, shows total receipts of $1,202,448.10, an increase over November last year of $181,875.55. From the 1st of July to the 1st of December the Metropolitan's earnings aggregate $5,932,075.40, an increase over the same period of last year of $783,680.55. Such exhibits put far behind any past record in street railway history.

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In correspondence with an important stockholder of the system, one of the financial controllers of the Metropolitan Company refers to impending negotiations which "will result in extraordinary increases in the company's net revenues during the coming year."

Some hints are heard of a contract by which a lighting and power company desires to enter into an agreement which will yield the Metropolitan Company $1,000,000 per year by the sale of a percentage of its surplus electric power.

IRON AND STEEL PROSPERITY.

That there has been no exaggeration of the wonderfully prosperous condition of the iron and steel industries, facts and figures herewith presented will clearly bear out. From no company, from no quarter come other than gratifying and encouraging reports, telling not alone of the excellence of present conditions, but even of better things to come. The demand for the products of the various companies continues enormous, and orders already placed extend far into 1900. In order to accommodate the rapidly growing business, one company after another has been obliged to extend and enlarge its plants. Not unnaturally, earnings are increasing and encouraging. The facts and the testimony to those facts follow.

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The World for Our Market.

Senator Mark A. Hanna, whose large interests in coal, iron, and steel cover a wide and growing field, says:

"General business conditions speak for themselves, and there is therefore really nothing to say. The country was never so prosperous, and the outlook for the future is very encouraging. There is no sign of any let up.

"As for the iron business, our firm has interests in various parts of the country, and from everywhere only good reports come to us. I think it is a business that is constantly growing, and whose future is wonderfully promising. We will have the entire world as our market one of these days."

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Prosperity Next Year Assured.

C. M. Schwab, General Manager of the Carnegie Steel Company—cautious and conservative, and like Mr. H. C. Frick disinclined to talk for publication—says little, but that little is to the point, as follows:

"The outlook is most promising, and prosperous business for all next year is already practically assured."

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Orders Far Ahead.

President E. H. Gary of the Federal Steel Company says:

"The business of our company continues excellent, while the outlook for the future, both in our home and foreign trade, could not be better. In spite of the great home demand, we are doing quite a large foreign business, especially our Lorain Steel Company branch.

"We have just completed the purchase of an iron mine on the Mesaba Range, for which we paid $1,000,000, and we are constantly extending and improving our various plants in order the better to handle our growing business.

"The price for ore for the next year has just been fixed at $5.50 a ton, as compared with $2.50 and $3 this year. The quantity of ore produced this year will be 17,000,000 tons, of which our Minnesota Iron Company will produce 3,500,000. We will have between four and five million tons on our railroad, the Duluth and Iron Range, while our boats have a tonnage capacity of 2,500,000. The rate for next year for carrying will be $1.50 per ton, as compared with 80 cents for this year.

"We shall produce next year 1,500,000 tons of coke, the price for which has been fixed at between $2.75 and $3 per ton. This year it has been $1.50.

"Our companies together will finish about 2,000,000 tons of steel products, such as pig iron, billets, rails, ship plates, rods, merchant steel, girder rails for street railroads, frogs, switches, crossings, electric motors, &c. Of these 2,000,000 tons we have already sold for next year about 1,400,000 tons, and we have just made a contract for 1,000 tons of rods at $38 per ton.

"The fixing of the price of ore at $5.50 per ton establishes the prices of all finished products for next year, so you can see what an advantage it is to have plenty of ore and get the benefits of these higher prices. As it is, some concerns throughout the country will have great difficulty in getting the ore.

"I may say, in passing, that the October tonnage of our Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railway was the largest by all odds of any month in its history.

"Our earnings are highly satisfactory, and naturally with the higher prices they will continue so. We have decided to pay the 3 per cent. dividend on the preferred. What we shall do on the common it is for the Directors to say. I have my personal opinion and wish, but I do not care to discuss the matter through the press."

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Great Extension of Credit.

An officer of the American Steel and Wire Company says: "Business daily grows better and better, and this is true not alone of one branch but of every branch with which we have relations. As a consequence our earnings are very satisfactory.

"A fact that I have not seen referred to, but which has contributed materially to the good times in our lines, is that there lately has developed a tremendous increase in credit. By this I mean that a great number of enterprises in the iron and steel trade which a few years ago were not making money and found it hard to obtain credit, now have no difficulty in that respect. They have grown so strong that where before people hung back in giving them credit now these same people are only too glad to facilitate and promote such enterprises. And this is true not only of the iron companies, but of their customers."

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Business Simply Immense.

An officer of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company says: "Our business is simply immense. For the first half of 1900 we are all sold out, while for the last half there is quite a large tonnage already disposed of. What is more, these orders are at excellent prices.

"To my mind as suggestive a fact as one would want, and certainly as significant an indication, is the order which we have just received from Milan, Italy, for pig iron at full domestic prices. Of course we have been exporting iron all along at old prices, but this new order is at the new and higher prices, which we have been obtaining here, and shows that iron has advanced on the other side as well as at home. In other words, just as soon as iron men care to go largely into exporting they will find they will have the whole world as their market. Of course at present the demand in this country is so enormous that the supply is not sufficient at all times to meet it.

"We take it as a good sign, too, that our goods abroad command what may be styled 'top notch' prices. It shows that they must be entirely satisfactory.

"Our new steel plant at Ensley will, of course, mean much to us. Its capacity will be 1,000 tons a day, and on this alone we ought to make $15 a ton net profit.

"As for our earnings, it is only necessary to say that for October alone the net surplus applicable to dividends, after the payment of all fixed charges, amounts to $215,000.

"But everybody knows the conditions; the facts are daily being published in one form or another. The whole situation is that in iron and steel the conditions couldn't very well be better."

Discussing the affairs of this company, Dow, Jones & Co., in a news bulletin yesterday, said: "The analysis of the steel manufactured by the new plant of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company has been reported, and an official of the company says there is no better grade of steel in the world. The consequence is that Tennessee Coal and Iron people here are jubilant over the results of the test. The company is now in position to manufacture steel from raw material quicker than anywhere else in the world, according to official statements."

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Extraordinary Developments.

Indicative of the extraordinary developments in one group of iron stocks is the fact that the American Steel Hoop Company is concentrating its executive offices, heretofore situated at Pittsburg and Chicago, in this city, and has already engaged two floors in one of the big down-town office buildings. And what is true of this company is true also of the American Tin Plate Company and the National Steel Company, ownership in which is largely represented by the same capitalists, one of whom says:

"We see nothing but what is encouraging There has not been a day recently which has not shown increased reason for confidence over the preceding day. Earnings, at present phenomenal, are sure to be much increased. We see five years' business in sight on a basis of profits, which means the maintenance of dividends on the preferred stock and a dividend rate on the common materially larger than what goes on the preferred.

"After the payment of all charges and all dividends on the preferred stock, these three companies are earning on their capital stock at the rate, in the case of Tin Plate, of over 12 per cent.; in the case of National Steel of 15 per cent., and in the case of Steel Hoop of between 20 and 25 per cent."

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Making Many Extensions.

President Warner of the Republic Iron and Steel Company: "Our general business is in splendid condition, and the outlook for the future is most encouraging. We have orders far ahead, and at good prices. We have been making improvements and extensions all along the line in order not only to put our property in the best possible condition, but also the better and the more economically to handle our growing business. These improvements include the installation of a great deal of labor-saving machinery, the putting in blast of new furnaces, and the opening up of additional ore mines.

"The output of our furnaces is now much greater than it was when we took them over, and we are now making at the rate of 400,000 tons of pig iron per year. Our ore supply for our furnaces is covered from our own mines, while as for other raw material, we have contracted for it well into next year.

"The earnings of the company continue in every sense satisfactory, and promise next year to be greater even than this year."

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New Furnaces Put in Blast.

W. L. Sims of the Empire Steel and Iron Company says:

"We are makers of pig iron only, the activity in and demand for which can best be judged when I tell you that all our furnaces—thirteen in number—will shortly be in full operation. All but three are in blast now, a number having been started within the past month or two, and these three are now being gotten in readiness. These furnaces are at Greensborough, N. C.; Goshen and Shenandoah, Va.; Oxford, N. J., and Catasaqua, Bellefonte, Macungie, Reading, and Topton, Penn.

"Then, too, we have ore mines now working in Ore Hill, N. C.; Chapel Hill, N. C.; Blacksburg, S. C.; Shenandoah, Va., and Oxford and Mount Hope, N. J., while we are working in lime at Craigsville and Roanoke, Va.

"This increased activity is the surest sign of the prosperity in our lines and of the great demand for our products.

"The sum and substance of the whole situation is that business is wonderfully good and our earnings are very satisfactory."

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How the Smelters Fare.

E. W. Nash, President of the American Smelting and Refining Company, which, in addition to its handling of gold, silver, pig lead, and copper, is a considerable buyer of iron, says:

"Generally speaking, our business is in an exceptionally good condition. We are steadily increasing our capacity and as steadily increasing our output.

"Of course our products are always salable, whether in good times or in bad, and in that respect differ from manufactured goods which depend on good times for their readier sale. In boom times, too, we have to pay higher prices for the commodities we buy, such as coke and coal, while of course wages also go higher.

"But we have nothing whatever to complain of. Our business is excellent. Indeed, from what I can hear, all kinds of business throughout the country are in a healthy and prosperous state."

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Doing a Splendid Business.

An officer of the Park Steel Company says: "We are doing a splendid business and have very reason to be satisfied with present conditions and with the outlook for the future. We have many orders on hand, especially the black diamond and heavy projectile which we turn out."

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Surpassed All Expectations.

"An official of the Pennsylvania Steel Company has quoted as saying that the business of the company has surpassed all expectations and that in addition to the full 7 per cent. on the preferred stock the company has earned something like 40 per cent. on the common. Orders for 1900 are already far ahead, and at such profitable prices that even greater earnings are assured.

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Wonderful Earnings.

From official sources it is learned that the business of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company is like all the other companies. In this connection a special dispatch from Chicago was yesterday put out by the news bulletins, which said: "Trustworthy information is that the net earnings of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company for the current fiscal year will probably exceed $2,000,000. There will be a large surplus remaining applicable to both the preferred and common stocks. The business of the company, it is stated, was never better. Not only does the company reach all points on the Pacific Coast, but it has been extended to Japan and contiguous countries."

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Development of the Cuban Mines.

F. A. Bigelow of Cleveland, who has just returned from Cuba, where he has been in the interest of some large mine owners, points out the great advantages which the development of the iron mines in Cuba will work to the country. He says:

"It is not generally known, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that the iron mines of Cuba are very rich—in fact, run about 4 per cent. better than thirty of the Lake Superior mines.

"At present there are three different companies operating these mines, all of them made up of American capital. One of these is the Juragua Company, operating thirty miles east of Santiago. This company owns its own docks and has shipped out 3,500,000 tons of ore to this country. The company is controlled by the Pennsylvania Steel Company and the Bethlehem Steel Company.

"East of that is the Spanish-American Company, controlled by the Rockefellers, and operating at Daquiri. Seventy miles west is the new property of the Cuban Steel Ore Company. This company has a large property, with a thoroughly protected harbor, and is now building piers and opening up its mines so as to be ready to ship ore by May 1.

"The Cuban ores are all Bessemer ores of a high grade, running not less than 63 per cent. iron.

"The present production of Cuba should be about 1,000,000 tons of ore a year, while in four years the Cuban Steel Ore Company, in the island, should itself produce 1,000,000 tons. What this means to this country is particularly in the light of the fact that there hears of a scarcity of raw material, appears at a glance.

"Not only will the opening and development of these mines mean a great supply of raw material to us, but it will mean the increased production of pig iron and steel, and will give employment to a large amount of labor which would otherwise be idle. In particular it will be a godsend to the coast-line, from Harrisburg to the seashore. The Lake Superior ores won't come further East than that, nor the Cuban ores go further West. In fact, I may say, while I am on the subject, that the Spanish mines are running down in per cent. of iron, while at the same time they are getting deeper and deeper.

"Of course, there is at present a tariff of 40 cents a ton on ore coming into this country, but, in connection with this, by reason of the shorter haul and the lower freight rate, the ore could be profitably shipped to the coast lines and compete with the Lake Superior ores. The only drawback to the situation at present is that the labor is not so good in Cuba as it is in this country."

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Australian Contract.

Incidentally it is worth noting that the Westinghouse Company—a very large user of iron and steel—has recently secured a contract for $500,000 worth of equipment for Adelaide, Australia.

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Sheet Steel Manufacturers.

Sheet steel manufacturers, who for some time past have been considering a proposition to consolidate, are to hold a meeting at Pittsburg in a few days further to discuss the matter.

WHAT IT WILL MEAN.

If trunk line traffic affairs are reorganized as proposed, the Clearing House system will come into general use at all large centres. Wherever it has been tried, it has worked successfully. The idea is to have a few men do the work of many, facilitate through service, and reduce the shipper's opportunities for fooling enterprising solicitors. It estimated that a thousand solicitors in various parts of the country, especially in the West, would be dispensed with if the railroads got together on some practical scheme for co-operation. The Trunk Line Association will become a clearing house, it is said.—Dow, Jones & Co.

CITY BANK EXPANSION.

The stockholders of the National City Bank will meet on, 2 next vote on a proposition which has the unanimous assent of the Board of Directors, and which was discussed at the last annual meeting, to increase the capital of the bank from $1,000,000 to $10,000,000. A special committee of the stockholders, consisting of Philip Schuyler, Percy R. Pyne, James Ross Curran, and Charles W. Morse, has issued an appeal on the subject, saying that the bank's capital stock is now so scattered that there is hardly enough on the market to enable new Directors to qualify; that it is necessary to the welfare of the bank that the Directors have a substant

under the new capitalization it will offer to its depositors this security:

Capital stock paid in	$10,000,000
Shareholders' liability	10,000,000
Surplus and individual profits	5,000,000
Total	$25,000,000

The Directors of the bank claim that the increase in capital is fully warranted by the increase in its business, which they claim is phenomenal. Of the advisability of the plan they say, semi-officially:

Among the reasons is the restriction of the National banking act, by which every National bank is prohibited from making a direct loan of more than one-tenth of its capital stock to any firm, person, or corporation. Although this restriction does not apply to discounts of commercial paper, it does extend to loans, even when secured by the best collateral. And it is precisely such loans for which there is the greatest demand in large amounts by single firms or corporations.

Part of the increase of capital is likely to be devoted to improving and taking care of the Custom House building, which is the bank's property and figures in its assets for more than $3,000,000.

The National City Bank was founded in 1812. Its Clearing House statement of yesterday showed: Net profits, $4,818,500; loans, $78,074,400; specie, $29,707,600; legal tenders, $2,842,700; deposits, $104,853,200; reserve, 31 per cent. The last quotation for its stock was 362,000 bid.

Its officers are—President—James Stillman; Vice President—Samuel Sloan; Second Vice President—A. G. Loomis; Cashier—G. S. Whitson; Assistant Cashiers—W. A. Simonson, W. H. Tappan, A. Kavanagh, H. M. Kilborn, and J. A. Stillman; Directors—Francis M. Bacon, Robert Bacon, Cleveland H. Dodge, Charles S. Fairchild, H. O. Havemeyer, John A. McCall, Stephen S. Palmer, James H. Post, M. Taylor Pyne, William Rockefeller, John W. Sterling, Jacob H. Schiff, James Stillman, William Douglas Sloane, Samuel Sloan, Henry A. C. Taylor, H. Walter Webb, and A. G. Loomis.

WHEAT MARKET SITUATION.

Wheat went to a lower level during the five days of trading this week, the decline being more than one cent a bushel. The Chicago and New York markets were dull and narrow, with now and then a spell of nervousness. The market at the close yesterday was as dull as at any time during the week. Nearly every market factor was bearish. The switching of December into May continued, stocks continued to pile up, more wheat than was expected appeared, and export business languished. The European markets were steady, if not firm, and the receipts at primary points were under the average, while Winter wheat reports from sources free from speculative taint showed Hessian fly ravages of more or less consequence and unfavorable conditions due to continued mild weather. These items failed to rally the market in any way. Corn lost its firmness, and declined nearly one cent. This had its influence on the wheat market. The opinion is general that no rally in the chief cereal can be expected before a steady export demand appears. Abroad stocks are accumulating. The following shows the condition of Liverpool in this regard at the beginning of the month.

LIVERPOOL STOCKS.

	Dec.1,'99.	Nov.1,'99.	Dec.1,'98.
Wheat, (centals)	2,288,000	2,213,000	319,000
Corn, (centals)	1,065,000	921,000	329,000
Flour, (sacks)	140,000	155,000	45,000

***

The course of the leading wheat and corn futures in the Chicago and New York markets during the past week is shown in the following tables of actual closing prices:

CHICAGO FUTURES.

Wheat—	Nov. 24	Nov. 27.	Nov. 28.
December	65⅞	65 7-16	65 15-16
May	70¼	69⅝	70 5-16
	Nov. 29.	Dec. 1.	Dec. 2.
December	65¼	64⅜	64½
May	69¼	69	68 7-16
Corn—	Nov. 24.	Nov. 27.	Nov. 28.
December	31¼	31	31
May	32 15-16	32⅝	32 11-16
	Nov. 29.	Dec. 1.	Dec. 2.
December	30⅞	30½	30⅛
May	32⅜	32¼	32 3-16

NEW YORK FUTURES.

Wheat—	Nov. 24	Nov. 27.	Nov. 28.
December	71½	70⅞	70⅛
May	75⅜	74¼	75
	Nov. 29.	Dec. 1.	Dec. 2.
December	70⅝	70⅜	70 7-16
May	74⅛	73⅝	73⅜
Corn—	Nov. 24.	Nov. 27.	Nov. 28.
December	38⅞	38½	38½
May	38⅞	38⅜	38⅜
	Nov. 29.	Dec. 1.	Dec. 2.
December	38⅝	38⅛	38 1-16
May	38⅛	38¼	38 3-16

At Chicago the wheat declines since Nov. 24 were: December, 1⅜c; May, 1 13-16c, and New York: December, 1 1-16c; May, 1⅜c. The declines in corn were: Chicago—December, 1⅜c; May, ¾c. New York—December, 13-16c; May, 11-16c. The range of May wheat at Chicago yesterday was 68 5-16c to 69 1-11c, and of May corn, 32⅜c to 32 7-16c. On the local post market curb yesterday May wheat was unchanged. Privileges were: May wheat—Puts, 73 1-16c; calls, 73⅜c to 73¾c.

***

In their weekly grain letter of yesterday McIntyre & Wardwell said:

Wheat—In the past month the trade has witnessed an increase of about 6,000,000 bushels in the visible supply, and a loss of about 1½ cents per bushel in the price of wheat. The enlarged supply is not as responsible for the shrinkage in value as the liquidation of December contracts. This liquidation is not over, and further deliveries are expected to be made in Chicago when lake navigation is ended and the elevators can make delivery without losing the grain in shipment. This is the best explanation of the weakness shown to-day after a steadier feeling in the early trading. Continued warm weather in the Winter wheat States has been of some benefit, but conditions have been favorable for insect injury. If we hear of damage by the fly next Spring we cannot well discredit it when remembering the warm weather of the past two months. An additional feature to be ascribed to the weather is the greater area plowed for Spring wheat in the Northwestern States. Cables were not fully responsive to our decline of yesterday, and it was this that gave the market a show of firmness in the early part of to-day's session. The world's shipments of 6,200,000 bushels contained 3,700,000 bushels from this country. Receipts at this port for the week show large increase over the week previous, and there will be no good increase in the local stock, which was 4,176,000 a week ago. Of that quantity 2,040,000 bushels were No. 2 red. The interior movement shows receipts of 961,000 bushels against 1,622,000 bushels last year and shipment of 1,335,000 bushels.

Corn—There is some loss in price due to the weather and weakness in wheat. Unquestionably the mild temperature of the past two months has abridged farm consumption, and in some quarters has given fair pasturage. The demand continues good, and the visible that has been reduced over 2,000,000 bushels in the past month will probably continue its decreases during December. Stock in Chicago is expected to show 300,000 bushels decrease on the week's movement. For a long time the outward movement has averaged about 4,500,000 bushels weekly. This is beyond complaint. Local stocks may be lightly increased by the week's receipt of 378,000 bushels. Not much corn arriving in Chicago is entering contract grade—only 18 cars out of 629 yesterday.

Price, McCormick & Co's Chicago grain letter of yesterday said:

The wheat market opened steady this morning at last night's closing prices—69 cents for the option. For a time the bulls were in control, the market advancing to 69¼ cents, and it looked as though they might put the market higher. Bears were a little nervous and covered, not caring to have an interest in the market over Sunday. The advance was not well founded, however, and before the noon hour prices had broken off to 68½ cents, which is the lowest price in the present crop. Liverpool cables were about as expected, showing a decline of ½d in response to our weakness late yesterday. The visible supply Monday is expected to show a decrease of about 1,000,000 bushels. World's shipments are moderate, 6,200,000 bushels, which is about the same as last week. Receipts at Minneapolis and Duluth, 831 cars, against 1,432 last year. There was some buying of March wheat at the seaboard, at a premium of 3⅛ cents over December. Crop reports are generally favorable, but colder weather is predicted in the Northwest, which may spread down to the Winter wheat States. We continue to be bearish on the market. Estimated receipts to-morrow, 100 cars.

Corn and Oats.—Corn was ½ higher at the opening, deriving its strength principally from the upturn in wheat. Weather is favorable, and the indications are that the movement next week will be considerably larger. Our receipts to-day were 40 cars more than the estimate. Corn followed the break in wheat and declined to 32 cents for May. We cannot see anything in the situation to encourage buyers. Oats neglected fraction lower in sympathy with other markets.

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Dec. 2, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1899.	1898.	P.C.
New York	$808,008,115	$827,149,398	— 2.9
Boston	86,930,450	98,659,920	—11.9
Philadelphia	64,825,945	67,625,855	— 4.9
Baltimore	14,061,413	18,143,949	—22.3
Chicago	93,226,381	116,013,697	—12.1
St. Louis	22,700,601	29,647,549	—23.4
New Orleans	8,407,116	11,904,774	—29.4
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,097,690,021	$1,190,145,190	— 7.8
Other cities, 5 days	181,276,436	177,972,487	+ 1.9
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,278,966,459	$1,368,117,677	— 6.5
All cities, 1 day	340,094,721	251,389,741	+35.3
Total, all cities, for week	$1,619,061,180	$1,619,507,418	—0.03

Complete returns for the week ended Nov. 25 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1898, an increase of 32.8 per cent., with the same week in 1897, a gain of 60.9 per cent., and with 1896 a gain of 80.8 per cent. Outside of New York the gain, as compared with 1898, was 37.5 per cent., as compared with 1897, 52.6 per cent., and with 1896, 61.5 per cent.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Transactions in the market for outside securities yesterday were very light. Closing the week neither traders nor the public showed any disposition to enter upon new market contracts, and with the exception of the business done in Storage Power and one or two other stocks that of late have shown activity, the day's business was of little importance. So little trading was there that only in a few cases did prices show any material variation from those of the previous day. Among the net changes that did occur were several considerable advances, notable among these being Standard Oil, General Carriage, and National Tube.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was weak, and in the common stock showed a fractional net loss at the close. Transactions were not very large, but a good deal of stock appeared in the market and the relatively small business done in the issue was due to the lack of demand for the stock. Of the preferred stock only two or three hundred shares changed hands, and these at figures that varied but slightly from Friday's closing bid.

STORAGE POWER was again a strong feature, but it was not as active as on the several preceding days. It advanced to 8⅝ and closed at 8⅝ bid, a net gain of three-eighths of a point. Insiders seemed to be the principal buyers of the stock, and with the purchases goes the expression of much confidence in the success of the power which the company was formed to exploit.

GENERAL CARRIAGE.—Without any news being had to explain the advance, General Carriage continued to rise sharply and with sales of only one or two lots of stock the price reached 65, a gain of 17 points over the best bid on Friday. Little seems to be known about the stock on the curb, and thus far insiders appear to be the only ones in the market for it. Intimations are had, however, that the advance is based on certain developments in the company's affairs which will much improve its condition. When the advance began about two weeks ago, it was found that there was very little stock in the market, and very few transactions have been made, while the stock has been advancing from 27½ to 65.

CRAMPS' SHIPYARD was in demand, and the price advanced a number of points, closing at 84. Little stock was found, and not more than 100 shares were traded in for each point of the advance. Strength in this issue followed the report of the declaration of a dividend of 1¼ per cent., which is payable Dec. 15.

ELECTRIC AXLE was dull and showed no net change for the day. The only sale in the stock was just before the close, when a transaction was made at 63.

RUBBER GOODS preferred reflected the announcement of the third quarterly dividend by an advance of over two points. It sold as high as 83½ and closed at 83½ bid. In the common stock the only sale was at 29¾, and this figure was bid at the close.

NATIONAL TUBE, also on very light transactions, went up to 48½ and ended the day with a net gain of 1½ points, while the preferred stock was firmer at 96 bid.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅝	1⅞
New Amsterdam	27	28
New Amsterdam pf	52	55
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	96½	97¾

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	37	38½
American Agricultural Chemical pf	79	80
American Bicycle	20	23
American Bicycle bonds	90	91
American Bicycle pf	56	60
American Hide & Leather	36¼	37
American Hide & Leather pf	85⅞	87¼
American Woolen Goods	25	25½
American Woolen Goods pf	80¼	81
American Writing Paper 5s	87	...
Beet Sugar	...	28
Beet Sugar pf	77	79
Distilling Company of America	9¾	10
Distilling Company of America pf	33	33½
Electric Axle Light & Power	61	65
Electric Boat	23	26
Electric Boat pf	42	45
Havana Commercial	...	20
Havana Commercial pf	61½	62½
International Pump	18	20
International Pump pf	67	67½
National Gramophone	74	77
National Salt	48	50
National Salt pf	78	80
National Tube	48½	49
National Tube pf	96	97
Otis Elevator	25	28
Otis Elevator pf	93	95
Pittsburg Coal subs	96	...
Royal Baking Powder pf	94½	95½
Rubber Goods Mfg	29¾	31
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	83½	84
Sloss-Sheffield	36½	37
Sloss-Sheffield pf	74½	75½
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div.	466	...
Union Steel & Chain	24	27
Union Steel & Chain pf	67	68
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅞	1

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	86	87
American Air Power	45	55
American Cotton	...	50
Arizona Lead	...	9⅞
Asphalt Company of America	14⅝	15
British Columbia Copper	10¾	11½
Chicago & Alton sub.	108¼	108½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new,) w. i.	95	96
Electric Vehicle	70	75
Electric Vehicle pf	...	95
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1½	2
Flemington Coal & Coke	28	28¾
General Chemical	65	...
Illinois Transportation	3	3½
Manhattan Light & Heat	2	5
*Markeen Copper	8	9¼
Mexican 5s	98	99
New England Transportation	7½	...
New York Gas & Electric 4s	90½	91
New York Gas & Electric 6s	102¾	103¼
New York Transportation	13¾	14
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	22¼	24
St. Louis subs	...	130
St. Louis common, when issued	26	31
St. Louis preferred, when issued	...	93
St. Louis 4s when issued	...	94½
Storage Power	8⅝	8⅞
Tennessee Copper	14	16
Trust Company of America	226	230
*Union Copper	...	28
Virginia Coal & Coke	30	31
Whitbeam Copper	12⅜	13½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	238	240
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	102	103
Brooklyn Elevated Bonds	103	103½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Central Park, N. & E. River	195	...
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	107	109
Chicago Union Traction	28	28¾
Chicago Union Traction pf	79	79½
Columbus Railway	22	23½
Columbus Railway pf	86	90
Con. Traction of N. J	64	65
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	90	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	72½	77½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	110½	111
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	89	91
Nassau Electric 4s	94	95
Nassau Electric 5s	110	113
New Orleans Traction	30	...
New Orleans Traction pf	104	...
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway	33	...
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	92	94
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	215	230
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	112	113
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	30	32
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	104	107

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	...	80
Central Union Gas guaranteed	103½	106
Consolidated Gas of Newark	56	...
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated bonds of N. J.	87½	89¼
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21¾	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	40	42
Denver Gas 5s	...	86
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne Gas	42	47
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	63	65
Indianapolis Gas	102	108
Indianapolis Gas bonds	103	105
Lafayette Gas Co.	42	50
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	64	70
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	42	48
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	64	70
Mutual Gas of New York	300	...
Madison (Wis.) stock	31	33
New England Gas & Coke	25	27
New England Gas & Coke bonds	77	78
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102¾	103¾
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co	53	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	42	48
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	64	67
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	58	61
St. Paul Gas bonds	89	91
Standard Gas, New York	112½	115
Standard Gas, New York, pf	140	...
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	14	16
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas	106	108
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	106	106½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	30	33
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	68	70
Hoboken Ferry 1st con. 5s	94	95
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	113
Union Ferry	47½	48
Union Ferry bonds	103½	103¾

Industrials.

American Ginning	20	22
American Type Founders'	52⅜	54
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	25
Barney & Smith pf	96	...
Barney & Smith bonds	105	107
Consolidated Rubber Tire	5	7
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	35	45
Cramps' Shipyard	84	88
General Chemical	59	...
General Chemical pf	97½	100
Hudson River Telephone	110	115
Lorillard Company pf	116	117
Standard Coupler	35	40
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf	45	55
Union Typewriter	27½	28½
Union Typewriter 1st pf	114	115½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	123
Worthington Pump pf	109	110

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	110	112
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis	6	8
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis pf.	23	25

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 4@6 per cent., closing at 4 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods. Mercantile paper, 5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $231,128,852; balance, $10,776,557; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $728,900.

Money on call in London, 5 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 5⅛@5⅜ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange strong. Nominal rates were $4.82 for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.81; demand, $4.86¾; cables, $4.87⅛@$4.87⅜. Commercial bills were $4.80⅛@$4.81⅛.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.22½ less 1-16 and 5.19⅜ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94⅛ and 95 1-16; guilders, 39 15-16 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—35c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium, and telegraphic, 12½c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-10c discount; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c off; selling, par. St. Louis—75c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 2.—It was a fairly active market in spots, notably Sugar, United States Oil rights, and Bell Telephone. The feature of the market was the decline in Bell Telephone from 356 to 347 on the announcement of the transfer of the Bell Telephone assets to the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, on the basis of one share of Bell Telephone for two of the New York Company. Bell Telephone officials refuse to discuss the affair, other than to admit that the deal is made. The closing was irregular, with Bell Telephone 3 points under the best and 6 above the lowest. Dominion Coal was up ¾, Winona and Utah up 1, Arcadian ½, and United States off ¼. There was a sale of one share of Calumet at 770. Planters' dipped still further to 30. Sugar crossed 156 and Burlington sold above 134.

At the local Clearing House to-day all the loans were made at 6 per cent. So long as this rate is held it is useless, so good authorities believe, to look for any considerable shading in outside rates. New York funds were in better demand at par. On call, money still ranged from 5½ to 7 per cent., mostly 6 per cent. Banks ask and obtain 5½@6 per cent. for time money on the very highest grade of dividend collateral and 6 per cent. and upward on good mixed collateral. On some grades of speculative collateral money is difficult to obtain. In commercial paper outside trade is comparatively light. Banks are taking care of their customers at 5½@6 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	6½	7	Old Dominion	29½	30
Allouez	3¼	4	Osceola	80½	81
Arcadian	32	32½	Parrot	43	43½
Arnold	7⅝	8½	Pioneer	3	...
Ash Bed	...	1	Quincy	150	...
Atlantic	26	27	Rhode Island	5⅛	5⅜
Baltic	24	25	Santa Fé	7½	8½
Best & M.	320	325	Santa Ysabel	9½	10½
Butte & B.	72½	75	Shoe	33	33½
Cal. & Hec.	765	775	Tamarack	215	220
Centennial	23	24	Utah Cons.	36½	37½
Franklin	17½	18	Washington	1½	1¾
Humboldt	1½	2	White Knob	12	14
Isle Royale	32	33	Winona	7½	8½
Mohawk	19½	20½	Wolverine	41½	42
Old Colony	6	7			

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	250	252	Fitchburg pf.	...	120
B. & Low.	241	...	N. Y. & N. E.	6s	110½ 112¾
Bost. & Me.	203½	203½	N. Y. & N. H.	7s	115¾ 116½
Bost. Elev.	103¾	105	West End	...	93 93½
Bost. G. & s.	...	86			
Cent. Mass.	...	17			
Cent. M. pf.	...	70			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. B. Tel.	350½	351	N. Eng. Tel.	...	144
Chi. Stk. Y.	146½	147	U. S. Oil	41⅝	42
Dom. Coal	52⅜	53	Westinghouse Electric	44½	45½
Dom. C. pf.	118	...	Westinghouse Elect pf	65½	...
Erie Tel.	108	109			
Mex. Tele.	3¼	...			

*Ex div.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2—There was further excitement in the market for Linseed stock to-day, following the sensational close of last night. In the last five minutes of the session yesterday the preferred stock was run up from 59½ to 62¼. The opening this morning was at 65, this quotation being recorded on a 1,000-share lot. This trade was subsequently ordered canceled. The next sale, however, was 100 shares at 62, and the one immediately following this 100 shares at 61. The bulk of the day's trading was between 60 and 61. The market weakened just before the end of the session to 59¾, closing at that, the lowest price of the day.

The general market was very dull. Union Traction common sold at 33½@34, and fifty shares of the preferred were traded in at 82½. Metropolitan Elevated common sold at 29, the preferred at 80½@81. Tin Plate preferred was at 83⅛@84 and City Railway at 286.

Closing bid and asked:

Sales:	High.	Low.	Closed.
3,560...American Linseed	65	59¾	59¾
5,670...American Linseed pf	62¼	59¾	59¾
155...American Tin Plate pf	84	83½	84
61...City Railway	286	285½	286
275...Chicago Union Traction	34	33½	33½
50...Chi. Union Trac. pf	82½	82½	82½
43...Intern. Pack. pf	104	104	104½
50...Lake Street Elevated	16¾	16¾	16¾
10...Lake Street Elev. ctfs	16	16	16
345...Metropolitan Elevated	29	29	29
100...Metropolitan Elev. pf	81½	80½	81½
20...Milwaukee Brewing pf	16	16	16
84...National Carbon	18½	18½	18

BONDS.

$7,000...Metropolitan El. gold 4s	96	96	96

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.—Dullness and firmness were the two characteristics of the local market. There was an advance of 3½ points in the Cramps shipbuilding stock on the declaration of the regular dividend, but in all other price changes the movement was limited to fractions. Philadelphia Electric was dealt in quite heavily, but without injuring its price. Railways Company general advanced ⅜ on buying by insiders. Marsden improved half a point, and Union Traction was wanted at 41½. Pennsylvania Steel stocks were a trifle lower, but were very dull.

There are some deals on foot which, when consummated, ought to improve local speculative conditions materially. At the moment, however, the price of time money is holding even the professional element back.

The market closed firm, at about top prices.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	22⅜	22⅝	Phila. Tract.	96⅜	96⅝
Choctaw	36	37	Union Trac.	41½	41⅝
E. Co. of	14½	14⅝	U. G. & L.	161⅜	162
Leh. Valley	26⅜	26⅝	Welsbach Lt.	47	48
Marsden	14½	15	W.N.Y. & P.	6	6¼

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

Amalgamated Copper	$85½
American Biscuit bonds	109
American Hide	36
American Hide pf	80½
Arizona Lead	10
Bay State Gas	1⅝%
Binghamton Gas 5s	96
British Columbia Copper	10½
Flemington Coal & Coke	28
Franklin Coal Company	15
Journeay & Burnham	26
Journeay & Burnham pf	15
Marshall Mill	65
New York Biscuit bonds	111
National Tube	46½
New Amsterdam Gas	27½
Retsof bonds	75
Retsof stock	20½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Dec. 2, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
16¼	16⅞	525	Am. Car & Foundry	16⅝	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
62	62½	829	Am. Car & Found. pf.	62½	62½	62½	62½	+ ½
14⅝	14¾	755	American Linseed	15½	15	15	15	+ ½
59½	60	2,745	Am. Linseed pf	60½	60	60	60	+ ½
36¼	36⅝	665	American Cotton Oil	36½	36½	36	36½	+ ⅛
95	100	185	Am. Cotton Oil pf	96	96	96	96	...
31	34	138	American District Tel	32	32	32	32	−2
146	150	10	American Express	149	149	149	149	...
33½	34½	100	American Ice	34	34	34	34	−⅝
44	46	325	Am. Malting Co. pf	44½	44½	44	44	−1
39¾	40	600	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	40	40	40	40	...
90¾	91	380	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	90⅞	91	90⅞	91	+ ⅛
49	49¼	4,710	American Steel & Wire	49½	49¾	49	49¾	+ ¼
95	96	50	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	...
156¼	156½	14,068	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	155⅞	156⅝	155⅞	156	+ ⅝
118¾	119½	40	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	119½	119¾	119½	119½	...
33¾	34½	688	American Tin Plate	34½	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅛
83	83½	188	Am. Tin Plate pf	83½	83½	85½	85½	+ ½
116¾	117	6,200	American Tobacco	117⅜	117⅝	116¾	116⅞	+ ⅛
47¼	47⅝	700	American Steel Hoop	47⅝	47⅝	47⅜	47⅜	+ ⅛
84½	85	300	Am. Steel Hoop pf	85	85	85	85	...
23½	23¾	1,320	At., T. & S. F.	23	23⅝	23	23⅝	+ ¾
65⅞	66	2,988	At., T. & S. F. pf	66	66¼	65⅞	65⅞	...
57½	58	460	Baltimore & Ohio	58	58	57⅝	58	+ ⅜
83	83⅝	2,620	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	83¼	83⅝	83¼	83¼	+ ⅛
86⅛	86¾	14,118	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	86	86¾	85⅝	86¼	+ ⅜
139	142	50	Brooklyn Union Gas	141	141	141	141	...
17	18	300	Brunswick City	17	17	17	17	...
31⅝	31⅞	19,380	Chesapeake & Ohio	31¼	31⅞	31¼	31⅝	+ ⅜
45	46	100	Chicago Con. Traction	46	46	46	46	...
134½	134¾	23,085	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	133⅜	134⅝	133⅜	134⅞	+ ⅝
96¼	97	100	Chicago & East. Ill.	97	97	97	97	+ ⅛
14⅝	14⅞	800	Chicago Great West.	14¾	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
82⅝	83½	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	83	83	83	83	+ ¼
17	17¼	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
51¼	51	130	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	50½	50½	50½	50½	−1
124⅜	124⅝	1,960	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	125	125⅝	124½	124⅝	− ⅛
169	170	100	Chicago & Northw.	169	169	169	169	+1
113⅜	113⅝	1,535	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	114	114¼	113⅝	113⅝	+ ⅛
41¾	42	820	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	42¼	42¼	42	42	...
63⅞	64½	1,500	C., C., C. & St. L.	64	64¾	63¾	64¼	+ ½
107½	108½	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	108	108	108	108	...
14½	15½	100	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅜
2½	...	100	Col. I. & C. Dev. pf.	2½	2½	2½	2½	...
54⅞	55	2,720	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	55½	55⅞	54¾	54¾

the United States. We must be prepared for a further reduction of the reserve, and may witness very stringent conditions."

Panic Feared in Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Dec. 2.—The Canadian banks doing business in this colony imported to-day a quarter of a million dollars in gold coin, fearing a panic, as for the last week heavy withdrawals of gold have been made from Harborgrace, Belle Isle, and other sections, and it is feared that the panic may spread to this city. The Governmental crisis is held to be responsible for this uneasiness, the masses of the people fearing financial trouble.

CHICAGO BANKERS CONFIDENT.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—Chicago bankers do not fear any bad effects on the American stock of gold from the action of the Bank of England in increasing its discount rate to 6 per cent. They believe that England will get none of the gold in the United States under the present conditions. The two former Controllers of the Currency now living in this city—James H. Eckles and E. S. Lacey—are of the same opinion in this matter.

"New York has already discounted the action of the Bank of England," said Mr. Eckles, "and unless the conditions change much on one side or the other of the Atlantic there will hardly be a movement of gold."

"I do not anticipate any free movement of gold," said Mr. Lacey. "The Bank of England can secure gold from this country now only by special operations—that is, by sending over and purchasing it at the best prices they can get, regardless of the rate of exchange. If the rate of discount here eases, some gold may go across, but I am inclined to believe the increase in the rate in London will tend to sustain rates in this country. What movement there is will be largely a sentimental one, any way. Even if the gold does go across the Atlantic, the United States can easily spare it, as our supply is very large."

To Extend the Navigation Season.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 2.—The demand for iron ore is so great that the Minnesota Iron Company will try the experiment of extending the navigation season one or two months. Insurance on steel hulls expires Dec. 5, but the company will run its fleet of five steel ships through December, and if possible, through January, without insurance. The open lakes do not, as a rule, freeze till February, and the narrow channels will be kept open.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City banks shows an increase in reserve of $1,884,500. The banks now hold a surplus of $8,536,700 above legal requirements.

The following is a comparison of the statement issued yesterday with that of the previous Saturday:

	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Increase.
Loans	$676,636,400	$682,159,800	$5,523,400
Deposits	737,956,000	748,078,000	10,120,000
Circulation	16,471,600	16,480,900	9,300
Legal tenders	49,131,100	50,241,700	1,110,600
Specie	142,010,600	145,314,500	3,303,900
Reserve	191,141,700	195,556,200	4,414,500
Reserve req'd	184,489,500	187,019,500	2,530,000
Surplus	6,652,200	8,536,700	1,884,500

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding week in 1898 and 1897:

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Jan. 7	$28,530,375	$22,264,575	$43,991,450
Jan. 14	28,263,075	25,968,775	52,172,525
Jan. 21	34,693,675	31,375,200	57,667,800
Jan. 28	39,232,025	35,600,450	59,108,250
Feb. 4	37,452,075	34,781,625	54,540,650
Feb. 11	35,511,925	32,437,050	51,638,225
Feb. 18	34,373,325	25,688,450	55,065,950
Feb. 25	30,334,900	22,950,320	57,020,975
March 4	24,578,125	20,822,500	55,556,925
March 11	23,203,000	22,724,425	52,863,350
March 18	19,071,175	28,060,100	48,108,975
March 25	19,197,425	35,351,475	48,893,700
April 1	15,491,950	35,720,900	47,666,575
April 8	15,018,825	35,720,900	47,666,575
April 15	19,471,525	37,346,075	46,960,900
April 22	24,175,900	43,525,100	49,277,900
April 29	25,524,675	44,504,675	48,917,625
May 6	19,351,950	43,916,475	44,065,975
May 13	27,137,625	46,097,205	44,490,500
May 20	24,631,525	50,715,250	45,908,950
May 27	36,393,725	55,704,600	46,616,100
June 3	42,710,600	52,248,700	45,320,325
June 10	39,323,100	53,841,100	47,601,475
June 17	39,063,200	59,272,800	48,390,950
June 24	25,897,900	62,206,250	49,239,150
July 1	14,274,350	62,013,550	44,384,875
July 8	5,062,475	53,345,300	41,361,375
July 15	10,393,825	46,033,750	46,038,900
July 22	12,055,600	43,012,000	47,361,575
July 29	10,811,125	41,904,475	45,720,150
August 5	8,110,600	39,893,000	41,002,125
August 12	14,395,375	33,111,850	38,882,725
August 19	15,082,350	29,839,250	39,753,450
August 26	12,378,525	31,343,300	36,517,700
Sept. 2	9,191,250	34,191,050	34,115,150
Sept. 9	2,458,925	7,076,775	26,668,825
Sept. 16	275,450	4,240,400	19,895,175
Sept. 23	2,963,700	8,252,875	15,997,500
Sept. 28	1,724,450	15,327,150	15,550,400
Oct. 7	945,200	13,743,600	13,485,500
Oct. 14	1,177,350	19,661,550	14,614,500
Oct. 21	1,441,075	23,412,325	22,904,700
Oct. 28	3,038,525	26,091,550	24,271,800
Nov. 4	*338,350	19,023,050	21,181,225
Nov. 11	*2,758,950	15,011,800	21,765,150
Nov. 18	1,312,200	16,667,375	23,408,250
Nov. 25	6,652,200	15,858,679	22,530,425
Dec. 2	8,536,700	17,097,950	22,122,950

*Deficit.

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1899	$8,536,700	1894	$52,220,800
1898	17,097,950	1893	76,096,900
1897	22,122,950	1892	4,493,750
1896	32,964,400	1891	13,863,625
1895	21,294,275	1890	*2,429,650

*Deficit.

Import of Specie Port of New York Nov. 24 to Dec. 1 Inclusive.

AMERICAN GOLD COIN—		
Steamer.	Where from.	Amount.
Dona Maria	St. Michaels	$5,520
Caracas	Curacao	5,595
GOLD BULLION—		
Mae	San Juan	286
Adirondack	Baranquilla	1,000
Georgian	London	27,491
Caracas	Curacao	800
SILVER BULLION—		
Vigilancia	Vera Cruz	10,928
Georgian	London	18,690
FOREIGN SILVER COIN—		
Altai	Greytown	110
Andes	Kingston	675
Finance	Colon	18,181
Lauenburg	Nuevitas	80
Adirondack	Baranquilla	665
FOREIGN GOLD COIN—		
Andes	Kingston	225
AMERICAN SILVER COIN—		
Andes	Kingston	600
Total		$90,846

Specie Exports from the Port of New York from Nov. 27 to Dec. 2 Inclusive.

Nov.	Steamer.	Destination.		Amount.
27	Kr.W.d.Gr	London	S. B.	$237,250
28	Teutonic	London	S. B.	285,010
29	La Normandie	Havre	S. B.	38,308
29	Bernard	Manaos	S. C. (Peru)	5,225
Dec. 1	Andes	Heiti	G. C. (United States)	8,000
1	Campania	London	S. B.	198,000
Total				$771,793

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Nov.	Steamer.	Destination.		Amount.
22	Seneca	Vera Cruz	G. C. (United States)	$2,150
24	Themis	Belize	G. C. (United States)	15,000
24	Caribe	San Domingo	G. C. (United States)	16,200
24	Caribe	San Domingo	G. C. (Spanish)	2,898
24	Caribe	San Domingo	S. C. (Mexican)	6,848
24	Etruria	London	S. B.	394,290
Total				$1,209,179

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
3d week Nov.	$25,892	$25,696	$22,712
From July 1	495,624	479,332	431,474
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY—			
Month November	1,202,448	1,020,573	181,875
From July 1	5,932,075	5,148,394	783,681
	1899.	1898.	1897.
OREGON SHORT LINE for month of October—			
Gross	842,841	804,571	588,862
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
4th week Nov.	134,951	94,960	112,334
Month	460,347	398,661	408,395
From July 1	2,637,647	2,233,011	2,211,668
ATLANTA, KNOXVILLE & NORTHERN for the year ending June 30—			
	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross	352,952	328,092	24,860
Op. expenses	280,292	234,751	45,541
Net	72,660	93,341	*20,681
Prop. op. exp. to gross	79⅝	71⅝	
Other income	15,309	19,843	*4,040
Total income	88,463	113,184	*24,721
Charges	63,335	93,533	*30,198
Surplus	25,128	19,651	5,477
*Decrease.			
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS for October—			
	1899.	1898.	1897.
Gross	488,098	414,934	442,244
Op. expenses	249,335	213,658	224,530
Net	238,763	201,276	217,714
Prop. op. exp. to gross	51⅛	51½	51
Gross, 4 months	1,764,790	1,511,571	1,363,339
Net, 4 months	848,775	689,351	600,111
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING for October—			
	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross	168,882	131,703	$7,156
Op. expenses	130,054	96,878	33,175
Net	38,808	34,825	3,962
Prop. op. exp. to gross	77	73¼	
Charges	23,460	24,300	*840
Surplus	15,348	10,524	4,823
Gross, 4 months	669,507	520,881	148,628
Net, 4 months	205,423	144,418	61,005
Surplus, 4 mos.	111,681	44,187	67,394
*Decrease.			
GEORGIA for October—			
	1899.	1898.	1897.
Gross earnings	184,304	177,727	182,600
Op. expenses	88,312	103,033	108,500
Net earnings	75,992	74,694	74,099
Prop. exp. to gross	53¾	57⅞	59 2-5
Gross, 4 months	544,864	548,153	555,978
Net, 4 months	186,590	158,854	160,769
MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE for October—			
Gross earnings	562,083	510,768	479,072
Op. expenses	243,423	257,644	207,493
Net earnings	318,660	253,124	271,579
Prop. exp. to gross	43⅓	50½	43 1-5
Gross, 4 months	1,868,215	1,647,352	1,535,576
Net, 4 months	1,008,334	749,699	736,727
NORTHERN PACIFIC for October—			
Gross earnings	3,368,950	3,049,318	2,784,755
Op. expenses	1,340,798	1,204,712	1,116,793
Net earnings	2,028,152	1,844,606	1,667,962
Prop. exp. to gross	39⅞	39½	40⅛
Charges	247,573	241,126	
Net income	1,780,579	1,603,480	
Other income	81,644	11,907	
Inc. main system	1,862,243	1,615,387	
Inc. prop. lines	38,168	77,458	
Total income	1,900,411	1,692,845	
Gross, 4 months	11,439,965	9,951,371	8,964,516
Net, 4 months	6,418,529	5,698,622	4,827,550
Net income	5,201,090	4,755,496	
Inc. main system	5,354,118	4,793,263	
Inc. prop. lines	125,256	204,517	
Total income	5,479,374	4,997,780	
PEORIA & EASTERN for October—			
	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross earnings	210,187	173,870	36,317
Op. expenses	140,890	136,170	4,920
Net earnings	69,297	37,700	31,597
Pro. op. ex. to gr.	67⅓	78¼	
Charges	38,125	36,801	1,324
Surplus	31,172	899	30,273
Gross, 4 months	750,478	629,544	120,934
Net, 4 months	224,344	141,975	82,369
Surplus	71,844	*5,232	77,076
*Deficit.			
SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO. for October—			
	1899.	1898.	1897.
Gross earnings	6,069,841	5,007,459	4,430,934
Op. expenses	3,602,611	3,004,985	2,508,297
Net earnings	2,467,230	2,000,474	1,862,637
Pro. op. ex. to gr.	59⅜	60½	58
Gross, 4 months	22,324,375	18,635,824	18,761,303
Net, 4 months	8,923,136	7,257,605	7,986,476
UNION PACIFIC for October—			
Gross earnings	2,507,431	2,237,301	1,801,792
Op. expenses	1,321,880	1,143,065	1,004,490
Net earnings	1,185,551	1,094,236	737,302
Pro. op. ex. to gr.	52⅞	51⅛	59⅝
Gross, 4 months	8,543,012	7,456,462	6,595,788
Net, 4 months	3,901,306	3,406,103	2,408,782
WABASH for October—			
Gross earnings	1,574,195	1,313,135	1,305,010
Op. expenses	1,061,883	919,192	916,212
Net earnings	512,311	393,942	488,798
Pro. op. ex. to gr.	67 1-5	70	70¼
Gross, 4 months	5,808,175	4,964,278	4,698,334
Net, 4 months	1,722,855	1,402,394	1,664,444

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.06	.06
Alpha Con	.03	.04
Andes	.15	.16
Belcher	.31	.30
Best & Belcher	.53	.50
Bullion	.05	.06
Caledonia	.58	.61
Challenge Con	.24	.22
Chollar	.25	.23
Confidence	.85	.83
Con. Cal. & Va	2.25	2.20
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.22	.22
Gould & Curry	.20	.20
Hale & Norcross	.42	.42
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.09	.08
Kentucky Con	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con	.06	.06
Mexican	.59	.57
Occidental Con	.17	.13
Ophir	1.15	1.15
Overman	.17	.17
Potosi	.29	.28
Savage	.18	.17
Sag Belcher	.04	.06
Sierra Nevada	.47	.44
Standard	2.75	2.75
Syndicate	.06	.06
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con	.40	.37
Utah Con	.08	.08
Yellow Jacket	.18	.18
Silver bars	58⅝@59	58⅝@59
Mexican dollars	47½@48¼	47½@48¼
Drafts, sight	.10	.10
Telegraph	.15	.15

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The New Century Loan Company of Buffalo; capital $10,000. Directors: Henry C. Bangert, Fred H. Dirstine, and Mary E. Dirstine of Buffalo.

The Barrington Realty Company of New York City; capital $100,000. Directors: Charles L. Atterbury, Thornwell Mullally, and J. Burnett of New York City.

The Simmons-Baker Company of Niagara Falls, to deal in real estate; capital $1,000. Directors: Thomas H. Patterson, William P. Baker, and William H. Orchard of Niagara Falls.

Ferris Brick Company of Mechanicville; capital $100,000. Directors: J. C. Duncan, F. H. Ferris, William L. Howland, H. O. Bailey, and E. H. Strang of Mechanicville, H. S. Harp of Green Island.

Static Carbonator Company of New York City, to manufacture, buy, sell, and lease all kinds of machines and machinery; capital $150,000. Directors: Walter I. McCoy, J. Cornicker, Ira J. Dutton, and Omri F. Hibbard of New York, George Greer of Rye, George Lowther, Jr., of Riverside, Conn., and John F. Swain of Lynn, Mass.

Incorporated at Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 2.—Articles of incorporation were filed here to-day as follows:

The Chesapeake Beach Improvement Company; capital $400,000; to construct a race track, theatre, and other places of amusement at Chesapeake, Md. Incorporators: Thomas G. Lovegrove, Emil Leinstruch, Thomas U. Parker, and James A. Griffiths of Camden.

The Removable Barrel-Head Company; capital $500,000; to manufacture barrels, particularly those with removable heads. Incorporators: James D. Capperfield, Frederick C. Righter, Washington Righter, and Lewis Starr of Philadelphia.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

MAX SHAPIRO.—Max Shapiro, manufacturer of mattresses of 316 to 320 Broome Street, who made an assignment on Nov. 13 to Joseph J. Corn, had his property reassigned to him yesterday, having made a settlement with his creditors at 25 cents on the dollar—10 cents cash and 15 cents in notes.

ABRAHAM COHEN, CAESAR CASPER, SIMON AFENDT, AND T. K. LIPMAN.—Deficiency judgment for $9,124 was docketed yesterday against Abraham Cohen, Caesar Casper, Simon Arendt, and Frances K. Lipman in favor of Stephen H. Olin, as guardian of Alice T. and Julia L. Olin, growing out of the foreclosure sale of property on Forty-sixth Street, between First and Second Avenues.

ABRAHAM POPKIN.—At a meeting of the creditors of Abraham Popkin, doing business as A. Popkin & Co., cloak manufacturers at 762 to 768 Broadway, held yesterday at 346 Broadway, the creditors' committee reported in favor of a settlement at 45 cents on the dollar—35 cents cash and 10 cents in a year, secured by indorsement. Some of the creditors accepted the offer and others said they would consider it.

ALBERT M. BAGBY.—Deputy Sheriff Roberts has received an execution for $3,134 against Albert M. Bagby, piano teacher of 21 West Thirty-first Street, in favor of Arthur M. Andrews on a note dated Feb. 20, 1897, for $2,500, payable four months from date, to the order of Francis C. Grable, a promoter, who delivered the note to George A. Fletcher, and who in turn assigned it to Mr. Andrews. Mr. Bagby, in his answer, said the note was delivered to Mr. Grable for stock of the Edgemont and Union Hill Smelting Company of South Dakota, but he (Bagby) never received the stock.

Out of Town.

J. C. & J. S. MILLER COMPANY.—John C. Miller was yesterday appointed receiver of the J. C. & J. S. Miller Company of Baldwinsville, N. Y. The assets are $30,000 and liabilities a little more than $200,000. The reason for the failure is insufficient capital.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ADAM AVERY.—Adam Avery of Taghhanic, Columbia County, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $3,017 and no assets.

A. J. MCINTOSH.—Andrew J. McIntosh of 40 Irving Place has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $35,316, to fifteen creditors, and no assets. Davis & Sheldon, his attorneys, said that he was formerly a down-quilt manufacturer at 108 Worth Street.

DAVID KATZ.—David Katz, agent, of 700 Fifth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,688 and nominal assets of $3,000, in uncollectable accounts for goods sold on the installment plan, and a dozen Prayer Books, which are exempt.

A. A. KLASKY.—Abraham A. Klasky, clerk at 104 Greene Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $4,082 and assets consisting of twelve lots in Washington County, Fla., purchased in 1887, valued at $100. The debts were contracted in Greenville, Texas, in 1894, for dry goods, clothing, and hats.

GEORGE S. HARRAL.—George S. Harral, room clerk at the Hotel Manhattan, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $12,683 and no assets. The debts were contracted principally in 1894 and 1895, when he conducted the George Hotel at Black Rock Beach, near Bridgeport, Conn., where he made an assignment on Nov. 27, 1895.

R. GARDNER CHASE.—R. Gardner Chase of 33 Wall Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $44,680, of which $14,800 are secured and assets merely nominal. The debts were contracted principally in Boston and Nantucket in 1890, the largest creditor being Charles H. Robinson of Nantucket, $12,000. Mr. Chase was formerly of R. Gardner Chase & Co. His watch and chain are pledged as collateral for $75.

JOHN E. CONNOLLY.—John E. Connolly, manager at 626 West Thirty-fourth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $27,692, and assets consisting of 174 shares of the stock of the John E. Connolly Company, of no value, and a New York Produce Exchange ticket, $30, which is exempt. Mr. Connolly wishes to get rid of mortgages and liability on leases of 532 and 534 West Twentieth Street, 531 and 533 West Nineteenth Street, and 628 West Thirty-fourth Street, his interest in the leases having been assigned. He was in the feed business.

CHARLES A. STEVENSON.—Charles A. Stevenson, an actor residing at 288 West Seventieth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $18,492 and no assets except clothing, $100, which is exempt. Among the creditors are George Latham, tailor, $3,000 for clothes and $1,980 in a judgment; George Wessels, Cincinnati, $3,000 judgment for damages; Brush Electric Illuminating Company, $2,851 judgment in 1884 for electric light and fixtures; John & James Dobson, $2,081 for carpets in 1886; Dunbar Box and Lumber Company, $1,158 judgment for lumber in 1884; S. M. Roosevelt, $1,040 money loaned; Andrew J. Dam, $850 money loaned; Frank H. Ray, $500 on a note.

Judgment Against Insurance Company

Judgment for $56,412 was filed in the County Clerk's Office yesterday against the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association in favor of Dimont M. Caldwell, formerly manager of the Liverpool department of the association, for commissions under a contract made in 1887. The judgment was on the report of Referee Ernest Hall. The suit was commenced in 1894.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADLER, Ignatz—Julius Wile and another	$268
ABELMAN, Abraham, and Kate Rosenbaum—Robinson Stoneware Company	198
ABELL, Charles F.—Empire Construction Company	48
BUELLESBACH, Mary—G. Sutherland and another	85
BENNER, Charles H.—Oxley & Enos Manufacturing Company	77
BERNSTEIN, Hyman—F. Straus, costs	27
BETTS, Frederick A. as receiver, &c.—M. Sprigg	4,276
BAGBY, Albert M.—A. W. Andrews	3,134
COHEN, Abraham, Caesar Casper, Frances K. Lipman, and Simon Arendt—S. H. Olin, guardian, &c.	9,124
CHANDLER, Benjamin D.—Real Estate Record Association	159
COOK, Edward N.—J. Beck	213
COHN, Aaron B., and Richard A. Saalfield—O. W. F. Randolph, administrator, &c.	691
FLEISCHMAN, Joseph, Jacob, and Arnold—Max Glaser, recover property, or	210
FREEDMAN, Charles I.—H. B. Stevens and another	1,511
FELIX, Emilie—N. T. Swezey's Sons & Co.	295
FARLEY, John—C. F. Rohman and others	179
FLEISCHMAN, Joseph, Jacob, and Arnold—Max Glaser, costs	60
GAFFNEY, James P.—D. Libertha	114
GREEN, Thaddeus K.—C. H. Randall	176
HERRICK, Edmund R.—D. S. Brassil	219
JACOBS, Henry C.—The Newburgh News Printing and Publishing Company	859
KNAPP, Julia—Ann Smart, costs	26
LOEWENTHAL, Adolph—F. H. Leggett and others	331
MYLL, Louis—Henry Goodkind	281
MAHR, John C., Jr.—J. J. Haldyven	1,593
MARCOU, Peter—Fred M. Schaffmann	550
NATHANSON, Isidor—Consolidated Fireworks Company of America	78
PUSTORINO, Nicholas—A. Seligman	126
PUCCI, Antonio G.—Thomas E. Crimmins	149
SALOMON, Charles W.—A. J. Seligsberg	210
ST. JOHN, Charles—Thomas B. Kniffin and another	250
SUMNER, Howard—N. Durham	272
SCHNITZLER, Ignatz—Elias Hartman and another	204
SMITH, William B. and Jacob W.—C. H. Newman	275
SNOW, Church & Co.—William H. Howard	248
THE BRANDON PAINT COMPANY—E. J. Dickinson	146
MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION—D. M. Caldwell	56,512
AUSTRIAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF New York—Anton A. Lassich	2,044
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—John H. Smith	819
WELLE, Bernhard—Celluloid Company	108

YACHTING GOSSIP.

James D. Baird of the Larchmont Yacht Club, who raced the Surprise and Hussar in Long Island Sound, has placed a commission for a fifty-one-footer with Capt. Thomas Webber at New Rochelle. The new craft will be built to beat Commodore Fred M. Hoyt's Syce, and is already laid down in Webber's shop.

***

The steel schooner yacht, Alcaea, formerly the property of Charles Clark, has been sold through the brokerage firm of Tams & Lemoine to an Englishman. Those who profess to know the ultimate destination of the Alcaea say that she will fly the double eagle of the Emperor of Germany. The Alcaea is 120 feet over all, 90 feet on the water line, 22 feet 6 inches beam, and 13 feet draught. She was designed by Gardner & Cox of this city, and was launched from Lawler's yards at South Boston in May, 1892. She is a magnificent vessel, and a fitting companion to the American schooner Yampa, which was bought by Emperor William two years ago.

***

The schooner Fleur de Lys, owned by George Lord Day, New York Yacht Club, has been sold to Charles Smithers, whose private signal floated from the little schooner Wayward last season. The Fleur de Lys is on the drydock at the foot of Clinton Street, Brooklyn, for examination, after which the transfer of title will be made, and the yacht fitted out for a long cruise about the West Indies. It will be recalled that the Fleur de Lys was bottled up in the port of Lisbon at the beginning of the Spanish-American war by a little gunboat, and, starting for the open sea in a gale, ran away from the little warship much to the disgust of the Spanish officers and crew, who were hungry for the prize money.

***

The schooner yacht Calypso, formerly know as Her Royal Highness, and owned by Josiah R. Adams of Philadelphia, has been sold to a New York yachtsman.

***

The racing schooner Quissetta is being deepened, under the supervision of her designers, Gardner & Cox, at Port Jefferson. She will have a larger rig when she reappears in the Spring, and Mr. Lippitt, her owner, will race her extensively during the season.

***

Capt. William Langley, Larchmont Yacht Club, has built a fifty-four-foot yawl, which arrived in these waters during the past week. She was built in the vicinity of Cape Hatteras, and is named Coon.

***

The annual dinner of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club will be held in the Arena, 41 West Thirty-first Street, on Tuesday evening.

***

From one point or another about the great lakes comes a report every week of a new challenge for the Canada Cup. Up to the present time, however, none has been sent, and there is very little probability of another match until 1901. The cup has at last reached Chicago, after a brief stay in Rochester, and was the centrepiece at the banquet given by the Chicago Yacht Club to those of its members who participated in the races. Charles G. Davis, the amateur skipper of the Genesee in the contests, was invited, but sent letters of regret from Boston.

***

The schooner yacht Duen, owned by the Countess Schimmelmann of Copenhagen, is lying in Erie Basin, where she will remain for several weeks. Her owner is doing mission work among the seamen who stay in the vicinity of the basin.

***

Work on the new home of the New York Yacht Club is progressing rapidly. The walls are up, the structure is roofed in, and workmen are beginning on the interior of the building. A few slight modifications have been made in the plans for the arrangements of the interior decorations.

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"The dispute between the Seawanhaka-Corinthian and the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Clubs is far more than a private quarrel between the two clubs," says the current issue of Forest and Stream. "The main point of issue, whether the course laid out by the Royal St. Lawrence Sailing Committee was in accord with the conditions of the declaration of trust, is a difficult one to decide, and a fair decision can only be reached through a consideration of the evidence on both sides. So far as the friendly relations of the two clubs are concerned, the letter of the Seawanhaka Race Committee has put matters back where they were on the night of the receipt of the famous Kerr-Dresser telegram in 1898."

UN-LOADING
FURNITURE, CARPETS & BEDDINGS
AT ⅓ UNDER ACTUAL VALUE.

By Jan. 1, 1900, prior to stock taking, we desire to reduce our stock fully ⅓. We hold now three times as large a stock as we generally carry. Our purchases were made in anticipation of advancing prices. We intend to give customers during the month of December the benefit by un-loading at bargain prices. CASH OR OPEN ACCOUNT.

Fine Solid Oak Dresser, Oval French Bevel Glass, worth 11.00, at 6.98.

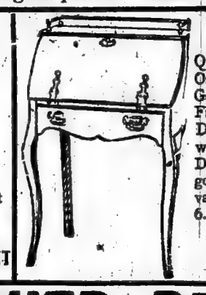

Quartered Oak Golden Finish Desk with Drawer, good value 6.00, at 3.48

Handsome 5-Drawer Golden Oak Chiffonier, Shaped Pattern Plate French Glass, cheap at 12.00, at 7.75

CASH OR OPEN ACCOUNT. Cash or Open Account.

FISHER BROS.,
COLUMBUS AVE., Bet. 103d and 104th Sts.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL XMAS.

THE DEAF CURED FREE

next Friday, 2 and 8 P. M., at Carnegie Lyceum, 57th St. and 7th Av.

horse is green and without a mark, and about all the training she ever had was on the Speedway, nevertheless Queen Wilkes has shown her heels to a number of horses with records during the past week. Mr. Weiland is of the opinion that Queen Wilkes can beat Cobwebs, and he is more than anxious for a go with the King of the Speedway. Fred Gerken, although he does not believe that Queen Wilkes can beat Cobwebs, offered Mr. Weiland three times what he paid for the animal.

The Road Drivers' Association has recently taken up the question of street-car crossings in Seventh Avenue, north of Central Park, where all down-town visitors to the Speedway have been compelled to run the gauntlet of electric cars dashing across the roadway at high speed. Several narrow escapes from accidents have occurred of late at both One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Streets, and this has caused the road drivers to request the railroad authorities to stop all cars before crossing the busy thoroughfares. President A. B. Gwathmay has been informed that the Metropolitan Street Railway Company will comply with the request of horsemen at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and that the Third Avenue Railroad Company has taken similar action in regard to the crossing at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

Richard Croker's new horse Kentucky Union, 2:07¼, has been on the Speedway several times during the past week, but the driver of the animal does not seem anxious to enter any of the battles.

The well-known gray mare Brunhilde, 2:15¼, owned by Melville C. Boynton, has been on the Speedway several times during the past week, and has shown some of her former speed and quickness in getting away at the start. She has been in poor condition since early Spring, but her form is now greatly improved.

The bay gelding Pilot Chimes, 2:19¼, recently purchased by Edgar Bronk, is a frequent visitor to the Speedway, and his speed fully justifies all the good things that have been said about him.

The seven mounted policemen who look after the interest of Speedway drivers were remembered on Thanksgiving by Dr. Kane, one of the best known and most popular Speedway frequenters. Each policeman received a fat turkey and the accessories, with the compliments of the doctor.

GOSSIP ABOUT TROTTERS.

Dr. E. W. Hagyard, the veterinarian in charge at Marcus Daly's Bitter Root Stock Farm, Montana, left last night for that place with a carload of trotting stock, purchased for Mr. Daly at the recent sales in this city.

During Richard Croker's absence abroad his mare, Kentucky Union, which he purchased at the recent Fasig-Tipton sale, will be in the hands of Nathan Straus, and will be driven by Mr. Straus on the Speedway when he wants to give Cobwebs a rest.

Word comes from Lexington, Ky., that John E. Madden has sold his young Hanover-Tarantella stallion, Handsel, to Messrs. Jones and Barbee of the above place. The price paid is said to be large, though the amount has not been made public.

Richard Croker thinks very highly of the young trotting stallion Electric Wilkes, which he recently purchased. Special preparation will be given Electric Wilkes by Mr. Croker's trainer, "Jack" Curray, for the three principal four-year-old stakes of the coming season—Lexington, Detroit, and Cleveland. It is likely that these will be the only races in which the horse will be started.

WHY POE KICKED THAT GOAL.

How He Came to be Chosen to Act as the Forlorn Hope in the Princeton-Yale Football Game.

Princeton men have not begun to tire of talking about the goal kicked from the field by Arthur Poe, that brought victory to "Old Nassau" in the game against Yale a week ago. They may never tire of it. With every new telling there comes a new version of how it all happened. So it may not be amiss to tell just how it all came about, in order to have the record straight for football historians.

Poe, as is well known, was not considered one of the goal-kicking men of the eleven. He was too useful as an end player to have his abilities as a kicker developed. It is a fact that he was not used to kick for goals in any of the open games against the "scrubs," nor in secret practice. In fact, all the training he had had in this direction was that which he gave himself in individual practice. He succeeded well enough then to have considerable confidence in himself, though he said nothing of it to his fellows.

When Princeton's team was battered almost to pieces, the coaches on the side lines decided that the only way to avert the threatened defeat was to try for a goal from the field as a last resort. "Biffy" Lea, head coach of the eleven, then resorted to the tactics that called forth a lot of criticism in some quarters. He sent Duncan up to Burke, who was playing at quarter in the team, now made up chiefly of substitutes, with the necessary instructions, and Burke communicated them to Capt. Edwards. Those who recall the incidents of the game will remember that just after Duncan's brief visit to the team there was a consultation between the players.

In that consultation Capt. Edwards decided that Mills, who had done most of the kicking of this sort for the team, should make the trial. The hard buffeting Mills had received in the scrimmages in which he had to wrestle against Olcott, one of Yale's strongest line men, had made him nervous. He didn't like to try for a goal and fail. As the man who tells the story said, "Mills had a trifling attack of 'cold feet.'" Capt. Edwards was a bit nonplussed, and had decided to make the attempt himself, and take whatever of blame or credit should come from failure or success.

It was then that Poe came to the rescue. "Give me

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

The Going of the Battery.

Nov. 2, 1899. Late at night, in rain and in darkness, the Seventy-third Battery, R. F. A., left Dorchester Barracks for the war in South Africa, marching on foot to the railway station, where their guns were already entrained.

Wives' Voices:

Rain came down drenchingly, but we unblenchingly
Trudged on beside them through mirk and through mire,
They stepping steadily—only too readily!—
Scarce as if stepping brought parting time nigher.

Great guns were gleaming there—living things seeming there—
Cloaked in their tar-cloths, upnosed to the night:
Wheels wet and yellow from axle to felloe,
Throats blank of sound, but prophetic to sight.

Lamplight all drearily blinking and blearily
Lit our pale faces outstretched for one kiss,
While we stood prest to them, with a last quest to them
Not to court perils that honor could miss.

Some one said, "Nevermore will they come! Evermore
Are they now lost to us!" O, it was wrong!
Howsoe'er hard their ways, some Hand will guard their ways—
Bear them through safely—in brief time or long.

Yet—voices haunting us, daunting us, taunting us,
Hint in the night time, when life beats are low,
Other and braver things. Hold we to braver things—
Wait we—in trust—what Time's fullness shall show.

—THOMAS HARDY in The Graphic.

Transvaal Preparations.

From The Fortnightly.

For the last two or three years guns and ammunition have been imported through Delagoa Bay (that convenient harbor where so little is known) in such quantities that the whole of Afrikanderdom might be said to be armed with guns from this source. Here was an open menace to England and to England's power. In June, July, August of this year (1899) thirty tons of ammunition were, according to a correspondent of The Cape Times, being piled up at Christiana, a small town at the southwest corner of the Transvaal, and not far from the town of Kimberley. This was going on at the very time of the Bloemfontein conference. If not before. So we may well guess from this and other facts that war was in the mind of President Krüger before the ink of that conference was dry. Then there was the episode of the ammunition forwarded through Port Elizabeth to the Free State when Delagoa Bay seemed to be shut against the Boers. This step was allowed by Mr. Schreiner, the Premier of the Cape—the chosen instrument of the Bond. Where, too, in all this story was the influence, presumably for peace, of that amicus curiae, Mr. Jan Hofmeyr? To be ready when England was embarrassed elsewhere; to send the signal across the border when her hands were full in Asia, it might be, or in Egypt; to raise the cry of "Africa for the Afrikander," meaning the Dutch only: this was the cue of crafty Paul Krüger and of his Hollander satellites.

The prize was worth winning, and both Germans and French were only too glad to give sympathy and support to a cause in which the feelings of unreasoning hatred of England were mixed up with thoughts of filthy lucre and self aggrandizement. In the shrieking disappointment of the Continental press we can measure the depth of their baffled malignity at the turn events have taken.

The Crown of Russia.

From Chambers's Journal.

The crown of Russia is at present presumably the richest in diamonds. Besides several valuable collections in the imperial Treasury, there are three crowns entirely composed of these stones. That of Ivan Alexiowitch contains 881, that of Peter the Great 847, and that of Catharine II. 2,536. One of its most remarkable diamonds is the "Orloff," now set in the top of the imperial sceptre, and on this account is sometimes called the "Sceptre" diamond. The history of this stone has been much mixed up with that of the "Moon of the Mountain," another great diamond in the possession of the Czar. The most authentic account appears to be that it formed one of the eyes of the Hindu god Sri-Ranga, to whom was dedicated a magnificent temple situated on a fortified island in Mysore.

A French deserter from the Indian service, who had been at work in the neighborhood of this temple, hearing of the idol's "beaux yeux," determined to become their possessor. As no Christians were permitted within the precincts of the pagoda, he, in order to gain the confidence of the priests, became a devotee, and so ingratiated himself with the Brahmins that they confided to him the guardianship of the inner shrine, which contained the idol. Watching his opportunity, one stormy night he succeeded in forcing one of the eyes out of its socket, and fled with it to Madras, where he sold the gem to an English sea Captain for £2,000, who in turn disposed of it to a Jew for £12,000. From him it was purchased by Kojeh, a Persian merchant, who at Amsterdam, when on his way from England to Russia, met Prince Orloff. This Prince, in order to regain the favor of Catharine II., under whose displeasure he had fallen, bought the gem from the merchant for the sum of £90,000 and an annuity of £4,000, and presented it to his imperial mistress, who had previously declined the purchase as too costly, but now accepted this truly royal gift from her illustrious subject.

The "Orloff" diamond weighs 194 carats, and its estimated value is £369,800. In size it ranks first among European gems, and in beauty yields the palm to the "Regent" only. It is said that Wilkie Collins's novel "The Moonstone" was suggested by this stone.

Old Ministers.

Ian Maclaren in the Ladies' Home Journal.

Short of immorality and unbelief, one cannot imagine a greater hindrance to the energy of the Church than a large proportion of aged and infirm ministers in active duty. For this will mean obsolete theology, the neglect of the young, isolation from the spirit of the day, and endless wrangling. Nothing would more certainly re-enforce the energy of the Church than the compulsory retirement upon satisfactory terms of every minister above the age of sixty. For this would mean not only a reserve of good men upon whom the Church could depend in emergencies, but a perpetual tide of fresh thought. At present congregations have a grievance against old ministers who think they are young, and old ministers have a grievance against congregations who do not respect age, and between the two arise many scandals and breaches of the peace. When the Church is as well managed as a first-rate business concern, then this standing feud will be healed, and no one will be so much respected and loved in the Christian Church as the faithful minister who has served her in the fullness of his strength, and now in the days of his well-earned rest enriches her with his counsel."

London in Elizabeth's Time.

From a Lecture by the Bishop of London.

The Thames was the silent highway of London. One bridge only spanned it, and that bridge led into Southwark. Two thousand wherries, plied by 3,000 watermen, were in constant employment for the purpose of transit, for the bridge resembled a continuous street, having houses on both sides, and it was so narrow that carts could scarcely pass one another upon it. The Thames, in fact, was the real railway as well as the main street of London. It was full of fish and was peopled by swans, so that it was a great source also of food supply. It was computed that 40,000 of the people of London were dependent for gaining their livelihood upon the river. In London, generally, there was no regard for what we consider sanitary precautions, and it was no wonder that the plague, in some form or another, was endemic. Sensitive persons carried with them something pleasant that they might smell when their noses were assailed by unpleasant odors.

The great glory of London was St. Paul's Cathedral, designed on a scale worthy of the dignity of the city, being 690 feet long by 130 feet broad. It was adorned with tombs and monuments which gave an epitome of civic life. These all disappeared in the Great Fire. The nave was a place of fashionable resort, and was known as Paul's Walk, only the choir being used for divine service. Outside the cathedral St. Paul's Churchyard was mainly occupied by booksellers. The other great place of resort was the Royal Exchange, built by Sir Thomas Gresham and opened by Elizabeth, who gave it its name. When we looked below the surface we saw that the days of Elizabeth were emphatically the days of the hard-headed and long-headed men. The old thrifty habits of England had passed away forever, and there was a new sort of ambition and adventure everywhere.

In those days we found the wise taking advantage of the foolish and the strong taking advantage of the weak. Among the nobles new families were quietly adding manor to manor and field to field by encouraging spendthrift habits on the part of a neighbor whom they meant to abolish, and by lawsuits which they meant to win. The merchant likewise knew how to put out his money on good security; even tavern keepers were usurers to young men with expectations who came up to London for a few months. It was all done, as everything was always done in England, quietly and decorously, but money and lands changed hands.

Color of Pacific Salmon.

From Richard Rathbun's Fisheries in the State of Washington and British Columbia.

The lighter or off-colored fish are said to be found at all times, but their proportionate numbers may vary more or less at different seasons. Thus, for instance, on the Fraser River the white-meated fish are reported generally to form only a small percentage of the Spring catch, though their number may increase toward the end of the Spring run. Beginning in August or by Sept. 1, however, the number becomes very large, and before the season closes may reach as high as 60 to 90 per cent. In Puget Sound and the more southern rivers, on the contrary, it is claimed that the percentage remains more nearly uniform throughout the fishing season, although the average color may turn a little lighter as the season advances, and that the percentage of the white-meated fish is not so large as at the north. That so marked a difference as is described should be manifested in a region of such limited extent is striking if true, but it is not at all improbable that the statements are somewhat at fault. There is no doubt, however, that a very large number of the light-colored fish are taken.

Epicures claim that their meat is as rich and as well flavored as though it possessed the deeper color, but by people generally the salmon are graded according to color, whether fresh, canned, or salted, and a prejudice exists against any which have not the prescribed shade. There is, therefore, scarcely any sale for the paler fish. When placed upon the market fresh they command a very inferior price, while canned or salted they rarely find a purchaser. It is hoped that this prejudice will soon be overcome, permitting what is now essentially a waste product to be utilized in accordance with its true value.

A Dinner in a Seraglio.

From Good Words.

We seated ourselves round it on cushions, and each took possession of the flat piece of scone which supplied the place of a plate during the meal, those articles not being considered a necessary luxury. In the centre of the table stood a large bowl full of white soup, from which everybody ate, taking as many spoonfuls as they chose from the common tureen with the long-handled wooden ladles provided for each guest. When this was removed a large piece of meat boiled to rags took its place, and was speedily diminished under the violent treatment it received from us all, each one pulling a lump of meat from the joint with the fingers, and eating it off with her own flat scone. We then had a curry of vegetables, followed by the Zagazig pudding, fruit and rice, called so from a native of that village having brought the receipt to the harem.

Our meal was concluded by coffee, made in a corner of the room over red-hot charcoal in a copper pot, and poured thick into small glasses fitted in gold filigree cups. The lady who made this rather disagreeable beverage was the same who had removed the centre dishes during dinner; she was black as a coal and bore the delightfully descriptive name, translated to us, of Lily in the Desert.

Samphire.

From Longman's Magazine.

Not so many years ago the gathering of samphire for purposes of pickling was a regular occupation on various parts of the coast. This trade is a very ancient one, and is alluded to by Shakespeare in "King Lear":

Half-way down
Hangs one that gathers samphire, dreadful trade!
Methinks he seems no bigger than his head!

This plant still grows abundantly on the white chalk cliff known as Shakespeare's Cliff, at Dover, though the "dreadful trade" has ceased. Fifty years ago, however, it was regularly followed in the Isle of Wight. "The warm, aromatic pickle prepared with this plant," wrote the author of "Flora Vectensis," about the year 1848, "is greatly esteemed and commonly seen at table in this island. The herb, minced, is also served up with melted butter in lieu of caper sauce. For the purpose of pickling it is annually collected in large quantities from the cliffs at Freshwater, and sent up to some wholesale houses in London by the cliffsmen, who make samphire gathering a part of their Summer occupation, and for which, when cleaned and sorted, they receive 4 shillings per bushel. It is put up in casks with sea water, for its better preservation on the journey, and probably also to extract any bitterness it may contain.

Teste Sibylla!

With a great cry the Sibyl woke, and left
The long walls of Assyrian Babylon,
Wrenching her torn black robes and locks undone
From them that hung upon her right and left.

Pale, shrieking, mad, the curious crowd she cleft
Swift as a homing swallow, and darted on,
Through leagues of tawny solitude, alone;
Prophesying a riddle as one bereft. * * *

"Not for To-day I speak, but for To-morrow!
Mad call me! Liar call me! Sage and Priest,
To-morrow I shall be the source of Truth!"
But once she fell, still babbling words of ruth
And yearning hope, and a new tender sorrow,
While up in heaven a star rose in the east.

—MARY JAMES DARMESTETER in The Athenaeum.

No Chance for Promoters in Germany.

From The National Review.

Neither Berlin nor Frankfort has yet produced a Hooley, and it is difficult to conceive that they ever will. Where all important schemes are brought out by well-known finance houses under the direct responsibility of substantial banks there is little room left for Hooleyism. The German speculator has his faults and his misfortunes, for which every now and then he pays the penalty; but he is not to be fooled as our Hooleyites were by the front page of a prospectus. Promotions like those in which millions sterling were swamped here in 1897 could never have happened in Germany. The police would have stopped them, with or without a hint from the Kaiser. There may be quite as much "booming" on the Berlin Boerse as in London, but it must always have a substantial basis. The shares themselves are generally sound, however much their price may be inflated.

Few persons even in the City have tried to realize what a terrible waste of British capital is caused by rotten promotions. If they did there would be much greater anxiety to put an end to them. The leak is always open, though we may never notice it or think of it except when we are startled by an unusually disastrous outburst. Even the petty little frauds which contrive to filch a few thousands each from idiotic subscribers cost the country a good many millions in the course of a year. When a hot fit of bubble promoting is on, forty or fifty millions sterling may vanish in no time, and to that extent not only the wealth, but the productive power of the country is permanently crippled. So far the Germans have been saved from our promoting manias, and the great advantage which our larger resources should have given us is largely counterbalanced by the more efficient use they make of their smaller means. This distinction runs through every department of financial and commercial enterprise in which Anglo-German competition is keenest. It springs from a radical, one might almost say a racial, difference in the economic genius of the two peoples. Our national forte is individuality as that of the Germans is organization.

Long-toed Shoes.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

From the reign of William Rufus to that of Henry VII. fashion appears to have played the most remarkable freaks with shoes and boots—all the more remarkable because played in a practical very much out-of-door and athletic-recreations age with articles of dress which were necessities for use, not mere accessories capable of any amount of grotesque absurdity. Fashion dictated as enormous absurdities as it did, say, among our grandfathers in the days of the Regency. Especially during the reigns of the Plantagenets the shoe craze attained its most extensive dimensions. Richard II.—who was, however, in "his earlier manner"—a far more strong-minded and clever Prince than usually deemed—had later a good deal of George IV. in him as regards interest in matters sartorial.

Probably the high-water mark of shoe folly was reached at that Plantagenet period when the leaders of fashion had the points of their shoes turned up much in the fashion of a ram's horn, and linked up with golden chains to the knight's knees. Grim-visaged war had here, indeed, smoothed his wrinkled front, for the doughty warrior, however renowned in battle or at the chase of the tall deer—the only occupations for nous autres for centuries—could not, when wearing these up-to-date shoes, get his feet into the stirrups. And walking, except on the most level surfaces—which in the days of rush-strewn floors and roads of the most rudimentary kinds, such as Arthur Young hundreds of years later execrated, must have been rare—difficult indeed. Fulke, Count of Anjou, is credited with having originated the fashion, to hide an excrescence of one of his feet. Sometimes at the extreme point of the shoe in ultra fashionable wearers some fantastic device, as for instance a bird, was carved.

John's Way.

J. Bull hes got his faults, maybe;
There's furrin chaps es good es he,
An' some thet's wuss, 'twixt you an' me,
Whatever folk may say;
He's glad tu tread a peaceful track
Till others hits him fust, ker-smack!
An' then he'll turn tu hit 'em back,
Fer thet's John's way!

Et's true he likes tu strut aroun'
An' go paradin' up an' down
With all the rabble in the town
A-shoutin' out, "Hooray!"
He'll boast afore a fight is won,
But, when the little job's begun,
He don't leave off until it's done,
Fer thet's John's way!

"I know thet I'm a man of worth,"
Ses John, "an' great an' good by birth;
I'll lick the biggest foe on earth
Es dares me tu the fray!"
Such blusterin' mayn't be highly bred,
But, all the same, he goes ahead
An' does exactly what he said,
Fer thet's John's way!

John hes a foolish trait or so,
He's vain, he's noisy, yet we know
He hes a lion heart, although
He tries so hard ter bray;
There's some, they're foolish critters, too,
Thet brags of what they dursn't do;
J. B.—he meks his boasts come true,
Fer thet's John's way!

An', after all, he might be wuss.
He ain't a vicious kind uv cuss,
But ruther, like the rest uv us,
A mixter—gold an' clay;
He hates his foe, like wusser men,
An' knocks him flat, b'gosh!—but then
He'll help him tu his feet agen,
Fer thet's John's way!

It's jest his way—he can't be got
Ter fight till he has talked a lot
Of all he's done afore, an' what
He's goin' ter do to-day;
But when he's took his coat off—my!
Yer can't prevent him ef yer try,
He'll do the business thoroughly,
Fer thet's John's way!

—HOSEA, Jr., in The Spectator.

The Stars as Timekeepers.

From Appletons' Popular Science Monthly.

Probably the majority of people suppose that the observatories obtain the correct time from the sun. When the average man wishes to give his watch the highest praise he says, "It regulates the sun," not being aware that a watch which would keep with the sun around the year would have to be nearly as bad as Cap'n Cuttle's. The farmer may safely decide when to go in to dinner by the sun, but if the mariner was as confident that the sun marked always the correct time as the farmer is he would be sure to be at times two or three hundred miles from where he thought he was. In other words, the sun—that is, a sundial—is only correct on a few days in each year, and during the intervening times gets as far as a whole quarter hour fast or slow.

These variations of the sun from uniform time caused no end of trouble between the astronomers and the fine clockmakers before it was discovered that sun time is subject to such irregularities. The better the clock, the worse it often seemed to go.

But as the variations in sun time are now accurately known, correct time might be obtained from the sun by making proper allowance, were it not for the difficulty of observing its position with sufficient exactness. The large disk of the sun cannot be located so perfectly as can the single point which a star makes. For this reason astronomers depend almost wholly upon the stars for obtaining accurate time. It is the method of doing this which we propose to describe.

There are several hundred stars whose positions have been established with the greatest accuracy by the most careful observations at a number of the principal observatories of the world. If a star's exact position is known, it can readily be calculated when it will pass the meridian of any given place—that is, the instant it will cross a north and south line through the place. The data regarding these stars are all published in the nautical almanacs, which are got out by several different observatories for the use of navigators and all others who have uses for them. These stars are known as "clock stars."

Malibran Sings.

From The Cornhill.

In the Autumn of 1832 Malibran was at Rome, and went one afternoon to the Villa Pamphili with Horace Vernet, then Director of the French Academy at Rome, his wife and beautiful daughter, Louise Vernet, and Legouvé. The great singer had been mute for several days, such periods of silence in her art being not unusual with her. Walking through the grounds they came to one of those delicious corners of umbrageous green so characteristic of a Roman garden, where a little fountain gushed from under a low terrace, approached by two short flights of marble steps and shaded by tall cypresses and pines. The freshness of the water and the heat of the day tempted Malibran, who ran like a child to hold her head under the fountain; her hair was soon wetted, and she laughingly shook down its raven-black coils to dry; the sunlight, piercing through the trees like little golden arrows, caught the crystallized drops of water on her head and made them shine like tiny stars. She suddenly looked up at the platform above the fountain; her countenance changed, the laughter ceased, and gave way to a serious and strange expression; she slowly mounted the marble steps, and, reaching the platform, lifted her face toward the heavens, looking like a priestess with her flowing hair, and intoned the great air from Norma, "Casta diva."

The surprise, the singularity of the mise en scène, the delight of, hearing her in such a spot after a long silence, her own emotion at hearing her voice joined with that of the murmuring fountain, the breath of the air, and all the splendors of that garden made such an impression on the small group of listeners looking up at her on her pedestal that none of them could restrain their tears.

That Curious Boss.

Jacob A. Riis in The Atlantic.

In his private capacity I have real regard for him. As a politician and a boss I have none at all. I am aware that this is taking low ground in a discussion of this kind, but I am concerned in telling you what I know about him, not about what you may be thinking of me. He was once a Police Justice—at that time he kept a saloon—and I never knew one with more common-sense, which happens to be the one quality especially needed in that office. Up to the point where politics came in I could depend upon him entirely. At that point he let me know bluntly that he was in the habit of running his district to suit himself. The way he did it brought him under the just accusation of being guilty of every kind of rascality known to politics.

When next our paths would cross each other it would very likely be on some errand of mercy, to which his feet were always swift. I recall the distress of a dear and gentle lady at whose dinner table I once took his part. She could not believe that there was any good in him; what he did must be done for effect. Some time after that she wrote, asking me to look after an east side family that was in great trouble. It was during the severe cold spell of last Winter, and there was need of haste. I went over at once, but although I had lost no time. I found my friend the boss ahead of me. It was a real pleasure to me to be able to report to my correspondent that he had seen to their comfort, and to add that it was unpolitical charity altogether. The family was that of a Jewish widow with a lot of little children. He is a Roman Catholic. There were no mad, consequently no voters, in the house, which was far out of his district, anyhow, and as for effect, he was rather shamefaced at my catching him at it. I do not believe that a soul has ever heard of the case from him to this day.

He Knew Playfair.

From Letters and Correspondence of Lyon Playfair.

The manager of the phosphate mine was a Scotchman, tall, big-boned, with the strongest Glasgow Doric in his tongue. At first he was obdurate, and desired us to leave the ground and to drop the specimens which we had taken before he appeared. At last I addressed him in good Scotch, and asked him whether he thought I was a mining adventurer. "Ay! that's just what ye are."

"No," I replied, "I am a Scotch professor."

"Then, if ye are, ye'll be havin' a name."

"My name," I said, "is Playfair."

"Man!" said my Scotch friend, "are ye Lyon Playfair?"

I assured him I was, but expressed surprise that he knew the name, to which he replied, looking from his six feet two inches with compassion on my five feet four inches, "Hoot, mon, yer name's traveled further than yer wee legs will ever carry ye."

The Ballet at Taimi.

From Blackwood

A young girl endowed with no special beauty of feature, but possessing an air and a hint of devilry that would have rendered attractive one much less favored, bounded into the centre of the room and began to dance in the circumscribed space between the lamps. It amazed us to find in the untutored performance of this little South Sea Islander a grace and verve rarely equaled behind the footlights in the civilized world. That her dance was original the interest displayed by the native assembly assured us. Indeed, it seemed an improvisation of the moment. After some preliminary steps in time to the singing, "Cutty Sark"—as we christened her, for a reason too obvious to require explanation—became bolder, and, making the Captain her objective, danced at him.

Encouraged by our applause, her abandon increased, until in a moment of extreme audacity she advanced close and snatching up the gold-laced uniform cap which lay on the mat at his feet, clapped it on her own head, and, thus arrayed, executed a rapid pas seul. Then, overcome with sudden shyness, she threw the cap down before him, and, darting out of the circle, concealed herself behind the singers.

The Model's Hard Trial.

From the Life of Sir John Everett Millais.

Miss Siddal had a trying experience. * * * In order that the artist might get the proper set of the garments in water, and the right atmosphere and aqueous effects, she had to lie in a large bath filled with water, which was kept at an even temperature by lamps placed beneath. One day, just as the picture was nearly finished, the lamps went out unnoticed by the artist, who was so intensely absorbed in his work that he thought of nothing else, and the poor lady was kept floating in the cold water till she was nearly benumbed. She herself never complained of this, but the result was that she contracted a severe cold, and her father (an auctioneer at Oxford) wrote to Millais threatening him with an action of £50 damages for his carelessness. Millais paid the doctor's bill, and Miss Siddal, quickly recovering, was none the worse for her cold bath.

Missing.

From Cassell's Magazine.

The Police Inspector said: "About ten years ago I was watching some workmen pulling down a row of old riverside houses that had had a desperately bad reputation time out of mind, and I can recollect what a start it gave me when they showed me that nearly every house had a great trap-door through which anything could be dropped into the race of the tide below. Many a poor chap had gone to his death that way, I'll go bail. But I can tell you a curious thing that happened only the other day. A man had been drugged and robbed, but he told us that before he became insensible he had managed to lock and bolt his door, and locked and bolted it was when he came round again. How they had got in and robbed him he couldn't imagine. Well, we searched about and finally discovered that the door was really two doors one within another. He had locked and bolted the inner door into the frame safe enough; but then the frame itself was only another door with separate hinges of its own."

"I suppose the list of those reported missing is quite a short one in these days, is it not?"

"Some eighteen to twenty thousand a year! But don't look so startled. More than three-quarters of them turn up again in some way or other. You see, the list includes strayed children and runaway boys to begin with. Then there are the men who get locked up at night for something or other, and either are too careless or too ashamed to send to their wives, with the result that the poor women rush off to the nearest station in the morning to make inquiries. Quite a number of men go and hide after quarreling with their wives. Why, I came across a case the other day where a man had lived for four years within half a mile of the wife he'd deserted without her finding him. A big town is the only safe place for a fellow that's 'wanted' to hide comfortably."

The Ripening.

O yast, unwieldy land of ours!
Like some huge Titan boy thou art
Whose young blood surges through his heart
In a crude strife of powers,
Until some tingling moment when
One cry wrings all true souls, and then
Thou standest in the strength of wrath and tears—
Thou gatherest all thyself to tower above thy peers!

Thee, new-born far beyond the main,
God cradled in a new-found clime
That wistful Europe's dreams sublime
Might not seem all in vain:
Hope, reawakening at thy birth,
Thrilled the droopt songsters of the earth
To brief ecstatic joy. Erelong in thee
Shall they behold the pledge of one Humanity?

The nations, ay, the nations wait
Thy ripening. Shall they lift their eyes
To see thee knit thy thews and rise,
Single, and whole, and great?
Not sooner for the bugle-call,
Not sooner for the sound of all
The cannonades that roar beneath the sun.
Knowledge and Love and Toil shall slowly make thee one.

What song shall hail yon far-off morn?
Must Hope be sung in sweet, sad wails
By Europe's rich-voiced nightingales,
Bleeding against a thorn?
Come, New-World Lark! Come, future seer—
In thy strong chanting men shall hear
Love dominant through the triumph hymn of Life,
While long-retreating drums beat the dead march of strife.

—W. M. GAMBLE in The Atlantic.

From a Funeral Sermon.

From The Fortnightly.

A wonderful piece of self-analysis, worthy of St. Augustine, which occurs in one of John Donne's funeral sermons, gives poignant expression to what must doubtless have been a common condition of so sensitive a brain. "I throw myself down in my chamber, and I call in and invite God and His angels together, and when they are there I neglect God and His angels for the noise of a fly, for the rattling of a coach, for the whining of a dog; I talk on in the same posture of prayer, eyes lifted up, knees bowed down, as though I prayed to God; and if God should ask me when I last thought of God in that prayer I cannot tell. Sometimes I find that I forgot what I was about, but when I began to forget it I cannot tell. A memory of yesterday's pleasures, a fear of to-morrow's dangers, a straw under my knee, a noise in mine ear, a chimera in my brain, troubles me in my prayer." It is this brain, turned inward upon itself and darting out on every side in purely random excursions that was responsible, I cannot doubt, for all the contradictions of a career in which the inner logic is not at first apparent.

What Wordsworth Would Have Walked For.

Andrew Lang in Longman's.

Wordsworth was "literary," but Wordsworth would not have risen early and walked far to get a new poem by Scott or Byron. No, he could wait for these with resignation; he was not in a hurry. But he rose early and walked long miles to get the newspaper during the Peninsular war. The majority of mankind is like Wordsworth in this respect. To study literature demands an effort of self-detachment. We must leave the world, and the hour, and the events. We must busk ourselves for a voyage into the past, or into time that never was or will be. We must abandon creatures of flesh and blood for the society of dreams or of the dead. To us, the little bookish minority, the effort is easy. We have not loved the world, nor the world us—the world as it stands. We are more at home under some departed Henry, James, or George, than under her present Majesty, who is so much better than any George, James, Charles, or Henry. We are more intimate with Falstaff, Hamlet, Athos, Dugald Dalgetty, or Colonel Esmond than with Mr. Chamberlain or M. Labori; more interested in Strafford than in Capt. Dreyfus. I am, say, more concerned to discover that Patrick Graham did not stay in Rome from 1466 to 1473, (as all the historians have declared,) or that Campbell of Cawdor killed Maclean in 1523, (not, O my erring brothers, in 1427,) than in the date of the bordereau. But this posture is inhuman, and we cannot ask humanity not to be human.

The Woman Outwitted. 1685.

Not far from hence there dwelt an honest man, a Weaver.
He had a wife, she was witty and fair, but her wit it did deceive her;
She was a grain too light, she calls him Fool and Ninny:
Which made the Man then often say, "I'll go unto Virginny."

* * * * * * *

But when she saw that he was gone, and that she there was stay'd,
She bitterly did wail and weep, and said she was betray'd;
"[O stay!] take me with you," said she, "I'll never more offend thee."
He cry'd, "Farewell, sweet wife, adieu! God send you to Virginny."

*

Then presently they hoist up sail, and had good wind and weather;
And seven long weeks they were at sea, before that they came thither;
He for a maiden sold her there, for fifty pounds in money,
And she another Husband had, when she came to Virginny.

They [man and wife] being parted thus, so many leagues asunder,
He carries money in his purse, there's none to keep him under,
But [here he] governs all at home, and with his friends lives merry;
Now many one doth title him a Merchant of Virginny.

[Finis.]

London, Printed by and for W. O., and are to be sold by C. Bates, in Pye-Corner. [B.-Letter.]

A Sister-in-Law's Failings.

From "Rural Life," by Caroline Gearey.

One day, when I went to visit some old people I had made friends with, I found an elderly man sitting in their cottage in an attitude of grief, his face buried in his hands. The old lady introduced him as her brother, who had lately lost his wife.

"Was your sister-in-law a very sweet character?" I asked, when the grief-stricken widower had taken his departure; "your brother seemed to be greatly mourning his loss."

"Sweet!" replied the old lady. "Lor' bless yer, no, mem. Why, she warn't niver no sort o' wife from the very fust. I can remember her: a great big gal as allus wanted her own way, and wouldn't niver do nothink to please nobody. Not a pusson, if I may say so, as I ever tuk to. Yer know, mem," she added, "I always do say that yer can put up with yer own flesh and blood, same as yer can with yer own arms and legs—not that my legs are good for much now, being as stiff as two postes; but when it comes to them as ain't no flesh and blood relations, it do come 'ard, it do, to have to put up with their failin's."

Money No Object.

From Walpole's Letters.

"I liked her spirit (Fanny Murray's) in an instance I heard t'other night. She was complaining of want of money; Sir Richard Atkins immediately gave her a twenty-pound note. She said, 'D—n your twenty pounds! What does it signify?' clapped it between two pieces of bread and butter, and ate it."

Actors' Salaries.

From The Ladies' Home Journal.

Salaries vary with circumstances. The manager may find at $25 a week a player whose moderate talent exactly fits a part of considerable importance. He may have to pay $150 if the rôle is singular and fit candidates scarce. If he wants celebrity in addition to ability, he may be willing to make the salary $500 a week. In that case he takes into account the public value of the name and makes a feature of it in his advertisements. Not more than ten actors in America, aside from the stars, receive as much as $250 a week, and not more than five actresses are paid this amount. In fact, $150 a week is exceptional, and $100 will engage an excellent hero or heroine, a fine comedian, or a delineator of eccentric character. The wages run down to $75 for a soubrette, ingénue, or old man, to $75 for a old woman, juvenile man, or juvenile, and go along to utility and chorus men and women at $12 to $18 a week. Those are the wages of thoroughly competent actors in companies of good grade.

John Wesley.

Augustine Birrell in Scribner's.

John Wesley contested the three kingdoms in the cause of Christ during a campaign which lasted forty years. He did it for the most part on horseback. He paid more turnpikes than any man who ever bestrode a beast. Eight thousand miles was his annual record for many a long year, during each of which he seldom preached less frequently than 5,000 times. Had he but preserved his scores at all the inns where he lodged, they would have made by themselves a history of prices. And throughout it all he never knew what depression of spirits meant—though he had much to try him, suits in chancery and a jealous wife.

In the course of this unparalleled contest Wesley visited again and again the most out-of-the-way districts—the remotest corners of England—places which to-day lie far removed even from the searcher after the picturesque. In 1890, when the map of England looks like a gridiron of railways, none but the sturdiest of pedestrians, the most determined of cyclists can retrace the steps of Wesley and his horse and stand by the rocks and the natural amphitheatres in Cornwall and Northumberland, in Lancashire and Berkshire, where he preached his gospel to the heathen. Exertion so prolonged, enthusiasm so sustained, argues a remarkable man, while the organization he created, the system he founded, the view of life he promulgated, is still a great fact among us. No other name than Wesley's lies embalmed as his does.

Old Women. 1754.

From Letters from Lady Jane Coke to Mrs. Eyre.

"There is not such a thing as a decent old woman left. Everybody curls their hair, shows their neck, and wears pink, but your humble servant. People who have covered their heads for forty years now leave off their caps, and think it becomes them; in short, we try to outdo our patterns, the French, in every ridiculous vanity. Lady Northumberland gave an entertainment last week, in which was an artificial goose in her feasthers, and a hen with seven little chickens. The dessert was a landscape, with gates, stiles, and cornfields; but I have, I am afraid, tired you with the account of such follies!"

Kissing and Hugging Take Time.

From a Letter of Lewis Carroll's.

It's all very well for you and Nellie and Emsie to unite in millions of hugs and kisses, but please consider the time it would occupy your poor old very busy uncle. Try hugging and kissing Emsie for a minute by the watch, and I don't think you'll manage it more than twelve hours a day.

Whittier's Predicament.

From a letter of Whittier's to Gail Hamilton, 1866, in The Ladies' Home Journal.

"I must tell thee something droll. Last week the Amoskeag Veterans from New Hampshire, and a Massachusetts company, with military bands, came and paraded before our house, and Gov. Smyth of New Hampshire and one or two other officers called on me. When they left and I stepped out to see them civilly off, the men in epaulets got up a grand military salute, with music and three cheers to wind up with! Was ever a Quaker in such a predicament? I did. I fear, somewhat compromise myself by lifting, almost involuntarily, my hand to my hat—but I resisted the temptation and only pulled my hat lower down over my brows by way of testimony."

On a Camel.

From "In Moorish Captivity," by Henry M. Grey.

"The sensation has been likened to that which would be felt by mounting a stool placed on a springless cart driven over a plowed field. I found it all that, and more. Next to walking barefoot in chains, riding on camelback is, in the eyes of the Moors, the worst degradation they can put upon their prisoners."

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WILL CURE CATARRH, BRONCHITIS AND ASTHMA.

Ten Minutes Every Hour
WILL CURE CONSUMPTION AND PNEUMONIA.

Ten Minutes at Bed Time
WILL PREVENT OR CURE CROUP.

Five Minutes at Any Time
WILL STOP A COLD.

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THE R. T. BOOTH COMPANY, Ithaca, N. Y.

England's Ruling Capacity.

From "Present-Day Egypt." F. C. Penfield.

England possesses a capacity for conducting colonies and rehabilitating rundown countries which almost amounts to genius. Overbearing and arrogant as the British functionary out of England often appears to be, he must be scrupulously honest and generally capable to find a place in the perfect, organized machinery guided from London. Frenchmen say that Egypt's restoration to prosperity could have been better accomplished by them, and some allege that this prosperity is more apparent than real, charging that much is neglected in the desire to make a favorable showing in the yearly balance sheet. But a frank investigation of what France does with her own dependencies, nearly every one of which is run at a loss, gives support to the belief that Egypt is better off under British guidance than she could be under that of France. No alien power could have done better in Egypt than Great Britain has. But her critics claim to recognize scant justification for Britain's absorption of the country of the Khédive merely because of her ability to do good work there, and point to the glaring flaw in her title.

Has England educated the Egyptians to govern themselves?

Not as yet, certainly.

Paraphrasing Shakespeare.

From The Saturday Review.

A certain English Consul in Morocco, traveling to the Court, stopped at a little town. Rivers had risen, tribes had cut the road, our Lord the Sultan with his camp was on a journey and had eaten up the food upon the usual road, or some one or another of the incidents of flood or field which render travel in Morocco interesting had happened. The town lay off the beaten track close to the territory of a half-wild tribe. Therefore upon arrival at the place the Consul found himself received with scowling looks; no one proceeded to hostilities, but he remained within his tent, unvisited but by a soldier sent from the Governor to ask whether the kafir, son of a kafir, wished for anything. People sat staring at him, motionless except their eyes; children holding each other's hands stood at a safe distance from his tent, and stared for hours at him, and he remarked the place where he was asked to camp was near a mound which from time immemorial seemed to have been the common dunghill of the town. The night passed miserably, the guards sent by the Governor shouting aloud at intervals to show their vigilance, banished all chance of sleep.

Cursing the place, at break of day the Consul struck his camp, mounted his horse, and started, leaving the sullen little town all wrapped in sleep. But as he jogged along disconsolately behind his mules, passing an angle of the "Kasbah" wall, a figure, rising as it seemed out of the dunghill's depths, advanced out and stood before him in the middle of the way. Its hair was long and matted, and its beard ropy and grizzled, and for cole covering it had a sack tied round its waist with a string of camel's hair; and as the Consul, feeling in his purse, was just about to bestow his alms in the English fashion, to address it as to rid himself of trouble, "Good morning, Consul, how goes the world with you? Yare the first Christian I have seen for years. My name was once Mohanna, now am Sidi bu Zibbala, the Father of the Dunghill. Your poet Shakespeare says that all the world's a stage, but he was an Englishman. I say all the world, I dunghill. I try him, Syria, England, the desert, and New York; I

WHAT INTERESTS CHICAGO

Grand Opera Does Not, and Theories Differ as to the Reason.

THANKSGIVING WEEK'S DOINGS

A New Marriage Record and Relief of a Destitute Centenarian—Amusements After Greek Models.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—Once more Maurice Grau has found Chicago an unprofitable field for grand opera, and he has announced, not for the first time either, that he will not bring his stars here another season without a substantial guarantee. Except on one or two nights the patronage has been remarkably light. Few persons were in the boxes, and only a scattering of music lovers in the body of the house and in the galleries. The Auditorium's greatness only accentuated the slimness of attendance.

For this state of affairs many theories have been advanced. Some persons think—but this Mr. Grau denies strenuously—that the productions are not so high class as in the East. Other critics declare that Chicagoans do not want the kind of music that the grand opera people bring here. Perhaps there is ground for believing that the latter may be the correct explanation. Musical men and women who have discussed their reasons for not attending grand opera have said that they do not desire a combination of good singing and bad acting. They can get the one without the other at concerts. And if they wish to see acting, they argue, they can go to theatres. The claim is made that Chicago people are not deficient in musical taste, and in support of this it is pointed out that good concerts are well attended. Those who do go to grand opera in Chicago are in the main lovers of music, and the house lacks the presence of people who go to other functions that they do not enjoy, merely for the sake of being among those present.

A considerable portion of the younger element of Chicago's population celebrated Thanksgiving Day by getting married—at least, that is the inference to be drawn from the fact that the number of marriage licenses issued the day before Thanksgiving exceeded all records of the County Clerk's office. The local license clerk is quite a student of wedding statistics, and he says there are certain seasons every year when the number of permits to wed he issues reaches exceptionally high figures, Thanksgiving Day always being near the top. This year the three days preceding the holiday were marked by crowds at the license window. On Monday 100 couples applied for the important slips; Tuesday the number was 115, and Wednesday there were 161 licenses issued, so that the three days were ahead of any like period on record.

A local story of Thanksgiving week is that of a woman 104 years of age, who was found by the police in a destitute condition on the eve of Thanksgiving, and whose wants were relieved so thoroughly that she is certain of a cheerful Christmas, and of not experiencing any pressing need for many days after that. This woman, Mrs. James Fitzgerald of 394 Austin Avenue, told the officers who were sent to relieve her that she had lived in Chicago nearly fifty years, and when she spoke of her husband he was recalled as a man who had done the first railroad construction in this part of the country. He died fifteen years ago. Her son died in prison five years ago. He was far from a young man, being seventy-three years old, and when he was sentenced to the penitentiary for shooting a man strong efforts were made by friends to obtain a suspension of sentence. At that time the mother was in comfortable circumstances, but interest on mortgages ate up her property. The police collected a large sum for the woman, and citizens who learned of the case sent liberal contributions to her home.

Chicago artists have planned a Greek harvest festival to take place Dec. 5 at the rooms of the Central Art Association in the Fine Arts Building. The event is to be a recognition of the year's bountiful crops of grain and fruit. This tribute to Ceres is to be a costume affair, but the promoters are allowing a wide latitude in this regard, and the 1,000 persons who are expected to attend will represent nearly every nation and type. There is to be a big festival parade, and for this the different studio buildings are preparing groups. Lorado Taft will appear as Phidias. The formation of the parade will be by nations, the Greek and Roman groups leading, followed by the German, Italian, Spanish, English, French, Colonial American, Filipino, Japanese, and Chinese. Mrs. Lou Wall Moore is Chairman of the Artists' Committee in charge of the festival. The members of the Executive Committee are James Lane Allen, Lorado Taft, Mrs. James B. Lord, and Mrs. T. Vernette Morse. On the Committee of Ceremonies are August A. Carpenter, Jr., James Gamble Rogers, and Benjamin B. Lamb.

One of the rarest and by no means the least costly of the exhibits that Chicago will send to the Paris Exposition is the Atlan collection of ceramics, which is now on display at the rooms of the Atlan Ceramic Club. This is the only club of its kind in America to which the exposition authorities have granted space and accommodations for an individual exhibit. Scores of other ceramic clubs will exhibit, but the National League of Ceramic Clubs will have control of their contributions. The Atlan collection is superb in coloring and workmanship. There are three vases—one a peacock vase of Persian style, another in Moorish lustres, while a third is a Chinese creation. Only one of the many pieces is Japanese—a dainty vase decorated in bamboo design. Every piece is declared by connoisseurs to be of the highest class of ceramic work.

A fine harbor for yachts is being planned by the South Park Commissioners, to be constructed in Jackson Park, not far from the site of the World's Fair. The members of the Jackson Park Yacht Club own forty sailing and steam yachts, some of them racers, and are adding rapidly to this list and to the roster of the club, which now has 100 names. In a petition for the construction of a harbor, which has found favor with most of the Commissioners, the club members set forth that they wish to foster yachting along the south end of the city, where most of the wealth and fashion are, but where the sport has not been patronized nearly as well as on the North Side.

A great scene from Homer, "The Return of Odysseus," is to be dramatized and presented in Chicago by Greeks in the original Greek. In fact, for the revival of the Homeric play, there is to be no change in the text of the poet. The little auditorium in Hull House, where the presentation is to take place on Dec. 6, 7, and 8, is not large enough to accommodate all who are expected to apply for admission. Miss Mabel Hay Barrows of Boston has the management and direction of the play, and has engaged twenty-five native Greeks for the cast. These persons are now enthusiastically reading Homer and taking part in daily rehearsals, in which the details are observed with careful fidelity to classic models. The play is to be in six acts, and it will be in the nature of a great spectacle.

R. B. P.

Lectures of the Alliance Francaise.

Two lectures in French will be given this month by the New York Committee of the Alliance Française in Berkeley School, Madison Avenue and Forty-ninth Street. The alliance is an association for the propagation of the French language. The first lecture will be on "Honoré de Balzac," and will be delivered Wednesday afternoon. The lecture will be followed by a discussion of the author and his works. The second lecture will be given by Prof. L. Boisse on Wednesday, Dec. 20, at 8:15 P. M. His subject will be "Literature for the Young in the School and in the Family." This lecture will also be followed by a discussion of the subject.

Y. M. C. A. Work on Governors Island.

The Committee on Army Work of the New York City Young Men's Christian Association reports that since the opening of a branch on Governors Island, early in the Summer, work has gone on uninterruptedly. Three meetings a week have been held, and the rooms, containing a library, games, piano, &c., have been constantly kept open. There are nearly 1,000 soldiers at this post, which is without a Chaplain. Efforts are now being made to raise $1,300 to carry on the work during the next year. Permission has been given at one point to start a temperance canteen, and the committee is raising $100 for the purpose of launching this enterprise.

THE DEAF CURED FREE

next Friday, 2 and 8 P. M., at Carnegie Lyceum, 57th St. and 7th Av.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The latest official returns show the strength of the three brigades of National Guard in New York City to be in the aggregate 8,271 officers and men. In numerical strength the Second Brigade, commanded by Gen. James McLeer, leads with 3,085; the Fifth Brigade, Gen. George Moore Smith, follows closely with 3,078, and the First Brigade, Gen. McCoskry Butt, stands third with 2,108 officers and men. The strength of the three brigades in detail is as follows:

FIRST BRIGADE.

Brigade Headquarters	10
First Battery, Capt. Louis Wendel	93
Ninth Regiment, Col. W. F. Morris	616
Twelfth Regiment, Col. George R. Dyer	754
Twenty-second Regiment, Col. Franklin Barlett	635
Total	2,108

SECOND BRIGADE.

Brigade Headquarters	12
Troop C, Capt. C. I. De Bevoise	96
Third Battery, Capt. H. S. Rasquin	92
Second Signal Corps, Capt. C. B. Baldwin	47
Thirteenth Regiment, Col. David E. Austen	646
Fourteenth Regiment, Col. Bertram T. Clayton	793
Twenty-third Regiment, Col. Alexis C. Smith	718
Forty-seventh Regiment, Col. John G. Eddy	579
Seventeenth Separate Company, Capt. J. F. Klein	71
Total	3,085

FIFTH BRIGADE.

Brigade Headquarters	9
Second Battery, Brevet Major David Wilson	97
Seventh Regiment, Col. Daniel Appleton	969
Eighth Regiment, Col. James H. Jarvis	602
Sixty-ninth Regiment, Col. Edward Duffy	642
Seventy-first Regiment, Col. William G. Bates	749
Total	3,078

***

The annual Thanksgiving shoot of the Second Battery at Creedmoor will go down as one of the most successful events in its history. Rain, snow, or hail, Brevet Major Wilson and his batterymen for some twenty-four years past have religiously journeyed to Creedmoor to enjoy the competition and dinner and the goodfellowship. Private Kelly, one of the oldest and most efficient members of the battery, has been appointed Quartermaster Sergeant. Private C. A. Lundborg has been appointed Guidon Sergeant, and J. J. Stevens has been appointed Sergeant. Lieut. E. F. Koehler will shortly be married, it is said, to a well-known young woman in Harlem.

***

The evening parade of the Twelfth Regiment at its armory last Wednesday night was an event which reflects great credit upon all concerned. It was the first regimental social and military event the Twelfth has held since its return from Cuba. The guard mount, with Capt. Blake as Officer of the Day, and Lieuts. Knapp and Lee as Officers of the Guard, was exceptionally well performed. The formation of the regiment for review and parade by Adjt. De Russy was prompt and the men on the whole evidenced the old-time snap and general steadiness characteristic of the Twelfth. This is all the more praiseworthy when the large number of new officers and the absence of preparatory regimental drill is considered. The manual of arms was well executed. The regiment is doing good work in its drills, something like 400 men turning out weekly out of 500 men actually available for duty. Col. Dyer is using every common-sense effort to bring up the Twelfth to its old standard, and thus far has made the most commendable progress. The Board of Officers will hold its annual dinner at Delmonico's Thursday night, and all the former Colonels who can be reached have been invited. Gen. Butt, Gen. T. H. Barber, and Col. Heman Dowd are among the number. Company E will hold a grand military ball at the Lenox Lyceum Saturday evening. The regimental band will furnish the music, and among those invited are the officers of the Twelfth, as well as some from other organizations.

***

Gen. Smith of the Fifth Brigade is anxious to have the armory of the Sixty-ninth provided with facilities for rifle shooting, and hopes to secure appropriation for this purpose. The regiment is without an indoor range, and is seriously handicapped in consequence. Gen. Smith realizes that if the Sixty-ninth could but get the needed indoor instruction, it would result in much larger qualification of men at Creedmoor, besides educating the men more thoroughly in the most important duties of the soldier.

***

Company I of the Seventh Regiment intends to have a big time on Tuesday evening, Dec. 19, at Delmonico's, and has arranged what is known as a "Christmas Gambol." There will be numerous presents, which will be distributed to the members of the company by lot, as well as a vaudeville performance. Both active and veteran members will take part, and the fun will commence at 8 o'clock.

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Troop C, Capt. De Bevoise intends to give an exhibition of rough riding and mounted exercises at its armory in January.

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Gov. Roosevelt will review the Twenty-second Regiment at its armory Thursday, Dec. 21. Company F, Capt. Bennett, will hold a dance at the armory Tuesday. The dance of Company D, Capt. Bell, held a few nights since, was a very successful event, and the company has arranged to give another dance on Thursday evening, Dec. 21. Lieut. W. F. Harding of Company K, recently elected, has been commissioned, and Lieut. T. Stevens of Company C, who was also recently elected, has passed the Brigade Board. In Company K Sergt. L. H. Grief has been appointed First Sergeant, Corp. Seigel Quartermaster Sergeant, Corps. Schlecht and Hanlon Sergeants, and Privates Denison, Goodwin, and Foster Corporals. Company K has decided to give another stag on Saturday evening, Dec. 23. The committee in charge of the last stag proved such a successful body that its powers have been further enlarged for the next one. The prizes for the one and two mile bicycle races, over which there was a dispute at the recent regimental games, will be withheld until the wishes of the League of American Wheelmen are made known in the matter.

***

A review of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, Col. Duffy, will be held at the regimental armory Tuesday night, Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith having accepted the honor of reviewing officer. This will be the first regimental armory ceremony since the return of the regiment from the Spanish war. A feature of the assembly will be the presentation of the Kemp Trophy by Edward Kemp, a veteran of the Seventh. Col. Duffy drilled the battalion last week, having no field officers for that duty. The First Battalion drilled on Monday, and the second on Tuesday. The first was made up of Companies B, C, G, H, and K, and the Second of Companies A, D, E, I, and F.

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A history of the Two Hundred and Third Regiment, N. Y. V. I., is now being published by P. Samuel Rigney. Mr. Rigney was formerly a member of the Tenth Separate Company of Newburg, and served as a member of the Two Hundred and Third Regiment. The history has been carefully compiled by him from the official records. The preface has been written by Lieut. Col. Sanger, who was Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment, and who is now one of the Inspectors on the staff of Major Gen. Roe.

***

In the First Regiment Second Lieut. Bronson Winthrop has been detailed Quartermaster. Lieut. Winthrop served with this command as Quartermaster in the volunteers at Honolulu. First Lieut. Fiske of Company B, quartered at Mount Vernon, has offered a handsome gold watch, to be presented to the member of this company bringing in the most recruits from now until Jan. 15, 1900.

***

Ex-Capt. David M. Demarest has been tendered the nomination for Second Lieutenant of Company B, Thirteenth Regiment. Company A will give a euchre party at the armory Friday night. Company B will hold a euchre party Dec. 13, and the fifth series of five progressive euchres will be given by Company C on Friday evening, Dec. 15. The room of Company I is being handsomely decorated. The following members of the regiment have been awarded State medals for long and faithful service: Lieut. Col. George D. Russell, for twenty years; Quartermaster Sergt. E. J. Jennings, Corp. Edwin J. Chapman, and Private William J. Anderson for ten years.

***

Capt. A. M. Tompkins of Company B, Ninth Regiment, has issued very complete instructions to the members of his company relating to their various duties, and no member thereof not living up to regulations can claim "he didn't know." In conclusion Capt. Tompkins says: "It is an indisputable fact that the men who are ambitious and take an interest in their company always find pleasure and profit in being a member of the National Guard, while those who neglect their duty, fail to meet their obligations, and are slovenly are the ones who are continually complaining of the hardships of the service. I feel certain that Company B has none of the latter class now in its ranks." Company C will hold an election Friday for a Captain, vice Quinby, dismissed. Lieut. Meyers of Company I is the only candidate so far mentioned. Company G gave a smoker last night that was well attended. The company will hold an election for Lieutenant in a few days. Color Sergt. Rutherford Joel has been nominated by the committee. In Company H Private Thomas J. Connors has been promoted to Corporal. Promotions in Company I are these: Corporals Frank Williams and Edward Kepko to Sergeants, and Private Edward Mead to Corporal. Lieut. Wood of D has passed the board. A baseball team for indoor games has been organized in the Ninth, and will join the National Guard association of clubs. There has been pistol practice of the officers at the range for a special prize offered by Capt. E. J. Winterroth, Inspector of Small Arms Practice. A regimental athletic association has been formed, with the following officers: Capt. Timpson, President; Corp. Wescoe, Secretary; Corp. Brown, Treasurer, and Sergt. R. C. Chadsey, Physical Instructor. Lewis M. Thierry, formerly artificer in Squadron A, has been appointed Battalion Quartermaster of the Ninth. Lieuts. Healy and Lyon of Company E have passed the board, the latter having received his commission. F. Peskors of Company B has presented the non-commissioned staff with a likeness drawn with a lead-pencil of Drum Major George W. Hill which has excited the critical admiration of the visitors to the armory. An election will soon be held for a Lieutenant in Company K to succeed Lieut. Byrne, promoted Captain. Second Lieut. Robert N. Mackin has been elected First Lieutenant of Company F.

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Members of the Seventy-first and friends are particularly interested in the regimental games and reception to be held at the armory Saturday night. The events include sprints and runs, bicycle races, relay race, obstacle race, bayonet race, sack race, and three-legged race. The regimental band will furnish music during the games. The 440-yard run for the championship of the regiment will bring out some fast men. Company F is in great hopes of being able to win the greatest number of points. The Hospital Corps will shortly be provided with a new and improved ambulance, which is now being constructed under the direction of a committee composed of Sergt. Canterbury, Corporal Archer, and Private Hollister. Dec. 28, 29, and 30 are the dates decided upon by Company E for its entertainment, known as "The Battle of Santiago, and Surrender of the City." Aside from the features mentioned in this column last week there will be some siege guns, aerial bombs, and burning houses. Col. William G. Bates has passed the brigade board. The following non-commissioned men have passed the examining board and have received warrants: Corporal R. A. Crockett, Company A; Corporals J. J. Lee, J. H. Miller, and A. W. Smith, Company C; Corporal J. H. McDermott, Company D; Quartermaster Sergeant B. Goldberg and Sergt. D. Werdenschlag, Company F; Corporals J. M. Gloeckner, J. T. Michaels, F. Depew, S. B. Bard, and Sergts. E. Madlinger and P. F. Howard, Company H; Quartermaster Sergeant C. J. Cameron, Sergts. W. H. Bartholomew, Z. Zeisler, Corporals P. B. McCahill, E. M. Dillon, A. J. Cohn, and J. Norris.

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The officers of the Eighth Regiment express considerable satisfaction over the recent turnout of the regiment for divine service, the strength being ten commands of sixteen files, a highly creditable showing at a voluntary parade. The services consisted of solemn vespers, the celebrant of which was the Rev. James A. Dooley, Chaplain of the regiment, assisted by Fathers Murray and Fay as deacon and sub-deacon. The music, which was especially prepared for this occasion, was elaborate. Chaplain Dooley preached the sermon. At the close of the services a detachment of the regiment presented arms while the bugle call was sounded. The members of the regiment are showing much enthusiasm over indoor rifle practice, and the range, which is under direction of Major Romer, is crowded on shooting nights. The Major hopes to qualify all the men before the close of the year. From the records of volunteer service now fully completed, it appears that the Eighth furnished 500 men for the regular and volunteer service during the Spanish war. Company A furnished seventy-five alone. A basketball team has been organized, and under the Captaincy of D. W. Frost practices every Tuesday and Thursday evening. It is open to challenge from any team. A bowling team is in process of formation and will, when perfected, challenge any team among the regiments. The committee in charge is having shower baths constructed. The committee also intends to have all the entertainments absolutely free and to make the armory as near a clubhouse in social matters as it is possible for an armory to be. Saturday night is reserved for billiard and bowling tournaments and other competitions in the gymnasium and on the armory floor. Current literature, magazines, and periodicals have been placed in the billiard room. Company C, Capt. Hallock, will give a ball Dec. 18 in the New York Turn Hall, Eighty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue. The Hospital Corps will give a ball on Jan. 12 at the same place. Company A, Capt. Melville, has made arrangements for a smoker, which will be given in a few days. Company I, Capt. Smith, has appointed a committee to make arrangements for a combination entertainment in the company room which promises to be unique in company social affairs. Besides musical and literary features there will be sparring, wrestling, billiards, and bowling competitions.

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Lieut. (junior grade) Harry Fletcher, Engineer Officer of the First Naval Battalion, has been promoted to Lieutenant. The First Division will give a theatre party in the near future, and the arrangements are now being made. The entire battalion will drill on the New Hampshire Tuesday night, and a dance will follow. The State decorations for small arm practice, Spanish-American war, great guns, light guns, will shortly be formally presented to the members of the battalion. The Second Division feels particularly proud over winning the annual competition for proficiency at sea practice with light guns off the Scotland Lightship a few days since at a range of from 1,200 to 2,000 yards. The names of the winning team are Gunner's Mate E. V. Stebbins, Gun Captains E. C. De Kay and Edwin Crawford.

SAVED A TRAIN JUST IN TIME.

Leblanc's Reward Was a Free Pass on All Hungarian Railways.

Right in the heart of the Tenderloin, on Sixth Avenue, is a little cigar store whose proprietor, Leblanc, is the holder of a free pass on all the railroads in Hungary, in recognition of his having prevented a night collision at a railway junction some miles out from Budapest. At the time he was one of the largest wholesale butchers in Hungary. Although of French descent, as his name indicates, he and his parents were born in Hungary.

On the night in question he was returning from a trip to Vienna. On the same train with him were the King of Servia and the Chief Inspector of Railroads. Nearly every one else but himself on the train was asleep. When the train was nearing the junction Leblanc, looking out toward the other track, saw a train on it going, as his own train was, at express speed. A collision seemed inevitable. Leblanc sprang to his feet, caught the bell rope, and gave it a hard, strong pull. The engineer blew a long, shrill whistle and brought the train to a stop so suddenly that all the passengers, including the King of Servia, were shaken into a wide awake condition. The train stopped within a few yards of the junction crossing. The Chief Inspector of Railroads came through the train demanding to know who it was that had violated the railroad law by pulling the rope that brought the train to a stop.

"It was I," said Leblanc.

"And what justification had you?" angrily demanded the railroad inspector.

"That," said Leblanc, pointing to the junction crossing. As he spoke the other train dashed past at great speed.

The railroad inspector apologized for his harsh words and demeanor and thanked Leblanc as the savior of many lives. A short time afterward Leblanc received a complimentary letter from the Government, tendering him a sum equivalent to $10,000 for his act. He declined the money but accepted a pass. He and one other are the only persons who can ride free on Hungary's railroads.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

Carlsbad Pine Cone Soap. Nothing else known to science as good for the skin.

BROOKLYN.

"Perfect Thing." The Narcisse Glove.

The largest and in every way the most complete store in Brooklyn and the second largest in Greater New York.

The Biggest Stocking Needed This Year.

The Matchless Temptations of a Matchless Toy Store.

THIS dear old world of ours has made wondrous changes in th century—changes that make all pause who think. But the progress hasn't been confine to things of large moment. What of the new channels for the happiness and pleasures f the children? Could our forefathers step in the New Toy Store opened to-morrow in e basement of our new building they would be speechless with wonderment. We don't tend to exaggerate the art, the skill, the mechanism, the handiwork displayed in this great Santa laus workshop of ours, but rather to give you hints only, so that your imagination may in reality find greater things here than it can picture.

We started out this year with the idea of giving you a thorou ly complete Toy Store, and we ask you frankly can you find anything more unique, interesti , attractive and practical in Greater New York?

The Games; as for them probably there's not one made to-day ou can't find here, as well as those old kinds that our grandparents used. The whole Army and Navy, Soldiers and Sailors, Battle Ships never made so complete before, practical Models. Mag Lanterns with features that will carry you into fairy land and recall the penny readings in the sc ool house of the olden days. Dishes, Kitchen Utensils, Tools, Houses, Pianos, Stores, Wareh ous s, Dolls' Houses, &c., &c.

As for Animals, Noah never saw more and very likely there are many new ones he knew nothing of. A Horse Show in itself.

Iron Toys of every conceivable kind and never seen before. whole Fire Department fully represented.

Complete sets of Dolls' Furniture, everything with which to o housekeeping, even to the little toy Ice Cream Freezers, which really make ice cream while you ait.

But our Mechanical Toys are really a wonder. Things fr Germany, France, Austria, never seen before and not to be found elsewhere in this country.

Inclined Railroads, Steam Cars and Steamboats, all in actual eration, puffing and whistling away in fascinating activity.

And then old Santa Claus himself in a quaint Post Office, wh e a child may drop his letter, stating his wants, which of course will have to be granted.

But what are words? You must see, and all who come are c ildren again, and what better way to keep young and happy?

Here are a few prices just to give you an idea of the practical side of our Toy Store; but such prices speak throughout the whole stock.

Imported Magic Lanterns, complete, regular value up to $6.00, your choice $1.75.

Imported China Toy Dinner and Tea Sets, regular value up to $12.00, your choice $4.98.

Impo ed Mechanical Boats, regular value up $5.00, at $1.00.

Velo edes, strongly built, 98c.

But this is a great big store, full to overflowing with all sorts of Christmas things, so that wherever you turn it will greet you with cheerfulness, worthiness and practical prices.

Silk and Flannel Waists.

Some of the Very Best Prices Yet.

A handsome Silk or Flannel Waist makes a worthy gift, and these that we offer to-morrow at a special price are up-to-date in every way and will look well until they wear themselves out in the service of the recipient of your gift.

AT $3.98, REGULAR $5.00 AND $6.00—200 assorted Silk Waists, cardinal, cerise, royal, heliotrope and navy, also pretty and dainty stripes, both styles, bias corded effects, dress waist sleeve.

AT $4.98, REGULAR $6.50—Taffeta Silk Waists, dainty colorings. Back and front and top of sleeves corded.

AT $2.98, REGULAR $3.98 AND $4.98—250 assorted French Flannel Waists, light and medium colorings, including the celebrated King Waists. And also 225 rich Polka-dot French Flannel Waists, cardinal, heliotrope, navy, lavender, rose and black, with handsome silk embroidered dot. Never sold less than $4.98, all to go at $2.98.

The Desirable in Black Silks.

Here is the best Black Silk offer of the season. And what more substantial present than a waist, skirt or costume of the most popular silk of the season?

20-inch Black Peau de Soie, 79c. instead of $1.00.

21-inch Black Peau de Soie, 89c. instead of $1.10.

21½-inch Black Peau de Soie, $1.00 instead of $1.35.

22-inch Black Peau de Soie, $1.25 instead of $1.50.

24-inch Black Peau de Soie, $1.35 instead of $1.75.

"Olympia" Guaranteed Black Dress Taffeta, $1.00 per yard. Every yard guaranteed to wear.

27-inch Black Taffeta, 69c. instead of 89c.

75c. for $2.00 Velvets.

These beautiful black silk-faced Velvets are 27 inches wide. Do not confound them with narrower Velvets that have already been offered.

A Best Offer of Colored Petticoats.

These are all practically made and will give satisfaction to the most fastidious.

AT 98c. INSTEAD OF $1.69—Genuine Mercerised Sateen Petticoats, black, cerise, turquoise and royal blue, made umbrella shape, deep corded flounce, full width.

AT $1.59 INSTEAD OF $2.50—Genuine Mercerised Sateen Petticoats, assorted colors, finished with deep accordion pleated flounce.

AT $1.98 INSTEAD OF $2.98—Fine Mercerised Petticoats, black and colors, umbrella shape, finished with four ruffles on flounce.

AT $3.50, REGULAR $4.98—Taffeta Silk Petticoats in pretty shaded effect, corded ruffle.

AT 4.98, REGULAR $6.50—In extra fine Taffetas with deep flounce finished with nine heavy cords in automobile, cardinal, navy, cerise and heliotrope.

AT $7.98—Taffeta Silk Petticoats, black and handsome shadings made with graduated accordion pleated flounce and silk dust ruffle.

Cloaks and Separate Skirts.

The unseasonable weather opened up a chance for us to make a rare purchase much to your benefit. If we had had regular wintry weather these prices would have been impossible. Can you afford to overlook them? We pass along every advantage of the purchase to you.

AT $2.98 INSTEAD OF $4.00 TO $7.00—200 Separate Dress Skirts in cheviots, serges, plaids, &c., a variety of different styles, percaline lined.

AT $7.75 INSTEAD OF $10.75—50 Separate Dress Skirts in broadcloth and cheviot, with application of taffeta outlined with braid, box pleated back, percaline lined.

AT $7.75 INSTEAD OF $11.00 TO $13.00—175 Jackets in kersey, cheviot and other materials, well cut and tailored, several different styles, all handsomely lined.

AT $10.25 INSTEAD OF $14.50—100 Jackets in tan or black English kersey, particularly stylish, reefer effect, trimmed with rows of stitching, lined with Skinner's satin.

AT $5.50 INSTEAD OF $8.00 TO $14.50—75 Bicycle or Rainy Day Skirts, majority in reversible cloths, finished with rows of stitching around lower part.

And many other items equally as attractive in value.

A Gala Day With the Dolls.

Second Floor, New Building.

We hea a remark the other day: "We always like wait to see your Dolls before trying to buy y." Do you know that means a great deal? It tells quite a story of the past success of ur Dolls, but the past can't compare with he surprises we have in store for you t s season. The little mothers are going to pen their eyes with delight when they come the opening scene to-morrow in the spacio new quarters on the second floor, new buildin Dolls in front of you, Dolls behind you, D ls all around you, and such Dolls! Dressed in e latest fashion, to our own order, gowns mad s carefully as those by the professional ta or. Beautiful underwear that can be launder like large garments, the hats and caps from ris; in fact, mothers can get hundreds of v uable suggestions to aid them in buying things for their own children. Then we e all the individual garments, the hats, shoes, gloves, dresses, underwear, stockin s, umbrellas, parasols, &c., for her ladyship Miss Dolly, if she needs a new outfit. t how can we write of them? You must see them. Old and young, come and be ch dren again. We attach a few price hints only:

THE UNDRESSED—Extra fine quality Jointed Dolls, hand-sewed wig, moving eyes. In eight sizes, with shoes and stockings, 59c. to $2.39.

Fine quality Jointed Doll, fine bisque head, moving eyes, with cap; says Mamma and Papa; size 16 inch, 98c.

720 extra fine quality 12 inch Jointed Dolls, fine bisque head, hand-sewed wig, mov eyes, full jointed, 12 inches, 59c.

THE DRESSED—Jointed Doll, dressed by s with long slip made of white lawn, wi embroidery and lace trimmed, cap to match; this doll is 16 inches high, at 1.75.

A ery pretty dressed Doll, in white orga ie with light blue and pink lining, with at to match, $2.75.

Dress Goods Ready for the Holidays.

Take Revolving Stairway to Second Floor.

We've gotten up some awfully pretty Dress Patterns, all the worthy things from our regular stock (at very much reduced prices too), plain, mixtures, fancy weaves, plaids, novelties, &c., and all cut in full dress lengths and nicely packed in boxes for the purpose of convenient gifts. A man can come in here and pick out a dress pattern to give away and feel sure it will be received by his friend in perfect length for a dress. Here are some of them, for instance but, by the way, take the revolving stairway to second floor, new building, only tak 26 seconds from main floor.

The Colored.

FOR $2.50—8 yards heavy-weight Domestic Cheviots, in grays and other choice mixtures.

FOR $2.75—8 yards all-wool Tailor-made Suitings in neat broken checks, quiet, refined colors.

FOR $3.50—8 yards all-wool Cashmere Henrietta; fine quality, full range of new colors.

FO $3.75—7 yards all-wool French A nure, 46 inches wide, in all the l st plain colors.

FO $4.00—7 yards heavy rib French P lins, in dark, rich mixtures.

Fi er qualities equally reduced in proportion, for $4.50, $4.75, $5.25 and $6.00 a pattern.

The Black.

FOR $2.00—8 yards all-wool Surah Serge.

FOR $2.50—7 yards all-wool Figured Jacquard.

FOR $3.25—7 yards all-wool Cheviot Estamene.

FOR $3.50—7 yards all-wool Camel's Hair Cheviot.

FOR $3.75—7 yards all-wool French A nure.

FOR $4.25—7 yards all-wool Pebble Poplin.

Finer grades at $4.75, $5.25, $5.75 and $6.50, a saving of 25 to 30 per cent. on regular prices.

RUNAWAY JUMPS A WALL.

Bowls Over a Child and Lands in Some Bushes in Central Park.

A horse attached to a runabout, driven by a negro named Lewis Jones of 222 West Sixty-third Street, took fright at Sixty-sixth Street and Broadway yesterday afternoon and ran away. The horse broke a trace and threw Jones to the pavement, and then dashed down Broadway to Sixty-fourth Street. The animal turned into Sixty-fourth Street, and took to the sidewalk, and after it had gone a few yards, knocked down and ran over George Gescheid, four years of age, of 44 West Sixty-fourth Street. The child's left arm was broken, and it had a cut over the right eye.

After narrowly missing running down a number of other persons on the sidewalk the horse raced across Central Park West, nearly dashing into an electric car. It jumped and cleared the wall about Central Park and landed sixteen feet below in some bushes. The runabout caught on the wall, and the horse was freed from it.

Mounted Policeman Gorman and Patrolman Conway caught the horse and took it to the stables in Central Park. Jones, the driver, was unhurt, but he was placed under arrest. The horse and runabout came from a stable at Seventy-seventh Street and Broadway.

Lecture for New England Women.

"John and Abigail Adams" will be the subject of a lecture to be given by Elisabeth Porter Gould of Boston at the literary meeting of the National Society of New England Women at Delmonico's on Tuesday of this week, at 2:30 P. M.

LINEMAN'S NARROW ESCAPE.

On Top of a Telegraph Pole Which Fell to the Ground.

Joseph McNally, a lineman in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company, twenty-nine years old, of 2,084 Honeywell Avenue, had a narrow escape from death yesterday afternoon. Several wires on a thirty-foot wooden pole opposite 25 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street had become broken, and McNally was assigned to repair them.

McNally clambered up the pole and had two of the wires arranged, when his assistant called out to him that the pole was going to fall. The bottom of the pole near the ground had become rotted. McNally, realizing his danger, dropped his tools and clambered to the top of the swaying pole. He stood on the top of the topmost crossbar and held onto the apex of the pole.

The pole snapped at the bottom close to the ground, the bottom slipping to the curb, causing the pole to fall across the street. McNally balanced himself on the crossbar and fell with the pole. Just before the top of the pole struck the ground, McNally jumped and fell on his left side.

In jumping, McNally's feet struck some of the wires, tripping him. Otherwise he would have probably escaped uninjured. He received a fracture of the nose, and his left arm and leg were badly lacerated and contused. An ambulance was summoned from the Harlem Hospital, and McNally was taken to the institution.

Had McNally remained in his original position when he was informed by his assistant that the pole was falling, he would have been caught under the pole and crushed.

COURT INTERPRETER DEAD.

Veteran of Wars Here and in Italy Passes Away.

Charles E. Anchisi, sixty-five years old, a veteran of the civil wars of Italy and the United States and a court interpreter in the Harlem Police Court, died at his home, 104 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, last night. He had been a sufferer from heart disease, and had a stroke of paralysis Thanksgiving Day.

Mr. Anchisi was educated in a college in Navarro, Italy. He served with Garibaldi, holding a commission in the army, and when the civil war broke out in this country he entered the secret service. In 1880 he entered the customs service in the same capacity. In 1885 he was appointed court interpreter. He spoke French, Spanish, Italian, Greek, German, and English. A minute of his death was inscribed on the records of the Harlem Police Court yesterday, and notice of that fact sent to his widow.

DEWEY ARCH SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Citizens' Committee Pleased with Amounts Coming In.

The subscriptions for the permanent Dewey arch have increased during the week in a manner which has been most satisfactory to the members of the Citizens' Committee, and it is now expected that by Jan. 1 a list of subscribers will be published, and contributions asked from the general public.

Miss Helen Gould has definitely promised to give $5,000 when the fund reaches $250,000, and Howard Gould has promised a like sum. Ex-Gov. Morton has subscribed $5,000, and among others who have subscribed are J. D. Crimmins and several other members of the Executive Committee. It is expected that a large contribution will be received from a well-known New York banker to-morrow.

Increased Value of Metals.

A Massachusetts investigator has been studying the increase in value of the baser metals. He has made the following comparative table to show that the increase in value at the end of September had been, on a rough average, about 100 per cent., as a result of the "wave of prosperity." It is worth studying, the prices being for wholesale lots per hundredweight:

Metals.	1898.	1899.
Copper, New York	$12.85	$18.50
Tin, New York	16.15	33.12½
Tin plate, domestic, Bessemer, free on board, mill	2.70	4.65
Foundry pig iron No. 2, standard, Philadelphia	11.00	22.25
Foundry pig iron No. 2, Southern	10.25	20.25
Foundry pig No. 2, local, Chicago	11.75	21.50
Bessemer pig, Pittsburg	10.75	23.25
Grey forge iron, Pittsburg	9.75	20.50
Lake Superior charcoal iron, Chicago	12.50	23.50
Steel billets, Pittsburg	16.00	38.00
Steel billets, Philadelphia	18.00	40.50
Steel billets, Chicago	17.50	41.00
Wire rods, Pittsburg	22.50	45.00

Delaware Club Annual Ball.

The annual ball of the Delaware Club, of which Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn is President, will be held at the Lexington Opera House on Dec. 11. Boxes have been reserved for leaders of Tammany Hall districts, heads of departments, and city officials. Promenade music will be furnished by Bayne's Sixty-ninth Regiment Band, and dancing by Prof. Usher.

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Rain and possibly snow; much colder; fresh northwest winds.

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TO-DAY: TEN PAGES,

WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—The northern part of Cape Colony is in rebellion and thousands of farmers there have joined the Boers. The British transport Ismore went ashore on the rocks in St. Helena Bay. The troops have been safely landed, but the horses are still aboard. A provision train loaded with salt pork for the British Army in Africa was wrecked and fourteen cars were demolished at Kenilworth, Ill. The troopship Bavarian arrived at Cape Town, and, leaving the foreign military attachés there, proceeded with about 2,000 troops, presumably to Durban. The Boers are apparently massing near Colenso. Communication has been opened with Kimberley by searchlight. Boer reports show a loss of 52 in the fight at Belmont and of 26 in a sortie at Kimberley. The American Committee to aid Red Cross work in South Africa will act through the Netherlands Red Cross Society. The German newspapers in general comment favorably on Mr. Chamberlain's speech. The London Daily News says that the "understanding" with the United States has been imperiled by Mr. Chamberlain's utterances, which have increased dislike of him here. The Hermandist revolutionists captured Maracaibo, in Venezuela, after sixteen hours of fighting.—Pages 3 and 7.

Page 1.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy was made public yesterday.

A Chicago physician claims to have invented a serum which will show the presence of tuberculosis.

Howard Mettlar of Somerville, N. J., was killed by eating a pie which his wife had poisoned to exterminate rats.

Mrs. Frederick Mussgiller of Jersey City was killed in a runaway on Hudson Boulevard.

The Rev. Dr. Benjamin F. De Costa, late rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. John the Evangelist, was yesterday received into the Roman Catholic Church.

There were two runaways in Central Park, in one of which a mounted policeman and two other persons were injured, while in the other a private coachman's hip was broken.

The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, conceded that the faith cure idea was a half truth, but advised the employment of physicians. He surprised his congregation by expressing a partial belief in Spiritualism.

Page 2.

The Countess Adeline Schimmelmann of Denmark addressed an audience of homeless men at the Bowery Mission yesterday.

The Roberts case will come up in the House of Representatives to-day, after which that body and the Senate will adjourn. The President's message will be sent in on Tuesday. Prompt action by both houses on the financial bills is expected.

Page 3.

Mrs. Emily Bigelow, who accused a cabman of robbing her of $3,000 on Thursday night, was placed in the insane pavilion of Bellevue Hospital yesterday.

Justice John Woodward of the Supreme Court of this State discussed the Philippine question and other subjects of National interest yesterday at Plymouth Church on the occasion of the annual memorial services of Brooklyn Lodge 22, B. P. O. Elks.

Page 4.

Postmaster General Smith, in his annual report, says that the postal deficit is due to the abuses of the second-class mail rate privileges.

The Central Federated Union met in its new headquarters yesterday in the University Settlement.

Some of the employes on the Brooklyn Bridge said yesterday there was no likelihood of the trainmen going on strike at present.

Page 5.

Henry Fournier, the French automobilist, was arrested last night for violation of the speed ordinance.

Page 6.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman at Temple Emmanu-El preached against the presentation of religion on the stage.

Ex-Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn yesterday spoke on the English missionary movement of Lutherans at the laying of the cornerstone of St. Stephen's English Evangelical Lutheran Church.

It was said at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday that the congregation will soon be asked to vote upon the acceptance or rejection of the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan for pastor.

Page 8.

Reports are current in Staten Island that Mr. George W. Vanderbilt is about to build several houses in Clifton.

The Prairie of the United States Navy sailed for Havre, France, yesterday with the first shipment of exhibits of this Government at the Paris Exposition of 1900.

The arrangement by which the American Bell Telephone Company transfers its assets to the American Telephone and Telegraph Company will make New York instead of Boston the centre of the vast Bell telephone system.

Page 10.

Capt. McClusky and his detectives are investigating another clue in the Seventeenth Street murder mystery.

Both parties in Kentucky are confident of winning before the State Board of Election Commissioners, which meets to-day.

In the monkey house in Central Park may now be seen a gibbon, or species of long-armed ape, one of the greatest curiosities ever committeed to the care of Director Smith.

A movement for the erection and endowment of a Cuban orphan asylum in memory of the wife of Senator Thurston was started in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 8.
Real Estate.—Page 9.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

ATE RAT POISON IN A PIE.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Dec. 3.—Howard Mettlar, aged forty-five, a driver for Cawley's bottling establishment, on returning home from work last night, ate a pie containing poison, which his wife had fixed for rats in the cellar. He afterward told his wife that the pie had a queer taste.

Upon hearing that he had eaten the poison, he went to Dr. Stillwell and emetics were administered. He then went home, where the emetics worked until he collapsed. He died at 2 P. M. to-day. Mettlar leaves three children.

INHERITANCE TAX ARGUMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—If the opportunity is afforded to-morrow, in the Supreme Court of the United States, argument will be heard in the inheritance tax cases which were advanced for argument by order of the Court at its last term. The argument for the parties objecting to the tax as unconstitutional will be made by John G. Carlisle, and the decision, which will clear up a large number of other cases, will be awaited with interest by those who contend that the law is unfair and unjust and who hope to secure disapproval of it from the highest court.

Judge Patterson of Troy says that it is evident, from the fact that the tax is derived from the inheritor, and is larger or smaller, according not to the wealth of the inheritor but of the donor, that it cannot be upheld as equitable.

If the announcement of decisions occupies too much of the time of the court to-morrow to permit the opening of argument in these cases, they will be taken up on Tuesday.

SUCCESSION OF RUNAWAYS

Police Horse Chases Another and Then Imitates Him.

HIS RIDER FARES THE WORST

Policeman Glynn Receives Serious Injuries in Central Park, and Two Other Persons Are Hurt.

Three persons were injured in a double runaway accident in Central Park yesterday noon, one of them, and the worst sufferer, being Mounted Policeman Mark J. Glynn, who, with a companion, was engaged in a thrilling effort to bring a frightened horse to a standstill. A score of narrow escapes occurred along the driveways while the exciting events were in progress, and the wonder is only that the casualties were so few.

The trouble began at 11:40 o'clock, when a small bay horse attached to a victoria, trotting leisurely down the East Drive, shook his bridle off his head. In the carriage were Abraham Mayer, an oculist, of 60 West Ninety-third Street, and Mrs. Mayer, both elderly persons, while William White of 333 West Forty-third Street, was the driver. The straps swinging against the animal's neck started him running, and White, after trying to choke the horse by pulling the tangled harness against his neck with the reins, jumped from the carriage when one of the lines broke. The Mayers also jumped out and struck heavily on the roadway, and the horse was off at full speed, dragging the empty vehicle behind him.

The runaway dashed across the Terrace Bridge and down the Centre Drive. Policeman James Fitzgerald started in pursuit at the Marble Arch, and Policeman Glynn joined him a short distance further on. One rode up on one side of the animal and threw his arm around his neck, while the other, with a firm grip on his nostrils, tried to stop the animal's breath. This they knew was their best hope of stopping the horse, since the bit had fallen from his mouth. They succeeded in bringing the horse almost to a walk, when the animal, with a sudden, swerving spring, threw Glynn from the saddle. He fell beneath the runaway's hoofs. The horse trampled squarely on his back and the carriage wheels passed over his back and legs. His own horse, badly cut by the shafts of the victoria, with a mad plunge, darted ahead riderless toward the gate at Eighth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street.

Fitzgerald decided that this runaway was the more dangerous, and, leaving the horse with which he had been struggling, rushed on after the police horse. He caught up with him just outside the Park gate, but the Eighth Avenue asphalt pavement begins there, and his horse slipped on the smooth surface as he pulled him up against Glynn's horse, to head the latter off, and fell heavily, throwing Fitzgerald headlong. The policeman was not injured, but his horse was badly hurt on the back and legs, for he had turned an almost complete somersault. Seeing the other horse fall, Glynn's horse shied, and, turning, dashed back into the Park. Fitzgerald remounted his own animal and again gave chase, and succeeded in catching Glynn's horse at the Statue of Commerce, a hundred yards or so inside the gate.

The original runaway meanwhile had emerged from the Park and galloped down Broadway, causing cyclists, drivers, and pedestrians to scatter wildly to the right and left. The animal fell at Fifty-sixth Street and was captured by citizens, who held him till the driver claimed him.

Glynn made several attempts to rise after being thrown, but was unable to get on his feet, and lay where he had fallen until help came. He was carried to the sheepfold near by, and a Presbyterian Hospital ambulance with Dr. Sicard was summoned, and also Police Surgeon Edward T. Marsh. The doctors found him covered with bruises from head to foot, and his face badly cut, but there were no evidences of broken bones, and the only fear for him is that internal injuries may develop. After the physicians had dressed his wounds as well as they could with the means at hand he was taken to his home at 240 East Seventy-sixth Street in the carriage of Capt. England, commander of the Park police.

Meanwhile the Park ambulance had been sent to the Mayers. Charles Goldsmith, the attendant, found Mrs. Mayer suffering from shock and severe contusions on the forehead. Mr. Mayer had lacerated wounds on the forehead, scalp, and ear, and was also badly shaken by his fall. Another carriage was provided, in which they left for their home, where all information as to the accident was later refused.

White, the driver, escaped injury. He said that Mrs. Mayer had jumped first, although he called to her not to do so, and that Mr. Mayer followed. He insists to John O'Halloran, one of the proprietors of the Waldorf stable, where he was employed, that he had not jumped out until both of his fares were lying on the road, when there was nothing else for him to do. Mr. O'Halloran, however, immediately suspended him from work. When seen at the stables at Broadway and Fifty-third Street last night Mr. O'Halloran said that the horse had been driven all Summer by children because he was considered a gentle animal.

Policeman Glynn is one of the athletes of the department, and but a short time ago won a number of prizes at the precinct games. Both he and Fitzgerald were transferred recently to the Park squad from uptown precincts.

KILLED ON HUDSON BOULEVARD

Frederick C. Mussgiller, a wealthy real estate owner, of 353 Webster Avenue, Jersey City, with his wife, Amelia, left home yesterday with their two children for a drive to Bergen Point. When they reached Clendenny Avenue, on the Hudson Boulevard, the horses took fright at a railroad whistle. While Mr. Mussgiller was trying to check them the reins broke. Just then the wagon lurched and Mrs. Mussgiller was thrown out. She fell on her head and was instantly killed.

The horses had run but a short distance when two men, who declined to give their names, seized them by the bridles and succeeded in stopping them. None of the others in the party was injured.

HORSE SCARED BY BICYCLISTS.

Reckless bicycle riding caused a serious runaway on the Circle in Central Park, on the bluff just above the West One Hundred and Sixth Street entrance, late yesterday afternoon. A landau, in which were a young man and a middle-aged woman, driven by James Dunphy, private coachman for William Nelson Cromwell, a lawyer, of 12 West Forty-ninth Street, and drawn by a small bay horse, was passing slowly around the roadway when the horse took fright at some wheelmen, who passed close to his head, and bolted. The landau struck a tree and was practically demolished, while those in it fell upon the roadway. Dunphy's right hip was broken, but the others escaped without serious injury, though the woman was somewhat bruised.

The horse ran around the Circle several times before he was caught. He was a green animal, and had only come into Mr. Cromwell's possession on Saturday. He was much cut about the legs, but was led to Mr. Cromwell's stable, 118 West Fiftieth Street, where Dunphy lived with his wife. Dunphy was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital in an ambulance, and the others obtained another vehicle and were driven away. The police got their names as "Mr. and Mrs. Henry."

At Mr. Cromwell's house last night it was said that the male occupant of the carriage was Henry Nichols. When Mr. Nichols was asked for, however, word was brought that he refused to be seen. It was said that the runaway was "nothing serious," but no further information could be obtained. Another report, from a seemingly reliable source, was that Mrs. Cromwell and her son Henry Cromwell were in the landau. Dunphy is known as a careful driver, and was formerly in the employ of Gen. Gillespie.

The Circle, where the accident occurred, is much used by bicyclists. A large sign warns them against exceeding the legal rate of speed, but the smooth macadam tempts many to disregard this notice, and the place is also much frequented by beginners, whose erratic movements have quite as startling an effect upon the comparatively few horses that appear there as do the experts in scorching in violation of the rules.

Rider Thrown in Riverside Drive.

Mounted Policeman Andrew J. McNulty reported to Sergt. Dillon at the Arsenal yesterday afternoon that a saddle horse had thrown his rider, J. Demilt, in Riverside Drive, near Seventy-eighth Street, at noon yesterday, and then bolted down the drive, being captured at Broadway and Seventy-second Street. The horse was returned to Mr. Demilt, who gave his address as 60 Cedar Street. No damage was done. The name of J. Demilt does not appear in the Directory.

CAPT. GODDARD TO THE RESCUE

Calls to Task a Man Annoying Two Women, but Is Unable to Appear in Court to Prosecute Him.

Capt. F. Norton Goddard, the Republican leader in the Twentieth Assembly District; Harold Watrous, twenty-three years old, a wealthy young man of Hudson, N. Y.; Mr. Rice, thirty years old, a lawyer with offices at 55 William Street; a young author employed by D. Appleton & Co., two "very handsomely gowned and pretty young women," Policeman Beattie of the West Thirtieth Street Station, several citizens, &c. Such is the cast of a little play that was enacted in Fifth Avenue late yesterday afternoon which had all the elements of a small melodrama.

Watrous, Rice, and the author had dined at the Waldorf-Astoria. When they left the hotel and walked into Fifth Avenue Watrous suggested an automobile ride, and his idea was favorably received. The trio started down Fifth Avenue to hunt a machine when the two young women mentioned walked by. Watrous went up to them, and, touching one on the shoulder, said something to her which she indignantly resented. She and her companion stepped aside for Watrous and his party to pass, but when they did not the women started away, hoping to outwalk them.

Near the Holland House Watrous took out his handkerchief and, running in front of the women, asked one of them if she had not dropped it. The young woman burst into tears and looked around for some one to protect her. Capt. Goddard had been walking in the avenue, and in the last two blocks had overtaken the party. He suspected that the women were being annoyed and, approaching them, asked if they knew Watrous and his companions.

"Oh, no," they replied, "won't you make them stop, please?" Capt. Goddard's blood was pretty hot about that time, and he asked Watrous what he meant.

"You leave these young women alone, Sir," he said, "or I'll make you suffer for it. You are not a gentleman. Have you no sisters of your own?"

"It's none of your —— business," replied Watrous, rushing at Capt. Goddard. He seized the Captain by his coat collar and the two scuffled for a moment, until Watrous's friends, growing alarmed, seized their friend and drew him away.

Policeman Beattie saw the scuffle from a distance, and ran to the scene. The young women took advantage of the commotion to make their escape. Capt. Goddard made a complaint against Watrous, and the policeman took the entire party to the police station with a score or more of well-dressed men following.

The sight at the police station made Watrous less merry. "My people are prominent socially. How dare you place me under arrest?" shouted Watrous, his face white.

"I am a lawyer. This is an outrage," said Rice.

"I have written books; I am well known," declared the author.

"I don't care who you are," replied the Sergeant gruffly. "Officer, what's the charge?"

Capt. Goddard insisted that Watrous be held for disorderly conduct and assault, detailing the circumstances. The Sergeant entertained the complaint, and after taking Watrous's pedigree, sent him to a cell down stairs.

The Sergeant told Capt. Goddard he would have to appear in the Jefferson Market Court this morning to press the complaint. The Captain said it would be impossible, as he had to keep an engagement with Governor Roosevelt in Albany at 10 o'clock. He wanted to know if the prisoner could not be held until the day following. This the Sergeant could not agree to, and Capt. Goddard declining to break his Albany engagement, Watrous was released. Capt. Goddard expressed regret that he could not prosecute Watrous.

"It was a most outrageous case," he said. "There have been too many cases of this kind in Fifth Avenue in which some of our 'swell' young men participate. Only a few days ago a friend of mine—a most estimable woman—was grossly insulted, and in broad daylight."

When Watrous was released he was embraced by his friends. "It was only a trifle, don't you know," he explained to the Sergeant. "Might happen to any gentleman, don't you know. Took a little bit too much wine, don't you know."

LEVY'S AID TO RICHARDSON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Representative James Hay of the Seventh Virginia District, who presided over the Democratic caucus Saturday afternoon, obtained a prominent position and an opportunity to be useful to Representative Richardson in his fight for the minority leadership for a sentimental reason.

The friends of Representative Sulzer, who sought every opportunity to advance the interests of their favorite, gave some attention to the selection of a presiding officer for the caucus. It occurred to them that as the owner of Jefferson's home at Monticello was a member of the New York delegation it might be useful to Mr. Sulzer to advocate the election as presiding officer of the Virginia Representative of the district in which Monticello is situated. Their efforts in behalf of Mr. Hay contributed materially to his election, and when the time came for the scattered Democrats to unite on Richardson the Virginia and New York men co-operated with great cheerfulness and unanimity.

Representative Levy cordially assisted in carrying out this programme, as he did in uniting the New York delegation when the moment arrived to use it for Richardson.

THE FLIGHT OF MILLER.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 3.—Capt. Christopherson of the Norwegian steamship Fortuna believes that Miller or one of his accomplices in the notorious Franklin Syndicate desires to leave the country by steamship. Mexico is the haven of refuge sought by the stranger, young, well dressed, and apparently slightly disguised by glasses, who presented himself aboard the Fortuna, as she lay at the Lambert's Point coal piers.

The Fortuna cannot under the law carry passengers, but the man declared that he had much money and was willing to pay for ocean passage to Tampico. He declared that he must go by sea and would stow away among the cargo if refused passage. The ship will be searched for him before sailing.

Swedish Admiral's Son Married.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Dec. 3.—Dagmar Engstrom of this city was married Wednesday to Eva Lindahl of Cincinnati. The groom is working here at the Owen's Tool Company's shop. He is a Swede of noble birth. His father is the distinguished Admiral Engstrom of the Swedish Navy, and an attaché of King Oscar's Court. The couple will live here until next Summer, when they will go to Sweden and take up their residence at Engstrom Castle.

Only a Few Steps.

From any one of twenty hotels to Grand Central Station, where trains are leaving almost every hour for Buffalo, Chicago, St. Louis, or Cincinnati by the New York Central.—Adv.

FAITH AND THE DOCTORS

Dr. Hillis Believes in Mind Cure, and Also in Physicians.

SOMETIMES A SPIRITUALIST

Pastor of Plymouth Church Utters Sentiments Which Surprise His Congregation.

The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, in his sermon in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, last evening, conceded that Christian Science, faith and mind cure were half truths. He cautioned the members of his congregation, however, not to fail to call in a physician should any member of their families fall ill. Dr. Hillis based his advice upon the following, which formed the text of his sermon:

"The Lord hath created medicines out of the earth, and he that is wise will not abhor them. My son, in thy sickness be not negligent, but pray unto the Lord and He will make thee whole. Leave off from sin and cleanse thy heart from all wickedness. Then give place to the physician, for the Lord hath created him. Let him not go from thee, for thou hast need of him. There is a time when in their hands there is good success. For they shall also pray unto the Lord that He would prosper that which they give for ease and to prolong life."—Ecclesiasticus xxxviii., 4.

The theme of Dr. Hillis's sermon was the question, "What are the half truths, and what are the whole truths of faith cure, mind cure, and science cure?" In referring to Spiritualism and its teachings, Dr. Hillis surprised and somewhat startled his congregation by declaring: "Sometimes I believe it and sometimes I don't; to be frank with you, my friends, I don't know whether I believe it or not."

Dr. Hillis described the wonderful structure of the human frame, and said that the human being was intended for a life of 100 years, and that none should die at an earlier age than 90 years. "By our failure to care properly for our bodies," he said, "one-fifth of the human race has to support the other four-fifths." Continuing, Dr. Hillis said:

"The books of such persons as Dresser, Wood, Eddy, Hazard, Marston, Grimke, all represent practically the same thought, differing only in the variations of emphasis. Not a few of those who are interested in the school of science are persons of great refinement, of the highest intellectuality, of disposition most amiable and beautiful. Many of the ideas taught by such writers as Henry Wood and Mrs. Eddy are full of sweetness and light. These writers have seized upon important Christian truths that some other students have neglected, and have used them so as to fill the life with gentle trust and serene hope.

"Yet, in praising and fully accepting the Christian element in the 'science' teaching, it does not follow that we must accept its philosophy, that flies in the face of every scholar renowned as chemist or physicist or philosopher. The genius of the system is that 'mortal errors,' misnamed 'mind,' produce all diseases; that mind alone suffers; that the body can no more feel a pain than can an iron wheel or a piece of granite; that when the mortal senses say 'we are sick,' God says 'the real man cannot be sick'; that a mental cure is the discovery made by a sick person that he is well; that food neither strengthens the body nor weakens it; that strength comes from the mind; that diet, exercise, bathing, and rubbing have no effect upon the health, but that subtle mental practices can dechemicalize disease; that every apparent instance of disease and suffering is a figment of the mind, and that health and happiness alone exist did man but know it.

"Many of those who hold this philosophy are bringing their children up in a way that is very beautiful. They teach their babes that there is no such thing as fear, either in the darkness or in the daylight. They rear them without medicine, and without any thought of disease or accident. So long as the parents are prosperous and can shield the child, and so long as the child succeeds in escaping accident or maiming, all is well, but the day of shock and revelation is inevitable, when these children will enter the real world, and find old soldiers without feet or legs, and 50,000 brakemen who in the last twenty-five years have lost hands or arms. Nervousness many of the science cures and the mind cures are real cures; they are also manifold in number and important in nature.

"It follows that in these cases the removal of fear, anxiety, and remorse has been followed by a return of nerve force—a fact that opens up a vast field for mental therapeutics; but, having affirmed the influence of the emotions as curative agents, it remains for us to note their limitations. In at least three realms mind cure and faith cure have never availed for any influence whatever:

"First—Every form of science cure fails in times of extreme accident through maiming by electric cars or railway collisions. No finger has ever been restored; no organ once lost has been recovered.

"Second—Insanity through accidents has never been cured. During the late war a soldier's skull was injured by an explosive shell. For several years he wandered about a poor simpleton. Finally physicians who were interested in the case lifted a piece of the skull. The moment the pressure was removed, intelligence flashed into the eye, and the man exclaimed: 'Yesterday we were at the battle of Manassas. Where are we to-day?'

"Third—The mind cure and the faith cure avail not for changing the nature or interfering with the effects of drugs or foods. The authoress of 'Science and Health' affirms explicitly that the influence of foods and drugs is determined by the prevalent belief regarding them. If the human race come to believe that alcohol is a food, a mild and delicious beverage, rich in nourishment, we are told that alcohol would probably become the customary nourishment for infants, and that, if the race should come to believe that milk is intoxicating, pledges would have to be circulated against the use of milk as an intoxicating beverage. Experience has proved this idea to be both foolish and false, and with the fall of this principle fall more structures based thereupon.

"In view of the false ideas as to prayer and Providence, reason asks, Is there a rational ground for these great truths? Through overworking and overeating many have incurred physical ailments, and through lack of foresight and thrift many have incurred want and trouble. For such persons to run to God with their troubles as a method of saving doctors' bills and avoiding the consequences of sin, makes prayer almost contemptible, makes the praying man one who pesters God with small matters and runs to Him as one runs to a storehouse or a granary. In such cases prayer would seem to be of the nature of a premium upon self-indulgence.

"But prayer is not the asking of a beggar. On its highest side prayer has a thousand noble uses. It is the soul in its luminous hours, in its regnant moods, pouring forth its finest thoughts, its most refined emotions, its deepest and sweetest penitence, its highest hopes and aspirations in the presence of its Divine friend. As some child approaches an all-loving mother or father, as the aspiring pupil looks up to and admires his noble master, as some eager student pours out his heart to some wise and worthy teacher, so the soul pours out its deepest thoughts, its finest feelings, unto Him who is kinder than the kindest, nobler than the noblest, friendlier than the friendliest."

MERELY A SHOWMAN'S TRICK.

Story of a Petrified Man, Said to be Gen. Meagher, Is Untrue.

Special to The New York Times.

ANACONDA, Mon., Dec. 3.—The dispatch printed in Chicago and Eastern papers under the date of Nov. 26 last to the effect that a petrified body, supposed to be that of Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher, had been found near Fort Benton has proved to be untrue.

The story is an unqualified "fake," and was started by the owner of an unknown petrified man, soon to be sent East for cheap show purposes.

Address your orders for bottled beer to the Otto Huber Brewery, Manhattan Office. Metropole Hotel. Telephone 2902 38th St.—Adv.

DR. DE COSTA A CATHOLIC

Ceremony at the Academy of the Sacred Heart.

PRIESTHOOD CLOSED TO HIM

Holds that the Roman Church Is Now the Sole Uncompromising Defender of the Bible.

The Rev. Dr. Benjamin F. De Costa, who in September last resigned the rectorship of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. John the Evangelist, was yesterday afternoon received into the Roman Catholic Church. The ceremony took place in the chapel of the Academy of the Sacred Heart in West Seventeenth Street. It was strictly private, only a few Catholic and Protestant friends of Dr. De Costa being present, but the chapel had been elaborately decorated with roses and the altars were brilliant with many candles. It is understood that the candidate's Protestant baptism being accepted as valid, the baptism was not conditionally repeated as is done in doubtful cases.

Dr. De Costa being a married man is, therefore, not eligible to the priesthood in the Roman Catholic Church. Having no ecclesiastical prospects, he will return to literature, and devote himself to writing and lecturing, for which purpose he has made preparation by study and travel in foreign lands.

This action on the part of Dr. De Costa will not come as a surprise, for it has been long predicted. The majority of those who have hitherto left the Episcopal for the Roman Church have been ritualists, but Dr. De Costa has never had much to do with ritualism. At one time the ritualists expected that he would join them, but he pronounced the movement "unreal, hopeless, and uncatholic in its spirit and method." Ritualists, he declared, were merely imitators, doomed to extinction in the near future by the broad church movement.

IN THE BRIGGS CONTROVERSY.

He also took a prominent part in the controversy over the ordination of Dr. Briggs a few months ago. He was a bitter opponent of the latter, and threatened to cause a public protest to be made at the ordination services. He also talked of having Bishop Potter tried before an ecclesiastical court if he ordained Dr. Briggs. He did neither, however, but resigned from his rectorship and afterward gave up his membership in the church altogether.

Dr. De Costa became prominent as a controversialist many years ago in connection with the Heber Newton case, framing and signing a presentment in connection with the late Prof. Buel of the General Theological Seminary, and the Rev. Dr. McKimm, now of Washington. The late Bishop of New York, Dr. Horatio C. Potter, put the case in the pigeon hole, and his nephew, the present Bishop, declined to take it out.

Dr. De Costa has prepared for publication a statement in justification of his course, in which he takes strong ground on the Bible question, holding that the Roman Catholic Church is the true Bible church. The paper, those who are close to Dr. De Costa say, will not prove acceptable to Bishop Potter and the "higher critics," and he will deal out to them the declarations of Leo XIII.

In his letter of resignation to Bishop Potter, Dr. De Costa took emphatic issue with the Bishop, who had spoken of "what a higher scholarship has done for us in our generation for the advancement of godliness and good learning throughout the world." He declared that, on the contrary, it was driving people away from the religion of Christ.

ANSWER TO BISHOP POTTER.

"Christianity," Dr. De Costa continued, "was never designed to entertain any comparative religions, and the system you applaud can only degrade the Episcopal denomination to a plane where the maintenance of the simplest element of Christianity will prove impossible.

"As for your own diocese—the central and most important—when its actual state is known it will be seen that it is rapidly approaching the condition of the bloodless heart. Spiritually your strongest corporations are failing. As things are tending, far-sighted friends say that if the cathedral is ever finished it will prove the sarcophagus of Episcopalianism, the coffin of its creed."

Dr. De Costa holds that the Church of Rome alone offers the true basis for the unification of Christendom, and is the only system that can meet the advanced science and the intelligence of the age. Otherwise, that the Roman Church is the Church of the future.

Lately Dr. De Costa stated to a friend that before the civil war, being requested to append the statement of his denomination to his autograph, during a visit to the Young Men's Christian Association, he took the pen and added "Catholic." In his time, however, despite his leanings, he has said some strong things about the Roman Catholic Church. He believed, like Cardinal Newman, that "the confession of error is good for the soul."

The "profession of faith" in the Catholic manual includes a belief in the incarnation, passion, death, and resurrection of Jesus Christ, the Real Presence, the primacy of St. Peter, and especially the authority of "The Holy Scriptures, which we must interpret and understand only in the sense which our holy mother, the Catholic Church, has held and does hold." The concluding words are, "So help me God, and these His holy Gospels, which I touch with my hand."

The clause relating to the Scriptures is one for which Dr. De Costa has long contended, in opposition to Bishop Potter and his friends, and he holds that the Roman Church is the only existing body that can now be relied upon for the defense of the Bible in its entirety and integrity. He intimated that he would cast his lot with that Church, for the reason, among many others, as stated, that it is "the Bible Church."

ASKED TO JOIN OTHER CHURCHES.

Since his resignation from the Episcopal Church it appears Dr. De Costa has had invitations to join many denominations, including the Reformed Episcopal, the Catholic and Apostolic, and the old Catholic. He was even invited by the editor of The Independent, it is said, to cast in his lot with the Congregationalists. An end was put to these offers by the announcement that he was receiving instruction from the Jesuits in this city.

Dr. De Costa was rector of the Church of St. John the Evangelist for eighteen years. He preached his first sermon in New York in the church in 1863, in which year he came to this city after having served in the war as Chaplain of the Fifth and Eighteenth Regiments of Massachusetts. He has taken an active interest in labor questions, and is a member of the Knights of Labor.

In devoting himself to literary pursuits, however, Dr. De Costa will be following his natural bent. He has written over half a hundred books and pamphlets, mainly upon religious and historical subjects, besides contributing to magazines and church papers. Among his best known publications are "The Pre-Columbian Discovery of America by the Northmen," "A Narrative of Events at Lake George from the Early Colonial Times to the Close of the Revolution," "The Moabite Stone." "The Fight at Diamond Island," "The Rector of Roxburgh," and "The Pilgrim of Old France; or the Huguenots on the Hudson."

X RAYS FOR A KING.

Tonga's Ruler Will Submit to Examination in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO Ill., Dec. 3.—The King of Tonga, whose realm is 10,000 miles away, is expected to arrive in Chicago thas week from Australia for an X-ray operation. This is the information derived from a letter received by W. C. Fuchs, the X-ray photographer, from Dr. Donald McLennan, royal physician to King George III.

The imperial physician, who is the power behind the Tonga throne, did not state that his charge was the King, but Mr. Fuchs considers the inference to be so plain as to permit little or no doubt, and he is making preparations to receive royalty in his studio.

A further explanation of the trip may be deduced from a previous letter written by Dr. McLennan in August. He asked for skiagraphs of the vital organs, and especially of the kidneys, saying he was planning a trip to Chicago in company with a patient whose ailments required examination by the Röntgen ray process.

The King of Tonga is a young man twenty-five years old, who six years ago succeeded to the throne left vacant by his grandfather, King George Toubou.

BROOKLYN ELEVATED BLOCKED

Trains on Three Lines Stopped by the Breaking of a Driving Rod on an Engine.

Shortly after midnight traffic on all the Brooklyn elevated lines was brought to a standstill by the snapping of a driving rod on an engine attached to a train of the Ridgewood line, bound for the bridge, as it rounded the curve at Myrtle Avenue and Adams Street, leading to the City Hall Station. As trains on the Fifth Avenue, East New York, and Ridgewood lines have to pass this point to get to and from the bridge the blockade very soon became complete.

At 2 o'clock this morning the situation had not been relieved. At the offices of the company information as to the precise extent of the accident was refused and employes of the company were instructed not to answer questions put by anxious patrons.

In the meantime crowds had been collecting at the Brooklyn Bridge Station, waiting for the outgoing trains. Patrons were allowed to pay their fares and pass the turnstiles without being informed of the blockade. The employes could not tell inquirers when the trains would go out, and refused to allow patrons to use the company's telephones to inquire for themselves.

Many finally left the station in despair. Those remaining held an impromptu indignation meeting, at which the management of the road was discussed in no complimentary terms. One irate patron proposed taking a collection on the spot for a fund with which to bring suit against the company, but no definite action was taken.

CAPT. PRICE FOOLS REPORTERS

Tells Them Truthfully that a Safe Is to be Blown Open and They Anticipate a Burglary.

Even as busy a man as Police Captain Price of the West Thirtieth Street Station finds time occasionally to perpetrate a joke. He enjoyed one yesterday at the expense of several reporters.

On Saturday night the Captain called a reporter into his private office and said he had something important to tell him. "Don't say a word until I give you permission," he enjoined. The reporter promised upon his honor.

"There's going to be a big safe blown in this precinct to-morrow," the Captain whispered. "I've got the tip, and my men will be on hand. Don't say a word."

It is hardly necessary to say that the reporter swore to keep the secret. He had a dream of a "beat," but somehow other reporters received the same information, and Capt. Price was so besieged by them that he imparted a little more information. "It'll be to-morrow afternoon," he told them, "at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street." Then, drawing the reporters around him closely he whispered, "The office of the Consolidated Gas Company."

By 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon there seemed enough reporters around Fourth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street to organize a press club. They kept a close watch, but could see no sign of a safe blowing. When they were about to leave one of them discovered a flicker behind the closed blinds in the gas company's office. A few moments later a man raised the window shade. This seemed a strange method for burglars, but the reporters awaited developments. There were several extra policemen on duty around the place, and this fact gave them encouragement.

About 3 o'clock there was a deep muffled sound, and a moment later smoke issued from the opening at the top of the window. Policemen with drawn clubs kept the reporters back, despite desperate efforts on the part of several of them to scale the walls and capture the burglars. The safe had been blown open, but not by thieves. On Saturday the safe had balked after twenty years' service, and the officials were unable to get a large sum of money out of the safe. An expert was sent by the manufacturer of the safe to unlock the vault, but owing to the age of the mechanism he found it necessary to use a small quantity of dynamite. This had been anticipated, and Capt. Price had been informed so that his men might not be unecessarily alarmed.

A HOBO'S WINTER QUARTERS.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Dec. 3.—A "hobo" who has been living in contentment in the cottage owned by H. B. Riggs, a New York merchant, at Cognewog, back of this village, for two months, was forced to move yesterday by Sheriff Fitzroy, who, with his son Robert, made a call upon him.

The "hobo" at first acted as if his visitors had come to collect rent, but finally cooled down and moved out. He said his name was Charles Roberts, a Swede, of White Plains, and that, being out of work, he had settled down in the Riggs cottage for the Winter. He had a large supply of wood on hand and some straw for a bed. Providence, he said, was providing him generously with food.

Neighbors who saw smoke coming from the kitchen chimney and knew that the house was supposed to be empty had notified the officer. They think their henneries and gardens have been an aid to Providence in providing Roberts with food.

TO RACE FOR MAIL CONTRACT.

Special to The New York Times

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—It is the general opinion among local railroad men that the officers of the Lake Shore and Pennsylvania Roads are quietly laying plans for a lively speed contest to capture the fast mail business between New York and Chicago, contracts for which will be let in a few months. This probably is the largest and most profitable mail contract in the country, and the time made is a factor in the award of the contract.

Both roads are getting new improved and powerful passenger engines and patching up all the weak spots in their tracks. The question of superiority resolves itself into one of roadbed and track. In his the Lake Shore, with its New York connection—the New York Central—it is said has a little the better of it.

DOCTOR SUED FOR DAMAGES.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 3.—Charles Peters of Hopewell, a member of one of the most prominent families in southern Dutchess County, has brought action against Dr. Leslie Sutton of the same place to recover $20,000 damages for the alienation of his wife's affections.

Dr. Sutton is a young physician who has an extensive practice in the town of East Fishkill, and is a Pension Examiner for this county. Mr. Peters is employed in a responsible position on the New Haven Railroad.

The complaint alleges that Dr. Sutton was in the habit of calling on Mrs. Peters at night, entering the house by the back door, and that Mrs. Peters when requested by her parents and her husband to put an end to these visits declined to do so. This led to a violent quarrel and separation, Mrs. Peters leaving the village and her little girl going to her parents.

A fine whiskey for use as a tonic or stimulant, "OLD SARATOGA." Rosskam, Gerstley & Co. make it. Acker, Merrall & Condit sell it.—Adv.

Kearsarge and Kentucky has been contracted for and delivered. All the armor for the battleships Alabama, Illinois, and Wisconsin has been contracted for, and deliveries under the contracts will probably be completed by May, 1900. The armor for the five vessels above named was contracted for at $400 per ton, exclusive of a royalty for face hardening, for which $11.20 per ton might, under certain conditions, be paid.

"In August and September of the present year contracts were made for 2,152 tons of armor for the four harbor defense monitors authorized by the act of May 4, 1898. At the same time contracts were made for 116.58 tons of armor for the battleships Maine, Ohio, and Missouri, this latter small quantity of armor being necessary in the early stage of interior construction. The above armor for monitors and battleships, aggregating 2,268.58 tons, was contracted for at $400 per ton. All the deliveries will probably be completed by April, 1900.

"There remain to be contracted for 7,358 tons of armor for the Maine, Ohio, and Missouri. These vessels are now building, and it is imperative that their armor should be contracted for early in the coming year; to delay it beyond that time will in all probability delay the completion of the vessels beyond the contract date of completion. Under existing laws $400 a ton may be paid for armor 'of suitable quality' for these vessels; but $400 a ton will not apparently buy the best armor, which for such vessels is, of course, the only 'suitable' armor.

"It will probably buy armor made by the ordinary process of face hardening, which, though good, is not the best, and the department does not therefore consider it suitable for the vessels in question. Armor of this kind was reluctantly ordered for the four new monitors, because the vessels were progressing rapidly, and the department desired to avoid the delays and embarrassments likely to arise if their armor was not forthcoming when required. Moreover, these vessels are of a low freeboard type, and offer comparatively small targets, while the contrary is the case with battleships, whose prestige is very great, and should not therefore be impaired by the use of any but the very best armor.

WANTS RESTRICTION REMOVED.

"In addition to the 7,358 tons of armor required for the Maine, Ohio, and Missouri, there will be required about 9,000 tons for the three battleships, and about 5,100 tons for the three armored cruisers authorized by the act of March 3, 1899, a total of about 21,458 tons of armor required in all, and not yet contracted.

"It can be asserted that marked improvements have recently been made in the quality of armor and that the manufacture of such improved armor is now successfully and commercially carried on both in this country and abroad, and that it has been adopted by all leading maritime nations except the United States for their latest ships of war. Its superiority over that heretofore produced is unquestioned, and its use is considered an imperative necessity.

"It is urgently recommended that in the early days of its next session Congress enact such special legislation, by joint resolution or otherwise, as may be necessary to enable the department to make contracts early in the coming year for 7,358 tons of armor of the best quality that can be obtained in this country for the Maine, Ohio, and Missouri, and that the provision of the act of March 3, 1899, limiting the price of armor to $300 per ton, and the restriction preventing the armored vessels therein authorized from being contracted for until the armor therefor is contracted for, be removed.

"Whatever may be the future action of Congress regarding the establishment of a Government armor factory, it can hardly affect the supply of armor for the Maine, Ohio, and Missouri, as it will under any circumstances be impracticable to obtain it from such a source in reasonable time to complete the vessels above referred to.

"During the last fiscal year 281,169 tons of coal were purchased at a total cost of $1,679,510.55, as compared with 452,531 tons purchased during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, at a total cost of $2,122,005.28. The average price per ton during the past year exceeded by $1.29 the average of the previous year. Eighty-five thousand nine hundred and fifty-three tons, at an average cost of $5.13 per ton, were purchased abroad and paid for on shipboard, and 195,216 tons, at an average cost, including transportation, of $6.34 per ton, were purchased in the United States.

"The increased cost of coal purchased during the fiscal year 1899 was due to the necessity of large shipments to distant points. The fleet at Manila consumes about 4,000 tons a month, and the freight charges alone from the Atlantic Coast to Manila are usually from $6 to $7 per ton."

THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

In the chapter devoted to navy yards and docks Secretary Long says of the Brooklyn yard:

"This is the most important of all the yards, and should always be kept in a condition of the highest efficiency, in order that the very extensive work which is constantly under way here may be performed at a minimum cost.

"At the last session of Congress $987,062 was appropriated under the head of public works, Bureau of Yards and Docks, for carrying on the work of rehabilitating this yard, which includes removing crib work, &c., Whitney Basin; extending quay wall, cob dock; extending steam engineering shop No. 28, and building No. 33; an administration building and coppersmith shop for steam engineering; extending the yard sewers, railroad system, and electric plant; two officers' quarters; reconstructing and enlarging building No. 22; a coal-storage and coal-handling plant; and $375,000 to restore the steam-engineering building destroyed by the fire of Feb. 15, 1899. Congress also promptly appropriated $750,000, which was made immediately available, for the new machinery plant for the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and the work is now in progress. When completed this shop, it is believed, will be one of the most complete and efficient in the world.

"The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, include $300,000 for the completion of repairs to dry dock No. 2, and the same amount to begin the construction of a new granite and concrete dry dock, to cost $1,000,000. Appropriations are also asked for reconstructing building No. 21; to continue paving and grading; to complete quay wall, Whitney Basin; to extend electric light and power plant; for a pumping plant for dry dock No. 3; a storehouse for naval supply fund stores; and for a bascule bridge over the Wallabout Channel."

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS.

"Among the many other topics treated is that for fostering the Naval Reserve, the consolidation of the naval bureaus of construction, engineering, and equipment in the interest of more harmonious action; the construction of barracks for enlisted men, and a review of the various bureau recommendations as to the desirability of changing the material of the League Island and the Mare Island dry docks from timber to stone and concrete.

"The warships claiming bounty and prize money from the many captures and engagements during the war are set forth in detail.

"The Secretary says the survey of the transpacific cable route indicates that it will be entirely practicable. It is intended also to survey a cable route from Guam to Yokohama.

"It is proposed to supply all new ships with smokeless powder. The 12-inch gun has been so greatly developed that it has been designated as the heaviest gun for the latest battleships, instead of the 13-inch gun. Many improvements in naval ordnance are under way, including uniform calibre for small arms and machine guns.

"Work on the design of Gunboat No. 16, to replace the Michigan on the great lakes, has been suspended pending negotiations with Great Britain for a modification of the treaty. Secretary Long reviews also the various naval incidents of the last year.

CONSTRUCTION AND ESTIMATES.

The Secretary gives a table showing naval construction going on abroad, as compared with that in the United States. From this it appears that only Italy and Japan laid down less tonnage than this country during the present year, and that Italy alone had less tonnage under construction. The total tonnage under construction is: England, 531,680; France, 255,533; Germany, 148,235; Italy, 120,840; Japan, 130,000; Russia, 222,976; United States, 123,236.

The naval estimates for the fiscal year 1901 reach the total of $74,230,309.15, being an increase of $25,025,239.57 over the appropriations for the present fiscal year. While this increase is large, it is to be found in the three items of public improvements, the construction and repair of vessels, and increase of the navy—construction and machinery.

BICYCLE MEN WILL GO TO PARIS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Three of this country's fastest short-distance bicycle racers—Arthur Gardiner, Earl Kiser, and Tom Cooper—will go to Paris next year. Prizes offered by the exposition company will amount to $55,000.

Early in March they will sail for the other side and will go first to Genoa. Three months will be spent in that city in training. Then they will go to Paris, taking pains to keep in training until September, when the greatest three-day bicycle meet ever held will take place. It will be one of the attractions of the exposition.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

COVINGTON, Ky., Dec. 3.—Fire last night destroyed the foundry of Schuh & Martin. Loss, $50,000.

COUNTESS AT A MISSION

Ex-Attache of an Imperial Household Addresses Homeless Men.

FORTUNES SPENT IN CHARITY

Mme. Schimmelmann's Dramatic Story of Her Conversion of a Murderer and Robber.

A woman of gentle breeding, a Countess, extending the hand of fellowship and uttering words of encouragement to wondering, hopeless men whom she called brothers, was surely the strangest of the many strange sights that were to be seen on the Bowery yesterday. The spot where this scene was witnessed was the Bowery Mission, and the titled friend of the friendless was the Countess Adeline Schimmelmann of Denmark, she who cruises about the world in her yacht Duen to save lost souls. This is not the first time that the Duen has brought its message to American shores, but not until yesterday had the Countess addressed a meeting in this city.

The audience that assembled to see and to hear her afforded a study. It was made up of men who, through their own fault or otherwise have been abandoned of fortune, and have descended very low on the social ladder, yet without losing every vestige of self-respect. It is doubtful whether they knew that a Countess was to speak at the mission. It is equally doubtful whether they would have cared if they had known. Others there were, merchant seamen in blue jumpers, and men with toil-soiled garments, down on their luck, out of work, lonely, despondent, who had been impelled to enter by the need of fellowship with those who would make them welcome for a space, and of maintaining some association at least with softening influences.

The doors of the mission opened at 11:30 in the morning, and in a few minutes there was not even standing room. A fight occurred in the middle of the hall, and a big fellow was requested to leave by the ushers. Mrs. Sarah J. Bird, who is the moving spirit of the mission, and is familiarly known as the "Mother of the Bowery," addressed her boys, as she called them, and deplored the fact that trouble had occurred. "We pride ourselves upon being gentlemen here," she said. "You are men of intelligence. Many of you have been in good circumstances at some time or other, all of you have seen and learned things in the hard school of experience. You can reason, and have not ceased to be men and to act as men because everything has not been coming your way. The fight would not have occurred had not that man begun even this early making a beast of himself with the liquor that has brought him to what he is."

WAITING FOR THE COUNTESS.

This appeal pleased the men, and the listless look on many faces brightened into interest. The Countess had not put in her appearance, and Mrs. Bird said that in courtesy to their distinguished visitor they ought not to begin the exercises until she arrived.

At noon precisely the door opened and a woman's bonnet appeared in the rear of the rows of men standing behind the seats and down the aisles. Mrs. Bird went forward, and remained at the back of the hall for a moment.

"It ain't her," exclaimed those in the front seats disappointedly.

It was "her," however. A comely, sweet-faced woman in black advanced through the crowd, which made way respectfully; she ascended the platform, and was introduced to the men by Mrs. Bird as "Our Countess, the Countess Schimmelmann."

Superintendent J. Greener Hallimond then called upon the men, whose interest was now thoroughly aroused, to sing "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name." The habitués of the place did so. Gradually the strangers, some of whom perhaps had almost forgotten how to sing, joined in, and the last two verses of the hymn were sung in strong, hearty chorus, though not a few of the singers' eyes were moist.

Superintendent Hallimond offered a prayer, and there was more singing. Next, in honor of the Countess, Victor H. Benke, the converted organist, played the intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana," the men listening with keep appreciation, and then the Countess herself arose

"Dear friends," she said, speaking in a gentle voice with a German accent, "I cannot tell you how my heart goes out to you. Such a sight as this is not unfamiliar to me, and I feel more at home here than in the big hotel where I am compelled at present to stay. Much of you I see a dear brother in Christ. Christ gave His blood for you, and you are unspeakably precious to Him. I know how many of you feel. I could describe it, for God has given me the privilege of being able to see into your hearts. In your wan, weary faces I can see that you are asking, 'Why, if I am unspeakably precious to God, has He forsaken me?' Why are you come to this pass? The text on yonder wall says, 'Seek first the Kingdom of God and its righteousness, and all other things will be added.' Perhaps you have not been seeking the Kingdom of God first. Come to my Saviour, Jesus Christ, and all other things you need will come to you."

The Countess then told about her career. She was the daughter of a nobleman who was many times a millionaire. She was taken to Germany when a girl, and was, later, a lady of honor to the late German Empress Augusta. Though reared in luxury, her heart yearned toward the friendless and suffering, and having found, she said, how vain were earthly pleasures, she gave herself to Christ and devoted her life to succoring the needy.

TORTURED, MIND AND BODY.

In this work of love she had suffered as much distress as her hearers could ever know, and had been persecuted and even threatened with death. When her father died his millions fell into money-grasping hands. She was kidnapped by persons who wanted to get her fortune, kept for a long time in confinement, tortured in mind and body. She was offered the choice of liberty with wealth and honor if she gave up her work and religion or of dying in her place of confinement. She laughed, she said, and replied that she would rather die a miserable death acknowledging Christ than possess the whole world and deny him.

She was finally liberated, and heard God's voice calling to her to go out into the world and save souls. Wherefore she had purchased her yacht (which formerly belonged to Prince Waldemar of Denmark) and cruised along the Scandinavian and German coasts carrying on her work of evangelization among the fishermen and sailors. Last year she was prompted from on high to come to the United States. She cruised on the lakes. She passed the Winter in Chicago, where she erected a shed in which she gave food, shelter, and help to 50,000 men.

The Countess said that she had spent two fortunes in helping the poor, and it was with deep sorrow that she had to inform her hearers that she could not extend material aid to them. She begged them not to believe that she was a hypocrite. "My money bag and heart are both weak," she said. "If I am living in a big hotel it is because I am compelled to spend a little money on my sick body, otherwise I should die in a few days." In her native city, she said, she always lived at the Home for the Homeless. Although practically in straitened circumstances now, she was confident that God would provide her with yet another fortune to carry on her work, and her hearers need not be surprised to learn that she had come into possession of millions which she would devote wholly to helping those in distress.

The Countess, in relating her experiences in converting sinners, gave a most dramatic illustration.

When a very young woman, she said, she developed a fad for making earthenware, and spent several hours every day in a pottery near her home, where she got a man to turn the wheel for her. He was a ragged, callous man, upon whom her efforts at conversion had no effect, until one day she presented him with a suit of clothes. He was deeply grateful to her, and thereafter listened attentively to her teaching. After a few weeks he came to her one morning and bade her good-bye. He said that they would never meet again on earth, but he hoped he might meet her in heaven, and begged her to pray for him.

MURDERER AND ROBBER.

He went away, and soon afterward she read in the newspapers that a notorious murderer and robber, who for a long time had been eluding the police by hiding in a pottery, had given himself up and had been tried and sentenced to death. The man bore the same name as her protégé, and, convinced that the condemned man was he, she tried to save him and made efforts to see him that were balked by her relatives, until she threatened to appeal to the Emperor. Then they pretended to accede to her wishes. They instituted inquiries and told her that the prisoner was not the man she supposed. She unfortunately believed them and took no further action. In due course the criminal was executed, and soon afterward she received a visit from the Chaplain of the prison who brought a message to her from the dead man. It was: "I am joyfully going before my God cleansed of my sins, and I hope to meet you again in heaven."

When the Countess had resumed her seat, Mrs. Bird called upon all those who had been saved; or who were resolved to be saved, to announce the fact. Many men responded.

One man rose and fervently exclaimed:

"Thank God, I was saved in Hoboken. He can save us anywhere."

The humor of this struck the audience and there was much laughter.

A flashlight photograph of the scene was taken, and this occasioned not a little uneasiness to some of the audience, who did not know what was taking place until the flash apprised them.

Mrs. Bird invited all those who desired to have the honor of taking a cup of coffee with the Countess to remain. Every man in the place staid, and a cup of coffee and a sandwich were served to each. The food was provided by Mrs. Bird.

The majority of the men remained for a supplementary prayer meeting, and even those who did not went away with their bodies refreshed and their minds strengthened, perhaps, by the determination to try one more decisive fall with fate.

Countess Schimmelmann may speak at Carnegie Hall during the week.

Waltham Watches.

Waltham Watches are the finest pocket timekeepers in the world. We carry all the principal grades in stock and guarantee them as absolutely reliable.

Ladies' Waltham Watches
cased in silver . $9.00 to $25.00
cased in gold . $24.00 to $70.00

Gentlemen's Waltham Watches
cased in silver . $10.00 to $25.00
cased in gold . $35.00 to $100.00

Theodore A. Kohn & Son
JEWELERS
56 West 23d St.

BRYAN MAKES A FORECAST.

Says the Democrats Will Win Next Year by the Wage Earners' Votes —Recent Elections Cited.

GALVESTON, Texas, Dec. 3.—W. J. Bryan, who is here with ex-Gov. Hogg on an outing, spoke to-day at some length on next year's campaign. Mr. Bryan states that the Democrats will make great gains next year among large classes of people.

"These people comprise the wage-earners," said he—"those who have been directly affected by the consolidation of the great manufacturing concerns of the country, commonly called trusts. In this class are enumerated day laborers, office men, drummers, &c. These are the people who will vote with the Democrats next year.

"With a continuation of such an increase on our side for the next twelve months, it will not be a question of whether or not the Democrats can win, but how large the majority will be. I have no fear for the outcome. The recent elections to an unbiased mind plainly indicate that the Democrats had the better of it in nearly all States in which elections were held. In Ohio, Mr. McKinley's home State, the Democratic gain is more clearly shown than anywhere else, except in Maryland and Nebraska. The vote given Jones was anti-Republican, and had there been in the race it most assuredly would have gone to McLean. Next year, with the present ratio of increase, Ohio will go Democratic by a safe majority.

"The Republicans would like to cover me with the glory of personally winning the fight in Nebraska. They would, if possible, lead the people to believe that there were no issues in this election and that I was so personally magnetic as to lead the people at the polls with nothing more than myself as an incentive. The truth is, the matter is the people of Nebraska have been awakened. They realize that it is time that a change was being made in the administration of the affairs of the Government, and they propose to throw off the yoke of a single money standard, a militarism, and to check the avarice and greed that have almost become the objective of that party.

"And not only in Nebraska is this the case, but I find from both personal investigation and from those who are in a position to know, that the people in many sections of other States heretofore strongly Republican have made up their minds to join the free-silver forces next year."

THE QUARANTINED STEAMERS.

No Important Change in the Situation —Engineer Storey Doing Well.

There was no important change yesterday in the situation at Quarantine, where four steamers coffee laden from Santos are being detained owing to the discovery on one of the vessels—the J. W. Taylor—of three supposed cases of bubonic plague. The other detained vessels are the Roman Prince, with 40,000 bags of coffee; the Lassell, with 23,000 bags, and the Ragusa, with 25,000 bags.

Seven lighters with the cargo of coffee discharged from the J. W. Taylor are anchored off Clifton, S. I., under close observation of the policeboat Patrol. Three lighters of the seven have served the eight days' detention required by Health Officer Doty, and are free from further quarantine restriction as far as Dr. Doty's department is concerned. The Health Board, however, is taking care that the cargo is not landed, and the health boat Syrus Edson is keeping the lighters under surveillance.

The agents of the Ragusa had a representative visit Quarantine yesterday, who consulted Dr. Doty in regard to the detention and disinfection of that steamer. This representative said, after learning that his vessel was to be subjected to the same regulations as required on all vessels arriving from Santos, that he believed his principals would arrange to land her cargo at some other port.

Second Engineer Storey of the J. W. Taylor, who was taken to Swinburne Island on Saturday, suffering with a pimple on one of his toes, which is looked upon as one of the subsidiary symptoms of the plague, was reported yesterday by Dr. Doty as doing very well. Dr. Doty stated that he was in communication with the Government looking toward arrangements for the sending of Health Inspectors to infected ports on the South American coast to superintend the loading and unloading of vessels.

FOR THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The Prairie Sails with United States Exhibits on Board.

The United States auxiliary cruiser Prairie sailed yesterday from the Brooklyn Navy Yard for Havre, France, with the first shipment of the United States Government exhibit for the Paris Exposition. The vessel will proceed to Norfolk, Va., and to Baltimore, where she will take aboard additions to her cargo, and will then go direct to Havre.

The cargo which the Prairie has taken on at this port consists principally of about a dozen carloads of structural iron for the United State machinery building at the exposition. Materials for the installation of the educational, social, and economic exhibits, and a number of cases of photographs, charts, maps, &c., for the educational exhibit are also on board.

SIX-DAY BICYCLE RACE ON

Nineteen Men Start in the Contest at Madison Square Garden.

COLLINS LAW GOVERNS EVENT

Riders Will Make the Race in Teams—Three Thousand See Jeffries Get the Men Under Way.

Score at 2 A. M.

Team No. 1, Gimm	46	8
Team No. 2, Boake	44	9
Team No. 3, Fisoher	46	7
Team No. 4, Kreamer	46	6
Team No. 5, Marius	42	5
Team No. 6, Schinneer	46	2
Team No. 7, Stevens	46	5
Team No. 8, McEachren	46	8
Team No. 9, Eaton	46	8
Team No. 10, Thoma	46	6
Team No. 11, Stinson	46	2
Team No. 12, R. Miller	46	7
Team No. 13, Ireland	46	8
Team No. 14, Michaels	44	6
Team No. 15, F. Brown	42	1
Team No. 16, Peabody	44	8
Team No. 17, C. Johnson	39	5
Team No. 18, Waller	46	8
Team No. 19, Julius	46	7

At the crack of a pistol in the hands of James J. Jeffries and amid the yells of 3,000 spectators the six-day international bicycle race at Madison Square Garden under the auspices of the American Cycle Racing Association was started last night promptly on the second of midnight. Thirty-eight riders in nineteen teams were ready for the contest, with the double object of gaining fame and carrying off as much of the $4,000 offered in prizes as their speed, luck, and endurance would admit of. Among these were many of the old-time favorites in the long-distance contests and quite a large contingent of men known in the "sprinter" field as yet unknown in the six-day game.

This is the first race of its kind under the Collins law, which prohibits any contestants riding more than twelve hours of twenty-four. It was this law that brought about the new arrangement of starting the race in teams of two, the idea being that when one man wishes to drop out temporarily he signals his partner, who takes his place in the swift pace of the long-distance men.

The teams in the contest are:

Team No. 1—"The Favorites," Louis Gimm of Pittsburg, Burns W. Pierce of Boston.

Team No. 2—"The Canucks," Alf Boake and Harley Davidson of Toronto.

Team No. 3—"The Parisians," Jean Fischer and M. Chevalier of Paris.

Team No. 4—Oscar Aronson of Sweden and George Kreamer of Chicago.

Team No. 5—"The Marseilles Pair," Marius The and M. Pastaire of Marseilles, France.

Team No. 6—"The Two Freds," Fred Schinneer and Fred Forster of New York.

Team No. 7—"The Likely Combine," Earl D. Stevens of Buffalo and Charles Turville of Philadelphia.

Team No. 8, "The Unpaced Champions," Otto Maya of Erie, Penn., and Archie McEachren of Toronto, Canada.

Team No. 9, "The Indoor Kings," Jay Eaton of Elizabeth, N. J., and Robert Walthour of Atlanta, Ga.

Team No. 10, "The Pennsy Pair," Edward Thoma of Reading, Penn., and W. E. Dickerson of Beaver Meadow, Penn.

Team No. 11, O. V. Babcock of New York and W. C. Stinson of Boston.

Team No. 12, "The Side Wheelers," Robert Miller of New York and A. B. Stone of Denver, Col.

Team No. 13—"The Newarkites," R. S. Ireland and John Ruel of Newark, N. J.

Team No. 14—"The Jerseyites," Adolph Michaels and Steven Fallon of Jersey City.

Team No. 15.—Emile Rivierre of New York and W. A. Brown of Brooklyn.

Team No. 16—E. O. Peabody of Lynn, Mass., and A. J. Peltier of New York.

Team No. 17—"The Unknowns," Andrew Johnston and Norman Comeau of Brooklyn.

Team No. 18—"The Flying Dutchmen," C. W. Miller of Chicago and Frank Waller of New York.

Team No. 19—"The Swedes," Oscar Julius and Gus Lawson of Sweden.

Just before the pistol signal the following men of the first relay lined up on the north side of the Garden: Pierce, Boake, Chevalier, Aronson, Pastaire, Forster, Turville, Maya, Walthour, Dickerson, Babcock, Stone, Ruel, Adolph Michaels, Rivierre, Peabody, Comeau, C. W. Miller, and Julius.

C. W. Miller, the Chicago favorite, and his partner, Frank Waller, were wildly cheered as they appeared on the track. Most of the men had their backers in the crowd, and expressions of good-will hurled from vigorous lungs greeted each man as he made his appearance. Then Jeffries made a short speech, fired his pistol, the crowd howled, and the bunch of impatient cycle men on the wooden track were off.

Around the ten-lap to the mile track the men pedaled, the speed increasing during the first few laps until it had reached the limit. Chevalier, the Parisian, led at the start, and as his black head bent over the handlebars, the crowd forgetting Miller for the moment, gave him a mighty cheer. Comeau soon overtook the Frenchman, but after the first two laps C. W. Miller forged ahead in a mighty burst of speed and amid howls of joy from his friends and backers that made the rafters tremble.

It was "Go it, old man!" "Knock 'em, old boy!" "You are all right!" and similar outbursts that lent wings to the Chicago man for the time and brought him well in front. Then the scene changed. Comeau again forged ahead followed by Turville and Miller, and the bunch of pedalers close behind. How they went up and down the steep bank without pitching head foremost over the handlebars was a mystery to the bicycle novices which many of them did not attempt to solve.

The pace set was tremendous. It was remarked by old racing men that never before in a long-distance contest was the pace so swift and kept up with such energy. Chevalier again forged ahead, but his lead was short-lived. Then Miller overtook him and those same old cheers of enthusiasm broke forth. This was along during the first mile.

The pace soon became too swift for Comeau, or else he was conserving his energy, for he dropped behind and remained there. At the fifteenth lap, Miller, who had been in the meantime passed by Chevalier again and then by Mayo, pushed himself in the lead. In the next few laps Babcock, who got some cheers, was in the lead. After that for the first five miles the race was a seesaw, with Miller and Chevalier never far behind.

Chevalier seemed to have a large following, and never failed to respond to the applause. At the end of the first five miles Julius led in 13:24 2-5. At ten miles Chevalier led in 25:50 2-5. Miller, who was pushing the Frenchman hard, then passed him, and again the yells reverberated among the rafters and filtered through to the street.

The first accident happened at 12:35 when Revierre fell and lost two laps. He climbed on his wheel, however, and pluckily rejoined the racers. Aronson of Team 4 made the first change, at 12:50, his excuse being that his saddle was too low. He continued at 12:57. He had ridden twenty miles when he stopped, in 51 minutes and 24 seconds. On the third lap of the second hour Aranson fell, five others going over him. No one was hurt, however, and soon the men had mounted their wheels and were off at top speed.

At 1:55 o'clock this morning Walthour, Chevalier, Peltier, Turville, and Stone, were badly hurt by falls. The men were bruised and cut about the legs and body. Chevalier's head was badly cut.

FRESH FISH DEALERS COMBINE.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.—The Journal to-morrow will say: "The biggest event in the history of a fresh-fish industry will occur in the coming week, when a charter for the incorporation of the fresh-fish dealers of Boston will be applied for. All of the dealers in Boston will be in the corporation, which will be capitalised for from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000.

"In time it is intended to include the entire fresh-fish industry of the country. When that shall have been accomplished, the capitalization will be greatly increased.

"The organization has been brought about by John A. Neal and other well-known fish dealers, working in conjunction with L. D. Baker, the President of the Boston Fruit Company, who is the only man connected with the new corporation who is not in the fish business. The Journal learned yesterday that Mr. Baker will without doubt be the President of the new organization."

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

ROBERTS DENOUNCED AT HOME

Indorsement Refused at a Meeting of the Utah Democratic State Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 3.—At a meeting of the Democratic State Committee last night, called by the Chairman, J. H. Moyle, who is the attorney for B. H. Roberts, for the purpose of obtaining an indorsement of Roberts and a petition that he be allowed to take his seat in Congress, the indorsement was refused after an exceedingly warm session. Many prominent Democrats who are not members of the State Committee were present by special invitation.

Moyle and the other supporters of Roberts, who are Mormons and nearly all polygamists, insisted that the party was in honor bound to support Roberts and use all the influence it possessed to have him seated in Congress. They denied that Roberts was nominated and elected by the influence of the Mormon Church, and declared that the campaign was purely political. There was no law, they contended, by which Roberts could be deprived of his seat.

This line of argument precipitated a row. The Gentile members and the progressive Mormon element handled Roberts without gloves. They declared that he received his nomination through church influence and false pretenses, that he had assured the Gentiles that his family relations were all right, and that he was not living in polygamy, and, that during the campaign, when the charge was openly made, he promised that he would refute it, but never did so.

The party, they said, could not afford to indorse Roberts in this fight, which was purely a fight against polygamy. Roberts would have to look after himself, they declared, emphatically.

The opposition to the resolution of indorsement was so strong that it was never put and the meeting broke up in disorder.

THE DEMOCRATS AND ROBERTS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Considerable diversity of opinion exists among the Democratic members of the House of Representatives as to the best policy to be followed by the party to-morrow when the Republicans object to the administering of the oath of office to Representative Roberts, the Mormon member-elect from Utah. The Democrats have not yet conferred on the matter, but some understanding may be arrived at to-morrow morning before the House meets.

Some of the leaders believe that to refuse to permit a member-elect to be sworn in will establish a dangerous precedent and interfere with his constitutional rights. They think, therefore, he should be permitted to take the oath of office, and the matter of his eligibility then be determined by a committe of the House appointed for that purpose. This is the opinion of Representative Bailey of Texas, and it is said to-night that he will ask that Mr. Roberts be sworn, but at the same time will declare that this does not commit him on the question of the right of Mr. Roberts to sit as a member.

Other Democrats believe that as a matter of policy no objection should be raised to the plan of procedure determined on by the Republicans. An objection to the Republican plan of procedure at this stage, they assert, will give the impression to many who do not investigate the question thoroughly that the Democrats are in favor of Mr. Roberts sitting as a member of the House, and that no attention will be paid to the contention that the objection was made on constitutional grounds.

Representative Richardson, the leader of the minority, said to-night that no plan of action on the part of the Democrats had been determined upon, and he preferred not to be quoted as saying what in his opinion they should do.

MEET TO OPPOSE ROBERTS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The crusade in this city against the seating of Brigham H. Roberts, as a Representative from Utah culminated in a largely attended mass meeting in the First Congregational Church this afternoon. As many prominent clergymen of Washington as were in a position to be present occupied seats on the platform or in the audience.

Dr. Josiah Strong, President of the League for Social Service of New York, under the auspices of which the meeting was held, presided. Addresses were made by the Rev. Randolph H. McKim, rector of Epiphany Church; the Rev. Dr. Frank M. Bristol, pastor of the Metropolitan Church; the Rev. Dr. S. M. Newman, pastor of the First Congregational Church, and A. T. Schroeder of Salt Lake City. Several other Salt Lake City clergymen were present, including Dr. C. Iliff, Superintendent of Methodist Missions in Utah; the Rev. G. L. Martin, a Presbyterian, of Salt Lake City, and Dr. Sarah J. Elliott, who has lived in Utah as a Deaconess in the Episcopal Church for seven years.

Dr. Iliff is President of a committee in the Methodist Church which was appointed to oppose the seating of Roberts and to disseminate information in various parts of the country. He has just completed a tour which included most of the States between Maine and Florida.

Dr. Strong briefly outlined the object of the meeting, as follows:

"We are here to protest against the representative of an alien civilisation taking his seat in our next Congress. We are met to protest against admitting among our lawmakers a man who is an acknowledged lawbreaker. We are Democrats, Republicans, Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, Episcopalians, and others, but are not met as such. We are here to join hands in protecting the sanctity of the home and thus preserving the life of the Nation. We are not here to oppose the Mormon religion, only so far as the religion of the Mormons affects the political interest of one of the United States. We believe it to be necessary to make it a crime against the United States. In order to do so we must have an amendment to the Constitution. This agitation is, in fact, the first step."

FOOD FOR COLTSNECK GOSSIP.

Special to The New York Times.

MATAWAN, N. J., Dec. 3.—The residents of Coltsneck, a little farming settlement between this place and Freehold, are gossiping over the events that have taken place there within the last week. Earl in the week Miss Sadie Wolcott, daughter of Thomas I. Wolcott, a well-to-do farmer, eloped with Warren Matthews. The parents of Miss Wolcott strenuously objected to Matthews as a son-in-law. Matthews and the young woman drove to Freehold, where they were married by the Rev. I. P. Brokaw. They returned to Coltsneck and were entertained for a day or two by relatives, and then left for a trip through New York State.

Following the elopement came the announcement of the marriage of Miss Annie Brindley, a young colored woman of Coltsneck, to Edward Smith, a white man of Marlborough. The farmers and their wives uttered many protests against this alliance. Smith and his colored bride are settled at Marlborough, apparently oblivious to these comments.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Rain and possibly snow; much colder; fresh northwest winds.

Since Saturday morning a limited area of low pressure has moved from Eastern Nebraska to the District of Columbia, while the marked high area which has covered the West has gradually extended eastward and southward, and last night covered the entire country from the Mississippi Valley westward. As a result there have been general snows or rains in the Ohio and Upper Mississippi Valleys and lake regions and also South Dakota. There have likewise been light rains in Tennessee and East Gulf States.

Temperatures have fallen decidedly, except near the Atlantic Coast. The lowest reported temperature in the United States is zero at Williston, N. D. In the Pacific Coast and plateau regions the weather has been fair, with little change in temeprature.

Snow is indicated to-day in the Upper Ohio Valley and lake regions, and snow or rain from Western and Northern Virginia northeastward through New England, probably continuing during to-morrow near the New England Coast. There will also be rain to-day in North Carolina.

It will be colder to-day in the Atlantic States and lower lake region, and continue cold generally, except in the extreme Northwest, where the temperature will rise to-day or to-morrow.

On the Atlantic Coast the winds will shift to the northwest and become fresh to brisk.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1898.	1899.	TIMES. 1899.
3 A. M.	39	44	45
6 A. M.	38	41	44
9 A. M.	41	42	45
12 M.	41	51	52
3 P. M.	43	51	53
6 P. M.	43	51	51
9 P. M.	40	49	50
12 P. M.	40	48	48

THE TIMES thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 265 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	46½
Weather Bureau	47½
Corresponding date 1898	42½
Corresponding date for last twenty years	37

The minimum temperature yesterday was 38 degrees at 6 P. M. and the minimum 40 degrees at 8:30 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 76 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 57 per cent. The barometer read at 8 A. M. 29.77 and at 8 P. M. 29.64.

The Gorham Company
SILVERSMITHS,

Beg to announce that they have completed their preparations for

THE HOLIDAYS.

The Special Stock of New Wares

Is now ready and will be maintained complete throughout the season. The Engraving and Shipping Departments have been carefully organized with a view to meet all possible demands, while the addition of five automobile wagons to the delivery equipment will insure prompt deliveries.

AN EARLY INSPECTION IS SOLICITED.

Broadway and 19th St.—2 Maiden Lane.

TOMBS MISSION ANNIVERSARY.

Work for Prisoners Performed at an Annual Cost of $1,700.

The anniversary of the Gospel Mission to the Tombs, established many years ago by the late Dr. Howard Crosby, and continued by the Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry of the South Reformed Church, was celebrated last evening at the South Reformed Church by religious services and addresses by Dr. Terry, the Rev. Howard Agnew Johnston of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Chaplain Monroe, and George B. Steery, the Treasurer of the mission fund.

Dr. Terry said that the Christian and philanthropic work of spreading the Gospel among the inmates of the Tombs was made possible in a modest way by the contributions of a faithful few, and that every dollar subscribed for the Tombs Mission resulted in much being done for the persons—innocent as well as guilty—awaiting trial in the prison. He appealed to the members of the congregation to aid the work.

Treasurer Steery said that heretofore the funds necessary to maintain the mission had been provided just as the emergency arose, and the annual sum required was only $1,700, including the Chaplain's salary and the expense of the music and printing.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

1:45 A. M.—762 Eighth Avenue; unknown owner; damage $25.

4:20 A. M.—703 Eighth Avenue; Peter Page; damage, $25.

5:00 A. M.—9 Pelham Street; Samuel Klapman; damage $2,500.

1:20 P. M.—458 East Tenth Street; Charles Kugel; damage $1,900.

2:40 P. M.—508 West Twenty-fourth Street; John Cody; damage $55.

3 P. M.—151 West Forty-ninth Street; John O'Connell; damage $50.

5:40 P. M.—216 Clinton Street; Henry Schwartz; damage slight.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—Theodore Chartran, Paris; J. C. Hanna, New Zealand; Dr. B. R. Ward, United States Navy.

CAMBRIDGE—Count von Hache, German Embassy, Washington.

MURRAY HILL—The Rev. Canon Rogers, Ireland; W. O. Johnson, United States Army.

STURTEVANT—S. F. Massey, United States Army.

ASTOR—S. B. Grubbs, United States Marine Hospital Service.

HOFFMAN—Judge Samuel A. Beardsley, Utica.

NETHERLAND—C. W. Hilliard, Treasurer of

FARMERS JOIN THE BOERS

Thousands of Them in Cape Colony in Open Rebellion.

BOERS MASSING NEAR COLENSO

Communication by Searchlight Opened with Kimberley — Transport Goes on the Rocks.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Serious news comes from the northern sections of Cape Colony. The whole border district between Colesberg and Burghersdorp has declared for the Boers. In Venterstad alone more than 2,000 have joined the rebellion. The farmers have formed a commandeering committee and talk confidently of a triumphant march on Cape Town. Gen. Buller's proclamation has been torn down and trampled upon, and the loyalists are bidden to hurry to Cape Town to prepare coffee for the rebels.

With a larger army in the field than the country ever before mobilized, it can be said that the loss of 3,500 men, entailed before the enemy's borders have been crossed, is a serious matter, and, while there is no feeling of despondency as to the eventual result of the war, it is regretfully admitted on all sides that the strength of the Boer resistance has been woefully underrated.

It is now seen that the attempt to hold a useless position at Mafeking was a serious tactical mistake, as was also the endeavor to keep the large civil population in Kimberley.

Perhaps the brightest news for British readers to-day is the announcement that President McKinley has designated the son of Secretary Hay to succeed Mr. Macrum in Pretoria. The Daily Telegraph says:

"This appointment is a graceful concession on the part of the United States Government to British feeling. Countrymen's interests will be safe in the hands of the new Consul."

South African news is now six days in arrears. The censorship does not yet permit details of the Modder River battle to be transmitted. Some vague statements have been published in the Cape Town papers; and according to these the Boers numbered 8,000 men and were intrenched on both banks of the stream, although mostly on the northern bank. The British, according to these accounts, drove the enemy across the river, compelling them to retreat, and established themselves on both banks. These details, however, are too meagre to enable an accurate idea of the engagement to be formed.

A dispatch has reached London announcing that Lord Methuen is again in the field, and it is also said that Gount Gleichen, who was wounded in the fighting at Modder River, was struck by a bullet in the neck.

The official list shows that a modification has been made in the command of the Sixth Division. Instead of Lieut. Gen. Sir Charles Mansfield Clarke, the commander will be Major Gen. Thomas Kelly-Kenny, Inspector General of Auxiliary Forces and Recruiting, with Major Gen. Knox and Major Gen. Clements as brigade commanders. Gen. Kelly-Kenny has had no South African experience.

With regard to Natal, it is still doubtful whether the bridge over the Tugela at Colenso has been destroyed. There is a report that the British drove the Boers off what attempting to destroy it, but the probability is, that the structure was mined and fired afterward.

According to a dispatch from Pitter's Kraal, dated Tuesday, Nov. 28, the Boers were then attempting turning movements from Steynsburg and the district north of Storkstrom, in co-operation with the rebels, by way of Maraisburg and Tarkastad, against Gen. Gatacre's column.

The wreck of the troopship Ismore may result in the loss of 350 horses.

BRITISH TRANSPORT ASHORE.

The Ismore on the Rocks in St. Helena Bay—Boers Concentrating Again.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The War Office publishes the following dispatch from Cape Town, dated yesterday:

"The transport Ismore is ashore on the rocks in St. Helena Bay. The troops have been safely landed, but the horses are still on board. Her Majesty's ships Doris and Niobe, with the transport Columbian, have gone to her assistance.

"Col. Kekewich reports under date of Nov. 30, that the Bechuana police captured the Boer laager west of Kimberley Nov. 28.

"Communication by searchlight with Kimberley has been established from Modder River."

The Natal Mercury, at Durban, publishes the following dispatch from its correspondent at Frere, dated Nov. 28:

"The Boers have re-concentrated at their old positions near Colenso, back of Grobler's Kloof, and everything points to a determined attempt to prevent the British crossing the Tugela River.

"The reports of wanton destruction of property by Boer looters are confirmed."

It is reported from Frere Camp, Natal, under date of Nov. 28, that the reconnoissance made that day by Gen. Hildyard and Lord Dundonald's command gave an excellent opportunity for studying the country. On approaching Colenso the British found on every side scenes of devastation that testified to the thoroughness of Boer looting. The Williams farm and others had been ransacked from end to end. In some cases the contents of every room of the farmhouses had been destroyed. The Boers had evidently burned what they could not carry off. The poverty of the Boer commissariat was testified to by the cornhusks that were to be seen about the deserted campfires of the enemy.

The wreck of the armored train, which was still visible, showed that a Boer shell had broken an axle, which had obviously caused the accident to one car that lay on its side. The other car was upright, but both were completely riddled by the enemy's artillery fire.

Two graves near by bore the inscription, "To Fallen Soldiers."

The main Boer force was thought to be not far from Chieveley Station.

BOER REPORTS ON THE FIGHTING

PRETORIA, Nov. 27.—The Boer commander on the western border reports that twelve burghers were killed and forty wounded in the fighting at Belmont.

Commandant Delarey has reported to President Krüger that the burghers, in spite of their determined defense of Gras Pan, Nov. 25, were completely surrounded by the British and were compelled to retire.

Commandant Dutmot ((probably Dutoit) sent the following report yesterday from Kimberley to the Council of War:

"Early yesterday the British made a sortie, supported by cannon and Maxims. Under cover of darkness they advanced in the direction of Bloemhof. Two hundred brughers encountered them, and I brought up an additional 100. Nine burghers were killed and seventeen wounded. The British left two on the ground, but an ambulance removed these."

The Boer lagger at Derderpoort was attacked Nov. 25 by a strong force of the Natal Mounted Police. Mr. Barnard, a member of the Volksraad, was killed.

ATTACHÉS ARRIVE AT CAPE TOWN.

Troopship Bavarian Leaves the Foreign Military Men There.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 28.—The troopship Bavarian, from Queenstown Nov. 10, with Col. Ivor Herbert, Assistant Adjutant General for the Home District, and the foreign Military Attachés, together with the Connaught Rangers, the First Battalion of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, and a contingent of miscellaneous troops, in all more than 2,000 men, arrived here to-day.

Col. Herbert and the Military Attachés immediately landed, and the Bavarian proceeded with the troops, presumably to Durban.

PROVISION TRAIN WRECKED.

Fourteen Cars Loaded with Pork for British Army Demolished.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—A train of fourteen refrigerator cars containing salt pork intended for the British Army in South Africa was wrecked to-day near Kenilworth, Ill., on the Milwaukee division of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad.

The cars were completely demolished, but it is believed the greater part of the pork can be saved. A serious delay in shipment, however, will result.

The wreck is supposed to have been caused by a broken journal, although hints were passed among the crowd of trainmen and spectators to the effect that the journal had been tampered with at Milwaukee by overzealous Boer sympathizers. These suggestions were scouted by the officials of the road.

AID FOR WOUNDED BOERS.

The American Committee to Act Through Netherlands Red Cross.

The American committee formed to aid Red Cross work in South Africa has made arrangements to make use of the Netherlands Red Cross in giving aid to the wounded Boers. The Netherlands Red Cross Society already has nurses and physicians in the field at the seat of warfare.

Chairman John V. L. Pruyn of the American committee reports that the committee has already received many offers from doctors and nurses who are anxious to go to South Africa, but he says that no American corps will be sent unless later called for by the Netherlands Society.

All money and supplies collected will be placed at the disposal of the Netherlands Society. Those who wish to contribute in aid of the Boers may send their contributions to Tunis G. Bergen, Treasurer of the American committee, at 55 Liberty Street.

WATER SUPPLY INQUIRY.

First Meeting of Merchants' Association's Committee—The Scope of the Investigation.

The first meeting of the committee appointed by the Merchants' Association to undertake an investigation of all questions relating to the water supply of New York will be held this afternoon at the office of the association to effect a permanent organization and outline plans for future work.

The appointment of this committee, which will be known as the Committee on Water Supply, was determined upon by the officers of the association after the Board of Public Improvements on Nov. 22 had granted the association's request that action upon the proposed contract with the Ramapo Water Company be deferred for three months. The investigation to be undertaken by the special committee is intended to cover the entire subject of the city's present and future water supply, particularly the points as to the necessity of an increased supply, the best sources of such supply, if necessary, and the best method by which an additional supply may be obtained. This will include an examination into the expediency of the proposed contract with the Ramapo Company. The report of the committee will be ready for publication by Feb. 1.

As constituted at present, the committee consists of Arthur J. Baldwin of the law firm of Dill, Bomeisler & Baldwin, R. R. Bowker, proprietor of The Publishers' Weekly; D. Le Roy Dresser of the firm of Dresser & Co., Prof. F. J. Goodnow of Columbia University, Charles L. Guy, lawyer; John M. Perry of the law firm of Manice, Abott & Perry, E. E. Alcott, General Manager Albany Day Line; John R. Van Wormer, Secretary Lincoln Storage Company; E. P. North, Vice President American Society of Civil Engineers; Rudolph Hering, sanitary engineer; M. E. Bannin of the firm of Converse, Stanton & Co., Horace E. Deming, lawyer; W. C. Le Gendre of Brown Brothers & Co., F. W. Hinrichs of the law firm of F. W. & A. E. Hinrichs, W. A. Marble, Vice President, R. & G. Corset Company; Frederick Potter, D. McM. Stauffer, Vice President Engineering News; R. W. G. Welling, lawyer, and Henry G. Prout, editor of The Railway Gazette. Others will be added. The general counsel of the Merchants' Association, James B. Dill, will be assisted in connection with the work of the committee by Wheeler H. Peckham of Miller, Peckham & Dixon, Delos McCurdy of McCurdy & Yard, and Alfred R. Conkling.

NEW TROLLEY LINE OPENED.

Plainfield and Elizabeth Connected After a Prolonged Effort.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Dec. 3.—After several years of effort on the part of the Riker-Hine trolley syndicate in obtaining franchises and building its line, the electric railway between Plainfield and the Elizabeth City line was formally opened last night, and is now in active operation.

At the Baltimore and Ohio crossing, between Cranford and Roselle, there is a break in the trolley tracks, as the Baltimore and Ohio will not allow a crossing at grade, and the viaduct has not yet been built for the use of the trolley. Cars are being run regularly about every half hour, but until the viaduct at the Baltimore and Ohio crossing is built it will be necessary for passengers to transfer at that point and walk across the tracks from one trolley car to another.

TEST OF RAPID TELEGRAPHY.

Pollak-Virag System Successfully Used Between Here and Chicago.

A successful test was made last night of the Pollak-Virag system of rapid automatic telegraphing between this city and Chicago. The wires ran from The World by way of Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, to The Tribune Office in Chicago.

Joseph Virag, one of the inventors, handled the New York key. Although the wires were not in perfect working order, he managed to send four messages at the rate of 1,000 words per minute. It took only two seconds to send the following:

Editorial Rooms World, to Tribune, Chicago:
We have fine weather here in New York. How is it in Chicago? WORLD.

The message was repeated back on an ordinary Morse instrument, with the reply:

Editorial Rooms Tribune, Chicago, to World, New York:
It is snowing in Chicago; but it is pleasant Chicago snow. TRIBUNE.

FIGHTING INDIANS IN MEXICO.

Several Engagements Between Yaquis and Troops Are Reported.

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 3.—Information reaching here to-day from Ortiz, State of Sonora, Mexico, states that Marshal Terhune, an expert mining engineer, who has been in the mines in the Yaqui country for some months past, has arrived at Ortiz. He announces that since Nov. 18 the Yaqui Indians and the Mexican military forces have had several severe engagements, attended with loss of life.

The first of these engagements was on Nov. 18, just north of Cocori, and during the engagement there were forty-eight Indians and five soldiers killed outright.

In addition thereto there were twenty-three soldiers wounded and something over one hundred squaws and Indian children captured by the military forces. These prisoners will be sent to Guaymas by the military authorities, to be held as hostages. The place where this engagement took place is on the Yaqui River, just at the entrance to the mountains. This section of the country is very heavily wooded, and hence the engagement was conducted on the usual guerrilla warfare order.

The battle was between the main bodies of both factions. The Indians were massed in force, and the soldiers had a very large quota of men. Mr. Terhune states that at his mining camp, some distance from the scene of the battle, reports were meagre, but sufficient to show that the soldiers had come upon the camp of the Indians in the woods and engaged them in combat. The fighting was very severe, and lasted most of the day.

The Indians were finally put to flight, and this explains why so many of their women were captured, as their retreat was made in dire confusion, and the women became separated from the warriors. There were several other engagements of minor importance during the week following.

Death in a Fire Near Princeton.

PRINCETON, Dec. 3.—Henry Cunningham, a well-known character about Princeton, was burned to death this morning at his home in Stony Brook, two miles from here. He is supposed to have set his apartments on fire accidentally. He was in Princeton last evening, and started for home after midnight. This was the last seen of him. About 4 o'clock this morning Richard Sweeney, a milkman, discovered the house on fire. He succeeded in awakening a colored man who lived in one part of the house, but they could not arouse Cunningham, who was in the portion where the fire was. The body was found to-day.

Williams Confesses the Murder.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 3.—Edward Williams, the negro arrested last night for the murder of Minnie Elsley at Yardville, and who is now in the Trenton Jail, has confessed his crime to Prosecutor Crossley. He says he had been drinking, and in a quarrel with Miss Elsley knocked her down with his fist and then struck her with a club.

ON AMERICA'S PROBLEMS

Justice Woodward Says Unity Must Be the Guiding Idea.

SHOULD PROPITIATE FILIPINOS

Constitution the Foundation of a Colonial Policy—Discusses Great Questions at Elks' Memorial Services.

Brooklyn Lodge No. 22, B. P. O. Elks, held its annual memorial services at Plymouth Church yesterday afternoon. The services were in memory of forty members, including Hasson H. Wheeler, Harry Kennedy, John M. Ward, Alonzo B. Pettit, Charles H. Byrne, Walter L. Sinn, Henry C. Saffen, David L. Foutz, William H. Leaycraft, Aaron J. Wechsler, David F. Roche, and Harry Gilbert. The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, conducted the preliminary exercises. The memorial exercises were conducted by Exalted Ruler George W. Dalton and other officers of the lodge. The singing was by Mrs. Ida V. Walker, Jennie King Morrison, Mrs. Kavanagh Parker, Thomas C. Connors, and Charles E. Walker. Gen. Horatio C. King played the organ voluntary.

Justice John Woodward of Jamestown Lodge, B. P. O. Elks, of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Second Department, delivered the memorial address. Justice Woodward, in the course of his address, referred at length to matters of National interest, including the Philippine question, the future of Cuba and Puerto Rico, the industrial conditions prevailing at home, and the necessity of preserving in the Nation an incorruptible judiciary.

JUSTICE WOODWARD'S ADDDRESS.

Justice Woodward said in part:

"A society that thus commemorates the lives of its members, a brotherhood that holds the virtues that conduce to the promotion of public and individual happiness as the chart of private conduct, is surely the most effective instrument for civilization. That nation only is mighty that holds as her dearest possession a treasury of noble names, for names are only won by deeds, and deeds are far more precious and enduring than gold.

"Cynics may sneer at such demonstrations of popular affection as marked the recent Dewey celebration, where millions poured their plaudits at the feet of a conquering hero, homeward returning from the field of war. They may place, if they will, all hero worship in the calendar of human superstitions, and may laugh at it as a sporadic survival of barbarism in an enlightened age. But they forget that it is only a universal expression of a national ideal, and that ideals alone can inspire virtue and must ever precede achievement. A country that has outgrown the civic virtue all hero worship in the calendar of human is on the broad, smooth road that declines to ruin and decay. Mockery is the natural expression of decadence; cynicism is the keynote of despair.

ON NEW PROBLEMS.

"To conserve the true traditions of the forefathers is the only way to prepare the generations to come for a destiny of glory; for no nation can have a great future that has not also great traditions, and traditions are but memories of men. This should, therefore, also be a commemoration service in a larger sense. This year has been a year of struggle and achievement. Unforeseen contingencies have arisen and we have met them. New problems have come up and we have solved them; unexpected opportunities have confronted us and we have embraced them. And there are contingencies, there are problems, there are opportunities yet to follow, that will demand our prayerful and consecrated attention. It is our duty, brothers, to commemorate to-day the deaths of those who so recently offered up their lives for their country, who, when duty called, forsook home and kindred for the barren joys of war. These it is our duty to commemorate, for the cause wherein they fell was holy. Are there any here who would like to issue with me as to the necessity and importance of the last war and the war yet being carried on in the Philippines? If there are, these will nevertheless agree that war having been declared, our citizen soldiery deserved all praise for obeying their country's call.

"But while commemorating the departure of those whose self-sacrifice has given us a heritage of noble opportunities and a legacy of duty let us study carefully the new and unusual conditions that now confront us, that we may meet the problems of life as bravely as they solved the riddle of death. They will then have died to some purpose; for, while succoring the oppressed, they will also have saved their countrymen from the apathy that is national stagnation and decay.

CALLS THE HOUR CRUCIAL.

"The smoke of conflict has not yet lifted from the battlefield; the passions of men have not yet had time to cool in the afterthought of reason. The thousand foes of our National welfare are already clamoring for greedy recognition and for shameless spoil. It is a crucial hour, that demands the display of the highest virtue. It is a crisis in our National life.

"Let us be charitable, and solve the problem of hate by the law of love; for love alone is growth, development, evolution. Hate is decay, death, disintegration. Let love reign! Such is the teaching of the new Christianity that knows not war, and that is to save the future of the world for universal peace.

"In Cuba and Puerto Rico are thousands of fellow human beings to whom the inestimable advantages of education were never given. In carrying them the boon of freedom and the benefits of our civilization, shall we not also extend to them the long-suffering patience and the gentle forbearance that are born of charity? Let us cover their shortcomings with the mantle of charity and lead them slowly into the full light where all things are clear. So doing we shall also educate ourselves to a loftier conception of our statehood and thus only, moreover, shall we learn to apply the charity that begins at home.

"In the Philippines eight millions of people of an alien race and a most complex character may eventually become either a corporate part of our nation, or American subjects in a colonial protectorate. Whether this is desirable or not it is not for me to discuss. I only know that it seems certain, and when it happens we must be prepared to face it.

AS TO A PHILIPPINE POLICY.

"We must win the good will of the Filipinos before we can rule them, and we can win their good will only by kindness and forbearance. I have no specific policy or method in mind that will solve the intricate situation as it is at present. But there, as well as here, the will of the majority of intelligent men should determine our governing policy, and should modify our control. The Filipinos themselves must be heard, and we must teach them to fit themselves for at least local self-government, that they also may be represented where they are taxed. Neither there nor here must we be untrue to the genius of our Government and to the spirit of our institutions. Each State, Territory, and colony of our magnificent domain must ever be part of a harmonious whole and must contribute to the grandeur of the Nation. And it is the Constitution that must be the foundation stone of our whole colonial policy, as well as of all domestic law.

"The struggle between capital and labor is the unavoidable result of our civilization, the concomitant of a commercial age. Monopolies, trusts, and other business combinations are often a blessing—often a curse. Yet they are but the natural result of the law of the survival of the fittest, which operates with merciless severity from the lowest forms of animal life to the highest. We are, I believe, in a transition stage—on the ascent through the slow and destructive process of industrial adjustments to new conditions—to a higher civilization.

"An able and incorruptible Judiciary is the soul of the body politic, and this soul can only be kept pure by constant vigilance on the part of its guardians—the lawmakers, the voters of the country. We have, I believe, as able and pure a Judiciary as there is in the world—one that is thoroughly representative and sympathetic, one that is of the people and for them. We cannot therefore guard it too jealously. We cannot prize it too highly."

"Standard of Highest Merit."

FISCHER PIANOS.

Attention is called to the large assortment of Fischer Pianos now on exhibition at our warerooms. Cased in rare and choice woods and artistically designed.

Also several styles expressly designed for the Holiday season.

Especial attention is called to our new small Grands.

Open evenings from Dec. 18th to 23d inclusive.

FISCHER PIANO WAREROOMS
33 Union Square—West,
Between 16th and 17th Streets, New York.

ALL WANTED TO SEE DEWEY.

Jane Noonan, the Applewoman, Talks with Gen. Merritt's Distinguished Visitor and His Wife.

There was great bustle and excitement about the Governors Island Ferry landing at the Barge Office yesterday afternoon. Word had come across from Governors Island that Admiral and Mrs. Dewey were calling upon Gen. and Mrs. Merritt on the island. The crew of the Governors Island ferryboat excitedly communicated to the gatekeepers on this side that the distinguished couple were due to return to the city on the 3 o'clock trip. The news quickly spread to the ferry guard and found its way among the truckmen stationed in front of the Barge Office a few doors away. There was commotion among this patriotic gentry, who spread the news through the Barge Office. Everybody in the vicinity who had seen Dewey wanted to look upon him and his bride together, and those who had not seen him were more anxious still.

It wanted a few minutes to 3 o'clock by this time, and a concerted rush was made for the ferry entrance. Several Immigration Office clerks found excuses for getting away from the offices for a few minutes. A corps of battery boatmen were on hand, mingling with revenue inspectors, interpreters, relatives of immigrants, and truckmen. Several casual pedestrians stopped to see what the excitement was all about. Jane Noonan, the apple woman, age uncertain, weight 200, when she heard the story of Dewey's coming, left off business at once.

Jane has missed no opportunities of meeting great men since the last war. She shook hands at this same ferry landing with Gen. Worth, after the latter had recovered from his desperate wounds received in Cuba. By the same token she has greeted Gen. Shafter at this spot, slapped him on the back, and told him he was a "fine big General." Likewise she greeted Lieut. Hobson, but she only shook hands with him. She had no opportunity of meeting Admiral Dewey before, and this chance was too good to lose. She yanked a clean apron out from underneath her stand, and, putting it on, turned her business over temporarily to Mrs. McCormick, who keeps a stand near by, and took her place with the expectant crowd near the ferry gate. The ferry boat pulled in at last and touched at the wharf.

"There's Dewey. There he is," cried a half-dozen persons who had seen the Admiral during the reception ceremonies. As the military figure in dark overcoat and gray mousachios left the ferryboat with his wife on his arm, and accompanied by Gen. Merritt, the soldiers on duty and otherwise about the dock drew up and gave a profound salute. As the party passed out the ferry gate somebody shouted, "Hurrah for Dewey!" and up went a ringing cheer. "Hurrah for Mrs. Dewey!" and the cheers were louder still, and the crowd closed in closer with respectful, but enthusiastic smiles and bows. The recipients of this spontaneous outburst smiled broadly as they acknowledged the compliment.

Mrs. Noonan stepped up to the couple and dropped a profound courtesy.

"Give me your hand, Admiral," said she. "Shure an' yure the greathest hayro of thim all." The Admiral extended his hand and Mrs. Noonan grasped it enthusiastically.

"Faith and I hear you did kill all thim Spanyards down thaire," she said, patting him on the back in a motherly fashion.

"I killed all I could," was the laughing reply.

"But ye didn't kill any Americans?"

"No, not a single American," he said.

"Shure and you're a foine Admiral, and good luck to yez both," added Jane, bestowing a final admiring glance on the couple as the party passed on to the elevated station, all laughing heartily.

The crowd enjoyed it hugely, and gave the party a final cheer as they passed up the station steps. Jane was left the heroine of the evening, and walked proudly back to her apple stand to tell about it. She had many comments to make.

"Sure but he's an old mon, is'nt he," said she. "An' the iyin papers make him the picture of a young mon, an' the lady you can see, she's a rale lady and has lots of money. Ah, but its a foine woman he has for a woife. She do be havin' a beautiful face on her. An' would ye believe Admiral Dewey would shake hands with me? Shure he did like the rale gintlemon he is. An' whin I told him what a hayro he was, he shmiled that swately on me.

"I had it on the tip of me tongue to tell him that if it wasn't for the Corkonians and Kerry men they'd niver a won the war, but the crowd was pressin' and the woife was twistin' her face with laughin,' and I clane let it pass by. I wonder did they think I was crazy. I wish I had taken two apples to thim. I wonder would they take thim. Ah, but this day hes been a day of it."

Newspaper reporters were unable to find Admiral Dewey in the city. Hotels were visited and their clerks cross-questioned. The clubs were appealed to, but all in vain. The reporters kept up the wild, but fruitless search until late at night, when it was learned that Admiral and Mrs. Dewey were in Washington; had been there all day in fact. It was further learned that Gen. and Mrs. Daniel Butterfield had called on General and Mrs. Merritt during the afternoon.

FALLS THROUGH A DRAW BRIDGE

Michael Staiger of Trenton Plunges Thirty Feet to Death.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 3.—Martin Staiger, a prominent citizen, was killed this evening by falling from the end of an open draw bridge to the ground, a distance of thirty feet.

Staiger was crossing the bridge, and was near the end when it started to open. He turned to look back and lost his balance, and in this way fell. Staiger was the father-in-law of ex-Assemblyman James W. Lanning, who is now a member of the Democratic State Committee.

MRS. BIGELOW IN BELLEVUE.

Woman Who Accused Cabman of Theft May Be Insane.

Mrs. Emily Bigelow, twenty-eight years old, who attracted attention in the Jefferson Market Police Court Friday by declaring that she had been drugged by a cabman and robbed of $3,000; was taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday by Henry Beyer of 642 East Twelfth Street and placed in the insane pavilion for observation.

The Grand Hotel was given as her home at the hospital, and she was said to be a housekeeper. Mr. Beyer would not say anything about the case.

Mrs. Bigelow is a daughter of Robert Eames, who made a fortune in Grand Rapids, Mich., and she was married in San Francisco in 1898 to Hiram Bigelow. The marriage, however, was not a happy one, and a year and a half ago she brought suit in Grand Rapids for a divorce, but the case was settled out of court.

Boycott Pianomakers' Wares.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—A novel boycott of the wares of the piano manufacturers who have locked out their employes was decided upon by the Chicago Federation of Labor to-day. The plan is to induce the renters of pianos to shun the product of the factories involved in the labor troubles. Wherever the tabooed instruments are found on rent the users are to be asked by a committee of the federation to return them to the warerooms where they were obtained and to replace them at once with instruments made in factories that have refused to join the lock-out.

EVENTS ON THE SPEEDWAY

Throngs of Spectators There to Watch the Fast Horses.

DRIVER PREVENTS A DISASTER

Mr. Boynton Clings to the Reins and Finally Subdues His Plunging Mare Brunhilde.

It was like a Summer morning on the Speedway yesterday, and for several hours the crowd of spectators was the largest ever seen there. They stood two and three deep against the railing on the west side of the roadway, while on the east side they were strung out for a mile along the stretch. On the roadway were some of the best road horses in the country, dashing back and forth in brushes.

There was a runaway shortly before noon, when the sport was at its height and the roadway was crowded with rigs of every description. Through the courage and presence of mind of Melville C. Boynton, who held the reins and guided his plunging horse as much as possible until it was caught, a serious smash-up was avoided. In two or three instances the rig hooked to the runaway struck other wagons, but it did nothing more serious than to scratch off a little paint.

The runaway animal was the gray mare Brunhilde, 2:15¾, one of the fastest horses that frequent the Speedway. She had been in poor condition of late, but yesterday showed plenty of speed, and finished first in several lively brushes. Finally Brunhilde was turned with several other horses, and a good start was made. Brunhilde was leading, and looked like a winner until after the quarter had been passed, when she broke and started to plunge. Mr. Boynton tried to quiet her, but it was of no avail, and the cry to clear the road was passed along the line. The mare was traveling at a furious pace, but her driver threw himself back in the wagon and clung to the reins. A number of men rushed out into the roadway in an effort to stop the mare, but this only frightened the animal. Finally, near the three-quarter-mile post, Mr. Boynton succeeded in slowing the animal up, and a mounted officer caught the bridle and brought her to a standstill. Mr. Boynton was enthusiastically applauded for his courage and horsemanship.

One of the first and liveliest races of the morning was between Dr. Gill driving Jack, 2:12½, and George Huber behind Little Gem, 2:14¼. The horses were very evenly matched, and turned to a good start. For the first quarter they traveled nose and nose. At the half Little Gem made a spurt and took the lead, but Jack, on being touched with the whip, increased his speed, and in a few paces had his opponent at his rear wheels. When the horses were pulled up Jack was an open length ahead.

G. Coleman's Baylight, 2:32, won several lively brushes. The first victim of his speed was David D., 2:09¼, driven by J. W. Cornish. After a start in which David B. had a slight advantage, they went to the quarter in time which showed Baylight to be much faster than her record. Baylight had recovered what she had lost on the start, and was on even terms with David B. at the half-mile post. A little coaxing caused Baylight to quicken her stride, and before the three-quarters post had been reached David B. was beaten.

Commodore Porter, 2:13, driven by H. Reilly, had a pretty race with the team Neva Wilkes, 2:14, and Brown Lace, 2:19¼, owned by Mr. Harrison of Philadelphia. The Commodore picked the team up on the way down the stretch, and the horses were started on even terms. For a while it looked as though the team was too much for the Commodore, but he finally settled into his stride, recovered the lost ground, and passed the team at the three-quarters post amid the applause of the spectators, who seem to be partial to a team race or a race in which a team is entered.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB.

Stakes for the Next June and Autumn Meetings and the Conditions of the Futurity for 1902.

The Coney Island Jockey Club yesterday announced the following stakes, to close Jan. 3 next, for the June meeting at Sheepshead Bay:

FOR THREE-YEAR-OLDS AND UPWARD.

THE SUBURBAN, $10,000, of $200 each for starters; $100 forfeit, or only $15 if declared out by Feb. 20, 1900. Guaranteed cash value, $10,000, of which $2,000 to the second and $1,000 to the third. Weights to be announced Feb. 1. Winners, after announcement of weights, of two races of $1,000, or one of $2,000, four pounds extra; of two of $2,000, or one of $4,000, eight pounds extra; of three of $2,000, or two of $4,000, or one of $6,000, twelve pounds extra. In the case of horses handicapped at 115 pounds or over, these penalties shall apply to the extent of one-half only; in the case of those handicapped at 122 pounds or over, to the extent of one-quarter only, and in the case of those handicapped at 130 pounds or over, they shall not apply at all. Penalties in the case of horses three years old shall not make the weight exceed 115 pounds. One mile and a quarter.

THE ADVANCE, $3,000 added, (estimated value, $6,000;) one mile and three-quarters.

THE JUNE HANDICAP—The Coney Island, $2,000, six furlongs on main track; the Sheepshead Bay, $2,000; one mile; the Long Island, $2,500, one mile and a furlong.

FOR THREE-YEAR-OLDS.

THE SWIFT, $1,500 added, (estimated value, $3,000;) seven furlongs.

THE SPINDRIFT, $1,500 added, (estimated value, $3,000;) one mile and a furlong.

FOR TWO-YEAR-OLDS.

THE GREAT TRIAL, $20,000, for two-year-olds (foals of 1898.) By subscription of $200 each, or only $15 if declared out by March 15; $50 if by April 15, or $75 if by May 15. Starters to pay $250 additional. Guaranteed cash value $20,000, of which $2,500 to the second, and $1,500 to the third. Winners of two races of $2,500, or one of $5,000, seven pounds extra. Maidens allowed five pounds. About six furlongs.

THE DOUBLE EVENT, $10,000; first event to be run on the first day of the June meeting, five and a half furlongs; the second event to be run on the last day of the June meeting, about six furlongs.

The following stakes are announced for the Autumn meeting:

THE FLIGHT, $1,500 added, (estimated value $4,000,) for two-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs.

THE SEPTEMBER, $1,500 added, (estimated value $4,000,) for three-year-olds; one mile and three furlongs.

THE AUTUMN, $3,000, for two-year-olds; six furlongs.

THE FLATBUSH, $5,000, for two-year-olds; seven furlongs.

THE GREAT EASTERN, $7,500, a handicap for two-year-olds; six furlongs.

Following are the conditions of the Futurity for the Autumn meeting of 1902:

THE FUTURITY, $10,000 added. By subscription of $20 each, or only $10 if the money be sent with entry, for mares covered in 1899, and a further subscription of $50 each for the produce of such mares unless struck out by Nov. 1, 1901; or $100 unless struck out by July 15, 1902. Each starter to pay $250 additional, all of which shall go to the second and third horses as further provided.

The Coney Island Jockey Club to add $10,000; the second to receive $1,250 of the added money and two-thirds of the starting fees; the third $750 of the money added and one-third of the starting fees.

The nominators of the winner, of the second horse and of the third horse, namely: the nominator of the mare, to receive $2,000, $1,250, and $500 of the added money, respectively, whether they are owners of the horse when the race takes place or not.

Colts 122 pounds, fillies and geldings 119 pounds. Winners of two races of $3,000, or one of $5,000, four pounds extra; of three of $3,000, two of $5,000, or one of $10,000, eight pounds extra. If a mare or stallion has not produced a winner prior to Jan. 1, 1900, the produce will be allowed three pounds for either, or five pounds for both, said allowance to be claimed at time of entry. Maidens allowed five pounds, which allowance shall not be cumulative. Mares may be nominated by persons not their owners, the owner having the prior right. If a mare in this stake drops her foal before Jan. 1, 1900, or if she has a dead or more than one foal, or is barren, the entry of such mare is void, and the subscription, if paid, will be returned.

By filing prior to Nov. 1, 1901, with the Coney Island Jockey Club an accepted transfer of the produce, with its engagement in this stake, accompanied with all forfeits to date, the original subscriber will be released from any liability as to the engagement of the produce. Should a subscriber or transferee die before the race, the entry shall not be void, provided it be assumed by the then owner of the horse; notice in writing to that effect, accompanied by the payment of all accrued liabilities, being given within three months after such demise. Six furlongs.

Tournament Games To-night.

Harlem League—Audubon, Morning Side, Standard.

Columbia League—Mephisto, Diamond, Owl.

American National—Fidelis, Spartan, Arlington.

Royal Arcanum League—Harlem, Colonial, Our No. 2.

Junior Order United American Mechanics—Sherman, America, Old Glory.

Interborough League of Brooklyn—Brooklyn Bicycle vs. Columbia, Knickerbocker vs. Hanover, Lincoln vs. Carleton, Aurora Grata vs. Crescent A. C.

Arlington National, Brooklyn—Monarch No. 2, Imperial, Orient.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum—Long Island, De Witt Clinton, Fort Greene, Fern.

Long Island Royal Arcanum Sub-Tournament—De Witt Clinton, Fort Greene, Fern.

Twenty-sixth Ward, Brooklyn—Goodenough vs. Aurora, at Haller's alleys.

W. & J. Sloane

Special Clearance Sale of

Oriental Rugs

250 Persian, Turkish, and India Carpets;
300 Antique Rugs, various sizes;
700 Daghestans;
750 Soumaks, Kazaks, and Bokharas.

Marked irrespective of cost.
Prices will interest all purchasers.
To facilitate selections, bring dimensions required.

Broadway & 19th Street.

"WHEN THE DAYS BEGIN

to lengthen the cold begins to strengthen." An old saying but a true one. And winter will close in on us about Christmas time. Buy your underwear now, so that colds and pneumonia may not interrupt the holiday season.

KOTEDSILK

is the best underwear made for men and women.

KOTEDSILK UNDERWEAR CO., HILLBURY, MASS.,

76 Leonard St., N. Y. City, and All Leading Stores.

PROFESSORS

Liebreich, of BERLIN, Bogoslowsky, of MOSCOW, Althaus, of LONDON, Pouchet and Lancereaux, of PARIS, the NEW YORK Medical Journal, Medical News, etc., etc.,

RECOMMEND

"APENTA"

Natural Aperient Water for systematic treatment in constipation, bilious troubles and obesity, because it does not give rise to subsequent constipation.

The Fact—
Is Indisputable:
Roxbury Rye
is pure whiskey.

DOCTORS SECRETLY MARRIED.

Bride Now Looking for Her Husband, Who Has Disappeared.

The following marriage notice published yesterday brought to light a romance between two doctors that has ended unhappily:

CORNEY—NEWGEON.—On Friday evening, June 30, 1899, at No. 6 East 128th St., by the Rev W. Warren Giles, Mary Frances Newgeon, M. D., to Robert Blair Corney, M. D.

The bridegroom has disappeared, and the bride is making desperate efforts to discover his whereabouts. Mrs. Corney, when seen last evening at her home, talked freely on the subject. She said she had been a practicing physician for more than ten years, and first met Dr. Corney, who is about twenty-eight years old, in professional way. According to Mrs. Corney, the bitter opposition of the doctor's family prevented him from marrying her early last Spring. He went to Detroit and she followed him there, and on June 30 they were secretly married.

"I abided by Dr. Corney's wish," said Mrs. Corney, "and guarded the secret of our marriage as closely as possible. He said he would acknowledge the marriage in the Autumn. I thought Autumn commenced on Sept. 1, and told him that I had suffered enough. He begged me to put off the announcement, told me several stories regarding his mother which were false, and on Sept. 12 he disappeared completely. I should like very much to find him. The trouble lies with his family."

IN MEMORY OF WASHINGTON.

Masons Will Celebrate the Centenary of His Death.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Arrangements are about completed for the Masonic celebration of the centennial of the death of George Washington on Dec. 14. Large numbers of Masons from all over the United States and from Canada are expected to attend. Col. Robert White of Wheeling, West Va., who was appointed by the Grand Lodge of Virginia as Chief Marshal, and his staff will have full charge of the procession, and all matters connected with the celebration aside from the regular Masonic rites.

The principal ceremonies will be at Mount Vernon, and will include an address at the old tomb by the Grand Master of Masons in Colorado. Masonic rites at the new tomb, and addresses at the mansion by President McKinley and R. T. W. Duke

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

Christmas at the old Stewart Store

ALL New York—everybody beyond our borders who can come to New York—must come to enjoy the Wanamaker Christmas Store. Christmas business is the most unbusinesslike business we do—for we give a good part of the profits to our helpers and much more of it to the public in the beautiful things we provide to give them pleasure—but it is our pleasure, too; a great long step out of the usual. Yet the usual here is never humdrum.

We shall not make definite statements this morning about the decorations, for their beauty is just unfolding. We'll wait till we're sure of the full bloom.

To-morrow we commence a magnificent art show—

Half Hours at the National Gallery of London

Mr. H. Halsey-Stirling, an English critic, has had employed a wonderful miniature painter—Frank Dixon—who has reproduced several scores of the world's great paintings now hanging in the National Gallery. Art critics here and abroad unite in classing the work as unrivaled. The pictures are shown by a new projecting machine perfected by Mr. Halsey-Stirling, and each seems as though hung up in reality for your pleasure.

A special gallery, with ample seating capacity, on Third floor. Half-hour exhibitions to-morrow—10 and 11 a. m., 3 and 4.30 p. m. The owner values the outfit at $30,000.

The Halsey-Stirling Exhibition

I was present recently at a talk given by Mr. H. Halsey-Stirling, of London, which he calls: "Half Hours at the National Gallery." With an exceptionally perfect machine, a tripnoticon, invented by Mr. Halsey-Stirling, he threw on the screen the enlargement of Mr. Dixon's miniatures. The effect was startlingly realistic to those who had seen the original masterpieces as they hang in the old building on Trafalgar Square. Technique, values, chiaroscuro, textures, appear in surprising fidelity. It is no excess or exuberance to grow enthusiastic over these reproductions. Take the portrait of Gevartius by Van Dyck—there is the exact brushwork. Take Turner's "Towing the Old Fighting Temeraire"—there is the rainbow glow of lurid brilliancy softened by art.—*David C. Preyer, in The Collector and Art Critic, New York.*

It is hardly necessary to urge early Christmas shopping. It isn't early now—Christmas is a bare three weeks away. We have many hundred more helpers than last year; we are better ready in every way—the store seems bigger because handier. But buy as you please—come enjoy the Christmas store at any rate.

The New India and Foulard Silks

We are really proud of these first comers—the Printed India Silks and the charming Foulards, made for the spring of 1900—and to-day make special exhibition of them in the Rotunda. Will you take first pick?

These first cases held

1746 yards of the 60c silks
2711 yards of the $1 silks
1674 yards of the 85c silks
1065 yards of the 75c silks
722 yards of the $1.25 silks

There are colors—the newest, but the raven-blacks with designs in pure white are, maybe, most charming of all. The printings are from the size of a pin-head to a palm leaf a foot long.

Rotunda.

The Christmas China Store

There is good reason for this china store finding its position—and your favor—so quickly. Experts are on watch continually—here and in Europe; we are not hampered with any factories, and we are quite the largest purchasers of china for retail selling.

The newest lots were timed for Christmas—and are here.

Decorative Plates, 75c to $25—quite two hundred styles.
Dresden china for the table, sideboard and dressing case—charmingly decorated—for instance, Pen Trays, $1.25 and $1.50; Chop Plates, $4 to $5; Asparagus Dishes, novelly shaped, $8.50 to $10.

There are exquisite new Dinner sets—Cauldon, Haviland—but it's doubly pleasant to come and see it all.

Basement.

Men's Suits to Order

Thank you. We have taken nearly the necessary number of orders for business suits

at $25

You recall the proposition: We had an overplus of the fancy cheviots and worsteds bought to make into $30, $35 and $40 suits. We use them in the suits at $25 until stocks are ship-shape.

Some yet.

No hodge-podge—you are told exactly which grade you are getting—but it's mostly a matter of taste.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Books

We shall serve you not only well but comfortably. Come to either store that seems roomiest at the moment—

usual book store, Ninth st. side.
holiday book store, across the street—74 E. Ninth.

Anything at either place, and every new book is here on the day of its publication. Here's a word of some really fine bargains.

Allibone's Dictionary of Authors—A critical Dictionary of English Literature and British and American Authors, living and deceased. By S. Austin Allibone, LL. D. With supplement. By John Foster Kirk, LL. D. The entire work contains the Names and History of over 83,000 Authors. 5 vols., 8vo.; half-Russia, $50; our price, $12.50.
Book of Days—A Miscellany of Popular Antiquities in connection with the calendar. Edited by Robert Chambers. 2 vols., 8vo. Half-Russia, $12; our price, $3.75.
Worcester's Household Dictionary—8vo. Half-Russia, at $2.50. Our price, 95c.
Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer of the World—New revised edition. Originally edited by Joseph Thomas, M. D., LL. D. 2 vols., 8vo. Half-Russia, $15. Our price, $7.
Dictionary of Phrase and Fable. Rev. E. Cobham Brewer. New edition. Half morocco, $2.50. Our price, 75c.
Cassell's Biographical Dictionary, 8vo, cloth, $2.50. Our price, 85c.
The New National Encyclopedia. 4 vols., cloth $16. Our price, $4.

Umbrellas for Gifts

Handsome ones as you please — and every year we need to gather greater lots, for more and more people see the sense of them for gifts—

Women's, $2.50 to $28.00.
Men's, $2.50 to $27.50.
Youth's, $2.50 to $7.50.
Misses', 2.50 to $5.
Children's, $1.50 to $3.25.

If they are to be engraved, please give us a little time—everybody busy as a bee.

Broadway.

Canary Birds

Little butter-balls of song from the Harz Mountains of Germany. There are sopranos, mezzo-sopranos and some with almost an alto register. Listen! Such a Christmas hymn of gladness.

Birds, $1.65—not exchangeable, for reasons you'll say are good.
Cages, $1 to $4.50.
Parrot Cages, $2 to $9.90.
Bird Foods and Physics and all the helps to song-getting.

Basement.

Golf Capes---And Others

Women's Wraps—"Do you know, I believe Wanamaker sells more wraps than any other store in town," said a visitor to her friend the other day. "There is surely most variety here." And, after all, what is a store but what people think of it? We've stopped telling how big the stocks are—because nobody can grasp what the figures mean—and to say big unmeaning things is simply to boast. We've no idea of boasting—we won't.

We keep close to Fashion—closest, we believe, because of our splendid Paris organization—and furnish stocks with a prodigality new to New York.

Prices are fair—very discerning people know they are low, because they appreciate the carefulness we demand and the results that come of it.

$10—Golf Capes, made of double-faced diagonal cheviot—body color navy blue or black; the blue with fancy plaid back, the black with black-and-white back. Of course the plaid furnishes the finish, and the pretty cape. Full sweep, growing gracefully longest in the back.
$15—Golf Capes of much the same materials, but is finished tailor-fashion, with bands liberally stitched; has monk's hood, finished with fringe.
$16.50—Golf Capes of same goods, but cape is very long—36 in.—and has less of the plaid showing, but the cape and collar are of plaid

Here are hints of the other capes—

$12.—A pretty fashion of short Cape is of light tan (or pastel) kersey; strapped in fancy sweeps and curves; cape is 24 in. deep.
$20—Imported Capes of black broadcloth; elaborately trimmed with narrow black soutache braid; satin lining; 38 in. deep.
$35—Imported Capes of black melton; with many stitched bands of cloth, the designs outlined with row of black-and-white braid. This description sounds wretchedly poor, but the cape is charming—full satin lined—and is 32 in. deep.

Second floor.

In the Upholstery Store

There's so much to interest furnishers—everybody who has den, flat or mansion to beautify—that we give this word, even though Christmas talk has to wait.

First: The newest old-old hangings for cozy corner and den come from India just now—we brought them. They're shown in a rare jumble of beauty in a little store of their own.

Screens—some just for usefulness as protectors agaipst draughts; some so beautiful as to make one wish for more places to put them, $1.85 to $165—some with meritorious paintings and quaint glass work.

But the store is full of oddness and beauty. These things merely hint of it.

Third floor.

Blankets

Is the goose to supersede the turkey as a Thanksgiving fowl? It seems to have been largely used this year—and the wish-bone is thick. That's a cold winter, even if late—if goose bones can foretell. And blanket selling is going on, just as though it was zero weather now. Possibly our way of selling them is bringing us the bulk of the business.

$3.25 a pair—4-lb. white blankets, wool filling; 60x80 in.
$4.50 a pair—5-lb. white blankets, wool with cotton warp; 70x80 in.
$6 a pair—7-lb. white blankets—just enough cotton to help when they're washed; 77x86 in.
$8 a pair—8-lb. all-wool white blankets; 76x84 in.

and so on.

Down Quilts—our make; odorless and fine. Silk—plain one side, the other side is figured. $8.50 and $10.

Third floor.

Gifts in the Shoe Store

These for Men—

Dolge's Felt Slippers, $1.30 to $2.50.
Kidskin Slippers, 90c to $3.
Calfskin Slippers (Russia tanned), Romeo style, welted soles, $3.50.
Sealskin Slippers, opera shape, hand made, $2.40.
Patent Leather Slippers, for dancing or rest, $2.50.
Bath Slippers, 40c to 75c.

Boys' sizes in most of the sorts.

For Women—

Patent Leather Slippers, $1.50 to $5.
Kidskin Slippers, $1 to $3.50.
Felt Slippers (Dolge), $1 to $2.
Satin Slippers, quilted or plain, $1.50 to $3.
Children's Slippers, 75c to $1.50.
Women's Skating Boots—Box Calf, $3; French calfskin, $5.
Men's Skating and Hockey Shoes—regulation, $4. Others at $3.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Babies' Short Dresses

Cute? Yes, and elegant. Some that we brought from Paris are made of finest nainsook, yoke and skirts both prettily plaited and trimmed with lace insertion—some with lace edged ruffles—$5.25 to $38.

Some attractive little domestic dresses of cambric at 50c, 75c, $1 and $1.25. And a collection of more elegantly trimmed kinds at $2.75 to $14.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Holiday Dress Goods

So called because especially prepared with the gift-making thought in mind. Many fabrics, seasonable and advanced spring styles, hundreds of most desirable designs, all put up in dress patterns. Some with gilt bands, some tied with pretty baby ribbon, some in fancy card-board boxes. They're arranged most conveniently for quick, satisfactory choosing. Best of all—the prices. Especially on the wool dress patterns. Many of these are a third to a half less than early-season prices.

There are here today 8,000 dress patterns of percales and seersuckers, designed for spring of 1900. The percales are exceptionally pretty—10-yard piece, $1.25. Seersuckers, 10-yard piece for $1. Ginghams, 10-yard piece, $2. Fourth avenue.

Banded Dress Patterns

Patterns of colored dress goods for present wear, in a very large variety, some of which are fancy silk-mixed suitings, homespun cheviots, covert cloths, broadcloths, fancy rough striped suitings, novelty suitings, granites, sharkskins, cheviots and poplins. Prices were $2, $2.40, $3, $3.50 and up to $7.50 a pattern.

Boxed Dress Patterns

$2.75—Pattern of Camel's-hair Cheviot, with garniture of astrakan.
$3—Pattern of French Serge, with garniture of braid.
$3.25—Pattern of Checked or Striped Suiting, with velveteen garniture.
$3.50—Pattern of Silk-and-wool Suiting, with velveteen garniture.
$3.50—Pattern of Cheviot, with braid garniture.
$4—Pattern of Cheviot, with fancy silk garniture.
$4—Pattern of Whipcord, with fancy silk garniture.
$4—Pattern of Cheviot, with embroidered polka dot velveteen garniture.

Rotunda and Fourth avenue.

Banded Black Goods Patterns

Prices on these are $2 to $6 a pattern. Many kinds—surahs, serges, cheviots, armures, granites and fancy weaves in all the newest best designs.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street, Main floor.

Morris Chairs and Their Cushions

We sell the chair frames and cushions separately. It's your advantage—double choice. Choose your chair from about 80 styles—$2 to $26. Then select a cushion for it from a surely satisfactory assortment in colorings of every suitable sort, in many attractive designs—$1.50 to $16. This partial list of the least expensive kinds—

MORRIS CHAIR FRAMES—Adjustable to 4 positions—
$2—Golden oak; wide arms, spindled sides; careful finish.
$3—Mahogany finish; wide shaped arms, turned spindled sides; high polish. Another quality with beaded legs at $4.
$4.50—Quartered oak, golden finish; wide arms, spindled sides, carved claw feet.
$5.50—Mahogany finish; fancy arms, square spindled sides; shaped legs; high polish.
$6.50—Quartered oak, golden finish; beaded spindled sides and front legs.

MORRIS CHAIR CUSHIONS—
$1.50—Hair-filled; covering of denim; numerous good patterns in stock; many more samples, choice from which will be made up to your order.
$5—Plain velour covered hair cushion; some with bright, fancy velour coverings at same price. And some finer ones at $6.
$8—Morris velvet coverings; hair filling. And at $8.75, velour covered spring cushions.
$12—Handsome silk velour coverings; fine quality hair filling.

Fourth floor.

Music Boxes and Criterions

We'll be entirely frank about it—the perfecting of the American music boxes—using flat discs, as does the Criterion—is almost ruining the sale of the splendid Swiss boxes. We are willing to sell what we have at half price—which meets trouble more than half way and gives you opportunity to get a splendid machine far below cost. Nobody questions the perfection of the Swiss boxes. We've only a few. At the half prices the range is $20 to $225.

The American Criterions are $14 to $175.

All the music-makers, except pianos, are in the Basement. Pianos on Fifth floor.

Angora Cats of High Degree

On the Fifth floor (Ninth street side) we have built a special little store to hold the splendid Angora Cats and Kittens our representative has collected down in Maine.

There are cats of many colors, with wonderful and wondering eyes; their fur in all the beauty that comes of high breeding and good health.

The youngest is a kitten of 3 months—$10. The finest is a cat in the glory of full cat-hood—$50.

Quite a number, but we're sure there won't be enough—and no more can be had in time.

Fifth floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

CAUSE OF POSTAL DEFICIT

Postmaster General Smith in His Report Lays It to Abuses.

SECOND-CLASS MAIL FRAUDS

Mr. Smith Figures a $12,000,000 Loss on Matter Which Should Bring a Profit—New York's Needs.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The annual report of Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith was made public to-night. Its chief feature is a plea for Congressional action to stop the abuse of second-class mail privileges, which he says results in an annual waste of upward of $20,000,000. The Postmaster General says:

"The most urgent need of the Postal Service is the rectification of the enormous wrongs which have grown up in the perversion and abuse of the privilege accorded by law to second-class matter. There are many improvements and advances awaiting development and application; opportunities for speedier transmission and delivery, fields for broadening the scope of the mail service and bringing it closer home to the people, possibilities of reduced postage, but above and beneath and beyond all, of those measures of progress which experience and intelligence are working out, is the redemption of the special concession which Congress granted for a distinct and justifiable public object from the fungus growths and the flagrant evils that have fastened upon it.

"For this costly abuse which drags on the department and weighs down the service, trammels its power and means of effective advancement in every direction, involves a sheer, wanton waste of $20,000,000 or more a year. The postal deficit for the current year is $6,610,776. But for this wrongful application of the second-class rate, instead of a deficit there would be a clear surplus of many millions. It is not now proposed to restrict the privileges of legitimate publications or to modify the design of the law, but only to bring back its application to its original and just scope.

"The aim is not to change what Congress meant to establish, but only to lop off the excrescences which have grown upon it. These alien and illegitimate additions have come to equal, if not to exceed, the proportions of the intended and rightful recipients of the privilege.

EXTENT OF ABUSES.

"As strikingly illustrating the extent and effect of the abuses to which reference is made, attention is particularly invited to the appended statements and exhibits. Calculating upon the basis of the count of pieces and the weighing of volume made in 1890, and adhering to the rule of estimating which has been observed in the department from that time, the weight in pounds and the receipts for postage on the several classes of matter mailed during the year ended June 30, 1899, are as follows:

Class.	Weight. Pounds.	Postage. Paid.
First	128,517,992	$65,937,732.98
Second.		
Paid at pound rate	352,703,226	3,527,032.26
Free	62,241,700	
Transient	25,289,355	1,564,290.00
Third	68,227,169	10,093,882.50
Fourth	21,776,347	3,421,181.80
Foreign	5,531,079	2,546,900.44
Total	664,286,868	$87,140,919.98

"Careful inquiry has been made through experienced Postmasters and by an examination of the records of the department, and it is believed that fully one-half of all the matter mailed as second-class and paid for at the pound rate, is not properly second-class within the intent of the law, and ought justly to be paid for at the third-class rate. This gives the enormous quantity of 176,351,613 pounds from which the department derives only a fraction of the revenue to which it is fairly entitled. The third-class rate of postage is 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, nominally 8 cents a pound, but in reality, through the operation of the fractional provision, the rate is higher.

"A division of the amount of postage received for third-class matter by the number of pounds of such matter mailed shows that the department actually derives a revenue of 14.75 cents a pound from this class. If, therefore, there had been paid, as there should have been paid, the average third-class rate on the 176,351,613 pounds, which was wrongfully transmitted at the pound rate, the department would have received $26,011,862.92, instead of $1,763,516.13, which it actually received, and the postal revenues would have been increased by the handsome sum of $24,248,346.79.

PROFIT SHOULD ACCRUE.

"The actual financial exhibit of the department for the last fiscal year is as follows:

Total expenditures	$101,632,160.92
Total receipts from all sources	95,021,384.17
Deficit	6,610,776.75

"Had this 176,351,613 pounds of mail matter, really of the third class, but transmitted at the pound rate, paid, as it should have paid, the average third-class rate, the financial exhibit would have been this:

Receipts, as above given	$95,021,384.17
Additional revenue from 176,351,613 pounds third-class matter at 14.75	24,248,346.79
Total receipts	119,269,730.96
Total expenditures	101,632,160.92
Surplus	17,637,570.04

"Or, if it be assumed that the matter would pay only the nominal rate of 8 cents a pound, this would be the showing:

Receipts, as given above	$95,021,384.17
Additional revenue from 176,351,613 pounds third-class matter, at 8 cents	12,344,612.91
Total receipts	$107,365,997.08
Total expenditures	101,632,160.92
Surplus	5,733,836.16

NET LOSS $12,344,612.91.

"This is what the financial exhibit of the postal service for the year would be if the matter carried through the mails were classified and rated as the law intended it should be. It would show a large surplus instead of a large deficit."

Following these figures the report states that while this wrongly classed matter amounts to one-fourth of all mail carried, it pays but one fifty-fifth part of the revenue, and by reckoning the cost of transportation at 8 cents per pound, carrying service costs the Government $14,108,129.04, and the return in revenue being but $1,763,516.13, which it actually received, and the postal revenues would have been increased by the handsome sum of $24,248,346.79.

PROFIT SHOULD ACCRUE.

"The actual financial exhibit of the department for the last fiscal year is as follows:

Total expenditures	$101,632,160.92
Total receipts from all sources	95,021,384.17
Deficit	6,610,776.75

"Had this 176,351,613 pounds of mail matter, really of the third class, but transmitted at the pound rate, paid, as it should have paid, the average third-class rate, the financial exhibit would have been this:

Receipts, as above given	$95,021,384.17
Additional revenue from 176,351,613 pounds third-class matter at 14.75	24,248,346.79
Total receipts	119,269,730.96
Total expenditures	101,632,160.92
Surplus	17,637,570.04

"Or, if it be assumed that the matter would pay only the nominal rate of 8 cents a pound, this would be the showing:

Receipts, as given above	$95,021,384.17
Additional revenue from 176,351,613 pounds third-class matter, at 8 cents	12,344,612.91
Total receipts	$107,365,997.08
Total expenditures	101,632,160.92
Surplus	5,733,836.16

NET LOSS $12,344,612.91.

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CHARACTER OF OFFENDERS.

As to the character of the abuses which lead to this loss Mr. Smith says:

"The first is the paper-covered books put out under pretense of being serial publications. They have nothing of the nature of periodicals. They do not possess a single one of the attributes which Congress meant to require in publications that should be entitled to the second-class rate. Their 'consecutive numbering' is a travesty; their issuance at 'stated intervals' a parody; their 'subscription list' a fiction; their claim of being published 'for the dissemination of information of a public character' a burlesque. There is nothing to distinguish them in substance from bound books, and the discrimination in their favor is most unjust to the publishers of finer literature.

"The second abuse is connected with the advertising 'house organ' and the so-called trade journal. One of my predecessors, Postmaster General Bissell, characterized it as the 'bogus trade journal.' There are many genuine trade journals which are as legitimate as any periodicals and justly entitled to all their privileges. These are not included in the criticisms. But the trade journal described is simply an advertising scheme. It is not designed to disseminate information of a public character, and has no standing as the exponent of any trade or industry. These prints do not conform in any just sense to the requirements of the law, but offer only a nominal and technical conformity.

"The third abuse grows out of the privilege of sample copies. The sample copy of a regularly admitted paper or periodical, counting for support upon its merits, is presumably designed to induce a new subscription by exhibiting its merits in a new quarter. But, as a matter of fact, in many instances the sample copy has become not the individual exhibit, but the potential cloak of a thousand times multiplied distribution without regard to subscriptions, and solely as the plea and pledge for advertising.

REMEDIES SUGGESTED.

"The department alone is powerless to remedy the evils. Though they violate the policy and purpose of the law, yet they are shielded by its want of precision respecting subtleties and devices which could not have been anticipated, and by constructions which restrict freedom of administrative action. For this reason the difficulty must be cured by the lawmaking power. The points to be reached are clear and well defined. It is vital to re-establish in their proper classification and forbid the privilege of the pound rate to serial libraries of books, to 'house organs' and other sheets of an exclusive advertising character, to sample editions for advertising purposes, to advertising circulars which are masked under the names of fraternal societies, to returns by news agents of unsold periodicals, and to schemes by which publishers pervert their prerogatives by sending matter in their own names at the pound rate for advertisers and purchasers who have not the privilege."

Regarding our new possessions, the Postmaster General says:

"The presence of United States troops in the new island possessions and Cuba, in constant communication with home, constrained the establishment of mail facilities for their needs and the practical obliteration of the old local postal system, with the extinguishment of Spanish authority, compelled a reconstruction of the whole service for the requirements of the native population."

NEW YORK'S POSTAL NEEDS.

Speaking of the New York Post Office and its restricted facilities, the Postmaster General says that the demand for an enlargement of accommodations is just. He says the Post Office is greatly overcrowded and "some provision for relieving the congestion is imperative, and the suggestion is made that, in addition to the present office, there should be another structure, centrally and conveniently located, where certain classes and divisions of the mail could be received and dispatched.'

"New York furnishes one-twelfth of the postal revenue of the country. Its business is growing with phenomenal rapidity. Its immense and increasing interests have the strongest claim to consideration, and it is entitled to the best equipment and facilities that can be provided. In advancement of the postal service, not merely of New York, but of the whole country, which is intimately connected with it, I trust the subject will receive the favorable attention of Congress."

From the section devoted to money orders it is gathered that during the last year there has been an increase of $20,000,000 in the amount of domestic orders issued and that the system has been successfully introduced into Cuba and Puerto Rico. There is a demand from the business public, says Mr. Smith, for orders for fixed amounts ranging from 25 cents to $2.50, payable to payee or bearer, and the plan has the approval of the department.

In the matters upon which legislation is recommended Mr. Smith includes a note on the amendment of the inter-State commerce law to prohibit telegraph and express companies or any of their employes from aiding or abetting in green-goods or lottery swindles or in any other scheme carried on partly by mail and partly by common carrier which is in violation of the postal laws.

In conclusion, Mr. Smith states that the postal service, being the business branch of the Government, is being conducted more and more, year by year, on business principles.

CENTRAL FEDERATED UNION.

Meets in New Headquarters, Where Beer Is Not Sold—Tammany Administration Denounced.

The desire of delegates to the Central Federated Union to hold meetings in places where no liquors are sold has at last been gratified, and yesterday that body met for the first time in its new headquarters in the University Settlement at Rivington and Eldridge Streets. The cigarmakers, brewers, and waiters will now have no occasion to complain about non-union cigars, non-union beer, or non-union waiters, which had been often done in former meeting places, and it was Morris Brown, delegate of the Cigarmakers' Union, who advised the Central Federated Union to meet in the University Settlement. He thought the delegates could transact business without the assistance of beer, and as for cigars he remarked: "Let the delegates buy cigars from union shops and bring them along with them."

A letter was received from Mayor Van Wyck's secretary acknowledging the receipt of a protest against the taking away of the work of house shoring and moving from a certain contractor who paid his men union wages and giving it to another man who underpaid his men. The letter stated that the complaint had been referred to the Commissioner of Buildings.

Delegate Briody did not think that any good would result to the union house shorers through the Mayor. "Mr. Van Wyck is no good," he said, "and Mr. Croker is no better, and they are not friends of organized labor. The new contractor who underpays his men jumped into his place through Commissioner Brady, and nothing will be done to him. He knows no more about house shoring than a greenhorn immigrant knows about America. I do not believe that he could go through a civil service examination on house shoring, and I'd like to see them examine him."

Delegate Jacobs of the Cigarmakers said that several of the largest cigar manufacturers in this city had asked the union to recognize their products as union-made under certain restrictions, which the union, however, refused to grant. By recognizing those factories, Delegate Jacobs said, the union would have an accession of about 1,000 new members, but the union felt certain that those manufacturers would eventually unionize their factories without any conditions whatever. The union had been extensively agitating for the use of its label on cigar boxes, and in the West, where the products of these manufacturers were sold, the workingmen were demanding union products.

Delegate Cowan of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers spoke of the Wire and Nail Trust, which has been reported as having increased the wages of its employes 40 per cent.

"The fact is," said Delegate Cowan, "that about a year ago the trust crushed out of existence six unions in Cleveland and reduced the wages of the men 33 1-3 per cent. Soon afterward the trust raised the prices of its goods 250 per cent. We have had a boycott against the trust ever since, and although they secured injunctions against us we kept up the boycott, and have not been arrested."

Delegate George Warner of the Machinists asked the Central Federated Union to send a protest to the convention of the American Federation of Labor that will soon be held in Detroit against admitting delegates from what he called a scab plumbers' union of this city, which had been recognized by the Plumbers' National Union, while the genuine and original local union of that trade in this city was ignored. Delegate Cowan suggested that an effort be made to reconcile the two plumbers' unions, but Mr. Warner said that was impossible, and his request was granted.

NO STRIKE YET ON THE BRIDGE.

Trainmen, It Is Said, Will Not Go Out on Account of Badge Deposit.

Some of the employes on the Brooklyn Bridge said yesterday there was no likelihood of any strike among the trainmen being caused by the order of the railroad company requiring the men to pay a deposit of $3 each instead of $1 for their badges. This money is refunded when any employe leaves the service and surrenders the badge. The badge entitles the wearer to free rides on any of the trains or trolleys of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system.

Superintendent Barton of the Brooklyn Bridge traffic said the objections were confined to a few men, who were pacified after matters had been explained to them. Some time ago some of the employes abused the free-ride privilege and lent their badges to their friends to ride on. The men then had deposited $1 each for a badge, and it was decided to raise the deposit to $3 and make the men responsible for the badges.

Some of the men said they had other grievances similar to those that had led to the strike of the trolley men last Summer, but they were not strong enough to fight at present. The employes on all the branches of the Rapid Transit system were quietly organizing, and when they are ready they will again present their demands or go out on strike, they said.

WORK ON "BIG SIX'S" FARM.

Land Committee Reports on the Results at Bound Brook.

The Land Committee of Typographical Union No. 6, consisting of J. W. Sullivan, H. W. Hesson, and James H. Breslin, yesterday made its report to the union at its meeting in Beethoven Hall on the operation of the farm for unemployed members of the union at Bound Brook, N. J. The receipts of the farm for the year were $9,801.47, and the expenditures were $9,770.21. Among the receipts was an appropriation of $2,500 from the union's funds, and $1,000 from two subscribers. The value of the year's crop was $3,075.27.

In regard to the home which the union maintains for the printer-farmers, and the experiment in giving these same wprk, so as to make them at least partly independent, the committee said: "The home kept the men better fed and under better moral and physical conditions than most of them had been for years. The table was at all times well supplied, the sleeping rooms were spacious and airy, and the medicine bill aver-

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$1.95, $2.95, and $3.95.

Other Rich Pieces at Higher Prices.

Holiday sales also begin here to-day in fashionable goods of correct design, perfect finish and unquestionable quality, at prices as low as consistent with this quality, combined with the best workmanship—

Toys, Hooks, Watches, Bric-a-Brac, Diamonds, Sterling Silver, Umbrellas, Lamps and China, Handkerchiefs, Dress Patterns.

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Ladies' Solid 14-Karat Gold Waltham Watches, $25.

(WILL LAST A LIFETIME.) These watches are fully guaranteed, the cases are extra heavy, PURE SOLID 14-KARAT GOLD, and will last a lifetime. The movements are GENUINE WALTHAMS, adjusted for carrying. EXTRA FINE TIMEKEEPERS. Written guarantee. Can be returned with ONE YEAR if unsatisfactory. HOLIDAY WATCHES of every description at KENNE'S WATCH STORE, 140 FULTON ST., NEW YORK. (NEAR NASSAU ST.) Catalogue Mailed Free. Open Evenings During December until 9 o'clock. (Christmas Week till 12 P. M.)

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Fitted complete, for Picnics, Travelers, and Yachting.

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THE DEAF CURED FREE

next Friday, and 8 P. M., at Carnegie Lyceum, 57th St. and 7th Av.

aged less than a dollar a week. With hardly one exception the men who worked from the close of the season earned enough clothing and labor to buy their Winter's $33, from October 28 to the first of next April. "The result of this home experiment, in the opinion of your committee, justify all its outlay. The details of the Bound Brook Home were in large part carried on by the men themselves. Their chapel Executive Committee ordered the provisions and checked them when brought in."

The work on the farm had its drawbacks, the committee said, and during the drought in the early part of the Summer, which lasted seven weeks, about eleven acres of the produce was destroyed, and much of the rest was damaged. The loss disheartened some of the plot holders, and had a bad effect on all.

The committee recommended that with Dec. 1 50 per cent. of the out-of-work assessment be transferred to the Farm Fund. The committee being of the opinion that considerable sums might be contributed to the union from outside sources for the farm, recommended that the Secretary-Treasurer be authorized to receive voluntary subscriptions.

DEATH FOLLOWS VACCINATION.

Blood Poisoning Kills an Eighteen Months' Old Child.

The death of Lena Baranno, eighteen months old, whose parents live at 254 West Forty-first Street, was reported to the Coroner yesterday by Dr. Palmer C. Cole of 254 West Forty-second Street, who attributed death to blood poisoning, superinduced by vaccination. The child died Saturday evening, and Dr. Cole was only called in a short time before.

Dr. Cole learned that the child had been born in New York, but had returned to Italy with parents and had been vaccinated on the ship by the authorities at Naples Nov. 11.

HENRY FOURNIER ARRESTED.

Charged with Running Automobile Too Fast—Knocked Over a Policeman.

Henry Fournier, the French automobilist, was arrested in Madison Avenue, at Thirty-sixth Street last night, for violation of the speed ordinance. Accompanied by Arthur A. Zimmerman, the ex-bicycle champion, and the latter's father, Fournier started out for an automobile spin.

Passing by Thirty-second Street they were hailed by Policeman Illach of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, who commanded them to decrease their speed. They paid no attention to him.

Illach called Bicycle Policeman McAdam, who gave chase. At Thirty-sixth Street the policeman rode in front of the automobile, was knocked off his wheel. His machine was wrecked, but he escaped injury. The three men were then taken to the station, where a charge was preferred against Fournier. He was later released on bail.

M. Fournier protested against his arrest. He said Policeman Illach had acted like a "ruffian"; that the automobile had not exceeded the speed limit; that it is incapable of more than six miles an hour on the level; that it was going up a heavy grade, and was making about half that speed, or far within the limits. He explained that the machine was especially constructed for use on the theatrical stage, and had been made purposely very slow.

Mr. Bayles's Course of Lectures.

A course of public lectures on "The Legal Relations of Ecclesiastical Organizations" will be given in the Adams Chapel of the Union Theological Seminary by George James Bayles, Ph. D., of Columbia University. The lectures, which will take place at 4:30 o'clock P. M., are as follows: "The Civil Status of Ecclesiastical Organizations," Tuesday, Dec. 5; "Incorporation for Religious Purposes," Wednesday, Dec. 6; "The Religious Corporation and the Functions of Trustees," Tuesday, Dec. 12; "Church Property," Wednesday, Dec. 13, and "The Legal Liabilities of Religious Organizations," Tuesday, Dec. 19.

Boy's Shot Results Fatally.

Albert Bassler, who was shot in the abdomen on Thanksgiving Day while digging sand worms on Berrian's Island, died yesterday in St. John's Hospital, Long Island City. He was digging worms while Charles Halfner, sixteen years of age, was shooting rats. One of the bullets hit Bassler in the abdomen. Halfner carried Bassler to a boat and rowed him to Astoria, where he was treated at a drug store and then sent to the hospital. Halfner, who says the shooting was accidental, is still locked up in the station house of the Seventy-fifth Precinct. He will be arraigned this morning.

Disputes Amount of a Lien.

David Robb, in a communication to THE NEW YORK TIMES, says in reference to the mechanic's lien filed by the J. Jones Son Company, affecting the building at Sixty-ninth Street and Central Park West, that he does not owe the amount stated, and that he will bond the lien.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10;30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Kilian vs. Powell.
2—Mellon vs. York.
3—Baker vs. Chaffee.
4—Schmitt vs. N. Y. Athletic Club.
5—Watson vs. Cosmer.
6—Thrope vs. Pierson.
7—Matter of Shand.
8—Matter of Heimburger.
9—Matter of Woolley.
10—Matter of Hennessey
11—Matter of White.
12—Matter of Powers.
13—Matter of Kennedy.
14—Handy vs. Utica Belt Line St. R. R.
15—Hunt vs. Devlin.
16—Hesselbach vs. Savage.
17—Nat. Humane Alliance vs. Vick.
18—Lowenfeld vs. Stern.
19—Melchers vs. Fitter.
20—O'Brien vs. Smith.
21—Blankenstein vs. Yachnin.
22—Camfield vs. Camfield.
23—Ferris vs. Ferris.
24—Associazione Fraterna Italiana vs. Gobbi
25—Matter of Siegel.
26—Greenwood Cemetery vs. Ketcham.
27—Watson vs. Gargiulo.
28—O'Connell vs. Fidelity and Casualty Co.
29—Matter of Moss Engineering Co.
30—Townsend vs. Touco.
31—Lusk vs. Lusk.
32—Matter of Department of Public Parks
33—Matter of Jacobs.
34—N. Y. Building-Loan Banking Co. vs. Brinley.
35—Blackhunt vs. Murray.
36—Ernst vs. Henn.
37—Matter of Sanders.
38—Matter of Hahnenfeld.
39—State of N. Y. vs. Lewis.
40—Overbury vs. Overbury.
41—Matter of Hahn.
42—Hays vs. Kerr.
43—Flaget vs. Headley.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—People ex rel. New York Tow-boat Co. vs. Feltner.
2—Selling vs. Selling.
3—Moise vs. Moise.
4—Mulvey vs. Reilly.
5—Tracey vs. Dolan.
6—Hadden vs. Hadden.
7—Poole vs. Poole.
8—People ex rel. Reversible Collar Co. vs. Feltner.
9—Lange vs. Blanken.
10—E. H. Ogden Lumber Co. vs. Wetterer.
11—Rieley vs. Man. Ry. Co.
12—Same vs. same.
13—Same vs. same.
14—Danser vs. Stephens.
15—Pelzel vs. Lane.
16—Heilner vs. Fitzpatrick.
17—Faber vs. Hamilton.
18—Goldberg vs. Barth.
19—Mason vs. Mason.
20—Smith vs. Hickey.
21—People ex rel. Nat. Ry. Pub. Co. vs. Feltner.
22—Conkling vs. Conkling.
23—Sentenus vs. Green. Demurrers.
1164—People ex rel. Bean vs. Clausen.
1083—Badger Paper Co. vs. Conklin.
1155—Reich vs. Cochrane.
1161—Gleason vs. Mut. Reserve Fund Life Assn.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar—To be called in Part IV. Room at 10 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

1512—Short vs. Crosby.
1295—Reddy vs. O'Connell.
1388—Miller vs. Martin.
1165—Ragette vs. Zimmer.
1166—Same vs. same.
1757—Shelley vs. U. S. Trust Co.
1296—Alderman vs. Weiss.
1478—Rywolt vs. Corsa.
1217—Pokorny vs. Pokorny.
1440—Smith vs. City of New York.
1385—Jeffries Glass Co. vs. Bolen.
1511—O'Donnell vs. Kraft.
1326—Malkowitz vs. Paestein.
1189—Hollender vs. Tielsermis.
1042—Schaefer vs. Chatillon.
1291—Pedersen vs. Watts.
1040—Sheeran vs. Richardson.
1280—Shemmiel vs. Morse.
1031—Same vs. Bowery Sav. Bank.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar 1204.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Mattice, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:20 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—————, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Hennesy, and Schwarskopf for the People.

1—George W. Schan.
2—Martin Regan.
3—Michael Dooley.
4—Daniel McPeak.

SUPREME COURT—Extraordinary Trial Term—Held in Criminal Court Building—Werner, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.

1—Henry Peterson.
2—Harry Dorr.
3—William Hoag.
4—Daniel Feinberg.
5—Edward Powell.
6—Thomas O'Connor.
7—Robert McKenzie.
8—James Kelly.
9—James Greer.
10—Thomas O'Connor.
11—Robert C. McKenzie.
12—James Kelly.
13—James Greer.
14—William H. Lewis.
15—Same.
16—Leon Sonnenscheim.
17—William Blunt.
18—Same.
19—Joseph Moritz.
20—Joseph W. Simmons.
21—Thomas J. Reilly.
22—William Pieper.
23—Henry A. Hathorn.
24—Same.
25—William Pieper.
26—Max Lang.
27—George T. Sullivan, alias William Morris.
28—A. Hornen Fromensohn.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XII. for trial. Calendar clear. Preferred causes.

10456—Rosenstock vs. Dessau.
8841—Held vs. Finnerty
9962—Solomon vs. McGrath.
11604—Hughes vs. Green
11675—Crowe vs. Duffy.
10122—Speta vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
12013—Lozier vs. Leggatt.
11543—Importers & Traders' Bank vs. Clason.
11642—Worms vs. Clason.
9076—Pfenninger vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI., for trial.

6673—Fitzgerald vs. McMurray.
10299—Ward vs. St. Vincent's Hospital.
3928—Ennis vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3929—Same vs. same.
6213—Moran vs. J. H. Shults Co.
3938—Ross vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
3941—Kraemer vs. Met. St. R'y Co.
5578—Kelly vs. Manhattan Ry Co.
6273—Lynn vs. City of New York.
6278—Foster Debervoise, &c., Co. vs. Strauss.
6291—Kiernan vs. Tile Grate Mantel Co.
3949—Moore vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3958—Frisbie vs. same.
4759—Lacs vs. James Everard's Breweries.
5736—De Lemos vs. Moran.
5998—Gall vs. Mayor, &c.
8955—Reynolds vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5967—McHugh vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
6755—Shethar vs. Rasines.
6756—Same vs. Carley.
6772—Beck vs. Schoen.
5429—Davis vs. Hecker.
6877—Hackett vs. Morgan.
6883—Winnick vs. Johnson.
5835—Gillmartin vs. McInerney.
1062—Tiehr vs. Consol. Gas Co.
4446—Yerkes vs. N. Y. Press Co.
6223—Caro vs. Stein.
6704—Standard Structural Co. vs. City of New York.
5294—Kerbs vs. Wertheimer.
5935—Bennett vs. Geo. Borgfeldt Co.
4021—Gribben vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 7168.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on—2996—Gracie vs. Stevens.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.

Inquest — 6652—Spoerry vs. Schwab.
7675—Lyon vs. Brown.
Inquest—6902—Schroeder vs. Darragh.
1926—Rosengarten vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
6079—Di Lorenzo vs. Aetna Ins. Co.
5216—Wejchers vs. New Home Sewing Machine Co.
6080—Same vs. same.
5537—Karsch vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
6181—Slattery vs. Seagrist.
2068—Spellman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
6194—Spiers vs. Nat. B. Legion.
6357—Faccini vs. Cagliostro.
6379—Schwarzbaum vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
5531—Hotchkiss vs. Abelman.
6855—Lewinsky vs. Fitzgerald.
5979—Vereinigte Pencil Fabriken vs. Rogers, Addison & Co.
6715—Green vs. Kraft.
5043—Ficken vs. Pulitzer
2011—Cahill vs. Mayor, &c.
941—A. Blum, Jr., & Sons vs. United Firemen's Ins. Co.
6411—Kelly vs. Naughton.
6936—Linkert vs. Muller.
7016—Ruppert vs. Kinney.
6409—Brady vs. Jacobs.
7021—Gillig vs. Voss.
578—Rinn vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
7052—Balheimer vs. Manhattan Yeast Co.
6538½—Flagler vs. Hearst.
7056—Good vs. Rumsey.
4627—Beattle vs. O'Neill
7063—Lichtenstein vs. Dummeyer.
5274—Roth vs. Armeman.
6536—O'Connell vs. Fidelity & Casualty Co.
1038—Weber vs. Union Ry. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Laughlin, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers — Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. At 10:45 A. M.

1512—Contested will of Henry Hilton. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Michael Redmond, Philip Schaad, George Luipold, Sophie L. Behrens, Margaret Mills.
Gustav Reismann, George W. English, Frederick Horns, Emma J. Brogan, Michael Sheehy, Elizabeth Rusch, John W. Healy. At 2 P. M. George W. Searing, Henry T. Atkinson.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, Ground Floor, in County Court House—Varnum, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1394—Michael J. Dalton.
1429—Selina C. Berry.
1467—Michael J. Kunzeman.
1468—Matthew F. Harney.
1471—Annie Taylor Morgan.
1472—Bella Hornstein.
1497—Henry Carey.
1498—Edward Lynch.
1499—James Mullins.
1501—Abby G. Solomon.
1502—James McKean.
1503—Charlotte Suess.
1505—Clara F. Hewitt.
1509—Miles Banks.
1510—Robert Bonner.
1511—Thomas W. Evans
1513—Catharine Ansfall.
1514—Eliza Stapleton.
1516—Johanna B. Widner.
1517—August Dubenkropp.
1518—Peter Somers.
1519—Leon Oliver.
1520—Frederick Lanzer.
1521—Michael Kuntz.
1522—Berle F. Nanes.
1523—Edward A. Nicholas.
1524—Sebastian Kerner.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1114—Rotundo vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2905—Welskopf vs. Erlanger.
1843—Roseborn vs. Burdick Pub. Co.
2906—Pearl vs. same.
818—Russell & Erwin Mfg. Co. vs. Sanders.
1629—Kugelman vs. Alexander.
1504—Spaulding vs. Goldsmith.
3540—Berrick vs. Sturm.
1637—Lester vs. Kelly.
1393—Barnum vs. U. S. Ill. Co.
1162—Burroughs vs. Muldoon.
1596—Lourieppe vs. Met. St. Ry.
265—Dessar vs. Bradley.
1661—Lischer vs. Albert.
1662—Frankfort vs. Met. St. Ry.
1554—Volk Hat Co. vs. Loman.
1663—Holzman vs. same.
1559—Leeson vs. Horgan
1149—Manda vs. Elliott.
1562—Kessel vs. Kaufman.
910—Crawford vs. Birdseye.
1631—Anderson vs. Met. St. Ry.
1509—Shanahan vs. Walker.
3068—Rosenberg vs. same.
1665—Coyle vs. Gies.
1116—Fidelity Mut. Life Assn. vs. Morrison.
3494—Edelson vs. Met. St. Ry.
1164—Crockett vs. Dempsey.
3382—Jacobs vs. Gluck.
3303—Clark vs. Woods Specialty Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

908—Magincoldo vs. Vadsino.
957—East vs. Gray.
1782—Le Barheim vs. Schuermacher.
1895½—Loeb vs. Vail.
902—Brauth vs. Lord.
566—De Hart vs. Greater N. Y. Pub. Co.
1183—Rubel vs. Smith Dairy Farm Co.
1202—Ganz vs. Fellerman.
701—Kirschuen vs. 3d Av. R. R.
684—Baxter vs. Met. St. Ry.
1800—Cohen vs. Met. St. Ry.
1864—Peard vs. Pell.
1801—Rosenthal vs. same.
1826—Westinghaus Church Kerr Co. vs. O'Connor.
1823—Wheatley vs. same
1824—Frawley vs. same.
1883—Brann vs. Webb.
1847—Hall vs. N. Y. & Alaska Gold Ex. & T. Co.
1829—A. L. & J. J. Reynolds Co. vs. Getty.
1848—Loenhardt vs. Neuhaus.
1832—Cahnmann vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1474—Cassidy vs. Spingarn.
1835¼—McGidin vs. Kane.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1380—Bennett vs. North German Lloyd S. S. Co.
1745—Doyle vs. same.
1337—Boughton vs. O'Connell.
1746—Capizzuto vs. same
1748—McGregor vs. Well.
1280—Grusky vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1750—Glynn vs. Met. St. Ry.
1724—Reading Hardware Co. vs. Breen.
1751—Quinn vs. Stadler.
1725—Loughlin vs. Met. St. Ry.
1752—Thompson vs. Elec. Exhibition Co.
1753—Fancher vs. Goodman.
1726—Gallauer vs. Hoffman.
1756—Hoffman vs. Met. St. Ry.
1727—Pettus vs. Davis.
1757—Markowitz vs. same.
1489—Mandel vs. Fischer
1732—Curman vs. Segal.
1758—Oussani vs. Ransom.
1738—Bergday vs. Slate.
1759—Del Rosso vs. Met. St. Ry.
1740—Moloney vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1766—Crosse vs. same.
1741—Sandford vs. Met. St. Ry.
1771—Wyckoff vs. Fangel.
1775—Bassett vs. Empire Rubber Mfg. Co.
474—Muller vs. Schmenger.
151—Nolan vs. Baird.
1586—Goldstein vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1478—Holland vs. same.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

3268—Williams vs. Mathews.
8652—Brooks vs. O'Donohue.
3828—Redington vs. Snyder.
8640—James vs. Hutchinson.
5150—Dols vs. Foth.
3605—Barnheimer vs. Smith.
3631—Eisenberg vs. Hart
3600—Hartig Standard Gas Engine Co. vs. Reinach.
8492—Leach vs. Durant.
3615—Stahl vs. Marcus.
3637—Williams vs. Sugarman.
8581—A. A. Griffing Iron Co. vs. Sharon Casino Co.
3648—Powhattan Clay Mfg. Co. vs. Leith.
3284—Falk vs. R. R. Appleton Co.
3645—Columbia Bank vs. Sire.
2916—Berger Mfg. Co. vs. Lyon.
3590—Finlay vs. Heywood.
2871—Edminston vs. N. Y. Millinery Supply Co.
8412—City Trust, Safe Dep. and S. Co. vs. Farrell.
420—Potts vs. N. Y. & Westchester Water Co.
3406—Cunningham vs. Allison.
2316—Barnes vs. Ginsberg.
3244—M. Heminway & Son Silk Co. vs. Cohn.
489—A. D. Farmer & Son T. F. Co. vs. Humboldt Pub. Co.
3456—Man. Brass Co. vs. Marshall.
8396—O'Donohue vs. Schendel.
2846—Hatch vs. Schoenwald.
3549—Schneider vs. Sternberg.
3304—Sillek vs. Palen.
8190—Sternbach vs. H. S. Crocker Co.
3517—Harjes vs. Sire.
2784—Germansky vs. Peck.
8189—Schlomenwitz vs. Schnitzler.
8247—Edison Elec. Ill. Co. vs. Parker.
1230—Goerts vs. Kluge.
2995—Strauss vs. Rubino
3208—Bezozi vs. Levy.
3417—Jones vs. Grosholz.
3400—Acker, Merrall & Condit vs. Walker.
8646—O'Halloran vs. Cohen.
3380—Hearn vs. Myborg.
3554—James vs. Coe.
3576—Hatch vs. Sire.
3313—Hoppel vs. Gorsch.
3516—Elberson vs. Gray.
8486—Wilson Distillery Co. vs. Duffy.
3416—Mason Mfg. Co. vs. Greater New York Amusement Co.
3018—Union Drug and Mfg. Co. vs. Hanson Granule Co.
8616—Kachelmacher vs. Dimock.
3461—Kulla vs. Gaynor.
3004—Conkling vs. Meade.
3204—Lynch vs. Reilly.
3585—Warner vs. Greater New York Amusement Co.
8527—Rollen vs. Greater New York Amusement Co.
3623—Gross vs. Schnitzler.
3242—Hoeffer vs. Trainor.
3622—Schlomowitz vs. same.
3404½—Loder vs. Miller.
3497—Fried vs. Zuckerman.
8526—Simmonds vs. Vassar.
3078—Klugman vs. Blumenthal.
3562—Weiller vs. Krauss.
3634—Schultz vs. Vanderhorn.
3500—Kerin vs. Knobloch.
2689—Elsberg vs. Zimmerman.
2834—O'Connor vs. Clark
3536—Ludwig vs. Shuldiner.
8575—Hatch vs. Von Taube.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1910.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Cowan for the People.

1—John Smith.
2—John Smith.
3—Benjamin Thompson.
4—Mamie Jearvey.
5—Andrew S. Quirk.
6—Arthur B. Moody, alias Blair Moody.
7—Mandus Johnson.
8—Patrick Cavanagh.
9—Michael Kelly.
10—Adolph Bodesch.
11—Patrick Keenan.

Pleadings.

1—Philip McDermott.
2—John Brady, Peter Collier.
3—Harry Kernal.
4—Henry Morgan, Charles H. Moran, Charles H. Melton.
5—Waldorf H. Phillips.
6—Filippo Bambino.
7—Max Rosenberg.
8—Oscar Weinberger, Bernard Newman.
9—Abraham Roggen.
10—William Markuskle.
11—Charles Berry.
12—Adolph Rapp.
13—Alexander Gray.
14—Michael Casey.
15—George Fischer.
16—Adelaide Kellam.
17—Thomas Mattimore, Richard McMahon.
18—Pierre Rivesalles, Charles Masabon, Pierre Bonilli.
19—Benjamin Cohen.
20—Adolph Schwarz.
21—Charles Schnitz.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—November Term Continued.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Gardiner and Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, O'Connor, and Collins for the People.

1—Roland B. Molineux.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Honey for the People.

1—James Kiernan, John Gallagher, John Toohill.
2—Carl A. Eckell.
3—Frederick Cappier.
4—Daniel Sweeney, Harry Gibson, Herman W. Behrman
5—Edward Owens, Charles Windsor, Kate Klein
6—Kenneth G. Heywood
7—Abraham Prigozin.
8—Edward Thompson.
9—Gennaro Cariuso, Antonio Lorbordo.
10—Lorenz Andrew, Charles Savizzi.
11—Joseph Cersosima.
12—Louis Vallin.
13—Joseph Rydell.
14—Frank Brodie.
15—Joseph Cajero.
16—Herman Carras.
17—Robert Weir.
18—Mychram Yuzukian, James Marachham.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Blumenthal for the People.

1—Robert F. Kennedy, George Kyle.
2—William J. Field.
3—Patrick O'Donnell, Philip Miller.
4—Annie Brann.
5—Victor B. Turney.
6—Richard Fitzpatrick.
7—Robert Cusack.
8—Peter Banks.
9—James Bendon.
10—John Williams.
11—Denis Driscoll, George Murray.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, Woodward, JJ. Non-enumerated day calendar.

334E—Matter of Bogart.
180—Ging vs. Lyman.
194—Jenkins vs. Neff.
165—Roby vs. Phyfer.
183—Jones vs. Coler.
187—Ferris vs. Ferris.
195—Matter of White.
196—O'Connor vs. Coffin.
135—Chapman vs. Shea.
140—Prince vs. Shea.
215—Jones vs. Gibier.
217—Snedeker vs. Sneideker.
218—Wills vs. B'klyn U. E. R. R.
219—Oprandy vs. Garcia
220—Same vs. same.
221—Tarrytown Railway Co. vs. Conn. Traction Co.
222—Fisher vs. Conn. Traction Co.
223—Jonas vs. Town of Hempstead.
224—Strauss vs. Edelstein.
225—Dailey vs. Fenton.
226—Bellew vs. Conn. Traction Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Day Calendar—Marean, J.

Demurrers.

591—Claiborn vs. Schatzl.
246—Hurley vs. Brown.
248—Saffir vs. Saffir.
378—Brocelon vs. Henderson.
392—Morris vs. Schatzl. Halloran.
238—Von Raven vs. Von Raven.
393—Bluden vs. Hodgskin.
340—Denney vs. Sharkey
394—Negus vs. Marsh.
165—Denney vs. N. Y. Machine Company.
395—Edstroem vs. General Calendar.
384—Rouse vs. Rouse. Mulford vs. Mulford.
87—McKeever vs. Cohen.
169—Carlin vs. Harley.
926—Williams vs. the Brooklyn Sav'gs Bk.
170—Carlin vs. Harley.
396—Gaines vs. Engels.
356—Casas vs. Cacase.
397—Frazer vs. Nelson.
288—Cooper vs. Cooper.
398—Hoffman vs. Hoffman.
151—Bell vs. Schultze.
399—Hemlein vs. Tissot.
24—Fryatt vs. Fryatt.
400—Siser vs. Martin.
61—Hill vs. Adler.
401—Fack vs. Fack.
339—White vs. Rodeman.
402—Grams vs. Grams.
70—Brady vs. Parker.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar. Part I.—Jenks, J.; Part II.—Dickey, J.; Part III.—Maddox, J.; Part IV.—Smith, J.; Part V.—Hirschberg, J.

1170—McKenna vs. B. H. R. R.
517—Kaiser vs. Warner.
3907—McGahey vs. Nassau R. R.
4396—Hansen vs. Ohrtman.
3289—Holub vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
1564—Schoenstadt vs. Press Pub. Co.
3259—O'Leary vs. Muldoon.
5376—Goldfarb vs. Weber.
3189—Nugent vs. B'klyn Union El. R. R.
3235—Beans vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
3245—Andresen vs. Rolff.
2059—Reilly vs. same.
3305—Martin vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3170—Kane vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
2169—Baumgarten vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
2631—Shannon vs. same.
2192—Liebmann's Sons' Brewery vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
483—Seiffer vs. same.
2522—Powers vs. Clyde.
2588—Waldron vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
3094—King vs. Gibb.
3915—Scanlon vs. Kahn.
3246—Angrist vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
3050—Burley vs. Continental Iron Works.
2600—Wilson vs. Orguinnette Co.
3028—Small vs. B., Q. Co. & Sub. R. R.
3369—Smith vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2152—Boxberger vs. B. H. R. R.
1508—Block vs. same.
1775—Davenport vs. Comstock.
2270—Boll vs. 5d Av. R. R.
1099—Hall vs. City of Brooklyn.
263—Rooney vs. Kleinert.
1795—Cheney vs. L. I. Electric R. R.
1652—Olsen vs. Degnon-McLean Co.
1385—Courtenay vs. N. Y. & Brooklyn Bridge
786—Hamel vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
8433—Stannard vs. Fox.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call:

2328—Mutterperl vs. Nassau R. R.
1987—Billings vs. Nassau R. R.
3402—Flint vs. Worlds Dispensary.
3934—Burke vs. Nassau R. R.
4439—Graeff vs. Worms-er.
2453—Bahan vs. Kick Mfg. Co.
2872—Elders vs. Meurer
2853—Roller vs. Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R.
2585—Cannon vs. City of New York.
1241—Hendrickson vs. Long Island R. R.
4305—Weber vs. Long Island R. R.
2190—Dwyer vs. Logan et al.
4225—Keating vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
3161—Graham vs. Silver & Co.
4418—Freiberg vs. B'lyn Heights R. R.
2581—Kane vs. Cent. R. R. of N. J.
3933—Quinn vs. Kenny.
3054—Greason vs. Hanlon.
2853—Cox vs. Doyle.
8431—Dolin vs. Brooklyn H. R. R.
2701—Jagel vs. Haviland.
15—Clark vs. Exch. Printing Co.
1204—Gollsmith vs. Nassau R. R.
2951—Dubbioss vs. Fernon.
2706—Smith vs. Lidgerwood Mfg. Co.
3334—Doran vs. Brown.
2140—Adams vs. Bushnell.
1857—Tepfer vs. Nassau R. R.
3049—Nelson vs. Nassau R. R.
4136—Jennings vs. Donlon.
3073—Ryan vs. Nassau R. R.
3197—Johnson vs. B'klyn H. R. R.
1677—Gunsch vs. Nassau R. R.
1402—Green vs. B'klyn H. R. R.
2335—Milbury vs. Lowenthal.
4102, 4103—Rizzo vs. L. I. R. R.
2971—Gaus vs. Schening.
1598—Blau vs. 3d Av. R. R.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3465.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I.—Aspinall, J.—Nellie Curry, George Namazilo, Mary Namazilo, Frank Guals, John Freeman, Joseph Heiser.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part II.—Hurd, J.—Henry Dorsch, Mary Fitzgerald.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The will of Catharine Van Tayl, Christina Thier, Henry H. Harral, George B. Watson, Clara K. Huttenlocher, Rachel L. King, Henry Immig, Henry Wills, Abraham Schrieber, Michael O'Brien, Frederick Siefke, Antoinette A. Townsend, Mary E. Stamers, and Caspar Reusch.

The accounting in the estate of Caroline O. O'Farrell and George Hellis.

The estate of Philip Gunn, Geza C. Liszka, Julia Schoeneman, John C. Koch, Thomas R. Everitt, Charles E. Dority, George W. Wicker, and Lydia A. Burdge.

Contested Calendar at 10:30—83—Wilson Martha Cartwright. 65—Revision probate Robert Wilson.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Eastern District of New York—Admiralty Calendar—Thomas, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Post Office Building, Brooklyn.

24—Seager Co. vs. 116½ bags of sugar.
30—Joice vs. Moffat.

Queens County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Garretson, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

57—Brodie vs. Graves.
81—Horner vs. Met. St. R.
59—Michaels vs. Baker.
83—O'Donohue vs. Cronin et al.
61—Tolarella vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
84—Baldwin vs. City of Brooklyn.
62—Lawlor vs. City of New York.
85—Closs vs. Packinger.
64—McDonald vs. City of New York et al.
86—Karsch Brewing Co. vs. Ruhl.
67—Caton vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
87—Same vs. same.
70—Grossman vs. Met. St. R. R.
88—Paetzig vs. Schmitt.
71—Foley vs. City of New York and Met. St. R. R.
89—Graves vs. City of New York.
76—Gully vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
90—Conway vs. same.
77—Machemer vs. Whiteman et al.
91—Lawlor vs. same.
92—Howe vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
78—Van Keuren vs. Christoffers.
93—Place vs. Place.
79—Mathot vs. Tripault.
94—Burger vs. City of New York.
95—Gilbert vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.

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IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Chase Mellen, referee, 1,088 Jennings Street, south side, 94.6 feet west of Stebbins Street, 22.5 by 77.3 by 26.4 by 63.9, two-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,327.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry Hoyt, referee, 225 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, north side, 254.6 feet east of Third Avenue, 17 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $13,169.

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JOHN N. GOLDING, Au

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SECRETARY ROOT'S PROPOSALS.

The recommendations of the Secretary of War with reference to the future government of Puerto Rico undoubtedly contain the general principles that he would wish to apply, in due time, to the Philippines. These are fairly simple, and it is to be remarked that they have received the cordial approval even of some of the journals that have been the most ardent opponents of the policy of the Administration.

What the Secretary recommends is, in substance, that the new possessions shall be placed under a government in which the decisive and controlling part shall be allotted to agents of the United States, the chief of whom are to be appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate. These agents are to constitute the executive branch of the superior or provincial governments, and they are to have the advice of a Council in which the natives are to be represented. The minor or municipal governments are to be made up of the natives, in part by election, but with the final control in the hands of the United States. The judiciary of the higher grades is to be appointed by the President and Senate, and appeals are to lie from its decisions ultimately to the Supreme Court. Legislation is subject to the veto of Congress, or of the President when Congress is not in session.

A system of this sort is necessarily elastic. It is framed and can be at any time modified by Congress. Provision for a greater share in the government by the natives can be made when it is found safe and desirable. The success of the plan will obviously depend on the way in which it is administered. Were it possible, we should greatly prefer to see the government of the new possessions put more directly and completely in the hands of the President and of agents, very few in number, appointed by him with the consent of the Senate. One Governor General, with the power to appoint his subordinates, aided by a Council composed in part of natives selected by him, whose general policy should be outlined by the Government at Washington, and kept under the close supervision of the proper department, but with a large discretion as to details, and especially with generous pay—this, we are persuaded, would give greater promise of efficiency than the more scattered distribution of functions and powers suggested by the Secretary. It would secure more definite responsibility and be safer from the influence of spoils politicians. It is doubtful whether it could be procured from Congress, but we should have been glad to have Congress asked for it.

Meanwhile the system actually recommended will yield good results in proportion to the honesty and fidelity with which the President seeks good results from it.

ULTIMATE RESULTS OF RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION.

The published reports of recent concentrations of railroad interests have been followed by the usual denials. These disclaimers have not removed from the public mind the very distinct impression that new relations of amity and alliance have been established between important trunk lines. It is quite possible to effect a practical consolidation of interests without a written bond. There may be no written bond in this case. Nevertheless, it appears to be true that the understandings that now exist between the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio on the one hand, and between the New York Central and the Chesapeake and Ohio, with its Western connecting lines known as the "Big Four," on the other, are of a nature so close that they substitute the status of common interest for the old status of rivalry. If the further reports of a good understanding between the Central and the Pennsylvania rest upon a sound foundation, it is evident that all the important trunk lines leading from the Eastern seaboard to the interior and the West, excepting only the Erie, are now virtually under one control and have a common policy. This state of affairs, if completely established, would abolish competition in freight and passenger rates between the East and the West.

The first public comment upon this union of interests will be that it creates a giant railroad monopoly which constitutes a public peril. This is the superficial view. A virtual monopoly has perhaps been created, and conceivably this concentrated power might be used and abused to the public injury by the imposition of extortionate charges for carrying passengers and freight. Populists and the seekers after popular "issues" will be swift to view and describe this transaction as another sharp turn of the screw that is squeezing the life out of the toiling masses.

There are considerations of weight which make it seem improbable that the experienced and capable business men who are in control of these associated railroads will prove to be as shortsighted as the professional enemies of capital will believe them to be. The wisest and most successful business men of the present day, the really gifted captains of industry, do not favor the policy of discouraging business by high charges. The power of a monopoly is put to a very poor use when it is employed to extort "what the traffic will bear." The sound and wise rule of modern business is to impose such schedules of charges as will invite the largest volume of traffic, and then to employ men of such ability in management that the business is always carried on at the lowest possible cost, leaving a good return to capital after good wages have been paid to labor.

This, we say, is the rule with men of great ability at the head of great corporations. It is not yet the universal rule, for not all corporations are fortunate enough to have such men at the head of their affairs. But we are not ready to believe that the power which controls these associated railroads will be employed to burden the business of the country with extortionate rates, because that would be a foolish policy. More money is to be made by the wiser method, the modern method.

Another consideration which makes against the view that a dangerous monster has been created which will presently crush us is the present state of public opinion. The minds of the mass of the people are just now supersensitive on the subject of monopolies. It would not be a very wise or a very safe policy for a great master of railroads to begin an indiscriminate advance in rates determined only by his own greed and not by the cost of the service. Probably the most conscienceless monopolist in the land would admit that, with the people aroused against him and a Legislature at his heels, the outlook for a career of unmolested depredation would be highly unfavorable.

Mr. BRYAN and all the politicians and newspapers that are tributary to the cause of Bryanism are clamoring against trusts and consolidations of capital. Every Legislature has not only its demagogues who are on the alert to seize upon material for popular agitation, but as well its sincere and able men wishing only the public good, who look upon the "aggressions" of capital as a public danger and seek by honest opposition to check them. Since the Granger agitation twenty years ago there has not been a time more unfavorable for the operations of a railroad monopoly that was really bent on enforcing a policy of extortion.

It must be remembered that the people will have their way in the end if the matter is serious enough to interest and arouse them. The inter-State commerce law has forced the railroads out of the status of independent competitors and into the status of business alliance. This last estate they may be permitted to enjoy indefinitely if in their use and enjoyment of it, they are guided by those enlightened principles of business management that make a corporation successful without making it unpopular.

THE SPONGE IN FRANCE.

A general amnesty bill will shortly be introduced in the French Chamber which will return to their former place those men who, for their advocacy of the cause of Capt. DREYFUS, became the victims of a military conspiracy. It will be a Government measure. A political expedient the Moderate Republican press will doubtless call it. Foreigners may see in it a political subterfuge. But the Cabinet which frames this bill should not be carelessly condemned. A political expedient it is; it is not a subterfuge. The past acts of the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry give that accusation a full denial.

By a general amnesty act DREYFUS will be restored to the position he occupied in the army prior to his arrest in 1894, the case against EMILE ZOLA for the alleged libeling of the court-martial that acquitted ESTERHAZY will be dropped, Col. PICQUART will be restored to rank and titles, and the professors of the Université de France who lost their positions through alleged insults to the "honor of the army" will be reinstated. The act of amnesty will be a wise and patriotic expedient, for it alone can neutralize the disturbing elements of France and bring tranquillity to the country.

The passage of the bill is a foregone conclusion. It will, of course, be opposed by the personal friends of the victims and by those Deputies whose ideas of individual justice are paramount to all considerations of State. Lieut. Col. PICQUART recently expressed this sentiment in a letter addressed to M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU protesting against the offered amnesty. He said: "True appeasement can only be obtained by the proper and impartial administration of justice. To give amnesty to a man who is unjustly accused would be to rob him of the moral reparation to which he is entitled." These words have peculiar force when it is recalled that the proceedings at Rennes not only established the innocence of DREYFUS for all fair-minded persons, but showed that M. ZOLA spoke the truth when he declared that ESTERHAZY was acquitted "by order," and revealed the fact that PICQUART was entirely innocent of the charges against him.

Is it right, then, to deprive these men of a chance to clear themselves through due process of law? Is it right to allow the men who conspired for their ruin to go unpunished? These are the questions on which M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU and his colleagues have deliberated. But whatever personal feelings they may have had in the matter, it is evident that they have waived them when brought face to face with the hard fact that nothing but the contemplated act would restore tranquillity to the distracted country.

It is, therefore, with a spirit of indulgence that foreigners should view the act, fully realising that no procedure of French law could win to ZOLA, to PICQUART, or to DREYFUS a single mind that has not already been made aware of the entire truth. So evident is the innocence of these men that one might almost regard trials to vindicate them as an insult to the intelligent people of France. As to the unhappy remnant of the conspirators, those whom a remorseless fate has not already visited, they will be despised by regenerate France. Their punishment will be greater than any court-martial could inflict.

THE CASE OF MR. ROBERTS.

An informal caucus or conference of some score of prominent Republican members of the House has made arrangements for the disposition of the case of the Mormon member from Utah. When his name is called from the roll on which the Clerk is required to place it, because of the entire regularity of his credentials, objection will be made to his taking the oath of office and the rights and privileges of a member. A special committee will then be appointed by the Speaker to consider his case. Until that committee makes a report on which the House shall have acted, or the committee is discharged and action taken without its report, Mr. ROBERTS will be excluded from the House. As this programme is agreed to by the future Speaker of the House as well as by the titular leader of the Republicans on the floor, there is no reason to suppose that it will not be carried out.

We confess that it seems to us an extremely radical policy, for which there is no need, and which sets up a precedent that is likely to lead to abuse. The House has two powers with reference to its members, one of exclusion and one of expulsion. The latter is practically discretionary, and requires a two-thirds vote. The former is pretty clearly defined by the Constitution, which says that "each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members," and defines those qualifications. So far as we have been able to learn, Mr. ROBERTS lacks none of the constitutional qualifications. That there are grounds for his expulsion after he has been admitted to the House is a proposition sustained by some excellent authorities, but that these grounds justify his exclusion is a very different proposition. If they do not, it is a serious thing to set the precedent of exclusion on objection. That recognizes a power in the House, and in a mere majority, that is liable to outrageous abuse. We think it would be in every way wiser and fairer to admit Mr. ROBERTS and then to proceed with the question of his expulsion in an orderly and sober fashion.

A SLAP-DASH SOCIOLOGIST.

The world would be better off if all women were turned out of their jobs to-morrow. I would except school teachers and perhaps a very few other classes. One of the greatest evils of modern civilization, I think, is the woman wage-earner. Her existence is a crime against natural laws. Nature intended man to be the producer, woman the consumer.

Some women, it's true, won't marry. Some women should never marry, but you can't organise society upon the exceptions to its laws. The healthy woman, the woman of the majority, should marry, if she can get a husband, and she would be much better able to find a husband if she had not reduced men's wages by her industrial competition. —The Rev. Dr. S. G. SMITH of the Department of Sociology, Minnesota State University.

It would be unscientific to talk in that way about oxen or honey bees or oysters. Even man has individuality, and women are full of it. Sweeping generalizations may be permitted to the ethnologist, who has to deal with whole races of men; or to the anthropologist, whose subject is all men through all the ages. Sociology has for its field the relations of man to his fellow-man. There the infinite details that make up the sum of human conduct are the very subject matter of the inquiry. A detail so important as the unlikeness of temperament or circumstance that makes men and women differ from each other in inclination or behavior cannot be disregarded by the conscientious student of human society.

Nobody but a very raw and hasty sociologist would denounce wage-earning by women as a crime against natural laws, and then try to limp away from the consequences of his assertion by declaring that society cannot be organized upon exceptions to its laws. You might as well declare that all apples are white, treating red apples as exceptions for which it is not worth while to formulate a law, as to try to ignore the very great number of women who from preference or mischance remain single and without male support.

It is doubtless better for society that women single and unprovided for should support themselves than that they should be cared for as paupers out of the earnings of men. That is where Dr. SMITH'S sociology breaks down. The number of women who have no natural protector cannot be sensibly diminished by preaching the duty and obligation of marriage. Their existence is a condition that confronts the sociologist. The fact that many or most of them will get work and become wage-earners must be accepted as another condition. If as competitors of man in the labor market they diminish his opportunities and his wages, that is another condition to be recognized. If man had the field to himself, without female competition, he would not be much more inclined than he is now to offer himself in marriage. The bread and butter question is only one of the many factors that determine the ratio of the single to the married.

If man cannot hold his own against the competition of women, he is poor stuff and entitled to no pity. Woman, however, has now and then need to be protected against woman. There is one class of female competition that is not fair. We mean the young women who live at home and pay no board because their parents are able to support them, yet who seek and obtain employment in order to get money for finery and luxuries. They are content to work for very low wages because they have no living expenses; and their appearance in the market has a tendency to fix the wage rate at figures which involve wretchedness and semi-starvation for the girl who has to support herself altogether.

The action of the Republican caucus in refusing to consider a change in the rules taking power from the Speaker and the Committee on Rules makes it certain that the autocratic and arbitrary methods now in vogue will not be modified for at least two years. And though they are arbitrary and autocratic, it is by no means certain that they could be changed to advantage. In a body of 357 members and over 60 committees it is simply impossible that every member and every committee shall have the same right to the time of the House. Such a practice would reduce the House to a mob, and anything like deliberate action would be out of the question. Not only would this be true, but there would really be less freedom and less practical equality for members than there is now. At present, though the minority is sometimes deprived of its full rights, it is always practicable to fix the responsibility for such a denial, and that is what holds the majority in check. The reported remark of Mr. REED that the House is "no longer a deliberative body," whether we care to "thank GOD" for it or not, is undoubtedly true.

It is reported from Albany that a school of athletics, with special attention paid to boxing and wrestling, for the exclusive benefit of members of the Legislature, is to be opened at once. It is understood that the plan was due to the recent system of physical culture adopted by the Governor. In these circumstances it is perhaps significant that the instructor engaged for the legislative school has already been worsted in a match with the one who has undertaken the arduous task of improving Col. ROOSEVELT'S style of fighting.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—So we are not to have the regenerator of Santiago as Surgeon General, after all. Well, the disappointment can easily be endured. That Gen. WOOD would have made an admirable successor to Gen. STERNBERG is practically certain, and there is no doubt that a man as competent as he to vivify and energize the army Medical Department will be hard to find. But still more difficult would it be to find a man so obviously designed as Gen. WOOD for the exercise of wide administrative authority in one of our new possessions or dependencies. His qualifications for such work include those of character, training, and experience—a combination rare indeed in any land and especially precious in this one. We have heard rumors that the General is not quite as popular in official circles at Havana as he is in "the States," and whispers have reached us that went so far as to hint that "there are others," but the rumors and the whispers are natural enough in the circumstances, and are more amusing than disquieting. Gen. WOOD has sheaves to show, and jealousy cannot blight them.

—In a pamphlet entitled "Twenty Famous Naval Battles," recently issued by Prof. E. K. RAWSON, Superintendent of Naval War Records, the author takes occasion to criticise with some severity that compeller of endless discussion, the "loop" made by the Brooklyn at Santiago. Prof. RAWSON declares that the Brooklyn, when the Spaniards came out, was to the westward of the other American ships, that of them all she alone turned to the right instead of the left, and that by so doing she not only endangered the Texas, but "lost an opportunity especially to distinguish herself, either in an encounter with the Viscaya or in leading as the Spaniards flew westward." Summing the matter up, the professor says: "It was a manoeuvre which, if followed by the fleet, would have resulted detrimentally. To have turned to the westward in common with the almost simultaneous movement of the vessels nearer the Morro was the wiser plan; it would naturally be expected of her from her extreme westward position." In reply to these rather curious statements, The Washington Star quotes, but does not name, "an officer of the Brooklyn" as saying that the "loop" came after considerable progress had been made straight from the westernmost position toward the harbor mouth, and that it was Capt. COOK who, without consultation with Commodore SCHLEY, gave the order to port the helm. This is a new version of the incident. The unidentified officer continues: "When Capt. COOK returned to where the flag officer was standing the latter asked him if he had put his helm aport, and, receiving an affirmative answer, resumed his study of the course which it was expected the Spanish ships would pursue. When Capt. COOK gave the order to turn the helm aport he issued it because he feared the purpose of the Spanish fleet when it came straight out of the harbor entrance was to dash between the Brooklyn and the Texas, and it was for this reason and for no other that the helm was put aport, instead of to starboard."

—While Americans and Britishers have been laboriously stringing together misfit fragments of various dead languages in a vain attempt to make an endurable substitute for the atrocious word "automobile," the French have adopted the wiser course of asking a suggestion from the machines themselves and of accepting the reply as final. As printed in the Parisian papers, the name thus obtained for the new carriages is "teuf-teuf," evidently a fairly successful approximation to the sound made by the liquid fuel engines which serve as motors for a majority of the French machines. We are not, to be sure, particularly impressed by the beauty of this onomatopoetic achievement, but it has certain elements of grandeur about it, nevertheless. In the first place, it is a natural, not an artificial, word, and it describes and identifies the object meant in a way requiring no extensive classical education to understand. The weak point about "teuf-teuf" is the narrowness of its range. It fits only one kind of motor carriages, and leaves the very important electric variety unnamed. Still, our ex-friends have done pretty well with the difficult problem in nomenclature—much better, at all events, than we have. In its way, and so far as it goes, "teuf-teuf" is distinctly commendable. Its close relationship with the "choo-choo cars" of English-speaking infants is obvious and interesting.

—Speaking with all the authority and impressiveness given by holding the Presidency of the Anti-Imperialist League, ex-Gov. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL denies the truth of the statement recently made by ex-Senator F. J. DUBOIS that the New Englanders opposed to expansion would have to unite with the Silver Republicans of the West in support of BRYAN. "We won't coalesce with anybody's platform," Mr. BOUTWELL says. "When we get this year fixed right we will talk about the next one. I am a one-year man myself." Questioned on the same subject, Mr. ERVING WINSLOW, who is known in the Luzon hinterland as Young-Man-Sorry-He-Isn't-a-Hunted-Patriot, beat resonantly upon his suspender buckles and proclaimed that "the anti-imperialists have but one issue, and there is no possibility of such a combination as Senator DUBOIS outlines." The only ATKINSON was more voluble and explicit. "The purpose of the anti-imperialists, who are now a dominant minority," he said, "is to take the balance of power in the next Congress and by reflex action, possibly in the present Congress, putting all their work into about 100 Congressional districts in which they are now either a majority or else now hold the balance of power." The language used by Mr. ATKINSON is a bit obscure, but his general meaning can be gathered without much trouble, and as these three have spoken the position of the league is no longer in doubt.

—A Berlin publisher has issued a map of South Africa in which the Orange Free State takes in Bechuanaland and what is now called Natal forms a part of the Transvaal. The changes of boundary are emphasized by the use of colors, and, taken all in all, the new map is certainly a pretty specimen of prophecy. The possibilities of the future are infinite, so an absolute denial of the accuracy of the cartographer's vision might have its perils, but just for the sake of his creditors it is to be hoped that he hasn't put quite all of his capital into these pleasant predictions.

CONGRESS AND UTAH MEMBERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of to-day I find a letter with the caption "Republicans and Polygamy," signed "D." In that letter appears the following paragraphs:

"In looking over a file of old papers under date of Jan. 18, 1882, I ran across the following:

"'On Tuesday of last week, in a debate on the contested election case of the Delegate from Utah Territory, a resolution was offered in favor of excluding from Congress any Representative from that Territory "guilty of living in polygamous marital relations, or of teaching or instigating others to do so." Adopted by a vote of 189 to 24, the negative votes being all Republican.'"

I have before me the manuscript for a volume I have carefully compiled on "Contested Election Cases in the Organization of the House of Representatives," and for the information of the readers of THE TIMES—particularly of "D"—will state that no such resolution was voted on as stated; that as a consequence it could not have been adopted, and the negative votes could not as a further consequence have been "all Republican."

A resolution containing the language quoted was presented by Mr. Haskell of Kansas; was ruled out on points of order made by Mr. Randall of Pennsylvania and George D. Robinson of Massachusetts, and was never voted on. What was voted on and adopted was the substitute submitted by Mr. Reed of Maine, referring the papers "in relation to the right to a seat as a Delegate from the Territory of Utah to the Committee on Elections, with instructions to report as to the prima facie right or the final right of claimants to the seat as the committee shall deem proper." That substitute resolution of Mr. Reed's was agreed to on a count by the Speaker (Kiefer) by yeas, 180; nays, 24. No member asked for tellers, nor for the yeas and nays, and of course they were not taken.

I was Journal Clerk of the House at the time and remember the facts, but now state them from inspection of the Record. "D" had best be careful about relying on "files of old papers."

HENRY H. SMITH.
Washington, D. C., Dec. 1, 1899.

Name and Address Wanted.

Will "Banker," who sent a letter to the editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES Saturday, kindly send his name and address to this office?

NUGGETS.

Relieved.

Sillers—She is a finished artist.
Cynicus—Glad to hear it. I was afraid she was going to sing again.—Philadelphia Record.

Low Temperature.

Teacher—What happens when a man's temperature goes down as far as it can go?
Smart Scholar—He has cold feet, ma'am.—Boston Christian Register.

Precocious.

Mrs. Nettleson—The dentist's baby seems to be very young to have teeth.
The Nurse, (confidentially)—Don't say anything; but the child's father made him the set.—Brooklyn Life.

A Second Look.

Mrs. Greene—Who is that pretty girl over there? Why, she is really bewitching.
Uncle George—Why, that is the woman your husband used to rave about so.
Mrs. Greene—I wonder what he could have seen in her?—Boston Transcript.

THE LAW OF BEING.

Emile Pickhardt in Boston Globe.

So long as the earth on its axis shall turn
And circling its orbit shall go,
So long as the sun of its Summers shall burn,
So long as its rivers shall flow;
So long as the tide of its oceans shall rise
And ebb and its mountains endure,
So long as the stars shall begem the night skies,
We shall hear the sad wail of the poor.

And they who to-day are the poor shall be rich,
And they who are rich shall be poor,
And this is the wisdom of heaven, by which
The safeguard of being is sure;
And if there were neither apparent extreme
Of station and wealth to compare,
Our lives' very sameness to mortals would seem
A pennance too grievous to bear.

But through the mutations of being there flows
This law of infinite degree,
And herein creative intelligence shows
What mankind has e'er failed to see,
That were it not for this arrangement, all wise,
Our consciousness never would gain
The thrill of sensation, and even our eyes
In darkness would ever remain.

Consider a moment just what it would mean,
(If such a thing ever could be,)
If there were no contrast in life to be seen,
In man or in flower or tree;
No varying shade in the red of the rose,
No change in the violet's blue;
No sickness or trials, no grievance or woes,
No false to compare with the true.

Or think, if for instance, fair Sympathy had
No object on which she might spend
Her bountiful treasures, no suffering, sad,
No penury where she might lend;
Ah, soon would her beautiful face, among men,
Be seen nevermore, for 'tis said
That she can live only by giving, and then
Sweet Sympathy soon would be dead.

So, were there no hatred there could be no love,
No false, there could never be truth;
Were there no below there could be no above,
No oldness, there could be no youth;
No joy could we know had we never a pain,
No sweet could we taste without sour,
And were there no losing there could be no gain,
No weakness, there could be no power.

And, thus, in this law of duality rest
The very foundations of life,
And those who are ever cast down and distressed
Because there is sorrow and strife,
Should learn to discern, if they're not all too dull,
That naught can the matter amend,
For if some great power this law should annul,
Our very existence would end.

RELIGION ON THE STAGE

The Rev. Dr. Silverman Condemns a Modern Class of Plays.

TRAFFIC IN SACRED THINGS

Presentations Which Invite Scots to Controversy and Tend to Promote Skepticism.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman preached yesterday morning at Temple Emanu-El on "The Presentation of Religion on the Stage." He began by saying that there was no doubt that the theatre had its origin in the church, and that the drama sprang from religious ceremonies. The early priests resembled actors rather than devotees of religion. Their stately, measured processions and ceremonies led in time to dramatic performances of religion, which, however, in time became vulgarized, so that the church had been compelled to assume the austere rôle of censor. Dr. Silverman continued:

"The church finally excommunicated actors. The evangelical churches, as a rule, frown upon the theatre and regard it as a hot-bed of vice. For this view there is some justification, for the stage too frequently panders to the lowest tastes of men. But let us be just. The stage has its legitimate place, and it may be the ally of the pulpit. Nay, it has some advantages over the pulpit, for it is not dogmatic.

"There was a time when religious plays were an essential part of the theatre, but that was when religion dominated every phase of life, when art and music were merely handmaids to religion. Now, however, the 'Passion Play' at Oberammergau has lost some of its original grandeur. Formerly the peasants there regarded the scene of the 'Passion Play' much as they did a church, making obeisance and saying their prayers on entering. But they said real prayers, just as real as in a church. The performance, too, was not merely a play, but a lifelike reproduction of the origin of Christianity. Nowadays a different spirit prevails, and many persons have wondered if the time has not come to stop the 'Passion Play' at Oberammergau.

"There is, in fact, not enough fervent devotional spirit in the world to-day to warrant the representation of religion on the stage. The object of such a performance to-day is to make money, and every performance is subservient to that end. Is it right that the loftiest sentiments of the human soul should thus be made the subject of commercial traffic? And if it be claimed that the object of such a performance is to make men more religious, to teach truth, what form of truth shall the sage put into his play? Shall it be Catholicism, or Judaism, or the doctrine of any one of the many divisions of Protestantism? Religion is a controversial subject, and any attempt to present it on the stage must necessarily invite controversy, and open new hostility between the Church and State. We are not allowed to teach religion in the schools, and the reasons for that rule also apply properly to the stage.

"I object to the performance of religion on the stage, also, because it tends to promote skepticism. After all, it is only a play, and its presentation in that manner tends to bring religion into contempt. The stage is no true mirror of life. A mirror reflects real things absolutely, but the stage merely gives a reflection of an imitation. Love affairs and intrigues, ambition, social conduct, may properly be put on the stage, for we are all able to understand the necessary exaggerations. But we all know how the portrayal of a religious hypocrite on the stage has a tendency to prejudice us against religion.

"The performance of 'The Christian,' with the ambiguous presentation of the character of the priest, or of such a play as 'The Children of the Ghetto,' in the view it affords of religion, counteracts any good it might otherwise have done. If you stir up a stagnant pool you are bound to set poisonous germs free. I don't mean that you should let the pool remain—remove it rather, but don't bring the women and children to the bank while you are doing sanitary work."

Dr. Silverman said that there were some things too sacred not merely for the stage, but almost too sacred to be mentioned to close friends. Shakespeare understood this, he said, for, although there were in his works some 550 Biblical quotations or allusions, he nowhere attempted to reproduce religious rites or ceremonies. The speaker censured the performance of "Ben-Hur," but without going into detail.

CHURCH CORNERSTONE LAID.

Ex-Mayor Schieren on Lutherans' English Missionary Movement.

The cornerstone of St. Stephen's English Evangelical Lutheran Church, at Newkirk Avenue and East Twenty-eighth Street, in the Vanderveer Park section of Brooklyn, was laid yesterday afternoon. The principal address was made by ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn.

"Our English missionary movement in this city," said Mr. Schieren in the course of his address, "has met with remarkable success. Since its organization last year we have planted three new English congregations. From every part of Brooklyn we receive applications for the establishment of English Lutheran churches. This is the best indication that English Lutheran churches are wanted. Last month we organized another mission at Greenpoint, right in the heart of a large German and Scandinavian population. The children of these people want English preaching; having been born here, they are Americans, and are anxious to have church services conducted in the language of their country. We are trying to supply this growing demand and are planting English missions wherever needed. Those that we have already established are doing well."

The services were held in a tent erected just opposite the site of the new church. The congregation met at its present place of worship, on Flatbush Avenue, near Avenue C, and marched in a body to the tent.

The Rev. Luther Gable, pastor of the church, conducted the exercises. The Rev. A. Steimle made an address and the Rev. A. S. Knabbuschuh, Christ English Lutheran Church, read the Scriptures.

St. Stephen's Church was organized about a year ago, and is in a flourishing condition. The building now being erected is to be a chapel only. It is to cost about $6,000. The church building proper, the construction of which is in contemplation, is to cost about $40,000. Ex-Mayor Schieren has given $500 to the building fund.

9TH REGIMENT ARMORY SERVICE

Dr. Peters Declares War in the Philippines the Holiest Undertaken.

Chaplain Madison C. Peters in the second of his series of patriotic services being held Sunday afternoons in the Ninth Regiment Armory, spoke yesterday on expansion. "You may call it imperialism or whatever you please," said he, "but the war in which we engaged at Manila was the holiest war ever undertaken. The United States was taking the part of the good samaritan.

"If the spirit of our Constitution has been violated in the Philippine matter, it has been violated all through our National history until long custom has condoned the offense. The United States has a mission to the world, and that mission is to see that all the world gets the benefits which we are enjoying."

DR. JOHN HALL'S SUCCESSOR.

Believed Congregation Will Be Asked to Vote on Mr. Morgan's Name.

The congregation of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church has not yet been asked to vote upon the recommendation made by the Pulpit Committee, that the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan of the New Court Congregational Church of London be called to the vacant pulpit. No reference was made to the subject at yesterday's morning service, but immediately after the Pulpit Committee held a secret meeting, to make additional talk on the subject. When the committee room door was opened one of the members volunteered the statement that "an egg was hatching."

H. Edwards Rowland, Chairman of the committee, said: "I cannot say anything about the nature of our conference this morning, but in a few days we may have something definite to announce." Mr. Rowland also declined to say whether or not he had heard from Mr. Morgan during the past week, but added that the committee will meet at the church at 7:30 o'clock Thursday evening.

The belief in some quarters that Mr. Morgan's name will be withdrawn and another recommended because of the factional differences in the church was shattered by one of the church members, who said that in all probability it will be formally decided this week to at the congregation next Sunday to vote upon the acceptance or rejection of Mr. Morgan in the near future.

The announcement was made from the pulpit that a meeting of the congregation will be held this afternoon at 4 o'clock to elect Trustees to succeed the late Robert Borner and Robert W. Stuart, George F. Vieter, and John W. Auchincloss, whose terms of office expire Dec. 15.

FOOTBALL IN THE PULPIT.

President [illegible]tton of Princeton in a Sermon Congratulates the Team.

PRINCETON, Dec. 3.—President Patton of Princeton University this evening in the pulpit congratulated the members of the football team and based his sermon on the moral lessons to be drawn from their success.

He urged the students through life to show the same tenacity of purpose in attaining lofty ends as was shown by the members of the football team in attaining victory.

THE LAFAYETTE MEMORIAL.

The Commission's Secretary Answers Complaints Concerning Competition for Children's Monument.

To correct false reports leading to complaint against the Lafayette Memorial Commission, which has in charge the School Children's Lafayette Monument, to be erected in Paris in 1900, Robert J. Thompson, Secretary of the commission, has written a letter to the editor of Art Interchange in this city. The complaints allege that the commission's disposition as shown favoritism in the not having held competition from American artists for designs for the monument. In reply Mr. Thompson says:

"On Nov. 7, 1898, with but eighteen months before it in which to compete the work, this commission addressed an inquiry as to the advisability of competition to twelve of the prominent sculptors of the country, namely, Messrs. St. Gaudens, Ward, French, Bartlett, Niehaus, Partridge, and others, including Karl Bitter and H. K. Bush-Brown. The consensus of opinion of these gentlemen was against competition, the principal sculptors above mentioned declining even to enter competition. When it was found that the best sculptors did not approve of competition, and would not enter it, an expert jury and council, composed, of the highest authorities in America in art, was selected by the commission. This jury consisted of Mr. J. Q. A. Ward, the President of the American sculptors and President of America; Mr. George B. Post, President of the American Institute of Architecture, and Mr. John Large, President of the Society of American Artists."

Upon recommendation of this jury the commission appointed Paul Wayland Bartlett, his subsequent designs and the amount of money to be expended being subject to the approval of the American council and jury. Mr. Bartlett's design for an equestrian statue as approved by the American jury and accepted by the French jury, of which M. Roujon, architect of the Louvre, was Chairman. This jury had been appointed by the French authorities to pass upon the designs. Mr. Bartlett's collaborators were selected by himself, his selections being approved by both the American and French juries.

The design calls for one of the largest equestrian statues in the world. It is proposed to use an alloy of silver and gold in the bronze, which, by the wax process of casting to refine and beautify it, also, if possible, to cast the entire figure of colored marble, Colleoni style, with rich bronze architectural ornaments. A staff reproduction of the entire monument will be specially erected for the purpose of dedication on the 4th of July, 1900, United States Day at the Paris Exposition. The entire cost of the memorial is not yet known. The fund on hand amounts to $100,000, but this will be considerably augmented by premiums on the sale of Lafayette dollars.

SANTIAGO POLICE TRANSFER.

Force Placed Under the Jurisdiction of the Military Department.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Dec. 3.—Yesterday the Municipal Police were transferred to the Military Department. Under command of Capt. Pierce, 150 men, in new gray uniforms and wearing felt helmets similar to those worn by the New York Police, paraded, making a fine appearance.

Until now the force, owing to the jealousies of municipal politics, has been inefficient, and the Mayor and Council requested the transfer thus accomplished. Many former members failed to pass the rigid examination insisted upon by the American authorities, and the present personnel is a great improvement upon the old. Capt. Pierce will require daily drills, in conformity with army regulations.

This change is in line with Gen. Leonard Wood's recommendation of a recruit drill of the army, having in view the gradual removal of the Americans, except the officers.

THE INDEPENDENCE OF CUBA.

Press Comments on the Report of Secretary Root.

HAVANA, Dec. 3.—The Patria, discussing the reference to Cuba in Secretary Root's report, pronounces these "very satisfactory," and says that "independence is safe."

The Nuevo Pais says: "We can see nothing in the declarations of Secretary Root that can be called new. The Americans evidently still believe that the Cubans are not fit to govern themselves, owing to their lack of education and they still intend to educate us until we are fit for self-government. Mr. Root does not discuss the question of independence, leaving it where it was on Jan. 1."

LOOK FOR TROUBLE IN CUBA.

Havana Commercial Company Will Ask for Military Protection.

HAVANA, Dec. 3.—The Havana Commercial Company is placing armed guards on its plantations in the Province of Pinar del Rio, and will apply to Governor General Brooke for an infantry contingent. Mr. Merrylees, the manager, says:

"The company would not go to the expense of arming a number of men unless this was the right necessary for the protection of its interests. We do not believe there is any immediate cause for alarm, but we do consider that the spirit of disaffection is spreading, and is liable, sooner or later, to burst into flame, whenever the United States Government does or refrains from doing something which the Cuban leaders oppose or desire."

REVOLT IN COLOMBIA CRUSHED,

Legation Official Denies Statements of a Continued Rebellion.

According to the statement of Señor Luis Cuervo Marquez, Chargé d'Affaires of the Colombian Legation in Washington, who is at present in this city looking after the interests of his country's commerce, the recent dispatches from Jamaica affirming the continuation of the rebellion in Colombia are false. Marquez is a brother of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Colombia, and from him a few days ago he received a dispatch saying that the rebellion was completely crushed.

"Such reports are calculated to injure business between this country and Colombia," said Señor Marquez yesterday. "At no time did the rebellion threaten seriously the Government, a faction only of the Liberal Party being engaged in it. The dissatisfaction was due to the low price of coffee in the markets of the world. Small exportation and too much importation have ruined the finances of the country. The Government is strong, and an overwhelming sentiment favors peace."

Richard Mansfield Better.

Richard Mansfield, who was unable to finish his performance of "Cyrano de Bergerac" at the Garden Theatre Saturday night on account of an attack of nervousness, was much better yesterday. He went for a horseback ride early in the afternoon, announcing upon his return that he had almost entirely recovered from the effects of Saturday night's annoyance, and that the performance of "Cyrano de Bergerac" would be continued to-night and during the remainder of the week. The trouble Saturday night, he said, was caused by an incessant pounding noise in the steampipes of the building.

KENTUCKY MOUNTAINEERS

A Simple, Peaceful, and Home-Loving People as a Whole.

"BAD" TOWNS MUCH OF A MYTH

Concealed Weapons Are Carried, but Are Rarely in Evidence—Typical Scenes in Laurel County.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Ky., Dec. 1.—The wicked, turbulent, disorderly part of Kentucky is as difficult to catch up with as the will o' the wisp. When you are at Frankfort it is at some other place beyond. Seek for it along the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad that traverses the State at the edges of some of the counties without railroads, and it is "allowed" to be inland, out in Clay, Leslie, Perry, Owsley, Knott, or Floyd Counties, in which feuds have prevailed and expired. Even the railroad towns have the reputation among Kentuckians of being "hard." You reach them only to find that they are deadly dull, quite as safe as the big cities, and yet not uninteresting to the stranger. Indeed, their "hardness," outside of some hundred persons or less engaged in the Clay County vendetta, seems to be no deeper than their clothes.

"Go to London or Pineville," said Gov. Bradley. "You'll find them good towns, in a section of this State filled with good people, who only need schools and railroads to develop their best qualities." So I came to London, in order to penetrate "turbulent" Clay County, invaded the dreaded region, met with nothing but welcome and hospitality, and was advised to go on to Corbin if I desired to find a really "bad" town. London is not "bad." It is old enough to be better finished. No one could tell where it got its name, but it was incorporated in 1826, nearly fifty years before the railroad reached it. Yet with the coming of the railroad it did not begin to rival its great namesake. It is now a town of perhaps 1,200 inhabitants, whose houses are scattered loosely over its many hills alongside roads with or without sidewalks, as the case may be.

The best "block" in London is a group of one and two story buildings, with a brick sidewalk that is continuous for about 200 feet on the level. It is the only one of the kind in town. The best hotel is in that block. Opposite to the hotel is the County Court House and the jail, the Court House being the largest building in town, a two-story and mansard-roof structure of a style quite out of fashion. In its cupola is the town clock, and the hours are struck as they are reached by its sonorous bell. There are no saloons. The local sentiment is against them. "Hit's dry," I was informed by an obscure Londoner, "'count of the nigger. They're so lazy now they'll hardly drive turkeys. If they could get whisky they'd be drunk all the time." But it was only this morning that I saw two negro boys going down the street, driving a flock of two hundred or more turkeys toward fate and holiday dinners, just as hogs or sheep are driven. The fowls strutted along nimbly in the direction of the station, to await shipment to market. They sometimes arrive in droves of 1,500.

Whatever may be the indifference to sacrifice of life in feuds and affrays, I had an opportunity to observe one manifestation of general grief in the presence of sudden death that showed a deep sensibility on the part of the Londoners. A young man, about seventeen or eighteen, the son of the leading physician, accidentally shot and killed himself just outside the town about dusk of the evening I arrived. The people were appalled, and when the body was brought home, soon after dark in an open wagon, with a white cloth stretched over it, the people gathered along the street to watch in silent sympathy the extemporized hearse and the line of horsemen that followed in single file as an escort. For a day everybody stopped talking about the Goebel-Taylor contest. At the funeral next day the entire population appeared to be present and in sympathy with the bereaved and grief-stricken parents. It is rarely that anybody meets a violent death here. There has not been a murder in London in twenty years.

Still, there are concealed weapons in town, and if talk means anything, a constant readiness to use them. A young man in the office of the Catching Hotel told of his recent scare at the hands of a United States Deputy Marshal, his friend, who happened to be drunk and quarrelsome and put a 45-calibre revolver under the Glasgow man's nose with the intention to use it, only being prevented by the interference of a revenue gauger who stood near. The Marshal is a bold daredevil who leads "charges" against the mountain "moonshiners" and who has a reputation for desperating. I have "Dan" Gregory's word for it, corroborated by trustworthy evidence, that there has been shooting here, and almost under the shadow of the Court House.

"Dan" Gregory is a character. He is not well educated nor well dressed. His habit of shaving, it might be assumed, was about fortnightly. He wears clothes that are badly worn and discolored, and his battered, dusty, and broken felt hat falls about his dark and dirty face. In a hollow below the main street he keeps a restaurant, where he sells such edibles as chicken, fat meat and cabbage, and oysters—the latter a greater luxury than the others. "I hit was this a-way," "Dan" said, after drawing his hands from his breeches pocket, to put them together as he went on in a mumbling fashion. "Dis nigger come to my place and says he done want oysters. I waited on 'm. When he got de oysters I give 'm pepper sauce. He tell me to give 'm black pepper. He fussed 'cause I don't got it, and say he 'make me' get it. When he clutch me an' pull a knife, I arm him off and pull my gun. He tole the co't that he run 150 feet 'fore I fire three times. That nigger cost me thirteen dollars, an' I have to pay 'm three dollars to get 'm back to 'splain."

London appears to be a place of shipment of barrel staves, and of distribution for goods needed in the back country and not to be found in the little roadside stores. The prosperity enjoyed in other sections, and which has enlivened many towns not so far southeast as London, has gently stimulated business here, and has even made itself known out in the hills, where purchases of tinned goods and clothing material are admitted to be more frequent than they were a year ago. "Fat hogs are worth $5," said a business man, "and you can sell them. That means a good deal; for this was a good mast year, the hogs have filled out in the woods, and there is plenty of corn to finish them off with." There is some road mending in progress, new buildings were to be seen in a look about the town, and there was more work to be done than negroes willing to devote themselves continuously to it. The negro population is not large. Excepting a few Swiss, who live in a little settlement by themselves not far away from London, foreigners are rare.

Commercial travelers wander into London by rail or road. Some of them go into the back country from which the others arrive, and most of them remark the care of the dealers and people in buying. One "drummer," who was selling optical goods, had made his way by wagon through the interior counties of Maryland, West Virginia, and Kentucky to London. His experience in Kentucky was a demonstration, satisfactory to him, that the country folk hereabout do not need spectacles. "Most of them," he declared, "cannot read or write. They can see well enough to get about the farms, and do not care to go to the useless expense of spectacles which are recomemnded chiefly for the comfort with which they can be used in reading." All traveling salesmen who have been in the interior agree in describing the people there as hospitable, kind, and willing to give much food and shelter for very little money. My own experience at Manchester supported this testimony. The hotel table there was provided with greater variety and abundance than those of more pretentious houses in Frankfort and elsewhere. Without any real necessity for it, a blazing coal fire was made in my room on my arrival and in the morning before the tinder in the top of the house was rung. Three doors to this room, two of which opened upon the yard, were without locks or latch fasteners. Those who have locks out yonder seldom use them, and robbery is rare.

All this hill country, you will be assured, is underlaid with coal, in drift mines easily operated when needed. London does not have a mine, but rings are worked at Altamont, Pittsburg, East Bernstadt, Mount Robinson, Lucille, and other points not far away. These mines are getting out from 100 to 125 tons a day, and their operation and the shipment of their product keep the coal cars constantly on the go. London's shipment of staves was about 3,000,000 in the year. About $15,000 was spent in a year for material alone. It is the contributions like this to the sum of traffic over the Louisville and Nashville Road that is keeping all side tracks free from idle "empties," and the rails in constant use by heavy freight trains.

Labor receives low pay. It would be a mistake to say it is cheap. Those who hire male help in the country get it for 50 cents a day. Female help may get as much as $5 a month, paid to the sort of colored servants who expect to get $16 a month when they reach New Jersey. It is not at all skilful. Neither is it insolent. If a colored person has that accomplishment in Kentucky, it is never employed. On the other hand, there is greater freedom of action by the blacks. They are not "held off" as they are further North, and they act as if they felt absolute confidence in their employers. Many things are cheap to those accustomed to city prices. The cord of sound hickory or oak hauled, sawed, and piled, can be had for $2, and coal of the best local bituminous quality is delivered at the rate of 5 cents the bushel. Those who buy poultry get it for from 3 to 6 cents a pound.

News gets about the back country largely by word of mouth. The few daily newspapers taken reach the educated persons who try to keep up with events as they happen. The illiterate get the news as they pick it up. As everywhere else, so in Clay County, there is intense interest in the contest between Goebel and Taylor. The Republicans are largely in the majority, but Goebel has some Republican friends, and they and the few Democrats are determined that Goebel shall be seated, and vehemently protest against any talk of seating Taylor by military force. Two men at work in some timber stopped the writer a day or two ago with a cheerful salutation, and then smilingly suggested, "Reckon you can tell the very latest news about Goebel?" I handed him the paper of the day before. He shook his head and declined it. "I can't just make that out," he pleaded, "but you can tell me how it stands up to Frankfort and Louisville."

The mountain people are hopeful after a rather serious manner of their own. They like their hills and farm patches in the bottoms, and would rather wait to see their wealth of lumber, coal, and iron developed by the introduction of railroads than to go away to new and finer places. I found this feeling to be strong and outspoken in the case of a young man born in Manchester, taught first in the little town school, and afterward in Texas and Virginia. With a grace of speech and manner to assure him acceptance anywhere, he chose to return to his native town and the simple cordial folk he knew in boyhood and loved as a man.

The taste of the newspaper reader along the line of the Louisville and Nashville is for high-spiced information of a rather distressing sort. The train news dealer is awaited by a crowd of men, who flock about the end of the smoking car to seize this morning's Louisville or Cincinnati paper with avidity at 4 in the afternoon. The man who sold papers was known to everybody, and called his customers by name. His stock, piled high on leaving Louisville and renewed by Cincinnati papers along the road, was reduced before he reached the end of the route, but not exhausted. "The biggest day's sale I ever had," he said, "was that just after the hanging of a man for killing a girl up at Covington. Men drove down from the country to get the paper, and asked if the man was dead enough hung before buying. I sold 1,700 papers that day, and it was the best day since the opening of the road. Beat the Manila for record? Oh, yes! But it's been pretty lively since the beginning of the last fight for Governor." E. G. D.

GERMANS FAVOR CHAMBERLAIN.

Comment on His Speech, on the Whole, Not Unfavorable.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—The German press continues to discuss the recent speech at Leicester, England, of the British Secretary of State for the Colonies. The comments, on the whole, are not unfavorable. The semi-official Hamburgischer Correspondent says:

"Mr. Chamberlain used the word 'alliance' as the most apt word to portray the general good relationship between Germany and Great Britain, but no secret compact exists."

The Berliner Post says: "England and Germany should act frankly, like business men, in seeking to come to an understanding with the United States, and, if possible, into copartnership."

ATTACKS ON CHAMBERLAIN.

London Paper Says His Speech Has Increased Dislike of Him Here.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Mr. Chamberlain's Leicester speech continues to form the subject of extended comment here and abroad. The New York correspondent of The Daily News declares that the speech has "greatly increased the popular dislike of the Colonial Secretary in the United States," and that, instead of being an aid, Mr. Chamberlain is "an almost insuperable obstacle to an Anglo-American alliance."

The Times, in an editorial which endeavors to temper the feeling created by Mr. Chamberlain's admitted "indiscreet enthusiasm," says:

"Lord Rosebery's criticisms are perfectly justified; but it would be ungrateful to lose sight of the fact that it is due very largely to Mr. Chamberlain's personal influence that the improved state of feeling, improperly described as 'alliance,' and perhaps not altogether properly even as 'understanding,' has been brought about between Great Britain and the United States, and between Great Britain and Germany.

"Until it is to be regretted that Mr. Chamberlain's language lent itself to misconstructions, provoking acrid remarks in German and American newspapers; but in the case of America the tendency to union and cooperation is not likely to be seriously obstructed by an excess of sensitive apprehension at a possible meaning attachable to Mr. Chamberlain's words."

GREATER POWER IN ENGINES.

Berlin Professor Has a Method of Increasing It 50 Per Cent.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—Prof. Josse of Berlin University has invented a method of increasing the power of steam engines, which promises to revolutionize steam engineering. He conducts steam generated in an ordinary boiler into a cooling tank, and then treats it with sulphuric acid, increasing its power from one-third to one-half. A factory at Charlottenburg has been using the invention for three months, and has obtained 56 per cent. above the indicated horse power of its engines.

REBELS CAPTURE MARACAIBO.

Hernandist Revolutionists Take the City After a Sixteen Hours' Fight.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Dec. 3.—After a fight lasting sixteen hours the city of Maracaibo, capital of the State of Zulia, is in the power of the Hernandist revolutionary forces.

Empress Frederick Buys a Villa.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—Empress Frederick has just purchased the Villa Brenzoni, on the promontory of San Vigilio, Lago di Garda, the Lacus Benacus of the Romans, and the largest of the North Italian lakes. The villa stands in a very secluded spot, but commands a beautiful view.

WESTCHESTER TROLLEY PLANS.

A Great System Designed to Rival the New York and Harlem.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Conn., Dec. 3.—Local capitalists are well pleased with the outlook for a trolley scheme in Westchester County, N. Y., in which they are financially interested. The new syndicate on Saturday secured a franchise for the Bedford and Eastern Railway Company to build a line from Bedford Station to Bedford Centre, which is said to be only the beginning of a system which is intended to connect the Hudson River and Connecticut and parallel the New York and Harlem Railroad from White Plains north to the Putnam County line.

It is also claimed that the company will try to obtain permission to gridiron the northern part of the county, as the "Huckleberry" monopoly has succeeded in doing in the lower part, and then probably sell out to the Union syndicate.

The erection of a cross-country line from Peekskill via Lake Mahopac Summer resort to Danbury is also contemplated.

Answer to a Correspondent.

JOHN O. FRYER: The legend on the United States gold certificates, "This certifies that there have been deposited in the Treasury of the United States," &c., is perfectly grammatical. There are no one-dollar gold certificates. It means that dollars in gold coin to the number indicated on the certificate have been deposited. In speaking of large round sums of money when the words "sum" or "amount" are expressed or more frequently understood, it is customary to employ a singular verb.

New Serum to Detect Tuberculosis.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—A new serum which, it is claimed, will show the presence of tuberculosis long before it would be possible by the microscope, the X-ray, or other methods now in use, has been invented by Dr. A. R. Jenkins of this city. He claimed that the use of the serum enabled physicians to detect the presence of a disease in its earliest stages and in time to effect a cure by good sanitation and plenty of outdoor exercise. It shows whether or not a case is true consumption, no matter how early or light the attack.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY AND EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH.—The Vienna correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES informs us that "the Austrian Parliament is again working" as a result of the intervention of the Emperor Francis Joseph. This means that the quotas agreed upon by the Austrian and Hungarian Ministries were found to be insufficient to form a working policy for either Government, and consequently the Crown, in order to avoid a deadlock, was obliged to use its prerogative and fix the quota between the two parts of the Dual Monarchy for another twelve months unless agreement be sooner arrived at. The indeterminable question of the Ausgleich will therefore agitate the legislators of the Empire during 1900 just as it has every year since 1896. It seems that the repeated negotiations to settle this vexing question have only tended to afford numerous opportunities to extremist agitators both in Austria and in Hungary for embittering their mutual relations.

Ever since 1896 European diplomacy has keenly felt the handicap which has hampered the working of the Imperial Foreign Office, and prevented Austria-Hungary from playing the legitimate part in foreign affairs. It is also recognized in Budapest as well as in Vienna that nothing but the high personal esteem in which the Emperor Francis Joseph is regarded by the several antagonistic nationalities that go to make up his subjects has prevented the breach from becoming permanent. And now that the discord must inevitably be renewed excited persons in the Courts of Europe are blaming the Emperor for permitting the agitation at the very beginning.

A writer in the current number of La Revue des Deux Mondes presents this side of the question in an article entitled "Europe sans Austriche," in which is revealed the impression produced on European diplomacy by the chaotic condition of the internal situation in Austria-Hungary. It is pointed out that without Prince Bismarck's iron hand particularism might have wrought the same evils in Germany, that, unfortunately, for many years the conflicts among the various nationalities in Austria were countenanced rather than discouraged, and that, indeed, this lasted until they became permanently acute and began seriously to affect the status of the Dual Monarchy abroad.

It is believed in Vienna that the influence of his royal colleagues induced the Emperor to adopt the language that he has toward the leaders of the political groups. He has given them clearly to understand that these urgent measures, indispensable for the existence of the State, not only ought to be but must be carried through the Reichsrath. He is said to have impressed upon them in the strongest way possible that he does not contemplate a change of Ministers, and that the Clary Cabinet has his entire confidence. He leaves no doubt as to his opinion that the business of State had been blocked already too long by the party and nationality feuds. And he emphasizes his desire that this condition of affairs must be brought to an end by some means or other.

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THE VATICAN PRESS AND THE VATICAN.—It was recently shown in these columns that while the popular press of Italy had become Anglophile the Clerical press represented by such organs as the Osservatore Romano, the actual mouthpiece of the Vatican; La Voce della Verita, and the Jesuit organ La Civilita Cattolica, were more Anglophobic than ever, seeing in the Transvaal war the loss of British prestige and a consequent fall of the House of Savoy in Italy. Suddenly and simultaneously a change has come over the Italian Clerical press. It does not repudiate any of its former utterances against Great Britain, but these utterances are not repeated except in the form of signed communications to the various editors. Explanations are made. The Osservatore states that, except in regard to Vatican news per se, it possesses no official or even semi-official character. Particularly, it adds, has the attitude of the Vatican toward the relations between the British Government and the Italian Government been misunderstood and misrepresented.

"It remains to be seen," concludes the Osservatore, "whether the falsifications perpetrated were wrought by an obstinate system of bad faith or by excessive journalistic levity. In any case, it is certain that public opinion has once more been the victim of deception."

La Voce della Verita draws a similar distinction between the "Vatican press" and "Vatican news," and emphasizes the fact that none of the Anglophobic articles that have appeared in the "Vatican press" ever pretended to bear the character of "Vatican news." Another Clerical organ, La Unita Cattolica, insists upon the same distinction, and warns its readers to bear this difference in mind when perusing Clerical journals.

These and similar statements, La Tribuna di Roma and other Italian papers declare make it abundantly evident that somebody very high in authority has counseled prudence to the Vatican press. It is believed in Rome that certain representations that Cardinal Vaughan, Archbishop of Westminster, recently made to the Vatican are now bearing fruit.

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THE PRESENT STATE OF CRETE.—It will be recalled that when the three powers, Great Britain, France, and Russia, and Italy acting for Crete, came to a final settlement with the Sultan of Turkey as to how the affairs of the island were to be administered, it was agreed that Prince George of Greece should be appointed High Commissioner of the Cretan administration until affairs should assume such a stable character that the troops of the powers might be withdrawn. Prince George was then to become Governor General, and the autonomy of Crete was to be insured by the powers concerned and a yearly tribute to the Sultan guaranteed. Since Prince George assumed the office of High Commissioner the affairs of the island have gradually assumed a tranquil state. The local gendarmerie has been entirely reorganized under the supervision of a staff of officers drawn from the Italian Carabiniers, and it was recently reported in a Paris paper that at the beginning of 1900 the foreign troops would be withdrawn from the island, and the principality would be formally proclaimed. A recent statement made by Admiral Skrydloff to a St. Petersburg newspaper, while it gives an encouraging view of the affairs of the island, would seem to indicate that the period of the withdrawal of the troops is still left to the indefinite future. Said the Admiral:

"Our soldiers, as also the English and Italian detachments, are still in Crete. I fancy that they will remain at least two years more, until the session of the Cretan Parliament is closed. The organization of the militia and its instruction by Italians will by that time be complete, and it will be possible to intrust it with the maintenance of public order. Prince George is very popular with the Greek and Mohammedan population. He is fully occupied with business of State. There are already different parties and political groups, but the principal difference rests between the partisans of union with Greece and its opponents."

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PRINCE HENRI D'ORLEANS ON THE FOREIGN POLICY OF FRANCE.—The cousin of the Bourbon-Orleanist pretender to the throne of France recently published some of his reflections on the French Republic, which appear in L'Eclair under the title of "Foreign Policy and National Conscience." Prince Henri d'Orléans first attacks the cosmopolitan element in French life, which he says has been introduced through the connivance of a Parliamentary Government, and then declares that the present feebleness of the foreign policy of the Republican Government is particularly due to the interference in the State and the growing power of financiers and international strangers. This and other causes, the Prince bases on the divisions existing among Frenchmen.

He points out that to ameliorate the situation and to make the foreign policy of the country bear good fruit, there should be either a strong authoritative Government or in the nation itself a public opinion sufficiently compact, intelligent, strong, and conscious of itself to be able to show the way to those in power. Finally, the Prince, in order to bring about the national and political reformation, which he deems needful, prescribes reconciliation among all parties in the State and a general understanding for the promotion of the interests of the country. If this be done, he says, the existing situation in France, in face of complications abroad, will be less serious than it is at the end of the nineteenth century.

Miss Burrough's Marriage Postponed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 3.—The marriage of Miss Marie Burroughs, the actress, to Dr. Albert E. Sterne of this city, which was to take place Dec. 6 in New York, has been indefinitely postponed on account of the serious illness of Miss Burroughs. Typhoid fever is feared, and Dr. Sterne was telegraphed for Friday. He is in New York now. The engagement was announced Oct. 25.

THE KENTUCKY SITUATION

Both Sides Confident of Winning Before the State Board To-day.

POWERS OF BOARD ILL-DEFINED

If Returns Are "Examined" Goebel Will Be Declared Governor—Otherwise Taylor Will Win.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 3.—At noon tomorrow the State Board of Election Commissioners of Kentucky will meet to canvass the returns from the last State election and to decide whether Goebel or Taylor is entitled to the certificate of election as Governor. There is not much probability that the matter will be settled to-morrow, and it may be Wednesday or later before a certificate is issued.

Both sides express themselves as confident, but no one can predict with accuracy the decision which will be reached by the board. The certified returns from the county boards, now on file with the Secretary of State, give Taylor a plurality of 2,435, but the Democrats declare that enough of these votes will be thrown out, and that Goebel will be awarded the certificate. The Kentucky election law is capable of divers constructions, and the definite conclusion of the board will rest very largely upon how its members decide to construe certain portions of the statute. That portion of the law upon which the Republicans rely is as follows:

Section 9—After an election for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or other officer elective by the votes of the whole State or more than one county, it shall be the duty of the Board of Canvassers of the returns for each county immediately after the examination of such returns to make two or more certificates in writing, over their signatures, of the number of votes given in the county for each of the candidates for any of said offices and the number of votes for or against such questions of Constitutional amendments. One of the certificates shall be retained in the Clerk's office; another the Clerk shall send by the next mail under cover to the Secretary of State at the seat of government.

Sec. 10—Said State Board of Election Commissioner shall consist of three members. And in the absence of either, the other two shall be a board for examining and canvassing the returns of election for any of the officers named in the last section of this act.

First—It shall be the duty of said board when the returns are all in, or on the fourth Monday after election whether they are in or not, to make out in the office of the Secretary of State from the returns two duplicate certificates in writing, over their signatures, of the election of those having the highest number of votes, one certificate to be retained in the office, the other sent by mail to the person elected. If all the returns are not made, the right to contest an election shall not be impaired.

The Republicans assert that inasmuch as, according to the law, a certificate of election is due to the person having the largest number of votes according to the certificates of the county boards, it will be impossible for the board to do otherwise than return a certificate in favor of Taylor, he having a majority of 2,435, according to the certificates now on file with the Secretary of State. There is a loophole in the very sections upon which the Republicans rely which may work against them. It is this:

"The State Board shall be a board for examining and canvassing the returns."

How the board will construe the word "examining" is a matter of doubt. The same words exactly are used in defining the powers of the various county boards, and under this wording they have claimed and used the power of rejecting votes which they believed were illegally cast. If the county boards have this power over precinct returns, why, the Democrats ask, has not the State Board exactly similar powers over county returns in a passage of the law defining its powers in identical language. With the certificates of the Commissioners of Jefferson County giving Taylor a plurality of 8,442 votes was filed a mass of evidence that many of these votes were illegal, and it is not among the impossibilities that the State Board may so construe its powers under the word "examining" as to declare that it has the power to reject these votes. If it does Mr. Goebel gets the certificate.

The Democrats are contesting the Louisville vote chiefly because of Gov. Bradley's action in ordering the militia under arms and the alleged presence at the polls of Deputy United States Marshals. They also base their contest on the fact that Inspectors for the Brown party forced their way into the polling booth and usurped the function of officers of election. The Republicans will claim before the Election Commissioners that the allegations of intimidation by the militia and of interference by the United States Marshals are wholly inadmissible for the reason that the militia was held in the armory until fully three hours after the close of the polls, and that they were at no time within long range of the booth had closed present at or near a polling booth. As to the marshals, it is asserted by the Republicans that not only were they too few in number—there being but fourteen in Kentucky all told—to be capable of any interference, but that they actually did not in any manner interfere with the casting of any vote, either in the City of Louisville or elsewhere throughout the State. They visited the polls as private citizens only.

To offset the allegation of intrusion by Inspectors for the Brown party, the Republicans assert that if the claims of the Democrats are correct, and no positive denial is offered by the Republicans, the fault lies with the Democratic officials who admitted them. If they did not want them in they should have kept them out. They claim that the Democrats cannot allege their own negligence of duty as a reason for throwing out Republican votes.

It is admitted by both sides that the Democrats have a stronger case in Jefferson County than anywhere else throughout the State. If they win there, the other contests may be dropped, and if they lose, success in all the other contests will not make Goebel Governor of Kentucky. Next to the Jefferson County contest in importance comes that in Knox County, which returned a plurality for Taylor of 1,385. The contest there is based upon the allegation that the Republicans used tissue paper ballots by which the secrecy of the ballot was destroyed. In Johnson County, which returned a plurality for Taylor of 386, a similar claim is made, also in Lewis County, which gave 850 more votes for Taylor than for Goebel. The Republicans assert that similar ballots were used by the Democrats in the Counties of Graves, Ballard, and Bath, in which the aggregate plurality for Goebel was far in excess of the total Taylor plurality in the Counties of Knox, Johnson, and Lewis.

Neither Democrats nor Republicans know what the board will do, and all of them decline to discuss the matter in advance of the meeting of the board. Mr. Goebel refused to say anything at all, and Mr. Taylor contented himself with the assertion "I am confident the board will do its duty." Gov. Bradley would express no opinion regarding the probable outcome of the work of the board. "I don't think there will be any trouble," he said, "there is no need looking ahead for trouble; we will cross bridges when we come to them."

A number of Republicans from Clay and Laurel Counties arrived to-day and reported that there would be others in town in the morning. Men of both parties are very quiet, and there has been practically no bluster or trouble of any kind. It is expected that there will be a large crowd in Frankfort to-morrow in any event, as it is County Court day, which means an accession of about 1,500 to the usual population.

The legal advisers of the Republican candidates say there can be nothing in the point which it is said the Democrats may claim—that a construction of the word "examine" may give the board the right to consider anything else than the certification of the returns made by the different county boards. Attorney Bruce said on this point:

"The question of the power of the State Canvassing Board to hear evidence and decide contests over county votes has been practically settled by the Court of Appeals. The language of the statute as to the duties of this State Board is substantially the same as to the County Canvassing Board, which in turn is the same as under the law preceding the Goebel law. Under that law it has been distinctly held more than once by the Court of Appeals that the Canvassing Board has no power to hear evidence and decide contests. It can only certify the result as shown on the face of the returns showing the number of votes cast.

"It must be remembered that after this State Canvassing Board adjourns, the law provides that the same men shall constitute a Contest Board for State officers other than Governor and Lieutenant Governor. Now, if the Canvassing Board could hear evidence and decide contests there would be nothing for the Board to do when it convenes as a Contest Board. No, the Canvassing Board has nothing to do with contests. That belongs to the Legislature in the case of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor and to the State Board when hereafter convened as a Contest Board for other State officers. There can be no contest under the law until a certificate of election has been issued by the Canvassing Board, upon which the law provides how contests may be made after due notice concerning them has been given."

Mayor C. Roney of Frankfort has decided to swear in sixty extra policemen to-morrow. This is not especially on account of the gubernatorial contest, but chiefly because of the crowd that will be brought here by the monthly court day and by the opening of the Congressional campaign in this district to-morrow.

CONSTABULARY BILL QUESTION.

Governor and Chairman Odell Trying to Ascertain Public Sentiment.

Gov. Roosevelt will come down from Albany on Thursday afternoon and on Saturday morning he will meet Senator Platt and Chairman Odell at breakfast at the home of Douglas Robinson, 500 Madison Avenue. Mr. Robinson is the Governor's brother-in-law.

It is understood here that the Governor has made strenuous efforts during the last few days to ascertain public sentiment throughout the State regarding a law which would put the Police Departments of the various cities under the administration of State officials. Chairman Odell has also been engaged in collecting facts bearing upon the police question, and in all probability he will be ready to present the results of his labors to the Governor at the coming conference.

Well-informed politicians freely express the opinion that a State Constabulary bill will not be introduced into the Legislature unless the Republican leaders are assured of a sufficient number of votes to make it a law. They add that the State Senators will make sure of the views of their constituencies regarding such a law before they make up their minds what to do, as next year there is to be an election of Senators, and most of the members of the present Senate want to succeed themselves. Those who advocate the passage of such a bill say that this is the most opportune time to try such an experiment. They point to the fact that next year there will be a Presidential election and argue that State issues will be subordinate to those which will demand the attention of the Nation.

Philadelphia Wants the Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—Within a week every effort will be made by the Citizens' Republican National Association to organize the city to raise the campaign fund of $100,000 required to induce the Republican National Committee to select Philadelphia for the Republican Convention next year.

MARRIAGE OF MISS TOMLINSON.

New York Girl Becomes the Wife of Thomas Savin of Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 3.—The announcement of the marriage of Miss Estelle Tomlinson, daughter of Mrs. Margaret Tomlinson of New York, to Thomas Savin of this city, was a great surprise to their many friends. Miss Tomlinson, now Mrs. Savin, is connected with prominent families in New York and Maryland. She has been the guest of friends in this city. She met Mr. Savin, who is a wealthy widower, at a theatre party and other social functions, but no one thought they were more than acquaintances.

Miss Ella Walmsley was to have given a theatre party in honor of her New York friend last evenin. She had invited a number of girl friends to dinner. Soon after the party had assembled, the guest of honor arrived and surprised her friends with the announcement that she had just been married to Mr. Savin.

The bride had been spending a few days with Mrs. Theodore Marburg of Mount Vernon Place. There Mr. Savin called for her yesterday afternoon, and they were driven to the parsonage of the Mount Vernon Methodist Episcopal Church, where they were married by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Smith.

SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERTS.

Mr. Damrosch Conducts at the Metropolitan Opera House.

At the Metropolitan Opera House last night Mr. Walter Damrosch made his reappearance before a New York audience as a conductor. The orchestra was largely made up of men who have long been associated with Mr. Damrosch, and the results were better than might have been expected by those acquainted with the fact that the conductor has been in retirement much of the time of late. The numbers played by the orchestra were Brahms's "Academic Festival" overture, two Slavic dances by Dvorak, Siegfried's Rhine Journey, the theme and variations from Goldmark's "Ländliche Hochzeit" symphony, the canzonetta from Godard's violin concerto, arranged for strings, a polka mazurka by Strauss, and a galop by Glazounow.

The soloists were Vladimir de Pachmann, pianist, and Clara Butt, contralto. M. de Pachmann played, as he can play it, the F minor concerto of Chopin. He aroused great enthusiasm among the hearers. Miss Butt, who was in good voice, sang as her principal number "Divinities du Styx," from Gluck's "Alcesti," and also some songs. She was warmly applauded by the hearers.

At Carnegie Hall there was an audience of moderate size, and some soloists of very moderate capacity. Mr. Emmanuel Wad, pianist, of Baltimore, was heard in the first movement of the Tschaikowsky concerto in B minor, which he played in a hard style, and with a continuous use of the "loud" pedal, which blurred most of his passage work. Mme. Evta Kileski sang "Ocean, thou mighty monster," with considerable abandon, but with a hard, metallic voice and an uncertain attack. Elsa Ruegger was heard in Rubinstein's 'cello concerto, and Signor Carbone sang the prologue from "Pagliacci." The orchestra, under Mr. Kaltenborn, played the overture to "William Tell," Bendel's "Snowflake," Liszt's second Hungarian Rhapsody, and the overture to "The Flying Dutchman."

POLICE CALL HIM A BURGLAR.

Arrest of a Man with a Large Sum of Money.

A man alleged to be a burglar, in whose possession were found over $800 in cash and a bank book representing $100 more, was locked up last night in the Elizabeth Street Police Station by Detective Finley and Policeman John W. Finn.

The prisoner gave his name as Henry Ursprung, thirty-six years old, of 140 Bowery, which is a cheap lodging house. He said he was employed by R. Hoe & Co. As he could not account in a satisfactory way for the possession of so much money his story was not believed by the police.

He was found in the hall of 76 Duane Street, and the door had been broken open. In his pockets were also found a gold watch and chain wrapped in an oily piece of newspaper. The money was in a tin box, which was also wrapped in an oil-soaked newspaper.

It was said that the prisoner confessed to Police Captain Titus that he had been confined in the Kings County Penitentiary and was an ex-convict.

GIRL MISSING FOR TWO YEARS.

Police Now Asked to Find Her, as She May Become an Heiress.

Back of a long-delayed report to the police Saturday of the disappearance more than two years ago of Eulalie Dohnart lies the romance of an old man's love for the missing girl. Four years ago Eulalie Dohnart came to New York from St. Thomas, West Indies, with her parents. The girl was then twenty years old.

At St. Thomas a wealthy Customs House officer had been greatly attached to her since she was a little girl. During the last year of the family's residence in St. Thomas the old man had repeatedly asked the girl to marry him, but on account of the great difference in their ages—he was over sixty-five—her parents had each time refused to give their consent. After the Dohnarts came to America the old suitor sent many letters and presents to the girl, but he was discouraged from doing so.

After leaving St. Thomas, the family went to live in Brooklyn, Miss Dohnart's father having secured a place as chef in a New York hotel. The girl herself was engaged as governess by a Madison Avenue family, but after some time was forced to give up her position on account of ill-health. At home, however, her health did not improved. She was afflicted with hysteria, and was finally told by her doctor that she must go to a hospital. The girl was strongly opposed to this, but after some persuasion on the part of her parents, consented to go to the New York Hospital. She left home two years ago ostensibly for that purpose and has not been heard from since.

About one month ago a letter came, addressed to Miss Dohnart at the residence of her parents, 19 Granite Street, Brooklyn. It was from her old admirer in St. Thomas, begging that she write to him, as he had something of importance to tell her if she replied. This led Mrs. Dohnart to the conclusion that the old man, who is now past seventy, wanted to make her daughter his heir, and she determined to ask the police to take up the search for the girl, which had hitherto been carried on by the girl's parents unaided.

PROGRAMME OF CONGRESS

Roberts Case to Come Up in the House To-day.

THE MESSAGE ON TUESDAY

Both Houses Will Adjourn To-day Out of Respect to Vice President Hobart—The Financial Bills.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Fifty-sixth Congress opens to-morrow, with every prospect of a busy session. The opening week in the House promises to be crowded with stirring events. There is always some glamour in connection with the assembling of a new Congress which is a social as well as a political event. The galleries are crowded, and there is intense interest in the election of the Speaker, the swearing in of members at the bar of the House, the reading of the President's message, the biennial seat-drawing, the introduction of bills and resolutions into the legislative hopper, and the general clearing of decks for action later on. But as the committees are not appointed until just before the holiday recess, no actual business is transacted usually until after the recess.

This year it will be different. At the very threshold of the session will come the contest over the admission of Representative-elect Roberts of Utah, and later in the week the House will plunge into an important and possibly a protracted debate upon the financial bill which was prepared by the Republican leaders last Spring at Atlantic City. The Roberts case has attracted the attention of the whole country. The Republican leaders have adopted a plan of procedure which is designed to prevent Mr. Roberts from taking the oath of office until after the charges in connection with his alleged polygamous practices have been investigated by a special committee. Mr. Taylor of Ohio will make the objection to the administration of the oath to Mr. Roberts, and will offer a resolution to refer his case to a special committee.

There is considerable scattered opposition to this method of procedure on the ground that the refusal of the House to permit a Representative-elect bearing proper credentials to be sworn in upon unproved charges would create a bad precedent, and might result in chaos at some future time when political feeling ran high. But there are several precedents for this course in the case of members charged with disloyalty after the war, and these will be used in support of the procedure. Every member of the House has been bombarded with petitions in the Roberts case, and there will undoubtedly be a large majority without regard to party lines, in support of the plan outlined by the Republican leaders. Owing to the time which will be consumed in the disposition of the Roberts case to-morrow, the drawing of seats, which usually requires several hours, will probably be postponed until Tuesday.

The announcement of Vice President Hobart's death will probably be made immediately after the Roberts case is disposed of, and the House will adjourn out of respect to his memory. The drawing of seats and the reading of the President's message will occupy Tuesday. Tuesday night the Republicans will caucus on the financial bill. It is the intention of the Republican leaders to make this a caucus measure and proceed and pass it before the holiday recess. The caucus will decide, if the present intention is followed, not to wait for the appointment of the Committee on Banking and Currency, but to bring the bill into the House forthwith, probably under a special order from the Committee on Rules. The debate may begin on Wednesday. The length of time to be given to debate has not yet been determined. By some it is thought that three or four days may suffice.

While the session promises to be upon the whole a busy one in the Senate, the first week will be marked probably by considerable lethargy. Indeed, it would be exceptional if any actual work should be done. On Monday the new Senators will be sworn in, but beyond this nothing will be done. Ordinarily the President's message is received on the first day of the session, but its receipt will be postponed for a day this session out of respect to the memory of Vice President Hobart, whose death Senator Sewell will announce Tuesday little will be done beyond the receipt of the ann

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FINANCIAL.

MODIFIED PLAN OF REORGANIZATION OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF R. R. CO. AND ITS TERMINAL COMPANIES.

To the holders of the Bonds and Stocks of the
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R. R. Co.
Kansas City, Suburban Belt R. R. Co.
Consolidated Terminal R. R. Co.
Union Terminal R. R. Co.
Kansas City & Independence Air Line R. R. Co. and the
Port Arthur Channel and Dock Co.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the request of the holders of a large amount of the above-named securities and with a view to secure the concurrence of those holders of securities who were represented by the committee of which Mr. Ernst Thalmann was Chairman, known as the New York Committee, the undersigned have modified and amended the plan of reorganization heretofore published and declared operative by it under date of August 17, 1899, under which a majority of the bonds thereby affected had been deposited, and now publish this modified plan of reorganization of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R. R. Company, and for the acquisition by said reorganized company of the stocks and bonds of the Terminal Companies above mentioned, copies of which with full particulars and details can be obtained at the offices of the depositaries of the committee hereinafter mentioned.

Briefly stated, the plan provides for the formation of a new company, which will acquire the property of the existing Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R. R. Company, and the bonds and stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt R. R. Company and its constituent companies and of the Port Arthur Channel & Dock Company, thus bringing the system under one ownership and management; it being the intention, however, to acquire as soon as possible the title in fee to the properties of the said Belt R. R. Company and Channel & Dock Company in place of the stocks and bonds now representing said properties, which in the first instance will be included in the security of the new first mortgage proposed to be issued.

While the Committee entertains no doubt that all holders of securities included in this plan will deposit hereunder, yet to insure the independence and completeness of the system and to provide against any unexpected neglect or refusal of the holders of the securities of the Kansas City Terminal Companies to so deposit, the Committee has definitely arranged for ample terminals reaching the same industries and railroads at Kansas City as are now reached by said Suburban Belt Line, and at a cost nearly one-half less than heretofore.

In respect to the Port Arthur Channel and Dock Company, the Committee has such assurances as satisfy it that the holders of the stock and bonds thereof will accept this amended Plan of Reorganization and promptly deposit hereunder.

Upon the whole system, including main line and both terminals (subject, however, to be reduced in the event that the Kansas City Terminal is not retained) the new Company will issue the following securities:—

$30,000,000 first mortgage fifty-year 3 per cent. gold bonds, to be secured upon all the property of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R. R. Company and temporarily upon the securities now representing the properties of the Kansas City Suburban Belt R. R. Company and the Port Arthur Channel & Dock Company, but as soon as possible, upon the fee of said properties.
$21,000,000 pref. stock, 4 per cent. non-accum.
$30,000,000 common stock.

These securities will be appropriated approximately as follows:—

BONDS.

Besides payment in cash of coupon due April 1, 1899,

For the conversion of the existing first mortgage bonds of the K. C., P. & G. R. R. Co. at the rate of $750 in new bonds for $1,000 of present bonds	$18,000,000
For the conversion of the existing mortgage bonds of the K. C. Sub. Belt R. R. Co., and its constituent companies, viz.:—	
K. C. Sub. Belt R. R. Co., at 133 p. c.	$1,330,000
Union Term. R. R. Co. at 100 p. c.	2,000,000
Consol. Term. Co. at 100 per cent.	750,000
K. C. & Indep. Air Line Co., 100 p. c.	300,000
For the conversion of the existing 1st mtge. bonds of Port Arthur Channel & Dock Company at 50 per cent.	817,500
To be sold for the necessary cash requirements of the new company	3,000,000
To be reserved for the future requirements of the new company	3,802,500
Total authorized issue	$30,000,000

PREFERRED STOCK.

To holders of present first mortgage bonds of K. C., P. & G. R. R. Co. at $500 for each $1,000 of said bonds	$12,000,000
To those of the holders of the present stock of K. C., P. & Gulf R. R. Co., who may pay the sum of $10 with each share deposited by them as a condition for participation in the new company or to the syndicate who may pay the same	$2,400,000
To provide for the conversion of the first mortgage bonds of the K. C. Sub. Belt R. R. Co. and its constituent companies at the rate of $250 of said preferred stock for $1,000 of said bonds, viz.:—	
Kansas City Suburban Belt Company.	$250,000
Union Terminal R. R. Company	500,000
Consolidated Terminal R. R. Company.	187,500
Kansas City & Ind. Air Line R. R. Co.	75,000
To provide for the acquisition of the present capital stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt R. R. Company at the rate of one share of new preferred stock for four shares of said Belt Company stock	1,187,500
To provide for the conversion of the first mortgage bonds of the Port Arthur Channel & Dock Co. at the rate of $500 of said preferred stock for each $1,000 of existing bonds	817,500
To be sold for the necessary cash requirements of the new company	3,000,000
Balance	582,500
Total issue	$21,000,000

COMMON STOCK.

To those of the holders of capital stock of the K. C., P. & G. R. R. Co. who may pay the sum of $10 with each share deposited by them as a condition for participation in the new Company or to the syndicate who may pay the same $24,000,000

To provide for the acquisition of the capital stock of the K. C. Sub. Belt R. R. Co., at the rate of $75 for each share of the present stock of said company... $3,562,500

To provide for the acquisition of the bonds of the Port A. C. & D. Co. at the rate of $500 of said common stock for each $1,000 of existing bonds..... $17,500

To provide for the acquisition of the capital stock of Port Arthur Channel & Dock Company at the rate of $75.00 for each share of said stock..... 1,181,250
Balance 435,750

Total issue..... $30,000,000

A voting Trust to continue five years to better secure an independent administration of the property has been provided for and stock trust certificates will be issued for the preferred and common stock as above mentioned.

Messrs. John W. Gates, Wm. Edenborn, Herman Sielcken, John Lambert, Louis Fitzgerald, James Stillman, and Samuel R. Shipley have been requested and have consented to serve as such Trustees.

The bonds and stock to be sold, and payments for new stock which shall not be made by participating stockholders, have been underwritten and the sum of $5,900,000 will thus be provided for the cash requirements as specified in plan and which is believed to be amply sufficient therefor.

The holders of the various securities above mentioned may become parties to the Reorganization agreement by depositing their securities **ON OR BEFORE DECEMBER 20TH, 1899,** in either of the following depositaries of this Committee:

Provident Life & Trust Company	Phila.
Seaboard National Bank	New York.
Mercantile Trust Company	New York.
Guardian Trust Company	Chicago.
Kleinwort Sons & Co.	London.
Commerz-Disconto Bank	Berlin.
Amsterdamsche Trustee Kantoor	Amsterdam.
Amsterdamsche Bank	Amsterdam.

for which negotiable certificates of deposit in the usual form will be issued.

No deposit of securities will be received after that date except upon such terms as the Committee may impose.

Bonds and stocks already deposited with either of the depositaries above named under either of the plans heretofore published will be considered as assenting to the above altered and modified plan and will be held subject thereto, unless depositors exercise their option to withdraw same at any time between December 5th and December 19th, 1899, both inclusive, on paying their pro rata share of the expenses of the Committee with which they have deposited the same, pursuant to the agreement under which they were so deposited.

It is intended to list upon the Stock Exchange the certificates issued by the New York and Philadelphia depositaries as soon as practicable. The proposed plan has been prepared by the Committee with the approval and co-operation of holders of large amounts of the securities affected thereby, and has received the assent and indorsement of the New York Committee, as will be seen by their announcement published herewith.

Dated Philadelphia, November 7, 1899.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman,
A. HECKSCHER,
HERMAN SIELCKEN,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
SILAS W. PETTIT,
WINTHROP SMITH,
WILLIAM ELENBORN,
MAX PAM, Committee.

JOHN V. LOUGHNEY, Secretary.

LATHROP, MORROW, FOX & MOORE, 117 W. Sixth St., Kansas City, Mo.
PAM, CALHOUN & GLENNON, Rookery Building, Chicago.
READ & PETTIT, No. 328 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,
Counsel for Reorganization Committee.

To the Holders of Bonds and Stock of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company:

The undersigned Committee announces that pursuant to the powers conferred upon it by the agreement of readjustment under which deposits have already been made with its depositaries, and as the result of an agreement with the Reorganization Committee of which Mr. William F. Harrity is Chairman, known as the "Philadelphia Committee," it has altered and modified the plan heretofore adopted by it, and committed the execution of the plan as so altered and modified to said Philadelphia Committee. Copies of this altered and modified plan have been filed with and can be obtained from the central depositary of this committee, The Mercantile Trust Company of New York, and the Amsterdamsche Bank, of Amsterdam, Holland, both of which companies will now act as depositaries of the Philadelphia Committee.

The undersigned have accepted said altered and modified plan in respect of all said securities controlled by them individually, and unanimously recommend that all holders of any securities of any of the companies included in this reorganization shall promptly deposit them, subject to the modified plan, with the depositaries of the Philadelphia Committee.

All securities now on deposit with The Mercantile Trust Company and the Amsterdamsche Bank will be considered as assenting to said altered and modified plan, and will be held subject thereto, except to such extent as depositors may exercise their option to withdraw their securities on and within two weeks after December 5, 1899, on paying their pro rata share of the expenses of the undersigned Committee, pursuant to the provisions of the agreement under which it is acting. The undersigned Committee having performed its duties, will be dissolved.

ERNST THALMANN, Chairman.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
EDWARD H. HARRIMAN,
J. LOWBER WELSH,
JAMES STILLMAN,
GEORGE COPPELL,
W. L. BULL,
W. E. GLYN.

Banco Internacional e Hipotecario de Mexico.

The 31st ordinary drawing for the redemption of Mortgage Bonds took place in the City of Mexico on the 30th of October, 1899:

Six per cent. bonds to be redeemed.
$100.00 each: Nos. 7, 31, 33, 48, 85, 296, 370, 414, 429, 494, 547, 646, 676, 692, 757.
$500.00 each: Nos. 13, 55, 83, 97, 114, 131, 154, 194, 262, 329, 425, 470, 490, 748, 961, 1,599, 1,603, 1,777, 1,997, 1,999, 2,359 2,873, 2,874, 2,938, 3,207.
$1,000 each: Nos. 102, 132, 173, 241, 263, 373, 378, 456, 509, 579, 745, 821, 889, 906, 941, 986, 997, 1,018, 1,066, 1,087, 1,122, 1,231, 1,336, 1,704, 2,796, 2,828, 3,169, 3,633, 3,717, 4,239, 4,500.

These bonds will be paid at their face value in Mexican currency at the offices of the bank, in the City of Mexico, on and after the 1st of January, 1900.

They will cease to bear interest on the 31st December, 1899.

J. DE TERESA MIRANDA, President.
City of Mexico, November —, 1899.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFFEIFER 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.
146 Broadway, New York. 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.
Capital & Surplus, $5,000,000.

Offers its services for the safe keeping and judicious management of trust funds.

This Company is the largest lender on mortgage in the State, and can, therefore, render invaluable service to those who wish to invest in good mortgages.

Receives money on deposit at current rates of interest, issuing its Certificates of Deposit therefor.

The Company acts as Executor, Guardian, Committee, Trustee, Receiver, Registrar, or Transfer Agent.

CLARENCE H. KELSEY, President.
FRANK BAILEY, Vice-President.
EDWARD O. STANLEY, Treasurer.
CLINTON D. BURDICK, Secretary.
JOHN W. SHEPARD, Ass't Treas.
J. WRAY CLEVELAND, Ass't Sec'y.
EDWARD E. SPRAGUE, Solicitor.

TRUSTEES.

George G. Williams,	John S. Kennedy,
Alexander E. Orr,	William M. Ingraham,
Augustus D. Juilliard,	Charles A. Peabody, jr.
Elihu Root,	Woodbury Langdon,
Charles S. Brown,	James D. Lynch,
Louis Windmuller,	Robert Glyphant,
John Jacob Astor,	Martin Joost,
Julien T. Davies,	Benjamin D. Hicks,
Charles R. Henderson,	William J. Easton,
Frederick Potter,	John D. Hicks,
Charles Richardson,	Charles Matlack,
Ellis D. Williams,	Clarence H. Kelsey,
	Frank Bailey.

North American Trust Company
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL..... $2,000,000
SURPLUS..... 1,000,000
Fiscal Agent for the United States in Cuba.

OUR FOREIGN DEPARTMENT has reliable agents in all cities and towns of **Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Austria, Hungary, France, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, and Holland; also Mexico, Central and South America,** and is prepared to give prompt attention to the collection of legacies, management of estates, special payments, etc., in those countries.

OFFICERS.

Alvah Trowbridge	President
Heman Dowd	Vice-President
Stanley L. Conklin	Secretary
Francis C. Prest	Assistant Secretary

DIRECTORS.

Alvah Trowbridge,	Luis Suarez Galban,
John G. Carlisle,	Henry F. Shoemaker,
Charlton T. Lewis,	Roland R. Conklin,
Samuel M. Jarvis,	Wager Swayne,
James B. Dill,	James S. Kuhn,
Hugh Kelly,	Arnold Marcus,
Charles W. Drake,	Stanley L. Conklin,
Heman Dowd,	Archer Brown,
Fletcher S. Heath,	L. Carbajal.
	Marques de Pinar del Rio.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 7
GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED JULY 17, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that fifty (50) of the Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Georgia Pacific Railway Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

63	266	385	531	680	811	920
84	295	388	549	714	812	923
103	296	383	552	716	819	931
153	305	406	553	721	857	932
164	327	403	607	725	874	937
221	350	516	668	770	917	993
252	351	522	675	787	918	995
259						

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due February 1st, 1900, in accordance with the terms of the Mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By E. F. Hyde, 2d Vice President.
New York, November 1, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the fifty bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

FRED C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Co. of N. Y.
R. D. LANKFORD,
Of Georgia Pacific Railway Co.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds, and the coupons therefrom maturing February 1st, 1900, will be paid at this office on or after the first day of February, 1900, at par.
Central Trust Company of New York,
Trustee,
By E. F. Hyde,
Second Vice President.

Provident Savings Life Assurance Society,
ORGANIZED 1875.
346 and 348 Broadway.
EDWARD W. SCOTT, President.
Issues All Desirable Forms of Policies.
Assurance in force $100,000,000
Paid Policyholders $16,500,000
Assets to Liabilities 132½ per cent.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital, $1,000,000 Surplus, $1,000,000
37 and 39 Wall St.

BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, V.-Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Asst. Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

Morris K. Jesup,	D. O. Mills,
Dudley Olcott,	Fred'k D. Tappen,
Geo. A. Hardin,	C. P. Huntington,
Edward R. Judson,	Bradley Martin,
Robert Bee,	Heber R. Bishop,
William C. Ball,	J. Howard King,
Richard Mortimer,	Wm. H. Tillinghast,
Samuel Thomas,	Geo. Henry Warren,
John E. Parsons,	Hamilton Smith,
John T. Terry,	Haley Fiske,
Brayton Ives,	J. Edward Simmons,
	George Coppell.

Southern States Lumber Company.

Notice is hereby given that twenty-five (25) First Mortgage Bonds of the SOUTHERN STATES LUMBER COMPANY Nos. 23, 37, 43, 53, 55, 99, 118, 140, 143, 177, 178, 181, 205, 239, 249, 288, 340, 344, 346, 470, 477, 477, 480, and 499, have been drawn by lot for redemption from the amount to the credit of the Sinking Fund and will be paid for at the rate of $1,025 per bond, with accrued interest, at the office of Knickerbocker Trust Company, 66 Broadway, on the first day of January, 1900, after which date said bonds will cease to bear interest.
KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY,
By C. T. BARNEY, President.
December 1st, 1899.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

If under current conditions the security market does not improve, they who have hopes on the bull side can be excused for discouragement. All the bugaboos are out of the way. And nine out of ten factors touching business affairs warrant enthusiasm.

***

To some extent recently Wall Street sentiment has been affected by representations that serious setbacks threaten the iron trade; and on the theory that as iron goes so stock market values should go, there has been some Stock Exchange "conservatism." But it was amply shown (on the very highest practical authorities) in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday that instead of disturbance, or even slackening tendencies in the iron trade, there is actual increase in activity, prospect of still better prices—virtual certainty that present good times are to be continued a long time.

It is, indeed, probable that the facts as they are will become assertive stock marketwise, and it may even be that the iron and steel stocks will become leaders in market value improvement. Surely better basis for betterment could hardly be asked than was contained in the official statement quoted yesterday in THE TIMES's news columns that representative properties like the National Steel, American Tin Plate, and Steel Hoop Companies are earning from 15 to 25 per cent. on their common stocks, after making the full allowances required for preferred shares. Such records are simply phenomenal.

***

During this week it is probable—practically certain—that details of an inspiriting character will be made plain in the New York Central-Pennsylvania-Baltimore and Ohio deal; and one result will appear in new activity in the whole group of involved properties. Foreign buying of New York Central and Pennsylvania may not only continue, but grow larger. Baltimore and Ohio issues are being sold by similar interests.

***

The fact that Northern Pacific common's dividend is to be increased will probably be confirmed officially this week.

WILL DIRECTORS RESIGN?

As a result of the recent extraordinary stock market gyrations of Leather Trust shares there are likely to be official developments not altogether agreeable. Quiet reports current have it that prominent Directors are to resign.

It is explained that this action is due wholly to the free and easy way that the credit of the company has been trifled with by Stock Exchange manipulators.

Another result may be official announcement that the much mooted "readjustment plan" for satisfying preferred stockholders as to overdue and unpaid dividends is to be abandoned. Some strong interests are evidently very irritated, feeling that they have suffered discreditable treatment.

If the "readjustment plan" is put aside there is likely, upon the other hand, to be aggressive litigation at the instance of preferred stockholders over unpaid dividends.

BUSINESS NEVER BETTER.

Mr. Warner Miller is another optimist in respect to present business conditions and the outlook for the future. He says:

"In all my business career times were never better than they are now. Of course prices are not so high now as they were after the war, but then there has been such a great improvement in machinery and the like that we are able to turn out goods much more quickly and more cheaply, and probably the ratio of our profits is as great as when prices were higher.

"There is a wonderful activity in business the world over, and so far as home conditions are concerned, I can see no chance of any let-up in activity—unless, indeed, it be through some untoward circumstance, such as the election of Bryan, which is inconceivable.

"As for the paper manufacturing business, it is very active, because of the great demand, and prices are firm and advancing."

NEW EQUIPMENT.

Much more new equipment was ordered by various railroad companies last week. Among the orders reported were:

Pennsylvania, 500 cars; Laurel Hill Car and Coal Company, Chicago, 100 cars; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 50 ballast cars; Duluth and Iron Range, 100 flat cars; Lehigh Valley, 25 poultry cars, 30 caboose cars; Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie, 600 box cars; Wheeling and Lake Erie, 1,500 freight cars; Chicago and Alton, 500 box cars; Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf, 500 box cars, 200 flat cars, and 200 furniture cars; Illinois Central, 1,000 flat cars; Southern Pacific, 28 passenger cars; Ann Arbor, 200 coal cars; Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg, 10 freight locomotives.

SUCCESS TAKES TIME.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

They who complain of the way in which the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system is managed and run at the present time, should reflect that this great combination of roads running over so much territory in a city of immense distances has not existed quite a year yet, and that it requires time and patience to perfect such a great organization. Mr. John D. Crimmins and Mr. W. C. Whitney, with all their constructive and executive ability, were several years in getting the Metropolitan into its present running shape by which it grinds out tons of nickels day and night.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit, too, has a constant shower of nickels, and is increasing in earnings all the time, for over five miles of new dwellings will be built in Brooklyn next year. With the great increase in street traction traffic, I expect that Brooklyn Rapid Transit will sell in two years at 200, with the present capital stock doubled. As to the immediate future, those who buy the stock and do not mind raids on it will get par for it this year—if not this month. The Standard Oil people a month ago bought 50,000 shares and gave a check for $4,000,000 for it. B.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company has declared a quarterly dividend on the preferred stock of the company, details of which will be found in another column.

G. W. VANDERBILT'S PLANS.

Staten Island Reports Say He Will Build Houses at Clifton.

Mr. George W. Vanderbilt, it is reported on Staten Island, is about to build several fine houses at Vanderbilt Avenue and Centre Street, Clifton, and that later on he will build several houses in the neighborhood of the Fox Hills Golf House, the Staten Island Cricket Club and Baseball Club.

Mr. Vanderbilt, it is said, has placed the plans for his houses in the hands of four Staten Island contractors and builders for estimates, and that they are expected to be filed with Commissioner of Buildings Daniel Campbell very soon.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	7:08	Sun sets	4:38
Moon sets	6:23		

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	8:14	Gov. Isl'd	8:31
H. Gate	10:27		
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	8:46	Gov. Isl'd	8:59
H. Gate	10:55		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) DEC. 4.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Loncoln, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trojan Prince, Azores	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, DEC. 5.

Aller, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Beverly, Inagua, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Paso, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hevelius, Pernambuco, &c.	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prins Willem IV., Haiti, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 6.

Caracas, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Finance, La Guayra	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Matanzas, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Noordland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Orizaba, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Patria, Naples	.....	.....
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, and China, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Coptic. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australasian Colonies, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. 25 and up to Dec. 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Warrimoo.

Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) DEC. 4.

Bovic, Liverpool, Nov. 24.
British Empire, Antwerp, Nov. 19.
Canadia, Stettin, Nov. 15.
Marquette, London, Nov. 23.
Mayfield, St. Michael, Nov. 24.
Ohio, Hull, Nov. 20.
Salerno, Newcastle, Nov. 16.
San Marcos, Galveston, Nov. 27.
Seminole, Jacksonville, Dec. 1.

TUESDAY, DEC. 5.

Chalmette, New Orleans, Nov. 30.
Friesland, Antwerp, Nov. 25.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans, Nov. 29.
Lyell, Gibraltar, Nov. 21.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 6.

Indraghira, London, Nov. 22.
Jerseymoor, Gibraltar, Nov. 22.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Nov. 22.
Willehad, Bremen, Nov. 25.

THURSDAY, DEC. 7.

Charing Cross, Gibraltar, Nov. 23.
El Dorado, New Orleans, Dec. 2.
Galileo, Hull, Nov. 25.
Manica, Shields, Nov. 23.
Trave, Bremen, Nov. 28.

FRIDAY, DEC. 8.

Palatia, Hamburg, Nov. 27.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, Nov. 26.

SATURDAY, DEC. 9.

Bordeaux, Pauillac, Nov. 27.
Cuzco, Glasgow, Nov. 25.
Lucania, Liverpool, Dec. 2.
St. Louis, Southampton, Dec. 2.

Arrived.

SS Pretoria, (Ger.,) Karlowa, Hamburg Nov. 19, Boulogne 21, and Plymouth 22, with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 4:15 A. M.

SS Tordenkjold, (Nor.,) Danielsen, Philadelphia Dec. 2, in ballast to Funch, Eyde & Co.

SS Grenada, (Br.,) Legg, Trinidad Nov. 25 and Grenada 26, with mdse. and passengers to the Trinidad Shipping and Trading Company. Arrived at the Bar at 12:15 A. M.

SS Newton, (Br.,) Davis, Victoria Nov. 1, Rio Janeiro 11, and Bahia 16, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Fajolle, Havre Nov. 25, with mdse. and passengers to Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 4:04 A. M.

SS Matthew Bedlington, (Br.,) Harris, Licata, Nov. 1, Palermo 7, and Algiers 13, with mdse. to Hirzel, Feltman & Co.; vessel to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 1:15 A. M.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Van der Zee, Rotterdam Nov. 23, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. In Quarantine at 7:30 P. M.

SS El Norte, (Gardiner,) New Orleans Nov. 29, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Tallahassee, Askins, Savannah Nov. 30, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Jefferson, Hulphers, Newport News, &c., with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Dec. 3, 9:30 P. M., south, light, clear.

Sailed.

SS Brilliant, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Susquehanna, (Br.,) for Cape Town.
SS Nueces, for Galveston.
SS L.-P. Holmblad, (Dan.,) for Copenhagen, &c.
SS Glanton, (Br.,) for Hamburg.
SS Critic, (Br.,) for Leith and Dundee.
SS Nasmyth, (Br.,) for Manchester.
SS Aragon, for Newport News.
Monitor Amphitrite, for Lambert's Point.
Cruiser Prairie.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—SS Buffalo, (Br.,) Capt. Loveridge, from Hull for New York, passed Deal to-day.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Capt. Bence, from Antwerp for New York, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, for New York, sailed from Liverpool at 9:45 A. M. to-day.

Participant in Cable Car Fight Fined.

Charles J. Kapenkamp of 233 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, who was arrested on a Broadway car late Saturday night for striking R. D. Benas, who, he alleged, insulted his woman companion, Miss Winnie Black, was fined $5 by Magistrate Deuel in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday.

FINANCIAL.

BY REQUEST OF THE HOLDERS OF TWO-thirds the amount of the capital stock of the Norfolk & Southern R. R. Company, a special meeting of the Stockholders of said company will be held at the office of the company in the City of Norfolk, Virginia, on the 4th day of January, 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Object of the meeting is to consider and determine whether the company shall purchase the Norfolk, Virginia Beach & Southern Railroad, and such other matters as may be pertinent thereto. CLARENCE MORGAN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Columbus, O., November 24, 1899.

A dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. has this day been declared on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable January 10, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 4, 1899.

The Preferred Stock transfer books will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 P. M. on Monday, December 4, 1899, and will reopen at the same place at 10 A. M. on Wednesday, December 13, 1899.

THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY CO.,
By N. MONSARRAT, President.

Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend (No. 3) of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, out of the earnings, payable on the 15th day of December, 1899, to stockholders of record on December 8th, 1899. The Transfer Books will be closed December 8th, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen December 15th, at 10

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

OF

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE

OF

LANDS and TENEMENTS

within that part of the City of New York known as the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.

FOR

UNPAID ASSESSMENTS.

WHEREAS, Section 1,029 of the "Greater New York Charter" authorizes the Comptroller, in his discretion, to postpone any sale for unpaid taxes and assessments; and

WHEREAS, Many persons desire, and have applied for, a postponement of the sale for unpaid assessments advertised to be held on Wednesday, September 6, 1899; now, therefore, in order to afford all such persons the opportunity to pay the assessments upon their property so advertised to be sold, and thereby avoid the additional expense of redemption of the property if sold, the said sale is hereby ordered to be postponed until Monday, the 4th day of December, 1899, to be held at the same time and place, to wit: at the Court House, City Hall Park, at 1 o'clock P. M.

BIRD S. COLER,
Comptroller.

City of New York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, September 5, 1899.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, No. 57 Chambers Street, (Stewart Building,) New York, December 2d, 1899.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons who have omitted to pay their taxes for the year 1899 to pay the same to the Receiver of Taxes at his office in the Borough in which the property is located, as follows:

Borough of Manhattan, No. 57 Chambers Street, Manhattan, N. Y.;

Borough of The Bronx, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, The Bronx, N. Y.;

Borough of Brooklyn, Rooms 2, 4, 6, and 8, Municipal Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.;

Borough of Queens, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, N. Y.;

Borough of Richmond, Richmond Building, New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.;

before the first day of January, 1900, as provided by Section 919 of the Greater New York Charter, (Chapter 378, Laws of 1897.)

Upon any such tax remaining unpaid after the first day of December, 1899, one per centum will be charged, received, and collected, in addition to the amount thereof, and upon such tax remaining unpaid on the first day of January, 1900, interest will be charged, received and collected upon the amount thereof at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated from the second day of October, 1899, on which day the assessment rolls and warrants for the taxes of 1899 were delivered to the said Receiver of Taxes, to the date of payment, pursuant to Section 916 of said act.

DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—DANIEL ROSENBERG, plaintiff, against EMIL GOLDNER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 17th day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the 24th Ward of the City of New York, known and distinguished on a certain map, entitled "Map of 176 lots of the Bathgate estate, late property of Charles B. Beck, deceased, sold under the direction of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, executor and Trustee," dated New York, November 6th, 1897, surveyed by Cornelius J. L. Lynch, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York by the numbers (13) thirteen, (14) fourteen, (15) fifteen, (16) sixteen, and (17) seventeen, Block No. 2,912.

Dated New York, November 18th, 1899.

MOSES J. SNEUDAIRA, Referee.

ERDMAN, LEERY & MAYER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

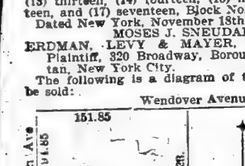

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $16,374.70, with interest thereon from the 15th day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $333.76, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,524 and interest. The property will be sold subject to a mortgage of $35,000, and interest from July 12, 1899, at 6%.

Dated New York, 18th day of November, 1899.

MOSES J. SNEUDAIRA, Referee.

n20-2aw3wM&F&d11

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ABRAHAM B. ODELL as executor of the last will and testament of Jacob D. Odell, deceased, plaintiff, against TERENCE KIERNAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the eighth day of November, one thousand and ninety-nine, I, the undersigned, the referee appointed therein, will sell at public auction on Tuesday, the fifth day of December, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment, as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon erected, situated in the City of New York, and bounded and containing as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninety-third Street distant eighty feet ten inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of Ninth Avenue (now Columbus Avenue) and Ninety-third Street; running thence easterly along Ninety-third street nineteen feet two inches; thence southerly parallel with Ninth Avenue (now Columbus Avenue) one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line parallel with Ninety-third Street nineteen feet two inches; thence northerly parallel with Ninth Avenue (now Columbus Avenue) one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the point or place of beginning. The westerly side wall of said building being a party wall.

Dated New York, November 11th, 1899.

CARLOS C. ALDEN, Referee.

DE GROVE & RIKER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 145 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

93rd Street.

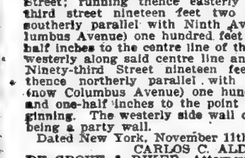

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is eighteen thousand five hundred and fifty-five 81-100 dollars, with interest from the 28th day of October, 1899, together with the costs and allowances amounting to the sum of $370.00, with interest from the 8th day of November, 1899, and the expenses of this sale, and the approximate amount for taxes and water rates upon the same property is $450.00, with interest thereon to be added.

CARLOS C. ALDEN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—WILLIAM T. HOOKEY, plaintiff, against WILLIAM R. KITCHEN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, bearing date the 24th day of November, 1899, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 19th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All those four certain lots of land situated on the northerly side of 137th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 137th Street, distant three hundred feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Lenox Avenue and 137th Street, and running thence northerly and parallel with Lenox Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between 137th and 138th Streets; thence easterly along said centre line of the block one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with Lenox Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of 137th Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of 137th Street one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, November 27th, 1899.

PHILLIPS & AVERY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 154 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York City.

The above is a diagram of the property to be sold.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge for which the same is to be sold, together with costs and allowances, is $4,637.40 and interest, and the expenses of sale.

The approximate amount of taxes and water rates is $505.28 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to mortgages and accrued interest to date of sale, approximately aggregating $56,100.

Dated New York, November 27th, 1899.

NATHAN TAYLOR PHILLIPS, Referee.

n27-2aw8wM&Wd18

THE DEAF CURED FREE

Next Friday, 2 and 8 P. M., at Carnegie Lyceum, 57th St. and 7th Av.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—NEW YORK COUNTY.—JOHN CROSBY BROWN, plaintiff, against JAMES BROWN POTTER, Clarence Cary, and John Kennedy Tod, as trustees under the Third Article of the will of Mary Louisa Potter for Maria H. Tod; James Brown Potter, Clarence Cary, and John Kennedy Tod, as trustees under the Third Article of the will of Mary Louisa Potter for Elizabeth M. Cary; James Brown Potter, Clarence Cary, and John Kennedy Tod, as trustees under the Third Article of the will of Mary Louisa Potter for Grace Howard Potter; James Brown Potter, Clarence Cary, and John Kennedy Tod, as trustees under the Third Article of the will of Mary Louisa Potter for Bertha Howard Potter; Maria H. Tod, Elizabeth M. Cary, Grace Howard Potter, Bertha Howard Potter, Guy Fairfax Cary, Howard Potter Cary, John Crosby Brown, James Brown Potter, and William Brown Lord, as original and substituted trustees of the trusts created by the Eleventh and Twelfth Articles of the will of James Brown for the benefit of Sarah Benedict Brown; Sarah Benedict Brown, George Hunter Brown, James Brown Potter, Ashton Howard Potter, Bertha Cranston Potter, Mary Louisa Potter, Grace Howard Potter, (the younger,) Grace D. Nicoll and Benjamin Nicoll, her husband; James Brown Lord and Mary Townsend Lord, his wife; Elsie Brown Lord, William Brown Lord, James Brown, George Hunter Brown, Junior; Daniel Wheeler Brown, Murray Byng Brown, William Adams Brown, Eliza Coe Moore; Mary M. Brown, James Crosby Brown, Thaxter M. Brown, Amy Brighthurst Brown, Anne Urquhart Potter, Courtland Nicoll, Elsie Nicoll, James Couper Lord, Angelica Schuyler Brown, Evelyn Brown, Ursula Walcott Brown, John Crosby Brown, Junior; William Adams Brown, Junior; Dorothea Moore, John Crosby Brown Moore, Mary Elizabeth Brown, James Brown Potter, Clarence Cary, and John Kennedy Tod, as executors of the last will and testament of Mary Louisa Potter, deceased; John Crosby Brown, William Adams Brown, and James Crosby Brown, as original and substituted trustees of the trust created by the Twelfth Article of the will of James Brown for the benefit of Mary Elizabeth Brown, and Adele Quartley Brown, defendants.

I, Charles A. Runk, duly appointed referee by order of this court dated the 19th day of October, 1899, and entered herein on the 20th day of October, 1899, do hereby require each person not a party to this action who, at the date of the said order had a lien upon any undivided share or interest in the property sought to be partitioned herein, and which is hereinafter described, to appear before me on or before the 6th day of December, 1899, next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and County of New York, to prove his lien and the true amount due or to become due to him by reason thereof.

The said premises are described as follows:

First. All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, known as Nos. 59 and 61 Wall Street in said city, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Wall Street with the easterly line of Hanover Street, running thence easterly along said southerly line of Wall Street 57 feet 8 inches, to land formerly of The American Insurance Company; thence southwesterly along said land formerly of The American Insurance Company, 114 feet 1 inch, to land formerly of Anson Blake; thence westerly along said land formerly of Anson Blake, 7 feet 5 inches; thence in a northwardly direction 1 foot 2 inches to a point on the southerly line of the southerly wall of the building on the premises hereby described distant 5 inches westwardly from the southeasterly corner of the said building; thence westwardly along said southerly line of said southerly wall 4 feet 10½ inches to a turn; thence westwardly still along said southerly line 4 feet 11 inches; thence northwardly 4 inches to the middle line of a certain old party wall; thence westwardly through the middle line of said party wall 35 feet 2 inches to the easterly line of Hanover Street, and thence northwardly along said easterly line of Hanover Street 127 feet 3 inches to the said corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Wall Street with the easterly line of Hanover Street, the point or place of beginning.

Being the same premises conveyed to the said James Brown by two certain deeds, one thereof dated April 24, 1843, made by Maurice Power and Catharine Louisa, his wife, recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 440 of Conveyances, page 99, October 19th, 1843, and the other thereof dated April 18, 1864, made by George D. Post and others, as executors of the last will and testament of Allison Post, deceased, recorded in said Register's office in Liber 897 of Conveyances, page 588, May 27, 1864.

Subject to the restrictions contained in a deed made by The American Insurance Company to Joel Post dated February 6th, 1830, and recorded in said Register's office, in Liber 350 of Conveyances, page 145, as the same have been modified by two subsequent agreements, one thereof between James Brown and Joseph Sampson, dated May 31st, 1864, and recorded in said Register's office, in Liber 2,262 of Conveyances, page 335, January 17, 1890, and the other thereof between Adele de Talleyrand Perigord Duchesse de Dino and James M. Brown and others, as trustees of Sarah B. Brown and also of Margaretta Hunter Lord, under the will of James Brown, deceased, and others, dated July 31, 1889, and recorded in said Register's office, in Liber 2,290 of Conveyances, page 200, March 6, 1890.

Together also with the privileges and subject to the restrictions contained in an agreement between Joel Post and Anson Blake, dated May 5, 1830, and recorded in said Register's office, in Liber 382 of Cons., page 100, May 7th, 1830, as the same have been modified by two subsequent agreements, one thereof between John B. Lynch and others and James M. Brown and others, as trustees for Sarah B. Brown and also of Margaretta Hunter Lord under the will of James Brown, deceased, and others, dated August 3, 1889, and recorded in said Register's office in Liber 2,262 of Cons., page 381, January 17, 1890, and the other thereof between Agnes Lynch and James M. Brown and others, as such trustees, dated August 3, 1889, and recorded in said Register's office in Sec. 1, Liber 2 of Cons., page 240, February 21st, 1891.

Second. All that certain block, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Eleventh Ward, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the northeasterly corner of East 13th Street and Avenue D, running thence northwardly along said easterly line of Avenue D to the southerly line of East 14th Street; thence eastwardly along said southerly line of East 14th Street to the easterly line of Tompkins Street; thence southwardly along said easterly line of Tompkins Street to the northerly line of East 13th Street; thence westwardly along said northerly line of East 13th Street to the point or place of beginning.

Together with all rights to wharfage, crannage, use of slips and piers appertaining to the said premises.

And said James Brown also died seized of all lands lying between East 13th Street, East 14th Street, Tompkins Street, and the East River, together with a certain right, title, and interest in and to all the lands under water lying eastward of Tompkins Street between continuations of East 13th and East 14th Streets and the exterior boundary line of the lands under water conveyed to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York by the Commissioner of the Land Office, by grant dated September 28, 1871.

Subject to certain covenants contained in a grant from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, recorded in said Register's office in Liber 447 of Conveyances, page 338.

Dated New York, October 20th, 1899.

CHARLES A. RUNK, Referee.

o23-1aw6wM&d4

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—PETER J. HUNT against PATRICK COSGRIFF, Winifred Dyer and Michael Dyer, her husband; Winifred Cosgriff, Margaret Latus and Philip Latus, her husband; Kate Cosgriff, Bridget Cosgriff, Ann Lucas and Edward Lucas, her husband; Catherine Barry, Martin Duffy and Ellen Duffy, his wife; Thomas Muldoon, Martin Muldoon, Mary Ellen Muldoon, Martin Flanagan and Josephine Flanagan, his wife; Michael Hunt and Bridget Hunt, his wife; Mary Hunt, Patrick Hunt, Mary A. Hicks, Mary A. Hodge and Robert T. Hodge, her husband; Peter Howden, Catherine Howden, Winifred Howden, the Clergymen's Retiring Fund Society, Mary C. Hunt, the wife of the plaintiff; Peter J. Hunt, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of John G. Cosgriff, deceased; Maria Cosgriff, (if unmarried and living,) if married, and John Doe, her husband, (the name of John Doe being fictitious, his real name being unknown to plaintiff,) and if the said Maria Cosgriff be dead, her unknown legal representatives and unknown heirs; Mary Ann Eardley and John A. Eardley, her husband; John Hunt and Bridget Hunt, his wife, and Ann Silcock.

I, the undersigned, duly appointed referee in the above-entitled action, by order of this court, made and entered herein and dated the third day of October, 1899, hereby require each person not a party to the action, who at the date of said order had a lien upon any undivided share or interest in the premises hereinafter described, to appear before me on or before the 14th day of December, 1899, at my office, No. 281 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, Room No. 25 to prove his lien and the true amount due, or to become due thereupon, or by reason thereof. The premises are described in the complaint in the above-entitled action as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being on the south side of Bank Street, in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York, commencing at a point two hundred and thirty feet westerly from the southwest corner of Greenwich and Bank Streets, and running thence southerly along the property late of Duncan Kennedy ninety-five feet; thence running westerly on a line parallel to Bank Street twenty-five feet; thence running northerly to Bank Street, as aforesaid, ninety-five feet, and thence running easterly on the southerly side of Bank Street aforesaid twenty-five feet to the place of beginning.

And also all that certain lot of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the southerly side of Forty-fourth Street, in the City of New York, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on said southerly side of Forty-fourth Street distant one hundred and eighty feet easterly from the easterly side of the Third Avenue, running thence southerly and parallel with said avenue one hundred feet and five inches; thence through a party wall to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block twenty-five feet; thence northerly again parallel with Third Avenue and partly through another party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly side of Forty-fourth Street, and thence westerly along the same twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 30th, 1899.

WILLIAM J. A. McGUIRE, Referee.

W. W. WESTERVELT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 32 Pine Street, New York City.

o30-1aw6wM

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BEACH, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BEACH late of Evanston, Illinois, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at Room 49, No. 61 Chambers Street, in Manhattan Borough of the City of New York, on or before the twenty-third day of January next.—Dated New York, June 20, 1899. CATHARINE BAGOT, TOWNSEND WANDELL, Executors. THOMAS W. BUTTS, Attorney for Executors, 51 Chambers St., N. Y.

jy10-1aw6wM

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HARRIET FERRY, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH DUSENBURY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 14th day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 12th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots of land in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, with the building thereon, designated by the lot numbers 16 and 17 on a map entitled "Map of eighty-seven choice lots, situated at Bedford Park, Twenty-fourth Ward, New York City," October, 1889, George C. Hollerith, civil engineer and city surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, which said two lots are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northwesterly side of Bainbridge Avenue distant 244 feet and 57-100 of a foot northeasterly from the intersection of the northeasterly side of Travers Street and the northwesterly side of Bainbridge Avenue, running thence northwesterly at right angles to Briggs Avenue 133 feet and 61-100 of a foot; thence northeasterly parallel with Briggs Avenue 50 feet; thence southeasterly at right angles to Briggs Avenue 149 feet and 4-100 of a foot to the northwesterly side of Bainbridge Avenue; thence southwesterly along the northwesterly side of Bainbridge Avenue 52 feet and 43-100 of a foot to the point or beginning, as said several distances or dimensions more or less, being the same premises conveyed by the said plaintiff to the said defendant, Thomas C. Lisk, by deed bearing even date with said mortgage, and said mortgage being a purchase money mortgage given to secure part of the purchase price or consideration in said deed expressed.

Dated New York, November 18, 1899.

THOMAS B. ODELL, Referee.

AGAR, ELY & FULTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau St., New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

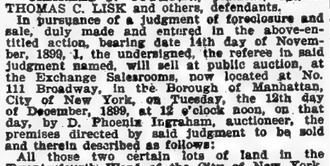

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,259.03, with interest thereon from November 8, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $407.79, with interest from November 14, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $183.82 and interest.

Dated New York, November 18, 1899.

THOMAS B. ODELL, Referee.

n20-2aw8wM&Fsd12

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES J. COULTER, plaintiff, against THOMAS C. LISK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 4th day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 12th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots of land in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, with the building thereon, designated by the lot numbers 16 and 17 on a map entitled "Map of eighty-seven choice lots, situated at Bedford Park, Twenty-fourth Ward, New York City," October, 1889, George C. Hollerith, civil engineer and city surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, which said two lots are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northwesterly side of Bainbridge Avenue distant 244 feet and 57-100 of a foot northeasterly from the intersection of the northeasterly side of Travers Street and the northwesterly side of Bainbridge Avenue, running thence northwesterly at right angles to Briggs Avenue 133 feet and 61-100 of a foot; thence northeasterly parallel with Briggs Avenue 50 feet; thence southeasterly at right angles to Briggs Avenue 149 feet and 4-100 of a foot to the northwesterly side of Bainbridge Avenue; thence southwesterly along the northwesterly side of Bainbridge Avenue 52 feet and 43-100 of a foot to the point or beginning, as said several distances or dimensions more or less, being the same premises conveyed by the said plaintiff to the said defendant, Thomas C. Lisk, by deed bearing even date with said mortgage, and said mortgage being a purchase money mortgage given to secure part of the purchase price or consideration in said deed expressed.

Dated New York, November 18, 1899.

THOMAS B. ODELL, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $10,790.89, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $290.91.

EDWIN BALDWIN, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys. n29-2aw8wM&Wd11

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CUMING, JAMES R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES R. CUMING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richard W. Freedman, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 30th day of January next.—Dated New York, the first day of July, 1899. LETITIA CUMING, ALMON GOODWIN, HENRY THOMPSON, Executrix and Executors. RICHARD W. FREEDMAN, Attorney for Executors, No. 2 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. 1?2-1aw6wM

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOSEPH ARTHUR JAMES, plaintiff, against ABRAHAM STERN and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made in the above-entitled action on November 14th, 1899, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on November 16th, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the 19th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building erected thereon, situate, lying, and being in the 7th Ward of the City of New York, on the southerly side of Monroe Street, beginning at a point at a distance of two hundred and twenty-five (225) feet, at right angles, from the westerly side of Jackson Street, running thence easterly along the southerly side of Monroe Street, twenty-five (25) feet, and extending in length twenty-five (25) feet, and one-half of the distance to Cherry Street, bounded westerly by the land now or late of Henry Laight, northerly by Monroe Street, easterly by land now or late of Alexander Hamilton and southerly by land now or late of Edward Laight, containing in front and rear each twenty-five (25) feet, and extending in length one-half of the distance to Cherry Street, be the said dimensions more or less.

Also all those certain lots, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the 16th Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 24th Street, distant two hundred and ninety-three (293) feet easterly from corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of 24th Street with the easterly line of 11th Avenue, and running thence northerly and parallel with 11th Avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet and nine (9) inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with 24th Street, fifty-seven (57) feet; thence southerly and parallel with 11th Avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the northerly line of 24th Street; thence southerly along the said line of 24th Street, fifty-seven (57) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, November 24th, 1899. THOMAS ALLISON, Referee.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Attorney for Plaintiff, 62 Wall Street, New York City.

The following are diagrams of the property to be sold as described above. The street numbers of the first parcel are 538 and 535 West 24th Street, and that of the second parcel is 258 Monroe Street.

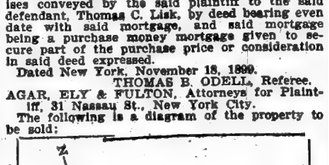

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates and assessments on the first parcel is $2,155, and on the second parcel is $4,590, which are to be allowed to the purchasers out of the purchase money or paid by the referee.—Dated New York, November 24th, 1899. THOMAS ALLISON, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES J. COULTER, plaintiff, against THOMAS C. LISK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 6th day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 12th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots of land in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, with the building thereon, designated by the lot numbers 16 and 17 on a map entitled "Map of eighty-seven choice lots, situated at Bedford Park, Twenty-fourth Ward, New York City," October, 1889, George C. Hollerith, civil engineer and city surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, which said two lots are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northwesterly side of Bainbridge Avenue distant 244 feet and 57-100 of a foot northeasterly from the intersection of the northeasterly side of Travers Street and the northwesterly side of Bainbridge Avenue, running thence northwesterly at right angles to Briggs Avenue 133 feet and 61-100 of a foot; thence northeasterly parallel with Briggs Avenue 50 feet; thence southeasterly at right angles to Briggs Avenue 149 feet and 4-100 of a foot to the northwesterly side of Bainbridge Avenue; thence southwesterly along the northwesterly side of Bainbridge Avenue 52 feet and 43-100 of a foot to the point or beginning, as said several distances or dimensions more or less, being the same premises conveyed by the said plaintiff to the said defendant, Thomas C. Lisk, by deed bearing even date with said mortgage, and said mortgage being a purchase money mortgage given to secure part of the purchase price or consideration in said deed expressed.

Dated New York, November 18, 1899.

THOMAS B. ODELL, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

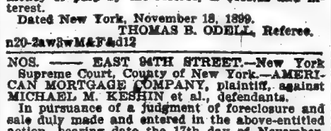

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $10,790.89, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $290.91.

EDWIN BALDWIN, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys. n29-2aw8wM&Wd11

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NOS. —— EAST 94TH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY, plaintiff, against MICHAEL M. KESHIN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 17th day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the 11th day of December, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, which is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninety-fourth Street distant two hundred and seventy-five feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Third Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street; running thence northerly and parallel with Third Avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches; thence on an southeasterly line about ten feet and six inches to a point distant eighty-eight feet eight and one-half inches northerly from the northerly line of Ninety-fourth Street; thence northerly, parallel with Third Avenue, twelve feet; thence easterly and parallel with Ninety-fourth Street thirty-nine feet and six inches; thence southerly and parallel with Third Avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the northerly side of Ninety-fourth Street; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Ninety-fourth Street, forty-nine feet and six inches, to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, November 18th, 1899.

EDWIN BALDWIN, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

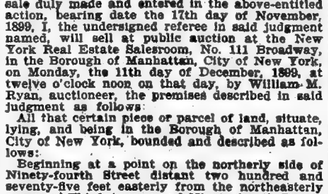

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $10,790.89, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $290.91.

EDWIN BALDWIN, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys. n29-2aw8wM&Wd11

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CUMING, JAMES R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES R. CUMING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richard W. Freedman, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 30th day of January next.—Dated New York, the first day of July, 1899. LETITIA CUMING, ALMON GOODWIN, HENRY THOMPSON, Executrix and Executors. RICHARD W. FREEDMAN, Attorney for Executors, No. 2 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. 1?2-1aw6wM

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOSEPH ARTHUR JAMES, plaintiff, against ABRAHAM STERN and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made in the above-entitled action on November 14th, 1899, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on November 16, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the 19th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward (now in the Borough of Manhattan) of the City of New York, on the southerly side of Fifty-eighth Street, and designated by the Street Number —— West Fifty-eighth Street, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line or side of Fifty-eighth Street distant sixty (60) feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of the Ninth Avenue and Fifty-eighth (58) Street, which said point is at the centre of a party wall standing partly on the lot hereby to be described and partly on the lot adjoining it on the west, and running thence southerly and parallel or nearly so with Ninth Avenue and part of the way through the centre of said party wall seventy-five (75) feet five (5) inches; thence easterly and parallel or nearly so with Fifty-eighth Street twenty (20) feet; thence northerly and parallel or nearly so with Ninth Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall standing partly on the lot hereby described and partly on the lot adjoining it on the east, seventy-five (75) feet five (5) inches to the southerly side of Fifty-eighth Street, and thence westerly along said southerly side of Fifty-eighth Street twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated November 24, 1899.

EDGAR M. LEVENTRITT, Referee.

HOWLAND & MURRAY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 35 Wall Street, New York, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $18,640.42 with interest thereon from November 9th, 1899, together with costs, disbursements, and allowances amounting to $619.31 with interest from November 13th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, water rents, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee,

Upholstery Department.

Fourth Floor.

About 400 pairs, Point Arabe and Renaissance Lace Curtains,—in sets of four to eight pairs,—new designs,—3½ yards long,
$6.50, $8.50 and $11.50 per pair.

Renaissance, Marie Antoinette and Point Arabe Lace Bed Sets,—spread and Pillow Shams or Bolster Cover,
$12.50, $18.00 & $25.00 per set;
Usual price $16.75 to $35.00

Portières,—Satin Lamballe and Satin Derby,—50 inches wide,—3 yards long.—Colors:—crimson, rose, sage, nile, terra-cotta, empire green and light blue,
$9.75 per pair.

Hazara Phulkaris,—for draping,—richly embroidered. Numerous antique specimens. Average sizes 4 feet x 10 feet 6 inches,
$10.00 and $15.00 each.

Damascus and India print, table covers, scarfs and draperies,
45, 65 and 95 cents each.

Tapestry Cushion Covers, 24 inches square,—brocade, brocatelle, taffetas, damas, velours and various oriental stuffs,
25 cts., 50 cts., 75 cts. and $1.00 each.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

NEW CLUE IN MURDER CASE

Detectives at Work Again on Seventeenth Street Mystery.

MIDWIFE WHO DISAPPEARED

Policeman's Wife Hears Some Stories About Mrs. Alma Landgraf, Who Suddenly Went West.

Capt. McClusky and his detectives are investigating another clue in the mysterious case of the unknown young woman whose parts of whose dismembered body were found in this city in October. The investigation was started as a result of a report made to Police Headquarters by Patrolman William D. Mott of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station. Mott lives at 349 East Forty-first Street. His wife is acquainted with Mrs. Elizabeth Noll, a dressmaker, who lives next door. Mrs. Noll told Mrs. Mott that she had made a dress for Mrs. Alma Landgraf, a midwife, who lived at 64 Prospect Place, and that Mrs. Landgraf suddenly left town a few days after the finding of the first fragment of the body on West Seventeenth Street.

Patrolman Mott, when informed of this, visited 64 Prospect Place. He found that Mrs. Landgraf, her four children, a "Dr." Klinger, and her servant girl, Barbara Hough, had all moved away on Oct. 20, after Mrs. Landgraf had sold the good-will of her business and part of the furniture to Mrs. Anna Bucholz. When Mrs. Bucholz moved in she found that the walls, carpets, and furniture were saturated with kerosene oil. In the cellar her husband discovered hundreds of blood-stained rags and papers. Quicklime had been strewn over the top of this rubbish and had eaten part of it away. There was also a wooden box containing plaster of paris.

Continuing his inquiries, Mott learned that on Sept. 1, 1899, Mrs. Landgraf had taken a two years' lease of the premises, but left the house six weeks later. She said she was going to San Francisco, but, instead, went to Denver, where, as late as Nov. 28, she was advertising her trade in the papers of that city. Her husband, John Landgraf, had a silversmith's shop in Pearl Street until a few days ago, when he suddenly went away. He occupied a furnished room near his wife's former home, and on Nov. 22, his birthday, called upon Mrs. Bucholz and showed a letter from Denver, written by Mrs. Landgraf, in which she said: "I may get some good business, but whatever happens I'll never do what I did in New York again." When he read this, Landgraf, as alleged, jumped to his feet and exclaimed excitedly, "No, by God; if she does it again she can get in any kind of trouble for all I care."

Mrs. Landgraf, Mott further learned, had an unusually large number of patients, who came to her house after dark in carriages. Mrs. Steger, who lives across the way from 64 Prospect Place, said that a few days before the first part of the dismembered body of the young woman was found, she saw a carriage draw up in front of Mrs. Landgraf's place at midnight. A man who got out of the vehicle was assisted by "Dr." Klinger in carrying a young woman from it into the house. Mrs. Bucholz said that when Mrs. Landgraf moved away she looked very pale and cried out several times, "Oh, why must I leave my nice home!" she said to Mrs. Bucholz: "I shouldn't wonder if some people say I'm going away because I had something to do with cutting up the woman every one is talking about." Mrs. Bucholz suggested that Mrs. Landgraf would probably soon return, but the latter exclaimed: "No, indeed, I'll never come back. If any one asks for me, tell him I've gone to Europe for my health."

The neighbors said that during the height of the excitement over the finding of the parts of the young woman's body, Mrs. Landgraf told her friends that a crime of that kind would give a death blow to the midwife business in New York. When Capt. McClusky on Oct. 10 announced that he intended to search the houses of all midwives Mrs. Landgraf said she dreaded such an ordeal. It was then she called upon Mrs. Bucholz and announced that she was going away at once. She seemed to be very nervous.

Mrs. Noll, the dressmaker, tells fortunes by cards, and she told Mrs. Landgraf her fortune. It was to the effect that a young woman would die in Mrs. Landgraf's house, and the death would get Mrs. Landgraf into trouble. When she heard this Mrs. Landgraf, it is said, turned pale. Then Mrs. Noll said the cards read that "Dr." Klinger would meet a sudden death. Thereupon "Dr." Klinger, who was present, ordered her from the house. Mrs. Noll said further that a young woman was brought to Mrs. Landgraf's about Oct. 1 by a San Francisco midwife, and that Babbie Hough, the servant girl, declared the woman was the sickest she had ever seen, but Babbie didn't know what had become of her.

Still another story Patrolman Mott learned was that on one occasion the Landgrafs quarrelled, and that Mrs. Landgraf threatened to reveal something about her husband, whereupon he replied that if she did so he would tell all he knew about her.

When Mott had got thus far in his investigation he reported the matter to his Captain, and then repeated the story at Police Headquarters to Capt. McClusky, who detailed a number of detectives to follow up the case. They first tried to locate the servant girl Babbie in order to get from her all she knew about the young woman who was brought to Mrs. Landgraf's by the San Francisco midwife. They traced her to the home of her cousin in East Twelfth Street, and thence to a bakery, where she remained only one night. When she left here she said she expected to get work with a family in One Hundred and Twenty-first Street. She did not return, and her cousin still has her trunk.

Mrs. Fehs, a dressmaker in East Thirteenth Street, says that Babbie ordered a dress, and was to have tried it on last Monday, but did not do so. An uncle of the girl keeps a saloon on Second Avenue. He says that he has not seen her in over a week. The detectives so far have been unable to find Babbie.

"Dr." Klinger, it is said, represented that he was studying medicine at Bellevue Hospital, but no one there ever heard of him. It is believed that he is now with Mrs. Landgraf in Denver. On Saturday the detectives questioned and cross-questioned Mrs. Bucholz. They also made a thorough examination of the premises.

Mrs. Landgraf is a native of Germany. She came to this country eighteen years ago. She did a large business while in New York City. Two weeks before she left town she was arrested for keeping a lying-in hospital, but gave bail, and her case has not been called for trial. Some of the detectives atttach very little importance to the stories told about her. They say that it is not likely that a woman implicated in a murder case would re-establish herself in the same business and under the same name in another city, and advertise for patients in the newspapers. They add that this clue, like all the others in this mystery, will probably amount to nothing.

Our "Patrol" shoe is now "on the beat," and it beats any other patrol shoe now on the market, because we've taken apart all those worth taking, and put the best parts in our shoe. $4.

Water can't find a pinhole entrance anywhere in our Waterproof shoes, except into the top or through the eyelets. $5.

Low shoes are the easiest put on and off; much easier when on; give a chance for a little color—spats. Low shoes $4.50; spats $1.

Every good kind of shoes for man—little or big—is here.

Rogers, Peet & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

RARE MONKEY IN THE PARK.

Director Smith Entertaining a Gibbon, One of the Greatest Curiosities Ever Under His Care.

In the monkey house in Central Park may now be seen a gibbon, or species of long-armed ape, which John W. Smith, Director of the menagerie, pronounces one of the greatest curiosities ever committed to his care. The monkey arrived Saturday afternoon in a hansom cab, and was introduced to Head Keeper Peter Shannon in Mr. Smith's office. He walked upright hand in hand with his new guardian to the house, where he was put into a cage all by himself.

Thousands looked at him yesterday without knowing what a distinguished visitor he is, for he did not feel at home in his new quarters, and for the greater part of the time huddled disconsolately against the side of his cage. So rare are these creatures that modern books contain no adequate description of them, and Mr. Smith was compelled to go back in his library to a compiled work on natural history published in 1834 before he could learn much about him. There he read the following:

"Always keeps in an erect position even when it walks upon all fours, its arms being as long as its body and its legs put together. We have seen one of these animals alive. It had no appearance of any tail. It had a circle of bushy hair all around the face which gave it a very remarkable appearance. Its eyes were large and sunk in its head, its face resembling that of a man tanned, and its ears well proportioned. This ape appeared to us to be of a gentle and tractable disposition. Its motions were neither rash nor precipitate. It was fed on bread, fruit, almonds, &c., and calmly received the fruit that was presented to it. It was very averse to cold and wet weather, and did not live long after being brought from its native country. It is a native of the East Indies, and particularly found along the coasts of Coromandel, Malacca, and the Moluicca Islands."

This gibbon is placed on exhibition by its owner, but Mr. Smith says that he will keep it at least six months, the department setting that limit in order to prevent citizens from using the menagerie as a free boarding place for strange pets. This specimen is two feet four inches tall.

Mr. Smith said yesterday that the work of transferring the hippopotamus Iris to the steamship Bulgaria, on which she is to sail to-morrow from Hoboken, to take her place in Hagenback's "zoo" at Hamburg, would be undertaken the first thing this morning. She will be moved on a truck, and it lies largely with herself whether the task be an easy or hard one. She is the third of the progeny of Murphy and Caliph. One has already preceded her to Hamburg, and another is in Lincoln Park, Chicago.

Rugs, Lace Curtains, Portieres! | *Rugs, Lace Curtains, Portieres!* | *Rugs, Lace Curtains, Portieres!*

O'Neill's.

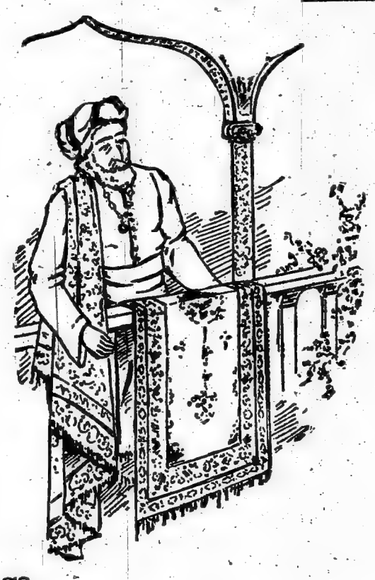

An Advanced Holiday Sale of

Rugs, Lace Curtains and Silk Portieres!

We open the Christmas trading season here this morning by making a most remarkable offering of Rugs, Curtains and Portieres—an offering that will enable you to purchase a useful and appropriate Christmas gift for far less money than you would pay ordinarily. You know the quality of the goods we sell. Read these prices! They tell the whole story.

Rugs.

Medium Karabaghs, from 15 to 20 square feet, regular value from $10.00 to $15.00,
4.75 to 6.75 each.

Medium Shirvans, from 16 to 18 square feet, worth from $15.00 to $20.00 each, 7.50 to 10.00 each.

Anatolian Mats, very fine quality and in good condition, all new goods, worth $7.50, 3.50 each.

Also a choice selection of fine Kirmans, Bagdads, Kelims, Jim Jims, Cashmeres and Carpet sizes, at
UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.

Lace Bed Sets.

A special lot purchased just for this sale—the real kind, not the imitation. These are worth $15.00 set, but you can buy them at this sale for 7.98 set.

Lace Curtains.

A special lot of Real Renaissance Curtains, all beautiful patterns, regular value $10.00, 6.48 pair.

Irish Point Curtains in very fine designs, worth $8.00 pair, for this sale 5.98 pair.

New Christmas Portieres.

These goods were made for next season's trade, and at these prices are great bargains.

Heavy Silk Ribbed Portieres, with heavy fringed valance, latest designs, worth $15.00, for this sale 9.25 pair.

Satin Derby Portieres, best quality, nothing to surpass them in style and color, worth $22.50, for this sale 14.75 pair.

Fine Double-faced Silk Frou-Frous, the real goods, with handsome fringes, all colorings, worth $22.50, for this sale 17.50 pair.

☞ All Cash Purchases except Bicycles and Sewing Machines delivered free to any railroad station within One Hundred Miles of New York City.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

H. O'NEILL & CO., 6th Ave., 20th to 21st Street.

O'Neill's.

A Great Sale of

Women's Jackets.

We place on sale this morning the entire stock on hand of one of New York's leading manufacturers of Women's Jackets, including his entire sample line. The stock consists of Cheviots, Kerseys and Montagnacs in the single and new box front effects. Some are strictly men tailored, others have revers and collars of rich fur.

The value of these garments ranges from 12.00 to 25.00 each, but we're going to sell them, beginning this morning, for

7.50 and 10.00 each.

EARLY BUYERS WILL SECURE BEST CHOICE.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Holiday Books! | *Holiday Books!*

O'Neill's.

Holiday Books.

No store in New York has so large a collection of New Holiday Books as you'll find here, and in no other store can you buy them so cheap. Thousands of volumes to pick from, including: Books of Fiction, Poetry, Travel, Biography, History, Books for the Young People, Religious Books, Cook Books, Dictionaries, Encyclopedias, Bibles, Hymnals, Prayer Books, &c.

☞ Special attention and liberal discount given to the clergy and Sunday School Committees. Among the new Holiday Books:

Vanity Fair, Becky Sharp Edition	1.88	Mr. Dooley in the Heart of His Country-me	88c
Modern Daughters, by Alexander Black	1.88	The Orange Girl, by W. Besant	1.08
The Grandissimes, by G. W. Cable	4.98	The Hand of the Long Night, by Du Chaillu	1.44
More Colonial Homesteads, by Marion Harland	2.25	The Black Wolf's Breed, by H. Dickson	1.08
Cupid and the Foot Lights, by James L. Ford	1.08	The Fowler, by B. Harraden	1.08
The Square Book of Animals	1.08	That Fortune, by Charles D. Warner	1.08
The Education of Mr. Pipp, by C. D. Gibson	3.61	Old Chester Tales, by M. Deland	1.08
The Letters of Robert L. Stevenson, 2 vols.	4.75	The Market Place, by H. Frederic	1.08
Hugh Wynne, 2 volumes, illustrated	3.61	Prisoners of Hope, by M. Johnston	1.08
The Golden Ages, by Graham	1.88	Red Pottage, by M. Cholmondeley	1.08
Among English Hedgerows, by Clifton Johnston	1.85	The Many Sided Franklin, by Ford	2.25
When Knighthood Was in Flower	95c	Oom Paul's People	1.08
		The Martyrdom of an Empress	1.88
		The King's Mirror, by Hope	1.08

A Catalogue of all the new Holiday Books may be had upon application.
MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

COTTON SHEETS,
PILLOW CASES.
UTICA MILLS.

SHEETS.

Sizes.	Plain.	Hemstitched.
63x93½	42c.	50c. each
72x93½	48c.	56c. "
81x93½	54c.	62c. "
81x99	56c.	64c. "
90x99	62c.	70c. "

PILLOW CASES.

Sizes.	Plain.	Hemstitched.
45x38½	12½c.	17c. each
50x38½	14c.	18c. "
54x38½	15c.	19c. "

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

MEMORIAL CUBAN ASYLUM.

A Movement Started in Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church—In Memory of Mrs. Thurston.

A movement for the raising of funds for a proposed memorial orphan asylum for Cuban children, which shall bear the name of Mrs. Thurston, wife of Senator John M. Thurston, who died shortly after a visit she made to Cuba, was started last night in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church under the auspices of the Thurston Memorial Association.

The name of the proposed home is to be the Thurston Home for Orphans and Homeless Children in Cuba, and Gen. Van Der Voort of Nebraska, one of the managers of the Cuban Mail Steamship Company, has offered a tract of ground for the institution. It is proposed to raise a fund before the opening of Congress and to get the work practically started on it in a few months.

Gen. Van Der Voort and Mrs. G. E. Andrews of Echo Lake, N. J., were the speakers last night at the evening service in the Madison Avenue Church. Mrs. Andrews, who is the wife of a clergyman, conceived the plan of caring for the homeless children of Cuba, and thought a practical way of making it a possibility would be to make it a memorial of Mrs. Thurston. She interested Gen. Van Der Voort in the project, he having been a friend of Mrs. Thurston. The nucleus of a fund has already been subscribed in Nebraska. It is proposed to carry on the work all over the country.

Gen. Van Der Voort in his speech told of the large number of orphans in Cuba and of the need of some institution to care for them. The home was to be an industrial school, he said, as well as a mission. It was especially fitting, he thought, that the work should be started as a memorial to Mrs. Thurston, whose death, he said, her friends all believed was caused by a broken heart, the result of her visit to Cuba and seeing with her own eyes the conditions there.

Mrs. Andrews dwelt on the religious reasons for the home, saying that a Protestant institution of some kind was needed, and that if American money was not sent down to help the Cuban orphans, and American missionaries to train them to habits of thrift, more lives of Americans would be sacrificed in quelling disturbances.

The Rev. Dr. T. A. Howland, Treasurer of the association, also spoke. Col. Ray, one of the officers, also said a few words.

Dr. John E. Bushnell of the church presided. He recommended the work to his congregation. Mr. and Mrs. Andrews, he said, will be sent to Cuba to start work as soon as possible.

The collection was devoted to the fund, and contribution slips were handed around upon which many of the members of the church pledged themselves to give larger amounts. It was announced that any contributions to the fund might be sent to Dr. Howland, at 64 Bible House, this city.

Balance of this season's
Novelty Dress Goods,
at greatly reduced prices
Also a variety of
Plain & Fancy Fabrics
in
Dress Lengths,
at ½ original value.
Special for
Monday & Tuesday, Dec. 4th & 5th.
Zibeline Plaids,
50 inches wide,
75 cts.
per yard.
Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

J. Jacquin & Co.
28 West 23d St., New York,
Are now SELLING OUT their entire stock of choicest trimmed and untrimmed
MILLINERY GOODS,
owing to the termination of their lease.
Sale to commence this Monday morning and to continue until December 30th, when premises must be vacated, as Stern Bros. will then occupy the same.
All goods reduced to ONE-HALF of their FORMER PRICES.

GREATEST WARMTH, LEAST WEIGHT
Jaeger
PURE WOOL UNDERWEAR
Send for Illustrated Catalogue.
New York: 16 West 23d St. 166 Broadway.
Brooklyn: 504 Fulton St.

INDIGESTION.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Relieves the sense of fullness, distress and pain in the stomach after meals. Makes digestion natural and easy.
Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

CARPETS.
Great Clearing-up Sale
in all different grades of odd pieces and patterns that we do not intend duplicating.
ALL AT REMNANT PRICES.
RUGS! RUGS! RUGS!
Complete assortment, both foreign and domestic, from a small mat to the largest carpet sizes.
Special Sale of
CHENILLE RUGS,
woven in one piece in large carpet sizes, at
$25.00 each.
These Rugs are equal in effect to an Oriental.
LACE CURTAINS
and Upholstery Goods in endless variety at prices that will insure immediate sale.
FURNITURE.
Odd pieces and odd Parlor Suites, our own upholstering.
AT POPULAR PRICES.
SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO
Sixth Ave. & 13th & 14th Sts.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
Old Father Santa Claus
never had much difficulty in replenishing his stores here, as we always prepare such a variety of quaint, rich and dainty pieces—suitable gifts for the occupants of every room.
But this week will see the choicest designs picked from our stock. Many beautiful specimens were ahead of the fashion, and not knowing with what reception they would meet, we made but few of each. These have captivated the holiday shoppers, so if you want a share in this beauty, do not longer delay, but immediately
"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

EARL & WILSON'S
Trade E&W Mark
Dress Shirts
Are the Best.
PERFECT
in every detail.
CORRECT IN FIT.

THE DEAF CURED FREE
next Friday, 2 and 8 P. M., at Carnegie Lyceum, 57th St. and 7th Av.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE COMIQUE (The House That Jack Built) Broadway and 29th St.
To-night Our Own Stock Burlesque Co. and Chorus of 40, in Hoddy Dotty

PROCTOR'S 23d St. 15, 25, 50c. MARIE TAVARY. Mov'g Pictures (new) DE FORREST & WILSON FAMILY, &c. Cont. Perf.

PALACE 58th and 3d Av. 15, 25, 50c. EZRA KENDALL, HALL & STALEY. Moving Pictures, Clarice Vance, others. Cont. Perf.

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only. Phone 2224 Mad. Sq.
MAY IRWIN IN SISTER MARY Biggest hit of all.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Mat. Sat.
TO-NIGHT, "HOFGUNST." Tuesday (pop. pr.) "Der Pfarrer von Kirchfeld."

AMERICAN 42ND & 8TH AVE CASTLE SQ. OR CO.
Entire First Act of Beethoven's FIDELIO followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA.
Evgs., 8:15. 25c. to $1. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:15. Genl. adm., 25c. Next week, Mon., Tues., Il Trovatore. Wed. Mat., Eve., Romeo and Juliet. Thurs., Fri., Carmen. Sat. Mat., Eve., Aida.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of MR. MAURICE GRAU.
The Season will be inaugurated on MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 18TH.
☞ SALE OF SEATS FOR FIRST WEEK OPENS THURSDAY, DEC. 14TH.
Repertoire of first will be announced SUNDAY, DECEMBER 10TH.
WEBER PIANO USED.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. Eves., 8:20. Mats., 2.
MR. & MRS. KENDAL In Their London Success, The Elder Miss Blossom. *Special Wed. Mat. Regular Mat. Sat.

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL, B'way & 30 St. Mats. Tues. and Sat.
Whirl-I-Gig & The Other Way.
Thurs. Evg., Dec. 7, First Production of BARBARA FIDGETY.

CASINO! TO-NIGHT, 8:15. MAT. SAT. AT 2. Souv. Nght, Dec. 22. 100th Performance
7TH THRONGED WEEK! ALICE NIELSEN OPERA COMPANY in The Singing Girl!

BROADWAY Theatre. 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Wed. & Sat. Mats. at 2.
THE GREAT SUCCESS, BEN-HUR
SEATS ON SALE FOR NEXT 4 WEEKS.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. Ev. 8:15. Mats. 2:15. The Great BIG HIT. ROUND NEW YORK. TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT! JEFFRIES & SHARKEY in living pictures as Gladiators.

THE DEWEY. East 14th St. Matinee To-Day. Weber & Fields' HURLY-BURLY CO. Mlle. Alcide Capitaine, Binns & Binns, &c.

5TH AV. Theatre, B'way and 28th St. EVES. AT 8. MATINEES AT 2. MATINEES, WED. & SAT.
Mrs. Fiske in Becky Sharp

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way. Evgs. 8:15 sharp. Sat. Mat. only.
ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.
BUY NOW FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
The Great Drama, "WAY DOWN EAST"
Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. JAMES O'NEILL in THE MUSKETEERS. Saturday Night, MONTE CRISTO.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S Music Hall. 125th St. & 7th Av. Res. Or. 50c. Bal. 25c. Mats. Wed. & Sat. THE ORIGINAL BROADWAY BURLESQUERS.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Evgs., 8:15.
Great London Success A GREEK SLAVE.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA 42d St. B'way-7th Av. To-night, 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
THE ROGERS BROS. in WALL STREET

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....at 8:15. Daniel Frohman, Manager.
Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2.
DANIEL FROHMAN'S STOCK COMPANY, PRESENTING HENRY ARTHUR JONES'S LATEST AND MERRIEST 4-ACT COMEDY ENTITLED
The Maneuvers of Jane
The Maneuvers of Jane
"History will repeat itself. What happened in London will happen in New York. The play will be as it was in London—town talk."—Clement Scott in Herald.

LYCEUM. 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30. Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
Annie Russell in Miss Hobbs
THIS EVENING (DEC. 4) COMMEMORATION OF THE 100TH PERFORMANCE.

WALLACK'S. Broadway and 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
TO-NIGHT
FRANK DANIELS
In Victor Herbert's New Comic Opera, Book by Fred Rankin & Kirke La Shelle.
THE AMEER.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM. 57th St. and 7th Ave.
Marvelous Exhibition, Wonderful Demonstration, Illustrated Lecture, Deaf Cured Free
Friday, December 8, 1899, Afternoon and Evening, at 2 and 8.
Admission Free.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York
EMIL PAUR.....Conductor
Frid., Dec. 8, at 2 P. M. Sat., Dec. 9, at 8:15 P. M.
Programme: Overture, "Preischuetz"—Weber; Concerto Piano, E flat maj.—Liszt, Mr. MARK HAMBURG; Symphonic Prologue, "William Ratcliff" conducted by the composer, F. VAN DER STUCKEN; Symphony, A minor,—Mendelssohn. Box office open daily from 9 to 5.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 7:45. Saturday Matinée at 2.
RICHARD MANSFIELD.
FAREWELL CYRANO DE BERGERAC
Week of Dec. BEAU BRUMMELL Seats Ready Thursday.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, December 7, at 3.
Song Recital by
MR. DAVID BISPHAM
kindly assisted by
MR. WALTER DAMROSCH
Reserved seats, $1.50, now on sale at Schuberth's.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Ev'gs, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
JOHN DREW | THE TYRANNY OF TEARS

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Ev'gs, 8. Mat. Sat.
A GREAT SUCCESS."—HERALD.
Wm. Gillette In His New Play, Sherlock Holmes

Charles Frohman's CRITERION THEATRE B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:15.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
JULIA MARLOWE | BARBARA FRIETCHIE
Dec. 4—50th Time, Julia Marlowe Pictorial Souv.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St. & B'way.
Last 6 nights. Last Wed. & Sat. Mats.
Ev'gs 8:30. Mats. 2:15. MAKE WAY FOR THE LADIES.
Dec. 11—"Wheels Within Wheels."

THE NEW YORK. Eve., 8:30. Popular Prices.
MATINEE DAILY at 2:30. BIOGRAPH PICTURES.
JEFFRIES-SHARKEY CONTEST

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. FELIX MORRIS & CO. in "KERRY."
THE GIRL WITH THE AUBURN HAIR.

KNABE HALL, 5th Av. & 20th St. Tuesday Evening, Dec. 5, at 8:15. Third Piano Recital, JOSEF WEISS. Seats $1.00, at Knabe's, 154 5th Av.

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH. EDEN MUSEE NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC.

MURRAY HILL THEA., Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. THIS WEEK—THE CHARITY BALL.

14th St. Theatre cor. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LAST TIMES of the Quaint Rural Drama, THE DAIRY FARM

Harlem Opera House Louis Mann & Clara Lipman In The Girl in the Barracks Evs. 8:15. Matinée Sat. 2:15.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. 10c. to all. BIJOU MIDWINTER CIRCUS.

DEC 1899

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1899. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Dec. 2....	2,729,727
Same week last year.....	2,676,695
Stocks to date this year.....155,370,348	
Corresponding date last year.101,476,789	

Bonds for the week.....	$8,958,020
Same week last year.....	$25,126,880
Bonds to date this year.....$790,916,190	
Corresponding date last year.$804,702,490	

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 3@10; at three months, 6; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5½ per cent.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Steel Hoop	1¼	Glucose Sugar Ref.	1
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	1	H. B. Claflin	1½
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	2	Kan. City, P. & G.	1¾
Am. Linseed	3¾	Laclede Gas	3½
Am. Linseed pf.	6½	Manhattan	1¾
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	4	North American	1½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	5½	Northern Pacific	1¾
Chesapeake & Ohio.	2¾	Nor. Pac. pf.	1¾
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	1¼	Pacific Mail	1½
Chi. Gt. West. deb.	1½	Pennsylvania	3¾
Chi. & Northwest.	1	Peoria, Dec. & Ev.	1¾
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1¾	Pullman Car	2¾
Clev., Lor. & Wheel.	2¾	Rio Grande West. pf.	1
Clev., L. & W. pf.	3	St. Joseph & G. I.	1½
Col. Fuel & Iron	2½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1½
Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	2	Tex. Pac. Land Tr.	1¾
Colorado Midland	1¾	Third Avenue	1
Col. Midland pf.	1¾	Twin City R. T.	5¾
Del., S. S. & A. pf.	2	Wagner Palace Car	2
Federal Steel	2¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malting	2½	Glucose Sug. Ref. pf.	2½
Am. Malting pf.	3½	Lake Erie & West.	1¾
American Ice	1½	Lake Shore	3
Am. Sugar Ref.	2¾	Louis. & Nash.	1¾
Am. Tobacco	1¾	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	1
Ann Arbor pf.	1	M. W. S. El., C., pf.	1
Anaconda Copper	1¾	Minn. & St. L.	1¾
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	2¾
B'klyn Rapid Tr.	2¾	Nat. Biscuit	1¾
Chi. Cons. Tract.	2	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	2
C., M. & St. P.	1¼	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	2
Chi. & N. W. pf.	1¾	Southern Pacific	1
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	2	U. S. Leather	7¾
Cont. Tobacco	1⅞	U. S. Rubber pf.	1¾
Cont. Tobacco pf.	1	U. S. Flour Mill. pf.	2
Consol. Gas	3¾		
Den. & R. G. pf.	1¾		
Evans. & T. H.	1		

Net changes in bond quotations for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of G. 3d pf., inc.	1½	Louis. & N. gen. 6s.	2
C. & N. W. gen. 5½s	1½	St. L. S'west 2d	1½
Col. Mid. 1st gold 4s.	1½	S. Car. & Ga. 1st	1
L. & W. B. con. 7s.	2	Stand. R. & T. 6s.	1
Long Island Fy. 4½s	2	Stand. R. & T., inc.	2
L., E. & St. L. cop. 5s, t. r.	1	Tex. Pac. 1st	1
L., N. A. & C. 1st 6s	1	Wabash deb. A.	2
		W. N. Y. & P., inc.	1½

Bonds Declined.

Mex. Int. 1st	1	Scioto V. & N. E. 4s	1

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—On the Stock Exchange last week, Americans closed firm in anticipation of a currency reform message to Congress. Union Pacific Railroad shares rose 1 point; Chesapeake and Ohio, ½; Northern Pacific, ½, and Wabash preferred, ¼. Baltimore and Ohio fell ½ point; Southern Pacific, ⅛, and other Americans from ⅛ to ½.

OUR LONDON CABLE.

THE SIX PER CENT. BANK RATE

Advance Was to Some Extent a Surprise—Necessity for the Bank of England's Action—Rate May Go Up Still Higher—Britain Has Now Only Bullion on Which to Depend.

Cable Correspondence.

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LONDON, Dec. 3.—We have got our 6 per cent. bank rate, and the question now is, What is it going to do for us? To some extent the advance was a surprise, for no further adverse movement in foreign exchanges had taken place and the market was to all appearance suffering merely from end of the month Stock Exchange settlement and bankers' balance sheet squeezes. At the same time feverishness prevailed and the action of the Bank of England itself tended to aggravate the unrest. One day it refused to discount bills for brokers and the next offered to take them up to sixty days at 6 per cent. The market took fright, and on Wednesday became so terrified that it refused to buy bills under 5⅞ per cent., occasionally, indeed, asking 6 per cent.

When the bank rate went to 6 per cent. on Thursday, the first feeling, therefore, was a sense of relief, and the open market discount began to fall away. Venturesome credit handlers talked of 5⅝ per cent., but prudent houses demanded from 5⅞ to 5¾ per cent., lowering these quotations, however, yesterday for bills for three months and under. Money, too, was easier yesterday at 5 per cent. Early in the week Stock Exchange settlement rates were severe, at about 6 per cent. on all good securities, including consols, and that also helped to frighten people.

With regard to consols, money on which has not been so dear for about ten years, it seems that Government departments and the Bank of England itself have been selling, and as nobody buys in these times, the market found itself loaded with considerable amounts of stock on which it had to arrange loans into January, consol bargains being only settled once a month. To make sure of advances into the new year high rates were offered, because the pressure at the end of December is expected to be greater than now.

The last time the bank rate was 6 per cent. was nine years ago, when the Baring crisis overtook the market, and then it remained at that figure for just a month. Now there is no prospect of such a swift return to comparative ease, but rather one of higher rates still by and by. In 1890 the Bank of France was able to lend the Bank of England £3,000,000 in gold. Now not only this is impossible, but all the foreign markets want metal as much as, if not more than, we do.

But why this urgency with us for more gold? The Bank of England possesses £10,600,000 more metal now than in November, 1890, and seems richer all round; therefore, it may be said, there is surely no cause for nervousness. Unfortunately, the position has changed for the worse in other respects. Not only are the bank's liabilities £15,000,000 larger now than in 1890, but it is now surrounded by a small group of other joint stock banks, each carrying liabilities to the public of from £15,000,000 to almost £50,000,000. These great banks have mostly been formed by the amalgamation of a number of small ones, some of which were far from strong. Their necessities in the shape of cash, were anything to go wrong, would, it is certain, be such that the note and gold reserve of the Bank of England might be swept away in a few days.

It is imperative, therefore, that the metallic reserve of the institution round which all the credit of the empire revolves should be far greater than was formerly deemed sufficient. Add to this permanent argument in favor of a strong reserve of gold the present necessities arising from the war, the hunger of all the markets for more metal, the stoppage of the usual supplies of gold, the artificially stimulated requirements of India, and the increase in normal demands for bullion for export due to the larger trade transacted, and grounds enough for vigilance are apparent. It was reported on Thursday that a million in gold was to be taken before the end of the week for South America. This report was not according to fact, for no gold has gone, but the market says it was because last week's boat was slow, and that the bullion is sure to go next Friday. Suppose this also to be false, none the less it is true that heavy demands on our small stock are sure to be experienced soon.

The worst of it is that we do not now own securities in masses which could be sold abroad, and therefore have only bullion to fall back upon at a pinch. I estimate that we have parted with £150,000,000 of your railroad securities since the beginning of 1898, and long before that we had sold our Continental and Egyptian Government stocks. Neither you nor the Continent take many of our Indian and colonial securities, if any, nor is there any free market abroad for our domestic stocks.

Consequently we depend on our exports of manufactures and the interest on our colonial, Indian, South American, and the remainder of our North American investments to adjust trade balances at ordinary times. But the times are not now ordinary, and are not likely to be so for many months to come. Money may ease a little now, but dearness is certain to come on again before the end of the year, and the Bank of England says it has got the market well enough in hand to be able to prevent weakness spreading. Soon, probably, we shall see the Continental State banks moving their rates up further for self-protection, and the only thing we are thankful for is your apparent ability to do without drawing gold from us. If you did so, that, added to our other troubles, would stagger our market completely.

When, however, with so little superficial cause the rate goes to 6 per cent., nervous borrowers ask if anything is wrong with credit in the home market. Apparently there is nothing, although we have had the longest season of the most unbridled speculation without accident I ever remember. Probably the thought was suggested by the coincidence of the previous 6 per cent. bank rate heralding disasters. The only places where I fear that credit is worn rather thin are two or three of the newer big banks; one or two private banks mixed up with our book publishing trade, which is in a somewhat rotten condition, and the Scotch banks, two at least of which are in danger of drowning in whisky. But acute symptoms are nowhere apparent, even where most to be dreaded.

A. J. W.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Dec. 4.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—Annual meeting.
Chestnut Hill Railroad—Dividend payable.
Commercial Cable Company—Special meeting.
Hocking Valley Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Metropolitan Street Railway, New York—Annual meeting.
Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown—Dividend payable.
Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets Crosstown Railroad—Annual meeting.

Tuesday, Dec. 5.

Bank of the Manhattan Company—Annual meeting.
Chicago Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company—Books close.
Northern Pacific Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Pullman's Palace Car Company—Annual meeting.
Ulster and Delaware Railroad—Annual meeting.

Thursday, Dec. 7.

American Cotton Oil Company—Annual meeting.

Saturday, Dec. 9.

Welsbach Commercial Company—Dividend payable on preferred.

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, Dec. 3.—The Bank of Spain's report for last week shows the following: Gold in hand, no change; silver in hand, increase, 1,315,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, decrease, 3,186,000 pesetas.

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Dec. 2, 1899.

Range for Year 1899. Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Sat., Dec. 2. Bid.	Ask'd.	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended Dec. 2, 2,729,727.	Amount Capt'l Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Period	Week Ended Dec. 2. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Dec. 2, '99.
118½ February 28.	106¾ January 16.	112	115	..	Adams Express	$12,000,000	June 1, '99.	2	SA	115	115	115	115	106	50
21½ May 25.	15 June 15.	16½	16⅝	− ⅛	American Car & Foundry Company	29,050,000				16⅝	17	16⅛	16⅝	...	2,305
63⅝ September 7.	45 June 16.	62	62¼	+ ¼	American Car & Foundry Company pf.	29,050,000	Nov. 1, '99.	1¾	Q	62	62¼	61¾	62¼	...	1,840
46 November 2.	33¾ March 2.	36¾	36⅞	− ⅛	American Cotton Oil	20,257,100	Dec. 1, '99.	4	A	37	37⅛	36	36½	34¾	3,825
97¼ October 28.	85¼ January 5.	95	100	+ 2	American Cotton Oil preferred	10,196,800	Dec. 1, '99.	2	SA	94	96	94	96	88	715
12½ March 2.	30 October 18.	31	34	..	American District Telegraph	2,585,000	Nov. 15, '99.	1¼	SA	32	32	32	..	..	156
160 August 29.	133 June 19.	146	150	..	American Express Company	18,000,000	July 1, '99.	3	SA	149¾	150	146	149	150	110
41¼ September 8.	34 October 16.	33½	34½	− 1⅛	American Ice Company	32,939,100	Nov. 15, '99.	1	..	35¾	35¾	34	34	...	780
85 September 11.	76 October 18.	75¼	77	..	American Ice Company preferred	12,440,000	Oct. 14, '99.	1½	Q	76½	76½	76¼	76¼	...	130
16⅝ November 29.	5⅝ June 20.	14¾	14⅞	+ 2⅝	American Linseed Company	15,475,000				13¾	16⅜	13⅞	15	...	12,651
61 December 1.	44½ June 20.	60	60	+ 6½	American Linseed Company preferred	15,475,000	Sep. 15, '99.	1¾	Q	54½	61	54½	60	...	16,874
27½ January 4.	10 October 25.	10½	12	− 2⅞	American Malting Company	14,000,000				11½	11½	10	10	31	1,050
51¾ January 28.	41 November 18.	44	46	+ 5¼	American Malting Company preferred	14,400,000	Oct. 16, '99.	1¾	Q	41¾	44	41¾	44	32½	1,478
59 April 20.	34½ October 28.	40	40¼	..	American Smelting & Refining Company	37,000,000				40¾	40¾	39¾	40	...	10,255
94½ April 20.	80 May 31.	90¾	91	+ 1	American Smelting & Refining Company pf.	37,000,000	Oct. 10, '99.	1¾	Q	90¼	92	90	91	...	8,135
15½ March 13.	4 October 14.	4	5	+ ½	American Spirits Manufacturing Company	27,982,700				..	..	..	4	12¾	100
48⅝ November 28.	24 May 24.	47½	47⅝	+ ⅛	American Steel Hoop	10,190,600				47½	48⅜	47	47⅝	...	24,300
89¾ September 14.	70 May 15.	84¾	85	+ ¼	American Steel Hoop preferred	14,000,000	Oct. 20, '99.	1¾	Q	85	85¾	85	85	...	4,315
72 May 4.	45 February 8.	49	49¼	+ ⅛	American Steel & Wire	40,000,000				48¾	50	48¾	49	34	22,065
108¾ March 13.	92½ February 8.	96	96	..	American Steel & Wire preferred	40,000,000	Oct. 14, '99.	1¾	Q	96	96	96	96	89½	1,075
162 March 20.	122½ January 4.	156½	156½	− 2⅝	American Sugar Refining Company	36,968,000	Oct. 2, '99.	3	Q	158½	158½	154	156	127⅝	187,913
123 March 20.	110 January 18.	118¾	119½	..	American Sugar Refining Company pf.	36,968,000	Oct. 2, '99.	1¾	Q	119	119	119	119	118½	215
105 April 18.	97¾ November 29.	98	99	..	American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1½	Q	97¾	98	97¾	97¾	98½	295
42⅜ April 4.	31¼ November 11.	33¾	34¼	− ⅝	American Tin Plate Company	26,000,000				34⅜	34⅜	34¼	34¼	...	1,758
90¼ February 8.	61 June 1.	83	83¾	+ ¼	American Tin Plate Company preferred	13,000,000	Oct. 30, '99.	1¾	Q	84	84	83¼	83¾	...	605
229½ April 5.	89½ June 21.	116¾	117	− 1¼	American Tobacco Company	54,000,000	Nov. 1, '99.	2½	Q	115¾	119¾	116¾	116¾	156¾	28,567
70 April 26.	41 October 24.	44¾	45¼	+ ⅛	Anaconda Copper Mining Company	30,000,000	Nov. 1, '99.	2	SA	46¾	48¼	45	45	...	1,080
48¼ October 26.	26 May 3.	45	46¼	− 1	Ann Arbor preferred	4,000,000				47	47¼	46	46	30	400
24½ February 22.	17 May 8.	22¾	23¼	+ ¼	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	102,000,000				23	23½	22¼	22¾	16¾	20,535
65⅞ August 24.	50⅜ January 7.	65¾	66	− ¼	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe preferred	114,119,500	July 20, '99.	1½	SA	65¼	66¾	65¼	65¾	46¾	57,804
61¼ April 20.	43¾ June 22.	57½	58	− ¼	Baltimore & Ohio	22,500,000				58	59⅜	58¾	58	45¾	41,462
85½ November 28.	67⅛ June 21.	83	83⅜	− 1	Baltimore & Ohio preferred	22,227,000				85	85⅞	83¾	83¾	74⅝	46,454
117 April 15.	75⅝ September 20.	86¼	87	+ 2⅝	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	45,000,000				89	89⅜	85⅝	86¾	89	89,293
160 March 17.	125 June 5.	139	142	− ½	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	3	SA	138½	138¾	138½	138½	120	270
20⅝ August 4.	9¼ May 8.	17	18	− ½	Brunswick Deck & City Improvement	5,000,000				18	18¾	18	17	11	900
89 November 28.	20¾ March 23.	85	87	+ 1	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	6,000,000				86	89	86	89	...	945
96½ September 22.	69 May 19.	94¾	96	+ 1⅝	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg preferred	6,000,000	Aug. 15, '99.	1	SA	94	96	94	96	70¾	650
70 January 28.	55¾ June 2.	54	54½	− ¼	Canada Southern	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '99.	1	SA	54½	54¾	54	54¾	84½	940
96¾ May 31.	84¾ March 15.	94	96	− ¼	Canadian Pacific	22,000,000	Oct. 2, '99.	2	SA	95	95	93	93	80¾	825
94 November 20.	85 February 20.	88	95	..	Capital Traction	12,000,000	Oct. 1, '99.	¾	Q	93	94	94	94	...	200
31¾ December 2.	22¾ May 31.	31¾	31⅞	+ 2⅞	Chesapeake & Ohio	30,393,400	Oct. 2, '99.	1	..	30	31⅜	29⅝	31¾	24¼	17,321
142¾ February 15.	124¾ January 7.	124¾	124¾	+ 1¼	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	58,188,800	Sept. 15, '99.	1¼	Q	123½	124¾	123½	124¾	119¾	60,543
69¾ April 29.	44 September 30.	45	46	− 2	Chicago Consolidated Traction	15,000,000				47¾	48¾	46	46	...	3,010
100¾ September 1.	89¾ January 4.	96½	97	..	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	8,197,200	July 1, '99.	2	SA	97	97½	95¾	97	85	1,510
125¾ September 7.	115¾ January 5.	..	120	..	Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred	8,500,000	Oct. 2, '99.	1½	Q	123	123½	123	123¼	110¾	85
20¾ January 28.	13 June 1.	14¾	14¾	+ ¾	Chicago Great Western	21,264,800				14¾	14¾	14¼	14¾	14¾	9,775
35½ August 28.	23¾ January 5.	25¾	25¾	+ ¼	Chicago Great Western preferred A	11,871,900	July 31, '99.	1	SA	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	28	1,710
44¾ September 6.	34 June 22.	40¾	41	..	Chicago Great Western preferred B	7,965,100				40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	33½	900
108¾ August 15.	97¾ January 5.	98¼	98¾	+ ⅛	Chicago Great Western debentures	18,715,800	July 15, '99.	3	SA	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	94¾	1,077
19 November 28.	7⅝ January 4.	17	17⅜	+ ⅜	Chicago Indianapolis & Louisville	10,000,000				17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	7¾	1,715
87½ November 27.	61 January 4.	80¾	81	− ¼	Chicago Indianapolis & Louisville pf.	9,000,000	Mch 20, '99.	1	..	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	61½	100
135¾ September 6.	120¾ January 3.	134¾	134¾	− ⅛	Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul	61,184,200	Oct. 21, '99.	2½	QX	134¾	134¾	134	134¾	114¾	1,445

Stocks.	Par.	Sales.	Price Jan. 1, 1909.	Highest.	When.	Lowest.	When.	Price Dec. 31, 1909.	Net Change.	Dividends. Last Paid.	Rate.	Yield.
Milwaukee & St. Paul (concluded)												
Northern Pacific	100	1,033,800	118	135	Oct. 19	118	Jan. 4	133	+15	Dec. 15	2½	1.88
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha	100	22,600	118	118	Jan. 4	118	Jan. 4	118		Dec. 15	2½	2.12
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha pref.	100	1,100	148	148	Jan. 4	148	Jan. 4	148		Dec. 15	3½	2.36
Chicago, Terre Haute & Southeastern	100	1,100	44	44	Jan. 4	44	Jan. 4	44				
Chicago, Terre Haute & Southeastern pref.	100	1,100	85	85	Jan. 4	85	Jan. 4	85				
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis	100	1,100	68½	68½	Jan. 4	68½	Jan. 4	68½		Dec. 15	1	1.46
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis pref.	100	1,100	95	95	Jan. 4	95	Jan. 4	95		Dec. 15	2	2.10
Cleveland, Cin., Chic. & St. Louis pref. "A"	100	1,100	95	95	Jan. 4	95	Jan. 4	95		Dec. 15	2	2.10
Colorado & Southern	100	1,100	19½	19½	Jan. 4	19½	Jan. 4	19½				
Colorado & Southern 1st preferred	100	1,100	38	38	Jan. 4	38	Jan. 4	38				
Colorado & Southern 2d preferred	100	1,100	30	30	Jan. 4	30	Jan. 4	30				
Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	100	1,100	19	19	Jan. 4	19	Jan. 4	19				
Consolidated Gas	100	1,100	132	132	Jan. 4	132	Jan. 4	132		Dec. 15	2½	1.89
Continental Tobacco Company	100	1,100	43½	43½	Jan. 4	43½	Jan. 4	43½				
Continental Tobacco Company preferred	100	1,100	95	95	Jan. 4	95	Jan. 4	95				
Delaware & Hudson	100	1,100	191	191	Jan. 4	191	Jan. 4	191		Dec. 15	2½	1.31
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	100	1,100	291	291	Jan. 4	291	Jan. 4	291		Dec. 15	5	1.72
Denver & Rio Grande	100	1,100	24½	24½	Jan. 4	24½	Jan. 4	24½				
Denver & Rio Grande preferred	100	1,100	74½	74½	Jan. 4	74½	Jan. 4	74½				
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	100	1,100	15	15	Jan. 4	15	Jan. 4	15				
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	100	1,100	17	17	Jan. 4	17	Jan. 4	17				
Erie	100	3,100	25½	25½	Jan. 4	25½	Jan. 4	25½				
Erie 1st preferred	100	1,100	37½	37½	Jan. 4	37½	Jan. 4	37½				
Erie 2d preferred	100	1,100	30	30	Jan. 4	30	Jan. 4	30				
Evansville & Terre Haute	100	1,100	45½	45½	Jan. 4	45½	Jan. 4	45½				
Federal Steel Company	100	1,100	82½	82½	Jan. 4	82½	Jan. 4	82½				
Federal Steel Company preferred	100	1,100	81½	81½	Jan. 4	81½	Jan. 4	81½				
General Electric Company	100	1,100	130	130	Jan. 4	130	Jan. 4	130				
Glucose Sugar Refining Company	100	1,100	84½	84½	Jan. 4	84½	Jan. 4	84½				
Glucose Sugar Refining Company preferred	100	1,100	119½	119½	Jan. 4	119½	Jan. 4	119½				
Great Northern preferred	100	1,100	134	134	Jan. 4	134	Jan. 4	134				
H. B. Claflin Company	100	1,100	116½	116½	Jan. 4	116½	Jan. 4	116½				
Hocking Valley	100	1,100	66	66	Jan. 4	66	Jan. 4	66				
Hocking Valley preferred	100	1,100	90	90	Jan. 4	90	Jan. 4	90				
Illinois Central	100	1,100	115½	115½	Jan. 4	115½	Jan. 4	115½				
International Paper Company	100	1,100	24½	24½	Jan. 4	24½	Jan. 4	24½				
International Paper Company preferred	100	1,100	75	75	Jan. 4	75	Jan. 4	75				
International Silver Company	100	1,100	12½	12½	Jan. 4	12½	Jan. 4	12½				
Iowa Central	100	1,100	14	14	Jan. 4	14	Jan. 4	14				
Iowa Central preferred	100	1,100	50	50	Jan. 4	50	Jan. 4	50				
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf	100	1,100	19	19	Jan. 4	19	Jan. 4	19				
Kinloch-Bell Tel Company (Chicago) pf.	100	1,100	67	67	Jan. 4	67	Jan. 4	67				
Laclede Gas	100	1,100	82½	83	Jan. 4	82½	Jan. 4	83				
Laclede Gas preferred	100	1,100	111	111	Jan. 4	111	Jan. 4	111				
Lake Erie & Western	100	1,100	21	21	Jan. 4	21	Jan. 4	21				
Lake Erie & Western preferred	100	1,100	60	60	Jan. 4	60	Jan. 4	60				
Long Island	50	1,100	50	50	Jan. 4	50	Jan. 4	50				
Louisville & Nashville	100	1,100	130½	130½	Jan. 4	130½	Jan. 4	130½				
Manhattan Beach	100	1,100	7	10	Jan. 4	7	Jan. 4	10				
Manhattan Consolidated	100	1,100	10	10	Jan. 4	10	Jan. 4	10				
Metropolitan West Side El. Chicago	100	1,100	20	20	Jan. 4	20	Jan. 4	20				
Metropolitan West Side El. Chicago pref.	100	1,100	28	28	Jan. 4	28	Jan. 4	28				
Metropolitan Street Railway	100	1,100	183	183	Jan. 4	183	Jan. 4	183				
Mexican Central	100	1,100	13½	13½	Jan. 4	13½	Jan. 4	13½				
Mexican National	100	1,100	7	7	Jan. 4	7	Jan. 4	7				
Mexican National certificates	100	1,100	6¾	6¾	Jan. 4	6¾	Jan. 4	6¾				
Minneapolis & St. Louis	100	1,100	67	67	Jan. 4	67	Jan. 4	67				
Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred	100	1,100	98	98	Jan. 4	98	Jan. 4	98				
Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. Marie	100	1,100	63	63	Jan. 4	63	Jan. 4	63				
Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. Marie pf.	100	1,100	40	40	Jan. 4	40	Jan. 4	40				
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	100	1,100	30½	30½	Jan. 4	30½	Jan. 4	30½				
Missouri Pacific	100	1,100	49½	49½	Jan. 4	49½	Jan. 4	49½				
Mobile & Ohio	100	1,100	44	46	Jan. 4	44	Jan. 4	46				
National Biscuit Company	100	1,100	41½	42	Jan. 4	41½	Jan. 4	42				
National Biscuit Company preferred	100	1,100	130	130½	Jan. 4	130	Jan. 4	130½				
National Enameling & Stamping	100	1,100	107	106½	Jan. 4	107	Jan. 4	106½				
National Lead Company	100	1,100	13	13	Jan. 4	13	Jan. 4	13				
National Lead Company pf.	100	1,100	43	43	Jan. 4	43	Jan. 4	43				
National Linseed Oil certificates	100	1,100	8	8	Jan. 4	8	Jan. 4	8				
National Steel Company	100	1,100	94½	94½	Jan. 4	94½	Jan. 4	94½				
National Steel Company preferred	100	1,100	122	122	Jan. 4	122	Jan. 4	122				
New Jersey Central	100	1,100	194	194	Jan. 4	194	Jan. 4	194				
New York Air Brake	100	1,100	64	64	Jan. 4	64	Jan. 4	64				
New York Central Rights	100	1,100	218	218	Jan. 4	218	Jan. 4	218				
New York, New Haven & Hartford	100	1,100	215	215	Jan. 4	215	Jan. 4	215				
New York, Ontario & Western	100	1,100	36	36	Jan. 4	36	Jan. 4	36				
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	100	1,100	83	83	Jan. 4	83	Jan. 4	83				
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf.	100	1,100	85	85	Jan. 4	85	Jan. 4	85				
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf.	100	1,100	84	84	Jan. 4	84	Jan. 4	84				
New York, Ontario & Western	100	1,100	29	29	Jan. 4	29	Jan. 4	29				
Norfolk & Western	100	1,100	71	71	Jan. 4	71	Jan. 4	71				
North American	100	1,100	71	71	Jan. 4	71	Jan. 4	71				
Northern Central	50	1,100	107	107	Jan. 4	107	Jan. 4	107				
Northern Pacific	100	1,100	77½	77½	Jan. 4	77½	Jan. 4	77½				
Pacific Coast	100	1,100	51	62	Jan. 4	51	Jan. 4	62				
Pacific Coast second preferred	100	1,100	81	81	Jan. 4	81	Jan. 4	81				
Pacific Mail	100	1,100	47½	47½	Jan. 4	47½	Jan. 4	47½				
Pennsylvania Railroad	100	1,100	138½	138½	Jan. 4	138½	Jan. 4	138½				
People's Gas Chic. & Evansville	100	1,100	115	115	Jan. 4	115	Jan. 4	115				
Peoria & Eastern	100	1,100	15½	15½	Jan. 4	15½	Jan. 4	15½				
Pittsburg, Cin., Chic. & St. Louis	100	1,100	67	67	Jan. 4	67	Jan. 4	67				
Pittsburg, Cin., Chic. & St. Louis preferred	100	1,100	74½	74½	Jan. 4	74½	Jan. 4	74½				
Pittsburg & Western preferred, 1st	100	1,100	17½	17½	Jan. 4	17½	Jan. 4	17½				
Pressed Steel Car Company	100	1,100	80	80	Jan. 4	80	Jan. 4	80				
Pressed Steel Car Company preferred	100	1,100	98	98½	Jan. 4	98	Jan. 4	98½				
Pullman Palace Car Company	100	1,100	189½	189½	Jan. 4	189½	Jan. 4	189½				
Quicksilver preferred	100	1,100	9	10½	Jan. 4	9	Jan. 4	10½				
Reading	50	1,100	20½	20½	Jan. 4	20½	Jan. 4	20½				
Reading first preferred	50	1,100	33½	33½	Jan. 4	33½	Jan. 4	33½				
Reading second preferred	50	1,100	25	25½	Jan. 4	25	Jan. 4	25½				
Republic Iron & Steel	100	1,100	71	71	Jan. 4	71	Jan. 4	71				
Rio Grande Western	100	1,100	44½	44½	Jan. 4	44½	Jan. 4	44½				
Rio Grande Western preferred	100	1,100	90½	90½	Jan. 4	90½	Jan. 4	90½				
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	100	1,100	131	132	Jan. 4	131	Jan. 4	132				
St. Joseph & Grand Island	100	1,100	6½	7½	Jan. 4	6½	Jan. 4	7½				
St. Joseph & Grand Island first preferred	100	1,100	12	12½	Jan. 4	12	Jan. 4	12½				
St. Joseph & Grand Island second preferred	100	1,100	11	11½	Jan. 4	11	Jan. 4	11½				
St. Louis & San Francisco	100	1,100	71	73½	Jan. 4	71	Jan. 4	73½				
St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred	100	1,100	27	27	Jan. 4	27	Jan. 4	27				
St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	100	1,100	36½	36½	Jan. 4	36½	Jan. 4	36½				
St. Louis Southwestern	100	1,100	11½	11½	Jan. 4	11½	Jan. 4	11½				
St. Louis Southwestern preferred	100	1,100	27	27	Jan. 4	27	Jan. 4	27				
St. Paul & Duluth	100	1,100	67	67	Jan. 4	67	Jan. 4	67				
St. Paul & Duluth preferred	100	1,100	102	102	Jan. 4	102	Jan. 4	102				
Southern Pacific	100	1,100	87½	87½	Jan. 4	87½	Jan. 4	87½				
Southern Railway	100	1,100	27	27	Jan. 4	27	Jan. 4	27				
Southern Railway preferred	100	1,100	83	83	Jan. 4	83	Jan. 4	83				
Standard Rope & Twine	100	1,100	12½	12½	Jan. 4	12½	Jan. 4	12½				
Tennessee Coal & Iron	100	1,100	115	115½	Jan. 4	115	Jan. 4	115½				
Texas & Pacific	100	1,100	14	14	Jan. 4	14	Jan. 4	14				
Third Avenue	100	1,100	157½	157½	Jan. 4	157½	Jan. 4	157½				
Toledo & Ohio Central	100	1,100	45	45	Jan. 4	45	Jan. 4	45				
Toledo, St. Louis & Western	100	1,100	70	70½	Jan. 4	70	Jan. 4	70½				
Twin City Rapid Transit	100	1,100	138½	138½	Jan. 4	138½	Jan. 4	138½				
Twin City Rapid Transit preferred	100	1,100	117½	117½	Jan. 4	117½	Jan. 4	117½				
Union Bag & Paper Company	100	1,100	25	26	Jan. 4	25	Jan. 4	26				
Union Bag & Paper Company preferred	100	1,100	77½	77½	Jan. 4	77½	Jan. 4	77½				
Union Pacific Railway	100	1,100	177½	177½	Jan. 4	177½	Jan. 4	177½				
Union Pacific Railway preferred	100	1,100	84½	84½	Jan. 4	84½	Jan. 4	84½				
United States Express Company	100	1,100	50½	50½	Jan. 4	50½	Jan. 4	50½				
United States Flour Milling Company pf.	100	1,100	15	15	Jan. 4	15	Jan. 4	15				
United States Leather	100	1,100	80	80	Jan. 4	80	Jan. 4	80				
United States Leather preferred	100	1,100	81½	81½	Jan. 4	81½	Jan. 4	81½				
United States Rubber	100	1,100	49	47	Jan. 4	47	Jan. 4	47				
United States Rubber preferred	100	1,100	111	110½	Jan. 4	110	Jan. 4	111½				
Wabash	100	1,100	8	8	Jan. 4	8	Jan. 4	8				
Wabash Preferred	100	1,100	23	23	Jan. 4	23	Jan. 4	23				
Wells-Fargo Express Company	100	1,100	125½	125½	Jan. 4	125½	Jan. 4	125½				
Wells-Fargo Express	100	1,100	127	128	Jan. 4	128	Jan. 4	128				
Western Union Telegraph	100	1,100	69½	69½	Jan. 4	69½	Jan. 4	69½				
Wheeling & Lake Erie	100	1,100	57½	57½	Jan. 4	57½	Jan. 4	57½				
Wheeling & Lake Erie first preferred	100	1,100	77½	77½	Jan. 4	77½	Jan. 4	77½				
Wheeling & Lake Erie second preferred	100	1,100	30½	30½	Jan. 4	30½	Jan. 4	30½				
Wisconsin Central	100	1,100	19½	19½	Jan. 4	19½	Jan. 4	19½				
Wisconsin Central preferred	100	1,100	38	38	Jan. 4	38	Jan. 4	38				

Note.—The highest and lowest prices, unless otherwise designated, are based on sales of 100-share lots. *Sales of less than 100 shares. †Including extra dividend of ½. **Dividend declared from semi-annual to quarterly and extra payments of 1-2 of 1 per cent. on first preferred and 1-3 of 1 per cent. on second preferred. ††Payments of 5-12 of 1 per cent. conform with fiscal year, which ends June 30. ‡Payment restrained by an injunction. ‡‡In preferred stock at par. A—Annual. SA.—Semi-annual. Q—Quarterly. M.—Monthly.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Dec. 2, 1899.

BONDS.	Week Ending Dec. 2. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Sales Week Ended Dec. 2...$8,958,020					
Adams Express 4s	103⅜	104	103⅜	103⅜	40½
American Cotton Oil deb. 8s	102⅛	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜	1
American Spirits Mfg. Co. 6s	86	86	86	86	7
American Tobacco Co. scrip	101	101	101	101	10
Ann Arbor 4s	92⅝	92⅞	92⅜	92⅝	35
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅜	96⅝	185
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	82¼	82½	81⅜	81⅞	107
Austin & Northwest 1st 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	15
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	96⅛	97⅛	96¼	96½	354
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	99⅝	100	99½	99½	6871
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	92⅜	92⅝	92	92⅛	460
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 5s	120¼	120½	120¼	120⅝	5
Brooklyn City Railroad 1st 5s	116	116	116	116	2
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	97¼	97¾	97	97¾	50
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	108	108	108	108	3
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	108	108	108	108	2
Canada Southern 1st 5s	106½	106¾	106¼	106½	7
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	92½	92½	92¼	92½	25
Central of Georgia 1st pref. inc	36	36	36	36	13
Central of Georgia 2d pref. inc	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	2
Central of Georgia 3d pref. inc	6	6	6	6	1
Central Branch, Union Pacific, 1st 4s	89	89	89	89	3
Central of New Jersey general 5s	121½	121½	121¼	121¼	26
Central Pacific 3½s	84	84	82½	82½	105
Central Pacific 1st 4s	99⅜	99⅜	99¼	99⅜	133½
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st consol. 4s	104	104	103⅞	103⅞	16
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 2d consol. 4s	100	100	100	100	5
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	95½	96	95¼	96	165
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, 1911	119	119	119	119	1
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 6s	116½	117	116¼	116½	23
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	4
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	103	103	103	103	3
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	110	110	110	110	8
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	15
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen. 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	3
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	114	115	114	115	3
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	111	111	111	111	3
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Chi., Pac. & West. 5s	120⅝	120⅝	120⅜	120⅞	8
C., M. & St. P., La Crosse & Davenport 5s	118	118	115	115	1
Chicago & Northwestern gen. 3½s	107⅝	108½	107⅝	108½	29
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific general 4s	106	106⅝	106	106⅝	74
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha consol. 6s	137	137	136⅜	136⅜	12
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	97⅝	97⅞	96	96	15
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. 4s	96½	96½	93¾	94	35
C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	101	101½	101	101	16
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	72¾	73¾	72¼	72½	14
Colorado Midland 2-4s	66	66½	65¾	66	262
Colorado & Southern 4s	85½	85½	85	85½	56
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 5s	124	124	124	124	5
Dallas & Waco 1st 5s	94	94	94	94	1
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	99	99	99	99	10
Denver & Rio Grande Improvement 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	1
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4½s	108	108	108	108	5
Detroit City Gas 5s	100	100	100	100	25
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette 1. g. 3½s	21½	22	21	22	40
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	115½	115½	115¼	115½	2
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	5
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. Divisional 5s	116	116	116	116	1
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. 1st consol. 5s	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	10
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	101	101	100½	100½	2
Erie prior lien 4s	91	91	91	91	17
Erie general lien 4s	71	71⅜	71	71⅛	52
Evansville & Terre Haute gen. 5s	106	106	105	105	1
Evansville & Terre Haute 1st con. 6s	127	127	127	127	1
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	79½	80	76¼	76½	48
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	102½	103	102	102⅜	76
Gila Valley, Globe & Northern 5s	104¼	104½	104⅛	104⅛	25
Georgia Pacific 1st 6s	123	123	123	123	5
Hocking Valley 4½s	101½	101¼	101¼	101¼	29
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	85½	86	85½	86	10
Illinois Central, St. Louis Division 3s	100	100	100	100	½
Illinois Central 3½s	106	106	106	106	1
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa 1st 5s	107⅜	107⅜	107⅛	107⅛	1
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	92	92	92	92	3
International Paper 6s	109	109	109	109	7
Iowa Central 1st 5s	114⅝	114⅝	112¾	112¾	8
Jefferson Railroad 1st 5s	106	106	106	106	10
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	77	78	77	78	3
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf 1st 5s	72	72½	71⅜	72¼	136
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s	114	114⅛	114	114⅛	9
Knoxville & Ohio 1st 6s	122½	122½	122½	122⅞	1
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	107	107⅛	107	107½	4
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	121½	121⅝	121½	121½	4
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	115	115	115	115	5
Lake Shore 1st 7s	103	103	103	103	6
Lake Shore 2d 7s, registered	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	6
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consol. 7s	100	100	100	100	1
Lexington Ave. & Pavonia Ferry 1st 5s	124½	124½	123½	123½	10
Long Island Ferry 4½s	100	100	100	100	10
Long Island gen. 4s	94	94	94	94	10
Louis., Evans. & St. Louis con. 5s, tr. r	65	65	65	65	6
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	100	100	99⅝	99⅝	94
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	119½	119½	119¼	119¼	23
Louisville & Nashville 6s	105½	105½	105½	105½	5
Louis. & Nash. collateral trust 4s	98⅞	98¼	97½	97½	31
Louis. & Nash., St. Louis Div. 2d 3s	66	66	66	66	1
Louisville & Jefferson Bridge 4s	97	97	97	97	2
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago 6s	115	115	115	115	11
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	106¼	106¼	106	106¼	19
Metropolitan West Side El., Chicago, 4s	99⅜	97½	90⅝	96⅜	84
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	120⅝	120⅝	120⅜	120⅝	2
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	117	117	117	117	3
Mexican Central 1st income	26	26	25½	26	56
Mexican International consol. 4s	87⅝	87⅝	87	87	5
Michigan Central 5s, 1931, registered	127	127	127	127	3
Mil., Lake Shore & West. ext. & imp. 5s	120	120	120	120	3
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	93½	93½	91	91½	64½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	70½	70½	70	70⅜	45½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 5s	93	93	93	93½	34
Missouri, Kansas & Texas extended 5s	94	95¼	94	94½	97
Missouri Pacific 1st col. 5s	94½	94½	94	94	60
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	98	98	97¾	97¾	10
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	116	116	116	116	1
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	85	85	85	85	22
Nash., Chat. & St. L., Jasper Br. 6s	113	113	113	113	1
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	106	106	106	106	1
New York Central, Lake Shore coll. at. 3½s	98	98	97¾	98	51
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s, reg.	97	97	97	97	6
New York Central gen. 3½s	110	110	110	110	22
New York Central, Mich. Cent. collat. 3½s	97½	97½	97½	97½	45
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	105½	106½	105½	106½	35
New York & New Jersey Telephone 5s	112	112	112	112	1
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	104¾	105	104¾	105	4
New York, Sus. & Western gen. 5s	95½	95¾	95	95	10
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	92⅝	92⅝	92½	92¾	22½
Norfolk & Western, New River 6s	128	128	128	128	1
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	65⅝	66⅜	65½	65⅝	174
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	102⅛	102¾	102	102	2165
Northern Pacific Terminal 6s	120	120	120	120	10
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	103	103¼	101½	101½	13
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	114	114½	114	114	53
Oregon Short Line 6s	129	129	129	129	14
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	108	108	108	108	19
Pacific of Missouri 1st 4s	106½	106¾	106¼	106¼	2
Pennsylvania 4½s	115	115	114½	114½	6
Pennsylvania 4½s, registered	115	115	115	115	3
People's Gas, Chicago, 2d gtd. 6s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	5
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville 6s, tr. r	100	100	100	100	6
Peo., Dec. & Ev., Evans. Div. 6s, tr. r	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	4
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	87	87	86½	86½	92
Peoria & Eastern income	20½	20	20	20½	113
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gtd. 4½s, Series A	115	115	115	115	2
Reading general 4s, registered	86½	86½	86¼	86½	5
Reading general 4s, coupon	87	87	86¼	86¾	205
Rio Grande Western 4s	96¾	96¾	96	96¾	45
Rio Grande Southern 1st 5-6s	78	78	78	78	16
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consol. 5s	123½	126	123½	126	3
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	110	110¾	109¾	109¾	72
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern 4s	83¼	83	81¼	82⅜	177½
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	110	110⅝	110	110⅝	26
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	125	125	124⅜	125	24
St. Louis & San Francisco consol. 4s	94	94	94	94	15
St. Louis & San Fran., Southwestern Div. 4s	100	100	100	100	4
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	86½	89⅜	86½	89⅜	42
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income	69¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	604
St. Paul City Railway Cable con. 5s	113	113	113	113	5
St. Paul & Duluth 2d 5s	111	111	111	111	10
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba consol. 4s	143	143	143	143	2
St. Paul M. & M. con. 6s, reduced to 4½s	115½	115½	115½	115½	1
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Dakota ext. 4s	115½	115½	115½	115½	1
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba 2d 6s	130½	130½	130½	130½	1
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana ext. 4s	110½	110½	110½	110½	1

BONDS.	Week Ending Dec. 2. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	80⅜	80⅜	90	80	33
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	99⅜	99⅝	99¼	99½	4
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	105½	106	105½	106	11
Southern Pacific of Cal. con. 5s, stamped	105	105	105	105	1½
Southern Pacific col. tr. 4s	85	85	83¾	85⅛	163
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	112½	113¼	112½	113¼	32
Southern Railway 5s	108⅝	109	108½	108⅝	95
Standard Rope & Twine income	25	27½	25	27½	90
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	83½	84	83	84	7
Tenn. Coal & Iron, De Bard. 6s	106	106	106	106	8¼
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	104½	104⅝	104¼	104½	56
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	115½	115⅝	112	113	12
Third Avenue 5s	128	128	128	128	5
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 6s, tr. rects	118	119	118	119	27
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	106	106	105⅞	106	12
Union Pacific 1st 4s	103⅞	104	103⅞	104	199½
Virginia Midland g. m. 5s	109	109	109	109	2
Wabash 1st 5s	114½	114⅝	114	114⅝	18
Wabash 2d 5s	100¾	101	100⅝	101	21
Wabash debenture, Series A	83	84½	83	84½	65
Wabash debenture, Series B	41	41¼	39	39⅞	671
Western New York & Pennsylvania inc	24	24⅜	23½	24⅜	73
Western New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	112¾	112¾	112¼	112½	13
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen 3-4s	70¼	70¼	69⅝	69⅝	13
West Shore gtd. 4s	113	113½	113	113	31
West Shore gtd. 4s, registered	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	6
Western North Carolina 1st 6s	119	119	119	119	3
Western Union debenture 7s, 1875	100½	100¼	100½	100¼	3
Western Union coll. tr. 5s	114	114	114	114	11
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	106	106	104½	105	30
Wisconsin Central 1st 4s	92⅞	92⅞	92¼	92½	101
Wisconsin Central 1st 5s, tr. rects	76	76	76	76	2
Total sales					$8,678,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Dec. 2, 1899.

United States 5s, coupon	111⅞	111¾	111⅝	111½	14
United States 2s, registered	102	102	102	102	17
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	132⅝	132⅝	132½	132½	70
United States 4s, 1925, registered	132½	132⅝	132⅝	132⅝	25
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	113½	113¾	113⅝	113¾	14
United States 4s, 1907, registered	113¾	113¾	112⅝	112⅝	*271
United States 3s, registered	109⅜	109⅝	109⅜	109⅝	9½
United States 3s, coupon	109⅝	109⅝	109⅜	109⅜	70
United States 3s, coupon, small	109	109⅜	109	109½	*9 1-5
Total sales					$246,520

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Dec. 2, 1899.

Tennessee settlement 3s	96	96	96	96	2
Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991	85¾	86	85¾	86	31
Total sales					$33,000
Grand total					$8,958,020

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1899.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	102	Dec. 2	99	Feb. 3	102	Dec. 2
United States 4s, 1907, registered	114	June 20	111	Mar. 2	112⅝	Dec. 1
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114½	June 23	112	Oct. 3	113½	Dec. 1
United States 4s, 1925, registered	132⅝	Dec. 2	128	Feb. 14	132⅝	Dec. 2
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	132⅝	Nov. 28	128	Feb. 10	132½	Nov. 29
United States 5s, registered	113½	Apr. 8	110½	Oct. 21	110½	Oct. 31
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	113½	Apr. 3	110½	Nov. 1	111½	Dec. 1
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	109⅝	Dec. 1	108⅝	Feb. 28	109⅝	Dec. 2
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	109⅝	Nov. 29	105½	Jan. 5	109½	Dec. 1
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	109⅝	June 5	106½	Jan. 4	109⅜	Dec. 2

Last sales in 1898 of Government bonds not yet dealt in on the Stock Exchange this year:

U. S. currency 6s, 1899	102½ Oct. 17	District of Columbia 3-65s	118 Nov. 28

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1899.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	113	June 1	107	Oct. 3	107	Oct. 3
Louisiana consolidated 4s	110	Apr. 24	103⅜	Jan. 30	110	Apr. 24
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small	109½	Feb. 27	103⅞	Feb. 27	109½	Feb. 27
North Carolina consolidated 4s	106	June 30	96¾	Jan. 13	97	July 12
Tennessee settlement 3s	96	June 30	95	Oct. 20	96	Nov. 28
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	95	Jan. 20	93½	Nov. 22	93½	Nov. 22
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	9	Mar. 5	6	Mar. 4	8½	Oct. 26
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	87⅝	Sept. 1	82½	Jan. 3	86	Dec. 2

Last sales in 1898 of State bonds not yet dealt in on the Stock Exchange this year:

Alabama, Class A, small	105 Aug. 10	Alabama, Class C	104 Nov. 30
Alabama, Class B	108 Sept. 26	North Carolina 4s, 1918	123 Feb. 22

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Boston & Albany (quarter)	2	Dec. 30	.....	.....
Boston & Maine common (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 1	Dec. 1	Dec. 3
Boston & Lowell	4	Jan. 1	Dec. 2	Dec. 11
Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn	1	Jan. 1	Dec. 15	Jan. 1
Chestnut Hill (quarter)	1½	Dec. 4	.....	.....
Chicago & Alton common	3	Dec. 27	Dec. 16	Dec. 28
Chicago & Alton pf.	2½	Dec. 27	Dec. 16	Dec. 28
Chi., Bur. & Quincy (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 15	Nov. 20	Dec. 27
Delaware & Hudson (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 15	Nov. 29	Dec. 16
Hocking Valley pf.	1½	Jan. 10	Dec. 4	Dec. 13
Little Miami (quarter)	2 1-5	Dec. 11	Nov. 20	Dec. 11
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	Dec. 5	Nov. 10	Nov. 24
Phil., Germ. & Norristown (quarter)	3	Dec. 4	.....	.....
Phila., Wilm. & Balt	4	Jan. 2	.....	.....

STREET RAILWAYS.

United Ry. & El. pf., Balt	2½	Dec. 15	Dec. 1	Dec. 16

BANK STOCK.

Bank of New Amsterdam	5	Jan. 2	.....	.....

TRUST COMPANY.

Merchants' Trust Co. (Phila.)	2½	Dec. 11	.....	.....

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Adams Express (semi-annual)	2	Dec. 11	Nov. 10	Dec. 4
Am. Dist. Tel., Brooklyn	3	Dec. 11	.....	.....
American Express	3	Jan. 2	.....	.....
Am. Linseed pf. (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 15	Nov. 25	Dec. 16
Chicago Telephone (monthly)	1	Dec. 5	Nov. 29	Dec. 6
Consol. Gas, N. Y., (quarter)	1	Dec. 15	Nov. 29	Dec. 16
Consol. Lake Superior pf. (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 15	.....	.....
Continental Tobacco pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 3
Cramp (Wm.) Sons S. & E. Bld'g. (quarter)	1¼	Dec. 15	Dec. 5	Dec. 16
Diamond Match (quarter)	2½	Dec. 12	Dec. 2	Dec. 13
Equitable Ill. G. L. (Phila.) pf. (semi-annual)	3	Dec. 15	.....	.....
International Paper pf. (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 21	Dec. 15	Jan. 2
Laclede Gas pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Dec. 15	Nov. 28	Dec. 16
National Biscuit (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 15	Jan. 5	Jan. 6
National Lead pf. (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 15	Nov. 23	Dec. 16
National Tube pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 3
Osceola Mining (semi-annual)	$3	Dec. 15	Nov. 20	Dec. 1
Pratt Food Co., Phila., (quarter)	3	on demand.	.....	.....
Republic Iron & Steel pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 1	Dec. 15	Jan. 2
Southern Cotton Oil	3	Dec. 15	.....	.....
Standard Oil (quarter)	5	Dec. 15	Nov. 15	Dec. 16
Standard Oil (extra)	5	Dec. 15	Nov. 15	Dec. 16
Tamarack Mining	$2	Dec. 26	Nov. 23	Dec. 16
U. S. Leather pf. (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 3
U. S. Printing (quarter)	1	Dec. 15	.....	.....
U. S. Printing (extra)	1	Dec. 15	.....	.....
Welsbach Com. pf. (quarter)	1	Dec. 9	Dec. 1	Dec. 10

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
American Cotton Oil Co.	Nov. 16	Dec. 6	Dec. 7	Annual
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé	Oct. 28	Dec. 15	Dec. 14	Annual
Baltimore & Ohio	.....	.....	Dec. 4	Annual
Bank of the Manhattan Co.	.....	.....	Dec. 5	Annual
Commercial Cable	Nov. 24	Dec. 4	Dec. 4	Special
Erie Tel. & Tel.	Nov. 25	Dec. 16	Dec. 15	Special
Laclede Gas Co.	Dec. 24	Jan. 26	Jan. 23	Special
Met. Street Ry.	.....	.....	Dec. 4	Annual
N. Y. & Hamilton Ferry Min. Co.	.....	.....	Dec. 12	Annual
Pullman's Palace Car	.....	.....	Dec. 13	Special
5th & 9th St. Ry. Co.	.....	.....	Dec. 4	Annual
Union & Dauphin	.....	.....	Dec. 4	Annual

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	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
Do., 2d income g. 6s, R., 1927	14	Apr 8	14	Apr 8	14	Apr 5	..	..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, R., 1910	108	Oct 16	108	Oct 16	108	Oct 16	..	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	150	Apr 20	145	Jan 6	150	Apr 20	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	116½	Sep 11	110¾	Jan 18	113½	Nov 22	..	..
Do., 1st and refunding g. 4s, 1949	100	Aug 21	98	Oct 5	96	Nov 15	..	..
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	125	Jan 27	121	Jul 12	121	July 13	..	..
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	127	Jan 27	127	Jan 27	127	Jan 27	..	..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	..	..	..	123	De 12, 98	..	..
Minn. Street Ry 1st con. 5s, 1919	110¾	Sep 11	109	Oct 30	109	Oct 30	109½	..
Mil. El. Ry & Light 1st con. 5s, 1926	107	Aug 14	103½	Feb 4	106	Oct 27	..	..
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	96	May 25	91	Dec 1	91½	Dec 2	91¼	..
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	75	Aug 28	65¾	May 9	70¾	Nov 29	70	..
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	96¾	Sep 7	92	Jan 19	94½	Dec 2	94½	95¼
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	95	Aug 21	89	Jan 19	93¾	Nov 29	93	94
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	82	Jan 21	75¾	Jan 5	78	Dec 1	77	78
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	96	Jan 21	95	Jan 21	94	Dec 1	94	96
Boonville Bridge 7s, 1906	100¾	Nov 22	100¾	Nov 22	100¾	Nov 22	..	..
Mo., Kan. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	107¼	Jul 13	101¾	Jan 3	104½	Nov 23	..	..
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	121¾	Apr 28	108¾	Jan 9	116	Nov 29	115¼	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	117	May 17	113	Nov 2	113½	Nov 21	113	..
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	102	Aug 29	91¼	Jan 3	97¾	Nov 27	..	..
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	98¼	Jul 26	88	Jan 3	94	Nov 28	94	94½
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	109	Jul 13	106	Feb 20	106¾	Nov 27	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	115	Apr 20	110	Nov 10	110	Nov 11	..	..
St. L. & Iron Mount. 1st ext. 4½s, 1947	106¼	May 20	103¼	Feb 6	106	July 24	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1948	106¾	Jan 16	105	May 20	106¾	July 19	..	..
Do., Arkansas Br. ext. g. 5s, 1935	106¾	Apr 6	105¾	Jan 16	106¾	Apr 6	..	..
Do., gen. con. ry & ld. grt. g. 5s, 1931	114¾	Jul 14	105	Jan 3	108¾	Dec 1	109¾	110
Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	114	Jan 31	109	Oct 4	109	Nov 1	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	130¼	May 9	126	Jan 9	127¾	Nov 15	127	..
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	122	May 23	117	Feb 21	121¾	June 30	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	90	Aug 28	83½	Jan 4	85	Dec 1	84	85
Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	109¼	Jul 25	106	Jan 4	109	Oct 2	..	..
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	..	..	..	84	Apr., 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	133¾	Feb 14	130	Sep 11	130	Nov 20	..	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	101	Sep 12	101	Sep 12	101	Sept 11	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	108¾	Sep 7	105¼	Apr 22	106	Dec 1	..	..
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M., W. & Al., 1917	..	..	..	..	108	Mar., 96	..	..
Jasper Branch 6s, 1923	116	Mar 22	113	Dec	113	Dec	..	..
No. O. & N. East. prior lien 6s, 1915	..	..	..	..	108¼	Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	117½	Jan 31	111¼	Oct	4	112¾	Nov 14	112½
Do., do., registered	117¾	Jan 31	111½	Oct	3	111½	Oct 3	..
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	113¼	Jan 30	106¼	Oct	10	106½	Nov 24	..
Do., do., registered	113¾	Jan 26	105¾	Oct	16	106½	Nov 17	..
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1885-1904	..	..	..	..	103¾	Fe 21, 98	..	..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	106	May 3	103¾	Jun 26	103¾	June 26	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	104½	Feb 5, 98	..	..
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	107¾	Feb	2	101¾	Sep	9	102¾	Nov 21
Do., registered	102¾	Aug	1	102¾	Aug	1	102¾	Aug 1
Do., gold 3½s, 1997	113½	Jun 12		109¾	Nov	16	110	Dec 1
Do., do., registered	112¾	Apr 14		111½	Feb	17	112½	Apr 14
Michigan Cent. col. trust g. 3½s, 1998	100	May 25	97	Oct	19	97	Dec 29	97
Do., do., registered	100	May 25	93	Nov	14	93	Nov 14	..
Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	103	May 25	97¼	Oct	19	98	Dec 2	97¾
Do., registered	103	Jan 26	97	Oct	25	97	Dec 2	..
West Shore 1st g. 4s, gtd., 2361	117¾	Jun 29	110¾	Jan	3	113	Dec 2	112¾
Do., registered	115¾	Jan 15	108¾	Jan	4	112¾	Dec 2	112¾
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	112	Aug 31	112	Aug 31	112	Aug 31	..	110
Do., registered	..	..	..	..	106	Fe 17, 98	..	..
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd. g. 4s, Ser. A., 1940	..	..	..	..	96	Jul 28, 99	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	104	Jul 24, 97	..	..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	105	Jan 12	103¾	Jun	14	104	Aug 16	101¼
Do., do., registered	106¼	Jan 27	103	May	10	104	Aug 28	101¾
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	..	..	..	..	103	May 7, 97	108	..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	132	Jan 18	122¾	Nov	27	126	Nov 29	..
Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1918	..	..	..	..	109	Jan., 97	..	127½
Oswego & Romc 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	113	Apr 13	113	Apr	13	113	Apr 13	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	..	..	..	..	107	Au 13, 98	..	..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	106¼	Jun 16	106	Nov	14	108¾	Nov 14	..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	123	Jun 16	123	Jun	16	123	July 14	121
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—								
Detroit, Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	123	Jun 13	123	Jun	13	123	June 13	121
Lake Shore con. 1st 7s, 1900	107¼	May 4	106	Nov	27	103	Nov 27	103
Do., do., registered	106½	Feb 20	101¾	Nov	3	101¾	Nov 3	..
Do., con. 2d 7s, 1903	117¾	Mar 20	114¾	Jun	20	114¾	Nov 13	111¾
Do., do., registered	117¾	Jan 5	111¾	Dec	2	111¾	Dec 2	..
Do., g. 3½s, 1997	112¾	May 5	106	Jan	3	110¾	Nov 21	..
Do., do., registered	111	Apr 27	106	Jan	5	108	Oct 10	..
Cin. & Sp. 1st gtd. Tr. S. & M. 7s, 1901	..	..	..	..	108½	Dec 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal RR. 1st 5s, 1934	122¾	Nov	3	122¾	Nov	3	122¾	Nov 3
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	112¼	Apr 27	109	May	1	110¼	Sept 27	107¾
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	105	May 6	103	May	6	103	May 9	..
Do., 8s, 1909	..	..	..	..	122	Fe 25, 98	118	..
Do., 5s, 1931	129	Nov 20	129	Nov	20	129	Nov 20	..
Do., do., registered	127	Dec	2	127	Dec	2	127	Dec 2
Do., 4s, 1940	..	..	..	..	106	Fe 25, 98	..	..
N. Y. Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	109	Aug 25	105	Oct	19	105½	Dec 2	..
Do., do., registered	106½	Jul 19	103½	Nov	10	104	Nov 24	104
N.Y., N.H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903	..	..	..	..	104½	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do., con. deb. certs., 1st g. 5s	191	Apr	21	173	Jan	6	189	Nov 8
Do., do., registered	187	Nov	17	187	Nov	17	187	Nov 17
Do., do., small certs., $100	185	Aug	23	172	Jan	19	185	Aug 28
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	133	Aug	16	133	Aug	16	133	Aug 16
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	..	..	..	..	125¼	Feb 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & New England 1st 7s, 1905	121¼	Jun	20	117¾	Jul	6	117¾	Sept 18
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	115	May	11	113	Jul	25	113	July 29
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, 1992	106½	Aug	5	103	Apr	12	105	Nov 29
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	101¼	No 30, 98	..	..
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	126	Apr	11	114¾	Jan	3	119¾	Apr 12
Do., do., registered	112	Jul	20	112	Jul	20	112	July 20
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	131¼	May	15	131¼	May	15	131¼	May 15
Do., do., registered certificates	132	Jul	28	132	Jul	28	132	July 28
Nor. Pac. Ry prior lien 4s, 1997	104¾	Jan	14	101	Oct	12	102	Dec 2
Do., registered	104¼	May	12	102	Jul	14	102½	Oct 3
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	70	Jan	21	64½	Nov	10	66¾	Dec 1
Do., do., registered	68¾	Jun	17	63¼	May	18	68	Sept 21
Washington Central 1st g. 4s, 1948	96	May	5	90	Jan	27	95	May 11
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	121¼	Oct	7	112	Jan	6	120	Nov 27
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	107¾	Jun	22	107¾	May	22	107¾	June 22
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	135	Jun	19	130	Feb	7	135	June 19
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	130	Aug	24	128	Dec	1	128	Dec 1
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	..	..	..	..	117½	Au 30, 98	..	..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	..	..	..	..	101	Fe 23, 97	..	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	101	Apr	22	96¾	Jan	18	98½	Dec 1
Nor. & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	96¼	Aug	28	88½	Jan	7	92¾	Dec 1
Ogden & L. Champ. 1st con. 6s, 1920	..	..	..	..	94	Apr., 98	..	..
Do., do., small	..	..	..	..	82	Feb., 97	..	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	104	Oct	24	103	Sep	27	103	Oct 24
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	..	..	..	..	95	De 17, 97	..	..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901	85	Feb	7	85	May	24	75¼	Oct 26
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	110	Nov	3	108	Jul	26	108	Nov 27
Panama sk. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	104¾	Nov	21	103¾	Oct	17	104¾	Nov 21
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	118	May	22	114	Oct	16	114½	Dec 1
Do., do., registered	115¼	Mar	9	115	Nov	29	115	Nov 29
Do., do., gtd. 3½s, 1st reg. cts., 1937	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	No 11, 98
Penn. RR. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	My 13, 97
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	..	..	..	..	..	..	115¼	Fe 24, 98
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1920, t. r.	101	Feb	20	99	Jan	19	100	Nov 28
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	De 23, 97
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certs.	95¾	Aug	31	93½	Apr	3	97¾	Nov 20
Do., Trust Co. cts. for 2d g. 5s, 1926	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	My 23, 98
Do., do., 1st installment paid	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	De 20, 98
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	126	Apr	28	126	Apr	28	125	Apr 28
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	100¼	Jul	18	96	Nov	14	96	Nov 14
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	..	..	..	..	..	..	127	No 17, 97
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	..	..	..	..	..	107¼	Oct 28, 98
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	..	..	..	..	..	121	No 28, 98
P., C., C. & St. L. 7s, gtd. g. 4½s, 1940, Ser. A	118	Jul	14	114	Oct	17	115	Nov 28
Do., do., Series B, gtd.	119	Jun	13	114	Apr	11	118¼	June 30
Do., do., Series C, gtd.	..	..	..	..	..	..	113	No 28, 98
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	108	Nov	17	104½	Nov	8	108	Nov 17
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	107¾	Jan	8	105¾	Mar	15	105¾	Apr 13
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	..	..	109¼	Ap 28, 97
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1s. 7s, 1912	141	Mar	29	138¾	Jan	6	140	Nov 16
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	140¾	May	1	139	Nov	16	139	Nov 16
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	135	Jun		7	135	Jun	7	135
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	119¾	Oct	4	119¼	Oct	4	119¾	Oct 4
Clev. & Pitts. con. sink. fund 7s, 1900	108	Apr	19	105¼	Sep	11	105¾	Sept 11
Do., do., gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	121	Jul	5	121	Jul	5	121	July 5
Gd. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	114	Oct	19	113¾	Jun	2	114	Oct 19
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	No 10, 97
Pitts. & L.E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, 1928	..	..	..	..	..	..	114	Mar., 98
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	..	..	..	..	..	..	117	Mar., 99
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	90	Jun	24	90	Jun	24	90	June 24
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	116	Jul	17	113	Jan	5	116	Sept 29
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	Jul 14, 97
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	100	May	24	98	Jan	5	98¾	Oct 11
Do., do., J. P. M. certificates	101	Nov	23	98¾	Jan	31	101	Nov 23
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 2997	91¾	Jun	16	85¾	Jan	7	86½	Dec 2
Do., do., registered	89¼	Jun	29	84½	Nov	29	84½	Nov 29
Rio Grande Western 1st g. 4s, 1939	102¾	Jun	30	91	Jan	4	96¾	Dec 1
Utah Central gtd. g. 4s, 1917	88¾	May	11	87¼	Apr	20	98	June 27
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	104½	Jan	24	102¾	Feb	8	105	Nov 10
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 5-4s, 1940	74¾	Jun	20	72	Aug	11	73	Nov 28
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	87	Oct	27	79¾	Jul	11	84	Nov 24
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A, 1906	114¾	Mar	2	110	Nov	14	110	Nov 15
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	115¾	Mar	28	110	Nov	13	112	Nov 22
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	115	Mar	24	110	Nov	14	110	Nov 15
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	..	..	..	..	..	..	113¾	July, 96
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	129¾	Jun	27	123	Jan	3	125	Dec 1
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	119¾	Jan	30	107	Jan	3	110	Dec 2
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1987	108¾	Mar	27	103¾	May	23	108¾	Oct 5
St. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	Oct 6, 97
St. L. & San Fran. RR. g. 6s, 1925	98	Jun	15	93	Jan	4	94	Dec 2
St. L. & S. F., S. W. Div. 1st, 1947	103	Mar	18	98	Jan	12	100	Nov 29
Central Division 1st g. 4s, 1929	96	Aug	14	96	Aug	11	96	Sept 26
St. Louis Southwest. 1st cts., 1989	95¼	Jul	8	84¾	Jan	4	89¾	Dec 1
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts., 1989	74¾	Aug	4	49¾	Jan	4	61¾	Dec 1
St. Paul City Ry Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	118	Aug	4	106	Mar	7	112	Nov 29
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	122¾	Jan	18	120	Feb	8	120	Feb 8
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	116	Jan	20	109¾	Oct	10	111	May 24
Do., 1st con. 4s, 1968	98	Jan	3	93	Jan	3	98	Nov 29
St. Paul, M. & M. 1st 6s, 1909	120	Feb	20	120	Jan	3	120	Nov 29
Do., 2d 6s, 1909	116	Feb	20	116	Jan	3	116	Nov 29

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	146¼	Jun	21	138½	Mar	8	142	Nov 29
Do., do., registered	137¾	Feb	23	137¾	Feb	23	137¾	Feb 23
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	119¾	Jun	29	112¾	Jan	5	115¾	Nov 28
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	..	..	106¾	My 29, 97
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	106¼	Apr	14	102¼	Oct	21	105¾	Nov 29
Do., do., registered	104	Jan	24	104	Jan	24	104	Jan 24
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	..	..	..	..	..	122½	Jan 13, 98
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	137¾	Jun	23	134¼	Mar	18	135	Oct 23
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	..	..	115	Ap 24, 97
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	119¾	Aug	19	113¼	Jan	24	117	Oct 6
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	113¾	Mar	2	110¼	Apr	17	112	Sept 28
Wilmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	120	Apr	11	115	Apr	10	120	Apr 11
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	..	..	115	Ap 24, 96
S. Fe, Pres. & Phenix 1st g. 5s, 1947	107½	Aug	9	96	Mar	13	106¾	Nov 20
San D. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1916	112¾	Sep	7	112½	Oct	2	112¾	Oct 2
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	125¼	Feb	15	122	Nov	9	122	Nov 3
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	112	Mar	17	112	Mar	17	112	Mar 17
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 6s, 1926	..	..	..	..	..	..	104¾	Feb 5, 97
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 4s, 1931, ass. pd.	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	Ja 25, 98
Southern Pacific Co.—								
Do., g. 4s, Cent. Pacific col., 1949	87¼	Mar	16	82¾	Oct	14	83¾	Dec 2
Do., do., registered	85	Sep	7	85	Nov	6	85	Nov 6
Cen. Pac. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949	102¾	May	25	98	Oct	13	99½	Dec 2
Do., mtge. gtd. g. 3½s, 1929	89¼	Mar	9	82¾	Oct	31	82¾	Dec 2
Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	114	Apr	28	108	Oct	17	108	Oct 17
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	110¼	Feb	3	108¾	Oct	30	108¾	Nov 4
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	106	Apr	28	100½	Jan	6	102¾	Dec 2
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s, 1903	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	Nov., 94
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	113¼	Jun	28	107	Feb	21	112	Nov 22
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	113	Sep	25	108	Oct	5	110	Oct 19
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	90	Feb	16	85½	Nov	18	86	Nov 28
Morgan's La. & Texas 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	..	..	..	..	..	114	No 17, 97
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	138	Jan	20	134	Nov	22	134	Nov 22
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	105	Mar	18	97	Jan	3	105	Mar 23
San An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	86	Feb	28	77½	Jan	6	80	Dec 1
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	..	..	..	..	..	..	116	De 14, 98
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	..	..	..	..	..	..	106½	No 17, 97
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	106½	Jun	17	102	Jan	3	104½	Dec 2
So. Pac. of Ari. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	115	Jun	29	109¼	Jan	3	113¼	Dec 2
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	122	Apr	20	107	Nov	1	107	Nov 1
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	107	Aug	16	104	Nov	18	104	Nov 24
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1905-37, stpd	109¾	Apr	21	105	Nov	9	105½	Nov 22
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	101	Apr	6	90	Jan	3	98½	Dec 1
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	113½	No 23, 98
Gila Val., Globe & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1924	105¼	Jul	21	103	Nov	13	104¼	Dec 2
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	Aug 5, 97
Do. gtd. g. 5s, 1938	106	Aug	28	106	Aug	23	106	Aug 23
Southern Rway 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	112½	Jun	29	103¾	Jan	3	108¾	Dec 2
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	Oct 31, 98
Memphis Div. 1st gtd. 4-4½-5s, 1996	110¼	Jun	13	107½	Jan	4	108¼	Aug 14
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	110	Jul	8	106	Mar	3	107¾	Oct 10
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	..	..	..	..	..	..	112¾	Au 17, 97
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	118¾	Jun	8	117	Mar	18	118¾	June 8
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	105¾	Jun	12	103¾	Sep	21	103¾	Dec 1
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	118¼	Jun	28	114½	Jan	14	116	Oct 24
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	120	Jul	14	114½	Nov	13	115¼	Dec 1
Georgia Pac. Ry 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	124½	Feb	2	119¾	Jul	28	123	Nov 27
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	125	May	10	119	Jan	9	124½	May 19
Richmond & Danville con. g. 6s, 1915	128¾	Jun	24	120	Nov	4	122½	Nov 18
Do., equip. sink. fund g. 5s, 1909	101	Oct	9	100	Mar	17	101	Oct 9
Do., deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	110	Jun	2	105¼	Oct	6	105¼	Oct 23
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	116¾	Jun	19	109	Nov	1	108	Dec 2
Do., do., gtd., stamped, 1936	115	Jun	9	113¾	May	13	115	Aug 11
Do., serial, Series D	102	Oct	13	102	Oct	13	102	Oct 13
Do., serial, Series E	109	Jan	12	109	Jan	12	109	Jan 12
Wash., Ohio & W. 1st cy gtd. 4s, 1924	94	Jan	31	90	Feb	28	90	Feb 28
West. No. Car. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	120¾	Apr	14	117	Aug	22	118	Oct 20
South Carolina & Ga. 1st g. 6s, 1919	111	Apr	27	102¾	Jan	3	106	Nov 29
Term. Ass. of St. L. 1st g. 4½s, 1939	112	Oct	2	112¾	Jun	15	113	Oct 2
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	114½	May	8	111¾	Nov	3	111¾	Nov 3
St. L. Mkts. Bge. Ter. gtd. g. 5s, 1930	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	Oct 27, 97
Tex. & Pac. Ry. E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	107	Oct	31	104	Jun	7	107	Nov 2
Do., 1st g. 5s, 2000	116¾	Jul	14	109¾	Jan	9	113	Dec 2
Do., 2d g. income 5s, 2000	56	Mar	24	45¾	Jan	27	50	Oct 27
Do., do., trust certificates	56¼	Jul	14	51¼	Nov	20	51¼	Nov 20
Third Avenue 1st g. 5s, 1937	129¾	Jun	28	125¾	Jan	14	128	Dec 1
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st g. 5s, 1935	107¼	Jun	6	104	Jan	4	107	Oct 20
Do., Western Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	103	Nov	17	100	Nov	3	103	Nov 20
Kanawha & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990	89	May	5	80	Jan	24	84½	Nov 13
Toledo, Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	83	Apr	28	78	Jan	6	80	Nov 20
Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st g. 6s, 1916, t. r.	121½	Oct	19	92	Jan	3	119	Dec 1
Toronto, Ham. & Buff. 1st g. 4s, 1946	100¼	Jun	29	99	Jun	29	99	Aug 14
Ulster & Delaware 1st c. g.

FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Dec. 1, 1899	$8,338,477
Week ended Dec. 2, 1898	7,230,596
From Jan. 1, 1899	417,358,993
From Jan. 1, 1898	365,967,114

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Nov. 28, 1899	$11,970,023
Week ended Nov. 30, 1898	9,025,486
From Jan. 1, 1899	432,986,104
From Jan. 1, 1898	434,381,984

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Dec. 1, 1899	$46,917
Week ended Dec. 2, 1898	153,624
From Jan. 1, 1899	14,010,823
From Jan. 1, 1898	86,639,311

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Dec. 1, 1899	$1,299,178
Week ended Dec. 2, 1898	20,000
From Jan. 1, 1899	27,159,544
From Jan. 1, 1898	5,611,884

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Dec. 2, 1898	$126,624
From Jan. 1, 1898	67,117,937

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Dec. 1, 1899	$1,188,261
From Jan. 1, 1899	15,188,623

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Dec. 1, 1899	$49,929
Week ended Dec. 2, 1898	40,404
From Jan. 1, 1899	2,643,997
From Jan. 1, 1898	2,539,444

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Dec. 1, 1899	$1,164,930
Week ended Dec. 2, 1898	1,006,007
From Jan. 1, 1899	42,627,154
From Jan. 1, 1898	43,572,597

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Dec. 1, 1899	$1,115,001
Week ended Dec. 2, 1898	1,065,983
From Jan. 1, 1899	38,983,457
From Jan. 1, 1898	41,033,063

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Dec. 1, 1899	$90,846
Week ended Dec. 2, 1898	193,628
From Jan. 1, 1899	17,654,820
From Jan. 1, 1898	99,188,755

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Dec. 1 1899	$1,299,178
Week ended Dec. 2, 1898	1,115,097
From Jan. 1, 1899	69,861,770
From Jan. 1, 1898	53,063,591

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Dec. 1, 1899	$1,118,332
From Jan. 1, 1899	51,007,150
Week ended Dec. 2, 1898	929,469

Total Net Imports of Specie,

From Jan. 1, 1898	$46,054,864

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, showed an increase in the reserve of $1,884,500. The banks now hold a surplus of $8,536,700 above the legal requirement. The changes in the averages show an increase in the loans of $5,523,400, an increase in specie of $3,303,900, an increase in legal tenders of $1,110,000, an increase in deposits of $10,120,000, an an increase in circulation of $9,300.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and the corresponding date last year:

	Dec. 2, '99.	Nov. 25, '99.	Dec. 3, '98.
Loans	$682,150,800	$676,636,400	$497,747,400
Specie	145,314,500	142,010,600	158,462,300
Legal tenders	50,241,700	49,131,100	56,017,100
Net deposits	748,078,000	737,958,000	739,525,900
Circulation	16,480,900	16,471,600	16,439,200

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Dec. 2, '99.	Nov. 25, '99.	Dec. 3, '98.
Specie	$145,314,500	$142,010,600	$158,462,300
Legal tenders	50,241,700	49,131,100	56,017,100
Total res've	$195,556,200	$191,141,700	$214,479,400
Reserve req'd against dep.	187,019,500	184,489,500	197,381,450
Surplus of reserve above legal req'rements	$8,536,700	$6,252,200	$17,097,950

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding week in 1898 and 1897:

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Jan. 7	$23,830,375	$22,264,575	$43,991,450
Jan. 14	28,263,075	25,968,775	52,172,325
Jan. 21	34,626,675	31,576,200	57,067,900
Jan. 28	39,232,025	35,600,450	59,108,250
Feb. 4	37,452,675	34,781,625	54,540,050
Feb 11	35,511,825	32,437,050	51,838,225
Feb. 18	34,373,825	25,688,450	55,065,950
Feb. 25	30,334,900	23,950,320	57,050,975
March 4	24,578,125	20,823,590	55,536,325
March 11	23,203,000	22,724,425	52,863,350
March 18	19,971,175	28,069,100	48,198,075
March 25	18,537,425	33,851,475	48,895,750
April 1	15,494,850	35,720,800	47,666,575
April 8	15,018,625	39,720,500	47,666,575
April 15	19,471,525	37,346,075	46,960,900
April 22	24,175,900	43,525,100	49,277,900
April 29	25,524,975	44,504,675	48,917,825
May 6	19,351,950	43,016,475	44,065,975
May 13	27,137,625	46,097,205	44,490,500
May 20	34,631,525	50,715,250	45,906,950
May 27	43,933,725	53,704,600	46,616,100
June 3	42,710,000	52,249,700	45,320,525
June 10	39,325,100	53,841,100	47,601,475
June 17	30,003,200	50,272,800	48,390,950
June 24	25,097,800	52,206,250	49,239,150
July 1	14,274,550	52,013,550	41,384,575
July 8	5,062,475	53,345,300	41,361,375
July 15	10,698,750	49,365,825	46,036,900
July 22	12,055,900	45,012,900	47,361,575
July 29	10,811,125	41,904,475	45,720,150
August 5	8,110,600	39,883,050	41,662,125
August 12	14,396,375	33,111,850	38,882,725
August 19	15,082,350	28,839,250	39,753,450
August 26	12,378,525	21,343,300	39,517,700
Sept. 2	9,191,250	14,991,050	34,114,750
Sept. 9	2,458,925	7,076,775	26,668,825
Sept. 16	275,450	4,240,400	19,895,175
Sept. 23	2,963,700	8,252,875	15,997,900
Sept. 29	1,724,450	15,327,150	15,550,400
Oct. 7	643,200	18,745,800	13,435,500
Oct. 14	1,177,350	19,661,350	14,614,500
Oct. 21	1,441,075	23,412,525	22,904,700
Oct. 28	3,638,825	26,001,550	24,271,800
Nov. 4	*338,350	19,023,050	21,181,225
Nov. 11	*2,788,950	15,011,800	21,765,150
Nov. 18	*342,025	15,067,375	23,403,250
Nov. 25	6,252,200	18,857,575	22,580,425
Dec. 2	8,536,700	17,097,950	22,122,950

*Deficit.

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1899	$8,536,700	1894	$69,220,500
1898	17,097,950	1893	76,096,900
1897	22,122,950	1892	8,493,750
1896	32,494,400	1891	13,563,625
1895	21,294,275	1890	*2,429,650

*Deficit.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address SUBSCRIBER, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 1s	113½	114½
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	96½	96½
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	99	100
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	45	60
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry 1st 5s	100	103
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	220	240
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	102	103
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	115½	117
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	240
Brooklyn City & New. 1st	115½	117
Brooklyn El. bonds	103½	105
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	111	113
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	114	..
Central Crosstown	270	300
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	125	130
Central Park, N. & E. River	195	..
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	107	109
Chicago Union Traction	28	28½
Chicago Union Traction pf	70	73½
Christopher & Tenth Street	165	175
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	106	107
Coney Island & Brook. stock	325	335
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 5s	101½	103
Consolidated Traction of N. J.	67	68
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Columbus Railway	22	23½
Columbus Railway pf	86	90
D. D., E. B. & B. stock	125	150
D. D., E. B. & B. 5s	117	120
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 p. c. scrip	104	106
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410
Eighth Avenue 6 per cent. scrip	108	..
42d St. & Grand St.	300	..
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av.	70½	71½
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	116½	118
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	88	91
Kings County El. 4s, (new)	90	92
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn)	110	113
Nassau Electric 4s	94	95
New Orleans Tr. com., (new)	30	..
New Orleans Tr. pf., (new)	104	..
Ninth Avenue	195	205
North Jersey Street Ry.	..	33
North Jersey Street Ry. 4s	91	92
North Shore Traction com.	15	16
North Shore Traction pf.	85	87
Orange & Passaic Val. bonds	103	104
Rochester Railway	15	17
Rochester Railway con. 5s	109	111
Second Avenue stock	200½	201½
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	105	109
Second Avenue consol. 5s	115½	117
Sixth Avenue stock	215	230
Southern Boulevard 5s, 1945	113	115
South Ferry 1st 5s	100	111
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Twenty-third Street	395	420
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	106	108
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1906	115	118
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
United Traction, Providence	112	113
United Trac., Prov., bonds	115	116
Westchester Electric 5s, 1943	110½	112½
Worcester Traction common	30	32
Worcester Traction pf.	104	107

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry, new	68	70
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94	95
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	30	33
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry 5s	94	95
Union Ferry	41½	43
Union Ferry bonds	101⅞	102½

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	210	220
Atlantic	195	..
Bankers'	210	220
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	300	325
Brooklyn	400	..
Central	2100	2200
Central Realty Bond & Trust	300	..
City	395	..
Colonial		405
Continental	380	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1400	..
Fifth Avenue	400	..
Flatbush	180	..
Franklin	300	..
German-American	30	40
Guaranty		675
Hamilton	270	..
International Banking & Trust	155	165
Kings County	350	..
Knickerbocker	375	..
Lawyers' Surety		110
Lawyers' Title Insurance	152	..
Long Island Loan & Trust	250	260
Manhattan	350	..
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	325	..
Mercantile	300	..
Metropolitan	425	450
Morton Trust	400	450
Nassau	180	195
N. Y. Security & Trust	700	..
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1425	..
North American	..	155
People's	300	..
Produce Exchange	175	185
Real Estate Trust Co.	300	..
Standard	210	..
State	400	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	395	..
Trust Company of America	226	230
Union	1400	1440
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	535	555
United States	1600	..
Washington	310	..
Williamsburg	200	210

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	117	122
Commonwealth	105	110
Continental	540	..
Eagle	235	245
Empire City	90	95
Farragut	85	100
German-American	510	520
Germania	285	300
Greenwich	175	180
Hamilton	105	110
Hanover	170	175
Home	228	233
Kings County	180	..
Nassau, Brooklyn	160	..
New York	97	105
Niagara	170	180
North River	145	150
Pacific	140	150
Peter Cooper	110	120
Phenix, Brooklyn	..	195

Insurance Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Rutgers	75	100
Stuyvesant	70	..
United States	125	135
Westchester	220	..
Williamsburg City	145	..

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	440	..
American Exchange	185	195
Astor National	250	..
Bowery	290	300
Broadway	240	255
Butchers & Drovers'	95	..
Central	180	190
Chase	225	..
Chatham	300	310
Chemical	3900	4100
Citizens'	150	..
City	2000	..
Colonial	240	..
Columbia	180	..
Commerce	250	260
Continental	128	..
Corn Exchange	385	390
East River	130	..
Eleventh Ward	150	..
Fifth Avenue	2800	..
Fifth National	225	..
First National	3250	..
Fourth National	180	190
Fourteenth Street	145	165
Gallatin	400	410
Gansevoort		80
Garfield	1500	..
German-American	115	..
Germania	300	..
German Exchange	225	260
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	125	..
Hanover	735	..
Hide & Leather	120	..
Home	120	140
Importers & Traders'	530	550
Irving	170	..
Leather Manufacturers'	210	..
Liberty	310	..
Lincoln	175	..
Manhattan	225	275
Market & Fulton	220	240
Mechanics'	205	210
Mercantile	192	..
Merchants'	170	180
Merchants' Exchange	116	..
Metropolis	425	450
Mount Morris	200	..
Mutual	140	..
Nassau	157	..
National Union	350	..
New Amsterdam	575	..
New York	250	270
New York County	1600	..
New York National Exchange	116	..
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
Ninth National	88	..
North America	200	..
Oriental	190	200
Pacific	170	..
Park	490	505
People's	225	..
Phenix	109	..
Plaza	500	..
Produce Exchange	120	130
Republic		220
Riverside	210	..
Seaboard	275	..
Second National	550	..
Seventh National	160	..
Shoe & Leather	100	106
State of New York	125	135
Twelfth Ward	120	..
Union Square	200	..
Western	325	360
West Side	375	..
Yorkville	210	..

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	100	102
Amalgamated Copper	86	87
Am. Agricultural Chemical	37	38½
Am. Agricultural Chemical pf.	79	80
American Air Power	45	55
American Bank Note Co.	47	50
American Bicycle	20	23
American Bicycle pf.	56	60
American Bicycle bonds	90	91
American Ginning	20	22
American Graphophone		137½
American Graphophone pf.	130	140
American Grocery 1st pf.	9	10
American Press Association	75	85
American Typefounders	54	55
American Wool Goods	25	25½
American Wool Goods pf.	80¼	81
Anderson Tobacco	10	12
Arizona Lead	9⅝	10½
Asphalt Company of America	14¾	15
Barney & Smith Car	22	25
Barney & Smith Car pf.	95	..
Barney & Smith Car 6s	100	107
Beet Sugar		28
Beet Sugar pf.	77	79
Bliss, E. W.	138	145
Bliss, E. W., pf.	123	133
British Columbia Copper	10¾	11½
Celluloid Company	86	91
Central & South American Tel.	110	112
Central Fireworks	13	15
Central Fireworks pf.	55	60
Chesebrough Mfg.	340	350
Ches. & Potomac Tel. stock	75	80
Chicago & Alton sub.	108	108¾
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new,) w. i.	95	96
Consolidated Car Heating	48	52½
Consolidated Fireworks com.	10	..
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	65	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire	4	7
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	35	45
Cramps' Ship and Eng. Blg.	84	88
Distilling Co. of America	9¾	10
Distilling Co. of America pf.	33	33½
Eastman Kodak Co.	105	..
Electric Axle Light & Power	6⅞	6⅞
Electric Boat	23	26
Electric Boat pf.	42	45
Electric Vehicle	70	75
Electric Vehicle pf.		100
*Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1½	2
Empire & Bay State Tel.	75	..
Erie & Western Trans.	80	..
Flemington Coal & Coke	28	28¾
General Carriage	65	..
General Chemical	57½	..
General Chemical pf.	97	100
General Electric Automobile	10	13
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	118	125
Havana Commercial		20
Havana Commercial pf.	61½	62½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	88	90
Hoboken Land & Imp.	100	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	105	..
Hudson River Telephone	110	115
Illinois Transportation	3	5¼
International Pump	18	20
International Pump pf., ex div.	68	71
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Concluded.

	Bid.	Asked.
J. B. Stetson com.	100	..
J. B. Stetson pf.	120	..
Journeay & Burnham com.	8	..
Journeay & Burnham pf.	18	..
Lanston Monotype	57	59
Lorillard pf.	110	117
Madison Square Garden stock	..	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	25	35
Markeen Copper	8	9
Mergenthaler Linotype	205	210
Mexican 5s	96	99
National Gramophone	74	80
National Salt	49	50
National Salt pf.	78	80
National Tube	48½	49
National Tube pf., ex div.	96	97
National Wall Paper deb. stock	70	80
New England Transportation	7	7½
N. Y. Biscuit bonds, 6s	111	114
New York Gas & Electric 4s	90½	91
New York Gas & Electric 5s	102⅝	103¼
New York Transportation	13⅝	14
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	190	200
Nicaragua Construction, new	..	6
Old Dominion Steamship	96	102
Otis Elevator	25	28
Otis Elevator pf.	93	95
Penn. Salt Mfg.	114	..
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	132	140
Pittsburg Coal subs.	100	102
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	22¼	23½
Procter & Gamble	375	390
Procter & Gamble pf.	190	200
Royal Baking Powder	94½	95½
Rubber Goods	29⅝	31
Rubber Goods pf.	83½	84
Safety Car Heating & Light	148	152
St. Louis subs.		130
St. Louis com., when issued	26	31
St. Louis pf., when issued	..	93
St. Louis 4s, when issued		94⅜
Simmons Hardware com.	180	190
Simmons Hardware pf.	140	145
Singer Mfg. Co.	325	600
Sloss-Sheffield	36	..
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	73	76
Standard Coupler	35	40
Standard Oil of New Jersey	466	..
Storage Power	8⅝	8⅞
Susquehanna Coal 6s	115	..
Swift & Co.	102½	103
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	106½	110
Tennessee Copper	14	16
Texas & Pacific Coal	65	75
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	106	108
Trenton Potteries common	8	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	45	55
Trow Directory	50	60
*Union Copper		28
Union Steel & Chain	28	29
Union Steel & Chain pf.	68	69
Union Typewriter common	27⅛	28½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	114	115½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	120	123
United Shoe Machinery com.	34	35
United Shoe Machinery pf.	24	24½
United States Glass	28½	29
United States Glass pf.	95	105
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	¼	½
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	30	31
Westinghouse Air Brake	436	440
Worthington Pump pf.	109	110

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State	1⅛	1⅞
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with int.	..	80
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	9
Central Union Gas bonds	103½	106
Consolidated Gas of Newark	56	..
Con. Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consol. Gas of N. J.	21⅝	23½
Consolidated Gas, (N. J.) bonds	87½	89½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	104	..
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105	106½
Denver Gas	40	42
Denver Gas bonds	..	86
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	42	47
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	63	65
Grand Rapids stock	107	..
Grand Rapids bonds	104	105
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	42	47
Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	64	67
Indianapolis stock	102	108
Indianapolis 1st 6s	103	105
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	42	47
Lafayette 1st 6s	64	67
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	42	48
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	64	67
Madison (Wis.) Gas	81	83
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	107	111
Mutual of New York	300	..
New Amsterdam	27	28
New Amsterdam pf.	55	55
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	96½	97½
New England Gas & Coke	25	27
New England Gas & C. bonds	77	78
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102¼	103½
N. Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	53	56
N. Hudson L., H. & P. Co. bds.	107	109
Ohio & Indiana stock	42	48
Ohio & Indiana bonds	64	67
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	58	61
St. Paul Gas bonds	89	91
Standard Gas, New York	112½	115
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	140	..
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	16	18
Syracuse Gas 5s	85	90
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	106	108
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	106	106¼
Williamsburg 1st 6s	101	103

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlanta & Charlotte	125	130
Bald Eagle Valley	200	..
Boston & Providence	300	..
Cayuga & Susquehanna	200	..
Columbus & Xenia	212	..
Delaware & Round Brook	190	..
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	102	..
Erie & Pittsburg	155	165
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	140	150
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.	120	..
Grand River Valley	125	135
Inter-Ocean Tel. Co.	120	..
Kansas City, St. L. & C. pf.	150	..
Kal., Allegan. & G. Rapids	145	..
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	180	..
Naugatuck	252	265
New York & Harlem	300	..
N. Y., Lackawanna & Western	131	135
Northwest Tel. Co.	115	..
Norwich & Worcester pf.	208	..
Old Colony	205	..
Oswego & Syracuse	210	..
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	..
Peoria & Bureau Valley	182	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough.	140	..
Providence & Worcester	277	..
Rome & Clinton	125	..
Troy & Greenbush	140	..
Utica & Black River	180	..
Utica, Chen. & Sus. Valley	145	155
United N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	274	276
Valley of New York	125	135

DEC

Outside Securities.

Dullness prevailed in the market for outside securities all last week. In some few stocks there was considerable activity, but these transactions were scarcely large enough to change the general appearance of the market. One of the stocks that came on the curb recently supplied the most active issue, while many of the formerly active stocks were very little traded in, being neglected by traders as well as by the public. Indeed, very little disposition was shown to enter the market on any large scale, and it appeared that the holiday coming in the middle of the week served to keep attention from curb market business. It was particularly dull on the two days following the midweek holiday, and transactions on those days were smaller, probably, than those on any day for some time past.

Some net changes of importance showed in the closing quotations, but most of the week's variations were of little moment. Of the larger net changes, more were on the side of advances than on the side of declines, for, although the market was dull, it was not really weak, except in a few quarters, and brokers found it as hard to buy as to sell stock. Prices responded rather easily to favorable news, and several issues which were the subject of favorable announcements indicated the fact by substantial betterments in price.

Storage Power was prominent by reason both of its activity and its strength. On transactions amounting to a number of thousands of shares it went up to 87/8, and closed at 8⅝ bid, an advance of 3½ points. Buying seemed to be chiefly for the account of insiders, who are predicting much success for the company's undertaking. No news of a special kind was had, and thus far little in regard to the affairs of the company outside of the general character of its business has been given to the public.

News of dividends resulted in substantial improvement in several of the industrial stocks, notably in Cramps' Shipyard, which made a net gain of 11 points. It closed at 84 bid, against 73 on the previous Saturday. Rubber Goods preferred was another issue to make an advance on dividend announcements. The dividend of 1¾ per cent. declared on this issue is the third regular quarterly dividend. When the next dividend is paid it is generally believed among those well informed in regard to the company's affairs that a dividend, probably of 1 per cent., will be at the same time given to the common stock. Such information as is received in regard to the company's earnings indicates that a large dividend is being earned on the common stock, and friends of the company say that there is no doubt that by the end of the next quarter the common stock will be among the regular dividend-paying stocks.

New Amsterdam Gas was fairly active early in the week, but later became as dull as the rest of the market, and on the last few days there were practically no transactions in either issue of the stock and only very few in the bonds. Closing prices showed a net loss of over 2 points in common stock and a decline of 2 points in the bonds, while the preferred stock was offered about a point below the figure at which it was held the previous week. Nothing new in the local gas situation developed, and so far as public information went, gas war settlement was no nearer at hand than it had been during recent weeks.

Owing to the prominence which it held during the previous week, Electric Axle was watched with considerable interest. It was at first weak and suffered a sharp decline, but later, on intimations of important developments, the stock became much firmer, and closed substantially better than the lowest. What these developments are has not yet been made public, but it was stated on good authority that the company's business was in very satisfactory condition and that announcements indicating this might be made in the course of a few days. Electric Axle was the only one of the electric stocks that showed much activity, although on one day Electric Boat was the subject of considerable attention. It advanced over 5 points in the common and 2 or 3 points in the preferred stock. Part of these gains was subsequently lost, but both issues closed substantially better than they had the previous week.

Distilling of America common lost nearly 2 points. Late in the week considerable disposition was manifested to sell the stock, and as no large demand appeared, the sales, although relatively light, brought about the decline noted. The preferred stock suffered a larger loss, ending the week at 33 bid, against 36 bid the previous Saturday. Insiders did not appear to be taking an active part in the market, and no effort was made to keep the price of the stock up.

General Carriage headed the list of advances with a net gain of very nearly 30 points. What the grounds for this very large advance were did not appear, as no news in regard to the company's affairs was had. No large amount of stock changed hands on the advance, for the market appears to be bare of the issue. It is said that it is practically all held by insiders.

None of the copper stocks was prominent. Trading in Amalgamated Copper was restricted to a few hundred shares, and on these the price went off over a point. It closed at 86 bid.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1899 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given:

Closing Dec. 2. Bid.	Asked	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale	
195	..	**Albany & Sus.**	3,500,000	July, 1899	3½	*210 Oct. 13		*206½ May 11		*210	Oct. 13, 1899
..	..	American Bank Note	..	Sept. 29, 1899	$1	..		..		*43	Mar. 5, 1896
145	165	American Coal	1,500,000	Sept. 1, 1899	4	150 July 27		*130 Feb. 3		144	Aug. 10, 1899
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	3,984,900	..	..	41¾ Mar. 13		29 June 1		*24	Oct. 10, 1899
141	145	American Tobacco pf.	14,000,000	Nov. 1, 1899	2	150 Mar. 6		132 Jan. 4		*145¼	Nov. 21, 1899
18	20	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	..	..	19¾ Oct. 28		14 Apr. 29		*18	Nov. 9, 1899
..	..	**At. & Charlotte Air Line**	1,700,000	Sept. 6, 1899	5	..		..		*121	Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,665,000	Oct., 1899	1	..		..		100	Oct. 31, 1898
106½	..	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	1,426,000	July, 1899	2	106½ Nov. 14		106½ Nov. 14		106½	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	B'lyn Wharf & W. pf., Series B.	5,000,000	..	..	21 Feb. 15		21 Feb. 15		21	Feb. 15, 1899
117	..	Bur., Cedar Rap. & Northern	5,500,000	Aug. 1, 1899	4	110 Jan. 31		100 Jan. 17		*110	May 22, 1899
..	..	**Central Coal & Coke**	1,500,000	..	..	..		..		20⅜	Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	Chicago & Alton	18,764,000	Oct. 2, 1899	$2.25	175½ Mar. 25		168 Jan. 11		171	April 5, 1899
170	178	Chicago & Alton pf.	3,479,500	Sept. 1, 1899	3	*199 Feb. 10		*192 Jan. 30		*195½	Feb. 15, 1899
..	..	Chi., St. P., M. & Omaha pf.	12,946,800	Aug. 21, 1899	3½	185 Sept. 1		170 Jan. 16		175	Oct. 10, 1899
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July 1, 1899	4	..		..		102½	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	6,500,000	Oct. 2, 1899	1¼	..		..		120	June 4, 1898
188	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,700	Dec. 1, 1899	1½	189¾ Oct. 30		184½ Mar. 6		*188¾	Oct. 25, 1899
..	..	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf.	336,700	..	..	30 June 9		*10 Feb. 25		30	June 9, 1899
192	196	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	Oct. 2, 1899	1¾	194½ Nov. 18		189 Jan. 26		193	Nov. 21, 1899
53	57	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb., 1900	2	56 Mar. 23		52 Mar. 7		52½	May 1, 1899
90	..	**Des Moines & Ft. D. pf.**	763,000	Aug. 1, 1899	7	110 June 13		80 Jan. 3		110	June 20, 1899
..	..	Detroit City Gas	2,944,200	Nov. 15, 1899	2½	101 Aug. 18		93 Jan. 4		97	Nov. 14, 1899
400	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	Oct., 1899	5%	..		..		*362½	Oct. 3, 1898
18	20	Erie 2d pf.	16,000,000	..	..	22½ Jan. 30		18¾ May 5		10½	Nov. 17, 1893
90	91	Evans. & Terre Haute pf.	1,284,000	Oct. 16, 1899	2½	98½ Sept. 9		70 Jan. 7		*90	Nov. 18, 1899
..	..	**Ft. W. & Denver City**	2,555,000	Mar. 15, 1898	2	25 Jan. 5		14 Aug. 9		*16	Nov. 16, 1899
..	25	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,105,100	..	..	30 Mar. 28		14 Feb. 4		21½	Oct. 21, 1899
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel.**	5,000,000	Oct., 1899	1½	..		..		*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 15, 1899	1½	*45 Nov. 8		*30 Mar. 23		*45	Nov. 3, 1899
..	..	**H. B. Claflin 1st pf.**	2,600,300	Nov. 1, 1899	1¾	*101 June 6		*93½ Jan. 31		*101	June 6, 1899
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,600	Nov. 1, 1899	1½	*100 Feb. 28		*100 Feb. 28		*100	Feb. 28, 1899
..	..	Harlem	8,638,650	†Oct. 2, 1899	2	*390 Mar. 14		*380 Jan. 25		*390	Apr. 12, 1899
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	..	..	120½ May 2		57½ Jan. 3		*105	May 20, 1899
72	..	Homestake Mining	21,000,000	Nov. 25, 1899	50c	75 Sept. 26		60½ Feb. 10		75	Nov. 23, 1899
100	..	**Illinois Central leased line**	10,000,000	July, 1899	2	*104 Nov. 8		*96¾ June 12		*104	Nov. 8, 1899
11	12	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000	..	..	15 Mar. 22		7¾ Jan. 13		12	Nov. 1, 1899
3⅞	4¼	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,000	..	..	5½ Feb. 1		3 May 9		4	Nov. 10, 1899
15⅝	20	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	1,524,600	Apr. 15, 1899	½	22½ Aug. 26		16 May 2		*18	Oct. 20, 1899
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Oct. 1, 1899	1	*32 Jan. 25		*30½ Jan. 10		*32	Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke	2,500,000	..	..	9 Aug. 17		7¼ Nov. 9		7½	Nov. 9, 1899
..	43	Knickerbocker Ice (Chi.)	4,000,000	Oct., 1, 1899	1½	63½ Feb. 23		39 Oct. 30		39	Oct. 30, 1899
65	75	**Maryland Coal pf.**	1,876,000	July 1, 1899	2	70 Sept. 23		58 Apr. 24		70	Sept. 23, 1899
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Sept. 30, 1899	5	..		..		*152	May 31, 1899
110	113	Michigan Central	18,738,000	July 28, 1899	2	118 Jan. 24		110 Oct. 23		*110	Nov. 20, 1899
20	25	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	14,000,000	..	..	37½ May 18		8¾ Jan. 24		24	Nov. 20, 1899
186	188	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July, 1899	3½	185¼ Nov. 13		176 Jan. 3		*187	Nov. 24, 1899
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. L.**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898	1	..		..		*72½	Nov. 21, 1898
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	..	..	9¼ Jan. 14		5¼ June 9		3½	June 9, 1899
5	..	National Starch Mfg.	5,000,000	..	..	9 Nov. 2		4½ Mar. 17		8¼	Nov. 15, 1899
60	..	Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st pf.	3,000,000	May 1, 1898	2	70 Oct. 27		43 Apr. 20		65	Nov. 9, 1899
15	..	National Starch 2d pf.	2,500,000	Oct., 1896	6	25 Oct. 16		13 Mar. 17		25	Nov. 15, 1899
35	40	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Oct. 2, 1899	2	42 Jan. 25		36 Oct. 27		36	Oct. 27, 1899
133	135	N. Y., Lack. & West	10,000,000	Oct., 1899	1¾	133 June 7		120½ Jan. 27		*132¾	Nov. 22, 1899
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	Oct. 10, 1899	8	..		..		*250	Nov. 16, 1897
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	Oct. 14, 1899	1½	..		..		*124	Jan. 28, 1897
85	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Oct. 10, 1899	1	88⅞ Nov. 6		70 May 15		88¾	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,900	..	..	*7 Aug. 18		*5 May 26		*7	Nov. 6, 1899
8	9	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec. 31, 1897	75c	10¼ Apr. 27		6 Mar. 23		8¼	Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation	19,029,200	July 2, 1898	1	52 Jan. 23		33 June 2		*45	Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf.	11,000,000	July 11, 1899	2	77⅞ Sept. 22		65¾ June 16		75½	Oct. 7, 1899
86	90	**Pacific Coast 1st pf.**	1,515,500	Nov. 1, 1899	1¾	90 Feb. 20		84½ Apr. 18		87½	Nov. 24, 1899
..	..	Panama	7,800,000	Jan. 2, 1896	2	..		..		925	Sept. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf.	5,000,000	Dec. 1, 1899	1¾	*110 June 26		*110 June 26		*110	June 28, 1899
375	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Nov. 1, 1899	4	*375 June 17		*362 Feb. 16		*375	June 17, 1899
..	..	Philadelphia Company	7,580,000	Sept. 1, 1899	2½	102 Mar. 8		95 July 24		85	Aug. 7, 1899
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Oct. 2, 1899	3	121 Jan. 16		*117 May 16		*117	May 16, 1899
188	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	19 714,200	Oct. 1, 1899	1¾	190 Aug. 25		180 Jan. 10		*188½	Nov. 21, 1899
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	July, 1899	3	*137 Mar. 8		*137 Mar. 8		*137	Mar. 8, 1899
2¼	3	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	..	..	4 Apr. 13		2 Aug. 9		2	Oct. 3, 1899
192	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July 1, 1899	4	*194 May 11		*187 Feb. 14		*193	June 28, 1899
58¾	59½	**Silver Bullion certs.**	2,000,000	July 1, 1899	3½	65 Apr. 28		59 Sept. 21		60⅝	Nov. 10, 1899
200	..	Sixth Avenue	5,000,000	June 3, 1899	1	*200 Mar. 2		*200 Mar. 2		*200	Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Standard Gas	3,721,100	June 30, 1899	2	..		..		*147	Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf.	559,525	July, 1899	2½	..		..		*144½	Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	..	..	..	..		..		100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,640,400	..	..	..		..		10	July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	Jan. 16, 1899	4	..		..		*40½	Feb. 5, 1897
..	..	Tol., St. L. & Kansas City pf.	5,805,000	..	..	5 Nov. 14		5 Nov. 14		5	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	Oct. 1, 1899	1½	..		..		64	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	Oct. 10, 1899	2½	..		..		*215½	Mar. 15, 1897
..	20	U. S. Flour Milling	3,000,000	..	..	58¼ Sept. 15		12 Mar. 6		*12	Nov. 21, 1898
165	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Sept. 1, 1899	3½	..		..		165	Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July, 1899	3½	..		..		*174	Nov. 11, 1896
..	..	Western Union Beef	13,000,000	Nov. 23, 1897	2	..		..		8	Apr. 18, 1898
..	..	West. Chicago Street	13,180,000	Nov. 15, 1899	1½	120 Aug. 8		120 Aug. 8		120	Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg.	8,813,096	..	..	..		..		*68	Sept. 23, 1898
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July, 20, 1899	3	98¼ Jan. 24		93½ Mar. 6		*98	Mar. 15, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. †And $12.50 extra.

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Dec. 2, total transactions included 2,729,727 shares of stock, $6,628,500 bonds, including $346,000 Government and $33,000 State bonds.

In detail, the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS.	Dec. 2 '99.	Dec. 3 '98.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.	2,678,695	2,729,727	*88,032
Banks	20	20	72
Mining	7,300	900	6,400
*Increase.			

BONDS.	Dec. 2 '99.	Dec. 3 '98.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.	$34,645,000	$6,672,500	$15,765,500
State	192,500	25,000	158,000
Government	460,000	294,000	342,700

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call during the week loaned at 3@10 per cent., closing on Saturday at 4 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper rates, 5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½@6 per cent. for choice single names, and 6@7 per cent. for others.

The Bank of England lost £782,745 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 46.12, became 45.39 per cent. The rate of discount was advanced from 5 to 6 per cent. The Bank of France lost 4,425,000f gold and 1,200,000f silver.

Foreign exchange market irregular, closing strong. Posted rates were $4.82 for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual rates were $4.81 for sixty days, $4.86¼ for demand, $4.87@$4.87⅛ for cable transfers, and $4.80¼@$4.81¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.22½ less 1-16 for long and 5.19⅜ less 1-16 for short; reichsmarks at 94½ and 95 1-16, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40⅛.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—35c discount. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-10c discount; selling, 1-10c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—75c discount.

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date last year. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Nov. 30, 1899	£31,130,020	.....
Dec. 1, 1898	26,189,022	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Nov. 29, 1899	75,297,320	44,325,920
Dec. 1, 1898	72,230,320	46,026,720
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Nov. 29, 1899	$8,624,050	12,704,000
Dec. 1, 1898	8,508,000	12,140,000
RUSSIA.		
Nov. 29, 1899	$8,468,000	4,975,000
Dec. 1, 1898	10,320,000	1,920,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Nov. 29, 1899	46,597,000	12,941,000
Dec. 1, 1898	46,666,000	12,466,000
SPAIN.		
Nov. 29, 1899	12,600,000	14,150,000
Dec. 1, 1898	11,666,000	14,267,000
ITALY.		
Nov. 30, 1899	15,408,000	1,491,000
Dec. 1, 1898	14,880,000	2,293,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Nov. 30, 1899	5,660,000	5,856,000
Dec. 1, 1898	4,315,000	6,694,000
BELGIUM.		
Nov. 30, 1899	2,963,000	1,482,000
Dec. 1, 1898	2,932,000	1,466,000
Total for week	£291,742,548	£90,755,929
Total preceding week	289,906,708	98,905,788
Corresponding date last year	296,035,781	94,765,150

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

	Exchanges.	Balances.
*Dec. 2	$1,020,126,966	$46,097,791
Nov. 25	1,060,762,288	53,682,106
Nov. 18	1,291,854,533	35,800,535
*Nov. 11	1,061,754,797	37,124,066
Nov. 4	1,284,286,145	54,674,673
Oct. 28	1,060,020,146	34,975,220
Oct. 21	1,202,533,092	36,925,983
Oct. 14	1,165,902,426	33,281,196
Oct. 7	1,450,652,632	66,504,720
†Sept. 30	740,224,101	25,614,306
Sept. 23	1,220,088,295	38,354,915
Sept. 16	1,068,748,288	42,451,021
†Sept. 9	836,526,474	42,742,432
Sept. 2	985,984,273	53,225,960
Aug. 26	972,668,143	44,757,804
Aug. 19	19,965,519,792	49,830,721
Aug. 12	906,720,544	47,310,779
Aug. 5	1,029,989,475	54,447,146
July 29	875,946,086	57,845,059
July 22	980,971,918	55,532,502
July 15	1,196,806,462	62,665,819
*July 8	1,026,944,863	64,460,370
July 1	1,165,885,116	60,588,498
June 24	945,728,533	53,452,896
June 17	1,127,666,946	62,904,470
June 10	1,060,836,594	56,614,127
*June 3	984,942,268	58,274,997
May 27	1,221,686,411	59,660,899
May 20	1,345,292,939	69,991,613
May 13	1,264,833,511	77,221,884
May 6	1,436,472,985	72,059,681
April 29	1,321,119,969	67,323,655
April 22	1,262,849,690	77,782,889
April 15	1,424,946,248	82,324,604
April 8	1,263,660,641	77,378,988
April 1	1,262,666,767	69,915,694
March 25	1,247,987,087	74,452,329
March 18	1,240,259,799	67,781,945
March 11	1,227,870,776	78,072,539
March 4	1,222,760,260	74,090,891
*Feb. 25	1,172,231,462	83,387,372
*Feb. 18	1,206,777,885	83,287,252
Feb. 11	1,196,[illegible]	54,[illegible]
Feb. 4	1,[illegible]	49,[illegible]
Jan. 28	1,[illegible]	67,[illegible]
Jan. 21	1,[illegible]	66,[illegible]
Jan. 14	1,[illegible]	73,[illegible]
Jan. 7	1,[illegible]	73,[illegible]
Dec. 31	1,[illegible]	69,[illegible]
Dec. 24	1,[illegible]	69,[illegible]
Dec. 17	1,[illegible]	70,[illegible]
Dec. 10	1,[illegible]	76,[illegible]
Dec. 3	1,[illegible]	69,[illegible]
Nov. 26	1,[illegible]	69,[illegible]

*Five days. †Four days.

DEC

1899

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Lists at various closings sent on application.
Correspondents, GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

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Col., Sandusky & Hocking R. R.
SAMUEL H. BARROWS, 36 Broad St., Dealer in Municipal, Railroad, Traction, and Gas Securities. Telephone, 2825 Broad.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 2d day of December, 1899:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.			
Gold coin	$248,883,188.32		
Gold bullion	142,008,286.54		
		$390,846,394.86	
Outstanding gold certificates	$175,896,119.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	22,280,658.00		
		153,615,461.00	
		$494,422,460.00	*$237,230,933.86
Standard silver dollars			
Outstanding silver certificates	$400,319,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	6,118,855.00		
		394,200,649.00	
			10,221,811.00
Silver bullion			89,317.55
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$7,442,231.00		
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	81,534,049.00		
		$88,976,280.00	
Less outstanding Treasury notes		88,976,280.00	
United States notes		$28,932,616.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	$13,675,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	130,000.00		
		13,545,000.00	
			15,387,610.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$1,177,509.00		
National bank notes	4,049,476.64		
Fractional silver coin	3,192,407.78		
Fractional currency	66.27		
Minor coin	429,821.55		
Deposits in National banks	82,582,771.63		
Bonds and interest paid	10,112,946.63		
		$101,544,999.50	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$9,428,782.40		
Outstanding checks and drafts	7,321,021.56		
Disbursing officers' balances	56,634,858.72		
Post Office Department account	4,139,243.97		
Miscellaneous items	2,083,116.57		
		79,604,023.16	
			21,940,976.34
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$284,570,643.75

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Y'r
Customs	$645,151.39	$1,645,772.72	$96,415,359.04
Internal revenue	903,354.12	2,352,431.89	129,578,063.25
Miscellaneous	270,019.10	872,771.55	16,411,924.80
Total receipts	$1,818,524.61	$4,870,976.16	$242,405,386.59
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	120,000.00	235,000.00	45,718,077.03
War	470,000.00	670,000.00	69,443,321.90
Navy	50,000.00	150,000.00	23,474,225.35
Indians	80,000.00	90,000.00	4,272,228.17
Pensions	500,000.00	2,100,000.00	63,555,165.53
Interest	.....	.....	21,402,572.19
Total expenditures	$1,220,000.00	$3,245,000.00	$227,866,000.52
Excess of receipts over expenditures	298,524.61	1,125,976.16	14,539,386.07
Receipts last year—			
Customs	429,429.36	949,980.96	80,281,495.47
Internal revenue	720,542.39	1,828,250.72	117,601,271.65
Receipts from all sources last year	1,474,452.25	3,173,873.95	207,735,970.20
Expenditures last year	1,641,000.00	3,481,000.00	291,297,504.23
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	123,250.00	289,750.00	4,249,265.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	23,320.00	73,400.00	5,556,458.50

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1878.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$540,774,006.00	$101,841,228.00	$642,615,234.00
This fiscal year	5,310,890.00	2,331,586.00	7,650,926.00
This month	94,286.00	3,500.00	97,786.00
This day	20,484.00	.....	20,484.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 3.—The market is now more active than at any previous time for nearly a month. Yarns, which are freely bought by users, are now ⅛ higher. The cloth advance is more laborious, but business is fair, particularly in low-priced shirtings for Calcutta, light goods for Bombay, and wide cloths for Madras, for delivery reaching up to March and April. Last week's transactions showed moderate sales to China, in her specialties, and Java and other Eastern outlets were fair buyers. Elsewhere trade was slow, owing to the high prices. Lancashire margins are dwindling.

The French market was very active throughout the week, prices following cotton easily. Germany raised yarns another 2 pfennigs, with fair business.

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27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities
Deposits Received and Interest Allowed on Balances.

Government and Municipal Bonds
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Also First Mortgage Bonds of Established Railways.
APPRAISEMENTS MADE OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED FOR THE PURCHASE, SALE O EXCHANGE OF ABOVE SECURITIES.
LISTS ON APPLICATION.
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NEW YORK, CHICAGO, BOSTON.
31 Nassau St., (Bank of Commerce Bldg.,) N. Y.

The Corn Exchange Bank,
William and Beaver Sts., New York.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President.
Capital and Surplus . . $3,000,000.00
Deposits 20,000,000.00
BRANCHES:
Broadway Branch, Broadway & Spring St. Hudson River Bank, 72d St. & Columbus Ave. Astor Place Bank, Astor Place. Queens County Bank, Borough of Queens.

FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Capital . . $1,500,000
Surplus . . 1,500,000
Deposits . 28,000,000

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members: N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
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No. 3 Nassau and 18 Wall St., N.Y.
ESTABLISHED 1867.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

The Mercantile Trust Co.,
NO. 120 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $6,000,000
Interest allowed upon Deposits.
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CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
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"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; cold; fresh to brisk westerly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,571. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks weak.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 73c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40c; cash cotton, 7¾c.

CONGRESS.—The Fifty-sixth Congress met at noon yesterday. Gen. Henderson of Iowa was elected Speaker and the Reed rules were adopted. Objection to the swearing in of Representative-elect Roberts of Utah was made by Taylor of Ohio, and the former was asked by the Speaker to step aside. This he did, after being assured that he would forfeit none of his rights by doing so. He was not allowed to take the oath, and the matter will be brought up to-day. Not a voice was raised on the floor of the House in his behalf. Both houses, out of respect to the memory of the late Vice President, adjourned early. The Secretary of the Treasury submitted the estimate for the appropriations for 1901. The Republican House Currency bill was introduced. Congressman Payne of New York introduced the Shipping bill. The Senate Finance Committee Currency bill was yesterday made public.—Pages 1 and 5.

FOREIGN.—It is rumored in London that Gen. Methuen's force has reached Kimberley. The bombardment of Kimberley continues with great fierceness. Fuller details from the battle of Modder River show that both sides fought with great tenacity. The most effective work was done by the artillery. The charges that the Boers fired on the Red Cross are repeated. The Abyssinian Conference recently held in Rome concerned the boundaries only. In the discussion of the Government Currency bill in the German Reichstag yesterday several speakers asserted that all hope for the restoration of the silver standard was gone. The Paris police yesterday seized copies of a paper containing insulting references to Queen Victoria. The discussion of the German Meat Inspection bill has been postponed. Ambassador Choate denies that he had any intention of confirming the remarks of Secretary Chamberlain in his Leicester speech.—Pages 3 and 6.

Page 1.

Seven persons were killed and several injured in a rear-end collision near Salida, Col.

There were two slight snowfalls in this city last night, both confined to a limited section uptown.

Because of the unusually low level of water in Brooklyn's main storage reservoir, officials in charge are feeling much anxiety.

A shortage which may reach $20,000 or $25,000 has been discovered in the accounts of L. E. Goldsmith, assistant cashier of the National Bank of Port Jervis. It is said he will make the shortage good.

Page 2.

News of the marriage on Thanksgiving Day of Dr. Joseph Kussy and Miss Josephine Hertz, both of Newark, N. J., leaked out yesterday. They had started for Philadelphia to see a football game, and stopped off at Trenton long enough to have the knot tied.

Page 3.

Fortitude Lodge, No. 19, F. and A. M., of Brooklyn, yesterday celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of its institution.

Oscar F. Williams, ex-Consul to Manila, arrived here and talked optimistically of the situation in the Philippines.

The painting of the signing of the Spanish peace protocol at Washington intended for the White House, as reported, and executed by M. Chartran on a commission from Henry C. Frick, is on its way to this country.

The Liberty Cycle Company, which is not in the bicycle trust and claims to have had trouble in getting orders for certain bicycle parts filled, made a general assignment.

Announcement is made that the fruit display from this State for the Paris Exposition is now nearly all collected and is in cold storage.

Morris Smith, eighteen years old, of 222 Clinton Street, was killed by a fall at 59 Walker Street, where he was employed. His sister witnessed the accident.

George L. Rives, on behalf of the Directors, yesterday made application to the Supreme Court for the dissolution of the corporation of Harper & Brothers. His application was granted, and F. C. Cantine was appointed referee to hear testimony in the matter. The State Trust Company is appointed temporary receiver.

Page 4.

Justice Scott denied the application made by Weber & Fields for an injunction to restrain Cissie Loftus from appearing in public except at their theatre.

William Shields, aged thirteen, of Long Island City, was arraigned on a charge of attempted train wrecking.

Lawyers representing Franklin Syndicate depositors filed notice of application for an injunction to restrain the postal authorities from returning letters addressed to the concern, claiming that all the depositors are entitled to share in the money contained in these letters.

Page 6.

At a conference of artists and architects, to be held in Baltimore means of beautifying cities are to be discussed.

The Board of Health decided against the admission of any coffe from the plague-infected port of Santos. This action seriously effects the coffee trade.

The fourteen enumerators who are to take the census in Northern Alaska have accepted posts which, it is not at all improbable, may cost them their lives, at wages much lower than are usual in the gold region.

Page 7.

John W. Keller was elected President of the Democratic Club last night.

Kentucky's State Election Commissioners yesterday began the count of the vote for Governor.

The funeral of ex-Major Frederick A. Schroeder of Brooklyn was held at the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church.

Charles Thomas Davis, editor of a financial paper, was arrested on a charge of attempted extortion made by a brokerage firm.

With the biggest cargo that was ever brought from China to an American port on the Atlantic Coast, the steamship Ping Suey arrived here yesterday.

The extraordinary term of court for the trial of election cases resumed work in an improvised room in the Criminal Court Building. George T. Sullivan was convicted of false registration.

Page 8.

A meeting in aid of the Tuskegee Industrial Institute was held last night in the Concert Hall at Madison Square Garden.

A case involving the relative authority of the State Land Board and the Municipal Dock Improvement in disposing of lands under water which will be submitted to the courts, the basis of the action being applications for grants by the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company, shows positively, in the opinion of officials, that the Astoria gas scheme is not dead.

Page 10.

The Continental Trust Company, about to be organized in Jersey City, with a capital and surplus of $500,000 each, will erect an eight-story office building on the site of Taylor's Hotel.

Page 11.

The combination known as the "Cast Iron Pipe Trust" was declared to be illegal by the United States Supreme Court yesterday. The suit was brought under the anti-trust law of 1890.

Page 14.

At its fifth annual meeting yesterday the Woman's National Sabbath Alliance heard reports of the work done for Sunday observance and elected officers.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne made his opening address to the jury in the Molineux trial, and was permitted by the Recorder to describe the death of Barnet in connection with the circumstances of the murder of Mrs. Adams.

Amusements.—Page 4.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 4.
Markets.—Page 12.
New Corporations.—Page 8.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 2.
Weather Report.—Page 2
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

No Extra Charge

On the Lake Shore Limited for Cleveland or Toledo. Every day, quick time, perfect track, smooth service, via New York Central.—Adv.

GEORGE H. HUBER ROBBED

The Museum Manager Assaulted by Highwaymen Near Yonkers.

HIS WATCH AND $250 TAKEN

Gave Four Assailants a Hard Tussle and Was Injured in the Leg—Arrests on Suspicion.

One of the boldest highway robberies of recent years in the vicinity of this city was perpetrated in Yonkers shortly after 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The victim is George H. Huber, the museum owner and roadhouse keeper, who is now lamenting the loss of a gold watch and nearly $250 in cash, and who is nursing a severely injured leg as a result of his mishap. Four men are under arrest in connection with the robbery.

Mr. Huber is a man of somewhat more than middle age and carries about 240 pounds of avoirdupois. A good deal of his weight is of course superfluous, but he is active enough to put up an interesting tussle and his assailants did not rob him without considerable work.

Their deed was all the bolder from the fact that it was committed only 500 or 600 feet from the Empire City Trotting Track, which is not far from the city line, and a number of men were at work just inside the high board fence which surrounds the track. Plenty of houses are a short distance off. Furthermore, on the water tower used in connection with the track, one man was standing who witnessed the whole fracas, though it was over too soon for him to do any good.

Mr. Huber, who takes a good deal of interest in trotting, is making additions to some stables he owns just opposite the entrance to the track. He drove up to these stables yesterday, and a few minutes later started off for his roadhouse at Jerome Avenue and East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street. He turned out of Yonkers Avenue into Central Park Avenue, and as he was descending the slope of the latter thoroughfare he noticed two men, a short and a tall one, dressed in dark clothes, sauntering in ahead of him.

The mare went ahead at a jog trot and reached the men at a spot where the road is flanked on one side by a rather deep ditch. Mr Huber turned here to the left to pass the men. The taller one swung carelessly out right in his way, and he turned to the middle of the road again. As the mare's head came even with the pedestrians they sprang in a trice from either side to the bridle and caught the rein hard by the bit.

Mr. Huber looked out and took it for a joke.

"Hey, there," he called good-humoredly, "what are you doing there?"

Then they turned their faces toward him, and he saw that they were fairly well dressed young men, who looked like Italians. Suddenly they yanked the mare to the right, cramping the wagon close on that side, and as they did so began to back it over toward the ditch. Simultaneously they each drew a revolver.

"When I saw that," said Mr. Huber afterward, "I knew I couldn't get away. So I sat there a minute, studying what to do."

His studies were interrupted, however, by the approach of the taller man, who covered the roadhouse keeper with his weapon, holding it in his left hand, and exclaimed unpleasantly: "Money, money, money, money, money. Hey, or I shoot!" The smaller one still kept at the mare's head.

Mr. Huber was sitting at the right of the wagon, and the fellow who had approached him leaned over and grabbed him by the lapel of his coat. A struggle ensued, and Mr. Huber, happening to turn his head, caught sight of another man some thirty yards back on the road.

"Hey, help!" he shouted. "Come ahead, there."

The man addressed came ahead at a smart run, but the result was somewhat unexpected. He was at the left side of the wagon in a minute, and as Mr. Huber rose to get out there, threw his arms around the latter's ample waist. Mr. Huber put his left arm about his new assailant's neck and began to pound him, when the tall man ran around from the other side and joined in the scuffle.

A moment later they were all three rolling and fighting in the ditch together, while the man at the head of the horse stuck manfully to his post and repressed his desire to take a hand in the contest.

"I kept punching at them every time I got a chance," said Mr. Huber last night. "I soon found my right leg was badly injured. I don't know whether I got the hurt in the fall or not. But one of those fellows sat on my shoulders while the tall man that threatened me first went through my pockets. Both had guns. I didn't dare shout because when I hollered the first time telling that rascal to come ahead, the tall man said, 'If you holler, I shoot.'

"The tall man put his hand down in my right hand breeches pocket and pulled out a wad of about $250, with some checks inside it. There was another roll of $185 and $20 in gold that he missed in the same pocket, and another wad of $70 in a vest pocket, which also contained a gold cigar cutter. He went right through that vest pocket without getting those things.

"When he got the big wad, I said, 'Well, you've done it now. You broke my leg and you got my money. Now get away.' Presently the robber reached into my inside coat pockets and took out some papers, which he concluded to replace.

"Then he grabbed my gold watch, and tore it off, breaking the chain in two. But he completely missed my big diamond shirt stud. When they got the watch, two of the men backed off, covering me with their pistols. Then the tall fellow, who had the watch and money, ran off into the woods, and the other two, another having come up, swung the mare's head around and led her off down a by-road that went into the woods in the direction of Mount Vernon."

Mr. Huber was rescued by a contractor whom he had passed on the road, and who presently came up with a horse and runabout. In fact he had been "sparring for time," as he expressed it, hoping for the arrival of this man. The contractor displayed some reluctance to help him, Mr. Huber said, but finally allowed him to climb into his wagon and took him back to the stables. There he borrowed a wagon, had the horse he had driven to the stables put in it, and drove off to his roadhouse.

At the roadhouse he improvised some crutches out of planking, and was then driven in a phaeton down to the apartment house where he lives, 1,919 Seventh Avenue. His physician says the ligaments about his right knee are badly torn, and that he cannot go out for three months.

He told a reporter last night that he was going to be out to-day. "Why, I broke a leg in Ohio twelve years ago," said he, "and came all the way on to this city before I got it set."

The Yonkers police were promptly notified of the robbery. The mare was found with the wagon in a patch of woods just off the by-road down which she was led. Later the Yonkers police found four Italians walking toward Mount Vernon, and arrested them on suspicion.

They will be taken to this city to-day to see if Mr. Huber can identify them. They said they were Giuseppe Manzitta, Michael Rose, Michael George, and Nicholas Adisicho.

National Bank for a Chicago Suburb.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Evanston will start the new year with a First National Bank, the capital stock of $100,000 having been subscribed by representative men of the northern suburb. Prominent in the list of probable Directors are M. M. Kirkham, Vice President of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway; Thomas Bates, Mayor; R. P. Johnson, an Iowa capitalist; James A. Patten, member of the Chicago Board of Trade; and Hugh R. Wilson and A. N. Young, Chicago commission merchants.

Dr. Wise Eulogizes Baron Hirsch.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 4.—Dr. Isaac M. Wise, President of the Hebrew Union College, in referring to a movement to erect a monument to Baron Hirsch in New York, said to-day: "Baron Hirsch ranks among the greatest philanthropists of the century, equalled only by his wife, Baroness Hirsch. He did all the good one millionaire could possibly do, or ever did do, for the poor, neglected, and persecuted."

WILLIAM F. MILLER ARRESTED.

The Brooklyn Franklin Syndicate Manager Said to Have Been Captured at Montreal.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—In a telegram received here to-night at the local offices of the Mooney & Boland Detective Agency, the capture of William F. Miller, accused of having been connected with the Franklin Syndicate swindle in New York, was announced as having been effected at Montreal by the agency's operatives, who have been in pursuit of the fugitive since his disappearance ten days ago.

CULLEN FOR HIGHER BENCH.

Governor to Appoint Him to Court of Appeals—Justice Not Informed Yet.

It was announced yesterday that Gov. Roosevelt will designate Supreme Court Justice Edgar M. Cullen of the Second Judicial District as one of the Justices to form part of the Court of Appeals.

Under the amendment to Article VI. of the Constitution, adopted at the recent election, the Court of Appeals will early in January certify to the Governor that the court is unable by reason of the accumulation of cases pending therein to hear and dispose of the same with reasonable speed, and suggest the number of Justices of the Supreme Court necessary to carry on the work of the Court of Appeals. The Governor may designate not to exceed four Supreme Court Justices to form part of the Court of Appeals until the pressure of business is relieved.

Justice Cullen was seen last night at his home, 144 Willow Street, Brooklyn, by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES and asked if he had heard anything from the Governor concerning his reported intention.

"I have no information about the matter," was his reply. "I know absolutely nothing about it. I cannot make it any stronger than that."

It is understood to be the Governor's intention to designate one or two Democratic Justices to this work

Senator Platt is said to favor the designation of Justice Walter Lloyd Smith of Elmira, while Frank Platt is understood to have urged that Justice Frank H. Hiscock of Syracuse be named as one of the Justices for the work of the higher court.

Secretary of War Elihu Root is credited with advancing the interests of Justice Peter B. McLennan.

It is understood that the Justices of the Court of Appeals, who have been consulted by the Governor, have expressed their disapproval of the designation of any Justice who is not familiar with the work of the Appellate Division.

MAY NAME THREE JUSTICES.

Governor and Court of Appeals Members Discuss the Question.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 4.—The question as to how many Supreme Court Justices are necessary is now being debated by the members of the Court of Appeals and the Governor. The Court of Appeals Justices do not want to take any more of the Supreme Court Justices than is absolutely necessary, and do not desire any more than can be worked advantageously. Several of the Judges have talked with the Governor, and from the views advanced thus far it is believed that the number which the Governor will be asked to designate will be three. The Governor said to-night that the subject of designating but three Justices had been broached, and that he was now looking into the advisability of the matter.

One of the Judges of the Court of Appeals said that it was believed that the court would work more smoothly with three Supreme Court Justices than four. The plan was in operation in the Appellate Division in the First Department, and worked most advantageously. The Chief Judge will have to sit at all times, preside over the consultations as well as the court, and look after the motions, calendars, &c., so that he will have but little time to write opinions. On either side of him will sit three Judges, six in all, leaving three to prepare opinions at all times. With four extra Justices there would be an extra man, and this would interfere with the smooth working of the court.

To-day ex-Attorney General Rosendale, Hamilton Harris, Marcus T. Hun, J. Newton Fiero, Arthur L. Andrews, and James F. Tracey of this city went before the Governor and asked that he designate Justice Judson S. Landon of Schenectady to sit on the Court of Appeals bench. Justice D. Cady Herrick also waited on the Governor this afternoon, and asked that Justice S. Alonzo Kellogg of Plattsburg, who has been sitting as an Appellate Justice in the place of the late Justice John R. Putnam, who died recently in Hongkong, be named to succeed Justice Putnam.

CASHIER'S $20,000 SHORTAGE.

L. E. Goldsmith of the National Bank of Port Jervis Will, It Is Said, Make the Amount Good.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Dec. 4.—Errors have been discovered in the accounts of Louis E. Goldsmith, assistant cashier of the National Bank of Port Jervis, and it is said the shortage may reach $20,000 or possibly $25,000. The accounts have been thoroughly investigated by Bank Examiner W. H. Bryan, who has been at work upon the books since Nov. 14.

Mr. Goldsmith is at his home in this place, and it is stated that he will rectify the errors and make good any deficiency which may exist without loss of time. The assistant cashier is one of the most prominent men in Port Jervis, and is connected with the wealthiest families here. He married a daughter of the late Charles St. John, who was a former President of the bank and a member of Congress from this district. Goldsmith is also Treasurer of the Union School, the Deer Park Club, and the Co-operative Fire Insurance Company.

Just how the errors in the accounts occurred cannot now be stated, as it has as yet been impossible to obtain an intelligent explanation from Goldsmith. His accounts with the other organizations with which he has been connected have been investigated, and have been found to balance to the last cent. There has been no run on the bank, and none is anticipated. Local business interests, it is said, are ready to furnish large amounts of money in the event of a demand for their funds being made by any of the depositors.

METAL TRADE MEN CONFER.

About 100 leading representatives of the metal trade were in secret session all day yesterday and long into the night in the small ballroom at the Waldorf-Astoria. They came from all parts of the country and represented dealers in and producers of all the baser metals. A. J. Caldwell was Secretary of the meeting.

A reporter for THE TIMES learned that the object of the meeting was the forming of an organization which could arrange some plan so that contracts could be made on a more satisfactory basis than at present. One of the interested men said that prices had steadily advanced in all kinds of metals, and it was impossible to make a contract for delivery in ninety days at the prices ruling at the time the contract was suggested. This was stated to be injurious in many respects, and how best to remedy it is the problem those concerned are trying to solve.

Octogenarian Seeks a Divorce.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTE, Mich., Dec. 4.—Mrs. Matilda Burchfield, eighty-one years of age, has brought suit for divorce against her husband, William, who is a few years her senior, a veteran of the civil war and a pensioner. The aged couple have lived together for many years—so many, in fact, that they are not just clear on the point. In her bill Mrs. Burchfield says her husband has utterly failed for eighteen months to provide her with the commonest necessities of life; that she has been compelled to drudge in the fields, planting and putting by crops, which her husband promptly gave away to his son-in-law.

BROOKLYN WATER SUPPLY LOW

Condition of Main Storage Reservoir at Rockville Centre Makes Officials Anxious.

Anxiety is felt by officials in charge of Brooklyn's water supply because of the unusually low level of water in the main storage reservoir of the system at Rockville Centre, L. I. Ordinarily at this season there have been from twenty to twenty-three feet of water in this reservoir. The depth of water in the big basin at present is only four feet, eleven inches. The reason for this is that the rainfall for the month of November this year has been one of the lightest registered since the reservoir was built. The total rainfall in the month was 2.69 inches, about one-half that in 1898.

The supply in the reservoir was reduced five feet in July, August, and September, and the condition of affairs was not improved in October. The light rainfall in November resulted in further decreasing the supply, instead of making up for the greater consumption of water during the Summer months.

Ordinarily from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 gallons are drawn from this storage reservoir daily for consumption, but under existing conditions only about 5,000,000 gallons can be drawn each day.

THE WATER SUPPLY INQUIRY.

Working Committees Appointed by the Merchants' Association.

The Committee on Water Supply of the Merchants' Association met yesterday, in the rooms of the association, and organized.

A Sub-Committee on Plan, Scope, and Organization was formed and reported upon a plan of work.

The plan adopted embraces six working committees, which were appointed. The members will begin at once a thorough inquiry into the conditions and needs relating to a pure and abundant water supply for New York.

CITY HAD TWO SNOWFALLS.

Both Were Feeble and Confined to a Limited Up-Town Section.

There were two feeble attempts at a snowstorm uptown last night. The first snowfall took place about 6:30 o'clock. The flakes were large, but quickly melted. The snowstorm seemed to be limited to the section of the city lying between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and Ninety-third Streets.

Enough snow fell to keep wet the sidewalks, especially on the side streets, until after 9 o'clock. At 10:30 snow began to fall once more, but the flakes were smaller than the earlier in the evening, and the fall soon ceased.

THREE FEET OF SNOW IN OHIO.

First Storm of the Season Occurred Yesterday.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, Dec. 4.—A most remarkable snowstorm struck Northeastern Ohio to-day, the first of the season. At 5 o'clock A. M. the air was filled with large flakes, and by noon, by actual measurement, there was a nineteen-inch depth on a level. This evening it is a little less than three feet deep on a level, and in places four feet.

On the Jamestown and Franklin branch of the Lake Shore some three miles south of Ashtabula trains plowed their way through four feet of snow for some distance. Street cars have been running double-headers all day and section men on all roads have been assigned to the work of shoveling away the drifts.

One of the remarkable features of the storm is that it is not general. At Erie, forty miles east of Ashtabula, the ground is bare. Railroad men arriving from Oil City, eighty-nine miles south, report the ground bare there also, and but little snow even at points many miles north of there. It is however quite probable that the storm is travelling east.

The temperature throughout the day was moderate, but to-night as the snowfall ceases the temperature is falling and the wind blowing fiercely.

The open Fall weather in this section and all along the lakes has been the talk of the marine men, but navigation will now close quickly.

Snow in New York State.

MALONE, N. Y., Dec. 4.—A heavy northeast snowstorm set in Sunday night and still continues, insuring the first good sleighing of the season.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Dec. 4.—Snow fell last night to the depth of six inches. Sleighs are running to-day for the first time this season.

SHOT BY HIGHWAYMEN.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Dec. 4.—Ernest Talmage of this city was shot twice and seriously injured by highwaymen last evening shortly after 8 o'clock in a clump of woods on the old Boston-New York Turnpike Road, as he was on his way home. One bullet penetrated the body near the heart, and the other lodged in the muscles of the left arm.

The road where the encounter took place is lined with a heavy growth of underbrush, where the robbers concealed themselves until Talmage was opposite them, when they jumped out upon him. They demanded his money, and attempted to reach his pockets. Talmage is plucky and well built, and gave the highwaymen a tussle that they little expected. He had one of them down and would have come out a victor in the encounter had the other fellow not produced a revolver and fired. Talmage summoned assistance, but the men had disappeared, and a search of the surrounding country failed to reveal their whereabouts.

The police are of opinion that the highwaymen are Ward Phillips and John Tanner, the two men who sawed their way to freedom from Police Headquarters while awaiting trial for numerous burglaries. When captured, both men were armed and laden with booty. Since their escape they have been looting farmhouses and hiding in the woods. The police had an exciting chase for them on Saturday, but they eluded their pursuers not far from the place where Talmage was shot.

THE BELL CONSOLIDATION.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 4.—Local financial circles are still discussing with much interest the pending Bell Long Distance Telephone consolidation, and opinions regarding the proposition differ widely.

The announcement that the exchange of stock will be made on the basis of two for one has naturally caused some disappointment, as it had been generally expected that the Bell stockholders would get three shares of Long Distance stock for every share of Bell. But people who are close to the Bell management assert that Saturday's announcement was somewhat premature; that it has not, by any means, told the whole story, and that stockholders who have parted with their stock have certainly made a serious mistake. The fact that all the stock now offering is quickly absorbed would seem to indicate that there is good basis for these claims. Only when the official circular announcing the plan is issued—and it is expected soon—can a fair judgment be passed upon the project. But whatever else this may make clear, it is manifestly certain already that by the change, even though the new stock may be placed upon an 8 per cent. basis, the Bell stock, now commonly counted a "gilt-edged" conservative investment security, will be replaced by a stock that will be ranked for a time at least as speculative.

Beyond this it is also to be taken into account, so good authorities assert, that the present move, though of a most important character, is really only preliminary to a plan for the ultimate absorption of all the parent company's sub-corporations. This project will, of course, require much time for its accomplishment, but is bound to be very beneficial to the big corporation's stock, as well as to the securities of the smaller companies. It is likely to be demonstrated in due time that it will place Bell stockholders in a better position than at present both in the matter of the value of their investment and the actual returns thereon.

SENATE CURRENCY BILL

The Republican Measure Provides for a Gold Standard.

A $150,000,000 GOLD RESERVE

Contemplates the Refunding of the National Debt and Changes National Bank Provisions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The text of the Currency bill prepared by the Republican members of the Senate Finance Committee is as follows:

"A bill to affirm the existing standard of value, to maintain the parity in value of all forms of money, to refund the public debt, and for other purposes.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

"That the dollar consisting of 25.8 grains of gold, nine-tenths fine, shall, as established by Section 3,511 of the Revised Statutes of the United States continue to be the standard unit of value, and all forms of money issued or coined by the United States shall be maintained at a parity of value with this standard; and United States notes and Treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890, when presented to the Treasury for redemption shall be redeemed in gold coin of such standard.

$150,000,000 GOLD RESERVE.

"That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, in order to secure the prompt and certain redemption of United States notes and Treasury notes as hereinbefore provided, to set apart in the Treasury a reserve fund of $150,000,000 in gold coin, which fund shall be used for such redemption purposes only, and whenever and as often as any of said notes shall be redeemed from said fund it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to use said notes so redeemed to restore and maintain such reserve fund in the manner following, to wit:

"First—By exchanging the notes so redeemed for any gold coin in the general fund of the Treasury.

"Second—By accepting deposits of gold coin at the Treasury or at any Sub-Treasury in exchange for the United States notes so redeemed.

"Third—By procuring gold coin by the use of said notes, in accordance with the provisions of Section 3,700 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

"If the Secretary of the Treasury is unable to restore and maintain the gold coin in the reserve fund by the foregoing methods, and the amount of such gold coin in said fund shall at any time fall below $100,000,000, then it shall be his duty to restore and maintain the same by borrowing money on the credit of the United States, and for the debt thus incurred to issue and sell coupon or registered bonds of the United States in such form as he may prescribe, in denominations of $50 or any multiple thereof, bearing interest at the rate of not exceeding 3 per centum per annum, payable quarterly, such bonds to be payable at the pleasure of the United States after one year from the date of their issue, and payable, principal and interest, in gold coin of the present standard value, and to be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

"The notes redeemed as herein provided shall only be used for the purpose of restoring said fund to the maximum amount of $150,000,000, and the amount of gold coin and notes in such reserve fund shall at no time exceed such maximum amount.

SILVER FOR TREASURY NOTES.

"That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury as fast as standard silver dollars are coined under the provisions of the acts of July 14, 1890, and June 13, 1898, from bullion purchased under the Act of July 14, 1890, to retire and cancel an equal amount of Treasury notes whenever received into the Treasury, either by exchange in accordance with the provisions of this act, or in the ordinary course of business, and upon the cancellation of Treasury notes, silver certificates shall be issued against the silver dollars so coined.

GOLD CERTIFICATES.

"That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to receive deposits of gold coin with the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States in sums of not less than $20, and to issue gold certificates therefor in denominations of not less than $20, and the coin so deposited shall be retained in the Treasury and held for the payment of such certificates on demand and used for no other purpose. Such certificates shall be receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued, and when held by any National banking association, may be counted as a part of its lawful reserve:

"Provided, That whenever and so long as the gold coin held in the reserve fund in the Treasury for the redemption of United States notes and Treasury notes shall fall below $100,000,000, the authority to issue certificates as herein provided shall be suspended:

"And provided, further, That of the amount of such outstanding certificates one-fourth at least shall be in denominations of $50 or less:

"And provided, further, That the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, issue such certificates in denominations of $10,000, payable to order. And Section 5,193 of the Revised Statutes of the United States is hereby repealed. [The section sought to be repealed provides that certificates of deposit issued to National banks for deposits of United States notes shall be counted as part of the lawful money reserve of such banks.]

"That from and after the passage of this act no United States notes or Treasury notes shall be issued or reissued of denominations less than $10, and all such outstanding notes of a lower denomination shall, whenever received at the Treasury or redeemed, be canceled and notes of denominations of $10 or upward shall be substituted therefor. No silver certificates shall be hereafter issued of a higher denomination than $10, and all such outstanding certificates of a higher denomination shall, whenever received at the Treasury or redeemed, be retired and canceled and notes of denominations of $10 or less shall be substituted therefor.

REFUNDING OF BONDS.

"That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to receive at the Treasury any of the outstanding bonds of the United States bearing interest at 5 per centum per annum, payable Feb. 1, 1904, and any of the bonds of the United States bearing interest at 4 per centum per annum, payable July, 1907, and any bonds of the United States bearing interest at 3 per centum per annum, payable Aug. 1, 1908, and to issue in exchange therefor coupon or registered bonds of the United States in such form as he may prescribe, in denominations of $50 or any multiple thereof, bearing interest at the rate of 2 per centum per annum, payable quarterly, such bonds to be payable at the pleasure of the United States after thirty years from the date of their issue, and said bonds to be payable, principal and interest, in gold coin of the present standard value, and to be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority:

"Provided, That none of such outstanding bonds shall be received in such exchange at a valuation greater than their present worth to yield an income of 2¼ per centum per annum, and said bonds shall be issued at not less than par; and

"Provided Further, That such bonds, when issued, shall be numbered consecutively, in the order of their issue, and when payment is made the last numbers issued shall be first paid, and this order shall be followed until all the bonds are paid, and whenever any of the outstanding bonds are called for payment interest thereon shall cease three months after such call.

"And provided further, That the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, pay out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated the difference between the present worth, computed as aforesaid, of the outstanding bonds surrendered in accordance with the provisions of this act and their par value.

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

"That upon deposit by National banking associations of any bonds of the United States, under the provisions of Sections 5,159 and 5,160 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, such associations shall be entitled to receive from the Controller of the Currency circulating notes of different denominations in blank, registered and countersigned as provided by existing law, equal in face value to the par value of the bonds so deposited, and National banking associations now having bonds on deposit for the security of circulating notes less in face value than the par value of the bonds, or which may hereafter have such bonds on deposit, shall be entitled, upon due application to the Controller of the Currency, to receive additional circulating notes in blank to an amount which will increase the aggregate value of the circulating notes held by such associations to the par value of the bonds deposited, such additional notes to be held and treated in the same way as circulating notes of National banking associations heretofore issued and subject to all the provisions of existing law affecting such notes.

"Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to modify or repeal the provisions of Sections 5,167 and 5,170 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, authorizing the Controller of the Currency to require additional deposits of bonds or of lawful money in case the market value of the bonds held to secure the circulating notes shall fall below the par value of the circulating notes outstanding for which such bonds may be deposited as security.

"And provided further, That the circulating notes furnished to National banking associations under the provisions of this act shall be of the denominations prescribed by existing law, except that no National banking association shall, after the passage of this act, be entitled to receive or to issue or reissue or place in circulation any circulating notes of a less denomination than $10.

"And provided further, That at no time shall the total amount of such notes issued to any such association exceed the amount at such time of its capital stock actually paid in.

NATIONAL BANK TAX.

"That every National banking association having on deposit as provided by Sections 5,159 and 5,160 of the Revised Statutes, bonds of the United States bearing interest at the rate of 2 per centum per annum to secure its circulating notes shall pay to the Treasurer of the United States in the months of January and July a tax of one-fourth of 1 per centum each half year upon the average amount of such of its circulating notes as are based upon the deposit of said 2 per centum bonds, and such taxes shall be in lieu of existing taxes on its circulating notes imposed by Section 5,214 of the Revised Statutes."

HOUSE BILL IS INTRODUCED.

Plans for Advancing It to be Considered in Caucus To-night.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The financial bill drafted by a special committee of the Republican members was to-day introduced in the House by Representative Overstreet, of Indiana, and accorded the distinction of being bill No. 1 on the records of the House.

The text is as given out last week, and members say this will be preserved as far as possible.

Mr. Overstreet stated that definite plans for advancing and passing the measure would be determined at the Republican caucus to be held to-morrow night.

SEVEN KILLED IN COLLISION.

Accident Near Salida, Col., Caused by Train Failing to Get Signal—Railway President Among the Dead.

DENVER, Dec. 4.—A rear-end collision occurred between two passenger trains on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad this morning, in which seven persons were killed outright and several others were severely injured. The accident happened at English Switch, about six miles east of Salida, at 6 A. M.

The killed are C. E. Osgood, Denver; H. R. Matthews, Denver; Peter Barnes, Denver; George W. Pierce, Denver; Mrs. George R. Porter, Grand Junction; A. H. Johnston, Oberlin, Ohio, and an unknown man.

Among the seriously injured are Thomas M. Gorman, Denver, and A. M. Johnston, Oberlin, Ohio.

A. H. Johnston, who was killed, was President of the Arkansas Midland Railway, had large business interests in Cleveland, and was one of the Trustees of Oberlin College. His son, A. M. Johnston, who was traveling with him, had his back broken, and will probably die.

George W. Pierce, who was killed, was a well-known mining man, and was Secretary of the Golden Fleece Mining Company, which owns valuable mines at Lake City, Col.

Train No. 5, the narrow-gauge train for Grand Junction, Durango, and New Mexico points, which left Denver last night, had been flagged at English Switch and had stopped owing to an obstruction at a bridge. Standard Gauge Train No. 15, for Glenwood Springs, was following, and, failing to get a signal to slow up, plunged into the rear of the narrow-gauge sleeper for Durango, which was filled with passengers. The Pullman was thoroughly splintered up, and the coach ahead was also wrecked. The killed and injured were in those cars.

BALDWIN SELLS HOTEL SITE.

The San Francisco Property Bought by James L. Flood.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 4.—E. J. Baldwin, better known by his sobriquet of "Lucky," this evening signed a contract to sell the Baldwin Hotel site, at Powell and Market Streets, which has remained covered with unsightly ruins for thirteen months.

The purchaser is James L. Flood, son of the bonanza millionaire, who pays $1,425,000 for the lot. The ground he secures is that which was covered by the hotel and theatre 141 feet on Market Street, 275 on Powell Street, and 137½ feet on Ellis Street. This leaves the property known as the Baldwin Annex, which has a frontage of 108 feet on Market Street, and runs back to Ellis Street, where there is a frontage of only 25 feet.

Baldwin had hoped ever since the burning of his hotel that he could get capital enough to rebuild it, but the Hibernia Bank, which has a blanket mortgage of $1,600,000 on all Baldwin's property, threatened to foreclose, and he was forced to accept Mr. Flood's terms. It is understood that Mr. Flood proposes to put up an eight-story hotel, built in the best modern style, on the site.

Samples of Corn Product at Paris.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Commissioner General Peck has decided to set aside a fund of $10,000 for a corn kitchen at the Paris Exposition. Visitors to the French show will get sweet corn from the American fields. It will be brought to Paris in refrigerators and served temptingly with pure butter, hot and appetizing. Corn cakes made of the best grade of meal will be parceled out by a typical "mammy" from the South, and corn fritters which will satisfy the palates of the most fastidious will be fried.

Child Accidentally Shot by Brother.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Dec. 4.—Thomas Flaherty, aged six years, son of Thomas Flaherty, was accidentally shot by his brother George this afternoon, and will probably die. The two boys were playing with a rifle for which an elder brother sent them, as he wanted to clean it. George stumbled and fell, discharging the weapon into his brother's breast at close range. The ball passed clear through the body, perforating the left lung and narrowly escaping the heart.

ROBERTS FORCED TO STAND ASIDE

Utah Representative-Elect Not Allowed to Take the Oath.

SPEAKER UPHOLDS A PRO

thereupon quickly subsided, and many of the spectators left the galleries.

The formal memorial and protest against the admission of Brigham H. Roberts to a seat in Congress was circulated in printed form and placed on the desks of members during the day. The main points are that Roberts is not a citizen, since "at all times after 1883 he was and now is a bigamist and polygamist," contrary to law; that he has been prosecuted and punished for "unlawful cohabitation with more than one woman," and that he was "born of British parents within the British realm and has never renounced his allegiance to Queen Victoria."

After reciting the legal and moral objections to Roberts the petition asks that he be not allowed to take the oath of office or to have a seat in the House; that a special committee investigate the subject, and that Roberts's seat be declared vacant. The document is signed by Josiah Strong, New York, President of the League of Social Service, and many others.

Although Mr. Roberts was not sworn in he secured a seat.

All during the call of names Mr. Roberts of Utah stood in the rear of the railing eagerly listening for his name, but when the balls were exhausted his name had not been called. No ball had been placed in the box for him, but by an accident he secured a seat. The names of two Republican members had not been called when the balls were exhausted, and when it was asked if any members had not been provided with seats the two Republicans and Mr. Roberts came forward.

"If there is no objection," said the Speaker, "those gentlemen whose names have not been drawn will now select seats."

There was no objection, and Mr. Roberts managed to find a vacant seat in the extreme rear of the extreme right of the hall. There he established himself.

Mr. Roberts was the observed of all observers throughout the day. His daughter sat in the gallery and watched the proceedings from beginning to end.

Roberts is a strong, vigorous, self-possessed man. He bore himself with dignity. His manner was alert. His abundant auburn hair, with a pronounced tinge of red in it, and his ample brown mustache made him a distinct mark for thousands of eyes and many glasses. He did not appear disconcerted under inspection.

Very early in the day a monster petition, said to consist of 7,000,000 names, protesting against the seating of Mr. Roberts, was brought into the hall. It had been collected by a New York newspaper. It consisted of twenty-eight rolls of names, each about two feet in diameter, incased in the American flag. These rolls were stacked up in the area in front of the Clerk's desk, and were viewed with great curiosity. Later Major McDowell, Clerk of the House, ordered all except two of the rolls taken into the lobby.

ERNE AND O'BRIEN DRAW.

Neither Fighter Able to Win in the Lightweight Championship Battle at Coney Island.

In the arena of the Coney Island Athletic Club last night, Frank Erne of Buffalo, who not long ago won the lightweight championship from "Kid" Lavigne of Saginaw, Mich., fought a twenty-five-round draw with "Jack" O'Brien of New York. The lightweight championship and a percentage of the gate receipts were involved, and the crowd that witnessed the fight was almost as large as that which attended the Jeffries-Sharkey fight.

O'Brien was the aggressor from the start, but Erne was his master at boxing, and the fight resolved itself into a contest of brute strength on one side against skill on the other. Only Erne's cleverness in standing off rushes and in blocking swings saved him from a knockout several times. Toward the end of the battle all the latent brutality of the professional fighter cropped out in both men. It had been a clean fight up to the twentieth round, but after that the pair went at each other like savages. O'Brien's left eye was tightly closed and his mouth puffed badly, and Erne's left eye was also badly damaged. Referee George Siler decided the contest a draw at the end of the twenty-fifth round, and the decision was well received.

Erne was the favorite in the betting, especially in that corner of the House where the Buffalo contingent had grouped itself. These Western New York men had come to New York on a special train and with plenty of money to bet on their townsman. Their strong faith in him forced his price from 10 to 8 at the start down to 10 to 7 by the time the men entered the ring. Thomas J. Wynn, the bookmaker, was one of O'Brien's stanch supporters. He made one bet of $800 against $1,000 with "Sam" Ryan, the comedian, and had other bets at that price on the New York boy aggregating $2,500.

The fight was one of the liveliest betting affairs that was ever held in the clubhouse, and probably $100,000 was bet on the result at the ring side. Thomas Reilly, the President of the Queens County Jockey Club, one of O'Brien's supporters, bet $500 against $1,000 with Robert Smith, Erne's backer, that O'Brien would knock Erne out.

Erne towered a full head over O'Brien, but the New York boy was the more stockily built. The opening rounds of the fight were comparatively tame. About the sixteenth round it became apparent to O'Brien's managers that their man must either knock Erne out or else punish him very badly during the remainder of the fight in order to get the decision, so they ordered him to box for a knockout. He started to do so in the seventeenth round and came near being put out for his pains, for Erne dazed him with a left swing on the jaw, and had him a trifle weak at the end of the round.

O'Brien's left eye was badly puffed and his mouth swollen by the punching he received in the eighteenth round, but he was still the aggressor and forced the fighting, as he had done from the start. From this point on to the twenty-third round there were fierce onslaughts by O'Brien, which terminated usually in the aggressor being badly punished. Erne's left eye was now closed and both men were fighting with practically one eye each.

When they came to the centre for the last round Erne, for the first time, started to force matters. O'Brien came back at him, but the best he could do was to wrestle and pound Erne on the ribs in clinches. Erne stood off and sent a hard left and then a hard right, both to the jaw, and then clinched. Both men were fighting hard when the gong sounded.

The preliminary bout at catch weights between "Tom" Carter of California and "Joe" Burke of Brooklyn did not go to the limit, for in the seventh round Carter's seconds concluded that he had had enough of it and threw up the sponge.

COST OF HARVARD ATHLETICS.

$13,000 of the Expenses Went for Permanent Improvements.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 4.—Athletics at Harvard for the fourteen months ending Sept. 1, 1899, necessitated the expenditure of nearly $64,000. Of this sum the management was enabled to devote more than $13,000 to betterments and permanent improvements.

These figures are contained in the annual report of S. L. Fuller, graduate manager of athletics at Harvard University, which has just been published. The fiscal year has been changed, so that it now ends on Sept. 1 instead of July 1.

"The expenses of the boat club," the report says, "have been much larger this year than in former years, owing to the change in system by which a larger number of crews are kept on the river and a larger number of men in training throughout the Spring." A summary of the finances of the various organizations follows:

Football, expenses, $10,239.74; receipts, $37,865.70; balance, $27,745.96.

Baseball, expenses, $10,677.77; receipts, $11,284.65; balance, $886.88.

Track team receipts, $823.43; expenses, $4,245.47; deficit, $3,422.04.

Varsity crew, expenses, $10,530.08; receipts, $5,147.10; deficit, $5,382.98.

Lawn tennis, receipts, $976; expenses, $1,000.74; deficit, $24.74.

Freshman crew, receipts, $2,250; expenses, $2,526.06; deficit, $276.06.

Freshman eleven, expenses, $2,010.99; subscriptions, $1,494.37; deficit, $516.62.

Freshman baseball, expenses, $1,229.84; receipts, $1,508.75; profit, $279.41.

The total receipts were $64,409.18; expenditures, $63,941.17.

Road Horse Association Meeting.

The question of a clubhouse will be among the subjects to be discussed at the Executive Committee meeting of the Road Horse Association of the State of New York to be held at the Hotel Cadillac to-night. The committee will report on a number of places situated near the Speedway. A report will also be heard from the committee appointed to investigate the possibility of Winter riding on the Speedway.

To be Consul at Dusseldorf.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The President has appointed Peter Lieber of Indiana to be Consul for the United States at Dusseldorf, Germany.

Messrs. Tiffany & Company beg to offer their annual holiday suggestion to intending purchasers, that an early visit will afford better opportunities for deliberation and the advantages of a complete stock to select from.

UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT CLINTON.

Causes a $150,000 Loss in the Massachusetts Town.

CLINTON, Mass., Dec. 4.—A fire started in the cellar of the Clinton Theatre building this afternoon, and before the apparatus could be put into use the whole lower portion of the structure was in flames. From it the flames spread to adjoining property on every side, so that within two hours the theatre building was leveled and one and a half acres of property left a mass of smoking embers. A dozen business firms lose everything, and a score of families are rendered homeless. The entire loss will probably exceed $150,000, but a portion of the loss is covered by insurance.

The buildings other than the theatre destroyed were: Wheeler Block, A. Hawkins, Lancaster, owner; loss $8,000, partially insured; house owned by A. C. Hawkins, loss $3,400; house owned by A. C. Hawkins, loss $1,200; tenement building owned by Eben S. Buller; loss $2,300, partially insured; house owned by Eben S. Buller loss $1,500, partially insured; Lawthe Building, owned by Representative Frederick H. Bates of Sterling Junction; valued at $11,000, insurance $5,000; O'Toole Block, owned by O'Toole Brothers; loss $8,000, partially insured; house owned by the John McNad heirs, loss $1,800, partially insured.

KNIGHTS AND LADIES OF HONOR.

Open Revolt Against the Supreme Body Started in Brooklyn.

An open revolt against the supreme body of the Knights and Ladies of Honor has been begun by more than 1,000 German-American members in Brooklyn, who are now forming the nucleus of a new order. This announcement was started on Sunday at an indignation meeting, held in Military Hall, Scholes and Leonard Streets, where the grievances of the members were discussed.

A lengthy address was made by Bernard Schirmer, a prominent member of the order, during which he charged that the Knights and Ladies of Honor had neglected the timely creation of a reserve fund, despite the fact that the amounts of the insurance policies aggregate nearly $70,000,000, which failure, he said, in case of an epidemic, would inevitably lead to the bankruptcy of the organization. This, and the charge that the establishment of a new schedule of rates was contrary to the statutes, and that the officers had handled the affairs in a loose manner, constitute the principal causes of complaint.

Mr. Schirmer, in speaking of the principles of the new organization, said that all secret ceremonies are to be abolished and that to insure the prompt payment of policies a reserve fund is to be established immediately, individual insurances to be limited to $1,000 each. It was stated that six of the Brooklyn lodges have already seceded.

GERMAN HOSPITAL OPENED.

Brooklyn's New Institution on Sound Financial Basis with Surplus.

The new German hospital, situated at St. Nicholas Avenue and Stanhope Street, Brooklyn, was formally opened yesterday to the public in the presence of a large assemblage. The hospital was the creation of the Plattdeutsche Volksfest Verein of old Williamsburg. The institution covers an area of half a block.

A meeting of the Board of Trustees followed the opening of the hospital, at which there were present the Women's Auxiliary attached to the institution, the various staffs, and invited guests. Carl Evartz presided.

It was announced that the capital of the German Hospital Society, which includes the expenses of building operations, is $344,871.42. The house physicians selected are Drs. L. Jacobowisch, C. P. Freschbeier, Ernest Thun, and Edward Randall. It was announced that the hospital was on a sound financial basis, and that there was a surplus on hand of $64,000, sufficient to meet expenses for two years. A check was received from an unknown contributor for $1,000.

DEAF-MUTES IN A FARCE.

Lyric Hall Crowded to See "Thrillby" in the Manual Language.

An address in which not a word was spoken, a cleverly worded farce in which the players did not utter a sound, and dancing to music that the dancers could not hear, formed part of a paradoxical entertainment given last night at Lyric Hall.

Nearly 400 persons witnessed the address and farce in silent but voluble enjoyment. Those in the audience chatted freely among themselves throughout both the lecture and farce, though not a sound disturbed either lecturer or players.

The entertainment was given under the auspices of the League of Elect Surds, a society of deaf-mutes of this city. Prof. Enoch Henry Currier, Principal of the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, spoke on his fingers of the life and work of the late Dr. Isaac Lewis Peet, a former Principal of the New York Institution, many of whose old pupils were in the audience. He was followed by "Thrillby," a burlesque on the dramatization of Du Maurier's novel.

The author of the farce, Thomas F. Fox, and the actors were all deaf-mutes, the story being told in manual language, supplemented by voluble gesture.

Five-Year-Old Boy Kills His Brother.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 4.—At State Line, Miss., Edmund, the five-year-old son of Dr. W. H. Bokyn, shot and instantly killed his brother Roderick, aged eleven, and severely wounded in the right arm his brother Tom, aged thirteen. The older boys were playing with an air gun, which Edmund wanted, and when they refused to give it to him he declared he would shoot them. He went into the house, got a small shotgun, and put his threat into execution. Tom saved his life by getting behind a tree.

Fire in Johns Hopkins University.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 4.—A fire, which at one time threatened to be serious, occurred this morning in Dalton Hall, the chemical laboratory of Johns Hopkins University, damaging the building and contents to the extent of about $12,000, which is fully covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is a mystery, and the presence of a quantity of sodium, which chemical generates large quantities of gas when reached by water, made it difficult to control, but it was finally confined to the building in which it originated.

Train Strikes Chicago Street Car.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—A Wabash Railroad passenger train struck a Thirty-first Street electric car to-night, injuring eleven persons and demolishing the car. Bertha Martin's left leg was broken, Charles Shaw's right arm was cut off, and Charles Reiman's left foot was cut off. None of the passengers was fatally hurt.

Insurgents Driven from Ildefonso.

MANILA, Dec. 5.—Col. Hood, while reconnoitring near San Miguel, drove a force of insurgents from Ildefonso, killing several. Five Americans were slightly wounded.

THE SIX-DAY BICYCLE RACE

Eaton and Walthour Leading the Riders by One Lap.

SEVEN OF THE TEAMS GIVE UP

Collins Law Is Working Well—Many Bursts of Speed Make the Contest a Lively One.

The Score at 2 A. M.

Teams.	Miles.	Laps.
Eaton-Walthour	540	2
Miller-Waller	540	1
Gimm-Pierce	540	1
Maya-McEachren	540	1
Aronson-Kreamer	539	9
Schireer-Forster	538	
Fischer-Chevalier	539	5
Babcock-Stinson	530	4
Thoma-Dickerson	518	3
Stevens-Turville	539	2
Davidson-Boake	533	8
The-Pastaire	490	6

Although the seating capacity of Madison Square Garden was at no time heavily taxed by the spectators who witnessed the six-day international bicycle race in progress there under the auspices of the American Cycle Racing Association yesterday, enough interest was shown to make it a safe prediction that before the week is out the event will have proved to be one of the most popular sporting events of the Winter season.

It is likely that the provisions of the Collins law, prohibiting contestants from riding more than twelve hours out of the twenty-four will tend to increase public interest in the match, for the continuous accession of fresh riders to the track naturally means frequent bursts of phenomenal speed, and the public already seems to prefer this to the spectacle of a score or so of tortured, toiling men, whose steadily failing vitality shows itself in the ever-depressing lines of their countenances and the feebleness of their movements. The new law, too, will manifest itself in making a new record for six-day bicycle races, from present appearances.

At noon yesterday the leaders had covered 266 miles and one lap, at a rate of something more than twenty-two miles an hour for the twelve hours, but at midnight their average had fallen to just about twenty-one and one-sixteenth miles an hour. Could they keep this up for the whole 144 hours Champion Miller's six-day record of 2,190 miles would be far eclipsed, but calculations cannot well be based upon the data yet at hand.

Miller and Waller tried to steal a lap or so yesterday afternoon, with the aid of the law, but the attempt was a failure. The men ride in two-hour shifts, a practice, by the way, that nearly all the racers have now adopted, and about ten minutes before retiring Miller put on a tremendous burst of speed, with the idea that when Partner Waller came on fresh from his rest he would be able to maintain whatever advantage he had gained. It didn't work that way, however, for Waller seemed stiff at first, and lost considerably, until a few laps warmed him up to his work.

Most of the interest yesterday centred about the tactics of the leading teams—Gimm and Pierce, Miller and Waller, and Eaton and Walthour. Both Miller and Waller have won renown as individuals in six-day races, while Eaton and his partner have shown that they have wonderful speed by their racing for comparatively short distances. The policy of the veterans of the six-day track seemed to be to tire out and discourage the new comers, and there were lively spurts whenever they came side by side.

Several falls occurred during the early morning hours, and though no one was seriously injured, several teams retired from the contest. Stone caught a heavy fall at the Madison Avenue turn at 5 o'clock and lay unconscious for several minutes. A long gash in his head had to be sewed up.

He resumed riding four hours later, but the ride had been too much for him, and he and his partner, R. Miller, announced their retirement shortly before noon. Peltier and Ruel also had heavy falls.

Following are the teams that have withdrawn from the race, with their times of stopping and total mileage:

Peabody and Peltier, 2:15 A. M.; 47 miles 1 lap.

Rivierre and Brown, 3 A. M.; 63 miles 5 laps.

Ireland and Ruel, 5:15 A. M.; 119 miles 2 laps.

Johnston and Comeau, 8 A. M.; 159 miles 1 lap.

R. Miller and Stone, 11:30 A. M.; 240 miles 3 laps.

Michel and Fallon, 6:38 P. M.; 365 miles 7 laps.

Julius and Lawson, 6:58 P. M.; 404 miles 1 lap.

Peabody continued on the track after he and Peltier had withdrawn as a team, in order to make an individual score, but he soon gave up the attempt and retired.

At least one tack was found on the track during the day, and the whole course was immediately swept. The matter was reported to the police, but the tack is believed to have come there by accident. It caused no damage. There was great excitement twenty minutes before midnight, when Eaton made a great showing of speed and pulled away from all the racers, keeping up the pace until he had gained a full lap, putting himself and Walthour foremost in the race by that distance.

Boake's wheel broke down at 1 o'clock this morning as he was making the turn at the Madison Avenue end of the track. A new wheel was provided, and he continued.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair; cold; fresh to brisk westerly winds.

Since Sunday night the storm has moved from the District of Columbia to the upper St. Lawrence Valley, with considerably increased energy, while the crest of the high area has moved almost southward to the lower Missouri Valley. The high pressure now extends throughout the South and well into the Ohio Valley and upper lake region, the consequent decided fall in temperature reaching to the Atlantic Coast. Comparatively cold weather is now general east of the Rocky Mountains, the line of zero temperature yesterday morning extending into northwestern Iowa, and the freezing line almost to the Gulf of Mexico.

Heavy and killing frosts appeared in the Gulf States, warnings for which were issued Sunday morning, and further warnings were issued yesterday morning for heavy frosts last night over the same districts.

During the past twenty-four hours there have been general but mostly light snows from the middle and upper Mississippi Valley eastward, while fair weather prevailed elsewhere. In the Pacific Coast and plateau regions there has been but little change in either weather or temperature, except that rain has fallen on the north coast.

The eastward movement of the high area will cause a continuation of the cold weather east of the Mississippi River, with still lower temperature in the Middle Atlantic States and New England. A well defined area of low pressure, which has appeared in the British Northwest, will cause a rise in the temperature west of the Mississippi River during to-day, and the rise will probably extend to-morrow throughout the East, except in New England and on the immediate Atlantic Coast.

Generally fair weather will prevail to-day and to-morrow, except that rain or snow and colder weather are probable to-morrow in Montana and Western North Dakota.

On the New England coast fresh to brisk west to north winds will prevail. On the Middle Atlantic Coast they will become fresh southerly to-morrow, and on the south coast they will remain mostly fresh northerly.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1898.	1899.	TIMES. 1899.
3 A. M.	38	48	50
6 A. M.	39	43	48
9 A. M.	40	39	48
12 M.	41	42	47
4 P. M.	30	41	45
6 P. M.	40	37	43
9 P. M.	44	36	42
12 P. M.	46	35	40

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 286 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	45%
Weather Bureau	42
Corresponding date 1898	44
Corresponding date for last twenty years	37

The maximum temperature yesterday was 48 degrees at 3 A. M. and the minimum 35 degrees at 10 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 90 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 78 per cent. The barometer read at 8 A. M. 29.46 and at 8 P. M. 29.74.

WEBER PIANOS

"A harmonious creation of art."
"An inspiration to a musical temperament."
"Supports the voice most admirably."

"The achievements of Albert Weber, Senior, in the realm of tone production, like the violin masterpieces of Cremona, still stand unrivalled."

In addition to the regular styles of Grands and Uprights in the choicest woods, we are displaying some special designs in LOUIS XIV., RENAISSANCE, and COLONIAL cases, and will give estimate on other designs conforming to any architectural requirements.

Inspection Invited. Correspondence Solicited.
Old Instruments taken in exchange.

WEBER WAREROOMS,
Corner Fifth Ave. and 16th St., N. Y.
605 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

"FATHER BILL" DALY ACCUSED.

Release from Apprenticeship for the Jockey Who Complained.

"Father Bill" Daly, the turfman, appeared in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday to answer to a complaint of ill-treatment made by James Hathersall, one of his jockeys. The boy, who is sixteen years old, was apprenticed to Daly in 1898 by his father, Matthew Hathersall, of 452 West Twenty-ninth Street, Manhattan, for five years. According to the lad's story, he was beaten by Daly at the Gravesend race track on Sept. 14 last. Mr. Daly, he said, beat him with a strap and kicked him after he returned to the stable from exercising a horse.

Mr. Daly denied that he kicked the boy. He admitted using a strap on him, but said that he was angry because the boy, on dismounting from the horse, had beaten the filly over the head with a heavy iron bit.

It was brought out in court that the Stewards of The Jockey Club had written to the boy's father releasing the lad from Daly's service. Magistrate Brenner ended the case by declaring the boy's apprenticeship to Daly at an end.

In telling his story young Hathersall said that Daly used to give him about 10 cents a month for spending money, and cautioned him against extravagance.

WERE MARRIED ON AN OUTING.

Newark Couple See a Minister on the Way to a Football Game.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 4.—It leaked out here to-day that Dr. Joseph Kussy and Miss Josephine Hertz, daughter of Mrs. Isaac Hertz, of 1,098 Broad Street, were quietly married at Trenton on Thanksgiving Day. The couple had started on that day for Philadelphia to see a football game. On the way Dr Kussy's suggestion that they leave the train at Trenton and get married was adopted. The ceremony over, they boarded another train and arrived at their destination in time for the game.

By telegraph that night they notified their respective families of their marriage, and then went on a honeymoon which lasted until Saturday. Dr. Kussy is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania.

POINT TO MURDER OR SUICIDE.

Strange Discovery of Apparel and Poison in the Woods.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 4.—Prosecutor English and County Detective Keron were informed of a peculiar story late this afternoon, too late to take any steps toward investigation before morning.

Francis Francisco of Millburn and John Adams of Springfield, according to this story, were in the woods looking for game yesterday afternoon. While near Hartshorn's stone crusher, and about half a mile from the road leading to Summit, they saw white objects in a clump of underbrush. They made an investigation, and found several articles, which they carried to Millburn.

This is given as a list of what they have in their possession: One pair gold rimmed glasses, one pair of black kid gloves, one small black veil, three hatpins, black topped; one handkerchief, a woman's; two sponges, both new; two vials, three cornucopias, made of newspaper; three pieces of cloth, apparently torn from a handkerchief; one newspaper, dated Dec. 1.

The vials were from the drug store of Petty, in the Prudential Building, in Newark. They had contained chloroform. The handkerchief is said to have been still wet with the poison when found, and the condition of the rags was the same.

The authorities believe that the owner of the articles named was either murdered and the body removed or that, attempting to commit suicide, was disturbed and abandoned such purpose.

A Generous Landlord.

Tenant—Landlord, our house wall has sprung out about ten feet.

Landlord—Make yourself perfectly easy. Although it makes the house much bigger, do not fear. I will not raise the rent.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

Brooch Pins

Our stock of brooch pins has always been an important feature of our business. This season the assortment is as perfect as skill, care and labor could make it. In variety, superiority of workmanship and moderateness of prices, the stock is the most attractive we have ever shown.

ENAMELLED BROOCHES
WREATHS
Floral Designs . . . $3.50 to $10.00
PANSY
Set with pearl $5.00
With diamond . . . . $7.50 to $50.00
VIOLET
Set with pearl $7.00
With diamond . . . . $10 to $35.00
CLOVER LEAF
Set with pearl $3.75
With diamond . . . . $6.50 to $50.00

AMETHYST BROOCHES
Set with pearls . . $12.00 to $100.00
With diamonds . . $50.00 to $450.00
PEARL BROOCHES
Crescents . . . . $3.50 to $50.00
Sun Bursts . . . . $10.00 to $65.00
Circles . . . . . $9.50 to $100.00
Wreaths . . . . . $7.50 to $65.00
ETRUSCAN BROOCHES
Coils, etc. . . . . $3.50 to $10.00
Set with diamonds . . $7.75 to $55.00

An extensive variety of choice diamond brooches ranging in price from $25.00 to $1,000.00.

Theodore A. Kohn & Son,
JEWELERS,
56 West 23d St.

Edwd. Ridley & Sons.
Millinery, Ribbons,
DRESS GOODS, GLOVES,
HOLIDAY GOODS.
TOYS! DOLLS!! BOOKS!!!
MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED.
309 to 321 GRAND STREET NEW YORK

DR. HOLT'S IMPROVED
Croup Kettle & Medicator
WITH REGULATED FLAME LAMP.
ALWAYS READY FOR USE.
Packs into a Small Compass for Traveling.
MADE BY
LEWIS & CONGER,
130 and 132 West 42d St., New York.

THE NEW TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

Charges to be Low Enough to Cause Competition with Mails.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—The Tribune to-morrow will say:

"Uncle Sam's Post Office will be the first to feel the effect of competition with the Pollak-Virag automatic telegraph system, according to the plans under way for the introduction of the machines in the United States. It is intended to establish a service with this device which will enable merchants and other business men to send long letters at such low rates as to make the plan acceptable.

"At the beginning of the business it is planned that the new system will be confined largely to night service. When the wires are idle in the night a great quantity of messages could be sent and delivered at their destinations at the other side of the continent the next morning. The rate is to be made so low that a merchant could afford to send messages 1,000 words in length.

"Inventors Pollak and Virag will leave for Budapest on Dec. 13. They will busy themselves immediately with the manufacture of machines for use in the United States. It will be three months, they say, before machines will be ready for shipment."

WANTS MR. HANNA TO REMAIN.

Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin on the Next Republican Campaign.

Henry C. Payne, National Republican Committeeman from Wisconsin is at the Waldorf-Astoria. Talking with a reporter yesterday he said:

"I have seen the published statements quoting me as authority for a rumor that United States Senator M. A. Hanna was to retire from the Chairmanship of the Republican National Committee. I never made it, and the report must be the result of a misunderstanding. In 1896 I was one of those who urged Mr. Hanna to take the Chairmanship. He was very reluctant to do so, but finally consented. I hope he will continue in the position.

"With regard to the proposed plan to make the Republican vote in Congressional districts the basis of representation in the National Convention, I am convinced that the National Committee will recommend such a change to the National Convention. It is on the same principle that delegates are chosen to the Republican State Conventions in New York, and is eminently more fair than the system now in vogue. Under the latter a Congressional district which is almost unanimously Democratic has equal voice in a Republican National Convention with a Congressional district that is overwhelmingly Republican."

Referring to the probable nominee for Vice President next year, Mr. Payne said:

"It is generally admitted that the nomination will be conceded to the East, and the names most prominently mentioned are Elihu Root of New York, Secretary of War; Gov. Theodore Roosevelt of New York, and John W. Griggs of New Jersey, Attorney General of the United States."

MILWAUKEE'S FIRST WHITE SON.

From The Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Sixty-three years, six months, and twenty-four days ago, or, as the records have it, on May 4, 1836, Henry Sivyer, then a sturdy young pioneer of the partially known Northwest, hurriedly issued from a modest cottage which stood on the river bank just back of where J. C. Iversen's East Water Street store now is, and in breathless haste rushed to the office of Dr. Chase, announcing that his sister-in-law, Mrs. William Sivyer, had given birth to a fine baby boy. There was a big jollification among the neighbors that night, for this was the first whieb oy born in Milwaukee. The parents decided they would call him Charles, but at the request of Solomon Juneau they gave him the middle name of Milwaukee, to honor the historic event.

To-day Charles Milwaukee Sivyer, wearing very comfortably his sixty-three and a half years, and his uncle, Henry Sivyer, stood near the spot which the little cottage occupied in 1836, and participated in the unveiling of a memorial tablet which the Old Settlers' Club has placed on the south side of the entrance to the Iversen store to mark the birthplace of the city's first white boy.

The tablet is the first of a series which from time to time will be placed at different places in the city under the auspices of the Old Settlers' Club. It was formally presented to the city by Col. A. G. Weisgert, President of the club, was accepted by Mayor Rose, and when the transfer was over Charles Milwaukee Sivyer made a brief address, recalling the period which it commemorates.

The tablet, which is of bronze, is 20 by 36 inches, and bears the following inscription:

"Birthplace of Milwaukee's first white boy, Charles Milwaukee Sivyer, May 4, 1836. Erected by Brodhead estate under the auspices of Old Settlers' Club, Milwaukee County, November, 1899."

Young Hunter's Tragic Death.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Carelessness on a hunting expedition cost eighteen-year-old Horace Baker his life at Baumstown, Penn., Tuesday. He, with several companions, had been after rabbits, and to rest he sat on a fence at Morris Deturk's farm, holding his cocked gun loosely in his hands. The weapon slipped from his grasp, and, striking the ground, sent the shot from both barrels at his head, blowing it almost completely off. He was the son of John Baker of Pottstown. His elder brother David was married the same day, and the family's day of gladness was turned into one of deepest sorrow.

DIAMOND JEWELRY.

A careful inspection of our new designs in diamond rings, lace pins, scarf pins, etc., will convince you that notwithstanding the recent advance in the cost of precious stones, we have not raised our prices.

Diamond Solitaire Rings,	25.00 to 500.00	Seven-stone diamond pendants,	50.00 to 250.00
Diamond Cluster with Pearl, Ruby, Emerald Center,	35.00 to 750.00	Diamond and Pearl brooches,	20.00 to 150.00
Diamond two stone effects, with small diamonds in ring shank,	50.00 to 450.00	Diamond Sunburst pins,	135.00 to 500.00
		Diamond Solitaire pins,	35.00 to 150.00

Send for our New Illustrated Catalogue.

A. Frankfield & Co.
Jewelers and Importers
52 West 14th St.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL X MAS.

WOMEN USE GUNS AND CLUBS.

Non-Union Miners Working at Diamondville, Wyo., Forced to Flee.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Dec. 4.—A week ago 600 miners employed in the mines of the Diamondville Coal and Coke Company, at Diamondville, Wyoming, struck for an increase in wages. Their demands were refused by the company, and after a short shut-down operations were resumed with a small force of non-union men. Yesterday a mob of 300 women and girls, armed with guns, knives, clubs, and stones, marched on the mines and compelled the operators to flee.

The miners at work were dragged and driven away. Several were injured by being struck with clubs, and one man was shot at. The small force of deputies guarding the property of the company was powerless.

The miners, it is said, have been importing arms and ammunition.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—Henry C. Payne, Republican National Committeeman from Wisconsin; Commander C. P. Perkins, United States Navy.

CAMBRIDGE—Judge D. M. Riordan of Arizona.

HOLLAND—Ex-Gov. L. I. Robinson of Connecticut; the Rev. F. G. Jewett, Albany.

MURRAY HILL—James H. Manning, ex-Mayor of Albany; State Senator F. H. Higgins of Olean.

HOFFMAN—Col. John F. Gaynor, Democratic State Committeeman from Onondaga.

CADILLAC—State Senator B. M. Wilcox of Auburn.

ALBEMARLE—Gen. Palmer C. Ricketts, Director of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

FIFTH AVENUE—H. W. Blair, ex-United States Senator from New Hampshire; State Senator Hobart Krum of Schoharie.

STURTEVANT—Titus Sheard of Little Falls, ex-Speaker of the Assembly.

MANHATTAN—Col. Frank H. Phipps, United States Army; Joy Morton, Chicago.

IMPERIAL—K. Yakoo, Kobe, Japan.

GRAND—J. Watson Howe, Philadelphia.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Langley, Burr & Co., Boston, Mass.; P. D. Langley, hosiery; Park Avenue Hotel.

Blodgett, Ordway & Webber, Boston, Mass.; W. W. Webber, linens and white goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Reid & Hughes, Waterbury, Conn.; J. Storey, cloaks and suits; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Millhiser, M. & Co., Richmond, Va.; E. Millhiser, domestics; 258 Church Street; Holland House.

Partridge & Richardson, Philadelphia, Penn.; G. T. Jackson, china; G. W. Marshall, linens and domestics; Miss M. Lewis, linens and domestics; St. Denis Hotel.

O'Neil, M., & Co., Akron, Ohio; W. T. Tobin, cloaks and suits; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Ury, H., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; H. Ury, upholstery goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; H. Osborn, domestics and white goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Miller Brothers & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; F. J. Miller, dry goods; Gilsey House.

Dowell & Helm, Baltimore, Md.; G. E. Dowell, millinery; Hoffman House.

Pfaelzer, Sutton & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. Mayer, piece goods; Hoffman House.

Wile Brothers & Weil, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. Wile, woolens; Hoffman House.

Marks's Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; E. Marks, woolens; Hoffman House.

Hamilton, John, Buffalo, N. Y.; millinery; 35 West Fourth Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Staley, W. C., & Co., Urbana, Ohio; W. C. Staley, carpets; Hotel Imperial.

Jacobs Brothers, Los Angeles, Cal.; L. Jacobs, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Schoenau, W. H., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; H. J. Schoenau, linens and white goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Falk, Charles, & Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.; S. Chasks, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Sidenberg & Rich, Pittsburg, Penn.; H. Sidenberg, woolens; 47 Mercer Street; Hotel Imperial.

Jacobs, S., Shreveport, La.; clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. Bechtold, domestics; W. J. Reed, house furnishing goods; Mr. Cooper, linens; 377 Broadway.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; I. S. Brown, dry goods; 2 Walker Street.

Leo, M. J., Buffalo, N. Y.; cloaks and suits; St. Denis Hotel.

Barney, H. S. & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; H. Horstmeyer, general buyer; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; D. Roditi, general buyer; 8 Greene Street.

Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; T. H. Neal, dress goods, silks, and velvets; J. W. Neal, linens; 258 Church Street; Murray Hill Hotel; A. M. Robinson, furnishing goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Cottrell & Leonard, Albany, N. Y.; D. Leonard, hats and caps; Hotel Manhattan.

Reid & Hughes, Norwich, Conn.; A. Reid, silks; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Barney, H., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; J. J. Wheaton, upholstery goods and carpets; 52 Franklin Street; Union Square Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; T. J. Mooney, jewelry; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Biermeister Brothers & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr., piece goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Partridge & Richardson, Philadelphia, Penn.; T. D. Richardson, general buyer; Miss M. McGonigal, zenhyrs; Miss M. Gebhard, ladies' wear; Miss M. Lawlor, children's wear; Miss A. Lawlor, fancy goods; Miss Anna Lawlor, stamped goods; Miss H. Doogan, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Williams & McAnulty, Scranton, Penn.; D. Williams, carpets; T. H. Jones, carpets; Westminster Hotel.

Strauss, M., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. L. Strauss, piece goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Cohn & Silverman, Baltimore, Md.; F. B. Cohn, webbings; Herald Square Hotel

MAFEKING'S SIEGE RAISED

Asserted that the Boer Forces Have Been Withdrawn.

RUMOR OF KIMBERLEY'S RELIEF

British Officer Sends Telegram Which Is Construed to Mean Methuen Has Reached His Destination.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Mafeking is safe. A dispatch from Cape Town says:

"The Cape Times has the following dispatch from Mafeking under date of Nov. 30:

"'Gen. Cronje with 100 wagons and a large body of Boers has left his laager, practically raising the siege, although desultory firing can be heard.'"

Further advices received here say that the British have captured twenty-five burghers of Commandant Dutait's force.

The Evening News says it learns that a cable dispatch was received to-day from an officer of the Guards saying, simply: "In Kimberley," which, it is added, may mean that Gen. Methuen's vanguard has entered Kimberley. The fact that the De Beers Mines Foundry is casting shells, while the garrison seldom replies to the Boers' artillery is said to point to a scarcity of ammunition at Kimberley, partially accounting for Gen. Methuen's haste.

The special correspondent of the Daily News with Gen. Methuen, telegraphing from Modder River on the day after the battle, says: "I hear that the Boers are in full retreat to Bloemfontein."

The Times has the following from Frere Camp, dated Nov. 28:

"The Boer camp at Colenso is visible from a point near Chieveley. It is a strong position and difficult for a direct front attack."

A dispatch from Durban says that persons arriving from Pretoria assert that the Boers are full of confidence and are well prepared for a six months' siege of Pretoria.

All the news from Natal emphasizes the difficulties before Gen. Clery. There is a growing belief that some delicate flanking operation has been intrusted to some tactician, while Gen. Hildyard carries out the direct front demonstration.

The latest advices from Ladysmith, dated Nov. 25, say the shelling of that place was continued. It also appears that Gen. Schalk, commanding the Boers, sent a message suggesting that all the wounded be sent to a neutral camp, and that Gen. White peremptorily refused, when, it is added, the Boers deliberately shelled the hospital.

All accounts agree that the Boer shells were much more damaging than previously. A number of civilians and police were killed or wounded, while the Liverpool and Gloucester battalions lost eleven men Nov. 24. The siege of Ladysmith was then growing stronger. The Boers were estimated to number from ten to fifteen thousand men. The health of the British garrison was good.

The Boer force at Colenso is estimated to be 15,000 men, with fifteen guns. A farmer arrested by the Boers and released Nov. 29 has arrived at Estcourt. He says Gen. Joubert personally commands the Colenso force.

A letter from an officer at Ladysmith reveals a novel feature of a modern battle. The writer says that at the battle of Reitfontein "several ladies arrived on bicycles. Of course, they kept at a distance, but a shell pitched close to them, caused them to pedal off to a safer position."

A Dublin correspondent declares that "owing to startling information as to the existence of a dynamite conspiracy in order to quicken the flow of Boer subscriptions, the executive has decided to double the guards at all the military barracks in the district."

The afternoon newspapers welcome the appointment of Mr. Adelbert F. Hay as United States Consul at Pretoria. The St. James's Gazette says:

"It is by numerous small indications rather than by striking outbursts that the real depth of international sentiment can be gauged, as between the two great countries, who prefer making their sympathy plain to one another to parading it before the world. The appointment of Mr. Hay is one of those small but significantly important signs by which the impartial observer can test the sincerely good feeling between ourselves and the United States."

The Westminster Gazette says:

"If Mr. Chamberlain is speaking to-day he will undoubtedly turn to Mr. Hay's appointment as convincing proof that an alliance exists. We do not make such a sweeping deduction. It suffices to say it is pleasant to think that our interests are represented by one whose representations can hardly fail to be received with consideration by the Transvaal."

Patriotic demonstrations in the theatres and music halls of London continue unabated. There was a remarkable scene at the Empire last evening when Mrs. Brown-Potter recited a poem called "Ordered to the Front," with soldiers and sailors grouped around her on the stage.

On each side of Mrs. Potter stood a sailor, one carrying the American and the other the British flag. When the curtain fell and rose again to an encore she held the two flags together amid loud cheering, the entire audience rising and singing "God Save the Queen." Lord Rothschild and a number of other prominent men were in the house.

The Cape Town Correspondent of The Standard says:

"The Cape Government intends, at an early date, to send one of the Ministers to England to urge upon the Imperial authorities the acceptance of the Cape Cabinet's view regarding the final settlement after the war."

MODDER RIVER'S HARD FIGHT.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Julian Ralph, describing in The Daily Mail this morning the battle at Modder River, says:

"I can testify that the British never once saw the enemy; yet they were not able to raise hand or foot without being riddled.

"Despite all this, however, the day belonged to the artillery. The infantry never advanced two paces during this day of hell. The shells of our guns were accurately planted in the enemy's trenches and broke the heart of the Boers; for after dark they all retreated."

Another correspondent with Gen. Lord Methuen's column, telegraphing from Modder River last Thursday, says:

"The Waterloo of the campaign has been fought and won. The battle was conducted with unprecedented stubbornness on both sides. There was one continuous roar, like the explosion of countless firecrackers. There was no flinching on either side, and not a moment's pause.

"For five hours the British batteries poured tons of shrapnel and shells into the Boer positions. Lord Methuen had twenty-two guns, and each fired an average of 200 rounds. The Boers had an almost equal number of guns, which, it is reported, were mostly served by French and German artillerists.

"It is believed that the Boers had occupied the position seven weeks before, and had spent the interval in fortifying and rendering it, as they considered, impregnable. They did not seem to fear to expend their ammunition, and their guns were well and smartly handled.

"Owing to the bend in the river on the right, the Boers had an opportunity of cross-firing on the British attack. A Boer Hotchkiss was directed with marvelous accuracy against a British Maxim, killing the Sergeant in charge, wounding an officer, and disabling the gun. This occurred quite at the beginning of the engagement. Whenever the Boer fire was silenced in one direction it was immediately reopened in another.

"Owing to the terrific fire, nobody on the plain was out of range. Stretcher bearers found it impossible to go forward in the few cases they were called upon to attend, and the wounded were compelled, if possible, to crawl out of the lines.

"No quarter seems to have been given on either side. The British assert that, amid the bullets, the ambulance wagons displayed their flags prominently to advantage. These were repeatedly driven back and compelled to take refuge out of sight.

"It is alleged that the Boers used dumdums and made special targets of the horses on the plain, in the hope of hitting the riders. While the Argyll Highlanders were pushing across the river they were fired upon from a house and several fell. Thereupon the Highlanders stormed the house, and, although the Boers hoisted a white flag, no attention was paid to it, and all the Boers were shot.

"It is reported that Gen. Cronje, with his contingent, retreated toward Langeberg at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Others followed in the direction of Jacobsdal, and the main body of the Boers retired with the guns about 8 o'clock in the evening.

"On the following morning at daybreak the British fired a few shells into the village. Getting no response, a patrol of cavalry crossed the river and found the enemy's camp deserted. Dead Boers, and many who were dying, were to be seen everywhere in the intrenchments, as well as numerous new graves. Several buildings were in smoking ruins.

"Some of the Boer prisoners say that Gen. Cronje was in supreme command. He had to whip his men to prevent them from deserting, and, despite this, many threw down their rifles and fled."

The Daily Chronicle publishes the following dispatch, dated Nov. 29, from its correspondent at Modder River Camp:

"The severest engagement our column has yet had, and probably the severest of the whole campaign, was fought yesterday on the banks of the Modder River. The battle was waged fiercely for nearly fourteen hours.

"The enemy occupied a strongly intrenched position, their front extending five miles along the bank of the stream. They were well supplied with artillery and fought desperately.

"Our force consisted of the Second Battalion of the Coldstream Guards, the First Battalion of the Scots Guards, the Third Battalion of the Grenadier Guards, the First Battalion of the Northumberland Fusiliers, the Second Battalion of the Yorkshire Light Infantry, (the King's Own,) a part of the First Battalion of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment; the Ninth Lancers, the Mounted Infantry, three batteries of field artillery, and the First Battalion of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, (Princess Louise's.)

"The latter reinforced us from Gen. Wauchope's brigade and arrived just in time for the fight. The battle started at daybreak, our guns shelling the Boers' left. The enemy replied with artillery, Hotchkiss and Maxims, and the artillery duel lasted some hours. Then there was a brief lull in the enemy's operations, of which the General immediately took advantage. Our infantry advanced across the plain toward the river in two brigades. The Guards, on the right, were met by an awful hail of bullets from the enemy's sharpshooters, posted close to the river on the opposite bank. Ours had no cover whatever, and were simply mowed down. It seemed impossible to live through the terrible fire, but the brave fellows did not retreat an inch. The Boer fire was horribly accurate, and they must have numbered at least 10,000.

"The Scots Guards advanced 600 yards before they were fired on. Then they had to lie down to escape the deadly fusillade, which lasted, without intermission, throughout the day.

"The Highlanders made several attempts to force a passage of the river, but they were exposed to such a murderous enfilading fire that they had to retire after they had suffered terribly. Subsequently a party of the Guards got over and held their own for hours against a vastly superior force.

"The general opinion of the staff is that there had never been such a sustained fire in the annals of the British Army as that which our troops had to face yesterday. Our men fell in dozens while trying to rush the bridge.

"Among the many heroic deeds, one of the most conspicuous was that of Lieut. Col. Codrington of the Coldstream Guards, Capt. Sellpein of the Queensland contingent, and a dozen members of the Coldstream Guards, who jumped into the river and swam nearly to the other side in the face of a steady fire, but who were forced to retire, and, joining hands, swam back, two of their number being nearly drowned in the retreat.

"The British guns kept up a heavy fire all day, and fearful havoc was wrought on the Boer position, the enemy being forced to fly from their intrenchments. Night put an end to the terrible bloodshed. The infantry brigade was dreadfully cut up.

"The Boers retreated at night, taking their guns with them, and we are now occupying their positions. The enemy's loss was tremendous."

Commenting on the descriptions of the battle, The Times says editorially:

"The battle affords splendid proof of the unsurpassed qualities of the British soldier; but, while victories won solely by the exercise of those qualities are indeed magnificent, they are not war. They fill us with pride, but with pride not unmingled with regret at the persistent perversity of circumstance which, apparently, prevents us obtaining equal or greater results by processes savoring a little of that military science of which we hear so much."

VAN ALEN WANTS TO TAKE PART.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—J. J. Van Alen, the American millionaire, has had an unsuccessful experience, it seems, in attempting to render aid to the British wounded in South Africa. He first offered the War Office an ambulance fully equipped, to the extent of £10,000, to be officered and manned by the English army, on condition that he be allowed to accompany it to the front. The War Office replied, asking in what capacity he could go, and this produced an offer from Mr. Van Alen to go in any capacity, however modest. The War Office was compelled to decline.

Mr. Van Alen then offered the ambulance to the Medical Hospital Ship Committee. The latter, finding the ambulance adapted to land uses only, consulted with the War Office, and eventually informed Mr. Van Alen that the committee would be glad to take him to South Africa as a guest, but that, on arriving at Cape Town, it would be necessary to turn him and the ambulance over to the army, in which event the two would become a hospital section, possibly having to remain in Cape Town.

Mr. Van Alen refused to become a mere hospital section and withdrew his offer.

His main object, it is believed, was to get to the front, and it is thought that he had no special desire to do hospital work except on that condition. An unconfirmed report is in circulation that he may make a similar offer to the Boers.

AMERICANS VISIT THE QUEEN.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The American doctors and nurses who are going to South Africa on the American hospital ship Maine visited Windsor Castle this afternoon under the guidance of Major Cabell. A landau and an omnibus from the royal stables took the party from the station. They were received by Lord Pelham-Clinton, Master of the Queen's Household. The visitors were escorted through the State and private apartments. Later the party went to Cumberland Lodge for tea, at the invitation of Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, daughter of Queen Victoria.

The Maine party, later, were presented to Queen Victoria.

Each member of the party was presented separately, and her Majesty said:

"I am glad to see you. It is so good of you to come over to help my men."

The Society of American Women in London gave an at home this evening for the benefit of the Maine fund. All the principal members of the American colony attended, although Ambassador Choate was the only member of the Diplomatic Corps present. An interesting musical programme was carried through, and a substantial addition to the Maine fund was secured in the form of subscriptions.

Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, wife of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, was conspicuous among the guests.

Lady Randolph Churchill has been summoned to Windsor Castle, where she will dine and spend the night, to-morrow. It is said that the object of the visit is that she may discuss privately with the Queen the plans in regard to the Maine and other matters connected with the movement.

TRANSPORT ISMORE BROKEN UP.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—An official dispatch from Cape Town announced that the stranded transport Ismore broke up yesterday evening. Her stern is out of water, but her bow is gone. All hands and 20 horses out of 350 were saved.

The loss of the Ismore's horses is quite serious at the present moment, when they were particularly needed. They consisted of selected, trained chargers and gun-teams.

It is not yet clear whether the six field guns on board the transport were saved. In any case, much war material and hospital equipment were lost.

YOUNG HAY'S APPOINTMENT MADE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—It will not be possible for Adelbert Hay to start for his post at Pretoria until next week. The State Department to-day gave out the formal announcement of the appointment of Mr. Hay as follows:

"The President has appointed Adelbert S. Hay of New Hampshire, Consul of the United States at Pretoria, South African Republic, Dec. 2, 1899."

This announcement dispels any doubt that may have existed at first as to Mr. Hay's status. He is beyond doubt a full-fledged Consul, and as there cannot be two men holding the same place, Mr. Macrum must have lost his place as Consul at Pretoria by this appointment. Technically he is on leave of absence, his request for such a leave having been granted by the State Department with permission for him to return to the United States.

Canadians Land in South Africa.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 30.—The Canadian contingent of troops for service in South Africa landed to-day and were given an enthusiastic reception. They were greeted with continuous cheers and the heartiest welcome.

Transports Arrive at Cape Town.

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony, Dec. 4.—The British transport Hurona, from New Orleans, Nov. 3, has arrived here. The transport Canning, from London, Nov. 12, has also arrived here, with the First Battery of Howitzers.

Established 1823.

WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO.,
Baltimore, Md.

YOUNG STILL IN PURSUIT

Hopes to Catch Aguinaldo in the Benguet Mountain Pass.

HAS NO CHANCE TO FIGHT

Rebels Flee from a Strong Position—Brass Bands Take Part in Welcome of American Troops.

MANILA, Dec. 4.—A dispatch from Santa Cruz, Province of South Ilocos, forwarded by courier to San Fabian, says that Gen. Young, with three troops of the Third Cavalry and Major Peyton C. March's battalion of the Thirty-third Infantry, arrived at Santa Cruz to-day. The Americans left Namacpacan, Province of Union, this morning, expecting to have a hard fight at Tagudin, in South Ilocos Province, but they found, on arriving there, that 600 rebels, under Gen. Tino, had evacuated thirty-six hours before, deserting an almost impregnable position.

The insurgents had been intrenched at Tagudin, on the north side of the river, where a hundred well-disciplined troops could have slaughtered a whole brigade crossing the river, with the men up to the armpits in water.

The residents of Tagudin received the Americans outside the town with a brass band. They had been robbed of almost everything by the insurgents and were glad to welcome friendly and protecting troops.

A similar reception awaited Gen. Young at Santa Cruz. Prominent citizens, headed by a band, escorted the American officers to houses where rest and refreshment were offered.

Gen. Young's command was almost without food. The men had been living on the country, which affords but little, and the horses are completely worn out, most of them without shoes.

Gen. Young hopes to find Aguinaldo in Benguet Mountain Pass and to capture him there. Both entrances to Benguet are fortified. Two troops of the Third Cavalry will reinforce Gen. Young in the pass. There is no communication between his small command and any of the other American columns, except indirectly, perhaps, by sighting and signaling United States gunboats bound to or from Manila.

The inhabitants of Santa Cruz and of other towns through which the Americans passed say that Aguinaldo and his entire refugee army have gone into the mountains eastward since the Oregon, Samar, and Callao attacked Vigan and landed a force there.

In several towns Gen. Young was shown letters written by Lieut. Gillmore, showing that he had been kindly treated by the citizens and had been entertained by them when he passed through last May.

Reports indicate that all the American prisoners, some twenty-five or thirty, were at one time in Benguet Province, but it is supposed now that they have been removed into Lepanto Province.

PHILIPPINE CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Gen. Otis's latest casualty list is as follows:

Drowned, Rio Grande, Oct. 27, Clarence Bonepart, K, Twenty-fourth Infantry; acute dysentery, Nov. 26, Thomas Smith, K, Twenty-second Infantry; Nov. 27, Thomas B. Pall, E, Twenty-seventh; Nov. 28, Dewane Goodrich, Artificer, Ninth Infantry; Nov. 29, Lewis W. Mohun, Corporal, L, Ninth Infantry; gunshot in action, Nov. 27, Richard H. Corbett, Twenty-sixth Infantry; Nov. 24, Harry Hiscock, Sergeant, H, Twenty-sixth Infantry; Nov. 25, James E. Rooney, A, Twentieth Infantry; Nov. 29, John C. Wetherby, E, Fourth Infantry; typhoid fever, Nov. 29, Roy Storrs, L, Third Infantry; uraemia, Nov. 30, John H. Williams, F, Sixth Artillery; chronic diarrhea, Nov. 30, James M. Hart, A, Ninth Infantry; Dec. 1, Fay Foster, D, Ninth Infantry.

HAD CADET WOOD'S WEAPONS.

Sword and Revolver Found on Rebel Captain Killed in Battle.

MANILA, Dec. 4.—Capt. Rumbold, with thirty-five men of Company G, Thirty-second Infantry, while escorting the Signal Corps laying the wire from Porac to Florida Blanca, charged and routed seventy insurgents, killing a Captain and several privates.

The Americans found on the Captain the sword and revolver that were taken from the body of Naval Cadet Welborn C. Wood, who was killed by the insurgents while in command of the gunboat Urdaneta, when that vessel was captured in the Orani River.

Germans Garrison the Carolines.

MANILA, Dec. 4.—The Spanish transport Alava and the gunboats Villalobos and Quiros, with the Spanish garrison and civilians of the Caroline Islands, arrived here to-day. They report that the German Governors of the islands, who arrived on the warship Jaguar, occupied Yap Nov. 3, Reipan Nov. 16, and Ponape Oct. 3. They garrisoned the islands with fifteen men each. The Spanish Governors of Yap and Ponape said they considered the small German garrisons in danger from the natives. The Spanish gunboats will probably be offered for sale to the United States Government.

HIGH FENCE HIS REVENGE.

Mr. Schwartz's Action Against Neighbor Who Charged Trespass.

Trouble has arisen between the families of Louis Schwartz of 31 Stevens Avenue, Jersey City, and Mrs. Josephine Miller, who lives next door. Mrs. Miller owns 29 and 27. In the latter lived a family named Bolte. They moved a short time ago. Mr. Bolte presented a number of plants growing in the yard to Mr. Schwartz. When he removed them Mrs. Miller notified him, so he alleges, that if he removed any of the soil clinging to the roots of the plants, she would prosecute him. He paid no attention to her. On the following day he was notified by Mrs. Miller's lawyer that if he trespassed further upon her property suit would be brought at once.

Mr. Schwartz considered the matter. He took note of the fact that his house was several feet from the edge of his lot, and that there was a large and pleasant window in the side of Mrs. Miller's house. He decided to build a fence on his spare space. This he did, making the fence twenty feet high. This greatly interfered with the view from Mrs. Miller's window. To make the fence more objectionable, as he admits, Mr. Schwartz covered the side facing Mrs. Miller's premises with black tar paper.

When Mrs. Miller was asked yesterday what action she intended to take she declined to make any statement, except to say that she had referred the matter to her lawyer.

House 140 Years Old Destroyed.

Fire was discovered about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in a one-story frame building at Huguenot, S. I., owned by Charles Neumiceu, proprietor of a duck farm at that place. The building was said to be 140 years old, and was a landmark. Before assistance could be summoned the building was burned to the ground. The house was insured for $800 and the furniture for $1,000. The fire originated from an overheated stove.

RECEIVER FOR HARPERS.

State Trust Company Appointed—Application for Dissolution a Step Toward the Reorganization.

George L. Rives, acting on behalf of the Directors of Harper & Brothers, yesterday made application to Justice Gildersleeve for the dissolution of that corporation. Notice of his intended action had been served, as provided by statute, on the Attorney General, but Deputy Attorney General Francis, who represented the Attorney General, said there was no opposition to the application. The Court granted the application and appointed Francis C. Cantine as referee to take proofs of the claims of the company, and hear objectors to the dissolution of the corporation. Mr. Rives then applied for the appointment of a temporary receiver to take charge of the company's assets, and suggested that the State Trust Company be the receiver appointed. This appointment was made.

Mr. Rives, in the course of his remarks to the Court, referred to the fact that the ordinary petition asking for a voluntary dissolution of a domestic corporation had been filed with the schedules annexed. The assets are estimated at $6,282,716.55, while the liabilities amount to $3,163,212.19. The liabilities are distributed as follows:

Five per cent. mortgage bonds sold	$200,000.00
Mortgage on house 163 West Twenty-first Street	6,000.00
*Floating debt	2,813,421.26
Due to authors, wages, &c., (estimated,)	66,000.00
Due for unexpired subscriptions, advertisements paid for but not yet printed, &c.	77,790.93
Total	$3,163,212.19

*About $1,100,000 of the floating debt is secured by the pledges of mortgage bonds.

The last item, subscriptions, advertisements, &c., represents liabilities which will probably be wiped out in the course of issuing the various Harper periodicals.

These legal proceedings are stated to be steps in the general scheme of reorganizing the company which was started recently by the action of J. P. Morgan & Co. in calling upon the State Trust Company to take possession of the property of Harper & Brothers because the company could not pay the claim of $850,000 held by J. P. Morgan & Co. The State Trust Company was empowered to do this by the terms of the mortgage which Harper & Brothers gave it, and which is due in 1997. A receiver is now applied for in order to protect all the creditors of the company.

Harper & Brothers was incorporated in October, 1896, with a capital stock of $2,000,000, and it promptly gave to the State Trust Company a three-million-dollar mortgage to secure an issue of 5 per cent. bonds of that amount. It used $200,000 of those bonds to satisfy various claims of different members of the Harper family. It pledged the remaining $2,800,000 of the bonds with various parties as security for loans, $2,500,000 of the bonds going to J. P. Morgan & Co. alone, and on this security J. P. Morgan & Co. advanced to Harper & Brothers sums aggregating $850,000. The total amount Harper & Brothers got on all the $2,800,000 worth of bonds it pledged was about $1,100,000. Some $1,700,000 of totally unsecured liabilities, bills payable, &c., go with the $1,100,000 aforesaid, to make up the sum of $2,813,421.26 which has been put down in the schedule as "floating debt."

Mr. Rives, in speaking of the application for a temporary receiver, said last night: "The public should understand that this is another step on the part of Harper & Brothers to protect their creditors. Eventually the firm will be reorganized, just after the fashion of railroad reorganizations. The assets have been scheduled at over $6,000,000, on the assumption that the business of Harper & Brothers is to be continued."

Mr. Cantine will hold his first hearing as referee on March 28, at his offices, 31 Nassau Street.

FRUIT FOR PARIS EXPOSITION.

This State's Display Almost Ready, to be Kept in Cold Storage.

Commissioner Blakely of the New York State Commission to the Paris Exposition, who has charge of the fruit display from this State, yesterday said that the exhibit is now nearly all collected and is in cold storage.

The exhibit will be sent forward in refrigerator cars and vessels, and kept in cold storage in Paris, to be used at the exposition as needed. Additions will be made to the stock now on hand. It will consist of the long-keeping varieties of apples and pears, and also of grapes, especially Catawbas. It is expected in this way to keep the fruit exhibit up to June of 1900, and then to supplement it by next year's Summer and Fall fruits.

In each instance a tag on the fruit will bear the name of the grower, the locality where grown, and the name of the shipper.

Trolley Road May Defy Elizabeth.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 4.—It is now said the Westfield and Elizabeth Street Railway Company has secured by purchase and lease sufficient lands of the De Raismes estate and others to enable it to be independent and it will enter the city over its own right of way. The property owners affected admit being in negotiations with the company. The road, if it succeeds in entering the city over its own right of way, can ignore all conditions the city would like to impose, refuse to give transfers, and may charge what fares it pleases.

Point for the East Chester Trolley.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 4.—Justice Wilmot M. Smith, Supreme Court, has issued an order in the case of the New York, Westchester and Connecticut Traction Company against the town of East Chester. The order provides that the town officials shall not further tear up the company's tracks, and the company is directed to give a bond to the town that it will take up its tracks if the last court of justice decides that they were unlawfully laid.

Peddlers Complain of Policemen.

A committee of the Peddlars' Benevolent Association yesterday morning presented several typewritten charges to Chief Devery against policemen of the Eldridge and Delancey Street Stations. The committee told the Chief that the members of the peddlers' association are being persecuted and blackmailed. The Chief told the committee to present the charges to Inspector Cross this morning for investigation.

Presbyterian Union Dinner.

The annual dinner of the Presbyterian Union of New York was held at the Hotel Savoy last night. About 250 guests were present. After the banquet there were a number of speeches, among the speakers being the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, the Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, and Robert E. Speer.

Undigested Food

becomes poison in a few hours and is responsible for constipation, indigestion, dyspepsia, languor, nervousness and all liver and kidney ills. Where there is one or all of these ailments Hostetter's Stomach Bitters should be taken at once. It prevents as well as cures all stomach ills, and is a specific for malaria and fever and ague. When you get it see that a Private Revenue Stamp covers the neck of the bottle.

Refuse—
Just as good
Substitutes

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

MANILA CONSUL RETURNS

Oscar F. Williams Describes the Situation in the Philippines.

FAVORS A GENEROUS POLICY

The Insurgents Are Beaten, He Says—Native Troops May Police the Islands Within a Year.

Ex-United States Consul Oscar F. Williams arrived yesterday afternoon from Manila, being the only passenger on the big steamer Ping Suey from Hongkong, which he boarded at Singapore. Mr. Williams has the distinction of being the last American Consul to the capital of the Philippines. He took a more prominent part than any other civilian in the operations of the United States in the islands from the time when Dewey's fleet set out from Hongkong in search of the Spanish fleet up to last October. His experience in the Philippines dates even further back, to January, 1898, when he relieved Acting Consul Isaac Elliott, and, in view of the possible hostilities, began collecting information for this Government.

On April 23, 1898, shortly before war was declared with Spain, he went to Hongkong, and when Dewey's fleet left that port on its memorable expedition he accompanied it on the Baltimore. In the battle of Manila he was on the Baltimore up to the time that famous breakfast was served. During that respite he went aboard the Olympia and was with Dewey in the remainder of the battle. He was relieved of his official duties as Consul June 30, of the present year, but such was his knowledge of Filipino affairs that Gen. Otis asked him to stay, and gave him a commission as Special Consul under the Military Government. He held this position until October 9, when he left for Hongkong. He journeyed thence to Singapore, where he boarded the Ping Suey for home.

The ex-Consul was met at Quarantine by his brother, L. T. Williams, and coming to the city in a tug, left last night for his home in Rochester. He will report later at Washington. Mr. Williams found time after being landed in the city to talk upon many features of the situation in the Philippines. The tenor of his remarks concerning the conditions there was decidedly optimistic.

"When I left the islands," he said, "everything was going along smoothly, both with the army and navy. Gen. Otis is doing splendidly, and I don't think he will be superseded. He is earnest and energetic and is doing as much as any man could do. He is at work from twelve to fifteen hours every day. I want everybody in the United States to understand that I am thoroughly in accord with the Administration's policy in the Philippines, and believe that the best is being done that could be done under the circumstances. Now that the Government has undertaken this grave responsibility, the people should uphold it, and I believe they will.

"Yes; I am well acquainted with Aguinaldo and know the members of his Cabinet and many of his people. He is a nice fellow personally, with plenty of ability, and enjoys the utmost confidence of his people. He has the elements and characteristics of a born leader. He is fairly well educated, but there are men in his Cabinet who have far more education than he. Some of these latter could get up in France, Germany, England, Spain, or the United States and deliver a speech well worth hearing. The assistance of such men is invaluable to Aguinaldo, but he dominates them all.

"Aguinaldo has not, in my opinion, anything like the munitions of war that some people believe he has. One reason for my opinion is that if he had sufficient guns and ammunition he would not make use of so many bolomen and men with bows and arrows on the field. The extraordinary vigilance of our Consuls at Japanese and Chinese ports has had its effect, and I don't believe Aguinaldo has ever been able to smuggle in more than a mere handful of arms, if any at all. I know of one lot of 5,700 Mauser rifles bought in Hongkong at a cost of $21,000, which are still lying in that city because they could not be got into the islands. As for Maxim guns, I don't believe they have a single one.

"I am pleased to learn since arriving here that Aguinaldo is now practically hemmed in. He may surrender, or he may get away. If he chose he might go into the mountains and keep up a sort of guerilla warfare for years. But he is a sensible man, and I do not believe he will do this. I think that when he succeeds in breaking up the opposition to American rule, he will do his best to effect a compromise with this Government. This opposition is fast breaking up. There are already many desertions to us. Many Filipinos, of the best element, socially and commercially, are finding that their interests are with the Americans, and are abandoning the insurgent cause. I believe that Aguinaldo now recognizes the futility of continuing the resistance, but is afraid to give up the struggle, fearing that his followers would kill him as a traitor."

"Has Aguinaldo ever received any promises as to independence?" was asked.

"There have been rumors to that effect," replied Mr. Williams, "but I never heard of any such promises officially. I have had many conversations with Aguinaldo, and he never said that such promises had been made to him. I am satisfied that the Filipinos would have obtained their independence from Spain if we had not taken Manila when we did. They took 100,000 rifles from the Spanish soldiery just before Spain surrendered to us. They were whipping the Spaniards everywhere. Aguinaldo, however, often told me that the greatest blessings would come from our supremacy. 'I am convinced of it,' he said, 'but how am I to convince my people.'

"The insurgents never had but one deal with Spain. This was when Aguinaldo and his leaders left the islands. Aguinaldo explained to me that on this occasion the Spanish Governor General promised all the reforms for which the insurgents were fighting. It was thought that if the leaders left the country for a while there would be more opportunity for the Governor General to carry out his plan of reform. I have heard that the priests raised $3,000,000 to induce the insurgent leaders to withdraw and that one-half of this sum found its way into the Governor General's pocket. I know that Aguinaldo had $400,000 in a Hongkong bank after this, but later still I executed a power of attorney by which he gave this entire sum to the insurgent army fund. When his Government voted him a salary of $50,000 he declined it, saying that the money was needed by the army.

"I want to see every reasonable favor extended to those people consistent with our dignity. I think they have been put up to all they have done in opposition to us by the priests and Spaniards. They are certainly not fitted for self-government, and will need the tutelage of a governing power for years. They have men with qualities that may be developed into self-governing power, but we must remember that out of a population of from 8,000,000 to 15,000,000, only about 100,000 have any education whatever. Aguinaldo might possibly maintain a sort of government over Luzon, but in the various other islands ambitious men would rise and oppose his rule. There would be constant revolution.

"Our Government has found the Mohammedan element the most submissive of all. I accompanied Gen. Bates to Sulu and heard the Sultana Dowager tell him that she recognized the greatness and power of the United States and wished to be always friendly with us. I predict that inside of a year nine-tenths of our troops now in the Philippines will be back at home and the islands will be policed with native troops."

Mr. Williams refused to speak of the effect produced among the troops and insurgents by the action of the anti-imperialists in this country. "Documents sent out by anti-imperialists," he said, "could easily find their way among the insurgents. These insurgents all look alike to foreign eyes. They wear no uniform to speak of. They circulate everywhere. If they are close pressed, they simply cover up their guns in a buffalo wallow and become at once amigos, or friends."

Asked about the various reports of American troops shooting women and children and committing other acts of cruelty, the ex-Consul grew very earnest. "Any soldier," he said, "who writes home or comes home and says that our men ever shot down women or children or defenseless men lies. We have a noble lot of fellows out there, and I don't believe one of them would do this if ordered to. I don't believe we have an officer who would order it. As to the alleged desecration of churches, our troops did use them for headquarters, but the Spaniards and Filipinos did the same thing."

In 27 Days
1900.

In 20 Days
Xmas.

The peculiar attraction of our Silverware is that it differs entirely from the usual. Selections of the very best patterns from all sources, domestic and foreign, make it unlike the productions of any single factory, where ideas naturally run in a groove. Everything is substantial and in good taste, excessive ornamentation is avoided, and there is more variety than can be found elsewhere. Examination and comparison will convince that prices are even lower than the cost of inferior goods.

(No plated ware whatever.)

Howard & Co
264 Fifth Avenue

PICTURE FOR WHITE HOUSE.

M. Chartran's Commission from Mr. Frick Executed — Represents Signing of the Spanish Peace Protocol.

The work ordered by Henry C. Frick of Pittsburg from M. Theobald Chartran, the French portrait painter, is on its way to this country on the Normannia, and will be exhibited at Knoedler's Gallery, Fifth Avenue, early next month. It is the artist's intention to send it afterward to the Paris Exposition. The picture represents the signing of the peace protocol between the United States and Spain in Washington. The price to be paid to M. Chartran is $20,000. It is said to be Mr. Frick's intention to present the picture to the Federal Government, so that it may hang in the White House.

M. Chartran arrived here on La Champagne last Sunday, and is staying at the Waldorf-Astoria until his home and studio in the city are ready. When seen at the hotel yesterday M. Chartran said that it had been his endeavor to make the picture of the signing perfectly accurate in every detail. He produced a photograph of the work which makes it evident that the grouping and chiaroscuro are highly successful. Parisian critics have also declared that the coloring is excellent.

The likeness figures, naturally, that of President McKinley, who stands at the end of the table in the Cabinet room of the White House watching M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, signing the treaty on behalf of Spain. Secretary of State Day is seated between M. Cambon and Mr. McKinley. M. Thiebaut, Secretary of the French Embassy, is behind the Ambassador, while the Assistant Secretaries, Moore, Adee, and Cridler, stand behind Mr. Day. A high light comes from the window in the rear. All the likenesses are excellent, and minutiae of costume and pose have also been carefully regarded.

BICYCLE MANUFACTURERS FAIL.

Liberty Cycle Company, Not in the Trust, Makes an Assignment.

The Liberty Cycle Company of 4 Warren Street made an assignment yesterday for the benefit of its creditors to Franklin Leonard, Jr., of 45 William Street. Mr. Leonard said that he could not make a statement as to the condition of the company until he had made an examination of the books and consulted with John Holden, the President of the corporation. He said the assets included the company's plant at Bridgeport, Conn., which he thought was worth about $100,000.

The company is a New York corporation and was organized on Oct. 26, 1897, with a capital stock of $100,000. It is the third corporation of the same name, the other two, formed under New Jersey and Connecticut laws, having been unsuccessful. The present company purchased the plant of the old company at Bridgeport, and in November, 1898, claimed assets of $164,000, with liabilities of only $25,000.

The reasons given for the assignment are that the company could not collect bills, and also that it could not obtain material for certain parts of bicycles in time to fill orders for the season of 1900. The Liberty Cycle Company was not taken into the American Bicycle Company when that combination was organized. The manufacturers of the bicycle parts which the concern claims to have been unable to obtain are said to be members of the American Bicycle Company.

The company's Directors are John Holden, William F. Wilson, and Willard I. Allen. The company has offices in Chicago, Bridgeport, and Boston.

MASON'S LODGE A CENTURY OLD.

Brooklyn Organization Observes the Event at a Banquet.

Fortitude Lodge No. 19, F. and A. M., of Brooklyn, yesterday celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of its institution. In the afternoon a banquet was held at the Hotel St. George, at which about 400 members of the lodge and their friends were present. The celebration concluded in the evening with exercises at Plymouth Church.

George C. Gill was toastmaster at the dinner. Col. Alexander S. Bacon, in responding to the toast "Our Country," declared that the per capita wealth of the United States was not equaled by that of any other country in the world.

Silas B. Dutcher, who responded to the toast "Our Borough," predicted that in 1910 Brooklyn would control the politics of Greater New York, and that it would have more intelligent voters than all of the other boroughs. He praised Brooklyn's school system and its charitable institutions, and said that the borough had better promise of growth than any of its sisters. In closing he declared that in ten years London would give way to New York as a financial centre.

Jeweler Peabody Fined $450.

Adolph Peabody, a jeweler, was five weeks ago placed on parole by Collector Bidwell pending an inquiry as to the provenance of diamonds appraised at $15,000, which he placed in the possession of the Treasury officials. It was alleged he had smuggled the gems through Canada. Yesterday the diamonds were returned to him. The contention that he brought them from abroad, but that he purchased them here and took them to Europe, was sustained as to about $10,000 worth of them. As to the balance, there was doubt which, in the opinion of Collector Bidwell, justified the imposition of a fine of $450, which was paid.

Flag for Mrs. C. P. Huntington.

Mrs. Collis P. Huntington has received from the Pascal Institute one of the handsome American flags lately made by some of its pupils. It is made of gros-grain silk, the stitches which hold the stripes together being invisible on account of the fineness of the work. The stars are of solid embroidery, and were made by one of the graduates of the class of '99. This gift was offered to Mrs. Huntington as a token of the appreciation of her generosity in assuming the responsibility of the rent of the building, besides other gifts to the institute.

City Hall Statue Injured.

The Statue of Justice, which sur

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

We are all Busy with the Christmas Work

AND how the store is helping! Nothing is left undone—we change counters, straighten out curves, re-arrange stocks, turn and twist things every way to add to the convenience.

Store seems biggest in the mornings. Can you come then? But come when you can—it is never other than comfortable at Wanamaker's.

Today at 10 and 11:30 a.m. and at 3 and 4.30 p.m., Mr. Halsey-Stirling will give half hour entertainments in a special gallery on Third floor—

Half Hours at the National Gallery of London

The paintings are reproduced in oil with marvelous fidelity and each is shown as though brought out for some connoisseur's inspection. Same pictures will be shown at each exhibition today. Tomorrow, entirely different ones.

"The artists who saw this exhibition at the Lotos Club were simply amazed at the fidelity of drawing, color, and the spirit of the originals in the work."—*New-York Times.*

"They are faithful reproductions in color of the most famous paintings in the gallery."—*New York Herald.*

Today these Pictures will be Shown:

The Dweller in the Innermost, George Frederick Watts, R. A.
Hope, - George Frederick Watts, R. A.
Sic Transit Gloria Mundi, George Frederick Watts, R. A.
A Boy Drinking, - - - Murillo
A Poulterer's Shop, - Gerard Dow
Speak! Speak! Sir John Millais, P. R. A.
Portrait of an Old Woman, - Rembrandt
The Hay-wain, - John Constable, R. A.
Blowing Bubbles, - - - Netscher
Portrait of Himself, - Frank Dixon
Ecce Homo, - - - - Correggio
Towing the Old Fighting Temeraire, J. M. W. Turner, R. A.

Women's Ulsters and Newmarkets

Ulsters don't follow the lines of the figure; Newmarkets do—maybe that is easiest classification of the full-length wraps that good dressers have so welcomed this winter. Both are dressy—hard to say which is finest; fact is, one has to be one's own judge as to that, for it depends somewhat on carriage and figure.

Finest is $130—prices starting at $16. For instance—

At $16—Newmarkets of cheviot (tan or blue mingled goods), double-breasted; lined to waist.

At $22.50—Newmarkets of kersey, castor—that indescribable lightish brown. Double-breasted; lined.

At $30—Ulsters of double-faced cheviot—castor and brown—deep detachable hood showing the plaid of the inner side.

At $40—Newmarkets of kersey—tan, black, navy blue and green—large collar of beaver fur; lined to waist. This is one of the most charming styles of the year.

Second floor.

Dress Goods Under the Dollar Mark

Sales of these usually double in December. Fully three-quarters of the goods sold at this time, we believe, go to those purchasing for gift making. And so we've made extra effort this year in our preparations. The result awaits your approval—there's no doubt that you'll cheerfully give it. Purchases of any quantity of these goods will be prettily boxed, upon request. Here's a word of a few kinds:

COLORED DRESS GOODS
At 28c yd.—French Surah Serge; navy blue.
At 37½c yd.—Camel's-hair Plaids.
At 45c yd.—Homespun Checks.
At 50c yd.—Cheviot Twills, Two-toned Cheviots, Camel's-hair Homespuns, Camel's-hair Plaids, Whipcords, All-wool Cheviots, Silk-mixed Plaids.
At 65c yd.—Granite Suiting, Homespun Plaid Cheviot, Whipcord Covert Cloths.
At 75c. yd.—Homespun Cheviots, two-toned Chevron Cheviot, Sharkskin Suiting, French Poplin, Ladies' Cloth.

BLACK DRESS GOODS
At 28c yd.—French Surah Serge.
At 50c yd.—French Granite.
At 50c yd.—Diagonal Cheviot.
At 50c yd.—Surah Serge.
At 50c yd.—Mohair Sicilian.
At 55c yd.—All-wool Henrietta.
At 65c yd.—All-wool Cheviot.
At 65c yd.—All-wool Granites.
At 65c yd.—All-wool Armures.
At 75c yd.—All-wool Henrietta.
At 75c yd.—French Drap d'Ete.
At 75c yd.—French Poplins.
At 75c yd.—All-wool Storm Serges.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street, Main floor.

French Silks in Waist Lengths, Half Prices There's generally much giving of silks at Christmas time. They ought to be good, and it's desirable, too, that they be not too costly. Then here's good fortune for those who have been thinking of silks. Rich, fancy French silks and satins, in four-yard lengths—waist patterns—put up in boxes, at $2 to $15. The prices are just half original markings.

Some black silks in boxes—waist lengths at $2.25 up to dress lengths at $28.

About forty kinds among the colors and black from which to choose.

Rotunda.

Silk Waists Six hundred waists of a good quality of taffeta, all in the newest shades—the latest styles—the most careful making—arrived yesterday. They are waists that should sell at $6 at least—that would be moderate. The price for this lot will be $4.75 each. Why not one of these, in a box, as a present?

Holiday Bazar, Fifth Floor.

Furs The fur exhibit of the past week has demonstrated our position as fur sellers—as factors in the gathering and handling of peltry, as students of fur fashions in St. Petersburg and Paris.

The collection is varied, dependable and interesting. Take the finer pieces for granted to-day—this word of some rather popular numbers:

Alaska Sable Neck Scarfs, with cluster of tails, $5, $6.50, $7.50 and $8.50.
Mink Scarfs, with tails, $10.
Scarfs of dyed raccoon, large and full, $9.
Collarettes of Alaska sable, dyed; storm collar; finished with tails, $15.
Scarfs of natural lynx (made from the breast of the animal,) $20.
Skins, for milliners' and dressmakers' use as garniture—chinchilla, $1.75 and $2.50 each: broadtail, $6, $7.50 and $8.50 each.

Second Floor, Broadway.

Eiderdown Sacques Here's a lot of pretty sacques, light blue, violet, pink, red and brown. Well made, in newest style—35c each—a decided bargain. The material in these is of same quality as that used in $1 garments. Only one to a customer.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's Stockings These are genuine Irish goods—just here from Balbriggan, whence comes the finest hosiery made. Of fast black cotton in four grades. 38c, 50c, 75c and $1 a pair. All low prices for such excellent qualities.

Broadway.

New Hats from Paris

Paris is either a prophet or a woman—for the new hats our Paris office has just sent us are forecasts of next spring's developing styles. But they are for immediate wear—and are very beautiful.

One hat-maker over there doesn't finish hats—he simply sends suggestive beginnings. For instance, he has sent us felt hats with the back brim hanging down longer than a fireman's helmet. Not to be worn that way—come see how we've twisted and twirled them.

Both these groups ready this morning. No store or modiste shall keep so close to Paris as do we. It's a week and a day from our new home—44, Rue des Petites Ecuries—to the Broadway store, and as a rule we get start enough to give you the styles the day the Paris public gets them.

Second floor, Broadway.

A Book Case That Grows

The Wernicke Book Cases are composed of units—boxes, each of which will hold about a dozen books. One is a complete case, or you can add end to end and in height to make a solid case to fill any room. Separate pieces for base and top can be bought as you need them. This isn't the first sectional book case, but it is so decidedly best that we agreed to become sole agents for it in New York.

The Oak Units beginning in price at $2.25 each to $4.25 each.
The Imitation Mahogany Units are from $3 to $4.50.
The Walnut Units from $3.50 to $5.25.
The Mahogany Units from $3.75 to $5.75.
The Top and Base Units to fit any of these are from $1.50 to $4.

These prices don't mean much till you have seen the book case or read the book about them. We send the book free, of course.

Fourth floor.

Oriental Rugs

"Art is long and time is fleeting" might well have been written to describe Oriental Rugs, for they come into being by tediously-taken hand stitches or knots, while time has no tooth that gnaws their beauty.

They are the most artistic of merchandise, yet we sell them in the same straightforward way that we sell carpets or dress goods. And that marks this rug store as singular.

The present collection is by far the best we've ever had—chosen by our own buyer in Constantinople.

Prices run from a few dollars to thousands, and, as rug prices go, are low. We simply count them fair.

One line of Turkish Rugs, 11 feet 4 inches by 6 ft. 10 in., to 15 ft. 1 in. by 11 ft. 2 in., range in price from $38 to $84.

Third floor.

Men's Gloves Some months ago we sold some Walking Gloves for Men at 75c a pair, instead of the $1 and $1.25 they were worth. Maybe you'll recall them—out-seam gloves in tan and red tan.

More of them. Same price—75c.

Tenth street.

Japanese Gongs Tuneful and decorative—our Oriental traveler, with all his years of experience, was over-charmed and bought too many. So right in the height of the selling time we clip a quarter of the price off—$1 kind at 75c, and so on. The finest is $13.50—a set, properly speaking.

The Japanese Store is inviting these December days.

Basement.

Eiderdown Robes You know of the warmth and coziness of an eiderdown gown. We want you to know how pretty these are and how moderately they're priced. A kind at $2.75—of striped eiderdown, bound with satin, closing with frogs. At $3, in solid colors, with frogs and girdle. At $4.75 of ripple eiderdown in solid colors. And in like advances up to $13.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Colored Petticoats Black moreen, silk finished, with satin stripes in pretty bright colorings. Deep umbrella ruffle, corded, and yoke band. These are the usual $4.75 kinds. We have a lot in neat boxes, priced $2.75.

Holiday Bazaar, Fifth floor.

Scarfs and Pillow Shams It really seems as though the Bureau Scarfs and Pillow Shams in spachtel work are prettier than ever this season. Designers develop just as other workers do, and we had enough faith in the goods to buy more largely than heretofore. Hence, we sell cheaper.

50c a Piece
—which means
50c for 18x54 in. Scarf.
50c each for Pillow Shams, 32 in. square.

Holiday Bazar, Fifth floor.

Candies The candy factory has been working on a surprise. It is ready to-day—

Really delicious Mixed Candies at 20c pound.

Why the long conjuring? Let any other candy man look at this mixture and he'll tell you—if he thinks it any of your business. Every ingredient is pure and of the higher grades. We had to select such shapes as the machine molds would form fastest—can't give handwork at the price, unless the quality suffers. You'll be delighted with these bonbons for yourself and the children—and for entertainments that you may be interested in.

Conserved Fruits, our own importation, in the original 5-lb. wooden boxes—$1.50 a box.

Basement and Special Counters.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC

Frank Daniels in "The Ameer" at Wallack's.

A NEW SCORE BY MR. HERBERT

"Cavalleria Rusticana" and the First Act of "Fidelio" by the Castle Square Co. at the American.

Comic operas, as they are called in spite of the obvious fact that few of them are comic and fewer are operas, have to be made in these days to fit the peculiarities of comedians and companies. It can hardly be possible that either the librettist or the composer sits down with a free hand to write what he thinks will please the public. Each must set out with the capabilities of a certain actor and his supporting associates in mind and make the play to fit them. In some cases this is not hard to do with the hope of success. When Victor Herbert sat down to begin the score of "The Singing Girl," he must have gone to work with a blythe heart. He could have entertained some hopes that if he ventured to write music of pretentious merit it would be sung. But such could not have been his feeling when he began the score of "The Ameer," which was produced at Wallack's Theatre last night.

This operetta was intended as a vehicle for the display of the peculiar talents of Frank Daniels, a comedian who has long been associated with performances of a well-defined type. To fit Mr. Daniels with either an acting part or music that can be depended on to be successful is not so easy a task as it might seem. The librettists of the operetta produced last night evidently had a theory that anything would be good enough. The result was that they gave the audience one of the stupidest librettos that has been revealed to this patient public in a considerable period of time. There were one or two funny ideas in the material gathered for the plot, but the librettists did not know what to do with their ideas after they found them. Poor ideas may be made to seem good by smart treatment, and, vice versa, good ones may be made to seem weak by inept management. Last night vice versa prevailed.

The story of the operetta was absurd without real humor, and the dialogue was silly without wit. Mr. Herbert's music proved to be far below the level which he has of late shown ability to attain. There was an abundance of elementary rhythms and simple melodic progressions, all of which no doubt were employed to meet the limits of the vocal capacity of the company. For in it there was only one person who had the slightest claim to be called a singer, and that was George Devoll, who showed a pretty voice and some taste in its management. The others were not singers, and only one or two of them could without injustice to a much tried profession be called actors. Perhaps the nearest approach to the art of acting was made by Mr. Danforth as the brigand chief.

Mr. Daniels himself tried hard to conquer by the employment of his personal oddities, which are amusing, but not a fountain of inexhaustible delight. He is a man of real comic gifts, but one naturally desires to see him enjoying a fair chance for their display. To see him trying to win laughter and applause by means of his peculiarities without the support of a good part is not pleasant to his admirers or edifying to disinterested spectators. In short, it may fairly be said that "The Ameer" is dull, and that if it were not for the display of pretty stage pictures it would not be even tolerable. The dresses are sufficient for the purposes of the operetta, and the scenery is all that is required. Mr. Herbert, to return to the unfortunate composer of this piece, has tried to ease his musical conscience by putting some musicianly work into the scoring, and this is well done, but orchestral parts will not make a success of an operetta which does not contain a good part for the star.

Ife Kahn	Frank Daniels
Heezaburd	W. F. Rochester
Cracksamile	William Corliss
Blackjack	Will Danforth
Ralph	George Devoll
Knifem	J. J. Martin
Slicem	Frank Rainger
Lieutenant	Sadie Emmons
Benjaboo	Harry L. Arthur
A Weaver	Robert Delius
A Dyer	Howard Lawrence
Constance	Helen Redmond
Fanny	Norma Kopp
Mirzah	Kate Uart
Sereza	Mae Emmons
Nana	Jane Mandeville
Ayail	Virginia Karroll
A Dressmaker	Tunnie Leslie

CISSIE LOFTUS NOT ENJOINED.

The Application of Weber & Fields Denied by Justice Scott.

Justice Scott, in the Supreme Court, yesterday denied the application made by Weber & Fields for an injunction restraining Cissie Loftus from appearing at any performance of a public character except at their theatre. Miss Loftus claimed that, while a contract was made with her by the plaintiffs for the season 1899-1900, with an option for the succeeding season, under which she was not to appear elsewhere, the part assigned her was so mean and insignificant that it was bound to injure her standing in the theatrical profession. Her counsel, ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, also contended that the contract made with Miss Loftus was illegal, as it required her to play on Sundays.

Justice Scott, in denying the application, said it was not disputed that Miss Loftus had deliberately violated her contract. She could not complain as to the parts assigned her, the agreement being that she was to play such parts as the managers might designate, whether leading or minor parts. The only ground for granting an injunction to enforce the contract of the nature of the one involved in this action, Justice Scott said, was that unless its violation be inhibited the plaintiffs would suffer irreparable loss, which could not readily be estimated in an action for damages. The affidavits in this case did not show that such loss would result. As to past damages, which seemed to consist mainly of the cost of building a special dressing room and printing a number of lithographs, the amount could readily be ascertained, but could not be recovered in this form of action.

"The minor part assigned to the defendant would seem to indicate," Justice Scott said, "that, whatever may be her abilities as a specialist, she has not yet shown herself to be an actress of such universal ability that any considerable difficulty would be found in filling her place in a theatrical company."

THEATRICAL TROUPE DISBANDED.

Nellie McHenry Company's Plight—Due to Husband's Disappearance.

The Nellie McHenry "Green Room Fun" company was disbanded in this city yesterday owing to the continued absence of John Webster, Miss McHenry's husband, who disappeared mysteriously in Buffalo two weeks ago. The company was paid off at the Gilsey House by John Gourlay, one of the proprietors of the show.

The members said they had not been doing so well financially as expected. There were only six persons in the cast, and the piece was being given in first-class houses in big cities. Webster was worried, and showed it. He left the hotel in Buffalo ostensibly to learn about the departure of trains. He did not return. While almost on the verge of collapse, Miss McHenry, for the sake of the company, as she expressed it, insisted on appearing nightly during the period of the two weeks' notice given those in the cast.

It is said the company will be reorganized in a short time and make a tour of the smaller cities.

GRAND OPERA IN ENGLISH.

"Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Fidelio" at the American.

A spirited, picturesque, and effective representation of Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana" was rapturously applauded by a very large audience at the American Theatre last night. The cast included Selma Kronold as Santuzza, Barron Berthald as Turridu, Harry Luckstone as Alfio, Bernice Holmes as Lola, and Della Niven as Lucia. The chorus was in excellent form, and the scenic setting was appropriate. The performance was better in a musical sense than it was dramatically, perhaps; but Miss Kronold's acting, at least, was sufficiently vigorous and convincing. The orchestra was about as usual, but, of course, the intermezzo was demanded a second time.

As long as the Castle Square company can give performances of fine works as satisfactorily as this is given, its good artistic influence upon the multitude is not to be questioned. But the performance of the first act of Beethoven's "Fidelio," which preceded Mascagni's lyric drama, was quite another matter. That was a dangerous undertaking, in the circumstances, and the result was not particularly encouraging. Mary Linck was Leonora, W. H. Clark Rocco, Clinton Elder Jacquino, Marie Mattfeld Marcellina, and William Mertens Pizarro. There was no lack of applause.

"Charity Ball" Revival a Success.

"Charity Ball" was revived by the members of the Donnelly Stock Company at the Murray Hill Theatre last evening. This play will be the bill for the entire week, and last night's audience, which was a large one, demonstrated the popularity of the selection by Manager Donnelly.

Miss Melville as Sis Hopkins.

Arrangements were reported yesterday to have been made whereby Miss Rose Melville in her new comedy, "Sis Hopkins," will be seen at the Herald Square Theatre, following the engagement of "The Greek Slave." Miss Melville became prominent last season through her impersonation of the country girl known as "Sis Hopkins," in Matthews and Bulger's comedy, "By the Sad Sea Waves," and severed her connections with this organization during the latter part of its engagement at the Herald Square Theatre to become a star.

Mr. Mansfield at Work Again.

Richard Mansfield, who brought his performance last Saturday night to a sudden close at the Garden Theatre, made his appearance as usual last night and was received with hearty applause on his first entry on the stage. The performance was given with its accustomed smoothness, all difficulties as to the steam pipes having been adjusted.

Theatres and Music Halls.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—James O'Neill appeared last evening before the usual large audience of regular patrons in his last season's play, "The Musketeers."

EDEN MUSEE.—The moving pictures from South Africa and the series of comic and mysterious pictures were the interesting feature at the Musee yesterday. During the week there will be afternoon and evening concerts. No changes have occurred in the wax groups.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—An overcrowded house and enthusiastic audience welcomed the Broadway Burlesquers who have, in addition to their company, a number of vaudeville celebrities. The performance terminated with the one-act musical farce, "On the Bench."

DEWEY THEATRE.—To the patrons of this house were given a revival of "Hurly Burly" last night, with an olio containing many interesting vaudeville artists, such as Miss Sylvia Thorne, who sang several operatic selections in a most competent manner; Mlle. Alcide Capitaine, Cook and Sonora, and others.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Louis Mann and Clara Lipman, in their new comedy, "The Girl in the Barracks," made their Harlem bow last evening. There was evidence that the large audience present heartily enjoyed the performance. The cast seen recently at the Garrick Theatre also came in for considerable applause.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—Ezra Kendall and his monologue specialty, consisting of witty songs and sayings, was the leading attraction at this house. The other features were Waterbury brothers and Tenny, musical trio; Harry Howard's trained animals, Hall and Staley, Clarice Vance and the Kalatechnoscope, with a number of new moving views.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.—Manager W. A. Brady presented a novelty last night in his burlesque, during the change of scene from the French ball to the arena in the Coney Island Athletic Club, in the shape of living pictures by James J. Jeffries and Thomas Sharkey, who posed as modern gladiators, and also illustrated the knock-out blows which have ended the career of many championship prizefighters.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—In the lengthy programme offered this week the features are diversified, and range from operatic selections by Marie Tavary, a contrast to the grotesque acrobatics on the bicycle by the St. Onge brothers. Some of the other features are Lizzie Evans and Harry Mills in the comedietta "Two Girls and One Man," Wilson family, Frank Latona, the De Forreests, Charles E. Grapewin and Anna Chance, Musical Ravens, and a number of others.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—"The Girl with the Auburn Hair" began the second week of her engagement yesterday, which has proved one of the most successful attractions Mr. Keith has offered for some little time. Felix Morris and his company also continued another week, with a new skit, entitled "Kerry." The other vaudeville acts were performed by the Cragg family, "Joe" Welch, "Barney" Fagan and Henrietta Byron, Blocksom and Burns, and Eckert and Berg.

MIGHT HAVE WRECKED TRAINS.

Long Island City Boy in Court for Damaging Railroad Switches.

William Shields, thirteen years old, of Long Island City, was arraigned for trial before Judge Harrison S. Moore in the Queens County Court yesterday. The indictment against him is for attempted train wrecking, and accuses him of breaking and destroying switch locks, removing the brass locks, and throwing switches in the wrong position, thus endangering the lives of many passengers on the Long Island Railroad. Young Shields is small for his age, and wears knee breeches. His mother sat beside him in court. Edward T. Allen of Jamaica represented the boy as counsel, while Assistant District Attorney B. Frank Wood conducted the prosecution.

After a jury had been drawn, Mr. Allen held a consultation with the Assistant District Attorney. The latter then announced that Mr. Allen would plead guilty for his client if the Judge would suspend sentence. Judge Moore refused to accept the plea. He said the crime was such a serious one that he did not think it would be fair at present to allow the boy to plead guilty and be simply reprimanded. If convicted, he said, the boy could be sent to prison for twenty years. Judge Moore said he would postpone the trial until the first Saturday in January. In the meantime he would parole the youthful culprit, and if he conducted himself as a good boy should between now and the new date of the trial, he would then dispose of the case.

Young Shields was arrested on Oct. 20 in the Long Island Railroad yards, at Sixth Street and East Avenue, Long Island City, where he was caught by Detective James Sarvis in the act of hammering off the brass locks from the switches. The company had been annoyed for several days previous to the arrest by reports from trackwalkers that switches were out of order. Shields disposed of the brass locks at junk shops.

BOUGHT HIS OWN HENS TWICE.

Jersey City Saloon Keeper Fooled by Robbers of His Coop.

Michael Demato, a saloon keeper at 409 Third Street, Jersey City, has a hennery in the rear of his premises. On Sunday night Joseph Carroll and John Hayslip offered to sell him three hens for 15 cents each. He bought them and placed them in the coop. An hour later the same men brought in three more hens, which they offered at the same price. He bought these also, and put them in the coop.

After the men had gone away Demato told his wife that he thought he had been the victim of a trick. He went to the hennery to look at the fowls, and found there the same number he had on Saturday. He also discovered that Hayslip and Carroll had made two visits to the coop, and each time taken out three hens, which they sold to him. He went to the First Criminal Court yesterday to make a complaint, and was greatly surprised to find that Hayslip and Carroll had just been convicted of an assault on Harris Ruskin of 254 Newark Avenue, and sentenced to six months in the penitentiary. Police Justice Potts called Hayslip and Carroll to the bar again, and upon their admission that Demato's statement was true he sentenced each man to an additional month in the penitentiary.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The Solace arrived at Honolulu Nov. 16, and sailed from that port for Manila Nov. 22.

The Marblehead left Acapulco Dec. 3 for San Diego.

The Alexander sailed from Manila for Singapore Dec. 3.

Shooting Accident Proves Fatal.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Dec. 4.—Elmer Cooper, nineteen years old, a son of Elsworth Cooper, who was shot accidentally in his left arm after returning from a hunting trip along the Ramapo River on Saturday afternoon, died last night in St. Joseph's Hospital at Paterson, N. J. His arm was amputated, but blood poisoning set in.

HAIGHT WARNED HIS FATHER.

Son and Daughter of the Deaf-Mute Sued for Divorce on the Stand.

The Haight divorce case, in which Mary L. Haight is seeking a divorce from Henry J. Haight, was continued yesterday before Justice Giegerich. The sun shone into the court windows in the afternoon and bothered the deaf-mute witnesses and the expert interpreter in the sign language. The shades had to be pulled down and the gas lit.

Eleanor Church Haight, daughter of the principal parties in the suit, took the stand. She is a sister of Mrs. Hunt, who testified last week in the case and expressed the opinion that a woman who paints her face is not a lady. During Miss Haight's cross-examination yesterday by ex-Justice Van Wyck she proved quite as quick at repartee as her elder sister, Mrs. Hunt.

The witness said in her direct testimony that her father and mother were never an hour together after 1897 that they did not argue about Miss Essie Stanton. Miss Stanton, it is alleged by Mrs. Haight, caused trouble in her home.

Ex-Justice Van Wyck took the witness on cross-examination. The witness repeated that she often overheard her mother and father talking together about Miss Stanton.

"You mean to say that you overheard conversations in the sign language?" asked Mr. Van Wyck.

"Yes. I could tell from the way they clapped their hands and stamped their feet what they were talking about."

"Tell us how many times your father and mother were alone when you were present."

"I don't suppose they could ever be alone when I was present."

David H. Haight, a son of the parties to the suit, twenty-five years old, was put on the stand. He testified that his grandmother, Mary L. Haight, died in December, 1895, insane. His father and uncle had entire control over her property. He then testified as to his father's alleged attentions to Stanton.

"Did you object to her living in the house?" asked counsel.

"Yes. In the Spring of 1895 I objected to her being in the house 284 Madison Avenue. I also told my father that he was acting improperly, both as regarded my mother and ourselves, and that he was gaining a great deal of unenviable notoriety. I told him that his family should be respected by him. I wrote to the proprietor of the hotel at Delaware Water Gap when they went there and wrote a threatening letter to Essie Stanton, saying I objected to her remaining there with my father and reminded her that she was in debt to many persons who were looking after her."

Mr. Van Wyck cross-examined the witness, who denied that he ever threatened to put his father in the penitentiary.

Justice Giegerich then announced that he would take a recess at 6 o'clock, and hold a night session.

The court resumed after 7 o'clock, when Mr. Van Wyck continued his cross-examination. Witness said he was a party with his mother and sisters to remove the trustees of his grandmother's estate. Haight admitted that in the complaint of the suit to remove the trustees he had charged his father and uncle with robbing the estate of his grandmother He said they had taken away a large quantity of lace, of which a small quantity was produced in court.

"Did you bear any ill-will toward your father?" asked Mr Van Wyck.

"Certainly not; I never had any ill-feeling toward him, but have always tried to do the best I could for him."

The cross-examination of the witness was not concluded when the court adjourned at 9 o'clock until this morning.

FIGHT OVER MILLER'S MAIL.

Franklin Syndicate Depositors Want All to Share Alike.

While William F. Miller is a fugitive from justice, some of his creditors are trying to see to it that those who sent money to the Franklin Syndicate after he had fled shall not have it all sent back to them by the Post Office authorities, but shall have to take their places with other creditors. Belfer & Flash, Brooklyn lawyers who represent creditors holding $50,000 worth of claims against Miller, filed last Saturday notice of an intention to apply next Saturday for an injunction restraining "the United States Post Office Department, its agents, servants, or employes," from returning to these belated depositors the mail they sent to the absent Miller.

The moving papers are based on an affidavit signed by Charles J. Belfer and Jesse Silberman, which gives the substance of an interview with Postmaster Wilson, in which he is said to have set the value of the money-bearing letters to Miller now in the hands of the Post Office Department at from $75,000 to $100,000, which an average of $20,000 coming in each day. Mr. Wilson got a fraud order from Washington, permitting him to send back these letters to depositors, or to the Dead Letter office where the depositors' names do not appear on the letters. Belfer & Flash say the statute under which this fraud order is issued is unconstitutional, because it permits the branding of the man to whom the letters are sent as a fraud without giving him a trial.

BRIDE OF FEW DAYS DEAD.

Waited Years to Wed for Her Widowed Mother's Sake.

Miss Margaret Kelly and Frank Howard were married in Hoboken on Wednesday last. Yesterday the bride lay dead in the front room of their little home at 137 Park Avenue. They had been engaged for eight years, but their marriage was deferred because Miss Kelly had a widowed mother to support, and she and Howard thought it best to wait until he could provide for Mrs. Kelly as well as for his wife.

The marriage was finally set for Nov. 15. A week before that Miss Kelly was prostrated by a severe cold. The marriage was postponed. Miss Kelly was able to be about the house on Nov. 20, and it was then arranged that the wedding should take place on Thanksgiving eve. On Saturday the bride suffered a relapse. Pneumonia set in and her death followed Sunday morning. The funeral will take place from the Church of Our Lady of Grace, Roman Catholic, tomorrow morning.

Servant Falls Heir to $25,000.

Miss Augusta Hanson, who until a few days ago was employed as a servant by Mrs. Eugene Moran of 211 President Street, Brooklyn, has fallen heir to $25,000 by the death of an aunt in Sweden. Miss Hanson will soon return to her native land to secure possession of the legacy.

Sold for Unpaid Assessments.

Edward Glion, Collector of Assessments and Arrears, yesterday began the sale of land and tenements against which there lie unpaid assessments for sewer, street, and other public improvements. In the list of properties, as originally advertised, there were 19,400 parcels, but since the first advertisement on about one-half of these assessments have been paid. The total amount involved was about $3,000,000, but of this nearly $2,000,000 has been paid in. Many of the assessments have been declared void by the courts. There were few bidders for the lands offered yesterday. All the property to be sold lies in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.

Sub-Treasury's Bond Purchases.

There was disbursed at the Sub-Treasury yesterday in payment of bonds a total of $805,468.38, of which $691,061.92 was for 4s and $114,406.46 for 5s. This makes a grand total paid out at the Sub-Treasury to date, under the present bond purchase offer, of $17,702,256.76.

Revolutionary Sons Meet.

Frederick Samuel Tallmadge was elected President of the Sons of the American Revolution of New York State for the fifteenth consecutive time at the annual meeting held at Delmonico's last night. The other officers chosen were Robert Olyphant, Vice President; Morris P. Ferris, Secretary; Arthur M. Hatch, Treasurer; Henry Phelps Johnston, Registrar; the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, Chaplain. On the Board of Managers were elected John G. Floyd, Augustine Banks, Charles R. Henderson, Philip Livingston, John Hone, John M. Bowers, Alexander R. Thompson, George C. Clark, Frederick Clarkson, Dallas B. Pratt, and Paul G. Thebaud. William Alexander Smith presented to the society an autograph letter of George Washington and an old copy of Weem's "Life of Washington."

Cheaper Cables to the West Indies.

The Commercial Cable Company yesterday announced a reduction of 5 cents per word on messages, via Bermuda, to the West India Islands, except Jamaica and Puerto Rico.

B. Altman & Co.

Tapestry Screens, (5½ feet high) covered with artistic panels illustrating Watteau and Fleurish subjects; value $32.00, at $19.50

Tapestry Couch Covers (Oriental effects) fringed all around, $3.90

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The Green Label bottling is ... years old. A Pure Rye ... iskey. Unequalled for ... mily, Medicinal or general ... Get the best.
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Absolutely Pure and Full Weight.
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The Best HEALTH FOOD for BREAKFAST
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next Friday, 2 and 8 P. M., at Carnegie Lyceum, 57th St. and 7th Av.

THE FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS MEETS

Thousands Crowd the Capitol to Witness the Spectacle.

SENATOR DEPEW IS SWORN IN

Desks of the Members Laden With Many Floral Tributes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Eager throngs crowded to the Capitol to-day to witness the opening of the Fifty-sixth Congress. Aside from the usual interest which attaches to the assembling of the Nation's lawmakers, there seemed to be a general desire to see the new Speaker sworn in, while many were drawn to the scene by the promise of a unique spectacle in the Roberts case.

The House wing claimed the attention of the greater number of those who swarmed to the Capitol, and long before the Clerk rapped for order the galleries presented an animated scene. The Senate, however, maintained its sombre and unruffled dignity. There the death of Vice President Hobart cast a pall over the preliminary proceedings. By many Senators he was beloved; by all he was admired and respected. That he should have received his final summons in the very midst of an active, useful, and distinguished career was a distinct blow to the Senate, by which he was best known and in which he was most thoroughly appreciated.

Since the close of the Fifty-fifth Congress the Senate Chamber has been entirely refitted. The walls have been retouched in delicate and beautiful colors; a beautiful old-gold carpet has taken the place of the green of the last Congress, and many new desks and chairs have replaced the old.

As usual, on the opening days of a session of Congress, the Chamber was a veritable conservatory. The odor of the rarest and loveliest of blooming plants was heavy on the air. Scarcely a single Senator was forgotten in the lavish floral display. Particularly notable were the offerings of flowers to the new members of the body. The desks to which they had been assigned were loaded with the choicest selections from the public and private conservatories of the city.

ANIMATED SCENE PRESENTED.

Attention was called to the fact that no emblem of mourning appeared on the Vice President's desk. This apparent omission was explained by the statement that the Senate had not been informed officially of Mr. Hobart's death. Probably the desk will not be draped in mourning, even after the official announcement of the death, as such action has no precedent. When Vice President Hendricks died his desk in the Senate bore no mark of mourning. Pending the actual convention of the Senate, the Chamber presented a most animated and picturesque scene. The galleries were filled with a brilliant and distinguished audience.

The formal morning attire of the men formed a fitting set-off for the exquisite and brilliantly colored toilets of the women. In the diplomatic gallery were several prominent members of the Diplomatic Corps, among whom was Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, and Lady Pauncefote.

The stars of the Senate were two new Senators. They were A. J. Beveridge and Chauncey M. Depew. The Senator from New York knew it, and was conscious of being the point of interest for all the eyes in the gallery and for the flattened noses against the glass doors. He was as nervous and happy as a school girl. He sat at the end of the semi-circle of seats, demurely facing his colleagues. He looked at his desk with a pleased expression, continually shifting his hands, and drumming with his fingers on the arm of his chair.

PLATT SEEMED BORED.

Senator Platt, facing him, could hardly see him behind an immense burst of roses with which his admirers had ornamented his desk. The flowers were tied together with a great red sash rather than a ribbon. Mr. Depew occasionally studied them with an air of intense interest. Senator Platt, on the contrary, seemed bored, and occasionally took up his flowers and looked at them with a cynical air. Senator Depew's bashfulness vanished when a boyish-looking young fellow, who looked as if he might possibly be a freshman, but by no stretch of the imagination could be thought a sophomore, rushed up and shook hands with him. This was Senator Beveridge of Indiana. After this the two new Senators held a little levee together. The most imposing desk in the chamber was that of Senator Cullom, which was all roses, and every few minutes a page would come up and add another bunch to the Illinois man's collection. A few seats away was Chandler's desk, with a few scattered roses lying upon it.

While the blind Chaplain offered the invocation the Senators were in their regular places—all but Hanna, who stood conspicuously in the centre aisle, with his hands uncomfortably folded behind him. After the prayer he fled precipitately to the rear of the chamber. There was considerable interest in Clark, the new Senator from Montana, and much craning of necks when he came up to be sworn in. A group of pages who were sitting just below the Clerk looked him over cynically and made remarks while he was taking the oath.

Senator Platt, grim and solemn faced as ever, walked over to Depew's desk when the latter's turn came and escorted him to the President. Mr. Depew was abundantly happy. After he had been sworn in he smiled joyously and thumped his colleague on the back. Senator Platt looked dispirited. Depew was sworn in with Clark of Wyoming, Davis, and Daniel. Then there was a pause, which a page filled in by adding a bunch of flowers to Senator Stewart's collection. The Nevada man was not interested and pushed them away.

HANNA AND FORAKER.

Most of the Senators who were sworn in got away from their escorts as soon as they could after the ceremony, but Senator Hanna was an exception: he went up to Senator Foraker and thrust his arm in the latter's, and the two friends who have not always been friends promenaded down the aisle together. One of them looked happy. This one was Hanna.

During the roll call, which followed, the new Senator from New York received a shock. He was smiling amiably to himself behind his roses when the Clerk called, "Mr. Depoo"; the smile vanished and the Senator looked surprised. The Clerk also looked surprised, and again profaned the name of New York's favorite son by calling, "Mr. Depoo."

This time the Senator became convinced that he could not be the person meant, and settled back comfortably in his seat. Again the name of "Mr Depoo" rang through the room, and Depew looked around in mild curiosity to see who the new Senator could be. The Clerk paused, made a mighty effort, and shouted, "Mr. Depew," and there came from Depew's seat a very prompt and much surprised "Here." Otherwise the Clerk got through the roll call creditably, except when he called the name of "Mr. Soup." Mr. Shoup of Idaho did not recognize the name, or else considered it inappropriate, and failed to respond.

SPECTACLE IN THE HOUSE.

Over in the House wing the ladies' and members' galleries were filled with brilliantly gowned women, the wives of members and their friends. In the public galleries were the wondering constituents of new members who had a vague idea that the said new members would arise immediately after they were sworn in and electrify the House with their eloquence. The Executive gallery was filled with high dignitaries of the Government and the Diplomatic Gallery resplendent with representatives of foreign Governments.

The floor was open to the public until 11:45 o'clock, and was filled with a surging, pushing crowd, swaying through the aisles so thick that members could hardly reach their seats, and the air hummed steadily with the buzz of voices. The old members took their old seats, while the new members strayed about aimlessly, finally ensconcing themselves in any seat they found vacant.

As at the opening of all recent sessions of the House, access to the galleries of the chamber was to-day restricted to those furnished with cards of admission, and as there were many more persons unprovided than there were of the number with tickets, a great multitude were obliged to wander in disappointment about the Capitol or to gratify their curiosity in some other direction. The issue of tickets kept the galleries from being overcrowded, but there was no waste space. Many faces familiar to the members of the last Congress were missing, and in no section of the country was the change so impressive as in the Maine delegation, from which Dingley and Reed, two of the brainy and influential men in their party and the House, had disappeared, leaving Boutelle alone of the trio who have been so long associated in legislative work.

VETERANS ARE PRESENT,

At 11:30 a shrill-voiced clerk directed those not entitled to the floor to retire, and thereafter the obdurate doorkeepers refused admission to all except members. Officers and pages rapidly cleared out those already in. Conspicuous on the floor were the veterans—Mr. Payne of New York, leader of the majority; Gen. Grosvenor of Ohio, Mr. Hepburn of Iowa, Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania, Mr. Bailey of Texas, Mr. McClellan and Mr. Sulzer of New York. Among the prominent new members were Capt. Chanler of New York, who distinguished himself in the Santiago campaign, and Mr. Levy of New York, who enjoys the distinction of owning Monticello, the home of Jefferson.

There were flowers in greater profusion than ever before. Some of the pieces were very beautiful.

While the roll was being called a large floral gavel from the Union Veterans' Union of Dubuque, Iowa, and a beautiful basket of flowers from his old comrades of Hyde Post G. A. R. of Dubuque were placed on the Speaker's desk. Many other floral offerings, including a set piece of American Beauty and Meteor roses received by the Speaker, were taken to the Speaker's room.

The first debate of the session was between Mr. Richardson and Mr. Hepburn. In practically abandoning the Democratic attempt to stop the adoption of the rules of the last Congress, he appealed to Mr. Hepburn, the Republican advocate of rule revision, to renew his fight for greater freedom of debate and action, promising him the support of every man on the Democratic side. This compliment caused a general laugh on both sides of the house, and Mr. Hepburn retorted rather sarcastically, when he had the opportunity, apparently resenting the attempt to put him in the position of an ally of the minority.

ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE.

Gen. Henderson Elected Speaker, and the Reed Rules Adopted by a Strict Party Vote.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The election of Speaker Henderson and his induction into office, the appointment of the usual committees to wait upon the President, and the seat-drawing contest with the usual amusing features went off without a hitch. The only other feature out of the ordinary was the adoption of the Reed rules for the present Congress. The Democrats knew it was futile to more than protest against the adoption of these rules after the Republicans had decided upon this courses in caucus and the debate upon the resolution to adopt them was very brief. They were adopted by a strict party vote.

As the minute hand of the clock opposite the Speaker's rostrum overtook the hour hand at noon, the gavel of the Clerk of the last House, Major McDowell, descended with a bang. The noise ceased and there was a strange stillness in the hall. The members arose and the spectators in the galleries bowed their heads. In this stillness the voice of the blind Chaplain, the Rev. Henry Couden of Michigan, was elevated and his prayer made the occasion reverent.

After the invocation the reading clerk began calling the roll, and a minute later the buzz had recommenced, making a noisy background for the staccato notes of the Clerk as he called out the names.

There were no demonstrations during the rollcall. When it was concluded, Clerk McDowell announced that 352 members had answered to their names, a quorum. "The next thing in order," announced the Clerk, "is the election of Speaker."

Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Iowa,) offered a resolution which was adopted viva voce providing that the House proceed to the election of a Speaker for the Fifty-sixth Congress. Thereupon Mr. Grosvenor, (Rep., Ohio,) as Chairman of the Republican caucus, presented the name of David B. Henderson (Rep., Iowa.) The mention of the name of Gen. Henderson was greeted with a round of applause from the Republican side.

Mr. Hay, (Dem., Va.,) Chairman of the Democratic caucus, presented the name of James D. Richardson of Tennessee, and his name drew the plaudits of the Democratic side. Mr. Ridgely of Kansas nominated John C. Bell (Pop., Col.,) as the Populist candidate, and Mr. Wilson (Silver, Idaho,) placed Francis G. Newlands (Silver, Nev.,) in nomination as the candidate of the silver party.

Each party having put forward its candidate by the direction of the Clerk, the roll was called, and each member voted for the candidate of his political affiliation.

Mr. Morris, (Rep., Minn.,) Mr. Overstreet, (Rep., Ind.,) and Mr. Carmack, (Dem., Tenn.,) were appointed tellers.

Mr. Newlands, himself a candidate, voted for Mr. Richardson.

The roll call resulted:

Henderson, 177; Richardson, 153; Bell, 4, and Newlands, 2.

NEW SPEAKER INTRODUCED.

The Clerk thereupon announced the election of Mr. Henderson, amid great Republican applause. He designated Mr. Richardson, Mr. Bell, and Mr. Newlands as a committee to escort the Speaker to the chair.

The committee retired to the lobby, and after a short wait the doors of the main portal of the House swung open and Gen. Henderson entered upon the arm of Mr. Richardson, followed by the two other members of the committee. In this order the procession moved down the main aisle, the members on either side rising and cheering. Mr. Richardson, in a neat speech, introduced the Speaker, and in response to the hearty cheers he addressed the House as follows:

"Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: The voice of this House has called me to grave responsibilities. For that call I am most profoundly grateful, and I am keenly sensible of the weight of the responsibilities that attach to this great office. I am encouraged, however, by the thought that no member of this body can escape responsibility, either to his people or to his country. All of us are under bonds to do our best.

"The approval of the country; the approval of one's own conscience; the attainment of great results, are not secured by petty contests on narrow fields, but must be sought and won on broad, patriotic lines of thought and action.

"It is my duty, as it will be my aim and pleasure, to impartially administer the laws adopted for our Government, but no Speaker can be successful unless he has the cooperation of the members of this House.

"The generous partiality and kindness that have been shown to me by the entire membership here encourage me to believe that such imperfections as I may have may be modified by the considerate and supporting disposition of those constituting this great body.

"I am ready to take the oath of office."

OATH IS ADMINISTERED.

In accordance with the time-honored custom, the oldest member of the House in point of service, Mr. Harmer, (Rep., Penn.,) administered the oath to the Speaker. The Speaker then announced that the oath would be administered to members by States.

As the names of the members were called they appeared at the bar in groups of about a dozen, and there, with raised hands, were sworn in by the Speaker. In the Maryland delegation was John Walter Smith, who was elected Governor of his State in November, and who will remain in the House until he is inaugurated Governor.

The officers of the House selected by the Republican caucus last Saturday were then elected, Alexander McDowell of Pennsylvania, Clerk; Henry Casson of Wisconsin, Sergeant at Arms; W. J. Glenn of New York, Doorkeeper; and J. C. McElroy of Ohio, Postmaster, after which the usual resolutions were adopted to inform the President and the Senate of the organization of the House.

A committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Cannon, (Rep., Ill.,) Payne, (Rep., N. Y.,) and Richardson, (Dem., Tenn.,) were appointed to join a similar committee from the Senate to wait on the President and inform him that Congress was in session and ready to receive any communication he might have to make.

DEBATE OVER RULES.

Mr. Dalzell, (Rep., Penn.,) one of the floor leaders, then precipitated a short but lively debate by offering a resolution for the adoption of the rules of the last Congress. They were the rules of three Congresses, he said, and their operation had proved their value.

Mr. Bailey (Dem., Texas,) protested against forcing the rules of the last House permanently upon the present House without warning or consideration, but he expressed a willingness to see them adopted temporarily until others could be framed.

Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.,) indorsed what his colleague had said, but from what the public press had said he realized how hopeless resistance would be. Nevertheless he protested in the name of the minority. He good-naturedly chided Mr. Hepburn, (Rep., Iowa,) who frequently complained of the rules in the last Congress, for not leading his partisans in a fight for their reformation. Had he done so, Mr. Richardson said, the minority would have been glad to join him.

Mr. Bailey followed with some specific criticism of the rules and their operation.

Mr. Hepburn, (Rep., Iowa,) replying to Mr. Richardson, admitted that he had favored some modifications, but he frankly stated that his colleagues in the Republican caucus had been opposed to him and that he had yielded to their united wisdom.

Mr. Dalzell then moved the previous question, which was ordered, and the vote was taken by years and nays upon the adoption of the rules of the last Congress.

The resolution for the adoption of the rules was adopted—177 to 158.

DRAWING FOR SEATS.

A resolution for the biennial seat drawing was then adopted upon the motion of Mr. Boutelle of Maine, and preparations were made for this amusing proceeding. By unanimous consent Mr. Grow of Pennsylvania, as an ex-Speaker of the House, and Mr. Harmer of Pennsylvania, the oldest member, were granted the privilege of selecting their seats before the drawing.

Each selected his old seat. The members then retired behind the rails in the rear of the seats, leaving the floor vacant, and a blindfolded page, Griffin Halstead, son of Murat Halstead, drew the little balls containing the numbers from a box. Each ball was numbered, and the number of the member corresponding was given an opportunity to select a seat as his name was called. The name of Mr. Adamson (Dem., Ga.,) was the first called, and he selected the seat occupied in the Fifty-first Congress by the late Speaker Crisp. The names of Mr. Steele (Rep., Ind.,) and Mr. Babcock (Rep., Wis.,) were drawn early, and amid the applause of their colleagues they selected prominent positions on the Republican side.

Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Iowa,) was the first prominent Republican who was forced to go to the "Cherokee Strip" on the Democratic side for a seat. He was received with applause by the Democrats.

The seat drawing having been completed, Mr. Gardiner (Rep., N. J.,) announced the death of Vice President Hobart in fitting words, referring briefly to his brilliant and useful career and the profound grief with which the Nation had received the news that he had passed away.

Later he said he would ask the House to set aside a day to pay appropriate tribute to his memory. As a further mark of respect, upon his motion, the House at 3:50 o'clock adjourned until to-morrow.

SENATE IS CALLED TO ORDER.

Objection Made to the Seating of Senator Quay—Protest Against Clark of Montana.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Promptly at 12 o'clock noon Mr. Frye of Maine, President pro tem, called the Senate to order. The blind Chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Milburn, pronounced the invocation, making a beautiful and touching reference to the death of Vice President Hobart.

Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.,) was the first member to be recognized by the Chair. He presented, on behalf of Mr. Mallory, (Dem., Fla.,) who was detained from the session by illness, the credentials of Senator-elect Taliaferro, (Dem., Fla.) They were filed.

Mr. Penrose (Rep., Penn.,) presented the credentials of Matthew Stanley Quay, appointed Senator from Pennsylvania by the Governor.

On motion of Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.,) the credentials of Mr. Quay were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. In this connection, Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) offered a resolution that Senator Quay be admitted as a Senator from Pennsylvania. This resolution also went to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Remonstrances and memorials against the seating of Mr. Quay were presented by Mr. Burrows (Rep., Mich.,) and Mr. Jones, (Dem., Ark.)

The credentials of Mr. Hayward (Rep., Neb.,) were presented, and subsequently the announcement was made by Mr. Thurston of Nebraska that, owing to critical illness, Mr. Hayward was unable to be present.

By direction of the Chair, the new Senators then were presented at the Secretary's desk, where the oath of office was administered to them by the President pro tem.

Accompanied, each by his colleague, the new Senators in coteries of four, were presented to the presiding officer and received the oath which made them formally members of the body.

Those who took the oath were Senators Aldrich, (R. I.,) Beveridge, (Ind.,) Burrows, (Mich.,) Clark, (Mont.,) Clark, (Wyoming,) Cockrell, (Mo.,) Culberson, (Texas,) Daniel, (Va.,) Davis, (Minn.,) Depew, (N. Y.,) Foster, (Washington,) Hale, (Me.,) Hanna, (Ohio,) Hawley, (Conn.,) Kean, (N. J.,) Lodge, (Mass.,) McComas, (Md.,) McCumber, (N. D.,) Money, (Miss.,) Proctor, (Vt.,) Quarles, (Wis.,) Scott, (West Va.,) Stewart, (Nevada,) and Taliaferro, (Fla.)

After the administration of the oath the roll call showed the presence of seventy-eight members.

Mr. Cullom, (Rep., Ill.,) offered the usual resolution that the Secretary of the Senate inform the House of Representatives that it was ready to proceed to business.

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.,) offered a resolution that a committee of two Senators be appointed to join a like committee of the House to wait upon the President and inform him that Congress had assembled and would await his pleasure in communicating to it whatever he might have to suggest. Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.,) and Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.,) were named as the committee on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Carter (Rep., Mont.,) presented a memorial and protest against the seating of Senator-elect Clark of Montana, and also a petition from the Governor and other prominent citizens of Montana, asking for an early hearing on the protest against Mr. Clark by the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The entire matter was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Sewell (Rep., N. J.,) announced the death of Vice President Hobart, and offered the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the Senate has received with the deepest regret the information of the death of Garret Augustus Hobart, late Vice President of the United States.

"Resolved, That the Senate be suspended in order that the distinguished public services of the deceased and the virtues of his private character may be fittingly commemorated.

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be instructed to communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives."

Mr. Sewell announced that at some suitable future date he would call up the resolutions, when an opportunity would be afforded Senators to pay their tributes to the late Vice President.

Mr. Kean (Rep., N. J.,) then, at 12:33 o'clock, moved as a further mark of respect that the Senate adjourn, and amid a deep silence the Chair declared the motion carried.

CHARGES IN THE CLARK CASE.

Memorial Accuses the Montana Senator of Bribery.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The memorial presented in the Senate to-day by Mr. Carter (Rep., Mon.,) is from some of the members of the Montana Legislature, and against the "validity of the pretended election of William A. Clark" to the Senate. The memorial recites that Mr. Clark "did secure and procure votes in this legislative assembly by the payment therefor, and by the promise of payment therefor, of large sums of money." Further, "your memorialists and protestants do aver that the said William A. Clark, by himself and his agents did bribe sundry members of said legislative assembly to vote for him for said office," the memorialists alleging that he was not the untrammeled choice of the Legislature of Montana.

The assertion is made that by corruption and bribery Mr. Clark was enabled to secure enough votes to compass his election as Senator.

It is recited that the sum of $30,000 paid to members of the Legislature by Mr. Clark or his agents for votes was produced in open session of the Legislature and deposited in the Treasury of Montana, where it still remains unclaimed by Mr. Clark. The sum of $35,000, it is alleged, was to be paid for the votes for four members of the Legislature. It is alleged that the $30,000 is but a small fraction of the amount expended by Mr. Clark to compass his election. The memorialists offer to show to the Senate ample evidence to establish the charges they make.

The charges are signed by Henry S. Stiff, Speaker of the House, and twenty-seven other members of the Montana Legislature.

Appended to, and made a part of, the memorial, is a report of the investigation made of the election of Senator Clark by the Legislature of Montana.

The petition is signed by Robert B. Smith, Governor of Montana; T. E. Collins, State Treasurer; Henry S. Stiff, and many other prominent citizens of Montana, and asks for an early and full hearing of the charges against Senator Clark, which are set out fully in the petition.

The petition declares that "for the purpose of securing the support of members of said legislative assembly to vote for and elect the said William A. Clark, he did confederate and conspire with" parties named and unnamed by the petitioners, "to corrupt, bribe, and buy the members of said legislative assembly and to thereby secure their votes in behalf of the candidacy of said William A. Clark." It is alleged that Clark did in the furtherance of his desires pay large sums of money to the members of the Legislature for their votes. The petition then names a number of members of the Legislature with sums they are alleged to have received set opposite their names. These sums aggregated, according to the petition, about $500,000.

In addition to the sums alleged to have been paid by Senator Clark to persons named for their votes or influence, it is asserted that Senator Clark offered to various persons for their votes or influence sums aggregating $175,000. These persons also are named in the petition. The petitioners aver that many other sums unknown at this time were paid out corruptly by Senator Clark in advancing his candidacy for the Senate.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1901.

The Secretary of the Treasury Submits to the House Estimates Calling for $631,081,994.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day transmitted to the House of Representatives estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901. The aggregate of the appropriations estimated for is $631,081,994, an increase over the estimates for the present fiscal year of $38,033,616, and an increase over the appropriations for the present fiscal year of $34,235,024. Following is the total recapitulation by departments of the estimates for next year, including appropriations for the present fiscal year, cents omitted.

Estimates for 1901: Legislative, $9,936,257; executive, $257,140; State Department, $2,133,278; Treasury Department, $162,171,442; War Department, $190,112,851; Navy Department, $76,469,690; Interior Department, $174,660,841; Post Office Department, $4,581,685; Department of Agriculture, $4,306,257; Department of Labor, $172,980; Department of Justice, $6,279,570; grand total, $631,081,994.

Appropriations for 1900: Legislative, $10,423,152; executive, $215,708; State Department, $24,089,618; Treasury Department, $165,891,410; War Department, $163,088,358; Navy Department, $51,925,200; Interior Department, $167,502,515; Post Office Department, $1,539,351; Department of Agriculture, $3,726,084; Department of Labor, $172,980; Department of Justice, $8,322,077; grand total, $596,846,970.

Among the estimates for the next fiscal year are the following:

Army and navy pensions, $144,000,000; expenses of pension examining surgeons, $700,000; all other expenses, $530,232, making the total on account of pensions $145,230,232. This is $3,380 less than the appropriations for the current year.

New jail, penitentiary, and other buildings at Sitka, Alaska, $110,000. Laboratory, Marine Hospital Service, $50,000.

Government Buildings—At Aberdeen, S. D., $43,500; Abilene, Texas, $37,500; Altoona, Penn., $75,000; Annapolis, Md., $50,000; Baltimore, $100,000; Beaumont, Texas, $37,500; Blair, Neb., $21,500; Bristol, Tenn., $25,000; Brunswick, Ga., $25,000; Butte, Mont., $50,000; Cleveland, $300,000; Chicago, $500,000; Dubuque, Iowa, $50,000; Elgin, Ill., $50,000; Elizabeth City, N. C., $25,000; Elmira, N. Y., $50,000; Fergus Falls, Minn., $37,500; Fitchburg, Mass., $50,000; Freeport, Ill., $37,500; Helena, Mont., $129,791; Indianapolis, $500,000; Jamestown, N. Y., $37,500; Janesville, Wis., $25,000; Joliet, Ill., $50,000; Joplin, Mo., $25,000; Kansas City, Kan., $50,000; Leadville, Col., $25,000; Lockport, N. Y., $25,000; Los Angeles, Cal., $100,000; Menominee, Mich., $25,000; Monmouth, Ill., $25,500; New Brighton, Penn., $37,500; New Brunswick, N. J., $50,000; New Iberia, La., $25,000; Newport, Vt., $23,000; Newport News, Va., $65,000; Norwich, Conn., $25,000; Oakland, Cal., $50,000; Omaha, $350,000; Philadelphia, (Mint,) $351,375; Rome, N. Y., $25,000; St. Cloud, Minn., $25,000; Salem, Ore., $25,000; Streator, Ill., $25,000; Tampa, Fla., $100,000; Winston, N. C., $25,000; Quarantine Station, Savannah, Ga., $30,000; Quarantine Station, San Diego, Cal., $23,750; Quarantine Station, San Francisco, $137,500.

Fixed aids to navigation to cost over $10,000 each, as follows:

Steam fog signal, entrance to Cutler Harbor, Me., $10,500; light and fog signal station on Buck Island, Me., $45,000; same at Rockland Breakwater, Me., $30,000; same at State Ledge, Boston Harbor, $42,000; same at New London, Conn., $45,000; same at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., $10,000; same on Peck's Ledge, Conn., $10,000; harbor of refuge, Delaware Bay, $30,000; light station on Point No Point, Chesapeake Bay, Md., $65,000; light and fog signal station, Baltimore Harbor, $60,000; same on Ragged Point, Va., $20,000; rebuilding same at Northwest Point, Royal Shoal, N. C., $30,000; light vessel, Cape Lookout Shoals, N. C., $90,000; Cape Fear Light, N. C., $35,000; Hillsborough Inlet Light Station, Fla., $90,000; Cape San Blas Light Station, Fla., $15,000; Sand Island Light Station, Ala., $65,000; Sabine Bank Light Station, Texas, $90,000; light and fog signal station, Sabine Pass, Texas, $40,000; same at Milwaukee Breakwater, Wis., $75,000; same at Fisherman's Shoal, Rock Island, Wis., $50,000; same at Pointe aux Barques, near Manistique, Mich., $22,000; Peshtigo Reef, Wis., for light vessel, $15,000; light and fog signal station on Chapman Shoal, St. Lawrence River, $25,000; same, Toledo Harbor, Ohio, $37,500; same, Middle Island, Lake Huron, $25,000; same, Crisp's Point, Lake Superior, Mich., $18,000; same, Rock of Ages, Port Royale, Lake Superior, $50,000; moving light from Eagle River to Sandhills, Mich., $20,000; light and fog signal station, Point Buchon, Cal., $33,000; Humboldt Bay, Cal., $15,000; relief light vessel, Pacific Coast, $80,000; light vessel off Cape Mendocino, Cal., $90,000; light and fog signal station, mouth of Columbia River, Oregon, $24,000; same, Burrow's Island, Washington, $15,000; same, Semiahmoo, Washington, $25,000.

Important increases in appropriations are asked for improvements and extensions of the following navy yards and naval stations:

For the navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H., $802,000, increase nearly $300,000; navy yard at Boston, $1,798,200, increase about $1,400,000; naval station at New London, $50,000, increase $25,000; navy yard, Brooklyn, $1,977,000, increase nearly $1,000,000; navy yard, League Island, $1,963,092, increase $1,163,000; navy yard, Washington, $967,881, increase $650,000; navy yard, Norfolk, $1,849,000, increase $1,000,000; naval station, Port Royal, S. C., $882,000, increase $735,000; naval station, Key West, $117,000; naval station, San Juan, Puerto Rico, $52,000; navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., $29,500; naval reservation, Algiers, La., $145,000; navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., $1,152,700; naval station, Puget Sound, Washington, $226,065; dredging Dry Tortugas, Fla., $200,000; maintenance naval station, Havana, Cuba, $50,000; dry dock, Algiers, La., $650,000; toward completion of dry docks at Portsmouth, N. H., $200,000; Boston, $400,000; League Island, $100,000; Mare Island, $200,000.

For buildings for cadets' quarters at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, not to exceed in total cost $3,538,000—$850,000; power house, Naval Academy, $200,000; storage warehouse, workshops, &c., at Naval Academy, $200,000; continuation of sea wall at Naval Academy, $200,000; foundations for gun battery and beacons, $90,000; brick subway, $25,000; for purchase of land adjacent to Naval Academy, $211,000; for four new double houses, $75,000.

For purchase of additional land adjacent to Government Hospital for the Insane at Washington $245,000.

Construction of gun and mortar batteries, including works for the defense of ports of Puerto Rico, pneumatic dynamite batteries, &c., $5,980,000; installation of range and position finders, $150,000; sites for fortifications and sea coast defenses, $200,000; armament of fortifications, $5,916,038.

For the construction of buildings at military posts, barracks, and quarters for the artillery in connection with project for sea coast defense, $2,000,000; for construction of ice plants at military posts in Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines, $200,000; improvement of Yellowstone National Park, $210,000; Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park, $60,000; Gettysburg National Park, $100,000; Shiloh National Military Park, $55,000; Vicksburg National Park, $65,000.

Following are the river and harbor improvements estimated for, under continuing contracts, where the sum asked for is $100,000 or more:

Boston Harbor, $450,000; Buffalo Harbor, $116,661; Buffalo entrance to Erie Basin and Blackrock Harbor, $198,113; Bay Ridge and Red Hook Channels, Gowanus Bay, New York, $332,000; Harbor of Refuge, Delaware Bay, $450,000; Wilmington (Del.) Harbor, $250,780; Winyah Bay, S. C., $400,000; Cumberland Sound, Ga., and Florida, $400,000; Tampa Bay, Fla., $150,000; Mobile Harbor, Ala., $500,000; Ashtabula Harbor, Ohio, $150,000; Black River Harbor, Ohio, $150,000; Cleveland Harbor, $400,000; Toledo (Ohio) Harbor, $200,000; Michigan City Harbor, Ind., $195,000; Calumet (Ill.) Harbor, $300,000; St. Joseph (Mich.) Harbor, $330,000; Harbor of Refuge, Sand Beach, Mich., $200,000; Kenosha (Wis.) Harbor, $100,000; Harbor of Refuge, Milwaukee Bay, $105,000; Duluth (Minn.) Harbor and Superior, Wis., $837,000; Oakland (Cal.) Harbor, $180,000; San Francisco Harbor, $170,000; San Pedro (Cal.) Harbor, $200,000; Everett (Washington) Harbor, $150,000; Gray Harbor, Washington, $345,000; Union River, Maine, $155,000; Providence River and Narragansett Bay, $150,000; Hudson River, $400,000; Delaware River, $500,000; Monongahela River, West Va., $135,556; Patapsco River, Maryland, $300,000; Potomac River, below Washington, $150,000; improving waterway from Norfolk, Va., to the sounds of North Carolina, $200,000; Congaree River, S. C., $100,000; Black Warrior River, Ala., $140,000; Warrior and Tombigbee Rivers, Alabama and Mississippi, $440,000; Pensacola River and Horn Island Harbor, Miss., $276,000; Yazoo River, Miss., $510,000; Passes of the Mississippi, $306,000; Bayou Plaquemine, La., $200,000; Upper White River, Arkansas, $150,000; Mississippi River from the mouth of the Ohio River to Minneapolis, $150,000; Kentucky River, Kentucky, $200,000; dams below Pittsburg, $1,045,000; Chicago River, $137,000; Illinois and Mississippi Canal, $1,000,000; Detroit River, $300,000; Bay Lake Channel, St. Mary's River, Mich., $294,115; waterway from Keneaw Bay to Lake Superior, Mich., $175,000.

The total appropriations asked for on account of river and harbor improvements under the continuing-contract system is $15,582,626, an increase of nearly $10,000,000 above present appropriations. Under the Missouri River Commission $1,000,000 is asked for, and under the Mississippi River Commission $3,000,000. Also the following river and harbor improvements:

Mystic River, Massachusetts, $100,000; East River and Hell Gate, New York, $150,000; Harlem River, $800,000; Potomac River, at Washington, $174,000; James River, Virginia, $200,000; Cape Fear River, $200,000; Coosa River, $500,000; St. John's River, Florida, $434,000; Tombigbee, above Demopolis, Ala., $180,000; mouth and passes of Calcasieu River, Louisiana, $160,000; Red River, Louisiana and Arkansas, $100,000; mouth of Brazos River, Texas, $220,000; Mississippi, $1,500,000; Cumberland River, above Nashville, $400,000; same, below Nashville, $155,000; Tennessee River, below Chattanooga, $750,000; Ohio River, $500,000; Grand River, Michigan, $100,000; Kalamazoo River, Michigan, $135,000; reservoirs at headwaters of Mississippi, $150,000; Missouri River, $175,000; Columbia and Lower Willamette Rivers, below Portland, Oregon, $200,000; Columbia River at the Cascades, $125,000; waterway connecting Puget Sound with Lakes Union and Washington, $100,000; sea walls and subsidiary channels, Boston Harbor, $272,500.

Also harbor improvements as follows:

Gloucester, Mass., $150,000; Nantucket, Mass., $155,000; Newburyport, Mass., $100,000; Sandy Bay, Cape Ann, Mass., harbor of refuge, $350,000; Point Judith, R. I., harbor of refuge, $200,000; Oswego, N. Y., $100,000; Tonawanda Harbor and Niagara River, New York, $100,000; Erie, Penn., $150,000; Charleston, S. C., $295,000; Key West, Fla., $100,000; Pensacola, Fla., $105,000; Cleveland, Ohio, $160,300; Conneaut, $100,000; Fairport, Ohio, $100,000; Sandusky, Ohio, $105,000; San Diego, Cal., $100,000; San Luis Obispo, Cal., $312,000; also Wood's channel, Massachusetts, $112,000; Hillsborough Bay, Florida, $100,000; Aransas Pass and Bay of Texas, $250,000; harbor of refuge at Milwaukee Bay, Wisconsin, $119,000.

The total amount estimated for under the title of public works is $76,416,225, as against $40,603,468, the amount of the current appropriations.

Of the sum appropriated during the current year on account of the State Department, $20,000,000 was paid to Spain under the treaty of Paris.

THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.

Librarian Putnam Asks Congress for Additional Help.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Herbert Putnam, the Librarian of Congress, has submitted his first annual report. It contains as an appendix a personal sketch of John Russell Young, late Librarian, and Mr. Putnam's predecessor. The report is made up mainly of a statement of what the library contains up to date in the line of books, pamphlets, maps, charts, music, manuscripts, and prints.

This mass of material has never been catalogued on a modern basis, and Mr. Putnam states in great detail just what should be done in this line. He recommends a considerable increase in the working force of the library to accomplish this and other necessary work. In the estimates the total force is raised from 134 to 229. He is now getting together a working reference library for the use of members at the Capitol. Special collections will be sent over on deposit from time to time bearing on questions at the moment under consideration.

Mr. Putnam says the reading and music room for the blind has been decidedly successful.

GEN. WHEELER'S SEAT.

Representative from Alabama Has Not Yet Asked for Leave.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Notwithstanding the repeated statements to the effect that Gen. Joe Wheeler is about to return to Washington to resume his seat in Congress, the officials of the War Department assert that they know nothing of any such purpose on the part of the officer. Certainly he has not yet applied to the War Department for leave of absence, although perhaps it may not be necessary for him to go further than his immediate superior officer, Gen. Otis, to secure permission to return to the States. In that case, however, his leave would be limited to sixty days.

The officials point to the decision of the last House—that the General had forfeited his seat in the House by holding his army commission, and make the point that the conditions now are precisely similar, so that if the General returns, he must either resign his commission or his seat in Congress.

It is suggested that a solution of the problem might be had by appointing the General to be a Major General and retiring him at once, in which case as a retired officer he might continue in the legislative branch under the decision in the case of Gen. Sickles.

SUBSIDY BILL IN THE HOUSE.

Representative Payne of New York Introduces the Measure.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The Shipping bill was introduced in the House to-day by Representative Payne of New York, who, with Senator Hanna, prepared and introduced the bill last year. Mr. Payne says it is the same in all essential particulars as the former bill, except that a provision is made that the bounties shall not exceed $9,000,000 annually, and that foreign-built ships having American registry shall have only 50 per cent. of the bounty rates provided. In case the total bounty earned exceeds $9,000,000, a pro rata allowance is to be made.

The bill provides a compensation of 1½ cents per gross ton for each 100 nautical miles covered by sail or steam vessels, outward or homeward bound, up to 1,500 miles each way, and after that 1 cent per gross ton for each 100 nautical miles covered.

An additional allowance is made to fast steamships, beginning with 1 cent per gross ton for each 100 miles by a fifteen-knot ship and slightly higher rates as the speed of the ship increases. The bill also makes these merchant steamships available as auxiliary naval v

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THE WORST THING THEY CAN DO.

The promotion of W. J. BRYAN's nomination or acquiescence in it by New York Democrats is not only bad morals, but blind and suicidal as politics.

The State of New York gave McKINLEY a plurality of 268,469 over BRYAN in 1896. This county gave him a plurality of 20,720 over the combined Democratic and Populist vote for BRYAN. Is not that enough? What do the gentlemen ask? Do they absolutely demand another defeat, this time by half a million votes, to convince them that W. J. BRYAN is not to the taste of the voters of this State?

If the Democracy of New York is to continue as an organized and vital party it must strive to regain power in the State. Do its leaders suppose that their acceptance without a protest of BRYAN as a candidate and their campaign in his support next year will commend them to the confidence and favor of an electorate that stands ready to vote him down by hundreds of thousands of votes, an electorate that distrusts and detests him and would not have him as against any candidate the Republicans are capable of naming? If the Democrats of New York support dangerous policies and dangerous candidates in the Nation they are not safe and not to be trusted in the State.

However low may be his or its political estate, no man, no party, need despair of the future. Past errors may be atoned for and their consequences lived down. But for the man or the party that persists in profligate courses there is no hope. For any New York Democrat who has any reputation to lose in politics, agriculture, or the study of music would be a vastly more profitable occupation next Summer than campaigning for W. J. BRYAN. It would be better for the party organization to stay out of the campaign altogether than to enter it as a supporter of the destructive principles of Bryanism.

The Democrats of New York ought to fight against the renomination of BRYAN from now until the end of the roll call. They betray the people of their State if they do not fight him. They destroy themselves if they aid or acquiesce in the movement to make him again a candidate.

ARMY REORGANIZATION.

As we have already said, what makes Mr. ROOT's report most valuable is that there is not a discoverable trace in it of "politics." If Mr. ROOT were a much less able man than he is, he could do good patriotic work in the Secretaryship by making recommendations with a sole view to the efficiency of the army. If he were even an abler man than he is, his ability would be neutralized and lost if he allowed anything to interfere with the honest expression of his opinions about the needs of the army. That he has absolutely nothing else in view is most gratefully evident from one end of his report to the other, and makes his report very notable and exceptional, if not quite unprecedented, among similar public documents in our time.

As to the reorganization of the army, which is the burden of the report, the Secretary's two initial propositions arrest the attention and compel the respect of the reader in proportion to the amount of reflection which the reader has already expended upon the subject. The whole report, so far as it relates to organization, hinges upon them and refers to them: "First, that the real object of having an army is to provide for war. Second, that the regular establishment will probably never be in itself the whole machine with which any war will be fought."

The first of these propositions we believe to be eminently sound, and it is more fruitful than would appear at first glance. Because, if we had asked the "man in the street," who is the man represented and spoken for in Congress, if we had asked him before the Spanish war broke out, for what we had an army, he would have said that it was to fight Indians and put down riots. In fact, the days of Indian fighting are pretty well over. The more, from a strictly military point of view, may be the pity, since it is plain that the experience gained in Indian fighting has been of immense benefit to our officers and troops, not only against the insurgents in the Philippines, but against the Spanish regulars in Cuba. And that it should be necessary to use the army at all in case of riots, that it should be a National police, is simply a discredit to the Commonwealths in which the local police is so inefficient as to require the army to be invoked. A much worse discredit comes upon a State when the army has to be invoked, as in ALTGELD's case, because the local authorities are themselves in sympathy with the rioters. The army will be still valuable, it is to be feared, as a National police. But we must recognize that its main purpose is to be equal, in time of war, to much larger tasks than fall to it in time of peace.

The second proposition is perhaps equally indisputable as the Secretary means it. We are not likely to have a regular army which is capable of fighting a "big war." But it is a fact that of our foreign wars, the Mexican war was fought by the regular army, and so was the Cuban campaign in the war with Spain. And probably no professional soldier doubts that the work in the Philippines would have been more rapidly and economically accomplished if the prejudices of Congress had not been allowed to prevail, and if the addition to the army had been made in the form of an enlargement of the regular army instead of the enrollment of volunteers for a military service which is eminently and exclusively of the professional kind.

But the points are nevertheless well taken. Our regular army must be, in time of peace, a nucleus and a "cadre." For this purpose it is necessary that preparation for war must be its main business, and all the Secretary's recommendations are made with a view to its efficiency in that respect. There is not a single sentence in the report which is calculated to give any aid or comfort to a demagogue in Congress or to a barnacle in the service. Everything is calculated for the discouragement of these two classes of public enemies, and for the encouragement of the working officers of the army. In how refreshing contrast to the politicians among his predecessors is Mr. ROOT's frank and merited acknowledgment of the invaluableness of the Military Academy. This appears in his statement that, during the Spanish war alone, West Point has been worth all it has cost from its foundation, as well as in his recommendations for its enlargement, and for supplementing its work by more serious and systematic post-graduate instruction than is now required or supplied.

The most conspicuous lesson of the Spanish war was that the line of the army was very much "all right," but that the staff was all wrong. It broke down completely under the demands made upon it and for the supply of which it existed. It is to the reform of the staff departments that the Secretary addresses himself, so as to make of the staff not only an efficient instrument for its ordinary needs, but also so as to make it a "general staff" in the European sense, or what Mr. ROOT prefers to call a "war college," a bureau for the prevision of the military needs of the country, and so far as it may be, of preparation for them. The end he proposes is one the importance of which no reasonable American citizen will dispute. The adequacy of the means is a matter for experts, and we need not doubt that he has had the benefit of the most expert advice the country can furnish. The importance of the proposition that service in the staff shall be a "detail" only, and not a permanent appointment, we need not go to the French Army and the Dreyfus case to appreciate. We have quite sufficient and recent evidence of it here at home. And it is to be taken in connection with the recommendations about promotion.

These come to this, that so long as a man is an officer of the United States Army on the active list, so long he shall be made to feel that his standing and his promotion depend to an appreciable degree upon his behavior, and this by no means in the negative sense of the absence of misbehavior. It is now complained that the latest occasion upon which the standing of an American officer really depends upon his own exertions is the occasion of his graduation at the Military Academy. After that, it does not matter to his personal fortunes whether he takes his duties in a zealous or in a perfunctory manner. And that is very bad. There is no set of men in the world whom it would not "demoralize" to know that it did not matter. Nobody can blame the officers who simply fulfill their duties without enthusiasm, when they know that they will "get their steps" in due course, if they do not in the meantime give occasion for scandal, and who also know that desirable appointments are distributed, not for merit, but for "influence" and favor. There is not an ambitious officer in the army who will not thank the Secretary of War for trying to do for him what the greatest soldier of modern times, if not of all times, pretended to do for his officers, to "open the career to the talents." We venture to say that, to all the active and hardworking officers of the army who neither have nor desire to have any hope of professional advancement except through professional merit, the first report of Secretary ROOT will come as an encouragement and an incentive.

ENGLISH MONEY AND AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The 6 per cent. Bank of England rate is the result of conditions that were clearly described in Mr. A. J. WILSON's cable letter to THE TIMES's Financial Review yesterday. "The present necessities arising from the war," says Mr. WILSON, "the hunger of all the markets for more metal, the stoppage of the usual supplies of gold, the artificially stimulated requirements of India, and the increase in normal demands for bullion for export due to the larger trade transacted" furnish good and sufficient reasons for vigilance in guarding the Bank of England's present stock of gold, which, although it is $50,000,000 greater than its holding at the time of the Baring failure in 1890, is really smaller in proportion to the bank's liabilities and in proportion to the necessities and the risks of the present situation in the London banking world.

All these conditions are temporary. The war will end some time, the need of funds in the London money market will become less pressing, and the 6 per cent. rate will be reduced. A matter of more permanent and far greater interest is the future course of London investment funds. Mr. WILSON estimates that the English investing public has parted with the enormous sum of $750,000,000 worth of our railroad securities since the beginning of 1898. Continental and Egyptian Government stocks had long before been thrown overboard. This momentous displacement of invested capital, probably quite unprecedented in the history of finance, was due to two leading causes—the diminishment or total disappearance of earnings in the form of interest and dividends on the American securities, which served to destroy confidence in American investments, and the marvelous craze for "Africans," "Australians," and British industrial company shares that for so many months dominated the London investment market and swept its stock of free capital into other channels. Of course, it was a very great feat for us to pay for this vast volume of bonds and shares, even with our $600,000,000 of surplus exports added to our cash remittances and existing credit balances. But we have the consolation of knowing that the earnings of these securities are now kept at home, diminishing by just that much, whatever the sum may be, the amount which England can expect to put to her credit in adjusting the season's balances.

The important question, however, is, how long will it be before free capital will again accumulate in the London market, and how much of it will be likely to seek American investment? If our New York banks had a great surplus reserve of idle money now, American money would be loaned in London to take advantage of the high money rate there. But all our money is at work, and the rates are high here. The present condition and promise of our industries does not escape the attention of the British investor. He may not as yet feel inclined to put out his money over here, but it is inevitable that he should feel so inclined if two favorable conditions attend the management of our railroad and business corporations, including even our "industrials." These conditions are, first, of course, good earning power, and second, hardly less of course, honorable management. An American corporation that can show a capacity to make money, and whose management inspires confidence to a degree which makes the investor in its securities feel that he will be fairly treated at all times, might not find it at all difficult to interest the British investor when next the British investor shall be looking around for good things to buy.

Rich as this country has come to be, it can still use profitably a great deal more money than its people possess. We have resources to develop. British capital would come in handy for building up the industries of the South. It may be a long look ahead, but the turning this way of the current of British investment money will be a very important event in the industrial and commercial history of the time and of this country.

POSTAL GRATUITIES

It is not easy to say exactly what are the principles on which the charges of the Post Office are or should be fixed. The work of the department was not laid out for it in advance on any deliberate plan. Like all similar work in our country it has grown up with the growth of the country, as needs and opportunity have presented themselves. But in common with the other departments the Post Office has developed more intelligence, skill, and foresight as the years have passed, and each successive chief has carried forward the progress made by his predecessors with as little regard to political differences as has been shown anywhere.

Postmaster General SMITH, for instance, devotes a large part of his report this year to advocating the policy of rational revision of the postal rates most strenuously urged by Postmaster General BISSELL in the Administration of President CLEVELAND. The purpose of this revision is to cut off the service now rendered for far less than its cost to certain patrons of the Post Office who have no legitimate claim whatever to such favors. This expensive abuse occurs in what is known as second-class matter, which includes newspapers and periodicals of a literary character, published not less than four times a year. The rate charged is one cent for each pound or fractional part thereof. The rate on books and printed matter is eight times as great as this, and the rate on letters is thirty times as great. The reason for giving this service at so low a price unquestionably is that the Government sought to promote the free and extended circulation of intelligence and of such reading as is to be found in journals and periodicals. But the privilege has so far been abused that Mr. SMITH asserts that of the 353,000,000 pounds of second-class matter carried last year, fully one-half was not properly in that class, and ought to have been charged third-class rates. Had the proper charge been possible the Government, instead of $1,763,516, would have received $26,248,346, making a difference in the revenues of $24,248,346.

The department, the Postmaster General says, is powerless to change the rate, because of the vagueness of the law and its interpretation. The task must be taken up by the lawmaking power. He sums up what he considers necessary in this regard as follows:

> The points to be reached are clear and well defined. It is vital to re-establish in their proper classification and forbid the privilege of the pound rate to serial libraries of books, to "house organs," and other sheets of an exclusive advertising character, to sample editions for advertising purposes, to advertising circulars which are masked under the names of fraternal societies, to returns by news agents of unsold periodicals, and to schemes by which publishers pervert their prerogatives by sending matter in their own names at the pound rate for advertisers and purchasers who have not the privilege.

Doubtless the subject will be pursued in Congress. It is important from many points of view. The waste of the people's money is enormous. The sum mentioned as lost by the Postmaster General amounts to two-thirds of the entire interest paid annually on the total bonded debt. It would suffice to pay all the interest on that debt were it refunded at 2½ per cent. If applied to the work of the Post Office alone it would be nearly, if not quite, sufficient to enable the department to provide for a reduction of letter postage to one cent. There are very few matters of greater financial and social importance to come before Congress this year.

GOOD WORK WELL DONE.

We congratulate the Executive Committee of the Indianapolis Monetary Convention on the approach of a great success in their work. With the passage in anything like completeness of the financial bill prepared by the House Caucus Committee, Mr. H. H. HANNA and his associates will have a right to feel that they are rewarded for the faithful, intelligent, and unselfish labors that they have crowded into the last three years.

It was in January, 1897, that the Monetary Convention was held, a wholly non-partisan body of business men, gathered from all parts of the country for the sole purpose of considering how to secure a remedy for the defects and evils of our currency system. After ample discussion certain fundamental ideas were agreed on, and a permanent executive organization was formed, of which Mr. HANNA was made the Chairman. The only means of promoting their object open to the committee was discussion, public and private, through the press, through correspondence and publications of their own, and through personal argument with the representatives of the people. There was no room for the ordinary methods of agitation; the object in view permitted no appeal to popular emotion; from the very nature of their aims all incitement of party prejudice was forbidden; their task was to convince the reason of the country and of the country's legislators, so far as these were not already in sympathy.

How well they performed that task is shown by the fact that the provisions of the caucus bill, so far as they go, are in direct harmony with the programme of the Indianapolis Convention. The Executive Committee of that convention would be the last to claim exclusive credit for all that has been brought about in these three years. Indeed they are not likely to claim any credit at all. But it remains true that so much is due to their efforts that nothing of real value would have been done without those efforts. The success that they have attained is a splendid and inspiring lesson in the power of enlightened and conscientious appeal to the reason and conscience of the people in a free and progressive Nation. For what has been done has been done by this kind of appeal. Much remains to be done, but it will be easier for what has been accomplished. It is fortunate that we shall continue to have the same service from the same admirable organization.

Erving Winslow's Dispatch.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The "Thanksgiving Greeting," of Erving Winslow, which I read in yesterday's TIMES, seems to me about the most outrageous and impertinent assault upon the majesty of the Chief Magistrate of this Nation that has ever been allowed. I do not know whether it is treasonable, but it seems to me it ought to be. In any case, I desire to add my voice to the volume of protest which I am sure that it will elicit, and I hope and believe that your paper will do everything possible to hold the author of that dispatch and his followers up to public execration.

THEODORE H. PRICE.

New York, Dec. 1, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Shouldn't Be Repelled.

A friend in need is said to be a friend indeed, but that is no reason why one should throw overboard the friend who wants nothing.—Galveston News.

He Came.

An old man, bent and decrepit with his years, knocked at the door of a mansion whose ivied walls attested its antiquity.

"Did you call a messenger boy?" he asked, when the door was opened.—Detroit Journal.

Surprised the Lawyer.

Lawyer Corpus—The testimony of those two experts was a great surprise.

Lawyer Habeas—Wasn't it, though. First time I ever knew two of them to agree.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

Not in Him.

Miss Oldmayde—Charley Lightwaite says that he is deeply in love with me.

Miss Caustique—Nonsense! Charley Lightwaite is too shallow to be deeply in love with anybody!—Somerville (Mass.) Journal

Bad for the Baby.

McLubberty (the McLubbertys having dropped in on the Hogans)—An' phwot is dhe baby's name, Oi dunno'?

Mrs. Hogan—Sure, he has no name yet.

McLubberty (in astonishment)—No name! Thin, how the dickens does he know who he is?—Harper's Bazar.

DON'T TAKE IT TO HEART.

S. B. McManus in The Ram's Horn.

Don't take it to heart, little friend,
When the world seems to use you unfair;
Just believe that the worst soon must mend—
That the dreariest road has an end;
And that some day a full, measured share
Shall be given to you as your part,
So don't take it too much to heart.

Don't cry when endeavor proves vain
To work out some sweet, kindly deed;
You may feel all the hurt and the pain
For the loss that was yours, but the gain
Was the trying to do, and the meed
God will give unto you bye and bye;
So take heart of His love, and don't cry.

Don't take it to heart if your best
Is reckoned of not as much worth:
A failure is gain oft confessed,
And God sees it, blessing and blest,
As a gracious, sweet gift to the earth;
Why seek for the world's empty smile—
God will make it all right in a while.

Don't cry when you see your years speed
As a cloud-shadow under the sun,
And you stand as a wind-broken reed,
Weary, waiting, helpless, in need,
And the sands of your glass nearly run:
God will call you up home bye and bye—
Be patient, dear heart, and don't cry.

Take nothin' to heart but the thought
That God knows us, and just as we are;
That He misses no sheaf we have brought,
That He knows all we have yearned for and sought,
That He judges all kindly and fair;
Don't fret, then, dear heart, neither cry—
God's kingdom will come bye and bye.

CENSUS IN NORTH ALASKA

Fourteen Enumerators Taking Their Lives in Their Hands.

USE DOG SLEDS AND CANOES

Accepted Their Posts at Financial Sacrifice, as Their Wages Are Absurdly Low for the Gold Region.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Among the men whom the United States is sending into wild and dangerous regions on its errands are fourteen who will receive very little recognition, and will never be known as heroes, and yet they are taking their lives into their hands in the service of their country as truly as the soldiers in the Philippines. They are the census enumerators in Northern Alaska.

These fourteen men go about their perilous duties urged by no desire for money, for they have accepted the positions at a sacrifice. The wages offered to them, $16 a day, are absurdly low in the gold region, and at first, according to the report of Agent Samuel C. Dunham, he was unable to get any good men for the work. They simply laughed at him. Finally Mr. Dunham, who is a man of great energy, made strong personal appeals. He appealed to the men's friendship, to their love of adventure, and to their love of country, and finally succeeded in getting them to undertake the task for what they regarded as a pittance.

It is not long since Major Ray issued an urgent appeal to the Government not to let emigrants go to the Cape Nome region in the Winter. He declared that it was suicide. Yet half of the fourteen enumerators have already set out for their posts of duty, and will spend the Winter traveling over the wild and desolate region of Northern Alaska. They will do their traveling on dog sleds and in canoes. There is no other way, except along the coast, where they can use revenue cutters.

Many of them go into regions where lawlessness prevails, and some into the lairs of outlaws and cut-throats. "The chances are that I will have a Muldoon's picnic this Winter," coolly wrote Enumerator John W. Kelly after reaching his district and finding his route lay through a region infested by Indian outlaws. "I will take a duplicate census in a memorandum book, so that if I am shot there will be some chance of recovering the work. If I am killed and I have any allowance for work already done at the time, please pay the money earned to my sister, Miss Cora Kelly, Jackson, Mo."

Census Director Merriam has an interesting series of letters and reports from Mr. Dunham on the progress of the work. The Yukon is the dividing line between Northern and Southern Alaska. The enumerators in Southern Alaska will not have an easy time, but they will have no such perils to confront as those north of the Yukon. The Director says that Dunham, who has been at work all the Summer, is the very man for the task. Physically he is strong and powerful, and Mr. Merriam says that no man of less strength could be intrusted with such work. He is alert and vigorous, quick of resource, and has had experience.

A "dog train" consists of six or eight dogs and a sledge, and it is in this conveyance that the Alaskan adventurers are making their journeys through the wilderness of snow and ice. They will have to make long detours through uninhabited wilds to reach a camp here and there, made up of a mere handful of settlers. The dogs are worth from $50 to $150 apiece, and it costs the Government 50 cents a day to feed them. Each enumerator takes with him an Indian interpreter, who gets $5 a day. When the enumerators reach creeks and rivers that are navigable, they will go down them in canoes, as Dunham loosely says in one of his reports, "for the purpose of enumerating the floating population."

When Kelly arrived in the Kotzebue district and got ready to start on his journey, he reported that he had gone there on the revenue cutter Bear. "I was nine days on the Bear," he cheerfully reported, "with Capt. Jarvis, the most of the time chasing Indian murderers." An Indian outlaw named Olturek had just waylaid and killed two penniless adventurers named Ostenborg and Jensen, and thrown their bodies into caches. There was no motive for the crime except the one given by Kelly—"pure cussedness" and a desire to hurl defiance at the officers of the law. After the killing, which followed the murder of two miners, Olturek sent word to Jarvis that he would shoot any white man who came near him. The first white man to start for Olturek's neighborhood after this warning was Kelly, but before he got there Olturek was dead. Dunham reports the outlaw's death, but gives no particulars. There are more outlaws in Kelly's way, however, including an Indian named Kokomuk, who is also looking for white men.

Census Director Merriam believes that next year there will be a greater rush to the Nome region than there was to the Klondike last year. There were 5,000 people there when Dunham last reported, and he believes that there will be 25,000 next year. It is claimed the need produced during the short Summer more than $1,500,000, and Dunham thinks a larger amount has been picked up along the beach. He says that building operations in that region have been active. Lumber has been $500 a thousand feet and coal $140 a ton. Food costs $4 a meal. Two-thirds of the population is living in tents. Dunham is now at St. Michaels, but says he is going to Nome by "dog train" in March. The total cost of taking the census for the northern district will, he estimates, be $45,000.

Mr. Merriam expects to have the census proper ready in two years from next July. This includes the subjects of population, vital statistics, manufacturing, and agriculture. The schedules will be ready for distribution about May 1, and the work will begin by June 1.

ANTI-CATHOLIC SUIT FAILS.

Decision of United States Supreme Court as to an Appropriation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The United States Supreme Court to-day rendered an opinion in a case dealing with the right of the Government of the United States to appropriate money for an institution conducted by the Catholic Church. The case was that of Joseph Bradfield of the District of Columbia against United States Treasurer Roberts, and was brought to restrain the Treasurer from paying the money appropriated to meet the terms of an agreement made by the Commissioners of the District with the management of Providence Hospital, in this city, because it is conducted by Sisters of Charity of the Catholic Church.

The petition was denied by the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, and to-day's action of the Supreme Court of the United States affirmed this action. Justice Peckham delivered the opinion of the court to-day, and in passing upon it said:

"Assuming that the hospital is a private eleemosynary corporation, the fact that its members, according to the belief of the complainant, are members of a monastic order, or sisterhood of the Roman Catholic Church, and the further fact that the hospital is conducted under the auspices of said Church, are wholly immaterial. Whether the individuals who compose the corporation under its charter happen to be all Roman Catholics or all Methodists or Presbyterians or Unitarians or members of any other religious organization or of no organization at all is not of the slightest consequence with reference to the law of its incorporation. All that can be said of the corporation itself is that it has been incorporated by an act of Congress, and for its legal powers and duties that act must be exclusively referred to."

GERMAN MEAT INSPECTION.

The Consideration of the Bill Has Been Postponed.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—The question of American meat imports into Germany has already created much bad blood on both sides of the ocean, and it still looks as if this matter would prove the first serious test of the friendly understanding reached between the two countries.

In this controversy, as in others, there are two opposing currents within the German Government. The fact that the influences favorable to the United States, which are directed by Count von Bülow, the Foreign Secretary, are just now again in control, has been strikingly demonstrated.

The Meat Inspection bill, which the Reichstag Commission, hostile to the United States, was to have taken up to-day, has been postponed indefinitely at the instigation of the Foreign Office.

THE FRANCO-AMERICAN TREATY.

Senator Fresneau Asks for an Examination of the Convention.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—In the Senate to-day M. Fresneau protested against the signing of the Franco-American convention of July 24 without the knowledge of interested parties, such as the Chambers of Commerce and agricultural associations. He also said the Senate ought to demand a postponement and an examination of the treaty until the interested parties had made their observations on the subject.

M. Millerand, the Minister of Commerce, replied that the text of the convention would be communicated to the Chambers of Commerce and Agriculture, by which satisfaction would be given to all.

M. Fresneau wished for a further discussion of the convention, but the Senate refused to agree to it.

In the Chamber of Deputies, during the discussion of the Budget of the Interior, the House, at the request of the Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, rejected a Socialist proposal to suppress the Secret Service funds by a vote of 312 against 207.

FRENCH INSULTS TO VICTORIA.

Paris Police Seize Copies of a Paper and a Ribald Song.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—The police, in addition to another seizure of copies of La Caricature, containing matter and illustrations grossly insulting to Queen Victoria, to-night seized copies of a ribald song entitled "The Disembarkation of the English," containing a drawing ridiculing her Majesty. The song had been exposed in many shops and kiosks.

CONFERENCE ON ABYSSINIA.

Discussion in Rome Concerned the Boundaries Alone.

ROME, Dec. 4.—The conference here between the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Marquis Visconti Venosta; Commissioner Martini, the British Ambassador, Sir Philip W. Currie, and James Rennel Rodd, the British Consul General in Egypt, who was Special Envoy to King Menelek of Abyssinia in 1897, was solely concerned with the delimitation of the frontiers of Erythrea and the Soudan, and the details of frontier arrangements affecting intercourse between the two territories.

It was the presence in Italy of Commissioner Martini, who is Governor of Erythrea, which suggested the expediency of Mr. Rodd's visit, in order to rapidly and verbally arrange matters.

It is officially stated that Emperor William of Germany was neither consulted nor interested in the arrangement, which was purely one of boundaries, upon which Italy, more as a matter of courtesy than anything else, was consulted. No element of offensive or defensive alliance was considered, and the reports to that effect published in the United States are officially characterized as absolutely untrue.

GERMANS DISCUSS FINANCES.

Say There Is Little Chance for a Restored Silver Standard.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—The Reichstag to-day discussed the Government's Currency bill providing for an increase of silver coins until the amount reaches the proportion of 14 marks per head of the population. Dr. von Thielman, Secretary of the Treasury, said the increase was imperative, adding that thaler pieces would at the same time be withdrawn from circulation.

Germany, in 1897, he continued, imported 40,000,000, and, in 1899, up to Sept. 30, 47,000,000 marks more in gold than she exported.

Regarding the maintenance of the gold standard and the stoppage of the gold output of South Africa, he asked what would be the result if the war lasted longer than a year.

Herr Weltzien, Conservative, remarked that the Boers were not only gallant defenders of their liberty, but also held the keys of their gold deposits, and might cut off much of Germany's small gold supply.

Herr Koch, Director of the Reichsbank, pointed out that all the great States had now adopted the gold standard, which, he regarded, settled the question of bimetallism.

Dr. Arendt, Secretary of the German Bimetallic League, attributed the rise in the discount rate to the scarcity of gold.

Dr. Siemens, Director of the German Bank, said he considered that the international monetary conventions anticipated by Dr. Arendt were impossible of realization, and that there was absolutely no prospect of the restoration of the silver standard.

The bill eventually was referred to a special committee.

The Kaiser Hears Melba Sing.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—This evening the Emperor attended the Royal Opera, where Mme. Melba appeared in "Lucia di Lammermoor." The house was packed, and almost as many were turned away as were admitted. Another performance will be given Friday. Mme. Melba will sing Thursday at an entertainment for the benefit of the Red Cross Society in South Africa.

SANTOS COFFEE BARRED OUT.

Health Board to Take No Chance of Admitting Bubonic Plague—The Trade Seriously Affected.

The four coffee-laden vessels from Santos, which are held at Quarantine because of the discovery of supposed cases of bubonic plague on the J. W. Taylor, which was the first of them to arrive, will not be permitted to dock in this city. Whether or not their cargoes of coffee will be allowed to come into the city is a question that is agitating coffee dealers and others.

Health Officer Doty, although opposed to the vessels themselves docking, has given a clean bill of health to four barges laden with coffee from the J. W. Taylor, although Second Engineer Stovey of that vessel was taken to Swinburne Island on Saturday, having manifested plague symptoms. The remainder of the cargo will be released in a day or two. President Murphy of the local Board of Health refuses to allow any of the coffee from the Taylor or the other vessels hailing from Santos to come into New York. The steamers are being watched night and day by health officers, and any attempt to land the coffee, President Murphy says, will result in seizure and arrests.

The mate of the Taylor and the Captain of the Lassell went to the Custom House yesterday and entered their vessels. The men were in charge of a quarantine officer, and after transacting their business were conducted immediately back to the quarantine station. The Captains of the Ragusa and Roman Prince, the other two detained steamers, will be brought to the city to-day on a similar errand. Formal application was made yesterday to the Health Board by the agents of the Roman Prince for permission to land that vessel's cargo, attention being called to the fact that no illness had developed on the steamer. The application was denied, the Health Board having decided that no coffee from Santos can be landed here.

Col. Dudley F. Phelps, Chief of the Law Division of the Custom House, said last evening that he had discussed the question of the J. W. Taylor and her cargo with President Murphy of the Health Department and that they had come to a perfect understanding, by which the Custom House and local sanitary officials would work in harmony. The Taylor, he said, was allowed to be entered so that she might clear, and with the distinct understanding that the ship was not to leave Quarantine and come to this city unless allowed to by the local health authorities.

At the Coffee Exchange yesterday the quarantining of the Taylor, Roman Prince, Lassell, and Ragusa was widely discussed, as it ties up 140,000 bags of coffee, worth nearly a million and a half of dollars. A result of this has been an advance of 1 cent a pound for coffee and the compelling of purchases to replace it at higher than those paid at the port of shipment. Six more ships from Santos, the Maskelyne, Lancefield, Concepcion, Conductor, C. W. Jones, and Willowdene, are due here from Santos with about 200,000 bags of coffee, and they will be dealt with under Quarantine restrictions. The situation is likely to compel the trade to a ruling on deliveries, as there is no precedent to guide the brokers. The strait is certain to entail money losses and vexatious delays.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 4.—Because of an inquiry sent here by the agents of the steamer Roman Prince, at New York from Santos, the Board of Health to-day unanimously voted not to allow that steamer to unload its cargo of coffee at this port.

BALTIMORE ART CONFERENCE.

Means of Beautifying Cities to be Discussed—Artists and Architects from All Parts of the Country.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 4.—The Municipal Art Society of Baltimore, which was formed for the purpose of furthering plans which might be of value in beautifying the city, has determined to invite artists and architects from all parts of the country, and delegates from kindred societies in Boston, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati, to attend a conference in this city. Many invitations to participate in the proceedings have been already accepted, and a representative gathering is assured. The meeting promises to be a convention of art connoisseurs to discuss the improvement of the American city.

At the opening meeting, in McCoy Hall, Johns Hopkins University, Dec. 13, an address will be made by Edwin H. Blashfield of New York City on "Mural Decoration"; George Kroeh, of the Leland Stanford University will speak on "The Devepopment of American and European Cities." On Dec. 14, at 4 o'clock, there will be a conference at McCoy Hall for the purpose of discussing various subjects relating to the artistic developments of cities, including parks, open spaces, suburban improvements, and municipal decorations. At night there will be a dinner to the visitors at the Maryland Club. At this but it is expected that the discussion will turn on subjects kindred to those discussed at the meetings.

Among those who have accepted invitations to attend the conference are Sylvester Baxter, Edwin H. Blashfield, Charles de Kay, Albert Kelsey, George Kriehn, Frederick R. Lamb, Charles McKim, Russell Sturgis, C. Turner, J. Q. A. Ward, Prof. A. R. Ware, John Wilson, and J. K. Taylor, supervising architect of the United States Treasury, who has charge of the erection of the new custom House in Baltimore.

AMERICAN POTTERY EXHIBITION

The National Arts Club has now an exhibition of art potteries in the club galleries, 37 West Thirty-fourth Street, which will last for a fortnight longer. It is in pursuance of the idea of the club to keep members and their guests posted concerning the progress of American manufactures into which art enters, and at the same time exhibit some of the most interesting objects of modern and ancient work from abroad. The little gold and silver show at the club's housewarming on Oct. 30 was of the same nature.

The great bulk of exhibits is from kilns in the United States, but Mexico is also represented by some pieces of Indian workmanship, and Mr. A. W. Drake supplies a number of owls and animal figurines made by the Zuni of New Mexico. The Rookwood Pottery of Cincinnati send a score or more of their fine vases, including not only the better-known brown ware with floral decorations in darker tones, but their later "sea-green," "iris," "tiger eye," and "goldstone" ware, among which are gray, blue, and white pieces of exceptional beauty. Theodore B. Starr exhibits two-score pieces from the Cueby Faience Potteries, near Boston; the dark-green enamel ware, with strong conventional plant forms, makes a capital foil to the pale yellow, violet, ivory white, primrose, and golden yellow pieces which belong to the newer notes in this much admired ware.

The National Arts Club is the first to present a new-comer in ceramics, the painter Brewer of East Hampton, L. I., who shows a dozen examples of his rough peacock green, mirror surface, and gold-under-glaze vases, a distinctly fresh note in the art. He is a beginner trying novel paths in the decoration of pottery and porcelain with green tones over gold, iridescent effects on rough and smooth surfaces, "pe-h-blow" glazes and dashed with pure gold designs under transparent glaze. Art potters will have to reckon with him if he makes good the promise of his beginnings. Very attractive are the plates shown by Hugh Robertson from the Dedham Potteries, accessors to the Low-of-Chelsea wares. The borders of conventional turtle, bat, mushroom, and rat, poppy, and other, soft tones of blue. His rough-surface vases, "volcanic," crimson with drab splash, mahogany, blue, crackle, and the rest are worth examining. Curious experiments in lustred tiles are shown by Edward Lentt of Atlanta, Ga., who also exhibits vases of elaborate design and decoration.

Another large exhibit is from Charles Volkmar of Corona, L. I., who adds to his well-known large painted tiles and yellow jars a number of new colors, massive, dull green, gold, ivory white, and mottled brown, which show his clean, workmanlike manner. The club's fireplaces and grillroom are permanent exhibits for his soft green tiles of varying shade. From the Atlan Club of Chicago, William Bulger and other members send contributions. Among the sendings of D. Noorlan is conspicuous, since it is made of pieces by Clement Massier, the potter who has excited so much interest in Paris with the iridescent ware from Nice. The exhibit from Dikran G. Kelekian is a study in the marvelous work of ancient Oriental potters, Egyptian, Babylonian, Assyrian, Persian, Arabian, Greek, and Rhodian, to which may be added the smaller exhibit by Azeez Khayat. Fine old pieces of Chinese and Japanese pottery are shown by A. D. Vorce and I. A. Lantheir, while John Chadwick exhibits modern Spanish pottery of a very pleasing sort.

CHRISTMAS ART BARGAINS

The Christmas Sketch Mart, given under the auspices of the Alumnae and Students' Association of the Woman's Art School, Cooper Union, will be held Friday evening next, Dec. 8, and Saturday afternoon and evening, Dec. 9, at Cooper Union. There will be opportunities to purchase "original sketches" of such well-known artists as George W. Maynard, W. L. Metcalf, J. H. Twachtman, F. S. Church, Robert Reid, H. C. Christy, and W. A. Clark, and also sketches by the alumnae and students of the school. Booths artistically decorated with holly and mistletoe and rendered as attractive a bevy of prettily gowned art students can make them will offer for sale casts, paintings, sisters, photographs of famous of all kinds silhouettes, and decorative work and still life.

The object of this yearly entertainment are to raise money to carry on the work of the Alumnae and Students' Association, such as establishment of a well-organized luncheon room for the students, the partial support of an apprentice on sketch class under the instruction of W. A. Clark, and the composition class under H. B. Froehlich. Last year the association awarded scholarships and a number of free tickets for the lunchroom. The admission to the mart will be free.

The Ladies of Bikur Cholim Industrial School will hold "Kaffie-Drinken and Huis-Vrouw Bazaar" in aid of their school at Holland House this afternoon and evening. To-morrow afternoon and evening the bazaar promises to be very interesting. The ladies who will serve the coffee and pour over the tables will wear old Dutch costumes, and every appointment and decoration will be old Dutch in character.

THE HAGUE PEACE AGREEMENT.

Neither Great Britain Nor Germany Has Yet Signed.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—Count Osten-Sacken, Russian Ambassador to Germany, is authority for the statement that neither Great Britain nor Germany has yet signed the three conventions and three declarations approved by the Peace Conference at The Hague.

Some time ago England notified Dr. de Beaufort, Dutch Foreign Minister, that she was ready to sign, with certain reserves. He replied that this could not be done, according to the rules of the conference, unless all the signatory powers consented; and not all the replies were in from the powers.

Regarding Germany's failure to sign, Count Osten-Sacken said that she would be bound in honor by England; and, referring to United States, he remarked that in that case the signing was subject to Congressional ratification.

Kaiser Knows No German-Americans.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—Emperor William's latest bon mot, it is said, grew out of the ardent efforts of a well-known German-born American to obtain an audience. The applicant had pleaded that he was a German-American public man, a member of some American Deutsche, and had been refused by the Kaiser, who replied, "Ich kenne keine Deutschamerikaner." (But natural- I know Americans. I know Germans. Ich kenne nur Germanen. I know German-Americans I do not know.")

COUNTING KENTUCKY VOTE

State Board Canvasses Returns of Fifty-one Counties.

COUNT WILL END TO-DAY

Goebel Is Ahead on Yesterday's Figures—Real Fight Commences with the Contests.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 4.—Fifty-one counties were canvassed by the Kentucky State Board of Election Commissioners to-day out of a total of 119 in the State. Of these 51 counties, 5 were passed over to be considered immediately upon conclusion of the work of the Canvassing Board. The counties passed over are Christian, Fleming, Green, Harlan, and Harrison.

The result of the count of the counties to-day is: Goebel, 74,161; Taylor, 68,978.

The board met at 11:30 o'clock, in the office of Secretary of State Finley, all three members—ex-Chief Justice Pryor of the State Supreme Court, W. T. Ellis, and C. B. Poyntz—being present. There was a clash between the Commissioners and Secretary of State Finley, who, by virtue of his office, acted as custodian of certificates received from the county Boards of Election.

"We are ready for the returns, Mr. Finley," said Judge Pryor.

"Adair County," replied the Secretary; handing out an envelope.

"Why don't you give us the returns from the entire State?" inquired Mr. Ellis.

"I am custodian of those returns," replied Mr. Finley, "and as such I prefer to keep them in my own hands. I do not mean that the board would for an instant misuse them, but as they are in my charge and as I am responsible for them, I cannot give them up, except as they are required by the board."

"They are the property of the board, Mr. Finley," replied Mr. Ellis, "and the board has all the right in the world to have them one by one, or all, as it may elect. I am willing that you should be joint custodian of the records while they are in the possession of the board, but I consider even that a concession on the part of the board."

"I must decline to hand them over," was Mr. Finley's reply, "and request leave to consult with my legal advisers."

Mr. Ellis waved his hand in assent, and after a short talk with Augustus Wilson of Louisville, the attorney acting for the Republican Party, Mr. Finley turned around, remarking: "I will waive the point, Mr. Ellis; here are the returns," and he handed them out.

This was practically the only argument that occurred during the day, and it was carried on without bitterness or discourtesy on either side. Once began, the canvass went on rapidly, thirteen counties being disposed of when the board adjourned at 1 o'clock for dinner. It reconvened at 2:30 o'clock and within three hours thirty-eight counties, including the five that were passed over, were canvassed. The board will meet again at 9:30 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The first county over which any trouble arose was Christian, which gave 2,816 votes for Goebel and 3,471 to Taylor. It was passed, on account of alleged irregularities in the precinct of Hopkinsville. Fleming County was the next county laid over for future argument. The County Commissioners first certified 1,938 votes for Goebel and 1,890 for Taylor. Later they discovered errors in the count and sent a substitute certificate, giving Goebel 1,771 and Taylor 1,695. The county was passed by mutual consent of Democrats and Republicans.

Green County was passed on account of alleged irregularities in the Brentwood Precinct. When Harlan County was called, Judge Hargis, acting as chief adviser for the Democratic Party, arose and asked that the county be passed on account of irregularities, the nature of which, he declared, he was unable to state, being in ignorance concerning them. He knew there were some, however.

Mr. Wilson quizzed him a little as to the nature of the trouble, but Judge Hargis declared he had not read the charges and does not know what they were. The county was passed as he requested, the Republicans offering no objection. The Election Commissioners of Harrison County had sent two certificates forward, making up differences of trouble in Cynthiana. This was on account of an injunction issued against them by Judge Kimbrough, ordering them to certify for all the Republican candidates. The first certificate was filed in accordance with the injunction. The injunction being dissolved later, the second certificate was filed, making a difference of 133 votes in Taylor's count.

Secretary of State Finley announced that he would decline to receive from the county election officers of Jefferson County the mass of evidence covering the alleged Republican fraud in the City of Louisville. When this was stated in he declared that he had no power to receive any such matter and that he must decline to touch it. Deputy Clerk Day of Louisville, who presented them, insisted upon their being received. Mr. Finley refused. Mr. Day declined to take it away, and it was allowed to remain lying on the floor of Mr. Finley's office.

It will probably take the board the greater part of to-morrow to canvass the returns of the remaining counties, and it will then resolve itself into a Contesting Board, adjourn to the large hall in which the Legislature meets, and for a time vocal fireworks will be in order. The real work that will count for the election of Goebel or Taylor will begin then, and every inch will be fought fiercely on both sides.

There was nothing in the work of to-day that will count for much, unless it be the decision of the Commissioners in the canvass of Bracken County. Here the polls were closed when 23 Democrats and 6 Republicans were waiting to vote, all desiring to vote the straight party tickets. They were at the polls in time to vote, but the supply of regular ballots had been exhausted and their votes were refused. The County Commissioners asked that the votes be admitted. The board denied the request, as it had no power to go behind the certified returns.

In the canvass of Breckinridge County it was discovered that two certificates of election had been filed, the county officers desiring to alter the count given in their first certificate. Commissioner Ellis asked the attorneys to declare themselves on this point, as it might be of importance later on. He wanted to know if the attorneys were of the opinion that the county officers had a right to make corrections at a date subsequent to the original filing of the certificate.

The city was very quiet to-day. A large number of men, mostly Republicans, came in from outlying counties. Among the arrivals were Lieuts. Sparks and Scoville of the Laurel County militia, but they did not come on orders. They came, according to Adjt. Gen. Collier, as private citizens, to see what was going on. There was not a semblance of a row of any kind during the day. Mayor De Honey swore in sixty extra policemen, but they were needed chiefly on account of the crowds drawn by court day and the opening of the Congressional campaign.

MAJOR JOHNSTON HOPEFUL.

Imprudence, He Thinks, Will Alone Cause Bloodshed in Kentucky.

Major P. P. Johnston of Lexington, Ky., who was the candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the John Young Brown ticket, is at the Murray Hill Hotel.

"I am hopeful," he said to a TIMES reporter yesterday, "that no serious trouble will result from the present election controversy in Kentucky.

"Frankfort, where the State Board of Election Commissioners is in session, is filled with armed men, partisans of the different candidates. An imprudent act on the part of one or more may cause much bloodshed, and I am afraid there are some men who want to be imprudent.

"The State Board should conclude its labors not later than Thursday. On the face of the returns, W. S. Taylor, the Republican nominee, has a plurality of about 3,000. He should get the certificate.

"My latest information is that the Republicans are growing timid. There is a great deal of blustering talk about what this, that, and the other man will do in certain contingencies, but that does not alarm me so much as the possibility of an act of imprudence during the sessions of the Election Commissioners. But I very much hope that bloodshed will be avoided.

"We are to have a special election in the Seventh Congressional District on the 18th inst. to fill the vacancy caused by the death of E. G. Settle. Anti-Goebelism is the issue. June Gayle of Owen County is the Goebel candidate, and he is opposed by William C. Owens of Scott County, who defeated W. C. P. Breckinridge in a memorable contest. Mr. Owens, who bitterly assailed Goebel on the stump in the late campaign, was nominated by the Brown Democrats and indorsed by the Republicans. I expect to see Owens chosen."

KINGS DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

Indications that Opposition to Senator Coffey Is Weakening.

The Democratic County Committee of Kings will meet to-night and organize. It is reported that James Moffett will be re-elected Chairman. The anti-Coffey members of the committee may make a fight against the re-election of Assemblyman John J. Cain as one of the Vice Chairmen. Cain is one of Senator Coffey's lieutenants.

There are indications, however, that the opposition to Senator Coffey is weakening.

MR. CLAUSEN A SACHEM.

Tammany Asks Democratic Committee to Hold Convention Here.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Tammany Society last night, President George C. Clausen of the Department of Parks was formally installed as a Sachem. Mr. Clausen was elected some time ago, but had not been inducted into office.

A resolution was adopted inviting the Democratic National Committee to hold the next National Convention in this city.

CITY CLUB AND MR. GARDINER.

The Council Preparing a Report—Rumor About Its Contents.

The Council of the City Club held a meeting last night at the clubhouse for the purpose of preparing a report of the club's work for the last few months. The report will be presented to the club at a meeting to be held to-morrow evening. At the conclusion of last night's meeting, Secretary Pryor said:

"The results of our work will be made public at the meeting of the club on Wednesday night. We will have some important news for the newspapers then."

It is understood that a part of the report will deal with the charges that were preferred against District Attorney Gardiner by a committee appointed by the Council. Secretary Pryor would not say anything about the matter.

A dinner will be given at the clubhouse on the evening of Dec. 14. A discussion on municipal ownership of the water supply of the City of New York will be the feature of the evening. It is announced that the speakers will be Controller Bird S. Coler, F. C. Moore, President of the Board of Underwriters, and William F. King, President of the Merchants' Association.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB ELECTION.

Mr. Keller Chosen as President—The Treasurer's Report.

The annual meeting and election of the Democratic Club took place at the clubhouse last night. The following ticket, which received 886 votes, was declared elected: President—John W. Keller; First Vice President—Edward F. O'Dwyer; Second Vice President—Cord Meyer; Treasurer—Theodore F. Hascall; Secretary—William E. Wyatt; Corresponding Secretary—Adrian T. Kiernan; member of the Board of Governors, (term to expire in December, 1901)—Perry Belmont; members of the Board of Governors, (terms to expire in December, 1902)—P. Henry Dugro, Andrew Freedman, Asa Bird Gardiner, and James McCartney.

At the meeting which preceded the election the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the thanks of the Democratic Club are eminently due and are tendered to the Hon. Perry Belmont for his able and faithful services to the club as its President for the past year."

According to the report of the Treasurer, 609 resident and 103 non-resident members were elected in the fiscal year ending Nov. 22. In the same period the receipts from fees and dues were $172,480; from house accounts, $78,980.55; from sale of property, $27,506.31; balance on hand from last year, $34,720.93. The club has total assets of $327,469.69, and liabilities of $124,393.54, and a bank balance of $10,561.64. During the year the club paid off a second mortgage of $60,000, interest, $3,600; paid on first mortgage $25,000, and set aside a sinking fund of $15,000. Included in the assets are $12,275 in unpaid dues, and $9,131.26 in house accounts.

The new Board of Governors will meet to-night.

THE FRANCHISE TAX LAW.

The Governor Will Not Recommend Any Change in Its Provisions.

ALBANY, Dec. 4.—Gov. Roosevelt states that he will not recommend, and there probably will be no change in the provisions of the franchise tax law, so far as affects the application of that law, made at the coming session of the Legislature.

There may be some slight changes made to render more practicable the enforcement of the statute. These will probably include an increase in the clerical force of the State Board of Tax Commissioners. The law has not had a sufficient trial to ascertain its efficacy and the results which it will accomplish, and it is undoubtedly the purpose of the Governor to have it continued in operation in its present form for at least twelve months longer.

Gov. Roosevelt to-day consulted with Prof. Jenks of Cornell College, Prof. Seligman of Columbia, Senator Stranahan, Chairman of the Special Joint Committee of the Legislature on Taxation, and Judge William M. Cohen of New York City, all experts on taxation, on franchise tax matters, and the question of taxation as affecting trusts.

TRIAL OF ELECTION CASES.

Extraordinary Term of Court Sits in an Improvised Room.

The Extraordinary Term of the Supreme Court, convened by order of Gov. Roosevelt and presided over by Justice Werner, for the consideration of violations of the election law, is now holding forth in the Criminal Court Building in an improvised courtroom on the top floor, formerly occupied by the Health Department. The crude room reminds one of a country Justice's court, but the lack of facilities is not permitted to interfere with the business in hand.

When the court was convened yesterday the trial of George T. Sullivan, alias William Morris, of 263 Madison Street, for false registration, was resumed. Sullivan, it was alleged, hired a room at 28 Amsterdam Avenue for two weeks for the purpose of voting in the Second Election District of the Nineteenth Assembly District. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and Sullivan was remanded until to-day for sentence.

The next case moved was that of A. Hermon Fromensohn, who registered from 111 Canal Street, in the Second Election District of the Eighth Assembly District, on Oct. 21. Fromensohn was formerly a newspaper man and magazine writer, and is well educated. The prosecution seeks to prove that he registered illegally, and asserts that he never slept at the residence given to the registration board. The case was not completed when court adjourned until to-day.

Answer to a Correspondent.

"S. S."—McKinley carried New York City in 1896, by a plurality of 20,735. New York City in that year included the County of New York only.

CHOATE ON CHAMBERLAIN.

Ambassador Denies Intention to Confirm the Secretary's Remarks.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Many people close to Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador, say he was not only unaware of the tenor of the speech delivered by Joseph Chamberlain at Leicester Nov. 30, when he himself was speaking at the American Thanksgiving banquet in London, but was also ignorant of the fact that the Secretary for the Colonies was making any speech the same day.

Mr. Choate repudiates emphatically any intention to confirm the Colonial Secretary's remarks, maintaining that he only reiterated, on behalf of the United States, expressions of friendship often made before, and he does not believe there is any necessity of withdrawing anything he said, and, while refusing to express an opinion on Mr. Chamberlain's speech, Mr. Choate draws attention to his own speech, which included the statement that he believed the watchword of the United States was still "no entangling alliances."

Fatal Fire in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Fire to-night burned one of the two buildings occupied by John A. Gauger & Co. and Hardy Brothers & Foley, molding factories, at Twenty-first Place and Loomis Street. John Bohannon, a fireman, was killed, and James E. Donnelly, another fireman, seriously injured by the falling of a wall. Twelve horses were burned to death. Gauger & Co.'s loss is $30,000, and Hardy Brothers & Foley lose $25,000.

CIRCUS LIFE ATTRACTS HER.

Veteran Manager's Daughter, Agnes Robinson, Marries a Performer Against Her Parent's Wishes.

It was announced in Jersey City yesterday that Miss Agnes Robinson, the daughter of Gilbert Robinson of 13 Lewis Street, a veteran circus manager, had married France Reed, a circus performer, and had gone westward with her husband. The marriage took place against the wishes of the bride's parents. They were anxious that she should not marry any one in the circus business.

Miss Robinson last Summer visited her uncle, John Robinson, in Cincinnati. He is the proprietor of an Opera House and the owner of the Cincinnati Terrace Garden, in which the performers of Robinson's Circus are trained. France Reed was practicing there. Miss Robinson met him. They fancied each other. Reed told his uncle, Dan Rice, that he would like to marry Miss Robinson, and asked him to intercede with her father. When Gilbert Robinson heard that his daughter was receiving Reed's attentions he caused her immediate return home. Then her parents tried to induce her to give up Reed. She refused.

Reed arrived in Jersey City on Nov. 27, and soon had an interview with Gilbert Robinson. Robinson refused to give his consent that Reed should marry or see his daughter.

The couple met at the house of Mrs. John Rule of Corbin Avenue. Reed proposed immediate marriage. Miss Reed said the banns had not been published. Reed suggested that they be married by a Protestant clergyman in Jersey City, and later by a Roman Catholic clergyman in Toledo. They were married Wednesday afternoon by the Rev. T. C. Mayham, the pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, in Tonnele Avenue. Mr. Robinson was in New York, Miss Robinson bade farewell to her mother and her grandmother, both once professional riders. She said to them, "I shall learn to ride. My husband will teach me and some day I will be as great a rider as my mother or grandmother has been."

When Mr. Robinson learned the news at his home that evening he said: "I can see that girl, brought up amid refining influences, educated as carefully as we knew how, sitting on the top of a —— show wagon."

CAUSE OF DEATH DISCLOSED.

Fine Wire in Bread Punctured Mrs. Keifer's Lung.

Mrs. Katherine Keifer, forty-eight years of age, living at 406 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, died last Friday at St. Peter's Hospital after suffering with a complaint which baffled medical skill nearly two weeks. When an autopsy was performed yesterday it was found that a short piece of fine wire had punctured one of her lungs, causing death.

Mrs. Keifer about ten days ago swallowed a large piece of bread accidentally and shortly afterward suffered great pain. She was taken to St. Peter's Hospital, where the X rays were used, but without result.

HER HAIR MADE HER INSANE.

Mrs. Monahan Worried by the Talk of Her Envious Neighbors.

Mrs. Rose Monahan, whose husband is a locomotive engineer, was taken from her home, at 836 Southern Boulevard, to the Harlem Hospital last night insane. Mrs. Monahan is a strikingly handsome woman, and had hair so intensely black and lustrous that she was the envy of all the women for blocks around. They talked so much about Mrs. Monahan's tresses that it annoyed her and that, with illness, upset her mind.

When her husband reached home last night after his run he found that his wife had taken her scissors and cropped her hair off close to her scalp. She was talking in an incoherent manner. Mr. Monahan called in a physician, and upon his advice sent his wife to the hospital.

CHURCH ELECTIONS.

Church elections were held in this city yesterday as follows:

ST. MATTHEW'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—James H. Falconer and Dr. J. H. Reed, Wardens; Edward Berry, A. E. Kelley, Ira B. Stuart, Albert A. Barnes, Robert H. Lockwood, Walter B Taafts, J. S. Sutphen, Jr., W. A. Morrill, and J. N. Soper, Vestrymen.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—Daniel F. Appleton, Warden; John B. Ireland, Henry E. Howland, August Belmont, John P. Haines, Vestrymen.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Brooklyn.—Hiram Snyder and A. A. Dame, Wardens; K. E. Bunnell, R. S. Stevens, W. C. Kimball, R. J. Harris, F. C. Holmes, and G. C. Felter, Vestrymen.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, Brooklyn.—Edward A. Caner, Warden; Theophilus Lockitt, C. B. W. Wardlaw, Isaac Simonson, and W. D. Eynon, Vestrymen.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY.—Charles A. Jenney, Warden; Isaac Sulger, Vincent Griffith, E. V. Mason, O. H. Lewis, and A. C. Hill, Vestrymen.

CHRIST CHURCH, Brooklyn.—Alexander E. Orr, Warden; Joseph H. Raymond, Henry C. Hulbert, and James R. Cowing, Vestrymen.

SAW HER BROTHER KILLED.

Young Man's Skull Crushed by a Fall from the Fourth Floor.

Just as Rachael Smith, sixteen years old, reached the foot of the stairs at 59 Walker Street, where she is employed, last evening a man's body landed on the hatchway close to the door. It was that of her brother Morris, eighteen years old. His skull was crushed and he died instantly. The girl's screams brought Policeman Pross to the scene and he summoned an ambulance from Hudson Street Hospital. Surgeon McWhorter, when he arrived, could do nothing but pronounce the young man dead.

Young Smith was hoisting a case of goods from the first floor when he slipped and fell from where he was standing near the open hatchway on the fourth floor. William Wasserstron, another employe, was standing near Smith, but was powerless to help him, and as he looked down the shaft he saw his companion killed. Smith was eighteen years old and lived at 222 Clinton Street with his parents. He was foreman for M. Goldberg & Co.

WEST END ASSOCIATION MEETS.

Resolutions Adopted Relative to Driving and Removing Snow.

The West End Association held its annual meeting last night at the Hotel Endicott, 102 West Eighty-second Street. President Cyrus Clark presided. The officers were re-elected, and are as follows:

President—Cyrus Clark; Vice Presidents—James Van Dyck Card, John C. Coleman, and James J. Phelan; Treasurer—J. Edgar Leaycraft; Secretary—George D. Sheppard.

Several resolutions were passed. Among them was one appointing a committee of five to call on the City Magistrates and Police Captains and ask that the laws preventing reckless driving on Broadway from Fifty-ninth Street to One Hundred and Tenth Street be more strictly enforced. A second resolution named a committee of three to ask the Commissioner of Street Cleaning to remove the snow on Broadway from Fifty-ninth Street to One Hundred and Tenth Street immediately after every heavy snowfall, and asking the co-operation of the League of American Wheelmen to this end.

Street Railway Elections.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, held yesterday, nine Directors were elected, as follows: H. H. Vreeland, W. L. Elkins, Thomas Dolan, Charles E. Warren, P. A. B. Widener, Thomas F. Ryan, D. B. Hasbrouck, H. A. Robinson, and Harry P. Whitney. R. L. Anderton, Jr., D. C. Moorehead, and John T. Little, Jr., were appointed Inspectors of Election.

Directors elected by the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Street Crosstown Railroad Company's stockholders at their annual meeting were H. H. Vreeland, D. B. Hasbrouck, P. A. B. Widener, W. L. Elkins, Thomas Dolan, Thomas F. Ryan, C. E. Warren, H. S. Beattie, and Henry A. Robinson. The Inspectors of Election chosen were the same as those of the Metropolitan Company.

Police Guard a Trust Company.

The office of the Nassau Trust Company at 91 Broadway, Brooklyn, for the last three weeks has been closely guarded both day and night by policemen in plain clothes. The reason became known yesterday, when Police Captain Short of the Bedford Avenue Station made a statement to the effect that last month ex-Postmaster Andrew T. Sullivan, the President of the trust company, received information through an anonymous source that a gang of crooks contemplated an attack on the company's safe. Some credence was placed in this report because of the many recent burglaries in that section of the city.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

As long as the Indian Summer weather lasts people will be loath to leave the country and come to town. Although church parade on Sunday was quite brilliant, and for an hour Fifth Avenue looked itself again, still there were many absentees and a number of houses are yet closed. The Ogden Mills have been in and out of town for the past month. They arrived yesterday for the season. Mrs. John Jacob Astor has been also in the country, but was in town yesterday. Mrs. Astor, Sr., has not been seen out very much since her return from abroad. The town filled up yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay have returned to New York and are at their house on Madison Avenue.

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On the Umbria, from Liverpool, there came among others Clinton P. Ayres, Miss Betts and Miss M. Betts, the Rev. Joseph Chartrand, the Right Rev. F. S. Chatard, Bishop of Indianapolis; J. Heminway, Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Landon, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McMichael, Edward S. Page, the Very Rev. Canon Rogers, and C. S. Miller. On the Pretoria, which arrived Sunday, there came among others the Hon. C. Calderon, Colombian Minister at Washington, and Mme. Calderon, William B. Mercer, Jr., W. Raymond, and Adolph Schaus. La Champagne, which arrived yesterday from Havre, brought among other passengers Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Smith, Mrs. Terry, Mr. Oswald Stuart Sloan, and Mr. Joseph Navarro. The Aller, which sails to-day for Bremen and Southampton, has booked among other passengers John Andrews, Miss E. Dabney, and the Rev. F. G. Jewett, Jr., Mrs. Jewett, and son and daughter, of Albany.

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From all accounts the celebration of Thanksgiving at the Webb Farm, at Shelburne, Vt., must have been an interesting one. As has already been stated, Mr. William K. Vanderbilt took Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. James Lawrence of Groten to Shelburne in his private car on Wednesday last, and the party left on their return Sunday night. There were ten covers at the Thanksgiving Day dinner, and the table was laid to represent a harvest scene, sheaves of wheat in a circle being surrounded by a large display of vegetables and fruit, with cut flowers in profusion.

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The appearance of Mrs. George Gould and her daughter, Miss Marjorie Gould, at the recent wedding of Mr. Snowden and Miss Churchman, at Philadelphia, last week, seems to have greatly excited the newspapers of that city, who are just recovering from the fit of hysterics caused by the return from Europe of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel. A writer in The Sunday Times says: "Miss Bertha de Pourtales Churchman just missed being the most prominent figure at her own wedding. If it hadn't been for Mrs. George Gould of New York and her daughter Marjorie the paramount place would undoubtedly have been given to the bride, but the cold, steely glitter of Mrs. Gould's pale-gray sequins, and the rhinestone buttons of Miss Marjorie's white kid shoes, were too much for even the glacial calm of Philadelphia. It was such a pity, for there hasn't been a prettier wedding in Philadelphia this season," &c. Mrs. Gould, by the way, is organizing some private theatricals for a house party she is to give at her Lakewood home during the Christmas holidays, and in which she herself is to appear. This will be Mrs. Gould's first venture on the stage since she closed her professional career.

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The deaths of Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor and Mr. Madison Jones were the general topics of discussion wherever people met yesterday, as it was not generally known that either was ill. Mrs. Taylor's death throws the Fearing and Sheldon families into deep mourning, and the large Taylor and Pyne connection into temporary mourning at least. Mrs. Taylor was Miss Charlotte Fearing, daughter of the late Daniel B. Fearing. Her sister married Mr. Frederick Sheldon, and her brother, George R. Fearing, Miss Travers. Her nephew, Mr. Daniel B. Fearing, married Miss Henrietta Strong. Mrs. Taylor leaves an unmarried daughter and a son, Miss Taylor and Mr. Henry Richmond Taylor, and another son, Mr. Moses Taylor, who married Miss Edith Bishop. Her funeral will be held at her late residence, 3 East Seventy-first Street, at 11 o'clock this morning. Mr. Madison Jones was for many years one of the best-known bachelors in New York society. He was a member of the Union, University, Tuxedo, and Racquet Clubs. His funeral will take place at Grace Church at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

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A fair in aid of the destitute blind will be held at the residence of Mrs. F. J. de Peyster, 7 East Forty-second Street, from 11 A. M. to 6 P. M. to-day. Miss Delafield, Mrs. George Kingsland, Mrs. Harry Coster, Mrs. Folsom, Mrs. Herman Le Roy Jones, Mrs. Abercrombie, Mrs. William Duer, Mrs. G. G. Haven, Mr. Egerton Winthrop, Jr., Mrs. Herman Emmet, Mrs. Gustav Schwab, and Mrs. de Peyster will have charge of the fancy tables. Mrs. Hoffman Miller and Mrs. Folsom will preside at the tea table, and Miss Caroline Swords and Mrs. Eastman Benjamin will have charge of the table furnished with articles made by the blind women. There will be a flower table laden with blossoms from ex-Commodore Gerry's conservatories, Mrs. George Kingsland's daughter will wear a lace costume made in Switzerland for her and will explain the making of lace to the visitors.

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Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes will give a bal poudre with a cotillion on Tuesday evening, Dec. 26. Mrs. George Crocker has issued cards for an evening reception and musicale at her new house at Fifth Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, for the evening of Dec. 19. With Mrs. Crocker's cards are inclosed those of her daughters, the Misses Rutherford.

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The first large dance of the season, the first Junior Cotillion, will take place at Sherry's this evening. Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. B. Aymar Sands, Mrs. Jacob W. Miller, and Mrs. Alfred Pell will receive. The cotillion will begin promptly at 9:30 and end at midnight. Many of the members and guests will go to the cotillion from dinners which are to be given respectively by Mrs. Newbold Edgar, Mrs. A. T. Van Nest, Mrs. B. Aymar Sands, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, and Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge. Among the new subscribers this year to the cotillion are Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Ernest R. Adee, Mrs. Lloyd S. Bryce, Mrs. George C. Clark, Mrs. Bayard Dominick, Mrs. Frank C. Hollins, Mrs. Henry P. Loomis, Mrs. John H. Iselin, Mrs. Edward H. Ripley, and Mrs. Richard H. Williams. Among the débutantes who will make their first bow this evening are Miss Clare Bryce, Miss Millicent Stokes, Miss Anna Dodge, Miss May Gurnee, Miss Julia Clark, Miss Dominick, Miss Helen Dominick, Miss Harriett Delafield, Miss Ella de Peyster, Miss Mildred Dix, Miss Cecil Boardman, Miss Mary Harriman, Miss May Sands, Miss Evelyn Parsons, Miss Iselin, and Miss Crocker of California.

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Miss May Low, daughter of Mr. Joseph T. Low, will give a rather novel dinner to-night to several of the brides of last Spring who are her intimate friends. The brides, with some other friends of Miss Low, will afterward enjoy a theatre party.

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Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Cabot have leased the house 29 East Seventy-fifth Street for the Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Bonner of Staten Island have leased the old Whitelaw Reid house at Lexington Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street for the Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Courtlandt Field Bishop, who have been visiting Mr. Bishop's father, Mr. David W. Bishop of Lenox, will sail for Europe within a few days to spend the Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Watson will sail on the Oceanic for their London home on Wednesday, Dec. 13.

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The first Monday German was danced in Baltimore last night. This is always an event of much social importance, not only in Baltimore, but in New York and Philadelphia as well. Among the "buds" who made their bows at Lehman's Hall last night and who are known in New York were Miss Charlotte Latrobe, the daughter of ex-Mayor Latrobe; Miss Louise Lee, daughter of Mr. Charles O'Donnell Lee, and Miss Nancy Lee, daughter of Mr. Columbus O'D. Lee, both cousins of the Iselin family of this city; Miss Mary Peter, a niece of the second and late Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton, Jr., and Miss Margaret Ridgeley, daughter of Mr. Otho E. Ridgeley.

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Albert Morris Bagby gave his first musical morning of the season at the Astoria yesterday. Miss Clara Butt sang and Vladimir de Pachmann played. There was a large audience, who remained until the end of the entertainment. The other artists were Miss Ollie Chew and M. Polo Plançon. There is a seeming impression in the minds of some people that a piano solo is given as an obbligato to their conversation. This chatter was most annoying.

Miss Butt and the vocalists. M. Plançon was, as always, a favorite yesterday. He sang the "Three Grenadiers," to the delight of all. Miss Butt, who is supposed to have been the model for Du Maurier's Trilby, was the subject of great interest. She sang "The Lost Chord" as an encore. As a whole, the morning was a charming one. Many of the old subscribers were present to prove their appreciation of Mr. Bagby's efforts. The Palm Room and all the restaurants were crowded with luncheon parties, which followed the musicale.

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One of the most attractive events of the Philadelphia season so far was the luncheon given yesterday at the Acorn Club by Mrs. W. H. H. Robinson to the débutantes of the season. The decorations of the room were of an elaborate nature, and consisted of palms, potted plants, and American Beauty roses in great profusion, while each table was also handsomely decorated. Forty-five sat down to luncheon, during which a band stationed in the hall played. Among some of those present were Miss Ellen Drexel Paul, Miss Mildred Harrison, Miss Edith Meade, Miss Florence Cramp, Miss Elizabeth Keating, Miss Virginia Campbell, Miss Esther Harrison, Miss Ethel Whelen, Miss Weightman, Miss Rhoda Morris, Miss Hope Binney Tyler, Miss Annie Hayes, Miss Lippincott, Miss Anna Emlen Hamersley, Miss Fanny Brock, Miss Rhoda Howe, Miss Sara Brinton, and Miss Wister.

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Paris is still continuing its series of dinners and teas and entertainments generally during the short Autumn season. The American residents made much of Thanksgiving, and several large dinners were given. The ships which are sailing this week bring quite a number of Americans who have been passing the Summer and Autumn in Paris and a few of the resident colony there. Mr. Augustus Jay is on the St. Louis, making his annual visit to the country. Others booked on the same ship are Mr. Count and Countess Raoul d'Oyley (formerly Evans) and their daughter Miss Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Stevens, Mr. Casper S. Crowninshield, Mrs. Robert N. Kelly, Mrs. W. H. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Bird, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Borie, and Mrs. William Harper and Miss Harper. On La Gascogne are Mr. and Mrs. Tudor Hale and on the Lucania Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Winslow, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cheney, and Miss Susan Peabody.

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Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid have returned to town and will give a large reception on Saturday evening to the members of the Peace Commission, who have recently returned from Paris.

Meiner—Hatch.

David Meiner and Miss Aimee Viola Hatch, daughter of Mr. M. Hatch, were married at Delmonico's last evening. Miss Alberta Aimee Ridley was the maid of honor, and Samuel Haas, a cousin of the bridegroom, was best man.

WATCH FOUND IN THE STREET.

Was Engraved "From Frankie to Al."—A Little Girl's Honesty.

Nora Murphy, ten years old, who says she lives "somewhere near Bethune and Washington Streets," entered the Tenderloin police station last night and handed to Sergt. Daly a lady's gold watch. She said she picked it up at Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street.

An older girl who accompanied Nora explained that she had met her at that corner examining the timepiece, and advised surrendering it to the police. The Sergeant put the watch away. On the inside of the case is engraved "From Frankie to Al."

SAYS SON STOLE HER RINGS.

A Mount Vernon Mother Missed Jewelry Valued at $700.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 4.—Carlton Sheppard, eighteen years old, was arraigned before Justice Schat to-day on a charge of grand larceny made by his mother, Mrs. Kate Sheppard, of 527 South Seventh Avenue, this place. He was remanded until to-morrow.

Sheppard, it is said, was fond of display. His mother missed diamond rings said to be worth $700 about a week ago. According to the police, her son's absence from home all night led her to make a complaint against him. The police learned that Sheppard was in New York City. When he returned home last night he was arrested. In his pockets were found pawn tickets showing that a loan of $100 had been obtained on the rings.

BIGGEST CHINESE CARGO HERE.

The steamship Ping Suey, which arrived yesterday from Hongkong on her maiden trip, brought the biggest cargo that ever came from China to an American port on the Atlantic Coast.

Her consignment of tea is by far the largest ever brought to this city. There are 7,513 packages, 32,944 half chests, and 20,723 boxes of this commodity alone, which foots up roughly in weight about 2,500,000 pounds. The vessel has, besides hundreds of tons of firecrackers and matting from China, several tons of tin from Singapore and a big assortment of silks and curios and a large consignment of animals. The tonnage of the Ping Suey is 4,150, and she carries a crew of seventy-five men, mostly Cingalese and Lascars. Shewan, Fowes & Co., 16 Beaver street, are her agents.

The Ping Suey has been chartered to load grain at Philadelphia for Rotterdam, and she will be the biggest vessel that ever went up the Delaware.

PLAN OF EXTORTION ALLEGED.

Editor of a Financial Paper Accused by a Brokerage Firm.

Charles Thomas Davis, editor of a financial paper published in the Wall Street district, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Court Officer Barrington of the Centre Street Court on a charge of attempted extortion. The complainant is Henry A. Seymour of the banking and brokerage firm of Seymour, Johnson & Co., who made affidavit before Police Magistrate Pool that Davis had attempted to obtain $3,000 from him to suppress the publication of information alleged to be prejudicial to the firm.

Davis, according to Mr. Seymour, was ordered out of the office, and in the latest issue of his paper there was published an article accusing Seymour, Johnson & Co. of aiding in the floating of alleged worthless securities of a car brake concern, whereby many investors lost large sums of money. With the article appeared lithographs of the certificates bearing the name of Seymour, Johnson & Co.

Davis, who lives at the Gilsey House, was taken to the Church Street Police Station, and was still there at a late hour last night. He will be arraigned in the Centre Street Court this morning.

CHICAGO RAILWAYS WIN.

Court Upholds Their Terminal Charge of Two Dollars Per Car.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—The nine railroad companies running into the Union Stock Yards won a victory in the United States Circuit Court to-day, when Judge Kohlsaat ruled that the terminal charge of $2 per carload of live stock, imposed by the roads, is reasonable and that the Inter-State Commerce Commission has no right to enjoin them from charging this extra fee.

The Court was asked to pass upon the legality of the "Chicago rate" or charge for transportation up to the terminals of the companies' tracks, and in declaring the charges from the terminals to the stock yards reasonable he finds that the defendants impose this extra fee to cover the charges imposed by the stock yards company for use of its tracks.

RAILWAY HELPS A STATE.

The Santa Fe Pays a $35,026.90 Recording Fee to Colorado.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Dec. 4.—The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad has obviated the necessity of an extra session of the Colorado Legislature and tided the State over a financial stringency that has threatened to result in the closing of the State university and other institutions.

This morning the company filed amended articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State on the capital stock of $233,486,000, paying into the State's coffers a recording fee of $35,026.90. The capitalization of the Santa Fé makes it the largest in Colorado, and one of the five largest corporations in the world.

TO LAUNCH THE BAILEY.

Armament and Power of New Torpedo Boat Destroyer—First Warship Built on Harlem River.

The torpedo boat destroyer Bailey will be launched from the works of the Gas Engine and Power Company and Charles L. Seabury & Co. to-day at noon, at Morris Heights. The invited guests will be conveyed to the Mount Morris works on a special train over the New York Central Railroad, leaving the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street station at 11 o'clock.

The Bailey, which is the first United States war vessel ever launched on the Harlem River, is one of the three of her type for which the Government appropriated $250,000 two years ago. She was named after Rear Admiral Theodorus Bailey, and will be christened by his granddaughter, Miss Florence Beekman Bailey, the daughter of Edward S. Bailey of this city.

AID FOR TUSKEGEE SCHOOL

Carl Schurz Presides at a Meeting at Madison Square Garden.

LETTER FROM MR. CLEVELAND

Ex-President Indorses the Work Being Done—Booker T. Washington Appeals for Money.

An audience that filled every seat and overflowed into the aisles gathered last evening in the Concert Hall at Madison Square Garden at a meeting in aid of the Tuskegee Industrial Institute, at Tuskegee, Ala. Ex-President Grover Cleveland was to have presided, but was unable to come, and sent a letter instead, which was read.

Carl Schurz presided, and with him on the platform were Dr. Booker T. Washington, President of the institute, who delivered an address; Morris K. Jesup, William E. Dodge, Alexander E. Orr, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, Richard Watson Gilder, Chancellor MacCracken, J. Kennedy Tod, Le Grand B. Cannon, the Rev. R. Heber Newton, Hamilton W. Mabie, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, William Dean Howells, ex-Mayor Strong, Henry Holt, J. Pierpont Morgan, Wheeler H. Peckham, President Baldwin of the Long Island Railroad, and the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott.

Among those who filled the boxes were Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Avery, Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Huntington, Mrs. Frederick Billings, Seth Low, Theodore K. Gibbs, and Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Pratt. Mr. Cleveland's letter, dated Princeton, Dec. 4, is as follows:

My Dear Dr. Washington: My inability to attend the meeting to-morrow evening, in the interest of Tuskegee Institute, is a very great disappointment to me. If my participation could have in the slightest degree aided the cause you represent, or in the least encouraged you in your noble efforts, I would have felt that my highest duty was in close company with my greatest personal gratification.

It has frequently occurred to me that in the present condition of our free negro population in the South, and the incidents often surrounding them, we cannot absolutely calculate that the future of our Nation will be always free from dangers and convulsions, perhaps not less lamentable than those which resulted from the enslaved negroes less than forty years ago. Then the cause of trouble was the injustice of the enslavement of four millions; but now we have to deal with eight millions, who, though free, and invested with all the rights of citizenship, still constitute, in the body politic, a mass largely affected with ignorance, slothfulness, and a resulting lack of appreciation of the obligations of that citizenship.

I am so certain that these conditions cannot be neglected, and so convinced that the mission marked out by the Tuskegee Institute presents the best hope of their amelioration, and that every consideration makes immediate action important, whether based upon Christian benevolence, a love of country, or selfish material interests, that I am profoundly impressed with the necessity of such prompt aid to your efforts as will best insure their success.

I cannot believe that your appeal to the good people of our country will be unsuccessful. Such disinterested devotion as you have exhibited and the results already accomplished by your unselfish work ought to be sufficient guarantee of the far reaching and beneficent results that must follow such a manifestation of Christian charity and good citizenship as would be apparent in a cordial and effective support of your endeavors.

I need not say how gratified I am to be able to indicate to you that such support is forthcoming. It will be seen by the letters which I inclose that already an offer has been made, through me, by a benevolent lady in a Western city to contribute $25,000 toward the endowment fund upon condition that other subscriptions to this object aggregate the amount required. With so good a beginning I cannot believe it possible that there will be a failure in securing the endowment which Tuskegee so much needs.

Dr. Washington in the course of his address, during which he outlined the benefits to the negro of industrial training, said that it had been agreed among the thoughtful negroes of the South, as well as among the negroes' friends both North and South, that this training in connection with religious and academic instruction was the basis of the solution of the negro problem. He said that largely through the influence of the aid that the North has given the South in the past thirty years there is now little opposition in the South to the negroes receiving any form of education.

"We can plant a school in any county of the South," he said, "and, while in some cases it may not receive the encouragement of the whites, it will not receive their opposition."

Another important result accomplished in the thirty years, Dr. Washington went on to say, is that of educating the Southern white man to the point where he believes in the education of the negro. Dr. Washington instanced the fact that just before he left Tuskegee he received $50 from a Southern white man in Mississippi for the education of a black boy.

This man, he said, had been a slaveholder, and at first was not inclined to encourage the education of the negro, but he wrote to Dr. Washington saying that he had reached that point where he believed Tuskegee was doing the work that the negro most needed to have done for him, and he wanted to show the North by his contribution that Southern white men were as deeply interested in the development of the negro as the Northern man. Another man, an Alabamian, had within the year contributed $1,000 for the same purpose.

The negro had now come to realize, Dr. Washington declared, that for his salvation he must go through the slow and patient process of evolution like other races. Dr. Washington closed by saying that the institute's most pressing need now is an endowment fund of at least $500,000. About one-fifth of this sum has already been raised. Mr. Baldwin and others spoke, and at the close of the meeting several subscriptions to the fund were handed in.

ASTORIA GAS SCHEME AGAIN.

The City to Fight Grants of Land Under Water—Conflict with State Board.

Within a short time the courts are to be called upon to determine the relative authority of the State Land Board and the Dock Department of this city in the disposal of lands under water within the boundaries of the City of New York. The anticipated litigation will derive additional interest from the fact that the applications for grants of lands which will be the basis of the action were made by the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company. The applications in themselves are regarded as conclusive proof that the Astoria gas scheme, which occupied so large a share of the attention of the Legislature last Winter, is not dead by any means, and the attitude of the city authorities indicates that they are as thoroughly opposed to the company's plans as ever. Assistant Corporation Counsel Charles Blandy represents the Dock Department in the controversy, and Tracy, Boardman & Platt appear for the company.

The applications involved are three in number, two of which were made April 27 last and the third on May 29. They ask altogether for a grant of 14.92 acres of land under water in front of the Astoria Company's property on Berrian's Island. Appraisers appointed by the State Land Board have fixed the value of the property at $3,000, to be paid by the company to the State. The final hearing on the matter is to take place at Albany on Thursday, when it is expected the State Land Board will adopt a resolution overruling a protest which has been filed by the Dock Department, and providing for the issue of a patent to the lands. The city will then take the matter into the courts.

Ever since the passage of the Greater New York charter the Corporation Counsel's office has held to the opinion that it conferred jurisdiction over lands under water within the city limits upon the Dock Department, and

When the first application was made for a land grant under this section, the Dock Department sought to have a condition inserted in the patent providing that if the city should desire at any time to improve the water front at that point it should have power to take possession of the land without compensation to the owner under the grant from the State. The State Land Board held that this provision was unreasonable, and the patent was issued. Mr. Blandy took the matter into the courts. Supreme Court Justice Chester decided against the city, and his decision was affirmed by the Appellate Division in the Third Department, and later by the Court of Appeals.

In the matter of the application of the Astoria Light, Heat, and Power Company, the Dock Department has not sought to impose conditions, as in the case already decided adversely to the city, but rather to prohibit the grant altogether as detrimental to the city's interests.

A. B. Boardman of the firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt declared yesterday that the Dock Department had no authority to prohibit a grant of land by the State Land Board.

IN WASHINGTON'S MEMORY.

Patriotic Societies to Observe the Centennial of His Death—The Ceremony at St. Paul's.

Nearly three thousand invitations will be sent by the General Society of the Cincinnati and the New York State Society of the Sons of the Revolution for the joint commemoration by the societies in old St. Paul's Church on Dec. 14, the hundredth anniversary of Washington's death. The invitations will be interesting souvenirs of the event, for they will be printed from an engraved plate upon parchment, and the seals of the two societies will be blended, the first time that these two seals have ever appeared in unison.

Among those invited will be Gov. Roosevelt, Mayor Van Wyck, Recorder Goff, Major Gen. Roe, Gen. Avery D. Andrews, John Alsop King, President of the New York Historical Society, and Henry G. Marquand, President of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

The services will be held at noon. The members of the two societies will meet in the vestryroom and, wearing their badges, will march into the church. With them will be a delegation in uniform from the Military Society of the War of 1812.

The interior of the church will be decorated with flags and other patriotic banners. The details of the programme for the church services are not entirely complete, but the sermon or the Washington eulogy will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Manclus Holmes Hutton of Rutgers College and the senior Chaplain General of the Cincinnati Society. The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, Chaplain of the Sons of the Revolution, will probably open the services with prayer. Invitations have also been extended to many other members of the New York clergy, and an interesting musical programme is being prepared.

This Washington service is in charge of a joint committee from both the Sons of the Revolution and the Cincinnati Society. From the former the committee consists of Frederick S. Tallmadge, President of the society; Frederick Clarkson, Surrogate James M. Varnum, John V. Clarkson, Frederick Gallatin, Philip Livingston, James M. Montgomery, Morris P. Ferris, William Gaston Hamilton, William I. Martin, Philip Schuyler, Louis Rutherford Morris, and J. William Beekman.

The committee from the Cincinnati Society consists of one member from each of the nine States in which there are State Cincinnati organizations. Talbot Olyphant, of this city and New York State Society, is Chairman of the entire committee, and the other members are, Fountain K. Lathrop, Massachusetts; Charles Isham, Connecticut; George W. Olney, Rhode Island; F. Walcott Jackson, New Jersey; Richard Dale, Pennsylvania; Heth Lorton, Virginia; H. R. Duval, Maryland; Alfred Dearing Hardeu, South Carolina, and District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner, who is Secretary General of the Cincinnati Society, as ex-officio member.

The Cincinnati Society has a total membership of about 700 throughout the country. The membership of the New York State Society of the Sons of the Revolution is about 2,000. The latter organization is going to commemorate the centenary of Washington's death in every one of the thirty-one States where it is established.

The day will also be fittingly commemorated in every State by the George Washington Memorial Association, which, moreover, proposes a great tribute to Washington's goodness and wisdom in the fulfilment of his written wish that there might be established at Washington a National University for the higher education of the youth of the country. During his lifetime at his instance a site for the university was selected on the Potomac, at Washington, upon a knoll corresponding to the one upon which his monument now stands. No sustained effort has heretofore been made to carry out his great purpose, and the personal contribution which he intended to make, according to his will, has been well-nigh forgotten. The George Washington Memorial Association has claimed this heritage, adopted the idea, and means to give momentum to it by erecting a memorial building to cost about $250,000 to be devoted to the administrative work for the higher university education.

The association of which Mrs. Ellen A. Richardson is President has organized committees in nearly all the States of the Union, and these are making systematic efforts to secure sufficient funds. Several thousand dollars have already been subscribed. Especially good work is being done by the Popular Fund Division of the association of this city. At a recent afternoon tea given at the residence of Mrs. T. St. John Gaffney, on Riverside Drive, about $800 was raised.

In 1795 George Washington wrote:

"I have greatly wished to see a plan adopted by which the arts, sciences, and belles-lettres could be taught in their fullest extent, thereby embracing all the advantages of European tuition with the means of acquiring the liberal knowledge which is necessary to qualify our citizens for the exigencies of public as well as private life, and which with me is a consideration of great magnitude by assembling the youth from the different parts of this rising Republic, contributing from their intercourse an interchange of information to the removal of prejudices which might sometimes arise from local circumstances."

He justified his faith by works in bequeathing stocks to the value of $25,000 as a personal contribution toward his ideal "seminary of learning," and later in officially reserving a tract of nineteen acres (long known as "University Square") as a site for the institution. Succeeding Presidents John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and James Monroe, as well as others in later years, shared Washington's convictions, and urged upon Congress the desirability and expediency of founding a National university, and it would appear that nothing but inertia stood in the way of the realization of the dream of the Presidents.

FAIR TO AID CUBAN ORPHANS.

Will Be Held at the Waldorf—American Society's Work in Cuba.

A fair for the benefit of Cuban orphans will be held on Dec. 6 in the small ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria. It will be under the management of the Cuban Orphan Society, an amalgamation of the Trustees of the Cuban Orphan Fund and the Woman's Auxiliary, which were organized immediately after the conclusion of peace with Spain for the purpose of aiding the "helpless victims of Spanish cruelty and misrule."

Contributions of money or salable articles are solicited for the fair. They may be forwarded to Mrs. Lena P. Cowdin, 15 West Eleventh Street. Among those who have undertaken to participate in the sale by caring for tables on which the goods are displayed are Mrs. Douglass Robinson, Jr., Mrs. W. Bramman, Mrs. H. F. Osborn, Mrs. W. H. Draper, Mrs. James Benkard, Miss C. S. Leverich, Mrs. W. B. Beekman, Mrs. M. H. Willard, and Mrs. J. Le Baron Johnson. The doors will be open from 11 A. M. to 7 P. M.

The society has issued a circular, in which it is stated that the subscriptions they have received within the past six months in New York, Pittsburg, and Providence have amounted to about $33,600. With this twelve American women have been sent to Cuba, all of them trained teachers, under the supervision of Miss Laura D. Gill. A children's home, recently established in Remedios, is now prepared to feed, clothe, and educate 400 children; classes in agricultural training and a kindergarten have been instituted in Santa Maria del Rosario; material aid has been afforded to the native asylums and hospitals of Cienfuegos and Remedios, and young Cuban women are being trained for teachers in Havana and Cienfuegos.

Better Brakes a Necessity.

From The Electrical Review.

It is curious that electric railway managers, who have so practically stimulated invention in all directions concerned with starting cars and keeping them moving, have done so little for the equally necessary devices used in stopping them. Compare the controller of a modern electric car with the ancient hand brake, which is to-day just the same as that used by the late George Stephenson in the memorable trials of the Rocket in England some two-thirds of a century ago. There is no need to call the attention of any observing man to the growing necessity for better brake systems on the large and heavy cars, from which the exigencies of transit requirements in American cities demand high speeds. The most elaborate mechanism of highly perfected operation is used to start the car and keep it running, but when it is to be stopped recourse is had to a most inefficient, slow-acting, and unsatisfactory means. The hand brake on the modern street car is not only an anachronism—it is a danger.

Encouragement.

Mr. Blimpurse—To tell the truth, I am a—a little afraid to—to ask your father for your hand.

Miss Chargit—Oh, you needn't worry. He says I am ruinously extravagant.—New York Weekly.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The crack Metropolitan Club proved too much for the Harlem Republican and Imperial Clubs in the National League at Starr's alleys last night. In the first game the "Mets" defeated the Imperials by nearly a hundred pins, and in the third game they downed the Harlem Republican Club bowlers, with more than two hundred pins to spare. The second game resulted favorably for the Imperials, the Harlem Republican Club being beaten by 100 pins. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Metropolitan—Breen, 210; Kellis, 179; Fisher, 176; Leuly, 185, Arnold, 202. Total, 952.
Imperial—Wolf, 181; Ling, 163; Lee, 157; Rothemel, 176; Jackson, 184. Total, 861.

SECOND GAME.

Imperial—Wolf, 147; Ling, 196; Lee, 125; Rothemel, 170; Jackson, 190. Total, 828.
Harlem Republican Club—Merritt, 149; Howland, 134; Sage, 123; Swartz, 156; Safford, 166. Total, 728.

THIRD GAME.

Metropolitan—Breen, 162; Kellis, 147; Fisher, 205; Leuly, 186; Arnold, 184. Total, 884.
Harlem Republican Club—Merritt, 150; Howland, 162; Sage, 108; Swartz, 107; Safford, 145. Total, 672.

Carleton Club met its first defeat last night in the fifth round of the Brooklyn interclub tournament. Hanover Club kept up its winning streak by easily disposing of the Knickerbocker Field Club. Brooklyn Bicycle Club dropped from second to fifth place through its defeat by the Columbian Club. Following are the scores:

AT CARLETON CLUB.

Carleton.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Lincoln.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Mason	143	154	164	Olmstead	187	168	164
York	158	152	153	Holdridge	143	183	125
S. Proskey	155	159	134	Higgins	166	123	133
Lincoln	138	136	164	Young	195	133	151
A. Proskey	182	152	187	Stein	190	166	140
Total	776	756	802	Total	881	778	713

AT LINCOLN CLUB.

Lincoln.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Carleton.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Lovell	171	152	158	Ebbets	157	153	152
Cole	157	149	178	Meyer	136	150	196
Pomeroy	134	173	191	Stebbins	156	158	178
Wicks	127	170	136	Weber	179	118	197
Rossen	147	187	141	Schwartz	121	162	162
Total	736	831	804	Total	749	741	885

Grand total.—Lincoln Club, 4,853; Carleton Club, 4,709.

AT HANOVER CLUB.

Hanover.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Knick.F.C.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Struse	169	169	156	Walton	165	133	172
Myerle	130	153	187	Silleck	148	146	167
Lyon	191	146	152	Fishbeck	176	157	130
Rose	231	163	123	Halsted	133	145	184
Grosch	179	135	290	Boocock	131	159	131
Total	900	785	818	Total	753	740	793

AT KNICKERBOCKER FIELD CLUB.

Knickerbocker.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Hanover.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Blossfield	134	170	156	Lee	168	178	143
Holmes, Sr.	165	152	174	Hopkins	164	171	171
Bennett	151	177	168	Fergersen	146	128	127
Silleck	106	171	134	Helmle	161	170	151
Holmes, Jr.	185	179	195	Tuttle	194	176	129
Total	741	789	705	Total	833	823	721

Grand total—Hanover Club, 4,880; Knickerbocker Field Club, 4,611.

AT COLUMBIAN CLUB.

Columbian.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Brooklyn B. C.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Corcoran	171	151	167	Gelhaus	201	200	198
Howard	153	152	176	Kennedy	138	153	126
Sullivan	186	189	194	Neff	112	122	167
Langan	133	182	206	Watt	128	152	166
Judge	160	147	199	Joslin	147	137	161
Total	803	851	962	Total	764	764	818

AT BROOKLYN BICYCLE CLUB.

Brooklyn.	1	2	3	Columbian.	1	2	3
Lewis	168	201	166	O'Connor	155	176	100
Worth	189	197	199	Kelley	158	169	116
Ackerson	218	145	171	Haggerty	145	134	169
Matthews	160	144	167	Schiefer	210	153	194
Urquhart	172	158	101	Maxwell	178	190	202
Total	907	845	804	Total	846	804	838

Grand total—Columbian Club, 5,104; Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 4,902.

AT CRESCENT A. C.

Crescent.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Aurora Grata.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Vanderveer and Bull.	140	174	172	Parker	150	168	168
Butler	180	145	146	Tucker	129	127	141
Doyle	169	153	153	Gooderson	158	205	126
Anderson	183	192	158	McElroy	147	163	168
Kelsey	154	215	144	Beard	203	178	200
Total	826	888	773	Total	787	851	801

AT AURORA GRATA.

Crescent.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Aurora Gr.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Iremonger	145	135	139	Cook	170	134	177
Maguire	150	175	111	MacMullin	186	170	135
Edwards	157	155	166	Page	179	150	144
Parkinson	169	176	163	Naylor	149	170	143
Beard	110	154	123	Little	200	159	183
Total	731	788	702	Total	854	847	782

At the Elephant alleys the Fern, Fort Greene, and De Witt Clinton Councils rolled a series in the Royal Arcanum sub-tournament. The score of 245, made by Swan of the Fern team, is the highest made this season in either of the Royal Arcanum tournaments. De Witt Clinton Council won both its games, and Fern defeated Fort Greene. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

Fern—Thom, 134; Johnston, 143; Hunt, 160; Swan, 134; Waldman, 125. Total, 696.
De Witt Clinton—Latimer, 150; Bloom, 146; Tuthill, 162; Talbot, 161; Engel, 144. Total, 763.

SECOND GAME.

Fern—Thorn, 151; Johnston, 118; Hunt, 175; Swan, 245; Waldman, 142. Total, 831.
Fort Greene—Horton, 157; Adams, 144; Huff, 135; Otis, 144; Lilly, 159. Total, 739.

THIRD GAME.

De Witt Clinton—Latimer, 151; Bloom, 153; Tuthill, 130; Talbot, 150; Engel, 158. Total, 742.
Fort Greene—Horton, 159; Huff, 154; Doctor, 123; Adams, 141; Lilly, 145. Total, 722.

In the Brooklyn Arlington National tournament rolled on the Arlington Hall alleys, Bates and Nostrand Avenues, the Monarch No. 2 team defeated the Imperial and Orient teams, and the Orients won from the Imperials. The scores were:

FIRST GAME.

Imperial—Cordes, 157; Tiedermann, 175; Meyer, 168; Moore, 112; Thyne, 153. Total, 765.
Monarch No. 2.—Wickman, 104; Fox, 154; Bosenberg, 201; Kramer, 155; Schulken, 150. Total, 824.

SECOND GAME.

Imperial—Cordes, 140; Tiedermann, 138; Meyer, 177; Moore, 175; Thyne, 133. Total, 765.
Orient—Viele, 137; Mullins, 193; Moller, 157; Smith, 209; Cramer, 155. Total, 851.

THIRD GAME.

Orient—Viele, 149; Mullins, 163; Moller, 143; Smith, 164; Cramer, 142. Total, 761.
Monarch No. 2.—Schulken, 184; Kramer, 132; Fox, 214; Bosenberg, 132; Hasenzathal, 176. Total, 838.

At Trainor's Alleys, Gates and Reid Avenues, the Royal Arcanum tournament had for its contesting teams those of the Long Island, De Long, and Burnside Councils. Long Island won both its games and Burnside defeated De Long by five pins. The scores follow:

FIRST GAME—Burnside.—Powell, 136; Brown, 167; Brokaw, 165; Barker, 142; Flanagan, 150. Total, 750. De Long.—Blake, 185; Schuman, 120; Herx, 162; Haff, 127; Landman, 151. Total, 745.

SECOND GAME—Long Island.—Rhodes, 140; Thorn, 172; Ezelhoff, 179; Brooks, 176; Hill, 182. Total, 849. De Long.—Blake, 161; Schuman, 169; Herx, 156; Haff, 169; Landman, 183. Total, 838.

THIRD GAME.—Burnside.—Powell, 150; Brown, 154; Brokaw, 134; Barker, 182; Flanagan, 168. Total, 768. Long Island.—Rhodes, 156; Thorn, 141; Egelhoff, 153; Brooks, 161; Hill, 182. Total, 793.

The Owl and Diamond Clubs each won a game from the Mephistos in the Columbia League last night. In the final game the Owls easily defeated the Diamonds. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Diamond—M. Riedel, 147; Dascher, 157; Hartman, 142; Harder, 122; E. Riedel, 159. Total, 727.
Mephisto—Spear, 166; Abrams, 118; H. E. Apple, 155; Vogel, 122; M. Apple, 137. Total, 698.

SECOND GAME.

Owl—H. Belmer, 161; Sauer, 169; Meyer, 119; Kramer, 170; Stearn, 168. Total, 787.
Mephisto—Spear, 147; Werthelmer, 140; H. E. Apple, 131; Vogel, 124; M. Appie, 173. Total, 715.

THIRD GAME.

Owl—H. Bellmer, 154; Sauer, 190; Meyer, 167; Kramer, 155; Stearn, 152. Total, 818.
Diamond—M. Riedel, 140; Dascher, 140; Hartman, 142; Harder, 140; E. Riedel, 103. Total, 665.

Only three games were bowled in the Arcade head-pin tournament last night. The Edison Club was scheduled to compete, but failed to appear. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Defender No. 1—Fienckenstein, 74; Rosenfeld, 91; Hadeler, 64; Goetz, 93; Meier, 98. Total, 420.

SECOND GAME.

Defender No. 2—Muth, 74; Wiedenheim, 85; Osan, 48; Trautmann, 84; Schmerbach, 89. Total, 330.

THIRD GAME.

Defender No. 3—Muller, 73; Andras, 78; Nawhalt, 65; McDowell, 16; Glockner, 91. Total, 323.

Two of the games in the Harlem League at the Palace Alleys last night were closely contested, particularly the first game, between the Audubons and Morningsides, which the former won by three pins. The Morningsides managed to win the second game from the Standards, the teams being almost on even terms until the ninth frame. The Audubons turned out the only nine hundred score of the night in the third game, which they won from the Standards. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Audubon—Maher, 158; Petry, 136; McGuire, 160; Brand, 210; Taylor, 189. Total, 853.
Morningside—Madden, 142; Hymer, 149; Duncan, 201; Elche, 204; Dammler, 154. Total, 850.

SECOND GAME.

Morningside—Madden, 150; Hymer, 164; Duncan, 191; Elche, 194; Dammler, 200. Total, 899.
Standard—Olsson, 181; Tobin, 176; Holt, 163; Diederick, 164; Wyman, 158. Total, 852.

THIRD GAME.

Audubon—Maher, 189; Petry, 157; McGuire, 206; Brand, 143; Taylor, 209. Total, 904.
Standard—Olsson, 128; Tobin, 131; Holt, 169; Diederick, 212; Wyman, 192. Total, 832.

The feature of the bowling in the American National tournament at the Germania alleys last night was a score of 994, made by the Spartans in the first game against the Fidelias. The Spartans also won from the Arlingtons. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Spartan—Wingenfeld, 201; Matzen, 187; Westberg, 200; Conlon, 194; Maier, 212. Total, 994.
Fidelia—Wagner, 184; Kibbel, 158; Koster, 160; Foege, 222; Amann, 164. Total, 888.

SECOND GAME.

Fidelia—Wagner, 156; Kibbel, 171; Koster, 159; Foege, 195; Amann, 179. Total, 860.
Arlington—Arps, 148; Rempel, 180; Harloe, 135; E. Maass, 177; Meyer, 169. Total, 809.

THIRD GAME.

Spartan—Wingenfeld, 147; Matzen, 193; Westberg, 187; Conlon, 160; Maier, 189. Total, 876.
Arlington—Arps, 156; Rempel, 190; Harloe, 179; Maass, 163; Meyer, 154. Total, 842.

Tournament Games To-night.

Columbia League—Premier, Audubon, Empire.
American National—Bleecker, Corinthian, Germania.
Harlem League—Colonial, Boulevard, Knickerbocker.
Fire Insurance League—Royal, German-American, Norwich Union.
Bank Clerks' League, at Reid's alleys.
Arlington National—Bleecker, Straggler, Oradell.
Brooklyn Royal Arcanum—Brevoort, Fort Greene, Fulton.
Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island—Carroll Park, Williamsburg, South Brooklyn.

AMATEUR BILLIARD TOURNEY.

Kellogg of Chicago Wins Easily from Tobias—De Mun Smith and John A. Hendrick Cross Cues.

W. W. Kellogg, the Chicago expert, won the first game in the second amateur billiard tournament for the championship of Class B at the Manhattan Athletic Club last night. His opponent was Florian Tobias of this city, and the score at the finish, after sixty-eight innings, stood 300 for the Westerner and 195 for Tobias. Neither man played in true form. Kellogg made a few good runs, but the strange surroundings were evidently too great a handicap. Tobias's game was never better than mediocre, and his work throughout was most uneven.

After five minutes' intermission J. De Mun Smith of St. Louis crossed cues with John A. Hendrick, the New Haven crackajack, thus making both of the opening games duels between the East and West. About 500 spectators watched the contests, which were under the personal supervision of Dr. Ranney, Secretary of the Billiard Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union.

The following ten players are entered in the tourney: J. De Mun Smith, St. Louis; W. W. Kellogg, Chicago; George E. Hevner, Philadelphia; Albert G. Cutler, Boston; Charles Threshie, Boston; John A. Hendrick, New Haven; Dr. A. B. Miller, New York; Dr. Walter G. Douglass, New York; Florian Tobias, New York, and L. A. Servatius, New York.

Of these men the most prominent in the public eye is Servatius, who won the last handicap amateur tournament less than two weeks ago, defeating the best amateurs in the city on even terms, although allowed a handicap.

In the opening game between Kellogg and Tobias the latter won the bank, and, selecting the spot ball, ran ten points. The balls were left in a poor position and the Chicago expert drew a blank. Tobias rolled up eleven in his next inning, and had a lead of twenty-five before the Western crack scored at all. When he did get the ivories together, however, he seemed to hypnotize the balls, and in two innings assumed the lead, which position he never afterward lost. In the eleventh inning he rolled up twenty-two, and ran twenty-eight in the twenty-first inning. At the end of his thirty-first inning Tobias left two balls frozen on the rail and called to have them spotted, after which he ran thirty-one, the highest of the game.

The score:

Kellogg—0 0 0 0 6 2 1 0 3 1 1 22 10 5 0 1 10 20 4 8 0 28 18 9 7 0 2 1 31 0 2 1 0 9 2 9 1 1 8 0 14 1 1 1 0 2 0 0 8 0 1 3 2 0 5 0 2 0 2 0 1 4 2 1 2 1 0 2 4. Total, 300. Average, 4 28-68. Highest runs, 31, 28, 22, 21.

Tobias—10, 11, 4 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 5 4 6 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 3 0 5 0 8 0 0 3 16 12 2 1 2 13 3 0 2 1 0 7 2 12 1 1 0 1 11 0 3 2 2 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 6 0 2 1 0 3 5 5. Total, 195. Average, 2 59-68. Highest runs, 16, 13, 12, 12.

Referee—Wilson P. Foss.

At 12:30 this morning the second game was unfinished. At the end of the fifty-sixth inning Smith of St. Louis had scored 228 points and Hendrick, the New Haven expert, had 201 points.

The games scheduled for to-day are Threshie against Servatius, with P. L. Arnold as referee, in the afternoon; Miller against Cutler and Hendrick against Douglas, with Dr. L. L. Mial referee in the evening.

POGGENBURG DEFEATS MULDAUR.

Slow Playing Marks Second Series of Tournament at Daly's.

Ferdinand Poggenburg defeated Mark H. Muldaur in the second series of the intercity and inter-club amateur billiard tournament at Maurice Daly's Academy last night.

The tournament is being conducted under the rules of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players, adopted on Nov. 8.

Poggenburg, who is a scratch man, had to score 300 points before his opponent made 220, and he found no difficulty in conceding this handicap. The playing was not up to the players' usual standard. Poggenburg, who in the previous tournament made a general average of more than 7, had all he could do to make 5, 5, 59, while Muldaur made but 3, 7, 58.

Both men played well at the start, Muldaur making 11 in his first inning to Poggenburg's 8. In their second effort Muldaur netted 5 and Poggenburg 2. The latter then made his best run of the game, 38. This break was a beautiful exhibition of open table play. He continued his good work in the next inning, and with a run of 10 followed by another of 36 rapidly drew away from his opponent.

The score:

Poggenburg, (300)—8 2 38 0 10 36 1 4 0 5 7 4 0 0 2 0 2 17 1 0 8 2 12 1 1 0 1 8 1 12 2 0 7 4 0 19 0 1 1 0 5 2 1 17 3 0 0 7 1 3 0 8 1 3 1 20 2 13. Total, 300. Average, 5 5-68. High runs, 38, 36, 20.

Muldaur, (220)—11 5 3 2 0 2 5 4 10 0 1 9 9 0 7 4 3 0 0 1 1 8 8 2 0 2 8 3 1 16 11 0 2 2 8 9 0 10 2 4 0 0 0 9 1 1 0 3 0 1 6 1 9 0 0. Total, 181; average, 3 7-58; high runs, 11, 10, 16.

Referee, Edward McLaughlin.

Two games will be played to-day. Stark and Arnold will play in the afternoon and Keeney and Townsend in the evening.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Niagara Chair Company of Lockport; capital $20,000. Directors—Charles W. Carl, W. W. O'Keefe, and E. L. Carl, Lockport.

Empire State Cycle Company of Addison; capital, $20,000. Directors—William H. Ives, C. A. Brewster, and J. S. Harrison, Addison.

Hoyt Folding Chair Company of Syracuse; capital $50,000. Directors—Austin K. Hoyt, F. A. Summerville, and W. H. Plumb, Syracuse.

Riggs Restaurant Company of New York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—Leon C. Riggs, W. W. Riggs, and J. E. Riggs, New York City.

Hurley Typesetting Company of New York City; capital, $3,000. Directors—Charles L. Hurley, Pierce P. Hurley, and C. E. Osborn, Brooklyn.

Liberty Summer Neckwear Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—Joseph Neuman, Mather Schoenfeld, and Moritz Lazarus, New York City.

Pohl & Lerch of New York City, to manufacture portieres, lace and other curtains; capital $5,000. Directors—Henry J. Pohl, C. R. Lerch, and H. J. Lerch, Brooklyn.

Glens Falls Providing Company of Glens Falls; to deal in ice, coal, and produce; capital $10,000. Directors—Albert C. Johnson, H. B. Johnson, Fred. T. Russell, Louis Armstrong, and A. S. Rugge, Glens Falls.

New Jersey Corporations.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 4.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

The United Water, Gas and Electric Company; capital $500,000; to manufacture and furnish gas, electric light, heat, and power, to construct reservoirs and furnish water, and to construct railways and tramways operated by any kind of power. The incorporators are P. B. Shaw, Henry Metzger, and Godfrey Heff, all of Williamsport, Penn., and L. M. Garrison, Jersey City.

The New York Automatic Buffet Lunch Company; capital $100,000; to manufacture an automatic buffet lunch cabinet and to conduct a hotel and lunch business.

The New York Condensed Milk Company filed a certificate reducing its capital stock from $3,000,000 to $2,000. The certificate was signed by the Borden Condensed Milk Company, which was organized some time ago with a capital of $20,000,000, and which owns all but five shares of the New York company.

CITIES COMMITTEE HEAD.

Rural Representative Practically Certain to Have Chairmanship—Mr. Odell on "Hayseeds."

It is regarded as practically certain that the Chairmanship of the Cities Committee in the next Assembly will go to a representative from one of the rural districts. This is the present intention of the Republican State leaders, and unless something happens between now and the time for the convening of the Legislature, in January, the present programme will be carried out. The coming conference between Gov. Roosevelt, Senator Platt, and Chairman Odell may develop a new situation. Mr. Odell makes no secret of the fact that the present plans of the State leaders are subject to change. In former years legislative committees have been made up and changed within a few hours of the assembling of the Legislature.

Chairman Odell went to Washington last night to have a talk with Senator Platt. Before leaving he confirmed the report that the Cities Committee would be headed by some man from up the State.

"Nobody down here wants it," said he, "and there are good reasons for giving it to a man from a rural district. There is nothing in the argument that a rural man should not have the Chairmanship of the Cities Committee because country Assemblymen are prejudiced against cities. I think many countrymen would do better for the cities than a city man. The 'hayseeds,' as all the people living above the Bronx are called, are not prejudiced against New York, and a 'hayseed' Chairman of the Cities Committee would treat New York fairly."

Mr. Odell's remarks were construed by those at headquarters to mean that Merton E. Lewis, who represents one of the Monroe County districts, is out of the race. After the declination of Edward H. Fallows of this city to take the place it was generally thought that the prize would go to Mr. Lewis. It is now thought that the Chairmanship of the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment will go to Mr. Lewis. Reports say that Gov. Roosevelt regards Mr. Lewis as an expert in tax matters and will urge his selection for the place, as much important tax legislation is expected at Albany during the coming session.

Nothing could induce Chairman Odell to say who would be named as Chairman of the Cities Committee. Among the names heard in connection with the place were those of Assemblyman Costello of Oswego, Assemblyman

ELECTION IN PUERTO RICO

Voting Has Been Going On for Weeks and Is Not Yet Ended.

TWO PARTIES IN THE RACE

Fight Between the Federals and Republicans Is So Far an Even One —Suffrage Is Restricted.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Nov. 29.—Local interest in Puerto Rico is just now centred on the elections. The two parties, the Republicans and Federals, are striving for supremacy. The fight is an even one, and it will be a case of the best winning. The result will go a great way toward determining how soon Puerto Rico will be given civil government. Elections are to be held in sixty-nine towns.

At the present writing nine towns have had their elections, dating from Oct. 28. The Federals were victorious in five of these. At this rate the Puerto Rican elections will be continued two months more. Up to date, elections have been held in but one town at a time. The votes have been cast and the election decided before the proceedings were taken up in the next town. As a consequence, considerable time has been lost, and it is not at all unlikely that orders will shortly be issued allowing the elections to be held in several towns at the same time.

They are all municipal elections, and are for the purpose of choosing the following officers in the various towns: One Alcalde, or Mayor; one Municipal Judge, one Suplente, or Vice Judge; five School Trustees, and the members of the Town Council.

All elections are held under the general direction of army officers designated by Gen. Davis. One each of such officers presides at each election. It is the duty of the army officer in charge to call the contending parties in convention to nominate their candidates. The parties are requested to select the names of two persons and alternates whom they desire to represent them on the Registration Board, and also to name a person and alternate for each voting place in the municipality. The officer in charge designates one voting place for each 200 legally registered voters. In the event of the parties failing to make nominations, the officer selects the candidates from those who compose the first two-thirds of those qualified to hold office.

Those eligible for office are limited to the taxpayers, who are included in the first two-thirds of the toal number of taxpayers who are qualified to vote, in the order of the amount of taxes paid. Any taxpayer whose name falls within the one-third remaining and who pays taxes in an amount equal to the smallest paid by any person in the two-thirds class, is eligible to hold public office. Members of the liberal professions are also eligible, namely: Lawyers, physicians, pharmacists, surgeons, dentists, professors of schools, priests and ministers, civil and electrical engineers, and those having a degree in the arts or sciences.

An elector, to vote, must possess the following qualifications: He must be a bona fide male resident of the municipality, over twenty-one years of age on date of election; must be a taxpayer of record in the municipality in which he votes at the date of the order, or he must be able to read and write. Persons who pay insular or municipal taxes of any kind in their own right or name, or in the name of their lawful wife or minor child, or the members of a firm, corporation, or copartnership, paying taxes, and the heirs of an estate that pays taxes, are deemed taxpayers under the meaning of this clause. But administrators, guardians, trustees, agents, or other persons who pay taxes for others than themselves or their lawful family are not taxpayers within its meaning through such payment.

Further than this the voter must have resided in Puerto Rico for two years next preceding the date of his registration, and for the last six months of the two years within the municipality where the election is held. Provided, that any bona-fide resident who has been absent from Puerto Rico during any part of the period of two years, and who has not acquired citizenship elsewhere, shall be considered as a resident within the meaning of the order.

Citizens or subjects of foreign countries possessing the foregoing qualifications will be permitted to vote at municipal elections, provided they have resided in Puerto Rico for five years next preceding the date of election, and for the last six months of said period within the municipality where the election is held; and provided, further, that they shall have made renunciation under oath of their foreign nationality, said oath being administered by the Municipal Judge, or an army officer, and said renunciation to be accompanied by a declaration of intention to become citizens of the United States.

Printed blank forms for this purpose will be prepared and furnished free of charge to Municipal Judges by the Civil Secretary. The declaration will be executed in duplicate, one copy forwarded by the Municipal Judge or army officer to the Civil Secretary for file, and the other will be retained by the person making the oath. Municipal Judges are authorized to collect a fee of 25 cents, American currency, for the performance of this duty.

No person who has been convicted of a felony within five years next preceding the day of election is eligible to office.

Boards of Supervisors, one board for each polling place, to superintend the balloting, and consisting of one army officer, as President, and one member each of the political parties whose candidates' names are on the official ballots, are appointed by the officer in charge. Each civilian member of these boards is required to take oath for the faithful discharge of his duties. The army officer has no vote except to determine a tie. The Australian ballot system is to be used.

The persons elected are to hold office until Nov. 1, 1900, or until their successors are duly elected and qualified.

The Federal Party, which is composed of the island's better element, is the outgrowth of the old Liberal Party which was organized in 1887. The Federals claim that it was through their influence that autonomy was granted to Puerto Rico by Spain in 1897. They have enrolled in their ranks the majority of the merchants, land holders, plantation owners, and the higher educated and broad-minded element of the island. This party demands a civil government for Puerto Rico, with Luis Munoz Rivera, their leader, as Governor, and with "Puertorriqueños" at the head of all the departments. The military must be done away with entirely.

The Republican Party is a later organization. Although it has been in existence only five months, it has accomplished wonders in pushing itself to the front, under the able management of Dr. Basbosa, who is considered to be one of the best native physicians on the island. The Republicans are composed mostly of the laboring class, and consequently, the colored element predominates. At the same time, many of the most influential business men are among its members. The Republican Party endeavors to stand by the Administration, and by so doing hopes to further its cause.

The platforms of the two parties, which have been published, seem to differ only in minor detail, so it would seem that the elections simply decide personal political differences.

The Federal Party in its platform applauds the fact of annexation to the United States and advocates an absolute identity with the United States in laws and form of government. It demands to become an integral part of the United States, with Territorial representation in Congress at the present and full and unrestricted State representation in the future.

The platform urges the right of franchise for all citizens and absolute free trade between the island and the United States; the establishment of schools and universities for the education of both men and women; a revision of the judicial system, and the establishment of trial by jury. In conclusion it states:

"The Federal Party affirms its faith in the tradition and character of the American people, and it trusts to it, as well as to the efforts of the people of this island, for making of Puerto Rico an emporium of wealth and culture, over which may forever wave the Stars and Stripes."

The preamble of the platform of the Republican Party indorses and commends "the able, patriotic, and true American spirit manifested by William McKinley, President of the United States, in releasing us from the misrule of Spain," and expresses the hope of a speedy settlement of National affairs. This party also takes pride in the fact of annexation, pledges itself to conform to the laws of the United States, and asks for an opportunity to demonstrate its fitness to govern itself.

The platform asks for free suffrage, declares the devotion of the party to liberty of speech and press and opposes any union of Church and State. It is hostile to the introduction of foreign contract labor, but favors the establishment of free, non-sectarian schools in which the English language shall be taught. It asks for a revision of the laws of taxation and for a judiciary like that of the United States.

The elections already held have passed off with comparative quiet. One or two riots have occurred, and, in one case, revolvers were drawn and a man was shot.

A general order has recently been issued prohibiting all riotous demonstrations. It is also announced that blasphemous abuse will not be tolerated. It has been the custom of the people to parade the streets in disorderly crowds, crying, "Down with the Federals!" "Death to the Republicans!" and using vile names in referring to party leaders. It is the intention of the commanding General to put a stop to all such proceedings.

Puerto Rican Exports and Imports.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The War Department made public to-day a statement of exports and imports at the five principal ports of Puerto Rico for the months of May, June, and July, 1899. The report shows a slight balance of trade in favor of these ports of $347,882. The total of imports into the ports named for the three months is $2,572,618. The exports during the same period were $2,920,500. There was exported to the United States during the three months $871,671 worth of merchandise, and there was imported from the United States $973,545 worth.

Alcalde Murdered in Puerto Rico.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Dec. 4.—Word reached this city to-day to the effect that the Alcalde of Arecibo was assassinated yesterday afternoon. He was a Federalist, and was elected last week. No details are at hand, but the killing is supposed to have been done by a native policeman.

CUBAN CENSUS COMPLETED.

Gen. Sanger Will Now Begin Taking a Census of Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Gen. Sanger has made the announcement that the Cuban census is completed. He is at present at Matanzas, and the news of the end of the work is contained in a cablegram from that place received by Secretary Root. The dispatch shows that the census was finished Nov. 30, the exact date fixed by the original order from Secretary Root.

Gen. Sanger's next work is a census of Puerto Rico. Meanwhile the tabulation of the Cuban enumerators' returns will be undertaken at once in this city. The returns will be completely counted before April 11 next, the date of expiration of the year allowed by the treaty of peace for the determination of the status of the Spanish residents of Cuba.

Americans Buy Cuban Iron Land.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4.—The Cuban Steel Ore Company of this city announces that it has purchased 2,000 acres of iron ore land at the eastern end of Cuba. The output is to be shipped direct to this city for distribution among furnaces throughout Pennsylvania. The land purchased is in Guama, five or six miles inland from Chiriviri, from which point the shipments will be made. The quality of the ore is said to be the richest in Cuba. Capitalists are now engaged in the work of building a railroad from the new mines at Guama to Chiriviri, and the work is nearly completed. The mines will be in active operation next Spring.

N. Y. U. ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

At the Annual Meeting Its President Assumes Its Deficit.

New York University will not hold an indoor athletic meeting this year, as the students have decided that they will do all in their power to support the intercollegiate gymnastic contest, to be held under the auspices of the newly organized Intercollegiate Gymnastic Union.

The New York University Athletic Association yesterday afternoon held its annual meeting at University Heights. Commodore David Banks, the President, presided. Several hundred graduate and student members were present. The Treasurer reported that the association had expended nearly $1,600 and there was still a deficit. Commodore Banks announced through the First Vice President that he would make up this deficit so that the association could start the year free from debt.

The officers for the current year are: President—Commodore David Banks; First Vice President—C. A. Taylor, 1901; Second Vice President—M. C. Allaben, 1900; Corresponding Secretary—H. B. Fernold, 1901; Recording Secretary—F. Halford, 1902; Treasurer—Prof. R. W. Hall; Member at Large to the Executive Committee—L. G. Blunt, 1902; Alumni Advisory Committee—W. A. Wheelock, from the Council; Prof. T. W. Edmondson, from the Faculty, and Messrs. Gibson, '54; Kingsley, '83, and Greenelle, '90, of the Alumni Association.

LONG PRAISES NAVAL CADETS.

He Says the Football Team Made a Gallant, If Unsuccessful, Fight.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Secretary Long's opinion of the football game between the Annapolis and West Point Cadets at Philadelphia last Saturday is embodied in a personal letter which he to-day addressed to Rear Admiral F. V. McNair, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, in which he said:

"I hope you will say for me to the football team that while they did not win, they made a gallant fight, and that it was especially gratifying to the department; that certainly so far as my observation went and so far as I have heard from others, nothing could have been manlier or handsomer or in better spirit than the way in which the two teams made their fight, and that the absence of any brutal, unbecoming or ungentlemanly conduct was especially noteworthy.

"Tell them that the department does not forget that they are just as brave, just as manly, just as faithful to their duty, and have given just the same assurance that in whatever emergency they are placed they will do everything in their power as if they had won the game on Saturday."

Racing Results at Tanfaran.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 4.—Tanfaran results:

FIRST RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile; purse, Advance Guard, 103 pounds, (J. Martin,) 2 to 1 won; Discreet, 100, (Johnson,) 4 to 1, second; My Gypsy, 100, (J. Ranch,) 7 to 5, third. Time—1:27½. The Echo and Burdock also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth; selling. Lothian, 94 pounds, (Henry,) 2½ to 1, won; Silver Tone, 96, (Vittatoe,) 8 to 5, second; Castake, 101, (T. Walsh,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:47½. Ostler Joe, Snips, Alicia, Personne, and Owyhee also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; selling. Mocorito, 107 pounds, (J. Martin,) 3 to 1, won; Loving Cup, 110, (J. Weber,) 9 to 1, second; Alaska, 107, (Conley,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:13¾. Sybaris, Potente, Afamada, Tullamoore, Formula, and Mamie G. also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and an eighth; handicap. Opponent, 98 pounds, (Devin,) 7 to 1, won; Dr. Nembula, 107, (Thorpe,) 8 to 1, second; Morinel, 107, (Bullman,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:53¼. Malay, Zoroaster, Ringmaster, Dare II., and Stuttgart also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and an eighth, hurdle; handicap. Duke of York II., 140 pounds, (Casey,) 4 to 1, won; Granger, 155, (Glover,) 3 to 1, second; Major S., 153, (Rutliere, 5 to 1, third. Time—2:06¾. P. F., Monita, Rossmore, Fifi, Una Colorado, and Ponge also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth; purse, G. B. Morris, 104 pounds, (Vittatoe,) even, won; Terapo, 107, (Conley,) 7 to 1, second; Fleming, 104, (J. Woods,) 40 to 1, third. Time—1:48. Schilly, Lena, Inverary II., and Hoheniohe also ran.

Athletic Allies and Cycling.

Rumors of impending troubles among the League of American Wheelmen, the Amateur Athletic Union, and the Military Athletic League over the complicated cycling racing situation having been circulated of late, a conference was held yesterday in this city between representatives of the three organizations. After the meeting the delegates announced there was no chance for a severance of the alliances which exist between the different organizations at present. Each organization will respect the rulings and decisions of the other upon any points at issue.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—United States Supreme Court:

51—The Addyston Pipe and Steel Company et al., appellants, vs. the United States.—Appeal from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth District. Decree modified and affirmed and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Tennessee. Opinion by Mr. Justice Peckham.

76—Joseph Bradley, appellant, vs. Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States.—Appeal from the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. Decree affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Mr. Justice Peckham.

42—The New England Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Robert T. Conroy, administrator, &c.—On a certificate from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit. First question answered in the affirmative and the second in the negative. Opinion by Mr. Justice Shiras. Dissenting, Mr. Justice Harlan.

67—John F. Maloney, appellant, vs. O. H. Adsit.—Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the District of Alaska. Decree affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Mr. Justice Shiras.

322—Anthony F. Seeberger et al., plaintiffs, vs. Leander J. McCormick.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois. Dismissed for want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Mr. Justice Shiras.

47.—Charles E. Bolles, plaintiff in error vs. the Outing Company (Limited.)—In error to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.—Judgment affirmed with costs and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York. Opinion by Mr. Justice Brown. (Mr. Justice White concurs in the result.)

16—May Hays, appellant, vs. the United States.—Appeal from the Court of Private Land Claims. Decree affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Brown.

65—The City of New Orleans et al., appellants, vs. Mary G. T. Stempel et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana. Decree reversed with costs and cause remanded to the said Circuit Court for further proceedings. Opinion by Mr. Justice Brewer. Dissenting: Mr. Justice Harlan and Mr. Justice White.

80—Gertrude J. Niles, appellant, vs. The Cedar Point Club.—Appeal from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit. Decree affirmed with costs and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio. Opinion by Mr. Justice Brewer.

69—The Arkansas Building and Loan Association, (perpetual,) appellant, vs. J. W. Madden, Secretary of State; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Texas.—Decree modified to a dismissal without prejudice and, as so modified, affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

The Chief Justice also announced the following orders of the Court:

172—The City of New Orleans, petitioner, vs. John G. Warner.—Mandate stayed until the further order of the court.

446—Elmer E. Pipe et al., petitioners, vs. Martha E. Hoopes, executrix, &c., et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit denied.

12—The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, petitioner, vs. Nellie Phinney, executrix, &c.—Assigned for argument on Monday Jan. 8 next, after the cases already set down for that day.

192—The Steamship Benito Estenger, &c., appellant, vs. The United States, and 248—The United States, appellant, vs. Kleinwork Sons & Co., claimants, &c.—Advanced and assigned for argument on Monday, Jan. 8 next, after the cases already set down for that day, on motion of Solicitor General Richards for the United States.

435—Charles L. Benedict, appellant, vs. the United States.—Motion to advance submitted by Solicitor General Richards for the appellee.

458—George T. Murdock, executor, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. John G. Ward, United States Collector, &c., and

459—George D. Sherman, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—Advanced and assigned for argument with No. 225, as one case, on motion of Charles E. Patterson, for the plaintiffs in errors.

439—The Adirondack Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the People of the State of New York.—Motion to advance submitted by Edward Winslow Paige for the defendants in error.

357—Mark K. Lowry et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the Silver City Gold and Silver Mining Company.—Motion to dismiss submitted by C. S. Varian and F. S. Richards in support of motion and by Arthur Brown, H. P. Henderson, and O. W. Powers in opposition thereto.

426—James D. Patton, plaintiff in error, vs. J. D. Bradley, collector.—Advanced under Rule 32 to be submitted on briefs to be filed on or before Feb. 1 next, on motion of William L. Royall for the plaintiff in error.

465—The Board of County Commissioners of the County of Ouray, petitioners, vs. Robert C. Geer. —Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals from the Eighth Circuit, submitted by Lyman I. Henry and Thomas C. Brown for the petitioner and by Albert E. Pattison for the respondent.

138—A. J. Daggs et al., appellants, vs. The Phoenix National Bank.—Suggestion of diminution of the record and motion for a writ of certiorari submitted by A. J. Daggs for the appellants, in support of motion, and by A. B. Browne and Alexander Britton for the appellee in opposition thereto.

486—United States Rubber Company et al., petitioners, vs. the American Oak Leather Company et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit submitted by H. S. Robbins, E. S. Isham, and George A. Follansbee for the petitioners and by Jacob Newman, Frederick A. Smith, and H. K. Tenny for the respondents.

156—Henry T. Whitcomb et al., receivers, &c., plaintiffs in error, vs. John A. Smithson.—Motions to dismiss or affirm submitted by John A. Lovely in support of motions and by Howard Morris in opposition thereto.

112—Patrick Cahill et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. C. H. Benson et al.—In error to the Court of Civil Appeals of the Fifth Supreme Judicial District of the State of Texas. Dismissed, with costs, on authority of counsel for plaintiff in error.

356—John A. Post et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The Southern Railway Company.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Tennessee. Dismissed, with costs, on authority of counsel for plaintiff in error.

225—Shirley T. High et al, appellants, vs. F. E. Cayne, as Collector, &c. et al, and 387—Eben J. Knowlton et al, executors, &c., plaintiffs in error vs. Frank R. Mason, United States Collector, &c., and 451—The Fidelity Insurance Trust and Safe Deposit Company, executor, &c., plaintiff in error vs. Penrose A. McClain, and 458—George T. Murdoch, executor, &c., plaintiff in error vs. John G. Ward, United States Collector, &c., and 459—George D. Sherman, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—Six hours allowed to the counsel for appellants and plaintiffs in error in the argument of these cases, on motion of John G. Carlisle for the appellants and plaintiffs in error.

384—Charles L. Maxwell, plaintiff in error, vs. George N. Dow, Warden, &c.—Argued by J. W. N. White Cotton for plaintiff in error, and by A. C. Bishop for the defendant in error.

393—Henry Bollu, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Nebraska.—Argument commenced by Joel W. West for the plaintiff in error, and continued by C. J. Smyth for the defendant in error.

Day call for Tuesday, Dec. 5: 393, 225 and 387, 451, 458 and 459, 59, 4, 70, 36, 73 and 74, 79, 21 and 52.

Calendars for Tuesday, Dec. 5.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ. —Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

75—King vs. SS. Strabo. 78—United States vs.

79—Sun Printing & Pub. Co. vs. Schenck.
80—Hills Bros. vs. United States.
81—Neale vs. Steamtug Nathan Hale.

82—United States vs. Richard.
1—Bannerman vs. Sanford.
3—Florida Central RR. vs. Am. Surety Co.
91—Consolidated Fastner Co. vs. Hays.
92—Consolidated Fastner Co. vs. Bradt.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

134—Williams vs. Leland.
136—Whelen vs. Man. Ry
128—Fairbanks vs. Met. St. Ry.
9—Lanier vs. Rowell.
68—Sansol vs. Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.
114—Dwyer vs. Nixon.
113—Anderson vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. RR.
121—Burke vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. RR.
137—Ryan vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
5—Brinkena vs. Hamburg-Am. Co.
22—Watts, receiver, vs. Whitman.
23—Citizens' Bank of Reading vs. Whitman.
24—Dick vs. Janeway.
25—Tribune Ass'n vs. Batterson.
27—Schenck vs. Sun Printing & Pub. Co. (No. 2.)

38—Kunkle vs. Dry Goods Chronicle.
67—Odell vs. Ernesty.
69—Norton vs. Whitman.
72—Maas vs. Hofstadt.
73—Gazzam vs. Simpson.
75—Prunier vs. Ash.
82—Schiffer vs. Trus. Columbia College.
84—Maaso vs. Met. St. Ry.
85—Huber vs. Met. St. Ry.
100—Anglo-Am. L. Co. vs. Hotchkiss.
111—Atkinson vs. Whitman.
116—Redmond vs. Scott.
117—Barrett vs. Rowell.
118—Brickhead vs. Weeks.
132—Canada Bank vs. Waydell.
140—Slaughter vs. La Compagne Francaise des Cables Telegraphiques. Kennedy vs. Ryan.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Motions in bankruptcy.

In re N. Y. & West-chester Water Co.
In re Sarah Cohn.
In re Lazarus Freund.
In re Ernest Freise, Jr.
In re Alex. Blumberg.
In re H. Lockwood & Co.
In re R. A. Osborn.
In re Michael O'Connell.
In re Joseph M. Tobias.
In re Charles N. Constant.
In re Engert, Connor & Co.
In re Town & Ettlinger.
In re Geo. Heymann.
In re Blaufein & Dietz.
In re Joseph Koransky.
Admiralty calendar called at 11 A. M.

207—Griffen vs. Manice.
208—Booth vs. Newton.
209—Central Trust Co. vs. West Imp. Co.
30—Bradley vs. Seaboard Nat. Bank.
31—Hollis vs. Drescher.
32—Schroeck vs. Reiss.
33—McDonald vs. Met. St. Ry.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Rieger vs. Dunn.
2—Matter of Hull.
3—Reeder vs. Lockwood.
4—Hill vs. Met. St. Ry.
5—Danzig vs. Wood.
6—Foley vs. Foley.
7—Balmer vs. Western Union Tel. Co.
8—Jewett vs. U. S. of Mexico.
9—Levine vs. Am. Woolen Co.
10—Rosenthal vs. Rosenthal.
11—McClure vs. Trask.
12—Meyer vs. Meyer.
18—Breen vs. Hallahan.
14—Buckley vs. Seitz.
15—Caldwell vs. Caldwell.
16—Kennelly vs. Kennelly.
17—Avery vs. Browning.
18—Matter of E. 149th St.
19—Clinch vs. Henck.
20—Flaherty vs. McWilliams.
21—Levy vs. Levy.
22—Little vs. Lee.
23—Tully vs. Caldwell.
24—Smith vs. Secor.
25—In re Pollack.
26—Jeffries vs. Huber.
27—Ellin vs. Fitzgerald.
28—Stahl vs. Geidenberg.
29—In re Jardine.
30—Smith vs. Smith.
31—Mackintosh vs. Mackintosh.

32—In re Liebemoth Von Ann & Co.
33—People, &c., vs. Abingdon Sq. Sav. Bk.
34—Young vs. Lindblom.
35—McCloud vs. Meehan.
36—Fawls vs. Union Ry.
37—Anness vs. Hudnut's Pharmacy.
38—Werned vs. Franklin Nat. Bank.
39—Loeb vs. Mut. Reserve Fund Life Association.
40—Clark vs. Hall.
41—Brooks vs. Weller.
42—John Church Co. vs. McCready.
43—Bollar vs. Schoenwitt
44—Kissam vs. Corbit.
45—In re John Stephenson Co.
46—Cohen vs. Krotosky.
47—Milner vs. Bache.
48—Eggers vs. Kohler.
49—Kennedy vs. Kennedy.
50—Borck vs. Vaubel.
51—Collins vs. Collins.
52—Sandler vs. Diamond
53—Schnugg vs. Nazarden
54—Hahn vs. Mayor, &c.
55—Dowling vs. same.
56—Duffy vs. same.
57—Warren vs. Weir.
58—Schuck vs. Rogers.
59—Lipuisky vs. Fishel.
60—People, &c., vs. Strauss.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Motions.

1—In re E. 149th St.
2—Fox vs. Fox.
3—Same vs. same.
4—Same vs. same.
5—Marx vs. Degener. Demurrer.
1177—Wells vs. Simpson.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

2817—Pokorny vs. Pokorny.
3440—Smith vs. City of New York.
1864—Jeffries Glass Co. vs Bolen.
3511—O'Donnell vs. Kraft.
3826—Malkowitz vs. Pasestein.
3189—Hollender vs. Tielsermis.
3040—Sheeran vs. Richardson.
2680—Shemmiel vs. Morse.
2681—Same vs. Bowery Sav. Bank.
2957—Reilly vs. Brown.
3359—Anargyros v s. Anargyros Cigarette Co.
3536—Elliott vs. McCrosker.
3426—Diering vs. Quigley.
2258—Conlon vs. Starbuck.
2869—May vs. Carleton.
3648—Mulrein vs. Weisbecker.

1448—Ravanaburgh vs. Pfeiffer.
3751—Kastor vs. Ketchum.
3180—Wilson vs. Nat. Life Ins. Co.
3544—Thompson vs. Thompson.
3914—Cretsan vs. Foote & Thorne Glass Co.
4038—Charlton vs. Charlton.
4080—Coddington vs. Duffy.
4095—Jaeger vs. Muller.
4095—Paul vs. City of New York.
3534—De Vita vs. Robinson.
3725—Plunkett vs. Fee.
1855—Frost vs. Collins.
3238—Deering vs. Schreyer.
4070—Call vs. Blumenthal.
1472—Person vs. Blumenthal.
1217—Glen Cove Granite Co. vs. Costello.
2607—Vivian vs. Crow.
3678—Pinkey vs. Mayor, &c.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar 4204.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Sewell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:20 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Hennessy, and Schwarzkopf for the People.

1—Daniel McPeak.
2—Michael Dooley.
3—Wolff Honig and Louis Weinfeld.

SUPREME COURT—Extraordinary Trial Term—Held in Criminal Court Building—Werner, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.

1—Daniel Feinberg.
2—William Blunt.
3—Same.
4—Frank Hart, alias Wm. O'Brien.
5—George T. Sullivan, alias Wm. Morris.
6—Harry Dorf.
7—William Hoag.
8—Joseph Moritz.
9—Joseph G. Simmonds
10—Thomas J. Reilly.
11—A. Hornen Fromensohn.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. for trial. Calendar. Preferred causes.

11272—Washington vs. Irving Sav. Institut'n.
11289—Same vs. Emigrant Indus. Sav. Bank.
11290—Same vs. Seamen's Bank for Sav.
11258—Same vs. East River Sav. Inst.
11246—Same vs. Union Dime Sav. Bank.
9657—Turel vs. Emigrant Indus. Sav. Bank.
10158—Bartlett vs. City of N. Y.
9802—Haggerty vs. Clauson.
10280—Adler vs. B'way Bank of Brooklyn.
10104—Smalls vs. Ruppert.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI., for trial.

10286—Ward vs. St. Vincent's Hospital.
8928—Ennis vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3929—Same vs. same.
6273—Lynn vs. City of New York.
3949—Moore vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4759—Lacs vs. James Everard's Breweries.
5736—De Lemos vs. Moran
5998—Gall vs. Mayor, &c.
5957—McHugh vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
6772—Beck vs. Schoen.
5429—Davis vs. Hecker.
6883—Winnick vs. Johnson.
5835—Gilmartin vs. McInerney.
1092—Tiehr vs. Consol. Gas Co.
6704—Standard Structural Co. vs. City of New York.
6925—Bennett vs. Geo. Borgfeldt Co.
4021—Gribben vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
4381—Mamaroneck Grocery Co. vs. Lima.
4382—Same vs. same.
4028—Harrison vs. Met. St Ry. Co.
9480—Marks vs. Englund
4786—Englund vs. Wellbrock.
2936—Lewis vs. Conn. Mut. Life Ins. Co.
10306—Wamsley vs. Atlas Steamship Co.
293½—Richards vs. Hayes.
5420—Christie vs. Matthews.
5538—Houghtaling vs. Gillig.
5643—Rowland vs. Fowler.
4077—Ivins vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4095—Mussadech vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 7166.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.

6557—Faccini vs. Cagliostro.
2011—Cahill vs. Mayor, &c.
6441—Kelly vs. Naughton.
6409—Brady vs. Jacobs.
578—Rinn vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
6538½—Flagler vs. Hearst.
4627—Beattie vs. O'Neill
5274—Roth vs. Arneman.
7675—Lyon vs. Brown.
6131—Slattery vs. Seagrist.
6194—Spiers vs. Nat. B. Legion.
5043—Picken vs. Pulitzer
7052—Balheimer v s. Manhattan Yeast Co.
7056—Good vs. Rumsey.
7063—Lichtenstein vs. Dummeyer.
2220—Towers vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
5877—Hunt vs. Acton.
6022—Oettinger vs. Oettinger.
4673—Lent vs. Lenane.
8464—Kelly vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4424—Murphy vs. Standard Paint Co.
5893—Jamison vs. Coles.
2385—Migdalsky vs. Gross.
1804—Guens vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4672—Townsley vs. B'kers' Life Ins. Co.
8097—Cunliffe vs. Security Ins. Co. of N. H.
2429—McAuliffe vs. 42d St. &c., R. R. Co.
1661—Kaufeld vs. Lyman.
4755—Brown vs. Hart.
4674—Parmenter vs. McLaughlin.
2295—Smith vs. Union Ry. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned until Dec. 11.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Mac-lean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Adjourned until Dec. 18.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Wm. Wade.
2—Margaret Malone.
3—Joseph Richardson.
4—Joseph Richardson.
5—Joseph Richardson.
6—Hy. W. Meyer.
7—Geo. M. Bockoven.
8—Wm. Wilson.
9—Joseph E. Brady.
10—Anthony Gorman.
11—James Johnston.
12—Charles Meade.
13—Thomas Ennis.
14—Bessie Weiss.
15—Lloyd Tevis.
16—Julius Lipman.
17—John Swinburne.
18—Wm. T. Daphyn.
19—Robt. Bonner.
20—James D. Butman.
21—John Hodgett.
22—Rose Ferrigan.
23—Cecelia Rashover.
24—Henrietta Guldenkirch.
25—Madeline O. Smith.
26—Ursula M. Carey.
27—Mary Hillier.
28—Mary Clarke.
29—Robt. Greacen.
30—John Cassidy.
31—Henry E. Hooper.
32—Matteo Cogno.
33—Salomon Cohn.
34—Mary S. Reynolds.
35—Marguerite Burger.
36—Amelia Posenecker.
37—Timothy Ryan.

38—Wm. Murphy.
39—Charles E. Loew.
40—Salome Loew.
41—Moses Toch.
42—Frank W. Walthers.
43—Bridget McGrath.
44—Louis Feldman.
45—Anthony Gorman.
46—John Murphy.
47—Carl A. A. Zarwell.
48—Ephraim D. Brown.
49—Bernard A. Zarwell.
50—Thomas J. Holahan.
51—Bernard Walther.
52—Isidore Mondscheim.
53—Cornelius L. Everitt.
54—Eliza J. Bedell.
55—Bridget McGrath.
56—Cornelius L. Everitt.
57—James Johnston.
58—David Seaman.
59—Denis Ryan.
60—Annie C. Bettner.
61—James A. Ruthven.
62—Fronk W. Jordan.
63—Chas. J. Fagon.
64—Margaret N. Tricoche.
65—John E. Kaughran.
66—Sophia Schnakenberg.
67—John E. Kaughran.
68—Liebman Spier.
69—Israel Lindner.
70—James H. Clark.
71—Wm. Hustace.
72—James McDonald.
73—Wm. Hurry.
74—Peter McCabe.
75—Wm. H. Roach.
76—Harry C. Van Zandt.
77—Schuyler Valentine. Issues of fact.
349—Joseph Richardson.
352—John Gerlach.
353—Juliette Cicot.
1489—Abram C. Hull.

Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Louis Bock, Margaret E. Ryan, Max Wurmser, Louise Bloch, Agnes Luppold, John M. Harned, Henry Wess

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

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FINANCIAL.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company
FIRST MORTGAGE EXTENSION
FIFTY YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
PRINCIPAL DUE 1944.

Interest payable May 1st and Nov. 1st.

These bonds are the only direct obligation of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company except the 4% Bonds of 1890. They are a first mortgage on important sections of the Company in Missouri and Kansas, and at the rate of only $20,000 per mile, or at a less rate per mile than the 4% Bonds upon the other portions of the line, and while apparently as well secured, are offered at prices which yield 1% more of income. These Bonds are as well secured, it is believed, as the Missouri, Kansas and Eastern 5s of this System, which sell at 105, while these are at a less rate per mile than the direct obligation of the Company.

The condition of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company is believed to be better than ever before. The Company has no floating debt. By reason of heavy expenses in the past, which have brought the road into good physical condition, a favorable rate of operating expenses is expected in the future.

The surplus of the Company for the year ending June 30, 1899, after deducting interest on bonds and rentals and all charges, was $584,683. The gross earnings for the first three months of the current fiscal year show increase, as follows:

1899.	1898.	Increase.
$3,296,023.10	$2,917,234.60	$378,188.50.

These bonds are listed on the New York Stock Exchange. **WE OFFER BONDS OF THIS ISSUE SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE AND ADVANCE IN PRICE AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.**

H. W. POOR & CO.,
18 WALL STREET.

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FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
TRUSTEE'S (FINAL) CALL NO. 25,
Maturing January 1, 1900.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Eight Hundred and Ninety-eight (898) of the General First Mortgage $5,000 REGISTERED BONDS of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, or a total par value of $4,490,000, were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of Articles 11 and 12 of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

$5,000 REGISTERED BONDS.

1034	1628	1883	3773	4541	5324	6875
1035	1629	1884	3774	4542	5325	6876
1036	1630	2024	3798	4543	5368	6877
1037	1631	2100	3804	4544	5369	6878
1143	1632	2136	3805	4545	5371	6905
1219	1633	2137	3806	4546	5372	6907
1220	1634	2138	3808	4547	5373	6908
1223	1718	2139	3826	4548	5374	6915
1252	1724	2140	3827	4549	5375	6933
1253	1744	2141	3828	4551	5376	6934
1301	1745	2148	3829	4552	5377	6936
1344	1746	2240	3830	4553	5378	6937
1345	1747	2241	3831	4554	5379	6938
1346	1748	2242	3832	4555	5380	6939
1347	1749	2243	3837	4556	5382	6948
1355	1750	2244	3838	4557	5383	6951
1409	1751	2303	3876	4558	5384	6981
1485	1752	2322	3932	4559	5385	6982
1486	1753	2324	3935	4560	5386	6991
1487	1754	2495	4037	4561	5387	6992
1488	1755	2535	4067	4562	5388	6998
1489	1756	2536	4085	4563	5390	6999
1490	1757	2859	4090	4564	5391	7163
1491	1758	2860	4091	4565	5406	7164
1492	1759	2872	4107	4566	5407	7165
1493	1760	2873	4112	4567	5416	7166
1494	1761	2874	4113	4568	5417	8609
1495	1762	2875	4114	4569	5448	8618
1496	1763	2876	4115	4570	5449	8619
1497	1764	2877	4116	4571	5450	8724
1498	1765	2878	4117	4572	5464	8725
1499	1766	2879	4118	4573	5468	8726
1500	1767	2880	4119	4574	5503	8965
1501	1768	2881	4120	4615	5513	9815
1502	1769	2882	4121	4617	5518	9923
1503	1770	2883	4122	4631	5519	9924
1504	1771	2884	4123	4632	5534	9925
1505	1772	2885	4124	4633	5538	12327
1506	1773	2886	4125	4644	5539	12329
1507	1774	2887	4126	4647	5540	12334
1508	1775	2888	4127	4719	5541	12335
1509	1776	2889	4128	4720	5542	12365
1510	1777	2890	4129	4728	5553	12394
1511	1778	2891	4130	4805	5614	12407
1512	1779	2892	4131	4806	5615	12408
1513	1780	2893	4132	4807	5638	12409
1514	1781	2895	4133	4808	5651	12410
1515	1782	2896	4134	4809	5670	12411
1516	1783	2897	4135	4810	5671	12412
1517	1784	2898	4136	4811	5687	12413
1518	1785	2899	4157	4812	5688	12414
1519	1786	2900	4158	4813	5689	12415
1520	1787	2901	4139	4814	5747	12416
1521	1788	2902	4140	4815	5749	12417
1522	1789	2903	4141	4816	5761	12418
1523	1790	2904	4142	4817	5762	12419
1524	1791	2905	4143	4818	5907	12423
1525	1792	2906	4144	4819	6204	12424
1526	1793	2907	4145	4820	6213	18063
1527	1794	2908	4146	4821	6218	18064
1528	1795	2909	4147	4822	6280	18080
1530	1796	2910	4148	4823	6281	18081
1531	1797	2911	4149	4824	6282	18082
1532	1798	2912	4150	4875	6292	18095
1535	1799	2913	4151	4905	6315	18098
1563	1800	2914	4152	4927	6316	18099
1564	1801	2915	4153	4928	6408	18174
1565	1802	2916	4154	4935	6441	18208
1566	1803	2917	4155	4939	6465	20463
1567	1819	2918	4156	4939	6466	20464
1568	1820	2919	4157	4940	6470	20495
1569	1825	2920	4158	4941	6472	20496
1570	1826	2921	4159	4955	6474	20502
1571	1827	2922	4160	4964	6479	20503
1572	1828	2923	4161	4965	6574	20509
1573	1829	2924	4162	4990	6575	20510
1574	1830	2925	4163	4991	6576	20517
1575	1831	2926	4164	4992	6577	20518
1576	1832	2927	4165	4993	6620	20519
1577	1833	2928	4166	4994	6621	20520
1578	1834	2929	4218	4995	6626	20521
1579	1835	2930	4219	4996	6627	20532
1580	1836	2931	4240	4997	6628	20534
1581	1837	2953	4260	4998	6629	20535
1582	1838	3000	4261	4999	6668	20536
1583	1839	3001	4262	5010	6669	20537
1584	1840	3002	4436	5029	6673	20538
1585	1841	3003	4442	5030	6707	20539
1586	1842	3004	4443	5031	6708	20540
1587	1843	3005	4446	5032	6710	20541
1588	1844	3006	4447	5033	6711	20583
1589	1845	3038	4448	5034	6712	20584
1590	1846	3046	4449	5035	6713	20859
1591	1847	3059	4450	5036	6723	20870
1592	1848	3060	4451	5037	6724	20871
1593	1849	3098	4452	5048	6725	20872
1594	1850	3099	4453	5049	6759	20873
1595	1851	3100	4454	5050	6774	20874
1596	1852	3106	4455	5051	6775	20891
1597	1853	3107	4456	5074	6781	20882
1598	1854	3108	4457	5078	6782	20883
1599	1855	3109	4458	5114	6783	20884
1600	1856	3110	4459	5127	6784	20900
1601	1857	3111	4460	5150	6799	20901
1602	1858	3112	4461	5151	6800	20902
1603	1859	3113	4462	5152	6802	20903
1604	1860	3114	4463	5183	6803	20904
1605	1861	3115	4464	5184	6804	20905
1606	1862	3116	4465	5190	6805	20906
1607	1863	3117	4487	5242	6806	20907
1609	1864	3306	4521	5250	6809	20908
1610	1865	3392	4522	5251	6810	20909
1611	1851	3397	4523	5252	6816	20914
1612	1867	3398	4524	5253	6817	20915
1613	1868	3506	4527	5297	6825	20917
1614	1869	3575	4528	5298	6826	20918
1615	1870	3579	4529	5299	6827	20919
1616	1871	3590	4530	5300	6834	20936
1617	1872	3591	4531	5301	6835	20937
1618	1873	3595	4532	5302	6836	20939
1619	1874	3016	4533	5303	6840	20941
1620	1875	3617	4534	5304	6841	20942
1621	1876	3680	4535	5305	6842	20943
1622	1877	3681	4536	5306	6843	20944
1623	1878	3685	4537	5312	6844	20945
1624	1879	3735	4538	5313	6845	20946
1625	1880	3776	4539	5320	6871	20947
1626	1881	3777	4540	5321	6872	20948
1627	1882					

All the outstanding bonds (both coupon and registered) issued under said mortgage have now been called for redemption.

The bonds above designated will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, No. 54 Wall Street, New York, and should be assigned to "CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE, FOR REDEMPTION."

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after January 1, 1900.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to January 1, 1900, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.
New York, November 13, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the 898 Registered Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.
FRED C. RANDALL, With Central Trust Company of New York.
A. H. KENT, Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT, Notary Public, New York County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following described Debenture Bonds of the **NEW YORK BELTING AND PACKING COMPANY**, LIMITED, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of Nineteen thousand one hundred Pounds (£19,100) Sterling, have been drawn for redemption, in accordance with the conditions of the Sinking Fund contained in the Deed of Trust of the New York Belting and Packing Company, Limited, to the **KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY**, Trustee, dated February 9th, 1891:

26	380	663	919	1148	1670	1954
44	381	664	920	1164	1694	1955
47	400	668	930	1167	1712	1965
53	412	673	939	1169	1742	1976
75	420	682	941	1185	1743	1988
98	421	735	943	1187	1751	2036
107	428	736	945	1189	1757	2041
109	475	748	947	1211	1761	2046
117	476	757	951	1239	1763	2047
149	481	761	956	1272	1767	2108
153	482	762	981	1297	1774	2115
154	492	763	982	1308	1775	2116
157	537	785	1038	1313	1776	2132
171	539	787	1039	1332	1779	2136
194	550	814	1059	1353	1793	2145
201	551	831	1060	1356	1794	2146
202	553	833	1067	1385	1796	2147
209	554	835	1087	1448	1804	2185
221	555	853	1092	1455	1805	2203
225	585	854	1112	1463	1811	2234
263	615	856	1117	1485	1827	2243
267	626	857	1133	1536	1869	2244
269	630	858	1134	1543	1878	2248
273	640	863	1138	1548	1921	
276	643	864	1139	1593	1930	
294	644	896	1140	1631	1939	
343	645	898	1145	1663	1942	
374	662	917	1146	1669	1949	

Payment of said Debenture Bonds will be made on and after January 1st, 1900, at the office of Knickerbocker Trust Company, 66 Broadway, New York City, N. Y., at the rate of $533.50 for each Debenture of £100. Interest on the Debentures drawn for redemption will cease on the first day of January, 1900.
KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO., Trustee.
By C. T. BARNEY, President.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 6TH, 1899,
At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
(By order of Executors.)
500 shs. Canadian Pacific Ry.
100 shs. Coney Island & B'klyn R. R.
250 shs. Brooklyn Union Gas Co.
16 shs. Elizabeth Library Ass'n.
$5,000 Coney Island & B'klyn R. R. 5 p. c. Ctf. of Indebtedness, 1903.
$70,000 International & Great Northern Ry. 2d Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1909.
$25,000 Brooklyn Union Gas Co. 1st Cons. Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1945. (Regstd.)
$8,000 State of Arkansas 6 p. c. Funded Debt. Bds.
$3,000 City of Elizabeth, N. J., 4 p. c. Adj. Bds., 1922.
400 shs. Stuyvesant Fire Ins. Co.
(By order of Dan'l B. Childs & Geo. M. Walgrove, Extrs. of the Estate of Margaret Inglis, dec'd.)
$8,000 Canada Southern R. R. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1908.
$7,500 Central R. R., N. J., Genl. Mtg. 5 p. c. Regstd. Bds., 1987.
$3,000 Chesapeake & Ohio R. R. 1st Cons. Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1939.
$10,000 Chic., Bur. & Quincy R. R. 5 p. c. Sink. Fund Bds., (Iowa Div.), 1919.
$6,000 Chic. & Northwestern R. R. 7 p. c. Cons. Sink. Fund Bds., 1915.
$8,000 Chic., Rock Island & Pac. R. R. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds., 1917.
$7,000 Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha R. R. 1st Cons. Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds., 1930.
$3,000 Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha R. R. 1st Cons. Mtg. 6 p. c. Regstd. Bds., 1930.
$4,000 Kings County El. R. R. 1st Mtg. 4 p. c. Bds., 1949.
6 shs. Brooklyn Rapid Transit R. R.
$5,000 Michigan Cent. R. R. 1st Cons. Mtg. 7 p. c. Regstd. Bds., 1902.
$15,000 Michigan Cent. R. R. 1st Cons. Mtg. 5 p. c. Regstd. Bds., 1902.
$5,000 Morris & Essex R. R. 7 p. c. Convt. Regstd. Bds., 1900.
$4,000 New York Cent. & Hudson River R. R. 4 p. c. Deb. Bds., (Ctfs. Extd.,) 1905.
$5,000 Pitts., Shenango & Lake Erie R. R. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds., 1940.
$5,000 St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba R. R. 2d Mtg. 6 p. c. Regstd. Bds., 1909.
$6,000 Wabash R. R. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1939.
$2,500 West Shore R. R. 1st Mtg. 4 p. c. Regstd. Bond, 2361.
$10,000 Western Union Telegraph Co. Coll. Trust 5 p. c. Bds., 1938.
(By order of Trustee.)
$2,000 Coney Island & B'klyn R. R. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1903.
(For account of whom it may concern,)
80 shs. German Alliance Ins. Co.
$15,000 Railroad Equipment Co. 6 p. c. Bds., 1903.
$10,000 Railroad Equipment Co. 6 p. c. Bds., 1902.
50 shs. Manhattan Trust Co.
25 shs. Franklin Trust Co.
$6,000 Staten Island Elec. R. R. 1st Mtg. Con. 5 p. c. Bds.
$500 Staten Island Elec. R. R. scrip.
215 shs. N. Y. & Staten Island Traction Co. pfd.
$1,000 Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis Ry. 1st Mtg. 7 p. c. Bond, 1913.
5 shs. International Bkg. & Trust Co.
8 shs. Home Insurance Co.
25 shs. Empire City Fire Ins. Co.
10 shs. International Bkg. & Trust Co.
$6,000 Atlantic Coast Elec. Ry. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1945.
10 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
6 shs. Natl. City Bank.
10 shs. Manufacturers' Trust Co.
25 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
10 shs. Morton Trust Co.
50 shs. International Bkg. & Trust Co.
5 shs. Bankers' Trust Co.
9 shs. Trust Co. of America.
30 shs. Chatham Natl. Bank.
125 shs. The Arizona Copper Smelting Co.
25 shs. Westchester Trust Co. of Yonkers.
$1,000 Dry Dock, East B'way & Battery R. R. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bond, 1932.
100 shs. Jos. Ladue Gold Mining & Dev. Co. pfd.
25 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
10 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
7 shs. Natl. City Bank.
$25,000 United Traction & Elec. Co., Prov. & Paw. St. Ry. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1933.
100 shs. Union Traction & Elec. Co.
100 shs. Trust Co. of America.
8 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
300 shs. Depew Improvement Co.
2 shs. City Trust Co.
100 shs. United States Trust Co.
50 shs. 12th Ward Bank, (Hypd.)
10 shs. Bank of Manhattan Co.
10 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
6 shs. Bank of America.
50 shs. American Surety Co.
$1,000 N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R. 1st Mtg. Reg. 6 p. c. Bd., 1921.
40 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
35 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
$15,000 Evansville & Terre Haute R. R. Gen. Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1942.
$18,000 Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. 1st Cons. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1934.
100 shs. Fourth National Bank.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, Dec. 5, 1899, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
For account of whom it may concern.
25 shares J. Ottmann Lithographing Co., $100 each.
100 shares American Grocery Co., 2d preferred, $100 each.
100 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each.
200 shares Brown Segmental Tube Wire Gun Co., $10 each, (Temporary Certificate.)
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
CAPITAL . $2,500,000
SURPLUS . $2,500,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances,
subject to cheque through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar and Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
Is a legal depository for Court and Trust Funds.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
Special attention given to the management of real estate and the collection and remittance of rents.
Carefully selected securities for investment always on hand.
Transacts a General Banking Business.
OFFICERS:
ASHBEL P. FITCH, President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary.
THOMAS C. CLARKE, Jr., Asst. Sec'y.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer.
W. HUNT HALL, Asst. Treasurer.
DIRECTORS:
ASHBEL P. FITCH, WILLIAM E. SPIER, WILLIAM BARBOUR, ANSON R. FLOWER, HENRY S. MANNING, HENRY S. REDMOND, SAMUEL A. MAXWELL, JOHN R. HEGEMAN, MYRON T. HERRICK, C. L. HUDSON, CHAS. F. CUTLER, S. C. T. DODD, EMERSON McMILLIN, WILLARD BROWN, H. O. HAVEMEYER, PHILIP LEHMAN, JAMES M. DONALD, EDWARD F. CRAGIN, GEORGE CROCKER, GEO. BLUMENTHAL, J. WILLIAM CLARK, EDWARD C. SCHAEFER, JOEL F. FREEMAN. FRANK JAY GOULD.

INDIANA BLOCK COAL RAILROAD CO.
In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the sinking fund, viz.:
Nos. 71-94 and 95, three of $1,000 each, and No. 106, one of $500.
The principal and accrued interest of the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York.
The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after January 1st, 1900.
THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO.,
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, December 1, 1899.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, is prepared to purchase for the Sinking Fund $144,525.75 of the FIVE AND SIX PER CENT. SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879 of the CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY at the limit price of 105 and accrued interest until January 1st, 1900, pursuant to the provisions of the Mortgage.
THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
By E. S. MARSTON, President.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFFEIFER 18 Wall St

PRINCIPALS WITH CAPITAL WISHING TO invest in gas, electric light, or water properties, with view of consolidation; no risk in investment. "H. C. W.," Box 142 Times Office.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print"

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING.
New York, October 11, 1899.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending December 1, 1899, the same to be paid December 5, 1899, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on November 10, 1899.
For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on November 10, 1899, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on November 24, 1899.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street.
New York, October 11, 1899.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on November 10, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on November 24, 1899.
On December 5, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Columbus, O., November 24, 1899.
A dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. has this day been declared on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable January 10, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 4, 1899.
The Preferred Stock transfer books will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 P. M. on Monday, December 4, 1899, and will reopen at the same place at 10 A. M. on Wednesday, December 13, 1899.
THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY CO.,
By N. MONSARRAT, President.

The American Thread Company.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that with a view to the preparation of the half-yearly dividend on the Five Per Cent. Gold or Sterling Preferred Shares of this Company, payable 2d of January next, either in New York or London, the Transfer Registers will be closed on the 5th of December and will reopen on the 2d of January, 1900.
By order of the Board of Directors,
T. M. IVES, Treasurer and Secretary.

Office Ontario Silver Mining Co.,
MILLS BUILDING, 15 BROAD ST.,
NEW YORK, December 4, 1899.
DIVIDEND NO. 217.
A dividend of TEN (10) CENTS PER SHARE has been declared, payable at the office of the company, San Francisco, or at the transfer agency in New York, on the 20th inst.
Transfer books close on the 11th inst.
LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

Republic Iron and Steel Co.
November 27, 1899.
A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the preferred stock of this company has been declared, payable on and after January 1, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 15, 1899.
The transfer books will close on December 15, 1899, at three o'clock P. M., and reopen on January 2, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
S. J. LLEWELLYN, Secretary.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
New York, Nov. 2, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that an Election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their banking house, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the fifth day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
By order of the Directors,
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

UNION SQUARE BANK,
8 UNION SQUARE.
The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12TH, 1899, at the Banking House, between the hours of 1 P. M. and 3 P. M.
JACOB W. SCHEU, Cashier.

Automatic Smoke-Preventer Company.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the above-named company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, and such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 170 Broadway, New York City, on Wednesday, December 13th, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon. PAUL HALPIN, Secretary.

East River National Bank,
New York, Dec. 5th, 1899.
An Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 682 Broadway, New York, on Tuesday, January 9, 1900. Polls open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the corporation WM. E. UPTEGROVE & BRO. will be held at the office of the corporation, 465 East 10th St., in the City of New York, on the 18th day of December, 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—Ctf. No. A20396 for 50 shares Union Pacific Rd. Co. Pfd. stock in the name of Mary Bowditch Forbes. A new certificate will be issued in lieu of such lost or stolen certificate unless on or before the 1st day of Jan., 1900, cause be shown why such new certificate should not issue. Miss MARY BOWDITCH FORBES, care J. Murray Forbes, Sears Building, Boston.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, BALTIMORE, MD. Baltimore, Nov. 16th, 1899.
LOST.—Certificate No. 18,392, dated July 7th, 1899, ten shares stock Canton Company of Baltimore; name Alex. C. Nelson. All persons are warned to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued. ALEX. C. NELSON.

CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY.

New Jersey City Concern to Occupy the Taylor's Hotel Site.

The Continental Trust Company is to be the name of the corporation whose representatives recently bought and demolished Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, and are about to erect an eight-story office building on the site. The company has not yet been organized, but it was announced yesterday that the papers would be filed within a week or two. The capital stock will be $500,000. The shares are to have a par value of $100 each, but the shareholders will pay in $200 for each share, the excess to form a surplus fund.

Among the men interested are George W. and James C. Young, Allan L. McDermott, Robert S. Ross, and Warren Hardenbergh. The last named, who is now cashier of the Hudson County National Bank, will be President of the new company. Mr. Ross, who is cashier of the Third National Bank, will retire from that position to become Vice-President of the concern.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

Edward F. Sharp has been appointed sole Chicago agent of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

Charles H. Philbrook has been appointed special agent of the United Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore for New England.

Several foreign fire insurance companies have recently negotiated the purchase of City of Havana bonds for the purpose of entering Cuba within the next few months.

The Netherlands Fire Iusurance Company of The Hague has decided to establish a Pacific Coast department under the management of William Macdonald, Pacific Coast manager of the London and Lancashire Insurance Company of England.

The Northern Central Life Insurance Company of Toledo, Ohio, which has been operating as a stipulated premium company, has applied to the Insurance Department of that State for a license to transact business as an "old line" company.

Milwaukee insurance men have reached a decision not to extend risks on vessels after the usual dates, and as insurance on iron hulls expires to-day, it is stated that a consider

also was light. Union Loop 5s sold at 110¼. Metropolitan Elevated preferred was in demand at 81½ and the certificates at 29¼. The bonds brought 96@95¾, closing at 95⅞.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
3,276	Linseed	15	13¾	13¾
6,140	Linseed pf.	60½	56⅞	57
10	Radiator	50	50	50
15	Radiator pf.	105	105	105
200	Strawboard	32	32	32
315	Tin Plate	33½	33	33
525	Union Traction	33	32	32
375	Union Traction pf.	83¼	81½	82
160	Diamond Match	128	127½	127½
50	Lake St. L.	10¾	10¾	10¾
580	Met. L. pf.	81½	81½	81½
10	Met. L. ctfs.	29¼	29¼	29¼
885	National Biscuit	41⅝	40¾	40⅝
135	National Biscuit pf.	94⅞	94¼	94¼
800	National Steel	48	47	47
10	North Chicago	237	237	237
60	South Side L.	104¾	104¼	104¼
50	Street's Stable Car.	22½	22½	22½
3	West Chicago	117½	117	117

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
$34,000	Met. Elev. gold 4s	96	95¾	95⅞
31,000	Union Loop 5s	110¾	110½	110½
15,000	Inter. Pack. deb. 6s	55	55	55

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4.—Pennsylvania Steel shares again furnished the feature in the market to-day. There was more good buying, and in consequence an advance in the common to 90 and in the preferred to 99. Marsden also was strong. American Asphalt moved in unison with Marsden, and Electric of America was not far behind. The steel stocks were neglected and heavy. Fairmount Park Transportation declined 2 points to 21½. Gregor Manufacturing was in good demand at 40½. In the afternoon the market yielded in sympathy with New York, United Gas declining 1¾. Electric Storage 2, and the others fractionally.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	21¾	22	Phila. Trac.	96¼	96½
Choctaw	36	37	Union Trac.	41	41¼
El. C. of A.	14	14¼	Un. G. & I.	160	161
Lehigh Va.	26½	26¾	Welsbach L.	47	48
Marsden	14	14½	W. N. Y. & P.	5¾	5⅞

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Influenced by the same conditions that affected the Stock Exchange market yesterday, the market for outside securities was irregular throughout the day and weak at the close. A number of issues ended the day with net losses, among which were some of several points. A few stocks were strong and showed substantial advances, but these were much in the minority. High rates for money are always a very unfavorable element in curb market conditions, and sufficient ease has not yet been established to remove all apprehension as to the immediate future. Trading was active only in a very few issues, the most notable of which were Storage Power and Distilling of America. Other issues were entirely neglected or traded in only to the extent of a few hundred shares.

STORAGE POWER was strong from the opening, and led the list in strength as well as activity. A few reactions occurred in the stock during the day, but the upward tendency was marked, and at the close quotations showed a net gain of 2 points. Highest sales were made at 40⅞, and it closed at 10⅝ bid. Many orders in the stock appeared in the market, and transactions amounted to a number of thousands of shares. Friends of the stock attribute the last few days' advance to buying by insiders in anticipation of the announcement of important developments that are under way, and which will, it is said, prove of substantial advantage to the company.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was traded in to the extent of several thousand shares, most of which was of the common stock. This issue was under pressure, and a good deal of stock appeared, but it was fairly well taken, and closing quotations showed a net loss of only one-quarter of a point. Opening at 9⅞, it sold down to 9½ and closed at 9¼ bid. Sales of the preferred stock were made as low as 32½, and the final bid for this issue was 32, a loss of 1 point from Saturday's final bid. Most of the common stock sold at the lower figures, one lot of 1,000 shares changing hands at 9½.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was firm early in the day, and little stock was offered. But not much stock was wanted, and after the bids of 58⅛, made for a few hundred shares, were supplied the bid fell below 58, and it ended the day with a fractional net loss at 85⅜ bid. Other copper stocks were traded in to even a less extent than Amalgamated Copper, and they also were weak at the close.

GENERAL CARRIAGE attracted much attention by advancing from 65 to 135. Only 100 shares changed hands on this advance. Manipulation seemed the only explanation of this remarkable rise.

ELECTRIC AXLE opened strong, but declined later with the rest of the market. First sales were made at 6¾, and the last sales at 6¼. Final bids were 6¼, and these showed a slight advance for the day. It is understood that important developments are under way in the affairs of the Electric Axle Company, and yesterday's early buying of the stock was said to be in anticipation of the announcement of the progress being made in the company's business.

STANDARD OIL was traded in to the extent of about 100 shares. It closed unchanged at 466 bid, although early sales were made substantially above this price.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION was very weak at the close, when it sold off sharply, and ended the day with a net loss of 1¼ points at 12½ bid.

BUFFALO GAS bonds sold down to 73, and closed at 69 bid.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
day State Gas	1¾	1⅞
New Amsterdam	26½	27
New Amsterdam of	50	53
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	96	96½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	36	37
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	79	80
American Bicycle	20	23
American Bicycle bonds	90	91
American Bicycle pf.	56	60
American Hide & Leather	..	35
American Hide & Leather pf.	..	80
American Woolen Goods	25	25½
American Woolen Goods pf.	80¼	81
American Writing Paper 5s	87	..
Beet Sugar	..	28
Beet Sugar pf.	77	79
Distilling Company of America	9¼	9⅝
Distilling Company of America pf.	32	32½
Electric Axle Light & Power	6¼	6½
Electric Boat	26	28
Electric Boat pf.	42	45
Havana Commercial	..	20
Havana Commercial pf.	61	62
International Pump	17	19
International Pump pf.	66	68
National Gramophone	72	76
National Salt	47	48
National Salt pf.	79½	80
National Tube	47	48
National Tube pf.	95½	96½
Otis Elevator	..	27
Otis Elevator pf.	92	94
Pittsburg Coal subs.	96	..
Royal Baking Powder pf.	94½	95½
Rubber Goods Mfg.	30	31
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	83½	..
Sloss-Sheffield	35¾	37
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	74½	75½
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div.	466	468
Union Steel & Chain	24	27
Union Steel & Chain pf.	67	68
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝	1

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	85⅞	86⅛
American Air Power	45	50
American Cotton	..	60
Arizona Lead	9⅞	10¼
Asphalt Company of America	14¾	15
British Columbia Copper	9½	10½
Chicago & Alton sub.	108¼	108½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	95	96
Electric Vehicle	..	75
Electric Vehicle pf.	..	95
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid.	1½	2
Flemington Coal & Coke	28	30
General Carriage	135	..
Illinois Transportation	3	3½
Manhattan Light & Heat	2	5
*Markeen Copper	8	9¼
Mexican 5s	98	99
New England Transportation	7	7½
New York Gas & Electric 4s	90¼	91
New York Gas & Electric 5s	102¾	103¼
New York Transportation	12¼	13
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	22¼	24
St. Louis subs.	..	131
St. Louis common, when issued	26	31
St. Louis preferred, when issued	..	93
St. Louis, as when issued	..	94¾
Storage Power	6⅝	10⅞
Tennessee Copper	14	16
Trust Company of America	226	228
*Union Copper	..	28
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	30	31
Whipsaw Copper	12⅜	13½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	238	240
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	102	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	195	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	107	109
Chicago Union Traction	28	28¾
Chicago Union Traction pf.	79	79½
Columbus Railway	22	23½
Columbus Railway pf.	86	90
Con. Traction of N. J.	64	66
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	90	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	72½	77½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116½	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	89	91
Nassau Electric 4s	94	95
Nassau Electric 5s	110	113
New Orleans Traction	30	..
New Orleans Traction pf.	104	..
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway	32½	..
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	92	94
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	215	230
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	112	113
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	30	32
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	104	107

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	69	73
Central Union 3s guaranteed	103½	106
Consolidated Gas of Newark	56	..
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21¾	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Denver Gas	43½	44½
Denver Gas 5s	84½	85½
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne Gas	42	47
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	63	65
Indianapolis Gas	102	108
Indianapolis Gas bonds	103	105
Lafayette Gas Co.	42	50
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	64	70
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	42	48
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	64	70
Mutual Gas of New York	300	..
Madison (Wis.) stock	31	33
New England Gas & Coke	25	27
New England Gas & Coke bonds	77½	78
N. Y. & N. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	113
N. Y. & N. R. Gas Co. con.	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con.	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	42	48
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	67	68
St. Joseph (Mo.)	46	105½
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	58	61
St. Paul Gas bonds	89	91
Standard Gas, New York	112½	115
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	140	..
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	14	16
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas	106	108
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	106	106½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	30	33
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	67	69
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94	95
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	41½	43
Union Ferry bonds	101½	102½

Industrials.

American Ginning	20	22
American Type Founders	52¾	54
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	23	25
Barney & Smith pf.	45	44½
Barney & Smith bonds	95	61⅝
Consolidated Rubber Tire	105	81½
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	4	7
Cramps' Shipyard	35	45
General Chemical	84	52¼
General Chemical pf.	59	88
General Chemical pf.	97¼	100
Hudson River Telephone	110	115
Lorillard Company pf.	116	117
Standard Coupler	35	40
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	45	55
Union Typewriter	27½	28½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	69	69½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	114	58
Worthington Pump pf.	120	123
	109	110

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel.	110	112
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis	6	8
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis pf.	23	25

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in November showed increases:

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	$21,652
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	10,100
Evansville & Indianapolis	1,115
Evansville & Terre Haute	10,588
Hocking Valley	29,236
Iowa Central	1,822
Lake Erie & Western	28,948
Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis	6,216
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	3,161
Rio Grande Southern	1,345
Toledo & Ohio Central	7,918
Wheeling & Lake Erie	6,720
Cleve., Canton & Southern	1,398
Total increase (13 roads)	$130,239
Increase previously reported	39,891
Total increase (14 roads)	$170,130
Decrease:	
St. Joseph & Grand Island	$533
Net increase	$169,597

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 4.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.06	.06
Alpha Con.	.04	.03
Andes	.14	.15
Belcher	.29	.31
Best & Belcher	.47	.53
Bullion	.05	.05
Caledonia	.58	.58
Challenge Con	.21	.24
Chollar	.23	.25
Confidence	.80	.85
Con. Cal & Va.	2.00	2.25
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.20	.22
Gould & Curry	.18	.20
Hale & Norcross	.40	.42
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.09	.09
Kentucky Con	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con.	.06	.06
Mexican	.54	.59
Occidental Con	.17	.17
Ophir	1.05	1.15
Overman	.16	.17
Potosi	.27	.29
Savage	.16	.18
Sag Belcher	.05	.04
Sierra Nevada	.42	.47
Standard	2.75	2.75
Syndicate	.06	.06
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con	.36	.40
Utah Con	.08	.08
Yellow Jacket	.18	.18
Silver Bars	58⅝@58¾	58¾@59
Mexican Dollars	47½@48¼	47¼@48¼
Drafts, sight	.07½	.10
Telegraph	.12½	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Dec. 4.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Wednesday, Nov. 29. Bid.	Wednesday, Nov. 29. Asked.
Acacia	40¾	41	39¾	40
Alamo	12¼	12½	12½	13
Anaconda	45	46	45	47
Anchoria	80	85	80	85
Argentum	19⅞	20	19¾	20
Bankers'	13⅝	14½	13½	14¼
Bassick	36¼	38¾	36	36⅜
Blue Bell	12¼	12¾	12½	12⅝
Coin	230	240	220	230
Columbine	20	21	20¼	20½
Consolidated	17	17⅜	17⅜	18
Damon	29⅞	30	30	30⅞
Elkton	116	116½	116	118
El Paso	31	35	34	35
Findlay	14½	15	14	14¼
Fleece	25	31	30	35
Garfield	20	20½	19	20
Gibson	24	26	23	25
Gould	38¼	38¾	38½	38¾
Isabella	143½	144	140¼	140¾
Independence	50	50¼	49½	50¼
Jackpot	63½	64	62½	64
King	93	98	94	98
Moon Anchor	68	69	68	70
Matoa	29½	30	28	30½
National	14¾	16	15½	15⅞
Ophir	62	64	60	62
Pharmisi, Con.	14⅞	15	15½	16
Pinnacle	31⅝	31¾	31½	32
Portland	244	248	240	245
Raven	74½	75	74	75
Rawlings	34	36	33	34
Rosa	41½	45	41¼	50
Sovereign	16½	16⅝	15⅝	15⅞
Tornado	49⅝	50	49½	49⅞
Union	35	35⅜	36¼	36½
Vindicator	150	153½	148	150
Work	31½	31¾	30¼	30⅝
Zenobia	21	22	21¾	22

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$286,836,998
Gold reserve	237,441,735
Net silver	11,087,254
United States notes in the Treasury	15,390,749
Treasury notes of 1890	1,170,181
Total receipts this day	2,917,318
Total receipts this month	7,288,294
Total receipts this year	245,322,684
Total expenditures this day	2,070,000
Total expenditures this month	5,315,000
Total expenditures this year	229,986,000
Deposits in National banks	82,970,840
Silver bullion	124,509
National bank notes received for redemption to-day	226,984
Government receipts:	
From Customs	1,206,598
Internal Revenue	1,646,131
Miscellaneous	64,587

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

Amalgamated Copper	$86
American Biscuit bonds	100
American Hide	36
American Hide pf.	80½
Arizona Lead	10
Bay State Gas	1¾@⅝
Binghamton Gas 5s	90
British Col. Copper	10
Flemington C. & C.	28½
Fern. Coal Co.	15
Journeay & Burnham	5
Journeay & Burnham pf.	15
Marshall Mill	.65
New York Biscuit bonds	111
National Tube	46½
N. Ams. Gas	25½
Retsof bonds	75
Retsof stock	20½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Dec. 4, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
15½	16	100	Am. Car & Foundry	16⅝	16⅝	16	16	− ⅝
62½	63	400	Am. Car & Found. pf.	62	62½	62	62¼	− ¼
33¾	34	350	American Ice	34	34	34	34	.....
34⅝	35¼	2,290	American Cotton Oil	36½	36½	34	35	−1½
13⅞	14¼	1,210	American Linseed	14⅞	14⅞	14	14¼	− ⅝
57⅞	58¼	2,915	Am. Linseed pf	59⅞	61	57¾	57¾	−2¼
145	150	35	American Express	146	147	146	147	.....
10	11	500	American Malting Co.	10	10	10	10	.....
43	45	100	Am. Malting Co. pf.	44	44	44	44	.....
39¼	39½	1,685	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	39½	39¾	39	39¼	− ⅜
90	90½	1,175	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	91	91½	90	90½	− ½
47⅛	48	10,340	Am. Steel & Wire	49½	49½	47¼	47¼	−1⅝
95	95¼	700	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	+ ¼
152⅞	153	41,427	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	155¾	155⅞	152⅝	153	−3
118¾	119	175	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	− ¼
32½	33	620	American Tin Plate	33⅝	33⅝	32½	32½	−1⅝
82	83	830	Am. Tin Plate pf.	83	83	83	83	− ¼
115¼	115½	26,320	American Tobacco	117	117	115¼	115¼	−1⅝
46¾	47	3,000	Am. Steel Hoop	47⅛	47⅝	46¾	46¾	−1⅛
83½	84½	200	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	84½	84½	84½	84½	− ½
44½	46	110	Ann Arbor pf.	45	45	45	45	−1
22¼	22⅝	2,960	At., T. & S. F.	23¼	23¼	22¼	22⅝	− ⅞
64⅞	65	16,885	At., T. & S. F. pf.	65⅞	66	64⅞	65	− ⅛
44	44½	1,135	Anaconda Copper	45	45¾	44	44½	− ½
56	56½	2,332	Baltimore & Ohio	57	57	56¼	56½	−1½
81⅞	81⅞	14,530	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	83	83	81¾	81¾	−2
84¼	84⅜	41,045	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	85½	85⅝	84½	84⅝	−1⅝
138	141	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	138½	138½	138½	138½	.....
15	17	10	Brunswick City	15	15	15	15	.....
42	45	31,375	Canada Southern	54	54	53⅜	53⅜	− ⅞
30⅜	30½	1,300	Chesapeake & Ohio	31⅜	31⅝	30⅛	30⅜	−1¼
102	105	100	Chicago Con. Traction	45	45	45	45	−1
132⅜	132⅞	24,400	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	134⅝	134½	132¾	132¾	−1⅝
66⅜	67½	1,000	Chicago & Eastern Ill.	97¼	97¼	97	97	+ ¼
42	50	3,360	Chicago Great West.	14⅜	14⅜	14¼	14¼	− ⅛
64	70	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	32½	32½	32½	32½	− ⅜
300	..	500	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	40¾	40¾	39½	39½	−1⅞
16	16	1,000	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	16	16	15¾	15¾	−⅛
50½	50¾	580	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	50½	50¼	49¾	49¾	− ⅜
124½	125¼	6,960	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	124½	125¼	123⅝	124	− ⅝
174	174	10	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	174	174	174	174	.....
166¼	166¾	13	Chicago & Northw.	166¼	166¾	166¼	166¼	.....
113⅞	114	2,800	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	113⅞	114	112⅞	112⅞	−1
13	13	300	Chicago Term. Trans.	13	13	13	13	−1
41	42	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	42	42	42	42	.....
63	63¾	4,835	C., C., C. & St. L.	64¼	64½	63	63	− ¼
105¼	106½	24	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	105½	105¾	105½	105¼	.....
15	15	200	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	15½	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
54⅞	54½	3,910	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	55¼	56	54½	54½	− ¼
10¾	10⅞	2,375	Colorado Midland	10¾	11½	10	10	− ⅝
24	100		Colorado Midland pf.	24⅞	24⅞	24⅜	24⅜	− ⅛
6⅜	6⅝	1,425	Colorado Southern	6½	6¾	6¼	6¼	− ⅛
47½	48	225	Col. Southern 1st pf.	48½	48¼	48¼	48¼	.....
19	75		Col. Southern 2d pf.	18½	18¾	18¾	18¾	.....
18	18½	35	Col. & H. C. & I.	18	18	18	18	.....
190½	191½	3,110	Consolidated Gas	191¼	192¼	190¼	191	− ¾
40¾	41	10,110	Continental Tobacco	41⅜	41⅜	40⅜	40⅜	−1⅛
91¾	92	3,054	Continental Tobac. pf.	92½	92½	92	92	−1
120	120½	811	Del. & Hudson	120½	120½	120	120	− ½
190	190	700	Del., Lack. & West.	189	189	187½	187½	−1¼
20⅜	20⅝	300	Denver & Rio Grande.	20½	20½	20⅜	20⅜	− ⅛
74½	74½	210	Denver & R. G. pf.	74½	74½	74⅜	74⅜	− ⅛
17	18	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge.	17	17	17	17	−1
7	7	400	Dul., S. S. & At.	7	⁊7	6⅞	6⅞	− ⅛
17	17	300	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	17	17	16½	16⅝	− ⅛
37½	38	1,362	Erie 1st pf	37½	38	37½	37¾	+ ⅛
108¾	109		Erie Tel. & Tel.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	.....
45	45	300	Evans. & T. H.	45	45	45	45	.....
62¼	62½	42,058	Federal Steel	62¼	63¼	61	61¼	−1
82	82	5,102	Federal Steel pf	82	82	81	81	−1
129½	130	850	General Electric	129½	129¾	128¾	128¾	−1⅜
52⅜	52⅝	1,945	Glucose Sugar	53¼	53⅜	52⅜	52⅜	−1⅛
178	178	6,440	Great Northern pf.	176½	179	175¾	176⅜	+ ¼
113½	113¾	200	H. B. Claflin Co.	113½	113¾	113½	113½	−1½
35	35	410	Hocking Valley	35	35	34⅜	34⅞	− ⅛
64⅜	64⅝	530	Hocking Val. pf., ex d.	64⅜	65¼	64½	64½	.....
115½	115½	1,170	Illinois Central	115½	115½	115½	115½	− ⅛
103½	103⅝	100	Ill. Cent., leased lines.	103½	103⅝	103½	103½	.....
21½	21¾	1,020	International Paper	21½	21¾	21½	22	−2⅜
69¾	69¾	50	Internat. Paper pf.	69¾	69¾	69	69	−1
58	58	200	Iowa Central pf.	58	58	58	58	− ½
97⅛	97⅝	100	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	97⅛	97⅝	97⅛	97⅛	− ⅜
82½	82½	700	Laclede Gas	82½	82½	82⅜	82⅜	− ⅛
100	100	100	Laclede Gas pf.	100	100	100	100	.....
20	20	200	Lake Erie & West.	20	20	20	20	− ¼
80	80	220	Lake Erie & West. pf.	80	80	80	80	− ⅜
85¼	85¼	15,335	Louisville & Nashville.	85¼	85¼	84⅝	84⅝	− ⅝
105½	106⅜	200	Manhattan Con	105½	106⅜	105	105	− ⅝
29	29	200	Met. W. S. El. of Chi.	29	29	29	29	+ ½
80½	80½	62	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf	80½	80½	80½	80½	.....
193¾	193¾	2,725	Met. Street Railway	193¾	193¾	192	192	−1
13⅜	13⅜	100	Mexican Central	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
5	5	300	Mexican National ctfs.	5	5	4¾	4¾	− ⅛
12	12	600	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12	12	12	12	.....
47¾	47⅞	1,700	Missouri Pacific	48¼	48¼	47⅝	47⅝	− ⅛
186	188	22	Morris & Essex	186	186	186	186	.....
95	96	121	Nat. Biscuit pf.	95	96	95	96	.....
20¼	20¾	400	National Lead Co.	20¼	20¾	20⅛	20⅛	− ⅛
107¼	107¾	32	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	107¼	107¾	106	106	.....
48	48	3,400	National Steel	48	48	46¾	47	−1½
95½	95½	20	Nat. Steel pf	95½	95½	95½	95½	.....
122	122	580	New Jersey Central	122	122	121	121	−1¼
149	149	175	New York Air Brake.	149	149	149	149	−2½
134¼	134¼	2,965	New York Central	134¼	134¼	132⅝	133	−1⅜
4¾	5⅛	6,350	N. Y. Cent., rights	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	− ⅛
25¼	25¼	3,250	N. Y., Ont. & West	25¼	25¼	25	25	− ⅛
27	27	3,035	Norfolk & Western	27	27	26¼	26¼	−1
71⅛	71⅛	723	Norfolk & West. pf.	71⅛	71⅛	70⅝	70⅝	− ⅜
15⅝	16¼	11,500	North American	15⅝	16¼	15¼	15½	− ⅛
57¼	57¼	19,072	Northern Pacific	57¼	57¼	55⅝

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Upper Broadway Corner Sold—Madison Avenue Apartment Houses Change Hands—Other Dealings.

John N. Golding has sold for the New York Realty Company the lot at the southwest corner of Broadway and Sixty-ninth Street, 29 by 100, purchased at the last sale of the Eno estate properties; also, in conjunction with Samuel Goldsticker, for Mrs. Elizabeth Clark to the New York Realty Company, the lot, 20.6 by 100, on the north side of Fifty-eighth Street, 200 feet west of Eighth Avenue. This lot adjoins the large plot at the northwest corner of Fifty-eighth Street and the Grand Circle, already owned by the purchasers, and gives them a frontage of 220.6 feet on Fifty-eighth Street.

Mr. Golding has also sold for the New York Realty Company the four-story, twenty-five-foot building 1,679 Broadway, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third Streets. The buyer is an investor, who will make extensive alterations to the premises.

It is reported that Henry Corn has sold the six-story Knox Hill apartment house, at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street, 45 by 100.

Edward Kilpatrick has sold the seven-story apartment house at the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-fifth Street, 100 by 100, together with a six-story flat on Ninety-third Street, near West End Avenue, 50 by 100, to E. A. Kerbs, who gives in payment the nine five-story brick tenements 624 to 642 East Fourteenth Street, between Avenues B and C.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Johannah Kroeber the four-story dwelling 316 West Eighty-ninth Street, 21 by 60 by 102.2.

The Imperial Realty Company, owners of the nine-story Schuyler apartment house, 59 and 61 West Forty-fifth Street, deny that it has been sold.

Mandlebaum & Lewine have sold the plot 26 and 28 Thompson Street, 40 by 96, for improvement with a six-story flat house.

M. Kumak has sold for a client the four-story flat 256 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 22.2 by 99.11.

Samuel C. Baum has sold to an investor his four-story brick double flat 315 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street.

A. L. Gruetzner has sold for R. Danziger the five-story double flat 806 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 25 by 100.

M. Larkin & Co. have sold for Lewinson & Just to a client the apartment house 15 East Ninety-ninth Street.

Proskey Brothers of Brooklyn have leased the Hotel Cecil, One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, for a term of five years. The lease was made through Matt. J. Ward.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By John N. Golding.

1,088 Jennings Street, 22.5 by 77.3 by 26.4 by 63.9, two-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale to the plaintiffs, John H. Ives and another, executors..... 3,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, public auction sale, 356 West Forty-seventh Street, south side, about 115 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 16.8 by 100.5, four-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Edward J. Gavegan, referee, 7 and 9 Abingdon Square, begins at the southeast corner of Bleecker Street and Eighth Avenue, runs northeast along Eighth Avenue 44.11 by southeast 40 by east 17.2 by south 25.5 by west 76.9 to Bleecker Street by north 27.7, seven-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $71,275.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 532 East Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 200 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 98.2, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $20,088.

By John N. Golding, trustee's sale, 11 West Twentieth Street, north side, 273.6 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25.6 by 92, four-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Henry P. McGown, referee, 102 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $21,392.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Henry P. Griffin, referee, Monroe Avenue, Twenty-fourth Ward, east side, 300 feet north of Columbia Avenue, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,867.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., executor's sale, 497 Broome Street, south side, 20.10 feet east of West Broadway, 20.10 by 64.8, four-story brick building.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Carlos C. Alden, referee, 66 West Ninety-third Street, south side, 80.10 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 19.2 by 100.8, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $18,926.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Augustus Van Wyck, referee, 156 and 158 West Ninety-eighth Street, south side, 230 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, each 20 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $21,384.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles D. Olendorf, referee, 312 and 314 East Ninety-first Street, south side, 200 feet east of Second Avenue, each 25 by 100.8, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $3,887; subject to other mortgages, on each, for $17,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Morris Cukor, referee, Thirteenth Street, William's Bridge, north side, 171.8 feet east of Second Avenue, 33.4 by 114, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,850.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Sandford, referee, 8 Seventh Street, Wakefield, north side, 77.6 feet east of Second Avenue, 27.6 by 105, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,384.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Wales Avenue, east side, 125 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, for two three-story frame tenements, 22 by 52; Henry Rick of 450 Wales Avenue, owner; T. W. Ringrose, architect; cost, $8,000.

Fortieth Street, northwest corner of Eleventh Avenue, for two one-story frame buildings, stable 36.4 by 24.4 and dwelling 15.8 by 19.4; M. J. Dempsey of 538 West Thirty-second Street, owner; J. W. Cole of 403 West Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Tenth Street, northeast curve, for a three-story brick hotel, 104.7 by 100; Joseph Oussani of 118 East Thirty-first Street, owner; cost, $15,000.

Nos. 109 and 111 West Twenty-fourth Street, for a seven-story brick warehouse, 50 by 103.10; R. H. Horner of 59 West Sixty-eighth Street, owner; Harding & Gooch of 253 Broadway, architects; cost, $50,000.

Bleecker Place, south side, 225 feet west of Marmion Avenue, for a two-story frame and brick dwelling, 21.3 by 50.6; James Cotter, premises, owner; C. S. Clark, architect; cost, $4,500.

Clinton Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, for four two-story frame dwellings, 21.6 by 53.6; H. & C. S. Clark of 719 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, owners; C. S. Clark, architect; cost, $18,000.

Penfold Avenue, south side, 100 feet west of the Southern Boulevard, for two two-story frame dwellings; J. S. and W. H. Bolton, owners; C. S. Clark, architect; cost, $9,000.

Alterations.

Twenty-third Street, southwest corner of Second Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement, with store, 40 by 76; J. R. Jacobs of 41 New Street, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $300.

No. 438 East Eighty-first Street, to a four-story brick tenement and stores; Thomas McGrath, owner; M. Muller, architect; cost, $450.

No. 884 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, to a two-story and basement brick and frame dwelling; Jennie Doernberg, premises, owner; Robert Glenn, architect; cost, $900.

No. 151 Spring Street, to a six-story brick store and lofts; Carrie Gans of 147 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, owner; J. B. Snook & Sons, architects; cost, $600.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Dec. 4.

AMSTERDAM AV, 644, w s, 25x100; Frederick W. Sauer and others to Margaret Schiller 100

ANTHONY AV, w s, 25 ft n of Bush St, 19.5x86.2x18.5x92.4; George W. Flagg and wife to William E. Brooker..... Omitted

AVENUE D, n w corner of 13th St, 108x105, Unionport; Lidie Sawyer to N. J. Tonner 1,600

BEAVER ST, 49, n s, 15.10x90x13.9x90; Gerald Berry to Arthur Berry 100

BEAVER ST, 49, n s, 15.10x90x13.9x90; Carroll Berry to Arthur Berry 100

BEAVER ST, 49, n s, 15.10x90x13.9x90; Annie B. Varet and others to Arthur Berry 100

BRADHURST AV, e s, 26.6 ft n of 143d St, 26.6x80.8x26.4x83.6; Murray O. Giles to Genie S. Bodden 1

BROOK AV, e s, 149.7 ft s of 165th St, (widened,) 26.6x147x25x155.11; Christina Hohner to Charles Gerlich $100

BROOME ST, 32, n e corner Columbia St, 25x37; Morris Weinstein to William M. Dudgeon, executor, &c..... 14,250

BROADWAY, n w s, Lot 30, map of 240 lots, 12th Ward, by Rudolph and Paul Rosa; Park Terrace North, n e s, Lot 65, same map, 25x100; Lawrence Drake to Samuel L. Berrian..... 3,075

BROADWAY, n w s, Lots 26 and 27, same map, 50x100; Lawrence Drake to M. D. Fink 9,000

BROADWAY, n w s, Lots 24 and 25, same map, 50x100; Lawrence Drake to William B. Kaufman 4,500

BROADWAY, n w s, Lot 20, same map, 25x100; Lawrence Drake to Catharine Sullivan 2,075

BROADWAY, n w s, Lot 32, map of 240 lots, 12th Ward, by Rudolph and Paul Rosa, 30x103.7x16.5x100.11; Lawrence Drake to Anna Wischhusen 1,650

BROADWAY, w corner of 218th St, 103.7x100x103.7x130.11; Lawrence Drake to Charles Weisbecker 11,925

CANAL ST, 437, n e s, 21x40x irregular; Annie S. Van Buskirk and others to Edmund D. Randolph and others..... 1

CANAL ST, 487, n e s, 21x40x irregular; George M. Van Buskirk, executor, to Edmund D. Randolph, and others 26,500

CROTONA AV, n e corner 180th St, 14.11x102.2, Walter Newburn to Lena H. Newburn 1

DIVISION ST, 237 and 237½, s s, 28.2x41.8x27.5x44.7; Bertha S. Korn to David Shaff and another 100

ERNESCLIFF PLACE, e s, 267 ft w of Lisbon Place, 25.2x135.6x25x132.7; Timothy Power, referee, to William Cronin. 2,000

GERARD AV, s e s, Lots 415, 416, 417, map of William H. Morris property; Charles G. Smith and wife to Minnie E. Badeau 1

LONGWOOD AV, n s, 25.1 ft w of Garrison Av, 73.7x63.5x irregular; Emily Reifenburg to Fannie M. Mayer, one-quarter part 1

LOT 429, map of Section A, Vyse estate; B. B. Smith and wife to George W. Flagg ..... Omitted

LOTS 77, 78, 79, 106, 107, and 108, map of property of William O. Giles, King's Bridge Heights; William O. Giles to Ma-

LOTS 180 to 185, map of Laconia Park, 150x100; Martha Shirmer and others to John M. Mayer 2,100

rie F. Giles 1

MADISON AV, n w s, 308 ft from n w corner King's Bridge Road, 25x100; John Twiname to Margaret Doherty..... 30,000

MADISON AV, e s, 73.9 ft n of 37th St, 25x100; James H. Phipps and others to George A. St. John 77,500

MARION AV, w s, Lots 122, 124, 126, map part farm of Benjamin Berrian, 150x178x150x163; William Hodgson and wife to William H. Wright..... 1

MORNINGSIDE AV EAST, 6, e s, 43.6x56.3x37x79.2; John J. Gillen to Joseph H. Claffy 1

PARK TERRACE NORTH, n e s, Lots 60, 61, 62, same map; Lawrence Drake to Edward H. Tobin 3,000

PIKE ST, e s, 40.6 ft n of East Broadway, 17.3x55.2x17.3x55.3; Ellen I. Rogers to John Halloway 1

PLOT begins centre line Lots 75 and 76, map of Village of Upper Morrisania, 40 ft n of Webster Av, runs e 36.5 and 70.10 ft to proposed n s Ritner Place x29.7x102x61.7 to beginning; Josephine L. Carnes and another, devisees, and others, to John Marion..... 100

SEDGWICK AV, e s, 774.5 ft n of 176th St, 26.8x86.11x25x86.5; Emilie P. Collett to Helen D. Moles 1

WASHINGTON ST, e s, Lots 2 and 3, map Albert Anderson, 47.4x63; also Washington St, Lot 1, map Albert Anderson, 25.8x63; Charlton St, 115, 117, and 119, and 539 Washington St; Christian M. H. Bohm and others to Timothy G. Sellew 41,000

WILLIS AV, 145, w s, 25x81.6; Rufus B. Cowing, Jr., referee, to Conrad G. Strubel 16,350

3D ST, 74 and 76 East, s s, 50x100.11; Elizabeth Keim, executrix, to Moritz Neuman 56,000

4TH ST, 34 East, 23.4x94.11; Max Weiss and wife to Nicholas Tausig and wife.. 1

9TH ST, 404 East, 20x75; Henry S. Maidhof to Frederick J. Maidhof and others.. 1,000

9TH ST, s s, 329 ft w of 2d Av, 21x75; Mitchell Halliday to Jacob Roses and another 17,500

10TH ST, 442 to 446 East, 76.1x92.3x irregular; Moritz Weisberger and another to Simon H. Bergoffen 30,000

17TH ST, 227 to 239 West, 120x40x120.5x42.5; William Denham to Mary E. D. Talcott, quit claim..... 1

17TH ST, 140 and 142 East, 35.10x92; Charles Barwicker to Thomas Adelson and Moses A. Stone 1

17TH ST, n s, 89.4 ft e of 2d Av, 22.4x106; Samuel Galle, executor, to Charles F. Murphy 30,100

18TH ST, 128 West, 20x92; Edith L. Hall to Catherine T. Schieffelin, one-twenty-fourth part 600

36TH ST, 66 West, 25x98.9; Isaac L. Miller, referee, to John Goodwin..... 46,500

49TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Martha J. Lawson to Elizabeth M. Cauldwell and another 6,500

49TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 25x40; Henrietta Fisher and others to Martha A. Lawson 1

63D ST, 135 East, 14x100.5; Annie Bock and others to Augusta Filer..... 100

65TH ST, n s, 64 ft w of Madison Av, 25x100.5; Jacob Rudnick to Ernest Russell.. 46,250

68TH ST, 65 West, and 44 West 70th St; John A. Dempsey to Mary A. Soule..... 3,500

82D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Lena Geis to Moses K. Wallach..... 100

82D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; —Small Steffens to Moses K. Wallach..... 100

88TH ST, 21 West, 22x100.8; John C. Imberfield and wife to Edward Benneche.. 100

92D ST, 325 East, 25x100.8; Gertrude Brief to Mary C. Schinzel..... 1

98TH ST, 125 and 127 West, 49.8x100.11; Mitchell Rogers to Celia C. Rogers..... 1

107TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Emma I. Toplitz to the Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, City of New York..... 11,000

109TH ST, 157 East, 25x100.11; Israel M. Schloss to Edwin M. Madan and another

164TH ST, s s, 85 ft w of Park Av, 75x100.11; Lena C. Siedermann to John Mehrtens and wife..... 1

119TH ST, 536 East, 17.10x100.11; Edwin M. Madan and another to Meyer Solomon 6,000

113TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; Henry T. Seymour and another to Edwin W. Coggeshall and others 21,000

116TH ST, s s, 95 ft e of 1st Av, 18.7x100.10; Etta F. Walsh and J. Henry Harris, quit claim..... 3,800

123D ST, 248 West, 14.1x100.11; Martha A. Crain to Mary L. Edwards..... 14,500

134TH ST, s s, 140 ft w of Park Av, 75x99.11; Theodore G. Stein and others to Louis Bleier 15,000

134TH ST, 120 West, 25.6x99.11; Bertha E. Andrews to Fannie V. Dixon..... 1

136TH ST, n s, 446.1 ft e of Boulevard, 25x100; Michael H. Hagerty and others, executors, to James Clark..... 375

142D ST, 806 East, 25x100; Charles Lane to Henry Busch 1

142D ST, 802 and 804 East, 50x100; Charles Lane to John and Sophie Willenbrok.... 1

160TH ST, n w corner Elton Av, 100x50; George W. Arthur to Charles Unangst..... 1

160TH ST, corner Elton Av, 100x50; Rollin M. Morgan, referee, to George W. Arthur 5,000

218TH ST, s w s, Lots 38 and 39, same map, 50x100; Lawrence Drake to Henry Discher 2,700

218TH ST, s w s, Lot 42, map of 240 lots, 12th Ward, by Rudolph and Paul Rosa, 25x100; Park Terrace North, corner of Park Terrace East, 25x100x52.3x103.7; 218th St, West, corner of Park Terrace West, 26.2x108.9x25x110.5; Lawrence Drake to D. F. Bowers 4,700

218TH ST, s corner of Park Terrace North, 25x101.2x40x104.7; Lawrence Drake to James B. Powers 2,000

Recorded Leases.

BELLO, Angela, and another to Vincenzo Curto; 105 Thompson St, 3 5-12 years.. 3,180

BRUCKS, Edward, to Jacob Burkly; 422 West 39th St, 2 5-12 years..... 900

HOFFMANN, Theresa, to Andrew Reissner; 858 East 156th St, 5 years..... 1,200

JACKSON, Henry H., and others, executers and trustees, to Samuel Levy and another; 3d Av, 276, 5 4-12 years..... 4,800

LORIMARD, Jacob S., and others, to the Powell Brothers Shoe Company; 118 and 120 Duane St, 5 years..... 8,000

MELLEDY, Thomas H., to James Sullivan; Longwood Av, n w corner Barry St, 5 years 360

NOGUERET, Jacques A., to August Bay; 642 East 134th St, 7 years..... 800

REGAN, Ella L., to Samuel Safransky and another; 3 Pike St, 10 years..... 960

RUGGE, Herman, to John N. Sasse; Columbus Av, 721, 7½ years..... $2,100 to 2,300

RYAN, William, to Frank Smith; 53d St, 448 West, 5 years 360

SCHMIDT, Margaret, to Meyer Hirsch and others; 66 Clinton St, 6 4-12 years..... 960

WESTCOTT, Robert E., to John J. Wager; Amsterdam Av, 2,140, n w corner of 166th St, 5 years ..... $800 to 1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

ADELSON, Thomas, and Moses A. Slone to Charles Barwicker; 140 and 142 East 160th St, 3 years..... 12,000

ALLEN, Ethan, as trustee, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 47th St, n s, 120 ft e of 8th Av; also 46th St, n s, 275 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years..... 22,000

ARTHUR, George W., to William E. Sloan and another, trustees; Elton Av, w s, 25 ft n of 160th St, 3 years..... 12,000

BAYLES, Laura, to Austin B. Fletcher and another, trustees; Allen St, 109, w s, 3 years 18,000

BENNECKE, Edward, to the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America; 21 West 56th St, 3 years..... 15,000

BERRIAN, Samuel L., to Laurence Drake; Park Terrace North, n e s, Lot 63, map of 240 building lots in 12th Ward, 3 years 650

BERRIAN, Samuel L., to Laurence Drake; Broadway, w s, Lot 30, map of 240 lots in 12th Ward, 3 years..... 1,470

BERGOFFEN, Simon H., to Moritz Weisberger and another; 442 to 446 East 10th St, 3 years..... 2,000

BONN, Barbara J., to American Mortgage Company; 524 East 12th St, 3 years..... 11,000

BONN, Barbara J., to American Mortgage Company; 524 East 12th St, 1 year..... 1,000

BRANDT, Frederick, to Gustav Lange; 92d St, s s, 150 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years.. 28,000

BROOKER, William E., to George W. Flagg; Anthony Av, w s, 25 ft n of Rush St, 1 year..... 650

BROWN, Jane R. A., to Mary J. Walker; 120 West 72d St, 3 years..... 10,000

CLARK, James, to Warren B. Semmis; 136th St, n s, 446.1 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 3 years 800

CRONIN, William, to Elizabeth W. Gwynne; Erneseliff Place, s s, 267 ft w of Lisbon Place, 1½ years 400

CRONIN, William, to Henry S. Trenchard; Erneseliff Place, s s, 267 ft w of Lisbon Place, 3 years 2,650

DE LIMA, Estella A., and others to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 73d St, s s, 310 ft e of 10th Av, 1 year..... 14,000

FOLSOM, George W., to Allan McLane and others, trustees; 2d St, n s, 314.10 ft e of Avenue B, 3 years 5,000

GALLIKER, Adelle, to Equitable Savings Society; 65th St, s s, 400 ft w of 10th Av, installments 80,000

GINSBURG, Abraham, to Henry P. Botty; Monroe St, s s, 75.7 ft w of Rutgers St, 3½ years 2,000

GLASS, ohn, Jr., to Sarah H. Powell; 335 and 337 West 14th St, ½ year..... 105,000

GLASS, Joan, Jr., to Sarah H. Powell; 335 and 337 West 14th St, ½ year..... 105,000

GOODWIN, John, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 38th St, 68 West, 3 years 20,000

GUIDERA, Nene, to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; Brook Av, n e corner of St. Paul's Place, 34.2x100.6, 3 years..... 22,000

GUIDERA, Nene, to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; Brook Av, n e corner of St. Paul's Place, 159.2x100.6, demand..... 13,750

GUIDERA, Nene, to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; Brook Av, e s, 84.2 ft n of St. Paul's Place, and adjoining lots, 125x100.6, 3 years, 5 mortgages, each..... 11,000

HARRIS, I. Henry, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 408 East 116th St, 2 years 3,000

HOFELLER, David, to Leopold Blum and others, trustees; 419 East 79th St, 5 years 11,500

KAUFMAN, William B., to Laurence Drake; Broadway, w s, Lots 24 and 25, map of 240 building lots in 12th Ward, 3 years 2,700

KELL, William J., to American Mortgage Company; 9th Av, 807½ and 809, 5 years 12,000

KILPATRICK, Edward W., to Edward A. Kerbs; Madison Av, n w corner 95th St, 1 month 5,000

LEVY, Samuel, and another to Bernheimer Schmid; 3d Av, 376, n w corner of 27th St, demand 3,000

MADAN, Edwin M., to Israel M. Schloss; 109th St, n s, 75 ft e of Lexington Av, 3 years 8,000

MARION, John, to Emma Kramer; lot begins at dividing line of Lots 75 and 76, map of upper Morrisania, and begins 40 ft w of Webster Av, 3 years..... 1,000

MARTIN, Sarah, to Bertha May; Southern Boulevard, e s, 100 ft n of Valentine Av, ¼ year..... 1,000

McKRACKEN, William, and others to Fred T. Nesbitt; 149th St, s s, 100 ft e of Broadway, demand 8,000

McKEON, Frances P., to Miriam H. C. Cannon; 26th St, s s, 300 ft e of 9th Av, 1 year..... 3,000

McLAUGHLIN, Sarah, to German Savings Bank; 165th St, s e corner of Tinton Av, 1 year 24,000

MEHRTENS, John, to Albert Niedermann; 109th St, s s, 85 ft w of Park Av, demand 3,000

MOLLES, Helen D., to Emilie P. Colett; Segdwick Av, e s, 774.6 ft n of 176th St, 1 year..... 1,500

MULHOLLAND, Ellen, to Enoch C. Bell; Westchester Av, e s, 165.2 ft s of Wales Av, 1 year 1,500

MURPHY, Charles F., to Pauline Wolf; 369 East 17th St, 5 years..... 17,000

NEWMAN, Louis S., to Paulina Jacobs and Charles Werner; 79th St, n s, 198 ft w of Avenue B, leasehold, secures credit..... 1,800

NEWMAN, Lucinda B., and others to William H. Fuller; 117th St, s s, 551.5 ft w of 3d Av, two-thirds part, 1 year..... 1,800

NEUMAN, Moritz, to Conrad Stein; 70 East 3d St, 5 years..... 19,000

NEUMAN, Moritz, to Conrad Stein; 74 East 3d St, 5 years..... 19,000

OTTO, to Richard F., to Sarah L. Horn; Washington Av, w s, 380 ft s of 171st St, 3 years 11,000

PEREIRMAN, Abram, to Isidore Jackson and Abraham Stern; 120 and 122 Lewis St, demand 15,000

PETERS, William H., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 149 West 66th St, 1 year 19,000

PIQUERON, William G., to Louis and John Brandt; Eagle Ave, e s, 325 ft s of 156th St, ½ year..... 2,300

POWERS, James B., to Lawrence Drake; 218th St, s corner Park Terrace West, 3 years 1,400

RAUCHFUSS, Emily, to Elisha and J. Thomas Webb and another, executors, &c.; 252 West 71st St, 3 years..... 20,000

RICE, Lizzie and Stephen, to Dora Smith; Lot 58, map of 160 lots, 23d Ward, property of M. Morgenthau, 2 years..... 2,000

ROOSEVELT, Augusta E., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 5th Av, e s, 42.2 ft n of 84th St, 5 years..... 55,000

RUSSAK, Frank, to Seaman's Bank for Savings; 65th St, n s, 64 ft w of Madison Av, 3 years 55,000

SELLEW, Timothy G., to Ambrose E. Ely; 539 Washington St, 3 years..... 30,000

SILVERMAN, Samuel J., to David Shaff; Division St, 237 and 237½, 1 year..... 5,500

SMITH, Frank, to Jacob Ruppert; 53d St, 448 West, demand 500

SOLOMON, Meyer, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 119th St, 536 East, ¼ year..... 2,500

ST. JOHN, George A., to Samuel D. Collins; Madison Av, e s, 739 ft n of 37th St, 1 year..... 75,000

STRUBEL, Conrad G., to Elizabeth Gifford; Willis Av, 145, w s, 25x81.6, 2 years 12,000

SULLIVAN, James J., to Bernheimer & Schmid; Longwood Av, n w corner of Barry St, demand 500

SULLIVAN, Catharine, to Lawrence Drake; Broadway, n w s, Lot 20, map of 240 building lots in 12th Ward, 3 years. 1,245

TOBIN, Edward H., to Lawrence Drake; Park Terrace North, n e s, Lots 60, 61, and 62, map of 240 building lots in 12th Ward, 3 years 1,800

WEISBECKER, Charles, to Lawrence Drake; Broadway, w corner 218th St, 3 years 8,300

WRIGHT, William H., to William Hodgson; Lots 122, 124, and 126, map part of Benjamin Berrian farm, at Fordham, 1 year 5,200

Assignments of Mortgages.

BIRCKHEAD, J. McE., to Juliet M. Livingston $23,000

CLOCKE, G. DeW., trustee, &c., to Henry S. Trenchard 500

CROOK, Abel, executor, &c., to William W. and Samuel H. Conn..... 1,000

DECKER, Maurice S., and others, trustees, to Stephen G. Bogert, trustee..... 18,243

ELLIS, Anna A., to Sarah L. Myers..... 1,000

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to James M. Wentz 30,000

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to James M. Wentz 3,075

FOWLER, Julia G., to Henrietta M. Parkes 1,000

GEISZLER, Martin, to Wendolin J. Nauss. 2,358

JOHNSES, Goldsmith, executor, &c., to Victor V. Hungerford, (two assignments) ..... Nom.

KRAMER, Emma, to Margaret Knox..Nominal

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another, to the State Bank..... Nominal

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another, to the State Bank ..... Nominal

MARION, John, to Margaret Knox..... 5,250

MARION, John to Margaret Knox..... Nominal

McCREADY, Nathaniel L., to Middleton S. Borland..... Value received

TAUSZIG, Nicholas, to Moritz Weiss..... 3,000

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Caspar H. Habbert... 22,253

THE CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Henry W. Ford, trustee, &c..... 10,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner 86th St, 100x100; Martin V. Cole against Arthur C. Searles and Mark E. Stevens, owners and contractors $9,150

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 25 ft s of 147th St, 25x100; the New Jersey Adamant Manufacturing Company against Hall & Mayer, owners and contractors. 50

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 182d St, 25x100; Walter R. White against Samuel McCracken, owner and contractor 138

BOULEVARD, the, s w corner of 99th St, 100x100; Allerton, Clarke Company against William M. Hyne & Company, owners and contractors 963

BROOK AV, n e corner of 171st St, 100x100.11; United States Mineral Wool Company against Louis Gilbert, owner and contractor 107

CHERRY ST, 93 to 97; E. & P. Marrin against Elias Feldman and Samuel Sherofsky, owners and contractors..... 500

CLARENDON PLACE, w s, 350 ft n of Hampden St, 50x100; James Vieths against Mary D. Wheeler, owner; Barnet M. Gray, contractor 38

PARK AV, s e corner of 171st St, 100x75; Newschaffer & Co. against Pasquale J. Lamberti, owner and contractor..... 155

PIKE ST, n e corner of Monroe St, 40x50; E. & P. Marrin against Lottie Ratner, owner; Louis Ratner, owner and contractor 325

1ST AV, n w corner 112th St, 100.11x100; Mary Reilly against Barnard Isaacs, owner; Davis Carp, contractor..... 352

8TH AV, 871; the Berger Manufacturing Company against William Cahill, owner; Simon Suhr, contractor..... 90

8TH ST, 319 to 325 East; Rider-Driccson Engine Company against George Hoffman 480

20TH ST, 220 West; Rosa Ellender against Joseph Leavy and Louis Kohn, owners and contractors..... 170

76TH ST, n s, 170 ft e of 5th Av, 25x102; Christian Hafers against Clarence Whitman, owner; John J. Brown, contractor; John Langley, sub-contractor..... 1,023

89TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100; John C. Orr & Co. against Samuel Johnpole and Harry L. Weiss, owners and contractors..... 1,237

94TH ST, 64 West; Cornelius V. Moore against Jane Madden, owner and contractor 101

95TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 50 x100; Beyer & Scherbner against Kate C. Brown, owner; New York Architectural Iron Works, contractor..... 128

98TH ST, 19 and 21 East; Anthony Saladino against Joseph W. Kierst, owner and contractor 75

113TH ST, 80 and 82 East; Mary Reilly against Davis Karp, owner and contractor 975

131ST ST, s s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75x99.11; John Kelly against Thomas Mooney, owner and contractor..... 2,400

147TH ST, 697 East; Allerton, Clarke Company against John Madden, owner and contractor 160

171ST ST, s s, 75 ft e of Park Av, 75x100; Newschaffer & Co. against Raymond Vingiprova, owner and contractor..... 215

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

62D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.5; William Ranken, with Frederick C. Zobel, 8 payments..... 48,500

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

LENOX AV, s e corner of 129th St, — x— Johnson and Peterson, on Isaac L. Smith, to Charles G. Peterson..... 2,500

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 103d St, 101.10 x118; Warren B. Smith against Thomas Frazier and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Reevs & Scrugham.

BATHGATE AV, widened, n e corner of 173d St, 98x87.6; also 173d St, n s, 87.6 ft e of Bathgate Av, widened, 28x75; Milton E. Oppenheimer against William Ueckermann and another, (foreclosure of four mortgages;) attorney, W. B. Coles.

MADISON ST, s s, 104.8 ft e of Rutgers St, 15.5 x100; Herman Wendt against Pincus Lowenfeld and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wendt & Berry.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 40.4 ft n of 128th St, 20.2x83.7; Edward H. Reynolds against George Erdman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. S. Hamlin.

92D ST, 325 East; Gertrude Briel against Mary C. Schinzel and another, (action to set aside deed, &c.;) attorney, A. H. Purdy.

60TH ST, n s, 64 ft w of Lexington Av, 21x100.5, 1-9 part; Harold S. Rankine against Julius I. Metzger, (referent proceedings;) attorneys, Conway & Westbrook.

100TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Bell B. Gurnee against Sarah F. Kraemer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. O'Conor.

104TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of West End Av, 19x100.11; Isaac Schkolnik against Hannah Tufft and others, (action to declare lien, &c.;) attorney, C. L. Schurz.

118TH ST, 348 East; Milton M. Dryfoos against Annie M. Gaffney, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. Alexander.

128TH ST, n s, 92.6 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 20x98.11; Mary A. Cooper and another against Julia Huerstel and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Thompson & Goss.

134TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 100x99.11; Louise Lese and another against Louis Gilbert and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Levy.

171ST ST, s e corner of Park Av, 75x100; Kate Newschaffer and another against Pasquale J. Lamberti and another, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Menken Brothers.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.73
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.40
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29¾
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.90
Cotton, middling	.07¾
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07
Sugar, granulated	5.18
Molasses, O. K. prime	.36
Beef, family	12.75
Beef, hams	23.75
Tallow, prime	.04⅝
Pork, mess	9.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.05⅝
Lard, prime	5.50
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	23.00
Butter, Western creamery	.27

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Flour easy; No. 3 Spring wheat, 60@63c; No. 2 red, 65½@67c; No. 2 corn, 30c; No. 2 yellow corn, 30½@30¾c; No. 2 oats, 22¾@23c; No. 2 white, 25½c; No. 3 white, 24½@25c; No. 2 rye, 53c; No. 2 barley, 38@43¼c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.39; Northwestern, $1.39; prime timothy seed, $2.50; mess pork per bbl, $7.75@$9.55; lard, per 100 lb, $4.85@$5.17½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.90@$5.20; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5¾@5½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.20@$5.30; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.23¾; sugars, cut loaf, unchanged; clover, contract, $7.75.

COTTON.—As compared with the recent lively fluctuations and active speculation, yesterday's market was an uninteresting affair. Neither side seemed disposed to take the initiative, while the outside public hesitated as a general thing, if anything, being disposed to withdraw pending new conditions upon which to found fresh conclusions. The market opened steady in tone with prices 1 point lower to 5 points higher. Radical bulls attempted to bring about a more decided advance at the start, but soon desisted, the cable news from Liverpool proving to be too great an obstacle and the movement in the South larger than generally expected. As reported by special dispatches spot cotton in the South, middling quoted, was as follows: New Orleans, 7½c; Mobile, 7⅞c; Savannah, 7 5-16c; Charleston, 7¼c; Wilmington, 7¼c; Norfolk, 7¼c; Baltimore, 7¾c; Memphis,

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and laundress in private family. 804 6th Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman as first-class cook in all branches, with or without kitchenmaid; French, English and American cooking; can take entire charge and get up company dinners and luncheons; has first-class personal references. R. C., Box 349, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in private family; take entire charge of kitchen; good manager; first-class city reference. 218 West 32d St., Vandercam bell.

COOK.—By Scotch woman; first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; no cards; reference. 308 East 34th St.

COOK.—By first-class English cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; city references. K. G., 145 East 50th St., city, fourth floor. No cards.

COOK.—By young woman as cook in private family; thoroughly competent; has best of references. 242 East 25th St.

COOK.—By English woman situation in private family as first-class cook; good references; wages $30 to $35. Mrs. Drummond, 404 8th Av.

COOK.—By young woman cook; soups, desserts, entrees; excellent baker, (no washing or ironing;) good references. 416 West 49th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class French dressmaker, elegant work, wishes more customers; out by day. Louise, 45 West 98th.

Housework ers.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable woman, general housework in small family; good city references; no cards. 501 West 30th St., second floor.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By French lady's maid, middle-aged; seamstress, hairdresser, or traveling abroad; best references. Julie, 161 West 26th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a young woman to go out by the day; good laundress; or housecleaning; good city reference. 128 West 50th St., city, ground floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as laundress in a private family; city personal reference given. 310 West 16th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—A lady desires to obtain a place for her baby's nurse, who has been with her for four years; highly recommended. Can be seen on Tuesday, Dec. 5, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at 4 West 58th St.

NURSE.—By experienced trained nurse with invalid or child, or as physician's office nurse; preferably out of town; moderate remuneration. Hedwig Loewy, 1,208 5th Av.

NURSE or MAID.—By a young French girl who speaks no English situation as nurse or maid; good sewer; well recommended. 341 West 30th Street.

NURSE, &c.—By young woman as lady's maid or nurse to grown child; willing to travel; best reference. 329 West End Av.,

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By the day; understands all kinds of family sewing, finishing after the dressmaker; best references. B. B., Box 348, 1,269 Broadway.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS, &c.—By thoroughly competent waitress or chambermaid in private family; best city reference. 404 West 55th St., 3d floor.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a girl as first-class waitress or parlor maid; good city reference. Address A. M., 1,269 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER.—To builders and building material dealers: A good bookkeeper, able to estimate, draw plans and a good mathematician, for whole or part of his time. Accurate, 109 East 125th St.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a young man; three years in present place; leaves because the family gives up housekeeping; refers to present employer. Sincere care of Zuna, 122 East 51st St.

BUTLER.—First-class; willing and obliging; last employer can be seen. E., Box 351, 1,269 B'way.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN or SECOND MAN.—By coachman and second man, in city; thoroughly understands care of horses and carriages; good driver and rider; four years with last employer. P. Murray, 230 East 63d St.

COACHMAN.—Swede, age 29; understands the care of fine horses, harness, and carriages; strictly sober and trustworthy; excellent references from last and former employers. C. A. Anderson, 244 East 35th St.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly competent man; 11 years' city reference from late employer; disengaged on account of residing in Europe. Call or address J. J., 162 West 20th St.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—By young man, 26 years, as coachman or groom; city or country; first-class reference; willing and obliging. J. K., 55 East 33d St.

COACHMAN.—By coachman; understands his duties; 8 years' personal references. Apply Duncan Menzies, care Fiandrau & Co., Broome St.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAUBORGNE METHOD, 846 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone 967 Columbus.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Young man between 18 and 25; good social standing and pleasant address; must speak English, French, and German. Exceptional opportunity for tour abroad. Address "Foreign Travel," Box 187, Times office.

WANTED—Coachman who thoroughly understands care of horses and carriages; must be strictly sober and trustworthy. Apply or write to J. S. Ehrich, 6th Av. and 23d St.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, No. 57 Chambers Street, (Stewart Building,) New York, December 2d, 1899.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons who have omitted to pay their taxes for the year 1899 to pay the same to the Receiver of Taxes at his office in the Borough in which the property is located, as follows:

Borough of Manhattan, No. 57 Chambers Street, Manhattan, N. Y.;

Borough of The Bronx, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, The Bronx, N. Y.;

Borough of Brooklyn, Rooms 2, 4, 6, and 8, Municipal Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.;

Borough of Queens, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, N. Y.;

Borough of Richmond, Richmond Building, New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.;

before the first day of January, 1900, as provided by Section 919 of the Greater New York Charter, (Chapter 378, Laws of 1897.)

Upon any such tax remaining unpaid after the first day of December, 1899, one per centum will be charged, received, and collected, in addition to the amount thereof, and upon such tax remaining unpaid on the first day of January, 1900, interest will be charged, received and collected upon the amount thereof at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated from the second day of October, 1899, on which day the assessment rolls and warrants for the taxes of 1899 were delivered to the said Receiver of Taxes, to the date of payment, pursuant to Section 916 of said act.

DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK vs. NATIONAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 5th day of June, 1899, notice is hereby given to all creditors of the NATIONAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY to exhibit and prove their claims against said company before me, the undersigned, the receiver of said company, at my office, No. 95 Nassau Street, in the City and County of New York, on or before the 15th day of December, 1899, and that creditors making default in so doing will be precluded from all benefit of the judgment and from the distribution which shall be made thereunder.—Dated New York, June 12th, 1899.

CHARLES H. DANIELS, Receiver.

WHEREAS THE UNDERSIGNED INTEND TO apply to the Surrogate of the County of Westchester for letters of administration upon the goods, chattels, and credits which were of THOMAS G. AYCRIGG, late of White Plains, in the said county of Westchester, deceased, under the provisions of Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure; Now, therefore, all creditors of THOMAS G. AYCRIGG, the said decedent, are hereby notified to present their claims to the said Surrogate, at his office, in the County Court House, at White Plains, in the County of Westchester, on or before the twenty-ninth day of December, 1899.—Dated Nov. 22d, 1899.

ADRIAN G. HEGEMAN.
JOHN A. HEGEMAN.
B. ARTHUR AYCRIGG.

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THE DEAF CURED FREE

next Friday, 2 and 8 P. M., at Carnegie Lyceum, 57th St. and 7th Av.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of AUGUSTE D. BLANCHET, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Auguste D. Blanchet of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of November, A. D. 1899, the said Auguste D. Blanchet was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee, at 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 4th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL CASHMAN, bankrupt.—No. 1,642.

To the creditors of Samuel Cashman, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of November, A. D. 1899, the said Samuel Cashman was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 346 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the fourteenth day of December, A. D. 1899, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, December 2d, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISRAEL L. CURRIER, bankrupt.—No. 1,766.

To the creditors of Israel L. Currier, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of November, A. D. 1899, the said Israel L. Currier was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 346 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the fourteenth day of December, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, December 2d, 1899.

NO. 1,705.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JULIUS KRAFT, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Julius Kraft of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of November, A. D. 1899, the said Julius Kraft was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, No. 160 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 5th, 1899.

NO. 1,668.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—VINCENT ROZUK, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Vincent Rozuk, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 4, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy; and that all creditors and debts in bankruptcy; and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on December 20th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Dec. 1, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CATHERINE A. L. STEUERWALD, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Catherine A. L. Steuerwald of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of November, A. D. 1899, the said Catherine A. L. Steuerwald was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 14th day of December, A. D. 1899, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated December 2d, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB VAN CLIEF, individually and as partner of the firm, known as Van Clief and Brennan, bankrupts.—No. 1,771.

To the creditors of Jacob Van Clief, individually and as partner of the firm known as Van Clief and Brennan, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of November, A. D. 1899, the said Jacob Van Clief, individually and as a partner of the firm known as Van Clief and Brennan, was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 346 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the fourteenth day of December, A. D. 1899, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, December 2d, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID FRY and LEOPOLD SCHIEBER, trading as Fry and Schieber, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of David Fry and Leopold Schieber, trading as Fry and Schieber, of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of November, A. D. 1899, the said David Fry and Leopold Schieber were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place in the City of New York, on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 4th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—PETER SCHUTT, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Peter Schutt, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 28th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 20th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Dec. 1st, 1899.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

YOUNG, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. YOUNG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of November, 1899. MINNIE K. YOUNG, Executrix. RASTUS S. RANSOM, Attorney for Executrix, 290 Broadway, N. Y. City.

n14-1aw6m27thTu

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—Trial desired in New York County.—WILLIAM C. HYDE, plaintiff, against UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as trustee of the will of Robert H. Moran, deceased; Katharine C. Hyde, Margaret M. Hyde, Edward Moran, (1,) Edward Moran, (2,) Robert Moran and Helen Moran, his wife; Peter Moran and Harriet Moran, his wife; Frank Moran and Kate Moran, his wife; William Moran and Ann Moran, his wife, (the plaintiff being ignorant of the first names of the said wives, they are designated by fictitious names;) the widow, heirs, devisees, grantees, and assigns, if any, of Paul Moran, deceased; the widow, heirs, devisees, grantees, and assigns, if any, of Malcolm Moran, deceased; Annie Crow and James Crow, her husband; Norah Pratt and Eugene Pratt, her husband; (the plaintiff being ignorant of the first names of said husbands, they are designated by fictitious names;) Sherman Moran and Teresa Moran, his wife, (plaintiff being ignorant of the first name of the said wife, she is designated by a fictitious name;) Sarah M. Batchellor; Theodore Batchellor and Ellen Batchellor, his wife; William R. Batchellor and Mary Batchellor, his wife, (the plaintiff being ignorant of the first names of said wives, they are designated by fictitious names;) Genevieve Hogan and Thomas Hogan, her husband, (plaintiff being ignorant of the first name of said husband, he is designated by a fictitious name.)

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Francis M. Scott, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 30th day of October, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, in said State.

The object of this action is to make partition and sale during the the respective rights of the parties, and if it appear that partition cannot be made without great prejudice to the owners, then for a sale of the following described property: Premises in New York City, on the westerly side of Washington Street, 245 feet and five inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of Morris and Washington Streets, being twenty-six feet and five inches front and rear and about eighty-nine feet and nine inches in depth on both sides.

And also premises in New York City on the easterly side of West Street, beginning at the northwesterly corner of property granted by New York City to William Gibbons, and being twenty-six feet and five inches front and rear, and about eighty-nine feet and nine inches in depth on both sides.

And also premises in New York City, known as No. 17 Rector Street, bounded northerly by Rector Street, southerly by land formerly of heirs of Isaac Moses, easterly by land formerly of Doctor Charlton, and westerly by lot secondly mentioned in petition for partition of lands owned in common by William M'Kenney and others, being on Rector Street thirty feet five and one-half inches, easterly forty-seven feet four and one-half inches, westerly forty-five feet ten inches.—Dated New York, October 30th, 1899.

EDWARD L. GODFREY,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—ISIDOR COHEN, plaintiff, against EVA COHEN, defendant.—Action for absolute divorce.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.

To the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York City, April 21, 1899.

AMBROSE H. PURDY,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Post Office address and office, No. 303 West Fifty-fourth Street, New York City.

To Eva Cohen:

The foregoing summons is served upon you without the State, pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 17th day of May, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

AMBROSE H. PURDY,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, 303 West Fifty-fourth Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

o24-1aw6wTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York, plaintiffs, against MARY L. GILL, George W. McGill, her husband, and Minnie E. Usher, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the fourth day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, and the City of New York, on the 26th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate at Riverdale, City and County of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the southeasterly corner of the premises hereby intended to be described on the westerly side of Palisade Avenue at a point thirty-three feet northerly of the north line of land now, or late, of William H. Appleton, and on the northerly line of South Avenue; and running thence along the westerly line of Palisade Avenue and north seventeen degrees east four hundred and fifty-six feet to the corner of land now, or late, of Albert G. Hyde; thence along said Hyde's land at right angles to Palisade Avenue, and passing fifty feet northwardly from the northeasterly corner of the house built upon said premises, north seventy-three degrees, west three hundred and forty feet to the easterly side of an alley; thence along the easterly side of said alley, south fifteen degrees west one hundred and seventy-five feet to the northerly side of South Avenue; thence along the northerly side of South Avenue, south sixty-four degrees and fifteen minutes east, one hundred and twenty-nine feet; thence still along the north side of South Avenue, on a line parallel with and thirty-three feet distant from the aforesaid William H. Appleton's land; south ten degrees west two hundred and thirty-six feet; thence still along the north side of South Avenue on a line parallel with and thirty-three feet distant from said Appleton's land, south sixty-three degrees and forty-five minutes east, one hundred and seventy-eight feet to the place of beginning, containing two acres and five hundred and fifty-seven one-thousandths of an acre of land, be the same more or less.

Together with all the right, title, and interest of the parties of the first part, of, in, and to the streets, avenues, and alleys adjoining said premises to the centre line thereof, and also the right and privilege of passing over and through said alley above mentioned in common with the other owners of land adjacent thereto.—Dated New York, December 4th, 1899.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

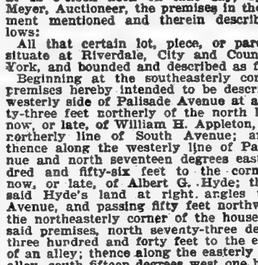

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $12,198.91, with interest from the 2d day of October, 1899, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $236.23, with interest from the 4th day of October, 1899, and the expenses of sale.

The approximate amount of taxes and assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $475 and interest.—Dated New York, December 4th, 1899.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

d5-2aw3wT&F&D26

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ISIDORE JACKSON and another, plaintiffs, against THE LLEWELLYN CHAMBERS (a corporation) and ano., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the seventeenth day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of November, 1899.

MINNIE K. YOUNG, Executrix. RASTUS S. RANSOM, Attorney for Executrix, 290 Broadway, N. Y. City.

n14-1aw6m27thTu

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—Trial desired in New York County.—WILLIAM C. HYDE, plaintiff, against UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as trustee of the will of Robert H. Moran, deceased; Katharine C. Hyde, Margaret M. Hyde, Edward Moran, (1,) Edward Moran, (2,) Robert Moran and Helen Moran, his wife; Peter Moran and Harriet Moran, his wife; Frank Moran and Kate Moran, his wife; William Moran and Ann Moran, his wife, (the plaintiff being ignorant of the first names of said wives, they are designated by fictitious names;) the widow, heirs, devisees, grantees, and assigns, if any, of Paul Moran, deceased; the widow, heirs, devisees, grantees, and assigns, if any, of Malcolm Moran, deceased; Annie Crow and James Crow, her husband; Norah Pratt and Eugene Pratt, her husband; (the plaintiff being ignorant of the first names of said husbands, they are designated by fictitious names;) Sherman Moran and Teresa Moran, his wife, (plaintiff being ignorant of the first name of the said wife, she is designated by a fictitious name;) Sarah M. Batchellor; Theodore Batchellor and Ellen Batchellor, his wife; William R. Batchellor and Mary Batchellor, his wife, (the plaintiff being ignorant of the first names of said wives, they are designated by fictitious names;) Genevieve Hogan and Thomas Hogan, her husband, (plaintiff being ignorant of the first name of said husband, he is designated by a fictitious name.)

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Francis M. Scott, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 30th day of October, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, in said State.

The object of this action is to make partition and sale during the the respective rights of the parties, and if it appear that partition cannot be made without great prejudice to the owners, then for a sale of the following described property: Premises in New York City, on the westerly side of Washington Street, 245 feet and five inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of Morris and Washington Streets, being twenty-six feet and five inches front and rear and about eighty-nine feet and nine inches in depth on both sides.

And also premises in New York City on the easterly side of West Street, beginning at the northwesterly corner of property granted by New York City to William Gibbons, and being twenty-six feet and five inches front and rear, and about eighty-nine feet and nine inches in depth on both sides.

And also premises in New York City, known as No. 17 Rector Street, bounded northerly by Rector Street, southerly by land formerly of heirs of Isaac Moses, easterly by land formerly of Doctor Charlton, and westerly by lot secondly mentioned in petition for partition of lands owned in common by William M'Kenney and others, being on Rector Street thirty feet five and one-half inches, easterly forty-seven feet four and one-half inches, westerly forty-five feet ten inches.—Dated New York, October 30th, 1899.

EDWARD L. GODFREY,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—ISIDOR COHEN, plaintiff, against EVA COHEN, defendant.—Action for absolute divorce.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.

To the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York City, April 21, 1899.

AMBROSE H. PURDY,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Post Office address and office, No. 303 West Fifty-fourth Street, New York City.

To Eva Cohen:

The foregoing summons is served upon you without the State, pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 17th day of May, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

AMBROSE H. PURDY,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, 303 West Fifty-fourth Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

o24-1aw6wTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York, plaintiffs, against MARY L. GILL, George W. McGill, her husband, and Minnie E. Usher, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the fourth day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, and the City of New York, on the 26th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, and the building thereon, situate in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-eighth Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from westerly side of First Avenue; running thence southerly, parallel with First Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and one feet, one and three-eighths inches; thence northwesterly to a point distant two hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from westerly line of First Avenue, and ninety-eight feet and two and one-half inches southerly from the southerly line of Thirty-eighth Street; thence northerly, again parallel with First Avenue, part of the way through a party wall, ninety-eight feet, two and one-half inches to the southerly side of Thirty-eighth Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of Thirty-eighth Street twenty-five feet to the point of beginning.

Said premises being known by street No. 332 East Thirty-eighth Street, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, October 28, 1899.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.

WILSON, BARKER & WILSON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 48 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, its street number being No. 332 East 38th Street.

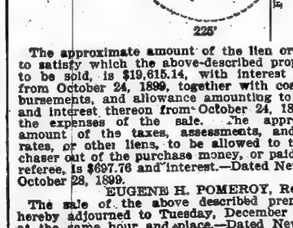

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $19,615.14, with interest thereon from October 24, 1899, together with costs, disbursements, and allowance amounting to $472.74 and interest thereon from October 24, 1899, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $697.76 and interest.—Dated New York, October 28, 1899.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to Tuesday, December 5, 1899, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, November 21, 1899

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.

n22-2aw2wW&F&d5

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—RACHEL LIPPMAN, plaintiff, against THOMAS K. MOORE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, and the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, distant one hundred and fifty (150) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of said easterly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street with the southerly side of Seventh Avenue; running thence southerly parallel to the said easterly side of Seventh Avenue one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said line, parallel with the said southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, thirty-three (33) feet six (6) inches; thence northerly, and again parallel with the said easterly side of Seventh Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street; thence westerly along the said street thirty-three (33) feet six (6) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 4th, 1899.

EZEKIEL FIXMAN, Referee.

ERDMAN, LEVY & MAYER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

111th Street.

Known as No. 148 West 111th St.

110th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $6,665.04, with interest thereon from the 25th day of September, 1899, together with the costs and allowance amounting to $209.95, with interest from October 9, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $620.10 and interest. The property will be sold subject to a mortgage of $33,500, with interest thereon from about April 1st, 1899, at 5 per cent.—Dated New York, December 4th, 1899.

EZEKIEL FIXMAN, Referee.

d5-2aw3wT&F&D26

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against the NEW YORK STEAM POWER COMPANY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 6th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 3d day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment directed to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, at the division line between the premises hereby conveyed and land formerly of Peter Paxton, and which point is distant one hundred and forty-four feet two and one-half inches, more or less, westerly from the northwesterly corner of Ann and William Streets, running thence westwardly, along the northerly line of Ann Street, twenty-eight feet one inch, more or less, to the division line between the premises known as Numbers fifty-seven (57) and fifty-five (55) Ann Street; thence northeastwardly through a party wall standing on the line between the said premises Numbers fifty-seven (57) and fifty-five (55) Ann Street and beyond the same seventy-four feet and three inches, more or less, to the rear line of the said premises Number fifty-five (55) Ann Street; thence westwardly along the rear line of the premises Numbers fifty-five (55,) fifty-three, (53,) fifty-one, (51,) and forty-nine (49) Ann Street seventy-five feet seven and one-half inches, more or less, to the land formerly of the heirs of George Lorillard, deceased; thence northeastwardly along the said land formerly of the heirs of George Lorillard, deceased, sixty-three feet nine and one-half inches, more or less, to land formerly of Thomas H. Leggett; thence eastwardly along said land formerly of Thomas H. Leggett and land of others so as to include the storehouse lately occupied by the American Fur Company one hundred and one feet seven inches, more or less, to the said land late of F. Paxton; and thence southwestwardly along the said land late of E. Paxton one hundred and twenty-two feet eleven inches, more or less, to the said northerly line of Ann Street at the place of beginning, being now known by the street Numbers fifty-seven (57) and fifty-nine (59) Ann Street, and being the same premises which were conveyed by the said The New York Steam Power Company by Patrick Reilly and wife by deed dated February 1, 1870, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York February 2d, 1870, in Liber 1142 of Conveyances, Page 177.

Dated New York, October 11, 1899.

CHAS. G. F. WAHLE, Referee.

CHARLES E. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

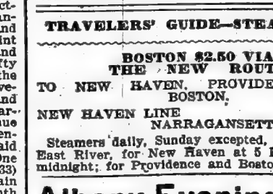

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is, $50,855.43, with interest thereon from September 28, 1899, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to $375.75, with interest from the 6th day of October, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,399.18 and interest.

Dated New York, October 11, 1899.

CHAS. G. F. WAHLE, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to Friday, Nov. 17, 1899, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, Nov. 3, 1899.

CHAS. G. F. WAHLE, Referee.

CHARLES E. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to Friday, Dec. 1st, 1899, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, Nov. 17, 1899.

CHAS. G. F. WAHLE, Referee.

CHARLES E. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, New York.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Friday, Dec. 8, 1899, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, Dec. 1, 1899.

CHAS. G. F. WAHLE, Referee.

CHARLES E. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, New York.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—JOSEPHINE B. MEEKS, plaintiff, against CHARLES D. FOLSOM et al., defendants.

In purs

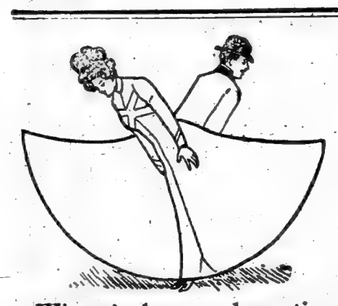

Winter's been a long time coming; lots of warm welcomes for him here when he comes.

Everything in overcoats, $15 to $55.

Everything in suits $15 to $46.

Everything in underwear $1 to $10.

Everything every man and boy wears everywhere.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

MOLINEUX TRIAL OPENED

People's Case Outlined to the Jury by Mr. Osborne.

DEATH OF BARNET DESCRIBED

Objection to Connecting This Case with the Murder of Mrs. Adams Overruled by the Recorder.

The trial of Roland Burnham Molineux for the murder by poison of Katherine J. Adams on Dec. 28, 1898, began in earnest yesterday in the Court of General Sessions before Recorder Goff and a jury that it had taken three weeks to choose. The theatre of the trial is the largest of the four rooms of the Court of General Sessions. Like the rest of the courtrooms, its acoustics are bad and its means of ventilation worse. In the early morning it is cold, and late in the afternoon its temperature is like that of the hot room of a Turkish bath. Windows cannot be opened without exposing some one to direct draught, and so the Court, the jury, the lawyers, and the witnesses swelter or shiver according to the time of day.

Most of the persons directly interested were in court early. There were Messrs. Weeks and Battle, the attorneys for the defense; Gen. Molineux, Assistant District Attorneys O'Connor and Collins, Chief of Detectives McClusky, experts in handwriting and pathology, chemists, newspaper men, and a few favored spectators, among whom there was but one woman. Only Molineux, Assistant District Attorney Osborne, who has charge of the prosecution, and the Recorder were absent. At 10:35 the Recorder arrived, and as soon as he was seated on the bench the crier called "Roland B. Molineux to the bar."

There was a bustle, with a craning of necks, as a door opened in the rear of the courtroom, and through the aisle with springy step came the trim, youthful figure of the defendant. His customary smile broadened as he came up the aisle and noticed the interest which his entry created. Before taking his seat between his counsel and his father he shook hands with the attorneys, with his father, with Handwriting Expert Carvalho, and with Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, who is associated with the defense. Then he sat down, and throughout the day he seemed, as usual, the least interested person in the courtroom.

THE INDICTMENT READ.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne came in a moment later, and the trial was then opened with an innovation that tested the composure of the prisoner. Mr. Weeks asked that the indictment be read to the jury. Mr. Osborne did not object, and the Recorder said that while this was unusual in this country, he would allow it, but that according to the old custom the prisoner must stand during the reading. The clerk read the document with as much feeling as can be thrown into legal tautology. There are six counts in the indictment, and to the lay ear one sounded just the same as the others. For half an hour the prisoner stood and listened to the accusation of the Grand Jury. During the reading of the first count, when the clerk reached the words, "She, the said Katherine J. Adams, then and there became mortally sick and distempered in her body," Molineux's hand went to his mouth in an attempt to mask a smile. He coughed several times and then seemed to pull himself together, resolved not to let his sense of humor control him.

At the conclusion of the reading Mr. Weeks made the usual motions to dismiss the indictment and that the District Attorney elect on which count to proceed to trial. Both were denied, and at 11:10 Mr. Osborne began his address to the jury.

Molineux followed the words of the prosecuting attorney closely, but the smile never left his face. Mr. Osborne began by telling the jury in a few words how a package containing poison had been sent to Harry Cornish at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, and how Cornish had given that poison—cyanide of mercury—to Mrs. Adams. A number of times during the opening address Mr. Weeks interrupted with objections to Mr. Osborne's statements, but only once was his action of any avail. When Mr. Osborne attempted to erect a blackboard to show some peculiarities of handwriting, the Court ruled with Mr. Weeks that there was no necessity for it, and that the prosecutor must make his meaning clear through oral demonstration.

Mr. Osborne went at great length into the sending of the poison and pictured to the jury the inner workings of the sender's mind at the time. The sender, he said, had worked the scheme all out so that he was satisfied that no human being could trace it back to him.

"And he cared not who took it," said Mr. Osborne. "He sent it to the adversary and did not even give him the rattlesnake's chance of striking. Poisoning is a scientific business, gentlemen of the jury, and is becoming more and more so as years go by. From the history of the earliest known and recorded cases, the mistakes of one poisoner have been improved upon by those following."

THE QUESTION OF MOTIVE.

The question of motive was touched upon. "You must not look for a man with an all-consuming hatred for Cornish," said Mr. Osborne, "but for a man whose hatred for Cornish is strong and never ceasing—one that lasts all a man's life."

Mr. Osborne said the things the prosecution would attempt to prove were that Mrs. Kate J. Adams and Henry C. Barnet both died from the effects of the same poison sent through the mails. He said he would first establish beyond any reasonable doubt a motive for the person who sent the poison, and that the motive was a desire to rid himself of an adversary against whom the sender had a deep and lasting hatred.

"But," he added, "you will not be compelled to convict or return any verdict on such evidence. For the prisoner has dropped more than one stitch in the proceedings—he has dropped a whole spool of thread—and the case, which seemed at the outset most complicated, is at the present time the simplest case I ever participated in as counsel."

The greatest blow which the defense received was the refusal of the Recorder to instruct Mr. Osborne not to refer to the Barnet case. Mr. Weeks objected strenuously to this line of argument. He pointed out that the first indictment against Molineux had been dismissed by Justice Williams on account of the illegality of evidence touching the Barnet case, but Recorder Goff said that he could not tell in advance what the evidence would be, and allowed Mr. Osborne to get before the jury all the facts connected with Barnet's death. Mr. Weeks attempted to speak again on this point, but the Recorder shut him off short with the remark:

"We may as well understand now that when I rule I rule, and no further argument is necessary." There was no mistaking the tone in which this was delivered, and Mr. Weeks was silenced.

Mr. Osborne said he would produce a man who not only hated Cornish, but who hated Barnet as well. He referred to peculiarities in handwriting which, he said, were noticeable in all the samples he would introduce. When he referred to the letters written to certain patent medicine firms asking for samples, he said that the poisoner had given in one of them an accurate description of himself, in that he had said he was afflicted with a certain nervous trouble; that he contemplated matrimony; that he was thirty-one years old; that there had been consumption in his family, and that he measured 37 inches around the chest and 31 inches around the waist. This, he said, was Roland B. Molineux.

POINTS IN THE EVIDENCE.

Molineux, he said, was also the man who hated Cornish and Barnet; he could have in his possession, without question, quantities of cyanide of mercury; he used the kind of paper on which the requests for patent medicine samples were written; he knew that Hartigan & Co. of Newark sold silverware like the bottle holder; he spent part of his time in Newark and part in New York; he had hired the letter boxes; "and finally," said Mr. Osborne, "he is the only human being on earth who exactly fits every one of the requirements necessary to a complete identification."

The first direct reference to Molineux's marriage was made by Mr. Osborne almost at the close of his address. "Everything tends to show," he said, "that Roland B. Molineux liked and loved a woman. Here was a man, apparently, whose whole idea seemed to dwell upon women, who wrote for marriage guides, who contemplated matrimony, who constantly wrote for remedies. Suppose he should fear there should come a break between himself and this woman. Suppose he should go to her and plead with her for a speedy marriage. Suppose there should come along a strong and healthy man, good-looking and athletic, who was beginning to pay this woman marked attention. And suppose the man who wrote those letters and this woman should suddenly marry. What would you say to that? What would you think?

Continuing and speaking rapidly, Mr. Osborne declared that the man who could be at the New York General Post Office at 5 o'clock in the evening to mail letters, who wrote with such strong and invariable characteristics as he had described, who rented the letter box at 1,620 Broadway, who lived at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, and who wrote the letters signed "H. C. Barnet" and "H. Cornish" was the prisoner at the bar.

Mr. Osborne spoke for three hours and a half, and at his request the Recorder adjourned court at the conclusion of the opening address. The taking of testimony will begin to-day at 10:30.

The action of the Recorder in excluding curious persons from the courtroom led to the making of a motion before Justice Beach in the Supreme Court yesterday, wherein a lawyer asked for a writ of mandamus to compel the Recorder to admit him to the court, claiming that the trial of Molineux would be null and void unless the public was excluded for sufficient cause. Justice Beach promptly denied the motion.

WORK FOR SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.

Woman's National Alliance Hears Reports and Elects Officers.

The Rev. Dr. W. S. Hubbell, Secretary of the New York Sabbath Committee, and the Rev. Dr. R. R. Meredith, pastor of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, spoke at the fifth annual meeting yesterday of the Woman's National Sabbath Alliance, in the chapel of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. Dr. Hubbell reviewed the work done by the Sabbath Committee toward preventing the sale of merchandise on Sunday and the closing of Sunday theatres. He advised the introduction of a bill prohibiting the opening of fairs on Sunday, with special reference to the coming Pan-American Exposition.

Dr. Meredith, after referring to the scenes of Sunday desecration he had witnessed at Coney Island, declared that 500 men whom he could name would be able to stop them. He traced the lack of Sunday observance to the neglect of religious training in the home.

Dr. Meredith touched on the subject of the Sunday newspapers.

"A man has body, intellect, and spirit," he said. "His body calls him to lie in bed late on Sunday morning, but his intellect calls upon him to rise and exercise his mind. Yet he may not take up his time with reading the papers, for his spirit calls him to worship."

The auxiliaries reported their progress during the year. The annual reports showed a membership of 805, an increase over last year of 120. The receipts for the year were $1,507.11 and the expenses $1,459.

The old Board of Directors was re-elected, with the exception of Mrs. P. C. Lounsbury, who was succeeded by Mrs. Stephen Smith. Miss St. Clair was made an honorary Director.

Mrs. Darwin R. James was re-elected President. The other officers re-elected were: Vice Presidents—Mrs. A. Alexander, Mrs. D. J. Burrell, Mrs. Horace Green, Miss E. S. Hamilton, Mrs. William M. Isaacs, Miss S. R. Kendall, Mrs. Madeleine S. Rogers, and Mrs. Theodore Weston; Treasurer—Mrs. Frank R. Van Nest; Recording Secretary—Miss Matilda Kay. Miss Isabella M. Territt was elected Corresponding Secretary, and also Field Secretary pro tem.

Mazet Hearing at Astor House.

The Mazet committee will resume its sessions at 10:30 o'clock to-morrow morning in Parlor 74 at the Astor House. These quarters were secured only after considerable search for accommodation in some public building. Mr. Moss said the committee would probably be in active operation until Jan. 1.

LEGAL NOTES.

WILL NOT SUBSCRIBED AT THE END.—The will of Isabella Andrews, offered for probate in the Surrogate's Court of Kings County, was written upon a blank or printed form, consisting of a single sheet of paper folded in the middle so as to make four pages. At the top of the first page was the printed introduction, following which were several dispository provisions, the page being complete in itself. The reverse side of the first page was headed "third page," and contained the clause appointing executors, the testimonium clause, and the attestation clause, all of which were printed and had been properly filled up. The page at the right of this last-mentioned page was headed "second page," and contained the continuation of the dispository provisions, wholly in writing, which extended to the end of the page. The Second Appellate Division, by a divided court, has affirmed the decision of the Surrogate denying probate to the will. The court holds, by Justice Cullen, that the will was not entitled to be admitted to probate because not subscribed by the testator at the end of it, as required by the statute. Justice Cullen says that were it not for decisions in like cases in the Court of Appeals, they would hold the will to be good; but entirely against their first impressions, and solely under the stress of authority, they hold that the decision of the Surrogate was correct. Presiding Justice Goodrich, in a dissenting opinion, concurred in by Justice Woodward, said that to hold that the will was not actually signed at its end, when the page on which the signature appeared was marked "third page," and was preceded by another page, marked "second page," was to defeat the will of the testator. "The highest duty of courts," the Presiding Justice said, "is to ascertain what is just, and many cases may be found where, having ascertained this, the courts have bent their energies to the doing of exact justice, even where a technical reading of a statute might prevent it."

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HUSBAND AND WIFE.—Catherine Mooney in 1887 obtained a decree of limited divorce from her husband, James Mooney, with an allowance of $80 a month alimony. After a few years the husband stopped making regular payments, so that in 1894 he was in default several hundred dollars. Payment of the arrears was enforced through Mrs. Mooney's attorney, and application by the husband for a reduction of the amount of the alimony was successfully resisted, and subsequent payment was enforced by the same attorney. Then Mr. Mooney mortgaged his property to the Citizens' Savings Bank, and a subsequent sale of the property on foreclosure by the bank, in June, 1898, resulted in a surplus of $11,150. One-third of this sum was, in proceedings by this attorney, directed to be deposited with the City Chamberlain to secure Mrs. Mooney's right of dower. The Chamberlain was to keep the money invested during the joint lives of husband and wife, the income, after the husband's death, to be paid to the wife during her life. There was also retained $4,000 as security for payment of alimony. Though the feelings of husband and wife toward each other were then very bitter, Mrs. Mooney recently executed a relinquishment of her claim to the moneys so retained, and consented that the order made in the matter be vacated. Mrs. Mooney's attorney objected, claiming he had a lien upon the fund for his services. Justice Scott yesterday granted the application to vacate the orders, holding that the Court had no power to enforce the attorney's application by summary process, and, even if the attorney has a right of action, that did not imply a lien upon this fund, which would require its further retention in the hands of the Chamberlain.

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EXCAVATION OF LAND UNDER WATER.—William M. Tebo, an owner of land under the waters of New York Bay, at Twenty-fourth Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in constructing a dry dock upon it, excavated such land and adjoining land belonging to the State of New York, without having a license from the latter, to a depth of twenty-six feet, which far exceeded the natural depth of water at that place. The excavation caused the collapse of a wharf owned by Alexander M. White, standing on land adjoining that of the State, which wharf did not increase the pressure upon the excavating owner's soil. In a suit by Mr. White to recover damages for injury to his wharf, a judgment in his favor against Mr. Tebo, in the Kings County Special Term, has been affirmed by the Second Appellate Division. The Court holds, in an opinion by Justice Cullen, that the excavating owner was liable to the owner of the wharf for the injury to that structure.

Election of Church Trustees.

The congregation of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday afternoon elected Francis Forbes a member of the Board of Trustees, to fill the unexpired term of the late Robert Bonner. Charles P. Britton, William C. McGibbon, and Alfred Vondermuhll were elected Trustees for a term of three years, to succeed John W. Auchincloss, Robert W. Stuart, and George F. Vietor, who retire Dec. 15.

Ladies' Hosiery.

Black Cashmere Stockings,—Opera lengths,—gauze to heavy-weight,—regular and out sizes,—plain or embroidered.

100 dozen. Black Cashmere Stockings,—plain,—medium weight,
30 cents per pair.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Trimmed Millinery.

Sale of the remainder of the season's stock,—including imported and original models.

Latest designs and trimmings for street, carriage or theatre,
$15.00 Each;
Value $25.00 to $50.00.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

STERN BROTHERS

Men's Shirt Department

direct attention to another sale of

Colored Dress Shirts at **95c**
open front and back, stud-holes, cuffs attached, the highest grade
Value $2.00

White Dress Shirts at **$1.45**
2100 linen bosom, fine quality of muslin, reinforced throughout, custom finish, five styles.

Pajamas and Night Shirts
of Silk, Cheviot, Madras, Flannel and Natural Wool, in all grades.

West Twenty-Third Street

Clearing Sale of
Rugs.

Commencing
Tuesday, Dec. 5th.

37 Extra Quality Persian Carpets,
13.4x10.5 ft. to 17x14 ft.,
$68 to $150
each.

38 Rare Afghanistan Carpets,
$50 to $75.
reduced from $65 to $110.

163 Fine Antique Persian & Daghestan Rugs,
$15.50.

The last is one lot of six bales, and are sold at about one-half regular value.

Note: Purchases in this sale will be reserved for holiday delivery, if desired.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

One of the attractive things our stores have for Christmas shoppers.

House Coats,
Brown and sage-green plaids (reversible), *$4.75.*

Blue, brown, garnet, solid colors, quilted, satin trimmed, *$5.00.*

English double-faced cloth, *$6.50 to $9.50.*

All the finer grades up to *$18.00.*

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores.
Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

"Presents well worthy Rome's Imperial Lord."

Among all the beautiful articles suitable for rich Yuletide gifts, none is as truly glorious as a handsome Oriental rug.

CARABAGHS & HAMADANS,
(Averaging 5x3.3 ft.,)
$5.50
(Value $10.00).

SHIRVANS & DAGHESTANS,
(Averaging 5.2x3.6 ft.,)
$12.50
(Value $18.00 to $20.00).

Also a fine lot of fine antique Persian Pieces, averaging 6.2x3.9 feet, at $27.50. (Value $40.00 to $45.00.)

Nothing could be more appropriate and acceptable for holiday gifts.

Christmas Furniture Novelties are fast being chosen, and as we cannot finish duplicates in time for Christmas this year, do not longer delay your choice.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY, 154 AND 158 WEST 19TH STREET

CARPETS.

Great Clearing-up Sale

in all different grades of odd pieces and patterns that we do not intend duplicating.

ALL AT REMNANT PRICES.

RUGS! RUGS! RUGS!

Complete assortment, both foreign and domestic, from a small mat to the largest carpet sizes.

Special Sale of
CHENILLE RUGS,
woven in one piece in large carpet sizes, at
$25.00 each.

These rugs are equal in effect to an Oriental.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO
Sixth Ave. & 13th & 14th Sts.

THE DEAF CURED FREE
next Friday, 2 and 8 P. M., at Carnegie Lyceum, 57th St. and 7th Av.

ANNUAL WINTER SALE
Blankets, Comfortables, Household Linens.

BLANKETS,—1,000 pairs of Eastern & California wool, $1.50 to $21.00 per pair.

WRAPPER BLANKETS,—for lounge or bath robes, $3.25 to $12.00 each.

ITALIAN SLUMBER ROBES, handsome Roman stripes, $2.00 each.

COMFORTABLES, covered with silkaline, sateen or silk, $1.00 to $35.00 each.

LINENS.
Napkins - - - - - - $1.50 to $25.00 per dozen.
Table Cloths - - - - - - $1.50 to $65.00 each.
Lunch Sets,—(cloth and napkins) - $5.50 to $40.00 per set.
D'OYLEYS. Centre Pieces. Bureau Scarfs.
TOWELS. $1.25 to $18.00 per dozen.
PILLOW SHAMS. Fine Swiss Cambric and embroidered linen,
$1.00 to $12.50 per pair.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

SALE OF
STERLING SILVER ARTICLES.
At Manufacturer's Prices.

2,000 Vinaigrettes, Match Boxes, Scissors, Infants' Rattles, Desk and Manicure Pieces,
65 cents each;
Formerly 85 cents to $2.00

Nail Files, Cuticle Knives, Button or Glove Hooks,
25 cents each;
Former price 50 and 75 cents

Cut Glass, Silver Mounted Bottles, for salts, vaseline and mucilage,
$1.00 each;
Value $1.50 to $3.00

Cologne Bottles,—silver deposit on glass,
$2.95;
Formerly $3.50 to $5.00

Flasks,—cut glass, silver mounted,
$3.75;
Value $5.00

Silver backed, Bonnet and Velvet Brushes,
$1.25 and $1.45;
Formerly $1.75 and $1.95

Cloth Brushes,—large size,
$2.50;
Former price $3.45

Hair Brushes,—large size,
$2.65 and $5.75;
Formerly $3.75 and $7.50

Militaire Brushes,
$5.00 per pair;
Value $7.00

Mirrors, with ring handle,
$5.75;
Formerly $7.75

Mirrors, with long handle,
$6.75;
Value $8.75

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

SALE OF
SILK LENGTHS.
For the holidays.

8,000 Waist lengths,—plain or fancy taffetas and novelty weaves,
$1.60 to $5.00 per pattern;
Value $3.00 to $10.00

5,000 Skirt lengths,—plain or fancy silks,—8 to 10 yards,—colors and black,
$4.00 to $15.00 per length;
Value $6.00 to $25.00

3,500 dress lengths,—plain and a variety of figured weaves,—colors and black,—12 to 16 yards,
$6.00 to $18.00;
Value $10.00 to $35.00

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

West 14th St.
ESTD 1850 **COWPERTHWAIT'S** 1899
"RELIABLE" CARPETS

"Now I am in a Holiday Humor —As You Like It."

Our showrooms are in a holiday hurry now. Scores of new and hasty suggestions for every gift lover.

LADIES' GOLDEN OAK DESKS,
(Carved front, French legs),
$4.25
(Value $6.25).

Any chosen bit of daintiness and comfort from our stock of carpets, rugs, furniture, or bric-a-brac will prove a bit of lasting good will to its recipient.

"Long Credit" allows the payments to wait till the New Year ship comes in.

CASH or CREDIT
COWPERTHWAIT & CO
104 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

O'Neill's
A Sale of Furniture

APPROPRIATE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

Parlor Suits.
Three-Piece Parlor Suits of Inlaid Mahogany, covered in Silk Damask or Plush.
Regular Price 25.00,
Special 16.50

Morris Chairs.
Five Hundred of them in Golden Oak and Mahogany finish, Reversible Velour Cushions.
Regular Price 13.00,
Special 8.98

Rockers.
Golden Oak and Mahogany finish Rockers, highly polished.
Regular Price 4.00,
Special 2.98

Desks.
A Large Assortment of Oak and Mahogany finish Desks, highly polished.
Regular Price, 10.00,
Special 7.75

An immense Stock of Parlor, Bedroom, Library and Dining Room Furniture in all the Newest and Richest Designs at Very Attractive Prices.

All Cash Purchases delivered free to any railroad station within 100 miles of N. Y. City (except Bicycles and Sewing Machines.)
Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention.
6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM.
57th St. and 7th Ave.
Marvelous Exhibition, Wonderful Demonstration, Illustrated Lecture, Deaf Cured Free
Friday, December 8, 1899, Afternoon and Evening, at 2 and 8.
Admission Free.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York
EMIL PAUR.....Conductor
Frid., Dec. 8, at 2 P. M. Sat., Dec. 9 at 8:15
Program: Overture, "Freischuetz"—Weber; Concerto for Piano, E flat maj.—Liszt, Mr. MAX HAMBOURG; Symphonic Prologue, "Wilde Ratcliff," conducted by the composer, P. GRAENER; Symphony, A minor, Mendelssohn. Box office open daily from 9 to 5.

CARNEGIE HALL. 27th Season.
ORATORIO SOCIETY
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Conductor
Fri. aft., Dec. 29, at 2, and Sat. Evg., Dec. 30, at 8
"THE MESSIAH."
Thursday Evening, April 5, at 8.
"BACH'S MASS IN B MINOR."
Subscription Sale now open at box office.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, December 7, at 3.
Song Recital by
MR. DAVID BISPHAM
kindly assisted by
MR. WALTER DAMROSCH
Reserved seats, $1.50, now on sale at Schuberth's.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Wed. Evg., Dec. 6, at 8:15. Second Pianoforte Recital by
MR. ARTHUR WHITING
Res. seats, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

ST. NICHOLAS
SKATING RINK
West 66th St., near Columbus Av.
Open to the public daily except Mondays.
HOCKEY MATCH
TO-NIGHT, at 8:15 o'clock.
Hockey Club of N. Y. vs. Yale University.
Admission 50 cents. Skates free.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. MARIE TAVARY. 15, 25, 50c. Mov'g Pictures (new) DE FORREST'S WILSON FAMILY, &c. Cont. Perf.

PALACE 58th and 3d Av. EZRA KENDALL. 15, 25, 50c. HALL & STALEY. Moving Pictures, Clarice Vance, others. Cont. Perf.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. Evs., 8:20. Mats., 2. MR. KENDAL, MRS. KENDAL, In Their London Success, *Special Wed. Mat. Regular Mat. Sat. The Elder Miss Blossom.*

CASINO! TO-NIGHT, 8:15. MAT. SAT. AT 2. Souv. Ngt, Dec. 22. 100th Performance. ALICE NIELSEN OPERA COMPANY. 7TH THRONGED WEEK! In The Singing Girl

THE DEWEY. Matinee To-Day. East 14th St. Weber & Fields' HURLY-BURLY CO. Mlle. Alcide Capitaine, Binns & Binns, &c.

BROADWAY Theatre. 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Wed. & Sat. Mats. at 2. THE GREAT SUCCESS, **BEN-HUR** SEATS ON SALE FOR NEXT 4 WEEKS.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. FELIX MORRIS & CO. in "KERRY." THE GIRL WITH THE AUBURN HAIR.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way. Evgs. 8:15 sharp. Sat. Mat. only. ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE. BUY NOW FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

KNABE HALL, 6th Av. & 20th St., Tuesday Evening, Dec. 5th, at 8:15. Third Piano Recital, **JOSEF WEISS** Seats $1.00, at Knabe's, 154 5th Av.

HIGH NOON RECITAL, by the GRAND CONSERVATORY STRING QUARTET, assisted by prominent artists, TO-DAY at 12:30 at SCOTTISH RITE HALL, Madison Av. and 29th St.

BIJOU, B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only. **MAY IRWIN** IN SISTER MARY. Phone 2224 Mad. Sq. Biggest hit of all.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. The Great Rural Drama, **"WAY DOWN EAST"** Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10.

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH. **EDEN MUSEE** NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC.

Harlem Opera House. Louis Mann & Clara Lipman in The Girl in the Barracks. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Sat. 2:15.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. JAMES O'NEILL in THE MUSKETEERS. Saturday Night, MONTE CRISTO.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Evgs., 8:15. Great London Success **A GREEK SLAVE.**

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. TH.3 WEEK—THE CHARITY BALL.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA To-night, 8:20. 42d St. B'way-6th Av. Mat. Sat., 2:15. THE ROGERS BROS. in WALL STREET

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. Broadway and 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:
A GIGANTIC TRIUMPH.
FRANK DANIELS
In Victor Herbert's New Comic Opera, **THE AMEER**

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th. Ev'gs, 8:20. Matinées, 2:1
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
JOHN DREW | THE TYRANNY OF TEA

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'w. Ev'gs, 8. Mat. Sat.
"A GREAT SUCCESS."—HERALD.
Wm. Gillette In His New Play, **Sherlock Holm**

Charles Frohman's **Criterion Theatre** B'way & 44th Ev'gs, 8:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
JULIA MARLOWE | BARBARA FRIETCH
Dec. 11—50th Time, Julia Marlowe Pictorial So

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St. & B'w. Last 5 nights. Last Wed. & Sat. Mats. Ev'gs, 8:30. Mats., 2:15. **MAKE WAY FOR THE LADIE** Dec. 11—"Wheels Within Wheels."

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 7:45. Saturday Matinée at 2. MR. RICHARD **MANSFIELD** FAREWELL WEEK. **CYRANO DE BERGERA** Week of Dec. 11, **BEAU BRUMMELL** Seats Rea Thursday.

INTERNATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION. At AMERICAN INSTITU Nos. 19 and 21 West 44th America, England, Fran and Germany Represente Open Daily, 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., Dec. 4th to Dec. 2

5th Ave Theatre, B'way and 28th Eves. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at Mrs. Fiske in Becky Sha Mon., Dec. 11th—101st Time—Souvenir

THE NEW YORK. Eve., 8:15. Popular Price MATINEE DAILY at 2:15. BIOGRAPH PICTURE. **JEFFRIES-SHARKEY CONTES**

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Mat Sat. To-night, (pop. pr.) "PFARRER von KIRC FELD." Wednesday, "HOFGUNST."

DALY'S Broadway & 30th St.....at 8:15 Daniel Frohman.....Manager Matinées WED. and SAT.
DANIEL FROHMAN'S STOCK COMPANY. FIRST ANNUAL SEASON at this theatre, HENRY ARTHUR JONES'S 4-act Comedy, entitled
The Maneuvers of Jane

LYCEUM. 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30 Daniel Frohman.....Manager Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2. FOURTH MONTH.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
Annie Russell in Miss Hobbs

AMERICAN 42ND & B'WAY. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO.
Entire First Act of Beethoven's **FIDELIO** followed by **CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA.**
Evs. 8:15. 25c. to $1. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Adm. 25c. Next wk, Mon., Tues., Il Trovatore. Wed. Mat. & Ev., Romeo & Juliet. Thu. Fri. Carmen. Sat. Mat. Ev. Aida

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL, B'way & 30 St. Matinée Saturday.
Whirl-I-Gig & The Other Way.
Thurs. Evg., Dec. 7, First Production of BARBARA FIDGETY.

KOSTER & BIAL'S, 23d St. 8:15. Mts. 2:15. The Great BIG HIT. "ROUND NEW YORK" & Sherlock Holmes Burlesque. JEFFRIES & SHARKEY in living pictures as Gladiators.

Theatre Comique (The House That Jack Built) Broadway and 29th St. MATINEE EVERY DAY. ORCH., 50c. Our Own Stock Burlesque Co. & Chorus of 40, in Hoddy Doity A Terrific Hit.

14th St. Theatre cr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LAST TIMES of the Quaint Rural Drama, **THE DAIRY FARM**

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. 10c. to all. BIJOU MIDWINTER CIRCUS.

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair, fresh south to west winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,572. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1899.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

The President's Message Will Be Found on Pages 5, 6, and 7.

Stocks weak.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 73¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40¾c; cash cotton, 7¾c.

FOREIGN.—Late accounts of the battle of Modder River show that the Boers' rifle fire was the most murderous in history and will probably revolutionize present theories of warfare. Sir Henry Tate of the firm of Henry Tate & Sons, sugar refiners, is dead. The French Senate High Court yesterday suspended one of the counsel for three months for making insulting remarks. A German naval architect yesterday expressed a want of faith in the efficacy of submarine boats. It is reported that the San Salvador revolution has been suppressed. Kurds recently pillaged an Armenian village and massacred 300 of the inhabitants.—Pages 3 and 6.

CONGRESS.—The House yesterday heard the message of the President, and immediately took up the resolution offered by Tayler of Ohio in the Roberts matter. A substitute was offered, but was lost on a vote. After extended argument by Tayler, Roberts, and others, the Tayler resolution was carried by a vote of 302 to 30. Speaker Henderson thereupon appointed a committee of nine to pass on the eligibility of Roberts. As a mark of respect to the memory of Congressman Settle, (Ky.,) the House adjourned at 6:25 o'clock. Over 800 bills and 30 resolutions were introduced yesterday. The session of the Senate was devoted to the reading of the President's message, and an adjournment was taken upon the announcement of the death of Senator Hayward.—Pages 1 and 6.

Page 1.

H. C. Frick retired from the active management of the Carnegie Steel Company.

The funeral of John I. Blair was held at Blairstown, N. J.

Julia Marlowe, the actress, has begun suit against her husband, Robert S. Taber, for divorce.

The prosecution in the trial of Roland B. Molineux sprung a surprise on the defense yesterday, and in so doing proved the enmity of Molineux for A. A. Harpster, at one time an employe of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club.

The State Board of Election Commissioners completed the canvass of the Kentucky vote. The Republican plurality for Governor is now 2,838. Contests before the board are to be made to-day.

Page 2.

The torpedo-boat destroyer Bailey was launched at Morris Heights.

A fire on the roof of the Hotel Marlborough yesterday caused some excitement among the guests.

The report of the arrest in Canada of William F. Miller, who was the manager of the Franklin Syndicate of Brooklyn, proved to be unfounded.

Four frame dwellings, 1,985, 1,987, 1,991, and 1,993 Clinton Avenue, were destroyed early last night by a fire due to an overheated range.

The Queens School Board yesterday took exception to statements made last week by Mayor Van Wyck regarding the exceeding of the appropriations.

The annual convention for conference and action in maintaining the Christian principles of civil government, called under the auspices of the National Reform Association, is in progress.

Page 4.

Herbert B. Fellows, Postmaster and railroad express agent at Scarsdale, was murdered on his way home from the railroad station. The police are searching in this city for Edward Burnz, who answers the description of the young man last seen with the victim.

Page 7.

All the college and high school textbooks hitherto published by Harper & Brothers have been transferred to the American Book Company.

Page 8.

Bankers in this city indorsed the refunding and gold reserve features of the Senate Currency bill.

Mayor Sutherland of Yonkers, in his annual message yesterday, urged the establishment of a municipal lighting plant.

Page 9.

Senator-elect Hayward of Nebraska died yesterday at his home, in Nebraska City.

Miss Anna Millar, the manager of the Chicago Orchestral Association, has filed a petition in bankruptcy in Chicago.

The Red Star liner Friesland ran into the coffee-laden steamer Lassell, from Santos, off Quarantine, tearing a big hole in her side. The Lassell was beached on the Staten Island shore.

Reports regarding the combination of the independent telephone concerns to fight the Bell Company were not fully confirmed, and statements that wires had been laid and strung along the Metropolitan and Manhattan Railway lines were denied.

Page 13.

It is announced that the United Illuminating Company of New Haven will take over the properties of five other concerns.

The consolidation of the Pullman and Wagner Car Companies was ratified by the stockholders of the former, and four Vanderbilt Directors were elected.

Page 16.

A bronze trophy was presented to the Sixty-ninth Regiment last night by Edward Kemp.

Announcement is made that the National Street Railway Construction Company will probably submit a bid for the construction and operation of the underground rapid transit railroad.

The Board of Estimate made a large increase in the rates suggested by the Municipal Assembly as compensation to the city for the King's Bridge and Fort George and Eleventh Avenue Railroad franchises.

The Board of Estimate and the Council approved two bond issues of $1,000,000 each for bridges over the East River, the former body overruling Controller Coler, who favored the construction of tunnels instead of bridges and urged delay for the purpose of investigating the subject.

Believing that Mrs. Mary Coleman of Jersey City had, while asleep, hidden a one-thousand-dollar gold certificate, which had disappeared, a detective asked her to try to dream where she put it. Mrs. Coleman announces having had such a dream and as the result of it the finding of the money.

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ANTI-BUCKET SHOP COMBINE.

Commercial Exchanges Throughout the Country to Work Together.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—A concerted movement will be made by commercial exchanges all over the country against the vicious bucket shop system. The Chicago Board of Trade has taken the initiative. Secretary George Stone has circulated copies of a resolution adopted by the Directory calling upon the exchanges of the country to combine against the encroachments of this form of speculation. A number of replies have been received, and each indicates that the feeling against the bucket shops is as strong in other large cities of the country as it is in Chicago.

The purpose of the anti-bucket shop crusaders is to strike at the bottom of the whole business by securing the aid of the New York Stock Exchange and the Cotton Exchange, which, in conjunction with the Chicago Board of Trade, form the basis of nearly all the bucket shop operations in the country.

Communications for the purpose of securing a joint attack upon the bucket shop system have been forward to nearly all the leading commercial organizations of the country. No convention city has been designated. If all the replies are favorable, as they promise to be, a committee will be appointed here to work out the preliminary plans with the other leading exchanges.

Are You a Man of Taste?
If you are, drink EVANS' ALE.—Adv.

ROBERTS'S FATE IN COMMITTEE'S HANDS

Speaker Names Nine Members to Pass on Eligibility.

TAYLER RESOLUTION PASSED

Vote Stood 302 to 30 Against the Claimant from Utah.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The House today, by a vote of 302 to 30, referred the question of the eligibility of Brigham H. Roberts, the Mormon Congressman-elect from Utah, to a committee of nine members, to be appointed by the Speaker. This action was consequent on the adoption of the following resolution offered by Mr. Tayler of Ohio Monday:

Whereas, It is charged that Brigham H. Roberts, a Representative-elect to the Fifty-sixth Congress from the State of Utah, is ineligible to a seat in the House of Representatives; and

Whereas, Such a charge is made through a member of the House on his responsibility as such member, and on the basis, as he asserts, of public records, affidavits, and papers, evidencing such ineligibility;

Resolved, That the question of the prima facie right of Brigham H. Roberts to be sworn in as a Representative from the State of Utah in the Fifty-sixth Congress as well as his final right to a seat therein as such Representative be referred to a special committee of nine members of the House to be appointed by the Speaker, and until such committee shall report upon and the House decide such question and right the said Brigham H. Roberts shall not be sworn in or be permitted to occupy a seat in this House, and said committee shall have power to send for persons and papers and examine witnesses on oath in relation to the subject matter of this resolution.

In accordance with the terms of the resolution, Speaker Henderson appointed the following members to serve as a committee:

Republicans—Tayler, (Ohio,) Chairman; Landis, (Ind.,) Morris, (Minn.,) Freer, (West Va.,) Littlefield, (Me.,) McPherson, (Iowa.)

Democrats—De Armond, (Mo.,) Lanham, (Texas,) Meyers, (Ind.)

Of the thirty votes cast against the adoption of the resolution, twenty-eight were cast by Democrats, one by Mr. Newlands of Colorado, (Silverite,) and one by Mr. Loud of California, (Rep.)

ROBERTS'S NAME NOT CALLED.

Mr. Roberts entered the hall about 11:30 o'clock and immediately became the cynosure of all eyes. He moved around through the throng on the floor rather aimlessly. Just before the House convened he took the seat he selected yesterday on the extreme right of the Democratic side, in what is known as the "Cherokee Strip."

It developed that Mr. Roberts's name was not on the official roll call of the House, so that in case of a vote or other action by the House he would not be a participant. This was in accord with all precedents, as the roll is made up of those members who have been sworn in, and have thus consummated their rights to membership. Representative Richardson, the Democratic floor leader, said that no exception could be taken to this procedure.

At 12 o'clock Speaker Henderson called the members to order. All arose in their places, Mr. Roberts included, and stood with bowed heads while the Chaplain delivered his invocation. After the reading of the journal had been concluded, Mr. Cannon, from the committee appointed yesterday to wait on the President, reported that the President would communicate in writing. Immediately thereafter Major Pruden, the President's executive clerk, announced the message, and it was at once laid before the House. The members listened attentively to the reading.

The reading of the message consumed two and one-half hours, and at the conclusion the Republicans gave it a hearty round of applause. Mr. Payne, (Rep., N. Y.,) the floor leader of the majority, immediately moved that the message be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union and ordered printed.

Mr. Grow (Rep., Penn.,) expressed a desire to debate the message, but this was declared out of order. The Speaker then laid before the House Mr. Tayler's resolution as to the Roberts case.

DEMOCRATS OFFER A SUBSTITUTE.

Mr. Tayler immediately took the floor. It was arranged that there should be three hours' debate, one-half on each side, one-half hour to be allowed Mr. Roberts and to come out of the time of the minority. This arrangement having been made, Mr. Richardson, the Democratic leader, gave notice of a substitute he would offer, as follows:

"Whereas, Brigham H. Roberts, from the State of Utah, has presented a certificate of election in due and proper form as a Representative from said State; therefore be it

"Resolved, That without expressing any opinion as to the right or propriety of his retaining his seat in advance of any proper investigation thereof, the said Brigham H. Roberts is entitled to be sworn in as a member of this House upon his prima facie case.

"Resolved, That when sworn in his credentials and all the papers in relation to his right to retain his seat be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to report thereon at the earliest practicable moment."

Mr. Tayler then opened his speech in favor of the adoption of his resolution. He would not urge its adoption, he said, were he not prompted by a high sense of duty. The Constitution was inconsistent, if it was contended that the limitations it imposed were not to be added to. The power of Congress to halt the claimant at the door, he insisted, was clear. The ineligibility created by conviction for crime was a power inherent in government irrespective of the Constitution.

He cited several cases to show that as a punishment for the crime the Legislature had ample authority to disqualify a man from holding office.

When Mr. Tayler began to speak Mr. Roberts left the seat he had been occupying and took a seat near the main aisle, where he could hear with greater ease. Throughout Mr. Tayler's remarks he sat facing his accuser except when he turned to his desk to take notes of the points to which he desired to reply.

TAYLER ARGUES.

Continuing, Mr. Tayler read from a decision of the Supreme Court, defining polygamy, which stated that, irrespective of whether a man had contracted a plural marriage after the passage of the Edmunds act and irrespective of whether he had since cohabited with a plural wife, he was guilty of polygamy, if he still maintained the relation of husband to more than one wife.

Referring again to the two proclamations of amnesty, he argued that the claimant was in no better position than he would have been had no such proclamation been issued. But higher than civil law was a law of civilization, which demanded that one so tainted should be excluded.

He cited the case of Whittemore, who had been guilty of selling cadetships, and who upon his appearance at the bar of the House was rejected as unfit to sit in the House. The power and the right were inherent, said Mr. Tayler. It was only a question of propriety, of wisdom, and of precedent.

In all his investigations and study of precedents, Mr. Tayler said, he had failed to find a single case where the House had hesitated to assert upon proper occasion its right to halt a member at the bar when his qualifications for a seat were questioned. He quoted extensively from "McCreary on Elections" in support of his argument. He reviewed the cases of Proctor Knott, Boyd Winchester, and John M. Rice of Kentucky, who had been stopped at the bar of the House on the ground that they were disqualified because they had been disloyal.

"We are told," said Mr. Tayler, in conclusion, his voice ringing out clearly, "that we are about to create an unhappy precedent. Why, Mr. Speaker, we are doing this in the open gaze of the whole world, not in a cloistered court. We are the servants of the people, empowered to do the right as we see it. The public eye is upon us, the public conscience quickens us. In that presence we can do no wrong if we do but obey it."

Mr. Tayler's concluding words were greeted with a storm of applause, both from the floor and the galleries. Few Democrats, however, joined in it.

RICHARDSON REPLIES.

Mr. Richardson, the minority leader, followed Mr. Tayler. He did not intend, he said, to discuss the merits of the case. The question in issue was as to whether the Representative-elect (Roberts) had a prima facie right to his seat. He was not willing to reject a Representative-elect who appeared at the bar of the House with his credentials in due form. If he was denied admission, a precedent would be created which would rise to plague the House in years to come.

The only Constitutional objection raised against the member-elect related to his naturalization, and that, Mr. Richardson asserted, would not hold. He defied the other side to produce a single precedent where objection was raised to the administration of the oath except on exceptional grounds. The precedents cited were made during the war, and were not to be relied upon. They had all been since overruled, after the passions that followed the war had subsided.

Mr. Richardson declared that the minority was in nowise bound by his position. He spoke for himself alone. He was willing to say that if the charges against the member-elect were proved, he should favor his expulsion.

"If there is one thing the American people are a unit upon," said he, "it is that the American home shall be preserved in all its loveliness, sweetness, and purity.

"But," he proceeded, "it is not wise to permit our judgment to be warped by public clamor. To do so amounts to condemnation without trial."

Mr. Richardson then brought forward several precedents in support of his position. The first was the case of George Q. Cannon, who appeared in the House as a Delegate-elect from Utah in 1873. Mr. Cannon was a Republican. Almost identically the same charges now made against Mr. Roberts were then made against Mr. Cannon. He read from the speeches of S. S. Cox of New York and other prominent Democrats opposing the denial of a seat to Mr. Cannon on the ground that it would establish a dangerous precedent and produce chaos in the future.

"Those Democrats," said Mr. Richardson, "rose above party prejudice, and stood by the Constitution and the right."

He also cited the case of Ramy, a colored Republican from South Carolina, in the Forty-fifth Congress, where the Democrats had insisted that he should have the oath administered to him. He also quoted the late President James A. Garfield in support of his contention that where the credentials presented are regular in form there is no power in the House to exclude him.

Mr. Richardson read the words of Mr. Garfield, which concluded: "There are no personal objections."

"But there are personal objections in the case before the House," interposed Mr. Tayler, amid laughter and applause.

"Not personal objections to the member-elect," said Mr. Richardson. "Personal disqualifications only are alleged."

"Yes, personal objections," shouted a member on the Republican side, amid another outburst.

Mr. Richardson read from alleged interviews with Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania, Mr. Steele, of Indiana, and Mr. Cannon of Illinois, in which they were alleged to have stated that Mr. Roberts was entitled to take the oath upon the prima facie evidence of his credentials.

Mr. Dalzell and Mr. Steele denied the interviews. Mr. Cannon asserted that, in his opinion, if charges of ineligibility were made it was competent for the House to receive them now or hereafter.

ROBERTS PLEADS HIS CAUSE.

Mr. Roberts himself took the floor in his own defense after Mr. Richardson had concluded. He occupied a conspicuous place immediately in front of the Clerk's desk.

Several legal volumes were piled up in front of him and a bouquet of carnations lay upon his desk. The most intense interest was manifested as he arose. Members crowded about, but were compelled to retire to their seats. The galleries were hushed. The occupants leaned over to listen, eager to let no word escape.

His voice was soft and low, but his enunciation was distinct, and in the stillness could be heard to the furthest corner of the hall.

As he got into his argument, however, his voice grew louder, until on several occasions it rang out until the fretted ceiling overhead gave back the echo.

Mr. Roberts began by sending to the Clerk's desk and having read a copy of his naturalization papers, in order, as he said, that all the documents in this extraordinary case should be before the House. He then read a paragraph from McCreary on elections, containing a general caution against hasty procedure in election contests.

"Now, gentlemen," continued Mr. Roberts, "that is the statement of one whose book has authority in this country, and if it is the rule of the House of Representatives in cases that arise to the dignity of a contest, how infinitely more should that rule be observed when only a mere protest is made against a member who presents himself to take the oath of office.

CLAIMS CITIZENSHIP.

"I next proceed to the consideration of the charges that are supposed to justify what the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Tayler) himself concedes to be an unusual proceeding, and which my friend on this side (Mr. Richardson of Tennessee) has demonstrated to be an unprecedented proceeding. The gentleman from Ohio bases his charge upon a court record; that some twelve years ago in the midst of our conflict in the then Territory of Utah over the subject of polygamy that I pleaded guilty to the charge of a misdemeanor. The gentleman seems to be oblivious to the fact that since the date of his court record on this subject we have had two Presidential amnesties proclaimed that have been applied to me disqualified by the Edmunds-Tucker act. I understand gentlemen who were lawyers to admit this fact, and they will certainly appreciate the cost of it.

"The gentleman from Ohio has no court record to show that I ever was arraigned or condemned of any crime whatsoever since the promulgation of the amnesty proclamation of the President of the United States. The gentleman seems also to forget the fact that since the confession of that misdemeanor to which he has referred the law was passed by Congress an enabling act authorizing the people of the State of Utah to form a State Government. That Enabling act also had a provision embodied in it that qualified all citizens within the limits of the territory to become citizens of the United States and was particularly framed to remove the disqualifications and disabilities which have been created by the Edmunds-Tucker law.

"The gentleman seems to forget also that the State Constitution of Utah was satisfactory to the President and his advisers, and Utah has been admitted as a State into the Union and has taken upon itself the responsibilities of a sovereign State, declaring under its Constitution who of the people residing in its borders shall exercise the elective franchise and be qualified for office as citizens of that great Commonwealth.

WHY WAS ACTION DELAYED?

"The second charge, which is supposed to go to the question of eligibility of the member from Utah, is, that upon affidavit and other papers in his possession, the gentleman from Ohio says that ever since 1889 I have been a persistent lawbreaker in the State of Utah. If that be true, let me ask why it is that I was not punished for lawbreaking. Certainly there was no disposition not to excute the law on the part of the people of Utah. Its administration was in the hands of non-Mormons, of those who had no sympathy with men of my religious faith. All the machinery of the law was in the hands of Federal ap-

Continued on Page 2.

Unequaled Service.

The New York Central has eight trains every day to Chicago; six to Cleveland; three to St. Louis; two to Cincinnati; two to Toronto; four to Montreal; five to Detroit; twelve to Buffalo and Niagara Falls, including the famous Empire State Express; sixteen between New York and Albany and Troy.—Adv.

INSURGENTS ATTACK VIGAN.

Eight Hundred Are Repulsed by a Garrison of Two Hundred—Fears for Young's Soldiers.

MANILA, Dec. 6.—Last night a force of insurgents, estimated at 800, attacked the American garrison of 200 at Vigan, Province of South Ilocos. The American loss was eight killed and many wounded.

After very hard fighting the Filipinos were driven off and through the mountains, leaving thirty-five dead. Col. Bisbee is now reinforcing the garrison.

Fears are entertained regarding various small bodies of Gen. Young's troops in the Province of Abra.

H. C. FRICK RETIRES.

Gives Up Active Management of the Carnegie Steel Company, but Remains as a Consulting Partner.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 5.—At a meeting of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, to-day H. C. Frick told his partners of his desire to give up the duties of Chairman of the Board of Managers, and asked to be relieved, in order to join Mr. Carnegie, Mr. Phipps, and Mr. Singer as consulting partners of the company.

Mr. Frick's partners assented to his request.

A successor to Mr. Frick was not chosen, as it is intended to abolish the office of Chairman, since Mr. Frick leaves it.

JULIA MARLOWE SEEKS DIVORCE

Action Against Her Husband, Robert S. Taber, Begun in Vermont, Charges Severity and Neglect.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Dec. 5.—Julia Marlowe Taber, the well-known actress, applied to-day for a divorce from ther husband Robert S. Taber, on the grounds of intolerable severity and neglect and refusal to support.

The case was brought in Lamoille County Court, held at Hyde Park, Chief Justice Taft presiding. W. B. C. Stickney, a leading Vermont lawyer, appeared for the petitioner, and L. C. Moody of Waterbury for the respondent. Decision was reserved. Mr. Taber's residence is given as Stowe, where he has a Summer home.

There has been considerable talk from time to time respecting the domestic affairs of Mr. and Mrs. Taber, and within a fortnight rumor had it that divorce proceedings were about to be begun. When Miss Marlowe returned to this country, early in the Fall, it was said that she and her husband had separated, and it was then declared that the reason for that action was that their artistic temperaments so widely differed it would be impossible to continue their professional careers and remain man and wife. Mr. Taber is still abroad.

PLAN TO ENLARGE WEST POINT.

Gen. Viele of New York Will Urge Action by Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Gen. Egbert L. Viele of New York, who was Chairman of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy last Summer, has come to Washington to discharge the duty imposed upon him by the committee to see that the recommendations by the Board of Visitors are acted upon.

"The Board recommended," said Gen. Viele, "that the number of students at West Point be increased, and the scope of the institution be widened. To my great delight the Secretary of War has approved our suggestions, and his report helps out the Board of Visitors.

"When the committees of the Senate and the House are ready, I expect to go before them to urge the adoption of the recommendations made by us and seconded by Secretary of War Root. Meantime we have been forehanded, and have obtained plans upon which the plant of the Government at West Point, largely unoccupied, in my judgment, will be more fully employed, thus turning out a greater number of qualified young men to take the places in the army made vacant by retirement and casualty."

ENORMOUS CROPS IN KANSAS.

Value of Corn Produced This Year Breaks All Records.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 5.—The crop bulletin of the Kansas Board of Agriculture for the present year, issued to-day, shows final returns of the State's agricultural products as follows:

The Winter wheat yield amounts to 42,815,471 bushels. The yield of corn is 225,183,432 bushels. Excepting that of 1889, (278,888,321 bushels,) this is the largest corn crop the State has yet produced, and exceeds in value any preceding crop by $1,134,627. The combined home value of the three grains—wheat, corn, and oats—is $80,888,622, or a total increase over the 1898 value of the same crops of $13,384,621.

DID WEBSTER COMMIT SUICIDE?

Believed Nellie McHenry's Husband Drowned Himself at Niagara.

BUFFALO, Dec. 5.—An afternoon paper says:

"Evidence accumulates to support the theory that John Webster, husband of Actress Nellie McHenry, who played here in "Green Room Fun" recently, ended his life in the rapids just above the cataract at Niagara Falls.

"There is presumptive evidence that he had business troubles, or was worried over something which had occurred, or was about to occur in New York. He was seen at the Falls on the afternoon of Monday, Nov. 20. Friends of the missing man are convinced he is dead, although his wife is exhausting every effort to find him."

SHOOTS TWO CONSTABLES.

Illicit Whisky Man Fights Them to a Standstill—Two Men Will Die.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENVILLE, S. C., Dec. 5.—State Constables Cornwell and Cooley had a hard fight with "Little George" Howard, a member of a famous clan of mountaineers, in a grove on the outskirts of this city late this afternoon. The constables seized some whisky in which Howard is supposed to have an interest.

Cornwell and Howard were fatally shot, and Cooley is seriously injured. The three men fought each other to a standstill, each emptying his pistol, and then walking quietly away until he fell. Howard was hit five times, Cornwell three times, and Cooley twice.

Body of Thomas Blake Found.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Dec. 5.—The body of Thomas Blake, aged nineteen years, who had been missing from his home in Newton for several days, was found in the woods in the Walnut Tree District, some miles from his home. The young man went hunting and never returned. Searching parties were organized, and the body was finally discovered in the river where Blake had fallen from a high bank after probably shooting himself by accident.

Admiral Philip Opens a Fair.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Dec. 5.—A fair in aid of the Stamford Hospital was opened to-night by Rear Admiral Philip, commander of the Texas in the war with Spain. The Admiral did not make a speech. He was the guest of Mrs. Rosalie Philip. A reception in his honor was held at Mrs. Philip's residence this afternoon.

A good whiskey is always desirable. A perfect whiskey is a rare article. "OLD SARATOGA" Whiskey, made by Rosskam, Gerstley & Co., is perfection. Acker, Merrall & Condit sell it.

Pennsylvania Railroad's High Standard.

It provides the best service that experience suggests and ingenuity and expense can furnish, culminating in the marvelous "Pennsylvania Limited."—Adv.

KENTUCKY CANVASS ENDED

The Republican Plurality for Governor Is Now 2,838.

CONTESTS TO BE MADE TO-DAY

Election Board Will Hear Arguments on Disputed Counties—Gov. Bradley Before the Board.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 5.—The State Board of Election Commissioners, sitting as a canvassing board, finished its work at 4 o'clock this afternoon and to-morrow at 11 o'clock the members will sit in the State Senate chamber as a contesting board to hear arguments in the cases of eleven contested counties. The first important fight will come up on the question of whether or not the board has the right to go behind the certificated returns, filed with the Secretary of State by the different counties. Upon the issue of the argument on this point will rest the next Governorship of Kentucky.

On the face of the returns now on file, Taylor has a plurality of 2,838, his total vote being 193,714, against 191,331 for Goebel. If there is to be no "going behind" the returns, the board will have no option but to issue the certificate of election to Taylor. If the board decides that it has the power to go behind the returns, it cannot be stated who will receive the certificate. It will depend entirely upon the results of the contest, to be decided before the board, and the matter will without doubt be carried for final settlement to the State Legislature, which meets next month.

This morning proceedings were enlivened by Gov. Bradley, who made an address to the board regarding the statement that he had brought soldiers into Frankfort. Before the meeting began the Election Commissioners sent this letter to Gov. Bradley:

His Excellency, W. O. Bradley, Governor of Kentucky.

Sir: Since the State Board of Election Commissioners convened in this city on yesterday it has been persistently asserted in the public buildings and on the streets of this city, as well as published in the newspapers, that a body of armed men in citizens garb have been brought here with your knowledge, by your consent, or with your approval, to stand by with a view of overawing this board while it discharges the duties imposed upon it by law. These reports, though emanating from reputable sources, have not, so far as we know, been denied, either by you or any one for you. Under these circumstances we hold it to be our duty to inquire directly of you whether or not there is any truth or semblance of truth in the reports to which we herein call your attention.

WILL S. PRYOR,
W. T. ELLIS,
CHARLES B. POYNTZ,
State Board of Election Commissioners.

The Governor wrote the following reply, which he carried personally into the board room, and handed it to Judge Pryor, Chairman of the board:

Gentlemen: I regret very much that you should have for one moment believed the atrocious lie that has been circulated, and of which you speak, have absolutely become wearied by contradicting the lies of a partisan press. You should know me well enough to know that I don't resort to any such clandestine methods. And especially you should know that the report is false, in view of the fact that I waited upon the Chairman of your board on yesterday morning and offered, if he desired, to exclude all persons except those who had business in the departments from the building.

Any statement that any men or set of men have been brought here with my knowledge, consent, or approval to stand by with a view of overawing the board, is a malicious lie. I have brought no man here for any purpose, and no man is here by my order. I see it stated in the papers that certain members of the State Guard are here in citizens clothes. I have seen several officers here, but they are here individually, and not by members of that organization, and without any assistance on my part. Instead of intimidating, I am ready at all times to protect every officer of the law in the discharge of his duty. W. O. BRADLEY.

As he entered Gov. Bradley inquired: "Can I interrupt your board a moment? I want to make a public statement. I received your communication a few moments ago. I was a little busy at the time, and my attention was not called to it until a moment ago. I answered it at once. I only want to answer it in writing, and I want to make a statement for the benefit of lying correspondents that are purposely misrepresenting the facts."

Before the Governor was interrupted by Judge Hargis, the senior Democratic counsel, who for some time had been trying to break in, but could not until Gov. Bradley paused to breathe.

"I object to this statement," said Judge Hargis. "I don't know what it is about."

"It is about the presence of the soldiers," said Judge Pryor.

"Then I have no objection;" returned Judge Hargis.

"I don't care if you do object," replied the Governor, with a strong emphasis on the "I." "I want to say there are no soldiers here. There are some officers here who have come on individual business, but not in uniform. No soldier is here, no citizen is here, by my order. I don't do things that way. I want to say, Mr. Chairman, that I came to you yesterday morning, seeing this crowd here, and I said to you if you wanted the crowd excluded from this building I would do it."

"That is right," replied Judge Pryor, "and I so notified the board."

"I say to you," went on the Governor, speaking in quick, emphatic tones, "that no officer shall be intimidated in the discharge of his sworn duty as long as I am Governor of this State, and any man who intimates that I have called soldiers here or anybody here is a malicious liar. That is all I have to say to the board."

"We thought," replied Judge Pryor, "that it was due to us and just to you that you should be notified of the fact that was suggested."

"That is right," said Gov. Bradley, as he walked toward the door. Turning, with his hand on the doorknob, he said, emphatically, "I am responsible for it in here or out of here."

After leaving the Commissioners' room Gov. Bradley stopped in front of a large crowd of spectators who filled the outer office of the Secretary of State. "Now, boys," he said, "you know they are talking about intimidation, and I don't really think it wise for you to remain here. Of course, we all know you wouldn't intimidate anybody, but it is just as well that there should be no arrest."

In obedience to the suggestion, the crowd, which comprised as many Democrats as Republicans, quietly left the office.

In addition to the counties passed yesterday for argument before the contesting board, the Counties of Hopkins, Jefferson, Johnson, Knox, Lewis, Magoffin, and Martin were passed to-day. Harlan County was among those passed yesterday, the Democratic attorneys promising to announce to-day the nature of their evidence against the legality of the vote in that county. Judge Hargis declared, however, that the evidence had not been received and that all objections to the vote of Harlan County were withdrawn.

Immediately upon the conclusion of the canvass Judge Pryor remarked:

"Gentlemen, you will please submit in writing when the board convenes to-morrow copies of the charges you bring in each county, and will, of course, serve copies upon the attorneys on the other side."

Ex-Gov. McCreary declared that it would be very difficult to do this in the time allowed.

"I don't think so," said Commissioner Ellis; "just put it into the briefest possible shape. Don't attempt any argument. Just state your case."

Ex-Gov. McCreary assented to this, and then ensued an argument on whether the Democratic lawyers should be allowed to take the certified returns from the office of the Secretary of State in order to secure the precise data on which to base their charges. Mr. Wilson, for the Republicans, suggested that the attorneys for both sides visit the office of the Secretary of State to-night and go over the returns together, thus obviating all necessity for removing them from the office. This was finally agreed to.

Mr. Wilson then suggested that, as the great question to be settled by the board to-morrow was whether or not it has a right to go behind the certified returns, it might be well to argue that question first, as all the others depended on it. The matter was not decided, but it will probably be brought up at the opening of the first contest in the morning.

So far there has not been the slightest indication of trouble in Frankfort. The streets have not been crowded. There have been no more arrests than usual. The canvassing of votes has been carried through in the most harmonious manner, and there has been no lack of courtesy by the representatives of each party toward the other.

Fast Trains Via Pennsylvania Railroad

To Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Toledo. See time table in another column.—Adv.

Everard's 'Alf and 'Alf,

The unequaled Blood Maker and Appetizer. Sold Everywhere.—Adv.

BOSTON DEMOCRATS AT WAR.

John R. Murphy Bolts the Nomination of Gen. Collins and Makes Serious Charges.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—John R. Murphy, who was the unsuccessful candidate for the Democratic Mayoralty nomination, will formally announce to-morrow that he will support the Republican candidate, Thomas N. Hart, next Tuesday, and will urge his 16,000 followers to do likewise. Mr. Murphy takes this course, he says, not because of disappointment, but because of the alleged corruptness of the dominant faction of the party.

He charges the men who backed Collins with stealing the caucuses, and with filing blank nomination papers at Democratic headquarters, and afterward substituting lists of names at their leisure, thus obtaining first places on the ballots. He further accuses the administration of padding the payrolls of the city with the names of hundreds of men, prior to the caucuses, and asserts that these men received full pay for weeks, while they did nothing except electioneer in the interest of Gen. Collins.

He alleges the importing of repeaters from other cities, and adds that the same system enabled Mr. Quincy to be Mayor twice.

BAY STATE CITY ELECTIONS.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—The feature of the municipal election in fifteen of the thirty-two cities in the State to-day was the added triumph of the Social Democracy. Last year the new party captured Haverhill, and this year Brockton was not only added to the column, but candidates in other cities made respectable showings, and the vote which they received materially affected the other contestants.

As a rule the Republicans were successful, Quincy being reclaimed from the Democrats and independent candidates defeated in other cities by substantial majorities. The Democrats, however, were victorious in Springfield by a good margin.

As usual there was considerable interest manifested in the license vote and there were three surprises when the vote was counted. Taunton changed over from license to no license, while Waltham and Fitchburg, which have for some time been "dry towns," voted this year for "wet goods."

Nearly all the cities voted in favor of making eight hours a day's labor for the city employes.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 5.—John H. Abbott, M. D., (Rep.,) was elected Mayor of this city over John S. B. Clark by a majority of 318 votes. The City Government for next year will be thoroughly Republican. The vote on license was: Yes, 7,083; no, 3,621. Last year: Yes, 6,504; no, 4,170.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Dec. 5.—Mayor John L. Mather (Rep.) was re-elected to-day by the largest majority ever given a candidate for Mayor.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Dec. 5.—Hezekiah S. Russell (Rep.) was elected Mayor over S. A. Bailey by a small majority. Both branches of the City Government are Democratic.

POLITICAL ISSUES IN CANADA.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Dec. 5.—For the first time since Canada became a confederation the principal political issue between the parties will this year not be on the question of tariff. Indeed, the chief question on which the Liberal and Conservative politicians seem to be divided just now is the rather curious one whether the tariff is a matter on which they differ at all.

The exact date of the coming general elections in the Dominion has not yet been announced, but it is taken for granted that they will be held some time the present Winter. Both the Government and the Opposition are preparing for the contest by active campaigning, and the only element of uncertainty is whether Sir Wilfrid Laurier will appeal to the country before the date for the assembling of Parliament, in January or February next, or wait until after the close of a short session.

In past campaigns the tariff has been the one paramount plank on which party platforms in Canada have been constructed. High protective duties, which found their embodiment in the "National Policy," have been advocated by the Conservatives, and approximate free trade has been urged by the Liberals. Unrestricted reciprocity with the United States has also at times formed a part of the Liberal programme.

Had the Liberal Government introduced any sweeping alteration in the tariff which was in force when it came into power it is probable that it would not be disposed to claim the credit of having greatly bettered the condition of the people. But as the Conservatives themselves in their last year of office had very greatly lowered the scale of duties on imports, and as the Liberals did not materially reduce these duties an explanation has to be sought elsewhere.

The Liberals explain it in the better conduct of public affairs since the accession of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to power; in the reform of the various departments of the Government; the improvement of the transportation facilities of the country, a wiser railroad and canal policy, and the curtailment of unnecessary expeditures. The prevalence of an epoch of worldwide good times is also admitted.

The Conservatives ascribe the prosperous condition of affairs largely to the continuance of the protective tariff of which they were themselves the authors. They give the Liberals credit—that is how they put it—for having retained the protectionist element in the tariff, but claim that, as they were the originators of protection, they, and not the Government, are entitled to the credit for the prosperity. They explain that the only reason the Government has not ruined the country, as the Conservatives predicted, is simply because they did not reform the tariff as they proposed.

It thus comes about that the campaign now being conducted in Canada is on the elemental question of the record of the present Government since it has been in office.

While the tariff is therefore not a live question in Canada at present, so far as the two parties are concerned, it is not to be assumed that no further changes are likely to be made in it. The tariff will always be a chief matter in politics, but it seems unlikely to again figure prominently in party politics.

Unhurt by Seventy-five-Foot Fall.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEFONTE, Penn., Dec. 5.—Harry Stover, a boilermaker, had an almost miraculous escape to-day while putting up a large stack at the Bellefonte furnace.

ster was a friend of Cornish, and that together they had been instrumental in getting him out of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. He said that Harpster was a bad character, but that was no news to me, for I knew that myself, and disliked him quite as much as Molineux did. He also said that Cornish was a dirty loafer, and I said that I thought so, too.

"He said that Cornish had circulated a rumor about him that he had kept a disreputable house in Newark, and that this, coming before the Governors of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, had led to his resignation. Molineux said to me that Cornish and Harpster were vile men, and would stoop to anything to gain a point, and I agreed with him."

DESTROYED REPLY TO LETTER.

The witness then went on to explain that he had looked up Harpster's record, and found out about his employment with Stearns, and had dictated the letter above quoted to the typewriter in the office of Jacobs & Co., by which firm he was employed. He said, he told Mr. Jacobs that he was making an investigation, and the latter signed the letter to oblige him.

A week later, the witness said, the reply came from Stearns. He went with it to Molineux, who said that he was then so busy that he had not time to attend to the matter. Mr. Heiles said he kept the reply for some time, and then, not having seen Molineux again, he destroyed it.

"How long did you keep the letter in reply?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"Several months."

"Did you destroy it after the death of Mrs. Adams and when you heard of Molineux's connection with the case?"

"Yes."

The Recorder then took up the examination of the witness. It was evident, that he had not heard the last part of Mr. Osborne's question, and it appeared to him that the witness had destroyed the answer from Stearns right after he heard of the death of Mrs. Adams.

"You say that you destroyed the letter in reply soon after the death of Mrs. Adams?" asked the Recorder.

"Yes."

"Why did you do that?"

"Because I did not want it brought up in connection with the case, and I heard that Harpster had lost his place."

"But what possible connection could you have seen between the death of Mrs. Adams and the letter?" persisted the Court.

"I said I did not destroy it until I read of Molineux's connection with the case," said the witness.

"When was that?"

"On Feb. 27," said Mr. Weeks. "That was the date of his arrest."

"Then you must have kept the letter over four months?" said the Recorder.

"About that. I think I destroyed it the first part of March."

"Did you read the proceedings at the inquest?" put in Mr. Osborne at this point.

"Yes."

"Do you not recall that a letter signed 'H. Cornish' was introduced there, alleged to have been written by Molineux to Frederick Stearns & Co., and asking practically the same information about Harpster?"

"I do."

"Was it not then that you destroyed the letter?"

"About that time. I had also heard then that Harpster had lost his place with the brewery, and I knew the letter was of no further use."

WAS THROWING AWAY A CLUE.

"Is it not a fact that you destroyed that letter because you knew you were destroying a clue?"

"Yes," Mr. Heiles replied.

"Is it not also a fact that you knew when you destroyed that letter that the man who had written the bogus Cornish letters to Frederick Stearns & Co. was this man accused of the crime?"

That concluded Mr. Osborne's examination of the witness. He had proved by what he called a hostile witness—a witness who avowed his friendship for Molineux and his dislike for Cornish and Harpster—that Molineux had professed such an enmity toward Harpster that he went to the extreme of trying to have him lose his position. He had paved the way for the introduction of expert evidence to prove that Molineux had written the bogus Cornish letter to Stearns, and had shown a motive for the writing of that letter.

The court adjourned before Mr. Weeks had a chance to cross-examine the witness, but it is understood that he will try to prove that, knowing the answer had come from Stearns on Oct. 24, 1898, there was no necessity for Molineux to write a letter to Stearns on Dec. 24, 1898, which is the date of the bogus Cornish letter.

The defense did not seem much disturbed over the testimony of Mr. Heiles, although it was admitted that it came in the nature of a surprise. Molineux, who throughout the day was graver in his demeanor than ever before, watched Heiles narrowly while he was on the stand, and laughed outright, several times at the testimony.

Mr. Weeks's continual objections made Mr. Osborne very nervous, and he seemed throughout fearful that the Recorder might rule against the admissibility of the evidence at this point. He seemed much relieved when he finally got it in. The Court cautioned Mr. McLaughlin and Mr. Heiles not to talk with any one about their evidence, and both promised to be in court today for cross-examination.

DR. HITCHCOCK'S TESTIMONY.

The only other witness of the day was Dr. E. F. Hitchcock, who attended Mrs. Adams at her death. He detailed again the story of his being called in, of his administering to the dying woman and to Cornish, who had also taken a dose of the poison.

The doctor said he examined the bromo-seltzer bottle, and smelled it, but could not determine the nature of its contents. He examined the pupils of the dead woman's eyes, and from that and other things came to the conclusion that the poison was not strychnine. He then told of how he tasted the stuff in the bottle, and that as soon as it touched his tongue he detected the odor of almonds and prussic acid, and knew he was in contact with the cyanic root, one of the most deadly poisons.

Dr. Hitchcock, in describing the bottle containing the stuff, said it was a little smaller and of a darker color than a bromo-seltzer bottle. The label was soiled and gave the bottle a second-hand appearance. Dr. Hitchcock identified the bottle when it was shown to him by Mr. Osborne, and it was offered in evidence.

The defense asked permission to see the bottle, and it was given. Mr. Weeks and Mr. Battle examined the bottle carefully, scrutinizing it it closely, and it then passed into the hands of Dr. Hamilton, the medical expert for the defense, who both weighed and measured it.

Dr. Hitchcock continued, and told that the bottleholder was handed to him by Cornish This was given to the witness for identification. He examined it carefully, and identified it positively as being the same he saw in the Adams flat. It was also passed to the defense for examination, and received the same close scrutiny and careful measurement that was given the bottle. It was then offered in evidence.

The wrapper which Cornish told Dr. Hitchcock was about the bottle was next offered the witness and identified by him. The wrapper bearing the handwriting which is to play so great a part in the trial was framed, under a heavy glass. It was examined by the defense. Mr. Weeks passed it back, saying: "I would ask the doctor to examine it carefully, to be certain that it was the same."

This was done by the witness, and the wrapper was offered in evidence. It was then passed around the jury box and examined by each juror, in turn. The defense then asked that Dr. Hitchcock should weigh the bottle and bottleholder. He did so. They were each passed about for the inspection of the jurors, during which time Mr. Osborne and Col. Gardiner held a whispered consultation.

DOCTOR BEGAN TO FEEL ILL.

Continuing, Dr. Hitchcock told of asking Cornish where he bought the bottle, and of being told that it was sent as a Christmas present. The witness asked Cornish if he knew anybody who spelled forty "fourty." Cornish said he did not. The doctor said he then began to feel ill himself, saying the "poison began to get in its fine work on me." He told of the conversation between himself and Cornish, and described his feelings. He said he kept Cornish on the move all the time, thus keeping him from becoming ill.

Mr. Weeks, who cross-examined, was told by the witness that he had made a most minute and careful examination of Mrs. Adams. Coming to the question of the bottle and bottle holder, the witness said he could not say that certain little blue marks on the wrapper were there when he examined the exhibits in the flat. He told Mr. Weeks he could not remember very distinctly, as he had paid no particular attention to the matter and had not studied the case.

Mr. Weeks called on the District Attorney for the production of the testimony taken before the Coroner at the inquest, and when he began to ask the witness if he did not answer so and so at the former examination, the Recorder ruled out the questions as inadmissible. Mr. Osborne seemed alarmed at this ruling, and asked the Court to allow Mr. Weeks to go on.

"It is entirely unnecessary for you to make any suggestions to the Court," said the Recorder, quietly, and Mr. Osborne sat down.

The witness testified before the Coroner that the patient had a peculiar "pallor." In his testimony yesterday he said a peculiar "bluish color." This was the subject of a short discussion and ruling by the Court. Continuing the examination, the witness stuck to his assertion that the woman's face was of a bluish tinge.

When asked if there was anything he had done at the flat that he had failed to tell in his direct examination, the matter came up as to the probability of the patient suffering from heart disease. The witness then told of thinking perhaps the woman had swallowed something and of putting his finger down her throat and finding a small plate of false teeth lying across the throat.

NOTIFYING OF THE AUTHORITIES.

Again the witness said he did not remember of having said at the inquest that "I had my reasons" for not notifying the Coroner's office and the police. He left it, he said, to a friend of his, who may have reported the case as one of suicide, though he did not know.

Dr. Hitchcock said Mrs. Rogers asked him if the matter could not "be kept quiet." He then told the story of the trip he and Cornish made to the undertaker's office. He said he took nothing until he reached there but "several kinds of whisky—perhaps three."

On the way to this office he and Cornish had a talk, and Dr. Hitchcock admitted saying to Cornish: "This is a golden opportunity for you. I am connected with the Health Department."

Several times Mr. Weeks referred to the witness having taken "several kinds of whisky."

Mr. Weeks brought out from the witness that during all the time he worked over the patient he detected no sign of an odor of almonds such as he later detected in the poison in the bottle. Mr. Weeks then went into the question of what antidote the witness took, and what he gave Cornish. The witness admitted he took nothing but whisky, and in answer to another question said he had never heard of any poison for which whisky was an antidote.

All the things pertaining to the work done at the flat in endeavoring to restore Mrs. Adams, the conditions of the flat, the conversation with Cornish, the walk to the office of the undertaker, were all gone over in close detail by Mr. Weeks in his cross-examination. It seemed that it was the intention of the defense to break down the witness' testimony by establishing the premises that the doctor should have notified the Conorers' office and the Police Department at once and not gone away without so doing.

After Mr. Weeks closed his cross-examination, Mr. Osborne at once opened his redirect examination. He stated to the Court that Mr. Weeks had endeavored to establish the fact that Dr. Hitchcock had something to conceal and that his duty went further than to merely care for the patient as a physician, and notify Undertaker Brown that the woman was dead.

In his examination Mr. Osborne brought out the fact that Cornish telephoned to some one in the District Attorney's office, saying: "There was trouble in the flat," and that the witness heard him do so.

"I'm going to show," said Mr. Osborne, retorting to an objection by Mr. Weeks, "that it was not necessary or any part of Dr. Hitchcock's duty to notify the Coroner or the police." Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Hovey, Cornish, Dr. Potter, who then had an office in the Criminal Court Building as a member of the Civil Service Board, and the colored hall boy, he said, knew of the woman's death. Dr. Hitchcock testified that he had no reason to conceal anything or to make any such attempt. He was then excused, after a few more questions.

DR. HAMILTON FIRST ON HAND.

The first man to appear in the courtroom yesterday morning was Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, the medico-legal adviser for the defense. Dr. Hamilton was in his seat at counsel's table by 10 o'clock, and had spread before him a voluminous array of pamphlets, manuscripts, and calf-bound books.

A few moments later, Bartow S. Weeks and George Gordon Battle entered, being accompanied by the prisoner's father. The jury filed in singly, and at 10:30 o'clock all the jurors were in their seats, excepting Juror Billings.

The crowd that thronged the corridors in front of the courtroom Monday was not discouraged by not being admitted, and was on hand early again yesterday. The same rules prevailed, and none was admitted save those who had business in the courtroom.

Mr. Osborne and his associate counsel came in at 10:30 o'clock, and a moment later Recorder Goff entered and court was opened. The court crier at once called: "Roland B. Molineux," and the defendant entered. He wore the same composed and inscrutable expression as always, and greeted his father and counsel in the same affectionate and jovial manner.

District Attorney Gardiner entered the room while the jury was being polled. There was only one woman in court when it opened, and that was Mrs. Bellinger, who kept the house in West End Avenue where Blanche Chesebrough once lived, and who is supposed to know much about the young woman who is now the wife of the prisoner at the bar.

Capt. McClusky, Chief of the Detective Bureau, was an interested spectator during the day, and listened to all the proceedings, sitting directly across the table in front of Molineux.

The court adjourned a little before the regular time at the request of a juror, one of whose business associates had died. The trial goes on to-day at 10:30 o'clock.

"CANE SPREE" AT COLUMBIA.

Freshmen Defeat Sophomores in Two Out of Three Contests.

Freshmen and sophomores matched strength yesterday afternoon in the annual "cane spree" at Columbia University. The contests were held in the gymnasium, and were witnessed by several hundred students and others. There were three bouts, with rounds of three minutes each and a minute to rest between times. Canes three and a half feet in length were used, the opponents wrestling until one could gain possession of the other's stick

In the lightweight bout, Earle, 1903, won from Jackson, 1902. Johnson, 1902, and Townsend, 1903, were the middleweights, and Johnson carried off the laurels after a violent struggle. In the heavyweight match, Allen, freshman, won from Duden, sophomore. The referee was Dr. Watson L. Savage.

A tug of war had been planned, but was postponed on account of the length of the other contests. It will take place to-morrow afternoon, each class having a team of seventy-five men, on the open ground between One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Sixteenth Streets.

FOUR FRAME HOUSES BURNED.

Blaze on Clinton Avenue Was Spread by a Strong Breeze.

Four frame dwellings, 1,985, 1,987, 1,991, and 1,993 Clinton Avenue, were destroyed last night by a fire which originated from an overheated range in a laundry conducted in the cellar of 1985.

That building was owned and tenanted by Henry Shapper. His loss is $3,000. Charles G. Locuyer, who lived in and owned 1,987, loses $3,000; William Henry, owner and occupant of 1,991, places his loss at $3,500. A Mr. Huntley, who owned and dwelt in 1,993, lost $2,500. Peter F. Cohen's home, at 1,995, was damaged by smoke and water to the extent of $50. The total loss was $12,050.

All the tenants got out in safety. Two alarms were sent in. A strong breeze blowing at the time caused the rapid spread of the fire.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS MEET.

Admiral Melville Addresses the American Society.

The convention of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers held its regular annual session last evening at 12 West Thirty-first Street. The address was delivered by the President, Rear Admiral George W. Melville, and it was listened to by a large number of members.

During his address Admiral Melville said: "In the past engineering has been hampered at times in our navy on account of the subordinate position which its representatives held in the naval organization, but in the future, as the whole naval body will be engineers, we have every reason to anticipate an era of growth and proficiency."

Hugo Wesendonck Celebrates.

The fiftieth anniversary of the arrival in this country of Hugo Wesendonck was celebrated yesterday by a reception which Mr. Wesendonck gave to his friends at his residence, 10 West Eighty-eighth Street. Mr. Wesendonck founded the Germania Insurance Company in 1880, and was its President till January, 1898. He is still a member of the Germania's Board of Directors, and last night his fellow-Directors presented to him a handsome silver table centrepiece and an engrossed memorial, on which were sketched pen portraits of himself in 1849 and 1899.

Practical Souvenirs.

The new Army and Navy Series of Playing Cards, with our heroes portrayed on each face card, are as practical in use as any other deck, but much finer in finish and very novel in effect. Dewey is most appropriately King of Hearts. Send ten 2-cent stamps for a pack to Malt-Nutrine Dept., Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, St. Louis, U. S. A.—Adv.

QUEENS SCHOOL BOARD ANGRY.

Members Take Exception to Mayor Van Wyck's Remarks About Exceeding Appropriations.

The Queens School Board, at a meeting in Flushing yesterday, denounced Mayor Van Wyck, Commissioner Patrick J. White of Long Island City took exception to the Mayor's charge that the members of the board had rendered themselves criminally liable on the ground that they had exceeded their appropriation. He said he had not committed any crime, and he defied any one to prove that he had. He also said if Mayor Van Wyck had knowledge of a crime being committed he was rendering himself liable for not placing it before the proper authorities. The other members agreed with him.

Commissioner Frederick G. Pauly of College Point began the attack. He referred to Mr. Van Wyck's action at the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment last week, when the Mayor denounced the School Boards of Queens and Richmond and practically charged them with having committed a crime in exceeding their appropriations for the present year.

"I am tired of this, for one," said he, "and propose to set myself and the other members of this board right before the taxpayers and parents of this borough." He then presented for the consideration of the board a long report upon the actions of that body since it was first organized. The report reviewed the entire situation in detail.

It criticises the officials in control of the school affairs for failing to provide many things necessary for the successful conduct of the schools in Queens and of depriving the borough of proper supplies, as well as a sufficiency of funds to carry on the schools. According to the report, there are 6,000 children in half-time classes in the schools and 2,000 who cannot get into the schools. If the teaching force is reduced fifteen of the largest schools will have to be closed and the children attending them turned into the streets.

The report concludes by drawing a comparison between the average salaries paid teachers in the several boroughs, which are as follows: Manhattan, $985; Brooklyn, $876; Richmond, $877, and Queens, $613. The board voted to adopt the report in full, and a motion was made to have 10,000 copies printed at the expense of the Commissioners and given to the pupils in the schools to take home to their parents, so that they could become familiar with the exact condition of affairs and know who was responsible for them. A copy will also be sent to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Commissioner White was of the opinion that the interests of the borough had suffered through the illness of President Simonson, depriving them of any representation in the Central Board. Then he switched off upon Mayor Van Wyck. "The Mayor refused to do anything to aid us," said he, "because he did not want to render himself liable to the law. I believe he renders himself liable to the law if he has knowledge of a crime having been committed and fails to submit it to the proper authorities. I for one do not propose to be accused in such manner. I have performed my duties as a school official with a deep appreciation of the responsibilities resting upon me. I have not violated any law and defy any one to prove that I have done anything illegal."

The Commissioners decided to wait upon Controller Coler in a body to see what can be done about the teachers' salaries.

MILLER IS STILL AT LARGE.

Report of Syndicate Man's Arrest in Canada Unfounded—Inquiry as to His Escape Resumed.

William F. Miller, who was the manager of the Franklin Syndicate of Brooklyn, is still at large. The published report from Chicago that he had been captured in Montreal by men of the Mooney & Boland Detective Agency proved to be unfounded. Robert J. Ferns, manager of the agency's New York branch, said that it probably arose from a misunderstanding. "Our men in Canada," said Mr. Ferns, "expect to arrest him soon."

Capt. McClusky, Chief of the Detective Service, also denied that Miller had been caught. He denied, too, all knowledge of Carrie Hatch, who is alleged to have visited Miller every day, and to have taken the syndicate's receipts.

Capt. Reynolds of the Brooklyn Detective Bureau, who has been away since Thursday, returned to his office yesterday. He would not talk about the case. At Police Headquarters in the afternoon he was closeted with Chief Devery, who was equally reticent.

The second box of letters and other papers seized at the Franklin Syndicate offices was taken to the Commissioners' offices at Police Headquarters yesterday. Later, behind closed doors, President York and Commissioners Abell and Sexton resumed the investigation into Miller's escape. Five Brooklyn detectives were examined.

It was asserted that Carrie Hatch, on the day of Miller's flight, entered the office of Robert A. Ammon, a lawyer, with Miller, where the latter turned the bulk of his money over to the woman. Mr. Ammon yesterday denied this assertion.

Louis J. Vorhaus of House, Grossman & Vorhaus, who were summoned to Mr. Ammon's office to consult with Miller in regard to the advisability of an assignment, yesterday said:

"The assignment was decided upon in order to prevent a run on the syndicate. The papers were signed by Miller, and then Mr. William Grossman and later Mr. House left Mr. Ammon's office."

The police are inclined to believe that Bernard Katscher, alias Charles De Lorme, of 306 East Ninth Street, who was arrested Monday night on complaint of his former employer, Patrick T. Wall, of 141 West Twenty-fourth Street, who accused him of larceny, was one of Miller's agents. An unaddressed circular of the Franklin Syndicate, bearing the date of Nov. 16, was found upon the man.

Katscher was arraigned before Magistrate Olmsted in the West Side Court yesterday, and held in $1,000 bail for examination to-morrow.

NATIONAL REFORMERS CONFER.

Bent on Maintaining the Civil Government's Christian Principles.

The annual convention for conference and action in maintaining the Christian principles of civil government, called under the auspices of the National Reform Association, assembled last evening in the Broadway Tabernacle, and will continue until to-morrow night. It is attended by ministers and laymen from many States. The Rev. Dr. S. F. Scovel of Wooster University, Ohio, President of the National Reform Association, presided last night.

The following Committee on Resolutions was elected: The Rev. Dr. R. C. Wylie and the Rev. Dr. M. J. T. McCrory of Pittsburg, Penn.; the Rev. Dr. J. P. Sankey of Rochester, N. Y.; the Rev. T. P. Stevenson of Philadelphia, and Mr. A. Alexander of this city.

Two addresses were delivered, the first by the Rev. Dr. Scovel on "Our National Religion as Foundation for Teaching in Our Schools," and the second, on "The Kingship of Christ," by the Rev. Dr. Stevenson.

Dr. Scovel vigorously advocated the objects of the society, which are to maintain existing Christian features in the American Government and obtain such an amendment to the Constitution as will indicate that this is a Christian Nation, and place all the Christian laws, institutions, and usages of the Government on an undeniably legal basis in the fundamental law of the land.

No man can de-Christianize America, he said, and those who are attempting to do so do not realize the inracination of the Christian religion in the National heart. The Christian religion, he insisted, has its place in our schools as indisputably as it has its place in the State, and it was the duty of the State to teach such Christian morality in the schools as would train the young to fulfill the highest and noblest duties of citizenship. The family, the Sabbath, and the public school were the three links between religion and the State, and the Bible should be recognized as the text book of ethics.

The Rev. Dr. Stevenson also held that Christian morals should govern the actions of the State as well as of individuals, and that the Ten Commandments were as binding on the former as on the latter.

To-day's session will begin at 9 o'clock this morning.

Croker's "Auto" Barred from the Park

President Clausen of the Park Board yesterday denied the application of Fire Chief Croker for a permit to run a gasoline automobile through the Park in the discharge of his official duties. Mr. Clausen objected to it on account of the noise, which he claims would have more of a tendency to frighten horses than an electric carriage. The Park Board granted a permit to Whitney Lyon of 317 West Eighty-eighth Street to run an electric carriage in the Park.

ROBERTS'S FATE IN COMMITTEE'S HANDS.

Continued from Page 1.

pointers. How is it, then, that I could be an open and defiant lawbreaker and yet escape the penalty of law?

"The gentleman's objection, then, is based not upon court record, but upon affidavits and papers that have been supplied him by the people.

"And now as to the manner in which these charges are made. It has been about fifteen months since they began, since the Representative from Utah was heralded throughout this land as a defiant lawbreaker. And yet I walked the streets of Salt Lake in open day, within easy reach of the law, and my faults lay open to the law if I were guilty of transgressing. Other men were arrested before the courts of Utah, and were fined for the very offense alleged against me, and yet no complaint was made against me.

"No, it did not suit the purpose of those who had this present agitation in hand to vindicate the law quietly and by the usual methods. They desired particularly to have this case upon which apparently to arouse the sentiment of the country. Not until my business called me East did they undertake to make any charges against me. But the moment, or shortly after my departure, they began this agitation, resulting in the present sentiment of the country now aroused against me.

"I call your attention next to the fact that the only charge against me, even by the proponents of this resolution, is that of a misdemeanor. They do not charge a felony. I understand that the members of Congress are granted certain privileges while in attendance upon this House. It would be impossible to arrest any one of the members upon the charge of a misdemeanor. And yet you would deny me the privilege of being sworn as a member of this House upon the allegation of existence of some charge or other that I was guilty of a misdemeanor.

"For the thing for which the law itself could not lay a hand on me while in attendance upon this House, you propose—I speak of the little coterie of men who have entered into this conspiracy to crowd this question to the front at this particular time, and for the reason that they are fearful that if the matter should go to a consideration under a resolution to expel the member from Utah, they could not marshal the necessary two-thirds vote to accomplish their purpose—to pass the present resolution.

DEMANDS PROTECTION.

"I understand, Sir, that these immunities are not given for the benefit of the individual members. They are given rather as a protection to his constituency, who are entitled to his services as their representative. And therefore I invoke the protection that is given to the constituency of a sovereign State against the proceedings that are instituted here to deprive me of the privilege of being sworn in as a member of this House.

"Privilege, did I say, Sir! I am not asking any privilege in this House. I am not asking any favor of the members of this House. Under the shadow of the Constitution of the United States, I merely demand for myself and for the people of my State the protection that is due to us, and it is a demand and it is asking no favor. [Applause on the Democratic side and in the galleries.]

Mr. Roberts next called attention to the precedent in the Forty-third Congress in the case of Mr. Cannon, adding:

"I can add nothing to the force of that gentleman's remarks except this, that in the case of Mr. Cannon the House was dealing with an ex-Delegate of a Territory, not the representative of the people of a sovereign State. They were dealing with a Delegate who was created by a statute passed by the Congress of the United States. And throughout the discussion it was alleged as a reason for taking exceptions to him that they could do so because he was unprotected by the provision of the Constitution. And yet, Sir, notwithstanding he was but a creation of law, still they admitted him as a member upon the floor of this House.

"It is to be remarked in this connection that, strange to say, the course of nature was not disturbed, notwithstanding an alleged polygamist was permitted by the vote of a Republican Congress to remain on the floor of this House. It did not transpire, as it is said it did transpire in ancient Rome, a little ere the mighty Julius fell. The graves stood not tenantless. The sheeted dead did not stand and gibber in the streets of Rome. Why, Sir, the sun was not darkened nor was the moon turned to blood. Actually, Sir, the rain continued to fall upon the just and the unjust alike. [Laughter and applause.]

"Gentlemen of the Democratic Party, some few of whom may perhaps tremble a little at the thunderous objection that has been presented as pretending to voice the sentiment of the country upon this subject, I want to call your attention to another thing, and that is that notwithstanding a Republican Congress seated this man, yet the Republican Party really survived its action. [Laughter.] Why, it is here to-day, and I believe, gentlemen of the majority, that it could survive even if it should seat the present Representative from the State of Utah."

Proceeding, he took up the charge that Utah had broken her compact with the United States by the election of an alleged polygamous representative. If that was true, then Utah had simply followed the illustrious example of the present National Administration.

"I affirm," said he, "that there is abundant evidence that objections similar to those in the present case were made to the President and the Senate against the appointment of certain Federal officials in Utah, but the objections were waived aside."

"Do you mean to say that polygamists were appointed to Federal office in Utah by the present Executive?" queried Mr. Hopkins, (Rep., Ill.)

"With the knowledge of the President," added Mr. Grosvenor quickly, amid some laughter on the Democratic side.

"When men were applicants for Federal offices in Utah," reiterated Mr. Roberts, "objections were made and affidavits were filed both with the President and the Senate, but nevertheless the appointments were made."

"That does not answer my question," observed Mr. Hopkins.

Mr. Roberts urged that the case ought to go to the Judiciary Committee, where it could be investigated. He warned the Republican side that this was a serious question. If the people of Utah were guilty of violating the compact with the Union, what of the President who had appointed to life positions in Utah men chargeable with the same offenses?

ROBERTS MAKES A CHARGE.

Mr. Roberts ridiculed the manner in which the petition favoring his expulsion had been procured. In concluding he denied that the members who voted to seat him would be voting for polygamy. The question of polygamy was settled.

"I hold it as an honor," said he, "that I will be quoted long in Utah as one who helped to settle that question on the floor of the Constitutional Convention. I am not defending polygamy. It is dead."

Mr. Roberts concluded by thanking Mr. Tayler and the House for their indulgence. He was given a round of applause as he took his seat.

Mr. Dinsmore (Dem., Ark.) briefly opposed the Tayler resolution. Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio.) denounced Mr. Roberts's statement concerning the appointment by the President of polygamists in Utah as a miserable subterfuge.

"I make the statement," said he, "and I defy contradiction, that the President never knowingly appointed a polygamist to office. As well might one charge that the President had plunged his stainless hands in human blood as to charge that he appointed to public office men guilty of the crime alleged against the gentlemen from Utah." [Great applause on the Republican side.]

"I charged and I reiterate it," said Mr. Roberts, "that men appointed to office in Utah were charged before the President and the Senate with the same misdemeanor of which it is charged I am guilty."

"Were they guilty?" inquired Mr. Dalzell.

"It does not appear whether they were guilty," answered Mr. Roberts, raising his voice and looking around the hall. "They were only charged as I am charged." [Applause on the Democratic side, in which many people in the gallery joined.]

TAYLER ANSWERS ROBERTS.

Mr. Tayler concluded the debate by saying:

"I am not unmindful of the importance of the question the House is about to decide," said Mr. Tayler; "it is unusual, but not unprecedented. We do not undertake to determine the right of the claimant to a seat, but only whether he shall be halted at the bar of the House and await the administration of the oath until the House shall determine the right.

"Mr. Speaker, Utah was admitted as a State into the Union on the fourth day of January, 1896. These are the alleged facts against the claimant: First, that he was indicted in February, 1887, for unlawful cohabitation under the Edmunds act, and pleaded guilty April 29, 1889, and was incarcerated on that account in the penitentiary for four months; second, that he has persistently from that time forward down to a recent date been guilty of the offenses of unlawful cohabitation, and also that he has continued from the date of his conviction and is now a polygamist.

"By the alleged facts these questions are raised: First, after he was convicted in 1889, did he not then become and ever afterward remain, by reason of Section 8, ineligible to be a member of Congress unless he was pardoned? If he was guilty of polygamous cohabitation between Nov. 1, 1890, and the date of the Harrison proclamation, he was not pardoned by that proclamation.

"This situation, assuming the fact to be as alleged, raises several questions. First, if Roberts was convicted as stated, is the burden on him to affirmatively bring himself within the embrace of the amnesty proclamation?

"Second, if he was guilty of polygamous cohabitation after Nov. 1, 1890, is he not without the benefit of the proclamation?

"Third, if he continued to be the head of more than one family under his original polygamous marriage contract after November, 1890, and without polygamous cohabitation, then is he not a polygamist under the definition of the Supreme Court in the case of Murphy vs. Ramsay?

"Fourth, may not the facts, if established and independent of any law creating ineligibility, justify the House in refusing admission to Roberts?

"Fifth, does not the compact created between the United States and the State of Utah by the proclamation, Enabling act, and Constitution justify the House in refusing to admit a Representative from that State who is to-day under the definition of the Supreme Court a polygamist?

"Sixth, may it not be that upon a careful examination of the law it will be found that the claimant is not a citizen of the United States, and, if not, of course, ineligible?

"Seventh, is it wise, if the facts be as alleged, unless we are absolutely without power to keep Roberts out, to subject his case to the doubtful process of expulsion?

THE POWERS OF CONGRESS.

"Doubtless for two reasons: First, because it requires the concurrence of two-thirds to expel him. Second, because very eminent lawyers from the beginning of the Government down to the present time have taken the position that the House has no right to expel, except for some misconduct while a member, and relating to his office as a member. In the Thirty-fifth Congress, in the Mattison case, a committee by an all but unanimous voice reported that the House had no power, mean and low and vile as the character of that man was, as exhibited by his conduct before that time, to expel him, because it had no right to expel a man for that which had occurred prior to his election to Congress."

Mr. Tayler then went into a legal argument in support of the proposition that Congress had the right to hold Mr. Roberts ineligible to sit as a member of Congress. He contended that the language of the Constitution with respect to the qualifications of members of the House was negative in its character, and that with Congress was left the right to add to those qualifications. He then cited as precedents for the present course the cases of Proctor Knott, Boyd Winchester, and John M. Rice of Kentucky, who were charged with disloyalty after the war, and concluded as follows:

"Mr. Speaker, we are told that this will make an unhappy precedent. Precedent! Why, what we do here we do before the open and gazing eyes of the world, and we are at once dragged to the bar of history to answer for our deeds. We are in no cloister court. We are no statute-bound tribunal. We are the servants of the people, empowered, thank God, under the Constitution, to do the right as we see the right. That is the law to us. The public eye is on us, the public conscience quickens us. In that presence, and before such a judge we can do no wrong if we but obey it." [Applause on Republican side.]

The vote was then taken, first on the substitute, which was defeated—59 to 247.

The vote then recurred upon the adoption of Mr. Tayler's resolution, the roll being called upon the demand of the Republicans.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 302 to 30. Those who voted in the negative were:

Democrats—Messrs. Adamson, (Ga.,) Allen, (Miss.,) Bailey, (Texas,) Ball, (Texas,) Brewer, (Ala.,) Burleson, (Texas,) Carmack, (Tenn.,) Cooper, (Texas,) Davey, (La.,) De Graafenreid, (Texas,) Dinsmore, (Ark.,) Fitzpatrick, (Ky.,) Fleming, (Ga.,) Kitchin, (N. C.,) Lester, (Ga.,) Lewis, (Ga.,) McClellan, (N. Y.,) McCulloch, (Ark.,) Maddox, (Ga.,) Norton, (S. C.,) Rhea, (Ky.,) Richardson, (Tenn.,) Robbins, (Ala.,) Slayden, (Texas,) Small, (N. C.,) Snodgrass, (Tenn.,) Stephens, (Texas,) Turner, (Ky.)

Silver—Mr. Newlands, (Nev.)

Republican—Mr. Loud, (Cal.)

The Speaker immediately upon the announcement of the vote appointed the special committee provided for in the resolution.

The death of Representative Settle of Kentucky was then announced, and at 6:25 o'clock, as a further mark of respect, the House adjourned until Thursday.

ANTI-ROBERTS MASS MEETING.

Miss Helen Gould Congratulated by the Speakers at Tarrytown.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 5.—An anti-polygamy meeting was held in the Tarrytown Music Hall to-night. The speakers were Dr. C. R. Greegan, Mrs. Darwin R. James, and Dr. D. J. McMillan. Resolutions were adopted condemning polygamy and favoring the expulsion of Mr. Roberts from Congress. They will be forwarded to Congressman John G. Underhill of this district and Congressman Tayler of Ohio.

The Rev. Dr. J. Knox Allen was Chairman of the meeting. Miss Helen Gould was present and was congratulated by the speakers upon her work against Mr. Roberts.

PRISONER USED FRIEND'S NAME.

Young John Sheehan Convicted of Larceny as Joseph Peyton.

Charles F. Peyton of 500 West Forty-ninth Street was surprised a week ago last Sunday to read in the newspapers that his son, Joseph Peyton, had been convicted in the Court of Special Sessions of petit larceny, and sent to the Catholic Protectory. It was at once apparent that a gross error had been committed, since the young man named was at home, an employe of a large down-town store, and had never in any way been connected with wrongdoing.

On looking into the matter it developed that John Sheehan, fifteen years old, of 518 West Forty-ninth Street, was the person who had given the name upon his arrest for theft. Sheehan, who was a friend of young Peyton, said he used his name as a joke. It has been discovered, however, that on a former occasion, when he was arrested and confined in the Protectory, he gave Peyton's name.

Mr. Peyton at first did not pay any attention to it, thinking that Sheehan's mother would make the correction. As she made no movement in that direction Mr. Peyton went yesterday to the Protectory and got Sheehan to confess his identity.

Parker Assault Case Dismissed.

F. R. Parker, the son of the proprietor of the Parker House, in West Thirty-ninth Street, who was arrested on complaint of W. F. Lyons of 161 West Forty-sixth Street, charging him with committing an assault upon him in the hotel on the night of Dec. 2, was discharged yesterday after examination by Magistrate Deuel in Jefferson Market Police Court.

The Gorham Company

SILVERSMITHS,

Beg to announce that they have completed their preparations for

THE HOLIDAYS.

The Special Stock of New Wares

is now ready and will be maintained complete throughout the season. The Engraving and Shipping Departments have been carefully organized with a view to meet all possible demands, while the addition of five automobile wagons to the delivery equipment will insure prompt deliveries.

AN EARLY INSPECTION IS SOLICITED.

Broadway and 19th St.—73 Maiden Lane.

No! Indeed

Give me

Roxbury Rye

It makes a man think like a sage, and act like a Samaritan.

The best dealers keep it.

FIRE AT THE MARLBOROUGH.

Blaze on the Roof Causes Some Excitement, but No One Is Hurt—Guest Floors the Proprietor.

When the news was spread about the city between noon and 1 o'clock yesterday that the Hotel Marlborough was on fire, the thoughts of everybody who heard it reverted to the Windsor catastrophe. A throng of people speedily gathered in the vicinity of the hotel, and in response to two alarms eight fire engines and two hook and ladder trucks were rushed to the scene, with Deputy Chief Purroy in command. The general feeling of alarm awakened by the first reports was soon found to be groundless, and, as most of the attachés and guests of the hotel acted with coolness under the circumstances, there was no panic and nobody was the worse for the few moments of excitement.

The fire, which was discovered at 12:35 o'clock by Charles E. Miller, an employe of the house, had started in a wooden structure which was being erected on the northeast corner of the roof for laundry and kindred purposes. The carpenters stopped work at noon to go to dinner and the flames burst out in their absence. They originated from a small dynamo used to operate an exhaust fan.

About the time that Miller saw the fire and informed the hotel office, the same discovery was made by several other persons. Alderman Waite, who was in the vicinity, and Policemen Walsh, Pantzer, Burns, and Deyo were among those who rushed into the hotel with the news that there was a fire on the roof. Policeman Walsh sent in the first alarm, and he and the other officers then went about among the guests, many of whom were already hurrying down stairs. These persons were assured that there was no danger, and at the same time Louis L. Todd, the proprietor, sent bellboys to visit all the rooms and inform the occupants that there was no occasion for alarm, but that it would be best for them to come down stairs.

The two passenger elevators and the freight elevator made several hurried trips apiece, crowded with passengers, while many of the guests made their way to the office by the stairways.

Alfred E. Aarons, the theatrical man, looked out for the safety of Mrs. Stiner, wife of Civil Justice Joseph H. Stiner, who lives in the hotel. He ran into the hotel and saw her safely seated in one of the parlors and then telephoned Justice Stiner. The latter adjourned court and hastened to the hotel, but the fire was out long before he arrived.

While the excitement was at its height Proprietor Todd ordered all who were not guests to leave the house. On the main floor was a colored woman, a domestic in the employ of E. Lesche of New Orleans, a guest. Mr. Todd considered her an intruder and ordered her out. Her reply, "I belong here," did not satisfy Mr. Todd, who grasped her by the shoulders.

"Don't you touch any of my servants," shouted Mr. Lesche, and, squaring off, he hit Mr. Todd rapidly three times in succession, knocking him down. Matters were speedily expl

BOERS' AWFUL RIFLE FIRE

Said to be the Most Murderous Ever Known in Battle.

UPSETS OLD THEORIES OF WAR

Effective Up to a Distance of 1,600 Yards, but Not Severe Upon Men Lying Prone on the Ground.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—According to the latest accounts of the battle of Modder River, the Boer fire was the hottest on record, and will revolutionize existing theories. It was effective up to 1,600 yards; but the casualties among the prone troops were trifling. It was found impossible to bring the British ammunition reserves to the firing line. Many Boers wearing Red Cross badges were actually employed in serving out ammunition.

In connection with the many accusations against the Boer indifference to the laws of war, a letter published in Cape Town asserts that before the Transvaal ultimatum was sent the Boer leaders discussed the policy of using the white flag, when driven into a corner, in order to deceive the British commanders, and this policy was generally approved.

It is reported that the mobilization of a seventh division will be ordered at Aldershot, as a preparation for emergencies.

The Morning Post complains that there are plenty of cavalrymen available at home, but that parsimony prevents their being sent to South Africa where they are urgently needed.

A Modder River special, dated Thursday, Nov. 30, says:

"The Boers occupy a strong ridge about six miles north of this point. To-day the Lancers came in contact with them."

A special dispatch from Estcourt censures Rear Admiral Sir Robert Harris, Commander in Chief of the Cape of Good Hope and West African Squadrons, for his delay in sending Capt. Scott and Capt. Lambton, with guns, to Ladysmith.

"It is notorious," says the correspondent, "that at the last moment, on Oct. 30, while a decisive action was pending, did Capt. Lambton of the Powerful arrive at Ladysmith. A week, a day, a few hours, might, and I doubt not would, have saved the situation and delayed the investment, if it had not ended the Boer attempt."

The Daily Mail has a dispatch from Mafeking, dated Tuesday, Nov. 28, which says "All well."

Although the repairing of the cable between Aden and Zanzibar has restored the route via Aden to South Africa, and thereby relieved quite a budget of belated dispatches, there is nothing throwing light on Gen. Buller's preparations for the relief of Ladysmith or the movements of the other British columns.

News from Ladysmith has been received up to the night of Wednesday, Nov. 29, when all was well, provisions were plentiful, and the bombardment was ineffective. Dispatches from the Boer headquarters of the same date refer to the renewal of a heavy bombardment with a fourth seige gun, christened "Franchise," which had just arrived from Pretoria, and a lifeless response from the garrison.

A special dispatch from Durban says the Boers lost 1,800 men at what has been popularly known as the battle of Glencoe. It is also said that scurvy and dysentery are rampant among the Burghers who are beleaguering Ladysmith.

A dispatch from Pretoria mentions an unimportant sortie from Kimberley Nov. 27 and says:

"The British prisoners are well. The Government has permitted them to subscribe to the State Library and also allows them to purchase beer and newspapers."

The reports of the abandonment of the siege of Mafeking, although coming from various quarters, are not confirmed. Apparently, Gen. Cronje left there a force sufficient to hold the garrison in check.

MANY DEAD BOERS ARE FOUND.

Modder River Gives Up the Bodies of Twenty-seven Burghers.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The War Office to-day received the following dispatch from Gen. Forestier-Walker, under date of Dec. 5:

"Gen. Methuen reports that at Modder River he found twenty-three bodies, and that twenty-seven bodies have since floated to the surface of the river. The people say that some bodies were buried, and that others were taken on mules to Jacobsdal, where the Enslin wounded were also taken. Commandant Albrecht's w gon, perfectly fitted up as a pharmacy and surgery, was captured. The enemy's loss was more than ours, and their morale has been much shaken."

DIAMOND MINES BEING RUINED.

Damage at Kimberley Said to Represent $50,000 a Day.

PRETORIA, Dec. 1.—The Standard and Diggers' News says that Wednesday last Cecil Rhodes's dispatches, intercepted near Kimberley, said the De Beers Mines were filling with water, and that Mr. Rhodes estimated the damage at $50,000 per day.

BOER STORY OF MODDER RIVER.

Asserted that the Burghers Checked the British Advance.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The following is a Boer version of the battle of Modder River:

"PRETORIA, Nov. 29.—Delarey's official report states that a large force of British yesterday morning attacked his commando at Modder River. Heavy fighting lasted for hours. Cronje and Delarey took up strong positions, the Free Staters being reinforced. Delarey had seventeen killed and wounded, including his eldest son. The Free Staters' losses are unknown. At dark the Boers retired slowly to their positions, having prevented the British from forcing their way to Kimberley."

JOUBERT DESTROYS A BRIDGE.

Boer Commander Cuts Off the British Advance to Ladysmith.

LORENZO MARQUEZ, Delagoa Bay, Nov. 29.—The following dispatch has been received here:

"HEAD LAAGER, (Undated.)—Gen. Joubert has retired from Estcourt and is now blowing up Colenso Bridge. He brings a large herd of cattle and intends concentrating around Ladysmith."

German Steamer Under Surveillance.

LAS PALMAS, Canary Islands, Dec. 5.—The British second-class cruiser Arethusa has been closely watching the German steamer Ella Woerman, which sailed from Hamburg Nov. 18 for the West Coast of Africa. On the demand of the British Government, the Spanish authorities searched the vessel on her arrival here, but found no guns or cartridges on board of her. The steamer then proceeded.

Rubber Tire Plant Changes Hands.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Dec. 5.—The plant, stock, and good will of the tire factory of the New Brunswick Rubber Company have passed under the control of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company, a corporation organized under the laws of New Jersey. The new owners will install new machinery that will double the output of the factory. Tires will be made for wagons as well as bicycles. As Charles R. Flint, President of the United States Rubber Company, and Mr. Ivins, also of that company, are interested in the new concern, it is thought the factory will not be a competitor of the Rubber Trust.

Queen Honors Hospital Ship Maine.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The Queen has given a union jack for the hospital ship Maine, which the Duke of Connaught will present to the Executive Committee on Dec. 16, when the vessel will be on view.

Gen. Yule in Broken Health.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The Daily Mail announces that Col. W. A. Yule, who succeeded Gen. Sir William Symons in command of the British troops in Natal after that officer was wounded in the battle of Talana Hill, and who was promoted from the rank of Substantive Lieutenant Colonel in the Army to that of Major General on the staff, to command the Eighth Brigade of the South African field force, with the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, is on his way to England, being in broken health.

Guam, Penn., and Luzon, Tenn., Post Offices.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Two new Post Offices were named to-day after two of the new islands. One is Guam, Penn., and the other is Luzon, Tenn. A Post Office in Wyoming named Antler was discontinued. The Postmaster General orders that mail intended for Antler shall hereafter be sent only as far as Elk.

TAX MEN AT NEWPORT.

New York Assessors Examining Wills Filed at That Place.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 5.—The tax authorities of New York have begun an investigation of some estates of persons who live there but claimed a legal residence in Newport, to ascertain if there are not some taxes due from these estates to the City of New York. E. T. Taggart of the New York Board of Tax Assessors was here to-day looking over the wills of Augustus Whiting, Robert Goelet, Sarah Swan Whiting, Martha Maria Anderson, William F. Burden, and Robert S. Hone.

All those named left large properties, which the Assessors think may be taxable in New York, notwithstanding a residence claimed in Newport, where the wills are filed. Each of these persons, except Mrs. Anderson, was duly taxed in Newport. Mrs. Anderson's will shows her to have been the possessor of a large personal estate, which does not appear to have been taxed anywhere. She lived in New York, but claimed a residence in Newport. The Tax Assessors of New York will make an effort to collect a tax on this estate. The Assessors of Newport will do likewise.

BOTH JUDGE AND WITNESS.

Justice Truax Plays a Double Role in a Forged Deed Case.

Justice Truax of the Supreme Court yesterday declared void a mortgage on a forged deed to a piece of property owned by Agnes Ryold, and during the proceedings which led to his decision he became a witness in the case. David N. Carvalho, a handwriting expert who figures in the Molineux case, was called as a witness to show that the paper had been tampered with. He took from his pocket a small vial of chemical, and applying the fluid to a piece of cotton touched the paper where the writing had been changed. He then handed it to the Judge, and as the latter looked at it he saw the original writing gradually reappear under the forged penmarks. Justice Trbax testified to what he saw, and the stenographer took down his remarks as he would those of a witness. Justice Truax then declared the deed a forgery and the mortgage on the property void. The forger was F. S. Jarmusz, son-in-law of Mrs. Ryold, who is now serving a term in prison for his crime. He borrowed $2,000 on the property.

STRANAHAN WILL EXPLAINED.

Mrs. Stranahan Received $125,000 and Agreed Not to Contest.

The filing of the inventory of the estate of J. S. T. Stranahan of Brooklyn yesterday made clear a provision of his will which had excited considerable comment. By the will it appeared that Mrs. Sranahan had inherited only $50,000 and an income of $10,000. This led to gossip among friends of the family.

It appears now, however, that an agreement was made between Mrs. Stranahan and her husband, whereby she received $125,000 worth of Government and other bonds bearing interest at 4 per cent. On account of this she was not to contest the will in the event of her outliving her husband.

The executors state in the inventory: "No property has been set aside for the widow of the deceased as exempt, for the reason that, pursuant to an agreement made between the parties March 20, 1897, the widow agreed to accept the provisions of the will in her favor, together with securities named." The signed agreement follows.

The whole property, personal and real, is inventoried at $796,130.53.

FUNERAL OF JOHN I. BLAIR.

Two College Presidents Took Part in the Simple Services.

Special to The New York Times.

BLAIRSTOWN, N. J., Dec. 5.—The funeral of John Insley Blair was held here this afternoon and all kinds of business were suspended while it was in progress. Many business places were closed throughout the day.

A number of relatives and friends came from out of town to attend the funeral. James A. Blair, a nephew of the dead man, was in charge of a special train which bore one party from New York to Blairstown and back. Those from out of town included President Francis L. Patton of Princeton University and President Ethelbert D. Warfield of Lafayette College. The relatives and visitors met at the old Blair homestead and about 2:30 o'clock filed out of the house and made their way to the First Presbyterian Church, whose minister, the Rev. Dr. Henry S. Butler, also Mr. Blair's pastor, conducted the services.

The church, which is but a few rods from the house, and accommodates about 400 persons, was filled to its capacity. The casket, plain, black, and cloth-covered, with silver handles, was placed before the pulpit, white roses, violets, and palms lying over the head, and a fine wreath of violets tied with purple ribbon near the foot. The mourners, sitting near the front, included Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Blair, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Larned, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence B. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scribner, and Mr. and Mrs. Carter H. FitzHugh. In the pulpit, besides Dr. Butler and Presidents Patton and Warfield, were the Rev. J. De Hart Bruen of Belvidere and the Rev. E. C. Cline of Phillipsburg.

The church organist played Chopin's "Funeral March" as a prelude. The services which followed were very simple. Dr. Butler told of the dead man's liberality and public spirit, President Warfield read a chapter from the Bible, and President Patton offered prayer. The congregation, led by the church choir, sang two hymns, "Rock of Ages," which was Mr. Blair's favorite, and "There is a Land of Pure Delight."

The funeral party went from the church directly to the cemetery, and when the casket had been lowered into the grave Dr. Butler spoke a few words more and the Rev. Mr. Bruen followed with prayer and benediction.

WIND AND SNOW AT BUFFALO.

Street Car Traffic Almost at a Standstill—Railways Delayed.

BUFFALO, Dec. 5.—A heavy snowstorm has prevailed here all day, accompanied by high winds, which reached a velocity of fifty-four miles per hour this afternoon. Street car traffic has been badly delayed, but not entirely interrupted. The storm had not interfered with the steam roads centring here up to 4 o'clock.

Snow continued to fall heavily to-night, and toward midnight the high wind had piled up big drifts on many of the streets. Street car traffic was almost at a standstill after 10 o'clock, and reports of delays to railroad trains are beginning to be posted at the different stations.

Dr. William McLeod Barbour Dead.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—Rev. Dr. William McLeod Barbour, at one time widely known, died at his home in Malden today, aged seventy-two years. He was a native of Scotland, and was graduated at Oberlin College in 1859. He was ordained at Andover in 1861, in which year he settled in Danvers, Mass. In the same year he was appointed professor in the Bangor Theological Semiary, where he remained until 1870. In 1877 he went to Yale College to a professorship, which he held for ten years, resigning to become principal of the Congregational College of British North America in Montreal. In 1897 he retired, and removed to Malden.

Pittsburg Philanthropist Dies.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 5.—Charles J. Clarke, a prominent millionaire and philanthropist, died to-day from concussion of the brain. He was thrown from his road wagon while out driving on the Boulevard last Saturday and never regained consciousness. The deceased was sixty-six years of age.

Fire in Mississippi Costs $250,000.

MERIDIAN, Miss., Dec. 5.—Fire to-night in the Rosenbaum Block spread so rapidly that it was soon beyond control. The loss is estimated to be $250,000.

THE HOUSE CURRENCY BILL

Framers Plan to Have It Taken Up for Consideration Dec. 14.

ARE SURE OF ITS PASSAGE

New York Democrats May Help—Some of Them Pledged Against Silver with Mr. Croker's Approval.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—A week from next Thursday, according to the plan of the Republican framers of the House Financial bill, it is the purpose to take up and dispose of the Currency bill prepared by the committee that was at work during the interval between the Fifty-fifth and the Fifty-sixth Congresses, and it is confidently expected that the bill will be passed.

The inquiries made by the Republicans have caused them to believe that there will be no difficulty in getting the solid Republican vote, and they hope to obtain enough sound-money Democratic votes to give the bill a good majority—certainly a majority larger than the normal Republican excess in the House division.

This indicates a departure by some Democrats from the declarations of the Chicago platform on the money question. The indication is, in a measure, correct. The sound-money members of the Democratic delegation from New York say that there are fourteen members who are opposed to the 16 to 1 ratio, and some of the fourteen who are not averse to voting for a gold standard.

The number who have decided to vote that way is not fourteen. But a paper is in possession of a member of the delegation that pledges its signers not to vote for a free-silver proposition at any ratio. This paper, it is asserted by trustworthy authority, was seen by Mr. Croker before his departure for Europe, and received his approval. The imperfect knowledge of what it contained and of the number of Democrats who have signed it, led to the report that the New York delegation is pledged to the gold standard.

The four members who are reluctant to sign the pledge to support only a sound-money bill are understood to be Fitzgerald, May, McClellan, and Sulzer. Mr. McClellan is not satisfied with the Republican caucus bill, which seems to him to contract the currency without furnishing any remedy for the forced reduction. The reasons of the other members, except Mr. Sulzer, are not given.

The talk about the intention of the New York Democrats to vote almost as a unit against free silver has brought out a controversy about an alleged determination of the delegation to be bound in all things by the operation of the unit rule. It has been asserted here that at a dinner at the Democratic Club, at which all the Democratic members from New York were present, it was decided that the delegation would vote as one, not only to put Mr. Sulzer in the place of leader of the party in the House, but on all legislative propositions.

From a member who was present at that dinner it is learned that there was no such understanding. The only decision reached which could have justified or caused a report was one that Mr. Sulzer, as the only member qualified by experience for leadership, should be voted for in caucus for the office of Speaker. The agreement went no further; if it had, there would be no occasion now for circulating a pledge of action on currency legislation, for a majority could compel Mr. Sulzer's vote, with the knowledge that he would not willingly vote for the gold standard.

The Republican majority may be swelled to impressive proportions by the independent vote of the other members, scattered throughout the country. The wonder of the Democrats is that after Mr. Croker's reported surrender to Bryan he would permit the delegation to proceed in a way that is diametrically in opposition to his pet financial theory.

Until the organization of the Senate, which is to be made at once, no day will be fixed to begin consideration of the Senate financial bill. The members of the Senate who have made the finance bill declare that they consider their measure better than that of the House, and will expect to see the final law look more like the Senate bill than the bill of the House. A member of the Senate committee said to-night:

"The Senate bill has this advantage, that you can understand it when you read it. To understand the House bill it is necessary to have a member of the committee to construe some of its passages.

"We cannot take it up in the Senate until we have a committee that will report it. The Finance Committee, as now constituted, never will report the bill. Until the Republican caucus has met and determined the membership of the committee, it will be useless to talk of making a day to begin the discussion of the measure, but it will be passed. I expect to see a law put on the books in the better language of the Senate, but embodying some of the ideas of the House bill."

At caucus of Republican members was held to-night to consider plans for advancing the House Financial bill. About 160 members, including Speaker Henderson and all of the important leaders on the Republican side, were present. Mr. Overstreet, Indiana, who presented the bill, explained it section by section.

The caucus adjourned until 2 o'clock P. M. to-morrow. This was to permit further debate, and was not regarded as unfavorable to the bill, as the discussion had been uniformly favorable.

THE SENATE CURRENCY BILL.

Bankers Indorse the Refunding and Gold Reserve Features of the Measure.

Few bankers in the Wall Street district cared yesterday to be quoted in regard to the Senate Currency bill. Their plea was that they had not given the measure enough study to warrant them in discussing its features. The consensus of opinion appeared to be that the refunding proposition was sound, and that a gold reserve of $150,000,000 would fortify National credit. Among the expressions of opinion obtained were the following:

Charles H. Stout, Cashier of the National Bank of the Republic—Generally, I should think it ought to be accepted as a better bill than the House measure. The provision in relation to the tax on circulation would certainly be more beneficial to banks having a large circulation.

A. Barton Hepburn, Vice President of the Chase National Bank—I approve of all the provisions of the Senate bill thoroughly, but they ought to go further and provide for a bureau of issue and redemption.

J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank—I have read an epitome of the bill, and think it a good one. The refunding scheme is a wise one. I trust it may be carried out. A low interest-bearing bond that would sell in the neighborhood of par would be availed of by banks for circulation purposes. A $150,000,000 gold reserve would be conservative and proper. I may add that I consider President McKinley's ideas on trusts excellent. They meet the situation.

Warner Van Norden, President of the National Bank of North America—The bill seems to be a good one. The refunding plan for the National debt is a good thing to do at 2 per cent. Of the other provisions, those in regard to gold payments and the deposit of bonds at par on account of circulation will be popular banking items. Another good feature is the $150,000,000 gold reserve. It will make the National credit safe and strong. To give other opinions, I would have to study the bill more closely than I have.

William C. Duvall, cashier of the National Bank of Commerce—Any expression of opinion that I make must be gauged by the fact that I have only just glanced over the bill. Of its general provisions I consider the refunding scheme an important one. As I understand it, it is contemplated to refund the 3s, 4s, and 5s into 2 per cent. bonds on the basis of 2½ per cent. The fact that the provisions of the bill include the issuing of par of circulation for deposits makes it look as if such bonds were going to hold at par. In such case, the question of premium not being involved, the new bonds will be valuable to banks as security against circulation. The provisions for a gold reserve of $150,000,000 and for the redemption of United States notes—greenbacks—seem to be wise. Such a gold reserve would affirm the stability of the National credit. I cannot say that, so far as I have seen, from a banking standpoint, a single objectionable feature in the bill, while I repeat that I have not closely studied it.

A Gavel for Speaker Henderson.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—At the Republican House caucus to-night, Mr. Dolliver, in behalf of the Iowa delegation, presented Gen. Henderson with a gavel made of wood from one of the ships sunk by Dewey at Manila, and mounted with solid gold, highly wrought with representations of Iowa's industry and products.

FILIPINOS REFUSE TO FIGHT.

Flee to the Mountains as Gen. Hughes Advances in Panay—No Organized Resistance Expected.

MANILA, Dec. 5.—Gen. Hughes now occupies Santa Barbara and Cabutuan, Island of Panay, his lines extending thirty-five miles north of Iloilo. He has occupied twenty towns. The inhabitants are returning with white flags, their fear of the Americans diminishing as they learn that they will be well treated.

It is impossible to get the insurgents to fight. They are retreating to the mountains, and no more organized resistance is expected.

The artillery wagon mules are being used for packing. Water buffaloes are also being used for this purpose.

Gen. Hughes continues advancing north and spreading his lines.

THOUGHT THEY HAD AGUINALDO.

A Hindoo Arrested at Vancouver Proves an Alibi.

VANCOUVER, Dec. 5.—This city was thrown into a state of tremendous excitement by the detention at police headquarters of a man supposed to be Aguinaldo.

H. W. Treat of New York informed the American Consul that a suspicious-looking stranger bearing a marked resemblance to Aguinaldo had come over from Victoria. It finally developed that the stranger, who is a Hindoo, had been under suspicion in various American cities.

The prisoner, however, proved an alibi and was liberated.

PHILIPPINE CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Gen. Otis's latest casualty list is as follows:

Killed in action Iloilo, Panay, Nov. 21, Mort Fletcher, Eighteenth Infantry.

Wounded in action, Iloilo, Nov. 14, George D. Doble, C, Nineteenth Infantry, abdomen, severe; skirmish, road to San Nicholas, Nov. 19, Third Cavalry, K, Joseph F. Mangold, leg, slight; John J. Falls, elbow, slight; Dennis Wood, back, slight; Rufus A. Jackson, leg, slight; A, R. A. Martin, buttock, slight; action Imus, Nov. 25, August Berg, F, Fifth Artillery, shoulder, slight; action vicinity Nosarco, Nov. 14, Thirteenth Infantry, K, Albert Caplick, Corporal, leg, slight; Charles White, abdomen, severe; L, John G. Fritz, arms, severe; B, Ulysses H. Gray, leg, slight; action San Pedro, Magalan, Burton Witt, Sergeant, H, Seventeenth Infantry, thumb, slight; Nov. 5, Claude N. Mansfield, K, Fourth Cavalry, foot, slight, Nov. 6.

Major Armstrong Dies at Manila.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Gen. Otis has informed the War Department of the death of Major Samuel T. Armstrong, Surgeon of the Thirty-second Infantry, which occurred yesterday at Manila. The cause of death is given as leukemia.

Major Armstrong was a native of Ohio, and was appointed Brigade Surgeon in the volunteer service from New York, June 4, 1898.

WANT THE CONVENTIONS HERE.

The Board of Trade and Democratic Club Take Action.

The committee of citizens recently appointed to urge the meeting of the National political conventions in this city met yesterday in connection with the committee of the Board of Trade and Transportation, and it was decided to appoint four working committees which will direct a concentrated effort toward bringing the Republican Convention here. It was decided that the city must guarantee at least $100,000, and many of those present were in favor of capturing the convention by outbidding any other city in the country. A letter was read from Senator Platt expressing sympathy with the movement and saying he would co-operate with the committees.

The newly elected Board of Governors of the Democratic Club met last night, with Charities Commissioner John W. Keller, the new President, in the chair. A resolution expressing the sympathy of the club with the movement to bring the Democratic National Convention here next year was adopted, and a copy was ordered to be sent to the Secretary of the Democratic National Committee. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions thanking Perry Belmont, the retiring President, for the interest he has manifested in the club's affairs.

PARTY LEADERS FAVOR NEW YORK.

Mr. Johnson Says Tammany Will Pay the Convention Expenses.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—The Tribune to-morrow will say:

"According to J. G. Johnson of the Democratic Executive Committee New York wants the Democratic National Convention and will make a strong effort to secure it. His information shows, too, that there is considerable sentiment among party leaders throughout the country in favor of going to that city. They are impressed with the claims of Eastern Democrats that it would be a good move. It is said that only a few of the Westerners who will be elected delegates have ever seen New York, and for that reason they would like to go there.

"Furthermore, it is stated that Tammany Hall not only will pay the expenses, but will contribute a much larger amount to the campaign fund than Milwaukee, Kansas City, or any other Western town can afford to give."

PLAINFIELD REPUBLICANS WIN.

First Charter Election on Party Lines in the City's History.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Dec. 5.—A charter election was held here to-day, and for the first time in the history of the city it was fought out on party lines. The city is always Republican, but usually there has been a citizens' ticket in opposition to the Republican ticket, and both tickets have contained the names of men of both parties. This year the Republicans placed a straight party ticket in the field, and the Democrats did the same.

Three Aldermen at Large, two Freeholders at Large, a School Trustee, and one Alderman from each of the four wards and minor officers were elected. The Republicans won, electing the head of the ticket by about 800 majority. One Democrat was elected Constable in the Second Ward, where the Republicans failed to make a nomination.

STEAMER AT SEA UNDER SAIL.

The Costello of the Wilson Line Lost Her Propeller.

The Hamburg-American liner Auguste Victoria, which came in yesterday, reported that on Thursday evening, Nov. 30, in latitude 40.31 and longitude 34.56, she fell in with the Wilson Line steamer Costello, Capt. Gresham, from Hull, bound for New Orleans, which had lost her propeller and part of the shaft, which had dropped into the sea. The sea was quite rough, and the Costello was under sail.

The Costello asked Capt. Kaempff of the Auguste Victoria if he would tow her west, but he was compelled to refuse, as the rules of the company forbid the saving of property, but he volunteered to take off the crew or supply the craft with provisions. The Captain of the Costello declined these offers and the vessels parted company.

FREE RAILWAY PASS DECISION.

Southern Railway Company Must Pay $1,000 Fine for Giving One.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 5.—An opinion was handed down by the North Carolina Supreme Court to-day holding the Southern Railway liable to the law imposing a fine of $1,000 for issuing a free pass in this State.

The case was sent up on appeal from Burke County, the Southern Railway being there indicted for giving a free pass to T. N. Hallyburton while he was doorkeeper of the House of the North Carolina Legislature in 1897.

The Southern Railway has once before had to pay a similar fine for this same offense.

100 Best Holiday Books.

A selection from this year's publications, with short descriptive reviews, and an introductory essay on books as gifts, past and present. See THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of books and art of this week, Dec 9.

In these lists History is represented by 20 books; Biography by 18; Poetry and Essays by 9; Drawings, and other illustrations, by 8; Religion by 3; Outdoor Books by 4; Travel and Adventure by 3; Fiction by 19; Miscellaneous by 5, and Books for the Young by 11.

Among the contributors of special articles will be RUSSELL STURGIS, JOEL BENTON, and Col. RICHARD J. HINTON, and among the special features outside these holiday lists will be articles on Rubens, Emerson, Lanier, Elbert Hubbard, and the Roycroft Shop, India, Burma, and Manila, and new works of fiction by BRET HARTE, HOPKINSON SMITH, JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS, and ISRAEL ZANGWILL.—Adv.

Our Knowledge

is your gain. Travel with us to the cottages of the Crofters, on the coast of "Merry England," where the famous cheviots are today made on hand looms as they were a century ago. These are the wearable goods. We have them, and at our prices you can afford them.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.
Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Dec. 5.—The St. Augustine Ice Works were destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. The property, which was owned by J. W. Simonds, was valued at $45,000, with an insurance of only $6,000.

PETERBOROUGH, Ontario, Dec. 5.—One of the largest business blocks here was destroyed by fire early this morning. The fire started in the book and stationery store of A. H. Stratton, spreading to adjoining buildings. Loss, $17,000; partially insured.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

12:15 A. M.—249 Monroe Street; Alexander Cohen; damage slight.

6:30 A. M.—4 and 6 Frankfort Street; New York World; damage slight.

10:20 A. M.—Jerome Avenue and Fordham Road; Jennie McTade; damage, $50.

10:50 A. M.—141 East Twenty-fifth Street; Munsey Publishing Company; damage, $100.

12:30 P. M.—Marlborough Hotel; 1,353 Broadway; damage, $2,500.

12:50 P. M.—201 Eldridge Street; Louis Lutman; damage slight.

1:10 P. M.—101 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street; Henry Ellis; damage, $25.

1:50 P. M.—Twenty-fifth Street and Broadway; Hoffman House; no damage.

2:50 P. M.—237 Fifth Avenue; Calumet Club; damage, $250.

4:50 P. M.—1,985 Clinton Avenue; Henry Schaffer and others; damage, $10,000.

4:10 P. M.—240 West Nineteenth Street; owner unknown; damage, $10.

6:10 P. M.—102 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street; Emily Gotch; damage, $15.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Towler, E. C., Troy, N. Y.; M. J. Harris, cloaks and suits; Continental Hotel.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; R. M. Rich, dress trimmings, 487 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Keith Edson & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. H. Pentoney, millinery and trimmings, 96 Spring Street; Holland House.

Strowbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. W. Cross, upholstery goods, 398 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Lawfer, W. R., & Co., Allentown, Penn.; J. H. Lawfer, holiday goods, 376 Broadway.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; W. Murphy, upholstery goods, 57 White Street.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. R. Wiley, dress goods and ginghams, 104 Worth Street.

Lutz, J. C., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. M. Wolf, crockery; Stuart House.

Kaufman Bros., Pittsburg, Penn.; O. M. Bingham, boots and shoes, 699 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; W. Davies, furnishing goods, 338 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Furnidge & Richardson, Philadelphia, Penn.; T. D. Richardson, Jr., buttons and trimmings; St. Denis Hotel.

Meyer, Julius, & Sons, Richmond, Va.; C. S. Peers, wrappers, 49 Lispenard Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Taylor, William, Son & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; T. Irwin, upholstery goods and draperies; C. E. Warner, domestics, 309 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Shields, J. S., Knoxville, Tenn.; hats and caps; Hotel Albert.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; G. A. Gay, gloves and toilet articles, 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Wallace, A. B., & Sons, Stroudsburg, Penn.; C. D. Wallace, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. A. H. Morton, ladies' and infants' wear, 104 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; J. Dives, millinery, 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel; S. D. Bausher, cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.

Holt & Co., Wilmington, N. C.; E. C. Holt, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Hoyt, Sefton, Hoyt Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. H. Hoyt, dry goods; Holland House.

Solomon & Ruben, Pittsburg, Penn.; K. Solomon, clothing, Holland House; J. Bibro, cloaks and suits, Hoffman House.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. Marks, silks; Hoffman House.

Cohn, H. C., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; H. C. Cohn, silks; Hoffman House.

Steppacher, William, & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; William Steppacher, piece goods; Hoffman House.

Filene & Co., Boston, Mass.; E. A. Filene, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Higgins & Fraze, Fall River, Mass.; W. A. Fraze, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Thompson, Gibson & Co., Williamsport, Penn.; R. W. Gibson, notions and furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Keene, L., & Co., Baltimore, Mr.; L. Keene, piece goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Bernheimer, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Goldenberg, M., Baltimore, Md., notions and furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.

Cohn, Casper, Troy, N. Y., clothing; Hotel Cadillac.

Johnston & Larimer Dry Goods Company, Wichita, Kan.; W. F. Johnston, notions, fancy goods, laces, and furnishing goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Hamburger, woolens, 714 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; E. B. Hutzler, notions and fancy goods; 45 Mercer Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. S. Conrad, cloaks and suits; W. I. Blumberg, cloaks; Hotel Vendome.

Weisel, P., Sons, York, Penn.; G. Weisl, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Gage Brotners & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. L. Nelson, flowers and feathers; 621 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. J. Madden, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; G. W. Freund, boys' clothing; 480 Broome Street; G. Dodge, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; P. J. Watt, notions and furnishing goods; 97 White Street; Hotel Imperial.

Krolik, A., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; V. C. Fry, white goods, notions, laces, and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

High, J. M., & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; A. S. James, notions; R. S. Spear, fancy goods; 53 Franklin Street; Hotel Albert.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. A. Spaulding, dress goods, silks, cloaks, and suits; 57 White Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; J. Sutherland, upholstery goods; 57 White Street.

Cook, Taylor & Co., Lowell, Mass.; M. Little, laces and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; H. Adams, silks and velvets; J. Stewart, notions and dress trimmings, 102 Grand Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. B. Williams, hosiery and gloves, 31 Leonard Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Shortenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; J. Shortenberg, dress goods, silks, and velvets; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. A. Stupp, notions, fancy and furnishing goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Rosenzweig Brothers & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; J. Rosenzweig, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Haynes & Co., Springfield, Mass.; S. L. Haynes, clothing; W. Rosenberg, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Davis, Simon, Sons, Holyoke, Mass.; J. W. Davis, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

King, E. W., & Co., Bristol, Tenn.; E. W. King, dry goods, Broadway Central Hotel.

Weinberg, H., Baltimore, Md.; notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

GERMEA

(FOR BREAKFAST.)

The more you eat of GERMEA the better you will like it. Every one does that tries it.

Ask your grocer to-day for a trial package.

GaNun & Parsons, 13 West 42d St. 310 Columbus Ave. | Tested Thermometers

THE DEAF CURED FREE
next Friday, 2 and 8 P. M., at Carnegie Lyceum, 57th St. and 7th Av.

THE SIX-DAY BICYCLE RACE

Eaton Out, but His Partner Tries for Individual Prize.

BIG CROWD SEES THE RIDERS

Gimm and Pierce Lose Their Place in the Front Rank Through an Accident.

The Score at 2 A. M.

Teams.	Miles.	Laps.
Miller-Waller	1,001	4
Gimm-Pierce	1,001	3
Maya-McEachern	1,001	2
Fischer-Chevalier	1,000	8
Stevens-Turville	1,000	6
Babcock-Stinson	1,000	5
Schineer-Forster	997	5
Thoma-Dickerson	946	6
The-Pastaire	853	4
Walthour (individual)	515	7
Aronson (individual)	474	7

There was a larger attendance at Madison Square Garden on the second day of the six-day international bicycle race under the auspices of the American Cycle Racing Association than on Monday. There were few vacant seats last night outside of the reserved front rows, and before midnight these, too, were well filled.

Every hour demonstrates that the Collins law requiring that no rider shall be on the track more than twelve hours in each day, and under which the present race is held, is likely to make six-day contests more popular than they have been. So far at least the present event is free from any of the painful spectacles of men tortured by lack of proper sleep and food which have attended former individual struggles.

The racers look almost as fresh as when they started, and the principal indication of weariness yet noticeable is that as a general thing they do not run quite so high up on the inclines at the turns as they were won't to do during the earlier hours of their long struggle. This relay system of riding will naturally result in much greater mileage than has ever been made in a six-day match.

The principal event of the day was the with

The Wanamaker Store

Christmas Times and Other Times

VERY many thousand people will come to see the Wanamaker Christmas Store who have not known it as An Every-Day Store.

Will you learn it now? We have no special holiday manners—you will be as welcome all the time as you are now. And the store is always beautiful. We have no patience with the storekeeping that could exist simply because the building was in the track of trade; that could find new customers as fast as disgruntled ones left.

We owe the public something in exchange for the confidence that begets its first purchase here. We squeeze more than usual ethics into business—we ask you to expect more from us, and to hold us to the strictest accountability.

If this had not been an odd, different store, what earthly use could New York have had for it?

As a Christmas Store, bright and beautiful as it is, we shall make mistakes—a good many hundred people have come newly into the store life and have had only time to grasp its sterner principles of good service. But, remember, we don't want the money of a dissatisfied customer; we have more in business life than simply selling present Christmas stocks.

Three years of service growing toward our ideals, but still short of them, have made this the busiest careful store New York ever had. If its methods and its unalterably fair prices have made it good for our every-day friends why should they not make every-day friends of all who drop in now? We intend that they shall.

Seventeen Tableaux of Christmas

surround the Rotunda—part paint (the work of New York's best scenic artists), part still more real. The flight of angels is very beautiful. Santa Claus' dream is closely followed by his sleigh and the wonderful deer; the soldier in the Philippines dreams of home and loved ones; Jack Tar sees his ideal Christmas. John Bull and Uncle Sam each overlook typical happiness. Grandmother's dream of younger days and the sleigh-ride is tender and pretty; the child's dream is rosy, of course, while the "Dream of Old Days" takes the dreamer back to Ole Virginny and seats him at a table of wondrous bounty. Next the Knight of ye olden days—days of chivalry.

Just for your pleasure.

Mr. Halsey-Stirling's exhibitions of Famous Paintings to-day at 10.30 and 11.30 a. m. and 3 and 4.30 p. m. Each exhibit lasts half hour.

Absolute reproductions in oil of paintings in the National Gallery of London.

Artists are especially invited this morning. Ample seating capacity in the special gallery—Third floor.

"These illustrations are not photographic, but are carefully hand-painted miniatures."—*New York Herald.*

"Novel as it is valuable and interesting."—*New York Journal.*

To-day's Programme

St. Catherine of Alexandria, - - Raphael.
Dr. Johnson at Lord Chesterfield's, E. M. Ward, R.A.
Uncle Toby and Widow Wadman, C. R. Leslie, R.A.
Izaak Walton, - - Jacob Huysman.
Sigismonda, - - William Hogarth.
Evening Landscape, - - Albert Cuyp.
Redcap, - - - George Lance.
Portrait of Himself, - - Frank Dixon.
Interior of Stable, - George Morland.
The Dweller in the Innermost, George Frederick Watts, R.A.
Hope, - George Frederick Watts, R.A.
Sic Transit Gloria Mundi, George Frederick Watts, R.A.

Rich Cut Glass

American cut glass has no equal in brilliancy—nor do the workers in any land equal our own cutters. As in a good many other things America leads beyond all possible doubt.

And, thanks to your appreciation, we are largest buyers and collectors of American Cut Glass for retail distribution. And naturally we charge least prices for any given elaborateness of cutting.

The simplest cut glass Tumblers are only $2.25 dozen. The richest are $24. Both very real and worthy.

And every other table and decorative shape is here as well.

In the China Store, Basement.

Tissot's Life of Christ

There was no such thing as hurrying the book-makers—each illustration, in all the wealth of color of the original painting, had to be produced with care; the letter-press and the binding had to be fit companions to the pictures.

We had to disappoint some early joiners of the club, or at least keep them waiting.

Now All Ready for Instant Delivery

Four sumptuous volumes—all of M. James Tissot's wonderful pictures of Christ and His earthly walks, with the notes made during Tissot's ten years' travels and labors in the Holy Land, these and the Gospel text, forming one of the great religious works of all time.

Through the **Wanamaker Tissot Club** subscribers get the full set on payment of $1 initial fee and being enrolled as members, and agreeing to make monthly payments of $3 for a fixed period.

Reproductions of the Tissot Pictures are shown in a special Fifth-floor gallery.

The Books, in the Book Store.

Ulsters for Men's Stormy-Day Wear

We are willing to have any New York man judge this clothing store by these **all-wool frieze Ulsters at $12.** Lining good-looking, firm and durable; sleeve lining smooth, slick and strong; and the whole garment, where facing and lining meet, is finished with rows of satin piping. There is warmth and durability—and good looks, too.

These at $15 are a bit finer, and the frieze is in the popular Oxford-gray.

Ulsters of all-wool rich blue chinchilla (next in elegance to the American Montagnacs), $18.

Now then, we've not skipped the wants of any man within reach of this store, for a tailoring organization that can produce these garments can produce, and is producing, as elegant overcoats as money can buy.

The Montagnac Overcoats to order are $80.

Women's Suits A fashion authority was very free to say to a third party that he came to Wanamaker's for the finest and most lady-like ideas in dress.

We accept the responsibility that such statements bring—the store has lived and will live up to the expectation of its friends.

But did it ever occur to you that it is more costly for a store to be stylish than it is for an individual—and that the store run simply and sordidly for gain will not always have stylish things? It's true.

Even the most staple styles of dresses must not stay here over a month or six weeks, though they are good for half year's wear. We must be creative, alert.

Hence, we necessarily take losses of profit and more, every few days to send out the last of straggling lots—no matter how fine. To-day—

$20

for suits from $30, $36, and even $42 lots. Second floor.

Silk Handkerchiefs Busier and busier — another counter section added to-day to the Christmas Handkerchief Store. This just to hold the silk mufflers and 'kerchiefs.

By the way, we've just got hold of thirty-six hundred Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs; hand-embroidered, mind you, to sell

at fifteen cents

—though finest of them are quite full half-dollar values. And all are both pretty and good.

The piles will melt like snow under a jealous sun.

Every other handkerchief here is of pure linen—a thing you can only be sure of in three American stores, and two of them are ours.

Broadway.

Carpets for Gifts

Absurd idea, isn't it? Everybody thought the same when dress goods were proposed, not so many years ago. Think a minute—the average carpet is made rug fashion now-a-days—it's the only sensible way unless one owns the house or has a long lease on one's abode.

Rug fashion means "just about"—you can guess sizes safely.

The regular stocks are rich and full, of course.

This special lot besides—

Tapestry carpet, or tapestry brussels, as almost all of you call it—9,500 yards in thirty styles—For rooms and halls and stairs—

65c a yard

Some were 75c., some 85c—and the styles and colorings are all you'd ask. Third floor.

Rain Garments for Gifts Women and girls don't stay indoors now-a-days when it's stormy—so the Christmas gift may well be a mackintosh or some of the other forms of rain-proof wrap.

Women's, $4 to $24.
Girls', $3.75 to $5.

If for a gift, say so—we pack gifts in pretty boxes. A word of detail—

At $4— Women's serge rain-garments—navy blue, black, brown or garnet—double texture; with double cape. And we guarantee them to be waterproof and in every way right.

If that is obtainable for $4, you may take the finer sorts for granted. Second floor.

Book News for December The Christmas number is unusually large — about 170 pages—interesting and handsome. It is very liberally illustrated. This month's portrait is of Sara Y. Stevenson, author of "Maximilian in Mexico." Book News is a vast fund of information concerning new publications and authors—all that is worth knowing about any book worth reading is entertainingly told of in its pages.

At our book counters to-day. 5c a copy. Subscribe for a year—50c.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Silk Petticoats Two approved late styles. Taffeta is of good quality, solid colors and black. One kind is made with corded umbrella ruffle and dust ruffle. The other has deep flounce with small ruffle and cording above, also pinked dust ruffle. $5 for choice among all good $6 and $6.50 values.

Flannelette Gowns Night gowns really, but not unsuitable for room wear. Especially cozy and grateful on arising chilly mornings. Made and trimmed in various pretty styles—all of striped flannelette. Not expensive. 75c and $2.75 are the two extremes—half dozen styles between. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Knitted Corset Covers There is greater demand than ever for the ribbed corset covers. Warmth? Maybe; but they help to smoother fit of the outer dress. 38c to $8.

At 38c—Of cotton, high neck, long sleeves; silk-trimmed; pearl buttons.
At 50c—Heavier; long or short sleeves.
At 75c—Of merino; white; long or short sleeves. Some of fine cotton, long sleeves, same price.
At $1.25—Silk-and-wool, or "silk-plated" as they are known. Short sleeves. Long sleeves, 25c more.
At $2—of spun silk—white or black. Long sleeves, 50c extra.

And soon to the finest, of pure silk. Broadway and Ninth street.

Women's Felt Hats Felt hats—lots of them imported—finest have been $7 apiece till now. But it's time you had them, and room is precious here. So, while not one was less than a dollar, and the finest, as we've said, were $7, we mark them

50c to $3

Second Floor, Broadway.

Leather—Bags and Baskets. Dog-Carriers If there is a handiness for travelers we've forgot to get, please tell us. Many of these things we gathered in Europe. And everything in this Fifth-floor Leather Store is suitable for giving.

Most wonderful Lunch Baskets, with everything from knives, forks and plates to receptacles for condiments They're for campers, but being new and newly here we've sold half the lot for gifts. $12 to $48.

Traveling Bags, imported; furnished with everything we could think of for toilet use. $20 to $125—the finest has brushes and other articles with real ivory backs and solid silver mountings.

Did you ever see a satchel hold a dog? Cute, and ventilated. Three sizes—either at $5.50.

Then there are wraps to hold shawls and what-not, and all sorts of handy leather things. Fifth Floor.

A Good Food Chopper The man that invented this chopper had little money but lots of spunk. He can't build a big factory—we need to wait and wait for supplies; but "it's mine, all mine," as the song goes. Plenty just now—No. 1 at $1.35; No. 2 at $1.75 and No. 3 at $2.25.

All do the same things—grate crackers, horseradish, chop potatoes, carrots, citron; grind little lots of pork for sausage, beef for Hamburg steaks; meats for croquettes—but the large size cuts meats in best forms for salads.

And this is mince-pie time, too.

No trouble—any child will consider it fun to help. Basement.

Bath Robes Terry—fine colorings; some cotton, some linen, but in a bath robe don't bother much about that—it's the effect (especially if the robe is for giving). We chose these styles in Germany and had the robes made very liberal in size. Just here. Will you get one or two? $3.50, $5, $6, $7.50 and $8. Men's Store, Ninth st.

The Christmas Toy Store

is the brightest, jolliest half acre in New York. Why, think of it, we had careful men at work for weeks and weeks gathering the nicest sort of things in Germany and France.

Here it all is—except the third of it you've bought and hid away till the jolly, happy right arrives.

You ask the charm of buying at Wanamaker's? This: Choosing from the biggest assortments and being sure that whatever you buy is the best of its kind. There is nothing meretricious about the goods we sell. And so, whether the expenditure is to be pennies, dimes or dollars, you do best at this old Broadway store.

Basement, Tenth street side.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

MURDER FOR PALTRY GAIN

Postmaster at Scarsdale Killed, and Possibly $20 Obtained.

SEARCH FOR HIS COMPANION

Young Man Who Volunteered to Walk Home with Him Suspected of Firing the Fatal Shot.

SCARSDALE, N. Y., Dec. 5.—Herbert B. Fellows, the Postmaster here and also the local station agent of the Harlem Division of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, was murdered last night while on his way from the railroad station to his house, which is about half a mile south of the station and near the railroad tracks. The Post Office is in the railroad station, and Mr. Fellows was also the agent of the American Express Company, thus combining three positions in which he handled money. He was in the habit of going home about 8:30 o'clock every evening, and, as there is no safe in the station, he always packed all the money he had received during the day into a little satchel, which he carried home with him.

Last night he went home about 8 o'clock and while eating supper told his wife he had to return to the station, as he had four cows for the Dederers, who keep a dairy farm a short distance away, for which he expected the owners to call. He returned to the station, and on his arrival found Samuel, Harry, and Dyke Dederer there ready to take charge of the cows. They paid the freight, which amounted to $12, and the cows were turned over to them

When this business had been transacted, Mr. Fellows said he would start for home. A young man who was standing in the station said he would accompany him, as he was going in the same direction. According to the Dederers, Mr. Fellows and this young man appeared to be well acquainted, and on friendly terms. The young man is described by Samuel Dederer as being about seventeen years old and five feet seven inches in height. He wore a light-colored mackintosh and smoked cigarettes incessantly.

About 11 o'clock Mrs. Fellows, who up to that time had supposed her husband was waiting for the owners of the cows, became alarmed at his prolonged absence. She asked Alfred Graff, a neighbor, to look for him. Mr. Graff, after a search along the roadway, found Mr. Fellows lying unconscious by the roadside at the top of a little hill which runs down to the railroad tracks. Mr. Graff summoned a couple of Italians from a house near by and they carried Mr. Fellows to his home, where he died at 10 o'clock this morning without recovering consciousness. The cause of his death was a bullet wound behind the left ear.

Detectives have been scouring the country to-day trying to find some trace of the young man who walked away from the station with Mr. Fellows. Detective William Knapp thinks the description given of the young man answers that of a young man who is reported to have boarded a south-bound train at Tuckahoe, three miles south of Scarsdale, about 11:30 o'clock last night. The man would have had ample time to walk there from this place, and is supposed to have made his way to New York.

The description of the young man tallies with the appearance of Edward Burnz, whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. Burnz, live about two miles from here. His mother was found at home this afternoon, and she said that her son went away from home about a week ago, after a quarrel with his father. The boy came home unexpectedly last evening, and after a little while left, as he said, to take the 8 o'clock train to New York. That would have accounted for his presence in the railroad station. The police are now exerting all their energies to the capture of young Burnz, who is supposed to be in New York.

The satchel which Mr. Fellows carried was found to-day in the garden of Mrs. Corrigan, back of the Tuckahoe railroad station. It contained a quantity of papers, but the money was missing. It is thought that the murderer did not obtain more than $20, including the $12 paid to Mr. Fellows by the Dederers.

Mr. Fellows was thirty-eight years old, and had lived here five years. Besides his wife, he leaves a nine-year old son.

Edward Burnz, suspected of murdering Postmaster Herbert D. Fellows, at Scarsdale, was arrested early this morning at the main entrance to Madison Square Garden, where he was going with a woman to see the bicycle race.

HAVANA REJECTS DADY'S BID.

Objections Made to Plans for City Sewers and Repaving.

HAVANA, Dec. 5.—The municipality has rejected Mr. Michael J. Dady's bid for sewering and paving Havana by 12 votes against 3. It was argued against acceptance that any such contract should be approved by an elected Municipal Council, and not by one nominated. It was also pointed out that Mr. Dady's scheme did not include the suburbs of Vedado, Jesus del Monte, and Cerro, and was not in other respects complete.

The opponents of acceptance contended that Havana, although badly needing a good system of paving and sewerage, had gotten along with the present system, and should therefore wait until some thoroughly satisfactory scheme had been propounded, instead of accepting Mr. Dady's contract, which, aside from alleged imperfections, would prove far too costly. Mayor Lacoste's special report against acceptance was very strong.

EPISCOPALIAN NEEDS IN CUBA.

Bishop Whitaker Will Study Conditions in the Island.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5.—The Right Rev. Ozi W. Whitaker, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania and Bishop in charge of the Episcopal Church in Cuba, will make an ecclesiastical tour of the greater part of the Island of Cuba next month.

Bishop Whitaker's purpose in visiting the island is to study the interests and needs of the Church in that jurisdiction. The Bishop will, in all probability, be accompanied by the Rev. Dr. Powers, the general missionary. The tour will consume about one month.

Although Cuba has been a very difficult field in which to carry on the work of the Church, much good has been accomplished by the missions, which are firmly established in Matanzas and in Havana.

TROOPS IN CUBA RECALLED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Formal orders were issued from the War Department to-day to give effect to the recently announced decision of Secretary Root to reduce the force of United States troops in Cuba. The headquarters and eight companies of the Fifteenth Infantry, now in Santiago and Puerto Principe Province, Cuba, are ordered home. Of these, the headquarters and four companies go to Plattsburg Barracks, and the remaining battalion to Governors Island, N. Y. The latter will relieve the present battery of the Fifth Artillery, at present stationed at Governors Island, making it available for service at some other point on the coast.

One squadron of the Eighth Cavalry, also stationed at Puerto Principe, is ordered to Fort Riley, Kan. This will leave eight troops of the Eighth Cavalry in Puerto Principe and one squadron of the Tenth Cavalry, the other squadrons of the latter being ordered to Texas, from which State they were originally drawn. They will relieve three troops of the Ninth Cavalry, now in Texas, who in turn will be sent back to the Department of Colorado, to such points as may be designated by the commanding General of that department. One company of the Seventh Infantry, now at Plattsburg Barracks, is ordered to Fort Wayne, near Detroit, Mich. This is the headquarters of that regiment, and it is the intention to gradually concentrate there the various detachments of the Seventh, now scattered over the United States.

MEMORIAL TABLETS ERECTED.

Two at West Point Are in Memory of Soldiers and Sailors.

WEST POINT, Dec. 5.—Two marble tablets presented by the Daughters of the Revolution of the State of New York, and erected in memory of the soldiers and sailors of the War of Independence and of the officers and enlisted men who lost their lives in the Spanish-American war, were unveiled this afternoon in the Cadet Chapel of the United States Military Academy. The programme included a presentation address by the State Regent, Mrs. Charles Francis Roe, wife of Major Gen. Roe; the acceptance of the tablets by Col. Albert L. Mills, Superintendent of the Military Academy, and an address by Prof. Peter S. Michie.

The exercises were held in the Cadet Chapel. Among those present were Mrs. Henry Sanger Snow, President of the Daughters of the Revolution; Prof. and Mrs. Bash of New York, several representatives of the Society of Foreign Wars, and all the officers and members of the post, and Mrs. Holbrook of the Holland Dames, Capt. Andrews of the Colonial Wars, Mr. Valentine, Mr. Dayton, Mr. D. C. Carr, and Gen. Roe of the Indian Wars, and Mrs. Jacobs of the Mayflower Society.

LEGAL NOTES.

THE ELECTION LAW.—Frank A. McShane, who, after having been arrested on a charge of false registration and illegal voting, on the ground that he had not acquired a legal residence in the election district in which he registered and voted, and brought before Justice Bookstaver on a writ of certiorari, was yesterday ordered to be discharged. During the last few years McShane, who is twenty-four years old, had worked in various places about the city, but had never been prosperous. About a year ago he was told he could not get steady employment at Bellevue Hospital, but was engaged and set at work in the laundry of that institution, under an agreement that he should receive board, lodging, and clothes in return for his services. He was not engaged for any definite period, but was subject to discharge at any time. He had not, however, any intention of returning to his former residence, which was at the house of an aunt, in another election district. Justice Bookstaver, in directing McShane's discharge, said the only question in the case was whether he was "kept" in the institution in the sense in which that word was used in the section of the Constitution providing that, for the purpose of voting, no person should be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while kept at any almshouse or other asylum or institution wholly or partly supported at public expense or by charity. There are employed at Bellevue 119 paid employes and 155 "unpaid laborers," to which class McShane belonged. No attempt was made, Justice Bookstaver said, to show that this latter number was unnecessarily large, nor that it would be for the best interests of the institution and the public to have it diminished. It might well be that a large portion of the services necessary in such an establishment could be more economically procured by engaging persons to perform them for board, lodging, and clothes than would be the case if money were paid. Whether or to what extent that was true in this case did not appear, the Court said, and would not be decisive of the application if it did. That was a question of the management of the institution rather than of the position of the defendant. The test that determined his rights was whether he received more than his services were worth. If he did not, he could not be said to have been "kept," even partially, at the institution. No attempt was made to show that he did not, and certainly no presumption could be made against him.

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NEGLIGENTLY SETTING FIRE TO INFLAMMABLE MATERIAL.—Wilhelmina Hoffman recovered judgment on a verdict in her favor in a suit to recover damages from John King and John McCullough, who were then receivers of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad, for damages claimed to have been occasioned by a fire negligently set by the railroad's employes. It appeared that during a dry time, and when a high wind was blowing, a fire was started alongside the tracks of the road by sparks from a locomotive, and that this fire spread in a continuous and direct line over woodlands belonging to several proprietors for a distance of about two miles, and there destroyed fences and standing timber belonging to Mrs. Hoffman worth $75. All the lands burned over were forest lands, except those of the railroad, which consisted simply of the usual strip for a right of way. A judgment of the Third Appellate Division affirming that of the trial court has now been reversed by the Court of Appeals. Judge Haight, giving the opinion, which is concurred in by Judges Gray, O'Brien, Bartlett, and Martin, holds that the rule of liability for fires, negligently set, is the same whether they occur in the country or in a city or village. The damage must be the proximate result of the negligent act, and it must be such as the ordinary mind would reasonably expect as a probable result of the act; otherwise no liability exists. It was held to be the duty of the railroad company in times of drought to keep its right of way free from combustible material liable to be ignited by sparks from its locomotives, and if such inflammable material upon its own land was negligently ignited and it communicated with adjoining property and loss resulted, the company was liable for its neighbor's injury; but the liability extended no further, and if the fire was communicated from the neighbor's property to other property beyond, the further loss must be borne by the owner, for it was not the proximate result of the negligence. Judge Vann gave a dissenting opinion, which was concurred in by Chief Judge Parker, holding that it was a question which the trial Judge properly left to the jury whether the destruction of the plaintiff's property was the natural and direct effect of negligence on the part of the defendants; that it was for the jury to take into account all the circumstances, including the distance the fire ran before it reached her property, and decide whether it was the proximate cause of the injury.

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PHYSICIAN AND PATIENT.—Benjamin De Jong, who was injured while attempting to drive his horse and wagon across the Erie Railroad near Sparkill, in Rockland County, brought an action against the Erie Railroad Company for damages. Within an hour or two after the accident Dr. William C. McKeebee, a surgeon employed by the company, called upon Mr. De Jong and began to treat him for his injuries. This treatment was continued for about four weeks, with the patient's consent, notwithstanding he was informed that he was entitled to his own physician. While attending him the doctor conversed with him in regard to the circumstances of the accident, and obtained his signature to a written statement concerning the manner in which the collision occurred. When the doctor was called on the trial to testify on behalf of the defendant, an objection to the question whether the plaintiff said to him that he had not observed the train until he was struck, because it was incompetent, as being a privileged communication between physician and patient, was sustained. A judgment given on a verdict in favor of the plaintiff has been reversed by the Second Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Willard Bartlett. The Court holds that the prohibition in Section 834 of the Code of Civil Procedure relating to communications between physicians and patients extends only to such communications as are necessary to enable the physician to act in his professional capacity, and does not extend to admissions made by the patient of facts which have no possible relation to the professional conduct of the physician, and the surgeon in this case might testify that during his visits to the plaintiff the latter informed him that he did not observe the train until he was struck.

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FIRE INSURANCE.—A judgment recovered by George Solomon, as assignee for creditors of Henry Thoesen, in his suit to recover upon a fire insurance policy issued by the Continental Fire Insurance Company of the City of New York to Thoesen, and with its consent transferred to the plaintiff, which judgment was sustained by the First Appellate Division, was recently affirmed by the Court of Appeals. The policy in question required the insured to give "immediate notice" of any loss to the insurer, and prohibited any suit for recovery until after full compliance with this condition. The Court of Appeals, Judge Martin giving the opinion, holds that this provision does not mean that instant notice must be given, but that notice shall be given within a reasonable time, under all the circumstances; that it could not, therefore, be held, as a matter of law, that the service of a notice of loss was not within a reasonable time, or that the referee was not justified in finding that the defendant received sufficient notice of the plaintiff's loss, under the conditions of the policy, where a notice was given about fifty-three days after the fire occurred, it appearing that the insured assignee was not acquainted with the terms of the policy, and that the delay in informing himself of its conditions, and in giving notice to the company, was due principally to the fact that the policy, at the time of the fire, was contained in a safe in the building which was destroyed. Judge Vann gave a dissenting opinion, which was concurred in by Judge Gray, holding that the plaintiff had not met the burden of excusing his delay in giving notice, by sufficient evidence of diligence. Instead of doing his best, plaintiff did virtually nothing, and his default was held to stand wholly without excuse.

FORTY-EVENTH SEASON.
Established 1853.
HIGHEST AWARD. GOLD MEDAL.

F. BOOSS & BRO.
Importers and Manufacturers of
FINE FURS
Sealskin, Persian and Baby Lamb Jackets, Capes & Muffs a Specialty.

We particularly recommend our large importation and collection of Russian and Hudson Bay Sable, Mink, Persian and Ermine Collarettes in Exquisite designs.

Unsurpassed variety of NECK-WEAR, in all Furs.

Gentlemen's Fur Coats.
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Style Book Mailed on Application.

An Interesting Experiment

Interesting because it teaches a useful lesson.

Draw a glass full of water from a faucet. Place it on a level table. Add as much more water to it, drop by drop, as you possibly can. Do this until the water stands above the brim of the glass and one drop more would cause it to overflow.

It would seem that nothing more could be put into that glass, yet if you take some substance that is readily dissolved, such as common table salt, you will be surprised at the really enormous amount that you can add to that completely full glass of water without causing it to overflow.

Now try this same experiment with another glass full of Londonderry Lithia Water.

You will be more than surprised to see how much *more* salt will be dissolved by the Londonderry water.

Just consider the reason for this.

It is apparent that Londonderry is a wonderfully absorbent water.

The reason Londonderry is so marvelously absorbent is because it is absolutely pure.

Those who drink Londonderry enjoy good health because this water permeates the entire system and absorbs all of the poisonous secretions that have collected in the body.

Wherever Londonderry Water is used there is no danger of stones in the kidneys or bladder, for it dissolves all calculus matter.

Londonderry Lithia Water also neutralizes other poisons, such as uric acid, which causes rheumatism and gout.

WIGS.

The proper construction of a wig, so that it may be stylish and absolutely proof against detection, is a science that few have mastered. Our wigs are absolute perfection in fit and finish. We never permit work to leave our establishment unless thoroughly satisfactory to our patrons and perfect in every detail in our expert opinion.

Hair Dyes and Hair Tonics.
L. SHAW
LARGEST HAIR STORE IN THE WORLD.
54 W. 14th St., Next to Macy's, N. Y.

Edwd. Ridley & Sons.
Millinery, Ribbons,
DRESS GOODS, GLOVES,
HOLIDAY GOODS.
TOYS! DOLLS!! BOOKS!!!
MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED.
309 to 321 GRAND STREET NEW YORK

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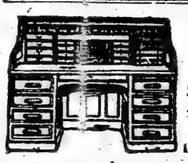

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Great Variety of Style and Price.
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CUBAN ORPHAN SOCIETY,
Hotel Waldorf-Astoria,
Entrance 33d Street,
Wednesday, Dec. 6th, 1899, from 11 to 7 o'clock
Christmas Gifts. Children's Amusements.
Admission, 25 cents. Children Free.

THE DEAF CURED FREE
next Friday, 2 and 8 P. M., at Carnegie Lyceum 57th St. and 7th Av.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE

Anti-Trust Laws and the Gold Standard Favored.

PHILIPPINES TO BE HELD

Pledge Made by Congress to Cuba a Sacred Trust.

PACIFIC CABLE NEEDED

Legislation for Isthmian Canal, Navy, and Army Urged—Foreign Relations, Pensions, and New Possessions Discussed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

At the threshold of your deliberations you are called to mourn with your countrymen the death of Vice President Hobart, who passed from this life on the morning of Nov. 21 last. His great soul now rests in eternal peace. His private life was pure and elevated, while his public career was ever distinguished by large capacity, stainless integrity, and exalted motives. He has been removed from the high office which he honored and dignified, but his lofty character, his devotion to duty, his honesty of purpose, and noble virtues remain with us as a priceless legacy and example.

PROSPERITY OF THE PEOPLE.

The Fifty-sixth Congress convenes in its first regular session with the country in a condition of unusual prosperity, of universal good will among the people at home, and in relations of peace and friendship with every Government of the world. Our foreign commerce has shown great increase in volume and value. The combined imports and exports for the year are the largest ever shown by a single year in all our history. Our exports for 1899 alone exceeded by more than a billion dollars our imports and exports combined in 1870. The imports per capita are 20 per cent. less than in 1870, while the exports per capita are 58 per cent. more than in 1870, showing the enlarged capacity of the United States to satisfy the wants of its own increasing population, as well as to contribute to those of the peoples of other nations.

Exports of agricultural products were $784,776,142. Of manufactured products we exported in value $339,592,148, being larger than any previous year. It is a noteworthy fact that the only years in all our history when the products of our manufactories sold abroad exceeded those bought abroad were 1898 and 1899.

Government receipts from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, including $11,708,314.14, part payment of the Central Pacific Railroad indebtedness, aggregated $610,982,094.35. Customs receipts were $206,128,481.75 and those from internal revenue $273,437,161.51.

For the fiscal year the expenditures were $700,093,564.02, leaving a deficit of $89,111,559.67.

The Secretary of the Treasury estimates that the receipts for the current fiscal year will aggregate $640,958,112, and, upon the basis of present appropriations, the expenditures will aggregate $600,958,112, leaving a surplus of $40,000,000.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, the internal revenue receipts were increased about $100,000,000.

The present gratifying strength of the Treasury is shown by the fact that on Dec. 1, 1899, the available cash balance was $278,004,877.72, of which $229,744,905.36 was in gold coin and bullion. The conditions of confidence which prevail throughout the country have brought gold into more general use, and customs receipts are now almost entirely paid in that coin.

The strong position of the Treasury with respect to cash on hand and the favorable showing made by the revenues have made it possible for the Secretary of the Treasury to take action under the provisions of Section 3,694, Revised Statutes, relating to the sinking fund. Receipts exceeded expenditures for the first five months of the current fiscal year by $13,413,380.91, and, as mentioned above, the Secretary of the Treasury estimates that there will be a surplus of approximately $40,000,000 at the end of the year. Under such conditions, it was deemed advisable and proper to resume compliance with the provisions of the sinking fund law, which for two years has not been done because of deficiencies in the revenues. The Treasury Department therefore offered to purchase during November $25,000,000 of the 5 per cent. loan of 1904 or the 4 per cent. funded loan of 1907, at the current market price. The amount offered and purchased during November was $18,408,600. The premium paid by the Government on such purchases was $2,263,521 and the net saving in interest was about $2,885,000. The success of this operation was sufficient to induce the Government to continue the offer to purchase bonds to and including the 23d day of December, instant, unless the remainder of the $25,000,000 called for should be presented in the meantime for redemption.

Increased activity in industry, with its welcome attendant—a larger employment for labor at higher wages—gives to the body of the people a larger power to absorb the circulating medium. It is further true that year by year, with larger areas of land under cultivation, the increasing volume of agricultural products, cotton, corn, and wheat, calls for a larger volume of money supply. This is especially noticeable at the crop-harvesting and crop-moving period.

EXISTING BANKING LAWS.

In its earlier history the National Banking act seemed to prove a reasonable avenue through which needful additions to the circulation could from time to time be made. Changing conditions have apparently rendered it inoperative to that end. The high margin in bond securities required, resulting from large premiums which Government bonds command in the market, or the tax on note issues, or both operating together, appear to be the influences which impair its public utility.

The attention of Congress is respectfully invited to this important matter, with the view of ascertaining whether or not such reasonable modifications can be made in the National Banking act as will render its service in the particulars here referred to more responsive to the people's needs. I again urge that National banks be authorized to organize with a capital of $25,000.

POWER TO SELL BONDS.

I urgently recommend that to support the existing gold standard, and to maintain "the parity in value of the coins of the two metals (gold and silver) and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the market and in the payment of debts," the Secretary of the Treasury be given additional power and charged with the duty to sell United States bonds and to employ such other effective means as may be necessary to those ends. The authority should include the power to sell bonds on long and short time, as conditions may require, and should not be limited nor the rate of interest lower than that fixed by the act of Jan. 14, 1875. While there is now no commercial fright which withdraws gold from the Government, but, on the contrary, such widespread confidence that gold seeks the Treasury, demanding paper money in exchange, yet the very situation points to the present as the most fitting time to make adequate provision to insure the continuance of the gold standard and of public confidence in the ability and purpose of the Government to meet all its obligations in the money which the civilized world recognizes as the best. The financial transactions of the Government are conducted upon a gold basis. We receive gold when we sell United States bonds and use gold for their payment. We are maintaining the parity of all the money issued or coined by authority of the Government. We are doing these things with the means at hand.

Happily, at the present time we are not compelled to resort to loans to supply gold. It has been done in the past, however, and may have to be done in the future. It behooves us, therefore, to provide at once the best means to meet the emergency when it arises, and the best means are those which are the most certain and economical. Those now authorized have the virtue neither of directness nor economy. We have already eliminated one of the causes of our financial plight and embarrassment during the years 1893, 1894, 1895, and 1896. Our receipts now equal our expenditures; deficient revenues no longer create alarm. Let us remove the only remaining cause by conferring the full and necessary power on the Secretary of the Treasury, and impose upon him the duty to uphold the present gold standard and preserve the coins of the two metals on a parity with each other, which is the repeatedly declared policy of the United States.

In this connection I repeat my former recommendations, that a portion of the gold holdings shall be placed in a trust fund, from which greenbacks shall be redeemed upon presentation, but when once redeemed shall not thereafter be paid out except for gold.

AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE.

The value of an American merchant marine to the extension of our commercial trade and the strengthening of our power upon the sea invites the immediate action of the Congress. Our National development will be one-sided and unsatisfactory so long as the remarkable growth of our inland industries remains unaccompanied by progress on the seas. There is no lack of Constitutional authority for legislation which shall give to the country maritime strength commensurate with its industrial achievements and with its rank among the nations of the earth.

The past year has recorded exceptional activity in our shipyards, and the promises of continual prosperity in shipbuilding are abundant. Advanced legislation for the protection of our seamen has been enacted. Our coast trade, under regulations wisely framed at the beginning of the Government and since, shows results for the past fiscal year unequaled in our records or those of any other power. We shall fail to realize our opportunities, however, if we complacently regard only matters at home, and blind ourselves to the necessity of securing our share in the valuable carrying trade of the world.

Last year American vessels transported a smaller share of our exports and imports than during any former year in all our history, and the measure of our dependence upon foreign shipping was painfully manifested to our people. Without any choice of our own, but from necessity, the departments of the Government charged with military and naval operations in the East and West Indies had to obtain from foreign flags merchant vessels essential for those operations.

The other great nations have not hesitated to adopt the required means to develop their shipping as a factor in national defense, and as one of the surest and speediest means of obtaining for their producers a share in foreign markets. Like vigilance and effort on our part cannot fail to improve our situation, which is regarded with humiliation at home and with surprise abroad. Even the seeming sacrifices, which at the beginning may be involved, will be offset later by more than equivalent gains.

The expense is as nothing compared to the advantage to be achieved. The re-establishment of our merchant marine involves in a large measure our continued industrial progress and the extension of our commercial triumphs. I am satisfied the judgment of the country favors the policy of aid to our merchant marine, which will broaden our commerce and markets and upbuild our sea-carrying capacity for the products of agriculture and manufacture; which, with the increase of our navy, means more work and wages to our countrymen, as well as a safeguard to American interests in every part of the world.

TRUST LEGISLATION WANTED.

Combinations of capital organized into trusts to control the conditions of trade among our citizens, to stifle competition, limit production, and determine the prices of products used and consumed by the people, are justly provoking public discussion, and should early claim the attention of the Congress.

The Industrial Commission, created by the act of the Congress of June 18, 1898, has been engaged in extended hearings upon the disputed questions involved in the subject of combinations in restraint of trade and competition. They have not yet completed their investigation of this subject, and the conclusions and recommendations at which they may arrive are undetermined. The subject is one giving rise to many divergent views as to the nature and variety or cause and extent of the injuries to the public which may result from large combinations concentrating more or less numerous enterprises and establishments which previously to the formation of the combination were carried on separately.

It is universally conceded that combinations which engross or control the market of any particular kind of merchandise or commodity necessary to the general community, by suppressing natural and ordinary competition, whereby prices are unduly enhanced to the general consumer, are obnoxious not only to the common law but also the public welfare. There must be a remedy for the evils involved in such organization. If the present law can be extended more certainly to control or check these monopolies or trusts it should be done without delay. Whatever power the Congress possesses over this most important subject should be promptly ascertained and asserted.

President Harrison in his annual message of Dec. 3, 1889, says:

"Earnest attention should be given by Congress to a consideration of the question how far the restraint of those combinations of capital commonly called 'trusts' is matter of Federal jurisdiction. When organized, as they often are, to crush out all healthy competition and to monopolize the production or sale of an article of commerce and of general use, they are dangerous conspiracies against the public good, and should be made the subject of prohibitory and even penal legislation."

An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies was passed by Congress on the 2d of July, 1890. The provisions of this statute are comprehensive and stringent. It declares every contract or combination in the form of a trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in the restraint of trade or commerce among the several States or with foreign nations, to be unlawful. To denominate as a criminal every person who makes any such contract or engages in any such combination or conspiracy, and provides a punishment by fine or imprisonment. It invests the several Circuit Courts of the United States with jurisdiction to prevent and restrain violations of the act, and makes it the duty of the several United States District Attorneys, under the direction of the Attorney General, to institute proceedings in equity to prevent and restrain such violations. It further confers upon any person who shall be injured in his business or property by any other person or corporation by reason of anything forbidden or declared to be unlawful by the act the power to sue therefor in any Circuit Court of the United States without respect to the amount in controversy, and to recover threefold the damages by him sustained and the costs of the suit, including reasonable attorney fees. It will be perceived that the act is aimed at every kind of combination in the nature of a trust or monopoly in restraint of interState or international commerce.

The prosecution by the United States of offenses under the act of 1890 has been frequently resorted to in the Federal courts, and notable efforts in the restraint of interState commerce, such as the Trans-Missouri Freight Association and the Joint Traffic Association, have been successfully opposed and suppressed.

President Cleveland, in his annual message of Dec. 7, 1896—more than six years subsequent to the enactment of this law—after stating the evils of these trust combinations, says:

"Though Congress has attempted to deal with this matter by legislation, the laws passed for that purpose thus far have proved ineffective, not because of any lack of disposition or attempt to enforce them, but simply because the laws themselves as interpreted by the courts do not reach the difficulty. The insufficiencies of existing laws can be remedied by further legislation it should be done. The fact must be recognized, however, that all Federal legislation on this subject may fall short of its purpose because of inherent obstacles, and also because of the complex character of our governmental system, which, while making the Federal authority supreme within its sphere, has carefully limited that sphere by metes and bounds which cannot be transgressed. The decision of our highest court on this precise question renders it quite doubtful whether the evils of trusts and monopolies can be adequately treated through Federal action unless they seek directly and purposely to include in their objects transportation or intercourse between States or between the United States and foreign countries.

"It does not follow, however, that this is the limit of the remedy that may be applied. Even though it may be found that Federal authority is not broad enough to fully reach the case, there can be no doubt of the power of the several States to act effectively in the premises, and there should be no reason to doubt their willingness to judiciously exercise such power."

The State legislation to which President Cleveland looked for relief from the evils of trusts has failed to accomplish fully that object. This is probably due to a great extent to the fact that different States take different views as to the proper way to discriminate between evil and injurious combinations and those associations which are beneficial and necessary to the business prosperity of the country. The great diversity of treatment in different States arising from this cause and the intimate relations of all parts of the country to each other without regarding State lines in the conduct of business have made the enforcement of State laws difficult.

It is apparent that uniformity of legislation upon this subject in the several States is much to be desired. It is to be hoped that such uniformity, founded in a wise and just discrimination between what is injurious and what is useful and necessary in business operations, may be obtained, and that means may be found for the Congress within the limitations of its Constitutional power to so supplement an effective code of State legislation as to make a complete system of laws throughout the United States adequate to compel a general observance of the salutary rules to which I have referred.

The whole question is so important and far-reaching that I am sure no part of it will be lightly considered, but every phase of it will have the studied deliberation of the Congress, resulting in wise and judicious action.

FOREIGN RELATIONS DISCUSSED.

A review of our relations with foreign States is presented, with such recommendations as are deemed appropriate.

The long-pending boundary dispute between the Argentine Republic and Chile was settled in March last by the award of an arbitral commission, on which the United States Minister at Buenos Ayres served as umpire.

Progress has been made toward the conclusion of a convention of extradition with the Argentine Republic. Having been advised and consented to by the United States Senate and ratified by Argentina, it only awaits the adjustment of some slight changes in the text before exchange.

In my last annual message I adverted to the claim of the Austro-Hungarian Government for indemnity for the killing of certain Austrian and Hungarian subjects by the authorities of the State of Pennsylvania, at Lattimer, while suppressing an unlawful tumult of miners, Sept. 10, 1897. In view of the verdict of acquittal rendered by the court before which the Sheriff and his deputies were tried for murder, and following the established doctrine that the Government may not be held accountable for injuries suffered by individuals at the hands of the public authorities while acting in the line of duty in suppressing disturbance of the pubic peace, this Government, after due consideration of the claim advanced by the Austro-Hungarian Government, was constrained to decline liability to indemnify the sufferers.

It is gratifying to be able to announce that the Belgian Government has mitigated the restrictions on the importation of cattle from the United States, to which I referred in my last annual message.

Having been invited by Belgium to participate in a congress held at Brussels to revise the provisions of the general act of July 2, 1890, for the repression of the African slave trade, to which the United States was a signatory party, this Government preferred not to be represented by a plenipotentiary, but reserved the right of accession to the results. Notable changes were made, those especially concerning this country being in the line of the increased restriction of the deleterious trade in spirituous liquors with the native tribes, which this Government has from the outset urgently advocated. The amended general act will be laid before the Senate, with a view to its advice and consent.

Early in the year the peace of Bolivia was disturbed by a successful insurrection. The United States Minister remained at his post, attending to the American interests in that quarter, and using besides his good offices for the protection of the interests of British subjects in the absence of their national representative. On the establishment of the new Government our Minister was directed to enter into relations therewith.

Gen. Pando was elected President of Bolivia on Oct. 23.

Our representative has been instructed to use all permissible friendly endeavors to induce the Government of Bolivia to amend its marriage laws so as to give legal status to the non-Catholic and civil marriages of aliens within its jurisdiction, and strong hopes are entertained that the Bolivian law in this regard will be brought, as was that of Peru some years ago, into harmony with the general practice of modern States.

A convention of extradition with Brazil, signed May 14, 1897, has been ratified by the Brazilian Legislature.

During the past Summer two National ships of the United States have visited Brazilian ports on a friendly mission and been cordially received. The voyage of the Wilmington up the Amazon River gave rise to a passing misunderstanding, owing to confusion in obtaining permission to visit the interior and make surveys in the general interest of navigation, but the incident found a ready adjustment in harmony with the close relations of amity which this Government has always sedulously sought to cultivate with the commonwealths of the Western Continent.

The claim growing out of the seizure of the American-owned newspaper, The Panama Star and Herald, by the authorities of Colombia has been settled after a controversy of several years by an agreement assessing at $30,000 the indemnity to be paid by the Colombian Government, in three installments of $10,000 each.

The good-will of Colombia toward our country has been testified anew by the cordial extension of facilities to the Nicaraguan Canal Commission in their approaching investigation of the Panama Canal and other projected routes across the Isthmus of Darien.

Toward the end of October an insurrectionary disturbance developed in the Colombian Republic. This movement has thus far not attained any decisive result, and is still in progress.

Discussion of the questions raised by the action of Denmark in imposing restrictions on the importation of American meats has continued without substantial result in our favor.

The neighboring island republic of Santo Domingo has lately been the scene of revolution, following a long period of tranquility. It began with the killing of President Heureaux in July last, and culminated in the relinquishment by the succeeding Vice President of the reins of the Government to the insurgents. The first act of the provisional Government was the calling of a Presidential and constituent election. Juan Isidro Jimenes, having been elected President, was inaugurated on the 14th of November. Relations have been entered into with the newly established Government.

The experimental association of Nicaragua, Honduras, and Salvador, under the title of the Greater Republic of Central America, when apparently on the threshold of a complete federal organization by the adoption of a Constitution and the formation of a national Legislature, was disrupted in the last days of November, 1898, by the withdrawal of Salvador. Thereupon Nicaragua and Honduras abandoned the joint compact, each resuming its former independent sovereignty. This was followed by the reception of Minister Merry by the Republics of Nicaragua and Salvador, while Minister Hunter in turn presented his credentials to the Government of Honduras, thus reverting to the old distribution of the diplomatic agencies of the United States in Central America, for which our existing statutes provide. A Nicaraguan Envoy has been accredited to the United States.

An insurrectionary movement under Gen. Reyes broke out at Bluefields in Feoruary last and for a time exercised actual control in the Mosquito territory. The Detroit was promptly sent thither for the protection of American interests. After few weeks the Reyes Government renounced the conflict, giving place to the restored supremacy of Nicaragua. During the interregnum certain public dues accruing under Nicaraguan law were collected from American merchants by the authorities for the time being in effective administration. Upon the titular Government regaining power a second payment of these dues was demanded. Controversy arose touching the validity of the original payment of the debt to the de facto regent of the territory. An arrangement was effected in April last by the United States Minister and the Foreign Secretary of Nicaragua whereby the amounts of the duplicate payments were deposited with the British Consul pending an adjustment of the matter by direct agreement between the Governments of the United States and Nicaragua. The controversy is still unsettled.

ISTHMIAN CANAL RECOMMENDED

The contract of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua was declared forfeited by the Nicaraguan Government on the 10th of October, on the ground of non-fulfillment within the 10 years' term stipulated in the contract. The Maritime Canal Company has lodged a protest against this action, alleging rights in the premises which appear worthy of consideration. This Government expects that Nicaragua will afford the protestants a full and fair hearing upon the merits of the case.

The Nicaragua Canal Commission, which had been engaged upon the work of examination and survey for a ship canal route across Nicaragua, having completed its labors and made its report, was dissolved on May 31, and on June 10 a new commission, known as the Isthmian Canal Commission, was organized under the terms of the act approved March 3, 1899, for the purpose of examining the American isthmus with a view to determining the most practicable and feasible route for a ship canal across that isthmus, with its probable cost and other essential details.

This commission, under the Presidency of Rear Admiral John G. Walker, United States Navy, (retired,) entered promptly upon the work intrusted to it, and is now carrying on examinations in Nicaragua, along the route of the Panama Canal, and in Darien from the Atlantic, in the neighborhood of the Atrato River, to the Bay of Panama, on the Pacific side. Good progress has been made, but under the law a comprehensive and complete investigation is called for, which will require much labor and considerable time for its accomplishment. The work will be prosecuted as expeditiously as possible and a report made at the earliest practicable date.

The great importance of this work cannot be too often or too strongly pressed upon the attention of the Congress. In my message of a year ago I expressed my views of the necessity of a canal which would link the two great oceans, to which I again invite your consideration. The reasons then presented for early action are even stronger now.

FRIENDSHIP OF CHILE.

A pleasing incident in the relations of this Government with that of Chile occurred in the generous assistance given to the warship Newark when in distress in Chilean waters. Not alone in this way has the friendly disposition of Chile found expression. That country has acceded to the convention for the establishment of the Bureau of the American Republics, in which organization every independent State of the continent now shares.

The exchange of ratifications of a convention for the revival of the United States and Chilean Claims Commission and for the adjudication of claims heretofore presented but not determined during the life of the previous commission, has been delayed by reason of the necessity for fresh action by the Chilean Senate upon the amendments attached to the ratification of the treaty by the United States Senate. This formality is soon to be accomplished.

DISTURBANCES IN CHINA.

In view of disturbances in the populous provinces of Northern China, where are many of our citizens, and of the imminence of disorder near the capital and toward the seaboard, a guard of marines was landed from the Boston and stationed during last Winter in the legation compound at Peking. With the restoration of order this protection was withdrawn.

The interests of our citizens in that vast empire have not been neglected during the past year. Adequate protection has been secured for our missionaries and some injuries to their property have been redressed.

American capital has sought and found various opportunities of competing to carry out the internal improvements which the Imperial Government is wisely encouraging, and to develop the natural resources of the empire. Our trade with China has continued to grow, and our commercial rights under existing treaties have been everywhere maintained during the past year, as they will be in the future.

The extension of the area open to international and foreign settlement at Shanghai and the opening of the ports of Nanking, Tsing-Tao, (Kiao-Chau,) and Ta-Lien-Wan to foreign trade and settlement will doubtless afford American enterprise additional facilities and new fields, of which it will not be slow to take advantage.

In my message to Congress of Dec. 5, 1898, I urged that the recommendations which had been made to the Speaker of the House of Representatives by the Secretary of the Treasury on the 14th of June, 1898, for an appropriation for a commission to study the commercial and industrial conditions of the Chinese Empire and report as to the opportunities for, and obstacles to, the enlargement of markets in China for the raw products and manufactures of the United States, should receive at your hands the consideration which its importance and timeliness merited, but the Congress failed to take action.

I now renew this recommendation, as the importance of the subject has steadily grown since it was first submitted to you, and no time should be lost in studying for ourselves the resources of this great field for American trade and enterprise.

FRANCE AND THE EXPOSITION.

The death of President Faure in February last called forth those sincere expressions of sympathy which befit the relations of two republics as closely allied by unbroken historic ties as are the United States and France.

Preparations for the representation of the industries, arts, and products of the United States at the World's Exposition to be held in Paris next year continue on an elaborate and comprehensive scale, thanks to the generous appropriation provided by Congress, and to the friendly interest the French Government has shown in furthering a typical exhibit of American progress.

There has been allotted to the United States a considerable addition of space, which, while placing our country in the first rank among exhibitors, does not suffice to meet the increasingly urgent demands of our manufacturers. The efforts of the Commissioner General are ably directed toward a strictly representative display of all that most characteristically marks American achievement in the inventive arts and most adequately shows the excellence of our natural productions.

In this age of keen rivalry among nations for mastery in commerce, the doctrine of evolution and the survival of the fittest must be as inexorable in their operation as they are positive in the results they bring about. The place won in the struggle by an industrial people can only be held by unrelaxed endeavor and constant advance in achievement. The present extraordinary impetus in every line of American exportation and the astounding increase in the volume and value of our share in the world's markets may not be attributed to accidental conditions.

The reasons are not far to seek. They lie deep in our National character and find expression year by year in every branch of handicraft, in every new device whereby the materials we so abundantly produce are subdued to the artisan's will and made to yield the largest, most practical, and most beneficial return. The American exhibit at Paris should, I am confident will, be an open volume, whose lessons of skillfully directed endeavor, unfaltering energy, and consummate performance may be read by all on every page, thus spreading abroad a clearer knowledge of the worth of our productions and the justice of our claim to an important place in the marts of the world. To accomplish this by judicious selection, by recognition of paramount merit in whatever walk of trade or manufacture it may appear, and by orderly classification and attractive installation is the task of our commission.

The United States Government Building is approaching completion, and no effort will be spared to make it worthy, in beauty, in architectural plan, and in completeness of display, to represent our Nation. It has been suggested that a permanent building of similar or appropriate design be erected on a convenient site, already given by the municipality, near the exposition grounds, to serve in commemoration of the part taken by this country in this great enterprise, as an American National Institute, for our countrymen resorting to Paris for study.

I am informed by our Commissioner General that we shall have in the American sections at Paris over 7,000 exhibitors, from every State in our country, a number ten times as great as those which were represented at Vienna in 1873, six times as many as those in Paris in 1878, and four times as many as those who exhibited in Paris in 1889. This statement does not include the exhibits from either Cuba, Puerto Rico, or Hawaii, for which arrangements have been made.

A number of important international congresses on special topics affecting public interest are proposed to be held in Paris next Summer in connection with the exposition. Efforts will be made to have the several technical branches of our Administration efficiently represented at those conferences, each in its special line, and to procure the largest possible concourse of State representatives, particularly at the congresses of public charity and of medicine.

GERMANY'S FRIENDLY ATTITUDE

Our relations with Germany continue to be most cordial. The increasing intimacy of direct association has been marked during the year by the granting permission in April for the landing on our shores of a cable from Borkum Emden, on the North Sea, by way of the Azores, and also by the conclusion on Sept. 2 of a parcels post convention with the German Empire.

In all that promises closer relations of intercourse and commerce and a better understanding between two races having so many traits in common, Germany can be assured of the most cordial co-operation of this Government and people. We may be rivals in many material paths, but our rivalry should be generous and open, ever aiming toward the attainment of larger results and the mutually beneficial advancement of each in the line of its especial adaptabilities.

The several Governments of the empire seem reluctant to admit the natural excellence of our food products and to accept the evidence we constantly tender of the care with which their purity is guarded by rigid inspection from the farm, through the slaughter house and the packing establishments, to the port of shipment. Our system of control over exported food staples invites examination from any quarter and challenges respect by its efficient thoroughness.

It is to be hoped that in time the two Governments will act in common accord toward the realization of their common purpose to safeguard the public health and to insure the purity and wholesomeness of all food products imported by either country from the other. Were the Congress to authorize an invitation to Germany, in connection with the pending reciprocity negotiations, for the constitution of a joint commission of scientific experts and practical men of affairs to conduct a searching investigation of food production and exportation in both countries and report to their respective Legislatures for the adoption of such remedial measures as they might recommend for either, the way might be open for the desirable result indicated.

Efforts to obtain for American life insurance companies a full hearing as to their business operations in Prussia have, after several years of patient representation, happily succeeded, and one of the most important American companies has been granted a concession to continue business in that kingdom.

I am also glad to announce that the German insurance companies have been readmitted by the Superintendent of Insurance to do business in the State of New York.

Subsequent to the exchange of our peace treaty with Spain, Germany acquired the Caroline Islands by purchase, paying therefor $5,000,000. Assurances have been received from the German Government that the rights of American missionaries and traders there will be considerately observed.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY QUESTION.

In my last annual message I referred to the pending negotiations with Great Britain in respect to the Dominion of Canada. By means of an executive agreement a joint high commission had been created for the purpose of adjusting all unsettled questions between the United States and Canada, embracing twelve subjects, among which were the questions of the fur seals, the fisheries of the coast and contiguous inland waters, the Alaskan boundary, the transit of merchandise in bond, the alien labor laws, mining rights, reciprocity in trade, revision of the agreement respecting naval vessels in the great lakes, a more complete marking of parts of the boundary, provision for the conveyance of criminals, for wrecking and salvage.

Much progress had been made by the commission toward the adjustment of many of these questions, when it became apparent that an irreconcilable difference of views was entertained respecting the delimitation of the Alaskan boundary. In the failure of an agreement as to the meaning of Articles III. and IV. of the treaty of 1825 between Russia and Great Britain, which defined the boundary between Alaska and Canada, the American Commissioners proposed that the subject of the boundary be laid aside and that the remaining questions of difference be proceeded with, some of which were so far advanced as to assure the probability of a settlement. This being declined by the British Commissioners, an adjournment was taken until the boundary should be adjusted by the two Governments. The subject has been receiving the careful attention which its importance demands, with the result that a modus vivendi for provisional demarcations in the region about the head of Lynn Canal has been agreed upon, and it is hoped that the negotiations now in progress between the two Governments will end in an agreement for the establishment and delimitation of a permanent boundary.

Apart from these questions growing out of our relationship with our northern neighbor, the most friendly disposition and ready agreement have marked the discussion of numerous matters arising in the vast and intimate intercourse of the United States with Great Britain.

SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

This Government has maintained an attitude of neutrality in the unfortunate contest between Great Britain and the Boer States of Africa. We have remained faithful to the precept of avoiding entangling alliances as to affairs not of a direct concern. Had circumstances suggested that the parties to the quarrel would have welcomed any kindly expression of the hope of the American people that war might be averted good offices would have been gladly tendered. The United States representative at Pretoria was early instructed to see that all neutral American interests be respected by the combatants. This has been an easy task in view of the positive declarations of both British and Boer authorities that the personal and property rights of our citizens should be observed.

Upon the withdrawal of the British agent from Pretoria, the United States Consul was authorized, upon the request of the British Government and with the assent of the South African and Orange Free State Governments, to exercise the customary good offices of a neutral for the care of the British interests. In the discharge of this function I am happy to say that abundant opportunity has been afforded to show the impartiality of this Government toward both the combatants.

LYNCHING OF ALIENS.

For the fourth time in the present decade question has arisen with the Government of Italy in regard to the lynching of Italian subjects. The latest of these deplorable events occurred at Tallulah, La., whereby five unfortunates of Italian origin were taken from jail and hanged.

The authorities of the State and a representative of the Italian Embassy have separately investigated the occurrence, with dissimilar results, particularly as to the alleged citizenship of the victims, and it not appearing that the State had been able to discover and punish the violators of the law, an independent investigation has been set on foot, through the agency of the Department of State, and is still in progress. The result will enable the Executive to treat the question with the Government of Italy in a spirit of fairness and justice. A satisfactory solution will doubtless be reached.

The recurrence of these distressing manifestations of blind mob fury directed at dependents or natives of a foreign country suggests that the contingency has arisen for action by Congress in the direction of conferring upon the Federal courts jurisdiction in this class of international cases where the ultimate responsibility of the Federal Government may be involved. The suggestion is not new. In his annual message of Dec. 9, 1891, my predecessor, President Harrison, said:

"It would, I believe, be entirely competent for Congress to make offenses against the treaty rights of foreigners domiciled in the United States cognizable in the Federal courts. This has never been done, and the Federal officers and courts have no power in such cases to intervene either for the protection of a foreign citizen or for the punishment of his slayers. It seems to me to follow, in this state of the law, that the officers of the State charged with police and judicial powers in such cases must, in the consideration of international suits growing out of such incidents be regarded in such sense as Federal agents as to make this Government answerable for their acts in cases where it would be answerable if the United States had used its Constitutional power to define and punish crimes against treaty rights."

A bill to provide for the punishment of violations of treaty rights of aliens was introduced in the Senate in March, 1892, and reported favorably March 30. Having doubtless in view the language of that part of Article III. of the treaty of Feb. 26, 1871, between the United States and Italy, which stipulates that "The citizens of each of the high contracting parties shall receive, in the States and Territories of the other, most constant protection and security for their persons and property, and shall enjoy in this respect the same rights and privileges as are or shall be granted to the natives, on their submitting themselves to the conditions imposed upon the natives," the bill so introduced and reported provided that any act committed in a State or Territory of the United States in violation of the rights of a citizen or subject of a foreign country secured to such citizen or subject by treaty between the United States and such foreign country and constituting a crime under the laws of the State or Territory shall constitute a like crime against the United States and be cognizable in the Federal courts. No action was taken by Congress in the matter.

I earnestly recommend that the subject be taken up anew and acted upon during the present session. The necessity for some such provision abundantly appears. Precedent for constituting a Federal jurisdiction in criminal cases, where aliens are sufferers, is rationally deducible from the existing statute, which gives to the District and Circuit Courts of the United States jurisdiction of civil suits brought by aliens where the amount involved exceeds a certain sum. If such jealous solicitude be shown for alien rights in cases of merely civil and pecuniary import, how much greater should be the public duty to take cognizance of matters affecting the life and the rights of aliens under the settled principles of international law, no less than under treaty stipulation, in cases of such transcendent wrong-doing as mob murder, especially when experience has shown that local justice is too often helpless to punish the offenders?

After many years of endeavor on the part of this Government to that end the Italian Government has consented to enter into negotiations for a naturalization convention, having for one of its objects the regulation of the status of Italians, (except those of an age for active military service,) who, having been naturalized in the United States, may revisit Italy. It is hoped that with the mutually conciliatory spirit displayed a successful conclusion will be reached.

COMMERCE WITH JAPAN.

The treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and Japan on Nov. 22, 1894, took effect in accordance with the terms of its Nineteenth Article, on the 17th of July last, simultaneously with the enforcement of like treaties with the other powers, except France, whose convention did not go into operation until Aug. 4, the United States being, however, granted up to that date all the privileges and rights accorded to French citizens under the old French treaty. By this notable conventional reform, Japan's position as a fully independent sovereign power is assured, control being gained of taxation, customs revenues, judicial administration, coasting trade, and all other domestic functions of government, and foreign extra-territorial rights being renounced.

Comprehensive codes of civil and criminal procedure, according to Western methods, public instruction, patents and copyrights, municipal administration, including jurisdiction over the former foreign settlements, customs tariffs and procedure, public health and other administrative measures have been proclaimed. The working of the new system has given rise to no material complaints on the part of American citizens or interests, a circumstance which attests the ripe consideration with which the change has been prepared.

Valuable assistance was rendered by the Japanese authorities to the United States transport ship Morgan City, while stranded at Kobe. Permission has been granted to land and pasture army horses at Japanese ports of call on the way to the Philippine Islands. These kindly evidences of goodwill are highly appreciated.

NEED OF A PACIFIC CABLE.

The Japanese Government has shown a lively interest in the proposition of the Pacific Cable Company to add to its projected cable lines to Hawaii, Guam, and the Philippines, a branch connection with the coast of Japan. It would be a gratifying consummation were the utility of the contemplated scheme enhanced by bringing Japan and the United States into direct telegraphic relation.

Without repeating the observations of my special message of Feb. 10, 1899, concerning the necessity of a cable to Manila, I respectfully invite attention to it.

I recommend that in case the Congress should not take measures to bring about this result by direct action of the Government, the Postmaster General be authorized to invite competitive bids for the establishment of a cable; the company making the best responsible bid to be awarded the contract; the successful company to give ample bonds to insure the completion of the work within a reasonable time.

INTIMACY WITH MEXICO.

The year has been marked by constant increase in the intimacy of our relations with Mexico and in the magnitude of mutually advantageous interchanges. This Government has omitted no opportunity to show its strong desire to develop and perpetuate the ties of cordiality now so long happily unbroken.

Following the termination on Jan. 20, 1899, by Mexico of the convention of extradition of Dec. 11, 1861, a new treaty, more in accordance with the ascertained needs of both countries, was signed Feb. 22, 1899, and exchanged in the City of Mexico on the 22d of April last. Its operation thus far has been effective and satisfactory. A recent case has served to test the application of its Fourth Article, which provides that neither party shall be bound to deliver up its own citizens, but that the executive authority of each shall have the power to deliver them up if in its discretion it be deemed proper to do so.

The extradition of Mrs. Mattie Rich, a citizen of the United States, charged with homicide committed in Mexico, was, after mature consideration, granted by me in the conviction that the ends of justice would be thereby subserved. Similar action, on appropriate occasion, by the Mexican Executive will not only tend to accomplish the desire of both Governments that grave crimes go not unpunished, but also to repress lawlessness along the border of the two countries. The new treaty stipulates that neither Government shall assume jurisdiction in the punishment of crimes committed exclusively within the territory of the other. This will obviate in future the embarrassing controversies which have heretofore arisen through Mexico's assertion of a claim to try and punish an American citizen for an offense committed within the jurisdiction of the United States.

The International Water Boundary Commission, organized by the convention of March 1, 1889, for the adjustment of questions affecting the Rio Grande frontier, has not yet completed its labors. A further extension of its term for one year, until Dec. 24, 1899, was effected by a convention signed Dec. 2, 1898, and exchanged and proclaimed in February last.

An invitation extended to the President of Mexico to visit Chicago in October, on the occasion of laying the cornerstone of the United States Government Building in that city, was cordially accepted by him, with the necessary consent of the Mexican Congress, but the illness of a member of his family prevented his attendance. The Minister of Foreign Relations, however, came as the personal representative of President Diaz, and in that high character was duly honored.

RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA.

Claims growing out of the seizure of American sealing vessels in Bering Sea have been under discussion with the Government of Russia for several years, with the recent happy result of an agreement to submit them to the decision of a single arbitrator. By this act Russia affords proof of her adherence to the beneficent principle of arbitration which her Plenipotentiary conspicuously favored at The Hague disarmament conference, when it was advocated by the representatives of the United States.

A suggestion for a permanent exposition of our products and manufactures in Russia, although not yet fully shaped, has been so cordially welcomed by the Imperial Government that it may not inaptly take a fitting place in whatever legislation the Congress may adopt looking to the enlargement of our commercial opportunities abroad.

AGREEMENT ON SAMOA.

Important events have occurred in the Samoan Islands. The election, according to the laws and customs of Samoa, of a successor to the late King, Malietoa Laupepa, developed a contest as to the validity of the result, which issue, by the terms of the general act, was to be decided by the Chief Justice. Upon his rendering a judgment in favor of Malietoa Tanu, the rival Chief, Mataafa, took up arms. The active intervention of American and British warships became imperative to restore order, at the cost of sanguinary encounters. In this emergency a joint commission of representatives of the United States, Germany, and Great Britain was sent to Samoa to investigate the situation and provide a temporary remedy. By its active efforts a peaceful solution was reached for the time being the kingship being abolished and a provisional Government established. Recommendations unanimously made by the commission for a permanent adjustment of the Samoan question were taken under consideration by the three powers parties to the general act. But the more they were examined the more evident it became that a radical change was necess

in this resolution is of the highest honorable obligation and must be sacredly kept.

I believe that substantial progress has been made in this direction. All the administrative measures adopted in Cuba have aimed to fit it for a regenerated existence by enforcing the supremacy of law and justice, by placing wherever practicable the machinery of administration in the hands of the inhabitants, by instituting needed sanitary reforms, by spreading education, by fostering industry and trade, by inculcating public morality, and, in short, by taking every rational step to aid the Cuban people to attain to that place of self-conscious respect and self-reliant unity which fits an enlightened community for self-government within its own sphere, while enabling it to fulfill all outward obligations.

This Nation has assumed before the world a grave responsibility for the future good government of Cuba. We have accepted a trust the fulfillment of which calls for the sternest integrity of purpose and the exercise of the highest wisdom. The new Cuba yet to arise from the ashes of the past must needs be bound to us by ties of singular intimacy and strength if its enduring welfare is to be assured. Whether those ties shall be organic or conventional, the destinies of Cuba are in some rightful form and manner irrevocably linked with our own, but how and how far is for the future to determine in the ripeness of events. Whatever be the outcome we must see to it that free Cuba be a reality, not a name, a perfect entity, not a hasty experiment bearing within itself the elements of failure. Our mission, to accomplish which we took up the wager of battle, is not to be fulfilled by turning adrift any loosely framed commonwealth to face the vicissitudes which too often attend weaker States whose natural wealth and abundant resources are offset by the incongruities of their political organization and the recurring occasions for internal rivalries to sap their strength and dissipate their energies. The greatest blessing which can come to Cuba is the restoration of her agricultural and industrial prosperity, which will give employment to idle men and re-establish the pursuits of peace. This is her chief and immediate need.

On the 10th of August last an order was made for the taking of the census in the island, to be completed on the 30th of November. By the treaty of peace the Spanish people on the island have until April 11, 1900, to elect whether they will remain citizens of Spain or become citizens of Cuba. Until then it cannot be definitely ascertained who shall be entitled to participate in the formation of the Government of Cuba. By that time the results of the census will have been tabulated, and we shall proceed to provide for elections which will commit the municipal governments of the island to the officers elected by the people. The experience thus acquired will prove of great value in the formation of a representative convention of the people to draft a constitution and establish a general system of independent government for the island. In the meantime, and so long as we exercise control over the island, the products of Cuba should have a market in the United States on as good terms and with as favorable rates of duty as are given to the West India islands under treaties of reciprocity which shall be made.

For the relief of the distressed in the Island of Cuba the War Department has issued supplies to destitute persons through the offices of the army, which have amounted to 5,493,000 rations, at a cost of $1,417,354.07.

To promote the disarmament of the Cuban volunteer army, and in the interest of public peace and the welfare of the people, the sum of $75 was paid to each Cuban soldier borne upon the authenticated rolls, on condition that he should deposit his arms with the authorities designated by the United States. The sum thus disbursed aggregated $2,547,750, which was paid from the emergency fund provided by the act of Jan. 5, 1899, for that purpose.

Out of the Cuban island revenues during the six months ending June 30, 1899, $1,712,014.20 was expended for sanitation, $293,881.70 for charities and hospitals, and $88,944.03 for aid to the destitute.

AT PEACE WITH SPAIN.

Following the exchange of ratifications of the treaty of peace, the two Governments accredited Ministers to each other, Spain sending to Washington the Duke of Arcos, an eminent diplomatist, previously stationed in Mexico, while the United States transferred to Madrid the Hon. Bellamy Storer, its Minister at Brussels. This was followed by the respective appointment of Consuls, thereby fully resuming the relations interrupted by the war. In addition to its Consular representation in the United States, the Spanish Government has appointed Consuls for Cuba, who have been provisionally recognized during the military administration of the affairs of that island.

Judicial intercourse between the courts of Cuba and Puerto Rico and of Spain has been established, as provided by the treaty of peace. The Cuban political prisoners in Spanish penal stations have been and are being released and returned to their homes, in accordance with Article VI. of the treaty. Negotiations are about to be had for defining the conventional relations between the two countries, which fell into abeyance by reason of the war. I trust that these will include a favorable arrangement for commercial reciprocity under the terms of Sections 3 and 4 of the current tariff act. In these, as in all matters of international concern, no effort will be spared to respond to the good disposition of Spain, and to cultivate in all practicable ways the intimacy which should prevail between two nations whose past history has so often and in so many ways been marked by sincere friendship and by community of interests.

I would recommend appropriate legislation in order to carry into execution Article VII. of the treaty of peace with Spain by which the United States assured the payment of certain claims for indemnity of its citizens against Spain.

CLAIMS AGAINST TURKEY.

The United States Minister to Turkey continues, under instructions, to press for a money payment in satisfaction of the just claims for injuries suffered by American citizens in the disorders of several years past and for wrongs done to them by the Ottoman authorities. Some of these claims are of many years' standing. This Government is hopeful of a general agreement in this regard.

In the Turkish Empire the situation of our citizens remains unsatisfactory. Our efforts during nearly forty years to bring about a convention of naturalization seem to be on the brink of final failure through the announced policy of the Ottoman Porte to refuse recognition of the alien status of native Turkish subjects naturalized abroad since 1869. Our statutes do not allow this Government to admit any distinction between the treatment of native and naturalized Americans abroad, so that ceaseless controversy arises in cases where persons owing in the eye of international law a dual allegiance are prevented from entering Turkey or are expelled after entrance. Our law in this regard contrasts with that of the European States. The British act, for instance, does not claim effect for the naturalization of an alien in the event of his return to his native country, unless the condition be realized by the law of that country or stipulated by treaty by it and the naturalizing State.

The arbitrary treatment in some instances of American productions in Turkey has attracted attention of late, notably in regard to our flour. Large shipments by the recently opened direct steamship line to Turkish ports have been denied entrance on the score that, although of standard composition and unquestioned purity, the flour was pernicious to health because of the deficient "elasticity," as indicated by antiquated and untrustworthy tests. Upon due protest by the American Minister, and it appearing that the act was a virtual discrimination against our product, the shipments in question were admitted. In these, as in all instances, wherever occurring, when American products may be subjected in a foreign country, upon specious pretexts, to discrimination compared with the like products of another country, this Government will use its earnest efforts to secure fair and equal treatment for its citizens and their goods. Failing this, it will not hesitate to apply whatever corrective may be provided by the statutes.

ANGLO-VENEZUELAN TREATY.

The international commission of arbitration, appointed under the Anglo-Venezuelan treaty of 1897, rendered an award on Oct. 3 last, whereby the boundary line between Venezuela and British Guiana is determined, thus ending a controversy which has existed for the greater part of the century. The award, as to which the arbitrators were unanimous, while it does not meet the extreme contention of either party, gives to Great Britain a large share of the interior territory in dispute and to Venezuela the entire mouth of the Orinoco, including Barima Point, and the Caribbean littoral for some distance to the eastward. The decision appears to be equally satisfactory to both parties.

Venezuela has once more undergone a revolution. The insurgents under Gen. Castro, after a sanguinary engagement in which they suffered much loss, rallied in the mountainous interior and advanced toward the capital. The bulk of the army having sided with the movement, President Andrade quitted Caracas, where Gen. Castro set up a provisional Government, with which our Minister and the representatives of other powers entered into diplomatic relations on the 20th of November, 1899.

RECIPROCITY AGREEMENTS.

The fourth section of the Tariff act approved July 24, 1897, appears to provide only for commercial treaties which should be entered into by the President, and also ratified by the Senate within two years from its passage. Owing to delays inevitable in negotiations of this nature, none of the treaties initiated under that section could be concluded in time for ratification by the Senate prior to its adjournment on the 4th of March last. Some of the pending negotiations, however, were near conclusion at that time, and the resulting conventions have since been signed by the plenipotentiary. Others, within both the third and fourth sections of the act, are still under consideration. Acting under the executive power of the Executive in respect to treaties, I have deemed it my duty, while observing the limitations of concession provided by the fourth section, to bring to a conclusion all pending negotiations, and submit them to the Senate for its advice and consent.

Conventions of reciprocity have been signed during the Congressional recess with Great Britain for the respective colonies of British Guiana, Barbados, Bermuda, Jamaica, and Turk's and Caicos Islands, and with the Republic of Nicaragua.

Important reciprocal conventions have also been concluded with France and with the Argentine Republic.

WORK OF CONSULAR OFFICERS.

In my last annual message the progress noted in the work of the diplomatic and Consular officers in collecting information as to the industries and commerce of other countries, and in the care and promptitude with which their reports are printed and distributed, has continued during the past year, with increasingly valuable results in suggesting new sources of demand for American products and in pointing out the obstacles still to be overcome in facilitating the remarkable expansion of our foreign trade. It will doubtless be gratifying to Congress to learn that the various agencies of the Department of State are co-operating in these endeavors with a zeal and effectiveness which are not only receiving the cordial recognition of our business interests, but are exciting the emulation of other Governments. In any rearrangement of the great and complicated work of obtaining official data of an economic character which Congress may undertake it is most important, in my judgment, that the results already secured by the efforts of the Department of State have been carefully considered with a view to a judicious development and increased utility to our export trade.

PAN-AMERICAN BUREAU.

The interest taken by the various States forming the international union of American republics in the work of its organic bureau is evidenced by the fact that for the first time since its creation in 1890 all the republics of South and Central America are now represented in it.

The unanimous recommendation of the international American conference, providing for the international union of American republics, stated that it should continue in force during a term of ten years from the date of its organization, and no country becoming a member of the union should cease to be a member until the end of said period of ten years, and unless twelve months before the expiration of said period a majority of the members of the union had given to the Secretary of State of the United States official notice of their wish to terminate the union at the end of its first period, that the union should continue to be maintained for another period of ten years, and thereafter, under the same conditions, for successive periods of ten years each.

The period for notification expired July 14, 1899, without any of the members having given the necessary notice of withdrawal.

Maintenance is therefore assured for the next ten years. In view of this fact and of the numerous questions of general interest and common benefit to all of the republics of America some of which were considered by the first international American conference, but not finally settled, and others which have since then grown to importance, it would seem expedient that the various republics constituting the union should be invited to hold at an early date another conference in the capital of one of the countries other than the United States, which has already enjoyed this honor.

The purely international character of the work being done by the bureau and the appreciation of its value are further emphasized by the active co-operation which the various Governments of the Latin-American republics and their diplomatic representatives in this capital are now exhibiting, and the zealous endeavors they are making to extend its field of usefulness, to promote through it commercial intercourse, and strengthen the bonds of amity and confidence between its various members and the nations of this continent.

EXPOSITION AT BUFFALO.

The act to encourage the holding of the Pan-American Exposition on the Niagara frontier, within the County of Erie or Niagara, in the State of New York, in the year 1901, was approved on March 3, 1899.

This exposition, which will be held in the City of Buffalo, in the near vicinity of the great Niagara cataract, and within a day's journey of which reside 40,000,000 of our people, will be confined entirely to the Western Hemisphere. Satisfactory assurances have already been given by the diplomatic representatives of Great Britain, Mexico, the Central and South American republics, and most of the States of the United States, that these countries and States will make a unique, interesting, and instructive exhibit, peculiarly illustrative of their material progress during the century which is about to close.

The law provides an appropriation of $500,000 for the purpose of making an exhibit at the exposition by the Government of the United States from its executive departments and from the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum, the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries, the Department of Labor, and the Bureau of the American Republics. To secure a complete and harmonious arrangement of this Government exhibit, a Board of Management has already been created, and charged with the selection, purchase, preparation, transportation, arrangement, and safe keeping of the articles and materials to be exhibited. This board has been organized and has already entered upon the performance of its duties, as provided for by the law. I have every reason to hope and believe that this exposition will tend more firmly to cement the cordial relations between the nations of this continent.

PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL MUSEUMS.

In accordance with an act of Congress approved Dec. 21, 1898, and under the auspices of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, a most interesting and valuable exposition of products and manufactures especially adapted to export trade was held in Philadelphia from the 14th of September to the 1st of December, 1899. The representative character of the exhibits and the widespread interest manifested in the special objects of the undertaking afford renewed encouragement to those who look confidently to the steady growth of our enlarged exportation of manufactured goods, which has been the most remarkable fact in the economic development of the United States in recent years. A feature of this exposition which is likely to become of permanent and increasing utility to our industries is the collection of samples of merchandise produced in various countries, with special reference to particular markets, providing practical object lessons to United States manufacturers as to qualities, styles, and prices of goods such as meet the special demands of consumers and may be exported with advantage.

In connection with the exposition, an international commercial congress was held, upon the invitation of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, transmitted by the Department of State to the various foreign Governments, for an exchange of information and opinions with the view to the promotion of international trade. This invitation met with general and cordial acceptance, and the congress, which began its sessions at the exposition on the 13th of October, proved to be of great practical importance, from the fact that it developed a general recognition of the interdependence of nations in trade and a most gratifying spirit of accommodation with reference to the gradual removal of existing impediments to reciprocal relations, without injury to the industrial interest of either party.

HAGUE PEACE CONFERENCE.

In response to the invitation of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, delegates from twenty-six countries were assembled at The Hague on the 18th of May as members of a conference in the interest of peace. The commission from the United States consisted of the Hon. Andrew D. White, the Hon. Seth Low, the Hon. Stanford Newel, Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, of the United States Navy, Capt. William Crozier of the United States Army, and the Hon. Frederick W. Holls, Secretary. The occasion seemed to be opportune for serious consideration of a plan for the pacific adjustment of international differences, a subject in which the American people have been deeply interested for many years, and a definite project for a permanent international tribunal was included in the instructions to the delegates of the United States.

The final act of the conference includes conventions upon the amelioration of the laws and customs of war on land, the adaptation to maritime warfare of the principles of the Geneva convention of 1864, and the extension of judicial methods to international cases. The convention for the pacific settlement of international conflicts embodies the leading features of the American plan, with such modifications as were rendered necessary by the great diversity of views and interests represented by the delegates. The four titles of the convention provide for the maintenance of general peace, the exercise of good offices and mediation, the formation of commissions of inquiry and international arbitration.

The mediation provided for by the convention is purely voluntary and advisory, and is intended to avoid any invasion or limitation of the sovereign rights of the adhering States. The commissions of inquiry proposed consist of delegations to be specifically constituted for particular purposes by means of conventions between the contesting parties, having for their object the clear understanding of international differences before resorting to the use of force. The provision for arbitration contemplates the formation of a permanent tribunal before which disputed cases may be brought for settlement by the mutual consent of the litigants in each separate case. The advantages of such a permanent tribunal and impromptu commissions of arbitration are conceived to be the actual existence of a competent court, prepared to administer justice, the greater economy resulting from a well-devised system, and the accumulated judicial skill and experience which such a tribunal would soon possess.

While earnestly promoting the idea of establishing a permanent international tribunal, the delegation of the United States was not unmindful of the inconveniences which might arise from an obtrusive exercise of mediation, and in signing the convention, carefully guarded the historic position of the United States by the following declaration:

"Nothing contained in this convention shall be so construed as to require the United States of America to depart from its traditional policy of not intruding upon, interfering with, or entangling itself in the political questions or policy or internal administration of any foreign State; nor shall anything contained in the said convention be construed to imply a relinquishment by the United States of America of its traditional attitude toward purely American questions."

Thus interpreted, the convention for the pacific settlement of international conflicts may be regarded as realizing the earnest desire of great numbers of American citizens, whose deep sense of justice, expressed in numerous resolutions and memorials, has urged them to labor for this noble achievement. The general character of this convention, already signed by the delegates of more than twenty sovereign States, further commends it to the favorable action of the Senate of the United States, whose ratification it still awaits.

WORK OF THE ARMY.

Since my last annual message, and in obedience to the acts of the Congress of April 22 and 26, 1898, the remaining volunteer force enlisted for the Spanish war, consisting of 34,834 regulars and 110,202 volunteers, with over 5,000 volunteer officers, has been discharged from the military service. Of the volunteers, 667 officers and 14,831 men were serving in the Philippines, and 1,050 of the regulars, who were entitled to be mustered out after the ratification of the treaty of peace. They voluntarily remained at the front until their places could be filled by new troops. They were returned home in the order in which they went to Manila, and are now all of them out of the service and in the ranks of citizenship. I recommend that the Congress provide a special medal of honor for the volunteers, regulars, sailors, and marines on duty in the Philippines who voluntarily remained in the service after their terms of enlistment had expired.

By the act of March 2, 1899, Congress gave authority to increase the regular army to a maximum not exceeding 65,000 enlisted men, and to enlist a force of 35,000 volunteers to be recruited from the country at large. By virtue of this authority the regular army has been increased to the number of 61,999 enlisted men and 2,248 officers, and new volunteer regiments have been organized aggregating 33,030 enlisted men and 1,524 officers. Two of these volunteer regiments are made up of colored men, with colored line officers. The new troops to take the places of those returning from the Philippines have been transported to Manila to the number of 581 officers and 26,322 enlisted men of the regular army and 594 officers and 15,388 enlisted men of the new volunteer force, while 504 officers and 14,119 men of the volunteer force are on the ocean en route to Manila.

The force now in Manila consists of 905 officers and 30,578 regulars and 594 officers and 15,388 of the volunteers, making an aggregate of 1,499 officers and 45,966 men. When the troops now under orders shall reach Manila the force in the archipelago will comprise 2,051 officers and 63,483 men. The muster out of the great volunteer army organized for the Spanish war and the creation of a new army, the transportation from Manila to San Francisco of those entitled to discharge, and the transportation of the new troops to take their places have been a work of great magnitude well and ably done, for which too much credit cannot be given the War Department.

During the past year we have reduced our force in Cuba and Puerto Rico. In Cuba we now have 334 officers and 10,796 enlisted men; in Puerto Rico, 87 officers and 2,855 enlisted men and a battalion of 400 men composed of native Puerto Ricans, while stationed throughout the United States are 910 officers and 17,317 men, and in Hawaii 12 officers and 453 enlisted men.

The operations of the army are fully presented in the report of the Secretary of War. I cannot withhold from officers and men the highest commendation for their soldierly conduct in giving proof of their willing sacrifices for their country, and the integrity and ability with which they have performed unusual and difficult duties in our island possessions.

In the organization of the volunteer regiments, authorized by the act of March 2, 1899, it was found that no provision had been made for Chaplains. This omission was doubtless from inadvertence. I recommended the early authorization for the appointment of one Chaplain for each of said regiments. These regiments are now in the Philippines, and it is important that immediate action be had.

MAILS FOR NEW POSSESSIONS.

In restoring peaceful conditions, orderly rule, and civic progress in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and, so far as practicable, in the Philippines, the rehabilitation of the Postal Service has been an essential and important part of the work. It became necessary to provide mail facilities both for our forces of occupation and for the native population. To meet this requirement has involved a substantial reconstruction. The existing systems were so fragmentary, defective, and inadequate that a new and comprehensive organization had to be created. American trained officials have been assigned to the directing and executive positions, while natives have been chiefly employed in making up the body of the force. In working out this plan the merit rule has been rigorously and faithfully applied.

The appointment of Director General of Posts of Cuba was given to an expert who had been Chief Post Office Inspector and Assistant Postmaster General, and who united large experience with administrative capacity. For the Postmastership at Havana the range of skilled and available men was scanned, and the choice fell upon one who had been twenty years in the service as Deputy Postmaster and Postmaster of a large city. This principle governed and determined the selection of the American officials sent not only to Cuba, but to Puerto Rico and the Philippines, and they were instructed to apply it so far as practicable in the employment of the natives as minor Postmasters and clerks. The postal system in Cuba, though remaining under the general guidance of the Postmaster General, was made essentially independent. It was felt that it should not be a burden upon the Postal Service of the United States, and provision was made that any deficit in the postal revenue should be a charge upon the general revenues of the island. Though Puerto Rico and the Philippines hold a different relation to the United States, yet, for convenience of administration, the same principle of an autonomous system has been extended by them. The development of the service in all of the islands has been rapid and successful. It has moved forward on American lines with free delivery, money order, and registry systems, and has given the people mail facilities far greater and more reliable than any they have ever before enjoyed. It is thus not only a vital agency of industrial, social, and business progress, but an important influence in diffusing a just understanding of the true spirit and character of American administration.

DOMESTIC POSTAL SERVICE.

The domestic Postal Service continues to grow with extraordinary rapidity. The expenditures and the revenues will each exceed $100,000,000 during the current year. Fortunately since the revival of prosperous times the revenues have grown much faster than the expenditures, and there is every indication that a short period will witness the obliteration of the annual deficit. In this connection the report of the Postmaster General embodies a statement of some evils which have grown up outside of the contemplation of law in the treatment of some classes of mail matter which wrongly exercise the privilege of the pound rate, and shows that if the matter had been properly classified and had paid the rate which it should have paid, instead of a postal deficit for the last fiscal year of $6,610,000 there would have been on one basis a surplus of $17,637,570, and on another of $5,733,838.

The reform thus suggested, in the opinion of the Postmaster General, would not only put the Postal Service at once on a self-sustaining basis, but would permit great and valuable improvements, and I commend the subject to the consideration of the Congress.

NEEDS OF THE NAVY.

The navy has maintained the spirit and high efficiency which have always characterized that service, and has lost none of the gallantry in heroic action which has signalized its brilliant and glorious past. The Nation has equal pride in its early and later achievements. Its habitual readiness for every emergency has won the confidence and admiration of the country. The people are interested in the continued preparation and prestige of the navy, and will justify liberal appropriations for its maintenance and improvement. The officers have shown peculiar adaptation for the performance of new and delicate duties which our recent war has imposed.

It cannot be doubted that Congress will at once make necessary provision for the armor plate for the vessels now under contract and building. Its attention is respectfully called to the report of the Secretary of the Navy, in which the subject is fully presented. I unite in his recommendation that the Congress enact such special legislation as may be necessary to enable the department to make contracts early in the coming year for armor of the best quality that can be obtained in this country for the Maine, Ohio, and Missouri, and that the provision of the act of March 3, 1899, limiting the price of armor to $300 per ton be removed. In the matter of naval construction Italy and Japan, of the great powers, laid down less tonnage in the year 1899 than this country, and Italy alone has less tonnage under construction. I heartily concur in the recommendations for the increase of the navy as suggested by the Secretary.

REPORT ON PATENTS.

Our future progress and prosperity depend upon our ability to equal, if not surpass, other nations in the enlargement and advance of science, industry, and commerce. To invention we must turn as one of the most powerful aids to the accomplishment of such a result. The attention of the Congress is directed to the report of the Commissioner of Patents, in which will be found valuable suggestions and recommendations.

PENSIONS AND PENSIONERS.

On the 30th of June, 1899, the pension roll of the United States numbered 991,519. These include the pensioners of the army and navy in all our wars. The number added to the rolls during the year was 40,991. The number dropped by reason of death, remarriage, minors by legal limitation, failure to claim within three years, and other causes was 43,186, and the number of claims disallowed was 107,919. During the year 89,054 pension certificates were issued, of which 37,077 were for new or original pensions. The amount disbursed for army and navy pensions during the year was $138,355,052.95, which was $1,651,461.61 less than the sum of the appropriations.

The Grand Army of the Republic at its recent National Encampment held in Philadelphia has brought to my attention and to that of the Congress the wisdom and justice of a modification of the third section of the act of June 27, 1890, which provides pensions for the widows of officers and enlisted men who served ninety days or more during the war of the rebellion and were honorably discharged; provided that such widows are without other means of support than their daily labor and were married to the soldier, sailor, or marine on account of whose service they claim pension prior to the date of the act.

The present holding of the department is that if the widow's income aside from her daily labor does not exceed in amount what her pension would be, to wit, $96 per annum, she would be deemed to be without other means of support than her daily labor, and would be entitled to a pension under this act; while if the widow's income independent of the amount received by her as the result of her daily labor exceeds $96, she would not be pensionable under the act. I am advised by the Commissioner of Pensions that the amount of the income allowed before title to pension would be barred has varied widely under different administrations of the Pension Office, as well as during different periods of the same administration, and has been the cause of just complaint and criticism.

With the approval of the Secretary of the Interior the Commissioner of Pensions recommends that, in order make the practice at all times uniform and to do justice to the dependent widow, the amount of income allowed independent of the proceeds of her daily labor should be not less than $250 per annum, and he urges that the Congress shall so amend the act as to permit the Pension Office to grant pensionable status to widows under the terms of the third section of the Act of June 27, 1890, whose income aside from the proceeds of daily labor is not in excess of $250 per annum. I believe this to be a simple act of justice, and heartily recommend it.

EDUCATION OF INDIANS.

The Dawes Commission reports that gratifying progress has been made in its work during the preceding year. The field work of enrollment of four of the nations has been completed. I recommend that Congress at an early day make liberal appropriation for educational purposes in the Indian Territory.

PREPARING FOR THE CENSUS.

In accordance with the act of Congress approved March 3, 1899, the preliminary work in connection with the Twelfth Census is now fully under way. The officers required for the proper administration of the duties imposed have been selected. The provision for securing a proper enumeration of the population, as well as to secure evidence of the industrial growth of the Nation, is broader and more comprehensive than any similar legislation in the past. The Director advises that every needful effort is being made to push this great work to completion in the time limited by the statute. It is believed that the Twelfth Census will emphasize our remarkable advance in all that pertains to National progress.

SALE OF PACIFIC ROADS.

Under the authority of the act of Congress approved July 7, 1898, the commission consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of the Interior, has made an agreement of settlement, which has had my approval, of the indebtedness to the Government growing out of the issue of bonds to aid in the construction of the Central Pacific and Western Pacific Railroads. The agreement secures to the Government the principal and interest of said bonds, amounting to $58,812,715.48. There has been paid thereon $11,762,543.12, which has been covered into the Treasury, and the remainder, payable within ten years, with interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, is secured by the deposit of an equal amount of first mortgage bonds of the Pacific Railway Companies. The amounts paid and secured to be paid to the Government on account of the Pacific Railroad subsidy claims are:

Union Pacific, cash	$58,448,223.75
Kansas Pacific, cash	6,303,000.00
Central and Western Pacific cash	11,798,314.14
Notes, secured	47,059,172.36
Kansas Pacific, dividends for deficiency due United States, cash	821,897.70
Making a total of $124,421,607.95.	

The whole indebtedness was about $130,000,000, more than half of which consisted of accrued interest, for which sum the Government has realized the entire amount, less about $6,000,000, within a period of two years.

FOREST RESERVATIONS.

On June 30, 1898, there were thirty forest reservations, (exclusive of the Afognak Forest and Fish Culture Reserve in Alaska,) embracing an estimated area of 40,719,474 acres. During the past year two of the existing forest reserves, the Trabuco Canyon (California) and Black Hills, (South Dakota and Wyoming,) have been considerably enlarged, the area of the Mount Ranier Reserve, in the State of Washington, has been somewhat reduced, and six additional reserves have been established, namely, the San Francisco Mountains, (Arizona,) the Black Mesa, (Arizona,) Lake Tahoe, (California,) Gallatin, (Montana,) Gila River, (New Mexico,) and Fish Lake, (Utah,) the total estimated area of which is 5,205,775 acres. This makes at the present time a total of thirty-six forest reservations, embracing an estimated area of 46,021,899 acres. This estimated area is the aggregate acreage within the boundaries of the reserves. The lands actually reserved are, however, only the vacant public lands therein, and these have been set aside and reserved for sale or settlement in order that they may be of the greatest use to the people.

Protection of the National forests, inaugurated by the Department of the Interior in 1897, has been continued during the past year, and much has been accomplished in the way of preventing forest fires and the protection of the timber. There are now large tracts covered by forests which will eventually be reserved and set apart for forest use. Until that can be done, Congress should increase the appropriations for the work of protecting the forests.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

The Department of Agriculture is constantly consulting the needs of producers in all the States and Territories. It is introducing seeds and plants of great value and promoting fuller diversification of crops. Grains, grasses, fruits, legumes, and vegetables are imported for all parts of the United States. Under this encouragement the beet sugar factories multiply in the North and far West, semi-tropical plants are sent to the South, and congenial climates are sought for the choice productions of the Far East. The hybridizing of fruit trees and grains is conducted in the search for varieties adapted to exacting conditions. The introduction of tea gardens into the Southern States promises to provide employment for idle hands, as well as to supply the home market with tea. The subject of irrigation where it is of vital importance to the people is being carefully studied, steps are being taken to reclaim injured or abandoned lands, and information for the people along these lines is being printed and distributed.

Markets are being sought and opened up for surplus farm and factory products in Europe and in Asia. The outlook for the education of the young farmer through agricultural colleges and experiment stations, with opportunity given to specialize, in the Department of Agriculture, is very promising. The people of Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Philippine Islands should be helped by the establishment of experiment stations to a more scientific knowledge of the production of coffee, India rubber, and other tropical products, for which there is demand in the United States.

There is widespread interest in the improvement of our public highways at the present time, and the Department of Agriculture is co-operating with the people in each locality in making the best possible roads from local material and in experimenting with steel tracks. A more intelligent system of managing the forests of the country is being put in operation, and a careful study of the whole forestry problem is being conducted throughout the United States. A very extensive and complete exhibit of the agricultural and horticultural products of the United States is being prepared for the Paris Exposition.

ACQUISITION OF PHILIPPINES.

On the 10th of December, 1898, the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain was signed. It provided, among other things, that Spain should cede to the United States the archipelago known as the Philippine Islands, that the United States should pay to Spain the sum of $20,000,000, and that the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories thus ceded to the United States should be determined by the Congress. The treaty was ratified by the Senate on the 6th of February, 1899, and by the Government of Spain on the 19th of March following. The ratifications were exchanged on the 11th of April and the treaty publicly proclaimed. On the 2d of March the Congress voted the sum contemplated by the treaty, and the amount was paid over to the Spanish Government on the 1st of May.

In this manner the Philippines came to the United States. The islands were ceded by the Government of Spain, which had been in undisputed possession of them for centuries. They were accepted not merely by our authorized Commissioners in Paris, under the direction of the Executive, but by the Constitutional and well-considered action of the representatives of the people of the United States in both houses of Congress. I had every reason to believe, and I still believe, that this transfer of sovereignty was in accordance with the wishes and the aspirations of the great mass of the Filipino people.

From the earliest moment no opportunity was lost of assuring the people of the islands of our ardent desire for their welfare and of the intention of this Government to do everything possible to advance their interests. In my order of the 19th of May, 1898, the commander of the military expedition dispatched to the Philippines was instructed to declare that we came not to make war upon the people of that country "nor upon any party or faction among them, but to protect them in their homes, in their employments, and in their personal and religious rights." That there should be no doubt as to the paramount authority there, on the 17th of August it was directed that "there must be no joint occupation with the insurgents"; that the United States must preserve the peace and protect persons and property within the territory occupied by their military and naval forces; that the insurgents and all others must recognize the military occupation and authority of the United States. As early as Dec. 4, before the cession and in anticipation of that event, the commander in Manila was urged to restore peace and tranquillity and to undertake the establishment of a benefit cent government which should afford the fullest security for life and property.

On the 21st of December, after the treaty was signed, the commander of the forces of occupation was instructed "to announce and proclaim in the most public manner that we come, not as invaders and conquerors, but as friends to protect the natives in their homes, in their employments and in their personal and religious rights." On the same day, while ordering Gen. Otis to see that the peace should be preserved in Iloilo, he was admonished that "It is most important that there should be no conflict with the insurgents." On the 1st of January, 1899, urgent orders were reiterated that the kindly intentions of this Government should be in every possible way communicated to the insurgents.

On the 21st of January I announced my intention of dispatching to Manila a commission, composed of three gentlemen of the highest character and distinction, thoroughly acquainted with the Orient, who, in association with Admiral Dewey and Gen. Otis, were instructed to "facilitate the most humane and effective extension of authority throughout the islands, and to secure, with the least possible delay, the benefits of a wise and generous protection of life and property to the inhabitants." These gentlemen were Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, President of Cornell University; the Hon. Charles Denby, for many years Minister to China, and Prof. Dean C. Worcester of the University of Michigan, who had made a most careful study of life in the Philippines. While the treaty of peace was under consideration in the Senate, these Commissioners set out on their mission of goodwill and liberation. Their character was a sufficient guaranty of the beneficent purposes with which they went, even if they had not borne the positive instructions of this Government, which made their errand preeminently one of peace and friendship.

REVOLT AT MANILA.

But before their arrival at Manila the sinister ambition of a few leaders of the Filipinos had created a situation full of embarrassment for us and most grievous in its consequences to themselves. The clear and impartial preliminary report of the Commissioners, which I transmit herewith, gives so lucid and comprehensive a history of the present insurrectionary movement that the story need not be here repeated. It is enough to say that the claim of the rebel leader that he was promised independence by any officer of the United States in return for his assistance has no foundation in fact, and is categorically denied by the very witnesses who were called to prove it. The most the insurgent leader hoped for when he came back to Manila was the liberation of the islands from the Spanish control, which they had been laboring for years without success to throw off.

The prompt accomplishment of this work by the American Army and Navy gave him other ideas and ambitions, and insidious suggestions from various quarters have served the purposes and intentions with which he had taken up arms. No sooner had our army captured Manila than the Filipino forces began to assume an attitude of suspicion and hostility which the utmost efforts of our officers and troops were unable to disarm or modify. Their kindness and forbearance were taken as a proof of cowardice. The aggressions of the Filipinos continually increased until, finally, just before the time set by the Senate of the United States for a vote upon the treaty, an attack, evidently prepared in advance, was made all along the American lines, which resulted in a terribly destructive and sanguinary repulse of the insurgents.

Ten days later an order of the insurgent government was issued to its adherents who had remained in Manila, of which Gen. Otis justly observes that "for barbarous intent it is unequaled in modern times." It directs that at 8 o'clock on the night of the 15th of February the territorial militia shall come together in the streets of San Pedro, armed with their bolos, with guns and ammunition, where convenient; that Filipino families only shall be respected; but that all other individuals, of whatever race they may be, shall be exterminated without any compassion, after the extermination of the army of occupation, and adds: "Brothers, we must avenge ourselves on the Americans and exterminate them, that we may take our revenge for the infamies and treacheries which they have committed upon us. Have no compassion upon them; attack with vigor."

A copy of this fell by good fortune into the hands of our officers, and they were able to take measures to control the rising, which was actually attempted on the night of Feb. 22, a week later than was originally contemplated. Considerable numbers of armed insurgents entered the city by waterways and swamps, and, in concert with confederates inside, attempted to destroy Manila by fire. They were kept in check during the night, and the next day driven out of the city with heavy loss. This was the unhappy condition of affairs which confronted our Commissioners on their arrival in Manila. They had come with the hope and intention of co-operating with Admiral Dewey and Major Gen. Otis in establishing peace and order in the archipelago and the largest measure of self-government compatible with the true welfare of the people. What they actually found can best be set forth in their own words:

"Deplorable as war is, the one in which we are now engaged was unavoidable by us. We were attacked by a bold, adventurous, and enthusiastic army. No alternative was left to us except ignominious retreat.

"It is not to be conceived of that any American would have sanctioned the surrender of Manila to the insurgents. Our obligations to other nations and to the friendly Filipinos and to ourselves and our flag demanded that force should be met by force. Whatever the future of the Philippines may be, there is no course open to us now except the prosecution of the war until the insurgents are reduced to submission. The commission is of the opinion that there has been no time since the destruction of the Spanish squadron by Admiral Dewey when it was possible to withdraw our forces from the islands either with honor to ourselves or with safety to the inhabitants."

REBELLION TO BE CRUSHED.

The course thus clearly indicated has been unflinchingly pursued. The rebellion must be put down. Civil government cannot be thoroughly established until order is restored. With a devotion and gallantry worthy of its most brilliant history, the army, ably and loyally assisted by the navy, has carried on this unwelcome but most righteous campaign with richly deserved success. The noble self-sacrifice with which our soldiers and sailors whose terms of service had expired refused to avail themselves of their right to return home as long as they were needed at the front forms one of the brightest pages in our annals. Although their operations have been somewhat interrupted and checked by a rainy season of unusual violence and duration, they have gained ground steadily in every direction and now look forward confidently to a speedy completion of their task.

The unfavorable circumstances connected with an active campaign have not been permitted to interfere with the equally important work of reconstruction. Again I invite your attention to the report of the Commissioners for the interesting and encouraging details of the work already accomplished in the establishment of peace and order and the inauguration of self-governing municipal life in many portions of the archipelago. A notable beginning has been made in the establishment of a government in the Island of Negros, which is deserving of special consideration. This was the first island to accept American sovereignty. Its people unreservedly proclaimed allegiance to the United States and adopted a constitution looking to the establishment of a popular government. It was impossible to guarantee to the people of Negros that the constitution so adopted should be the ultimate form of government. Such a question, under the treaty with Spain and in accordance with our own Constitution and laws, came exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Congress. The government actually set up by the inhabitants of Negros eventually proved unsatisfactory to the natives themselves. A new system was put into force by order of the Major General commanding the department, of which the following are the most important elements:

It was ordered that the government of the Island of Negros should consist of a Military Governor appointed by the United States Military Governor of the Philippines, and a Civil Governor and an Advisory Council elected by the people. The Military Governor was authorized to appoint Secretaries of the Treasury, Interior, Agriculture, Public Instruction, an Attorney General, and an Auditor. The seat of the government was fixed at Bacolod. The Military Governor exercises the supreme executive power. He is to see that the laws are executed, appoint to office, and fill all vacancies in office not otherwise provided for, and may, with the approval of the Military Governor of the Philippines, remove any officer from office. The Civil Governor advises the Military Governor on all public civil questions and presides over the Advisory Council. He, in general, performs the duties which are performed by Secretaries of State in our own system of government.

The Advisory Council consists of eight members elected by the people within territorial limits which are defined in the order of the Commanding General.

The times and places of holding elections are to be fixed by the Military Governor of the Island of Negros. The qualifications of voters are as follows:

(1) A voter must be a male citizen of the Island of Negros.

(2) Of the age of twenty-one years.

(3) He shall

the commission and the Admiral and Major General commanding the Department of the Pacific to assure the people of the beneficent intentions of this Government have had their legitimate effect in convincing the great mass of them that peace and safety and prosperity and stable Government can only be found in a loyal acceptance of the authority of the United States.

CONGRESSMEN LEFT TO ACT.

The future Government of the Philippines rests with the Congress of the United States. Few graver responsibilities have ever been confided to us. If we accept them in a spirit worthy of our race and our traditions, a great opportunity comes with them. The islands lie under the shelter of our flag. They are ours by every title of law and equity. They cannot be abandoned. If we desert them we leave them at once to anarchy, and finally to barbarism. We fling them, a golden apple of discord, among the rival powers, no one of which could permit another to seize them unquestioned. Their rich plains and valleys would be the scene of endless strife and bloodshed. The advent of Dewey's fleet in Manila Bay, instead of being, as we hope, the dawn of a new day of freedom and progress, will have been the beginning of an era of misery and violence worse than any which has darkened their unhappy past.

The suggestion has been made that we could renounce our authority over the islands and, giving them independence, could retain a protectorate over them. This proposition will not be found, I am sure, worthy of your serious attention. Such an arrangement would involve at the outset a cruel breach of faith. It would place the peaceable and loyal majority, who ask nothing better than to accept our authority, at the mercy of the minority of armed insurgents. It would make us responsible for the acts of the insurgent leaders and give us no power to control them. It would charge us with the task of protecting them against each other and defending them against any foreign power with which they chose to quarrel. In short, it would take from the Congress of the United States the power of declaring war and vest that tremendous prerogative in the Tagal leader of the hour.

It does not seem desirable that I should recommend at this time a specific and final form of government for these islands. When peace shall be restored, it will be the duty of Congress to construct a plan of government which shall establish and maintain freedom and order and peace in the Philippines. The insurrection is still existing, and when it terminates, further information will be required as to the actual condition of affairs before inaugurating a permanent scheme of civil government. The full report of the commission, now in preparation, will contain information and suggestions which will be of value to Congress and which I will transmit as soon as it is completed. As long as the insurrection continues, the military arm must necessarily be supreme.

But there is no reason why steps should not be taken from time to time to inaugurate governments essentially popular in their form as fast as territory is held and controlled by our troops. To this end I am considering the advisability of the return of the commission, or such of the members thereof as can be secured, to aid the existing authorities and facilitate this work throughout the islands. I have believed that reconstruction should not begin by the establishment of one central civil government for all the islands, with its seat at Manila, but rather that the work should be commenced by building up from the bottom, first establishing municipal governments and then provincial governments, a central government at last to follow.

Until Congress shall have made known the formal expression of its will, I shall use the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes to uphold the sovereignty of the United States in those distant islands as in all other places where our flag rightfully floats. I shall put at the disposal of the army and navy all the means which the liberality of Congress and the people have provided to cause this unprovoked and wasteful insurrection to cease. If any orders of mine were required to insure the merciful conduct of military and naval operations they would not be lacking; but every step of the progress of our troops has been marked by a humanity which has surprised even the misguided insurgents. The truest kindness to them will be a swift and effective defeat of their present leader. The hour of victory will be the hour of clemency and reconstruction.

No effort will be spared to build up the waste places desolated by war and by long years of misgovernment. We shall not wait for the end of strife to begin the beneficent work. We shall continue, as we have begun, to open the schools and the churches, to set the courts in operation, to foster industry and trade and agriculture, and in every way in our power to make these people whom Providence has brought within our jurisdiction feel that it is their liberty and not our power, their welfare and not our gain, we are seeking to enhance. Our flag has never waved over any community but in blessing. I believe the Filipinos will soon recognize the fact that it has not lost its gift of benediction in its world-wide journey to their shores.

FUTURE OF HAWAII.

Some embarrassment in administration has occurred by reason of the peculiar status which the Hawaiian Islands at present occupy under the joint resolution of annexation approved July 7, 1898. While by that resolution the Republic of Hawaii as an independent nation was extinguished, its separate sovereignty destroyed, and its property and possessions vested in the United States, yet a complete establishment for its Government under our system was not effected. While the municipal laws of the islands not enacted for the fulfillment of treaties and not inconsistent with the joint resolution or contrary to the Constitution of the United States or any of its treaties remain in force, yet these laws relate only to the social and internal affairs of the islands and do not touch many subjects of importance which are of a broader National character.

For example, the Hawaiian Republic was divested of all title to the public lands in the islands, and is not only unable to dispose of lands to settlers desiring to take up homestead sites, but is without power to give complete title in cases where lands have been entered upon under lease or other conditions which carry with them the right to the purchaser, lessee, or settler to have a full title granted to him upon compliance with the conditions prescribed by law or by his particular agreement of entry. Questions of doubt and difficulty have also risen with reference to the collection of tonnage tax on vessels coming from Hawaiian ports, with reference to the status of Chinese in the islands, their entrance and exit therefrom, as to patents and copyrights, as to the register of vessels under the navigation laws, as to the necessity of holding elections in accordance with the provisions of the Hawaiian statutes for the choice of various officers, and as to several other matters of detail touching the interests both of the Island and of the Federal Government.

By the resolution of annexation the President was directed to appoint five Commissioners to recommend to Congress such legislation concerning the islands as they should deem necessary or proper. These Commissioners were duly appointed, and, after a careful investigation and study of the system of laws and government prevailing in the islands and of the conditions existing there, they prepared a bill to provide a government under the title of the "Territory of Hawaii." The report of the commission, with the bill which they prepared, was transmitted by me to Congress on Dec. 6, 1898, but the bill still awaits final action.

The people of these islands are entitled to the benefits and privileges of our Constitution, but in the absence of any act of Congress providing for Federal courts in the island and for a procedure by which appeals, writs of error and other judicial proceedings necessary for the enforcement of civil rights may be prosecuted, they are powerless to secure their enforcement by the judgment of the courts of the United States. It is manifestly important, therefore, that an act shall be passed as speedily as possible, erecting these islands into a judicial district, providing for the appointment of a Judge and other proper officers and methods of procedure in appellate proceedings, and that the government of this newly acquired territory under the Federal Constitution shall be fully defined and provided for.

LEGISLATION FOR ALASKA.

A necessity for immediate legislative relief exists in the Territory of Alaska. Substantially the only law providing a civil government for this Territory is the act of May 17, 1884. This is meagre in its provisions, and is fitted only for the administration of affairs in a country sparsely inhabited by civilized people and unimportant in trade and production, as was Alaska at the time this act was passed. The increase in population by immigration during the past few years, consequent upon the discovery of gold, has produced such a condition as calls for more ample facilities for local self-government and more numerous conveniences of civil and judicial administration. Settlements have grown up in various places, constituting in point of population and business cities of thousands of inhabitants, yet there is no provision of law under which a municipality can be organized or maintained.

In some localities the inhabitants have met together and voluntarily formed a municipal organization for the purposes of local government, adopting the form of a municipal constitution and charter, under which said officials have been appointed, and ordinances creating and regulating a police force, a fire department, a department of health, and making provision for the care of the insane and indigent poor and sick and for public schools, have been passed. These proceedings and the ordinances passed by such municipalities are without statutory authority and have no sanction, except as they are maintained by the popular sentiment of the community. There is an entire absence of authority to provide the ordinary instruments of local police control and administration, the population consisting of the usual percentage of lawless adventurers of the class that always flock to new fields of enterprise or discovery, and under circumstances which require more than ordinary provision for the maintenance of peace, good order, and lawful conduct.

The whole vast area of Alaska comprises but one judicial district, with one Judge, one Marshal, and one District Attorney, yet the civil and criminal business was more than doubled within the past year, and is many times greater, both in volume and importance, than it was in 1884. The duties of the Judge require him to travel thousands of miles to discharge his judicial duties at the various places designated for that purpose. The territory should be divided into at least two districts, and an additional Judge, District Attorney, Marshal, and other appropriate officers be provided.

There is practically no organized form of government in the Territory. There is no authority, except in Congress, to pass any law, no matter how local or trivial, and the difficulty of conveying to the Congress an adequate conception and understanding of the various needs of the people in the different communities is easily understood. I see no reason why a more complete form of Territorial organization should not be provided. Following the precedent established in the year of 1805, when a temporary government was provided for the recently acquired territory then known under the name of Louisiana, it seems to me that it would be advantageous to confer greater executive power upon the Governor and to establish, as was done in the case of the Territory of Louisiana, a legislative council having power to adopt ordinances which shall extend to all the rightful subjects of local legislation, such ordinances not to take effect until reported to and approved by the Congress if in session, and, if that body is not in session, then by the President.

In this manner a system of laws providing for the incorporation and Government of the towns and cities having a certain population, giving them the power to establish and maintain a system of education to be locally supported, and ordinances providing for sanitary, and other such purposes could be speedily provided. I believe a provision of this kind would be satisfactory to the people of the Territory. It is probable that the area is too vast and the population too scattered and transitory to make it wise at the present time to provide for an elective legislative body, but the conditions calling for local self-government will undoubtedly very soon exist, and will be facilitated by the measures which I have recommended.

GOVERNMENT FOR PUERTO RICO.

I recommend that legislation to the same end be had with reference to the Government of Puerto Rico. The time is ripe for the adoption of a temporary form of government for this island, and many suggestions made with reference to Alaska are applicable also to Puerto Rico.

The system of civil jurisprudence now adopted by the people of this island is described by competent lawyers who are familiar with it, as thoroughly modern and scientific, so far as it relates to matters of internal business, trade, production, and social and private right in general. The cities of the island are governed under charters which probably require very little or no change. So that with relation to matters of local concern and private right, it is not probable that much if any legislation is desirable; but with reference to public administration and the relations of the island to the Federal Government, there are many matters which are of pressing urgency. The same necessity exists for legislation on the part of Congress to establish Federal courts and Federal jurisdiction in the island as has been previously pointed out by me with reference to Hawaii.

Besides the administration of justice there are the subjects of the public lands, the control and improvement of rivers and harbors, the control of the waters or streams not navigable, which under the Spanish law belonged to the Crown of Spain, and have by the treaty of cession passed to the United States; the immigration of people from foreign countries, the importation of contract labor, the imposition and collection of internal revenue, the application of the navigation laws, the regulation of the current money, the establishment of Post Offices and post roads, the regulation of tariff rates on merchandise imported from the island into the United States, the establishment of ports of entry and delivery, the regulation of patents and copyrights—these, with various other subjects which rest entirely within the power of the Congress, call for careful consideration and immediate action.

It must be borne in mind that since the cession of Puerto Rico she has been denied the principal markets she had long enjoyed, and our tariffs have been continued against her products as when she was under Spanish sovereignty. The markets of Spain are closed to her products, except upon terms to which the commerce of all nations is subjected. The Island of Cuba, which used to buy her cattle and tobacco without customs duties, now imposes the same duties upon these products as from any other country entering her ports. She has therefore lost her free intercourse with Spain and Cuba, without any compensating benefits in this market. Her coffee was little known and not in use by our people, and therefore there was no demand here for this one of her chief products. The markets of the United States should be opened up to her products. Our plain duty is to abolish all customs tariffs between the United States and Puerto Rico and give her products free access to our markets.

As a result of the hurricane which swept over Puerto Rico on the 8th of August, 1899, over 100,000 persons were reduced to absolute destitution without homes, and deprived of the necessaries of life. To the appeal of the War Department the people of the United States made prompt and generous response. In addition to the private charity of our people, the War Department has expended for the relief of the distressed $392,342.63, which does not include the cost of transportation.

It is desirable that the Government of the island under the law of belligerent right, now maintained through the Executive Department, should be superseded by an administration entirely civil in its nature. For present purposes I recommend that Congress pass a law for the organization of a temporary Government, which shall provide for the appointment by the President, subject to confirmation by the Senate, of a Governor and such other officers as the general administration of the island may require, and that for legislative purposes upon subjects of a local nature not partaking of a Federal character a legislative council, composed partly of Puerto Ricans and partly of citizens of the United States, shall be nominated and appointed by the President, subject to confirmation by the Senate, their acts to be subject to the approval of the Congress or the President, prior to going into effect.

In the municipalities and other local subdivisions I recommend that the principle of local self-government be applied at once, so as to enable the intelligent citizens of the island to participate in their own Government and to learn by practical experience the duties and requirements of a self-contained and self-governing people. I have not thought it wise to commit the entire government of the island to officers selected by the people because I doubt whether in habits, training, and experience they are such as to fit them to exercise at once so large a degree of self-government, but it is my judgment and expectation that they will soon arrive at an attainment of experience and wisdom and self-control that will justify conferring upon them a much larger participation in the choice of their insular officers.

The fundamental requirement for these people, as for all people, is education. The free schoolhouse is the best preceptor for citizenship. In the introduction of modern educational methods care, however, must be exercised that changes be not made too abruptly and that the history and racial peculiarities of the inhabitants shall be given due weight. Systems of education in these new possessions founded upon common sense methods, adapted to existing conditions and looking to the future moral and industrial advancement of the people, will commend to them in a peculiarly effective manner the blessings of free government.

LYNCHINGS IN THE SOUTH.

The love of law and the sense of obedience and submission to the lawfully constituted judicial tribunals are embedded in the hearts of our people, and any violation of these sentiments and disregard of their obligations justly arouses public condemnation. The guarantees of life, liberty, and of civil rights should be faithfully upheld; the right of trial by jury respected and defended. The rule of the courts should assure the public of the prompt trial of those charged with criminal offenses, and upon conviction the punishment should be commensurate with the enormity of the crime.

Those who, in disregard of law and the public peace, unwilling to await the judgment of court and jury, constitute themselves judges and executioners, should not escape the severest penalties for their crimes.

What I said in my inaugural address of March 4, 1897, I now repeat:

"The constituted authorities must be cheerfully and vigorously upheld. Lynchings must not be tolerated in a great and civilized country like the United States. Courts, not mobs, must execute the penalties of the laws. The preservation of the public order, the right of discussion, the integrity of courts, and the orderly administration of justice must continue forever the rock of safety upon which our Government securely rests."

CENTENARY OF WASHINGTON.

In accordance with the act of Congress providing for an appropriate National celebration in the year 1900 of the establishment of the seat of Government in the District of Columbia, I have appointed a committee, consisting of the Governors of all the States and Territories of the United States, who have been invited to assemble in the City of Washington on the 21st of December, 1899, which, with the committees of the Congress and the District of Columbia, are charged with the proper conduct of this celebration.

Congress at its last session appropriated $5,000 "to enable the Chief of Engineers of the army to continue the examination of the subject and to make or secure designs, calculations, and estimates for a memorial bridge from the most convenient point of the Naval Observatory grounds or adjacent thereto, across the Potomac River to the most convenient point of the Arlington estate property." In accordance with the provision of this act, the Chief of Engineers has selected four eminent architects to submit designs for a bridge combining the elements of strength and durability and such architectural embellishment and ornamentation as will fitly apply to the dedication, "a memorial to American patriotism." The designs are now being prepared, and as soon as completed will be submitted to the Congress by the Secretary of War. The proposed bridge would be a convenience to all the people from every part of the country who visit the National Cemetery, an ornament to the capital of the Nation, and forever stand as a monument to American patriotism. I do not doubt that Congress will give to the enterprise still further proof of its favor and approval.

CIVIL SERVICE LAW.

The Executive order of May 6, 1896, extending the limits of the classified service, brought within the operation of the civil service law and rules nearly all of the executive civil service not previously classified.

Some of the inclusions were found wholly illogical and unsuited to the work of the several departments. The applications of the rules to many of the places so included was found to result in friction and embarrassment. After long and very careful consideration it became evident to the heads of the departments responsible for their efficiency, that in order to remove these difficulties and promote an efficient and harmonious administration certain amendments were necessary. These amendments were promulgated by me in an Executive order dated May 29, 1899.

The principal purpose of the order was to except from competitive examination certain places involving fiduciary responsibilities or duties of a strictly confidential, scientific, or executive character, which it was thought might be better filled were there a non-competitive examination in the discretion of the appointing officer than by open competition. These places were comparatively few in number. The order provides for the filling of a much larger number of places, mainly in the outside service of the War Department, by what is known as the registration system, under regulations to be approved by the President, similar to those which have produced such admirable results in the navy yard service.

All of the amendments had for their main object a more efficient and satisfactory administration of the system, and experiments established by the civil service law. The results obtained show that under their operation the public service has improved, and that the civil service system is relieved of many objectionable features which heretofore subjected it to just criticism, and the administrative officers to the charge of unbusinesslike methods in the conduct of public affairs. It is believed that the merit system has been greatly strengthened, and its permanence assured. It will be my constant aim in the administration of government in our new possessions to make fitness, character, and merit essential to appointment to office, and to give to the capable and deserving inhabitants preference in appointments.

TO HONOR WASHINGTON.

The 14th of December will be the one hundredth anniversary of the death of Washington. For a hundred years the Republic has had the priceless advantage of the lofty standard of character and conduct which he bequeathed to the American people. It is an inheritance which time, instead of wasting, continually increases and enriches. We may justly hope that in the years to come the benignant influence of the Father of His Country may be even more potent for good than in the century which is drawing to a close. I have been glad to learn that in many parts of the country the people will fittingly observe this historic anniversary.

Presented to this Congress are great opportunities. With them come great responsibilities. The power confided to us increases the weight of our obligations to the people, and we must be profoundly sensible of them, as we contemplate the new and grave problems which confront us. Aiming only at the public good, we cannot err. A right interpretation of the people's will and of duty cannot fail to insure wise measures for the welfare of the islands which have come under authority of the United States and insure to the common interest and lasting honor of our country. Never has this Nation had more abundant cause than during the past year for thankfulness to God for manifold blessings and mercies, for which we make reverent acknowledgment.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Executive Mansion, Dec. 5, 1899.

COMMENTS ON THE MESSAGE.

Tone of Disappointment in London Over the President's Scant References to Great Britain.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—All the morning papers have editorials upon President McKinley's message to Congress. The Daily Telegraph says:

"What differentiates the present from preceding messages is its all but formal admission that the United States has been drawn into the outer eddies of Eastern politics. It is the Far East which is the real reason for this partial abandonment of Monroeism. So far as Great Britain is concerned, there is no apprehension, but rather unqualified satisfaction, at the new departure. Great Britain, the United States, and Germany are the powers most concerned in maintaining the 'open door,' and that is all which is implied in the use of the word 'alliance,' about which so much unnecessary fuss has been made."

The Daily Mail says:

"Commercial expansion is the dominant note of the message. The utmost cordiality is expressed toward Germany, and the President's tone toward England is distinctly friendly, but, although the political aspect of the message contains for England no disturbing features, its commercial pronouncements cannot be read with the same degree of satisfaction. Shipping subsidies are plainly hinted at. If Congress carries these into effect, British shipowners and shipping firms will have to break through all rings and enter upon a new epoch of enterprise."

The Daily News says:

"It is quite evident that the United States are to become one of the great naval powers of the world. Mr. Chamberlain will find but cold comfort if he reads between the lines of the message. While it urges a good understanding with all countries, it is not effusive toward our own. If it sins anywhere in that way, it is for the benefit of Germany, and Americans will do all in their power to make the two countries the best of friends. Had Mr. Chamberlain postponed his indiscretion a few days he might have given England a better chance."

The Morning Post, after noting that President McKinley's language regarding Great Britain is "cordial but cautious," says:

"We are surprised to find his statements in relation to the new possessions of the United States much less emphatic than those which he used during the Summer and Autumn in the speeches he delivered in various parts of the Republic."

The Standard says:

"The message is comprehensive, but not exciting, especially so far as external relations are concerned. President McKinley's language is carefully guarded on Anglo-American relations. He is friendly, but does not mean to be fervid. Toward Germany, on the other hand, he is very cordial.

"The reference to 'entangling alliances' would probably have been omitted if a certain speech at Leicester had not been delivered. Probably Mr. McKinley's party and most Americans who are connected with industrial interests are anxious to promote close relations with Great Britain, but the Irish voters and the anti-expansionists have to be considered."

The Daily Chronicle says:

"Toward Germany Mr. McKinley's friendly expressions have quite a noteworthy emphasis; and, if his tone is a shade cooler with reference to this country, we owe it to the unlucky exaggerations of Mr. Chamberlain.

"President McKinley refrains from a specific allusion to Chinese affairs. Here we have an explanation of the unusual warmth with which he dwells on American friendship for Germany. This is not prompted solely by a desire to vindicate the character of canned meats. He justly appreciates the co-operation of England, Germany, and America in preserving those conditions of commercial rivalry which, as he says, make it generous and open.

"We wish the message had laid stress upon that principle, instead of rejecting an alliance which nobody, except Mr. Chamberlain perhaps, really seeks, and rejecting it in a way to make it appear to the section of American opinion that is not well disposed toward us that we have received a rebuff."

The Times says:

"The President shows the best spirit in touching upon the relations between the United States and the United Kingdom. The delicate nature of the negotiations pending with Canada regarding the Alaskan boundary does not allow him to go beyond the expression of a hope that these will end in an agreement for the establishment and delimitation of a permanent boundary. Apart from this, however, a most friendly disposition marks the discussion of the numerous matters of intercourse between the United States and Great Britain.

"The benevolent neutrality which has been observed by the United States during our conflict with the Boers is only what might be expected from a Nation in which international law has always been a favorite study.

"The President is looking in the right direction when he contends for the gradual creation of a constitutional system for the Philippines. To insist on a cut-and-dried Constitution at this stage in the history of the Philippines would be no less absurd than to demand, before the war with the Boers had been fought out, that we should settle the future of the Transvaal in accordance with the views of some political theorists at home."

GOV. ROOSEVELT ON THE MESSAGE.

Says It Is an Able Document—Delighted with Alaskan References.

ALBANY, Dec. 5.—Gov. Roosevelt had this to say to-night of the President's message:

"It is a very able document. The extraordinary prosperity of the country in the face of the fact that we are still stamping out the last embers of the war which was the aftermath of our struggle with Spain speaks sufficiently for the Administration, and, therefore, for the wisdom of the country in placing it in power and in holding up the hands of President McKinley.

"The presentation of the Philippine question in particular is admirable, and I am delighted with what is said about Alaska."

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S REPORT.

Work of the National Department of Justice for the Past Year Reviewed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Attorney General Griggs, in his annual report to Congress, reviews the work of the Department of Justice during the year, and then says that application is occasionally made to the department to have legal proceedings brought in the name of the United States against corporations or combinations of companies that are alleged to be engaged in forming or maintaining monopolies or agreements in restraint of trade or competition.

"Such actions," the Attorney General says, "can be maintained only when the offense comes within the scope of the Federal statute. The only Federal legislation against combinations in restraint of trade is contained in the so-called Sherman act of July 2, 1890.

"It will be observed that this statute is directed only at combinations or monopolies in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States or with foreign nations. It does not pretend to go into other branches of business or commerce, or attempt in any way to interfere with those transactions which are carried on exclusively within the confines of a State, or which do not amount to what, under the decisions of the United States Supreme Court, is understood by the term 'inter-State commerce.' The Federal Government has no Constitutional right to supervise, direct, or interfere with the transaction of ordinary business by the people of the several States unless such business relates directly, and not incidentally, to inter-State commerce, and such has been the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States."

The Attorney General discusses this subject at some length, quoting freely from the decisions of the courts sustaining his position, and in conclusion says:

"In all cases where the facts presented to the Attorney General, capable of legal proof, have established satisfactorily such an agreement or combination in restraint of inter-State commerce as is contemplated by the Sherman act, legal proceedings have been taken by him in the name of the United States either to dissolve the combination or to punish the offenders by indictment."

The Attorney General also refers to the many important questions which have arisen in the administration of the government and affairs of our new insular possessions, and appends copies of opinions rendered by him on the same.

Referring to the work of the Court of Private Land Claims, the Attorney General says:

"It will doubtless be necessary for Congress to provide for some tribunal similar to this court to hear and dispose of, upon such principles as Congress may specify, claims of an incomplete character to public lands in the recently acquired territory of the United States in Puerto Rico and the Philippine Islands. As to Puerto Rico especially, early provision for the determination of questions of this kind ought to be made, and legislation ought to be passed to provide methods and restrictions under which rights in public lands and waters in that island can be acquired. The rivers and streams, as well as the water front on the seaboard, in Peurto Rico, were formerly vested in the Crown of Spain, and the ownership of them has now passed to the United States, and can only be disposed of in accordance with the will of Congress. No structure or improvement for the benefit of the towns or cities which requires the use of the waters of the streams or the shores of the island can now be made, as there is at present no law which authorizes any person to grant the necessary license or permission for even the temporary diversion of the waters, whether navigable or not."

On the subject of judicial salaries the Attorney General says:

"It is not an uncommon thing to find a lawyer appearing before the United States court in a case where his fee for one argument exceeds the annual salary of the Judge.

"The Judges of the United States Supreme Court and the Circuit and District Courts are inadequately compensated. The same is true of those of the Court of Claims.

"The courts of the United States are everywhere in the civilized world held in the very highest repute; yet their Judges are paid smaller salaries than are allowed by the States to State Judges in very many jurisdictions. I believe that an increase of the salary of the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court to $20,000 a year, of the Circuit Court Judges to $10,000, and of the District Judges to $7,500 a year would be a simple measure of justice and approved by every just-minded citizen."

On the subject of Alaska the Attorney General says:

"The administration of affairs in Alaska, and especially the administration of justice through the courts and court officers, is not satisfactory. The criminal business of Alaska has doubled within the year, and the civil business has multiplied four times over. Complaints of the inadequacy of the provisions established for maintaining law and order and enforcing the criminal statutes are universal. At present there is only one United States Judge, one Marshal, and one District Attorney for this whole vast extent of territory, who are not able to dispose of one-tenth of the business presented." He urged upon Congress the necessity of providing for the appointment of an additional District Judge, an additional United States District Attorney and Marshal, and the territory divided into two districts. He recommends that the salary of the District Attorney or of the District Attorneys, if two are provided, be fixed at $5,000 a year.

HARPERS' TEXTBOOKS SOLD.

Works of This Class Transferred to the American Book Company.

All the college and high school textbooks hitherto published by Harper & Brothers have been transferred to the American Book Company of Chicago and New York, which intends at once to begin printing the works from its own presses. The list includes about 500 different works, and the sale includes the books in stock, the electrotype plates of all the works, and contracts for books which have not yet been written.

At the offices of Harper & Brothers yesterday it was said that the corporation had sold all its common school publications to the American Book Company five or six years ago, and that this sale really completed the transaction begun before the corporation was in financial difficulty. Harper & Brothers intended to abandon the school book business entirely, as it formed but a small portion of the entire business of the concern.

FIRE ENGINE CRASHES INTO CAR.

One of the Horses So Badly Hurt It Has to be Killed.

Fire Engine No. 1 of Twenty-ninth Street, near Seventh Avenue, on its way to a fire at 240 West Nineteenth Street at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was in collision with an east-bound electric car at Seventh Avenue and Twenty-third Street. One of the horses drawing the engine was so badly injured that it had to be shot. Four windows of the car were broken, the car's side was smashed in, and ten passengers were so badly frightened that they made a rush to get out.

A west-bound car was letting some passengers off on the west side of the avenue when the east-bound car came along. Driver William Chalmers of the engine had only one hope to avoid a collision, and that was to drive between the two cars. He thought the east-bound car would go ahead and leave a sufficient gap for him to get through. Motorman Joseph Nelson of 244 East Thirty-second Street, however, stopped directly in front of the engine. He was arrested, but later released on bail.

Negro Shoots Woman; Kills Himself.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 5.—William Brown shot Rachel Kiersted, colored, early this morning because she refused to marry him. After shooting the woman, Brown turned the revolver upon himself. He died at noon to-day. The woman probably will live.

DIES IN WHIST CLUB ROOMS.

Mrs. Louisa Loomis Expires Suddenly of Heart Disease.

Mrs. Louisa Loomis, wife of Charles H. Loomis of 61 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, died suddenly yesterday afternoon of heart disease, in the rooms of the Cavendish Whist Club, 53 East Fifty-sixth Street. Dr. Mary B. Jewett, who has an office in the building, was summoned, but was unable to do anything. A number of women were present at the club when the death occurred. They refused at first to give any information.

Detective Cassidy of the East Fifty-first Street Station was sent to look into the matter, and found nothing to demand an investigation. Dr. Jewett notified the Coroner, and a permit was issued for the removal of the body.

Exhibit of Episcopal Missions.

A mission exhibit was opened yesterday in the basement of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Heavenly Rest, and will be continued until Friday night. Around the hall are a series of courts representing mission work in Africa, China, Japan, Brazil, Mexico, Assyria, Alaska, Cuba, and other parts of the world. The courts are decked with the flags of the respective nations they represent, and the exhibits consist of Bibles and prayer books printed in various languages and tribal dialects, weapons, lace, finery of various descriptions, photographs, and other objects. Missionary rallies are being held in the church itself, among those taking part being Bishops Hare of South Dakota, Moreland of Sacramento, Whitaker of Pennsylvania, and Talbot of Central Pennsylvania.

THE GOVERNOR AND TRUSTS.

Is Seeking Knowledge in Order to Make Recommendations.

ALBANY, Dec. 5.—Gov Roosevelt is considering the subject of trusts. He has been in conference with experts for the past two days, and will continue to glean advice from sources of this character. He is considering four propositions: Whether the subject is one for National legislation, whether it is one for State legislation, whether there should be legislation from both sources, or whether it is impossible to reach them with legislation.

The Governor has already conferred with Prof. Jenks of Cornell and Prof. Seligman of Columbia, and will next week confer with Prof. Burdick of Columbia, who has made taxation and trusts a subject of careful study. This inquiry is for the purpose of reaching a basis on which recommendation may be made to the Legislature along this line.

The Governor views the question as one which has really never been determined, but one which should be before any attempt is made to pass legislation to meet the condition.

Admiral Dewey Rents a Pew.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Admiral Dewey has rented a pew in the fashionable St. John's Episcopal Church, of which the Rev. Mackay-Smith is pastor. He has also been chosen a Trustees of the Episcopal Temple, on the Tennallytown Road.

Again to the front for the Holidays

The World-Renowned Appetizer and Invigorator,

DR. SIEGERT'S ANGOSTURA BITTERS.

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The only genuine. No Christmas Table Complete Without It.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought

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In the World's Great Pure Food Mart.

That Big Special Sale of Five Carloads of Pickles, Olives, Catsups, Sauces, Preserves, Jellies, Jams, &c., which was begun Monday morning has been successful beyond our most sanguine expectations. This proves conclusively that the high quality of the goods offered, and the moderate prices, were thoroughly appreciated by the purchasing public. The sale will be continued to-day, and we give below some further quotations on this big consignment, together with quotations throughout this great department generally, any of which we believe you will find difficult to match elsewhere.

50 Cases Fancy Oneida Apple Jelly, per dozen, $2.60; per bottle 22c

Hazel Calf's Foot Jelly, absolutely the finest in the market, per dozen, $3.80; per bottle 32c

75 Cases Hazel Orange Marmalade, our own special importation, per dozen, $1.75; per bot. 15c

50 Cases Hazel Mince Meat, only the choicest beef and finest selected fruits used, 2½-lb. jar, per dozen, $5.35; per bottle 45c

150 Cases Hazel Brand Preserved Whole Fruit, absolutely the finest selected fruit and refined sugar, per dozen, $2.95; per bottle 25c

100 Cases Hazel Pure Fruit Jelly, all varieties, finest selection of fruit and pure refined sugar, per case $4.60; per dozen, $2.35; per bottle 20c

75 Cases Hazel Pure Fruit Jam, assorted, only the choicest fruit used; per case, $4.60; per doz., $2.35; per bot. 20c

100 cases Milford Jams, made from pure fruit in season only; per case, $3.25; per doz., $1.65; per jar . . . 14c

100 cases Milford Pure Fruit Jelly; per case, $1.85; per doz., 95c.; per jar 8c

75 cases Hazel Gherkins, Mixed Pickles, Chow Chow or Onions, choicest quality; 20 oz. bottle, per doz., $2.85; per bot. 24c

50 cases Hazel Sweet Gherkins, Onions or Mixed Pickles, very appetizing, finest production; 20 oz. bots., per doz., $3.45; per bot. 29c

100 cases Milford Brand Gherkins, Mixed Pickles and Chow Chow, excellent quality; per doz., $2.25; per bot. 19c

50 cases Crown Brand Mixed Pickles, Chow Chow or Gherkins, gal. bots., per case, $6.20; per doz., $4.15; per bot., 35c.; half-gal. bots, per doz., $2.70; per bot. . . 23c

120 cases Hazel Tomato Catsup, made from choicest Red Ripe Tomatoes, and seasoned with the finest spices, per case, $3.45; per doz., $1.75; per bot. 15c

100 cases Milford or Sunnyside Brand Tomato Catsup, very choice, per doz., $1.05; per bot. 9c

75 cases Hazel Brand Worcestershire Sauce, a delicious relish for meats and soups, per doz., $1.90; per bot. 16c

50 cases choice Luncheon Olives, per doz., $1.30; per bot. 11c

75 cases Hazel Pitted or Crescent Olives, very tasty, per doz., $5.80; per bot. 49c

100 cases Hazel Little Devil Olives, per doz., $2.35; per bot. 20c

150 cases Hazel Brand Queen Olives, new season's pack, very choice and tasty, per case, $5.65; per doz., $2.85; per bot. 24c

75 cases Milford Queen Olives, choice stock, per case, $5.15; per doz., $2.59; per bot. 22c

25 cases Kenwood Queen Olives, choice selection, per case, $5.65; per doz., $2.85; per bot. 24c

50 cases Fancy French Capers (surfin), very choice, per doz., $1.65; per bot. 14c

75 cases Hazel Pickled Walnuts, very dainty and delicious, per doz., $2.35; per bot. 20c

150 cases Hazel Brand Chili Sauce, a piquant relish, case, $3.75; per doz., $1.90; per bot. 16c

50 cases Yacht Club Salad Dressing, as delicious for meats as salads, per doz., $2.95; per bot. 25c

75 cases Hazel Brand or Royal Salad Dressing, per case, $4.95; per doz., $2.50; per bot. 21c

25 cases Hazel Brand or Shrewsbury Tomato Chutney, a dainty relish, per doz., $2.35; per bot. 20c

25 cases Bayle's Horse Radish Cream, a delicious mayonnaise, per doz., $2.00; per bot. 17c

75 Cases Hazel Brand or Beaumarchand Olive Oil, first pressing from the crushed Olives, in quart bottles, per dozen, $5.85; per bottle 49c

25 Cases Santa Leon Salad Oil, per dozen, $2.60; per bottle 22c

Also the following goods at especially low prices for this occasion:

Coffee: Mocha and Java, "popular blend," makes a delightful, rich aromatic cup of coffee, 4 lbs. $1.00; per lb. 28c

Tea: Oolong, English Breakfast, Japan, Gunpowder, India and Ceylon Teas, the good kind that has given such excellent satisfaction in the past, regularly sold at 50c. and 60c. per lb., 5 lbs., $1.75; per lb. 38c

Meats: Loins of Roasting Pork, per lb. 7½c
Pennsylvania Chickens or Fowl, per lb. 10c
Forequarters of Canada Spring Lamb, per lb. . . . 8½c

Fruits: California Seedless Oranges, per doz. . . . 25c
Fancy Malaga Grapes, 2 lbs. 25c

Vegetables: Kalamazoo Celery, 2 bunches 25c
Fancy heads Lettuce, 7c.; 4 for 25c

Fish: New Importation Holland Herring, per keg . . 85c

Canned Vegetables: Milford Brand Tomatoes, Orange Blossom Corn or Succotash, per can, $1.05; per can . . 9c

Canned Fruits: Silver Crown Sliced Peaches, Lawton Blackberries, Farren's Strawberries, Gold Dust Brand Fancy Apricots, per doz., $1.05; per can 9c

Dried Fruits: Extra large fancy Peeled Peaches, per lb. 25c

Hazel Muscatel Raisins, seeded in the most cleanly manner by means of ingenious machines, 1-lb. pkgs, per doz., $1.45; per pkge. 12c

Boston Brown Bread, baked according to a popular New England recipe and inclosed in hermetically sealed cans, remains fresh any length of time, per doz. $1.15, per can . . 10c

Nuts: Fancy New Mixed Nuts, best quality, 10 lbs. $1.45, per lb. 15c

Hazel Mince Meat, fresh and fruity, made from the choicest beef, deliciously seasoned, 2½-lb. fancy glass jars . 54c

Hazel Cocoa: Is especially pure and wholesome, refreshing and strengthening, without the after effect peculiar to tea and coffee; per doz., $2.35; per can 20c

Hazel Jams: Fresh fruits and sugar, prepared with the strictest regard to absolute cleanliness and high quality, in 1-lb. stone jars; per doz., $2.10; per jar 18c

Glace Citron, Orange and Lemon Peel, so superior in quality and flavor to the ordinary kind that many use them as a confection; per lb. 15c

**Canned Fish:

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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SIXTEEN PAGES

IN THE HANDS OF CONGRESS.

The President turns the Philippine problem over to Congress very much as President CLEVELAND turned the Hawaiian tangle over to that body after its opposition to his policy of strict justice at Honolulu had created a situation with which it was beyond the power of the Executive to deal satisfactorily. Mr. MCKINLEY fails to recommend or suggest the final plan for the government of the Philippines. He leaves everything to Congress, to which the determination of the political status of the islands was committed by the treaty—as well as by the Constitution.

At the same time it is not difficult to see what is in the President's mind, or to forecast with reasonable confidence the various steps to be taken in our work of organizing a government for our dependent possessions in the East. Peace must be first secured, and that is at hand. After civil order has been restored and sufficient safeguards against fresh insurrections have been provided, we shall be at liberty to proceed to the building of the framework of a civil government, local and general.

Local government should be our first care. We think there will be very general assent given to the opinion expressed by the President that we ought to begin at the bottom, "first establishing municipal governments, and then provincial government, a central government at last to follow." It is plainly our duty and our wisest course to become acquainted with the people we have undertaken to protect, and to make them better acquainted with us. The poorest and slowest way to go about this would be to set up a central government at Manila and then send our provincial Governors to exhibit their symbols of authority among a local population of strangers.

The shortest and surest way is to "build from the bottom." The city or the group of neighboring villages offers the natural unit of civil government. In the work of establishing the local executive power, in setting up courts and schools, and providing for the protection of the people in their daily pursuits, the agents of the United States Government would have the most favorable opportunity possible to gain the confidence of the Filipinos and to disabuse their minds of any unfavorable impressions as to us or our purposes which scheming Tagalos may have there implanted. It is near contact, not remote relation, that gives acquaintance and engenders trust. From the municipality to the province is the natural step. Is it not altogether probable that in the course of this building up of civil institutions the President's representatives, if they are wisely chosen, will be able to make it unmistakably manifest that our procedures have that sanction which home critics of our Philippine policy hold to be essential, the "consent of the governed"? The peaceful progress of our constructive work and the willing co-operation of the natives in organizing the government they are to live under, and in a large measure to administer, would leave no doubt about their consent.

The instruments through which this work of setting up the machinery of government in the Philippines may be best accomplished are already on the ground and subject to the orders of the President. We need only point to the brilliant examples of Gen. HENRY in Puerto Rico and of Gen. LEONARD WOOD in Cuba to justify the opinion that the men who have commanded our troops in the war against the now fleeing insurgents are likely to prove the most efficient and the wisest organizers the President can choose for his purpose. With the death, capture, or disappearance of AGUINALDO many of the army officers will no longer be engaged in active military duty. Probably within a few months several of the experienced general officers and a large number of regimental officers could without detriment to the service be assigned to civil duties under the President's direction.

It is of the highest importance that our work in the islands be kept altogether free from the plague of politics. If the duty were assigned to army officers, that would be assured. Their capacity in organization and administration would unquestionably be much higher than that of any corresponding number of civilians whom the President could persuade to undertake the task. Abuses would not be likely to grow up under them and they would be little exposed to the danger of mistakes due to mere rawness. Add to these qualifications the fact that they are already acquainted with the peculiarities and customs of the Filipinos, and it will be apparent that among the one thousand regular officers now in the Philippines we have a body of men from whom a corps of specially equipped organizers can be chosen who would be sure to give a good account of themselves.

The President has the power to begin this work without the action of Congress. It is likely, however, that at the present session legislation dealing with the future political status of the islands will be enacted or attempted. It would be unwise and prejudicial to the interests of the Filipinos and to our own to attempt to create in one act a complete plan of government for the islands. Something may be left to be learned by experience, something to the intelligent suggestions of the men who make the beginnings. Much may be safely left to the discretion and the wisdom of the President.

We hope President MCKINLEY'S clear and candid review of the causes that led to the conflict with the insurgents and his statement of the faithful efforts made to prevent it will not be entirely overlooked in anti-imperialist circles in Boston and Chicago. It should convince any fair-minded American that the President is not the swaggering tyrant that his enemies have represented him to be. Indeed, for all that class of Americans who deserve to be described as fair-minded and who are free from the trammels of party, the message goes far to destroy the issue of imperialism which BRYAN, AGUINALDO, and the league in Boston have earnestly striven to boost into prominence for next year. Only the unreasoning vote can now be influenced by the appeals of anti-imperialism.

MR. M'KINLEY ON "TRUSTS."

It is presumably shrewd politics for Mr. MCKINLEY, in his last message before the Presidential election, to take the wind out of the sails of Mr. BRYAN in any way that he reasonably can. We have not the slightest desire to attribute unworthy motives to the President in his official recommendations, and it is evident that in what he has to say about the only issue that Mr. BRYAN has discovered since 1896, that of "trusts," Mr. MCKINLEY speaks with entire sincerity. Mr. BRYAN himself could hardly adopt a different tone. The message, however, leaves the two candidates on substantially the same platform, and makes a serious contest between them a little ridiculous so far as this question is concerned.

For that matter, it is not easy to see how either of them could expect any one to differ seriously with a platform so entirely vague and formless. Take Mr. MCKINLEY'S. He starts out with the assertion that "combinations of capital organized into trusts to control the conditions of trade among our citizens, to stifle competition, limit production, and determine the prices of products used and consumed by the people, are justly provoking public discussion, and should early claim the attention of Congress." He then proceeds to recount that an industrial commission created by Congress has been at work preparing this subject for the "attention of Congress" for the past eighteen months without reaching any conclusions. He recites what President HARRISON had to say in 1889 and the provisions of the law that was passed in 1890, which were apparently as severe as they could be made. He then quotes President CLEVELAND in 1896 to the effect that the law had been of no practical value. Finally he points to the decisions in the cases of the Trans-Missouri and the Joint Traffic Association as the only successes attained under this law. These cases, in the opinion of many good judges, were not those of attempts to suppress reasonable competition, but to carry out the provision of the Inter-State Commerce act requiring uniform rates. At any rate, they do not touch the combinations referred to by Mr. MCKINLEY.

And what is his recommendation? Simply and solely that Congress shall give the subject "studied deliberation" "resulting in wise and judicious action." It is a lame and impotent conclusion. It would be gross flattery to call it a statement of policy or of principle. It is in effect a confession of mental vacuity as to a matter of political discussion. In that regard neither Mr. BRYAN nor any one else can hope to rival it.

THE MESSAGE ON THE CURRENCY.

The expressions of the President referring to the currency are on the whole extremely satisfactory. It is to be assumed that they are in harmony with the views of the Secretary of the Treasury, which will be submitted to-day, and they are in entire harmony with the bill of the House caucus committee. The prospect of legislation in accordance with these views is, therefore, bright.

As to the "existing gold standard," the President is explicit. He holds that the Secretary of the Treasury "should be given additional power and charged with the duty to sell United States bonds and to employ such other effective means as may be necessary" to support that standard, and to maintain the parity of gold and silver and "the equal power of every dollar at all times in the market and in the payment of debts." This authority should include long or short bonds, as the occasion may require. The President refers temperately and candidly to the difficulties of the Treasury in times not long past, and to the means used to meet them. He points out that the transactions of the Government have been conducted on a gold basis, that bonds have been sold for gold and paid in gold, that the parity of all money issued or coined by the Government has been maintained, that to do this it has been necessary to issue bonds, under disadvantageous conditions, and it may be necessary to do so again. Now is the time, therefore, to change the disadvantageous conditions and give the Secretary of the Treasury all the authority required. Considering the unfair use made of the fact that money was borrowed under President CLEVELAND for precisely these purposes, this statement by the President is creditable to his sense of justice as well as to his judgment. This Nation should not forget, and if it is decently grateful it will not forget, that it was the firm will and dauntless courage and uncompromising honesty of President CLEVELAND in the stormy and perilous period from 1893 to 1896 that preserved the honor of the Government, the integrity of the standard of value, and the rights of all who have or who can earn money. When the legislation now proposed is secured, the Nation will but enjoy ample provision for the easy and constant performance of the task that he performed so faithfully and well with scant and uncertain means and against bitter opposition.

The President recognizes the need of a bank currency more adapted to the growing and changing conditions of commerce. He refers only to the need of a greater volume of money supply, and this he contemplates obtaining by increasing the percentage of bank issues, the reduction of the tax on circulation, and the authority to establish banks of smaller capital. These are excellent measures in their way and as far as they go. Their advocacy by the President is doubtless due to his confidence in his Secretary of the Treasury. The same influence can be relied on to bring the President in due time to recognize that the real need of the country is a bank currency that will not only be large enough at times of the greatest activity, but will contract automatically at times when the activity diminishes. The whole subject of bank currency, however, though it is of much intrinsic importance, is not nearly so important now as the fixing of the standard of value beyond all cavil or uncertainty, and the provision for its absolute maintenance. On this the President is entirely clear and sound.

A CORN KITCHEN AT PARIS.

Mr. PECK, our Commissioner to the Paris Exposition, could not have made a wiser disposition of $10,000 than he has made in devoting that sum to the maintenance of a "corn kitchen" at Paris during the exposition. As we have had occasion to remind our readers, this is by no means the first venture in this direction. When Mr. HEWITT was in Congress he made a persistent effort to have a suitable "exposition" made of the possibilities of Indian corn for the feeding of the nations. And an American citizen, Mr. MURPHY, made the tour of Europe for the purpose of familiarizing the populations with the uses of the most prolific of all the cereals. This gentleman, animated by personal enthusiasm, and furnished with official credentials, though with very insufficient funds for his patriotic purpose, did a great deal toward introducing American corn into Europe, and the bread made with a mixture of it is still known in Germany as "Murphybrod."

This present attempt is made under better auspices than any of its predecessors. It is not only more distinctly official, but, as a citizen and leading business man of Chicago, the centre of the "corn belt," Mr. PECK is aware of the enormous National importance to us of cultivating and diffusing a knowledge of the principal product of the prairies. At present it is only the Italians, among European peoples, who have any adequate knowledge of the nutritive capabilities of Indian corn, and they only in the limited form of what they call polenta and we call mush. The demand in the British Islands is mainly for the food of cattle. But the statistics of our export when compared with the statistics of our production suffice to show that we have by no means made the most of one of our chief products and the most characteristic and exclusive of our cereals.

It seems really absurd that, with a corn crop valued last year at over $500,000,000 we should have exported only $68,060,000 worth of corn and the "relatively derisory" amount of less than $2,000,000 worth of cornmeal, when, out of a wheat crop of $70,000,000 less in value, we exported $144,000,000 and of wheat flour $73,000,000 worth, against the beggarly two millions' worth of cornmeal. It is a reproach against our commercial shrewdness and enterprise that we have not given Europe more authentically to understand the uses of our corn crop. That reproach we may hope that Mr. PECK'S official action will do more than official action has done heretofore to remove. If an adequate "exposition" is made of this product at Paris it ought to be rendered impossible hereafter for the corngrower of the Northwest to use his surplus crop for fuel as the most profitable disposition he can make of it.

THE BATTLE OF THE MODDER.

The military advantage that commercial control gives has been as strongly illustrated in the campaign in South Africa as in our own civil war or in our war with Spain. What advantage the British in the field propose to themselves from keeping secret from Europe the details, even of battles already fought and operations already completed, may not be clear. But it is evident that the officers in the field and the officials in London do see an advantage in it; and it is not deniable that they have completely succeeded in their purpose. They have complete control of all the means of communication between the scene of action and the outside world. They have made such use of this control that not only are we not in possession of the Boer version of any of the recent fighting, but the details, from unofficial British sources, of the battle of the Modder, which was fought on the 27th of November, were not allowed to see the light in London until yesterday.

While there is no reason at all to distrust Lord METHUEN'S official accounts of that desperate fight, there is also reason to believe that the Boer reports would put a different face upon it in several respects. The British guess that the Boer loss was "tremendous" in comparison with the British does not seem to be very well founded. The Boers fought under cover, while the British were compelled to expose themselves in the open and to cross a "fire zone" more dangerous than any to which anybody who occupied it had ever been exposed. Moreover, the retreat of the Boers was conducted apparently in perfect order and without a sign of the panic that might have been expected to follow great losses. The British carried their immediate point, the command of the river and of the crossing, but at a fearful cost. The Boers are in a position to "fight another day." There is no reason to suppose that the passage of the Modder leaves an open road to Kimberley. Neither is that the view taken of the result in Great Britain. In fact, the tone of the British press implies a consciousness that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S diplomacy has had a graver issue than its author or any one else expected. Of the ultimate result there can be no doubt. But in the meanwhile it appears that Great Britain needs more troops in South Africa than she has there, and, with the very "household regiments" ordered to the scene of war, it is by no means clear where the additional troops needed are to come from or how they can be soon got ready.

Meanwhile Gen. SHERMAN'S famous remark that "war is hell" is receiving its exemplification. While the British are so much more highly civilized than the Boers, it does not appear that the actual combatants of the rank and file on the British side have any advantage over their enemies in that respect. The accounts of the battle leave very little to choose in point of primitive savagery. While it is charged that one side fired upon field hospitals and ambulances, upon the other it is admitted that Boers were shot and bayoneted after they had surrendered. It is appalling to think what a legacy of race hatred such a war will leave behind it, and it is a reproach to civilization that the questions at issue should not have been found susceptible of some more humane settlement.

THE HOMELY FORTH BRIDGE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Anent your recent illuminating editorials on bridge designing "as she is" practiced from an editorial chair, and, with the aid of a kodak, taking in the scope of European as well as American practice, may I ask if you have not neglected to consider the Hogarthian lines of beauty of the Forth Bridge, near the braw toon o' Edinburgh?

If there ever was a more homely, ungainly, clumsy, and stupidly appearing structure erected by the hand of man than this, then it has never been my ill-fortune to see it. And yet it perfectly fulfills its function; thus realizing the highest, the very highest, attainment of any manual production—efficiency of purpose. If it ever fails, 'twill only be from its own weight. Whether or not landscape gardeners and editorial experts could have hung it with drapery to produce a finer scenic effect without reducing the factor of safety, is a question you can answer as well as any other. But if my advice were called for, I would suggest experimenting on the pyramids of Ghizeh, where you will find benchmarks ready to start from, truly located and set by Col. Prout. If this experiment should fail, the reputation of the founders is so well established as not to be affected thereby.

And yet your moving motive, however far from the mark your intentions have landed, is worthy of commendation. There are yet two other phases of the subject you might consider, possibly with more certainty of logic, namely: the cost of aesthetic construction and the artistic qualifications of the political Bridge Commissions, the Controllers, and the Mayors, who, in fact, limit and determine, largely, the character of structure which the engineer must design within the limits of practicability. And there's the rub, and thereby hangs many a tale.

JOHN THOMSON,
President of the Engineers' Club.
374 Fifth Avenue, New York, Dec. 4, 1899.

Is This the Ugliest?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Reading in your esteemed editorial of this morning on the looks of our new bridges:

And in no European country, we believe, not even in England, would it be possible to erect such important and conspicuous structures as the new bridges are to be without taking more safeguards than we have taken that they shall not be eyesores.

I am forced to the conclusion that you never nourished your mind by observing the Forth Bridge. EDWARD C. NORTH.
New York, Dec. 3, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Aguinaldo's Plight.

Aguinaldo seems to have reached that part in the play where if he is discovered he will be lost.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Profitless.

Miss Chicago—Money talks, you know.
Miss Boston—A vulgar apothegm; culture makes no concession to the loquacity of lucre.—Boston Courier.

Time's Changes.

When two members of the class of 1900 meet the greeting is: "Hullo, old man!"
When two members of the class of '44 meet the saluation is: "Hullo, old boy!"—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

No Cause to be Discouraged.

Mr. Youngpop—My little girl is nearly two years old, and hasn't learned to talk yet.
Mr. Henpeckke—Don't let that worry you. My wife says she didn't begin to talk until she was nearly three, and now—.—Philadelphia Record.

Her Own Fault.

Mrs. Dibbs—Mme. Chic, I pay you more than Mrs. Hibbs, and yet you put more style into her frocks.
Mme. Chic—Well, Mrs. Dibbs, that's what you get for being so easy to please.—Indianapolis Journal.

WHEN YOU ASK THE LORD TO SMITE.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

Call on God to give His blessing
To your cause if you will;
Let the faith that was with Moses
Be your own in trouble still,
If you will;
But remember, in the hour
When you ask the Lord to smite,
That your foe may be addressing
The same God with all his might,
Sure, as you are sure, that he is
In the right!

Go to battle fondly trusting
In Jehovah, if you please,
With high hope and spreading nostrils
And with firmness in your knees,
If you please;
But beware of praying unto
The Great Master on His throne
As if He were bound to succor
And to strike for you alone—
As if God were but a chattel,
And your own!

ORGANIZATION OF THE SENATE.

Republicans Will Insist Upon a Majority Upon All Committees—To Provide for New Possessions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Three caucuses were held in the Senate end of the Capitol to-day. They were under the auspices respectively of the Republican, the Democratic, and the Independent Senators, the last named including the Silver Republicans and the Populists. Each meeting discussed reorganization of the committees and referred details to special committees.

Senator Allison presided at the Republican caucus, and was empowered to select a committee of nine to confer with the opposition and make the apportionment of members.

Senator Penrose made an inquiry as to what was to be done in the matter of filling the offices of the Secretary and the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, but was informed that that subject was not embraced in the call.

There was a suggestion that the Republican representation on committees should be in proportion to the Republican membership of the Senate, and in reply to a question Senator Allison said that the Republicans numbered about five-eighths of the entire Senate.

After some discussion the suggestion was abandoned because of the effect that such a demand in the Senate would have upon the House, where the Republicans have proportionately a much smaller majority. There was, however, a general understanding that the Republicans should have a clear majority on all committees.

Senator Hale moved a committee on the insular possessions of the United States, and upon the suggestion of Senator Lodge agreed to amend his motion so as to provide for the two new committees, one to cover Cuba and the other to include the affairs of Puerto Rico and the Philippines. The motion was referred to the proposed Committee on Committees, but no disposition was made of a suggestion made sotto voce by Senator Mason that he, Senator Hoar, and Senator Hale should be given places on the proposed Philippine Committee.

The conference really delegated the whole subject to the Committee on Committees, which Senator Allison promised to appoint promptly.

The Democrats transacted no business beyond the unanimous selection of Senator Jones of Arkansas as Chairman of the caucus to succeed Senator Turpie, and the authorization of the Chairman to appoint a committee to confer with the Republican committee on the reorganization of the standing committees.

The Independents agreed to act with the Democrats in the organization of the Senate, and Senator Pettigrew was appointed to act as a member of the Minority Committee on Committees. This conference was attended by all the Silver Republicans and Populist Senators, of whom there are eight.

BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE.

Representatives Offer 861, Together with 30 Resolutions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The rush of bills in the House of Representatives yesterday was the greatest in the memory of House officials, the total being 861 bills, public and private, and thirty resolutions.

Among the bills introduced are those of Mr. Bingham (Penn.) authorizing the construction of the League Island Navy Yard dry dock, Philadelphia, of stone instead of wood, with a limit of cost of $1,100,000; by Mr. Sulzer (N. Y.) extending the time for building the East River Bridge to Jan. 1, 1905; by Mr. Elliott, for an investigation of the cause of yellow fever.

Representative Corliss (Mich.) introduced a bill for a Pacific cable to be built by the Government, to Hawaii, the Philippines, Japan, and China at a limit of cost of $8,000,000, of which $500,000 is to be immediately available. The route and general control are placed under a Pacific cable commission, including the Postmaster General and Chief Signal Service officer of the army.

Representative Tawney (Minn.) introduced in the House a resolution for the creation of a committee of seventeen members to be known as the Committee on Insular Affairs," to have jurisdiction over "affairs concerning insular territory, acquired or occupied under treaty with Spain of Dec. 10, 1898, including the Island of Tutuila, Samoa."

The resolution also provides that the committee shall be privileged.

Representative Gillett (Mass.) introduced a joint resolution for a Constitutional amendment for uniform divorce laws; Mr. Grout (Mass.) a Constitutional amendment against polygamy; Mr. Bartholdt (Mo.) a bill for postal savings banks; Mr. Graham (Penn.) for service pensions, and Mr. Mahon (Penn.) for establishing a bureau of public health.

Among the joint resolutions introduced in the House were those of W. Alden Smith (Mich.) for a pan-American conference to consider arbitration; inquiring of the Secretary of State as to German adulteration of wines and German discrimination against American beef, fruit, and horses; providing for a reciprocity commission, and calling for information as to the non-building of naval vessels on the great lakes.

Mr. Burton (Ohio) introduced a joint resolution for the abrogation of the treaty of 1817 with Great Britain, so far as it restricted the building of warships on the great lakes. Others were introduced by Mr. Ketchum, (N. Y.,) for a Constitutional amendment against church or ecclesiastical appropriations by States; by Mr. Stephens, (Texas,) for a Constitutional amendment authorizing an income tax; by Mr. Corliss, (Mich.,) for the election of Representatives for four years; by Mr. Roberts, (Mass.,) for a Constitutional amendment authorizing Congress to limit the hours of labor in States.

PLANNING HOUSE COMMITTEES.

Speaker Henderson May Name Them Before Christmas.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Speaker Henderson has not yet definitely determined when the committees of the House will be announced, whether before or after the holidays, but the expectation is that it will be just before the adjournment for Christmas. The time is required for conferring with new members and learning their capabilities for different lines of work. In the main it is expected that old members will retain their former places, and if this is observed there will be the following important vacancies:

Ways and Means, three Republicans; Appropriations, one Republican and one Democrat; Judiciary, four Republicans and one Democrat; Banking and Currency, four Republicans and two Democrats; Commerce, one Republican and one Democrat; Rivers and Harbors, two Republicans; Foreign Affairs, two Republicans and one Democrat; Military Affairs, five Republicans and two Democrats.

The three vacancies on Ways and Means are attracting special attention, among those mentioned for the places being Moody and McCall of Massachusetts, Littlefield of Maine, who succeeded Dingley, and William Alden Smith of Michigan.

Brief Session of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—To-day's session of the Senate lasted two hours and forty minutes, practically the entire time being consumed in the reading of the President's message. Little attention was paid to the reading by a majority of the Senators. Many of them did not remain in the Chamber; some quietly discussed matters of interest with their colleagues, and a few followed the reading from the pamphlet copies which had been placed on their desks.

At the conclusion of the reading the death of Senator-elect Hayward was announced, and the Senate adjourned.

CENSUS EXPERTS APPOINTED.

Men Named to Take Charge of Various Groups of Inquiries.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The Director of the Census to-day made the following appointments of special agents in charge of designated groups of inquiries:

Franklin Allen of New York City, Secretary of the American Silk Association, expert special agent in charge of silk manufacture statistics; William J. Battison of Boston, connected with the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, special agent in charge of wool manufactures statistics; Edward W. Parker of the Geological Survey, in charge of statistics of coke, petroleum, lead, copper, and other metals; George C. Houghton of Lynn, Mass., Secretary of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, in charge of statistics of leather and its products, and F. H. Newell of the Geological Survey, in charge of statistics on irrigation.

SIR HENRY TATE DEAD.

Was the Donor of the Tate Collection and Picture Gallery—In Youth a Grocer's Apprentice.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Sir Henry Tate, formerly head of the firm of Henry Tate & Sons, sugar refiners, and donor of the Tate Collection and Picture Gallery, Westminster, is dead.

Sir Henry Tate was the greatest patron of art possessed by England in the latter half of this century. After he had made an immense fortune he set one aim before himself. That was the recognition in their own country of the merits of the modern English schools of painting. With this idea Sir Henry acquired a collection of masterpieces of English painters, and, when the terms of his offer to present them to the nation were not agreed to, built the Tate Gallery to house them, and gave both the building and its contents to the people.

Henry Tate was the founder of his own fortunes. He was born at Chorley, Lancashire, eighty years ago. His father was a poor country clergyman, and the poverty of the family made it necessary for the boy to earn his living at an early age. He was apprenticed to a grocer, and at the end of his apprenticeship started in business on his own account. He might have been a country grocer to the end of his days had he not become possessed by the idea that the methods of handling and refining sugar were antiquated and that a fortune awaited any one who could improve them.

Young Tate therefore went into the refining business in London, and it chanced one day that the inventor of a process for producing dry granulated sugar offered the patent to him. It had been refused by most of the other refiners in London, but Mr. Tate gave it a trial, with the result that before long the old damp sugar was completely driven out of the market and that the market belonged to Tate. The latter afterward secured another patent, for cutting sugar into cubes, and thereafter became one of the great millionaires of the British metropolis.

Until Mr. Tate made his offer of one of the most important collections of English pictures to the nation he was almost utterly unknown outside of business circles and the suburban society of Streatham. The letter in which he made the offer made him for a time one of the most-talked-of men in London. After the gift had been refused, because of the proviso that the nation was to build a home for the pictures, and Mr. Tate had thereupon bought the site of the old Milbank Prison and erected a gallery upon it, he was in 1898 made a Baronet. The title descends to his son, William Henry Tate of Liverpool.

Sir Henry made many other benefactions. It was said to be his rule to give half his income for the public good. The Hahnemann Hospital and Homeopathic Dispensary, in London, were built entirely by him, and so was the library of University College, Liverpool, which cost £16,000. To the same college he also gave £7,000 for scholarships.

GERMANY'S POLITICAL CLUB LAW

The Measure Prohibiting Coalition Will Be Repealed.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—The prospective repeal of the Prussian law forbidding the affiliation and coalition of political clubs and societies has caused a great sensation to-day throughout Germany. Following Prince von Hohenlohe' successful appeal to the Emperor yesterday, the Cabinet to-day formally agreed to the repeal. It is also certain that the Bundesrath at to-morrow's special session, will agree to the repealing resolution, which the Reichstag passed some time ago, but which had not been considered by the Bundesrath.

Emperor William's objections, it appears, were due to his fear that repeal would increase Socialist agitation and the political power of the Socialist Party. He had expressed to the Imperial Chancellor a hope that the Cabinet would devise some means of preventing this.

The Cabinet, however, declined, feeling sure that the Reichstag would defeat any such attempt. Prince von Hohenlohe intends to-morrow solemnly to announce that repeal is an accomplished fact, thus nipping in the bud the intention of the Reichstag to rake him and the Government over the coals for not keeping a definite promise.

FRENCH CONSPIRACY CASES.

Court Suspends a Counsel for Making Insulting Remarks.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—In the Senate, sitting as a high court, to-day, Chief of Detectives Henion, on whose report the prosecution of the conspiracy cases is mainly based, testified in support of his allegations. He was frequently interrupted by counsel for the prisoners, who asked questions, to come to which M. Hennion refused to answer, which evoked protests.

Counsel Evain demanded that the court refuse to admit police reports as evidence, whereupon the court deliberated secretly and rejected the demand, at the same time sentencing one of the counsel to three months' suspension for remarks insulting to the court.

MARCONI INTERESTS THE KAISER

Germany's Ruler Listens to a Lecture on Wireless Telegraphy.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—Emperor William's well-known interest in technical investigations, especially those relating to the navy, kept him for nearly five hours to-day at the High School of Technology, where the most interesting feature of the proceedings was a long lecture, illustrated with experiments, by Prof. Slaby on Signor Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy as applied in naval movements.

The lecture was based upon a series of experiments on board the Friedrich Karl, near Kiel, when the operator succeeded in communicating over distances of from 45 to 48 kilometers with a thirty-meter wire.

After the lecture the Emperor engaged the professor in a lively discussion, in which Baron von Senden-Bibran, Vice Admiral and chief of the Marine Cabinet, and Privy Councilor von Busley joined. His Majesty inquired particularly regarding the interference of opposing currents.

DISCUSS SUBMARINE BOATS.

German Naval Architect Does Not Believe in Their Efficacy.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—The Society of Naval Architects met at Charlottenburg to-day. Emperor William, the Secretaries of State, the Prussian Ministers, and many high military and naval officers were present. The Grand Duke of Oldenburg presided.

Geheimrath Busley read a paper on "Submarine Boats," in which he said they offered no good prospects for the future, and congratulated the German Admiralty on abstaining from "costly and protracted experiments" and confining themselves to the construction of battleships, cruisers, and torpedo boats, adding that there was no reason to expect that the creation of a strong navy, as initiated by the Emperor, would be disturbed by fear of submarine boats. The paper was much applauded.

Austrian Legislative Committee Acts.

VIENNA, Dec. 5.—The committee appointed to deal with Paragraph 14, which conferred on the Government power to carry on the affairs of the nation by administrative decree in the event of parliamentary obstruction, has decided by a vote of 20 to 12 in favor of the elimination of the paragraph from the Constitution.

Prize for Physicians and Surgeons.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—M. Osiris, a wealthy Parisian, noted for his charities and public spirit, has presented to the Institute of France a sum representing an annual income of 32,000f., for a triennial prize of 100,000f. for the most remarkable work, or discovery of general interest, especially in the fields of surgery and medicine in exhibition years. The prize is open to all countries.

Criticise the Columbia's Sails.

GLASGOW, Dec. 5.—Members of the Shamrock's crew declare the Columbia is a far better designed boat. But, they claim, her sails set badly, and, they add, had the two yachts exchanged sails the Columbia would have won by an hour.

Three Hundred Armenians Massacred.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 5.—Private advices received here report that the Kurds have avenged the recent incursion of Russian Armenians into the Alashgerd district, in Turkish Armenia, by pillaging the Armenian village of Kostur and massacring 300 of the inhabitants.

San Salvador Revolt Suppressed.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—A dispatch from Guatemala, received here under yesterday's date, says the revolt on the frontier of San Salvador has been suppressed.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

JOSEPH WEISS'S RECITAL.

A Programme of Piano Music at Knabe Hall.

Joseph Weiss, a pianist, whose performances arouse curiosity if nothing else, gave the third of his current series of recitals at Knabe Hall last night. His programme consisted of the following numbers: An organ piece by Bach arranged for piano by Mr. Weiss, Schumann's "Toccata," Chopin's fantasia in F minor, two rhapsodies, the A major intermezzo, Opus 118, B minor capriccio, Opus 76, and F major romance, Opus 11, of Brahms; Rubinstein's barcarole in G and "Es blinkt der Thau," Liszt's Sixth and Fourteenth Hungarian Rhapsodies, "Loreley" and "Gnomenreigen," the Strauss-Tausig "Nachtfalter," and Schubert-Tausig "Marche Militaire."

Mr. Weiss is a pianist of singular personality. He plainly has a strong feeling for all the music which he plays, especially that of Brahms, and at times he plays beautifully. He did so in the cantabile of the Bach piece, which was sung tenderly and with lovely tone color, and in the little passage of recitative near the end of the Chopin fantasia, which he declaimed with his right hand in a dramatic manner. But he appears much of the time to be in search of effects not to be found by any rational process of analyzing the music, and the result is an exaggeration of subsidiary details, to the detriment of the leading melodic ideas. This finds further issue in the obliteration of the rhythms of some compositions and a general destruction of the formal outline.

This unfortunate, for Mr. Weiss has temperament and a fine command of tone color. The former is not wisely guided, and that leads to a sad misuse of the latter. Yet there are points of interest in his playing, as there must always be in those of really earnest players. Last night he indulged the eccentricity of running Schumann's "Toccata" and the Chopin fantasia together without a break between them, thus uniting two widely different styles. But as he played the Schumann piece in a very muddled manner, perhaps the difference in styles was not so marked as it might have been to the general hearer. He also treated Brahms's A major intermezzo as an introduction to the B minor capriccio, which showed a shocking lack of respect for the family rights of keys.

TO RETURN TO THE STAGE SOON.

Mrs. E. L. Fernandez to Play Again After a Long Retirement.

Mrs. J. L. Fernandez, who is probably one of the most widely known members of the theatrical profession, has decided to return to the stage, after an absence of twelve years. She has made arrangements to make her appearance some time during the month of January. She will play a low-comedy part—that of a ballet mistress—in a new musical comedy, as yet unnamed, which is to follow the engagement of Edward E. Rice's extravaganza, called "Little Red Riding Hood," which will be the attraction to succeed Miss Alice Nielsen when her season terminates at the Casino.

The production will be made under the direction of George W. Lederer. Mrs. Fernandez' last appearance with a professional company was with Mme. Modjeska when the Polish actress produced "Odette" at the Standard Theatre under the management of Daniel Frohman in 1887.

IN AUSTRIAN POET'S MEMORY.

Anzengruber's Play Presented at the Irving Place Theatre.

Manager Conried's performance at the Irving Place Theatre last evening of Anzengruber's play, "Der Pfarrer von Kirchfeld," (The Parson of Kirchfeld,) in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the death of the Austrian poet, a part of the receipts being devoted to a fund for erecting a monument over his grave, proved very successful. The presentation both in acting and mounting was creditable, and it was thoroughly appreciated by the large audience.

JAPANESE PLAYS IN BOSTON.

Actors and Dramatic Students from Tokio Present Two of Them.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—An exposition of Japanese dramatic art was given at the Tremont Theatre yesterday afternoon by Otto Kawakami, Sada Yacco, and a company of dramatic students from Tokio. Two plays were given—a farce, called "Zingoro," (a story of a statuemaker, which proved to be a Japanese version of "Pygmalion and Galatea,") and "The Geisha and the Knight," a three-act tragedy, by Mr. Kawakami.

The actors spoke in their native tongue, and they were accompanied by weird and monotonous instrumental music and strident chanting or singing. The chief characteristics of their art were its action and its vividness. There was apparently little or no attempt to appeal to the imagination, but the emotions were portrayed with bluntness and fruity.

"The Geisha and the Knight" with us would be classed somewhere between a spectacle and a pantomime. The dialogue was limited, but the action was constant and vehement. The play opened with a fierce pitched battle. The next scene of the first act showed a second fight, in which the hero killed half a dozen of his foes with dexterity and dispatch. The second act brought forth an exciting duel, and the final curtain fell on another combat, with nearly every one on the stage in a more or less dilapidated condition. Yet, in the midst of all this extravagance, there was at times unquestioned power. Mr. Kawakami was ever dignified and impressive, and Mme. Yacco's death scene at the end of the play revealed tragic force.

LIGHTING PLANT FOR YONKERS.

Mayor Sutherland in His Annual Message Urges City to Buy One.

YONKERS, N. Y., Dec. 5.—The Common Council met this evening and organized by electing Alderman M. J. Walsh to succeed himself as Chairman. There was a big crowd present to hear the annual message of Mayor Sutherland, who began his second term in office to-day. Mr. Sutherland has shown indications of a socialistic leaning, and during the campaign this was used against him.

He advocated the municipal ownership of the lighting plant and called attention to the fact that Yonkers, which uses more than twice as many lights as Mount Vernon and is supplied by the same company, pays considerably more than Mount Vernon. In regard to the other things the city should acquire the title to he did not say much, holding that the lighting plant was of so great importance that the city's whole effort should be devoted to obtaining one of its own. He urged the establishment of a public market and other improvements.

He then gave warning to all city officials that hereafter they must be civil in their treatment of citizens having dealings with them. He said his reason for touching upon this matter was that he had received many complaints from citizens relative to the treatment they received from public officers. He reminded the officials that they were the servants, not the masters, of the citizens.

REMOVAL OF THE MAINE DEAD.

Contracts Made at Havana—Texas Now Near Hampton Roads.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Assistant Secretary Allen has received a letter from Capt. J. G. Greene, commandant of the naval station at Havana, saying that contracts have been executed for exhuming the remains of the dead of the battleship Maine buried in Colon Cemetery, and saying also that they can be removed to the United States at any time after the 15th instant.

The battleship Texas, which will be used for the transportation of these remains, is now on her way from Brunswick, Ga., to Hampton Roads, where she will coal and provision and then start for Havana.

The remains are to be brought to Washington and reinterred in the National Cemetery at Arlington with full military honors.

Atlantic Gales Predicted.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The Naval Hydrographic Office has made the following forecast for the North Atlantic Ocean for the month of December: "Frequent gales north of the thirty-fifth parallel; occasional gales latitude 25 degrees to 35 degrees north. Frequent storm areas along the transatlantic routes, moving northeasterly, followed by strong west and northwest gales; areas often extending south of Bermuda and the Azores. Occasional northers in the Gulf of Mexico. Fogs east of Newfoundland. Ice not probable south of the fiftieth parallel."

TELEPHONE FIGHT RUMORS

Plans of Independent Concerns to Bring About Competition.

WIRES NOT LAID OR STRUNG

Metropolitan and Manhattan Railway Officials Deny the Reports Affecting Those Companies.

Stories that set forth, in substance, that W. J. Latta's Telephone, Telegraph and Cable Company of America, the Knickerbocker Telephone and Telegraph Company, of which W. H. Eckert, brother of Gen. Thomas T. Eckert, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, is President, and the Board of Trade and Transportation's People's Telephone Corporation, of which Darwin R. James is President, are consolidated, and that they have stolen a march on the American Bell Telephone Company, or, rather, the New York Telephone Company, by stringing the city with wires and cables in the Metropolitan Street Railway conduits and along the routes of the Manhattan Railway Company, were not confirmed yesterday. In the financial district many well-informed men characterized the stories as tentative and put forth to excite public attention and bring forth comment. A story that to insure a merger of the three companies named two-thirds of the stock of the People's had been deposited with Dill, Bomeisler & Baldwin was denied by all interests.

It was, however, fairly well established that negotiations toward a working agreement between the three companies are well advanced, that the Knickerbocker and the People's Companies will be the construction companies of the Latta Company, and that there should no longer be any doubt that a fight between the Bell Telephone Company and the independent companies is "on," the latter having the support of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, or Traction Company, which is spoken of as the "Whitney syndicate."

President Latta said last evening: "I have nothing to say on the subject except that we have been, are, and will be working to an end. I may add that we desire the newspapers and the public to let us alone. We have nothing to say. Let all have a little patience. We will show something tangible and important shortly."

President James said he did not care to discuss the situation "too finely." "We may," he added, "operate as construction companies under Latta's Company. The People's aim is to bring about lower telephone rates, and we're going to have lower rates. Our temporary offices are at 27 and 29 Pine Street. As to whether we have strung wires or not, I have nothing to say. Ask President Vreeland of the Metropolitan. But it will not be much trouble to discover that the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, in laying its plans for an underground trolley, had this in view. It will take some time to give the public cheaper telephone, but it won't be over a year before it gets them. As to the Bell people, we're in for a fight and shall win."

Hopkins J. Hanford, a Director and General Manager of the People's, said: "So far all that can be said is that we, the People's, Knickerbocker, and Latta's company, have agreed not to fight one another. We are to be distinct and yet work in harmony. We have done no stringing. The system in this city has not been charted. This would take months. Work on the plan of the People's is progressing, some contracts have been let, draughtsmen and engineers are busy, and no time is being lost."

President Eckert said that the headquarters of the Knickerbocker would be at Elm and Broome Streets, in the Astor Building. Of the reports current, he said: "The stories are so twisted that I shall not submit to an interview on the subject."

President Charles F. Cutler of the New York Tephone Company said: "All that I know of opposition is from the newspapers. We have no defense and nothing to offer. I have no comment to make on the stories that are current."

The stories that wires had already been laid in the ducts of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company were denied last evening by President Vreeland. "The report is absolutely false," said he. "I know nothing of the so-called plans of the new telephone companies as published in the newspapers. There are no negotiations leading to any such arrangement in the near future or at any time that I know of."

This denial was supplemented by Thomas F. Ryan, a Director of the Metropolitan Company, who said: "It is not true that wires have been strung. There is nothing in these stories. As to these telephone plans, I know nothing."

William C. Whitney professed ignorance of the reported telephone combination and refused to make further comment.

A denial that the People's Company had strung telephone cables on the structure of the Manhattan Railway Company, as a part of its plans, was made by Alfred Skitt, Vice President of the company. Mr. Skitt said he had heard of no such arrangement.

In connection with the impending war with the Bell Telephone Company, considerable comment was made because of the extraordinary rise on Monday of General Carriage and that the further advance yesterday from 135 to 180 without sales, but the Street refused to be unduly surprised at these advances. To all appearances the stock could be put to 500 as easily as it has been advanced to 180, for no stock is offered and it is said that there is no stock that can come upon the market. Report has it that the stock is all pooled and cannot be freed until after Jan. 1. Some stock was offered, but it was in the form of a seller's sixty-day option and was not taken. One hundred shares were offered in this way at 150, while at the time 175 regular was bid.

It was reported in the afternoon that the remarkable advance was due to the fact that efforts were being made to obtain the rights of the company in order to construct electrical subways in this city for the use of the People's Company to compete with the Bell Telephone Company, this right, it was said, being granted by the charter of the General Carriage Company. This report later was said to be unfounded. An officer of the company said that no such power as that to construct subways was granted by the General Carriage Company's charter. This and other similar intimations have been heard since the stock attracted attention by its phenomenal advance, but the rise in General Carriage still remains unexplained.

SANTOS COFFEE VESSEL SUNK.

The Lassell Rammed by the Red Star Liner Friesland and Beached on the Staten Island Shore.

The Red Star Line steamship Friesland ran yesterday morning into the steamer Lassell, which, laden with her cargo of coffee from Santos, was at anchor off Quarantine. The Friesland's prow made a hole large enough to sink the other steamer, but quick action on the part of tugs that went to the Lassell's assistance enabled her to be beached and saved a portion of her cargo.

The Lassell arrived from Santos with 23,000 bags of coffee on Saturday, and was prevented from landing her cargo by the Board of Health, which feared the introduction of bubonic plague. The Friesland arrived early yesterday morning and lay at anchor at Quarantine for a couple of hours. The flood tide swung her round with her nose pointing outward, and when she started for her berth in the North River at 8:10 A. M. she attempted to go about so as to head up the bay. As the boat begun making headway the pilot saw that the flood tide would carry him against the Lassell, which was lying at anchor before him. The engines were stopped and the bells were rung to reverse, but somehow the machinery did not obey, and the Friesland glided along toward the Lassell.

The Captain of the Friesland shouted to let go the starboard anchor, but before the momentum of the steamer could be checked her jibboom passed across the deck of the Lassell and her bow cut deep into the steamer on the port side and abaft the foremast, and carried away the derricks. A sailor of the Lassell leaped over the side of the steamer and tried to force canvas into the hole, but without success. Several men hurried into the hold, and on returning reported that the water was pouring in at a perilous rate. When the Friesland drifted astern she swept away davits and stanchions from the Lassell, and a clean, narrow cut was seen in the wounded vessel's side.

In the meantime, the sailors of the Lassell were ordered to shift the coffee to starboard, and succeeded in moving about 2,000 bags. The water gained so rapidly that it was seen the steamer would soon sink. Towboats hurried to assist, and soon the tugs Ceres, W. J. McCaldin, J. A. Garfield, and Charles W. Russell and the Quarantine boats Governor Flower and Charles F. Allen succeeded in fastening lines to the Lassell. They towed her toward the Staten Island shore and beached her on a soft mud bottom near Clifton. The water was then over the furnaces.

Deputy Health Officer Sanborn and his aides remained in charge of the vessel and kept outsiders off. The inhabitants of Clifton were afraid that the rats would escape from the Lassell and swim to shore and spread the bubonic plague. Sixteen men were sent from the Health Office of Richmond Borough to kill the rats, should any of them reach the shore. The men remained on duty all last night. The Merritt wreckers patched up the hole in the Lassell last night, and expect to float her to-day. As soon as possible after the collision lighters were sent to take off the coffee that was still undamaged by the water, and half of the cargo was thus saved. The coffee was insured.

The Friesland escaped with very little damage and reached her pier, No. 15 North River, at 9:45 o'clock. Policemen refused all admittance to the ship, and Capt. Shackford, Superintendent of the pier, declined to talk about the accident. The pilot who had brought the boat in hastened to make his report to the Pilot Commissioners. He said he was on the bridge and gave the signal to start at slow speed. The flood tide was carrying the Friesland against the Lassell, and so he rang the bell to stop and gave the full speed astern signal. This was not answered, and he had to repeat the signal twice. By that time the Friesland was close to the Lassell, and it was too late to avoid the collision. The officers of the International Navigation Company, which owns the Red Star Line, declined to make a statement as to the cause of the accident.

Santos Coffee Not Landed Here.

The masters of the steamers Roman Prince and Ragusa, which arrived last week with coffee from Santos, entered their vessels at the Custom House yesterday, as officers of the J. W. Taylor and Lassell had done the day before. Busk & Jevons, agents of the J. W. Taylor, obtained from Collector Bidwell general orders to place the coffee brought by that vessel in warehouse at the Erie Basin, but President Murphy of the Board of Health, who was in touch with the customs authorities, prohibited the landing of the cargo anywhere in the city. Busk & Jevons said yesterday that they had abandoned hope of landing the coffee here, and that the J. W. Taylor would proceed to sea as soon as clearance papers could be obtained, but they did not know for what port she would sail.

SENATOR HAYWARD DEAD.

Succumbed in Nebraska City Yesterday —His Long and Honorable Career in Law and Politics.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Dec. 5.—United States Senator Hayward died this morning. Soon after he was elected to the Senate he was stricken with paralysis while addressing a political meeting, and since then his death has been almost daily expected.

Monroe Leland Hayward was born at Willsborough, Essex County, N. Y., on Dec. 22, 1840. He spent his youth there, and when the war of the rebellion began he enlisted in the Twenty-second New York Infantry. Later he was transferred to the Fifth Cavalry, serving until December, 1862, when he was discharged for disability resulting from sickness. Returning home, he entered the Fort Edward Collegiate Institute, from which he was graduated in 1866.

Soon thereafter he went to Whitewater, Wis., whither his father had removed. There he read law, and was soon admitted to the bar.

Then he went to Nebraska City, Neb., and engaged in the practice of his profession, and soon took front rank at the bar. He prospered financially, and by fortunate investments accumulated a competence, the bulk of which he invested in farming lands.

He was a member of the Nebraska State Constitutional Convention in 1875, and in 1880 he was appointed to fill out an unexpired term on the District Court bench. He was a leading member of the State Board of Agriculture and also of the State Agricultural Society.

He achieved his principal prominence before the people in 1898, when he was the Republican candidate for Governor. Although defeated, he reduced the fusion majority from 18,000 to 3,000.

As soon as it was learned that the Legislature was Republican ex-Judge Hayward announced his candidacy for the United States Senate, and on March 8 of the current year he was elected over William Vincent Allen, the fusion candidate, by a vote of 74 to 58.

Senator Hayward leaves a wife, one daughter, and two sons. One son, Edwin P. Hayward, is a Surgeon in the army. The other, William H. Hayward, was a Captain in the Second Nebraska Regiment in the war with Spain. Mrs. Hayward was Miss Jennie Pelton of Putnam County, N. Y.

CONTEST FOR THE SENATORSHIP.

No Doubt that ex-Senator Allen Can Name Mr. Hayward's Successor.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 5.—Ex-Senator Allen, now a District Judge, can name the successor of Senator Monroe L. Hayward, who died at his home in Nebraska City, this morning. This is the sentiment of the Fusionists in Nebraska to-day, and there is no doubt that Gov. Poynter will regard their wishes. Allen will be tendered the position, and should he not accept it, he will suggest to the Governor who should be appointed. That his wishes will be followed is not questioned. It is not believed that he will accept the appointment, because he is a candidate for the position to be vacated one year hence by Senator Thurston, and the acceptance of the office now to run for one year only would not strengthen his chances in the next campaign.

The death of Senator Hayward makes it necessary that the Legislature which is to be chosen next November shall elect two United States Senators for Nebraska. This means that a battle royal will occur in this State next year. With a Presidential campaign on in which a Nebraskan will be the candidate for President, an entire State ticket to elect, and a Legislature that will choose Senators, it will be decidedly interesting, and Gov. Poynter, a Populist, will act with great caution in making any move that may have a bearing on the political situation. The Democrats are demanding that a Democrat be appointed. Populists are opposing such an appointment and clamoring for Allen, who was the candidate of the Fusionists in the last Legislature.

Rumors indicating that Bryan will be appointed can be denied on the best of authority. Speaking to a friend recently Gov. Poynter expressed the hope that he would not be called on to appoint a Senator, but intimated that in no event would Mr. Bryan's name be considered for the position. Should Bryan be defeated for President and Nebraska elect a Populist Senator next year, Bryan could then be made a United States Senator. Mr. Thompson, National Committeeman for Nebraska, and Gilbert M. Hitchcock, editor of The Omaha World-Herald, are prominent Democratic candidates for the place.

Gov. Poynter to-day gave assurance that he would act promptly when the time came. Should Allen conclude to accept the appointment the matter would be ended there; if he does not, one of the greatest political fights ever seen in the State will occur, and it may prevent fusion in Nebraska next year. Mr. Bryan may be able to prevent such a fight, but this is doubted.

ACTION IN THE SENATE.

Resolutions of Regret Proposed by Senator Thurston Adopted.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The announcement of the death of Senator Monroe L. Hayward of Nebraska was received by the Senate with sincere regret. Although he was not officially a member of the body, he was well known to many of the Senators and by them was held in high regard. At the conclusion of the reading of the President's message the Senate adopted the following resolutions of regret presented by Senator Thurston of Nebraska:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with deep regret and profound sorrow of the death of the Hon. Monroe L. Hayward, lately elected Senator from the State of Nebraska.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate a copy of these resolutions to the House of Representatives.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Senate do now adjourn.

Upon the adoption of the resolutions President Frye declared the Senate adjourned.

CHILD LABOR IN BROOKLYN.

State Factory Inspector Williams Takes the Matter Up.

ALBANY, Dec. 5.—State Factory Inspector Williams has sent a letter to Mrs. Ruth Huntington Sessions of Brooklyn, who has been quoted as criticising the employment of working children in Brooklyn and the enforcement of the child labor law by the Deputy Factory Inspectors to the effect that "the conditions are such that I believe some of the Deputy Inspectors must be either taking bribes or neglecting their duty."

Inspector Williams in his letter adds: "If you have any specific information that would justify the making of such a charge, you could perform no greater public service than by communicating such information to me."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

A touch of Winter in the air yesterday made a very noticeable change in the appearance of the avenue and the uptown fashionable streets. Dark Winter gowns and furs made their appearance almost as if by magic, and people moved along briskly, while the closed automobile cabs were substituted for the open ones in which the lovers of the new craze who do not own automobiles of their own have been disporting themselves for some time past. As very often happens on the first really cold day of Winter, when furnaces and fireplaces hitherto unused are called into play, there were a number of fires during the day up town—one of which, that at the Marlborough, threatened to be serious and gave the crowd of promenaders unwonted excitement and amusement. One of these fires, slight in itself and soon put out, but which brought the engines and thronging crowds, occurred at the Calumet Club, at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street.

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A year ago to-day the late Earl of Strafford and Mrs. Samuel J. Colgate were married at noon in Grace Church chantry. It is difficult to realize that a year has elapsed since this wedding, which produced so much excitement in society, and that for over half that short space of time the bride of a year ago has been for the second time a widow. The Earl had succeeded to the Earldom only on the death of his brother, early in 1898. Little has been heard here of late of the Countess of Strafford, who has naturally been in deep mourning and living in seclusion since the Earl's death. It is, however, expected that she will come over in the Winter or the early Spring to visit her relatives here.

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As was announced yesterday, the curious suit between the two sisters, Mrs. Edward Lyman Short and Mrs. Robert Ralston Crosby, which came up for trial Monday morning, was settled out of court, and it is understood that Mrs. Short and Mrs. Crosby will meet at an early day at Mrs. Short's house, at 20 West Thirty-seventh Street, and make an amicable division of the family heirlooms there, in which they have a joint interest. Thus ends one of the most remarkable family contentions that has ever been made public in New York, and both families are being congratulated on having adjusted their difficulties without further publicity. Mr. Short's curious and mysterious but clever letter to Mrs. Crosby, in which he called her "The Veiled Prophetess of Khorassan," was part of the evidence that would have been produced had the suit been proceeded with on Monday.

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Mrs. Frederick W. Betts has issued cards for a reception in honor of her recently married son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Wyllys Rossiter Betts, at her residence, 22 East Sixty-fifth Street, on the afternoon of Tuesday, Dec. 19. Mrs. W. R. Betts was Miss Ada Godfrey. The young couple have taken the house 63 East Seventy-fourth Street for the Winter. Mrs. Wager Swayne will give a coming-out reception for her daughter, Miss Eleanor Swayne at her residence, 2 West Forty-third Street, on Saturday afternoon next, Dec. 9. Miss Eleanor Swayne will receive with her mother and elder sister. Mrs. Spencer Aldrich will give a coming-out reception at her residence, 271 West Seventy-second Street, for her daughter, Miss Aldrich, on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 16. Miss Laura Low, daughter of Mrs. Joseph T. Low, will be introduced at two receptions to be given by Mrs. Low at her residence, 57 West Fifty-second Street, on Jan. 3 and 10. Mrs. B. Aymar Sands will give a dinner on Monday, Dec. 18. The report that she was to give one last evening was erroneous. This dinner will be for Miss Sands and her young friends.

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The Auguste Victoria, which arrived from Mediterranean ports yesterday, brought, among other passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon K. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Bishop, Gen. J. Blake Baker and Mrs. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Bowles Colgate, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Lewis, Miss Anna Lewis, and Miss Georgie Shippen of Philadelphia. The Germanic, which sails to-day for Liverpool, has booked, among other passengers, Frank Andrews of Boston, Washington, and Newport, R. C. Barclay, Mrs. William Cochrane, Mrs. A. W. Curtis and Miss C. H. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mullet, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Clarke, R. T. Tower, Richard Walsh, and Windham H. Wynne. On the St. Paul, sailing to-day, there are booked, among others, R. I. Cochrane, J. D. Crimmins, Jr., the Hon. Webster Davis of Washington, Miss Hunnewell of Boston, the Baroness Zedlitz Leipe, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Shaw of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin and Mr. Iselin's two daughters, the Hon. A. C. Thomas, and Fernando Yznaga. On the passenger list of the Oceanic, which arrived last night, there are the names of Mr. and Mrs. George Ward, Mr. and Mrs. F. Wheeler, Col. James Baker, D. G. Boissevain, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stuart, Mrs. William F. Burden, Mrs. John E. Cowdin, Christopher Moller, the Duc de la Torre, and Paderewski.

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The first junior cotillion was danced at Sherry's last night. The dance was an exceptionally lively and pretty one. The ladies who received were Mrs. Jacob W. Miller, Mrs. Alfred Pell, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, and Mrs. B. Aymar Sands. The cotillion was led by Mr. Alexander Hadden, who danced with Miss Edith Clark. A number of the guests came from dinners given by Mrs. Dodge, Mrs. Stokes, Mrs. Edgar, and Mrs. Van Nest. The cotillion began soon after 9, and ended soon after midnight. The dancers were mostly from the younger element, the débutantes and the young men who make their first bow this year, with a few of the younger matrons. Among those present were Mrs. George C. Clark and her daughters, Miss Julia and Miss Edith Clark, Gen. Lloyd S. Bryce, Mrs. Bryce, and Miss Clare Bryce, Mrs. Bayard Dominick and the Misses Dominick, Mr. and Mrs. George Bird and Miss Metcalf, Mrs. Philip Sands and Miss Anne Sands, Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest and Miss Van Nest, Mrs. George R. Schieffelin and the Misses Schieffelin, Mrs. John M. Bowers and the Misses Bowers, Mr. and Mrs. Henry de Coppet and the Misses de Coppet, Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster and the Misses de Peyster, Mr. and Mrs. Maturin Delafield and the Misses Delafield, Mrs. George E. Dodge and Miss Dodge, Col. Henry A. Du Pont, Mrs. Du Pont, and the Misses Du Pont, Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Edgar, Mrs. Frederic Gallatin, Miss May Gallatin and Albert Gallatin, Mr. and Mrs. Anson W. Hard, Miss Hard and the Messrs. Hard, Mr. and Mrs. James J. Higginson, the Misses Higginson and the Messrs. Higginson, Mrs. E. P. C. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Osborn and Miss Osborn, and Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge and Messrs. Marshall and Murray Dodge. The second junior cotillion will be danced, also at Sherry's, on Jan. 2, 1900.

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Some two hundred young men and women met last night in the Dowager's suite of the Astoria Hotel at the first of the fortnightly dances. The list of subscribers to these dances, which will now take place every fortnight until the end of the season, has already been published in this column. The members of the organization are drawn chiefly from the younger element in society not included in the junior cotillion list.

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The first Wednesday cotillion took place last night at Delmonico's. The Board of Governors especially requested an early attendance, setting the opening hour at 9 o'clock, having in mind that most of the men are in business, and a few hours of sleep are to them almost a necessity. The patronesses met their wishes half way, and at some slight inconvenience, such as a hasty or an early dinner, were on hand to receive the guests as they assembled. These patronesses were Mrs. John Burling Lawrence, Mrs. William L. Trenholm, Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, Mrs. Samuel Spencer, Mrs. Algernon S. Sullivan, Mrs. Robert Nicol, Mrs. John W. Boothby, and Mrs. Philip A. H. Brown, Mr. Arthur Skelton Wily of Virginia led a spirited cotillion, dancing with Miss Mary Newbold Lawrence of this city.

***

Miss Low, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph T. Low of 57 West Fifty-second Street, will give a dinner of twelve covers this evening at her parents' residence. Her guests will include Mr. and Mrs. Wyllys Rossiter Betts, Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Buckley, Miss Van Nest, Miss Josephine Roe, Mr. Henry G. Sanford, and Mr. Cecil Lancale. Miss Low, with her sister, Miss Laura Low, has just returned from a trip around the world with her parents. Mrs. Walter Watson, Jr., gave yesterday afternoon the first of two receptions at her residence, 52 West Fifty-second Street. Mr. and Mrs. Lester del Garcia have closed their country house, at Islip, L. I., and are at 4 West Forty-ninth Street for the Winter.

***

The annual dinner which marks the anniversary of the St. Nicholas Society will be held at Delmonico's up-town building this evening. There promises to be an unusually large attendance of members, for the Christmas festival anniversary dinner of this old organization is always more largely attended than the Easter dinner or Pasch festival. The new President, Mr. F. de Peyster Foster, will preside, and the new Stewards, who are William Pierson Hamilton and Paul Gibert Thebaud, will also be present with their fellows to provide for the comfort of the guests. The Christmas favors, always given out at this dinner, are not the least of its attractive features.

***

A fair will be held at the Waldorf to-day from 11 A. M. to 7 P. M. in aid of the Cuban Orphan Society, of which Gen. Francis Vinton Greene is President. Mrs. Douglas Robinson will have charge of the flower table. The fair for the Home of the Destitute Blind, at Mrs. Frederic de Peyster's yesterday afternoon, was largely attended and very successful, as was also that for the Mothers and Babies' Hospital, at the Waldorf.

***

Mr. Peter Marié gave a tea yesterday afternoon at his apartments, 6 East Thirty-seventh Street. Mr. Marié had many callers. Mr. and Mrs. Leon Marié have returned from their trip to Alaska and are stopping at the Hotel Majestic for the Winter.

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The début of Miss Lillie Bowen Pleasanton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pleasanton, took place yesterday in Philadelphia. It began at 5 o'clock with a tea, followed by a dinner, at which eighty persons sat down, after which they all went to the theatre, where all the boxes had been reserved for them. The house was beautifully decorated with the choicest flowers. A number of guests from New York, Baltimore, and Washington were present. Mrs. Pleasanton was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Ronald Stewart of New York. The girls who assisted the débutante were Miss Edythe Whelan and Miss Kirby of Baltimore, Miss Elsie Taylor, Miss Ethel Peters, Miss Estelle Laussat Willoughby, Miss Adele Barger, Miss Helen Evans, Miss McElroy, Miss Ermentine Jordan, Miss Edith Bucknell, the Misses Whelen, Miss Pauline Hart, Miss Emma Gibson, the Misses Nellson, Miss Anne Tomkins, Miss Wetherill, and Miss Kate Colohan. After the theatre there was a dance and a supper.

***

Society is very gay just now in Albany. The first of the official dinners was given there this week. Chief Judge and Mrs. Alton B. Parker entertained on this occasion on Monday, and Gov. and Mrs. Roosevelt were of course among the guests. Judge Parker and Mrs. Parker will be at home on Wednesdays at the Ten Eck. Last evening Gov. Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt were the guests of honor at a dinner given by Col. William Graham and Mrs. Graham. On Saturday the Governor and his wife celebrated the thirteenth anniversary of their marriage at the Executive Mansion. Yesterday a reception was given by Mrs. Harry Townsend Martin for her niece, Miss Hannah Anderson, and her daughter, Miss Mabel Martin. Miss Martin is a niece of Mr. Bradley Martin. Mr. and Mrs. Julien T. Davies, Jr., were in Albany, the guests of Mrs. Martin, for the occasion. Cards are out for the début of Miss Katherine Hun on Dec. 9. To-day in Albany will take place the wedding of Miss Anna Austin Cassin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Cassin of Rensselaer, and Mr. Archibald Jermain McClure. The ceremony will be performed at the house by the Rev. Father John Walsh of Troy, the uncle of the bride. Miss Jane Maher will be maid of honor and Mr. William Martin of Albany best man. Mr. and Mrs. McClure will pass the honeymoon at the McClure place at Lakewood. Miss Edith Gray will give a reception for the débutantes to-morrow evening.

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There is still much gossip in Brooklyn over the discontinuance of the Ihpetonga Balls, which were as much an institution on that side of the bridge as were the Patriarchs' in New York, or, as it is always called in Brooklyn, "Manhattan." The causes for discontinuance were the same as those which affected the life of the Patriarchs. The day of the semi-public ball is over, and Brooklyn as much as New York is cut up into small sets and cliques. Many New Yorkers were in the habit of attending the Ihpetonga Balls, and many New York society people only knew the City of Churches at these annual balls and at the weddings and funerals.

***

The only "function" of note, if one excepts the many benefits for the fitting out of hospital ships and for the relief of families left behind by the British Army, in London, these times, will be the carnival at Niagara, which takes place on Friday. Here in New York the craze for skating on Monday mornings has waned a little, and one does not see the same set at the rink as one did two Winters ago. In London, however, society supports handsomely two rinks, and it is the proper thing to drop in to tea in the afternoon, and, if one does not skate, become a spectator of the most graceful of Winter pastimes. Miss Ogden Goelet is one of the most enthusiastic skaters in London. She is described frequently as being at either Prince's or Niagara, her favorite costume being a red skirt lined with the palest blue and a shirt to match.

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In a long article about New York and London and the link which binds them, Vanity Fair declares that "everything American is smart just now," and the detailed accounts of the famous chantant arranged by Mrs. Brown Potter at Claridge's certainly illustrated the fact that American women are among the best dressed if not the best dressed in London. Miss May Goelet wore on that occasion a charming frock of blue, with a toque of the same shade. Mrs. Arthur Paget was in cream color, embroidered in black, with a shaded pink toque and a pearl necklace and earrings. The Duchess of Marlborough wore crimson and black, elaborately embroidered, and her famous black fox furs and pearls. Mrs. Ogden Goelet was in black, with a black toque and enormous black pearls.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Luyster—Thomas.

Miss Rhoda Cary Thomas, daughter of Surrogate-elect Abner C. and Mrs. Thomas and granddaughter of the late Abel C. Thomas of Philadelphia, and, on her mother's side, of the late Isaac Van Zandt Carnahan of Cincinnati, and grandniece of Alice and Phoebe Cary, was married at 9 o'clock last evening to Mr. Cornelius Wesley Luyster, Jr. The ceremony was performed at All Angels' Church, Eighty-first Street and West End Avenue, by the Rev. W. W. Bellinger of Utica, N. Y., assisted by the Rev. S. Delancey Townsend, rector of All Angels'. The service was a choral one. The decorations were palms scattered about the church and white chrysanthemums and other white blossoms. Miss Ethel Thomas, a sister of the bride, was the maid of honor, and Miss Lucy Thomas, the bride's sister; the Misses Caroline F. and E. Ella Luyster, sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Gertrude O'Brien, Miss Frieda Frasch of Cleveland, Ohio; Miss Helen Hale of Philadelphia, Miss Alice Cary Kimball of Buffalo, N. Y., and Miss Edith Scrymser of Staten Island were the bridesmaids. The best man was Benjamin F. Luyster, a brother of the bridegroom, and the ushers were Messrs. Joseph Eager, Thomas F. Reynolds, Henry Pinner, Edward R. Carroll, Barton Baldwin, Dr. Edward Cudlipp, and Edward Lichtenstein of New York, and Albert Ferguson of Buffalo. The bride's dress was of heavy white satin. She wore a tulle veil, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and orchids. The maid of honor was in white organdie, with a white sash, and the bridesmaids also wore white organdie, but with wide green sashes. Two thousand invitations were sent out for the ceremony at the church. A number of pews were reserved for Company D of the Seventh Regiment, of which Mr. Luyster is a member. There was no reception following the ceremony, but a seated supper for the bridal party only was served at the residence of the bride's parents, 315 West Eighty-fourth Street, and after this there was a dance for the members of the bridal party.

Stockwell—MacCracken.

The interior of the old stone mansion at University Heights, the residence of Chancellor MacCracken, was beautifully decorated yesterday for the quiet home wedding of Miss Fay MacCracken and the Rev. Frederick Emerson Stockwell, pastor-elect of the Beverly Presbyterian Church, near Philadelphia. The walls of the large music room, in which the ceremony took place, were completely covered with wild Virginia smilax, while a chancel effect was created by an arrangement of great palms and cut palms with white roses and white chrysanthemums. The library, drawing room, and dining room were decorated with roses and chrysanthemums. The hall was festooned with holly and palms, and the stairway wreathed with Southern smilax and holly. The entrance to the music room, opposite the stairs, was an arch of green. The best man was President John Henry MacCracken of Westminster College, Fulton, Mo. The ushers were Messrs. Arthur and Edward Stockwell of Providence, J. Linn Ulmer of Philadelphia, the Rev. Willard Richardson, and Messrs. George and Henry Noble MacCracken of New York. The ceremony was performed by Chancellor MacCracken, assisted by the Rev. Dr. George Alexander and the Rev. Dr. Worden of Philadelphia. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. William A. Wheelock, Mr. and Mrs. Marcellus Hartley, Mr. David Banks and Miss Banks, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Vietor, Miss Vietor, Dean and Mrs. Prince, Miss Helen Gould, Miss Emily O. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. William S. Opdyke, Dr. and Mrs. Le Fevre, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Lees, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Tucker, Dean and Mrs. Snow, Mr. and Mrs. I. C. Pierson, Miss Breed, the Hon. and Mrs. Thomas B. Stockwell, Dr. and Mrs. John P. Munn, Mrs. Edwin Parsons, Judge and Mrs. Henry W. Bookstaver, Miss Lydia Bell, Dean and Mrs. Shaw, Dean and Mrs. Baird, Miss Horner, Dr. John J. Moorhead, Mrs. George Munro, Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Swayne, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick L. Booth, the Misses Stokes, and Mr. Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr.

Noyes—Humpstone.

Helen Humpstone, daughter of the Rev. Dr. John Humpstone, pastor of Emanuel Baptist Church, Brooklyn, was married in that church at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon to Winchester Noyes of Brooklyn, a Yale graduate. The ceremony was performed by the father of the bride and his father, the Rev. Dr. W. Humpstone. The bride is a graduate of Vassar, and the guests outside of the family and immediate friends were graduates of Vassar and Yale. Following the ceremony in the church a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, 291 Ryerson Street.

Hoyer—Mertens.

Miss Emma L. Mertens, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Mertens, and Mr. Charles E. Hoyer of Stapleton were married last evening at the residence of the bride's parents, 30 Tompkins Street, Stapleton, S. I. The Rev. Wilbur Fiske Wood, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, officiated. The maid of honor was Miss Philippine Mertens, sister of the bride, while Misses Edwina L. Mertens and Emma L. Howarth, nieces of the bride, acted as flower girls. Mr. George H. Keutgen of New York, cousin of the bridegroom, acted as best man.

Amerman—Cooper.

Miss Annie Rollins Cooper, daughter of Mrs. P. Cooper of 213 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, was married last evening at the home of her mother to Louis de la Montaigne Amerman. The Rev. Alexander Cummins of Holy Trinity Church officiated.

CROKER'S QUICK RUN TO A FIRE.

Fire Chief Rattles Along in His Gasoline Automobile.

Fire Chief Croker tried going to a fire again last night in his gasoline automobile. A one-alarm call was turned in from the box at Church and Murray Streets at 10:07 P. M. The alarm was for a small fire at 13 Park Place, half way around the block.

Chief Croker was in the Great Jones Street engine house when the alarm was rung. He got into the little runabout locomobile, went down Broadway to Murray Street, and through that thoroughfare to the box at the Church Street corner. After a moment's delay there to find the exact location of the fire he swung around the block, and was in front of the burning building at 10:15.

The Chief seemed pleased with the performance of the automobile, and after seeing that the fire was only a small one started off up Broadway at a rattling pace.

MISS ANNA MILLAR A BANKRUPT

Manager of a Chicago Orchestra Has Liabilities of $7,504, Largely in This City.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—The bankruptcy petition filed in the Federal Court by Miss Anna Millar, manager of the Chicago Orchestral Association, comes as a surprise to her creditors, who, it is hinted, will contest the proceedings on the ground that Miss Millar is drawing a good salary, and is not a bankrupt within the meaning of the law. In her petition in voluntary bankruptcy, Miss Millar estimates her liabilities at $7,504.54. Some of her creditors are:

H. W. Huttig, Muscatine, Iowa, $2,745; Musical Courier Company, New York, $2,400; Blumenberg Press, New York, $490; Richardson & Foos, New York, $121; Brentanos, New York, $84; Teresa Carreno, Berlin, (no account,) $350; Musical American, New York, $50; G. Schirmer & Co., New York, $15; Ed. Schuberth, New York, $4.

The failure is said to be due to several musical enterprises which Miss Millar backed, all of which proved financial failures.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. John B. Hespelein.

The Rev. John B. Hespelein, C. S. S. R., the oldest member of the Redemptorist Order in the United States, died yesterday at the rectory of St. Peter's R. C. Church, at Philadelphia, in his seventy-eighth year. His death was due to the infirmities of old age. Father Hespelein was born in Bavaria June 24, 1821, and ordained to the priesthood in his native country. At the age of twenty-three years he came to the United States, and was assigned to the parish of St. Peter's, then in its infancy, eventually being appointed rector. Later he was transferred to churches in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, and New Jersey. Sixteen years ago he was again appointed rector of St. Peter's, where he remained until his death.

Charles A. Willets.

Charles A. Willets, a wealthy resident of Flushing, L. I., died yesterday at his home, 201 Sandford Avenue. He was seventy-four years old. He had been ill for two days with muscular rheumatism. Mr. Willets organized the Flushing Gas Company, was a stockholder of the Red Star Line, and for fifty years was a member of the lumber firm of George B. Roe & Co. His father at one time owned the larger part of Willets Point, where Fort Totten now stands. Mr. Willets was a Freemason. He leaves a wife, a son, Charles A. Willets, Jr., and a daughter, Miss E. Willets.

Monroe Henderson.

Ex-State Senator Monroe Henderson died yesterday at the residence of his niece, Mrs. Charles H. Harris of 54 Union Avenue, Jamaica, L. I. Mr. Henderson was one of the most prominent Republicans in Queens County forty years ago. He was Senator in the sixties, representing the First District, which then included Suffolk, Queens, and Richmond Counties. He was eighty-one years old.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN A. WOOLSON, Federal Judge of the Southern District of Iowa, died at his home at Des Moines, Iowa, Monday, aged fifty-seven years. Judge Woolson was appointed to the Federal District bench by President Harrison.

Mrs. FAYETTE J. DREW, wife of Sarles Drew, an ex-Assemblyman from Putnam County, died Monday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. W. H. Myers, 152 West Forty-ninth Street. Mrs. Drew was fifty-eight years old; and was born in Putnam County near Carmel. She leaves a husband, a daughter, and one son, Owen G. Lickley.

Dr. S. WELLMAN CLARK died at his home, 286 Barrow Street, Jersey City, yesterday, after a week's illness from pneumonia. He was a son of the Rev. Samuel W. Clark and was born in Newark, N. J., on May 29, 1837. Dr. Clark was graduated from the Newark High School and the New York Homeopathic College. He leaves a wife and two daughters.

ROBERT H. BO

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59d Ave. & 59th St.

Cold weather calls for warm Fur Garments. Better Furs are sold here for less money than in any other store. Every desirable Fur is in our splendid assortments. Wise to be a first chooser. You will not be able to

Buy Furs

at these prices when these garments are gone. So come in to-day.

LADIES' JACKETS of genuine Persian Lamb, finest skins brought to this country, Liepsio-dyed, special to-day . . **$75**

LADIES' JACKETS of genuine Alaska Seal made in the very latest style, worth $200, special . . **$125**

And here is a very stylish and worthy line of Nearseal

Fur Jackets

all sizes, to fit all figures. Made of the standard P. L. Electric Fur which looks and wears so much like Alaska Seal that the knowledge of an expert is necessary to tell the difference. The linings are of Skinner's Heavy Satin, guaranteed by us to wear for two years. These are very strong values:

NEARSEAL FUR JACKETS—Just the garments for the cold winter days, special . . . **$25**

NEARSEAL FUR JACKETS—With Persian Lamb Revers and collar, special . . . **$45**

NEARSEAL FUR JACKETS—With Beaver Revers and collar, special . . . **$48**

NEARSEAL FUR JACKETS—With Mink Revers and collar, special **$49**

An interesting stock of Fur Collarettes, Boas, Muffs and Trimmings is also here priced below the usual.

All This Week

$40 to $55

WINTER OVERCOATS

will be on sale at

$22.50

Come in—slip into the finest overcoat it's possible to make.

Genuine Montagnacs, some with velvet piped edges—Vicunas—Meltons—Kerseys—and several other desirable cloths. Black, Blue, Brown, and the popular Oxford and silver grey mixtures. Every garment strictly high class custom finished and lined throughout with best pure silk.

Duplicates of these Overcoats can be found in only a few places, but not for less than $40 to $55. Your choice this week of several hundred, $22.50.

We show some striking values this week in suits and overcoats at $15 and $18. If interested you can save several dollars on your purchase.

BIERMAN, HEIDELBERG & CO.

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PIANOLA RECITAL

TO-DAY,

Wednesday, December 6, at 3 P. M.

Admission Complimentary to All.

These Recitals are given for the purpose of demonstrating what we claim for the instruments—that they are musically artistic.

There has been a time-established prejudice against automatic musical instruments. This, naturally, emanated from the great artists whose knowledge of music and its possible effects has made them the most critical judges.

It is a significant fact, and one worthy of thoughtful consideration, that the Aeolian and Pianola have been indorsed by those who are recognized as the highest musical authorities throughout the world.

The complete reversion of opinion of these great critics has resulted from their investigation of the instruments. They testify to both surprise and admiration.

By attending these recitals you will have an opportunity of forming an opinion on exactly the same grounds—the direct evidence of the instruments' actual performance.

You are invited to examine the Aeolian and Pianola at the conclusion of the concert, and we shall be pleased to play for you any piece you may desire to hear.

While these instruments are capable of giving an artistic rendition of the most difficult selection, it must be borne in mind that they are so simple that any one can play them, whether he has or has not any musical knowledge whatever.

PROGRAM:

HERBERT . . . . . "Fortune Teller" March
Aeolian Pipe Organ.

KETTERER . . . . "Grand Galop de Concert"
Pianola.

TERSCHAK . . . . . "Allegro de Concert"
Aeolian Orchestrelle.

HACKH . . . . . "Humoresque Fantastique"
Pianola.

SODERMAN . . . . "Swedish Wedding March"
Aeolian Orchestrelle.

CHAMINADE . . . . . "Autumn"
Pianola.

KOWALSKI . . . . . "Roses of Boheme"
Pianola.

THE ÆOLIAN COMPANY,
18 West Twenty-third Street.

BLISS CARMEN

Has a great poem in **HOLIDAY NUMBER**

TOWN TOPICS.

OUT TO-MORROW.

ENGEL ANGERED BY TAMMANY.

Councilman Has Quit the Executive Committee After a Dispute About Patronage.

Several hundred members of the Tammany Hall organization in the Eighth Assembly District who attended the regular monthly meeting of the organization last evening at Grand and Ludlow Streets received a surprise when their leader, Councilman Martin Engel, announced that he had resigned as a member of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall.

Mr. Engel made a speech in which he said that he had gone to the Democratic Club Monday night and demanded that Henry J. Goldsmith, who had been appointed a Deputy Assistant District Attorney on Nov. 1 at a salary of $2,500, receive a five-thousand-dollar position, and that Assistant Corporation Counsel Rogers be transferred from the Bureau of Street Openings to the general office, and that his salary be increased from $2,700 to $4,000. He said that he had been told to wait until Richard Croker's return from Europe, but had refused to do this and had immediately handed in his resignation as a member of the Executive Committee. He said he did not believe that the district was receiving the recognition and patronage it should, and in concluding suggested the election of Secretary Lazarus Shapiro or ex-Alderman Philip B. Benjamin to the leadership.

As soon as Mr. Engel resumed his seat there was a clamor for recognition from the Chairman. Assistant Corporation Counsel Rogers was among the first to speak. He said that he was satisfied with his present salary, but would resign his position and leave the organization if Councilman Engel insisted upon resigning. Assemblyman-elect Cohen and Alderman-elect Forgers also said they would leave the organization and resign the offices to which they had been elected if their leader persisted in his intention to retire. Several other members of the organization announced that they would follow the leader. Councilman Engel reiterated his former statements and then disappeared from the hall.

After the meeting a telegram was sent to Senator Sullivan, who is at Hot Springs, Va., to return home and use his influence with Mr. Engel to withdraw his resignation. Before leaving the hall Mr. Engel asked that the preparations which were being made for a dinner in his honor on Dec. 11 be abandoned.

COFFEY COMES OUT UNHARMED.

Kings County Democratic Committee Meeting Peaceful.

The opponents of Senator Michael J. Coffey in the Kings County Democratic organization experienced a disappointment last night when the County Committee for 1900 met and organized. It had been expected by Mr. Coffey's foes in the organization that steps would be taken to discipline the Red Hook leader for his course in the recent campaign, but no such action was taken by the committee.

The only time the Coffey case figured in the proceedings of the committee was when a petition signed by 500 of the Senator's opponents in the Ninth Assembly District asking that he be brought to book for his attitude during the campaign was handed up to Chairman Moffett. This petition was promptly and without discussion referred to the Executive Committee for consideration when it meets and organizes next Tuesday night. The belief held among those present was that that was the last of the petition.

The studied avoidance of the Coffey matter by the committee was taken as an indication that Willoughby Street has decided not to force a fight with the Senator and that the auction room powers are disposed to placate the Ninth District leader.

Senator Coffey was not present at last night's meeting, but J. Morrissey Gray answered the roll call. James Moffett was re-elected Chairman of the committee. Michael Gru was elected Second Vice Chairman in place of Assemblyman John J. Cain, Senator Coffey's lieutenant. Cain was not present and was not a candidate for re-election.

ELECTION CASE INDICTMENTS.

Federal Grand Jury in Brooklyn Finds Some True Bills.

The Federal Grand Jury for November yesterday handed to Judge Edward B. Thomas in the United States District Court, Brooklyn, its presentment on the charges made by Superintendent of Elections McCullagh regarding fraudulent naturalizations. Superintendent McCullagh alleged that he had evidence to prove that hundreds of applicants had fraudulently obtained citizenship papers in Brooklyn and Manhattan.

Judge Thomas charged the Grand Jury to give especial attention to this matter. Superintendent McCullagh and certain of his deputies appeared before the Grand Jury at several of its hearings. A certain number of cases were selected for special investigation, and yesterday the Grand Jury handed to the Court indictments against the applicants in the cases in question.

The names of the persons against whom indictments have been found are withheld for the present. Judge Thomas issued bench warrants for the men.

JAIL FOR FORMER NEW YORKER.

Married, He Masquerades as Single in Ohio—Gets Six Months.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Dec. 5.—J. A. Miller, a New York photographer who came here two years ago, was sentenced to-day by Mayor Jones of Shawnee to six months' imprisonment in jail and fined $100 for violation of the State law which prevents a married man masquerading as single.

Miller was engaged to marry Lena McClanahan, only daughter of U. H. McClanahan of Shawnee, and the wedding was fixed for last Sunday. On Saturday the young lady's father learned that Miller had a wife living in Jackson, Ohio, and the prosecution resulted.

PROBING THE CARTER FRAUDS.

Charges Against J. F. Gaynor and B. D. Green Before a Grand Jury.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 5.—The Grand Jury of the United States District Court, Judge Speer, spent most of the day investigating the charges against John F. Gaynor and B. D. Green of New York as copartners in the Atlantic Contracting Company for alleged complicity with O. M. Carter, late Captain of Engineers, United States Army, in defrauding the Government of certain large sums of money. It is believed now that the investigation will extend through the week, and that a report will not be made before Friday or Saturday.

Among those who have been examined are Edward I. Johnston of Washington, a special representative of the Department of Justice; Charles F. Graham, proprietor of the Pulaski House; James L. Gallagher, formerly an Inspector under Capt. Carter, and E. D. H. Gaynor, a brother of one of the parties to the case. Among the members of the Engineer Corps here to testify are Major John H. Truesdale, Major Frederick Babbott, and Major W. M. Black.

Abram J. Rose of New York of counsel for Capt. Carter is here watching the progress of the case. A number of witnesses are yet to be examined.

ANNEXATION TO BE OPPOSED.

Producers of Beet Sugar and Other Farm Products Organize.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 5.—The League of Domestic Products was organized in Omaha to-day with these officers: Henry T. Oxnard, New York City, President; Julius Stroh, Detroit, Treasurer; R. H. Allen, Nebraska, Secretary. In addition the organization will have a Vice President in every State in the Union. The ostensible purpose of the league is to oppose the annexation of the new possessions.

The league includes the domestic producers of beet and cane sugar, tobacco, cigars, fruits, vegetables, nuts, rice, &c., comprising the American Beet Sugar Manufacturers' Association, American Sugar Growers' Society, State Sugar Growers' Associations of Washington, Oregon, California, New Mexico, Utah, Colorado, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, and New York, and all district and local organizations formed to promote the beet sugar industry; the United States Cane Growers' Society, Texas Cane Sugar Planters' Association, Kansas Sugar Growers' Association, Sugar Chemists' Association, and all district and local organizations formed to promote the cane sugar industry affiliating with the grange; Patrons of Husbandry, Farmers' Alliance, American Rice Growers' Association, and all allied interests that claim to be threatened by the possibility of free trade between the United States on the one hand and Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines on the other.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Report on the Income of Roads with 185,245 Miles of Line Shows Gross Earnings of $1,307,253,484.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—A preliminary report on the income account of railways in the United States for the year ended June 30, 1899, has been compiled by the statistician to the Inter-State Commerce Commission from the returns of operating railway companies, representing 185,245 miles of line, received prior to Nov. 24. It shows that the gross earnings of the railway embraced in this advance report were $1,307,253,484 for the year ended June 30, 1899, or $7,057 per mile of line. Passenger earnings were $360,227,319; freight earnings, $913,358,488, and other earnings from operation, $33,667,677. The gross earnings shown in the final report for 1898 were nearly $60,000,000 less than this amount.

The operating expenses for the last fiscal year were $852,428,105, or $4,602 per mile of line. The net earnings, or income from operation, were $454,825,379, an increase of $31,073,304 being shown in this item for the year. Income from sources other than operation amounting to $49,176,168 was received by the railways included in the statement.

The report shows that the total income of the operating railways included therein was $504,001,547. The total deductions from income, embracing by the term interest on funded debt, rents for leased lines, taxes, ($44,165,714,) and various other charges against income, but not including dividends, were $371,018,518. This amount is $11,327,847 greater than the corresponding figures for 1898. The aggregate amount of dividends declared by the operating railways under consideration was $82,214,820. The comparative amount of dividends reported for the previous year was $66,039,465. The combination of the foregoing items results in showing a surplus of $50,768,209 from the operations of railways during the year, on about 98 per cent. of the mileage in the United States. The corresponding preliminary report for the previous year, covering 181,333 miles of line, showed a surplus of $42,604,999.

ELEVATED ROAD ENGINES WANTED.

Prospective Substitution of Electrical Motors Prompts Bids.

An important question involved in the changing of the motive power of the Manhattan Railway Company from steam to electricity is the disposition of the present engines which figure as an asset of about $1,600,000.

Russell Sage yesterday confirmed a report that many good offers had been made for this part of Manhattan's rolling stock. Some of them are from Europe, others from countries where railroads that do not need large lomocotives are in operation or building.

Some American contractors have asked for or have offered terms. A Manhattan engine costs new from $6,000 to $11,000, and it is believed that this part of the system's equipment can be disposed of at about 65 per cent. of the present value. All the engines are kept in good repair.

KILLED BY AN ELECTRIC WIRE.

New Jersey Man Cutting Down Trees Received a Fatal Shock.

RUTHERFORD, N. J., Dec. 5.—Charles Neurtier, thirty-three years of age, a resident of East Rutherford, was killed this morning by a live electric wire. He was removing trees on Paterson Avenue, in Wallington, and started to cut a telephone guy wire which was crossed with the electric light wire, the guy wire being connected with a tree he was to cut down.

Neuriter cut partly through the telephone wire and received the shock as he attempted to pull the ends apart. He leaves a wife and two children.

HURT IN AUTOMOBILE WRECK.

August Belmont's Conveyance Toppled Into Ditch with a Groom.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Dec. 5.—August Belmont purchased an automobile last week. In it to-day Charles Bartels, a groom, was taking James Smith, another groom, to the Belmont stock farm, at Babylon. At Farmingdale the machine went into a ditch. Bartels jumped in time. The automobile rolled over, with Smith under it.

He was badly bruised and burned by steam. Two ribs in his right side were broken. He was taken to a farmhouse. He was attended there, and later Mr. Belmont sent Dr. Finn of this place to look after him. The automobile was wrecked.

IRON COMPANIES TO COMBINE.

New Haven and Susquehanna Companies to be Consoljdated.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5.—A majority of the stockholders and Directors in the New Haven and Susquehanna Iron Companies have agreed to consolidate in a new concern, to be called the Atlantic Iron and Steel Company, which will soon be incorporated with a capital of $10,000,000. The greater part of the stock will be absorbed by the stockholders of the New Haven and Susquehanna Companies, of whom a large number live in this city, and the consolidated concern will be controlled by the same persons who have been active in the direction of the old companies.

The first move of the Atlantic Company toward gaining a foothold in the iron market will be to erect a mammoth pipe mill at Columbia, Penn., which is designed to cost $800,000, and which it is expected will employ upward of a thousand men and distribute $40,000 a month in wages. The company will at once advertise for bids.

To avoid using the product of Western mills, the new company will use the "scalp" or output of mills in Columbia, Middletown, and York.

COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED.

One of the Last of the Famous Johnson Family in Prison.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 5.—Capt. E. A. Abbott of the United States secret service this morning identified in Cyrus Davis, arrested here Thanksgiving Day, Charles Johnson, one of the last of the Johnson family, who have been counterfeiters through three generations.

The grandfather of the Toledo prisoner was the first counterfeiter of Canadian currency, and died in a Dominion prison. John Johnson, father of Charles, was an expert engraver. Three sons became counterfeiters and produced the "Grant five," "Hancock two," and "Windom two."

Twelve years ago Johnson was arrested at Detroit for uttering "Grant Fives." He escaped, fled to Canada, was arrested, and served ten years for counterfeiting the "Commercial Tens," the finest work of counterfeiting on record in the Dominion.

Capt. Abbott found an outfit in Johnson's possession. The counterfeiter was to-day held for the Federal Jury.

Explosion in General Electric Works.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Dec. 5.—An explosion of combustibles occurred in Shop 55 of the General Electric Company at 8:40 o'clock to-night, and for a time fire menaced the entire building and the surrounding shops. Officials of the company declined to-night to give an estimate of the damage. They said, however, that the heaviest loss was the delay in work which the fire would cause.

Drew Seminary Building Dedicated.

MADISON, N. J., Dec. 5.—The new administration building and chapel of the Drew Theological Seminary was dedicated to-day. It cost $100,000, which was given by two persons whose names are withheld.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The May Land and Improvement Company of Syracuse, to deal in real estate; capital, $100,000. Directors—Edwin L. Loomis, John Pierson, and Robert K. Andrews of Syracuse.

The Stern-Spang Company of New York City, to manufacture clothing; capital, $25,000. Directors—Henry Stern of 18 West Ninety-fifth Street, E. R. Spang, and Bertha Stern of New York City.

The Clipper Manufacturing Company of New York City, to work in metal, wood, and other materials; capital, $10,000. Directors—A. G. Bowen, G. B. Breckenridge, and N. S. Sanford, Jr., of New York City.

The Maryland Company of New York City; to conduct a restaurant; capital, $10,000. Directors—Rudolph Woldner of 254 West Thirty-fourth Street, E. B. K. Meyers of New York City, and A. C. Strellwolf of Jersey City.

The Waterville Electric Light and Power Company, to operate in Waterville, and the towns of Sangerfield, Marshall, and Augusta, Oneida County; capital, $15,000. Directors—Marinus W. Terry and C. M. Wickwise of Waterville, and H. B. Sweet of Utica.

The Sennett Telephone Company, to operate in Sennett and Weedsport, Cayuga County; Elbridge and Jordan and other towns in Onondaga and Cayuga County; capital, $500. Directors—H. C. Crocker, S. C. Depew, and Walter E. Spurr of Sennett, Cayuga County.

CUT HER DAUGHTER'S THROAT.

Act of a Brooklyn Mother Recently Discharged as Cured from an Insane Asylum.

In a fit of insanity yesterday morning Mrs. Anna Glennan of 402 Douglass Street, Brooklyn, killed her five-year-old daughter, May, with a carving knife.

Mrs. Glennan, who is forty years old, lived with her husband, Thomas Glennan, a carpenter, her two young children, and her mother, Mrs. Ann Cusack. She had been confined in the Long Island State Hospital for eighteen months, and was discharged as cured on Sept. 1 last. She appeared to be rational up to yesterday.

Mrs. Glennan's mother left the house in the morning to attend mass at St. Augustine's Church. A few minutes later Glennan also went out, leaving his wife alone with the children. When Mrs. Glennan's mother returned she found little May lying lifeless on the kitchen floor with a big gash in her neck. Mrs. Glennan was near by, acting strangely and talking incoherently. Policeman Chamberlain was called in and he placed Mrs. Glennan under arrest. Ambulance Surgeon Bulkley of the Seney Hospital was called, but could do nothing but pronounce the child dead. The little girl had been stabbed on the right side of the neck.

There was no knife to be seen, but Mrs. Glennan, upon being questioned, went to a closet and took a large carving knife from a box. This she held up, indicating that it was the knife that had been used. There was no blood upon the knife, or any about the room, except where the child's head rested upon the floor. The police believe that Mrs. Glennan carefully cleaned the floor and the knife and washed her hands after the deed was committed.

Mrs. Glennan was taken before Magistrate Teale, in the Myrtle Avenue Police Court. While she was in court she kept muttering to herself. The case was adjourned until to-morrow.

CRUSHED UNDER A BIG WHEEL.

Machinist Killed in Brooklyn as the Result of a False Signal.

James Barrie, a machinist fifty-five years of age, of 194 Freeman Street, Brooklyn, was fatally hurt yesterday afternoon in the Chelsea Jute Mills in that borough, where he was employed. He was caught under an immense fly-wheel in the factory and nearly every bone in his body was crushed, but he lived for some time in agony while his shopmates chopped the floor away and extricated him.

The factory employs several hundred operatives, mosty women, and in the afternoon a piece of belting broke on a fly wheel on the second floor. The women were standing around waiting for the repairs to be made, when some one gave a wrong signal to the engineer in the basement, and he started the engines. Barrie was on top of the wheel and he was carried around and down to the floor, where he was crushed under the wheel. He was taken to the Eastern District Hospital, where he did.

SUDDEN DEATH IN A CLUB.

Heart Disease May Have Killed Knickerbocker Athletic Employe.

Joseph L. Moore, thirty years old, single, timekeeper and receiving clerk of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, died there yesterday morning. It is thought death was due to heart disease. Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon will perform an autopsy to-day.

Moore lived at 203 East Forty-fourth Street, and had been employed in the club six months.

According to the story of the Superintendent, he went down to the bowling alleys at 10 o'clock to sleep. A few hours later some alley boys found him lying in the end of one of the alleys with a pair of boxing gloves for pillows.

Dr. J. Bentley Squier, Jr., a member of the club, was called in, but after looking at the man and refusing to express an opinion as to the cause of his death, said an ambulance ought to be summoned. The ambulance surgeon would give no opinion either of the cause of death. The man is of the same name as another man in the club some time ago, who was a witness in the Molineux case at the Coroner's inquest.

Dr. O'Hanlon, Coroner's physician, saw Moore, but when asked the cause of death he walked away. His questioner followed and asked him again the cause of death.

"Are you a member of the club?" asked Dr. O'Hanlon. The questioner informed him in the negative.

"I thought you were," he said. "Well, I can't tell the cause of death. I wouldn't dare say what it was before I perform an autopsy."

TEACHERS' SUITS ARE BEGUN.

Their Counsel Urges that the Cases Be Brought to Trial Speedily.

Lewis L. Delafield yesterday sent the following letter to Corporation Counsel Whalen:

"The New York School Teachers' Association, which is composed of a majority of the teaching staff in this county, and which may fairly be said to represent the entire body of teachers in our public schools, has retained me to institute such proceedings as will obtain a judicial decision as to the validity of the salary schedule adopted by the School Board on May 17. I have accordingly prepared, and send you herewith, the complaints in actions instituted by two teachers, which will, I think, enable the city to raise such an issue as will fairly present to the courts all questions which are now ripe for judicial action.

"It is my belief that if the city will promptly interpose answers to these complaints and will unite with me in an application to the court that the actions be preferred, they can readily be tried within a week. There can be no doubt that a prompt determination of the questions involved in these actions is important, not only in the interest of the city, but also as a matter of justice to the faithful class of its servants, in whose interest I have the honor to write. And I may add that I am fully persuaded that you will accord to these considerations the full weight to which they are entitled, and that you will unite with me in the effort to present the real questions at issue to the courts with the least possible delay."

JERSEY CITY DOCTOR WINS.

Files His Certificate and Prevents the Loss of a Suit.

Dr. John D. McGill, who is a brother of Chancellor McGill, has been a practicing physician of Jersey City for twenty years. He is also President of the local Police and Health Boards. Yesterday he brought suit in the Hudson County Circuit Court against Capt. Daniel McWilliams of Madison Avenue, for $126.44 for professional services and interest on the account. When the case was called Norman L. Rowe, counsel for Capt. McWilliams, asked for a nonsuit on the ground that Dr. McGill was practicing medicine illegally. He said that the law of 1880 required every physician in the State to file a certificate with the County Clerk. This, Mr. Rowe said, Dr. McGill had never done, though he had filed a certificate with the County Health Board.

Tennant & Queen, Dr. McGill's lawyers, called Dr. McGill to the stand. He testified that he filed the required certificate with the County Clerk last Saturday. He said his counsel learned that the defense proposed to spring a trap at the trial, and by dint of a little detective work managed to learn the nature of the pit into which he was expected to fall. They at once notified him to file his certificate with the County Clerk, which he did. He said the law of 1880 was not in operation when he began to practice.

Mr. Rowe then asked leave to amend his bill. This Judge Nevius refused, and directed the jury to render a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed, Mr. Rowe having no other defense to offer.

Blaze in the Hoffman House.

Some excitement was caused on Broadway shortly before 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon by the appearance of the Fire Department in the neighborhood of the Hoffman House. It seems that a flue of the kitchen range in the Hoffman House had caught fire and burned out. Somebody sent in an alarm, but the services of the firemen were not needed. There was no excitement among the guests, as the existence of the fire was not known until it had been extinguished.

St. Francis Xavier Alumni Dine.

The Alumni Association of the College of St. Francis Xavier held its twenty-first annual dinner last night in the Savoy Hotel, with about fifty members present. Charles G. Herbermann, President of the association, presided and made his annual address. He said the association had made great progress in the last few years, and that its policy had been that of the Nation and of New York City—expansion.

TROLLEY CAR CUTS OFF A LEG.

Private Detective the Victim of an Accident in Brooklyn.

Cornelius J. Mahoney, a private detective of 296 Sackett Street, Brooklyn, was run over last night by a trolley car at Ninth Avenue and Fifteenth Street, that borough, and seriously injured. He was removed to Seney Hospital, and it was found necessary to amputate his right leg at the knee. After the operation he rallied a little, but his condition is critical.

Mr. Mahoney was driving across the car tracks in a buggy when Car 169 of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad, which wes being pushed by another car, struck his vehicle, and, after demolishing it, ran over him. S. W. Robbins of 47 Smith Street, motorman of the rear car, was arrested.

EXPLOSION NEAR DEWEY ARCH.

Commotion in Manhole Frightened Shoppers and Horses.

The thousand or more shoppers who were in the vicinity of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street at 5 o'clock last evening were startled by a loud report, the result of an explosion that had occurred under the street pavement in a manhole of the Edison Illuminating Company at that corner.

Several horses jumped to one side, many women were frightened, and clerks ran from stores to learn the cause of the commotion.

A driver sitting on his cab near the manhole was pitched to the sidewalk by the explosion, but was only slightly bruised. He refused to give his name or receive medical treatment, and went home.

Near where the explosion occurred is a column of the Dewey arch. A small piece of the plaster of paris was broken off by the concussion.

PREVENTED A PRIZEFIGHT.

Police Captain's Curiosity Interfered with Amateur Pugilists.

Capt. Cooney of the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station prevented a prizefight which was planned for last night in Vogel's Hall, Fortieth Street and Tenth Avenue. The Captain's curiosity was aroused by seeing many men entering the place. Observing three men approaching with large bundles, he arrested them. They said they were William Gibbons, eighteen years old, of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, an amateur pugilist; his backer, William Broderick, of 544 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and William Greely of One Hundred and Forty-first Street and Eighth Avenue, Gibbons's trainer.

Their packages were found to contain gloves and a whole outfit for a fight. They were held as suspicious persons. A little later the police of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station notified Capt. Cooney that Gibbons and John Leonard, his antagonist to be, and 150 of their friends had started down to his precinct. Leonard, who lives at One Hundred and Fifty-second Street and Amsterdam Avenue, was not found. The up-town police said the men had been training for two weeks in "Carroll's old house," One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	7:10	Sun sets	4:33
		Moon sets	8:43

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	9:54	Gov. Isl'd	10:11
		H. Gate	
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	10:31	Gov. Isl'd	10:46
		H. Gate	12:07

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY. (WEDNESDAY,) DEC. 6.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Beverly, Inagua, &c	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Caracas, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Paso, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Finance, La Guayra	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Matanzas, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Noordland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Orizaba, Havara	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Patria, Naples	.....	.....
Prins Willem IV., Haiti, &c	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, DEC. 7.

El Mar, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hubert, St. Lucia	4:00 A. M.	.....
La Champagne, Havre	9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Tordenskjold, Progresso	2:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, DEC. 8.

Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Origen, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 9.

Grenada, Trinidad	11:00 A. M.	.....

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, and China, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Coptic. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australasian Colonies, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. 25 and up to Dec. 9, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Warrimoo.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Nov. 4; Shanghai, Nov. 9; Yokohama, Nov. 16, and Honolulu Nov. 25, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Coptic, and the mails from Australia, which arrived at Vancouver, are due to arrive in New York on Dec. 7.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) DEC. 6.

Canadia, Stettin, Nov. 18.
Chalmette, New Orleans, Nov. 30.
Indraghira, London, Nov. 22.
Jerseymoor, Gibraltar, Nov. 22.
Lyell, Gibraltar, Nov. 21.
Mayfield, St. Michael, Nov. 24.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Nov. 22.
Salerno, Newcastle, Nov. 16.
Seminole, Jacksonville, Dec. 1.
Willehad, Bremen, Nov. 25.

THURSDAY, DEC. 7.

City of Washington, Havana, Dec. 3.
Charing Cross, Gibraltar, Nov. 23.
El Dorado, New Orleans, Dec. 2.
Galileo, Hull, Nov. 25.
Manica, Shields, Nov. 23.
Trave, Bremen, Nov. 28.

FRIDAY, DEC. 8.

Palatia, Hamburg, Nov. 27.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, Nov. 26.

SATURDAY, DEC. 9.

Bordeaux, Pauillac, Nov. 27.
Cuzco, Glasgow, Nov. 25.
Lucania, Liverpool, Dec. 2.
St. Louis, Southampton, Dec. 2.

SUNDAY, DEC. 10.

El Sud, New Orleans, Dec. 5.
La Gascogne, Havre, Dec. 2.
Manhattan, London, Nov. 28.
Paraense, Ceara, Nov. 28.
Tainui, Glasgow, Nov. 27.

MONDAY, DEC. 11.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Nov. 30.
Cevic, Liverpool, Dec. 1.
Heathdene, St. Michaels, Nov. 30.
Mesaba, London, Dec. 11.

Arrived.

SS Knickerbocker, Post, New Orleans, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Nickels, Antwerp Nov. 25, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS City of Kingston, (Br.,) Mader, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Novo, and Orocabessa Nov. 29, Port Maria and Port Antonio 30th, with fruit to the United Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at 2:15 A. M.

SS Bramble, (Br.,) Mackenzie, Guinoco Nov. 23, with crude asphalt to the New York and Bermudez Company. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool Nov. 24, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 12:41 A. M.

SS Burma, (Aust.,) Mikulicich, Probolingo Sept. 29, Padang Oct. 5, Perim 23d, Port Said 31st, Oran Nov. 4, Gibraltar 11th, Bermuda 30th, and Delaware Breakwater Dec. 4, with sugar to order; vessel to master. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Havana, Stevens, Havana Dec. 2, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:20 A. M.

SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) Kaempff, Genoa Nov. 23 and Naples 24th, with mdse, and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 9:15 A. M.

SS Hamilton, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Eskdale, (Br.,) Dower, Pekalongan Oct. 1, Singapore 5th, Colombo 14th, Suez Nov. 1, Port Said 2d, Algiers 10th, St. Michael 18th, and Delaware Breakwater Dec. 4, with sugar to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Muller, Rotterdam Nov. 22, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 12:15 P. M.

SS Venus, (Dan.,) Nielsen, Copenhagen Nov. 14, and Shields 18th, with mdse. and passengers to Furness, Withy & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:50 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Dec. 5, 9:30 P. M., west, gentle breeze; clear.

Sailed.

SS Bulgaria, (Ger.,) for Hamburg.
SS Aller, (Ger.,) for Bremen.
SS Trojan Prince, (Br.,) for Genoa, &c.
SS Hevellus, (Belg.,) for Pernambuco, &c.
SS Tauric, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
SS Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS El Paso, for New Orleans.
SS Prins Willem IV., (Dutch,) for Haiti and Venezuelan ports.
SS Comanche, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Beverly, (Br.,) for Inagua, Port au Prince, &c.

Spoken.

SS Queen Olga, (Br.,) Capt. Harris, from New York for Adelaide, &c., was spoken Nov. 7 in latitude 26 south, longitude 11 east.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—SS Picqua, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from Messina, &c., for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Genesee, (Br.,) Capt. Scott, from New York, arr. at Manchester yesterday.

SS Tartar Prince, (Br.,) Capt. McFarlane, from New York for Genoa, &c., arr. at St. Michaels yesterday for coal.

SS Ontario, (Br.,) Capt. Huby, from New York, arr. at Hull yesterday.

SS Stalheim, (Nor.,) Capt. Hilt, from New York for Reval, arr. at Portland Dec. 4.

SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) Capt. Spleidt, from New York for Hamburg, arr. at Plymouth at 8:45 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Spartan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Adamson, for New York, sld. from Naples Dec. 2.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Hogemann, from Genoa and Naples for New York, sld. from Gibraltar at 8 P. M. yesterday.

SS Menominee, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, from New York for this port, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Stuttgart, (Ger.,) Capt. Koenemann, from Bremen for New York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Arkansas, (Dan.,) Capt. Jespersen, from New York, via Copenhagen, arr. at Stettin Dec. 2.

SS West

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

In the Bank Clerks' League series, at Reid's alleys last night, the Sub-Treasury team won two games, defeating the Hanover National Bank team and the first team of the Chase National Bank. In the game against the latter the Sub-Treasury bowlers made a score of 879, the record score of the tournament. The Hanover Bank bowlers were beaten in the second game by the Chase National Bank team. Jenkins of the Sub-Treasury team carried off the individual honors with an average of 185 for two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Sub-Treasury—Jordan, 144; Oakley, 122; Bird, 144; Copeland, 150; Jenkins, 179. Total, 739.
Hanover National—Wright, 175; Niemann, 148; Field, 113; Thompson, 135; Spence, 124. Total, 696.

SECOND GAME.

Chase National No. 1—Haynes, 194; Martin, 143; Freed, 185; Mitchell, 167; Linson, 139. Total, 778.
Hanover National—Wright, 128; Niemann, 161; Field, 124; Thompson, 102; Spence, 133. Total, 648.

THIRD GAME.

Sub-Treasury—Jordan, 197; Oakley, 173; Bird, 153; Copeland, 180; Jenkins, 191. Total, 879.
Chase National No. 1—Linson, 135; Martin, 146; Freed, 159; Mitchell, 164; Haynes, 140. Total, 744.

The Royal Insurance Company bowlers were beaten in two games in the Fire Insurance League at Reid's alleys last night. The German-American Company team defeated the Royals in the first game and in the third game the Royals were again beaten by the Norman Union team. The latter bowled in poor form against the German-American team in the second game and were easily beaten. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

German-American—Schopp, 141; Barnett, 133; Markes, 124; Ormsbee, 179; Elston, 166. Total, 743.
Royal—Bergen, 158; Suydam, 130; Booth, 107; Wells, 118; Hendricks, 138. Total, 651.

SECOND GAME.

German-American—Schopp, 157; Barnett, 132; Markes, 154; Ormsbee, 136; Elston, 180. Total, 759.
Norwich Union—Phillips, 121; Morris, 112; Olmstead, 132; Porter, 140; Ohl, 146. Total, 851.

THIRD GAME.

Norwich Union—Phillips, 170; Morris, 102; Olmstead, 120; Porter, 154; Ohl, 185. Total, 731.
Royal—Bergen, 129; Suydam, 137; Booth, 116; Wells, 141; Hendricks, 139. Total, 662.

The Empires were easy winners in two games in the Columbia League last night. The bowling of Stoff of the Empires was a notable feature of the series. He turned out scores of 222 and 255. In the third game the Empires made 994, three men rolling scores of 200 or over. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Premier—O. Moses, 134; Ullman, 169; E. Moses, 149; Davidson, 172; L. Moses, 210. Total, 834.
Audubon—Brand, 140; Brickett, 131; Stinman, 146; Mott, 133; Smith, 178. Total, 727.

SECOND GAME.

Empire—Schiman, 212; Stoff, 222; Howell, 127; Young, 170; Arnold, 171. Total, 902.
Audubon—Brand, 159; Brickett, 177; Stinman, 152; Mott, 179; Smith, 149. Total, 816.

THIRD GAME.

Empire—Schiman, 200; Stoff, 255; Howell, 179; Young, 144; Arnold, 216. Total, 994.
Premier—O. Moses, 145; Ullman, 148; E. Moses, 149; Davidson, 157; L. Moses, 140. Total, 739.

The Oradell team defeated the Stragglers and Bleeckers in the Arlington National tournament last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Straggler—Grief, 157; Dickson, 134; Gaynor, 155; Browne, 134; Hosinger, 137. Total, 720.
Bleecker—Bonneau, 125; Nahmens, 144; McConnell, 139; F. Busch, 153; Rosenberg, 126. Total, 690.

SECOND GAME.

Oradell—Schmidt, 114; Beimler, 116; Kaempf, 155; Dippel, 145; Reichard, 179. Total, 709.
Bleecker—Bonneau, 134; Nahmens, 139; McConnell, 134; F. Busch, 143; Rosenberg, 144. Total, 694.

THIRD GAME.

Oradell—Schmidt, 221; Beimler, 130; Kaempf, 168; Dippel, 165; Reichard, 182. Total, 864.
Straggler—Grief, 171; Dickson, 134; Le Touzel, 176; Browne, 127; Hosinger, 179. Total, 787.

The Rosedale, Park, and Calamity Clubs bowled in the Arcade head-pin tournament last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Rosedale No. 3—Greschen, 64; Wellbrock, 75; Kroger, 70; H. Frercks, 53; Meinken, 78. Total, 341.

SECOND GAME.

Park Club—Gahn, 70; Kapp, 63; Dittrich, 94; Hume, 71; Bissenger, 60. Total, 358.

THIRD GAME.

Calamity—Lehmann, 46; Steinman, 77; Meyer, 72; Bernett, 79; Cosgrove, 82. Total, 356.

FOURTH GAME.

Park No. 2—Fetsch, 72; Hummel, 42; Hoffman, 85; Werweckar, 51; Schwamb, 73. Total, 273.

The Corinthians suffered their first defeat in the American National tournament last night by being beaten by the Germanias in the third game. The Corinthians won the first game from the Bleeckers, and the latter defeated the Germanias in the second game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Corinthian—S. Walter, 152; Baker, 205; Niles, 154; Holden, 185; Schaefer, 103. Total, 859.
Bleecker—Beam, 161; Wragge, 196; Dorland, 167; Schlichte, 174; Ritter, 110. Total, 817.

SECOND GAME.

Bleecker—Beam, 178; Wragge, 166; Dorland, 157; Schlichte, 169; Ritter, 204. Total, 874.
Germania—W. Sauer, 170; L. Sauer, 179; Clauss, 146; Chesterfield, 169; C. Sauer, 163. Total, 836.

THIRD GAME.

Germania—W. Sauer, 186; L. Sauer, 169; Clauss, 153; Chesterfield, 205; C. Sauer, 181. Total, 899.
Corinthian—S. Walter, 165; Baker, 146; Niles, 157; Holden, 186; Schaefer, 162. Total, 816.

The Williamsburg Wheelmen won two close games last night in the tourney of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island on the Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn. The other winner was the Carroll Park Wheelmen, which had no trouble in disposing of the Montauk team. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Williamsburg Wheelman—Dietlen, 94; Campbell, 118; De Graaf, 88; Meyer, 179; Schroeder, 154. Total, 633.
Carroll Park Wheelmen—Bee, 136 Keiser, 109; Wyatt, 102; Nash, 125, Degenhart, 136. Total, 608.

SECOND GAME.

Carroll Park Wheelmen—Bee, 136; Keiser, 110; Degenhart, 160; Nash, 139; Spellman, 103. Total, 648.
Montauk Wheelmen—Grimm, 187; Holzinger, 93; Miller, 144; Hellmich, 105; Baer, 120. Total, 649.

THIRD GAME.

Williamsburg Wheelmen—Dietlein, 134; Campbell, 91; De Graaf, 124; Meyer, 142; Schroeder, 158. Total, 649.
Montauk Wheelmen—Grimm, 120; Holzinger, 126; Miller, 128; Hellmich, 123; Baer, 145. Total, 644.

Fort Greene Council was twice a winner in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament on Trainor's alleys last night. Brevoort Council took a drop in the league race by losing two games. Fallon Council broke even. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Fort Greene Council—Ruff, 135; Snow, 194; Wallace, 134; Diehl, 115; Otis, 180. Total, 758.
Brevoort Council—Whitbeck, 124; Walker, 170; Reynolds, 113; Dalton, 169; Meht, 172. Total, 748.

SECOND GAME.

Fulton Council—Lovell, 185; McDonough, 137; Selveira, 171; Herbert, 135; Ferndach, 161. Total, 789.
Brevoort Council—Whitbeck, 145; Walker, 129; Reynolds, 138; Dalton, 135; Meht, 163. Total, 713.

THIRD GAME.

Fort Greene Council—Ruff, 142; Snow, 173; Wallace, 151; Diehl, 170; Otis, 166. Total, 802.
Fulton Council—Lovell, 138; McDonough, 88; Selveira, 157; Herbert, 153; Ferndach, 192. Total, 728.

The Boulevards did the best bowling in the Harlem League series at the Palace alleys last night, winning two games. They gave an interesting exhibition in the third game, making thirty-four spares. Only four breaks were made, two of which were due to difficult spares. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Boulevard—Dumble, 157; Graves, 171; Howard, 158; Wanderer, 164; Vetter, 185. Total, 835.
Colonial—O'Brien, 179; Bell, 135; Hedley, 135; Kilmer, 145; Vogel, 130. Total, 724.

SECOND GAME.

Knickerbocker—Meyer, 211; La Forest, 145; Snyder, 202; Pump, 135; Lehrbach, 101. Total, 894.
Colonial—O'Brien, 141; Bell, 155; Vogel, 178; Kilmer, 125; Hedley, 208. Total, 802.

THIRD GAME.

Boulevard—Dumble, 176; Graves, 170; Howard, 194; Wanderer, 205; Vetter, 190. Total, 935.
Knickerbocker—Meyer, 183; La Forest, 203; Snyder, 182; Pump, 151; Lehrbach, 101. Total, 910.

The Knickerbocker and New York Athletic Club teams bowled their first series in the Athletic League at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club last night. The home team won two of the three games played. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Knickerbocker Athletic Club—Davis, 142; Roll, 157; Parker, 164; Shepard, 191; Stone, 170. Total, 824.
New York Athletic Club—Carter, 154; Armstrong, 122; Bell, 108; Booth, 189; Klingelhoffer, 157. Total, 821.

SECOND GAME.

Knickerbocker Athletic Club—Davies, 165; Roll, 148; Parker, 175; Shepard, 176; Stone, 181. Total, 845.
New York Athletic Club—Carter, 128; Armstrong, 164; Bell, 154; Booth, 167; Klingelhoffer, 166. Total, 778.

THIRD GAME.

New York Athletic Club—Carter, 164; Armstrong, 190; Bell, 209; Booth, 171, Klingelhoffer, 158. Total, 895.
Knickerbocker Athletic Club—Davies, 168; Roll, 187; Carter, 154; Shepard, 165; Stone, 177. Total, 851.

Tournament Games To-night.

American National—Rosedale, Empire, Central.
Harlem League—Corinthian, Premier, Riverdale.
Columbia League—Corinthian, Village, Columbia.
Royal Arcanum League—Defendam, Knickerbocker, Colfax.
Arlington National—Gotham, Manhattan, Edison.
Brooklyn Royal Arcanum—Bushwick, Fraternity, Philadelphos.
Brooklyn Arcanum, Sub-Tournament—Bedford, De Long, Long Island.
Life Insurance League—Equitable, Prudential, Mutual Life.
Twenty-sixth Ward Tournament, Brooklyn—Eccentric vs. Atlantic, at Steinheuser's Alleys.
Bank Clerks' League—At Reid's Alleys.
Archdiocesan League—At Starr's Alleys.

FOOTBALL CAPTAINS ELECTED.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 5.—F. Gordon Brown was elected to-night Captain of the Yale football eleven of 1900. Brown is a member of the present junior class of the Academic Department. His home is in Flushing, L. I.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 5.—Quarterback Daly was elected Captain of the Harvard 'Varsity football eleven to-night.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 5.—At a meeting held to-night the seventeen men who played in the 'Varsity Harvard-Yale and Harvard-Pennsylvania games this season elected Charles Dudley Daly of the junior class as next year's Captain by a unanimous vote. Reid and Hallowell, the only other men considered, withdrew before the election.

BEAT YALE AGAIN AT HOCKEY.

Victory of the New York Club Gained by Fine Playing.

The Hockey Club of New York by brilliant playing, scored another victory, last night, at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink, in a match with the Yale hockey team. The victors netted three points.

The line-up:

Yale.	Positions.	Hockey Club.
Smith	Goal	Ellison
Cox	Point	Cunningham
Sturgis	Cover Point	Phymester
Campbell	Forward	C. Phillips
Inman	Forward	Leo
Bronson	Forward	B. Phillips
Cuckwalder	Forward	Casanova

CLASS B AMATEUR BILLIARDS.

Cutler, Hendrick, and Threshie the Latest Tourney Winners.

In the opening game of the evening session of the Class B amateur billiard tournament, which took place last night at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, Albert G. Cutler of Boston defeated Dr. A. B. Miller of New York in the fifty-seventh inning after a very exciting finish. The score:

Cutler—22 2 0 0 21 0 22 16 11 4 7 0 0 1 1 0 9 0 0 0 7 0 7 11 5 29 22 8 10 0 10 9 4 0 3 1 3 14 11 4 0 0 0 0 2 0 3 0 0 0 4 0 0 14 0 2 1 4 Total, 300. Average, 5 15-57. High runs, 22, 22, 29.
Miller—0 3 1 0 3 0 1 0 28 11 4 1 1 7 13 0 11 11 4 0 2 2 2 2 7 0 1 4 1 35 15 9 7 2 0 0 0 10 3 12 7 5 0 8 1 20 4 12 8 1 0 0 2 0 0 1 1. Total, 283., Average, 4 55-57. High runs 28, 35, 20.

J. A. Hendrick of New Haven defeated Dr. Walter G. Douglas of the New York Athletic Club in the final game by a score of 300 to 229. Hendrick's average was 4 12-72 and his best run 23. Douglas averaged 3 16-71, his best run being 20.

Charles Threshie of Boston defeated L. A. Servatius of New York yesterday afternoon.

The score:

Threshie—0 7 1 0 0 29 16 28 1 6 0 4 0 3 3 1 0 12 1 1 2 9 1 4 1 0 7 4 1 2 5 1 14 10 9 8 10 19. Total, 300. Average, 8 4-37. High runs—29, 28, 16, 7 4, 14, 19.
Servatius—14 2 1 0 2 2 2 2 4 2 3 4 5 0 16 0 6 0 0 0 3 1 1 3 0 1 6 3 1 2 0 5 0 0 3 3. Total, 97. Average, 2 25-36. High runs—14, 16.
Referee—Mr. Foss.

Servatius will meet Heyner in the afternoon game to-day. In the evening Smith will play Miller and Threshie will meet Heyner.

INTER CITY AND CLUB BILLIARDS.

Crescent A. C. Expert Defeats St. George Lyceum Rival.

Frank A. Keeney of the Crescent Athletic Club, Brooklyn, defeated Arthur Townsend of St. George's Lyceum in the evening game of the inter-city and inter-club handicap amateur billiard tournament at Maurice Daly's Academy last night. The score:

Keeney, (280)—9 12 23 25 16 0 5 3 11 0 0 14 8 0 0 0 3 2 6 10 2 21 1 0 5 1 20 5 0 26 0 5 3 3 2 7 16 0 5 0 1 10. Total, 280. Average, 6 16-44. High runs, 23, 25, 26.
Townsend, (280)—0 1 8 7 0 2 17 5 3 2 0 0 10 17 10 1 9 0 1 0 7 2 9 0 2 3 0 1 1 3 19 2 2 2 2 12 1 2 7 6 0 0 21 2 0. Total, 229. Average, 5 9-44. High runs, 29, 19, 21.

J. Byron Stark of Wilkesbarre, Penn., who last year won the Class B billiard tournament of the Amateur Athletic Union, bids fair to win the tournament.

In his game with William J. Arnold yesterday afternoon, he made an average of 10 29-28, which is the best average of the season for an amateur. The score:

Stark—47 6 4 2 14 4 0 0 0 12 20 1 4 1 7 9 13 6 2 2 49 0 0 8 15 10 0 44. Total, 300. Average, 10 20-28. Highest runs, 47, 20, 22, 49, 44.
Arnold—1 0 5 0 6 3 19 1 10 10 1 1 1 0 3 3 0 2 0 0 3 5 0 0 0 18 3. Total, 95. Average, 3 14-27. Highest runs—19, 10, 10, 18.
Referee—Mr. McLaughlin.

The games to-day will be between Muldaur and Townsend in the afternoon and Poggenburg and Arnold in the evening.

TROTTING ASSOCIATION RULES.

National Body's Board of Review Considering Alleged Infractions.

The hearing of testimony as to alleged infractions of the rules of the National Trotting Association occupied the attention of that organization's Board of Review, which began its annual meeting yesterday at the Murray Hill Hotel. The members present were P. P. Johnston, Lexington, Ky., President; David Bonner, New York, Vice President; Charles D. Palmer, Lowell, Mass.; George W. Archer, Rochester, N. Y.; William R. Allen, St. Louis, Mo.; Frederick S. Gorton, Chicago, Ill., and W. H. Gocher, Hartford, Conn.

The most prominent of the cases brought up yesterday were those of Theodore Coleman, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, charged with receiving conditional entries in trotting races, and John Ramsey of Boston, Mass., charged with "ringing" the horse Dandy O.

No decisions were made. The meeting will last through to-day and possibly to-morrow.

Racing Results at Tanfaran.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.—Tanfaran results:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Dunblane, 109 pounds, (Spencer,) 2 to 1, won; Decoy, 112, (Thorpe,) 4 to 1, second; Tar Hill, 110, (Bullman,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:15. Silver Tail, The Scot, Wallenstein, Racetto, Hindoo Princess, and Maid of the Hills also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Eleven-sixteenths of a mile; selling. Good Hope, 104 pounds, (Bullman,) 8 to 5, won; Saintly, 104, (Vittatoe,) 7 to 2, second; Sir Urian, 104, (D. Jones,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:08¼. Rosalbra, Lucid, Jim Brownell, St. Isidore, Cymamo, and White Fern also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile; selling. Espionage, 103 pounds, (Vittatoe,) 7 to 2, won; Casdale, 107, (Bullman,) 8 to 5, second; Stromo, 99, (Fountleroy,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:43¼. Montanus, Glengarber, Rainier, Rio Chico, Master Lee, Oraibee, and Ulm also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; purse. Napamax, 112 pounds, (Thorpe,) 2 to 1, won; True Blue, 107, (Henry,) 25 to 1, second; San Venada, 107, (J. Martin,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:28¾. Daisy F., O'Connor, Olinthus, Terrene, and Ventoro also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Eleven-sixteenths of a mile; selling. Sweet William, 109 pounds, (Bullman,) 25 to 1, won; Raciyan, 104, (Phelan,) 12 to 1, second; February, 109, (Conley,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:08½. Skirmish and Carter H. Harrison, Jr., also ran. Elsalado and Peddler left at the post.

SIXTH RACE.—Eleven-sixteenths of a mile; purse. May W., 109 pounds, (Bullman,) 1 to 2, won; Timemaker, 112, (Thorpe,) 5 to 2, second; Flamora, 92, (J. Walsh,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:07. King Carnival, Monda, and Spike also ran.

Dobbs Knocked Out by Walcott.

"Joe" Walcott of Boston and "Bobby" Dobbs who returned recently from England where he defeated almost all of the pugilists in his class were to have fought twenty-five rounds at 140 pounds at the Broadway Athletic Club last night, but the fight came to a sudden termination in the sixteenth round by Walcott knocking Dobbs out. Both are colored men, Walcott, short and stockily built, and Dobbs tall and thin. Both knew how to box well, and they weighed about the same, but Dobbs might just as well have been pitted against a heavy-weight, for every blow that Walcott landed had a lot of force behind it.

PATERSON MAY HAVE A STRIKE.

Machinists May Tie Up the City's Entire Iron Industry.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 5.—A general strike among the five hundred or more machinists here is expected within the next twenty-four hours. Such a strike would tie up the entire iron industry of the city. An advance of from 25 to 30 cents per day was given in some cases, but the men want the standard rate of $2.50 per day for all. The demand was made ten days ago.

National Organizer O'Connell is expected to confer with the manufacturers, and the strike question hinges upon the result of this conference. The manufacturers have refused to accede to the demands of the machinists. It is understood, however, that the advance asked for has been granted by the molders and core workers.

The brass workers have also started a movement for an increase in wages, and President Lynch of the International Union of Brass Workers, will be here to-morrow to confer with the manufacturers.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—United States Supreme Court:

393—Henry Bollin, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Nebraska. Argument continued by C. J. Smyth for the defendant in error, and concluded by Joel W. West for the plaintiff in error.

225—Shirley T. High et al., appellants, vs. F. E. Coyne, as collector, &c., et al.

387—Eben J. Knowlton et al., executors, &c., plaintiffs in error, vs. Frank R. Moore, United States Collector, &c.

451—The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, executor, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Penrose A. McLain.

458—George Murdock, executor, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. John G. Ward, United States Collector, &c.

459—George D. Sherman, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States. Argument commenced by A. M. Pence for the appellants in No. 225, and continued by Wheeler H. Peckham for the plaintiffs in error in No. 387; by Richard C. Dale for the plaintiffs in error in No. 451, and by Charles H. Otis for the plaintiffs in error in No. 387.

Day call for Wednesday, Dec. 6—225 and 387, 451, 458, and 459, 59, 4, 70, 36, 73, and 74, 79, 21, 53, 81.

Calendars for Wednesday, Dec. 6.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

80—Hills Bros. vs. United States.
81—Neal vs. Steamtug Nathan Hale.
82—United States vs. Richard.
1—Bannerman vs. Sanford.
3—Florida Central R. R. vs. Am. Surety Co.
4—Hunt vs. Fidelity & Casualty Co.
8—Morrin vs. Edison E. Ill. Co.
9—Morrin vs. Lawlor.
10—Morrin vs. Edison Elec. Ill. Co.
34—Am. Sugar Refining Co. vs. United States
35—Same vs. same.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

136—Whelen vs. Man. Ry.
128—Fairbanks vs. Met. St. Ry.
9—Lanier vs. Rowell.
68—Sansol vs. Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.
114—Dwyer vs. Nixon.
113—Anderson vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
73—Gazzam vs. Simpson.
75—Prunier vs. Ash.
82—Schiffer vs. Trus. Columbia College.
132—Canada Bank vs. Waydell.
140—Slaughter vs. La Compagnie Francaise des Cables Telegraphiques. Kennedy vs. Ryan.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. in bankruptcy.

1200—In re James Brangan. Discharges.
1603—Charles Rubinger.
1540—Max Silverman.
1577—Joseph Berkowitz.
1587—William M. Earl.
1578—Ernest L. Walker.
1559—Rodolphus P. Crapser.
1596—Karl Kohler.
1601—Mike Marticelli.
1598—Chs. S. La Yoke.
1606—Harris Abrams.
1548—Nelson Cubberley.
1568—Benj. Tannenbaum
875—Robert M. Grant.
1455—Bernard Barrie.
1592—James O'Toole.
1585—Richard Thompson
1574—Louis Bock.
1424—Meyer Hecht.
1651—J. B. Malevinsky.
1423—Bernard Hecht.
1271—Frank I. Gray.
1564—John F. Dickinson.
827—Ernest W. Hofstadter.
1451—Morris Levy.
1607—Nathan Goldberg.
884—P. & H. Feigenbaum.
4195—Andrevetta vs. Andrevette.
4199—Sommerfield vs. Sommerfield.
3961—Anderson vs. Anderson.
3891—Wicks vs. Wicks.
3635—Miller vs. Miller.
3276—Goldberg vs. Goldberg.
4190—Sealey vs. Sealey.
4193—Bogart vs. Bogart.
4196—Bingham vs. Bingham.
1716—O'Hara vs. O'Hara
3592—Segalman vs. Segalman.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar—To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

4364—Jeffries Glass Co. vs. Solen.
2680—Shemmiel vs. Morse.
2681—Same vs. Bowery Sav. Bank.
3536—Elliott vs. McCrosker.
2258—Conlon vs. Starbuck.
2869—May vs. Carleton.
3751—Kastor vs. Ketchum.
4038—Charlton vs. Charlton.
4060—Coddington vs. Duffy.
4085—Jaeger vs. Muller.
4095—Paul vs. City of New York.
3725—Plunkett vs. Fee.
4070—Call vs. Blumenthal.
1472—Person vs. Blumenthal.
1211—Glen Cove Granite Co. vs. Costello.
3678—Pinkey vs. Mayor, &c.
3714—Warner vs. Schweitzer.
3741—Engelbach vs. Engelbach.
4027—Livingston vs. Eq. Life Assur. Socy.
4054—Willet vs. Sheehan
4056—Robinson vs. Adams.
4059—Durant Lamp Imp. Co. vs. Farmers' L. and T. Co.
4061—Mackentosh, vs. Mackentosh.
4123—Rogers vs. Berger.
4145—Demmerle vs. Demmerle.
3734—Zarig vs. Starin.
3851—McClenahan vs. Golacen.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4204.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Sewell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Hennessy, and Schwarzkopf for the People.

1—Daniel McPeak.
2—Michael Dooley.
3—David E. Anthony.

SUPREME COURT—Extraordinary Trial Term—Held in Criminal Court Building—Werner, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.

1—Daniel Feinberg.
2—William Blunt.
3—Samé.
4—Joseph Moritz.
5—Joseph G. Simmons.
6—Thomas J. Reilly.
7—Max Lang.
8—William Lewis.
9—Same.
10—Hyman Waters.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Preferred cases.

9222—Pendleton vs. Overton.
9361—Graham vs. Cassel berry.
6918—Demuth vs. Selig.
10171—McBride vs. Stokes.
10187—McKean vs. Campbell.
10137—Perkins vs. Campbell.
9846—McGovern vs. Keating.
9494—Heilbron vs. Heilbron.
8415—Simpkins vs. City of New York.
8416—Same vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI., for trial.

10299—Ward vs. St. Vincent's Hospital.
6273—Lynn vs. City of New York.
8949—Moore vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4759—Lacs vs. James Eversard's Breweries.
5736—De Lemos vs. Moran.
5957—McHugh vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
6772—Peck vs. Schoen.
6883—Winnick vs. Johnson.
5835—Gillmartin vs. McInerney.
1092—Tiehr vs. Consol. Gas Co.
5935—Bennett vs. Geo. Borgfeldt Co.
4021—Gribben vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
2936—Lewis vs. Conn. Mut. Life Ins. Co.
4095—Mussadeth vs. Met. St. Ry.
5439—Johns vs. Ruben.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 7166.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.

Inquest, 5877—Hunt vs. Acton.
Inquest, 5893—Jamison vs. Coles.
6411—Kelly vs. Naughton.
5048—Ficken vs. Pulitzer
1063—Lichtenstein vs. Dunmeyer.
3385—Migdalsky vs. Gross.
578—Rinn vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
6538½—Flagler vs. Hearst.
4627—Beattie vs. O'Neill.
7052—Balheimer vs. Manhattan Yeast Co.
7056—Good vs. Rumsey.
2220—Towers vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
8464—Kelly vs. same.
4672—Townsley vs. Life Ins. Co.
8097—Cunliffe vs. Cram.
869—Sewall vs. Security Ins. Co. of N. H.
2429—McAuliffe vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
2295—Smith vs. Union Ry Co.
3063—Speilman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1926—Rosengarten vs. same.
6379—Schwarzbaum vs. same.
6715—Greer vs. Kraft.
6936—Linkert vs. Muller.
2268—Jay vs. International Nav. Co.
4067—Hart vs. McLaughlin.
—Pogose vs. Armstrong.
4765—Foss vs. Seibert.
2674—Conolly vs. Smith.
1826—Carr vs. Ebling.
2812—Ullmann vs. Chambers.
4994—Kayser vs. Becker.
4289—Hope vs. French Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned until Dec. 11.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Adjourned until Dec. 18.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers — Fitzgerald, S.—Case on at 11 A. M.

1506—Contested will of Mary Louisa Ritter.
Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Andrew Dunn.
Soloman Denzer.
Mary A. Norton.
Bertha Tietjen.
Joseph Schmecker.
Elizabeth Buck.
Lawrence H. Quinn.
William H. Webb.
Nancy Kuehne.
Henry Wessels.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, Ground Floor, in County Court House—Varnum, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Contested wills:
1501—Abby G. Solomon.
1497—Henry Carey.
1498—Edward Lynch.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

3540—Berrick vs. Sturm.
1149—Manda vs. Elliott.
1509—Shanahan vs. Walker.
413—Brown vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1116—Deutsch vs. Mandel.
3494—Edelson vs. Met. St. Ry.
1631—Anderson vs. Met. St. Ry.
3286—Raphael vs. Thalmesinger.
1841—Lee vs. 3d Av. RR.
851—Lambert vs. Docharty.
1300—Shea vs. De Rago.
1636—Rosenthal vs. Jacobson.
1392—Richter vs. Koster Bial & Co.
1053—Baumann vs. Healey.
1354—Baumann vs. Thomas.
1299—Dowd vs. Krall.
1580—Krippes vs. 3d Ave. RR.
693—Rockman vs. Friedman.
1353—Engel vs. Silicox.
3026—Carasnola vs. Met. St. Ry.
1401—Goldberg vs. Gilles.
1507—Kraus vs. Guntzer.
1446—Prince vs. Uhren.
678—Bachman Brewing Co. vs. Hecht.
1462—Amabile vs. Moran.
1340—Knapp vs. Grafola.
320—Feist vs. Alden.
607—Siegel vs. Weir.
546—Pollock vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1153—Gustavison vs. Titus.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1847—Hall vs. N. Y. & T. Co.
1826—Westinghouse Church, Kerr Co. vs. O'Connor.
1829—A. L. & J. J. Reynolds Co. vs. Getz.
1832—Cahnmann vs. Met. St. Ry.
1835½—McGloin vs. Kane.
957—East vs. Gray.
1800—Cohen vs. Met. St. Ry.
1801—Rosenthal vs. same.
1864—Peace vs. Pell.
1138—Rubel vs. Smith Dairy Farm Co.
1823—Wheatley vs. Met. St. Ry.
1824—Frawley vs. same.
1848—Leonhardt vs. Neuhaus.
1474—Cassidy vs. Spingarn.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1725—Loughlin vs. Met. St. Ry.
1745—Doyle vs. Met. St. Ry.
1750—Glynn vs. Met. St. Ry.
1752—Thompson vs. Elec. Exhibition Co.
1757—Markowitz vs. Met. St. Ry.
1748—McGregor vs. Well.
1759—Del Rosso vs. Met. St. Ry.
1766—Crosse vs. same.
1771—Wyckoff vs. Fangel.
151—Nolan vs. Baird.
1772—Hampton & Branchville R. R. & Lumber Co. vs. Siger

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

3260—Hearn vs. Myberg.
3554—Briedenbach vs. McCarthy.
3618—Michel vs. Taylor.
3648—Liese vs. Frankel.
3631—Eisenberg vs. Hart.
3623—Gross vs. Schnitzler.
3622—Schlomowitz vs. same.
3678—Klugman vs. Blumenthal.
2812—Held vs. Zimmermann.
3585—Warner vs. Greater N. Y. Amuse. Co.
8472—Leach vs. Durant.
3616—Kachelmacher vs. Dimock.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1910.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Cowan for the People.

1—Virgilio De Nino.
James Damiano.
2—Louis Friedman.
3—Michael Phillips.
Martin Rogers.
4—Walter L. Dickerson.
5—Mary O'Brien.
6—John O'Keefe.
7—James Hughes.
8—Henry Mortier.
Isidore Gordon.
Edward Rosenthal.
9—Edmond Dantes.
10—Michael Kelly.
11—Wm. J. Fitzpatrick.
12—William Egan.
13—Charles Krumm.
14—Martin J. Conway.
15—Mandus Johnson.
16—Henry L. Gerber.
17—William Sager.
18—Wm. H. Harris.
19—Leon Quinto.
Pleadings.
1—Charles Stewart.
2—George Knecht.
3—Michael Shea.
4—Harry Pell.
5—Nellie O'Connor.
6—William Burnett.
7—John Dowd.
8—Alfred Higgins.
9—Tony Fero.
10—Leonardo De Preta.
11—Aaron Mart.
12—Thomas Goss.
John H. Graeser.
13—Rachel Dultz.
Isaac Dultz.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—November Term Continued.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Gardiner and Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, O'Connor, and Collins for the People.

1—Roland B. Molineux.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Honey for the People.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $5,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000
7 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee. Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Orders solicited for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS in any amount from 10 SHARES UPWARD.
WHEAT
In lots of from 1,000 BUSHELS UPWARD.
ACCOUNTS ACCEPTED IN AMOUNTS AS LOW AS $100.
Interest charges never to exceed six per cent. in any money market.
BRANCH OFFICES:
1,300 Broadway, Cor. 34th St.
621 Broadway, Cor. Houston St.
Main Offices: 32 & 34 Broadway.
SPECIAL LADIES' DEPT. AT BRANCHES.
Very Correct Market Letters Issued Daily.
OUT OF TOWN ORDERS A SPECIALTY.
Call or send for our SPECIAL REPORTS on our favorite stocks.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
Lakewood Hotel, Lakewood, N.J.

The Corn Exchange Bank,
William and Beaver Sts., New York.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President.
Capital and Surplus . . $3,000,000.00
Deposits 20,000,000.00
BRANCHES:
Broadway Branch, Broadway & Spring St.
Hudson River Bank, 42d St. & Columbus Ave.
Astor Place Bank, Astor Place.
Queens County Bank, Borough of Queens.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS, GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK,
GEORGE H. ROBINSON.
Member New York Stock Exchange.

DOUGLAS & JONES,
Members New York Stock Exchange.
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad St., New York City.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD FOR CASH AND CARRIED ON MARGIN.
Daily Market Letter on Application.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

Hurlbutt, Hatch & Co.,
BANKERS.
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
71 Broadway, N. Y. City.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash or on margin.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.
Telephone No. 1239 Cortlandt.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 298 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

A. J. DE KANTSTEIN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
30 West 23d St.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash and carried on margin.
SPECIAL LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFFEIFER 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

23 Wall Street.
New York, October 12, 1899.
To the Holders of the
First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds
OF THE
PITTSBURGH & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY

(DATED JULY 1, 1887):

Referring to our notice of December 14, 1898, we have to announce that holders of more than 80 per cent. in amount of the First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company have deposited these bonds with us in accordance with the terms of said notice.

We have further to announce that we have made arrangements with the Reorganization Managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company whereby, in case they issue any Plan of Reorganization of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company prior to December 14, 1899, they undertake to give all our depositors whose bonds shall not have been sold to them for cash, as stated in the next paragraph, an option for at least thirty days after such Plan is issued, to take par and interest in cash, or to have their bonds included in the Plan on the basis of new securities. They also agree that at the expiration of such option they will purchase from us for cash at par and accrued interest up to the time of delivery all bonds held by us in respect of which the option to take new securities shall not have been exercised, we agreeing to sell them such bonds. If no Plan shall have been issued by that date, the foregoing arrangements will continue in force thereafter until said Reorganization Managers terminate the same by notice to us.

If any holder of our receipts or certificates, rather than await such Plan, desires and shall elect to sell his bonds for cash, (thereby losing his right of election to take either cash or new securities after issuance of the Plan,) said Reorganization Managers further agree that, at any time prior to December 14, 1899, (and also thereafter until notice from them to us,) such holder may present his receipt or certificate at our office for proper annotation of such election thereon, and that, at the expiration of thirty days from the date of such annotation, he shall receive par and accrued interest in cash therefor at our office upon surrender of his receipt or certificate properly indorsed.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

Produce Exchange Trust Company.
STANDARD OIL BUILDING,
26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.
Capital . . . $2,500,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits, $2,630,334
Solicits the accounts of Merchants, Corporations, Estates and Banks.
PAYS INTEREST ON BALANCES.
Is designated by the Banking Department as a legal depositary for Savings Banks, State Banks, and Bankers; and is a depositary for funds of the City and State of New York.
Lends money on approved collateral; acts as Trustee, Registrar, and Transfer Agent, and accepts all Trust Company business.

TURNER A. BEALL, President.
EDWIN GOULD, THOMAS A. McINTYRE, S. D. SCUDDER, } Vice Presidents.
S. L. CHAMBERLAINE, Sec'y & Treas.
WILLIAM M. LAWS, Asst.Sec'y & Treas.
TRUSTEES:

Charles P. Armstrong,	Henry A. McGee,
Amzi L. Barber,	W. Willis Merrill,
Frank Brainard,	J. W. Middendorf,
Turner A. Beall,	Edward A. Maher,
George R. Bidwell,	S. D. Scudder,
Charles A. Deshon,	John A. Shibley,
A. Goepel,	John P. Truesdell,
Edwin Gould,	C. M. Warner,
H. Irvine Keyser,	John Skelton Williams,
Edward R. Ladew,	E. F. C. Young,
Thomas A. McIntyre,	

Provident Savings Life Assurance Society,
ORGANIZED 1875.
346 and 348 Broadway.
EDWARD W. SCOTT, President.
Issues All Desirable Forms of Policies.
Assurance in force $100,000,000
Paid Policyholders $16,500,000
Assets to Liabilities 132½ per cent.

Central Realty Bond and Trust Company,
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
Frederic P. Olcott, James Stillman, Augustus D. Juilliard, James N. Jarvie, Frederick Southack, Hugh J. Grant, Henry Morgenthau.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R. CO., 120 BROADWAY.
New York, November 24, 1899.
Pensacola & Atlantic R. R. Company 6% Mortgage.

In accordance with the terms of the mortgage of the Pensacola & Atlantic Railroad Company, the following forty-five (45) bonds have this day, in the presence of the Trustees, been drawn for the sinking fund, viz.:

55, 172, 216, 351, 617, 630, 685, 698, 741, 840, 841, 853, 859, 991, 1057, 1068, 1078, 1135, 1146, 1313, 1314, 1399, 1581, 1622, 1630, 1710, 1777, 1861, 1884, 1965, 2009, 2086, 2105, 2112, 2374, 2388, 2405, 2573, 2585, 2625, 2639, 2707, 2712, 2724, 2833.

The interest on the same will cease February 1, 1900, and the principal of the bonds will be redeemed at this office on and after that date, plus 10 per cent. premium.
A. W. MORRISS, Assistant Treasurer.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 6TH, 1899,
At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
(By order of Executors.)

500 shs. Canadian Pacific Ry.
100 shs. Coney Island & B'klyn R. R.
250 shs. Brooklyn Union Gas Co.
10 shs. Elizabeth Library Ass'n.
$5,000 Coney Island & B'klyn R. R. 5 p. c. Cfs. of Indebtedness, 1903.
$70,000 International & Great Northern Ry. 2d Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1909.
$25,000 Brooklyn Union Gas Co. 1st Cons. Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1945. (Regstd.)
$8,000 State of Arkansas 6 p. c. Funded Debt. Bds.
$3,000 City of Elizabeth, N. J., 4 p. c. Adj. Bds., 1922.
400 shs. Stuyvesant Fire Ins. Co.
(By order of Dan'l B. Childs and Geo. M. Walgrove, Ex'rs. of the Estate of Margaret Inglis, dec'd.)
$8,000 Canada Southern R. R. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1908.
$7,500 Central R. R., N. J., Genl. Mtg. 5 p. c. Regstd. Bds., 1987.
$3,000 Chesapeake & Ohio R. R. 1st Cons. Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1939.
$10,000 Chic., Bur. & Quincy R. R. 5 p. c. Sink. Fund Bds., (Iowa Div.), 1919.
$6,000 Chic. & Northwestern R. R. 7 p. c. Cons. Sink. Fund Bds., 1915.
$8,000 Chic., Rock Island & Pac. R. R. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds., 1917.
$7,000 Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha R. R. 1st Cons. Mtg. 6 p. c. Regstd. Bds., 1930.
$3,000 Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha R. R. 1st Cons. Mtg. 6 p. c. Regstd. Bds., 1930.
$4,000 Kings County El. R. R. 1st Mtg. 4 p. c. Bds., 1949.
6 shs. Brooklyn Rapid Transit R. R.
$5,000 Michigan Cent. R. R. 1st Cons. Mtg. 7 p. c. Regstd. Bds., 1902.
$15,000 Michigan Cent. R. R. 1st Cons. Mtg. 5 p. c. Regstd. Bds., 1902.
$5,000 Morris & Essex R. R. 7 p. c. Convt. Regstd. Bds., 1900.
$4,000 New York Cent. & Hudson River R. R. 4 p. c. Deb. Bds., (Ctfs. Extd.), 1905.
$5,000 Pitts., Shenango & Lake Erie R. R. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1940.
$5,000 St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba R. R. 2d Mtg. 6 p. c. Regstd. Bds., 1909.
$6,000 Wabash R. R. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1939.
$2,500 West Shore R. R. 1st Mtg. 4 p. c. Reg. Bond, 2361.
$10,000 Western Union Tel. Co. Coll. Trust 5 p. c. Bds., 1938.
(By order of Trustee.)
$2,000 Coney Island & B'klyn R. R. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1902.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
80 shs. German Alliance Ins. Co.
$15,000 Railroad Equipment Co. 6 p. c. Bds., 1903.
$10,000 Railroad Equipment Co. 6 p. c. Bds., 1902.
50 shs. Manhattan Trust Co.
25 shs. Franklin Trust Co.
$6,000 Staten Island Elec. R. R. 1st Mtg. Con. 5 p. c. Bds.
$500 Staten Island Elec. R. R. scrip.
215 shs. N. Y. & Staten Island Traction Co. pfd.
$1,000 Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis Ry. 1st 7 p. c. Bd., 1913.
5 shs. International Bkg. & Trust Co.
8 shs. Home Insurance Co.
25 shs. Empire City Fire Ins. Co.
10 shs. International Bkg. & Trust Co.
$6,000 Atlantic Coast Elec. Ry. 1st 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1945.
10 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
6 shs. Natl. City Bank.
10 shs. Manufacturers' Trust Co.
25 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
10 shs. Morton Trust Co.
50 shs. International Bkg. & Trust Co.
5 shs. Bankers' Trust Co.
9 shs. Trust Co. of America.
30 shs. Chatham Natl. Bank.
125 shs. The Arizona Copper Smelting Co.
25 shs. Westchester Trust Co. of Yonkers.
$1,000 Dry Dock, East B'way & Battery R. R., 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bond, 1932.
100 shs. Jos. Ladue Gold Mining & Dev. Co. pfd.
25 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
10 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
$25,000 United Traction & Elec. Co., Prov. & Paw. St. Ry. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1933.
100 shs. Union Traction & Elec. Co.
100 shs. Trust Co. of America.
8 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
300 shs. Depew Improvement Co.
2 shs. City Trust Co.
100 shs. United States Trust Co.
50 shs. 12th Ward Bank. (Hypd.)
10 shs. Bank of Manhattan Co.
10 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
6 shs. Bank of America.
50 shs. American Surety Co.
$1,000 N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R. 1st Mtg. Reg. 6 p. c. Bd., 1921.
40 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
35 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
$15,000 Evansville & Terre Haute R. R. Gen. Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1942.
$18,000 Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. 1st Cons. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1934.
100 shs. Fourth National Bank.
3 shs. Bankers' Trust Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
30 shs. Tilden State Bank of Tilden, Neb., (Hypd.)
30 shs. 1st National Bank of Douglas, Wyoming, (Hypd.)
165 shs. Commercial Bank of Moscow, Moscow, Idaho, (Hypd.)
160 shs. Central Coal & Coke Co. Prefd., (Hypd.)
75 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY
(OF MARYLAND)
First Mortgage Bonds dated January 1st, 1897.

Notice is hereby given, as provided in the mortgage of the above-named company to the undersigned as Trustee, dated December 15th, 1896, that bonds of the following numbers have been drawn for the Sinking Fund and will be paid on presentation on and after January 1st, 1900, at the office of the GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, at 105½, with accrued interest to that date, after which interest on each of the said bonds will cease:

76	140	290	331	354	477
77	145	293	332	355	556
83	185	316	353	475	559

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, Trustee.
GEO. R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice Prest.
Dated New York, December 1st, 1899.

Before Investing in mining stocks **write us.** We have inside information with regard to several good gold and copper stocks, which can be bought cheap. **The Kendrick Promotion Co.,** Denver, Colo. Highest References.

I WILL INSURE YOU AGAINST LOSS IN stock speculations. Address OPERATOR, 1,242 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend (No. 3) of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, out of the earnings, payable on the 15th day of December, 1899, to stockholders of record on December 8th, 1899. The Transfer Books will be closed December 8th, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen December 15th, at 10 A. M.

Checks will be mailed to registered holders on the 14th day of December, 1899.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.
New York, Dec. 1st, 1899.

Columbus, O., November 24, 1899.

A dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. has this day been declared on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable January 10, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 4, 1899.

The Preferred Stock transfer books will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 P. M. on Monday, December 4, 1899, and will reopen at the same place at 10 A. M. on Wednesday, December 13, 1899.
THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY CO.,
By N. MONSARRAT, President.

NATIONAL GRAM-O-PHONE CORPORATION,
874 Broadway, New York, Dec. 5th, 1899.
Twenty-sixth Consecutive Monthly Dividend.

THE USUAL MONTHLY DIVIDEND (No. 26) of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this corporation has this day been duly declared by the Board of Directors, payable December 16th. Transfer books close December 6 to 16, inclusive.
O. D. La Dow, Secretary.

New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Co.,
No. 18 Broadway, New York, Dec. 5, 1899.
Dividends Nos. 61 and 62.

The Trustees of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Ten Cents per share, and also an extra dividend of Ten Cents per share on its capital stock, payable December 16th, 1899.

The transfer books will be closed from December 6th to 16th. WM. H. POWER, Treasurer.

Leather Manufacturers' National Bank
29 Wall St.
New York, December 4th, 1899.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors will be held at the banking room on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
GATES W. McGARRAH, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK
of the City of New York,
393 and 395 Canal St.
November 27th, 1899.

ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house, Nos. 393 and 395 Canal St., on Tuesday, December 12th, 1899, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.
New York, Dec 4, 1899.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, 33 William Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and noon.
R. L. EDWARDS, President.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS.

[No. 1,000.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, Dec. 2, 1899.
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$14,315,877.63
Overdrafts		32,441.54
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,250,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits.		1,000,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		193,765.66
Stocks, securities, &c.		1,181,525.56
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		637,084.16
Other real estate and mortgages owned		31,505.00
Due from National banks	$1,354,981.65	
Due from State banks and bankers	387,882.72	
Checks and other cash items	89,487.37	
Exchanges for Clearing House	683,445.50	
Notes of other National banks	46,795.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	199.73	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie ..$3,880,900.00		
Legal tender notes.. 835,964.00		
U. S. ctfs. of deposit for legal tenders. 90,000.00		
	4,806,864.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas'r, (5 per cent. of circulation).	56,250.00	
		7,375,855.97
Total		$26,018,655.52

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund		500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		474,139.90
National bank notes outstanding		1,116,810.00
Dividends unpaid		16,544.00
Due to other National banks	$12,045,595.91	
Due to State banks and bankers	3,351,921.42	
Individual deposits subject to check	5,124,291.33	
Demand certificates of deposit	6,305.10	
Certified checks	45,423.44	
Cashier's checks outstanding	90,124.42	
United States deposits.	997,500.00	
		21,661,161.62
United States bond account		750,000.00
Total		$26,018,655.52

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, CHARLES H. STOUT, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. H. STOUT, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of December, 1899. A. S. HOUGHTON, Notary Public, New York County.
Correct—Attest:
ANSON R. FLOWER, WM. BARBOUR, OLIVER S. CARTER, } Directors.

[No. 1,370.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business December 2d, 1899.
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$12,152,272.25
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured.		4,538.80
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		178,578.33
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		995,257.34
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		786,742.85
Due from State banks and bankers.		142,378.69
Checks and other cash items		48,223.13
Exchanges for Clearing House		975,098.79
Notes of other National banks		4,528.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		901.48
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$2,341,181.48	
Legal-tender notes	1,246,010.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	150,000.00	
		3,737,191.48
Total		$19,075,716.09

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		662,452.62
Due to other National banks	$6,548,968.68	
Due to State banks and bankers	3,596,249.07	
Dividends unpaid	1,403.50	
Individual deposits subject to check	5,552,045.02	
Demand certificates of deposit	844.00	
Certified checks	140,330.61	
Cashier's checks outstanding	72,822.59	
		15,913,263.47
Total		$19,075,716.09

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of December, 1899. C. E. LANGDON, Notary Public, Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York County.
Correct—Attest:
JOHN A. STEWART, DONALD MACKAY, ROBERT M. GALLAWAY, } Directors.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
New York, December 2, 1899.

To the Stockholders of the New York Loan & Improvement Company:

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the New York Loan & Improvement Company will be held on Tuesday, the second day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of said Company, Rooms 306-308, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to reduce its capital stock from Two million one hundred and eighty-nine thousand three hundred Dollars, consisting of Twenty-one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three shares of the par value of $100.00 each, to One million nine hundred and seventy thousand nine hundred Dollars, consisting of Nineteen thousand seven hundred and nine shares of the par value of $100.00 each.

C. T. BARNEY, H. F. DIMOCK, JOHN A. McCOOK, J. O. BAKER, FRANCIS L. SILL, H. B. COCHEU, JAMES R. HAY, } A Majority of the Directors.

UNION SQUARE BANK,
8 UNION SQUARE.

The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12TH, 1899, at the Banking House, between the hours of 1 P. M. and 3 P. M.
JACOB W. SCHEU, Cashier.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Illinois Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents has obtained a settlement of the Danville (Ill.) agency difficulties, which recently threatened a disruption of the local board.

The Board of Directors of the Merchants' Insurance Company of Newark has authorized the removal of the Eastern agency department to this city, the New York office to be under the supervision of Assistant Secretary Edward C. North.

The insurance on the property of Jacob Nestler, at 2,235 First Avenue, which was considerably damaged by fire Monday, was distributed as follows: On stock and fixtures, British America, $5,500; Hamburg-Bremen, $2,500; Hartford, $2,000; American of New York, $2,000; Liverpool and London and Globe, $2,000; New York Underwriters', $2,000; Home, $2,000; Westchester, $2,000; American of Philadelphia, $1,500, and London Assurance, $1,500. On household furniture, Firemen's of Baltimore, $1,000. Ettinger, Rosenthal & Co. will adjust the loss.

New York managers yesterday commented unfavorably on the proposed question submitted by the Fire Underwriters' Eastern Union to the companies in regard to the exclusion of New Jersey from the commission agreement, although there were suggestions of the expediency of regulating brokerage on business in Newark and in the six New Jersey counties which were formerly controlled by the Suburban Underwriters' Association, on account of the inapplicability of the New York Exchange rule to business in unrated outside territory.

President F. C. Moore of the Continental Insurance Company sent an open letter to the members of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange yesterday, announcing that he would present the following resolution to the Exchange at its meeting to-morrow: "Resolved, That the solicitation of large lines of insurance by a minority of the members of this Exchange, for the purpose of reinsuring the excess with other members of such minority, and with the result of preventing a fair distribution of the business throughout the entire membership by way of direct lines, is in violation of the spirit of the Exchange agreement and in conflict with the unwritten law of good-fellowship, which clearly involves equality of service in co-operation. Nothing herein contained, however, shall be held to prohibit or discourage reinsurance in any company whose assets are less than $1,000,000; and, further, that we will furnish semi-annually to the manager a statement of the total amount of premiums paid during each six months for reinsurance to members of the Exchange, such reports to be preserved by the manager and open to the inspection of any member desiring to examine them."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks weak.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 5	507,704
To date this year	156,463,616
Corresponding date last year	102,233,246

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 5	$1,210,500
To date this year	$793,600,190
Corresponding date last year	$814,509,190

Money rate: Collateral loans on hand, 5½ @8 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Consol. Gas	1	U. S. Leather	⅝
Met. St. Railway	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. C. & F. pf.	½	General Electric	3½
Am. Ice	1	Great North. pf.	⅝
Am. Linseed	1½	Hocking Valley	1½
Am. Linseed pf.	2¾	Hock. Valley pf.	⅞
Am. Malt. pf.	3	Illinois Central	⅝
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1	Int. Paper	½
Am. Steel & Wire	¾	Iowa Cent. pf.	1½
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	1½	Kanawha & Mich.	1
Am. Sugar Ref.	1½	K. C., P. & G.	½
Am. Tin Plate pf.	1	Louis. & Nash.	1⅝
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	Manhattan Con.	⅝
Anaconda Copper	1⅝	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1
Balt. & Ohio	1⅛	Missouri Pacific	⅝
B'klyn Rapid Transit	1½	National Steel	1¼
Brunswick City	½	Nat. Steel pf.	1
Canadian Pacific	½	North American	⅞
Cap. Traction	⅝	Northern Pacific	½
Chi., B. & Q.	⅝	Pacific Coast	⅝
Chi. & East. Ill.	⅝	People's Gas, Chi.	1⅝
Chi. G. W., deb.	1⅞	Peoria & East.	½
Chi., L. & W. pf.	1⅛	Pullman Car	2
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅛	Reading 2d pf.	1
Chi. & N. W.	1	Rep. Iron & Steel	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	¾	Rio Grande West.	1
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1½	Southern Pacific	1½
C., C., C. & St. L.	¾	Southern Ry. pf.	½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	3	Stand. R. & T.	½
Col. Mid. pf.	2	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
Col. So. 1st pf.	1½	Third Avenue	4½
C. & H. C. & I.	¾	Union Pacific	1
Cont. Tobacco	1¼	U. S. F. M. pf.	10¼
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	¾
Erie 1st pf.	¼	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1¼
Federal Steel	1⅝	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	½
Federal Steel pf.	¾	Wis. Cent. pf.	⅝

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ill. Cent. 4s, 1952	2	P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, D.	1
Int. & G. N. 1st	1		
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st	1		

Bonds Declined.

C., M. & St. P., So. Minn. 6s	1	Mo., K. & T. 2d	1½
C., M. & St. P., C. & M. R. 5s	1	Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	1¼
Col. Mid. 2-4s	1	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	1

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Uncertainty as to the tenor of the President's then unpublished annual message to Congress kept the market at the opening yesterday weak and hesitating; and, the message published, uncertainty as to the exact interpretation to put upon that particular part of it which referred to trusts and combinations aided to bring about a demoralization of prices which extended very generally over almost the entire list. Not unnaturally, selling by London and the fact that call money during the afternoon was in demand at even 7 and 8 per cent. aggravated the situation and removed whatever spirit of buoyancy the market might otherwise have been tempted to take on. The truth, however, is that at best that spirit would have been only temporary, for the market was for the most time well under the control of the professional traders and bear element, who took advantage of the generally apprehensive and uncertain feelings of timid holders and by skillful manipulation and a more skillful playing upon the emotions of these divers fearful individuals succeeded in shaking out not a little stock. Lower prices were the natural and logical consequence.

While the Street was in its early waiting mood, the bears, as on the previous day, were zealously busy in disseminating harum-scarum forecasts of what the President's message would say in way of condemnation of "trusts." Total extinction, annihilation, forfeiture of charter, sudden corporate death—each in its turn was predicted as the probable consequences to the trusts, one and all, as a result of the message. When, therefore, the message was put out, and it was seen not only that the word "trust" occurred in several places, but that the subject received extended attention, some people in the Street immediately jumped to the conclusion that the death knell of all industrial corporations and of all consolidation of financial interests had been sounded, and forthwith proceeded to sell such of their holden stocks as they thought fell, or as might by any stretch of the imagination appear to fall within the trust limits. Strong interests, prepared for just such a show of nonsensical haste, therewith bought in the precipitately sacrificed stock, and by their buying checked any serious depression in prices.

Later, when more deliberate attention was given the President's message, its financial and currency suggestions—generally satisfactory to the Street—heeded, and the rather general expressions in respect to the trusts more carefully weighed, those who had parted with their holdings were strongly inclined to wish they had made haste more slowly. It was then, however, too late, for the infection of increasing doubt had spread, and, aided by short selling and the higher money market, the quotations continued downward, with the closing figures generally the low ones for the day. Probably over night these later doubters will have sufficient time to digest the President's paragraph on trusts, and see that even yet a consolidation of various interests into one company and under one corporate head may legally be effected.

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Undoubtedly, the fact that the so-called attack upon the trusts followed so closely upon the decision in the Addyston case was a factor in adding weight to the talk of the professional calamity howler and the capitalizer of hope. Indeed, as an aftermath of that decision the decline in General Electric may be cited. That stock fell off more than 3 points on rumors that agreements which the company is said to have made with the Westinghouse Company fell within the law of the Addyston case. The fact that these rumors were rumors only, of course, did not affect the situation.

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But the illogical logic of the Street was evidenced in other ways. For instance, not even the most rampant bear pretends to say that a railroad company is a trust. Yet, though only the most favorable news was heard in respect to the five railroad companies whose excellent and increased earnings are elsewhere published—St. Paul, Missouri Pacific, Southern Railway, Chicago Great Western, and Louisville and Nashville—each one of those stocks showed a decline for the day, in several cases of more than a point. One need not look further for proof of the Street's irresponsibility at times.

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Pacific Mail was the only conspicuous stock to show logical strength, appreciating a fraction of a point—due, undoubtedly, to the President's reference to the Merchant Marine.

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There was some calling of loans yesterday—an indication that the banks purpose to strengthen their position more. Firm rates here, too, minimize the, at best, highly improbable chance of gold exports. The making provision at this time for January disbursements is also a factor in the money situation.

**PROSPERITY THAT

1¼ to 102¾; Dominion Coal, 3, to 49½. The close was decidedly heavy.

The rate between the banks at the Clearing House was 6 per cent., and New York funds sold at 5 and 10 cents discount. Call money generally was quoted at 6 per cent., with loans, however, made as high as 7, and with a few special cases where 5½ per cent. was quoted. In time money, renewals were made at 5 per cent. on four months, where the loans were particularly strong, both as to names and collateral. Good loans, however, passed at 6 per cent. on four to six months. In commercial paper only exceptionally strong names passed under 6 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	6	6¼	Old Colony	4½	5¼
Allouez	3	3⅜	O. Dominion	27	27½
Arcadian	29	29½	Osceola	78	79
Arnold	6¼	7	Parrot	39¾	41
Ash Bed	..	1	Pioneer	2¾	3
Atlantic	27	32	Quincy	150	155
Baltic	23	23½	R. Island	5½	5⅞
B. & C. C.	25	30	Santa Fé	6¾	7
B. & Mont.	310	312	S. Ysabel	9½	10
Butte & B.	..	70	Shoe	33	33½
Cal. & Hecla	755	765	Tamarack	213	220
Centennial	20½	21	Utah Con	34½	35
Franklin	16½	17	Washington	1⅞	1⅝
Humboldt	1½	2	White Knob	12	14
Isle Royale	29	31	Winona	7	8
Mohawk	18	19	Wolverine	39	40

Railroad Stocks.

Boston & A.	250	252	C. Mass. pf.	..	70
Boston & L.	241	..	Fitchburg pf.	120	..
Boston & Me.	203½	..	N. Y. & N.	..	..
Boston & P.	..	300	E. 6s	111	112½
Boston Elev.	102⅜	103½	N. Y. & N. E. 5s	..	..
Bost'n & S. 5s.	85	86	E. 7s	115¼	116⅝
Con. Mass.	..	17	West End	92½	93

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell T.	347	348	Mex. Tele	3⅛	3¼
Chi. Stk. Y.	145¾	148	N. E. Tel.	..	144
Dom. Coal	49	49½	U. S. Oil	40	41
D. Coal pf.	118	..	West. Elec.	43½	44½
Erie Tel	107	108	W. Elec. pf.	66	..

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—The market for Linseed stock scored a further decline to-day. From an opening at 13¾ the common went off and closed at 13, while the preferred broke 2½ points, to 55 on the sale of about 2,000 shares. Around those prices some inside support made its appearance, with the result that just before noon quite a rally was seen, particularly in the preferred, but it closed at 55. The Union Traction shares were quiet to-day, and prices for them were held on about yesterday's level. There was a revival of interest in Metropolitan securities, particularly the preferred stock, which opened at 81⅝, and after selling off ⅛ advanced to 83, closing at 82½. The certificates closed at 29, a loss of ⅝ during the day. The bonds brought 95¾.

	High.	Low.	Close.
3,395..Linseed	13⅝	13	13
450..Linseed pf	57½	55	55
830..Strawboard	32½	32	32
85..Tin Plate	33	32⅝	32⅞
185..Tin Plate pf	83	83	83
35..Chicago Brew	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
720..Chicago Union Traction	32⅝	32	32
10..Chicago U. Traction pf	82	82	82
95..Chicago City Railway	286	286	286
36..International Packing	5	5	5
160..Lake St. Elevated	16½	16	16½
15..Lake St. Elevated pf	15½	15½	15½
420..Metropolitan Elevated	29⅝	29	29
2,421..Met. Elevated pf	83	82½	82½
260..National Biscuit	40¾	40½	40½
300..National Biscuit pf	94	93⅝	93⅝
441..National Carbon	18	17	17
10..National Carbon pf	83¾	83¾	83¾
200..National Steel	46⅜	45	45
11..South Side Elevated	104	104	104
10..Street's W. S. C. L.	22½	22½	22½
20..Union Elevated	104½	104½	104½
100..West Chicago	117¾	117¾	117¾

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5.—Local stocks were almost at a standstill to-day, and those that moved drooped. There was, however, no radical weakness, except in the case of the long-inactive General Electric Automobile, which sold at 4¾; last March it sold at 22. Choctaw preferred, paying 5 per cent., sold at 44 for the first time in many weeks, but very little of the stock came out. Except for weakness in Pennsylvania Steel and special strength in Tidewater, the steel stocks were neglected and practically unchanged. Union Traction was down to 41 on profit taking.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. Ry. Lt.	21½	21¾	Phila. Trac.	96¼	96½
Choctaw	36	37	Union Trac.	40¾	40⅞
Ci. Co. of Am.	14½	14¾	U. G. & I.	159¾	161
Lehigh Val.	26½	26⅝	Welsbach Lt.	46	47
Marsden	13¾	13⅞	W.N.Y. & P.	5⅞	6

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.06	.06
Alpha Con	.04	.04
Andes	.14	.14
Belcher	.30	.29
Best & Belcher	.46	.47
Bullion	.05	.05
Caledonia	.61	.58
Challenge Con	.23	.21
Chollar	.22	.23
Confidence	.84	.80
Con. Cal. & Va	2.00	2.00
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.22	.20
Gould & Curry	.17	.18
Hale & Norcross	.39	.40
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.09	.09
Kentucky Con	.03	.01
Lady Washington Con	.06	.06
Mexican	.52	.54
Occidental Con	.17	.17
Ophir	1.00	1.05
Overman	.16	.16
Potosi	.28	.27
Savage	.17	.16
Sag Belcher	.05	.05
Sierra Nevada	.57	.42
Standard	2.75	2.75
Syndicate	.06	.06
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con	.37	.38
Utah Con	.08	.08
Yellow Jacket	.17	.18
Silver Bars	58⅞@59	58⅝@58⅞
Mexican Dollars	47½@48¼	47½@48¼
Drafts, sight	..	.07½
Telegraph	.12½	.12½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Dec. 5.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	39⅝	40	40¾	41
Alamo	12⅞	13⅜	12¾	12½
Anaconda	44½	46	45	46
Anchoria	80	85	80	85
Argentum	19½	20¼	19⅞	20
Bankers'	13⅝	14	13⅝	14½
Battle	36¼	36½	36⅜	36½
Blue Belle	12	13	12¼	12½
Coin	230	240	230	240
Columbine	20¼	21	20	21
Consolidated	..	17½	17	17½
Damon	29⅜	29⅝	29⅞	30
Elkton	116¼	116½	116	116½
El Paso	31	35	31	35
Findlay	14¼	15	14½	15
Fleece	30	35	25	31
Garfield	20	20½	20	20½
Gibson	23	28	24	28
Gould	36½	38⅜	38¼	38½
Isabella	143	143½	143½	144
Independence	49½	50	50	50½
Jackpot	62⅜	63	63	64
King	93	98	93	98
Moon Anchor	50	55	98	99
Matoa	29	30	29½	30
National	15	15½	14⅜	16
Ophir	62	64	62	64
Pharmacist Con	15¼	15½	14⅞	15
Pinnacle	30⅜	31	31⅜	31¾
Portland	245	246	244	248
Raven	74½	75	74½	75
Rawlings	32	35	34	36
Rose	41½	45	41½	45
Sovereign	15⅞	16	16¼	16⅜
Tornado	49½	50	49⅝	50
Union	35⅜	35½	35	35¾
Vindicator	154¼	156	150	153⅝
Work	31¼	31⅝	31⅛	31¼
Zenobia	20	22	21	22

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in November showed increases:

Alabama Great Southern	$8,089
Canadian Pacific	129,000
Central Branch (Mo. Pac.)	21,000
Chesapeake & Ohio	63,077
Chicago Great Western	21,392
Denver & Rio Grande	31,000
Louisville & Nashville	141,346
Minneapolis & St. Louis	17,267
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	24,193
Missouri Pacific	77,000
N. Y., Ontario & Western	22,104
Ohio River	8,178
St. Louis Southwestern	1,300
St. Paul	180,045
Southern Railway	76,578
Wabash	65,108
Total increase, 16 roads	$887,277
Increase previously reported	170,130
Total increase, 30 roads	$1,057,407
The following showed decreases:	
Fort Worth & Rio Grande	$5,619
Mexican National	13,175
Total decrease, 2 roads	$18,794
Decrease previously reported	533
Total decrease, 3 roads	$19,327
Net increase	$1,038,080

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading yesterday in the market for outside securities was much more active than on the previous day and prices also were firmer. Further declines were recorded in some sections of the market, but as a whole conditions were better, and closing quotations showed some substantial advances. Most of the day's business was supplied, as has been the case for some time past, by a very few issues.

STORAGE POWER was most prominent. Opening sales were made at an advance of more than half a point over the previous day's close, and the early strength was well maintained. Trading in the stock was quite heavy, and commission brokers, as well as traders, were active in it. Top price for the day was 12¾, and the stock, after a slight reaction, closed at 12 bid, a net gain of 1⅛ points. Friends of the company say that important developments may be announced in a day or two.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was active, and showed only little change from Monday's figures. It was somewhat weak early in the day, but showed more strength at the close. Final bids for the common stock showed a net loss of one-quarter of a point, while the preferred showed a net gain of three-quarters of a point, closing at 32¾ bid. Common stock was offered to a much larger extent than the preferred, of which, at the close, little was found in the market. The common stock, which closed at 9¼ bid, was offered quite freely at 9½.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was weak. Little demand has appeared for this stock for some time past, and the offerings made within the last two days showed that the market yielded easily to selling pressure. It sold down to 85, and was offered at this figure at the close, with 84¾ bid, a net loss of 1⅛ points. Trading in Amalgamated Copper amounted to only a few hundred shares. Some of the other copper stocks showed strength, notwithstanding the decline in the most important of the copper stocks dealt in on the curb.

BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER sold in small lots up to 11¼, and closed at 10¾ bid, an advance of 1¼ points.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS, common, opened at 26½, which was the highest price for the day. It closed at 26 bid, a loss of half a point from Monday's final bid. The preferred stock was at one time during the day 51 bid, but later stock was offered at this figure with very light demand for it.

INTERNATIONAL PUMP, common, was traded in to the extent of several hundred shares. It went as low as 17, and ended the day at 16 bid, a decline of 1 point.

ELECTRIC AXLE was steady and only fairly active. It sold at 6⅜ and closed at 6⅝ bid, against 6¼ bid on Monday. No news has been had for some days in regard to the progress being made in the company's business, but it is said that much has already been accomplished that promises well for the company's future.

BUFFALO GAS bonds, which on Monday sold down to 72, recovered sharply and changed hands as high as 79. Buying of the bonds seemed to be for account of interests closely connected with the company.

ELECTRO-PNEUMATIC was active for the first time in many weeks. On transactions amounting to about 1,500 shares, it first advanced to 4⅜ and then fell back to 1. A good deal of stock was offered at this figure at the close, and ⅝ was the best bid, a net loss of ⅞ of a point.

NEW YORK HEAT, LIGHT, AND POWER 5 per cent. bonds were active at 102⅝. They showed no net change for the day, closing at 102¾ bid.

GENERAL ELECTRIC AUTOMOBILE sold for the first time in a long while. Only 100 or 200 shares changed hands, the first sale being made at 6½.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1¾	1⅞
New Amsterdam	26	26½
New Amsterdam pf	..	51
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	96	96½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	36	37
American Agricultural Chemical pf	79	80
American Bicycle	15	20
American Bicycle bonds	90	91
American Bicycle pf	56	60
American Hide & Leather	..	35
American Hide & Leather pf	..	80
American Woolen Goods	24½	25
American Woolen Goods pf	80	81
American Writing Paper 5s	87	..
Beet Sugar	..	28
Beet Sugar pf	76	79
Distilling Company of America	9¼	9½
Distilling Company of America pf	32⅝	34
Electric Axle Light & Power	6⅜	6½
Electric Boat	24	26
Electric Boat pf	42	45
Havana Commercial	18½	19½
Havana Commercial pf	60½	61½
International Pump	16	18
International Pump pf	66	68
National Gramophone	72	76
National Salt	47	48
National Salt pf	79¼	80
National Tube pf	47	47½
National Tube pf	95¼	95½
Otis Elevator	..	27
Otis Elevator pf	92	93¾
Pittsburg Coal subs	96	..
Royal Baking Powder	34½	35
Rubber Goods Mfg.	30	31
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	83	..
Sloss-Sheffield	35½	37
Sloss-Sheffield pf	74½	75½
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div.	466	468
Union Steel & Chain	20	25
Union Steel & Chain pf	60	65
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝	½

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	84¾	85
American Air Power	45	50
American Cotton	..	50
Arizona Lead	9⅞	10¼
Asphalt Company of America	14⅜	15
British Columbia Copper	10⅜	11¼
Chicago & Alton sub	108¼	108½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	95	96
Electric Vehicle	..	75
Electric Vehicle pf	..	95
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	⅝	1
Flemington Coal & Coke	27	..
General Carriage	180	..
Illinois Transportation	3	3½
Manhattan Light & Heat	2	5
*Markeen Copper	8	9¼
Mexican 5s	98	99
New England Transportation	7	7½
New York Gas & Electric 4s	90½	91
New York Gas & Electric 5s	102¾	103
New York Transportation	12	13
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	22¼	24
St. Louis subs	..	131
St. Louis common, when issued	26	31
St. Louis preferred, when issued	..	93
St. Louis, as when issued	..	94¾
Storage Power	12	12¾
Tennessee Copper	14	16
Trust Company of America	226	228
*Union Copper	..	28
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	30	31
Whipsaw Copper	12¾	13½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	238	240
Brooklyn Park, N. & E. River	102	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	195	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	107	109
Chicago Union Traction	28	28⅝
Chicago Union Traction pf	78	79½
Columbus Railway	22	22½
Columbus Railway pf	86	90
Con. Traction of N. J.	64	65
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	90	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	72½	77½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116¾	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	89	91
Nassau Electric 4s	94	95
Nassau Electric 5s	110	113
New Orleans Traction	30	..
New Orleans Traction pf	104	..
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway	32½	..
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	92	94
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	215	230
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	112	113
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	30	32
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	104	107

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	78	80
Central Union 5s guaranteed	103½	106
Consolidated Gas of Newark	56	..
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	20½	21½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	103
Denver Gas	43½	44½
Denver Gas 5s	84½	85½
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne Gas	42	47
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	..	95
Indianapolis Gas	102	108
Indianapolis Gas bonds	103	105
Lafayette Gas Co.	42	50
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st, 6s	64	70
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	42	46
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	64	70
Mutual Gas of New York	300	..
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	25	27
New England Gas & Coke bonds	77½	78
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	42	48
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	64	67
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	58	61
St. Paul Gas bonds	89	91
Standard Gas, New York	112½	115
Standard Gas, New York, pf	142	..
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	14	16
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas	106¾	107½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	105	106½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	30	33
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	67	69
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94	95
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	41¾	43
Union Ferry bonds	101½	102½

Industrials.

American Ginning	20	22
American Type Founders	52⅜	54
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	25
Barney & Smith pf	98	..
Barney & Smith bonds	105	107
Consolidated Rubber Tire	5	7
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	35	45
Cramps' Shipyard	84	88
General Chemical	59	..
General Chemical pf	97½	100
Hudson River Telephone	110	115
Lorillard Company pf	116	117
Standard Coupler	38	42
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf	45	55
Union Typewriter	27½	28½
Union Typewriter 1st pf	114	115½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	122
Worthington Pump pf	109	110

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	110	112
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis	6	8
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis pf	23	25

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
4th week Nov.	$53,864	$45,775	$61,449
Month	198,125	159,843	174,657
From July 1	907,826	749,826	725,293
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	6,952	6,678	6,547
4th week Nov.	887,000	758,000	725,000
Month	2,941,000	2,447,000	2,537,000
From Jan. 1	26,223,416	23,390,362	22,723,340
CENTRAL BRANCH, (MISSOURI PACIFIC)—			
Mileage	388	388	388
4th week Nov.	44,000	23,000	30,000
Month	125,000	97,000	99,000
From Jan. 1	1,743,774	1,192,185	1,028,000
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,445	1,445	1,360
4th week Nov.	351,832	288,155	304,176
Month	1,106,251	1,020,123	938,806
From July 1	5,562,950	5,127,711	4,841,265
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	930	930	930
4th week Nov.	155,053	133,661	137,678
Month	531,972	475,772	473,542
From July 1	2,800,994	2,453,735	2,392,307
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,673	1,673	1,666
4th week Nov.	278,700	247,700	252,500
Month	909,900	831,600	784,900
From July 1	4,321,100	3,949,100	4,172,113
FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	146	146	146
4th week Nov.	14,936	20,555	23,644
Month	49,861	73,650	70,779
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	2,988	2,988	2,985
4th week Nov.	786,905	625,559	570,265
Month	2,446,225	2,099,004	1,826,650
From July 1	11,740,476	9,837,259	9,133,537
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,266	1,219	1,219
4th week Nov.	180,130	193,305	
Month	583,378	552,516	
From Jan. 1	6,305,829	5,567,905	
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	507	366	370
4th week Nov.	71,504	54,237	55,325
Month	257,026	222,665	201,822
From July 1	1,322,520	1,024,073	1,056,897
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,200	2,197	2,197
4th week Nov.	365,727	341,534	402,143
Month	1,303,505	1,201,309	1,441,304
From July 1	6,047,732	5,717,668	5,860,114
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,938	4,938	4,936
4th week Nov.	896,000	819,000	870,000
Month	2,750,000	2,530,000	2,469,000
From Jan. 1	25,467,545	24,253,369	22,436,000
MOBILE & OHIO—			
Mileage	879	879	687
Month (Nov.)	572,000	431,309	396,550
From July 1	2,530,350	1,903,304	1,730,954
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—			
Mileage	431	481	481
4th week Nov.	133,533	111,429	110,213
Month	411,114	337,859	340,177
From July 1	2,251,291	1,808,840	1,861,769
OHIO RIVER—			
Mileage	224	224	224
4th week Nov.	26,985	18,806	18,569
Month	114,172	80,601	81,421
From Jan. 1	1,082,126	882,246	878,348
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,223	1,223	1,223
4th week Nov.	184,300	183,000	164,126
Month	596,300	557,700	556,496
From July 1	2,605,895	2,530,406	2,360,634
ST. PAUL—			
Mileage	6,272	6,154	6,153
4th week Nov.	1,174,054	994,009	945,165
Month	4,022,684	3,590,447	3,378,445
From July 1	18,990,947	16,826,068	15,683,195
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	6,252	6,246	4,827
4th week Nov.	808,471	731,893	534,169
Month	2,794,557	2,522,904	1,839,641
From July 1	13,142,269	11,744,432	8,645,648
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,326	2,326	1,936
4th week Nov.	426,763	361,655	310,991
Month	1,410,457	1,212,450	1,061,229
From July 1	7,218,632	6,176,728	5,757,563
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS RAILROAD for the quarter ended Sept. 30—			
Gross earnings	2,775,838	1,664,932	1,415,186
Oper. expenses	1,790,186	959,046	818,773
Net earnings	985,652	705,886	596,413
Prop. op. exp. to gross	64⅜	57 3-5	57⅞
Other income	86,293	21,971	61,600
Total income	1,071,945	727,857	658,013
Charges	985,262	530,856	566,455
Net income	76,683	197,001	91,558
BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT system (including Kings County "L") reports for the month of November—			
Pass	912,149	820,257	762,356
Other earnings	25,700	30,503	34,258
Total gross	937,849	850,760	796,614
Gross, 5 months	4,775,349	4,616,441	4,094,559
July 1 to Dec. 1, (including Kings County for October and November)—			
Pass	4,617,061	4,491,051	3,956,122
Other earnings	158,288	125,390	138,437
Gross, 5 months	4,775,349	4,616,441	4,094,559
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER RAILROAD for October—			
Gross earnings	110,073	101,714	97,830
Oper. expenses	46,421	40,288	33,705
Net earnings	63,652	61,426	64,125
Prop. op. exp. to gross	42 1-5	40¼	34⅔
Gross, 4 months	417,034	403,431	364,139
Net, 4 months	260,584	247,223	249,292
MEXICAN CENTRAL for October—			
Gross earnings	1,411,848	1,236,907	1,085,183
Oper. expenses	933,253	787,543	746,456
Net earnings	478,595	449,364	338,727
Prop. op. exp. to gross	66⅝	63½	74⅝
Gross, 10 months	12,629,613	10,974,722	10,491,975
Net, 10 months	4,039,869	3,372,164	3,142,516

EFFECT OF WAR ON GOLD.

German Bankers Say World's Supply Will Not Suffer Permanently.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—A high official of the Reichsbank, in the course of an interview to-day, said:

"The war in South Africa may have a slightly disturbing effect on the money market for a short time, but it will have no great or permanent effect upon the world's gold supply. This is so large and is increasing so rapidly elsewhere—in America, Australia, and the Klondike, for instance—that a short stoppage in South Africa will be comparatively unimportant.

"The Reichsbank does not contemplate raising the rate of discount now, but it may be necessary to do this later. No gold is leaving Germany as yet. On the contrary, last week a small quantity came from England. It is the rising tendency of London exchange that causes concern."

An official of the Deutsche Bank gave expression to similar views; adding that the chief damage would come to England.

ELECTRIC LIGHT COMBINATION.

United Illuminating Company of New Haven to Take Over Five Concerns.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 5.—Announcement was made to-day that the United Illuminating Company of this city, known at the time of its incorporation last Spring as the New Haven Illuminating Company, will shortly take over the properties of the New Haven Electric Light Company, the Bridgeport Electric Light Company, the Bridgeport Illuminating Company, the Stratford Gas and Electric Company, and the Westhaven Power Company.

In a short time the United Illuminating Company will take over other companies of a like nature. Overtures have already been made to the New Haven Gas Light Company, and a meeting of the stockholders of the company will be held here soon to consider the proposition.

The new deal embraces a proposition to consolidate companies whose combined capital stock is over $1,500,000.

The United Illuminating Company was chartered under the State laws last Spring with a minimum capital stock of $200,000. The incorporators were James E. English, President of the New Haven Electric Company; John W. Alling, of the law firm of Alling, Webb & Morehouse, and Herbert C. Warren of the banking house of H. C. Warren & Co.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Statements as to their condition are announced by the Merchants' National Bank and the National Bank of the Republic.

Dividends are announced by the National Gramo-phone Corporation and the New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Company.

President Ashbel P. Fitch announces that the Trust Company of America has been designated by Frederick D. Kilburn, Superintendent of Banks, as a depository for the lawful money reserve of the banks of this State.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Dec. 5, 1899.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
15½	15⅝	10	Am. Car & Foundry	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	.....
61½	62	1,353	Am. Car & Found. pf.	62	62½	61¾	61¾	— ½
33¼	33⅜	400	American Ice	33⅜	33⅜	33	33	—1
76	78	50	American Ice pf	75½	75½	75½	75½	.....
34½	35	475	American Cotton Oil	35	35½	35	35½	+ ½
12¾	13⅜	410	American Linseed	14	14	13¼	13¼	—1½
55¼	55⅞	2,375	Am. Linseed pf	58¼	58½	55	55	—2¾
145	149	15	American Express	149	149	149	149	.....
9⅜	10	250	American Malting Co.	9⅞	9⅞	9⅜	9⅜	— ¼
41	42	1,100	Am. Malting Co. pf	42¾	43	41	41	—3
3½	4	200	American Spirits Mfg.	4	4	4	4	.....
38½	38¾	2,765	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	39	39	38¼	38¼	—1
89⅝	90	930	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	90	90⅞	90	90⅜	— ⅛
46¼	46½	7,390	American Steel & Wire	47¼	48	46¼	46½	— ¾
95	95½	850	Am. Steel & Wire pf	95

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dealings by Brokers—The Alliance Realty Company—Park Avenue Apartment House Brings $235,000.

N. Brigham Hall has sold for Mrs. Julia C. Blagden the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 32 East Twenty-second Street, between Broadway and Fourth Avenue, 26.3 by 98.9.

Douglas Robinson & Co. have sold for Charles Gulden the plot, 54 by 100, on the north side of Seventy-seventh Street, 100 feet east of Madison Avenue. The buyer will erect thereon two high-class dwellings.

Subscriptions for stock in the newly organized Alliance Realty Company have been coming in rapidly, and the success of the venture has been assured. Among the principal subscribers are Frederick P. Olcott, James Stillman, Percy R. Pyne, William A. Nash, Henry O. Havemeyer, John E. Parsons, Frederick Ayer, Archibald D. Russell; Clarence H. Kelsey, Charles A. Peabody, Jr., William Allen Butler and William Allen Butler, Jr., Henry Lewis Morris, Justice M. J. O'Brien, Cord Meyer, C. H. Tenney, the Hon. Jefferson M. Levy, Vermilye & Co., G. Seidenberg & Kraus, Spencer Trask & Co., and Frederick Potter.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold to C. F. Yeager the five-story Americanbasement dwelling 40 West Ninety-sixth Street, 17 by 60 by 100.

According to a report published by other newspapers yesterday morning, Leo Wise had sold the apartment house at the northwest corner of Seventy-fourth Street and Park Avenue. Mr. Wise never owned that property. He has, however, sold the apartment house at the southwest corner of Seventy-fourth Street and Park Avenue, 40 by 102, for about $235,000.

Douglas Robinson & Co. have sold for W. W. & T. M. Hall the new private stable at 77 East Seventy-seventh Street, on a lot 25 by 100.

W. P. Eno is the buyer of the lot at the southwest corner of Broadway and Sixty-ninth Street. Mr. Eno already owned the lot adjoining on the south, as well as the two abutting lots at the southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Sixty-ninth Street.

N. Brigham Hall has sold for Mrs. Julia G. Blagden, to a near-by business firm for investment, 32 East Twenty-second Street, a four-story and basement high-stoop brownstone dwelling, on a lot 26.3 by 98.9.

John McLaughlin has sold the two five-story flats 65 and 67 East Eighty-seventh Street, 25.6 by 100.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought from the McDonald estate the four four-story dwellings, on a plot 63 by 90, at the northwest corner of Broome and Varick Streets.

William J. Roome has sold to Boehm & Boehm the property 218 and 220 West Twenty-first Street, being a plot 47 by 106.

A. L. Gruenzner has sold for T. Sullivan the two-story dwelling 408 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, 25 by 118.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

7 and 9 Abingdon Square, begins at the southeast corner of Bleecker Street and Eighth Avenue, runs northeast along Eighth Avenue 44.11 by southeast 40 by east 17.2 by south 25.5 by west 76.9 to Bleecker Street by north 21.7, seven-story brick flat, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Citizens' Savings Bank $70,000

332 East Thirty-eighth Street, 25 by 98.2, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to W. H. Dixler..... 21,000

By James L. Wells.

Monroe Avenue, Twenty-fourth Ward, east side, 300 feet north of Columbia Avenue, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Henry S. Trenchard 2,200

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

497 Broome Street, 20.10 by 88.5, four-story brick building; executor's sale, to S. T. Flannery 9,550

66 West Ninety-third Street, 19.2 by 100.8, five-story stone-front flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Abraham B. Odell; executor 10,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

156 and 158 West Ninety-eighth Street, each 20 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to C. A. Loughlin. 43,880

312 and 314 East Ninety-first Street, each 25 by 100.8, two five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Gustav F. Taussig 38,090

Thirteenth Street, William's Bridge, north side, 171.8 feet east of Second Avenue, 33.4 by 114 two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Charles T. Toppin... 3,081

8 Seventh Street, Wakefield, 27.6 by 105, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Louise B. Coitus..... 2,610

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Morris Cukor, referee, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, north side, 98 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, 50 by 101, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,950.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Myron H. Oppenheim, referee, 64 Grand Street, north side, 75 feet west of Wooster Street, 25 by 100, seven-story brick building. Due on judgment, $8,221; subject to another mortgage for $20,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, 523 West Fifty-first Street, north side, 300 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, four-story brick and stone tenement.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles D. Olendorf, referee, 507 West Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 125 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, six-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $3,995; subject to other mortgages for $23,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Nelson J. Waterbury, referee, 1,513 Madison Avenue, east side, 26.11 feet north of One Hundred and Third Street, 20 by 70, five-story brick single flat. Due on judgment, $16,912.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale, 301 West Twelfth Street, north side, 94.6 feet east of Hudson Street, 23 by 80, four-story brick dwelling.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Bathgate Avenue, east side, 141 feet north of Tremont Avenue, for a three-story brick stable, 45 by 81.5; Elizabeth L. Cox, of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street and Park Avenue, owner; John E. Kerby of 722 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $20,000.

Clinton Avenue, east side, 99 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, for two two-story frame dwellings, 19 by 55, Joseph P. O'Donnell of 2,003 Washington Avenue, owner; J. E. Kerby, architect; cost, $10,000.

Clinton Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, for a three-story frame dwelling, with stores, 20 by 75; Joseph P. O'Donnell, owner; J. E. Kerby, architect; cost, $7,500.

One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, 25 feet east of Clinton Avenue, for three two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 55; Joseph P. O'Donnell, owner; J. E. Kerby, architect; cost, $15,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, 94 feet east of Clinton Avenue, for three two-and-one-half-story frame dwellings, 20 by 45; Joseph P. O'Donnell, owner; J. E. Kerby, architect; cost, $13,500.

Boston Avenue, west side, 93.3 feet north of Tremont Avenue, for three one-story frame dwellings, with stores, 50 by 75 and 80; F. A. Becker of 1,861 Boston Avenue, owner; John E. Kerby, architect; cost, $9,000.

No. 1,966 Arthur Avenue, for a two-story frame stable, 20 by 14; Louise Schultz of 758 Tremont Avenue, owner; Arthur Boehmer, architect; cost, $350.

Jackson Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of Cedar Place, for four three-story frame tenements, 16.8 by 65; James G. Patton of 823 Forest Avenue, owner; James Barrett, architect; cost of each, $3,500.

Nos. 92 and 94 Cherry Street, for a six-story brick tenement, with stores, 32.4 by 84; Barney Isaacs, owner; Max Muller of 3 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $32,000.

Nos. 527 and 529 East Twelfth Street, for two six-story and basement brick tenements, 25 by 80.7; M. H. and I. I. Kempner of 55 East Sixty-first Street, owners; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost of each, $25,000.

No. 310 West Eightieth Street, for a seven-story brick and stone flat, 50 by 92.2; Michael Tully of 210 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, owner; J. E. Ware & Son, architects; cost, $125,000.

Nos. 533 and 535 East Eleventh Street, for two six-story and basement brick flats, with stores, 25 by 89.7; Elias Kempner of 55 East Sixty-first Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $50,000.

Greene Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of Fifth Street, Westchester, for a one-story frame shed, 14 by 25; R. Brouss, premises, owner; W. M. Ronzee, architect; cost, $100.

Main Street, west side, 102 feet north of Ditmars Street, for a one-and-a-half-story frame stable and shed; Joseph Reggendo, owner; W. M. Ronzee, architect; cost, $250.

Alterations.

No. 37 to 43 Greene Street, to a six-story brick store and lofts; Julius Kayser of 467 Broadway, owner; Alfred Hopkins, architect; cost, $8,000.

One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Street, south side, 90 feet east of Marion Avenue, rear, to a one-and-a-half-story frame stable; Harriet S. Lum, owner; J. J. Vreeland, architect; cost, $150.

Forest Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for a one-story extension to a three-story frame dwelling; Mamie Flomer, premises, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $1,500.

Greene Avenue, north side, 350 feet east of Manes Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Miss M. Charless, owner; John F. McShane, architect; cost, $150.

One Hundred and Seventieth Street, south side, 85 feet east of Stebbins Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Christiana A. Sproessig, owner; A. Boehmer, architect; cost, $900.

No. 1,099 East One Hundred and Seventieth Street, to a three-story frame flat; Charles Hacker of 922 Tinton Avenue, owner; A. Boehmer, architect; cost, $350.

No. 390 Broadway, to a five-story brick store; estate of Alexander M. Bruen of 41 Park Row, owner; Jardine, Kent & Jardine, architects; cost, $22,500.

No. 464 Wales Avenue, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; Mary E. Jones of 464 Wales Avenue, owner; J. E. Kerby, architect; cost, $3,000.

New York Yacht Club Mortgage.

Among the mortgages recorded yesterday was one for $240,000 made by the New York Yacht Club in favor of the Equitable Life Assurance Society and covering the site of the club's new house on the north side of Forty-fourth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. The mortgage, which is for a period of three years at 4½ per cent. interest, is in the nature of a building loan, to be used in carrying forward the work on the new house.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Dec. 5.

ALEXANDER AV, w s, 75 ft s of 134th St, 25x100; Rose Daly to George B. Campbell 24,500

CLARKE PLACE, s s, 255.5 ft w of Sheridan Av, 50x95; Edmund Coffin to Mathew Sheedy 1

CLIFF ST, s s corner of John St, 51.8x21.3x45.8x20; Albert Schierenbeck to William E. Dodge and another 100

CROMWELL AV, n e corner of 165th St, 197.3x66x irregular; Cromwell Av, s e corner of 165th St, 116.5x56.7x38.5x86.7; J. Schuyler Anderson and others to Hasbrouck Du Bois 1

EAST HOUSTON ST, 354, n s, 20.9x62.3x 20.10x61.2; Sarah A. Hadley and others to Regina Greenbaum 14,000

FRONT ST, 36, 28.6x67x28.8x67; Alfred Wagstaff to Benjamin A. Mason 1

FRONT ST, 36, 28.6x67x28.8x67; Benjamin A. Mason to Alfred Wagstaff 1

GREEN HILL ST, 116, 22x53.10x21.8x 55.10; Anna M. Schulz, individually and as executrix, and others to Lester C. Taylor 1

HALL PLACE, w s, 74.11 ft s of 167th St, 25x105x26.2x106.9; Hall Place, w s, 99.11 ft s of 167th St, 25x103.5x25.2x105; Mary Daly to Ellen Dowling 1,000

LOT 488, Block D, amended map of the Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to Gustav Knorr 500

MADISON AV, 1,315, s e corner of 93d St, 20.8x74; Agnes A. Brown to Ida Katzenberg 32,000

MERCER ST, 9, 11, and 13, w s, 50.9x 100x56.8x109; Frederick Konig to Bertha F. Achelis 1

MONROE ST, s s, 75.7 ft w of Rutgers St, 32.3x17.3x31.3x17; Henry P. Botty to Abraham Ginsburg 1

PARKER AV, s w corner of Glebe Av, 103.6x208x106.5x208.2; Lyon Av, n s, Lots 3 and 4, Block H, map of the Dore Lyon property, 50x100, Westchester; Parker Av, e s, Lots 9 to 11, Block H, and 10 to 19, Block D, map of the Dore Lyon property; Anna E. Lyon to Anna M. Scherding 1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 827 and 829, 50x100; Charles L. Ritzmann to James M. Stanton 1

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, e s, 275 ft n of 150th St, 50x100; Isabella M. Van Rensselaer and another to Mabel Suydam... 1

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, e s, 225 ft n of 150th St, 50x200x irregular; Maunsell Van Rensselaer and wife to Mabel Suydam... 1

STANTON ST, n s, 45 ft e of Allen St, 21x95; Bernhard Adler to Charles Fenn 1

WATER ST, 28, n w s, 28x35.9x31.2x35.10; Mary Hennessy to Johanna L. Ritzmann. 1

WEBSTER AV, e s, 59.10 ft s of 173d St, 20x90; Richard L. Trefflurth and wife to Jonas C. H. Tupper 1

WEST END AV, w s, 23 ft s of 89th St, 20x89; Thornley Dickson to Sanford H. Steele 1

2D AV, 2,116, e s, 17 ft s of 109th St, 17 x66; Mary A. Cahill to Charles F. Cahill and another 1

57TH AV, e s, 50.9 ft s of 32d St, 28x150; Le Grand B. Cannon to Johnston Livingston 1

5TH AV, 925, e s, 21x100; John W. Stimpson and wife to Mary E. W. Terrell 1

7TH ST, n s, 249.8 ft w of Avenue C, 33.4x97.6; Lena Riech to Bernard Reich. 1

20TH ST, 42 and 44 West, 57.8x92; William C. Strange and wife to Isabella M. Van Rensselaer and another 1

25TH ST, 40 and 42 East, 50x98.9; James W. Golden to the Barrington Realty Company 100

25TH ST, 40 and 42 East, 50x98.9; Frank E. Martin to James W. Golden 1

28TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of 2d Av, 22x73.9x irregular; Edward F. Denner and wife to Barbara J. Bonn 27,500

29TH ST, s w s, 60 ft n w of 8th Av, 25x54.9, leasehold; Charles D. Olendorf, referee, to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company 3,100

29TH ST, s w s, 80 ft n w of 8th Av, 20x irregular, leasehold; Charles D. Olendorf, referee, to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company 3,000

31ST ST, 220 East, 19.3x98.9; Thomas H. Riley to Catherine Frech, executrix 12,750

31ST ST, 220 East, 19.3x98.9; F. H. White and another, executors, to Thomas H. Riley 100

37TH ST, n s, 500 ft w of 10th Av, 25x 98.9; Nellie A. Murphy and another to Charles L. Ritzmann 1

55TH ST, s s, 303.1 ft e of 7th Av, 21.10 x100.5; Loomis L. White to Andrew Freedman 1

71ST ST, n s, 563.9 ft w of West End Av, runs n 105, e 20.10, s 186 to street x w 38.9; John H. Rhoades, executor, &c., to George F. Johnson, correction deed... 25

75TH ST, n s, 88.4 ft w of 4th Av, 20x 102.2; the Collins Building and Construction Company to Bella Meyer 33,000

75TH ST, 47 East, 21.8x102.2; Iwan von Arno to Elizabeth N. Outerbridge 1

83D ST, s s, 340 ft w of West End Av, 60x irregular; the Metropolitan Improvement Company to Clarence F. True 100

92D ST, 325 East, 25x100.8; Mary Briel to Mary C. Schinard, quit claim 1

95TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 70x100.8; James Kilpatrick to William H. Langley ..... Exchange

112TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 50x 100.11; Peter Reid to Fred V. V. Shaw. 1

113TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Lenox Av, 26.3x 100.11; Henry Acker and wife to H. M. Loewenstern and others 100

113TH ST, s s, 116.8 ft w of 8th Av, 16.8x 100.11; Warren W. Foster, referee, to Joseph A. Dean and others, trustees..... 12,300

117TH ST, n e s, 200.8 ft s e of 1st Av, 37.6x100.10; Davis Karp to Edward Herrmann 1

122D ST, s s, 125 ft w of Mount Morris Park West, 20x100.11; Ella C. Earle to Frances F. Kent 23,000

126TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of 7th Av, 25x 99.11; Anna M. Scherding and another to Anna E. Lyon 1

137TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Willis Av, 50x 100; Furman V. Gaines and others to Joseph Karl and another 1

138TH ST, n s, 281.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 50x200 to 139th St; Herman Koenenberg and Samuel Kapelansky to Caliman Rouse 1

139TH ST, n s, 305.10 ft e of 3d Av, 25x 100; Lena M. Stark and another to Simon McNally and another 1

Recorded Leases.

CLARK, George R., to C. Bartsch and another; Amsterdam Av, 792, 3 5-12 years. 780

COHN, Abraham, to Julius Tuchman; Pike St, 3 years 2,050

CORN, Henry, to the Thompson Company Clothiers; Broadway, 838 and 840, s e corner of 13th St, 10 years 13,250

LYMAN, William, to A. Mullen; 5th Av, s w corner of 137th St, 5 years...$1,000, 1,400

RUCK, John M., to F. T. Bougartz; 88th St, 303, n e corner of 9th Av, 5 years.. 1,800

SCHERMERHORN, William C., to Solomon Appel and another; Fulton St, 18 and 195 Front St, 5 3-12 years 3,500

WHITE, Elizabeth D., executrix, to Frederick Sinnauer and another; Gold St, 102, 5 5-12 years $1,200, 1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

ADLER, Arnold, to Mary E. Smith and another; 2d Av, e s, 25.11 ft s of 104th St, 3 years 12,000

AIKEN, Anna R., and others, to Benjamin F. Frisbie; Washington Av, n e corner of 164th St, 3 years 3,000

ANSPACHER, Herman, to Joseph L. Heymann; 720 Lexington Av, 2 years 3,000

ARMSTRONG, Helen, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 110 West 26th St, 1 year $8,000

ASHMEAD, Catharine A., to Nathan L. Ely; 3d Av, e s, 82.2 ft n of 82d St, 1 year 2,000

AST, Charles, to Paul J. Exner; 112th St, n s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years.. 22,000

BONN, Barbara J., to John Denner; 28th St, n s, 75 ft w of 2d Av, 2 years..... 4,500

BROGAN, Charles, to Anthony Futternecht; 3,806 3d Av, 2 years..... 2,000

BROGAN, Charles, to John C. Handte; 3,804 3d Av..... 2,500

DAVIS, Barbara J., to Caecilie Ettinger; 574 East 155th St, 1 year..... 1,500

DEGENAIS, Annie, to Frederick G. Thornbury; 1,870 3d Av, 3 years..... 2,000

DEGENAIS, Annie, to Edwin A. and Warren Cruikshank, trustees, &c.; 1,870 3d Av, 3 years 15,000

DONNEGAN, Anna, to Sarah C. Loughlin; 915 Trinity Av, 1 year..... 500

DONNELLY, Patrick, to William C. Arnold; Anthony Av, or Prospect Av, e s, at n w corner John Cormany's plot, and 200 ft n of Warren St, 3 years..... 1,500

EGGERS, Hermann G. and Diedrich, to Bowery Savings Bank; Willis Av, e s, 25 ft n of 144th St, 5 years..... 12,000

EGGERS, Hermann G. and Diedrich, to Hermann Flottmann and wife; Willis Av, e s, 25 ft s of 144th St, 2 years..... 5,000

EICKWORT, Louis, to Bernard F. Sarton; Anthony Av, w s, 100 ft s of Popham St, 2 years 3,000

FLAGG, George W., to Robert W. Todd; Anthony Av, n w corner of Bush Street; also Anthony Av, w s, 83.4 ft n of Bush St, 1 year 1,000

GOETZ, Joseph, and wife to Bowery Savings Bank; Willis Av, e s, 76 ft n of 143d St, 5 years 12,000

GREENBAUM, Regina, to Sarah A. Hadley and others; 354 Houston St, 5 years.. 11,000

GRIGGS, Isaac, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 55th St, s s, 143.1 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year 7,000

HENDERSON, Jane E., and others to Charles F. Wille; 14th St, n w corner of Avenue C, Unionport, 3 years..... 1,000

HERTER, Peter J., to City Mortgage Company; 228 West 4th St, 1 year..... 27,500

HERTER, Peter J., to City Mortgage Company; Charles St, s s, 137.6 ft e of Bleecker St, 1 year..... 37,500

HERTER, Peter J., to City Mortgage Company; 74th St, 224 East, 1 year.. 20,500

HORNE, Louther S., and wife to Charles H. Darmstadt; 165th St, s w corner of Stebbins Av, 1 year..... 4,000

JOHNSON, George, of the trustees of the Peabody Education Fund; s s of 72d St, 525 ft w of West End Av, 5 years..110,000

JUDSON, Spencer C., to John F. Corney; Broadway, e s, 40.4 ft s of 109th St, demand 10,000

KARL, Joseph, and wife to Furman V. Gaines and another; 137th St, n s, 150 ft e of Willis Av, 1 year..... 1,250

KATZENBERG, Ida, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 1,315 Madison Av, 6 years 20,000

KEARY, Patrick J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Webster Av, n e corner of 184th St, 226x193.5 to w s Park Av, x217 to 184th St x182.5; Webster Av, n w corner of 184th St; 184th St, w s, 94.4 ft from s s Lot 27 map of Rebecca Bassford and lot adjoining, 1 year..... 9,500

KENT, Frances F., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 122d St, 6 West, 5 years 12,500

KENT, Frances F., to Ella C. Earle; 122d St, s s, 125 ft w of Mount Norris Park Av, 5 years 5,500

LEWIS, Elizabeth, to Isabella S. Hoe; 153d St, s s, 335 ft w of Amsterdam Av, leasehold, 3 years..... 3,000

LIVINGSTON, Johnston, to Le Grand B. Cannon; 5th Av, e s, 56.9 ft s of 12th St, 3 years 150,000

LUYSTER, Cornelius W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 76th St, s s, 175 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year..... 50,000

LUYSTER, Cornelius W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 75th St, s s, 150 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year..... 50,000

MARRIN, Patrick, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 522 and 524 1st Av, 3 years 15,000

MASON, Benjamin A., to John Webber and another, trustees, &c.; 36 Front St, 1 year..... 8,000

MAY, Benedict P., to Frances Kappes, as guardian, &c.; Bay Av, s s, 210 ft w of Main St, City Island, 4 years..... 2,000

McLEAN, Julia, and others to Elizabeth H. Birss; Elton Av, n w s, 50 ft n e of 155th St, 1 year..... 5,000

McDERMOTT, Michael M., to Lawrence Drake; Broadway, n w s, Lot 31, map of 240 lots in Twelfth Ward, 3 years... 1,000

MONSKY, Morris, to Rachel Weinstein; Scammel St, s e corner of Madison St, demand 2,000

MORRILL, Frank T., to Elizabeth D. White and another, executors, &c.; 102 Gold St, 3 years 30,000

NEWLAND, David J., to Ida A. Hawley; 323 Bleecker St, 1 year..... 1,200

OLMS, William, to the D. M. Koehler & Son Company; Riverdale Av, s w corner of River St, 5 years..... 1,400

PEYSER, Nathan, to Peter Otten; 99 Stanton St, 2 1-3 years..... 2,500

REILLY, Peter, to John E. Shaw; 112th St, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year..... 1,155

RILEY, Thomas H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 31st St, 222 East, 5 years 9,000

RITCHIE, Mary Y., and Andrew, to Alfred H. Tompkins; 139th St, n s, 231.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 8 years..... 4,000

ROSENTHAL, Samuel, to New Jerey Agency Company; 39 and 39½ Forsyth St, installments 33,000

SCHLICKWEIN, Christian, to Christian F. Schaue; 2d Av, w s, 45.11 ft n of 121st St, 3 years..... 1,600

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Minna Fahrenholz; 127th St, s s, 225 ft e of Columbus Av, 2 years..... 2,000

SHARPE, William W., to Elizabeth P. Ingraham; 133d St, s s, 50 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years..... 8,000

SHEEDY, Matthew, to Edmund Coffin; Clarke Pl, s s, 255.5 ft w of Sheridan Av, demand 2,000

SHEEDY, Matthew, to Edmund Coffin; Clarke Pl, s s, 255.5 ft w of Sheridan Av, 1 year..... 2,000

SHEEDY, Matthew, to Edmund Coffin; Clarke Pl, s s, 280.5 ft w of Sheridan Av, demand 4,500

SHEEDY, Matthew, to Edmund Coffin; Clarke Pl, s s, 280.5 ft w of Sheridan Av, 1 year..... 1,500

SHEVLIN, Michael, to George Ehret; 526 West 45th St, saloon lease, demand..... 435

SICKELS, Eleanor M., and Maud Stephens to Union Dime Savings Institution; 131st St, s s, 164.7 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year..... 530

SKELLY, Alice G., and another to Robert P. Lee and another, executors, &c.; Henry St, s s, 119.3 ft e of Scammel St, recorded, 3 years..... 14,500

SUYDAM, Mabel, to Edward S. Clark; St. Nicholas Av, e s, 223 ft n of 150th St, 1 year 65,000

TAYLOR, Arthur, to Charles E. Appleby; 7th Av, n w corner of 57th St, 1-5 part, 3 years 3,000

THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 44th St, n s, 370 ft e of 6th Av, 75x100.5, 3 years..... 240,000

TOELBERG, John, to Caroline Mautte; 902 East 165th St, 3 years..... 4,250

TREFFURTH, Richard L., to Jonas C. H. Tupper; 732 Broadway, leasehold, installments 5,500

TRUE, Clarence F., to Metropolitan Improvement Company; 83d St, s s, 340 ft w of West End Av, 1 year..... 35,000

VAN RENNSSELAER, Maunsell, and wife to Jessie T. Phillips; 42 and 44 West 20th St, ¼ year..... 10,000

VREELAND, Charles W., and others to the Empire City Savings Bank; Fordham Road, s e corner of Tiebout Av, 1 year.. 5,000

WILDER, Samuel, to Bertha Tim; Chrystie St, w s, 125 ft n of Grand St, 5 years 18,000

WISE, Leo, to William Vogel; 74th St, s w corner of Park Av, ¼ year..... 20,000

WOLFE, Anzonetta B., and others, executors, &c., to Seamen's Bank for Savings; 80 and 82 William St, n e corner of Liberty St, — 72.8 ft to Maiden Lane, 1 year. 24,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BROWN, Ronald K., and another, trustees, to Rose T. Mosher..... Nom.

BENZIGER, Nicholas C. and Louis G., executors, &c., to Bruno S. Benziger... 20,000

CHAPIN, Edwin L., trustee, to Phebe Q. Donnelly, (three assignments)..... Nom.

DAVIES, J. Clarence, to John B. Callard. 4,000

GEORGE, Francis, trustee, to Nathaniel George, trustee..... Nom.

HENCKEN, William F., to Greater New York Savings Bank..... 2,000

MANNING, William D., to William H. Hall..... 1,280

PALEN-THOMPSON CORPORATION to Newbury D. Lawton..... Nom.

WEAVER, A. C., trustee, &c., to George E. Sterry and others, trustees..... Nom.

FORSCH, Ferdinand, to Max M. Stern... 6,500

THOMPSON, Maud B. and Alex R., to Charles F. Bishop..... 1

BROUWER-ANCHER, Gerard P., to Frederick Stillwell..... 100

REA, Andrew L., to John L. Thomas.. Valuable consideration

WELLS, Pierson L., to Clark W. Dunlop.. 1,500

Mechanics' Liens.

1ST ST, s w corner of 104th St, 100x125; Fritz & Perelberg against Pepi Wertheim, owner; Herman & Pepi Wertheim, contractors $3,250

40TH ST, 445 West; Henry F. Robinson against Otto Elterich, owner and contractor 561

80TH ST, 118 and 120 West; A. J. Ellis & Co. against Samuel Johnpole and Harry L. Weiss, owners and contractors.

8TH ST, 319 to 325 East; Maxwell & Dempsey against George Hoffman, owner and contractor..... 1,538

8TH ST, 319 to 325 East; Jacob Fehlinger against George Hoffman, owner and contractor 445

168TH ST, s e corner of Brook Av, 50x200; Joseph Mattoni against Frank Walker, owner; John Meletti, contractor..... 43

8TH ST, 319 to 323 East; J. Caro & Son against George Hoffman, owner and contractor 468

1ST AV, e s, 50.8 ft n of 91st St, 100x34; John Phillips against Wolff Reiss, owner; Sternberg & Halpern, contractors..... 889

100TH ST, n s, 70 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x80; Morris Grossman against Carlo Luckes, owner; Louis Colangelo, contractor 73

WOOSTER ST, 24 and 26; Isaac Moritz against Samuel Eiseman, owner; Charles A. Steuerwald, contractor..... 380

LORING PLACE, w s, 350 ft n of Hampden, or 183d St, 50x100; William O'Brien against Mary D. Wheeler, owner; Barent M. Gray 46

118TH ST, 417 and 419 West; Oakley & Keating against John Robertson and William Gammle, owners; Hudson Heating and Ventilating Company, contractor 412

11TH ST, 610 to 616 East; George W. Cranwell & Son against Harris Goldberg, owner and contractor..... 1,450

140TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; Allerton-Clarke Company against Meyer Beyer, owner and contractor..... 378

EAST BROADWAY, 54 and 56; Henry Kurth against B. Ratkowsky, owner and contractor 100

13TH ST, 535 and 537 East; Mattie Ligouri against Arthur McQuade, owner; Diehl & Welgand, contractors..... 186

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 69th St, —x—; Hudson Heating and Ventilating Company, on the New York Realty Company, to Suzette Tuck $671

9TH ST, 7 East; Hudson Heating and Ventilating Company, on Sturgis & Hill and another to Suzette Tuck..... 1,295

56TH ST, 8 East; Hudson Heating and Ventilating Company, on William M. Aitken to Suzette Tuck 450

59TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 9th Av, —x—; Hudson Heating and Ventilating Company, on Alfred Beinhauer, to Suzette Tuck 275

118TH ST, 417 and 419 West; Hudson Heating and Ventilating Company, on Robertson & Gammle, to Suzette Tuck... 145

131ST ST, n s, between Lenox and 5th Av; Hudson Heating and Ventilating Company, on Charles H. Brown, to Suzette Tuck..... 200

115TH ST, 533 West; Hudson Heating and Ventilating Company, on Young Men's Christian Association, to Suzette Tuck 400

Lis Pendens.

BAYARD ST, 2 and 4; Hyman Gruft against Leopold Hellinger and others, (action to recover possession, &c.;) attorneys, Stern & Singer.

WATER ST, 78; William F. Vause against Catherine Dellamore and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. St. John.

47TH ST, s s, 400 ft e of 7th Av, 37.6x100.5; John C. Barr against John H. Burchell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Merrill & Rogers.

171ST ST, s s, 75 ft e of Park Av, 75x100; Kate Newschaffer and another against Raymond Vingiplora, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien;) attorneys, Menken Bros.

MADISON AV, w s, 52.10 ft n of Samuel St, 52.10x60.2x irregular; John B. Callard against Ellen M. Chambers and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Kuhn.

109TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 75x 100.11; Bella Metzger and others, executors, &c., against Arthur E. Moore and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. V. Arnold.

57TH ST, n e s, 200.ft n w of 1st Av, 40x100.4, two actions; the German Savings Bank against Frederick Krutina and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Schell, Auerbach & Elkus.

16TH ST, s s, 212 ft w of 7th Av, 75x103.3; Frank Boyle and others against Charles M. Velbinger and others, (foreclosure of three mechanic's liens;) attorneys, Mooney & Shipman.

163D ST, 403 West; Annie W. Palmer against Marie Friedel and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Williams.

135TH ST, 4 West; Herman Strauss against Emil Haas and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Rose & Putzel.

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, Lot 19, Map No. 1, South Vernon Park, Cranford property, Bronx; Malinda G. Mace and others, trustees, &c., against James D. Burton and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Noble & Camp.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.73¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.40¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29¾
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.90
Cotton, middling	.07¾
Coffee No. 7 Rio	.07
Sugar, granulated	5.18
Molasses, O. K. prime	.36
Beef, family	12.75
Beef, hams	23.75
Tallow, prime	.04¾
Pork, mess	9.50
Hogs, dressed, 100 lb	.05¾
Lard, prime	5.60
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	23.00
Butter, Western creamery	.27

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—Flour easy; No. 3 Spring wheat, 62½@63¾c; No. 2 red, 66¾@67½c; No. 2 corn, 30¼@30¾c; No. 2 yellow, 30½@33c; No. 2 oats, 22¾@23c; No. 2 white, 25½c; No. 3 white, 24½@25¼c; No. 2 rye, 54c; No. 2 barley, 37½@44c; No. 1 flax seed, $1.39; prime timothy seed, $2.40@2.50; mess pork, per barrel, $8.10@9.75; lard, per 100 lb, $4.90@5.25; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.55@5.25; dry, salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5¾@5½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.25@5.35; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.23½. Sugars, cut-loaf, unchanged; long contract grade, $7.75.

COTTON.—The market for cotton futures did not exhibit any special feature of interest. The opening was steady at unchanged prices to a decline of 20 points, and, while there were occasional periods of steadiness, the general trend was downward under almost total absence of speculative support. Finding the market in a somewhat heavy condition, timid holders unloaded shortly after the call, thereby adding to the depression. Room bulls for a time at the start offered feeble support, but later became indifferent. The English cables were disappointing as a whole, but were counteracted in effect by light receipts and reiterations from the South of pronounced firmness in spot markets. Southern spot markets were officially reported by wire as follows: New Orleans, 7 1-16c; Mobile, 7½c; Savannah, 7 15-16c; Charleston, 7¾c; Wilmington, 7¼c; Norfolk, 7¼c; Baltimore, 7¾c; Memphis, 7 7-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	7.37	7.37	7.37	7.35@7.36
January	7.48	7.49	7.42	7.42@7.43
February	7.51	7.51	7.45	7.44@7.45
March	7.54	7.54	7.47	7.47@7.48
April	7.53	7.53	7.48

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, No. 57 Chambers Street, (Stewart Building,) New York, December 2d, 1899.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons who have omitted to pay their taxes for the year 1899 to pay the same to the Receiver of Taxes at his office in the Borough in which the property is located, as follows:

Borough of Manhattan, No. 57 Chambers Street, Manhattan, N. Y.;

Borough of The Bronx, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, The Bronx, N. Y.;

Borough of Brooklyn, Rooms 2, 4, 6, and 8, Municipal Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.;

Borough of Queens, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, N. Y.;

Borough of Richmond, Richmond Building, New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.;

before the first day of January, 1900, as provided by Section 919 of the Greater New York Charter, (Chapter 378, Laws of 1897.)

Upon any such tax remaining unpaid after the first day of December, 1899, one per centum will be charged, received, and collected in addition to the amount thereof, and upon such tax remaining unpaid on the first day of January, 1900, interest will be charged, received and collected upon the amount thereof at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated from the second day of October, 1899, on which day the assessment rolls and warrants for the taxes of 1899 were delivered to the said Receiver of Taxes, to the date of payment, pursuant to Section 916 of said act.

DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAILEY, DEBORAH ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DEBORAH ANN BAILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers hereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Willis Benner, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of March, 1900.—Dated New York, the 6th day of September, 1899. CHARLES BENNER, WILLIAM H. BAILEY, WILLIAM E. FROST, Executors. WILLIS BENNER, Attorney for Executors, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s6-1aw6mW

BALDWIN, SUSAN T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN T. BALDWIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Jared G. Baldwin, Jr., 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before February 7th, 1900.—Dated New York, July 19, 1899. JARED G. BALDWIN, Executor. JARED G. BALDWIN, Jr., Attorney for Executor, 33 Wall Street, New York City. jy19-1aw6mW

BOTHNER, DOROTHEA J. E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Dorothea J. E. Bothner, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Hyde & Leonard, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 28th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of August, 1899. GUSTAV O. BOTHNER, Administrator. HYDE & LEONARD, Attorneys for Administrator, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. au16-1aw6mW

BURCHARD, THOMAS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. BURCHARD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of January next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1899. WILLIAM J. LEEDS, ROSWELL B. BURCHARD, Executors. VAN DUZER & TAYLOR, Attorneys for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je21-1aw6mW

COX, ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA COX, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of October, 1899. ISABELLA VACHE COX, Executrix. MARY ELIZA COX, Executrix. WM. H. HOPKINS, Attorney for Executrices, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. o18-1aw6mW

FRIES, JOHN CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN CHARLES FRIES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Jno Alex. Beall, their attorney, No. 150 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of May, 1900.—Dated New York, the 25th day of October, 1899. LOUISA FRIES, LOUIS A. RODENSTEIN, Executors. JNO. ALEX. BEALL, Attorney for Executors, 150 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan. o25-1aw6mW

GLOVER, THOMAS JAMES.—The People of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to Louisa T. Glover, Thomas G. Barry, Edward B. Barry, James A. Glover, Wilthe M. Reynaud, Edward A. Glover, Henry W. B. Glover, Frederick R. Glover, Louisa T. Glover, John M. Glover, Agnes Glover, and Mary Benedict, the widow, heirs, and next of kin of THOMAS JAMES GLOVER, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Louisa T. Glover of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing and two codicils thereto, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Thomas James Glover, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 30th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 30th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

T. G. BARRY, Atty. for Petitioner, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. n15-1aw6mW

GREMMLER, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH GREMMLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place or transacting business, the office of Coleman & Donohue, No. 203 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of February, 1900.—Dated New York, the 15th day of August, 1899. CHARLES HEFS and LOUIS RUPP, Executors. COLEMAN & DONOHUE, Attorneys for Executors, 203 Broadway, N. Y. City.

HAWLEY, RAVAUD K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RAVAUD K. HAWLEY, late of the County of New York and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 32 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of December, 1899.—Dated June 8th, 1899. CHAUNCEY S. TRUAX, L. DEAN HOLDEN, Executors. ROGER A. PRYOR, Attorney for Executors, No. 52 Broadway Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je14-1aw6mW

HUME, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. HUME, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Charles E. Lydecker, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of June, 1900.—Dated New York, the 20th day of November, 1899. ELIZABETH HUME, Executrix. CHARLES E. LYDECKER, Attorney for Executrix, 120 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York:

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB BAIZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Cardozo & Nathan, their attorneys, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of August, 1899.

ADOLPH PEREIRA, EMILY M. BAIZ, Executors.

CARDOZO & NATHAN, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

JANE REDFIELD TURNURE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE REDFIELD TURNURE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Coleman & Donohue, No. 203 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of June, 1899. LAWRENCE TURNURE, JR., JEANNIE TURNURE MALLORY, GEORGE E. TURNURE, Executors.

FABRIKIE, BURRILL & MURRAY, Attorneys for Executors, 21 Broad Street, New York. je14-1aw6mW

THE DEAF CURED FREE

next Friday, 2 and 8 P. M., at Carnegie Lyceum, 57th St. and 7th Av.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LOGUE, ELIZABETH A. C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH A. C. LOGUE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, viz., the office of Darling & Jenkins, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of September, 1899. JOHN LOGUE, Administrator. DARLING & JENKINS, Att'ys for Adm'r, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y. a27-1aw6mW

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York, plaintiffs, against MARY L. McGILL, George W. McGill, her husband, and Minnie E. Usher, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the fourth day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, and the City of New York, on the 28th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate at Riverdale, City and County of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the southeasterly corner of the premises hereby intended to be described on the westerly side of Palisade Avenue at a point thirty-three feet northerly of the north line of land now, or late, of William H. Appleton, and on the northerly line of South Avenue; and running thence along the westerly line of Palisade Avenue and north seventeen degrees east four hundred and fifty-six feet to the corner of land now, or late, of Albert G. Hyde; thence along said Hyde's land at right angles to Palisade Avenue, and passing fifty feet northwardly from the northeasterly corner of the house built upon said premises, north seventy-three degrees, west three hundred and forty feet to the easterly side of an alley, thence along the easterly side of said alley, south fifteen degrees and one hundred and seventy-five feet to the northerly side of South Avenue; thence along the northerly side of South Avenue, south sixty-four degrees and fifteen minutes east, one hundred and twenty-nine feet; thence still along the north side of South Avenue, on a line parallel with and thirty-three feet distant from the aforesaid William H. Appleton's land; south ten degrees west two hundred and thirty-six feet; thence still along the north side of South Avenue on a line parallel with and thirty-three feet distant from said Appleton's land, south twenty-three degrees and forty-five minutes east, one hundred and seventy-eight feet to the place of beginning, containing two acres and five hundred and fifty-seven one-thousandths of an acre of land, be the same more or less.

Together with all the right, title, and interest of the parties of the first part, of, in, and to the streets, avenues, and alleys adjoining said premises to the centre line thereof, and also the right and privilege of passing over and through said alley above mentioned in common with the other owners of land adjacent thereto.—Dated New York, December 4th, 1899.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $24,198.91, with interest from the 2d day of October, 1899, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $326.23, with interest from the 4th day of October, 1899, and the expenses of sale.

The approximate amount of taxes and assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $475 and interest.—Dated New York, December 4th, 1899.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

d5-2aw3wT&F&D26

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MARY H. MYER, as trustee of the estate of Clark L. Sharpsteen, deceased, plaintiff, against FRANK LEON SMITH and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the first day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninety-sixth Street, distant two hundred and four feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Ninety-sixth Street with the easterly line of Columbus Avenue, running thence northerly and parallel with Columbus Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block between 96th and 97th Streets; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with 96th Street 20 feet 8 inches; thence southerly and parallel with Columbus Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches through a party wall 100 feet 11 inches to the northerly side of 96th Street; thence westerly along the northerly side of 96th Street 20 feet 8 inches to the point or place of beginning. The said premises being situated in Block 1,822, in Section 4, in the Land Map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, December 4th, 1899.

CLIFFORD W. HARTRIDGE, Referee.

JOHNSTON & JOHNSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 8 and 10 Centre St., Manhattan Borough, New York City.

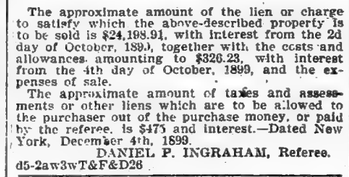

The street number of said premises is 49 (old No. 57) West 96th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $22,225.00, with interest thereon from the 1st day of December, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $334.66, with interest thereon from December 1st, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $2,048.21 and interest.—Dated New York, December 4th, 1899.

CLIFFORD W. HARTRIDGE, Referee.

d6-2aw3wW&F&d27

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM G. CRANE, plaintiff, against HENRY M. TOSTEVIN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the thirtieth day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the sixth day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Grand Street distant seventy-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Grand Street with the westerly side of Wooster Street; running thence northerly parallel with Wooster Street one hundred feet; thence westerly parallel with Grand Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly parallel with Wooster Street and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet to Grand Street; thence easterly along Grand Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning. The above-described premises lie in Section 2, Block 475, on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, November 3, 1899.

MYRON H. OPPENHEIM, Referee.

LYON & SMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 34 Nassau St., New York city.

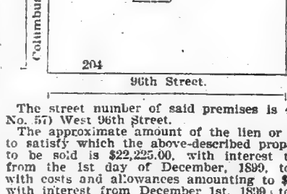

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $7,855.52-100, with interest thereon from 13th day of October, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $305.28-100, with interest from November 9, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $1,823.51-100 and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage for $54,000 and interest thereon from February 1, 1899, at five per cent.

Dated New York, November 9, 1899.

MYRON H. OPPENHEIM, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NOS. — EAST 94TH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY, plaintiff, against MICHAEL M. KEEHN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 17th day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of December, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows, viz.:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninety-fourth Street distant two hundred and seventy-five feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Third Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street, running thence northerly and parallel with Third Avenue ninety-eight feet eight and one-half inches; thence on a southeasterly line about ten feet and six inches to a point distant eighty-eight feet eight and one-half inches northerly from the northerly line of Ninety-fourth Street; thence northerly, parallel with Third Avenue, twelve feet; thence easterly and parallel with Ninety-fourth Street thirty-nine feet and six inches; thence southerly and parallel with Third Avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the northerly side of Ninety-fourth Street; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Ninety-fourth Street, forty-nine feet and six inches, to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, November 18th, 1899.

EDWIN BALDWIN, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

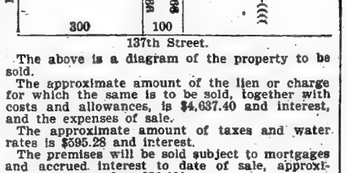

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $10,790.98, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $200.91.

EDWIN BALDWIN, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

n29-2aw3wM&W&d11

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—WILLIAM T. HOOKEY, plaintiff, against WILLIAM R. KITCHEN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, bearing date the 24th day of November, 1899, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of December 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All those four certain lots of land situated on the northerly side of 137th Street, distant three hundred feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Lenox Avenue and 137th Street, and running thence northerly and parallel with Lenox Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between 137th and 138th Streets; thence easterly along said centre line of the block one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with Lenox Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of 137th Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of 137th Street one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, November 27th, 1899.

N. TAYLOR PHILLIPS, Referee.

PHILLIPS & AVERY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 154 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York City.

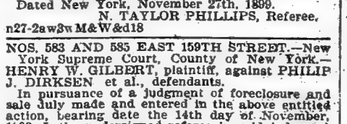

The above is a diagram of the property to be sold.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge for which the same is to be sold, together with costs and allowances, is $4,637.40 and interest, and the expenses of sale.

The approximate amount of taxes and water rates is $595.28 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to mortgages and accrued interest to date of sale, approximately aggregating $56,100.

Dated New York, November 27th, 1899.

N. TAYLOR PHILLIPS, Referee.

n27-2aw3w M&W&d18

NOS. 583 AND 585 EAST 159TH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—HENRY W. GILBERT, plaintiff, against PHILIP J. DIRKSEN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 14th day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 6th day of December, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, Auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth (159th) Street, distant ninety-eight (98) feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of said One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street and Courtlandt Avenue; thence running northerly parallel with Courtlandt Avenue, one hundred and one (101) feet; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, fifty (50) feet; thence southerly again parallel with Courtlandt Avenue, one hundred and one (101) feet to the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, and thence easterly along said side of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, fifty (50) feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, November 14th, 1899.

MORRIS CUKOR, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

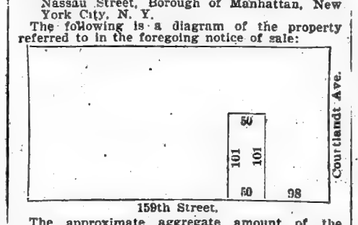

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs and disbursements, is $3,949.56, and of taxes, assessments and water rates $162.18. The approximate aggregate amount of prior liens upon the premises, with interest, is $19,805.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

MORRIS CUKOR, Referee.

n15-2aw3wW&S&d6

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York—Place of Trial.—ERNEST EHRMANN, Plaintiff, against DANIEL J. MURPHY and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-ninth day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 27th day of December, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that plot of land in the City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, distant one hundred (100) feet westerly from the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street and the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue, and running thence southerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, one hundred and sixty-one (161) feet six (6) inches, more or less, to land late of Bogardus, deceased; thence westerly along said land one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet; thence northerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, one hundred and sixty-one (161) feet, more or less, to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street; and thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet to the point of beginning; said premises being those which were conveyed to the said Daniel J. Murphy by the said Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company.

Dated New York, December 1st, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.

LACHMAN & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

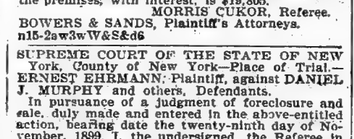

The approximate total amount of the liens or charges to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $84,529.27, with interest thereon from the 21st day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $390.43, with interest from the 29th day of November, 1899, together with the expenses of sale.

The approximate amount of taxes and assessments is $1,511.02, with interest, the amount of the water rent for 1899, which is not fixed, not being included herein; such sums to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.

d6-2aw3wW&S&d27

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Plaintiff, against LURY ANN MOORE, Carl Gutmann, and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 16th day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Park Avenue, distant one hundred and seventeen feet five and one-half inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of said easterly side of Park Avenue with the northerly side of Ninety-second Street; running thence easterly parallel with Ninety-second Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, eighty feet; thence northerly parallel with Park Avenue, sixteen feet nine inches; thence westerly again parallel with Ninety-second Street, eighty feet to the easterly side of Park Avenue; thence southerly along said easterly side of Park Avenue sixteen feet ten inches to the point or place of beginning.

The premises above described are situated in Section 5, Block 1,521, upon the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, November 21st, 1899.

DAVID McCLURE, Referee.

GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Plaintiff in Person, 18 Wall Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1,171 Park Avenue:

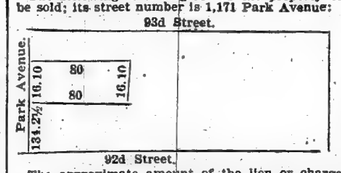

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $13,433.33, with interest thereon from the 10th day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $406.83, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $255 and interest.

Dated New York, 23st day of November, 1899.

DAVID McCLURE, Referee.

n22-2aw3wW&F&d14

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE S. HAMLIN, plaintiff, against LURY ANN MOORE, GEORGE SCHAETTLER, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 16th day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Park Avenue, distant one hundred and seventeen feet five and one-half inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of said easterly side of Park Avenue with the northerly side of Ninety-second Street; running thence easterly parallel with Ninety-second Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, eighty feet; thence northerly parallel with Park Avenue, sixteen feet nine inches; thence westerly again parallel with Ninety-second Street, eighty feet to the easterly side of Park Avenue; thence southerly along said easterly side of Park Avenue sixteen feet ten inches to the point or place of beginning.

The premises above described are situated in Section 5, Block 1,521, upon the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, November 21st, 1899.

DAVID McCLURE, Referee.

GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Plaintiff in Person, 18 Wall Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1,171 Park Avenue:

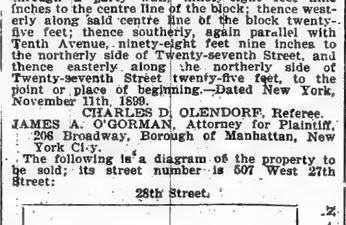

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $13,433.33, with interest thereon from the 10th day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $406.83, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $255 and interest.

Dated New York, 21st day of November, 1899.

DAVID McCLURE, Referee.

n22-2aw3wW&F&d14

507 WEST 27TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—MARY CONLON, plaintiff, against LAURIDS C. SORENSEN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date 11th day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-seventh Street distant one hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Twenty-seventh Street with the westerly side of Tenth Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with Tenth Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, eighty-eight feet nine inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line of the block twenty-five feet; thence southerly, again parallel with Tenth Avenue, ninety-eight feet nine inches to the northerly side of Twenty-seventh Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of Twenty-seventh Street twenty-five feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, November 11th, 1899.

CHARLES D. OLENDORF, Referee.

JAMES A. O'GORMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 507 West 27th Street:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,704.25, with interest from 9th day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $291.07, with interest from 9th day of November, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $255 and interest.

Dated New York, 23st day of November, 1899.

DAVID McCLURE, Referee.

n22-2aw3wW&F&d14

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY of the City of New York, as guardian, &c., plaintiff, against JOSEPH K. E. POYNTON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-second day of November, 1899, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the twenty-fourth day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-fifth day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street distant three hundred and seven feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street with the westerly line of Lenox Avenue, running thence southwardly and parallel with Lenox Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth Streets; thence westwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Nineteenth Street eighteen (18) feet; thence northwardly and parallel with Lenox Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and thence eastwardly and along the southerly line of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street eighteen (18) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, November 27, 1899.

DANIEL O'CONNELL, Referee.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

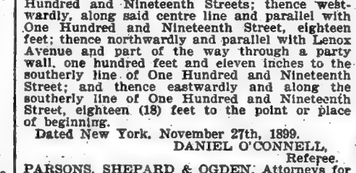

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $15,712.50 with interest thereon from the 13th day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $227.06 with interest from the 24th day of November, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $370.30 and interest.

Dated New York, November 29, 1899.

DANIEL O'CONNELL, Referee.

n29-2aw3wW&S&d20

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, as trustee

Silks.

15,000 yards Printed Foulards,—24 inches wide,—medium shades, black and white, or colored figures on white grounds, 55 cents per yard;
Former price $1.00.

Lengths, suitable for separate waists or skirts, of various colored and black novelty silks.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Ostrich Feather Boas.

GRAY.

45 inches long, - $9.25.
54 inches long, - $11.25;
Value $13.50.

BLACK.

45 inches long, - - $7.75.
54 inches long, - $8.75;
Value $11.50.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Silk Lined Overcoats,

cut and made on the lines of the costliest made to order coats.

Kerseys, $24.

Meltons & Soft Cheviots, $25.

Elysians, Kerseys and Soft Cheviots, $30.

Montagnacs & Soft Cheviots, $35.

Carr's Meltons, $40.

Kerseys and Vicunas, $40.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

TUNNELS AGAINST BRIDGES

Advocates of the Latter Control the Board of Estimate.

MR. COLER PROTESTS IN VAIN

The Controller Argues on Grounds of Economy and Utility, but the Mayor Has the Votes.

Mayor Van Wyck and Controller Coler had a lively tilt at the meeting of the Board of Estimate yesterday over a suggestion made by the Controller to delay action in issuing bonds for the two proposed bridges over the East River until the question of the advisability of constructing tunnels in lieu of bridges could be thoroughly investigated and discussed. The Mayor opposed the Controller's suggestion and impugned Mr. Coler's motives, and succeeded finally in having the pending bond issue passed. It was immediately sent to the Council, where, after Mr. Oakley, the Tammany leader, had said, "The Mayor wants this put through to-day," it was adopted.

Mr. Coler has all along favored the construction of tunnels on the grounds of economy and better service. He had discussed the matter with the Mayor, and the latter, realizing that the Controller would have expert opinions on the subject to back up his argument, determined to be reinforced in a similar way. So he sent to Chief Engineer Probasco of the Department of Bridges, C. C. Martin, chief engineer of the Brooklyn Bridge, and Chief Engineer Buck of the new East River Bridge, ordering them to prepare reports on the tunnel scheme. Consequently, when the subject was taken up by the Board of Estimate yesterday, both sides were prepared for the fray.

The matter came up on the introduction of a resolution authorizing a bond issue of $1,000,000 for the preliminary work on the proposed Manhattan-Brooklyn Bridge and another of the same amount for the projected Manhattan-Queens Bridge. When this resolution was read, Mr. Coler submitted a report, in which he urged delay for two reasons, which he set forth as follows: "First, because the application is premature and no real saving of time can be gained by acting thereon at this meeting; and, second, because I believe that a much speedier, better, more economical, and more efficacious method exists for solving the problem of intercommunication between the several boroughs of the city than by the building of these bridges." In speaking of the advantages of tunnel building over bridge building Mr. Coler said:

"The general public is, I believe, wholly uninformed as to the extent to which the former has supplanted the latter in England as a means of crossing navigable streams. Only the few who have actually traveled in the tunnels under the Thames and the Mersey realize the enormous advantages of this means of transportation.

AN EXAMPLE NEAR HOME.

"To cite an example nearer home, however, it will doubtless surprise most people to learn that the tunnel under the East River, constructed by the East River Gas Company, is ten and a half feet in diameter, which is four inches more than that of the City and South London tunnel now in daily use for transportation purposes in the City of London. The East River Gas Tunnel, besides holding the large mains of the company, contains a railroad track regularly used by freight cars. This tunnel could be duplicated to-day for considerably less than $500,000, or, say, between $800,000 and $900,000 for two such tunnels, one for east-bound and one for west-bound trains.

"The Long Island Railroad Company has recently made application for permission to construct at its own expense, for general railway purposes, a tunnel under the East River, owing to its great length, especially in the Borough of Brooklyn, a comparison cannot fairly be made between its cost and the cost of either tunnels or bridges which merely serve to connect the river fronts of the two boroughs. Nevertheless, the cost of this tunnel throughout its entire length will only be between five and six millions of dollars. This is about one-third of the cost of one of the proposed bridges.

"Tunnels can be constructed much quicker than bridges. In the actual work of constructing the East River gas tunnel it was found possible to advance 100 feet per week. At this rate, working from both ends, it would be possible to construct one mile of tunnel in six months, and it seems reasonably certain that a tunnel between Manhattan and Brooklyn or Manhattan and Queens could be ready for operation within two years from the letting of the contract.

"Bridges over the East River at a height of 155 or 160 feet require long approaches, for which enormously expensive pieces of private property must be acquired by purchase or by condemnation proceedings. Tunnels can be constructed wholly within the lines of city streets, and interfere scarcely at all with vested property rights.

ACCOMMODATION OF TRAVEL.

"The greatest advantage of tunnels over bridges, however, is, in my judgment, yet to be stated. Tunnels can be constructed in practically any locality, and can therefore be planned to run to and from such points as will best serve the natural tide of travel. Bridges, on the contrary, must be constructed at the arbitrary locations necessitated by the topography of the city and the configuration of the river. It is at least an open question whether the new bridge planned between the boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn will accommodate travel to and from the most necessary points. It will doubtless serve to relieve the pressure on the old Brooklyn Bridge, but to some extent its purposes and results will duplicate those of that structure. The needs of the most rapidly growing district in Kings County—South Brooklyn—will not be met at all.

"In offering these remarks it is far from my intention to criticise the action of the Bridge Department, which, I understand, could scarcely have acted otherwise than it has in the preparation of these plans, since a bridge to relieve South Brooklyn was, in view of the engineering and financial difficulties, a practical impossibility. A tunnel to the South Brooklyn district, however, is entirely feasible.

"If this $30,000,000 were to be spent in tunnels, from four to six times as many passengers could be carried as the two proposed bridges would accommodate, the tunnels would be ready for use long before the bridges, the people would be carried to and from the places where and whence they wanted to go, and not deposited in inaccessible localities, and the present congested condition of the principal thoroughfares of Brooklyn would be relieved. In all probability much less than $30,000,000 would accomplish this result. But if, on the other hand, this $30,000,000, being the last dollars that the city now has to spend for any purpose, be largely wasted on two bridges, which admittedly will not satisfy the demands of the people of Brooklyn, the Treasury will be exhausted and the city rendered helpless to afford any further improvement in transit facilities."

REPORTS OF THE ENGINEERS.

Mr. Coler then offered a resolution calling upon the Board of Public Improvements to investigate the relative merits of bridges and tunnels and their comparative cost, and to report to the Board of Estimate within thirty days.

In connection with his own report the Controller submitted reports made to him by William Barclay Parsons, engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission, and Jacobs & Davies, who built the tunnel under the East River used by the New Amsterdam Gas Company. The latter firm declared that a double-track tunnel to carry the same number of passengers as could be carried on the Manhattan-Queens Bridge could be constructed for $1,900,000, whereas that bridge will cost $13,000,000, and another tunnel, to cost $2,250,000, could take the place of the Manhattan-Brooklyn Bridge, which will cost $15,000,000. They suggested, in place of both bridges, four east and west tunnels, as follows:

1. From West Street, along and below Canal, Sullivan, and Grand Streets, to and below the East River to Kent Avenue and under that Street to Flushing Avenue, near Wallabout Market. This line would be three and one-half miles long and cost $7,750,000, complete with stations.

2. Crossing Fourteenth Street from the North River to and under the East River to and under North Ninth Street, Brooklyn, with terminus at Union Avenue, a total length of three and one-half miles, and cost $4,850,000.

3. Crossing from west to east on Fifty-seventh Street and under Blackwell's Island and streets of Long Island City to a point of connection at Jackson Avenue with surface and Long Island Railroad lines. Distance, three miles; cost, $4,700,000.

4. From Eleventh Avenue, under Manhattan Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, under the Harlem River and Randall's Island, Sunken Meadow, and East River to Astoria, so as to connect with surface lines to be built on old Bowery Road. Distance, 3½ miles; cost, $5,250,000.

All of these tunnels, as suggested by Jacobs & Davie, would have street connections at necessary points. They also pointed out the advantages the construction of these tunnels would present in connection with the rapid transit system.

Mr. Parsons, in his report, said that tunnels would be more economical in cost of construction and in cost of maintenance than bridges. Tunnels, he pointed out, would require no purchase of expensive land for approaches, and would thus avoid the withdrawal of valuable real estate from taxation.

When these reports had been read, the Mayor called for a report from Chief Engineer Martin, who said that the construction of tunnels would entail a great expense for approaches; the stations would be 100 feet under ground and would require the construction of elevators, which would make necessary the destruction of costly buildings. Mr. Buck's report, which was also in favor of bridges, was to the effect that subaqueous tunnels would be expensive experiments and that they would be damp and practically inaccessible to team traffic and could be useful only to railroads on Long Island.

THE MAYOR ATTACKS MR. COLER.

"About a year ago," said the Mayor, "this board by unanimous vote committed itself to the building of these two bridges, and that included the vote of the Controller, the only elective officer on this board from the Borough of Brooklyn, and we certainly thought his vote was sincere. If he desires to retrace his steps and walk backward, there is nothing here to show why we should do so. We should carry out our pledges that we made to the people, and this board stands committed to the building of these two bridges and to the construction of underground rapid transit in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, and has no right to retrace its steps.

"When this board adopts a resolution it should be known to the people of New York that it means it and it is going to stand by it, regardless of any outside influence. These tunnels are only to accommodate the railroads, and if the Long Island Railroad and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit are opposed to the building of these bridges and want the tunnels, let them build them. We appropriated $50,000 a year ago for the preliminary expenses of those bridges. I didn't go to the Long Island Railroad Company for my information."

"I am very anxious to have this matter of intercommunication among the boroughs settled," said the Controller, "and I think the tunnel scheme is the best."

"Why not have both bridge and tunnels?" President Guggenheimer inquired.

"If we had the money it would be all right," the Controller replied.

"Why don't the Long Island Railroad build its own tunnel?" Mr. Guggenheimer asked.

"It never will if the city can be induced to build it," the Mayor answered.

"There's no use making these appropriations now," Mr. Coler suggested. "The War Department has first to approve the plans."

"Oh! I suppose you'll go to Washington now and get the War Department to disapprove the plans," the Mayor said.

The Controller paid no attention to this thrust. Mr. Coler's resolution was defeated, and the bond resolutions were adopted by a vote of 4 to 1 in each case.

TAX ON RAILROAD FRANCHISES.

Board of Estimate Raises the Rates Fixed by the Municipal Assembly.

The Board of Estimate yesterday fixed the compensation to be paid by the Metropolitan Street Railway and Third Avenue Railroad Companies for the franchises to be granted to the King's Bridge Railway and the Fort George and Eleventh Avenue Railroad. According to the resolution fixing this compensation, the companies must pay to the city annually 4 per cent. of the gross receipts of the two lines for the first five years, 6 per cent. for the second five years, 8 per cent. for the third five years, and 10 per cent. for the remaining years of operation. The resolutions granting the franchises on these terms now go to the Municipal Assembly for concurrence.

When the applications for the franchises were made to the Municipal Assembly last Summer, that body recommended that the minimum rate of 3 per cent. of the gross earnings for the first five years and 5 per cent. for the remainder of the term be adopted as the compensation of the city. The proposed franchises are for twenty-five years, at the end of which time they are to be reappraised. A second term of twenty-five years under the new valuation is permitted, and then the franchises revert to the city.

Edward Lauterbach appeared yesterday for the railroad companies. He said that the compensation demanded was too great, and that if enforced it might prevent the construction of the roads.

"Didn't you bid 38 per cent. for this franchise once?" asked the Controller, referring to the franchise asked for by the Third Avenue Railroad Company.

"Yes," said Mr. Lauterbach, "but there was no intention of paying it. The Metropolitan bid more than we did."

"The Third Avenue doesn't pay the city anything now, does it?" the Controller inquired.

"No," said Mr. Lauterbach, "but we have an iniquitous franchise tax, and we can't tell what we'll have to pay."

The companies have divided the territory between them. Their cars will run on the same tracks on upper Broadway, but the Metropolitan will go only to One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, while the Third Avenue will go to Yonkers, and must transfer to the Metropolitan and Third Avenue cars down town for one fare.

MAY BID FOR TUNNEL ROAD.

The National Street Railway Construction Company Is Making Examinations and Estimates.

It was announced yesterday that a bid for the construction and operation of the underground rapid transit railroad probably will be submitted by the National Street Railroad Construction Company, a corporation organized some time ago with that special object in view. The corporation has now a capital stock of only $5,000, but has the privilege of increasing it should it be decided to enter the competition for the tunnel railroad contest.

H. M. Littell, who has an office in the banking house of J. & W. Seligman & Co. and has been employed by that house as an expert in railroad matters, is the representative of the capitalists who are behind the National Street Railway Construction Company. He has had large experience in street railway construction and operation, having been connected at various times with the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, the Nassau Railroad Company of Brooklyn, and railway companies in Louisville and New Orleans. He declined yesterday to disclose the names of his principals. In regard to their plans he said:

"We have been anxious to avoid the publication of anything about the company's intentions. However, I may say that certain men of wealth who are behind the company have asked me to take charge of the matter of fully investigating the question of making a bid for the construction of the tunnel. We now have engineers at work making examinations and estimates, and it is not unlikely that we shall make a bid."

One of the men interested in the company is James P. McQuaide, Treasurer of the National Conduit and Cable Company of this city. This company manufactures electric cables such as would be used in the transmission of the current for the operation of the underground trains, and Mr. McQuaide has been figuring on the cost of this feature of the equipment of the tunnel.

From the fact of Mr. Littell's association with J. & W. Seligman & Co. it was surmised in some quarters that this banking house would furnish the financial support for the proposed bid. This was denied yesterday on the authority of the house.

HID HER MONEY WHILE ASLEEP.

Mrs. Mary Coleman of 512 Jersey Avenue, Jersey City, asked Chief of Police Murphy last Sunday to find a one-thousand-dollar gold certificate she had lost. It was part of her late husband's life insurance policy of $1,900, which had been paid to her on Saturday. Only the certificate had disappeared from a bureau drawer, in which all the money had been placed.

Detective Doyle, after making a profitless search, said to Mrs. Coleman:

"I think you have risen in your sleep, taken the note from the bureau, and hidden it somewhere else. Try to-night if you can't dream where you put it."

Mrs. Coleman again called on Chief Murphy yesterday.

"I did as Mr. Doyle told me," she said. "I went to sleep thinking of the note. I dreamed that I had put it under a corner of the carpet in the front room, and there I found it this morning."

Thanking the Chief for his congratulations, Mrs. Coleman left the station to carry out his suggestion to put the money in a savings bank.

TROPHY FOR THE SIXTY-NINTH.

A handsome bronze trophy was presented to the Sixty-ninth Regiment last night by Edward Kemp. Preliminary to the presentation the regiment was reviewed by Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith. Major Putnam Bradlee Strong, who saw service in the Philippines, was on Gen. Moore's staff.

The trophy is a bronze group and about 3 feet in height. It is called "Defense of the Flag." Mr. Kemp presented many trophies to the Seventh Regiment after its return from the civil war, but as it did not go to the front in the Spanish war he transferred his affection to the Sixty-ninth.

During the evening Lieut. Col. John L. Donovan of the regular army, and a former officer of the Sixty-ninth, entered the armory. He was wounded in the Philippines, and walks with the aid of crutches. His appearance was the signal for a tremendous demonstration on the part of the regiment and the great crowd of spectators.

Besides being so effective with the worst colds, another good feature is that it is safe for the tenderest infant—JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

The slightest rubbing shows on a very fine rough overcoat; so when it comes to a daily battle with the sharp edges of life, the old standby, kersey, steps into the breach, best fitted to bear the brunt — a good brushing removes all trace of the encounter.

A smooth, closely woven fabric, with a glossy finish; in blue, black, brown, Oxford.

All the other good kinds, rough or smooth; $15 to $55.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Registered Trade Mark.

For Holiday Gifts

Table Cloths and Napkins

Put up in Boxes bearing the Seal of

"The Linen Store."

The most notable productions in design and workmanship of Irish, Scotch, Barnsley, Flemish, French, German and Austrian manufacturers. Cloths to suit any table. We quote for a popular size. Cloth, 2x2½ yards, with 1 doz. Dinner Napkins to match, at $4.75, 5.75, 6.75, 7.75, 8.50, 10.00, 12.00, 15.00, 16.50, 18.00, 20.50 and upwards.

James McCutcheon & Co.
14 West 23d Street, N. Y.

FURS.

SCARFS.
Alaska Sable,—8 tails, $5.00 to $10.00

Mink,—8 tails, $10.50 to $15.00

Blue Lynx,—full close fur with cluster of 8 tails, $18.00

Sable Fox,—with head and brush, $11.00 to $18.00

COLLARETTES.
Electric Seal with Sable collar and tails, $8.00 to $20.00

Various furs with high storm collars, $8.00 to $45.00

COATS.
Near Seal,—box front, storm collar, $42.50 to $45.00

Near Seal,—with Alaska Sable, Persian Lamb, or Stone Marten collar, $55.00

MUFFS.
Alaska Sable . $7.50 to $10
Persian Lamb . $9.00 " $15

THIS SALE INCLUDES THE PURCHASE OF A MANUFACTURER'S STOCK; AND THE PRICES ARE ONE-THIRD LESS THAN WHOLESALE FIGURES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

What Christmas Bells Say.

Just as Whittington heard the bells of London, we can hear the coming Christmas chimes saying:

"Give, give!—give to please!
—give to please for years to come!"

You cannot help obeying, if you choose gifts here. For instance, an Oriental Rug pleases any one who has a room he calls his own, and our furniture gathers fascination and richness, as a rock gathers lichens. Moreover, by beauty of design and workmanship, it is invested with a charm far more subtle and intimate than any other form of art, because no other is so closely connected with one's daily life.

Every style to suit every taste, at only factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

Geo. C. Flint Co.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

EARL & WILSON'S

Trade E & W *Mark*

Dress Shirts

Are the Best.

PERFECT

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Sale of Dress Lengths.

To-day, December 6th.

IN THE BASEMENT.

500 Dress Patterns, all wool Venetian Twill,—dark colors, $3.00 each.

800 Dress Patterns,—Rough Cheviots in mixtures of Gray, Brown, Olive, Blue and Garnet, $3.25 each.

1,000 Dress Patterns,—imported silk and wool Plaids, $3.50 each.

Dress Patterns,—fine wool, Melton Mixed Cloth, — 54 inches wide, $4.50 each.

Waist Lengths,—corded silk and wool Plaids in Scotch and other bright color combinations, $1.00 per waist length.

Dress Patterns of Cheviot, Serge, Henrietta, Drap d'Eté, Homespun, Camel's Hair, striped, checked and fine novelty materials,—the remainder of this season's stock, 50, 75, 95 cents per yard.

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SALE OF UMBRELLAS.

1,000 Men's 28-inch and Women's 26-inch.

Made of pure twill silk, with paragon frame and steel rod. 28 inch are all Black. The 26 inch are Black, Navy, Garnet and Myrtle.

Handles:—Sterling silver,—silver mounted horns and ivories, and finest selected English furze and boxwood.

Prince of Wales, Opera and Princess shapes with wide hand loop and tassel and silver monogram plate, $1.95 Each;
Value $3.00 and $3.50

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Initial Handkerchiefs, all linen, half dozen in box,

25c., 35c., 50c. Each.
$1.45, $2.00, $2.95 Box.

All linen, plain hemstitched, all-width hem,

12½c. to $1.00 Each.

Women's Embroidered Hemstitched, scalloped, and Lace trimmed Handkerchiefs,

25c. Each up.

Women's Initial Handkerchiefs, all linen, half dozen in box,

75c.

Daniell's, Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

ARMY SURGEONS SEEK RELIEF.

Acting Assistants Organise for Bettering Their Contracts.

At a meeting of active and retired Acting Assistant Surgeons of the United States Army, held in the Seventh Regiment Armory yesterday for the purpose of formulating a plan to obtain from the Government certain privileges and payments claimed to be due them, a permanent organization was formed under the title of The Association of the Acting Assistant Surgeons of the United States Army in the Spanish War. Dr. Arzel Ames of Massachusetts, who led the movement, was elected President. The other officers chosen are: Vice Presidents—Drs. Timothy Leary, A. R. Jarrett, and T. B. Buffons; Secretary—Dr. J. P. Warbosse; Historian—Dr. W. S. Terriberry; Treasurer—Dr. Charles M. Brewer.

The relief to be sought at the present session of Congress is to give to each the assimilated rank, pay, and emolument of a First Lieutenant, (staff;) full payment for properly granted leaves of absence; commutation of quarters when Government quarters are not found; mileage and travel pay; same rights and eligibility to pensions and to land and other emoluments that attach to Assistant Surgeons of the United States regular or volunteer army; same allowance of extra pay that was given to officers and men of the United States volunteers in the late war, and preference for appointment over those who have not had previous service in the Medical Corps of the army and navy, and the Marine Hospital Corps of the United States.

The association is also intended to be a social and patriotic league to keep alive the memory of the conspicuous services rendered by volunteer medical men in the war against Spain. The present complaints are due to the contracts under which the Acting Assistant Surgeons went into the army.

When the time came to draw pay it was announced by the Treasury officials that the salaries of Acting Assistant Surgeons were affected only by the act of Congress that provided for them the amount of $150 per month; that they were not entitled to extra pay provided by Congress for volunteer officers and enlisted men because they were attached to no regular regiments. It appeared after the war that these officers were neither regulars nor volunteers, and the contracts and subsidiary agreements with the Surgeon General's department were practically annulled.

Book News. | *Book News.*

O'Neill's.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

The largest and best selected stock of the new Holiday Books in New York—Books for the young, Books for the old.

Books of Fiction, Poetry, Travel, Biography, History, Religious Books, Cook Books, Dictionaries, Encyclopedias, Bibles, Hymnals, Prayer Books, etc.

A Few Popular Books and Their Prices:

Vanity Fair, Becky Sharp Edition	1.88	Mr. Dooley in the Heart of His Country	88c
Modern Daughters, by Alexander Black.	1.88	The Orange Girl, by W. Besant	1.08
The Grandissimes, by G. W. Cable	4.98	The Land of the Long Night, by Du Chaillu	1.44
More Colonial Homesteads, by Marion Harland	2.25	The Black Wolf's Breed, by H. Dickson	1.08
Cupid and the Foot Lights, by James L. Ford	1.08	The Foreigner, by B. Harraden	1.08
The Square Book of Animals	1.08	That Fortune, by Charles D. Warner	1.08
The Education of Mr. Pipp, by C. D. Gibson	3.61	Old Chester Tales, by M. Deland	1.08
The Letters of Robert L. Stevenson, 2 vols.	4.75	The Market Place, by H. Frederic	1.08
Hugh Wynne, 2 volumes, illustrated	3.61	Prisoners of Hope, by M. Johnston	1.08
The Golden Ages, by Graham	1.88	Red Pottage, by M. Cholmondeley	1.08
Among English Hedgerows, by Clifton Johnson	1.85	The Many Sided Franklin, by Ford	2.25
When Knighthood Was in Flower	95c	Oom Paul's People	1.08
		The Martyrdom of an Empress	1.88
		The King's Mirror, by Hope.	1.08

Some Very Special Bargains for This Week's Selling!

Drawings by Granville Smith. Publisher's price 5.00	2.98	A Garrison Tangle, by Capt. King. Publishes price 1.25	48c
Drawings by Hulstrup. Publisher's price 5.00.	2.98	Trumpeter Fred, by Capt. King. Publishes price 1.25	48c
Drawings by Johnson. Publisher's price 5.00	2.98	The Hall of Pains, by Parker. Publisher's price 50c.	18c
Lest We Forget—selected Art Centres from Truth. Publisher's price 5.00	2.98	In His Steps, by Sheldon. Publisher's price 50c	25c
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MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

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A Great Tonic.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Invigorates and strengthens the system, relieves nervousness and headache, and creates a good appetite.
Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Boston Symphony Orchestra — Wed. aft., Dec. 13, at 2:30. Programme: BEETHOVEN, Overture, "Egmont"; DVORAK, Concerto for violoncello; BERLIOZ, three movements from "Romeo and Juliet"; LISZT, Rhapsody No. 1 in F. Soloists: **Mr. ALWIN SCHROEDER.** Thurs. Evg., Dec. 14, at 8:15. Programme: MENDELSSOHN, Overture to the Legend of "The Fair Melusina," Op. 32; LOEFFLER, Concerto for violin; "Nights in the Ukrain," (first time;) R. STRAUSS, "Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks," Op. 28; BEETHOVEN, Symphony No. 2, in D major, Op. 36. Soloist, *Mr. Gericke* / *Schroeder* / *Kneisel* — **Mr. FRANZ KNEISEL.**
Tickets $1.50 to 75c. Now on sale at box office and at Tyson's (Fifth Avenue Hotel) at regular prices. Admission, 50 cents.

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Two Concerts—Dec. 21 and March 15.
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DALY'S Broadway & 30th St.....at 8:15
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées WED. and SAT.
TO-DAY, 2. | DANIEL FROHMAN'S STOCK COMPANY, FIRST ANNUAL SEASON at this theatre, HENRY ARTHUR JONES'S COMEDY,
The Maneuvers of Jane

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Open to the public daily except Mondays.
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FRIDAY, DEC. 8TH, at 8:15 P. M.
N. Y. Athletic Club vs. Columbia University.
Admission 50 cents. Skates free.

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Entire First Act **FIDELIO** followed by
CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA.
Evs. 8:15. 25c. to $1. Mat. To-day, 2:15. Adm. 25c.
Nxt. wk, Mon., Tues., Il Trovatore. Wed. Mat. & Ev., Romeo & Juliet. Thu. Fri. Carmen. Sat. Mat. Ev. Aida

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av.
Evenings, 7:45. Saturday Matinée at 2.
MR. **RICHARD MANSFIELD.**
FAREWELL WEEK. **CYRANO DE BERGERAC**
Week of Dec. 11, **BEAU BRUMMELL** Seats Ready To-morrow.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) AFT., Dec. 7, at 3.
Song Recital by
MR. DAVID BISPHAM
kindly assisted by
MR. WALTER DAMROSCH
Reserved seats, $1.50, now on sale at Schuberth's.

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To-Night at 8:15. | Second Pianoforte Recital by **MR. ARTHUR WHITING**
Res. seats $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. Evs., 8:20. Mats., 2.
MR. **KENDAL** MATINEE TO-DAY.
MRS. Regular Mat. Sat.
In Their London Success, **The Elder Miss Blossom.**

5th Ave Theatre. B'way and 28th St. Evs. at 8. Mats. To-day & Sat. at 2
Mrs. Fiske in Becky Sharp
Mon., Dec. 11th—101st Time—Souvenirs.

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"A GREAT SUCCESS."—HERALD.
In His New Play, **Wm. Gillette Sherlock Holmes**

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JULIA MARLOWE | BARBARA FRIETCHIE
Dec. 11—50th Time, Julia Marlowe Pictorial Souv.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St. & B'way.
Last 4 nights. Mats. To-day & Sat.
Ev'gs, 8:30. Mats., 2:15. **MAKE WAY FOR THE LADIES.**
Dec. 11—"Wheels Within Wheels."

BROADWAY Theatre. 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. To-day & Sat. Mats. 2.
THE GREAT SUCCESS, **BEN-HUR**
Seats on sale for every perf. to March 1st.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. MARIE TAVARY.
15, 25, 50c. Mov'g Pictures (new) DE FORREST'S, WILSON FAMILY, &c. Cont. Perf.

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AMUSEMENTS.

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7th St. and 7th Ave.
Marvelous Exhibition, Wonderful Demonstration, Illustrated Lecture, Deaf Cured Free
Friday, December 8, 1899, Afternoon and Evening, at 2 and 8.
Admission Free.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York
EMIL PAUR.....Conductor
Fri. aft., Dec. 8, at 2 P. M. Sat., Dec. 9, at 8:15 P.M.
Programme: Overture, "Freischuetz"—Weber; Concerto in D flat maj.—Liszt, Mr. MARK HAMBURG; Symphonic Prologue, "William Ratcliff," conducted by the composer, F. VAN DER STUCKEN; Symphony, A minor,—Mendelssohn.
Box office open daily from 9 to 5.

CARNEGIE HALL. 27th Season. 1899—1900.
ORATORIO SOCIETY
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Conductor
Fri. aft., Dec. 29, at 2, and Sat. Evg., Dec. 30, at 8
"THE MESSIAH."
Thursday Evening, April 5, at 8.
BACH'S MASS IN B MINOR.
Subscription Sale now open at box office.

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CARNEGIE HALL, 57TH ST. & 7TH AV.
Dec. 12, 16, Jan. 6, 20, at 2:30.
SEATS $2.50, $2, $1.50, and $1.00.
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Steinway Piano used.

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Souv. Ngt., Dec. 22. 100th Performance
7TH WEEK! **ALICE NIELSEN** OPERA COMPANY
THE LONGED for **The Singing Girl!**

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL, Matinées B'way & 30 St. Tues. & Sat.
Whirl-I-Gig & Last night of **The Other Way.**
To-morrow Eve., (Dec. 7.) First Production of BARBARA FRIGETTY.

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THE GIRL WITH THE AUBURN HAIR.

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33d & B'way. | Sat. Mat. only.
ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.
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MATINEE DAILY at 2:15. | BIOGRAPH PICTURES.
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Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10

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HAMMERSTEIN'S **VICTORIA** To-night, 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
42d B'way-7th Av. | **ROGERS BROS. in WALL STREET**

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The Great **HOFGUNST** (at Court.)

Harlem Opera House. Louis Mann & Clara Lipman in The Girl in the Barracks | Evs. 8:15 Matinée Sat. 2:15

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14th St. Theatre cr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
LAST TIMES of the Quaint Rural Drama, **THE DAIRY FARM**

GRAND Matinée To-day, 25 & 50c. JAMES O'NEILL in THE MUSKETEERS.
OPERA HOUSE. Saturday Night, MONTE CRISTO.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM, 10c. to all. BIJOU MIDWINTER CIRCUS.

THE DEAF CURED FREE
next Friday, 2 and 8 P. M., at Carnegie Lyceum, 57th St. and 7th Av.

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

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The New York Times.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,573. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1899.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 73¾; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40⅝; cash cotton, 7 11-16.

CONGRESS.—Eight hundred bills and resolutions were introduced in the Senate at Washington yesterday. It was announced that there would be a meeting of the Senate Committee on Elections to-day to consider the contests in the cases of Quay of Pennsylvania, Scott of West Virginia, and Clark of Montana. It is said that the Republicans of the Senate have inaugurated a movement to reduce the Democratic representation on the committees. Senator Mason introduced a resolution of sympathy for the Boers. The Roberts case will be taken up by the special committee appointed to consider the seating of the Utah Representative-elect. A caucus of Republican House members was held yesterday to consider the Currency bill. The measure was slightly amended and approved in a resolution urging speedy consideration and passage. It is probable the debate on the bill will begin Monday. The Senate Currency bill was introduced yesterday. The reciprocity treaties negotiated during the Congressional recess were yesterday sent to the Senate.—Page 6.

FOREIGN.—News from Ladysmith is to the effect that the Boers have mounted another big gun at a range of 5,000 yards, and are hurling shells into the town with deadly accuracy. Gen. Joubert, the Boer Commander in Chief, it is announced from Pretoria, is ill. A number of European army officers left Lisbon yesterday to aid in defending Pretoria. Gen. Methuen has not resumed his advance since the battle of Modder River. The President's message has attracted great interest in Germany, France, and England. The Kaiser is particularly pleased with Mr. McKinley's attitude toward Germany. Count von Buelow says he regards the message as of great import in the development of German-American friendship. The repeal of the German law against workmen's associations is announced. The Russian duty on petroleum has not been reduced. Queensland's Labor Ministry, only a short time in office, has resigned. It is reported the Pope is suffering from a sudden cold. Count Tolstoi is reported seriously ill.—Pages 3 and 9.

Page 1.

Henry G. Hilton has effected an agreement with the other heirs of his father's estate, and has withdrawn his contest of the will.

A self-confessed negro murderer was taken from officers at the Court House in Maysville, Ky., by a mob and burned at the stake.

Collis P. Huntington and his wife have given $50,000 to the Tuskegee Industrial Institute.

The talk of W. J. Bryan being named to succeed Senator Hayward of Nebraska was revived in Washington yesterday, but it is not believed that the silver leader would accept.

A burglar attacked a clergyman and his wife at their home in Racine, Wis., and shot both of them. Their condition is critical.

At the trial of Roland B. Molineux yesterday William J. Kinsley, the handwriting expert, furnished an opportunity for much wrangling between the lawyers.

Page 2.

The striking silk weavers in Summit, N. J., caused much trouble yesterday, when twenty-five non-union hands arrived to take their places.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission listened yesterday to arguments favoring and opposing the granting of further time for equipping railway lines with safety appliances.

After a personal examination of the workings of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system yesterday, Chairman Cole of the State Railroad Commission expressed the opinion that there was room for improvement.

Page 3.

C. Oliver Iselin, managing owner of the yacht Columbia, sailed for Europe yesterday.

The President yesterday sent to the Senate the name of Gen. Leonard Wood to be a Major General of Volunteers.

The legal fight in Kentucky which is in effect for the Governorship began before the State Board of Election Commissioners.

James W. Eaton, private secretary of Seth Low, and several friends were in grave peril and suffered much while adrift at sea in a launch the machinery of which had broken down.

Edgar Burnz confessed to Capt. McClusky yesterday he had murdered and robbed Herbert P. Fellows, the station agent at Scarsdale.

Page 4.

John Heinschon of First Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, Manhattan, was crushed to death by a lumber pile that toppled over on him in a Brooklyn lumber yard.

Bishop William C. Doane of Albany spoke strongly on the evils of divorce yesterday at the second day's session of the National Reform Convention at the Broadway Tabernacle.

The steam engine at the end of the nineteenth century and the question of the revision of the code governing the testing of steam boilers were the principal subjects of discussion at yesterday's session of the annual convention of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

Because of alleged anti-imperialistic utterances it is said that an effort may be made to prevent the Rev. Peter McQueen, an ex-army Chaplain in the Philippines, from lecturing in Bronxville to-morrow night on "The War of the Tagalos."

Page 5.

The Mazet Committee held no session yesterday, no quorum being present.

No new light was shed yesterday on the whereabouts of W. F. Miller of Franklin Syndicate fame.

Page 11.

Corporation Counsel Whalen yesterday sent to the Rapid Transit Commissioners a petition signed by residents of the Bronx protesting against the termination of the rapid transit road at West Farms.

The plans made by the Department of Docks and Ferries for the improvement of the East River water front were adopted by the Sinking Fund Commissioners yesterday. Site for new Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory approved.

The Board of Public Improvements yesterday adopted resolutions asking the Board of Estimate to appropriate money to defray the cost of investigating the subject of intercommunication among the various boroughs by means of tunnels.

Page 13.

Richard Deeves of 58 West Eighty-third Street was thrown from his horse in Central Park yesterday and severely injured.

Ezril Silberman, a plumber, of 151 Allen Street is afflicted with a nose which on two occasions has been the barrier between him and matrimonial bliss.

Dr. S. Schechter, one of the greatest European scholars in Jewish science, has accepted the call to the Presidency of the Jewish Theological Seminary in this city.

A spirited debate arose in the meeting of the Manhattan School Board yesterday over the question of the right of the board to compel Superintendent Jasper to make a written report of his reasons for reporting against the renewal of the license of a teacher who had been accused of failure to enforce discipline.

Page 14.

The State Civil Service Board has taken steps to compel the custodian of the Grant cottage at Mount McGregor, who is paid from a State fund annually granted to the Mount McGregor Memorial Association, to take a civil service examination.

Page 16.

Dr. De Costa, who has left the Episcopal Church to become a communicant in the Roman Catholic Church, has written an article for church papers explaining his reasons for his action, stating in effect that he believes the Reformation to have been based on false foundations.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 13.
Amusements.—Pages 6 and 7.
Business Troubles.—Page 14.
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Weather Report.—Page 2.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Legal Notes.—Page 16.
Real Estate.—Page 14.
Railroads.—Page 2.
Markets.—Page 14.
Society.—Page 9.

Hotel Metropole. Table d'hote a la Russe, 6-9 P. M., $1.00. Music. Restaurant a la carte all hours. Golden Rod Rathskeller Deutsche Kueche.—Adv.

HILTON WILL CONTEST OFF

Agreement Between Henry G. Hilton and Other Heirs.

FATHER LEFT HIM $25,000

He Stops Litigation in Return for Concessions from Principal Legatees—Terms Withheld.

The contest of the will of ex-Judge Henry Hilton instituted by his son, Henry G. Hilton, who was cut off with the interest of $25,000, which he was to share with his wife, has been abandoned. This was learned on indisputable authority last night. Mr. Hilton's attorneys, A. H. Hummel and John R. Dos Passos, have effected a settlement on his behalf with the other heirs, by the terms of which he withdraws his objection to the probate of his father's will. The necessary steps to carry out the agreement will be promptly taken, and the witnesses to the document—Henry H. Rice, Robert G. Smyth, and Herbert Anstey—will present their affidavits, and nothing will then stand in the way of the proving of the will. Thus litigation over the distribution of the Hilton millions is no longer in prospect.

The terms of the settlement, which end this contest, are at present withheld, and it is by no means unlikely that they may be kept permanently from public knowledge. In response to Henry G. Hilton's wish, the lawyers in the case refuse to discuss this matter. It is a subject for conjecture merely whether Mr. Hilton has to content himself with a few thousands more than the sum left him by the terms of the will, or whether he gets anything like that share in his father's estate of $6,000,000 which he has emphatically claimed was his due.

Ex-Judge Horace Russell, son-in-law of the late Judge Hilton, and one of the executors of the will—Edward D. Harris being the other—is also counsel for the members of the Hilton family outside of Henry G. Hilton. Judge Russell admitted last night that an agreement had been effected and the contest called off, evidencing some surprise that the facts had been made known. He absolutely refused to say a word about the terms of the settlement, and declared that he never would disclose them.

John R. Dos Passos also, as intimated, declined to state the terms, or even whether or not his client was to get over $25,000, though he did not deny the effecting of an agreement which ended the contest. "I never discuss professional affairs," said he.

Mr. Hilton himself is at present ill at his home on Sedgwick Avenue, near East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, and not in condition to receive visitors.

The estate of Judge Hilton was valued at $6,000,000, of which $5,000,000 was in real estate and $1,000,000 in personal property, according to a statement accompanying the will, when it was filed for probate on Sept. 1. The document was notable particularly for three things: It was devoid of any charitable bequest, it left the entire estate in trust, and it cut off Henry G. Hilton, whose previous career had not been pleasing to his father. It was said, with the sum of $25,000, to be held in trust for him and his wife. Furthermore, it was provided that the executors might distribute the use of this sum between Henry G. Hilton and his wife, Agnes, in just such proportions as they saw fit.

The will left $50,000 to each of the testator's other children—Cornelia H. Hughes, Josephine H. Russell, Edward B. Hilton, and Albert B. Hilton, and $10,000 to each of his grandchildren. To the testator's brother J. H. Hilton of Iowa, $5,000 was left, while one of his sisters, Mary A. Brown, got $5,000, and Eliza Hilton, the other, got $10,000. The residue of the estate was divided into twelve parts, of which four went to his daughter, Josephine H. Russell, four to his son, Albert B. Hilton, two to his daughter, Cornelia H. Hughes, and two to his son, Edward B. Hilton. The document was in the testator's own handwriting, and it contained the provision that any one of the heirs who should contest the will was to lose his or her share, which was then to go to the children of the testator's daughter, Josephine H., and of his son Albert.

Henry G. Hilton, who is about forty-two years old, met his wife, who was then a cashier in her father's Fulton Street furnishing goods store, in 1881. Their courtship was brief, and Judge Hilton gave them a good-sized check with which to start their married life. Later he was forced to retire from the firm of Hilton, Hughes & Co., receiving $125,000 for his share. He was once for a short time special partner in a Wall Street firm.

When the terms of the will were announced, and it was found that Henry G. Hilton was cut off with a small bequest, he lost no time in declaring his intention to make a fight. It was thought at first that the provision of the will cutting off entirely the heir who should contest it, and which was alleged to be aimed directly at him, would deter him from instituting litigation. But that did not weigh with him. "I would rather be cut off without a dollar," said he, as reported, "than take $25,000. I do not want to make a contest unless I'm forced to. I have money enough to live on, but I'm not satisfied with $25,000 out of that estate."

A few weeks later he filed the papers in a contest of the will.

BIG GIFT TO TUSKEGEE.

Collis P. Huntington and His Wife Give $50,000 to the Industrial Institute.

As a result of the meeting held in Madison Square Garden Concert Hall Monday evening in the interest of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, at Tuskegee, Ala., several gifts have been made besides the conditional subscription of $25,000 from a woman in the West for the endowment fund.

Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Huntington yesterday made a gift of $50,000 toward the endowment fund of the institute.

Further subscriptions of gifts may be sent to William H. Baldwin, Jr., 32 Nassau Street, or to Booker T. Washington, whose address will be Grand Union Hotel, this city, for a week, afterward Tuskegee, Ala.

FIGHTS TO GO TO COLLEGE.

Young Man Selects Hobart—Court Helps Him Go There.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, N. Y., Dec. 6.—Henry Reuter entered Hobart College this week after a novel legal contest in which he was victorious in winning a suit he brought against his executor and trustee, which compelled him to allow Reuter to enter Hobart and to pay all his expenses while there.

Reuter lived in Norwalk, Conn., and while attending a preparatory school met S. S. Partridge of Phelps, this county. An intimate friendship resulted, and both became greatly attached to each other. Partridge subsequently entered Hobart, and desired Reuter to do likewise. Reuter was anxious to do so, but his guardian and trustee objected. He said he would send Reuter to Cornell, Yale, Harvard, or any of the larger colleges he might choose, but to Hobart he refused to send him.

Reuter thereupon went to court claiming that there was no good reason why he should not be allowed to go to Hobart, and asked the Court to direct his guardian to so send him and likewise to compel him to pay all expenses.

A decision has just been handed down granting Reuter's demands, and the young man has just been enrolled among the Hobart students and is again with his old chum Partridge.

Alone at the Front.

The Pennsylvania Railroad stands conspicuous at the front of the railroads of the world. Fast and famous trains to Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit. See time table.—Adv.

BRYAN TO SUCCEED HAYWARD?

Subject Is Discussed, but It Is Doubtful If the Silver Leader Would Enter the Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Since the death of Senator Hayward of Nebraska there has been a revival of the talk about William J. Bryan's possible appointment to this place. It is pointed out that Mr. Bryan has broken all his engagements without apparent reason, and gone into retreat, so that he could not be accused of influencing Gov. Poynter if the latter should appoint him. G. M. Hitchcock will, however, be the Senator from Nebraska, unless the authorities on the politics of that State are widely astray. There is no doubt that if Mr. Bryan chose to put himself forward as a candidate Gov. Poynter would name him, but he has not done this, and the Governor is known to favor Hitchcock.

There is only one other person whose name has been mentioned, and he is ex-Senator William V. Allen. The Populist Party would prefer the appointment of Allen, but he would be willing to accept, but it is said by those who are in a position to know that the Governor will decline to consider him on the ostensible ground that he has recently been elected by the people to a judicial office. The real reason is, however, that Mr. Allen is persona non grata to Gov. Poynter.

With Mr. Bryan out of the way, this leaves only Mr. Hitchcock. He is editor of The Omaha World-Herald. He is a Democrat, but he has always advocated the fusion movement in Nebraska, and his appointment is urged on the ground that it would tend to harmonize the Democrats, Populists, and Silver Republicans. Mr. Bryan's reasons for not becoming a Senator at this time are easily understood. A new Legislature will meet to elect his successor in 1901, immediately after the Presidential election. If he should be appointed now and should not be elected President, he will have to stand for re-election to the Senate then, and it would be simpler to wait till then and run for the full term.

On the other hand, if he is to be elected President, a few troublous months in the Senate prior to his election would not present any attractions for him. Besides, by curbing his ambition for a year he will be in no danger of crippling his political chances by Senatorial mistakes. A consideration which probably has no weight with Mr. Bryan, but which is coupled with every mention of his candidacy here, is that no man has ever been elected President while serving in the United States Senate, from which there has grown up a superstition that nobody ever will be.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 6.—The Democrats of the State, besides urging the appointment of G. M. Hitchcock of Omaha to succeed Senator Hayward on the ground that they have not received their proportion of the offices under the fusion deals of the past few years, also urge that the next Legislature which must permanently fill the vacancy will have two Senators to select, the Hayward successor and one to succeed Senator Thurston, whose term expires one year from next March. The Populists insist upon the naming of ex-Senator Allen. It was reported that Allen had stated he did not desire the appointment, but a telegram from him denies this.

The Populist members of Congress from Nebraska have telegraphed Gov. Poynter urging Allen's appointment, and this has been supplemented by telegrams from the Populist and free-silver Senators from other States and some of the Congressmen. Gov. Poynter refuses to, publicly at least, discuss the matter until after the funeral of Senator Hayward, which will be held at Nebraska City to-morrow afternoon.

COLLIDED WITH A LIGHTSHIP.

The Lampasas Arrives at Boston with Large Hole in Her Bow Caused by a Mysterious Accident.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—The steamer Lampasas arrived at the wharf of the Eastern Railroad in East Boston this morning with a hole fully 15 by 5 feet in her starboard bow. It was caused by a collision last night with the Pollock Rip Lightship. A large piece of canvas was stretched over the bow of the steamer to prevent the water gaining access to the forward compartment.

Capt. Staples reported to the Lighthouse Board in this city that the accident was caused by the breaking of the steering gear of the Lampasas. As soon as the report was received a telegram was sent to Capt. Howes of the lighthouse tender Verbena at Wood's Hole, directing him to proceed at once to ascertain the extent of damage to the lightship and to give assistance if necessary.

The Lampasas, which plies on the Mallory Line, had a cargo of 5,625 bales of cotton from Galveston. Capt. Staples declined to say more about the affair than that the steering gear of the Lampasas was out of order. The second mate, he said, went below immediately after the collision and made things right.

"What was the trouble with it?" was asked.

"Oh! it was out of order," the Captain replied.

"In what way?"

"Well, it was out of order, that's all I shall say."

"And as soon as you cleared from the lightship it came into working order again?"

"Well, it was out of order, I tell you; that's all I am going to say about it."

MUSKRATS TIE UP A CANAL.

Cause a Break in the Bank and the Water Must Be Let Out.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 6.—Muskrats have caused a break in the bank of the Delaware and Raritan Canal near this city which makes necessary the emptying of the canal in order to repair the damage.

The work of letting the water off was begun this morning, and it will require several days to complete the work. In the meantime all navigation on the canal must cease.

PLAN TO FIGHT TOBACCO TRUST.

New York State Jobbers Object to Threat of Cigar Combine.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, Dec. 6.—Fifty members of the New York State Tobacco Jobbers' Association, representing the leading jobbing firms of the State, met here to-day, and it is understood that plans were discussed to inaugurate a fight against the American and the Continental Tobacco Companies, announcement having been made that the latter intended taking up the manufacture of cigars. It was said that J. B. Duke is to organize a new company through New York firms. Mr. Duke was quoted as saying he could control one-third of the cigar business the first year.

This and a proposition of the Continental Company to cut the jobbers' commissions precipitated a lively discussion. No decisive action was taken, it being understood that the matter was to be held open for investigation and the completion of plans.

TWO RAILWAY MEN INDICTED.

Alleged They Discharged a Man Because He Belonged to a Union.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—Among the indictments returned by the United States Grand Jury here to-day were bills against Almon L. Ackley, Superintendent of the Taunton Division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, and Hugh J. Hill, train dispatcher at Taunton.

The indictments are based upon the allegation that the men were instrumental in securing the discharge of Patrick J. Galligan, a telegrapher, because he was a member of the Telegraphers' Union.

Known Quantities on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Safety, speed, and comfort. The realization of the ideal in railway trains. The "Pennsylvania Limited" daily to Chicago, and other big cities in the West. See time table in this paper.—Adv.

NEW PLACE FOR H. C. FRICK?

He May Be the Head of the Union Steel Company—Rumored Disagreement with Carnegie.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Dec. 6.—It is reported that H. C. Frick, whose practical retirement from the Carnegie Steel Company was announced here last night, will become head of the new Union Steel Company, chartered some weeks ago.

A combine between the Union, Oliver, Jones & Laughlin, and other companies will be formed, it is asserted, to fight Carnegie. It is said Frick's retirement is due to a disagreement with Andrew Carnegie.

MRS. TABER'S CASE IN COURT.

Witnesses Charge the Actress's Husband with Great Cruelty.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Dec. 6.—In the divorce case of Julia Marlowe Taber against Robert S. Taber, in the Lamoille County Court, yesterday, testimony was introduced in an effort to show that Taber first became jealous of his wife on account of more favorable reports by the press of her acting than of his. From that time, which was in 1896, it was claimed that he began to show a dislike for her, which continued to increase until September, 1898. On two different occasions Mr. Taber became so enraged, it was stated, that he seized his wife by the throat and choked her severely. One witness testified that at another time, in Atlanta, Ga., he was so enraged on reading the compliments paid her by the newspapers that he overthrew a table at which they were eating breakfast and offered her other indignities.

Neither Mrs. Taber nor Mr. Taber was in court, and most of the evidence was submitted by affidavit. Miss Daley, who has been Mrs. Taber's maid for several years, was present in court, and testified to seeing Mr. Taber seize Mrs. Taber by the throat, choking her severely, while they were in Utah.

An agreement was filed between the parties that in case the bill was granted Mrs. Taber should receive an alimony of $3,000. The decision of the Court has not yet been announced.

LONG-LOST PURSE IS RETURNED.

Found Here Seven Years Ago and Sent Back to Chicago Yesterday.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—Capt. Shippy of the South Chicago Police Station to-day received an anonymous letter from New York accompanied by a purse containing $2 and a pass issued to Dr. G. J. White, formerly of Windsor Park and dated June 16, 1892. The letter states that the writer found it near Manhattan Beach in 1892. He did not explain the delay of seven years.

SCHOOL TEACHER TO BE TRIED.

Accused of an Assault on One of Her Girl Pupils.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Dec. 6.—The town of Kent, in Putnam County, is much exercised over a trial which will take place at the village of Farmer's Mills next Saturday afternoon, when Emma Duncan, the eighteen-year-old teacher of the village school, will be tried before a Justice of the Peace for alleged assault upon one of her pupils some days ago. The victim was a thirteen-year-old girl nearly as large as the teacher. Friends of the school teacher are taking an active interest in her defense and have engaged James G. Meyer of Matteawan to defend her.

BLAME FOR BERKELEY'S DEATH.

Grand Jury Is Investigating the Drowning of Cornell Student.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, N. Y., Dec. 6.—The Seneca County Grand Jury is in session at Waterloo, the county seat, and has taken up the investigation of the drowning of Edward F. Berkeley, the Cornell student who lost his life during the preliminaries of initiation into the Kappa Alpha fraternity.

It was thought that the explanation of the students had settled the matter to the satisfaction of the authorities, and his investigation is somewhat of a surprise. The District Attorney has announced that he intends to sift the matter to the bottom to find out if any crime was committed, and, if so, to punish the offenders. He is subjected to considerable criticism by citizens of the county for prosecuting the case, as they declare it a needless expense to the county, which, they say, will avail nothing.

It is believed Mr. Berkeley, the father of the drowned student, is investigating the matter. It was given out after his visit here that he was satisfied that the drowning was purely accidental and that no one could be blamed, but it is now said that he does not feel entirely reconciled and wants the authorities to push a formal investigation. The District Attorney says there has been a demand on the part of a large number of citizens to sift the case to the bottom.

It will be remembered that Berkeley was sent to pin a paper on the Lehigh Valley bridge, near Seneca Lake, by Philip S. Dickinson, a fellow student. As he went to perform the act in obedience to his upper classman, he came to the canal and, plunging into the water, was drowned.

FOR A NATIONAL MILITIA.

Gen. Butterfield Submits a Bill for Government Reserves.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 6.—Gen. Daniel Butterfield to-day submitted to the Governor for his examination a bill which is to be introduced in Congress providing for the organization of the United States Reserves. Gen. Butterfield was a member of the delegation appointed by Gov. Roosevelt to attend a conference called by the Governor of Florida, of the representatives of the several States with a view of outlining a plan whereby the States could the better and more speedily aid the Government for purposes of defense in time of war.

The bill prepared provides for the uniform organization and instruction of the militia of the United States. It declares that there shall be organized from among the male citizens between eighteen and forty-five years of age who are residents of their respective States, a force to be composed of the militia of the several States which shall constitute a second line of defense for the United States in time of war, and shall be designated as the United States reserves.

The reserve shall be established by law in each State, and shall constitute a component part of the State Militia, not to exceed 2 per cent. of the enrolled membership of the State Militia. The reserve in each State shall be commanded by officers selected by the Governor, and shall be exercised and trained by such officers in accordance with such system of discipline and instruction as may be prescribed by the President, with the consent of Congress.

The non-commissioned officers, artificers, musicians, and privates of the reserve shall be enlisted in the manner prescribed by law in the State in which such enlistments are made, though in addition each commissioned officer and enlisted man shall take the oath prescribed for the United States Army.

Uniforms, arms, and equipments shall be similar to those of the regular army. There are to be inspections once a year.

Western Insurance Company Absorbed

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—At a meeting of members of the Northwestern Life Association, held in the Association Building this morning, it was unanimously voted that the entire business, amounting to about $2,000,000, be transferred to the Northwestern Life Assurance Company of this city. The absorbing association has been in operation several years. The reason for the transfer is that new business was hard to secure.

Take the Latest Train

to St. Louis and the Southwest via New York Central, Big Four Route. Leaves Grand Central Station every day at 9:20 P. M.—Adv.

NEGRO BURNED AT A STAKE

Self-Confessed Murderer Put to Death in Kentucky.

THOUSANDS OF MEN IN THE MOB

Prisoner Taken from Sheriff's Guard at Court House and Killed in the Daytime.

MAYSVILLE, Ky., Dec. 6.—Richard Coleman, colored, the confessed murderer of Mrs. James Lashbrook, wife of his employer, expiated his crime in daylight to-day by burning at the stake after suffering torture and fright beyond description, at the hands of a mob of thousands of citizens.

The dreadful spectacle occurred on the peaceful Cricket Grounds on the outskirts of this, one of the oldest and among the proudest cities of Kentucky. The barbarities inflicted upon this young negro are almost beyond belief, and can only be accounted for by the intense horror created by long consideration of the atrocious crime of which full confession had been made by Coleman.

STORY OF THE CRIME.

Just two months ago, Richard Coleman, the trusted employe of Farmer James Lashbrook, murdered in a manner peculiarly atrocious the woman who had befriended him. Coleman was not only employed on the farm, but had been installed as a house servant, and was trusted implicitly by both Mr. Lashbrook and his wife. On the day of the murder Mr. Lashbrook was at work some distance from the house, of which Coleman was left in charge. Mrs. Lashbrook had driven to Maysville and returned, when Coleman asked her to enter the cabin to look at some work on which he had been engaged. The negro locked the door on the inside. Mrs. Lashbrook became frightened and screamed. Coleman struck her on the head, knocking her down, but not stopping her cries. He then seized a razor and cut her throat. He picked up the bleeding body and placed it on the bed. He then left the room, but returning and hearing her groaning, he struck her repeatedly on the head with an axe until he was sure she was dead.

Without any show of alarm or remorse, the negro washed the blood from his hands and clothing and went to where Mr. Lashbrook was at work in the field and told him that he had better come to the house as some one had killed his wife. Mr. Lashbrook did not take the matter seriously until Coleman insisted that his wife was dead. Even then, so great was the confidence of Mr. Lashbrook in Coleman, that no thought occurred to him that the negro was the murderer. It was not until after the officers arrived that suspicion was directed against Coleman. Blood spots had been found on his clothing, but he accounted for them by saying that he had been killing chickens. That night, however, at Maysville, a partial confession was obtained, knowledge of the result of the facts should become known, the officers quietly took him to Covington, Ky., for safe keeping. He was indicted for the murder.

NEGRO CONFESSES THE MURDER.

Soon after his incarceration at Covington, Coleman made a complete confession to the jailer. The story of his revolting crime, including worse than murder, was told without any appearance of feeling by the prisoner. This confession becoming public roused a feeling of indignation against the prisoner among the relatives and friends of the victim, which made it almost certain that the officers of the law would be powerless to prevent a summary vengeance at the first opportunity. Still, the authorities at Maysville did not act upon that knowledge. There was no call upon the Governor for troops to protect the prisoner.

On Tuesday, Sheriff Perrine, under orders of Judge Harbeson, with four assistants, went to Covington expecting to return with Coleman on Tuesday night, but after reaching Covington the jailer at Maysville wired him not to attempt to bring the prisoner into Maysville at night.

The trial was set for to-day. Sheriff Perrine determined to leave Covington by the Chesapeake and Ohio train, which started at 7:30 o'clock Wednesday morning from Cincinnati. Coleman had been told Tuesday night to prepare to return to the scene of his crime. He was furnished with fear, and begged piteously to be permitted to remain in Covington until after his trial. He said he expected to die, but he dreaded the vengeance of a mob. When he was handcuffed on leaving the jail in Covington he was almost paralyzed, and had to be assisted to the patrol wagon. The crowd about the jail there and at the Covington station added to his fear. On entering the train he seemed unable to sit down, until one of the guards forced him into a seat. It developed that in the crowd at Covington, at even on the train, there were some of the relatives of Mrs. Lashbrook, ready to convey information if any attempt was made to secrete the prisoner.

THE MOB TAKES THE PRISONER.

The prisoner with his escort arrived at 10:20 o'clock. Sheriff Perrine, while en route to Maysville, had been informed that a mob was awaiting the arrival of the train at the station, and he hastily prepared for the swearing in of deputy Sheriffs. As the train pulled slowly into the old station the mob formed on both sides. Armed men stationed themselves at the platforms of all the cars and warned the frightened passengers to remain quiet and not to interfere. The Sheriff and his assistants were strongly armed, and there was some resistance as the leader of the mob jostled roughly against them and demands were made from the outer fringes of the crowds for the prisoner.

Sheriff Perrine made a bold movement and started walking swiftly, but with no indications of panic, from the car. A step behind him followed the officers, with Coleman among them, seeking to conceal himself behind the forms of his protectors. As the officers proceeded, the number of men in the mob was constantly swelled by new arrivals, and through the down-town business streets to the Court House they were closely followed. Hundreds of stones and other missiles were thrown, and revolvers and rifles were freely displayed. The prisoner was frequently struck, and he presented a frightful appearance, blood streaming from wounds on his face and head.

At the Court House a mob of over 2,000 men, headed by James Lashbrook, the husband, had been hastily formed. A demand for the prisoner was made, accompanied by threats from the leaders. There was a brief struggle, in which weapons were hastily drawn by the officers, and then the Sheriff and his assistants were overcome by force of numbers, and the prisoner was pulled from among them. Up through the centre portion of the town the mob marched, the prisoner being held by the vanguard and dragged along with the aid of ropes loosely attached to his body. He was the target of hundreds of missiles, and several times he sank half conscious to the ground while the crowd pressed forward, striking at him with clubs, sticks, and whips until his head and body were scarcely recognizable. More dead than alive, he was dragged along and forced to his feet. Scores of women joined the men. High above the noise, the wretch could be heard pleading for his life. This spectacle continued until the grounds were reached where the final work of the mob was accomplished.

COLEMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

The place of execution had been selected weeks ago, in accordance with all the other arranged details of the programme mapped out by the leaders of the mob. The prisoner was dragged to the sapling and strapped against the tree, facing the husband of the victim. Large quantities of dry brush and larger bits of wood were piled around him while he was praying for speedy death. James Lashbrook, the husband of the victim, applied the first match to the brushwood. A brother of the victim struck the second match. Some one with a knife was slashing at the prisoner's chest. By a sort of cruel concurrence of action on the part of the mob not a single shot was fired. The purpose seemed to be to give the wretch the greatest possible amount and duration of torture. As the flames arose Coleman's horror increased and he made vain efforts to withdraw his limbs from the encroaching fire. The ropes securing him to the tree were burned and his body finally fell forward on the burning pile. Even then, although it was not certain whether he was living or dead, the vengeful purpose of the crowd led them to use rails and long poles to push his body back into the flames. It is not certain how long life lasted.

NO EFFORT AT CONCEALMENT.

During the process, while his voice could be heard, he begged for a drink of water. At the end of three hours the body was practically cremated. During all that time members of the family of Mrs. Lashbrook had remained to keep up the fire and keep the body in a position where it would continue to burn. It is said that on the march through the city the prisoner's eyes had been burned out by acid thrown in an egg-shell. In all the thousands who constituted the mob there was not a single effort made to disguise or conceal identity. No man wore a mask. All the leaders of the mob are well known and there are hundreds of witnesses who can testify to their participation in the tragedy. They are leading citizens in all lines of business and many are members of churches.

County Judge Harbeson will empanel a special grand jury at once to make a speedy investigation and return indictments against the leaders. The statement from Frankfort that Gov. Bradley proposes to offer a reward for the apprehension of members of the mob does not excite much fear that the reward will be claimed. There is a strong feeling that no punishment will result from this tragedy.

CHILDREN KEPT UP THE FIRE.

The Coroner held an inquest on the charred remains of Richard Coleman and rendered the simple verdict, "Death at the hands of a mob." The body was left lying there. Relic hunters took away teeth and bones and flesh and every fragment of the body that they could lay hands on. All the afternoon children, some of them not more than six years old, kept up the fire around the blackened body by throwing grass, brush, bits of boards, and everything combustible that they could get together. This they kept up until dark.

THE VICTIM'S EYES PEPPERED.

It is related that Coleman, before committing his crime, threw pepper into his victim's eyes from a pepper box. One of the mob used that same pepper box to-day to throw pepper in Coleman's eyes as soon as he was lashed to the stake. To make sure of a good job he held open one eyelid after the other, and peppered them successively, then drew the eyelids.

In this city the action of the mob is universally approved, even enthusiastically, by women, who think that hereafter they will be safer in consequence. Some men deprecate mob law, but say this case was an exception to all rules.

The latest report to-night is that Coleman's mother is on the way here to take charge of the ashes of her son.

BURGLAR USES A REVOLVER.

Attacks a Clergyman and His Wife in Their Home and Wounds Both of Them.

RACINE, Wis., Dec. 6.—The Rev. David Cheney of the First Baptist Church, and his wife were shot by a burglar to-day at their home on Lake Avenue. Mrs. Cheney was shot in the breast. The ball glanced downward, and is believed to have lodged in her left lung. Mr. Cheney was shot in the abdomen, and in the centre of the breast. Both are in a critical condition. The burglar escaped, but a large posse of police officials and private citizens is scouring the country for him. The city is all excitement. If he is caught, it is believed the law will be powerless to prevent his being lynched.

After his wounds were dressed, the Rev. Mr. Cheney made a statement. He said he was sitting in his library at about 10 o'clock when he heard his wife scream. He rushed to the door and was met in the hall by a young man who he immediately surmised was a burglar. He did not see that the man had a revolver in his hand, and immediately grappled with him. The man pushed his revolver against the clergyman's abdomen and fired, and then, when the minister was lying on the floor, fired at him again. The second bullet entered the centre of the breast. The man then fled.

Mr. Cheney said that he next tried to rise, but was unable to do so, and crawled on his hands and knees to his wife's room. He found her in the hall, wounded. He then got down stairs and summoned help.

Mrs. Cheney, though very weak, also told her story. She said that she was in her bedroom. She heard some one enter the room, and, turning, was confronted by a young man, who, pointing a revolver, commanded her to throw up her hands. Instead of doing so she called her husband and shouted for help. Immediately, without saying a word, the man fired at her, and then rushed from the room. She staggered to the door and tried to get outside to give the alarm, but she was too weak, and fell in the hall.

The Rev. David B. Cheney is one of the best known Baptist preachers in the State. He has occupied pulpits at La Crosse and Superior, and for several years was President of the A. P. A. of the State.

A reward of $500 is offered for the capture of the burglar, dead or alive.

A BURGLAR WITH A DIARY.

Jail Breaker Caught in Greenwich Carries Evidence of Guilt.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Dec. 6.—Sheriff James H. Fitzroy arrested to-night at the Greenwich Station one of a gang of burglars who have been engaged in several jobs about East Norwalk this Fall. He is James Tanner, aged nineteen, a native of Norwalk. The Sheriff happened tobe at the station and recognized Tanner from a description sent out by the Norwalk police a month ago. He accompanied the officer to the lockup.

Tanner and two other young men of his age were connected with several jobs in Norwalk and were arrested. They filed their way out of the lockup there and nothing had since been heard of them.

In Tanner's clothes was a book giving a history of his life and furnishing evidence which will help convict him of the crimes of which he is accused.

SAVED HIS LIFE BY WHISTLING.

Naval Apprentice Lost at Sea and Reported Dead Was Picked Up.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Dec. 6.—Max Hemeyer, an apprentice on the United States ship Alliance, surprised his parents here to-day when he appeared before them after an absence of many months. They had heard that he had been washed overboard when his ship was 100 miles off the Island of St. Thomas and mourned him as dead.

He said that he had been washed overboard at night, but had attracted the attention of the men on board a ship by continually whistling until he was picked up.

Train at Montclair Killed Him.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Dec. 6.—Thomas McManus, thirty-five years old, of this place, while crossing the tracks of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad at Bloomfield Avenue this afternoon, was struck by a passenger train and so badly hurt that he died to-night. The train tossed him about 100 yards, breaking his left leg, cutting off his right foot, and fracturing his skull. He was removed to the Mountain side Hospital. He was unmarried.

Next G. A. R. Reunion in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec.

Weeks. After Heiles had testified that he held five different and distinct positions, Mr. Weeks started in to ask him some pointed questions, the drift of which, when they became familiar, caused some amusement in the courtroom, although the counsel for the defense did not have this in mind when he made his points.

Mr. Osborne in his opening address built up a Frankenstein-like, a man who, he said, was the poisoner. He constructed him out of various elements. As he himself put it, he cut the garment close, and then summed up by saying that in every minute particular the garment fitted the prisoner at the bar. Molineux, he said, was the man thus created, and no one else could be found who answered the description.

TRIES TO MAKE THE SUIT FIT HEILES

Mr. Weeks started in to show that there was another man who might in a general way fit these elements, and that man was Heiles. He attempted to show that Heiles lived partly in Newark and partly in New York; that he could have been at the Post Office at the times named; that he knew where certain articles could be purchased in Newark; that he had an admitted hatred for Cornish and Harpster; that he was approximately thirty-one years old, and measured 37 inches in the chest and 32 in the waist; that he had certain connections with the New York Athletic and the Knickerbocker Athletic Clubs; in short, that it might have been Heiles who sent the poison to Cornish.

As a climax he passed up to Heiles a package the supposed shape of the one containing the poison received by Cornish, and asked him to write the address on it. Heiles responded with good-natured alacrity. But there were two points on which Mr. Weeks slipped up, to the amusement of the Court and the audience.

He could not prove that Heiles contemplated matrimony during last year, as it has been proved that Molineux did, nor yet could he prove the witness was in need of such a medicine as it is alleged Molineux wrote to a firm in Cincinnati for. So that while Mr. Weeks struggled valiantly to overcome the impression made by Mr. Osborne in his opening, the results show that he hardly succeeded, and while he confused Heiles at various times he did not in any way shake the force of his testimony.

The court convened promptly at 10:30 o'clock. At that hour the Recorder was on the bench and the jurors in their seats. Mr. Weeks and Mr. Battle, attended by a corps of bearers with piles of baggage and law books, sat at the counselors' table. Mr. Osborne, his square face showing confidence and determination, was ready for the struggle.

With the counsel for the defense was Gen. Molineux and Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, the latter armed with all sorts of queer looking chemical apparatus and delicate weighing machines. As usual, lawyers, jurors, and audience rose when the crier announced: "His Honor the Recorder, Judge of the Court of General Sessions," and remained standing until the white-haired Recorder had bowed to them and taken his seat on the bench.

Molineux, jaunty of step and manner, entered the courtroom when his name was called, and after shaking hands with his father and counsel, listened attentively to the evidence. He does not smile so much as usual, his manner is more reserved, and his bearing more grave.

A number of women who will figure as witnesses were in court. They included the women who are employed by various patent medicine firms, and who found the letters asking for remedies and alleged to have been written by Molineux; Mrs. Bellinger, who kept a boarding house on West End Avenue, in which the defendant and his wife lived, and Miss Agnes Evans, who found the Burns letter, which will figure in the case. During the morning session, Judge-elect Warren W. Foster occupied a seat on the bench with the Recorder, and during the afternoon Justice Fursman, who is sitting in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, was on the bench as a spectator.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF HEILES.

Rudolph F. Heiles took the stand at the opeing of the session, and the cross-examination by Mr. Weeks began.

"In what capacity were you employed at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"As cashier."

"For how long?"

"Two years."

Prior to that the witness said he was in the employ of Ballantine & Co. of Newark for fifteen years. He said he knew Barnet, and that while he (the witness) was in the club Harpster had been a clerk in the bank. Besides his employment by Sidenberg & Co. in this city, the witness said he was also confidential bookkeeper for Charles Cooper & Co., chemists, of Newark.

"Did Herbert Ballantine put you to work in the club?"

"He did."

"Do you know that Harpster obtained a bond while he was in the club?"

"Yes, and he had a great deal of trouble in getting it."

"Did he tell you that?"

"He did, indirectly."

"Did you know why he had trouble?"

"I heard it was on account of his recommendations and character."

"From whom did you get that information?"

"I heard from him in October, 1898, that he had lost his place in Detroit."

"Did you see him after the death of Mrs. Adams?"

"Yes."

"Did you tell him that you had written to Detroit to find out about him?"

"I did not."

"Why did you leave the Knickerbocker Athletic Club?"

"Because of a difficulty."

"Who made trouble for you?"

"Cornish and Harpster."

THE LETTERS ABOUT HARPSTER.

"Did you see Jacobs & Co. sign the letter introduced in evidence yesterday?"

"I did not."

"Who handed you the answer to that letter which you say you destroyed?"

"Charles Jacobs."

"Where did you show it to Molineux?"

"At the New York Athletic Club."

"Did you show it or speak about it to any one else?"

"I did not."

Mr. Heiles said he first spoke to the District Attorney about his testimony in October, after Mr. Osborne had found out that he wrote the letter signed "Jacobs & Co." to Stearns. He said the purpose of getting the reply was to show it to Mr. Ballentine and thus injure Harpster, who was then in the employ of the firm. Mr. Weeks showed the witness several scraps of writing, which he identified as his own. He said he also was familiar with Harpster's writing and identified a letter written by him.

"Does your wife shop in Newark?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"No; she does her shopping in this city."

"Do you know the firm of Plum & Co. there?"

"They are stationers. When I was with Ballentine we had an account there."

It was in this store or in the store of Hahne & Co. in Newark that the prosecution alleges the crested blue paper was bought.

"Did you ever buy Christmas presents in Newark?"

"Yes."

"Did you ever buy silverware?"

The witness saw the drift of the questioning for the first time and laughed. He said he never bought any articles of silver and did not know of the existence of the store of Hartdegen & Co., where the silver bottle holder was bought, although he had lived in Newark thirteen years.

"Did you ever write the address on the poison package?"

"No."

DEFENSE'S FIRST EXHIBIT.

Mr. Weeks handed up an oblong package and asked the witness to write the address on it. Heiles complied without any apparent nervousness of manner. Mr. Osborne stood over him and watched the operation. It was then marked for identification, forming the first exhibit for the defense.

"I will consent to this being marked in evidence," said Mr. Osborne.

Mr. Weeks objected to the remark and the Court sustained him. Mr. Osborne smiled grimly and sat down.

Mr. Weeks went over at great length the conversations between Molineux and the witness. He tried again and again to shake his evidence but did not succeed. Then Mr. Weeks made the point that it would have been useless for Molineux to again write to Stearns for Harpster's record when he knew that Heiles had it.

"You kept the letter from Stearns until March last?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"Yes."

"And you destroyed it when you heard that Harpster had lost his place?"

"Yes."

"Who told you of that?"

"Felix Gallagher."

"You say Molineux knew you had this reply?"

"He did."

"And he could have had it from you at any time until you destroyed it?"

"Yes."

Mr. Osborne then took up the redirect examination. Heiles said he had never studied chemistry; had never written on blue paper with a crest of three entwined crescents on it, and was friendly with Barnet up to the time of the latter's death.

"How long have you been married?"

"Thirteen years."

"Then you did not contemplate matrimony in 1896?"

"Not much," said the witness, with a laugh.

"Have you any children?"

"Two boys."

"Then it's quite evident that you didn't need any remedies from Cincinnati?" The question went unanswered.

MOLINEUX SAW WEEKS IN JANUARY.

Mr. Heiles said he had been to the office of Mr. Weeks long before he had seen the District Attorney.

"Did you see Molineux at Mr. Weeks's office?"

"Once."

"When?"

"I think it was Jan. 4 or 5."

"Who was there?"

"Mr. Molineux, Mr. Carvalho, Mr. Weeks, and myself."

"That was before Molineux's arrest?"

"Nearly two months before the arrest."

"Did you and Molineux talk together that day?"

"Yes."

The witness said that he told him then all he knew about Mrs. Adams, Cornish, and every one else.

"At whose request did you go to the office?"

"At Mr. Molineux's. He telephoned to me and asked me to be there."

"Did you ever have anything to do with a letter box at 1,620 Broadway?"

"No."

"Or on Forty-second Street in a place kept by Nicholas Heckman?"

"No."

"Did you ever buy anything for Molineux?"

"No."

Mr. Osborne then handed to Heiles one by one about forty letters written by the defendant to various persons. Heiles said he was perfectly familiar with Molineux's handwriting and recognized the chirography in each. Most of them were only marked for identification, but some were offered in evidence against the protests of Mr. Weeks, Mr. Osborne holding that they were relevant to the matter in hand. One of them was without date and was as follows:

Mr. Dear Sadie: I am to be married on Tuesday next. Think of that. So you will excuse me from the next Sunday, will you not? It is all very sudden. A romance, in fact, and I am so happy! We go to the Astoria, our new home, and announcement cards will be sent out from there. Excuse my haste. I know you will join me in my happiness. Yours most cordially,

ROLAND.

This letter was written on New York Athletic Club paper. The letter was addressed to Mrs. William Scheffler, 72 West Eighty-eighth Street.

Another letter was addressed to a patent medicine firm, and read:

"Dear Sir: Please find inclosed 25 cents, for which send remedy, and oblige

"ROLAND MOLINEUX,

"6 Jersey Street, Newark, N. J."

DISLIKE FOR CORNISH.

These missives were introduced to show the contemplation of marriage and the physical condition of the defendant. Two others to show the state of mind of Molineux against Cornish were also put in evidence. They are as follows:

"My dear Scheffler: I do not remember that I have ever shown to you the inclosed. It gives the reason for my leaving the K. A. C. Do you think Cornish should be allowed to write such a letter in reference to an official of a friendly athletic club in this way? Ballantine thought Cornish was O. K., so Cornish is in and I am out. Please show it to some of your friends. I would like to hear your opinion. Show it to some of your friends. It may interest you at this time, when the whist club is being formed. Please return, and oblige very cordially, ROLAND MOLINEUX."

"Newark, N. J., Dec. 24, 1897.

"My Dear Adams:

"Although I have resigned from the K. A. C., do not for a moment suppose that I wish it other than success. I entertain the highest personal regard for its officers. But I have been a disturbing element in its councils, because (and with the very best intentions) I have opposed who and what I am confident is a very wrong policy, that of allowing an employe to use the club for personal advertisement and to get even with gentlemen who displease him.

"This I am not in sympathy with. Believe me it is best that I resign, which I do regretfully. I hope you will show this to Mr. Ballentine, that he may know how I stand in the matter. Wishing you all the compliments of this happy season,

"I am, yours most cordially,

"ROLAND B. MOLINEUX."

Mr. McLaughlin was then put on the stand to identify the replies in the Stearns letter book to the Jacobs letter and the bogus Cornish letter. It developed that the first was signed by D. M. Gray, a Director in the Stearns corporation, and the latter by Mr. Stearns. The Recorder refused to allow the witness to testify further, and it was here that Mr. Osborne made his admission of error in not having had the first reply identified by Heiles.

Mr. Weeks refused to cross-examine Mr. McLaughlin on his testimony in its present shape, and so the witness whom Mr. Osborne was so anxious to have return to his Detroit home will have to remain here until Heiles can be brought back to the stand again and the matter straightened out.

MR. KINSLEY ON THE STAND.

Mr. Kinsley was the only other witness examined during the day, and Mr. Osborne explained that he put him on the stand only for one specific purpose, and that was to identify the letters already offered in evidence, especially the bogus Cornish letter to Stearns.

The longest legal wrangle of the trial ensued, with the result that Mr. Weeks succeeded in staving off the answer of the witness for at least another day.

After the point of the witness's testimony as a lay witness was concluded, as already detailed, he was questioned as an expert. He told the story about making the defendant use two special pens with which to write and of slanting the paper while he was writing.

"Why did you do that?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"Because I wanted vertical writing."

"What was the reason you wanted it vertical?"

"Because the other writing with which it was to be compared was in that style."

"You said that the first writing on Feb. 17 was not satisfactory, did you not?"

"Yes."

"Had you not been examining the handwriting of the defendant for about fifty days?"

"I had."

"How many samples of his writing had you?"

"About twenty-five."

Mr. Osborne then asked the witness to state whether in his opinion the bogus Cornish letter and the copy made of it by Molineux in the witness's office were by the same hand. Mr. Weeks made an objection. He said that the writing was not the accustomed and normal writing of the defendant and he objected to its use as a standard of comparison.

"Do you mean to say that this copy is made in an assumed hand?" asked the Recorder.

"I say that it is not his free and unconstrained handwriting," answered Mr. Weeks.

"Answer my question!" thundered the Recorder, roused for the first time.

"I will answer it in no other way," said Mr. Weeks quietly, "and I object to your Honor's questions."

Before there could be a ruling or an answer by the witness the court adjourned until to-day at 1 o'clock. The Recorder explained the change of the convening hour by stating that he desired to allow Juror No. 6, Mr. Edgar, to attend the funeral of his business partner.

After the adjournment Mr. Weeks called Mr. Osborne to account for having failed to make good his statement made on Tuesday that he would call none except witnesses to prove the corpus delicti until that was established.

Mr. Osborne angrily replied that he had not promised, and that if he had circumstances were liable to arise which would call for a change of programme. He said that unless it was necessary to do otherwise he would to-day proceed with the establishment of the corpus delicti.

"He That is Angry Is Seldom at Ease."

This is true, also, of the person who has rheumatism, which is a most annoying and painful disease. Fortunately, however, it may be completely cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine has given ease and comfort to thousands who once suffered from rheumatism.

Rheumatism—*"I had rheumatism three or four years. Could not dress nor undress. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me good and I am now able to do all my work." Fannie L. Derricotte, Athens, Ga.*

Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's Sarsaparilla, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Never Disappoints

MR. COLE SEES FAULTS.

Railroad Commissioners Make a Personal Examination of the Workings of Brooklyn Rapid Transit.

Chairman Ashley W. Cole and Commissioner F. M. Baker of the State Railroad Commission, with Charles E. Barnes, electrical expert of the commission, yesterday made a tour of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system with a view of seeing for themselves what facilities were afforded for transportation from Brooklyn to Manhattan and between different points in the first-mentioned borough.

The Commissioners met at 7 o'clock in the morning at the terminus of the Fifth Avenue line of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad, at Third Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street. There they were joined by President Rossiter and General Superintendent Wheatley of the Rapid Transit Company, James P. Farrell of the Thirtieth Ward Citizens' Protective Association, and Harry A. Hanbury of the Eighth Ward Association. An hour and a half was spent at this point, the Commissioners watching the operation of the transfer scheme and questioning passengers.

Mr. Hanbury and Mr. Farrell pointed out to the Commissioners the features of the system of which complaint has been made. The Commissioners expressed the opinion that conditions prevailing at this terminus were unsatisfactory.

Mr. Rossiter stated that the company intended to build an incline at this point, so that the trolley cars from the suburbs might be run up on to the elevated structure, and thus save passengers the hard climb up the stairs.

The Commissioners went down the road toward Fort Hamilton and boarded an incoming car. They questioned a dozen or more of the passengers regarding the compulsory transfer at Sixty-fifth Street.

In answer to a question by Mr. Hanbury as to why the company could not make the transfer between the surface and elevated roads optional instead of compulsory, Mr. Rossiter said that the elevated roads were acquired by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to divert long-distance travel from the surface, so as to relieve the congestion on the trolley lines and to give better accommodations to short-distance riders on the surface. The elevated roads in Brooklyn, he said, answered the same purpose as the Subway in Boston. Mr. Hanbury said that Brooklynites cared nothing about the Boston Subway, and Commissioner Cole remarked, incidentally, that, in his opinion, the Boston Subway was a failure.

From Sixty-fifth Street the party went to the transfer station at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street. The Commissioners watched the working of the transfer system at this point, and then went to Eighty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue. The need of a shelter for passengers at this place was pointed out to the Commissioners, and it was promised that one would be provided. From this point the party went to Ridgewood, and from there to Corona and Flushing to look into the complaints of residents in those sections.

Commissioner Cole, talking with the reporters, said that he was satisfied that some improvements should be made in the system, but had not determined what his recommendations would be in this connection.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

KLIPKNOCKIE RAILROAD.

To Run Seven Miles from the Quarry in Allegany County.

ALBANY, Dec. 6.—The Klipknockie Railroad Company was incorporated to-day, with a capital stock of $100,000, to operate a steam railroad line of standard gauge from a point on the line of the Pittsburg, Shawmut and Northern Railroad Company, at Centre Station, Birdsall, Allegany County, to Klipknockie quarry, Almond, Allegany County, a distance of seven miles. The principal office will be in New York City.

The Directors are Frederick Mollenhauer, George S. Bixby, C. Walter Artz, Henry F. Granger, Simon M. Ayers, S. Hanford Ayers, F. J. Ficker, Guy Wellman, and George B. Shepherd of New York City.

RATE WAR CONTINUES.

Two Railways Agree to Call a Meeting to be Held in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—The Southern Pacific and Santa Fé Railroads have agreed to call a meeting of passenger officials of all trans-continental lines to consider the California rate war. It will be held in Chicago as soon after Dec. 15 as possible.

The rate war is progressing. A party of three secured tickets from Chicago to California to-day at a net rate of $40 for second-class, which is $12.50 between tariff. A rate of $14, first-class, from St. Paul to New York is being made by the Sioux City and Northern and Canadian Pacific lines. This probably will be met by the Chicago Great Western and Grand Trunk, which will lead other lines into the trouble.

Import Freight Rates Withdrawn.

Commissioner Goddard of the Trunk Line Association yesterday announced that the reduced tariffs issued in November by the Grand Trunk Railway and the Canadian Pacific on import freight have been withdrawn and will be canceled at the end of the year. This does away with the import rate difficulty which for a time threatened to be serious, inasmuch as competing lines were not only meeting the reduced rates, but were planning to offer greater concessions for next year. It is said that it had in fact been decided to reduce the import commissions from 20 cents on high-grade classes to 15 cents, and from 15 cents on lower grades to 10 cents.

TROLLEY CAR KILLS A DRIVER.

Charles Alexander of Manhattan Meets Death in Brooklyn.

Charles Alexander, twenty-one years old, who lived on Delancey Street, Manhattan, was killed by a trolley car on De Kalb Avenue, near Stuyvesant, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon.

Alexander was employed as a driver by a Manhattan portrait company. He was returning to his wagon on De Kalb Avenue, after delivering a portrait, when he was struck by a De Kalb Avenue car. The forward wheels passed over his body. When he was taken from under the car he was dead. The motorman was arrested.

GOLF CLUB MANAGER'S SUICIDE.

Frederick B. Russell of the Pelham Manor Links Shoots Himself.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Dec. 6.—Frederick B. Russell, manager of the Pelham Manor golf links and formerly a real estate broker, with an office at 19 Liberty Street, Manhattan, shot and killed himself to-day in Alderman Daniel D. Brady's hotel here. He had been connected with the golf club about two months. He had a room there, and took table board at the home of a relative at 451 South Seventh Street, Mount Vernon. Business troubles are supposed to have led to the suicide.

According to Henry Dreyfus, proprietor of the Dreyfus House, who made a statement to the police, Mr. Russell was worried over his inability to raise $65, which he desired to pay to the club.

Mr. Russell was about forty years old, and had been employed with Davis, Collamore & Co., glassware, up to about three years ago. William C. Findlay, attorney for the Russell family, said that Mr. Russell had not been well of late, and he knew of no reason for the suicide unless ill-health had brought about despondency. Mr. Russell came originally from Hudson, N. Y.

CONNECTICUT AGAINST BRYAN.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWICH, Conn., Dec. 6.—The interview with the Hon. Thomas M. Waller printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES has destroyed the last hope of Alexander Troup and his silver followers for controlling the May convention that will elect delegates to the National Convention. In all political circles the interview is of great interest. Especially is this true among the Democrats in all sections of the State. Not the Gold Democrats, but those Democrats who believe in being regular and voting for whoever the convention gives them. At least 40,000 of those who voted for Bryan in 1896 did so because they had to do so or not vote at all, and now that Mr. Waller has had the courage to speak out boldly they will look to him to lead them on to victory in the coming State Convention, and if he will lead there will not be even a murmur of 16 to 1 in the convention.

Waller for Governor is now the cry, and while it is doubtful if he would allow his name to go before the convention great pressure will be brought to bear to have him accept the nomination.

J. B. Shannon of this city, S. O. Bowen of Eastford, John L. Hunter of Willimantic, Robert Vance, and a number of others are mentioned for State offices on a silver platform.

Tiffany & Co.

Christmas Greeting

The many Christmas purchases already made and held for future delivery, prompt us to again remind patrons that they will consult their own interests by making early selections, while the stock is rich with many choice and dainty objects that cannot be duplicated later.

UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

THE SIX-DAY BICYCLE RACE.

Miller and Waller Still Leading the Second Pair by One Lap—Special Contests.

The Score at 2 A. M.

Teams.	Miles.	Laps.
Miller-Waller	1,453	1
Maya-McEachern	1,453	0
Gimm-Pierce	1,452	9
Fischer-Chevalier	1,452	6
Stevens-Turville	1,452	4
Babcock-Stinson	1,452	3
Schineer-Forster	1,448	9
The-Pastaire	963	9
Walthour, (individual)	739	0

Interest in the six-day international bicycle race at Madison Square Garden continued unabated all day yesterday. The crowd of the night before had dwindled to a few hundred men and boys and an occasional woman when daylight broke yesterday morning, but they were not left alone long after that in possession of the Garden. Soon after breakfast the vanguard of ordinary working hour bicycle cranks made its appearance, determined to lose as little as possible, consistent with some degree of rest, of the contest.

After this contingent, the more leisurely ones began to drop in, so that by afternoon several thousand were on hand, cheering the various contestants. In the evening fully 4,000 persons were present.

The race has now dwindled down to eight teams and an extra, the odd man being Walthour, whose partner, Eaton, has dropped out discouraged in the prospect of gaining a money prize. Walthour is still pegging away, confident of bringing down one of the individual prizes. The race so far is very close so far as the six leading teams are concerned.

Between 7 and 8 o'clock Waller slipped and went down, carrying with him Gimm and Babcock. Before Waller could rise and mount again, the others had gained a lap and a half, and Gimm lost two laps. Waller, however, began to sprint, being paced by little Walthour, and soon regained his lead.

The Miller-Waller team was 141 miles ahead of the record at midnight.

During the afternoon and evening the management gave variety to the contest by adding several special races. In the five-mile unlimited pursuit Albert Champion, who was being paced by Henri Fournier of Paris on a motor cycle, fell at the second mile.

J. P. Jacobson, the fifty-mile amateur champion of New Haven, and John H. Lake of the Harlem Wheelmen began an unlimited pursuit race. Lake overtook Jacobson at the finish of the eighth lap in 1:45 2-5. Next came an exhibition race by W. Smith of Brooklyn, paced by Fournier on his motor cycle. Smith closed the mile in 2:07. Fournier later in a motor cycle exhibition made a mile in 1:53 2-5.

Henry Myers, champion of Holland and England, and winner of last Saturday's international one-mile race, started off at 10 o'clock in a five-mile pursuit race against Fournier. Myers kept right behind the motor, sometimes even touching the rear wheel, until just after the eighth lap, when he fell. He received only slight injuries.

The five-mile paced race by Edouard Taylore of Paris, middle-distance champion of the world, was made in 11:17 3-5. Fournier was pacemaker.

SAFEGUARDS FOR RAILWAY MEN

Inter-State Commerce Commission May Grant But Short Time for Supplying Them.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Representatives of 100 railroads and of various labor organizations appeared before the Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day to attend the hearing of the application made recently by a number of transportation lines asking for an extension till March 2, 1903, of the time in which to equip their cars and engines with safety appliances.

John K. Cowan, President of the Baltimore and Ohio, representing as Chairman eighty-eight other roads having 80,000 miles of line, made the opening argument. He said that June 1, 1899, 211,268 freight cars out of 2,268,000 engaged in inter-State commerce were not equipped with safety appliances. Since that time the number had been reduced to between 40,000 and 175,000. The argument of the railroads asking for an extension, he said, was based upon the showing made by the roads since the last application. The showing demonstrated that the railroads had done as well as could be expected. Some of the cars not equipped were old and would go out of service within the coming year. The present withdrawal of the 175,000 unequipped cars, he said, would practically paralyze inter-State commerce.

Mr. Hamlin, on behalf of the Boston and Maine, said that his road would have complied with the law by Jan. 1, 1900, but it felt impelled to join in the application because other roads had not complied.

Wayne MacVeagh, representing the Pennsylvania and affiliated lines, joined in asking for the extension. They had equipped 148,000 out of 160,000.

E. E. Clark, President of the Order of Railway Conductors, said he had no desire to embarrass the commission or the railroads. He only desired to express the consensus of opinion of men engaged in the engine and train service of railroads.

He called attention to the great number of railroad employes injured last year, and urged haste as a means of saving men from injury and death.

It seems probable as a result of the hearing to-day that the commission will grant the railroads a further extension of six months within which to comply with the Safety Appliance act.

TWO TRANSPORTS SAIL.

The Sherman Carries Troops and Archbishop Chappelle.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct, 6.—The transports Sherman and Centennial sailed for Manila to-day. The Sherman carried the remaining battalions of the Forty-ninth Infantry, under command of Major Kirkham, and 157 recruits. The Centennial carries horses.

Mgr. Chappelle, Archbishop of New Orleans, and Apostolic Delegate to the Philippines, was a passenger on the Sherman.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

CONNECTICUT—Mianus, Alfred Poindexter.
NEW YORK—Hallesborough, Miss. Delight Coats; Wantagh, J. J. Fussell.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CAMDEN, Me., Dec. 6.—Fire to-day in the Camden Woolen Mills caused a loss of about $15,000

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 6.—Two buildings in the block bounded by Ohio, Wabash, and Mackinaw Streets, owned by the Mutual Life Insurance Company and occupied by the Buffalo Maple Flooring Company and the Central Casket Company, were burned this morning. The total loss was $23,000, partly insured.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Dec. 6.—The Carbon County Improvement Company's electric light plant, wagon works, foundry, facing mill, ice plant, and machine shop, at Weissport, were destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is estimated at $100,000; amount of insurance not ascertained. The improvement company consists largely of Philadelphia capitalists.

SONS OF ST. NICHOLAS DINE

Recorder Goff Speaks About the Misrule of the City.

AN OLIGARCHY OR MOBARCHY

Predicts One or the Other If the Intelligent Citizens Play Golf Instead of Vote.

The St. Nicholas Society held its sixty-fifth annual dinner last evening at Delmonico's with the customary quaint ceremonies. The banquet hall was decorated with orange streamers, and the arms of the society, with four great American flags, decked the wall in the rear of the dais, which, like the doors of the room, was guarded by coal black negroes in picturesque Knickerbocker costume of orange and black.

F. De Peyster Foster, President of the society, presided, and among the 360 members and guests present were George Gray Ward, President of the St. George's Society; Tunis G. Bergen, President of the Holland Society; Thomas L. James, President of St. David's Society; Morgan J. O'Brien, President of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick; Frederick J. De Peyster, Governor of the Society of Colonial Wars; Alexander Maitland, Second Vice President of the St. Andrew's Society; Austin B. Fletcher, Vice President of the New England Society; John Rutgers Planten, Consul General of the Netherlands; Recorder Goff, District Attorney James M. Beck of Philadelphia, Stuyvesant Fish, the Rev. John Wesley Brown, John A. Taylor, Surrogate James M. Varnum, John H. Starin, and Carlisle Norwood.

When the coffee, cigars, and the long pipes, which are one of the features of the society's banquets, had been served, the sound of a trumpet was heard, and a trumpeter, dressed as Father Knickerbocker, entered, followed by J. Hansen Rhoades, Hamilton W. Pierson, Evert Jansen Wendell, Howland Pell, and Paul G. Thebaud, the Stewards, bearing the weather vane that once adorned the Stadt House of New Amsterdam, and which was presented to the society by Washington Irving, and the ancient municipal mace.

At the same time President Foster donned the old-fashioned three-cornered hat. The vane was placed on the table before him, with the rooster pointing north, and the President then delivered a brief address, in which he commented upon the unparalleled prosperity of the society, whose coffers, he said, were full to overflowing. He concluded with a tribute to the worth of Cornelius Vanderbilt and other members who had died during the year, and then proposed the toasts, first of "The President of the United States," and then of "The Governor of Our State," which were greeted with cheers, and the former with hearty singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

The Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown responded briefly to the toast of "St. Nicholas." District Attorney Beck was then called upon to speak to the toast of "Our Country." He responded eloquently, dwelling upon the stupendous development of the United States during the past century, and endeavoring to picture what in the light of this progress the Nation will be a hundred years hence. Speaking of the relations of the United States with foreign countries, which were now based on the dictum of Jefferson, "Peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations, and entangling alliances with none," he said he trusted they would not be diverted from this basis by exigencies of foreign policy in the coming century.

Recorder Goff responded to the toast of "Our City" in a manner that partook of the character of a lecture to his hearers. "You have been living under the shadow of a saint who does not pertain to the category of saints to which St. Nicholas belongs," said he, "and whose war paint exceeds in gorgeousness the colors of the sunset across the Jersey meadows. You have bowed beneath the tomahawk he has held over your heads. You have voluntarily abdicated the position occupied by your ancestors, and abandoned the trust handed down to you through successive generations into the hands of persons whose ability to hold it is open to very grave question.

"If we reflect on the way things are run in this city we must examine the cause thereof. We must see the reason why this city now differs from New Amsterdam, when there were no scandals. There were no officials to reproach for lack of honesty and want of local pride. This city is vastly different from New Amsterdam. Constantinople was once said to be the polyglot city of the world, but this is now the real polyglot city of the world.

"The question is how to govern the people of so many ideas, different thoughts, and methods of life. It remains for you, members of St. Nicholas, and other citizens like you, to answer this question. You must say whether people of ability and integrity shall govern this city." At this point Recorder Goff paid a tribute to Gov. Roosevelt and pointed out his efforts to secure honesty in the city government through State intervention.

"We have the kind of a city government that you want to have," he continued. "Just so long as the banker, broker, and merchant stay out of the city on election day and play golf, just so long will the same kind of people secure the control of this city's government. I have more respect for the coal heaver or laborer who remains at home to vote and do his duty than the merchant, broker, or banker who shirks his duty in this respect.

"This city pays more taxes than any other in the world and has less to show for it. People talk about the architecture of New York, yet we have not got a public building equal to any in any tenth-rate city of Europe.

"You hear much about home rule. There is no such thing. It is a shibboleth. It don't exist. We are citizens of a State. And in the performance of our duty as citizens we act as a political part of the State. Now, so long as any political majority in any city carries on its affairs of government of that city for its own welfare so long will the minority look to the State for its protection.

"But we have got just the government we are entitled to for neglecting the duties of citizenship. If the intelligent men in the community continue thus indifferent to the welfare of the city and evade their duties as citizens the result will be either the establishment of an oligarchy or of a mobarchy, and I don't know which would be the greater affliction."

Frederic J. de Peyster spoke to the toast of "Holland," and Carlisle to that of "Our Guests."

The St. Nicholas Society has decided to raise funds for the Boer Red Cross, the money being also intended for the relief of the British wounded taken prisoners by the Boers.

MR. COLER SPEAKS IN BROOKLYN.

St. Nicholas Society of the Island of Nassau Celebrates.

The St. Nicholas Society of the Island of Nassau held its annual dinner last night in the Germania Club on Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn. A number of speeches were made on the Boer question, the sentiment of which was anti-British.

Tunis G. Bergen, President of the society, acted as toastmaster. The Rev. Dr. T. F. Terhune, State Senator Coggeshall, Supreme Court Justice Goodrich, and Controller Bird S. Coler spoke. Mr. Coler's topic was "Greater New York," and he told of the difficulties which the city had to contend with in adjusting finances since consolidation.

The city, he said, was about to spend from $30,000,000 to $40,000,000 on rapid transit, and he thought it would be an excellent scheme to spend from $3,000,000 to $10,000,000 on tunnels so that Brooklyn might reap some benefit out of the project. This would make it possible to get from the Borough of Brooklyn to the Bronx without change of cars. He thought tunnels would be much more satisfactory than bridges, though he believed in having both.

Mr. Coler then took up the subject of better docks, to be owned by the city. A great dry dock, he said, capable of accommodating any ship that enters the harbor, should be built, so that vessels would not be compelled to go to Newport News or some British port for repairs.

Justice Goodrich said the Hague conference would likely prove a failure by reason of England's act in precipitating a war in South Africa. He said England had absolutely recognized the independence of the Boers, and that the present war was unjust, unreasonable, and unfair.

Peru's Cabinet Cannot Quit.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 6.—President Romana has refused to accept the resignation of the Cabinet, and public opinion approves the President's course.

SUMMIT STRIKERS RIOTOUS.

Silk Weavers Resent the Importation of Non-Union Hands.

SUMMIT, N. J., Dec. 6.—The strike of the weavers at the Summit Silk Mills, which has been in progress for nine weeks, developed a lively row this morning between the strikers and twenty-five non-union men brought here by the company to take their places. The police while protecting the new men had to draw their revolvers and fire into the air.

The new hands arrived here at 9 o'clock. A police escort was in waiting at the railroad station to give them safe conduct to the mill. As soon as the men alighted from the train they were surrounded almost instantly by strikers, among whom were a number of women.

The police and the new hands pushed their way through the crowd, and started on a dog trot through Morris Avenue. They were pursued by the strikers, who began to hurl stones at them. Policemen Britt and McNamara pulled their revolvers and fired into the air and the crowd fell back for a moment, but quickly took up the pursuit again. When the mills were reached the strikers swarmed about the new hands, and it was found necessary to place several of them under arrest.

Police Captain Stewart, who arrived at the mills during the excitement, drew up his men and charged upon the crowd, which retreated. The women weavers urged the men to stand and fight, and taunted them because they were intimidated by the police. Councilman Day was called, and summoned a number of other citizens to aid in restoring peace.

The Board of Fire Wardens was to-night called out to act as special policemen and aid in preserving the peace. Everything is now quiet in the city, but the strikers are restless, and it is feared another attempt to bring in outside weavers will result in more trouble.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—H. C. Michell, London; A. G. Clark, London; Andy Evans, Durango, Mexico; Samuel Parker, Honolulu; F. C. Wheeler, London; Robert Percival, London; S. H. Wicks, London.

PARK AVENUE—C. W. Rhodes, London; President J. D. Dreher, Roanoke College, Va.

MURRAY HILL—Bishop W. H. Montague, San Francisco.

CAMBRIDGE—A. Ermen, Venezuela.

HOLLAND—J. H. Hobson, Paris; R. T. Baylis, London; M. E. Curwen, London; Col. Samuel P. Colt, Providence; ex-Gov. David B. Hill, Albany.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Senator Charles J. Faulkner, West Virginia; Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, Rhode Island.

SAVOY—J. W. Perry, Paris; Duke de la Torre, Paris.

PLAZA—Gerald N. Stanton, Lawrence, L. I.

NETHERLAND—Frank C. Wheeler, London.

ALBEMARLE—S. A. Stanton, United States Navy; J. W. Cocksedge, Paris; Mrs. P. Lorillard, Jr., Tuxedo.

HOFFMAN—J. W. Bownie, London.

IMPERIAL—Lieut. E. L. Butts, United States Army; S. H. Wicks, London; Capt. T. King Muir, London.

GRAND—Dr. G. M. Magruder, United States Marine Hospital Service.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss M. Katon, corsets, 377 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; J. R. Gallagher, upholstery goods, 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Gamble-Desmond Company, New Haven, Conn.; J. F. O'Connell, domestics and white goods, 487 Broadway; Morton House.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; H. A. Dutton, silks; W. P. Briggs, crockery; 454 Broome Street.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; W. D. Merton, dress goods; 82 Franklin Street.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; A. B. Wallace, dress goods; 2 Walker Street.

Murray-Blanchard-Young Company, Providence, R. I.; H. A. Young, stationery; Grand Hotel.

Posner Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; S. Fleishman, cloaks, suits, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Albert.

Shartenburg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; C. H. Whitney, carpets; 52 Franklin Street.

Hyman, H., Denver, Col.; clothing; Hoffman House.

Schaffner, L., Cleveland, Ohio; woolens; Hoffman House.

Kann, S., Sons, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Kann, dress

HARD FIGHT AT KIMBERLEY

Major Scott-Turner Killed Leading a Fierce Sortie.

TRENCHES RUSHED UNDER FIRE

Armored Train and Machine Guns Hold in Check the Boer Forces, of Whom Twenty-eight Are Captured.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The sortie from Kimberley on Nov. 25 appears to have been much more serious than had been supposed. Details are now arriving of a reconnoissance in force by mounted troops under Major Scott-Turner, at dawn, in the direction of a ridge near Carter's Farm, where the Boers were strongly intrenched. Finding the Boer pickets asleep, Major Scott-Turner proceeded along the ridge under cover and rushed the Boer redoubts at 5:25 o'clock in the face of a hail of bullets.

The Boers hoisted a white flag and fired at the British under its protection before surrendering. Owing possibly to the exhaustion of their ammunition, the British were unable to follow up the attack and to seize a large Boer laager about 300 yards ahead, especially as Boer reinforcements were seen approaching and the enemy was keeping up a heavy fire from the shelter of the thick bush.

During the sortie an armored train reconnoitred north and south, while a considerable force of British, with field guns and Maxims, advanced toward Spytfontein, holding the Boers in check in that direction.

Ten guns were engaged simultaneously, and, viewed from the conning tower, an artillery duel seemed proceeding in every direction, except toward Kentlworth, the fusillade being terrible. At 8 o'clock, having no force sufficient to hold the position he had stormed, Major Scott-Turner began gradually retiring his men. He had a horse shot under him, and a bullet went through the fleshy part of his shoulder. Several men had terrible wounds.

It is alleged that the Boers used Martinis and explosive bullets, and that they frequently fired at the British ambulance wagons. The British captured twenty-eight of the enemy.

There appears to be some doubt as to whether this was the reconnaissance in which, according to the announcement of the War Office, Major Scott-Turner was killed, or whether that officer met his fate in a subsequent sortie.

The War Office, however, has received a list of casualties, said to have been suffered by the British at Kimberley on Nov. 28, as follows: Killed—Major Scott-Turner of the Black Watch, Lieut. C. Wright of the Kimberley Light Horse, and twenty non-commissioned officers and men.

Wounded—Capt. Walleck, Lieuts. Clifford and Watson, and twenty-eight non-commissioned officers and men.

This seems to indicate clearly that the death of Major Scott-Turner occurred in the sortie of Nov. 28.

Dispatches from Ladysmith, dated Dec. 2, say: "The hottest bombardment of the siege took place last Thursday. The Boers got a new big gun in position on Lombard's Kop, completely commanding the town, and shelled our camp that day and yesterday, planting shells with great accuracy in the camp of the Gordon Highlanders and the Manchester Regiment, where there were many narrow escapes.

"To-day the enemy resumed the bombardment, doing some very effective shooting. Several of our guns have been shattered by the Boer big guns."

Modder River dispatches say that the Boers are encamped amid the hills half way to Kimberley; but it is also asserted that a large body of the enemy has gone in the direction of Jacobsdal. It is possible, therefore, that Lord Methuen may endeavor to clear his right flank as far as Jacobsdal before continuing his advance. He is still waiting at Modder River for stores, guns, and ammunition.

From Queenstown, Cape Colony, comes word that the Boers have become very active in the country around Stormberg Junction, to which Gen. Gatacre will make his next move. The telegraph lines have been cut in various places, and communication with Steynsburg, Dordrecht, and Maraisburg has been severed.

It is believed here that the beleagured garrison at Ladysmith is suffering from confinement, restricted diet, and the increasing volume of the Boer artillery fire, especially that of the additional heavy-calibre gun placed in position 5,000 yards from the western defenses. The dispatches relate that the Boers had discovered the most vulnerable points of the garrison and that the shelling was becoming disagreeably effective. The rations had been reduced and there was a great deal of sickness.

Nevertheless, the troops of the garrison were in every way preparing to meet the assault which it was anticipated the Boers would carry out in a final effort to reduce the city. The belief was current in Ladysmith that the Boers were preparing for a retrograde movement after another attack. Several bodies of burghers were reported to have been seen Nov. 28 moving in the direction of the Drakensburg range, while, Nov. 29, detachments were observed journeying northward with wagons. Discord between the Transvaalers and Free Staters was also reported. There was no indication, however, that the Boers were preparing to dismantle their gun positions. But the idea was prevalent in some quarters of Ladysmith that the continued shelling of the place was intended to cover the retirement of other Boer forces toward the Transvaal frontiers.

A dispatch from Frere dated Sunday, Dec. 3, reports that in Col. Lord Dundonald's reconnaissance near Colenso, fifteen Boers were killed and many were wounded. The road bridge across the Tugela River is intact.

The same message reports that President Krüger is anxious that the burghers leave Ladysmith in order to oppose the British marching in the direction of Pretoria from the west.

Advices from Putter's Kraal, the headquarters of Gen. Gatacre's division, dated Saturday, Dec. 2, say the Boers entered Dordrecht that morning. This, it is added, is probably Gen. Grobler's force of 1,500 men from Stormberg.

There is a possibility, if Gen. Buller asks for further reinforcements, that a brigade of militia will be sent to South Africa, with the view of conciliating the militiamen, who think that branch of the service has been slighted in favor of the reservists.

In compliance with a requisition signed by Messrs. W. Redmond, John Clancy, and others, the Lord Mayor of Dublin's locum tenens has called a meeting of the Corporation for Dec. 11 to dispose of a motion in which the Corporation will deplore the "infliction on the South African Republics of this lamentable, cruel and unnecessary war" and protest against a policy "involving loss of life and enormous expenditure."

BOERS INSULT AN AMERICAN.

Passport Not Recognized and the Flag Treated with Disrespect.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The Times prints a letter from an American citizen who left Johannesburg because he was liable to be impressed, and who had learned that the United States Consul was unable to protect him.

He complains bitterly that the American flag was not respected in Pretoria, that his passport was not recognized, and that his position was practically unbearable.

BOERS ARE LEAVING LADYSMITH?

Free State Troops Said to Have Abandoned Siege.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—A dispatch from Frere Camp, dated Dec. 5, says:

"It is rumored that 6,000 Free State troops have left Ladysmith, entertaining the gravest fears as to the safety of their own country."

BOER LOSSES ARE UNDERSTATED.

Gen. Buller Charges Them with Distorting the Figures.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The War Office has received the following from Gen. Buller:

"PIETERMARITZBURG, Dec. 5.—It is very difficult to make any statement in regard to the enemy's loss. For instance, at Belmont eighty-one of their dead were accounted for. The enemy gave fifteen as the number of killed. There is every reason to believe that the enemy's loss in the fight at Ladysmith Nov. 9 was over 800 killed and wounded. Information from a trustworthy Boer source shows that at Hildyard's fight Nov. 23 the enemy lost 30 killed and 100 wounded. It is impossible to say how far these numbers are correct, but it is evident the enemy does not admit a tenth of the losses suffered. Intercepted dispatches to Joubert from a commander show that even the official dispatches contain decidedly inaccurate information in this respect."

MASON FAVORS THE TRANSVAAL.

Illinois Senator Would Have Congress Express Sympathy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Mr. Mason of Illinois, in the Senate to-day, offered the following resolution, which he asked be allowed to lie upon the table until he should call it up:

"Whereas, From the hour of achieving their own independence the people of the United States have regarded with sympathy the struggles of other people to free themselves from European domination; therefore,

"Resolved, by the Senate of the United States, That we watch with deep and abiding interest the heroic battle of the South African Republic against cruelty and oppression, and our best hopes go out for the full success of their determined contest for liberty."

GEN. JOUBERT IS INDISPOSED.

Announced from Pretoria that He Is Under Treatment.

PRETORIA, Dec. 2, via Lorenzo Marques, Dec. 4.—Gen. Joubert is indisposed, and has arrived at Volksrust, across the Transvaal border, (not far from Charlestown, in the extreme north of Natal,) for medical treatment.

A dispatch from the head laager, where Gen. Schalkburger is in supreme command during the absence of Gen. Joubert, announces that a council of war was held Dec. 2 with reference to assaulting Ladysmith. The State Attorney has arrived at the camp to advise the Boer commanders. Everything is quiet at Ladysmith.

Dispatches from the West report that there was a heavy artillery duel at Mafeking during the morning of Dec. 2.

All is quiet at Kimberley. Comfortable wood and iron houses have been erected at Waterfall, a few miles from Pretoria, for the rank and file of the British prisoners.

Count Deville Leblois, a Colonel in the French Army, has joined the Transvaal forces as an authorized military attaché.

BOERS STILL IGNORE MACRUM.

Continue to Refuse to Let the American Consul Act.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—It is reported from Cape Town that the Transvaal Government still refuses to acknowledge the right of the United States to interfere regarding prisoners in Pretoria, insisting that Great Britain must inquire through Commandant Gen. Joubert.

CONSUL MACRUM HEARD FROM.

American Representative Tells of Conditions in the Transvaal.

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio, Dec. 6.—Letters received from Charles F. Macrum, United States Consul at Pretoria, who has resigned his position, by friends in this city, his home, are of interest in view of the recent dispatches from Washington regarding his experience in the Transvaal as representative during the war of the interests of the subjects of Great Britain in the South African Republic. Letters from his wife also give a graphic picture of the condition of affairs in Krüger's capital. Consul Macrum writes:

"We are in the midst of it. The shooting has commenced. Gen. Cronje has taken the railroad at Mafeking, blown up some trains, and taken some prisoners, ammunition, &c. The Boers want to make a good fight of it, and will be a mighty hard lot to beat.

"The British who have not been granted permits to stay have been ordered out by Wednesday, and the Lord help those who are not gone at that time. I suppose they will all go on time. The Government has provided for their transportation if unable to pay.

"We will be cared for, so you need not worry. The Government is more friendly to me now than before, even since I took over the British interests."

Mrs. Macrum writes:

"You thought it terrible during the Spanish-American war. Well, you know nothing about it. I cannot describe affairs here. Every citizen between the ages of sixteen and sixty has gone to the front, and now there is nothing for these women in the South African Republic to do but to sit and watch developments. On the Boer side there will be no backing down. There is a great deal of distress, especially in Johannesburg.

"Everybody here would like to be an American citizen."

European Officers to Aid the Boers.

LISBON, Dec. 6.—Two Russian Colonels, a French General, and a French Colonel, who have been engaged by Dr. Leyds to assist in the defense of Pretoria, left today for Lorenzo Marques. They were escorted to the steamer by the Secretary of the French Legation here.

British Wounded Reach London.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The first batch of wounded soldiers from South Africa, numbering 133 men, arrived in the Thames today on board the British transport Sumatra, which left Table Bay about Nov. 15.

Americans Presented to the Queen.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—Mrs. Ronalds and Mrs. Blow of the American Ladies' Hospital Ship Committee, were presented to the Queen yesterday by Lady Randolph Churchill.

THE OCEANIC SHOWS SPEED.

Run from Queenstown Made in 5 Days 20 Hours and 42 Minutes.

The White Sar Line steamship Oceanic, which arrived yesterday, made a trip which suggested that she is beginning to show a reserve power not developed on earlier trips. She made the run from Queenstown in five days, 20 hours and 42 minutes, covering a course of 2,778 nautical miles at an average speed of 19.74 knots.

Her days' runs were 474, 514, 489, 498, 478, and 352 nautical miles. She had moderate weather throughout.

ADRIFT AT SEA IN A LAUNCH.

Peril and Suffering of Seth Low's Secretary and His Friends.

BABYLON, L. I., Dec. 6.—James W. Eaton, private secretary of Seth Low, who is Superintendent of the Episcopal Sunday School here, left this place with a party of friends yesterday morning in Mr. Eaton's naphtha launch Clip, for a trip to sea. The boat's machinery broke down when it was several miles off the coast. It drifted about for the rest of the day out of sight of land.

It was finally anchored for the night near the Romer Shoals, between Sandy Hook and Coney Island, having been carried there by the tide. The wind blew almost a hurricane, and the launch nearly filled with water.

The party suffered greatly from the cold and exposure. With much difficulty the party managed to navigate the boat to New York this morning.

C. OLIVER ISELIN SAILS.

Has Not Yet Decided to Take the Columbia Abroad.

C. Oliver Iselin, managing owner of the yacht Columbia, and Mrs. Iselin were among the passengers of the steamship St. Paul, which sailed for Southampton yesterday morning. Mr. Iselin declined to divulge what plans he had considered for Columbia, and said that his object in making the voyage was solely for pleasure, and was not significant at all from the viewpoint of a racing yachtsman.

"Have you given orders to have the Columbia sent abroad?" was asked.

"I have not made up my mind yet," he replied. "The Columbia was built with the understanding that she might go abroad if she defeated Shamrock, but whether or not the rules that prevail on the other side will be too great a handicap for a craft of her depth and form, I am unable to say at present. I can say, however, that the subject of taking her across has been widely discussed.

"I have read a great deal about the Distant Shore, Charles Rose's new ninety-footer, and have also heard of another new Watson boat that is expected to be a flyer. Neither of these craft troubles me in the least, and if I conclude to take Columbia to the other side, I will enter her in every race in which she is eligible. I expect to go to London as soon as I land, and will, of course, meet Sir Thomas Lipton and probably other yachtsmen."

TIFFANY
FAVRILE GLASS

This new glass possesses limitless range of color and variety of texture, and every piece is initialed or signed by Louis C. Tiffany.

Many pieces, many prices
TIFFANY STUDIOS
333 to 341 Fourth Avenue

NO NEWS FROM GEN. YOUNG

Gen. Otis Reports No Word Has Been Received Since Nov. 29.

THE NIGHT ATTACK AT VIGAN

Sick and Footsore American Soldiers Drove Out a Superior Force of Rebels—Killed Forty.

MANILA, Dec. 6.—Lieut. Col. Parker of the Forty-fifth Infantry commanded at Vigan, Province of South Ilocos, when that place was attacked Monday, Dec. 4, by a force of insurgents. The American force consisted of Company B of the Thirty-third Regiment and 150 sick men, many of whom shared in the first attack, which was made at 4 o'clock in the morning and lasted until 8 o'clock.

The Filipinos, who were estimated to have numbered about 800 men, and were commanded by Gen. Mino, came from the outskirts of the town to the port. The fighting was from house to house and almost hand to hand. The Americans captured eighty-four rifles and several prisoners. The official report says that three men were wounded.

Col. Bisbee is sending reinforcements to Vigan on board the gunboat Wheeling.

Col. Parker praised the bravery of the sick American soldiers. Every man who was able to stand handled a rifle during the attack.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Gen. Otis to-day cabled the War Department that he has had no word of Gen. Young for a week. This is taken to indicate that Gen. Young is continuing his hot pursuit of Aguinaldo and probably is in a country where he regards it as unsafe to use couriers. Gen. Otis's dispatch, which follows, also gives an official account of Lieut. Col. Parker's engagement at Vigan:

"MANILA, Dec. 6.

"Gen. Young, with thirteen companies of infantry and nine troops of cavalry, not heard from since 29th ult. He was then about twenty miles south of Vigan, and most of the troops marching to his support; but then had with him three troops of cavalry, a battalion of the Thirty-third Infantry, and Macabebe scouts. One company of Thirty-third Infantry sent by boat to Vigan to reinforce navy there.

"Lieut. Col. Parker, Forty-fifth, reports from Vigan 5th inst. that he has not heard from Young for a week. Insurgents 800 strong made attack on his force, consisting of B Company and 153 sick and footsore men of the Thirty-third Infantry, at 4 o'clock on morning of the 4th, entering city in darkness; severe street fighting ensued, continued four hours; enemy driven out, leaving behind 40 dead, 32 prisoners, including many officers, and 84 rifles; now on outskirts intrenching.

"Parker says can hold out indefinitely; plenty rations and ammunition. His loss 8 enlisted men killed, 3 wounded. One hundred and sixty men now being transported from San Fabian to his relief; Young must be in vicinity with large force."

Where Last Fighting Took Place.

Vigan, the scene of the recent fierce fight between American troops and attacking Filipinos, is situated on an island in the estuary of the River Abra, 110 miles north of Dagupan, on the west coast of Luzon. The city is more than ninety miles from Bayombong, the first-reported objective point of Aguinaldo's flight, and twenty-two miles west of Bangued, the city in which American prisoners are supposed to be held.

DOUBT REBEL'S DESIRE TO QUIT.

Officials Do Not Believe Aguinaldo Can Be Induced to Surrender.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Relative to the rumor from Hongkong that Aguinaldo is willing to surrender to United States Consul Wildman, it is learned that, though the Consul himself has cherished that belief for some months past, the Government here has been without any assurance of the soundness of his conclusion.

Mr. Wildman is not the only official representing the United States in the Far East who has expressed confidence in his ability to persuade Aguinaldo to cease hostilities, but for some reason the Administration has always been skeptical as to these undertakings.

This report from Hongkong is believed to be nothing more than a revival of some of the old rumors.

GEN. GORDON ON THE PHILIPPINES.

Says that He Is Not in Favor of Pulling Down the Flag.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 6.—Gen. John B. Gordon of Georgia, Commander in Chief of the Confederate Veterans of America, made a declaration on the Philippine question today. He said:

"My sympathies go out to the men who are fighting under the Stars and Stripes wherever they are, and I am not in favor of pulling down the flag. I guess that shows where I stand."

GEN. LEONARD WOOD PROMOTED

Nominated by the President to be Major General of Volunteers—Other Officers Advanced.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The President to-day nominated Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood, United States Volunteers, to be a Major General of Volunteers. He also nominated Col. Edgar R. Kellogg of the Sixth United States Infantry, Col. Gilbert S. Carpenter of the Eighteenth United States Infantry, Col. William A. Kobbe of the Thirty-fifth United States Volunteers, and Col. J. Franklin Bell of the Thirty-sixth United States Volunteers to be Brigadier General of Volunteers.

According to the officials of the War Department, the promotion of Gen. Wood to the grade of Major General of Volunteers is not likely to cause any immediate change in his present station and duties as commander of the military Provinces of Santiago and Puerto Principe. Gen. Wood had an interview with Secretary Root at the War Department to-day, and at its conclusion said that he expected to return to Santiago in a few days, but that it was possible he might be allowed to spend the Christmas holidays in this city. As Major General of Volunteers, Gen. Wood will be the second ranking officer in Cuba, his single military superior being Major Gen. Brooke, commanding the division, who is a Major General in the regular establishment.

Gen. Wood's advancement gives him rank above Gens. Wilson, Lee, Wheeler, Bates, Young, Chaffee, and Ludlow, all of whom were senior to him in the volunteer army. Although all the officers named were Major Generals of Volunteers during the Spanish war, they at present hold only the rank of Brigadier General. Counting Gen. Wood, there are now eight Major Generals in the army, including Gens. Miles, Merritt, and Brooke of the regular army. The other volunteer Major Generals are Shafter, Otis, Lawton, and MacArthur.

Gen. Wood's appointment is made under authority of the statute allowing an officer of that rank for every 12,000 men in active military service. Including the 35,000 volunteers recently enlisted for service in the Philippines, the present strength of the army is in round numbers 100,000 men.

Col. Kellogg of the Sixth Infantry and Col. Carpenter of the Eighteenth Infantry, who were nominated as Brigadier Generals in the regular army, will be placed on the retired list immediately. Both held the rank of Brigadier General in the volunteer establishment during the Spanish war. Col. Carpenter is now in command of his regiment in the Philippines. Col. Kellogg started to the Philippines with his regiment, but was taken sick en route, and was compelled to return to the United States from Honolulu. He was twice brevetted for gallantry and meritorious action during the civil war.

MOVEMENTS OF TRANSPORTS.

PORT SAID, Dec. 6.—The United States transport Meade, formerly the American Line steamer Berlin, from New York Nov. 16 for Manila, with 1,110 men of the Forty-third Regiment on board, has arrived here.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The arrival of the transport Meade at Port Said with the Forty-third Infantry was announced to the War Department to-day. No casualties are reported.

The War Department has also been informed of the arrival at Malta to-day of the transport Logan. She has on board the Forty-first Infantry, Col. Richmond, and reports all well.

Capt. Chadwick Relieved.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Capt. Chadwick, who was Chief of Staff of the North Atlantic Squadron, at his own request has been relieved of the command of the New York by Capt. Snow, who has just returned from Puerto Rico, where he commanded the naval station. The change will take effect on the 12th inst., and Capt. Chadwick will go on leave of absence.

The Nashville Arrives at Colombo.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The Nashville arrived at Colombo, Island of Ceylon, yesterday on her way to Manila.

BURNZ CONFESSES HIS CRIME.

Tells Capt. McClusky How He Murdered Herbert P. Fellows, the Scarsdale Station Agent.

Edgar Burnz, who killed Herbert P. Fellows, station agent at Scarsdale, Monday night, and who was captured at 2 o'clock yesterday morning at the Madison Square Garden, made a confession to Chief of Detectives McClusky during the day and was taken back to the scene of his crime, where an inquest was held over the body of the station agent. A woman with whom he boarded for a week at Scarsdale testified at the inquest that the boy fell off a house two years ago and that she has always considered him irresponsible for many of his wild actions.

Burnz's story to Capt. McClusky related almost every detail in connection with the murder and was told in a cool and rather bragging fashion. He said he was born in New York City and lived until about a week ago with his father and mother. He had some difficulty with his father and left home. He claims not to have had any intention of murdering Fellows when he went to the railway station, and talked with him Monday night.

When the station agent closed up his station the boy walked toward his home with him. When they reached a dark place in the road he says he was seized with an uncontrollable desire to kill and rob Fellows. He drew his revolver and fired. As the man fell forward with the ball in his brain the boy says he grabbed a satchel containing $75 and a pocketbook which was in his hip pocket containing about $30. He left the man to die and ran away.

Taking the money from the pocketbook and the satchel he threw them into a clump of bushes and boarded a train for this city, going directly to the bicycle race at the Garden. He stopped there until daylight, and then went to the Metropolitan Hotel, where he took a room and slept until 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. Then he purchased a pair of shoes, a clean collar and necktie, and took dinner.

He went to the race again in the evening, and about midnight visited a Tenderloin resort, where he met Ella Smith and took her to the Garden. They remained together until he was captured by a local detective, assisted by detectives from Scarsdale.

At the inquest, which was held in the home of the murdered man, Burnz was held for the action of the Grand Jury, which meets Monday, and he will probably be tried at once. It is thought he will not make any defense. Mrs. Fellows, the wife of the murdered man, is ill in bed from shock. The satchel and pocketbook were recovered where Burnz said he threw them in the bushes, and when the wife identified them she kissed them.

MOTORMAN KILLED BY HIS CAR.

Fell to His Death While Leaning Over the Dashboard.

CARLSTADT, N. J., Dec. 6.—Clarence W. Smith, thirty-two years old, a motorman employed by the Newark and Hackensack Traction Company, was instantly killed by his own car to-day. Smith was leaning over the dashboard on the front platform trying to examine the headlight when he lost his balance and fell from the rapidly moving car.

He struck on his head between the rails and the wheels of the car passed over his body. The accident occurred near the power house in East Rutherford. He leaves a wife and two children and resided here.

TELEPHONE CO-OPERATION.

The Federal Company Waiting for New York Lines to Work West.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 6.—At a meeting of the capitalists interested in the Federal Telephone Company held here it has been decided to co-operate with the Telephone and Telegraph Company of America as soon as the lines of the latter company have been constructed westward to the borders of Ohio.

The East is not developed nearly as completely as the Middle West, it is said, and according to President Henry Everett there will be no consolidation until the Eastern people extend their system to the borders of Ohio.

"We shall go ahead and develop the State of Ohio," said Mr. Everett, "as we started out. We will inform the Eastern people that when their lines reach this State we will be very glad to co-operate with them."

Amethyst Brooches.

Our stock of Amethysts is unexcelled for purity of color and richness of settings.

Amethyst Brooches, set with pearls, $12.00 to $100.00

Amethyst Brooches, set with diamonds, $50.00 to $450.00

Theodore A. Kohn & Son
JEWELERS
56 West 23d Street

LEGAL FIGHT IN KENTUCKY

State Board Hears Arguments on Its Powers.

GOVERNORSHIP IN THE BALANCE

Democrats Claim that Returns Made in Obedience to an Order of Court Should Be Rejected.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 6.—The State Board of Election Commissioners heard arguments to-day in the contested election cases. In behalf of Taylor, the Republican candidate for Governor, it was argued that the board had no right to go behind the returns received from the county election officers; the attorneys for Goebel, the Democratic candidate, opposed this proposition.

In deciding the course of argument, it was arranged that the Democrats should have the close. The Republicans agreed to open, and D. W. Farleigh spoke for them. He claimed that no State in the Union permitted a State Election Board to go behind the returns of the County Canvassing Boards, saying that the matter had been decided in all the courts of the United States from the Supreme Court of the Nation down. He then cited authorities in support of his position. If it had been the intent of the statute that the Canvassing Board had the right to go behind the returns, he said, why should there have been anything in the statutes providing for the creation of a Contesting Board.

Commissioner Ellis asked if the decisions did not show that the Court of Appeals had decided that canvassing boards had judicial power. Mr. Farleigh then entered upon a long argument designed to prove that they did not.

Judge Pryor, Chairman of the Commissioners, during a pause in Mr. Farleigh's argument, said:

"I would like to invite the attention of counsel on both sides to this proposition, and I would like to hear arguments upon it: Suppose this board does undertake to examine returns, as the statutes say it shall have the power to do, how far does its power extend over the statutes?

Mr. Farleigh replied: "That is a most important question, and I was just about to enter upon it."

He then advanced arguments based upon the assertion that the right of the board of examiners to canvass the returns gave it no power to alter the certified returns of the county boards. He quoted authorities to show that the board had no right to examine anything but certified returns, as anything outside of that was only hearsay evidence, and therefore not admissible. Mr. Farleigh concluded his argument at 11:45 o'clock, saying it was simply a plain statement of the Republican position.

He was followed by R. F. Peak, for the Democrats, who argued that the board was more than a counting machine even while sitting as a Canvassing Board as well as a Board of Contests. He claimed that the State Board had more power than the county boards.

"You appoint them," he said, "and you surely have more power than those you appoint."

Mr. Peak claimed that the State Board had the right to determine whether the returns before the board are genuine. "Some of the returns before this board," he said, "are not returns at all." He claimed that in the case of Knox County, where the returns were made under the stress of a power of a mandamus, the board had a right to review and throw it out as not being the voluntary act of the officers of the election.

Mr. Peak argued that a return made under such circumstances was clearly in the revisionary powers of the board, and he asked that the board go behind the returns and declare the vote void, on the ground that the certificate was the act of a partisan Judge and not the work of the county officers. The word "examine" in that portion of the election law defining the power of the board was then brought up by the speaker.

"Why," he asked, "if this board was meant to be nothing but a mathematical machine, what was the necessity of inserting the word 'examine' in the law?"

Under the old law, Mr. Peak said, the powers of the board were defined as being "to meet and open the returns." The word "examine," he claimed, had the effect of giving the board the right to go behind the returns on the county certificates. Mr. Peak closed his address by a vigorous argument that the board had every right to do so, and to accept the evidence regarding alleged frauds in the City of Louisville, which Secretary of State Finley declined to receive.

After a recess Mr. Willson, for the Republicans, took up the election troubles in the "passed counties" and went over the allegations in each case in detail. The word "examine" in the statute defining the powers of the board, he declared, meant that the board should examine the statement of votes cast and not enter into the method of their being cast. He concluded his argument with Nelson County.

A recess of twenty minutes was taken on account of the illness of Commissioner Poyntz, who was overcome by the heat and close air of the Senate chamber.

Lewis McQuowen of Bowling Green, for the Democrats, opened with a discussion of the proper construction to be put on the word "examine" in the election law, which meant, he declared, far more than that the Commissioners should perform the simple physical act of looking at the returns.

The argument at the night session was opened by Judge Alexander P. Humphrey on the Taylor side. He said the two principal issues involved were as to what the powers of the Board of Election Commissioners are, and as to what record this body has before it. His contention on the former point was that the board is merely a canvassing body without judicial powers, and on the latter that the supplemental returns from several counties and the record on which the Louisville contest is based are not legally before the board and cannot be considered.

Turning to the question of the vote of Louisville, Mr. Humphrey said it was proposed to throw out the entire vote of Louisville. This was proposed to the Election Commissioners of Jefferson County, but they declared they had no power to do it.

"Am I right, Judge Harris?" he said to the senior Democratic counsel.

"They did not say it in that form," replied Judge Harris.

"Did they say it in substance?" said Mr. Humphrey.

"Yes; they did," replied Judge Harris.

"And," continued Mr. Humphrey, "they certify to this board a mass of evidence they could not hear themselves."

Commissioner Ellis put to Mr. Humphrey the same question he had put to others during the day:

"Would the fact that ballots perfectly transparent were used in an election render that election void?"

"Not unless it is pronounced so through the course of a judicial inquiry," was the reply.

The board adjourned at 9 o'clock to meet at 9:30 to-morrow.

Call for a Silver Convention.

The State Committee of the Chicago Platform Democrats, an organization which grew out of the "Dollar Dinner" given in honor of William Jennings Bryan in April last, has issued a call for a State convention, to be held the first week in March, 1900, at which time they will declare their "adherence to the Chicago platform, elect and select delegates to the next National Convention of the Democratic Party who represent and will represent the Democracy of the State of New York." In the call, which is signed by James R. Brown, as Chairman, the State Committee makes it apparent that it is still at war with the men who are generally believed to be the leaders of the party in the State.

King Leopold
of Belgium

Appointed JOHANN Hoff as Honorary Member of the Sanitary College at Brussels, in consideration of the highly nutritious and beneficial action of the Genuine JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.

More strength in one dozen bottles of Johann Hoff's Malt Extract than in a cask of ale or porter, without their deleterious effects.

Ask for the Genuine JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.

IT MAKES FLESH AND BLOOD.

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SIEGEL COOPER CO.
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NEXT DOOR TO THE FOUNTAIN

Books for the Holidays. Our gathering this year in a library in itself—a library containing the choicest literature of other days and other times as well as of to-day—a library from which all minds can make a selection and of which all purses can afford to buy. You will make some Christmas presents, of course, to your home folks or your intimate friends. You couldn't select anything better than a good book, nor anything that will cost you less in proportion to its real value. Here are a few selections which will give you an idea of some of the good things that await you and the low prices which prevail throughout the department generally:

BOOKS FOR BOYS & GIRLS.
Over 200 titles to select from, published at 50 cents, 75 cents and $1.00; our price, per vol. 35c

A few of the titles:
A Sailor Boy with Dewey.—Bonehill.
The Boat Club.—Optic.
Now or Never.—Optic.
Lost in Samoa.—Ellis.
Red Rose and Tiger Lily.—Meade.
The Children's Pilgrimage.—Meade.
The Little Lame Prince.—Muloch.
Sundown Songs.—Laura Richards.
A Hole in the Wall.—Louisa M. Alcott.
The Cottage Neighbors.—Nora Perry.
Nonsense Songs.—Lear.
Off for Hawaii.—Bonehill.
Life of Kit Carson.—Ellis.
The Man Without a Country—Hale.
The Blue Fairy Book.—Lauge.

Bound Volume of Harper's Round Table, 1899, published at $2.50; our price . . . 1.25

Chatterbox for 1899, published in cloth at $2.00 and in boards at $1.25; our price, in cloth, $1.10, and in boards . . . 65c

The Gypsy Series, by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, 5 volumes, containing Gypsy's Cousin Joy, Gypsy Breynton, Gypsy's Sowing and Reaping, Gypsy's Year at the Golden Crescent, published at $2; our price . . . 1.15

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The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, Riverside Handy Volume Edition, bound in flexible cloth, gilt top, published at $1.25; our price . 35c

The Dutch and Quaker Colonies in America, by John Fiske, 2 volumes, published at $4.00; our price . . . 3.00

The New Illuminated Holy Bible, Teachers' Edition, self-pronouncing, with marginal references, concordance, maps and numerous helps and nearly 600 original illustrations, bound in flexible leather, divinity circuit, round corners, with red under gold edges, published at $2.50; our price 1.25

Smokers' Articles.
The largest variety of smokers' articles in New York is to be seen at the Big Store at the present time, any of which would make exceedingly appropriate Christmas presents to such of your friends as are smokers. On sale at our Cigar Department, also at the Smokers' Stand, in the Main Aisle, back of the Fountain, at these low prices:

Imported Weichsel Pipes, with flexible stem, sold elsewhere at 25c. each; here to-day at . . . 10c

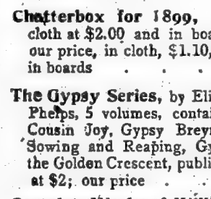

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Diaries for 1900—A complete assortment; price from 12c. up to . . . 1.85

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A Musical Department Special.
A people musically inclined love the sweet music of the zither. The one we offer for sale to-day is a very good instrument and very low priced. Just the thing for a Christmas present—almost anybody would be glad to get it.

$5.00 Columbia Zithers at $1.25.

This is the No. 1 Columbia Zither, with 31 strings; tuned to the key of C, with 4 chords; complete with instruction book, 3 pieces of music and music stand, pick and key. Nothing so good or so cheap has been offered for a long time in the musical line.

Violin Outfit, containing one-half or three-quarter size violin, bow and rosin, all put up in a case with lock and key; very special for to-day at 2.25

Sold on Main Floor, rear.

Obesity.
Corpulency.
The efficiency of "APENTA"
The Best Natural Aperient Water,
in removing fat and corpulency is proven by experience.
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Sole Agents of THE APOLLINARIS CO., Ld., London.

WANTS $300 TO MARRY HER.

Queer Case Comes Up Before Magistrate Meade.

Ignate Tracer, twenty years old, is a shirt operator, living on the lower east side, and so is Jennie Ehrlich. Accompanied by some of the young woman's friends they went yesterday to the Essex Market Police Court and asked Magistrate Meade to marry them. He refused, and they went to the office of a lawyer, where Alderman Minsky prepared to perform the ceremony.

Tracer hopped up suddenly and demanded $300 from the bride. She called him a deceiver and demanded $75 she said she had loaned him. A scramble followed, in which the bride-elect lost her hat, and then friends and spectators separated them, and they went again before Magistrate Meade. The bride-elect wanted the young man prosecuted.

"I thought you wanted to be married," said the Magistrate.

"But I want my $300 first," said the young man, "I'm a greenhorn. I get for a week's work $3."

"Won't you take 10 or 15 per cent. off the $300?" asked the Magistrate.

"Not a cent off I take," replied Tracer. "Business I start with the $300 maybe. Anyhow, work she have to."

"Oh," said the Magistrate, "you're a greenhorn, but you are going to make your wife work?"

"Why," spoke up the bride-elect. "I gave him $20 to bu

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

Helps to Your Comfort

TOO warm in the store? Not a bit of it—we've thermometers everywhere and competent men to see that the temperature is safe and that the air is kept as pure as modern facilities make possible.

We have the health of our helpers to guard.

Lay off your street wraps—you will find ample checking room on the Main Floor near Fourth avenue.

If you come from a distance—stay all day—if early, take breakfast here—50c, very dainty, scarcely a penny of profit to us. A satisfying midday luncheon, in course, at 35c. We'd make it all free if it wasn't for the abuse of it.

Store full? Yes, indeed, but comfortable. There's no need for any good natured person to lose temper—and somehow or another, the throngs at Wanamaker's are pleasant folks.

Things to see—

At 10:30 or 11:30 a.m. or 3 or 4:30 p.m.—H. Halsey-Stirling's Art Exhibitions—"Half Hours at the National Gallery in London." Mr. Halsey-Stirling refused $1,000 for a three weeks' exhibit at a New York play-house. He is here for two weeks—and newspapers and artists say the exhibition is marvelous.

The permanent Art Gallery, Fifth floor, has been re-hung, and the great painting, "End of the Siege of Saragossa," is added.

Tissot's pictures of The Christ and the Holy Land—Fifth floor.

Seventeen Christmas Tableaux—dreams of real and mythical folks—Rotunda.

Furnished House—Fourth floor.

Half-acre Toy Store, full of life and music—Basement.

An exhibit and sale of Angora Cats—Fifth floor.

And dear old Santa Claus a-smiling from every conceivable corner.

Guides are at the service of any one who asks for them, and Interpreters make it easy for those who speak French, Spanish, Portuguese or Italian. Stationed on Second floor, central.

To-day's Programme

Gevartius, Picture Sir Anthony Van Dyck.
Flatford Mill on the Stour, John Constable, R. A.
Beata Beatrix, - - Dante Rossetti.
Philip IV of Spain, - - - Velazquez.
Christ Disputing with Rabbini, - Luini.
Mrs. Siddons, - - Gainsborough.
A Hopeless Dawn, Frank Bramley, A.R.A.
Portrait of Himself, - Frank Dixon.
The Dweller in the Innermost, George Frederick Watts, R.A.
Sic Transit Gloria Mundi, George Frederick Watts, R.A.
Jonah, - George Frederick Watts, R.A.
Hope, - George Frederick Watts, R.A.

PIANO RECITAL AT 3 TO-DAY

Mr. Conrad Wirtz presiding.

Selections from Beethoven, Chopin, McDowell, Litolff, Martucci, Lassen-Liszt and Liszt's "Rhapsodie No. 2."

These recitals are being most graciously received, and are tendered with our compliments. Krell Elite Grand Piano used. Fifth floor.

China News---Dinner Sets

This china store is more like an exchange—we own no potteries, we are wedded to no one potter, but it is a fair field for every china worker and decorator in France, Germany, England and America.

Resident experts are going from pottery to pottery all the time, while two (and soon there'll be three) of our home managers make frequent extended journeys to the china centres of the world.

We get the pick—we get right prices; for no other retailer needs to buy so largely, thanks to you.

Let's look at two or three things—

These Haviland china Dinner Sets have 113 pieces, including soup tureen and the large meat dishes. Handles are gilt; general decoration is of blue flowers. **$16.50.** Any man that knows would call it fine value at $22 or $23.

Here are other sets from Limoges—not the Haviland potteries—101 pieces; embossed festoon shape; pink flowers, gold handles, **$20,** though fairly worth $27.50.

Haviland china sets, 113 pieces, six floral decorations; topped off with gold, **$45**—worth usually a third more.

Do you catch the spirit of this fine basement store? The best; with safe economy. Finest dinner set is $575; cheapest is $6.

Basement.

Floor Coverings of Various Furs

Even if there's no present need of these, or desire for ownership, you can't well afford to miss the display we've arranged. A central piece is the skin of a huge Polar Bear—it's $450. Another at $350. Some fine Grizzlies at $150 and upward. Beautiful Tiger skins at $85 to $350, and Leopards at $45 to $85. Skins of Wolves, Foxes, Wild Cats and Goats—an exceptional good collection of the latter. Black, white, gray, brown and combinations of those colors. These goat-skins are popular—not expensive. $2.25 and $2.50 for the unlined; $2 to $7.50 for the lined, according to size.

Third floor.

Shoes and Slippers Necessary and negligee footwear of high grades, in large assortments. Styles of to-day. Prices to your liking. A few items, not taken at random, nor yet selected as best. They are safe criterions by which to judge this shoe store.

There are shoes for men at $3.50, of specially selected kid, of calf, of enameled grain leather. A single sole of Texas oak leather twice as thick as the ordinary sole and twice as durable. Those with tan and black boarded calf we guarantee not to break within a year. We cannot warrant the kid and enamel, but all three kinds are equal to the usual $5 kinds. $3.50 for these.

Over one hundred sorts of slippers for men—40c to $5. It would be strange if your fancy were not in so large a collection.

And for women, shoes at $3. An excellent sort for skating. These are of calfskin with stout welted soles, full round toes; buttoned or laced.

Women's felt slippers at $1—Romeo cut, with fur trimming, and some with silk braid trimming, at $1.50. Both kinds are very neat, warm and comfortable.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

The Gentleman from Indiana Haven't read it? That's fine. You've a pleasure in store. A love story of the middle west, but so strong in plot and characters that no matter how grum you are it will hold your attention. It's a book for women and men, for anybody who can appreciate the story of a college-bred man who failed in life till he struck rock—and a lot of wrong-doers, and met a charming girl in Indiana, when he became editor and owner of the *Carlow County Herald.*

Booth Tarkington deserves great credit for writing such a book—strong, good English that shows the scholar without the utterance of a pedantic word.

It's quite a big book of 384 pages; published at $1.50. We sell it for $1.10, and the postage is 12c extra.

Book Store (both sides of Ninth street till after Christmas).

Candy Sugar Wafers—simple as taffy—taste like butter taffy but with pure flavorings added. 20c a pound.

The Christmas Mixed Candies at 20c are still more unusual.

Basement.

Diamonds This jewelry store is like a rose bud—complete, but not unfolded. It hasn't room to take a long breath—and we cannot find more room just now. It is the one section of the store that shines by refracted brightness from Philadelphia, where in two years the new Jewelry Store has stepped to the rank of one of the nation's four completest establishments. The same organization with added helpers, controls this bijou corner. Why tell all this? Because we sell gems as carefully and as knowingly as we sell silks, fabrics, furs and suits. And the Wanamaker ideas of price fairness make this a store you ought to know, but which must be known by its stored-up facilities.

DIAMOND BROOCHES

Single-stone Coils, $24 to $110; Scrolls, set with 5, 6 and 7 diamonds, $70 to $135; Sunbursts, $100 to $250; Crowns, $100; diamond and pearl Crowns, $105; Hearts, $160 to $230; Hearts with open centers, $110 to $140; Crescents, $50 to $150; pearl Sunbursts with diamond centers, $18 to $46.

DIAMOND SCARF PINS

Fleurs-de-lis, $32; Horse Shoes, $25 to $35; Oak Leaves of diamonds and pearls, $35; turquoise and diamond Clusters, $48; emerald and diamond Clusters, $75; pearl and diamond Clusters, $57; opal and diamond Clusters, $39; ruby and diamond Clusters, $62.50; diamond Crescents, $33; pearl and diamond Crescents, $40.

Broadway, and Tenth street.

Celluloid Articles We've brought from Europe some of the cutest workings in celluloid—boxes for powder, soap, salve, hair pins, moustache brushes in case, pocket mirrors, and so on. All the pieces have raised figures of some sort for ornamentation. This pin box has the most perfect fly and lady-bug, in color, apparently just alighted. The pieces 25c and 50c.

Main floor, Tenth street.

Hand-Colored Photographs These are pictures that sell usually at $4 unframed. About sixty are here at $2.25 each—with ornamental gilt frames about 23x28 in. They'll be found in the handsome new picture store, fifth floor—been there but a day. All good subjects—about two dozen in all.

If you have any framing to do you'll find our service prompt and satisfactory—cost moderate.

The boy or girl who gets a real grown-up-folk's Typewriter for a Christmas gift will have received a wonderful business impulse—for the typewriter is a foe to slovenliness. There are several fine machines at $100, and the Wanamaker-Wellington, peer of them, at $60.

Basement.

Pretty Things of Leather We found unusually handsome leather work in Paris and Vienna and Frankfort and Berlin last summer—some in London. Here's a piece that looks like sealskin with dreamy autumn colors painted on—never mind what it really is; it's leather and beautiful—a handkerchief case closing with green silk cord. $9.25.

There are some very complete Dressing Cases (maybe "toilet cases" would sound less like furniture), and the combs and brushes and other articles are really good. The cases are elegant examples of leather work. One before us is marked $18. There are finer pieces, up to $25, and little pieces for 50c and so on. Glove boxes, paper weights, calendars, picture frames—a jolly jumble of really novel, beautiful things.

Interested? We only brought a few of a sort—thought you'd thank us for keeping them rather select.

Tenth street side.

Have you our 1900 Book Catalogue, and our Picture Catalogue of the Wanamaker series of Calendars? Yours for the asking, and a postal card is sufficient to ask on.

Women's Jackets at $10

Yesterday these very ones were $15 and $16. Why reduced? We've a mind never to tell that any more—just one reason, to hurry out lagging twos and threes from large regular lots—a hundred all told—all sizes findable among them—fabrics are unfinished worsteds and kersey. All the jackets are full lined with either silk or satin.

The finest jacket here is $63; the finest long wrap is $180.

And the fashion writers depend on Wanamaker's for half their news.

Second floor.

950 Very Interesting Dolls

The doll population here runs into the score of thousands to-day—what fun it must have been to help form their beauty over in those funny German workshops, for the toy chief decided on blondes and brunettes and the eyes and tresses. He decided something more—that every doll that came to Wanamaker's should be plump and well-formed. There's a trickery by which "stretched" dolls are palmed off—you hear of a 26-in. doll at a price and find it, too; but it is a malformation, with poor head and scraggy limbs. Well. In taking the great regular lots we found some quite special ones. These for you to-day—at least they all should be sold to-day—

26-inch Dolls, plump and rosy; full-size bisque head; full jointed body; flaxen hair—**One ($1) Dollar.**

19-inch Dolls—same sort and same liberal proportions—**Fifty (50c) Cents.**

Dressed Dolls, 17 in. high; cloth body, bisque head, papier mache arms, **25c.**

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

BISHOP DOANE ON DIVORCE

Hope of Creating a Public Opinion Fatal to It.

DUTY OF CHURCH AND STATE

Cites Instances of Personal Condemnation as More Efficacious Than Law—A "Successive Polygamy."

Important addresses by Bishop William C. Doane of Albany, Bishop Walters of Jersey City, the Rev. W. I. Wishart of Allegheny, Penn.; Anthony Comstock, and others, were delivered at the second day's session of the National Reform Convention at the Broadway Tabernacle yesterday, which, with an intermission for luncheon, lasted from 9 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M. The Rev. Dr. S. F. Scovel, President of the association, presided in the morning, and the programme of the afternoon session was carried out under the direction of the Rev. Dr. R. M. Sommerville. The leading paper of the day was by Bishop Doane upon "Our Marriage and Divorce Laws—The Danger and Remedy," in which he spoke very plainly upon the question.

"Since the practical toleration of polygamy, which the United States law forbids, in Utah, is lifting its hideous head and smilingly asking acceptance in our non-Mormon society, demanding recognition by what the Mormons call the 'Gentile' courts, and expecting toleration by the Christian Church," said the Bishop, "it is high time that the matter should be ventilated and discussed in the open. Indeed, the hope of our day, when laws are loose and the comity of States makes them still looser, and when the sinners in this direction scorn all religious remonstrance, the only hope seems to me to be in the creation of a wholesome public opinion in whose atmosphere the thing cannot live.

"Two striking instances of what I think ought to be the habit of people in dealing with men and women who commit this sin are in my mind. One, a young girl who, accidentally meeting a man who had divorced his wife unlawfully, at the house of a friend, barely bowed her head when he was presented; to whom afterward one of the man's family said first: 'How could you treat him so cruelly? If you knew all, you would know how good a man he is,' and then, recovering herself, added: 'If the leaders of society would treat sinners of this sort as you have treated this man to-day, there would be less of the sin.'

AMERICAN WOMAN'S REBUKE.

"And only the other day, on the other side of the sea, a young American woman, whom one of these people who had gone through the mock ceremony of marriage after the pretense of divorce, approached with a jaunty certainty of recognition, looked carefully to make sure who the person was and then turned away without the slightest acknowledgment even of her presence.

"This is the kind of thing which, if men and women only had the courage of their convictions and the conviction of their own security, would be worth all the societies and all the sermons, and, I was going to say, all the improvement of laws in the world.

"The total number of divorces in the United States in the twenty years from 1867 to 1886 was 328,716, and the worst of all the showings is that they increased each year steadily and regularly in the most alarming ratio, the divorces of the last year, 1886, being three times as many as the divorces of the first year, 1867.

"The Cardinal Archbishop of Baltimore defines the difference between this business and Mormonism by saying: 'Mormonism consists in simultaneous polygamy, the law of divorce practically leads to successive polygamy. Divorces now amount to about 25,000 a year.

"If the State is to be responsible for the character of this civil contract, she ought to hedge it about with what I think I may call dignified difficulties. There ought to be a license required for every marriage, as well as the record of every marriage, in some official record of the State. The age of consent ought to be fixed, and ought to be uniform. The witnesses should be required to know the parties and to be known by the official who performs the ceremony. And the ceremony ought to be so far public, at least, as not to be evidently clandestine and concealed.

"In spite of the theory that the agreement before witnesses constitutes a marriage, and that the parties marry each other and so cannot be said to be married by the official, I do object to the extreme secularism of the statement in the New York State certificates, 'Married in my presence,' as if the person who officiated was virtually only one of the witnesses, and I do object; also, to the vulgar, bad English which describes the parties to the ceremony as 'bride and groom,' as though the husband had become a hostler.

"From the merely human point of view, I think the State ought to lay down certain impedimenta dirimentia, as the Roman canonists call them, of carefully considered hygienic laws; that some rule should be made as to the most patent and uniformly recognized improprieties of marriage, because of certain relations of kindred or affinity, and that all marriages should be accurately recorded and the records preserved. And then, I think, every Christian man ought to do all in his power to lift, to execute, to enforce, the State laws.

THE DUTY OF CLERGYMEN.

"There can be no question that no clergyman can be compelled or ought to be willing to take part in the solemnization of a marriage against the laws of the religious body which he represents; and, further than that, that no clergyman ought or can be forced to admit to the sacraments those who are married otherwise than as his communion holds God's word and will to allow. Besides this, the Christian Church (I mean by that the great company of Christian believers of all names) can and ought to do all that in them lies to safeguard the marriage tie. The publication of banns, the clear knowledge, either personally or through the witnesses whom the clergyman knows) of the parties proposing to marry, the consent of parents and guardians, the publicity of ceremony—these, I think, ought to be insisted upon. The runaway marriage is prima facie a suspicious case. And a marriage asked to be performed late at night in the parson's house had better be left over until the next morning and performed by a magistrate. And it is the bounden duty of every Christian minister to satisfy himself, not by hearsay or the careless assurance of unknown parties, but by positive evidence, that no obstacle, legal or canonical, exists.

"So far as I know the Church laws are inadequate and incomplete about these matters. So far as I know, too little pains is taken to make what laws there are known generally to the people. So far as I know, the churches and the clergy do not instruct their people as they ought to about what Christian marriage is.

"We are free from the foreign abomination of the 'mariage de convenance.' The marriage of commerce has found its place among us, by which the woman is sold, soul and body, to a fortune or a title, and the man buys the heart of the woman to break it, or to find none there. I make my appeal especially to the young people of to-day to beware of this other marriage of carelessness and childishness and thoughtlessness and frivolity. I have no doubt that we ought to go as far back as this, and even further, in our attempt to restore marriage to its rightful position.

"The State's dealing with divorce is perhaps the most serious question we have to face. I cannot avoid the thought that the distinction ought to be insisted on more than it is between separation and the dissolution of the bond. A woman ought to be protected from cruelty, from the indignities of drunkenness, from the need to bear the name of a man who has dishonored it, and from the exposure of her children to the awful influence of the example of a wicked man. And a man ought not to be compelled to support, to live with, and to keep his children under the influence of a wicked woman. These, of course, can be relieved by a decree of separation.

TO RESTRICT DIVORCE.

"I think there ought to be everywhere on the part of Christian men an effort to reduce the civil and legal causes for divorce to the one only cause of uncleanness before or unfaithfulness after marriage. There are, of course, practical reasons why this affects the woman more than the man; so also there are practical reasons why, logically, it seems more reasonable to let the incontinent party remarry. But there is no safety, it seems to me, except in the State confirming the divorce a vinculo to the one only possible ground which has the faintest show of warrant (and I think it a very faint one) in the New Testament Scriptures.

"The Church has no possible power to grant divorces. Its assumption of it or its exercise of it is a great wrong. I do not care much which way the attempt is made by ecclesiastics to intrude the Church in this function, it should be fowned down.

"The Church's concern really is with the question of a possible remarriage after divorce. There may be two, there cannot, it seems to me, be more than two, opinions about this. I confess I hold myself to the most stringent interpretation."

"The Purity Movement" was the first subject discussed, and it was spoken to by Anthony Comstock, Mrs. Whittemore of the Door of Hope, Mrs. Barrett, and Mrs. J. C. Martin.

Mr. Comstock dealt with the evils which from his experience he found beset the youth of this country on every hand. Recently, in University Place, he raided, he said, a gambling place connected by a subterranean passage with an annex disorderly house. This place, he had been credibly informed, was owned by a member of the State Legislature. It was also notorious, he said, that a member of the Legislature of this State was proprietor of a place frequented by degraded women.

Bishop Walters, colored, spoke on "The National Problem of Lynch Law." He denounced in strong language "the fiendish, revolting atrocities" that had marked the putting to death of many men of his race in the South by lawless mobs, and declared that lynching would have to be suppressed if the State was to be saved from ruin. He spoke of the aspirations of the colored portion of the population and appealed for a public sentiment that should result in insuring to negroes that "perfect equality with their white fellow-citizens to which they were entitled.

MR. M'KINLEY CRITICISED.

"President McKinley, in his message yesterday," the speaker said, "was very solicitous about the lynching of some Italians, and discoursed about it at length, but he hadn't one word to say about the lynching of his own subjects."

Bishop Walters's plea met with a sympathetic response from the audience, who warmly applauded him.

The Rev. W. I. Wishart's address was on "The Quickening of the Public Conscience." In it he took occasion to inveigh against the Sunday newspapers, "with their society scandals, trashy stories, and business advertisements," and the saloons, "which for a pecuniary consideration the State allows to remain open to blight the homes and damn the souls of its citizens."

This was the opening of a concerted attack by members of the association upon the Sunday newspaper, which will be carried on to-day at the final sessions of the convention, when the leading topic of discussion will be "Our Danger from Seven-Day Journalism."

COFFEE TRADE PETITION.

Santos Ships Held at Quarantine to Go to Boston—Attitude of Sugar Interests.

All sugar interests ridiculed yesterday a story that the "war" was at an end or about to end because the American Sugar Refining Company and Arbuckle Brothers had joined with other coffee importers in asking that coffee in ships from Santos be allowed to land. The denials came from the Arbuckles, the Sugar Trust and the Mollenhauer, National and Doscher refineries. Of the joining of coffee interests to influence President Murphy of the Board of Health, an officer of one of the most important concerns said:

"This does not mean that 'Lion' and 'Arlosa' have buried the hatchet or are going to. A situation has arisen where the policy of comity of interest is evident and there has been a joint representation by the coffee men to the President of the Health Department. It affects in no way the sugar situation. It is of course possible that we may seek legal redress. If President Murphy adheres to his decision not to let the Santos coffee land he will furnish a striking commentary on himself. As Chairman Dargin of the Health Department of Boston says: 'A vessel and cargo certified by Dr. Doty, Health Officer of New York, as having been disinfected, would be allowed to dock and land at this port without further treatment. If such vessel and cargo should arrive here from Santos at the present time we should discharge her cargo, disinfect it and the vessel at quarantine, and then permit the docking of the vessel and landing of cargo."

A petition to Mayor Van Wyck and President Murphy which yesterday received the signatures of nearly every member of the coffee trade said:

We, the undersigned merchants of New York, interested in the export and import trades of the City of New York, respectfully petition your Honor and your Board of Health to reconsider the present prohibitory orders placed on the landing of the cargoes of the coffee steamers now down the bay, and consistent with the protection of the public health, that sanitary and scientific measures be adopted that, while accomplishing the first, will permit of a continuance of the commerce of this port."

Collector Bidwell said yesterday that he would issue an order for the removal of the cargoes of the Roman Prince and Ragusa to the public stores, the masters of them having failed to deliver them to the agents within forty-eight hours after arrival at this port. This, as in the case of the J. W. Taylor, is done to give the cases a legal status and to avoid technical entanglements. In the case of the Taylor, Surveyor Croft was directed not to act on the general order issued on Tuesday.

The statement of the Boston health authorities above referred to was in a letter to A. C. Lombard & Co. of this city.

As soon as it became known that the vessels from Santos would be permitted to dock in Boston and to land their cargoes there, the agents here of the steamships Roman Prince and Ragusa announced their intention of sending those vessels to Boston. This being the case, it is expected that Collector Bidwell, on being notified, will not enforce the order for the removal of the cargoes to the public stores.

Dr. Doty yesterday completed a bacteriological examination of the dead rats taken from the hold of the steamer J. W. Taylor. No bubonic plague germs were found.

The seven lighters containing the coffee from the Taylor were released from Quarantine yesterday, but President Murphy refused to permit them to land the coffee, and they remained off Quarantine. He said that he would hold a public hearing at 10 o'clock Saturday morning and hear what the coffee merchants have to say, but that they may talk only of such of the vessels as have had no sickness aboard.

Two lighters and a Chapman wrecking tug yesterday lay alongside the coffee steamship Lassell, which was wrecked near Clifton after she was run into by the steamship Friesland on Sunday. A considerable part of the coffee was transferred to the lighters, and the wrecking boat was engaged pumping her out. The wreckers said that the coffee was swelling from being wet, and had already caused one of the decks to buckle.

GET AUTOMOBILE LICENSES.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt and H. P. Whitney Among Those Examined.

The Steam Boiler Inspector's Bureau, where persons must go and pass examinations before they can operate automobiles within the limits of the city, is located on the second floor of the Police Headquarters building. Within the past few weeks several prominent men have been examined and licensed to operate their motor carriages on the public streets and their vehicles have been tested according to law.

Among those who have received licenses are: Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Harry Payne Whitney, Charles E. Proctor, A. R. Shattuck, the son-in-law of ex-Mayor Strong; A. I. Barber, and E. H. Lyons.

EX-ARMY CHAPLAIN OPPOSED.

Lecture of Mr. McQueen, Alleged Anti-Imperialist, May Be Stopped.

An effort may be made at the Gramatan Club at Bronxville to-morrow night to prevent the Rev. Peter McQueen, pastor of the Day Street Congregational Church, Boston, and until recently an army Chaplain in the Philippines, from lecturing at the club on "The War of the Tagalos." Mr. McQueen, seven years ago, was pastor of the Bronxville Reformed Church. In that church, according to the original plans, the lecture was to be given.

That arrangement, however, was blocked by ex-Assemblyman Alfred E. Smith, one of the Trustees of the church. Several weeks ago Mr. Smith read an interview in which the Rev. Mr. McQueen was alleged to have expressed anti-imperialistic views, to have attacked Gen. Lawton, and to have pronounced the war a crime. To this Mr. Smith's opposition was due.

Having been refused the use of the church building, Mr. McQueen has obtained the Gramatan Club's quarters, and there he expects to lecture to-morrow night. Mr. Smith, it is said, will go to the clubhouse at that time and seek to prevent Mr. McQueen from doing so.

"It is all the result of a misunderstanding," said Mr. McQueen to a TIMES reporter, at the Murray Hill Hotel last night, "and I am at a loss to understand Mr. Smith's course. Gen. Lawton is one of my warmest friends and I am in sympathy with the colonial policy of the Administration. I am not a theorist but a historian, and I purpose to lecture on Friday in Bronxville, no matter what Mr. Smith's views may be in the matter."

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MEETING OF ENGINEERS

Discussion on Steam Engines and Boiler Test Rules.

THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Papers on Progress and Reform in Their Work by Mechanical Experts.

Ten papers were read and discussed at yesterday's sessions of the twentieth annual convention of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, which were held in the library of the society's house at 12 West Thirty-first Street. Seven of these were read during the morning session, the most important being, "The steam Engine of the Nineteenth Century," by R. H. Thurston, and the report of the committee on the revision of the code relative to the standard method of conducting steam boiler trials. The feature of the evening's session was the paper entitled "Education of Machinists, Foremen, and Mechanical Engineers," and was read by Mr. P. Higgins.

The morning sitting began at 10 o'clock with the business session, which included the reports of the various committees. The following officers were elected: President—Charles H. Morgan; Vice Presidents—E. D. Meier, George R. Stetson, B. H. Warren, Jesse M. Smith, Stevenson Taylor, David Townsend; Treasurer—William H. Wiley; Secretary—F. R. Hutton.

The committee having charge of the matter of boiler trials reported that during the last thirteen years the methods and instruments used for testing boilers had materially changed, and that at present some form of calorimeter in which coal is burned in an atmosphere of oxygen gas is to be preferred. This committee, consisting of Charles E. Emery, William Kent, George H. Barrus, Charles T. Porter, Robert H. Thurston, Robert W. Hunt, F. W. Dean, J. S. Coon, and William B. Potter, recommended "that, as far as possible, the capacity of a boiler be expressed in terms of the number of pounds of water evaporated per hour from and at 212 degrees. It does not seem expedient, however, to abandon the widely recognized measure of capacity of stationary or land boilers expressed in terms of 'boiler horse power.'"

The committee determined to accept the Centennial standard, and to recommend "that in all standard trials the commercial horse power be taken as an evaporation of 30 pounds of water per hour from a feed-water temperature of 100 degrees Fahr. into steam at 70 pounds gauge pressure, which shall be considered to be equal to 34½ units of evaporation; that is, to 34½ pounds of water evaporated from a feed-water temperature of 212 degrees Fahr. into steam at the same temperature. This standard is equal to 33,305 thermal units per hour."

The report concludes with several rules for conducting boiler trials, which include provision for a thorough examination of boiler and equipment previous to the test, recommendations for, a knowledge of the character of the coal to be used, uniformity of conditions, quality of steam, &c., and insistence on the importance of keeping a record of every event connected with the progress of the trial. The methods of calculating the efficiency of the boiler were also defined, based both on the combustion and coal. The consensus of opinion was that the plan outlined by the committee was a wise one.

Prof. R. H. Thurston of Cornell University followed with a paper on "The Steam Engine at the End of the Nineteenth Century." He said, in part:

"The end of the nineteenth century is that of one which will always remain preeminent in history as the age in which the steam engine took shape in the hands of Watt and Sickles, and Corliss and Greene, of Porter and their successors, and thus brought in the factory system and all our modern methods of production, with their resultant effects in the reduction of costs of production, in the improvement of the condition of the people and in all the material advancement in the industrial arts which has made the century distinctively one of supremacy of the mechanic arts.

"The close of the century finds the steam engine, though threatened with displacement by other motors, in the view of many writers, nevertheless the great motor of the age. Substantially all of the power employed by the civilized world is supplied by this great invention—consisting of inventions rather—the product of a series of improvements, of an evolution, effected during the hundred years or more just past. The limit to be possibly attained in its development and perfection will always remain a subject of intense interest to the profession and to the world.

"The twentieth century will very probably see a change in the curve of our lines, if not, in some respects, a decided halt or a reversed curvature, and it is perhaps even more probable that the field of the steam engine will become greatly restricted by the introduction of other heat motors, as well as by the general employment of electricity as a medium of extensive power distribution from hydraulic and pneumatic prime movers."

Other papers read during the morning session which was followed by a luncheon, were "The Berthier Method of Coal Calorimetry," by C. V. Kerr; "Test of Two Pumping Engines at St. Louis Water Works," by J. A. Laird; "New Graphic Method of Constructing the Entropy-Temperature Diagram of a Gas or Oil Engine," by H. T. Eddy, and "Pressure in Pipe Due to Stopping of Flowing Liquid," by George M. Peek.

The principal paper of the evening session, which began at 9 o'clock, was read by M. P. Higgins of Worcester, Mass., and was entitled "Education of Machinists, Foremen, and Mechanical Engineers." The object of the paper was primarily to outline a scheme for a special school for the training of boys to fill the successive grades of mechanics from machinists to engineers.

Mr. Higgins spoke of the incomplete work of the present technical schools, and called attention to the difference between theory and practice. He referred also to the oversupply of polytechnic engineers, who have entered the field without the preliminary training in the shops that he held was of vital importance.

Other papers that attracted attention during the session were "Compression and Liquefaction of Gases," by Arthur L. Rice of Brooklyn, and a description of a curved glass blue-print machine read by Paul Mellen Chamberlain.

A movement has been started by the association to raise a fund to erect a suitable memorial to mark the grave of Robert Fulton in Trinity Churchyard, and subscriptions are now being solicited from its members for this purpose; up to last night $925 has been received. The relatives of Mr. Fulton and the Trustees of the Trinity Cemetery are co-operating with the society.

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CRUSHED UNDER LUMBER PILE.

John Heinschon Meets a Sudden Death in Brooklyn.

John Heinschon, a lumber handler, forty-two years old, met death yesterday in Alexander E. Orr's lumber yard, at Java and West Streets, Brooklyn. He was crushed under a pile of yellow pine timber. Heinschon lives at First Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, Manhattan. He was at work yesterday alongside a lumber pile, which toppled over on him when a piece of timber fell from a derrick against it.

After the lumber had been removed Heinschon was found to have been badly hurt. While waiting for an ambulance from St. Catharine's Hospital, Heinschon asked for his wife and children. He told of his wife's premonition that he would meet with a tragic death, and asked his fellow-employees to convey to her and their eight children a message of love.

Heinschon died just as a doctor appeared. His right side had been crushed, and his right leg and arm broken in half a dozen places.

In Aid of Telegraphers' Relief Fund.

The annual entertainment of the New York Telegraphers' Aid Society for the benefit of the relief fund will take place tomorrow evening at the Lexington Opera House. The entertainment will be given by amateurs, members of the fraternity, and by high-class vaudeville actors. Dancing will follo-

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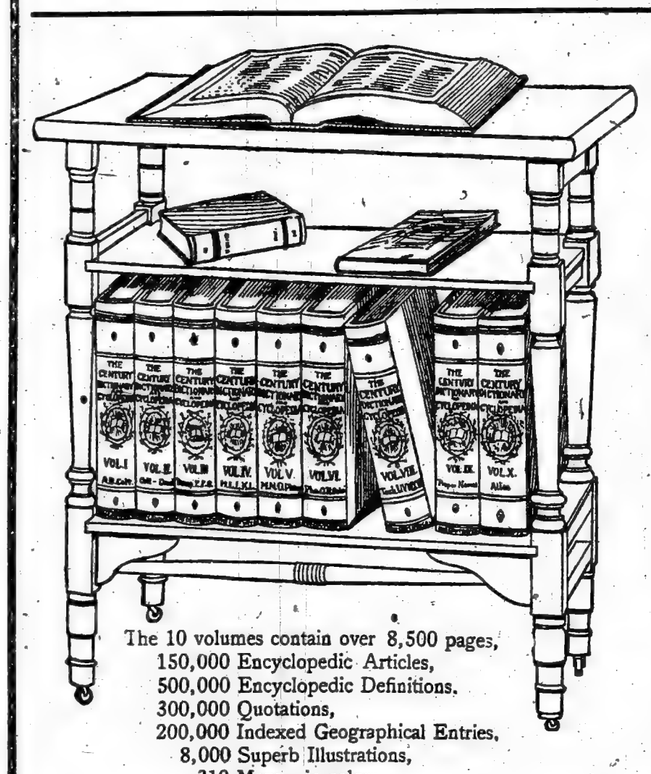

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QUAY HAS A HARD FIGHT

Democratic Votes Necessary to Give Him His Seat.

PENNSYLVANIAN'S CHANCE SLIM

Contests in the Cases of Clark of Montana and Scott of West Virginia Taken Up by the Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—It is evident to friends of ex-Senator M. S. Quay that the canvasses reported of the division of the Senate, on the question of Quay's admission on the appointment of Gov. Stone, have been published without careful ascertainment of the standing of the applicant with the Senate. Mr. Quay's case is in the hands of the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Before it can reach the Senate to be voted upon by that body it must have a report.

If it had been known that the committee would report in his favor, there might have been some ground for confidence and the hope that the Senate would approve the report. Senator Chandler is Chairman of the committee. He is very friendly to Quay, and has said that he intends to vote to seat him. Senator Hoar and Senator Spooner are also in favor of Quay. Senator Pritchard, who voted against Corbett, an appointed Senator who was refused admission on grounds upon which Quay may be kept out, and Senator Burrows are believed to be opposed to seating Quay.

Last session the committee had five Democratic members. Senator Harris of Kansas has been added to the committee to take the place formerly held by a Democrat. Caffery, Pettus, and Turley, Democratic members, are against Quay. The report that Senator Harris will oppose seating Quay makes the outcome seem threatening to Quay.

As one of his friends on the committee said to-day:

"Mr. Quay cannot get out of the Elections Committee except by the aid of Democratic votes. Should he secure a favorable report, he will go to the Senate with a plausible case. Should he then hold all the votes obtained in Corbett's favor, he would still be short. The Senate is now composed of eighty-five Senators. In order to obtain his right to sit, Quay must have forty-three votes. Although reports have been published purporting to show how he is to be seated by a majority, it has been noticed by those opposed to him that while claiming to have more than forty-three votes in his favor, he was not here to press at once for a decision of his case, and to be sworn in at the opening with the help of his companions."

Mr. Quay will gain one vote that was given by a Republican in opposition to seating the man appointed by the Governor of a State after that State had refused to elect. Penrose of Pennsylvania, Quay's former colleague, voted to keep out Corbett of Oregon, but he will vote to admit Quay. It is explained that Mr. Penrose will choose to be inconsistent rather than to manifest ingratitude to the man to whom he is indebted for political advancement. Frye, Hoar, Spooner, and other Republicans will vote for Quay, but they have been in favor at all times of admitting Senators nominated by Governors. So far as can be learned, the Democrats are about solidly opposed to him.

Harris of Kansas, who gains a place on the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and who is accounted as in opposition to a report for Quay, was with the majority that voted not to seat Corbett. There appears to be only conjecture to support the statement that Carter of Montana will vote for Quay. Shoup of Idaho, placed on the Quay side in some canvasses, voted against Corbett, and will not say how he intends to vote in the Quay case.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.,) offered a resolution that Senator N. B. Scott of West Virginia is not entitled to a seat in the Senate. The resolution, together with a memorial of John T. McGraw on the subject, was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

A meeting of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections has been called for to-morrow to consider the protest against the seating of Senator Quay, and the memorial urging the unseating of Senator Clark (Dem., Mont.,) and Senator Scott, (Rep., West Va.,) because of alleged irregularities in their respective elections. It is not improbable that an order will be made for the taking of testimony in the Clark and Scott cases, and that there may thus occur some delay in their consideration. No evidence will, however, be taken in the Quay case. Only legal points will be considered, and both sides of the controversy will be represented by counsel.

NO NEW LIGHT IN MILLER CASE.

Fixing the Blame for His Escape—Trust Company Has $2,200 of His.

No new light was shed yesterday on the whereabouts of William F. Miller of Franklin Syndicate fame. The police officials are, however, using all available means to locate him, fix the responsibility for his escape from Brooklyn, and discover those who were behind the syndicate.

The investigation by the Committee on Rules and Discipline into the manner of Miller's escape was continued behind closed doors. President York, who presided, promises to soon make a statement which, he says, will satisfy the public as to the thoroughness of the probing. Three women and half a dozen men, former employes of Miller, were examined. Besides these, Deputy Chief Mackellar of Brooklyn and Detectives Donovan and Finn, who were "tailing" Miller on the day of his escape, were before the committee.

In connection with the attachments obtained here ten days ago against Miller, the Sheriff has received a certificate from the Knickerbocker Trust Company that it has $2,200 belonging to Miller, Wells Fargo & Co. have not yet reported the amount in their hands belonging to Miller.

WANT NEW CABINET OFFICE.

Internal Revenue Collectors Say Their Worth Is Not Recognized.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—The Internal Revenue Collectors of the United States are organizing a movement to have a new department of the Government established and a new Cabinet position created. A meeting will be held in January to form an association with this end in view.

Collector Coyne of Chicago says the internal revenue branch of the Federal service ought to be taken out of the Treasury Department and made a department by itself. One of the chief reasons given is that under the present system the bureau gets no credit for what it does.

"We hear a great deal," says Mr. Coyne, "about the men behind the guns, but nothing of the men behind the men behind the guns, notwithstanding they do the work. This was practically illustrated during the Fall festival in Chicago, when orators talked of the Post Office, the customs, and the Judges. Not one word was said for the internal revenue."

At that time the movement for an association of collectors and agents was started. The collectors who were here gave a dinner in honor of George W. Wilson, their chief, at Washington. F. E. Coyne of Chicago, Charles H. Treat of New York, Frank McCord of Cleveland, and Charles Sapp of Louisville were appointed a committee to promote the scheme. Mr. Coyne is working the Western States, Mr. Treat the Eastern, Mr. Sapp the Southern, and Mr. McCord the central. The meeting to organize will be held either at Chicago or Washington, and the association probably will be made permanent.

NO MAZET COMMITTEE SESSION.

The Mazet Investigating Committee held no session yesterday, no quorum being present. Chairman Mazet and Messrs. Hoffman and Costello were the only members present at 10:30 o'clock and after waiting an hour adjourned until 2 p. m. When Mr. Mazet announced adjournment in the afternoon he said the next hearing would be at the call of the chair and he was unable then to set a date.

Mr. Moss announced his eagerness to go on to-day, but Mr. Mazet replied that some of the members of the committee had engagements for the remaining days of this week and could not be counted upon to be present. Mr. Moss said he expected to take up some important matters in the Register's Department and, in addition, school teachers' salaries, the sewer department, Croton Aqueduct, East River bridge and some ends of the Police Department.

It was the intention of the committee to adjourn at the end of this week until Dec. 28, but the lack of a quorum yesterday and the various engagements of the members of the committee have materially changed the plans. Mr. Moss says he thinks the hearings of the committee are over.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

Three interesting games were decided in the Life Insurance League at Starr's Tournament Hall last night. The Equitable Life team scored a double victory. The Prudential won a game from the Mutual Life bowlers, winning by ninety pins and making the best score of the night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Equitable—Rudd, 159; Lowe, 136; Haubner, 159; Dey, 184; Burgess, 164. Total, 752.
Prudential—Austin, 141; Baldwin, 148; McGarrett, 142; Bonn, 166; Green, 119. Total, 711.

SECOND GAME.

Prudential—Austin, 152; Baldwin, 148; McGarrett, 149; Bonn, 162; Green, 201. Total, 812.
Mutual—Vredenburgh, 150; Garrison, 158; Widmer, 151; Slape, 128; Miller, 135. Total, 722.

THIRD GAME.

Equitable—Rudd, 166; Lowe, 161; Haubner, 154; Dey, 165; Burgess, 123. Total, 769.
Mutual Life—Vredenburgh, 152; Garrison, 154; Widmer, 137; Slape, 140; Miller, 149. Total, 732.

The Colfax Council team easily won two games in the Royal Arcanum League at the Tennis Club alleys last night. The Knickerbocker Council did not present a full team in either game. In the second game Defendam Council only had three men on its team, but managed to win by more than 100 pins from the Knickerbockers. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Colfax—Dormagen, 147; Hinds, 129; Hodges, 162; Walter, 149; Meier, 164. Total, 751.
Knickerbocker—Fruhan, 133; Schwartz, 99; Kreager, 137. Total, 369.

SECOND GAME.

Defendam—Warner, 175; Frank, 127; Henrich, 162. Total, 464.
Knickerbocker—Fruhan, 115; Schwarts, 77; Kreager, 126. Total, 318.

THIRD GAME.

Colfax—Dormangen, 178; Hinds, 138; Hodges, 136; Walter, 161; Meier, 169. Total, 782.
Defendam—Warner, 144; Frank, 143; Mastin, 126; Burdett, 140; Henrich, 165. Total, 718.

Six games were bowled in the Archdiocesan League at Starr's last night. The Holy Cross Wheelmen and Loyala Union teams each won two games. The Spalding's second team and St. Mary's team also won games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Holy Cross—Morrissey, 116; Reynolds, 136; Hennessy, 117; Doran, 134; Galvin, 110. Total, 643.
Columbus No. 2—Kelly, 167; Smith, 94; Brady, 121; Slevin, 128; Daly, 132. Total, 632.

SECOND GAME.

Loyola—Monaghan, 138; McKay, 158; Hanley, 126; Meagher, 162; Golle, 163. Total, 747.
Spalding No. 2—Markey, 120; Henriques, 168; Clancy, 118; Devlin, 158; Powers, 122. Total, 656.

THIRD GAME.

Loyola—Monaghan, 130; McKay, 150; Hanley, 113; Meagher, 160; Golle, 199. Total, 752.
Columbus No. 1—Ferrill, 161; Boyle, 132; Fox, 111; Hayes 114; Garvey, 163. Total, 741.

FOURTH GAME.

St. Mary's—Holden, 112; Murphy, 135; Giesler, 137; Spahn, 177; Stumpf, 132. Total, 693.
Columbus No. 2—Kelly, 102; Smith, 128; Brady, 146; Slevin, 143; Daly, 150. Total, 664.

FIFTH GAME.

Spalding No. 2—Shannon, 156; Moran, 104; McAdam, 122; Devlin, 167; J. Powers, 144. Total, 693.
Columbus No. 1—Ferrill, 175; Boyle, 133; Fox, 138; Hayes, 116; Garvey, 130. Total, 692.

SIXTH GAME.

Holy Cross—Morrissey, 103; Reynolds, 234; Hennessy, 160; Doran, 160; Galvin, 185. Total, 824.
St. Mary's—Holden, 157; Murphy, 145; Giesler, 169; Spahn, 143; Stumpf, 172. Total, 786.

The Corinthians and Riverdales were the victors in last night's games in the Harlem League, the former winning two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Corinthian—S. Walter, 191; C. Mulford, 174; T. Walter, 153; W. Mulford, 181; Landman, 160. Total, 855.
Premier—L. Moses, 176; Levy, 199; E. R. Moses, 161; Ullman, 159; Davison, 154. Total, 849.

SECOND GAME.

Riverdale—Monahan, 203; Schlusing, 178; Brouwer, 144; H. Ebling, 205; E. Ebling, 202. Total, 934.
Premier—Ullman, 155; Levy, 178; E. R. Moses, 160; L. Moses, 148; Davison, 156. Total, 806.

THIRD GAME.

Corinthian—S. Walter, 146; C. Mulford, 180; T. Walter, 185; W. Mulford, 188; Landman, 189. Total, 866.
Riverdale—Monahan, 136; Schlusing, 146; Brouwer, 171; H. Ebling, 158; E. Ebling, 179. Total, 790.

The Morningsides defeated the Village team in the Columbia League last night in one of the closest games of the year. The Village team had an advantage up to the time that G. Coleman, the last man, took his turn. Coleman missed an easy three-pin spare, which lost the game for the Village team by one pin. The Mephistos only presented four men, and were easily beaten by the Village and Morningside teams. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Morningside—Ayers, 134; Heymer, 165; Dohn, 182; Doncourt, 158; Demmler, 170. Total, 809.
Village—Schenck, 141; Powers, 164; R. Coleman, 139; Faulke, 204; G. Coleman, 160. Total, 808.

SECOND GAME.

Village—Schenck, 147; Powers, 176; R. Coleman, 190; Faulke, 187; G. Coleman, 140. Total, 840.
Mephisto—Greentree, 162; Jacobs, 163; Apple, 142; Vogel, 151. Total, (for four men,) 618.

THIRD GAME.

Morningside—Ayers, 149; Heymer, 156; Dohn, 167; Doncourt, 143; Demmler, 147. Total, 762.
Mephisto—Greentree, 131; Jacobs, 103; Apple, 128; Vogel, 180. Total, (for four men,) 542.

The Krakehlia and Oregon Clubs competed in the Arcade head pin tournament last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Krakehlia—W. Meyer, 70; H. Meyer, 63; E. Meyer, 84; Smith, 82; Zachgo, 73. Total, 372.

SECOND GAME.

Oregon—Lair, 72; Warn, 38; Burns, 98; Hauschild, 74; Kuntz, 51. Total, 333.

Bedford Council was twice a winner last night in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum subtournament on the Elephant Club alleys. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Bedford Council—Brooks, 127; Anderson, 150; W. Sheffield, 166; E. Sheffield, 176; J. Anderson, Jr., 150. Total, 775.
De Long Council—Rosener, 140; Coolidge, 133; Hodgson, 117; Healy, 163; Tamlyn, 141. Total, 694.

SECOND GAME.

Long Island Council—Judge, 150; Henninger, 155; Wheeler, 147; Bloss, 147; Egelhoff, 157. Total, 756.
De Long Council—Rosener, 156; Coolidge, 130; James, 115; Healy, 153; Tamlyn, 152. Total 706.

THIRD GAME.

Bedford Council—Brooks, 161; Anderson, 110; W. Sheffield, 151; E. Sheffield, 169; J. Anderson, Jr., 181. Total, 762.
Long Island Council—Judge, 152; Henninger, 143; Wheeler, 138; Bloss, 155; Egelhoff, 156. Total, 744.

As was expected in the series of games in the American National tournament last night, the Empires won two games. The Centrals furnished the surprise of the night by their victory over the Rosedales by 4 pins. This is the Central's first victory in the tournament this season. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Empire—Linden, 171; Howell, 157; Williamson, 181; Diederick, 174; Helles, 177. Total, 860.
Rosedale—Sievers, 168; Mesloh, 176; Bellmer, 135; Nessler, 177; Lehrbach, 172. Total, 828.

SECOND GAME.

Central—Scher, 160; Ward, 151; Kuehn, 159; Behmer, 201; Kahlsdorf, 190. Total, 860.
Rosedale—Sievers, 205; Mesloh, 152; Bellmer, 175; Kessler, 177; Lehrbach, 147. Total, 856.

THIRD GAME.

Empire—Linden, 184; Howell, 143; Williamson, 235; Diederick, 202; Helles, 188. Total, 952.
Central—Scher, 151; Ward, 187; Kuehn, 151; Behmer, 182; Kahlsdorf, 157. Total, 828.

A large crowd saw Bushwick Council lose its first game of the season last night in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament, on Trainor's Alleys. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Brunswick Council—Corrigan, 182; Scharfenberg, 208; Buehler, 161; Miles, 189; Baker, 174. Total, 914.
Fraternity Council—Lee, 176; Higgins, 139; Brown, 133; Myerle, 166; Griffin, 156. Total, 770.

SECOND GAME.

Philadelphos Council—Martin, 189; Medicus, 146; Vanderkar, 102; Bierschenck, 149; Jenkins, 146. Total, 792.
Fraternity Council—Lee, 176; Higgins, 134; Brown, 146; Myerle, 145; Griffin, 161. Total, 762.

THIRD GAME.

Philadelphos Council—Martin, 192; Medicus, 165; Vandekar, 180; Bierschenck, 156; Jenkins, 145. Total, 838.
Bushwick Council—Corrigan, 138; Scharfenberg, 152; Bucken, 133; Niles, 181; Baker, 166. Total, 770.

Reese of the Edisons took the lead for the individual high-score prize in the Arlington National tournament last night by rolling a score of 223 in the second game, in which his club defeated the Manhatta team. The Gothams made the best showing, winning two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Gotham—Helles, 157; Dannenfelser, 127; Bachman, 161; Schwack, 156; Schlichte, 170. Total, 771.
Manhatta—Daly, 168; Wiltse, 98; Turner, 114; Thode, 118; Witte, 158. Total, 656.

SECOND GAME.

Edison—Rae, 106; Rothe, 173; Wenzel, 141; Holme, 171; Reese, 223. Total, 874.
Manhatta—Daly, 148; Waltse, 153; Turner, 113; Thode, 116; Witte, 138. Total, 668.

THIRD GAME.

Gotham—Helles, 169; Dannenfelser, 136; Bachman, 166; Schwack, 161; Schlichte, 162. Total, 794.
Edison—Rae, 137; Rothe, 161; Wenzel, 149; Holme, 148; Reese, 147. Total, 742.

Three interesting games were rolled in the championship tournament of the Twenty-third Regiment last night at the armory, corner of Bedford and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn. Company H won two straight games and increased both their team and individual averages. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Company H—Robinson, 142; Despard, 175; Muller, 147; Rust, 163; Kreppendorpf, 159. Total, 791.
Company G—Brooks, 156; Linsey, 170; A. W. Bates, 93; R. V. Bates, 115; Trimble, 131. Total, 665.

SECOND GAME.

Company C—Webb, 117; Peck, 176; Stokes, 137; Mayhew, 144; Butler, 178. Total, 752.
Company G—Brooks, 180; Linsey, 91; A. W. Bates, 115; R. V. Bates, 120; Trimble, 106. Total, 572.

THIRD GAME.

Company H—Robinson, 126; Despard, 150; Muller, 99; Rust, 153; Kreppendorpf, 137. Total, 665.
Company C—Webb, 133; Peck, 98; Stokes, 155; Mayhew, 105; Butler, 133. Total, 624.

Seven games were bowled in the Thirteenth Regiment tournament last night, and some good scores were made. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Company D—Case, 126; De Bredtes, 113; Newman, 155; Craig, 77; Meekes, 127. Total, 908.
Company M—Prendergrast, 100; Hedges, 126; Clarke, 38; Rosen, 82; C. Olumbi, 111. Total, 457.

SECOND GAME.

Company C—Beal, 109; Treibund, 83; Ford, 115; Davis, 80; Johnston, 114. Total, 501.
Company B—F. Hubbs, 128; Beltbeam, 96; Williams, 112; G. Hubbs, 94; Robertson, 159. Total, 588.

THIRD GAME.

Company C—Ford, 149; Beal, 97; Newkirk, 66; Davis, 110; Johnston, 175. Total, 597.
Company A—Vickers, 111; Reynolds, 118; Goodwin, 125; George, 112; Hutchinson, 138. Total, 604.

FOURTH GAME.

Company B—F. Hubbs, 116; Repam, 133; Williams, 144; H. Hubbs, 124; Robertson, 127. Total, 644.
Company A—Vickers, 158; Reynolds, 137; Goodwin, 104; George, 147; Hutchinson, 137. Total, 632.

FIFTH GAME.

Company E—Younie, 126; Bresher, 165; Michael, 102; Capt. Smith, 118; Rowan, 113. Total, 624.
Company F—Morris, 109; Graham, 120; Hilliard, 110; Mosscrop, 198; Warnes, 97. Total, 634.

SIXTH GAME.

Company E—Rowan, 123; Younie, 143; Michael, 123; Bond, 79; Beecher, 109. Total, 577.
Company M—Roseh, 71; Schmaltz, 89; C. Olumbi, 124; Hedges, 81; Prendergrast, 107. Total, 472.

SEVENTH GAME.

Company M—Hedges, 120; Rosen, 76; C. Olumbi, 103; Schmaltz, 75; Prendergrast, 97. Total, 471.
Company F—Morris, 100; Hilliard, 153; Palmer, 109; Warnes, 91; Mosscrop, 139. Total, 592.

Tournament Games To-night.

Columbia League—Standard, Oriental, Enterprise
American National—Orchard, Morningside, Columbia.
Harlem League—Standard, Friendship, Phoenix.
Arlington National—Amity, Holschea, Welcome.
Fire Insurance League—Home, Underwriters, Union.
Bank Clerks' League, at Reid's alleys.
Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League—Iolanthe, Washington Irving, East New York.
Brooklyn Arlington National—Monarch No. 2, Arlington, South Paw No. 1.
Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island—Brooklyn, Tamaqua, Nassau.
Twenty-sixth Ward Tournament of Brooklyn—Glenmore, Belmont, Van Siclen.

TROTTING ASSOCIATION ACTS.

National Body's Board Disposes of Alleged Violations of Rules.

The Board of Review of the National Trotting Association, which continued its session at the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday, spent most of the day in secret session, considering the cases in which evidence was heard on Tuesday. Many of the cases were of slight importance and the decisions reached of interest only to those immediately concerned.

G. W. Roxbury, Philadelphia; Ira Ryerson, Goshen, N. Y.; O. D. Wescott, Milford, N. Y.; G. W. Brown, Greenfield, O.; Jacob Cook, Charlottesville, Va.; P. L. Church, Port Hope, Ontario; E. Bowdoin, Hartford, Conn.; Palmer Cleveland, New York; A. Forell, Sanford, Me.; C. H. Cook, Hamden, Conn., and Allan Risk, Willimantic, Conn., were temporarily reinstated by the board.

E. F. Crane, Watkins, N. Y., charged with "ringing" the horse Col. Macey under the name of Gallitin Boy, was reinstated. In the case of M. Geismann, New York, against the Empire City Track, which was an application by Geismann for a release from a fifty-dollar fine, the application was refused.

D. L. Case, Wardburn, N. Y.; A. Goodrich, Brookfield, Mass.; Eugene Keeler, Hudson, Mass.; Edward Calden, Hudson, Mass.; A. Gloddy, Lowell, Mass.; C. A. Clark, Salem, Mass.; J. G. Walcott, Salem, Mass.; E. Baldwin, Hurtsville, N. Y.; P. Mory, Albany, N. Y.; John Ramsey, Boston, Mass., and James O'Brian, Boston, Mass., were expelled for alleged complicity in cases of "ringing."

Tiger Eleven Makes Pell Captain.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 6.—At a meeting of the Princeton 'Varsity football team this afternoon Henry Williamson Pell, 1902, was unanimously chosen Captain of next year's team. Pell played left tackle in the team this year. He is eighteen years old, weighs 187 pounds and is 6 feet 2 inches tall.

Columbia's New Football Captain.

The members of the Columbia College football team had their annual dinner at the Murray Hill Hotel last night. Twenty-eight members attended and Manager Mitchell presided. After the dinner Thomas Simons was elected Captain of the eleven.

Minor Planet Discovered.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 6.—The European Union of Astronomers announces through Harvard College Observatory the discovery of a minor planet of the tenth magnitude by Charlois. The discovery position is the following: Dec. 4, 377 Greenwich mean time, right ascension, 4 hours 37 minutes 56 seconds; declination, north 14 degrees 13 minutes. The object has a motion of minus 14 minutes in right ascension and 4 minutes north in declination.

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Samuel O. L. Potter, A.M., M.D., M.R.C.P., *London, Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, San Francisco*, a recognized authority wherever medical science is known, in his handbook of Pharmacy, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, under head of ALBUMINURIA, page 600, 7th edition, in the citation of remedies, says: "BUFFALO LITHIA WATER of Virginia is highly recommended."

Under head of CHRONIC BRIGHT'S DISEASE, page 601, same edition, in the citation of remedies, he says: "Mineral Waters,

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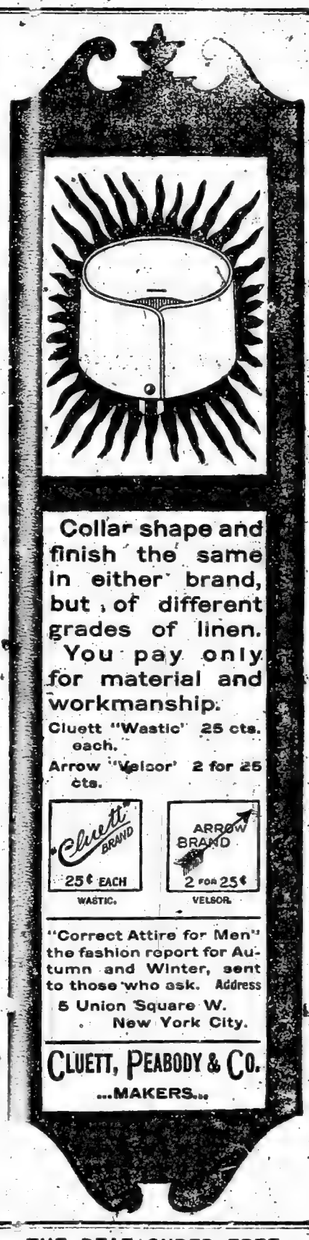

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FOUND AFTER THREE YEARS.

Man Left Home Because He Disliked His Mother-in-Law—His Supposed Body Buried Three Months Ago.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 6.—Three years ago Robert Earl disappeared from his home in Rochester and no trace could be found of him. Last September a man was found dead in an icehouse in Rochester and Mrs. Earl identified the body as that of her husband. The body was buried and a small amount of insurance placed on Earl's life was collected.

Several days ago a friend of Mrs. Earl, while visiting this city, met a man who so strikingly resembled Earl that on his return to Rochester he notified the supposed widow of his discovery.

To-day Mrs. Earl came to Buffalo accompanied by a Rochester detective and, being brought to a police station where the double of the supposed dead man had been summoned, Mrs. Earl at once identified him as her husband. A reconciliation took place and the couple returned to Rochester to-night.

Earl's only explanation for his absence is that he did not like his mother-in-law.

AGAINST WATER PLANT DEAL.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Taxpayers' Alliance of the Borough of the Bronx, held last night, Louis F. Haffen, President of that borough, attacked a resolution offered favoring the purchase by the city of the plant of the Westchester Water Company. He charged the company with getting a large part of its water from the city, and retailing it at a large profit. He said he is in favor of the city owning its own water supply plant, but he does not want to see it purchase the plant of this company. The resolution was defeated.

The Committee on Rapid Transit reported that the State Railroad Commissioners will hold another hearing in the Fifth Avenue Hotel next Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. All persons having anything to propose relative to the extension of the Manhattan Railway into the Bronx were urged to be present.

A letter was received by the alliance from Chief Engineer Briggs of the Bronx, in which he said that the proposed Grand Boulevard and Concourse, which it was estimated would cost $8,000,000, can be completed for $1,800,000. The alliance will urge its immediate completion.

MR. GAGE REPORTS ON COUNTRY'S FINANCES

Present Strength of the Treasury Never Before Equaled.

ADVOCATES GOLD STANDARD

Urges Amendments to National Banking and Currency Laws.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage in his report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, shows the revenues of the Government from all sources (by warrants) to have been $610,982,004.35; the expenditures for the same period, $700,093,564.02, showing a deficit of $89,111,559.67. As compared with the fiscal year 1898 the receipts for 1899 increased $116,048,050.60. Of this amount some of the principal increases were: Internal revenue, $102,536,520.02; customs, $56,553,419.40; profits on coinage, bullion deposits, &c., $1,407,786.53; tax on sealskins and rent of seal islands, $1,116,911.34; part payment Central Pacific Railroad indebtedness, $11,798,314.14. (there was no payment in 1898;) Postal Service, $6,008,765.02.

Under the head of expenditures the Secretary notes an increase of $161,703,597.05, the principal items in the civil establishment being $20,000,000 payment to Spain for the taking over of the Philippines under the treaty obligations in 1898; War Department, for salaries and expenses, $650,352.22; Treasury Department, $1,962,000; Interior Department, $362,206. In the Post Office Department a deficiency in postal revenues of $2,292,470.34 is noted. In the totals of the civil establishment the net increase is set down at $22,670,750.73.

In the military establishment Secretary Gage gives the net increase as $137,849,254.18. The principal items are: Pay Department, $48,145,449.23; Subsistence Department, $11,280,926.63; Quartermaster's Department, $62,951,019.22; Ordnance Department, $8,690,889.41. The net increase in the navy was $5,118,119.45. Here the chief expenditures are chargeable to the Bureau of Construction and Repair, $4,365,049.28.

FISCAL YEAR 1900.

For the fiscal year 1900 the revenues of the Government are estimated upon the basis of existing laws, as follows:

From customs	$225,000,000.00
From internal revenue	290,000,000.00
From miscellaneous sources	25,000,000.00
From Postal Service	100,958,112.00
Total estimated revenues	$640,958,112.00

The expenditures for the same period are estimated as follows:

For the civil establishment	$100,000,000.00
For the military establishment	150,000,000.00
For the naval establishment	55,000,000.00
For the Indian Service	11,000,000.00
For pensions	144,000,000.00
For interest on the public debt	40,000,000.00
For Postal Service	100,958,112.00
Total estimated expenditures	$600,958,112.00
Or a surplus of	$40,000,000.00

FISCAL YEAR 1901.

It is estimated that upon the basis of existing laws the revenues of the Government for the fiscal year 1901 will be:

From customs	$235,000,000.00
From internal revenue	300,000,000.00
From miscellaneous sources	25,000,000.00
From Postal Service	107,773,253.92
Total estimated revenues	$667,773,253.92

The estimates of appropriations required for the same period, as submitted by the several executive departments and offices, are as follows:

Legislative establishment		$4,559,028.05
Executive establishment—		
Executive proper	$257,140.00	
State Department	162,430.00	
Treasury Department	9,928,781.00	
War Department	2,326,360.00	
Navy Department	734,181.26	
Interior Department	4,976,454.00	
Post Office Department	977,139.00	
Department of Agriculture	4,106,257.00	
Department of Justice	231,050.00	
Department of Labor	172,980.00	23,872,778.86
Judicial establishment		692,120.00
Foreign intercourse		1,805,348.76
Military establishment		128,170,583.54
Naval establishment		58,425,334.82
Indian affairs		6,800,526.52
Pensions		145,230,230.09
Public works—		
Legislative	$1,194,400.00	
Treasury Department	7,697,329.53	
War Department	50,988,271.49	
Navy Department	15,819,974.32	
Interior Department	401,050.00	
Department of Agriculture	200,000.00	
Department of Justice	55,000.00	76,416,025.34
Miscellaneous—		
Legislative	$4,182,820.74	
Treasury Department	14,976,838.53	
War Department	4,926,630.00	
Interior Department	12,345,961.30	
Department of Justice	5,210,000.00	
District of Columbia	7,657,773.31	49,300,952.88
Postal Service, including $3,004,546.08 deficiency in postal revenues		110,777,800.00
Permanent annual appropriations—		
Interest on public debt	$40,000,000.00	
Refunding—customs, internal revenue, &c.	7,244,000.00	
Collecting revenue from customs	5,500,000.00	
Miscellaneous	26,968,220.00	79,712,220.00
Total estimated appropriations, exclusive of sinking fund		$685,853,448.78
Or an estimated deficit of		18,080,194.86

The Secretary then says:

Since the expenditures of the current fiscal year will probably not exceed $600,958,112, it is confidently believed that Congress, in reviewing the requirements of the various executive departments for the fiscal year 1901, now placed at $685,853,448.78, will be able to reduce the estimates submitted to such a point as will bring expenditures within the estimated revenues of $667,773,253.92, and leave in fact a fair and substantial margin for surplus."

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

In speaking of the operations of the Treasury, as shown by the report of the Treasurer of the United States, the Secretary refers to them as transactions of unusual magnitude, the net ordinary receipts having been exceeded in any like period but once, in 1866, and the net ordinary expenditures but thrice, in 1863, 1864, and 1865. The Secretary goes on to say:

"Inclusive of the amounts involved in the issue and redemption of bonds, notes, and certificates, the gross receipts, under warrant, were $1,038,451,340.18, and the gross expenditures $946,222,148.83. There was, in consequence, an addition of $92,229,191.35 to the general Treasury balance, which increased from $775,751,398.11 to $867,980,589.46. These operations were conducted through the offices of the Treasury, numbering 10; those of the mint, increased during the year from 11 to 12, and the depositary banks, of which there were 172 at the beginning of the year and 357 at the close. The aggregate of money handled by the Treasury offices alone was $2,393,199,747 in the receipts and $2,371,283,629 in the disbursements.

"While there was a deficiency of $89,111,559.67 in the ordinary revenues, the excess of receipts over disbursements on account of loans was sufficient to realize a net surplus of $100,791,521.35 as the result of the fiscal operations of the year. This substantial addition to the available resources, together with the steady advance of the receipts from taxation to an actual excess over current needs, has relieved the Treasury of all danger of difficulty from sudden emergency. Nor was the growth of the available cash balance, which stood at $284,488,516.20 at the close of the year, more wholesome than the improvement in the character of the assets, which were converted into gold as far as statutory and other limitations would permit."

The war loan receipts, Mr. Gage says, extended from June, 1898, to April, 1899, although the bulk of the subscriptions was paid within the first four months. Of the total of nearly $200,000,000, upward of $125,000,000 were remitted by checks on banks in all parts of the country. The tenders of gold exceeded those of any form of paper and amounted to more than one-third the total cash payments. He further says:

"Important changes took place during the year in the composition and distribution of the stock of money. The amount of notes and silver certificates in circulation was increased by $43,828,386, reducing the paper holdings of the Treasury to the minimum required for the transaction of business. The outstanding Treasury notes of 1890 were cut down, by cancellation on redemption in silver dollars, from $101,207,290 to $93,518,280. This process, however, did not involve a contraction of the currency, since the coins paid out for the notes either remained in circulation or were redeposited in the Treasury for silver certificates. As the volume of the paper currency is fixed by limitations, the depletion of the Treasury holdings made it necessary to refuse many requests, most of them for small denominations, where the application was not accompanied with a tender in kind. Precaution had, however, been taken to provide a liberal supply of small notes, and they were always sent out when desired in redemption of unfit currency."

By Sept. 30 of the fiscal year the continued demand for standard silver dollars had carried the total in circulation to $68,755,243, the highest amount ever reached. Similar activity prevailed in the call for subsidiary silver coins, until at the close of the year the Treasury holdings amounted to only $6,070,497. The amount estimated to be in circulation on Sept. 30 was $74,045,762. In reference to gold Mr. Gage has this to say:

THE RECEIPTS OF GOLD.

"The receipts of gold at New York from customs amounted for the fiscal year to 78.5 per cent. of the whole, as compared with 20.4 per cent. for 1898. For the first quarter of 1900 they rose to 84.5 per cent. In the aggregate operations of the Treasury, the receipts of gold in 1899 amounted to 37.6 per cent. of the whole, and the disbursements to 35.37, as compared with 10.03 and 11.83, respectively, in 1898. For the quarter ended Sept. 30 the percentage of gold receipts was 38.5 and of the disbursements 35.2. While so large a part of the Treasury's business was transacted in gold, and while large additions were made to the coin in outside circulation and are estimated to have reached $702,060,459 on July 1, 1899, the gold holdings of the Treasury have exceeded all previous records, both in the aggregate and in the net amount above outstanding gold certificates. On Sept. 30 the gross amount of gold coin and bullion in the Treasury was $353,002,380, and the net $254,288,821. The maximum net gold was $258,051,565 on Oct. 12. The highest previous records for the end of any month were $232,551,306 and $218,818,253, respectively, the former in September and the latter in March, 1888. The gross on Oct. 31 was $379,817,316."

Reference is also made to silver quotations. The highest for silver 0.925 fine during the year in the London market was 29d., equal to $0.63571 in United States money, per ounce, fine; the lowest quotation was 27d., equivalent to $0.59187. The average price for the year was 27.6697 pence, equivalent to $0.60658. The bullion value of the United States standard silver dollar, at the highest price for the year, was $0.49168, and the lowest $0.45771, and at the average price, $0.46912.

The commercial ratio of gold to silver at the average price was 1 to 34.08.

The number of grains of pure silver at the average price that could be purchased with a United States silver dollar was 791.36, equivalent to 1.64 fine ounces.

The estimated production of gold and silver during the calendar year 1898 was: Gold, 3,118,398 fine ounces, of a commercial and coining value of $64,463,000; silver, 54,438,000 fine ounces, of a commercial value of $32,118,400 and a coining value of $70,384,485. For the same period the world's production of gold was 13,904,363 ounces, valued at $287,428,600; silver, 165,295,572 ounces, with a commercial value of $97,524,300 and a coining value of $213,715,400. The total metallic stock and uncovered paper in the world as estimated on Jan. 1, 1899, was: Gold, $4,631,700,000; full legal-tender silver, $3,102,400,000; limited tender silver, $733,700,000; uncovered paper, $2,836,300,000. Total, $11,304,100,000.

LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED.

Under this head Secretary Gage renews the recommendation made last year that Congress relieve the Treasurer of the United States and the San Francisco, Philadelphia, New Orleans, and Carson Mints of the bullion deficits in their accounts. Recommendations are also made that Congress provide for increasing, from $50,000 to $200,000, the maximum amount the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to transfer to the credit of the Philadelphia Mint for the purchase of metal for minor coinage; that the restriction for the manufacture of minor coins to Philadelphia be removed and authority given for the coinage of the five-cent nickel and one-cent bronze piece at the New Orleans and San Francisco Mints; that $440,000 be appropriated for the public equipment of the Philadelphia Mint; that the construction of a suitable building for the Assay Office at Seattle, Washington, be authorized.

In reference to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing the report says that the aggregate number of sheets delivered during the fiscal year was 112,161,122 and the aggregate expenditures $1,884,111.39. More room is required to prevent the working of overtime and it is therefore recommended that at least $100,000 be appropriated for an extension to the building. An estimate will also be submitted for the construction of a fireproof outbuilding.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Touching upon national banks, the Secretary says that during the existence of the system, up to June 30, 1899, 5,301 banks have been organized. On the latter date 3,589 banks were in operation; 1,247 had been placed in voluntary liquidation by shareholders, and 365 placed in charge of receivers. There was a net loss of one bank from June 30, 1898. The authorized capital stock of the banks on June 30 last was $607,871,245, and on June 30, 1898, $630,025,205, showing a decrease during the year of $22,154,050. The national bank circulation outstanding on June 30, 1899, aggregated $241,268,636, of which $205,204,094 was secured by bonds on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States and $36,064,602 by lawful money deposited on account of liquidating and insolvent associations and those reducing circulation. The increase of circulation during the year was $13,451,994.

The capital stock of the 73 banks organized during the year aggregated $14,825,000.

LOANS AND CURRENCY.

The interest-bearing debt July 1, 1899, included unmatured United States bonds outstanding in the amount of $1,046,010,920. This is an increase of $108,684,970 over the amount outstanding July 1, 1898, and is caused by the issue of the 3 per cent. twenty-year loan authorized by act of Congress approved June 13, 1898, amounting to $198,678,720, and by the conversion of refunding certificates of the act of Feb. 26, 1879, into bonds of the 4 per cent. loan of 1907, amounting, principal and interest, to $6,250.

The changes in the amounts of the several kinds of money in the United States, outside the Treasury, between Nov. 1, 1898, and Nov. 1, 1899, are shown in the following table. The estimated population of the United States Nov. 1, 1898, was $75,059,000, and the per capita supply of money outside the Treasury was $24.87. The estimated population and per capita supply of money Nov. 1, 1899, were 76,699,000 and $25.60, respectively.

MONEY IN CIRCULATION.

	In circulation Nov. 1,1898.	In circulation Nov. 1, 1899.	Decrease.	Increase.
Gold coin	$649,846,727	$634,656,733	$15,195,994	.....
Standard silver dollars	63,487,255	71,361,740	.....	$7,824,485
Subsidiary silver	88,876,952	96,173,164	.....	7,294,212
Gold certificates	35,338,909	127,508,519	.....	92,254,610
Silver certificates	391,177,575	394,976,239	.....	3,798,664
Treasury notes, act July 14, 1890	96,569,780	88,893,894	7,675,886	.....
United States notes	306,301,620	317,264,666	.....	10,963,046
Currency certificates, act June 8, 1872	20,035,000	13,735,000	6,320,000	.....
National banknotes	224,969,964	239,067,193	.....	4,097,229
Total	$1,886,575,782	$1,963,716,148	$29,191,880	$126,332,246
Net increase				$97,140,366

FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The commerce of the year has been marked by three especially notable characteristics: First, a continuation of the phenomenal exports of last year; second, a moderate increase in importations, and, third, the combined imports and exports form the largest total ever shown by a single year in the history of our foreign commerce.

The total imports of merchandise during the year were $697,148,489, as compared with $616,049,654 in the fiscal year 1898, and $764,730,412 in the fiscal year 1897, being less than in any fiscal year since 1887, except 1894, when importations were being held back to obtain advantage of an expected reduction in tariff, and 1898, when they were abnormally low because of excessive importations in the preceding year in anticipation of an increased tariff. The exportations of 1899 were $1,227,023,302, as against $1,231,482,330 in the fiscal year 1898, and $1,050,993,556 in 1897, being the fourth year in our history in which the exports exceeded a billion dollars, and falling but $4,459,028 below those of the phenomenal year 1898, when the supply of breadstuffs abroad was unusually short, and that of the United States unusually large. The total of our foreign commerce for the fiscal year 1899 thus stands at $1,924,171,791, or $66,491,181 greater than in any preceding year.

PHENOMENALLY LARGE EXPORTS.

Speaking of the volume and growth of exports, Mr. Gage says:

"In exportations the record of the fiscal year 1899 is especially gratifying. The phenomenally large exports of 1898, due in a considerable degree, as it was believed, to the shortage of crops in other parts of the world, and the consequently large demand and high prices enjoyed by the producers of the United States, seemed to justify the expectation that the year 1899, with bountiful crops in other parts of the world and the consequent fall in prices and in demand upon the United States, would fall materially below 1898 in its exportations. But this expectation has not been realized. The exports of the fiscal year 1899 were but $4,459,028 below those of 1898. The fact that the exportations of the year just ended have reached a figure so nearly equal to that of the extraordinary year which preceded it, and that this has occurred in the face of a large reduction in export prices of grain and a material reduction in the demand for our breadstuffs, justifies a somewhat detailed analysis of the year's exports, compared with the preceding and earlier years. Agricultural products, as was expected by reason of the plentiful supply of food stuffs abroad, fell off in exportations from $853,683,570 in 1898 to $784,776,142 in 1899, and formed but 65.19 per cent. of the total exports, against 70.54 per cent. in 1898, forming a smaller percentage of our total exports than in any year since 1870. The fact that our total exports continue far above those of any earlier year excepting 1898, in the face of this reduction in agricultural exports, is thus especially interesting and suggestive."

INTERNAL REVENUE.

As to internal revenue the report indicates that the total tax receipts during the fiscal year were $273,484,573.44, an increase of $102,617,754.08 over 1898. Distilled spirits yielded $99,283,534.16, an increase of $6,736,534.30. The total receipts from the taxes on tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, snuff, &c., were $52,493,207.64. The receipts from the same sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, were $36,230,522.37, showing an increase of $16,262,685.27 for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Since the date of the last report work has been prosecuted on thirty-two public buildings, including extensions, of which twelve have been completed and occupied. There were fifty-six new buildings and fourteen extensions authorized at the last session of Congress. For these new buildings thirty-nine sites have been selected.

OUR IMMIGRATION LAWS.

In the matter of the exclusion of the Chinese the Secretary shows how the provision relating to aliens in the Sundry Civil Appropriation Act of August 18, 1894, has been rendered null and void in certain cases of jurisdiction on the part of the United States Courts and Commissioners, and the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion laws is taken away from this Department, except in the cases of Chinese who are willing to acquiesce in the decision of the Collector of Customs or the Department denying them admission. Congress is urged to provide legislation more clearly defining the authority of the Department in this class of cases.

The report, in referring to the provision of the exclusion laws admitting mechanics, artisans and the like as a concession for an exhibition, goes on to show liability of the abuse of the privilege and where, in the Secretary's judgment, it was grossly abused. He says that if similar privileges are hereafter granted by the Congress, it is recommended that in each case the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to fix and limit the number of Chinese so to be admitted, and to make regulations providing for their ultimate deportation.

YELLOW FEVER.

With regard to yellow fever, attention is invited to the report of the commission of medical officers of the Marine Hospital Service detailed by direction of the President to make an investigation into the cause of this disease. They verify the findings of Sanarelli in his discovery of the bacillus icteroides. They further demonstrate that this disease is received into the human system through the respiratory tract and indicate the probability of a protective and curative serum similar in its use to that now employed in the treatment of diphtheria. While this discovery gives ground for hope of amelioration in the matter of yellow fever in the future, the Surgeon General calls attention to other measures deemed highly essential.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Attention is called to the Revenue Cutter Service in the desire to raise the personnel to the highest standard of excellence. It is shown that the personnel has become depleted because of advanced age and physical disability and the inadequacy of the law to meet the demands of the service in the way of appointments. Legislation is asked in this respect and attention called to a bill pending. As to pensions, the recommendations of the last two annual reports are again brought forward, it being urged that the enlisted men of the Revenue Cutter Service be put under the same regulations and restrictions as now provided for enlisted men of the navy.

VESSELS AND TONNAGE.

From the report of the Commissioner of Navigation the Secretary shows that on June 30, 1899, the merchant marine of the United States, including all kinds of documented shipping, comprised 22,728 vessels, of 4,884,238 gross tons. On June 30, 1898, it comprised 22,705 vessels, of 4,749,738 gross tons. These vessels and tonnage are distributed as follows: Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 16,275 vessels, with 2,614,809 gross tons; Pacific Coast, 1,970 vessels, with 539,937 gross tons; northern lakes, 3,162 vessels, with 1,146,348 gross tons; Western rivers, 1,321 vessels, with 263,084 gross tons.

The report states:

"The total tonnage on June 30, 1899, was the greatest recorded since 1865, and the output of our shipyards during the fiscal year was the largest of any year, except 1891, in the past quarter of a century. For the first time in our history the tonnage of our steam vessels exceeds that of all other documented craft, and our steamships registered foreign trade, in number and tonnage, surpass our former records. The current fiscal year opened with our shipyards fully employed on commercial and naval construction, and while the high price of steel may prevent so large an output this year as in that year, the indications favor the continuance of present prosperity in shipbuilding for an indefinite period.

SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS.

"In the last annual report several specific recommendations were submitted, drawn in the main from the current practices of our maritime competitors, raising no diplomatic difficulties, and believed to be adequate to our needs. The situation is the same now as then, and the necessity for action has become more pressing. The same propositions, accordingly, are again submitted:

"First—A remodeling and extension of the act of March 3, 1891, relating to the carrying of ocean mails in American steamships, so that it shall meet requirements which have arisen since the law went into operation.

"Second—The establishment of a system of graded bounties upon the mileage navigated by registered American vessels while engaged in the foreign carrying trade as compensation for the training of seamen available for the National defense, the system to have regard also to the construction of vessels which may be promptly and economically converted into cruisers, transports, colliers, and supply ships for the use of the Government. Special provision should also be made for vessels and men engaged in the deep-sea fisheries.

"Third—Extended application of the principle of the act of May 10, 1892, by virtue of which the St. Louis and St. Paul were constructed in this country upon the registry of the foreign-built steamships New York and Paris, this extension to continue for a short term of years and to be so guarded as to preserve the coasting trade to American-built vessels.

"Fourth—A moderate increase in the rates of our tonnage taxes, equalizing them with the corresponding charges at present imposed at the leading European seaports.

"Fifth—The restriction of trade between the United States, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii and the coasting trade of those islands to vessels of American registry.

"The relations of merchant shipping to the common defense and the general welfare raise propositions for its encouragement above the plane of industrial or class legislation and entitle them to the careful consideration, not only of the seaboard States, but also of the great producing sections of the country which require increased transportation facilities to foreign markets.

"The collections from tonnage taxes for the year were $834,087, compared with $846,771 for the previous year, and $731,770 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897. Changes in our laws relating to tonnage taxes are recommended by the Commissioner of Navigation.

"Large rafts of timber in tow on the Pacific and very long tows of barges on the Atlantic are becoming a menace to navigation, and a reasonable regulation of these trades may soon be necessary. To be effectual, such regulation may require the co-operation of the Canadian Government.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

The United States has recently signed, in co-operation with the other leading nations, an international agreement for the measurement of the figure of the earth. At a meeting of the association which took place in Stuttgart last October the importance of permanent magnetic observatories in different parts of the earth was especially commended to the attention of the various nations composing the association, and the attention of the United States was particularly invited to the fact that the Hawaiian Islands, now a possession of the United States, are particularly adapted for the establishment of a permanent magnetic observatory.

The knowledge of the variation of the compass in the Pacific, which is destined to be more than ever important to American shipping interests, is still most imperfect.

METRIC SYSTEM.

The acquisition of the Philippines and Puerto Rico and our desire to extend our commerce with Mexico, Central and South America, in all of which countries the metric system has been established, leads the Secretary to call the attention of Congress to the desirability of reform in our system of weights and measures. He points out in general that the international commercial rivalry of nations should impel this step on the part of Congress, as it is bound to cause less friction in foreign trade. This country pledged itself in 1890 to the introduction of the metric system, and he holds that its fulfillment would immensely facilitate international commercial transactions.

STANDARD OF MONEY.

In treating of the money standard, banking, and currency, the report states:

"The state of the Treasury, as shown in its proper place, exhibits a degree of financial strength never before equaled. It places the Government in a position, more favorable than has before existed, to take any steps Congress may consider wise toward inaugurating needful improvements in the currency or judicious modifications in the banking laws. There are two points to which public attention has long been directed and upon which legislative action has been earnestly desired. These are, first, the money standard, and, second, a better adaptation of our currency system to the requirements of expanding trade and industry. Both of these questions are of prime importance to our well-being as a people and demand the consideration which their importance justifies. Upon these two questions I feel it my duty to speak with earnestness.

"First, as to the money standard. Gold now constitutes that standard. It is now, and for many years has been, the standard by which the values of all commodities, whether foreign or domestic, have been measured or declared. It is the standard to which reference has been had in all contracts or undertakings involving the future payment of money. It is the standard which tests the quality or value of the intermediate currency with which wages are paid and all, or nearly all, of the minor business affairs of the people are carried on. The debate over the relative merits of gold and silver as the true and proper money standard has been long and exhaustive; but while the discussion has continued the advanced nations of the earth, one after the other, with hardly an exception, have adopted gold as the more suitable for commercial needs.

"It has long been the desire and hope of many intelligent and patriotic citizens to secure needful and enduring stability in the money standard by an international agreement in regard to gold and silver, which would be effective to that end. The realization of that desire and hope seems now too remote to justify present consideration; but if there who still cherish it shall offer it no objection to the action above proposed, it is a sufficient answer to say that stability on the gold standard is the only stability now possible to us, and if the time should come when international agreement offers a safe and desirable substitution, the freedom of our representative form of government will give to our people the liberty of choice.

BANKING AND CURRENCY.

"In the beginning, law took no cognizance of banking. It grew into being as, in a free condition, the arts and trades and divisions in labor have grown. When society reached a stage where man could put confidence in man, credit was born. The producer or owner of property became willing to pass its ownership to another, against the buyer's promise to pay its equivalent value at a future time. Thus an enormous step forward was made. Brain and brawn, united to character, could then gain the use of the tools of production, and with their aid could win from the reluctant soil the value for the repayment of their cost. Ability, borrowing capital, could create capital. Thus the accumulations of society advanced from the rule of addition to that of multiplication. The men who desired the power which credit gave increased in number, and under the same law which developed the division of labor and the specialization of industry, the dealer in credit became specialized from the dealer in goods.

"The man thus distinctively separated became known as the banker. Of necessity he was a man of property and of acknowledged responsible character. His obligation was effective for the exchange of goods, and those of lesser repute or standing found it to their advantage to borrow his credit in exchange for their own. Possessed of financial resources of his own, represented largely in cash or money, it became natural for him and advantageous to the community that he should pay for local products at the point where they were produced, to take his reimbursement at some distant point to which they might be shipped and sold. He further became a natural temporary repository of the idle money of others, and this aided him to perform in a larger way his particular function. The above describes all he did then. It describes all he does now.

"Summarized, he exchanges his effective credit for the less effective, or elsewhere ineffective, credit of those with whom he deals. He makes payment for goods in one place and takes his pay in another. He carries in his money chest a percentage of all the obligations thus evidenced sufficient to enable him to meet the calls for cash from such of his creditors as may require that form of payment. To such as could be well accommodated thereby he formerly gave his notes of hand, convenient in size and denomination.

"To this list of operations carried on by the banker nothing can be added. It comprehends all his functions. It will be observed by the thoughtful that in no one of these is he able to operate, except in compliance with the desires of those with whom he deals. He is powerless to take the initiative in any of them. Whoever deals with him does it of choice, and not in obedience to any power of coercion the banker can exercise. Of all the members of the community, he is the one the most dependent. In the degree that he operates his function, to that degree he becomes a debtor, with all his liabilities immediately payable. He is under the highest bonds of self-interest to so carry himself as to win and retain the respect and confidence of his constituents and dealers. A failure on his part in this respect means disaster to his business and ruin to himself.

"It would appear, then, that the banker as a private person might be safely left to pursue his calling without interference from the law, because it is evident that his own interest, if wisely considered, will guide him in those directions which it would be the policy of good laws to direct him to take.

LIMIT OF INDIVIDUAL RISKS.

"To limit their individual risks, they sought authority from the law-making power to incorporate, with the limit of personal liability strictly defined. In this respect they followed the example set by associated efforts in many other forms of enterprise and industry. In this way only could the full power of association be utilized. Now, when the banker was thus given partial exemption as to responsibility, it became the duty of the law to put proper and just limitations upon "the exercise of his natural prerogatives." Exempted to a degree from the perils of ruin by the limitation of personal liability, it was right that this exemption should be accompanied by such limitations of his powers as the interests of the public should require. With limited responsibility, he was properly limited in the risks and hazards he might assume. The justice of this will nowhere be denied. The question for examination is not whether limitations and prohibitions should be laid, but whether they are wisely and sufficiently imposed.

ON NATIONAL BANKS.

"The development of our legislation during the last thirty-six years, which covers the history of the National Banking act and all amendments thereto, has thrown upon Congress a large responsibility for the effective working of that agency known as the bank. There seems to be, in some directions, an opinion that by the grace of government these institutions are established as a privilege to certain persons so favored; that they have no real occasion to be; that at best they are parasitical plants, drawing life and nourishment from the industrial tree to which they are attached, and to the well-being of which they contribute nothing. If this were true, no duty could be more immediate than to repeal all laws which give them existence, and, by one sweeping prohibitive act, forbid the exercise of their function. Whether it was wise for the General Government to legislate at all concerning them, it would be useless now to discuss. It is sufficient that this has been done, and by action, permissive in certain particulars and prohibitive in others, there have been evolved some 3,500 National banking institutions. Like other agencies which time has developed and made operative in the natural relations of men to each other, banks are valuable for the service they perform for the social whole. They are to be considered in this light alone. They ought neither to be made recipients of public favor or bounty, nor unduly constrained in those particulars where a proper liberty will insure to them a needful power for useful service.

"Important as is the establishing of our money standard upon a safe and enduring basis, important as is the guarding of the National demand obligations by adequate reserves, these alone will still leave our financial system exposed to evils which ought to be cured. These evils arise out of our situation as it relates to the currency.

"While stability in the currency should be safely guarded, flexibility—the power of needful expansion—must also be provided. The exercise of this power, with proper limitations and restrictions, must be intrusted to the bank. There is no other agency that can wisely and efficiently execute it. In fact, the banks do exercise that power now in regard to the largest part of that element which, rightly understood, really constitutes the currency. It is a popular delusion that the bank deals in money.

"Money is an incident in its dealings—an important incident, no doubt—but, truly speaking, an incident only. The bank deals in credits. For a consideration, varying according to time, place, and circumstance, it gives to the public with whom it deals its own debt obligations in exchange for the debt obligations of its dealers and customers. The obligations of the bank thus created are generally evidenced by a credit upon its books to the dealer, who has a right to draw upon it by his checks or drafts, as his convenience may be served.

"The constant interchange of credits between the bank and its dealers, with the enormous volume of checks and drafts constantly passing between buyer and seller, constitutes in the broadest sense the currency of the country. It is these instruments which trade uses in much the larger part of all its operations. Money—real money, gold or silver—plays but a small part in the multitudinous exchanges. The total money of the country—metallic and paper—is less than two thousand millions, and

No Other Soap in the World

HAS EVER BEEN MADE

Without Combining Fats, Grease or Oil, With an Alkali.

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It contains none of the fats, grease, oil and alkali which form the base of *all* soaps from the cheapest laundry to the finest toilet. Instead it has all the well-known healing, purifying and refreshing qualities of the Tasmanian Blue Gum Tree. As a toilet soap it is simply perfect in every respect; skin diseases cannot exist where it is used.

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There are some people who never do anything until they have to. Don't be one of them. Take care of your health while you have it. Retain your health by the daily use of Abbey's Effervescent Salt.

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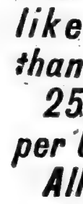

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BLISS CARMAN

Has a great poem in **HOLIDAY NUMBER**

Town Topics.

OUT TO-DAY.

THE DEAF CURED FREE

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 2 and 8 P. M., at CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 57th St. and 7th Ave.

Court Calendar Error Makes Trouble.

Justice Gildersleeve, in the Supreme Court, yesterday set aside a judgment obtained by default against Albert Morris Bagby in favor of Archer W. Andrews. Bagby gave a promissory note for $2,500 to Francis C. Groble, which was transferred to Mr. Andrews, who sued and obtained judgment, while the attorney for Bagby was out of town. The lawyer's clerk let the case go by without notice, owing to a misspelling of the name Bagby on the court calendar.

CURRENCY BILL APPROVED

With Two Amendments the House Caucus Accepts the Measure.

URGES SPEEDY CONSIDERATION

An Effort Will Be Made to Begin the Debate on the Bill, Under Special Rule, Next Monday.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The Republican members of the House of Representatives gave their unanimous approval to-day to the House Financial bill recently introduced, and recommended its immediate consideration and passage. This was accomplished at the caucus held in the hall of the House during the forenoon by the adoption of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That House Bill No. 1, entitled 'A bill to define and fix the standard of value, to maintain the parity of all forms of money issued or coined by the United States, and for other purposes,' be and the same is hereby approved, and its immediate consideration by the House, and passage after a reasonable debate, is recommended and urged."

In pursuance of this resolution, Mr. Overstreet, (Ind.,) who introduced the bill, and is in general charge of it, will to-morrow submit a resolution asking that a special rule be reported for the immediate consideration of this measure. The terms of this special rule are practically agreed upon, and provide that the debate will begin next Monday, with a final vote at the close of the week.

The unanimous approval given to the bill came after two hours of discussion, and the adoption of two amendments approved by the framers of the bill. When the meetings began, Mr. Cannon (Ill.) surrendered the chair to Mr. Hepburn, (Iowa,) in order to present his views on some modifications he thought desirable.

These related to the National banking features of the bill, and Mr. Cannon gave it as his individual opinion that this branch of the subject might better be modified or omitted. He distinctly stated, however, that he supported the bill as a whole and would vote for it, and this was further shown when he voted for the resolution of approval. Mr. Cannon's suggestions did not take the form of amendments, and were not pressed.

The main amendment was proposed by the framers of the bill to clear up some ambiguity of the present law. It is to be a new section, numbered nine, and is as follows:

"Sec. 9. That Sec. 10 of an act approved July 12, 1882, entitled, 'An act to enable National banking associations to extend their corporate existence,' be and the same is amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 10. That upon a deposit of bonds, as described in Sections 5,159 and 5,160 of the Revised Statutes, the association making the same shall be entitled to receive from the Controller of the Currency circulating notes of different denominations in blank, registered and countersigned as provided by law, not exceeding the par value of the United States bonds so transferred and delivered, and at no time shall the total amount of such notes issued to any such association exceed the amount at such time paid in of its capital stock, and the provisions of Sections 5,171 and 5,176 of the Revised Statutes are hereby repealed."

Another amendment is to Section 4 of the bill, inserting the word, "redemption" before "fund," to make more plain that our redeemed notes and certificates are to be held.

Mr. Warner (Illinois) offered an amendment relating to that feature known as the impounding of the greenbacks, but he was satisfied from examinations that the amendment was not essential, and it was withdrawn. There were some other suggestions and tentative amendments, but none of them were pressed, and the resolution of approval was then unanimously adopted.

Mr. Overstreet and his associates, who framed the bill, were warmly congratulated on having been able to command such complete unanimity and approval, which is regarded as giving assurance that the bill will be passed before the Christmas recess.

H. H. HANNA ON CURRENCY BILLS.

Says Their Passage by Respective Houses Should Be Encouraged.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—H. H. Hanna, Chairman of the Indianapolis Monetary Committee, speaking to-day of the financial bills before Congress, said: "The bills prepared by the Republicans of the Senate Finance Committee and by the caucus committee of the Republicans of the House have so much that is courageously comprehensive of the needs for eliminating all doubt as to gold being the standard and unit of value of our monetary system that it is wise to encourage the passage of these bills by the respective houses and reserve all suggestions for additions or changes until the conferrees of the two houses take up the subject.

"The bills are splendid expressions of the purpose to fulfill the pledge for gold standard legislation and should greatly encourage the President to believe that all proper revision of our monetary laws is possible of accomplishment. Both bills contain provisions for gold reserves and their maintenance. The gold reserve provided by the Senators is ample for maintaining the interchangeability of all Government moneys, and the changes in denominations of paper currencies are safe and important aids to its feasibility and easy accomplishment.

"If such full interchangeability can be included, it would perfect the establishment of the gold standard beyond risk of change except by the deliberate action of the law-making Government."

Senate Currency Bill Introduced.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Mr. Aldrich, Chairman of the Finance Committee, had the distinction of introducing the first bill at the present session of the Senate. It was what is known as the Senate finance measure, and is, to affirm the existing standard of value of all forms of money, to refund the public debt, and for other purposes." It was referred to the Committee on Finance.

MANY BILLS IN THE SENATE.

Over Eight Hundred Are Introduced, Many of Them Old Measures.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Nearly 800 bills and joint resolutions were introduced in the Senate to-day. Many of them related to local and personal interests, and many were old bills coming over from the last session. The most important were the following:

A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of Michigan was presented by Mr. McMillan, (Rep., Mich.) The resolution protested against the policy of the Russian Government toward Finland, and was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. It expresses "profound and heartfelt sympathy for the downtrodden people of Finland in their present hour of darkest trouble," and urges President McKinley to express to the Government of the Czar the serious concern of the Government of the United States because of the abrogation of the act of assurance of Alexander I., the abolition of the Finnish Constitution and the consequent destruction of Finnish autonomy.

Mr. Spooner (Rep., Wis.,) presented resolutions of the Legislature of Wisconsin urging Congress to take action looking to the advancement of American shipping interest.

Mr. Lodge, (Rep., Mass.)—A resolution requesting the President, if not incompatible with public interests, to inform the Senate as to the proposed sale of the Gallapagos Islands by Ecuador to Great Britain and to communicate any such information concerning the proposed sale as might be in possession of the Government. Adopted.

Mr. Chandler, (Rep., N. H.)—A concurrent resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of three Senators and two members of the House to make arrangements for the unveiling of the statue of Daniel Webster in this city on the 18th of January next. Adopted.

Mr. Chandler, (Rep., N. H.)—Applying the customs and internal revenue laws of the United States to the Islands of Cuba and Puerto Rico, after Jan. 1, 1900. Goods between the islands and the United States to be exchanged as between the States.

Other bills and resolutions were as follows:

Mr. Stewart, (Silver, Nev.)—For the regulation of election of United States Senators; for the revision of the mining laws and for the regulation of desert lands.

Mr. Warren, (Rep., Wyoming)—For the cession by the general government of 5,000,000 acres of arid lands to each of the arid land States, being the same measure favorably reported last session, and for the indemnification of the public land States for school lands proving to be coal lands.

Mr. Lodge, (Rep., Mass.)—For amendment of the immigration laws.

Mr. Hoar, (Rep., Mass.)—For the regulation of the election of United States Senators.

Mr. Platt, (Rep., New York)—For the amendment of the civil service law, and to extend the time for the completion of the bridge now in course of construction across East River, New York.

Mr. Clay, (Dem., Ga.)—Resolution for the election of Senators by the people.

Mr. Chandler, (Rep., N. H.)—To prohibit Senators and Representatives in Congress from receiving free railroad passes.

Mr. McEnery, (Dem., La.)—For a deep waterway through Southwest Pass.

Mr. Perkins, (Rep., Cal.)—Concerning the government of Alaska; extending the immigration laws of the United States to Hawaii.

Mr. Carter, (Rep., Mont.)—Making further provision for the civil government of Alaska; to provide for uniform divorce laws.

Mr. Nelson, (Rep., Minn.)—To subject National banks to the usury laws of the States in which they may be located.

Mr. Frye, (Rep., Me.)—Several measures for the regulation of shipping and the revenue service in addition to his substitute for the Hanna-Payne Shipping bill, and a bill for the establishing of a Government Department of Commerce and Industry.

Mr. Pettigrew, (Silver, S. D.)—For the free coinage of silver and to enable the Government to secure control of new telegraphic devices.

Mr. Hale, (Rep., Me.)—For the construction of a Pacific cable by the Navy Department, to be operated by the Post Office Department, and appropriating $11,000,000 for this purpose. The bill provides that the cable shall start at San Francisco and be laid by way of Honolulu, Midway Islands, and Guam, to Manila, and be connected with Iloilo.

Mr. Kyle, (Ind., N. D.)—For the establishment of postal savings banks and a Government telegraphic system; for the restriction of immigration, and a joint resolution for a Constitutional amendment for the regulation of marriage and divorce.

Mr. Harris, (Pop., Kan.)—Joint resolutions for Constitutional amendments authorizing the imposition of an income tax and for the election of Senators by the people.

Mr. Cullom, (Rep., Ill.)—To provide a form of government for Hawaii; to pension war veterans over seventy years of age.

Mr. Pettus, (Dem., Ala.)—To repeal the War Stamp act.

Mr. Chandler, (Rep., N. H.)—To prohibit Senators and Representatives from performing the functions of the Executive; to prohibit the issuance of railroad passes.

TO CHANGE SENATE COMMITTEES.

Republicans Plan to Reduce Democratic Representation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—A proposition is under consideration by the Republican leaders in the Senate for the reduction of the Democratic representation in the standing committees. One of the principal Republican ends to be achieved by such an action is the capture of the Finance Committee, which is now in the hands of the silver men. At this time, when currency legislation is to be pushed through, the Republicans are determined to secure control of this committee. The Republican members of it are Senators Aldrich, Allison, Platt of Connecticut, Wolcott, Burroughs, Platt of New York, and Jones of Nevada. The Democrats are Vest, Jones of Arkansas, Daniel, and Chilton. There are two vacancies. Wolcott and Jones of Nevada are silver Republicans. Under the old custom of allowing the minority one less member that the majority, the Democrats would naturally get both the places which are to be filled.

The Republicans are likely to displace Senator Jones of Nevada on the ground that he is no longer a Republican. There is, however, no likelihood that Senator Wolcott will be displaced. The silver men are uneasy about Wolcott, and there is a belief among some of them that he will vote for the Currency bill.

"Mr. Wolcott has always faithfully supported Republican Party measures," said a leading silver Senator to-night, "and I think he will vote for this one whether he likes it or not."

Senator Allison, Chairman of the Republican caucus of the Senate, to-day announced the committee which the caucus authorized him to appoint for the allotment of committee places in the Senate. The list is as follows: Senators Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.,) Cullom, (Rep., Ill.,) McMillan, (Rep., Mich.,) Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.,) Lodge, (Rep., Mass.,) Perkins, (Rep., Cal.,) Elkins, (Rep., West Va.,) Spooner, (Rep., Wis.,) and Platt, (Rep., N. Y.)

WILL RUSH ROBERTS'S CASE.

House Committee Is to Meet To-day to Determine a General Line of Action.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Representative Tayler of Ohio, Chairman of the special committee to investigate the case of Mr. Roberts of Utah, has called a meeting of the committee for 11 o'clock to-morrow morning. Mr. Tayler says this initial meeting will be to determine upon a general line of action. He could not say how soon the committee would be able to report, although Mr. Tayler expressed the opinion that the inquiry would proceed with all due expedition, as the claimant was entitled to an early decision. While the Chairman would not speak for the committee, he said he had no doubt that Mr. Roberts would be allowed to be present, with counsel if he desired, and would be afforded the usual facilities to have his side presented.

There are a number of witnesses here and some in Utah, but it is probable that the committee will not leave Washington, although there are some precedents for extending an inquiry to other points. Mr. Tayler said the arguments in election cases were usually open to the public, but he had some doubt as to whether the hearings, particularly such parts as involved family matters, should be open. These details will be determined by the committee, Mr. Tayler saying that the essential question was to secure a calm and unprejudiced consideration of the eligibility of the claimant.

Mr. Roberts was about the House during the day. There was no session and he was engaged most of the time in chatting with groups of members and visitors, who showed a friendly disposition toward him. He said he had no comment to make on the course of the House. He probably will look after his interests in person before the committee of inquiry.

Whether the pay of Mr. Roberts of Utah is stopped as a result of the action of the House in refusing him a seat has not been passed upon by the House officials and will not directly arise until the January pay certificates are issued by Speaker Henderson, by which time it is expected that the case will be permanently settled. Mr. Roberts drew his pay up to December 3, the day before Congress assembled, on the certificate of Clerk McDowell that he was a member-elect. With the opening of Congress the issuance of certificates devolves on the Speaker, the monthly certificate reading that there is due the member a stated sum "as a member of the House of Representatives of the Fifty-sixth Congress." Whether this certificate could be issued to Mr. Roberts, as a member, is open to doubt, but it is believed that the final action of the House in the case will remove all doubt before Jan. 3, when the next certificates are issued.

ROBERTS CASE IN THE SENATE.

Senator Rawlins Introduces a Resolution Demanding an Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Rawlins (Utah) offered the following resolution and asked that it be considered immediately:

"That the Committee on Judiciary is hereby instructed to inquire into and report to the Senate:

"First.—To what extent polygamy is practiced or polygamous marriages entered into in the United States or in places over which they have jurisdiction.

"Second.—Have polygamists, or persons reputed to have more than one wife, been elected to office by the people of Utah, and, if so, has such election been for the purpose of encouraging polygamy or in violation of any compact between said State and the United States?

"Third.—Have polygamists, or persons reputed to have more than one wife, been appointed to office by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or in cases where the concurrency of the Senate is not required; and if so, have such appointments been made in aid of polygamy or in violation of the compact between the United States and the State of Utah with reference to that subject?

"Fourth.—What, if any, steps should be taken or measures enacted for the prevention of polygamy in the United States and in places in which they have jurisdiction?"

Mr. Wolcott (Col.) objected to immediate consideration, and the resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Kyle, Mr. Kean, and Mr. Wolcott presented a number of petitions against polygamy.

Bill to Pension Capt. Gridley's Widow.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—A bill was introduced by Mr. Penrose (Penn.) to-day to pension Mrs. Gridley, wife of the late Capt. Gridley of the Olympia, at $160 per month.

Root's Appointment Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the appointment of Elihu Root as Secretary of War. Mr. Root's nomination was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and immediately reported back and confirmed. There was no opposition to immediate action.

LIEBIG

COMPANY'S EXTRACT

OF BEEF

(Note Blue Signature, J. v. Liebig, across Label)

SAVES DOCTORS' BILLS

Consul at Mannheim Named.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The President to-day nominated Heaton W. Harris of Ohio to be Consul at Mannheim, Germany.

TRADE TREATIES SUBMITTED.

Reciprocity Agreements Made During Recess Go to the Senate—Reductions Allowed to France.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The reciprocity treaties negotiated during the Congressional recess were transmitted to the Senate to-day and in the executive session were ordered printed and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The most important of these treaties is that between the United States and France for reciprocal reductions of tariff rates. The terms of this and the other treaties are not yet officially made public, either by the State Department or the Senate, but it is understood that the French treaty items are substantially as follows:

Reductions Allowed France—Glass bottles 15 per cent.

Five Per Cent.—Cut-glass bottles, decanters, &c.; tinsel, braids, galloons, &c.; chicory, roasted or ground; cotton goods mixed with silk; cotton cloth; plush and cotton velvet; cotton stockings; cotton suspenders; cotton lace; jewelry; silk goods under Schedule L; buttons.

Ten Per Cent.—Alcoholic perfumery, toilet water, &c.; glue; glycerine; paints, colors, and varnishes; potash in various forms; medical preparations; cosmetics without alcohol; soap; soda and compounds; bricks, tiles, &c.; cement, window glass; spectacles, eyeglasses, &c.; opera glasses; magnifying glasses; cutlery; metallic pens, not gold, and penholders; metal articles not otherwise specified; wooden furniture; macaroni, &c.; vegetables, prepared or preserved; preserved fruit; prunes; liqueurs; shirts, collars, and cuffs; linen lace, handkerchiefs, and weavings; woolen hats; letter, copying, blotting, and sensitive papers; envelopes; blank books; albums; imitation jewelry; straw braid for hats; brushes; buckles; fans; gloves, except gloves called "Schauschen."

Fifteen Per Cent.—Olive oil; spikes, tacks, and needles; watch and clock movements; amber articles; articles of bone; articles of ivory or mother of pearl; musical instruments; pipes and smokers' articles.

Twenty Per Cent.—Coal tar dyes or colors; plants, seeds, &c.; nuts; toys.

Sparkling wines receive the same benefits accorded to other European countries.

The reductions aloiwed the United States are understood to comprise all the articles of the French minimum tariff list, with the following exceptions:

Horses, stallions, mares and colts, eggs, cheese, sugar, honey, cloverseed and luzerne, sugar, chicory root, feed, type, porcelain, cardboard, tanned hides, leather soles, boot and shoe uppers, boots, shoes, belting, dynamo electric machines, machinery tools, parts of dynamos, and electric machines.

The reciprocity treaties negotiated with Great Britain are four in number, for Jamaica, Guiana, Barbados, and Bermuda, the Trinidad treaty having been withdrawn. In the main the concessions to the colonies are on food products, while reductions on manufactured goods, flour, &c., are understood to be the chief advantages given to the United States.

RECIPROCITY TREATY HELD UP.

Agreement with Trinidad Upset by the Island Government.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—A noticeable omission in the list of reciprocity treaties transmitted to the Senate by the President along with his message yesterday was the treaty concluded last Summer between Mr. Kasson, representing the State Department, and a delegation from the Island of Trinidad, British West Indies. This particular treaty was framed generally on the lines of the arrangement made with the other British West Indian colonies. But at the last moment the Trinidad Government notified Mr. Kasson that it was obliged to withhold its final approval of the treaty. Consequently this convention was not submitted along with the others to the Senate.

The reason assigned by the Trinidad Government for this action was the probable inadequacy of the customs receipts of the island to maintain the Government under the application of the reciprocity treaty. The reduction proposed in the treaty would, it was estimated, reduce the total receipts below the necessities of the Government of Trinidad.

ANNUAL REPORT ON OKLAHOMA.

Gov. Barnes Recommends the Opening of Wichita Reservation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Gov. Barnes of Oklahoma, in his annual report, estimates the present population of the Territory at 375,000, fully 90 per cent. of whom are American born. He says that within the past year incoming settlers took up nearly 750,000 acres of Government land. The school population has increased over 12 per cent. The Territory's real taxable valuation is placed at $75,000,000.

The Governor says that it is best to wait for Statehood a reasonable time until a union of Oklahoma and the Indian Territory can be effected, as with its present boundaries Statehood would double the expenses without commensurate benefit.

The opening of the reservation occupied by the Wichita and affiliated tribes, to settlement this year is urged.

WASHINGTON MEMORIAL.

Public Schools to Note Centennial Anniversary of His Death.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The George Washington Memorial Association has made public a request that on Dec. 14, 1899, the centennial anniversary of Washington's death, all the schools in the land will suspend the regular order of exercises at 11 o'clock A. M., and devote twenty minutes to a memorial programme, including a brief eulogy of the life and character of the first President, George Washington.

Notice to New York Schools.

ALBANY, Dec. 6.—State Superintendent of Public Instruction Charles R. Skinner has issued the following to the public schools of the State: "Dec. 14 will be the centennial anniversary of the death of George Washington. I recommend a suitable observance of the day by brief and simple exercises in all the public schools of the State, commemorative of this important incident in our Nation's history, thus bringing to the attention of our youth the great services which Washington rendered to our common country."

Fire Destroys Mattress Factory.

A mattress factory of three stories at 562 and 564 West Thirty-fourth Street was destroyed by fire late yesterday afternoon. It was owned by Cornelius Daly and occupied by Joseph Golding. Twenty-five employes, fifteen of whom were Italian women, made their escape in safety. Several of the employes lost their street wraps. The damage to the contents of the building is placed at $2,000. The damage to the building is estimated at $7,000. The loss is covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A Tiffany Box.

Tiffany has one thing in stock that you cannot buy of him for as much money as you may offer: he will only give it to you. And that is one of his boxes. Recently a woman who wanted to send a choice piece of her own jewelry to a friend in another city, went to Tiffany's to buy a box in which to put it. The refusal was courteous, but firm. The salesman explained that the rule of the establishment was ironclad, never to allow a box bearing the name of the firm to be taken out from the building except with an article which had been sold by them and for which they were responsible. Experience has taught them the necessity of this. Otherwise a great many persons, in sending gifts to their friends, would buy inferior articles at any irresponsible place, and put the guarantee of the Tiffany name upon it by simply purchasing a box at their store. And so the stock of precious stones in the great establishment is no more carefully guarded than the stock of cases in leather, satin, and even in pasteboard. Therefore, when some one gives you a Tiffany box, be sure you are getting a Tiffany gift.—N. Y. Evening Sun.—Adv.

WORK OF THE CITY CLUB.

Report of the Council Adopted—Refers to Charges Against Members—Legislation Planned.

The City Club met last night at the clubhouse, No. 19 West Thirty-fourth Street. The report of the Council, covering the work done since last Spring, was presented and, after some discussion, was adopted. After telling the result of the efforts of the Committee on Legislation last Winter, the report says:

"The club's important amendements to the election law, which were introduced in the Senate this year by Senator Elsberg, will be again introduced in the Legislature, and will be pushed by the Legislation Committee as the principal affirmative measure to be advocated by the club. Experience with the present cumbersome and unworkable law has done much to empuasize the club's contention that it must be radically amended.

"The Legislation Committee is preparing a bill to prohibit the payment of political assessments by candidates for judicial office, as well as the receiving of political contributions from such candidates. The bill will be introduced in the Legislature of 1900. Through the efforts of the City Club the political organizations which this year united upon judicial candidates in New York County committed themselves and their candidates to advocacy of such legislation, and it is not improbable that the proposed bill will become law."

The question of municipal government is also freely discussed in the report, which, in part, is as follows:

"This committee brought to the attention of the Assembly Investigating Committee, and repeatedly urged that committee to investigate, the subject of political assessments of judicial candidates, and the related subject of political influence upon the courts. Even the very considerate examination of the Judges before the investigating committee, an examination commonly believed to have evoked only a small part of the facts, gave excellent ground, when coupled with some of the testimony of Mr. Croker, for the demand for legislation such as the City Club now proposes. The Municipal Government Committee also brought before the investigating committee several other matters which developed interesting testimony.

"Among these was the matter of the great number of increases in salaries in the city departments under the present Tammany administration. It was shown not only that the aggregate amount of these increases was very large, but also and very specifically, by the testimony of the secretary of the club's council, that The City Record, published daily by the city at great expense for the purpose of giving information about the operation of the City Government, does not contain the information about changes in the departments which the charter makes it the express duty of the heads of departments to furnish promptly for publication in The Record.

"This testimony, based upon an elaborate examination of The Record conducted for several weeks in the office of the council, established a strong presumption of a conspiracy to conceal from the public the immense number of appointments, removals, and changes in salaries in city departments."

Regarding the subject of a building code, the report tells of the work of the club in opposition to the present code, which was of no avail. The report makes the following comment: "The result is that the city has fastened upon it for an indefinite time a body of law affecting the character of all new buildings and portions of old buildings, drawn in such a way as to make possible, and, under lax administration, to encourage, abuses of a character to threaten the public health and safety."

The following resolution was adopted by the club: "Resolved, That the thanks of the City Club of New York be extended to Mr. Simon Sterne and Mr. Boudinot Keith for the public service which they are performing in the matter of accusations against two members of this club, accused of criminal charges made in a manner and under circumstances which constitute, in effect, an attack upon the integrity of the Municipal Government Committee of the City Club."

The two members referred to in the resolutions are Fulton McMahan and Edward L. Heydecker, charges against whom are now pending.

Before the meeting Lemuel E. Quigg, President of the Republican County Committee, had a long talk with Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler, Chairman of the council. Neither would say anything about the subject of their discussion.

BOSTON'S MAYORALTY FIGHT.

Democrats Are Split and Republicans Expect to Win.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—The open split in the Democratic Party in this city, which has resulted in bitter recrimination being hurled back and forth between the two sides, has suddenly change the aspect of the present municipal campaign from one of lethargy to the warmest and most sensational that has taken place in Boston for many years.

For the nonce, the Republicans are watching the state of affairs in the ranks of the opposition with tranquillity and satisfaction, believing that their candidate for Mayor, Mr. Hart, will have no difficulty in winning next Tuesday, providing Mr. Murphy, who has bolted the Democratic ticket, is successful in carrying with him the thousands of voters who supported him in the Democratic caucuses last month, when he was beaten by Mr. Collins.

On the other hand the members of the Collins campaign appear cheerful, and not at all cast down by the threatened disruption in the ranks of the party.

Mr. Murphy's manifesto last night, declaring his intention of supporting the Republican nominee for Mayor was answered to-day by Mr. Collins in such scathing terms that it forced a rejoinder from the other side to-night, in which Mr. Murphy was equally bitter in his language. In the latter statement Mr. Murphy accuses Mr. Collins of being false to the Democratic Party, in bolting Mr. Bryan last year, as well as other regular party nominations in years past.

The fierce reply made to-day by Mr. Collins has made the fight between the two Democrats bitterly personal, so that the situation at present seems a serious one for the Democrats, while it certainly seems highly satisfactory from a Republican standpoint.

AT RIVAL BILLIARD TOURNEYS.

Many persons attended the games of the rival amateur billiard tournaments yesterday. The afternoon game in the A. A. U. tournament for the championship of Class B was won by Hevner. Smith and Threshie were the winners of the evening contests.

In the intercity and interclub handicap tournament held at Maurice Daly's Academy the afternoon game went to Muldaur. Poggenburg won the evening contest.

J. De Mun Smith of St. Louis defeated Dr. A. B. Miller, the Knickerbocker Athletic Club expert, in the opening game of the evening session. The score:

Smith—0 2 3 1 18 5 3 14 0 10 3 29 0 0 0 7 1 2 1 14 0 0 26 20 0 3 4 0 2 11 1 21 12 0 2 0 15 0 11 11 15 2 0 21 1. Total, 300. Average, 6 24-46. High runs, 29, 26, 21.

Miller—0 8 3 0 0 5 3 10 11 0 0 0 2 2 0 0 0 17 22 31 8 4 0 1 0 1 2 0 0 16 3 4 0 1 0 0 2 13 1 14 0 13 2 0 24. 3. Total, 226. Average, 4 42-46. High runs, 22, 31, 24.

Referee—George Moulton.

In the final game Threshie defeated Herner by 300 to 200. Threshie averaged just 6, and his highest run was 48. Herner made an average of 4 13-49, and his best run was 32.

Herner won from Servatius in the afternoon game. The score:

Hevner—0, 21, 13, 5, 6, 5, 7, 15, 0, 0, 3, 2, 3, 2, 5, 0, 0, 0, 3, 5, 1, 4, 16, 1, 12, 0, 4, 23, 0, 0, 4, 3, 2, 8, 1, 2, 15, 6, 0, 3, 5, 4, 12, 0, 8, 1, 0, 0, 1, 5, 0, 6, 2, 0, 3, 0, 0, 0, 0, 16, 1, 3, 0, 1, 5, 2, 1, 3, 5, 6. Total, 300; average, 4 24-69; high runs, 21, 16, 23.

Servatius—0, 4, 5, 10, 0, 0, 4, 3, 5, 2, 3, 2, 6, 0, 0, 3, 0, 7, 0, 4, 0, 1, 10, 0, 3, 3, 16, 0, 13, 3, 3, 0, 18, 0, 5, 1, 5, 0, 4, 1, 38, 33, 0, 3, 1, 5, 1, 1, 8, 2, 0, 3, 1, 0, 0, 8, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 13, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1. Total, 260; average 3 59-69; high runs 18, 38, 33.

Ferdinand Poggenburg of the Liederkranz won his second game in the present tournament last night by defeating William Arnold. The score:

Poggenburg, (300)—0 0 1 40 0 0 11 8 0 23 1 10 14 2 26 4 1 0 11 20 2 0 2 18 16 8 12 16 5 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 6 3 0 1 12 0 1 3 4 3 0 0 1 1 0 9 2. Total, 300. Average, 5 35-53. High runs, 40, 23, 26.

Arnold, (220)—5 0 0 3 4 2 2 5 5 16 0 0 0 1 2 14 10 1 6 17 0 0 1 0 0 4 0 2 8 0 6 1 0 9 0 10 11 0 0 3 1 0 0 1 2 1 1 0 0 0 0 1. Total, 155. Average, 2 51-52. High runs, 16, 14, 17.

Referee—Edward McLaughlin.

Mark H. Muldaur won the afternoon game from Arthur Townsend of St. George's Lyceum. The score:

Muldaur, (220)—0 0 2 4 0 0 1 14 9 2 31 2 15 2 2 14 7 5 15 1 1 9 3 6 1 0 9 4 1 8 0 18 1 5 0 0 2 2 1 1 6 3 3 8 3. Total, 220. Average, 4 40-45. High runs, 31, 15, 18.

Townsend, (280)—0 12 0 1 0 3 15 22 0 8 3 1 1 1 7 2 1 0 0 6 2 11 14 2 4 2 17 3 0 8 0 13 5 0 1 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 1 14 6. Total, 200. Average, 4 20-45. High runs, 15, 22, 17.

Referee—Edward McLaughlin.

It will be ladies' night to-night in the tournament in progress at Daly's Academy.

At the formal opening of the Imperial Billiard Academy last night, Schaefer and "Tom" Gallagher played an exhibition game, the former making an average of 40 in a 200-point game.

Carnegie Lyceum

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Friday, December 8, 1899.

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Those who are fortunate enough to obtain seats, or even standing room, in the Carnegie Lyceum on the above date, either afternoon or evening, will witness one of the most marvellous and interesting entertainments ever seen upon any stage since the history of the world began.

Streams of fire will be seen emanating from living human beings, while from their eyes, ears, nose and mouth there will appear to grow beautiful and highly colored bouquets of flowers. Artificial thunder and lightning will be produced by the juggling of millions of volts of electricity. This section of the exhibition may well be termed electrical pyrotechnics, fireworks.

The wonders of the great Edison X-Ray will also be exhibited. This is the only genuine Edison X-Ray ever operated for exhibition purposes in New York. All other so-called X-Ray machines are but toys as compared with this monster machine, which enables any one to see clearly all the bones of the human skeleton while yet in the flesh.

Wagonloads of machines, electrical devices and the more than wonderful Biochymic Generator, a mammoth machine used only for the cure of deafness and blindness, will be exhibited and used in the remarkable demonstration illustrating how disease, and especially deafness, may be almost instantly cured by scientific mechanism.

Dr. Wilson, the inventor and perfector of the only treatment that ever cured deafness and who is at the head of the National Association of Physicians and Surgeons with offices at 240 Fifth Ave., New York, and 18 Boylston St., Boston, who has succeeded in giving hearing and speech to hundreds of deaf mutes born without hearing, and restored perfectly the hearing to thousands of totally deaf people, has on this single occasion consented to not only explain in a lecture why it is that so many people are becoming deaf, and how deafness and disease may be prevented, but also to show the audience, by actual demonstration, how to cure deafness. His entire working plant with every machine and implement used in the treatment of deafness, will be placed upon the stage, in full view, where the most hopelessly deaf people of the audience will be treated free, many if not all of whom will be made to hear quite perfectly within the hour. Each one treated on this occasion will be entitled to five treatments free, at either of the above named offices, should it be desired or required to make the cure permanent.

Dr. Wilson will tell how many troublesome diseases may be prevented and cured by the sufferers themselves, without having to buy medicine or pay doctors' bills.

Don't fail to be present, as the knowledge there to be obtained may prevent you from becoming deaf, or cure you if you are now deaf.

Admission free. Doors open an hour previous to each lecture.

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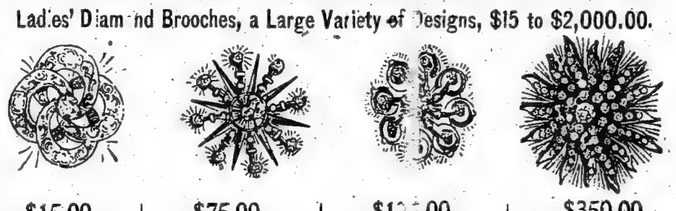

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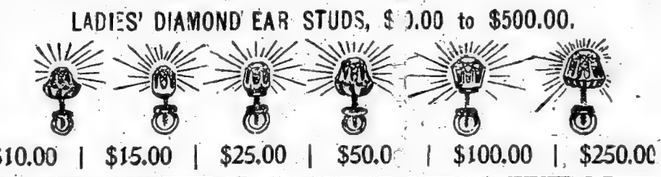

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76 Leonard St., N. Y. City, and All Leading Stores.

TO PROTECT GAME FISHES.

Commission Will Try to Amend Laws at Albany This Winter.

ALBANY, Dec. 6.—Gov. Roosevelt has received from the State Fisheries, Game and Forestry Commission a reply to the letter sent by him to that board complaining that mills in the Adirondacks are discharging sawdust and chemicals into

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SIXTEEN PAGES

THE COMING QUESTION.

Would the Supreme Court declare unconstitutional an act of Congress establishing a civil Government and a system of laws in Puerto Rico and the Philippines, but treating them, not as integral parts of the Union, but as dependent possessions? The determination of the political status of those islands is one of the most important questions of National policy now before the people. It can hardly be said, indeed, that the question is as yet before the people. It is in the preliminary stage of discussion. But it is destined to become what we call an "issue," perhaps a dominating issue in our politics.

Judge H. G. CURTIS of the Insular Commission has made up his mind on the subject and gives the public his conclusions in an article printed in the December Forum. So long as the President is permitted to keep the government of Puerto Rico and the Philippines in his hands, exercising the military authority without the interference of Congress, they will remain "simply parts of the possessions of the United States—merely the property of the United States, without State or Territorial rights." The precedent of New Mexico justifies this conclusion. Gen. KEARNEY, with the approval of the President of the United States but without any sanction of Congress, set up and for five years maintained a government in that possession, where he was the commanding General of the army of occupation. The Supreme Court held that the government set up by Gen. KEARNEY was lawful and that its constitutionality was beyond question.

But once let Congress interfere, says Judge CURTIS, and the status of the new possessions is transformed at once:

> Let it be borne in mind, however, that the first step toward the erection of these present military possessions into Territories is taken when Congress enacts general legislation in their behalf, for then they become "integral parts" of the United States. The path along which this initial step would lead us is already plainly marked out by our Constitution. If a Legislature is to be created under any system of franchise, or laws passed directly by Congress, it must keep the Constitution in full remembrance, and not withhold any of the personal privileges guaranteed to any people of the United States. It must provide a government republican in form. It must insure trials by jury for all criminal offenses and civil cases involving $20, and a Grand Jury for all felonies. It must see that no privilege of any citizen is abridged. Tariff barriers must be destroyed; for, under the Constitution, all duties must be uniform in all parts of the United States, and no duties can be charged on imports from any State. Malays, Chinese, and Tagalogs, as well as the Puerto Ricans, can freely enter our ports; for it is the right of any citizen to migrate from one part of the United States to any other part. The Judges of the courts must be appointed for life.
>
> All these guarantees of the Constitution must be incorporated in the legislation which Congress would enact for these islands. This is no random statement; it is a principle which has been repeatedly asserted whenever laws enacted by Congress for the District of Columbia and the Territories have come before the courts for judicial construction. The right of suffrage however, is not included, as that is not a guarantee of the Constitution.

Repeated assertion of a principle of constitutional interpretation by the Supreme Court may very well be held to impart the quality of permanence. Many writers of very high authority as constitutional lawyers have expressed the opinion that the new possessions would become integral parts of the United States and subject to all the provisions of the Constitution as to uniformity of tariffs, imposts, and taxes, the moment the territory was "annexed" to the Union. The question to be settled is, Will Congress "annex," will it leave the government of the newly acquired territory to the President indefinitely, or will it, believing that "new times demand new measures," venture to place upon the statute book an enactment dealing with the question before it according to the light of wisdom and the National welfare, according to the principles of justice alike to ourselves and to the people of the islands we have taken over, leaving the Supreme Court to determine, in passing upon the constitutionality of the act, whether the Constitution, like the Monroe doctrine, "was intended to apply to every stage of our National existence" or must be treated as a rigid instrument incapable of constructions which will recognize and sanction the conditions incident to the growth of the Nation?

It was Chief Justice MARSHALL (McCULLOCH vs. Maryland) who said:

> We admit, all must admit, that the powers of the Government are limited, and that its limits are not to be transcended. But we think the sound construction of the Constitution must allow to the National Legislature that discretion, with respect to the means by which the powers it confers are to be carried into execution, which will enable that body to perform the high duties assigned to it in the manner most beneficial to the people. Let the end be legitimate, let it be within the scope of the Constitution, and all means which are appropriate, which are plainly adapted to that end, which are not prohibited, but consist with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, are Constitutional.

The doctrine of implied powers is, of course, wearisomely familiar to every tyro in constitutional law. All over the land they will rise to their feet to tell us that the establishment of the status of dependent possessions for the Philippines and Puerto Rico would transcend the limits of the legislative power, and that we must make them an integral part of the Union, with the full expectancy of Statehood, if we attempt by Congressional enactment to define their civil status.

It is profitless to discuss the probable action of the Supreme Court upon a case involving the constitutionality of a law that has not yet been passed. But we cannot forbear to point out that Judge CURTIS's theory of the Constitution shuts him up within a pretty narrow and barren field of National policy. He insists that we must not abandon our new possessions, either to another power or to the perils of an attempt at government at their own untried and incapable hands. Then we must either bring them within the limits of the Union, a step which would be unsafe and utterly unacceptable to the American people, or else leave them to be governed in perpetuity as military territory by the President as Commander in Chief of the army. We think foreign observers will look with wonder, and we ought to look with apprehension upon the situation which will be created if it shall prove that our Constitution and our courts impose upon us inflexible conditions which make it impossible to discharge creditably and with justice obligations inevitably accruing in the historical development of every living nation.

TUNNELS AND BRIDGES.

It is impossible, in considering the procedures of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on Tuesday upon the question of bridges as opposed to tunnels as a means for crossing the East River, not to feel rather sorry for the Mayor. Nobody can really suppose the Mayor to be engaged in any corrupt scheme of which the erection of the proposed bridges is part, and from the execution of which he is to derive some corrupt profit. For our own part, we acquit him at once of any such motive. And yet, that he was guided by such a motive would be so complete an explanation of his behavior at the meeting in question that we cannot wonder that some of our contemporaries have hastened to suggest it as the true explanation. It is quite true that that is an explanation which would explain, so far as this particular transaction is concerned, to an observer who had no other knowledge of the Mayor than what this transaction gave him. But the imputation of corrupt motives to the Mayor is really no more excusable than was his imputation of corrupt motives to the Controller. Whoever has had occasion to watch the Mayor since his election to the office which has for the first time made him visible to the great body of his fellow-citizens will see that it is not necessary to resort to any such supposition. When we take into consideration the inadequacy of his intellectual equipment to the place he holds and to the large discussions which belong to that place; when we consider the infirmities of temper with which this defect is accompanied, and which have so often been exhibited; and when we additionally consider the effect upon such a mind and temper as the Mayor's of the demonstration that the Controller is making a great deal more political capital out of the municipal administration than its official head; then we can readily understand how the Mayor could have allowed himself to suggest that the Controller was the agent of some private interest, without upon that account concluding that the Mayor was himself guilty of the offense with which he so wantonly and absurdly charged his associate.

Of course, this little exercise in psychology has nothing to do with the merits of the question which the Controller brought up. The board was, as the Mayor remarked, committed by its own action to the construction of the proposed bridges across the East River. When the action was taken it did not appear, at least to a majority of members of the board, that there was any other way of attaining the same result. The importance of the result, the easier and readier intercommunication of all the parts of the greater city, was clear then, and is even less disputed now. But in the interval the Controller has been led to believe that it might be more cheaply and readily attained. What he said in the Board of Estimate by no means indicated that he was wedded to the scheme of communication by tunnels rather than by bridges. But he had been brought to believe that the system of communication by tunnels was worth investigating. He took professional advice before even suggesting any official action. And he gave to the Board of Estimate, for its judgment, the expert opinions which had put him in doubt.

In all this there is nothing that is not entirely to the credit of the Controller as a faithful public servant. The natural inference from the statement made by the Controller was that there should be an exhaustive and authoritative investigation by which the final action of the board should be, if not determined, at least enlightened. Our readers are aware that we have been inclined to believe, from the evidence available, that the solution of the problem of inter-borough communication is to be looked for rather through tunnels than through a multiplication of bridges. But it behooves everybody to keep his mind open on this point for the reception of further evidence. A deliberate and impartial constitution, by the Board of Estimate, of a tribunal for bringing more evidence to bear was the best service that, upon this subject and at this stage, that body could render to the public and to the Public Treasury.

That was the object, or at any rate that was the natural result of the Controller's motion in the board. It is not unfair to say that the expert evidence was all on one side. Because, admitting all the engineers whose reports were given in to be of equal weight and authority, the Controller's experts were really, or at least, comparatively, disinterested experts, whereas the Mayor's experts were engineers already in the service of the city whom the Mayor had the power of annoying and obstructing in their professional work, or who were liable by a stoppage of work on bridges to be put out of their "jobs." Evidently such a contest is not equal. Evidently the city has not the weight of professional authority which it ought to have for the course to which it has committed itself.

The Mayor ought not to allow the Ramapo job to be repeated, even if he has the power to repeat it. It is not good for him, nor good for "the organization" that that showing should be given over again. So far as the Board of Estimate is concerned, the Mayor has shown that he has the power to "jam through" the pending bridge scheme. For that purpose he commands even the vote of Mr. GUGGENHEIMER, much to our surprise, and we hope equally to that of Mr. GUGGENHEIMER when he comes to think about it. In the Board of Public Improvements it was a question first of "slipping through" and then of "jamming through" a scheme which would not bear the light at all. Upon that question the schemers have not pretended to offset the authority of the Controller's experts by any equal authority on their own side. And it will scarcely be pretended that the Mayor's experts offset the Controller's in the later case. We by no means intimate that the project of the new bridges is a "job" in the same sense as the Ramapo job. On the contrary, it seemed to every layman when it was first broached, the best solution of the problem, and it may still turn out to be so. But the Controller has adduced evidence to show that it is not so. The just conclusion seems to be that there should and must be an exhaustive and authoritative investigation before the scheme is put into execution, and that the Controller is entitled to the public gratitude for delaying the scheme to that extent. It also seems that the Mayor owes to the Controller an apology, as public as his offense was, for impugning the Controller's motives in a matter in which they were evidently pure and public. And this apology the Mayor owes not only in his own interest, but equally in that of "the organization."

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

While the trial of MOLINEUX for a capital offense, at present going on in this city, was still in the preliminary stage of selecting a jury, a newspaper published in "the vicinage" was complained of by one of the lawyers in the case. His complaint was founded on what he alleged to be the fact, that this particular, or not at all particular, newspaper had been publishing remarks about the case of which the apparent purpose and the evident effect, so far as they had any, was to prejudge it. And this before the jury to try it according to law had even been selected. Recorder GOFF expressed his entire acquiescence in this view and his sympathy with it, and assured the counsel that if he would put his complaint into proper form, and adduce legal evidence to sustain it, the court would do what in it lay to sustain its own dignity and the orderly administration of justice. Apparently the protesting counsel concluded that an admonition of this kind would suffice to secure an observance thereafter of the requirements of public decency and of elementary justice. At any rate, nothing was done about his obviously just complaint.

But, now that the trial has actually begun, the nuisance and the outrage are worse than ever. Yesterday the bulletin board of one newspaper bore, as an appetizer for the buyers of its reports upon the case, the large legend, "An Omen of Death." Another, not to be outdone, put forth an edition upon the first page of which, in the largest type at its command, was set forth: "Bad for MOLINEUX! WEEKS Not Able to Shake HEILES."

It does not require any knowledge of the law, not even that degree of knowledge with which all men, except Judges, are charged, to see that this is conduct calculated to interfere with the administration of justice according to law, and to imperil the interests of a man on trial for his life. The very reckless persons who are engaged in it are without doubt aware that they are engaged in actions which are not only indecent, but which expose them to punishment. They must be resting their hopes of impunity upon the impunity which their kind has too long enjoyed. Of course, it is not they who are really to blame, or whose punishment would be most exemplary, but their superiors and employers, who persist in ordering them or allowing them to violate public decency after an express warning has been given to them.

Evidently it is high time that an example should be made, and an example of the really responsible malefactors. If a complaint should now be made to the Recorder, and the Recorder should be moved to vindicate the dignity of his court and the sanctity of the administration of justice according to law, or even if he should proceed to those ends "proprio motu," there would be a general thanksgiving, not only among law-abiding citizens who are aware of the extent of the offense against justice, but also among all lovers of decency and of civilization.

A MISTAKE SOMEWHERE.

BAYARD TAYLOR said of Kaiser WILHELM I. that he had only a moderate respect for Constitutional forms and the will of the people. The present German Emperor faithfully continues and upholds the Hohenzollern traditions. The Divine right of Kings has seldom been more frankly proclaimed than in the Kaiser's contribution to a portrait and autograph album published at Leipsic:

> From God's grace comes the King, therefore he is responsible to the Lord alone. He must choose his way and his action from this standpoint alone. This awful, heavy responsibility, which the King bears for his people, gives him also a right to loyal co-operation on the part of his subjects. Therefore, every one among the people must be filled with the conviction that he is personally responsible with him for the welfare of the Fatherland.
>
> WILHELM, I. R.

If this is sound doctrine and is actually the Kaiser's rule of conduct, the Constitution of the German Empire is a piece of audacious blasphemy. It presumes to impose limits to the power of a sovereign appointed by GOD's grace and responsible to Him alone!

Article 17 declares that "the orders and decrees of the Kaiser will be issued in the name of the empire and require for their validity the countersignature of the Imperial Chancellor, who thereby assumes the responsibility." This means that the Kaiser's signature doesn't "go" until the Chancellor has graciously consented to put his validating autograph beside it. And the Kaiser, who is "responsible to the Lord alone," weakly turns over his responsibility to the Chancellor. We submit that this is flagrantly inconsistent with the doctrine of Divine right.

Article 11 declares that the Kaiser may declare war, but "the assent of the Bundesrath is necessary to a declaration of war in the name of the empire, except in case of invasion." And the assent of the Bundesrath and the approval of the Reichstag are necessary to the ratification of treaties of commerce.

Here is a "King" clattering about his kingdom with a Constitution tied to his heels, for all the world like a humble President or mere worm of a Governor. It is plain that Kaiser WILLIAM used the word King in its broad sense of ruler or potentate, not intending to differentiate himself in his capacity of King of Prussia from himself in his more august capacity of German Emperor. The imperial Constitution is, therefore, the instrument with which his pretensions are most conspicuously in conflict. What is going to be done about it? The incongruity is shocking. It must be intolerable to a proud King to be fettered by a paper Constitution that impudently sets bounds to his God-given powers. It ought to be intolerable to a reverent people to hear a sovereign with limited powers talking about his responsibility to the Lord alone—unless he is right about it, in which case they ought to tear up their Constitution at once.

Which is it? Is the Constitution guilty of Majestätsbeleidigung, or is the Kaiser guilty of Verfassungsbeleidigung? Or was the Kaiser merely mumbling over an absurd and outworn creed when he wrote his sentiment for the Leipsic album?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A highly commendable beginning and a more highly reprehensible ending marked the effort made by Capt. F. NORTON GODDARD this week to vindicate the proud claim that respectable women, even though unattended by male escorts, can traverse the streets of New York, or at least most of them, and at most hours, in perfect safety. While walking along Fifth Avenue the Captain saw three gilded youth annoy and frighten two young women by persistently forcing upon them uninvited attentions of insulting familiarity. Aroused to manly indignation by this outrageous spectacle, the Captain, at some personal risk, interposed between the well-dressed blackguards and their victims, and by the use of voice and fists raised enough commotion to bring a policeman to the scene. The scoundrels were arrested, and Capt. GODDARD accompanied them and their captor to the police station. There he told the story of his adventure to the Sergeant with all proper emphasis, and there was every prospect that a piece of cowardly ruffianism would for once meet with deserved punishment. When, however, the Sergeant announced that it would be necessary to make a complaint against the prisoners in court next morning, Capt. GODDARD's righteous ferocity waned and disappeared. He remembered an appointment with the Governor which he could not keep if he went to court at the hour when in the natural course of events the case would come up, and, a little shamefacedly, it is to be hoped, he announced that he would push the case no further. In other words, the good citizen gave place to the politician, and the three scoundrels went scot free. Presumably Capt. GODDARD kept his appointment, which he seems to have regarded as of more importance than the performance of an obvious duty. What he wanted to discuss with or ask from the Governor we do not pretend to know, but we are sure that with so good an excuse as the Captain had for failure to appear in Albany at the moment fixed he would have lost nothing by a little delay. Indeed, knowing that Gov. ROOSEVELT is a careful reader of the papers, we are half inclined to believe, and more than half inclined to hope, that in this particular case promptness was an expensive virtue.

—Since his arrival in Brooklyn, the Rev. Dr. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS has said curiously few things that either demanded or suggested newspaper comment, but his remarks on the subject of Christian Science, so-called, are surprising enough, considering the history of the pulpit from which they were uttered, to inspire a few words of criticism. For while Dr. HILLIS showed plainly enough that he denies every important claim made by the Eddy woman and her agents and dupes, he yet treated this blasphemous combination of fraud and folly with something amazingly like respect. He dwelt at length on the never-questioned and wholly irrelevant circumstance that Christian Scientists do accomplish a considerable number of cures, but he said not a word about the vastly more numerous cases in which they ruin health or kill outright. He praised as "very beautiful" their methods of training children, and yet he asserted that children thus trained are utterly unfitted for meeting the ordinary conditions of life. Dr. HILLIS's leniency with these people is beyond comprehension; his condemnation of their system is weakened by too many needless mitigations. The "Christian Scientists" are right or wrong. If they are right in the Plymouth pastor's opinion, let him substitute Mrs. EDDY's book for the Bible as a source of inspiration and guidance; if they are wrong, let him denounce them as public enemies. We do not see how he can hesitate after he has denied the truth and utility of all that sets these pseudo-scientists apart from the rest of the world.

—It was with sincere regret that we were compelled to contradict the assertions made by several of our neighbors in regard to the immediate establishment in this city of a cheaper and better telephone service than that furnished by what is known as the Bell Company. That a rival corporation of sufficient financial and political strength seriously to imperil the existing monopoly is in process of formation need not, and, indeed, cannot, be doubted, and the "official denials" that the consolidation of the independent companies is as yet little more than a matter of discussion may safely enough be interpreted as meaning only that the interested capitalists are not yet ready to make formal announcement of their plans. It seems to be a fact, however, that the end of the period of negotiation and preparation is not yet in sight, and that the Bell people are safe from serious competition for much longer than the single month hastily announced as the limit of their unmitigated power. But relief from the present extortionate rates is certainly on the way, even if it is not at hand. Then will come a great struggle, on the one side to retain, and on the other to obtain, the patronage which at half or less than half the present prices will be profitable enough to content any ordinary greed for gain. Electricity, a paper usually well informed, is confident that "healthy competition" will be the outcome of the plans now maturing, but it adds: "Just when the citizens of the metropolis will be relieved of the exorbitant charges that have all along been made by the existing company, a lessee of the Bell, it is impossible to say, but in view of the fact that no less than three independent companies are entering the field, well equipped, not only financially, but what is still more important, politically, to contend against the monopoly, the day of emancipation should not be far off."

—Quotations from the poets are so rarely used nowadays for the ornamentation of Congressional speeches that Representative TAYLER should not be surprised if the verses with which he closed the Roberts debate on Tuesday should attract more attention than all the rest of his argument. The lines had more than unexpectedness to recommend them, for they were not only an excellent specimen of humor, but amazingly apt for the purpose to which the Ohio statesman applied them. Mr. TAYLER was wrong, however, in dating them back to the time of CHARLES I. Written by JAMES BRAMSTON, an obscure eighteenth century poet, they paraphrased a speech made in Parliament in 1681 by a supporter of the bill excluding the Duke of YORK from succession to the throne, then occupied by CHARLES II. What the orator, one Col. TITUS, said was: "To trust expedients with such a King on the throne would be just as wise as if there were a lion in the lobby, and we should vote to let him in and chain him, instead of fastening the door to keep him out." This, in his "Art of Politics," BRAMSTON recorded as follows—Mr. TAYLER did not give it quite correctly:

But TITUS said, with his uncommon sense,

When the Exclusion bill was in suspense:
"I hear a lion in the lobby roar;
Say, Mr. Speakcr, shall we shut the door
And keep him there, or shall we let him in
To try if we can turn him out again?

No neater quotation has been made in Congress since the memorable day when, after that eminent economist, HOLMAN of Indiana, had pleaded for an appropriation in which his own son was interested, a member arose and solemnly remarked:

'Tis sweet to hear the watch-dog's honest bark
Bay deep-mouth'd welcome as we draw near home.

MAJOR GARDINER'S ANCESTORS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As nothing relative to our picturesque District Attorney falls of public interest, especially at the present time, I am venturing to trust that you may find room for the following in your esteemed columns, particularly as (in your issue of Dec. 3, 1895,) you printed a letter from me on the same general quest.

In stating (in his letter to Gov. Roosevelt, answering certain charges, &c., &c.,) that his family had been citizens of this city "since the days of Gov. Van Twiller," I am loath to believe that Major Gardiner deliberately intended to mislead his Excellency. I prefer rather to suppose that the gallant Major had forgotten that, in your columns of Dec. 5, 1895, he addressed you a letter, in which he says:

"The Gardiner family of Rhode Island, from which I have the hoonr to be descended, and which has been settled there since 1638," &c.

Now, as the days in New York City (New Amsterdam) of Gov. Van Twiller cover the years 1633-7, and as the State of Rhode Island was only settled in 1636, it is hard to see how Major Gardiner's family, which (he tells THE TIMES) settled in that State in 1638, could have been citizens of the City of New York since 1633, (unless the distinguished Major used the phrase "since, &c.," in the sense of the old apple woman, who claims that her apple stand had stood in one spot "since the flood," it being apparent that its date there was not "before the flood.")

THE TIMES, in its editorial, "Raising the Flag," (Nov. 23, 1895,) endeavored to throw some light on this—it seems—perennially recurring question of our gallant District Attorney's ancestry by suggesting that he may have been a descendant of Ezekiel Gardner, (without the I,) who, from 1708 to 1769, kept a tavern at Yaphank, L. I. But in his letter, (printed by you Dec. 5, 1895,) Major Gardiner distinctly repudiates this lineage by declaring that he "went into court and proved" his Rhode Island lineage in 1888, and thereupon changed his name from Gardner to Gard-i-ner. So far, so good. And the vexed question might have remained laid had not an uncle of the Major, in your issue of Oct. 31, 1897, declared that he, John B. Gardner, and his brother Asa only occupied the premises known as Fraunce's Tavern, on Broad Street, this city, in 1837, 200 years after Gov. Van Twiller's day, and that in this tavern, in 1839, young Asa Gardner, Jr., (our present District Attorney,) was born, the son of Asa aforesaid.

But now, to even this complication comes complication more exasperating! For, versatile as he undoubtedly is, and equal to every possible situation as he surely is, even Col. Asa Bird Gardiner could not have been born simultaneously in Rhode Island and New York City, or have been at once "of the Gardiner family of Rhode Island," (see TIMES, Dec. 5, 1895,) and "of a family resident in New York City since Van Twiller's day," (see letter to Gov. Roosevelt.)

Possibly a clear statement from the gallant Major as to who his grandfather was; said grandfather's name, residence, date, &c., might clear up matters, and dispose at one fell swoop of the shade of Ezekiel of Yaphank, (without the I.) of "the Rhode Island Gardiners," and so leave our illustrious District Attorney where he should be left in the hearts of his fellow-citizens as a real, simon-pure, original Jacobs, scion of a family resident in this city "since the days of Gov. Van Twiller," as he now declares to be the case.

HENRY B. SMITH.
27 West Twenty-ninth Street, New York, Dec. 3, 1899.

Correction in Mr. Hill's Article.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the last line of the article which I contributed to The Sunday TIMES on Dec. 3 there was a typographical error which completely changed the meaning of the final paragraph, which should have read, "Finally it may be said that any investment that is carefully made, with a due regard to planning and execution, will prove decidedly remunerative at present rents, even if costs increase 25 per cent. above those of two years ago." May I request that you will publish this correction?

GEORGE HILL.
New York, Dec. 5, 1899.

Pin Money Women Workers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want to thank you for the editorial in this morning's TIMES replying to a "Slap-Dash Sociologist." It is a fact that the most trying competitor the self-supporting woman has to contend against is the woman who pays no board, but merely works to get what she calls "pin" money. E. E. W.
New York, Dec. 4, 1899.

The Roberts Case.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott.

It has been assumed in certain quarters, and was so assumed by Mr. Roberts in his letter in THE NEW YORK TIMES a week or two ago, that the Constitution defines the qualifications of members of Congress, and that Congress has no right to exclude any one who possesses these qualifications. I think a careful reading of the Constitution will show that this assumption is not well founded. There are two clauses in the Constitution which bear upon this subject. The first is in Article I., Section 2. This article confers on the people of the several States authority to elect members to the House of Representatives, and then limits their power by the following clause:

> No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

This is not the same as saying that every person who possesses these qualifications shall be entitled to be a Representative. What qualifications may be required to represent the Nation in the National House of Representatives is determined by another clause in the Constitution, namely, Article I., Section 5:

> Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members.

This clause confers general power upon Congress to determine what qualifications must be possessed by any one applying for a seat, except as that power is limited by the preceding section. This is made more evident if the Constitution is read in the light of the British Constitution, from which so much of ours was borrowed. The House of Commons was the absolute and unqualified judge of the qualifications of its own members. It might admit a man under twenty-five, though he were not a citizen of Great Britain, and not an inhabitant of the district which he represented. The latter it did continually. This general power is also, I believe, exercised by the legislative body in all or nearly all representative Governments. By our Constitution it is expressly conferred upon our House of Representatives, subject to the limitation that no Representative can be admitted unless he possesses the qualifications designated in Article I., Section 2. This view is further confirmed by the fact that the Representative represents not merely the State, but the entire Nation, and the Nation ought to have the power of protecting itself against unworthy Representatives who may chance to be elected, in spite of their manifest unworthiness, by a special locality.

If ever there were a case where this power of exclusion should be exercised the present is such a case. Mr. Roberts has been tried and convicted of a crime under a Federal statute, which explicitly declares that one convicted under that statute is made ineligible for any office or place in the Government of the United States. He committed this crime with full knowledge of the statute and of the public opinion which called it into existence. He continues to this day openly, avowedly, and defiantly in continuance of the acts so declared criminal. For the House to admit him to a seat under these circumstances is for the House to set at naught a statute adopted by both the House and the Senate and approved by the President, a course of action which it would seem impossible to justify except upon the ground that the House has no constitutional power to carry that statute into effect by judging that such a convicted criminal has not the necessary qualifications to represent the Nation in the National Congress. And a careful reading of the Constitution shows that there is no good ground for denying to our House this power possessed by the popular House in most if not all representative governments.

LYMAN ABBOTT.
Conwall on Hudson, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Pets.

"Does your wife love yets?"

"Absorbingly. I never go home but I find her in one."—Boston Courier.

Grounds for Suspicion.

"What makes you so sure he is not a successful man?"

"He hasn't enough enemies."—Chicago Post.

Man of His Word.

Physician—Why don't you settle that account I have against you? You said when I was treating you that you could never repay me for my efforts.

Mr. Broke—I meant it, Doctor.—Baltimore American.

Slow-Footed Fame.

"Cheer up," said the disconsolate poet's friend. "Your name will be well known to posterity."

"Perhaps," was the answer. "Maybe some of my descendants will be good football players."—Washington Star.

Misunderstood.

Stranger—I don't suppose you know a man living in this town by the name of Spoopendyke?

Resident—Oh, you don't suppose I do, don't you? Say, how much do you get going 'round telling folks how much you suppose they don't know?—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

"THAT MY MA USED TO MAKE."

From The Minneapolis Journal.

How sweet to my nostrils the smell from the oven,
That greets them whenever I enter the room;
An odor more grateful than attar of roses,
Or violets shedding their dainty perfume.
It carries me back to the days of my boyhood
When stub-nosed and freckled, a wart o'er each eye,
I moseyed around and each day got a licking—
This odor that comes from a baking mince pie.
That mince pie so luscious, so rich, so delicious,
The mince pies like those that my ma used to make.

Those mince pies of mother's—how can I describe them,
As out of the oven they came, smoking hot?
How grateful they were to my vacuous stomach,
And how they were sure to go straight to the spot.
With hands black and grimy I'd grab up a quarter,
And down my oesophagus quickly 'twould fly;
I used to regret that I wasn't built bigger,
So that I could hold more of mother's mince pie.
That mince pie so tasty, so juicy, so pasty,
The bully mince pie that my ma used to make.

I've knocked around some since the days of my boyhood,
At times have gone hungry, at others lived high;
But never as yet in my peregrinations
Have I found anything that could equal that pie.
I haven't much money, but I'd give five dollars,
And never let loose even one tiny sigh,
If I could get next, just to-night for my dinner,
To one big, hot chunk of my mother's mince pie.
That pie so delicious, so juicy, so lucious,
The mince pies like those that my ma used to make.

MUSIC HEARD YESTERDAY.

Mr. Francis Rogers of Boston Heard in a Song Recital at Mendelssohn Hall.

Mr. Francis Rogers, a baritone who is well known in Boston, gave a song recital yesterday afternoon in Mendelssohn Hall. Mr. Rogers has sung in this city in private salons, but, so far as we can recall, not before the public. The fact that he was known to the attendants at musicales in many residences accounted for the size of his audience, which was a high compliment to him both in its number and its quality. His programme was one designed to reveal the full measure of his ability as a singer of song. The list consisted of these numbers: Carissimi's "Vittoria," Caccini's "Amarilli," Martin's "Plaisir d'Amour," Bach's, (or more probably Giovanni's,) "Willst du dein Herz," Secchi's "Love Me or Not," Franz's "Im Herbst," Schumann's "Schoene Wiege," Schubert's "Meeres Stille," Brahms's "Von ewiger Liebe," McCunn's "Oh, White's the Moon," Handel's "Oh, Come and Trip It," the old English song "Go Celia," Hatton's "To Anthea," Tosti's "Ninon," Johns's "Les deux Amours," Nevin's "The Rosary," and Damrosch's "Danny Deever."

In regard to the latter song it may be noted that the text was omitted from the pamphlet on which those of the other songs were printed. Mr. Rogers in a note informed the audience that, in view of the many controversies anent the publication of anything from the pen of Mr. Kipling, he had written to the publishers of that author for permission to print the text, and had received "from them a reply so sphinxlike in character" that he thought it wise to let the verses alone. This may be regarded as one of the amusing incidents of a season which has not been wholly devoid of humor in several ways.

Mr. Rogers proved himself an agreeable visitor. He possesses a voice of pleasant timbre, albeit it is neither perfect in the matter of smoothness nor endowed with the indescribable something that makes dramatic feeling easily conveyable. It might be called a thoroughly gentlemanlike voice, and if it were not for the suspicion of a conceit, or the singing might be summarized with the same adjective, Mr. Rogers's singing is distinguished chiefly by refinement and polish. He sings with charming taste and with every evidence of careful study of his songs. Here and there one may find a bit of phrasing which is open to question, but in general the style is admirable in its fluency and its polish. In enunciation Mr. Rogers is a model. He treats the text with the respect which it should always command, but too often fails to receive from singers, and for this he deserves gratitude. The nature of his powers may be judged from the fact that he sang "Im Herbst" in a manner which left nothing to be desired but a fuller publication of its emotional content, while his delivery of Brahm's "Von ewiger Liebe" was delightful in sentiment, but deficient in intensity in the climax. However, singers who possess such taste as Mr. Rogers, and who reveal so much intelligence in their work, are not so numerous that we can afford to dismiss him with scant courtesy, and it will not be a hardship to hear him again.

MR. SCHULZ'S CONCERT.

The Third Morning Musicale at Carnegie Lyceum.

The third of Mr. Leo Schulz's morning musicales at Carnegie Lyceum took place yesterday in the presence of an audience which continued to arrive at the hall till after the concert was over. Hardly a number was performed without the pounding of the heavy feet of the ushers in the aisles and the banging of seats for the accommodation of persons who entered late. The utter disregard of the rights of those who go early to hear music at Carnegie Hall has passed the bounds of toleration, and it is time that a strong protest was made against it. No one can listen peacefully to music in a place as noisy as the Lyceum was permitted to be yesterday morning.

Perhaps there were some persons in the audience who were not seriously annoyed by their inability to hear the music with clearness. The entertainment began with a performance of the F minor sonata of Locatelli by David Mannes, violinist, and Madeleine Mannes, pianist. Mr. Mannes is one of those players whose friends are constantly stating of his powers and lamenting the fact that he never does himself justice when he plays in public. Let it be recorded then, that, true to his record, Mr. Mannes "did not do himself justice" yesterday morning. It is to be hoped that at some time in his career this violinist, who plainly has musical instincts, will be able to "do himself justice." When that time arrives he will undoubtedly stop sliding from one position to another and producing a portamento effect highly popular with German opera singers and feline serenaders.

The vocalist of the morning was, as usual, a newcomer. One would almost think that these concerts were designed to introduce unheard singers to the metropolis. Mme. Anita Rio, who sang yesterday, disclosed a voice of lovely quality and the almost inevitable lack of wisdom in its use. When she did place her tones correctly they were beautiful. But it was really unnecessary to sing Eliza Lehmann's "You and I," particularly with such a plentiful use of the voce bianca. The result was in the nature of vocal pap for musical babes.

MR. WHITING'S SECOND RECITAL.

Good Piano Music Performed in Mendelssohn Hall.

Mr. Arthur Whiting, a pianist, gave his second recital in Mendelssohn Hall last night. There was an audience of good size, but the merits of the entertainment deserved a warmer recognition. Mr. Whiting is not a sensational player, and perhaps that is the reason that his hearers are not more numerous. When piano playing is as thoroughly understood as some of the other forms of music are in this community, this artist will be heard by as many persons as the call will hold. But at present what is generally called virtuosity reigns supreme, and piano playing which does not obtrude itself between the composer and the hearer has little chance except when the pianist is one of world-wide reputation.

Mr. Whiting's programme, as usual, was made largely of the music of Brahms. This master was represented by his rhapsodies in G minor and E flat major, his B minor capriccio, romance in F major, and intermezzo in E major. The other numbers were the "Davidsbündler Tänze" of Schumann and the pianist's three waltzes, Opus 14, and fantasia in B flat minor. The waltzes proved to be charming pieces of piano music, thoroughly modern in style and spirit. The fantasia was played for the first time in this city, though the composer has already performed it in other places. It was very effective, and was well received. The Brahms numbers Mr. Whiting played with his usual clear insight into the thought of the master, and the Schumann composition was given an appreciative reading.

GAIETY "BECKY SHARP" PERFORMANCE.

Souvenirs for Its One Hundred and First Presentation.

Mrs. Fiske's one hundred and first performance of "Becky Sharp" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre will be observed on Monday night by the distribution of a souvenir, consisting of an illustrated book of the play.

It will give a detailed story of the dramatization of "Vanity Fair," and contain on the title page a picture of Mrs. Fiske as she appears in the third act of the play. The other illustrations will consist of other characters and scenes from the play.

Mrs. Fiske will terminate her New York engagement on Saturday, Dec. 23, and after a week at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, she will begin a tour, visiting ten of the larger cities.

THE SUPREME COURT VACANCY.

Likely that Judge Houghton Will Be Appointed.

ALBANY, Dec. 6.—From present indications it is probable that County Judge Houghton of Saratoga County will be selected by Gov. Roosevelt to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench in the Fourth Judicial District caused by the death of Justice Putnam.

There are other candidates mentioned, but it is practically conceded that the appointment should go to Saratoga County, which is the home of Judge Putnam, and as there is no other candidate from that county it is likely that Judge Houghton will be selected.

EUROPE ON THE MESSAGE

The President's Attitude Toward Germany Pleases the Kaiser.

COUNT VON BUELOW SPEAKS

French Press Discusses Question of Alliances—British Papers Refer to Currency Declarations.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—The German Government and press almost unanimously welcome President McKinley's message to Congress. Even the Agrarian papers, always opposed to things American, grudgingly admit that the message is fair and honest. The drift of private comment is virtually the same. In the lobby of the Reichstag to-day similar sentiments were expressed without reserve by members of every shade of political conviction.

Emperor William, it is reliably reported, had a long consultation this afternoon with Count von Bülow, the Foreign Minister, and expressed himself as very much pleased with President McKinley's attitude toward Germany. It is also reported that his Majesty discussed the best mode of giving official voice to the feelings of the Crown and the Government. In any event, on Dec. 12, the day fixed for the first reading of the budget, Count von Bülow will seize the opportunity of showing Germany's high appreciation of the friendly tone of the message.

Late this evening Count von Bülow authorized the following statement of his impressions of the message to be sent to the United States:

"I regard the message as an enunciation of great import in the development of German-American friendship. The warm tone in which the President speaks of our mutual relations has created here the best impression, and one may be sure that the sympathies exhibited by the President for Germany are here sincerely reciprocated.

"Politically everything between the two countries is serene, and there is nothing that disturbs the entente cordiale. Economically considered, the contents and tone of the message strengthen the hope that the United States, with their increasing exports to Germany, will make fair concessions to German trade, and that the reciprocity negotiations will be further conducted in a friendly spirit to a good end."

The press particularly rejoices at the announcement regarding alliances, despite many previous asseverations to the same effect. The semi-official Berliner Post says:

"President McKinley has put a stop to such rumors and guesses, and has placed in lieu of fiction the solid fact that the relations between the United States and the German Emperor are of the most cordial character. His message will not fail to produce by its pacific tone the best effects everywhere, and not least in Germany.

"Formerly we were accustomed to meet everywhere abroad an inimical attitude toward our colonizing efforts; but President McKinley's words indicate that he knows and appreciates Germany's cultural mission and is ready to assist."

The Vossische Zeitung says: "Experience has taught us, although we gratefully acknowledge the present warm tone of President McKinley, that Uncle Sam is as quick to hate as to love, and too often in the past he has allowed himself to be prejudiced against us by his cousin on this side of the Atlantic."

Discussing the meat problem, the Vossische Zeitung welcomes the proposed commission of experts, inferring that this will be in the interest of cheaper meat and food here, and welcomes also the continuance of friendly relations with the United States.

The Berliner Tageblatt, which discusses the message chiefly in its economical aspects, concludes as follows:

"We heartily join in the wish that this fair spirit may dominate in the treatment of all controversial points, which will show that a genuine effort is being made to regulate German-American relations."

The Boersen-Courier says: "It is significant that a Presidential message, probably for the first time, should devote so much space to foreign affairs. The improvement in German-American relations is largely attributable to the skill of Count von Bülow."

The Norddeutsche Allegemeine Zeitung and the Kolnische Zeitung briefly record their satisfaction with the message. The Kreuz Zeitung, the Deutsche Tages Zeitung, and the Stattsbuerger Zeitung express joy that the alleged alliance does not exist.

The Boersen-Zeitung says: "We can unreservedly declare our satisfaction, hoping that the times will not return when American policy will glide into paths leading to unnatural discord between the two nations."

Herr Barth, in the Nation, will say: "The most important thing in the message for the economic interests of the world is the proposition to put the United States more squarely on the gold standard. It is the last kick to bimetallism."

The National Zeitung says: "President McKinley's words, in referring to Germany plainly show a favorable revulsion of sentiment toward us. In Germany the friendly words of the American President will be appreciated at their full value. Germany also earnestly desires to maintain the best relations with America and the fullest mutual loyalty and friendship in economically competing."

The Boersen Zeitung and other financial papers express gratification at President McKinley's references to the currency question.

The Vossische Zeitung remarks: "His references to Germany are as cordial as could be expected in an official document."

The Post expresses great satisfaction at the fact that President McKinley "openly showed his appreciation of Germany's efforts at colonisation, and recognized the strength of her colonizing influence," adding:

"President McKinley's kindly words will find a joyful echo in Germany."

FRENCH OPINIONS.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—The Temps says it finds "want of decision" in President McKinley's message to Congress, "which must be disconcerting for the country, which needs an unequivocal, firm statement."

Referring to the paragraph on foreign affairs the Temps says: "After Mr. Chamberlain, it was President McKinley's turn, and he has shown himself tactful. He speaks warmly of friendship, but does not breathe a word of alliance. These are shades of language which say much for the fragility of the ties of sentiment between the two countries. His allusion to the failure to reach an agreement with Canada is very clear. Alliances may be talked of, but a difference of secondary importance cannot be settled amicably.

"Referring to South Africa, President McKinley held the balance level between the two belligerents, and even inflicted on Mr. Chamberlain and the pretentious imperialists the cruel word 'mediation.'

"In short, the message will little please the noisy champions of the alliance; which it ignores, while it will give satisfaction to all wise friends of a good understanding between the two great Anglo-Saxon nations."

The Liberté says: "We cannot but congratulate ourselves on the good feeling shown towards us by President McKinley. France is always ready to promote commerce and industry between the two republics."

The Journal des Débats notes that President McKinley reiterates that the traditional policy of the United States is to avoid alliances, and places all the powers on the same footing. The paper adds that, if anything, he selects France and Germany for the kindliest references. Continuing, the Journal says:

"We cannot but be touched by President McKinley's allusion to the historic ties between France and the United States, which have never been interrupted. His were not mere words of courtesy, but real truth. There never existed the slightest desire for hostilities, whatever may have been said during the Spanish-American war, which were merely press criticisms, occasionally carried too far.

"In order to understand one another, the two nations ought to have much mutual indulgence and good will. The opportunity for the exercise of the last named offers itself at the present moment in the submittal of the Franco-American Convention to both Parliaments. We may hope that the protectionists at Washington will not give it a bad reception, and that our Deputies and Senators will not prevent by their blindness the conclusion of an agreement so precious to our amicable relations with the United States."

BRITISH SENTIMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The amount of space devoted here to President McKinley's message to Congress evidences the widespread interest in the document. The afternoon newspapers, in long editorials on the subject, particularly refer to the currency declarations, and solace themselves with the idea that the good relations between the United States and Great Britain are so well known as not to have required emphasis, as in the case of Germany.

The Pall Mall Gazette sees in the message an unmistakable reproof of Mr. Chamberlain's Leicester speech.

The Globe thinks the document is weak in higher statesmanship, and that on foreign policy, as elsewhere, it is tinctured with opportunism.

The Westminster Gazette, discussing the reference to Canada, says: "When discussing the relations between Great Britain and the United States it ought always to be remembered that there are very material interests which must be dealt with on business, and not on sentimental grounds. Graceful concessions are not seen in the same light by the daughter as by the mother."

THE MESSAGE SATISFIES CUBA.

Even the Leaders of the Extreme Party Admit that All Classes Are Pleased.

HAVANA, Dec. 6.—President McKinley's message to Congress has been received by Cubans of all classes with much satisfaction. Even the leaders of the Extreme Party admit this, and the announcement that there will be no American Civil Governor has cleared away most of the clouds that had been hanging over the Cuban political situation. The Lucha alone among the papers still favors a Civil Governorship. Gen. Collazo says:

"The message will pacify the country. President McKinley's statements are not very concrete; but if Congress guarantees the independence of Cuba we need not ask for any specification as to time or for the removal of the American troops, although everybdy would be glad to see the black troops go, because of the excesses they commit.

"Cubans fear the Administration, but they do not fear Congress. The Administration represents the trusts. Although Cubans are as good business men as Americans, they could not compete with the enormous power of the trusts, which, by creating monopolies, would eventually enslave the workingman. We wish to see each man owning some property, at least enough to make it worth his while to behave as a good citizen should, instead of going to the woods."

Gualberto Gomez says:

"I had expected the message to be encouraging, but I had not expected such clearness of thought. Congress will go further and will justify the hopes of the Cuban people."

The Discusion says:

"President McKinley's message will fill the hearts of all lovers of Cuba with joy. His words, 'Whatever be the outcome, we must see to it that free Cuba be a reality, not a name,' should be written in letters of gold over the door of the Cuban White House. The Cuban Republic will be bound to Lincoln and McKinley by indissoluble bonds of love."

The Patria says:

"Hurrah for President McKinley!. He could not have spoken in clearer tones. It is impossible for the giddiness of conquest to overpower the deep, natural impulse of a noble and democratic people."

The Cubano says:

"The message contains the clearest words yet spoken by President McKinley, and shows that justice is the guiding principle at Washington. Our hearts, hitherto bowed down by tremendous skepticism, are now relieved, and we may expect Congress to speak still more clearly."

FRENCH CONSPIRACY CASES.

Witness Says a Federation of Various Leagues Was Proposed.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—In the Senate, sitting as a high court, to-day, several police officers testified that an understanding existed between the Anti-Semites and the Nationalist and Socialist leaders.

Superintendent Puybaraud deposed that a committee for a federation of the various leagues had been proposed.

During the presentation of this testimony M. Guérin and other prisoners frequently interrupted with vehement protests.

M. Puybaraud, however, maintained that his evidence was correct, adding that at one meeting the question of a triumvirate had even been discussed. M. Déroulède, he said, was to have been one of this triumvirate, but he considered it inexpedient to mention the names of the other two.

This testimony evoked violent exclamations from the prisoners and their counsel, and the court thereupon adjourned.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says: "Judging from the disclosures before the High Court, M. Dupuy, the former Premier, was a tacit accomplice in the outrages against President Loubet at Auteuil and other places. He repudiates the suggestion, but the suspicion will seriously damage his political prestige."

For a Statue of Count de Rochambeau.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—The Council General of the Department of the Seine has voted 200f. to the fund being raised by the committee proposing to erect in Washington a statue of Count de Rochambeau, who commanded the French forces during the war for American independence, and whose army, with that of Gen. Washington, compelled Lord Cornwallis, the British commander, to surrender at Yorktown in 1781.

German Political Club Law Repealed.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—The Imperial Chancellor, Prince von Hohenlohe, announced in the Reichstag to-day that the Federal Governments had assented to the repeal of the law prohibiting workmen's associations. Later the Reichstag passed the first and second reading of the bill repealing this law. It was opposed by the members of the Right.

American Mails Sent Via Boston.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 6.—On account of the withdrawal from the regular trans-Atlantic service of the White Star Line steamer Majestic, which has been chartered by the British Admiralty to convey troops to South Africa, to-day's American mails will go by the Dominion Line steamer New England, sailing from this port for Boston.

Queensland's Labor Ministry Resigns.

BRISBANE, Queensland, Dec. 6.—As foreshadowed in a dispatch sent Dec. 1, the Labor Ministry here has been short-lived. Premier Dawson to-day announced the resignation of the Ministers, and Robert Philip, formerly Treasurer and Secretary of Mines, has undertaken the task of forming a new Cabinet.

The Pope Has a Cold.

ROME, Dec. 6.—The Pope is suffering from a sudden cold and experiences some difficulty in breathing. Dr. Lapponi, his physician, his ordered him to keep his bed, and the usual audiences have been suspended. The condition of His Holiness, however, is not regarded as alarming.

Baron Weds an American Singer.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—Baron de Bush and Pauline Joram, the American prima donna, were married to-day at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster.

Russian Petroleum Duty Not Reduced.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 6.—The reported reduction in the duty on petroleum is authoritatively denied.

TO MAP OUT LEGISLATION.

Governor to Confer with Senator Platt and Chairman Odell.

Gov. Roosevelt will come down from Albany this afternoon and in the interval between the time of his arrival and Saturday night he will hold two important conferences with Republican leaders. The more important will be that with Senator Platt and State Chairman Odell, which will take place on Saturday morning at the home of the Governor's brother-in-law, Douglas Robinson, 500 Madison Avenue.

It is expected that the Republican legislative programme for the coming session will be mapped out. The question of the introduction of a State Constabulary bill and proposed tax legislation, in which the Governor is deeply interested, will, it is understood, form the principal topic of discussion.

Chairman Odell returned last night from Washington, where he went to have a talk with Senator Platt. Mr. Odell intimated that Saturday's conference would be productive of far-reaching results.

100 Best Holiday Books.

A selection from this year's publications, with short descriptive reviews, and an introductory essay on books as gifts, past and present. See THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART of this week, Dec. 9.

In these lists History is represented by 20 books; Biography by 18; Poetry and Essays by 9; Drawings and other illustrations, by 8; Religion by 3; Outdoor Books by 4; Travel and Adventure by 3; Fiction by 19; Miscellaneous by 5, and Books for the Young by 11.

Among the contributors of special articles will be RUSSELL STURGIS, JOEL BENTON, and Col. RICHARD J. HINTON, and among the special features outside these holiday lists will be articles on Rubens, Emerson, Lanier, Elbert Hubbard, and the Roycroft Shop, India, Burma, and Manila, and new works of fiction by BRET HARTE, HOPKINSON SMITH, JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS, and ISRAEL ZANGWILL.—Adv.

ARRIVAL OF PADEREWSKI.

The Pianist Glad to Return to America —His Plans for This Season and His Opera.

Ignace Paderewski arrived here yesterday on the White Star liner Oceanic, and will be heard for the first time since his last visit three years ago at the Carnegie Music Hall on Dec. 12. The pianist was accompanied on the voyage by his wife, who, shortly after her arrival, left for Boston, where she will remain with some friends until her husband's entire tour in this country is completed.

M. Paderewski, shortly after his baggage was taken care of, drove to the Manhattan Hotel, where he was seen by a TIMES reporter. "I have had a delightful voyage," he said "and I enjoyed the sea air immensely. I am glad to get back to this country, and when I say this I am honest and certainly look forward with keen anticipation to greeting my American friends, of whom I have many.

"On our last night out we had a recital, at which selections from Chopin, Liszt, and Beethoven were rendered by me, and I think a fairly good sum was realized for the benefit for which the recital was given.

"Regarding the new opera I have written and which I have been working on for the last four years, all I can say is that it will undoubtedly be produced for the first time in Dresden upon my return to Europe and under my own personal direction.

"Since my last visit here I have gained a little in weight and can say that I am in the best of health. I have spent a great deal of my time traveling in Germany, Italy, and France."

"I have brought very few new compositions with me, as the demand for my old selections is so great that my repertoire will be largely confined to them. I will, however, play a Beethoven sonata, Op. 54, which I think has never been played by any pianist in this country."

Paderewski will open his tour at Carnegie Music Hall, as stated, on Dec. 12, and will then go to Philadelphia, where he will be heard on the 14th, returning again to this city, giving his second concert on the 16th. The itinerary of the remaining part of the tour so far as it has been planned is as follows: Richmond, Va., Dec. 18; Boston, Dec. 22 to 30; Washington, Pittsburg, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Chicago, Kansas City, San Francisco, and New Orleans.

MATINEE HAD TO BE ABANDONED.

Miss Dorothy Morton Refused to Sing at Herald Square Theatre.

Miss Dorothy Morton, who plays the part of Maia in "A Greek Slave," now being presented at the Herald Square Theatre, placed her manager in a most perplexing position yesterday afternoon by absolutely refusing to appear at the matinée performance, and thereby causing a fairly good-sized audience to be disappointed. It had been announced that the first of the Wednesday matinées would be given yesterday, and all of the company excepting Miss Morton were prepared to give the performance. It was not discovered that Miss Morton was not in her dressing room until about the time for the curtain to be raised.

Telephonic communication was immediately had with Miss Morton, who informed the management that she was not supposed to sing at Wednesday matinées, and under the circumstances would not. She was urged to change her mind, but replied that if members of the company were at the theatre that they could go ahead and give the performance without her. The management then informed the audience that no performance would be given, and the theatre was soon deserted. Miss Morton appeared at the evening performance.

COURSE OF MODERN PLAYS.

Second of John Blair's Productions to be "Ties."

The second production in the John Blair course of modern plays will be made at the Carnegie Lyceum on the evening of Dec. 20, when a play from the French of Paul Hervieu entitled "Lese Tenailles," which was originaly given at the Théâtre Française Sept. 25, 1895, will be presented.

The leading female role will be assumed by Miss Florence Kahn, while Mr. Blair will be seen in the role of Robert Fergan. The English version will be called "Ties," and is the work of George Peabody Eustis and Paul Kester.

To Play Present Role in London.

Miss Josephine Hall, who is appearing in the title rôle of "The Girl from Maxim's," has made arrangements with Charles Frohman to appear in this same part when the play is produced at the Criterion Theatre, London. She will leave for London early in March.

Weber & Fields's New Burlesque.

"Barbara Fidgety," the new burlesque, will be produced at Weber & Fields's Music Hall to-night. The entire stock company will be enlisted in this skit.

MR. HESS ON THE TENDERLOIN.

His Speech at a Complimentary Dinner Given by Republicans of the Twenty-fifth District.

The Republicans of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District tendered a complimentary dinner last night to Charles A. Hess, the leader of the district, at Morello's, 4 West Twenty-ninth Street, "in recognition of his services to the Republican Party," as was stated in the invitations. Mr. Hess was presented with a loving cup by the members of the district organization.

McDougall Hawkes, Vice-President of the Republican County Committee, made an address. Among other things he advocated the abolishment of the central office of the Board of Public Improvements. He said that the local officers in the various boroughs should have charge of all improvements and each borough should be taxed for its own improvements.

President Lemuel E. Quigg of the Republicna County Committee, spoke in favor of the maintenance of the gold standard, and praised the Administration for its policy concerning the Philippines, which, Mr. Quigg said, should be kept at all hazards.

Assemblyman-elect John A. Weeks, Jr., and Alderman-elect Herbert Parsons spoke in terms of praise of Mr. Hess's leadership.

Mr. Hess responded to the demands of his friends and talked about his district, the Tenderloin. Police Capt. Price was one of the diners, and listened to Mr. Hess's remarks about the precinct over which the Captain has command. Mr. Hess said:

"We are sometimes referred to as 'the Tenderloin District.' It is true we have a polyglot population, made up of almost every known nationality and creed, but at the same time we boast of a class of people who, for education, refinement, and culture, cannot be excelled. There are many other things of which we can boast, but usually do not speak of in public. But for your edification and information I want to say that you can come into our district and have more real genuine sport than in any other in the United States. In that respect we plead guilty to the charge that we are a 'Tenderloin District.'

"You can, if you desire, indulge in almost every kind of revelry, sometimes called fun and sport. You can gamble at the wheel, or cards, and bet on horse races; you can make the acquaintance of beautiful women and bunco men; you can run foul of the pickpocket and thug; you can indulge in opium smoking in parlors furnished with Turkish embellishments, the like of which cannot be equaled even in the Khédive's harems. Manicure and massage parlors are mere common ordinary incidents in the every-day life of the Tenderloin, where the stranger can go to have himself cleaned up and oftentimes cleaned out. We have dance halls and dives galore.

"Our district is the headquarters of the prominent agents of the Irish, Scotch, and Canadian whiskies. You can get full on whisky or on wine, and you can have yourself arrested by one of the 'finest,' and indulge in the luxury of having yourself bailed out by that distinguished business man, 'Bob' Nelson, whose business card is in the possession of every well-disciplined guardian of the peace."

Among those present were Gen. Francis V. Greene, Job E. Hedges, Senator John Ford, Henry Birrell, Assemblyman Frederick A. Ware, Alderman Elias Goodman, Edward Lauterbach, Julius M. Mayer, George R. Manchester, John Reisenweber, Harry Ralston, John Sabine Smith, Edward H. Healy and most of the Republican district leaders.

Mechanics and Tradesmen's Society.

The annual election of officers of the Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen held last evening resulted as follows: President—Stephen M. Wright; First Vice President—Frank E. Conover; Second Vice President—William H. Olivcr; Secretary and Treasurer—Richard T. Davies. A feature of the meeting was the reading of the minutes of a meeting of the society held Dec. 26, 1799, containing resolutions deploring the death of Washington.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The advent of Winter weather and the first of the season's dances have brought people to town in larger numbers during the past few days, and there are evidences on every side that the season is at last under way. The Avenue was crowded yesterday afternoon with people hurrying to and fro, shopping, calling, and attending the fair for the benefit of the Cuban orphans at the Astoria, and Miss Evelyn K. Parson's debut, and several "at homes." So numerous are the cards for coming receptions and "at homes" that society devotees have found it necessary to prepare a special list for each day. The task of attending these affairs grows greater each succeeding Winter and much regret is expressed by fashionable women that the excellent idea of The Social Register, that women living in the same districts should have the same "at home" days, was not adopted this year. With the distances that any one with a long visiting list now finds it necessary to traverse, even with one's own carriage, to attend the many receptions and at homes, the task is growing too great. The old idea of a clearing house where the women of New York society could settle their social balances through and by the interchange of cards, at some central meeting place once or twice a week, is again being discussed.

Mrs. William Barclay Parsons introduced her granddaughter, Miss Evelyn K. Parsons, daughter of Mr. Schuyler Parsons, at her residence, 505 Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Parsons's long and intimate acquaintance with New York society and the position which she had held in it for so many years made yesterday's reception in some ways the most notable event of the opening season, and her parlors were thronged, not only with the younger men and girls in society, friends of her débutante granddaughter, but with representative older men and women, some of whom are not now often seen in the more exciting whirl of this newer day. Several of these older men and women expressed their gratification at being present to welcome a third generation of the well-known Parsons family, represented by the débutante. With Mrs. Parsons and Miss Evelyn K. Parsons there received Miss Helena J. Parsons, Miss Marian Fish, Miss Helen Kountze, Miss Edith Clark, Miss Anna Dodge, Miss Josephine Williams, and Miss Marie Moran. Mrs. Parsons wore black silk trimmed with white lace, and Miss Parsons a gray embroidered crepe de chine and white lace, while the débutante was in white chiffon. The flowers used in the parlors where the reception took place were chiefly yellow chrysanthemums. A list of the guests present would be merely a selection from The Social Register of the men and particularly the women who are now going out, or who were in former years prominent in New York society.

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Receptions were given yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Philip A. Brown, Miss Brown, and Miss Carter of Cooperstown, at Mrs. Brown's residence, 170 West Seventy-second Street, and by Mrs. Arthur Bissell of 69 East Fifty-sixth Street. Mrs. Bissell was assisted in receiving by her daughter, Mrs. Sanford Bissell. The recital given by Mr. Francis Rogers, the baritone, who made a deserved reputation at the musicales of last Winter, and also last Summer at Bar Harbor and Newport, at Mendelssohn Hall, was also a special attraction of the afternoon, which brought together many well-known people. Mrs. John Hone gave a large dinner at her residence, 7 West Thirty-eighth Street, last evening, and the annual anniversary dinner of the St. Nicholas Society at Delmonico's, the story of which is printed in another column, brought together the usual assemblage of well-known men.

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A fair in aid of the Cuban Orphan Society, of which Gen. Francis Vinton Greene is President, and in which many prominent society women are interested, was held in the small ballroom of the Waldorf yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Winthrop Cowdin was Chairman of the committee in charge of the affair, and to her exertions its success was largely due. Mrs. Cowdin was assisted by Mrs. J. W. Brannan at the basket table, Mrs. Henry F. Osborn at the art table, Mrs. W. B. Beeckman at the Cuban table, Mrs. James Benkard at the fancy table, Mrs. A. L. P. Dennis at the household table, and Miss C. S. Leverich at the cake and candy table. With Mrs. Brannan at the basket table were Mrs. Edward King, Mrs. J. W. Poor, Miss Blodgett, Miss A. M. Vail, and Mrs. Harold de Raasloff. Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Miss Mary Gardiner, Mrs. William J. Schieffelin, Miss Mary Lewis, and Miss Huntington were at the art table with Mrs. Osborn, and Miss Rosalie Francke was with Mrs. Beeckman at the Cuban table. Mrs. Duncan Wood, Miss A. M. Maxwell, and Mrs. R. Bacon assisted Mrs. A. Benkard at the fancy table, and Miss Belle Gurnee was with Mrs. A. L. P. Dennis at the household table, while Miss Louise Hollins, Miss Margaret Leverich, Miss Margaret Stimson, and Miss Julia L. Delafield sold cake and candy under Mrs. Leverich's direction. The flower table was surrounded at all times, as it was most attractive, with it array of blooms, most of them from Gov. Roosevelt's conservatories at Albany. Mrs. Douglas Robinson, a sister of Gov. Roosevelt, was in charge of this, and was assisted by Mrs. Henry Parish, Mrs. J. A. Murray, Miss Margaretta Stone, Miss L. B. Gurnee, and Mrs. Van Rensselaer. Mrs. M. W. H. Draper, assisted by the Misses Martha and Alice Draper and Miss Evelyn Sloane sold artistic sofa cushions, and Mrs. J. Le Baron Johnson, with Mrs. Charles D. Dickey, Mrs. Edward C. Post, Miss Johnson, Miss Van Rensselaer, and Mrs. S. A. Coats, had charge of the tearoom. There was also a glassware table, in charge of Mrs. John Wilkie, the bride, who was married a fortnight ago in Boston.

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A special feature of this fair was the children's department. "The House that Jack Built" was a tiny house, to which the children stepped up, pulled a bell, and the door opened and a live Jack popped up, who handed out a present on receipt of 10 cents. Another feature was a big goose, that moved in a lifelike manner, opening its mouth for money, and then presenting a package. There was also a Klondike, where children dug in sand about a big polar bear for gold and silver bricks. Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard had charge of this department. Mrs. J. C. F. Gardiner and Miss Davenport ran "The House that Jack Built." The goose was managed by Mrs. Robert Patterson, Mrs. G. B. Preston, and Miss Wood. There was also a Cuban and Pan-American express office, where children paid a quarter and received packages done up in red, white and blue wrappings, addressed to them. Miss Isabella Fanshawe and Miss Swayne attended to this, while Mrs. Alexander Mercer Pell and Mrs. E. P. Hatch superintended the Klondike. Though only a few private schools were asked to contribute, 1,200 gifts were received from them. There was a large attendance of little folks as well as of grown people yesterday afternoon and evening.

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The American Association of Allied Arts held a members' sale in the East Room of the Astoria Hotel yesterday afternoon and evening. The various arts and crafts represented by the membership of this society made the sale instructive as well as interesting. There were oil and water-color sketches, miniatures, useful and decorative pieces of china in overglaze and underglaze, table china, examples of wood carving, photography, and embroidery displayed and sold. A number of society people were present to meet the Advisory Board, among whom are Mrs. E. M. Scott, Miss Rhoda Holmes Nichols, Miss Louise McLaughlin, Mrs. L. A. Southwick, and Messrs. Auguste Franzen, W. Merritt Post, and Charles Niehaus.

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To-day will bring two coming-out receptions, those given by Mrs. Beverly Robinson of 42 West Thirty-seventh Street, to introduce her daughter, Miss Pauline Robinson, and by Mrs. C. Du Bois Wagstaff of 15 West Twenty-first Street, to introduce her daughter, Miss Mary Wagstaff. Mrs. Henry Gribble, who was Miss Wagstaff, will receive with Mrs. Wagstaff and her daughter. Mrs. Lemuel Bolton Bangs, who was Miss Isabel Hoyt, will give a reception this afternoon at her residence, 41 East Forty-fourth Street, and Mrs. James Speyer, who was Mrs. Lowery, will give a musicale this evening at her residence, 257 Madison Avenue, at which Miss Clara Butt and Mr. David Bispham will probably sing. The old and popular Thursday Evening Club will hold its first meeting of the season at the residence of Mrs. James H. Dunham, 37 East Thirty-sixth Street. Miss Gertrude Bennett will give a dramatic recital in the East Room of the Astoria Hotel at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Miss Bennett will recite from Austin Dobson, Anthony Hope, and Rudyard Kipling. She will be assisted by Miss Louise C. Courtney, soprano, and M. André Destampes, basso.

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Mrs. Robert Hoe of 11 East Thirty-sixth Street has issued cards for a reception for her daughters, Mrs. Samuel Morley Adams and Miss Ruth Lawrence Hoe, on Thursday, Dec. 14. Mrs. Frederic Gallatin has organized a series of dances for her daughter, Miss May Gallatin, and several débutantes of the season, notably Miss Gladys and Miss Beatrice Mills, Miss Ruth and Miss Florence Twombly, and Miss Gwendoline Burden. These dances will be given at the Metropolitan Club on Saturday evenings during the season.

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Among those who arrived yesterday on the Oceanic, and whose names have not already been published in this column, were Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Baylis, Miss Rose E. Cleveland, W. B. Fitts, Hon. P. C. Lounsbury, Mrs. and Miss Lounsbury, W. A. Prime, William von Sachs, George William Sheldon, Mrs. F. D. Stickney, Miss A. L. Stickney, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. George Ward and family, and Miss R. Wilson. La Champagne, sailing for Havre to-day, has booked, among other passengers, Mrs. M. S. Lawrence, Capt. E. Perrot of the French army, and Vicomte de Polignac.

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Miss Laura Swann, whose début was made on Monday at the Bachelors' german in Baltimore, has been the recipient of much attention in that city. On Tuesday evening a large theatre party was given for her by her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Sherlock Swann. Two boxes at the Academy of Music were filled with guests, among whom were Miss Charlotte Latrobe, the hostess, another débutante, Miss Munnikhuysen, one of the most beautiful of the Baltimore buds; Miss Doris Stewart, Miss Mary Peter, and Messrs. Harry Lehr, William Lehr, Max Muller of the British Legation in Washington, Mac Pope, Hollis McKim, and Howard Harvey. Miss Swann's Baltimore début is entirely under the auspices of her father, Mr. Donnell Swann.

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Wedding invitations have been received in Philadelphia for the marriage of Miss Ethel Hill Hart and Ledyard Hecksher. It will take place on Dec. 18, at Holy Trinity. Mr. Hecksher is a cousin of the New York and Orange Hecksher, and his uncle married Miss Tappan of New York. The Alexander Van Rensselaers have returned to Philadelphia after a stay in New York, and have opened their house, at Eighteenth and Walnut Streets, for the season.

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The début of Miss Lillie Bowen Pleasanton, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Pleasanton, was another feature on Tuesday in Philadelphia social life. The Pleasanton house, on Spruce Street, nearly half a century old, was the scene of the entertainment, which took the shape of a large tea. Miss Ronald Stewart of this city was one of the débutantes who received with Miss Pleasanton. After the reception the receiving party went to the Broad Street Theatre, where they occupied all the boxes in the house and three rows in the parquet. After the play there was a dance and supper.

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Mrs. Dexter Hawkins and Miss Hawkins, having just returned from Europe, will give several large luncheons and dinners at their residence, 5 West Thirty-fourth Street. Mrs. James Wilson Clark and Miss Clark, 46 East Fifty-third Street, have cards out for a dance at Dodworth's on Tuesday evening, Jan. 2. This evening Miss Rockefeller, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, 4 East Fifty-fourth Street, will give a musicale. This is the first of a series of Thursday evening musicales which the Rockefellers will give this Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Edward Ballard will give a reception for their daughter, Miss Grace Kinsale Ballard, Dec. 14, to be followed on Dec. 28 by a large dance at Sherry's. Mrs. Walter S. Gurnee, Jr., has cards out for a large reception on Saturday afternoon to introduce her daughter, Miss Gurnee.

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The only charitable entertainment for tomorrow is the fair of the Throat, Nose, and Lung Hospital in the grand ballroom of the Astoria. There will be music by a Hungarian band and a beautiful display of fancy work and trinkets for Christmas gifts. Among the novelties promised are a specially designed portfolio given by Mrs. Amelia E. Barr, the author of "Trinity Bells," a tea room, a cook book souvenir, and the services of Zoza Kenelworth, the palmist.

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The Meadow Brook pack of hounds will be shipped to Aiken at the end of the week. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., will be Master of the Hounds there until early Spring. The last hunt of the Meadow Brook pack took place on Tuesday.

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A fair for the benefit of the New York Diet Kitchen Association will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria to-day from 11 A. M. until 6 P. M. This society supplies food free of charge to the sick poor upon presentation of physicians' certificates. At the tables where articles will be offered for sale, a number of well-known women will preside, among them Mrs. Henry Villard, Mrs. Charles M. Raymond, Mrs. Adolph Rusch, Mrs. George F. Baker, Mrs. August Lewis, Mrs. Mark Plummer, Mrs. Frank Russak, Mrs. Isaac Platt, Mrs. John Degerner, and Mrs. Joseph W. Tilton.

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A Thanksgiving dinner was given last evening by the managers of the New York Exchange for Women's Work to the managers, the Advisory Board, and a few guests at the new rooms of the Exchange, 334 Madison Avenue. The guests included Miss Susan Herriman, Miss Katherine Lambert, Mrs. Frederick Peterson, Mrs. Cornelius Agnew, Mrs. George F. Baker, Mrs. William G. Choate, Mrs. Janvier le Duc, Mrs. Charles E. Miller, Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. Charles Stewart Smith, Mrs. W. Gilman Thompson, Mrs. Frederick Van Lennep, Mrs. William T. Wardwell, Miss Louise Rollins, and Messrs. William G. Choate, George F. Baker, George Hoadly, E. Ellery Anderson, Jordan Rollins, Edward Mitchell, George G. Story, William T. Wardwell, and Dr. Frederick Peterson. At the conclusion of the dinner some of the gentlemen spoke briefly and some statistics of the Exchange's work were given. In the last five and a half years there have been 3,600 applications to the Exchange from gentlewomen for positions, for 1,900 of these positions have been obtained, and of this number none has held places for less than six months.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Maguire—Toothe.

Miss Clara Schlager Toothe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Toothe, was married to Mr. J. De Smet Maguire last evening in the grand ballroom of the Majestic. Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Taylor, pastor of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, performed the ceremony. The maid of honor was Miss Mabel Coe of Meriden, Conn., and the bridesmaids were Miss Mabel Schlager of Scranton, Penn.; Miss Jessie Wood of Newark, Miss Jessie Mygatt, Miss May Dobbs, Miss Marie Wilson, Miss Gertrude Chase, and the Misses Ernestine and Carlotta Knopf. The best man was Mr. Ashton Deveraux of Philadelphia, and the ushers were Edward Toothe, a brother of the bride; C. D. Coyle of Alton, Ill.; Robertson C. Ward of Newark, Abram Bassford, and C. H. Tangman of Brooklyn, and Mr. Parton Swift. The decorations of the ballroom and banquet hall suite were of white and green. A reception and supper followed the ceremony.

Martin—Wilson.

Miss Rena Wilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Wilson of 205 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, and Arthur Inglis Martin, were married yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. James Crowell of Philadelphia officiated. Miss Delano of Marion, Mass., was maid of honor, and a brother of the bridegroom, James Martin, acted as best man. After a honeymoon trip the couple will live in Brooklyn.

Strebeigh—Pierce.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—The Church of the Advent at noon to-day was filled with a fashionable audience for the wedding of Miss Eleanor Pierce, daughter of Edward H. Pierce of this city, and M. Harold Strebeigh, son of the late Robert Strebeigh of New York. Henry Brevoort Kane and Charles L. Bininger of the Union Club of New York, Theakston De Coppet of the Racquet Club of New York, and Josiah Baker, Jr., acted as ushers. Fenelon C. Cattus of New York was best man, while Mrs. Alfred Quincy Cole of Newtonville, sister of the bride, was maid of honor. The Rev. Robert Codman, Jr., of St. John's Church, officiated. Mr. and Mrs. Strebeigh will make their home in New York, where the groom is a member of both the University and Racquet Clubs.

McClure—Cassin.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 6.—At noon to-day, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Cassin of Rensselaer, Miss Anna Austin Cassin was married to Archibald Jermain McClure, son of Mr. and Mrs. William H. McClure of Albany. The Rev. Father John Walsh of Troy, uncle of the bride, officiated.

ALONE, ILL IN HIS HOME.

George W. Hinchman Found Suffering from Paralysis, His Thanksgiving Dinner Uneaten.

George W. Hinchman, fifty-five years old, was found by the Brooklyn police about midnight last night lying unconscious and in a dying condition on his dining room floor at 967 Gates Avenue, where he lived alone.

He was fully dressed, and his Thanksgiving dinner was on the table untouched. The man, it is thought, had been lying there since dinner time Thursday.

At St. Mary's Hospital, where he was taken, it was said last night that he had had a stroke of apoplexy, and would probably die. He is wealthy, and lived away from his family.

Neighbors, who had not seen Mr. Hinchman about his house since last Thursday, notified the police, who forced an entrance.

Count Tolstoi Seriously Ill.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—A special dispatch from Berlin says that Count Tolstoi has been seriously ill

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $5,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS,
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general Banking Business.
Interest allowed on deposits.
Orders executed for cash or on margin.
Investment Securities
A SPECIALTY.
LIST SENT ON APPLICATION.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
Lakewood Hotel, Lakewood, N.J.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
Foreign Exchange.
Loans made against approved collateral.
Interest allowed on deposits.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

Geo. E. Armstrong & Co.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
MEMBERS OF
New York and Boston Stock Exchanges.
44 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
146 DEVONSHIRE ST., BOSTON.
231 MAIN ST., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Ward, Armstrong & Co.,
20 Gt. WINCHESTER ST., LONDON.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 298 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

TUNSTALL & CO.,
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold for cash or carried on margin.
Market Letter on Application.
Telephones No. 1492 and No. 830 Broad.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
58 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., 66 BROADWAY.
OFFERS ITS SERVICES IN THE MATTER OF
Taking entire charge of Mortgages on Real Estate,
Collecting Interest, paying the taxes, and insuring buildings. Collecting Coupons and Dividends.
If Mortgages are paid off proceeds will be reinvested or held subject to check.
And all Trusts accepted in conformity with the laws of any State or of U. S.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st Vice-Presdt.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Sec. and Treas.
FRED'K GORE KING, Ass't Sec. & Treas.

Cincinnati, November 1st, 1899.
THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS, under the C., I., St. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account of November 1, 1899, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz.: 695, 489, 346, 49, 1083, 1036, and 544 have been drawn for such purpose and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the first day of May, 1900, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.
HERVEY BATES,
GEORGE T. BLISS,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEFER IF18 Wall St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

AUSTIN R. MYRES,
STOCKS—WHEAT - - - 60 BROADWAY
Highly Important Market Letter Sent Free.

I WILL INSURE YOU AGAINST LOSS IN stock speculations. Address OPERATOR, 1,242 Broadway.

THE DEAF CURED FREE
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 2 and 8 P. M., at CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 57th St. and 7th Ave.

Deposits for Transfer by Wire.

Notice was given at the Sub-Treasury yesterday that deposits of gold certificates not to exceed in the aggregate $1,000,000 will be received for telegraphic transfer to be paid in paper currency (United States notes, silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890) by the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New Orleans. The charges for such transfers are to be bankers' rates from New York at 75 cents per $1,000. In addition a charge of 75 cents for each telegram will be collected.

FINANCIAL.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS $2,000,000

BANKING, TRUST, MORTGAGE, AND FOREIGN DEPARTMENTS.
Interest allowed on Deposits subject to check.
Legal Depositary for Court and Trust Funds.

OFFICERS.
GEORGE W. YOUNG ..... President
LUTHER KOUNTZE ..... Vice-President
JAMES TIMPSON ..... 2d Vice-President
ARTHUR TURNBULL ..... 3d Vice-President
CLARK WILLIAMS ..... Treasurer
WILLIAM P. ELLIOTT ..... Secretary
RICHARD M. HURD ..... Asst. Secretary
CALVERT BREWER ..... Asst. Treasurer
ALEXANDER PHILLIPS ..... Man'g For'n Dept

DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock.

Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr.,	Gustav E. Kissel,
Frederick O. Barton,	Luther Kountze,
E. Ledyard Blair,	Charlton T. Lewis,
Dumont Clarke,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Charles D. Dickey,	Theodore Morford,
William P. Dixon,	Robert Olyphant,
Robert A. Granniss,	Charles M. Pratt,
G. G. Haven, Jr.,	James Timpson,
Charles R. Henderson,	Eben B. Thomas,

George W. Young.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 7

GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED JULY 17, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that fifty (50) of the Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Georgia Pacific Railway Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

63	266	365	531	680	811	920
84	295	368	549	714	812	923
103	296	383	552	716	819	931
153	305	406	553	721	837	932
164	327	463	607	725	874	937
221	350	516	668	770	917	993
252	351	522	675	787	918	995
259						

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due February 1st, 1900, in accordance with the terms of the Mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By E. F. Hyde, 2d Vice President.
New York, November 1, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the fifty bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.
FRED C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Co. of N. Y.
R. D. LANKFORD.
Of Georgia Pacific Railway Co.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds, and the coupons therefrom maturing February 1st, 1900, will be paid at this office on or after the first day of February, 1900, at par.
Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee,
By E. F. Hyde,
Second Vice President.

DIVIDENDS.

The Chicago and Alton Railroad Co.
New York, Dec. 6, 1899.
A dividend of $2.25 per share on the Preferred Stock, and a dividend of $3 per share on the Common Stock of this company have been declared payable at the Assistant Treasurer's Office, Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, New York, on and after December 27, 1899, to the holders of Preferred and Common Stock of record at the close of business December 16, 1899.
The Stock Transfer Books will close for the purpose of these dividends at the close of business December 16, 1899, and reopen December 28, 1899. ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

Columbus, O., November 24, 1899.
A dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. has this day been declared on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable January 10, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 4, 1899.
The Preferred Stock transfer books will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 P. M. on Monday, December 4, 1899, and will reopen at the same place at 10 A. M. on Wednesday, December 13, 1899.
THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY CO.,
By N. MONSARRAT, President.

NATIONAL GRAM-O-PHONE CORPORATION,
874 Broadway, New York, Dec. 5th, 1899.
Twenty-sixth Consecutive Monthly Dividend.
THE USUAL MONTHLY DIVIDEND (No. 26) of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this corporation has this day been duly declared by the Board of Directors, payable December 16th. Transfer books close December 6 to 16, inclusive. O. D. La Dow, Secretary.

The American Thread Company.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that with a view to the preparation of the half-yearly dividend on the Five Per Cent. Gold or Sterling Preferred Shares of this Company, payable 2d of January next, either in New York or London, the Transfer Registers will be closed on the 5th of December and will reopen on the 2d of January, 1900.
By order of the Board of Directors,
T. M. IVES, Treasurer and Secretary.

Office of Welsbach Commercial Company,
40 Wall St., New York, Nov. 9th, 899.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of one (1) per cent. on the Preferred Stock, payable Dec. 9th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business Nov. 29th. Transfer books of the Preferred Stock will be closed from Nov. 30th to Dec. 9th, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed. EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

UNION SQUARE BANK,
8 UNION SQUARE.
The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12TH, 1899,
at the Banking House, between the hours of 1 P. M. and 3 P. M.
JACOB W. SCHEU, Cashier.

Leather Manufacturers' National Bank
29 Wall St.
New York, December 4th, 1899.
The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors will be held at the banking rooms on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
GATES W. McGARRAH, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
New York, December 7th, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The statements of the following local National banks as to their condition at the close of business Dec. 2, 1899, will be found in another column: Seaboard, Western, Hanover, Bank of Commerce, City, Broadway, Shoe and Leather, New York National Exchange, Continental, Gallatin, New York County, East River, Mechanics', Merchants', Irving, Park, Seventh, Importers and Traders', Garfield, Second, Leather Manufacturers', Lincoln, Phenix, Astor and the Bank of New York, N. B. A. The following statements of State banks in this city also appear: Bank of the Manhattan Company, Greenwich, Riverside, Mechanics and Traders', Colonial, Germania, New York Produce Exchange, German Exchange, and People's. The following statements of Philadelphia banks also appear: Fourth Street National Bank and the Bank of North America.

ELECTRIC ROADS FOR HAWAII.

Johnson Syndicate to Build Roads in Honolulu.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 6.—A syndicate, headed by Tom L. and Albert Johnson, the street car men, will build a street railroad in Honolulu and on Oahu Island, on which the capital of the Hawaiian Islands is situated. Electric lines will not only be built within the city limits, but suburban lines will be constructed leading to the different points of interest and business nearby. A line will be built to the volcano for the convenience of tourists.

The syndicate has absorbed the present horse car lines in Honolulu. Ferryboats will also be operated by the new company between the various islands of the group. The company, it is said, will have a monopoly of the street car business in Honolulu.

Bank President Sentenced.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Dec. 6.—William Weir, President of the defunct Ville Marie Bank, convicted of furnishing a false statement of the bank affairs to the Government, was sentenced to-day to two years, less one day, imprisonment.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 6	654,181
To date this year	157,117,797
Corresponding date last year	102,552,801

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 6	$1,847,600
To date this year	$794,947,790
Corresponding date last year	$820,106,730

Money rate: Collateral loans on hand, 3@8 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice	⅝	General Electric	⅞
Am. S. & Ref.	½	Great North. pf	1
At., T. & S. F. pf	¾	Int. Paper	½
Balt. & Ohio	⅝	Lclede Gas	1
Balt. & Ohio pf	1¼	Louis. & Nash.	¾
Brklyn Rapid Transit	⅝	Morris & Essex	1½
Ches. & Ohio	½	North American	1
Chi., B. & Q.	½	Northern Pacific	½
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	1½	Penn. R. R.	½
Chi., I. & L.	⅝	Southern Pacific	⅞
Chi., I. & L. pf.	1	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	Tenn. C. & I.	⅞
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	U. S. Leather	1⅜
Col. So. 1st pf.	¾	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	½
Federal Steel	⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Express	¾	Del. & Hud.	½
Adams Express	⅔	Del., L. & W.	2
Am. Car & Fdy.	⅝	Evansv. & T. H.	⅝
Am. C. & F. pf.	⅔	Glucose Sugar	⅔
Am. Ice pf.	½	Glucose S. pf.	1
Am. Cotton Oil	⅝	Hocking Valley	⅝
Am. Linseed	⅞	Illinois Central	½
Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	1¼	Nat. Biscuit	2
Am. Steel & Wire	1¼	Nat. Lead	⅝
Am. S. & W. pf.	1¼	Nat. Steel	⅔
Am. Tin Plate	⅔	Nat. Steel pf.	½
Am. T. P. pf.	2	N. J. Central	⅞
Am. Tobacco	1	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	1½
Am. Steel Hoop	1	Pacific Mail	½
Am. Steel H. pf.	1	Pressed Steel Car	⅔
Canada South	⅝	Rep. Steel pf.	1
Canadian Pac.	⅝	Rio Grande Western	½
Chi. & East. Ill.	½	Rio G. W. pf.	⅞
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	⅞	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
Chi. & N. W.	2	St. Paul & Duluth	⅔
Chi. Term. Trans.	1	Third Avenue	⅞
Chi. Term. T. pf.	½	Twin City R. T. pf.	⅞
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Union Bag & Paper	⅞
Col. So. 2d pf.	1	Union B. & P. pf.	⅞
Cont. Tob. pf.	⅝	U. S. Rubber	⅔

***

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Declined.

C. Br. U. Pac. 4s	⅔	Lehigh & W. B. con.	1
Chi. T. T. 4s	1	L. Isl. Fy. 4½s	2
F. & P. M. 6s	½	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1

There were no advances.

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Stock Exchange quotations were weak yesterday, Wall Street continuing to worry over the new discovery that President McKinley is intent upon restraining trusts To the Wall Street view any industrial property is a trust; and, on theories so founded, the speculators yesterday pitched into the entire industrial list, marking most of the issues down a point or two apiece. The iron and steel group had to stand an especially vigorous pounding, though bearish attention was not at all restricted.

Just before the close of the day's business, however, a rally took place and final net changes for the day were not as bad as earlier, the recovery being attributable chiefly to covering of shorts, for throughout the day only professional speculators seemed to find interest in the course of prices. Neither buying for investment account nor forced liquidation showed in any quarter.

***

Money on call on the Stock Exchange ruled as high as 8 per cent. and as low as 3 during the day, with most of the business at the legal rate. There are indications of preparation on the part of the banks for the making of New Year's disbursements which this year will run tens on tens of millions of dollars beyond example, dividends and interest coming due at the beginning of 1900 from quarters that have not for some years past been thus productive. Wall Street's disposition to affect to regard preparations for New Year's disbursements as liable to cause money market disturbance can only be rated as puerile in face of the fact that funds so absorbed are to be paid out almost immediately.

Of course, as usual—and this year much more than has been usual—moneys received through the New Year's distribution will be largely reinvested in securities, for the financial situation of the collectors of such revenues is now much easier than has at any time in recent years been the rule.

***

No change occurs in the uniformity of business reports being good reports, and especialy are railway traffic returns continuing favorable. What must before long be the sequel of such records as are being made will be dividend increases. Yesterday the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé's Directors opened the way toward this sort of development by lifting their preferred stock's rate somewhat, it being semi-officially announced at the same time that when next dividend day comes round the preferred stock rate will be fixed at 5 per cent. per annum.

Northern Pacific common will this month go upon a 4 per cent. basis, and other similar prominent properties are scheduled for like encouraging action. Nowhere in the railway world is there found any authority who expresses doubt that the present era of good business is to continue—even to extend and grow much larger. The real managers of the railroads are more confident of the maintenance of continuing prosperity than are Wall Street speculators.

***

Among the industrial stocks next month will be notable probably for the establishment of many common shares upon a dividend basis, the Federal Steel decision ceasing at that time to be an interference. Coincident with declarations of dividends upon their common stock there will be more official detailed statements of earnings and expenses, assets and liabilities, and the general condition of a large number of new industrial corporations than Wall Street expects. Less of blind pool performances and more of open business management will be disclosed.

INCREASED DIVIDEND.

Wall Street was agreeably surprised yesterday by the action of the Directors of Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, who declared a dividend on the preferred stock of the company of 1½ per cent., making an increase of one-quarter of 1 per cent. from the last dividend in June, which itself had been a like increase over the January dividend.

At the conclusion of the meeting Chairman of the Board Aldace F. Walker prepared for THE NEW YORK TIMES this statement:

"The dividend of 1½ per cent. declared to-day was appropriated from the surplus earnings of the last fiscal year, which ended June 30, 1899. The earnings of the company as shown by reports published during the present fiscal year, both gross and net, have been larger than for the corresponding months in the previous year. Gross earnings for the months June to October inclusive increased $1,096,856.49, and net earnings, $2,100,688.96. The company's net income from operation for those months, after deducting taxes and rentals, was $5,065,537.62. November figures will not be received until Dec. 26, but business for that month was good, and the surplus for the first five months of the present fiscal year will not be greatly short of the amount required to pay interest charges for the whole year on its entire funded debt, including both general mortgage and adjustment bonds."

A Director of the company is quoted as saying that in June next the preferred stock will be put on a regular 5 per cent. basis by the declaration at that time of a 2½ per cent. semi-annual dividend.

THE FINANCIAL COMMUNITY AND THE CURRENCY MEASURES.

(From a Special Contributor.)

Inquiry among the practical financiers of the city leaves no doubt of their decided preference for the House Currency bill prepared by the Republican Caucus Committee over that prepared by the Republican members of the Finance Committee of the Senate. Upon one point they are practically unanimous. The essential thing to accomplish at the present time is the establishment beyond all question or equivocation of the gold standard, the absolute security of the redemption fund from any drain through the Treasury, and the reissue of Government notes once redeemed only for their equivalent in gold. They have appreciated the importance of this so long and are so cheered by the prospect of getting it, that they dread the peril that may come from associating it with other provisions not strictly germane to it and calculated to beget differences of opinion and therefore opposition to the bill. Most of them would prefer to see these Treasury provisions dealt with apart upon their sole merits.

Another point upon which there is very little disagreement is the advantage of the provision of the House bill for a separate Division of Issue and Redemption in the Treasury Department, to hold the redemption fund, or reserve, and to direct the operations connected with it. The Senate bill, without this feature, gives the Secretary the power to maintain the fund and make redemption secure, but it leaves a loophole for running redeemed notes into the "general fund," while the House bill gives the Treasury no power to impair the fund. Moreover, the House bill is simpler and more explicit in its requirements for the redemption of all Government obligations in gold.

These same financiers are practically unanimous in favor of providing for greater ease and freedom in the issue of notes by National banks, by permitting them to take out circulation to par of the bonds deposited for security, and by a material reduction of the tax. Even those who would prefer to see these provisions in a separate measure are decidedly in favor of their adoption, as doing away with restrictions which are not only antiquated and unnecessary for their original purpose, but injurious under existing conditions. Here again they prefer the House bill to that prepared for the Senate, and the only objection they find to the former is the transfer of this tax from circulation to the "value of the franchise," or capital and surplus. A simple reduction of the tax would be much more satisfactory and the change proposed in the bill would work unequally. It would be a material lessening of the tax for banks with small capital and surplus and with circulation well up to their capital, while it might increase the tax for a bank with large capital and larger surplus and a relatively small circulation. As a tax, it would have no logical relation to the privilege of issuing notes.

The scheme for refunding Government bonds at 2 per cent. finds no favor at all as part of the currency measure. There is much difference of opinion as to its wisdom or feasibility at present, but even those who think it would be well to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to refund at 2 per cent., and who believe that the plan would meet with a fair measure of success, concede that these provisions should be embodied in a separate bill, if pressed at all. They are linked with the bank circulation provisions in the Senate bill by giving a preference in the matter of taxation to the banks which deposit the new bonds to secure their note issues. This is a discrimination which nobody seems to favor or defend.

There has been no time for many years when the financial community has been so hopeful of seeing the currency of the country made absolutely sound and safe, and this is a consummation which they so devoutly wish that they dread the effect of complicating it with measures of mere improvement in the system. They wish to see the foundation made stable and secure now, and are willing to wait for greater strength and symmetry in the superstructure rather than risk delay or defeat in the essential thing. A. K. F.

New York, Dec. 5, 1899.

SUGAR TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

Developments yesterday in the sugar refining situation led Wall Street to incline even more strongly to the opinion that the end of the war between the trust and the independent companies is certainly in sight.

A meeting of the American Company was held during the day, when the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent. on the common stock was declared and of 1¾ per cent. on that part of the preferred stock entitled to quarterly dividends and 3½ per cent. on that part entitled to semi-annual dividends. It was also announced that an advance of 1-16c on the price of granulated sugar had been decided upon, and also a withdrawal of all concessions on soft sugar at New York.

Putting two and two together, the Street took the actions of the Directors as especially significant. Instead of the regular dividends, rather free predictions had recently been made that the dividends would be passed, while it was also intimated that a further cut in sugar prices might be made. Results proved how utterly without foundation both of these "sure" predictions were.

When approached on the subject of the sugar war, President Havemeyer refused to discuss the matter. Opinion seems to be, however, that the first of the year will witness a general advance in sugar prices.

SALE OFFICIALLY DENIED.

In reference to the reports from San Francisco of the purchase by the Huntington-Speyer syndicate of 140,000 shares of Southern Pacific stock from Gen. Hubbard, it was stated at the office of Speyer & Co. yesterday that this was not the case; that the syndicate had made no such purchase, and that, in fact, no purchase had been made since the transfer of the Stanford holdings.

During the day the impression seemed to prevail on the Street that the purchase had actually been made, but that it had been carried through prior to the Stanford sale. The direct statement, however, that the syndicate had made no such purchase would seem effectually to set at rest that theory.

From official sources it is learned that the November net earnings of the company will prove very gratifying.

STORAGE POWER.

Directors of the Storage Power Company met yesterday afternoon after the close of the market and elected officers and transacted other business of importance. Henry L. Sprague, who was temporarily acting as President of the company, became Vice President, and William Seward Webb was elected in his place. The other officer chosen was Edward Barr, who was named Secretary and Treasurer. Friends of the company say that it is closely allied with the New York Central Railroad, and point to the election of Mr. Webb as indicating the amicable relations existing between the Storage Power Company and New York Central interests.

Arrangements were made at the meeting to build a number of superheated water motors, and it was said after the meeting that the work on the motors already under construction was being pushed as rapidly as possible, and will probably be completed in the course of a few weeks. It is expected by the friends of the company that the new apparatus will prove very much more efficient than the experimental one, tests of which were made some time since on the tracks of the New York Central. With that engine a car was moved at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, and it is said that much greater speed can be attained when the improved apparatus is put in operation. It is said that the preliminary tests were so satisfactory that the officers of the New York Central who have given attention to the matter feel little doubt of the success of the motors which are now being built at their suggestion.

The Storage Power Company intends to extend the use of superheated water engines to vehicles of various kinds, present plans contemplating among other things, the building of an autotruck for use in city streets. Those interested in this new form of power claim for it many advantages over other forms of stored energy, and say that not only is it more convenient than storage batteries, but also much less expensive. It is also said to be more practicable than compressed air; but the Storage Power Company owns a number of patents covering compressed air devices, and can use this power should it be found desirable for low-power motors. Apparatus used in the generation of superheated water and in charging the tanks used in connection with the motors are said to be very simple and inexpensive.

An officer of the company stated yesterday that a number of offers had been received by the company, many of them very favorable ones, looking to the acquisition from it of local rights for the use of the company's motors. These offers, it was said, are now under consideration.

DEALINGS IN STEEL STOCKS.

Notwithstanding the declaration yesterday of the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock of the National Steel Company and the report that the earnings of the company were very satisfactory, the quotation for the preferred declined one-half point, and for the common a full 2½ points.

But as a matter of fact the stocks of nearly all the steel companies, though these companies are enjoying exceptional prosperity, seem to be under pressure at present. In the case of American Tin Plate, for instance, the common stock at one time yesterday fell below its listing price of 30, while the preferred went as low as 75, closing at 80, its listing price was 90.

The sensible people in the Street feel, however, that when the present illogical alarm over "trusts" and the misapprehension as to what may rightly be termed "a combination in restraint of trade" pass away, the iron and steel stocks will take the place to which by their remarkable prosperity and earnings they rightly are entitled.

RECOVERY IN PRICE.

Until the last hour of trading yesterday Brooklyn Rapid Transit was persistently hammered, until at one time the price touched 81⅛, and the talk was that before the week was over the 75 mark would easily be reached. Shortly before the close, however, the stock became much stronger, and on covering by shorts advanced to 83⅜, a net gain for the day of three-fourths of a point. There was absolutely no news in respect to the property.

UNION PACIFIC TUNNEL.

President Burk of the Union Pacific Railway is expected in the city to-morrow in company with a number of other officials of the road, and in connection with his visit it is intimated that the Directors will be asked to consent to tunneling Sherman Hill, in Wyoming, a distance of some eight miles. Officers in this city will not talk of the matter.

COTTON MOVEMENT.

That the cotton movement from the South is at last beginning in earnest is evident from the statement that within the last three days there have been $700,000 currency transfers at the Sub-Treasury for Southern account—and understood to be principally for cotton planters and dealers. This, of course, will mean a further increase in our favor in the balance of trade.

To offset Southern remittances, money from the West continues to come in.

THE BOND OFFERINGS.

The total disbursement for bonds at the Sub-Treasury yesterday was $2,496.42, paid out for 4's, offered in three lots.

In connection with the small offerings yesterday and the day previous it is said in some parts of the Street that holders are now unwilling to part with their bonds since learning of the proposal to refund outstanding bonds at 2 per cent. with a cash payment of the premium on them at the time of refunding.

COAL PRICES MAY ADVANCE.

It was said on the Street yesterday that perhaps to-day, and almost certainly this week, an advance in the small sizes of anthracite coal would be announced, of from 15 to 25 cents per ton. No confirmation of the report could be had, but it was said that there was, and had been for some weeks, a shortage in the small sizes.

HIGH PRICE FOR A SEAT.

A seat in the Stock Exchange was yesterday sold to F. T. Goldsmith of Goldsmith & Wolf, members of the Produce Exchange, for $40,000. This is the highest price ever paid for a seat in the Stock Exchange. Two seats recently sold commanded $39,000 each.

BUCKET SHOPS SUSPECTED.

During the last hour an increased supply of money made its appearance, and all securities enjoyed a substantial advance. The bulk of the loans was made at 6 per cent. In fact, it was noticeable that the advance took place on much lighter transactions than were necessary to secure the decline, and the advances were most pronounced in the stocks in which the bear attacks had been most aggressive. This gave some color to a report that the steel stocks and Brooklyn Rapid Transit had been attacked in the interests of a syndicate of bucket shops, whose clientele were heavily long of these stocks. Whether there is any truth in this rumor or not it is difficult to say, but it is a well-known fact that bucket shops are always willing to get their customers heavily long on slender margins of stocks which are comparatively easy to depress. The reason is obvious and needs no explanation.—Price, McCormick & Co.

WALL STREET FORGERY.

In a recent paragraph this bureau noted what was apparently an unscrupulous effort of some speculative interests to depress the cotton market by sending from New York night dispatches to the leading newspapers of the South, reading: "Reported here cotton market heavily overbought by South on slim margins and crash looked for. Can you confirm?" These dispatches were signed "J. B. King, 30 Broad Street." The only "J. B. King" at that address is John B. King, special agent of the United States for the Department of Mines and Metallurgy to the Paris Exposition of 1900. Mr. King has been absent from the city on business, and on his return to-day he emphatically and indignantly repudiated all connection with the dispatches referred to. The unauthorized use of his initials, name, and address is regarded as decisive proof of the outrageous character of the recent attempt to manipulate cotton prices, and regret is general that Mr. King's name should have been given publicity in such fashion.—New York News Bureau.

IRON AND STEEL.

Discussing the condition of the iron and metal trades, The Iron Age will to-day say:

As is natural after so long a period of the intensest activity, the iron and steel markets have quieted down considerably. A number of causes contribute to bring this about. Prominent among them is the circumstance that a large part of the requirements in many lines has been covered, not alone for the first half of 1900, but also for a part of the second half. This is notably true of Bessemer pig, and largely true of foundry irons. It is true also of steel rails, but to a more limited extent only of steel billets and sheet bars. Some of the large consuming interests for billets have covered pretty well into the Spring. Others, on the other hand, have been in the market for very considerable blocks for the first half, but profess to have views as to prices which sellers are quite unwilling to entertain. Billets, like a number of rolling mill products, have had an appearance of weakness lately, which is really nothing but a readjustment in prices. The days of high premiums to procure immediate delivery are over for the present, and values are on a more conservative and sounder basis, taking costs into consideration.

Another reason for the lull is closely connected with the season. A good deal of outdoor work in many sections of the country ceases altogether. Thus in building, and in many municipal improvements, consumption falls low. Usually manufacturers employ the dull time to accumulate stocks for the Spring trade, usually the largest from the point of tonnage of all the seasons. Even with the sharp lessons of the present year, manufacturers may be expected to be chary about filling their warehouses with goods into which relatively high-priced raw material must go. Nor are merchants, wholesale and retail, likely to stock up liberally at to-day's range of values in the face of possible adverse contingencies. Until there is clear evidence that the Spring trade will develop as well as the general prosperity of the country would seem to justify, buying is apt to be cautious.

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The effect, if it develops at all, will take the form probably of increasing promptness of deliveries on the part of sellers, and later on of some desire on the part of consumers to have shipments deferred. An intermediate stage may be that consumers will find it convenient to accumulate some stock as a safeguard against the harassing delays to which they have been subjected.

It is believed, too, in the trade that the powerful influence of the great consolidations will be exerted toward preventing any serious fluctuations.

While costs have advanced all along the line, there are many wide differences in the influence of that factor. To many producers the full effect will not tell until we enter the second half of next year.

While export shipments continue in good volume, the great bulk of the material going out is on contracts taken long ago at low prices. For months in many leading lines new transactions have been small and infrequent. Still, even at the present level of values for the export trade some business is being done and more is pending. Thus we understand that a big block of cast-iron pipe is being figured on.

In the metal trade dullness is the general feature. Copper hovers nominally around 17 cents. Tin has been declining as seems only natural considering the fact that consumption has been dropping off. Spelter has advanced slightly in price.

COUNTRY CHECK COLLECTIONS.

During the annual convention of the American Bankers' Association at Cleveland last September a conference of Clearing Houses was held in the same city. It was attended by representatives of Clearing Houses throughout the United States, but this city was not officially represented. At the conference this committee was appointed to formulate recommendations in regard to the collection of country checks: F. W. Hayes, President of the Preston National Bank of Detroit, Chairman; Isaac G. Lombard, President America National Bank, Chicago; L. O. Cox, President Union National Bank, Louisville; Gilbert G. Thorne, cashier Northwestern National Bank, Minneapolis, and George S. Russell, cashier Bank of Commerce National Association, Cleveland. The committee held several meetings, the last one at the Union League Club, Chicago, and it has agreed on the following by-law, and recommends its adoption by Clearing Houses:

The Clearing House Association shall have power to establish rules and regulations regarding collections by members of the association, or banks, or trust companies, or others clearing through such members, and the rates to be charged for such collections, and also providing for the enforcement of the same. It may, from time to time, make any additions to or changes in such rules and regulations as it deems judicious. Any rule or regulation upon the subject must receive a majority vote of all the members, and when once established it shall not be altered until it has been in force at least three months, and then only by a majority vote of the Clearing House Association.

Chairman Hayes invites Clearing Houses to discuss this and to appoint sub-committees to confer with him. Officers of the New York Clearing House Association said last evening that it had not considered the subject, and did not know what course would be taken.

The committee says of its last conference in its report:

Not only the committee, but all the Chicago bankers invited to call upon the committee and express their views upon the whole subject, were unanimous in approval of the first resolution, (that the practice of charging exchange for handling out-of-town items was just and proper,) and all were agreed in the opinion that a great evil exists, which should be corrected in some way, and thereby save to the banks the losses now suffered from present methods.

After the full investigation made by your committee of conditions now existing in Chicago and other Clearing House cities, we are convinced that no plan can be evolved by this committee at the present time which will be effective in all the reserve cities of the United States on account of differing local conditions. Therefore, for the purpose of a thorough exposition of the subjects, your committee ask that each Clearing House Association discuss the matter and appoint a committee to confer with and furnish this committee, through its Chairman, Frederick W. Hayes of Detroit, such information as will be a benefit in solving the important question under discussion. Your committee also recommend that at such meeting of your Clearing House Association you give notice of an amendment to your constitution, in accordance with the recommendation of the conference.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Declaration of the regular Sugar dividends.

New York, New Haven and Hartford to issue $245,000 additional four per cent debenture bonds and $231,000 stock, the proceeds of which will be used mainly in paying for the Groton extension of the Norwich and Worcester division.

City of Baltimore to advertise for bids for $1,000,000 city stock, the greater part of which will be used to refund the loan covered by the third mortgage bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad guaranteed by the city.

Decrease of $16,262 in St. Joseph and Grand Island's surplus net earnings for October, but increase of $36,871 since July 1.

Conference between freight agents of the railroads in the Middle States and representatives of the trunk lines looking to a general advance in commodity rates.

Arrangements made for the completion of the organization of the Pere Marquette Company and transfer to it of the properties forming the consolidation.

Increase from 1¼ to 1½ per cent. in the semi-annual dividend rate on Atchison preferred stock.

Incorporation at Albany of the Columbia Long Distance Telephone Company with a capital of $50,000.

Withdrawal of all concessions on soft sugars by the American Sugar Refining Company.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 3@8 per

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Liquidation caused a number of declines yesterday in the market for outside securities, and although in some quarters of the market strength appeared, closing figures were generally lower than those of Tuesday. In very few stocks were the day's transactions in large volume, but little disposition was shown to buy and offerings of stock brought about more or less substantial recessions. Some few issues, however, including the most active ones, were notably strong and ended the day materially higher than Tuesday's close. Nearly all the business was supplied by Storage Power, Electric Axle, and a few other issues, while the majority of the list was very dull and in many cases stocks were offered down without sales.

STORAGE POWER was very active, and after an irregular course closed strong with a large net gain. It opened up from the previous day's closing bid, and on large sales advanced from 12 to 16¼. From this figure the stock fell back to 13. It was offered down by traders, who profited by the certain amount of profit taking to establish lower prices for the stock. This was the explanation offered by the friends of the company, who viewed the decline merely as a natural reaction after the large advance which had occurred during the last few days. It was found that not much stock was offered, and it very quickly recovered over 2 points. It closed at 15¾ bid, a net advance of 2¾ points over the previous day's closing bid.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was traded in only to the extent of a few hundred shares, and on these transactions sold from 85⅞, the opening sale, to 84⅛, the last price of the day. It closed at 84½ bid, a net loss of one-quarter of a point. No general interest was shown in the stock, for recently the copper stocks have not been active enough to attract much attention. Other copper stocks were very little changed.

ELECTRIC AXLE sold up to 7⅛ and closed at 6⅞ bid, a net gain of one-half a point. It was in good demand throughout the day and displayed much more strength than it has shown in some days. No news in regard to the company was had, but friends of the stock still attribute its strength to the progress being made in the company's business, and say that it will not be long before developments of interest will be made public.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS was very weak at the close. Trading in these issues was very light. Sales in the bonds were made early in the day at 96¼, but late in the afternoon no better bid than 95 was had. Closing prices showed a net loss of three-quarters of a point in the common stock, while the preferred stock was offered down several points to 48½, and the best bid was 45. These declines seem due to selling by certain holders of the stock, who feel that the ultimate outcome of the local gas war has been put in much doubt by the long delay which has occurred in the efforts to bring about a cessation of the struggle between the several city gas companies.

HAVANA COMMERCIAL common was offered down to 10¾ and closed at 10 bid, a decline of about 2 points. Offerings of the preferred stock were had at the close at 60½ with 60 bid, which showed only a slight recession from Tuesday's closing bid. No special reason appeared for this decline, and it seemed due to the general condition of the market which resulted in a lack of demand for practically all issues other than those that have shown much activity recently.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was offered freely at 9¼ and the preferred stock sold down to 32, closing at 31 bid, a loss of nearly 2 points.

GENERAL CARRIAGE was not traded in at all and no bids were heard for the stock.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅝	1¾
New Amsterdam	25¼	25¾
New Amsterdam pf	45	48½
New Amsterdam 5s with interest	95	96¼

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	35	36
American Agricultural Chemical pf	78	79
American Bicycle	15	20
American Bicycle bonds	90	91
American Bicycle pf	..	60
American Hide & Leather	..	35
American Hide & Leather pf	..	80
American Woolen Goods	24	25
American Woolen Goods pf	80	81
American Writing Paper 5s	37	..
Beet Sugar	28	28
Beet sugar pf	..	79
Distilling Company of America	9	9½
Distilling Company of America pf	31	33
Electric Axle Light & Power	6⅞	7¼
Electric Boat	20	24
Electric Boat pf	42	45
Havana Commercial	16	16¾
Havana Commercial pf	60	60½
International Pump	16	18
International Pump pf	65	67
National Gramophone, ex. div	70¾	74
National Salt	47½	..
National Salt pf	78	79½
National Tube	..	47
National Tube pf	95	96
Otis Elevator	..	27
Otis Elevator pf	92	93½
Pittsburg Coal subs	96	..
Royal Baking Powder pf	94	98
Rubber Goods Mfg	30	30
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	82	83
Sloss-Sheffield	35	35½
Sloss-Sheffield pf	..	74
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div	467	469
Union Steel & Chain	20	25
Union Steel & Chain pf	60	65
U. S. Pneumatic Hose Collar	..	½

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	84½	84¾
American Air Power	45	50
American Cotton	..	50
American Lead	10¼	10¾
Asphalt Company of America	14¾	15
British Columbia Copper	10¾	11
Chicago & Alton subs	108¼	108½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	95	96
Electric Vehicle	..	75
Electric Vehicle pf	100	105
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1	1⅝
Flemington Coal & Coke	27	28¼
Illinois Transportation	3	3½
Manhattan Light & Heat	5	5
Markeem Copper	8	9¼
Mexican 6s	..	93½
New England Transportation	7	7½
New York Gas & Electric 4s	90¼	91
New York Gas & Electric 5s	102¾	103
New York Transportation	12	13
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	23¼	24
St. Louis subs	131	..
St. Louis common, when issued	26	31
St. Louis preferred, when issued	..	93
St. Louis 4s, when issued	..	94¾
Storage Power	15¾	15¾
Tennessee Copper	15	16
Trust Company of America	226	230
*Union Copper	..	28
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	30	31
Whipsaw Copper	12¾	13½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway, Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	105	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	238	240
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	102	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	195	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 5s	107	109
Chicago Union Traction	28	28¾
Chicago Union Traction pf	73	73½
Columbus Railway	22	23½
Columbus Railway pf	88	90
Con. Traction of N. J.	64	65
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	87½	88½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	72½	77½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116½	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	89	91
Nassau Electric 4s	94	95
Nassau Electric 5s	111½	113
New Orleans Traction	30	..
New Orleans Traction pf	104	..
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway	32½	..
North Jersey Street Railway 5s	95	94
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	215	230
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	112	113
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	30	32
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	104	107

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	78	80
Central Union 5s guaranteed	103¼	106
Consolidated Gas of Newark	56	..
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated bonds of N. J.	87½	88½
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21½	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	103	..
Denver Gas	43½	44½
Denver Gas 5s	84½	85½
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne Gas	42	47
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	63	65
Indianapolis Gas	102	108
Indianapolis Gas bonds	103	105
Lafayette Gas Co.	42	50
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	64	70
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	42	48
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	64	70
Mutual Gas of New York	200	..
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	25	27
New England Gas & Coke bonds	77½	78
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	100	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103¾
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North End L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	42	48
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	64	67
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	58	61
St. Paul Gas bonds	89	91
Standard Gas, New York	112½	115
Standard Gas, New York, pf	140	..
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	14	16
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas	106½	107½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	105	106⅝

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	30	33
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	67	69
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94	96
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	41½	43
Union Ferry bonds	101⅜	102½

Industrials.

American Ginning	20	22
American Type Founders'	52⅜	54
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	25
Barney & Smith pf	98	..
Barney & Smith bonds	105	107
Consolidated Rubber Tire	5	7
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	38	45
Cramps' Shipyard	84	88
General Chemical	59	..
General Chemical pf	97½	100
Hudson River Telephone	110	115
Lorillard Company pf	116	117
Standard Coupler	38	42
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf	45	55
Union Typewriter	27½	28½
Union Typewriter 1st pf	114	115½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	123
Worthington Pump pf	107	109

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	110	112
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	66
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis	6	8
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis pf	23	25

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

500 shares Canadian Pacific Railway Company, $100 each, 93⅜ to 93¾.

100 shares Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company, $100 each, 332.

250 shares Brooklyn Union Gas Company, $100 each, 197.

16 shares Elizabeth Library Association of Elizabeth, N. J., $25 each, $10 lot.

$5,000 Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad 5 per cent. certificates of indebtedness, due July 1, 1903, interest January and July, 103⅝.

$70,000 International and Great Northern Railway Company second mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due Sept. 1, 1900, interest March and September, 90.

$25,000 Brooklyn Union Gas Company first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. gold registered bonds, due May 1, 1945, interest May and November, 110½ and interest.

$5,000 Arkansas State 6 per cent. funded debt bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1870, January, 1873, coupons on, coupons January and July, $35 lot.

$3,000 Elizabeth City (N. J.) 4 per cent. adjustment bonds, due July, 1922, interest January and July, 102.

400 shares Stuyvesant Fire Insurance Company, $25 each, 70½.

$8,000 Canada Southern Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1908, coupons January and July, $1,000 each, 108.

$7,500 Central Railroad of New Jersey 5 per cent. general mortgage registered bonds, due 1987, interest January, April, July, and October, 1 of $5,000, 2 of $1,000 each, and 1 of $500, 48¾.

$3,000 Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad first consolidated 5 per cent. bonds, due 1939, coupons May and November, $1,000 each, 116¼.

$10,000 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad (Iowa Division) 5 per cent. sinking fund bonds, due 1919, coupons April and October, $1,000 each, 112⅝.

$6,000 Chicago and Northwestern Railroad 7 per cent. consolidated sinking fund bonds, due 1915, coupons February, May, August, and November, $1,000 each, 142⅝.

$8,000 Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1917, coupons January and July, $1,000 each, 131⅝.

$7,000 Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad first consolidated 6 per cent. bonds, due 1930, coupons June and December, $1,000 each, 134.

$3,000 Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad first consolidated registered 6 per cent. bonds, due 1930, interest June and December, $1,000 each, 133⅝.

$4,000 Kings County Elevated Railroad first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due 1949, coupons February and August, $1,000 each, 87½.

6 shares Brooklyn Rapid Transit Railroad Company, $100 each, 90.

$5,000 Michigan Central Railroad first consolidated 7 per cent. registered bonds, due 1902, interest May and November, $1,000 each, 108¼.

$15,000 Michigan Central Railroad first consolidated 5 per cent. registered bonds, due 1902, interest May and November, $1,000 each, 103½.

$5,000 Morris and Essex Railroad 7 per cent. convertible registered bonds, due January, 1900, interest January and July, $1,000 each, 102½.

$4,000 New York Central and Hudson River Railroad 4 per cent. debenture certificates, extended, due 1905, coupons May and November, $1,000 each, 101½.

$5,000 Pittsburg, Shenango and Lake Erie Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1940, coupons April and October, $1,000 each, 112½.

$5,000 St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad second mortgage 6 per cent. registered bonds, due 1909, interest April and October, $1,000 each, 119¼.

$6,000 Wabash Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1939, coupons May and November, $1,000 each, 114.

$2,500 West Shore Railroad first mortgage 4 per cent. registered bonds, due 2361, interest January and July, two of $1,000 each and one of $500, 110⅝.

$10,000 Western Union Telegraph Company 5 per cent. collateral trust bonds, due 1938, interest January and July, $1,000 each, 113¼.

$2,000 Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due July, 1903, 104.

$15,000 Railroad Equipment Company 6 per cent. bonds, (special car trust loan,) secured by mortgage made by the Canda Cattle Company, due February, 1903, "Series D-6," interest quarterly, February, 50.

$10,000 Railroad Equipment Company 6 per cent. bonds, (special loan,) secured by lease warrants issued under contract to Consolidated Cattle Car Company, due November, 1902, "Series B," interest May and November, 27.

$6,000 Staten Island Electric Railroad first mortgage consolidated 5 per cent. bonds, November, 1898, coupons on, 21½.

$500 Staten Island Electric Railroad first mortgage consolidated 5 per cent. bonds, November, 1898, coupons on, scrip, 3.

5 shares International Banking and Trust Company, $100 each, 160.

8 shares Home Insurance Company, $100 each, 375½.

25 shares Westchester Trust Company of Yonkers, $100 each, 187.

$1,000 Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company 5 per cent. mortgage gold bond, due Dec. 1, 1932, interest June and December, accrued interest from Dec. 1 to be charged to the purchaser, 117½.

10 shares International Trust Company, $100 each, 160.

10 shares Morton Trust Company, $100 each, 2,121.

6 shares Bankers' Trust Company, $100 each, 214⅞.

9 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each, 230.

125 shares the Arizona Copper Smelting Company, $10 each, $1001 lot.

100 shares United States Trust Company, $100 each, 1,650.

25 shares Colonial Trust Company, $100 each, 305½.

3 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each, 226.

5 shares International Banking and Trust Company, $100 each, 161.

2 shares City Trust Company, $100 each, 391.

10 shares Bank of Manhattan Company, $50 each, 252¼.

10 shares Merchants' National Bank, $50 each, 175½.

50 shares American Surety Company, $50 each, 200¼.

25 shares Title Guarantee and Trust Company, $100 each, 400.

$1,000 New York, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company's first mortgage 6 per cent. registered bond, due 1921. Interest January and July, 137.

$18,000 Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad first consolidated 5 per cent. gold bonds, due November, 1934. Interest May and November, 112⅝.

10 shares Tilden State Bank, Tilden, Neb., (hypothecated,) 80.

20 shares First National Bank of Douglas, Wyoming, (hypothecated,) 80.

185 shares Commercial Bank of Moscow, Moscow, Idaho, (dypothecated,) $45 lot.

160 shares Central Coal and Coke Company, preferred, (hypothecated,) 60.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows: Wednesday. Tuesday.

Alta	.06	.06
Alpha Con	.04	.04
Andes	.13	.14
Belcher	.31	.30
Best & Belcher	.46	.46
Bullion	.05	.05
Caledonia	.61	.61
Challenge Con	.22	.23
Chollar	.21	.22
Confidence	.85	.84
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.25	2.00
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.22	.22
Gould & Curry	.17	.17
Hale & Norcross	.39	.39
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.03	.03
Kentucky Con	.01	.03
Lady Washington Con	.06	.06
Mexican	.50	.52
Occidental Con	.18	.17
Ophir	1.00	1.00
Overman	.17	.16
Potosi	.26	.28
Savage	.15	.17
Sag Belcher	.05	.05
Sierra Nevada	.59	.57
Standard	2.75	2.75
Syndicate	.06	.06
St. Louis	.08	.06
Union Con	.37	.37
Utah Con	.08	.08
Yellow Jacket	.18	.17
Silver bars	58⅞@59	58⅞@59
Mexican dollars	47½@48¼	47½@48¼
Drafts, sight	.17½	.07½
Telegraph	.12½	.12½

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$286,225,346
Gold reserve	238,065,588
Net silver	9,768,425
U. S. notes in the Treasury	15,549,813
Treasury notes of 1890	1,210,883
Total receipts, this day	1,055,709
Total receipts, this month	10,693,139
Total receipts, this year	248,727,528
Total expenditures, this day	1,510,000
Total expenditures, this month	8,705,000
Total expenditures, this year	233,326,000
Deposits in National banks	32,701,273
Silver bullion	134,111
National banknotes received for redemption	368,791
Government receipts: From customs	880,490
Internal revenue	931,884
Miscellaneous	143,544

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Dec. 6, 1899.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
112	114	140	Adams Express	112	112	112	112	−2⅝
15½	15⅝	580	Am. Car & Foundry	15½	15½	15⅛	15¼	− ⅝
61	62	1,140	Am. Car & Found. pf.	61½	61½	61	61	− ¾
33¼	33⅝	230	American Ice	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	+ ⅛
76	78	100	American Ice pf	76	76	76	76	− ½
34¼	34⅝	1,280	American Cotton Oil	34¼	34½	34	34⅜	− ⅛
95	96	300	Am. Cotton Oil pf	95	96	95	96	.....
12½	12¼	990	American Linseed	13	13	12	12¼	− ⅜
54½	55	1,025	Am. Linseed pf	55⅜	55⅜	54	54⅜	+ ⅛
145	148	100	American Express	145	145	145	145	−3⅝
9¾	10½	750	American Malting Co.	10	10	9½	9¾	.....
43½	45	280	Am. Malting Co. pf	41	41	41	41	.....
38¾	39	1,650	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	38½	39	37⅞	38⅝	+ ½
89¼	89½	1,280	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	90⅜	90⅜	88⅜	89½	−1⅛
45¼	45½	20,435	American Steel & Wire	46⅝	46⅝	45¼	45½	−1¼
94	94½	795	Am. Steel & Wire pf	95	95	93½	93⅞	−1¼
152	152½	96,684	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	152	153	149⅝	152	+ ⅝
118	119½	100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	.....
96	99	107	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	98½	98½	97	97	.....
29½	30	5,260	American Tin Plate	32	32	28⅜	30	−2¼
79	80	2,030	Am. Tin Plate pf	81	81	75	80	−2
113⅞	114½	23,510	American Tobacco	115	115	113¼	114	−1
45½	46	6,310	Am. Steel Hoop	46	46	42¼	45½	−1
82¼	82½	3,100	Am. Steel Hoop pf	82½	82⅝	81½	82	−1
43¾	44	2,210	Anaconda Copper	43½	43½	42⅝	43	− ⅛
22¼	22½	4,075	At., T. & S. F.	22¼	22½	22	22¼	− ⅛
64⅞	65	19,579	At., T. & S. F. pf	64⅜	65⅛	64⅜	65	− ⅛
56	56½	2,153	Baltimore & Ohio	56⅜	56⅞	55⅝	56	− ⅛
82	82¼	7,489	Baltimore & Ohio pf	81½	82	80½	82	+1⅛
83⅜	83½	74,144	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	83	84	81½	83⅜	+ ⅛
138	139	300	Brooklyn Union Gas	138½	138½	138¼	138¼	− ⅛
..	..	240	Brunswick City	15	15⅞	15	15⅞	− ⅛
53	54	375	Canada Southern	53¼	53⅞	52⅝	52⅝	− ⅛
94	94½	200	Canadian Pacific	94	94	94	94	− ⅛
93	95	200	Capital Traction	93	93	93	93	− ⅛
30½	30⅝	11,730	Chesapeake & Ohio	30½	30½	30	30½	+ ⅛
132½	132⅞	12,327	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	132½	133	131¼	132⅞	+ ⅛
96½	96	200	Chicago & Eastern Ill.	96¼	96¼	96	96	− ⅛
14	14½	3,150	Chicago Great West.	14	14½	14	14½	− ⅛
81½	82	530	Chi. Gr. West. pf. A.	81⅞	81⅞	80½	81½	−1⅛
39½	41	110	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	+1⅛
90½	91½	550	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	90⅞	91⅞	90⅞	91⅝	.....
15	15½	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	15	15	15	15	+ ⅝
49	49½	115	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	49	49	49	49	+1
123½	123¾	5,690	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	123½	123⅞	122⅞	123¾	+ ⅝
167	169	150	Chicago & Northw.	166	166	166	166	−2
202	205	14	Chi. & Northw. pf.	201	201	201	201	.....
112¼	112¾	3,050	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	112½	112½	111⅞	112⅝	+ ⅜
12	12⅛	870	Chi. Term. Trans	12	12½	12	12	−1
39	40	875	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	41	41	39	39	−1¼
62½	62⅝	2,210	C., C., C. & St. L.	62¼	62⅝	62¼	62⅜	+ ⅛
12	15	200	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	14½	15¼	14½	15¼	+ ½
53⅞	54¼	3,200	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	53⅜	54½	52½	53¾	+ ⅛
9¾	10	1,000	Colorado Midland	9¾	10¼	9½	10	+ ⅛
22¾	23	210	Colorado Midland pf.	22½	23	22½	23	+ ⅛
6⅜	6¼	1,400	Colorado Southern	6⅜	6¼	6	6	− ⅛
47	47½	437	Col. Southern 1st pf.	47	47½	47	47½	− ⅝
18	18	125	Col. Southern 2d pf.	18	18	18	18	−1
192	193	2,383	Consolidated Gas	192	193	191	192	.....
39½	40	10,690	Continental Tobacco	39½	40	38½	39⅝	+ ⅛
91¼	91¾	1,015	Continental Tobac. pf.	91¼	91¼	90½	91	− ⅛
120	120	1,520	Delaware & Hudson	120	120	118¾	119½	− ½
187	187	2,380	Del., Lack. & West.	187	187	185	185½	−2
205	205½	1,950	Denver & Rio Grande.	205⅜	205⅜	201½	201½	− ⅛
72¾	74	40	Denver & R. G. pf.	72¾	73¼	72¾	73¼	.....
15½	16½	300	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	15¼	16	15¼	16	.....
37	37¼	500	Erie 1st pf	37	37	37	37	− ¾
44⅜	44⅝	300	Evans. & T. H.	44⅜	44⅝	44¼	44¼	− ⅝
90	91	200	Evans. & T. H. pf.	90	90	90	90	.....
60⅜	60½	46,555	Federal Steel	60½	60½	58⅝	60½	+ ⅝
80½	80¼	3,300	Federal Steel pf	80½	80¼	79	80½	.....
125	126	2,950	General Electric	125	126	124⅝	125⅞	+ ⅞
50½	51	625	Glucose Sugar Ref.	50⅞	50⅞	49½	49½	−2⅝
98	100	180	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	99	99	99	99	−1
176¾	177½	1,200	Great Northern pf.	177	177½	176	177	+1
32	34	100	Hocking Valley	33	33	33	33	− ⅝
63⅝	64	319	Hocking Valley pf.	64	64	63⅞	64	+ ⅜
114	114¼	1,012	Illinois Central	114⅜	114⅜	114	114	+ ⅛
21½	22½	500	International Paper.	21½	22	21¼	22	+ ½
68	69	365	Internat. Paper pf.	69	69	69	69	.....
13½	14	10	Iowa Central	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	.....
56½	57	400	Iowa Central pf	56	56⅝	56	56½	+ ⅝
9½	10¼	400	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	9½	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
82½	83	2,200	Laclede Gas	82	85	82	83	+1
20⅜	20⅝	300	Lake Erie & West.	20	20	20	20	.....
80	80½	20	Lake Erie & West. pf.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	.....
84	84⅞	8,135	Louisville & Nashville.	83⅝	84¼	83⅜	84	+ ¾
103¾	104	23,195	Manhattan Con	104¼	102⅝	104	104	− ⅛
80½	82	433	Met. St. Ry. El., Chi., pf	80¼	82	81¼	82	.....
192½	192¾	2,120	Met. Street Railway	192¼	192⅜	191½	192⅜	− ¼
12⅜	13	310	Mexican Central	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	− ⅛
4⅝	4¾	420	Mexican National ctfs.	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4⅝	− ⅛
66	66½	500	Minn. & St. Louis	66	66½	66	66½	− ⅛
96½	98	50	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	98	98	98	98	.....
38½	38¾	2,700	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	37⅞	38⅛	37½	38⅛	+ ⅛
47¼	47½	6,600	Missouri Pacific	46¾	47½	46¾	47¼	+ ¼
182	184	158	Morris & Essex	182	182	182	182	+1½
39	39½	980	National Biscuit Co.	38	39	37½	39	−2
93	94	10	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	.....
29	29¼	1,000	National Lead Co.	29	29½	28¾	29¼	− ⅛
43	43⅜	6,565	National Steel	45½	45½	41	43¼	−2¼
93	94	1,043	Nat. Steel pf	94	94	93	93¼	− ⅛
119⅝	120	2,000	New Jersey Central	120½	120½	118¾	119½	−1½
133⅝	133¾	5,700	New York Central	133¼	133½	132⅜	133¼	− ⅛
4⅞	5	9,258	N. Y. Central, rights	4⅞	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
215	218	200	N. Y., N. H. & H.	215	215	215	215	.....
25	25¼	4,840	N. Y., Ont. & West.	25	25½	24⅞	25¼	+ ⅛
26¼	26½	3,370	Norfolk & Western	26⅜	26⅝	26	26⅝	+ ⅛
70¼	70¼	942	Norfolk & West. pf.	70⅜	70½	70	70⅛	.....
14⅞	15⅜	3,100	North American	14⅞	15⅜	14⅝	15⅝	+1
55⅜	55⅞	9,980	Northern Pacific	55⅝	55⅞	55¼	55⅝	+ ½
76¼	75⅞	3,720	Northern Pacific pf.	76	75⅞	75½	75⅞	+ ⅛
50	51	400	Pacific Coast	50½	50½	50½	50½	.....
87	90	100	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	86	86	86	86	−1½
47½	47¾	4,435	Pacific Mail	48¼	48⅜	46⅞	47¼	− ½
134½	134⅜	3,812	Pennsylvania R. R.	134¼	134⅜	133⅜	134⅜	+ ½
111⅜	111½	3,310	People's Gas, Chicago.	111¼	111½	111¼	111½	+ ⅜
..	..	485	Peo., Dec. & Evans	3⅞	4	3⅞	3⅞	+

BANK STATEMENTS.

[No. 3,415.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
SEABOARD NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Dec. 2, 1899.
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$8,605,847.93
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		67.22
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		100,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		10,264.47
Stocks, securities, &c.		863,888.12
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		874,557.30
Due from State banks and bankers		50,299.89
Checks and other cash items		4,773.22
Exchanges for Clearing House		621,895.00
Notes of other National banks		9,195.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		607.10
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$2,089,061.50	
Legal-tender notes	936,900.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	200,000.00	
		3,225,961.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer (other than 5 per cent. redemption fund)		10,000.00
Total		$14,479,526.75

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$500,000.00
Surplus fund		500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		129,547.08
National bank notes outstanding		44,110.00
Due to other National banks		5,024,337.35
Due to State banks and bankers	2,583,493.27	
Individual deposits subject to check	4,226,294.50	
Demand certificates of deposit	12,484.50	
Deposits held for acceptances	277,302.14	
Cashier's checks outstanding	236,957.91	
United States deposits	95,000.00	
		13,305,869.67
Total		$14,479,526.75

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, S. G. BAYNE, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. S. G. BAYNE, President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of December, 1899. W. K. CLEVERLEY, Notary Public, Kings Co. Cert. filed in New York Co.

Correct—Attest:
DAN'L O'DAY,
FRANKLIN QUINBY,
STUART G. NELSON, } Directors.

[No. 3,700.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE WESTERN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Dec. 2, 1899:
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$25,121,800.93
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		127,461.10
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		540,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		52,487.84
Stocks, securities, &c.		866,397.14
Other real estate and mortgages owned		656,506.30
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		1,146,119.33
Due from State banks and bankers		113,512.37
Checks and other cash items		22,376.95
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,583,901.66
Notes of other National banks		26,105.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		18.24
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$5,538,557.00	
Legal-tender notes	1,841,511.00	
		7,400,068.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		198,000.00
Total		$37,887,604.86

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,100,000.00
Surplus fund and undivided profits, net		1,292,780.13
National bank notes outstanding		44,997.50
Dividends unpaid		959.00
Individual deposits subject to check	$11,865,660.61	
Demand certificates of deposit	7,022.19	
Certified checks	65,217.16	
Cashier's checks outstanding	127,580.20	
		12,065,480.16
Due to other National banks	$17,631,936.28	
Due to State banks and bankers	9,641,821.35	
		27,273,757.63
United States deposits		4,075,337.15
United States bond account		3,765,880.00
		$51,793,332.41
United States bonds borrowed		901,000.60
Total		$55,877,980.74

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, WM. HALLS, Jr., Cashier of the Hanover National Bank of the City of New York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. WM. HALLS, Jr. Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this sixth day of December, 1899.
ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Notary Public, Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York County.

Correct—Attest:
ELIJAH P. SMITH,
JAS. T. WOODWARD,
ISIDOR STRAUS, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK,
of the City of New York, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Dec 2d, 1899:
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$26,408,569.15
Overdrafts		1,570.90
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,000,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure deposits		4,147,100.00
U. S. bonds on hand		98,260.00
Premium on U. S. bonds		112,724.22
Stocks, securities, etc.		4,279,059.54
Banking house		1,350,000.00
Due from other National banks		1,192,647.41
Due from State banks and bankers		597,841.01
Checks and other cash items		24,880.69
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,624,164.12
Notes of other National banks		32,110.00
Nickels and pennies		237.86
Specie		9,519,277.50
Legal-tender notes		1,359,290.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer		45,000.00
		$51,793,332.41

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		2,200,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		511,918.47
National bank notes outstanding		900,000.00
Dividends unpaid		959.00
Individual deposits subject to check	$11,865,660.61	
Demand certificates of deposit	7,022.19	
Certified checks	65,217.16	
Cashier's checks outstanding	127,580.20	
		12,065,480.16
Due to other National banks	$17,631,936.28	
Due to State banks and bankers	9,641,821.35	
		27,273,757.63
United States deposits		4,075,337.15
United States bond account		3,765,880.00
		$51,793,332.41
Total		$85,877,980.74

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, W. C. DUVALL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of December, 1899. WARREN C. FRENCH, Jr., Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
CHARLES LANIER,
G. G. HAVEN,
JOHN S. KENNEDY, } Directors.

[No. 733.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business December 2, 1899:
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$20,084,032.81
Overdrafts		74.30
United States bonds to secure circulation		2,000,000.00
United States bonds to secure United States deposits		1,201,000.00
Premiums on United States bonds		122,928.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		2,053,502.97
Real estate		2,274,800.00
Due from National banks		2,195,909.60
Due from State banks and bankers		68,481.97
Checks and other cash items		38,318.55
Exchanges for Clearing House		3,552,858.41
Notes of other National banks		48,340.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		2,284.73
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$897,584.40	
Legal-tender notes	1,247,865.00	2,145,449.40
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		90,000.00
Total		$85,877,980.74

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$5,000,000.00
Surplus fund		2,000,000.00
Undivided profits less expenses and taxes paid		1,778,778.89
National bank notes outstanding		1,788,130.00
Due to other National banks		5,605,836.39
Due to State banks and bankers		6,916,848.48
Dividends unpaid		4,786.00
Individual deposits subject to check		10,250,549.15
Demand certificates of deposit		9,825.00
Certified checks and acceptances		344,588.36
Cashier's checks outstanding		12,640.07
United States deposits		1,232,656.47
Deposits of United States disbursing officers		32,391.93
United States bonds borrowed		901,000.60
Total		$85,877,980.74

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, WM. C. DUVALL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of December, 1899. IRA HARRIS, Notary Public, Kings Co., N. Y. Co. Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
JAMES H. HYDE,
SIDNEY F. TYLER,
BRAYTON IVES, } Directors.

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK
OF NEW YORK,
At New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, December 2, 1899:
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$60,903,540.74
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		2,494.82
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		900,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		13,755,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		905,017.27
Stocks, securities, etc.		11,470,221.12
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		200,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		4,157,104.36
Due from State banks and bankers		178,332.60
Checks and other cash items		352,358.92
Exchanges for Clearing House		5,936,219.12
Notes of other National banks		16,930.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		536.45
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Gold	$26,801,671.00	
Legal tenders	2,701,558.00	
		29,503,229.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		40,500.00
Total		$128,315,484.40

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits, (net)		4,938,665.51
National banknotes outstanding		770,550.00
Dividends unpaid		1,370.00
Provident reserve fund	$30,000.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	71,906,915.84	
Demand certificates of deposit	3,599,667.50	
Certified checks	470,461.59	
Cashier's checks outstanding	255,904.09	
	$76,472,949.02	
Due to other National bk's.	$16,933,042.35	
Due to State Banks and bankers	6,429,650.51	
	23,362,692.86	
United States deposits	13,739,257.01	
		113,574,898.89
United States bond account		8,030,000.00
Total		$128,315,484.40

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, GILSON S. WHITSON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. S. WHITSON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, his 5th day of December, 1899. EDWIN F. COREY, Notary Public, New York County.

Correct—Attest:
WILLIAM ROCKEFELLER,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
CLEVELAND H. DODGE, } Directors.

[No. 687.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business December 2d, 1899:
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,703,717.17
United States bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		159,952.38
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		700,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		332,432.74
Due from State banks and bankers		16,650.29
Checks and other cash items		60,945.06
Exchanges for Clearing House		171,898.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		310.18
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$961,497.65	
Legal-tender notes	158,410.00	
		1,119,907.65
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from United States Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		9,159.74
Total		$8,336,153.21

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		624,805.97
National bank notes outstanding		45,000.00
Due to other National banks	$1,290,389.79	
Due to State banks and bankers	28,825.76	
		1,319,215.55
Dividends unpaid		3,033.39
Individual deposits subject to check	$4,315,992.08	
Demand certificates of deposit	1,931.00	
Certified checks	24,151.87	
Cashier's checks outstanding	2,523.35	
		4,344,598.30
Total		$8,336,153.21

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, CHARLES J. DAY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of December, 1899. LINCOLN A. STUART, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
ADOLPH RUSCH,
DAVID S. WALTON,
GEO. J. FERRY, } Directors.

[No. 917.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business December 2, 1899:
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,236,652.53
United States bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Premiums on United States bonds		6,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		175,197.50
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		490,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		369,892.61
Due from State banks and bankers		42,534.07
Checks and other cash items		13,720.31
Exchanges for Clearing House		268,130.21
Notes of other National banks		2,070.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		2,040.49
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$706,333.00	
Legal-tender notes	248,695.00	
		955,028.00
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Total		$5,613,515.72

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		105,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		65,098.86
National bank notes outstanding		45,000.00
Due to other National banks	$568,643.30	
Due to State banks and bankers	172,361.78	
Dividends unpaid	112.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	3,565,228.96	
Demand certificates of deposit	19,084.97	
Certified checks	55,862.67	
Cashier's checks outstanding	17,128.18	
		4,398,416.86
Total		$5,613,515.72

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, JOHN I. COLE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN I. COLE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of December, 1899. E. J. ANTHONY, Notary Public, Kings Co., No. 8. Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
JOS. S. STOUT,
WM. C. HORN,
JOHN M. CRANE, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
NEW YORK NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK,
At the close of business, December 2d, 1899:
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,075,719.13
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		153.40
United States bonds to secure circulation		110,000.00
Premium on United States bonds		11,200.00
Stocks, securities, etc.		16,695.00
Furniture and fixtures		5,400.00
Real estate owned		10,000.00
Due from National banks	$219,004.43	
Due from State banks and bankers	17,267.97	
Checks and other cash items	10,068.10	
Exchanges for Clearing House	174,752.17	
Notes of other National banks	2,900.00	
Nickels and cents	311.13	
Specie	344,104.00	
Legal-tender notes	250,007.00	
Redemption fund with United States Treas. (5 per cent. of circulation).	4,950.00	1,023,264.80
Total		$3,252,432.33

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$300,000.00
Surplus fund		50,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		28,063.96
Dividends unpaid		72.00
National bank notes outstanding		99,000.00
Due to other National banks	$441,548.90	
Due to State banks and bankers	83,724.21	
Individual deposits subject to check	2,219,860.65	
Demand certificates of deposit	532.00	
Certified checks	26,833.29	
Cashier's checks outstanding	2,797.32	2,775,296.37
Total		$3,252,432.33

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, LEWIS E. PIERSON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. LEWIS E. PIERSON, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 6th day of December, 1899. F. M. BURGER, Notary Public, No. 261.

Correct—Attest:
JAMES ROWLAND,
JAMES M. DONALD,
HUDSON HOAGLAND, } Directors.

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK,
New York, at the close of business on the 2d day of December, 1899.
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,890,216.03
Overdrafts		66.81
U. S. bonds		356,100.00
U. S. bonds to secure deposits		100,000.00
Other stocks and bonds		359,101.77
Premiums		58,693.50
Real estate, banking house		1,000,000.00
Other real estate		250,000.00
Specie	$1,263,693.10	
Legal tenders and bank notes	198,536.00	
Due from Treasurer of U. S.	15,750.00	
Exchanges for Clearing House	127,186.21	
Due from banks	152,545.07	
Other cash items	24,363.66	
		1,782,074.64
Total		$7,791,252.75

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		31,622.44
Circulation		305,440.00
Dividends unpaid		1,391.50
Deposits:		
Individual	$3,262,524.34	
National banks	1,884,181.18	
State banks	649,697.82	
Acceptances	29,241.66	
Certificates of deposit	21,344.10	
Cashier's checks	5,809.71	
		5,852,798.81
U. S. deposits		100,000.00
Total		$7,791,252.75

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, ALFRED H. TIMPSON, Cashier, of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. ALFRED H. TIMPSON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of December, 1899. J. PROVOST MASON, Notary Public, N. Y. County.

Correct—Attest:
CHARLES H. MARSHALL,
BENJAMIN PERKINS,
EDWIN C. STURGES, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business December 2d, 1899:
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,746,473.30
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		29.22
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,000,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		49,778.10
Stocks, securities, &c.		1,044,820.25
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		500,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		192,011.45
Due from State banks and bankers		10,989.18
Checks and other cash items		58,425.65
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,238,693.06
Notes of other National banks		27,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		145.33
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,130,755.25	
Legal-tender notes	482,702.00	
		1,613,457.25
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		45,000.00
Total		$11,526,322.79

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		718,589.72
National bank notes outstanding		877,510.00
Due to other National banks		1,863,165.14
Due to State banks and bankers		719,015.18
Dividends unpaid		493.00
Individual deposits subject to check		4,977,081.67
Demand certificates of deposit		4,001.41
Certified checks		366,440.72
Cashier's checks outstanding		25.95
Total		$11,526,322.79

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of December, 1899. H. L. BRAYNARD, Notary Public, Westchester Co. Cert. filed in New York Co.

Correct—Attest:
F. D. TAPPEN,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
A. H. STEVENS, } Directors.

[No. 1,116.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE NEW YORK COUNTY NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, 2d December, 1899:
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,843,501.75
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		2,680.72
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, etc.		1,365,575.01
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		60,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		79,479.21
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		140,748.94
Checks and other cash items		46,502.12
Exchanges for Clearing House		213,510.18
Notes of other National banks		47,344.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		12,548.45
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$793,183	
Legal-tender notes	55,333	
		848,516.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas'r, (5 % of circulation)		2,250.00
Total		$4,712,656.98

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$200,000.00
Surplus fund		40,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		373,568.66
National bank notes outstanding		45,000.00
Due to State banks and bankers		430,276.44
Individual deposits subject to check		3,372,892.53
Demand certificates of deposit		12,232.00
Certified checks		37,042.24
Cashier's checks outstanding		1,645.11
Bills payable		200,000.00
Total		$4,712,656.98

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, FRANCIS M. BREESE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. FRANCIS M. BREESE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of December, 1899. LEWIS L. PIERCE, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
C. B. WEBSTER,
HOBART J. PARK,
ISIDOR STRAUS, } Directors.

[No. 1,105.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Dec. 2, 1899:
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$929,955.30
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		549.92
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		250,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		284,771.88
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		100,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		116,105.83
Due from State banks and bankers		9,167.05
Checks and other cash items		11,271.08
Exchanges for Clearing House		78,511.32
Notes of other National banks		2,670.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		970.92
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$326,772	
Legal-tender notes	81,763	
		408,535.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		11,250.00
Total		$2,223,764.34

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$250,000.00
Surplus fund		50,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		98,190.08
National bank notes outstanding		222,000.00
Dividends unpaid		5,198.06
Individual deposits subject to check		1,584,771.83
Demand certificates of deposit		89.26
Time certificates of deposit		13,515.11
Total		$2,223,764.34

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of December, 1899. G. H. PEARSALL, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
DAVID BANKS,
JOSEPH ROGERS,
RAYMOND JENKINS, } Directors.

[No 1,250.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Dec. 2, 1899.
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$9,431,897.29
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		496.30
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		424,096.83
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		545,796.92
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		525,017.95
Due from State banks and bankers		29,075.44
Checks and other cash items		290,520.46
Exchanges for Clearing House		865,338.51
Notes of other National banks		2,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		92.12
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$2,214,444	
Legal-tender notes	231,000	
U. S. certif's of deposit for legal tenders	440,000	
		2,885,444.00
Total		$15,058,770.91

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		1,197,141.88
Due to other National banks		2,903,149.02
Due to State banks and bankers		680,552.56
Dividends unpaid		4,308.64
Individual deposits subject to check		7,129,719.88
Demand certificates of deposit		18,750.20
Certified checks		132,945.33
Cashier's checks outstanding		7,203.40
Total		$15,058,770.91

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, GRANVILLE W. GARTH, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of December, 1899. C. E. LANGDON, Notary Public, Kings Co. Certificate filed in New York Co.

Correct—Attest.
Signed.
A. E. ORR,
HENRY HENTZ,
WM. B. BOULTON, } Directors.

BANK STATEMENTS.

[No. 1,370.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business December 2d, 1899.
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$12,152,272.25
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		4,338.80
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		178,578.33
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		200,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		978,088.33
Due from State banks and bankers		53,714.83
Checks and other cash items		2,960.93
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,159,515.66
Notes of other National banks		13,205.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		901.48
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$5,497,000.00	
Legal tender notes	579,600.00	
		6,076,600.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas'r 5 per cent. of circulation		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treas'r, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		3,000.00
Total		$19,075,716.09

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		662,452.62
Due to other National banks	$6,548,968.68	
Due to State banks and bankers	3,596,249.07	
Dividends unpaid	1,408.50	
Individual deposits subject to check	5,552,045.02	
Demand certificates of deposit	844.00	
Certified checks	140,930.61	
Cashier's checks outstanding	72,822.59	
		15,913,263.47
Total		$19,075,716.09

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of December, 1899. C. E. LANGDON, Notary Public, Kings County.

Certificate filed in New York County.

Correct—Attest:
JOHN A. STEWART,
DONALD MACKAY,
ROBERT M. GALLAWAY, } Directors.

[No. 1,357.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business December 2, 1899:
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,397,431.81
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		105.66
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		250,000.00
Bond collateral		173,500.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		3,750.00
Stocks, securities, etc.		455,427.90
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		130,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		16,488.85
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		438,170.08
Due from State banks and bankers		88,923.20
Stamp tax		775.02
Checks and other cash items		24,999.59
Exchanges for Clearing House		301,449.24
Notes of other National banks		4,500.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		552.24
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$510,392.50	
Legal-tender notes	418,017.00	
		928,409.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		11,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, (other than 5 per cent. redemption fund)		31,855.85
Total		$6,257,588.94

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$500,000.00
Surplus fund		250,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		839,462.24
National bank notes outstanding		44,997.50
Due to other National banks	$16,971,186.65	
Due to State banks and bankers	7,077,889.96	
Dividends unpaid	1,050.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	27,811,392.29	
Demand certificates of deposit	156,964.92	
Certified checks	255,278.07	
		52,273,742.09
Total		$57,658,201.83

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, GEO. S. HICKOK, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. S. HICKOK, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of December, 1899. W. A. MAIN, Notary Public, Kings County.

Certificate filed in New York.

Correct—Attest:
EDWARD E. POOR,
GEO. FRED'K VIETOR,
AUGUST BELMONT, } Directors.

[No. 998.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Dec. 2, 1899:
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,742,112.54
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		66.76
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		250,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		28,410.75
Stocks, securities, &c.		349,919.94
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		16,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		209,180.42
Due from State banks and bankers		60,409.35
Checks and other cash items		13,015.26
Exchanges for Clearing House		510,521.18
Notes of other National banks		2,450.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		928.96
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$806,214.45	
Legal-tender notes	275,452.00	
		1,084,666.45
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		3,000.00
Total		$5,312,931.61

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$300,000.00
Surplus fund		150,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		50,307.86
National bank notes outstanding		45,000.00
Due to other National banks	$750,420.83	
Due to State banks and bankers	203,479.17	
Individual deposits subject to check	2,905,102.78	
Demand certificates of deposit	585,670.63	
Certified checks	25,712.96	
Cashier's checks outstanding	20,655.94	
United States deposits	276,581.74	
		4,767,623.75
Total		$5,312,931.61

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, GEORGE W. ADAMS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. W. ADAMS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of December, 1899. W. A. KENNY, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
JOHN A. SULLIVAN,
W. H. KIMBALL,
F. S. H

BANK STATEMENTS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK, at the close of business on the 4th day of December, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$2,477,699.29
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers and brokers	646,901.05
Banking house and lot	125,000.00
Stocks and bonds	68,600.00
Specie	135,000.00
United States legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks	294,029.18
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges $295,709.46	
Other items carried as cash 12,989.37	282,720.09
Assets not included under any of the above heads:	
Deposited in Colonial Trust Company	100,000.00
	$4,178,549.59

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	85,397.05
Due depositors	3,386,768.02
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	6,114.52
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	270.00
	$4,178,549.59

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

M. J. ADRIAN, President, and CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier, of the German Exchange Bank, New York, a bank located and doing business at No. 330 Bowery, in the city of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 4th day of December, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made.

M. J. ADRIAN, President.
CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 6th day of December, 1899, before me.

[Seal of Notary.] EDMUND F. SWANBERG, Notary Public, No. 240, New York County.

[No. 1,196.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, December 2, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$2,470,851.17
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	21.90
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	500,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	40,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.	635,018.13
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	350,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned	7,300.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	249,937.44
Due from State banks and bankers	26,208.96
Checks and other cash items	19,009.50
Exchanges for Clearing House	184,715.35
Notes of other National banks	2,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	380.61
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	
Specie $1,072,224.95	
Legal-tender notes 110,549.00	1,182,783.95
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	22,500.00
Total	$5,690,725.01

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$600,000.00
Surplus fund	400,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	105,279.38
National banknotes outstanding	438,087.50
Due to other National banks	369,327.97
Due to State banks and bankers	607,864.84
Dividends unpaid	2,267.00
Individual deposits subject to check	3,055,759.59
Demand certificates of deposit	23,583.08
Certified checks	37,114.72
Cashier's checks outstanding	51,142.33
Total	$5,690,725.01

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, G. W. McGARRAH, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. McGARRAH, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of December, 1899.

CHARLES F. AUKAMP, Notary Public, Kings County.

Certificate filed in New York County.

Correct—Attest:
WM. H. MACY, Jr.,
WM. C. STURGES,
GEO. W. QUINTARD,
Directors.

[No. 1,393.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BANK OF NEW YORK, N. B. A., at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Dec. 2, 1899.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$11,850,948.97
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	1,581.97
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand	39,000.00
Stocks, securities, etc.	799,290.92
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	250,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)	731,511.31
Due from State banks and bankers	193,808.86
Checks and other cash items	52,085.12
Exchanges for Clearing House	2,732,985.49
Notes of other National banks	40,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	725.47
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	
Specie $2,037,000.00	
Legal-tender notes 796,200.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders 10,000.00	2,843,200.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)	2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	350,000.00
Total	$19,937,383.11

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	999,235.89
National banknotes outstanding	45,000.00
Due to other National banks	4,007,122.84
Due to State banks and bankers	1,961,736.24
Dividends unpaid	1,425.00
Individual deposits subject to check	9,180,605.12
Demand certificates of deposit	332,940.98
Time certificates of deposit	14,000.00
Certified checks	224,055.55
Cashier's checks outstanding	171,256.49
Total	$19,937,383.11

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, CHARLES OLNEY, Cashier of the abovenamed bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES OLNEY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of December, 1899.

HANSON C. GIBSON, Notary Public N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
ANSON W. HARD,
CHAS. D. LEVERICH,
E. S. MASON,
Directors.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, at the close of business on the 4th day of December, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,628,212.85
Overdrafts	24.56
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers $356,249.21	
Due from approved reserve agents 200,000.00	556,249.21
Banking house and lot	76,500.00
United States bonds	100,875.00
Other stocks and bonds	235,912.50
Specie	455,974.11
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks	204,620.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges $194,804.43	
Other items carried as cash 124,445.81	319,250.24
Total	$3,637,627.47

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	48,391.25
Due depositors	3,107,914.65
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	30,945.32
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	376.25
Total	$3,637,627.47

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

SCOTT FOSTER, President, and WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier, of the People's Bank, a bank located and doing business at Nos. 393 and 395 Canal Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 4th day of December, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made.

SCOTT FOSTER, President.
WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 6th day of December, 1899, before me.

EDW. L. WATERBURY, Notary Public, No. 23, N. Y. Co.

THE DEAF CURED FREE

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 2 and 8 P. M., at CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 57th St. and 7th Ave.

An Old Convict Dies.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., Dec. 6.—John Layman, aged seventy-one years, a convict for forty-two years in the Matteawan State Hospital, died there to-day. He was convicted of murder in Brooklyn.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

Fourth Street
NATIONAL BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA

DECEMBER 2, 1899.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$17,950,375.75
Due from banks	1,375,053.59
Exchanges for Clearing House	869,271.47
Cash and reserve	7,146,015.23
	$27,340,716.04

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,500,000.00
Surplus and net profits	1,620,684.37
Circulation	669,700.00
Deposits	23,550,331.67
	$27,340,716.04

R. H. RUSHTON, Vice President.

STATEMENT OF
THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA
PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 2, 1899.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$7,886,051.16
Due from banks and bankers	788,879.57
Exchanges for Clearing House	736,180.18
Cash and reserve	2,667,510.44
	$12,078,621.35

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	1,700,954.91
Circulation	84,017.50
Deposits	9,293,648.94
	$12,078,621.35

JNO. H. WATT, Cashier.

TO DIRECT JEWISH SEMINARY.

A Noted European Scholar Accepts the Presidency of a Local Theological School.

Dr. S. Schechter, who is recognized as one of the greatest European scholars in Jewish science, has accepted the call extended to him some time ago to assume the Presidency of the Jewish Theological Seminary in this city, in succession to the Rev. Dr. Sabato Morais, who died about two years ago. Dr. Schechter is at present a lecturer at the University of Cambridge in England, and is also a professor in the University College of London.

Since the death of Dr. Morais the Jewish Theological Seminary in this city has been practically without a head, and its usefulness was becoming impaired on this account. The Board of Trustees determined to make an effort to obtain the services of Dr. Schechter and extended to him a unanimous call. The Jewish community in London were loath to part with the learned professor, and an interesting struggle ensued which excited orthodox Jewery in England and America.

Although Dr. Schechter had visited this country and had expressed great pleasure at his reception and treatment here, he hesitated a long time before concluding to sever his connection with Cambridge and the University College of London, in which latter institution there are always many Jewish students, and where his loss will be very keenly felt. Finally he determined to come to America, and a few days ago Judge Mayer Sulzberger of Philadelphia, who had been one of the most persistent advocates of Dr. Schechter, received a letter from him announcing his acceptance of the call. The doctor will take charge of the seminary in this city in February next.

Dr. Schechter, while a Roumanian exile, has a marvelous command of the English language, as was shown in his "Studies in Judaism," which is recognized as a standard work in Hebraic literature. His editions of the Talmud and Midrash are in use in the principal colleges of England and the Continent of Europe.

He was sent by the University of Cambridge to the Orient in search of old Hebrew manuscripts, and succeeded in unearthing at Cairo a great collection of old volumes and scrolls of inestimable value, and which are now catalogued and stored at Cambridge. The doctor was also fortunate enough to discover at Cairo the Hebrew original of the "Ecclesiasticus," which had before no more authoritative original than the Greek text. It is intended that Dr. Schechter shall have the supervision of the translation of the Scriptures from the Hebrew into English, a task which has been undertaken by the Jewish Publication Society of America. The advent of Dr. Schechter will, it is confidently believed, presage a revival of orthodox Judaism in this country.

NOSE COST HIM A WIFE.

Made of Rubber, It Had a Peculiar Habit of Falling Off at Inopportune Times.

Esril Silberman, a plumber, of 151 Allen Street is afflicted with a nose which has caused him much trouble. On at least two occasions it has been the barrier between him and matrimonial bliss, and a few days ago led him almost into a law suit.

Silberman met with an accident some years ago which necessitated the removal of part of his nose, and he had it patched with a portion of a flesh-colored rubber nose. From an artistic standpoint the job was a success. Yet at critical times the rubber nose would drop out of place and cause Silberman no end of annoyance.

Silberman prospered in business, and about a year ago he decided to get married. He carried on his courtship without a mishap. His nose stuck to him until the very moment when he asked his sweetheart to become Mrs. Silberman, and then it began its pranks. Silberman was in the act of sealing the promise with a kiss, when his nose slid from its place and bounded to the floor. With a scream the young woman fled, and with his nose in his hand Silberman returned home, bewailing his fate.

Having outlived this embarrassing episode, Silberman two weeks ago decided again to marry. He sought an east side shatchen, and the following day was introduced to Miss Suline Singer of 117 Chrystie Street. It was a case of mutual love at sight. Silberman thought he had full control of his refractory nose, and did not confide his affliction to Miss Singer.

A marriage contract was drawn up, both Silberman and Miss Singer depositing $200 in the hands of a banker, the agreement being that in case one of the contracting parties failed to carry out the provisions of the contract the other was to receive the entire $400.

Silberman was unusually attentive to his prospective bride, and gave her among other things a gold watch and chain and a diamond ring. Things went along smoothly for a week. Then the plumber proposed to his sweetheart an evening at the theatre.

The couple visited a Bowery theatre and bought seats near the stage. The funny man of the play came out. He made a remark which caused the audience to laugh heartily. Silberman laughed louder than any of the others, and in the midst of the mirth his nose fell off and dropped into his sweetheart's lap. He made a desperate clutch for it and slapped it to his face in the hope of replacing it before his facial defect was discovered. He was not only too late, but in his haste placed the rubber nose on awry.

This was too much for Miss Singer, who returned home alone. She refused to carry out her part of the marriage contract, and Silberman applied to the banker for the $200 Miss Singer had deposited, and found that it had been attached. He endeavored to secure the presents he had given Miss Singer, without success, and as a last resort placed his case in the hands of lawyers. A settlement was reached yesterday, when Silberman agreed to take his presents and allow Miss Singer to retain her $200.

May Close Up Jersey Central Ferry.

President Guggenheimer of the Council yesterday called the attention of the Sinking Fund Commission to the fact that the Central Railroad of New Jersey is operating a ferry from Communipaw to the foot of Whitehall Street without paying for the franchise. On motion of Mayor Van Wyck the Corporation Counsel was requested to apply for an injunction restraining the company from operating its ferry until it had leased a terminal in this city.

SUPT. JASPER SUSTAINED

Refused Written Report in Woman Teacher's License Case.

DEBATE OF THE SCHOOL BOARD

A Charge that Influence Was Employed to Soften the Decision Against Miss Banks.

There was a spirited debate at the meeting of the School Board for Manhattan and the Bronx yesterday afternoon over the question whether or not the board had the right to compel Borough Superintendent Jasper to make a written report of his reasons for reporting against the renewal of Miss Caroline M. Banks's license to teach in the public schools of this city.

Miss Banks came here from Philadelphia a year ago and was appointed to teach in the girls' department of School 19, in East Fourteenth Street. She had previously taught twelve years in a Friends' school in Philadelphia. Her license to teach here expired on Oct. 1. In June last her class was visited by one of the Assistant Superintendents, who reported that she did not keep her pupils under proper discipline. The Assistant Principal of the school, in the absence of the Principal through illness, made the same report. On these two reports Borough Superintendent Jasper recommended that her license be not renewed, and accordingly City Superintendent Maxwell refused to renew it. Miss Banks alleges unjust treatment in that she was not notified of the refusal to renew the license until Sept. 29, only two days before the license expired.

Commissioner Burlingham offered the resolution calling for a report from Superintendent Jasper on the case. He said he offered it because he understood that both the Associate Superintendent and the Assistant Principal had revised their original statements. Owing to the Principal's illness, Miss Banks in June last had not received the benefit of his advice. Otherwise her discipline might have proved satisfactory. If she had known in July that the Associate Superintendent's report was to be adverse to her she might have arranged to get other employment by the time her license expired. Miss Banks went to the Borough Superintendent and asked his assistance in having the case reviewed. The matter went to the Committee on Teachers, which decided that the Associate Superintendent had viewed her case with unusual severity. The Borough Superintendent himself thought Miss Banks should have another chance.

"This question of recommending the renewal of a teacher's license," said Mr. Jasper, in reply to Mr. Burlingham, "is one that is left entirely to the discretion of the Borough Superintendent. It is not within the right of this board, or any member of this board, to compel me to tell his reasons for such action. I based my report on the reports of the Associate Superintendent and Principal, and they were supposed to be right until the persons were seen. Since then the reports have been twice changed. I, however, have not changed. I am perfectly satisfied that Miss Banks should apply again for license. Although she taught in a Philadelphia Quaker school for twelve years, she was an utter failure in School No. 19, despite the fact that she taught in its female department and the school was under good discipline. If the Associate Superintendent's report was unjust then he, not I, should be blamed."

"After Mr. Jasper's statement," said Mr. Burlingham, "my resolution seems all the more proper. If the Associate Superintendent reported first adversely, then favorably, and then again adversely, I think we should know the reasons. To make Miss Banks undergo another examination is to make a new rule in such cases. If the Associate Superintendent has been 'seen,' if he can be 'seen,' the sooner that it is officially reported to the board the better. This board has as much right to that knowledge as Mr. Jasper has."

Ex-Judge Van Hoesen said he understood that discretion in these matters was lodged with the Borough Superintendent and that the board had no power of supervision over him. President Little said that was his understanding also.

"Then," said ex-Judge Van Hoesen, "it seems unwise to call for such a report unless the intention is to make it the foundation for charges of misconduct or malfeasance against the Borough Superintendent. We have no evidence that he has done any wrong. It seems an appeal was made to the Principal, and this led to a change in the original report. Personal appeals often take the form of importunities and finally have the desired effect. Either the Associate Superintendent and Principal had or they had not reason to make their original reports. If they had no reason they are the ones to be proceeded against. Does this Commissioner intend to charge the Borough Superintendent with malfeasance? If not, what use is there in offering such a resolution?"

"It seems to be a very serious matter," said Mr. Burlingham, "that in a case of this kind a Principal or Assistant Principal should make a report, then change it, and then change it again. I had no thought of charging the commission of wrong. My sole intention was to prevent this teacher from becoming a victim of some office between the Borough Superintendent and the City Superintendent. It is not alleged that in this teacher's case there is any weakness on the scholastic side. If the heart beats in sympathy with her and wishes to give her another chance, we can afford to smother any pride of opinion or of office. In conversation the other day it was suggested to me by Mr. Jasper, or an Associate Superintendent in his hearing, that a way out of the difficulty would be to have City Superintendent Maxwell exempt her from examination. That is a back-door plan."

Commissioner Eustis said he hoped the resolution would pass, so that they would know whether or not the Borough Superintendent and Associate Superintendents were or were not creatures of the board. Commissioner Richardson said that, as a member of the Teachers' Committee, he felt called upon to say that the Associate Superintendent in question had not changed that part of his report which said Miss Banks was a poor disciplinarian. After further debate Mr. Burlingham's motion was lost by a vote of 4 ayes and 8 noes.

On motion of Commissioner Stern, it was decided to place the flags on all the public schools on Dec. 14, the one hundredth anniversary of Washington's death.

TEACHERS' SUITS FOR PAY.

Contents of the Test Cases Submitted in Manhattan.

Copies of the complaints in the suits for withheld salaries brought by the public school teachers against the Corporation Counsel and the Controller, were served on those officials on Tuesday afternoon, but the contents of the papers were not made public until yesterday afternoon. The answers are returnable within twenty days from Dec. 5. Assistant Corporation Counsel Hill, to whom the cases have been referred, said yesterday that he did not know when they would be entered for trial.

The suits are based on affidavits by Anna I. Mathews and Catharine M. Forde, teachers in the boys' department of Public School No. 1, on Henry Street. Miss Mathews has had four years' service as a teacher, and her suit is based on the schedule adopted by the School Board on May 17, equalizing salaries.

Miss Forde, who has been teaching for fifteen years, sues for $110, the amount she says she is entitled to for October under the provision of the Ahearn law, which makes $1,200 the minimum salary for fifteen years' service, and the $120 added to this minimum by the May schedule.

The complaints allege that the School Board when it adopted the May schedule had sufficient funds to pay all the salaries for the remainder of the year, and that "such moneys are lawfully applicable for that purpose, and have been duly appropriated and set aside for the purpose by and pursuant to law." The complaints also allege that the city has a fund of $1,166,966.59, paid to it under Section 4 of the Consolidated School law, and "exclusively applicable to the payment of teachers' wages for the current year."

AUDITOR MUST SHOW CAUSE.

Order Obtained by the Brooklyn Teachers Is Served.

Copies of the order, issued on Tuesday evening by Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court of Kings County, calling on Auditor Henry R. M. Cook of the the Board of Education to show cause to-morrow at 10:30 o'clock A. M. why he should not audit the payroll for Public School 23 of Brooklyn for October, based on the Harrigan schedule adopted by the Brooklyn School Board on July 5 last, were served yesterday on Mr. Cook, and Mr. Carr, the Corporation Counsel's assistant in Brooklyn.

Justice Gaynor's order was issued on a petition from the Brooklyn Teachers' Association and Class Teachers' Association, of that borough, asking for a peremptory writ of mandamus on the same grounds as advanced by the teachers of Manhattan and the Bronx in their suits, namely, that the State school fund, received by the Board of Education, should be used exclusively to pay teachers' salaries and is sufficient to do so.

RICHARD DEEVES INJURED.

Thrown from His Horse While Riding in Central Park.

Richard Deeves, senior member of the building firm of Richard Deeves & Son, was thrown from his horse while riding in Central Park yesterday morning and severely, though not dangerously, injured. At his residence, 58 West Eighty-third Street, it was stated last night that Mr. Deeves was resting easily. The attending physicians pronounced his injuries to be a slight fracture of the hip bone, in addition to several severe bruises. It was thought he would not be confined to his bed for more than a week or ten days.

Mr. Deeves was taking his customary early ride through the Park when the accident occurred. He was mounted on a spirited young horse, which he had recently purchased. While cantering along the West Drive near Ninetieth Street, the animal suddenly reared, dropping his rider heavily to the ground. A few minutes later an acquaintance rode past, and, discovering Mr. Deeves, who had been considerably dazed by his hard fall, sent for a cab, which conveyed the injured man to his home.

In the meantime the horse that had caused the accident was perplexing the Park police. The riderless animal, fully saddled and bridled, was seen by one of the mounted policemen about a half hour after the accident leisurely grazing in defiance of the prohibitive signs near the Bridle Path, at Eighty-second Street. An alarm was sent out and an unavailing search for the missing rider instituted. The mystery was cleared up for the police when shortly before noon Mr. Deeves's coachman inquired of them for the fractious animal, which had been sent to a near-by livery stable to be kept until claimed by its owner.

Mr. Deeves is well known as the builder of the Manhattan Life and Mutual Reserve Buildings. He is also prominent in club circles, being a member of the Republican, Up-Town, Lotos, New York Athletic, Colonial, and other clubs.

Consulted Drug Clerk at Own Risk.

Justice McLean, in the Supreme Court, yesterday dismissed the complaint in a suit brought by Ferdinand Roth, a butcher, against Arnemann & Behrens, druggists at 570 Eighth Avenue, to recover $10,000 damages, because one of the firm's clerks treated his injured finger and made it worse. Justice McLean held that druggists and drug clerks have no license to practice medicine and surgery and that the complainant sought advice from the clerk in this case at his own risk.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:11	Sun sets...4:33	Moon sets...9:52

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...10:47	Gov. Isl'd...11:02	H. Gate... ...
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...11:26	Gov. Isl'd...11:45	H. Gate...12:58

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) DEC. 7.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

El Mar, New Orleans	...	3:00 P. M.
Hubert, St. Lucia	4:00 A. M.	...
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Tordenskjold, Progreso	2:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, DEC. 8.

Iroquois, Charleston	...	3:00 P. M.
Origen, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	...	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 9.

Alene, Jamaica, &c	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Auguste Victoria, Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
British Empire, Antwerp	...	...
Cherokee, Turk's Island, &c.	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Norte, New Orleans	...	3:00 P. M.
Grenada, Trinidad	11:00 A. M.	...
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans	...	3:00 P. M.
Launenburg, Nuevitas, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	...	3:00 P. M.
Marquette, London	...	9:00 A. M.
Ohio, Hull	...	...
Pagusa, Pernambuco	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Pretoria, St. Thomas, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Pretoria, Hamburg	...	9:00 A. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Salerno, Newcastle	...	...
Semmole, Charleston	...	3:00 P. M.
Tainui, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 P. M.
Umbria, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, and China, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Coptic. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australasian Colonies, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. 28 and up to Dec. 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Warrimoo. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship America Maru.

(Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) DEC. 7.

Canadia, Stettin, Nov. 16.
Charing Cross, Gibraltar, Nov. 28.
City of Washington, Havana, Dec. 3.
El Dorado, New Orleans, Dec. 2.
Galileo, Hull, Nov. 25.
Indraghira, London, Nov. 22.
Jerseymoor, Gibraltar, Nov. 22.
Lyell, Gibraltar, Nov. 21.
Manica, Shields, Nov. 22.
Mayfield, St. Michael, Nov. 24.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Nov. 22.
Trave, Bremen, Nov. 28.
Willehad, Bremen, Nov. 25.

FRIDAY, DEC. 8.

City of Augusta, Savannah, Dec. 5.
Palatia, Hamburg, Nov. 27.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, Nov. 26.

SATURDAY, DEC. 9.

Bordeaux, Pauillac, Nov. 27.
Lucania, Liverpool, Dec. 2.
St. Louis, Southampton, Dec. 2.

SUNDAY, DEC. 10.

El Sud, New Orleans, Dec. 5.
La Gascogne, Havre, Dec. 2.
Manhattan, London, Nov. 28.
Paraense, Ceara, Nov. 28.
Tainui, Glasgow, Nov. 27.

MONDAY, DEC. 11.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Nov. 30.
Cevic, Liverpool, Dec. 1.
Heathdene, St. Michael's, Nov. 30.
Mesaba, London, Dec. 11.
Wordsworth, St. Lucia, Dec. 4.

TUESDAY, DEC. 12.

Bath City, Swansea, Nov. 28.
Chateau Lafite, Havre, Nov. 29.
Dunblane, Gibraltar, Nov. 28.
Karamania, Gibraltar, Nov. 28.
Southwark, Antwerp, Dec. 2.

Arrived.

SS Oceanic, (Br.,) Cameron, Liverpool Nov. 29 and Queenstown 30th, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 4:40 A. M.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Voege, Rotterdam Nov. 22, in ballast to C. H. Randebrock. Arrived at the Bar at 7:35 A. M.

SS Chalmette, Blasland, New Orleans Dec. 1, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Iroquois, Kemble, Jacksonville Dec. 3, and Charleston 4th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS City of Philadelphia, Curry, Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to H. C. Foster.

SS Athos, (Br.,) Lund, Colon Nov. 29, with mdse. to the Panama Railroad Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 9:45 A. M.

SS Winifred, Laughrane, New Orleans Nov. 28, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Guyandotte, Hiller, Richmond and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Benefactor, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Salerno, (Br.,) Bearpark, Newcastle Nov. 17 to Sanderson & Son. Arrived outside the Bar at 5:38 P. M.

SS Cherokee, McKee, Charleston Dec. 4, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS La Grande Duchesse, Hanlon, Savannah with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Christoffers, Bremen Nov. 28 and Southampton 29th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Southeast of Fire Island at 9:50 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Dec. 6, 9:30 P. M., west; fresh breeze; clear.

Sailed.

SS Evelyn, for New Orleans.
SS Cluden, (Br.,) for Rotterdam.
SS Washington, (Ger.) for London.
SS St. Paul, for Southampton.
SS Trinidad, (Br.,) for Bermuda.
SS Asiatic Prince, (Br.,) for Santos.
SS Archimede, (Ital.,) for Genoa, &c.
SS Noordland, (Belg.,) for Antwerp.
SS Germanic (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Agnes, (Nor.,) for Norfolk, &c.
SS Austria, (Br.,) for Singapore, &c.
SS Eidsvild, (Nor.,) for Philadelphia, &c.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Old Dominion, for Newport News and Richmond.
SS Orizaba, for Havana, &c.
SS Finance, for Colon.
SS Caracas, for San Juan, La Guayra, &c.
SS Barbara, (Br.,) for Norfolk.
SS Hekla, (Dan.,) for Copenhagen, &c.
SS Frieda, (Br.,) for Lisbon.
SS Matanzas for Tampico.
SS Kansas City, for Savannah.

Spoken.

Bark Springbank, (Br.,) Capt. Boyd, from New York for Anjer, was spoken Nov. 20 in latitude 13, longitude 26.

Notice to Mariners.

NORTH BROTHER ISLAND LIGHT STATION.—Notice is hereby given by order of the Lighthouse Board that, on Nov. 29, 1899, the intensity of the light at this station, on the southerly end of North Brother Island, East River, was increased by changing it from sixth to fourth order. No change was made in the characteristic of the light.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1899," Page 68 No. 333, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Lighthouse District, 1899," Page 62.

WINTER-QUARTER SHOAL LIGHT VESSEL.—Notice is hereby given by order of the Lighthouse Board that, on or about Dec. 16, 1899, Light Vessel No. 45 will be replaced on her station, about nine miles from the coast of Virginia, and about 3¼ miles southeasterly from Winter-Quarter Shoal, and Relief Light Vessel No. 45 temporarily marking the station will be withdrawn. No change has been made in Light Vessel No. 45 as to characteristics of light, fog signal, or general appearance. (Lighthouse Board Notice to Mariners No. 182 of 1899.)

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1899," Page 102, No. 517, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Fourth Lighthouse District, 1899," Pages 13 and 45.

BLOODY POINT RANGE FRONT LIGHT.—Notice is hereby given by order of the Lighthouse Board that, on or about Dec. 10, 1899, the front light of this range, (a fixed red reflector light,) on the southerly part of Daufuskie Island, and to the northward of the mouth of the Savannah River, will be moved to and established in the square, pyramidal, skeleton, iron structure, painted white, recently erected on the present range line, 60 feet nearer the rear light of the range than the temporary wooden structure from which the front light is now shown. In the new structure the focal plane of the light will be 27 feet above mean high water. (Lighthouse Board Bulletin No. 102, Paragraph 13.)

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1899," Page 130, No. 727, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Sixth Lighthouse District, 1899," Page 31.

KENNEBEC RIVER, PETTIS ROCKS SPINDLE.—Notice is hereby given by order of the Lighthouse Board that a black spindle, 32 feet high, surmounted by a black cask, has been erected on the most southerly of the Pettis Rocks, Kennebec River. Bearings and distances of prominent objects from the spindle, as taken from Chart No. 314 of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, are: Ram Island Tripod, NNE. 1-16 E., ⅜ mile; left tangent to Lee's Island, SW. by W. ⅛ W., ⅜ mile; right tangent to Lee's Island, N. ⅛ W., nearly ½ mile. Bearings are magnetic and given approximately; miles are nautical miles.

This notice affects the "List of Beacons and Buoys, First Lighthouse District, 1899," Page 94.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 8:14 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Neustria, (Fr.,) Capt. Sagois, from Naples for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Capt. Bridges, from Leghorn for New York, arr. at Palermo yesterday.

SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wilson, from New York for Glasgow, arr. at Moville to-day and proceeded.

SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) Capt. Ockelmann, from New York, arr. at Cuxhaven to-day.

SS Strathgyle, (Br.,) Capt. Cummings, from New York for Hongkong, arr. at Singapore today and proceeded.

SS Miramar, (Br.,) Capt. Waite, from Rio Janeiro for New York, sld. from Victoria Dec. 2.

SS Standard, (Ger.,) Capt. Schleemilch, for New York, sld. from Shields yesterday.

SS Patricia, (Ger.,) Capt. Bauer, from Hamburg for New York, sld. from Plymouth at 2 P. M. to-day.

SS Belfor, (Br.,) Capt. Hoskins, from Hals for New York, passed Beachy Head to-day.

SS Clan Monroe, (Br.,) Capt. McPherson, from New York, via St. Vincent, C. V., arr. at Cape Town Dec. 1.

SS Coleridge, (Br.,) Capt. Fisher, from New York for Rio Janeiro, arr. at Pernambuco Dec. 4.

SS Sahara, (Br.,) Capt. Cave, from New York, via Port Chalmers, &c., arr. at Brisbane Dec. 4.

SS Charing Cross, (Br.,) Capt. Mills, for New York, sld. from Seville Nov. 30.

SS Bufton, (Br.,) Capt. Ohls, for New York, sld. from Rio Janeiro Dec. 2.

SS Italia, (Ital.,) Capt.

A CIVIL SERVICE DISPUTE.

State Board Eager to Examine Custodian of Grant Cottage, Who Is Paid from a Legislative Fund.

The State Civil Service Board is now taking cognizance of a case which it thinks demands action on its part, though this opinion is disputed. It is that of the man who keeps the cottage at Mount McGregor, N. Y., where Gen. U. S. Grant died, and who has hitherto pursued his peaceful way untrammeled by thoughts of competitive examinations and eligible lists. The board now threatens to examine him. Defenders have arisen, however, to protect him from the ordeal, and there is a chance for his escape.

The custodian is O. P. Clark, a veteran and a Grand Army man. He has been keeping tidy the cottage at Mount McGregor and exhibiting relics to admiring visitors since the year 1889, for $1,000 a year, out of which he has paid for the necessary painting and repairs. He holds the post by virtue of the designation of the Grand Army of the Republic, which for a number of years paid him his stipend. But in 1896 the Legislature passed a law giving $1,000 a year to the Mount McGregor Memorial Association, which controls the Grant cottage property as trustee, for the care and maintenance of said property, and giving the Grand Army the right to name the man who should be hired as custodian.

Mr. Clark remained at his duties, secure in the belief that the machinations of the Civil Service Board could never injure his proud and unexaminable custodian of the Grant cottage, and the Mount McGregor Association shared his view. In the early part of last month, however, some unknown cause stirred up the Civil Service Board to take notice of this case, and it sent to W. J. Arkell, President of the association, a letter, in which it told him the office of the custodian had been suspended pending an examination into the eligible lists and an investigation of the conditions under which an examination might be held.

Mr. Arkell replied as follows, addressing the Secretary of the board:

Nov. 18.

The Hon. Clarence B. Angle, Albany, N. Y.:

Dear Sir: Your favor of Nov. 14 received, and I must admit that it made me smile.

The civil service rules are in such a state today that if we are not careful it will be like having too much religion; we will all become daft on the subject.

Mr. Clark is an excellent man, and I do not know of any one who could fill the position of custodian of the Grant cottage as well as he, and if there is anybody who can pass the civil service examination in connection with the Grand Army, he is the man.

I cannot see, however, why it is necessary for a man whose duties are to build fires, lock the doors, and keep the relics from being stolen out of the cottage, to tell what islands there are in the Mediterranean or give the definition of "hypothesis," which would probably would be some of the questios propounded.

At any rate, it is necessary that the Grant cottage be taken care of, and I have asked Mr. Clark to remain there until arrangements can be made for his examination. Yours truly,

W. J. ARKELL.

The reply to this from Secretary Angle informed Mr. Arkell that the board had, at its meeting on Nov. 22, passed a resolution appointing Mr. Clark temporary custodian of the cottage pending the preparation of an eligible list. He answered this letter on Nov. 28, taking the view that Mr. Clark was exempt entirely from the board's examinations.

"The custodian of this property," said he, "is not an employe of any department of the State Government; he is not subject to the control of any officer of the State Government; the power of employment to the position held by him is vested by law, as you well know, in a Board of Trustees, of which I am President. I think it will appear also, when looked into closely, that he is not in the employ of the State."

Mr. Arkell went on to say that the cottage came to the association as a gift from the late Joseph W. Drexel, and that by the acts of 1889 and 1898, under which it was incorporated, the Board of Trustees thereby constituted received full power as to the management of the property. "They may not sell it," said he, "but must keep it always open to the public, but they are given the sole power to appoint 'such officers and servants as may be required in such care and management.'" He then instanced Chapter 667 of the Laws of 1896, which directed the State Treasurer to pay to the association, upon the warrant of the Controller, the sum of $1,000 yearly "for the use and maintenance of the property." The regular Appropriation bill of last Winter, he pointed out, recited this act as the law under which this appropriation was made. Mr. Arkell held that the money, having been appropriated for the purpose specified in the act under which the appropriation was made, became the property of the association, to be administered at its discretion. The letter ended with a request that it be laid before the Attorney General and the State Civil Service Commission.

The letter has not yet been answered, and Mr. Clark, who faced Confederate guns for his country, may yet have to face the guns of civil service examiners for his position. Should this be the case, Mr. Arkell declares, he does not see why all the Trustees of the association, although they serve without pay, might not be also forcibly examined by the civil service authorities. "If they do subject us to the examinaoion," he remarked yesterday with a smile, "I am very sure that not one of us will be able to pass."

STRANGLED BY COLLAR OF ICE.

Man Fell Head First Into Frozen Stream and Was Killed.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.—William Harherson, aged sixty-seven years, formerly a well-to-do contractor of this city, met death in a peculiar manner to-day. While walking to his home he became benumbed with cold and fell down a railroad embankment into a small stream which was frozen over. Harherson's head went through the ice, which formed a collar about his neck and strangled him to death.

John W. Harper Resigns a Position.

John W. Harper, who, until the election a month ago of G. B. M. Harvey to that position, was President of the corporation of Harper & Brothers, has resigned as a Director of the Manhattan Company of 40 Wall Street. His resignation was announced at the meeting of the company held on Tuesday, and was accepted.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Riverside Drive Dwelling Sold for $85,000—Other Dwellings and Sales at Auction.

Charles E. Schuyler & Co. have sold, for W. W. & T. M. Hall, for about $85,000, the new five-story American basement dwelling, 150 Riverside Drive, 25 by 100. The name of the buyer is withheld.

Greene & Taylor have sold for J. H. Taylor, for about $60,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 11 West Forty-sixth Street, 21.6 by 100.

Charles Wolinsky has bought from the Trinity Church Corporation the lot, 156 Reade Street, 25.6 by 53. The buyer owns the building and the purchase is made in accordance with the provisions of a lease just expiring.

Max Hart has sold to Mrs. David Yuengling, for $50,000, the dwelling at the southeast corner of West End Avenue and One Hundred and Second Street, taking in exchange the property 277 and 279 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street.

Duff & Conger have sold for Merrill & Rogers, attorneys for a client now abroad, the three-story and basement dwelling 1,085 Lexington Avenue, on private terms.

Ghomes & Losere have sold to William Rabenstein, the two-story and basement brick house 695 Union Avenue, 21.4 by 100, for $6,500.

A. S. Lamphear has sold for a client the new six-story elevator apartment house, 306 West Ninety-third Street, 37.6 by 148.

Joseph W. Stern & Co. are the buyers of 32 East Twenty-second Street, the sale of which was reported yesterday.

Charles —W. Langford has bought the three-story dwelling, 48 Hamilton Terrace, 17 by 100.

It is reported that the Chisholm estate has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 15 East Sixty-fifth Street, 31 by 100.5.

Henry Gucker has sold for Sarah T. Horner the dwelling 130 East Nineteenth Street.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, north side, 98 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, 50 by 101, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Henry W. Gilbert.....$10,000

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

64 Grand Street, 25 by 100, seven-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, William G. Crane..... 63,425

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

523 West Fifty-first Street, 25 by 100.5, four-story brick and stone tenement; executor's sale, to Dora Rodenbach..... 15,000

507 West Twenty-seventh Street, 25 by 98.9, six-story brick tenement, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Mary Conlon..... 24,430

1,513 Madison Avenue, 20 by 70, five-story brick single flat; foreclosure sale, to Earl Douglas..... 16,000

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

301 West Twelfth Street, 28 by 80, four-story brick dwelling; public auction sale, to George B. Dean..... 12,750

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, partition sale, Herbert S. Ogden, referee, 29 and 31 Ridge Street, west side, 61.6 feet south of Broome Street, 40 by 75, two three-story brick tenements, with stores. Subject to mortgages for $16,300.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Edward W. S. Johnston, referee, 124 to 130 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 275 feet west of Lenox Avenue, each 20 by 100.11, four three-story stone-front dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $19,278.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Truax, referee, 126 East Eighty-fourth Street, south side, 67.2 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 25.6 by 102.2, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $2,416; subject to another mortgage for $15,175.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Lansing W. Walsh, referee, 33 Bowery, east side, 25 feet north of Bayard Street, 25 by 31.4 and irregular, six-story stone-front building. Due on judgment, $34,826.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Frank M. Holahan, referee, 58 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 227.4 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 38.4 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $40,943.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William L. Turner, referee, 598 Courtlandt Avenue, east side, 148 feet north of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 29.8 by 100, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $23,044.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Louis Hanneman, referee, Brook Avenue, east side, 236 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-eight Street, 75.3 by 104.5 by 75 100.6 three four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $6,174; subject to other mortgages for $19,916.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, north side, 50 feet west of Marimon Avenue, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 21.6 by 38; Cecelia Buttikofer, premises, owner; Charles S. Clark, architect; cost, $3,800.

Elsmere Place, north side, 200 feet west of Marmion Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 32; James and Anna Ellis of 805 Third Avenue, owners; C. S. Clark, Architect; cost, $3,500.

Belmont Avenue, west side, 91 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, for six two-story frame dwellings, 18 by 32; Katharine Merritt of 722 Tremont Avenue, owner; C. S. Clark, architect; cost, $21,000.

Prince Street, southeast corner of Mulberry Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 25.4 by 65 and 70; Otto Wagner, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $19,000.

No. 25 Rutgers Place, for a six-story brick tenement, 26 by 105.6; Morris Goldstein, owner; C. B. Meyers, architect; cost, $25,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, south side, 125 feet east of Fulton Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 32; A. Williams, owner; C. S. Clark, architect; cost, $3,500.

No. 474 Grand Street, for a six-story brick flat, 25 by 84.10; Adelson & Slone of 95 Liberty Street, owners; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $25,000.

No. 177 Forsyth Street, for a six-story brick flat, 25 by 87.3; M. M. Grossman of 102 Orchard Street, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $25,000.

Forest Avenue, east side, 37.6 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, for a three-story frame tenement, 20 by 65; Marie Dodge of 906 Forest Avenue, owner; William Werner, architect; cost, $6,500.

Trinity Avenue, west side, 125 feet north of Cedar Place, for a two-story-and-basement brick and frame dwelling, 22 by 50; A. Stecker of 828 Trinity Avenue, owner; C. F. Lohse, architect; cost, $4,500.

Dawson Street, southeast corner of Leggett Street, for a five-story brick flat, 25.1 by 86; Frederick McCarthy of 1,044 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $22,000.

Crotona Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, for a three-story frame dwelling and store, 22 by 88; Charles V. Halley, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $7,000.

Alterations.

Two Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 140 feet east of Keppler Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Annie E. Hartshorn, owner; W. R. Dickie, builder; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, northwest corner of Fox Street, to a three-story frame dwelling and store; Ernest Schade, premises, owner; G. Schwarz, architect; cost, $700.

No. 408 West Thirty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; G. V. N. Baldwin of 32 Nassau Street, owner; J. S. Maher, architect; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 868 and 870 Washington Avenue, to two two-story frame dwellings; C. Smallen, premises, owner; J. H. Amsler, architect; cost, $1,600.

Nos. 341 and 343 East Twenty-ninth Street, to a five-story brick storage house; H. Koehler & Co. of 501 First Avenue, owner; Brun & Hauser, architects; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 231 and 233 East Sixty-fourth Street, to a two-story brick store; G. H. Roberts of 71 Front Street, owner; Newman & Duncan, architects; cost, $150.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Dec. 6.

ARNOLD AV, w s, 300 ft s of Libby St, runs w 200 ft to e s of Hughes Av x s—x 178 to avenue x; n 150; Morris Hayman and others to Isaac Hessberg..... 100

ARNOLD AV, w s, 300 ft s of Libby St, runs w 200 ft to e s of Hughes Av, x s → to Westchester Creek x s — x178 to Arnold Av x n 150; Isaac Hessberg to Nathan Lewis..... 100

BAINBRIDGE AV, e s, 110.2 ft s of 184th St, runs e 74 ft to w s of 184th St, x s 16.8x w 75 ft to av x n 16.8 ft; Annie E. Schreiner to Charles Keary, quit claim..... 1

BANK ST, 51 and 53, n w corner of 4th St; Edward H. Fallows and another, receivers, to Winslow E. Buzby..... 1

BROADWAY, 1,098 and 1,100, 39x74.2x 33.10x85.9; Francis George to Mary J. George..... Gift.

BROADWAY, w s, 101 ft n of 52d St, 25.2 x12.4x25x15; New York Realty Company to John N. Golding..... 100

BROOK AV, n w corner of 149th St, 49.4x90x40.5x90.5; Jonas Well and others to Albert Rothermel..... 1

BROOK AV, e s, 100 ft n of 149th St, 25x100; Leopold Hutter and wife to Jonas Well, one-half part..... 1

BROOME ST, s s, 60 ft w of Attorney St, 40x75; Jacob Pomeranz to Isidor Ginsberg 1

DECATUR AV, n e corner of Eclipse St, 110.5x50.6x101.3; also, Parkside Place, w s, 154.11 ft n of 207th St, 50x 90; John H. Eden to Mary Madden.. 1

DENMAN PLACE, n s, 146.11 ft e of Union Av, widened, 24.9x77.4; Elizabeth and Valentine Corell to Cyrus Hitchcock. 50

GRAND ST, 360, 22.3x75.1; Thomas D. Hogg to Horace S. Ely..... Gift.

GREENE LANE, s e corner of 5th St, 25x 100; Isaac Hessberg to Nathan Lewis.. 1

HOME ST, s s, 233.7 ft w of Barretto St, 22x69.6x32.7x45.5; David Lachenbruch and wife to Jacobina Kaufman..... 1

HOUSTON ST, s s, 90 ft w of Goerck St, 20x50; Bernhard Cohen to Herman Hollender..... 1

KATONAH AV, n w corner of Hyatt Place, 25x85; John Lyman, by attorney, to Joseph A. Lynch..... 1

LOT 161, second map of Neill estate; Edward M. Neill and another, executors, &c., to Jacob and Caroline Keller..... 700

MACY PL, s s, 183.11 ft e of Prospect Av, 25x120.7x irreg; Theodore E. Macy and others to William A. M. Streeter.. 7,200

MADISON ST, n e corner of Gouverneur St, 63.2x73.8x62.9x74; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Barnet Hamburger..... 1

MARCHER AV, e s, 200.5 ft s of 169th St, 50.1x103.5x60x105.11; William D. W. Russell and others to William Grau and wife..... 2,650

MAYFLOWER AV, w s, 725.5 ft from Pelham Road, 50x100; Edward H. Fallows and another, receivers, to Winslow E. Buzby..... 21

MORRIS AV, n w corner of 150th St, 59.2x100; Leopold Hutter and wife to Albert Rothermel..... 1

ROOSEVELT ST, 71, 73, and 75, and 13 Oak St; Robert Boyd and wife to Rosario Lentino..... 1

SETON ST, n e corner of 2d St, 250x100x irregular; Seton St, n w corner of 2d St, 250x100x irregular; Frederick A. Budde and wife to Elise Ahlbrecht..... 1

SETON ST, n e corner of 2d St, 250x100x irregular; Seton St, n w corner of 2d St, 250x100x irregular; Elise Ahlbrecht to Furman V. Gaines and another..... 1

ST. ANN'S AV, 596, 25x125.5x25x121.8; Mary Madden to Mary D. Eden..... 100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 100, n e corner of 115th St; Edward H. Fallows and another, receivers, to Winslow E. Buzby.. 1

SOUTH 5TH AV, e s, 125 ft s of Broome St, 22x100; Francis George to Mary J. George, quit claim..... Gift.

STANTON ST, 325, s s, 29.10x81.3x29.7x 81.4; Barnet Hamburger and wife to Pincus Lowenfeld and another..... 1

TINTON AV, 1,228, being lot in rear, 22x 32; William H. Wright to Nathan Birchell..... 1

WASHINGTON ST, w s, Lot 445, map of Unionport, 100x216 to Jackson St; Francis George to Mary J. George, quit claim.. Gift.

WATTS ST, n s, 289.4 ft e of Varick St, 21.6x75.9; Thomas S. Fuller to Elizabeth A. Fuller, ¼ part..... 1

WEST BROADWAY, n w corner of North Moore St, 52.11x—x61.6x13.9; Francis George to Mary J. George..... Gift.

WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 61.9 ft w of Eagle Av, 29.4x85.9x29x90.5; Albert Rothermel to Jonas H. Well..... 1

2D AV, 1,575, w s, 19x61.9; Albert Freund and another to John J. Hoff..... 1

5TH ST, n s, 108.11 ft e of Greene Lane, 20x 100; 5th St, n s, 123.11 ft e of Greene Lane, 25x100; 5th St, n s, 173.11 ft e of Greene Lane, 25x100; 5th St, n s, 223.11 ft e of Greene Lane, 50x100; 5th St, n s, 273.11 ft e of Greene Lane, 25x100; 5th St, n s, 323.11 fe e of Greene Lane, 25x100; 5th St, n s, 373.11 ft e of Greene Lane, 25x100; 5th St, n s, 398.11 ft e of Greene Lane, 25x100; 5th St, n s, 423.11 ft e of Greene Lane, 25x100; 5th St, n s, 448.11 ft e of Greene Lane, 25x100; 5th St, n s, 473.11 ft e of Greene Lane, 24.9x102x34.7x 100; Isaac Hessberg to Nathan Lewis.... 100

8TH ST, 331 East, n s, 24.9x93; George Steller to Pincus Lowenfeld and another. 1

8TH ST, 331 East, n s, 24.9x93; Louisa Henkel to Pincus Lowenfeld and another..... 1

19TH ST, s s, 81.9 ft w of w line of Lot 6, map of lots of William R. Cook, 19.4x 72x irregular; Sarah O'Connor to George Ehret..... 1

25TH ST, n s, 185 ft e of 3d Av, 25x98.9; Edward Rinaldo to Joel and Harry Rinaldo..... 100

27TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 10th Av, 25x 98.9; Charles D. Olendorf, referee, to Mary Conlon..... 1,000

27TH ST, 244 to 248 West, 80.5x98.9x62.2x 98.9; Allen L. Smidt, referee, to Lawrence P. Kerr..... 57,737

27TH ST, s s, 290.6 ft e of 9th Av, 16.6x 98.9; William Bawden, executor, and others, trustees, to John L. Hamilton and others..... 10,500

28TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 25x98.9; Ellen T. Melcher to Juliet M. Hotchkiss, one-half part..... 100

28TH ST, s s, 180.2 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x 98.9; Nannie E. Turner to Louis Silverman..... 1

28TH ST, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 25x98.9; Juliet M. Hotchkiss to Abraham Goldsmith..... 1

28TH ST, 3 East, 25x98.9; George Hoadly and others, trustees, to Juliet M. Hotchkiss..... 22,000

62D ST, 219 West, 25x100.5; Hilda J. Kohler to Joseph Mathews..... 1

38TH ST, 332 East, 25x98.2x — x101.1; Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, to James A. Lee..... 21,000

39TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 25x98.9; Sarah Rogan and others to Margaret Houlihan..... 1

51ST ST, 21 West, 25x100; George L. Day and others, executors, to George L. Day and others, trustees..... 1

51ST ST, 19 West; George L. Day, as executor, to George L. Day and others, executors..... 1

58TH ST, 440 West, 25x100.5; Nathan Lewis to Isaac Hessberg..... Exch.

63D ST, 161 West, 25x100.5; Ruth F. Field to Ahrend and Sophie Meyer..... Exch.

68TH ST, s s, 460 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x 100.5; Henry Rice, executor and trustee, to Abraham Strouse..... 9,250

82D ST, 156 East, 16.8x87; Martha McIntosh to Henry B. Stacey..... 100

82D ST, 156 East, 16.8x87; Henry B. Stacey and wife to the Collins Building and Construction Company..... 100

86TH ST, 5 West, 25x100.8; John C. Umberfield to James W. Halstead..... 19,500

87TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Central Park West, 18x100.8; Richard W. G. Welling, referee, to Nathan Mayer..... 30,000

87TH ST, s s, 130 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.8; Richard W. G. Welling, referee, to Nathan Mayer..... 36,000

98TH ST, n s, 337.9 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 15x33.2x irreg; Daniel Hoffman and wife to Myron H. Oppenheim..... 1

98TH ST, n s, 295.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 15x33.2x irregular; Daniel Hoffman and wife to Myron H. Oppenheim..... 1

98TH ST, n s, 379.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x30.6x irregular; Daniel Hoffman and wife to Myron H. Oppenheim..... 1

104TH ST, 64 West, 31.4x100.11; John Foley to Orrin D. Person..... 1

104TH ST, s s, 131.4 ft e of Columbus Av, 31.4x100.11; Sidney J. Cowen, referee, to John Foley..... 3,175

107TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 50x 100.11; William P. Franklin to Jacob Antopolsky..... 16,000

107TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 125x 76.10; Jacob Oppenheim and wife to Abraham L. Dworsky..... 100

112TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Isabella R. Tiffany to Melvena McBride..... 100

112TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 7th Av, 17x 100.11; William M. Hoes, referee, to Nathan Mayer..... 14,000

137TH ST, 861 West, 27.6x100; S. Gertrude Palen to William Fulton..... 1

137TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Willis Av, 50x100; Furman V. Gaines and others to Frederick A. Budde..... 1

138TH ST, s s, 116.8 ft w of Boulevard, 16.8x99.11; Frank D. Arthur, referee, to Emily Beamont..... 9,000

143D ST, 698 East, 25x100; Robert Wallace to Edward Stolte..... 100

142D ST, 517 West, 17x99.11; William L. Youngman to Julia M. Youngman..... 1

Recorded Leases.

ASTOR, William M., to Caroline Martens; Avenue A, 62, 20 years..... $1,050

BAGGOT, Atmore L., to Charles B. Schaidner; 3d Av, 2,282, n w corner of 124th St, 4 years..... 1,020

BEAMS, Joseph H., to Charles H. Meyer; 3d Av, 2,551 to 2,555, 15 years..... 3,000

FLEISCHMAN, Julia, to S. Elk; Madison Av, 1,846, s w corner of 120th St, 2 years..... 1,600

FLEISCHMAN, Julia, to John Wulff; Madison Av, 1,832, n w corner of 119th St, 1 year..... 1,300

LOUIS, Charles H., to Antonio D'Anbrosio and another; Mott St, 104, 3 years.. 2,550

McNAMARA, Mary, to Peter J. Lavelle; Mulberry St, 224, 226, and 228, 5 years.. 3,700

SCHMID, Josephine, to Charles F. Duffy; 6th Av, n e corner of 98th St, 5 years... 3,100

Recorded Mortgages.

ANTOPOLSKY, Jacob, to William P. Franklin; 107th St, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year..... $1,500

ALBRECHT, Elise, to Frederick A. Budde; Seton St, n e corner of 2d St; also Seton St, n e corner of 2d St, extends to 3d St, Bond; 3 years..... 5,000

BONN, Barbara J., to Edward F. Denner; 28th St, n s, 75 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year.... 3,500

BORMANN, Henry and wife, to Hermina Halfmann and another, executors, &c.; 184 East 80th St, 3 years..... 1,200

BROWN, Louisa A., to the Union Surety and Guaranty Company; 137 West 23d St..... Secures indemnity

BUDDE, Frederick A., to Christina Haase; 673 East 137th St, 2 years..... 4,000

BUDDE, Frederick A., to William J. and Herman M. Haase; 675 East 137th St, 2 years..... 4,000

BULTMAN, Albert H., to Seamen's Bank for Savings; Madison Av, n e corner of 76th St, 3 years..... 140,000

CARTER, Emily J., to the Popular Banking Savings and Loan Association; 419 West 45th St, installments..... 100

COSTELLO, Mary A., to George Hewlett; Briggs Av, s s, 122.8 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 3 years..... 4,500

COSTELLO, Mary A., to George Hewlett; Briggs Av, s s, 100 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 3 years..... 4,500

COWIE, James, to Edmond R. Smith, executor, &c.; 332 East 38th St, 3 years. 16,000

DUFFY, Charles F., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 1,170 5th Av, demand..... 6,200

FOLEY, John, to William P. Sanford; 64 West 104th St, 1 year..... 2,250

GEARTY, Mary A., and Mary E., to Leopold Frank; 317 West 18th St, 6 years.. 6,000

GLICK, Minnie, to United States Trust Company; 150 Clinton St, 5 years..... 23,000

GOLDING, John N., to the New York Realty Company; Broadway, w s, 100.11 ft n of 192d St, 1 year..... 3,000

GORSCH, Arthur and Sophia, to Herman Wendt; Broome St, 14 and 16, and 18½ and 20 Mangin St, 1 year..... 20,000

HAMBURGER, Barnett, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 321 to 325 Madison St, 1 year..... 9,250

HAMILTON, John L., to William Bawden and others, trustees, &c.; 27th St, s s, 290.6 ft e of 9th Av, 5 years..... 8,000

HANSON, Joseph G., to Fannie K. Koss; 86th St, n s, 222.6 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years..... 5,000

HOFF, John J., to Albert Freund and Julius Stich; 1,575 2d Av, 1 year..... 620

HOFMANN, George, to James J. Larkin and another; 310 to 325 East 85th St, demand..... 7,850

HOFMANN, George, to John C. Orr; 310 to 325 East 85th St, demand..... 6,262

HOFMANN, George, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 310 to 325 East 85th St, demand..... 500

HOLLANDER, Herman, to Bernard Cohen and another; Houston St, s s, 90 ft w of Goerck St, installments..... 6,000

HOTCHKISS, Juliet M., to Ellen S. Melcher; 3 East 28th St, 1 year..... 17,500

HOTCHKISS, Juliet M., to George Hoadley and others, trustees; 3 East 28th St, 1 year..... 17,500

HOULIHAN, Margaret, executrix, &c., and another, executor, to Mary Dymock; 39th St, n s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 8 years. 2,500

HUNTER, William C., to Frederick G. Potter; 119th St, n s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 100.11x158.2 to St. Nicholas Av, demand. 2,427

HUSE, Carrie and Theresa Josephthal; 53d St, 154 West, 5 years..... 13,000

KAPP, Davis, to Edward Barbig; 113th St, s s, 55.6 ft w of Park Av, ½ year.... 1,000

KEE, David C., and Martha Beck to Adaline L. Cheney; 171st St, n s, 100 ft e of Audubon Av; also 171st St, n s, 120 ft e of Audubon Av, 3 years..... 4,000

KELLER, Jacob and Caroline, to Edward M. Neill and another, executors, &c.; Lot 161, second map of Neill estate, 3 years..... 450

KRUMENAKER, Albert, and Katie, to George Ehret; 512 and 514 East 166th St, 1 year..... 2,000

LENTINO, Rosario, to Robert Boyd; 71 to 75 Roosevelt St and 13 Oak St, 5 years..... 71,000

LEWIS, Nathan, to Isaac Hessberg; Arnold Av, w s, 300 ft s of Libby St, 200 ft to Hughes Av, 5 years..... 2,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Louisa Heinsheimer, 7th St, n s, 189 ft w of Avenue C, 2 years..... 12,000

MADDEN, Mary, to Maud J. Eden; Lots 85 and 86, map of Norwood, 5 years..... 1,000

MASSETT, Stephen F., to James Mc-Clenahan and others, executors, &c.; 34th St, s s, 195.10 ft e of 10th Av, 5 years..... 10,000

MATHEWS, Catherine M., to Jacob C. Rosenblum; 1,006 East 137th St, ½ year. 1,500

MATHEWS, Catherine M., to Jacob C. Rosenblum; 1,008 East 137th St, ½ year. 1,500

MAY, Morris, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; 165 Allen St, 3 years..... 17,500

McBRIDE, Melvena, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 112th St, s s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 6,500

PETERS, Henry H., to Edward F. Browning; 7th Av, 283 and 285, 3 years. 20,000

POILLARD, Alfred E., to Augustus C. Fransioli; St. Nicholas Av, w s, 101.3 ft s of 141st St, demand..... 1,130

REHNISCH, Emma, to Walter F. Kingsland; Trinity Av, n e corner of 183d St, 3 years..... 4,000

RINALDO, Edward, and wife to Paul Hellinger; 25th St, n s, 210 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year..... 1,500

ROTHERMEL, Albert, to Jonas Well and another; Brook Av, n w corner of 149th St; also Morris Av, n w corner of 150th St, 1 year..... 14,000

ROTHERMEL, Albert, to Simon M. Straus; Brook Av, n w corner of 149th St, 1 year..... 5,500

ROTHERMEL, Albert, to Edward M. Burghard; Brook Av, n w corner of 149th St, widened; also Morris Av, n w corner of 150th St, 1 year..... 2,000

RUNGE, Minnie C., and Dora Westfall to Hewlett Scudder, Jr.; 1,492 Lexington Av, 5 years..... 14,000

SEE, Milton, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Amsterdam Av, w s, 99.11 ft s of 198th St, 3 years..... 3,000

STACEY, Henry B., to Susan E. Blodgett; 156 East 82d St, 5 years..... 8,000

STANTON, James M., to Edward Dougherty, individually and as trustee, and another; 827 and 829 Southern Boulevard, 1 year..... 8,000

STOLTE, Edward J., to J. William Kaiser; 143d St., s s, 375 ft e of Willis Av, demand..... 1,000

STOLTE, Edward, to Elizabeth Keim, executrix; 143d St, s s, 375 ft e of Willis Av, 3 years..... 13,000

STREETER, William A. M., to Theodore E. Macy and others; Macy Place s s, 183.11 ft e of Prospect Av, 5½ years.. 1,900

TREBING, August J., to Anna E. Haas; 83d St. s s, 150 ft e of Park Av, demand. 1,750

TREBING, August J., to Anna E. Haas; 83d St, s s, 175.3 ft e of Park Av, demand..... 1,750

WEINSTEIN, Charles L., to Wilson M. Powell; 198 East 7th St, 5 years..... 27,000

WILCOX, Elizabeth A., to Jacob and Meyer Bloch; 128 West 83d St, 1 year..... 4,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ARKELL, William J., trustee, to Lucy W. Drexel, trustee, &c..... Nom.

ARKELL, William J., trustee, &c., to Lucy W. Drexel, trustee, &c..... Nom.

ARKELL, William J., trustee, &c., to Lucy W. Drexel, trustee, &c..... Nom.

ARKELL, William J., trustee, &c., to Lucy W. Drexel, trustee, &c..... Nom.

COLYER, Mary E., to Sarah H. Powell.. 10,000

DREXEL, Lucy W., trustee, to Josephine W. Drexel..... Nom.

DREXEL, Lucy W., trustee, to Josephine W. Drexel..... Nom.

DREXEL, Lucy W., trustee, to Josephine W. Drexel..... Nom.

DREXEL, Lucy W., trustee, to Josephine W. Drexel..... 1

FEINBERG, William, to Joseph Polstein. Nom.

FEINBERG, William, to Joseph Polstein. Nom.

FEINBERG, William, to Jacob Polstein.. Nom.

FRANSIOLI, Augustus C., to Raymond Jenkins..... Nom.

FULLER, Euphemia B., to R. Elizabeth Putney..... 1,000

GEORGE, Francis, trustee, &c., to Mary J. George..... Nom.

HESSBERG, Isaac, to Arthur Beis..... 2,000

HOOKEY, William T., to Simon Adler and another..... Nom.

LEWIS, George W., and another to Nathan Lewis..... Nom.

LEWIS, Nathan, to Isaac Hessberg..... 3,000

MORAN, Dennis W., to Catherine Madigan..... Nom.

POLSTEIN, Joseph, to William Feinberg. Nom.

POLSTEIN, Joseph, to William Feinberg. Nom.

SCHMÖHL, William H., to Harriet L. Kapp..... 3,700

SCUDDER, Hewlett, Jr., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company..... 21,000

SIEBEL, Josephine, to Marie Maritz..... Nom.

STRIKER, James A., to Letitia M. Striker..... 1,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 86th St, 100x100; George C. Murphy against Mark E. Stevens and Arthur C. Searles, owners and contractors..... $1,934

BROADWAY, s e corner of 23d St, 100x 100; Dimock & Fink Company against Fred Sims, as contractor..... 2,255

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 66.3 ft n of 94th St, 108x100; the National Iron Company against Emory F. Dodson, or William Call, owner; E. F. Dodson & Co., contractors..... 1,191

EAST BROADWAY, 26, and 13 Division St; Bohland & Alkier against Lena and Samuel Michelson, owners and contractors..... 453

LEWIS ST, 88 and 90; Bohland & Alkier against Lena and Samuel Michelson, owners and contractors..... 500

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n e corner of 113th St, 118.5x144.2x100.11x82.3; Chautauqua Planing Mill Company against Emily L. Felt, owner; Johnson & Peterson, contractors..... 444

7TH AV, s w corner of 149th St, 175x100; G. L. Schuyler & Co. against William C. Bolton, owner and contractor..... 410

3D ST, 352 to 356 East; Bohland & Alkier against Samuel Michelson, owner and contractor..... 395

8TH ST, 319 to 323 East; White Van Glahn & Company against George Hoffman, owner and contractor..... 429

8TH ST, 319 to 323 East; C. Vernon & Co. against George Hoffman, owner and contractor..... 2,763

8TH ST, 319 to 323 East; Lorenz Eichner against George Hoffman, owner and contractor..... 1,200

20TH ST, 220 West; Walker and Chambers against Joseph Leavy and Lewis Kohn, owners and contractors..... 150

89TH ST, 118 and 120 West; Bradley and Currier Company against Samuel Johnpole and Harry L. Weiss, owners and contractors..... 356

91ST ST, 253 West; the Brooklyn Asphaltum Paint Company against Charles S. Sentell, owner and contractor..... 20

100TH ST, n s, 90 ft e of Broadway, 60x100; G. L. Schuyler & Co. against P. V. Morton, owner; A. Waldron, owner and contractor..... 38

100TH ST, 209 West; Thomas P. Sinnott against Alfred Waldron, owner; John Darragh, contractor..... 500

100TH ST, n s, 90 ft e of Broadway, 60x51.10; Henry Brown & Son against Alfred Waldron, owner and contractor.. 725

112TH ST, n e corner of 1st Av, 100.11x 100; Benedetto & Perliano against Bernard Isaacs, owner; Davis Carp and Edward Barbig, contractors..... 1,700

112TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 150x 100.11; Schneider & Herter against Isidor J. Deitz, owner; Seglin Brothers, owners and contractors..... 400

114TH ST, 74 East; Henry Reiner against Blazius Ryer, owner; John O'Brien, contractor..... 87

144TH ST, n s, 115 ft w of Brook Av, 50x 100; John W. Rapp against Adolph Wexler, owner; Morris O. Cohen, owner and contractor..... 30

171ST ST, s s, 75 ft e of Park Av, 75x 100; John W. Rapp against R. Vingaprova, owner and contractor..... 84

BUILDING LOAN UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAW

PIANOS.

HARDMAN PIANO

"The Only Piano that Improves with Use."

See the new Hardman Baby Grand

HARDMAN, PECK & CO.,
136 & 138 Fifth Ave., New York.

ANDERSON & CO.,
470 Fulton St., Brooklyn Representative.

NEW STYLES.

We now have a complete stock of our elegant, new designs in Upright Pianos, in various fancy woods, at our warerooms.

The discontinued styles we will dispose of at greatly reduced prices, cash or monthly payments. Call and examine, or send for ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE. Pianos to rent.

KRAKAUER BROS.,
WAREROOMS, 113 EAST 14TH ST.

THE OPERA PIANO.

New and elegant designs also several slightly used
WRITE FOR BARGAIN LIST.

Warerooms, Broadway, Cor. 47th St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

38TH ST., 40 EAST.—Large second floor room, with board; parlor dining room; reference.

* FURNISHED ROOMS.

82D ST., 120 WEST.—Large, comfortable room in private house; all conveniences; rent moderate.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

AMERICAN DIST. TEL. CO.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Cooks.

COOK.—By thoroughly competent young woman; good family cook; wash and iron; small family; city reference. M. R., 259 West 67th St., third flat.

COOK, &c.—By a young Canadian woman as good cook and laundress in American family; apartments preferred; personal reference. 218 East 65th St.

COOK and COARSE WASHING.—Protestant; excellent baker; city or country; best references. Mary, 753 6th Av., (store.)

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl in a private family; lady can be seen. 425 West 50th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a colored woman; day's work or family washing at home; first-class reference. Shea, 538 West 50th St., top floor, back.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent to handle any part of lady's wardrobe; retrim finest work; willing to assist in shopping; by the day or week. Reasonable. Advertising Agency, 59 8th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class French dressmaker, elegant work wishes more customers; out by day. Louise, 45 West 98th.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS, &c.—Swedish lady, graduated from the Royal Superior Training College in Stockholm Sweden, having vast experience of teaching in lyceums and families, is now ready for new engagement as governess or other suitable position; highest references. H. L., Box 13, Erie, Penn.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By reliable woman; general housework; small family; city, country; good city reference; no cards. 361 West 30th St., second floor.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class, thoroughly competent laundress; best of city references. S., Box 296, 1,260 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress by the day or month. 1,162 3d Av.; ring Higgins's bell.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By reliable young Protestant; North of Ireland; experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. Hetherington, 31 Columbus Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing, curtains, cushions and also repairing dresses, finishing, and alterations. Seamstress, 773 Amsterdam Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By first-class children's dress and cloak maker; years with Thurn, 5th Av.; will call and take measure; no fitting. Mrs. Williams, 147 East 39th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By an experienced English Protestant; permanent or for Winter. G. L., Box 294, 1,269 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER—VALET.—By an Englishman, just disengaged; city or country; good city references; wages moderate. G. M., 981 6th Av., care Simpson.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler; good city references; 7 years; 2 years last place. 141 East 43d St.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent; faithful, strictly sober, neat; willing and obliging. Butler, 129 West 24th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By coachman; understands his duties; 8 years' personal references. Apply Duncan-Menzies, care Flandrau & Co., Broome St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Understands greenhouse work and care of horses. Peter Hausen, Mills Hotel No. 1, Bleecker St.

Miscellaneous.

ARE YOU GOING TO EUROPE? Educated Englishman (35) desires to engagement as courier-traveling servant to ladies, gentlemen, or family; 14 years' experience in European and North African travel; personal reference. Travel, 1,269 Broadway.

OFFICE WORK, &c.—Man, 26 years old, of good habits and address, who has had considerable experience in offices of a large railroad company; also in a hotel; thoroughly competent to hold any position of trust and responsibility; can give excellent references from well known as to my ability; &c. J. D., 1,269 Broadway.

STRONG BOY IS DESIRES OPPORTUNITY to learn plumbing and steamfitting trade. Roth, 81 East 113th St.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and only tangible benches. THE MATTRESS RENOVATORY, 946 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone 967 Columbus.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A refined young woman not over thirty years of age as nurse and companion to invalid lady; trained graduate nurse preferred; references required as to character and respectability; salary $12 per week. Jones, Box 159 Times.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Salesman with good records contemplating change on Jan. 1 may make very satisfactory arrangements with a good house in high-grade teas and coffees; duties confidential. GUATEMALA, Box 180 Times.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of VALENTINE G. HALL, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Valentine G. Hall of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of November, A. D. 1899, the said Valentine G. Hall was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1899, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 6th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE S. HARRAL, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of George S. Harral of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of December, A. D. 1899, the said George S. Harral was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1899, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 6th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY J. LENZ, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Henry J. Lenz of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of November, A. D. 1899, the said Henry J. Lenz was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 6th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM MENKE and JULIUS MENKE, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Abraham Menke and Julius Menke of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of November, A. D. 1899, the said Abraham Menke and Julius Menke were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1899, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 6th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEAH R. PLOTZKA, Bankrupt. No. 1,526.

To the creditors of Leah R. Plotzka of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Leah R. Plotzka was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated December 6th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ELIZABETH K. SATTERLEE, individually and as a member of the firm of D. R. Satterlee & Co., Bankrupt.—No. 1,797.

To the creditors of Elizabeth K. Satterlee, individually and as a member of the firm of D. R. Satterlee & Co., of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the first day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Elizabeth K. Satterlee was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Dec. 6, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—LOUIS SCHLESINGER, Bankrupt.—No. 1,675.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Schlesinger, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 16th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts and liabilities, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 20th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 6, 1899.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—JACOB ROTHSCHILD, Simon Ottenberg, and Mary Goldenberg, as executors and trustees under the last will and testament of Simon Goldenberg, deceased, plaintiffs, against MARY GOLDENBERG, Joel Goldenberg, Zipora Gross, Emelia Strauss, Henrietta Strauss, Clara Ulman, Hannah Marcus, Rebecca Katz Stiefel, Augusta (Gusta) Kantor, Henriette (Yettchen) Katten, Herman Goldenberg, Johanna Katz, Augusta Seligman, Paula Bamberger, Theodore Goldenberg, Hannah Fischer, Helen B. Wise, Augusta (Gussie) Simonson, Samuel L. Goldenberg Lannah Ottenberg, Joel K. Goldenberg, Benjamin Goldenberg, Minnie B. Wise, Meier Katten, Paula Katten, Adolph Katten, Hermann Katten Mandel Katten, Johanna Sanchen Katten, Jacob H. Fleisch, Jacob H. Schiff, Julius Goldman, M. Warley Platzek, Isaac Wallach, Jacob Rothschild, Simon Ottenberg, Joel Goldenberg, and Louis Seeberger, defendants.—Summons. Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, July 18th, 1899.
CHARLES H. BRUSH,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants: Zipora Gross, Emelia Strauss, Clara Ulman, Hannah Marcus, Rebecca Katz Stiefel, Augusta (Gusta) Kantor, Henrietta (Yettchen) Katten, Johanna Katz, Augusta Seligman, Paula Bamberger, Theodore Goldenberg, Samuel L. Goldenberg, Meier Katten, Paula Katten, Adolph Katten, Hermann Katten, Mandel Katten, and Johanna Sanchen Katten:

The foregoing summons is served upon you without the State of New York, pursuant to the order of the Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 27th day of October, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said county, on the 31st day of October, 1899.

Dated New York, October 31st, 1899.
CHARLES H. BRUSH,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—EMMA J. BENT, plaintiff, against WILLIAM WAHLE, Anna Elizabeth Wahle, James Owen, Mary E. Burslem, Godolphin F. Burslem, Stephen G. Williams, and Priscilla Williams, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated November 22, 1899.
MORNAY WILLIAMS,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, No. 59 Wall St., N. Y. City.

To the defendant, James Owen: The foregoing summons is served on you by publication pursuant to an order of the Honorable Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 5th day of December, 1899, and on the 6th day of December, 1899, filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, which said complaint was originally filed on the 25th day of November, 1899.

Dated December 6, 1899.
MORNAY WILLIAMS,
Plaintiff's Attorney, 59 Wall St., N. Y. City.
d7-law7wTh

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—PLAYA DE ORO MINING CO., plaintiff, against GEORGE B. NIXON and JOHN NICHOLS, (the Christian name John being fictitious,) and the Mesa name unknown to plaintiff, as copartners, organized and doing business under the firm name and style of "Successores de George Chambers & Co.," defendants.—Summons.

To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York City, October 9th, 1899.
SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, No. 40 Wall Street, New York City.

To the above named defendants: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 6th day of December, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.

Dated New York, December 6th, 1899.
SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, 40 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y.

THE DEAF CURED FREE

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 2 and 8 P. M., at CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 57th St. and 7th Ave.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BRUSSEL, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES BRUSSEL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 67 Murray Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of October, 1899. JOSEPH BRUSSEL, HUGO CAHN, Executors. WISE & LICHTENSTEIN, Attorneys for Executors, 50 and 52 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. o25-law6mTh

CAMBRELENG, JOSEPHINE GRAHAM.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Nicholas Cambreleng, Nieve Cambreleng and Josephine Cambreleng, the husband and only heirs and next of kin of JOSEPHINE GRAHAM CAMBRELENG, deceased, send greeting: Whereas Henry L. Sprague of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, dated the 5th day of December, 1892, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Josephine Graham Cambreleng, late of Tenerife, Canary Islands, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the twenty-second day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at the County, the 27th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
STETSON, JENNINGS & RUSSELL, Attorneys for Henry L. Sprague, Petitioner, 15 Broad Street, N. Y.

DE LA VERGNE, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. DE LA VERGNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of transacting business, at the office of Ashbel P. Fitch, No. 33 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1899. JACOB RUPPERT, CAEHARINE A. DE LA VERGNE, Executors. ASHBEL P. FITCH, Attorney for Executors, 33 Nassau Street, New York City. je15-law6m&120

GRAFF, PETER A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER A. GRAFF, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at Johnstown, Fulton County, State of New York, on or before the 10th day of March next.—Dated New York, June 28th, 1899. STEPHEN GRAFF, Executor. WILLIAM KING HALL, Attorney for Executor, 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. je28-law6mTh

HIGGINS, ELIZABETH P.—Pursuant to an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH P. HIGGINS, late of the City and County of New York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James T. Lewis, his attorney No. 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated New York, June 21st, 1899. ELIZ HARRIS, Executor. JAMES T. LEWIS, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. je22-law6mTh

JONES, MARTHA R.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Clara L. Thomas, Albert H. Jones, Emily M. Dodd, Charles G. Dodd, Howard M. Dodd, Clarence P. Thomas, Ida C. Berry, Henry P. Jones, Juliet Ketchum, Mary C. Beach, Matilda Force, Caroline A. Ohlman, Mary L. Cook, and to Aaron S. Thomas and said Clara L. Thomas, as trustees for said Mary L. Cook, and to all persons interested in the estate of MARTHA R. JONES, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 15th day of December, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Aaron S. Thomas and John M. Dodd, Jr., as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of said county, at the County of New York, the 30th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
[L. S.]
n2-law6wTh

ROBERT R. McBURNEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT R. McBURNEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 47 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of September, 1899. CEPHAS BRAINERD, Executor. TIMOTHY DAVENPORT, Atty. for Executor, 47 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s7-law6mTh

SCHWAB, MICHEL, or MICHAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHEL, or MICHAEL SCHWAB, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 320 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of February, 1900.—Dated New York, the 8th day of August, 1899. SAMUEL M. SCHWAB, Jr., NOAH SCHWAB, LEO SCHWAB, Executors. JAY C. GUGGENHEIMER, Attorney for Executors, 320 Broadway, City of New York. au17-law6mTh&f15.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To AUGUSTA S. HOCHSTAETTER, Louise M. Peckham, and Ellen C. Goldschmidt, individually and as executrices of the last will and testament of RICHARD TIGHE, deceased, Sir Francis Chapman, Maria Lady Chapman, Lina Lady Chapman, Lina Tighe, (now Jane Tongue,) Francis Roden, Ellen Vignoles, Emily Featherston Haugh, Cecil Featherston Haugh, Howard Featherston Haugh, Frederick Featherston Haugh, Herbert Featherston Haugh, Florence Lambarde, Richard Featherston Haugh, Rupert Featherston Haugh, Benjamin Chapman, Doris Chapman, Sir Montague Chapman, Harriet Massy, Margaret Featherston Haugh, Thomas T. Chapman, Catharine Arthur, Annie Donahue, Edmund Green, Carrie Carter, Harriet G. Davenport, Annie Stephens, Frances Isabella Dowd, Howard Wainwright, Stuyvesant Wainwright, J. Mayhew Wainwright, Richard Tighe Wainwright, Henry Stuyvesant, and Margaret C. Catlin, the executrices, heirs, next of kin, devisees, and legatees of Richard Tighe, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas Thomas A. Tighe of the City of New York has filed a petition in the Surrogate's Court of our county praying that an instrument revoking the probate of the alleged will of Richard Tighe admitted under an order made in said court by Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of said court, on the 20th day of October, 1898, and for other and further relief, therefore,

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of December, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why said probate should not be revoked.

And such of you as are under the age of 21 years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceedings.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of our said Surrogate's Court to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of said city and county, at the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the 23d day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[Seal.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk.
CAMPBELL & HANCE, Attorneys for Petitioner, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. n9-law6wTh

TIMMERMANN, KAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KAROLINE TIMMERMANN, nee Ammann, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 11 Avenue A, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of July, 1899. JOHN TIMMERMANN, Administrator. EMILE A. HASSEY, Attorney for Administrator, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City. jy27-law6mTh

VAIL, ALBERT D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT D. VAIL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of July, 1899. JANE ROMER VAIL, Administratrix. GEORGE LEWIS PRENTISS, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City. au3-law6mTh

LEGAL SALES.

SURROGATE'S COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the application of Charles Riederer, a creditor, for the disposition of the real property of Anton Deutsch, deceased, for the payment of his debts.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to a final decree, entered in the above-entitled proceeding, bearing date the 10th day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, will on the 22d day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, sell at public auction the premises directed by said decree to be sold and therein described as follows:

FIRST PARCEL: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of East End Avenue (formerly Avenue B) distant fifty-one (51) feet and five (5) inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of East End Avenue (formerly Avenue B) and Eighty-second Street, which point is at or nearly opposite to the centre of the westerly end of a party wall, and running thence easterly parallel with Eighty-second Street part of the way through said party wall one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly parallel with said East End Avenue twenty-five (25) feet and six (6) inches to a point opposite or nearly opposite to the centre of another party wall; thence running westerly parallel with Eighty-second Street, part of the way through said party wall, one hundred (100) feet to the easterly side of said East End Avenue, and thence southerly along the easterly side of said East End Avenue twenty-five (25) feet and six (6) inches to the place of beginning.

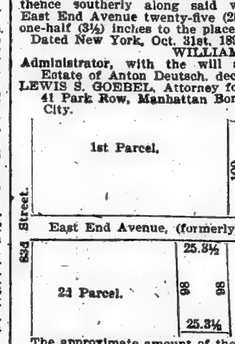

The approximate amount of the liens or charges to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $9,200.60, with interest thereon, together with the costs, allowances, and disbursements of the proceeding and expenses of the sale.

Parcel No. 1 is to be sold subject to a mortgage for $18,000, with interest thereon from February 17th, 1898, at five per cent. per annum, and taxes, assessments, and water charges amounting approximately to $1,193.17.

Parcel No. 2 is to be sold subject to a mortgage for $14,000, with interest thereon from February 17th, 1898, at five per cent. per annum, and taxes, assessments, and water rates amounting approximately to $1,030.67 and interest.

WILLIAM DEUTSCH, Administrator.
n9-law6wTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY H. MYER, as trustee of the estate of Clark L. Sharpsteen, deceased, plaintiff, against FRANK LEON SMITH and others, defendants.—(Action No. 1.)

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 2d day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninety-sixth Street, distant two hundred and four feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Ninety-sixth Street with the easterly line of Columbus Avenue, running thence northerly and parallel with Columbus Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block between 96th and 97th Streets; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with 96th Street 20 feet 8 inches; thence southerly and parallel with Columbus Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall 100 feet 11 inches to the northerly side of 96th Street; thence westerly along the northerly side of 96th Street 20 feet 8 inches to the point or place of beginning. The said premises being situated in Block 1,832, in Section 7, on the Land Map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, December 4th, 1899.

CLIFFORD W. HARTRIDGE, Referee.
JOHNSTON & JOHNSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 8 and 10 Centre St., Manhattan Borough, New York City.

The street number of said premises is 49 (old No. 57) West 96th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $22,225.00, with interest thereon from the 1st day of December, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $334.66, with interest from December 1st, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $2,048.21 and interest.—Dated New York, December 4th, 1899.

CLIFFORD W. HARTRIDGE, Referee.

29 AND 31 RIDGE STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of Kings.—CATHARINE FINLEY, an incompetent person, by Maria Cronin, committee of her person and estate, plaintiff, against JOSEPH FINLEY et al., defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 2d day of June, 1899, and an order duly made and entered and bearing date the 14th day of November, 1899, amending and modifying said interlocutory judgment, I, the undersigned, the referee in said interlocutory judgment and amending order named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the 7th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, Auctioneer, the premises described in said interlocutory judgment, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, which is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ridge Street, distant sixty-one feet six inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of Broome and Ridge Streets; running thence westerly parallel with Broome Street seventy-five feet; thence southerly parallel with Ridge Street, forty feet; thence easterly and parallel with Broome Street seventy-five feet to the westerly side of Ridge Street; and thence northerly along the westerly side of Ridge Street forty feet to the point or place of beginning; said premises being known as Nos. 29 and 31 Ridge Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Dated New York, November 16th, 1899.
HERBERT S. OGDEN, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for defendant Lilienthal, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

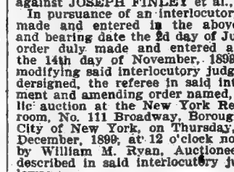

Said premises are now subject to the lien of a certain mortgage, the approximate aggregate amount of which mortgage, with accrued interest, is $16,877.58. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates upon said premises is $1,160.46.

Dated New York, November 16th, 1899.
HERBERT S. OGDEN, Referee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE BENAI BERITH CLUB, a domestic corporation, having its principal office and clubhouse in the City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to be held in and for the County of New York, at Special Term of said court, in Part I. thereof, at the County Court House in the county aforesaid, on the 29th day of December, 1899, at 10:30 A. M. of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its name to the FRATERNITY SOCIAL CLUB.—Dated New York City, November 15, 1899. BENAI BERITH CLUB, by Adolph Hirsh, President. JACOB LEVY, Attorney for Petitioner, 302-304 Broadway, New York City. n16-law6wTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—THE GIRARD LIFE INSURANCE, ANNUITY, AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, as Trustee for Neilson Brown, under the will of Alexander Brown, deceased, plaintiff, against WILLIAM B. POPE et al., defendants.—Notice of sale.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action on the fourth day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment appointed, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 28th day of November, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Fourth Avenue distant twenty-five feet six and one-half inches southwardly from the southeastwardly corner of Eighty-first Street and Fourth Avenue, running thence eastwardly, parallel to Eighty-first Street, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet, thence southwardly, parallel to Fourth Avenue, twenty-five feet six and one-half inches, thence westwardly, parallel or nearly so with Eighty-first Street, one hundred feet to the easterly side of Fourth Avenue, thence northwardly, along the easterly side of Fourth Avenue, twenty-five feet six and one-half inches to the point the place of beginning; being the same premises conveyed to William B. Pope by William H. Ransom and wife by deed dated September 10th, 1886, and recorded September 13th, 1886, in Liber 1,987 of Conveyances, Page 141. Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder, and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof.—Dated New York, November 6th, 1899.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.
ADAMS & COMSTOCK, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 36 Wall Street, New York City.

The premises to be sold are known as No. 933 Park Avenue, and the following is a diagram thereof:

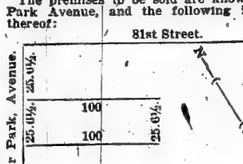

The approximate amount of the

DR. DE COSTA'S APOLOGY

Says that His Change in Belief Began Long Ago.

HE ARRAIGNS PROTESTANTISM

The World, He Declares, Is Forced to Choose Between Rationalism and the Catholic Church.

The Rev. Dr. Benjamin F. De Costa, whose reception into the Roman Catholic Church took place last Sunday, has written an article which is to be published in Catholic papers in which he explains his reasons for the step he has taken. Following is an abstract of the article:

In beginning Dr. De Costa thanks God for giving him "grace to overcome the deep prejudice implanted by false education," and declares that his change of belief is not the work of a day or year, but began very long ago. "The sad, fallen estate of post-Reformation belief," he adds, "has forced upon me a reconsideration of principles, the result being the conviction that the Reformation was not based upon any true foundations."

Dr. De Costa then alludes to "the passing of studious Anglicans over to the Catholic Church." "The current," he says, "is as steady as the flow of the Gulf Stream," and he refers to Cardinal Newman and others who forsook Protestantism for the Church of Rome. He declares, however, that "if the gifted author of 'Lead, Kindly Light,' had never spoken, and if Manning, Faber, and Wilberforce had never lived, my own mode of thinking must infallibly have led me to my present faith."

The writer declares that the higher criticism forms "simply a sop to the Cerberus of unbelief, strengthening the appetite it would appease, creating a demand for still more preposterous propositions, and piling difficulty upon difficulty, Pelion upon Ossa." Reformation Christianity, he says, is deemed intellectually bankrupt by discerning men, and is rapidly approaching a catastrophe. Forty-two out of sixty-two millions of the people of the United States are outside any religious organization.

"I do not, however," says Dr. De Costa, "propose to offer any apology for entering the Catholic Church. Standing in the midst of modern religious systems toppling to their fall like columns in the Temple of Karnac, no defense need be offered for accepting a firm and unshaken Catholic faith."

Dr. De Costa then goes on to speak of the position of the Scriptures in the teaching system of the Catholic Church. He declares that "the Church of Rome stands before English-speaking people and Protestants everywhere as the unique and solitary defender of the Bible in its integrity and entirety."

"Yet," adds the writer, "legitimate criticism is welcomed in Catholic schools, and the study of Holy Scripture is encouraged by the Encyclical of Leo III., 'Providentissimus Deus,' which presents the most powerful motive for entering upon the work, beginning with the study of the Oriental languages and the art of criticism. It is recognized that there is a vast field for study, and that much is to be learned in respect to interpretation. It is said that not infrequently interpretations have been placed on certain passages of Scripture (not belonging to the rule of faith and morals) which have been rectified by more careful investigations. This result has never been gained by the denial of inspiration, or the elimination of books or parts of books. The higher criticism now attacks entire books, and efforts are made to explain away the words of our blessed Lord in His references to Old Testament characters and events."

"The Church," proceeds Dr. De Costa, "never changed her method of dealing with science. In this connection a scholar should not allow his mind to become befogged. The issue is not simply one of science or simple interpretation. Hermeneutics may be involved, but, primarily, it is the mystery of the incarnation that criticism puts on trial. The case is dogmatic. It means a revision of the incarnation to accommodate a revision of the Bible. This the Holy Catholic Church will never approve. It is not in the slightest degree probable that she will allow her children to believe that our blessed Lord was ignorant of the real character of the sacred writings, or that, with a full knowledge of those writings, He stooped in the most solemn connections to the trivialities and literary accommodations of the ordinary Eastern teacher, deliberately sending forth to all ages fiction as fact, suffusing the centuries of the life and thought of the Catholic Church with allegory and legend, leaving an astonished world to wake from its long Oriental dream and realize that human thought, through the ages, has been simply the subject of illusion, the victim of what, at least approximately, approaches too closely the nature of a world-encircling jest. All this may be in keeping with what Leo XIII. felicitously styles the inept method dignified by the name of 'higher criticism'; but it cannot be seriously entertained. It is incipient Socinianism."

Dr. De Costa denies, however, that the authorities of the Catholic Church are unfavorable to the circulation and use of the Bible, saying that it is the duty and privilege of Catholic scholars to study the Bible thoroughly in the original tongues. The writer goes on to point out that tradition is also valuable.

Proceeding to speak of the question of Papal infallibility, Dr. De Costa says:

"It is time for candid non-Catholics to learn that the notion that it (infallibility) interferes with individual liberty is as true as that the mariner's compass renders the sailor an abject slave."

In conclusion Dr. De Costa says:

"On the Protestant theory there is no visible church, the only body being a mystical body in the air. On this theory Christianity has failed. The empire that triumphed over the Roman Empire has perished. This is simply pessimism run mad. Reformation religionism, therefore, offers no moral or intellectual outlook for coming generations, and leaves the world forced at last to choose between rationalism and the Catholic Church. I believe in the Holy Catholic Church and the life everlasting."

LEGAL NOTES.

THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW.—James C. Strahan, who had been one of the Deputy Tax Commissioners in the former City of New York since 1876, was at the time of the consolidation under the Greater New York charter receiving a salary of $2,700 a year, and his position was in the classified service. The present Tax Commissioners, finding that the Deputies were in one rank, and receiving a uniform salary, and that the extension of the city limits by the consolidation had brought within their jurisdiction certain localities where the work required of these officials was not as important and did not demand as much attention, in June, 1898, adopted a plan by which there was a division of the Deputies in five classes, with salaries ranging from $3,250 for the first grade, to $1,500 for the fifth grade. Mr. Strahan, though a resident of Manhattan Borough, was placed in the fifth class and assigned to perform duties in the Borough of Richmond. The reasons for the reduction of the salaries were not reduced to writing and filed with the head of the departments and no opportunity was afforded to make an explanation. Justice Scott, in Supreme Court, Special Term, on application for a writ of mandamus, gave a decision yesterday holding that Strahan was entitled to be restored to the position from which he was removed, with a salary of $2,700 a year, and that he should be paid the difference between that salary and that which he actually received since his reduction. Justice Scott said the statement that Mr. Strahan was assigned to the Borough of Richmond, "in which his experience and intelligence could be utilized," could scarcely be accepted as the real reason for his reduction and transfer, for the record showed that his whole experience had been as a deputy performing duties in the Borough of Manhattan, an experience which could scarcely have been of much value when he was called upon to assess real estate values in the Borough of Richmond. "So far as restoring him to any particular grade is concerned," Justice Scott said, "I do not find any warrant for classifying the Deputy Tax Commissioners into grades, and do not understand from the papers before me that such classification by the Commissioners means anything more than a division into classes, depending upon the amount of salaries received."

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QUESTION OF NEGLIGENCE.—A verdict obtained by Rasmus Black for damages for injuries he received in alighting from one of the cars of the Second Avenue Railroad Company has been set aside by the First Appellate Division. Mr. Black, a carpenter, thirty-six years old, on the morning of April 11, 1897, boarded a north bound car of the company, at Thirtieth Street and First Avenue, to go to Sixty-eighth Street. He had with him a tool chest weighing about fifty pounds, which, when boarding the car, he was told to take to the front platform. He did so, and remained with it until the car approached the Sixty-eighth Street crossing, when, in attempting to alight from the car, he either fell or was thrown from it. Black's testimony was that after the car passed five feet beyond the north crossing, it came to a full stop, and he took his tool chest and attempted to alight. While he was in the act of so doing, with one foot on the ground and the other on the step of the car, it was suddenly, without warning to him, started, and he was thrown to the street and injured. Six witnesses called for the defendant swore in direct opposition to the plaintiff as to the location of the car. The driver testified that when the car was between Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth Streets Black told him he wanted to get off, and at the same time took up his box. The driver said he told him to hold on until the car came to a full stop. He then put on the brake, and while the speed of the car was slackening Black slipped or stepped from it and fell. The driver stopped the car as soon as he could, and when it stopped it was several feet south of the north crossing at Sixty-eighth Street. The driver at the time called attention to the fact that the car when it stopped was between the two crossings. Justice McLaughlin, giving the opinion of the Court, said that when the testimony of the plaintiff was contrasted with that for the defendant it at once became manifest that the jury could not have reached the conclusion which they did from a fair consideration of it; that their verdict was not based upon the evidence, but that it was rather the expression of passion, prejudice, or mistake. Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justice Barrett concurred with Justice McLaughlin, while Justices Rumsey and Ingraham dissented.

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COURT OF APPEALS JURISDICTION.—Edward M. Mundt brought an action in the Supreme Court, as administrator, to recover damages growing out of the death of his son, Martin M. Mundt, by the alleged negligent act of the defendant, Gertrude Glockner, doing business in this city as druggist and pharmacist. It was charged that when the decedent, on June 25, 1892, applied at defendant's drug store for ten grains of quinine, there was delivered to him ten grains of morphine. The young man swallowed a portion of the contents of the package, supposing it to be quinine, and died soon after. The father and sole next of kin of the deceased died in May, 1895, before the trial of the action, and Sigmund M. Mundt, as administrator de bonis non, was substituted as plaintiff. At the trial the complaint was dismissed on motion of defendant's counsel, on the ground that the action had abated because of the death of the only party for whose benefit the statute authorized a recovery of damages. The First Appellate Division ordered a reversal and new trial. Mr. Glockner then appealed to the Court of Appeals from the order of reversal, but the notice on appeal did not stipulate for judgment absolute in case of affirmance. The Court of Appeals has now dismissed the appeal, holding, unanimously, in an opinion by Judge O'Brien, that it had no jurisdiction to entertain the appeal without such stipulation, even though leave to appeal was granted by the Appellate Division and the order granting the application contained a certificate stating that a question of law was involved which should be reviewed by the Court of Appeals.

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AGED TESTATRIX GIVING HER PROPERTY TO AN ATTORNEY.—Emeline Gallup, by her will, executed in 1893, after bequeathing a legacy of $300 to Greenwood Cemetery, gave her residuary estate, amounting to about $14,000, to Robert Wilson, who had been her trusted friend and business adviser. Having survived him, about five weeks after his death, and when in the ninetieth year of her age, Mrs. Gallup executed a codicil by which she gave her residuary estate to Lauren Redfield, an attorney, "to be by him accepted and received as full compensation for any and all services by him rendered and to be rendered to me in my lifetime and in the settlement of my estate after my decease." Mr. Redfield guided the testatrix's hand while she was signing the codicil, which was witnessed by two persons whom she had never seen, and whom the attorney brought into her presence. It did not appear that the testatrix had known the attorney until after the death of the previous residuary legatee, or that he had rendered any services to her other than to draft the codicil. The Second Appellate Division recently reversed a decree of the Surrogate of Kings County admitting the codicil to probate, and directed the trial by a jury of the questions of fact involved; holding, by Justice Willard Bartlett, that the codicil was not shown to have been the voluntary and intelligent act of the testatrix.

Staff Appointments in the 71st.

Col. William G. Bates of the Seventy-first Regiment announced his first appointments as commandant of the regiment yesterday. William H. Whittal, who was Battalion Quartermaster of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment, has been appointed to the same position in the Seventy-first, and a similar position has been tendered to John H. Beatty. Drs. Van Wagonen and Lewald have been appointed Assistant Surgeons, with the rank of Captain. The Battalion Quartermasters have the rank of Lieutenants. Capt. Van Wagonen went to Manila as a contract surgeon last Spring, and was with Gen. Lawton in his Spring campaign. Capt. Lewald has been engaged as examining surgeon in the recruiting branch of the United States service. Lieut. Beatty served with the Seventy-first in the Spanish war, participating in the Cuban campaign.

RUNAWAY SIGNALS IN THE PARK

Physician Proposes a System to Lessen the Danger.

Dr. N. A. Sawyier of 242 West One Hundred and Fourth Street sent a letter to the Park Board yesterday proposing a system of signals in the Park that will do away with much of the uncertainty regarding runaways. He suggests that at the reservoirs there be stationed alarm bells which will ring under certain conditions, and that they be electrically equipped and connected with various stations along the different roads.

At each station will be detailed a saddle horse and a rider, probably from the Department of Police, and as soon as the bell rings a lever will be loosened so that the horse is ready for action, something similar to the Fire Department system. The passengers in carriages and horseback riders will then be warned by the ringing of bells at the different stations so that they can get out of the way of danger. The letter will be acted on.

American Pictures at Auction.

One hundred and fifty paintings by American artists, now on exhibition at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, will be sold there at auction this and to-morrow evenings by Mr. James P. Silo. The pictures have been honestly selected, and, while not especially important, are on the whole fair average examples of the artists whom they represent. Six landscapes are by J. Francis Murphy, six Venetian scenes by Walter Blackman, no less than fifteen landscapes by that always good painter, Charles Warren Eaton; ten landscapes, which will well represent Edward Gay; a figure piece by Louis Moller, five of J. M. Hart's cattle pieces, ten landscapes, two of them strong ones, by Arthur Parsons; a good Bogert, twelve fairly good H. P. Smiths, four fair Dolphs, and four of Marie R. Becket's interesting and characteristic studies, are those canvases which are most worthy of attention. To collectors of American pictures desirous of securing examples of these well-known artists at presumably reasonable prices, this sale offers an excellent opportunity.

CHIDED RAINY DAY CLUB.

H. K. Bush-Brown, the Sculptor, Told Members They Lacked Courage—Attacked Modern Gowns.

The members of the Rainy Day Club yesterday listened to a talk by H. K. Bush-Brown, the sculptor. He astonished them somewhat by the knowledge he displayed of the niceties of feminine apparel. He eulogized the bonnet and anathematized the gown of the day. He recommended the destruction of the fashion plate and the encouragement of simplicity and good taste in home and attire.

"The very title of the club," he said in beginning his talk, "shows that even here women are shy, timid creatures. You have the idea without conviction—a movement at reform without courage. You are in the hands of the enemy and obey laws made by people who have something to sell.

"Are skirts that sweep the streets healthful or cleanly? And certainly the ugliness of the practice of holding them up does not warrant the custom. You follow each other like sheep, because you do not like to be on one side of the fold of fashion alone. You are afraid. If you do make the attempt, you do it in a half-hearted way and call it the Rainy Day Club.

"Bonnets, it seems to me, have been raised to a plane of high art. They are wonderful, and I may say beautiful. A gown in good taste is no more expensive than one that is not. A gown for my lady should be made to suit her individuality, it would be for permanent use, and she would wear it as long as there was a shred of it—an evening dress for two or three years.

"If the Rainy Day Club means anything, let it stand for simplicity in clothes and in the house, and this will work for the better morals and preserve the integrity of the home."

ROYAL BAKING POWDER ABSOLUTELY PURE

Care must be taken to avoid baking powders made from alum. Such powders are sold cheap, because they cost but a few cents per pound. Alum is a corrosive acid, which taken in food means injury to health.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

Colored Dress Goods.

Fine quality serge, 46 to 54 inches wide,—shrunk and sponged ready for use.

Colors:—blue, brown, heliotrope, cardinal, beige, and grey. Suitable for tailor gowns,

85 cents per yard;
Value $1.25

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Upholstery Dep't.
Fourth Floor.

LACE CURTAINS.

About 400 single Lace Curtains, (foreign samples),—including hand-made French Renaissance, Point Arabe, Marie Antoinette and Cluny.

These Laces, in many novelty combinations of design, are mounted on finest quality net. White, cream and ochre. 50 to 60 inches wide, 3 to 4 yards long,

$3.75, $5.00 & $7.50 each;
Value $5.00 to $30.00.

Imported Velour Portières,—richly embroidered. Empire red, burgundy, moss, nile, rose and sapphire,

$13.75 per pair;
Usual price $19.50.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

THE DEAF CURED FREE
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 2 and 8 P. M., at CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 57th St. and 7th Ave.

Sale of
Linen
Handkerchiefs.

67.5 dozen,

Ladies' All Linen hemstitch'd (sheer or heavy),
10 cts. each.

Ladies' Hand Embroidered, Initial—sheer linen—
12½ cts. each

Ladies' Hand Embroidered Wreath and Initial Handkerchiefs,
25 cts. each.
value 38c.

Real Duchesse—with Point Lace—Handkerchiefs,
$5.95,
value $10 & $12.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Are you a walker?

Our medium weight overcoats are made on the same principle as is the well known light but warm Harderfold underwear.

While the cloth weighs many ounces less to the yard than that in the ordinary Winter overcoat, a light weight interlining between it and the regular silk lining provides two air spaces betwixt your body and the outer world. It's as warm as a heavy weight; it's the sensible coat. $16 to $32.

Heavy ones, of course, $15 to $55.

Also the Harderfold underwear.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.
350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

THE CHRISTMAS BLUE-STOCKING.

From the receiver's standpoint, everything found in his Christmas stocking may be divided into things wanted and not wanted.

Perhaps it is the blue-stocking who, rarest of all, finds "things wanted." Yet here are plenty.

For instance, Morris Chairs—a special lot at $7.00 each, in Flemish or Golden oak or mahogany finish, the cushions covered with tapestry. A wonderfully handy student's table with a broad tabletop and underneath a bookshelf within easy reach.

Beautiful bookcases, fitted with cupboards and portfolios for rare books and prints. Writing chairs in great variety and writing desks, whose conveniences will surely show the royal road to composition. Exquisite little hand-painted papeteries in old Adam's style.

What stocking would not be a blue stocking to be filled with things one may receive if the giver would only

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

SILK PETTICOATS.

Made of Taffetas Silk, medium and dark shades,—with deep corded flounce,

$3.75;
Value $6.00

Fine Taffetas Petticoats,—a very extensive variety of shades,—with 3 ruffles and dust flounce,

$6.75;
Value $10.00

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

Knitted to fit.
Winter Underwear,
(natural wool),
$1.50 a garment,
never crawls or wrinkles—light, soft, comfortable, healthful, economical.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores.
Cor. 13th St.
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ESTD 1807.
COWPERTHWAIT'S
TRADE MARK
"RELIABLE"
CARPETS

"Yet my good-will is great, though the gift small."—PERICLES.

However small a gift you choose here it carries good will because of its beauty and lasting quality.

Our special bargains give helpful suggestions for useful Christmas presents.

SILK RUFFLED SOFA PILLOWS,
$1.35.

Embroidered Persian satin and hand-painted sofa pillows—Oriental designs—$8.00.

"Long Credit" says you need not pay for even small gifts till the New Year's purse has had time to refill.

CASH or CREDIT
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.
104 106 and 108 West 14th St.
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Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

O'Neill's,

Exceptional Values in
Women's Suits, Jackets, and Furs.

Suits.

SUITS of Black and Blue Serge, also in Homespun with Fly-Front Walking Coat, notched collar, side pockets, full lined with Taffeta. Habit and Plaited back skirt, Percaline lined and bound with velveteen,
REGULAR VALUE 9.98 TO 12.00.
Special, 6.98.

SUITS of Rough finish Cheviot, Tight-fitting double-breasted Jacket and saddle back skirt, strictly men tailored and perfect in fit, finish and workmanship, lined throughout with good quality Taffeta.
REGULAR VALUE 25.00 TO 30.00.
Special, 18.00.

Jackets.

Kersey Jackets in Brown, Tan, Black and Navy, finished with pearl buttons, men's shape collar, lined throughout with extra quality of Taffeta.
Special, 7.50.

Fur Garments & Scarfs.

COLLARETTES.
Canada Seal Collarettes, with Stole Fronts, finished with tails.
Special, 5.98

ALASKA SABLE NECK SCARFS.
6.50, 7.98 and 9.98.

ELECTRIC SEAL COATS
in the correct shape, beautifully matched skins.
29.75 upward.

MACKINTOSHES FOR XMAS.
Double Texture Mackintoshes, with Military Cape. Skirts extra wide, packed in fancy boxes, suitable for Christmas Gifts.
Special, 4.98 each.

EIDERDOWN WRAPPERS
in fancy checks, wide skirts, collars and cuffs finished with Satin Girdle around waist.
Special, 2.98.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.
Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st St.

STERN BROTHERS

direct attention to a very extensive assortment of

Imported Silk Mufflers

Heavy Twills and Mat grounds, at $5.25
Figured Brocades and Twills, at $2.95
Figured Baratheas and Fancy Checks, at $2.25
Fancy Plaids and Stripes, at $1.10
Plain and Figured Black or White, $1.50 to $6.45

Full Dress Protectors

Peau de Soie, Silk and Satin, plaited collars, at $3.25
Silk or Satin, $1.65 with roll collar, $1.95

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Lorgnettes
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A variety of fine glasses in special designs and at low prices. Optical experience insures reliable goods of this character.

GaNun & Parsons, 13 West 42d St., bet. 5th & 6th Avs. 310 Columbus Av 74th & 75th Sts.

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DALY'S Broadway & 30th St.....at 8:15
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées WED. and SAT.
DANIEL FROHMAN'S STOCK COMPANY, FIRST ANNUAL SEASON at this theatre, HENRY ARTHUR JONES'S COMEDY,
The Maneuvers of Jane

LYCEUM. 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2.
FOURTH MONTH.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
Annie Russell in Miss Hobbs

AMERICAN 42ND & 8TH AVE. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO.
Entire First Act of Beethoven's FIDELIO at 8:15.
CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. at 9:30.
Evs. 8:15. 25c. to $1. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Adm. 25c.
Nxt. wk. Mon., Tues., Il Trovatore. Wed. Mat. & Ev., Romeo & Juliet. Thu. Fri. Carmen. Sat. Mat. Ev. Aida

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Ev'gs, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
JOHN DREW | THE TYRANNY OF TEARS

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Ev'gs. 8. Mat. Sat.
"A GREAT SUCCESS."—HERALD.
Wm. Gillette In His New Play, Sherlock Holmes

Charles Frohman's CRITERION THEATRE B'way & 44th St Ev'gs, 8:15.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
JULIA MARLOWE | BARBARA FRIETCHIE
Dec. 11—50th Time, Julia Marlowe Pictorial Souv.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St. & B'way. Last 8 nights. Last Mat. Sat.
Ev'gs, 8:30. Mats., 2:15. MAKE WAY FOR THE LADIES.
Dec. 11—"Wheels Within Wheels." Seats Ready.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 7:45. Saturday Matinée at 2.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD.
FAREWELL WEEK. CYRANO DE BERGERAC
Week of Dec. 11, BEAU BRUMMELL Seats now on sale.

HOTEL WALDORF-ASTORIA.
Friday Eve., Dec. 8, at 8:30 o'clock,
MR. POULTNEY BIGELOW
Will Lecture on
"THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA."
Tickets, $1.00. On Sale at WALDORF-ASTORIA.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Sunday Evening, December 10th, at 8:15, Wolfsohn's Grand Sund. Concerts at popular prices Schumann-Heink, Vladimer de Pachmann, Campanari, Walter Damrosch, and his Symphony Orchestra of 75. Admission 50c. Box office now open.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA 42d St. B'wy-7th Av. To-night, 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
No smoking or drinking at matinées.
THE ROGERS BROS. in WALL STREET
50c ADMISSION TO PROMENADE 50c

Theatre Comique Broadway and 29th St. Mat. Every Day. Orch. 50c.
"Clean and wholesome fun."—Sun.
Our Own Stock Burlesque Co. & Chorus of 40, in Hoddy Dotty

BROADWAY Theatre. 41st St. & B'way. Eves. at 8. Next Mat. Sat. at 2.
THE GREAT SUCCESS. BEN-HUR
Seats on sale for every perf. to March 1st.

THE DEWEY. East 14th St Weber & Fields' Matinee To-Day. HURLY-BURLY CO.
Mlle. Capitaine, Binns & Binns, Cook & Sonora.

5TH AV. Theatre. B'way and 28th St. Eves. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2
Mrs. Fiske in Becky Sharp
Mon., Dec. 11th—101st Time—Souvenirs.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
The Great Rural Drama, "WAY DOWN EAST"
Prices 25-50-75-1.00 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. JAMES O'NEILL in THE MUSKETEERS. Saturday Night, "MONTE CRISTO." Nxt. wk., "Sporting Life."

HERALD SQ. Thea. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
Great London Success A GREEK SLAVE.

HARLEM OP. HOUSE Louis Mann & Clara Lipman in The Girl in the Barracks. 8.15 Sat. Mat. 2.15
Nt. Wk.—Denman Thompson—The Old Homestead.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
EMIL PAUR.....Conductor
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, at 2 P. M.
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, at 8:15 P. M.
PROGRAM.
Overture, "Freischuetz".....Weber
Concerto for Piano; E flat major.....Liszt
MR. MARK HAMBOURG.
Symphonic Prologue to Heine's "William Ratcliff" (first time in N. Y.) conducted by the composer;
R. FRANK VAN DER STUCKEN.
Symphony, No. 3, A minor, "Scotch".....Mendelssohn
Tickets at Carnegie Hall and Tyson's. Seats 75 cts. to $2; Boxes, $12 and $15. Admission, $1.
AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

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CARNEGIE HALL, 57TH ST. & 7TH AV.
Dec. 12, 16, Jan. 6, 20, at 2:30.
SEATS $2.50, $2, $1.50, and $1.00.
At Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.
Steinway Piano used.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Boston Symphony Orchestra
MR. GERICKE.....Conductor
Wed., Dec. 13, at 2:30. Thurs., Dec. 14, at 8:15.
Soloist, Soloist,
Alwin Schroeder. Franz Kneisel.
Tickets at Box Office and Tyson's, (Fifth Avenue Hotel,) at regular prices.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
THIS AFTERNOON AT 3,
Song Recital by
MR. DAVID BISPHAM
kindly assisted by
MR. WALTER DAMROSCH
Reserved seats $1.50, at Schuberth's. Admission, $1.

TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
WANDA KRAMER-GLOMB and the KASTENBORN Quartet.
MENDELSSOHN HALL, 119 W. 40th St.
1st SONG RECITAL.
Tickets, $1.50; Balcony, $1.00; General Admission, $1.00.
At Schirmer & Schuberth's.

KNABE HALL. 20th St., cor. 5th Av.
To-night at 8:15.
NEW YORK STRING QUARTET
assisted by
Reserved seats, $1.50 and $1. Constantine von Sternberg, Pianist
Direction VICTOR THRANE. Knabe Piano Used.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. MARIE TAVARY, 15, 25, 50c. Mov'g Pictures (new)
DE FORREST & WILSON FAMILY, &c. Cont. Perf.

PALACE 58th and 3d Av. EZRA KENDALL, 15, 25, 50c. HALL & STALEY.
Moving Pictures, Clarice Vance, others. Cont. Perf.

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CASINO! TO-NIGHT, 8:15. MAT. SAT. AT 2
Souv. Nght, Dec. 22. 100th Performance
THE LONGED WEEK! ALICE NIELSEN OPERA COMPANY in The Singing Girl!

WALLACK'S. Broadway and 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
In Victor Herbert's New Comic Opera, FRANK DANIELS THE AMEER.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. Eves., 8:20. Mats., 2.
MR. KENDAL. Extra Wed. Mat. Dec. 13
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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair, brisk southwesterly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,574. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks Irregular.

Cash Wheat, No. 2 Red, 74⅝c; Cash Corn, No. 2 mixed, 29½c; Cash Cotton, 7 11-16c.

CONGRESS.—The Republicans in the House plan to push the Currency bill to a vote by Dec. 18. The Senate Committee on Elections will consider the Quay case Dec. 16. Senator Chandler introduced a bill yesterday to substitute football for mathematics and language at West Point and Annapolis. Bills were introduced yesterday to provide for the digging of the Nicaragua Canal and to control ticket scalpers—Page 5.

FOREIGN.—Gen. Buller and staff have left Pietermaritzburg for the front. This is taken as indicating that all is ready for the relief of Ladysmith. Kimberley sends word that the town is provisioned for forty days. Native runners claim that Ladysmith was assaulted Dec. 5 by the Boers, who were repulsed with heavy loss. This is not credited in London. President Kruger is anxious to go to the front, but is restrained by his councilors. In the French Chamber of Deputies the Socialists were unsuccessful in their opposition to the passage of the credits for the Ministry of Public Worship. It is probable that a new Peruvian Cabinet will be appointed to-day. At the French treason trial M. Lepine testified that the three leagues, members of which are accused, acted in concert. A movement has been initiated to found a commercial museum in Berlin on the lines of that in Philadelphia.—Pages 3 and 7.

Page 1.

Powder works near Sumneytown, Penn., exploded, killing three men. Five buildings were demolished.

As a result of the gas war, the Directors of the Standard Gas Company at their meeting to-day will pass the dividend.

One, and possibly three, persons were killed and fifty-seven injured in a fire at Reading, Penn., yesterday.

Roberts of Utah yesterday issued an address to the country, in which he takes the ground that his unseating would be a menace to the liberties of the people.

Robert Mortimer, six years old, son of James Mortimer of Hempstead, L. I., died yesterday from injuries due to a fall upon the point of a sharp lead pencil.

In the Molineux trial the "Harpster" letter signed "H. Cornish," sent to a Detroit firm, was declared by Expert Kinsley to be in the prisoner's handwriting. Assistant District Attorney John F. McIntyre was called as a witness.

Page 3.

A serious fire in the buildings 577 and 579 Broadway yesterday afternoon did damage to the amount of $75,000. There were several narrow escapes from death.

It is said that Register-elect Howe of Brooklyn has decided to run his office on the co-operative plan and let his employes fix the salaries.

It is expected that the State Board of Election Commissioners of Kentucky will give certificates of election to Taylor and the other Republican candidates to-morrow.

Page 4.

The Jockey Club at its first meeting in January next will be urged to adopt several amendments to the racing rules which are intended to materially change them.

Page 5.

A man answering the description of Miller, the Brooklyn syndicate manager, was seen at Monterey, Mexico, but left when suspicion was aroused.

Page 7.

The convention of the National Reform Association closed yesterday with strong denunciations of the Sunday newspaper and a formal resolution against it.

The session of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church appointed a committee to consider further the call to the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan of London. The committee is expected to report to the congregation next Sunday.

Page 8.

Appeals for Indian missions were the burden of the addresses made before the Women's Auxiliary of the Niobrara League yesterday in connection with its "Missionary Week" endeavors.

Page 10.

The State Land Board granted 16.31 acres of land under water to the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company. The land must be improved within five years.

Page 11.

The plague ship Taylor has transferred all her cargo to lighters and will sail in ballast for Queenstown.

The inter-State League of Building and Loan Associations is holding its fifth annual convention in this city.

The United States cattle quarantine at Garfield, N. J., must seek a new location because the Council of that place has decided to open streets through the property.

Page 12.

George M. Hinchman, sixty-five years old, who was found unconscious in his home in Brooklyn, having been stricken with apoplexy, died in St. Mary's Hospital.

May Harley, eighteen years old, of Brooklyn, a typewriter operator, fell down an elevator shaft at her place of employment in Manhattan yesterday, and died as a result of her injuries.

The teachers of Queens Borough have obtained an order against city officials requiring them to show cause why a peremptory writ of mandamus should not issue for the payment of October salaries.

Page 14.

At the December meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday resolutions favoring reform in the charter were adopted.

At the third day's session of the Board of Review of the National Trotting Association, several expulsions and reinstatements were made.

Isaac Waldheim boarded the North German Lloyd steamship Trave yesterday to welcome home his wife, who was a passenger. He found that she had died at sea.

A bill providing for a bi-partisan Police Board in all cities in New Jersey where a Police Board is a part of the Municipal Government, has been prepared by Hudson County Republicans.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 8.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
Amusements.—Pages 6 and 7.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Insurance Notes.—Page 11.
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Weather Report.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 8.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Legal Notes.—Page 5.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Markets.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.

BRIDEGROOM SAVIN IS DEAD.

Baltimore Man Who Married Miss Ethel Tomlinson Last Saturday Expires Suddenly.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 7.—The marriage last Saturday evening of Thomas Savin of this city and Miss Ethel Tomlinson, daughter of Mrs. Margaret Tomlinson of New York, which was a great surprise to their friends, was followed this evening by the sudden death of Mr. Savin from acute gastritis. The fact that he had not been in good health for some time, and that the friends of the couple knew nothing of their engagement, made their marriage all the more surprising.

Mr. Savin was a well-known man about town. Miss Tomlinson was his second wife. A child by his first wife is heir to a fortune. Mr. Savin's mother is wealthy. Miss Tomlinson was to have been the guest of honor at the theatre party last Saturday evening, but she surprised her friends by dropping in upon them just as they were about to start for the theatre and informing them that she had been married to Mr. Savin.

Since the evening of the marriage Mr. Savin, on account of sickness, has scarcely been able to leave the hotel at which they were stopping. Mr. Savin was over forty years of age. His widow is but twenty-three, and a beautiful woman. Mr. Savin was formerly engaged in business in New York.

Good Fellowship
is promoted by a bottle of Evans' Ale.—Adv.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Is the purest natural spring water in the world. —Adv.

STANDARD GAS TO PASS A DIVIDEND

Russell Sage Plans a New Move in the War of the Companies.

TWO POSSIBLE EXPLANATIONS

May Mean Harder Fighting or Be a Move to Head Off Legislation.

New moves are to be made in the New York gas war. When, a fortnight ago, official announcement was made of an advance by the New Amsterdam Company from 50 cents to $1.10 per thousand, there was a hasty conclusion, not only upon the part of investors and speculators in Wall Street, but by householders throughout the city, that the gas war was over. Some financial authorities were for a time, indeed, explicit in their declarations that the New Amsterdam plan was part of a policy to which all the gas-supplying companies were agreed. Results much differ from these prophecies. The New Amsterdam Company, in levying a higher charge upon its customers, has found its territory coincidentally invaded by canvassers seeking to make cut-rate contracts for the Consolidated and Standard Companies.

One gas authority who greeted the New Amsterdam movement to increase price as "natural and sensible and sure to be followed by the other companies" was Russell Sage. Mr. Sage is the chief owner of the securities of the Standard Gas Company, but before his Directors met, with the action of the New Amsterdam Company before them, there was a meeting of the Consolidated Gas Company. The Consolidated Company clashed offhand with the optimism of Mr. Sage by ignoring the New Amsterdam movement utterly—except to issue a statement which referred to some of its rivals as galloping toward bankruptcy. When the Standard Company's board did meet, Mr. Sage and his confrères followed the example of Mr. Rockefeller and his colleagues of the Consolidated in sticking to the cut rates, which Mr. Sage then and ever since has insisted, however, represent doing business at a loss.

To-day the Standard Gas Company is to emphasize that declaration by officially passing its dividend. This is Russell Sage's own forecast. Such action will provoke surprise in many quarters and on many accounts. It may be construed as recognition upon the part of Mr. Sage and his party of a hopeless prospect of anything else than continuing and even bitterer fighting; or, it may be cynically regarded as a preliminary move toward heading off adverse action at Albany, for there is some apprehension in financial circles that only by the making of poor mouths can legislative penalties be escaped. Wall Street will feel sure at any rate of one thing—Russell Sage does not forego dividends as a pastime.

MOVEMENTS OF GAS STOCKS.

William Rockefeller and other financiers in control of the Consolidated Company do not at all hesitate to admit that Consolidated earnings have decreased tremendously because of the rate war, and they have recently been equally explicit in averring that dividends from this time forward will be paid on Consolidated Gas stock "only out of earnings." Consolidated Gas sold on the Stock Exchange yesterday above $193 per share. Last month, when Wall Street was counting enthusiastically on the New Amsterdam advance being followed, it was quoted above 200. That represented a gain of from 40 to 50 points in the market value of Consolidated Gas shares in the face of the gas war. Last Spring Consolidated Gas dividends were on an 8 per cent. basis; in June they droped to a basis of 6 per cent., and since then have gotten down to a 1 per cent. quarterly payment.

Consolidated Gas authorities, in explanation of the phenomenal rise in market quotations while dividends have been cut down, can be quoted to the effect that a group of clever speculators, having New Amsterdam relations, went into the open market some months ago and loaded up with Consolidated stock, acting on the theory that the bringing about of a gas-war settlement would naturally boom Consolidated shares, the only active New York gas property on the Stock Exchange; and thus, so proceeds the explanation, the New Amsterdam contingent planned to recoup losses on their own securities by profits on Consolidated. If this interesting story be well founded, the New Amsterdam traders are in small need of pity, for if their purchases of Consolidated aggregated 50,000 shares, as represented, they have at present quotations somewhere from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000 profit—provided, of course, they are able to find a market for their big accumulations.

On "the curb," where New Amsterdam securities are traded in, there was weakness yesterday in both the bonds and shares of the New Amsterdam Company, though on the surface there seemed to be indications of what speculators call "support." The common stock got down around $25 per share, not much over two-thirds of what it sold at when recent notice was given of increased price—the notice that Wall Street mistakenly rushed to regard as the signal of a gas war settlement.

Standard Gas securities are listed on the Stock Exchange, but both the common and preferred issues are practically tied up in a pool, and transactions are made in them rarely. Occasionally, however, sales are made in the outside market. Yesterday some offerings of common shares were disclosed, but bids were only nominal. Owners of the majority of the stock seem content to retain what they have, and they make no offers to sell, but neither do they bid for what outsiders may have. Thus nominal quotations at the close of business yesterday were 112½ bid and 115 asked for Standard common and 140 bid for the preferred. The last actual transactions on the Stock Exchange were in January, 1898, when the common sold for $147 per share and the preferred brought $144.50.

MR. SAGE AGAINST A DIVIDEND.

At his home, 506 Fifth Avenue, Russell Sage, discussing the proposed passing of the Standard Gas dividend, said, last evening:

"The matter will undoubtedly be brought up at the meeting to-morrow. I have very strong views on the subject, and I shall express them freely. If they meet with approval, as I believe they will, the board will be in the future, as it has been in the past, unanimous.

"There can be but one view to be taken in such a situation as that which has grown out of the gas war—certainly but one view, after candid discussion. All the companies are losing money; there is no use of disguising that fact. Gas oil has advanced 40 cents a barrel within the last six months, its last advance being just the other day. Some people thought there would be a reaction in this advance, but there has been none, and so far as I can see there is no present indication that there will be any. Yet, in spite of the higher prices for the oil, the gas companies have gone deliberately along in their policy of cutting one another's throats and of reducing their pocketbooks to a very diminished state.

"What then should be the policy of sound, conservative officials, who have a sense not only of financial responsibility, but of a duty to the shareholders whom them represent? It seems to me that that policy should be not to pay out money when it has not been earned, but rather, instead of making a bad matter worse, to save their surplus in order the better to be prepared for the worst contingencies. Understand me: I am not saying what is to be done at our meeting to-morrow. That will be for the Directors to say; it will be a subject for discussion. But I am pointing out how the matter seems to me, and I do not say that I am not in favor of passing the dividend.

"Take the case of the Consolidated Gas Company. Why, even it has reduced its dividend, which formerly was 8 per cent., until at the last meeting only 1 per cent. was declared. As for the New Amsterdam, its recent declaration of a dividend was rather astonishing, to say the least. It seems to me that it is a policy of financial suicide to pay money out merely for the sake of paying it, and when you aren't earning anything, but instead are losing.

BLAMES THE OTHER COMPANIES.

"The whole gas situation at present is very disquieting, though I suppose eventually it will be settled. The officials of the other companies seem to be unwilling to meet the thing in a business-like way. If we were wise we would get together and in half an hour settle the whole matter. The Standard Company has been ready to adjust the matter from the outset, but the trouble is the New Amsterdam and Consolidated people didn't see it in the right light, and things have gone from bad to worse. For my part I don't see what the companies will do.

"The illogical state of the situation is plain on the surface. We were all in harmony to seek to induce the Legislature not to fix the price of gas below $1.15. Then, suddenly, notice came by the Consolidated fixing the price at 65 cents per thousand feet, and then came the New Amsterdam, putting the price down to 50 cents. Of course we were obliged to follow, for we couldn't lose our customers for the reason that we expect to stay right in business and see this thing out in the end until it is adjusted on a paying basis, as undoubtedly it sooner or later will be; for there is a limit to all things.

"Our company, I may say, is in a snug condition, and can manufacture gas as cheaply and of as good quality as any. They have always given us credit for that. We have kept up with all improvements, both as to quality and as to lower cost, and we intend to do so for the future. I, for my part, am going to hold on to all my interest in the company to the end. I haven't sold a share of stock, and a like statement is true of the stockholders generally. Less of our stock has changed hands than probably any stock of any company in New York State.

"This war, to me, seems like a railroad rate war. The companies agree to disagree, and for the gratification of their feelings for the time being proceed to destroy their property. As a result, the public is not as well, as reasonably, or as conscientiously served as when there was no war. The policy of our company has been, and always will be, so long as I am in it and the present management prevails, to give the people the best service at the least possible cost.

GAS WAR MEANS RUIN TO ALL.

"As to what a continuation of the gas war means—well, it means ruin to everybody who perseveres in it. And the Consolidated company, being the biggest concern, is the biggest loser."

Frank Tilford, one of the Directors of the Standard Company, said last night: "There has been no talk yet about the dividend or whether it is to be passed, as we cannot tell what to do until we have our figures for the year. I do not know anything about what action will be taken. We shall have the figures to-morrow, and then we shall act, as the December meeting is the time when we usually declare the dividend. I do not know how there could be an idea on the Street that the dividend was to be passed. You cannot tell what twelve men will do at a meeting until the meeting is held."

Rumors in regard to the New Amsterdam Gas Company were as rife as ever yesterday. They hinged mainly on the payment of the interest on its bonds on Jan. 5, 1900. Frank S. Hastings of the New Amsterdam Directorate said: "There has never been any suggestion of defaulting on interest by New Amsterdam. A broker has issued this notice, and will stand by it: 'In order to satisfy the parties that claim that the New Amsterdam Gas Company will not pay its January coupons I am authorized to contradict the same, and will buy the coupons less 6 per cent. annually.'"

POWDER WORKS EXPLODE.

Three Men Killed and Several Injured Near Sumneytown, Penn.—Five Buildings Demolished.

POTTSTOWN, Penn., Dec. 7.—The powder works of James S. Miller, near Sumneytown, were wrecked by an explosion to-day. Three men were killed, and several others were injured. The dead are William Baer, aged twenty-five years, Superintendent of the works; Allen Schneck, forty-six years, and John Schwager, twenty-four years. Frank Schaeffer, aged twenty-four years, was probably fatally injured, and Raymound Faust was seriously burned and bruised.

There were two explosions, the first occurring in the glazing house. The other explosion followed within thirty seconds, and the entire five buildings which comprised the works, were demolished. Baer and Schwager were in the glazing house when the explosion occurred, and Schneck was at work in the mixing house. Their bodies were horribly mangled. Schaeffer and Faust and five other men were working in other parts of the works when the shock came, but all escaped serious injury except the two named.

The shock of the explosion was terrific, and considerable damage was done to the houses of the workmen, which are located near the works. The cause of the explosion cannot be definitely ascertained.

Within the past dozen years there have been five explosions at these works, three of which resulted in fatalities.

WASHINGTON TELEPHONE WAR.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Samuel Ross, President of the Washington Telephone and Telegraph Company, has sent a letter to the Chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia informing him that the Washington Telephone and Telegraph Company has been formed, and that it was proposed to give a first-class metallic circuit service, with unlimited calls, at the rate of $48 per annum for a business and $36 per annum for a residence service. These rates mean less than 10 cents a day for a residence, and a little over 13 cents a day for a business house.

A bill will be presented in Congress asking a franchise enabling the company to do business in the District. It is the purpose of the company to go before Congress with contracts signed by Washington business men and others, so that it may be able to demonstrate the fact that this franchise is desired by the public.

Stewart Says Quay Will Be Seated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Senator Stewart of Nevada said to-night that none of the canvasses on Quay's admission to the Senate were worth anything, because they were based upon a wrong conception of the theory upon which the Senate acts. Precedents do not indicate, he said, that Quay would not be seated. "The fact is," he added, "the Senate has always voted to seat the man it liked, and voted not to seat the man it disliked. The Senate likes Quay; it will seat him. It did not like Corbett, and it found a reason for not seating him. That's all there is to it."

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LIFE LOST IN A MILL FIRE.

One Killed and Fifty-seven Women and Girls Injured in a Burning Reading (Penn.) Factory.

READING, Penn., Dec. 7.—Fire in the extensive hosiery mill of the Nolde & Hoist Company to-day destroyed the plant, and caused the death of one person, besides injuring fifty-seven other employes of the company. A badly burned corpse was recovered from the ruins this afternoon. It was probably that of Louise Clay, forty-eight years old. Of the fifty-seven persons who were injured, thirty—all women and girls—are seriously hurt.

Among those injured were seven who were badly hurt internally, while sixteen suffered from fractured legs or ankles. A number sustained fractures of the arms, while many had faces and hands burned.

The remainder of the fifty-seven had hands and faces burned, limbs bruised, or otherwise injured.

The hosiery building was a large four-story structure, and nearly 600 persons were employed, most of them being women and girls. The fire was discovered about 11 o'clock, and in a few moments the girls were panic-stricken. They made a dash for the fire-escape and the stairs, but found that the latter means of escape could not carry all of them down at the same time. Several hundred of the girls then made a rush for the windows, and appealed to those in the street to save them. Ladders were brought into use, and many girls were taken from the burning building safely. Most of them, however, jumped and were seriously injured.

For a few minutes from every window on the second and third floors girls leaped one after the other. Some lodged in the arms of those below, but many struck the ground. They were picked up and rapidly removed to hospitals or their homes. Many of the girls who escaped by the stairways and fire escapes were badly burned, but none of them was, it is believed, seriously injured. It is not known how the dead met their fate, but it is believed they fainted and were then burned to death. The fire traveled with great rapidity, owing to the inflammable stock in the building. By those who saw the progress of the fire, it is considered miraculous that there was such a small loss of life.

There is much criticism among the employes because of the fact that the screens in the windows, except those at the fire escapes, were securely nailed to the window-sills. The girls had to break the screens before they could get out to leap to the ground. Some of the employes say that the doors were locked, as a rule, after the employes were in the building.

The fire was caused by the explosion of gasoline. The loss is estimated at about $275,000, on which there is an insurance of $150,000.

RESCUE COSTS HIM HIS LIFE.

Michael Doyle Saves His Employer, but Is Killed Himself.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, Dec. 7.—Frank Timoney, one of the best-known brick manufacturers along the Hudson, was seriously injured this morning on the tracks of the New York Central Railroad near Timoneyville. Michael Doyle of Newburg, employed at the Timoney brick yards, who was standing a few feet from Timoney, was instantly killed.

Doyle was stationed on the New York Central track at the Timoney yards. His duties were, on the approach of trains, to remove pieces of wood laid down between the rails on which bricks were wheeled. This morning Timoney stood conversing with Doyle when the Empire State express came along. Doyle had picked the piece of wood from the track upon the approach of the train, and the theory is that he saw Mr. Timoney standing in the way of the express and pushed his employer out of the way of the train, but was too late to save himself. A part of the engine struck him and he was hurled against Timoney with such force as to render the latter unconscious, in which condition he was found.

Timoney has a bad scalp wound and a number of bruises. He is one of the oldest brickmakers in the business and has amassed a large fortune. He has just completed a new church, St. Francis's, at Timoneyville for the use of brick yard employes.

PENCIL POINT KILLS A BOY.

The Victim, a Son of James Mortimer, Fell Upon It.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Dec. 7.—Robert Mortimer, six years old, son of James Mortimer, who has frequently served as a judge at the dog shows in Manhattan, died yesterday from injuries due to an accident.

He was sitting in a high chair last Saturday and held a sharp lead pencil in his hand. The boy fell from the chair and the point of the pencil penetrated his temple to the brain.

WITNESS DEFIES THE COURT.

Refuses to Answer a Question and Compels Its Withdrawal.

Special to The New York Times.

MERIDEN, Conn., Dec. 7.—In the City Court here to-day George Rockwell, Auditor for the International Silver Company, defied Judge and attorneys in his refusal to answer a question and compelled the withdrawal of the question and the striking out of his entire testimony. The suit was that of Walter R. Bristol to recover $271.77 for one month's salary as traveling salesman from the C. B. Rogers & Brothers Company, silver manufacturers, a rival of the International Company.

Mr. Rockwell was called as an expert to prove the value of the plaintiff's services, and was asked on cross-examination to give the name of salesmen for whom he had audited an account to which he had testified, and the amount. He refused to answer. Attorney Davis insisted upon a reply, but the witness declared that as confidential man for the International Silver Company he would not divulge the secrets of the cost of selling goods.

"You must answer or go to jail for contempt of court," Judge Platt declared. "I still decline to answer," persisted the witness, and further threats of immediate arrest were of no avail. Attorney Davis then proposed that if the plaintiff's lawyer would withdraw the witness and strike out his testimony entirely he would withdraw the question. After a conference with the plaintiff's attorney this was agreed to, the recalcitrant witness leaving the stand with a smile of triumph.

TO PAY FOR THE FOSCOLIA.

Bill Introduced to Settle for British Ship Sunk by the Columbia.

Special to The New York Times.

AWSHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Gen. Meyer of Louisiana, member of the Committee on Naval Affairs, has introduced a bill for the relief of the owners of the British ship Foscolia, and cargo, sunk by collision with the United States cruiser Columbia, near Fire Island, May 23, 1898.

"The bill gives jurisdiction to the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York to consider the case. This measure was favorably reported in the last Congress.

Barnard Going to Europe for a Lens.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Prof. Barnard, astronomer at the Yerkes Observatory, left Williams Bay to-day. He intends to sail from New York on Saturday for Liverpool. He goes to see about a lens for the proposed Bruce photographic telescope. The completion of the instrument has been delayed on account of the difficulty of getting the exact style of lens to produce the best results. The lens is to have a ten-inch aperture and a short focal length. Many experimental lenses have been made, but have not proved satisfactory. Mrs. Barnard accompanies the professor on his trip.

In sickness and in health, it can't be beaten—"OLD SARATOGA," Rosskam, Gerstley & Co.'s famous whiskey, Acker, Merrall & Condit sell it.—Adv.

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Pure, sparkling, delicious. Telephone 118 Cort. —Adv.

ROBERTS TO THE COUNTRY

Denounces the Methods Used to Bring Him to Trial.

SAYS FREEDOM IS AT STAKE

Warns the Public that His Unseating Will Establish a Precedent that May Work Untold Evils.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Brigham H. Roberts of Utah, who was not allowed to be sworn in as a Representative in Congress of that State, has issued an address to the American people. It contains much that was said by Mr. Roberts on the floor of the House and by Mr. Richardson, who opposed the resolution of Mr. Tayler of Ohio. After reviewing the facts and proceedings resulting in the appointment of the committee, he says:

"The member from Utah is not allowed to take the oath of his office, and a committee is appointed to try him as to his alleged guilt of the offenses charged. Nay, even more is granted than was asked, at least more than was asked upon the floor of the House. For a hostile committee has been appointed to inquire into the case. Its membership is made up entirely of those who voted to adopt the method of procedure. Not one who voted against it was allowed to find a place upon that committee, and if the creation of such a tribunal for such a purpose be allowed there is no reason why the committee should not be made up of members of one political faith—for the majority may do as it pleases about that.

"I ask the American people to stop and think what that may mean to this country in times of high political excitement and party strife and passion.

"First—A formidable minority in the House may be reduced either to a very insignificant minority, or even blotted out of existence.

"Second—The representative to which a State is entitled on the floor of the House may be denied to it—as in this Utah case—for any length of time this committee may elect to deny it such representation. Suppose that in this case the committee shall see proper to proceed with reasonable expedition to consider the questions involved, but what is there to hinder it delaying its action under one pretext or another as long as it pleases? It may take a week, a month, or a year, to make its investigations, for it is authorized to send for papers and persons, to examine witnesses, and is not even instructed to report at as early a date as possible. It can prolong its investigations for two years as well as a month, or a year, if it so chooses, and meantime deny to a State representation, and may defeat altogether the expressed will of a people of a State as to their choice of a representative.

"If the present House can thus deprive Utah of her representation, there is no reason why it could not deny Virginia hers, even though she has ten representatives, for ten representatives as easy as one can be turned away from the bar of the House, and one State as well as another if a bare majority in the House chooses to have it so. And if the present Republican House can do this in the case of Utah or Virginia, there is no reason why the next Democratic House could not proceed in like manner with representatives from Republican States under this new and unprecedented rule of procedure.

HITS AT THE CONSTITUTION.

"Third—This new precedent also strikes down the Constitutional guarantee of a right to one accused of crime to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State wherein the crime shall have been committed. The proposition is not to deprive me of my seat in Congress by the presentation of records of conviction for crime before courts before which I have been found guilty, under the due forms of the law. The proposition is to try me before the committee of the House, to send for persons and papers and witnesses to ascertain my guilt or innocence of an alleged misdemeanor, reported to have been committed in Utah. It will be useless to deny this statement by saying that in the charge against me which resulted in the appointment of this extraordinary committee of investigation, it is said that a transcript of the proceedings of a court in Utah evidences the fact that the member from Utah pleaded guilty to a misdemeanor in the year 1889, twelve years ago, and when Utah was a territory. Whatever political disabilities were created by that event were removed by the sovereign State of Utah when, in the adoption of her State Constitution in 1895, she by her sovereign power declared what should be the qualifications of her electorate, and I possess them all. I defy my enemies to produce any court record of conviction of crime at any time since the misdemeanor of 1889, and the House has no right to proceed on any other evidence than such court records.

"I deny the existence of the lawful power of the House to prevent me from being sworn in on the presentation of the same evidence of prima facie right upon which others are admitted to membership.

"I deny the right of the House of Representatives to resolve itself into a Justice of the Peace court, to try me for a misdemeanor, alleged to have been committed, in order to find grounds of expulsion or exclusion from the high office to which I was elected.

"I deny its right to confer any such power upon its committee.

"If I were guilty of the misdemeanor charged—even flagrantly so, here in the capital—I could not even be arrested for the offense, so slight is it considered under the law. The Constitution gives the members of Congress immunity from arrest for misdemeanors, except for breach of the peace, and yet for an alleged misdemeanor for which I could not be arrested while in attendance upon the House, or while going to and from it, I am deprived of the right to take the oath of office, my final right to my seat is in jeopardy, the people of one of the sovereign States is denied representation, so long as it shall suit the purpose of the committee to have it so, and the expressed will of the people of a State is in danger of being defeated.

LIBERTY IS THREATENED.

"But why this appeal to the American people? Because violence is threatened to the safeguards of your liberties. Because the right of the rule of the majority in one of the sovereign States in the Union is being denied the safeguards of the rights and liberties of the individual, and of the States, are being broken down, and many of your representatives are too cowardly to even make a protest against such proceedings, because they fear they would endanger their chances for re-election if they voted against the high-handed measures now taking place.

"It is true that the representative from Utah is a 'Mormon,' and just now against the Mormon people a wave of popular sentiment, created by falsehood, chiefly by the charge that Utah has broken her compact with the United States in the matter of polygamy; that her people contemplate the revival of polygamous marriages; that the seating of Utah's representative would be regarded by her Mormon population as an indorsement of polygamy, and would be a menace to the American home. Upon my honor as a Representative from the State of Utah a man in whom the State of Utah has reposed its confidence, both non-Mormons as well as Mormons, I solemnly deny those charges. They are not true. The only thing chargeable to some few men in the State of Utah is that they have not deserted the plural wives they married years ago previous to the settlement of the polygamy question between the Government of the United States and the State of Utah, by which 'polygamous or plural marriages are forever prohibited' in the State of Utah, a penalty affixed by constitutional provision, and the whole made unrepealable without the consent of the United States, and the consent of the people of Utah.

"Even continuing the relations formed before this settlement of the question, though their disruption was neither demanded by the enabling act, nor contemplated in the provisions of the State Constitutions—are under the law a misdemeanor and punishable; but it has not been regarded as necessary to good morals or public policy to prosecute people for this offense, and neither by the Republican Party or by Democrats has the existence of such relations been considered a bar to political preferment until the political and religious enemies of the present representative from Utah thought proper to urge them against him. But such men have been elected to offices of high honor in the State of Utah, and others against whom such charges were made by affidavit were appointed to Federal offices in the State, notwithstanding such objections were urged against them.

"I submit to you the question whether it is worth while for your representatives in the Lower House of Congress to break down the safeguards which protect both the rights of individuals and the rights of the States, and which menaces representative government itself in the States. I ask is it worth while to countenance procedure involving dangers herein set forth, in order to reach one man charged with a misdemeanor under the laws of his own State, and which is in the eye of the people an offense so slight that under the rights guaranteed to him and his constituents he could not be arrested for it while in attendance upon his duties in Congress?

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM AT STAKE.

"American citizens, it is a Mormon who is the object of the popular clamor to-day; may it not be the Catholic or the Methodist or the freethinker to-morrow? If the rights of the Representative from Utah and of his State cannot be safeguarded by the provisions of the Constitution and the laws from the frenzy of popular fury, set on fire by falsehood and distortion, what guarantee have we that any one's rights are secure? And is it true that this mob law by indirection is to reach within what should be the sacred precinct of the House of Representatives itself? I shall do all I can to maintain my rights, and indirectly yours, too, under the Constitution. I stand alone, save for the very few who gave me their very guarded support by voting against the monstrous proceedings that prevent me from taking the oath of office. I am without a dollar at my command except the salary attached to my office, with which to fight the battle now pending before the special committee. I am without legal counsel, except for the kindly suggestions of here and there a word from a lawyer, acquaintance, or friend. And, indeed, I prefer it to be so now, for my case is so firmly rooted in justice that it needs but a plain statement of the facts and a fair application of the law to them in order to make my right to my seat apparent; and I want the condition here named to stand as a refutation to the sensational charges that have been made about the Mormon Church standing behind me with any amount of money for legal counsel and the maintenance of a lobby in Washington. But it is possible in the present state of public sentiment that sophistry and special pleading, adroitly put, may be accepted for the law, and many of your representatives, influenced by the fear they have of your disapproval of their acts, may vote against what are clearly the Constitutional rights in the case.

I know not whether in this fight I shall win or lose, whether justice shall triumph or malice bear down justice, but I shall have this satisfaction if I fail, that when future ills grow out of this high-handed measure, now being enacted, I did what I could to prevent them.

B. H. ROBERTS.

AT WORK ON ROBERTS'S CASE.

Special Committee Meets to Take the Matter Up, but Makes Little Progress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The special committee of the House appointed to investigate the charges against Mr. Roberts, the Mormon Representative from Utah, held its first meeting to-day behind closed doors. The meeting was called for the purpose of determining the method of procedure in the case. It was held in the room of the Committee on Elections, No. 1, and was presided over by the Chairman, Mr. Tayler of Ohio. All the other members of the committee were present, Messrs. Morris of Minnesota, Freer of West Virginia, Littlefield of Maine, McPherson of Iowa, Landis of Indiana, Republicans, and De Armond of Missouri, Lanham of Texas, and Miers of Indiana, Democrats.

Little progress was made at the meeting to-day and an adjournment was taken until to-morrow at 10 o'clock. It has not yet been decided whether Mr. Roberts is to be allowed counsel or whether the hearings will be open or private. The determination of the latter question, it is believed, will depend upon Mr. Roberts's wishes. Mr. Roberts will also doubtless be allowed counsel.

The question as to whether the committee will go to Utah to take testimony was also raised, but it was not decided at the meeting to-day. Almost all the time was occupied in a general exchange of ideas as to methods of procedure.

In the House to-day Mr. Meyer (Dem., La.) announced that he had been incorrectly recorded as voting "aye" on the Roberts resolution on Tuesday. He had voted "no."

Mr. Roberts, despite the adoption of the resolution, which in terms deprives him of his seat during the pendency of his case in committee, was in the House throughout the session to-day and occupied the seat he selected on Monday.

FIVE PROFESSORS ROBBED.

Chicago Burglars Invade Homes of Dr. E. B. Hulbert and Four Others in "Professors' Row."

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—"Professors' Row," as the residence district in the vicinity of Fifty-eighth Street and Lexington and Kimbark Avenues is called, has been invaded by night and day prowlers.

Burglars paid a visit to the residence of Dr. E. B. Hulbert, Dean of the Divinity School of the University of Chicago, to-day, and carried away a valuable watch and a sum of money.

The homes of Prof. G. E. Vincent and Prof. W. G. Hale also have been disturbed by burglars. Altogether, five professors' homes have been robbed within a week.

FEARS FOR ALASKA EXPLORERS.

Lieut. J. S. Herron and His Party Were Deserted by the Guides.

Special to The New York Times.

SEATTLE, Washington, Dec. 7.—Great apprehension has been caused by the fact that returning steamers from Cook Inlet and St. Michael have brought absolutely no tidings of the missing Herron party of explorers in Alaska.

In June last Lieut. Joseph S. Herron, United States Army, led a party of twelve men, including three Indian guides, on an expedition up the Sushitna River, and thence by way of the Yetno River to the head waters of the Tanana. On the steamer Duchesnay Lieut. Herron's party was taken to the upper waters of the Sushitna last June. He had orders to proceed to the Tanana and thence to the mouth of that stream and down the Yukon to St. Michael.

When he reached the divide Lieut. Herron's guides deserted him, leaving the little party in an untracked and unmapped wilderness. It is feared that Lieut. Herron got into the Kuskokwim Valley by mistake, and came out on Bering Sea, remote from settlements or transportation lines.

Train De Luxe for Cleveland.
Leaves New York every day at 5:30 P. M., arrives Cleveland next morning for breakfast via New York Central—Lake Shore. No excess fare.—Adv.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Recommended by eminent physicians for purity. —Adv.

Unequaled Service.
The New York Central has eight trains every day to Chicago; six to Cleveland, three to St. Louis, two to Cincinnati, two to Toronto, four to Montreal, five to Detroit, twelve to Buffalo and Niagara Falls, including the famous Empire State Express, sixteen between New York and Albany and Troy.—Adv.

THE NEW YORK HERALD'S Christmas Edition.
Out Sunday, December 10. 32 Full Size High Art Pages An Incomparable Holiday Edition.—Adv.

PE[C]ULIAR HABITS OF MOLINEUX

Breaks in Words the Subject of Expert Kinsley's Testimony.

HARPSTER LETTER EXAMINED

One Signed "H. Cornish" Declared to be in the Prisoner's Hand—John F. McIntyre a Witness.

There was but a three hours' session of the Molineux trial yesterday. Mr. Edgar, one of the jurors, desired to attend a funeral, and Recorder Goff had put down the trial for 1 o'clock in the afternoon. At that hour it was announced that the Recorder was detained at a board meeting, and the trial was further put off until 2 o'clock.

Handwriting Expert Kinsley, who was on the stand most of the afternoon of Wednesday, continued his evidence yesterday, and is yet to be cross-examined by Mr. Weeks

the number of cases since then. He finally told Mr. Weeks that he had testified thirty-four times this year.

"Does that mean thirty-four cases?"

"No, thirty-four times."

"And the six times you have testified in this case are included in that number?"

"Yes."

"You also consider yourself something of an expert in inks and chemicals, do you not?"

"Yes."

"Where did you acquire your knowledge of chemistry?"

"In a general way, in school, and from reading."

"How old were you when you left school?"

"About seventeen years."

"And when did you study chemistry?"

"During the first years of a four-years' course in the high school."

RECOGNIZES NO AUTHORITIES.

"Have the main points of your knowledge of handwriting come from your experience as a teacher of handwriting?"

"That probably paved the way for my study."

Mr. Kinsley said that there was no recognized school of handwriting, but that they were all eclectic. The Spencerian school, he said, had been swallowed up by modifications.

"Do you recognize any authorities in your profession, any published works?" he was asked.

"There are two works. I don't know that I recognize them as authorities."

"Have you read them?"

"Yes."

"And you only know of two?"

"Only two in the English language. I never read any in any other language."

"Do you apply the same rule or method in determining the authorship of all disputed handwriting?"

"Practically the same."

Recorder Goff interposed at this point and said that Mr. Weeks had gone far enough on the subject of qualification. Mr. Kinsley told the Court that in all he had testified from 100 to 150 times, and the Recorder said he would permit him to testify as an expert.

Mr. Kinsley then testified, in reply to a question asked by Mr. Osborne, that in his opinion the bogus Cornish letter and the writing made by Molineux at the witness's dictation were the work of the same hand. Mr. Weeks interposed an objection, making the points that the matter was not a case of disputed handwriting within the provisions of the laws of 1880 and 1888; that the expert was not qualified; that the standard of comparison was not sufficiently proved, and was not the genuine and natural handwriting of the defendant, and that Chapter 555 of the laws of 1888 and Chapter 36 of the laws of 1889 were unconstitutional in taking from the jury and investing in the Court the authority to determine the standards and genuineness of handwritings.

MR. WEEKS IS OVERRULED.

"Do you dispute the standard?" asked the Recorder.

"There are three or four," answered Mr. Weeks.

"Will you answer my question?"

"I am unable to do so while it is in that form," said Mr. Weeks.

The objections were overruled.

Mr. Kinsley then explained his reasons for believing that the samples he held were written by the same hand—that of Molineux. In the "Harpster" letter, he said, there were two styles of the letter "f." One formed an angle and the other a loop. The capital "A" was formed like a small "a" enlarged. There was a distinct break between the "I" and the "d" in "consider." In "confidential" there was a break between the "n" and "t" and also between the "i" and the "a." There were also breaks between the "e" and "a" in "greatly," and between the "e" and "c" in "appreciated."

Exhibit No. 38 for identification, a letter written by Molineux to Dr. Austen, was then put in evidence. It is as follows:

New York Athletic Club.

My Dear Austen: This will be handed to you by my friend, Mr. Charles Allen, a young gentleman who wishes to find some position where his knowledge of chemistry will be of service to him. Anything you can do or suggest for him will be appreciated. He has been with me for a year or more and I have found him competent and obliging. Most cordially yours,

ROLAND MOLINEUX.

July 28, 1898.

With the introduction of this letter Mr. Kinsley pointed out that there was a break between the "e" and "c" and between "i" and "a" in "appreciated." There was a break between the "n" and "d" in "handed" and "friend"; between "i" and "c" in "service," and between "i" and "a" in "cordially." The witness also pointed out that there was a break between the "n" and "d" in "Roland." Mr. Kinsley also said that in the word "Allen" the capital "A" was made like a small "a" enlarged.

"In other words, you find the same characteristics in this letter to Dr. Austen as in the disputed writing to Stearns, signed 'Cornish.' Is that right?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"That is right," said Mr. Kinsley.

"To what do you attribute that?"

"It involves the same pen habit."

MR. McINTYRE ON THE STAND.

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre was introduced as a witness while Mr. Kinsley was on the stand.

"Did you know Katherine J. Adams in her lifetime?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"I did," replied Mr. McIntyre.

"And did you see her dead?"

"Yes."

"When and where?"

"At 61 West Eighty-sixth Street on the night of Dec. 28, 1898."

"Was any one else there at the time?"

"Yes; Dr. Weston, several police officers, Mrs. Rogers, and Mr. Adams, the son and daughter of the deceased; Mr. Hovey, and Mrs. Hovey."

After much argument, it was decided to call Mr. McIntyre on Wednesday for cross-examination.

Dr. Lederle was called to the stand to testify as to his making the photographic copies of the letters in evidence, and the session closed with Mr. Kinsley still on the stand. The trial will be continued at 10.30 this morning.

After the court had adjourned Mr. Carvalho said that the reasons for his belief put forth by Mr. Kinsley were of absolutely no avail in determining the authorship of disputed writings. He said that 77 per cent. of all the people in the world who wrote failed to connect the preceding letter with either "a," "o," "d," or "g."

Some idea of the nature of Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton's testimony for the defense can be gained by his statement to a reporter that handwriting experts paid no attention to the pathological questions involved in handwriting or the conditions of mind under which certain writings were made. These pathological questions played a large part in the Dreyfus trial in France, when Prof. Bertillon was on the stand for the State. Dr. Hamilton would not say what line his testimony in this regard would take.

Alleged Counterfeiters Held.

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—William Davis, alias William Williams, and Annie Hubert, known as his wife, arrived from Oklahoma to-day in custody of United States Marshal Thompson and Deputy Fossett of Guthrie, where they had been arrested on behalf of officers of this district on the charge of counterfeiting Canadian bank notes. Both were arraigned before Judge Colt in the United States Court, the indictment charging the prisoners with counterfeiting on nineteen counts. Bail was placed at $7,000 each, and in default of the same the prisoners were remanded to jail.

New Michigan Copper Company.

HOUGHTON, Mich., Dec. 7.—The Champion Copper Company filed articles of incorporation here to-day. The capitalization is $2,500,000, with a cash capital of $100,000. William A. and Charles H. Paine, Frederick Stanwood, George E. Leonard, and Frederick Hall of Boston, with John H. Rice and Albert R. Gray of Houghton are the Directors of the new company. The mining property, which is valued at $500,000, is located twenty miles south of here, and is now being opened. One hundred men are employed.

Omaha Jeweler Says He Was Shot.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 7.—In an altercation to-day between G. C. Porter, a newspaper correspondent, and Albert Edholm, a leading jeweler, in the latter's store, Edholm was seriously wounded in the face. He says Porter shot him, but Porter insists that a hole under the eye was made by the hammer of a revolver with which he admits having struck Edholm. Porter was arrested and released in $1,000 bond.

Starved Herself to Death.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 7.—Mrs. Sarah A. Lansdowne of Stanbury, Mo., died at the home of her stepmother, Mrs. Dr. Doane, in this city to-day, from forced starvation. She had become crazed over religion, and refused to eat or drink. For the past fourteen days, save for a little nourishment forced down her throat, she had not partaken of a mouthful of food or a drop of water.

RELIGIOUS DISCUSSION FATAL.

Old Man Assaults a "Divine Healer" and Drops Dead.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 7.—A special dispatch from Butte, Montana, says that Prof. Malachy Dwyer, an old resident of Butte, formerly of Ogdensburg, N. Y., during a heated religious discussion with J. S. Charlebois, the divine healer, attempted to strike the latter. Charlebois called on God to protect him, and Dwyer dropped dead. The men were in the public library at the time.

Charlebois, who is from Helena, is editor of a publication called The Living Truth. During his discussion with Dwyer, he made a statement with reference to the Pope which Dwyer resented. Dwyer called Charlebois a liar and made a rush for him with upraised hand to strike him. Charlebois says he stood up and called on God to protect him, and before Dwyer could strike he dropped dead. Dwyer was sixty-eight years old.

The Coroner's inquest this evening developed the fact that death was due to heart failure, produced by excitement.

STUDENTS ABANDON BOSTON.

They Object to the "Rabid Rationalism" Taught at the University.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 7.—Nine students of the School of Theology, Boston University, have just transferred their allegiance to Drew Seminary, Madison, N. J., owing to what they term the "rabid rationalism" which is taught in the institution here. Hinckly G. Mitchell is the instructor against whose teachings they protested.

The protestants asked that Prof. Mitchell be not reappointed when his term expired, which will be in the course of a month. A counter petition signed by 240 students was also filed. The Trustees replied that they had investigated the matter and gave Prof. Mitchell his re-election a month ahead of time to show their confidence in him. Thereupon the nine students appealed to the Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and were told by that body, that they must either cease their agitation or leave the school.

At the head of the agitation was the Rev. W. W. Schenck, who was supplying the pulpit at a church in Franklin, Mass. On Friday last he resigned the pastorate, and later publicly explained his reasons as follows:

"Coming from the West to Boston University School of Theology no years ago, he was shocked to find the most rabid rationalism being taught as Old Testament exercises, under cover of a leading Universalist school. Believing it his duty, not alone as a personal matter, but in the interest of Methodism at large, he antagonized the offending professor by demanding proof, which was not forthcoming.

"Coming to Messianic prophecy only half a truth was taught. Further on Jesus Christ was authority on Old Testament Scripture. The miraculous conception was set aside and the atoning blood made non-essential."

Mr. Schenck then explained the disagreements at the university, at which he was a divinity student, and that the young men, himself included, would withdraw to Drew Seminary. Mr. Schenck was accorded a vote of thanks for his labors in the parish.

President Warren of the university confirms the story of the dissensions, and says that the matter cannot be further considered until the next meeting of the Bishops. Prof. Mitchell declines to be interviewed.

It is claimed that only strong discipline has prevented the student body from making a demonstration in behalf of the Faculty.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE BURNED.

Loss to Owner, Camiele Weidenfeld, a Manhattan Broker, May Be $30,000.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Dec. 7.—The handsome residence on the property of Camiele Weidenfeld, a New York broker, was destroyed to-night by a fire which, it is believed was due to incendiary origin. The house was on what was known as the Edwin S. Cowles estate. It was purchased last Spring by Mr. Weidenfeld for $40,000, and was being entirely refitted and improved.

The house was of Colonial style, and very large. There was much fine furniture in it, but a large portion of this was saved. Atlantic Engine and the Hook and Ladder Company went to the scene, but there was no water available in sufficient quantities to be of any use. The firemen and many volunteers aided in saving the furniture. It is estimated that Mr. Weidenfeld's loss on the house and the furniture burned, will be between $25,000 and $30,000.

William Velsor, Superintendent of the estate, who lives in the lodge at the entrance to the ground, was absent to-night, but his daughter said that there had been no furnace fire in the building. None of the workmen who were overhauling the building had been in for several hours before the fire was discovered.

The house was situated on a knoll midway between Oyster Bay Village and Gov. Roosevelt's residence. The Travers residence and the homes of the Morris's, Montaunts, and Townsends are close by. The house overlooks the two bays, Long Island Sound, and Connecticut shore.

MAY CURE TUBERCULOSIS.

Prof. Crotte's Electrical Remedy Being Tested at St. Luke's Hospital.

The medical staff of St. Luke's Hospital, One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, are watching an experiment with Prof. Francisque Crotte's electrical cure for tuberculosis, which has been in progress for several weeks. It is said that the results thus far obtained are encouraging. The fact that the experiment was being made has been kept very quiet, for the reason that the medical staff of St. Luke's, who are acting as a jury, while the cure is on trial before them, are very loath to render a verdict until a fair and impartial test has been given.

Prof. Crotte's electrical machine which furnishes the static currents that, he declares, kills the microbes of consumption in the lungs of the patient, is guarded very carefully, and few have seen it. The currents from the machine pass through sponges into the lungs of the patient, while the jury carefully watch and note the progress of the cure.

Prof. Crotte thus describes his method: "By static currents of electricity I convey to the organism of persons afflicted with diseased lungs formic aldehyde that kills the microbes of disease in the lungs. I am proving to the world, day by day, that in a period of one to three months, my method of treatment cures every case of tuberculosis in the first degree. It cures in two or three months three-fourths of the cases of tuberculosis in the second degree, and in the third degree thirty in a hundred are cured. I cannot replace a lung, I cannot restore a life, but I can aid nature."

The Rev. Dr. Baker, Superintendent of St. Luke's Hospital, when seen yesterday afternoon, said: "I am very sorry that this matter has been made public at the present time, for the reason that it will undoubtedly raise hopes in the hearts of many unfortunates. We would much rather have kept the matter a secret until a thorough test has been given to the method."

Baptist Social Union Dinner.

Frederick William Holls, Secretary of the American Commission to the Peace Conference at The Hague, Sergt. Fritz Andrae, and Private William H. Reeves, Jr., late of the United States Signal Corps at Manila, were guests and speakers at the monthly dinner of the Baptist Social Union of New York at Sherry's last night. Mr. Holls delivered an address on "America at the Peace Conference." The two Philippine war veterans united in a lecture on "Manila, Luzon, and Its People," illustrated with stereopticon views.

Brooklyn Church Calls a Pastor.

The Rev. Dr. John Reid, pastor of a Presbyterian church in Detroit, was unanimously chosen last night to succeed the Rev. T. A. Nelson as pastor of the Memorial Presbyterian Church, at Seventh Avenue and St. John's Place, Brooklyn. The Rev. Mr. Nelson resigned on account of poor health six months ago after a pastorate of twenty years. The salary of the new pastor will be $5,500 a year.

Russian Paper on British Friendship.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 7.—The Novoe-Vremya, commenting upon President McKinley's message to Congress, says: "The statement that the United States declines all alliances serves as a reply to Mr. Chamberlain. Great Britain's feelings of kinship with the United States will last as long as it is to the advantage of England. The present feeling of kinship is one of the most singular episodes in contemporary history."

The Philadelphia at San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Philadelphia has arrived at San Francisco.

Sleeve Buttons.

We direct especial attention to our assortment of Diamond Link Sleeve Buttons.

Dumb-bell Buttons, .	$3.00 to 11.00
Etruscan Link Buttons, .	$4.50 to 18.00
Amethyst Link Buttons, .	$4.50 to 14.00
Enamelled Link Buttons, .	$6.00 to 75.00
Diamond Link Buttons, .	$7.50 to 100.00

Theodore A. Kohn & Son

JEWELERS

56 West 23d Street

MAY HOLD UP NEW BRIDGE.

Rival Franchise Alleged to be Behind Bills Offered by Senator Platt and Mr. Sulzer.

Two bills which have been introduced in Congress this week are said to have a considerable bearing on the bridge situation in this city. These measures, which are alleged to be identical, were presented in the Senate by Mr. Platt of New York and in the House by Mr. Sulzer. They provide for the extension of the time in which "the East River Bridge, now in course of construction" must be built, for five years from Jan. 1, 1900. According to Commissioner Boyle of the East River Bridge Commission, the bills are in the interest of the Raney bridge franchise, which will expire on Jan. 1 next unless the time is extended.

This franchise is for a bridge extending from Manhattan Island to Blackwell's Island and thence to Long Island City. The routes of the proposed Raney bridge and the projected Manhattan-Queens bridge, for which bonds were authorized on Tuesday, are practically identical, so that the extension of the franchise for the former would necessitate, it is stated, the purchase by the city of all rights under it before the projected Manhattan-Queens bridge could be built.

For years the owners of the Raney franchise have been endeavoring to sell it to the city. When the site for the Manhattan-Queens Bridge was selected, Bridge Commissioner Shea said that the Raney franchise would expire before work could be begun, hence there would be no need for the city to acquire any private rights conferred under it. He also declared that he was opposed to any such purchase by the city, either at that point or any other.

Rumors have frequently been current for some time that the Raney franchise had passed into the hands of politicians; that these politicians intended to force the city to buy them out. Little credence was given to these rumors, however, until the introduction of the franchise extension bills called attention to them. The introduction of these measures, following so closely upon the action of the Board of Estimate in authorizing bonds to begin work on the bridge, which will traverse the site of the proposed Raney structure, caused considerable comment in municipal official circles yesterday, though no one was prepared to express any opinion as to the responsibility.

NATIONAL BUSINESS LEAGUE.

F. W. Peck Declines Re-election as President—Programme Next Year.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Ferdinand W. Peck has declined re-election as President of the National Business League. His duties as Commissioner General to the Paris Exposition will make his presence in Paris necessary during the coming year, and he has notified the Directors of the league that he will not be a candidate for another term.

At the annual meeting of the league, which will be held here two weeks hence, an effort will be made to elect some prominent Eastern business man to the place.

The league has outlined for the coming year and for its campaign before the present session of Congress two important subjects. The one is the extension of the civil service rules to the Consular Service, and the other is the addition of the pooling privilege to the inter-State Commerce act.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE ALUMNI.

The Annual Dinner at Delmonico's—Dr. Slicer on Trusts.

The Williams Alumni Association, some 120 strong, met for its annual dinner in Delmonico's large ballroom last night. Good music, feasting, and college songs breathing the old campus spirit helped to make the occasion a pleasant one, and the speeches were entertaining. One anxiously expected guest, President Franklin Carter of Williams College, who is also a graduate of the class of '62, was detained by recent family bereavement from attending, so that the Faculty was not represented. Henry L. Nelson, '67, President of the association, acted as toastmaster.

Among those present were: Hamilton W. Mable, '67; A. V. W. Van Vechten, '47; J. Edward Simmons, '62; Francis L. Stetson, '67; H. D. Nicoll, '83; C. B. Hubbell, '74; the Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge, '54; Eugene Delano, '66; Dr. Vanderpool Adriance, '90; C. T. Barney, '70, and Rufus R. Graves, '91.

Dr. J. L. Canfield, '68, was the first speaker introduced by Mr. Nelson. He deprecated the custom of putting the college Professor on a pedestal and hesitating to replace him when a better man could be found for the position. The Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer, the next speaker, said in part:

"Some one came to me the other day with a question as to what feature in my career I regarded as most important, or words to that effect—some fool question like that. [Laughter.] I said: 'I haven't any career. I've been too busy to have a career. I've not been unfortunate enough to have a biography, and I wouldn't perpetuate an autobiography if I could. But if you ask me what there is in my make-up that I would be least willing to let go, it is the power of sustained effort, the power of getting hold and not letting go—especially if it's a public office.'" [Laughter.]

Dr. Slicer went on to treat of the importance of sociology and adverted to the President's reference to trusts in his message. "The trust," said he, "is only an aspect of commercial development due to the social state. It can no more be treated as a disease than can the rounding out of a muscle in the human body. The mistake of the labor union is the mistake of the near-sighted view. The mistake on the other side is that of the doctrinaire. One is too immersed in present events. The other is divorced from the contemporary."

Dr. Slicer also dwelt on the value of patriotism, and condemned an expression of Tolstoi, written by the author to a man in this city in the last six months, namely: "Patriotism is a vice, and belongs to the tribal condition."

Michael O'Donnell Adjudged Insane.

Michael O'Donnell, alias John Williams, who stabbed Charles Scanlon on Oct. 22 so seriously that he died three days later, was adjudged insane yesterday afternoon. O'Donnell served over ten years of a thirty-year term in Sing Sing on conviction of a robbery, afterward confessed by his brother, and was pardoned Dec. 14, 1898, after the real criminal had confessed the crime on his deathbed. It is believed that his long incarceration affected his mind.

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PAIN'S FIREWORKS FAILURE.

The Company Makes an Assignment, Owing to a Sham-Battle Accident and a Fire.

Pain's Fireworks Company, which maintained branches in Chicago and Boston, in addition to its headquarters at 12 Park Place, this city, made an assignment yesterday in Brooklyn to Bertram Gardner, a lawyer of 82 Nassau Street. The following statement in regard to the matter was given out:

"The assignment is stated to be principally due to complications arising from an accident occuring at Columbus, Ohio, during a sham battle, resulting in a large number of suits for damages for injuries, as well as the disastrous fire which occurred at the company's factory last Summer. The fireworks trade has also been depressed for some months past. The amount of the liabilities is stated to be about $70,000, with assets which are believed to fully cover the indebtedness if carefully handled. Mr. Pain stated that the company was compelled to file the assignment owing to the threatened action of certain creditors, who sought to obtain preference by suit, his desire being that all creditors should share alike because he felt confident that the company would come through all right and without loss to any of the creditors. The assignee is now preparing the necessary schedules."

Henry J. Pain, the President of the company, comes from a family famous in England and throughout Europe as pyrotechnists, and he himself has been in the business for about fifteen years. The present company was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York in March, 1898, with a capital of $200,000, which, however, was reduced to $135,000 in September, 1896. William W. Yard is the Treasurer of the concern and James F. Graham is the Secretary. Mr. Pain makes his home at the Gilsey House, but neither he nor the other officers could be found last evening. The fire referred to occurred on June 8 at Parkville, near Coney Island.

The company is best known in the vicinity of New York for the fire spectacles which have been among the leading attractions at Manhattan Beach for a number of years.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE BRONX.

The Borough Board Takes Action in Regard to New Parks.

The Board of Public Improvements of the Borough of the Bronx held a lively meeting yesterday afternoon at the Municipal Building, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Third Avenue. President Haffen presided.

Among those present was Councilman Herman Sulzer, whose district laps into the Borough of the Bronx, and who is thereby entitled to sit at the meetings of both the Bronx and Manhattan local boards. Councilman Sulzer offered a recommendation providing for an elevated approach to the new Willis Avenue bridge, in One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street. Alderman Geiger took exception to this and asked why Mr. Sulzer came to the Bronx Board with such a resolution, when it appertained to the Borough of Manhattan. "Simply as a matter of courtesy," replied Mr. Sulzer.

In executive session the board decided to recommend the establishment of a public park at the Willis Avenue approach of the bridge, providing the cost be assessed on the city at large. Similar action was taken in regard to Bensonia Cemetery, 6th St. Ann's Avenue, near One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street.

HOPEFUL FOR TUSKEGEE FUND.

Mr. Washington to Speak at Yonkers and East Orange.

Booker T. Washington, Principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, was in excellent spirits when a TIMES reporter saw him at the Grand Union Hotel last night and asked about the prospects of raising the $500,000 needed for the institute's endowment fund.

"The outlook is most encouraging," he said. "In addition to the munificent gift of $50,000 by Mr. and Mrs. Collis P. Huntington, another New York gentleman to-day donated $2,000. I am not at liberty to give his name. We have already secured $124,000, and there is the contingent $25,000 referred to by ex-President Cleveland in his letter. Yes, I am very hopeful of success.

"I am to speak in the Rev. Dr. Behrends's Central Congregational Church in Brooklyn to-morrow night on the Tuskegee Institute appeal. On Sunday afternoon and evening I shall speak on the same subject in Yonkers, N. Y., and East Orange, N. J."

TO FIGHT HER FATHER'S WILL.

Mrs. Hupfel Sues Her Stepmother, Widow of Michael Kuntz.

Mrs. Lena Hupfel, wife of the brewer, Adolph Hupfel, and daughter of the late Michael Kuntz, who established the American Brewing Company's plant, has brought suit against her stepmother, Mrs. Augusta Kuntz, in an effort to break her father's will, in which he cuts her off with $1,000. Mrs. Hupfel brings the suit on the ground that the will filed for probate on Nov. 6, 1899, was not her father's last will, that undue influence was used, and that the testator was not in his right mind when the will was drawn. The estate is valued at about $190,000, and consists of a second mortgage on the plant of the American Brewing Company for $110,000, real estate valued at $45,000, and $54,000 in other mortgages.

Mr. Kuntz's first wife died about ten years ago, and almost immediately afterward he married again, against the wishes of his family. His daughter refused to visit him, and they did not speak for years. A conference looking toward a settlement of the case was held yesterday, but little was accomplished, as Mrs. Hupfel expressed her intention to fight the case. She is represented by Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall.

TALK OF A NEW BOAT LINE.

Rumored Pennsylvania Plan to Compete with the New Haven.

It was reported in Wall Street yesterday that a company was being formed, in which Pennsylvania Railroad interests are largely identified, to operate a line of express steamboats between New York and Boston in competition with the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. The capitalization of the new company was set down as over $10,000,000, and it was said that the new boats would make close connections with the Pennsylvania terminals in this city and would proceed direct to Boston.

Wall Street, however, paid little attention to the report. In the first place it is known that the relations between the Pennsylvania and the New Haven systems are very harmonious at present; while in the second it is pointed out that the New Haven does not cater to boat passengers direct to Boston. It has various boat lines to different points, but none to Boston; and it is recalled that it is really taking off some of its boats, not finding their operation profitable. The Pennsylvania system might be able to operate successfully a direct Boston line, but if it did it would not be in opposition to the New Haven system. As a matter of fact, however, the Street has no specific knowledge of any such intention as that intimated on the part of the Pennsylvania system, nor can any information on the subject be learned from inquiry.

Dr. Dixon Plans New Church.

The Rev. A. C. Dixon is planning for the construction of a new church in Brooklyn, to cost $125,000. His idea is to have a large auditorium for evangelistic services, capable of seating 2,000 persons. He also contemplates a roof auditorium for Summer services. Work on the new church may be begun next Spring.

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Especial attention is called to our new small Grands.

Open evenings from Dec. 18th to 23d inclusive.

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33 Union Square—West,
Between 16th and 17th Streets, New York.

MANY MEETINGS IN NEW HAVEN.

Ten Leading Societies to Hold Annual Gatherings There.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 7.—Beginning Dec. 28 ten of the leading scientific societies of the country will hold annual meetings in this city. The societies are the American Society of Naturalists, the Association of American Anatomists, the American Morphological Society, the American Physiological Society, the American Psychological Society, the American Folk-Lore Society, the Society of Plant Morphology, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Chemical Society, and the Archæological Society of America.

There will be a large number of well-known scientific and literary men here at the meetings. Prof. Charles Eliot Norton of Harvard will address the Archaeological Institute. Prof. Tracy Peck of Yale will speak on "The Roman Forum," Prof. Thomas D. Seymour of Yale on "Homeric Wars," and among speakers will be Prof. Goodman of Harvard, Prof. F. W. Putnam of Harvard, and Profs. Wright, White, and Chase of Harvard.

With the American Society of Naturalists will be Prof. Eddison E. Verrill of Yale, Prof. Thomas Dwight of the Harvard Medical School, Prof. R. H. Chittenden of Yale, Prof. W. B. Scott of Princeton, and Prof. Joseph Jastrow of Wisconsin.

FISH, GAME, AND FOREST LEAGUE

Action on Proposed Changes in Game Laws—Officers Elected.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 7.—The New York State Fish, Game, and Forest League, in annual session to-day, adopted twelve amendments reducing penalties for violation of the fish and game laws, recommended a law to punish severely those who shoot hunters by accident, and voted down a law to license hunters from outside the State. The following officers were elected:

Robert B. Lawrence of Flushing, President; W. E. Wolcott of Utica, Vice President; Ernest G. Gould of Seneca Falls, Secretary, and A. C. Cornwall of Alexandria Bay, Treasurer.

The Chairman of the Law Committee, to succeed C. R. Lapham of Canandaigua, is Walter S. MacGregor of this city.

STATE EDUCATIONAL BILL.

ALBANY, Dec. 7.—Commissioner Lincoln of the statutory revision commission completed to-day the draft of the bill decided upon by the special educational committee which recently had under discussion the question of uniting the State Board of Regents and the department of Public Instruction. The bill is on the lines decided upon by the commission. It reduces the regents to nine, and gives them power to name a Commissioner of Public Instruction.

The bill in its present form is not expected to go through, and will have to be revised again when the educational commission meets, on Dec. 14. Neither the Regents nor the Department of Public Instruction like it now that its various provisions have been regularly tabulated, and Commissioner Lincoln has had an opportunity to critically examine the completed draft.

GAS EXPLOSION AT RYE.

RYE, N. Y., Dec. 7.—A gas stove exploded in the St. Benedict's Home here last night in a room where fifteen sisters were seated at the supper table. The stove was shattered. None of the sisters was hurt, though Sister Mary John was hit on the heel by a fragment of the stove.

The gas was turned off promptly and no fire resulted. All the glass in the windows and every bit of china on the table and walls were smashed by the concussion.

Pere Marquette Consolidation.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 7.—At the adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago and West Michigan and the Detroit, Grand Rapids and Western Railroad, held here to-day, the transfer of both roads to the Pere Marquette Railway Company was ratified by the unanimous vote of all the stock represented. The action was merely formal. It is generally expected that Charles M. Heald will retain the presidency.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—W. N. McMillan, London; J. Graham Wright, Glasgow; M. E. Ingalls, President of the "Big Four" Railway Company, Cincinnati.

SAVOY—Robert Gross, Berlin.

BUCKINGHAM—Clara Butt, the singer; William D. Beck, Indianapolis.

NETHERLAND—A. Saltren Willett, England.

MANHATTAN—Judge Henry Dykman, White Plains.

MURRAY HILL—Gen. Amasa J. Parker, Albany.

HOLLAND—Harry Whitney, New Haven.

IMPERIAL—R. E. McKisson, Cleveland.

ALBEMARLE—Edwin T. Atkins, Boston; A. H. Taylor, London.

ASTOR—W. F. Dunn, Havana; Dr. Hugh Pitcairn, United States Consul at Hamburg, Germany.

GRAND—Benton C. Decker, United States Navy; E. M. Hoffman, Elmira.

FIFTH AVENUE—Thomas C. Noyes, Washington, D. C.

MAJESTIC—Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, Madison; Miss Bardon, Locust; Archbishop Ryan, Philadelphia; Mrs. Norhill, Newark; Mr. and Mrs. Hempty, C. Thomas, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Corbin, New Haven; T. King, Boston; Robert Lyle, New York.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, brisk southwesterly winds.

The barometer is low over the Northern districts from the Pacific Coast to the Upper St. Lawrence Valley. Rain has fallen in Texas, Southern New Mexico, and in the Pacific Coast States, and rain or snow from the extreme Upper Mississippi Valley over the lake regions. The temperature is below the seasonal average in the Atlantic Coast States and the Southwest, and is generally above the normal in the central valleys, the lake regions, and the Northwest.

The weather will moderate in the Atlantic Coast States to-day, with rain or snow in Northern New York and Northern New England. Rain is indicated for the Southwestern States and on the Middle and North Pacific Coast districts. Rain is likely to occur to-morrow in the Gulf States. Along the New England Coast the winds will be fresh from the southwest to-day. Along the Middle Atlantic Coast brisk southwesterly winds will prevail. Along the South Atlantic Coast the winds will be mostly light to fresh from the northeast. The display of storm signals will be discontinued for the season on Lake Michigan after Dec. 9, on Lake Huron after Dec. 11, and on Lakes Erie and Ontario after Dec. 14. The display of storm signals will be discontinued on Lake Superior with the closing of the locks at Sault Ste. Marie.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1898.	1899.	TIMES. 1899.
8 A. M.	31	22	34
6 A. M.	32	22	28
9 A. M.	37	26	30
12 M.	39	30	35
4 P. M.	36	33	37
6 P. M.	35	34	37
9 P. M.	35	36	37
12 P. M.	31	37	36

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	34
Weather Bureau	30
Corresponding date 1898	35
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	37

The maximum temperature yesterday was 37 degrees at 10 P. M. and the minimum 22 degrees at 5 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 62 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 66 per cent. The barometer at 8 A. M. read 30.54 and at 8 P. M. 30.39.

BURST A BLOOD VESSEL.

Injury to G. Reis the Result of Trying to Sing High C.

G. Reis, a tenor and member of what is known on the vaudeville stage as the Verdi Trio, while engaged yesterday afternoon on the roof of the New York Theatre in demonstrating his ability as a singer in anticipation of obtaining a position in the forthcoming production of the new extravaganza, "Broadway to Tokio," to be produced early in January at the New York Theatre, burst a blood vessel. An attack of paralysis followed.

Arrangements were made by Manager William L. Lykens, a vaudeville agent, early in the week for the members of the trio to visit the roof garden and submit their services to a test and demonstrate if their ability warranted the management in engaging them for the new production.

August Wagner, a basso, and Mme. Del Costo, soprano, are the other members of the trio. After the trio had rendered several selections, Reis asked the privilege of singing a solo. He selected the aria "Di Quella Pira," from Verdi's opera of "Il Trovatore," which he mastered in a clear and clever manner, until he attempted to reach the high C.

It was during this effort he was seen to grasp for a chair. He was carried to the office of Manager Lykens on the floor below. A physician discovered that the tenor had burst a blood vessel, which accounted for the stroke of paralysis.

An ambulance took the singer to the Walton Oxygen Hospital, on Fifth Avenue, near Forty-third Street, where, it was said late last night, his condition was unchanged.

The Verdi trio was engaged to sing next week at Keith's Union Square Theatre, but it is thought by the manager that the engagement will have to be canceled unless the tenor's condition should greatly improve between now and Monday.

OLD BROOKLYNITE'S PRIZE.

Mr. Jones's Little Daughter Brings Him a Loving-Cup.

The Society of Old Brooklynites met last night in the Surrogate's Court, Hall of Records, and debated with spirit the pros and cons of the expansion question. A majority favored expansion. Among those who opposed it was Thomas B. Jones, who has achieved local fame as the winner of the society's prizes.

Some time ago the society offered a silver spoon to the member who should first become thereafter a happy father. To Mr. Jones there came a bright little boy and he got the spoon. Then the society offered a silver loving cup to the member who should first become the father of another child. On Nov. 6 a pretty little daughter was born to Mr. Jones. At last evening's meeting he was the recipient of hearty congratulations.

A special committee was appointed to select the cup, to have it properly inscribed, and to present it to Mr. Jones.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

QUINCY, Mass., Dec. 7.—The car house of the Boston and Quincy Street Railway was burned this morning, together with a large number of cars, causing a loss of about $60,000.

NORWOOD, Mass., Dec. 7.—The oil cloth factory of Chandler & Gay was burned to-day. About forty workmen will be thrown out of employment. The loss is estimated at $25,000; fully insured.

OSHAWA, Ont., Dec. 7.—Fire this morning destroyed the plant of the McLaughlin Carriage Company here. Nearly 400 men are thrown out of employment. The loss will be heavy.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.

12:50 A. M.—432 Forest Avenue; Charles Burger; damage, $1,000.

2 A. M.—464 Eighth Avenue; James Waterman; damage, $150.

2:15 A. M.—754 Eighth Avenue; John Miller; damage, $35.

10:05 A. M.—600 Ninth Avenue; Bernard Curry; damage, $2,500.

10:30 A. M.—310 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; Elizabeth Hall; damage, $35.

10:35 A. M.—Libert Street and Pelham Avenue; Miss Ada Moore; damage, $500.

11:30 A. M.—163 Allen Street; Bernard Schwartz; damage, slight.

11:30 A. M.—494 Pearl Street; Rosa Philgiar; damage, slight.

11:40 A. M.—125 Forsyth Street, Abraham Golberg; damage, slight.

2:45 P. M.—131 West Third Street; Vita Bondilanu; damage, slight.

3:45 P. M.—254 West Thirty-eight Street; Sadie Grey; damage, $25.

4 P. M.—698 East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street; S. Hecht; damage, $100.

4:00 P. M.—577 Broadway; Pacific Novelty Company and others; damage, $75,000.

4:10 P. M.—32 Warren Street; Keller Publishing Company; damage, $700.

5:45 P. M.—507 Greenwich Street; John Clancey; damage, $75.

6:10 P. M.—220 Ninth Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.

6:45 P. M.—582 Fifth Avenue; John J. Mason; damage, $25.

7:15 P. M.—738 Sixth

BULLER READY TO FIGHT

Leaves for the Front, and a Big Battle Is Expected.

METHUEN AGAIN IN COMMAND

Dead Boers Pollute the Water of the Modder River, Causing Sickness Among British Soldiers.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—A dispatch, dated Pietermaritzburg, Dec. 5, says that Gen Buller and his staff have started for the front.

This is held to indicate that all the preparations for an advance to the relief of Ladysmith are complete, and that stirring news will soon be received. The fact that Lord Methuen is announced as resuming his command at almost the same moment is interpreted in some quarters to mean that battles will be fought simultaneously in Natal and Spytfontein. It appears doubtful, however, whether Gen. Methuen's force is yet ready for what will evidently be a heavy encounter.

The construction of the temporary bridge across the Modder River has entailed enormous labor, and even now the structure is liable to be washed away should a heavy storm come. Gen. Methuen has been obliged to move his camp a mile north in consequence of the unsanitary state of the stream, due to the presence of the bodies of dead Boers. As the railway bridge was completely destroyed, he was compelled to leave a considerable force to protect his communications.

A special correspondent sends the interesting information regarding Boer tactics that Commandant General Joubert has given general orders to reserve fire until the British are within the close range of 400 yards. At the Modder River battle the Free State burghers became nervous, opened fire prematurely, thus revealing their position, and frustrated the Boer plans.

The Daily Mail publishes a dispatch from Julian Ralph at Modder River, who says:

"The Kimberley people are troubled by the necessity of feeding 10,000 Basutos in the diamond fields, whom the Boers refuse to allow to depart, and who, should they fail to get enough meat, would become discontented and restless.

"On the night of the battle at Modder River, Kimberley, missing the accustomed signals from there, was in great anxiety, fearing that we had been defeated. The fact was that we did not use our searchlight for fear the Boer guns would wreck the apparatus. Five hundred and thirty Boers were killed or wounded in the battle here. That number has already been accounted for, and the enemy losses were probably much heavier."

The Morning Post publishes an article warning the British public that "the disillusionment already experienced respecting the Boer forces in Natal is likely to be repeated on the Western border."

It says that men are wanted everywhere and asks why the splendid body of 20,000 Royal Marines is now being employed in sweeping floors and washing paint in England and is not sent out to handle the naval guns, instead of the hurriedly trained men, unfamiliar with these weapons, who have gone.

The Government has decided to dispatch to South Africa at the earliest possible moment a cavalry brigade of about 4,000 men.

Baron Loch, ex-Governor of Cape Colony and British High Commissioner for South Africa, lecturing in London last evening, related some of his experiences with President Krüger. He said the remarks of the Transvaal President years ago showed that he contemplated just the state of affairs which had now arisen. Mr. Krüger even expressed a desire to have a seaport, and said the Transvaal hoped to have a navy some day.

The Times, commenting upon Lord Loch's reminiscences, says that they prove up to the hilt the Dutch ambition for Dutch supremacy in South Africa.

The Berlin correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "The German steamer Konig has just arrived at Loranzo Marquez with the German and Dutch Red Cross contingents. She has also thirteen German, two French, and one Swedish officers who are going to join the Boers."

A story was current at Durban Dec. 5 to the effect that the Boers made what is thought to have been their final effort to capture Ladysmith Dec. 4, and were defeated and retreated. As the story was brought by runners, it should be received with caution, as the unreliability of these "Kafirgrams" is notorious. According to this report, the Boers opened a furious bombardment during the morning of Dec. 4, continued it for hours, when the British finally silenced the Boer guns, made a sortie, and hard fighting followed, the Boers retreating after very heavy losses, estimated in hundreds.

The dispatches from Frere Camp partially confirm a retirement of Free State burghers from the vicinity of Ladysmith, but do not indicate that the retreat was the result of a defeat on the previous day, while the statement in the same dispatch that the Boers were firing into Ladysmith, shows the Boer guns were still active. It is also pointed out that all suggestions of weakening refer to the Free Staters. Apparently the Transvaal Boers are still full of fight, though it is reiterated that they are short of supplies.

According to a dispatch from Gen. Schalk Burger's Laager, dated Dec. 3, the French and Austrian military attaches had arrived there, while the German attaches had gone to join the Boer forces along the Tugela River, where a collision was momentarily expected.

Perhaps an explanation of the retirement of the Burghers from Natal can be found in a dispatch from Modder River, Dec. 3, saying a strong Boer force, estimated to number 3,000 men, was reinforcing Gen. Cronje from Natal. The same dispatch says everything points to the fact that a great engagement will be fought at Spyfontein. The Boers are massing on the hills there, are vigorously building stone defenses, and are digging rifle pits in every direction.

The Boers' redoubts on Lazaretto Ridge, west of Kimberley, are also being extended and strengthened, showing that the rumors of the intentions of the Boers to abandon the attempt to stem Gen. Methuen's advance are unfounded. The British have shifted their camp a few hundred yards away from the battle field and are settling down for a week. There are some cases of fever among the troops. Much depends on Gen. Gatacre's advance. There is undoubtedly a large concentration of Boers ahead of Gen. Methuen. Practically the whole of their Mafeking forces have joined the Kimberley besiegers.

An official account of the sortie at Kimberley Nov. 28, when the British casualties, as cabled yesterday, occurred, says:

"The British demonstrated toward Wimbledon Rifle Range. The enemy's guns were positioned from the ridge at Spitskop to Wimbledon siding. Major Scott-Turner, with the mounted troops, attacked the enemy's right flank, capturing a laager and three redoubts. The enemy, in a fourth redoubt, made a stubborn resistance, when Major Scott-Turner was killed. The British captured many shells and destroyed other stores."

The same dispatch gives reports from Col. Kekewich, dated Dec. 3 and 4, showing the Boers were increasing in numbers around Kimberley.

The Boer advance in the northeastern part of Cape Colony is becoming remarkable. The local farmers are flocking to the Boer laagers, the townspeople, in many instances, welcoming the invaders with every demonstration of joy. The annexation of British territory proceeds daily.

Advices from Pretoria say the Government has allowed two cable messages to reach Winston Churchill. The mint at Pretoria is coining a hundred thousand sovereigns monthly.

The War Office has been notified that the British had five killed and twenty-five wounded in the sortie from Kimberley Nov. 25, including three colonial officers.

Special dispatches from Lorenzo Marques, dated Tuesday, Dec. 5, say President Kruger is only prevented from going to the front by objections of the members of the Executive Council. Mrs. Kruger, it is added, is ill.

CONSUL MACRUM IS SILENT.

American Representative at Pretoria Sends No Word.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Since the notice received about two weeks ago of the objection interposed by the Boer Government to the attempt of United States Consul Macrum, at Pretoria, to disburse certain sums of money provided by the British Government to afford the British prisoners there with small necessities and luxuries during their confinement, the State Department has heard nothing on this subject.

Upon being informed of the objection, the department instructed Mr. Macrum to protest against it, but it is not known how he has fared since then. In fact, the department has been unable to obtain answer from him to any of its communications of recent date, and it does not know even if he has received notice of the granting of his leave of absence.

KIMBERLEY HAS AMPLE FOOD.

Commander There Says He Has Provisions for Forty Days.

MODDER RIVER, Dec. 4.—A searchlight message from Col. Kekewich at Kimberley says the town is provisioned for forty days, with forage for thirty days, and has a plentiful water supply.

Everything there has been quiet during the last three days. The theatre and the convent have been fitted up as hospitals. A number of cattle have been captured by the Boers.

PRESIDENT STEYN IN COMMAND.

Free State Executive Joins the Boers at Modder River.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The announcement is made in a special dispatch from Bloemfontein, dated Sunday, Dec. 3, that President Steyn, of the Orange Free State, has joined the Boer forces at the Modder River. His appearance, it is added, caused great enthusiasm among the Boers.

BRITISH TERRITORY ANNEXED.

Orange Free State Takes a Strip North of Queenstown.

PRETORIA, Dec. 6.—The Orange Free State has proclaimed the annexation of Bordrecht, about fifty miles north of Queenstown, Cape Colony.

The Tugela Bridge, it is also announced, is so completely ruined that it will be a work of great magnitude for either belligerent to restore it. The British fired on some Republican scouts south of the Tugela this morning. There were no casualties.

A newspaper correspondent named Lynch, who entered the Boer lines at Ladysmith on Monday with the alleged purpose of exchanging newspapers, has been made a prisoner, and will be brought to Pretoria.

Many Dead Boers Carried Away.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—It is reported from Orange River to-day that 107 dead Boers were taken to Kaffirskop after the battle of Belmont.

Doctors Honor American Nurses.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The British Medical Society gave an at home this evening to the American nurses who will accompany the hospital ship Maine when she sails for South African waters Dec. 17. Miss Hibbard, attired in white corded silk with gold brald, made a brief address. Referring to the growth of the army nurse movement in the United States, she said that the great honor done those who were going out to nurse the British wounded would always live in their hearts, making them feel that love should ever be their greatest motive.

Gen. Methuen Resumes Command.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The War Office here has received the following message from General Forestier-Walker, the British Commander at Cape Town: "Wednesday, Dec. 6, Gen. Methuen wires to-day that he has resumed command and is nightly in communication with Kimberley. The health of the troops is excellent."

Many German Boys Join the Boers.

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—The Hamburg police have received thus far seventy requests from various parts of Germany for the detention of boys going to join the Boers.

Great Britain to Buy 10,000 Mules.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 7.—Purchases of mules in America for the use of the British Government seem likely to upset the calculations of American live stock men. It is said orders have been received to purchase 10,000 more animals. Almost this number have already been shipped from Southern points.

CHURCH PLATE AND POLITICS.

American Protective Tariff League Asks Pastors for Statistics.

The American Protective Tariff League has sent out requests to the pastors of churches throughout the country to furnish to the league reports of plate collections for the six months ending June 30, 1895, and the six months ending June 30, 1899. An officer of the league, in speaking of the matter last night, said:

"The general prosperity of the people is well illustrated by the plate collections in churches. We have made this request with a view to securing a comparison between the condition under the free-trade Wilson tariff and the protection Dingley tariff. These reports we expect to have ready within a short time."

THEFT TIED UP TROLLEY ROAD.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Paterson Line Robbed of Feed Wire.

PASSAIC, N. J., Dec. 7.—One thousand feet of trolley copper feed wire were stolen from the Hoboken, Jersey City, and Paterson trolley road last night while the cars were still in operation. As a result the road was tied up for a time.

This makes the fifth theft of the kind from which the road has suffered within the last two weeks. More than 12,000 feet of copper wire, worth 20 cents a pound, is the aggregate loss.

GEORGIA WOMAN IS MURDERED.

Body Found in the River and a Negro Is Arrested.

MACON, Ga., Dec. 7.—The body of Mrs. Eugenie Potte, widow of the late Judge Joseph Potte, one of the most prominent men in this section, and daughter of Col. John Hamilton, who took a prominent part in the border troubles in Missouri and Kansas before the war, was found in the Ocmulgee River just above the city this afternoon.

Mrs. Potte disappeared while on the way from Macon to her Jones County plantation on Monday, Nov. 20, and the search for her that followed was unavailing up to to-day. An investigation of the case led to the belief that she has been the victim of foul play, and circumstances strongly pointed to Allen Fuller, a negro, as her probable murderer. Fuller has been arrested and lodged in Bibb County jail, where he will await a more thorough investigation of the case.

Mrs. Potte was well known throughout the State.

WANAMAKER'S HOUSE ROBBED.

Thieves Secure Coil of Wire from His Country Home.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7.—The country residence of John Wanamaker at Jenkintown was entered by thieves recently and a quantity of copper feed wire used in supplying the electric lighting was taken. The wire, which had been left in the basement in a coil, was valued at $60. Two men who had been employed to make repairs about the place were suspected of the theft, and one of them, John Knox, was arrested by a Montgomery County constable, and is now awaiting trial. The other man, James Madden, was arrested to-day and held in $500 bail for his appearance at Norristown for trial.

Madden and Knox, according to Special Policeman Sell, were alone in the house at the time of the theft. Mr. Wanamaker and his family were in their city home, on Walnut Street, and the men had free access to the house. Going into the cellar, they found the wire and carried it away. Madden successfully eluded the Montgomery County authorities, and the warrant was turned over to the Philadelphia police to serve. It was not until this morning that Madden returned to his home. He was promptly taken into custody.

South Dakota Election Returns.

PIERRE, S. D. Dec. 7.—Complete returns from the November State election show the following totals: Republicans—Corson, 24,201; Haney, 24,064; Fuller, 23,690. Fusion—Smith, 17,970; Kennedy, 18,035; Bennett, 18,001.

Service for Business Men.

At St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Fulton Street, there will be a thirty-minute noon-day service for business men to-day at 12:05 P. M., consisting of Litany, hymns, and a brief address.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

"Vive L'Empereur"
WATERLOO,
JUNE 18th, 1815.
By Francois Flameng.
The *Remarque Proofs* of this great painting, etched by Auguste Boulard, will be received about December the 12th.
A very fine trial proof is now on exhibition at our gallery.
WILLIAM SCHAUS,
204 Fifth Ave. (Madison Square).

FIERCE FIRE IN BROADWAY

Occupants of a Mercantile Building Narrowly Escape Death.

FIVE GET OUT BY THE ROOF

The Flames Spread to Adjoining Building—Girl Tenants Faint—Big Car Blocked.

Damage to the amount of $75,000 was the result of a serious fire which started on the second floor of the five-story brownstone mercantile building, 577 Broadway, yesterday afternoon, and blazed fiercely for a short time. Rumors that all the tenants had not escaped were current after the firemen had put it out, but there is no evidence to prove that any one was injured.

The flames spread to the five-story brownstone building adjoining on the north, 579 Broadway, but did not nearly so much damage there as in the other structure. Both buildings are part of the Astor estate. The first fire was first noticed about 3:45 o'clock P. M., starting from some undiscovered cause, and although it burned clear through to the Mercer Street side, pretty nearly gutting 577 Broadway, it was put out in a little over an hour and a half. It was the occasion of some extremely narrow escapes from death, and cable cars were blocked for a long distance on Broadway, while the firemen were fighting it.

The building, 577 Broadway, in which the fire started, adjoins on the north the store of Rogers, Peet & Co. at the northwest corner of Prince Street and Broadway. The roof of the store took fire after a while, but was soon put out without serious damage. Customers and employes made a rush for the door at first, but got back soon when they found nothing to fear. Henry Newman & Co., clothiers, occupy the first floor of 577 Broadway. The second floor and the rear part of the three upper floors was tenanted to the Pacific Novelty Company, while Julius Friedlander, cloak manufacturer, was installed on the third and fourth floors, while H. Hohenstein, maker of silk lamp shades, is on the fifth floor. The three last-named concerns all employ girl hands. Smoke was first noticed issuing from the extension of the second floor, and immediately something of a panic followed. The girls were badly frightened. Some climbed out of the windows and got down by the fire-escapes on the Mercer Street side. Meanwhile Patrolmen Dennin and Pratt of the Broadway squad, an alarm having been turned in, rushed into the building, went up to the top floor, and then all through every floor, getting out the inmates. The last woman to leave was the forewoman of Friedlander's place, who did not think the danger was sufficient to warrant deserting her post, but the policemen insisted on her going. One of the girls, Etta Diamond, twenty-two years old, employed by Mr. Hohenstein, fainted, and had to be carried down by her companions.

The firemen arrived promptly and dragged a line of hose up to the second floor. They had hardly got to work there when the flames touched a stock of celluloid goods belonging to the Pacific Novelty Company, and a loud explosion was heard, followed by the sudden outburst of a sheet of flame, which drove the firemen out in short order. The girls had just managed to get clear away before this happened. The firemen realizing what a job they had to tackle promptly turned in a third and a fourth alarm.

There were four men on the fourth and top floor who did not get away before the outbreak of the flames, although Patrolman Dennin had been up to warn them, and they now found themselves cut completely off from escape by the stairs or windows. The elevator boy saved their lives and his own by conducting them to a trap-door in the roof. Here they emerged, and made their way over the roofs of 579 and 581 Broadway to the tall building, 583 and 585, in which State Superintendent of Elections McCullagh has his offices. They were pulled in through the windows, and made their way to the street.

Deputy Chief Cortright and Inspectors Cross and Brooks soon got to the scene, and they had out the reserves of the Macdougal Street, Mulberry Street, Fifth, Charles, and Mercer Street Stations to preserve order. Chief Croker of the Fire Department arrived promptly. A water tower was soon installed in front of the burning building, which the firemen also attacked from the rear. The flames spread to the upper part of 579 Broadway, but were prevented from eating their way lower than the second floor of either building. The stocks of Oestereicher & Meyer, caps, and Velleman & Co., women's hats, in 579 Broadway, were considerably damaged. The loss is covered by insurance. The fire was soon under control after the water tower got to work, and before 5:30 o'clock it was practically out. Chief Croker estimated the damage to all buildings at $20,000 and that to the stock at $55,000.

Miss Diamond had fainted a second time in a store to which she was taken and had to be taken to her home. Several other girls from 577 Broadway went into a café up the street, and some of them fainted there, one having a violent attack of hysterics.

The horses attached to Engine No. 35 were stampeded by the sudden burst of flame which occurred early, and started to run, but were stopped promptly.

The cable cars were blockaded down Broadway during the fire as far as the Battery. To the north they were soon stretched out in a line as far up as Thirty-second Street. As soon as word could be got to the stables, teams of horses were hurried down to the different switches at Houston, Twelfth, and Fifteenth Streets, and by 5 o'clock the cars above Houston Street were slowly running again. The blockade, occurring at the rush hour, led to unusual congestion of traffic on the Sixth Avenue and Madison Avenue lines.

Shortly after 9 o'clock fire occurred again in the building at 579 Broadway, in débris piled up on the fourth floor. It was speedily put out, and without any additional damage.

STRAW AND CARD BOARD UNION.

Representatives of the straw and cardboard interests of the United States met at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday for the purpose of organizing an association for protective purposes. J. H. Parks of this city and Charles Loring of Boston are the moving spirits in the undertaking. Little was accomplished yesterday, and the opinion was expressed last night that the sessions would continue for several days.

There has been an organization of strawboard manufacturers for some time, but it has not fulfilled expectations. Now it is proposed to take in the cardboard makers and effect, if possible, an association that will be able to control the prices and output.

Senator Martin Renominated.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec 7.—The joint Democratic Legislative caucus to-night nominated the Hon. Thomas S. Martin to succeed himself as United States Senator. The vote stood: Martin, 105; Gov. Tyler, 27. This nomination is equivalent to election.

TO-MORROW.

A SELECTION FROM THIS YEAR'S PUBLICATIONS, WITH SHORT DESCRIPTIVE REVIEWS, AND AN INTRODUCTORY ESSAY ON BOOKS AS GIFTS, PAST AND PRESENT. SEE THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART OF THIS WEEK TO-MORROW. IN THESE LISTS HISTORY IS REPRESENTED BY 20 BOOKS; BIOGRAPHY BY 18; POETRY AND ESSAYS BY 9; DRAWINGS AND OTHER ILLUSTRATIONS BY 8; RELIGION BY 3, OUTDOOR BOOKS BY 4; TRAVEL AND ADVENTURE BY 3; FICTION BY 19; MISCELLANEOUS BY 5, AND BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG BY 11. AMONG THE CONTRIBUTORS OF SPECIAL ARTICLES WILL BE RUSSELL STURGIS, JOEL BENTON, AND COL. RICHARD J. HINTON, AND AMONG THE SPECIAL FEATURES OUTSIDE THESE HOLIDAY LISTS WILL BE ARTICLES ON RUBENS, EMERSON, LANIER, ELBERT HUBBARD, AND THE ROYCROFT SHOP, INDIA, BURMA, AND MANILA, AND NEW WORKS OF FICTION BY BRET HARTE, HOPKINSON SMITH, JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS, AND ISRAEL ZANGWILL.—Adv.

WEBER PIANOS
"A harmonious creation of art."
"An inspiration to a musical temperament."
"Supports the voice most admirably."
"The achievements of Albert Weber, Senior, in the realm of tone production, like the violin masterpieces of Cremona, still stand unrivalled."
In addition to the regular styles of Grands and Uprights in the choicest woods, we are displaying some special designs in LOUIS XIV., RENAISSANCE, and COLONIAL cases, and will give estimate on other designs conforming to any architectural requirements.
Inspection Invited. Correspondence Solicited.
Old instruments taken in exchange.
WEBER WAREROOMS,
Corner Fifth Ave. and 16th St., N. Y.
605 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

TAYLOR EXPECTED TO WIN.

Kentucky State Board Likely to Decide for the Republican Candidate for Governor on Saturday.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 7.—The decision of the State Board of Election Commissioners covering the Gubernatorial contest will be handed down on Saturday morning. The general expectation is that certificates of election will be given to William S. Taylor, the Republican candidate for Governor, and to the Republican candidates for the other offices on the State ticket. The vote will probably be two for the Republican and one for the Democratic State ticket.

It is possible, in case the decision is given to Taylor, that the Democrats may secure an injunction restraining him from taking his seat, and in this manner inaugurate the fight that will be carried into the Legislature and fought out there to the bitter end. Some such step has been considered, but not definitely determined upon. It is believed the board in handing down its decision, will say that, while frauds and irregularities were undoubtedly committed in the election, the powers of the board do not permit it to go behind the returns. It is expected that upon this part of the decision, granting it is made, a Democratic contest will be given ground to stand. Neither of the candidates would talk about the matter.

Mr. Taylor said: "I have nothing to say. I am still in the thick woods, and as long as I see trees I can't talk. My friends tell me this and that, but I will wait until Saturday before I do any talking."

In the course of his argument to-day Judge Hargis, for the Democrats, made the statement that the election officers of Jefferson County had certified under the stress of a writ of mandamus for returns which were false. In one precinct in Louisville, he declared, 990 votes were cast for State representatives when only 170 ballots were used, and the election officers so certified. He added that ten or fifteen writs of mandamus were issued in the city.

The Republican attorneys, all of whom came from Louisville, were aroused by the assertion made by Judge Hargis, and this afternoon they took the record of all alleged frauds in Louisville, prepared by Democrats, and went through it. At the close of their work they announced: "Judge Hargis says his record shows ten to fifteen writs of mandamus were issued. We claim that the Democratic record shows but three such cases."

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Committee to Meet on Tuesday Is Already Under Pressure from Many Cities—New York's Chance.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Republican National Committee will meet here next Tuesday to decide upon the time and place for holding the next National Convention. Already some of the members, including those who are in Congress and H. C. Payne of Washington, are here, and they are being solicited on behalf of persons anxious to have certain cities preferred as the convention place. Philadelphia, Chicago, Kansas City, Denver, San Francisco, St. Louis, and New York promise to be in the competition.

Denver was heard from this evening through Senator Wolcott, and it is believed that a strong effort will be made to locate the convention there in consequence of representations that it would help the Republicans to recover the State. Senator Wolcott is earnestly in favor of Denver, as a matter of course. The San Francisco boomers have not made a great "push" for their town, but some Republicans who hear the talk about Denver say that if the convention is to be carried to the Rocky Mountains it might just as well go clear to the coast.

Mr. Payne says that Milwaukee will not make any effort to be chosen, but that he, governed by considerations of convenience, will prefer Chicago. Senator Platt said to-night that the men in New York who consider it important to have the convention in that city considered it settled that it is to go there, and he was bound to help them out. He had no opinion to express about any other place. New York was going to get it.

Western Republicans seem disposed to insist upon a Western city, and intimate that there is some likelihood of a combination of Western votes against New York or Philadelphia.

Mr. Payne says he has heard from Republican State organizations representing more than 5,300,000 voters for McKinley, who favor his plan to rearrange representation so as to diminish the Southern delegations in the convention. Several States, representing about 1,800,000 voters, are yet to be heard from, and he expects that some of them will approve the proposition. If the National Committee approves it it will go to the next convention to be adopted or rejected, in whole or in part.

Working for Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7.—Common Council to-day voted unanimously to support the movement to bring the Republican National Convention to this city next year, and appointed a joint committee of twenty members to co-operate with outside organizations in the work. It is expected that councils will appropriate $10,000 or $15,000 toward the fund of $100,000 which is being raised.

CO-OPERATIVE PUBLIC OFFICE.

Register-Elect Howe of Brooklyn to Let His Men Fix Salaries.

It was announced yesterday that Register-elect James R. Howe of Brooklyn had selected his deputies and counsel. The names of the deputies, it was said, would not be made public until Dec. 15. Bert Reiss is named as counsel at a salary of $5,000. The Deputy will receive the same amount, and the Assistant Deputies $2,000. It is said that forty copyists will be hired, and that each will receive $20 a week instead of $12, as heretofore.

Mr. Reiss, it was announced, has been traveling about the country studying systems of recording, and is of the opinion that the Boston scheme is the best. This plan probably will be tried in Brooklyn. It will necessitate an entire change in the department, but will involve no additional expense. Brooklyn's present system, it is said, is far behind the systems in use in other cities.

It is said that the salaries of the office as fixed at present are only tentative. A meeting of the appointees of the Register-elect will be held soon to discuss the question of how much money can be paid out in salaries and yet leave a reasonable salary for the Register himself. The men, it is said, will be allowed to have their say in this matter, and the Register's office will be run on the co-operative plan.

Guggenheimer for Vice President.

President Guggenheimer of the Council has been placed in the field as a possible nominee for the Vice Presidency by the Lynchburg (Va.) News. The News printed a long dispatch from this city setting forth the demands of the New York State Democrats for the second place on the ticket, and suggesting Mr. Guggenheimer as the most desirable candidate for the position. The paper editorially indorsed the suggestion.

NO STATE CONSTABULARY

Senator Platt Decides This Before Meeting the Governor.

TO CONFER ON OTHER MATTERS

Taxation, Charter Amendments, and Court of Appeals Designations—Mr. Kelsey Cities Chairman.

Positive announcement was made last night by Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee that the proposed State Constabulary bill would not be introduced in the Legislature at the coming session. Mr. Odell returned late Wednesday night from Washington, where he had a long talk with Senator Platt, and last night the former made the following official statement:

"The State Constabulary bill and the advisability of enacting it were among the first topics discussed by the Republican leaders in considering the work of the Legislature this Winter. From the very outset it was considered carefully, and at conferences between Senator Platt and Gov. Roosevelt the question of taking up this as a police reform measure was thoroughly gone over.

"At their last conference it was determined to ascertain the sentiment of the State, so far as possible, as to whether it would be wise and beneficial to introduce and pass such a bill. Since then it has been clearly shown that should the Republican leaders favor it there were enough votes in both Assembly and Senate to pass it. Senator Platt ascertained the opinions of a large number of Republican leaders throughout the State—men who are strong in the organization and his most loyal supporters. He found among these men a belief that it would not be wise to enact such legislation, and acknowledging the force of their opinions, he decided that he would not stand sponsor for the bill, and that the Republican State organization would not favor its introduction.

"Gov. Roosevelt, in his conferences, has always been in full accord with us, and I have no doubt his views as to the expediency of the bill will coincide with those of Senator Platt when the matter is taken up at the next conference."

Mr. Odell was asked what had caused the change of attitude on the part of the organization. He replied:

"The change is made on the principle that a wise man sometimes changes his mind; a fool never. We run politics here according to the best judgment of a majority of the persons who make up the organization. Senator Platt is always in favor of doing the things which he believes to be in the interests of good government and for the best interests of the organization. We hope to improve the system of government in New York by amendments to the charter. At the conference Saturday morning we shall no doubt discuss the proposed amendments to the charter. We also probably shall talk over other legislative matters."

Gov. Roosevelt arrived in New York last evening, accompanied by his secretary, William J. Youngs. The Governor went first to the home of his brother-in-law, Douglas Robinson, 500 Madison Avenue, where he was a guest at a small dinner party. Later he went to the Liederkranz in company with some friends. He denied himself to all interviewers, and said he would not have any information to make public until to-day.

The decision of the State leaders to abandon the Police bill was not altogether a surprise to those who knew of the strong opposition to the measure on the part of many Republicans. Many protests were received from organization men in the up-State cities, who feared the effect such radical legislation would have upon the elections next year. When Mr. Odell's statement was issued there were those who asserted that all was not perfect harmony between Senator Platt and Gov. Roosevelt. These persons pointed to the announcement of the organization leaders on the day of the Governor's arrival in the city, and before they had consulted him, as evidence that Senator Platt did not intend to take the Governor fully into his confidence regarding legislation. These rumors were eagerly discussed by politicians at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, but were regarded generally as guesswork.

Senator Platt is expected to come over from Washington to-night. With Chairman Odell he will hold a conference with the Governor to-morrow morning. This conference may be held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel instead of at Mr. Robinson's home, as was the original purpose. It is understood that one of the matters which will come up for discussion will be the question of taxation legislation, to which the Governor has devoted considerable attention. Many Republicans have expressed the opinion that the franchise tax law should be amended at the next session. The Governor has said that he would approve any amendments to the law which would not weaken it as a whole, but he still adheres to his belief that franchises should be taxed.

The question of what amendments to the New York City charter shall be pushed this Winter will also form one of the topics of discussion. Among the suggested changes are the shortening of the Mayor's term, the abolition of the office of Borough President, or the enlargement of his sphere of usefulness, the curtailment of the powers vested in the Board of Public Improvements, and the abolition of one house of the Municipal Assembly.

Another matter which is expected to occupy the attention of the conference is the designation of Supreme Court Justices to act as Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals. The friends of almost every Supreme Court Justice in the State have been at work advancing the interests of their favorites. Under the amendment the Governor can appoint not more than four Judges. It is his reported intention to designate at least one Democrat, in which event he is expected to name Justice Edgar M. Cullen of Brooklyn. Among the other names heard in connection with the designations are those of Justices Michael H. Hirschberg of Newburg, Peter B. McLennan of Syracuse, Walter Lloyd Smith of Elmira, Frank H. Hiscock of Syracuse, and William E. Werner of Rochester.

It is understood that the question of who is to be Chairman of the Cities Committee in the next Assembly has been solved, and that the place is to go to Assemblyman Otto Kelsey of Livingston. Mr. Kelsey is expected here within a few days for a talk with the leaders.

Gov. Roosevelt will confer this morning with Gen. Francis V. Greene Chairman of the Canal Advisory Commission, and others who are interested in the subject.

Congressman's Overcoat Stolen.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Representative John J. Fitzgerald of New York went into the Democratic cloak room of the House to-day and hung up his overcoat. A man who was a judge of overcoats wandered in and exchanged his coat for Mr. Fitzgerald's. The porter in charge of the coat room saw the thief making off, and gave chase. The man was overtaken and arrested, and Mr. Fitzgerald will not be obliged to buy a new coat or wear a tramp's legacy.

Where Is Gen. Wheeler?

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—There is some curiosity in the House as to what has become of Gen. Joe Wheeler. He is supposed to be on his way home from Manila, but his whereabouts are not definitely known. When the members of the House drew for seats on Monday, no one asked leave to draw for Gen. Wheeler, so that if he returns to take his seat he must take what is left, the choice being extremely limited.

Blow to Child Insurance in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 7.—Attorney General Taylor, in an opinion given to the Auditor of the State to-day, holds that assessment insurance companies cannot insure persons under twenty-one years old, as it is a violation of the law governing such companies. The opinion has especial reference to companies that have been insuring children from one to two years of age.

New Fire Department for Havana.

Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell has obtained leave of absence from Mayor Van Wyck to go to Havana, Cuba, at the request of a number of merchants in that city, and reorganize the Fire Department as nearly as possible after the New York Fire Department.

Higher Pay for Southern Mill Hands.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 7.—The Manufacturers' Association which includes the cotton mill owners in Augusta and those in Bath and Langley, S. C., have determined to make a substantial increase in wages on Jan. 1. This action is voluntary, and not the result of any demand from operatives.

In 24 Days 1900.
In 17 Days Xmas.
As to the price of Diamonds. It is well known that during the last few months they have rapidly advanced and those that are imported now cost 30 per cent. more than in the spring, with a further rise in prospect. Having early in the year secured an ample supply, we shall *make no change whatever* in our prices for this holiday season. As we only use stones of the best quality and have a very extensive and complete stock, inspection and comparison will certainly be found advantageous.
Howard & Co
264 Fifth Avenue

HOME FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7.—Peter A. B. Widener, the traction manager of this city, to-day announced that he has purchased thirty-six acres of land at Logan, a suburb of Philadelphia, on which he intends to erect and endow a home, hospital, and school for crippled children at a cost of $2,000,000.

The announcement was made in a letter from Mr. Widener to Mayor Ashbridge. Mr. Widener states that the object of the institution is the care of helpless children. The home is to be a place "where they can receive such medical and surgical attention as will cure or allay their deformities, and where they can receive not only a general education, but an education and instruction in such industrial lines as will assist them toward self-support."

The institution will be known as the Widener Industrial Home for Crippled Children.

BOY DEFENDS HIS HOME.

Kills One Man and Wounds Another Who Tried to Enter Forcibly.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 7.—Word reaches here from Crenshaw County that the fifteen-year-old son of Widow Rhodes shot and killed William Jones and mortally wounded John Pruitt while they were attempting to force an entrance into his mother's home.

The men were battering down the door with a fence rail when the boy fired.

GIRL CAUSES A SENSATION.

Father Malone's Niece Shouts "Murder!" in the Priest's House.

Considerable excitement was caused in the neighborhood of the home of the Rev. Sylvester Malone, the venerable rector of the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, at 69 South Third Street, Williamsburg, on Wednesday evening by cries of "Murder!" "Police!" which came from a top-story window of the house. A crowd gathered and policemen entered the house to see what the trouble was. The cries, it was learned, were made by Miss Marcella Malone, a niece of Father Malone and daughter of the late Dr. Edward Malone. The police were told that the cries had been uttered by Miss Malone while she was laboring under great nervous excitement, probably caused by the illness of Father Malone.

There were rumors yesterday that some of Father Malone's relatives had been debarred from seeing him. An assistant priest, however, denied this. Miss Malone was seen, but refused to talk. Father Malone's condition is said to be unchanged.

A CHILD CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST.

Begged That a Doctor Be Not Called When a Car Hit Her Brother.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 7.—Emmet Rodde, a ten-year-old boy, was struck by a street car near his home to-day, and was probably fatally injured. The lad, with his sister, was on his way to school. They were playing and chasing each other. The little girl pursued her brother into the street. He did not see the approaching car, and ran directly in front of it. The motorman was unable to drop the fender, and the car struck the boy in the head.

The boy's sister ran to his aid, and pleaded with the crowd not to send for a physician. She said the family were Christian Science advocates, and would be offended should a physician be called. Her wish was granted, and Dr. Hendley, who was in the crowd, did not treat young Rodde. The latter was carried to his home.

Congressmen May Visit Puerto Rico.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Representative Pearce of Missouri is endeavoring to arrange an excursion by a number of members of Congress to Puerto Rico during the holidays. The object of the visit is to familiarize members with conditions on the island, to enable them to act intelligently when the occasion arises in the House. It is the intention to use a Government vessel for transportation, with the understanding that the members of the party shall pay their own expenses.

Clergyman Killed by a Train.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 7.—The Rev. George Peterson of Rome, Ga., was killed to-day at Poncador, near here. He was crossing the railroad at that place and was struck by a swiftly moving train. He died in a few minutes.

BEST & CO
LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR
Boys' Suits and Overcoats
Made by *Boys' Tailors*, look so much better, and wear so much better than the other kind, that the slight difference you may possibly pay will prove to be the best kind of an investment. It does not cost any more in the end to have your boy well dressed.
All Wool Chinchilla Reefers, sailor collar, 2½ to 7 yrs., $3.00 to $6.75. Blue Cheviot 3-Cape Overcoats, 3 to 8 yrs., $6.75. Double-breasted Box Overcoats, friezes, kerseys and heavy, rough cheviots, 5 to 14 yrs., $11.00 to $16.50.
Double-breasted Suits, fancy cheviots, all wool, $5.00 to $6.50. Youths' Suits, (Long Trousers), newest designs, cheviots and worsteds, $10.00 to $16.50.
60-62 West 23d St.

EAST ORANGE TO BE A CITY.

Its Voters, at a Special Election, Have So Decided.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 7.—The voters of East Orange, at a special election to-day, decided to change from a township form of government to that of a city. There was practically no opposition to the change, which will go into effect on Saturday at noon.

Under the act of incorporation the present township officials become officers of

The Wanamaker Store

Busier, Brighter, Handier Than Ever

THE store seems to smile at the throng, and to lend itself so readily to rearrangements of counters and fixtures that, in effect, it is bigger than ever, because handier.

Busier, too—but never crowded. We heard a visitor say yesterday that she never dreamed of going to the big stores during the holiday rush, but it seemed different at Wanamaker's and she liked it all.

If you knew the care we exercised for your comfort and safety, you'd marvel. Somebody knows every point that shows tendency to congestion. In half hour stockmen and mechanics have effected a cure.

There is never a crowd at Wanamaker's, though it is probably the busiest as it is the most interesting store in all New York.

The *New York Tribune* says of Mr. H. Halsey-Stirling's exhibition—Half Hours at the National Gallery of London—

"The remarkable feature of the pictures was that they were not photographic reproductions, but miniature copies, painted on glass, with the most marvelous faithfulness and exactness. The work was done by Frank Dixon, and how he ever got through it and lived and retained his reason is no easy thing to understand. Perhaps it is yet more wonderful that he retained his eyesight, for he has taken canvases of many square feet and copied them in the space of a few—very few—square inches, and with such absolute fidelity that, when they are enlarged again to much more than their original size by a pitiless mechanical instrument, they show no blemish."

Half hour exhibitions to-day at 10:30 and 11:30 a. m. and 3 and 4:30 p. m.

To-day's Picture Programme

Bacchus and Ariadne, . . . Titian.
Admiral Pulido Pareja, . . Velazquez.
Alexander Receiving Darius, Paul Veronese.
Portrait of Napoleon I, . Horace Vernet.
Portrait of Rembrandt, . . Rembrandt.
Three Heads of Richelieu, . Champaigne.
A Frugal Meal, . . . J. F. Hering.
The Valley Farm, . John Constable, R.A.
Portrait of Himself, . . Frank Dixon.
For He Had Great Possessions, George Frederick Watts, R.A.
Death Crowning Innocence, George Frederick Watts, R.A.
Hope, . . George Frederick Watts, R.A.

Handkerchiefs The average handkerchief store is a mere department—depended on for Christmas business chiefly, and presided over by whoever has aptitude and time.

Do you wonder that this different store is busier? Its daily sales run into thousands of dollars and we send the buyer all over Ireland and Germany and into Switzerland and France to gather stocks. He's off now, laying plans for next year.

Every handkerchief here is absolutely pure linen—unless it's silk.

Men's hemstitched from $1 a dozen.
Women's hemstitched from 60c a dozen.

And the finest plain white hemstitched handkerchiefs are $78 doz.

Broadway.

Table Damask Snow-white Irish Damask in ten good patterns. Two grades—50c and 65c a yard. We believe no better qualities, no finer finished goods, nor damask in better patterns, are procurable anywhere at such low prices. Both kinds are 67 in. wide.

Fourth avenue.

Tissot's Life of Christ

Christendom owes a wonderful debt to James Tissot, the disciple-artist, who gave ten of the best years of his life to study and travel in the Holy Land that he might paint The Christ and His earth-walks as befitted the Man of Sorrows—his King. These pictures, over a hundred, faithfully reproduced in wonderful richness of color, with Tissot's notes and memoranda and the Gospel Text, form Tissot's Life of Christ. Bound in four sumptuous volumes.

Through the Wanamaker Tissot Club joiners get the work on their acceptance as members and payment of $1 initial fee; obligating to make a stated number of monthly payments of $3 each.

Call at the Book Store.

Overcoats for Men

You've noticed it often—in your own clothes or the clothes of some man you are interested in—the new suit gets to look like an old one in a few weeks. Why? It was a sewed-up suit—the too-common kind. A suit that is tailored is braced as carefully as a bridge—every likely strain is guarded against by a stay, while the shape is not all the cutting but is kneaded into the garment by the tailor as he pulls the stitches home. Even the machine-stitched collar is made right, has this shapeliness worked in.

We talk of suits because you notice them most. The Overcoats are made the same way. This clothing store is getting bigger each month—deserves to.

Frieze Overcoats, Oxford-gray or black, plaid lined, $8.50.
And all safe sorts up to the luxurious Sedan Montagnac at $55.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

More of the Next-Spring Silks

The classical plaids have come—brightest and most charming of the new silks. There was a temptation to hold the cases shut until February, for by that time these silks will be worth $1.35 a yard. But there was the rock of store principle to stop that. All the mercantile advantages we get we share fully with Our Public.

These new silks are on sale to-day at $1 a yard.

Nine yards will make a girl's dress—and these silks fit children as song befits a bird.

Rotunda.

Laces for Draperies and Bed Adornment This upholstery store stands for something—not merely a hodge-podge of curtains and drapery stuffs. It is directed by men whose artistic pride is centered in the business—who spend summer months abroad studying old and present schools of decoration.

What does it all amount to? This: good taste characterizes the stocks. One's only danger is in over-doing. Let decorative effects be simple—use fewest colorings. But one may skip even that worry—we are prepared to carry out any decorative plan or to formulate plans to suit your requirements.

Some simple, effective laces are told of in the fine type that follows—

Muslin Ruffled Curtains, plain centers; $1 a pair.
Irish Point Curtains, white or cream, $5 a pair. And $6.50 and $7.50 and $9.
Novelty Curtains—butter color—$8, $10, $10.75 and $11.50 a pair.
Bed Sets, ruffled, $6.75 to $12.50.
Of tamboured muslin, $5 to $8.
Of Irish Point, $7 to $15.

Third floor.

Taborets Seventy-five sorts—$1.75 to $20. Some are made of ebony, inlaid with pearl; but there are more kinds than you'd have time to read about. They are safe gifts—gifts that fit. The taborets at $1.75 are of oak, in the new golden finish; hexagon top; fancy legs. Those at $6.50 are of sycamore, finished to look like mahogany.

Fourth floor.

Silk Suspenders Really good silk webbing made up with mountings of solid silver—we thought you'd want them for giving. Black, white, colors. The silver offers space for monogram.

One Dollar a Pair

Men's Store, Ninth and Broadway.

Women's Garters We made these in our own work-rooms, and they're as pretty as those sent here from Paris. Of silk frilled elastic, in delicate colors, trimmed with satin bows. Some have fancy metal clasps. $1 to $2 a pair.

Tenth street side.

In the Lamp Store Some of the new lamps are works of art—with meritorious paintings after Rembrandt and other artists. Then there is the new trick of turning queer, quaint or handsome vases into lamps. Some of the Japanese pottery lends itself to this adaptation; so do some of the Royal Bonn vases. Lamp prices run up to $150, starting at just a few dollars for prettily decorated affairs with fine round-wick burners.

Onyx Tables are in the lamp store—only those with all-brass frames. We could save money and fool you with iron tables brassed over—but they soon lose their brightness. $3.75 to $50.

The newest tables are composite—wood column; brass trimmings; onyx top. They're called York-Lyn. $16.50 to $22.50. Basement.

Perfumed Ribbon Thank Paris for conjuring new daintiness. Now it is Imperial Ribbonette—silk and satin ribbon so perfumed as to give off a pleasant scent for many months. For running through baby's clothing and articles of lingerie—for any personal use that baby ribbon has served.

Narrow is 8c a yard, 75c for 10-yard piece.
Wide (nearly ½ in.), 15c a yard, $1.40 for 10-yard piece.

All the usual colors. Two perfumes—heliotrope (light odor); Peau d'Espagne (heavier).

This is so good that it will be counterfeited. It's worth remembering that the real true thing is wound on heart-shape blocks and marked "Imperial—H. & Co." with a little crown.

Tenth street.

Women's Wrappers and Sacques The best news first—We've some regular $3.75 Eiderdown Wrappers to sell at $2.75. Not a thing lacking—the wrapper maker had a little over-stock. Pretty striped fabric made up in approved style. Two silk frogs at front.

Some Flannelette Dressing Sacques (fancy figured fabric) at 75c instead of $1.50.
Some Cashmere Wrappers at $3.75 instead of $5.

But these are mere accidents of trade—bits of special good luck. The finest Cashmere Wrapper is $20 and the most liberal Eiderdown Wrapper is $13.50.

The Little French Store holds such dainty underwear that it must have a day's talk to itself

Maids' House Dresses Neatly made dresses of percales and ginghams—mostly in stripes of quiet colorings. We sell many of these each holiday time—they're popular in gift-making. They're put up suitably in boxes for that purpose. $1 each, and up to $2.25.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Scarfs Some of the new imported ties are of silk rich enough to stand alone. Finest are De Joinvilles at $4.50. They start at $1.

Imperials are 50c.
The English Square Ties are $1 to $2.50.

Very fine styles—gifts that even dressy men can't find fault with. Just came.

Men's Store, Ninth and Broadway.

Swiss Music Boxes Finest. Everybody knows that—but they stand poor chance against the good and popular American music boxes; that is, poor chance in a busy store. So, we'll sell the few we have at about half price. And we congratulate everybody who gets one. Cheapest is $20 at the reduced price; finest is $150 from $300.

Basement.

In the Candy Store

Here's a 50-lb. cake of chocolate with figures in bas-relief, as on the doors of the National Capital—but these figures are of Santa Claus and his friends.

No wonder this candy store is busy—it holds so much of toothsomeness and beauty. These snapping mottoes are bunched a dozen in a holder—regular bouquet—$1.30 for the group. Other snappers 6c to $5 a dozen.

But candies. The finest Chocolates are 60c a pound. So are the Bon-Bons—some at 50c. Maroons are 80c a pound. French Caramels and Glace Nuts are also 80c.

Glace Fruit is 50c a pound, but you can buy an original import box of 5 pounds for $1.50.

There are more queer things to hold candy than you ever dreamed of. But come see them.

All candy expensive? Not a bit of it—here are pure and really delicious Mixed Candies at 20c a pound.

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

THE SIX-DAY BICYCLE RACE.

Nearly Nineteen Hundred Miles Now Covered and Miller and Waller Still in the Lead.

The Score at 1:30 A. M.

	Miles.	Laps.
Miller-Waller	1,890	3
Maya-McEachern	1,890	2
Gimm-Pierce	1,890	1
Fischer-Chevalier	1,889	9
Stevens-Turville	1,889	6
Babcock-Stinson	1,889	5
Schinee-Forster	1,886	1
Pastaire, (individual)	604	4
Walthour, (individual)	966	8
Aronson, (individual)	919	0

Lap after lap and mile after mile the seven teams and Pastaire, Aronson, and Walthour, the individual riders in the six-day bicycle race at Madison Square Garden, are rolling up, and by this morning the effect of the long ride is beginning to tell on even the veterans. They went on like so many automatons all day yesterday, and Miller and Waller still held their lead. A spill or a break in a wheel in the chase around the Garden oval now would prove serious to any of the leaders, but up to midnight there was no accident and nothing to change the order of the teams when the day broke.

Pierce and Turville both showed that the strain was telling on them by complaining of unfair treatment at the hands of the scorers. There were rumors last night that Pastaire, the Frenchman, was taking strychnine to stimulate him, but his trainer denied the reports.

The attendance yesterday was better than on any of the previous days, especially in the evening. Almost every seat in the Garden was filled, and there was a big crush in the middle ring.

George Banker and "Al" Newhouse were among the teams that made matters interesting in the afternoon. They raced at mile heats, best two in three, and Banker won in two straight heats. John Lake also beat George Schofield two out of three heats, and Harry Elkes, paced by the Frenchman, Fournier, on his motor single, rode a two-mile exhibition in 3:53 2-5. The second mile was a very fast one, the timers catching it in 1:56 1-5.

Henri Meyers, the champion of Scotland and Holland, won a five-mile pursuit race at the evening show from Harry Caldwell of Waltham, Mass. Tomaselli, the champion of Europe, and Owen S. Kimble of Louisville, Ky., the one-third-mile champion, raced at mile heats, and Tomaselli won in straight heats, the second heat being made in 2:50 3-5.

Roy Duer and George H. Collett started in an unlimited pursuit race, which was won by Duer in 4:27 2-5, after a mile and 9½ laps had been covered. The evening features wound up with a half-mile exhibition by Walter Smith, a fourteen-year-old boy of Brooklyn. He made the distance in 1:01 4-5.

NEW HORSE RACING RULES.

Provided For in Amendments Which The Jockey Club Will Be Urged to Adopt.

When the Jockey Club meets for the first time in 1900, on Thursday, Jan. 11, F. R Hitchcock will move the adoption of several amendments to the racing rules which are intended to materially change them. The amendments will deal first with the disposition of cases of jockeys, owners, trainers, and others who transgress the rules of racing.

The unusual amount of scandal that the last season's racing brought out is in a measure responsible for the contemplated changes. By one of the proposed amendments the power to punish such cases is taken from the stewards of the meeting and is vested in the stewards of the central body—the Jockey Club.

Another change that is contemplated is that which refers to the early racing of two-year-olds. It is an amendment to rule 4, and provides that before June 1 in each year no two-year-old shall run in any race in which more than $1,000 is added. If the amendment is adopted it will not apply to horses entered in races closed or advertised to close, so it will not interfere with the running of two-year-olds in the early two-year-old stakes. After 1900, however, it will mean that all two-year-olds that promise to be of stake class will be reserved for racing until after May 31. The racing associations will not offer more than the amount named and owners of what appear to be stake colts or fillies would not be likely to race them for small purses, and thus incur weight penalties which would impair their chances in rich stakes later in the season.

Another amendment that is to be proposed is that which refers to dead heats in racing. It is as follows:

In races not of heats a dead heat for the first place is to be run off on the same day, at the time the Stewards appoint, but at an interval of not less than twenty minutes, unless the race admits of division and the owners agree to divide, but if any one of the horses running a dead heat be two years old, the dead heat shall not be run off, and owners shall divide. If either owner refuse to run off the dead heat, the race shall be divided.

This amendment, if adopted, will settle two questions that have previously caused much trouble in a manner satisfactory to all who want to see a horse used humanely. It does away with the running off of dead heats between two-year-olds, for one thing, and with the enforced running of a tired older horse, in order to save the purse for an owner.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 7.—The San Francisco results:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; maidens. Three-quarters of a mile. Hindoo Princess, 95 pounds, (T Walsh,) 2½ to 1, won; Heartless, 109, (Spencer,) 3 to 1, second; Red Cherry, 95, (Henson,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:15. Miss Soak, Blooming Chance, St. Isidor, My Dear, J. V. Hayes Urchin, Ella De Foy, Illiloutte, Maid of the Hills, and Mida also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. Five-eighths of a mile. St. Cuthbert, 111 pounds, (E. Jones,) 5 to 1, won; Valencienne, 109, (L. Turner,) 3½ to 1, second; Espirando, 109, (Conley,) 2½ to 1 third. Time—1:00¼. Mainstay, Rosalbra, Spry Lark, Credo, Lucid, Uncle True, and Maxello also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling. One mile and a sixteenth. Lothian, 100 pounds, (Henry,) 2 to 1, won; Esplonage, 100, (Vittatoe,) 7 to 5, second; Dare II., 110, (Bullman,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:49¾. Grady, Billy McCloskey, Silver State. Castake, Tom Calvert, and Ledaea also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse. Seven-eighths of a mile. Flamora, 91, (J. Walsh,) 9 to 5, won; King Carnival, 113, (J. Martin,) 2 to 1, second; Anjou, 89, (Phelan,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:27½. Mike Rice, Tom Cromwell, and The Echo also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse. Three-quarters of a mile. Geyser, 109 pounds, (Thorpe,) 8 to 5, won; Loving Cup, 109, (J. Weber,) 9 to 1, second; Dr. Hembula, 107, (Bullman,) 7 to 5, third. Time—1:13. San Venado, True Blue, Hard Knot, Ventoro, and Romany also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap. One mile. Hohenzollern, 95 pounds, (Ross,) 5 to 1, won; Merry Boy, 81, (T. Walsh,) 6 to 1, second; Napamax, 115, (Thorpe,) 1 to 3, third. Time—1:41½. Ringmaster also ran.

TUG-OF-WAR ROPE BROKE.

Columbia Sophomores and Freshmen in a Lively Battle.

The annual tug-of-war between the sophomore and freshman classes of Columbia College was held yesterday afternoon in the field opposite the college. It was attended by exciting incidents that were not on the programme.

Two kegs of beer had been provided for the occasion. One of these was raided by a foraging party of juniors, who got away over the south fence with it.

The tug-of-war, however, proceeded, but did not last long. While the rival teams, which were each one hundred strong, were straining on the rope it broke, and precipitated them in struggling heaps to the ground. The freshmen were the first to recover themselves, and, uttering their war cry, they seized the larger portion of the rope and rushed with it out upon Broadway. The sophomores were not slow in following, and came up with the freshmen between One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Sixteenth Streets.

A fierce struggle ensued which stopped traffic, and the opposing forces were cheered on to victory by several women, who stood up in their carriages enjoying the scrimmage. The fight waged for half an hour, by which time the rope had been torn and hacked into small pieces. Then interest was transferred to the remaining keg of beer, and around this the sophomores rallied. They easily repulsed the freshmen, who consoled themselves singing college songs.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The series in the Bank Clerks' League at Reid's Alleys last night was productive of a new record for the tournament. In the third game Miles of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank rolled a score of 248, the best score made in the tournament this year. He made his score on eight strikes and two spares. Miles made an average of 216½ for two games. The scores of the three games decided follow:

FIRST GAME.

Mechanics and Traders'—Schneider, 162; Holmes, 114; Neumann, 134; Spratt, 102; Miles, 185. Total, 697.

Eleventh Ward—Mehling, 110; Ewing, 90; Weyness, 115; Nestell, 121; Williamson, 115. Total, 551.

SECOND GAME.

Eleventh Ward—Mehling, 140; Ewing, 154; Weyness, 185; Nestell, 123; Williamson, 142. Total, 694.

J. P. Morgan & Co.—McMoran, 138; Tierney, 125; Hamilton, 104; Horn, 149; Hopper, 156. Total, 672.

THIRD GAME.

Mechanics and Traders'—Schneider, 185; Holmes, 131; Neumann, 126; Spratt, 133; Miles, 248. Total, 823.

J. P. Morgan & Co.—McMoran, 169; Tierney, 180; Hamilton, 131; Horn, 147; Hopper, 127. Total, 754.

In the Fire Insurance League series, at Reid's Alleys, last night, the Underwriters defeated the Home and Union Company's teams and the Home won from the Union bowlers. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Home—Benenger, 123; Cotter, 111; Collinson, 138; Quitzow, 95; De Rosset, 132. Total, 602.

Underwriters—Enderley, 139; Block, 164; Clark, 170; Whittaker, 138; Long, 149. Total, 760.

SECOND GAME.

Underwriters—Enderley, 125; Block, 170; Clark, 136; Whittaker, 128; Long, 169. Total, 728.

Union—Tauchert, 144; Van Ness, 169; Cannon, 127; Seeley, 123; Heines, 145. Total, 708.

THIRD GAME.

Home—Benenger, 106 Cotter, 134; Collinson, 153; Quitzow, 142; De Rosset, 179. Total, 713.

Union Tauchert, 162; Van Ness, 119; Cannon, 110; Seeley, 155; Heines, 151. Total, 697.

Three interesting games were decided in the Harlem League last night. The Friendships downed the Standards in the first game, but the latter retrieved themselves in the next game by defeating the Phoenix Club bowlers. In the final game the Friendships were beaten by Phoenix. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Friendship—Botts, 222; Jarchow, 179; Brown, 142; Higbie, 157; Dewes, 173. Total, 873.

Standard—Ellison, 187; Holt, 146; Mertz, 147; Tobin, 165; Thompson, 176. Total, 846.

SECOND GAME.

Standard—Olsson, 180; Tobin, 146; Holt, 180; Wells, 153; Ellison, 182. Total, 841.

Phoenix—Pearse, 180; McLean, 155; Bolrath, 167; Gross, 168; Young, 155. Total, 826.

THIRD GAME.

Phoenix—Pearse, 175; McLean, 170; Bolrath, 186; Gross, 167; Young, 197. Total, 895.

Friendship—Botts, 165; Jarchow, 163; Brown, 112; Higbie, 155; Dewes, 181. Total, 776.

In the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum bowling tournament, at Trainor's alleys, at Reid and Gates Avenues, the East New York Council won two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Washington Irving—Thieringer, 144; Waterberry, 193; Cordeau, 154; Noll, 186; Campbell, 142. Total, 819.

Iolanthe Council—Benners, 110; Carey, 150; Smith, 95; Niemeier, 104; Kay, 184. Total, 643.

SECOND GAME.

East New York—A. Kiefer, 209; Haase, 155; G. Moore, 197; W. Moore, 181; C. Kiefer, 180. Total, 922.

Iolanthe Council—Low, 116; Carey, 92; Smith, 108; Niemeier, 115; Kay, 173. Total, 604.

THIRD GAME.

Washington Irving—Thieringer, 135; Waterberry, 163; Cordeau, 135; Campbell, 191; Glendenning, 145. Total, 769.

East New York—A. Kiefer, 156; Haase, 168; G. Moore, 155; W. Moore, 164; C. Kiefer, 201. Total, 844.

The Brooklyn Bicycle Club made the best showing in the tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Tamaqua Wheelmen—Dunham, 127; Beach, 157; Roulson, 138; Boyce, 133; Jordan, 137. Total, 682.

Brooklyn Bicycle Club—Gelhaus, 117; Worth, 141; Grant, 152; Joslyn, 122; Anderson, 172. Total, 704.

SECOND GAME.

Nassau Wheelmen—Teare, 131; Hughes, 107; Sparks, 166; Lamy, 152; Smith, 117. Total, 673.

Tamaqua Wheelmen—Dunham, 103; Beach, 135; Roulson, 110; Boyce, 139; Jordan, 123. Total, 510.

THIRD GAME.

Brooklyn Bicycle Club—Gelhaus, 152; Worth, 140; Grant, 153; Joslyn, 178; Anderson, 157. Total, 780.

Nassau Wheelmen—Teare, 179; Hughes, 106; Sparks, 122; Lamy, 136; Smith, 125. Total, 668.

In the two-men team tournament at the Lincoln Club Alleys, Brooklyn, last night the following games were rolled:

FIRST GAME.

Losee, 145; Allen, 202. Total, 347.
Pomeroy, 171; Halsted, 146. Total, 317.

SECOND GAME.

Lovell, 152; White, 123. Total, 274.
Ritchie, 161; Overton, 178, (17 pins handicap.) Total, 356.

THIRD GAME.

Weeks, 151; Holdridge, 199, (4 pins handicap.) Total, 354.
Stoutenburge, 155; Rossen, 177. Total, 332.

The crack Washington Club of Harlem suffered two defeats at the hands of the Empires and Corinthians in the National League at Starr's tournament hall last night. The team's defeat in the second game was due to D. Shiman, being confronted with a difficult spare in the last frame, which he failed to make. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Empire—Linden, 184; Hoff, 160; Wyman, 189; Diederich, 160; Helles, 178. Total, 877.
Washington—Zenn, 186; Boehn, 153; Ochs, 127; Kahlsdorf, 166; D. Schiman, 149. Total, 781.

SECOND GAME.

Corinthian—S. Walter, 190; Baker, 168; Niles, 164; Holden, 168; Schaeffer, 160. Total, 850.
Washington—Zenn, 167; Boehn, 233; Ochs, 143; Kahlsdorf, 163; D. Schiman, 137. Total, 843.

THIRD GAME.

Corinthian—S. Walter, 167; Baker, 183; Niles, 194; Holden, 169; Schaeffer, 202. Total, 915.
Empire—Linden, 160; Hoff, 198; Wyman, 174; Diederich, 163; Helles, 131. Total, 826.

The scores made by the Amitys last night in the Arlington National Tournament were the best that the team has rolled this season, but they were beaten in two games by the Holschen and Welcome teams. The Holschens won a close game from the Welcomes. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Holschen—Martens, 181; Luhrs, 130; Jentzen, 116; Hey, 163; Witte, 149. Total, 744.
Amity—Stryker, 141; Snyder, 174; Singer, 122; Mackey, 169; Carroll, 116. Total, 722.

SECOND GAME.

Welcome—Bernet, 139; Wenderoth, 212; Mathies, 119; Schmidt, 128; Schulze, 169. Total, 767.
Amity—Stryker, 157; Snyder, 164; Sorenson, 121; Mackey, 127; Carroll, 151. Total, 720.

THIRD GAME.

Holschen—Martens, 187; Luhrs, 112; Jentzen, 147; Hey, 155; Witte, 136. Total, 737.
Welcome—Bernet, 153; Wenderoth, 128; Mathies, 115; Schmidt, 162; Schulze, 169. Total, 727.

The Orchards, Columbias, and Morningsides each won and lost a game in the American National tournament at the Germania alleys last night. The Columbia's score of 958 in the third game was the best of the night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Orchard—Bullwinkel, 167; Bucholz, 198; Schroder, 171; Schwacke, 182; Wilkens, 187. Total, 905.
Morningside—Clinch, 171; Madden, 204; Eiche, 182; Demmler, 175; Kling, 135. Total, 867.

SECOND GAME.

Morningside—Clinch, 172; Madden, 155; Eiche, 152; Demmler, 222; Kling, 189. Total, 890.
Columbia—Taylor, 193; Drew, 177; Brophy, 148; Hartley, 155; Roche, 171. Total, 847.

THIRD GAME.

Columbia—Taylor, 201; Drew, 179; Brophy, 208; Hartley, 157; Roche, 213. Total, 958.
Orchard—Bullwinkel, 193; Bucholz, 163; Schroder, 167; Schwacke, 164; Wilkens, 181. Total, 868.

The Landwursters was the only team that bowled in the Arcade head-pin tournament last night. The Lotus Club was scheduled to bowl, but its team failed to appear. Score:

Landwurster—C. Brinkama, 89; Behrmann, 61; Wedemeyer, 64; Sibberns, 48; F. Brinkama, 90. Total, 352.

Tournament Games To-night.

Columbia League—Morningside, Empire City, Mercury.
American National—Golden Rod, Fidelis, Oriental.
Harlem League—Grove Hill, Cyclone, Premier.
Arlington National—Oradell, Black Bass, Homestead.
Royal Arcanum League—De Vinne New York No. 1, Harlem, Defendum.
Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League—Lefferts, De Witt Clinton, Ridgewood.
Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Sub-Tournament—J. F. Price, East New York, Fulton.
National League, at Starr's Tournament Hall.
Twenty-sixth Ward Tournament of Brooklyn—Star vs. Twenty-sixth Ward, at Umla's alleys.

BILLIARD TOURNEY'S PROGRESS.

Results in the Inter City and Club and Class B Contests.

At Daly's Academy, where the Intercity and Interclub handicap amateur billiard tournament is in progress, and at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, where the A. A. U. tournament is being played for the championship of Class B, there was a large attendance yesterday and last night. In both places it was "ladies' day."

At Daly's, in the afternoon game, Poggenburg suffered his first defeat at the hands of Townsend. Stark won the evening contest from Muldaur and now has a clean lead. Servatius, by losing the afternoon game to Tobias in the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, has no chance in the finals next week, and is withdrawn. In the evening Kellogg defeated Hevner and Cutler won from Hendrick.

The preliminaries in this tournament will probably be finished to-morrow and the finals will begin on Monday.

W. W. Kellogg of Chicago defeated George E. Hevner of Philadelphia in a very slow, uninteresting game. The score:

Kellogg—1 2 1 0 0 4 8 7 1 0 3 0 19 24 6 7 0 1 0 2 0 14 3 1 16 2 0 2 17 2 9 1 0 0 0 4 1 8 3 0 0 0 0 3 1 1 1 21 1 1 0 0 0 17 0 0 1 0 2 1 0 20 20 2 10 0 2 2 10. Total, 300. Average, 4 28-68. High runs, 24 17 21.

Herner—1 3 0 1 2 4 0 0 11 1 2 1 0 8 2 11 0 0 0 0 18 9 2 0 0 0 12 0 7 0 0 0 18 15 8 1 2 17 1 0 1 2 4 1 14 0 6 0 2 2 4 1 28 2 2 1 0 0 1 6 3 14 8 3 0 1 2. Total, 256. Average, 3 55-67. High runs, 18 17 23.

In the final game last night, Albert G. Cutler of Boston, beat Dr. W. G. Douglas of the New York Athletic Club by 300 to 174. His average was 6 18-47, while Douglas made an average of 3 30-46. Cutler made a break of 74, which ties the best run made in this tournament.

Florian Tobias and L. A. Servatius, both members of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, played in the afternoon game, and the former won easily. The score:

Tobias—12 8 2 0 0 20 0 3 0 0 0 1 1 0 17 0 1 5 13 3 1 2 0 16 25 0 1 1 3 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 7 0 1 0 5 1 21 21 8 16 2 5 13 4 2 5 1 2 1 1 4 38 0 3 2. Total, 300; average, 4 44-64; high runs, 25, 21, 38.

Servatius—5 9 0 4 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 5 4 0 1 1 3 0 1 1 0 7 3 0 1 4 0 3 1 3 5 0 0 0 1 1 2 0 3 0 0 0 2 1 1 1 7 5 1 5 0 1 2 1 4 1 0 0 0 0. Total, 123; average, 1 59-64; high runs, 9, 11, 12.

Referee—George Heywood.

J. Byron Stark won the evening game at Daly's from Mark H. Muldaur. The score:

Stark, (300)—4 1 0 5 4 2 1 3 0 1 1 0 4 12 2 4 8 0 2 6 3 27 2 2 10 0 0 2 1 9 1 4 4 0 1 7 1 9 0 1 1 8 3 1 1 0 2. Total, 300; average, 7 13-41; high runs, 48, 63, 27.

Muldaur, (220)—0 6 4 2 2 9 4 0 0 2 0 4 8 2 2 0 7 0 16 19 2 6 0 19 3 0 0 2 19 6 1 11 1 1 1 3 1 0 0 12. Total, 174; average, 4 14-40; high runs, 19, 19, 19.

In the afternoon game Arthur Townsend defeated Ferdinand Poggenburg. The score:

Townsend, (280)—23 0 0 8 1 12 4 26 11 0 0 15 11 1 2 0 3 1 3 1 12 0 0 14 8 0 0 12 0 1 1 17 2 0 14 8 6 0 0 0 1 4 2 3 4 0 1 0 16 6. Total, 280; average, 5 30-50; high runs, 23, 26, 48.

Poggenburg, (300)—4 0 0 0 35 0 0 0 2 2 10 1 10 2 27 24 0 4 1 5 20 0 6 6 0 10 0 0 5 1 1 6 0 0 13 0 9 2 0 2 0 35 4 3 0 0 0 0 0 5 23. Total, 268; average, 5 15-50; high runs, 33, 27, 35.

Referee—Edward McLaughlin.

Hobart College Football Captain.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, N. Y., Dec. 7.—Norman O. Hutton of Garden City, L. I., was unanimously elected Captain of the Hobart College football team for 1900. Hutton is a member of the freshman class. He prepared for college at St. Paul's School, Garden City.

Football Championship Won in Snow.

OGDENSBURG, Dec. 7.—On a gridiron covered with snow and with the mercury near the freezing point, Watertown defeated Ogdensburg here to-day in twenty-five minute halves by a score of 12 to 5, thus winning the football championship of Northern New York.

WEDS WHITE HOUSE FOOTMAN.

Washington Colored Belle Marries Mrs. McKinley's Attendant.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Charles A. Reeder, the colored footman of the President, was married last night to Frances Belle Lee, daughter of Albert Lee. Reeder has been with the President ever since he entered the White House, and for many years was a waiter at the Ebbitt House, and a favorite with Mr. McKinley when he was in Congress. He attends Mrs. McKinley on her daily drives.

Both Reeder and his bride are well known in colored circles in Washington, and the wedding was largely attended. Among the presents received was a handsome set of china from the President and Mrs. McKinley and a fine clock from the ushers, guards, and other attaches of the White House.

LAWTON AND WHEELER.

Recklessness of Both Officers Under the Fire of the Filipinos.

Pasay, (P. I.) Letter to Indianapolis News.

I could not help but be amused when I examined the church at Paranaque. The reports sent out had spoken of the total demolition of it by the bombardment of the fleet. But, nevertheless, it is standing there peacefully, used as barracks by the soldiers. It is true a few stones here and there are misplaced, a stairway to the choir damaged, and a sacrilegious shell has utterly destroyed the "heaven" above the altar. The insurgents used a small cannon from the belfry, and it can serve the same purpose for us yet if needed.

Gen. Lawton's orders are very explicit. He insists that there be no firing of any kind until we have been fired upon. Amigos are all around us, and they are in great danger from careless firing. The General is now riding a beautiful white horse, and in this connection a good story is told of him, how last week, when a detachment of marines were ashore to assist in an assault they themselves were assaulted by the insurgents, and while the marines were hugging the ground and wishing every blade of grass were a stump, up rides Gen. Lawton.

The men say that it seemed he was on the largest white horse that ever was, and with a large white hat, too, and making a tremendous amount of noise. He was laughing as gayly as the Mausers that were singing about him, and nodded and chatted with his staff. It was a revelation, so the marines say, of what all absence of fear is, even when under the most dangerous conditions. Shortly afterward one of his staff was shot through both knees, but Lawton did not ride away until he completed his work. He has the headquarters of his division here in town in a modest house on a quiet side street. I found it so crowded that the clerks were compelled to do their work on the porches. He often takes his son out with him on his rides along the front, and it is an all-wise Providence that has spared them, for his bravery is splendid in its daring.

Gen. Wheeler expects to get fat now, as he is getting his fill of fighting. The fore part of this week he was sitting on top of one of the intrenchments enjoying the cool of the evening. While sitting there dangling his feet like a schoolboy and with his back to the front the insurgent rifles began their evening tune. The men around him were horrified to have him thus expose himself, but unwilling to stoop down themselves as long as he was sitting on top. On one side of him a bullet took out the seam from a man's trousers, on the other side a canteen strap was cut in two. The old General got excited, and yelled to the men to lie down at once, never thinking of his own safety until one of the officers pulled him down.

Prof. Lockwood of the Navy Dead.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Henry H. Lockwood, formerly Professor of Mathematics at the Annapolis Naval Academy, who was retired with the rank of Commodore in 1876, died here to-night in his eighty-sixth year. The deceased leaves several children, one of whom is the wife of Capt. Sigsbee of the navy.

NEGRO LOSES THEATRE CASE.

Washington Manager Justified in Excluding Wetherless.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—A jury trial of P. B. Chase, manager of the Grand Opera House, for ejecting from his theatre N. E. Wetherless, colored, who had occupied seats in the orchestra with his wife on Nov. 18, ended to-day with a verdict of not guilty.

The charge was not of violation of the civil rights act, but of assault. The defendant represented that the complainant did not hold coupons for the seats occupied by himself and wife, and refused to show coupons when they were demanded, whereupon he was ejected with the aid of the police.

What Say You TO A KNABE PIANO ?

You can think of nothing more pleasing, more substantial, more permanently satisfactory than a Knabe Grand or Upright as a Christmas gift.

WM. KNABE & CO.
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The Green Label bottling is 10 years old. A Pure Rye Whiskey. Unequalled for Family, Medicinal or general use. Get the best.

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Swell Winter Shoes,
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Look out for Coming Cauchois!

BUBONIC PLAGUE COFFEE
in ships from infected ports.
Coffee comes overland from Mexico.
CAUCHOIS COFFEE NEVER COMES TO THIS MARKET.
IT'S A COFFEE IS GETTING POORER EVERY YEAR.
The Finest Coffee Grown Comes From the "PRIVATE ESTATE" of The President of Mexico.
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LARGEST CUSTOM TAILORING HOUSE IN THE WORLD.
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This Is Overcoat Week Here.

We are determined to sell a vast quantity of

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This Week.

To move them quick we will give you the choice of a thousand or more high-class Overcoats

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that you'd expect to pay $25 to $30 for—and they are worth it, too.

Made of Vicunas—Melton—Kerseys—Irish Frieze and several new fashionable cloths, in Blue, Black, Brown and Oxford mixtures. Silk, Satin, Serge and Wool lined, strictly high-class custom finished and up to date in every detail.

Included in this sale are a lot of Paddocks, Newmarkets and Raglans.

Never before at the opening of the winter season has such an opportunity been presented.

At $22.50 your choice of $40 to $55 Overcoats—the finest it's possible to make.

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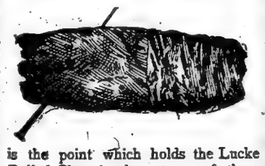

is the point which holds the Lucke Rolled Cigar in the esteem of those who know what it is. No amount of antagonism can shake the consumer's affection for a thing which pleases highly.

The intelligent smoker finds a rich, pleasing, tropic-grown leaf in the Rolled Cigar—and he can smoke them without trouble to his nerves.

The same gratification is not found in anything costing less than 2 for 25c. A QUARTER BUYS TEN.

MILLER MAY BE ARRESTED.

Agents of a Detective Bureau Declare He Is in Canada and Is Under Surveillance.

Superintendent Sutherland of the Chicago branch of the Mooney and Boland Detective Agency, who arrived in this city yesterday, stated positively that William F. Miller, the Franklin Syndicate fugitive, has been located in Montreal, Canada, and that his arrest is only a matter of a short time, possibly twenty-four hours. He will be arrested, it is said, on a Canadian warrant charging him with having in his possession stolen goods. The charge is made to hold him until extradition can be arranged, when he will be brought to New York.

It was rumored yesterday morning that Miller had reached this city at 7 o'clock yesterday morning on the New York Central Montreal express in custody of Superintendent William J. Sutherland of the Mooney and Boland Detective Agency, Chicago headquarters, and Captain Reynolds of the Brooklyn Detective Bureau. Superintendent Sutherland and Captain Reynolds were seen to alight from the train and with them was a young man thought by many to correspond to Miller's appearance. This led to the report that the missing syndicate financier had been captured.

This was positively denied later by both the officers mentioned. Captain Reynolds admitted that he had been in Albany three times within the last few days but would not disclose the nature of his errand there.

"Miller has not been arrested," said Superintendent Sutherland. "I did not bring him from Montreal with me. I will say, however, that Miller is in Canada under the surveillance of my men, and his arrest will follow at an early day."

Superintendent Wagenfuhr of the New York office of the agency, referring to the case yesterday afternoon, said:

"Miller has been located in Montreal, and his every movement is being watched by our men. His arrest will follow in a few days at most; maybe within twenty-four hours."

It was ascertained that the young man accompanying the officers to this city yesterday was a reporter on a local paper, which is employing the Mooney & Boland Detective Agency to find Miller.

Col. Robert Ammon, Miller's attorney, when seen yesterday, said: "I guess they haven't got Miller yet. When they do I think I'll know something about it."

Louis H. Miller, brother of the syndicate manager, was arraigned before Magistrate Brenner in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday on a charge of having on the day of his brother's disappearance attempted to secrete $8,000 of the syndicate's money. Another adjournment of the case was ordered to Dec. 11.

Mrs. Elizabeth Timmons of 173 Stanhope Street, who had furnished $1,000 bail for Miller's appearance, asked Magistrate Brenner to cancel her bond, as she did not care to be responsible any longer for Miller's appearance.

FUGITIVE MILLER IN MEXICO?

Man Answering Description of Brooklyn Manager Seen at Monterey.

MONTEREY, Mexico, Dec. 7.—A man answering the description of William F. Miller, the fugitive manager of the Franklin Syndicate of Brooklyn, N. Y., arrived in this city five days ago. He registered under an assumed name at the Hilaggo Hotel, but aroused suspicion by the close guard which he kept over two large valises which he carried.

He was identified by the likeness of Miller published in American newspapers which reached here after his arrival. The police communicated with the New York police, asking if the man should be held pending identification.

Before an answer had been received the man left for Tampico. He is said to have sailed from that port on a coast steamer for Central America.

MAZET AND HIS COUNSEL

Rumored Disagreement About the Calling of Senator Platt.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE INQUIRY

Mr. Moss Declares It Cannot Be Laid at His Door and that Mr. Mazet Cannot Speak for Him.

The sudden collapse of the Mazet investigation has been explained in various ways by the members of the committee and Frank Moss, its counsel. In some quarters these explanations have been regarded as proof that the closing days of the inquiry were marked by strife between the Republican members of the committee and Mr. Moss, and that the subject upon which they disagreed was the question of calling United States Senator Platt as a witness. Mr. Mazet denied yesterday, to the best of his knowledge, that the calling of Mr. Platt had been suggested by the committee's counsel, and added that if Mr. Moss had had any such intention, he, as Chairman, would have known of it. Mr. Moss, after positively refusing to give a categorical answer to the question as to whether or not he had intended to subnoepa Mr. Platt, repudiated Mr. Mazet's statement, saying: "Mr. Mazet is qualified to speak for the committee, but not for me."

Assemblyman Fallows, when asked about the matter, said that the question of calling of Mr. Platt had nothing to do with the sudden final adjournment of the committee. According to Mr. Fallows the question of an early adjournment was discussed by the Republican members of the committee on Tuesday of last week. After the session on that day, Mr. Fallows said, the committee decided that it would be useless to hold further public sessions. "I made the suggestion myself," said Mr. Fallows, "because I needed what little time there was between then and the opening of the Legislature to clear up my private business, which I have neglected because of the work of the committee. I afterward told Mr. Mazet that unless there was an adjournment I would have to remain away from the committee's sessions. The only way I can explain the absence of a quorum on Wednesday is that Mr. Mazet failed to inform Mr. Moss of our decision."

Mr. Moss, on the other hand, said that it was understood last week that this should be the last week of the inquiry. The sessions were to begin on Tuesday and extend through to-day, and Mr. Moss had 150 witnesses subpoenaed to attend, but after some correspondence with Mr. Mazet, Mr. Moss agreed to begin the sessions on Wednesday, and limit the taking of testimony to three days. Afterward, Mr. Moss said, Mr. Mazet wrote him asking him to cut off Friday and to use only Wednesday and Thursday for taking testimony. "I have it in black and white," Mr. Moss said, "so the sudden closing of the testimony cannot be laid at my door."

On Wednesday each of the Republican members of the committee received a letter from Mr. Moss. It is said that this letter informed them that the counsel to the committee felt that the charge of partisanship would lie at the committee's door unless Senator Platt was called as a witness. When asked about this letter yesterday, Mr. Moss declined to talk. At Wednesday's session of the committee, at which Mr. Mazet, Mr. Costello, and Mr. Hoffman were present, Mr. Moss, in outlining his plans for the week, alluded to an "important matter concerning which I have written a letter to the Chairman." Mr. Mazet, too, declined to discuss the contents of this letter.

Mr. Moss appeared yesterday to be deeply hurt by the action of the committee in adjourning without consulting him. "Though I was prepared to make the week one of the most important in the investigation, the committee was adjourned and no consideration was given to me," Mr. Moss said. "There were certain matters that could have been closed up which would have been productive of important results, but the untimely ending of the sessions has prevented that. I don't desire to appear as criticising the committee and I wish to correct any impression that has gone abroad to the effect that there has been a break between the committee and its counsel. There canot be any break, for I took up the work as a public duty and I will carry it to the end. The committee will meet to-morrow and discuss the subject of the report to the Legislature."

Under no pretext could Mr. Moss be induced to say anything in regard to the subpoenaing of Senator Platt, but he declared most emphatically that so far as he was concerned the inquiry had been conducted in an impartial and non-partisan manner. It is known that Mr. Moss has been extremely anxious to put Senator Platt on the stand to testify in regard to his influence over legislation at Albany and to be interrogated respecting his knowledge of the Ramapo water scheme. On every possible occasion Richard Croker, while on the stand, demanded that Mr. Platt be called, and several times Mr. Moss intimated that he had no desire to shield Mr. Platt.

Other Republican members of the committee besides Messrs. Mazet and Fallows denied that the investigation had been suddenly stopped because Mr. Platt either had been or was to be subpoenaed. T. M. Costello said: "We had to adjourn simply because we want to get our report signed and presented before Jan. 1. We want it signed by Mr. Mazet while he is still a member of the Legislature, although this would not make any real difference, as he would have the right to sign it anyway. Personally I was opposed to calling Senator Platt, because, under the resolution by which we were appointed to investigate the city departments, I could not see that he had anything to do with our work, for he is not a voter here, and not even a resident.

"We called his son, you remember, and Frank Platt answered every question that was put to him, with the exception of one or two about the amount of stock he held in certain companies. Then we examined Gen. Tracy more fully than any other man was examined. He answered every question, and, personally, some of them, I think, we had no right to ask. I do not know that Mr. Moss had any intention of calling Senator Platt, and do not remember that he ever spoke to me on the subject. Anyway, it was Mr. Moss's own fault that we did not go on with the investigation yesterday. Mr. Mazet, Mr. Hoffman, and myself were the only ones present yesterday, but we were perfectly willing to go on without a quorum, as we had often done before."

Harris Wilson said: "The proposition to call Mr. Platt has not been brougnt up by the committee since Mr. Hoffman talked about it about six months ago. I don't see why he should have been called, or what we could have got out of him."

J. B. McEwan of Albany said that the committee might as well have called Queen Victoria as Mr. Platt. "Had he been called," he said, "it would only have been gratifying the desire of certain persons to hold him up to scorn and ridicule, which he didn't deserve. The matter has not been mentioned in the committee since the time Mr. Croker insisted that he be placed on the stand. Had we been called to investigate the conduct of political organizations, then it would have been our duty to have called not only Senator Platt, but Mr. Danforth, David B. Hill, and all 'the boys.'"

Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee said last night that Senator Platt had no knowledge of Mr. Moss's intention to call him as a witness. Mr. Odell added that before he left the city in the early part of the week, he knew that no further open sessions of the committee were to be held.

PLATT WISHED NOT TO APPEAR.

Senator Says He Had No Desire to Testify Before the Mazet Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Senator Platt had read in the evening papers the announcement that the Mazet Committee had finished taking testimony and would prepare its report. When asked if he had anything to say about the work of the committee or its failure to call him as a witness, he replied that he had not.

"Were you subpoenaed as a witness by Mr. Moss?"

"No; nor by anybody else. At least, if I was subpoenaed the summons never reached me."

"Did you not desire to testify as to the matters considered by the committee?"

"If I had desired to testify, I would have volunteered to appear. I did not care to volunteer to place myself in a position in which mud could be flung at me with great advantage to my assailant and without public, personal or political advantage to be gained. It does not appear that I was in any way necessary to the committee. None of the witnesses at any time suggested that I could be of any use to the committee in its work. Even Gen. Tracy did not connect me in any way with any subject in which the committee appeared to be interested. No, I did not consider it politically wise to insist upon being a witness."

"Do you think, Senator Platt, that the committee accomplished a good work?"

"Oh, I cannot express any opinion about that. The report will be a better thing to judge the committee by than any impression expressed now. I think, however, that it discovered many things worth knowing."

Senator Platt intends to go to New York to-morrow.

LEGAL NOTES.

CHIEF CLERK JANSEN REINSTATED.—Carl Jansen, a veteran soldier, who was Chief Clerk or Secretary of the old Fire Department, and who was removed by Fire Commissioner Scannell when the Greater New York charter went into effect, yesterday was granted a peremptory writ of mandamus by Justice Nash of the Supreme Court, commanding the Fire Commissioner to assign him to a position like the one he held on Jan. 1, 1898, with the same salary as he formerly received, and with damages of $4,800 a year, from Jan. 1, 1898, to the present time. Justice Nash holds that the finding of the jury in the case was conclusive that the position Mr. Jansen held under the former charter was not a confidential one, and did not involve official acts which were secret, nor cover official acts involving trust and confidence personal to the Commissioner; and that the position was that of a regular clerk.

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CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE.—Peter Henavie's suit, as administrator, to recover damages from the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company for the death of his son, who, on April 5, 1895, was struck by an engine drawing freight cars while attempting to cross Eleventh Avenue at Forty-fifth Street, and killed, resulted on the first trial in judgment for the plaintiff. A reversal was directed by the First Appellate Division, on the ground that where a person injured while crossing a street upon which there was a steam railroad, failed to look for approaching trains after leaving the curbstone, which was 22 feet from the railroad track, he was guilty of contributory negligence. On the second trial, upon a stipulation, part of the printed case on the former appeal was used, and was supplemented by testimony of one witness. A judgment, then directed for the defendant, was recently affirmed on appeal. It was claimed on the part of the plaintiff that the oral testimony of the witness, named Harrigan, established freedom from contributory negligence. His evidence was that he noticed Henavie after he left the curbstone, and during his progress to the track where he was hurt, and that when about half way from the track to the curb, he looked up and down, and that at that time a passenger train was in sight. The Court now holds that if Henavie looked while between the curbstone and the track, he must have seen the train.

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BROOKLYN MUNICIPAL JUSTICES.—Municipal Justice Adolph Goetting, who was appointed on Jan. 4, 1898, as Justice of the Fourth District of the Municipal Court, in the Borough of Brooklyn, brought suit against the city, in the Supreme Court, for his salary for that month. The payment had been withheld upon the ground that by the new charter all the Justices' courts and the office of Justice of the Peace in Brooklyn were not abolished until midnight of Jan. 31, 1898, and the Municipal Court Justices, who were to exercise on an enlarged plan powers of the superseded officials, were not to have possession of the rooms assigned for holding their courts until Feb. 1, 1898, when the machinery of these tribunals was to go into full and active operation; and it was claimed the salary belonging to the office did not commence until that day. Justice McAdam, before whom the case was tried, yesterday awarded the plaintiff judgment for $451.66, with interest. Such a result as was contended for on the part of the city, Justice McAdam said, could follow only the mistaken notion that a fixed salary belonging to a judicial office must be earned by the incumbent before it is recoverable by him. "Such a salary," Justice McAdam said, "is not measured by the duties the official actually performs or is called upon to perform, and is recoverable without regard to the labors imposed, or the manner of their performance." Section 1,374 of the charter, providing that after the 1st of January, 1898, the Municipal Justices were to become a Board of Justices, to elect a President and establish rules, showed, Justice McAdam said, that whatever duties were connected with the organization of the board, devolved upon the plaintiff and his associates during January, and these duties were performed by them, and added: "There is no variation in official salaries on account of light or heavy work, or the total absence of work, a feature that may perhaps have attracted some to official life and led to the repeated use of that much abused term 'sinecure.'"

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NEGLIGENCE IN THE CARE OF A CHILD.—Albert Frank, six years old, who on Sunday afternoon, June 16, was in the care of his married sister, at 104 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, was left by her on the doorstep, with instructions to remain there while she went into the house. The child started down the street to the corner of Lexington Avenue, where he met his sister Blanche, thirteen years old, and asked her for a penny. Receiving it, he started with two other boys to cross the street, when he was injured by being run over by a Lexington Avenue car of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. On the trial of the child's suit, by guardian, against the company for damages, the testimony tended to show that the three boys were proceeding across the street to a candy store, and that the other boys got over safely, but the plaintiff, who had dropped his penny, stopped for the purpose of finding it, and while in that position was struck by the advancing car. It was contended on the trial, on the part of the defendant, that plaintiff failed to prove freedom from negligence in the care of the child, and that the preponderence of evidence exonorated the road from negligence. The trial Court left it to the jury to determine whether, upon the conditions existing at the time, that the boys were on or near the track, the gong should have been rung by the gripman. The judgment on a verdict for the plaintiff for $750, has been reversed by the First Appellate Division. Justice O'Brien, giving the opinon of the Court, said in part: "If we assume the version of the occurence supported by the weight of evidence, that the boy was running across the track, and could have crossed in safety but for his stopping to pick up the penny, it cannot be inferred that the gripman was negligent because he devoted his energies to the brake, and failed to ring the gong. With the boy suddenly stopping in front of the car, he could not be saved by ringing a gong, and the duty of the gripman was to give his attention to stopping the car. That he did not so devote himself is not made to appear, although that was a burden resting upon the plaintiff. To sustain this judgment we must be satisfied to have it rest on the purest speculation and conjecture, rather than, as the law requires on proof that the defendant's employees were guilty of negligence which was the sole cause of the injuries."

CONVENTIONS IN 1900.

New York's Fight for the Great Gatherings Formally Opened.

The Ways and Means Committee of the Citizens' Committee appointed by the Board of Trade and Transportation to secure either or both of the National political conventions of 1900 for New York held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the board, and devised plans for the raising of funds. Lewis Nixon, presided.

It was decided to collect money for the securing of both conventions, but to devote more attention at this time to the Republican gathering. Frank Tilford, President of the Bank of New Amsterdam, was agreed upon as Treasurer. He has signified his willingness to act. The following form of subscription blank was sent out last night to men prominent in local circles:

We, the undersigned, subscribe and agree to pay to Frank Tilford Treasurer, the amounts set opposite our respective names, toward defraying the expenses of holding either or both of the National political conventions of 1900 in the City of New York. The sums subscribed by us, respectively, we agree to pay upon call by the Treasurer in the event of New York City being selected for the holding of either or both of the National political conventions of 1900, and not otherwise.

Mr. Nixon said that it would be necessary to open headquarters in Washington a few days before the meeting of the Republican National Committee.

The committee will hold another meeting to-morrow afternoon.

THE STATE CHARITIES AID

Mr. Choate's Resignation as Head of the Association.

ELECTION OF NEW OFFICERS

Address of Charles S. Fairchild—An Improvement in Manhattan Institutions Reported.

At the twenty-seventh annual meeting of the State Charities' Aid Association, held yesterday afternoon in the assembly room of the United Charities Building, the resignation of Joseph H. Choate as President was announced by the Board of Managers. In accepting Mr. Choate's resignation, which was caused by his necessary absence from the city as Ambassador to Great Britain, the Board of Managers placed upon its minutes an expression of its appreciation of his services to the association.

Upon a motion of Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler the minutes of the Board of Managers was adopted by the association, and it was also resolved that Mr. Choate be requested to allow his name to stand as a member of the Board of Managers. Mr. Choate was one of the incorporators of the association, and has been its President since 1895. He was for several years up to the time of his departure for England Chairman of the Committee on Children.

The annual address was made by Charles S. Fairchild, Treasurer of the association, who occupied the chair. He said in part:

"This association does not come in as a rival or a competitor of any charitable work whatever. It has been since its inception the wise critic and observer of charitable work. It has been the suggestor of charities where the public needed charities not already in existence. But it has not stopped with its criticism; it has not stopped with its study. It has gone on wherever it has found that there is a public need, and has done its utmost, and in almost every instance with success, to provide the means of meeting that public need. It is not dependant on any public appropriation for its pecuniary resources. They come from the contributions of those who wisely appreciate the work that it does. It is a great aid to the right-meaning and right-minded public official."

Mr. Fairchild's address closed with an appeal for liberal financial support, of which he said the association stood in need for the enlargement of its work.

The reports of the various sub-committees were presented at the meeting. Mrs. Tunis G. Bergen, President of the Kings County Committee of the association, commended the general management during the past year of institutions under the Department of Public Charities in the Borough of Brooklyn. The need of a new nurse's home and infants' hospital, and of repairs and alterations to some of the existing buildings was declared to be urgent.

Homer Folks, Secretary of the association, reported the year in the Borough of Manhattan to have been one of marked improvement. He spoke of the work done by the association in securing legislation. Two bills were proposed by the association. The first brought about a repeal of the special law under which in Montgomery County the poor had been cared for by contract awarded to the lowest bidder. The second bill proposed the re-establishment of a system of cumulative sentences in commitments to the New York City Workhouse. This latter bill passed the Senate, but failed to reach a vote in the Assembly.

Mrs. Henry Oothout reported that during the past year 354 situations had been provided for homeless mothers with infants. A total of 462 mothers and babies were under the care of the committee during the year, of whom only one mother and four children died. The total expenses of the committee in charge of this work were only $2,026.48.

In the absence of Dr. George C. Wheelock, Chairman of the Committee on Hospitals, Mr. Folks stated that the committee hoped to secure at the next session of the Legislature the passage of a bill establishing a State Sanitarium in the Adirondacks for the treatment of consumptives.

Charles H. Marshall, Chairman of the Finance Committee, reported that the income during the past year had been $12,035.18, of which $9,160.54 was received from donations and subscriptions. The expenditures amounted to $10,714.58.

The following members were unanimously chosen to constitute the Board of Managers for the following year: Mrs. Tunis G. Bergen, Miss Helen C. Butler, Mr. George F. Canfield, Joseph H. Choate, Charles S. Fairchild, Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton, Dr. Charles Hitchcock, Charles H. Marshall, John A. McKim, Mrs. Henry Oothout, Mrs. William B. Rice, Carl Schurz, Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, Dr. George G. Wheelock, and Alfred T. White.

A resolution was adopted that, in view of the increased work of the association, the number of managers be increased from fifteen to twenty-one. At the close of the meeting the newly elected Board of Managers chose the following officers for the ensuing year: President—Prof. George F. Canfield; Vice President—Mrs. William B. Rice; Treasurer—Charles S. Fairchild; Librarian—Mrs. Henry Oothout.

FOOTBALL IN THE SENATE.

Senator Chandler Suggests that Cadets Study It Instead of Mathematics and Languages.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The proceedings of the Senate to-day were enlivened by a colloquy between Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) and Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.,) over a bill introduced by the former to promote athletic sports at the Military Academy at West Point and the Naval Academy at Annapolis. Both Senators became facetious and at times sarcastic over the growth of athletics at American colleges, and Mr. Chandler advanced the proposition that the cultivation of such sports as football and similar sports at the Government academies ought to be given the sanction of law.

Mr. Chandler's bill provides for systematic athletic exercises at the West Point Military Academy and the Annapolis Naval Academy. The title of the bill sets forth its object to be "To increase the efficiency of the West Point Military Academy and the Annapolis Military Academy, and to qualify and stimulate the American youth for actual military service by suitable physical training instead of excessive mental education."

It provides that the course of instruction at the academy shall dispense with the study of higher mathematics and the foreign languages and substitute a course in athletics to embrace especially golf, bicycling, football, and baseball. The bill also provides for annual athletic contests between the students of the Military Academy and the Annapolis Naval Academy at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Richmond, Atlanta, New Orleans, Omaha, and San Francisco, at which suitable prizes shall be awarded. An appropriation sufficient to pay the prizes is provided for, but the railroads are required to carry free the cadets to the places of contests and also the representatives of such reputable newspapers as the Secretaries of War and Navy may designate.

Mr. Chandler asked that the measure be referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. Hale took it, he said, to be a bill to encourage football and other similar games, and he could hardly stand as sponsor for such a proposition as the Senator from New Hampshire had stood.

He was inclined to think the boys did not need stimulation in athletic sports. He declared that the famous college men of to-day were those who were excellent in football and other branches of athletics, rather than those who were excellent in the old-fashioned studies upon which men were rated as great. So far as he was concerned, he did not care to have the measure referred to the Naval Committee of which he is Chairman.

In a facetious speech Mr. Chandler replied that he thought athletic contests among the college men ought to be encouraged.

"The proposition I present is," said he, "that these athletic contests shall be regulated by law, and that international and intercollegiate contests shall occur at salient points. Free trains are run by the railroads to these affairs, in order to increase the interest and attendance, and I propose that this shall be done without violating the inter-State Commerce law."

The bill was referred as desired by Mr. Chandler.

NAVAL BATTLE IN COLOMBIA.

Steam Dredger, Fitted as a Man-of-War, Rammed and Sunk with 250 Men on Board.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Government has received through one of its agents an account dated the latter part of November, of the inception and growth of the present revolutionary movement in Colombia. The revolution, according to this statement, is an attempt on the part of the Liberals to oust the Conservatives, who have been in power for many years.

The principal engagement so far has been a naval one, and the agent gives a graphic account of this. It took place on the night of Oct. 24, at Los Obispos, some 300 miles up the Magdalena River, below Puerto Naccional. The revolutionists were embarking on seven river steamers, which they had seized, and were coming down the river presumably with the hope of capturing Cartagena or some other coast town, in order to get possession of the Custom House and revenues. Their steamers were unprotected and unarmed, while the Government troops were on two vessels which had been protected by plating and railway iron, and were armed with gatlings and one Hotchkiss gun. The two fleets met in the dark, one steaming up the river at a speed of seven knots, the other coming down the rapid current at twelve to fourteen knots. The Government vessels, the Hercules and Colombia, were charged by the Helena and others of the insurgent force, and the Hercules was rammed by the Helena, but the blow struck her on the paddlebox and did no material damage. The General on the Helena then ordered his pilot to ram another vessel, which the pilot assured him was one of his own squadron, but with a revolver to the man's head, the General insisted on his command being obeyed. The result was that the Cristobal Colon, a steam dredger and his best ship was struck amidships and went down, carrying with her 250 men. This loss so disheartened the insurgents that they put about, ran their vessels along shore, and deserted them. Other than the one great disaster, there were only eight or ten casualties in all, including the General's pilot, who was promptly shot to cover the mistake of his superior.

It was reported that since then the insurgents had lost Cigarero, one of their ablest Generals in a recent engagement, and rumors were current without confirmation, that the insurgents had captured Bogota.

CARRIERS TO REGISTER LETTERS.

System to be Inaugurated in Residence Sections of Large Cities.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Postmaster-General has issued an order announcing the determination of the Department to provide for the registration of valuable letters, or first class matter, by letter carriers on their routes in free delivery cities. This new service will be inaugurated in some of the leading cities and extended to others as rapidly as possible. At first it will be confined to the purely residential districts, excluding business houses and individuals who have large numbers of letters for registration at any one time. The extension of the system to the business districts is left to the sound discretion of the Postmaster.

The Postmaster-General has received information that some Postmasters and employes, in order to avoid the labor involved, are advising the public that registered mails are not a safe means of transportation of valuable matter and he has given warning in a vigorous order issued to-day that such disregard of duty will be sufficient for removal from office.

WILL HEAR QUAY CASE DEC. 16.

Pennsylvanian's Attorneys Agree to Submit Arguments Then.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day arranged the preliminaries for the consideration of the protests against Senators Quay, Clark, and Scott. In the Quay case it was decided to hear counsel on Saturday, the 16th inst., and that the hearing should be concluded on that date. Ex-Senator Edmunds and Jeremiah Wilson, of counsel for the remonstrants, were present, and stated that the time selected would be satisfactory to them. Only legal questions are involved in this case, and no witnesses will be heard.

The preliminary preparation for the Clark and Scott cases was placed in the hands of Senators Chandler and Pettus. They were authorized to decide for the committee what persons should be summoned when they should be heard. The usual resolutions were agreed upon for securing authority to send for persons and papers, and sit during the sessions of the Senate.

Senator Harris, the new member of the committee, was present at the meeting.

ISTHMIAN CANAL AND SCALPERS.

Bills in the House to Build One and Control the Other.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Representative Hepburn of Iowa reintroduced in the House to-day his bill of the last Congress to appropriate $140,000,000 for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal.

Representative Sherman of New York reintroduced the Anti-Scalping bill.

Mr. Sprague of Massachusetts introduced a bill to retire army officers below the rank of Brigadier General who served in the civil war as of the grade next above that which they held at the time of retirement.

Minor Bills in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Among the bills and joint resolutions introduced in the Senate to-day were the following:

Mr. Foraker, (Rep., Ohio)—To increase to $100 per month the pension of Nelly Young Egbert, widow of the late Col. Henry Clay Egbert of the Twenty-second Infantry, who was killed in the Philippine war.

Mr. Harris, (Pop., Kan.)—Joint resolution providing for the limitation of the time a President shall be elected to one term of six years, and making the terms of members of the House four years.

Mr. Tillman, (Dem., S. C.)—A bill giving soldiers of the Spanish war the same preference in civil service appointments given to soldiers of the civil war.

Mr. Stewart, (Rep., Nev.)—A bill appropriating $175,000 for the purchase of the submarine torpedo boat Holland.

Mr. Harris, (Pop., Kan.)—A bill granting pensions to persons who served in the Confederate service and afterward in the Army and Navy of the United States.

Presidential Nominations Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following appointments: Joseph W. Fifer of Illinois to be a Commissioner of Inter-State Commerce; Frederick W. Wines of Illinois to be Assistant Director of the Census.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

The House yesterday, on motion of Mr. Grosvenor, (Rep., Ohio,) voted to print 5,000 copies of the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of the Addyston Pipe and Steel Company et al., appellants, vs. the United States, for the use of the House. This is the anti-trust decision of the Supreme Court.

The House was in session only half an hour yesterday, adjourning at 12:35 o'clock on the announcement of the death of Representative Greene of Nebraska.

An invitation was extended to the Senate yesterday, through President Pro-tem. Frye, to attend the George Washington centennial memorial services to be held in this city on Thursday, Dec. 14, under the auspices of the Improved Order of Red Men. Senator Depew is to deliver the oration upon the occasion.

Mr. Berry, (Dem., Ark.,) offered a joint resolution in the Senate yesterday in favor of the election of United States Senators by the people, and gave notice that at a later date he would address the Senate upon the subject.

The Senate will not be in session again until Monday.

Mrs. Sampson's Mother Dead.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 7.—Mrs. C. A. Burling, mother of Mrs. William T. Sampson, died at her home on Park Avenue in this city last night, aged seventy-six years. Her children, all of whom are living, are Mrs. William T. Sampson, wife of Admiral Sampson of the United States Navy; Mrs. Max Schopp of Bavaria, Germany; George W. Burling, and Mrs. Joseph Walker of this city. The arrangements of the funeral have not yet been completed. Admiral and Mrs. Sampson will come on from Boston to attend the funeral.

Ashes of Lynched Negro Buried.

MAYSVILLE, Ky., Dec. 7.—Crowds of relic hunters and sightseers to-day crowded the Cricket Grounds, where Coleman was burned by a mob yesterday, but there was no disorder, and rumors that the militia would be called out were discredited. Coleman's ashes, incased in a baking powder can, were buried in Potter's Field to-day. Citizens of Maysville say that they do not believe the Grand Jury will attempt to indict the members of the mob.

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THE BANKER IN THE TREASURY.

The position of Secretary GAGE at the present time is somewhat peculiar and very interesting From the moment he took office he has been a consistent and eager advocate of legislation to establish beyond all question the gold standard and to maintain it with perfect steadfastness. On this vital subject he has been in advance of his chief, the President, and of the leaders of the majority in Congress. But he has not been in advance of the ground he has held for years, in common with all the intelligent members of his own calling, that of the banker. In his report this year he refers vigorously but briefly to the gold standard and devotes far the greater part of his space to the discussion of a bank currency. He is convinced that by virtue of the force of education to which he has largely contributed the country and its representatives are now ready to lay firmly and sustain unshaken the foundation of our currency. He turns to consider the structure that shall be erected thereon.

Regarded simply in its relation to any probable legislation at the present session, Mr. GAGE's study of the origin, nature, functions, and needs of the bank in modern society, and particularly in our own society, will have no immediate effect. No measures such as he shows are necessary, though he does not specifically recommend them, will be undertaken, and none would have any chance of success. Possibly the authority of the National banks to issue notes may be slightly increased by the removal of the absurd restriction to 90 per cent. of the par of bonds deposited, taxation may be reduced, and banks of smaller capital may be permitted, but these measures would not even approach the rational system that the Secretary of the Treasury has in view. They would admit only of a very limited advance toward the functions which he thinks that bank circulation can and should perform. They would not even touch the outer edges of the field that he believes banks should fully occupy. It is not with reference to these that he addresses Congress, nor is it with reference to any near action. He is planning for the future, and he takes this opportunity to lay before the country the fundamental facts and ideas which he thinks ought to control the policy of the future. To this task he brings the ample experience and the ripe judgment of the successful banker.

We have no hesitation in saying that Mr. GAGE's general idea of the work of the banks in our highly developed commercial organization is sound and that the full realization of the advantages of our enterprise and resources depends on a currency such as he outlines. With the standard of value exactly defined and solidly established and all the money issued or coined by the Government made equal to gold, we shall and do need a credit currency of absolute safety capable of meeting readily and surely the changing requirements of trade. As Mr. GAGE points out, far the greater part of the work of such a currency is performed by sight drafts on the credit of the banks, which credit is constantly adjusted to the values actually being exchanged. The function of this kind of currency practically covers all transactions between the producer and the consumer, as for instance in the case of grain, between the farmer and the retail seller of flour or bread. At every step of this progress the draft or the check is freely taken in payment. But there remain the transactions involved in the payment of labor and in direct purchases of relatively small amount in which money is required. At certain seasons these are greatly increased. The money is drawn from the banks for the purpose, the credit for which this money is the basis is contracted, and an artificial stringency is often caused. Mr. GAGE thinks that at such seasons the banks should possess the right to issue notes under conditions of entire security. On this point he is sustained by the experience of other countries and by the best judgment of the best authorities.

There is only one suggestion to be made as to the views of the Secretary as he presents them. In his eagerness to enforce the need of a bank currency at the present time he lays too much stress on its capacity to expand. That is important and valuable. It is not all, and it is not the most essential quality. A sound bank currency will also contract with the lessening of real use for it. If it will not it is not sound. No bank currency should be thought of for an instant in our country that does not possess in absolute certainty this quality. The gravest evil of our present rigid currency is not that it cannot be expanded to meet the annual requirements of the moving of the crops, but that it does not contract when there is no legitimate demand for it. It flows to the centres and causes an inflation of credits, and when it has again to flow out those credits must be contracted suddenly. The real mischief is in their too easy creation. The real remedy is in a currency that will not stimulate them. Nor is this difficult to devise. Mr. GAGE refers with admiration to some of the systems of State bank currency. The best of them was that of New England, with its note clearing at the Suffolk Bank. The simple and perfectly effective principle of this was that no bank was allowed to pay out over its counter the notes of another bank, and all kept with the Suffolk Bank a fund sufficient to redeem their notes when sent in, as they were sure to be, since no other bank could use them. The notes remained in circulation as long as they were employed in actual exchanges and no longer. That is as near a perfect bank currency as the history of trade reveals. In due time we shall reach it.

VICE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

The Constitutional functions of the Vice President are to preside over the Senate and to be handy by in case anything happens to the President. To these the late Vice President HOBART added the exercise of police powers of high utility. He took charge of cases of political vagrancy in the Senate and House. He laid down the law of wisdom to wavering members of the Chief Magistrate's official household and guided unsteady feet by the light of his business experience. He was a man used to large affairs placed among men used only to politics and the public service, and he did good.

There is much talk about the candidate to be nominated for the Vice Presidency to run with Mr. MCKINLEY next year. It is assumed that a New York man will be chosen. Secretary ROOT is mentioned, and so are Gov. ROOSEVELT, and ex-Secretary BLISS.

The Governor, it is insisted, would not accept the nomination. The place is too quiet for a man of his stirring habits. It would be a frightful solecism for the Vice President to get into a fight with anybody; and Col. ROOSEVELT is happiest when he fights. It is a necessity of his strenuous being. Besides, everybody believes that he has fixed his ambitious and expectant gaze upon the year 1904, and it is a tradition that the Vice Presidency is not a good place to start from in a Presidential race.

But why should anybody suppose that Mr. ROOT would be any more willing than the Governor to accept the nomination? A man elected to the office of Vice President is practically put away on the shelf. ELIHU ROOT is not a man to be shelved. It doesn't suit his temperament, his age, or his capacity. He is too active, too young, too able. Moreover, there is no law to restrain him, too, from looking ahead to 1904.

With Mr. CORNELIUS BLISS it is different. He loves a quiet life and is not known to be giving himself any uneasiness about the first place in 1904. He and Mr. PLATT appear to be on pretty good terms, so that he might expect to have the support of the New York delegation. Mr. MCKINLEY got along with him in the Cabinet—he would have no trouble in getting along with him in the remoter relation of Vice President. Altogether, there would seem to be a greater probability that the ticket will be MCKINLEY and BLISS than that either the Governor or Mr. ROOT will be the running mate.

The political necessity of coming to New York for the candidate for Vice President is not at present supreme. With BRYAN in the field at the head of an erring and impenitent Democracy, this State is surely Republican, even without a place on the ticket. It may be thought better politics to give the nomination to some fairly doubtful State than to waste it on a sure one.

GERMANY AND THE MESSAGE.

The reception, by official and unofficial Germany, of the cordial language of the President's message in respect to that power, must be as gratifying to Americans as the language itself has been to Germans. If there were no other reason for cordiality than that supplied by the large number of excellent citizens of German birth in this country, that would be quite sufficient. And even if it sometimes seems that a certain proportion of these citizens, by no means the majority of them, have been unable to rid themselves of the habit of looking at American politics from a German point of view, that is not the case with their children. These are as thoroughly American as if their ancestors had landed on these shores from the Mayflower or the Half Moon, while they still retain an affectionate interest in the "Forefatherland."

The suggestions which the President makes about the settlement of the question raised by Germany respecting our food exports are practical and sensible. But it would be rather innocent to assume that these objections are the real or the chief objections to the admission of these products. The sanitary objection is a pretense which the German Agrarian Party may believe to be a reality, but only because it will not take the trouble to investigate it. The real strength of the exclusion is the anger of the German industrials, who are in turn excluded from our markets, joined with the anger of the agriculturists, who are undersold in their own.

A concession, or a series of concessions, in our tariff to leading articles of German export would do more for the unobstructed admission of the leading articles of our export than the most complete system of sanitary precautions the human intellect could devise. Happily we have not shut ourselves off from such concession. The total absence of any reference to the tariff from the President's message, for nearly the first time within the memory of man, not only denotes a just perception, on the part of the President, that expansion and McKinleyism do not go together. It has the advantage of giving us something to trade with when we want commercial concessions from foreign nations. And it would not be surprising if we should conclude that the duties on some German goods are too high, nor Germany in turn should come to perceive that the rigor of her sanitary inspection of American products can safely be relaxed.

TUNNELS AND BRIDGES.

The natural action to have been taken by the Board of Estimate on the statement of the Controller, and on the engineering reports adduced by him in support of it, would have been the appointment of a commission as impartial as was compatible with competency to go into the whole matter. Such a commission, taking into view the prospective as well as the present needs of the greater city, could not fail to shed some very needful light upon the whole subject. The expert evidence adduced by the Controller went to show that to wait for such light, so far from being a waste of time, might result in an economy of time as well as of money.

What the Board of Estimate declined to do, the Controller alone dissenting, the Board of Public Improvements has now asked it to do, with no substantial opposition. A special consideration which had much weight with the Assembly, and which might have been expected to have much weight with the board, is the desirableness of some quicker and more direct communication between Manhattan Island and South Brooklyn, including the whole region from Gowanus Bay to the Narrows. Nobody has even proposed to make a bridge which will meet this requirement. But it is pointed out that a tunnel, on the line of the present Hamilton Ferry, can be readily constructed, at a cost which is loosely estimated at three millions, and that this line can be readily extended to Fort Hamilton, and thence, under the Narrows, to Staten Island. Without question, this would afford a more direct transit than can now be had to the region proposed to be reached. It was not only good sense, but "good politics" for the advocates of the investigation of the possibilities of tunnels to put this suggestion for the employment of them prominently forward.

But the aspects of the matter which concern the other transit between Manhattan Island and Long Island are even more interesting. It is certain that a great part of the longitudinal traffic of this island will within a few years be carried underground. It is evident that an underground system of lateral communication with the underground road would offer many important advantages. Some of these are adverted to in the reports of the engineers invoked by Mr. COLER. That we should use up all our available credit in building two bridges at a cost of thirty millions is not an attractive proposition in itself, except to persons who may have a private interest in the construction of these works. Certainly, if the result to be attained by them can be attained as efficiently and more cheaply, or as cheaply and more efficiently, by another means, it is to our interest to know that. And the Controller's engineers seem to make out at least a prima facie case for bridges as against tunnels, which should arrest the attention of the authorities and of the public. In one of the reports it is set forth that "the even distribution of traffic is better accomplished by multiplying the points of crossing than by the expenditure of huge sums on the construction of a few great structures designed to accommodate travel." Anybody can understand that. If it be true that we can have a tunnel at every highly eligible crossing for the same price for which we can have a bridge at a distance so far from another bridge as to concentrate and to congest traffic by diverting it from the most direct lines, then, other things being equal, we should be very unwise to prefer two bridges to four or more tunnels of an equal aggregate capacity.

Mr. PARSONS and Messrs. JACOBS and DAVIES insist that other things are not equal. The former has a standing as a special student of tunnels under ground and not under water, while the latter have actually built a tunnel under the East River, which, though not primarily intended for traffic, is to some degree available for traffic. The reports of these engineers constitute a prima facie case in favor of tunnels as against bridges and a conclusive case in favor of investigation. Backed up as these are by the action of the Board of Public Improvements, it is to be expected that the Board of Estimate will withdraw as gracefully as possible from the position which even the Mayor, at whose instance it was taken, must now perceive to be untenable.

THE KENTUCKY LYNCHING.

The murder by burning of the negro COLEMAN at Maysville, Ky., is an outrage so terrible and so shameful that it can only be explained as an outbreak of popular delirium.

Maysville is the county seat of Mason County, on the Ohio border, only some fifty miles from Covington and Cincinnati. It is a considerable town in a prosperous agricultural region, with a colored population of less than one in six. The negro had committed and confessed the double crime of assault and murder, he had been arrested, and was being taken to trial by the officers of the law when he was seized by a mob and burned at the stake amid demonstrations of brutality and barbarity of the most revolting character. There was, of course, not the slightest occasion or possibility for doubt that he would have been convicted of his crimes and would have received with the utmost promptness the full penalty fixed by law. His murder at the hands of the mob was not needed or intended to make sure that justice would be done. It was due in part to the feeling that the penalty fixed by law was inadequate to the offense and in part to a wild and uncontrollable thirst for vengeance aroused by the most infuriating of crimes. Underlying these motives and rendering them more savage was the mysterious and subtle and venomous race hatred instilled in the days of slavery. These motives in combination produced what must be called temporary insanity.

Whether this outrage will be followed by efforts to bring the authors of it to justice or in any way to prevent like occurrences in the future depends solely on the public opinion of Kentucky. Obviously nothing can be done by a trial before a jury of the vicinage. It is doubtful, whatever their legal powers, if the disposition of the State authorities will be such as to secure trial and punishment in another part of the State. Yet we cannot believe that a people like that of Kentucky will suffer in utter indifference the injury to their reputation among civilized communities which must follow the ignoring of such an event.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—When Mr. CHARLES MACRUM, late United States Consul at Pretoria, gets out into the open again he will have a lot of explaining to do, and as things look now he will have considerable difficulty in convincing the State Department officials and the general public that he has acted like a good American citizen. By clamoring for leave of absence at a time when an efficient representative at the Transvaal capital could serve high National interests, Mr. MACRUM has made what looks much like needless trouble, and has complicated a situation already sufficiently complex. He had an opportunity to do great things, to win for himself a name as honorable as that so well earned by the English Consul at Santiago in circumstances almost identical. Instead, he has been sending home frantic telegrams asserting the necessity of his presence in Washington. It is too soon, of course, to judge the motives which led to this singular action on Mr. MACRUM's part, for his restlessness may have been entirely creditable to him, but it is certainly a very queer case, and he cannot begin too soon the clearing up of the mystery. Meanwhile, it is only fair to say that the utmost confidence in Mr. MACRUM's courage and patriotism is expressed at his home in East Liverpool, Ohio, where he seems to be well known and liked. The theory held there is that the ex-Consul acted as he did because he had some information of vast importance to the Government which he did not dare to send even in cipher through the hands of the Transvaal and British censors. Mr. N. G. MACRUM, his father, a bank cashier, says: "I do not think my son left his post through fear; not one man in a thousand would do that. The statement that he wished to get leave of absence for domestic reasons would seem to be an error. His wife wrote at the beginning of hostilities that the hospitalities of two Consulates in Cape Colony had been offered them, and declined, and that she intended to stay and see the war through. My last letter from my son was dated Oct. 15. He said nothing about coming home, but said he had laid in provisions for a long siege." Altogether, the case is a most remarkable one, and it is still possible, though not easy, to hope that the country has not been disgraced by a cowardly or treacherous representative.

—It is distinctly unfortunate—to speak well within bounds—that a New York doctor should have reported the death of a child as due to "blood poisoning, superinduced by vaccination." Such a statement is obviously inaccurate, from a scientific point of view, and it is sure to be used as ammunition in the campaign which certain misguided individuals are conducting against a most beneficent operation. The blood poisoning of which this child presumably died may have followed vaccination, just as it might have followed any other abrasion of the skin, but after is not because, and Dr. COLE might well have worded his report in a way to prevent the ignorant and the fanatical from drawing a false and dangerous deduction. Statements lending themselves to such misinterpretation have been so numerous of late that it is becoming somewhat difficult to avoid the suspicion that they are the result of something less pardonable than carelessness. Only a few weeks ago there came a dreadful tale from up Yonkers way of a "death from vaccination" that turned out on investigation to have been due to stupid neglect of the most ordinary precautions against infection. More recently two children died in Malden, Mass., and again the report went forth that they were victims of the compulsory vaccination law. It turns out that one of these children died of pneumonia and the other of cerebro-spinal meningitis, and both before the vaccination had even begun to "take." Every one of these cases will figure as a murder in the anti-vaccination pamphlets, and many people of weak or misguided intelligence will be deceived by them, simply because some doctor misused the English language.

—A Berlin dispatch makes the interesting announcement that, by order of the Kaiser, everything governmental, from regimental flags to postal cards, will on Jan. 1 next be decorated in honor of the new century. Remembering the frequency and emphasis with which we have asserted that the day mentioned is the beginning, not of the new century's first year, but of this century's last year, we are naturally much disturbed by the receipt of a piece of news from which no other deduction can be drawn than that the Emperor of Germany and ourselves entertain divergent convictions as to what the word "century" means. The situation is a most embarrassing one—for us. Either we must admit that a century is a period of ninety-nine years—and really that is a horribly difficult thing to do—or else we must hold to our old opinion that a century is a period of 100 years, and what is that but to hint in the plainest way that we think the Kaiser has made a very stupid mistake about a very simple matter? It is not enough that we have on our side facts and reason, the authority of all dictionaries, and the support of every chronologer and historian that ever lived, to say nothing of the invariable understanding and custom of all lands and ages; against us there stands the solemn dictum of one who speaks—unless, awful thought! he is laboring under a somewhat ludicrous delusion—less as a mortal than as a divinity, and with a specially delegated right to claim instant and humble acquiescence from ordinary humans in all he deigns to tell them. We have firmly held our ground in regard to the beginning of the next century against dozens and scores of correspondents who, perhaps on advance information from Berlin, have sometimes ordered and sometimes implored us to ignore the plain facts in the case and join with them in pretending that ninety-nine years are a hundred. We never expected to confess that the question was one open to discussion. But now we are all at sea. The mighty Kaiser has issued his commands, and it would be distinctly impious to trust any longer to unassisted common sense.

—Boston's offer to permit there the landing of the coffee which so alarms the health officials of this city is a matter of considerable significance, from a commercial point of view, for it is obviously inspired by a desire to acquire a profitable business hitherto practically monopolized by New York. This complicates the situation, and beyond question should lead the Health Board to review its action with care; but to review is not necessarily to rescind, and the point to determine is not whether we are threatened with the loss of a certain amount of trade, but whether the public health would be appreciably endangered by the admission of coffee from a port where there have been several cases of the bubonic plague. The problem is not an easy one. The plague is a malady little less mysterious than terrible, and nobody can deny offhand the possibility that this or that article of merchandise may carry infection. But caution can be excessive as well as inadequate. The plague is distinctly a disease of places, and an epidemic of it is by no means the inevitable sequence of its importation into a given city. All the indications are that it cannot spread or even persist where the rules of modern sanitation are even moderately well observed. In Vienna direct contact with plague germs resulted in two or three deaths, but nobody else contracted the disease. In Oporto it gained a firmer foothold, but even there and in Santos its ravages have been comparatively slight. Cleanliness and good habits, municipal and personal, undoubtedly give vastly better protection than the strictest of quarantine regulations, which at best are relics of barbarism and ignorance, and only to be justified as a temporary substitute for something better. Of course we don't want to keep our coffee trade if we must take the plague with it; on the other hand, we should not pay a heavy price for safety we could have for nothing.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Canadian Department of Militia has recently sent fifty-three medals to Chicago to be distributed among ex-Canadians there who served in the Dominion's militia during the Fenian raids between 1866 and 1870.

* * *

The Baltimore Society of the Sons of the American Revolution has determined to erect a twenty-thousand-dollar monument in that city to the Maryland patriots who fought in the Revolution.

* * *

Frank R. Johnson of New Orleans has offered to be one of forty citizens to make up the sum of $100,000 for the improvement of the city's beautiful and extensive Audubon Park, notable especially for its magnificent oaks.

* * *

An old man of seventy years, a widower, who advertised for a wife in a Pennsylvania rural paper, is said to have received over a thousand replies from women in all parts of the country who were willing to become No. 2. He had lived apart from his first wife for forty years. She died two years ago.

* * *

It is the ambition of Iowa people to make their State the leader in manufactures in the Union. It now ranks thirteenth. "The State," The Chicago Tribune says, "has many advantages—a productive soil, great fields of good coal, and it is the centre of the world's greatest and best food-producing area. What Iowa needs is capital."

* * *

Two thousand persons sat all unconscious and listened to a lecture by Burton Holmes in a Chicago hall the other night while the firemen hastily put out a fire in a drug store immediately beneath them. The firemen were ordered to work quietly, but all the plate glass in the windows and doors of the store were cracked, and other loss to the amount of $5,000 was incurred.

NUGGETS.

Spry About It.

He—They say his wife drove him to drink.
She—Yes—and he lowered the record.—Chicago News.

Quite Ready to Acknowledge It.

"Clara, when you are in the wrong you never will acknowledge it."
"Yes, I will; only I'm never in the wrong."—Chicago Record.

Strong Proof.

Hettie—So you really think that George is in love with you?
Edith—Oh, I am sure of it. You should hear some of the mean things he says about you and the rest of the girls in our set.—Boston Transcript.

Mutual Quest.

Mrs. Speakermind (at a chrysanthemum show)—Why is there such a furor over such a commonplace flower as the chrysanthemum?
Everybody Else—That's just what we came to find out.—New York Weekly.

To Start the Conversation.

"Dear! Dear!" exclaimed the perplexed hostess. "I've got a whole roomful of guests who don't seem inclined to notice each other. Can't you suggest something to start a general conversation?"
"Yes," responded the cynical friend, "get somebody to sing."—Philadelphia Record.

TOMMY ATKINS TO MR. KIPLING.

From London Truth.

You've done us lots of kindness, Mr. Kipling, in the past;
You've taught that we are human, any how,
But I do not like the things as you have said of us the last—
No! it's jolly hard of you to slate us now.
I am a bloomin' Tommy, but I've saved a pound or two,
And I'm spliced to my old woman on the square;
So I take my pen in Africa to write those lines to you
For to say I do not think your words is fair.

Our job! Your job! Yours may bring most praise;
(Get two-fifty down for a song and give it all away!)
But whether one writes, or sings, or fights in these advertising days,
To boom yer work is the way to make it pay—pay—pay!

We're not all absent-minded, and our weaknesses is not
Always those as you have pointed out so kind;
For lots of us is steady chaps, and some of us had got
Good characters, d'ye see, to leave behind.
There's some of us is rips, no doubt, there's some what drinks their pay,
And some what leaves their girls behind them, too,
But most of us is fair and square, whatever you may say,
Not a bit like that darned "Tommy" drawn by you.

Our job! Your job! Yours may bring most praise;
(Gets a hundred quid a week, and gives it all away!)
But whether one writes, or recites, or fights in these advertising days,
To boom yer job is the way to make it pay—pay—pay!

You're a kindly-hearted beggar, and your influence is great,
And there's thanks, I don't mind owning, due to you,
But it hurts a man who loves his shop, when them whose words has weight
Says things you know as well as him ain't true.
We thank you all for giving—whilst we're getting nasty raps,
It's well to know our wives and kids is right;
But you're giving, please remember, not to rips but honest chaps,
As is not a bit the worse because they fight.

Our job! Your job! Yours may bring most praise;
(Get what you like to ask for a tune, and give it all away!)
But whether one writes, or paints, or fights in these advertising days,
To boom yerself is the way to make it pay—pay—pay!

MUSIC HEARD YESTERDAY.

Mr. David Bispham's Song Recital at Mendelssohn Hall.

Mr. David Bispham, the popular baritone, gave a song recital yesterday afternoon at Mendelssohn Hall, with the assistance of Mr. Walter Damrosch, who presided at the piano. It is hardly necessary to say that the audience was one of large size. It would be remarkable, indeed, if two such favorites as Mr. Bispham and Mr. Damrosch could appear before a local audience of small number. The audience was not only large, but it was prolific in its applause, and it showed its pure humanity in no unmistakable manner by becoming tired when the concert wound up with a long and dreary piece of composition which is not likely to be heard again.

The programme consisted of Schumann's lovely cycle of songs called "Dichterliebe," Mr. Damrosch's "The World Well Lost," "First Love Remembered," "The Deserted Plantation," and "Danny Deever," and Liza Lehmann's cycle from Tennyson's "In Memoriam." The first and third of the songs by Mr. Damrosch were presented at the concert of his own works which he gave last Spring at the Astoria. The setting of Mr. Kipling's verses is familiar, and so is the setting of "Mandalay," which Mr. Bispham sang yesterday as an encore number to it. Of the songs of Mr. Damrosch heard yesterday, the present writer still confesses to a preference for the two settings of the Kipling poems.

The cycle of Liza Lehmann is an attempt to repeat the success of her "Persian Garden," but the attempt is not a successful one. It would be difficult to conceive anything more monotonous than this string of songs. The musical mood is the same throughout and the utter absence of fluent melody is remarkable. It can be accounted for only by supposing that the composer was desperately afraid of writing a phrase that some one had used before. This search after originality should no doubt be commended, but its results were so tiresome that one longed for the utterance of some old familiar musical thought, handed down the centuries from one master to another, and made respectable by age if not by anything else. Such music as "In Memoriam" is not to be endured, and it probably will not be. Mr. Bispham sang throughout the afternoon with intelligence and warmth, but it cannot be said that his declamation of the lines which Miss Lehmann set to a bit of melodrama at the close of her work was praiseworthy. The lines naturally suggested the cantillation treatment of Mr. Effangcon-Davies, but as a cantillator Mr. Bispham did not prove a shining success. But perhaps no one can succeed with this thing. The most satisfying portion of the concert was the performance of the Schumann cycle. In this Mr. Damrosch played the accompaniments in a manner altogether lovely, and in the presentation of Schumann songs such accompaniment is an essential factor.

THE NEW YORK STRING QUARTET.

Its First Concert Last Night at Knabe Hall.

The New York String Quartet, an organization which has played in other cities, but only once in any concert in this one so far as we can recall, gave its first concert last night at Knabe Hall. The members of the quartet are Bernard Sinsheimer, first violin; John Spargur, second violin; Jacob Altschuler, viola, and Modest Altschuler, 'cello. In the performance of the second number of their programme last night they had the assistance of Constantin von Sternberg, pianist. The list was composed of Beethoven's quartet in C major, Opus 59; Davidoff's quartet, Opus 40, for piano and strings, and the Tschaikowsky quartet in E flat minor. It is difficult to foretell the future of this young organization, though it may at once be said that its work last night showed earnestness and careful preparation.

In quality of tone the organization leaves something to be desired. The first violinist played out of tune a good deal of the time, and the 'cello was rough and heavy in timbre. The second violin seemed to be the best instrument of the four, and next to it ranked the viola. Thus the quartet presented the singularity of being weak at the top and bottom and strong in the middle. In dynamics the tone was well balanced, and the four players performed with unanimity of sentiment, though not with perfect precision. A little more individuality on the part of the first violin would give greater character to the playing. But perhaps the future performances of the four will show them in a better light.

Miss Wanda Koppel's Concert.

A very young singer named Wanda Koppel gave a concert last evening at Mendelssohn Hall, with the assistance of the Kaltenborn Quartet. Very young musical performers of all kinds are unnecessary and usually objectionable. They are perhaps more tolerable when they attempt anything other than singing. Adelina Patti sang in public when she was very young, and her example has produced unhappy results. Miss Koppel seems to be a child whose voice might in time come to something, but it is not likely to fulfill its promise under its present guidance. Her immaturity was displayed in a really painful manner last night, and the applause which she received could not fail to make the judicious grieve. It is an old and wise saying, which is nowhere more significant than in the world of music, that little children should be seen and not heard. In the intervals between the girl's songs the Kaltenborn Quartet played some light numbers. The "Declaration" from Raff's suite, Opus 192, was played neatly, but "The Mill," from the same work, was given roughly and in a muddled style.

Joseph K. Emmet a Bankrupt.

Joseph K. Emmet, the actor, who resides at 1,919 Seventh Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $17,070, and no assets except clothing, valued at $100, which is exempt. The debts were contracted from 1891 to 1896, and are for printing, royalties, salaries, borrowed money, clothing, and merchandise. There are thirty creditors, among whom are the Thomas & Wylie Lithographing Company, $3,598; Gillin Printing Company, $3,000; George H. Hart, $2,500, note and professional services; Sidney Rosenfeld, $900, royalties; Henry C. Miner, $616, borrowed money and a judgment; Eugene B. Savage, $678, on two judgments; Louise Sinnott, $200, salary; McGown sisters of Minneapolis, $300; Harry Stanwood, $350, yacht supplies. There are nine judgments against Mr. Emmet.

SOME CLEVER PHOTOGRAPHS.

Miss Zaida Ben-Yusuf, who has won deserved reputation during the past two or three years for her photographic work, has been giving an exhibition of some of her recent portraits, illustrations, and interiors at her new studio, 578 Fifth Avenue. Miss Ben-Yusuf, whose parentage is Algerian and English, is a woman of remarkable artistic temperament, and has, through cultivation of a natural love of the beautiful and a careful and close study of the technical side of photography, acquired an ability to select subjects, whether human or inanimate, and to so present them through the medium of the photographic lens as to make them more than mere records, as are most of the productions of the camera.

It is impossible to describe Miss Ben-Yusuf's work in detail. Among some hundreds of studies shown in her studio there are certain portraits, notably those of Gov. Roosevelt, Jacob Riis, and other well-known public men and artists and writers, and of prominent New York society matrons and maidens, which are not only good likenesses, but in their posing, expression, and a certain tonal quality are more pictures than photographs. Miss Ben-Yusuf is also happy in her rendering of interiors and her management of light and shade is skillful. She shows two views of her apartment that are especially good. Several of her best exhibits are familiar to readers and students of the magazines, and some figure subjects, for the most part Oriental maidens in clinging draperies and with dark lustrous eyes, are especially familiar, and will be viewed with renewed pleasure for their decorative and artistic effect.

To characterize Miss Ben-Yusuf's work as a whole, it may be said that she puts her soul into it, and that it thereby acquires a certain indefinable but yet unmistakable quality, which lifts it above ordinary photography.

Chinese Governor Dismissed.

PEKING, Dec. 7.—The Governor of the Province of Shan-Tung has been dismissed in consequence of his inability to deal with the anti-missionary troubles which have been rife throughout that Province. Yuan Shiska, formerly commander of the foreign-drilled brigade, has been appointed to succeed him.

German Labor Bill Passed.

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—The Reichstag to-day passed the third reading of the bill repealing the law prohibiting workmen's associations.

HOPES FOR CHINA'S FUTURE.

Chinese Minister in London Says New Appointment for Li Hung Chang Should Lead to Great Results.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Lo-Feng-Luh, the Chinese Minister, who presided this evening at the monthly dinner of the Article Club, at which Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, many other members of Parliament, and the Servian, Chilean, and Uruguayan Ministers were present, responded to the toast "The Development of British Trade in China."

"For the first time in 6,000 years," said the Chinese diplomatist, "commerce is represented in the Chinese Cabinet. I congratulate the Nation enjoying the largest share of Chinese trade upon the appointment of Li Hung Chang to this department, which, I believe, will lead to great and good results. Newspapers, steamships, and other modern innovations have grown upon China like the opium habit, until now the Chinese could not exist without them. I am confident that the foreign trade of China will soon reach £350,000,000 annually."

Lord Charles Beresford, who pointed out the "unlimited opportunities offered by the Chinese market," said that Great Britain's policy ought to be to maintain the "open door"—not to try to gain an advantage, but to secure equal opportunities for all. China's present weak state he characterized as a menace to the peace of the world." Lord Charles urged the necessity of reform in China, and deprecated an alliance with Germany, or with any other country, except, perhaps, Japan.

RUSSIA FOILED IN CHINA.

Great Success Has Attended Japanese Diplomacy Recently.

SHANGHAI, China, Nov. 9.—There is a radical change in the balance of power at Peking. It was the expectation in the East that Russia would seize the opportunity afforded by the British-Boer war to bring unusual pressure to bear on the effete Peking régime.

This was attempted, but thus far it has utterly failed, for a third party has appeared on the scene. Japan is undoubtedly in the confidence of the Empress Dowager, and Japan is utilizing the opportunity.

During the past week there has been a gathering of Japanese statesmen at Peking. Baron Hishi has been appointed Minister from Japan. He has had fifteen years' experience as Japanese Minister at St. Petersburg, and is in the first rank of Japanese statesman. M. Yano has resigned as Minister to Peking, and, at the direct request of the Empress Dowager, he has been appointed "Foreign Adviser" to the Chinese Government. Prince Konoye of Japan, a man of mark, is also in China, being feasted by the leading Viceroys.

In this connection it is well to bear in mind the name of Prince Tuan of Peking, known as the "Fifth Prince." He seems to be a Manchu who has brought about this cordial co-operation with Japan. He is the brother of the late Prince Kung, who was known as the "Sixth Prince."

There are at Peking two opposing factions, each striving for the Dowager's goodwill. Jung Lu, the famous General, who was instrumental in dethroning the Emperor, heads one faction, and Prince Ching, who is President of the Tsung-li-Yamen, is the leader of the other. These men are at swords' points. But Prince Tuan now looms up as the neutral between these factions, and the man who has been able to bring Japan into the Peking councils to such effect that Russia is at present checkmated.

BERLIN COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.

Movement to Establish One on the Philadelphia Model.

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—Since the return of the German delegates to the Philadelphia Exposition deep interest has been manifested here in the plans for founding a commercial museum in Berlin upon the Philadelphia model. The Bureau for the preparation of Commercial Treaties, which is a private organization of manufacturers, held a meeting to-day and decided to draw up a plan for presentation to the Government, expecting to get a large appropriation.

Herr Rosbergrekow, the Bureau's General Manager, said in the course of an interview this afternoon that three divisions were intended, namely, management, collections and information. The promoters will try to establish relations with the Philadelphia Museum. It is estimated that the annual expense will be about 250,000 marks.

Other organizations are moving in the same direction. On Dec. 15 the Industrial League will hold a meeting, representatives of the Government attending, to deliberate regarding the establishment of a museum.

Herr Rosbergrekow has delivered an address before the Society of Berlin Merchants and Manufacturers upon the Philadelphia Congress and Museum, in the course of which he spoke with enthusiasm of American achievements in manufacturing and in the export trade. The invention and organizing talent of America," he said, will play an enormous role in the world's trade. We Germans must bestir ourselves in order to keep even.

"American manufacturers, however, have developed one-sidedly. Many branches are neglected. But when the Americans once take up a new branch they will knock out European methods. The Information Bureau of the Philadelphia Museum is most admirable, and already exercises an influence upon the whole world, although only founded in 1894."

NEW PERUVIAN CABINET.

Old Ministers Insist Upon Resigning, Despite President's Wish.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 7.—The Ministry, which tendered its resignation Dec. 2, owing to the attitude of the Chamber of Deputies, and which resignation President Romana refused to accept, insists upon resigning. Therefore it is now probable that the President will to-morrow appoint the following Cabinet:

President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Justice—Dr. Garcia Calderon.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Senhor Eleodoro Romero.
Minister of Home Affairs—Senhor Mariano Belaunde.
Minister of War—Senhor Meliton Carbajal.
Minister of Finance—Senhor J. H. Pena Costas.
Minister of Public Works—Senhor Augustin Tovar.

FRENCH CHURCH FUNDS VOTED.

Socialists Opposed Public Worship Credits Unsuccessfully.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day there was a lively discussion on the subject of the credits for the Ministry of Public Worship. The Socialists opposed the various credits. M. Bernard, Nationalist, amid tumult, moved the separation of Church and State. The Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, opposed the motion, which was defeated by 328 to 128 votes.

M. Chauviere, Socialist, then proposed to suppress the entire credits, which motion was rejected by 388 noes to 189 yeas, and M. Waldeck-Rousseau's motion to re-establish the credits for the stipends of the Bishops and Clergy, which the Budget Commission suppressed, was then adopted, by 322 to 194 votes.

FRENCH TREASON TRIAL.

M. Lepine Testifies that the Three Leagues Acted in Concert.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—In the Senate, sitting as a high court to-day, M. Blanc, the former Prefect of Police, testified that M. Deroulede and M. Guerin received money from the Royalists, at which M. Guerin vehemently protested, and asked M. Blanc to give instances of such payments. The witness thereupon admitted that he only possessed moral proofs.

The former Prefect of Police, M. Lepine, testified that the investigations he had made convinced him that the three leagues acted in concert in their demonstrations, which, he added, were very dangerous, as arms had been found on the demonstrators.

M. Millerand and the Socialists.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—After a stormy debate, lasting two days, on the subject of the acceptance by M. Millerand of the portfolio of Minister of Commerce in the Bourgeois Cabinet, the Socialist Congress has adopted a compromise resolution admitting that it might under certain circumstances, be advisable for a Socialist to accept such a portfolio, but that, as a general rule, Socialists should only hold posts to which they are elected.

AGUINALDO GOING SOUTH

Said to be Planning a Campaign in Cavite Province.

THREE AMERICANS DESERT

Now with the Insurgents—The Operations in the North—Major Batchelor's Daring Expedition.

MANILA, Dec. 7.—The expectation of catching Aguinaldo in the north has been practically abandoned, and the probability now is that he will turn southward, if he is not already there, with his destination Cavite Province, his home, where the insurrection began and where it still has its greatest strength.

The Filipino soldiers in Cavite Province have recently been showing increased enthusiasm and boldness, and captured insurgents say that Aguinaldo is coming to join them with a large army. The same belief prevails among the natives at Manila and elsewhere that Aguinaldo intends to make his headquarters in Cavite Province.

There are 3,000 insurgents before Imus and Bacoor, keeping the Americans sleeping on their arms and nightly awaiting attack. The Filipinos have several cannon. The first Mayor of Imus under the American régime, who ultimately deserted, is their leader in the assaults, and is ambitious to take the town.

Three soldiers of the Fourth Infantry have deserted, and are now with the enemy.

Most of the inhabitants of Imus are so strong in their sympathies with the insurgents that it is necessary to use a part of the regiment to patrol the streets and to prevent shooting from houses whenever an attack begins.

The American forces in the north have separated into many small commands, and are pursuing bands of Filipinos. Gen. MacArthur is engaged in clearing the mountain country west of the Manila-Dagupan Railroad. Gen. Grant is moving from Angeles toward Subig with 400 men. Col. Bell is sweeping south from Mangatarem. Thus far the American commanders have been unable to locate large bodies of insurgents, although there were about five hundred in San Clementine, nine miles south of Mangatarem, early in the week.

Col. Hood, with the Sixteenth Regiment and cavalry, and Gen. Lawton, with a force from San Isidro, are operating against Gen. Pilar's army in the San Mateo Valley.

Major Batchelor, with a battalion of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, is making a daring expedition. He left Bayombong, Province of Nueva Viscaya, a week ago, to march through Cagayan Valley to the north coast of Luzon, intending to reach Aparri, at the mouth of Cagayan River, the most important northern seaport of the island. While no large forces are known to be in his path, it may be that he has had some fighting, although the friendliness of the inhabitants is counted upon to help him. When he arrives at Aparri he will find a gunboat awaiting him.

The Spanish prisoners in the Benguet region are escaping from the Filipinos and are flocking into Vigan. Several hundred are there already, and a steamer will go to bring them to Manila.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Gen. Otis has cabled to the War Department as follows, under date of Dec. 5, respecting the military situation in Luzon:

"In Central Luzon there is no insurgent force of importance except in Bulucan Province, near the mountains, where Gen. Pilar holds together 1,000 or more men, who will be attacked soon. Gen. Grant has moved a small column down the east coast of Bataan Province, encountering little opposition.

"A column moving westward from the mountains is expected to reach the western coast of Luzon on the 10th inst. Many small insurgent armed bands are in the country robbing and in some instances, murdering the inhabitants, which are being pursued by troops quite successfully. To the south of Manila the insurgents still maintain their positions, but the necessary force to scatter them will be sent there soon."

GEN. YOUNG HEARD FROM.

He Found a Force of Insurgents at Harbacan and Drove Them Back.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—To the relief of the War Department Gen. Young has been heard from after a week's absence in the interior of Luzon. Gen. Otis cabled this morning as follows:

"Gen. Young reports his arrival at Vigan on the evening of the 5th, having encountered the force of the enemy at Narbacan, twelve miles out of the city, whom he drove to the eastward of the same into San Quentin Canyan. His troops are now pressing them back. Country is extremely rough and strongly intrenched. About 600 prisoners who escaped reported that the insurgents allowed all but the American and prominent Spanish prisoners to escape from Bangued. Later the insurgents were driven back into the mountains. Will send transportation with subsistence and medical supplies to Vigan to-morrow to bring the prisoners to Manila and to supply Young's troops with necessary quartermaster's supplies.

"Our casualties were one killed and twelve wounded; wounds mostly slight. Enemy left in trenches twenty-five dead, a few rifles, several thousand rounds small ammunition and forty shrapnel. Young has sufficient trepos to meet all difficulties."

MANAUENSE NOT REPAIRED YET.

The Rosario Goes Ashore on Rocks Near Mampulugan.

MANILA, Dec. 7.—The transport Manauense, which arrived here from San Francisco Nov. 28, after a terrible voyage, was scheduled to start for home to-day with discharged and sick soldiers. A large force has been employed in repairing her machinery, but it was impossible to get her in condition to leave to-day, and her departure was postponed until next week. Her Captain has secured a crew of Chinese at Hongkong to take her to San Francisco.

The steamer Rosario, chartered by the Government to bring a load of cattle from the Island of Mampulugan to Iloilo, left Iloilo on Monday, and went ashore on the rocks near Mampulugan. Her crew and passengers were saved and taken to Negros.

The transports Olympia and Pennsylvania arrived to-day.

AMERICAN OFFICER KILLED.

Mutiny of Native Police in One of the Towns of Negros.

MANILA, Dec. 7.—There has been a mutiny of native police in one of the towns of the island of Negros. An American officer was killed.

No particulars have yet been received.

Filipino Boy Lost from Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 7.—Former Lieutenant Colin H. Ball, who swam the Bagdad River with Gen. Funston, is in the city searching for the little Filipino boy who came from Mayia as the Twentieth Kansas mascot. Lieut. Ball took the young insurgent to his home in Sedan for the purpose of educating him, but the boy tired of school and ran away the day before yesterday. It is thought that he is headed for Washington, and if he is not found here a watch will be kept for him at Chicago and St. Louis. He is a remarkably bright lad and speaks English a little.

GEN. WOOD MAY GOVERN CUBA.

Believed that He Will Succeed Gen. Brooke—General Officers to be Withdrawn.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Gen. Leonard Wood had a conference with the Secretary of War to-day respecting his future. While neither of the principals had anything to say for publication as to the conclusions reached, it is gathered that Gen. Wood is to be the next Governor of Cuba, succeeding Gen. Brooke, who will return to the United States.

It is expected that the military force in Cuba will be greatly reduced in the near future, so that, while Gen. Wood will, by commanding the troops remaining, be a Military Governor, there will be so little left of the military establishment that his office will be much more civil than military, in fact. The reduction in force will enable the War Department to withdraw some or perhaps all of the general officers of the regular army in Cuba.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Dec. 7.—The report of the promotion of Gen. Wood to the rank of Major General, and of his probable appointment as Governor of the island, was bulletined at the Cosmopolitan Club this afternoon. The Americans and foreigners are much gratified. The Cuban patriots, however, express a fear that this new move may mean permanent occupation. At a meeting of the Cuban clubs, held after the news was received, several speakers complimented Gen. Wood highly, but criticised the President's policy.

A meeting of the Antonio Maceo Club is being held to-night to discuss the situation. This club represented the colored party, the strongest political organization in the island. Gen. Quintin Bandera, leader of the party, is President.

CHORUS GIRLS IN BONDAGE.

Action Brought Against Sire Brothers by a London Firm Discloses a System of Virtual Servitude.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—A suit just brought before Judge Cole in the United States Circuit Court, in this city, and dismissed for want of jurisdiction, has all the elements for a sensational hearing if it ever comes to trial. It was in the nature of a bill in equity brought by John Tiller and George Sheldon of London, under the firm name of Tiller & Co., praying that Sire Brothers be declared indebted to the complainants in the sum of $3,710 for the alleged breaking of an agreement relative to the employment of eight girls known as "mascots," who are appearing at the Columbia Theatre, in this city, and who are in the employ of Sire Brothers.

The Tiller Company has an establishment in London for the fitting of girls for the stage. They are taught dancing and singing, and as soon as they are considered competent to perform the duties required of them, the company secures engagements for them individually, or in groups, in theatres all over the world. Hundreds of theatres are said to be thus supplied. The girls are in a state of virtual servitude, subject to the will of their masters, and compelled to go wherever they send them. When employment is obtained for them a large percentage of their salaries goes to the masters, and is paid directly to them by the person who contracts for the girls' services.

The arrangement is one sanctioned and protected by law, and care is taken to accept only such pupils as are either by themselves or their guardians competent to make contracts for the sale of their services.

L. S. Sire of Sire Brothers, when seen at the New York Theatre last night, said that sometimes girls are hired from masters and brought over to this country in numbers. "In England," he said, "there are schools for chorus and ballet girls, and these girls are bound to the masters for certain periods. The masters give the girls enough to live on, and get all of the money. They practically own the girls for the time. The girls get some advantage, as they are poor girls, and in this way are able to get an education.

"The system is common in England, and the hiring of girls from these masters for the purpose of bringing them to the United States does not conflict with any contract labor law, as it comes under the artists' law.

"The Boston suit was dismissed, partly because the plaintiff did not properly represent the London firm, and partly because we did not owe the latter anything."

"BARBARA FIDGETY" A "GO."

The Weber and Fields Travesty of Fitch's Play.

There is a great deal of real fun in the travesty of Clyde Fitch's "Barbara Frietchie," which was presented for the first time at Weber & Fields's Music Hall last night, as the second part of the entertainment. Some of the fun is of the simplest and most obvious sort, of course, but nearly all of it hits the mark. The "slippery day" stairs of the old comic pantomimes are used, with extraordinary effect, in the scenes in the hallway of the old Maryland mansion, and the acting of Charles Ross in this episode, as the defeated carpet-bagging candidate for Mayor, who returns from electioneering much the worse for alcohol, has the mocking spirit of true parody.

The scene in the parson's house, in which Mr. Weber and Mr. Fields are stationed at the windows to throw the furniture at opposition voters on the sidewalk, is equally amusing. In the first scene the sidewalk and stoops, the moon, and the piano playing of Barbara, which drives the neighbors frantic, are reproduced with appropriate touches of caricature. The drinking saloon next door but one to the Frietchie house is an original feature, of much value to Mr. Fields and Mr. Weber, as the thirsty deserters from the Republican cause.

The girls are as dainty and pretty as those in the original play, but they say some very queer things. Their disposition to walk in the cemetery is made much of.

Warfield imitates the mad boy with surprising results. Peter Dailey and John Kelley are very rummy old "Colonels," and Mabel Fenton looks something like Miss Marlowe and imitates her acting as well as need be.

The chorus, as political boys in blue and boys in gray, is both useful and ornamental, while Stromberg's music is as good as ever.

Edgar Smith wrote the parody of Clyde Fitch's dialogue, and his burlesque is called "Barbara Fidgety." It will be a great "go."

RICHARD MANSFIELD'S PLANS.

To be Seen in Six Plays During the Next Four Weeks.

Richard Mansfield has definitely announced his plans for the next four weeks of the engagement at the Garden Theatre. His first revival will be "Beau Brummell." There will be seven performances, beginning Monday evening.

The following week, beginning Monday, Dec. 18, the first three nights will be devoted to "The Merchant of Venice," on Thursday evening "Prince Karl," Friday "A Parisian Romance," Saturday matinée "Prince Karl" again, and for the Saturday evening performance "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde."

Christmas week "The First Violin" will be revived, with the probabilities of the play being given for an additional week.

OPERATIC NOVELTIES PROMISED.

American Theatre to be Closed a Week for Their Preparation.

Manager Kingsbury has decided to close the American Theatre during the week of Dec. 18 in order to make the necessary preparations for a series of novelties which the Castle Square Opera Company will produce early in the new year.

A spectacular presentation of Milloecker's "Beggar Student" will be the Christmas week attraction, and the first metropolitan production of Jakabowski's "La Tarantella" has been postponed because of the delay in the manufacture of the scenic settings and costumes.

Carver B. Cline in a Hospital.

Carver B. Cline, theatrical manager, who disappeared from his home, 128 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, last Monday, has been found, and is now lying in Flower Hospital. For many weeks past Mr. Cline has suffered from overwork, and a disease located in his ankle. The dread of an impending surgical operation and prostration are believed to have unbalanced his mind. He walked into Flower Hospital late Wednesday night and asked to be admitted. He had been there before, and Mrs. Cline was notified of her husband's arrival at the hospital.

DROVE FAR TO BE MARRIED.

Virginia Couple Flees to Escape Parental Opposition.

Special to The New York Times.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Dec. 7.—A marriage at midnight at the leading hotel here last night was witnessed by many guests of the house. Charles Viar and Miss Maggie Hall of Charlotte, Va., a member of an old Virginia family, drove thirty miles over the Blue Ridge to escape parental opposition. A clergyman was aroused from bed to marry them.

The bride is a typical Virginia beauty. They started for home to-day to seek forgiveness.

Reception to Americans in Berlin.

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—Miss Norfolk gave a reception to-day in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson B. Chisholm of Cleveland, who with their three daughters are in Berlin on a pleasure trip.

WAR ON SUNDAY PAPERS

Seven-Day Journalism Called Foe of Church and State.

REFORM ASSOCIATION'S BELIEF

A Formal Resolution of Condemnation at the Close of the Annual Convention.

The convention of the National Reform Association, which has been in session at the Broadway Tabernacle, closed yesterday. A resolution condemning "Seven-Day Journalism" was unanimously adopted. It formed one of a series of resolutions denouncing alleged evils and grew out of a discussion of that particular topic, the chief feature of the day. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That one of the most insidious and dangerous foes of the Sabbath in the life of the individual, the family, the church, and the State is the seven-day journalism with which our land, more than any other portion of the earth, is cursed; and that it is the present imperative duty of our Christian citizens and the American churches to unite in a determined effort to render our land as free as is Great Britain from this acknowledged evil.

The addresses introducing the newspaper phase of the question of "Sabbath desecration" were delivered in the afternoon by the Rev. Dr. D. J. Burrell of this city, and the Rev. J. M. Foster of Boston.

Dr. Burrell declared that where there was no Sabbath there was no home, and that the increasing tendencies toward a European Continental Sunday evident in this country boded ill for religious life, and was a danger that every influence should be exerted to check.

The Rev. Mr. Foster said that the Sabbath was the very heart of the decalogue; without it the moral order would fall in confusion. The speaker insisted upon the necessity of this weekly day of rest. He thought that work on the railroads, in the Post Offices, and elsewhere on Sundays was quite unnecessary, and that Sunday newspapers ought to be boycotted. "If," said he, "the Christian people would not buy and read the Sunday newspaper on the Sabbath, and would refuse to advertise in it, the paper would die here, as it did in London."

The General Government, he thought, should sustain the States in suppressing the Sunday newspaper, the Sunday excursion, the Sunday parades, the Sunday theatres, and the Sunday art gallery.

At the evening session the discussion was confined entirely to an onslaught on Sunday newspapers. The Rev. Dr. H. H. George of Beaver Falls, Penn., in beginning the discussion, said he had had letters from 300 colleges and from 150 ministers opposing Sunday newspapers.

"Those who are forcing the Continental Sabbath upon us," he continued, "are atheists, and infidels, and Socialists, and Anarchists, and restless, greedy, money-loving lawbreakers generally, and as a working force in breaking down a Christian Sabbath, we do not hesitate to put a Sunday newspaper.

"No greater foe has the Church, the Sabbath school, and religious services to-day than the Sunday newspaper. It breaks the law of Christ. It breaks the law of the Apostles. It breaks the law of the Church. It breaks the law of the State."

Dr. M. D. Kneeland, Secretary of the New England Sabbath Protective League, said that the Sunday newspaper was an unnecessary nuisance. He advocated the organization of an anti-Sunday newspaper association.

Dr. I. W. Hathaway, General Secretary of the American Sabbath Union, said he had tested the question before the councils of the great Christian bodies and found that they were unanimously against the Sunday newspaper.

Dr. David McAllister of Allegheny, Penn., said: "I charge upon the Sunday newspaper the crime of being one of the greatest agencies in overcoming the fear of the living God."

At the morning session addresses were delivered by Prof. D. B. Wilson of the Theological Seminary of Allegheny, Penn.; the Rev. Dr. R. C. Wylie of Pittsburg, Penn., and by the Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon on "The Liquor Traffic Before the Throne of Christ."

Dr. Dixon said that the real solution of the question is the salvation of the voter, of the man who votes the liquor ticket.

Among the resolutions adopted by the convention were those against lynch law, polygamy, and the suppression of control of the marriage relation by ecclesiastical authorities in the Philippine Islands.

The convention adjourned after a vote of thanks to Dr. Jefferson, pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle; the newspaper reporters present, and those newspapers which had published accounts of the convention's work.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIANS.

Congregation May Vote Next Sunday on the Call to Mr. Morgan.

The meeting of the session of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church held last night did not result, so far as could be learned, in the expected definite conclusion to put before the congregation for approval the name of the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan of London for pastor to succeed the late Rev. Dr. John Hall. Instead, it was announced, a committee was appointed to "look further into the matter" and report at some future time.

At the close of the meeting H. Edwards Rowland said that the special committee would either report to the session at its next meeting or to the congregation direct. The latter course, he said, might be taken next Sunday. The names of the members of the committee were not made public. It was intimated by Mr. Rowland that the duty of the committee would be to gauge the sentiment of the congregation as a whole in the matter and learn the precise extent of the reported opposition to Mr. Morgan. It is generally believed that the congregational vote will be taken next Sunday.

WAR SURGEON SENT TO PRISON.

Dr. H. Baxter Wilson Placed Among the Criminal Insane.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Dr. H. Baxter Wilson was sent to-day to the Chester Asylum for Insane Criminals. Dr. Wilson was recently convicted of burglary. He was alleged to have broken into rooms at the Saratoga Hotel and to have stolen an overcoat. He had been, just prior to that, released on a suspended sentence, having been arrested for the theft of a trunk from the same hotel. He escaped to California with the trunk, which belonged to a traveling man, but a detective brought him back. He had opened an office in a small town and began practice of medicine.

Dr. Wilson acknowledged he has been confined in an asylum for the insane in New York because of his use of morphine, but he was released with the understanding that friends in the East would take care of him. He did not return to New York, and was soon arrested for the second theft. Dr. Wilson was once a well-known physician in New York.

He had in his cell in the county jail a letter which he was fond of reading and re-reading daily. It was written to him by Gov. Roosevelt, and certified to the fact that the bearer had been a surgeon in the Rough Riders.

TURNS OVER HER PROPERTY.

Mrs. Haskell Gives It for Charities, Reserving a Life Interest.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—An instrument was recorded with the Cook County Recorder to-day by which Caroline E. Haskell of Michigan City, Ind., conveys to the Chicago Title and Trust Company of Chicago, as trustee, property at 236 and 238 Monroe Street, in consideration of $1, and the fulfillment of several conditions. The company is to see to the care of the property and pay to Mrs. Haskell the net income therefrom during the course of her natural life.

Upon her death the proceeds are to be distributed as follows: The Congregational Church Building Society of Chicago, $10,000; the Congregational Church of Michigan City, $10,000; the Humane Society, $10,000; the Seven Day Adventist Medical Missionary and Benevolent Association of Battle Creek, Mich., $10,000, for the purpose of endowing the Haskell Orphanage Home of that city; Mrs. Caroline Reed of Chicago, $10,000; the Rev. John Henry Barrows and wife or descendants, $10,000; the University of Chicago, $10,000; to promote and extend the study and teaching of the Bible and preferably the study of Oriental literature in relation to the Bible and Christian teaching; the residue to the Trustees of Oberlin College for the use of the college.

The property is valued at $100,000 for the land and $47,100 for improvements.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Coming-out receptions, teas, and recitals and fairs were the order of the day again yesterday. The day brought less of incident than its predecessors of the week. The season has certainly begun with a rush of small events, and a study of the character and atmosphere of these events and a list of those who attend them would seem to evidence that the Winter is to be one in which the members of numerous little sets are to enjoy entertaining and entertainment by and for each other.

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It is already clearly evident that, as in past Winters, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday will be the days most favored for entertaining, and that society will rest as far as possible on Mondays and Fridays. For to-day there are no receptions of any note scheduled, and the only event will be the annual fair for the Throat, Nose, and Lung Hospital in the Astoria Ballroom this afternoon and evening. The title of this affair recalls one of Du Maurier's most amusing dialogues, topped of course by a characteristic illustration, in which one London belle says to another, "Are you going to the Eye and Ear to-night?" to have the latter reply, "No; we are going to take in the Throat and Nose." The hospital, however, for which the fair of to-day is to be held, despite its suggestive but appropriate name, is one of the most deserving in the city, and it is to be hoped that there will be a large attendance, and that a consequent goodly addition will be made to the hospital's funds.

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The fair held yesterday in the small ballroom of the Waldorf for the benefit of the New York Diet Kitchen Association was successful. Mrs. E. M. Cook and Mrs. Joseph W. Tilton were at the cake table, Mrs. S. Y. Brown and Mrs. B. Cary had the candy table, and at the fancy table were Mrs. August Lewis, Mrs. Adolph Lewis, Mrs. Kuhne, Mrs. Degener, Mrs. McMichael, Mrs. Frank Russak, Mrs. Rusch, and Miss Schweib. The Alaskan table was presided over by Mrs. Henry Villard, Sr., assisted by Mrs. Henry Villard, Jr., and Mrs. C. A. Spofford. At the table for toys were Mrs. William R. Brown, Mrs. Worrall, Mrs. Hinsdale, Mrs. Pomeroy, and Mrs. Pilkington. Miss Metcalf, Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Thayer, Mrs. Baldwin, Mrs. Cary, and Mrs. I. B. Cook had the "useful" table. The two little Misses McMichael had charge of the Christmas tree. The Diet Kitchen Association, of which Mrs. Henry Villard is President, furnishes pure milk and other dietary food to the suffering poor, and is indorsed by leading physicians. Mrs. Myrick Plummer was the manager of this fair.

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Mrs. C. Du Bois Wagstaff gave yesterday afternoon at her residence, 15 West Twenty-first Street, a coming-out reception for her daughter, Miss Mary Wagstaff. With Miss Wagstaff there received Miss Harriet Delafield, Miss Pansy Roosevelt, Miss Ethel Du Bois, Miss Jean Brown, Miss Hopeton Atterbury, Miss Florence Bates, and Miss Hittie McL. Fowler. Mrs. Henry Gribble, Miss Wagstaff's aunt, also assisted in receiving. Miss Wagstaff's gown was of white mousseline de soie, with white satin, and Mrs. Wagstaff's costume was of gray satin and white lace. The decorations were principally of pink roses. Baskets as well as bouquets of them were scattered about the parlors.

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Mrs. Beverly Robinson of 42 West Thirty-seventh Street gave a reception yesterday afternoon to introduce her daughter, Miss Pauline Robinson, who was among the dancers at the Junior Cotillon on Tuesday evening, and who, from her family's name and position, is one of the most prominent débutantes of the Winter. A number of young girls, also débutantes, received with Mrs. Robinson and Miss Robinson.

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The Thursday Evening Club held its first meeting for the season at the residence of Mr. James H. Dunham, 37 East Thirty-sixth Street, last evening. The guests were received by the Misses Dunham, daughters of the host. It is the custom of the Thursday Evening Club to give a different entertainment at each meeting. This is arranged by the host or hostess, members of the club, who entertain the club in turn. Last evening at Mr. Dunham's M. Paul Wiallard gave several French monologues and recitations, including selections from Eugene Manuel, Victor Hugo, de Jussieu, Ed. L'Huillier, and Paul Bilhaud. Afterward the Mannes String Quartet rendered Schumann's movement in A minor, Op. 41, No. 1, and from Haydn Op. 74, No. 3, in G minor. The attendance, which is always a representative one, was much larger than usual at the first meeting of the season.

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The wedding of Signor Roderico Lanti de la Rovera, son of the Duca Lanti de la Rovera, and Miss Susan Tilghman, daughter of Mrs. Richard Tilghman of Philadelphia, will be celebrated at the country residence of Mrs. Tilghman at Bryn Mawr, near Philadelphia, about Jan. 16 or 17. As the Tilghman family are in deep mourning, the wedding will be a quiet one, and the bride and bridegroom will immediately after the ceremony sail for Italy, where they will reside at the country place of Signor de La Rovera's mother, about thirty miles from Rome, and one of the show places of Italy. The mother of the bridegroom was an American, Miss Davis of New York, and his father, the Duke, married also for his second wife an American. The family of de la Rovera is one of the oldest in Italy, and has had two Popes and several Cardinals in its history. It has always been renowned for its loyalty to the Papal See, and is entirely identified with the "blacks" in Rome. The bride is to become a Roman Catholic before the wedding. The Tilghman family to which she belongs is one of the oldest in America. They trace their descent as far back as the reign of Edward III., and came first to America in 1664. The founder of the Philadelphia family—for the original Tilghmans originally landed in Maryland—was Edward Tilghman, cousin of Chief Justice Tilghman, who came to Philadelphia in 1760, and married a daughter of Chief Justice Chew.

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A "poppy" fête will be given at the Holland House this afternoon and evening from 2 to 10 P. M. The fête will be under the auspices of the Daughters of the King, and the proceeds will be given to the foreign and city mission work of the society. Christmas articles of all sorts will be for sale. Thousands of poppies will be used in ornamenting the rooms, and the many young women who will manage the affair will all be dressed in white, and wear hats trimmed entirely with poppies.

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Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer gave a large musicale at their residence, 257 Madison Avenue, last evening. The musicale began at 10 P. M. Miss Clara Butt, Mrs. MacDougall, David Bispham, and Victor Beigel were the artists, who interpreted a well selected programme. A supper followed the musicale.

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Mr. and Mrs. William Macneven Purdy, who were married last winter, have issued cards for a reception at their residence, 32 East Sixty-third Street, on Thursday afternoon next, Dec. 14. Mrs. Edward Hastings Ripley, who was Miss Amelia Van Doren, and who married Gen. Ripley of Vermont, will give a reception at her residence, 76 Park Avenue, on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 16, to introduce her daughter, Miss Alice Van Doren Ripley.

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Mr. Heber R. Bishop, it is reported, has sub-let from Lord Wilton the English property known as Houghton Hall in Norfolk, owned by Lord Cholmondeley. The preserves of Houghton Hall, which is near Sandringham, are said to be among the best stocked in England, and the Prince of Wales will probably visit Mr. Bishop and enjoy the shooting with him.

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The sudden death of Mrs. Frederick J. Kingsbury, which occurred at the residence of her sister, Mrs. W. E. Curtis, 14 West Twentieth Street, yesterday, throws a large family connection into mourning. Mrs. Kingsbury, who lived in Waterbury, Conn., was an aunt of Dr. Holbrook Curtis, Mr. Kingsbury Curtis, who married Miss Hare, and Mr. William E. Curtis, and the mother of Mr. Frederick Curtis, who married Miss Adele Townsend. Her daughter married Dr. Charles Stedman Bull.

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The goods and chattels belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin and Mrs. Martin's mother, Mrs Sherman, and which for some time past have been packed in the houses 20 and 22 West Twentieth Street, were yesterday removed preparatory to their shipment to London. This is the final step in the removal of Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin from New York.

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The Trave, which arrived yesterday from Bremen, brought among other passengers Hon. Lucien L. Bonheur, Capt. N. de Chrapovitzky of St. Petersburg, Dr. J. D. C. Hoyt and Mrs. Hoyt, Charles W. Parker, Edgar Thompson, Mrs. J. W. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Arnout and E. P Wetmore.

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Christmas shopping has begun, and the carriages of Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Gerry, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs were among the long line of other equipages in the shopping district yesterday. To-morrow will bring quite a number of teas, and several débutantes will be introduced. Among the more prominent of these will be Miss Ella de Peyster, daughter of Sir Frederic de Peyster; the Misses Gurnee, who have just returned from Europe, and who will be introduced at the old William Waldorf Astor house, on East Thirty-third Street; Miss Eleanor Swayne, who will make her début at a tea to be given by her mother, Mrs. Wager Swayne, at the Renaissance; Miss Lucille Weeks, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Weeks; Miss Mildred Dix, the daughter of Mrs. Alfred P. Dix; Miss Cornelia Helen Merrill, the daughter of Mrs. Payson Merrill, and Miss Enid Alden, the daughter of Mrs. Robert Fulton Weir. Receptions will also be given by Mrs. Frances Schroeder, 137 Madison Avenue; Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, 451 Madison Avenue, for the Peace Commission, and Mrs. Schuyler Quakenbush, 142 West Fifty-seventh Street. In the evening Mrs. Philip Sands's dancing class will meet at Delmonico's, and the first De Coverly dance will take place at Sherry's.

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Mrs. George Gould and her family have arrived in New York from Lakewood for a brief stay at their Fifth Avenue residence. Mrs. Gould will return to Lakewood for the Christmas holidays. She will attend the opera in New York and meet her guest, Lady Mary Sackville, who is now due from London. There are hints that there will be private theatricals at Lakewood during the holiday season.

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The hasty sailing of Mr. Fernando Yznaga and the reported recall of the Duke of Manchester to Europe to make the trip to Davos to be with his mother at the bedside of his dying sister, Lady Alice Montague, were not matters for much surprise. As has been from time to time stated in this column, the cure of Lady Alice Montague has seemed hopeless for a long time past. For over a year she has not been able to live anywhere except in the vry dry atmosphere of the Engadine. Two months ago this was even found impossible for her, and the Duchess of Manchester took her to Davos. Here she was given the open-air treatment. This is considered almost a last resort in cases of consumption. About a month ago her grandmother, Mrs. Yznaga, was in New York, the guest of Miss Leary. A few days before she left for Louisiana she received a cable message stating that Lady Alice Montague had pleurisy, and little hope was then expressed for her recovery. The death of Lady Alice Montague would make the loss of a second daughter to the Duchess of Manchester in a few years. A twin sister to Lady Alice died in Rome of the Roman fever four years ago. Lady Alice made her début in London two seasons ago. She is a beautiful girl and extremely clever. She reached her twentieth birthday in October last. The Duke of Manchester will be twenty-three years old in March. He and Lady Alice Montague are the only surviving children of the Duchess of Manchester. The Duke, his father, died in 1892.

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A musicale was given last night by Alta Rockefeller, daughter of John D. Rockefeller, at the home of her parents, 4 West Fifty-fourth Street. About sixty guests were present.

Debutantes in Plainfield.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Dec. 7.—The "coming out" of Miss Fanny Cox, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rowland Cox of West Seventh Street, and Miss Louise G. Fisk, daughter of Mayor and Mrs. Charles J. Fisk, also of West Seventh Street, took place this evening at a largely attended reception given at the home of Mrs. Cox. Preceding the formal function, an "anteco ming-out" dinner was given for the débutantes at Mrs. S. L. Schoonmaker's home on Central Avenue. A "white luncheon" will be given in their honor tomorrow by Mrs. George Wharton Edwards of Franklin Place. In the evening a formal dance will take place at the Casino. Miss Fisk will give a theatre party in New York Saturday, to be followed by a dinner at the Waldorf.

A Coming Dinner.

Mr. Louis Stern will give a dinner at his residence, on Fifth Avenue, Saturday evening. Among the guests will be Gov. Roosevelt, Senator Thomas C. Platt, Justice William E. Werner, and ex-Judge William N. Cohen.

Braun—Ettinger.

WATERLOO, Ia., Dec. 7.—The marriage of Miss Rose Alice Ettinger to Francis Braun of Liverpool, England, took place to-day in St. Stephen's church, South Kensington, London, and was announced by the bride's parents, who reside in this city. The bride is well known all over Iowa as a singer. She has been traveling through Europe.

NEW YORK'S OLDEST LAWYER.

Benjamin Douglas Silliman, in 95th Year, Resumes Active Practice, and Is Congratulated.

The return to active legal practice of Benjamin Douglas Silliman, the Dean of the New York Bar and one of the founders of the Bar Association, who is in his ninety-fifth year, was yesterday an interesting topic in down-town clubs and in lawyers' offices and banking circles. Mr. Silliman, who fully retains his mental faculties, and who is remarkably active for a man of his years, was ailing last March and was compelled to abandon active practice in his offices in the Bank of Commerce Building. He rested until June at his home, 56 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, when he went to his country seat, Hokum, near Babylon. He returned to Brooklyn last week and on Wednesday went to his New York office ready to transact the business of his clients, among whom is the National Bank of Commerce. He was congratulated by many friends.

It was commented upon as a marvelous circumstance that a man who was born at Newport, R. I., Sept. 14, 1805, was graduated at Yale in 1824, and who studied law with Chancellor James Kent and his son William until 1829, when he was admitted to the bar, should yet be following his profession. Mr. Silliman came of Puritan stock. In his ancestry figure John Alden and Priscilla Mullins. Judge Ebenezer Silliman, his great great grandfather, was graduated at Yale in 1727, his grandfather, Gen. Gold Selleck Silliman, the famous Revolutionary soldier, was of the class of 1752, and his father, of the same name, who was Crown Attorney for Fairfield County, Conn., was graduated in 1756. Several other relatives of Mr. Silliman were Yale graduates and identified with the college. Among the men who graduated in his class and became prominent were Chief Justice Origen S. Seymour of Connecticut, Willis Hall, formerly Attorney General of New York State; Gen. Elias W. Leavenworth, formerly Secretary of State, New York, and the Rev. Richard F. Cleveland, father of ex-President Grover Cleveland.

Seventy years ago Mr. Silliman opened a law office in this city, and for the past half century he has been the chief legal adviser for the Bank of Commerce. Ten years ago the bar of the city gave him a banquet to celebrate his sixtieth anniversary of active practice.

In his earlier years he took a prominent part in politics. He was elected to the Assembly of this State in 1838 as a Whig, and served a term with J. S. T. Stranahan in that body. In the following year he was a member of the Harrisburg Convention which nominated William Henry Harrison for the Presidency. When in the Assembly he introduced the bill incorporating Greenwood Cemetery. He ran for Congress in the Whig interest in 1843, but was defeated. The Congressional district whose suffrages he then sought consisted of the Counties of Kings, Richmond, and Rockland. He threw himself with earnestness into the Republican Party on its formation, and President Lincoln appointed him United States District Attorney for the Eastern New York District, in which office he was succeeded by Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy.

Mr. Silliman was an active member of the commission that revised the State Constitution in 1872. He ran for Attorney General in the following year, but was not elected. The honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred on him in 1873 by Columbia College, and in 1874 by his Alma Mater, Yale. He is a member of the Lawyers' Club and of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Henry Rawle.

Henry Rawle, a former State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, died at his home at Villa Nova, near Philadelphia, yesterday, aged sixty-six years. He was a son of Francis W. Rawle and Louisa (Hall) Rawle, and was born in Mifflin County Aug. 1, 1833. At the age of seventeen he entered the engineer corps of the Pennsylvania Railway under J. Edgar Thomson, and later was in charge of the construction of the lines of the Western Division and the Williamsport Division. Subsequently he left the employ of the railroad company, became an iron master and established the Sharon furnace, the Erie blast furnace, and the Erie rolling mills.

He married the daughter of Gen. Charles M. Reed, formerly member of Congress from Erie. From 1874 to 1876 he was Mayor of Erie. In 1875 he was nominated for State Treasurer of Pennsylvania on a ticket with Gen. Hartranft, and was elected. During the last five years of his life he had lived at Villa Nova. Mr. Rawle was one of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor of Pennsylvania for the building of the Huntingdon Reformatory.

James Moir.

James Moir, for more than half a century identified with the business interests of this city, died yesterday afternoon at his home, 26 West Tenth Street. Mr. Moir was born in 1817, in Edinburgh, Scotland. He came to New York in 1836. He became identified with the firms of Andrew Mitchell & Co., dry goods importers; Wilmerding, Priest & Mount; Crafts & Steil; Stavert, Zigomala & Co., of Manchester, England, and Aborn, Moir & Co. Mr. Moir served as Civil Service Examiner under Mayor Edson.

At the time of his death he was a Director in the Bank of New York. He was at one time a President of the St. Andrew's Society. He was a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Geographical Society, and the Museum of Natural History. He leaves these children: James McElroy Moir, Minnesota; Arthur Duncan Moir, and the Rev. William Wilmerding Moir, assistant rector of the Church of the Holy Communion of this city, and Mrs. Henry T. Lee of Los Angeles, Cal.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES A. BUSH, proprietor of the Clinton House, at Ithaca, N. Y., died yesterday of hemorrhage of the lungs. He had been in the hotel business here for twenty-five years or more.

CHARLES CALDER FOWLER, the architect and contractor who built old Farwell Hall and other notable buildings in Chicago, died at Chicago Wednesday of pneumonia. He was born in Kingston, Ontario, in 1839.

ERNEST MEYERS, who was drum major of Gilmore's Band of New York during the civil war, died at Attleborough, Mass., yesterday. He was nearly seventy years old and was prominent in Grand Army circles.

HENRY T. MITCHELL, who con

OXALIC ACID ON THE BAR.

Customer Who Mistook It for Soda Water Gets $100 Damages.

A case has recently been decided in the Supreme Court in a way which establishes the principle that it is unlawful to serve oxalic acid as a complementary beverage with a drink of whisky. Patrick Flannagan obtained judgment for $100 damages in a suit against Mrs. Mary Sullivan, who owns a place of refreshment at 831 Western Boulevard, because he got a drink of that sort there.

Mr. Flannagan entered Mrs. Sullivan's place some two years ago and called for a drink of whisky. He expected a draught of some milder beverage to follow the whisky, and after gulping down the drink laid hands on a bottle of what appeared to be soda water, poured out a glass of it, and tossed it off. This act was immediately followed by sensations of the most unpleasant kind, and it required two doctors and a stomach pump to restore him to anything like the state of health he had enjoyed before taking this libation.

When he learned that the supposed soda water was oxalic acid, which had been used for cleaning faucets about the bar, Mr. Flannagan's ire was stirred. He brought suit through Joseph I. Green, contending that his throat and his general health had both been injured by the acid. The defense adduced testimony to the effect that Mr. Flannagan had gone to the other end of the bar after the oxalic acid. The jury failed to believe this, and gave him $100 damages, which his counsel says is inadequate, and which Mrs. Sullivan has so far omitted to pay.

APPEALS FOR INDIAN MISSIONS.

Made Before the Women's Auxiliary of the Niobrara League.

The service yesterday afternoon in connection with the "Missionary Week," which began last Monday at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street, was under the auspices of the Women's Auxiliary of the Niobrara League, and the addresses were upon Indian missions.

The first speaker, the Right Rev. W. H. Hare, Bishop of South Dakota, who, at Bishop Potter's request, has taken his place during the week, gave an account of the work that is now being done to educate and Christianize the Indians, declaring that most of the missions in his own diocese were the result of the grouping together of women to aid the work. A large percentage of the South Dakota Indians were, he added, now members of the Episcopal Church.

Herbert Welsh of Philadelphia, Secretary of the Indian Rights Association, made at the close of his address an appeal for the Rev. Luke Walker's Indian mission, the chapel belonging to which was destroyed by fire several months ago.

The last speaker, Hamilton W. Mabie, began by referring to a speech of Lord Salisbury in which the latter, "with almost brutal frankness," had referred to the dangers to the rest of the world from dying nations. "When," Mr. Mabie said, "I speak of the Indians as a dying people I do not mean that they are dying from lack of endowment, but from lack of opportunity. When I look back at a century of dishonor in our dealings with the Indians I am almost tempted to believe that our spreading over this continent is itself dishonorable. But it is only in the manner in which we have occupied the country that there is dishonor. A great race has got to express itself. It does not have any choice in the matter of extension.

"A man of genius, or a race of genius—each is bound to give out the power that is within. We were bound to spread over this continent. The fault was that we did not do so with a sense of our responsibilities. But that is all past. What is wanted now is the appearance of teachers for the Indians. And the highest of all teachers is the priest teacher, because Christianity is the highest, most precious thing that we have to give them."

WILL OF MR. SCHROEDER.

Estate Valued at Over a Million Left to His Family.

The last will of Frederick A. Schroeder, ex-Mayor of Brooklyn, who died on Dec. 1 at the Hotel Margaret, was filed yesterday in Surrogate Abbott's Court, Brooklyn, by William A. H. Stafford, Mr. Schroeder's son-in-law, who is one of the executors. The will is dated Aug. 9, 1893, and was signed by the testator at 178 Water Street, in the presence of William Geery of Bayonne, F. M. Arguimbau of 288 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, and Frank Dokez. All of the will is in the handwriting of Mr. Schroeder.

The estate is estimated to be worth more than $1,000,000. To Mrs. Jane Schroeder, his wife, Mr. Schroeder bequeaths all his real estate, jewelry, furniture, and works of art. He also bequeaths to her $20,000, to be paid out of the proceeds of his personal property. To each of his children, Leonora, Harriet, Louise Arguimbau, Adelaide, Amos, Alice, McLane, and Frances Schroeder, he bequeaths $25,000. To his sister Sophia Joost, residing at Stapleton, S. I., he bequeaths $5,000, and to her daughter Josephine $1,000. To his sister Josephine, widow of Christian Wagenfuller, he bequeaths $5,000, and to her daughters, Josephine and Augusta, $1,000 each. Josephine, "on account of her three children," receives an additional $1,000.

The residuary legatees are the testator's children, Leonora, Edwin, Harriet, Louise, Adelaide, Alice, and Frances, share and share alike. One share is to be equally divided between Wilfrid and Mildred Anderson. If the shares amount to more than $50,000 each, then there is to be paid to the testator's sister Sophia, or her daughter, and to his sister Josephine or her daughters together, an additional $1,000.

In a codicil, dated at Hempstead Hotel, Hot Springs, on Sept 28, 1898, the testator directs that in the event of the death of any of his children the share shall go to the remaining children. All sums coming to his daughters Mary Jane, Adelaide, or Frances in excess of $5,000, are to be invested by his executors, W. H. A. Stafford and Alice McLane, in mortgages or improved real estate, the children named to receive the interest for ten years, and then to receive the principal. By a second codicil the testator bequeaths the share given to his daughter Mary Jane Anderson, who died after the execution of the will, to his son Edwin and his daughters, in trust for the support and education of Mrs. Anderson's children, Wilfred and Mildred Anderson, until they attain the age of twenty-four years, when they are to receive the principal.

Famous Checker Player Dead.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 7.—James P. Reed, the famous checker player, formerly champion of the world, died at the Homeopathic Hospital from an epileptic fit. Reed was forty years old and unmarried.

His death removes one of the most prominent figures in American sporting circles. As a checker player he had few equals. He was recognized as the greatest player in America and claimed the championship of the world by forfeit, as Champion Wiley, whom he challenged, refused to meet him. Reed won the championship of the United States from Barker, by whom he was defeated in a second match some time ago. This was his last match of importance, although he afterward took part in a contest in England.

To Work for a "Greater Chicago."

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Representative citizens comprising the Committee of One Hundred appointed by the Civic Federation met to-day and launched a movement to unite the numerous taxing bodies in Cook County under one responsible head, and to create a greater Chicago. An Executive Committee of Fifteen will be named to carry on the details of the work and arrange for a campaign. An amendment to the State Constitution authorizing the consolidation of the City and County Governments will be prepared for presentation to the Legislature of 1901.

May Be a Corner in Flaxseed.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Talk of a corner in flaxseed was started in some quarters here to-day by the bulge of from 4½ to 6½ cents, which carried the market to the top figure for the present crop. The surface causes were the light receipts and the Duluth advance, but the December seed is said to be almost exclusively in the hands of a few Northwest firms.

Woman Bucket Shop Keeper Held.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Mrs. Marion La Touchon was to-day bound over to the Criminal Court on two warrants charging her with keeping a bucket shop at 107 Dearborn Street. All the witnesses in the case are women.

Clubbed His Wife, Shot Himself.

ADELE, Iowa, Dec. 7.—Joseph Huttheus to-day beat his wife to death with a club and then blew his brains out with a shotgun. He was sixty-five years old and had been married forty years. Six children survive the couple. Jealousy caused the tragedy.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises...	7:12	Sun sets...	4.33	Moon sets..	11:03

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook...	11:42	Gov. Isl'd..	11:59	H. Gate.....
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook...	.....	Gov. Isl'd..	.....	H. Gate....	1:55

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) DEC. 8.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Origen, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, DEC. 9.		
Alene, Jamaica, &c	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Auguste Victoria, Naples, &c	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
British Empire, Antwerp	.....	.....
Cherokee, Turk's Island, &c	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Norte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Grenada, Trinidad	11:00 A. M.	.....
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Launenburg, Nuevitas, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Marquette, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Ohio, Hull	.....	.....
Pretoria, St. Thomas, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Pretoria, Hamburg	.....	9:00 A. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Salerno, Newcastle	.....	.....
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Talmi, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Umbria, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, and China, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Coptic. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australasian Colonies, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. 25 and up to Dec. 9, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Warrimoo. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship America Maru.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) DEC. 8.

Canadia, Stettin, Nov. 18.
Charing Cross, Gibraltar, Nov. 23.
El Dorado, New Orleans, Dec. 2.
Galileo, Hull, Nov. 25.
Indraghira, London, Nov. 22.
Jerseymoor, Gibraltar, Nov. 22.
Lyell, Gibraltar, Nov. 21.
Manica, Shields, Nov. 23.
Mayfield, St. Michael, Nov. 24.
Palatia, Hamburg, Nov. 27.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Nov. 22.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, Nov. 26.

SATURDAY, DEC. 9.

Bordeaux, Pauillac, Nov. 27.
Lucania, Liverpool, Dec. 2.
St. Louis, Southampton, Dec. 2.

SUNDAY, DEC. 10.

El Sud, New Orleans, Dec. 5.
La Gascogne, Havre, Dec. 2.
Manhattan, London, Nov. 28.
Paraense, Ceara, Nov. 28.
Tainui, Glasgow, Nov. 27.

MONDAY, DEC. 11.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Nov. 30.
Cevic, Liverpool, Dec. 1.
Heathdene, St. Michael, Nov. 30.
Mesaba, London, Dec. 11.
Wordsworth, St. Lucia, Dec. 4.

TUESDAY, DEC. 12.

Bath City, Swansea, Nov. 28.
Chateau Lafite, Havre, Nov. 29.
Dunblane, Gibraltar, Nov. 28.
Karamania, Gibraltar, Nov. 28.
Southwark, Antwerp, Dec. 2.

Arrived.

SS Willehad, (Ger.,) Former, Bremen Nov. 25, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:20 P. M.

SS Elise Marie, (Ger.,) Dalldorf, Gestemunde Nov. 21, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS America, (Nor.,) Evjenth, Montego Bay Dec. 1, with fruit to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 P. M.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Christoffers, Bremen Nov. 28 and Southampton 29th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:50 P. M. 6th.

SS City of Washington, Knight, Tampico Nov. 30 and Havana Dec. 3, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:50 A. M.

SS Salerno, (Br.,) Bearpark, Newcastle Nov. 17, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 7:15 A. M.

SS Belvernon, (Nor.,) Hansen, Cape Haiti Nov. 20 and Philadelphia Dec. 6, with mdse. to Cameron Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

United States transport Buford, Martens, Havana Dec. 3, with passengers to U. S. Quartermaster's Department. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS City of Birmingham, Burg, Boston, to Ocean Steamship Co. Is bound to Savannah.

SS Origen, (Nor.,) Hegge, Mornant Bay, &c., Nov. 25, with mdse. and passengers to the Tweedie Trading Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M.

SS Jamestown, Davis, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Elsie Marie, (Ger.,) Dalldorf, Bremerhaven Nov. 22, to F. Ruprecht. Southeast of Fire Island at 3:45 P. M.

SS Willehad, (Ger.,) Volger, Bremen Nov. 25, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Southeast of Fire Island at 5:45 P. M.

SS (supposed) Chester, (Dutch,) Julfs, Amsterdam Nov. 23, to C. H. Randebrock. South of Fire Island at 4:30 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Dec. 7, 9:30 P. M., southwest, light, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Patria, (Fr.,) for Naples, &c.
SS Hubert, (Br.,) for Para, &c.
SS Corinthia, (Br.,) for Marseilles.
SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) for Havre.
SS Darmstadt, (Ger.,) for Bremen.
SS St. Bede, (Br.,) for Manila, &c.
SS Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS El Mar, for New Orleans.
SS Tyrian, (Br.,) for Perth Amboy, N. J.
SS Saratoga, for Nassau, &c.

Notice to Mariners.

COLUMBIA RIVER LIGHT VESSEL NO. 50.—Notice is hereby given that Light Vessel No. 50 has broken away from her station, off the mouth of the Columbia River, about 7⅞ miles S. S. W. ⅝ W. from Cape Disappointment Lighthouse, and gone ashore near McKenzie Head, about one mile to the northward of the mouth of the river. It is impossible to state now when the vessel can be returned to her station.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Pacific Coast, 1899," Page 22, No. 70, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Pacific Coast, 1898," Pages 33 and 44.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

GRAND TRAVERSE LIGHT STATION.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about Dec. 20, 1899, a 10-inch steam whistle will be established at this station, on the northwesterly extremity of Lighthouse Point, westerly side of the entrance to Grand Traverse Bay, northeasterly part of Lake Michigan, to sound, during thick or foggy weather, alternate blasts of 3 and 6 seconds' duration, separated by alternate silent intervals of 12 and 24 seconds, thus: Blast, 3 seconds; silent interval, 12 seconds; blast, 6 seconds; silent interval, 24 seconds. The fog-signal building is a buff-brick house, with red roof and a tall chimney, and stands 160 feet S. 42° W. (S. W. ¼ S.) from the light tower.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Northern Lakes and Rivers, 1899," Page 78, No. 398, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Northern Lakes and Rivers, 1899," Page 111.

JERICHO BAY—HALIBUT ROCKS BEACON.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that a white, triangular, pyramidal structure, 65 feet high, and 60 feet wide on each side of its base, covered with close boarding for a height of from 6 to 18 feet above the rock on the northerly and westerly (channel) faces, and with horizontal slats above and on the other faces, has been erected on the northerly of the three rocks, about 10 feet above high water in the southeasterly part of Jericho Bay, and about 1⅝ miles southwesterly from West Point, Swan Island. Bearings and distances of prominent objects from the beacon, as taken from Chart No. 308 of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, are: Egg Rock Beacon, N. N. E., 9-16 E., 3⅛ miles; Left tangent to Marshalls Island, S. ¼ W., 1 11-16 miles; Haycock Rock Spindle, N. W. ¾ N., 3 7-16 miles. Bearings are magnetic and given approximately; miles are nautical miles.

This notice affects the "List of Beacons and Buoys, First Lighthouse District, 1899," Page 49.

EAST RIVER—TWENTY-SIX-FOOT CHANNEL RANGE FRONT.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about Dec. 15, 1899, a white post, 10 feet high, surmounted by a white target 3 feet square and having a square black centre, will be erected on the northwesterly corner of the roof of the Central Elevator (yellow) on Pier 9, East River, to form the front mark of the range for the twenty-six-foot channel of the river between Governors Island and the Battery. The rear mark of the range will be the centre of the northwesterly tower of St. Margaret's Hotel, Brooklyn.

This notice affects the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Lighthouse District, 1899," Page 126.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, from New York, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) Capt. Spliedt, from New York via Plymouth, arr. at Hamburg at 2 A. M. to-day.

SS European, (Br.,) Capt. Bertie, from New York for London, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Hogemann, from Genoa, &c., for New York, passed St. Michael's to-day.

SS Wells City, (Br.,) Capt. Hunter, from New York for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Statendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Boujer, sld. from Rotterdam for New York at 7 P. M. to-day.

SS Thingvalla, (Dan.,) Capt. Laub, from New York via Copenhagen, &c., arr. at Swinemunde Dec. 3.

SS Betty, (Aust.,) Capt. Bleecich, from New York via St. Michael's and Lisbon, arr. at Trieste Dec. 4.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Weyer, from New York, arr. at Naples to-day and proceeded for Genoa.

SS Cymric, (Br.,) Capt. Lindsay, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Pomeranian, (Br.,) Capt. Fairful, from New York for Glasgow, passed Malin Head to-day.

SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wilson, from New York, arr. at Glasgow yesterday.

SS Potomac, (Br.,) Capt. Anderson, from New York, arr. at Avonmouth yesterday.

SS Alsatia, (Br.,) Capt. Warda, from Naples, &c., for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Drummond, (Br.,) Capt. Chubb, from Calcutta for New York, passed Malta to-day.

SS Advance, from New York, arr. at Colon at 2 P. M. yesterday.

SS Alliance, sld. from Colon for New York at 12 o'clock noon yesterday.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Supreme Court of the United States:

56—The Erie and Western Transportation Company et al., petitioners, vs. the Union Steamboat Company, claimant of the propeller New York.—Ordered that the decree entered herein Nov. 20, 1899, be vacated and set aside. Announced by Justice Brown.

56—The Erie and Western Transportation Company et al., petitioners, vs. the Union Steamboat Company, claimant of the propeller New York.—On writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit. Decree reversed with costs of the Consumenga, and the claimants of the New York each to pay one-half of all costs in the cause, and cause remanded to the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Michigan, with directions to enter a decree in conformity with the opinion of this court, with interest from July 3, 1896, until paid at the same rate per annum that decrees bear in the courts of the State of Michigan. Announced by Justice Brown.

158—A. J. Daggs et al., appellants, vs. the Phoenix National Bank.—Motion to pass submitted by A. J. Daggs for the appellant.

225—Shirley T. High et al., appellants, vs. F. E. Coyne, as collector, &c., et al.

387—Eben J. Knowlton et al., executors, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Frank R. Moore, United States Collector, &c.; 471—The Fidelity Insurance Trust and Safe Deposit Company, executor, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Penrose A. McClain; 458—George F. Murdock, executor, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. John G. Ward, United States Collector, &c., and 459—George T. Sherman, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—Arguments concluded by John G. Carlisle for the appellants in No. 225, and plaintiff in error in No. 387. Leave granted to the Solicitor General to file additional brief within one week, and to Charles E. Patterson for plaintiff in error in Nos. 458 and 459, to file reply thereto within one week thereafter.

59—The United States, appellant, vs. John R. Gleason et al.—Reargument commenced by George H. Gorman for appellant, and continued by Temple Bodley for the appellees.

Calendar for Friday: Nos. 70, 36, 73, (and 74,) 79, 21, 53, 81, (and 82,) and 83, (and 84 and 85.)

Calendars for Friday, Dec. 8.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

3—Florida Central R. R. vs. Am. Surety Co.
4—Hunt vs. Fidelity & Casualty Co.
8—Morrin vs. Edison E. L. Co.
9—Morrin vs. Lawlor.
10—Morrin vs. Edison Elec. Ill. Co.
34—Am. Sugar Refining Co. vs. United States
35—Same vs. same.
44—Wardroper vs. City of Portsmouth.
45—Same vs. Manice Ins. Co. vs. Chicago.
46—Fosbinder vs. same.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

136—Whelen vs. Manhattan Ry.
128—Fairbanks vs. Met. St. Ry.
9—Lanier vs. Rowell.
68—Sansol vs. Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.
113—Anderson vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
75—Prunier vs. Ash.
132—Canada Bank vs. Waydell.
141—U. S. vs. Hy. Bonnard Bronze Co.
142—Same vs. same.
143—Same vs. same.
144—West vs. Bennett.
145—Prats vs. City of New York.
146—Williams vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
147—Child vs. N. Y. Times Co.
148—Ullrich vs. Miner.
149—Weinstein vs. Kroder.
150—Nat. Gum and Mica Co. vs. Shelby Mill Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 2 P. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building. Motion calendar.

1—Lamb vs. McDonald.
2—Campbell vs. Mayor, &c.
3—Same vs. same.
4—Baille vs. Lynch.
5—Chappell vs. Fidelity and Deposit Co.
6—Gebest vs. Dunne.
7—Leiber Pub. Co. vs. International Cable Co.
8—Cook & Bernheimer vs. Clarmont Co.
9—Fayerweather vs. United Dressed Beef Co.
10—Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict vs. Wagner Typewriter Co.
11—Lamb vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
12—Chappell vs. Fidelity and Deposit Co.
Cases noticed.
13—Plant vs. Harrison.
14—Murdock vs. Oceanic Steam Nav. Co.
15—Lamb vs. McDonald.
16—Allis vs. Standard Nat. Bk.
17—Brown vs. Wagner Typewriter Co.
18—Brill vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
19—Hoag vs. Hoag.
20—Welsbach Light Co. vs. Rex Incandescent Gas L. Co.
21—Same vs. Daylight, &c., Co.
22—Same vs. N. Y. Chemical Co.
23—Same vs. Union Co.
24—Taintor vs. Franklin Nat. Bk.
25—Veselovsky vs. Cons. Ice Co.
29—Matter of Inwood Av.
30—Clinch vs. Henck.
31—Matter of Brown.
32—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Broadbelt.
33—Campbell vs. Smith.
34—McCarey vs. Hall.
35—Watson vs. Stillman.
36—Hoyt vs. Mayor, &c.
37—Vollstadt vs. Schwartz.
38—Medole vs. Penn. R. R.
39—Ghiloni vs. Ghiloni.
40—Associazione Fraterna Italiana vs. Gobbi.
41—Garfunkel vs. Yonowsky.
42—Bloomingdale vs. Hoffman.
43—Matter of Marble & Enamel Mosaic Co.
44—Van Keuren vs. Van Keuren.
45—Flagg vs. Parke.
46—Venner vs. Farmers' L. & T. Co.
47—Farquhar vs. Wisconsin Condensed M. Co.
48—Atlantic Trust Co. vs. Thompson.
49—Sterry vs. Sterry.
50—Matter of Tomasi.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 76, 164, 165, 167, 119, 125, 169, 174.

New York Calendars This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, O'Brien, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Motions.

1—People, &c., vs. Koerner.
2—Mehrbach vs. Mayor, &c.
3—Bopp vs. same.
4—Masury vs. Masury.
5—O'Connor vs. Brady.
6—Deering vs. Reilly.
7—Worcester vs. Pierce
8—McKean vs. Tradesmen's Nat. Bank.
9—Watson vs. Stillman.
10—Appleby vs. Sewards
11—Same vs. same.
12—Thurber vs. Washburn & Moen Mfg. Co.
13—Goodwin vs. Coddington.
14—Black vs. 2d Av. R. R.
15—Sarsohn vs. Workingmen's Pub. Assn.
16—Morse vs. Press Pub. Co.
17—Stanislaus vs. Algemeine Verein.
18—Pringle vs. Long Island R. R.
19—Meyer-Sniffen Co. vs. Youmans.
20—In re Georgi. Non-enumerated motions.
8—Socy. of the War of 1812 vs. Socy. of the War of 1812 of State of New York.
6—Wagner vs. Hagen.
8—Watson vs. Stillman.
11—McEvoy vs. Coler.
12—Reese vs. Reese.
13—Matter of Mayor, &c.
14—Day vs. Dow.
15—Hess vs. Sloane.
16—Haffey vs. Lynch.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Cohen vs. Harris.
2—Folwell vs. Potter.
3—Talcott vs. Wabash R. R.
4—N. Y. Breweries vs. Reilly.
5—Palmer vs. Western Union Tel. Co.
6—Matter of Donnellan.
7—Foley vs. Foley.
8—Treadwell vs. United Verde Copper Co.
9—Vivian vs. Crow.
10—Waring vs. Parker.
11—Cohen vs. Krotosky.
12—Matter of Watson.
13—Matter of Hovell.
14—Reid vs. Reid.
15—Blankenstein vs. Yachnin.
16—Chicopee Falls Wheel Co. vs. Holden.
17—Watson vs. Garquillo.
18—Kennelly vs. Kennelly.
19—Legnite vs. North German Lloyd.
20—Matter of Kortright.
21—Mintz vs. Barth.
22—Matter of Honee.
23—Matter of Wright.
24—Yates vs. Volkening.
25—McLean vs. Gilon.
26—Goldstein vs. Goldstein.
27—Merrill vs. Berger.
28—Barnes vs. Barnes.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Motion. 1—Meyer vs. Meyer. Note—All causes set down for Dec. 8 stand adjourned until Dec. 11.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

4055—Robinson vs. Adams.
4059—Durant Lamp Imp. Co. vs. Farmers' L. and T. Co.
4061—Mackentosh, vs. Mackentosh.
4145—Demmerle vs. Demmerle.
3734—Zaring vs. Starin.
3794—Armstrong & B. Co. vs. Farrell.
4091—McMahon vs. McMahon.
3842—Wilcoxson vs. Wilcoxson.
3279—Stokes vs. Stokes.
3723—Cooke & C. Co. vs. Lochmann.
3749—Marvin vs. Bernheimer.
3875—Tyrrell vs. Kiest.
3883—Same vs. same.
3921—Manwaring vs. Manwaring.
2752—Lewisohn Imp. & T. Co. vs. Nellenbogen.
3931—Elsworth vs. Elsworth.
3788—Schaarel vs. Hebrew Inf. Asylum.
2684—City of N. Y. vs. Randolph.
3000—Langnaar vs. Stayback.
4032—Augino vs. Riccardi.
4037—Borger vs. Borger.
4068—Schwergier vs. Grasser.
4086—Bayer vs. Bayer.
4057—Lazarus vs. Lazarus.

Highest number reached in regular call, 4204.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Sewell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Furman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Henressy, and Schwarzkopf for the People.

1—Michael Dooley.
2—Edwin O. Dietz.
3—Byron W. Cohen, J. W. Dasken, and Hy. W. Belcher.
4—Alexander Newman.
5—Geo. B. A. Busche.
6—Wm. Thornton and Hugh A. Thornton.

SUPREME COURT—Extraordinary Trial Term—Held in Criminal Court Building—Werner, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.

1—Thomas J. Reilly.
2—Max Lang.
3—Wm. H. Lewis.
4—Wm. H. Lewis.
5—Hyman Waters.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Mc-Adam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Preferred causes.

5105—August vs. O'Brien.
10380—McClenahan vs. same.
6480—Butler vs. Mail & Express Pub. Co.
10381—Hansen vs. same.
9350—Maloney vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10382—Sahlen vs. same.
10383—Sire vs. same.
10375—Norris vs. City of New York.
10413—Bars vs. same.
10414—Cushman vs. same.
10879—Helmke vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., and VI., for trial.

6291—Kiernan vs. Tile Grate Mantle Co.
4688—Kerns vs. Macholdt.
5793—Lendle vs. Robinson.
4107—Broccoli vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4759—Lacy vs. James Everard's Breweries.
6704—Standard Structural Co. vs. City of New York.
6738—De Lamos vs. Moran.
10300—Wamsley vs. Atlas S. S. Co.
3967—McHugh vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
11313—Kister vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
5885—Bennett vs. Geo. Borgfeldt Co.
5817—Babbitt vs. Gibbs.
4021—Gribben vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
5322—Rimmler vs. Cons. Gas Co.
2936—Lewis vs. Conn. Mut. Life Ins. Co.
4114—Kappan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4065—Mussadeh vs. Met. St. Ry.
3855—Reynolds vs. Met. St. Ry Co.
5439—Johns vs. Ruben.
4446—Yerkes vs. N. Y. Prese Co.
5539—Loeb vs. Bein.
4881—Mamaroneck Grocery Co. vs. Lima.
5540—Newgass vs. same.
4382—Same vs. same.
6282—Weeks vs. Rector, &c., of Trinity Ch'ch.
4028—Harrison vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6223—Caro vs. Stein.
5538—Houghtaling vs. Gillig.
4096—Sheehan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3957—Goetz vs. same.
10293—Witherow vs. Slaybach.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 7166.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.

Inquest, 7021—Gillig vs. Voss.
5134—Wallis vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.
5043—Ficken vs. Pulitzer
5196—Atwood vs. Bache.
1926—Rosengarten vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
5197—Milner vs. same.
6936—Linkert vs. Muller.
5245—Kiernan vs. Man.
2220—Towers vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
5259—Brickelmaier vs. Schulkind.
6655—Lewinsky vs. Fitzgerald.
5200—O'Neill vs. McMullen.
6879—Schwarzbaum vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3900—R. T. Davis Mill Co. vs. Duryea.
6538½—Flagler vs. Hearst.
1626—Farrell vs. N. Y. Press Co.
7056—Good vs. Rumsey.
4156—Agwan Mfg. Co. vs. Warner.
8404—Kelly vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
751—O'Connell vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
8097—Cunliffe vs. Cram.
6079—Di Lorenzo vs. Aetna Ins. Co.
6715—Greer vs. Kraft.
6080—Same vs. same.
4067—Hart vs. McLaughlin.
841—A. Blum, Jr., & Sons vs. United Firemen's Ins. Co.
2674—Conolly vs. Smith.
6557—Faccini vs. Cegliostro.
1828—Carr vs. Ebling.
4673—Lent vs. Lenane.
2312—Ullmann vs. Chambers.
4229—Hope vs. French Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned until Dec. 11.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Adjourned until Dec. 18.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers — Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Mary McGill.
2—Mary A. Edson.
3—Mary A. Edson.
4—William B. Appleby.
5—Thomas J. Havemeyer.
6—Charles C. Backus.
7—John J. Gorman.
8—James R. Melvin.
9—Anthony Gorman.
10—James Johnston.
11—

BANK STATEMENTS.

[No. 376.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Saturday, December 2d, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$8,902,571.19
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		5,398.77
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		60,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		710,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		107,089.62
Premiums on U. S. bonds		6,476.50
Stocks, securities, &c.		1,233,810.43
Furniture and fixtures		35,922.80
Other real estate and mortgages owned		174,785.28
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)	$1,439,791.65	
Due from State banks and bankers	74,160.32	
Checks and other cash items	149,459.41	
Exchanges for Clearing House	982,094.96	
Notes of other National banks	35,000.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	6,150.84	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie $2,274,709.16		
Legal-tender notes ... 794,504.00		
U. S. ctfs. of deposit for legal tenders 20,000.00		
	3,089,273.16	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)	2,700.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer, (other than 5% redemption fund)	2.50	
		5,778,632.34
Total		$17,014,686.93

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	400,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	134,541.39
National banknotes outstanding	54,000.00
United States bond loan account	500,000.00
Due to other National banks $4,719,325.52	
Due to State banks and bankers	1,268,679.43
Dividends unpaid	3,027.16
Individual deposits subject to check	8,192,062.88
Demand certificates of deposit	51,810.66
Certified checks	32,164.27
Cashier's checks outstanding	24,868.48
United States deposits	500,000.00
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	134,017.14
Liabilities other than those above stated	200.00
	14,926,145.54
Total	$17,014,686.93

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, C. S. YOUNG, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. S. YOUNG, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of December, 1899.
WILLIAM H. CHAPMAN, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
WOODBURY LANGDON,
COURTLANDT D. MOSS,
HENRY SAMPSON, } Directors.

[No. 5,112.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE ASTOR NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, December 2, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,585,698.54
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		22.08
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		300,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		450,000.00
Premium on U. S. bonds		25,367.25
Stocks, securities, &c.		1,191,371.45
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		154,836.21
Due from State banks and bankers		2,637.28
Checks and other cash items		17,190.58
Exchanges for Clearing House		157,916.15
Notes of other National banks		11,235.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		671.18
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie $712,179.25		
Legal-tender notes 26,310.00		
	738,489.25	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		13,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		10,000.00
Total		$4,606,895.27

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$350,000.00
Surplus fund	100,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	91,416.98
National banknotes outstanding	270,000.00
Due to other National banks	23,235.34
Due to State banks and bankers	1,105.60
Individual deposits subject to check $3,294,912.94	
Demand certificates of deposit 20,802.86	
Certified checks 25,421.55	
United States deposits 430,000.00	
	3,771,137.35
Total	$4,606,895.27

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, GEORGE W. PANCOAST, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. W. PANCOAST, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of December, 1899.
FRANK ALLSTROM, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
F. D. TAPPEN,
CHARLES A. PEABODY, JR.,
A. H. STEVENS, } Directors.

[No. 1,261.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business December 2d, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$994,570.53
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		53.50
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		5,252.80
Stocks, securities, &c.		53,014.88
Other real estate and mortgages owned		15,333.44
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		156,061.37
Due from State banks and bankers		3,233.33
Checks and other cash items		13,998.50
Exchanges for Clearing House		62,046.92
Notes of other National banks		963.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,213.69
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie $309,622.50		
Legal-tender notes 50,119.00		
	359,741.50	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Total		$1,722,733.46

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$300,000.00
Surplus fund	60,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	40,995.04
National banknotes outstanding	43,450.00
Tax account	615.15
Due to other National banks	15,108.68
Dividends unpaid	903.70
Individual deposits subject to check	1,252,004.07
Demand certificates of deposit	1,407.23
Certified checks	8,249.59
Total	$1,722,733.46

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, WM. H. CHASE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of December, 1899.
JOS. E. KEHOE, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
GEO. F. JOHNSON,
HENRY HOPHEIMER,
HENRY W. KENNEDY, } Directors.

[No. 4,581.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, December, 2, 1899.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$9,332,561.20
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		6,338.11
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		359,300.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		940,700.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		117,500.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		784,249.26
Other real estate and mortgages owned		25,616.17
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		1,854,008.13
Due from State banks and bankers		189,912.05
Checks and other cash items		51,864.07
Exchanges for Clearing House		725,311.99
Notes of other National banks		6,805.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		281.02
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie $2,104,288.75		
Legal-tender notes ... 656,199.00		
	2,760,487.75	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		16,168.50
Total		$17,170,553.82

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	133,312.74
National bank notes outstanding	323,370.00
Due to other National banks	6,075,320.24
Due to State banks and bankers	3,316,589.25
Dividends unpaid	684.00
Individual deposits subject to check	4,481,151.10
Demand certificates of deposit	36,631.98
Certified checks	175,091.03
Cashier's checks outstanding	234,821.32
United States deposits	893,575.00
Total	$17,170,553.82

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, WARNER VAN NORDEN, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WARNER VAN NORDEN, President.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of December, 1899.
A. H. GRAHAM, Notary Public, N. Y. County.
Correct—Attest:
DANIEL A. HEALD,
HENRY H. COOK,
W. F. HAVEMEYER, } Directors.

[No. 4,645.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business December 2d, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,802,942.66
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		107.10
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		500,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		571,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		79,277.34
Stocks, securities, &c.		933,581.02
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		255,148.82
Due from State banks and bankers		20,513.64
Checks and other cash items	$5,870.67	
Exchanges for Clearing House	160,080.59	
Notes of other National banks	8,000.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	870.02	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie $1,241,859.95		
Legal-tender notes 62,506.00		
	1,304,365.95	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)	22,500.00	
		1,501,687.23
Total		$6,664,257.81

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	445,944.04
National bank notes outstanding	449,997.50
Due to other National banks $1,265,169.84	
Due to State banks and bankers	548,597.82
Individual deposits subject to check 2,681,487.29	
Demand certificates of deposit	7,272.40
Certified checks	10,909.49
Cashier's checks outstanding	204,879.43
United States deposits	550,000.00
	5,268,316.27
Total	$6,664,257.81

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, HENRY P. DAVISON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
HENRY P. DAVISON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of December, 1899. RICHARD T. DAVIES, Notary Public, New York County.
Correct—Attest:
HENRY GRAVES,
CHARLES A. MOORE,
T. A. GILLESPIE, } Directors.

[No. 1394.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business December 2d, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$20,414,419.07
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		55,291.21
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		4,850,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		550,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		651,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		1,588,418.45
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		428,746.35
Other real estate and mortgages owned		47,411.03
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		2,053,896.33
Due from State banks and bankers		333,498.32
Checks and other cash items		361,930.84
Exchanges for Clearing House		3,064,021.71
Notes of other National banks		3,988.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie $2,899,382.59		
Legal-tender notes ... 846,000.00		
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders 460,000.00		
	4,205,382.59	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		218,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		31,000.00
Total		$38,857,253.90

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$5,000,000.00
Surplus fund	2,250,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	401,834.84
Reserved for taxes on circulation	20,000.00
National bank notes outstanding	4,305,000.00
Due to other National banks	4,841,290.95
Due to State banks and bankers	3,133,560.33
Dividends unpaid	10,676.00
Individual deposits subject to check	17,798,854.25
Demand certificates of deposit	166,831.56
Certified checks	338,195.77
Cashier's checks outstanding	43,510.20
United States deposits	547,500.00
Total	$38,857,253.90

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, EDWARD BURNS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of December, 1899.
WM. IVES WASHBURN, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
JNO. T. TERRY,
J. K. MAXWELL,
DUMONT CLARKE, } Directors.

[No. 4,893.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE NATIONAL UNION BANK, NEW YORK, N. Y.,
at the close of business, Dec. 2, 1899.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$11,159,806.63
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		600,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		239,100.00
U. S. bonds on hand		1,500.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		54,523.12
Stocks, securities, &c.		1,408,986.98
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		848,381.42
Due from State banks and bankers		39,154.22
Checks and other cash items		342,279.02
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,441,602.88
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		564.34
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie $2,470,575.75		
Legal-tender notes ... 357,990.00		
	2,828,565.75	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		27,000.00
Total		$18,793,861.46

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,260,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	301,728.14
National bank notes outstanding	535,340.00
Due to other National banks $4,519,452.71	
Due to State banks and bankers	774,187.70
Individual deposits subject to check 10,078,738.78	
Certified checks 157,426.63	
Cashier's checks outstanding 667.50	
United States deposits 226,320.00	
	15,756,793.32
Total	$18,793,861.46

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, E. O. LEECH, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. O. LEECH, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of December, 1899.
D. NEVIUS, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
S. D. BABCOCK,
R. SOMERS HAYES,
JOS. C. HENDRIX, } Directors.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE UNION SQUARE BANK

at the close of business on the 4th day of December, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,962,931.08
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$273,394.45	
Due from approved reserve agents	318,275.76	
	591,670.21	
Stocks and bonds	27,000.00	
Specie	51,128.58	
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks	256,070.00	
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$170,031.48	
Other items carried as cash	12,111.68	
	182,143.16	
		$3,070,943.03

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	69,604.65
Due depositors	2,549,031.38
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends $2,247.00	2,247.00
	$3,070,943.03

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
FREDERICK WAGNER, President, and JACOB W. SCHEU, Cashier of the Union Square Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 5 Union Square, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 4th day of December, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made.
FREDERICK WAGNER, President.
JACOB W. SCHEU, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 7th day of December, 1899, before me. LOUIS A. FAHS, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.
[Seal of Notary.]

WINTER RESORTS.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS,
ON CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RY.
A DISTINCTIVE HEALTH RESORT,
combining a perfect Fall climate, an elevation of 2,500 feet, picturesque mountain surroundings, and
HOTEL OF THE HIGHEST CLASS.
The fine course of the Virginia Hot Springs Golf Club adjoins the hotel. Through compartment car from New York. Excursion tickets at C. & O. offices, 362 and 1,354 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania R. R. New York; also offices N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., throughout New England. FRED STERRY, Manager,
Hot Springs, Bath Co., Va.

BANK STATEMENTS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE MOUNT MORRIS BANK
at the close of business on the 4th day of December, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,706,963.31
Overdrafts		816.85
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$17,988.28	
Due from approved reserve agents	188,360.00	
	206,348.32	
Banking house and lot	$200,000.00	
Other real estate	55,193.17	
	255,193.17	
Mortgages owned	68,500.00	
Stocks and bonds	5,450.00	
Specie	59,871.28	
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks	132,307.00	
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$129,727.21	
Other items carried as cash	6,524.79	
	136,252.00	
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Internal revenue stamps	4,302.37	
		$2,578,009.80

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$250,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	3,601.27
Due depositors $2,120,975.18	
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers and savings banks	153,212.49
	2,274,187.67
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	220.86
	$2,578,009.80

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
THOS. L. WATT, President, and F. W. LIVERMORE, Cashier, of Mount Morris Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 85 East 125th Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the fourth day of December, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made.
THOS. L. WATT, President.
F. W. LIVERMORE, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the seventh day of December, 1899, before me. GEO. H. LIVERMORE, Notary Public,
[Seal of Notary.] New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK

at the close of business on the 4th day of December, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,596,983.56
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		266,774.62
Real estate		5,200.00
Stocks and bonds		185,842.08
Specie		590,965.57
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		230,060.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$2,429,905.46	
Other items carried as cash	11,423.32	
	2,441,328.78	
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Internal revenue stamps	229.28	
		$7,317,353.89

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$750,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	68,517.51
Due depositors	5,730,078.77
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	518,744.61
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	18.00
	$7,317,353.89

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
JASPER TAG, President, and J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier, of the German American Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 23 Broad Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 4th day of December, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made. CASIMIR TAG, President.
J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 7th day of December, 1899, before me. JOHN A. WILLIAMS, Notary Public, Kings County.
[L. S.] Certificate filed in New York Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE HOME BANK, NEW YORK,

at the close of business on the 4th day of December, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$446,338.92
Overdrafts		3.34
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$17,875.76	
Due from approved reserve agents	78,077.36	
	95,953.12	
Banking house and lot	$50,000.00	
	50,000.00	
Stocks and bonds	203,423.75	
Specie	51,461.53	
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks	41,611.00	
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$65,342.81	
Other items carried as cash	1,561.27	
	66,904.08	
		$955,695.74

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	70,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	11,741.87
Due depositors	773,904.78
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	49.09
	$955,695.74

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
GEO. E. KETCHAM, President, and J. P. DUNNING, Cashier, of The Home Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 303 West 42d Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 4th day of December, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made.
CLINTON W. STARKEY, President.
NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 7th day of December, 1899, before me. JAS. E. KEHOE, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

THE PLAZA BANK,

5th Avenue and 58th St., New York.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,825,079.16
Overdrafts		378.31
Stocks and bonds		86,912.50
Specie		29,054.97
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		149,081.00
Cash items, viz., bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$156,873.57	
Other items carried as cash	132,847.63	
	289,721.20	
		$2,381,127.14

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	100,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	45,787.23
Reserved for taxes	2,000.00
Due depositors	1,908,617.66
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	224,722.23
	$2,381,127.14

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
W. McMASTER MILLS, President, and C. W. PARSON, Cashier, of The Plaza Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 753 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 4th day of December, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made.
W. McMASTER MILLS, President.
C. W. PARSON, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 7th day of December, 1899, before me. E. H. COOK, Notary Public, New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE PACIFIC BANK

at the close of business on the 4th day of December, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,055,784.98
Overdrafts		6.86
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		433,354.97
Banking house and lot	$120,000.00	
Other real estate	4,500.00	
	124,500.00	
Bonds	430.65	
Specie	186,036.34	
United States legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks	337,765.00	
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$406,702.43	
Other items carried as cash	27,762.60	
	434,465.03	
United States Red. Agency	9,000.00	
Total		$4,629,263.83

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in in cash	$422,700.00
Surplus fund	205,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	287,155.46
Due depositors	3,713,537.26
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends $761.00	
Tax div. account 110.11	871.11
Total	$4,629,263.83

BANK STATEMENTS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE TWENTY-THIRD WARD BANK
at the close of business on the 4th day of December, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$817,785.73
Overdrafts		861.80
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$19,211.08	
Due from approved reserve agents	108,617.09	
	127,828.17	
Banking house and lot	46,880.00	
Mortgages owned	35,000.00	
Stocks and bonds	106,273.75	
Specie	$51,614.96	
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks	107,165.00	
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	80,161.70	
Other items carried as cash	4,527.02	
	243,468.68	
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Furniture and fixtures	2,600.00	
Total		$1,380,698.13

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	20,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	44,566.90
Due depositors $1,184,230.41	
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks 31,900.82	
	1,216,131.23
Total	$1,380,698.13

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
CHAS. W. BOGART, President, and GEO. E. EDWARDS, Cashier, of Twenty-third Ward Bank, a bank located and doing business at the corner of 3d Av. and 135th St., in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the fourth day of December, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made.
CHAS. W. BOGART, President.
GEO. E. EDWARDS, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 7th day of December, 1899, before me. GEO. C. GOELLER, (39,)
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NASSAU BANK

at the close of business on the 4th day of December, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,446,507.62
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		723.28
Due from banks and bankers for collections		295,464.09
Real estate		51,900.00
Stocks and bonds		248,168.33
Specie		227,562.88
U. S. legal tenders and notes of National banks		421,072.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for next day's exchanges	$224,991.19	
Other items	1,500.00	
	226,491.19	
Vault and fixtures	3,560.00	
	$3,921,389.29	

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	14,756.21
Due depositors	3,145,825.90
Due banks and bankers	5,553.10
Unpaid dividends	516.00
Cashier's check	4,500.00
Special tax account	238.08
	$3,921,389.29

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
FRANK H. RICHARDSON, President, and EDWARD EARL, Assistant Cashier, of the Nassau Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 9 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 4th day of December, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made.
F. H. RICHARDSON, President.
EDWARD EARL, Ass't Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 7th day of December, 1899, before me. RAPHAEL M. MATTESON, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.
[Seal of Notary.]

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK

at the close of business on the 4th day of December, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,553,460.17
Overdrafts		239.31
Due from approved reserve agents		240,439.52
Banking house and lot	$80,000.00	
Other real estate	48,400.00	
	128,400.00	
Stocks and bonds	552,074.35	
Specie	286,087.92	
United States legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks	111,509.00	
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$133,878.62	
Other items carried as cash	50,572.75	
	184,451.37	
Total		$3,056,661.64

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$300,000.00
Surplus fund	300,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	95,578.66
Due depositors	2,053,684.81
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	305,880.49
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	1,522.68
Total	$3,056,661.64

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
CLINTON W. CLARKE, President, and NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier, of the Oriental Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 122 Bowery, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 4th day of December, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made.
W. McMASTER MILLS, President.
C. W. PARSON, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 7th day of December, 1899, before me. E. H. COOK, Notary Public, New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE PACIFIC BANK

at the close of business on the 4th day of December, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,055,784.98
Overdrafts		6.86
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		433,354.97
Banking house and lot	$120,000.00	
Other real estate	4,500.00	
	124,500.00	
Bonds	430.65	
Specie	186,036.34	
United States legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks	337,765.00	
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$406,702.43	
Other items carried as cash	27,762.60	
	434,465.03	
United States Red. Agency	9,000.00	
Total		$4,629,263.83

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in in cash	$422,700.00
Surplus fund	205,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	287,155.46
Due depositors	3,713,537.26
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends $761.00	
Tax div. account 110.11	871.11
Total	$4,629,263.83

BANK STATEMENTS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE TWELFTH WARD BANK
at the close of business on the 4th day of December 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,125,444.21
Overdrafts		1,826.51
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$59,069.09	
Due from approved reserve agents	145,914.74	
	204,983.83	
Banking house and lot	$231,410.78	
Other real estate	68,243.67	
	349,654.35	
Mortgages owned	29,663.80	
Stocks and bonds	3,100.00	
Specie	28,368.89	
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks	165,117.00	
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$117,456.86	
Other items carried as cash	8,926.40	
	126,383.26	
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Revenue stamps	349.87	
		$2,034,891.72

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	75,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
Lakewood Hotel, Lakewood, N.J.

The Corn Exchange Bank,
William and Beaver Sts., New York.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President.
Capital and Surplus . . . $3,000,000.00
Deposits 20,000,000.00
BRANCHES:
Broadway Branch, Broadway & Spring St. — Astor Place Bank, Astor Place.
Hudson River Bank, 72d St. & Columbus Ave. — Queens County Bank, Borough of Queens.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg 56 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK,
GEORGE H. ROBINSON.
Member New York Stock Exchange.

Sutro Bros. & Co.,
BANKERS.
Members New York and Philadelphia Stock Exchanges.
56 Broadway, N. Y. 121 S. 5th St., Phila.
Investment Securities
PRIVATE WIRE CONNECTION TO
Phila., Baltimore, Washington, Atlantic City.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. — Brooklyn Telephone, 3391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. — 298 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

HAVEN & STOUT
Bankers and Brokers.
Nassau Street Cor Wall St.
Members of
N. Y. Stock Exchange, N. Y. Cotton Exchange, N. Y. Produce Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Offices:
302 Broadway, cor. Duane St., New York.
84 Broadway, cor. Berry St., Brooklyn.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

A. J. DE KANTSTEIN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
30 West 23d St.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash and carried on margin.
SPECIAL LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

FINANCIAL.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH . . . . . President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President. — WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. — HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. — LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE TRUST CO.
STANDARD OIL BLDG., 26 B'WAY, N. Y. CITY.
Capital $2,500,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits. $2,630,334
TURNER A. BEALL, President.
EDWIN GOULD
THOMAS A. McINTYRE, } Vice Presidents.
S. D. SCUDDER,
S. L. CHAMBERLAINE, Sec'y and Treas.
WILLIAM M. LAWS, Asst. Sec'y and Treas.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
TRUSTEE'S (FINAL) CALL NO. 25,
Maturing January 1, 1900.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Eight Hundred and Ninety-eight (898) of the General First Mortgage $5,000 REGISTERED BONDS of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, or a total par value of $4,490,000, were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of Articles 11 and 12 of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

$5,000 REGISTERED BONDS.

1034	1628	1883	3778	4541	5324	6875
1035	1629	1884	3779	4542	5325	6876
1036	1630	2024	3798	4543	5388	6877
1037	1631	2100	3804	4544	5389	6878
1143	1632	2136	3805	4545	5371	6906
1219	1633	2137	3806	4546	5372	6907
1220	1634	2138	3808	4547	5373	6908
1223	1718	2139	3826	4548	5374	6915
1252	1724	2140	3827	4549	5375	6933
1253	1744	2141	3828	4551	5376	6934
1301	1715	2148	3829	4552	5377	6936
1344	1746	2240	3859	4553	5378	6937
1345	1747	2241	3831	4564	5379	6938
1346	1748	2242	3832	4555	5380	6939
1347	1749	2243	3837	4556	5382	6948
1355	1750	2244	3838	4557	5383	6951
1409	1751	2303	3876	4558	5384	6981
1453	1752	2322	3982	4559	5385	6982
1486	1753	2324	3995	4560	5386	6991
1487	1754	2495	4037	4561	5387	6992
1488	1755	2535	4067	4562	5388	6998
1483	1756	2536	4085	4563	5390	6999
1490	1757	2839	4090	4564	5391	7163
1491	1758	2860	4091	4565	5406	7164
1492	1759	2872	4107	4566	5407	7165
1493	1760	2873	4112	4567	5416	7166
1494	1761	2874	4113	4568	5417	8099
1495	1762	2875	4114	4569	5448	8618
1496	1763	2876	4115	4570	5449	8619
1497	1764	2877	4116	4571	5450	8724
1498	1765	2878	4117	4572	5464	8725
1499	1766	2879	4118	4573	5468	8728
1500	1767	2880	4119	4574	5505	8905
1501	1768	2881	4120	4615	5518	8915
1502	1769	2882	4121	4617	5518	9023
1503	1770	2883	4122	4631	5519	9224
1504	1771	2884	4123	4632	5534	9025
1505	1772	2885	4124	4633	5538	12327
1506	1773	2886	4125	4634	5539	12329
1507	1774	2887	4126	4647	5540	12334
1508	1775	2888	4127	4719	5541	12335
1509	1776	2889	4128	4720	5542	12405
1510	1777	2890	4129	4728	5583	12394
1511	1778	2891	4130	4805	5614	12407
1512	1779	2892	4131	4806	5615	12408
1513	1780	2893	4132	4807	5685	12409
1514	1781	2895	4133	4808	5651	12410
1515	1782	2896	4134	4809	5670	12411
1516	1783	2897	4135	4810	5671	12412
1517	1784	2898	4136	4811	5687	12413
1518	1785	2899	4137	4812	5688	12414
1519	1786	2900	4138	4813	5689	12416
1520	1787	2901	4139	4814	5747	12416
1521	1788	2902	4140	4815	5749	12417
1522	1789	2903	4141	4816	5761	12418
1523	1790	2904	4142	4817	5762	12419
1524	1791	2905	4143	4818	5907	12423
1525	1792	2906	4144	4819	6204	12424
1526	1793	2907	4145	4820	6217	18802
1527	1794	2908	4146	4821	6218	18804
1528	1795	2909	4147	4822	6280	18080
1530	1796	2910	4148	4823	6281	18081
1531	1797	2911	4149	4824	6282	18082
1532	1798	2912	4150	4875	6302	18095
1533	1799	2913	4151	4902	6315	18096
1563	1800	2914	4152	4927	6316	18099
1564	1801	2915	4153	4928	6308	18174
1565	1802	2916	4154	4935	6441	18208
1566	1803	2917	4155	4938	6465	20463
1567	1819	2918	4156	4939	6466	20464
1583	1820	2919	4157	4940	6470	20495
1569	1825	2920	4158	4941	6472	20496
1570	1826	2921	4159	4955	6474	20502
1571	1827	2922	4160	4964	6479	20503
1572	1828	2923	4161	4965	6574	20509
1573	1829	2924	4162	4980	6575	20510
1574	1830	2925	4163	4991	6576	20517
1575	1831	2926	4164	4992	6577	20518
1576	1832	2927	4165	4993	6620	20519
1577	1833	2928	4166	4994	6621	20520
1578	1834	2929	4218	4995	6626	20521
1579	1835	2930	4219	4996	6627	20532
1580	1836	2931	4240	4997	6628	20534
1581	1837	2953	4260	4998	6629	20533
1582	1838	3000	4261	4999	6668	20536
1583	1839	3001	4322	5010	6669	20537
1584	1840	3002	4436	5029	6673	20538
1585	1841	3003	4442	5030	6707	20539
1586	1842	3004	4443	5439	6708	20540
1587	1843	3005	4446	5032	6710	20541
1588	1844	3006	4447	5033	6711	20683
1589	1845	3038	4448	5034	6712	20684
1590	1846	3046	4449	5035	6713	20859
1591	1847	3050	4450	5036	6723	20870
1592	1848	3060	4451	5037	6724	20871
1593	1849	3098	4452	5048	6725	20872
1594	1850	3099	4453	5049	6750	20873
1595	1851	3100	4454	5050	6774	20874
1596	1852	3100	4455	5051	6775	20881
1597	1853	3107	4456	5074	6781	20882
1598	1854	3108	4457	5076	6782	20883
1599	1855	3109	4458	5114	6783	20884
1600	1856	3110	4459	5127	6784	20900
1601	1857	3111	4460	5150	6799	20901
1602	1858	3112	4461	5151	6800	20902
1603	1859	3113	4462	5152	6802	20903
1604	1860	3114	4463	5183	6803	20904
1605	1861	3115	4464	5184	6804	20905
1606	1862	3116	4465	5193	6805	20906
1607	1863	3117	4487	5242	6806	20907
1609	1864	3306	4521	5250	6809	20908
1610	1865	3392	4522	5251	6810	20909
1611	1865	2397	4525	5252	6816	20914
1612	1867	3398	4526	5253	6811	20915
1613	1868	3560	4527	5297	6825	20917
1614	1869	3575	4528	5298	6826	20918
1615	1870	3579	4529	5299	6827	20919
1616	1871	3590	4530	5300	6824	20936
1617	1872	3591	4531	5301	6835	20937
1618	1873	3595	4532	5302	6836	20939
1619	1874	3616	4533	5303	6840	20941
1620	1875	3617	4534	5304	6841	20942
1621	1876	3680	4535	5305	6842	20943
1622	1877	3681	4536	5306	6843	20944
1623	1878	3685	4537	5312	6844	20845
1624	1879	3735	4538	5313	6845	20946
1625	1880	3776	4539	5320	6871	20947
1626	1881	3777	4540	5321	6872	20948
1627	1882					

All the outstanding bonds (both coupon and registered) issued under said mortgage have now been called for redemption.

The bonds above designated will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, No. 54 Wall Street, New York, and should be assigned to "CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE, FOR REDEMPTION."

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after January 1, 1900.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to January 1, 1900, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.
New York, November 13, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the 898 Registered Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.
FRED C. RANDALL, With Central Trust Company of New York.
A. H. KENT, Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT, Notary Public, New York County.

REDEMPTION
OF
First Mortgage Bonds of the Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Company of Philadelphia.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage of the EQUITABLE ILLUMINATING GAS LIGHT COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, dated February 1, 1898, One Hundred and Twenty-one (121) Bonds were this day drawn in accordance with the requirements of Article Third of the Mortgage:

143	2048	2991	3904	5269	6276
212	2064	3064	3905	5298	6309
218	2166	3100	3913	5299	6317
223	2250	3134	3926	5491	6387
232	2282	3168	3927	5368	6402
257	2443	3220	4003	5624	6508
301	2478	3248	4018	5710	6568
319	2548	3290	4087	5740	6696
411	2551	3325	4154	5742	6901
483	2576	3334	4159	5754	7046
537	2584	3399	4239	5809	7126
1132	2939	3403	4337	5813	7200
1270	2670	3423	4431	5862	7205
1417	2681	3470	4435	5872	7206
1432	2694	3496	4445	5904	7241
1478	2695	3500	4547	6016	7288
1500	2718	3530	4801	6069	
1504	2743	3542	4923	6080	
1658	2766	3699	4960	6158	
1782	2844	3795	5012	6195	
1895	2986	3801	5221	6206	

These bonds will be paid at 105 and accrued interest to January 1, 1900, on presentation at the office of the NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY, 46 Wall Street, New York City, on and after January 2, 1900.

Interest will cease on the above bonds on January 1, 1900.

December 1, 1899.

FINANCIAL.

28 Wall Street,
New York, October 12, 1899.
To the Holders of the

First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds
OF THE
PITTSBURGH & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY
(DATED JULY 1, 1887):

Referring to our notice of December 14, 1898, we have to announce that holders of more than 80 per cent. in amount of the First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company have deposited these bonds with us in accordance with the terms of said notice.

We have further to announce that we have made arrangements with the Reorganization Managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company whereby, in case they issue any Plan of Reorganization of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company prior to December 14, 1899, they undertake to give all our depositors whose bonds shall not have been sold to them for cash, as stated in the next paragraph, an option for at least thirty days after such Plan is issued, to take par and interest in cash, or to have their bonds included in the Plan on the basis of new securities. They also agree that at the expiration of such option they will purchase from us for cash at par and accrued interest up to the time of delivery all bonds held by us in respect of which the option to take new securities shall not have been exercised, we agreeing to sell them such bonds. If no Plan shall have been issued by that date, the foregoing arrangements will continue in force thereafter until said Reorganization Managers terminate the same by notice to us.

If any holder of our receipts or certificates, rather than await such Plan, desires and shall elect to sell his bonds for cash, (thereby losing his right of election to take either cash or new securities after issuance of the Plan,) said Reorganization Managers further agree that, at any time prior to December 14, 1899, (and also thereafter until notice from them to us,) such holder may present his receipt or certificate at our office for proper annotation of such election thereon, and that, at the expiration of thirty days from the date of such annotation, he shall receive par and accrued interest in cash therefor at our office upon surrender of his receipt or certificate properly indorsed.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

INDIANA BLOCK COAL RAILROAD CO.
In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the sinking fund, viz.:
Nos. 71-94 and 95, three of $1,000 each, and No. 100, one of $500.
The principal and accrued interest of the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York.
The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after January 1st, 1900.
THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO.,
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, December 1, 1899.

MORTON TRUST CO.
38 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, $2,500,000.
LEVI P. MORTON, Pres't. EDWARD J. BERWIND, V.-Pres't.
JAS. K. CORBIÈRE, 2d V.-Prest. WM. REDMOND CROSS, Sec.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEFER IF18 Wall St.

ESTABLISHED EXPORT HOUSE SEEKS A partner with from $10,000 to $20,000 for the development of important and valuable foreign connections which have just been made; principals only. B. O. H., Box 140, Times Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

PRICE, McCORMICK & CO. CERTIFICATE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned, being desirous of forming a limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of New York, do hereby certify as follows:

1. That the name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is PRICE, McCORMICK & CO., and the county wherein the principal place of business is to be located is the County of New York.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is that of General Commission Merchants and Brokers, including buying, selling, and dealing in stocks, bonds, and other corporate securities, commercial paper, cotton, grain, oil, or other products, or other manufactured articles, or contracts for the purchase or sale of any of the same.

3. That the names of all the general and special partners interested therein and their respective places of residence are as follows: THEODORE H. PRICE is a general partner, whose place of residence is No. 154 West 58th Street, in the City, County, and State of New York; WILLIAM G. McCORMICK is a general partner, whose place of residence is Number 157 Rush Street, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois; RALPH G. M. STUART WORTLEY is a general partner, whose place of residence is Number 65 West Sixty-eighth Street in the City, County, and State of New York; WALTER W. PRICE is a general partner, whose place of residence is in the City and State of New York, and GEORGE CROCKER is a special partner, whose place of residence is at No. 1,100 California Street, in the City and County of San Francisco, and State of California.

The said general partners and the said special partner are all of full age.

4. That the amount of capital which the said GEORGE CROCKER, the special partner above named, has contributed to the common stock is Five Hundred Thousand Dollars ($500,000) in cash.

5. That the time at which the said partnership is to begin is the first day of December, 1899, and the time at which it is to end is the thirty-first day of December, 1900, both inclusive.

In witness whereof we have made and severally signed and acknowledged this Certificate the 29th day of November, 1899.

THEO. H. PRICE,
WILLIAM G. McCORMICK,
RALPH G. M. STUART WORTLEY,
WALTER W. PRICE,
GEORGE CROCKER.
U. S. I. R. Stamp. 10 cts.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
On this, 29th day of November, 1899, before me, the subscriber, personally came Theodore H. Price, William G. McCormick, Ralph G. M. Stuart Wortley, Walter W. Price, and George Crocker, to me known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing certificate and severally acknowledged that they executed the same.
JAY E. LAWSHE, Notary Public No. 136, New York County.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
WILLIAM G. McCORMICK, being duly sworn, says that he is one of the general partners named in the foregoing Certificate of Limited Partnership, and that the sum of $500,000 specified in said Certificate to have been contributed by GEORGE CROCKER, as special partner, to the common stock of the said partnership, has been actually and in good faith paid in cash.
WILLIAM G. McCORMICK.
Sworn to before me this 29th day of November, 1899.
CALEB A. BURBANK, Notary Public, (No. 161,) New York County.
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DIVIDENDS.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company.
New York, December 6, 1899.
The Board of Directors have declared a dividend on the Preferred Stock of this company of One Dollar and Fifty Cents ($1.50) per share, payable February 1, 1900, to stockholders, as registered at the close of the transfer books on January 10, 1900. The transfer books for the preferred stock of the Company will be closed from three o'clock P. M. on January 10, 1900, until ten o'clock A. M. on February 2, 1900.
Dividend checks will be mailed to Preferred Stockholders whose dividend orders are on file at this office.
H. W. GARDINER, Assistant Treasurer, 59 Cedar Street, New York.

Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend (No. 3) of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, out of the earnings, payable on the 15th day of December, 1899, to stockholders of record on December 8th, 1899. The Transfer Books will be closed December 8th, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen December 15th, at 10 A. M.
Checks will be mailed to registered holders on the 14th day of December, 1899.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.
New York, Dec. 1st, 1899.

Columbus, O., November 24, 1899.
A dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. has this day been declared on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable January 10, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 4, 1899.
The Preferred Stock transfer books will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 P. M. on Monday, December 4, 1899, and will reopen at the same place at 10 A. M. on Wednesday, December 13, 1899.
THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY CO.,
By N. MONSARRAT, President.

DIVIDENDS.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer, New York, Dec. 8, 1899.
A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office, on the 2nd day of January next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 15th inst. E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

Republic Iron and Steel Co.
November 27, 1899.
A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the preferred stock of this company has been declared, payable on and after January 1, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 15, 1899.
The transfer books will close on December 15, 1899, at three o'clock P. M., and reopen on January 2, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
S. J. LLEWELLYN, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

UNION SQUARE BANK,
8 UNION SQUARE.
The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12TH, 1899, at the Banking House, between the hours of 1 P. M. and 3 P. M.
JACOB W. SCHEU, Cashier.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK
of the City of New York.
393 and 395 Canal St.
November 27th, 1899.
ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house, Nos. 393 and 395 Canal St., on Tuesday, December 12th, 1899, between the hours of 12 M and 1 P. M. By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.
New York, Dec 4, 1899.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, 33 William Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and noon.
R. L. EDWARDS, President.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, Dec. 8th, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900.
The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

Henderson Bridge Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Henderson Bridge Company will be held at the Company's Office, Louisville, Kentucky, on the 1st of January, prox. The stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 22d inst., and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 2d of January, 1900.
J. H. ELLIS, Secretary.
Louisville, Ky., Dec. 5th, 1899.

The Merchants' National Bank of the City of New York,
December 7th, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK,
New York, December 7th, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

NOTICE.
New York, Nov. 25, 1899.
To Stockholders and Directors of Brock's Commercial Agency, Limited:
There will be an annual meeting, to transact such business as may be brought before you, at the above office, on Saturday, December 9th, at 11 o'clock A. M. HENRY BROCK, President.

EDEN MUSEE AMERICAIN COMPANY, (Limited.)
A quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. has been declared, payable on December 15th, 1899. The transfer books will be closed from December 9th to December 16th, 1899.
FREDERIC VIEWEG, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
New York, December 7th, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—Ctf. No. A20396 for 50 shares Union Pacific R. R. Co. Pfd. stock in the name of Mary Bowditch Forbes. A new certificate will be issued in lieu of such lost or stolen certificate unless on or before the 1st day of Jan., 1900, cause be shown why such new certificate should not issue. Miss MARY BOWDITCH FORBES, care J. Murray Forbes, Sears Building, Boston.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

Commissioner Scofield of the Connecticut Insurance Department has authorized the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation of London to transact a general casualty and accident business in that State.

The New England Fire Insurance Exchange has adopted a recommendation of its Committee on Chemical Hazards, to the effect that an additional premium of 5 cents per $100 of insurance be charged on barns and other buildings in which automobiles having gasoline or naphtha for their motive power are stored.

The insurance on the property at 393 Pearl Street, which was considerably damaged by fire Tuesday, was distributed as follows: On Alberene Stone Company, Phœnix of London, $5,000; Continental, $5,000; live anywhere except in the very dry at Lancashire, $5,000; London and Lancashire, $5,000; Phœnix of Hartford, $4,250; British America, $2,500; Niagara, $2,500; National of Hartford, $1,500. On Common Sense Manufacturing Company, Queen, $2,250; Norwalk, $2,000; Scottish Union and National, $2,000; Norwich Union, $1,425. On E. M. Waring, Caledonian, $1,500; Lancashire, $500. Miller & Maltbie will adjust the losses.

A complimentary dinner will be tendered by prominent local fire underwriters to Henry E. Bowers, who retires shortly as manager of the American branch of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company of London and Edinburgh. The dinner will be given at Delmonico's on the evening of Dec. 28.

The New York Fire Insurance Exchange, at its meeting yesterday, discussed for more than two hours the resolution offered by President Moore of the Continental Insurance Company in regard to the distribution of reinsurance. The resolution was defeated by a yea and nay vote of 21 to 26, about half of the foreign managers voting with Mr. Moore, and only one agency office casting a favorable vote. The Brokerage Committee was instructed by a unanimous vote of the Exchange to charge a license fee of $2.50 when the outstanding brokers' certificates are called in for renewal. A few minimum rates were also adopted.

The syndicate of Omaha and Eastern capitalists, which purchased a controlling interest in the stock of the Farmers and Merchants' Insurance Company of Lincoln, Neb., has now bought the Home Insurance Company of Omaha, and the consolidation of the two companies is now announced as pending. The Home of Omaha was bought to prevent it from passing under the control of D. E. Thompson, who formerly conducted the Farmers and Merchants' of Lincoln.

Judge Wheeler of the United States Circuit Court yesterday handed down a decision in the action brought by George Gadd, a policy holder, against the Equitable Life Assurance Society, to get what he considered to be his share of the society's surplus fund. The decision is to the effect that if the Equitable Life Society will tender to Mr. Gadd the sum of $2,558.85, known as the undisputed money, with interest from May 15, its demurrer to the complaint will be sustained. The plaintiff, however, is allowed twenty days to amend his complaint, and if he does not do so, the defendant will get an absolute judgment on the demurrer. If Mr. Gadd accepts the money, Judge Wheeler further says, his action shall not prejudice his rights, if he has any, to recovery of a further sum under the policy.

A MORTGAGE OF MILLIONS.

Given by Guayaquil and Quito Railway to Secure Bonds.

A mortgage for $12,282,000 given by the Guayaquil and Quito Railway Company to the United States Mortgage and Trust Company of this city was filed with the Clerk of Hudson County in Jersey City yesterday. The railway company is incorporated under the laws of New Jersey. The mortgage is to secure an issue of bonds to be used in completing the mortgagee's railroad between Chimbo Ridge and Quito, Ecuador. The bonds are payable in thirty-three years and are to bear six per cent. interest payable in gold.

Sixty-five miles of the road have been constructed. It is to be extended 230 miles to Quito, according to the statement of E. Hope Norton given out yesterday. The mortgage covers the railway plant and factories and other property it may acquire. The company is to receive a large share of the Government Custom House receipts. The company has now four locomotives and thirty-six cars in use. The road will furnish an outlet for extensive coal deposits.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 7	457,536
To date this year	157,585,333
Corresponding date last year	103,089,366

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 7	$1,302,300
To date this year	$796,250,090
Corresponding date last year	$826,622,230

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 5@7 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Den. & Rio Grande	½
Am. Malt. pf	2	Laclede Gas	1
Am. Steel & W. pf.	⅝	N. Y. Central	½
Am. S. H. pf	1	Rep. Steel pf	½
Anaconda Copper	¾	St. Paul & Om.	1¾
Canada South.	½	Texas & Pacific	½
Chi. & East. Ill.	½	Un. B. & P. pf.	1¾
C. G. W. pf., A	¾	Union Pacific	1

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In yesterday's market for outside securities declines were more numerous than advances. Much irregularity showed throughout the day, and the market was probably more unsettled than it had been any day recently. Demand appeared for a certain number of issues, but in most cases sellers of stocks found a poor market, and could dispose of their holdings only at recessions from the previous day's figures. Trading was fairly active, although it continues to be true that most of the business done is supplied by a very few issues. No disposition appears at present to accumulate stock, and brokers report that it is much easier to buy than to sell. Few of the net changes appearing at the close were the result of news developments, and the day's course of prices was rather the result of the general indisposition to buy stocks than of special influences.

STORAGE POWER led the list in activity. It was much more irregular than on any day since it began to attract attention, a condition due to the efforts of traders end to profit taking, induced by the sharp advance which the stock has enjoyed during the present week. Announcement of the election of W. Seward Webb as President of the company was favorably received, and at the opening the stock sold up very sharply. It went to 17¼, an advance of about 2 points over Wednesday's closing bid, but here a good deal of stock appeared, some of which was put out by bear traders, and the price quickly reacted to the previous day's closing price. On fairly large buying by inside interests it recovered more than a point of this decline, but later sold off again and closed at 14⅜ bid, a net loss of five-eighths of a point.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS was again under pressure, and both the common and preferred stocks sold at a decline from the previous day's figures. Sales of the preferred stock in fairly large amount were made as low as 45, a several-point decline from recent figures. This stock recovered a point from the lowest and ended the day at 46 bid. A fractional net loss was recorded in the common stock, which closed at 25 bid. Weakness in the stock was reflected in the price of the bonds, which went to 95½. Intimations have been had of late that the company would have serious difficulty in meeting the interest due on its bonds next month, and these intimations had been used to bear the stocks. Aiming to put these rumors at rest, a representative of New Amsterdam Gas interests yesterday offered to discount at 6 per cent. the coupons due in January. This action strengthened slightly the market for the gas issues, but was not reflected by any net gain in the bonds.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA common was still offered quite freely, but a little better demand appeared, and a fractional net gain was recorded. Rumors of dissatisfaction on the part of a certain number of stockholders witht the present management of the company were again heard, but met with denials by an officer of the company.

ELECTRIC AXLE was exceptionally strong early in the day, and sold up to 7⅝. Later it followed the general course of the market and lost practically all its early advance. Closing bids of 7 for the stock showed a gain of an eighth of a point. No news was had in regard to the company's affairs.

ELECTRIC BOAT showed the largest net advance for the day, closing at 26 bid, against 24 on the previous day. Trading in the stock amounted to only a few hundred shares.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was given very little support, and liquidation in the stock brought about a further decline of 1¼ points. It closed at 83¼ bid, the lowest sale for the day being 83½. Several of the other copper stocks were offered considerably below recent prices.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION suffered a net loss of 1 point, closing at 11 bid. Not much stock came upon the market, but the little that was offered was sufficient under the conditions prevailing yesterday to bring about this rather sharp decline.

SLOSS-SHEFFIELD was strong, and in the preferred stock, on transactions amounting to 400 shares, made a net gain of half a point. It closed at 73½ bid, while the common stock closed unchanged at 35 bid, but with no stock offered under 37.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE sold in odd lots at 68. Within the last few days there has been no change in the market for full lots, which have been offered at 75 without a bid.

FLEMINGTON COAL AND COKE sold at 27½ and 28. Transactions amounted to only 200 or 300 shares.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅝	1¾
New Amsterdam	25	25⅜
New Amsterdam pf.	46	47
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	95	96

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	35	36
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	78	79
American Bicycle	18	20
American Bicycle pf.	58	60
American Bicycle bonds	90	91
American Hide & Leather	..	35
American Hide & Leather pf.	..	80
American Woolen Goods	24	25
American Woolen Goods pf.	80	81
American Writing Paper 5s	87	..
Beet Sugar	..	28
Beet sugar pf.	..	79
Distilling Company of America	9⅛	9⅜
Distilling Company of America pf.	..	32½
Electric Axle Light & Power	7	7¼
Electric Boat	26	..
Electric Boat pf.	42	45
Havana Commercial	16½	18
Havana Commercial pf.	59¾	60½
International Pump	15	17
International Pump pf.	64	66
National Gramophone, ex. div.	70	74
National Salt	..	47½
National Salt pf.	78	79¼
National Tube	46½	47
National Tube pf.	94½	95¼
Otis Elevator	25	27
Otis Elevator pf.	88	91
Pittsburg Coal subs.	96	..
Royal Baking Powder pf.	94	94½
Rubber Goods Mfg.	..	30
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	81½	83
Sloss-Sheffield	37	37
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	73½	74
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div.	468	470
Union Steel & Chain	20	25
Union Steel & Chain pf.	60	65
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝	½

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	83¼	83¾
American Air Power	45	50
American Cotton	..	50
Arizona Copper	9⅞	10¼
Asphalt Company of America	14¾	15
British Columbia Copper	10½	11
Chicago & Alton sub.	108¼	108½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	95	96
Electric Vehicle	..	75
Electric Vehicle pf	..	100
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid.	1	1⅜
Flemington Coal & Coke	27	28
Illinois Transportation	2¾	3½
Manhattan Light & Heat	2	5
*Markeen Copper	..	⅞
Mexican 5s	..	98½
New England Transportation	6¾	7¼
New York Gas & Electric 4s	90½	91
New York Gas & Electric 5s	102¾	103
New York Transportation	12	14
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	22¼	24
St. Louis subs.	..	128
St. Louis common, when issued	26	31
St. Louis preferred, when issued	..	93
St. Louis 4s, when issued	..	94¼
Storage Power	15	18
Tennessee Copper	12½	14
Trust Company of America	226	230
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	30	31
Whipsaw Copper	12¾	13½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	238	240
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	102	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	195	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	107	109
Chicago Union Traction	28	28¾
Chicago Union Traction pf.	79	79½
Columbus Railway	22	23½
Columbus Railway pf.	86	90
Con. Traction of N. J.	64	65
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	87½	88½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	72½	77½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116½	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	89	91
Nassau Electric 4s	94	95
Nassau Electric 5s	110	113
New Orleans Traction	30	..
New Orleans Traction pf.	104	..
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway	32½	..
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	92	94
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	215	230
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	112	113
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	30	32
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	104	107

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	74	78
Central Union 5s guaranteed	103½	106
Consolidated Gas of Newark	56	..
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	101	106
Consolidated bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21¾	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Dec. 7, 1899.

	—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
	112	113	13	American Express	111½	111½	111½	111½	.....
	15⅝	16	315	Am. Car & Foundry	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	.....
	61	62	350	Am. Car & Found. pf.	61	61	61	61	.....
	33	34	350	American Ice	33⅞	33⅞	33½	33½	— ⅛
	75½	78	130	American Ice pf	76	76	76	76	.....
	34¾	35	830	American Cotton Oil	34¼	35	34¼	34⅞	+ ⅛
	95	97	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	96	96	96	96	.....
	12¼	12½	1,300	American Linseed	12¼	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
	53⅞	54⅝	220	Am. Linseed pf.	53⅝	54	54	54	— ⅛
	41	43	500	Am. Malting Co. pf.	43½	44	43	43	+2
	37½	38	2,270	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	39	39	37⅝	38½	— ⅝
	90	90	590	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	89⅝	89⅝	89	89½	+ ⅛
	45¼	45⅝	8,785	American Steel & Wire	45	46	44½	45⅝	— ⅛
	94½	95	1,410	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	94½	94⅝	94½	94½	+ ⅛
	152	152½	38,665	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	153	153	151¾	152⅝	+ ⅛
	29½	29½	2,155	American Tin Plate	30½	30⅝	29	29¼	— ⅝
	76¼	77	900	Am. Tin Plate pf.	79½	79½	77⅝	78	—2
	111½	111⅝	45,110	American Tobacco	114⅝	114⅝	110¾	111½	—2½
	43½	44	2,650	American Steel Hoop	46	46	43	43⅞	+ ⅛
	82	83	270	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	83	83	83	83	+1
	42¾	43⅜	940	Anaconda Copper	43½	43⅝	43¼	43⅜	+ ⅛
	22⅜	22½	210	At., T. & S. F.	22⅜	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	+ ⅛
	65¼	65⅝	11,720	At. T. & S. F. pf.	65¼	65⅝	64⅝	65	.....
	55⅞	56	1,375	Baltimore & Ohio	56⅛	56¼	55¼	55½	— ½
	82½	82½	2,865	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	82½	82½	81⅝	82	.....
	82⅞	83	34,365	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	83¾	83¾	82	82⅞	— ½
	138	141	10	Brooklyn Union Gas	140	140	140	140	.....
	15⅝	15¾	100	Brunswick City	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
	53¼	54	100	Canada Southern	53¼	53⅜	53½	53½	+ ⅛
	30¾	30⅞	12,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	30⅛	31⅛	30¾	30⅝	+ ⅛
	132⅛	132½	5,180	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	132¾	132⅞	131¾	132½	+ ⅛
	96¾	97	400	Chicago Eastern Ill.	96	96½	96	96½	+ ½
	14	14¼	4,410	Chicago Great West.	14⅜	14⅝	14	14	— ⅛
	81	82	150	Chi. Gr. West. pf. A.	82	82½	82	82¼	+ ⅛
	39½	41	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	41½	41¼	41¼	41½	+ ⅛
	123¾	124	5,390	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	123⅞	124	123¼	123⅞	+ ⅛
	173¼	173½	410	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	173¼	173¼	173	173	—1¼
	160½	169½	1,555	Chicago & Northw.	167	169½	167	169½	+3½
	112⅜	112⅝	2,360	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	112½	112½	111⅞	112½	.....
	11⅝	12½	1,292	Chi. Term. Trans.	12	12	11⅞	12	.....
	39	39½	435	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	40	40	39½	39¼	+ ⅛
	62⅜	63	1,913	C., C., C. & St. L.	62⅞	63	62¾	62¾	.....
	106	106	500	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	106	106	106	106	.....
	1⅞	2¼	100	Colorado C. & I. Dev.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
	54	54½	1,330	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	54	54¼	52½	53	— ⅝
	10⅛	10⅜	400	Colorado Midland	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
	22½	22¾	100	Colorado Midland pf.	22½	22½	22½	22½	— ½
	5¾	6¼	1,200	Colorado Southern	5¾	6¼	5¾	6	.....
	17⅞	18⅛	100	Col. & H. C. & I.	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
	193	194	2,840	Consolidated Gas	193	193⅞	192¼	192½	+ ½
	37⅝	38	15,315	Continental Tobacco	40	40	37¼	37⅝	—2
	89¼	89⅞	2,255	Continental Tobac. pf.	90⅜	90⅜	89¼	89¼	—1⅛
	119½	119⅝	4,020	Delaware & Hudson	120	120	117¾	118½	—1
	186	187	2,600	Del., Lack. & West.	186½	186½	184	185½	.....
	20½	21	200	Denver & Rio Grande.	20½	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
	74½	74½	310	Denver & R. G. pf.	74⅜	74⅜	74¼	74¼	+ ⅛
	6⅞	7¼	225	Du., S. S. & At.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	.....
	15	16	200	Du., S. S. & At. pf.	15¼	15¼	15	15	—1
	36⅝	36⅞	600	Erie	37	37	36	36⅝	— ⅝
	42	42¼	200	Erie 1st pf.	18¼	18¼	18	18	—1¼
	27,360			Federal Steel	60⅜	61	59½	59⅞	— ⅝
	80	82	2,735	Federal Steel pf	80¼	80¼	79¾	79¾	— ⅛
	125⅜		500	General Electric	125⅜	125⅝	125	125	— ⅛
	50		1,095	Glucose Sugar Ref.	50	50	49½	.....	.....
	99	102	110	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	99	99	99	99	.....
	176½	177½	1,810	Great Northern pf.	177½	178	176¾	177½	.....
	63¾	64	200	Hocking Valley pf.	63¾	64	63¾	64	.....
	114¼	114¾	700	Illinois Central	114¼	114¼	114	114	.....
	22	22	1,110	International Paper.	22	22	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
	68	68	640	International Paper pf.	68	68	67	67	—2
	56⅝	56⅝	100	Iowa Central pf.	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	+ ⅛
	9½	9¾	700	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	9½	9¾	9⅜	9½	.....
	3⅞	4⅛	100	Keokuk & D. M.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
	83⅜	84	216	Laclede Gas	83⅜	84	83⅜	84	+1
	19½	19⅝	50	Lake Erie & West.	19½	19⅝	19¾	19⅝	.....
	81⅞	84¼	4,160	Louisville & Nashville.	81⅞	84¼	83¾	84¼	+ ⅛
	103¾	103½	12,795	Manhattan Con	103¾	104	103	103½	— ⅛
	81½	82¼	200	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf	81½	81½	81¼	81¼	— ¼
	192¾	192⅝	1,225	Met. Secured Railway	193¼	193½	192	192½	— ¼
	12⅜	12⅝	840	Mexican Central	12⅜	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	.....
	4½	4⅝	100	Mexican National ctfs.	4½	4½	4½	4½	.....
	66	66	1,010	Minn. & St. Louis	66	66	65	65	—1½
	97	98	900	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	97	98	97	97½	.....
	38⅜	38½	1,600	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	38⅜	38½	37¾	37⅞	— ⅛
	47¾	47¾	2,970	Missouri Pacific	47¾	47½	46¾	47¼	.....
	182½	182½	42	Morris & Essex	182½	182½	182½	182½	.....
	39½	39½	220	National Biscuit Co.	39½	39½	39	39	.....
	92¾	93	50	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	.....
	28¾	29	210	National Lead Co.	28¾	28⅞	28¾	28⅝	— ⅜
	105½	108	10	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	108	108	108	108	.....
	42	42¼	4,285	National Steel	43½	44	42	42¼	—1
	92¼	94	685	Nat. Steel pf	94	94	92⅝	92⅝	— ⅞
	118⅛	118½	4,150	New Jersey Central	120½	120½	117½	120½	—1
	148	150	437	New York Air Brake.	149	150	148	148	—1
	133½	133⅝	1,400	New York Central	133⅞	134	133⅜	133⅝	+ ⅛
	5	5½	10,369	N. Y. Central, rights.	5	5½	4⅞	5	.....
	80½	83	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 1st pf	80½	80½	80½	80½	—2½
	132½	132½	5,180	N. Y., Lack. & West.	132½	132½	132½	132⅜	— ⅛
	25¼	24⅞	10,285	N. Y., Ont. & West.	25¼	25⅜	24½	24⅝	— ⅛
	26⅜	26½	2,400	Norfolk & Western.	26⅜	26½	26¼	26½	+ ⅛
	70¼	70½	625	Norfolk & West. pf.	70¼	70¼	70¼	70½	.....
	15⅝	15⅝	1,100	North American	15⅝	15	15	15¼	— ⅛
	56	56¼	5,410	Northern Pacific	56	56¼	55⅝	56⅛	— ⅛
	76½	76¾	2,593	Northern Pacific pf	76½	76¾	75⅞	76⅜	— ¼
	8⅝	8¾	100	Ontario Mining	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	.....
	50½	50¾	200	Pacific Coast	50½	50¾	50¼	50¼	.....
	47⅝	47⅝	3,650	Pacific Mail	47⅝	47⅝	45⅝	45⅞	—1⅝
	134⅝	135	3,204	Pennsylvania R. R.	134⅝	135	134¼	134⅞	+ ⅛
	111¼	111¾	3,600	People's Gas, Chicago	111¼	111¾	110½	110⅝	— ⅝
	4	4	200	Peo., Dec. & Evans	4	4	4	4	+ ⅛
	72	72	1,610	P., C., C. & St. L.	72	72	70	70¾	—2⅛
	89	89	120	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	89	89	89	89	.....
	56¼	56½	310	Pressed Steel Car	56¼	56½	56¼	56¼	+ ¼
	89½	89½	45	Pressed Steel Car pf.	89½	89½	89	89	.....
	194¼	194¾	300	Pullman Pal. Car Co.	194¼	194¾	192¼	192½	— ⅝
	19⅞	20	2,730	Reading	19⅞	20	19½	19½	— ¼
	58½	58½	6,110	Reading 1st pf.	58½	58½	56½	57	—1
	29¾	30	2,000	Reading 2d pf.	30	30	29¼	29⅝	— ⅝
	23½	23½	1,160	Rep. Iron & Steel	23½	23½	22⅜	23	— ⅝
	69¼	69¼	750	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼	+ ½
	7¼	7¼	200	St. J. & G. I.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	.....
	10⅜	10⅝	250	St. L. & San Fran.	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	.....
	11⅜	11⅝	260	St. Louis Southw.	11⅜	11⅝	11¼	11¼	.....
	30½	30½	1,210	St. Louis Southw. pf.	30½	30½	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅛
	119	120½	1,100	St. Paul & Omaha.	119	120½	119	120¼	+1⅜
	171	171½	500	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	171	171½	171	171½	—3½
	42	42¼	25,797	Southern Pacific	42	42¼	41⅜	42	+ ⅝
	12⅞	12⅞	2,340	Southern Railway	12⅞	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	.....
	57⅝	57⅞	3,559	Southern Railway pf.	57⅝	57⅞	57¼	57⅝	+ ¼
	11	11¼	500	Standard R. & T.	11½	11½	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
	112¾	113	1,690	Tenn. Coal & Iron	113	113	111½	112¾	— ⅝
	17¼	18	100	Texas Pacific	18	18	18	18	+ ½
	13½	14½	50	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	14	14	14	14	.....
	145½	147½	200	Third Avenue	146	146	146	146	.....
	136	137½	210	Twin City R. T. pf.	137	137	137	137	.....
	24	24½	600	Union Bag & Paper.	25	25¼	24½	24½	+ ¼
	79	79¼	500	Union Bag & Paper pf.	78	79	78	79	+1½
	50¼	50⅝	26,040	Union Pacific	49⅞	50⅝	49¼	50⅝	+1
	76¾	77	4,350	Union Pacific pf.	76¼	77	76	77	+ ½
	12½	30	100	U. S. Flour Milling pf.	15	15	15	15	+3
	13	13¼	26,895	United States Leather.	12⅜	13⅜	12⅜	13	+ ⅛
	79	79¼	1,080	U. S. Leather pf.	79¼	79½	78¾	79½	+ ⅛
	44⅜	45	1,020	United States Rubber.	45⅝	45⅝	44¾	44¾	— ½
	108¼	109	402	U. S. Rubber pf.	109	109	109	109	—1
	7⅞	8	100	Wabash	8	8	8	8	.....
	22⅞	22¼	950	Wabash pf.	22¾	22⅜	22¾	22½	— ¼
	87¼	87¾	1,190	Western Union Tel.	87¼	87¼	87¼	87½	— ⅜
	10⅜	10¼	2,210	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	10⅜	10⅞	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
	56	57	325	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	57½	57½	56½	57½	+1
	29¼	29⅜	1,922	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	29½	30	29	29⅜	+ ¼
	19	19¼	123	Wisconsin Central	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ¼
	54½	55	770	Wis. Central pf.	55	55	54½	54½	— ½
	Sales.....		467,536						

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—United States Oil led in interest in the stock market, declining from 38½ to 37, with a rally to 38¾, against highest of 55 recently. Sympathetically, Central Oil fell ⅞, to 20⅝. Boston and Montana was 6 lower, at 304; Santa Fé, ½ off, at 6; Parrot, ½ lower, at 39½. Old Dominion lost 1, to 25, with rally of ½. Elm River sold at 6@5½. Osceola lost 1½ more, to 73½; Isle Royale, ½ to 28½; Wolverine, 1, to 39, with ½ rally. Boston Water Power reappeared and was bought actively, selling up 3½, against 2 bid at the close yesterday. Mergenthaler was 1 better, at 207½, and Bell Telephone tallied 1, to 346. Michigan Telephone was offered at 100, with no bid, a surprising condition in view of current volume of business, earnings, and dividend payments. Santa Ysabel was 1 lower, at 8; Bingham was up ⅛, at 13; Mohawk off 2, at 17.

Call loans, 6@7; time money, 5@6; commercial paper, 5½@6. At the Clearing House balances between the banks loaned at 6 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	6	6½	Old Colony	4	6
Allouez	3	3½	Old Domin.	25¼	25½
Arcadian	28½	..	Osceola	73	74
Arnold	6½	7½	Parrot	39	40
Ash Bed	..	1	Pioneer	2⅜	2⅞
Atlantic	25	26	Quincy	150	153
Baltic	21½	22	Rhode Isl'd.	5½	5⅝
Bost. & C. C. .30	.40		Santa Fé	5⅝	6⅛
Bost. & Mon.	304	305	Santa Ysabel	7⅜	..
Butte & Bost.	67	71	Shoe	33	33½
Cal. & Hec.	737	740	Tamarack	208	212
Centennial	20	..	Utah Cons.	33⅛	33⅜
Franklin	15½	16	Washington	1⅞	1⅞
Humboldt	1½	2	White Knob	10	12
Isle Royale	28½	29	Winona	7½	8
Mohawk	17½	18	Wolverine	38½	39½

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	250	252	C. Mass. pf.	..	70
Bost. & Low.	241	..	Fitchburg pf.	120	..
Bost. & Me.	..	208½	N. Y. & N.	..	..
Bost. & Prov.	299	300	E. 6s	111	112¼
Bost. Elev.	..	1¼	N. Y. & N.	..	..
Bost. Gas 5s.	1¾	85	E. 7s	115¼	116⅝
Cent. Mass.	17	..	West End	..	93

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell T.	346	347	Mex. Tel.	3⅛	3¼
Chi. Sk. Yds.	..	145	N. Eng. Tel.	..	144
Dom. Coal	..	39	U. S. Oil	38½	39
D. Coal pf.	118	..	West. Elec.	..	44
Erie Tel.	..	107	West. El. pf.	..	67

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—The stock market possessed no new features of importance to-day. In Linseed the trading was comparatively light. It opened at 12⅜ and sold to 12⅝, after which it declined to 11⅞ and closed at 12⅛. The preferred advanced from 54½ to 55, but dropped to 53½ and closed at 54. Match opened at 126 and gained a point, but closed where it started. The close of Tin Plate preferred at 77 showed a loss of two points during the day. The common sold down from 30¼ at the start to 28½, but closed one point higher than the latter. Biscuit could not hold the opening at 40 and declined to 38⅜, and closed at 38¾. Metropolitan Elevated preferred ranged from 81⅝ to 82¾, the latter being the close and 82 the opening. The bonds brought 95¼@95½.

	High.	Low.	Close.
3,405 Linseed	12⅝	11⅞	12⅛
3,490 Linseed pf	55	53½	54
1,065 Tin Plate	30¼	28½	29½
1,210 Tin Plate pf	79	77	77
25 Chicago Brewing	2½	2½	2½
100 Chicago Brewing pf	13	13	13
50 Union Traction	30¾	30¾	30¾
50 Union Traction pf	80	80	80
225 Diamond Match	127	126	126
1,220 Met. Elevated pf	82¾	81⅝	82¾
2,205 National Biscuit	40	38¾	38¾
55 National Biscuit pf	94	94	94
120 National Carbon	17½	17	17
50 National Carbon pf	83	83	83
900 National Steel	42	42	42
10 National Steel pf	93¾	93¾	93¾
50 North Chicago	236	236	236
100 South Side Elevated	104	104	104
4 West Chicago	117	117	117

BONDS.

	High.	Low.	Close.
$18,000 Met. Elev. gold 4s	95½	95¼	95¼

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7.—The Philadelphia market continues to suffer from various ills resulting from an overdose of new stocks. The only remedy is time. The worst of the trouble is over, but convalescence after a serious illness is usually tedious. In an irregular and humdrum market to-day Warwick Iron and Steel was in good demand up toward 11 on continued large earnings, and the approach of another quarterly 2½ per cent. dividend. Susquehanna Steel was bought for its approaching 6 per cent. declaration. Cambria Steel and Union Traction were fractionally heavy. Philadelphia Electric is in statu quo, pending the dissolution of the injunction. When this takes place interest will no doubt revive.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	21	21⅛	Union Trac.	40¼	40⅝
Choctaw	36	37	Un. Gas Imp.	159	161
El. Co. of A.	13⅞	14⅛	Welsbach Lt.	47	48
Leh

QUEENS TEACHERS' FIGHT.

City Officials Must Show Cause Why Salaries Should Not Be Paid—Suffering Alleged.

Walter J. Foster of the law firm of Foster & Foster of Long Island City yesterday obtained an order requiring the auditor of the Board of Education, Controller Coler, and Mayor Van Wyck to show cause on Dec. 11 why a peremptory writ of mandamus should not issue requiring them to pay to the Principal and teachers and other employes of the school known as No. 9 of the Queens Borough system, the Long Island City High School, the amount of money due them for their work in October.

The action is brought in the names of Peter E. Demarest, Principal of the school, and Annie E. McAuliffe, Maude O. Clyde, Lizzie Rector, John F. Garrity, E. M. Herrmante, Margaret K. Acker, Michael McMahon, and Charlotte M. Vincent. The total amount required for the October pay roll is about $55,000.

Some of the teachers in Queens are badly in need of their money. Few of them have any money outside of their salaries. Some of them complain they are almost without covering for their feet, and say that owing to lack of money they have been unable to ride to and fro from the schools, thereby wearing out their shoes, and now have no money to buy new ones. They also say they are behind in their board bills and without money to pay for the things absolutely needful for life and comfort.

TYPEWRITER OPERATOR KILLED.

May Harley of Brooklyn Fell Down an Elevator Shaft.

May Harley, eighteen years old, a typewriter operator, employed at 118 Duane Street, by the American Boot and Shoe Company, and who lived with her father and brothers and sisters at 98 Underhill Avenue, Brooklyn, was killed yesterday at her place of employment by falling down an elevator shaft. Her skull was fractured. She was picked up unconscious and removed to Hudson Street Hospital, where she died without recovering consciousness.

She was in the habit of going to all of the five floors in the building. Some of the employes think that she was answering a telephone call near the elevator shaft at the back of the building on the second floor and that she accidentally stepped into the shaft under the impression that the floor of the elevator was at the landing where she stood. Miss Harley was in the habit of taking herself up and down on the elevator.

Willish Dennett, an employe of the company, was on the ground floor and saw her body falling down the shaft. He found her in the sub-cellar. Her body was removed to her late home.

OLD MAN FOUND ALONE, DIES.

The Victim, George M. Hinchman of Brooklyn, Was Reputed Wealthy.

George M. Hinchman, sixty-five years old, who was found unconscious in the flat he occupied on the third floor of 957 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, late on Wednesday night, having been stricken with apoplexy, probably last Thursday, after preparing his Thanksgiving meal, died yesterday in St. Mary's Hospital, where he had been removed. He did not regain consciousness. Mr. Hinchman, it was learned yesterday, had been a widower for twenty years. He had several children, all married, excepting one son, who is living with one of his sisters at Springfield, L. I.

Mr. Hinchman owned the house in which he lived, and had lived alone for ten years. His daughters are Mrs. Cecilia Noah of 419 East Seventeenth Street, Manhattan; Mrs. Georgiana Ferry of 504 West Forty-fourth Street, and Mrs. Henrietta Gordon of 345 West Seventeenth Street, who called at the Ralph Avenue Police Station yesterday and had a talk with Capt. Velsor. They said that their father, after their mother's death, had preferred to live alone.

The doctors at St. Mary's Hospital are puzzled as to how Mr. Hinchman, if he really was stricken on Thanksgiving Day, lived six days without food. After Mr. Hinchman's removal to the hospital, Capt. Velsor placed a policeman in charge of the premises, with instructions not to permit anything to be disturbed until Coroner Delap takes charge of the man's effects today.

It is said Mr. Hinchman had an estate of nearly $200,000. An autopsy will be made on the body to-day, after which it will be removed to the Gates Avenue house.

WOMAN FIGHTS A BURGLAR.

Grapples with the Intruder in Her Room and Is Badly Beaten.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Mrs. L. Schurtzenberg, a National delegate from the Red Cross Society to the Philippines, and a personal friend of President McKinley, is lying at the home of Mrs. S. S. Wise, 401 Thirty-third Street, under a physician's care, with her face bruised and swollen and her arms and body black and blue as the result of a struggle with a burglar last night.

Mrs. Schurtzenberg is a member of a prominent family, and was on her way to Washington after being in the Philippines since last May. Early this morning she was awakened by hearing some one in her room. She jumped up, and, grappling with the burglar, screamed for help. In the struggle for the possession of her jewel case she was struck time and again. The burglar finally plunged through a window and escaped. Mrs. Schurtzenberg saved her money and jewelry.

IN THE REAL-ESTATE FIELD

Hotel Royal Site Sold—Deal in Twenty-eighth Street Near Broadway —Other Transactions.

John B. Cole, owner of the former site of the Hotel Royal, a plot 50.7 by 100, at the southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Fortieth Street, said yesterday that a contract had been signed for the sale of that property to Elizabeth M. Anderson of Greenwich, Conn. The instrument was also filed for record in the Register's office, and, according to it, the consideration in the deal is $175,000. Mr. Cole acquired the Hotel Royal site several years ago from Hyman Israel, giving in part payment flats adjoining the Hotel Marie Antoinette at Broadway and Sixty-sixth Street.

Samuel Goldsticker has sold for Lewis S. Wolff the four-story dwelling 40 West Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 227 feet west of Broadway, 25 by 98.9. The buyer, Martin H. Gundkind, will alter the building immediately for business purposes.

The Lightstone estate has sold the plot, 100 by 175, at the northeast corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for Joseph Spears to a client for investment the five-story building, with stores, at the northeast corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-first Street, lot about 25 by 100.

Bryan L. Kennelly & Co. have sold for the estate of Ellen McDonald to Dr. Peter J. Murray the three-story stone-front dwelling, 159 West Seventy-first Street, 20 by 102.2. Kennelly & Co. were also the brokers in the sale of the northwest corner of Broome and Varick Streets to Mandelbaum & Lewine.

It is reported that F. N. Goddard has bought the three four-story 16-foot dwellings, 239, 241, and 243 East Thirty-fourth Street.

Mrs. Josephine N. Cowperthwait is the buyer of the dwelling, 150 Riverside Drive.

The two lots on the north side of Seventy-seventh Street, 50 feet east of Madison Avenue, sold recently through Douglas Robinson & Co., were bought by Paul Leicester Ford, the author.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. have sold to Lowenfeld & Prager the three-story dwelling, 235 East Thirty-ninth Street, 19 by 100.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

29 and 31 Ridge Street, 40 by 75, two three-story brick tenements, with stores; partition sale, to the American Mortgage Company $22,800

By James L. Wells.

124 to 130 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, each 20 by 100.11, four three-story stone-front dwellings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Oppenheimer & Metzger 77,500

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

126 East Eighty-fourth Street, 25.6 by 102.2, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to Peter Schaeffler 19,750

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

33 Bowery, 25 by 81.4 and irregular, six-story stone-front building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, W. Irving Clark and another, executors 25,800

48 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, 38.4 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, John T. Terry, trustee 42,000

598 Courtlandt Av, 29.8 by 100, five-story brick flat, with stores; foreclosure sale, to H. Metzler 24,000

By John T. Boyd.

Brook Avenue, east side, 236 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, 75.3 by 104.5 by 75 by 100.6, three four-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Charles Unangst 23,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, J. P. Solomon, referee, 319 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 275 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $15,912.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, David R. Daly, referee, 861 and 863 Elton Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, 50 by 100, two four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $2,869; subject to other mortgages for $20,700.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Charles G. F. Wahle, referee, 57 and 59 Ann Street, north side, 144 feet west of William Street, 28 by 122.11 and irregular, four and five story brick factory buildings. Due on judgment, $50,731.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, John M. Stoddard, referee, 147 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, north side, 250 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $19,396.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 428 Columbus Avenue, west side, 102 feet north of Eightieth Street, 25.6 by 100, leasehold, one-story frame building, all title and interest of John Thomas on Dec. 19, 1893.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, 575 Mott Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 25 by 98, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $12,388.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John J. McCauley, referee, Mosholu Parkway, south side, the block front between Decatur and Hull Avenues being 246.9 on the parkway, 50 feet on Decatur Avenue, and 122.7 feet on Hull Avenue, vacant. Due on judgment, $993; subject to another mortgage for $8,500.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Jacob Marks, referee, Railroad Avenue, Unionport, north side, extending from Washington to Jackson Street, 21.6 by 265, two-story frame building, with hall. Due on judgment, $2,225; subject to another mortgage for $7,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, west side, 131 feet south of Fordham Road, for four two-story and basement brick and frame dwellings, 18.9 by 36; Mary Mapes, University Heights, owner; S. H. Mapes, architect; cost, $12,000.

No. 37 Parker Avenue, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 18 by 30; Hudson P. Rose, owner; B. W. Berger, architect; cost, $2,500.

Nos. 39 and 41 Parker Avenue, for two two-and-one-half-story frame dwellings; 18 by 30; Hudson P. Rose, owner; B. W. Berger, architect; cost, $5,000.

Nos. 94 and 96 Grace Avenue, for two two-and-one-half-story frame dwellings, 18 by 30; Hudson P. Rose, owner; B. W. Berger, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 124 St. Raymond Avenue, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 18 by 30; Hudson P. Rose, owner; B. W. Berger, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 128 Lafayette Street, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 18 by 30; Hudson P. Rose, owner; B. W. Berger architect; cost, $2,500.

Nos. 102, 104, and 107 Grace Avenue, for three two-and-one-half-story frame dwellings, 18 by 30; Hudson P. Rose, owner; B. W. Berger, architect; cost, $7,500.

No. 1999 Tinton Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 20 by 10; Peter Olssen, owner; cost, $40.

No. 314 East Twenty-fifth Street, for a six-story and basement brick flat, with store, 25 by 85.10; Jacob Kassewitz of 45 Avenue A, owner; G. E. Pelham, architect; cost $25,000.

Sheriff Street, southeast corner of Stanton Street, for three seven-story brick flats, 25 by 70 and 61.11; J. Fischel of 216 Clinton Street, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $75,000.

No. 129 Perry Street, for a six-story and basement brick flat, 25 by 85.10; Elias Kempner of 55 East Sixty-first Street, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $23,000.

No. 88 Bedford Street, for a six-story brick flat, 25 by 55; Leister & Dohrenwend of Eighth Street and First Avenue, owners; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $23,000.

Alterations.

Third Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of Seventeenth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; William Allaire of 192 Third Avenue, owner; J. J. Hearn, architect; cost, $200.

Seventieth Street and Third Avenue, northeast corner, to a four-story brick tenement; J. F. Malcolm, owner; C. H. Richter, architect; cost, $75.

No. 91 Grand Street, to a four-story brick tenement; Morris Safran of 126 West Ninety-sixth Street, owner; C. H. Richter, Jr., architect; cost, $2,000.

Ninety-first Street, northeast corner of Lexington Avenue, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling and store; Ludwig Fromm of 124 East Forty-fifth Street, owner; C. M. Youngs, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 156 Second Avenue, to a three-story brick store and meeting room; W. Walter, premises, owner; cost, $150.

No. 6 Maiden Lane, to a four-story brick store and lofts; Henry Marquand, owner; Joseph Branson, architect; cost, $108.

No. 239 Madison Avenue, to a four-story and basement brick and stone dwelling; G. A. Shelton of 91 East Tenth Street, owner; S. E. Gage, architect; cost, $20,200.

No. 87 East Broadway, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling and store; John Davis of 7 Pine Street, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $500.

No. 886 One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick factory; Louis Ricca, premises, owner; A. Vendresco of 160 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $250.

Nos. 58 and 60 Worth Street, to a six-story brick store and lofts; New York Real Estate Association, owner; R. Berger, architect; cost, $3,000.

STREET OPENINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

ASSESSMENTS COMPLETED.—Acquiring of site for Twelfth Ward Park—Report to be filed in Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, First Department, Jan. 5, 1900. Opening of Morris Avenue, between the Concourse and Tremont Avenue—Report to be filed in Part III. of the Supreme Court, Jan. 15, 1900. Opening of Tiffany Street, from Longwood Avenue to Intervale Avenue—Report to be filed in Part III. of the Supreme Court, Dec. 28, 1899. Opening of East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, from the Concourse to Morris Avenue—Report to be filed in Part III. of the Supreme Court, Dec. 28, 1899.

New Home for the Whist Club.

The Whist Club of New York, which now occupies, as tenant, 11 West Thirty-sixth Street, has bought from the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, acting as trustee, the adjoining property, 13 West Thirty-sixth Street, a four-story dwelling, on a lot 24 by 98.9. The club will renovate the house, and will also build a three-story extension running to nearly the full depth of the lot. The purchase was made through Brokers Wilmerding & Field.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Dec. 7.

ACKERMAN ST, w s, 263.11 ft n of lands of Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad Company, 37.6x100; Joseph Flanagan to Bridget Flanagan 1

CLAREMONT AV, w s, 157.7 ft s of High Bridge St, 25x114; Louisa Bechleau to Hugo W. and Anna M. Classen 1,550

CLAREMONT AV, s w corner of 122d St, 100x100; Matilda Well to James and William Bradley 1

CLINTON ST, 14, 20x100.2; Simon Jacobs to Samuel Wacht 1

CROTONA AV, e s, 36.7 ft n of 181st St, 81.6x49.8x77x65.1; Mary A. Campbell to Frederick Pirk and another ..... Nominal

CROTONA AV, w s, 75 ft n of Oakland Place, 25x100; Frederick Pirk and another to Mary A. Campbell 1

GRAND ST, 283 and 287, 50x100; Mayer Eisemann to Harry Fischel 1

HESTER ST, w s, 23.6 ft w of Orchard St, 42.1x62.10x42.3x63.5; Gerson Hyman to Sender Jarmulewsky 1

HUDSON ST, 71, 25x91x25x90.4; New York Condensed Milk Company to Borden's Condensed Milk Company 1

INTERIOR LOT, begins 77.2 ft s of Cliff St and 195.4 ft e of John St, runs w 2.8x s 11.6x e 2.9x n 11.4; Susanna E. Cary and others to Isaac H. Cary 1

LAWRENCE ST, 12, 20x irregular; William McReynolds to Christian D. Uffelmann, correction deed 1

LORILLARD ST, e s, 105.4 ft s of 188th St, 25x97.10; Ola L. Smith to George P. Wetmore 1

LOTS 86, 87, 88, 89, and 90, map of land of Philip Milledoler, 12th Ward; Cornelius Brett to Theresia Binzen, quit claim

OLD MACOMB'S DAM ROAD, w s, 295 ft s of 170th St, new line, 25x112.6; Daniel Brady to George and Katie Belmler 5,000

PARK AV, s w corner of 88th St, 25.2x82.3; James King to George Marbach and another 100

PARK AV, s e corner of 180th St, 116x135.10; New York Condensed Milk Company to Borden's Condensed Milk Company 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 124.11 ft n of 145th St, 20.11x100; Thomas Allison, referee, to Juliet M. Livingston 25,700

UNION AV, 674, e s, 21x95; Mary T. Cosgrove to Edward H. Kelly 1

WEST ST, s w s, east ½ of Lot 8, map of Wardsville, 25x109.6x25x103; Fannie Metz to Anna Proebsel 950

8TH AV, s e s, Lot E and part of Lot 22, map of land of John Ireland; 8th Av, s e s, Lot F, map of land of John Ireland; 8th Av, s e s, Lot G and part of Lot H, map of land of John Ireland; Abraham Levy to Louis Sroka 1

81ST ST, s s, 174 ft n e of Lexington Av, 21x98.9; Charles E. Lansing to Emma A. Stivers 1

81ST ST, s s, 174 ft n e of Lexington Av, 21x38.9; George E. W. Stivers to Charles E. Lansing 1

84TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 2d Av, runs n 98.9x w 161.5x s 98.9 to 84th St x 23.1x n e 18.6x s e 94.4 to 84th St x e 41.8; New York Condensed Milk Company to Borden's Condensed Milk Company 1

85TH ST, 330 West, 30.9x100.5; Earl G. Pier to Cornelia B. Page 100

85TH ST, s s, 163.6 ft e of 9th Av, 38.6 x100.5; Mary L. Downey and others, executors, to Mary Mackey 35,500

85TH ST, s s, 163.6 ft e of 9th Av, 38.6 x100.5; Mary L. Downey to Mary Mackey 1

85TH ST, 330 WEST, 30.9x100.5; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to Earl G. Pier 1

52D ST, 527 West, 25x100.5; James Murray and Robert Hill to Edmund Bittler 28,000

52D ST, 60 West, 20x1⅛ block; Horace C. Skelly to Seymour P. Kurzman 1

73D ST, 434 East, 25x102.2; Karl M. Wallach to Meta S. Geils 100

74TH ST, 59, 15 ft w of Park Av, 20x102.2; Gustavus C. Weber and another to Jacob Bernheim 1

76TH ST, 157 West, 18x102.2; Mary J. Thiery to Joanna Balkam 34,000

76TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 19x102.2; Herman Wronkow to Harry Wolfe 1

86TH ST, 68, s s, 139.9 ft w of Park Av, 31.11x102.2; Theodore B. Willis to George A. St. John 47,500

99TH ST, n s, 50 ft w of Park Av, 75x100.11; Isaac M. Bernstein to Samuel J. Ruth and another 1

103D ST, 164 East, 27x100.11; Charles Lassall to Dora Hayman 100

109TH ST, 245 and 247 West, 50x100.11; Chase Mellen, referee, to Hugh King 9,150

111TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; also 111th St, n s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 75x100.11; New York Condensed Milk Company to Borden's Condensed Milk Company 1

121ST ST, 351 West, 16x100.11; George H. Balkam to Mary J. Thiery 17,000

133D ST, n s, 295.7 ft w of Willow Av, 16.6x100; Mary J. Brown to Therese W. Eldred 1

133D ST, n s, 312.1 ft w of Willow Av, 16.10x100; Mary J. Brown to Therese W. Elderd 1

133D ST, n s, 262.5 ft w of Willow Av, 16.7x100; Mary J. Brown to Therese W. Elderd 1

133D ST, n s, 287.6 ft w of Willow Av, 16.8x100; Mary J. Brown to Therese W. Elderd 1

133D ST, n s, 275.11 ft w of Willow Av, 16.8x100; Mary J. Brown to Therese W. Elderd 1

133D ST, n s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 125x99.11; Rachel Juster to James Murray and another 35,000

135TH ST, s s, 250.8 ft e of Lenox Av, 17.2x99.11; Jordan J. Rollins, referee, to Sophia E. Beach 9,000

175TH ST, 747 East, 17.6x103; Dora Hayman to Charles Lassall 100

179TH ST, 521 East, 16x75; J. Alfred Mohlt to Virgilio Fofeti 1

201ST ST, n s, 96.8 ft e of Marion Av, 25 x100; Peter Scrymgeour to Elizabeth Scrymgeour, 1-5 part 1

Recorded Leases.

BEEKMAN, Gerard, and another, trustees, to Peter Hynes; 3d Av, w s, 50.5 ft s of 63d St, 25x90, 2d years $950

BOLLT, Rebecca, to Solomon Katz; 114 Ludlow St, 3 3-12 years 1,550

DUNN, James, to Ernst Meiching; 225 East 44th St, 3 years 360

P. LENANE & Brother to George Kalkbremer; 59 North Moore St, 5 years 480

STARK, Tobias, to John J. Kinnealy; 481 Willis Av, 4 5-12 years $600, 660

STIMMEL, Barbara, to H. W. Illwitzer; 291 and 293 Bowery, 3 years 3,000

Recorded Mortgages.

BALKAN, Joanna, to Mary J. Thiery; 157 West 70th St, 1 year $13,000

BALKAN, Joanna, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 157 West 70th St, 1 year. 15,000

BEMLER, George, and wife to Daniel Brady; Old Macomb's Dam Road, w s, 295 ft s of 170th St, 3 years 2,000

BIGOT, Eliza, to Mary E. Smith; Walton Av, n w s, 398.7 ft s w of 164th St, 5 years 7,500

BROOKS, Elizabeth, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 128th St, n s, 535 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year 2,500

CERVANTE, Mary A. A., to Matilda B. Brown; 134th St, s s, 234.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year 22,500

COLT, Harris D., Henry R. Steele; 100th St, n s, 475 ft e of 3d Av, 2 months 10,000

FINCH, Mary J., to Emma F. Chiraey; 8th Av, e s, 57 ft s of 29th St, 1 year 2,288

FOGARTY, Elizabeth, to Citizens' Savings Bank; 2d Av, w s, 18 ft s of 132d St, installments 11,000

FRIEDGGEN, Henry, to Irving Savings Institution; 167th St, s s, 175 ft e of Washington Av, 1 year 7,000

GEILS, Meta S., to Karl M. Wallach; 434 East 73d St, 3 installments 4,000

GEILS, Meta S., to Hannah Strouse; 434 East 73d St, 5 years 13,500

HOGAN, James P., to John J. Cox; Marmion Av, w s, 150 ft s of 176th St, demand 250

KALBRENNER, George, to Obermeyer & Liebmann; 59 North Moore St, saloon lease, demand 900

KELLY, Edward H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 674 Union Av, 1½ year 3,500

KLEIN, Benedict A., to American Mortgage Company; 231 and 233 East 24th St, 1 year 15,000

KLEIN, Benedict A., to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 231 and 233 East 24th St, demand 14,000

LASSALL, Charles, to Dora Hayman; 747 East 175th St, 2 years 1,500

LITTENBERG, Solomon, to Gustav H. Schwab, executor, &c.; 417 Grand St, 5 years 40,000

MACKEY, Mary, to Mary L. Downey and others, executors, &c.; 51st St, s s, 163.6 ft e of 9th Av, 3 years 23,075

MACKEY, Mary, to Lewis A. Mitchell; 51st St, s s, 168.6 ft e of 9th Av, 3 years 7,000

MAHRBACH, George, and Gustav Eckert to James Higgins, executor, &c.; Park Av, s w corner of 88th St, 5 years 35,000

MAHRBACH, George, and Gustav Eckert to James King; Park Av, s w corner of 88th St, 3 years 5,000

MARMORSTEIN, Joseph, to Hewlett Scudder, Jr.; Pierce Av, s s, 100 ft e of Deane Place, 5 years 1,500

MILLER, Catherine L., to Peter Miller, guardian, &c.; 126th St, n s, 16.8 ft e of 7th Av, widened, 5½ years 6,000

MITCHELL, Donald, to Harold Brown; 47th St, s s, 512.6 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years. 85,000

MOORE, John H., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 1,355 Boston Road, saloon lease, demand 500

MURRAY, James, and Robert Hill to Charles H. Dugliss; 133d St, s s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 1 year 7,000

NOBLE, John W., Jr., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Broadway, n w corner of 108th St, 201.10 to 109th St x 100, 1 year 500,000

NOBLE, John W., Jr., to Jacob D. Butler; Broadway, n w corner of 108th St, 201.10 to 108th St, 100, 1 year 96,463

NOBLE, John W., Jr., to Jacob D. Butler; Broadway, n w corner of 108th St, 201.10 to 109th St x 100, ½ year 22,000

O'BRIEN, John J., to Miguel Alvarez; Southern Boulevard, e s, 60 ft s of Valentine Av, 5 years 7,000

O'BRIEN, John J., to Ida B. Iden; Southern Boulevard, e s, 85 ft s of Valentine Av, 5 years 7,500

OGREN, Anna, to Frederick W. Beale; 152d St, n s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 2 years. 4,000

OGREN, Anna, to Frederick W. Beale; 152d St, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 2 years. 4,000

PIER, Earl G., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 51st St, 330 West, 2 years 35,000

PIRK, Frederick, and Charles Diamond to Mary A. Campbell; Lot 58, map of Village of East Tremont; also, Crotona Av, e s, 836.7 ft n of 181st St, 1 year 2,000

RUSSELL, Samuel, to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; 100th St, s w corner of Park Av, demand 5,000

RUTH, Samuel J., and Rachel Hoffman to Abraham Ruth and Isaac M. Berinstein; 99th St, n s, 50 ft w of Park Av, demand 7,072

RUTH, Samuel J., and another to Abraham Ruth and another; 99th St, n s, 50 ft w of Park Av, demand 53,000

SANGER, Rebecca, to Jacob Frees; 151st St, s s, 100 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 2 years 1,500

SCHAWE, John C. and Catherine, to George A. St. John; 142d St, n s, 334.6 ft e of Grand Boulevard or 11th Av, 1 year. 2,500

SEARLES, Sarah W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 59 West 62d St, 3 years 3,000

SROKA, Louis, to Abraham Levy; 8th Av, or Abingdon Square, s w s, 142.7 ft n e of Bleecker St; 8th Av, s e s, 106.7 ft s w of 12th St; 8th Av, s e s, 97.6 ft n e of Bleecker St, ½ year 14,500

SROKA, Louis, to Samuel Greenbaum, trustee; 8th Av, or Abingdon Square, s w s, 142.7 ft n e of Bleecker St; 8th Av, s e s, 106.7 ft s w of 12th St; 8th Av, s e s, 97.6 ft n e of Bleecker St, ½ year. 12,000

TARBELL, John J., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 595 East 139th St, 1 year 3,500

WACHT, Samuel, to Simon Jacobs; 14 Clinton St, secures notes 4,500

WOLFE, Harry, to Augustus T. Gillender; 76th St, n s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 10,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Pompeo Maresi $16,008

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to New York Security and Trust Company. 50,132

CARRINGTON, Augustus B., to Charles H. Van Hise 2,000

DECKER, Kate B., to J. L. Mott Iron Works 1,200

DOOLING, John T., to Frances Van Vechten, 17-60 part 3,400

DOUGLAS, Archibald, administrators, &c., to John Vincent, executor, &c. 13,000

GREACEN, Thomas E., to Margaret A. Denarest 2,000

HARRINGTON, John J., to William P. Dickson ..... Nominal

HENCKEN, Albert C., to John D. Heins. 11,000

JACOBS, Simon, to Isidore Jackson and another ..... Nominal

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to Morris Morrison 3,000

ROSENBLUM, Jacob C., to Jacob B. Grifenhagen and another 1,500

ROSENBLUM, Jacob C., to Jacob B. Grifenhagen and another 1,500

STILLWELL, William M., trustee, to Produce Exchange Trust Company, trustee, &c., (four assignments) ..... Nominal

THE CITY TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT and Surety Company of Philadelphia to Robert Caterson 9,725

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the House of Mercy, New York. 14,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the House of Mercy, New York. 10,000

WILKENS, Polka M., and others, trustees, &c., to Paul Fuller and another, trustees 1,818

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,980; Charles Kanzler against Mary E. Larkins, owner; John C. Fagen, lessee; McConologue Brothers, contractors $160

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,930; Henry Undutsch against Mary E. Larkins, owner; John C. Fagen, lessee; McConologue Brothers, contractors 63

BOSTON ROAD, e s, 50 ft n of 169th St, 187x100; Brady & Haverty against William Ueckermann, owner and contractor. 2,706

BOSTON ROAD, e s, 50 ft n of 169th St, 187x100; George Friencke & Son against William Ueckermann, owner and contractor 9,674

BOERCK ST, 23 and 25; Anna Kapelsohn against Paulina Aronowitz, owner; Paulina and Louise Arnowitz, contractors 400

JACKSON AV, s e corner, 163d St, 72x75; John Kelly against Frank W. Steele, owner and contractor 1,550

WASHINGTON ST, s e corner of Rector St, 21.6x58; the Prince & Kinkel Iron Works against Moses J. Wolf and Emanuel Hellner, owners; A. A. Shibley, owner and contractor 449

7TH AV, 1,855; Semon Bache & Co. against Seaboard Realty Company, owner; Warren Woodworking Company, contractor 77

8TH AV, 2,057; Hookey & Mueller against S. P. Longiglio, owner and contractor. 702

8TH ST, 319 to 323 East; Mandel Stern against George Hoffman, owner and contractor 71

9TH ST, 7 East; Samuel H. Stein against Joseph S. Auerbach, owner; Hudson Heating and Ventilating Company, contractor 123

14TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 6th Av, 75x206.6 to 13th St; Milton Schnaier against Bernard J. Ludwig, owner and contractor 428

19TH ST, 39 East; Jacob S. Haft against John F. Scannell, owner and contractor. 260

22D ST, 126 East; Samuel H. Stein against George A. Freeman, owner; Hudson Heating and Ventilating Company, contractor 18

54TH ST, 145 to 153 East; B. Goetz Manufacturing Company against Rosamund Herter, owner; Frank W. Herter, contractor 600

54TH ST, 52 East; Samuel H. Stein against John D. Wing, owner; the Hudson Heating and Ventilating Company, contractor 1,470

112TH ST, 318 to 324 East; John H. Scully against G. Fusco, owner and contractor. 810

158D ST, s s, 200 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; John W. Rapp against Frank J. Graffite, owner and contractor 25

163D ST, s s, 350 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100; Charles Reilly against W. H. Daly, owner and contractor 52

Dispute the Amount of a Lien.

Wolf Reiss, owner of the property on the east side of First Avenue, 50 feet north of Ninety-first Street, against which a mechanic's lien was filed on Tuesday, together with Contractor Halpern, asserts that the amount of the claim as alleged by John Phillips, $889, is unjust and largely in excess of the sum actually due him. The owner and contractor say that they have always been willing to pay the amount actually due and that they will now bond the lien and carry the matter to court, if necessary.

Lis Pendens.

BOSTON ROAD, s e s, 50 ft n e of 169th St, 100 x100; Thomas Hugres against William Ueckermann and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, B. J. Kelly.

BROADWAY, n w s, Lots 58 and 59, map of farm at King's Bridge of Mary C. P. Macomb; John Weber against Katharine Weber and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Simpson & Werner.

BROOK AV, s w corner of Westchester Av, 104x44.10x87.8x20; John A. Philbrick against Charles Maarden and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Sackett & Lang.

LINCOLN ST, lot begins 149 ft w of 3d Av, and 90 ft n of 118th St, runs n 61.5x w 45x s 50.8x w 5x n 10.11x e 50 to beginning; Herbert Vandyke, trustee, against Virginia Wood and another, (action to set aside deed, &c.;) attorney, F. C. Cantine.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 59.2 ft n w of 119th St, 32.3x88.6x27.6x106.5; Eveline H. Brainerd against Louise V. Weber and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. Davenport.

UNION AV, w s, 50 ft s of old s s of 156th St, 100x100x irregular; Luigi Marino against Mathew F. Riley and others, (action to declare partnership interest, &c.;) attorneys, Menken Brothers.

41ST ST, s s, 269 ft e of 2d Av, 16x98.9; Anna W. Salius against Abraham Frankel and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. S. Walt.

83D ST, s s, 315 ft e of 5th Av, 45x102.2; John P. Kane Company against Edward M. Knox and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. W. Shepard.

104TH ST, s s, 162.8 ft e of Columbus Av, 31.4x100.11; the United States Life Insurance Company against Edgar Coles and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. B. Toucey.

113TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of Boulevard, 18.9x100.11; Frederick H. Von Stade, executor, &c., against Samuel Steinmetz, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, G. B. & E. Goldschmidt.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.74⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.39¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.40⅝
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.90
Cotton Middling	.7 11-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅞
Sugar, granulated	5.18
Molasses, O. K. prime	.36
Beef, family	12.75
Beef hams	23.75
Tallow, prime	.04⅞
Pork, mess	9.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.05¾
Lard, prime	5.57½
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	23.00
Butter, Western creamery	.27

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Flour, steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 62@64½c; No. 2 red, 66½@68c; No. 2 corn, 30¼@30⅝c; No. 2 yellow corn, 30¼@30⅝c; No. 2 oats, 23c; No. 3 white, 24½@25½c; No. 2 rye, 53c; No. 2 barley, 37@48c; No. 1 flax seed, $1.41; prime timothy seed, $2.40; mess pork, per bbl, $8.15@$9.70; lard, per 100 lb, $4.92½@$5.22½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5@$5.25; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5⅜@5½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.25@$5.35; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.23½; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged; clover, contract grade, $7.75.

COTTON.—There was considerable strength manifested by the market for cotton futures. Within the first hour the loss suffered yesterday was entirely wiped out, and a net gain of several points established on Tuesday's closing figures. Influenced by firm cables from the English market and the assurance that receipts would fall several thousand bales below predictions, the market opened firm at an advance of 3@8 points. Shorts appeared to lose the confidence gained yesterday, and turned for cover, giving special attention to the January

LEGAL SALES.

Sioux City & Northern Railroad.

Pursuant to a decree made by the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Iowa, Western Division, entered October 3, 1899, in a certain cause entitled "Manhattan Trust Company, Complainant, vs. The Sioux City & Northern Railroad Company, Defendant," and a decree made by the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Minnesota, entered October 4, 1899, in the cause bearing the same title, and to a decree made by the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of South Dakota, entered October 7, 1899, in a cause bearing the same title, the undersigned Master Commissioner, appointed for the purpose in and by each of said decrees, will sell at public auction, at the Sioux City & Northern Round House, located in the angle between the intersection of Division and Fourth Streets, on Block One, (1,) in Felt's Addition to Sioux City, in the City of Sioux City, County of Woodbury, State of Iowa, at 12 o'clock noon on the 12th day of December, 1899, in the manner hereinafter described: All the mortgaged premises and property, rights, and franchises in the said decrees described or mentioned as subject to the lien of the mortgage from the Sioux City & Northern Railroad Company to Manhattan Trust Company, dated January 1, 1899, a brief description of which is as follows:

All and singular the line of railroad of said company extending from Division Street, in Central Sioux City, in the City of Sioux City, northerly through the Counties of Woodbury, Plymouth, Sioux, and Lyon, in the State of Iowa; thence northerly through the County of Rock, in the State of Minnesota, to the Town of Garretson, in Minnehaha County, State of South Dakota, and all extensions, continuations, and branches of said railroad, and all property, rights, and franchises owned by said company at the date of said mortgage, or thereafter conveyed or acquired, including rolling stock, and also including specifically the following-described real estate in Woodbury County, Iowa, to wit:

Lot seventeen (17) in Block fifty-two, (52,) Central Sioux City; Lots nine (9) to sixteen, (16,) inclusive, in Block one, (1,) Fort Addition to Sioux City; a strip of land about forty-four (44) feet in width, lying between Block one (1) in Felt's Addition to Sioux City, and Block one, (1,) in Chase's Addition to Sioux City; Lots seven (7) to fourteen (14,) inclusive, in Block one, (1;) Lots one (1) to four, (4,) inclusive, and Lots fourteen (14) to sixteen, (16,) in Block five, (5;) Lots one (1) to six, (6,) inclusive, in Block six, (6,) and Lots one (1) to nine, (9,) inclusive, in Block eleven, (11,) all in Chase's Addition to Sioux City; Lots seven (7) to twelve, (12,) inclusive, in Block five, (5;) Lots seven (7) to twelve (12,) inclusive, in Block four, (4;) Lots seven (7) to twelve, (12,) inclusive in Block three, (3;) Lots seven (7,) to twelve, (12,) inclusive in Block two, (2;) Lots seven (7,) eight (8,) nine (9,) and eleven, (11,) in Block one, (1,) and Outlots five (5) nine (9,) ten (10,) eleven (11,) fifteen (15,) and sixteen, (16,) all in Cole's Addition to Sioux City, together with all other real estate which the said Sioux City and Northern Railroad Company then owned or might thereafter acquire.

Also 1,998 shares of the capital stock of the Sioux City Terminal Railroad & Warehouse Company of the par value of $100 each.

The above-described being all the property, rights, and franchises directed to be sold in and by said decrees, for a more particular description of which reference is made to said decrees. The said property, pursuant to the provisions of the said decrees, will be sold in two parcels, namely: (1) 1,998 shares of the capital stock of the Sioux City Terminal Railway & Warehouse Company, as one separate parcel; and (2) all of the railroad and property, real and personal, and franchises of the defendant company, except such capital stock, as one other parcel.

It is provided in each of said decrees, among other things:

(1) That the Master Commissioner may either personally or by some person to be designated by him, and acting in his name and by his authority, adjourn said sale from time to time without further advertisement, but only on the request of the complainant or its solicitors, or by order of the court or a Judge thereof.

(2) That no bid shall be received by the Commissioner at such sale unless the bidder shall first deposit with him in money or by certified check on some responsible bank the sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars, ($20,000.) All moneys so deposited by unsuccessful bidders shall be returned to them after the property shall have been knocked down.

(3) That if any bid shall be accepted by the court, and the person or persons making the same shall fail to comply with all the conditions of sale, and all orders which may be made in respect thereof, then the sum so deposited on account of such bid shall be forfeited, and shall be applied as therein provided, but in case such bid shall be rejected by the court, the deposit so made shall be returned to the bidder.

(4) That the balance of the purchase price be paid at such time or times as the court may direct, upon or after the confirmation of the sale, and such portions thereof shall be paid in money as the court shall direct, and the remainder may be paid in money or in first mortgage bonds, and the interest coupons thereon falling due after July 1, 1905.

(5) That the purchaser shall, as part consideration of the purchase price of the property purchased and in addition to the sum bid, take the same upon the express condition that he or they, or his successors or assigns, shall pay and discharge any unpaid compensation which shall be allowed by the court to the receivers, and any indebtedness and obligations or liabilities which shall have been contracted or incurred by the receivers before the delivery of possession of the property sold, and subject to the performance of all binding contracts theretofore lawfully made by the receivers.

HOWARD S. BAKER,
Master Commissioner, Sioux City, Iowa.
STRONG & CADWALADER, 40 Wall Street, New York, Solicitors.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LUTHER L. BARNEY, individually, and as a member of the firm of Barney & Co., Bankrupt.—No. 1,633.

Notice is hereby given that Luther L. Barney, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 29, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 20, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 7, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—EDWARD P. COE, Bankrupt.—No. 1,678.

Notice is hereby given that Edward P. Coe, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 7, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 20, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 7, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JACOB COHEN and JACOB COHEN, individually and as members of the firm of Mark H. Cohen & Bro., Bankrupts.—No. 1,600.

Notice is hereby given that Mark H. Cohen and Jacob Cohen, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated December 6, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 20, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 7, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of IDA M. HAMILTON, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,707.

To the creditors of Ida M. Hamilton of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of November, A. D. 1899, the said Ida M. Hamilton was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 7, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ADOLPH LANDES and WILLIAM I. WEINBERG, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Adolph Landes and William I. Weinberg, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated November 29th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the United States District Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 20th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HERMAN LANGE, Bankrupt.—No. 1,339.

To the creditors of Herman Lange of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of November, A. D. 1899, the said Herman Lange was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1899, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated December 7th, 1899.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—GUSTAVE S. RATKOWSKY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Gustave S. Ratkowsky, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 4th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the United States District Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 20th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ADOLPH LANDON ROEDER, Bankrupt.—No. 1,658.

Notice is hereby given that Adolph Landon Roeder, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 2, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 20, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 7, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ISAAC SOLLFREY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Isaac Sollfrey, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 2d, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 20th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of WILLIAM W. VAUGHAN, Bankrupt.—No. 1,676.

Please take notice that Charles H. Hough, Trustee in Bankruptcy in this proceeding, will sell at public auction at the yards foot of 37th Street and East River, on December 19th, 1899, at 10 A. M., by Marlin F. Hatch, Auctioneer, the following-described property, to wit: Office furniture, 233 barrels common lime, 195 bags prepared lime, 159 barrels Rosendale cement, 27 barrels Heckla Portland cement, 41 barrels Windsor cement, 67,000 brick, 63 bags of hair, 5 tons slate, 22 barrels of plaster, and at 12 o'clock, at 141st Street and Harlem River, the following-described property: 895 barrels common lime, 243 barrels Rosendale cement, 22 barrels Heckla Portland cement, 10 tons slate, 245 barrels finishing lime, 5 barrels plaster, belonging to the estate of William W. Vaughan.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated December 7th, 1899.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAILEY, ELLENE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated September 25, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLENE A. BAILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 256-257 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of September, 1899.—OSCAR F. GUNZ, Executor. ANDERSON PRICE, Attorney for Executor, 80 Broadway, New York City. s29-1aw6mF

PONVERT, LOUIS J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS J. PONVERT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Lawrence & Hughes, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 28th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of August, 1899. AMY K. PONVERT, Executrix. LAWRENCE & HUGHES Attys. for Executrix, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au26-1aw6mF

HARDENBERGH, EMILY IRENE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of EMILY IRENE HARDENBERGH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, viz., the office of Vernon M. Davis, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January next.—Dated New York, the first day of July, 1899. HENRY J. HARDENBERGH, FRANK M. BARNUM, Executors. VERNON M. DAVIS, Attorney for Executors, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je30-1aw6mF

LINLEY, HARRIETT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HARRIETT LINLEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Arthur A. Michell, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of May, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of November, 1899. WILLIAM J. LAWRENCE, Administrator. ARTHUR A. MICHELL, Attorney for Administrator, 220 Broadway, New York City. n3-1aw6mF

LYMAN, THOMAS C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS C. LYMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 420 West Thirty-eighth Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of October, 1899. ROBERT M. LYMAN, Administrator. ROBERT W. TODD, Attorney for Administrator, 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n3-1aw6mF

MARTIN, HENRIETTA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRIETTA MARTIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 101, No. 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of June next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of November, 1899. THOMAS M. MARTIN, Executor. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Executor, 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

NEVILLE, CATHARINE, OR KATE G.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Jennie Neville, Thomas Neville, Elizabeth Schaf, Ellen Baker, and George Nicholas McElroy, if living, and if dead, to the widow, heirs, and next of kin, if there be any of said George Nicholas McElroy, whose names and places of residence are unknown to the petitioner and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained, all of the foregoing being the heirs and next of kin of CATHARINE NEVILLE, also known as KATE G. NEVILLE, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Joseph H. Fargis of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 23d day of August, 1899, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Catharine Neville, also known as Kate G. Neville, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 19th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 19th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
CAMPBELL & CLARKE, Attorneys for Petitioner, No. 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. o27-1aw6mF

OLMSTEAD, JOHN F.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Louise O. Wheeler, James F. Olmstead, and William Rolfe, the heirs and next of kin of JOHN F. OLMSTEAD, deceased, send greeting.

Whereas Ida Leora Olmstead of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of John F. Olmstead, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 15th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 19th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
CAMPBELL & HANCE, Att'ys. for Petitioner, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. n27-1aw6mF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CONLON, JOHN P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN P. CONLON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, his attorney, No. 41 Park Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York the 26th day of July, 1899. MICHAEL J. DWYER, Temporary Administrator of the estate of John P. Conlon, deceased. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Esq. Atty. for Temporary Administrator, No. 41 Park Row, New York City Borough of Manhattan. s4-1aw6MF

RHOADS, GEORGE B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE B. RHOADS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Benjamin Wright, No. 38 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 13th day of April next.—Dated New York the 2nd day of October, 1899. ELIZABETH RHOADS, Administratrix. BENJAMIN WRIGHT, Attorney for Administratrix, 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. oct6-1aw6mF

SMITH, MARGARET J.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Lucy Ann Ordway, James H. Mullen, Charles W. Hanks, Azel Hanks, Estelle Faulkner, Susan Buckley, Alonzo Buckley, Edward H. Peck, Jennie Weed, Estella Clark, Thurlow Weed, Lucille Demarest, Ella Bradshaw, Jennie Charles, Samuel Hanks, Ruth Curry, Mr. Reynolds, C. E. Kibbey, Wallace Weed, Veturus Buckley, Nellie Hanks, Susan Hanks, Mary Hanks, Chas L. Hanks, Effie Hanks, Myrtles Tomlins, and to all persons interested in the estate of MARGARET J. SMITH, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court, of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 5th day of January, 1900, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Charles W. Hanks, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 16th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
OTTO H. DROEGE, Attorney for Executor, World Bldg., New York. n24-1aw6mF

TAYLOR, JEANNE L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEANNE L. TAYLOR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Frayer, Smith, White & Seaman, No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of June, 1899.—MORTON J. TAYLOR, Executor, &c. FRAYER, SMITH, WHITE & SEAMAN, Attorneys for Executor, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je8-1aw6mF

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —CITY REAL ESTATE COMPANY, Plaintiff, against LOUISE WEBER, Howard D. Hamm, Joseph Woods, Michael Mahoney, Margaret Mahoney, his wife; Katherine Mahoney, Daniel Mahoney, Elizabeth Moore, Margaret McCarthy, Pauline Rinaldy, Margaret Bachmann, David Barry, David J. Barry, William J. Barry, John F. Barry, Nellie A. Cael, Margaret Miller, Ann Cashman, William Daly, Catherine Daly, his wife; John Daly, Elizabeth Maher, Mary E. Daly, Margaret T. Daly, Michael Daly, Margaret Daly, his wife; Charles P. Daly, James A. Daly, Ann Daly, Mary Keefe or O'Keefe, if living, or if dead, her husband, heirs at law or devisees, or those who may have succeeded such heirs at law or devisees, all of whom are unknown to plaintiff, and Patrick Burns, Defendants.—Summons.

To each of the above-named Defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, October 2d, 1899.

WILLIAM H. STOCKWELL, Plaintiff's Attorney, 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants, Ann Cashman, Elizabeth Maher, William Daly, Catherine Daly, John Daly, Mary E. Daly, Margaret T. Daly, Charles P. Daly, James A. Daly, Michael Daly, Margaret Daly, and Mary Keefe or O'Keefe, if living, or if dead, her husband, heirs at law or devisees, or their successors: The foregoing summons is served on you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the twenty-ninth day of November, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-ninth day of November, 1899.—Dated New York, November 29th, 1899.

WILLIAM H. STOCKWELL,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office Address, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d1-1aw6mF

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—LILY W. BERESFORD, (formerly LILY W. CHURCHILL,) George G. Williams, and Jacob K. Lockman, trustees under the last will and testament of Louis C. Hamersley, deceased, plaintiffs, against LOUISA C. FRIEDLINE, Esther Levy, Arthur Levy, and Mary Levy, his wife, (the name "Mary" being fictitious the true first name of said last-mentioned defendant being unknown to the plaintiffs), Leon Freidenrich, and Maurice B. Freidenrich, The Freidenrich Company, Max Kaufmann, Arthur Rosenberg, and William Sauermann, doing business under the firm name and style of Rosenberg & Sauermann, Tobias Markowitz, defendants.—Summons.—Trial to be had in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, September 15th, 1899.

GEORGE G. DE WITT,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Office and P. O. address, No. 88 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants, Arthur Levy and Mary Levy, his wife, (the name Mary being fictitious, the true first name of said last-mentioned defendant being unknown to the plaintiffs.)

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 24th day of October, 1899, and filed on the 25th day of October, 1899, with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York.

Dated New York, October 25th, 1899.

GEORGE G. DE WITT,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 88 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. o27-1aw7tF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—DANIEL ROSENBERG, plaintiff, against EMIL GOLDNER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 17th day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter E. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the 24th Ward of the City of New York, known and distinguished on a certain map, entitled "Map of 176 lots of the Bathgate estate, lie property of Charles B. Beck, deceased, sold under the direction of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, executor and Trustee," dated New York, November 6th, 1897, surveyed by Cornelius J. L. Lynch, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, on the 13th day of December, 1897, as to the numbers (13) thirteen, (14) fourteen, (15) fifteen, (16) sixteen, and (17) seventeen, Block No. 2,912.

Dated New York, November 18th, 1899.

MOSES J. SNEUDAIRA, Referee.
ERDMAN, LEVY & MAYER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $16,874.70, with interest thereon from the 15th day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $333.74, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,524 and interest. The property will be sold subject to a mortgage of $35,000, and interest from July 12, 1899, at 6%.

Dated New York, 18th day of November, 1899.

MOSES J. SNEUDAIRA, Referee.
n20-2aw3wM&F&d11.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Plaintiff, against LURY ANN MOORE, GEORGE SCHAETTLER, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 16th day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter E. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Park Avenue distant one hundred and thirty-four feet two and one-half inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said easterly side of Park Avenue with the northerly side of Ninety-second Street, running thence easterly parallel with Ninety-second Street sixteen feet nine inches; thence northerly parallel with Park Avenue one hundred feet; thence westerly again parallel with Ninety-second Street and part of the way through another party wall, eighty feet to the easterly side of Park Avenue; thence southerly along said easterly side of Park Avenue sixteen feet nine inches to the point or place of beginning.

The premises above described are situated in Section 5, Block 1,521, upon the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, November 21st, 1899.

DAVID McCLURE, Referee.

GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Plaintiff in Person, 18 Wall Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1,171 Park Avenue:

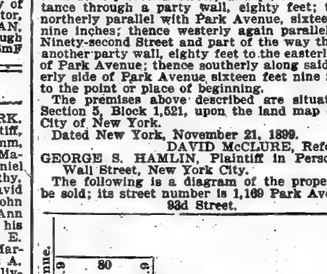

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $13,433.33, with interest thereon from the 10th day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $405.63, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $255 and interest.

Dated New York, 21st day of November, 1899.

DAVID McCLURE, Referee.
n22-2aw3wW&F&d14

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Plaintiff, against LURY ANN MOORE, Carl Gutmann, and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 16th day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter E. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Park Avenue, distant one hundred and seventeen feet five and one-half inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of said easterly side of Park Avenue with the northerly side of Ninety-second Street, running thence easterly parallel with Ninety-second Street and part of the way through another party wall, eighty feet; thence northerly parallel with Park Avenue, sixteen feet nine inches; thence westerly again parallel with Ninety-second Street and part of the way through another party wall, eighty feet to the easterly side of Park Avenue; thence southerly along said easterly side of Park Avenue sixteen feet nine inches to the point or place of beginning.

The premises above described are situated in Section 5, Block 1,521, upon the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, November 21st, 1899.

DAVID McCLURE, Referee.

GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Plaintiff in Person, 18 Wall Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1,169 Park Avenue.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $13,433.33, with interest thereon from the 10th day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $403.53-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $245 and interest.

Dated New York, 21st day of November, 1899.

DAVID McCLURE, Referee.
n22-2aw3wW&F&d14

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —CHARLES J. COULTER, plaintiff, against THOMAS C. LISK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 14th day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 12th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots of land in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, with the building thereon, designated by the lot numbers 16 and 17 on a map entitled "Map of eighty-seven choice lots, situated at Bedford Park, Twenty-fourth Ward, New York City," October, 1889, George C. Hollerith, civil engineer and city surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, which said two lots are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northwesterly side of Bainbridge Avenue distant 244 feet and 57-100 of a foot northeasterly from the intersection of the northeasterly side of Travers Street and the northwesterly side of Bainbridge Avenue, running thence northwesterly at right angles to Briggs Avenue 133 feet and 61-100 of a foot; thence northeasterly parallel with Briggs Avenue 50 feet; thence southeasterly at right angles to Briggs Avenue 149 feet and 4-100 of a foot to the northwesterly side of Bainbridge Avenue; thence southwesterly along the northwesterly side of Bainbridge Avenue 52 feet and 100 of a foot to the point of beginning, be said several distances or dimensions more or less, being the same premises conveyed by the said plaintiff to the said defendant Thomas C. Lisk, by deed bearing even date with said mortgage, and said mortgage being a purchase money mortgage given to secure part of the purchase price or consideration in said deed expressed.

Dated New York, November 18, 1899.

THOMAS B. ODELL, Referee.
AGAR, ELY & FULTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau St., New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,259.03, with interest thereon from November 3, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $407.79, with interest from November 14, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $183.82 and interest.

Dated New York, November 18, 1899.

THOMAS B. ODELL, Referee.
n20-2aw3wM&F&d12

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THOMAS B. WATSON, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM J. JACKSON and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 22d day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned

Mistakes in selecting cloths will out at this time of year.

Discovered one to-day—a medium light gray overcoat, beautiful cloth, silk-lined, made to sell at $40. Doesn't seem to catch on.

No mistake about your good luck, for we've cut the price in two; now $20.

Every sort of good overcoat in all the asked and to-be-asked-for cloths and colors; $15 to $55.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

850 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Charter Reform Demanded in the Interest of the People.

ON WATER FRONT PROPERTY

Discussion of the Question of Municipal Ownership—Chinese Trade Matters—The Dewey Arch.

President Morris K. Jesup called the December meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce to order yesterday. The meeting was of more than ordinary importance, several measures of vital interest to New York being considered, among them the revision of the Greater New York charter and municipal ownership of water-front property.

For the Executive Committee Chairman Charles Stewart Smith presented these preambles and resolutions on municipal ownership of water-front property:

Whereas, It appears that the rentals received by the Dock Department for leases of property acquired by the city are largely in excess of the interest on the bonds issued to pay for the land taken and the construction of the necessary bulkheads and piers; and

Whereas, The excess of rentals thus received over the annual interest charge incurred to pay for the property acquired serves to amortize the principal of the bond issued at or before maturity thereof, thus enabling the city to add to its income-producing property without expense and without any resulting burden upon the taxpayers; and

Whereas, In addition to the distinct business advantage of extending the property interests of the City of New York over its water front, the interests of the Port of New York and of its commerce would be subserved by the substitution of municipal ownership for private ownership of water-front property on Manhattan Island where the same has not been heretofore acquired by the city; and

Whereas, The present and more particularly the future commercial interests of the Port of New York require and demand that such substitution of ownership should proceed more rapidly than is possible with the limitation of three million dollars ($3,000,000) per annum provided for by the Greater New York charter in regard to the issue of bonds for such purposes; and

Whereas, The issue of bonds for such purposes in amounts sufficient to enable the City of New York to acquire dock property with the speed demanded by its commercial interests is impossible without interference with the necessary issue of bonds required for ordinary governmental purposes in view of the limitation on such issues contained in Section 10 of Article VIII. of the Constitution of the State of New York;

Resolved, That said section of the Constitution should be amended so as to except from its limitation bonds issued to acquire and improve the water-front property of the City of New York, so long as and to the extent to which the rentals received from the leasing of said property exceed the amount required for the annual interest charge on said bonds, and for the amortization of the principal thereof within a period not exceeding forty years.

Resolved, That this preamble and resolution be referred to the Committee on the Harbor and Shipping for report as soon as practicable for future action of the Chamber.

John Harsen Rhoades said that as a savings bank officer he would be derelict in duty if he did not oppose the resolution and that at the proper time he would do so. He added that the savings banks are carrying about one-half of the debt of the city made up of the savings of thrifty wage earners and that he feared for the future when he saw propositions to separate county from city debt and schemes like the Ramapo water deal, the tunneling of the rivers and rapid transit railroads.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on the Harbor and Shipping.

Chairman Smith reported the following on the revision of the Greater New York charter:

Whereas, In the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce, experience with the working of the charter of Greater New York has demonstrated that it should be most carefully revised in the interest of the public welfare, and especially of economy in public expenditure; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee of five members of this body be appointed, whose duty it shall be to represent to the Legislature the urgent necessity of enacting a law empowering the Governor of the State to appoint a commission of eminent and suitable citizens of Greater New York, with power to send for persons and papers, to revise the charter and to report to the Legislature of 1901.

The resolution was adopted.

For the Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws Chairman Gustav H. Schwab reported on the communication of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce on the improvement of the Wang Poo River, and the bar at Woosung, which was referred to the committee in October. The committee presented these resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York favor the concerted action proposed by the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce looking toward the appointment of a Conservancy Board in Shanghai, for the purpose of improving the Wang Poo River and the bar at Woosung; and, further

Resolved, That the Chamber address a memorial to the State Department, drawing the attention of the Honorable the Secretary of State to the large interests involved and the advantages to be gained by the proposed improvements in the river approaches to the Port of Shanghai, with the suggestion that the Honorable the Secretary of State instruct the United States Minister at Peking to lend his aid and influence in favor of the proposed plan, in concert with the representatives of the other treaty powers.

A resolution favoring the establishment of an up-town Post Office was offered by Leopold Stern, and it was referred to the Committee on Internal Trade and Improvement.

Louis Windmüller offered a resolution that the members of the Chamber co-operate with the committee to perpetuate the Dewey arch.

The resolution was referred to the Executive Committee, with power.

Henry W. Peabody offered a resolution that the Committee on Harbor and Shipping review and report upon the Frye-Payne Shipping and Subsidy bill for reviving the American merchant marine. It was adopted.

Transportation Club's "Ladies' Day."

The first "Ladies' Day" of the Transportation Club at its quarters in the Hotel Manhattan yesterday was an unqualified success. The attendance was so large that some of the rooms were uncomfortably crowded. Edwin Hollis Low was Chairman of the Entertainment Committee. Among the guests were Rear Admiral Farquhar, Capt. Train of the Massachusetts, Lieut. Victor Blue, Lieut. Benson, Lieut. Delano, Lieut.-Commander Niles, Capt. Chadwick, Mr. and Mrs. Mous Vedder, Miss Roosevelt, Lieut. Rush, Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Smith, and M. Paderewski. An excellent programme was very satisfactorily rendered. It is the intention of the Transportation Club to give similar entertainments monthly and to interlard them with "smokers."

LEATHER GOODS.

Finger Purses. Real seal, morocco or pig-skin,—with brass initial, 65 cents each.

Combination Pocket-book. Misses' size. Alligator, monkey-skin or real seal,—lined with calf, 95 cents

Combination Pocket-book. Ladies' size. Morocco, seal or monkey-skin,—plain or mounted with silver gilt, 95 cents

Men's Bill Folds,—real seal, 50 cents

Men's Card and Letter Cases,—real seal,—lined with calf, $1.00; Formerly $1.75 to $2.50

Men's Suit Cases,—sole leather,—steel frame,—brass trimmings,—lined with linen. Russet or olive,

22 inch	24 inch	26 inch
$4.25	$4.50	$4.75

Men's Suit Cases,—sole leather,—steel frame, brass trimmings,—lined with leather. Russet or olive,

22 inch	24 inch	26 inch
$5.25	$5.55	$5.85

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

Men's Furnishing Dep't.

HOUSE COATS, Reversible and novelty cloths,—latest Tuxedo shapes. Reversed collar and pockets. Medium or bright colors, $3.00 to $8.50

75 Japanese Quilted Coats,—hand-embroidered,—lined with scarlet silk, $5.50; Formerly $7.50

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

MISSES' SUITS.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

Cheviot and Homespun tailor-made Suits. Various colors and designs.

SIZES
8—14 yrs $5.00 Formerly $9.00
10—18 " $7.50 " $12.50
14—16 " $10.00 " $15 & $18

Reefer Coats,—made of double faced or covert cloth,—sizes 4 to 14 years,—various colors, $5.00

Reefer Coats,—Kersey Cloth,—finished with braiding, stitched velvet or fur,—lined with silk. Colors:—brown, blue, red and mode. Sizes 6 to 14 years, $9.75; Former prices $15.00 to $19.50

Jackets,—Kersey or Cheviot,—double breasted "dip" fronts,—blue, mode, tan and black, $9.75; Formerly $12.50

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

SOLD THE SAME BERTH TWICE.

Sleeping Car Conductor's Error Costly for the Wagner Company.

Judgment for $750 against the Wagner Palace Car Company was obtained by Marcus Braun on Wednesday as the result of a mistake made by one of the company's conductors in allotting a berth already sold to Braun to a woman passenger. Through the error Braun was compelled to sit in a day coach all night on a trip from Cleveland to New York.

In his complaint Braun alleged that the conductor gave him his seat in lower berth No. 10. Leaving his luggage in his seat he went into the smoking compartment. He remained there for two hours, and on returning to his berth he found it occupied by a woman. After looking again to see if his ticket corresponded with the berth number, he told the woman that she must have got in the wrong berth. The woman, however, produced a coupon similar to the one held by Braun. Thereupon Braun demanded another berth of the conductor, but there was none unoccupied, and he asserted that the conductor forced him to leave the car.

He immediately brought suit against W. Seward Webb, as President of the Wagner Palace Car Company, for $2,000. The judgment for $750 carries with it costs, amounting to $142.

Ladies' Jackets.

Oxford Coats, $12.50, regular retail value $19.00.

Evening Wraps and Long Coats, from $28.50 to $87.

Lord & Taylor, Broadway & 20th St.

Sale of Men's Neckwear & Mufflers.

Scarfs, made in English square shape, 95 cts., value $1.50 & $2.00.

Silk Mufflers, of English manufacture, $1.50, $1.75, $2.65 & $2.95.

Lord & Taylor, Broadway & 20th St.

Christmas Hints—to help Holiday shoppers:

SILK MUFFLERS, white and black—plain and fancy colorings, $1, $2 & $3.

HOUSE COATS, fancy plaids—solid colors—including English double-faced cloth, $5, $6, $7 to $18.

BATH ROBES, $4, $5, $6 & $7.

NECKWEAR (all shapes), 50c., $1, $1.50 & $2.

Hand loom English squares, $3.

GLOVES—Fownes', Dent's, and the best American makes.

SILK and SATIN SUSPENDERS, 50c. to $2.50.

UMBRELLAS, pure silk, silver tip and boxwood handles, $3 to $10.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

All pure linen,—square, round or with fancy scalloped edges. Embroidered and hemstitched,—embroidered, with lace edge, or with lace insertions and border, 25 cents each.

Women's or men's sizes,—with hand embroidered initial, Irish and French linen. In box of half dozen, $1.50 per box.

Children's Initial Handkerchiefs,—box containing three, 25 cents per box.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

Mrs. Jones Forgives Cabman.

Mrs. Herman Leroy Jones of 6 East Twelfth Street, who caused the arrest of Cabman John Downey of 413 Lexington Avenue on a charge of intoxication and using insulting language toward her, yesterday refused to prosecute him in the Jefferson Market Court provided he would apologize. He did so, and was discharged by the Magistrate. Mrs. Jones gave him a dollar which she owed him.

To Pay the Harpers' Employes.

On the application of George L. Rives, Justice Gildersleeve, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, signed an order permitting the State Trust Company, temporary receiver of Harper & Brothers, to issue receiver's certificates to the amount of $75,000, for the purpose of paying the wages of employes and other expenses.

Untrimmed Millinery.

French felt, untrimmed models,—a variety of fashionable shapes, 75 cents each; Formerly $1.50 and $2.95

Velvet toques, turbans and picture hats, $1.50 each

Trimmed "stiff" hats,—suitable for travelling, cycling or golf, $1.25

English, stitched felt and cloth hats,—trimmed with fancy silk scarfs,—breasts and quills, $3.50; Former price $7.00 to $9.50

James McCreery & Co., Twenty-third Street.

J. Jacquin & Co.

28 West 23d St., New York.

OUR GREAT SALE continues an immense success, and crowds of Ladies have availed themselves of this opportunity to buy the Finest quality MILLINERY at bona fide HALF PRICES. Splendid bargains in Trimmed Hats, covered Velvet Toques, Fine Fur Felts, Ostrich and Fancy Feathers, Flowers, Laces, trimming effects, Lace Scarfs, Ribbons and made up bows, all at prices representing but half their value. LONDON OUTING and GOLF HATS at 2.50 and 3.00, formerly sold at double these prices. Remember our entire stock must be sold during this month.

Interesting Items in Dress Goods.

We will sell to-day 200 pieces Broadcloths in all shades at $1.00 Yard. Our celebrated quality 8,000. Cannot be duplicated under $1.25 yd.

Also the Eclipse Cloth, 58 inches wide, at $1.98 Yard, regular value $2.50.

Cut lengths, this season's goods, to be cleared at half price. Waist and Skirt lengths.

Dress Patterns of six, seven and eight yard lengths from $1.75 to $7.00.

Daniell's, Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

ENGINEERS IN SESSION.

Mechanical Experts May Meet in Cincinnati in the Spring—Robert Fulton Memorial Fund.

A large audience attended the fourth session of the annual convention of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers yesterday in their library in West Thirty-first Street. Six hundred and thirty members were in their seats when Herman Poole mounted the platform and began to read a paper on the use of gasoline gas for boiler heating. "Gasoline compared with coal as a fuel is too costly to be generally adopted for a large plant," said the speaker, "and from the result of experiments I feel sure that unless some cheaper liquid fuel is discovered, coal will not be superseded where expense is to be considered."

He was followed by Charles Henry Benjamin of Cleveland, who read a paper entitled, "Friction of Steam Packings." "Friction tests of a locomotive slide valve" was the title of the next paper, which was prepared by Frank C. Wagner of Terre Haute, Ind. This was followed by "A note on fly-wheel design," read by A. J. Frith of this city. Other papers discussed were "A broken flywheel and how it was repaired," by James McBride, and "An efficiency test of a 125 horse-power gas engine" by C. H. Robertson of Cincinnati.

The session was brought to a close by J. F. W. Harris of Terre Haute, who presented some reliable data of the actual breaking strength of steel balls, which in this era of ball bearings was considered of great value.

The afternoon was employed by a number of out-of-town members in visiting the power plant of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, through the courtesy of Henri De Buren, the chief engineer. The evening was devoted to a reception at Sherry's.

The closing session is scheduled for this morning and the programme consists of four of the most interesting papers of the gathering. Cincinnati is being considered as the probable place for the Spring meeting of 1900.

Assistant Secretary Hoadley reported that up to noon yesterday the funds for the Robert Fulton Memorial amounted to $970.

JERSEY CITY'S POLICE BOARD.

The Legislative Committee of the Hudson County Republican Committee has agreed on a new bill providing for a bipartisan Police Board for Jersey City. It will be presented early in the coming session of the Legislature, and the members of the committee say they have received assurances that the bill will pass. It must, however, be submitted to a vote of the residents of the municipality interested before it can become law.

The bill provides that in all cities in the State where a Police Board is part of the Municipal Government, such board shall be composed of four persons, to be chosen by the legal voters of such city. They shall take office at noon on the first Monday in May, 1900, two for one year and two for two years. Each party is to nominate two candidates at the charter election in April, and those on the two tickets receiving the highest vote shall be declared elected.

Vacancies from any cause except expiration of term shall be filled by the Governor. They shall receive the same compensation that Police Commissioners now receive, which in Jersey City is $1,000 a year.

Ladies' Blouses.

Second Floor.

French,—tailor made, of the latest mercerized sea island cotton. Fine silk finish.

White and the fashionable "shot" colors, including lavender and white, black and pink, black and blue, red and white, blue and white, green, rose, iron and dove.

Washable. Substantial weight for winter dress, $5.00 each.

James McCreery & Co., Twenty-third Street.

Registered Trade Mark.

A Stock of Handkerchiefs Abundantly Inclusive

In fascinating new combinations of fine, sheer linen lawn, with exquisitely modish French embroideries and elegantly artistic laces, handmade in Europe and the Orient, is now ready at

"The Linen Store."

Whatever is most tempting to æsthetic and elegant tastes, as well as to those sensible people who while appreciating beauty are always practical regarding usefulness and value, will be found here. All absolutely pure linen.

James McCutcheon & Co., 14 West 23rd Street, New York.

FOUND WIFE DEAD ON THE SHIP.

Isaac Waldheim Had Boarded the Vessel to Welcome Her.

When the North German Lloyd steamship Trave was docked at Hoboken yesterday, Isaac Waldheim was on the pier to meet his wife, Dora, who was returning from Germany, where she had gone six months ago. Mr. Waldheim was accompanied by his wife's parents. Each carried a bouquet for Mrs. Waldheim. When the passengers trooped off, Mrs. Waldheim's mother expressed a fear that her daughter had not come.

"Oh, yes, she has," said Mr. Waldheim, "but I wrote to her to remain in the cabin until I came aboard."

Unable to find her in the cabin, Mr. Waldheim asked the purser to find her. That officer referred him to a stewardess, who told Mr. Waldheim that his wife had died on Dec. 1, and that the body was embalmed. Mr. Waldheim hurried back to the pier and broke the news to his wife's parents. The body was removed to Mr. Waldheim's home in this city.

TROTTING ASSOCIATION CASES.

Expulsions and Reinstatements Made by Its Board of Review.

The Board of Review of the National Trotting Association, at its third day's session yesterday, at the Murray Hill Hotel, considered in executive session the cases of alleged violations of racing rules on which evidence had been taken.

W. M. Halsted, New York, was before the board to answer a charge of having started his bay gelding Cinder Alcyoner, in a class to which the horse was not eligible. It developed that in a race in 1898, at Troy, N. Y., the horse took a record of 2:19¼, but owing to a clerical error the record was entered in the judges' report as 2:19. Mr. Halsted, after obtaining affidavits from the judges of the race certifying to the accuracy of the 2:19¼ record, started the horse in the 2:20 class at the Grand Circuit meeting here last September. The object, Mr. Halsted explained, was to enable him to bring a test case before the board.

E. M. Gilliss, Boston, Mass., who was expelled a year ago for alleged complicity in a "fixed" race at Sagus, Mass., was reinstated.

The pacer, Night Hawk, 2:16¼, was expelled from all National Trotting Association tracks. It was alleged that the pacer had been raced on numerous occasions under the name of Victorine. The cases of the persons said to be implicated in the "ringing" are now under investigation.

Ernest S. Williams, Boston, Mass., expelled nine years ago for alleged "ringing" of the horse Edgewood as Tony, at Waterbury, Conn., was reinstated. Williams claimed that he was impersonated by his brother, J. E. Williams.

James A. Pierce and R. T. McGeer of Auburn, N. Y., with the horse Norval M., alias Tar Tartar, alias Little Joker, alias Tim Spillinger, were expelled. W. W. Robbins of Bridgeton, N. Y., the complainant charged the men with "ringing."

Useful Holiday Gifts. | Useful Holiday Gifts.

O'Neill's.

Useful Christmas Gifts in the Girls' and Misses' Dept.

Children's Dresses in Cashmere and fancy Plaids, trimmed with Reveres over shoulders and a pretty combination yoke, 6 to 14 year sizes, Formerly 5.50 Special 2.00.

Children's Reefers. Children's Box Reefers in Kersey and Covert Cloth, Navy Blue, Brown, Tan, and Black, 6 to 14 year sizes, Formerly 10.00 Special 5.98

Children's Long Coats. Children's Long Box Coats of Kersey, Covert and two tone cloths, lined and unlined, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Misses' Jackets. Misses' Tailormade Jackets of Kersey, Covert, or Fancy Mixed Cloth, Tan, Brown and Blue, double breasted, with large buttons, Formerly 10.50 Special 7.50

Misses' Tailormade Suits. Oxford Cloth, double breasted, with inlaid velvet collar, Jacket lined with Taffeta, Habit back Skirt lined with Percaline, Formerly 13.00 Special 8.98

Misses' Tailormade Suits. Tan or Gray Covert Cloth, Jacket and Skirt lined throughout with Taffeta, Formerly 28.00 Special 18.00

LATEST NOVELTIES IN INFANTS' COATS AND CAPS AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st St.

Brain Workers. Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Strengthens the exhausted and confused brain, relieves nervous headache and induces refreshing sleep. Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 10, AT 3:30 O'CLOCK. By EX-JUDGE W. G. EWING of Chicago. Subject: "CHRISTIAN SCIENCE. THE RELIGION OF JESUS CHRIST." PUBLIC CORDIALLY INVITED. Admission Free. DOORS OPEN AT 2 O'CLOCK.

DALY'S Broadway & 30th St.....at 8:15. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées WED. and SAT. DANIEL FROHMAN'S STOCK COMPANY. FIRST ANNUAL SEASON at this theatre. HENRY ARTHUR JONES'S COMEDY, The Maneuvers of Jane

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2. FOURTH MONTH. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS Annie Russell in Miss Hobbs

AMERICAN 42ND & 8TH AVE. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. Entire First Act of Beethoven's FIDELIO at 8:15. CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA at 9:30. Evs. 8:15. 25c. to $1. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Adm. 25c. Nxt. wk, Mon., Tues., Il Trovatore. Wed. Mat. & Ev., Romeo & Juliet. Thu. Fri. Carmen. Sat. Mat. Ev. Aida

HOTEL WALDORF-ASTORIA, Friday Evg., Dec. 8, at 8:30 o'clock, MR. POULTNEY BIGELOW Will Lecture on "THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA." Tickets, $1.00. On Sale at WALDORF-ASTORIA.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Ev'gs, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. JOHN DREW | THE TYRANNY OF TEARS

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Ev'gs, 8. Mat. Sat. "A GREAT SUCCESS."—HERALD. Wm. Gillette In His New Play, Sherlock Holmes

Charles Frohman's CRITERION THEATRE B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. JULIA MARLOWE | BARBARA FRIETCHIE. Dec. 11—50th Time, Julia Marlowe Pictorial Souv.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St. & B'way. Last 2 nights. Last Mat. Sat. Ev'gs, 8:30. MAKE WAY FOR THE LADIES. Mats., 2:15. Dec. 11—"Wheels Within Wheels." Seats Ready.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 7:45. Saturday Matinée at 2. MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD. FAREWELL WEEK. CYRANO DE BERGERAC. Week of Dec. 11, BEAU BRUMMELL. Seats now on sale.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. 15, 25, 50c. MARIE TAVARY. Mov'g Pictures (new). DE FORREST'S WILSON FAMILY, &c. Cont. Perf.

PALACE 58th and 3d Av. 15, 25, 50c. EZRA KENDALL, HALL & STALEY. Moving Pictures, Clarice Vance, others. Cont. Perf.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St. B'way-7th Av. VICTORIA To-night, 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15. No smoking or drinking at matinées. THE ROGERS BROS. IN WALL STREET. 50c ADMISSION TO PROMENADE 50c

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. Evs., 8:20. Mats., 2. MR. & MRS. KENDAL Extra Wed. Mat. Dec. 13. In Their London Success, Regular Mat. Sat. The Elder Miss Blossom.

WALLACK'S. Broadway and 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. In Victor Herbert's New Comic Opera, FRANK DANIELS THE AMEER.

CASINO! TO-NIGHT, 8:15. MAT. TMRW, 2. Souv. Nght, Dec. 22. 100th Performance. 7TH THRONGED WEEK! ALICE NIELSEN OPERA COMPANY in The Singing Girl!

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH. EDEN MUSEE. NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Mat. Sat. The great hit, HOFGUNST (at Court.)

MURRAY HILL THEA., Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. THIS WEEK—THE CHARITY BALL.

HERALD SQ. Thea. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Great London Success A GREEK SLAVE.

HARLEM OP. HOUSE Louis Mann & Clara Lipman in The Girl in the Barracks. 8:15 Sat. Mat. 2:15. Nt. Wk.—Denman Thompson—The Old Homestead.

14th St. Theatre cr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LAST TIMES of the Quaint Rural Drama, THE DAIRY FARM

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. James O'NEILL in The MUSKETEERS. Saturday Night, "MONTE CRISTO." Next week, "SPORTING LIFE."

HURTIG & SEAMON'S Music Hall. 125th St. & 7th Av. Res. Or. 50c. Bal. 25c. Mats. Wed. & Sat. THE ORIGINAL BROADWAY BURLESQUERS.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM. 57th St. and 7th Ave. Marvellous Exhibition, Wonderful Demonstration, Illustrated Lecture, Deaf Cured Free. This Afternoon and Evening, December 8, 1899, at 2 and 8. Admission Free.

CARNEGIE HALL. PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York. EMIL PAUR.....Conductor. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, at 2 P. M. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, at 8:15 P. M. PROGRAM. Overture, "Freischuetz".....Weber. Concerto for Piano: E flat major.....Liszt. MR. MARK HAMBOURG. Symphonic Prologue to Heine's "William Ratcliff" (first time in N. Y.) conducted by the composer, MR. FRANK VAN DER STUCKEN. Symphony, No. 3, A minor, "Scotch".....Mendelssohn. Tickets at Carnegie Hall and Tyson's. Seats 75 cts. to $2; Boxes, $12 and $15. Admission, $1. AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

PADEREWSKI. CARNEGIE HALL, 57TH ST. & 7TH AV. Dec. 12, 16, Jan. 6, 20, at 2:30. SEATS $2.50, $2, $1.50, and $1.00. At Schuberth's, 23 Union Square. Steinway Piano used.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900. Under the direction of MR. MAURICE GRAU. The season will be inaugurated on MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 18TH. REPERTORY OPENING WEEK. Mon. Ev'g, Dec. 18, at 8.....ROMEO ET JULIETTE. Tues. Ev'g, Dec. 20, at 8.....CARMEN. Fri. Ev'g, Dec. 22, at 8.....TANNHAUSER. Sat. Mat., Dec. 23, at 2.....FAUST. Sat. Ev'g, Dec. 23, at 8 (at Popular Prices).....LOHENGRIN. Sun. Ev'g, Dec. 24, at 8:15. Grand Popular Concert. SALE OF SEATS FOR FIRST WEEK OPENS THURSDAY, DEC. 14TH. List of operas and further particulars will be announced Sunday, Dec. 10th. WEBER PIANO USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Sunday Evening, December 10th, at 8:15, Mendelssohn's Grand Sund. Concerts at popular prices. Schumann-Heink, Vladimer de Pachmann, Campanari, Walter Damrosch, and his Symphony Orchestra at 50c. Box office now open.

ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK. West 66th St., near Columbus Av. Open to the public daily except Monday. HOCKEY MATCH. To-night at 8:15 o'clock. N. Y. Athletic Club vs. Columbia University. Admission 50 cents. Skates free.

CARNEGIE HALL. Boston Symphony Orchestra. Mr. GERICKE.....Conductor. Wed., Dec. 13, at 2:30. Soloist, Thurs., Dec. 14, at 8:15. Soloist, Erwin Schroeder. Frank Kneisel. Tickets at Box Office and Tyson's, (Fifth Ave. Hotel,) at regular prices.

KEITH'S. CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. FELIX MORRIS & CO. in "KERRY." THE GIRL WITH THE AUBURN HAIR.

FOSTER & BIAL'S. Mat. Sat. to all parts of house. "Round New York" & Sherlock Holmes Burlesque. JEFFRIES & SHARKEY in living pictures as Gladiators.

BROADWAY Theatre. 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Nxt. Mat. Tmrw at 2. THE GREAT SUCCESS, BEN-HUR. Seats on sale for every perf. to March 1st.

IN NEW YORK. Eve., 8:15. Popular Prices. MATINEE DAILY at 2:15. BIOGRAPH PICTURES. JEFFRIES-SHARKEY CONTEST

THE NEW. Weber & Fields' Matinee To-Day. HURLY-BURLY CO. 1st 14th St. Capitaine, Binns & Binns, Cook & Somers.

5th Ave Theatre. B'way and 28th St. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. Mrs. Fiske in Becky Sharp. Mon., Dec. 11th—101st Time—Souvenirs.

Theatre Comique Broadway and 29th St. Mat. Every Day. Orch. 50c. Own Stock Burlesque & Chorus of 40, in Hoddy Dotty

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. The Great Oral Drama, "WAY DOWN EAST" Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way. Evgs. 8:15 sharp. Sat. Mat. only. ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.

YOU. B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only. MAY IRWIN Phone 2224 Mad. Sq. IN SISTER MARY. Biggest hit of all.

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL. Mat. Wed. & Sat. Whirl-I-Gig & BARBARA FIDGETY

LECTURES.

THE HON. JOHN BARRETT WILL LECTURE on "America in the Philippines and the Far East" Tuesday evening, Dec. 12, 1899, eight o'clock, at the Baptist Church of the Epiphany, Madison Avenue and 64th Street. Admission, 75 cts. Tickets for sale at Pond's music store, 3 Fifth Av.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; variable winds becoming easterly.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,575. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1899.—16 Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY:
SIXTEEN PAGES,
WITH
40-PAGE
HOLIDAY NUMBER
OF THE
REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks under pressure.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40½c; cash cotton, 7 1-16c.

CONGRESS.—In the House yesterday the Committee on Rules brought in a special order providing for a limit to the debate on the Currency bill, so that a vote may be taken Dec. 18, it was adopted, in spite of Democratic protests. Representative Berry of Kentucky reintroduced in the House a joint resolution proffering the thanks of Congress to Admiral Schley and his men. A new committee was provided for in the lower house, to have supervision of all measures for the new possessions and for Cuba. Among the bills introduced yesterday was one providing for a territorial form of government for Hawaii.—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—The Boers cut the railroad and telegraph wires in Gen. Methuen's rear, but they were restored after sharp fighting. It is estimated that 16,000 Burghers oppose the British advance to Kimberley. It is reported again that Mafeking has been relieved. Gen. Buller is advancing on Colenso and a battle is expected there. Communication with Ladysmith has been restored by heliograph. The Boers say that the battle of Modder River was one of the fiercest ever experienced by them. In the French Chamber of Deputies yesterday several members urged that the colonial defenses and army be strengthened. Mr. Chamberlain's language in his Leicester speech, said one, was a sufficiently grave cause for such a course. Sydney Oliver has been appointed British Colonial Secretary for Jamaica. It is stated in London that Great Britain has no desire whatever to purchase the Galapagos Islands. An Italian Deputy has been arrested charged with bringing about the murder of a former Director of the Bank of Sicily. A German expert says the restrictions on the entry of American fruit should be removed, inasmuch as the fruit pests cannot survive in Germany.—Pages 3 and 8.

Page 1.

It is practically assured that the Republican candidate for Governor of Kentucky will be given the certificate of election by the State Board to-day.

Bartow S. Weeks, counsel for Roland B. Molineux, admitted that the latter at one time used blue tinted paper with a crest of intertwined crescents in writing for a patent medicine. Expert Kinsley testified that the poison package address and many other writings were in the prisoner's hand.

Page 2.

Gov. Roosevelt held several conferences yesterday with men interested in State affairs, and will meet Senator Platt and Chairman Odell to-day for a general discussion of proposed legislation.

The Republican members of the Mazet committee would not talk about their reported trouble with Mr. Moss, and the latter refused to affirm or deny that it was caused by his desire to call Senator Platt as a witness.

Page 3.

It is thought that a local syndicate, at present negotiating for the purchase of 500 acres of land at Flemington, N. J., will reopen the Flemington copper mines, abandoned in 1866.

Page 4.

Roberts expressed the wish yesterday that his case be heard in public.

Company H of the Eighth Regiment has withdrawn its petition in behalf of ex-Capt. Solomon, and will apologize to superiors.

Page 7.

Magistrate Flammer, to teach a lesson, caused the arrest of two men who reluctantly obeyed his order to move on.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has decided that the municipal court in any district has jurisdiction of a defendant in any part of the greater city.

Leonard Rusby, the Postmaster of Nutley, N. J., is accused of negligence by a local paper, and letters and other mail matter are alleged to have been found in his cellar.

Justice Gildersleeve, in the Supreme Court, yesterday handed down two decisions denying the applications made by taxpayers to continue temporary injunctions restraining the Board of Public Improvements from passing upon the Ramapo Water Company's contract.

Page 8.

The steamer Albano, which arrived last night, reported that on Dec. 2 she had left the British steamer Manica disabled with a broken shaft 1,000 miles from Halifax.

Page 10.

The Board of Review of the National Trotting Association yesterday sustained the judges of races in four out of five appeals, suspended several horse owners, and reinstated a dozen others.

Page 12.

A company of capitalists headed by Thomas A. Edison, have purchased a site at Stewartville, N. J., for the erection of what, it is said, will be a million-dollar cement plant.

Page 13.

The Appellate Division refused to compel the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company to connect its wires with a ticker in the office of a person not designated by the Stock Exchange to receive such service.

Page 16.

The annual convention of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers came to an end yesterday.

Holders of stock in the Franklin National Bank have asked Judge Lacombe to appoint a receiver for the institution.

Hoboken's Health Board has reduced the fine for expectorating in public conveyances from $10 and $25 to $3 for each offense.

New York Masons have made a change in the date of the annual meeting from the first Tuesday in June to the first Tuesday in May.

The American Woolen Company voted yesterday to increase the wages of its employes 10 per cent. Over 20,000 employes are affected.

It proved to be a difficult task yesterday to get a jury, in the suit of P. J. Kiernan against the Tile Trust, which was unopposed to trusts.

The theft of many championship trophies in the world of sports was prevented yesterday by the prompt action of the cashier in the repository for the emblems.

The Directors of the Standard Gas Company omitted to declare a dividend. The common stock of the company declined 14½ points and the preferred 10 points.

Mrs. Margaret Sharp has reported to the police that her apartment in the flathouse at 77 West Sixty-eighth Street was robbed on Saturday last of jewelry, checks money, and Government bonds, estimated to be worth from $8,000 to $10,000.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
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Insurance Notes.—Page 14.
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Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 10.
Markets.—Page 14.
New Corporations.—Page 14.
Real Estate.—Page 14.
Society.—Page 9.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

The Evening Post
of to-day will be remarkable in many ways. Thirty-six pages; list of holiday books, and many interesting holiday announcements, special articles, etc., etc. The handsomest issue of the year.—Adv.

BIG DISSENSIONS IN SUGAR TRUST

F. O. Matthiessen Withdraws from the Directorate.

OTHERS MAY FOLLOW HIM

Sensation in High Trade Circles and Reports of Serious Competition.

New phases appear in Sugar Trust affairs—and they are not unlikely to develop into what even in Wall Street may be regarded as sensational.

For the first time in the history of the biggest American trust, inside disturbances get beyond control. At various times, and from various quarters, reports have been heard occasionally of dissensions in Sugar Trust management, but never hitherto have tangible results followed to give rumors consequence, it being the fashion, generally, to consider such stories speculative inventions. Now, however, the facts become clear enough.

F. O. Matthiessen, who has been prominent in the management of the trust ever since its organization, refuses to remain any longer in the Board of Directors. A letter to this effect has been addressed by Mr. Matthiessen to the company. In it he says that his name must not be used at the coming annual election.

Even in highest sugar trade circles this action by Mr. Matthiessen creates astonishment. Mr. Matthiessen is a man of large means, and hitherto he has been credited with being the largest inside holder of Sugar Trust common stock. His relations with the late Theodore Havemeyer were especially intimate, and in so far as ordinary observation has disclosed Mr. Matthiessen and H. O. Havemeyer until recently have had similar agreeable relations. However this may be, Mr. Matthiessen yesterday himself verified the statement that he is determined to withdraw from the Sugar Trust. It can be stated with explicitness that Mr. Matthiessen does not intend to go out of the sugar refining business.

MR. MATTHIESSEN'S INTERESTS.

Among other business relationships, Mr. Matthiessen has large financial interests in the Glucose Refining Company—the Glucose Trust. He took an important part in the formation of that corporation, and he is credited in Wall Street with having made profits thereby approaching $5,000,000.

Coincident with the reports crowding Wall Street yesterday regarding Mr. Matthiessen's retirement from the Sugar Trust, there were rumors that other Directors would also withdraw, but only in the case of Mr. Matthiessen was there personal verification of such statements.

Some circulating reports had it that Mr. Matthiessen is forthwith to become the head of a new opposition to the Sugar Trust, a corporation of tens of millions of dollars having been already arranged in furtherance of far-reaching plans. Mr. Matthiessen declined to discuss such stories, as, indeed, he showed indisposition to consider any of the gossip touching his present relations with Sugar Trust insiders.

It is stated in Wall Street that Mr. Doscher and Mr. Matthiessen, for a long time close associates in Sugar Trust management, may have mutual interests in the future. Friends of Mr. Matthiessen did not hesitate to say that he can, if he chooses, begin at once an active competition with the trust; that he will not have to wait for the delivery of machinery; that he has manufacturing plants immediately available. This may signify plans for the taking over of the new Doscher works, which have capacity much larger than their current output, and it may even signify something more important than the mere acquisition of the Doscher Refinery.

CONFIRMS HIS WITHDRAWAL.

Discussing his withdrawal from the Sugar Trust, Mr. Matthiessen yesterday said:

"It is a fact that I have written to the American Sugar Refining Company stating that my name must not be used next month in the election of Directors. I sent the letter on Wednesday because there was a special meeting on that day, and I did not know what might be done. As to why I wrote the letter—well, that is purely a private matter. I simply wanted to get out—not to stay in.

"However, all this concerns my private business and I don't see what interest the public can have in it.

"As to reports of internal dissension within the Board of Directors of the American Company I cannot say anything about it. I have not been near the meetings for a considerable time.

"In respect to my relations with the Glucose Company, they naturally are friendly. My nephew is the President of that company."

H. O. Havemeyer, President of the American Company, was out of the city yesterday, and at his office it was said he would not be down to business until Monday.

James H. Post of B. H. Howell, Son & Co., representing the Mollenhauer and National companies, who not very long ago expressed himself as somewhat hopeful, and certainly desirous, of a settlement of the sugar war, said yesterday:

"There is no sign of any weakening on the part of any of the companies, and a settlement now seems further off than ever. None of our people can see any end in sight. Some time ago we thought that something could be done toward a settlement, but we are losing hope in that respect.

"As for the action of the American Company in refusing to continue guarantee contracts after Jan. 1, it seems to me now that instead of this being a hopeful sign it is quite the reverse. I think it is but a preliminary step toward a further reduction of prices in the New Year, and that the American Company is taking this method of tying up the trade at any cost.

"All the sugar refining companies are losing money, but the American Company most of all, for the reason that that company is paying dividends which aggregate between $7,000,000 and $8,000,000, while the independent companies are not paying any, and therefore are in that much better position. There is not the slightest doubt that the dividends lately declared by the American Company have been paid out of the surplus, for it is not earning anything.

"Of course, I am only giving my opinion as to the outlook, but that opinion, you can see, is not very hopeful. The independent companies would be glad to follow any advance made by the American Company that would give them a small profit, but at present it looks as if there would be a further reduction instead of an advance."

ARBUCKLE BROTHERS' ATTITUDE.

James N. Jarvie of Arbuckle Brothers said:

"I don't believe in discussing these matters in the newspapers. I know nothing, however, of any solution of the difficulty, and, so far as we know, a settlement is as far off as ever. We simply are going about our own business."

During the day the movement of the Sugar stocks was so much out of the ordinary that the Wall Street news agencies put out a number of bulletins on the subject. One of these was to this effect:

"The sharp decline in Sugar is accompanied by positive statements that the war between the refiners will be resumed after Jan. 1, with greater bitterness than ever. This report led to the liquidation of some long stock. In the sugar trade it is said that there has always been the possibility of a resumption of hostilities, and that the refusal of all the refiners to make contracts beyond Jan. 1 may have been simply to put themselves in better condition for the fight, by freeing themselves from obligations for future delivery at a price."

Another bulletin called attention to the fact that Arbuckle Brothers have issued a notice to customers who have contracts for sugar for shipment before Jan. 1, 1900, that, owing to the change in the classification of freights on sugar on that date, it will be necessary to have assortments here not later than Dec. 15, 1899, in order to allow ample time to complete shipments according to contract.

There is no Train for St. Louis
and Cincinnati leaves Grand Central Station every day at 9:20 P. M. via New York Central-Big Four Route.—Adv.

LILIAN KNOTT IMPRISONED.

Minneapolis Judge Finds Her Guilty of Stealing a Woman's Cloak—She Protests Her Innocence.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 8.—Lilian Marion Knott, well known on the operatic stage, having been understudy for Camile Darville in "Madeleine, or the Magic Kiss," and having with the Corinne and Duff Opera Companies, is in the workhouse here charged with petit larceny.

Her case is a singular one. She is the daughter of the manager of the Wabash Iron Works at Terre Haute, but she has been out of work and penniless, and finally became ill with typhoid fever at the city hospital in St. Paul. Upon recovery she wrote to her father, to whom she had hitherto been too proud to apply, for assistance. He promptly replied that he had sent money and a ticket to take her home.

There was some error in the issuing of the ticket, and while waiting for it to be remedied by wire, she was arrested for stealing a cloak from a colored woman.

She explained to the Police Judge that the woman's husband had loaned her the cloak in her great need, and she had no intention of stealing it. The Judge gave little credence to her story, and sent her up for forty days. Miss Knott tearfully asserts her innocence, and seems on the verge of nervous collapse. In private life she is Mrs. Joseph Barrett, having married Mr. Barrett when he was musical director of "McGinty the Sport," and she was in the company. Her husband, however, has left her.

CHICAGO PROFESSOR ACCUSED.

His Teachings, It Is Charged, Are Not Entirely Orthodox.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chicago Theological Seminary last night, Prof. George Holly Gilbert of Iowa, Professor of New Testament Literature and Interpretation, was criticised because of the doctrines contained in his books, "The Revelation of Jesus" and "Students' Life of Christ." The Congregational ministers of Chicago and many cities of the West debated the case, but no formal charges were preferred.

"The Revelation of Jesus" has caused a notable stir. It is said that the author of the book argued that the entire inspired teachings of the Bible are contained in the words of Christ. Prof. Gilbert's critics say he negatively discredits the works of the Apostles, and holds that the Saviour did not teach that he was of inspired origin. The view held by some theological students who studied under Prof. Gilbert, it is said, were stronger even than his writings and teachings justified. The examination papers of some students showed such a reflection of his teachings that they were submitted in the consideration of the questions before the Directors at the present inquiry.

Prof. Gilbert refused to discuss the meeting or the questions involved. One Director said: "We decided that Prof. Gilbert's views must come in better accord with the creed. He is given time, and we have not yet severed his connection with the seminary: The action was not meant as a reprimand. His teachings were thought to be harmful to students. Prof. Gilbert has declared that his doctrines do not conflict with the teachings of the Church, but the Directors did not so construe the teachings in his books and in his lectures."

WASHINGTON'S MAD DOG SCARE.

Residents of Fashionable Dupont Circle Live in Fear.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—There is a mad dog scare in the neighborhood of Dupont Circle, one of the fashionable sections of the town. Somebody has spread a report that mad dogs have been seen in that locality, and so the residents of Dupont Circle never leave their mansions without first looking warily around for wild animals. The District Commissioners, under a law passed in 1878, have the right to increase the pound master's force whenever there is hydrophobia in Washington, and to-day they authorized such an increase, giving Pound Master Einstein three additional teams and instructions to impound tagless dogs. The Commissioners say, however, that there are no mad dogs in the District. It is thought that the precaution was taken simply to soothe the nerves of Dupont Circle residents.

MANITOBA LIBERALS ROUTED.

Conservatives Win by a Majority of Nearly 2 to 1.

MONTREAL, Dec. 8.—The latest returns to The Star from yesterday's Legislative election in the Province of Manitoba show the election of twenty-four Conservatives and fourteen Liberals, with two districts in doubt. The Liberal party under Thomas Greenway has been in power for many years and yesterday's result is a surprising turnover. The Conservatives had as their leader Hugh John Macdonald, son of the late Sir John Macdonald, for many years Premier of Canada.

The elections in Manitoba were regarded as unusually important, as they were expected to have a bearing on the dissolution of the Canadian House of Commons, which, it is claimed, will take place some time this Winter.

The Conservative opposition in the last Manitoba Legislature numbered only five.

The Liberal papers claim that the defeat was largely due to the personal popularity of Mr. MacDonald, the great prestige his father's name carried in Manitoba and to dissensions among a number of Winnipeg Liberals. It is also stated that the settlement of an undesirable class of immigrants from Russia in Manitoba injured Mr. Greenway, although he was not responsible.

The situation had a religious aspect also, as the French-speaking portion of the population was opposed to the Greenway Government owing to the latter's stand against Roman Catholic schools.

NO FRANCHISE TAX IN 1900.

First Payments Not Due Under the Law Until 1901.

ALBANY, Dec. 8.—The general impression that has prevailed to the effect that corporations taxable under the franchise tax act would pay their first taxes to the boards of assessors in the districts where there franchises operate during the year 1900 is a mistake, as the statute will not be in full operation so far as results are concerned before January, 1901.

The valuations of the franchises which the State Board of Tax Commissioners are required to determine and the material to form the basis of which is under consideration will not, with the exception of the corporations operating in New York City, be certified to the local assessors for some months. It was supposed that these valuations had to be certified to the local assessors within a few weeks. It now develops that the certifications may be made any time before Sept. 1 next, when the tax rolls for the following tax year are required to be completed.

In New York County, however, the certifications must be made before May 1, when the New York tax rolls close. These rolls form the basis for the taxes to be collected in 1901 so that apparently there will be no special franchise taxes collected during the year 1900.

Pennsylvania Railroad will sell excursion tickets to Washington and return on Dec. 13, 14, and 15 at rate of $8.65 for the round trip, good to return until 18th, upon occasion of the Masonic 100th anniversary of the death of Washington. Round trip tickets, Alexandria to Richmond, $4.00, good to return until Dec. 18th, inclusive.—Adv.

LIVES WITH BROKEN NECK.

Hod Carrier Injured Five Weeks Ago Astonishes Yonkers Physicians—His Walk of Six Miles.

YONKERS, N. Y., Dec. 8.—A man dragged himself into St. Joseph's Hospital here this afternoon and asked to be admitted. He gave his name as Bartholomew Moriarity and said he was sixty-five years of age and a resident of Dobbs Ferry, a hod carrier. He said he had fallen from a scaffold and had broken his neck. The fall, he said, occurred five weeks ago. Dr. O'Neil, the house surgeon, doubted that the man's neck was broken, but later found the statement was strictly true and X-rays showed the bone pressing against the spinal cord.

The case is considered a most remarkable one. The fact that the man has lived five weeks, most of the time without adequate care, and that to-day he walked six miles from Dobbs Ferry to this city adds to their astonishment.

After Dr. O'Neil had listened to the man's story he asked Moriarty to walk across the room. The old man arose, and then it appeared that his left side was paralyzed. The leg on that side was totally useless. Dr. O'Neil caused him to be placed in bed, and made an examination. He found the paralyzed side was sensitive to feeling, almost abnormally so, while the side which still retained power of locomotion was without feeling. The way Moriarty walked was to place the cane he carried in advance of his body and then hop forward upon his right foot, the one devoid of feeling.

The X rays were applied and the condition ascertained. The picture shows the break to be a bad one, and the pressure upon the spinal cord is continuous.

Moriarty says that after he fell he was taken to his boarding house, where a physician put his neck and head into a plaster cast. He was unconscious for two weeks, and then he appeared to recover. He suffered no pain, and dismissed the doctor. Recently the pain was intense in his left side until it became paralyzed. He says he now suffers pain in the back of his head.

The doctors will to-morrow attempt an operation, and then, if he survives, will put him in a plaster cast. He says he is confident he will recover.

CAR CARRIED BY ASSAULT.

Big Police Battle with Iron Workers Who Disturb Passengers.

John Marquardt, thirty-two years old, of 455 West Twenty-seventh Street; Edward Wendt, nineteen years old, of 228 East Seventy-third Street; Robert Laurie, forty-four years old, of 421 West Thirty-ninth Street, all ironworkers, and each under the influence of liquor, boarded an Eighth Avenue trolley car in Harlem last night to ride down town. Each man sprawled himself out on two seats, and then, deliberately filling a pipe, proceeded to emjoy himself. There were several women in the car, and they, with the other male passengers, made protests. They were subjected to insults. The conductor and motorman viewed the odds and declined to interfere.

The car was stopped at Sixty-eighth Street and the gong sounded until Roundsman McCullagh and one of his men appeared. They attempted to arrest the ironworkers, but were thrown out of the car on their heads. McCullagh sent for reinforcements, and five men came. The car was then carried by assault, and after much vigorous clubbing the three men were subdued and dragged off to the station. But when it was all over four of the policemen presented a very miserable appearance. Their helmets were stove in, their uniforms torn, and their faces cut and bruised.

CHICAGO'S FINANCIAL CRISIS.

A Special Session of the Legislature May Have to be Called.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—A special session of the Legislature is looked upon by a number of Chicago public men as the only means whereby relief can be obtained from the financial crisis which threatens Chicago's City Government next year owing to the increased needs for revenue.

As if to emphasize the necessity for relief, intelligence was received in the office of the Corporation Counsel from Springfield to-day indicating that the city's revenue from the tax levy will be even less next year that it was this year, despite the predictions of vast increases expected from the operation of the new revenue law. Major Marshall's report was filed at Washington yesterday and its showing as to how navigation in the river is obstructed has also served to again call attention to the decayed condition of the city's bridges and the immediate necessity for new structures at over a score of crossings.

This year Chicago received $4,420,000 for corporate purposes from the tax levy—not enough to maintain the city and Fire Departments—and the city had to depend upon saloon licenses and other special sources of income for its maintenance. It has been supposed heretofore that the city would obtain at least $6,000,000 or $7,000,000 from the levy.

NORWALK BOY BURGLARS.

Two More Youngsters Arrested—Dime Novels and Plunder Found.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Dec. 8.—The arrest of Walter Smalley, the leader of a gang of boy desperadoes, yesterday, was followed today by the arrest of two accomplices, Sidney Sill, better known as "Inky," and George Harris, aged fifteen and fourteen years respectively. Harry Platt fourteen years old, another alleged member of the gang, escaped by jumping from the second-story window of his home. Their rendezvous was in a storehouse on the Norwalk and New York Steamboat Company's dock, where plunder, tobacco, liquor, and dime novels were found. Smalley was armed with a revolver and had a complete kit of burglar's tools in his possession.

Among the houses robbed by the gang was the Summer home of the Trinity Church, New York, at Strawberry Hill. The boys have confessed to numerous burglaries, chicken stealing, and other depredations. They will have a hearing to-morrow. Smalley is a ticket-of-leave boy from the State Reform School at Meriden.

BOSTON ART MUSEUM TO MOVE.

Large Tract of Land Purchased in the Back Bay Fens.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—It was announced today that the Trustees of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts had purchased a large tract of land in the Back Bay Fens for the purpose of erecting a building that will meet the present and future needs of the institution. Agreements have been signed for the sale. The land includes more than 600,000 square feet and is near the Huntington Avenue entrance to the Fens.

Since Copley Square and its immediate vicinity became built up with tall apartment houses the desirability of the early removal of the treasures of the Art Museum to a location where they would be safe from fire has been uppermost in the minds of the custodians.

Fund to Aid Unfortunate Teachers.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—The Massachusetts Institute of Technology announces a recent gift of $50,000 from Mr. Augustus Lowell, which, according to the express wish of the donor, is to serve as the nucleus of a fund, the income of which shall be used for the benefit of the teaching staff of the institute in cases of illness, death, or retirement, subject to such regulations as the government may from time to time see fit to adopt.

Mark Twain's First Lie
And how he got out of it. Told by him for the first time in The Great Christmas World, out Sunday, Dec. 10. Special Mark Twain Section and many holiday features. Leaders of Thought in Editorial Forum. Five cents, of all newsdealers.—Adv.

TAYLOR WINS IN KENTUCKY

The State Board of Elections Gives Him the Certificate.

CERTIFIES TO ENTIRE TICKET

Decision Is Based on the Theory that the Face of the Returns Must Be Accepted as Final.

FRANKFORT Ky., Dec. 8.—The State Board of Election Commissioners of Kentucky to-day decided to issue certificates of election to William S. Taylor and the other candidates on the Republican ticket. The decision is a very long one, but the essential parts are as follows;

"In reaching a conclusion in this case we are compelled to construe for the first time the statute under which we act. The capital question on the threshold is, What are the powers and jurisdiction of the State Board of Election Commissioners sitting as a canvassing board, which is the capacity in which it now acts? There is one other material question involved in this proceeding. It is this: If we find, under the law, that this board, sitting as a canvassing board, is clothed with judicial powers, the question is, Are the papers and documents tendered for our consideration competent evidence for any purpose, or are they merely ex parte statements which under the rules of evidence are inadmissible to establish any facts?"

After quoting extracts from the new election law, defining the powers of the board, the opinion reads:

"It is evident, from the law, that the State Board of Election Commissioners, when sitting as a board of contest, is clothed with powers and jurisdiction which it does not possess and cannot assume to exercise when sitting, as at present, in a mere ministerial capacity. This board, under the present law, as a canvassing board, possesses no other or greater powers than those conferred on the Governor, Attorney General, and Secretary of State.

"This question is not of supreme importance in this proceeding when we come to consider the papers and documents offered as testimony and upon which we are requested to act. These papers are clearly incompetent testimony for any purpose, and it would be so held, we apprehend, not only in all courts, but it would be so held by us if we were now sitting as a board of contest.

"It is contended by counsel for the Democratic candidates that the military force of the State was wrongfully and illegally called out on the day of the recent election with a view of intimidating the citizens and voters of the City of Louisville. Our answer is that we cannot, as a mere canvassing board, consider the grave and constitutional question which they seek to enforce upon our consideration. The Governor of the Commonwealth was in fact present in the City of Louisville personally in command of the State troops as argued, that presents a condition which does not meet the approval of this board and which in our opinion the law unqualifiedly condemns.

"But for reasons already discussed this board may not now sit in judgment on the question, nor does it intend by what it has said to commit itself to any hard and fast line of action in the future. Once more counsel for the Democratic candidates urged upon this board that it ought to reject the vote of the City of Louisville on account of official acts of a Circuit Judge who, as counsel contend, with writs of mandamus and mandatory injunctions, not only forced, as it is claimed, the officers of election to admit persons to the polling places who legally had no right to be there, but who, by mandatory process, required election officers to certify returns which it is suggested to us were not in fact true.

"It is enough, in this connection, to say that this is not a government by injunction, and when the question is properly presented before a tribunal having jurisdiction to deal with the subject we predict with confidence that the judgment of such tribunal will be swift and certain, and that it will be distinctly held that such performances on the part of any judge in this land, whether of high or low degree, are usurpations which cannot and will not be sanctioned by law.

It results from what has already been said, that the certificates, in face of the returns before us, should be issued to William S. Taylor, the Republican candidate for Governor, and the other candidates on the ticket with him, and it is so ordered."

The Democratic candidates for the minor offices on the State ticket have already decided to fight before the State Contesting Board for the positions to which they believe themselves entitled. They held several conferences during the day, but it was not definitely determined until 3 o'clock in the afternoon to make the contests.

The politicians of both parties departed from Frankfort in great numbers during the day, and the town to-night is practically deserted. The Democratic and Republican attorneys left for home, the former going this morning, and the latter this afternoon. Col. "Jack" Chinn, who has been attached to the Goebel headquarters, left this afternoon, remarking, with a laugh, as he passed through the hotel door: "I guess it is all up with us for this time." There is no indication of any trouble.

There has been a large amount of money bet on the election throughout Kentucky as to who would be the next Governor of the State, and the bettors are trying to decide whether if Taylor is declared Governor, and later ousted by the Legislature as not being a legal incumbent, he was in fact actually Governor at all in the eyes of the law. The Taylor bettors construe it one way, and naturally the Goebel men see the question differently. There has been so much money wagered on the outcome that the matter has really a serious side to it.

The story that Judge Pryor will resign at the conclusion of the board's session is untrue. Both he and Commissioner Ellis have lost all love for the position of Election Commissioner, and both will retire after a time, but neither will offer his resignation until all contests arising from the late election have been disposed of.

STEWART A FREE LANCE.

The Senator Denies that He Has Rejoined the Republican Party.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—A report has found its way into some of the newspapers that Senator Stewart of Nevada has abjured free silver, thrown down all his idols, and been received into full fellowship in the Republican caucus. Senator Stewart has heard the report himself. He says it is a lie.

"I am still a silver man," said he, mildly. "I have not been 'received back' anywhere. I am willing to go into anybody's caucus, or to receive committee appointments from any party. All I ask in return is that the party taking me up shall vote with me. If one party calls me in and says it desires to have me serve on a committee, I will grant the favor, provided I can get the assurance that for my favor I am to have help in return. I am ready to vote with any party that will vote with me. I am so good-natured about it that I will vote for either party if it votes with me."

THE NEBRASKA SENATORSHIP.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 8.—Gov. Poynter has been called from the Capitol to Albion by the illness of his father and this has caused a slight break in the fight for the appointment of a Senator to succeed Hayward. The friends of both former Senator William V. Allen and G. M. Hitchcock, publisher of The Omaha World-Herald, are busy organizing their forces, however.

The fusion members of the last Legislature are practically unanimous in urging Allen's appointment. As they are practically all Populists and Gov. Poynter is also a Populist, this is counted upon to have its effect. The Democrats are apparently united on Hitchcock, and are making their strongest fight on the plea that the Democrats have not heretofore received their share of offices under the fusion arrangement. The Governor has announced that the appointment would not be made before the middle of next week, in order to give all parties ample time to be heard.

Before leaving, Gov. Poynter received a letter from Orlando Tefft, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, petitioning him to call a special session of the Legislature for the purpose of filling the Senatorial vacancy, or, if that be deemed inadvisable, to appoint some well-known Republican agreeable to the majority in the Legislature.

For Deputy Register of Kings.

It was announced yesterday that Warren C. Treadwell had been selected as Deputy Register of Kings County by Register-elect James R. Howe. Mr. Treadwell is at present connected with the office of the Commissioner of Records.

CHOOSES CANNON FOR A DUEL.

Gov. Bradley and Judge Tarvin Exchange Compliments Over the Burning of the Negro Coleman.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 8.—Gov. Bradley to-night gave out his first public utterance on the burning of the negro, Dick Coleman, at Maysville. This came in reply to an interview by Judge James P. Tarvin of Covington, criticising the State authorities and holding them responsible for the Maysvile mob.

The Governor this afternoon wired Tarvin, asking him if he had been correctly reported, and received the following reply:

"The penalty given Coleman may be considered just, but the failure of the State authorities to protect him after he was in custody is wrong, and any citizen has a right to criticise it. The fact that he was a negro, hardly above a brute, is only the more reason for protecting him. If your telegram means fight I have the choice of weapons, and choose cannon, you to stay at Frankfort and I at Covington. Please don't send the militia."

The Governor on commenting on it said: "This dispatch is characteristic of the man. If the penalty given Coleman by the people was just, why should Tarvin object? As to his proposition to remain in Covington and fight a gentleman in Frankfort, persons who know him will be astonished to learn that he is willing to fight, even at that distance." The Governor closes his statement by saying:

"As Governor I have done everything in my power to protect human life and enforce the law. If I had known, as Judge Tarvin knew, that this man was about to be taken to his death at the hands of a mob, I would not have kept a cowardly silence, as he did, but would have protected him. Ever since Judge Tarvin was seized with the insane thought that he was Vice Presidential timber his friends have kept constant watch on him. This last effusion is additional evidence that he is irresponsible."

LIEUT. BRUMBY CRITICALLY ILL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Lieut. T. M. Brumby, the Flag Lieutenant to Admiral Dewey at the battle of Manila, is lying critically ill at the Garfield Hospital in this city. He is suffering from a fever contracted as a result of his long stay in the tropics, and has been at the hospital for about two weeks. The physicians at the hospital express the belief that he will recover.

FEARS FOR CANADIAN STEAMER.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Dec. 8.—It is believed here to-night that the Canadian steamer Niagara has foundered on Lake Erie and that all hands were lost. The crew probably comprised sixteen persons all told. Of these Capt. Henry McGlory, master of the lost steamer, is the only one known here. The Niagara had a cargo of lumber and shingles, bound from Georgian Bay to Buffalo.

On Tuesday the Niagara was sighted off Long Point in the heavy gale and snowstorm. The steamers Orion and M. T. Greene arrived this afternoon from Buffalo and report passing through a great quantity of wreckage. It consisted of lumber, shingles, and pieces of a wooden steamer. No name was visible on any of the wreckage. The Niagara is the only boat known to be missing. She is operated by the Matthews Line of Toronto, Ontario. Mr. Matthews to-day telegraphed that he had heard nothing from the boat since she passed Detroit on Monday.

Capt. McGlory lived in this city. He leaves a widow and several children. All of the crew were probably Canadians, and it is thought that a number of them lived at St. Catharines.

PHYSICIAN DIES SUDDENLY.

Dr. Stewart B. Carlisle, fifty-one years old, living at 240 South Fifth Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y., died in the Harlem Hospital last night of heart disease.

An hour before his death Dr. Carlisle was found at One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street and Third Avenue by Policeman Robert Cleary of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, sick. He was removed to the hospital and attended by Dr. Miller. His body was taken to the Morgue.

MARRIED LIFE NOT WORTH $1.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Seasoned as he is to queer experiences, Frederick O'Connell, the Washington marriage license clerk, was rather staggered yesterday by a man named Edward J. Morgan. Morgan is about fifty years old, and some days ago he obtained a license to marry a widow named Emma R. Remy, thirty-seven years old, of Chester, Penn.

After a while Morgan discovered that the lady was too fond of having her own way. He accordingly called on Mr. O'Connell yesterday, and demanded his money back. He also requested that the names be erased from the record. Mr. O'Connell was compelled to decline both requests. The license fee is a dollar, and Morgan claims that married life is not worth it.

CAPT. J. C. AYERS KILLED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Capt. J. C. Ayers, United States Army, of the Ordnance Department, was killed here to-day by a fall from his bicycle and being run over by a team.

Capt. Ayers was born in Wisconsin, and was appointed to the army from that State. He was graduated from the Military Academy in 1871, and, after three years' service in the infantry, was transferred to the Ordnance Department, where he remained up to the time of his death. He was stationed in New York City for several years, and about a year ago was transferred to this city for duty as an Assistant to the Chief of Ordnance. His wife is the daughter of Gen. Rodman.

New Professor for Chicago University.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—Prof. F. M. Warren of Adelbert College, Ohio, has been called to be head of the Romance department at the University of Chicago Prof. Warren has a wide reputation as a French scholar. The Romance department of the university has been without a head professor except for a short time during the first year of the university.

Married Wednesday, Suicide Friday.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Dec. 8.—Herbert C. Vincent, who was married Wednesday night, committed suicide by shooting, in the presence of his wife, last night. Temporary insanity is believed to have caused the act. Vincent was twenty-four years of age.

THE NEW YORK HERALD'S Christmas Edition.
Out to-morrow, Sunday. 32 Full Size High Art Pages. An Incomparable Holiday Edition.—Adv.

See the Calendar for 1900 Given
with TRUTH for December—out to-day.—Adv.

ADMISSIONS BY MOLINEUX

He Wrote on Blue-Tinted Paper for a Patent Medicine.

EXPERT KINSLEY'S TESTIMONY

Poison Package Address and Other Writings Declared to be in the Prisoner's Hand.

For the first time in the trial of Roland B. Molineux for the murder by poison of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams Bartow S. Weeks, as counsel for the defendant, made an admission yesterday. He conceded that Molineux had at one time used blue tinted paper bearing the crest of three intertwined crescents and had written to a patent medicine firm for remedy.

To those who had followed the trial from the first this acknowledgment by Mr. Weeks was a surprise. There was nothing new in the existence of the letter, but it had always been understood that it would be declared a forgery by Mr. Weeks, although signed in the name of his client. Mr. Weeks made his admission lightly, and seeming in the belief that it was not important. It may be that the defense has something in reserve in reference to this letter, but whatever it is will not be made patent until the defense has its inning in the trial.

The letter which Molineux's counsel admits the prisoner wrote was addressed to James Burns of 350 Columbus Avenue, this city, who formerly dispensed patent medicines at that address, but is now out of business. The letter is as follows:

Please send enclosed 25 cents, for which send me a remedy, and oblige ROLAND MOLINEUX,
6 Jersey Street, Newark, N. J.

At the inquest held by Coroner Hart into the cause of death of Mrs. Adams Molineux, the, not formally accused of the murder, swore that, to the best of his knowledge, he had never seen or used blue-tinted paper bearing a crest made up of three entwined crescents, and that to the best of his recollection he had never written a patent medicine firm for any remedy. District Attorney Osborne said yesterday that if Molineux should claim that his memory was defective on those points, when he gave that evidence then he fitted a description given in the diagnosis blank sent by some one in the name of "Barnet" to a firm in Cincinnati, in which the writer said one of his symptoms was partial loss of

ors, while the expert called their attention to the same "pen habits" in each, consisting of the breaks between the letters "i" and "g" in "oblige."

Mr. Weeks objected to the comparison by the witness of different samples of disputed handwriting. He said that it had been held by Justice Williams that the comparisons could be made only between admitted and disputed writings, and wanted to hand up a brief on the subject. His request was not granted.

After Recorder Goff had ruled again that the specimen of handwriting made by the defendant in the office of the expert was a standard and would be used as such with his approval, Mr. Osborne handed to Mr. Kinsley the diagnosis blank, which, he says, contains a description of Molineux. On account of the form of Mr. Osborne's questions in connection with it, the Court ruled that only the writing should go to the jury.

"And the printed portion be cut off?" put in Mr. Weeks.

"Yes," said the Recorder.

Mr. Osborne urged the Court to reconsider its ruling. He said he had bound himself to furnish a description of the poisoner written by the poisoner himself, and unless the diagnosis blank went in he could not do it. He said he would surely connect the matter with other evidence, and after an argument of over half an hour the Recorder finally admitted the entire document as competent to describe a person alleged to have written a series of letters.

DOCTOR AND PATIENT.

Then Mr. Weeks interposed a brand-new objection. He said that the diagnosis was a privileged communication between doctor and patient, and then hastened to say that he claimed no privilege, but referred the court to the statute containing an inhibition against making public such a communication.

Recorder Goff ruled, after examining the blank, that there was nothing to show that the person to whom the communication was addressed had ever been authorized to practice physic or surgery, and the paper went in at last, Mr. Kinsley swearing that it was filled out in Molineux's handwriting.

"I desire to instruct the jury," said the Recorder, "that they are not to entertain the slightest prejudice against the defendant on account of any questions or answers made in this document. The question is one only of the identity of handwriting, and nothing else is to be allowed to cloud this issue."

After the introduction of more letters, Mr. Osborne turned suddenly to the Clerk and asked him for Exhibit A and Exhibits 3 and 4 in the case. The first is the original poison package address and the others are the standards of comparison admitted by the Court.

"You know the defendant's handwriting?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"I do," said Mr. Kinsley.

"You have seen Exhibit A before?"

"I have."

"Were the other exhibits written by the defendant in your presence?"

"They were."

"Have you made a study of the poison address?"

"Yes."

"And of the standards?"

"Yes."

"From your knowledge of his handwriting, did the defendant write Exhibit A, the address on the poison package?"

"It is my opinion that he did."

Mr. Kinsley was taken from the stand for a moment to allow several witnesses from Moodus, Conn., to testify. The only one called was George William Hall, who said he was the Superintendent in the factory of a patent medicine maker whose remedy "cured everything." He examined the Burns letter, and while he was being questioned about it, Mr. Weeks made the admission that it had been written by the defendant. Mr. Hall said the letter had come to his firm through purchase from Burns, who was now out of business. The court adjourned after the testimony of Mr. Hall.

In dismissing the jurors, Recorder Goff complimented them upon their patience. He said that he felt now, as he did when the trial opened, that he could safely repose confidence in them and allow them to go home. Until that confidence was destroyed, he said, he would continue to allow them to depart every day and not submit them to the hardship of being locked up. He warned them that they must not allow any one to approach them on the subject of the trial; that they must not speak of it or express any opinion, and that they must not read any newspaper accounts of it.

Yesterday's proceedings ended the fourth week of the trial. It will be resumed Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

MAMIE MULLANDA IN CUSTODY.

Woman Who Took Care of Molineux's Room to be a Witness.

Mamie Mullanda, a young woman who took care of the rooms occupied by Roland B. Molineux in Newark, N. J., was taken to the office of District Attorney Gardiner yesterday by Capt. McClusky. She is considered an important witness in the Molineux trial, through her knowledge of the papers in Molineux's room at the time of the death of Mrs. Adams.

It was said that Assistant District Attorney Osborne had taken down a statement of hers, but he declined to give out anything concerning it. The woman was taken to the House of Detention. She was arrested Thursday night at Suffern, N. Y., on a warrant signed by Recorded Goff.

MR. BRYAN'S INVESTMENT.

His Purchase of Gold Bonds for the Benefit of His Wife.

From The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, (Dem.)

It occurs to us that Mr. Bryan has put himself into all sorts of an embarrassing position by a recent act. He has saved up $60,000 from the profits of his books and lectures, and this he has invested in United States 4 per cent. bonds, placed in his wife's name. Now, there are two or three inconsistent phases of this transaction. The Chicago platform—by implication, at least—and all the Chicago platformers, denounce bonds and bondholders as tools of Wall Street and enemies of the people, but this act puts the Bryan family in the ranks of the muchly anathematized "bloated bondholders." Further than this, it must be remembered that the interest on these bonds is paid in gold, and thus the great apostle of cheap money becomes the beneficiary, by proxy, of the gold standard.

He may try to slide out of it by claiming that it is not he but his wife who receives the pestiferous money, but he will not be allowed to do the Adam in the garden act and rid himself of the odium in that style. Mrs. Bryan is a splendid woman and a good wife, and no doubt is willing to bear all the blame of the business, but the country will not submit to it. He must stand pilloried in the eyes of the country as one of the hated tribe of bondholders.

And what makes this transaction all the more unpardonable, these bonds are part of the Cleveland-Carlisle issue, put out, virtually, to perpetuate the gold standard! If there has been a free-silver speech made in three or four years which failed to denounce that "iniquitous surrender to Wall Street," the speech was not reported. It is one of the phrases kept in stock for all occasions, and worked for all it is worth, but Bryan has practically condoned and indorsed the act of Mr. Cleveland. Just see what a climax we have here! Bryan is a bondholder; he is a gold bondholder; he is a Cleveland-Carlisle gold bondholder! Can apostasy go further?

Teachers Want Better Pay Schedule.

The Male Teachers' Association held a largely attended meeting in the lecture room of the City College yesterday afternoon. President H. H. Goodrich of Public School 98, William's Bridge, was in the chair. The Committee on Local Legislation was requested to call upon the School Board's Committees on Salaries and on By-Laws and Legislation and favor a better salary schedule than the present one for male teachers. The Committee on State Legislation was asked to keep a sharp lookout for bills to be introduced at Albany affecting male teachers.

Cost of the Teachers' Fight.

The Board of Directors of the Teachers' Association met at the City College yesterday to consider the question of retainer for Lewis L. Delafield, who is conducting the suit again city officials for the withheld salaries of the teachers of Manhattan and the Bronx. It was agreed to pay $2,000 out of the funds now in the association's treasury, and to make up the difference between that amount and about $6,000, which it is understood Lawyer Delafield charges for his services, by amending the association's constitution so as to permit the transfer of the $4,000 from the building fund.

Money Goes to Pay Teachers.

ALBANY, Dec. 8.—In response to a communication from Superintendent of Public Schools Maxwell, asking whether certain funds appropriated by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment without deducting the amount appropriated from the free school fund by the State department should or should not be credited to the fund for paying teachers, Deputy Superintendent Ainsworth says that such amounts should be turned over to the Board of Education for the teachers' payment.

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MAZET COMMITTEE STRIFE

Members Will Not Talk, but Moss Admits They Surprised Him.

LAWYER'S MYSTERIOUS LETTER

He and Fallows Say It Was Important, but Mazet Will Not Admit It Was About Platt.

The sudden adjournment on Wednesday of the Mazet investigating committee continued to cause considerable talk yesterday, but the members of the committee and Mr. Moss had little to say in regard to the trouble between them. It is evident that the differences, especially between Mr. Mazet and Mr. Fallows on one side and Mr. Moss on the other, are more than superficial.

The conference called for 11 o'clock yesterday at Mr. Mazet's office lasted but fifteen minutes. There were present Messrs. Mazet, Hoffman, and Costello of the committee, together with Mr. Moss, John Proctor Clarke, and Francis E. Laimbeer. Mr. Fallows sent word that he would not attend, as he did not see the necessity for his presence. It was given out afterward that nothing was done except to outline a general scheme for the report and call a meeting to consider it. Mr. Moss expects to have the draft of the report finished by Dec. 28.

When asked later as to the cause of the sudden adjournment of the investigation Mr. Moss said that he had stopped talking. He was asked if a determination on his part to put Senator Platt on the stand had caused the friction in the committee. Mr. Moss said he would neither affirm nor deny this report. He did not care, he said, what inference was drawn about this matter. Mr. Moss spoke with some show of feeling, and added:

"I've got nothing to say now. I may have something to say later, and if I do I propose to say it. I cannot help what is thought now. There is always more or less friction in a work of this kind, but I am determined to remain perfectly cool and collected. I will say, though, that the adjournment came as a surprise to me. I had, as I have stated, considerable work planned and had a great many witnesses subpoenaed for several meetings."

A statement was shown to Mr. Moss in which Mr. Fallows was quoted as having said, when Mr. Moss notified him by messenger last week of the meeting which he then intended to hold on Tuesday: "I am not going to be run by the paid assistant of the Mazet committee now or any other time. Tell Mr. Moss that the committee has adjourned for good."

"I never got any such message from Mr. Fallows," said Mr. Moss. "I had no idea then that the hearings had been decided closed and I certainly would have heard it. The statement is not true. Does it not seem queer, if I knew it then, that I would subpoena my witnesses and have a roomful in the Astor House on Wednesday?"

Mr. Fallows refused to confirm or deny the truth of the quoted statement when it was shown to him.

Regarding the so-called Platt letter, Mr. Moss subsequently said that he had sent an "important letter" to every Republican member of the committee, and if any one wanted to know what it contained he could go to Mr. Fallows or Mr. Mazet. Mr. Fallows admitted the existence of an "important letter" and referred all inquirers to Mr. Mazet. Mr. Mazet said he knew nothing about a letter containing a reference to Mr. Platt. "I am not going to talk about this matter any more," he said. "It has gone far enough. No one will get anything from me."

Assemblyman Costello expressed his opinion of Mr. Moss when the statement was made to him that the latter had neither affirmed nor denied that the trouble arose from his intention to call Senator Platt to the stand.

"Nonsense," said Mr. Costello. "Mr. Moss is making a fool of himself with a bluff like that. He ran the whole investigation in his own way, and the committee never interfered with him. If he wanted to call Mr. Platt, why did he not do it during the Summer? He certainly had a long enough time in which to do it. We never knew who was to testify until the witness took the stand. Mr. Moss called Gen. Tracy and the Senator's son. Nobody objected, although it was only intended to investigate the administration of the city. For my part, if I had been consulted, I would have objected to calling either Gen. Tracy or Mr. Platt's son, and in any event I should have protested most strongly against having Senator Platt examined. That was wholly unnecessary."

Mr. Costello said he thought considerable good had been accomplished by the investigation. It had shown some serious shortcomings in the charter and some flagrant abuses, he said, and these would be corrected.

No one connected with the committee would outline yesterday the scope of the report, but some of its general features are already understood. The report, if Mr. Moss's counsel prevails, will recommend that the Mayor's term be reduced to two years and that he be eligible for re-election. Mr. Moss holds that if the incumbent has but one four-year term he is not likely, under the great temptations of office, to conduct as careful an administration as he would with a two-year term and a possibility of being re-elected.

Another radical change that will be advocated is to make the Mayor responsible for the acts of his Commissioners. As it is now, a Commissioner is politically independent. He cannot be removed after six months, except on charges. It has been proposed to change the charter so that the Mayor shall have the right of removal at any time. A recommendation will also probably be made that the power of the Corporation Counsel in the matter of confessing judgment for the city be curtailed.

Mr. Hoffman, one of the Democratic members of the committee, was seen by a reporter last night regarding the letter sent by Mr. Moss to the Republican members. Mr. Hoffman had not received a copy, though he had been informed that the Republican members of the committee had each received a letter from Mr. Moss.

"I don't think Mr. Moss had any right to single out the Republican members of the committee for his communications, which concerned the whole committee," said Mr. Hoffman. "I am sure Mr. Boland did not get a letter, as in that case he would have notified me by wire.

"What were the reasons for the dissolution of the committee? Being one of the minority, of course I can't undertake to explain the reasons. Indirectly, it would seem that Mr. Moss wanted the committee adjourned to avoid the necessity of calling Senator Platt as a witness. It is true that there was no quorum present Wednesday, but the same thing had happened at least twenty-five times before, and the minority raised no objections.

"In fact, Wednesday morning, when the committee adjourned until afternoon on account of the lack of a quorum, I said that the Democratic minority would raise no objection on that point. The only other occasion when the question was raised was when Mr. Croker came before the committee, and the no-quorum point was raised by Mr. Moss. It seems to me that the work of the committee, from start to finish, was political."

From another source, the history of the last day's session was learned more fully. At 11:30 o'clock there was no quorum, and an adjournment was taken until 2 o'clock in the hope that a fourth member of the committee could be found. After luncheon, when the three members were standing in the Astor House, Mr. McEwen, the member from Albany, came upon the party, but without a word turned on his heel and walked away, evidently desiring to leave the committee without a quorum.

DR. LOCKWOOD A SUICIDE.

Member of Old Connecticut Family and Once of High Reputation as a Physician.

Dr. William A. Lockwood, who at one time was well known as a physician, committed suicide yesterday morning at his lodgings, at 21 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, by taking carbolic acid. William Gemmitt, who is employed in the house, found the doctor sitting in a chair at the foot of his bed. His eyes were open, and he appeared to be deep in thought.

"Good morning, doctor," said Gemmitt, as he entered the room.

Receiving no answer, Gemmitt shook the doctor, and discovered that he was dead. The police found four vials of carbolic acid, several cocaine tablets, one vial of digitalis, and another of strychnine on a dresser in the room. On a prescription blank, which lay near by, was written: "Dr. Lockwood's son, S. St. John Lockwood, 197 Garfield Place. Friday, December 8—rest."

Among the doctor's effects was found a letter of recommendation written by Dr. Lewis A. Sayre, under whom Dr. Lockwood had served.

Dr. Lockwood was a widower. At the home of Dr. Lockwood's son it was said that the doctor's affairs were in good shape, and that there appeared to be no reason why he should kill himself.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Dec. 8.—The death of William A. Lockwood in Brooklyn this afternoon removes a man who was at one time the leading physician of Norwalk, and who had the reputation of being one of the best physicians and surgeons in Connecticut. He was born in Norwalk, being the son of William S. Lockwood of the wealthy Lockwood family, whose ancestry dates back to the founding of Norwalk. He received a college education, and when a young man went to New York to work for the wholesale dry goods house of Mygat & Co. of Chambers Street.

Later he expressed a desire to study medicine, and was graduated with honors. He secured a position upon the staff at Bellevue Hospital, which he held for several years, resigning to go to Paris to finish his medical training.

ASK PLACE FOR MRS. PALMER.

Women Urge the President to Place Her on Paris Commission.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—The Times-Herald tomorrow will say:

"President McKinley is being asked by club women all over the country to appoint Mrs. Potter Palmer of Chicago as one of the Commissioners to the Paris Exposition of 1900.

"There is a rumor that President McKinley hesitates to place the name of a woman on the commission on the ground of legality. The act of Congress creating the commission, it is claimed, does not contain the word 'woman.' Thereupon the women, who declare it does not contain the word 'man,' for that matter, unite in urging that their sex have representation on the commission."

MILLER STILL AVOIDS CAPTURE.

Police May Be Censured for the Syndicate Man's Escape.

There was no tangible proof forthcoming yesterday that William F. Miller, the missing Franklin Syndicate financier, was practically within the clutches of detectives, as was confidently asserted on the previous day by the officers of the Mooney and Boland Detective Agency. Manager Magenfuhr of the New York office of the agency, who on Thursday said that Miller was positively located in Montreal, yesterday said the agency was investigating the report that a man answering Millers's description had been seen in Mexico.

It was understood yesterday that the District Attorney's office of Kings County, realizing that if Miller is caught in Canada proof of swindling should be presented to the Dominion authorities, has been trying to get sufficient evidence in shape to prepare extradition papers, but thus far has not been able to get the necessary information under oath.

There was a rumor yesterday that the Committee on Rules and Discipline of the Board of Police Commissioners, which has been inquiring into the details of Miller's escape, will render a report decidedly unfavorable to several heads of the Brooklyn police. It was further rumored that Captain Reynolds, Chief of the Brooklyn Detective Bureau, would be deposed and that Police Captain George F. Titus of the Sixth Precinct would succeed him.

BOOM OF EX-SECRETARY BLISS.

Wilbur F. Wakeman on His Chances for the Vice Presidency.

Friends of well-known New York State Republicans, whose names have been brought forward in connection with the nomination for the Vice Presidency, are busy these days in talking of the claims and chances of their respective favorites. One of the most active of the men who are engaged in booming Vice Presidential possibilities is Appraiser Wilbur F. Wakeman, who favors the nomination of Cornelius N. Bliss, ex-Secretary of the Interior in President McKinley's Cabinet. Mr. Wakeman last night said:

"Mr. Bliss's friends are enthusiastic for his nomination, and, personally, I am willing to wager on Bliss against the field. While he was Secretary of the Interior he made many friends, especially among members of Congress from Western States. His businesslike administration of the affairs of the Interior Department were commended by everybody who had business with the department.

Several members of the United States Senate favor the nomination of Mr. Bliss, and are working with this end in view. Among the Senators who are for him I might name Francis E. Warren of Wyoming, Thomas H. Carter of Montana, Henry C. Hansbrough of North Dakota, John M. Thurston of Nebraska, and George W. McBride of Oregon. When the time comes I believe the demand for Mr. Bliss's nomination will be general throughout the country."

Senator Carter was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, and when asked about the movement to nominate Mr. Bliss, he said: "This is the first I have heard of it, but I am for Mr. Bliss for anything he wants."

Board of Docks and Ferries.

President Cram, at the meeting of the Board of Docks and Ferries yesterday, recommended that $125,000 be offered to the Consolidated Gas Company for its bulkhead and pier rights on the East River between Twentieth and Twenty-second Streets. No action was taken. The company values the property at six times the appraised amount. The matter will go, it was said, to the Corporation Counsel for his action. The request of the Anchor Line for permission to extend sheds to the pier line was granted. The cost of the work will be $3,000.

New Proprietor for the Gilsey House.

The younger member of the firm of T. E. Roessle & Son, of the Arlington Hotel at Washington, D. C., will take possession of the Gilsey House in this city on May 1, 1900, when the lease of James H. Breslin & Bro. will expire. It is reported that extensive improvements will be made to the house. The papers were signed yesterday.

Booker T. Washington in Brooklyn.

The chapel of the Central Congregational Church of Brooklyn, of which the Rev. Dr. A. J. T. Behrends is pastor, was crowded last evening, when Booker T. Washington, the negro educator, delivered an address. Dr. Behrends, in introducing him, said that the speaker of the evening was doing more than any other man in the country toward the solution of the negro problem.

Argentine Crop Prospect.

BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 8.—The wheat prospects in the Argentine Republic are excellent. There will probably be an exportable surplus of 2,000,000 tons. The linseed crop will reach 350,000 tons, and the total wool clip is about 225,000 tons, which guarantees an exportable surplus.

Hornellsville City Hall Burned.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., Dec. 8.—The City Hall, on Broad Street, caught fire at 8 o'clock this evening and was gutted. Most of the records of the City Clerk's and Chamberlain's offices were saved. The fire caught in the shaft of the tower and blazed fiercely.

Tiffany & Co.

Clocks and Bronzes

Traveling clocks, $12 upward; with alarm, $14 upward.

Marble mantel clocks, $15, $16, $20 upward.

Hall clocks, in mahogany or oak cases, $120 upward; with chimes, $200 upward.

Bronze statuettes, with electric lights, $55, $70, $90 upward.

Bronze busts for cabinets, $4, $5, $6 upward.

Bronze statuettes for cabinets, $6, 14, $15 upward.

Tiffany & Co.

UNION SQUARE
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SOUTHERN'S EXTENSION OPENED.

First Through Train from Washington Runs Over New Line.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 8.—An event of unusual importance to the commercial and financial interests of this part of the country was the formal opening to-day of the Southern Railway's extension to Savannah.

At noon to-day the first through train of the Southern Railway from Washington rolled into this city. It was an official train consisting of six private cars and one dining car. The party comprised the managing officers of the Southern Railway and representatives of the press from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, and other cities.

The occasion of the trip was an inspection of the line which the Southern has constructed from Columbia to Berry, S. C., thence to Allendale, S. C., where it forms a connection with trackage arrangements into Savannah, using for this purpose the Plant system terminals here. On Dec. 10 the passenger and freight traffic of the Southern will be brought into Savannah from New York, Washington, and the East, also from Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville and the West in Southern railway trains. The South Carolina Railroad Commissioners have pronounced the new road the finest they have ever seen.

Negro Hanged in Maryland.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Dec. 8.—Samuel Johnson, colored, aged twenty-two years, was hanged in the jail yard here to-day. The crime for which he paid the death penalty was an assault in July last upon Annie Kerfoot, the fourteen-year-old daughter of a farmer living near Williamsport, Washington County, a few miles from Hagerstown. The negro was arrested soon after committing the crime and sentenced to be hanged under the law which makes his offense a capital crime in this State.

George W. Horton Hanged.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—George W. Horton was hanged in the District jail to-day for the murder of Jane Nicholson. Horton was an ex-member of the police force, and Mrs. Nicholson was a divorced woman. He met the woman in a park one evening and attacked her with a pocket knife. In a frenzy of rage he stabbed her again and again, almost severing her head from her body. Nearly 100 persons witnessed the murder, but were too paralyzed with horror to interfere.

American Yacht Exhibit at Paris.

Commissioner General Ferdinand W. Peck has appointed John R. Buchan of the New York Yacht Club expert in charge of the yachting and marine exhibit at the Paris Exposition of 1900. This exhibit will include all classes of vessels used in coast, river, and harbor transportation. Mr. Buchan has succeeded in making a fine collection of yacht models, including those of the cup defenders. This exhibit will be shipped to Paris on the United States ship Prairie about Jan. 15.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair; variable winds, becoming easterly.

The pressure is generally high except from Texas northward to the British possessions, which is covered by a trough of low pressure with distinct centres at its extremes and also in Western Kansas. Rains have been general over the lower half of this depression, extending into the Lower Missouri Valley and the West Gulf States.

Heavy rain has fallen in Eastern Texas, and as a result the rivers in that section, which are still quite high, will probably reach flood stages to-day and to-morrow. Warnings to this effect were issued yesterday. During Thursday night there were light snows and rains from the lower lake region eastward, followed by clearing weather.

Temperatures have generally risen east of the Rocky Mountains, except in the Ohio Valley, and are from two to sixteen degrees above the seasonal average. In the Pacific Coast and plateau regions the pressure is high, except in the southern portions, and rains were quite general, changing to snow in the higher portions of the plateau region.

The trough of low pressure before mentioned will move slowly eastward, causing showers to-day in the entire Mississippi Valley, the eastern portion of the slope region, and the Gulf States. This rain will reach the Atlantic Coast generally by to-morrow, while clearing conditions will prevail throughout the Mississippi Valley by that time. In the extreme West fair weather will prevail to-day and to-morrow, preceded by snow to-day in Western Colorado and Western Wyoming. It will be colder to-morrow in the Mississippi Valley, West Gulf States, and the slope region.

On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts fresh westerly winds will become easterly to-morrow, while on the south coast they will remain fresh from north to east.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	34	32	35
6 A. M.	33	30	34
9 A. M.	33	33	39
12 M.	33	41	44
3 P. M.	38	47	48
6 P. M.	37	45	45
9 P. M.	37	42	43
12 P. M.	38	40	40

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	41
Weather Bureau	39
Corresponding date 1898	37
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	37

The maximum temperature yesterday was 48 degrees at 3 P. M., and the minimum 30 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 77 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 52 per cent. The barometer read at 8 A. M. 30.13, and at 8 P. M. 30.19.

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THE GOVERNOR'S BUSY DAY

He Discusses Questions of State at Breakfast and Dinner.

WILL MEET MR. PLATT TO-DAY

General Programme of Legislation to be Talked Over by the Republican Leaders.

Gov. Roosevelt passed a very busy day in New York yesterday. In the morning he breakfasted at the home of Douglas Robinson in company with Gen. Francis V. Greene, Chairman of the Canal Advisory Commission; Austen G. Fox, Frank S. Witherbee, and Grant La Farge. The talk hinged on the pending report of the Canal Advisory Commission. Gen. Greene is understood to have told the Governor that the commission would not be ready to make its report until the middle of January. The Governor will then send a special message to the Legislature embodying his views.

While it is understood that the commission favors further improving the canals, it is not expected that any large appropriation for this purpose will be asked for at the coming session. It is estimated that between $10,000,000 and $20,000,000 will be needed to complete the improvements which were begun in 1895 with an appropriation of $9,000,000. The Governor declined to say what the nature of Gen. Greene's report would be, and will not make any part of it public until it is officially received by him. One of the things that the Governor is said to have in mind is to remedy certain defects in the canal contract system.

Mr. La Farge talked with the Governor about forestry matters. One of the things being considered is the advisability of having the present Forest Commission abolished and having a single Commissioner in its stead.

The Governor took luncheon at the Hardware Club in company with Paul Goepel and Hubert Cillis. Later in the afternoon he returned to Mr. Robinson's house, where he saw several persons with whom he had appointments.

Last evening the Governor was the guest at dinner of Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler, Chairman of the Council of the City Club, and talked over with Prof. Butler and other members legislation in which the City Club is interested. The City Club wants the Election law amended, and will put forward a bill to prohibit the assessment of candidates for judiciary positions in political campaigns. It is understood that the charges preferred against District Attorney Gardiner by members of the City Club were talked over. The Governor will not make anything public in regard to this matter until after he receives the report of Special Commissioner Wilcox. When asked about the adjournment of the Mazet committee and the abandonment of the State Constabulary bill, the Governor refused to talk, beyond saying that he was in accord with Senator Platt and other Republican leaders.

This morning at the Fifth Avenue Hotel the Governor will meet Senator Platt and Chairman Odell. This is expected to be the most important political conference of the year. The general legislative programme will be talked over, and some decisions are expected to be reached. The amendments to the city charter and the question of taxation legislation will occupy part of the discussion. Senator Frank W. Higgins of Olean, member of the joint committee appointed to investigate the tax question and suggest revision of the tax laws, was a caller at State headquarters yesterday. The committee will meet in this city next Monday. In speaking of the matter Senator Higgins said:

"We are well along in our work, but we have not yet begun to prepare any general tax bill. We will probably submit a preliminary report early in January, and then go to work on a bill. We have collected a good deal of information, and I think we will be able to frame a just bill. It is our object to make the tax laws more just and equal."

Assemblyman Otto Kelsey of Livingston saw Chairman Odell last night. Mr. Kelsey will head the Cities Committee in the next Assembly. He said he had not been officially informed of his selection, and that while he might be classed as a "hayseed," he had no prejudice against cities. "Why," said he, "in my district there are several towns with a population of 2,000 each, and I was born in Rochester."

DEATH OF EDWARD C. STONE.

Mr. Slater Says It Does Not Affect the Assembly Contest in the Thirty-first District.

Edward C. Stone, whom the Board of County Canvassers found to have been elected member of Assembly for the Thirty-first District, died at 8 o'clock yesterday morning at his home, 265 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street. He had been a sufferer from consumption and heart trouble for many months, and the worry and excitement of the campaign exhausted his strength. About two weeks ago his physicians ordered him to bed, and he gradually grew weaker until he died.

He was born Feb. 12, 1867, in this city, and was a graduate of Columbia University. He had practiced law for several years, as a member of the firm of Wahle & Stone. Early this Fall Leon W. Goldrich was nominated for the Assembly by the Democrats in the Thirty-first District, but he was disqualified, and Mr. Stone was nominated to fill the vacancy, much against the wishes of his father, Elias Stone, who said last evening that the campaign had killed his son. The official canvass gave Mr. Stone a majority of 69, but the result was contested by his Republican opponent, Samuel Scott Slater.

Isaac A. Hopper, the Democratic leader of the Thirty-first Assembly District, when seen at the Harlem Democratic Club last evening, said: "There is not the slightest doubt but what the Board of County Canvassers will formally declare Stone's election on Dec. 20. If the matter is contested and carried to the courts they will undoubtedly support the Board of County Canvassers, but if the matter goes to the Legislature I am very much afraid that partisanship would be so strong that Slater would be seated. There is no doubt, however, that Stone had a majority of sixty-nine votes in the district. If the Legislature installs Slater that ends the matter. If the figures of the County Board of Canvassers are accepted the Governor will order a special election."

Mr. Slater, when interviewed at the Central Republican Club, said: "The death of Mr. Stone, which is a very sad affair, does not alter my position in the least. I have claimed the election, and continue to do so. The County Board of Canvassers substituted police returns for the County Clerk's returns, which it had no authority to do. The County Clerk's figures elected me, while the police figures elected Mr. Stone. However, I should much prefer a special election, for I fully believe that I could carry the district."

THE NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

New York Committee to Begin Work in Washington on Monday.

Gen. E. A. McAlpin, Chairman of the Citizens' Committee appointed to obtain the Republican and Democratic National Conventions for New York next year, had a talk with Senator Platt last night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The Senator told him that he had talked the matter over with Senator Hanna and other members of the Republican National Committee while in Washington, and that Senator Hanna had given him some encouragement for New York.

Gen. McAlpin announced after seeing Mr. Platt that the New York Committee would open headquarters at the Arlington, in Washington, on Monday. The opinion of most of the people at Republican headquarters is that their convention will be held in Chicago.

Canned Beef Shipped to South Africa.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—Libby, McNeil & Libby have shipped 750,000 pounds of canned beef to the British Army in South Africa. Twenty-four cars were required to carry it. This is the largest shipment of canned beef ever made from this city.

Brick Manufacturer Bankrupt.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 8.—William H. Dennis of Newington, brick manufacturer, to-day filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court. His liabilities are $30,579, with assets of $30,000.

OUR
Scotch Whiskeys,

Bonnie Briar Bush
(VERY OLD)
AND
SOUVENIR
(MEDIUM AGE)

are NOT vatted or blended, but are from the best distillery in the

GLENLIVET DISTRICT,

imported in cases or casks. For sale from store or in bond. They are the best we have ever seen.

H.B. KIRK & CO., NEW YORK

CHARGED WITH SWINDLING CITY

Investigation by Cleveland Council Leads to Several Arrests.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 8.—Samuel G. Brooker, who was a clerk in the City Auditor's department during the last city administration, under Mayor McKisson, was arrested to-day on indictments charging him with obtaining money from the city upon false bills.

This is the fifth arrest caused by the City Council investigation now under way. Three secret indictments were returned by the Grand Jury to-day.

AT THE HOTELS.

GRAND—Rear Admiral James Entwistle, United States Navy.

IMPERIAL—Prof. Leonard Waldo, Bridgeport; Gen. A. G. Greenwood, United States Army, retired, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-United States Senator Frank Hiscock, Syracuse; State Senator E. T. Brackett, Saratoga; United States Senator Thomas H. Carter, Montana; Dr. Diedy, Havana.

CAMBRIDGE—Congressman R. R. Hitt of Illinois.

ASTOR—Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield, Washington.

ALBEMARLE—Cyrus H. McCormick, Chicago.

PLAZA—Charles E. Patterson, Troy.

HOFFMAN—United States Senator John P. Jones of Nevada; B. S. Cramp, Philadelphia; Chief Justice Holmes of Massachusetts.

BUCKINGHAM—Joseph H. Weber, Indianapolis.

MURRAY HILL—William Easton, Albany.

HOLLAND—Ex-United States Senator David B. Hill, Albany; W. H. Damsel, Chicago; ex-State Senator Henry Russell, Albany.

WALDORF—A. E. Curren, Halifax; Henry C. Brewster, Rochester.

STURTEVANT—Dr. Pitcairn, United States Consul to Hamburg.

MANHATTAN—Oakes Ames, Boston.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. B. Lovejoy, carpets; Broadway and Tenth Street; Albermarle Hotel.

Lewis, O. J., Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; G. H. Lewis, notions and clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; E. E. Wakefield, dress goods; St. Denis Hotel.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; C. A. Homer, furnishing goods; 57 White Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. B. Chapman, ribbons; 104 Worth Street; Stuart House.

Arbuthnot, Stephenson & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; C. N. Hanna, notions; 95 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Hunter, A. S. & J., Utica, N. Y.; W. H. Milne, carpet; 57 White Street; Hotel Albert.

Rosenbaum, M., & Co., Richmond, Va.; M. B. Rosenbaum, notions and white goods; 34 Thomas Street; Hotel Imperial.

Lowenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; B. Landstreet, dress goods; 51 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Garson, Meyer & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; T. Meyer, woolens and tailors' trimmings; Hoffman House.

Chapman, T. A., Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; R. A. Williams, silks; Hoffman House.

Hirsch, A., & Co., Owensboro, Ky.; A. Hirsch, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Halle, Schwartz & Skall, Cleveland, Ohio; S. H. Halle, furnishing goods; Hotel Normandie.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; W. A. Applewaite, underwear; Hoffman House.

Hollander, L. P., & Co., Boston, Mass.; T. C. Hollander, silks and dress goods; 290 Fifth Avenue; Holland House.

Goldstein, L., & Sons, New Orleans, La.; J. Goldstein, notions, linens, and white goods; 377 Broadway.

Johnson, Boyd & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Lewis, furnishing goods; Westminster Hotel.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

12:50 A. M.—125 Chrystie Street, J. F. Bailey & Co.; damage, $50.

8:25 A. M.—1,853 Second Avenue, John Kress; damage slight.

9 A. M.—1,401 Park Avenue, M. Brown; damage, $100.

9:50 A. M.—353 and 355 West Forty-eighth Street, Charles Blackberry; damage, $4,000.

12:20 P. M.—146 Attorney Street, Maurice Cooper; damage, $50.

12:30 P. M.—311 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, A. Hirschman; damage slight.

3:45 P. M.—21 Carmine Street, J. Winters; damage, $100.

5:15 P. M.—193 St. Nicholas Avenue; no damage.

5:25 P. M.—10 Prince Street, D. M. Flynn; damage, $50.

6:30 P. M.—209 East Ninety-eighth Street, Davis Kedelstein; damage, $150.

8:40 P. M.—223 West Forty-third Street, R. August Witthaus; damage, $1,500.

AN EARLY SELECTION OF

HOLIDAY GIFTS IN SILVER

is especially desirable, as, having completed our Fall stock, we are in a position to offer at this time an unusually large variety of goods at such a range of prices that a satisfactory selection may easily be made.

Articles Selected Now May Be Held for Future Delivery.

MERIDEN COMPANY
International Silver Company

FIGHT ON CURRENCY BILL

House Democrats Assail Methods Adopted by Republicans.

DEBATE GETS WARM AT TIMES

Richardson Taunts the Majority with Having Effected a Change of Base on the Financial Question.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The House to-day adopted a special order for the consideration of the Currency bill, beginning next Monday. By the terms of the order the general debate will continue until Friday. On Saturday amendments may be offered under the five-minute rule, and on the following Monday the vote will be taken. The Democrats, Populists, and Silverites presented a solid front against the adoption of the resolutions and every Republican voted for it.

The order was presented to the House by Mr. Dalzell (Rep., Penn.,) of the Committee on Rules. Mr. Dalzell said there was no disposition upon the part of the majority to unduly press the bill. It presented single propositions which had already been debated in the House. The Committee on Rules was of opinion that the rule offered ample time for debate.

Mr. Richardson, (Dem., Tenn.,) upon behalf of the minority, said he dissented most emphatically from the proposition advanced by Mr. Dalzell that the bill to be considered contained nothing radically new. For the first time in the history of the country it was proposed by statutory provisions to fasten the gold standard upon the country. If such a suggestion had been made two or three years ago, he said, half the other side would have been up in arms against it. He considered the rule unusual and unjust to the minority. But one day was to be given the minority to study the bill, while members of the majority had six months in which to prepare themselves. Mr. Richardson taunted the majority for their sudden change of base.

Mr. Bailey (Dem., Texas,) declared that the proposed course of the majority was without precedent or defense. He made an elaborate argument to prove that it was a proposition to hastily determine a question to which the best and most careful consideration should be given.

The minority, he added, was entitled to present its objections, after mature deliberation, in order that at the proper time the appeal could be taken from the American Congress to the higher tribunal, the American people. Furthermore, the special order denied the right of the minority to recommit, a privilege hitherto never denied the minority.

Mr. Grosvenor, (Rep., Ohio,) in support of the rule to limit discussion, argued that it could not be justly said that it would unduly curtail debate and consideration. As to the charge that members of the majority would find it difficult to explain their change of front, he said it was one of the proudest boasts of the Republican Party that it was wiser now than it was a good many years ago. He said he would be sorry for any public man who had gone into public life a young man and had remained in it until he was an old man without knowing more than when he began.

"The Democratic Party," said he, "was the only well-recognized demonstration of a great organization which had survived a long period without learning anything." [Applause and laughter.]

If gentlemen on his side were obliged to apologize, said Mr. Grosvenor, he predicted that gentlemen on the other side would find it dicult to hold themselves together.

"The past of the Republican Party," said he, "is behind it; of its present it is proud, and its future is assured. Can the gentleman from Tennessee say as much?"

"Was the future of this bill assured until after the caucus had been held?" asked Mr. Richardson, amid Democratic applause.

"There never was a caucus in this House," replied Mr. Grosvenor, "which came together with such unanimity of purpose as that which indorsed this bill." [Republican applause.]

Mr. Cannon, (Rep., Ill.) in response to the thrust of Mr. Richardson, frankly said that he had voted for free coinage of silver in 1878, but he had done so because of the impending resumption of specie payments when the Democratic Party was howling for fiat money But specie payments had been resumed without disaster, despite the Democratic howls. Since then the country had been on the gold standard.

Mr. Dalzell (Rep., Penn.,) closed the debate by recalling some of the rules under which the Democrats had forced through important bills in the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses.

He referred particularly to the adoption of the conference report in the Fifty-second Congress upon the Tariff bill, which "the greatest Democrat since Andrew Jackson, Grover Cleveland [derisive laughter on the Democratic side,] had pronounced a piece of party perfidy and dishonor." He described this procedure as a rape of all precedents" and cited other cases where he said "gag rule" had been employed.

Mr. Richardson attempted to reply to these statements, but Mr. Dalzell refused to yield, and at the conclusion of Mr. Dalzell's remarks the previous question was ordered, and the roll was called on the adoption of the special order.

The special order was adopted, 163 to 144—a strict party vote.

Mr. Robertson (Dem., La.,) then announced the death of the late Representative S. G. Baird of Louisiana, and, after the adoption of the customary resolutions, at 1:30 P. M., as a further mark of respect, the House adjourned until Monday.

TREASURY ESTIMATES ANALYZED.

An Increase of $114,298,578 Over Appropriations Last Year.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—An analytical comparison of the estimates for this year, the appropriations of last year, and the various increases was issued to-day by Messrs. Cleaves and Courts, the clerks of the Senate and House Appropriation Committees, respectively. It shows total estimates this year of $738,855,248, against $694,006,489 last year.

The estimates this year are $114,298,578 more than the amount actually appropriated last year. The chief increases are: Army, $47,281,929; fortifications, $6,819,036; navy, $26,145,539; Post Office, $5,143,661; sundry civil, $21,686,777.

The total estimates for this year exceed the total estimated revenue for 1901 by $71,081,994, but, counting the sinking fund, this excess is reduced to $18,081,994.

ASKS THAT SCHLEY BE THANKED.

Congressman Berry Will Press Resolution in the House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Representative Berry of Kentucky said to-day that he would use every effort to secure early consideration for his joint resolution giving the thanks of Congress to Rear Admiral Schley. The resolution is the same as that introduced by Mr. Berry last year, and tenders the thanks of Congress and the American people to Rear Admiral Schley and to the officers and men of his command for their heroic and distinguished conduct in destroying the Spanish fleet in Cuban waters on July 3, 1898.

Mr. Berry says that he appreciates that there will be some delay and possibly some difference of opinion, in view of the recommendations of the Navy Department on this subject, but he hopes to have the Naval Committee set a time in the near future for taking it up.

NEW POSSESSIONS IN CONGRESS.

Committee to Have Jurisdiction Provided For by the Rules.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—In the House to-day Mr. Daizell (Rep., Penn) from the Committee on Rules, presented the amendments to the rules agreed upon by the committee for the creation of a committee on insular affairs, to "consist of seventeen members, to have jurisdiction "over all matters (except in those affecting the revenues and the appropriations) pertaining to the islands which came to the United States through the treaty of 1899 with Spain, and to Cuba," and to increase the membership of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Public Lands, Military Affairs, Naval Affairs and District of Columbia from fifteen to seventeen members and the Committee on Territories from 13 to 15.

Mr. Bailey (Dem., Tex.) said the minority of the Rules Committee held no difference of opinion as to the propriety of the creation of the proposed Insular Committee, but it did dissent from the idea that the committee should be created for the purpose of "permanently dealing" with the Islands which came into possession of the United States through the Spanish treaty.

Mr. Dalzell replied there was nothing in the resolution or what he had said which intimated that the proposed committee was to deal with our new possessions permanently.

The resolution was adopted without division.

NEW BILLS IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Representative Hitt (Rep., Ill.) to-day introduced a bill to provide a Territorial form of government for Hawaii. It is similar to the measure reported to the House last year, providing a Territorial Governor appointed by the President and a Legislature of two houses.

Mr. Sherman (Rep., N. Y.) introduced a bill authorizing the Postmaster General to contract with an American cable company to send official messages to Hawaii, the Philippines, Japan, and China, for twenty years and not to exceed $400,000 a year.

Mr. Joy (Rep., Mo.,) by request, introduced bills granting right of cable connection with Cuba and Puerto Rico to the United States and West Indian Direct Telegraph Company, and to authorize the West Indian Development Company to acquire franchises in Cuba and Puerto Rico.

Mr. Corliss (Rep., Mich.) introduced a bill for the construction of a regulating dam at the foot of Lake Erie, for controlling the level of the lake, Detroit River, Lake St. Clair, and St. Clair River.

Other bills are by Mr. Little (Dem., Ark.) to prevent monopolies and trusts, and for the free coinage of gold and silver; by Kerr (Rep., Ohio) admitting veterans of the war with Spain to the homes for disabled soldiers; by Flynn (Okla.) for additional homestead lands for those who participated in the war with Spain or with the Philippines; by Corliss (Rep., Mich.) for a bridge over the Detroit River at Detroit; by Hill (Rep., Conn.) authorizing the establishment of national banks in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines; by McRae (Dem., Ark.) extending the contract labor laws to Hawaii; by Rodenberg (Rep., Ill.) to create a commission to pass on claims of United States citizens growing out of the war with Spain.

NEW YORK MEN INDICTED?

It Is Said John and E. F. Gaynor Are Under Charges Arising Out of the Carter Court-Martial.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 8.—The Morning News will say to-morrow morning: "The Grand Jury of the United States court for the Southern Division of Georgia, in session here, has found indictments against John Gaynor, B. D Greene, and E. F. Gaynor of New York, co-partners in the Atlantic Contracting Company, and others, for conspiracy to defraud the Government. This is an outcome of the conviction of O. M. Carter, late Captain of Engineers of the army.

"Greene and Gaynor are alleged to have been in conspiracy with Carter to defraud the Government in the improvement works in Savannah River and harbor and Cumberland Sound, and to have wrongfully collected from the Government sums of money variously estimated at an amount from $1,000,000 to $2,500,000. The indictments have not yet been made public, as it is the custom of the Federal courts to have its defendants in custody or under bond before publishing the indictments."

FLEMINGTON'S COPPER MINES.

New York Syndicate, It Is Thought, Will Reopen Them.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Dec. 8.—It is reported that the Flemington copper mines, abandoned in 1868, are to be reopened. A New York syndicate is at present negotiating for the purchase of 500 acres of land, embracing the farms of James J. Losey, C. B. Davis, and William J. Suydam, beneath which the deposits lie.

It is believed with the prevailing high price of copper, with every chance of its increase in value, and the improved methods of mining and extracting, these mines will once more pay. They did not pay after the opening of the Michigan copper deposits and the resulting cheapening of the material.

AUTOMOBILE WAR IN CHICAGO.

New Company to Put Out Many Vehicles at Once.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—An "automobile war" is in prospect in Chicago next week. The Illinois Electric Vehicle Transportation Company, which has heretofore enjoyed a monopoly of the cab service of the city, will have a rival. The Woods Motor Vehicle Company, of which C. E. Woods is President, is preparing to enter the field, and as a beginning, representatives of this corporation say twenty-five cabs and broughams will soon be running about the streets in active competition with the Illinois Company, of which Samuel Insull, also President of the Edison Electric Company, is the head.

"Twenty-five vehicles will start running next Wednesday," said Mr. Woods to-day. "Within thirty days the number will be increased to fifty, and so on, as fast as we can put them out of our factory, until we shall have not less than 200 automobiles in use and ready for hire."

GOVERNMENTS REFUSE TO SETTLE

Insurance Company Receivers Cannot Recover Deposits in Full.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 8.—The receivers of the Massachusetts Benefit Life Association announce that they have received from the Mexican Government $3,500 out of the $20,000 in Mexican currency deposited to protect the association's policy holders. The $20,000 represented about $9,400 in American coin.

In Peru the receivers have not been able to recover anything. In Venezuela, Argentina, Cuba, and Puerto Rico the receivers have had more or less success. They expect to finish their work by March. The final dividend is expected early in the year, and the total will aggregate about 40 per cent., although the size of the last amount depends on the court settlement of several claims and the disposition of some real estate.

The Duke of Manchester Ill.

The Duke of Manchester is confined to his rooms in the Waldorf-Astoria with a severe attack of nervous prostration, and will be unable to sail for England this morning as he had planned. The cablegram received a few days ago summoning the Duke home to his sister's deathbed completely prostrated him. He also has a severe cold. He will sail next Wednesday if he is able.

Pope's Gift for Her Golden Jubilee.

The feast of the Immaculate Conception, which was celebrated in all Roman Catholic churches yesterday, was also the anniversary and the golden jubilee of the admission to the order of the Sisters of St. Joseph of Flushing of Mother Austin. The feast and anniversary observed with a solemn mass at St. Joseph's Convent and School. Dean Connelly announced that Pope Leo XIII. had sent the Papal benediction to Mother Austin. The Pope also sent Mother Austin an oil painting representing him in the act of imparting his blessing.

ADAMS ON BRYAN.

At the recent monthly meeting of the Reform Club in Boston, Mr. Charles Francis Adams thus referred to Mr. Bryan: "I will say frankly I cannot support Mr. Bryan. I mention the name of Mr. Bryan. I am going to speak of him with all possible moderation here, exaggerating nothing, and setting down naught in malice. Mr. Bryan, until three years ago, was unknown, except as I knew him as a Platte River orator in Nebraska. Since then, heaven knows, I have heard enough to consider the workings of his mind. He has inundated us with his words. I don't understand how a man can talk so much. In all of what he has said I have looked for one incisive thought. I have looked in vain for one terse expression which a man coins in speaking."

Later he said: "The course this club should pursue is to keep in close touch with that large element of the Republican Party which means to do right, and keep the Democratic Party severely in opposition until it learns its own mind. When the gold Democrats left the Democratic Party, all the virtue in the party left with them. It is now Mr. Bryan and his gang. Under the circumstances our position is a very difficult one. We are in the position of those who are wandering in the wilderness, and have no way to turn. I don't see anything left for us in the existing condition of political parties in this country except, so to speak, to take to the political woods."

Diamond Crescents.

We invite an inspection of our unexcelled showing of diamond crescent brooches, directing especial attention to a new line of small crescents, set with large diamonds. These are unusually attractive.

Crescent Brooches $50.00 to $750.00

Theodore A. Kohn & Son

JEWELERS

56 West 23d Street.

FOIL LYNCHERS IN NEBRASKA.

Sheriff Spirits Wife Murderer Out of Kearney to Avoid Violence by a Mob.

OMAHA, Dec. 8.—The wife of Fred Laue has made a confession which clears up the Odessa (Neb.) murder mystery. It is to the effect that Dinsmore first poisoned his wife in the rooms of the couple up stairs. He then went into an adjoining room, where Laue was sleeping, and shot him, killing him instantly.

After shooting Laue Dinsmore brought the body of his dead wife down into the kitchen and left it where it was found afterward. The motive for the crime was infatuation for Mrs. Laue. She states that Dinsmore had repeatedly urged her to elope with him, but she had refused. She affirms that Dinsmore was gifted with hypnotic power and that under its influence she did as he directed. The brothers of Mrs. Dinsmore also say that he exercised the same influence over the wife.

KEARNEY, Neb., Dec. 8.—The confession of Mrs. Laue caused great excitement, and threats of lynching Dinsmore were freely made to-night. Extra guards were on duty at the county jail, armed with repeating Winchesters, and Sheriff Funk was determined to protect the prisoner regardless of consequences.

The situation looked so ominous for the safety of Dinsmore that Sheriff Funk decided to take no chances, and accordingly took his prisoner to North Platte for safekeeping. Dinsmore was terribly frightened and wanted the guards to keep close to the cab that took him to the railway station.

DIED AFTER AN ANGRY TALK.

Fate of John J. Jackson of Newark Attracts Police Attention.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 8.—John J. Jackson, a wealthy manufacturing jeweler, whose place of business was at 91 Mechanic Street, and who lived at 521 Summer Avenue, died suddenly this afternoon at his factory. Death was apparently due to heart disease, but the events preceding it caused the police to question several persons.

Mr. Jackson occupied the basement and second floor of the building. The first floor was occupied by Christian Sleissner as a leather working establishment. The smelting of the jewelry establishment was done in the basement. The fumes from the process annoyed the leather workers, and Mr. Sleissner and Mr. Jackson had had frequent disagreements over the matter.

Because of the fumes this afternoon the leather workers quit work. There was an angry interchange of words between Mr. Sleissner and Mr. Jackson. The latter's son claims his father fell to the floor, but this is denied by Christian and John Sleissner and their workmen. They say he tripped, but was caught before he could fall. Mr. Jackson also says his father was taken by the throat by one of the Sleissner's, but that is denied by them. Although the elder Jackson's collar was torn, there are no marks on the throat.

After the scuffle Mr. Jackson went to his office, and two or three hours later died. The Sleissners and several of their employes were sent to Police Headquarters, where they told their story. County Physician Washington thought that the men need not be held. He will perform an autopsy to-morrow. Mr. Jackson was fifty-five years old, and weighed more than 300 pounds.

SAINT'S IMAGE THIEF'S MASCOT.

Mrs. Barrows Scoffs at Warning and Her Boarders Suffer.

Mrs. Marie Barrows of 53 West Thirty-fifth Street rented a room on Monday to a well-dressed Englishman with a decided accent. His trunks were held by the customs officers, he said. Mrs. Barrows asked no questions.

A servant in cleaning the man's room Welnesday morning discovered on the dresser a small image of St. Bartholomew. She ventured the opinion to her mistress that the new lodger was a thief. She said thieves carry such an image as was found as a mascot. But Mrs. Barrows believed in the stranger.

The other boarders gathered in the parlor last evening and informed Mrs. Barrows that their rooms had been visited and articles ranging from rings to overcoats taken. They wanted an explanation. Mrs. Barrows remembered the servant's warning and hastened up to the Englishman's room. He was gone.

The West Thirtieth Street Station police are looking for him. He left his image behind him.

HABEAS CORPUS FOR REESE.

Court Grants Writ in Case of United Mine Worker in Jail.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 8.—Judge Thayer, in the United States court, to-day granted a writ of habeas corpus in the case of John Reese, one of the members of the Executive Council of the United Mine Workers' Association of Iowa, who is now in jail in Fort Scott, Bourbon County, Kansas, for contempt of court.

The writ was made returnable Dec. 27, when arguments as to the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court of Bourbon County will be heard. Bail was fixed at $3,000.

TIFFANY FAVRILE GLASS

Gifts entirely individual in character are made in the following forms:—

Lamps	Parting Cups
Globes	Decanters
Shades	Stamnos
Loving Cups	Cantharus

Many pieces, many prices

TIFFANY STUDIOS

333 to 341 Fourth Avenue

"Vive L'Empereur"

WATERLOO,
JUNE 18th, 1815.

By Francois Flameng.

The *Remarque Proofs* of this great painting, etched by Auguste Boulard, will be received about December the 12th.

A very fine trial proof is now on exhibition at our gallery.

WILLIAM SCHAUS,

204 Fifth Ave. (Madison Square).

METHUEN FACES BIG ODDS

His March to Kimberley Is Opposed by 16,000 Boers.

BRITISH ESTIMATED AT 11,000

Railroad and Telegraph Wires in the Latter's Rear Are Cut, but Reopened After Sharp Fighting.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Gen. Forestier-Walker has sent the following dispatch, dated at 9 o'clock last (Friday) evening, to the War Office from Cape Town. It explains the report received earlier in the day that the Boers had blown up a railroad culvert at Gras Pan and had cut the telegraph wires in the rear of Gen. Methuen:

"Telegraph and railway communication to Modder River has been reopened. A battery of field artillery and a battalion of infantry were dispatched from Modder River against Commandant Prins Loo's force of 1,000 Boers, with one gun, who had destroyed the railway. Our losses were fourteen in wounded.

"Belmont has been strengthened by infantry and two guns, and a cavalry regiment and troops from Naauw Poort occupied Arundel yesterday (Thursday.)"

"The enemy's forces near Gen. Gatacre are reported as follows: At Dordrecht, 800; marching from Jamestown to Dordrecht, 700, with 6 guns; at Stormberg, 1,500; at Waterfall, a large force, strength unknown, and at Molteno, about 400.

"Lord Methuen reports casualties, Dec. 6, on patrol duty—missing, Lieut. Tristram and 4 men of the Twelfth Lancers; wounded, 4 men."

It is gathered from the brief official dispatch that Commandant Prins Loo's contingent was taken between forces acting from Belmont and southward from Modder River. It is quite possible, however, that reinforcements were sent to Belmont merely as a precautionary measure

The dispatch received by the War Office relative to the Boer operations in Gen. Methuen's rear reads:

"The following has been received from Orange River Station:

"'A railroad culvert was blown up near Gras Pan this morning. The telegraph was also cut. The guides report heavy firing of guns to the north.'"

Some interesting light on the condition of affairs along the Western frontier is thrown by a dispatch issued by a Boer agency last evening in Berlin. The dispatch says:

"Commandant Prins Loo's force is near Jacobsdal, between Modder River and Riet River. Gen. Cronje is still on the northern bank of Modder River, his rear being protected by fortified positions at Spytfontein. The hills between Modder River and Spytfontein and those between Jacobsdal and Riet River are occupied by Boers. Commandant Delarey's force is stationed between Gras Pan and Honey Nest Kloof."

If this Berlin dispatch be correct—and it is especially significant when judged in connection with Gen. Forestier-Walker's advices to the War Office—there must be some 15,000 Boers around Lord Methuen, who is believed to have 11,000 men. Kimberley, however, possessing an armored train, can materially assist Methuen by harassing the Boers from the rear.

The following are the latest direct advices from correspondents with Gen. Methuen's force at Modder River and are sent under date of Dec. 5:

"Boers are seen daily passing between Spytfontein and Jacobsdal laagers. They frequently fire on patrols. Mounted infantry received a severe fire, while patrolling six miles towards the north, from a hill. There was no casualty. An hour's cannon firing has been heard at Kimberley."

The Times has the following from Modder River, dated Tuesday, Dec. 5:

"The river is low, and the railway bridge is rapidly approaching completion. The first train will cross to-night. After extraordinary exertions the pontoon bridge has been completed."

Reports were again current at Orange River Tuesday, Dec. 5, that Mafeking had been relieved. It is known through dispatches from Magalapye that preparations were completed there to advance in force Nov. 15 from Rhodesia, for the purpose of repairing the railroad line and restoring communication with Col. Baden-Powell. The Boers, however, were strongly intrenched near Gaberones, midway between Magalapye and Mafeking.

Reinforcements are rapidly arriving at Sterkstroom to strengthen Gen. Gatacre, including the much-needed artillery. The authorities expect speedy news that Gen. Gatacre has taken the offensive, thus diverting a portion of the Orange Free State forces now obstructing the advance of Gen. Methuen.

A detachment of Cape police had a skirmish with the Boers Thursday, Dec. 7, near Indwe, while Gen. French reports important reconnoitrings Wednesday, Dec. 5, from Naauwpoort, showing preparations to attempt the recapture of some of the British towns occupied by the Burghers.

A War Office dispatch from Gen. Buller confirms the statement that heliographic communication has been fully established with Ladysmith, and that Gen. Buller and Gen. White have been conferring as to their future movements.

BRITISH ADVANCE ON COLENSO.

Boer Advices from Pretoria Seem to Indicate that a Great Battle Is Imminent.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—A correspondent at Pretoria telegraphs under date of Dec. 7:

"The following dispatch, dated to-day, has been received from the head laager near Ladysmith:

"'The British are advancing on Colenso, but last night passed without an attack. There was a desultory cannonade this morning, the naval guns in Ladysmith replying vigorously to our fire.'"

A dispatch dated Ladysmith Dec. 7 says:

"The total British casualties since Nov. 1 are 5 officers and 26 men killed, and 15 officers and 130 men wounded, with 8 missing.

"The Boer force is still around us in large numbers, but all within the town are well and cheerful."

LADY WILSON IS A PRISONER.

Aunt of Winston Churchill in the Boers' Clutches.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—According to a special dispatch from Pretoria, Gen. Joubert recently proposed an exchange of prisoners, especially Lady Sarah Wilson for a Boer lady, taken prisoner at Mafeking. Lady Wilson is an aunt of Winston Churchill, and the wife of Capt. G. C. Wilson of the Royal Horse Guards. This was the first definite news that she was a prisoner. Lady Wilson had been acting in the double capacity of newspaper correspondent and Red Cross nurse, and there has been much anxiety about her. When last heard from, Lady Wilson had left Mafeking on horseback with her maid as her sole companion. She was reported to have reached Setlagoli.

Lady Sarah Isabella Augusta Wilson is the fifth daughter of the seventh Duke of Marlborough, who died in 1883. She was married in 1891 to Capt. Gordon Chesney Wilson of the Royal Horse Guards, who is the eldest son of Sir Samuel Wilson, M. P. Lady Sarah has inherited the love for adventure of the Churchills. She was the favorite sister of Lord Randolph Churchill, and is a great favorite of Lieut. Winston Churchill, her nephew.

Neither want of money, for her husband's father is one of the richest men in England, nor any other reason except love of adventure and the desire to be with her husband induced Lady Sarah, when the war with the Boers seemed certain, to leave her home for South Africa. Capt. Wilson is with the besieged force at Mafeking, and Lady Sarah, in order to have the right to go wherever she desired, secured the post of correspondent for The Morning Post. She reached Mafeking, but insisted on taking risks which ultimately caused her to be taken prisoner by the Boers.

BOER STORY OF MODDER RIVER.

Battle Described as One of the Fiercest Ever Experienced.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—According to a special dispatch from Lorenzo Marquez, the Modder River battle is described by a Boer correspondent with Gen. Cronje as "one of the fiercest the Boers ever experienced." The correspondent goes on to say:

"Gen. Cronje's wing sustained almost solely the fearful attack of the British right throughout the day. The Transvaalers tenaciously held their positions until 7 in the evening, when the Free State burghers were forced to retire by the heavy British shell fire. Gen. Cronje then retired under cover of darkness, after facing the concentrated fire of all the British batteries.

"The Boers freely acknowledge the herculean assaults of the British and the death-dealing fire of the attacking infantry, but they held their position for thirteen hours against the flower of the British Army, replying solely with their Mausers and maintaining an uninterrupted rifle fire. The Boer artillery was silenced early in the battle through the overwhelming number of the British artillery."

MACRUM HEARD FROM AT LAST.

Consul at Pretoria Announces that He Is Coming Home.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Mr. Macrum has broken his long silence, and in a cabl message received at the State Department to-day, dated Pretoria, he announces that he will sail on the 18th inst., via Naples, for the United States. This is an indication that he has received the department's telegram granting his application for leave of absence.

Mr. Adelbert Hay, who is going to Pretoria to replace Mr. Macrum, will leave Washington to-morrow to begin his journey.

STEAMER FROM NEW YORK SEIZED.

Mashona, Flour Laden, Captured by a British Cruiser.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—A special dispatch from Cape Town announces that the British gunboat Partridge has captured the British steamer Mashona, Capt. Johnstone, which left New York Nov. 3, via St. Vincent, Nov. 16, for Algoa Bay, laden with flour for the Transvaal. The cargo will be landed at Cape Town and the ship will be released.

The steamship Mashona is owned by Bucknall Brothers of London. The agents here are Norton & Son, who send vessels regularly to South Africa. At their office yesterday it was said that no advices had been received, and it was not known on what grounds the vessel could be held subject to arrest or her cargo to confiscation. She carried general merchandise for Algoa Bay and no munitions or explosives. The agents have for some time had a notice posted that no dynamite or other explosives would be accepted for Algoa Bay.

Iowa Farmers to Join Boers.

HOLSTEIN, Iowa, Dec. 8.—William and Daniel Davis, prosperous farmers, have sold their property and will go to South Africa. Their father is a large farmer at West Barkley, Cape Colony, and has sent for them to join the Boer forces. Eight weeks ago they received a letter from him saying all the farmers in that section were planning an uprising in Boer interests and asking them to come.

Dissension Among Boer Forces.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Reports continue to come from Ladysmith that dissension exists among the Boers, and especially that the Orange Free State troops are discontented. There are all kinds of rumors of movements of commandoes from place to place, but the fact is that little is known here regarding the actual position of the Boer forces.

British Arming the Natives.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 6.—It is announced that Major Elliott, commanding in the native territories of Griqualand East, is arming the natives by imperial authority, with a view of assisting the defensive forces.

Boers Use Dynamite Gun.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The latest advices from Frere camp show that the bombardment of Ladysmith was continued Thursday, Dec. 7. A pneumatic dynamite gun on Umbulwana Hill commenced the work.

FEELING AND TASTE GONE.

Alleged Result of Trolley Accident—Mrs. Caton Gets Verdict.

Mrs. Winfield Caton of Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, received a verdict of $1,617 against the New York and Queens County Electric Railroad in the Queens County Court in Long Island City yesterday. She sued for $25,000 for injuries she claimed to have received while a passenger on one of the cars of the company on July 14 last. Mrs. Caton and a friend asked the conductor to stop at Jackson and Steinway Avenues, and she alleged that before she had alighted from the car to the street, the car was started and she was thrown violently to the ground.

It was brought out at the trial, which was begun before Judge Moore and a jury Thursday afternoon, that Mrs. Caton's foot had been injured so severely that she now walks with a limp. It was also claimed that the accident has resulted in Mrs. Caton's losing the senses of feeling and taste. Electric batteries were applied to her hands, but she did not feel the current, and next a hot iron was placed against one of her fingers, but she did not feel a burning sensation, she said. Next sugar and salt were given to her, but she could not tell the difference between them, she declared.

A number of similar experiments were made with the same result.

The jury was much interested in the proceedings, and the spectators in the courtroom also eagerly watched the doings of counsel, but Mrs. Caton appeared unconcerned.

JOHN I. BLAIR'S WILL.

May Be Probated Soon—Speculation as to His Bequests.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Dec. 8.—Speculation is active as to the disposition of his vast estate by John I. Blair, who recently died at Blairstown. The will cannot be probated before Dec. 12, and it need not be probated for several weeks or even months.

The will, as it originally stood, was written by the late Judge J. G. Shipman of this place, some twenty-five years ago. As the will stood originally, the bulk of the great estate went to his son, D. C. Blair, who has had oversight of his father's affairs for years. It is believed here that the testator gave liberally to the cause of education, as well as to religion. His pastor, the Rev. Dr. Butler, and his physician, Dr. Johnston, will, it is thought, be generously remembered. The will it is said, will be probated in Warren County next week.

GERMEA

(FOR BREAKFAST.)

You can't help liking GERMEA if you will only try it once. It is the ideal breakfast food for old and young the whole year round. Ask your grocer for trial package.

M. Knoedler & Co.

invite attention to their unusually important collection of

Paintings, Water Colors, and Engravings.

All suitably adapted for Holiday Presents.

355 FIFTH AVE., COR. 34TH ST.

FORSYTHE'S WAISTS.

SPECIAL SALE TO-DAY

1200 Silk Tailor Made Waists at $7.00

reduced from $12.00 $15.00 $20.00

JOHN FORSYTHE,

"The Waist House,"

865 Broadway,

BETWEEN 17TH AND 18TH STREETS.

THE SIX-DAY BICYCLE RACE.

Over Twenty-three Hundred Miles Covered—Miller and Waller Still a Lap Ahead.

The Score at 2 A. M.

Teams.	Miles.	Laps.
Miller-Waller	2,385	7
Maya-McEachern	2,385	6
Zimm-Fiesce	2,385	4
Fischer-Chevalier	2,385	3
Stevens-Turville	2,385	0
Babcock-Stinson	2,384	8
Schinzer-Forster	2,321	5

When the members of the seven teams and the three individual riders in the six-day bicycle race at Madison Square Garden realized at midnight last night that they were entering upon the last day of their trial of speed and endurance, they settled down to the work before them with a grim determination to grind out as many miles as possible before 10 o'clock this evening, when their long ride will come to an end. The race has been the closest six-day contest the Garden has ever known, for from the start there has not been more than half a mile between the first four teams, and if the expectations of the men who make up the second, third, and fourth teams are realized, this distance will be lessened to-day, for each team expects by hard riding to get into first place.

Miller and Waller still held the lead throughout yesterday, but not a lap could they gain on their determined followers. The men, under the hard strain of the last five days, have begun to develop the queer mannerisms of all six-day riders. Waller was the first to show any crankiness. He accused the scorers, the management, and the referee of being in a conspiracy to beat him at all hazards, and he kept continually asking for an additional two laps to which he thought he was entitled. He quarrelled, too, with his partner, accusing him of not being prompt in relieving him.

Walthour, the plucky Georgian, who is riding for the high individual score, still holds the individual lead by a good margin. He issued a challenge yesterday to any of the middle distance paced riders for a race of from ten to twenty-five miles, and said that he preferred Harry Elkes as his opponent.

Walthour and Aronson had made individual scores at 1 o'clock this morning of 1,212 miles and 4 laps and 1,045 miles and 1 lap, respectively.

AT THE BILLIARD TOURNEYS.

Miller, Hevner, Hendricks, Keeney, and Townsend Win Games.

The Amateur Athletic Union billiard tournament at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club for the championship of Class B and the inter-city and inter-club handicap tournament at Daly's Academy were continued yesterday.

Dr. Walter G. Douglas of the New York Athletic Club forfeited the afternoon game at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club to Dr. A. B. Miller, after nine innings had been played and the score stood 61 to 24 in the latter's favor. As Douglas had already lost two games, this disqualifies him from further participation in the tournament.

In the evening George E. Hevner of Philadelphia won the first game from Florian Tobias of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. The score: Hevner, 300; average, 3 21-93; high runs, 16, 31, 19. Tobias, 215; average, 2 91-92; high runs, 22, 16, 16.

John A. Hendrick of New Haven defeated Albert G. Cutler of Boston in the final game by a score of 300 to 238. Hendrick's average was 6 12-48 and his highest run 32. Cutler made an average of 6 5-48, his best run being 34.

Frank A. Keeney of the Crescent Athletic Club won the evening contest at Daly's Academy from Mark H. Muldaur. The score: Keeney, 280; average, 6 34-41; high runs, 29, 39, 29. Muldaur, 179; average, 4 19-40; high runs, 17, 15, 17.

Arthur Townsend and William Arnold met in the afternoon game and the former won. Score: Townsend, 289; average, 4 28-63; Arnold, 191; average, 3 5-62.

BOOKMAKERS WIN IN COURT.

Missouri Judge Overturns That State's Breeder's Law.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 8.—In the cases of Sol Stein and W. F. Hogaman, bookmakers, charged with violating the breeders' law, Judge Clark of the Court of Criminal Correction to-day ruled that the State failed to make a case by not proving that the bets were registered in a real book, with leaves and binding.

The information pleaded that the bets were made by means of a "book," and the Court held that this was not sufficient. The State attempted to show that a "book" could be made without a sheet of paper or a cover, but the Court said he could not take judicial cognizance of a cant expression, or gamblers' phrase, and he would have to hold that the word "book" meant a book.

Noted Stallion, Mambrino King, Dead.

Mambrino King, one of the best stallions at the Village Farm of C. J. & Harry Hamlin, near Buffalo, N. Y., died on Thursday. He was the sire of more performers in the 2:10 list than any other stallion in the country, and some of his get, notably Heir at Law, 2:07¼, and Dare Devil, were rated as the best show horses in the country. Mambrino King was bred in Kentucky by Dr. Levy Herr of Lexington. He was by Mambrino, out of a daughter of Alexander's Edwin Forrest, and was purchased from Dr. Herr by C. J. Hamlin as a ten-year-old for $10,000. The stallion was a championship prize winner whenever he appeared in the show ring, and by a commission representing the French Government several years ago he was declared to be the handsomest horse in the world.

Pittsburg Buys Louisville Players.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 8.—The Pittsburg Baseball Club bought the pick of the Louisville team to-day for a sum said to be $25,000 cash. Under the terms Mr. Dreyfus gives up all connection with the Louisville Club and becomes President of the Pittsburg Club. Mr. Pulliam will remain with the Louisville Club, and has been awarded the following players: Gould, Dowling, Wilhelm, Chesbro, Magee, Fox, Deal, Wills, O'Brien, Madison, Clingman, Ketcham, Hoy, and Dexter.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 8.—President Pulliam telegraphed to-night: "This deal does not mean that Louisville is off the baseball map, but was made simply to lighten the burden of our men who have provided high class League ball for Louisville at great expense to themselves."

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

100 Cases of Men's Woollen Underwear

At just about the present price of the wool alone—truly a magnificent bargain!

The tardy coming of winter has greatly affected the sale of warm winter underwear. The stock of a certain manufacturer was altogether too large for this time of the year, and we bought it from him at a price that means a loss to him, but a gain to the purchaser, and, of course, you're "in it" if you wish to share our bargain.

This underwear comes in natural wool, camel's hair, blue, tan and flesh colors, every garment doubly sewn; double gusset in drawers and heavy pearl buttons, ribbed or plain, all sizes.

Worth $1.25 per garment; your choice to-day at . . . **75c**

Also to-day:

20 Case more of Men's Heavy Fleece Lined Shirts and Drawers, all sizes; worth 65c. each; special at **39c**

200 Dozen Men's Fine Neckwear

At about Half Price.

There's many a man of extreme good taste in dress who would wear finer ties if he had but "the price." Here's that man's opportunity, for price won't stand in his way *this time.*

This fine line of seasonable neckwear was made for one of New York's high-priced exclusive haberdashers. They were delivered too late, however, and were returned to the manufacturer. We bought them on him at a very low price for cash, and now offer them to you on the same basis. They come in English Squares, Four-in-Hands, Imperials, Puffs and

23,206 Pairs of New Shoes

FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

WE turn aside from the Christmas talk, this morning, to tell of some good fortune—ours and yours.

When the Spanish war broke out the Government needed army shoes in great quantities, and in a hurry. Our shoe chief, who is a leather merchant and shoe planner as well as the responsible head of the largest retail shoe business you or we know of—this shoe chief said he could meet the demands. And he did. Shoemakers who never made army shoes were set to work, as well as those who had—factories at several points were practically turned over to us. And we learned some things—chiefly, how great producers count odd cases of shoes, as we do odd pairs—a nuisance. And we thought out a plan to help them and you—with profit enough to us to serve as a commission. We'd buy these lots—not army shoes, but civilian's dress shoes—as they accumulated, and while still new.

Hence, the very great shoe sales that we hold at times—with

Prices Half or a Third Less Than Regular

Sometimes little inattentions to detail of finish lead merchants to reject shoes ordered—as black soles instead of white, or vice versa; little inequalities of surface, and so on. These lots come, too.

In general style these shoes are up-to-date. The savings are real and as stated. All the shoes are just received from the makers, except an overplus of russets, on which we take the loss because russets are less popular this winter than we expected them to be. Here's the list of shoes—

Women's black Kidskin Shoes, good shapes, $2.35, instead of $3.50. And $1.85 instead of $3.
Some others, lace and wanted sorts—$1.60. Some quite good values at $2 are to be sold at $1.40.
Men's Shoes—$3 to $4 Russets at $1.75.
$3.50, $4 and $5 Shoes—from well-known makers, **$2.30.** All black; good shapes. Patent leather, calfskin, kidskin.
"Usual $3 Shoes" the maker of this lot said. We mark them **$1.80.**

Boys' Shoes, with heels, 11 to 5½, at $1.50. With spring heels, 9 to 13½, at $1 and $1.25.
Girls' Shoes, spring heels, 50c, 75c and $1—depends on size.
Slippers for Men—brown and black kidskin, **90c.**
Women's Fancy Felt Slippers, low and high, **70c.**
Women's Overgaiters, 25c.
Women's and Children's Leggings—just half price—50c and 75c.
Turkish slippers at 50c a pair.

Sale Begins this morning. Take Express elevators to the Fifth floor.

Half-hour exhibitions to-day—10:30 and 11:30 a. m. and 3 and 4:30 p. m.—of the Halsey-Stirling reproductions of Great Paintings. New programme.

Smoking Jackets---For Gifts

A house coat or smoking jacket is a safe thing to give a man. He'll like it, and use it. Maybe he has one, but he will think the one he gets new is really better suited to him—just warm enough; hardly knows why—about as reasonable as changing his brand of cigars. But he likes to.

Eighty-six styles to choose from—several hundred—if you count the color plays.

Tricot, six styles—$4.50 to $7.50.
Reversible—plain outside; plaided inside, and plaid shows at cuffs, collar and pockets—fifty-four styles, $5 to $9.
Broadcloth, seven styles, $9 and $13.50.
Velvet, eighteen styles, $10 to $16.50.
Venetian cloth—navy blue, brown and maroon—fancy lining, $7.50.

There'll be hundreds bought here to-day for gifts.

Men's Goods, Ninth street side.

Umbrellas for You---and Others

The handsomest umbrella we have is marked $28. Handle is responsible for most of the cost—tortoise shell stick ending in an enamel ball with gold cap. Cheapest umbrellas we have are 50c—they are 24-inch size, for children; handles of pretty or ugly sticks, bent or ending where some root started.

For a gift to a man, this set will be fine—umbrella with white ivory handle, oxidized silver trimmings; cane matches. Packed in a satin-lined case. $36.

Here are two sorts of everyday Umbrellas for women—

26-in. umbrellas of union-taffeta—part cotton, part silk—horn, ivory, Dresden or pearl handle or natural stick tipped with silver. $2.
26-in. umbrellas, all-silk; same variety of handles. $2.50.

Men can get umbrellas at same prices—they'll choose 28-in size. Not quite the same styles of handles.

Umbrellas, Broadway front and in aisle near by.

Important Glove News Women's Kid Gloves for evening wear—12, 16 and 20-button lengths — are to be sold to-day **at 75c,** though they came with regular lots valued at $2 to $3.25: Tans, mode, pearl, pink, straw, buff and yellow. Eight hundred and sixteen pairs.

Women's 2-clasp Glace Gloves—the new Russian lambskin gloves, made with the Cluze patent thumb, 75c.

Women's Gloves, Tenth street side.

Men's Walking Gloves—outseam and pique—tans and red tan, 75c—usual $1 and $1.25 values.

Men's Gloves, Ninth and Broadway.

Chatelaine Bags Something very gracious for a gift? A chatelaine bag. We found some really elegant ones in Paris. $32 for the very finest one; several styles at $25, others down to $10.

This merely to hint of the elaborate ones—there are many at $1.75 and by short steps upward.

Just a word of two or three of these Paris pieces—

$25—Chatelaine Bag of gray suede, elaborately but very tastefully mounted with cut-steel beads. The belt hook is a mass of cut-steel diamonds (shall we call them?) many-sided, just as diamonds are cut.

$25—Chatelaine Bag of white leather; interior is of green silk, and so the beautiful cut-steel bead designs that ornament the outside are allowed to let green peep through here and there.

$3.50—American made Chatelaine Bags of fine selected alligator skin. Almost no metal showing—belt hook is leather covered.

Broadway, toward Tenth street.

Men's Scarfs Some of silk, some of satin—puffs, tecks, four-in-hands and imperials. Good enough to be 50c in any one of a hundred stores you might think of. They are 25c.

It's simply to help Mr. ——— get rid of the last of his winter silks—he's making spring-time ties now.

Men's Store, Ninth and Broadway.

Silk Waists Take it for granted that we have as pretty silk waists as Paris has conjured—that we bring them over by scores (not scores alike—just ones, twos or threes), and that this is a very interesting every-day silk waist store, but to-day this word of—

Five styles of Black Taffeta Silk Waists—some corded all over, some with corded yoke, others with fine plaits. All have dress sleeves with flare cuffs. The price is

five dollars

With the regular stocks, Second floor.

In the Fifth-floor Christmas store:

$6 Silk Waists at $4.75. Light and dark colorings and black. Body, top of sleeves and collar are corded.

And with them—

Silk-finish **Floreen Petticoats**—satin striped, for prettiness sake; light colorings. Umbrella ruffle, corded and velveteen bound, **$2.75 instead of $4.75.**

Gram-o-phones One great advantage of the Gram-o-phone is that the "records" are made on hard rubber and can be handled without danger of injuring them.

The Gram-o-phone is a jolly entertainer—sings, talks, imitates a whole band—is grave or gay or silent at your pleasure.

$18. Records 50c apiece.

Basement.

Men's and Women's Handkerchiefs No matter how little the price, the handkerchief should be made entirely of flax. No cotton admixtures can pose here as linen, nor get in at all. Now here are some inexpensive sorts—illustrative.

Men's all-linen hemstitched handkerchiefs at $1 a dozen. A quality equal to this is not obtainable anywhere at so low a price; size 16½ in. And initialed handkerchiefs for men, hemstitched, too, at $1.50 a dozen. These are a trifle larger.
An unusually fine grade at $3 a dozen—a kind that sells regularly at $4.20. These only for a few days.
For women—hemstitched and initialed handkerchiefs at $1 a dozen.
Some that are prettily embroidered, $1.50 doz.
Every sort here mentioned, as is every handkerchief in the large collection, is a proper style. Narrow hemstitching is popular.

Broadway.

Corset Bargains The Lillian Corset is our notion of corset perfection. It has been made for us for many years by the best corset maker we could find in all Europe. Almost all imported corsets are called "French,"—by the law of perversity, maybe, for France has no monopoly—although Paris sets styles and we go there for them.

The principle on which the Lillian is made is right, beyond question. Many dressmakers have thanked their customers for the help they gave by wearing them.

There are enough variations of model to furnish corsets for all normal figures, and we are having work carried on much of the time to produce new shapes and forms.

That accounts for closing out certain lines once in a while. To-day

$5.25 Corsets for $2.90

Real whale bone; long waist, bias gored at bust and hips. White, drab and black.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Dresses and Wraps for Girls Authoritative styles—no wonder mothers have come to lean on this store—do you know that, important as this is as a woman's store, it is almost more important as a store for supplying outer-wear for girls and misses.

Suits
Wraps
Whatever is needed.

Here are some special lots—
At $8.50—Tailored Suits for girls of 8 to 18 years. Various pretty fabrics. Left from full lots at $13.50 to $16.
Some at $13.50—from lots up to $22.50 in value. All these are new, remember—here only a few weeks.
Others at $18—values up to $26.

Second floor.

Clothes for Men

A half truth is greatest falsehood. We have known cheap tailors to seek glory by saying that famous tailors' work was as good as theirs—by inference that their work equalled the best. The advertisers try to make you think the lie. There are degrees in tailoring—there are best tailors in any organization. The man who pays a great many dollars for a suit gets more than a mere fancy's worth—he gets the carefulest work of the carefulest tailor in the shop (it's so here or anywhere). You've heard of an artist so careful of detail that he devoted three days to touching up a broom in one of his pictures. Well.

The Overcoat you pay $80 for will have more tailoring put into it than the one at $55—you can't get something for nothing, or all of all the best for a little. Now, do we understand each other? Dollar for dollar's worth this clothing store is giving values that win it new friends each day. That's all.

Overcoats of all-wool black velour; satin shoulder lining; black diagonal body lining—garments that should look well for three seasons. **Fifteen Dollars.**
Suits of stylish pure-worsted stuffs (neat stripes); medium colors—for wear from now till late next spring—**Fifteen Dollars.**

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.,

Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

REPLY TO ROBERTS'S PLEA

Gentile Residents of Utah Assail His Public Statement.

CHARGE THAT HE WAS A FELON

Assertion Made that the Congressman-Elect Is Now a Fugitive from Justice and a Lawbreaker.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—An answer to Brigham H. Roberts's address to the American people was issued to-day by a delegation representing the Gentile element in Utah, who are here to oppose Mr. Roberts. The answer is as follows:

"In this morning's papers Mr. Roberts makes an appeal for sympathy, in which are many statements needing correction, while many facts are suppressed.

Mr. Roberts claims that the precedent made by his exclusion is both new and dangerous. That it is not new was conclusively shown by Mr. Taylor in his able legal argument before the House, and not a single precedent to the contrary was cited where the ground of objection was ineligibility. Neither is the precedent dangerous. Whenever a "prima facie" case is made against a member's citizenship by showing that under a conviction of felony against the laws of the United States he is disfranchised, and further that by reason of his present maintenance of the status of a polygamist he is again suffering from civil disability under the Edmunds anti-polygamy act, such a member refusing even to deny the charge should be excluded. Nor is this dangerous, for it is not likely, as Mr. Roberts seems to assume, that an entire minority or all the representatives of a large State are coming to Congress carrying such a burden. In other States men who flaunt their violations of these laws of decency in the face of the public are sent to the penitentiary. It is only in Utah where such indecency ever added to one's eligibility and served as a recommendation to political preferment.

"Mr. Roberts's contention that no evidence of his guilt can be received except a judicial record of his conviction in Utah, as a matter of law is erroneous, and as a matter of practice dangerous, because Mr. Roberts and his all-powerful and inspired priesthood can prevent such conviction if they consider it worth while.

CITIZENSHIP IN QUESTION.

"Mr. Roberts claims that whatever were his civil disabilities before Statehood, they were removed by the adoption of the State Constitution. If at the time of the passage of the Enabling act Mr. Roberts was, as he seems in his appeal to admit, disfranchised by act of Congress, and therefore not a full citizen of the United States, as by the Constitution he must be to become a member of Congress, then he is still in that same condition, because the Constitution of Utah could not restore him to Federal citizenship, and the Enabling act did not do it. The Enabling act of Utah, unlike that of some other States, required citizenship of the United States as a qualification for voting, and did not confer that citizenship upon those then not such citizens. Hence Mr. Roberts's statement that by Utah becoming a State, he was rehabilitated with the wanting attributes of citizenship, is unwarranted.

"Mr. Roberts says he has not been convicted since Statehood. It does not follow that he is innocent. He is now a fugitive from justice in Salt Lake County on a charge of unlawful cohabitation, and in Davis County, Utah, where resides one of his polygamous wives with her illegitimate twins, born Aug. 11, 1897, a charge of adultery (a felony under the laws of Utah) has been for two months pigeon-holed by a Mormon prosecuting attorney.

FELONY, NOT MISDEMEANOR.

"Mr. Roberts, in his attempt to belittle his crimes, insists that he is only charged with a misdemeanor. He knows better. He knows that he has been under oath and before the proper prosecuting officers charged with the felony of adultery, as well as the misdemeanor of unlawful cohabitation. He asserts that in 1889 he pleaded guilty to a misdemeanor only, and also says that if he were guilty of the same acts in the District of Columbia, even flagrantly so, that as a member of Congress he could not be arrested therefor, because it is only a misdemeanor. Here again Mr. Roberts states what is not true, and he ought to know it. Unlawful cohabitation under the Edmunds act, under which he pleaded guilty, was a felony, as also is adultery, with which Mr. Roberts is charged in Davis County, Utah. In the District of Columbia both unlawful cohabitation and adultery are felonies, as defined by the Utah statutes, and it is only in Utah that the former is a misdemeanor.

"These charges, in view of the Edmunds and Edmunds-Tucker laws of the United States still in force, warrant Mr. Roberts's exclusion. They are aggravated, however, because his is not an isolated case, but one representative of a system.

"Many sentimental people are being misled by Mr. Roberts's very ingenious suggestions, from which some people infer that he took his polygamous wives when it was lawful to do so. This is a mistake. Adultery was a crime in Utah when Mr. Roberts was born, and at the time of the passage of the Cullom Anti-Polygamy act Mr. Roberts was only six years old. His plea for sympathy therefore amounts only to this, that he should be allowed to continue his criminal practices, notwithstanding he took his polygamous wives in defiance of law. We demand that he should support his families, but also demand that he shall cease the begetting of further illegitimate offspring, and this is our only bone of contention, the only thing demanded which he refuses to yield. In this matter we disclaim any desire to have him declared ineligible because he is a Mormon, but solely because he is violating and defying the laws of our State, of the United States, and of common decency.

FORMER MEMBER A MORMON.

"Ex-Congressman W. H. King was and is a Mormon, and no claim of ineligibility was ever made against him. We point to this fact as showing that we oppose Mr. Roberts not upon the ground of any religious opinions entertained by him, but because of his criminal practices. Neither is this a matter of religious or political persecution or prejudice. The undersigned include men of different churches and men who belong to no church; those who are Republicans and those who are Democrats.

"Mr. Roberts denies and we assert that the compact between Utah and the other States has been violated.

"That compact was evidenced by many public acts as follows:

"First.—By the manifesto of the Mormon Church in 1890, which by their leading men was interpreted under oath to prohibit the continuance of polygamous relations as well as the contracting of new marriages.

"Second.—By the Utah Legislature, which in 1892 made unlawful cohabitation, as well as polygamy, crimes against the territory.

"Third.—By the solemn pledges of the apostles of this alleged church that these laws would be obeyed and enforced, which pledge was made in a petition to the President praying for a general amnesty proclamation.

"Fourth.—By the declarations made by prominent citizens of Utah before the Congressional Committee having the Enabling Act under consideration, where also the foregoing evidences and declarations were used to secure statehood.

"Fifth.—By the declaration in the constitution of Utah that polygamous marriages shall be forever prohibited.

"Sixth.—The act of the Constitutional Convention continuing in force, the territorial laws punishing unlawful cohabitation as well as polygamy, of which convention Mr. Roberts was a member.

"All these public acts combined show conclusively that the compact includes the discontinuance of old polygamous relations, as well as the prevention of new ones.

EVIDENCE OF BROKEN FAITH.

"As evidence that this compact has been broken, we point to the following:

"First—That in Utah 1,000 illegitimate children have been born to polygamous wives since Statehood.

"Second—That about 2,000 polygamous households now exist in Utah, and that the attempt to secure a punishment of these offenders is denounced by the majority, as we believe, of Utah's citizens.

"Third—That the circumstantial evidence unmistakably points to the existence of new wives in polygamous households, the most conspicuous examples of which are the cases of Apostles Abraham H. Cannon, John W. Taylor, and Apostle Teusdale, in at least the first of which the organ of the dominant Church refuses to deny the marriage and the new polygamous wife is employed as teacher in a church academy.

"Fourth—That the very men who interpreted the manifesto of 1890 to prohibit unlawful cohabitation with prior acquired wives now publicly justify its continuance.

"Fifth—That most of the same men who, in a petition for amnesty, pledged their sacred honor for the obedience of the law by their people are now by example and precept encouraging to commission of the crime of unlawful cohabitation.

CHURCH MEMBERS GUILTY.

"Sixth—As a further evidence of this bad faith, we call attention to the fact that men holding high Church office have plead guilty to the crime of unlawful cohabitation before the State courts without having their Church standing affected, even in some cases having their fines paid by sympathetic friends.

"Seventh—All this is by necessary implication indorsed by a majority of Utah's people in the election of Brigham H. Roberts, who during his campaign for election was publicly charged with being a violator of the laws, as evidenced by his illegitimate progeny, and in spite of those undenied charges he was elected by an overwhelming majority.

"That Mr. Roberts himself understood that compact to mean the discontinuance of unlawful cohabitation we point to his registration oath of 1895, in which he swore it to be his intention to obey the law prohibiting unlawful cohabitation."

This is signed by T. C. Iliff, Salt Lake; G. W. Martin, Manti, Utah; C. H. Owen, Salt Lake; J. M. Coombs, Brigham City, Utah, and A. T. Schroeder, Salt Lake.

ROBERTS ASKS OPEN HEARING.

Utah Representative Expresses a Wish that No Testimony Be Kept from the Public.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The committee which is to inquire into the status of Mr. Roberts of Utah held a protracted session behind closed doors to-day. During the early hours of the meeting Mr. Roberts was present accompanied by his secretary, and made a statement as to his general wishes in connection with the inquiry. He said he was specially desirous of having the committee first to go into his prima facie right to a seat, afterward taking up the general merits of the subject.

He said he favored open sessions, as he did not wish any of the testimony kept from the public. He indicated also that he desired to present testimony relative to the manner in which the charges against him were prepared. Mr. Roberts then retired, and the committee continued in private session until 12:30, when a recess was taken until 2 P. M.

The 2 o'clock meeting was brief, and was adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. No announcement was made, except that Chairman Tayler (Rep., Ohio,) said the work was progressing satisfactorily and smoothly. It is understood that some question exists as to whether Roberts shall be treated as a contesting member, or be asked to plead as in a trial, and the committee probably will hear him further before reaching a conclusion.

MARINE CORPS APPOINTMENTS.

Six Second Lieutenants Named—Another Examination Next Month.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The President has appointed the following-named Second Lieutenants in the Marine Corps: Herbert Mather of New Jersey, H. L. Roosevelt of New York, Jay M. Salladay of Illinois, Rush R. Wallace and Fred A. Eslick of Tennessee, and Macker Babb of West Virginia. These young men were the only successful competitors in the recent examination out of a list of over twenty candidates. There are still twenty-one vacancies in the list of Second Lieutenants of marines, and another examination will be held at the navy yard in this city Jan. 2, for the purpose of filling the complement of the corps.

SILVER FOR LAFAYETTE DOLLARS

Ordered Purchased by the Treasury—Minting to Begin Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day ordered the purchase of silver bullion for the special mintage of the Lafayette souvenir dollar. Arrangements are making to mint them on Tuesday, Dec. 12, and it is almost certain that coins will be delivered to subscribers before Christmas.

A specimen coin was submitted by Mr. Gage to the Lafayette Memorial Commission some days ago, and upon the recommendation of a special expert committee, composed of Artists Frank Millet and C. A. Coolidge, who pronounce the coin the most artistic piece of work turned out by the United States Mint, was approved.

The Secretary of the Lafayette Memorial Commission says subscriptions, which have been opened to the public, are coming in rapidly at the headquarters in Chicago, and that the coins are likely to be all subscribed for before the first of the year. Secretary Thompson to-day received official advices from President McKinley of his agreement to present the first coin struck of the 50,000 to President Loubet of France. Subscriptions for coins at $2 each are being received at the American Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF SUGAR.

Carefully Prepared Statistics Place It at 8,000,000 Tons This Year.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The world's crop of sugar cane and beet for 1899-1900 will amount to about 8,000,000 tons, about the same amount as last year, according to carefully prepared statistics submitted to the State Department by United States Consul Deiderich at Magdeburg, Germany. Of this amount the United States uses about one-fourth. The Consul's figures show that so far as beet sugar is concerned, while the beet product in Europe this year is larger than last, perhaps by 250,000 tons, the sugar extracted amounts to about the same, owing to defective sweetness. The total product of beet sugar is placed at 5,300,000 tons, against 4,947,000 for last year.

The total product of cane sugar this year is set down at 2,700,000 tons, as against 2,851,134 last year. A peculiar estimate is that in the case of Cuba and Puerto Rico, where a smaller crop is predicted. In Cuba the yield is set down at 300,000 tons, against 315,175 tons last year, and in Puerto Rico at 50,000 tons, as against 55,295 last year.

The Sandwich Islands product is increased by 10,000 tons to 250,000, and the yield for the United States is placed at 370,000, as compared with 275,000 last year.

THE IDAHO MINING TROUBLES.

Congressman Lentz Charges Gen. Merriam with Brutality.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Representative Lentz of Ohio to-day introduced a joint resolution, reciting the charges growing out of the presence of United States troops under Brig. Gen. Merriam at the centres of mining troubles in Idaho, and asking for an investigation by a special committee of nine members, to be appointed by the Speaker.

The resolution says that it is a matter of general information that United States troops were sent to Idaho in defiance of and contrary to the Federal Constitution, at the individual request of the Governor, when no riot or insurrection existed, and without consulting the Legislature or the local Sheriff.

It is asserted that Gen. Merriam declared martial law, and "arbitrarily and without warrant of law arrested hundreds of citizens" and held them under "most brutal and tyrannical conditions." The arrests, it is charged, included many members of the miners' union, and the local Sheriff. It is asserted that many men were imprisoned in a "bull pen," a place unfit for human habitation. Allegation is made that one prisoner became insane from the treatment, and, escaping, was shot as he jumped into a river. In another case, it is charged, a dying prisoner was denied spiritual consolation.

Specific acts of cruelty are given, including compulsory standing erect for seven hours each day in the hot sun, under penalty of death if attempt was made to move or sit down. It is alleged also that a Captain under Gen. Merriam "amused himself by calling prisoners 'cowardly curs' while these punishments were being inflicted." The resolution also recites that the wives and families of miners were insulted by soldiers, and, it is alleged, that responsibility for the various actions recited rests with the mining companies of the locality.

ATTACKED IN BROADWAY.

Highwayman, Mr. Mossler Says, Robbed and Injured Him—Police Charged Him with Intoxication.

Henry L. Mossler, a middle-aged well-to-do liquor dealer, is ill at his home, 311 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, as a result of an encounter with a footpad, who, he says, attacked him at Broadway and Warren Street in the shadow of the scaffolding surrounding a new building shortly before 11 o'clock on Thanksgiving Night as he was returning from Brooklyn to his home.

The robber, according to Mr. Mossler's story, as told by Mrs. Mossler last evening, struck him in the mouth, knocking him down, and in falling he struck the back of his head upon the sidewalk, causing a scalp wound and a concussion, which is the cause of his present suffering. The man then tore his diamond stud, valued at $150, from his shirt front and ripped open his waistcoat, but fled at the approach of two citizens, who ran up from different directions, before he had possessed himself of Mr. Mossler's gold watch and chain and about $12 which he had in his pocket.

Mr. Mossler, who is unable to give any description of his assailant, lay unconscious where he had fallen for several minutes and then the men whose advent had frightened away the robber, one of whom was G. J. Persina, of 629 Ninth Avenue, a foreman on the elevated railroad, led him to the City Hall Police Station. He was still in a dazed condition.

The police say Dr. Sherrill was summoned with an ambulance from Hudson Street Hospital and dressed Mr. Mossler's wounds, but did not find him a fit case for hospital treatment, and Sergeant Frank Kelly put him under arrest on a charge of intoxication. He was discharged by Magistrate Pool in the Centre Street Police Court next morning.

Capt. Copeland of the City Hall Precinct put several detectives on the case, but though there is an almost constant procession of foot passengers between the bridge and the west side transportation lines at the point where the man was hurt, they could find no one who had witnessed the alleged assault, and the station house blotter entry is that Mr. Mossler probably received his injuries by falling.

Mr. Mossler is still in the care of Dr. M. Louis Weil of 115 East Eighty-second Street. He left his house yesterday for the first time since he was released in court last Saturday. He suffers from frequent dizziness and severe pains in his head.

COMPANY H TO APOLOGIZE.

Men of the Eighth Regiment Withdraw Their Protest in Behalf of ex-Capt. Solomon.

Col. Jarvis has taken action in the case of Company H, Eighth Regiment, in the matter of the petition of the company to Gen. Roe in behalf of ex-Capt. Joseph Solomon, whom the company re-elected to command it. Col. Jarvis and Gen. George Moore Smith disapproved the election. The men then protested to Gen. Roe and Gov. Roosevelt that Capt. Solomon was being persecuted through motives of "jealousy, bigotry, and prejudice."

This document was promptly returned to Col. Jarvis, who set on foot an investigation to determine the genuineness of the signatures to the paper. He concluded his investigations on Thursday, and after the battalion drill in the evening, at which Company H turned out twenty-six men under Lieut. Ehman, Col. Jarvis sent word to the company that he wished to address them.

"This is very serious business, men, you have been engaged in," said Col. Jarvis, "and I have not proceeded hastily in this matter. I have investigated the signatures to your petition and the records of each one of you. I do not forget that when volunteers were called for every man of you signed the muster roll but one—"

"That was Capt. Solomon," broke in a private in the rear of the room.

Col. Jarvis then went on to explain the absurdity of attributing jealousy or other wrong motives to their superior officers, and especially to officers outside of the regiment. This reference, the men knew, was to Gen. Smith. "I think you men are all fair and want to do the square thing," said the Colonel, "and if you have done anything unsoldierly you will be ready to acknowledge it. I know this company well enough to know that if it could restore itself to its old place in the esteem of its superiors by signing an apology you would all sign it."

"That we would," said several of the men.

Col. Jarvis then told the company that the apology could not be too strongly worded to fit the situation, and left the room.

The company held a meeting and a committee was appointed to frame the apology, consisting of Sergts. Landauer and Lally and Corp. W. J. Heron. A number of the men signed a paper embodying the points of the apology on the spot, without waiting for the formal draft. A committee has been appointed to select a Captain in place of Solomon, and will report in a few days. The apology is expected to go as high up as the original paper went. It will contain declarations that the company was misled by Solomon, who, as alleged, drew up the petition himself.

GAS ENDS TWO LIVES.

Accidental Asphyxiation of an Aged Woman and Her Daughter.

Mrs. Elizabeth Summerville, aged eighty-three years, and her daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Lindsay, aged fifty years, were found dead in their apartments on the fourth floor of a tenement house at 334 West Forty-ninth Street at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The deaths were due to asphyxiation, an open gas jet being found in the kitchen. The fatalities were evidently due to accident. Mrs. Summerville was found dead in bed, while her daughter was sitting on the floor, leaning against a chair.

The women had been occupying the rooms for the last five months. Mrs. Lindsay is reported to have been mentally unbalanced. Her mother went in and out daily, but Mrs. Lindsay rarely left the house. According to the statement of Mrs. Jennie Abell, a friend of the family, Mrs. Lindsay was the divorced wife of Henry Lindsay, a clothing merchant at 290 Eighth Avenue. When seen last night, Mr. Lindsay stated that he lived with his wife in Thirty-first Street, but as to his alleged relations with the dead woman, he would say nothing beyond admitting that he knew her.

Policeman and Woman Asphyxiated.

Patrolman Charles L. Hensle of the Macdougal Street Station and Mary Jackson, twenty-five years old, of 11 North Moore Street, were asphyxiated last night in a room in a hotel at Houston and Crosby Streets. When the room was broken into in the morning it was full of gas, and two jets of a chandelier were found to be turned on. The case appeared at first to be one of suicide, but this theory was dismissed later. Hensle was twenty-five years old. He was appointed to the police force in 1897.

Manslaughter Indictment Dismissed.

The indictment against Nelson S. Weeks of Hackensack, N. J., who was charged with having caused the death of Aimée Smith in this city on March 8, 1897, was dismissed yesterday by Justice Fursman, in the Criminal Term of the Supreme Court. Justice Fursman explained that as there was no chance of convicting Weeks, he would not put the county to the expense of the trial.

Steamship Rotterdam Injured.

The sailing of the Holland-America Line steamship Rotterdam, which was to have left here to-day for Rotterdam, has been postponed two weeks. The Rotterdam touched bottom in the harbor of Boulogne-sur-Mer, where she calls regularly, and it was not discovered until after her arrival here that some of her plates had been buckled.

Robbery on a Pleasure Yacht.

WASHINGTON, N. C., Dec. 8.—A robbery occurred on the pleasure yacht The Senator, owned by Charles Fuller of Pawtucket, R. I., last night. The perpetrators secured $1,900 in cash and a diamond stud valued at $350. There is no clue to the robber.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

CONNECTICUT—West Norwalk, Coleman Roscoe.
NEW YORK—Constantia, H. F. Talcott.
NEW JERSEY—Bradley Beach, Mrs. H. Bennett.

$3.00 Monarch Pats

The Patent Leather Shoe That Won't Break Thro'

"Monarch Pats" have more real shoe life than any patent leather shoes you ever wore. They will wear you longer and more evenly. They are a better, surer, safer patent leather shoe than any other you can find. We know this. You will know it too when you wear a pair. $3.

For sale in New York by

Beckett, Carhart & Co.

Sole Agents

The Broadway Stores: Cor. 13th St., cor. Canal St., near Chambers.

Monarch Shoe Co., *Makers*, 51 W. 14th St., N.Y. *Factory*, Randolph, Mass.

Upon request we send our book, "Monarch Styles."

America's Largest CREDIT CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS.

CAREY & SIDES

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COR. NINTH ST.

MEN'S AND BOYS'

CLOTHING

ON

CREDIT

READY MADE AND TO ORDER.

From time to time we publish in these columns the many features embodied in our "NO-EXTRA-CHARGE" CREDIT system, which, at a glance how easy Co-operative Finance facilitates the working of a perfect CREDIT system, the same that does not carry with it any of the usurious rates of interest that have so much abused the word CREDIT. CASH or CREDIT values are the same here.

WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

Read-Made Suits and Overcoats, $10, $12, $15 to $25. TO ORDER, $16, $20, $25 and $30. Boys' Suits, $3 to $12. Men's Hats. Tuxedo and Full Dress Suits, silk lined, to order, $30, $35, $40, $45 and $50.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY. Write for terms and particulars.

OPEN SATURDAYS UNTIL 10:30; MONDAYS, 9.

Kennedy

2 CORTLANDT ST.

RICH SCARFS,

25c and 98c.

Imported and English Squares.

The patterns are the newest, richest and most fashionable.

Suspenders, Silk Worked Elastic Web, 49c.
White Laundered Shirts, 68c.
Percale Laundered, 49c.
Madras Laundered, 98c.
Mufflers, 49c. to $1.98.
Men's Silk and Satin Protectors for evening dress wear, $1.49.

Health Food Co.'s

WHEATENA

The Best Health Food for Breakfast the Whole Year

ALL GROCERS.

"Cluett"

Look for BUBONIC PLAGUE COFFEE

Ships in ships from infected ports. Coffee comes overland from Mexico.

"MOCHA COFFEE NEVER COMES TO THIS MARKET. JAVA COFFEE IS GETTING POORER EVERY YEAR."

The Finest Coffee Grown Comes from the "PRIVATE ESTATE" of the President of Mexico.

Usually 40c Per Pound at 32c

CAUCHOIS'

42d STR. OPPOSITE HOYT

DESKS.

Great Variety of Style and Price.

I. G. SELLEW

111 Fulton St., N.Y.

For Scholars and Plain People.

President McKinley says: "I can commend Ridpath's History of the World to the scholar as well as to the plain people generally."

What more would you have?

For the scholar it is reliable and accurate, convenient for reference, sound for study.

For the plain people it is clear and interesting. Open it at random, you will read page after page. Or, if you'll begin at page 1 and read the 9 volumes through, you'll know more about this old world than the average college graduate knows.

A new volume, just added, brings the history down to this very year, including all the great triumphs of peace and war during these past few years. The first volume begins with earliest times. In between is the complete story of the whole world.

If you buy this greatest of histories for your boy or girl you will surely end by reading it yourself.

If you purchase it for yourself you'll catch your children reading it.

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WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The week ends, as did its predecessor last Saturday, with a number of coming-out receptions, which will keep the members of the gay world busily employed all the afternoon and into the evening. There will also be two dances this evening—the first De Coverley at Sherry's and the first of Mrs. Philip Sands's dancing class at Delmonico's. Cotillions will be danced at both these affairs. At the De Coverley the guests will be received by Mrs. Edward L. Keyes and Mrs. James H. Benedict. The cotillion there will be very short, and only one figure will be danced. The patronesses this year of Mrs. Sands's class are Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield, Mrs. Sackett Barclay, Mrs. John Irving, Mrs. Robert Dun Graham, Mrs. Charles Huntington, Mrs. James Higginson, Mrs. Frederick Goodridge, Mrs. James B. King, Mrs. John Clarkson Jay, Mrs. Stuyvesant Morris, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Walter C. Taylor, and Mrs. Leopold Francke.

***

The long list of passengers on the Auguste Victoria, which sails to-day for Mediterranean ports, affords good evidence that the Winter exodus to sunnier climes has set in, and at an unusually early date. Among those booked to sail on the Auguste Victoria are Mr. and Mrs. Charles O. Brewster, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan G. Barnwell and son, Mrs. S. S. Marlé, Mrs. Morris Barnewell, W. G. Barnewell, Mrs. H. P. Baldwin and daughter, Mrs. Charles J. Baldwin and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew C. Dulles, William C. Dulles, and Miss Dulles Irwin of Philadelphia; Mrs. A. L. Devens, Mrs. H. Devens, and the Misses Devens; W. B. Daniels, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Faye and son, Miss Grinnell, Miss Louise Grinnell, Miss Mary Greenough, Miss E. M. Hoppin, Mr. and Mrs. John Harrison of Philadelphia, Mrs. James Hartshorne, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hartshorne and children, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Jordan and daughters, Capt. John C. Kafer, United States Navy; Mrs. George De Forest Lord, Mrs. Craig Lippincott and the Misses Lippincott of Philadelphia, the Misses Lea, Mrs. R. Hall McCormick and the four Misses McCormick of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. D. Neustadter, Count F. Prat, Italian Vice Consul at New York; Alexander Proudfit, Miss Mary Proudfit, Alexander C. Proudfit, Miss M. E. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Phillips and daughters, Mr. and Mrs. William Renshaw, Miss Renshaw, and Master Renshaw of Baltimore; Mrs. William E. Strong, Miss Strong, and Miss Alice Strong; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Stillman and daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Duncan Totten and daughter, John D. Toppen, United States Navy; Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer and Miss Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Wheeler, Edgar H. Wells, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Woodward and Miss Woodward, and W. Bourke Cockran, who has the cabin de luxe.

***

On the Umbria, which sails to-day, there are booked among others Frank Andrews of Washington and Newport, Baron Henri Cottu, Prince Basil Kolchoubey, Miss MacTavish of Baltimore, Mrs. R. E. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. John Russell, Miss Florence Russell, and James Russell. On the Pretoria, sailing for Hamburg via Plymouth to-day, there are booked among others C. W. Erdman, United States Consul General at Breslau, Mrs. and Miss Erdman, and Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Dawson. The St. Louis, due to-day from Southampton, is said to have on board among others Mrs. R. R. Converse, Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Borie of Philadelphia, Mrs. W. D. Harper and Miss Violet Harper, Mrs. Redmond, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Stevens, and Count and Countess Raoul d'Oyley.

***

The coming-out receptions to-day will include those of Miss Ella de Peyster, daughter of Sir Frederic de Peyster, who will be introduced at her father's residence, 7 East Forty-second Street; of Miss Gurnee, daughter of Mr. Walter S. Gurnee, Jr.; Miss Mildred Carruth Dix, daughter of Mrs. Alfred P. Dix, at 822 Madison Avenue; Miss Eleanor Swayner, daughter of Gen. Wager Swayne, at the Renaissance; of Miss Lucile Weeks, daughter of Charles R. Weeks of 232 West Seventy-fifth Street; of Miss Enid Badgley Alden, daughter of Mrs. Robert P. Weir, at 37 West Thirty-third Street; of Miss Cornelia Helen Merrill, daughter of Mr. Payson Merrill of 41 East Sixty-seventh Street, and of Miss Marguerite Quackenbush, daughter of Mrs. Schuyler Quackenbush of 42 West Fifty-seventh Street.

***

To-day at Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster's reception, where her fourth and youngest daughter, Miss Ella Morris de Peyster, will make her début, those who will assist the débutante in receiving will be her sisters, the Misses de Peyster, Miss Louise Gallatin, Miss Lucy Kearny, Miss Augusta Shippen West of Philadelphia, Miss Harris, and Miss Helen Kountze. The reception will be followed by a dinner.

***

With Miss Mildred Carruth Dix, whose mother, Mrs. Alfred P. Dix, gives her a coming-out reception to-day at 822 Madison Avenue, there will also receive Miss Pratt of Boston, and the Misses Cecil Boardman, Violet Stewart, Polly Sloane, Muriel Gould, Helen Dominick, Ruth Emmons, Isabella Curtis, and Miss Jenner.

***

Mrs. Wager Swayne will give a "rose tea" this afternoon at the Hotel Renaissance, 2 West Forty-third Street, at which her daughter Miss Eleanor Swayne will be introduced. Miss Virginia Swayne, Miss Emily Trowbridge, Miss Edna Loew, Miss Helen Bulkley, Miss Lena Fanshaw, Miss Julia Edwards, and Miss Pansy Roosevelt will assist in receiving.

***

At the tea to be given this afternoon by Mrs. Robert Fulton Weir for the coming-out of her daughter, Miss Enid Badgley Alden, Mrs. Weir will be assisted in receiving by Mrs. Edward La Montagne, who was Miss Weir; the Misses Tomlinson and Miss Esther Kennedy. There will be an informal dinner after the reception.

***

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid will give to-night at her residence, 451 Madison Avenue, a dinner and reception to the Commissioners who negotiated the treaty of peace with Spain and their wives. The anniversary of the signing of the peace treaty is to-morrow, and Mr. and Mrs. Reid have the entire party of Peace Commissioners as guests. They will remain with them until Monday. As Sunday will be the actual anniversary of the signing, the dinner is given to-night. The Commissioners who are stopping with the Reids are Senator Cushman K. Davis, Judge William Day, Senator George Gray, and Senator Frye. All are accompanied by their wives.

***

Mrs. John M. Bowers of 15 West Twenty-first Street gave a dinner last evening to her daughter, Miss Mary S. Bowers, who is to be married on Tuesday to Mr. Arthur Coppell. The guests consisted of the members of the bridal party.

***

A "poppy fête" was given yesterday at the Holland House under the auspices of the Daughters of the King of the Marble Collegiate Church. The young women who assisted at the tables wore white dresses with bunches of poppies in their hair. There were fortune telling, graphology, and a sale of Christmas gifts. Among those at the tables were Mrs. Joseph Waller, Jr., Mrs. Thomas Midland, Mrs. Galloway, Miss Paxton, Miss Burrill, and Mrs. Halbert Payne.

***

The Women's Auxiliary of the New York Throat, Nose, and Lung Hospital held their seventh annual fair in the grand ballroom of the Astoria yesterday afternoon and evening. There was a sale of Christmas articles. Mrs. Edward J. Bermingham is the President, and she was assisted by the Misses Bermingham, Mrs. Henry Griffen, Mrs. Allan S. Apgar, Mrs. Charles H. Parmelee, Mrs. A. M. Snedeker, Mrs. Charles E. Pell, Mrs. Hamilton V. Meeks, Mrs. J. Romaine Brown, Mrs. Henry D. Brewster, Mrs. George Evans, Mrs. Robert N. Disbrow, Mrs. Charles E. Haydock, Mrs. Everett L. Mathewson, Mrs. George Castegnier and the Misses Castegnier, Miss Alice Hedges, Mrs. Charles Kimball, Mrs. Robert C. Morris, and Mrs. Amelia E. Barr. Among the novelties were the original manuscript of Mrs. Barr's "Trinity Bells." This manuscript was in a hand-painted cover of pale gray watered silk, tied with yellow ribbons. The women were charmingly gowned, and the fair was a great success.

***

Dec. 21 will be the date of the private theatricals at Mrs. George Gould's at Lakewood. Lady Mary Sackville is expected to be here in time for them, and she and Mrs. Gould are to take parts. Two short plays, "The Marble Arch" and "The Twilight of the Gods," will be acted. Mr. Boyd Putnam, a professional, will impersonate the heroes. Mrs. Gould will give a large house party for the occasion and there will be many guests from the Lakewood cottages and hotels and from New York for the evening.

Governor to be Mr. Stern's Guest.

Gov. Roosevelt and Senator Thomas C. Platt will be among the guests at a dinner to be given to-night by Louis Stern at his residence, 903 Fifth Avenue. Among other guests will be Judge M. S. Isaacs, ex-Justice William N. Cohen, Judge J. A. Blanchard, Justice W. E. Werner, Lemuel E. Quigg, Gen. H. E. Tremain, Gen. Butterfield, Col. C. F. Homer, E. B. Odell, Jr., Edward Lauterbach, Louis Adler, Frank Tilford, J. H. Hoffman, S. H. Stern, Morris Phillips, and R. E. A. Dorr.

W. K. Vanderbilt Goes West.

W. K. Vanderbilt left Jersey City on his private car yesterday for Hot Springs, Ark., where he goes for the benefit of the spring water. He will return to the city in about ten days.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Commander Charles P. Howell.

Commander Charles P. Howell of the United States Navy, who was Chief Engineer on the battleship Maine at the time of its destruction in Havana Harbor, died suddenly Thursday at his home, 126 East Thirty-fourth Street. Death was due to apoplexy. Commander Howell had been stationed since last Summer at the Brooklyn Navy Yard as Chief Engineer, with the relative rank of Commander. He was born at Goshen, N. Y., fifty-one years ago, and was a graduate of the Naval Academy at Annapolis. His total naval service was twenty-seven years and five months, of which he was on sea duty seventeen years and ten months. He was attached to the Baltimore when several of her sailors were attacked in the streets of Valparaiso, Chile, several years ago. After the destruction of the Maine, Engineer Howell remained with Capt. Sigsbee in Havana until the latter left just before the outbreak of the war with Spain. He leaves a wife.

Joseph Christoffel Hoagland.

Joseph Christoffel Hoagland, president of the Royal Baking Powder Company and the New York Tartar Company, died at his residence, 27 West Fifty-first Street, yesterday afternoon. He was fifty-eight years old. His death was due to kidney trouble superinduced by a stroke of paralysis. He leaves a wife, one daughter, Miss Frances L. Hoagland, and two sons, John A. and Raymond Hoagland. Mr. Hoagland was a member of the Holland Society, Ohio Society, Union League Club, Suburban Riding and Driving Club, Law Club, Seabright Golf Club, and the Down Town Association. Mr. Hoagland was a millionaire. He founded the Royal Baking Powder Company in 1866. In 1880 he served as a Presidential Elector. Mr. Hoagland was born in Miami County, Ohio, June 19, 1841, and was educated in Troy, N. Y. He served in the war of the rebellion.

Elias M. Greene.

Elias M. Greene, an Assistant Quartermaster General during the civil war and later active in the organization of the Freedman's Bureau, died yesterday at the Colonnade Hotel from a stroke of apoplexy. Mr. Greene was born in this city, in a house near Bowling Green, about seventy years ago. Gen. Nathaniel Greene of Revolutionary fame was his great-grandfather. Mr. Greene spent a year in Bowdoin College, and then went into business in this city. He volunteered in the Mexican and civil wars. At one time he was Provost Marshal of the District of Columbia. For the last twenty years Mr. Greene had made his home in this city and had been engaged in the promotion of various business enterprises. He married during his residence in Washington Miss Helen Powers, who died several years ago. He leaves no children.

Louis Straus.

Louis Straus, of the firm of Louis & Gus Straus, one of the leading clothiers of Lexington, Ky., died there last night, after a protracted illness, of Bright's disease, dropsy, and heart trouble. His estate is valued at over $500,000. Louis and Gus were the chief backers of John E. Madden, the noted race-horse man, and are said to be responsible in a large measure for his success. Louis Straus was a large owner of thoroughbreds and served as judge of various courses throughout the country. He was interested in Hamburg, Plaudit, and David Garrick, of Madden's string, and many other valuable thoroughbreds.

Obituary Notes.

Capt. BENJAMIN DOXSEE died at his home at Bay Shore, L. I., Thursday, in his eighty-sixth year. He was born near Great River. Many years ago he conducted a freight line between New York and Bay Shore, first with a sloop, and later with a schooner. He leaves a wife, a son, and a daughter.

JAMES S. WHEATON, a retired carriage-maker, died of paralysis at his home, 703 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn, after a week's illness. Mr. Wheaton was born in Boston ninety years ago. For eighteen years he was a member of the old Volunteer Fire Department of Brooklyn. He leaves four daughters and one son.

Mrs. FRANCES DAVENPORT RHINELANDER, wife of Frederic William Rhinelander of this city, died in Washington yesterday. Mrs. Rhinelander was the daughter of the Rev. Thomas H. Skinner, who was a professor at the Union Theological Seminary. Besides her husband Mrs. Rhinelander leaves three sons—Frederic W., Jr., Thomas Baldwin, and the Rev. P. M. Rhinelander—and four daughters, two of whom are Mrs. William C. Rives of this city and Mrs. Le Roy King of Newport, R. I.

ARMY MEN'S APPEAL.

Military Service Institution's Annual Celebration and Project to Build a City Home.

The Military Service Institution, which since its organization, twenty-one years ago, with Gen. Hancock as its President, has been domiciled on Governors Island, made the occasion of its annual celebration at the Seventh Regiment Armory last night the beginning of a movement for the enlarging of its scope and the establishing of itself in a more suitable home centrally located in the city.

Gen. Miles, who is President, could not be here, and Gen. Wesley Merritt presided, among those in attendance being Gen. Francis V. Greene, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Gen. Daniel S. Sickles, Gen. J. W. Clous, Gen. G. L. Gillespie, Gen. T. F. Rodenbough, Lieut. Col. W. H. H. Benyaurd, Col. W. H. Powell, Capt. Zalinski, Gen. C. A. Roe, Gen. Horatio C. King, Major J. G. Butler, Gen. George W. Wingate, Col. A. L. Mills, Superintendent of the Military Academy, and Admiral Erben, Whitelaw Reid, and John Bigelow.

Col. Charles F. Woodruff, Purchasing Commissary of the New York depot of the army, made the principal address.

"With our increasing responsibilities," he said, "however we regard the situation, conscience, civilization, and patriotism demand that we bravely meet it. To do so will require greater preparation and broader military education among the people. The mission of this institution is to aid in preserving and disseminating such education and to encourage such preparation for war as will enable our Government to call out our great armies in time of public danger and to improve and perfect the methods by which such armies are to be rapidly brought into a state of mature strength and effective action, to the end that the rank due the United States among nations may be maintained."

"The principal object of this meeting is to convince the public-spirited citizens of New York that our achievements in the past are an earnest of our ability to fulfill this vitally important mission in the future, and that the military service institution is of public benefit and deserving of their cordial, hearty encouragement and practical support."

The Colonel said that the institution now had in its library 12,000 volumes, which, if properly housed and made accessible to the general public, would be of great value to the military student.

Short addresses were made by Gens. Greene, Plume, Sickles, and Butterfield, and by Whitelaw Reid and John Bigelow commending the project and giving assurance of support.

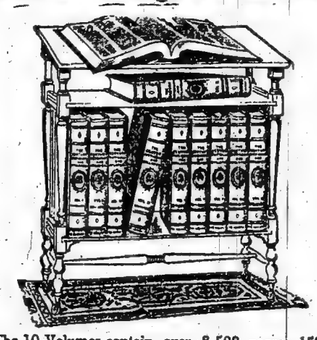

The 10 Volumes contain over 8,500 pages, 150,000 Encyclopedic Articles, 500,000 Encyclopedic Definitions, 300,000 Quotations, 200,000 Indexed Geographical Entries, 8,000 Superb Illustrations, 310 Maps—in colors. $1,500,000 was spent in producing the first set of 10 volumes. $5,000,000 worth, at retail, sold already in this country alone. $150,000 worth sold in England during the first 30 days of sale.

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TO THE STUDENTS—All of them—the soon-to-be musicians or the porers over mathematics, the searchers in literature, past and present; the many-tongued linguists, the aspiring artists and architects—no less than the child at school whose daily lessons seem to him quite as complex as the more advanced studies of his elder brothers and sisters. For The Century is equally as perfect in its help to the college professor as to the boy at grammar school. Both use it to-day, every day—to consult its marvellous astronomical charts, its thousands of botanical engravings, its wonderful modern maps, which are histories and encyclopedias in themselves, and through all the realms of the birds and beasts and fishes.

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Too, its complete biographies of all the writers, old and new, with the dates of issuance of all their books or plays or poems; its countless characters from fiction, descriptions of famous places, and places that you don't think are famous but that you turn to doubtfully to its pages for. They are all there, with hardly a miss in a month of its daily using.

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5. Because if you don't put it FIRST on your list it will most likely be no Christmas gift at all, for we have only as many promised from the binders before the holidays to supply the present rate of application for the sets. These volumes are bound by the most expert handworkers. Machinery does not know such goodness. The very few leaders in this country capable of producing the standard of quality insisted upon by The Century Co., publishers of this work, have been diverted to their utmost efforts in their attempt to supply quickly enough the sets demanded for Christmas giving by the members of the Wanamaker Century Dictionary Club. It is not as though the volumes were all boxed ready for shipment. We get a few—too few—each day. Already the cloth sets are all gone.

6. Because we could go on almost indefinitely giving plain, common-sense reasons why this Christmas sale of The Century at the Wanamaker Store is the one great opportunity for you and for every one who reads or writes or thinks in our language—but you don't need any more reasons, do you? and the reading might make you late in ordering.

TO-DAY PLEASE—the coupon in the other corner—and a dollar, and—a Merry Christmas!

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THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

A New Work by Mr. Van Der Stucken Produced Yesterday.

The second public rehearsal of the Philharmonic Society yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall was an entertainment which had more than the usual number of attractive features. There was a further opportunity to study the peculiarities of that interesting young bundle of nerves, Mark Hambourg, and that in itself was not a feature to be overlooked. Then there was the production of a large work by an American composer, one who long ago taught his countrymen to think well of him, and who was present yesterday to conduct his own music. The men whom he conducted were no strangers to him, for New York was long the scene of his activities, and this public has not now to be made acquainted with the fact that Frank van der Stucken is a pretty considerable figure in the musical activities of the United States. And finally there was a chance to hear a symphony of Mendelssohn conducted by Mr. Paur, who has a way of making the grave and reverend seniors of the Philharmonic pay as they had renewed their youth.

The programme, then, consisted of the overture to "Der Freischütz," the E flat concerto of Liszt, with Mark Hambourg at the piano; Mr. van der Stucken's symphonic prologue to Heine's tragedy of "William Ratcliffe," and Mendelssohn's Scotch symphony. This was a programme which promised a plenty of variety, and gave food for thought in the startling transition from Mr. van der Stucken's intensely modern and dramatic work to the classic purity and gentle romanticism of Mendelssohn's style. In these days, when one naturally wonders where music will tend next, these contrasts are found in suggestions, which cannot be readily dismissed within the space of a passing criticism.

Mr. van der Stucken's prologue is something more than an overture. It is a symphonic poem, embodying the moods of the drama to which it is designed as an introduction. The form of the work is strictly the result of romanticism and music. It is not a typical form. It is not one of those which the teachers of form use in illustrating principles to their classes. It is a form made to suit the succession of mood pictures which the composer wished to make. That it is clear and symmetrical shows that Mr. van der Stucken is a master of the fundamental principles of form, and not a mere copyist of accepted patterns.

One must, indeed, know the tragedy in order to get the highest satisfaction from a hearing of this work, but since the tragedy is historical, this cannot be urged as against the music. The composition is in method and feeling intensely dramatic, and the thematic material, while symphonic in its nature, has something of the character of the leading motives of the Wagnerian drama. The working out of the themes is ingenious, and the climax of the composition is reached in a most effective manner. The scoring, which employs two harps and a piano, and all the available battery, including large bells and gong, is masterly. The composition was excellently played, and was received with favor.

As might have been expected by those who have watched the doings of Mr. Hambourg, he was happy in his treatment of the Liszt concerto. This is a piece of most congenial piano writing, and, while it cannot be accused of subtlety or emotional profundity, it is melodious and brilliant, so that a pianist who has technic and abandon is not likely to fail with it. Mr. Hambourg revealed unexpected command of himself in the slow movement, and in the scherzo. The latter he played with fascinating delicacy. In the finale, however, he ran away with himself as usual, and there were many false notes. But it was a brilliant piece of piano playing, on the whole, and the audience was so enthusiastic about it that the soloist had to give an extra number.

The fathers covered themselves with glory throughout the afternoon. They played the overture of Weber in a manner truly delightful. Mr. Paur's reading of it is not unfamiliar, and the orchestra was perfectly responsive to his wishes. After the stormy music of Mr. Van der Stucken the Mendelssohn symphony came like a Summer sunset. It was so clear, so transparent, so suave, so reposeful, and so very, very pretty. This is one of the symphonies that can be played at the end of a programme without tiring the hearer. On the contrary, it rests him. And how charmingly the Philharmonic played it yesterday! The performance was all clarity and élan. It was as fresh as if the men had never played the work before, and were enjoying their first holiday in the sunny pastures of the good Felix.

Mr. Paur, good German as he is, treated Mendelssohn with as much respect as he shows to Brahms. What a comfort in these days, when it is fashionable to sneer at Mendelssohn! But there are tons of music of later date which we could spare much better than that dear old Scotch symphony.

NEW ROLE FOR WILLIAM H. CRANE.

To Appear in "David Harum" Under Charles Frohman's Management.

William H. Crane, who recently severed his relations with his former manager, has signed a contract with Charles Frohman to appear under the latter's management in a dramatization of Edward Noyes Westcott's novel, "David Harum."

When Mr. Frohman obtained the dramatic rights for this book he decided to shelve the manuscript and delay the production of the play until an important star could be had to play the title rôle. In singing Mr. Crane for this part he thinks he has an ideal actor. In perfecting this arrangement Mr. Frohman has planned that Mr. Crane will continue at the head of his own organization, and that the production of "David Harum" will be made some time during the present season, the first performance to be given in Syracuse, the late home of the author.

J. W. ALBAUGH, SR., TO RETIRE.

Veteran Actor Will Act No More After To-night's Performance.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 8.—The drop of the curtain to-morrow night at the Lyceum Theatre will signalize the permanent retirement from the stage of John W. Albaugh, Sr., the veteran actor-manager.

Mr. Albaugh, the lessee of the Lyceum, has occasionally taken a part in the plays produced by the Lyceum stock company at the house for several seasons, this week pleasing his many friends and admirers as Shylock. He has been connected with the stage as an actor or manager for forty years, and during that period has been associated in an artistic or business way with all the prominent stars.

ACTOR ILL; DEBUT IN DOUBT.

German Comedian, Herr Schweighofer, a Victim of Coal Gas.

Manager Conried of the Irving Place Theatre, who has been making elaborate preparations for the début in this country on Christmas Day of Felix Schweighofer, a German comedian and character actor, who was to have sailed for this country Tuesday as a passenger on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, received a cablegram from his representative in Berlin yesterday setting forth that Herr Schweighofer was seriously ill, being a victim of coal gas, and under the circumstances would be unable to leave for this country as previously arranged.

Manager Conried last night said that if the reported accident to his star was true, it would prove a very serious matter to him, as the stock company has for the last two weeks been rehearsing all the plays he was to appear in.

"Furthermore," Mr. Conried declared, "the subscription of patrons, which closes to-day, is so large that Herr Schweighofer's non-appearance would be a great disappointment and a large financial loss to me. For many years various managers, including myself, have endeavored to bring Herr Schweighofer to this country, and I only succeeded in obtaining the contract last June. He has always had a superstition about crossing the Atlantic Ocean, and if his reported accident should prove false, I certainly shall hold him to his contract or cause him to forfeit a guarantee of 100,000 marks."

WOMEN IDENTIFY HORRLICH.

Policeman Brings Witnesses to Prove He Could Not Have Annoyed Mother and Daughter.

The Police Commissioners yesterday heard testimony in the case of Patrolman Henry Horrlich of the Jefferson Market Court squad, who is charged with annoying and insulting Amanda Florant and her mother of 600 Macon Street, Brooklyn, on the morning of Nov. 21.

The charges are that the patrolman was on the rear platform of a Sixth Avenue surface car when the young woman and her mother got on; that he annoyed the young woman by smiling and hissing at her; that the conductor and a man passenger remonstrated with him; that he was intoxicated, and that he followed the young woman and her mother after they had left the car to get rid of him; that they went into a store, where he pursued them and continued his annoying conduct.

Miss Florant and her mother identified Horrlich, but he produced witnesses who swore that he was in the Jefferson Market Court until noon on Nov. 21, and that he went from the court to a restaurant with friends, where he remained until 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

It was before noon, the complaint against the policeman alleges, that he annoyed the young woman and her mother. Among the witnesses for Horrlich were Capt. England, Sergt. Foody of the court squad, who swore that the policeman did not leave the court until noon, the janitor of the court, and other officers of the court squad, who corroborated the janitor.

No one but the young woman and her mother would positively identify Horrlich, and the Commissioners did not announce their decision. It was admitted that a policeman annoyed the women as their annoyer displayed a badge, but they did not have any witnesses to back them up in a complete identification of the accused patrolman as the man who annoyed them.

LASHED WITH HIS OWN WHIP.

Jealous Husband Attacked Another Man and Was Worsted.

Edward Bissinger, a carpenter and contractor, with a shop at 567 Eagle Avenue, was locked up last night in the Morrisania Police Station, charged with assault by Michael Murray, a builder of racing shells. Mr. Murray recently had some trouble with his wife, who lives next to Bissinger's shop. Mrs. Murray claims that he is jealous of the contractor without cause.

She rents a part of her house, and desiring to have some repairs made, she claims, she called in the contractor last night. While he was there talking over the necessary repairs in the presence of some of her tenants, her husband rushed into the house, accompanied by several other men, and, flourishing a horsewhip, was about to thrash the contractor. The latter resisted, and the two men rolled together down a flight of steps. Bissinger got possession of the whip and struck Murray over the head, cutting a large gash.

When the police came in the supporters of Murray departed, and Mrs. Murray tried to protect the contractor from arrest, but could not convince the police that her husband was responsible for the trouble. The tenants in the house took the wife's part. Both men are said to be wealthy.

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RAMAPO INJUNCTIONS OFF

Justice Gildersleeve Denies Applications for Permanent Restraint.

SEES NO PROOF OF FRAUD

Holds as Unsupported Allegations of Conspiracy Against City and Corrupt Political Combination.

Justice Gildersleeve, in the Supreme Court, yesterday handed down two decisions denying the applications to continue the temporary injunctions which have been restraining the Board of Public Improvements from passing upon the contract with the Ramapo Water Company.

The suits were brought by Charles E. Keator, a taxpayer, and by the Press Publishing Company, as a taxpayer. Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson were counsel for the Ramapo Company; Bowers & Sands appeared for the Press Publishing Company; Delos McCurdy was counsel for Keator, who brought the suit on behalf of Controller Coler.

Justice Gildersleeve, in his decision in the first case, says that it appears to be conceded that neither the Municipal Assembly nor the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has yet acted upon the contract. The claim of the defendants that there has been a great scarcity of water to meet the demands of this large city is fully supported by the evidence. This is especially true of the Boroughs of Kings, Queens, and Richmond.

The Justice says that this condition of things has existed for years, and that there is evidence of the defects of the present system as far back as 1883.

The decision then deals with the steps taken by Commissioner Dalton to secure an additional water supply, and the adoption, on Aug. 30, by the Board of Public Improvements, of the resolution that it was not in the public interest or necessary for the city to enter into a contract with a private corporation for its water supply. The Justice says:

"The allegation that promoters and persons interested in the Ramapo Water Company and certain persons in the City of New York have confederated and conspired to cheat and defraud the city by means of the proposed contract is made upon information and belief. I am unable to find in the moving papers a particle of evidence disclosing the source of the information or grounds of belief.

"The plaintiff, if he knew, very carefully concealed the names of the persons who, he says, are promoters of and interested in the Ramapo Water Company. He is equally silent as to the names of the persons in the City of New York whom he charges with confederating and conspiring with said promoters to cheat and defraud the city. In the large volume of papers handed up there is absolutely no evidence to support this charge. The facts constituting the fraud, the acts done in pursuance of the conspiracy, and the names of the conspirators are all left to surmise and conjecture. Such a form of allegation is entirely insufficient and useless and may well be disregarded.

"Assuming that it appears in the papers before me that, had the Board of Public Improvements approved of the proposed contract, the Commissioner of Water Supply would have executed it, no case for injunctive relief is here made out, for the reason that it is not shown that any injury to or waste of the city's assets would be imminent.

"There is no evidence to sustain the assertion that Commissioner Dalton intended to procure, or now contemplates procuring, an additional water supply otherwise than in accordance with the law.

"The allegations of the complaint that the contract is a wasteful one is not the statement of a fact. No facts are stated showing ground for apprehension of future injury. The contract is before the Court, and a careful perusal shows it to be quite harmless. It is a simple one. By its terms the Ramapo Water Company is to supply water, provided the city needs it. If the city does not need the water it need not take it.

"Again, should the Commissioner of Water Supply and the Board of Public Improvements do what this action is brought to prevent in respect to the contract, no injury to the city's estate is imminent.

"The Controller's indorsement can alone give validity and effect to the contract. The Controller states in his affidavit that this indorsement 'has not and will not be made upon the contract.'

"Furthermore, there is no evidence to support the claim that any of the administrative officers of the city, defendants herein, are attempting the commission of an illegal act."

Justice Gildersleeve, in denying the application of the Press Publishing Company for a continuance of the preliminary injunction obtained by that corporation, goes over the same grounds as in the first case, but points out that the plaintiff claims that the attempt to grant the Ramapo Company the proposed contract "is the result of a fraudulent political combination, in violation of law and of the plaintiff's rights as a citizen and taxpayer," and that the present supply of water is adequate.

Justice Gildersleeve says: "The allegation, upon information and belief, that the proposed contract 'is the result of fraudulent political combination,' is unsupported by any averment of the source of the information, or the grounds of the belief. None of the affidavits before me contains any evidence tending to establish the truth of this allegation, and it may, therefore, be dismissed without further comment."

The allegation of the plaintiff that it is an illegal act for the Board of Public Improvements to authorize Commissioner Dalton to execute the proposed contract before it has been approved by the Municipal Assembly is then dealt with, as is also the claim that the Mayor has a veto power. The Justice says he thinks this is substantially the correct view.

"My understanding of the foregoing provisions," Justice Gildersleeve says, "leads me to conclude that the administrative officers and administrative departments of the municipality of the City of New York have not the power to acquire a supply of water and furnish it to the inhabitants, without authority, conferred by previous legislative enactment for that purpose, by the Municipal Assembly."

Justice Gildersleeve says the principal grievance of the plaintiff is the alleged presumption of the Board of Public Improvements to authorize the Commissioners of Water Supply to execute the contract, and the declared or apparent intention of Commissioner Dalton to execute the same. He deals with this question at considerable length, and says:

"It cannot be said that the execution of the contract was at any time imminent. Certainly there is no proof to support the claim that an execution of the contract is being undertaken by the defendants, without due regard to the provisions of the charter, and in violation of law. It cannot, therefore, be held that a legal fraud is attempted."

MR. COLER OFFERS AID.

Addresses Merchants' Association—Simon Sterne on Ramapo Decisions.

The committee of the Merchants' Association which is preparing to thoroughly investigate the water supply conditions surrounding New York held a meeting yesterday, and was addressed by Controller Coler and Simon Sterne.

The Sub-Committee on Engineering suggested certain names in addition to that of James R. Croes for retention as experts, and recommended that they be employed. The committee also stated that it had received proffers of assistance from several quarters, including J. W. Birdsall, Chief Engineer of the Water Supply Department, and Silas B. Dutcher, President of the Ramapo Water Company.

Mr. Coler, in the course of his address, said:

"I will be glad to give you all the assistance within my power, and to furnish you all the data in my department. Mr. John R. Freeman, one of the most eminent engineers of this country, was recommended to me by Mr. Moore, President of the Continental Fire Insurance Company. Mr. Freeman is examining into the water question very exhaustively. He is taking all the levels and measures around the whole system of the water supply of this city. His report, which will be ready in four to six weeks, will be placed at your disposal."

After Mr. Coler had finished, Simon Sterne of the committee said of Justice Gildersleeve's decisions, handed down yesterday, dissolving Ramapo injunctions:

"Justice Gildersleeve adopts, most unfortunately, I think, the view of the contract which Mr. Lauterbach so strenuously contended for before the Mazet committee, that it was a mere option given to the city; that the city could take the water if it saw fit; and that it was a one-sided contract, with the favorable side in the hands of the City of New York.

"The decision does give judicial sanction to the view, which is an important judicial sanction, that the contract cannot be put in force by the action of the Board of Public Improvements alone, and the executive action, in the way of signing the contract, on the part of the Water Commissioner.

"Even though the other injunction in Brooklyn should be dissolved, there is a great protection owing to the existence of the committee of the Merchants' Association, and we are now, through this committee and the work it will do, in a very much better position than we were ever before."

TO EXTEND WATER SUPPLY.

Commissioner Dalton Asks for $10,000,000—Brooklyn's Serious Shortage.

Commissioner Dalton of the Department of Water Supply will soon make application to the Board of Estimate for an appropriation of $10,000,000 to extend and repair water works already in existence and to construct new works. The larger part of the money will be expended in Brooklyn, where, according to Deputy Commissioner Moffett, there is already a serious shortage, consequent upon the light rainfall of the last few months.

According to plans and estimates prepared by Chief Engineer Birdsall of the Department of Water Supply, the money, if appropriated, will be used for the following purposes: The construction of a new pumping station east of the Milburn reservoir, the laying of new mains and the building of storage reservoirs and a distributing reservoir at Forest Hill Park, in Brooklyn; the addition of several pumping engines to the plant at the One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street station, in Manhattan; the construction of a new pumping station at the Jerome Park reservoir, and the laying of large mains from that work, in the Bronx; new mains and improving the pumping stations and the digging of more wells in the Borough of Queens, and similar improvements in the service in the Borough of Richmond.

Much of the work has been begun, but the pumping station near the Milburn reservoir is new.

NUTLEY POSTMASTER ACCUSED

Letters and Other Mail Matter Alleged to Have Been Found in His Cellar—His Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

NUTLEY, N. J., Dec. 8.—Under the heading "Big Post Office Scandal," the Essex County News, a local newspaper, published to-day an article containing serious charges of carelessness and negligence against Leonard Rusby, Postmaster of Nutley. The article alleges that a short time ago, when the Postmaster moved from one house to another, he employed a young man to clean out the cellar of the residence he was leaving, and told him to burn all the papers and other rubbish he might find. Continuing, the article says:

The young man, thus detailed, proceeded with his work. But he was surprised to find a number of things that were very much like unopened mail matter. He investigated things, and found letters, books, and packages, all addressed to people whom they had never reached. One package was for W. R. Wright, the Principal of Franklin schools. Instead of burning what he had discovered, he saved it all, and turned it over to other responsible citizens, who immediately attempted to unravel the mystery.

It was learned to-day that the mail matter found in the cellar finally reached the hands of Parker Norton, editor and proprietor of The Essex County News, who turned it over to his attorneys, Clymer and Johnson of Newark. George E. Clymer, senior member of that firm, said in regard to the matter:

"I received yesterday the mail said to have been found in Postmaster Rusby's cellar, and turned it over to-day to Post Office Inspector Snow, whose headquarters are in Jersey City. I suppose that the matter now will take the usual course of investigation, and have no means of knowing what action the authorities will adopt. The matter which I delivered to the Inspector consisted of about twenty letters, ten or fifteen newspapers, and half a dozen or more catalogues and advertising pamphlets, together with one package addressed to Mr. Wright, the School Principal."

Parker Norton, who is responsible for the publication of the charges, has resided for about two years in Nutley, where he runs a drug store in connection with his editorial duties. He has taken quite an active part in Republican politics, and was opposed to the appointment of Mr. Rusby as Postmaster. The appointment was made last February, and Mr. Rusby took charge of the office April 1. Two communities which are practically separate villages are served by the Post Office, and some time ago Mr. Rusby suddenly moved the office from Nutley proper, where Mr. Norton's drug store and editorial office are located, to the other part of the town. The people awoke one morning and found the office established in the new place, and there was considerable indignation.

Postmaster Rusby, when seen this evening, said that he had heard of the attack upon him in Mr. Norton's paper, but had not had time to read it. He declared that he was still in full possession of the office, and that Inspector Snow had not yet communicated with him in regard to the charges. After reading the published article Mr. Rusby said:

"It is quite possible that there may have been some second-class mail found in the cellar. Often when people move away they tell me not to forward such mail, but to destroy it, and when it accumulates in the office I sometimes take it home to dispose of it. But I am sure that no letters were found. I was Postmaster once before, sixteen years ago, and neither then nor during my present term has any fault been found by the patrons of the office, as far as I know. I certainly know enough not to destroy letters, or withhold them from delivery, and the charge that I have done so is ridiculous. I have been unfortunate in business, and have some political enemies, but I don't think anybody here will believe these charges.

"No, I shall not sue Mr. Norton for libel. I haven't any money to waste in lawsuits, and I don't care enough about what he says to pay any attention to it."

J. D. Donaldson, station agent of the Erie Railroad, who was a candidate against Mr. Rusby for appointment as Postmaster, spoke kindly of his successful competitor when interviewed in regard to the charges. "Some people are down on Rusby," he said, "because he moved the office, but I never heard any other complaint against him. I think most people would believe him sooner than the young fellow who is said to have found the letters. That fellow used to work for Rusby, and now he works for Norton."

Inspector Snow of the Post Office Department was seen at Jersey City yesterday. He said that he did not go to Nutley yesterday, because a more important matter delayed him until too late. As to what will be done in the case of Postmaster Rusby, he cannot say until he has completed his investigation.

ARRESTS MEANT FOR A LESSON.

Prisoners Reluctantly Obeyed Magistrate Flammer's Order to Move.

As Magistrate Flammer was leaving the Harlem Police Court Thursday evening he saw two boys fighting on the pavement. He ordered a group of men who were watching them to move on. Stephen Murphy and Owen Meehan, employes of a Third Avenue dry goods store, moved off slowly, the former mumbling something which the magistrate did not hear distinctly.

By his order a policeman arrested the two men, and, returning to the court, the magistrate reopened it and made out papers and committed the prisoners to the jail.

When they were arraigned before him yesterday Meehan was discharged and Murphy was fined $5. His employer, who was present, declared the magistrate's act that of a Czar, not a judge.

The clerk of the court, knowing the prisoner's employer and not having change for the $20 bill which he offered in payment of Murphy's fine, told him to send the $5 to the court. Magistrate Flammer, however, called the men back and made change from his own pocket. He said that he wished to give the men a lesson.

It is said to be the first time in the history of the police courts that court has been reopened to sign a commitment paper.

New Morrisania Police Court Clerk.

At a meeting of the City Magistrates, held in the West Fifty-fourth Street Court Building last night, Moses McKee of 2,284 Seventh Avenue, was appointed Chief Clerk of the Morrisania Police Court to fill the vacancy caused by the dismissal of Eugene H. Healey.

Old-Time Minstrel Passes Away.

John Herman Simonson, seventy years old, who was at one time a member of Hooley's Minstrels, singing under the name of John Herman, died at his home in Union Course, Queens Borough, on Thursday. He was born in Brooklyn. For several years he had lived in retirement. He leaves a son.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Criticism of Protestant Missionary Methods in Puerto Rico.

NATIVES BEWILDERED BY ISMS

Frank L. Smith Says that the Only Way to Get a Foothold There Is by Educating the Children.

Frank L. Smith, for more than a year Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association at San Juan, and just returned from there, said yesterday, in speaking upon Puerto Rican conditions, that the Protestant missionary bodies are making a mistake in their methods of entering that island.

"San Juan and Ponce," he said, "are already overcrunched. The Puerto Rican, brought up with no knowledge that there is anything else than the Roman Catholic Church, is unable to understand the isms of Protestant sects. Just now the people down there are bewildered with a multitude of religions. The different theories of this and that body mix the poor folks there all up, and in the general maze of religious teaching, there is danger of driving the people away from everything.

"What ought to be done, and that without a moment's delay, is to get these different denominations together, agree upon a policy, and then present to these people a Church of Jesus Christ and Him crucified. Unless this is done, and done quickly, I cannot say what the outcome may be. But the difficulties of doing this are great, probably insurmountable. Different denominations here have probably not reached the point where they can bring themselves to a course so liberal. Just now some progress is being made by the various religious attempts there, but it is a progress largely possible because of poverty.

"The only way that Protestantism will ever get a foothold in Puerto Rico, in my judgment, is through the education of the children. Grown people, who leave the Church of Rome, will go nowhere for any length of time, and unless we present something better than our isms they will not, I fear, long permit their children to come to our churches."

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Dec. 17.

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SUBJECT.—Fruits of Right and Wrong Doing. Malachi, iii., 13, to iv., 6.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap. Galatians, vi., 7.

The prophecy of Malachi looks both backward and forward. In the one direction it gives us the final results of God's dealings with man for about 4,000 years. It thus closes the "Dispensation of the Law" as it is revealed in the Old Testament. In the other direction it foresees—some 400 years distant—the beginning of the "Dispensation of the Gospel" as it is revealed in the New Testament. In this lesson we have to deal with these results and with this promise.

The record of these more than 4,000 years, in which God has dealt in various ways with His people under "The Law," is a very sad one. All through that long period they had been instructed and admonished by patriarchs, priests, and prophets, and now at the end of it this last of the prophets sees them no better than at the beginning. They are rather worse. The result shows the inherent weakness of man. He cannot keep God's law.

In the beginning he stood before God as an individual. All future generations were to be represented in him, to stand or fall in their relation to God, as he stood or fell. Mankind could not have had a better representative, or one placed in more favorable conditions. He was created in the image of God, and inbreathed with His Spirit. He had no hereditary bias to sin, and no evil companions of his kind to tempt him to sin. Day by day he walked with God. But he was under law. That law contained but a single commandment. Implicit and continuous obedience, however, to that commandment was required. Then penalty for disobedience was separation from God in his daily life, and in the end, eternal death, or separation from Him forever.

In this condition he was tempted by Satan, and was "beguiled." In his fall, "by one man sin entered into the world, and death by sin," and so "by the offense of one, judgment came upon all men to condemnation." (Romans, v., 12, 17.) "Adam lived an hundred and thirty years," but time did not change his character. He was a sinner—cast out of Eden and separated from God—to the day of his death, and his children were begotten "in his own likeness, after his image," and not after the image of God. (Genesis, v., 3.) In the end "God saw that the wickedness of man was great upon the earth, and that every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was only evil continually." (Genesis vi., 5.) So that whole generation was swept away by a flood.

FAMILY AND NATION CHOSEN.

Then a family was chosen. It was the family of Noah, who "was a just man and perfect in his generations, and Noah walked with God" (Genesis, vi., 9.) But Noah's children were no better than those of Adam, for Noah himself was a child of Adam. When the flood subsided they peopled the earth, "and the whole earth was of one language and of one speech." (Genesis xi., 1.) Then they rebelled against God, and thought that they could so build that He could never again overthrow them. So "the Lord scattered them abroad upon the face of all the earth" (Genesis xi., 8.) as the wind scatters chaff, and they could not even hold communion with each other.

Then in Abraham a nation was chosen. He was "the Friend of God," (James ii., 23.) and his children, were to be God's "peculiar people," (Deuteronomy xiv., 2.) kept separate from all other nations. With them a covenant was made, special and significant religious services were appointed, a law given, and an inheritance in "a land that floweth with milk and honey." (Joshua, v., 6.) But even all of these gracious provisions of God were not sufficient, "for their heart was not right with Him, neither were they steadfast in His covenant." They "dealt unfaithfully, like their fathers." (Psalms lxxviii., 37; lvii., 58.)

Therefore they were punished by a long captivity in Babylon until they learned to abhor their idols. Then they were restored to their own land. They rebuilt the Temple, which had been destroyed, and again they entered into covenant to be God's faithful children. But they soon became satisfied with their own righteousness, and "forgat God their Saviour." They judged one another after the judgment of men, and not according to the law of God. In fact, they became so blind that they could not even see that they had separated themselves from Him. So now this last of the prophets comes to them with this last word of rebuke and warning.—(iii., 13-15.)

The record of history thus shows that man, under "The Law," had every opportunity given him, every advantage of position and surroundings, and ample time for development, and yet he was never able to conquer sin in himself, or in any way make himself better in the sight of God. Neither the individual, nor the family, nor the nation, kept "The Law."

Thus "The Commandment," which was "holy, and just, and good." (Romans, vii., 12.) had no power to control conduct or to form character acceptable to God. Under it men became either more and more corrupt, or more and more self-righteous. It rested upon the argument of obligation—that men ought to do this or that. This has always commended itself to the natural man, as the strongest motive to right conduct, and it has always proved the weakest. For all men have, in a great measure, a natural perception of what they ought to do or to leave undone, but every man can say with St. Paul, "how to perform that which is good, I find not." (Romans, vii., 18.)

DR. CHALMERS'S EXPERIMENT.

The celebrated Dr. Thomas Chalmers says in an "Address to the inhabitants of the Parish of Kilmany," published in 1815: "I can but record the effect of an actual, though undersigned, experiment which I prosecuted for upward of twelve years among you. For the greater part of that time I could expatiate on the meanness of dishonesty, on the villainy of falsehood, on the despicable arts of calumny, in a word, upon all those deformities of character which awaked the natural indignation of the human heart against the pests and the disturbers of human society. I certainly did press the reformations of honor and truth and integrity among the people; but I never once heard of any such reformations having been effected among them. I am not sensible that all the vehemence with which I urged the virtues and the proprieties of social life had the weight of a feather on the moral habits of my parishioners. It was not until I got impressed by the utter alienation of the heart, in all its desires and affections from God; it was not till I took the Scriptural way of laying the method of reconciliation before them; it was not till the free offer of forgiveness through the blood of Christ was urged upon their acceptance, and the Holy Spirit given through the channel of Christ's mediatorship to all who ask Him was set before them as the unceasing object of their dependence and their prayers, that I ever heard of any of those subordinate reformations which I aforetime made the earnest and the zealous, but I am afraid at the same time the ultimate object of my earlier ministrations."

So in all of the more than four thousand years—the record of which is closed by the prophet Malachi—in not a single instance was there ever found an individual who loved God with all his heart and his neighbor as himself. Upon each and every one was written Belshazzar's sentence of condemnation, "Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin—Thou art weighed in the balances and art found wanting." (Daniel v., 25-27.)

But now the prophet turns from this sad scene of continual failure and gives us a glimpse into a glorious future. It is a foresight of "The Gospel of Dispensation," a dispensation which does not rest upon the argument of obligation, but upon the constraining power of love; whose basis is not "Do," but "Done."

In the midst of the degeneracy which he reproves, the prophet sees some "that feared the Lord and that thought upon His name," (iii., 16.) They have been found in every age. Their great characteristics are not what they do, but what they are. They fear God. They think of Him. They speak to one another of Him. They are not so much concerned about their standing among men as about their standing with God. "And the Lord harkened and heard" what they said. He knew what they thought and why they feared, "and a book of remembrance was written before Him for them that feared the Lord and that thought upon His name. And they shall be Mine, saith the Lord of Hosts, in that day when I make up My jewels; and I will spare them as a man spareth his own son that serveth him. Then shall ye return and discern between the righteous and the wicked—between him that serveth God and him that serveth Him not." (iii., 16-18.)

And all this would be done, he says, "for"—or because—"the day cometh," (iv., 1,) because a new era, or dispensation, is to be inaugurated. It is called "the great and dreadful day of the Lord," (iv., 5)—the day "that shall burn as an oven—and all the proud, yea, and all that do wickedly, shall be as stubble—and the day that cometh shall burn them up, saith the Lord of Hosts, that it shall leave them neither root nor branch." (iv., 1.)

In that day a new way would be opened by which men could find acceptance with God. It would be a very narrow way, but it would be broad enough for all who fear God to walk therein. It would not abrogate in any degree "the law of Moses," which God "commanded unto him in Horeb, for all Israel, with the statutes and judgments." On the contrary, God Himself says: "Remember ye the law of Moses, My servant." (iv., 4.) But it would provide a new way of satisfying that law, even by God's own Son. For "behold, the Lord whom ye seek shall suddenly come to His temple, even the messenger of the covenant whom ye delight in; behold, He shall come, saith the Lord of Hosts." (iii., 1.) He is to be the great Separator of men, for in that day they will be judged by their relation to Him, and there will be no other name under heaven given among men whereby they must be saved. (Acts iv., 12.) That relationship will mark the difference "between the righteous and the wicked," (iii., 18,) "for He is like a refiner's fire and like fuller's soap—and He shall sit as a refiner and purifier of silver," (iii., 2-3)—whose fan is in His hand, and He will thoroughly purge His floor and gather His wheat into the garner, but He will burn up the chaff with unquenchable fire." (Matthew iii., 12.)

THE DAY OF GOD'S GRACE.

To all who are trusting in themselves, therefore, this day of God's grace will bring no joy or gladness, "but unto you that fear My name," God Himself says, "shall the Sun of Righteousness arise with healing in His wings—and ye shall go forth and gambol as calves of the stall." And not only so, but to all such, victory over sin is assured. "Ye shall tread down the wicked; for they shall be ashes under the soles of your feet, in the day that I do make, saith the Lord of hosts." (iv., 2-3, R. V.)

To all others, however, when this "great and notable day of the Lord" (Acts ii, 20) shall close, the vision of John in Patmos will be fulfilled—they "hid themselves in the dens and in the rocks of the mountains, and said to the mountains and rocks—Fall on us, and hide us from the face of Him that sitteth on the throne, and from the wrath of the Lamb. For the great day of His wrath is come—and who shall be able to stand?" (Rev. vi., 15-17.) Or, as the prophet states it, "Who may abide the day of His coming? and who shall stand when He appeareth?" (iii., 2.)

To inaugurate this day of grace, God says, "Behold, I will send My messenger, and he shall prepare the way before Me." (iii., 1.) "I will send you Elijah, the prophet, before the coming of the great and dreadful day of the Lord." (iv., 5-6.)

Four hundred years later this prophecy was fulfilled in the birth of John the Baptist. Then his father, Zacharias, "filled with the Holy Ghost, prophesied, saying: Thou, child, shalt be called the Prophet of the Highest, for thou shalt go before the face of the Lord to prepare His ways." (Luke, i., 67-79.) He was not "the Sun of Righteousness," but was sent to bear witness of that "Light," (John, i., 8,) that Light which, having "healing in His wings," is "the Life of the world." (John vi., 51.)

Then came Jesus of Nazareth. Standing in the synagogue of Nazareth He said: "The Spirit of the Lord is upon Me, because He hath anointed Me to preach the Gospel to the poor; He hath sent Me to heal the broken-hearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised, to preach the acceptable year of the Lord." And He added, "This day is the Scripture fulfilled in your ears." (Luke iv., 18-21.)

So "what the law could not do, in that it was weak through the flesh, God, sending His own Son in the likeness of sinful flesh, and for sin, condemned sin in the flesh that the righteousness of the law might be fulfilled in us, who walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit." (Romans viii., 3-4.) Thus "The Law" gave way to "The Gospel." The one could give no peace, and its record closes with the warning, "Lest I come and smite the earth with a curse." (iv., 6.) The other gives peace, and its record closes with the benediction, "The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all. Amen." (Rev. xxii., 21.)

Bryn Mawr, Penn.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

To what characteristic of the prophecy of Malachi is attention called, and with what have we to do in this lesson?

What does the history of more than four thousand years under "the law" show?

How did man stand in the beginning before God, and what was the result?

What family was then chosen, and what was the result?

What is said of the nation chosen in Abraham, and what was the result?

What does the record of history thus show, and what is the explanation?

How is this illustrated in the case of Dr. Thomas Chalmers?

How is it illustrated in the history closed by Malachi, to what does he now turn, and on what does it rest?

What is said of those "that feared the Lord," and why would they be blessed?

What is said of the new way to be opened for men to find acceptance with God?

What is said of those who trust in themselves and are not found in this new way?

How would this new way be inaugurated, and how was the promise fulfilled?

In conclusion, how is "The Law" and "The Gospel" contrasted?

Talk on "The Christ of Theology."

"The Christ of Theology" will be the subject of the Rev. Julian K. Smyth's sermon at the vesper services in the Church of the New Jerusalem, East Thirty-fifth Street, near Park Avenue, to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. During the service there will be sung "It Is Enough," from "Elijah," and Stainer's "What Are These?" At the regular morning service Mr. Smyth preaches on "Oshea: Joshua; or, The Double Power of Salvation."

To Protect Telephone Cash Boxes.

Because of the frequent thefts from the cash boxes of the automatic telephones of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company the company has decided to equip all such boxes with alarm gongs. The gong will be placed in the store or room in which the telephone is located, and will ring violently when the cash box is taken from its place.

MUNICIPAL COURT UPHELD.

Has Jurisdiction of a Defendant in Any Part of the City.

The question whether the municipal court of the City of New York, in any of the municipal districts of the greater city, since the consolidation, has jurisdiction of a defendant residing in any portion of the greater city, has finally been unequivocally decided in the affirmative by the Appellate Division of the First Department.

The decision of the Appellate Division was in the case of the Philip Semmer Glass Company against the Nassau Show Case Company, tried in the First Municipal Court. The sole defense was the fact that the defendant was a domestic corporation having its place of business in the Borough of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings. The Appellate Term reversed a judgment given for the plaintiff by Justice Wauhope Lynn, upon the ground that the court's jurisdiction did not extend beyond New York County. The Appellate Division now reverses the Appellate Term and affirms the judgment of the municipal court.

DAVID BARRIE, LIFE SAVER.

Rescues Child and His Yacht Columbia in the Park.

David Barrie, the personal representative of Sir Thomas Lipton in America, has recently developed into a life saver. Last Wednesday afternoon Mr. Barrie and George Kreiger, his private secretary, were strolling through Central Park. When in the vicinity of Conservatory Pond, near the East Seventy-ninth Street entrance, where the younger generation sail their model yachts, Mr. Barrie was startled by a scream and turned in time to see Alfred Dunn, a boy of eight years, floundering in the shallow water and his toy boat sailing merrily just beyond his reach. Mr. Barrie at once jumped to the rescue, fished the boy out of the water, and sent him home in a cab, while Mr. Kreiger captured the boat and placed it alongside the much-bedraggled owner.

"What is the name of your boat, my boy?" asked Mr. Barrie, as the boy grasped his prize.

"Columbia," lisped Alfred, "just the same as the one that beat the Shamrock."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, (UNITARIAN,) 4TH Avenue and 20th Street.—Sunday school, 10 A. M. The pastor, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, will preach at 11 A. M. The public cordially invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AVENUE and 66th Street.—Service 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach in the morning.

ARCHANGEL, CHURCH OF THE, REV. George S. Pratt, Rector.—Services in crypt of the cathedral at 11, morning prayer, litany, and sermon.

AT BRIGHT GOSPEL MEETING, 4 O'CLOCK Sunday Afternoon, Jane St. Church, East of 8th Av., below 13th St.—Rev. J. D. Bush will speak, Mme. Flavelle sing, Mr. Radcliffe lead. Come.

At Church of the Strangers,

57th St., near 8th Av. Rev. D. Asa Blackburn, pastor, preaches to-morrow. Subjects: At 11 A. M.—"Discouraged on Every Side." At 7:45 P. M.—"Failures of Great Men." Strangers cordially invited.

AT LENOX AV. UNITARIAN CHURCH, COR. 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11; subject: "The Problem of Evil," (continued.) Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

AT METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7TH AV. & 14th Street.—Dr. Cadman will preach morning and evening. Choir will sing morning. Meetings every night. Prayer conference and experience Wednesday night. Strangers in city and all welcome.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES IN Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St.—Evening, 7:45; Rev. James A. O'Connor, pastor, preaches; subject: "Why Protestants Become Roman Catholics—Dr. De Costa's Case—Work of the Jesuits."

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MAD. AV. & 38TH ST., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; the pastor will preach.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th St.—Charles H. Eaton, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11, "What Is a Christian Church?" and at 7:45 P. M., special musical service, "American Church Music," with brief address by pastor, "America and the Religious Life."

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St., Rev. Howard L. Jones, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BROADWAY, 68th.—Madison C. Peters preaches, 11, "Napkins." 8, "Deborah: The Ancient Forerunner of the Modern New Woman." All cordially invited.

BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and 37th Street, Henry van Dyke, Pastor. Services Sunday, December 10th: Dr. van Dyke will preach at 11 A. M. Rev. James M. Farr, Jr., at 4:30 P. M. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. Young Men's Bible Class, 10 A. M. At 8 P. M., Special Service for Students and their friends, By request of the Students' Club. Dr. van Dyke will preach. All seats free. Weekly evening service Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, Corner Broadway and 34th St. Regular services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The Pastor, Rev. Chas. E. Jefferson, D. D., will preach morning and evening; at 4 P. M., Song Service; at 3 P. M., Bible Class conducted by Wm. H. Thomson, M. D.; prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 21ST ST., Rev. J. Lewis Parks, S. T. D., Rector.—Holy communion, 8 and 10 A. M.; morning prayer, sermon, and holy communion, 11 A. M.; evening prayer, 5 P. M.; choral service and sermon, 8 P. M. Rev. C. C. Tiffany, D. D., Archdeacon of New York, will preach in the morning; the rector in the evening.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 230 Amsterdam Av., Between 70th and 71st Sts. Rev. William Lloyd preaches; morning: "The Mystery of Suffering"; evening: "Tennyson's Idylls of the King."

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—DEDIcation octave. Masses for communion, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn mass and sermon, (Rev. Father Huntington, O. H. C.,) 10:45; solemn vespers, 4; services and sermon, (rector,) 8.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Fifth Av. and 10th St. Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector. Rev. Lester Bradner, Jr., officiating. Morning service, 11 A. M. Children's service, 3 P. M. Musical service, 8 P. M. Anthem, "See, the Conquering Hero Comes"..... Haendel Offertory, "Advent Hymn"..... Schumann Sittings in this church are free.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, 81st St., Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs. Dr. Crowe preaches, 11 A. M. "Why We Buried Our Creed." Lecture on "Episcopalians," 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, FIFTH Av., above 45th St., Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., litany and holy communion; sermon by the rector; 4 P. M., evening prayers; sermon by the Rev. John Williams.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 28TH Street and 9th Avenue, Rev. B. E. Backus, D. D., Rector.—Morning service, 10:45. Choral evensong, 7:45. Rev. Arthur H. Judge will preach. Special music.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34TH ST., COR. Park Av.—Services, 11 A. M. Dr. Minot J. Savage will preach. Subject: "Who Are Christians?" Sunday school, 10 o'clock, in chapel; entrance, Park Av.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, EAST 35th St., Between Park and Lexington Avs., the Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, PASTOR.—Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. Church service, with sermon, 11 A. M. The pastor will preach on "Oshea: Joshua; or, The Double Power of Salvation." Vesper services at 4 P. M. Sermon by the pastor, on "The Christ of Theology," being the second of a series of Advent sermons on "The Christ of Yesterday and To-day."

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av.; Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching to-morrow at 11 A. M. and at 8 P. M. by the Rev. G. L. Curtis of Baltimore; Sabbath school at 3 P. M. Christian Endeavor Monday at 8; devotional meeting Wednesday at 8.

COME AND SING

Every Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the SONG SERVICE in the BROADWAY TABERNACLE, 34th Street and Broadway. Cecilia Bradford Trio. Address by Rev. Thos. C. Hall, D. D.

COUNTESS SCHIMMELMANN.

Carnegie Hall, to-morrow, 2:30. Soloists, Dr. Carl E. Dufft, Harper C. Smythe. Everybody welcome.

DR. R. S. MACARTHUR

preaches in Calvary Baptist Church, West 57th St., near 6th Av. Services, 11 and 8.

EVANGELIST E. E. FRANKE.

Chickering Hall, 5th Av. and 18th St. Sunday evening, 8 o'clock, subject:

Christ's Marching Orders to the Church

Questions answered. Admission free.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Advent, 2,307 Broadway, above 83d St., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Service, 11 A. M. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST. REV. B. Q. DENHAM, First Church, 322 W. 56th St. Sunday, 10:45 A. M., 8 P. M. Seats free. Installation of pastor, Monday, at 8. You are invited.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 30, 22e. RUE ouest.—Services religieux le diamache a 10h. ½ du matin et a 8h. du soir. Rev. Witimeyer, Recteur.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46th St., Rev. W. S. Richardson, Assistant Minister.—At 11 A. M. the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, D. D., will preach. At 8 P. M., preaching by the assistant minister; prelude by Mr. Shelley at 7:50 P. M.; Bible school at 9:45 A. M.; prayer meetings Monday and Friday evenings at 8.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St.—Services Sunday, 10th inst., at 11 A. M., and communion at 4 P. M. The Rev. Robert Russell Booth, D. D., is expected to officiate. Sunday school and adult Bible classes meet at 9:30 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 187-143 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Bar

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PUBLIC MONEY AND PUBLIC WORKS.

The remarks of Mr. J. HARSEN RHOADES at the Chamber of Commerce meeting upon the proposition to issue bonds for buying water-front property were timely and valuable. The resolution offered by Mr. CHARLES STEWART SMITH, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Chamber, favoring an amendment to the Constitution to permit the city to issue bonds for dock purposes which should not be considered in determining the debt limit, opens the way to a plan of public improvements of very great value to the city. The resolutions recite that the income from the new piers and docks would pay the interest on the bonds issued to acquire the water-front property, the cost of the piers, and provide a sinking fund which would retire the bonds in forty years. Nobody can show that this would not be a good business operation for the city. It ought to own its water front, and the present high rentals for pier accommodations indicate a scarcity of dock room. At the present permitted rate of issuing bonds, $3,000,000 a year, it would be a long while before any considerable progress could be made in buying up private water-front property. The removal of the debt limit so far as bonds for dock purposes are concerned is necessary if the work is to be pushed; and if it is retarded the city loses the income from the new docks and the commerce of the port suffers from the lack of facilities.

As these bonds would add nothing to the burden of taxation, and as the money spent for docks would be sure to bring in a large return, permanently increasing the wealth and the revenues of the city, to say nothing of the great incidental benefits of affording scope for the growth of the commerce of New York, it is evident that the improvements proposed in the Chamber of Commerce resolutions would promote the public welfare and would be likely to receive the approval of the taxpayers if the matter were submitted to a vote. Nevertheless, it is vitally necessary that in these days every proposition to spend the public money and in particular every proposition to raise or remove the debt limit should be scrutinized with unusual care.

That is the effect of Mr. RHOADES's words of caution and objection. He is entitled to speak upon the subject. As a representative of the savings banks, which hold about one-half of the outstanding bonds of the city, he is in the position of a Trustee for the wage-earners whose savings are held and invested by the banks. It is his plain duty to be vigilant for the protection of the credit of the city. He would be called upon to oppose with all his influence any proposition for extravagant expenditure or the removal of necessary safeguards. Everybody, sooner or later, runs against the debt limit. Yet it is the rock of our defense against many evils. Improvident use of the city's credit is only one of these. There is a craze for municipal ownership and operation of "public utilities" nowadays. If the debt limit did not stand in the way, the city might be loaded down with gas works, street railways, telephone and electric light plants, and a hundred other enterprises that belong to private effort. The Constitution forbids. Let us do nothing that would impair the salutary preservative power of the debt limit section.

Mr. RHOADES is reported as saying that with the air full of such schemes as the Ramapo job, plans to bridge rivers and tunnel them and to build rapid-transit railroads, he "looked with dread to the future." Of course he didn't mean that. The future of this city would be dark and would fill us all with foreboding if the air were not at all times more or less full of schemes to improve New York and make it easier and more pleasant to live and do business in it. We cannot suppose that Mr. RHOADES meant that the only state of the city that would leave his mind completely at rest would be the state of entire stagnation and death of public enterprise, with nobody proposing to do a thing or spend a cent. Better unbridled extravagance than that. A rapid-transit railroad that vastly increases the realty valuation of the city increases the security behind the bonds held by Mr. RHOADES's savings bank. So of tunnels that bring outlying parts of the big city nearer to the centre. And so, too, in all probability, with the plan for improving the water-front proposed in Mr. SMITH's resolutions.

It is due caution, sufficient scrutiny, that is required, not an arrest of development. If at any time or for any reason the people of the city doubt either the capacity of their public servants or their probity, the initiative of a body so respectable as the Chamber of Commerce in proposing public improvements or in criticising those already proposed by the authorities becomes a function of very great utility.

THE MAZET FIASCO.

The ending of the Mazet Committee throws light on its beginning. It has plainly fallen to pieces. Why this has come about is revealed by what its counsel, Mr. Moss, refuses to say. He insisted on calling Mr. PLATT, and his committee saw no way to prevent him but to adjourn sine die. The petty evasions, fibs, equivocations, and untenable excuses that have accompanied the break-up or break-down of the committee are in keeping with its origin and history. They deceive no one and only reveal more plainly the intent to deceive.

At the last and for the moment Mr. Moss occupies a position of apparent superiority. It is only apparent and must be temporary. Exactly what was his motive in raising an issue on Mr. PLATT at this time we cannot say. We can only be sure that it was not the desire he professes, that the work of the committee should not seem partisan. Had that been his real motive, it would have forced him to act long ago in this matter and to act in other matters very differently. The author of the miserable partisan "report" which Mr. Moss issued on the eve of the election, intended and solely intended to promote the election of Mr. MAZET and the defeat of the strictly independent candidate for MAZET's seat, cannot now be credited with any impartial devotion to the public good. He has from the first conducted his examination in a manner so clearly prejudiced and unfair that it would have been in the last degree mischievous had it not been made ludicrous by his ineptness and petty, irresolute, groping habit of mind. His position at this moment is the more discreditable because he, far more than any of his committee, has assumed the garb of righteousness. He has paraded his high purposes in the church organizations and laden the weary air with unctuous appeals to civic virtue. He has challenged contemptuous condemnation by his sweeping and yet partisan criticism of his party opponents only. His last attitude of superiority cannot be long sustained, for the facts are too strong against it.

When the Mazet committee took up its work, THE TIMES predicted that it would fail in doing any serious good unless it was ready and able to expose evil wherever that could honestly be established. We warned its members that a one-sided inquiry would leave the troubles of this city worse than it found them, for it would tend to convince the people of New York that both parties were equally sordid and corrupt and would spread that atmosphere of discouragement in which the political schemer always thrives the most. At one time it looked as if the committee shared this conviction. When the Ramapo job was taken up, which all familiar with its history knew was of Republican origin, there was some hope that the searchlight of official investigation was to be turned on full, no matter what or whom its rays might disclose. The hope was quickly dispelled. So soon as it became clear that the inquiry must lead straight to the Republican organization, it was first restricted and then diverted and finally stopped. From that moment the proceedings of the committee lost all interest for intelligent observers.

It cannot be said that the failure of the committee to disclose important new facts regarding the Tammany rule in this city is in the least a vindication of Tammany. The testimony taken has certainly confirmed and established the previous well-founded impression of the Tammany turpitude and greed. It has also deepened the impression of the cynical contempt of the leader of Tammany for the opinion of all who oppose him or his objects. The worst effect of the Mazet fiasco is that it justifies this contempt. And it destroys all confidence that Tammany can be curbed or turned back by the men and the party responsible for the committee and its failure. This, however, is not an unmixed misfortune. When the people of New York are convinced that they cannot get relief from the evils they now suffer through a selfish and unscrupulous party machine by setting up the rival machine, they will be ready to turn to the principle of an independent citizens' organization seeking the good of the city alone. That is their only hope, and the experience that induces them to realize it, though it is costly and disagreeable, is wholesome.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

The dispatch given out yesterday by the British War Office shows the real danger of the operations in which the British forces are engaged on the Cape Colony side of the Orange Free State. It explains and justifies the tone of anxiety and apprehension which the British press has been taking, even after engagements that upon the face of them were British victories. The danger of the situation has been continually pointed out by the military critic of The London Morning Post, whose comments upon the progress of the campaign have secured for him an extraordinary authority among his countrymen.

The dispatch sets forth that the Boers have succeeded in cutting Lord METHUEN's communication with his base even while the sound of artillery makes it believed that a battle is in progress. The railroad has been severed at Gras Pan, where the British commander reported a successful engagement some days before the fight at the Modder River. Gras Pan is some fifteen miles south of the Modder, and a station upon the railroad which is the only line of retreat or supply for the British force. The telegraph has been cut as well as the railroad, and Lord METHUEN is thus deprived of all communication with Cape Town, his base of supplies. That is to say, it appears that he has failed in a vital condition of his campaign, which was to keep his line of supply intact as he advanced. The further away from his base an invader goes, the larger detachments from his effective fighting force must he make in order to secure his communications. Thus does he

Drag at each remove a lengthening chain.

As he advances fighting, his force is weakened by the detachments as well as by the casualties of battle, while the defenders are weakened by casualties alone, and become relatively stronger as they fall back. If, in the meantime, the detachments for the protection of the line become insufficient, his condition is very serious, and that is what seems to have happened to Lord METHUEN. How important, or rather how easily replaceable, the bridge over the Modder may be which was destroyed by the Boers before they fell back, it is not easy to make out. But evidently the British commander must have left at the Modder a force large enough to secure his workmen from raids. And this news that a critical point to the south of the Modder is vulnerable must be very unwelcome in England.

The Boer plan of campaign, on the western edge of the Orange Free State, now becomes very intelligible. It is to retire slowly, and doing in the meanwhile all the harm they can, toward the place where they shall be strongest and the invader weakest, and there to deliver the decisive battle. If we accept this theory of the campaign, it becomes evident why the Boers should have withdrawn after the battle of the Modder River. Lord METHUEN reported, and doubtless in perfect good faith, that they had been "forced to quit their positions." But suppose they had been actuated by the desire to draw the enemy on, he all the time becoming weaker and they all the time becoming relatively stronger. In that case it seems likely that they should have abandoned the position voluntarily. It was certain that they could fight to the northward of the river at a greater advantage than to the southward after they had severed the enemy's communications by destroying the bridge, as it seems they succeeded in doing. There was nothing about the manner of their retirement to suggest defeat, and still less to suggest panic. Neither was there anything in Lord METHUEN's report to suggest the belief on his part that he had passed the worst of his troubles. It can be readily understood from this latest news that the attitude of the reflective part of the British public must more than ever be one of seriousness and of anxiety.

TO-DAY'S PAPER AND ITS SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEW YORK TIMES seeks a word to-day with its readers concerning THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART. With the main part of the paper in itself very large in size, readers are presented with the literary supplement issued as a paper of forty pages. They scarcely need be told that, when white paper costs over 2 cents a pound, a publication weighing over half a pound, and sold by the retailer for 1 cent, does not yield a profit on sales to the producer.

Three years and two months ago THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART was started as an eight-page supplement to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Some of our best friends—men thought to be wise in their generation—viewed the enterprise with eyes half closed and heads at the angle of doubt. Even the book publishers, who might have been expected to welcome its appearance, and probably did, were shy of it as a medium for their announcements. But what does not to-day's paper reveal—not only the largest amount of publishers' and booksellers' advertising ever printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES—the largest by nearly 60 per cent.—but more than eleven times as much as THE NEW YORK TIMES ever printed in one issue before the supplement was started. May we not say, with some honest pride, that the world of publishers, in EMERSON's phrase, has "come round to us"?

But these are not the sole reasons for satisfaction. The influence of the supplement has been in other directions than advertising. It has done a distinct work in diffusing knowledge of good books and promoting the reading of them. Free and higher education has raised up in this country thousands of men and women interested in books where, two generations ago, there were only hundreds. For such as these THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART has become a guide and a stimulant. We take nothing to ourselves that seems unduly our own when this statement is made. Evidence of this truth constantly reaches this office.

This influence has extended to journalism itself. Probably nothing in the nature of a newspaper supplement has been more widely commented on in newspaper offices or more carefully read. In San Francisco, for example, an eclectic publication has appeared in which a very large percentage of the matter printed came bodily, without even the courtesy of credit, from THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART. From its pages an old and well-esteemed paper in Central New York very recently took enough matter to make up the entire contents of one of its large pages. A Boston paper has issued a literary supplement clearly modeled after it. Meanwhile, we hear of other newspapers that contemplate steps in similar directions, and requests from many quarters come to us asking for proofs of matter which may be printed simultaneously. Thus has widened the influence of this supplement, and who shall say how far it has penetrated into centres and enterprises of which note has not been taken?

In spreading knowledge of good books a newspaper concerns itself with one of its legitimate functions. News of books belong as much to the day's news as news of Congress, of wars, of churches, of court trials, of yachting and golf. This news THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART has aimed to give and will continue to give. While we cannot hope to offer a paper that is any larger than the one now regularly printed (at least for 1 cent) we may, with confidence, promise to maintain the standard already fixed. The probability is that this standard will be advanced, rather than lowered, even at 1 cent. Readers and publishers alike have bestowed upon us every possible encouragement in that direction.

Sixteen broad news pages and a forty-page supplement overflowing with interesting and timely news of books and their makers, all for one cent—this, as one of our admirers has well said, is certainly "cheaper than ignorance."

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

It cannot be said that the reception of the President's message in England, so far as we can judge from the English press, is exactly unsatisfactory. But there does seem to be some disappointment that the President took more pains to express our National good feeling toward Germany than toward England, to which neither any Englishman nor any American doubts that we owe much more.

There is, however, the obvious answer that there was more need of assuring Germany than there was of assuring Great Britain of our kind regards. We have more "burning questions," practically speaking, outstanding with Germany than we have with England. And we have sentimental questions, or we have had, which in all countries are apt to produce quite as serious practical consequences as practical questions. Germany has done all that we could decently demand or expect toward allaying our sensibilities on that score. It was the least we could do to assure her that her efforts had been successful, and that these sentimental questions were not regarded by us as any longer outstanding. The most authoritative way of conveying such an assurance is in a message of the President. Add that the German people are reputed to be more sensitive than the English to what is said or thought of them by foreigners, and we have the complete justification of the President's carefully weighed words.

It is not necessary to add that we have outstanding questions with England which might be compromised by too great an effusiveness on our part while they are still pending. The main fact is that the English and American understanding is too well established and understood on this side of the water to make it necessary to keep on talking about it. The good understanding which we hope to establish with Germany is by no means as yet on the same footing. Wherefore it is entirely intelligible why a President of the United States should just now go a little out of his way to say pleasant things to Germany while he felt under no compulsion whatever to do the same by England.

Those of our friends who have a liking for figures may be interested in learning that this issue of THE TIMES contains more than 36,000 lines of advertisements.

NUGGETS.

That Boston Man.

"A Boston man says he would rather be Aguinaldo than McKinley."

"Well, he evidently has more confidence in his legs than in his head."—Indianapolis Journal.

Good Start in His Profession.

Dasherly—How's that young doctor getting along in his profession?

Flasherly—Splendidly! He's discovered three new diseases already.—Kansas City Independent.

Located.

Little Mike (who has an inquiring mind)—Eyther, phwere was Solomon's timple?

McLubberty (promptly)—Solomon's timple, is ut? On the soide av his head, av coorse.—Judge.

Domestic Affairs.

"Our wars," said the South American, have one distinct advantage over the wars that are waged on other parts of the globe."

"What is that?" he was asked.

"When you go to war," he replied, "you make it necessary for some other country to be at war. We don't."—Chicago Times-Herald.

THE OCEAN.

J. E. Hutson in Richmond Religious Herald.

How awful is thy might, O Sea!
Whose breathing shakes the land.
And why shouldst thou a prisoner be,
And bound with ropes of sand?

Like molten thunderbolts of wrath,
Thy waves the shore attack,
Which, giantlike, obstructs their path,
And, shattered, hurls them back.

Revolving spheres, which thee surround,
No grander music make
Than when thy billows loud resound,
With mighty anthem quake.

And men have stained thy crystal broast
With crimson human gore,
When mighty fleets fought on thy crest
For sovereignty on shore.

The vapors which from thee arise
And shroud the sultry sky
The famished earth with rain supplies,
Which else of thirst would die.

And when the sun retires beneath
Thy waves to seek repose,
Dost thou to earth the night bequeath,
With sleep which it bestowes?

I love to breathe thy briny air
And watch thy leaping spray,
And see the ships like castles fair
If the distance melt away.

And yet the fogs which dismal dwell
Above the ghostlike moans
Remind of Dante's smoking hell,
And lost men's hopeless groans.

It sads my soul to see thee toil
With all thy mighty frame,
And mark each wave at length recoil,
Returning whence it came.

I sympathize with thy unrest,
And pity thy distress,
For mirrored in thy troubled breast
I see my heart's impress.

HARE CHASES AGUINALDO

Rebel Leader and 300 Men Are on the Road to Bontoo.

YOUNG HAS ANOTHER FIGHT

Defeats Gen. Tino Near San Quinto—Negros Uprising Due to False Reports of Filipino Victories.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Gen. Otis to-day cabled the War Department in regard to the uprising in Negros as follows:

"Manila, Dec. 8.

"I am informed the outbreak of natives in the district of South Negros was the result of reported recent great insurgent victories in Luzon and Panay, which the natives believe. The extent of the outbreak not ascertained. Lieut. A. C. Ledyard, Sixth Infantry, killed; two privates wounded. One of our chief difficulties arises from circulation of falsehoods among the natives, defamatory newspaper articles of United States and Europe, promptly published in Spanish in San Francisco, Madrid, and by Hongkong Junta and circulated in Philippines; insurgents have based all hopes upon false rumors."

A second dispatch from Gen. Otis says:

"Hospital ship Relief, just returned from Vigan bringing 272 sick soldiers, 232 Spanish prisoners, reports several hundred Spanish prisoners at Vigan, for which we send transport this evening.

"Col. Hare, Thirty-third Infantry, took Bangued 5th inst., and now, with portion of regiment and battalion Thirty-fourth Infantry, in pursuit of insurgents on road southeast to Lepanto, thence to Bontoc, on which Aguinaldo and 300 insurgents supposed to be retreating with American prisoners. Inhabitants of western Luzon coast friendly and give assistance."

The town of Bontoc, toward which Aguinaldo with his body guard is said to be retreating, lies in the mountain fastnesses about fifty-five miles southeast of Vigan, and fifty miles almost due north of Bayonbong. If this last report as to Aguinaldo's whereabouts is true, it indicates that he has been headed off to the northward for the first time and is being compelled to retrace his steps toward the south.

If he is striving to regain his old stronghold in Cavité Province, his chances of success are very slight. Directly in his line of march is a considerable American force at Bayonbong, to the westward of that point is Wheaton's force, and to the east of Bayonbong is an almost impassable mountain range.

So with Young behind him, with Col. Hare close in his rear, and his front obstructed, the War Department officials feel that Aguinaldo has little chance of escaping to the southward.

Major Batchellor is said to be making rapidly for Aparri, about the only port on the extreme north end of the island, so as to reduce the outlet in that direction. The best chance remaining to Aguinaldo is believed to be to abandon the escort of 300 now traveling with him, in which case he could easily insure his personal escape in disguise.

Gen. Otis also reports the arrival of the transport Olympia with the Thirty-ninth Infantry, one battalion of the Forty-fifth Infantry, and some recruits. There were no casualties during the voyage.

MANILA, Dec. 8.—There was considerable relief in Manila when the news was received to-day that Gen. Young's small force had arrived safely at Vigan, Province of South Ilocos, Dec. 6. Anxiety had been felt for Gen. Young and the garrison at Vigan since it was known that Gen. Tino had a large, aggressive body of insurgents operating in the vicinity.

Gen. Tino made a stand in the mountain pass between Narvacan and San Quinto. The natural strength of the position was augmented by trenches and pitfalls. The fight lasted five hours. Gen. Young had three companies of the Thirty-fourth Infantry, under Lieut. Col. Robert L. Howze, and two troops of the Third Cavalry, Capt. Swigart commanding, and one troop under Capt. Chase. He was reinforced during the fight by Col. Luther R. Hare, with a battalion of the Thirty-third, en route to Vigan.

Gen. Young ended the fight by charging and routing the enemy, who left twenty-five dead, several rifles, and thousands of rounds of ammunition in the trenches. The enemy employed artillery. Only one American was seriously wounded.

The uprising in the Island of Negros was led by the police of La Corlata District, where there is a small American garrison. The police inspired false reports of insurgent victories in Luzon and Panay. There are 250 native police in Negros, uniformed, and armed with Springfield rifles.

Lieut. Ledyard, the American officer killed, was a son of the President of the Michigan Central Railroad and a popular officer.

DEFENDS ARMY RATIONS.

Surgeon General Sternberg Acts in Reply to Criticisms.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—In view of the recent criticisms upon the composition of the army ration, directed to the presence of so large a portion of fat meats for use in tropical climates, Surgeon General Sternberg has caused to be prepared a report upon this subject by Deputy Surgeon General Charles Smart. Col. Smart shows it is the most liberal ration for the far northwest of this continent and it is the best for the tropics, when intelligently utilized.

Col. Smart in his report says: "It is the product of the experience of several generations of army officers, and it is the part of wisdom to be slow in urging alterations at the suggestion of people who know that an excess of fatty food is not suitable for a dietary in the tropics, and who have just discovered that there are twelve ounces of bacon in the soldier's rations."

The key note of Dr. Smart's article is that flexibility and interchangeability of the component parts of the ration; the ability of the soldier to take almost any kind of fresh meat within his reach in lieu of bacon, and his ability to plentifully supply himself with vegetables, and even luxuries, by the commutation into cash of the considerable portion of the ration over and above that required for his dietary.

CAREER OF LIEUT. LEDYARD.

Dead Officer Left Yale to Enlist in the War with Spain.

DETROIT, Dec. 8.—The news of the death of Lieut. August C. Ledyard, who was killed in Negros, was broken to-day to his father, Henry B. Ledyard, President of the Michigan Central Railroad, while the father was en route home from New York. It was decided to send an intimate friend to meet the President's car and endeavor to soften the blow.

The Lieutenant was Mr. Ledyard's second son. He was at Yale at the outbreak of the Spanish war, and had outlined for himself a railroad career. Joining the patriotic rush of students, he enlisted in a New York battery, and spent most of his time as a volunteer in camp life near Tampa.

Later, on July 9, 1898, at his own and his father's desire, he entered the regular army as Second Lieutenant. He was a grandson of the famous Gen. Lewis Cass, and a nephew of Gen. Ruggles, formerly Adjutant General of the Army. In the Puerto Rico campaign he was attached to Gen. Miles's staff.

SOME DISSATISFIED CUBANS.

Violent Remarks Made at a Colored Club at Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Dec. 8.—A meeting, held at the Antonio Maceo Club last evening to celebrate the anniversary of the death of Maceo, developed a violent patriotic demonstration against the Americans. This club represents the National Party, and is composed of colored people. There were about 1,000 persons present.

One prominent colored politician said during the proceedings that the time was nearly ripe for the spirit of free Cuba to leap from the grave of Maceo and to drive the intruders from the island. All criticised President McKinley's Cuban policy, and Gen. Quinten Bandera disappointed his hearers by a mild speech, in which he advised patience until the American policy had been fully defined.

In the course of an interview to-day Bandera said he feared the Cubans would finally accept annexation, although they had fought long years for independence, and not to become an appendage of the United States.

The local press criticises President McKinley's message. Americans and foreigners are hoping that the prominence given to the color question in insular politics will lead ultimately to annexation.

WOULD ENLARGE MEDICAL STAFF

Surgeon General Sternberg Asks for Many Army Assistants.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Surgeon Gen. Sternberg has prepared a bill for presentation to Congress providing for a material increase of the Medical Department of the army to meet the greatly increased demands of the existing military organization by the addition to the corps of four Assistant Surgeon Generals, with the rank of Colonel; ten Deputy Surgeon Generals, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel; thirty Surgeons, with the rank of Major, and eighty Assistant Surgeons, with the rank of First Lieutenant, who shall have the rank of Captain at the expiration of five years of service.

It is provided that the vacancies thus created in the grade of Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, and Major shall be filled by seniority promotion, in accordance with established laws and regulations. Acting Assistant Surgeons to the number authorized are to be appointed, subject to the usual examination, for a probationary period of six months, during which they will attend the Army Medical School in Washington, at the end of which time, if their standing is good, they are to be commissioned to fill existing vacancies. This probationary service is waived in the case of candidates who have rendered satisfactory service as Acting Assistant Surgeons or as commissioned medical officers in the volunteer army for a period of six months or more.

Cuban General Thanks Mr. Root.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Gen. Demetrio Castillo Duany, Civil Governor of the Province of Santiago, called on Secretary Root at the War Department to-dy in company with Mr. Quesada, Cuban Commissioner, and personally thanked him in behalf of the people of Santiago for the kind words in reference to them contained in his annual report. Gov. Duany said that at a recent mass meeting of the people of Santiago resolutions were adopted thanking President McKinley for his message and Secretary Root for his report. He said that he had been personally authorized by the people of the province to congratulate Gen. Wood, the Military Governor, on his promotion. Mr. Duany will pay his respects to the President to-morrow.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The cruiser Detroit has sailed from Carthagena for Colon, where she will await orders from the Navy Department, the revolutionary movement in Colombia being regarded as at an end. The Captain of the Detroit reports, however, that the Colombian Government is massing troops on the Venezuelan border, and the understanding is that they are about to attack Gen. Castro's forces, in revenge for the assistance which the General is supposed to have extended to the Colombian revolutionists.

The cruiser Philadelphia is at San Francisco, and Rear Admiral Kautz has transferred his flag to her from the Iowa. While at the navy yard the Philadelphia was completely overhauled, and her old six-inch guns replaced with rapid-fire guns of the same calibre. The Iowa will be coaled on Saturday, and Tuesday or Wednesday she and the Philadelphia will sail for San Diego. There they will meet the Marblehead, and the warships will go to Magdalena Bay for gun practice.

The Machias, which it was originally intended to send to Manila, has instead sailed from Boston for Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo, to look after American interests in that quarter.

The Brooklyn arrived at Singapore on her way to Manila yesterday. No word has been received of the New Orleans since she left Colombo, Ceylon, but she must be close behind.

THE GALAPAGOS ISLANDS DEAL.

It Is Stated Great Britain Does Not Want Them—One American Is Their Sole Inhabitant.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—So far as can be ascertained, Great Britain is not negotiating for the purchase of the Galapagos Islands from Ecuador, nor has she any intention of securing the islands. Official ignorance is professed on the whole matter, and there is some astonishment at the action of the Senate in passing Senator Lodge's resolution requesting President McKinley to inform the Senate regarding Ecuador's proposed sale of the islands.

It is stated that Ecuador has no intention of parting with the islands at any price. Whether or not unofficial steps were taken by Great Britain with the view of their possible purchase is a mere matter of surmise. But it is certain that, according to the highest British officials, these steps never reached the stage of official negotiations.

Special cable dispatches from the United States interpreting the Senate's action as emphasizing the United States' adherence to the Monroe doctrine have caused no stir in official circles here, as it is believed the international relations between the two countries have been so changed since the Venezuela affair that Monroeism will never again cause a misunderstanding.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Senator Lodge called at the State Department to-day to talk with Secretary Hay about his Galapagos Islands resolution. As to the basis of his resolution of inquiry, he said that all the information he had as to the reported attempt of the English Government to secure the islands was derived from newspaper sources. The State Department itself has no direct information of any recent movement looking to the acquisition of the islands, but will refer the resolution of inquiry to United States Minister Sampson, at Quito, for a response.

It would not be at all surprising, it is said here, if the ultimate result of the broaching of the subject were the acquisition of a coaling station on these islands by the United States Government. In fact, the Navy Department has within the past year been making a quiet investigation into the facilities there existing, with that object in view.

Commander Tanner was dispatched to the Galapagos Islands just after the conclusion of the war with Spain to make a personal examination of the conditions existing. He found that the Ecuadorian Government had some years ago abandoned its penal station on Charles Island, leaving behind a large number of domestic animals in a half-wild state, and these flocks had enormously increased. Only one of the half-dozen islands was inhabited—namely, Chatham Island, and that island had but one inhabitant, in the person of a Mr. Coboss. He was of Ecuadorian birth, but was a naturalized American citizen.

MR. FRICK'S RETIREMENT.

Denial of Partnership in Jones, Laughlin & Co.

In down-town circles the alleged friction between Andrew Carnegie and H. C. Frick is one of the chief topics of conversation. It is conceded that Mr. Frick has retired from the Carnegie Company, and rumor has it that he will associate himself with the Union Steel Company, Jones, Laughlin & Co., and others, and compete with Mr. Carnegie in the iron and steel business.

Mr. Carnegie is at his home, 5 West Fifty-first Street, but he absolutely refused yesterday to discuss his business affairs with reporters.

A member of the firm of Jones, Laughlin & Co. is in the city, and he said to a TIMES reporter:

"Any story that Mr. Frick is to become interested in our concern, or that Jones, Laughlin & Co. will join the Union Steel Company, or any other firm, to fight Carnegie is absolutely untrue. Jones, Laughlin & Co. have always managed their own affairs. They have not gone into any combinations, and will not do so. They will go it alone. This is authentic."

DISABLED IN MIDOCEAN.

Steamer Manica Has a Broken Shaft—Albano Tried to Tow Her.

The German steamer Albano, Capt. Kudenholz, which arrived last night from Hamburg, reported that on Dec. 2, in latitude 48.06 north, longitude 41.49 west, she fell in with the British steamer Manica, from Shields for New York, with her shaft broken. She requested to be taken in tow. After several ineffectual attempts a line was finally got to her and the Albano succeeded in towing her for two hours. All of the lines were finally parted, however, owing to the heavy seas and wind and the Albano was compelled to abandon her. She was about 1,000 miles from Halifax and in the track of steamers coming west.

The Manica is a steel screw steamer of 2,733 tons and is owned in London by Bucknall Brothers. Her New York agents are Norton & Son, 115 Produce Exchange, New York.

FRENCHMEN WANT DEFENSES.

Deputies Urge, in View of Chamberlain's Speech, that the Colonial Army Be Strengthened.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—During the debate in the Chamber of Deputies to-day on the Colonial Budget M. Firmin Faure, anti-Semite urged the necessity of strengthening the defenses of the colonies and the colonial army, in addition to a system of French-owned cables. He pointed out that while Mr. Chamberlain's Leicester speech was, perhaps, only his personal views, the fact that a British Minister had indulged in such language toward France was sufficiently grave cause for its consideration by the Chamber and, he added, it was high time to take notice of Mr. Chamberlain's warning.

M. Lasserre also intimated that British emissaries were overrunning Tunis, disguised as Protestant missionaries, and selling ammunition to the Arabs.

The anti-British remarks were heartily cheered.

M. Bestournelles, Republican, dwelt on the danger of colonial expansion, especially the risk of foreign complications, since France, he asserted, had neither a colonial army nor navy.

M. Etienne, Republican, supported the colonial policy, pointing out that even the United States was making colonial conquest. He urged the building of colonial railroads and the laying of submarine cables.

M. Decarais, the Minister of the Colonies, replied that the Government intended shortly to introduce a submarine cable scheme.

FAVOR AMERICAN FRUIT.

German Experts Say Restrictions Should Be Removed Because Pests Cannot Spread in Germany.

BERLIN, Dec. 8.—The seizures and vexatious inspection of American fruit have begun again. The Nation to-morrow will contain a timely article by Dr. Dohrn, the well-known expert, based mainly on a book by Dr. I. Krueger, to which a prize was recently awarded by the Stettin Pomological Society, in which the writer furnishes strong evidence that, owing to climatic differences between the United States and Germany, particularly the severe American Winters, American insects cannot spread here. Dr. Dohrn emphasizes Dr. Krueger's demolition of the long-held hypothesis that the Colorado bug and the San José scale did severe damage here.

Summarizing his conclusions, Dr. Dohrn expresses astonishment that Prof. Frank, in a book issued last year by the Imperial Health Bureau, should have totally ignored the acknowledged deductions of Marlatt, the entomologist, showing the manner of exterminating the scale and also the climatic conditions amid which alone it can flourish.

"Since our Government experts themselves," says Dr. Dohrn, "now acknowledge that the scale cannot spread here, it is high time to abolish measures that are still enforced against American fruit, measures which heighten the price. There are instances in which the cost of inspection amounts to one-eighth of the market value of the fruit. If the imperial Government, of its own accord, will not stop this nuisance, let us hope that the Reichstag will."

A Foreign Office official made the following statement to-day regarding several timely matters:

"A proposition to appoint a joint commission for investigating export foodstuffs has been made, and is very favorably received in Germany. The Government faces it sympathetically. But, before committing ourselves definitely, we must consult the various State Governments."

A bill has just reached the Bundesrath imposing a number of restrictions on imports, because of the pest danger. Details of the measure have not yet been made public, but, according to the Foreign Office, it will in no case affect American interests.

ITALIAN DEPUTY ARRESTED.

Accused Man's Sons Accuse Him of Ordering Their Father's Death.

ROME, Dec. 8.—A great sensation has been caused throughout Italy by the trial of two railroad men on the charge of murder and robbery in a railroad car near Palermo. Signor Notarbartolo, a former Director of the Bank of Sicily and one of the most notable citizens of Palermo, was the victim.

The trial was attended with a number of dramatic incidents, the murdered man's son accusing Signor Palizzolo, a member of the Chamber of Deputies from Palmero, of giving the order for the murder of Signor Notarbartolo.

As a result of this accusation, the Chamber of Deputies met to-day in special session and authorized the prosecution of Signor Palizzolo, who was arrested in Palermo this evening.

NEW SECRETARY FOR JAMAICA.

Sydney Olivier of the British Colonial Office Appointed.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Sydney Olivier of the Colonial Office, has been appointed Colonial Secretary for Jamaica.

Mr. Olivier, an Oxford graduate, entered the Colonial Office in 1882. From 1890 to 1895 he was Acting Colonial Secretary for British Honduras, and in 1895-6 he was Auditor General of the Leeward Islands. He was private secretary to the Earl of Selborne, 1896-7; was Secretary to the West Indian Royal Commission, 1896-7, and was sent to Washington in 1898 to assist in the reciprocity negotiations in behalf of the West Indian colonies. He was appointed C. M. G. on Queen Victoria's Birthday, in 1897, in connection with services relating to the West Indian colonies. He has written a number of magazine articles on Socialism, economics, and other matters.

Germans Want Better Consular Service

BERLIN, Dec. 8.—The Berlin Chamber of Commerce has presented a memorial to Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, asking reform in the Consular service. The memorialists urge an increase in the number of professional Consuls, the making of Consular education more practical, and the establishment of export sample commercial museums, like that in Philadelphia.

German Steamer Runs Aground.

ANTWERP, Dec. 8.—The North German Lloyd steamer Koenigin Luise, bound for Australia, grounded to-day on Walswoords Bank, in the lower Scheldt. Her condition is critical. Tugs are assisting in the work of attempting to float her.

Maracaibo Closed to Trade.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Dec. 8.—Troops have left here for Maracaibo, which had been declared blockaded to trade. The city, it is said, will surrender at once. The situation, from the Government standpoint, it is announced, is improving daily.

Samoans Think Little of Annexation.

AUCKLAND, N. Z., Dec. 8.—Advices received here from Apia, Samoa, dated Nov. 28 say that the news of the German annexation of the islands, as a result of the Samoan agreement, was received by the natives with apparent indifference.

The Pope Celebrates Mass.

ROME, Dec. 8.—In spite of rainy weather and the advice of his physicians, the Pope celebrated mass in his private chapel to-day.

Fatal Train Wreck at Crewe.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—In a wreck of the North mail at Crewe, thirty-four miles southeast of Liverpool, to-day, one person was killed and three were injured.

Newark Gets a Plainfield Pastor.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 8.—The Rev. Lester Leggett of North Plainfield has accepted a call to the North Reformed Church of this city. He will enter upon his duties as pastor on Dec. 19. The North Reformed Church has had no regular pastor since the Rev. Donald Sage Mackay resigned to accept a call in New York.

REPORT ON PLAGUE SHIP.

Cultures Developed Disease in Animals—Other Ships Waiting.

Passed Assistant Surgeon H. D. Geddings of the Marine Hospital Service yesterday made public his report to the Surgeon General regarding the plague ship J. W. Taylor. He reported that cultures taken from the patient gave negative results, but afterward developed the disease in guinea pigs. He then relates how the ship had been frequently disinfected and the coffee so bestowed on lighters as to admit abundant circulation of air.

He holds that no danger to the public health need be apprehended.

Work was continued yesterday lightering the cargo from the damaged steamer Lassel. The agents of the Roman Prince expect to send that vessel to Boston. The Ragusa will be sent to Boston unless the Board of Health after the public hearing this morning permits her to dock here.

The Coffee Exchange yesterday appointed as a committee to appear before President Murphy of the Board of Health to-day at 10:30 o'clock A. M., President J. H. Taylor, James N. Jarvie of Arbuckle Brothers, and Herman Sielcken of W. H. Crossman & Brother.

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DIED.

AIKEN.—At Tientsin, China, Oct. 28th, of scarlet fever, Maud Lockwood Aiken, wife of Rev. Edwin Edgerton Aiken, and daughter of George and Sarah R. Lockwood of 828 West 57th St., New York City.

Memorial service will be held Sunday, 10th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., at Church of Zion and St. Timothy, West 57th St., between 8th and 9th Avs.

Baltimore (Md.) and Rutland (Vt.) papers please copy.

BURNETT.—At her residence, The Strathmore, 52d St. and Broadway, on Dec. 7, Sara M., wife of the late William J. Burnett.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, 57th St., near 8th Av., on Saturday, Dec. 9, at 2 P. M.

EMERY.—Friday, Dec. 8, 1899, Francena E. Emery, wife of Charles G. Emery, in the 56th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services Saturday evening, 9th inst., at 8:30 o'clock, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. C. W. Tracy, 332 West 71st St. Interment private.

HOAGLAND.—Friday, Dec. 8, at his residence, 27 West 81st St., Joseph C. Hoagland, in the 59th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

KINGSBURY.—Sept. 7, Alathea Ruth Scovill, wife of Frederick J. Kingsbury.

Funeral at St. John's Church, Waterbury, Conn., Saturday at 11:30 A. M.

MOIR.—At his home, 26 West 10th St., on Thursday, Dec. 7, in the 83d year of his age, James Moir, Esq., of this city.

Funeral services on Tuesday, Dec. 12, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Presbyterian Church on University Place and 10th St. The family particularly request that no flowers be sent.

RHINELANDER.—In Washington, D. C., suddenly, on Friday, Dec. 8, Frances Davenport, wife of Frederic William Rhinelander of New York.

RUSSELL.—Suddenly, on Dec. 6, at New Rochelle, Frederick Bernard Russell, son of the late Ambrose Spencer and Elizabeth White Russell.

Interment at Hudson, N. Y., Saturday, Dec. 9.

RUSSELL.—Frederick B. Russell, on Dec. 6, 1899, in the 42d year of his age.

Interment at Hudson, New York.

TAYLOR.—On Wednesday evening, after a short illness, Gertrude B., wife of the late William B. Taylor.

Funeral services from her late residence, No. 88 West 50th St., on Saturday, Dec. 9, 1899, at 11 A. M.

WALLIS.—At East Orange, N. J., on Dec. 7, 1899, Alice Waldron, wife of Hamilton Wallis.

Funeral from her late residence, 90 Prospect St., East Orange, on Sunday, Dec. 10, at 2 P. M. Carriages will be at Brick Church Station on D., L. & W. R. R. on arrival of train leaving from foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts. at 1 P. M. Interment at convenience of family. Please omit flowers.

WALTER.—Suddenly, on Friday morning, Dec. 8, 1899, at her late residence, 7 East 62d St., Gertrude Cochrane Walter, daughter of the late Rev. William H. Walter and Ellen Cochrane.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DEATHS REPORTED DEC. 8.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Dec.
BOCKS, Bruno, 588 Broome St.	28	6
BLAMM, Abraham, 244 W. 18th St.	1	7
BROWN, Lottie, 715 E. 11th St.	1	8
BRANDER, Celia, 241 W. 33d St.	40	4
BUTLER, Thomas, 103 Greenwich St.	50	6
BUCKLEY, Honora, 417 Cherry St.	71	6
CRAIG, John, 590 W. 52d St.	49	7
CRONIN, Honora 9 Peck Slip	86	6
CURLEY, James C., 426 W. 36th St.	35	7
CHARY, Jacob, 258 West St.	60	2
COLES, Jennie, 139 W. 25th St.	20	5
CARROLL, Ellen, 50 Jefferson St.	55	6
CONROY, Hugh, 1,105 3d Av.	23	5
COTTER, Hannah, 401 E. 18th St.	80	5
CAPORALE, Luigi, 15 Minetta Lane	19	8
COLONNA, Giuseppe, 124 Mott St.	1	8
CASO, Graziela, 57 Spring St.	23	7
CARSON, Honora, Evelyn Place and Pilgrim Av.	62	5
DARAGH, John E., 500 W. 166th St.	39	5
DOLEZAL, Tereza, 443 E. 74th St.	68	7
EMERY, Francesca, Hotel Netherland	55	8
EUSTICE, William, 626 E. 13th St.	27	7
ELLERS, Charles D., 185 Amsterdam Av.	1	7
EREIJE, Shafeek, 28 Rector St.	2	7
FINK, Mary, 599 E. 133d St.	34	5
FISCHER, Frederic, 86 Bowery	55	5
FRIEDMAN, Fannie, 365 E. 4th St.	39	7
FRIEND, Nathan, 278 Bowery	45	5
FERRIS, Susan E., 417 Jumel Place	64	7
FOSO, Mary A., 452 9th Av.	43	6
FRARY, Ellen A. P., Glencoe, L. I.	63	7
FINN, Annie, 360 W. 51st St.	25	7
FUGZZI, Mary, 150 Sullivan St.	24	8
GREENE, Mary, 317 W. 35th St.	48	7
GENTILESCHI, Frank, 165 Hester St.	3	7
GILBERT, Maria, 418 W. 52d St.	80	6
GAHN, Amanda, Port Chester, N. Y.	45	7
GOLDSTEIN, Jacob, 126 E. 108th St.	32	7
GERBGHTY, Mary, 313 E. 70th St.	36	7
HOWSER, William H., 394 Manhattan Av.	69	7
HARRIS, Thomas H., 324 E. 123d St.	77	7
HORRWITZ, Mary, 69 Forsyth St.	1	7
HESCHION, Mary, 247 Mulberry St.	12	7
HARLEY, Mary, Brooklyn	18	7
HUTCHINSON, Amanda, 19 W. 125th	80	6
HENDERSON, James A., 360 W. 123d	70	7
JACOBY, Selma, 1,452 2d Av.	30	6
JOHNSTON, Thomas H., Greenpoint	29	6
KELLY, Sarah, 246 E. 54th St.	55	6
KITROSSER, Clara, 377 E. 4th St.	20	7
KUHLMANN, Mary, 504 E. 16th St.	43	7
LACANFORA, Donato, 173 Mulberry	2	5
LAW, Robert F., 233 W. 15th St.	70	5
LYONS, Jeremiah, 115 Chrystie St.	1	6
LEM, Morris, 377 E. 4th St.	1	7
LITTLE, Isabella, 28 W. 118th St.	1	7
LEWIS, Mary E., 229 W. 61st St.	1	7
LEO, Loretta, 513 E. 70th St.	1	7
MOORHEAD, Lucille, 328 W. 53d St.	1	7
MILLER, Mary C., 891 Amsterdam Av.	75	6
MONAK, Loulas, 1,359 Amsterdam Av.	28	7
MALCOLM, John W., 725 11th Av.	45	6
MURKIN, William F., Kingsbridge	23	7
MAAS, Gerhard D., 111 E. 58th St.	73	7
MENKIZER, Mary, 9 Birmingham St.	57	7
MORGAN, John M., 242 W. 10th St.	28	7
McENTEE, V., 254 W. Houston St.	21	6
McPAUL, W. J., 2,159 Washington Av.	74	4
McMAHON, James, 268 10th Av.	34	8
NEEDMAN, Reuben, 100 Monroe St.	1	8
MOUNROWSKY, B., 246 Monroe St.	1	8
O'NEIL, Elizabeth, 223 W. 62d St.	51	6
PECUPILO, Gildo T., 520 3d Av.	1	7
POLSKI, John, 119 Norfolk St.	55	6
PRIOR, Maria, 228 E. 22d St.	46	6
RISI, Giuseppa, 845 Columbus Av.	1	8
RUFFMAN, Simon, 39 E. Broadway	68	8
RITTER, Ellen, Van Nest	1	6
REEVE, Luthers C., 479 St. Ann's Av.	77	6
REILLY, Mary, 311 E. 22d St.	38	6
RECCHIA, Rocco, 39 Madison St.	50	8
SCHNEIDERMANSTER, Sarah, 388 E. Houston St.	24	6
SAMPSON, C. M., Mills Hotel No. 1.	77	7
SPRING, Isaac, 92 Norfolk St.	71	6
SPITZBERG, Julius, Little Rock Ark.	2	7
SCHICK, William, 325 E. 75th St.	1	7
SCHMIDT, Elizabeth, 2,416 1st Av.	4	6
SEIZMAN, Israel A., 82 Orchard St.	3	7
SWANSON, P. G., 1,903 Lexington Av.	4	5
STONE, Edward C., 265 W. 121st St.	31	8
SULLIVAN, John H., 84 King St.	34	6
SCHAUZ, Hazel M., 58 E. 105th St.	1	7
TRESHAM, J. H., 38th St. and 3d Av.	25	6
TAYLOR, G. B., 38 W. 50th St.	70	6
VOLPE, G., 108 W. Houston St.	1	8
WALSH, George, 219 W. 46th St.	32	6
WEISE, Katherine, 309 E. 83d St.	1	7
WOOD, Susan C., Newburg, N. Y.	70	8
WASSERMAN, Sadie, 8 Pitt St.	1	8
WRAY, Harriett, 346 W. 41st St.	18	8

Brooklyn.

ACKERMANN, G. F., 308 Melrose St.	1	7
ALMOND, Agnes, 292 Court St.	3	7
BIANCHO, Santo, 229 Palmetto St.	1	8
BRUER, Marie, 649 Belmont Av.	64	7
BULKLEY, O'K., 200 President St.	89	6
BEISELE, Philip, Evangelical Home	77	6
BRENNER, Adam, 2,062 Pacific St.	71	6
BROWN, Carrie A., 41 Halsey St.	61	6
BERGEN, Catharine J., 149 Baltic St.	82	7
CLUNE, Honorah, 16 Berkeley Place	35	7
CONNOLLY, Anne, 157 49th St.	60	6
CONNERS, Mary, 183 Tillary St.	46	7
COSGROVE, Maggie, 47 Warren St.	2	7
DOWLING, Thomas, 67 4th Place	60	3
DASEY, John St. Peter's Hospital	30	8
FLYNN, C., 634 Metropolitan Av.	76	6
GUARINO, J., 134 Norman Av.	48	6
GUIDER, Johanna, 1,205 Carroll St.	37	6
GREELEY, John, 195 Java St.	1	6
GRAUBNER, Theresa, 50 So. 3d St.	1	6
GATESON, Charles, 474 Wythe Av.	1	7
GERNANDT, C., L. I. State Hospital	78	7
GILLMAN, Fred E., 707 6th Av.	33	6
HOPKINS, M., 17th Av. & Benson Av.	60	6
HEINSER, Lilly, 285 Himrod St.	1	6
HOHWIESNER, A., 1,227 Broadway	33	7
HALL, Charles, 21 Rush St.	39	6
JORDAN, Carl C., 439 10th St.	71	6
JOHNSTON, William W., L. I. State Hospital	32	7
KECKENEL, William, St. Peter's Hos	52	5
LEGGETT, Abraham W., 587 Carlton Av.	85	6
MILLS, Elizabeth, 330 8th St.	83	6
MANN, Mary C., 261 Clinton St.	62	7
MANSING, Dora, 170 Himrod St.	58	7
MITCHELL, Henry T., 752A Lafayette Av.	65	6
McGUIRE, Marie, 261 Jay St.	40	5
NICHOLS, Florence M., 253 Kosciusko	14	5
OLANDT, Mary E., 676 Leonard St.	67	5
PASSE, Sophia, 165 Meserole St.	59	5
PFEIFFER, Henry, 358 Warwick St.	72	6
REHSE, Anna M., 129 Lorimer St.	74	6
RYDER, Joshua M., 267 Atkins Av.	85	6
RULFFS, Phillip A., 217 Frost St.	1	6
SCHUTZ, Flora, Bay 19th and Bath Av.	14	7
SHERIDAN, Terence, 263 3d Av.	1	7
STOCKS, Charlotte, 432 Marcy Av.	1	6
SMITH, Ann, 41 Skillman St.	65	8
SHAUGHNESSY, John, 78 Amity St.	1	7
SCHLEGEL, Hilda, St. Catharine's Hospital	42	6
SALIMENA, Marie, 85 Degraw St.	1	6
SPOUL, Rose, Kings Co. Hospital	63	6
SAMETZ, Mary, 433 Berry St.	76	8
THOMAS, Dorothy R., 139 Myrtle Av.	1	6
TALBERT, Thomas, 317 Hewes St.	75	6
WINANS, Joseph H., 500 6th Av.	69	5
WHEELER, Henry E., 223 Washington Av.	25	6
WHEATON, James S., 793 Lexington Av	90	7
WATERMANN, Henrietta, 381 5th St.	62	7
WILEY, Samuel B., Washington Av. and 1st St.	78	7
WILSON, Anna C., 694 Dean St.	1	6
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Carnegie Lyceum Rush and Crush

Thousands Unable to Gain Admission.

Truly Marvellous Exhibitions, Wonderful Demonstrations and Highly Interesting and Instructive Lectures. Many Deaf Cured, to the Astonishment of the Great Audiences.

Such a rush and crush to obtain seats in any auditorium probably was never before known in New York as was seen yesterday, both afternoon and evening, at Carnegie Lyceum. Not only were every seat and every available space for standing room fully occupied both afternoon and evening by the great audiences which greeted Dr. Wilson, but thousands upon thousands of people anxious to obtain admission were turned away.

A large percentage of those present were more or less deaf, but notwithstanding this fact both audiences were appreciative, and fully enjoyed the truly Marvellous Exhibition and Wonderful Demonstrations, as well as the highly entertaining and instructive illustrated lecture given by the great aurist.

All sorts of electrical instruments and machines, from the largest to the smallest, were operated with great skill, not alone in the treatment of deafness, but also in the wonderfully beautiful electrical fireworks produced by the almost magical juggling of millions of volts of electricity. Of special interest was the exhibition by the great Edison X-Ray machine, the largest and only one of its kind ever used for exhibition purposes in New York.

DARIUS WILSON, M. D.,
The World's Greatest Aurist.

Dr. Wilson fully demonstrated his polypathic treatment for deafness, which is bloodless, painless, and harmless, and includes many improvements on the methods of the best aurists or ear specialists of the world, together with his own most wonderful and original treatment, perfected several years since. This treatment embraces electricity in many forms and other means almost too numerous to mention. This combination has enabled the Doctor to cure deafness for many years, but now that his latest and greatest invention, the Biochymic generator, has been brought into use, he finds that he can not only cure many cases of deafness and blindness that were heretofore incurable, but many persons have their sight and hearing restored in less than half the time previously required.

The Doctor was at his best, and handled his subject in such a masterly manner as to convince all that he is not only familiar with every portion of that intricate and complicated organ, the ear, but also with every kind of treatment that has ever been employed for diseases of that important organ.

A committee consisting of Alan Hanson, 98 Sands st., Brooklyn; C. D. Danforth, 520 Warburton ave., Yonkers, N. Y., and Benj. Bernstein, 1,833 Seventh ave., New York, were selected at the afternoon lecture, and another by the audience at the afternoon lecture, and another committee, consisting of George Oberbeck, 459 West 155th st.; George Brooks, 242 East 82d st., and P. N. Lange, 96A Cooper st., Brooklyn, were selected by the audience present in the evening. These committees in turn occupied seats upon the stage, and at each meeting the Doctor requested all persons in the audience totally deaf in one or both ears to rise and hold up their right hands until the committees had opportunity to select from the most hopelessly deaf cases all who could be treated at one time upon the stage. After those selected by the committee of the afternoon had been treated they were carefully examined by the Doctor and committee with results as follows:

George Crooks, age 65, 205 West 124th st., New York, was totally deaf in left ear for 15 years. Understood low conversation and even the finest whisper after treatment. John Spiers, age 46, New Rochelle, was totally deaf in both ears for 15 years. On examination the Doctor pronounced his case probably incurable, but after treatment he was able to hear a whisper and understand moderately loud conversation in one ear. Florence Smith, age 26, 352 East 119th st., New York, totally deaf in left ear for three years. Could hear a low whisper and everything else after treatment. J. W. Philbrook, age 70, 206 East 57th st., Grand Army veteran, lost his hearing in Civil War—was totally deaf in both ears. Could hear a whisper and understand low conversation after treatment. Mrs. A. Henry, age 30, 302 West 154th st., New York, totally deaf in left ear for three years. Heard and understood low whispers and everything else after treatment. Charles Edwards, age 35, 67 West 36th st., totally deaf in right ear. Could understand the lowest possible whisper and everything else perfectly after treatment. Stella Hirsch, age 12, 1,286 Lexington ave., New York. Her mother stated to the audience that the little girl had been so deaf for the past two years that she could not hear any sound whatever. Understood a whisper after treatment. F. J. Seybold, age 59, 102 West 24th st., totally deaf in right ear for 20 years. Understood low whisper and everything else after treatment. Said he was satisfied that he was entirely cured of his deafness

The results in the evening were as follows:

Miss Louisa Lange, age 19, 96A Cooper st., Brooklyn, total paralysis in both ears for 6 years. Could hear low conversation and understand what was said after treatment. Mrs. A. Schmidt, Jr., age 25, 280 Hooper st., New York, was totally deaf in both ears for 15 years. Was pronounced a very bad case by the doctor, but could hear a whisper and understand everything else after treatment. Charles Williams, age 44, 220 East 70th st., New York, was totally deaf in the right ear for 6 years. The doctor stated that there needed to be an operation, but after treatment could hear a whisper and understand ordinary conversation. Mrs. Clara Quigg, age 29, 455 West 4th st., deaf mute for 27 years. Could not hear a sound or speak a single word intelligibly, but after treatment she was able to hear a whisper and pronounced words to the satisfaction of the committee and audience. John J. Sullivan, age 30, 249 West 29th st., had been totally deaf in left ear for 30 years. Could hear the very lowest whisper after treatment and ordinary conversation at a long distance. Thomas Neacy, age 26, 460 Washington st., New York, was born deaf and had never heard a sound. Could hear the tuning fork and understand ordinary conversation after treatment. Harry Holmes, deaf mute, age 15, 802 9th ave., New York, could hear a whisper after treatment and pronounce words after the doctor. Samuel Bramson, 590 Clinton st., Jersey City, born deaf and dumb, heard loud sounds and spoke words after the doctor.

During the evening Dr. Wilson gave names and addresses of some of the many thousands of his patients who had been permanently cured of deafness, and incidentally remarked that hundreds of deaf-mutes who were born without hearing had been made, under this treatment, to hear more or less perfectly. He presented to each audience a young lady, Miss May Atzbach, 504 Columbus Ave., Boston, who was for 8 years at the Northampton School for Deaf-Mutes, and who had been examined by many of the best aurists in New York and New England, all of whom had pronounced her incurable and said that she could never hear anything. She had been treated by Dr. Clarence J. Blake of Boston, until he was satisfied that she could never be made to hear, and likewise by Dr. Farlow, another Professor of the Harvard Medical School, with no better results. One hour of Dr. Wilson's treatment enabled her to hear a whisper. That was several months since, and she is still able to hear a whisper, and everything else, which was proven to the entire satisfaction of the committee and audiences.

The Doctor invited all who have any disease of the eye or ear to call for free examination at the office, 240 Fifth Avenue, New York, or at the Boston office, 18 Boylston Street, at any time during the regular office hours, which are 10 to 4 week days, 10 to 12 Sundays and Holidays, and 7 to 8 Wednesday and Friday evenings. Lectures and free treatment will be continued every Thursday evening at 7:45, at the New York office, 240 Fifth Avenue.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The America Club of Newark scored a double victory in the National League at Starr's Tournament Hall last night, defeating two of the best clubs in New York. The Empires were the first to fall before the Jerseymen in the first game, and in the third game the Phoenix team was beaten. The Empire and Phoenix teams furnished the best sport of the night. The game was in doubt until the last man had bowled, the Empires winning by eleven pins. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

America—Hertzman, 168; Friedenthal, 179; Cooke, 200; Slee, 153; Manners, 173. Total, 875.
Empire—Linden, 160; Heiles, 152; Williamson, 185; Diederich, 178; Wyman, 150. Total, 805.

SECOND GAME.

Empire—Linden, 157; Heiles, 144; Williamson, 201; Diederich, 176; Weyman, 180. Total, 858.
Phoenix—Pearse, 161; Lawrence, 171; Young, 188; Gross, 168; Clute, 159. Total, 847.

THIRD GAME.

America—Hertzman, 195; Booth, 148; Cooke, 157; Friedenthal, 179; Manners, 136. Total, 815.
Phoenix—Pearse, 156; Lawrence, 143; Young, 170; Gross, 139; Clute, 153. Total, 761.

There was a good attendance at the games in the Royal Arcanum League at the Tennis Club alleys last night. The three games decided were rather one-sided. De Vinne Council won the first two games easily from the New York No. 1 and Harlem Councils. New York No. 1 had everything its own way in the third game against the Harlems. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

De Vinne—Frankle, 203; Hull, 141; Strack, 135; Haar, 144; Detlef, 181. Total, 804.
New York, No. 1—Grunninger, 142; Crum, 153; Dorland, 150; Kitchell, 159; McLean, 158. Total, 762.

SECOND GAME.

De Vinne—Frankle, 136; Hull, 148; Strack, 99; Haar, 172; Detlef, 124. Total, 669.
Harlem—Wagner, 127; White, 134; Searles, 99; Holt, 142; Cowles, 156. Total, 658.

THIRD GAME.

New York, No. 1—Dorland 147; Crum, 148, Grunninger, 149; Kitchell, 126; McLean, 141. Total, 711.
Defendam—Henrichs, 127; Mastin, 80; Frank, 150; Burdett, 114; Warner, 82. Total, 553.

The Oerels and Glendales first team rolled good scores in the Arcade head-pin tournament last night. R. Fuchs of the Glendales made the best individual showing. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Glendale No. 1—Schneider, 85; Schreyer, 101; Laine, 66; R. Fuchs, 105; A. Fuchs, 92. Total, 449.

SECOND GAME.

Glendale No. 2—Lehr, 94; Engiert, 80; Dreiman, 71; Erb, 86; Hugel, 67. Total, 398.

THIRD GAME.

Oerel—Helmers, 76; C. Schultz, 90; Monsees, 104; Otten, 90; P. Schultz, 95. Total, 455.

FOURTH GAME.

Glendale No. 3—Koechling, 36; Cohn, 54; Zimbelman, 40; Eichler, 49; Kissel, 64. Total, 243.

The Oradells won games from the Black Bass and Homestead teams in the Arlington National League last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Oradell—Schmidt, 198; Bellmer, 134; Kaempf 132; Dippel, 151; Reichard, 170. Total, 785.
Black Bass—Schultz, 176; Bassler, 127; Zimmerman, 90; Seiling, 107; Maier, 161. Total, 664.

SECOND GAME.

Homestead—Duncan, 148; Landry, 124; Lask, 127; Cotte, 125; Moore, 162. Total, 686.
Black Bass—Schultz, 161; Bassler, 162; Zimmerman, 83; Seiling, 109; Maier, 165. Total, 680.

THIRD GAME.

Oradell—Schmidt, 128; Bellmer, 171; Kaempf, 163; Dippel, 147; Reichard, 178. Total, 787.
Homestead—Duncan, 156; Landry, 156; Lask, 156; Cotte, 142; Moore, 151. Total, 761.

The Fidelias bowled in good form in the American National tournament last night, defeating the Golden Rods by 107 pins in the first game, and downing the Orientals by 29 pins in the third game. The second game, between the Golden Rods and Orientals, was interesting throughout. The Golden Rods won through the fine work of Starr in the last frame. In the first game for the Golden Rods Dormagen bowled two frames, and was then replaced by Schroeder. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Fidelia—Timm, 149; Kibbel, 187; Koster, 186; Folge, 226; Amann, 171. Total, 919.
Golden Rod—Dormagen, 25; Eck, 178; Meier, 164; Sherwood, 156; Starr, 191; Schroeder, 103. Total, 812.

SECOND GAME.

Golden Rod—Dormagen, 139; Eck, 171; Meier, 178; Sherwood, 189; Starr, 193. Total, 870.
Oriental—Mitchell, 168; Dent, 178; Kreynberg, 167; Rothermel, 200; Gildhaus, 151. Total, 864.

THIRD GAME.

Fidelia—Timm, 204; Kibbel, 164; Koster, 192; Folge, 156; Amann, 134. Total, 850.
Oriental—Mitchell, 153; Dent, 115; Kreynberg, 178; Rothermel, 195; Gillhaus, 180. Total, 821.

The games decided in the Columbia League last night resulted as follows:

FIRST GAME.

Morningside—Armstrong, 151; Hymer, 156; Dorn, 182; Demmler, 169; Klingelhoffer, 123. Total, 781.
Empire City—Messing, 128; Gilham, 155; John, 123; Partridge, 134; Braisted, 206. Total, 751.

SECOND GAME.

Empire City—Messing, 162; Gilham, 127; John, 170; Partridge, 120; Braisted, 199. Total, 778.
Mercury—Mooney, 136; Johnson, 184; Beck, 194; Manson, 167; Steeves, 165. Total, 846.

THIRD GAME.

Morningside—Armstrong, 169; Hymer, 146; Dorn, 169; Demmler, 167; Klingelhoffer, 143. Total, 794.
Mercury—Mooney, 171; Johnson, 136; Beck, 148; Manson, 145; Steeves, 158. Total, 758.

The Grove Hills and Cyclones were the winners in the Harlem League last night, the former winning two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Grove Hill—Potts, 156; Robitzek, 178; Wiegand, 160; Schneider, 167; Strack, 156. Total, 817.
Premier—Davison, 180; Levy, 117; E. R. Moses, 131; Ullman, 146; L. Moses, 192. Total, 766.

SECOND GAME.

Grove Hill—Potts, 154; Robitzek, 149; Wiegand, 193; Schneider, 177; Strack, 180. Total, 853.
Cyclone—Johnsmeyer, 160; Le Beau, 117; Miller, 148; E. Boettjer, 202; C. Boettger, 195. Total, 822.

THIRD GAME.

Cyclone—Johnsmeyer, 201; Pryor, 137; Miller, 149; A. Boettjer, 178; C. Boettjer, 156. Total, 841.
Premier—Davison, 193; Levy, 173; E. R. Moses, 108; Ullman, 202; L. Moses, 157. Total, 833.

The Twenty-sixth Ward team was twice a winner in the Twenty-sixth Ward League tournament of Brooklyn last night in Umla's Alleys. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Twenty-sixth Ward—Johnson, 182; Riterhorn, 224; Baker, 175; Stizmore, 181; Aberle, 222. Total, 994.
Star—A. Kiefer, 160; Bordman, 223; G. Moore, 152; W. Moore, 205; C. Kiefer, 171. Total, 991.

SECOND GAME.

Twenty-sixth Ward—Johnson, 199; Riterhorn, 169; Baker, 166; Stizmore, 176; Aberle, 185. Total, 885.
Star—A. Kiefer, 148; Bordman, 176; G. Moore, 170; W. Moore, 205; C. Kiefer, 173. Total, 872.

East New York Council won two games in the Royal Arcanum sub-tournament at the Elephant Club last evening. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

East New York Council—Rockefellow, 126; Hamcke, 148; Douglas, 143; Bierhausen, 135; Senior, 133. Total, 685.
Justin F. Price—Lorentz, 118; Traver, 111; Campana, 102; Oestraicker, 154; Hempel, 163. Total, 648.

SECOND GAME.

Fulton Council—White, 220; D. Miller, 122; Wilson, 116; W. Miller, 146; Silvera, 138. Total, 742.
Justin F. Price—Lorentz, 150; Traver, 141; Campana, 113; Oestraicker, 103; Hempel, 163. Total, 667.

THIRD GAME.

East New York Council—Rockefellow, 200; Hamcke, 160; Douglas, 139; Bierhausen, 139; Senior, 222. Total, 860.
Fulton Council—White, 115; D. Miller, 147; Wilson, 175; W. Miller, 93; Silvera, 137. Total, 667.

In the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Tournament at Trainor's alleys the De Witt Clinton Council won two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Lefferts Council—Taylor, 201; Brand, 153; Jewell, 116; Smith, 159; Sellers, 152. Total, 781.
De Witt Clinton—Quinn, 164; Houghton, 186; Page, 211; McElroy, 121; Butler, 178. Total, 860.

SECOND GAME.

Lefferts Council—Taylor, 177; Brand, 135; W. Smith, 155; C. Smith, 168; Sellers, 150. Total, 785.
Ridgewood Council—Brown, 189; Lister, 125; Lither, 103; Murphy, 110; Mayer, 161. Total, 688.

THIRD GAME.

De Witt Clinton Council—Quinn, 162; Houghton, 141; Page, 162; McElroy, 143; Butler, 165. Total, 773.
Ridgewood Council—Brown, 89; Lister, 75; Van Wyck, 135; Murphy, 113; Mayer, 144. Total, 556.

The championship tournament of the Thirteenth Regiment Athletic Association was continued last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Company M—Langsdaff, 63; Leake, 120; Prendergrast, 127; Rosen, 55; Hedges, 92. Total, 459.
Company A—George, 128; Van Nest, 111; Scott, 118; Watson, 107; Hutchinson, 164. Total, 618.

SECOND GAME.

Company L—Lewis, 128; Storey, 87; Nevin, 93; Fischer, 74; Reid, 114. Total, 496.
Company M—Hendricks, 90; Leake, 177; Prendergrast, 93; Rosen, 93; Hedges, 95. Total, 566.

THIRD GAME.

Company A—George, 138; Van Nest, 131; Scott, 112; Watson, 124; Hutchinson, 142. Total, 647.
Company L—Lewis, 113; Storey, 82; Nevin, 96; Fischer, 76; Reid, 177. Total, 484.

FOURTH GAME.

Company K—Wallace, 101; Bodin, 120; Van Hasslacher, 112; Rogers, 169; Nash, 174. Total, 676.
Company D—Forster, 112; Case, 113; Craig, 140; Newman, 148; Hulstart, 97. Total, 604.

FIFTH GAME.

Company B—F. Hubbs, 162; Jennings, 113; Williams, 133; H. Hubbs, 114; Robertson, 126. Total, 648.
Company D—Forster, 127; Case, 96; Craig, 109; Newman, 120; Hulstart, 66. Total, 518.

SIXTH GAME.

Company B—Robertson, 138; Jennings, 157; H. Hubbs, 115; Williams, 123; F. Hubbs, 125. Total, 652.
Company K—Wallace, 146; C. Bodin, 121; Van Hasslacher, 122; F. Rogers, 112; Nash, 170. Total, 641.

Twenty-third Regiment bowlers turned out in force at the Armory last night at the Armory alleys and three interesting games were rolled. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Company A—Forster 167; Perkins, 134; Nicholson, 72; Carhart, 116; Merchant, 175. Total, 662.
Company D—Lacroix, 97; Poole, 131; Hoffmann, 162; Brown, 160; Varrellmann, 115. Total, 665.

SECOND GAME.

Company I—Perry, 124; George, 121; Martins, 89; Helmsted, 106; Millard, 163. Total, 603.
Company F—Whitlock, 158; Longnecker, 124; Wiley, 176; Zeidler, 150; Lambert, 183. Total, 721.

THIRD GAME.

Company F—Whitlock, 137; Longnecker, 140; Wiley, 161; Lambert, 148. Total, 719.
Company I—Perry, 118; George, 109; Martin, 111; Helmstedt, 136; Millard, 218. Total, 617.

Tournament Games To-day.

Wholesale Drug Trade Association—R. W. Robinson & Son, National Lead Company, Parke, Davis & Co., Colgate & Co., General Chemical Company, Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company, at Reid's Alleys.

Fire Insurance League—Palatine, Atlantic Mutual, Germania, at Reid's Alleys.

Bank Clerks' League at Reid's Alleys.

Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island—Pierce, Greater New York, Defender.

Twenty-sixth Ward Tournament, Brooklyn—Yellow Kid, Annex, Eccentric, at Roessle's.

Harvard to Have a Skating Rink.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 8.—Prof. Hollis and the Athletic Committee of Harvard have just been granted permission and given funds to build an open-air skating rink on Soldiers' Field. This will save the students from making a long trip to the ponds. The rink will be 400 feet long, 135 feet wide, and will contain two inclosed spaces for match polo games, as it is expected that Harvard will join in the intercollegiate polo, and that the games will be played here.

Manhattan Lightweight Won Fight.

George McFadden of Manhattan and "Tim" Kearns of Brooklyn fought twenty-five rounds at the Broadway Athletic Club last night before a large crowd. The men are in the light-weight class. Referee White gave McFadden the decision on points.

MORE TURF CASES SETTLED.

Judges Sustained by the National Trotting Association's Board.

In secret session the Board of Review of the National Trotting Association at the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday suspended several owners who had neglected to make good their entrance fees and reinstated a dozen others who paid the penalties assessed against them. The board sustained the judges in each of the following cases:

A. B. Brunel of Worcester, Mass., against the judges of the free-for-all at Barre, Mass., Sept. 29, 1899; S. A. Regan, Portland, Me., against the judges of the 2:20 class at Monroe, Me., Sept. 12, 1899, and also against the judges of the 2:20 class at Gray, Me., Aug. 3, 1899; G. C. Wheelock of Port Henry, N. Y., against the judges at Porandon, Vt., Oct. 3, 1899.

The board sustained the appeal of C. W. Wright, Yonkers, N. Y., against the judges of the Coblesville Agricultural Association meeting, Sept. 22, 1899. The race in dispute was given to Mr. Wright's horse.

John H. Shults, New York, discussed with the board the status of the "ringer," Bertie R., which he recently purchased.

Racing Results at Tanfaran.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8.—The races at Tanfaran to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Eleven-sixteenths of a mile; selling. St. Cassimir, 105 pounds, (Vittatoe,) even, won; The Lady, 99. (Spencer,) 2½ to 1, second; Silver Tail, 105, (E. Jones,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:09½. Floridian, Prestome, The Scott, and Zizka also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Eleven-sixteenths of a mile; selling. Amasa, 109 pounds, (Ross,) 3 to 1, won; White Fern, 104, (Vittatoe,) 25 to 1, second; Elsalado, 109, (Spencer,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:10½. Yule, Silver Maid, Skirmish, New Moon, Melkarth, Panamint, and Zurich also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a quarter; selling. Meadowthorpe, 112 pounds, (Bullman,) 8 to 5, won; Owyhee, 94, (Henson,) 20 to 1, second; Stromo, 94, (Fauntleroy,) 5 to 1, third. Time—2:14. G. B. Morris, Billy McCloskey, Silver State, Ulm, and Master Lee also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile; selling. Malay, 102, (Vittatoe,) 2½ to 1, won; Mariato, 111, (J. Walsh,) 8 to 5, second; Topmast, 112, (Spencer,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:45. Imp. Mistral II., Wyoming, El Estro, Judge Wofford, and Oraibee also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile; selling. Lena, 107 pounds, (J. Martin,) 3 to 1, won; Tempo, 110, (Conley,) 2½ to 1, second; Hohenlohe, 110, (Ross,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:46¼. Schiller, Pongo, Duke of York II., Inverary II., and Grand Sachem also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile; purse. Timemaker, 106 pounds, (Bullman,) 6 to 5, won; Dunblane, 90, (Phelan,) 6 to 1, second; May W., 104, (Ross,) 7 to 10, third. Time—1:30½. Three starters.

PROHIBITION DEAD IN GEORGIA.

Senate Kills the Willingham Bill by a Vote of 26 to 14.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 8.—By a vote of 26 to 14 the Willingham bill was killed in the Senate to-day and State prohibition defeated. The various roll calls consumed an hour, a great many Senators rising to explain their votes.

The debate in the Senate commenced two days ago and was carried on with great vigor. Had the measure passed the Senate it would have been so amended as to make it ineffective. It is believed that the question is now settled for some time.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	7:13	Sun sets	4:33
		Moon sets	

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	12:23	Gov. Isl'd	12:45
H. Gate	2:41		
P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	12:40	Gov. Isl'd	1:00
H. Gate	2:56		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) DEC. 9.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alene, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Arkadia, San Juan	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Auguste Victoria, Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
British Empire, Antwerp	.....	.....
Cherokee, Turk's Island, &c.	.....	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	
Capri, Pernambuco, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Norte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Grenada, Trinidad	11:00 A. M.	.....
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lauenburg, Nuevitas, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Marquette, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Ohio, Hull	.....	.....
Pretoria, St. Thomas, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
Pretoria, Hamburg	.....	9:00 A. M.
Salerno, Newcastle	.....	.....
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Tainui, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Umbria, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, DEC. 12.

Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Belvernon, Inagua, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Hildur, Curacao	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*11:30 A. M.	
Trave, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Winifred, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 13.

Alamo, Galvestbn	.....	3:00 P. M.
Athos, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
City of Washington, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Friesland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Oceanic, Liverpool	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
	*12:30 P. M.	
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
	*9:00 A. M.	
Yucatan, Havana and Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australasian Colonies, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. 25 and up to Dec. 9, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Warrimoo. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship America Maru.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) DEC. 9.

Bordeaux, Pauillac, Nov. 27.
Canadia, Stettin, Nov. 18.
Charing Cross, Gibraltar, Nov. 23.
Galileo, Hull, Nov. 25.
Indraghire, London, Nov. 22.
Jerseymoor, Gibraltar, Nov. 22.
Manica, Shields, Nov. 28.
Palatia, Hamburg, Nov. 27.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Nov. 22.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, Nov. 26.
St. Louis, Southampton, Dec. 2.

SUNDAY, DEC. 10.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Dec. 7.
City of Macon, Savannah, Dec. 7.
El Sud, New Orleans, Dec. 5.
La Gascogne, Havre, Dec. 2.
Manhattan, London, Nov. 28.
Paraense, Ceara, Nov. 28.
Yucatan, Havana, Dec. 6.

MONDAY, DEC. 11.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Nov. 30.
Cevic, Liverpool, Dec. 1.
Concho, Galveston, Dec. 6.
Heathdene, St. Michael, Nov. 30.
Mesaba, London, Dec. 11.
Ponce, San Juan, Dec. 5.
Wordsworth, St. Lucia, Dec. 4.

TUESDAY, DEC. 12.

Bath City, Swansea, Nov. 28.
Chateau Lafite, Havre, Nov. 29.
Dunblane, Gibraltar, Nov. 28.
Karamania, Gibraltar, Nov. 28.
Southwark, Antwerp, Dec. 2.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 13.

Allianca, Colon, Dec. 6.
Curaco, Greenock, Dec. 1.
Hudson, New Orleans, Dec. 7.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Gibraltar Dec. 4.
Ras Elba, Gibraltar, Nov. 29.

THURSDAY, DEC. 14.

Buffalo, Hull, Dec. 2.

Arrived.

SS Tainui, (Br.,) Baxter, Glasgow Nov. 27 and Moville 28th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 6:43 P. M.

U. S. transport McClellan, Nye, San Juan, &c., Nov. 29, with soldiers and civilians to U. S. Quartermaster. Arrived at the Bar at 8:15 P. M.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool Dec. 2 and Queenstown 3d, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. South of Fire Island at 11:45 P. M.

SS Mayfield, (Br.,) McDonald, Batoum, &c., Nov. 7, with manganese ore to order—vessel to master. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

SS Albano, (Ger.,) Kudenhoid, Hamburg Nov. 24, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

SS Tainui, (Br.,) Baxter, Glasgow Nov. 27 and Moville 28th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. In Quarantine at 8 P. M.

SS Ruby, (Br.,) Sheppard, Sourabaya, &c., Sept. 25, with sugar to Funch, Eddy & Co. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Jefferson, Hulphers, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Ardanrose, (Br.,) Walker, Havana Dec. 3, in ballast to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M. 7th.

SS Vincenzo, (Ital.,) Rizzo, Girgenti, &c., Nov. 1, with mdse. to Phelps Bros. & Co. Arrived at the Bar at midnight 7th.

SS Lyell, (Br.,) Davidson, Stratoni (Turkey) Nov. 13 and Gibraltar 24th, with manganese ore to order—vessel to master. Arrived at the Bar at 9:45 A. M.

SS Asia, (Ger.,) Segelken, Sourabaya, &c., Sept. 21, with sugar to the American Sugar Refining Company—vessel to the United States and Australian Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:40 A. M.

SS El Dorado, Baker, New Orleans, La., Dec. 3, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Dec. 8, 9:30 P. M., west, light, clear.

Sailed.

SS Hexham, (Br.,) for Port Royal, S. V.
SS Kansas City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk, &c.
SS Iroquois, for Charleston, &c.
SS Rio Grande, for Brunswick.
SS La Grande Duchesse, for Savannah.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Watt, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 1:51 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Barends, (from Genoa,) sld. from Naples for New York at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Capt. Wadsworth, (from Glasgow,) sld. from Moville for New York to-day.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) Capt. Albrecht, from New York for Southampton and Antwerp, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Ems, (Ger.,) Capt. Harrassowitz, from New York for Naples and Genoa, passed Ponta Ferraria to-day.

SS Statendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bonjer, from Rotterdam for New York, passed Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Thingvalla, (Dan.,) Capt. Laub, from New York via Copenhagen, &c., arr. at Stettin Dec. 4.

SS Mozart, (Br.,) Capt. Ellis, from New York, arr. at Macelo yesterday.

SS La Normandie, (Fr.,) Capt. Pencelet, from New York, arr. at Havre at midnight to-day.

SS Peninsular, (Port.,) Capt. Hettencourt, sld. from Lisbon for New York Dec. 2.

SS Burgermeister Petersen, (Ger.,) Capt. Stege, sld. from Hamburg for New York Dec. 5.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Capt. Schierhorst, sld. from Rotterdam for New York Dec. 6.

SS Cymric, (Br.,) Capt. Lindsay, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS St. Andrew, (Br.,) Capt. Fitzgerald, from New York, arr. at Antwerp to-day.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Weyer, from New York via Naples, arr. at Genoa at 2 P. M. to-day.

SS Pawnee, (Br.,) Capt. Cartwright, (from Trieste, &c.,) sld. from Gibraltar for New York Dec. 1, not previously.

SS Tuscarora, (Br.,) Capt. Payne, from New York, arr. at London to-day.

SS Pomeranian, (Br.,) Capt. Fairful, from New York, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Gairloch, (Br.,) Capt. Craig, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., arr. at Melbourne previous to to-day.

SS Queen Olga, (Br.,) Capt. Harris, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., arr. at Adelaide previous to to-day.

SS St. Regulus, (Br.,) Capt. McMullen, from New York for Aden, Singapore, &c., arr. at Port Said to-day.

SS Snowflake, (Br.,) Capt. Harwodd, from New York for London, passed the Lizard to-day.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

LIBERTY CYCLE COMPANY.—Franklin Leonard, Jr., assignee of the Liberty Cycle Company of 4 Warren Street, has obtained leave from Justice Beach of the Supreme Court to file a provisional bond of $50,000 until schedules can be prepared. It will require considerable time to prepare them, as the company has a large plant at Bridgeport, Conn.; a large quantity of manufactured and unfinished parts and merchandise, as well as a large number of outstanding accounts and bills due; and various offices and storerooms in Boston, Chicago, and other cities. Mr. Leonard estimates the value of the assets at not more than $45,000. The outstanding accounts are nominally $50,398, but the actual value is estimated at $15,000. The other assets consist of machinery, tools, &c., finished and unfinished parts, 2,000 wheels, raw materials, and merchandise in process of manufacture. As there are between 40,000 and 50,000 wheels manufactured by the company in use throughout the United States, and applications for parts ahe being daily received, Mr. Leonard thinks the sale of these parts will materially increase the assets.

IL PROGRESO ITALO-AMERICANO NEWSPAPER COMPANY.—The Sheriff yesterday sold out the right, title, and interest of the Il Progreso Italo-Americano Newspaper Company in the presses, type, office furniture, books, papers, &c., at 42 Duane Street, under an execution of $1,150 in favor of David C. Bourquin. The sale realized $300.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

HOTCHKISS & WILLCOX.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Hotchkiss & Willcox, stock brokers of 50 Broadway, by the following creditors: Walter S. Bigelow, $1,428; Ernest H. Wands, $417; and James A. Minor, $360. The claim of Mr. Bigelow is for damages for the conversion of the following securities: Thirty shares People's Gas Light Company of Chicago, fifty shares Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, twenty shares Union Pacific Railway Company, twenty shares Northern Pacific Railway Company, and fifty shares Southern Pacific Railway Company. The claim of Mr. Wands is for damages for the conversion of forty shares of Northern Pacific Railway Company. The claim of Mr. Minor was assigned to him by T. Moore for the conversion of thirty shares of Southern Pacific Railway Company. They allege that the firm committed an act of bankruptcy by making a general assignment on Nov. 21.

ARNDT & WIESNER.—Paul H. Arndt and Rudolph Wiesner, composing the firm of Arndt & Wiesner, grocers, at 545 Columbus Avenue, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $7,218, to fifty-six creditors, for merchandise purchased from May to December, and assets of $3,402, consisting of merchandise, $1,750; fixtures, $750; book accounts, $555; horse and wagon and harness, $335; cash, $12. They have been in business three years.

JOHN J. HICKEY.—John J. Hickey, residing at 564 Second Avenue, manager of a liquor store, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $10

WILL FIGHT ASTORIA GRANT.

Mr. Whalen Holds that State Land Board Acted Illegally.

The action of the Commissioners of the Land Office in granting land under water around Berrian's Island to the Astoria Heat, Light, and Power Company will be contested by the local authorities, according to Corporation Counsel Whalen, who said yesterday:

"It was the intention of the framers of the charter to give home rule to the greater city, and that means in its larger sense that none of its property shall be given to any private corporation by the State Board, as has been done in the present instance to the Astoria Heat, Light, and Power Company, without its full consent and approval. The City of New York is entitled to receive all the benefit for these valuable privileges. I propose to maintain this contention, and feel assured that the courts will sustain me. I intend to fight it to the bitter end."

The lands affected by the grant amount to about 16.31 acres in extent, and were appraised at about $3,500. They lie within the limits of the City of New York, and the Law Department contends that the Land Commissioners exceeded their authority and violated Section 86 of the charter by issuing letters patent to the Astoria Company.

Lawyer in Contempt Now in Jail.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 8.—Judge Fort, in the Orphans' Court to-day, adjudged William J. Linnihan, a lawyer, in contempt and ordered his arrest. Linnihan had been ordered by the Court to surrender $367.86, which he held as assignee of the Mary B. Brown estate. He was removed as assignee last Friday, and was nominally placed under arrest in court. He promised to turn over the money if permitted to go and get it, but failed to do so. He is now in the county jail.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Calendar for Monday: 167, 119, 169, 174, 130, 170, 175, 176.

Appellate Division Decisions.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in this city yesterday handed down the following decisions:

John McQueen, as receiver, plaintiff, vs. Tobias Newland and another, impleaded, defendants.—Exceptions sustained and motion for new trial granted, with costs to plaintiff to abide event. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

William P. Douglas, respondent, vs. New York Elevated Railroad Company and another, appellants.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs to either party. Opinion by Ingraham, J., Van Brunt, P. J., and McLaughlin, J., dissenting.

Mary Kelly, appellant, vs. Supreme Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to plaintiff to withdraw demurrer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Fanny M. Bedlow, respondent, vs. Sarah A. Stilwell, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs to appellant to abide event, and motion denied, with $10 costs; but on payment of such costs, with leave to plaintiff to demur or take such other action as she may be advised. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

Henry N. Booz, respondent, vs. Cleveland School Furniture Company, appellant.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and demurrer sustained, with costs, with leave to the respondent to amend on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Anthony Schaffer, respondent, vs. William F. Helwil, appellant.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and motion denied, with costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Russell Johnson and another, appellants, vs. Howard T. Alexander et al., respondents.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellants to abide event. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

People ex rel. Elizabeth W. Lester, appellant, vs. Bird S. Coler and another, respondents.—Writ dismissed, with costs. Opinion by Van Brunt, P. J.

In the matter of Francis McCabe, deceased.—Decree modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed. The costs of the infant on this appeal to be paid from the estate. Opinion by Patterson, J.

William C. Uptervove and another, respondents, vs. William O. Schwartzwaelder et al., appellants.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellants to abide event. Opinions by Ingraham, McLaughlin, and O'Brien, JJ. (O'Brien and Patterson, JJ., dissenting.)

Frederick C. Clark et al., respondents, vs. William O. Schwartzwaelder et al., appellants.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Ingraham, J. (O'Brien and Patterson, JJ., dissenting.)

Mary C. Morrell, appellant, vs. Ernest H. Hall, as assignee, impleaded, respondent.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and demurrer overruled, with costs, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and answer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

David Bachrach and another appellants, vs. George W. Leventritt, as assignee, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Patterson, J.

H. Augusta Davidson, plaintiff, vs. John J. Crooks and another, defendants.—Judgment ordered for plaintiff, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Philip Semmer Glass Company, appellant, vs. Nassau Show Case Company, respondent.—Order reversed, with costs, and judgment of the Municipal Court, affirmed, with costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Simon Christiansen, respondent, vs. Louis B. Mercheim, impleaded, appellant.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

Eugene C. Peixotto, plaintiff, vs. Fabian Sachs, defendant.—Judgment ordered for plaintiff, with costs. Opinion by Van Brunt, P. J.

American Box Machine Company, plaintiff, vs. Charles F. Zentgraf, defendant.—Judgment ordered for plaintiff, with costs. Opinion by Patterson, J.

In the matter of Augustus M. Purdy, deceased.—Decree affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Robert S. Howard, appellant, vs. Ira Van Gieson, respondent.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Albert von den Driesch, respondent, vs. Annie Rohrig and another, impleaded appellants.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Frank M. Van Horn, appellant-respondent, vs. Kittitas County, Washington, respondent-appellant.—Order affirmed, with costs, on opinion of Justice Beekman in the court below.

Ella J. Fox, respondent, vs. Julia Mayo, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinions by Ingraham and McLaughlin, JJ., McLaughlin, J., and Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting.

Mary W. Livingston, respondent, vs. William S. Livingston, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

George Eckhard, respondent, vs. Alfred W. Jones and another, appellants.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

Rose Kreiser, appellant, vs. City of New York, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements against the city, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Abraham Israel, appellant, vs. Tillie B. Israel, respondent.—Tillie B. Israel, respondent, vs. Abraham Israel, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

In the matter of Joseph P. Hale, deceased.—Order modified as directed in opinion and as modified, affirmed, without costs. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

People ex rel John Lang, Jr., respondent, vs. Bernard J. York et al., appellants.—Order reversed, with costs, and motion denied, with costs. Opinions by Van Brunt, P. J., and O'Brien, J. (O'Brien, J., dissenting.)

In the matter of George G. Renville.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Mary Moccia, as administratrix, appellant, vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J. (O'Brien, J., dissenting.)

Virginia Ballard et al., appellants, vs. Alven Beveridge, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by Barrett and Patterson, JJ. (Patterson J., dissenting.)

Max Kalish, appellant, vs. Julius Kalish et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Insurance Company of Pennsylvania, respondent, vs. Jacob E. Telfair, as receiver, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

Benjamin F. Kraft, respondent, vs. Samuel M. Rice, appellant.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and demurrer sustained, with costs, with leave to plaintiff to amend on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinions by O'Brien and Barrett, JJ.

People ex rel. John S. Sutphen, appellant, vs. Thomas L. Feitner et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Patterson and Barrett, JJ. (Barrett, J., dissenting.)

James A. Sproull, appellant, vs. Star Company, respondent.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

People ex rel. William J. Chamberlain, respondent, vs. Charles H. Knox et al., appellants.—Order reversed and writ denied, without costs. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

People ex rel. Albert G. Wilson, respondent, vs. Charles H. Knox et al., appellants.—Order reversed, with costs. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Theodore W. Stemmler and another, respondents, vs. The Mayor, &c., appellants.—Order reversed, without costs, and motion granted on the conditions stated in opinion. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

William E. Dean, appellant, vs. The Mayor, &c., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Ingraham and Barrett, JJ. (Barrett and Rumsey, JJ., dissenting.)

Timothy Mahoney, respondent, vs. George Bernhard et al., appellants.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, with costs, to abide event. Opinion by Barrett, J.

William E. Sabin, respondent, vs. William A. Kendrick, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Anna J. Lennon, appellant, vs. Daniel Farrett and another, respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

People ex rel William E. Streubel, appellant, vs. Bernard J. York et al., respondents.—Determination of Commissioners annulled, with $50 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Barrett, J.

Sarah Lazarus et al., respondents, vs. Bernhard J. Ludwig, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Barrett, J.

Elizabeth Meesman, appellant, vs. Annette Egenberger, impleaded, respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Lenard Kahn, appellant, vs. Henry R. Mount, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinions by McLaughlin and Barrett, JJ.

James C. Fargo, as President, appellant, vs. William C. Browning et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

Broadway Theatre Company, appellant, vs. The Dessau Company, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Barrett, J.

George W. Crossman et al., appellants, vs. Theodor G. Lurman et al., respondents.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Mina Hirschman, appellant, vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

Frances Seipp, administratrix, respondent, vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Barrett, J.

Mary L. Rusk, respondent, vs. Manhattan Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Jennie J. Mandeville, as guardian, plaintiff, vs. Jane E. Campbell et al., defendants.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

In the matter of the Mayor, &c., in re Whitlier Street.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and report of Commissioners confirmed. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Patrick Treacy, plaintiff, vs. Anthony Ellis et al., defendants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Barrett, J.

Jacob Paul, appellant, vs. City of New York et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

William T. Gilbart, as receiver, appellant, vs. Edward L. Finch et al., respondents.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Chilton B. Allen, respondent, vs. Fowler & Wells Company, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

Harriet Nugent, an infant, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Order reversed and motion granted, with costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Abraham Westheimer et al., respondents, vs. Moses Musliner et al., appellants.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Patrick B. McEntyre, appellant, vs. Clarence Tucker, respondent.—Order modified by disallowing the costs and disbursements of first appeal, and as so modified affirmed, without costs. Opinion per curia.

People ex rel. John J. Sachs, appellant, vs. Bernard J. York et al., respondents.—Writ dismissed, with costs. No opinion.

People ex rel. Robert Clifford, appellant, vs. Bernard J. York et al., respondents.—Writ dismissed, with costs. No opinion.

People ex rel. Henry Foster, appellant, vs. Bernard J. York et al., respondents.—Writ dismissed, with costs. No opinion.

People ex rel. William Hickson, appellant, vs. Frank Moss et al., respondents.—Writ dismissed, with costs. No opinion.

John H. Spellman, respondent, vs. F. Muehfeld, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Ada McCobb, appellant, vs. Simon Christiansen, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Timothy J. Sullivan, appellant, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

John G. Hassard, appellant, vs. United States of Mexico, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements on opinion of the court below.

Abraham Israel, respondent, vs. Tillie B. Israel, appellant.—Order affirmed, without costs. No opinion.

Emily A. Bryant, appellant, vs. Arthur A. Seaver, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Emily A. Bryant, appellant, vs. Arthur A. Seaver, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Emily A. Bryant, appellant, vs. Arthur A. Seaver, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

In the matter of John F. Talmage and another.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Charles Mulford vs. S. Sergeant Cram et al.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Thomas Kennedy vs. The Mayor, &c.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Caroline Krall vs. City of New York—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

In the matter of Thomas F. Gibbons.—Reference ordered.

New York Calendars This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.: William A. Barder, Henry Mellough, Louisa Hillebrecht.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Williamson vs. Williamson—Augustus C. Brown. Citizens' Savings Bank vs. Saloman—Francis B. Delehanty. Friedlander vs. Hess—Delano C. Calvin. Baker vs. Chaffe—Wilbur McBride.

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Warerooms, Broadway, Cor. 47th St.

"Had I ever tasted Abbey's Effervescent Salt, I should never have said, 'Throw physic to the dogs.'"

Abbey's Salt makes a pleasant, invigorating, effervescing tonic drink, more like a beverage than a medicine.

But it *is* a medicine and a good one. It aids digestion, promotes a regular action of the bowels, purifies the blood and clears the complexion. It not only *cures* diseases but *prevents* them by keeping the whole system in good order. Try it.

At druggists'. 25c., 50c. and $1.00 the bottle.

There are some people who never do anything until they have to. Don't be one of them. Take care of your health while you have it. Retain your health by the daily use of Abbey's Effervescent Salt.

WINTER RESORTS.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS, ON CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RY. A DISTINCTIVE HEALTH RESORT, combining a perfect Fall climate, an elevation of 2,500 feet, picturesque mountain surroundings, and HOTEL OF THE HIGHEST CLASS.

The fine course of the Virginia Hot Springs Golf Club adjoins the hotel. Through compartment car from New York. Excursion tickets at C. & O. offices, 362 and 1,354 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania R. R., New York; also offices N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. throughout New England. FRED STERRY, Manager, Hot Springs, Bath Co., Va.

The Laurel in the Pines, LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.

NOW OPEN.

More than one hundred rooms in bath suites added since last season.

LOUIS P. ROBERTS, Manager.

THE LAKEWOOD, Lakewood, New Jersey.

M. C. WENTWORTH of Wentworth Hall, Jackson, White Mts., N. H., Lessee and Manager.

JAMES N. BERRY, formerly of Laurel-in-the-Pines, Assistant Manager.

Hamilton Hotel, Bermuda.

OPEN DECEMBER TO MAY.

Situated on high elevation in the centre of the city of Hamilton, the capital of Bermuda. Send for booklet. A. C. BROOKS, Manager, Hamilton, Bermuda.

BOARDERS WANTED.

38TH ST., 40 EAST.—Large second floor room, with board; parlor dining room; reference.

50 WEST 55TH ST.—Single room, with board; refinement; references.

179 MADISON AV.—Fine rooms, handsomely furnished; second floor; for rent, with board.

THE NEW YORK TIMES. "All the News That's Fit to Print."

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—Assist with plain sewing; willing and obliging; first-class references. Goodwin, 126 West 109th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By competent young woman as cook in private family; good reference. 242 East 25th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; city or country; best city references. J. G., Box 346, 1,269 Broadway.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Bl Frencr dressmaker; excellent cutter and fitter; out by day or week; highest references. E. G., 306 West 22d St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—Lady wishes to secure situation for French Protestant nurse for young child. Call Monday and Tuesday mornings, 45 East 68th St.

Miscellaneous.

EXPERIENCED ENGLISH WOMAN TAKES butler's place; permanent or otherwise. H. E., 530 6th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER—VALET.—By an Englishman, just disengaged; city or country; good city references; wages moderate. G. M., 981 6th Av., care Simpson.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Swede; age, 29; understands the care of fine horses, harness, and carriages; strictly sober and trustworthy; excellent references from last and former employers. C. A. Anderson, 244 East 35th St.

Miscellaneous.

CARPENTER.—Experienced, reliable, and sober; hotel, apartment house, or estate; references; wages moderate. John, Box 20, 1,242 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Fifty saleslades. F. W. WOOLWORTH & CO., 259 6th Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

PARENTS WHO ARE SINCERE IN THEIR desire to promote the welfare of their sons, (who are naturally bright and have been reasonably well educated,) by securing for them the opportunity of obtaining, without expense, a practical business experience in one of the largest concerns in this country, may learn something to their advantage by addressing A. B. C., Box 190, Times Office. All inquiries treated in the strictest confidence.

BANK STATEMENTS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE RIVERSIDE BANK, at the close of business on the 4th day of December, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$635,994.27
Overdrafts		310.43
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers and brokers	$49,591.90	
Due from approved reserve agents	119 494.69	
		169,086.59
Real estate		37,191.48
Mortgages owned		58,000.00
Stocks and bonds		233,925.00
Specie		10,333.88
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		43,982.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for next day's exchanges	$52,069.19	
Other items carried as cash	749.45	
		52,818.64
		$1,241,651.29

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	90,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	24,461.30
Due depositors	1,015,056.75
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and savings banks	12,118.24
Unpaid dividends	15.00
	$1,241,651.29

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Dec. 2d, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$20,506,094.82
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		442.37
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Bonds and stocks		2,315,444.21
Banking house		250,000.00
Other real estate		57,260.59
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		1,793,000.32
Due from State banks and bankers		486,795.66
Checks and other cash items		247,637.08
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,517,082.47
Notes of other National banks		146,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		16,754.58
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.: Specie	$5,143,206.00	
Legal-tender notes	1,762,249.00	
		6,905,955.00
Assistant Treasurer, (Collector of Customs)		41,745.23
Total		$34,334,212.33

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$300,000.00
Surplus fund		6,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		560,058.63
State banknotes outstanding		10,860.00
Due to other National banks	$5,095,196.34	
Due to State banks and bankers	2,009,535.51	
Dividends unpaid	980.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	20,203,091.11	
Demand certificates of deposit	13,022.45	
Certified checks	105,408.76	
Cashier's checks outstanding	35,164.53	
		27,463,293.70
Total		$34,334,212.33

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, FRANCIS HALPIN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. FRANCIS HALPIN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of December, 1899. EDW'D P. BROWN, Notary.

Correct—Attest:
FREDERIC W. STEVENS,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
G. G. WILLIAMS,
Directors.

[No. 341.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIFTH NATIONAL BANK, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business December 2d, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,145,057.68
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		604.27
U. S. bonds to secure circulation, 4 per cents		200,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits, 4 per cents		200,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds and others		25,726.07
Stocks, securities, &c.		647,463.83
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		100,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		48,188.33
Due from State banks and bankers		22,071.83
Checks and other cash items		9,255.99
Exchanges for Clearing House		147,679.41
Notes of other National banks		4,610.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		911.68
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.: Specie	$591,086	
Legal tender notes	67,066.00	
		658,752.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas'r (5% of circulation)		9,000.00
Total		$3,219,321.09

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	281,778.20
National banknotes outstanding	178,220.00
Due to State banks and bankers	$124,452.90
Individual deposits subject to check	2,133,695.74
Demand certificates of deposit	12,652.35
Certified checks	34,144.65
Cashier's checks outstanding	4,377.25
United States deposits	200,000.00
	2,509,322.89
Total	$3,219,321.09

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, A. THOMPSON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of December, 1899. F. H. ROSS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
S. KELLY,
DANIEL D. WYLIE,
WM. N. ROBERTSON,
Directors.

[No. 1,290.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL CITIZENS BANK, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business December 2d, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,701,441.15
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		199.74
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		200,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		16,875.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		15,200.00
Banking house		276,600.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		203,444.81
Due from State banks and bankers		15,723.43
Checks and other cash items		75,821.22
Exchanges for Clearing House		217,913.77
Notes of other National banks		2,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		510.68
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.: Specie	$584,769.90	
Legal-tender notes	70,000.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	10,000.00	
		614,769.90
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		9,000.00
Total		$4,348,601.73

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$600,000.00
Surplus fund	120,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	263,191.92
National banknotes outstanding	176,970.00
Due to other National banks	107,459.10
Due to State banks and bankers	85,200.87
Dividends unpaid	728.80
Individual deposits subject to check	2,920,672.18
Demand certificates of deposit	122.00
Certified checks	37,624.10
Cashier's checks outstanding	32,750.65
Contingent fund	3,872.84
Total	$4,348,601.72

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, D. C. TIEBOUT, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. D. C. TIEBOUT, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of December, 1899. WM. V. A. POE, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
ELKAN NAUMBURG,
PEARSON HALSTEAD,
FRED'K SOUTHACK,
Directors.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BANK OF NEW AMSTERDAM, New York City, at the close of business on the 4th day of December, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,174,033.59
Overdrafts		893.21
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		124,895.02
Stocks and bonds		386,201.83
Specie		777,067.02
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		245,577.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$171,522.29	
Other items carried as cash	22,504.44	
		194,026.73
Assets not included under any of the above heads: Safe deposit vaults		35,000.00
		$4,937,694.40

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$250,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	147,431.29
Due depositors	$3,974,929.75
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	315,333.36
	4,290,263.11
	$4,937,694.40

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

FRANK TILFORD, President, and GEORGE J. BAUMANN, Cashier, of the Bank of New Amsterdam, a bank located and doing business at Broadway and 39th Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for Himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the fourth day of December, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made. FRANK TILFORD, President. G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 8th day of December, 1899, before me. JOHN G. HEMERICH, Notary Public, N. Y. Co. [Seal of Notary.]

INSTRUCTION.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY.—Thorough education, good home, and nobility of character our constant aim. Address Thomas O'Hanlon, D. D., Pennington, N. J.

HOW TO GET STRONG. Wood's Gymnasium, 6 East 28th St.; handball, boxing, fencing, baths, &c. Entrance, $5; monthly dues, $2.

LADIES.—Private instruction, reading, grammar, history, literature, penmanship, French; moderate. Miss S., 46 West 99th St.

MISS EVERDELL'S CLASSES FOR GIRLS, 53 WEST 45TH ST.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH, 12 and 14 East 49th Street. CLASSES AND PRIVATE LESSONS. Commencing Saturday, Oct. 21st.

BANK STATEMENTS.

[No. 4,567.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE HIDE & LEATHER NATIONAL BANK, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Dec. 2, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,848,080.26
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		2,204.62
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		380,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		22,597.49
Stocks, securities, &c.		82,491.75
Other real estate and mortgages owned		10,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		243,344.71
Due from State banks and bankers		18,274.19
Checks and other cash items		16,188.81
Exchanges for Clearing House		165,515.17
Notes of other National banks		2,430.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		360.58
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.: Specie	$220,312.00	
Legal-tender notes	203,307.00	
		423,619.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		17,100.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		4,497.35
Total		$3,237,303.93

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$500,000.00
Surplus fund		50,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		202,519.93
National bank notes outstanding		342,000.00
Reserved for taxes		5,000.00
Due to other National banks	$175,720.15	
Due to State banks and bankers	150,071.70	
Individual deposits subject to check	1,780,788.48	
Demand certificates of deposit	5,082.33	
Certified checks	26,121.34	
		2,137,784.00
Total		$3,237,303.93

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, CLARENCE FOOTE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. CLARENCE FOOTE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of December, 1899. JAS. D. ARNOLD, Notary Public N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
WM. G. HOOPLE,
D. S. RAMSAY,
RICHARD YOUNG,
Directors.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE STATE BANK, at the close of business on the 4th day of December, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,259,160.33
Overdrafts		1,521.09
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$4,800.86	
Due from approved reserve agents	245,215.28	
		250,016.14
Banking house and lot	$36,500.00	
Other real estate	105,270.26	
		141,770.26
Mortgages owned		65,928.90
Stocks and bonds		847,245.97
Specie		217,123.25
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		85,604.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$188,078.42	
Other items carried as cash	28,210.44	
		216,288.86
Assets not included under any of the above heads: Furniture and fixtures		2,981.75
Total		$3,587,640.55

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	75,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	109,378.43
Due depositors	3,310,374.78
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	1,887.34
Total	$3,587,640.55

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

OSCAR L. RICHARD, President, and A. I. VOORHIS, Cashier, of the State Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 378 Grand Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 4th day of December, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made.

OSCAR L. RICHARD, President. A. I. VOORHIS, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 8th day of December, 1899, before me. WILLIAM B. ROTH, Notary Public, N. Y. Co., No. 49. [Seal of Notary.]

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE FOURTEENTH STREET BANK at the close of business on the 4th day of December, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$881,233.37
Overdrafts		273.70
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$63,833.91	
Due from approved reserve agents	218,640.57	
		282,474.48
Other real estate		6,934.98
Stocks and bonds		200,662.50
Specie		50,173.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest. Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Offices: 45 State St., Albany.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members: N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
Lakewood Hotel, Lakewood, N.J.

Hurlbutt, Hatch & Co.,
BANKERS.
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
71 Broadway, N. Y. City.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash or on margin.
Interest allowed on Deposits subject to check. Telephone No. 1239 Cortlandt.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 298 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

TUNSTALL & CO.,
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold for cash or carried on margin.
Market Letter on Application.
Telephones No. 1492 and No. 830 Bread.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH OFFICE, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.00
Legal Depository for State, City and Court Moneys.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Separate Department with special facilities for Ladies.
Checks Drawn may be cashed at either office.
Takes entire charge of Real Estate, Mortgages, etc.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Sec. and Treas.
FRED'K GORE KING, Ass't Sec. & Ass't. Treas.
WILLIAM B. RANDALL, Trust Officer.

$37,000
New York City Gold 3½
COUPON BONDS.
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.
DUE NOVEMBER, 1918.
FOR SALE BY
ALLEN SAND & CO.,
7 PINE ST., N. Y.

INDIANA BLOCK COAL RAILROAD CO.
In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the sinking fund, viz.:
Nos. 71-94 and 95—three of $1,000 each, and No. 106, one of $500.
The principal and accrued interest of the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York.
The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after January 1st, 1900.
THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO.,
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, December 1, 1899.

Did you observe what happened to the shorts in GENERAL CARRIAGE recently? Have you read "THE MARKET PLACE," by Harold Frederic?

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

Proposed $500,000.00 Zinc SYNDICATE

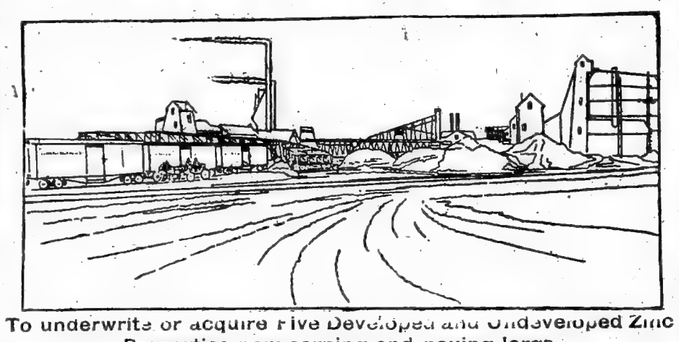

To underwrite or acquire Five Developed and Undeveloped Zinc Properties now earning and paying large

DIVIDENDS MONTHLY.

Proposition to include 4,480 acres of Mineral Land in Fee, also one of the most Famous Mines of the Joplin, Missouri, District.

NET PROFITS over $20,000 per month assured.

THIS PROSPECTUS is intended to describe a combination of active, producing, dividend-paying zinc properties, and undeveloped mineral lands of such intrinsic value and assured worth as to command the confidence of conservative investors.

To acquire these properties AT FIRST COST, i. e., $500,000.00 (less $25,000.00 to be held for development purposes), a syndicate is to be formed and to be composed of men of recognized integrity and financial standing, who may subsequently incorporate a company to develop and operate the mines, mills, leases, and lands hereinafter described.

As will be seen, the proposition submitted has been earning and paying cash dividends of more than two (2) per cent PER MONTH upon the purchase price FROM A SINGLE MINE; that another mine with mill of GREATER CAPACITY, and believed to be equal to MORE than two (2) per cent. per month additional earnings within ninety days, is now in active operation; and other mines are in course of development.

With four (4) per cent. dividends PER MONTH upon the purchase price thus practically assured in advance FROM THE PRESENT DEVELOPMENT, and A FURTHER PROFIT from royalties to be received from sub-lessees in sight, it is not only possible, but probable, that the EARNINGS MAY MORE THAN PAY FOR THE ENTIRE PROPERTY WITHIN A PERIOD OF TWO YEARS, should the price of ore in future equal the average price paid for it in 1899.

But the most important part of this undertaking, and that which is conservatively calculated to enrich the syndicate even more rapidly than by the dividends earned and paid from month to month, will be found IN THE ENHANCED VALUE BY DEVELOPMENT of the vast tracts of mineral land included in this proposition and to be acquired free from encumbrance in fee simple.

By the judicious use of drills in prospecting the land and locating the ore bodies thereon (and for which the $25,000.00 working capital is provided) miners will be quickly induced to take up leases and pay a royalty of from ten (10) per cent. to twenty-five (25) per cent. for the privilege of mining on it, thus adding to the syndicate's income and profit, WHILE THEY DEVELOP THE MINES AT THEIR OWN EXPENSE, and open up mining camps, villages and cities, and CREATE VALUES FOR THE SYNDICATE OF BOUNDLESS POSSIBILITIES.

The proposition is, therefore, not only attractive as a MONTHLY DIVIDEND EARNER FROM THE START, but is based upon A SOLID STRUCTURE, WITH 4,480 ACRES OF MINERAL AND FARMING LANDS AS ITS FOUNDATION, the future value of which can be fairly judged by the experience of every zinc and lead producing centre between St. Louis and Indian Territory.

As a permanent and profitable investment this proposition will bear the closest scrutiny, which is solicited.

PROPERTIES TO BE ACQUIRED.

No. 1 consists of a ten (10) year (from August, 1897,) ten (10) per cent. royalty lease on fifty-nine (59) acres located two miles from Joplin, Mo., with a valuable producing mine and a modern concentrating plant located thereon.

Upon this tract there is one great mine fairly opened up and developed; another, equally good, partially developed; and several others in course of development.

The first mine alluded to has a phenomenal record as the largest producer, with same mill capacity, of its age in the Joplin district, to wit:—

From February 19, 1898, to October 1, 1899, it has produced 10,830,845 pounds of Jack or Zinc blend, which sold for $183,108.49, yielding a net profit of $110,100, of which $105,000 was paid out in Cash Dividends.

During the LAST SIX MONTHS ending October 1, its net earnings were $60,624.00, or at the rate of over $120,000 per annum, all of which CAME FROM A SINGLE SHAFT and two drifts therefrom. One of these drifts is twenty feet wide and now in a fifteen-foot face of ore, and the other about thirty feet wide, with a twenty-five-foot face of ore of extraordinary richness.

Although diminished earnings will necessarily follow the recent decline in the price of ore, the output and profit should be INCREASED by a judicious use of the capital provided. New mines are being opened up and new mills can be started.

No. 2 is another equally phenomenal, if not already famous, mine. Although only just in its infancy, ore of extraordinary richness and vastness of body has been penetrated by shaft to the extent of thirty-eight feet, and the floor of the first level is still in the same ore-bearing ground.

A mill run of less than fifteen full working days from the first ore raised yielded 463,010 pounds of Jack or Zinc blend, which sold for $10,221, yielding a net profit of over $4,000, or at the rate of about $100,000 per annum. As the main ore body grows in richness as we go down, it is believed that this mine will soon eclipse the record of No. 1, and yield a weekly profit of $2,500 or thereabout, or at the rate of about $130,000 per annum. This mine has a superior mill of 100-ton capacity.

No. 3 consists of a twenty per cent. sub-lease on the same ground, which is believed to be a valuable prospect. A shaft is already down to the 100-foot level, but not yet in ore.

As Nos. 2 and 3 are on the No. 1 lease, the royalties will be reduced to 10 per cent. when all of the properties shall have been acquired.

No. 4 is a forty (40) acre ten (10) per cent. lease adjoining the ground and mines above described, about twenty acres of which are now undergoing development through the sub-lease system. Ore has been found in numerous places and several shafts are being sunk, and one new mill is being erected.

This ground will soon yield a handsome income in the way of royalty, which will add to the divisible profits hereinbefore alluded to.

No. 5 consists of 4,480 acres of undeveloped mineral land, located in the counties of Jasper, Laclede, Texas and Wright. It is entirely free from encumbrance and to be acquired in fee simple. It is all located on the "10-o'Clock" or "Ozark Range," and contains the usual mineral outcroppings, and some of it is good for farming purposes.

To develop this land or to prospect it with drill to locate ore bodies is one of the objects sought to be obtained. Miners will gladly occupy the land and pay from ten (10) per cent. to the twenty-five (25) per cent. royalty for the privilege of mining on it when the ore has been located.

By this method of development a large revenue or profit will not only be obtained IN ADDITION TO THE PRESENT EARNINGS, but the land thus developed AT THE OPERATORS' EXPENSE will RAPIDLY INCREASE IN VALUE FROM A FEW DOLLARS TO ONE OR MORE THOUSAND DOLLARS PER ACRE, AS DEVELOPMENT PROGRESSES.

RECAPITULATION.

The foregoing proposition may be summarized as follows:—

First—The property offered has been paying a clear average net profit of over $10,000 per month from a single mine, as shown by the last six months' output referred to.

Second—It should pay an additional profit of $11,000 per month within ninety (90) days from the new mill and mine described in the No. 2 offering, as an immense body of ore has been exposed.

Third—It is also earning a still further profit from royalties received from sub-leases, which will increase rapidly as mining lots and lands are leased out and operated in the future.

Fourth—With the $25,000 working capital provided, other mines can be opened up, to add to the foregoing profits.

Fifth—The final and CROWNING PROFIT WILL COME FROM THE ENHANCED VALUE OF OUR LANDS year by year, as development work proceeds and mining camps are established.

With an earning capacity from the mines now in operation believed to be equal to $250,000 per annum in the near future, and with the certainty of an INCREASING VALUATION of the lands acquired, it is submitted that the combination of properties thus offered affords an opportunity for an EXCEPTIONALLY SAFE AND PROFITABLE investment.

That the present earnings and future prospects will justify a capitalization far in excess of the cost is apparent.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The past earnings and future prospects would seem to justify the immediate acquirement of these combined properties, and the subsequent incorporation of a company to manage and operate the same.

To that end SUBSCRIPTIONS to this syndicate will be received at THE OFFICE of C. L. RATHBORNE & CO. until Tuesday noon, Dec. 19, 1899 (unless the requisite $500,000 is sooner subscribed), upon the following terms and conditions, to wit:—

First—No call to be made until the full $500,000 shall have been subscribed.

Second—When subscribed all moneys to be paid to the Knickerbocker Trust Co., as trustee, to accept title, &c.

Third—No payment to be made by said trustee to the grantor of said property until a committee of three, to be sanctioned by the majority in interest, shall have visited the mines and examined the books and records and verified all statements herein and found titles perfect.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO., Trustees, 66 Broadway, New York.

C. L. RATHBORNE & CO., BANKERS, 20 BROAD ST., N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 13TH, 1899,
At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATORS.
$37,500 Terminal Warehouse Co. Gold Bds., 1942.
$94 000 Express Coal Line Equipment Co. "Class B" Bonds, 1917.
$20,000 Deutscher Verein 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1911.
$1,500 Deutscher Verein Redeemable Scrip, 1911.
$5,000 New York & New Jersey Fireproofing Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1905.
42 shs. St. Andrew's Co.
5 shs. Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse Co.
100 shs. American Enamel Brick and Tile Co.
50 shs. National Union Bank.
250 shs. Terminal Warehouse Co.
80 shs. John B. Stetson Co., common.
80 shs. John B. Stetson Co., pref'd.
50 shs. St. Nicholas Skating & Ice Co.
40 shs. North Side Bank of Brooklyn.
750 shs. Universal Lasting Machine Co.
144 shs. Sprague Electric Co., common.
56 shs. Sprague Electric Co., pref'd.
500 shs. New York & New Jersey Fireproofing Co. pfd.
$7,500 Eastern Plaster Board Co. Bds.
$60,000 Lackawanna & Southwestern R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1929.
100 shs. United States Butter Extractor.
20 shs. Oesterreichisch-Ungarisch Zeitung Co.
400 shs. Michigan Grape Sugar Co.
5 shs. Livestock Association of America.
1,400 shs. East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia R. R. Co.
100 shs. American Extractor Co.
500 shs. Eastern Plaster Board Co.
120 shs. Bay State Gas Co.
100 shs. Texas Pacific Land Trust.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
11 shs. Home Insurance Co.
$4,500 Equitable Gas Co. (Memphis) 5 p. c. Bds., 1929.
50 shs. Equitable Gas Co., (Memphis.)
100 shs. Consolidated Telephone Co.
75 shs. Hampton Roads Hotel Co.
20 shs. do., Knickerbocker Trust Co. Ctfs.
$5,000 Hampton Roads Hotel Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Sinking Fund 5 p. c. Bds., 1914.
$2,500 Deutscher Verein 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1911, $125 Scrip.
5 shs. Rider & Driver Publishing Co.
10 shs. National Dredging & Construction Co.
$1,000 Arion Society (City of N. Y.) 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Reg. Bd., 1917.
32 shs. Galland Henning Pneumatic Malting Drum Co. of Buffalo.
25 shs. do. of Milwaukee.
20 shs. Jos. Ladue Milling & Dev. Co.
100 shs. Ball Electric Light Co.
2 shs. U. S. Cremation Co.
1 sh. Arion Society, (City of N. Y.)
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
10 shs. People's Trust Co. of B'klyn.
$1,000 Certf. of L. E. Waterman Co., due Feby, 1898.
3 shs. Chemical National Bank.
50 shs. United States Guarantee Co.
83 shs. Adirondack Land & Investment Co.
$2,000 Utica Belt Line Street R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1909.
100 shs. The American Cotton Co., common, (round bale system.)
137 shs. New Jersey Zinc Co.
10 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
25 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
50 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
25 shs. Westchester Trust Co. of Yonkers.
5 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
350 shs. City & Suburban Homes.
50 shs. Des Moines & Ft. Dodge R. R. Pref'd.
10 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
20 shs. Goshen Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
6 shs. Gallatin National Bank.
50 shs. 12th Ward Bank.
10 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
10 shs. Bankers' Trust Co.
$6,000 American Type Founders' Co. 6 p. c. Skg. Fund Bds., 1926.
100 shs. Bond & Mtge. Guarantee Co.
15 shs. Morton Trust Co.
25 shs. Audit Co. of New York, Pfd.
5 shs. Audit Co. of New York common.
100 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Manhattan Trust Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
20 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
6 shs. Woodlawn Cemetery Co.
5 shs. The Associates Land Co.
$10,000 Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.
30 Proprietary shares Santee Club of S. C., (Hypd.)
49 Privilege Membership shares Santee Club of S. C., (Hypd.)
100 shs. Jos. Ladue Gold Mining & Dev. Co. of Yukon, Pfd.
200 shs. New England Phonograph Co.
10 shs. Colonial Trust Co.

Bankers' Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK,
10 Wall Street.
CAPITAL - - - - $1,500,000
SURPLUS - - - - $1,500,000
Transacts a general Trust and Banking business and allows interest on daily balances subject to check on sight.
OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, Louis V. Bright, } Vice-Presidents.
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.
DIRECTORS:

Louis V. Bright,	Wm. H. Hollister,
D. Crawford Clark,	Percival Knauth,
George Coppell,	Francis H. Leggett,
Bayard Dominick,	Almeric H. Paget,
John F. Dryden,	William G. Park,
Benjamin N. Duke,	Gilbert M. Plympton,
George W. Ely,	William Schall, jr.,
Albert E. Goodhart,	John W. Simpson,
Edwin Gould,	Francis S. Smithers,
Edmund T. Halsey,	Ransom H. Thomas.
J. Walter Wood, jr.	

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,000,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.
Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent; Registrar of Stocks and Bonds; Trustee for Corporation Mortgages; Guardian; Executor; Administrator; Trustee; Committee; Receiver; Assignee, etc.
Loans Money on Bonds and Mortgage.
TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT.
Transacts a General Banking Business
OFFICERS:
JAS. ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS:

John D. Crimmins,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Wm. B. Grace,	Elverton R. Chapman,
Wm. H. Gelshenen,	Peter Doelger,
Frank H. Platt,	Chas. W. Morse,
James Roosevelt,	Charles V. Fornes,
Eugene Kelly,	Wm. Halls, jr.,
George R. Sheldon,	Bernard M. Shanley,
Ed. N. Gibbs,	Frank R. Lawrence,
Edwin Warfield,	James D. Layng,
Edward Eyre,	Hosmer B. Parsons,
	Jas. Ross Curran.

Provident Savings Life Assurance Society,
ORGANIZED 1875.
346 and 348 Broadway.
EDWARD W. SCOTT, President.
Issues All Desirable Forms of Policies.
Assurance in force.... $100,000,000
Paid Policyholders.... $16,500,000
Assets to Liabilities 132½ per cent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY
(OF MARYLAND)
First Mortgage Bonds dated January 1st, 1897.
Notice is hereby given, as provided in the mortgage of the above-named company to the undersigned as Trustee, dated December 15th, 1896, that bonds of the following numbers have been drawn for the Sinking Fund and will be paid on presentation on and after January 1st, 1900, at the office of the GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK at 105%, with accrued interest to that date, after which interest on each of the said bonds will cease:

76	140	290	321	354	477
77	145	293	332	355	556
83	185	316	353	475	559

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, Trustee.
GEO. R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice Prest.
Dated New York, December 1st, 1899.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
Buffalo City Gas Company.
The plan of consolidation and merger heretofore ratified by the stockholders of this Company having become effective, stockholders are requested to present their certificates to the CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City, properly indorsed in blank, receiving therefor common stock certificates of the BUFFALO GAS COMPANY, share for share, in accordance with the terms of the articles of consolidation.
ALEXANDER C. HUMPHREYS, President.
December 7, 1899.

DIVIDENDS.

Columbus, O., November 24, 1899.
A dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. has this day been declared on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable January 10, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 4, 1899.
The Preferred Stock transfer books will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 P. M. on Monday, December 4, 1899, and will reopen at the same place at 10 A. M. on Wednesday, December 13, 1899.
THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY CO.,
By N. MONSARRAT, President.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, December 8th, 1899.—A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock and THREE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Friday, January 5th, 1900. Transfer books will close on Tuesday, December 12th, 1899, and reopen on Monday, December 18th, 1899.
S. O. MOWE, Treasurer.

The Commercial Cable Company,
NEW YORK, December 5, 1899.
DIVIDEND NO. 42.—The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. and a bonus of one per cent., payable January 2, 1900, to stockholders of record on December 22, 1899. The transfer books will be closed December 22, 1899, to January 2, 1900, inclusive.
E. C. PLATT, Treasurer.

Eden Musee Americain Company, (Limited.)
A quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. has been declared, payable on December 15th, 1899. The transfer books will be closed from December 9th to December 16th, 1899.
FREDERIC VIEWEG, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

UNION SQUARE BANK,
5 UNION SQUARE.
The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12TH, 1899, at the Banking House, between the hours of 1 P. M. and 3 P. M.
JACOB W. SCHEU, Cashier.

New York National Exchange Bank,
S. W. Cor. Chambers St. & West Broadway.
Organized 1851. Capital, $300,000.
NEW YORK, Dec. 8th, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking office, West Broadway and Chambers St., on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
LEWIS E. PIERSON, Cashier.

The Chemical National Bank of New York.
December 9, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 270 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January, 1900, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.
FRANCIS HALPIN, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York,
Dec. 9th, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall Street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York,
NEW YORK, December 8th, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, Dec. 8th, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900.
The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

The Merchants' National Bank of the City of New York,
December 7th, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

East River National Bank,
New York, Dec. 5th, 1899.
An Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 682 Broadway, New York, on Tuesday, January 9, 1900. Polls open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
New York, December 7th, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.
$12,000 Reading General Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Coupon Bonds, Series M, Numbers 27,823, 53,023, 14,481, 53,299, 6,407, 9,809, 24,928, 2,155, 15,511, 25,560, 52,763, 3,209. All persons are cautioned against negotiating same. Liberal reward if returned to HARRISON SNYDER & SON, Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Pa., or DE HAVEN & TOWNSEND, 40 Wall Street, New York.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, BALTIMORE, MD.
Baltimore, Nov. 16th, 1899.
LOST.—Certificate No. 18,392, dated July 7th, 1899, ten shares stock Canton Company of Baltimore; name Alex. C. Nelson. All persons are warned to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued. ALEX. C. NELSON.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

IT IS HEREBY MUTUALLY AGREED BETween AUGUSTUS B. WILGUS, Jr., and J. D. LINDSAY that the firm or partnership existing between them under the name of "Lindsay & Wilgus" shall this day cease, it being understood that all debts of said firm to this date shall be assumed equally by both parties, and all assets due the firm to this date shall be equally divided. J. D. LINDSAY.
Nov. 17th, 1899. A. B. WILGUS, Jr.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT JAMES J. Fitzpatrick has totally severed his connection with the business carried on under the name of Conrad Troxler & Co., at No. 705 East 164th Street, in the City and County of New York; and that the aforesaid business shall hereafter be carried on solely by Marie Troxler, under the name or style of M. Troxler.—Dated New York, Dec. 5, 1899. JAMES J. FITZPATRICK.

BIG CEMENT PLANT PROJECT.

Thomas A. Edison and Associates Buy a Site in New Jersey.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., Dec. 8.—A company of capitalists, headed by Thomas A. Edison, has purchased the John W. Cline farm at Stewartville, five miles from this place, and has obtained options on several adjoining farms.

The company has been prospecting for cement rock for some months past, and Mr. Edison has been here several times. It is said that an excellent quality of rock has been found, and that a million-dollar plant, with a capacity of 5,000 barrels a day will be erected at once.

Germany and the "Open Door."

BERLIN, Dec. 8.—A Foreign Office official, when asked to-day regarding Germany's intention as to the policy of the "open door" in China, said: "Germany has already given assurances of her willingness to maintain the 'open door' in Far Asia, and she will also undertake to give a written assurance to that effect as soon as all the other powers interested agree to do the same."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks under pressure.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 8	747,382
To date this year	158,332,715
Corresponding date last year	103,630,690

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 8	$1,706,000
To date this year	$797,956,090
Corresponding date last year	$833,749,230

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 5@12 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice pf	1	Int. Paper pf	½
Canadian Pacific	½	P., C., C. & St. L.	¾
Gen. Electric	½	St. Paul & Om. pf.	3¼
Hocking Valley	1	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	¾

Stocks Declined.

Am. C. & F. pf	1	Manhattan Con	⅞
Am. Ice	½	Met. Street Ry	4¾
Am. Cotton Oil	⅞	Mexican Central	⅝
Am. Linseed	⅞	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	
Am. Linseed pf	1	pf.	3½
Am. Malt pf	2½	Mo., K. & T. pf	1
Am. S. & R.	1⅞	Missouri Pacific	1⅜
Am. S. & R. pf	1¼	Mobile & Orio	2
Am. Steel Hoop	1⅞	Nat. Biscuit	2⅝
Am. S. H. pf	1½	Nat. Biscuit pf	2¼
Am. S. & W.	5	Nat. Lead	1½
Am. S. & W. pf	2	Nat. Steel	1⅝
Am. Sugar Ref	4½	Nat. Steel pf	1⅞
Am. Tin Plate	1¼	N. J. Central	2
Am. Tin Plate pf	3	N. Y. Central	1¼
Am. Tobacco	2¾	N. Y., N. H. & H.	2
Am. Tobacco pf	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	2
Anaconda Copper	2¼	N. Y., C. & St. L.	
Ann Arbor pf	1	1st pf	½
At., T. & S. F.	⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L.	
At., T. & S. F. pf	1½	2d pf	2¾
Balt. & Ohio pf	1¼	N. Y., Ont. & West	½
B'klyn Rapid Trans.	1	Norf. & West	½
Brunswick City	⅝	Norf. & West. pf	1
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	Northern Pacific	1⅛
Chi., B. & Q.	1⅞	North. Pacific pf	1
Chi. & East. Ill.	1½	Pacific Coast	½
C. G. W. pf., A	⅝	Pacific Mail	2¼
C. G. W. pf., B	1	Penn. R. R.	1¼
Chi., I. & L.	½	People's Gas, Chi.	1⅛
C., M. & St. P.	1½	Pressed S. Car	1¼
Chi. & N. W.	1	Pressed S. Car pf	1⅝
Chi. & N. W. pf	2	Pullman Car	1½
C., R. I. & P.	¾	Reading	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	Reading 1st pf	⅞
C., L. & W. pf	3⅝	Rep. Steel	1½
Col. Fuel & Iron	2	Rep. Steel pf	1½
Col. Mid. pf	1½	St. L. & S. F.	½
Col. So. 1st pf	1½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
Col. So. 2d pf	1½	St. L. S. W. pf.	⅝
Consol. Gas	2	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	¾
Cont. Tobacco	2½	Southern Pacific	1¼
Cont. Tob. pf	2½	Southern Ry. pf	1
Del. & Hudson	½	Stand. R. & T.	¾
Del., L. & W.	1½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	6½
Den. & R. G. pf	¾	Texas & Pacific	1
Erie	⅝	Third Avenue	⅞
Federal Steel	3⅜	Union Bag & Paper	1
Federal Steel pf	1¼	Union Pacific	1⅜
Glucose Sugar	½	Union Pacific pf	¾
Great North. pf	2	U. S. Express	½
Int. Paper	1½	U. S. Leather pf	1¼
Int. Silver	2	U. S. Rubber	4
Iowa Central	½	U. S. Rubber pf	1
K. C., P. & G.	½	Wabash pf	⅝
Louis. & Nash.	1¼	Wis. Cent. pf	½

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Mo., K. & E. 1st	1	R. G. South. 1st	1½

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. 1st pf., inc.	1⅛	Manhattan 4s	1¼
D., M. & M. 1st	⅞	Mex. Cent. 2d inc	2¼
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1	San A. & A. P. 4s	1
K. C., P. & G. 1st	2	West Shore 4s	1¼

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Wall Street yesterday was fairly bombarded with depressing tales. Gold shipments were freely forecast, incidental to predictions that to-day's weekly bank statement will make an exceptionally bad showing, it being represented that losses by the banks through payments to the Treasury and remittances West have reached figures big enough to do grave damage to surplus reserves. On account of much paraded blue views the entire Stock Exchange district seemed to take on a gloomy aspect, and quotations for the whole list were knocked down. Some recessions were large, and final figures for the day showed in many cases declines of from two to four points.

Much short selling was in evidence, but honest observation could not be blind to the fact that toward the end of the day substantial liquidation was under way. The industrial stocks were most conspicuous among the sufferers, and Sugar Trust was the one in that group which was hurt worst. It fell from above 152 down close to 147, Wall Street having an extensive variety of reports and theories to account for a decline which seemed to disclose liquidation of long stock. What really may be taken to account amply for the weakness was the discovery that disturbances intrude upon the management of the trust, and that at least one important Director has served notice of withdrawal from the Board of Directors. Some reports have it that Mr. F. O. Matthiessen, a Trustee of the property since its organization, is to become the head of a new and aggressive competing corporation. This, though, may be wrong, or at least premature. What professional Wall Street evidently sees in the fact that insiders are drifting apart is that Sugar Trust securities hitherto lodged in the hands of strong inside interests will be given to the public. If, really, Mr. Matthiessen quits the trust to become its active competitor, a trade war may be expected quite beyond anything yet approached, for aside from Mr. H. O. Havemeyer himself there is nowhere any one with such experience and practical ability.

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Significant of the senselessness of the spasm which Wall Street yesterday exhibited was the market course of Chicago and Northwestern stock. That security has for years been prominent in the list of shares rated as gilt-edged by most conservative investors. Yesterday, in reflection of prosperity bestowed by National good times, the Northwestern dividend was increased. And the immediate result was that Northwestern stock dropped four points. Try to find out why or how this could be, and from almost every active speculator on the Stock Exchange was to be met the remarkable statement that increased dividends do not count when Wall Street chooses to be nervous. Nervous over what? Not over any business development in any part of the country—for every sign visible or suggested points with uniformity toward improvement. Wall Street, though, affects worry over the money market situation, and yesterday was ready to accept most improbable yarns, provided only that they were gruesome.

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Some exceptional apprehensions get currency as to the outlook for industrial shares—for the "trusts," as Wall Street likes to designate them. It is not unlikely that litigation against some such conspicuous properties may be started on the basis of United States Supreme Court findings in the Addyston Pipe case; reports to such effect are current, but they are vague.

INCREASED DIVIDENDS.

As had been confidently predicted, the Directors of Chicago and Northw

reads reporting in the amount of $5,443,995, or 10.72 per cent.

EXPANDING BUSINESS.

The reports of the commercial agencies in respect to business conditions throughout the country are again inspiriting.

As Bradstreet's points out, the last month of the year has opened auspiciously, finding trade and industry generally well employed, demand treading close upon and even passing supply, labor troubles averted in some instances by widespread advances in wages, of small importance except in one or two cities, and with the general level of values of staples at the highest point reached for eight years past. More seasonable weather conditions, not, however, extending throughout the entire country, have improved the distribution at retail at many markets. Holiday demand has opened well, and collections from retail trades, therefore, show some improvement. The rise of staple values, a notable feature in the month of November, has apparently been projected into the current month, and some lines, notably cereals and pork products, which failed to share in the improvement last month, have strengthened perceptibly since Dec. 1. Textiles in November, as in October, led the upward movement of prices, but as ten out of thirteen classes of products advanced, less irregularity in the general movement is noted than for some time past.

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Dun's review along the same lines says that the approach of a new year usually brings so much of hesitation in business that the small shrinkage this year is surprising. Probably never before have the productive forces of the country been so largely covered by contracts at this date, insuring employment and profit far into the coming year. This results, not from any mere speculative excitement, but from actual demands for consumption running far beyond the producing capacity heretofore, and pushing it to remarkable expansion. The increase in foreign trade has been insignificant compared with the increase of $21,000,000 in payments through Clearing Houses. For the week the payments have been 20.3 per cent. larger than last year, and 38.1 per cent. larger than in 1892.

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Of iron, steel, and coal Bradstreet's comments that after a year of unprecedented activity and advancing prices iron and steel are quiet, with few significant changes, partly because the season of the year does not favor new work, and partly also owing to the fact that producers are very generally sold up to the middle of next year. Prices show no marked change, plates and sheets being relatively weakest among finished products, while bars are strong. The doubling of iron ore prices as compared with a year ago unquestionably constitutes a strengthening feature of no small account. Copper shows little change, but tin is lower again, reflecting decreasing speculative interest and smaller consumptive demands. Activity in hardware is largely confined to holiday specialties, which are experiencing an active movement at most markets. The feature of the coal trade has been the increasing scarcity of bituminous grades East and West, some markets being reported practically bare of supplies. Anthracite is in active demand and holds to its early advance, with intimations that steam grades will be advanced after Jan. 1.

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Dun's, referring to the same matters, notes that prices of pig iron are strongly maintained, though extraordinary efforts promise increase of over a quarter in producing capacity within a year, because the entire output of most furnaces for the first and in part of the last half of next year has been sold already. Sheet bars are a shade lower owing to closing of many tin plate works, and the completion of orders leaves a fraction of the bar, plate, and sheet mills competing for business and reducing quotations, so that the average for finished products has declined 3.3 per cent. since Nov. 1. This in no way affects the profits secured for most of such works or for rail and structural mills by contracts far ahead. Demand for cars and other railway equipment is enormous, and also for shipping, both lake and ocean. Tin is weak at 27½ cents, and copper declined to 16¾ cents, but lead and spelter are stronger.

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The strength of wool, Bradstreet's declares, is apparently unimpaired, though demand is quieter. London prices have again moved higher, and the small available supply of fine grades supports the belief that prices may still move upward. Intimations in this column a week ago that a widespread advance in cotton mill operatives' wages was imminent have been more than confirmed this week by the granting of a 10 per cent. advance at nearly all the large mills throughout New England, which, on the basis of census figures, would point to an increased purchasing power being secured by nearly 100,000 persons.

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Dun's, including cotton as well as wool, notes that wool has advanced further, with much speculative buying, though most manufacturers have supplied wants for the present, and are less disposed to purchase at prices now averaging higher than at any time since June 15, 1891. Higher prices for washed Ohio and New York fleece, for combing and delaine, and unwashed light, have raised the average, according to Coates Brothers' quotations, about 1 per cent. this week, and 37.17 per cent. since May 15. Higher prices demanded in the interior and rising prices abroad give confidence, in spite of the fact that goods have advanced from the lowest point this year only 19.2 per cent. The demand is not now large, but prices have been marked up in order to establish if possible a higher basis for the Fall season. Cotton is weakened by accounts of large quantities held back, and has declined an eighth, but reports are sufficiently conflicting to make speculation active, notwithstanding the decrease of 830,000 bales, or 29.4 per cent., in exports for three months of the crop year. Takings of spinners have been large, the demand for cotton goods is heavy and covers production far ahead in many lines, while fears of important strikes have been dispelled by general advance of wages.

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Speaking of business in particular localities, Bradstreet's says that holiday trade activity is well-nigh universal, and some stimulation to retail demand is noted in the Central West, the South, and Atlantic Coast cities. Northwestern demand, however, is reported retarded by unseasonably mild weather. Chicago reports holiday trade business at its height, hides at the highest prices reached in years, hardware active, but white-pine lumber less active and building practically at a standstill, with the smallest business done since 1880. Winter weather has helped trade at St. Louis, Omaha, Cleveland, and Louisville. At the latter city increase is in good demand from Southern buyers. Kansas City reports packing-house products in good demand from South America, and the mule market is active on British demand for South Africa. Southern trade is generally ahead of last year. Some New Orleans authorities look for a 9,000,000-bale crop, and direct shipments of American cotton to Japan and India are understood to mean that the shortage in the Indian crop is serious. Atlanta reports trade the best in years. Southern cotton mills are all running full time. The only disturbing feature is Philadelphia is strikes for higher wages in the weaving industry. Baltimore reports trade stimulated by cooler weather, and there is a 10 per cent. increase in the oyster business. The settlement of the cotton-mill labor situation is regarded as a favorable feature at Boston.

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Dun's says that hides are again stronger at Chicago, although receipts of cattle at the four chief Western markets in eleven months have been 3 per cent. larger than in the previous year, as the demand for consumption in manufacture has evidently increased much more. Thus Western production of boots and shoes has gained more than Eastern, and yet shipments from Boston for the year have been 372,000 cases or 9.3 per cent. more than last year, and 637,000 cases or 27.8 per cent. more than in 1892, when cattle receipts were 7.8 per cent. larger than this year. Leather holds strong, with demand apparently exceeding supply, and while recent advances in prices of boots and shoes check new orders, the urgent demands for deliveries ahead of contracts indicate a consumption never before approached.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Election of Marshall P. Field a Director of the Chicago and Northwestern, succeeding the late John I. Blair.

Declaration of an annual dividend of 5 per cent. on Omaha common stock, an advance of 1½ per cent from the last annual payment.

Increase of $45,621 in Illinois Central's net earnings for October, making an increase of $775,761 since July 1.

Stocks of the Bethlehem Iron and the Bethlehem Steel Companies, $7,500,000 of the former and $15,000,000 of the latter, listed on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

Great Northern expected to purchase the Sioux City and Northern Railroad from Sioux City to Garrettson, S. D., at the foreclosure sale next Thursday, with a view of reaching Omaha over the projected Omaha Northern Line.

According to Chicago advices, grain traffic on Western lines in November was 50 per cent. less than in October.

Increase of $340,387 in imports of dry goods for the week, as compared with the previous week, and increase of $620,034 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Reduction of half a cent in posted rates for long sterling exchange.

Shipment of 435,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Increase of ½ per cent. to 3 per cent. in the semi-annual dividend rate on Chicago and Northwestern common stock.

Chicago Great Western preferred "A" stock placed on a 5 per cent. dividend basis by the declaration of a semi-annual payment of 2½ per cent.

Statement that President Horace G. Burt of the Union Pacific Railroad Company's presence here is merely to present his plans and specifications for improvements for the coming year and getting the authorization of the Directors for the expenditures needed.

Southern dispatches stating that the Republic Iron and Steel Company has begun the erection of a bloom mill in the country adjacent to the fifty-ton steel plant of the Birmingham Rolling Mill, and will also build two more large iron furnaces at Thomas.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 5@12 per cent., closing at 5 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods. Mercantile paper, 5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $191,060,757; balance, $7,1..,093; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $254,890.

Money on call in London, 5 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 5⅜@5⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange firm. Nominal rates were $4.82 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.81⅛@$4.81¼; demand, $4.86⅜; cables, $4.87⅛@$4.87⅝. Commercial bills were $4.80⅜@$4.82.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.22½ less 1-16@5.23⅛, and 5.19⅜ less 1-16@5.20; reichsmarks, 94 1-16 and 94 9-16; guilders, 39 15-16 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par @5c premium. Chicago—20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.30@$1.75 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium, and telegraphic, 7½c premium. Charleston—Buying par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c off; selling, par. St. Louis—Par @25c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par @ 25c premium; counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The market for American securities, after declining somewhat, was quiet, with a hardening tendency. Business was very restricted. The final tone was steady.

Consols for money, 102; consols for the account, 102⅜; Canadian, 97½; Erie, 13½; Erie first preferred, 38; Illinois Central, 117¾; Union Pacific preferred, 78⅝; St. Paul, 127; New York Central, 142; Pennsylvania, 69¼; Reading, 10¼; Northern Pacific preferred, 78⅜; Atchison, 22⅛; Louisville, 80⅜; Grand Trunk, 7⅛; Anaconda, 8⅝.

Bar silver steady at 27 3-16d per ounce.

Spanish fours, 67¼.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £656,000. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 131.70; Madrid, 27.40; Lisbon, 42.50; Rome, 6.15.

Money, 5 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 5⅝@5¾ per cent.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—Prices were weak on the Bourse to-day, the withdrawal of gold from the Bank of England, the scarcity of money, and the events in the Transvaal creating a depressing influence on the market. International securities were decidedly easier. Spanish 4s declined on heavy realizations, closing at 68.30. Rio Tintos were easier. De Beers relapsed. Kafirs were offered for London account. Three per cent. rantes, 100f 62½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 31c for checks.

BERLIN, Dec. 8.—Prices opened weak on the Boerse to-day, owing to the money situation, a large withdrawal of gold being announced from the Bank of England. Later they became firmer, on covering purchases. Spanish 4s and Mexicans were lower. Exchange on London, 20 marks 48½ pfennigs for checks. Private rate of discount, 5⅞ per cent.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 8.—On the Boerse today business was hesitating, owing to the strained condition of the international market. Prices closed better, however, on buying orders from Berlin.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59½@60. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 27 3-16d per ounce, and in New York at 59c. Mexican dollars at 47¼c.

On the Stock Exchange, 700 shares of Phoenix sold at .10.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 400 shares of Best and Belcher sold at .43, 500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .16, 3,500 Cosmos at .02, 500 Comstock at .04½, 300 Consolidated Imperial at .03, 1,000 Croesus at .01½, 300 Elkton at 1.15, 100 Iron Silver at .55, 500 Jack Pot at .60, seller 10; 300 Mollie Gibson at .25, 100 Moulton at .30, 100 Mexican at .44, 100 Ontario at 5.00, 500 Work at .31, seller 10, and 500 Yellow Jacket at .15.

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Closing quotations for mining stocks on the Consolidated and Industrial Exchanges were as follows:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.40	Quicksilver	2.00
Adams Consol	.14	Quicksilver pf	7.50
Belcher	.25	Savage	.10
Best & Belcher	.40	Sierra Nevada	.50
Breece	2.00	Standard	2..
Brunswick Consol	.23	Small Hopes	1.00
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Union Consol	.30
Challar	.17	Utah	.07
Crown Point	.15	Victor	1.00
Chrysolite	.07	Yellow Jacket	.12
Con. Cal. & Va	1.05	Argentum Juanita	.18
Com. T. Co. stock	.03½	Alamo	.11¾
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03¼	Anaconda	.42
Com. T. Co. scrip	.06	Crip. Ck. Cons	.15
Crescent	.15	Creede & Crip. Ck	.10
Catalpa	.20	Croesus	.01
Dunkin	.08	Golden Fleece	.18
Deadwood Terra	.55	Isabella	1.35
Eureka Consol	.30	Mollie Gibson	.22
Father De Smet	.08	Mount Rosa	.38
Gould & Curry	.10	Pharmacist, new	.13
Hale & Norcross	.35	Pharmacist, old	.06
Homestake	65.00	Portland	2.35
Horn Silver	1.05	Specimen	.18
Iron Silver	.55	Union	.32
Julia Consol	.01	Work	.28
Kingston & Pemb	.60	Damon	.28
La Crosse	.16	Elkton	1.10
Leadville Con	.07	Findlay	.13¼
Little Chief	.17	Garfield	.16
Mexican	.40	Jackpot	.58
Moulton	.35	Pinnacle	.27
Ontario	7.50	Tornado	.46
Occidental	.12	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	16.80
Plymouth	.10	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	15.60
Phoenix G. M. Co.	.11	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	14.75
Potosi	.22	Grey Forge	15.10

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

Ariz. Cop. S	15½	Gold C., Crip. Ck.	2.30
Empire Copper	15.00	Golden Fleece	.30
High Five Gold	.75	Isabella	1.39
Ind. G. C. & I	.75	Justine	.00 3½
Jennie Blanche	.04½	Monterey G.M. Co.	.35
Morenci Cop. pf	1.81½	Markeen Cop	7.50
Anaconda	.46	Mollie Gibson	.22
Anchoria	.70	Mount Rosa	.41½
Cannon Ball	.00 3	Old Gold	.01½
Clifton Cop., Ariz.	3.75	Pande Basin	.03
Copper Rock	.00 1	Portland	2.45
Crip. Ck. Con	.16	Sentinel	.00 1½
Elkton	1.17	Union Gold	.34½
Garfield Con	.18	Work	.30½

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Nearly every stock traded in at all yesterday in the market for outside securities ended the day with a net loss. Stock pressed for sale and traders worked on the bear side, succeeding in a number of cases in bringing about substantial declines. Transactions were in larger amount than has been usual of late, and the business was not s omuch, as has been the case recently, restricted to a very few issues. Some net gains, one or two of them of importance, were recorded, but the general tendency of the market was toward lower prices.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS was notably weak and both issues of the stock, as well as the bonds, ended the day with substantial net declines from Thursday's closing bids. Trading was most active in the common stock, which sold down to 23⅝ and closed at 23 bid, a decline of 2 points for the day. Closing figures showed a net loss of 1 point in the preferred stock, while the bonds showed a loss of 1½ points. Chief among the influences affecting these securities was the announcement that the Directors of the Standard Gas Company would pass the dividend which in regular course would have been declared during the day. This was generally taken as indicating that the situation in the local gas industry was even more unfavorable than had been thought, and this led to a good deal of selling of the New Amsterdam Gas issues. The offer made on the previous day to discount the coupons falling due in January had not sufficient influence to check the selling of the bonds, for it seemed to be the opinion that even if the coupons are promptly met, which it is thought they will be, payment will be made with borrowed money, and not from the earnings of the company.

STANDARD GAS common sold at 102 and closed at 98 bid, a decline of more than 14 points from the quoted price of the stock at the close of the previous day. Sales in the preferred stock were made at 135, after which 130 was bid, showing a decline of 10 points. Trading in both the common and preferred stocks amounted to less than 200 shares.

AMALGAMATED COPPER lost 1¼ points net, selling down to 82½ and closing at 82 bid. This is the lowest price yet recorded for the stock. Traders were active in working for a lower price, and their efforts met with much success, as little support was given. Transactions were not in large amounts, but in yesterday's market very little stock was needed to considerably depress quotations.

BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER closed at 10½ bid, a fractional decline. None of the copper stocks was in demand.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA shared the general condition of the market, and showed losses in both issues of the stock. At one time the common stock was offered as low as 8½, but it rallied later and closed at 8¾ bid, a loss of five-eighths of a point. Sales of the preferred stock were made at 60, and this issue ended the day at 30 bid, which was about 2 points below the lowest sale of the previous day.

ELECTRIC BOAT was one of the few stocks that showed strength. It advanced to 28¾, and closed at 27 bid, a net gain of 1 point. Strength in the stock was attributed to the belief that favorable action would be taken by the Government in regard to the Holland submarine boat. A bill is now before Congress which authorizes the purchase of the boat, but it will probably be some weeks before final action on the bill can be looked for.

STORAGE POWER was active, and, notwithstanding the generally weak condition of the market, held steady, closing with a small net gain. It opened at 15, and on fairly large transactions advanced to 16. Later it dropped back a point and ended the day at 15 bid, against 14⅝ bid on the previous day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER preferred sold down to 93, and closed with a net loss of 1¼ points.

ELECTRIC AXLE was active, and sold off with the general list. It was strong early in the day, but the unfavorable conditions brought about a good deal of selling of the stock, which forced it down, a result which was worked for by bear traders. It went to 6⅝, and ended the day at 6½ bid, a loss of half a point.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅜	1¾
New Amsterdam	23	24
New Amsterdam pf	45	47
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	93½	94½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	35	36
American Agricultural Chemical pf	78	79
American Bicycle	..	20
American Bicycle pf	..	60
American Bicycle bonds	90	91
American Hide & Leather	..	35
American Hide & Leather pf	..	80
American Woolen Goods	24	25
American Woolen Goods pf	80	81
American Writing Paper 5s	87	..
Beet Sugar	..	28
Beet Sugar pf	..	70
Distilling Company of America	8½	8¾
Distilling Company of America pf	30	..
Electric Axle Light & Power	6½	6¾
Electric Boat	27	28¾
Electric Boat pf	42	45
Havana Commercial	16	17½
Havana Commercial pf	59½	60½
International Pump	15	17
International Pump pf	64	66
National Gramophone, ex div	70	74
National Salt	44½	47
National Salt pf	78	79½
National Tube	45½	46½
National Tube pf	95	96
Otis Elevator	25	27
Otis Elevator pf	88	91
Pittsburg Coal subs	96	..
Royal Baking Powder pf	92½	93½
Rubber Goods Mfg.	28½	29
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf. ex div	80	81
Sloss-Sheffield	35	37
Sloss-Sheffield pf	73½	74
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div	468	470
Union Steel & Chain	20	25
Union Steel & Chain pf	80	85
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	..	½

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	82	82¼
American Air Power	45	50
American Cotton	..	50
Arizona Lead	..	10¼
Asphalt Company of America	..	13½
British Columbia Copper	10	10½
Chicago & Alton sub	108¼	108½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	95	96
Electric Vehicle	..	68
Electric Vehicle pf	..	100
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1	1¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	27	28
Illinois Pneumatic	2¼	2¾
Manhattan Light & Heat	2	5
*Markeen Copper	..	7¾
Mexican 5s	..	98½
New England Transportation	..	6½
New York Gas & Electric 4s	90¼	91
New York Gas & Electric 5s	102¾	103
New York Transportation	10½	11¼
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	22¼	24
St. Louis subs	127	129
St. Louis common, when issued	26	28
St. Louis preferred, when issued	..	98
St. Louis 4s, when issued	..	94½
Standard Power	15	15¾
Tennessee Copper	12½	14
Trust Company of America	..	227
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	30	31
Whipsaw Copper	..	12¾

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	238	240
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	102	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	195	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	107	109
Chicago Union Traction	28	28¾
Chicago Union Traction pf	70	70½
Columbus Railway	22	23½
Columbus Railway pf	86	90
Con. Traction of N. J	64	65
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	87½	88½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	72½	77½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116½	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	89	91
Nassau Electric 4s	94	95
Nassau Electric 5s	110	113
New Orleans Traction	80	..
New Orleans Traction pf	104	..
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway	32½	34
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	90	92
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	215	230
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	112	113
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	30	32
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	104	107

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	74	77
Central Union 5s guaranteed	103½	106
Consolidated Gas of Newark	56	..
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas of N. J	87½	89
Consolidated Gas of N. J	21¾	22½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	100
Denver Gas	43½	44½
Denver Gas 5s	84½	85½
Essex & Hudson Gas	45	47
Fort Wayne Gas	41	43
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	60	64
Indianapolis Gas	102	108
Indianapolis Gas bonds	103	105
Lafayette Gas Co	42	50
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	64	70
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	42	48
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	64	70
Mutual Gas of New York	300	..
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—The stock market today in many ways was a repetition of the previous days of the week. There was continued heavy liquidation, and values dwindled in a way that was discouraging. Loans were called and fresh margins demanded, and this operated against prices. Few securities on the list escaped.

The coppers, perhaps, fared the worst, and the selling of some of them reached large proportions. Montana was down to 299½, Butte from 68 to 66, United States to 30½, Utah to 33, Centennial to 20, with 1 per cent. bid to put it at 17 next week; Osceola to 71, Baltic to 20½, Calumet to 735, Arcadian to 28, Parrot to 38¼, Old Dominion to 25, and Quincy to 150. It was sell, sell, sell pretty much all day, and every slight temporary rally only served as a signal for fresh unloading. There seemed to be no bottom to prices for the moment, and the lambs who had been carrying heavy loads on narrow margins were ruthlessly shorn.

In the general list it was the same story of extensive liquidation and softening prices. United States Oil, still under the bear pressure, dropped below 37. Bell Telephone was off to 346 and Erie to 10½. Boston Elevated was down 101, and one-fourth of 1 per cent. was offered to put it at 95 in sixty days. The trading in Water Power was restricted, but the price was held firm at 3⅞ and 4 for the new stock and at ⅞ for the old. Federal Steel, Sugar, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy were active features of the list. The closing came with prices only a shade above the lowest.

Call loans, 6@7 per cent; time money, 5@6; commercial paper, 5½@6. At the Clearing House balances between the banks loaned at 6 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	6	6¼	Old Colony	4½	5½
Allouez	3	3½	O. Dominion	25½	26
Arcadian	27	..	Osceola	69	70
Arnold	6	6½	Parrot	37½	38
Ash Bed	1	..	Pioneer	2½	3
Atlantic	25	..	Quincy	148	151
Baltic	20½	21½	Rhode Island	5¼	5¾
B. & Cr. C.	.30	.40	Santa Fé	6	6½
Bos. & Mont.	295	298	S. Ysabel	7¾	8
Butte & Bos.	..	65	Shoe	33	..
C. & Hecla.	730	..	Tamarack	208	..
Centennial	20½	21	Utah Con	33¼	34
Franklin	15	16	Washington	1¼	2
Humboldt	1½	2	White Knob	9	11
Isle Royale	27½	28	Winona	7	8
Mohawk	16	17	Wolverine	38	39

Railroad Stocks.

Boston & A.	249½	249¾	C. Mass. pf.	..	70
Boston & L.	241	..	Fitchburg pf.	..	120
Boston & Me.	208	208½	N. Y. & N. E. 6s	..	111
Boston & P.	300	..	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	..	115½
Boston Elev.	101	102	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	..	115¾
Bos. Gas 5s.	..	85	West End	..	92
Cent. Mass	17	..			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell T.	347	350	N. E. Tel.	..	144
C. Stk. Yds.	..	145	West. Elec	..	43
Erie Tel	105½	106	W. Elec. pf.	..	67
Mex. Tele	3⅛	3¼			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—Prices for Linseed dropped to-day to 11 for the common and 51 for the preferred. The common opened at 12 and closed at 11¼; the preferred started at 54⅜, but declined to 51½ at the close. Biscuit oommon opened at 38¾, and on heavy selling for both long and short account was sent off to 35¾, the preferred in the meantime declining to 92½. Diamond Match broke to 124½ on the selling of about 200 shares. Tin Plate, which was influenced almost entirely by the quotations made on it in New York, opened at 28 for the common, declined a point, and closed at 27¼; the preferred dropped from 77 at the start to 74½, and closed at 76. Metropolitan Elevated preferred opened and closed at 82, having sold during the day at 81½. The bonds were in demand at 95⅜@95¼. Union Traction dropped a point, from 80, at the start and closed at the lower price.

		High.	Low.	Close.
2,470	Linseed	12⅜	11	11¼
4,435	Linseed pf	54⅜	51½	51½
100	Alaator	50	50	50
985	Tin Plate	28	27	27¼
335	Tin Plate pf	77	74½	76
885	Union Traction	31¼	30⅜	30¾
57	Union Traction pf	80	79	79
292	Diamond Match	125⅜	124½	125
70	Lake Street Elevated	16½	16	16
150	Lake St. El. certfs	15½	15	15
100	Metropolitan Elevated	28¾	28¾	28¾
1,216	Met. Elevated pf	82	81½	82
10	Milwaukee Brewing	15	15	15
6,227	National Biscuit	38¾	37⅜	38½
749	National Biscuit pf	94	92¼	92½
180	National Carbon	17	16⅜	16⅜
50	National Carbon pf	83½	83½	83½
420	National Steel	41½	40¼	41½
50	South Side Elevated	104	104	104
150	Street's Stable Car	22	22	22
155	Union Elevated	103¼	103	103
$85,000	Metropolitan Elevated bonds, gold 4s	95⅜	95¼	95⅜

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

Amalgamated Copper	$86½
American Biscuit bonds	109
American Hide	36
American Hide pf	80½
Arizona Lead	10
Bay State Gas	1⅝
Binghamton Gas 5s	100
British Columbia Copper	10¼
Empire Copper	15
Flemington C. & C	28½
Fern. Coal Co	15
Journeay & Burnham	5
Journeay & Burnham pf	15
Marsh & Mills	65
N. Y. Biscuit bonds	111
National Tube	48
N. Ams. Gas	25½
Retsof bonds	75
Retsof stock	20½

STOCK EXCHANGE AND TICKERS.

The refusal of the Special Term of the Supreme Court to grant a peremptory writ of mandamus to George G. Renville to compel the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company to connect a ticker in his office with its telegraph wires, and to furnish to him quotations of transactions upon the New York Stock Exchange, in the same manner and for the same price as they were furnished to others, was sustained yesterday by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Justice Ingraham, who gives the unanimous opinion of the court, says:

"Under the agreement between the Stock Exchange and the respondents certain information is given to the telegraph company to be communicated to individuals or corporations designated by the Stock Exchange. Whether we call this information a special dispatch, or general information which the Stock Exchange desires to communicate, seems to me to be entirely immaterial. The fact that the telegraph company pays to the Stock Exchange a certain sum of money for the information which it receives to transmit is also immaterial."

Window Glass Plants to Fight.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 8.—The Chronicle Telegraph says this afternoon: "The American Window Glass Company is reported to have made a cut of 33⅓ per cent. in the price of all window glass, effective last Wednesday, and to have ordered fires lighted in all its factories, the purpose being to resume operations about Jan. 1. This move is considered a declaration of war on the independent manufacturers."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Dec. 8, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
111	113	200	Adams Express	112	112	112	112	..
14½	15	1,100	Am. Car & Foundry	15¼	15⅝	15	15	—⅛
60	61	1,342	Am. Car & Found. pf	61	61	60	60	—1
32½	33	585	American Ice	33⅜	33⅝	33	33	—⅛
77	78	850	American Ice pf	75½	77	74⅝	77	+1
34	34½	585	American Cotton Oil	35	35	34	34	—⅛
11	11¾	1,345	American Linseed	12	12	11¼	11¼	—⅛
51½	52¼	602	Am. Linseed pf	54⅜	54⅜	53	53	—1
41½	43	410	Am. Malting Co. pf	40½	40½	40½	40½	—2½
36	36½	2,025	Am. Smelt. & Ref	37⅝	38½	35½	36¼	—1⅝
88	88½	823	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	89	89	88	88¼	—1¼
3¼	4½	200	American Spirits Mfg.	4	4	4	4	..
40⅜	41¼	22,195	American Steel & Wire	43⅜	44½	40	40⅜	—3⅜
92½	94½	1,560	Am. Steel & Wire pf	94½	96	92½	92½	—2
147⅜	147⅞	91,870	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	152	152¼	147½	147⅝	—4½
118⅜	119	200	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	118⅜	118⅜	118⅜	118⅜	..
42	42½	2,900	American Steel Hoop	43	43	41½	42	—1⅞
80½	81⅞	370	Am. Steel Hoop pf	82½	82½	81½	81½	—1½
27½	28	4,075	American Tin Plate	28⅜	28⅜	27	28	—1¼
75	77	2,020	Am. Tin Plate pf	76½	76½	74⅞	75	—3
109	109⅜	49,185	American Tobacco	110⅜	110⅜	108¼	109⅛	—2⅜
141	143	610	American Tobacco pf	143	143	142½	148	—1½
41⅞	42	1,985	Anaconda Copper	43	43	41½	41½	—2½
44	46	200	Ann Arbor pf	44½	44½	44	44	..
21⅝	21⅞	6,395	At., T. & S. F.	22½	22½

About the heaviest loss was 1½, in United Gas Improvement. Union Traction dropped below 40, and Electric Company of America and Asphalt below 14. Electric Storage Battery fell to 11½. Marsden sold at 13. Danville Bessemer sold at 3, a new low record, probably on disappointment because it is not to be taken into the Atlantic. American Railways was firm around 5½. Asphalt 5s were yielding, and so were Choctaw 5s. Pensylvania sold at 67.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	21	21½	Phil. Trac.	96	96⅛
Choctaw	35½	35⅝	Union Trac.	39⅝	39¾
El. Co. of A.	13½	13¾	U. Gas Imp.	157½	159
Lehigh Val.	25⅞	26	Welsbach Lt.	46	47
Marsden	12⅞	12½	W. N.Y. & P.	5¾	6

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.06	.06
Alpha Con	.03	.04
Andes	.13	.12
Belcher	.26	.27
Best & Belcher	.45	.42
Bullion	.04	.05
Caledonia	.59	.61
Challenge Con	.18	.20
Chollar	.18	.19
Confidence	.84	.86
Con. Cal. & Va	1.90	1.75
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.20	.20
Gould & Curry	.15	.15
Hale & Norcross	.40	.39
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.07	.08
Kentucky Con	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con	.06	.06
Mexican	.46	.43
Occidental Con	.16	.16
Ophir	1.00	.95
Overman	.10	.16
Potosi	.23	.25
Savage	.12	.14
Sav. Belcher	.04	.04
Sierra Nevada	.56	.56
Standard	2.70	2.75
Syndicate	.05	.06
St. Louis	.08	.08
Union Con	.36	.34
Utah Con	.08	.08
Yellow Jacket	.16	.16
Silver Bars	58⅜@59	58⅜@59
Mexican dollars	47½@48¼	47½@48¼
Drafts, sight	.05	.05
Telegraph	.10	.10

COLORADO SPRINGS, Dec. 8.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday.		Thursday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	35¼	36	36⅞	38
Aalamo	12¾	13	13½	13½
Anaconda	42	44	44⅜	46
Anchoria	75	85	70	80
Argentum	19½	19⅞	19½	20
Bankers'	12½	13	12⅝	13
Battle	33	33	31½	33
Blue Belle	11¼	11⅜	11	11½
Coin	229	243	230	240
Columbine	19½	20	18½	21
Consolidated	15⅜	15⅞	16	16⅛
Damon	27⅜	27½	20½	20⅝
Elkton	117½	120	117	120
El Paso	29½	30	29	30
Findlay	13⅞	14¼	14¼	15
Fleece	30	35	30	35
Garfield	19½	19⅞	18	20
Gibson	25	28	23	26
Gould	36¼	36⅜	37½	37⅜
Isabella	133⅜	133⅝	129	129½
Independence	41	41½	47	48½
Jackpot	59½	60	59½	60
King	92	95	92	95
Moon Anchor	50	56	50	59
Matoa	27½	28	28	30
National	13¼	13½	13½	14½
Ophir	60	64	60	65
Pharmacist Con	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅜
Pinnacle	28¼	28⅜	28⅜	29
Portland	245	249	245	248
Raven	74⅜	75	74	75
Rawlings	32	32	32	33
Rosa	40	41	41½	45
Sovereign	14⅝	14⅜	15½	15½
Tornado	48½	50	48½	50
Union	35	35½	34¼	34½
Vindicator	174	180	170	175
Work	30¾	31	30½	31
Zenobia	20	22	19	20

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends are announced by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company and the Commercial Cable Company.

Statements as to the condition of the following banks will be found in another column: Fifth National, Bank of the State of New York, Fourth National Bank, Fourteenth Street Bank, National Citizens', Hide and Leather, Riverside Bank, and Bank of New Amsterdam, of New York City; Globe National of Boston, and Girard National of Philadelphia.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Manhattan Weather Strip Company of New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Simon Henry, Henry Henry of Brooklyn, Matthew Snowden, John Bergfalk of New York City.

The Consumers' Home Club of Buffalo, to sell, exchange, and lend books, periodicals, and magazines; capital, $5,000. Directors—Charles D. Blackhall, Katherine Buddenberg, William S. Rann of Buffalo.

The Westminster Heights Company of New York City, to deal in real estate; capital, $150,000. Directors—Cornelius E. Donnellen, Charles K. Robinson of Brooklyn Eversley Childs of Sayville, N. Y.; Henry W. Poor of New York City.

The Manhasset Medical Association of New York City, to carry on a general drug, pharmaceutical, and surgery goods business; capital, $2,000. Directors—Lazarus S. Sobel, Adolph Cohn, Fannie Sobel of New York City.

A copy of the agreement of consolidation of the Utica Electric Light Company and Trenton Falls Electric and Power Company, forming the Utica Electric Light and Power Company, was filed yesterday with the Secretary of State. The new company will furnish light, heat, or power, and light the streets of Utica, Rome, and the villages of Prospect, Trenton, Holland, Patent, Oriskany, Whitesborough, New Hartford, Clinton, Frankfort, Ilion, Mohawk, and Herkimer and other villages and towns of Oneida and Herkimer Counties. The amount of capital stock is $1,000,000. Directors—Henry D. Pixley, Daniel N. Crouse, T. Solomon Griffiths, H. Jesse Brayton, William E. Lewis of Utica, William G. Phelps of Binghamton, and Joseph Fox of New York City.

New Jersey Corporations.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 8.—Among the companies incorporated here to-day were:

The Bankers' Audit and Finance Company, to deal in stocks, bonds, and franchises; to furnish money for all kinds of construction work, and own and operate all kinds of public and private corporations. Capital, $150,000.

Ocean City Real Estate and Investment Company, to develop Ocean City, Cape May County, and tracts of land in Atlantic, Cumberland, and Camden Counties; capital, $125,000.

Mexican Tropical Agricultural Company, to purchase and develop lands in Mexico; capital, $60,000.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 8.—The Guarantee Security Company of Brooklyn was chartered at Dover to-day to deal in stocks, bonds, and cotton. Capital, $200,000.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The following Russian fire insurance companies are reported to be making preparations for admission to this State: The Moscow Insurance Company, the Salamandra Insurance Company, and the First Russian Insurance Company. The New Zealand Insurance Company of Auckland is also reported to be engaged in preparations for entrance to the State of Massachusetts.

The insurance on the property of the Pacific Novelty Company at 577 Broadway, which was nearly destroyed by fire Thursday, was distributed as follows: On stock, Atlanta Home $3,000, Phoenix of Hartford $2,500, Merchants' of Newark $2,500, American of Philadelphia $2,500, Fire Association $2,500, Western of Toronto $2,500, National of Hartford $2,500, Manufacturers and Merchants' Mutual of Illinois $2,500, Merchants' of New Orleans $2,000, Delaware $2,000, Imperial $2,000, Milwaukee Mechanics', $2,000, Victoria $1,500, Buffalo German $1,500, Buffalo Commercial $1,500, New Orleans Insurance Association $1,500, Michigan Fire and Marine $1,500, Rochester German $1,500, Grand Rapids $1,500, Virginia State $1,500, Thuringia-American $1,500, Mechanics and Traders' $1,500 Commerce $1,500, Western of Pittsburg $1,500, Hamilton $1,500, Associated Manufacturers' Mutual $1,500, British American $1,500, Nassau $1,500, Artisans' of Pittsburg $1,250, National Union of Washington $1,000, Firemen's of Baltimore $1,000, Hanover $1,000, New England Underwriters' $1,000, Caledonian $1,000. On fixtures: Stuyvesant $3,000, Lyons, Stadholz & Co. will adjust the loss. The loss on the stock of Velleman & Co. at 579 Broadway, which will be adjusted by H. A. Landgraff & Co., was insured as follows: Williamsburg City $2,500, British America $1,000, Western of Toronto $1,000, Firemen's of Baltimore $1,000, Newark $1,000, Hanover $750, American of Philadelphia $750. Other insurance as follows: On Oestreicher & Mey r, at 579 Broadway: Continental $3,500, Agricultural $1,500, Imperial $1,500, Caledonian $1,000, New York Underwriters' $1,000.

Chicago advices state that, despite the assertion of Commissioner O'Shaughnessy of the Minnesota Insurance Department that he will not change his ruling against the discriminatory clause of the graded commission rule of the Western Union, the matter is still under consideration in the office of the Attorney General.

The insurance on the building of Bernard Curry, at 600 Ninth Avenue, which was considerably damaged by fire Thursday, was distributed as follows: Phoenix of London $12,000, Caledonian $4,000. C. R. Young & Co. will adjust the loss.

Western marine underwriters report that the lake season, which closed this week, has been comparatively profitable, there having been no large disasters.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Yesterday's Dealings by Brokers and at Auction—Fifth Avenue Corners Transferred.

Leopold Well has sold for the Franke estate to a client, for cash, the three five-story apartment houses at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 45, 40, and 40 feet front, respectively, by 100.11.

Foley & Sniffin have sold for A. Reinheimer to William Ripley, for $17,000, the three-story dwelling 17 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 16.6 by 100.

Palmer & Macdonald have sold for Maximilian Morgenthau to John A. Holmes of Glenbrook, Conn., the four-story dwelling 150 West Eightieth Street, 22 by 80 by 100.

Bernard Smyth & Sons have sold for M. F. Carmichael to Lowenfeld & Prager the old buildings 2,207 Second Avenue, 25 by 100. The same brokers also effected the sale of the Lightstone estate's plot at Broadway and One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, reported yesterday. The buyer of the latter is John J. Mahoney.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. have sold for the Equitable Life Assurance Society to Henry W. Unger the three-story brick dwelling 239 East Thirty-ninth Street, 19 by 98.9.

No decision has been reached regarding the future of the former Hotel Royal site, at Sixth Avenue and Fortieth Street, but it is understood that the improvement will be in the nature of a studio and apartment building.

Weil & Mayer have also bought from Harry Fischel 283 to 287 Grand Street, 50 by 100.

Charles L. Ritzman has sold the two five-story flats 827 and 829 Southern Boulevard, each 25 by 100.

W. C. White has sold for Joseph Rittweller the two-story frame dwellings 625 East One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, 18.6 by 125.

Jacob D. Butler transferred yesterday to Leo Wise the property at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixteenth Street, 49 by 141.10, for a nominal consideration. The revenue stamps on the deed indicate a price of $390,000. The purchaser has given mortgages aggregating $680,000 on the property, one to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for $500,000 at 6 per cent., and a second mortgage for $180,000 to Mr. Butler bearing 5 per cent. interest.

Margaret S. Kingsland recorded two instruments yesterday deeding as gifts to Phineas C. Kingsland the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, 25.5 by 60, and the parcel on the south side of Sixty-first Street, 25 feet west of Madison Avenue, 23 by 73.5.

Le Grand K. Pettit took title yesterday to the eight lots on the north side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, recently purchased from William Waldorf Astor. Mortgages on the property to the amount of $84,000 given by the purchaser to Mr. Astor and Gibson Putzel—$60,000 to the former and $24,000 to the latter—were also recorded.

According to a mortgage filed yesterday, Benjamin Altman has borrowed $200,000 from the Mutual Life Insurance Company on the apartment house at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street. The mortgage is made for a period of three years and bears 4 per cent. interest.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

319 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to William F. Buckley..$17,550

By William Kennelly.

861 and 863 Elton Avenue, 50 by 100, two four-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Charles Unangst..... 22,166

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

428 Columbus Avenue, 25.6 by 100, leasehold, one-story frame building; all title and interest of John Thomas on Dec. 31, 1893; sale by order of the Sheriff, to G. H. Rudolph 80

575 Mott Avenue, 25 by 98, four-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Charles E. De Grauw..... 13,025

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 63 Market Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 25 by 47.6; Morris J. Gardner of 301 East One Hundred and Second Street, owner; Sass & Smallheiser, architects; cost, $15,000.

Cauldwell Avenue, west side, 51.10 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for a three story frame dwelling, with stores, 48.2 by 20; George P. Arbogast of 840 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $6,000.

Union Avenue, east side, 376 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for three three-story frame tenements, 17 by 68; Howard Menn of 876 East One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $16,500.

One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, south side, 325 feet west of Bronx Park Avenue, for a one-story frame dwelling, 18 by 40; Thomas F. Gallagher, owner; Charles Knauf, architect; cost, $2,500.

Crotona Park South, south side, 50 feet west of Clinton Avenue, for five three-story frame dwellings; 20 by 65; H. White of 1,046 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, owner; Hunter & Murgatroyd, architects; cost, $30,000.

St. Nicholas Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, for a seven-story brick and stone apartment house, 120 by 105.5; Frank A. Seitz of 143 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner; Frederick C. Burne, architect; cost, $125,000.

One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, southeast corner of Courtlandt Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, 25 by 87; Charles Brogan of 1,165 Washington Avenue, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $43,000.

Clinton Avenue, east side, 27 feet south of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, for four three-story frame dwellings. 20 by 70; George Beckman of 904 East One Hundred and Seventieth Street, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $22,000.

Seventy-third Street, north side, 248 feet east of Avenue A, for three six-story and basement brick flats, with stores, 25 by 88.8; A. A. Schorsch of 240 East Seventy-ninth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $66,000.

Grove Street, north side, 70.11 feet east of Bedford Street, for a six-story and basement brick flat, with stores, 25 by 94.4; Elias Kempner, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $25,000.

Gouverneur Street, northeast corner of Madison Street, for two six-story brick flats, 37.2 by 69 and 25 by 60.5; Max Hamburger, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $55,000.

Thirty-second Street, southwest corner of Eleventh Avenue, for a one-story brick office, 30 by 19; New York Central Railroad, owner; G. S. Nichols, architect; cost, $600.

Raymond Avenue, north side, 100 feet west of Parker Avenue, for two two-story and basement brick dwellings, 18 by 38; C. W. Miller of 971 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, owner and architect; cost, $4,700.

Twenty-fourth Street, between Eleventh and Thirteenth Avenues, for a one-story iron shop, 137 by 42; Metropolitan Street Railway Company, owner; A. V. Porter, architect; cost, $2,500.

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, northeast corner of Locust Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 16.6 by 45; Central Union Gas Company, owner; A. F. A. Schmidt, architect; cost, $300.

Bryant Street, north side, 100 feet south of Jennings Street, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21 by 50; John Toelberg of 1,256 Brook Avenue, owner; N. Toelberg, architect; cost, $8,000.

Prospect Avenue, southwest side, 30 feet northwest of Boston Road, for two two-story frame dwellings, 19.6 by 57; Peter J. Stumpf of 1,209 Hoe Street, owner; N. Toelberg, architect; cost, $8,000.

Alterations.

Intervale Avenue, east side, 200 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, to three three-story frame tenements; Herman Knabe, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $1,500.

No. 145 West Houston Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; Eleanor M. Gilliat, owner; Norwood & Dilley, builders; cost, $100.

Tinton Avenue, east side, 50 feet south of Cedar Place, to two two-story frame dwellings; Konrad Krass of 772 Tinton Avenue, owner; W. Werner, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 2,354 Third Avenue, to a three-story brick store; P. Tiederman of 2,316 Third Avenue, owner; B. & J. P. Walther, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 76 Franklin Street, to a four-story brick store; Flake & Dowling, owners; A. Wohlpart, architect; cost, $150.

West Broadway, northeast corner Lispenard Street, to a three-story brick store; Catherine A. Anglemont, of 3 Mercer Street, owner; H. Klein, architect; cost, $1,000.

Hester Street, northeast corner of Norfolk Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; M. and J. Laroo, premises, owners; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 9 Oak Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Golden & Rosenberg, owners; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $500.

Nos. 4 and 6 East Twenty-eighth Street, to a three-story brick stable; Henry Elderd, owner; Bannister & Schell, architects; cost, $8,000.

No. 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; E. F. Bruch, owner; cost, $400.

Twentieth Street, southwest corner of Third Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; estate of B. M. Winthrop, owner; James Stroud, of 1,267 Broadway, architect; cost, $250.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Supreme Court, United States:

59—The United States, appellant, vs. John R. Gleason et al.—Reargument continued by Temple Bodley and H. N. Low for the appellees and concluded by George H. Gorman for the appellant.

4—Daniel Wiley, plaintiff in error, vs. D. L. Sinkler et al.—Argued by Charles A. Douglass for the plaintiff in error and by W. A. Barber for the defendant in error.

70—The Telluride Power Transmission Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the Rio Grande Western Railroad Company.—Argument commenced by Arthur Brown for the plaintiffs in error and continued by James H. Hayden for the defendant in error.

Call for Monday: 70, 36, 73 and 74, 79, 21, 53, 81 and 82, 83 and 84 and 85, 86, 87.

Deals in Brooklyn Real Estate.

A big purchase of Brooklyn realty by the Jere. Johnson, Jr., Company was announced yesterday. The property consists of several plots of land in the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Wards. The land is situated in Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third, and Forty-fourth Streets and Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Avenues. The property is to be improved, and will probably be placed in the market next Spring. The Johnson company has also purchased a plot of seventy-five lots on Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Streets and Sixteenth Avenue.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Dec. 8.

BOULEVARD LAFAYETTE, w s, at centre of 156th St, produced, runs w 447.8x n 30x n w 218.2x w 67x n 83.4x e 33x n 20x e 502.2 to Boulevard x s to beginning, with parts excepted; George B. Grinnell and another, executors, &c., to Lansing Investment Company..... 60,000

BOULEVARD LAFAYETTE, w s, at centre of 156th St, produced, runs w 447.8x n 30x n w 218.2x w 67x n 83.4x e 33x n 20x e 502.2 to Boulevard x s to beginning, with parts excepted; William M. Grinnell and others to Lansing Investment Company..... 1

BOWERY, 33, e s, 25x81.4x irregular; Lansing W. Walsh, referee, to W. Irving Clark and others..... 35,800

BROOK AV, e s, 149.7 ft s of 166th St, 26.6x146.11x25x155.11; Charles Gerlich and wife to Catharine Bescher..... 1

CARMINE ST, 78, s s, 25x60; John A. Holmes to Alice K. Webb..... 1

CENTRAL AV, s e s, Morris St, 128.8x116.3x125x85.11; William E. Brooker and Charles H. Schroeder to John M. Plauvelt..... $100

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 40.11 ft s of 108th St, 24x100; Patrick McMorrow to Edward Lafferty..... 1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 475, w s, 24x100; Patrick McMorrow to James E. McLarney..... Exchange

COURTLANDT AV, e s, 148 ft n of 150th St, 29.7x100; William L. Turner, referee, to John H. Metzler..... 24,000

DALY AV, widened, e s, 125.9 ft n of 177th St, 50x44.9x50x43.5; Charles P. Hallock to Frank McCabe..... 1

EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 83.6 ft n of 39th St, 16.6x90; Ellen P. Kellogg to Patrick McMorrow..... 1

FORDHAM AV, Lots 216 and 217, map of Central Morrisania, part of the Bathgate farm; Anna H. Gerding and another to Daniel A. Mowry, ½ part..... 1,000

FULTON ST, 200, 22x77; Charles G. Meeker to Eliza Van Nemee, 11-140 part..... 2,357

JANE ST, n s, 87.2 ft w of 8th Av, 26.6x87.7; 165th St, s s, 165 ft w of 3d Av, 25.6x96; Edgar Ketchum and wife to William S. Bogert..... 1

LOT 252, map of portion of Hunt estate; Ralph Mazziotta to Edward J. Cahill.. 1

LOT 52, map of portion of Hunt estate; Catherine M. Schierenbeck to Eliza Schneider..... 1

LOT begins 75 ft e of 12th Av; also 302.1 ft w of Public Drive, Boulevard, or French Boulevard, and 99.11 ft n of 158th St; runs e 61.10 to said drive x w 63.11x s 15.11; George B. Grinnell to Lansing Investment Company..... 100

MADISON AV, s w corner of 31st St, 30.9x95; Elizabeth A. Wilcox to Joseph Alexander..... 1

MADISON ST, 257 and 259, 47.2x68.2x47.4x68; Jacob Fischel to Samuel Golde and others..... 1

MADISON AV, s w corner of 31st St, runs w 120 x s 98.9 x e 25 x n 68 x e 95 x n 30.9; 38th St, s s, 266 ft e of 6th Av, 21x98.9; Robert R. Stewart and another, executors, and others, to Harris Mandelbaum and another..... Omitted

MADISON AV, s w corner of 31st St, 30.1x 95; Harris Mandelbaum and another to Elizabeth A. Wilcox..... 1

MANHATTAN AV, 487, w s, 15x80; John J. Egan and another to P. W. Higmann.. 100

STANTON ST, 177, s s, 25x100; Elkan Kahn and others to Anna Markwitz..... 1

STANTON ST, 257 to 261, s e corner of Sheriff St, 74.7x75.2x75.2x75.1; Samuel Golde and others to Jacob Fischel..... 100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 406, e s, 25x100; William Nylin to Frank Koch..... 1

TELLER AV, s e s, 689 ft n e of 169th St, 50x78.8, irregular; G. Pasquale D'Auria and wife to Katharine S. Haynes

WHITE PLAINS AV, w s, 300.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 31.4x175x20.4x166; August Meyer to Dommikus Schneider, ½ part..... 1

2D AV, n w corner of 9th St, 40x125x irregular; Isidore Jackson and wife to Simon Jacobs..... 3,000

3D AV, e s, 75.5 ft n of 48th St, 24.5x95; Benjamin F. Terwilliger, executor and trustee, to Benedict A. Klein..... 18,550

3D AV, e s, 50.5 ft n of 48th St, 25x90; Benjamin F. Terwilliger, as executor and trustee, to Benedict A. Klein..... 16,000

3D AV, n w corner of 148th St, 63x92.11x 51.9x56.11; August Kuhn to George F. Moody..... 1

3D AV, n w corner of 148th St, 63x92.11x 51.9x56.11; George F. Moody to August Kuhn..... 10

5TH AV, 85, n e corner of 16th St, 49x 141.10x irregular; Jacob D. Butler to Leo Wise..... 1

5TH AV, n e corner of 45th St, 25.5x80; Margaret S. Kingsland to Phineas C. Kingsland..... Gift.

6TH AV, s e corner of 40th St, 59.6x100; John B. Cole and wife to Elizabeth M. Anderson..... 2

1ST ST, n s, Lot 1,151, map of the village of Wakefield; 6th St, s s, Lot 103, map of Unionport, 100x216; Sarah R. Machelite and another to Catherine E. Allison..... 1

7TH ST, s s, 318 ft e of Avenue B, 25x 90.10; Daniel Mahoney and wife to William Bachrach and another..... 1

10TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of 8th Av, 24.10x 92x irregular; Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee to Hans Lumbye..... 29,500

11TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of 5th Av, 22x84.2x 27.4x68; Annie B. Langdon to Robert Langdon..... 1

13TH ST, s s, Lot 239, map of Village of Wakefield, 100x114; Edward J. Cahill to Ralph Mazziotta..... 1

31ST ST, s s, 95 ft w of Madison Av, 25x 98.9; Harris Mandelbaum and another to Robert A. Sasseen..... 1

27TH ST, 244 to 248 West, 60.5x98.9x62.2x 98.9; Allen L. Smidt, referee, to Lawrence P. Kerr, (corrects error in issue of Dec. 7)..... 21,000

29TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x75; Thomas Conville to Emily Lyon..... 1

39TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 10th Av, 25x 98.9; Leonard Renz to Elizabeth Renz and another, (quit claim)..... 1

39TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Elizabeth Renz and another to Benedict A. Klein..... 1

61ST ST, s s, 25 ft w of Madison Av, 23x 73.5; Margaret S. Kingsland to Phineas C. Kingsland..... Gift.

62D ST, n s, 251 West, 25x100.5; Simon Adler to Rose Appel..... 1

62D ST, s s, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; John C. Barth and wife to Nellie A. Murphy..... 1

80TH ST, 130 West, 22x102.2; Maximilian Morgenthau to John A. Holmes..... 100

83D ST, n s, 117.11 ft e of 3d Av, 20x 102.2; Benjamin F. Terwilliger, executor and trustee, to Albert L. Adams..... 10,200

92D ST, s s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 50x100.8; George Ringler & Co. to J. Edward Jetter..... 1

107TH ST, s w corner of Park Av, 25x 100.11x irregular; John T. Rowehl and wife to Nicholas C. Seedorf, ½ part..... 1

107TH ST, s s, 25 ft w of Park Av, 50x 75.11; Nicholas C. Seedorf to John T. Rowehl, ½ part..... 1

108TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 200x100.11; William W. Astor to Le Grand K. Pettit..... 1

112TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 7th Av, 17x 100.11; Nathan Mayer to Henry McCabe..... 16,500

113TH ST, 73 West, 16x100.11; Simon Hosch to Rachel Hosch..... 1

121ST ST, 137 West, 20x100.11; Hallet D. Wilcox and wife to Tennessee C. Cook and another..... 1

125TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Boulevard, 104x100.11; Jobst Hoffmann to Andrew Brose..... 10

135TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of Willis Av, 25x 100; Rachel Juster to Libbie E. Cahn.... 1

136TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of Willis Av, 25x 100; Rachel Juster to Libbie E. Cahn.... 1

155TH ST, n s, 437 ft w of Broadway, 0.6x199.9 to 156th St; also all title to Broadway, corner Boulevard, &c.—Lansing Investment Company..... 1

158TH ST, n s, 152.1 ft w of Boulevard Lafayette, runs w 150x n 99.11x e 61.7 to Boulevard x s e — x s 84.8; Boulevard Lafayette, s e corner of 158th St, 165.5x124x108.11; Boulevard Lafayette, s w corner of 158th St, 637.1 to 156th St produced x w 149.9x irregular to 155th St x 550; Broadway, w s, Boulevard Lafayette, e s, and 157th St, produced n linely to Lansing Investment Company and others to Lansing Investment Company. 1

158TH ST, n s, 152.1 ft w of the Boulevard Lafayette, runs w 150 x n 99.11 x e 61.7 to the Boulevard, x s e — x s 84.8 to the beginning; Boulevard Lafayette, s e corner of 158th St, 168.5x124x109.11, gore; Boulevard Lafayette, s w corner of 158th St, runs w 181.6 x s 99.11 x w 200 x s 129.11 to 157th St, produced, x e 535.2 to the Boulevard, x n w 305; Boulevard Lafayette, w s, at w s of Broadway and s s of 156th St, produced, runs w 449.9 x n 30 x e 447.8 x s 30; 155th St, n s, 437.6 ft w of Broadway, runs w 237.6 x n 376.4 x e 67 x s e 218.2 to the n s of 156th St, produced, x irregular; 155th St, n s, 125 ft w of Broadway, runs w 312.6 x n 199.10 to the s s of 158th St, produced, x e 287.6 x s 99.11 x e 25 x s 99.11; also all title to Broadway, w s; Boulevard Lafayette, e s, and 157th St, produced, n line, —x—; Henry De F. Baldwin, referee, to the Lansing Investment Company..... Order of Court

167TH ST, s s, 95 ft e of Audubon Av, 25x85; Mary W. Merrigan to Eva Merrigan..... 1

Recorded Leases.

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Title Guaranty Company to Maurice J. Fitzgerald; Lexington Av, n w corner of 100th St, 5 years..... 1,500

LADINSKY, Louis J., to Abraham B. Schleimer; 243 East Broadway, 3 years.. 564

MILLER, Alexander B., to August Schmidt; 120 East 28th St, 5 years..... 2,000

STEIN, Bertha, to Louise Matterson; 159 East 61st St, 1 5-12 years..... 1,350

Recorded Mortgages.

ARONOWITZ, Pauline and Lewis, to Emma A. C. Partridge and another; 25 Goerck St, 5 years..... 21,000

ARONOWITZ, Pauline and Lewis, to Laura S. Hasbrouck; 23 Goerck St, 5 years..... 21,000

ARONOWITZ, Pauline and Lewis, to William M. Peters; 25 and 25 Goerck St, 1 year..... 4,000

ADAMS, Genevieve, to Benjamin F. Terwilliger, executor, &c.; 3d Av, e s, 75.5 ft n of 48th St, 1 year..... 10,000

ALDERS, Claus, to F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company; 2d Av, n e corner of 117th St, 1 year..... 2,000

ALTMAN, Benjamin, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 25th St, s e corner of Madison Av, 3 years..... 200,000

BRAGDON, Mellie C. and Mabel E. Bishop to George S. Carter; Broadway, s w corner of 20th St, 2 years..... 2,000

CARROLL, Daniel J., to Mary Conlon; 10th Av, e s, 88 ft s of 34th St, demand.. 1,500

DUFFY, John J., to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 225 West 120th St, 3 years..... 15,000

DUFFY, Ann, to Oscar H. Vaupel, as committee, &c.; 12 West 70th St, 3 years... 12,000

FARRELL, Daniel, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Company; Prospect Av, widened, e s, 208.11 ft n of Westchester Av, 5 years..... 5,500

FARRELL, Daniel, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Company; Prospect Av, widened, e s, 228.11 ft n of Westchester Av, e s, 208.11 ft n of Westchester Av, 5 widened, 5 years..... 5,500

FARRELL, Daniel, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Company; Prospect Av, widened, e s, 249.11 ft n of Westchester Av, widened, 5 years..... 5,500

FARRELL, Daniel, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Company; Prospect Av, widened, e s, 182 ft n of Westchester Av, widened, 5 years..... 5,000

FARRELL, Daniel, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Company; Prospect Av, w(dened, e s, 188.11 ft n of Westchester Av, widened, 5 years..... 5,000

FITZGERALD, Agnes E., to Louise E. Bettens; 814 and 818 6th Av and 71, 73, and 75 West 46th St, 1-6 part of all, 3 years..... 2,000

FITZGERALD, Maurice J., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 1,570 Lexington Av, demand, saloon lease..... 4,000

GABAY, Henry G., to Citizens' Savings Bank; Broadway, n w corner of 109th St, 1 year..... 170,000

GABAY, Henry G., to Jacob D. Butler; Broadway, n w corner of 109th St, 1 year..... 66,257

GLASS, John, Jr., to Isabella Glass; 14th St, n s, 475 ft w of 8th Av, demand.. 13,550

GOLDE, Samuel, and others to Jacob Fischel; 257 and 259 Madison St, 2 years. 10,000

HAIGHT, Catharine, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 83d St, s s, 231.1 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years..... 15,000

HERBLAY, Emilie L. D., to the Mercantile Trust Company; 12 East 13th St, 3 years..... 16,000

HERBLAY, Emilie L. D., to Pauline May; 12 East 13th St, 1 year..... 1,500

HEUER, Dorothea, to Fanny E. Brooks; Anthony Av, w s, 50 ft n of Minerva Place, 3 years..... 2,500

JACOBS, Simon, to Charles Jackson; 2d Av, n w corner of 9th St, 1 year..... 50,000

JACOBS, Simon, to Isidore Jackson and another; 2d Av, n w corner of 9th St, 1 year..... 28,000

JUSTER, Rachel, to Charles H. Dugless; 681 East 136th St, 1 year..... 1

KAPELANSKY, Samuel, and Herman Kronenberg to Cullman Roure; 101st St, s s, 155 ft w of 4th Av, demand..... 3,000

KLEIN, Benedict A., to Elizabeth Renz; 39th St, s s, 300 ft e of 10th Av, 1 year. 1,250

KLEIN, Benedict A., to Jonas Weil and another; 436 West 39th St; demand..... 7,000

KLEIN, Benedict A., to Joseph L. Buttenwelser; 781 3d Av, demand..... 14,000

KLUBER, John C., and others to James H. Brewster, trustee, &c.; 338 West 4th St, 3 years..... 40,000

KLUBER, John C., and others to the Gansevoort Bank; 338 West 4th St, due..... 4,800

KLUBER, John C., and others to the Vermont Marble Company; 338 West 4th St, installments..... 3,500

KRAUSS, Henry, to Anna A. Bradford and others; trustees Bleecker St, s e corner of Mulberry St; also Bleecker St, s s, 27 ft e of Mulberry St, 5 years.... 65,000

LANGDON, Robert G., to Annie E. Langdon; 14th St, s s, 80 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year..... 4,000

LANSING INVESTMENT COMPANY to Richard M. Hoe and another, trustees; Boulevard Lafayete, s w corner of 158th St, runs w 131.6x s 99.11x w 200x s 109.11 to centre line, 157th St produced, 2 years..... 90,000

LEVENSOHN, Isidore, and Joseph Spector to the State Bank; 37½ Gr

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

AN ORDINANCE granting to the Fort George and Eleventh Avenue Railroad Company the right or franchise to construct and operate a street surface railroad in, upon and along certain streets, avenues, parkways, and highways in the City of New York.

Be it ordained by the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, as follows:

WHEREAS, THE FORT GEORGE AND Eleventh Avenue Railroad Company has duly presented to the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, by presenting and filing with each house thereof, its application in writing, for a grant of the franchise or right to use the streets, avenues, parkways, and highways in the City of New York, hereinafter mentioned, and for the construction, maintenance, and operation of a double-track street surface railroad in or upon the surface of the same; and

Whereas, The said Municipal Assembly, by resolution adopted November 22, 1898, approved by the Mayor on the 5th day of December, 1898, gave public notice of such application, and that at the Councilmatic Chamber, in the City Hall of the City of New York, on the 22d day of December, 1898, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, such application of said railroad company would be first considered and a public hearing had thereon, which notice was published daily for at least fourteen days prior to the hearing in two daily newspapers published in the City of New York, viz., in the "New York World" and in the "New York Journal and Advertiser," which papers were first designated in writing by the Mayor of said city, on the said 5th day of December, 1898; and

Whereas, After public notice given as aforesaid and at a public hearing duly held in pursuance of such notice, whereat all persons so desiring were given an opportunity to be heard and were heard, such application was first considered by the Railroad Committees of both houses of said Municipal Assembly; and

Section 1. The Municipal Assembly of The City of New York hereby grants to the Fort George and Eleventh Avenue Railroad Company, subject to the conditions and provisions hereinafter set forth, the right and franchise to use the streets, avenues, parkways, and highways in The City of New York, hereinafter mentioned, and for the construction, maintenance and operation of a double-track street surface railroad in or upon the surface of the same; and to construct, maintain, and operate a double-track street surface railroad in and upon the following streets, avenues, parkways, and highways, viz.:

Commencing at the intersection of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and the Boulevard, or Eleventh Avenue, now known as Broadway, and connecting there with the railroad of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company at present constructed on the Boulevard, running thence northerly along said Boulevard, or Eleventh Avenue, now known as Broadway, to the intersection of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street and Eleventh Avenue, including that portion of the Boulevard or Eleventh Avenue, now known as Broadway, which is situated between One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, which was also known as the Boulevard Lafayette; and also from the junction of said Boulevard, or Eleventh Avenue, now known as Broadway, with One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street; running thence easterly through, upon, and along One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street to the Harlem River; all in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, together with the necessary connections, switches, sidings, and turnouts required for the accommodation and operation of said railroad.

Sec. 2. The grant of said franchise or right to use said streets, avenues, parkways, and highways is made subject to the following conditions:

First—That the said right, privilege, and franchise to construct and operate its said railway shall be held and enjoyed by said railroad company, its lessee or successors for the term of twenty-five years, with the privilege of a renewal of said grant for the further period of twenty-five years upon a fair revaluation of the right, such revaluation to be of the right, privilege, and franchise to maintain and operate said railroad by itself, and not to include any value derived from the ownership, control or operation of any other railroad, line or tracks by the grantee, its successors or assigns; provided, however, that the consent of the owners of one-half in value of the property bounded on such streets, avenues, parkways, and highways shall be first obtained, or in lieu thereof the favorable determination of three commissioners, approved by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, that such railroad should be constructed and operated.

Second—Upon the termination of the said franchise or right, whether original or renewed, there shall be a fair valuation of the plant and property of the grantee in the streets, avenues, parkways, and highways aforesaid, with its appurtenances, and the said plant and property shall be and become the property of the city on the termination of the grant on paying the grantee such valuation. Such payment shall be at a fair valuation of the said plant and property, as property, excluding any value derived from the franchise.

Third—The mode of determining the valuations and revaluations herein provided for shall be as follows: One disinterested freeholder shall be chosen by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment; one disinterested freeholder shall be chosen by the railway company; these two shall choose a third disinterested freeholder; the three so chosen shall act as appraisers, and shall make the valuations and revaluations aforesaid. Such appraisers shall be chosen at least sixty days prior to the expiration of the grant, or of the renewal thereof, and their report shall be filed with the Controller of the city not more than thirty days thereafter. They shall act as appraisers, and not as arbitrators; they may base their judgment upon their own experience and upon such information as they may obtain by inquiries and investigation without the presence of either party; they shall have the right to examine the books of the railway company. The valuations so ascertained, fixed, and determined shall be conclusive upon both parties.

Fourth—The said Fort George and Eleventh Avenue Railroad Company shall for and during the first five years after the commencement of the operation of any portion of its railroad annually, on November 1st, pay into the treasury of the city, to the credit of the Sinking Fund thereof, three per cent. of its gross receipts for and during the year ending September 30th next preceding; and after the expiration of such five years make a like annual payment into the treasury of the city to the credit of the same fund, of five per cent. of its gross receipts, as required by section 95 of the Railroad law.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment having among other things made inquiry and determined said above-mentioned percentage to be inadequate, and on December 5th, 1899, fixed and adopted as the money value of said privileges or franchises, as follows:

Four percentum of the gross receipts during the first five years of operation;

Six percentum of the gross receipts during the second five years of operation;

Eight percentum of the gross receipts during the third five years of operation;

Ten percentum of the gross receipts during the remaining years of operation.

For and during the first five years one per cent. of such gross receipts.

For and during the second five years three per cent. of such gross receipts, and thereafter five per cent. of such gross receipts.

That but one fare shall be exacted for passage over the railroad constructed under this grant, and over the lines of any railroad system operated in connection therewith, and that the gross receipts from joint business shall be divided in the proportion that the length of said railroad operated hereunder shall bear to the entire length of the railroad system which shall be operated in connection therewith, and of the railroad to be constructed thereunder.

Fifth—The said railroad may be operated by underground electrical power substantially similar to the system of underground electrical traction now in use on the railroads in Second, Sixth, Eighth, Lenox, and Madison Avenues, in this city, and by any other motive power except locomotive steam power, which may be approved by the Board of Railroad Commissioners and consented to by the owners of property, in accordance with the provisions of the Railroad Law.

Sixth—The said railroad shall be constructed and maintained subject to the supervision and control of the Commissioner of Highways and the Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies of the City of New York, in all matters with respect to which said Commissioners are respectively invested with the power of regulation and control by the Charter of said city.

Sec. 3. The said grant is also upon the further conditions, namely:

First—The said railroad shall be constructed and operated in the latest improved manner of street railway construction, and the railroad and property of said company shall be maintained in good condition throughout the full term of this grant.

Second—The rate of fare for any passenger upon said railroad shall be five cents; and said company shall not charge any passenger more than said fare for a continuous ride from any point on its road, or any road, line, or branch operated by it or under its control, to any point thereon or any connecting branch thereof within the limits of the City of New York. The cars on said railroad shall be run as often as the public convenience may require.

Third—The said railroad company shall apply to each car a proper fender and wheelguard conformably to such laws and ordinances as may hereafter be enacted or adopted by the State or city authorities.

Fourth—All cars of said railway company shall be heated during cold weather conformably to such laws and ordinances as are now in force or may hereafter be enacted or adopted by the State or city authorities, and each car shall be well lighted, either by the Pintsch gas system or by electricity, or by some system of lighting equally efficient.

Fifth—In case of any violation or breach of or failure to comply with any of the provisions of this section this grant may be forfeited by suit brought by the Corporation Counsel on notice of ten days to the said railway company.

Sec. 4. This grant is also upon the further and expressed condition that the provisions of Article IV. of the Railroad Law applicable thereto be complied with.

Sec. 5. The said company shall at all times keep the street between its tracks, and for a distance of two feet beyond the rails upon either side thereof free and clear from ice and snow.

Sec. 6. The said railroad company, so long as it shall continue to use any of its tracks upon said streets, avenues, or public places, shall have and keep in permanent repair that portion of such streets, avenues, and public places between its tracks, the rails of its tracks, and two feet in width outside of its tracks, under the supervision of the proper local authorities and whenever required by them to do so and in such manner as they may prescribe.

Sec. 7. This grant is also upon the further condition that if the right to construct and operate a railway on the Boulevard, now known as Broadway, between Manhattan Street and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, shall also be acquired by any other railroad company under a grant for which application was pending on the 22d day of November, 1898, such other company shall have an equal right in and to the railway tracks constructed thereon and to the structure appertenant to the tracks upon paying one-half of the cost of construction; the said companies to adjust and arrange their respective rights and interests in said property and the ownership thereof as they may deem most beneficial to their interests and convenient for the operation of their respective railroads, it being the intent and purpose of this provision to restrict the number of tracks on said portion of the Boulevard now known as Broadway to two, allowing, however, to each company its separate slot and conduit construction with necessary switches and connections.

Sec. 8. This grant shall not become operative unless, within ten days after the passage thereof, the said railroad company shall duly execute under its corporate seal an instrument in writing, wherein said company shall promise, covenant, and agree on its part and behalf to pay the compensation and to conform to, abide by, and perform all the conditions and requirements in this ordinance fixed and contained, and file the same in the office of the Comptroller of The City of New York.

Sec. 9. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Published in accordance with resolution adopted by the Municipal Assembly of The City of New York on the 5th day of December, 1898, and approved by his Honor the Mayor on the same day.

New York, December 6, 1898.

P. J. SCULLY,
City Clerk.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

AN ORDINANCE granting to the Kingsbridge Railway Company the right or franchise to construct and operate a street surface railroad in, upon and along certain streets, avenues, parkways and highways in The City of New York.

Be it Ordained by the Municipal Assembly of The City of New York, as follows:

WHEREAS, THE KINGSBRIDGE RAILWAY Company has duly presented to the Municipal Assembly of The City of New York, by presenting and filing with each house thereof, its application, in writing, for a grant of the franchise or right to use the streets, avenues, parkways, and highways in The City of New York, hereinafter mentioned, and for the construction, maintenance and operation of a double-track street surface railroad in or upon the surface of the same; and,

Whereas, The said Municipal Assembly, by resolution adopted November 22, 1898, approved by the Mayor on the 5th day of December, 1898, gave public notice of such application, and that at the Councilmatic Chamber, in the City Hall of The City of New York, on the 22d day of December, 1898, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, such application of said Railway Company would be first considered and a public hearing had thereon, which notice was published daily for at least fourteen days prior to the hearing in two daily newspapers published in The City of New York, viz.: in the "New York World" and in the "New York Journal and Advertiser," which papers were first designated, in writing, by the Mayor of said city, on the said 5th day of December, 1898; and,

Whereas, After public notice given as aforesaid, and at a public hearing duly held in pursuance of such notice, whereat all persons so desiring were given an opportunity to be heard, and were heard, such application was first considered by the Railroad Committees of both houses of said Municipal Assembly:

Section 1. The Municipal Assembly of The City of New York hereby grants to the Kingsbridge Railway Company, subject to the conditions and provisions hereinafter set forth, the right and franchise to use the streets, avenues, parkways and highways of the city, and to construct, maintain and operate a double track street surface railroad in and upon the following streets, avenues, parkways and highways, viz.:

Commencing at the intersection of the southerly side of Manhattan Street and the Boulevard or Eleventh Avenue, now known as Broadway, and running thence with double tracks through, along and upon said Boulevard or Eleventh Avenue, now known as Broadway, to the Kingsbridge Road at or near One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, including that portion of the Boulevard or Eleventh Avenue, now known as Broadway, which is situated between One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, which was also known as the Boulevard Lafayette, and connecting with the proposed tracks on the Kingsbridge Road and Broadway.

Also commencing at the junction of the Kingsbridge Road and the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue at or near One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and extending thence with double tracks through, along and upon the Kingsbridge Road to its intersection with Broadway at or near One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and extending thence with double tracks through, along and upon said Broadway upon the bridge over the Harlem Ship Canal and upon the proposed bridge when constructed over Spuyten Duyvil Creek to the northernmost point of intersection of West Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street (formerly known as Riverdale Avenue) with Broadway; thence westerly from the junction of Broadway with Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street (formerly known as Riverdale Avenue), through, along and upon West Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street (formerly known as Riverdale Avenue), to Riverdale Avenue; thence northerly through, along and upon Riverdale Avenue to the northerly boundary line of the City of New York; together with the necessary connections, switches, sidings, and turnouts required for the accommodation and operation of said railway.

Sec. 2. The grant of said franchise or right to use said streets, avenues, parkways, and highways, is made subject to the following conditions:

First—That the said right, privilege, and franchise to construct and operate its said railway shall be held and enjoyed by said railway company, its lessee or successors, for the term of twenty-five years, with a privilege of a renewal of said grant for the further period of twenty-five years upon a fair revaluation of the right, such revaluation to be of the right, privilege and franchise to maintain and operate said railroad by itself, and not to include any value derived from the ownership, control, or operation of any other railroad, line or tracks by the grantee, its successors or assigns; provided, however, that the consent of the owners of one-half in value of the property bounded on such streets, avenues, parkways, and highways shall be first obtained, or in lieu thereof, the favorable determination of three commissioners, approved by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, that such railroad should be constructed and operated.

Second—Upon the termination of the said franchise or right, whether original or renewed, there shall be a fair valuation of the plant and property of the grantee in the streets, avenues, parkways, and highways aforesaid, with its appurtenances, and the said plant and property shall be and become the property of the city on the termination of the grant on paying the grantee such valuation. Such payment shall be at a fair valuation of the said plant and property, as property, excluding any value derived from the franchise.

Third—The mode of determining the valuations and revaluations herein provided for shall be as follows: One disinterested freeholder shall be chosen by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment; one disinterested freeholder shall be chosen by the railway company; these two shall choose a third disinterested freeholder; the three so chosen shall act as appraisers, and shall make the valuations and revaluations aforesaid. Such appraisers shall be chosen at least sixty days prior to the expiration of the grant, or of the renewal thereof, and their report shall be filed with the Controller of the City not more than thirty days thereafter. They shall act as appraisers, and not as arbitrators; they may base their judgment upon their own experience and upon such information as they may obtain by inquiries and investigation without the presence of either party; they shall have the right to examine the books of the railway company. The valuations so ascertained, fixed and determined shall be conclusive upon both parties.

Fourth—The said Kingsbridge Railway Company shall for and during the first five years after the commencement of the operation of any portion of its railroad annually, on November 1st, pay into the treasury of the City to the credit of the sinking fund thereof, three per cent. of its gross receipts for and during the year ending September 30th next preceding; and after the expiration of such five years make a like annual payment into the treasury of the City to the credit of the same fund, of five per cent. of its gross receipts, as required by section 95 of the railroad law.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment having, among other things, made inquiry and determined said above-mentioned percentage to be inadequate, and on December 5th, 1899, fixed and adopted as the money value of said privileges or franchises as follows:

Four per centum of the gross receipts during the first five years of operation;

Six per centum of the gross receipts during the second five years of operation;

Eight per centum of the gross receipts during the third five years of operation; and

Ten per centum of the gross receipts during the remaining years of operation.

The said Kingsbridge Railway Company, in addition to the percentages first herein set forth, as required to be paid by the Railroad Law, after commencement of the operation of any portion of its railroad, shall pay into the treasury of the city, to the credit of the Sinking Fund, percentages of its gross receipts as follows:

For and during the first five years one per cent. of such gross receipts.

For and during the second five years three per cent. of such gross receipts, and thereafter five per cent. of such gross receipts.

That but one fare shall be exacted for passage over the railroad constructed under this grant, and over the lines of any railroad system operated in connection therewith, and that the gross receipts from joint business shall be divided in the proportion that the length of said railroad operated hereunder shall bear to the entire length of the railroad system which shall be operated in connection therewith, and of the railroad to be constructed thereunder.

Fifth—The said railroad may be operated by underground electrical power, substantially similar to the system of underground electrical traction now in use on the railroads in Second, Sixth, Eighth, Lenox and Madison Avenues in this city, and by any other motive power, except locomotive steam power and overhead electrical power, except as hereinafter provided, which may be approved by the Board of Railroad Commissioners and consented to by the owners of property, in accordance with the provisions of the Railroad law. Provided, however, that the portion of said railway which lies between the south side of the bridge over the ship canal and the city line, upon Kingsbridge road (now known as Broadway), Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Riverdale Avenue, may be operated by the overhead trolley electric system, upon double tracks or upon single tracks, with turnouts, only until the grade of said streets now undetermined shall have been finally determined and the roadbeds thereof shall have been regulated, graded and paved according to such determination; the reconstruction of said railroad to be simultaneous with such grading and paving, which reconstructed system shall conform to the system in operation south of the said ship canal.

Sixth—The said railroad shall be constructed and maintained subject to the supervision and control of the Commissioner of Highways and the Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies of The City of New York, in all matters with respect to which said Commissioners are respectively vested with the power of regulation and control by the Charter of said city.

Sec. 3. The said grant is also upon the further conditions, namely:

First—The said railroad shall be constructed and operated in the latest improved manner of street railway construction, and the railroad and property of said company shall be maintained in good condition throughout the full term of this grant.

Second—The rate of fare for any passenger upon said railroad shall be five cents, and said company shall not charge any passenger more than said fare for a continuous ride from any point on its road, or any road, line or branch operated by it or under its control, to any point thereon or any connecting branch thereof within the limits of the City of New York. The cars on said railroad shall be run as often as the public convenience may require.

Third—The said railroad company shall apply to each car a proper fender and wheelguard conformably to such laws and ordinances as may hereafter be enacted or adopted by the State or City authorities.

Fourth—All cars of said railway company shall be heated during cold weather conformably to such laws and ordinances as are now in force or may hereafter be enacted or adopted by the State or City authorities, and each car shall be well lighted either by the Pintsch gas system or by electricity, or by some system of lighting equally efficient.

Fifth—In case of any violation or breach of or failure to comply with any of the provisions of this section, this grant may be forfeited by suit brought by the Corporation Counsel, on notice of ten days to the said railway company.

Sec. 4. This grant is also upon the further and expressed condition that the provisions of Article IV. of the Railroad Law applicable thereto be complied with.

Sec. 5. The said company shall at all times keep the street between its tracks, and for a distance of two feet beyond the rails upon either side thereof, free and clear from ice and snow.

Sec. 6. The said railroad company, so long as it shall continue to use any of its tracks upon said streets, avenues, or public places, shall have and keep in permanent repair that portion of such streets, avenues, and public places between its tracks, the rails of its tracks, and two feet in width outside of its tracks, under the supervision of the proper local authorities and whenever required by them to do so and in such manner as they may prescribe.

Sec. 7. This grant is also upon the further condition that if the right to construct and operate a railway on the Boulevard, now known as Broadway, between Manhattan Street and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, shall also be acquired by any other railroad company under a grant for which application was pending on the 22d day of November, 1898, such other company shall have an equal right in and to the railway tracks constructed thereon and to the structure appertenant to the tracks upon paying one-half of the cost of construction; the said companies to adjust and arrange their respective rights and interests in said property and the ownership thereof as they may deem most beneficial to their interests and convenient for the operation of their respective railroads, it being the intent and purpose of this provision to restrict the number of tracks on said portion of the Boulevard now known as Broadway to two, allowing, however, to each company its separate slot and conduit construction with necessary switches and connections.

Sec. 8. This grant shall not become operative unless within ten days after the passage thereof the said railway company shall duly execute under its corporate seal an instrument in writing, wherein said company shall promise, covenant, and agree on its part and behalf to pay the compensation and to conform to, abide by, and perform all the conditions and requirements in this ordinance fixed and contained, and file the same in the office of the Comptroller of The City of New York.

Sec. 9. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Published in accordance with resolution adopted by the Municipal Assembly of The City of New York on the 5th day of December, 1898, and approved by his Honor the Mayor on the same day.

New York, December 6, 1898.

P. J. SCULLY,
City Clerk.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, No. 57 Chambers Street, (Stewart Building,) New York, December 2d, 1899.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons who have omitted to pay their taxes for the year 1899 to pay the same to the Receiver of Taxes at his office in the Borough in which the property is located, as follows:

Borough of Manhattan, No. 57 Chambers Street, Manhattan, N. Y.;

Borough of The Bronx, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, The Bronx, N. Y.;

Borough of Brooklyn, Rooms 2, 4, 6, and 8, Municipal Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.;

Borough of Queens, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, N. Y.;

Borough of Richmond, Richmond Building, New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.;

before the first day of January, 1900, as provided by Section 919 of the Greater New York Charter, (Chapter 378, Laws of 1897.)

Upon any such tax remaining unpaid after the first day of December, 1899, one per centum will be charged, received, and collected, in addition to the amount thereof, and upon such tax remaining unpaid on the first day of January, 1900, interest will be charged, received and collected upon the amount thereof, at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated from the second day of October, 1899, on which day the assessment rolls and warrants for the taxes of 1899 were delivered to the said Receiver of Taxes, to the date of payment, pursuant to Section 916 of said act.

DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—SIGMUND BACH and HEINE BACH, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Sigmund Bach and Heine Bach, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated July 17th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 20th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 8th; 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—SIMON BERGMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Simon Bergman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 21st, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 20th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.

New York, Dec. 8, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—NATHAN B. BLUM, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Nathan B. Blum, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 7th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 20th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Dec. 8th, 1899.

NO. 1,564.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN T. DICKINSON, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of John T. Dickinson of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of October, A. D. 1899, the said John T. Dickinson was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 9th, 1899.

NO. 1,569.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM GRUPE, Jr., Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of William Grupe, Jr., of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of November A. D., 1899, the said William Grupe, Jr., was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 20th day of December A. D., 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 8, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD JUDSON, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Edward Judson of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of November, A. D. 1899, the said Edward Judson was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Referee, 31 Nassau St., New York City, on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dec. 8, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN B. PASCA, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of John B. Pasca of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of November, A. D. 1899, the said John B. Pasca was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Referee, 31 Nassau St., New York City, on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dec. 8, 1899

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—SOLOMON HARRIS, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Solomon Harris, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 1st, 1899 praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 20th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Dec. 8th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—SIGMUND HAUSER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Sigmund Hauser, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 4th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 20th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Dec. 8th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—KALLMAN HITTNER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Kallman Hittner, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 4th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 20th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Dec. 8th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY LASHANSKY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Henry Lashansky of the City of New York, in the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1899, the said Henry Lashansky was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 8th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC WINDHOLZ, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Isaac Windholz of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Isaac Windholz was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 8th, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—HENRY VILLAUME, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Henry Villaume, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 2d, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 20th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.

New York, Dec. 8, 1899.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York—Place of Trial.—ERNEST EHRMANN, Plaintiff, against DANIEL J. MURPHY and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-ninth day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, and parcel of land, together with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and which is bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, distant ninety feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Fifth Avenue and said One Hundred and Thirty-second Street; thence northerly parallel with said Fifth Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Thirty-second and One Hundred and Thirty-third Streets; thence easterly along said centre line of the block twenty feet; thence southerly again parallel with the said Fifth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly line or side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street; thence westerly along the said northerly line or side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Said premises being now known as and by the street number Three East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, New York City.

Dated New York, November 16, 1899.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

MEYER AUERBACH, Attorney for Plaintiff, 56 Pine Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 3 East 132d Street:

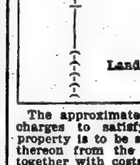

132d Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $14,462.28-100, with interest thereon from the 16th day of September, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $314.75, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $838.20 and interest. Sale is made subject to monthly hirings by tenants.

Dated New York, 16th day of November, 1899.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

n30-6aw8w(M&Sdec6)

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY of the City of New York, as guardian, &c., plaintiff, against JOSEPH K. E. POYNTON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-second day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-fourth day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street distant three hundred and seven feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street with the westerly line of Lenox Avenue, running thence southwardly and parallel with Lenox Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth Streets; thence westwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Nineteenth Street eighteen (18) feet; thence northwardly and parallel with Lenox Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and thence eastwardly and along the southerly line of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street eighteen (18) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, November 27, 1899.

DANIEL O'CONNELL, Referee.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

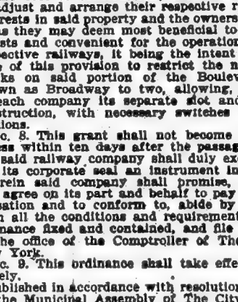

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $15,712.50, and interest thereon from the 18th day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $327.06 with interest from the 24th day of November, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $370.30 and interest.

Dated New York, November 29, 1899.

DANIEL O'CONNELL, Referee.

n29-2aw8wW&Sd20

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, as trustee, &c., plaintiff, against JOSEPH K. E. POYNTON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-second day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-fourth day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twentieth day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street distant three hundred and seven feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street with the westerly line of Len

NO STANDARD GAS DIVIDEND

Directors of the Company Meet and Take No Action.

THE EFFECT IN WALL STREET

Common Stock Declines 14½ Points and the Preferred 10—Other Gas Securities Fall.

At their dividend meeting yesterday the Directors of the Standard Gas Company, acting in agreement with the views of Russell Sage, chief owner of the company's securities, omitted the declaration of the usual dividend. This was in accordance with the forecast by Mr. Sage, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday. An official statement was to the effect that this did not mean that the dividend was "passed"—that it should be considered "deferred." The essential fact, however, was that the dividend was passed. A Wall Street comment on the action of the Standard's Directors was: "Although the dividend was not exactly passed, still the stockholders don't get anything." President Sage said that at the meeting the dividend was not "officially" but "informally" talked about, and that the Directors were unanimous in resolving not to do anything.

The Directors met in the offices of the company, which adjoin those of President Sage, and they were in session less than half an hour. None was disposed to talk when the meeting broke up. John T. Terry simply announced: "We did nothing. As to a dividend, I don't know when we shall act." Secretary W. G. Hoyt was even curter, saying: "What was done? Won't take long to tell it. Nothing."

Before the meeting Russell Sage would talk on every phase of the gas war and the affairs of the Standard Company except the question of passing or declaring a dividend, and he went over the familiar story of the loss of money the present competition was causing to all interests and the ease with which all differences could be adjusted. "Only three men have got to get together and agree to follow the rules of common sense and everything would be settled," he said. "I am ready for any such negotiations, but I have not been invited to any conference or notified that any one is coming to see me about this silly business. As to the Standard, while I am not anticipating anything that may happen at the meeting, my judgment is that dividends should be earned and that surplus should be devoted to legitimate purposes or held for emergencies. All the companies are losing money and the Consolidated has cut its dividend rate. The declaration of a dividend by New Amsterdam surprised every one."

After the meeting Mr. Sage was disposed to refer all who wanted to know what was done at it to Secretary Hoyt. He said he was too busy to discuss the subject and that the Secretary was the voice of the board. Later in the afternoon Mr. Sage talked a little about the proceedings.

"We did nothing," he said, "except routine business, informing ourselves about the company, and all that. All was harmonious and a very friendly feeling was exhibited among us. Practically the gas situation is unchanged. Every one deprecated the war that was forced upon us, and expressed opinions that it should and could be ended. But we did nothing."

"About the dividend, Mr. Sage, was it passed?"

"No, nothing was done. The subject of the dividend was not taken up officially. It was informally. We discussed it among ourselves, and the consensus of opinion was that it would be better to take no action as to a dividend at present. So we did nothing. You see, it was a weekly meeting. Yes, we meet next week, but I can't say, of course, what we will do then. What we did do was to receive and examine reports about our company. They were very satisfactory. The property is in a splendid condition, and my idea is to keep it up and do the best we can for our customers until the situation changes. As to a story that the Standard is going to pass a dividend to head off legislation, I know of no reason for such an insinuation."

Wall Street fully discounted the passing of a dividend by the Standard Company. Standard fives closed even with Thursday, at 116 bid. Standard common closed on Thursday at 112½ bid, and yesterday at 98, a loss of 14½ points, and preferred closed at 130 bid, against 140 on Thursday, a decline of 10 points. New Amsterdam fives closed on Thursday at 95 bid, with interest, and yesterday at 94½ bid. The common closed at 24 bid, against 25 on Thursday, and preferred at 45, against 46. Consolidated Gas closed at 190½, a net decline of 2 points.

ENGINEEPS' LAST SESSION.

Description of Boston's New Railroad Station—Manner of Construction.

The annual convention of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers was brought to a close shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the society's library. Yesterday's session was called to order promptly at 10 o'clock by Rear Admiral Melville, United States Navy, the retiring President. An exhaustive description of the mechanical equipment of the new South Railroad Station at Boston was a feature of the day. It was prepared by Walter C. Kerr of this city, assisted by Henry J. Conant, William W. Churchill, Francis Blossom, J. P. Coleman, and Calvert Townley, who were associated in the engineering department in the construction of the station.

Mr. Kerr spoke of the difficulties to be overcome in designing the plant, and said, in part:

"The growing tendency of purchasers to concentrate the responsibility of design and construction has further led to the placing of large engineering work in the hands of contractors who first design and then construct to their own designs and specifications. There seems to be no doubt as to the good results of its practice, and the conduct of much work in this line has led the writer and many others to believe that it is one of the best methods yet adopted."

Mr. Kerr stated that the work was satisfactorily completed within the estimates at a good profit.

The closing paper was prepared by George I. Rockwood of Worcester, Mass., and entitled, "On the Value of a Horse Power."

There was little discussion on the papers read at the last session, and after the routine business had been completed the convention was adjourned.

ODD ROBBERY IN UP-TOWN FLAT.

Big Theft Reported by Mrs. Margaret Sharp Puzzles the Police.

A robbery of jewelry, checks, money, and Government bonds, estimated to be worth from $8,000 to $10,000, and belonging to Mrs. Margaret Sharp, a widow, who resides in a flathouse at 77 West Sixty-eighth Street, has been puzzling the police since Saturday last. Capt. McClusky, Chief of the Detective Service, who had lived in this house, but moved out shortly before the robbery was reported, had heard of the case but would not discuss it yesterday.

Mrs. Sharp, who lives alone, having recently discharged her servant, went out on Saturday afternoon and did not return home until the evening. Then she found that her flat, which is the rear flat on the second floor, had been entered, bureau drawers ransacked, and the jewelry and other property stolen from a safe in her bedroom. What she thought were burglar's tools were lying by the safe. She complained to the police at once. Detective William Deering returned to the house with her and began an investigation.

What Mrs. Sharp took for burglar's tools consisted of two icepicks, one with four prongs, a screwdriver, and a table knife. The detective found that the picks were rusty, and that there were no marks on them or on the other implements. The door of the flat had not been forced, all the windows were properly fastened, and the lock of the safe was intact.

Mrs. Sharp expressed the opinion that the thief or thieves had entered the flat by means of a duplicate key. She said that the lock of the safe was a combination one, and that the combination was known only to herself. Mrs. Sharp could not remember whether or not she had locked the safe door before going out. She added that she had taken steps to stop payment on the bonds and to notify banks about the checks.

"It goes right to the spot" where the rasping cough hurts and cures it—Jayne's Expectorant.

Baking Powder Economy

The manufacturers of Royal Baking Powder have always declined to produce a cheap baking powder at the sacrifice of quality.

The Royal is made from pure grape cream of tartar, and is the embodiment of all the excellence possible to be attained in the highest class baking powder.

Royal Baking Powder costs only a fair price, and is cheaper at its price than any similar article.

Samples of mixtures made in imitation of baking powders, but containing alum, are frequently distributed from door to door, or given away in grocery stores. Such mixtures are dangerous to use in food, and in many cities their sale is prohibited by law. Alum is a corrosive poison, and all physicians condemn baking powders containing it.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK

MR. GILL-MARTIN'S DENIAL.

Will Not Divide Possible Damages for Alienation of Former Wife's Affections with Her.

A suit for $100,000 damages, claimed by Joseph Palmerston Gill-Martin, a landscape painter, for the alleged alienation of his former wife's affections by Patrick McInerney, a dry goods merchant of Brooklyn, which was begun before Justice Fitzgerald, in the Supreme Court, several days ago, was closed yesterday, with the exception of the summing up by the counsel on both sides, which will take place Monday.

Mr. Gill-Martin was placed on the stand again, to deny a charge which had been made by witnesses for the defendant, to the effect that the artist will divide whatever he may get from the defendant with his former wife.

"Did you ever speak to your former wife about bringing this suit?" asked Mr. Hummel, counsel for the artist.

"Never in my life," shouted the artist.

"Was any arrangement to bring the suit and divide the money with your former wife ever made?"

"I was never made," shouted the artist, rising in the witness stand, "and I challenge anybody to contradict the statement."

"Have you had anything to do with your former wife since you secured a divorce from her?"

"Never," replied the witness. "I have always spurned her."

Mr. Pollack of counsel for the defendant made a motion to dismiss the case, on the ground that there was not sufficient evidence to establish the inducement of Mrs. Gill-Martin by McInerney. Justice Fitzgerald denied the motion. Mr. Pollack then moved to dismiss on account of the uncontradicted evidence of the plaintiff's own witness. This was denied.

Justice Fitzgerald adjourned the case till Monday, instructing the jurymen not to converse among themselves about the case and not to read the newspaper accounts of it, upon request of counsel.

JURY UNOPPOSED TO TRUSTS.

Hard to Get One in P. J. Kiernan's Suit Against Tile Combine.

It proved to be a difficult task yesterday to get together a jury the members of which are not opposed to the principle of trusts in some way or other. The jury was needed in the suit for $25,000 damages of P. J. Kiernan against the Tile, Grate and Mantel Association of New York, whose members, he contends, have practically ruined his business by imposing a general boycott against him because he had incurred their displeasure.

The case was called up yesterday morning before Justice Fitzgerald, in Part III., Supreme Court, and was transferred in the afternoon to Justice Andrews, in Part IV. Counsel for the defense, foreseeing the difficulty of getting jurymen unbiased against trusts, claimed the right of making seventy-two peremptory challenges. Ex-Judge Alfred Steckler, who represented the plaintiff, was entitled to only the usual six challenges. His protests were overruled.

Among the talesmen who were challenged was August C. Ohle, dealer in trimmings at 537 Broadway. He was opposed to combinations of capitalists to raise prices. M. Odell, a carpenter of 790 Greenwich Street, did not think much of trusts, and he thought that his feelings in that regard might influence him in rendering a verdict. Abraham Rosenstein, milliner at 2,783 Third Avenue, did not object to combinations for the purposes of resisting strikes or to collect debts, but did not want combinations to go too far.

The case was then adjourned until 10:30 o'clock Monday morning.

Mr. Russell Not in Debt to the Club.

The statement that Frederick B. Russell, manager of the Pelham Manor golf links, who committed suicide in a hotel at New Rochelle on Wednesday, was worried over his inability to raise $65 which he desired to pay to the club, has elicited from George K. Perry, Secretary of the club, a statement that nothing was owing to it by Mr. Russell. Mr. Perry says the dead man left the club's employ at the termination of the Summer season with his accounts correct.

Against the Sale of Cigarettes.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted an ordinance prohibiting the sale of cigarettes to persons under eighteen years old. Alderman Velton was the author of the ordinance, which was voted on at the request of Mr. Burleigh. The ordinance provides a fine of $10 for each violation.

RISE IN WOOLEN MILL WAGES.

The American Company Votes an Increase of 10 Per Cent., Affecting Over 20,000 Employes.

The Executive Committee of the American Woolen Company decided, at at meeting in Boston yesterday, to increase the wages of all the employes of the company 10 per cent. The rise is to go into effect on Jan. 1. It will affect over 20,000 employes, and it is estimated that the number of persons who will derive advantage from the increase is about 100,000.

William N. Wood, Treasurer of the American Woolen Company, said that it was exceedingly gratifying to the officers of the corporation that conditions were such as to warrant the increase. The woolen business, said Mr. Wood, was never in a more flourishing condition in this country, and the outlook for the future is a bright one.

All of the twenty-six mills of the company, located in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Maine, and other States, are, according to Mr. Wood, as busy as possible. There is, he said, only one thing which tends to decrease the confidence of manufacturers. That is the rapid rise in the price of raw material due to the small crops this year here and abroad.

"Fine wool," said Mr. Wood, "that only last Spring sold for 62 cents a pound, is today quoted at 95 cents to $1 a pound. This great advance in the value of the raw material, together with the increase in wages, means, of course, higher prices for cloth. Up to now the advance in goods has not kept pace with the wool market, so rapid has been the rise in the latter.

"The woolen mills of the United States have not materially increased in capacity in the course of the last decade. For this reason, perhaps, the present state of the industry is the most flourishing ever known. It is a great change in the situation from that of less than a year ago, when the woolen trade reached the lowest point known under the protective tariff. I look for much higher prices in both wool and woolen goods very soon."

WANT RECEIVER FOR BANK.

Holders of Franklin National Stock Apply to Judge Lacombe.

Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court has been appealed to several times during the last few weeks to settle the differences between the officers and Directors and the Liquidating Committee of the Franklin National Bank. Yesterday C. H. Taintor and others, representing that they hold 325 shares of the bank's stock, made petition before Judge Lacombe for the appointment of a receiver for the bank.

The complaint charges that the Liquidating Committee and the officers and Directors of the bank are at war among themselves, and that a state of affairs has resulted which makes a receivership imperative if the stockholders are to be protected. The complaining stockholders, in the petition now before Judge Lacombe, charge that on Jan. 1, 1899, the defendants—Charles F. James, William James, Theodore P. Hoffman, Washington L. Jacques, and George West—gave to the bank their notes for $3,000 each to make up an impairment of $15,000 of capital, as required by the Controller of the Currency as a condition of allowing the bank to continue business.

When the motion to show cause why the receiver petitioned for should not be appointed, counsel for President James and his associates said that he had not had sufficient time to prepare an answer to the allegations contained in the petition. He asked for a week's time to draw up the answering papers. This was consented to, and the motion went over for one week.

Fire Department Case Compromised.

Superintendent J. Elliott Smith of the Telegraph Bureau of the Fire Department has forwarded his resignation to Commissioner Scannell, as a result of a compromise between the Corporation Counsel and Mr. Smith's counsel. When Commissioner Scannell took charge of the Fire Department, he abolished the office of Chief of Telegraph and Mr. Smith was dropped from the rolls. He went into court and won, but the Corporation Counsel appealed the case for the Commissioner. According to the terms of the compromise, Mr. Smith will receive his salary up to the time of his resignation and withdraw his fight in the upper court.

CHANGED THEIR MEETING DATE.

New York Masons Will Hold the Annual Session in May Instead of June.

By an edict issued recently by Wright D. Pownall, Grand Master of Masons in the State of New York, a radical change in the date of the meeting of the Grand Lodge has been promulgated to the members of the craft throughout this jurisdiction. Heretofore, and for a period beyond the recollection of any member of the fraternity in this State, the Grand Lodge has met in annual communication on the first Tuesday in June, and despite the discomfort from which the representatives to the Grand Lodge annually suffered from the torrid weather which almost invariably prevails at that season of the year, no persistent effort was made until recently to change the meeting time, the conservatism of the membership being opposed to any innovation. Last year, however, the weather was unusually hot and oppressive, and the brethren suffered more than ever in consequence.

The acoustics of the Grand Lodge room at the Masonic Hall, Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, in which the sessions of the Grand Lodge are held, are not of the best, and the roar of traffic on Twenty-third Street and along Sixth Avenue compels the closing of the windows on the Twenty-third Street front of the building so as to enable the representatives to hear what was going on. The discomfort last year in consequence therefore became almost unbearable.

It was apparent to all that something must be done for the comfort of the representatives, and several propositions were considered. An amendment to the constitution changing the date of the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge from the first Tuesday in June to the first Tuesday in May was proposed by R. W. George W. White, Grand Treasurer, and met with general favor. After being formally considered by the Committee on Constitution, it was recommended for adoption by the Grand Lodge. The vote on its adoption was unanimous.

There were two ways open under the constitution to carry the amendment into effect. The constitution requires that an amendment must be adopted by two successive Grand Lodges, unless after its first adoption the question is submitted to and approved by a majority of the lodges in the jurisdiction. Grand Master Pownall favoring the change and desiring it to take effect at the next annual communication of the Grand Lodge, caused the amendment to be submitted to the lodges, and on receiving the reports of its approval by a majority of the lodges, at once issued his edict carrying the change into effect. The annual communication of the Grand Lodge for 1900, which is the one hundred and nineteenth in its history, will therefore be opened on the first Tuesday in May next.

THEFT OF TROPHIES BALKED.

Men Taking Championship Emblems Arrested at Point of Pistol.

By prompt action yesterday morning Adolph Chudoba, cashier of The New York Police Gazette, prevented the theft of the five-thousand-dollar diamond-studded belt, the pugilists' trophy of the heavyweight championship of the world, also the silver sculling, bowling, baseball, bicycle racing, and other championship trophies.

Mr. Chudoba, while opening the safe in The Police Gazette office at 9 o'clock, heard a noise in Mr. Fox's private office, which adjoins the business office. Looking through a glass door, the cashier saw within two strange men helping themselves to the trophies, which in all are valued at about $10,000. He slipped back to his desk, seized a revolver, and returning to the door of the private office stood guard. Meanwhile he sent an office boy to the police station.

Two local pugilists strolled into the office, and with their help the intruders were captured. Three detectives took the prisoners to the Centre Street Police Court, where Magistrate Pool committed them to the Tombs for trial. Each was held in $1,000 bail. They said they were John W. Tracey, thirty-nine years old, and Martin Flannigan, thirty-seven years old, of 29 Cherry Street.

Brooklyn Postal Employe Promoted.

William S. McGinniss, who has been in charge of the Post Office inspection branch in Brooklyn since May last, yesterday received from Washington his appointment as Assistant Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service. He was immediately sworn into his new office by Judge Thomas, in the United States Circuit Court.

There's a time for everything—even Christmas shopping.

Now you've time to choose, time to be waited on, time to change your mind.

The big and little things for sock or stocking gifts.

HOUSE-COATS	PAJAMAS
SMOKING JACKETS	NECKWEAR
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MEN'S FURNISHINGS

BATH ROBES.
Made of imported Terry cloths or handsome wool blankets. Light or dark colors. Exclusive designs, $3.25 to $8.50

LOUNGE ROBES.
Made of figured English cloths, and silk matelassés,—various colors.

Japanese,—quilted Silk Robes,—full length,—hand embroidered,—lined with scarlet silk, $11.00 each; Formerly $15.00

Men's link cuff buttons,—Roman and polished gold plate, 25 Cents; Value 50 cents to $1.00

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HOSIERY.
Samples and odd sizes.

400 dozen French Lisle Thread,—plain colors,—fancy woven silk stripes and figures or with instep and "all over embroideries."

Fine cotton,—plain and fancy designs.—A very large variety of colors and black.

For men, women and children, 25 and 38 cts. per pair; Value 50 cents to $1.50.

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EXPECTORATION FINE REDUCED.

Hoboken's Health Board Makes Each Offense Cost $3.

Hoboken's Health Board, several months ago, adopted an ordinance imposing a fine varying from $10 to $25 upon any person who expectorated upon the floor of a trolley car, ferryboat, or any other public conveyance or public building. The law was frequently violated, but no arrests were ever made.

At a meeting of the board yesterday the matter was discussed and it was generally conceded that the police refrained from making arrests because the public considered the penalty too severe for the offense. The fine was made uniform at $3. The reduction will not go into effect until the minutes of yesterday's meeting are approved.

CIVIL SERVICE DECISION.

Appointee Under the Old Law Needs No Certificate Under the New.

The Appellate Division yesterday reversed an order obtained by Albert G. Wilson granting a writ of peremptory mandamus to compel the issuance of a certificate under Section 19 of the civil service law passed at the last session of the Legislature. Mr. Wilson was appointed a police clerk's assistant by the Board of City Magistrates on the 28th of last February to fill an unexpired term which extended to the 30th of June. The appointment was made under the civil service law of 1895, then in force. The present civil service law did not take effect until the 19th of April last. On June 26 Mr. Wilson was reappointed by the Board of City Magistrates for two years, ending June 30, 1901.

Justice Patterson, who gives the unanimous opinion of the court, says the question is whether in such circumstances, on a reappointment, it was necessary for Mr. Wilson, under the provisions of the act of 1899, to submit to another examination in competition with others in order again to be put upon the eligible list. The court says there is nothing in the act demanding it, and the relator therefore neither needed nor was entitled to the certificate he asked for, showing that he had been appointed in accordance with the law, and consequently the writ of mandamus should have been denied, for he had the ordinary action to recover his salary, whether the payroll bore the certificate required by the act of 1899 or not.

New Ninth Regiment Captain.

At a meeting of Company C, Ninth Regiment, at the armory last night, for the purpose of electing a successor to ex-Capt. Quinby, dismissed, First Lieut. Charles A. Meyer, Jr., of Company I, was elected without opposition. The First and Second Lieutenancies of the company, now vacant, will be filled shortly. Members of the company said after the meeting that steps would be taken at once to get possession of the company furniture and other property, which was placed in a Columbus Avenue storage warehouse by Capt. Quinby at the outbreak of the Spanish war.

Sale of Sterling Silver Articles.

Sterling silver mounted Emeries, 25 cts. each.
Salve Boxes - - - - - 35 " "
Manicure and sewing scissors - 50 " "
Nail Files, Button Hooks & Cuticle Knives, 45 and 95 cents each.

Cologne Bottles,—cut glass with sterling tops, Glove Stretchers, and Whisk Brooms, 95 cents each.

Puff Boxes,—cut glass with sterling silver covers, including puff, $2.00 each.

Militaire Brushes - - $3.00 per pair.
Hair Brushes, - $1.50, $2.00 and $3.75 each.
Cloth Brushes - - - - - $1.95 each.
Bonnet Brushes - - - 95 cents each.
Hat Brushes - - 50 and 95 " "

A variety of leather goods,—with Honeric silver mountings. Silk velvet or leather bags, with antique silver Dutch frames,—Desk sets, clocks, letter cases, engagement pads with Greek gilt corners. Silk opera glass bags,—imported frames. Lace, hand-painted and novelty fans.

James McCreery & Co., Twenty-third Street.

Overcoats for the economical man who wants dashiness—comfort—style—and wearing qualities.

Gray Mixed (2 shades), Cheviot, $12
Black Soft Cheviot, $15.00.
Black & Blue Kerseys, half silk lined, $15.00.
Black and Blue Kersey, $14.00.
Black Cheviot, $18.00.
Black, Blue, Gray and Brown Mixed Kerseys, $18.00.
Dark Gray Mixed Cheviot, $18.00.
Gray Mixed (2 shades), $20.00.
Black, Gray & Blue Kerseys, $22.
Both Gray & Green Mixed Meltons, half silk lined, $25.00.

Stores open this evening.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
For the Book-Worm's Christmas.

The essence of giving is to suit individual tastes. It is not difficult to please the bibliophile. First of all, a domicile for his treasures, a bookcase—ascertain the size needed and you will have no difficulty in choosing one just right from among our many hundreds of designs. If he already has a large bookcase, he will appreciate handy and convenient revolving bookshelves. Is he artistic as well as literary? If so, a moderate sized Oriental rug for his study will please him. Is he comfortable? If not, here are easy chairs; couches and a host of other comfortable gifts at comforting factory prices, as you "BUY OF THE MAKER"

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AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Boston Symphony Orchestra. Wed. aft., Dec. 13, at 2:30. Programme: BEETHOVEN, Overture, "Egmont"; DVORAK, Concerto for violoncello; BERLIOZ, three movements from "Romeo and Juliet"; LISZT, Rhapsody No. 1 in F. Soloist Mr. ALWIN SCHROEDER.
Mr. Gericke. Thurs. Evg., Dec. 14, at 8:15. Programme: MENDELSSOHN, Overture to the Legend of "The Fair Melusina," Op. 32; LOEFFLER, Concerto for violin; "Nights in the Ukrain," (first time); R. STRAUSS, "Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks," Op. 28; BEETHOVEN, Symphony No. 2, in D major, Op. 36. Soloist Mr. FRANZ KNEISEL.
Schroeder Kneisel. Tickets $1.50 to 75c. Now on sale at box office and at Tyson's (Fifth Avenue Hotel) at regular prices. Admission, 50 cents.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
EMIL PAUR.....Conductor
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, at 8:15 P. M.
PROGRAM.
Overture, "Freischuetz".....Weber
Concerto for Piano, E flat major.....Liszt
MR. MARK HAMBOURG.
Symphonic Prologue to Heine's "William Ratcliff," (first time in N. Y.) conducted by the composer.
MR. FRANK VAN DER STUCKEN.
Symphony, No. 3, A minor, "Scotch".....Mendelssohn
Tickets at Carnegie Hall and Tyson's. Seats 75 cts. to $2; Boxes, $12 and $15. Admission, $1.
AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

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CARNEGIE HALL, 57TH ST. & 7TH AV.
Dec. 12, 16, Jan. 6, 20, at 2:30.
SEATS $2.50, $2, $1.50, and $1.00.
At Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.
Steinway Piano used.

AMERICAN 32ND & 8TH AVE CASTLE SQ. OP. CO.
Entire First Act of Beethoven's CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA FIDELIO at 8:15, at 9:30.
Evs. 8:15. 25c. to $1. Mat. To-day, 2:15. Adm. 25c. Nxt. Wk. Mon., Tues., Il Trovatore. Wed. Mat. & Ev., Romeo & Juliet. Thu. Fri. Carmen. Sat. Mat. Ev. Aida

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Sunday Evening, December 10th, at 8:15, Wolfsohn's Grand Sund. Concerts at popular prices Schumann-Heink, Vladimir de Pachmann, Campanari, Walter Damrosch, and his Symphony Orchestra of 75. Admission 50c. Box office now open.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. MARIE TAVARY. 15, 25, 50c. Mov'g Pictures (new) DE FOREESTS, WILSON FAMILY, &c. Cont. Perf.

PALACE 58th and 3d Av. EZRA KENDALL. 15, 25, 50c. HALL & STALEY. Moving Pictures, Clarice Vance, others. Cont. Perf.

WALLACK'S. Broadway and 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15.
FRANK DANIELS
In Victor Herbert's New Comic Opera, THE AMEER.

CASINO! TO-NGT, 8:15. MAT. TO-DAY at 2. Souv. Nght. Dec. 22. 100th Performance
7TH WEEK! ALICE NIELSEN OPERA COMPANY in The Singing Girl

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA 42d St. B'way-7th Av. To-night, 8:20. Mat. To-day, 2:15. No smoking or drinking at matinées. Cl
THE ROGERS BROS. in WALL STREET
50c ADMISSION TO PROMENADE 50c

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. Evs., 8:20. Mats., 2.
MR. KENDAL Extra Wed. Mat. Dec. 13
MRS. In Their Regular Mat. To-day.
London Success. The Elder Miss Blossom.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Mat. To-day at 2.
THE GREAT SUCCESS. BEN-HUR
Seats on sale for every perf. to March 1st.

THE DEWEY. Matinee To-Day. Weber & Fields' HURLY-BURLY CO. East 14th St. Mlle. Capitaine, Binns & Binns, Cook & Sonora.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. 50c Mat. to all parts of house. "ROUND NEW YORK" & Sherlock Holmes Burlesque. JEFFRIES & SHARKEY in Living Pictures as Gladiators.

5th Av. Theatre, B'way and 28th St. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & To-day at 2.
Mrs. Fiske in Becky Sharp
Mon., Dec. 11th—101st Time—Souvenirs.

THE NEW YORK. Eve., 8:15. Popular Prices.
MATINEE DAILY at 2:15. BIOGRAPH PICTURES.
JEFFRIES-SHARKEY CONTEST

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. FELIX MORRIS & CO. in "KERRY."
THE GIRL WITH THE AUBURN HAIR.

MANHATTAN THEATRE, 33d & B'way. Evgs. 8:15 sharp. Sat. Mat. only.
ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL, B'way & 30 St. Matinées Tues. & Sat.
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Elliott Schenck Wagner Recitals.
Berkeley Lyceum, Tuesday, at 11:15.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
The Great Rural Drama, "WAY DOWN EAST"
Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. to-day & Wed. 2. Ev. 8:10

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day.
MAY IRWIN IN SISTER MARY
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Theatre Comique Broadway and 29th St. Mat. every day. Orch. 25c, 50c.
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EDEN MUSEE
NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC.

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LAST 3 TIMES of the Quaint Rural Drama, THE DAIRY FARM

MURRAY HILL THEA., Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c.
TH..3 WEEK—THE CHARITY BALL.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-day, Mat. & Eve. Last times. "HOFGUNST" at 2 o'clock.

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GRAND OPERA HOUSE. James O'NEILL. Mat. To-day, The MUSKETEERS. To-night, MONTE CRISTO. Next week, "SPORTING LIFE."

Herald Sq. Thea. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & to-day, 2:15. Great London Success A GREEK SLAVE.

HARLEM Opera House. Louis Mann & Clara Lipman in The Girl in the Barracks. Evs. 8:15 T'day Mat., 2:15. Nt. Wk.—Denman Thompson—The Old Homestead.

DALY'S Broadway & 30th St.....at 8:15. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées WED. and SAT.
DANIEL FROHMAN'S STOCK COMPANY. FIRST ANNUAL SEASON AT THIS THEATRE. HENRY ARTHUR JONES'S COMEDY,
The Maneuvers of Jane

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2. FOURTH MONTH.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
Annie Russell in Miss Hobbs

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Ev'gs, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées To-day and Wednesday.
JOHN DREW | THE TYRANNY OF TEARS

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Ev'gs, 8. Mat. To-day, 2:15.
"A GREAT SUCCESS."—HERALD.
Wm. Gillette In His New Play, Sherlock Holmes

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:30. Matinées To-day and Wednesday.
JULIA MARLOWE | BARBARA FRIETCHIE
Dec. 11—50th Time, Julia Marlowe Pictorial Souv.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St. & B'way. Last Matinée. Last Night. Ev'gs, 8:30. Mats., 2:15.
MAKE WAY FOR THE LADIES.
MONDAY—"WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS."

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. To-night, 7:45. Matinée To-day at 2.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD.
Last 2 performances. CYRANO DE BERGERAC
Week of Dec. 11, BEAU BRUMMELL Seats now on sale.

DEC 1899

Holiday Number—100 Best Books for Gifts.

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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Topics of the Week.

An important biographical work, giving a picture of the first decade of the present century, when all eyes were turned toward France, will be published early in 1900 by Henry Holt & Co. It is "The Memoirs of the Baroness Cecile de Courtot," Lady in Waiting to the Princess de Lamballe, Princess of Savoy-Carignan. The text, which is translated from the German by Miss Jessie Haynes, has been compiled from the letters of the Baroness to Frau von Alvensleban and the diary of the latter by her great-grandson, Moritz von Kaizenberg, (Moritz von Berg.) The work will be one of charming intimacy, for events are not treated from the historian's point of view, but simply as they affected the lives of two very interesting women. One feature of the work that will doubtless assert itself upon the mind of the reader is the individuality of the correspondents—the extravagant sentimentality and intense devotion to home of the one, contrasted with the lighter touch and charming fancy of the other.

Mr. John Kendrick Bangs has assumed the editorial chair of Harper's Weekly. The fact, it is said, gives him much satisfaction—almost as much as when he was appointed to conduct the Literary Notes of Harper's Magazine. Mr. Bangs has for some time been striving to clear himself of the sole title of humorist. His tastes, his education, his style—as we know it in Literary Notes—all seem to belong to the serious man of letters. But fate has been against him. Once upon a time he wrote some funny sketches for Editor's Drawer in Harper's Magazine. Then he wrote some more. His very name helped the public to identify his humor, and with the appearance of "In Camp With a Tin Soldier," "The Idiot at Home," "The Enchanted Typewriter," and "Ghosts I Have Met," the reputation of "Bangs the humorist" completely obscured Bangs the littérateur. Fame of any kind is a hard thing to combat. The Oxford don who wrote "Alice in Wonderland" found it so when he craved to be remembered by his erudite volumes on mathematics. Jerome K. Jerome found it so, and felt himself obliged to write in a preface to one of his books: "I wish distinctly to state that 'John Ingerfield,' 'The Woman of the Saeter,' and 'Silhouettes' are not intended to be amusing." It is difficult to pronounce an opinion in the case of Mr. Bangs. When we recall his serious work in Literary Notes, we admit with some enthusiasm that we should like more of the same kind. But, then, what is to become of the thousands of persons who have felt the burdens of life made lighter and have had care turned into mirth by his humor? Are they to have no more fun? It seems to us that the only satisfactory solution is for Mr. Bangs to make a compromise with his very natural ambition and write his serious literature over a pseudonym. Then, with a clear conscience, "Bangs the humorist" could keep right on.

It seems necessary to emphasize the point that "Richard Carvel" was conceived, mapped out, and mostly written several years before "Hugh Wynne" was published. To be exact, Mr. Winston Churchill had his work as it now stands, with the exception of the last chapter, in the Autumn of 1895. Of course, there must be some resemblance between historical romances based upon the same epoch. As a matter of fact, there should be resemblances, but these are questions of things known, which the novelist is at liberty to treat in any manner that pleases him. It was once the custom of certain historical novelists to give an account of the material consulted in the preparation of their work. This was done that the reader might find ready proof that certain essential things were not the work of the imagination or intended to be presented as such. A bibliography of the documents and books consulted by Mr. Churchill in the preparation of his work would form a valuable supplement to "Richard Carvel," and, at the same time, tend to confuse certain of its detractors.

It is rumored in London literary circles that St. George Mivart, the distinguished Lecturer on Zoology at St. Mary's Hospital Medical School, and Professor at the University of Louvain, has a novel in preparation, which will see light some time in the Spring. St. George Mivart is probably the most liberal Roman Catholic writer in England, so liberal, in fact, that he has often been called to account by the prelates of the Church. His constant effort has been to apply the principle of evolution to religion as well as to natural science, and to make them coincide. The mere intimation, therefore, that such a serious writer has in hand a piece of fiction has not only stirred up literary circles, but Roman Catholic and Anglican circles as well. The theme, it is said, will have for a background the present ritual controversy in England. The treatment of the subject is declared to be in keeping with the au- [illegible] is expressed in [illegible] articles.

EMERSON AND LANIER.

New Volumes of Letters—Emerson's to One Friend, Lanier's to Many Friends.*

Reviewed for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

Joel Benton.

New utterances from a master mind now forever silent are among the most welcome of literary revelations, and come none too often. The messages they bear may have been long ago written; but no matter what history has ensued or what perspectives have changed, they seem, when the broken bond of privacy suddenly brings them to us, alive and palpitating, and they thrill us in the old enchanting way. This is particularly true of the series of letters here offered. They have different notes, but the one on Friendship naturally dominates them. Mr. Norton remarks on this subject (using Emerson's own phrase) that their writer was fond of idealizing this theme in "fine lyric words." Though friends "such as we desire are dreams and fables," says Emerson, there was nothing held by him more divine than friendship.

To whom the letters were written is not divulged, but their recipient was younger than the writer of them by nine years. The friend had been in Europe, and when their acquaintance began Emerson had not been there. The era of their meeting was not much before the date of the famous Cambridge Divinity School address, in 1838, so that each had, as it were, a new continent to bestow on the other—one the Old World, the other a new Spiritual One. In August of the year named the first letter opens thus:

Miss Fuller thinks you have so much leisure that you can come to Concord if you would. I am particularly at leisure now, disposed to be grateful for all good influences, and especially curious of information on art and artists, of which, however, I warn you I know nothing.

It is evident from a later letter that art, when the visit was made, was one of the topics discussed by the two friends; and when their talks ended, the unknown one left with Emerson a portfolio of his gathered Italian pictures. The echo therefrom came, not long after, in Emerson's "Ode to Beauty" as follows:

I turn the proud portfolios
Which hold the grand designs
Of Salvator and Guercino
And Piranesi's lines.

In return for the view of this portfolio, Emerson sends his friend Thoreau's poem of "Sympathy." But he writes:

* * * There are fewer painters than poets. Ten men can awaken me by words to new hope and fruitful musing for one that can achieve the miracle by forms. Besides, I think the pleasure of the poem lasts me longer.

Admitting that "the expressive arts ought to go abreast," and that there is as much genius in design as in song, he adds: "* * * The eye is a speedier student than the ear; by a grand and lovely form it is astonished or delighted once for all and quickly appeased, while the sense of a verse steals slowly on the mind, and suggests a hundred fine fancies before its precise import is finally settled."

Notes upon friends and friendship follow thickly now, and the famous "Essay on Friendship," which was just about coming out, accentuated the topic. Occasionally no striking special theme arises, and we read:

What can I tell you? Not the smallest event enlivens our little sandy village; we have not even rigged out a hay cart for a whortleberry party. If I look out of the window there is perhaps a cow; if I go into the garden there are cucumbers; if I look into the brook there is a mud turtle. In the sleep of the great heats there was nothing for me but to read the Vedas, the Bible of the tropics, which I find I come back upon every three or four years. It is sublime as heat and night and a breathless ocean. * * * It is no use to put away the book; if I trust myself in the woods or in a boat upon the pond, nature makes a Brahmin of me presently—eternal necessity, eternal compensation, unfathomable power, unbroken silence, this is her creed. Peace, she saith to me, and purity and absolute abandonment; these presences expiate all sin and bring you to the beatitude of the Eight Gods.

On another occasion he writes what was always one of his favorite thoughts:

Not in his goals, but in his transition, man is great, and the truest state of mind rested on becomes false. Our admiration accuses us. Instead of admiring the Apollo, or the picture, or the victory at Marengo, we ought to be producing what is admirable, and these things should glitter to us as hints and stints merely.

It is of nature in October that he says this:

In our brown lowlands, in our parti-colored woods, the passenger finds nothing but sparrows, crows, partridges, and, though nature has no rood of meadow so empty but to the purged eye she can crowd it with

*LETTERS FROM RALPH WALDO EMERSON TO A FRIEND, 1838-1853. Edited by Charles Eliot Norton. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1899.

*LETTERS OF SIDNEY LANIER. Selections from His Correspondence. New York: Charles [illegible]

quaintments—yet where to find the saltpetre and rue that shall make the purgation?

And he concludes the letter, writing on as follows to his friend, now in the city:

You and I, my friend, sit in different houses, and speak all day to different persons, but the difference, make the most we can of them, are trivial; we are tapped at last in the same Idea, we are hurried along in the same material system of stars, in the same immaterial system of intercourse, to the same untold ineffable goal. Let us exchange new and then a word or a look on the new phases of the Dream.

Iterant to the last is the note of fevered persons, which is so variously struck and played upon in these choice epistles. It in fact underlies everything and suffuses the whole body of intermingling comment and criticism. He writes at one point as follows:

Jean Paul says rightly it is easy to love—but to esteem! It is strange how people act upon me. I am not a pin ball nor raw silk; yet to human electricity is no piece of humanity so sensible.

Some of the references to noted English authors can be omitted, interesting as they are, since these were repeated in substance in the volume on "English Traits." For further quotation from the letters this paragraph shall suffice:

I find myself, maugre all my philosophy, a devout student, and admirer of persons. I cannot get used to them. They daunt and dazzle me still. I have just now been at the old wonder again.

All of which recalls this from his early lecture on "Manners," (now titled "Behavior," in "The Conduct of Life":)

> Grace, Beauty, and Caprice
> Build this golden portal;
> Graceful women, chosen men
> Dazzle every mortal.

He has no ecstasy more absorbing than this—thinking over the richness of the world in persons and in personal nobility. The telescope of Calvin here, as always, he turned around, and saw things good and large where the stern dogmatist saw them miserable and small. These letters none the less are permeated by purity and conscience. They come to us as alert and inquisitive as the detective's eye, and fluid and solvent as of old. We seem to breathe the enchanting fragrance of high thoughts, and feel the uplifting influences of the loftiest ideals in every sentence of them. The period they represent is from 1838 to 1853. To say that they are admirably presented, with not a word too much by way of comment, and with a treatment that is delicate and faultless, is nearly equivalent to mentioning the name of their intelligent and painstaking editor. They once more enforce the true aim of life, which Goethe's epigram so well expresses—"to live resolutely in the true, the beautiful, and the good."

The epistolary art at its best—the production of letters that become literature—is not the gift of all persons who write well in other ways. A certain versatility and nimbleness of pen and spirit seem to be required to make the good letter writer. Charles Lamb had the requisite qualifications for this art's unconventional style, and so had James Russell Lowell—merely to pick at random two pleasing examples. But there are others, like Walpole and Cowper, who were pre-eminent in addressing their friends, and whose work in this exercise has become classic and lends itself to perpetual quotation. It needs sometimes, it would seem, a person at the other end of the line thrown out, to make vivid and coruscating, or appealing and humorous, certain things that arise to be said; as there must be two poles in connection to secure a live and active electric current.

Mr. Sidney Lanier, whose broken, varied, and pathetic life furnished unlimited rich, if sometimes sad, experience, knew how—as this volume shows—to pen epistles that were true spiritual reports; that lay hold of life; that breathe aspirations, as well as voice regrets, and that may be read, now that we have them collected in permanent form, with touching and enduring interest. To quote from the preface: "In Sidney Lanier's case several things combined to insure the presence of this human interest in his letter writing. His mind was almost preternaturally alert, his sympathies ready and keen, his gift of expression facile, and naively daring. Picture such a young man of genius, confident of his genius, coming fresh from the provinces to hear for the first time Wagner and Theodore Thomas—to meet for the first time the men whose god was his god. There was not a sophisticated fibre in his being to cheapen the joy of the new sensations as he wrote of them exuberantly to his wife and his friends."

To Mr. Gibson Peacock, who reviewed in Lippincott's his poem titled "Corn," he writes Jan. 26, 1875: "Permit me to say that I am particularly touched by the courageous independence of your review. In the very short time that I have been in the hands of the critics nothing has amazed me more than the timid solicitudes with which they rarely in one line any enthusiasm they may have condensed in another—a process curiously analogous to those irregular condensations and rarefactions of air which physicists have shown to be the conditions of producing an indeterminate sound. Many of my critics have assured—if I may change the figure—to be forever conciliating the yet unarisen ghosts of possible mistakes."

This poem in celebration of "Corn" struck a new note—several notes, in fact, and caused various comment, but it elicited from wide and varying sources marked praise.

A little later Lanier wrote to this same friend as follows:

About four days ago a certain poem which I had vaguely ruminated for a week before took hold of me like a real James River ague, and I have been in a mortal shake with the same day and night, ever since. I call it "The Symphony"; I personify each instrument in the orchestra, and make them discuss various deep social questions of the times in the progress of the music. It is now nearly finished; and I shall be rejoiced thereat, for it verily racks all the bones of my spirit.

As early as January of the Centennial year he writes that the Centennial Commission had invited him to write the words for a cantata which Dudley Buck was to compose for the gerat exhibition at Philadelphia, and which was to be given under the direction of Theodore Thomas. Of it he says:

Of course I shall not expect that this will instantly appeal to tastes peppered and salted by Swinburne and that ilk; but one cannot forget Beethoven; and somehow all my inspirations came in these large and artless forms in simple Saxon words, in unpretentious and purely intellectual conceptions; while nevertheless I felt all through the necessity of making a genuine song, and not a rhymed set of good adages, out of it. I adopted the trochees of the first movement because they comped a measured, sober, and meditative movement of the mind; and because, too, they are not the genius of our language. When the trochees cease and the land emerges as a distinct unity, then I fall into our native iambics.

Probably no American poet could have half so well performed this task Lanier was set to do as he who was chosen for it. His knowledge of the two arts invoked and his fine instinct for details and for ensemble effect pointed him out as a fit heir for this service.

The sadness of his brave duel with hopeless disease crops steadily out in these letters, that treat it with light but courageous touches all along. He says in one place: "I long to be steadily writing again. I'm taken with a poem nearly every day, and have to content myself with making a note of its train of thought on the back of whatever letter is in my coat pocket." But he had to wait without condensing these fancies for "that repose which ought to fill the artist's firmament while he is creating." Again he said: "My whole soul is bursting with chaotic poems, and I hope to do some good work during the coming year."

The acquaintance with Bayard Taylor, which came on the reception by the latter, through Mr. Peacock's action, of the "Symphony" verses, was a keen delight and rare refreshment to Lanier. These two poets were calculated to be twin spirits, where Beauty and the Muse prevail, and to strike harmonious and mutally inspiring chords. The younger poet turns a hint from Taylor into a sonnet, and asks much that Taylor was well fitted to tell. He says to Taylor: "I find that, spiritually, we are cannibals, all; we feed upon each other; soul assimilates and makes tissue of soul." It must be said here that there was never a more kind and sympathetic welcomer of genius than Bayard Taylor, who deserved, as few do, the precise encomium that Halleck poetically bestowed on his friend Drake. It is to be understood, of course, that the certificate of genius needed to be authentic. In Lanier's case there was no doubt that it was authentic. A new singer of peculiar felicity had come, and the elder bard held up the anointed hands of welcome and pointed to an awaiting wreath.

This volume is too full of rich observation and keenly critical comment, and luminous, playful humor, to make quotation from it easy. One can pick nuggets from a drift of sand and pebbles, or sever flowers from stalks, but with every page thick with gold and flowers there is the aggravation after quoting at all that so much you wish to select must be left behind.

A considerable space is allotted in the book to Lanier's "Musical Impressions" of "the really great orchestral music" that he was made acquainted with in the large cities. These are embodied in letters which he wrote to his wife. Although his musical training "did not go beyond a few piano lessons in early childhood," he had a genius for music in all forms that was believed to make certain and fix without choice his career. The discernment and enthusiasm that accompany his utterances on melodic themes were never wanting, and they are well exhibited here.

Some letters to his friend Paul Hamilton Hayne, with a preface and introduction by Hayne, conclude the volume, in which there are two portraits of Lanier and two facsimiled pages of a letter to Bayard Taylor written when he had become Minister to Germany. Mr. Hayne had introduced himself by a letter Lanier on seeing in a Southern periodical one of his poems. "It was a brief lyric," says Hayne, "distinguished by a peculiar and scarcely definable quality of fancy, which affected the reader much as a loving observer of nature might be affected by the strange golden remoteness of an October horizon." Hayne, in speaking of Lanier's letters just followed, says: "The quaintness of thought and phraseology seemed at first to indicate affectation—an affectation of archaism; but soon I learned to understand that this style was as natural to Lanier as breathing. He had steeped his imagination from boyhood, in the writings of the earlier English annalists and poets—Geoffry of Monmouth, Sir Thomas Mallory, Gower, Chaucer, and the whole head-roll of such ancient English worthies."

He hints that he had supped upon "The Canterbury Tales" and "The Romaunt of the Rose." They were his daily food, as also were "Piers Ploughman" and scores of old English and Scotch ballads. With Shakespeare, too, he had chummed, and "went down into his depths." Of the Shakespearean sonnets Hayne says "few have written so subtly as he did."

But the story carried on the thread of these letters is that of a most promising life brilliantly lived, but cut short in thirty-nine years. Through the maturer part of it no full life was had—but this pathetic struggle is now too familiar to need retelling. Perhaps what Lanier aspired to may be found delicately symboled in this second passage and fragment from his "Rose Morals":

> Soul, get thee to the heart
> Of yonder tuberose, hide thee there.
> There breathe the meditations of thine Art,
> Suffused with prayer.
>
> Of spirit grave, yet light,
> How fervent fragrances uprise
> Pure born from these most rich and yet most white
> Virginities!
>
> Mulched with unsavory death,
> Grow, Soul, unto such white estate
> That art and virginal prayer shall be thy breath,
> Thy work, thy fate.

JOEL BENTON.

Great Books as Teachers.*

We believe these "Studies of Character, Real and Ideal," were delivered in the form of lectures to Dr. Hillis's congregation of Plymouth Church. They are of a slight and ephemeral character; as a contribution to literature rather disappointing. Indeed, viewed even as discourses, it seems needless at this late day to tell at length to a congregation of intelligence the stories of "Romola," "The Scarlet Letter," and "Les Miserables."

The volume seems to be not so much "Studies" as a succinct presentation of well-known books and facts, with conclusions therefrom that have long been obvious to the general reader.

Such a collocation, however, has its value, especially when enriched, as in the volume before us, with copious quotation. The mature reader will find no new criticism of life, no fresh illumination of familiar themes; but young people who are still standing upon the threshold of the great books of which it treats will do well to read these books under Dr. Hillis's guidance. They will learn to look beneath the story for the very soul of the book and to become elevated in thought and in character by their deeper insight.

Those, for example, who have not read "Les Miserables" will find in Dr. Hillis's condensation of that vast and profoundly religious study of humanity a valuable introduction to the work itself, enabling the intending reader to take a bird's-eye view of it, to grasp something of its scope and purpose, before entering the fascinating maze of its multitudinous detail.

While, therefore, "Great Books as Life Teachers" is scarcely more than a compact presentation of these books—fiction, biography, poetry—and will add nothing to what they have already spoken to the thoughtful reader, it is a volume that has its mission to the young.

Its ethical quality is deserving of the highest praise. Every word "makes for righteousness," and if it lure its readers to make their own the books it discusses it will more than justify its existence.

Mr. Dunne's Mr. Dooley Once More.*

Mr. Dooley has so thoroughly taken his place in the hearts of his countrymen, and the sketches here collected are so well known, that any notice of them seems superfluous, except a few words of welcome as they are presented in their permanent form. Autres temps, autres moeurs. It is interesting to compare the invective of Junius with the methods of the barroom philosopher, who penetrates the weak places of our National self-conceit with a good-humored sarcasm that amuses while it wounds. Indeed, there is danger that we shall enjoy the skill with which the shafts are aimed too well to wince when they strike home.

There is matter for shame as well as for merriment in such talks as those on "Expansion," "A Hero Who Worked Over-Time," "Hanging Aldermen," "Lexow," "When the Trust Is at Work," "Making a Cabinet," and the like. The fun of "The Divided Skirt," "The Hay Fleet," "The Performances of Lieut. Hobson," &c., may however, be tasted without a qualm. Our naval heroes, by the bye, seem, one and all, to reverse the fable of Antaeus, and to lose their strength when they touch mother earth. The humor of the Dreyfus case is less delicious than that brewed of American ingredients, but we find bits of it very laughter provoking.

Mr. Dunne is too modest in saying: "The

*GREAT BOOKS AS LIFE TEACHERS. By Newell Dwight Hillis. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.50.

*MR. DOOLEY: IN THE HEARTS OF HIS COUNTRYMEN. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.25.

author may excuse the presentation of these sketches to the public on the ground that, if he did not publish some of them somebody would, and, if he did not publish the others, nobody would." Having effectually "discovered to the world" the "secluded gayety of Archey Road," he may be very sure that if he does not himself gather together all the shrewd wisdom of Mr. Dooley, somebody and many somebodies will. We are grateful to him for giving us the rare society of laughter holding both its sides, and we think his countrymen would be saner and better if they should heed as well as laugh.

"Crusoe's Cave" Again.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

My esteemed critic in your SATURDAY REVIEW of Nov. 18 clearly misunderstands my purpose in rehearsing the experiences of a voyage around the world. Many things in this age must necessarily go untouched. It is true that in my own poor narrative I had quite overlooked the hole in the ground on the Island of Tobago. I visited that spot when a lad on my first voyage to the West Indies. It was very disappointing! The cave referred to in my narrative was found cosy and comfortable.

No one needs to be told that Defoe founded "Robinson Crusoe" on the self-imposed exile of Alexander Selkirk on the Island of Juan Fernandes. Nothing is more natural than the giving of his hero's name to the lookout, bay, and cave that bear it. In speaking of Crusoe's Cave, I but adopted the popular nomenclature, feeling under no obligation to argue for or against its literal correctness.

When your various editors and correspondents have done with me, Sir, it is evident that I shall stand exposed as a sailing master who knows nothing of navigation and a traveler wholly ignorant of the world.

JOSHUA SLOCUM.

New York, Nov. 28, 1899.

He and Mr. Choate Make the Same Error.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have read with interest and pleasure the address of our distinguished Ambassador to Great Britain delivered at the sixth annual dinner of the Edinburgh Sir Walter Scott Club, and published in your SATURDAY REVIEW of the 25th inst. I am a friend to the Ambassador, and an admirer of his great gifts as an orator and statesman. Referring to the humanity of Sir Walter, Mr. Choate said: "This humanity was godliness, and the Good Book tells us that next to godliness is cleanliness."

Some years back a movement was made and consummated, to provide improved sanitary regulations for the City of Nashville. A public meeting was called, and largely attended. Addresses were made by Archbishop Feehan of Chicago, Bishop Fitzgerald of the Methodist Church, the Rev. T. A. Hoyt of the Presbyterian Church, and others, including the writer. My address was a brief one, but I told the large assemblage of people that "the Good Book tells us that next to godliness is cleanliness." I was unfortunate in exploiting my biblical reading in the presence of so many distinguished clergymen, and one of them, who followed me, said my doctrine was good, but that the "Good Book" was silent on that point, and playfully advised a study of the sacred volume. The Edinburgh clergy are too polite to arraign Mr. Choate, and he doubtless believes that his auditors gave him credit for biblical learning. Bishop Fitzgerald attributed the text to John Wesley, but I found that it had been used many times before his day, but I failed to fix its authorship. Will THE SATURDAY REVIEW enlighten the American Ambassador and myself and perhaps others as to the origin of the words quoted?

JAMES D. PORTER.

Paris, Tenn., Nov. 28, 1899.

The Original Edition of Lamb.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Your issue of the 25th inst. contains the following startling communication signed "Laudator Temporis Acti."

In your late very elaborate article on the editions of Lamb's works I am surprised to find you have overlooked what I believe was the original edition printed by Ollier, two volumes, 12mo. (18mo?) 1816. I owned a copy forty years ago.

Lo, a man with a biographical "find," indeed! And note the simple ingenuousness of "Laudator T. Acti!" He is surprised (only surprised—no violent language) to find you have overlooked (simply overlooked) what he believes (Heaven save the mark!) the original edition, and which is most unlikely to have been owned by him (or any one else) forty years ago, for the plain reason that the volumes referred to were dated 1818, and not 1816, the title thereof reading: "The Works of Charles Lamb. In Two Volumes. Vol. I. (II.) London: Printed for C. and J. Ollier, Vere Street, Bond Street. 1818."

No, my dear "L. Temporis Acti," there is already in the field an ample supply, and to spare, of bibliographical obscurities, puzzles, delusions—even frauds, alas! Let us be spared the addition of blunders due to flagrant carelessness.

For, sub nos and inter rosa, it does seem inexcusable that one "who lived on his writings * * * in the third decade of this century," &c., should deliberately—and actually in print, too—misstate a cardinal date of one of his favorite authors.

As you pertinently remark at the close of your communication, "The contemporaries of Charles Lamb are all gone, and almost all of his early readers and admirers. The very few now living, if any remain, must be classed (really this would seem almost impertinent if it were not your own words) among octogenarians and fossil critics!"

So you must excuse us, friend "L. T. Acti," from believing in your 1816 till "we read it in the book with our doubting eyes."

New York, Nov. 29, 1899. BOGO.

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INTRODUCTION: BOOKS AS GIFTS, PAST AND PRESENT.

The rapidly approaching Christmas season, with its gifts to be selected for so many varying tastes, brings with it the difficulty of deciding upon what articles will give the most pleasure to their recipients. This is, of course, a matter for personal consideration and decision; the chief qualification being that the gifts selected shall in some way express the individuality of the giver and also of the friends to whom they are to be presented. "The gift without the giver is bare," so that, whether the object finally selected be a mere trifle, or some costly ornament or other personal belonging, its individuality, the care shown in its selection, rather than the amount spent on its purchase, becomes of the greatest importance.

Happy is the man who, the possessor of bookish tastes himself, can send such tokens of his friendship at this season without fearing something else might have been more highly valued. For, whether one's Christmas purse be full or decidedly empty, there would seem to be nothing which offers so wide a field for selection as do the Autumn books. For the friend who simply cares for reading for reading's sake, we may select the last new poem, the latest novel, or a volume of essays whose style may have captured our own fancy, and whose author we wish to introduce to our friends. For another who cares for the binding as well as for the contents of a volume, we may choose some old favorite whose garb is as costly as our purse can well afford. For a third, a volume can be found which is in the line of his pet collection, filling acceptably a gap we know to exist.

For instance, for the Stevenson collector what could be more suitably chosen than the new Stevenson Letters? Those who particularly care for the Brownings will welcome either the Browning Letters or Miss Lillian Whiting's "Study of Elizabeth Barrett Browning." Or perhaps the last new Kipling may be more to our taste, or the first edition of one of his older stories will be chosen. The friend interested in the development of the arts and handicraft or in art only will be delighted with the Burne-Jones or William Morris volumes. Fortunate, indeed, would be the boy or girl to whom some discriminating friend introduces "Treasure Island," the "Jungle Books," "The Trail of the Sandhill Stag," "Wild Animals I Have Known," or some book of equal literary value, which, while interesting as a story, yet is not the milk and water, trashy stuff so often found masquerading as books suitable for children or young people.

It would seem that nothing could make so charming a gift at the Christmas season as a well-selected book—"not a bargain book bought from a haberdasher, but a beautiful book, a book to caress, peculiar, distinctive, individual; a book that hath first caught your eye and then pleased your fancy, written by an author with a tender whim, all right out of his heart."

A few years ago our book shops were filled at this season with so-called Christmas books and holiday editions. There were big, ungainly "table books," an oasis of poem or story in an acre of margin, the whole sprinkled with pretty pictures bearing no special relation to the text. Occasionally, of course, some of these books had great artistic beauty, but how seldom were they taken down from our shelves and read a second time! More, even, than that, how seldom from their very size and shape could we find suitable places for them in our bookcases! This criticism is not intended to apply to the new edition of some favorite novel or book of poems, with striking and appropriate illustrations, but to the short story or still shorter poem, where by the aid of heavy plate paper and the use of only a line or two of text the book is made to assume respectable proportions.

Happily the day for this class of books has gone by and we are no longer given such costly and useless volumes, these so-called books given by friends who used to write us that "knowing our love for books, they are sending something they feel sure we will care for." After all, is there any gift harder to select than a book or to receive gracefully when not at all to our taste?

To assist us, then, in choosing suitable books, a carefully prepared list of one hundred of the best of the season's output has been prepared, each with its appropriate notice, so that using THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW in its capacity of book taster we may ascertain at a glance just what each new volume's most striking characteristics really are, so that our choice may be carefully made, and the books go, so far as possible, to the right people.

All printed matter between board covers may be entitled to the name of books, but varied indeed are their characteristics, and it is quite true that a man might almost as well read trash as a book which, good in itself, yet has no special charm or interest for him individually. As Bronson Alcott says in his "Tablets":

Next to a friend's discourse, no morsel is more delicious than a ripe book; a book whose flavor is as refreshing at the thousandth tasting as at the first—books, when friends weary, conversation flags, or nature fails to inspire. The best books appeal to the deepest in us and answer the demand. A book loses if wanting the personal element and gains when this is insinuated.

But it must also be remembered that books must be suited to the individual taste of the recipient rather than to that of the giver. The one hundred best books for any of us cannot be the list arbitrarily chosen by any one, no matter how pure his taste or good his judgment. In this matter we must make our own selection. The best book for us is the one we personally can get the most out of. The book read entirely as a task or because recommended by some Guide to Reading or by some reading circle, or even by a friend who selects the book entirely from his own standpoint, may, in reality, although of the highest literary merit, be positively harmful in its tendency, because not making the direct appeal to us a carefully selected book should and will lead in time to the formation of a positive distaste for books in general. On the other hand, a book which we thoroughly enjoy is a constant delight and a growing source of pleasure to us.

There, perhaps, lies one of the greatest charms books possess. Many things give us pleasure for a time, but perhaps other times, other manners, and our delight in some pet possession ceases. A vase may be broken; our taste in pictures may utterly change; some pretty trifle may be quite worn out or grow too shabby for further use, so that a treasured gift may utterly disappear, associations and all. But our books are the more precious to us if the wise choice of our friends remain with us always. "Age cannot wither them nor custom stale their infinite variety." Indeed, the longer our books are on our shelves, always provided they have been wisely chosen, the greater the charm they reveal. Let us quote a wise man:

Good books, like good friends, are few and chosen; the more select, the more enjoyable; and, like these, are approached with diffidence nor sought too often, having the precedence only when friends tire. The most mannerly of companions, accessible at all times, in all moods, they frankly disclose the author's mind without giving offense. Like living friends, they, too, have their voice and physiognomies, and their company is prized as old acquaintances. We seek them in our need of counsel or of amusement, without impertinence or apology, sure of having our claims allowed. A good book justifies our theory of personal supremacy. * * *. What were days without such friendship? We were alone in the world without it. Nor does our faith falter, though the secret we search for and do not find in them will not commit itself to literature; still we take up the new issue with the old expectation, and again and again, as we try our friends after many failures at conversation, believing this visit will be the favored hour and all will be told us.

Let us, then, make careful choice of the books we shall send our friends; the new publications from the following list of the season's books; the old favorites from our personal knowledge of their merits; remembering that the choice of a poor or weak book works evil in two ways; first, from its own character, and, second, because the valuable time spent over a worthless volume is so much waste time, which can never be redeemed; for we quite agree with Frederic Harrison, when, in his "Choice of Books," he says:

Men who are most observant as to the friends they make or the conversation they join in are carelessness itself as to the books to which they intrust themselves, and the printed language with which they saturate their minds. Yet can any friendship or society be more important to us than that of the books which form so large a part of our minds and even of our characters? Do we in real life take any pleasant fellow to our homes and chat with some agreeable rascal by our firesides; we, who will take up any pleasant fellow's printed memoirs, we who delight in the agreeable rascal when he is cut up into pages and bound in calf?

HISTORY.

FAMOUS HOMES OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THEIR STORIES. Edited by A. H. Malan. Illustrated. Royal 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $7.50.

In this elaborate and beautiful volume, edited by A. H. Malan, the original dwelling places of some of the greatest families of England are described, in most cases by their present owners. Hence among the writers are found the names of the Duke of Marlborough, the Duchess of Cleveland, Lady Dudley, Lady Newton, and Lady Warwick. The twelve "Famous Homes" described are Blenheim, Warwick, Belvoir, and Cawdor Castles; Battle Abbey, Charlecote, Penshurst, Holland House, Chatsworth, Hardwick, Alnwick, and Lyme. Of course, with such subjects there is a broad field of illustration opened, and this has been taken advantage of by the presentation of beautiful photogravures of the buildings and their most interesting interiors. One may judge of the value of the information conveyed to the reader by the following extract taken from the preface: "The articles are based upon material to a large extent beyond the reach of the average guide-book scribe; whether they have emanated from the pens of members of the houses described or have been supervised and supplemented by an owner or some erudite relative. Naturally, there will be found a difference in style and point of view. But differ as they may in treatment, the writers have been at one in endeavoring to make their contributions bright, though historical, and sufficiently diversified in points touched upon to suit the palate of the general reader."

HOLLAND AND THE HOLLANDERS. By David Storrar Meldrum. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.

This book by the author of "The Story of Margredel" will find plenty of readers at this time among the people, who, because of the war in South Africa, may have a curiosity concerning the present-day Dutch whose ancestors sprang from the common stock which produced the Boers. But in a broader sense the book will appeal to people who have had their interest in the people of the dikes revived by the appearance on the political stage of Europe of Holland's young Queen. Holland has much of interest for observing persons, whether they be students of sociology, artists, or men of affairs. Without being statistical, Mr. Meldrum presents a lot of interesting and valuable information on his subject, while his style is both graphic and picturesque. The author has had unusual opportunities to study his subject at close range. He deals with the land in its ordinary aspects, and of the people and institutions with the full knowledge of intimate acquaintance. While "Holland and the Hollanders" is said to possess all the charm of De Amici's sketch on the same subject, Mr. Meldrum's point of view is perhaps less poetic but more concentrated on practical affairs.

THE STONES OF PARIS, IN HISTORY AND LETTERS. By Benjamin Ellis Martin and Charlotte M. Martin. Illustrated. Two volumes. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $4.

Paris seems to be an almost inexhaustible source of treasures that appeal not only to the artist, the littérateur, and the historian, but to the architect and to the students of the mechanical arts as well. The text of the two volumes by the Martins is visualized and made intimate to the reader by the illustrations that are the work of Fulleylove, Delafontaine, and the photographer. Even to the student who has spent many years in Paris there is invariably something new in articles that appear from time to time in the magazines headed "A Corner of Old Paris" and similar titles, and it is presumed that such appeals will continue to be made and will meet with ready response. It really seems, nevertheless, that the Martins in their two beautiful volumes have exhausted the subject. By their sympathetic appreciation, their labor, and their suggestive style, the wealth of reminiscence, literary and artistic, in which the "Stones of Paris" abound, is laid before the reader with proper accuracy and with an inviting touch. The stones are interpreted, and in the interpretations one learns the meaning of the Merovingian period, as well as the social life and culture that made La Fontaine, Corneille, Racine, and Molière possible, as well as the conditions that brought forth Balzac, Hugo, and their contemporaries; and there is reproduced among the rapidly disappearing vestiges of the great literary and artistic periods of Paris the places of habitation and frequentation of these men as dim yet eloquent eye witnesses of their achievements.

A HISTORY OF AMERICAN PRIVATEERS. By Edgar Stanton Maclay, A. M. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

The subject treated of in this book might be called the story of the American irregular navy. Privateering very often combined the romance of the old buccaneers with the discipline and exactness of the regular sea power. No one doubts that the author of "A History of the United States Navy" is adequately provided with material for his theme, for, in order to become the distinguished historian of American sea power that he is, he must have been aware of the causes that brought this particular sea power into being and stimulated it in action and development. Mr. Maclay's book may be regarded from two points of view equally important: the

(Continued on Page 830.)

TEN SUCCESSFUL BOOKS.

We would call the attention of The Times Saturday Review readers to the following list of ten books, all of which have been eminently successful. No more satisfactory Christmas gift could be found than one of the below-mentioned books, which represent the highest achievements in modern book-making and which are worthy of a permanent place in any library.

1. Stevenson's Letters.

They have been pronounced "an invaluable contribution to English literature," and "the work of the greatest literary interest of the year." They are edited by Sidney Colvin, Stevenson's literary executor, and contain so much valuable matter that one reviewer (The Academy) speaks of them as leaving little for the so-called "authorized" biography. The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says: "There is but one great letter-writer in the English tongue who may be ranked with Stevenson in this class; to follow personal predilection we should call Stevenson, indeed, the greatest letter-writer in the English language." The fourth large edition is now ready. (2 vols. Illustrated. Net $5.00.)

2. Page's Santa Claus's Partner.

This has had everything in its favor—authorship, the story itself, unique colored illustrations, and an old-fashioned red and gold binding. It has everywhere been pronounced the great Christmas story of the year, and promises to rival "Red Rock," which is steadily nearing the 100,000 mark. *The Outlook* says: "Thomas Nelson Page has done a bold thing and done it successfully. He has brought back the old-fashioned Christmas story—the story which our fathers loved, and which we still love. . . . It is a lovely story, beautiful in conception and beautiful in execution; and the publishers have made a charming old-fashioned book of it." Although published only one month, it is already in its 30th thousand. (Illustrated in color by W. Glackens. 12mo, $1.50.)

3. Fisherman's Luck.

Another "out-of-door-classic" by the author of "Little Rivers." It has the same breeziness, the same flavor of the woods and fields, and is full of the same stimulating freshness. The *Detroit Free Press* says that "it deserves to be included among English classics." Dr. Van Dyke's new book has been beautifully illustrated with the most perfect half-tone reproductions of pictures by such artists as Sterner, Smedley, Relyea and French, making it one of the most attractive of the season's gift-books. **(Crown 8vo. $2.00.**

4. Mrs. Burnett's New Novel.

The extraordinary success of "The De Willoughby Claim" is not surprising when it is remembered that two of her other novels have sold over 100,000 copies each, and "Fauntleroy" over 250,000. The new book has been received with great enthusiasm by both the press and the public. The New York *Times's* Saturday Review, in last week's issue, compares the leading character with Thackeray's most lovable creations, saying: "The hero of the softer side of the story, nay, the hero of both sides, is Big Tom De Willoughby. We begin to follow his career with a passion of pity; we close it with a passion of reverent love. We are happier and better for knowing him. He deserves a place beside those other heroes of unselfishness, William Dobbin and Thomas Newcome." **(12mo, $1.50.)**

5. For the Freedom of the Sea.

A new romance, by Cyrus Townsend Brady, author of "For Love of Country." It is a stirring story of the War of 1812, and depicts some of the most dramatic and thrilling scenes in American history. For vigor and action, hair-breadth escapes, and danger by sea and land, the tale takes rank with the very best of American stories of adventure. Besides being a novelist the author is also an accurate writer on historical subjects, and his work is as veracious as a chapter of history. **(Illustrated by Gibbs. 12mo, $1.50.)**

6. A Stirring Tale of College Life.

Jesse Lynch Williams, (whose "Princeton Stories" is now in its eighth edition), has written a new book—"The Adventures of a Freshman." It is a story of the *ordinary* college man, not the college man of romantic fiction, and tells how Freshman Young ("The Deacon") was hazed, how he got even; how he was a hero, how he was not; how he failed and how he succeeded as student, as athlete and as a college man full of human nature. The scene of the story is laid in Princeton, but the characters are such as every college man in every college will meet. The Philadelphia *Press* declares that "Such a story is worth a hundred romances of impossible achievements." It has illustrations by Fletcher Ransom. **(12mo, $1.25.)**

7. "An American 'Jungle Book.'"

Mr. Seton-Thompson's "Wild Animals I Have Known" was published just a year ago and has had in that period a remarkable success. It has taken its place as an American classic, and it now bids fair to be more popular this Christmas season than it was last, 1150 copies being ordered in one day this week. It is illustrated by the author, whose pictures are as remarkable as his text. A more satisfactory gift for a lover of animals or a lover of literature could hardly be found. **(Square 12mo, $2.00.)**

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(Continued from Page 828.)

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SALONS, COLONIAL AND REPUBLICAN. By Anne H. Wharton. Illustrated. New York: J. B. Lippincott Company. Crushed buckram, $3.50; half levant, $6.

This is a handsome volume, which makes a valuable companion book to the author's "Heirlooms in Miniatures." A graphic picture is presented of the artistic, literary, and purely social life of that period in which the American Revolution had its birth, was fostered, maintained itself, and from which it finally emerged, together with biographies of the social leaders of the times, their aspirations, and their achievements. Numerous illustrations, consisting of a frontispiece in colors, and several reproductions of portraits and miniatures of men and women prominent in colonial life and in the early days of the American confederation, enhance the value of the text. Besides sketches that reveal the individuality of the "leaders" of the various phases of society, the purpose and National effects of their efforts are drawn. Among the subjects treated of by the author, besides those indicated by the title of the book, are "The Drawing Room," "A Great Social Leader," "Social Life in the Federal City," "Literature and Art in the Republic," "A Nineteenth Century Salon," and "A Ball and a Mystery."

BOHEMIAN PARIS OF TO-DAY. By W. C. Morrow; from notes by Edouard Cucuel. Illustrated. New York: J. B. Lippincott Company. $3.50.

As most students who have lived in the Paris of to-day know, the Latin Quarter described by Murger in his "Vie de Bohème" is a thing of the past. Still, even now there are poets and artists and boulevardiers, who live by their wits or talents, as the case may be, and it is of their life and environment that Mr. Morrow tells in graphic style from notes made by the French artist Cucuel. The text is illustrated with 106 pen drawings by M. Cucuel. The Bohemia of modern Paris, with its cafés and boulevards its balls and pastimes, is fully set forth and pictured with pen-and-ink sketches made on the spot, containing all the artistic atmosphere that surrounds Montmartre of this day. It is a unique volume of its kind. It cannot fail to be of interest to the foreign tourist in the gay French capital who had imagined that he "knew it all," and yet felt that there was something lacking. And then, too, in the light of the forthcoming exposition of 1900 it should be of interest as well as of value to prospective visitors.

HISTORIC TOWNS OF THE MIDDLE STATES. By several authors. Illustrated. (In the American Historic Towns Series, edited by Lyman P. Powell.) New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50.

This volume is the second contribution to the American Historic Towns Series, the first being "Historic Towns of New England." As was the case in the selection of the authors who wrote the latter, the persons to whom the chapters of "Historic Towns of the Middle States" were assigned are not only known to be perfectly familiar with their subjects, but they are authors who have also gained more or less fame in literature. The introduction to the book is the work of Dr. Albert Shaw. That the books of this series fill an important and hitherto vacant place in American history is shown by the appreciative reviews that the volume concerning New England received. And it is owing to the favorable reception of this book by the reading public in general that other books in the series are now in preparation. One aim of the series is well set forth in the editor's preface: "To those who have to stay at home, the illustrated volumes should present some compensation for the sacrifice, and would help to satisfy a recognized need. The volumes should quicken public interest in our historic past and contribute to the making of another kind of patriotism than that Dr. Johnson had in mind when he defined it as the 'last refuge of a scoundrel.'"

ROMANCE OF A FEUDAL CHATEAU. By Elizabeth W. Champney. Large 8vo. Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50.

Every student of the history of the Middle Ages is aware of the importance played by the feudal castle of the period, either as the base of operations to carry on war or the centre of culture and society of the noblesse. In her new book, "Romance of the Feudal Château," Mrs. Champney deals with her subject something after the fashion of several recent writers of the American colonial period who have sought to bring the epoch of our country's infancy near us by describing colonial mansions and the social and artistic customs of their inmates. Mrs. Champney's book is beautifully illustrated with over forty photogravures and reproductions of photographs, by which are depicted some of the châteaux as they appear to-day as well as they did in former times. There are, too, pictures of old armor, tapestry, and statuary. In the text are described some of the more famous châteaux of France, and pages are devoted to the legends that are connected with them. An attempt is made on the part of the author to make the reader live in the old times, with all their romance, mystery, and carelessness of human life. The illusion is said to be complete. But the volume has a more practicable value than the mere transmitter of legends. The author has collected an immense amount of information concerning not only the actual life in the châteaux, but how and why these structures were erected, how they were maintained and for what purpose, and how they were defended from their enemies.

THE NEW PACIFIC. By Hubert Howe Bancroft. New York: The Bancroft Company.

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(Continued on Page 832.)

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THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF W. J. STILLMAN.

Mr. Stillman's life has been crowded full of striking experiences, and he has known many of the men worth knowing in his time. Mr. Stillman devoted himself at first to painting, and made acquaintance with such men as Ruskin, Rossetti, and Turner, as well as Millet and other French artists. At twenty-four he joined the Hungarian revolutionists, and went on a dangerous mission for Kossuth. He was United States Consul at Rome during the Civil War, and afterward took part in the Cretan insurrection. For more than twenty years he was the correspondent of The London Times at Rome. The first installment of his reminiscences, describing the peculiar environment of a New England boyhood, will appear in January.

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FOREIGN LETTERS.

One of the distinctive features of The Atlantic for 1900 will be the appearance at regular intervals of Letters from England, France, and Germany. The first letter in the series will be A REVIEW OF ENGLAND IN 1899, by A. BRIMLEY JOHNSON in the January Atlantic. RECENT SOCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHANGES IN GERMANY will be commented upon in March by W. C. DREHER; and ALVAN F. SANBORN will write in the early Summer a letter entitled FRANCE BEFORE THE EXPOSITION.

FICTION.

One of the most important features of The Atlantic for 1900 will be the publication of a large number of short stories of the first quality. Conspicuous among these will be MAUD-EVELYN, by HENRY JAMES. The perfection of Mr. James's art and the delicacy of his psychological analysis have rarely been exhibited to better advantage than in this story, whose motive is a singularly fascinating phase of Spiritualism.

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BIOGRAPHY.

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THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF SIR JOHN EVERETT MILLAIS. By his son John G. Millais. With 360 illustrations. Royal 8vo. Also in special edition limited to 200 copies. 2 volumes. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $10.

The authoritative biography of the late famous popular painter who died while President of the Royal Academy is presented in two magnificent volumes. The text and arrangement of the contents of the books are the work of the painter's son. Mr. Millais relates the story of his father's boyhood, of his early struggles, of the founding of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood. The account of this last memorable episode is now presented for the first time in strict accordance with the facts. The story is also told of the painting of many of Sir John's more famous pictures and the friendships that the artist formed in the artistic and literary worlds. The volumes include a large number of the artist's letters to his wife, describing the circumstances under which several pictures were painted. There are also letters from Queen Victoria, Lord Beaconsfield, Mr. Gladstone, Sir William V. Harcourt, Lord Rosebery, and Lord Leighton. Then, too, there are illustrated letters from Landseer, Leech, and Du Maurier. Not the least attractive feature of the work is the illustrations which have been reproduced with much care and discrimination in selection from Sir John's masterpieces and least familiar canvases. No more complete representation of the art of any painter has ever been produced on the same scale. The owners of Sir John Millais's most famous pictures have given their consent to their reproduction in his biography, and over 200 pictures and sketches which have never been reproduced before are shown in these pages.

THE TRUE WILLIAM PENN. By Sydney George Fisher. Illustrated. Crown 8vo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. Cloth, $2; levant, $5.

Mr. Fisher's book on William Penn comes at a pertinent time, for it was on a certain November morning that the founder of Pennsylvania stood for the first time upon the site that was later to hold the modern "City of Brotherly Love," which Penn had laid out according to the plans of the ancient City of Babylon. The volume is the third of a series, which includes "The True George Washington," by Paul Leicester Ford, and "The True Benjamin Franklin," by Sydney George Fisher. As Mr. Fisher is a lawyer of Philadelphia, who has passed most of his life in that city, and has written extensively and ably concerning the institutions of his native State, his ability to give an authoritative and graphic picture of William Penn has not been questioned. In passing it may be said that the books of Messrs. Ford and Fisher are far removed from conventional biographies. The public had wearied of the old style of treatment, whether it contained a superabundance of hero worship or the opposite quality of inordinate iconoclasm. The distortion of a really great personality by either method is a thing of the past. What is now demanded is the simple truth, obtained from original sources. Concerning the life, character, and achievements of William Penn the book written by Mr. Fisher is said to supply this demand.

THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF LEWIS CARROLL. (The Rev. C. L. Dodgson.) By S. D. Collingwood. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: The Century Company. $2.50.

For years "Alice in Wonderland" and "Through the Looking Glass" interested readers, both young and old, and many interesting speculations were indulged in as to the identity of the author, who devised to hide himself behind the pseudonym of "Lewis Carroll." Almost until the time of his death he preserved an incognito that was not often penetrated. Few of the admirers of the above-mentioned books knew that the droll yet delicate author was C. L. Dodgson, an Oxford don, a man in holy orders, and the writer of several volumes on mathematics, the most scholarly of their day. There are many reasons, therefore, why the life of Lewis Carroll should appeal to a large world of readers, particularly as that life was so teeming with incident, records of which were preserved by Mr. Dodgson in diaries and letters. The biographer of Lewis Carroll is his nephew, Mr. S. Dodgson Collingwood, who has had abundant material to draw from, both regarding the text of the work and the illustrations, for Lewis Carroll was not only a clever photographer, but did excellent caricature work with his pencil as well. The volume by Mr. Collingwood consists for the most part of Lewis Carroll's letters to children, which are filled with the drollest nonsense.

THE MANY-SIDED FRANKLIN. By Paul Leicester Ford. Fully illustrated. 8vo. New York: The Century Company. $3.

As the title of Mr. Ford's volume implies it is no formal biography which the author presents, but a medley of vital papers on the great American—each complete in itself—concerning Franklin's family relations, his physique, his education, his religion, his relations with the fair sex, his experiments and discoveries as a scientist, and, above all, are given vivid and truthful pictures of his career as a writer and journalist, as a printer and publisher, and as a politician and diplomatist. Those who have read "The Many-Sided Franklin" say that the work shows the same careful and discriminating research that characterized the author's "The True George Washington." He has gathered his material through broad and special reading conducted principally in the extensive private library which he has the fortune to possess, and the result is a vivid and intimate account of the eminent philosopher and statesman who touched the life of the eighteenth century at so many different points and who found himself at home in so many phases of society, in America, England, and France. "The Many-Sided Franklin" is elaborately illustrated, the pictures being drawn from many particular and private sources. The text is most liberally interpolated with reproductions of rare manuscripts, portraits, houses, public buildings, and, in fact, everything that can go to emphasize the suggestive and inspiring text.

THE LETTERS OF ROBERT BROWNING AND ELIZABETH BARRETT. Two volumes, with portraits. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers.

The charming letters in these two attractively bound and well-printed volumes—typographically ranking among the Harpers' best work—make a very strong appeal to us all. For just as true as the fact that all the world loves a lover is the desire we all have to get at the man or woman behind the poet. It would usually be true that the letters exchanged between two lovers would be too personal, of too private a nature, to bear the strong light publication throws upon them. But in this instance such reading only brings us closer to the man and woman—the two unusual natures whom we have long loved as writers. Miss Barrett's invalidism, which dated from her fifteenth year, had made her a recluse, meeting only two or three people outside her own family. Both the poets had been mutually attracted by the poems of the other; such admiration leading to Browning's writing Miss Barrett an appreciative letter, which made her very happy. It must be remembered that in 1845 Miss Barrett was much the better known of the two, Browning appealing to a very limited audience. On the appearance of Elizabeth Barrett's 1844 volume of poems she was made very happy and proud that the author of her own favorite "Paracelsus" should not only admire them, but write and tell her so. After a number of letters had been exchanged Miss Barrett's cousin, Mr. Kenyon—whose subsequent bequest made the Brownings' circumstances so easy—brought about a meeting, and the acquaintance so formed rapidly developed into love. The letters written by these two poets are exquisite, and the world owes Barrett Browning a debt of gratitude for his courage in deciding to give them to us. The letters touch more or less upon literary matters, and especially upon their own work in literature, while the personal side of their courtship is so beautifully and delicately expressed that on our own account we are almost sorry the marriage occurred so soon. Miss Barrett's home life, the unfortunate attitude taken by her father, which necessitated a secret marriage, and the journey to Italy, are so set forth that we see it was the only solution possible. And had there been no opposition the world would have been the poorer for the loss of the most beautiful love letters in existence.

THE LETTERS OF ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON TO HIS FAMILY AND FRIENDS. Selected and Edited, with Notes and Introductions. By Sidney Colvin. 2 Vols. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $5.

These two volumes of letters more than fulfill our highest anticipations, being, as they are, an intimate revelation of one of the greatest writers and most heroic natures of our generation. Never, it might seem, did a man's own character and intellectual aims so completely disclose themselves in letters as in the present instance. Mr. Sidney Colvin of the British Museum, a lifelong friend of Stevenson's, and his chief literary adviser and critic for at least twenty years, has performed his duty as editor in a superb fashion. The letters have just sufficient connecting narrative to weave them into a complete whole, and the introduction is a very fine piece of work. In the compass of about thirty pages, Mr. Colvin paints for us the picture of the friend who was so dear to him, not in partial fashion but as Stevenson actually revealed himself to his intimate friends; which virile portrait, taken in connection with the letters themselves—completely charming as they are—make the Stevenson letters one of the, if not the, most important

(Continued on Page 836.)

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THE MEMOIRS OF VICTOR HUGO. With a preface by his Literary Executor, Paul Meurice. Translated by John W. Harding. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. 8vo. Photogravure portrait. Cloth. Gilt top. $2.50.

"The Memoirs of Victor Hugo" is the most recent contribution to the general literary movement of the nineteenth century. It was Victor Hugo who first threw down the gauntlet and defied ancient classicism. These memoirs date back to 1825. Five years after this Hugo produced "Hernani." This drama, received with ridicule at the time, has from its inherent power gained its proper position on the French stage, and is deemed among the classics of the Comédie Française. Always among the foremost in France, having become the most popular of French authors, his romances and his poems having been read not only in the country of their origin, but all over the world, Victor Hugo was a politician. He had a numerous following. In these memoirs he gives sketches of MM. Thiers, Odilon Barrot, Blanqui, and others. Interviews with Louis Philippe are amusingly told. Louis Napoleon's début, his Presidency, the Coup d'Etat, are all vividly described. Hugo gives the stirring scenes of the revolution of 1848 and the siege of Paris in 1871. There is in the volume matter which is novel, as the details of the execution of Louis XVI. and the coming of Napoleon to Paris in 1815, as recounted to Victor Hugo by an eye witness. This work, written by the master's literary executor, has been carefully and elegantly translated by Mr. John W. Harding.

RECOLLECTIONS OF AN OLD MUSICIAN. By Thomas Ryan of the Mendelssohn Quintet Club, Boston. Large 12mo. 46 portraits. Gilt top. $2.20. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

Without any jealousies, musical or otherwise, why should not we accept Mr. Thomas Ryan's "Recollections" as a fair exemplar of what was music in a city, say, a half century or more ago? Certainly both Philadelphia and Boston were in advance as far as music was concerned, for musical culture was more general there than in New York. Boston always was appreciative and fortunate in having secured a remarkably good orchestra, the Germania. The seeds were planted then, they grew, and we know of the results to-day, a special Boston instrumentation, which we listen to and applaud. Mr. Thomas Ryan gives his personal experiences, and he presents a history of music and musicians during a period of over half a century.

FAMOUS ACTRESSES OF THE DAY. By Lewis C. Strang. Boston: Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. 12mo. $1.50.

As a rule the biography of a living actress is a vain thing. The shadow of the advance agent lies heavily upon it, blurring its outlines and giving it cloudlike vagueness, and his phrases, worn into the author's mind by his overmuch speaking, weave themselves into the fabric of the work and annoy the reader who prefers his puffs and his literature in separate portions. Mr. Strang has escaped this blight, and writes with refreshing definiteness and independence, expressing his opinions vigorously and clearly, and giving his criticism a larger basis than mere impersonation, builds it upon character, environment, and development. In consequence, the work is useful to all lovers of the drama, even to those not especially interested in the actresses whom he has chosen as representative. The volume is illustrated with two portraits of Miss Adams, Miss Marlowe, and Miss Arthur, and one of Mrs. Le Moyne, Mrs. Fiske, Miss Elliott, Miss Harned, Miss Burroughs, Miss Robson, Miss Rehan, Miss Nethersole, Miss Allen, Mrs. Carter, Miss Shannon, Miss Lawrence, Miss Bates, Miss De Wolfe, Miss Walsh, Miss Annie Russell, Miss Blanche Bates, Miss Irving, and a few others, nearly all in character. Most of the pictures are halftones, but a few are photogravures, and as those giving excellent likenesses have been chosen, the work will have increasing value with increasing age.

THE ART LIFE OF WILLIAM MORRIS HUNT. By Helen M. Knowlton. Boston: Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. 8vo. $3.

The artist should be a critic, both of nature and of human nature, but so rarely does he combine the two qualities, so rarely does he display even one of them, that one who like Hunt has both almost inevitably dwells somewhat apart, and is truly known only to the choice few possessing something of his own quality. So much the greater the necessity for such a biography as Miss Knowlton's, which shows the peculiar quality of Hunt's genius and the wise self-restraint which forbade him to undertake tasks not in consonance with its best qualities, howsoever meritorious in themselves. The author knew him as a pupil comes to know a master, by feeling the elevating power of his influence, and also as a teacher knows a colleague, by seeing him reflected in other minds, and she has succeeded in making him very real, and in making her readers sympathize with her resentment of the fate that deprived him of more general recognition, even while thankful for the existence of one too fine for unanimous commendation. The volume is illustrated with photogravures and halftones of portraits and of special works, including some of the designs that for a few brief years shone in the Albany Assembly chamber and are now forever perished.

BEACON BIOGRAPHIES. Nathaniel Hawthorne, by Mrs. James T. Fields; Aaron Burr, by Henry Childs Merwin; Frederick Douglass, by Charles W. Chesnutt; John Brown, by Joseph Edgar Chamberlin; Edwin Booth, by Charles Townsend Copeland. Boston: Messrs. Small, Maynard & Co.

The impossibility of "keeping it up," discerned by some of those who examined the first group of these "Beacon Biographies," has not yet appeared as their successors come from the press. They are still as excellent in mechanical execution, still edited as minutely in detail, but with an eye as just for proportion as were the earlier volumes. They have been so extensively purchased that it seems superfluous to describe their slate-blue covers designed by Mr. Goodhue, their engraved title pages, and their portraits in photogravure, luxuries generally reserved for their giant brethren of the lower shelves, and not bestowed on pigmies of which a whole library may be stored in a pigeonhole. These outward graces and the inner virtues of a condensed life story, accompanied by bibliography chosen with judicious care and a chronological table as full as any reasonable being can ask, make them more desirable than the larger biographies, and many of them have no rivals but are the only Richmonds in the field.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL AND HIS FRIENDS. By Edward Everett Hale. D. D. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. One volume. 8vo.

Long ago, according to the testimony of her sons, Cambridge was Arcadia, and James Russell Lowell lived there with other Arcadians, all clever, none rich, and all happy. Boston, also, according to filial evidence, was Arcadia, and therein dwelt Nathan Hale, who died too young to be all himself, and the two were friends. About them were grouped the flower of Harvard, of the Unitarian denomination, and of the beautiful womanly women of the time, and there was hardly one in the group to whom the years did not bring fame. If the most came to the youth whose rosy cheeks and insignificant stature made him seem more boyish than the others, it came later, and after he had written things which if now published for the first time would make him the idol of all who read the tongue, which would be perceptibly poorer without "Sir Launfal," the "Commemoration Ode," and the "Biglow Papers." The story of his days, his hosts, his guests, his correspondents, reads like a roll call of the worthies of his time, and Dr. Hale knows good things of all of them and tells them with enthusiastic love. The younger generation, that which gave its better half for the Union, also comes into the story, and its portraits look out from the pages, similar in

(Continued on Page 838.)

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(Continued from Page 836.)

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Dr. Van Dyke's charmingly discursive style makes us eagerly welcome a new volume of essays from his pen. Every paper in the book, which takes its name from the first essay in the volume, is delightfully fresh and woodsy. Dr. Van Dyke is a born angler, and really lives the episodes he voices for us so delightfully. Even those of us who know nothing practically of the joy of the angler will gladly follow Dr. Van Dyke through "the thrilling moment" when he is engrossed in landing the ouananiche, "that prize of the season," and perhaps fully share his own perplexity as to just when the thrilling moment really was; whether when the angler himself barely escaped a watery grave; when the fish rose; when the net broke, or when the fish was finally captured. Or, perhaps, we gladly follow our angler when he discourses of "a lazy, idle brook," or of "lovers and landscape," or of "fishing in books," almost agreeing—albeit no fisherman—with Sir Henry Wotton in preferring to "rather live five May months than forty Decembers." "Fishing in Books" is one of the most attractive essays in a very charming book—as is the chapter on the various sorts of fires in the open; those for cooking; for protection from mosquitoes, and friendship fires, with full descriptions how each is to be built. The whole book, in fact, is charmingly written and beautifully illustrated. The most attractive among the pictures are those of "My Lady Gray Gown—An Encourager of Indolence," to whom the book is dedicated, and "The Little Friendship Fire," showing the wooded, rocky bank of a lake or stream, with a small, bright fire for ornament and company mainly, and beside it a seated figure reading, the latter being easily recognized as an attractive portrait of Dr. Van Dyke himself.

MEDITATIONS OF MARCUS AURELIUS. Translated by Benjamin E. Smith. (Thumb-Nail Series.) New York: The Century Company. $1.00.

There have been few translations of either the Greek works or the Latin epistles of that remarkable Roman Emperor of the second century, Antoninus, more generally known as Marcus Aurelius. Nevertheless, at all time his "Meditations" has been regarded as a classic and the work has been frequently cited by both churchmen and doctors of philosophy. Everything goes to show that he was a broad-minded man, far in advance of his times. His philosophy shows that he was a Stoic, yet on the occasion of his visit to Athens we find him founding an institution at which all the schools of philosophy were made welcome. The same liberality of thought is emphasized by his dealings with the rebels who sought to overthrow a Roman province. Benjamin E. Smith has prepared a new translation from the Greek of the "Meditations" which is presented in the Century Company's Thumb-Nail Series. For it the most interesting and char-

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(Continued from Page 838.)

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FOR LOVE'S SWEET SAKE. By G. Hembert Westley. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.50.

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THE NATIONAL GALLERY. Edited by Sir Edward J. Poynter, P. R. A. In three volumes. Large octavo. New York: Cassell & Co., Limited. $35.

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(Continued on Page 842.)

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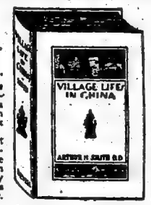

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POMPEII: ITS LIFE AND ART. By August Mau. Translated into English by Francis W. Kelsey. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $5.

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LIGHT FROM THE EAST: OR, THE WITNESS OF THE MONUMENTS. An Introduction to the Study of Biblical Archæology. With a New, Comparative List of the Proper Names of the Bible. Fully illustrated. By the Rev. C. J. Ball. New York: E. & J. B. Young & Co. Small 4to, 380 pages. $6.50.

The author of this important work is the editor of the "Variorum Apocrypha" and of the new Illustrated Teachers' Bible, and is well known as a scholar and expert in Biblical and Assyriological subjects. In the volume will be found a large amount of original matter having to do with the history and development of Semitic religion, literature, and civilization. It is a handbook of Biblical archæology, as valuable to the professional student as to the general reader of the Scriptures. A notable feature is an analysis of the primitive languages of Babylonia, and their relation to ancient Egyptian and modern Chinese. Translations of ancient texts have been made directly from original sources, and comparisons are shown or contrasted with the phraseology, the traditions, the ideas, the ceremonials of Israel and the neighbors or contemporaries of the Hebrew nation. In illustrative excellence this work has few equals. The photogravures are many and of subjects often taken from originals which have never appeared before. The colored prints have been executed within the Bible Office of the Queen's printers. The thoroughness of the work and the accuracy of the copies from the antiquities of thousands of years ago recommend the work to the attention of scholars and teachers.

OUTDOOR BOOKS.

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF SELBORNE. By Gilbert White. Edited with an introduction by Grant Allen. Two hundred illustrations by Edmund H. New. F cap. 4to, 568 pages. Bound in buckram. Uncut edges. New York: John Lane, the Bodley Head. $7.50.

Alas! that this work should recall the death of Grant Allen, for no man was better fitted to edit that classic volume, known to all the English-speaking race, "The Natural History of Selborne." Grant Allen's scientific acquaintance with natural history finds its proper place when discussing Gilbert White's special qualities as an investigator. If the naturalist of Selborne sometimes indulged in theories which have been discarded long ago, there is shown in his work the most honest desire to find out the secrets of nature. Grant Allen blends most pleasantly past hearsay knowledge with the actualities of the present. This volume contains photogravure portraits of Thomas Pennant and Daines Barrington, and in its pages there are some hitherto unpublished notes by Samuel Taylor Coleridge.

A GUIDE TO THE WILD FLOWERS. By Alice Lounsberry. Illustrated in color. Size 5¼ by 7½ inches. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $2.50.

"A Guide to the Wild Flowers," written by Alice Lounsberry, is illustrated by Mrs. Ellis Rowan, the well-known painter of wild flowers. The primary aim of the book is to furnish lovers of nature with a convenient hand-book for field use. For this reason the book appears in two distinct bindings, one for outdoor use and the other as a handsome dress for the book as a work of art. The text is arranged according to the kind of soil in which plants grow—the most natural classification. Family, color, odor, range, and time of bloom are all given in each case, while indexes of common names, scientific names, and colors aid in making identification easy. Unlike the familiar school "botanies," "A Guide to the Wild Flowers" is not intended to be a dry, scientific book. It is technically correct, however, in every particular. Botanists will enjoy its beauties, while non-botanists can learn much from its pages with little effort. Mrs. Rowan's illustrations include sixty-four full-page colored plates, showing seventy-nine different plants, and 100 black-and-white plates showing 103 plants, together with fifty-four diagrams. In all are presented descriptions of nearly 500 plants.

OUTDOOR PICTURES. By T. De Thulstrup. Size, 11½ by 14 inches. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $5.

Mr. T. De Thulstrup's work has long been familiar to the readers of the principal illustrated magazines, hence his qualities need not be dwelt upon in introducing his "Outdoor Pictures." This book, it may nevertheless be noted, is in the field where he has been most successful, for in it he deals with polite society as it shows itself in outdoor life and amusements. Mr. De Thulstrup presents twenty-four pictures in all, twelve of them being fac similes of water-colors, and twelve of them half-tones after drawings in black and white. The scenes in which the artist depicts the social characteristics concern rowing, skating, golf, tennis, coaching, yachting, and, in fact, all the outdoor sports in which polite society is supposed to interest itself. One important feature of the book should be considered observed from the point of view of the bookmaker's art. The fac similes have been made by a new color process, which is said to preserve the toning and expression of the artist's original in a manner hitherto deemed impossible. The volume may be regarded as an exquisite portfolio of color prints, which is as interesting as it is artistic. The prints are firmly bound in artistic covers, one of which has a design in color devised by the artist.

THE TRAIL OF THE SAND HILL STAG. With sixty drawings. By Ernest Seton-Thompson. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.00.

From the beauty of its illustrations, its type, paper, binding, and general make-up, "The Trail of the Sand Hill Stag" would excite general interest, even if it were not a beautiful story exquisitely told. The book's ethical message is a striking one, and conveyed in such fashion as not to detract from the interest of the story. The evolution of Jan, the boy hunter, is given. At first the sportsman is only intent upon running down and finally killing the noble stag, upon whose trail he followed for many a long day, either alone or with older hunters, from whom, and especially from the Cree Indian, Chaska, Jan learned to follow a deer's faintest trail. Learned also to know why that trail never passed

a tamarack tree; why it pawed the snow at every oak; why the buck's track is plain and the fawn's down-wind. He learned, in fact, all the secrets of the ponds, the woods, the hills; how the muskrat lives beneath the ice; why the mink slides down hill, and what the ice says when it screams at night. The squirrel, too, taught Jan many a lesson—how to strip the fir cones, and what toadstools can be safely eaten. Watching the partridge he learned why it dives beneath the snow, while the fox revealed the secret of his setting his feet so straight, and why he wears so huge a tail. At last, after months of patient tracking, Jan all the while growing wiser and wiser in all wood-lore, and in so doing passing the happiest days of his life, the hunter and the hunted stood face to face, and the glorious sand hill stag was at the mercy of his old enemy, man. Once face to face the two became as brothers—not, indeed, understanding each other's speech, but their characters and motives. What the result of such a meeting really was our readers can best learn from the book itself, one of the most beautiful of the season's output.

DICKY DOWNY. The Autobiography of a Bird. By Virginia S. Patterson. Illustrated in colors. 192 pages. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society. 60 cents.

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THE YANG-TSE VALLEY AND BEYOND. By Isabella L. Bird, (Mrs. Bishop.) In two volumes. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $6.

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THE LOG OF A SEA WAIF. Being the Recollections of the First Four Years of My Sea Life. By Frank T. Bullen, F. R. G. S. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

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THE UNCHANGING EAST. By Robert Barr. 2 vols. 16mo. Boston: Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. $2.

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(Continued on Page 844.)

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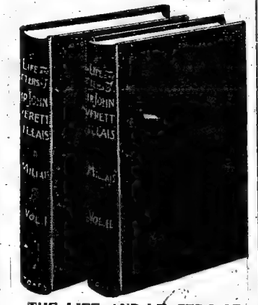

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The New York Times.
Saturday Review of Books and Art

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 9, 1899.

HOW TO JUDGE A BOOK.

There is always so much discussion going on as to the evil tendency of the vast amount of commonplace books and magazines which are said to make up the larger portion of each season's output that one not well acquainted with English and American literature would think them both in a deplorable condition. Numerous articles have been written from the standpoint that the majority of people being commonplace themselves, the natural law of supply and demand is responsible for the great output of equally commonplace literature. But are not both these views entirely too pessimistic? Just as there are in the world all sorts and conditions of men, so does our literature vary in quality and degree of fineness.

It may be that the very cheapness of our books and periodicals, and the full stream of all sorts of literature constantly being poured forth, contribute toward encouraging mediocrity in both the reader and the matter read. But it must be granted, we think, that the general average of intellectual development is far higher than it was a half or, possibly, even a quarter of a century ago. It was considered nothing unusual for our grandmothers to be able to read only sufficiently well to be able to enjoy their Bibles, catechisms, and almanacs—the standard literature of the day for women—or, if great readers, possibly the list might be enlarged by the addition of bound sermons, The Young Lady's Companion, and one or two so-called novels. Our granddfathers' books were much of the same character, and it was only the student, the few out of each community, who really cared for and collected books. The latter being high priced and hard to get at, were prized accordingly. Perhaps, too, the mental requirements of these men of a past generation were not so great as we fancy. It is quite possible that the mental development of the great students of a past century was really very much on a par with their more superficial knowledge of the majority of their brothers of the present day, and that it is really the much higher general level of intelligence, which materially assists in dwarfing the more unusual man of our own time.

Our own day is most fortunate, the last fifteen or twenty years having seen an immense increase in the output, and consequently cheapness, of books, as well as in the establishment of free libraries. The department store has had its influence for good in bringing the best books in cheap editions, as well as the regular publications, at prices lower than prevail in the better class of book shops, within the financial reach of almost every one—so that he who will may have many and good volumes.

Poor indeed must be the community that has no access to free libraries; whose reading matter is drawn entirely from its own resources, or, at best, supplemented by its Sunday school libraries; for it must be allowed that the general average of books found in such collections, and particularly in small places, is remarkably poor.

It is one of the tendencies of the age to take a gloomy view of things in general; another, quite as regrettable, being our fondness for laying the blame for our individual shortcomings upon some one else, and thus to question the tendency of our age rather than our own responsibility. It might seem, therefore, that it is not the great output of all sorts and conditions of literary matter that we ought to fear; indeed this might seem the greatest possible blessing to our age—if only wisely used. The great danger, if we are to call it by so serious a name, lies in our failure to cultivate a discriminating attitude toward the books, magazines, and papers we admit to our homes, as well as the books we take, or allow to be taken, from our circulating libraries. Indeed, if there is danger anywhere, much of it lies in this indiscriminate use of free libraries by our boys and girls, or even by those of larger growth, whose taste in literature is still in the formative stages.

Those of us who are older, and who have been readers for years, know instinctively when we are wasting our time. For such readers, therefore, a poor, weak book, one too easily followed, which does not make us think, which absolutely requires no effort on the part of the reader, may in reality be quite as harmful in its tendency as one whose influence is positively baneful.

There are, of course, two classes into which all good books may be roughly divided—those we simply wish to read and those we care to own; to read and reread, until they come to form part of our very natures, and we instinctively find ourselves thinking the author's thoughts, and, perhaps, in some emergency, being guided by what we fancy he would say or do in such circumstances.

Therefore it will be seen how necessary it is that our choice of the latter class of books should be wisely made. The books selected should be those written by right-thinking, strong-minded men and women; the real thinker, who writes because he has something to say—a message to deliver which must be spoken. When such a book falls into our hands we are seldom doubtful as to its value. We may not, either wholly or in part, accept the author's conclusions, but such a book always makes us think, if only so that we may successfully, at least to our own satisfaction, oppose the opinions thus presented. Dr. Channing has said:

> The best books for a man are not always those which the wise recommend, but oftener those which meet the peculiar wants, the natural thirst of his mind, and therefore awaken interest and rivet thought. And here it may be well to observe, not only in regard to books, but in other respects, that self-culture must vary with the individual. All means do not equally suit us all. A man must unfold himself freely and should respect the peculiar gifts or biases by which nature has distinguished him from others. Self-culture does not demand the sacrifice of individuality.

Those books which require the most thought from us in the reading are always best for us, except in certain moods, when an author must be found whose style exactly fits a particular frame of mind. Few really good books fail to suggest others which must be read at once, and certainly we can all see that a book, to do us the most good, should have been written by a man older in wisdom than we ourselves, if not in years.

Goethe reminds us that there are three classes of readers; those who enjoy without judgment, a second class who judge but fail to enjoy, and a third who, fortunately for themselves, judge while they enjoy and enjoy while they judge. May it not be wise therefore, for us to examine under which classification we personally belong? A taste for reading is the purest joy in existence, nothing being necessary on our part but a willingness to approach a book in the proper spirit and surrender ourselves to the personality of its author. Mr. Mabie has truly said that it is quite as necessary to read wisely as to write well.

It is much easier, we think, to know when we are reading a book which is really good and strong than to decide we are wasting our time or giving ourselves up to a book whose tendency is positively baneful. Perhaps Southey, in "The Doctor," has best stated the case against such books, which, in an age when good men are so abundant, we had better leave severely alone:

> Readers: You whose hearts are open, whose understandings are not yet hardened, and whose feelings are not yet exhausted or incrusted with the world, take from me a better rule than any professors of criticism will teach you! Would you know whether the tendency of a book is good or evil, examine in what state of mind you lay it down. Has it induced you to suspect that what you have been accustomed to think unlawful may after all be innocent, and that may be harmless which you have hitherto been taught to think dangerous? Has it tended to make you dissatisfied and impatient under the control of others and disposed you to relax in that self-government without which both the laws of God and man tell us there can be no virtue and consequently no happiness? Has it attempted to abate your admiration and reverence for what is great and good and to diminish in you the love of your country and your fellow-creatures? Has it addressed itself to your pride, your vanity, your selfishness, or any of your evil propensities? Has it defiled the imagination with what is loathsome or shocked the heart with what is monstrous? Has it disturbed the sense of right and wrong which the Creator has implanted in the human soul? If so, if you are conscious of all or any of these effects, or if, having escaped from all, you have felt that such were the effects it was intended to produce, throw the book in the fire, whatever name it may bear on the title page. Throw it in the fire, young man, though it should have been the gift of a friend: young lady, away with the whole set, though it should be the prominent feature of a rosewood bookcase!

"THE WATER POET."

"A. B. S." New York City: "Will you kindly inform me who is the 'Water Poet' mentioned in the preface of Curtis Major's 'When English Blood Was in Flower'?"

John Taylor, (1580-1653,) the "Water Poet," as he called himself, was born of humble parentage at Gloucester, England, and went to the grammar school there for a time, but was soon apprenticed to a London waterman. Later he was pressed into the navy, and served in the fleet under the Earl of Essex, being present at the siege of Cadiz in 1596. Prior to 1603 he is said to have made sixteen voyages in the Queen's ships. When he retired from the service he became a Thames waterman, and for fourteen years was a collector of the perquisite of wine exacted by the Lieutenant of the Tower from all ships that brought wines up the river. He was discharged from the place about 1622, and for a few years picked up a living on the river, but finally turned to account his gift for easy rhyming and celebrating in verse current events, &c., as well as in various wagering journeys which he made, such as from London to Edinburgh on foot without money. He also visited the Continent, and each of his journeys resulted in a booklet with a quaint title. He kept a public house in Oxford about 1642 and another in London in 1645. He died in December, 1653, and his widow carried on the business until her death, in January, 1658. The list of Taylor's works attached to the valuable account of his life by Gordon Goodwin, in the fifty-fifth volume of the "Dictionary of National Biography," comprises as many as 157 publications. The earliest of these is "The Scoller; or, Gallimawfry of Sonnets, Satyres, and Epigrams," quarto, 1612, (with a woodcut of Taylor rowing in a boat.) All of his works have long been quite rare. Though trivial and often coarse, they accurately mirror his age, and to the historian and antiquary are of value.

BOOKS AT AUCTION.

At a sale of books held by Bangs & Co., on Nov. 20, W. Chalmers's own copy of the "Introduction to the History of the Revolt of the Colonies," 1782, bound in two volumes, fetched $60. Dodd, Mead & Co. being the purchasers. It had many corrections and additions and was, in fact, used by the historian for an intended second edition, the altered title of which was to be "The History of the Revolt of the United States of America."

Cicero's "Cato Major," printed by Franklin in 1744, original calf, brought $32 at the same sale, and Increase Mather's "Angelographia," Boston, 1696, fetched $11. The remainder of the books offered were mainly standard works. Among them may be mentioned an excellent set of Pickering's Aldine Edition of the British Poets, 1833-53, fifty-seven volumes, calf, which realized $59.85.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Wednesday afternoon.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

THE HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR. 1861-1865. Being Vol. IV. of History of the United States of America under the Constitution. By James Schouler. 12mo. Pp. xxii.-647. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.25.

UNDER THREE FLAGS IN CUBA. A personal account of the Cuban Insurrection and Spanish-American War. By George Clarke Musgrave. 12mo. Pp. xv.-365. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. (Two copies.)

BLUEJACKETS OF '98. A History of the Spanish-American War. By Willis John Abbot. 12mo. Pp. x.-367. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE CAPTURE OF THE SHIP "AURORA." By Philip Freneau. 8vo. Pp. 49. New York: M. F. Mansfield & A. Wessels. $1.50.

THE SETTLEMENT OF GERMANTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA, AND THE BEGINNING OF GERMAN EMIGRATION TO NORTH AMERICA. By Hon. Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker. 8vo. Pp. vii.-310. Philadelphia: William J. Campbell.

IRELAND AND FRANCE. From the French of Alfred Duquet. With a sketch of the Life of Marshal MacMahon. 12mo. Pp. 122. Baltimore: John Murphy Company. 60 cents.

OLIVER GOLDSMITH: A Memoir. By Austin Dobson. 16mo. Pp. x.-270. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

FAMOUS ACTORS OF THE DAY IN AMERICA. By Lewis C. Strang. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. vi.-354. New York and Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

KATE FIELD. A record. By Lilian Whiting. 12mo. Pp. viii.-310. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.

JANE AUSTEN. Her Contemporaries and Herself. An essay in criticism. By Walter Herries Pollock. 12mo. Pp. 124. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

THE LIFE AND WORKS OF DANTE ALLIGHIERI. Being an introduction to the study of the "Divinea Commedia." By the Rev. J. F. Hogan. 8vo. Pp. xii.-352. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $4.

LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF A LONG EPISCOPATE. Being reminiscences and recollections of the Right Rev. Henry Benjamin Whipple. 8vo. Pp. vi.-576. New York: The Macmillan Company. $5.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

THE HIGHEST ANDES. A record of the first ascent of Aconcagua and Tupungato in Argentina, and the exploration of the surrounding valleys. By E. A. Fitz Gerald. 8vo. Pp. xvi.-390. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

IVORY APES AND PEACOCKS. By Israfel. 12mo. Pp. 274. New York: M. F. Mansfield & A. Wessels.

POMPEII, ITS LIFE AND ART. By August Mau. Translated into English by Francis W. Kelsey. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. xxii.-506. New York: The Macmillan Company.

VILLAGE LIFE IN CHINA. A study in sociology. By Arthur M. Smith. 8vo. Pp. 360. Illustrated. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $2.

PYRAMIDS AND PROGRESS. Sketches from Egypt. By John Ward. 8vo. Pp. xx.-288. London: Eyre & Spottiswoode.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

THE GREAT SINNERS OF THE BIBLE. By Louis Albert Banks. 12mo. Pp. 329. New York: Eaton & Mains. $1.50.

NEW EPISTLES FROM OLD LANDS. By David Gregg. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 365. New York: E. B. Treat & Co. $1.50.

THE NEW EVANGELISM AND OTHER ADDRESSES. By Henry Drummond. 12mo. Pp. 284. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

THE CHIEF THINGS. By the Rev. A. W. Snyder. Second Series. 12mo. Pp. 195. New York: Thomas Whittaker.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE EARLY CHURCH. By the Rev. J. J. Burke. 12mo. Pp. xiv.-148. Baltimore: John Murphy Company. 50 cents.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION TO THE OLD TESTAMENT. The Text. By William Henry Green. 12mo. Pp. xv.-199. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

THE HOLY BIBLE. Translated from the Latin Vulgate. Published with the approbation of His Eminence James Cardinal Gibbons. Pp. 300. Baltimore: John Murphy Company.

BOTANIZING. A Guide for Field Collecting and Herbarium Work. By William Whitman Bailey. 16mo. Pp. ix.-142. Providence, R. I.: Preston & Rounds Company.

THE STORY OF ICE IN THE PRESENT AND PAST. By William A. Brend. Illustrated. 18mo. Pp. vi.-228. London: George Newnes. 72 cents.

POETRY.

ECHOES OF GREEK IDYLS. By Lloyd Mifflin. 12mo. Pp. 78. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

THE TASK AND OTHER POEMS. By William Cowper. 24mo. Pp. 102. London: Cassell & Co. Paper, 10 cents.

POEMS OF CABIN AND FIELD. By Paul Laurence Dunbar. Illustrated with photographs by the Hampton Institute Camera Club, and decorations by Alice Morse. 8vo. Pp. 125. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

THE FISHER BY THE SEA. A Story Told in Rhyme. By Mrs. Woods Baker. 24mo. Pp. 47. New York: Thomas Whittaker. Paper, 20 cents.

SONGS OF AMERICAN DESTINY. A Vision of New Helias. By William Norman Guthrie. Decorated by L. H. Meakin. 8vo. Pp. 211. Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Company. $1.50.

FICTION.

VALDA HANEM. The Romance of a Turkish Harim. By Daisy Hugh Pryce. 12mo. Pp. 313. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

HOLLY AND PIZEN AND OTHER STORIES. By Ruth McEnery Stuart. 12mo. Pp. 216. New York: The Century Company. $1.25.

TALES OF AN OLD CHATEAU. By Marguerite Bouvet. Illustrated by Helen Maitland Armstrong. 18mo. Pp. 235. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

HIS DEFENSE AND OTHER STORIES. By Harry Stillwell Edwards. 12mo. Pp. vii.-217. New York: The Century Company. $1.25.

THE SKY PILOT. A Tale of the Foothills. By Ralph Connor. 12mo. Pp. 306. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.25.

THE LOOM OF DESTINY. By Arthur J. Stringer. 18mo. Pp. 208. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.25.

GOD'S REBEL. By Hulbert Fuller. 12mo. Pp. 373. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.25.

SOME EXPERIENCES OF AN IRISH R. M. By E. OE. Somerville and Martin Ross. With illustrations by E. OE. Somerville. 12mo. Pp. viii.-309. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

THE GOODNESS OF ST. ROCQUE AND OTHER STORIES. By Alice Dunbar. 16mo. Pp. 224. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.

THE GRAND MODEMOISELLE. From the memoirs of Charles Alexandre, Comte de Lauzoy, premier ecuyer of the King Louis XIV. By James Eugene Farmer. 12mo. Pp., xii.-337. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

FOR THE FREEDOM OF THE SEA. A romance of the War of 1812. By Cyrus Townsend Brady. 12mo. Pp., xi.-339. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

PONTIA. The Daughter of the Pilates. Drama in four acts. By Very Rev. F. Felix. 18mo. Paper. Pp., 32. Baltimore: John Murphy Company.

TALES OF MOUNTAIN AND MESA. By Edith M. Nicoll. 18mo. Pp., 262. Cincinnati: The Editor Publishing Company.

THE SHEPPERDESS OF LOURDES, or The Blind Princess. A drama in five acts. By Very Rev. F. Felix. 16mo. Paper. Pp., 65. New York: John Murphy Company.

THE FOUR-MASTED CATBOAT and Other Truthful Tales. By Charles Battell Loomis. 16mo. Pp., x.-241. New York: The Century Company.

THE BOND OF BLACK. By William Le Queux. 12mo. Pp., 282. New York; G. W. Dillingham Company.

THE NOVELS AND STORIES OF FRANK R. STOCKTON. The Shenandoah edition. In eighteen volumes. Vols. I. and II. 12mo. Pp., (about) VIII.-401. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

THE LIFE AND DEATH OF MR. BADMAN. Presented to the world in a familiar dialogue between Mr. Wiseman and Mr. Attentive. By John Bunyan. Illustrated by the Brothers Rhead. Introduction by J. A. Froude. Folio. Pp. xix.-143. New York: R. H. Russel.

ROBINSON CRUSOE. By Daniel Defoe. With illustrations in color. 16mo. Pp. vi.-191. New York: Gilbert H. McKibbin. 25 cents.

JANICE MEREDITH. A Story of the American Revolution. By Paul Leicester Ford. In two volumes. 12mo. Pp. (about) x.-264. New York; Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.

ALICE'S ADVENTURES IN WONDERLAND. By Lewis Carroll. With illustrations in color. 16mo. Pp. 179. New York: Gilbert H. McKibbin. 25 cents.

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The Last Pansy.

December 4, 1899.

Up to my startled gaze
From the honry, tawny grass
Leaped a hooded figure,
That challenged as I passed—
Purple was the bonnet, clasped with heart of gold,
That gleamed bright and steadfast in the piercing cold.
"Where is Spring? The flowers all sleep,
I cannot leave my post," it said—
Intrepid, fearless sentinel,
Alone with its dead!

AGNES E. BLANCHARD.
South Norwalk, Conn., Dec. 4, 1899.

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The records of the old Quakers are always most interesting reading. Those of the present, or, at least, of the younger generation of Quakers are for the most part such in name only, and year by year the meetings grow smaller, until it would seem to be only a question of time when they will cease altogether. The first mention of the sect in the annals of Rhode Island occurs in 1657, when the Commissioners of the United Colonies wrote the Governor of Rhode Island that such "arrival may prove dangerous to the Colonies. * * * That you remove those Quakers that have been received, and for the future prohibit their coming amongst you."

The early Friends suffered all sorts of indignities, women as well as men being imprisoned and whipped. "The cords of their whips were commonly as thick as a man's little finger, having each some knots at the end." After being imprisoned for a varying period of time these zealous people would be sent back to England, only to return at the first opportunity. One of the women, Mary Fisher, who was so badly treated here, being "called by God," journeyed to the East in 1660, quite alone, entered Turkey, and declaring she had a message for the Sultan, was courteously received by him, who begged her to abide with them, saying "they could not but respect such a one as should take so much pains to come to them so far as from England with a message from the Lord God." Mary Fisher's message being delivered she would abide there no longer, and refusing the guard the Sultan wished her to take, returned safely to England "without hurt or scoff," a slightly different treatment from that measured out to her and other Quakers in a more enlightened country.

The early history of the Quakers in our country is a dark page in its history, only lightened by the stories of faith and courage and devotion with which it is sprinkled—notably, the history of Mary Dyer, a Rhode Island woman, and the only one of her sex to suffer death in that time of persecution.

Her death reaped its harvest. "The Seed," as Friends delighted to call the principles of truth they lived and died for, flourished abundantly. Within a year of Mary Dyer's death the Rhode Island Yearly Meeting was established, which grew until it became the General Meeting for the whole of New England.

Rhode Island, as is well known, was always a refuge for all men of oppressed consciences, and her early history is full of political dissension, as well as religious troubles. Miss Hazard's book takes up the establishment of the various meetings, the meeting houses, the clerks of the meeting, and the work of the society. An interesting chapter is that devoted to "The Women's Meeting," which was brought about through the agency of George Fox, who early recognized the importance of women's work in the Church. The records of this meeting date from 1744, a few months later than that of the men's meeting. One great care devolving upon the women's meeting was to see that the young women of the society married in "Younety," as the clerk of the meeting often spelled it, or, as at other times expressed, "in the good Order of Friends," and many are the stories of the public rebukes marriages outside the order brought upon not only the delinquents, who were punished by disfellowship, but upon their natural guardians also, for not preventing such marriage.

The attitude the Quakers took toward the slave question is well known. John Woolman ("Get the journal of John Woolman by heart and love the early Quakers," says Elia) came to the yearly meetings in 1743 and in 1760, and preached vigorously in private as well as in public against slavery. Many of the old Quakers freed their slaves, and many instances are on record of Friends "under dealing" about the holding or sale of slaves, the whole vexed question, so far as they themselves were concerned, being settled in Meeting in 1773.

The Revolution forms the subject of the last chapter, while an appendix contains a fac simile reprint of a bit of rare Americana, "A Quaker's Sea Journal: A True Relation of a Voyage to New England," London, 1659, and some data from old records concerning slavery. The little book, which Miss Hazard says has grown from a paper read before the Rhode Island Historical Society, is a pretty little volume of about 200 pages, and one well worth reading by all who are interested in the early history of our country.

*THE NARRAGANSETT FRIENDS' MEETING IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. With a Chapter on Quaker Beginnings in Rhode Island." By Caroline Hazard. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The Riverside Press. 1899. $1.50.

(Continued from Page 963.)

preaching, even beyond what may be his own subject the title of "Master Thought." He sometimes misses the real excellences of Mohammedan training, but his Christian prejudices are not violent, and, what is of much more consequence, he has the true journalist's eye, seeing things as they are, and the journalist's instinct for seizing upon some feature or quality hitherto neglected and grouping his observations and criticisms about it. He begins his journey with a few observations on Manchester, Spain, and Portugal, but these occupy only a few pages, and beyond them he Baalbec and Damascus, and El Kurds itself, the goal of the Christian traveler, although generally called by another name. It will be remembered that Mr. Barr, having attempted to visit certain ruins, and having arrayed himself in an Arab garment for the simple reason that he could not find an overcoat in the country, was arrested as a dangerous spy, and, although provided with passes and permits of every conceivable degree of authority, was, through official stupidity, detained for some little time.

FICTION.

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STALKY & CO. By Rudyard Kipling. Illustrated. (Uniform with "The Day's Work.") New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $1.50.

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*VANITY FAIR. A Novel Without a Hero. By William Makepeace Thackeray. The Becky Sharp Edition. With many illustrations of the comedy as produced by Mrs. Fiske and other players. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.50.

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Of

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Boy

"His (Kipling's) imagination is so rich that any human trait he brings out, or any picture he paints, will always be well done. These stories relate to school life in England. . . . In many ways they take us back to the early days of Rugby. . . . The redoubtable trio—Stalky, Beetle, and McTurk—have no end of schemes to work mischief to their victims. . . . One cannot fail to feel a hearty admiration for certain manly qualities these boys have."—LOS ANGELES HERALD.

Life

Is

"It looks to me as if in 'Stalky & Co.' Kipling has tried to do for England and the world what Mark Twain has done for America and the world, namely, show the national boy as he is; and I believe the judgment of the world will be that he has succeeded. The tone of this book is first-class, and the boys who read it will get the kind of help that counts."—BOSTON TIMES.

Absolutely

"The boys are certainly true English schoolboys and there is nothing of the effeminate or over-nice about them. Many of their pranks are of the dreaded practical-joke order, but, after all, they are honest and straightforward, which is the main thing. . . . Mr. Kipling's boy heroes have no hesitation in asserting their judgment on all the affairs of the world. . . . The impression left by the book is that of a fine, true, and upright set of young fellows."—CINCINNATI TIMES-STAR.

True.

"What Kipling has tried to bring out is the manliness of the three youngsters whom he makes his heroes, and in a final story he shows how the traits of ingenuity, daring, and bravery which they displayed at school were found in after years in their work as soldiers and administrators in India. No one can read these stories without some affection for the boys who are merciless in their dealings with cowards and bullies and tyrants, and who develop a reliable cunning in setting traps for sharp(illegible) masters."—SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE. (In review of 'Stalky & Co.')

(Brooklyn

". . . The boys are very much like boys of the present day. Their admiration of real heroism is one of the best things in the book. It is delightful reading for all ages, and has the fascination of all of the author's works. The boys are ready for fun, and like to hoodwink a tutor, but do not shirk the punishment when it is honestly earned."—EVANSVILLE JOURNAL-NEWS.

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royalty from time immemorable. But "The King's Mirror" contains more than this, for through its pages a new element is developed which is usually shunned by romanticists—the evolution of character. The dramatis personæ respond quickly to the conditions which are supposed to shape their course, and with the incidents of love and adventure are mingled clear-cut personalities which provoke the illusion of reality. "The King's Mirror" is accompanied with a series of artistic and effective drawings done by Mr. Frank T. Merrill.

NEPHELE. By Francis William Bourdillon. (The "Angelus" edition.) 12mo. New York: New Amsterdam Book Company. $1.

The "Angelus" edition of this musical romance, by the author of "The Night Has a Thousand Eyes, the Day but One," has for frontispiece a superb reproduction of Millet's masterpiece, "The Angelus." Copies of the edition are also bound in white vellum, with title and design in gold, making a most appropriate gift for a person who is at all interested in the romantic literature of music. The charm of the tale is said to resemble a strain of soft, sweet music, which it certainly may inspire in certain minds; or, it recalls the haunting memory of some half-forgotten melody. No attempt has been made by the author to force the illusion of dramatic poetry. But, although written in prose, the illusion is there nevertheless. The book has, too, an allegorical significance, which is said to appeal with especial force to the skilled and sympathetic musician. Withal, it is a musical novel, and deals with actual life and character, which, set apart from their particular sphere, would have immense human interest all the same.

THE GENTLEMAN FROM INDIANA. By Booth Tarkington. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $1.50.

"The Gentleman from Indiana" is a Western tale told by a Western man; moreover, it is the author's first book. But possibly more significant than all is the fact that some of the reviewers have seen in the book the evidence of a new school of fiction, if not as regards style, at any rate as far as genre literature is concerned. Evidently the reading public has been curious to discover whether these opinions were worth anything, for the book has already sold well into its twentieth thousand. At least the author of "The Gentleman from Indiana" has produced an exceedingly strong and realistic novel of the Middle West, and as a first book it augurs for its author speedy recognition as the interpreter of a certain phase of human nature which must appeal to Americans at large. Mr. Tarkington's canvas is small, but he works in his figures with much care of detail and with discriminate proportion. People who have lived in the part of the West where the scene of his story is principally laid all say that his pictures of a country editor's life are extraordinarily real, while at the same time Eastern readers of his tale are said to be charmed with the delicacy and romance of the love story that forms the basis of it all and which of itself will for many sustain the interest in the book until the last page.

SANTA CLAUS'S PARTNER. By Thomas Nelson Page. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

What first attracts the eye of the reader who would peruse this delightful little Christmas tale by Mr. Page are the color illustrations and the pleasing effect of the general make-up of the book. The pictures, which are done in color by Mr. W. Glackens, are worthy of special note, not only because they are beautiful to look upon, but because the introduction of this kind of picture work in book illustration has a deep meaning for the future of book-making. There are seven of these pictures, which are conspicuously in advance of the color work done by the same artist for the Scribner Magazine of August last. As to the story itself, it may be noted that this is the first presentation of the tale, which is fashioned to appeal to the universal human heart at the most humanly suggestive period of the year. Mr. Page tells how a child wrought a transformation in the character of a business man whose nature had become hard and selfish in the pursuit of wealth. Admirers of the author's "Marse Chan" will find in the Christmas story the same charm of manner and tenderness of feeling, even though the scene is changed to a great Northern metropolis teeming with life and the rush for bare existence or for great riches.

RIP VAN WINKLE AND THE LEGEND OF SLEEPY HOLLOW. By Washington Irving. (Thumb-Nail Series.) Introduction by Mr. Joseph Jefferson. New York: The Century Company. $1.

A new edition of Washington Irving's masterpieces, presented in the Thumb-Nail Series of the Century Company, has several important features which other issues of the works do not possess. In the first place the introduction to "Rip Van Winkle" has been written by the veteran actor Mr. Joseph Jefferson, whose gentle and human interpretation of the humorous, invincible Rip has given so much joy to thousands of persons, old, young, and middle aged. The importance of an introduction from such a pen must at once appear obvious. For thirty years Mr. Jefferson has been identified with the character of the traditional Dutch-American dreamer of the Catskills. In the introduction the actor writes of the legend of the sleeper, and relates the changes that were necessary to make in the original story in order that it might be set properly upon the stage. The little book contains a couple of artistic illustrations, one for each of Irving's tales, by Relyea. The form of the volumes of the Thumb-Nail Series, it will be recalled, is about 2½ by 4 inches. The covers of "Rip Van Winkle" and the "Legend of Sleepy Hollow" are embossed leather, upon the front of which is represented a frolic of Hendrik Hudson and his merry crew.

MISTRESS CONTENT CRADOCK. A Historical Tale of New England Life in the Time of Gov. Winthrop and Roger Williams. By Annie Eliot Trumbull. One volume. 12mo. Cloth. Illustrated. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.

Annie Eliot Trumbull's romance is a story of the Colonial period, and the author shows how thorough is her comprehension of the early times. It is a study of primitive New England life, simply but most effectively told. The thread of the romance is never tangled, and the descriptions delicately wrought up and the dialogue entertaining. Lovemaking may have been fairly formal a century ago, but never stilted, for passion always must have found its proper expression. "Mistress Content Cradock" is, above all else, a thoroughly wholesome story and attractive in every way.

THE LEGIONARIES. A Story of the Great Morgan Raid. By Henry Scott Clark. 12mo. Cloth. Gilt top. Illustrated. Indianapolis, Ind.: The Bowen-Merrill Company. $1.25.

Mr. Henry Scott Clark tells in good style such adventures as befell his hero, John Trenham, who followed Morgan during the war of secession. Morgan was a military genius, and as a cavalry leader was second to none. He had all the boldness and dash of the rabbler, but showed at the same time that he was a great deal of a strategist. Trenham follows in Morgan's lead, and there is much that actually did happen in Mr. Clark's romance. There is a well-worked-up love episode in the romance, and it is just one of those cases where the man and the woman took different sides. The author is impartial. The prowess of Federal and Confederate soldier is fully acknowledged. The incidents are cleverly arranged, the salient traits of hero and heroine well contrasted, and, as it should be, the denouement is happily arranged.

THE THREE MUSKETEERS. By Alexandre Dumas. Illustrated. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 2 vols. 8vo. $2.50.

Thackeray's brave, kind, gallant old Alexandre, the same new that he was in the best past years when his jovial, swelling

could read him thirteen hours of a happy day, cuts such a figure in this holiday edition as would have delighted both him and the hero after his own heart, D'Artagnan. Conceive their raptures over covers of royal red, emblazoned with the three silver-sheathed swords bound with a ribbon bearing their owners' motto, "All for one, and one for all"; over the pictures representing the four shining in velvet and lace or tatterdemalion with fighting and riding, and twice as real as the portraits of actual personages inserted here and there! Little would any Porthos or D'Artagnan, and not too much would Athos, have cared for the good paper and clear print, but they would have improvised Aramis and Dumas himself, as they will impress their admirers. Is it possible that any one needs to be told that Aramis, Porthos, and D'Artagnan wander about seventeenth century France gone brawling with a stray traveler, now diverting royal intrigues to please themselves, now the tools of the Cardinal, but always freedom, brave, and irresistible, always friends to the reader, whatsoever they may be to those who challenge them or plot against them?

THE QUEEN'S TWIN. By Sarah Orne Jewett. Illustrated. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

"The Dunnet Shepherdess," the second story in this volume, which takes its name from the first, is the prettiest imaginable account of the thwarted love of a man and woman whose lives are controlled by their mothers, dependent upon them. Probably neither had ever heard of Charles Lamb, but they followed his advice, cultivated the natural affections, and were happy. The book contains two good Irish stories and four of simple village life. The first describes the whim of a woman who, knowing that Queen Victoria's age is the same as her own, makes her determined to follow the royal movements from day to day, regarding and surveying as coincident. The pretty, barbarous fancy heightens her life and readily outwits her in trouble.

DOROTHY AND HER FRIENDS. By Flora Haines Loughead. Illustrated. Boston & Co. $1.25.

Dorothy's grown-up friends were delightful to know; not the stupid sort of men and women whose times and seasons, evenings and goings, are all for their own selfish and unimportant interests, but persons who held place for children—place which, like Hester's affection, came of. True, Cousin Bess's plan for a long day in town, with shad and green peas and dragonflies and ice cream and strawberries for dinner, did not quite

Continued on Page 849.

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(Continued from Page 847.)

come off, but through its failure Dorothy became acquainted with Jinny, a bewitching street waif. As for her expeditions with her aunt, who collected old-fashioned furniture from quaint homesteads, and with Captain Narraway, who knew exactly how many clams a bushful of children could eat after four hours' sail, they were brilliantly successful. Her child friends were as active as their elders. Did not Jim and Guy contrive to celebrate the glorious Fourth of July in such style as to have a bill to pay for 312 broken panes of glass, and did they not consequently resort to arithmetic of a species to delight any child from the third grade upward? And did not one of the girls contrive to be left upon a small strip of land always submerged at high water? As for Dorothy, she is as sweet a maid as ever set a sailor hat above pretty curls and steady, kind eyes, and all the other girls should be the friends of the little gentlewoman.

VIA CRUCIS. By F. Marion Crawford. Illustrated. 12mo. New York. The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

In his new novel Mr. Crawford places his scene of action at the time of the second crusade. On a large canvas he attempts to present a picture of the primitive Christian and his environment, and to contrast these with the life of the Middle Ages, the splendor of the great French and German barons, and the abject misery of the poor of that age. The story closely follows the career of a young English knight, whose fortunes become closely linked with Queen Eleanor. There is plenty of intrigue, love, romance, and adventure displayed in the study of the character of the young knight, whose simple convictions are opposed to the complicated temptations of the beautiful mediæval world. But in the end he emerges victorious, and with his convictions unchanged. The motif of the book appears to be to show that the simplest and most primitive forms of Christian belief and worship make the highest standard for the civilization of all ages.

SARACINESCA. By F. Marion Crawford. Illustrated. 8vo. In two volumes. New York. The Macmillan Company. $4.

This is perhaps Mr. Crawford's most famous novel, for not only has it been widely read in this country, but French and Italian translations of the book have appeared. It was in "Saracinesca" that the charming series of romances concerning Italian life and character had its beginning. Here we have a graphic picture of Roman society in the last days of the temporal power of the Vatican, into which are woven intrigue and incidents of great intensity. The announcement, therefore, of an elaborately illustrated edition of this work should have much interest for the reading public. The new edition is presented in two volumes, and contains twelve full-page photogravure illustrations by Orson Lowell, and many other drawings and head and tail pieces by the same artist in the text. Several of the pictures might well stand by themselves as works of art. In making his drawings Mr. Lowell has paid close attention to the period of Italian history in which the characters of "Saracinesca" lived, and his figures are presented with proper surroundings and in the dress of their period.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNDER THE MICROSCOPE. By Algernon Charles Swinburne. Hand-made paper. 250 copies only. Portland, Me. Thomas B. Mosher.

"Are we crance or mice, that we should give battle to the frogs or the pigmies?" That is what Mr. Algernon Charles Swinburne wrote in "Under the Microscope" when he went south and call for Robert Buchanan, for Buchanan had made a rough attack on Rossetti, Swinburne, and Morris. Mr. Swinburne's reply was published some twenty-seven years ago. At once the edition was absorbed, the price being then 2s. 6d. To-day if found, you may pay 3 guineas for the book. If it contains a particular leaf where Tennyson caught it heavily you would have to pay £10 for it. The book being then so scarce, Mr. Thomas B. Mosher has reproduced it in his inimitable style, and it is admirable in type and paper.

FABLES IN SLANG. By George Ade. Herbert Stone & Co. Chicago.

Mr. George Ade, in "Fables in Slang," catches on to the current vernacular, and presents episodes in life with "a moral" in a most amusing manner. He shows keenness of perception, decked with much humor. The irony is hardly of the mordant kind. You may wince a little, but then you find that the lesson imparted is an evidence of the writer's sympathy. Doc Horne is a curious character, and has to be considered. It is a commentary on American life and fully worthy of attention. Mr. Howells says of this character that it "is not a strident or extravagant note in a picture painted with such temperate skill." In this criticism the same authority believes it to be "a type of an American growing leisure and farm." We may not agree with Mr. Howells in regard to "Doc Horne." We think it a recurrent type, and as much alive and dominant to-day as in the past.

JAMES'S TALKS TO TEACHERS ON PSYCHOLOGY AND TO STUDENTS ON SOME OF LIFE'S IDEALS. By Prof. William James of Harvard. 12mo. New York. Henry Holt & Co. $1.50 net.

Prof. William James's "The Principles of Psychology" and "The Will to Believe" have secured for him many readers. The volume with the title "Talks to Teachers and to Students on Some of Life's Ideals" will widen his already acquired reputation. Mr. Henry James (Prof. William James's brother) more or less vaguely explains peculiar doctrines in his romances. Prof. William James's endeavor is to specialize psychology and to lay down for us as far as he is in his power its particular laws. A portion of the volume having appeared in The Atlantic at once attracted attention. In the work under review the eloquent head of psychology and the teaching art, the stream of consciousness, the child as a believing organism, the necessity of repetition, the laws of habit, the association of ideas, interest, attention, memory, the acquisition of ideas, the will, the gospel of relaxation, on a certain blindness in human beings, what makes life significant.

NAVAL YARNS, OR, SEA POETRY AND MUSICAL PROSE. THE AIRS AND FREE STRAINS FROM MEMORY. Collected and edited by W. H. Long. Illustrated. New York. Francis P. Harper.

There are innumerable sea stories floating around to-day, and many of great merit. Readers of sea adventure are omnivorous, and the modern tendency of writers seems to show that at least in the American commercial marine Captains and mates rule rovers with an unfortunately heavy hand. In Mr Long's "Naval Yarns" there is little or anything of this character. The volume tells of sea adventure, beginning as far back as 1588, and concludes with the battle of Navarino, some three-quarters of a century or more ago. A gore English ship sails from Zante, and is attacked by a Turkish fleet, and the English ship's Captain is a hero and beats off the Turks. The gallant deeds of the English seamen—truthful ones, without humor or exaggeration—find their place in "Sea Yarns." Highly entertaining are the letters Jack writes home to his mother or his sweetheart telling of the part he played. Old sea phrases are recalled. The duties of officers in the last century are given. One notable part of the book is devoted to the experiences of a naval surgeon on board an English man-of-war during the war with Spain and France.

AN ALPHABET OF CELEBRITIES. By Oliver Herford. 4to. Boston. Small, Maynard & Co. $1.50.

Mr. Herford, less considerate than Dr. Holmes, always dares to be as funny as he can, and the wicked glee with which he groups persons incongruous and antipathetic and shows them doing things impossible to them, and doing them at the most absurd times and seasons and in places manifestly inaccessible to them, and makes pictures of them, is a thing to shock the Grundyists and dismay the Chadbands. Each letter of the alphabet has its group and season, and the quiet-minded reader turns each leaf in the full conviction that jokes must be exhausted and that something serious and truly instructive will appear on the next page, but to him cherishing such visions come only laughter and another jest, and, like Brobdingnag, he remembers the crackling of thorns, and wishes that he could write something similar. The book has borders and letters designed by Mr. Bertram Goodhue, and is printed in two colors to divert the reader's mind from the jokes, lest laughter be fatal to him.

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

THE BOYS' BOOK OF INVENTIONS. By Ray S. Baker. With 200 pictures. New York. Doubleday & McClure Company. $2.

It has long been the theory of educators that the best results in the education of youth are reached through making instruction an adjunct of interest. That this aim has now become general the latest text-books show. Many of these books have their value as mediums for the transmission of knowledge in the design to kindle the imagination or curiosity, as the case may be. Then there is a class of books which, while not exactly textbooks, nevertheless are intended to impart knowledge to the youthful mind by explaining natural and mechanical phenomena which come under the eye in daily life. Mr. Baker's new book belongs to this class. Therein the author relates for the benefit of the younger generation some of the most noteworthy marvels of modern science, such as the automobile, wireless telegraphy, submarine boats, flying machines, great bridges,

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&c.—in fact, those inventions of the moment the experiments about which the newspapers of the day are filled. All these subjects are adequately illustrated. Such a volume should appeal to the youthful mind, for its fascination is only equaled by its value of instruction.

ST. NICHOLAS CHRISTMAS BOOK. By various authors. Square 8vo. New York: The Century Company.

The Century Company has compiled in a square volume of about 250 pages several selections of the most distinctive matter in prose, verse, and pictures that has appeared in the columns of St. Nicholas in recent years. What these selections are may readily be imagined when one considers the high character of the St. Nicholas as a magazine for the young. The long list of special and constant contributions has been carefully examined, and the result is an especially attractive volume, consisting of stories, sketches, poems, and illustrations, which serve as an adequate representation of the periodical in which they first appeared, hence forming a most admirable gift book for boys and girls. Among the better-known authors represented in the selections are Miss Wilkins, Mrs. Wiggin, and Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge.

MOTHER GOOSE'S NURSERY RHYMES. Illustrated. 8vo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.75.

A recent report on the question of juvenile eduction pointed out that the growing use of bad English and ungrammatical expressions among school children were owing principally to two causes, illiteracy of parents and the falling off in the practice to teach the little ones those nursery rhymes which have become classic in the English language. From this the conclusion may be drawn that the "Mother Goose" songs that have just been presented by the Lippincotts, while they may be familiar to most of us, are not so familiar to the child of the period. But the principal feature of the book is the way in which the artist F. Opper has interpreted the tales told in rhyme. He gives expression to his idea in 260 pictures, which, to judge from this artist's former work, may be depended upon to have caught the point of the worthy old lady's wit. In fact, a child may be invited to the illusion that the rhymes were written around the text and not vice versa. The pictures are never coarse, and strikingly appeal to the sense of fun of adults as well as that of the little ones.

PICTURES AND RHYMES. By Peter Newell. Square 8vo. Cloth, Ornamental. With colored top. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

It is a new and original style of comic picture, for which Mr. Peter Newell is to be credited. He draws funny children. He gets at their gawkiness. Theoretically, all children are graceful, but practically they are not. The little ones are not invariably sylphs. The wholesome, natural young one is Mr. Peter Newell's subject. If your own little boy or girl in the embodiment of grace you are quite positive that somebody else's offspring are of a different build. Mr. Peter Newell draws them somebody else's children. The rhymes are as original as are the sketches. "Simple Simon" always will be the most delightful of jingles, and that naïve hero may be the source of many of Mr. Peter Newell's inspirations. Mr. Gunga, in his introduction to "Peter Newell's Pictures and Rhymes," writes that "it is Peter Newell's mission to bring laughter into the world, and he succeeds beyond measure, and always clearly, cleanly, and humanly."

ALICE IN WONDERLAND; THROUGH THE LOOKING GLASS. By Lewis Carroll. Illustrated with twenty-two plates in color from the drawings of Blanche McManus. Two volumes. Quarto. Decorative cover design and end papers. The set $5. Each volume $3.50. New York: H. F. Marshall & A. Wessels.

The test of the popularity of "Alice in Wonderland" or "Through the Looking Glass" is the thumbing out of them. The mother and her little ones have spent delightful hours over these books, and from usage, no matter how tender may have been the handling of them, Alice and the Queen, likewise the walrus, have been frayed to tatters. There cannot be then too many editions of Lewis Carroll's books, for the supply only meets the demand. It may be that John Tenniel's pictures are as much a part of "Alice in Wonderland" as were Hablot Browne's sketches a portion of "Pickwick." But illustrators may break new ground, and Blanche McManus shows a fine appreciation of the text. "Are their heads off?" shouted the Queen. All their heads are on and well poised in the new Lewis Carroll books, and lovely Christmas gifts will they be.

CAPTAIN KODAK. By Alexander Black. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. 8vo. $1.

If there must be stories of boys' games, much more should these be fiction centred about a pursuit like photography, which is almost sure to be a lifelong amusement and may be the gateway to a pleasant avocation or even to important scientific discovery, and so Mr. Black has done well to give this volume to the children. No one could be better qualified to reveal the myriad devices by which the skilful photographer dodges mother or spoon to cheat him of his picture, and even contrives to supply his own light and to blend two pictures in one, and few writers could make a more agreeable story of the doings and sayings of youngsters to whom the mysteries of the art are undefiled. Specimens of all manner of photographic art to be found in the book, photographs by daylight, flashlight, moonlight, and rathlight, photographs in and out of doors, photographs to amuse envy, and one or two to revive the drooping spirits of the unsuccessful. Captain Kodak will lead not a company, not a regiment, but an army into camp-orchard.

FATHER GOOSE. His Book. By L. Frank Baum. Illustrated by W. W. Denslow. 4to. Chicago: George M. Hill Company.

Over and over again we turn the leaves of "Father Goose, His Book," and are more and more pleased with the text, the pictures, and the excellent make-up and typography of the volume. Even if you are the illustrator of a child's book, you may exhibit true artistic ability and just this rare trait Mr. W. W. Denslow possesses. Mr. Frank Baum's idea has its originality, and Mr. Denslow catches on to the fancy and gives you three pages replete with what is true comicality. The publishers are to be complimented on the care shown in the manufacture of the book, the clearness and strength in the coloring of the prints, and somehow, though this be a book for little ones, it is good to know that every letter in it has been the handiwork of a real artist, whose name is Ralph Fletcher Seymour. In the class of juveniles or holiday books this "Father Goose" is a typographical event.

WARNER THE MAGICIAN. By Mabel Osgood Wright. Illus. Illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

This book, which is a sequel to "Tommy-Anne" and "The Three Hearts," is a quaint story of child life with nature interwoven with numerous Indian legends. In it the reader meets many old favorites, save grown older, while Waldhu, the famous dog in "Tommy-Anne," is supplemented by a St. Bernard pup, Lumbertoes by name. Waboos, it should be said, is the Indian equivalent of the god Pan, the spirit of wild nature, who is made to answer the innumerable questions that juvenile minds conceive. The pictures in the book, which are intended to lend suggestiveness and vitality to the text, are the work of Joseph M. Gleason. Some idea of the subjects treated of may be gained from the titles of a few of the chapters: "The Dream Pan," "The Man of the Moon," "Adam the Honey Bee," and "The Story of Bob-Whit the Arrow."

SOLDIER RIDDALE. By Everett Mayo Dick. Illus. Illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

In this story the author of "Hugh Gwynn" relates the life and adventures of Miles Riddale, who with his household sailed on the Mayflower for New Plymouth. He is a youth full of promise, and soon becomes known to Capt. Miles Standish, whom he at once sets up as a hero worthy of imitation. Young Riddale, who becomes an orphan soon after the landing of the Pilgrims, is placed in the household of a severe Puritan, where, under the influence of a disagreeable serving man, he gets into much mischief. Finally he takes his little sister Dolly and runs away into the woods and for some time lives among the Cape Cod Indians, until an expedition from Plymouth rescues him. Capt. Miles Standish, in spite of the boy's faults, perceives his liking for him, and finally takes Riddale to live with him. The historical characters in the tale are said to be drawn with much care, and people competent to judge have declared that a true picture of the period, so far as it pertains to the youthful hero, is properly presented.

A Request Granted with Much Pleasure.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

You make mention of books reaching large circulations, and promise on issue on Dec. 9 giving a list of 100 books best adapted for purchase in the holiday season. The centennial edition of Thayer's poems was published at the end of April last—4,000 copies. In seven months 2,000 copies have been sold, which for a volume of poetry is thought to be and is a phenomenal sale.

As the entire profit is for a public memorial, as 1,000 copies only remain for sale to accomplish this result, as nothing could well be to better taste than this charming volume for a Christmas present, would it not be a gracious recognition of the success so far achieved to mention these interesting facts in your coming issues? The Times Saturday Review has heretofore so favorably mentioned Thayer's poems that I feel that the association in approaching a very friendly journal in making this request. The South unfortunately has few literary favors to ask. Will you not grant this?

WILLIAM A. COURTENAY.

President Thayer Memorial Association.

Sharp, Colleton County, S. C., Nov. 27, 1899.

A novel feature of the book table at the fair which the Old First Presbyterian Church (Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street) is to hold at end of the Independent week Dec. 14 and 15 consists of half a hundred autographed copies of books by as many American authors. In nearly every instance the author has not merely written his name on the fly leaf, but has also transcribed some sentence or stanza that occurs in the book. Among the writers represented are Frank R. Stockton, Charles Scribner, Hamlin Garland, Peter Dunne, Brander Matthews, John D. Champlin, Andrew Carnegie, Owen Wister, Richard Watson Gilder, George E. Waring, Jr., Robert Grant, Edward Everett Hale, Henry van Dyke, Joseph Jefferson, George P. Lathrop, Richard Harding Davis, Thomas Nelson Page, Mary Hartwell Catherwood, Henry Cabot Lodge, Owen Wister, Maurice Thompson, Hamlin Garland, Edward Bok, Edward S. Ellis, Opie Read, Ralph Henry Barbour

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ELBERT HUBBARD

His Interesting Career and the Roycroft Shop, Where He Helps Sell Things.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

Col. Richard J. Hinton.

It has been through a series of "Little Journeys" that my admiration for Elbert Hubbard has grown. There's a theme under both ends, yet the man impresses me as compounded of Dante and Cyril rather than Mike Angle and fair-haired Saxon. It was by a little journey to the "Roycroft Shop" and the author-workman's home in East Aurora, Western New York, that I have come to have something more than admiration for this kindly wit and scientific essayist, with his ability and philosophy of indifference, or "What's the use?" Yet, after all, he is not easily known. Indeed, we do not know a real man by so slight a thing as a "little journey." Perhaps there is only one thing in life that is reckoned in this way—the marriage ring, to the contrary of which there is usually necessary a sufficient number of happily concluding and consecutive "Little Journeys."

Yet my Roycroft trip has enabled me, in its vibratory responses, I think, to arrive at Elbert Hubbard in some marked degree. Of the "Philistine" I have heretofore had but a fugitive apprehension; of the artistic enterprise known as the "Roycroft Shop," I had but a slight comprehension, and was taken "on suspicion," as the Roycrofters say when their dainty books are sent out on approval. Of course, I was by no means unaware of the existence of magazine or shop, and I had eagerly read two of the Hubbard novels, while my eyes had been delighted with the charming representation of the Venetian printers which the Roycroft Press sends forth. But still, before going to East Aurora I had learned to know my genial host through the charm found in the dainty pages of "Little Journeys" up and down the world of letters, and in and out of many varied corners of this old world in search of the abiding places of men and women whose footprints are reverenced and whose homes are "household words."

Is it not he pen which brings Barbizon before us in revealing the personality of the painter peasant, Millet, in a way that not even the mystic insight of the poet, Edwin Markham, has done? He makes us see that Jean François did not belong to Paris. "He love," writes Hubbard, "can rustics build a nest in an ostrich?" The commonness of the inquiry makes one wish to remark that it might be done if a "hen" became stationary instead of a vehicle. That the painter's wife was "neutral salts" is another of the swift touches, sometimes acrid with smoke, and always pungent in flame, he sets on fire to illumine the pathway o'er which we make with him the "Little Journeys." Then, too, with what a wide and illuminant sweep he can dower the shadows, and open great vistas, as he does, by reminding us that epochs and men come together. Wagner opened his eyes in 1813; Millet his eyes in the following year, and Walt Whitman both and all of his senses five years later, in 1819.

Revolutionaries were they all. One aim in art—that of sincerity—is the Hubbard interpretation. Of Millet he writes that his pictures could "not be anything else than what they are." Wagner, whose ears were attuned to cosmic music, felt utterly that we must "cast ourselves with contentment bend into the arms of Nature," and the "Good Gray Poet" always felt that the light of culture must be its simplicity. All of them demanded freedom for art, and held out for that absolute individuality therein which strikes amid the varying latitudes the counter and corrective note of warning.

Hubbard ascribes to Millet terms the original theory of education which he found in a brief college career, but whether he benefited by it or not, he has himself mastered a style of grace and power, especially in the penned etchings wherewith I write. These stand out shell-like on the background of dainty type and paper as if the thoughts and the words they wear are a cuticle of the finest and cleanest cut of nature designed. Turn, for example, to the Mme. Cheron "Journey" and read the graphic portrait of Father François, curé of the little village church wherein the epistle of quietism was married, and sometimes came to her and worship and sudden confessional, and within whose rustic walls still float the subterranean echoes of Fénelon's voice: "He was tall, slender, and straight," writes the American, "grave, yet not depressed. His face showed such feminine delicacy of feeling, such grace, such high intellect, that I stood and gazed as I might on a statue of bronze." It is worth noting as we pass that this latter epithet, this keen mastery of irony, this witty yet withal gentle humanist, always has a feminine characterization for still virile but finer susceptible touch.

East Aurora, seventeen miles from Buffalo, has no pretensions and few charms. It is near enough to a great city to feel its smut, perhaps; it is far off, lonely, and simple enough to give rest as a residence spell to bourgeois Buffalonians who have gloomiest homes therein. It has the usual accompaniments of an American country town of 3,700 inhabitants and a rugged farm country round about. Its roads are wide and well lined with trees. It has a public school building that won my approval, set as it was, broad, simple, and unpretentious, roomy, only two stories high and with well-lighted floor, amidst the misty gray-blue sky—in an ample space of emerald verdure and shadowing trees. The village had another attraction to me in [illegible]

[illegible] the Roycroft shop and the "Athenæum." For it contains the famous Honolulu Bishop Piers, the piano whereon the finest literary and poetic lions have lain and are being lured. It was a delight to visit this.

At the station I got into a light surrey and was driven to a graceful of a broad, quiet cross street which, in its form and central color, looked a little like a quaint village church, or rather a double one, set at angles with a small, pointed building, well lighted with broad windows, and an artistic cupola on a tower, that might be—that is, the entire building—taken at a first glance for a school or nursery. There were clean green steps, flanked by artistic iron railing and an open door, beyond which you could see pleasing lines and forms and catch a glimpse of light oak-panelled walls, open rafters, broad window, and busy activities. Two hands were outstretched, and a quiet, deep-toned, musical voice gave me a cheerful welcome to the Roycroft Shop, as a written invitation had already expressed. "Fra Elbertus" was before me.

A man of seventy years, good stature, five feet nine or ten, broad-shouldered, deep-chested, strong, well-knit frame, giving the aspect at a glance of an open-air man, fond of bicycle and used to the saddle. The face is strong in mold, texture, and general form, and of a purely modern and American type. It is that of the mid-Atlantic and Central States, a historic type, too, which many Pennsylvanians like John W. Forney and Daniel Dougherty have presented. It is a composite of English, Celt, and Dutch-Irish ancestry, the mold being modified by the Danish and Flemish or Walloon strains still so perceptible in the Midland shores and Welsh marches. Elbert is from Central Illinois, born at Bloomington, and belongs to the great wave of early pioneers that swept westward from the coastlines of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Virginia into the region redeemed next by the Central Western States. Elbert Hubbard has a striking head and face. Both are large, broad and round; the head being also high in the cerebral, and deep forward from the ears. The complexion is brunette, health-hued and weather-tanned. The features are somewhat massive, the nose especially being massively in mold. The face is clean shaven. The mouth and eyes are large, strong, yet tender in their understress. The Roycrofter's eyes are a deep hazel, with a strong flash of dark gray-shadowing and interwoven in repose, but swift in moving as they go. They are deep-set, with heavy, curvatious lids and long, well-arched brows. The forehead is high, and I could almost say "superb" in its shape and impressiveness, high and broad, deep and massive, it might be said to be Websterian but for a lightness of mould and play of thought which I found to be a constant trait. The voice is excellent. It has a deep cellar key in it like one who hears burdens, yet is cheerful withal. One might easily believe it could roll deeply and thunder loudly, too.

Hubbard's daily garb is not the least of his idiosyncrasies. He wears the soft felt hat of the Westerner, a dark-blue woolen business shirt with broad falling collar, a loose-flowing black silk tie, rolling boots, and black knickerbockers or pantaloons. He does not impress you as singular by his garb, but as a man who dresses only for his occupations and tastes, a combined rider—as horseback is chairs I found. He is not only both writer and editor, with abundant work thrown to fill every hour's press, but printer, leather former manufacturer, a consistent pioneer of advertising affairs and activities which belong to the overcoming of those several industries and the already large number of persons employed therein. Now he has added lecturing for the coming Winter. Elbert Hubbard is not a "business man with a literary attachment," as some one pertinently remarked, but he is primarily a literary man, deepening thereby a student and thinker glorified by incisive insight and a rare gift of felicitous expression. This is tempered with a lightning-tipped and fierce power of sarcasm that has also its heartening side. I think there is a possibility, if conditions surround it, of a tendency to humoristic expression. He can be heroic in emotions, and both the stage and their artists are in his spiritual vocabulary. In fact, Hubbard is more than writer, artist, organizer, or administrator; he is a man of large mould and many sides. He writes because he must express, he does many things because he must live much of what he writes, and he manages and edits an affairs because he is practically two strongly individualized to allow his nature to be exploited for some one else's benefit.

The author's home is a charming but not large dwelling next to the "Shop." They stand, in fact in the same grounds. They are a delightful home circle—Mrs. Hubbard, two sons, one of fifteen or so and the other of ten or eleven, and a little sunny-haired maid of three years, akin to the epoch, with all that that means. There are always visitors. The "Roycroft Shop" visitors have to filling with names known to us of honor and praise in the land. The Hubbard cottage is simple, yet elegant. The people who live in the house evidently do not make a burden thereof, yet it is individualized and comfortable, artistic yet plain, tasteful but not "literary." There are books enough to show wide reading and taste, but nothing of the collector or specialist. This author, who must have had a "large full ground somewhere," carries no rugs and scatters no space for fancies and prizes in his daily environment. One who knows him well says he writes anywhere on his knees, at his easy desk in the room where the apprentices are applied, or study generally in the "shanty," where his boys keep their guns and rods for hunting and fishing. I noted him for his books, and he laughed,

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saying: "I keep none. I'm hunting for things."

Have I written enough to show that my author at home presents a strong and attractive personality? I think so! But, after all, the real home of the man to-day is found in the "Roycroft Shop." He lives therein. Let us briefly see how it came to be and what it may presage. Some one has written of Hubbard as the American "William Morris." Of course he has learned, and greatly, too, from Kelmscott and what was done there, but he is no more Morris than he is "Koheleth" that the Talmudian scholar asserts wrote "Ecclesiastes," or the Moses who he asserts wrote the marvelous poem of "Job," that mighty outgiving of all human days which has been handed down to us from the heart and brain of a sage; the race that once builded greatness on the Arabian peninsula, and has long since been obliterated, or the shepherd king who chanted the song of songs—from all of whom this modern Philistine has drawn molding and enduring force for himself and the use he is making.

Elbert Hubbard is the son of a pioneer physician still living at Bloomington, Ill., in his eighty-fourth year. The son is just half that age. He is reported as having been indifferent as a schoolgoer. He began active life at twelve. He evidently got education, and in its better sense. Later he was at Harvard, but would not stay to be graduated. He worked as a farmer, laborer, shepherd, and miner. A printer, also, he has been a reporter and critic on daily papers in more than one city. He was for several years with a business firm in Buffalo, traveling constantly. This decided his place of residence, as he early bought land in the Erie village. He has bred horses, and traded them, also. "Ali Baba," the quaint old workman around whom Hubbard is weaving some of his wittiest essays and wisest sayings, has never forgiven the "Frater" for ceasing to swap horses and turning to make books. He thinks the former the more reputable. "Maybe he is right," remarks the "Philistine." Some years since Hubbard decided to give up commercial life. He wrote "Harvard Days," "No Enemy but Himself," and began the "Little Journeys," whose telling has already made a series of minor classics.

About five years since, in conjunction with a newspaper friend, he also began The Philistine. It was not expected to become permanent, but it was determined that it should be original as to matter, appearance, and distribution even, wherein Hubbard ignored the middleman. It succeeded, however. Out of that fact has grown "The Roycroft Shop." A village printing office was secured for The Philistine. Then came essays gathered and put into dainty volumes, as seems to me, "The Journal of Koheleth," "The Book of Job," and other striking booklets. On January, 1896, the present shop began and the "Academy of Immortals," as the list of constant subscribers to the art and hand-made books it produces is named. There are natural gas and electricity for light, heat and power, but all other work is done by hand. A dozen, not more, was the working force less than two years since. Now there are nearly 100 in the shop, half as many more are engaged out of doors laying pavements, working on the farm, &c., and building the Roycroft Library and studio structures. All the workers are village folk, except perhaps half a dozen, which include the artist, the sculptor-workman, Jerome Conner, who has been renamed by the Roycrofters "Gernone Roycroft," the German bookbinding expert from Leipsic, and the indispensable "Curator" and "Bursar" of the shop.

The former is a whole drama in his own person, and to Mr. Hubbard as the chief overlooker is beyond praise. The other function is filled by a lady, who is secretary, bookkeeper, and archivist. Wandering about the shop and grounds I counted nearly two hands. No orders, in the ordinary sense, are issued in this unique establishment. There are fifty young women engaged in the illuminated letter and border work. All this is carried out by hand. Borders, initials, floats, &c., are drawn for the Roycroft books only, and every one is colored in by these busy workers. This training of village maidens in one of the charming results achieved in so short a period. The bookbinding requires as fine tooling and as skillful direction, and it gets both. The presses demand the best of artisans, while the typesetting demands artistic compositors. The curator tells me that the weekly pay roll now required over $800 and enlarges steadily. Taking this as a basis, it is not difficult to figure out a business of $50,000 or more per year. The "Roycroft Shop" imports its hand-made paper from England. The leathers, vellum, boards, silks, &c., used in the binding are all imported also. It is proposed ere long to make all these at Aurora. It is thus to be seen that East Aurora is likely to become the seat of a marked revival of artistic handicraft work. William Morris's various "applied art" enterprises once employed over 3,000 hands. It is within the bounds of early possibility that the Roycroft may one at least 1,000 workers. The divisibility of power and the individualizing that follows of machine tools, like hitherto, looms, &c., may yet harness invention to permeate skill and restore to us the glory of good and honest work, which will delight the eye, serve the needs, and train also the souls of men.

RICHARD J. HINTON.

"The Light of Scarthoy," a romance by Egerton Castle, which was brought out a short time ago by the Frederick A. Stokes Company, has now passed to its second edition.

CHILD LIFE.

Mrs. Earle's Account of It During the Colonial Period.*

"Child Life in Colonial Days" touches upon a most fascinating phase of American history. A number of books have been written about the lives and customs of the people of that period, imparting information having been given to a comparatively small extent with ours and of the primitive households already with our modern conveniences. But of the child life of Colonial days it has been left to Mrs. Earle to give the beautiful account. When we regard the large share which child study now in the interest of the master and thinker of society, it is curious to note how little is said of child life in history. The ancients kept no record of the life of young children, chronic Rome furnished little information on the subject, the Greeks left no child further to enlighten. The students of original sources of history learns little about children in his researches, for is number and meagre in quantity are the literary remains that even refer to them. But little of the child life of our immediate ancestors is known, and there is but scant opportunity to make comparisons and note progress. The child of the Colonial days was "to be seen, not heard," and even that much to be seen. He occupied a very minor position in the home and in society. He was of no little importance as his child successor is of great importance to-day. It was regarded as rude, discourteous, and unwise to make him figure as worthy of any merit in his own eyes or those of an elder. Hence there was no time spent in studying his motives, thoughts, and actions.

The information given in the present volume has been patiently gleaned from many reliable historical sources, and is told in a graphic and charming manner. "There is something inexpressibly sad in the thought of the children who crossed the ocean with the Pilgrims and the fathers of Jamestown, New Amsterdam, and Boston, and the infancy of those born in the first years of Colonial life in this strange New World. It was hard for grown folk to live; conditions and surroundings offered even to strong men constant and many obstacles to the continuance of subsistence. How difficult then was it to rear children!" But child life was in harmony with its environments. From the moment the baby opened his eyes on the bleak world about him he had a Spartan struggle for existence. He had to be baptized in the meeting-house within a few days of birth, regardless of health or weather. On Jan. 22, 1634, Judge Sewall of Boston made the following entry in his diary: "A very extraordinary storm by reason of the falling and drifting snow. Few women could get to Meeting. A child named Alexander was baptized in the afternoon." Indians often suffered their little tormentors as do babies to-day, and the wonderful variety of cheats did not contribute the elements to which they were resigned. Their short troubles did end and brief, for many a beautiful grave was enlivened with one of the following names: Experience, Ann, Prudence, Endeavors, Comfort, Comfort, Thankful, Desire, or Temperance perhaps.

Arrived at the proper age the little folks were sent to school. But the school life was a marked contrast to that of our children. The school teachers to the smallest and most Cimmerian were frequently found in degrading circumstances. Many of them were redemptioners and regarded ourselves, while a large number were officiating to the use of liquor. Scotland furnished the best and largest number of teachers to the Colonies. "In an old field school kept by Master, section, pedagogue, and the most convicted man in three parishes," George Washington received the most of his education, as did many other children. Universal children spent but little time at play. It was ordered by the Magistrates that every children engaged in wasting time or not the schools in the other work of the same time, such as a fault, knit, or weave tape. The making of birch splinter brooms was the boys' best-paying work. They were paid 6 cents apiece for them. The whittling of these pens was another challenging task for a young penknife harvest. Running and fishing were carved on both as functional and pleasure. The girls were taught housework and "all sorts of feminity work, like sewing, spinning at wheel, embroidering, Turkey work for bedcloths(two new ways, fine new fashion pieces, darning and plain work" to the first half of the eighteenth century. But the children nevertheless had their pleasures, games, and pastimes. Many of the games so familiar to us all were favorites then—tag, with its numerous varieties, cat's cradle, cup-and-ball, flying cards were known and prohibited by the Puritan fathers.

Mrs. Earle has devoted much space to the accurate description of children's costumes of the period, and these may be studied with great satisfaction from the excellent illustrations given, taken from portraits by the best artists of that time, including Smibert, Seibert, and Copley, also a few by Pratt, Trumbull, and Stuart.

The book is one of historical interest and value. It is one of the author's best efforts, replete with new information and complete in description. The volume is beautifully illustrated with about 100 pictures, many of them from photographs here produced for the first time. "Child Life in Colonial Days" is one of the handsomest of recent publications, a charming book for old or young.

*"CHILD LIFE IN COLONIAL DAYS." By Alice Morse Earle, author of "Home Life in Colonial Days," "Customs and Fashions in Old New England," etc. Illustrated. 12mo, gilt top, uncut edges. New York: The Macmillan Company. London: Swan, Sonnenschein & Co., Ltd.

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NEW FICTION.

Zangwill's Ghetto Tragedies Again.*

"If reading" [illegible] is a debtor to that of I. Zangwill as the author of "The Bachelors' Club," and of his other humorous productions. It is difficult even to think of him as the author of "The King of the Schnorrers," so completely has the sense of tragedy taken possession of him. But there is really no great change in his manner of looking at life. "Ghetto Tragedies," written in 1893, and "Ghetto Comedies," written ten years later, are both stories of symbols and visions and religious emotions; both dignified by a keen appreciation of beauty in character, both marred by touches of wanton vulgarity, both rendered entirely unconvincing by the thread of lurid exaggeration with which the fabric of Mr. Zangwill's work is almost invariably overcast. Certainly no one can deny the strength in grasping a truth or his dramatic sense of contrast between reality and desire, but neither can we deny the tarnish on the surface of his style. He is rarely content to let pathos prove itself, he seldom lets a figure stand before us as it is, without excitedly drawing our attention to its peculiarities, he is lavishly prodigal where he should be infinitely reticent, no secret emotion is too precious for his gesticulating methods. To realize these defects we have only to think of him as the exponent of some race entirely familiar to us whose intimate associations have no mystery for us, and whose characteristics may be observed by us under every variety of circumstance. We should not then be grasping for the dividing line between qualities inherent in the people described and the superficial picturesqueness of dress with different traditions from our own and a consequently different aspect. As it is, we cannot feel entirely secure that our enlarged view of the Ghetto is not occasionally crossed by some mirage of Mr. Zangwill's imagination, and we instinctively reserve our judgment until some more laborious, more deliberate, and possibly less voracious writer has convinced us.

But if we can make up our minds to enjoy Mr. Zangwill's stories for their merits without questioning too closely the exactitude of his method, we shall find much to stir us in these accounts of a world in which beauty and squalor, high ideals and low ones, respect for law and for domestic relations, superstition, and enlightenment exist side by side as in our own world, but more closely pressed together, and more vividly seen against a simpler background.

In the story that gives to the collection its name the author seems to us to touch his high water mark. It reveals in its narrow range of characters nearly all of the attributes that have made the Jewish race from time immemorial bring forth illustrious sons. The shoemaker's wife, illiterate and vaguely superstitious, displays in her child's behalf the ingenuity of Michal, wife of David, and the intensity of Rachel. Her devotion is shown along profoundly simple lines. The boy is blind, he must be made to see; he is dying, and he must live. The world and its potentates shrink into insignificance in the face of these facts. The doctors are without encouragement, but an Irish charwoman tells her of the Pope and of miracles, and since the words have hope in them she clings to them, and finds her way with the child to Rome, the place of Raphael, whose name by a strangely comforting coincidence signifies "God's healing." Out of these scanty materials Mr. Zangwill has made a little history that no one having read can possibly forget. He sets against the ignorance of the mother the strain of genius in the son throwing into precocious scholarship before he reaches his thirteenth year. This contrast is marked by the details of their pathetic journey across the Continent, the boy reiterating inquiries prompted by his memories of many books, the mother answering from a darkness more dense than his physical blindness.

On the journey to Paris he mastered how to describe France. In vain she think, her untrained vision and poor vocabulary could give him no new elements to weave into a mental picture. "There were trees and many-limbed houses and churches. And again trees. What kind of trees?" Cream of Brain was in despair. France was then only like England; white cliffs without, trees and houses within. He demanded the latter at least.

"Yes, I see a great water," his mother admitted at last.

"That's it!" It rises in the Cote d'or, flows north-north-west, then west and south-west into the English Channel. It's more than twice as large as the Thames. Perhaps you'll see the tributaries flowing into it—the little rivers, the Oise, the Marne, the Yonne."

"No wonder the angels envy me him," thought Zilkah proudly.

With an unerring instinct for the fantastic wherever it occurs, Mr. Zangwill has found in the temperament of this mother, untouched by the multitudinous associations of France and Rome, an element of poetry beside which the boy's learning is utterly-eating. Her passion for symbolism finds food in every passing allusion and event. She learns the Hebrew benediction—"Blessed art Thou, O Lord our God, who openest the eyes of the blind"—to use it as a talisman, "a compromise with the God who had failed her." In her secret communings with herself we catch pitiful glimpses of a mist that flies like a homing pigeon across the confusion of intellectual beliefs to the sense of a Power that can heal, and in the rapid tragedy of her adventure there is not a single false note.

If Mr. Zangwill were always as fine as in these three productions there would be no difficulty in understanding his attraction for a large public. But his work as a whole has the fault so plainly perceptible in almost every individual production of the author—the confusion of the true and the false, the genuine and the counterfeit. From the two pastels of a Jewish girl, he suggests that nobody possessing any true appreciation of beauty could possibly contemplate the picture of the latter without disgust. If he showed his power and insight, his shallowness and lack of taste would be far less perturbing.

Hopkinson Smith's Volume.*

This Other Fellow is from nine years of age to seventy-five, and we find him of both sexes and of many classes, in widely separated localities of our own country, on an ocean steamer, in Paris, and in Venice. For the other figure in the list of characters other fellows described in eleven short stories of unequal merit, but all told with that artistry and charm that Mr. Hopkinson Smith would not know how to get rid of if he tried.

The good citizens of Troy, N. Y., satirized in "a water-logged town," i. e., Venice, and his optimistic painter with the "pigeon-winged hat—one of those hats that looked as if the pigeon had alighted on it and exploded," are simply delicious. So, also, a very different fashion, is another American tourist, P. Waverworth Shaw Todd, Esquire, while for pathos—well, don't try to read aloud "The Boy in the Cloth Cap" and don't make his acquaintance even in solitude without several extra pocket handkerchiefs. "Bob's Trump" and "Dick Heads, Convict," are almost equally disastrous to one's self-control, though the latter has as many humorous bits that we read it

> All life' o' smile mout' the lips,
> An' teary mout' the lashes.

There is such an air of sincerity about these stories that we accept them as facts; we are sure they really happened, and we feel the author to be great in having so an ignorant of reports. Surely some one lent a helping hand to that convict. Surely Bob did not give up the search for his young until he found him and made restitution. And, most surely of all, Mr. Hopkinson Smith's audience did not stop to hear the belated lecture, but saw the story of big dogs was concluded rushed pell-mell up the canvas, to adopt that little fellow in the yarn stockings and the cloth cap. Who cares upon the screw a large? We hand it back to the author. Like Miss Rose Darrie, we "want to know."

One story, unlike these tender sympathetic in every truth, "a brutal assault upon the feelings." It is not fair to invite the reader to a charming Southern luncheon with its mingled fragrance of roses and old wine, its dainty women and chivalrous men, and then to bring him up against a tragedy, not only harrowing to the soul, but filling it with impotent rage. We vaguely remember to have heard that the South was a little "grouchy" over Col. Carter of Cartersville, and it was a little uncertain whether the author would be received with open arms when he came to lecture in Richmond. If the fears reside "According to Law," we think there is no manner of doubt as to the kind of arms with which it will receive Mr. Hopkinson Smith the next time he visits it. The story is evidently intended to illustrate the difference between the kindly relationship of the old South to the old negro and the utter severance from those who have grown to man's estate since the civil war. These rare questions, however, are too complex and too delicate to be handled in the light touch and go of a short story. If the incident of "According to Law" be fictitious, it had no right to be written. We are inclined to believe it impossible, if not in the bare fact, certainly in the setting in which the author places it. It should never be forgotten that everywhere, regardless of latitude, it is the coarse fault, and not the cultured and refined, who are contemporaneous of an inferior race, and who lightly take human life. Even if Mr. Smith can prove that his hard picture is a faithful portrayal, we are sure he has not grasped the fact in all its bearings. There is always the other side as well as the other fellow.

Upon the whole, however, these stories not only sustain their author's reputation as a writer of humor, of pathos, and of rare artistic quality and charm, but they give proof of his steady improvement and a growing insight into the subtlety and tender sympathy with all sorts and conditions of men.

By Joel Chandler Harris.*

Mr. Harris can suffer from no comparison save with the preceding he has set for himself. "Plantation Pageants" is only less charming than "Uncle Remus" and "Aunt Minervy Ann." We think the author makes a mistake in erasing the perfect realism of the plantation tales with a sort of Arcadian-Watteauish business, such as Mr. Harris's naughty babies and the children understanding of the language of the "creatures." Nothing could be better than the opening chapter, "After the War." The description of the fat hand, all the negro characteristics, and Aunt Minervy Ann's two stanzas of our old friends, Brer Rabbit and Brer Fox. Like the children, we have not yet "done got our fill o' dem kitchen tales." As Aunt Minervy Ann says of herself, we "don't git tired wid 'em, kase de yearers am, all in dey delight, dey takes brother Sudie 'mong dey fine ones."

Young folks of every age will delight in "Plantation Pageants." A small circle of eight years sitting up to bed with drowsy yawning with excitement, as he listens to the narrative, avers that Mr. Harris has done nothing better, and closes his eyelids,

OTHER OTHER FELLOWS. By F. Hopkinson Smith. Boards, gold. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

*PLANTATION PAGEANTS. By Joel Chandler Harris. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

*THEY THAT WALK IN DARKNESS. Ghetto Tragedies. By I. Zangwill. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1899.

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Has anybody ever observed a queer habit of many of our best-known tellers of tales? When they have become thoroughly identified with a certain region, steeped, so to speak, in local color, they take up their abode in an atmosphere as different as possible from that of their early triumphs; and yet—here comes the marvel of it—their imagination seems to belong to the scenes and people they have left far behind. Mr. Page has a sumptuous Washington home, but his "astral body" continues to dwell on the old Virginia plantation; Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart has gone to cosmopolitan New York to write of her negroes; Mr. Cable's creoles flourish in New England air, and Mr. Bret Harte, from the culture and charm of his London environment, harks back always to the West as he knew it in his youth. Do our writers, in very truth, leave their country "for their country's good," that they may write of it all the better for having it outside of them, for getting it into proper perspective? Or, when they depart, do they go in quest of new material, of fresh types, and then find that the imagination is not a palimpsest, that early impressions are written too indelibly to be erased for those of later years? Only the authors themselves can answer.

At any rate, here is another volume of Mr. Bret Harte's tales, all Western, of course interesting and artistic, and, by no means, of course, all ending happily. "Thanks be!" as Mr. Dooley would say.

Something in the opening story, "Mr. Jack Hamlin's Mediation," reminds one of Mrs. Deland's more satisfactory "Good for the Soul," and the comparison is to Mrs. Deland's advantage. In another tale Mr. Bret Harte falls into an unaccountably universal error. He says: "He had created her—a beautiful Frankenstein." Now, in Mrs. Shelley's story, so often alluded to, so seldom read, Frankenstein was the creator, not the created. Since he seems to have become a familiar of literature, it would be well to put him in his right place.

Upon the whole, Mr. Bret Harte's large public—and who is not of it?—will find in this volume the pleasure his work never fails to give. They must not inquire too curiously into probabilities, but must yield themselves to the spell of the writer, and they will have their reward.

* JACK HAMLIN'S MEDIATION, AND OTHER STORIES. By BRET HARTE. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1899. 12mo, pp. 320. $1.25.

Questions and Answers.

"M. B. L.," Newtown, Conn.: "I am very glad to be able to supply the missing line in the song of 'The Rosebush,' asked for in your paper by Mrs. G. Bailey, 119 Prospect Place, Brooklyn. The second line of the third verse reads thus:

'Soft sigh the leaves in the evening air.'"

"B.," Albany, N. Y.: "It was stated in THE SATURDAY REVIEW that the first edition of Whitman's 'Leaves of Grass' appeared in Brooklyn in 1855. I have a copy which I thought a first edition, dated Brooklyn, 1856."

The 1856 edition is the second, with thirty-two poems; that of 1855 is the first, with twelve poems. There are two issues of this second edition, the earliest of which is dated "New York, 1856." Owing to criticism, says Foley, the New York publishers withdrew from its publication and the author issued it in Brooklyn in the same year. Two copies of this issue fetched, in 1897, $16.25 and $13, respectively.

Miss Kittie L. Edgerly, New York City: "Will you kindly inform me in THE SATURDAY REVIEW what books to read treating of the life of Bonnie Prince Charlie?"

"Life and Times of Prince Charles Edward Stuart, 1720-88," by A. C. Ewald, London, 1882; "The Countess of Albany," by Vernon Lee, London, 1884; "Jacobite Memoirs of the Rebellion, 1745," by Bishop Forbes, edited by Robert Chambers, 1834; "Life of Flora Macdonald and Her Adventures with Prince Charles," by A. Macgregor, Inverness, 1882; "History of the Macdonalds and Lords of the Isles," by A. Mackenzie, Inverness, 1881; "Tales of a Grandfather," by Sir Walter Scott, and most general histories of Scotland.

H. Meinecke, 32 Woodlawn Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.: "Please tell me where Robert J. Burdette now lives, and give me a list of his works."

Mr. Burdette lives in Bryn Mawr, Penn. His works comprise "The Rise and Fall of the Mustache and Other 'Hawk-Eyetems,'" Burlington, Iowa, 1877; "Hawkeyes," New York, Carleton, 1879; "William Penn," (American Worthies Series,) New York, Holt & Co., 1882; "Innach Garden and Other Comic Sketches," New York, 1886; "Modern Temple and Templars: Life of the Rev. R. H. Conwell," Silver, Burdett & Co., Boston, 1894; "Chimes from a Jester's Book: Stories and Sketches," Indianapolis, Bowen-Merrill Company, 1897, $1.25.

Thomas L. Boston, New Rochelle, N. Y.: "Where can I secure Cowper's poems? I have asked in several New York stores without success."

"Selections from the Poetical Works of William Cowper," published by Ginn & Co., 7 Tremont Place, Boston, at $1, is an excellent edition.

Jesse J. Goldberg, 320 Broadway, New York City: "May I inquire if there is any value attached to newspapers containing full accounts and descriptions of all battles and chief events of the Spanish-American war? I have the papers printed during this time."

Files of papers recording historic events are usually not valuable until many years have elapsed since the time of issue. Even then they are chiefly useful as libraries and DAY REVIEW's readers may be interested in our correspondent's papers.

"H. L. B.," New York City: "Where were the first editions of Holmes's 'Autocrat of the Breakfast Table' and Stowe's 'Tear in the Hebrides' published? Have they any especial value? Are the first editions of Prescott, Mrs. Stowe, and Bayard Taylor of value? If so, which ones? Are any of the American editions of Irving or Stevenson of value? What is the value of Thomas Jefferson's 'Notes on the State of Virginia,' Philadelphia, 1788, and of the first collected edition of Goldsmith's works, of York, London, 1780?"

"The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" was first published in book form in 1858, and Boswell's "Tour" in 1785. The "Autocrat" is worth about $3.50, the latter the same sum. First editions of Prescott and Bayard Taylor are worth $1 or $2 each at auction. Mrs. Stowe's "Mayflower" (her first book) is worth, perhaps, $5, while "Uncle Tom's Cabin," first edition, is rare and valuable, (copies sold last season for $14, $20, and $28.) Her other works have no value. The first editions of Irving's "American Notes" and "Out of India" bring a few dollars each. Stevenson's "Amateur Emigrant," Chicago, 1895, is a first edition, and brought last season $3.25. A copy of Jefferson's "Virginia," Philadelphia, 1788, fetched a few months ago $3.25. Goldsmith's "Works," London, 1780, is worth a little more than this.

"E. S. D.," New York City: "In the history of drama has the successful novel been a successful play when produced upon the stage, omitting only those novels in which dramatic incident was present exclusively to current dramatization?"

It depends upon what our correspondent calls "dramatic incident." "The Three Musketeers" and "Under the Red Robe" are examples of the successfully dramatized novels containing dramatic incident. "Trilby" and "Uncle Tom's Cabin" also successful upon the stage do not contain dramatic incident according to "The Three Musketeers" standard, though many dramatic episodes may be found in them.

The Boston Journal: "A young reader," asks for some kind reader of THE SATURDAY REVIEW of THE NEW YORK TIMES the name of Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner." The young lady is "willing to pay" to find the name. Sitting on albatross. It is a most interesting bird, which, according to the student, does a mile in a rush and there makes no stop. This bird has two stomachs—one served the sole object of food, and the other the use to which the bird endowed. The albatross allowed Greeks upon its dwelling, and shares every person of any other nationality. It is not good eating, however cruelly it may be cooked."

"C. M. B.," Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Mich.: "Will you kindly give me the names of books, and prices of the same, relating to the Philippine question and to the physical condition of expansion?"

Most of the books named below discuss also to a certain extent the question of expansion: "Our Country: Its Possible Future and Its Present Crisis," by Rev. J. Strong, D. D., Baker & Taylor Co., $1.25; "Political History of America's New Possessions," by Henry Rowland, Democratic Publishing Company; "Manila and the Philippines," by Stoddard, J. Thompson & Co., $1.50; "The Philippine Islands," by J. S. Foreman, Continental Publishing Company, $6.50; "The Philippines and Our Duty to Them," by Rev. Wm. Barrows, D. D., Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.25; "The Philippines and Our Duty to Their People," by Dean C. Worcester, the Macmillan Company, $1; "The Philippines and Round About," by O. J. Youngchusband, the Macmillan Company, $2.50; "The Story of the Philippines," by A. K. Finan, Frederick A. Stokes Company, $1; "Yesterdays in the Philippines," by J. R. Stevens, Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50; "The Philippine Islands," by J. Foreman; imported by Brentano's; "History and Conquest of the Philippines," by A. Marsh, Wheaton, $1.50; "Military Notes on the Philippines," collected by the United States War Department, in course; "An American Cruiser in the East," by J. D. Ford, (Lieutenant, United States Navy,) A. S. Barnes & Co., $2.50.

Wanted and to Exchange.

H. T. Paiste, Milford, Conn.: "I have for sale a copy of Thomas W. Field's 'Bibliotheca Americana: A Catalogue of Books Relating to the History of America,' New York, 1849; only 150 copies printed."

E. M. Curtis, 38 Monroe Street, New York City: "I have a beautifully inscribed copy of Emerson's 'Poems,' Boston, 1847, bound in half morocco, gilt top, with numerous illustrations, which I will sell or exchange for anything I can accept [written in French]."

W. S. Bowdoin, 230 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I have for publication, a [illegible] of a very unusual kind of [illegible] very crowded, especially upon the west [illegible] Parts of upon the Supreme Council, Assemblies of [illegible] Orders."

A. H. Stone, 400 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.: "I desire to obtain the following books of Alexander Stone: 'Adventures of the First Settlers on the Connecticut River,' 1851, and 'The Red Rover,' 1828."

Orville Gibbons, 41 Wall Street, New York: "I wish to dispose of handsomely bound copies of Volumes I and II of Life, practically new."

William Abbott, 181 Fourth Avenue, New York: "I wish to purchase a set of Shakespeare's Works, Rolfe's edition, and copies of the Connecticut Reports up to and including Root's."

H. J. Cornell, Flushing, N. Y.: "I would like to dispose of The American Nation, 27 vols., edited by Alderich and Hosmer, in good condition."

J. R. Mortimer, 209 West One Hundredth Street, New York City: "For sale, several sets of vols. of the Oxford Limestone, by subscription [illegible]."

Charles E. Chase, 209 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, New York City: "I have a number of copies of Thomas Paine's 'Common Sense,' which I will exchange for anything I can accept [illegible]."

Charles A. Pollock, Omaha, Neb.: "I have a complete set of the Century Dictionary, which I will exchange for [illegible]."

H. A. Shelton, Baltimore Avenue, New Castle, N. Y.: "I am in possession of [illegible] of the Revolutionary War, and would like to exchange [illegible]."

Dr. Wm. Beach, 1 West Fifty-first Street, New York City: "I have a complete set of Dickens, in 30 vols., which I will exchange for [illegible]."

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INDIA AND BURMA.

Mr. Shoemaker's Volume Treating Also of Manila.

The author of the books of descriptive travel, "Islands of the Southern Seas," the "Sealed Provinces of the Czar," and "Palaces and Prisons of Mary, Queen of Scots," Mr. M. M. Shoemaker of Cincinnati, has allowed his restless feet and inquiring mind to carry him still further afield on a tour through Southern India and Burma, with a side trip to our new possessions in the Philippines, and a new book under the attractive title of "Quaint Corners of Ancient Empires," is the result.

The author needs no introduction to a large class of readers who have followed him through his previous journeys and who have learned to like what can best be termed his restless Americanism and his somewhat staccato method of giving his impressions of places and peoples. When his first books appeared they gave the impression of a rather amateurish writer endeavoring to form a style, but continued writing evidences that Mr. Shoemaker's style was already formed when he first began to write. It is natural to the man, and one learns to like it and to be unconsciously influenced by it to see strange places and peoples with that vividness with which a good opera glass brings the stage near. Mr. Shoemaker is not verbose, if he is at times a little irrelevant. He sketches in broad lines and with heavy washing, but when one lays down a book of his travels one feels its strength and has a general retrospect that is instructive and entertaining to recall.

In his descriptions in the present work of visits to the old Indian temples of Rameswaram, Madura, the Palace of the Rajah and the Pagoda at Tanjore, the Great Pagoda of Burma, the Golden Palace of Mandalay, and the many other temples of that famous city, not forgetting "the old Moulmein pagoda, lookin' eastward to the sea," which Kipling has made famous the world over; the Queen's golden monastery and the Temple of the "seven hundred and fifty pagodas," in the same city; the temples of the dead City of Pagahn, the Ananda pagoda, and lastly the great "Schway Dagohn" of Rangoon; the author personally conducts us with dramatic and artistic touches and descriptions through the beautiful and wonderful halls, corridors, and arches of these temples and shrines, the age of many of which even antiquarians know not. The mind almost fails to grasp the countless millions of treasure and the human lives that went to make up these great Brahmin and Buddhist piles. Perhaps the student of architecture and of history is already familiar through other writings with the Indian temples, but he will find it no labor lost to visit them again with Mr. Shoemaker and see them through his quickly perceptive and keen American eyes. To the temples and pagodas of that lesser known land of Burma the author has brought the same powers of description and presents their beauty and extent in almost a new light. Most interesting is his chapter on the dead City of Pagahn, the ancient capital of old Burma, whose name was formerly Mien. Marco Polo, who died in 1325, describes the city as very ancient at that period, and in 1272 the army of the great Khan came down upon Pagahn and the Prince of Mien went forth to meet him in battle with sixty thousand horsemen and soldiers and two thousand elephants, each carrying towers of timbers with seventeen warriors in every tower. But the Khan, with twelve thousand well mounted men, routed this great host and captured the vast city with its countless houses, endless avenues of shrines, stately temples, and majestic statues of Buddha, while in the midst rose two vast towers which Marco Polo describes as being, the one of gold, the other of silver, precious metals being laid upon the stone of which the towers were built, to the depth of a finger. Some historians place the foundation of Paghan as far back as A. D. 32, but it is 700 years since Pagahn ceased to live.

Mr. Shoemaker gives a glowing description of the great "Schway Dagohn Payah" of Rangoon, the most sacred and most remarkable shrine in all the Buddhist world—"the most sacred, because it is the only payah known to the Buddhists which contains not only the sacred hair of Shin Gautama, but relics (a drinking cup, a robe, and a staff) of the three Buddhas who preceded him. Therefore to this spot come countless pilgrims from every quarter of the world to which this faith has penetrated." Says the author:

To the traveler approaching from the sea the pagoda is a vision of dazzling brilliancy and is visible long before the low-lying shores and distant mountains have evolved themselves from the waste of waters. If the approach is in the early morning, when the sun is not yet risen, his eyes will gaze into a mist, vivid, gray and colorless, but with the first rays of approaching light a vision as of something celestial will be sharply silhouetted against the darkness, something which has fallen from the walls of heaven and now flouts a golden glory for the delight and astonishment of man. As the light increases this brilliancy becomes almost too dazzling for mortals to gaze upon. Finally the mists grow thinner and thinner, and then sail away, leaving the structure resting upon a mound of delicate green, that folds downward and away across the valley where stands the City of Rangoon, where the Irrawaddy forces its way to the ocean. Of its age there is no authentic record. Buddhists place the date of its erection at 588 B. C., but "Yoe" thinks the site must have been sacred for cycles before that. * * * At least we have the certainty that we see a very substantial as it stood half a score hundred years ago, and perhaps even more than that, for many religious cause have undoubtedly been added. It is an absolute fact that it is kept in perfect condition, and twice within the last century it has been completely regilded.

Mr. Shoemaker spent last Christmas in Manila, and seems to have made a careful study of conditions there. He is evidently a little too apt to be influenced by the opinions of casual acquaintances, particularly English officers, but his underlying good judgment and common sense come to the surface, and several times after recording conversations he makes a comment which shows that he himself saw the lack of logic of the speakers. Then, why detail these stories? He gives us really little that is new regarding the Philippines. He seems to have devoted most of his attention to the important subject of the friars in the Philippines. He admits that the dark record of their misdeeds and their baneful influence has not been pleasant writing. From what he tells us and what we have learned from other sources the reader will probably agree with his conclusions that as "the United States is responsible for what goes on in these islands and certainly if the actions of these friars are conducted, if silence is allowed to drop its mantle upon them, they will take heart and continue in their old lines—they have never known any other—with the conclusion on the part of the people that the Americans are no better or wiser than the Spaniards, and that one bad master has been exchanged for another. Instead thereof they must be convinced that our courts and laws are for the protection of both friars and people, and that justice and punishment will be meted out to both. I do not consider that these friars have anything in common with the enlightened Catholics of Europe and America. They are of the Dark Ages, and the account of their actions will thoroughly astonish the members of that great Church to other lands—actions so terrible that they have completely wiped from the memory of the natives all recollections of any good they (the friars) may have accomplished, driving the people into taking vengeance even upon the churches and the graves of the dead. These friars are the power with which we shall have the greatest struggle, because they have the most to lose through an enlightened form of government, and this struggle will be all the more deadly because they will work in secret, attack in the dark." The author also says: "Have we a Dreyfus case to send out there? Surely, when the American people, both Catholic and Protestant, especially the former, thoroughly understand the matter, they will arise and, taking arms against this sea of troubles, end them, both in the Philippines and in Porto Rico, from whence, I am told, like reports come. Then the daily press will no longer be afraid to publish," as the editor of a great American journal told me to save the case, facts about occurrences in the lands over which waves our National banner."

Other conclusions of Mr. Shoemaker as to the Filipinos are as follows: "Had England found the Maoris of New Zealand such a race as any of them, her story to-day would have been far different in that island, and her only huge wrong have been extermination. She has had no success with the Maoris of Australia, who are fast dying out. Her conquest of India was over races that could scarcely be considered barbarous, and that were far from cowardly. We may call them heathen, but races that produce the Taj Mahal, the mosques of Delhi, and of Agra, the temple of Tanjore and Rameswaram, cannot be called even barbarous. Those mountain tribes are savages like our own, and worse, and can compare with our Indian prophet has not been much to be proud of. The Tagalos, who claim to be the patriots and with whom we are at war are but one race among many. They are about up to the average Malay races in stature, but are rather inferior as to intellect. Certainly they are not to be compared nowadays to the Maoris of New Zealand."

As to Aguinaldo, he says:

Aguinaldo is a pot-bellied Tagalo of about twenty-six years of age, medium in stature with short, thick black hair worn pompadour. Some consider him shifty and shrewd, but it is generally believed that he has his price, though it would be a large one. It is also claimed that he is owned in all directions by the different parties, all of which have their own schemes to work out, and any one of which will sell out the others. They have already scattered themselves at the expense of the pesos and board thereof. Of course they counted large to return them to Spain if we held the islands. The people would give us but little trouble but these self-styled patriots, self-appointed saviors, will be content with but one condition of affairs. Plain that the American Government shall engage a million of warships around the islands to keep off all outside interference. Second that the entire management of the islands be placed in the hands of this gang of mere cupidity, all others that enable them to carry out the methods they have learned from these creatures of Spanish breeding. They also particularly the power to coin money for themselves. As is always the case they would be more intolerant of the people from whose ranks they have so lately risen, than ever the Spaniards. What character of men they are will be more fully understood when it is known that Aguinaldo in the proclamation of his constitution announced that his Government would "because the Chinese tongue of gluttony." To the uninitiated this sounds innocent enough, yet through such "pleasantry" came the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah.

The work closes with a charming description of Cebu and the Bay of Manila and a glowing peroration.

An interesting and convenient book for people who live in the suburbs and who are fond of birds has just been issued by the Macmillan Company. It is entitled "Our Native Birds: How to Protect Them and Attract Them to Our Homes," by D. Lange. The little volume is illustrated. Among the pictures are some showing how the birds may be defended against cats during the nesting season, and at other times.

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*QUAINT CORNERS OF ANCIENT EMPIRES. Southern India, Burma, and Manila. By Michael Meyers Shoemaker. 12mo. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Items Gathered During This Week's Tour of the Publishing Houses.

I.—NEW YORK.

The first edition of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's "The De Willoughby Claim" was oversold before the day of publication and the book is now rapidly passing to its third edition at Charles Scribner's Sons. Few writers have achieved, as has Mrs. Burnett, repeated successes in different fields of fiction. Two of her novels, "That Lass o' Lowrie's," published in 1877, and "A Lady of Quality," published in 1896, have each sold about 100,000 copies, while "Little Lord Fauntleroy" has sold over 200,000 copies.

The Macmillan Company will publish at an early date a uniform edition of Mr. James Lane Allen's works. This house has acquired the publisher's rights to all of Mr. Allen's books, including those hitherto published by Harper & Brothers.

"Richard Carvel" has now reached its 215th thousand.

"David Harum" is at present selling in its 360th thousand. A large increase of sales is reported in the smaller cities and towns in the West. In addition to the fact that an Australian edition of the book is shortly to appear, it may be mentioned that the publishers have received another request, this time from Berlin, to put the story into German.

One of the significant signs of the times is the fact that Ernest Seton-Thompson's "Wild Animals I Have Known," published last year by Charles Scribner's Sons, is now selling better than ever before. The book has now reached its 25th thousand.

Mr. H. L. Elmendorf, Superintendent of the Buffalo Public Library, has just prepared a brochure containing a graded list of books that are proper for class-room libraries of public schools, to which is added a list of books suggested for school reference libraries. In every case with the title of the book are given the name of the publisher and the price of the volume. Nine grades are covered in this way, about 5,000 volumes being suggested. An author-title index at the end refers to the place where the book may be found. In his preface Mr. Elmendorf writes that "the library will be very glad of suggestions from teachers both as to changes in the list and the addition of new books."

J. F. Taylor & Co. have just published "Little Leather Breeches," being a collection of folk-lore songs, negro rhymes, street vendors' cries, &c., gathered from various parts of the South, arranged and illustrated by Francis P. Wightman. Although children will certainly be amused both by the rhymes and pictures, the book will have a deeper meaning for persons interested in the folk-lore of the Southern States. In the Southern nursery rhymes, that also have place in the book, may be found the origin of many of the tales told by Uncle Remus.

Even while one can now buy a dollar-and-fifty-cent book for $1.25, $1.15, or 90 cents, every one cannot read and buy all the books. A little book store on Rector Street has established a circulating library system, where one can take and read any dollar-and-fifty-cent book on the day it is published for 25 cents. One of the clerks says the shop can hardly fill all its orders.

Seekers after rare editions in fine bindings down town will find in the stock of Isaac Mendoza, at 17 Ann Street, many beautiful copies of standard authors suitable for presentation to friends who are book lovers.

Among the fiction features of the January Harper will be a story by Seumas MacManus called "The Station in Nancy Maguire's," and one by Stephen Crane, entitled "Shame." Virginia Frazer Boyle will also contribute a darky devil tale called "Asmodeus in the Quarters," Owen Wister will have "Twenty Minutes for Refreshments," and Frederic Remington "A Failure of Justice."

"The Walk Up Town," by Jesse Lynch Williams, will make its appearance in the January Scribner. In the same number Eliot Gregory will write on "The Poetic Cabarets of Paris." A descriptive Canadian scene, entitled "The Coming of the Snow," is promised from the pen of Frederic Ireland, while "The Situation in the Philippines" will be the subject of an authoritative article by Frederick Palmer. It will be recalled that in this number will begin Mr. Roosevelt's "Oliver Cromwell," the first installment of which will deal with "The Times and the Man."

This season has been particularly distinguished by large editions of certain novels, records of which have been given from time to time in these columns. Many persons may be interested to study the cause and effect of these literary phenomena. The Macmillan Company is publishing two books on the subject which may help one in making research. They are W. L. Cross's "Development of the English Novel" and C. T. Winchester's "Some Principles of Literary Criticism." It appears that novel readers are not only ready to be moved by certain pieces of fiction, but they desire to know as well why they are so moved, for both these books have gone into second editions shortly after publication. This argues well for the American mind. Incidentally, it shows its effect by promoting a more intelligent appreciation on the part of the general reading public.

A new story from the pen of John Oliver Hobbes, entitled "Robert Orange," will shortly appear as a serial in a prominent magazine in this country. It is said to be a sequel to "The School for Saints," by the same author.

The H. B. Claflin Company has prepared for the season of 1899 and 1900 a list of books, and this catalogue is an exceedingly handsome one, exhaustive of its kind, including innumerable publications, foreign and domestic. The Claflin Company "will furnish any book issued," and at the lowest rate. With its facilities this firm is prepared to supply public and private libraries. To better understand the variety of books presented by the catalogue, there is an index of eighteen pages, a single number often indicating an extended series of books. Romances are countless, but there are the standard novels in all editions, and histories, biographies, and travels. Beginning with "The Abbé Constantin," the final number is "The Zodiac Calendar." The Claflin Company, to meet the demand, has made the largest single purchase yet on record, having bought an entire edition of Rudyard Kipling; that is, 20,000 sets of 15 volumes each. Printed on fine paper and finely illustrated, the catalogue is a representative feature of the book business in the United States.

"An Hour's Promise," by Annie Eliot Trumbull, formerly published by Cassell & Co., was recently added to A. S. Barnes & Co.'s list of this author's books. Miss Trumbull's "Mistress Content Craddock," published by A. S. Barnes & Co., is now selling in its second edition.

Under the title of "The Thornton Prints" the New Amsterdam Book Company has begun the publication of a series of reproductions in platinum photographs of the masterpieces of modern art. The first group includes reproductions of the famous modern paintings exhibited at the World's Fair, together with some selections from the masterpieces in the National Gallery, London.

Leon Mead's "The Bow-Legged Ghost," published by The Warner Company, is rapidly growing in favor. Its sales have now passed the fiftieth thousand mark.

Charm in Old Books.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I like the flavor of your articles on old books. There is something in the subject that makes the articles always attractive, whether they touch upon the binding, the paper, the printing, or the illustrations—the physical and decorative features of such books. Still more interesting are they when they touch upon the authors and the literary contents of them. And, do you know, that any one who has from time to time turned to those old books, and who has not allowed his reading to slip from his memory, will often, when picking up some current literary production, become greatly entertained, although not exactly as intended by the popular author of it? As a sample, let me refer to the November Century and to an article in it entitled "The Wisdom of Dark Pathrick," by Seumas McManus. It relates to Pathrick's verdict awarding the rattle of sixty-five bad sovereigns as compensation for the smell of sixty-five pounds' worth of bad dinners. The story is told with abundant local scenery and a fine Irish brogue. Now, the amusement your reader of old books gets from this story will come rather from his recollection of a similar story told by Rabelais some four hundred and fifty years ago. Sayney John, the fool and citizen of Paris, rendered a verdict in a similar case that "the porter who ate his bread at the smoke of the roast meat hath civilly paid the cook with the sound of his money." The story will be found in Chapter 57, Book III., of Rabelais, and is well worthy of publication.

V. V.

New York, Nov. 22, 1899.

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THE WEEK IN ART.

[illegible] Durand-Ruel [illegible] 25th [illegible] Rousseau [illegible] Diaz [illegible] Daubigny [illegible] Corot [illegible] Millets and others.

Herman Schaus is showing in his Fifth Avenue gallery three recently imported Barbizon pictures, a small Diaz, a marine by Dupré, and a large Rousseau, which are perhaps the most important examples and the richest in quality of any that have been shown here in some time. The Diaz is a characteristic little scene on the borders of the forest of Fontainebleau, with a pool in the middle distance, a sunny day with strong effect of reflected light, and very joyous in atmosphere. The Dupré marine is less sombre than usual, with a gray sea warmed by a setting sun, whose rays fall on the reddish sails of a fishing boat. The picture in addition to its color has unusual life and movement. The Rousseau, a large rectangular canvas, is a sunset through woods, with a cold rushing stream in the foreground, and a characteristic figure seated on a boulder in a blue blouse and a red hat dimly discerned in the dusky light on the stream's left bank. The time is that of the last twilight, and already the sombre shades of night have gathered in the foreground, and the cold evening chill rises from the brawling stream, but the fires of sunset still glow in the dark woodland to evidence that day has only just departed. In atmosphere, strength, and breadth of handling, and rich, deep, color quality, this canvas shows Rousseau at his best.

M. Raffaelli will close to-day his exhibition of paintings and etchings at the Durand-Ruel galleries. The collection will then be sent to the St. Botolph Club in Boston. The painting of Madison Square and the Dewey Arch by M. Raffaelli was placed on view at the galleries on Tuesday. It bears evidence of haste, but has all the artist's best characteristics, and is a very satisfactory representation of the location and the scene.

Charles H. Davis has an exhibition of thirty-five of his paintings in the art gallery of the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, which well represent him and which are worth a journey on the part of New York art lovers to see. The canvases shown include all of Mr. Davis's best work of recent years. There are few modern landscape painters in whose work one feels the strong personal sympathy with nature that Mr. Davis's canvases display. He is still the happiest when he depicts the early evening and fields and clouds of calm Spring and Summer days.

Mr. J. Dunbar Wright, who for more than twenty years has been a devoted student of photography, returned a few months ago from a year's tour to Japan, Egypt, and Continental Europe in search of subjects for his camera. He was fortunate enough to secure many pictures in Japan of places and scenes out of the ordinary run of travelers, and there, desiring to present what he saw in true local tone, he studied the laying on of color as practiced in Japan under the tuition of K. Tamamura. Mr. Wright is now showing at the rooms of the Camera Club, 3 West Twenty-eighth Street, until Dec. 16, some 128 of these scenes in foreign lands, together with 22 portrait studies, and not only students and lovers of photography but art lovers in general should endeavor to visit and inspect this delightful, interesting, and instructive little exhibition. Mr. Wright is particularly happy in his outdoor photographs, and in those taken in Japan and Egypt he gets a rare clearness and sharpness of outline with at the same time satisfactory tone gradations. His Japanese colored pictures are also good, the color being laid on very delicately and greatly enhancing their interest. Especially good are Nos. 77, 78, 87, 88, 93, 101, 121, 123, 142, and 143. Of the Egyptian pictures the best are No. 53, "The Nile Near Cairo"; No. 57, "A Portrait of the Princess Schevoka," a rarely handsome woman; No. 62, "Arabian Boy," and No. 63, "Ruins Along the Nile." Of the other photographs shown, perhaps the best are No. 48, "Gendarmes at Races in Rome"; No. 47, "Natural Posers, Rome"; No. 24, "A Slave," and No. 35, "Hard Aground, Indian River, Fla." Mr. Wright, like most photographers before him, has not been successful in trying to depict colored boys swimming around a ship. No. 40 looks like a cardboard floor with small black heads sticking through it. The portrait studies are so good, particularly the speaking likeness of pretty Mrs. Clement C. M., that Mr. Wright ought to devote himself more to this branch of photography.

Word has just been received from Paris of the marked success in that city of a rising New York architect, Mr. William G. Tachau, in the recent entrance competition at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. Though a native of Kentucky, Mr. Tachau pursued his art studies in New York, being a graduate in architecture of Columbia University, and some creditable specimens of his work may be found in this city. During the past year and a half he had been conducting his studies in Paris, riding occasional tours through rural France, Italy, and Switzerland. The Atelier competition at the Beaux Arts has just ended, and, excepting a native Frenchman, Mr. Tachau took the 4th or 5th on contestants, his record being the most noteworthy for some years among foreigners at that famous institution. Those interested in high-class architecture in our country will follow with interest Mr. Tachau's further progress in his art.

There is a good display of old English prints, with some color work, by S. R. Edwards, now on exhibition at the Wunderlich Gallery.

Mrs. Clio Hunsker held a reception on Thursday afternoon, at which she gave an exhibition of several of her recent sculptures, at her studio, in the Studio Building, 51 West Twelfth Street.

At the invitation of the Municipal Art Society of Baltimore a number of artists and architects from all parts of the country will attend a conference at the Johns Hopkins University, which will open on Dec. 13. At the opening, on Dec. 13, Edward H. Blashfield of this city will speak on mural decorations, and on Dec. 14, at 4 P. M., there will be a conference in the McCoy Hall for the discussion of various subjects relating to the artistic development of cities, &c. A dinner will be given at the Maryland Club to the visitors on the evening of the same day.

Arthur Hoeber, the well-known art writer and landscape artist, who, after taking, as it were, a vacation from the easel for a year or two, returned last Summer to his first love and devoted himself to plein air painting, chiefly at East Hampton, L. I., has now on exhibition at the Tooth Galleries seventeen landscapes, the work of the past Summer. Mr. Hoeber is a painter of much sympathy. He delights most in the depicting of brown marshes or green meadows, crossed or cut by streams, and stretching away under soft skies to distant horizons. It is difficult to select any of the smaller canvases for particular notice above their fellows. All are good in their way, show a thorough knowledge of technique, and, above all, as already said, that feeling for and sympathy with nature which no landscapist who hopes to succeed can be without. If any adverse criticism could be against any of Mr. Hoeber's present landscapes, it might be said that his skies at times are a little hard, and that his greens have not always that softness which they should possess to save them from giving the canvas a painty effect. But these are minor faults, and are soon forgotten in the general charm of his work. Of the larger canvases, a "Tidewater Stream," with its stretching green meadows and misty gray sky, flushed here and there with rose, and its sense of largeness and excellent distance; the "September Moon," very tender in feeling and good in atmosphere, and "Autumn," a well-balanced composition, which in subject, treatment, and color recalls McEntee at his best, are the most striking. It is to be hoped that Mr. Hoeber will find time to devote himself more to his art, for the present display shows not only sufficient fulfillment, but enough promise to make his friends—and they are many—wish to see more of his work.

Herman G. Herkomer, a pupil of his cousin, Hubert Herkomer, and who last Winter acquired some vogue here as a portrait painter, has now some ten of his portraits on view at the Boussod-Valladon Galleries, 303 Fifth Avenue. The portraits, which are those of men, women, and children, and which range from the little boy, Barton French, to the venerable professor, Hubert Herkomer, show the artist's versatility and facility. His work is, however, very uneven, and, while he draws well and his color is soft and his treatment refined, his work, on the whole, gives the impression of a man who has not yet quite struck his proper metier, and who may still make failures before he finally achieves success. It must be said at the outset that his portraits of men are far superior to his portraits of women. These last, with the exception of that of Mrs. Maund, which has a strong suggestion of Gainsborough, and a charming decorative background, are stiff, and, while good in expression, have a certain woodenness, while that of Mrs. Plunkett Greene is "painty." By far and away the best of the portraits shown is that of Prof. Hubert Herkomer, the artist's father—a bust portrait, which shows a splendid-looking venerable old man reading a book, with his head resting on his hand. The effect of light and shade, of color and expression, and the rendering of the snowy beard and hair of the old gentleman, who might sit for Moses or Isaiah, are so fine as to make it difficult to realize that the other portraits are by the same hand. It is a really remarkable piece of work. The second in merit is the portrait of Prof. John Herkomer, a three-quarter length, and a virile piece of work, directly painted. That of Lorimer Worden in his Rough Rider costume has an easy pose, and is a good likeness, while the seated portrait of young Henry Talbot, son of Lord Edmund Talbot,

with its effective and cleverly carried out color scheme of reds and browns, must also be commended. The portrait of Mrs. Speyer is a good likeness, but the pose is stiff and the smile forced and unnatural. The portrait of Walter Damrosch is good in color and well drawn, but not a satisfactory likeness.

The Wernicke collection of antiques having been arranged in groups by artists specially familiar with each at the former residence are now on view at 8 West Thirty-third Street, opposite the Waldorf. Mr. W. O. B. Clifford, the executor of the estate, has given notice that the disposition of these antiques will not be by the usual auction sale, but that they will be sold privately at cost as entered by the late Mr. Wernicke at the time of purchase abroad. The appraisers' report placed the value of the collection at something over one-quarter of a million dollars. The division of old silver and Sheffield plate it particularly extensive, including some of the work of the period of George IV., when the hand beater's art was in its zenith, and includes the silver-mounted leather drinking set of Cromwell, the Protector. Other interesting pieces in the collection are the massive centrepiece made by Thomire for Napoleon and the state couch of the mad King Ludwig.

ART MATTERS ABROAD.

A strange story comes from Dresden with regard to some "revelations" recently made there by an art historian named Dr. Ludwig Jelinek, who asserts that the celebrated Sistine Madonna of the Dresden Gallery is not the original picture painted by Raphael, but a copy of the original, which Jelinek declares to be either in Rome or at Placenza. Dr. Jelinek, who was led some time ago by a minute examination of the Dresden picture to doubt its authenticity, has now discovered a chronicle written by a monk named Felice Passero, stating that the altar over the tomb of St. Sixtus, from which the Dresden Madonna came, fell into ruins, and that the canvas of the picture was torn and damaged by falling with it. The picture was afterward mended as best might be. The picture which thus fell was not, according to the chronicler, the original Raphael, but a copy. Strange to say, the Dresden Madonna bears signs of the mending referred to in the chronicle. These "revelations" are repudiated by Dr Wörmann, director of the Dresden Gallery, but they have, nevertheless, frightened him so much that a few days since he started for Italy in order to find out whether the original is really to be found at Placenza or in Rome. If the story proves to be well founded, Italy will find herself in the possession of one invaluable picture the more, and all the directors of galleries in Europe will be seized with anxiety concerning the authenticity of their treasures.

Consul General Mason of Berlin, under date of Sept. 1, 1899, sends a report giving a description of an association organized in Berlin some years ago for the purpose of applying a new process of colored photogravure to the reproduction of the masterpieces of the royal galleries of Europe. The educational character of the work, Mr. Mason thinks, makes it worthy of notice. The report reads in substance:

It will doubtless interest the friends of aesthetic culture in America to know that a society in Berlin known as the "Vereinigung der Künstfreunde für die amtlichen Publicationen der Königlichen National Galerien," (Union of Friends of Art for the Official Publication of the Royal National Galleries,) which is organized under a charter issued by the Prussian Ministry of Worship and Education, is about to send a delegate to our country for the purpose of establishing a branch office in the United States. As its name implies, the society is the vehicle for distributing among the educational and religious institutions of Germany and the people in general, fac simile copies in colors of the great masterpieces and famous paintings in the royal galleries in Europe, thus planting the seeds of art education in the minds of the rising generation, and fostering among the intelligent classes a cultivated taste for wholesome art. As particular stress has been laid by the most eminent authorities in American art education upon the fact that, much as our own art culture has improved within the last twenty years, the improvement in refined aesthetic taste has not kept pace with it, unless in exceptional individuals, and that it has been of necessity limited more or less to the wealthier classes, the establishment of a branch of the Art Patrons' Society of the Royal National Galleries in the United States seems to deserve the earnest attention of our art educators at home.

The popularity which the society enjoys here and the success which has crowned its efforts must be accredited to the artistic standard of its productions, which rise far above the meaningless black and white prints, cheap chromos, photogravures, &c., that flood the German art market. This superiority is due, in the main, to the peculiar process owned and employed by the society in its reproductions, a process which, in due course, it intends to transplant to the United States. It differs in its method from any heretofore employed, inasmuch as it enables the reproducing artists not only to create true fac similes of the original in every outline, by means of photography and steel etching, but also to produce the depth of coloring and the peculiarities of manner of each master by a special employment of the colors called heliotint, thus reproducing the characteristic handiwork of the artists.

The process, although an intricate and costly one, has not been patented, but strict secrecy is kept as to the manipulations of the plates in some of the stages through which they have to pass. After the original paintings have been photographed, for which purpose special cameras have been built and negative plates of particular sensitiveness are prepared, the photographic productions are transferred to steel plates, the surfaces of which, by some peculiar treatment, have been prepared to receive the impressions from the negatives. The outline work is thus obtained from the steel with an exactitude and clearness never before known. In the meantime the colors, as true to the original painting in the distribution of light and shade as manipulation of the brushes of eminent artists can make them, have been reproduced on the photographic copy first obtained, and the complex "color tableau" thus created is transferred to as many lithographic stones as there are colors represented in the picture, from which impressions are taken on presses worked by hand, as it has been found that presses worked by machinery cannot do the work with the minuteness and cleanliness necessary to effect perfect reproductions.

The methods employed by the society for the distribution of its productions among the educational and religious institutions of the country and the people at large are somewhat unique. It obtained at the start a list of patrons, who, in consideration of certain annual contributions, caused the society to distribute a number of the works among the educational institutions of the country. This list of patrons gradually grew, headed by the Emperor and Empress of Germany, who are followed by many of the members of other royal and princely families in Europe, until it has reached an aggregate membership of more than 16,000. These patrons gradually introduced the society's productions into the homes of subaltern officers, teachers, civic employes, and people in the humbler walks of life, who, however, before becoming entitled to the privilege of receiving such art productions, had to sign the society's roll of membership and thus become active agents in the missionary work of spreading culture in art.

Keeping its educational tendencies continually in mind, the society has always exercised the greatest care in the choice of subjects for reproduction. It has made selections from the great classical and modern religious painters, Rafael, Murillo, Guido Reni, and Paolo Veronese being among the former, and Hoffmann, Plockhorst, Gerhardi, and others among the latter. It has also endeavored to foster the love of home and country by giving reproductions from famous masters which represent scenes from history, and it will adhere to a like policy in the conduct of its American branch. Each year, a number of subjects from the history of the United States, these subjects to be chosen by an American advisory board, will be selected for reproduction, the originals to be painted by American artists. (Leutze's famous canvas "Washington Crossing the Delaware" is already on the stocks in the society's ateliers to open the American series.) These American historical paintings will be placed on exhibition both in the United States and in Europe, and gold medals will be awarded by the society to those American artists whose works are chosen for reproduction. American landscapes and marine views will also be included in this line, and it is proposed in time to erect a suitable building in one of the principal cities of the Union, which is to serve the purposes of an artistic workshop for the American branch of the society.

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To The New York Times Saturday Review:

How easily our delusions, cherished it may be for years, can be dispelled when a master mind reveals the fact to us that we have yielded a blind obedience to error and shown an unqualified willingness to "exhaust the vocabulary of praise" upon "solemn rubbish" which, in our mental weakness, we have magnified into literary excellence! The two-column article of Henry A. Newberry, published in your last issue, is to me a magical revelation, and it places what I had long believed to be Victor Hugo's greatest prose creation in its true light. I trust many others who have shared my delusion have had the scales removed from their eyes and that they will no longer regard "Les Miserables" with "the force and fervor of a religious creed." This "most ridiculous farrago of nonsense and bombast ever put together" appeared in 1862, and since that time it has been read in numerous editions and many languages, and the press reviewers, critics, and millions of readers throughout the enlightened nations of earth, with easy gullibility, have been so nearly unanimous in pronouncing it one of the literary masterpieces of the ages that I was readily deceived by its "lurid rhetoric," and, following Pickwick's advice to Snodgrass, shouted with the larger mob.

I get much consolation from the fact that the insignificant event of June 18, 1815, has at last been freed from the glamour which for eighty-four years historians, poets, and novelists have been throwing about it, and that the feeble skirmish of Waterloo has been relegated to its proper place in history and stamped as an event only comparable in importance with that trial of pugilistic skill which took place in New Orleans a few years ago in twenty-one friendly rounds between those expert boxers, Corbett and Sullivan. Just think of Prof. Creasy including it among the fifteen decisive battles of the world, and of Hugo regarding it as an event of international interest! Read the "lurid rhetoric" he wastes upon a trifling occurrence which should have been described, if at all, in the same tame language one would employ in writing of a prizefight. But he was inspired by the "God of Bosh" all the time he was writing the "dreary pages" of this "literary nightmare."

* * * * * * *

Mr. Newberry should extend his censorship to many other works hitherto considered fine, that through him we may learn to separate the wheat from the tares, and not devote so much time to books which have no merit except the bindings. While I wait for more enlightenment, who will come and get my two volumes of "Les Miserables"?

T. P. P.

New York, Nov. 7, 1899.

An Honest Doubter to Whom a Debt Is Owed.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The arraignment of Victor Hugo before the bar of opinion is timely. Timely, because it shows which way the course is still setting. The law that no mechanism is stronger than its weakest part may well apply to the mechanism of society. Genius always treads a century or two in advance of the average thinker. Mr. Henley and his ardent disciple, Mr. Newberry, show us how slowly we are advancing after all. We owe a debt to just such thinkers, as religion owes a debt to the honest doubter. I believe Mr. Newberry to be honest in his opinion, and not posing for effect. Brave certainly, as he well knows the deluge that awaits him. I am not come to cast a stone, but rather to acknowledge a debt.

For those who see the sublime ideal of life that opened out the darkened soul of Jean Valjean through the serene Christ humanity of the good Bishop, for those Victor Hugo has not lived in vain. Those who cannot see it are the laggards we must wait for. The machine of progress has a weak spot.

"Waterloo was not a battle. It was a change of front of the universe. A change from absolutism to individualism. The infinite that sweeps the tide of battles and events—the infinite of Victor Hugo—is not the far-off Providence that directs, but the God in man that cries aloud; that moves with unerring wisdom to the light." Yes—brute force is "up against it." Mr. Newberry is quite right. No slightest space too small for the infinite. If you who condemn and you who indorse opinion against genius will go into some of the streets of this city you will stand equally arraigned before the infinite. There are many doubtless whose eyes are already reading the message. But if you who have waited too long, as I have done, will go now into these streets—slums as they are called—you will find there your Fantines, your Thenardiers, Gavroches, offspring of the streets, joyously treading as he, toward revolutions; little tortured Cosettes and Jean Valjeans; yes, many of those great hearts struggling against destiny; Quasimodos and Gwynplaines, in body terrible outcome of man's inhumanity, in soul the prototype as was the lowly Nazarene.

JULIAN FARRER.

New York, Nov. 9, 1899.

Sympathy Once Gained Now Forfeited.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

With feelings of regret and surprise I read in your last SATURDAY REVIEW a blast from the bugle of Mr. Newberry, the Oakland sage, calling all to witness that Victor Hugo was nothing more than a dilettante chiseler on the palace of letters; that Victor Hugo was a bumptious ass, and that Victor Hugo should be treated as any pretender, and ruthlessly crushed under foot by the true devotees at the shrine of art. My regret was occasioned by the fact that I had had a feeling akin to sympathy with Mr. Newberry in his vigorous championship of the brilliant author of "Vice Versa"; my surprise by the fact that he should have lapsed into such a deplorable frame of mind in respect to one who, living, was justly put by his compatriots as their foremost exponent of romance, poetry, and the drama; one who, dead, is even now a national idol.

Without desiring to enter into personalities of any sort, I must say that I am very curious to know if Mr. Newberry read his Hugo in the original French, or by means of a translation, and, if the latter, whose was the translation? It is, I think, a universally accepted fact that no one can put into true form the thoughts of another man's brain, least of all when it is a question of expressing the other man's thoughts in a foreign language. I am now considering Victor Hugo as a novelist, not as a poet, for Mr. Newberry concedes that M. Hugo is a poet of the very first water. Which is very kind of Mr. Newberry, after he has done his best to tear our poor author to pieces.

It is, as Mr. Newberry says, but an easy fall from the sublime to the ridiculous, and, pray, what great writer has always avoided the fall? Great writers are men of genius, and men of genius are, as the world well knows, a little more likely than ordinary hard-headed mortals to lapse into ridiculous actions or words. It is no blemish in Hugo's make-up that he roared "Do everything" in the Paris café. Hugo himself wanted to do everything, and he did do a great many things well. Even Parisians do not make an idol of a fool. And the world knows what France thinks of Hugo.

H. A. BRUCE.

New York, Nov. 11, 1899.

A Story Incorrectly Told.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have no doubt that many of your readers besides myself have been scornfully amused by Mr. Newberry's strange diatribe in your last SATURDAY REVIEW against what he calls "Victor Hugo's unearthly romance, 'Les Miserables.'" Without commenting upon your correspondent's private views further than to remark, as did the old Irish woman to the stranger who refused to buy of her lace, "The Lord have mercy upon your tastes," I would call attention to the yawning errors (or worse) that Mr. Newberry has made in his version of the incident which he selected to illustrate the character of Jean Valjean. Any one who has read "Les Miserables" will at once recognize the absolute falsity of Mr. Newberry's description of the meeting between Jean Valjean and Thenardier after the former had purchased Cosette's liberty. What are the facts? Thenardier, having received 1,500f. from Jean Valjean at the tavern, remains for some fifteen minutes in solitary admiration of his own master stroke of diplomacy. He then shows the money to his wife, who asks, as though in quiet contempt, "What's that?" Stung by the words, Thenardier sets out in pursuit of Jean Valjean and Cosette, overtakes them, (not, as Mr. Newberry will find out if he cares to read his book, "in the very heart of a lonely forest"—but this is a detail,) and, with a view to being further "corrupted," assumes an air of honesty and asks for the return of Cosette, offering hypocritically to give back the 1,500f. Then, being completely outgeneraled by Jean Valjean's production of Fantine's receipt and the crushing words that accompany it, he loses control of himself and boldly demands a thousand crowns as an additional payment for Cosette's liberty. In answer, Jean Valjean does not speak a word to the innkeeper. Turning to the child, he says, simply, "Come, Cosette," and they both walk away together.

Thenardier remains "motionless and nonplused" for a few moments, and then starts to follow the pair, which he does till, after a short time, Jean Valjean, out of patience, looks back at him "so forbiddingly that Thenardier judged it 'unprofitable' to go further. Thenardier went home." Such is Victor Hugo's account of the incident, and one might almost say that the whole character of the hero of "Les Miserables" is mirrored in it. Could anything be more misleading than Mr. Newberry's privately edited version? Is it intentionally false? We hope not. But false it is, and ab uno disce omnes.

N. LAWSON LEWIS.

New York City, Nov. 6, 1899.

Not Written to Provoke Laughter.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

There is no department of the admirable SATURDAY REVIEW that affords more entertainment—of a certain kind—than that devoted to "Letters to the Editor," when its readers are favored by a contributor with an olio of peppery terms for presuming to like some strong and favorably established work of a recognized master, the self-appointed arbiter warming to his subject with plentiful dashes of verbal tabasco sauce. Mr. Henry A. Newberry must have been in an effervescent state of mind when he wrote his comically inconsistent tirade against "Les Miserables" and its, in his opinion, idiotic readers—for has he not given us his valuable dictum that Hugo's masterpiece "ought to be called an indictment of its author's sanity"? What fools we mortals be that admire the work of one who was non compos mentis! What giant intellects must they have who amuse themselves and us—by couching their little pen-pointed lances dipped in gall as they descend upon

1899

us quiet browsers in some favorite literary field! E'en as the doughty Knight of La Mancha swooped down upon the feeding flock of Trapoban.

Mr. Henry A. Newberry (he has the Quixotic courage to sign his venomous abuse with his full name) informs us that the author of the book that causes his gorge to rise with such bitterness was utterly destitute of the sense of humor. But "Les Miserables" was not written as a joke book. One might as well complain of the lack of humor in the Lord's Prayer. Here is a specimen of the ridiculous hyperbole that characterizes the article: "The average school teacher, in particular, counts that day lost whose low-descending sun hasn't seen some shrinking schoolgirl pushed into the arms of that Moloch of dreariness, the reading of which entails such a strain on the endurance of its victims as to leave them wan and enfeebled for six months afterward." "An immense stupidity!" "I thank thee," Newberry, "for teaching me that phrase." But perhaps it is a sample of Mr. N.'s "humor." Anyway, it excites a smile.

Mr. Newberry justly calls "The Scarlet Letter" a masterpiece, yet the humor in it doesn't scintillate to any very great extent. In fact, one's eyes would have to be "a pair o' patent double million gas microscopes of hextra power" to discover it.

* * * * * * *

Mr. Newberry can find no fault if the "Hugobites" fulfill his anticipations in looking upon his ridiculous diatribe as "merely the opinion of an unknown, conceited iconoclast, pitting his crude impressions against the ripened judgment of the literary world." His distorted reflections, which he thinks describe the author of "Les Miserables," remind one of the Hibernian at a New York museum who suddenly found himself before a concave mirror, the reflection showing a very large head and a proportionately swollen body.

"Phat th' divvil's that?" said Pat. To which his spouse at his side replied: "Sure, ye gossoon, an' it be yerself, intirely."

BENJAMIN LANDER.

Nyack, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1899.

Anstey Himself Outdone.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Very generous and optimistic editor: Hail the new American humorist! Newberry! He out-Insteys Anstey; he is side-splitting.

Within my memory nothing half so funny has appeared in Puck or Judge or Life as Mr. Newberry's two-column letter in last week's REVIEW. The editor of THE REVIEW is to be congratulated on his discovery of this new Artemus Ward.

It is evident that Mr. N. is a humorist of a high order, but why waste his sweetness on the desert air of a literary review when any enterprising evening paper would give him $5 per column for his stuff? The trouble is in a literary review people look for serious matter, and some obtuse and near-sighted readers may think this funny man really in earnest, and that he does mean to impugn the taste and judgment of the whole English speaking and reading world, (like Mrs. Partington sweeping back the sea with a broom,) and that Dr. Hillis, together with thousands of us who to-day are looking for light on the higher life, are all in error in setting up the grand self-sacrifice of Jean Valjean as a religious example. It is even to be expected that some of these misguided ones will take up the cudgels in defense of Victor Hugo's masterpiece and assert their admiration and love for this wonderful painting of the travail and triumph of a soul. Mr. Newberry is evidently young in the literary field, and a little advice from an old woman will do him no harm. We would recommend to him a less broad and sweeping arraignment at the start—a slightly less warriorlike attitude until his audience be educated up to his standard of humor, and advise a close study of the methods of Mr. Dooley—that archpriest of humor, who began in an unaggressive way five or six years ago, and now has the world at his feet to laugh, or sometimes to weep, as he wills.

But in the meantime a few discriminating ones will take the greatest delight in the roaring farce that Mr. Newberry perpetrates under the guise of a literary critic.

Watch Mr. Newberry! Give him time and lots of paper and pens and ink! Never ridicule or discourage a rising genius. Abase Les Miserables! Abase every thing but Anstey! Newberry, hoch!

ANNE PUTNAM SANFORD.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 7, 1899.

A Book for the Stone Age.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

All persons of independent habit of thought will agree with Mr. Newberry that "Les Miserables" is a vastly overrated work and utterly unworthy of the vogue it has attained. Not to have read "Les Miserables," however, is "to argue yourself unknown," and thus it is that many people heroically wade through the dismalities of this literary slough, emerging physically exhausted and mentally debilitated. Their reward is the patronizing approval of the oblique-minded idolaters of Hugo. It is not only remarkable but almost incredible that so colossal an inanity should ever have been taken seriously by the English public; and the fact that it has been demonstrates that a large proportion of the same public is still in the stone age of literary appreciation. "Les Miserables" is a masterpiece of absurdity and the very quintessence of all that is preposterous.

W. B. DUPREE.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 6, 1899.

Robert Barr's Glimpses of the East.*

Mr. Robert Barr is irrepressible. He will not look at the Orient in a serious manner. Now, why should he? Is it morally wrong to chaff Cheops? You may acquire information while you are laughing, and that is just the way, by comical appeals, that the author of the "Unchanging East" does the instructive business. For instance, he is positive that the best way of acquiring a knowledge of the Portuguese sea coast is to take a seat in a steamer chair on the deck of the ship and use a glass. He sees "somewhat inland * * * the great Convent of Mafra." Then you were informed how many rooms there are in the convent, and the exact number of windows. "I did not count the windows myself, nor did I visit the rooms, but there is no use in possessing an 'Encyclopaedia Britannica' if you do not use it, and then throw a glamour of learning over articles written about travel."

Mr. Barr is rather indifferent to the Spaniards as he saw them while looking at them through his spyglass. "They were mostly mounted on mules, the riders generally seated far astern on the animals. * * * The Spaniards were invariably occupied in either smoking a cigarette or rolling one." He notes swampy marshes, where esparta grass flourishes, and there are buildings and chimneys, "where the grass is prepared for the making of paper. Paper being the great source of Spanish currency, they do well to foster the growth of espartero."

The steamer passes Gibraltar, and Mr. Barr writes that in the school books of Spain it is never admitted that Gibraltar belongs to the British, and he adds:

I think it shows a beautiful disposition on the part of Britain to spend so much money in running tunnels through the rock of Gibraltar, and in building great docks, when it is known that at any moment Spain may come forward and say politely, "I'll trouble you for that bit of rock, if you please."

Moving along the coast of Africa, Mr. Barr writes:

The principal need of the northern coast of Africa, as viewed from the steamer deck, seems to be inhabitants. * * * As France has practically collared all this portion of the earth, it strikes an impartial observer that the sensible thing for that country to do would be to induce emigrants to settle upon these lands instead of fooling round the world interfering with other people's possessions. But France has recently resolved to acquire the leather medal for stupidity, and has become a troublesome neighbor, while as a coloniser she is beneath contempt.

Mr. Barr has his own ideas about colonial policy, and admires particularly English methods. The tourist is in Malta:

You may see for yourself how well matters are arranged in Malta. If you gave England the earth, which it were superfluous to do, because she has got most of it, she would put one of her own Governors at the head of every State, place her own Generals and chief officials in command of the armies and the departments, and then she would divide the swag of the smaller offices with those whom she would plously say Providence has set her to rule over.

French methods are entirely different. The French gobble up everything. "The foreigner or the native gets no show. The Frenchman even keeps out foreign trade, and in many French ports will not even allow a foreign vessel to enter." How, with great profundity, asks Mr. Barr, "if you want to loot a stranger, are you to manage if you keep him at arm's length?"

Mr. Barr visits all the ports on the Mediterranean wherever his steamer makes a landing. He leaves his ship and goes to Jerusalem, to Cairo, to Damascus, and many other places, and tells in an amusing manner of what he sees. In Jerusalem, at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, are the Turkish guards with their guns over their knees. They are present so as to quell "free fights."

About this Syrian coast, where there is often trouble and foreigners are likely to suffer, Mr. Barr writes:

The English-speaking race stand shoulder to shoulder together, in spite of any difference their respective countries may be having. An Englishman in trouble, and out of the range of his own consular service, never thinks of appealing to a Russian, French, or German Consul or Captain, but always to an American official, if he be within the radius of communication. In like manner, the American makes complaint to the English official.

"The Unchanging East" gives a quick view of the nearer Orient, and the sketches made of life there are excellent. There is no tediousness of description, and no beaten track to be followed. The two little volumes are typographical models and handsomely illustrated.

*THE UNCHANGING EAST. By Robert Barr. Two volumes. Illustrated. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

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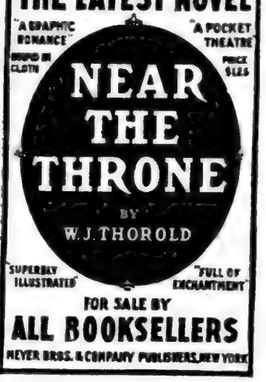

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The first line and the second are complete.
If equal luck I in the third should meet,
With one verse more the first quatrain is told.
St. James for Spain! the fifth verse is outrolled—
Now for the sixth. 'Twill be a gallant feat
If after all I manage to retreat
Safe with my life from this encounter bold.
Already, rounded well, each quatrain stands.
What say you, lady? Do I bravely speed?
Yet, ah! heaven knows the tercets me affright;
And, if this sonnet were but off my hands,
Another I should ne'er attempt indeed.
But now, thank God, my sonnet's finished quite.

—Diego, Hurtando de Mendoza. (1503-1575.) Translated by the Rev. Matthew Russell.

An Historic Frontier.*

The author, in dedicating this book to the "young people of the schools of Buffalo," many of whom on sundry pleasant occasions "have accompanied him" in rambles along the "old trails" of the region, indicates well the character of the volume. And yet it is not to be understood that it is a children's book, to the exclusion of the interest of grown folk or appeal to mature intelligence, nor that one cannot read it with pleasure who does not belong to Buffalo.

Viewed from a larger, and perhaps a juster, standpoint, this volume is a collection of a few of those border tales, here well told, that are full of an interest, romance, and excitement which the best fiction might well envy for their picturesque setting, which are the better for their truth, and which some day will pass into that wonderful history that the world calls "local tradition" in a proxy fear to believe so much. It happens, appropriately enough, since the region is so rich, that the tales all centre along the Niagara frontier between Lakes Erie and Ontario. There stood, and stands, Fort Niagara, which French, English, and Americans have kept a fortress for considerably more than 200 years; there stands the great natural wonder which no man could see without speaking of; across the mighty stream opposing nations have always gazed at one another, and around the great cataract was "the carry" of one of the most frequented routes of migration for the early pioneers. So the region is rich in history of varied kind; and the narrator, choosing his periods one, two, or nearly three centuries ago, has a rare dramatis personæ at his call. The missionary priest and hero, the French chevaliers, the British and patriot soldiers of the American Revolution, the Indian warriors and orators, the hardy pioneers, stalk through his pages, a motley and picturesque assembly.

The first trail which invites Mr. Severance's attention is the earliest, that of "The Cross Bearers." But a charm of his book is its novelty; and in the second chapter he gives an "extract from the hitherto unknown memoirs of the Chevalier de Tregay," at Fort Niagara in 1687, "the Year of Starvation." De Tregay was a real character, and most of the facts put in this pleasantly narrative form are elsewhere accessible, if one wants them in prosier form. "With Bolton at Fort Niagara" is almost wholly drawn from unpublished records, the originals of which are in the British Museum, and "What Befell David Ogden" is taken from scarcely better known sources. "A Fort Niagara Centennial Address" is incorporated, as giving a later glimpse of the old fort's life, and in the journal of an early Buffalo merchant, in the pretended personal narrative of a patriot exile who participated in the Canadian rebellion, and the string of anecdotes of "The Underground Railroad," other strange and interesting trails are started. The final chapter, "Niagara and the Poets," comprises a sad and curious collection, which, owing to its poor material, was well omitted.

Napoleon at Longwood. 1817.

Diary of Lieut. Clifford in The Cornhill.

I found Napoleon a very different man in appearance from what I had imagined he was, even shorter and more corpulent than I expected. His hair, which is dark, was cut short all round; his head is very large, and he has a full round face, but not so fat as it is generally represented; his whiskers are shaven off. I saw nothing extraordinary in any of his features except his eye, which is the best feature of his countenance, and seems to give all its expression; but the eyes really did not appear to me to be of that penetrating kind which are generally described. I did not conceive that his full face was at all like the portraits of him, but his profile struck me as being very like, and I think is generally well imitated. There is a sour look about his face which it does not seem an easy matter for him to get rid of. He honored me with a smile, but it was evident from his manner that he looked upon us as people who came more from curiosity to look at him than any respect or admiration of his character, or from whom he was likely to obtain much information—which first part was true enough. But by a little condescension on his part he might have purchased our good will. He looked, I thought, very sallow and even ill—but this is said always to be the case. I found no difficulty in looking him full in the face, nor did I find that he possessed that scrutinizing glance which is described to belong to his eyes. His tout-ensemble had more the appearance of a man devoted to study than the air of one who had devoted his life to military glory. His questions were not so quick as we had been led to expect; indeed, Dr. O'Meara informed us that toward Englishmen he had altered his manner, finding it was not the characteristic of the nation.

He was dressed in an old green coat with covered buttons, a white waistcoat, small clothes, and silk stockings, shoes, and buckles, and on his breast he wore an old shabby star. He received us as is his usual mode—standing with his hands in his breeches pockets, and a three-cornered cocked hat under his arm; the tri-colored cockade I did not observe—if any, it must have been hid by his arm.

A Tale of the Transvaal.†

Blackguards, robbers, murderers, whether they be Boers or Englishmen, Americans, Frenchmen, or Italians, all have about the same physiognomy. Mr. George Hansby Russell, in "Under the Sjambok," paints the Boer in the ugliest colors, and he lays on the black with an overheavy hand. The Sjambok is a whip made of rhinoceros hide, similar to a cowhide, and the Boer is presented on all occasions as cutting the natives to pieces with this whip.

George Leigh, who has traveled in the Transvaal, goes to Africa so as to find the daughter of a friend of his, and this search for Lucy Hanlon leads him into all kinds of adventures. Leigh is a "red neck," a "Rooi Nek," and every Boer he meets with tries either to poison him or to shoot him. Leigh has the happy faculty of always overhearing the plots laid to entrap him, and marvelous are his escapes from the Boers and lions. At last he manages to carry off Lucy, and she marries the man of her choice.

*OLD TRAILS ON THE NIAGARA FRONTIER. By Frank H. Severance. 12mo. Pp. xii.-320. Buffalo, N. Y.

†UNDER THE SJAMBOK. A Tale of the Transvaal. By George Hansby Russell. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

COACHING.

Fairman Rogers's Elaborate Manual.‡

Among the exhibits made at the recent New York Horse Show that of road coaches, and particularly the time competition in changing coaching horses, aroused the most enthusiastic plaudits from the spectators of the week and unquestionably elicited the most popular interest. The lesson taught by this incident was that despite the crowding out of the road coach, as a means of travel, by steam and now by electricity, coaching still retains, and in a wonderful degree, its sentimental interest. Small wonder is it then that when the public, to whom coaching is a lost art, and who only know of it through reading, pictures, and the occasional sight of some rich man tooling his break or coach, or through the annual coaching parades of London, Paris, Newport, Philadelphia, and New York, throng a building to see a coaching exhibition, the man of long purse, who is in addition a lover of horseflesh, can find keen interest in the old sport.

Of all the four-in-hand whips whom America has produced in this generation, there is none better known than Mr. Fairman Rogers of Philadelphia. During the early days of the New York Coaching Club he stood in the front rank of its whips with the late Hugo Fritsch, Cols. Jay and Kane, and Frederic Bronson, and, although Mr. Rogers has long been absent from the coaching parades of New York, Newport, and Philadelphia and has transferred his household gods, including his coach, from America to England, his hand has not lost its cunning, and there are few of the English whips who can surpass him when he handles the ribbons over his always well-chosen and well-groomed team on English roads.

It is to Mr. Rogers's long experience and study of the history of coaching and the many years which he has devoted to the sport that the coaching fraternity and that portion of the public which is interested in the subject owes a most complete, well-written, and interesting volume entitled "A Manual of Coaching," recently published by the J. B. Lippincott Company of Philadelphia. The first edition of this work, which is dedicated to the well-known American whip, William G. Tiffany, is limited to 1,500 copies—1,000 for this country and 500 for England. It is a work which can be studied with advantage, not only by coach owners and four-in-hand drivers, but by the student of history, for the author, in addition to a thorough technical description of the coach and its accessories, its varieties, weight, and draught, and of the details and arrangements of harness and of driving, has given a complete history of the development of the coach in England and America until the introduction of steam. He also describes the revival of public coaching in both the Old and New Worlds, with a full story of the achievements since the time of this revival in road coaching here and abroad, coaching club trips, &c. A valuable feature of the book are the plates, which include some reproductions of very old ones, notably that of the London and Oxford coach from a painting by Cordery in 1798; a rare phototype of two etchings from a political pamphlet of 1768, showing coaches of that period; a phototype of a well-known print of Hogarth's, "The Inn Yard," of 1747, and a phototype of an etching by Rowlandson of 1793, showing a coach with two extra horses ridden by a postilion.

Of the modern plates the best are those of Thomas Eakin's well-known painting "A May Morning in the Park"; of "A Swiss Diligence on the Julier Pass," and of "A French Malle Poste" of the period of 1830. There are in addition numerous drawings and reproductions of photographs of American road coaches, park drags, and wood engravings of harness, the position of the hands, and the parts of the coach.

The author has, of course, drawn liberally from the many early English works on coaching, and acknowledges his debt while he refers the reader who may wish to study the subject at length to those well known works, Thrupp's "History of Coaches," Stratton's "The World of Wheels," and Adams's "English Pleasure Carriages."

The average reader will prefer, however, to follow Mr. Rogers's own individual and intelligent condensation and review of the history of the development of the coach in earlier times and in our day of the sport of coaching. He tells us that

It is sometimes supposed that the American coach was invented especially for use on the early and rough American roads, but this is evidently the European vehicle of the latter part of the eighteenth century, arrested in its development, because the conditions of the roads in those parts of the United States where coaches were used, resembled the conditions existing at that time in Europe.

Passing from England to America, it is very gratifying to note that the author takes up the crusade which for some years has been waged in THE NEW YORK TIMES against the incorrect use of the word "tally-ho," to describe a four-in-hand coach. Mr. Rogers says: "Tally-ho is entirely incorrect and should not be used. It originated thus: When, in 1876, Col. De Lancey Kane first put on his road coach from the Brunswick Hotel, New York, to Pelham, he named it the 'Tally-ho.' This was in accordance with the old English custom of giving names to coaches, just as, for many years, engines were named on railroads. 'Tally-ho,' 'Tantivy,' 'Lightning,' 'Meteor,' 'Defiance,' 'Quicksilver,' 'Independent,' were favorite names, and were used in advertising the coaches and in speaking of them on the road. Some newspapers in writing about the Pelham coach called it the 'Tally-ho,' and others, less well informed, called it a four-horse coach 'tally-ho.' Many mild protests were made, without avail, by coaching men, against such an incorrect expression, and finally an American dictionary, the Century, published in 1891, enshrined and perpetuated the error as follows:

"'Tally-ho, (tal-i-ho) [tally-ho, interj.] 1. A cry of 'Tally-ho.' See the interjection. 2. A four-in-hand pleasure coach; probably so called from the horn blown on it.

"'The mail still announces itself by the merry notes of the horn; the hedge cutter or the rick thatcher might still know the exact hour by the unfailing yet otherwise meteoric apparition of the pea-green Tally-ho or the yellow Independent.—George Eliot, "Felix Holt."'

"Webster's Dictionary (1892) gives the same erroneous definition. Worcester's last edition is correct, and gives only the proper meaning of the word. After having been for so long a time thus popularly used, the expression will probably survive, but the coaching fraternity, at least, should avoid it."

The chapters on American coaches and coaching will be found full of interest, even by the non-coaching reader, while those on driving, the position of the hands on the reins, &c., can be commended to the study not only of four-in-hand whips, but to all persons aspiring to drive correctly. The chapter on the proper horses for a coach or drag are also instructive and interesting, while Mr. Rogers gives valuable points on such details as the men, their duties, and their dress, which, if they could be studied, particularly by coach owners and drivers in the Western cities, might possibly prevent some very absurd and, at times, laughable mistakes. The dress of drivers and owners is also described.

This brief account of the more salient points and reference to the most interesting chapters of Mr. Rogers's elaborate and carefully compiled work may suffice to draw the attention of the many lovers of coaching and the many thousands whose purses do not allow them to participate in the sport, which is now one essentially for millionaires, to the work. In reading its pages there will come to them some of the feeling of older times and older manners, which is so well voiced by Austin Dobson in his lines:

With slower pen men used to write,
In Anne's or in George's day;
. . . . . .
But now—electric light hath dazed our sight,
We may not write—ah would we might
With slower pen.

‡A MANUAL OF COACHING. By Fairman Rogers. 8vo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

As It Looks Outside.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

While reading lately a book on military tactics, to oblige a friend, I was impressed by the many illustrations of its principles to be found in this Letter Box. In more senses than one our editor ably conducts THE SATURDAY REVIEW, and whatever his tastes he doesn't always sit beside the Lamb.

First came the Cynic, brandishing his steel. Good weapons his, sharp, cold, and without filigree, but he bore the tremendous disadvantage of fighting upon lower ground, especially when fired upon from the church and mountain.

Next came the anti-Kiplingites, with banner "West of Suez." This was a fine body of Norsemen, as gracious and attractive in many ways that one regretted to find them not quite familiar with the ground. Their orders were to ride straight for the leader, but they only carried off poor Tommy Atkins.

After them came an army of famous men marshaled by a gentleman from Philadelphia. He took up a good position and gave good attack. His mistake lay in underestimating the foe. Not only are new recruits joining the regular army every day, but further, every man, woman, and child in all the country around is ready, at the slightest provocation and with no preparation, to "lend a hand"; as every editor knows in that far land of fair romance the cry is still "my country, right or wrong, God bless her!" Moreover, wherever a humorist stands or a magic teller of tales, around him gather a guard of the sick, the suffering, the weary, and depressed. Against their shield of blessing what missiles can prevail?

Last of all came an army from the Far West, where they had managed nevertheless "to raise a thirst" for grog. Commander in Chief from Oakland made a sally conspicuous for reckless daring. What did he attempt to do? Why, everything! Right into the midst of the enemy's camp he rode, scattering ammunition in all directions. His largest regiment was sent in pursuit of Capt. Horn, while a smaller force tried to intercept Diana at the Crossways, only to encounter the egoist whose very name is invincible. Others tried to run down what they thought a mere "Pudden Head," but it proved to be a Yankee at the Court of King Arthur, which is a combination not to conjure with. Retreat was inevitable, yet would not Oakland wholly abandon the field. "A thing, the world itself to win, my Cid could not have done!" He retired to his tent and called for pen and ink. Because he was a great General? No. Because he was a good lawyer? Yes. "It is well," he mused, "to prove one's case." Then he thought of Henley and Tourgenieff, and having precedent knew he was safe.

The next day he rode forth again. It was a brilliant sortie—well planned, well executed. Even the walls of the huge old fortress trembled under his storm of ridicule, while cheers resounded from the battlements of his foes. We hope he will come again an' stay. A. Z. S.

New York, Nov. 20, 1899.

Zangwill's Masterpiece.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Complying with the request of one of your correspondents, who is an enthusiastic admirer of Zangwill's masterpiece, I take the liberty of using your valued columns as means of responding to what ap-

pears to me an excellent review to that wonderfully natural pen picture of Jewish life in the Ghetto.

The portrayal of the marvelous variety of Jewish characters, the description of orthodox ceremonials and their significance, the powerful influence of a loving and indulgent parent over an otherwise headstrong daughter, tend to convey to the non-Jewish world a new and comprehensive idea of a misunderstood people.

It is regretted that the loftier characters of the book are set apart from the others as great exceptions to the "average run of Jews." Hannah was fascinated by the polished David Brandon, who (due to his refinement and culture) was thought to have come from some "out-of-the-way" place. David, on the other hand, was drawn to Hannah because she was so different from the other girls of the Ghetto. Reb Shemuel was honored and revered, because of his exceptional wisdom and goodness.

Beyond these, however, we have a Malka, the veritable shrew; Mrs. Belcovitch, an imaginary invalid, who complains of her mismatched legs; Shoshy, a shy, harmless fool; Moses Ansell, who prefers prayer instead of work; Sam Levine, a boisterous commercial traveler. With these life-like characters to entertain us, Mr. Zangwill carries us through to the end of a wonderful story.

The decision of Hannah in remaining with her parents was not a "triumph of Jewish law," as has been persistently reiterated. Hannah was never religious. Her resolution was prompted by her keen appreciation of her father's sense of justice and duty. Her association of the Vigdol with her father recalled to her her childhood days and reminded her of his benediction containing the wish that she "may become as Sarah, Rebecca, Leah, and Rachel."

J. DRYFOOS.

New York, Nov. 21, 1899.

Curious About an Advertisement.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Of all the journals, magazines, and papers that come to my home I find THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by far the most interesting, and most instructive, and I think it is only right to say so to you. That of last Saturday, I have found especially interesting. I wonder who wrote that advertisement for Doubleday & McClure about their book, "Bob, Son of Battle"! It is very refreshing. I get so tired of these people who are always advertising "Publishers' price, so much! Our price, so much!" I suppose they do fool a lot of people, but I should think they would disgust more. I hope they will read the advertisement mentioned and profit by it.

I was glad also to read "L. K.'s" letter about Francis Parkman. In certain circles Parkman is "accepted" and "above discussion"; not so with the general reading public. There you will find him less known than almost any other American writer. So much the worse for the general reading public!

I hope you will act on the suggestion of "T. W. C." and give us an "Index Expurgatorius." It will be beneficial to a multitude of us who do not know as much as we ought. I find I must differ with him as to the word "catch." I think I do "catch a car"! Not, as in my younger days, I used to catch a ball, but just as I used to catch a boy, when playing "catch"! I seldom "overtake" a car now; I prefer to have the car "overtake" me! Neither do I think that "reach" or "get to" expresses the act of taking or getting on a car. But what a lot of things we do "catch"! We catch cold; we catch the smallpox! We "catch a licking"! We "catch on" to a joke! We "catch" a wife or a husband, and a lot more things!

A READING MAN.

Brooklyn, Nov. 28, 1899.

Agrees with Morgan Robertson.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have read with much interest and pleasure Mr. Morgan Robertson's letter in your issue of Nov. 18, concerning the treatment of sailors on American ships. Like Mr. Robertson, I, too, have waited some twenty years for "the power and opportunity to speak on this subject." The power I fear will ever be wanting, but the opportunity, thanks to the brilliant group of nautical writers, which includes Mr. Robertson and Mr. Butler, has arrived for all who desire that the truth should be known, and their name is legion.

Mr. Robertson's three propositions are undeniable, but he would be a rash man who would assert that the practices complained of are entirely confined to American ships. It is my experience that the so-called "Bluenose," or British North American ship, is in many cases quite as much a "floating hell" as any Yankee; for on board both "belaying-pin soup" is the leading feature of the day's menu, and many are the young lives that have been irretrievably ruined by the brutality they have encountered on such vessels. There can be no question that the life on board an English merchantman is as different to that on the average American as can well be imagined, for, while the laws governing the mercantile marine of both nations are almost identical, in one case they are rigidly enforced, in the other—well, the less said about it the better! The question has often been asked why so few native seamen are to be found in deep-water American ships. The reason is not far to seek; the masters and mates of these vessels do not care to carry them, for they know that no American-born seaman would submit for one moment to the treatment it is their pleasure to mete out to their crews.

This is not perhaps a subject that should be aired in a literary review, but I feel that some confirmation of Mr. Robertson's statements from an outside source may serve to make them more conclusive.

A MERCHANT SEAMAN.

New York, Nov. 24, 1899.

Bibliography in a Western Bookshop.

We have heard a great many boasts made about Western books and authors, and about Western publishers and bookmaking in general. We have even been told that before very long the West would do all that the East was doing, and, moreover, would do it much better. Of course we do not believe this. Still, from time to time we have been obliged to note several startling things in the literary line that have come out of the West. But we have made no comparisons. Nor do we now, with a most extraordinary specimen of literary achievement before our eyes. We had heard of The Burrows Brothers Company of Cleveland. We knew that they sold books. And we naturally supposed that they made their customers acquainted with their wares by means of some sort of catalogue or list. What this list or catalogue might be we did not know. We know now, for a copy has been sent to us. It is an extraordinary surprise.

The Burrows Brothers Company announce their books to the reading public through a brochure of over 400 pages, printed on a fine imitation of English hand-made paper, into which the plates sink with all the distinctness and softness of old hand-made type. A rubricated title page bears the inscription, "A Catalogue of the Best Books in Every Department of Literature." The table of contents informs the book-lover of the division of literature where he may find the books of which he is in search. Then comes the classified list of the general divisions, "Gift and Holiday Books," "Fiction," "Collective Biography," "Individual Biography," "Reference Books," "Travel," &c. Some idea of the elaborate and exhaustive scheme of the "Departments of Literature" may be gathered from the fact that under the heading "Religious Works" there are no less than eighteen subdivisions. Thus classified, the books may be found described in the department of literature to which they belong, both under the title or the author's name. The descriptions are quite full; in fact, fuller than those presented in the catalogues of libraries, public or private, that we know anything about. At the end of the classified lists is an index referring back to the page where any book or author may be found. The extent and value of the index may be judged, and an estimate may be made concerning the character of the "items," when it is said that the index contains over 12,000 names of authors and books, the latter being briefly dwelt upon in the main part of the catalogue, in such a way, the preface states, "as will guide the peruser to a better knowledge of the books than would be afforded by the mere mention of the title and author's name."

We suppose that The Burrows Brothers Company convey intelligence to their customers in this way because they find it convenient to do so. But, without pursuing this side of the question further, of one thing we are certain—the catalogue has a distinct bibliographical value that is not often met with in publications of its class.

The following is an extract from a letter of Count Tolstoy, written Nov. 3, 1899, at Yasnaia Poliana, to "E. H. C." who had sent him a copy of "Plain Talk in Psalm and Parable," recently published by Small, Maynard & Co.: "I like the book very, very much. Some of the pieces—the choice is difficult, because all are very good—will have translated into Russian and published. There is nothing more new and interesting than the most common subjects, looked at from a Christian point of view, and that is what you are doing in your book, and doing well, clear and concisely."

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SEND FOR OUR COMPLETE AND JUVENILE CATALOGUES.

LEE & SHEPARD, Publishers, Boston.

Notes in London.*

After a recent three years' residence in England, during which period the author was permitted to become closely acquainted with the English at their homes and to study thoroughly their country and its institutions, she has presented this new volume to the public. While many of the events recorded are familiar to most people, she considered it "worth while to gather together their salient features and their most interesting details, and to present them in this condensed form for future reference." The period between the opening of Parliament in August, 1805, and the celebration of the Queen's diamond jubilee in 1897, was a peculiarly interesting one in English history. In that time the Conservative Party returned to power with such a majority as it had not had for two generations; after twenty years of parley Ashantee was reduced, and Prince Henry of Battenberg's life sacrificed as a result; after half a century of controversy a settlement of the Venezuela boundaries was arranged; then the Transvaal was entered by Dr. Jameson, and his arrest and trial followed. The jubilee year was marked by the great State ceremonials, a powerful reminder of the people's veneration for the Queen and the vast extent and wealth of her empire.

The volume contains twenty-six chapters upon nearly as many subjects. Each chapter is complete in itself, and the volume is delightfully interesting in whatever part the reader takes it up. The description of the author's visit to Sir Frederick, afterward Lord, Leighton at Arab House, in Holland Park Road, is very entertainingly written. He gave her the impression of a man light-hearted and full of fun, charmingly at ease, and with the faculty of making his guests at ease. His hair and beard were white and his fine eyes still bright, notwithstanding his years and poor health, while his features were nearly as classical as those he loved to paint. Sir Frederick exhibited to his guest his beautiful Moorish court, the walls of which were of blue and white tiles, every one selected by the artist himself, a collection which had required years for its completion. There was a fountain in a black marble basin in the centre of the court and carved Moorish grilles before the windows, with cushioned divans under them. It was like a bit of Aladdin's palace set down in London.

One chapter is devoted to Carlyle and his former home. The latter, No. 5 Cheyne Row, has been purchased for about $8,000 by a subscription fund to which, as usual, Americans were liberal subscribers, and turned over to Trustees for its keeping. The house is now open to the public. It is one more evidence of the irony of destiny that the privacy and seclusion which were maintained always by Carlyle have been at last invaded, and the house from which the intruding Philistine was ever barred during his lifetime should have finally become a museum which any one may visit upon payment of a shilling. The collection of Carlyle relics displayed, however, is very limited. An old bathtub, a few utensils, a dilapidated silk hat, a photograph of the author, some pencil sketches, and the desk upon which most of his works were written, compose the bulk of the collection. The desk is a plain deal one, varnished, with sloping lid.

Some Americans believe the English girl to be dull and awkward—a mistaken impression. She is, however, shy and silent until spoken to. She is kept in the background by her elders and consequently does not age so quickly as our American daughters. But if once drawn into conversation we find our English friend highly intelligent, well read, and able to criticise and compare with surprising accuracy and judgment. She is taught the useful and practical household arts; sewing and mending, also the finer branches of needlework; to cook and to keep accounts. This last is considered very essential, and to this training is undoubtedly traced the origin of the English business woman. Carelessness, inaccuracy, or ignorance in the matter of expenditure is regarded with great disapprobation. The young girls are usually skilled in all manner of out-of-door sports.

The book closes with an extended and graphic description of the Diamond Jubilee, so recent that its details are familiar to all, and hence need not here be repeated.

Aside from the interest of general and important political events which we have in the volume, it proves conclusively how impossible it is for us to judge our foreign neighbors unless we know them beside their own hearth and under their own roof, or their country and its institutions with any accuracy unless we study them, without prejudice, upon the soil where they were rooted. We took up the book in doubt as to its real merit, (there are so many handbooks and "bits of travel" on England,) but we laid it down with genuine satisfaction, having learned much from it that as mere travelers and sightseers we never could have known.

A Book of the Opera.*

Said M. de Voltaire, "That which is too silly (sot) to be spoken is sung," but Voltaire was not musical, as was his rival, Jean Jacques Rousseau. Unquestionably there was a want for just such a nice volume as Mr. Charles Annesley has arranged, which he calls "The Standard Opera Glass." In it is to be found the detailed plots of 123 celebrated operas. At the very least, this work ought to do away with that uncomfortable feeling of "the book of the opera" which disturbs the admirers of music during operatic performances.

Taking Mr. Annesley's book as it begins with "Aida," "Abu Hassan," and concludes with Herold's "Zampa," "Certainly the French manufacturers of libretti were clever, and Scribe wrote many smart ones. "Le Domino Noir" is a charming comedy. "Fra Diavolo" has its merits, and in the dramatic way so has "Les Huguenots." "La Figlia del Regimento," by St. George and Bayard, ad pted itself precisely to Donizetti music. There are two famous operas of Mozart's, "Don Juan" and "Le Nozze di Figaro," the text by Lorenzo Da Ponte. Mr. Annesley writes that "the text written by Mozart's friend is far above the level of ordinary opera texts."

What may we say of the Wagner texts? Admirably adapted are they to his musical potentialities, and that is sufficient praise. But to overlaud Wagner in a literary sense, or to insist that if he had not been a grand musician he would have been the first dramatic author of his day, is to show narrowness of judgment.

"The Standard Opera Glass" is useful in many ways, for it contains biographical notices with dates of performances of operas past and present, and so Mr. Charles Annesley's volume will be found of great advantage to all who love music.

Calendars—Literary and Artistic.

The calendars for 1900 presented by various publishing houses show in many cases a distinct improvement over those of last year, in literary as well as in artistic qualities. The tendency of the times has made them assume an importance which goes far beyond their original usefulness as mere recorders of dates.

"The Richard Mansfield Calendar," published by D. Appleton & Co., has on its cover a drawing in two colors representing Mr. Mansfield in the rôle of Cyrano de Bergerac. Between the covers are pages containing half-tone pictures of the actor in his various leading parts, together with pertinent quotations from the plays mentioned, in facsimiles of Mr. Mansfield's handwriting. On alternate pages are pen-and-ink drawings suggestive of the actor in his most memorable scenes.

"The Kipling Kalendar for 1900," published by the Doubleday & McClure Company, is a somewhat imposing work of art. The calendar proper is merely a pad consisting of 365 slips of paper, each containing a brief passage from the author's works more or less appropriate to the day. The mount to the calendar is a bas-relief in brass-foil designed by the author's father, Mr. Lockwood Kipling. It is a profile likeness of Mr. Kipling, Jr., flanked by two elephant heads, with a figure of Mowgli and his jungle companions below.

Frederick A. Stokes Company are publishing several beautiful calendars this year. Among those in color are "The Zogbaum Calendar," "A Calendar of American Wild Flowers," by Mrs. Ella Rowan, "A Calendar of the American Indians," by Maud Humphrey, and an amusing series of children "playing" at the great personages of the Spanish-American War. In photogravure calendars there is one of famous sculpture, one of religious paintings, and one of famous portraits. In calendars with half tone, Frederick A. Stokes Company offer "The Recessional Calendar," with large illustrations of Mr. Kipling's famous poem, accompanied with the complete text; "The de Thulstrup Calendar," with pictures of open-air sports and amusements indulged in by polite society; "Shakespeare Calendar," with twelve notable scenes from the master's plays as drawn by Frank M. Gregory. This house also presents several calendars made up with pen-and-ink drawings: "The Heustis Calendar," with twelve pictures of society by Louise L. Heustis; a "Football Calendar," by Paul P. Gould, showing actual scenes of the great American university sport, drawn by a well-known football player; and "The Calumet Calendar," with Indian pictures by E. W. Deming.

R. H. Russell presents this season several calendars in color. Among them are "The Bird Calendar," containing twelve designs by H. H. Bennett; "The Revolutionary Calendar," twelve drawings by Ernest Peixotto; "The Picaninny Calendar," drawn by E. W. Kemble, and "The Zodiac Calendar," designed by Chester Loomis. There are also four calendars by Frederic Remington, "The Soldier," "Indian," "Frontier," and "Cowboy" calendars. An "Animal Calendar," by Frank Verbeck, twelve animals in a new striking treatment of black and white, and "The Cupid Calendar," designed by J. Campbell Phillips, are also included. Mr. Russell is publishing new editions of "The Golf Calendar," drawn by Edward Penfield, and supplemented by several new designs for 1900; E. W. Kemble's "Coon Calendar," "The Chinese Children's" and "The Sports and Seasons" calendars.

M. F. Mansfield & Wessels have just issued an "Omar Khayyam Calendar," which is artistic in design and represents the passing of the year through appropriate quotations from the Persian poet's verses.

Color Work in "Truth."

"Truth," a monthly publication, has many distinguishing qualities. It follows with special attention the movement, literary, artistic, or social, of the American world of to-day, but is by no means forgetful of foreign matters. There is the text adapted to M. de Thulstrup's illustrations, showing the Centaurs or Amazons of our parks or the fine houses of men or women of wealth of 1899, with the costumes of our forefathers, or the fashionable residences of the last century, say of 1783. American artists find special treatment in Truth. It is in the character of its illustrations where Truth occupies a conspicuous position. It leads in the colored prints, and in addition to those found in its regular issues it offers every month a supplementary one, and sometimes more than one. For its more important illustrations in color Truth uses a particular paper, which very much enhances the quality of the print. Lavish with its pictures, the covers of Truth are always carefully executed in color, and are reproductions of the work of our best artists.

DICKENS.

Interesting Facts Gathered by a Collector.

The hobby forms that appeal to various enthusiasts are many. With one it is postage stamps, with another coins. Book plates, ivory carvings, fans, pipes, old bricks, glass bottles, (sometimes broken,) and a long and expanding line of other objects are shrines before which a devoted homage is willingly paid by those carried captive by the particular objects or series of objects that, in individual cases, rise and become transcendent. With Mr. E. S. Williamson of Toronto, Ontario, it has been a solace and an amusement for some six years or more to gather Dickensiana. The result has been the accumulation of a fairly comprehensive collection of books and other material relating to Dickens. A brochure brought out through the Bryant Press, Toronto, by Mr. Williamson affords lovers of Charles Dickens an opportunity to know what has been the achievement of one of their number, and excites envy, if not covetousness, on the part of those who have not the treasures that Mr. Williamson has. The booklet contains some curious things not to be found elsewhere, and, in this respect especially, differs from most of the books which only repeat some other books, more or less. Many illustrations are decorative features of the Williamson volume, among which are the Elwell sculptured memorial of Dickens exhibited at the World's Fair, a reproduction of a curious title page of an American "Pickwick," signed by Sam Weller and published in Philadelphia in 1838, a fac-simile page of "David Copperfield," as revised by Dickens himself; the homes of Dickens, arranged in their proper sequence, the "Old Curiosity Shop," and the empty chair at Gadshill Place.

An interesting chapter sets forth briefly the history of Francis Jeffrey Dickens, the third son of the novelist. He was born in 1844 and went to Canada shortly after the death of his father, on June 8, 1870. After remaining some time in Toronto, he went to the Canadian Northwest, enjoying to the full the shooting, fishing, and other sport to be found there. Young Dickens made friends among the officers of the mounted police, and, becoming infatuated with their adventurous life in the open, their hazardous duties and freedom from convention, secured an appointment as one of the force of Inspectors.

In 1885, during the Northwest rebellion, it was reported in England that Inspector Dickens had been killed by the Indians in an attack upon Fort Pitt, of which he had charge. This was, however, incorrect, as he held his position on the force until March 1, 1886, when he was invalided from the service. He subsequently died at Moline, Ill., on June 11, 1886.

The first gold watch owned by Charles Dickens was in the possession of Francis Jeffrey Dickens, and was brought by him to Canada. Before going West he became acquainted with F. M. Midford of Toronto, which acquaintance afterward developed into a warm friendship. On his return to Toronto, some years later, it came about one day (so the story goes) that, being in want of money, Dickens said he must sell the watch. Mr. Midford at once declared his readiness to furnish the funds needed and his unwillingness to see such a relic pass into the hands of strangers. "It was my father's first gold watch," said Dickens, "and I'd much rather see it yours, Midford, than a stranger's." It passed thus into Midford's hands, and after his death, at Toronto, in 1891, it became the property of A. G. Midford, a prominent New York business man, in whose hands it still remains, and by whom it is naturally greatly prized.

Charles Dickens once attempted to keep a diary, which attempt did not, however, meet with the success attained by Samuel Pepys. The diary was begun on New Year's Day, 1838, but was abruptly discontinued on the 15th of January following with the entry: "Here ends this brief attempt at a diary. I grow sad at the checking off of days, and can't do it. Keepers of diaries, like poets, must be born, not made."

Mr. Williamson's brochure contains sixty pages of matter, printed on Strathmore deckle-edge paper, with wide margins, and the edition is limited to 250 numbered copies. It is truly a dainty volume, and one that a book lover will enjoy typographically as well as from the standpoint of included text.

A New Venture in Magazines.

Foreign observers are not slow to notice the absence from American publications in the serial form of the quarterly and monthly reviews which find an audience in England and Germany. These publications perform two very distinct services to the community. On the one hand they gather up ephemeral topics and sift the grain from the chaff. Thus a reader of the daily newspaper receives so many contrary impressions, owing to the hurry with which the purveyors for the press are forced to work, that on very important matters his mind remains confused. A review like the Revue des Deux Mondes in France and certain monthlies and fortnightlies in England, whose names will readily occur to the reader, take the place between the daily press and the published book which nothing else can fill. Such magazines are the natural places for the broaching of serious subjects which can hardly be treated at sufficient length in the columns of a daily paper, subjects to which the weeklies, whether attached to a daily or independent of a newspaper, cannot give space.

There was a time when we had monthlies of this stamp, but the extraordinary growth of the daily paper in our chief cities seems quest in the evil way seems to have made the proprietors of the serious monthlies so uneasy that one by one they gave up publishing reviews of the kind, finding it more profitable to issue in the form of a monthly short articles by the men of the day who have gained fame or notoriety in any line of life, articles which are neither better nor worse than those appearing in daily journals. As a matter of fact, these reviews publish interviews without calling them interviews, being very often the hasty opinion of some citizen whom circumstances have elevated for a moment into public notice.

It was inevitable that monthly "journalism"—for that is what it is—of this sort should run its course and that some one should perceive that a broad and most important field, that of a real monthly review, lies unoccupied. The person who seems to have grasped this fact is Frederick A. Richardson of Burlington, Vt., a college graduate and student of sociology, who possesses not only the will but the means to make the venture. Mr. Richardson will issue through the Macmillan Company of New York and Macmillan & Co. of London a monthly publication without illustrations, called The International Review. The first number will appear in January with the following articles:

1. "Later Evolution of French Criticism," by Edouard Rod.
2. "Influence of the Sun upon the Formation of the Earth's Surface," by Prof. Henry Shaler.
3. "Recent Advances in Physical Science," by Prof. John Trowbridge.
4. "The Theatrical Syndicate," by Norman Hapgood.
5. "Organization Among American Artists," by Charles de Kay.

Mr. Richardson entitles his review "A Monthly Magazine of Contemporary Thought," and his purpose is to cover the field in the largest sense. He wishes to touch not only upon philosophy and psychology, upon literature and the fine arts, but upon comparative religion, sociology, and history. Physics, biology, and medicine will be attended to as well as geology, geography, and philology. It appears that he will not hamper himself by strict adherence to these subjects only, for the sub-title of his review, "A Magazine of Contemporary Thought," leaves him free to publish essays of the most varied interest. He has already collected a staff of writers on the departments above mentioned and laid out the schedule for the first six months of his magazine. His purpose is to furnish from five to ten articles each month which are to be serious essays.

The plan as advertised by the Macmillan Company suggests The North American Review as it used to be before the late Allen Thorndike Rice took it in hand. It is good news for students and thinkers, who do not ask that their mental food shall be administered to them in a state of intellectual hash, to find that some one has recognized the need of such an organ and intends to fill the gap left by the old quarterlies and monthly reviews. There is room for such a publication in this country, and it needed only some one with the brains and energy backed by sufficient means to carry it out successfully. Unless every sign fails, Mr. Richardson is about to found a publication of permanent value which will do honor to American thought.

Attempts That Are Elephantine.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In the issue of Nov. 11 of THE SATURDAY REVIEW there appears a letter signed "Iconoclast," in which he sets forth his views of that eminent author, Prof. Brander Matthews. Well may he sign himself "Iconoclast," although he might write himself down by another title which would as well fit his sentiments, for his expressions are such as to give the reader the opinion that he is lacking not only in artistic perception, but in common, every-day wits.

His elephantine attempt at witticism in dealing with Mr. Matthews's title of professor is as utterly without foundation as it is absolutely lacking in wit. But that any one should stoop to notice it is as absurd as is its conception. I doubt if it brought the semblance of a smile to one out of the thousands of readers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW.

But to return to Mr. Matthews's writings. His short sketches which appear from month to month in Harper's are literary gems, in spite of our dear "Iconoclast's" inability to see it. They are word pictures of every-day life such as we, one and all of us, see, but which we are unable to depict with even a semblance of the master hand of Mr. Matthews. He writes of the great thoroughfares of our greater metropolis; of the tall skeletonlike buildings which tower over us and enshroud us in shadow by day, and which are silhouetted against the sky at night; ghostlike, yet formidable, monuments of the life of man, of toil and poverty, of indolence and riches; marked by the wear and tear of humanity in its daily struggle, and embodying the success of those whose money has helped to rear these gigantic structures.

Who has not toiled along a busy thoroughfare and seen the rattling elevated train whizzing past over his head, and who, looking up, noticed the trail of steam turned to a glorious gold from the light of the roaring fire being fed, to carry a part of the populace to its destination, and not thought that the first idea of such a color scheme, wrought from the necessity of traffic and trade, and in reality a bit of nature's artistic handiwork, was not suggested by one of Mr. Matthews's bits of prose?

* * * * *

There is no writer, to my mind, in this decade who has so truthfully depicted the world as it is, and humanity in all its foibles, good and bad, as Brander Matthews. He is an idealist in that he idealizes the happenings of every-day life and crystallizes them into literature to be read by an un-

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*A LOOKER ON IN LONDON. By Mary H. Krout, author of "Hawaii in Time of Revolution." 12mo. 352 pages. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. Price $1.50

*THE STANDARD OPERA GLASS: Containing Detailed Plots of One Hundred and Twenty-three Celebrated Operas, with Critical and Biographical Remarks, Dates, &c. By Charles Annesley. With a prelude by James Huneker. New York: Brentano's.

DEC

thinking people and to bring them to a realization of the beauty to be derived from a curl of steam rising from the top of a "sky-scraper" and tinged with silver or gold by the rays of the sinking sun as it drops in all its golden glory behind the wall of haze from the smoke and toil of the busy city. He is a realist, as he makes all this a reality to the thoughtless readers of his books. His vignettes and sketches are pen pictures inimitable for their truth and beauty and a boon to all thinking people, even though they be beyond the ken of such as our "Iconoclast" seems, by his own confession, to be.

Perhaps, though he is not familiar with Mr. Matthews's longer stories, the one, for instance, just from the press entitled "A Confident To-Morrow." There my friend, the "Iconoclast," will find the alpha and omega. The "story" and the "plot," I think, are within his grasp, although one so seemingly devoid of all literary perception may need help even in that to find the gist of the tale.

Yet I venture to say he will not have to fall back on his paper knife to "split the leaves" in order to find out what it is all about.

GRACE DWIGHT POTTER.

Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 12, 1899.

Another Word.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Your correspondent of Nov. 11 does not understand the uses of a writer like Prof. Brander Matthews. He complains in a simple-minded way because the latter's stories have no plots or ideas or things like that that the editors overrate them and the reader is disappointed in them. At the same time he admits that their style is all that one could wish. Now, there are two classes of persons to whom the writings of Prof. Brander Matthews strongly appeal. First, there are those who are genuinely fond of the mild and much diluted forms of literature which, instead of suddenly stimulating, impart a gradual and hardly perceptible activity to minds averse to any form of violent exercise. The writings of Prof. Brander Matthews have nothing in them to jolt or jar the placid reader. They do not roughly interrupt his thoughts. Women can hear a story of his read aloud without dropping a stitch in their fancy-work, and many of them can even plan the next day's dinner at the same time. He is a soothing, restful, inobtrusive influence. He is a true family writer. Never a word of his that could annoy, depress, startle, or evoke any unruly emotion. It is the chicken broth of literature, absolutely wholesome, no matter how weak you may be. If his pages are uneventful, they are unsullied; if they do not thrill, they at least comfort. Why complain of him? Must people be thinking all the time? Why should there not be writers for those who do not care to use their minds?

The popularity of a man like Brander Matthews is a good sign. It indicates a wide and deep foundation of simple, healthy tastes. This class of readers is the backbone of the Republic. Their enthusiasm for the simple moral conveyed in transparent English, their delight in the innocent little story which brings in the very lamp-post which they themselves have seen may be primitive, but it argues an unspoiled mind. There is nothing morbid or decadent about readers like these. Your blasé correspondent must not sneer at them. They are the rude, hardy, simple folk whose descendants will inherit from them strong constitutions and sturdy consciences which a higher degree of culture will not impair. C. M. F.

New York, Nov. 14, 1899.

Ancient and Modern Lace.*

Some idea of the high appreciation in which old lace is now held can be gained when it is remembered that Queen Victoria has a collection valued at something like $400,000; the lace property of the Princess of Wales is worth not less than $250,000, while the collection in the hands of Pope Leo XIII. approximates $1,000,000 in value. Many portraits of Queen Elizabeth indicate clearly her fondness for lace and splendid ruffs. George Washington wore lace collars and cravats, as did also some of the other Presidents, as well as Benjamin Franklin, Robert L. Livingston, and many others of our early leaders. The ancient Court dresses and costumes, in which lace was a most important part, were often prodigal in value, and some courtiers are said to have worn laces at Court functions the money value of which ranged between $300,000 and $400,000.

Into the consideration of such a subject the present book plunges. Lace, as we now understand it, in spite of its obscure origin, belongs, like music, essentially to modern times, and, taking into account its extreme fragility, it may perhaps safely be said that no lace now existing has an age in excess of 300 years, and that but little of such fine or open lace as can be used for articles of dress or dress garniture is more than 200 years old.

There are, as the title of the present book indicates, two great classes of hand-made lace—first, and most highly esteemed, lace made with the needle, that is, needle-point lace, and second, lace made on a pillow with bobbins; that is, pillow lace. The chief centres of needle lacemaking were Venice, Brussels, and Alançon. Pillow laces of some sort were, on the other hand, at some time or other, made all over Europe, but nowhere else did they attain to such beauty as in Flanders, where, according to some, the art was invented. The history of lace and embroidery reflects to a certain extent the course of human history, upon which it is often a flickering sidelight, just as the illuminated initials, borders, and miniatures are the artist illuminators' recorded commentary on the manuscript books of the Middle Ages.

The earlier laces were largely devoted to the adornment of sacerdotal vestments and oth objects of ecclesiastical use, to which they were particularly well adapted, and into the patterns of the period were introduced many symbolical and Scriptural subjects then greatly in favor. Subsequent to the fourteenth century, the use of lace was less restricted and it entered into royal and popular favor that grew in magnitude until it approached, if it did not pass, the Dutch love of tulips that finally became so ruinous. It appears during the seventeenth century as a detailed garniture of the boots then worn.

Michael Angelo, Raphael, Holbein, Guido, Vandyke, and other famous artists, not only countenanced point lace by introducing it into their finest works, but found time to turn aside from their painting art to produce designs for the improvement of lace manufacture. The pattern books of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries that have been preserved to us show some marvelous designs that are thus exceedingly interesting.

The account given by A. M. S. of the legendary origin of "Rose Point" (called by her "Coraline Point") differs somewhat from Mrs. Bury-Palliser's account in her "History of Lace," but both stories have many points of similarity. The bobbins used by some English and other pillow lace makers possess a romantic history of their own. For many generations they were, and doubtless still are, carefully handed down from mother to daughter. Frequently they are of carved wood, although old bobbins are often found made of bone instead of wood (whence, perhaps, arose the term "bone lace.") They are sometimes very curiously decorated; indeed, they seem to have been often used as love tokens between the young people of the day. They are sometimes stained with red or other colors. Rings of metal are fastened to them at intervals, or brass wire is wound around them, and "gingles," or bunches of colored beads, are hung from the end strung on a loop of wire, which are at times utilitarian as well as decorative, in increasing the tension of the thread by adding to the weight of the bobbin. Mottoes of various kinds are often burned or cut into a bobbin, as,

"Love me or
Leave me a
Lone for ever."

and again it is the name of the giver, as "Dear Joseph," which is so inscribed, and sometimes the girl's name, as "Sarah," appears. Not only the bobbins, but the variously shaped pillows also, were the subject of much pride and pleasure, and even the pins were not infrequently objects of ornamentation. Machine-made lace has in recent years very largely supplanted the old-time hand-made products, and yet, in spite of the mechanical superiority of machine lace, its never-failing regularity and perfection of finish, it must, by reason of its very perfection, lack the impression of life which the very faults and irregularities of human handiwork can alone produce. We are so made, according to A. M. S., that the imperfect even pleases us more than the perfect, if it tells us that human beings have expended time and zeal in their efforts after perfection.

The letter press of the book is, generally speaking, very good, but the inverted printing of several of the illustrations somewhat mars the appearance of the book in detail.

A few of the laces described in the book may be seen at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

*POINT AND PILLOW LACE. A short account of various kinds, ancient and modern, and how to recognize them. By A. M. S. Cloth. Illustrated. [illegible]

BohemianLife in Paris.

Paris has well been called the gay city, and the Parisian artists and students are a most important element of the city's gayety. They lend to Paris a certain picturesqueness that no other city enjoys. The students are the pets of Paris, and the Latin Quarter, in which they are dominant, is world famous. They have their hopes and fears, and underneath the careless life they seem to lead is often a hidden one of hard work, of aspiration and a burning desire to excel, mingled with a contention against the most pinching poverty and cruel self-denial over which it would seem impossible to prevail. An insight has been given in the present volume into the life of the students and other bohemians of Paris by one of their number. The cafés, cabarets, and dance halls, as described and illustrated, have an artistic charm and a novelty that wholesome, well-balanced minds will enjoy, notwithstanding a disregard of the conventions that prevail there. The real life of the art student is pictured for us from arrival in Paris to his introduction and initiation into the Ecole des Beaux Arts or other atelier. There is no attempt to soften the events that go to make up the studio experience of the student, but we see it as it is, with all its light and shade, happiness and disappointment. "Studying art in Paris" means a great deal more than would appear to those who hear what to them is only this empty phrase, and the present book makes the words full of significance, both wide and deep. Paris itself is unique, but Bohemian Paris is superlatively unique and spectacular. The writer has certainly caught the spirit of his described subject and painted a most excellent as well as instructive portrait.

*BOHEMIAN PARIS OF TO-DAY. Written by W. C. Morrow from notes by Edouard Cucuel. Illustrated by Edouard Cucuel. Cloth. 8vo. Illustrated. [illegible]

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"The Degeneration of Dorothy."

Oyez! Oyez! I, the undersigned, being of sound mind and free will, do hereby beg to protest. It is certainly time, I fancy, to voice the demurrer against the extraordinary lengths to which the present-day novelist goes in the invention of plots, which, in the face of them, are obviously and purely and simply a sop to the "something new" loving spirit of the age.

"The Degeneration of Dorothy" is a special and glowing instance of this bizarre straining after effect. The author modestly bases his theme upon transfusion of blood and its consequent effect upon character. Imagine a transfusion necessarily implying a transformation! The idea is at once altogether far-fetched and quite beyond ordinary consideration. But that is not the worst of it. It is in the manner in which the subject is treated that mainly lies the insult to one's intelligence. Not satisfied with starting off with such a preposterous plot, Mr. Kinsella must, perforce, set down and, with a sublime belief in his theory and a wonderfully serene seriousness, proceed to depict its effect, step by step and stage by stage, through a series of bewildering and melodramatic incidents with an apparent logical realism and a grave consideration of cause and effect that would be deserving of a more worthy cause. This is especially evidenced where, in reference to a peculiar jumble of dreams the author, in a footnote, gravely quotes the London Society of Psychical Research.

Laying his scene in the twelfth century or some other benighted period might be tolerable, but the author does "rap it in" by locating the action of the story in the very present period of every-day (modern) life. [illegible] ing smarting of a four-horse power mustard plaster.

Is this literature? I should say decidedly not! Then what in Heaven's name is it, and what is the use of this "the stuff of which (pipe) dreams are made"?

Feeling that I have been led by the nose by the wily author through an improbable series of cunningly contrived incidents, and to no avail at all in the line of mental improvement, I beg to protest against this tendency in our latter-day literature. This novel is advertised as appealing to the "honest reader," and as I make bold to consider myself in that category, I ask that you kindly publish this protest from

AN HONEST READER.

Chicago, Nov. 19, 1899.

"Children of the Ghetto."

A letter appeared in last week's issue of THE REVIEW, headed "Children of the Ghetto," from Irene Carter, who asks: "Is there any feeling but honor in our hearts for the old man, (Reb Shemuel,) who by his decision obeyed his law, his God, even though it tore out his own and even his daughter's heart?" There is certainly in my heart another feeling than honor. Any man that opposes, in the name of religion, an abstract, utterly irrational, pre-Christian law to the pure, holy, human, and sane instincts of a woman's heart is a fanatic. Torquemada had what he called his "idea of duty"—it was to forcibly save souls from hell by bodily tortures. Reb Shemuel is a modern survivor of this inquisitor. He tortures spiritually because the rack is proscribed. Religion! That is the sublimest religion of all that teaches eternal constancy in love. Reb Shemuel is a man who believes in the letter, and the letter killeth, while the spirit saveth. I should have felt like shouting for joy had the lovers in "The Children of the Ghetto" thrown the glove of revolt in Reb's face, rushed into each other's arms, and thence shaken the dust of the Ghetto forever from their heels, and lived their lives according to the dictates of their hearts. Honor indeed! Honor to those who do their duty; and to do one's duty is simply to do what is right; and to do what is right is to live according to the highest in you and the highest in conformity with what Irene Carter's [illegible]

DEC

THE CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS

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1900

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,575. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1899.—THIRTY PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

CRITICISM OF THE BRITISH GENERALS

The Public Impatient at the Slow Progress Made.

EUROPE'S HATRED MADE PLAIN

Australian Federation May Not Come for Some Time.

The Late Sir Henry Tate—An Absurd Scheme to Raise Money for Sufferers from the War.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—A week of gnawing anxiety has drawn to its close without bringing relief in the shape of decisive war news. We are getting heartily sick of the daily hash of victories, Boer bayonetings, treacheries, surprises, lootings, and so forth, and the mind of the public is centred on two coming events, the relief of Ladysmith and Kimberley.

Why has Lord Methuen been kept for nearly a fortnight apparently within striking distance of the Diamond City? What delays the chariot wheels of the commander in chief in Natal? We are beginning to distrust our Generals. Methuen is called a bragging fellow, and has come in for a considerable amount of sly mockery over his telegram about the Modder River fight being "one of the hardest battles in the annals of the British Empire." The sarcastic correspondent of one of the newspapers dryly pointed out that Methuen lost little more than 7 per cent of his force, against between 27 and nearly 50 per cent. killed and wounded in some of the great battles of the Peninsular war.

We have begun, therefore, to cry out for a new General in Chief, but this is only unreasoning impatience. The difficulties, as I have told you more than once, in the way of a rapid advance are greater than people here have the slightest conception of, and I am disposed rather to credit both the Generals in command of the forces now in touch with the enemy with unusual prudence in delaying their forward movements until they can hope to undertake them with the minimum danger of defeat. Lord Methuen's rashness consisted in rushing so far north of the Orange River with insufficient provision for supporting troops to protect his base. The danger arising from his impetuosity should by this time have been remedied.

***

THE DEFENSE OF MAFEKING.

While great events are waited for, the public appetite for sensational news has been in some small measure gratified by the stories of the heroic defense of Mafeking and the brilliant work of the army marching through Rhodesia to its relief. All are nice and showy for a variety theatre, but there has been no incident in this unfortunate strife really less deserving of commendation from any point of view than the said heroic defense of Mafeking. Col. Baden-Powell does no good there to anybody. The Boers never had any serious intention of striking northward into Rhodesia, and all we can say about the business is that the gallant Colonel in command is a member of a family celebrated for its ingenuity and perseverance in advertising its own talents. They are clever men and capital trumpeters.

***

BRITAIN AND DELAGOA BAY.

German critics are again discussing the possibility of an invasion of the Transvaal by way of Delagoa Bay, and some of them insist that this is the only route to follow if we expect to end the war soon. Whether there is malice behind this suggestion or not, I cannot dogmatically assert, but it is probable that were we to be tempted to break down the neutrality of Portugal and change our base to Lourenço Marques, we should set Europe by the ears, and presently find ourselves attacked at some weak point by one or other of our many enemies.

Surely we shall presently have sufficient troops in South Africa to be able to overcome those sturdy farmers without taking any step calculated to upset the frail structure of European peace. With the troops now on the way added to those already landed the Under Secretary for War informed an admiring audience the other night, we shall have about 106,000 men in the field, without counting the 1,500 or 2,000 already captured by the burghers. This calculation, I believe, does not include the seventh division, now being scrambled together from all the odds and ends of reservists, cavalry regiments, militia and yeomen, the War Office can lay its hands upon. We have denuded this country of troops, and ought to have more than 120,000 men in the field a few weeks hence, including the drafts from the Indian, Australian, Canadian, Cape, and Natal volunteers. If that force be not sufficient to accomplish the purpose, woe betide us, for we are at the end of our resources in men, and not even the most complacent jingo would contemplate with equanimity the importation of native Indian troops into the strife.

***

CHAMBERLAIN A SCAPEGOAT.

The Continent is still pounding away at Mr. Chamberlain's speeches, and, reading the deliverances of foreign newspapers of all shades, one can only reach the conclusion that he is the most hated and despised statesman of our time. I am disposed to regard all this denunciation and fury as having in it somthing of pretense. It is not Mr. Chamberlain specially that these nations hate; it is Great Britain, and his impudent words and foolish theatrical display of likes and dislikes have merely served to provide an opportunity for our enemies to tell us what they think about us.

For example, we can henceforth have no delusion about the feeling with which our attack upon the two little republics of South Africa is regarded abroad, and as little about the sentiments enterained toward our imperial masterfulness in all parts of the world. Europe would strike at us, every nation in it, if it could, and the exhibition now being given to us of its temper and sentiments may well increase the anxiety with which we watch events at the seat of war.

Yet even here a touch of sweet irony comes, as when the French Government gave orders that the sale of German caricatures insulting Queen Victoria must not be permitted in Paris.

I wish one could get more cheerful and entertaining subjects to write about, but it is at present nearly impossible to throw the war nightmare off.

***

THE BAGDAD RAILWAY SCHEME.

Something akin to amusement, however, may be found in the anger of Russia about that Bagdad railway which I mentioned last week. If the readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES will take a map and trace the route to be followed by the projected line, from its connection with the present Anatolian Railway, which is in German hands, all the way to the mouth of the Euphrates, it will be seen that the completion of such a road would destroy the liberty of Russia to strike unawares at Constantinople from Asia Minor when it pleases her to do so. Her position along the southern littoral of the Black Sea would be turned or dangerously outflanked by this railway, which may be built some day, although not yet awhile, I imagine, and when built might in the distant future pay. But this is unquestionably extremely clever as a political stroke, in the game the European nations play to obtain each a more favorable standpoint than the other from which to claim its share of the "Sick Man's" heritage.

***

AUSTRALIAN AFFAIRS.

I do not suppose that Australian domestic affairs interest you very much, although the prospect of a large Federal State coming into being in the Southern Ocean, on lines somewhat akin to those upon which your own Union has been built, might have considerable political significance for you in the future. A little while ago it looked as if such a federation was about to be accomplished, at any rate so far as settlements in the Australian mainland were concerned.

I was never an enthusiast for the scheme, believing it to be premature, and that the economic conditions of the various settlements differed too widely for them to come to an understanding or equitable arrangement as a foundation for permanent fusion. Recent topsyturvies among the Ministries of New South Wales and Victoria and elsewhere give support to this view, and I am more than ever disposed to think that some considerable period must elapse before we see a Federal Parliament established in the Federal capital yet to be selected, and over the selection of which heart burnings and quarrels are likely to arise. It is just as well that there should be no haste.

***

SOLICITOR COMMITS SUICIDE.

A fortnight ago I informed you of the disastrous failure of an important firm of solicitors, and now mention the sequel, the facts having become public here. The partner in the firm, Cartmell Harrison by name, who seems to have done all the mischief, committed suicide a week ago, and the estate is now being wound up in bankruptcy. I gave the liabilities roughly as £300,000, but they will probably be about £400,000, and the creditors can scarcely expect to receive more than a few pence in the pound.

It is a shocking business, and an example of the free and easy manner in which English clients leave their means in the hands of agents. Noblemen's and gentlemen's minds are far too often imbued with a contempt for a knowledge of business, which makes them an easy prey for those whom they allow to manage their affairs unquestioned.

***

SIR HENRY TATE'S CHARITIES.

Sir Henry Tate, the greatest sugar refiner of this country, has just passed away. His career, or rather that of his firm, for he was in nowise personally distinguished, has been one of really astounding success when we remember the manner in which European bounty-fed sugar has struck the British refining industry with paralysis, or worse. So wealthy was he that for years past large sums of money had been devoted by him to public purposes, and many libraries in London and elsewhere were built by him for the use of the public.

Sir Henry's most conspicuous gift to the nation, however, is the remarkable art gallery erected at his expense on the site of the old Millbank Prison, eight additional rooms of which were opened only a few days before his death.

***

TO HELP WAR VICTIMS.

Among the many fantastic schemes being discussed to raise money for the British victims of the war, the wives and children of reservists, &c., none is perhaps so utterly mad as that put forward by the President of the Royal Academy and a bustling gentleman named Harry Quilter. It is no less than that 10,000 artists should unite and contribute each one picture in order to form, first, a joint exhibition, and then an equally monstrous auction or art union, the proceeds of which would go to the war fund. As an artist wittily observes, considering the financial position of most knights of the brush, the proposal recalls the story of the old woman who was so much touched by a missionary sermon that she immediately sold her washtub, gave the money to the Lord, and went upon the parish.

Among charitable efforts deserving of favorable notice, none gives more satisfaction than the activity of American ladies resident here in helping to collect funds for the war sufferers. Lady Randolph Churchill has been exceedingly active in organizing the American committee of ladies, and they have not only contributed largely to the successful fitting of the hospital ship Maine, but in other ways have given their time and money to the good cause.

Both Lady Randolph Churchill and the young Duchess of Marlborough are prominent members of this organization, and the good feeling it tends to promote among English people toward America may be of the highest value to both nations when friends in need come to be sought.

A. J. W.

UNIVERSITY ASKS $3,000,000.

Northwestern's Needs for Buildings and Other Purposes.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—The faculty of Northwestern University met to-day and discussed the needs of the institution and the amount of money which will be necessary to meet them. Eight new buildings are wanted, among them a chapel, a gymnasium, a German building, and a school of technology. The last will be the most costly, for at present Northwestern has no such department. All of the buildings are to be placed on the Evanston campus, and if possible the law school is to be moved there.

The amount which will be asked exceeds $3,000,000, but just how much the faculty refused to say. A part of this sum will be used to establish professorships and scholarships.

A Curious Water Level.

The thousand miles between New York and Chicago by New York Central Lines, along the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers, Lake Erie and Lake Michigan.—Adv.

BOARD TO AMEND CHARTER

Gov. Roosevelt Demands Power to Appoint a Commission.

SENATOR PLATT ACCEPTS PLAN

Agrees to Sanction Enabling Bill in the Legislature—Mayor's Term to be Shortened.

New York City's charter is to be amended, but not in the manner first suggested by the leaders of the Republican State organization. This decision was reached yesterday morning at the conference held between Gov. Roosevelt, Senator T. C. Platt, and Chairman Odell at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The Governor urged that a bill be introduced early in the coming session of the Legislature to empower him to appoint a commission to revise the charter. The Governor told the Senator that he wanted a commission composed of residents of Greater New York; men whose characters were high, and whose knowledge of municipal government was thorough enough to insure a revision of the charter which would not bear the taint of partisanship.

The Governor said he did not want men on the proposed commission who were members of the Legislature, or who hold other public positions. He argued so strongly in favor of the plan that Senator Platt and Chairman Odell finally agreed to support a bill for this purpose. This means that the Cities Committee of the Assembly will not be permitted to frame the bills to amend the charter, as was originally intended by Mr. Platt. This plan was to draft the amendments in accordance with the report to be made by the Mazet committee, as the result of the recently abandoned investigation into the conduct of the local departments.

Gov. Roosevelt's plan is that suggested by the Chamber of Commerce, which at its last meeting passed a resolution advocating it.

It is not thought probable that the proposed Charter Commission will be able to make a report until 1901, although it might recommend to the next Legislature some measures which may be deemed urgent. If the commission fails to make any recommendations it is likely that the Republican organization will push a few bills to amend the charter in such cases as may be thought to admit of no delay. There will be no rush of charter amendment bills, however, according to Mr. Odell and those Assemblymen-elect who have been drafting such measures will have their trouble for their pains, if any of them persist in introducing bills in opposition to the programme the measures will not be permitted to come out of committee.

After yesterday's conference, which lasted nearly three hours, Gov. Roosevelt left the Fifth Avenue Hotel, while Senator Platt hurried to his down-town office. Neither would talk about the subjects which had been under discussion. The Governor contented himself with saying that many matters had been talked over, but excused himself from commenting on anything or saying what decisions had been reached. Chairman Odell was more communicative, and told of what had taken place, or as much of it as he wished.

"We agreed to the proposition to have the charter of New York City revised by a commission to be named by the Governor," said the Chairman.

"No report is expected to be made to the Legislature during the coming session, but the results of the work of the commission to be appointed will be submitted to the Legislature, which will meet in 1901, accompanied by such recommendations for legislation as the commission sees fit to make. Some minor changes in the charter may be made during the coming session, but only in cases of extreme urgency."

One thing in which Gov. Roosevelt and Senator Platt are understood to be in complete harmony is the shortening of the term of the Mayor of New York from four to two years. Odell said that there was no intention on the part of the Republican organization to interfere in any way with Mayor Van Wyck, and he will be permitted to serve out the term of four years, for which he was elected and which will not expire until the end of 1901.

Another matter which was discussed at length was the question of the appointment of a Superintendent of Insurance in February next, when the term of Louis F. Payn, the present Superintendent, will expire. Mr. Odell declared that no decision had been reached, but added that in view of no candidates for Mr. Payn's place. This subject has demanded much attention. The Superintendent of Insurance receives his appointment from the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and holds office for the term of three years and until his successor is appointed and has qualified. It has been freely stated that if Gov. Roosevelt refuses to reappoint Payn, his nomination of a successor to him would be the signal for a contest in the Senate over the confirmation of the nominee, and it has been said that not sufficient votes could be obtained to confirm the nommation.

Mr. Odell said that much time was spent in discussing the question of appointments. "The terms of a number of State officers and Commissioners will expire next year," said he, "and the Governor is anxious to appoint the best men possible to every place. Our talk was general, but we reached no decision except that it was determined to appoint County Judge James W. Houghton of Saratoga to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Justice John R. Putnam of the Supreme Court."

The Governor will soon be called upon to designate three or four Justices of the Supreme Court, to act as Associate Justices of the Court of Appeals, by virtue of an amendment to the Constitution adopted at the last general election. There are many names heard in connection with these designations, in fact almost every Justice on the Supreme bench has been talked of as a candidate for a place in the higher court. At yesterday's conference the merits of the various candidates were thoroughly gone over, but Mr. Odell said nothing had been decided.

Gov. Roosevelt went to the Century Club for luncheon in company with Capt. F. Norton Goddard and Jacob Riis. He saw several persons during the afternoon at the home of Douglas Robinson, where he is staying while in the city. He said he had intended to return to Albany to-day, but did not believe he would be able to leave here until to-morrow.

The decision of the Republican leaders to leave the question of charter amendments to a commission, was received with satisfaction by those members of the Chamber of Commerce who heard of it. Charles Stewart Smith, who introduced the resolution at Thursday's meeting, said:

"I am absolutely in favor of the commission idea and having it make its report to the Legislature of 1901. This work could not be properly done in less time than a year. The work should be done by residents of New York. As to how such a commission should be constituted I should say two first-class lawyers and five men thoroughly conversant with the mercantile, financial, and industrial needs and conditions in New York City."

Other members of the Chamber expressed themselves pleased with the proposed plan. They said that a commission, such as is proposed, would be able to handle the entire matter and that much trouble from individual bills would be avoided.

DIED OF SHOCK AT A DEATH.

Daughter of ex-Senator Winton Did Not Long Survive Her Sister.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Dec. 9.—Miss Laura Winton, daughter of ex-Senator Winton, died at the Winton residence here this afternoon as a result of shock, caused by the sudden death a fortnight ago of her sister, Mrs. Harry S. Oakley, a bride of two months. Mr. Winton is prostrated by his double loss.

Miss Winton was twenty-seven years old. She was a graduate of the High School and active in church circles. For three years she did special work on her father's paper, The Bergen County Democrat.

Mr. Winton's third daughter, Mrs. Robert Rennier, is dangerously ill.

ADMIRAL DEWEY A DUKE.

Rex, of the New Orleans Carnival, Confers the Title of Duke of Manila, and Sends an Invitation.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 9.—His Majesty Rex has conferred upon Admiral George Dewey and his wife a patent of nobility, making them Duke and Duchess of Manila, and has invited them to participate in the splendors of his carnival celebration next February. The invitation and the patent of nobility sent through Lord Bathurst, Lord High Chamberlain, were beautifully engraved on parchment and handsomely framed.

A reply has been received from the newly created Duke of Manila, acknowledging the honors conferred upon him, and stating that he will take pleasure in obeying the royal commands if occasion permits. Not only Rex, but the entire City of New Orleans will rejoice if the Duke finds himself able to be present during the carnival week.

The people of the South admire the hero of Manila, and will flock from all points to see him. His Majesty, appreciating this fact, knew that he could not confer nobility upon any one whom his people would be more delighted to honor, and that the Admiral's presence would alone make the coming carnival one of the most distinguished in history. The letter of Lord Bathurst was as follows:

"Capital City of New Orleans, 'Carnival Palaces,' Nov. 18, 1899.

"Admiral George Dewey, Washington:

"Greeting! The household of his Majesty the King of the Carnival, the Dukes of the realm, and the Krewe of Karnival Court desiring to contribute their royal courtesies to the distinguished American who has challenged the admiration of the world by achievements in the Far East, do therefore create and ordain Admiral George Dewey Duke of Manila, and evidence this behest by royal punt bearing the sign manual and seal of his Majesty, and do invest his grace with the decoration of St. Rex; all of which accompany these presents.

"It is their further pleasure that his Grace and the Duchess will visit the capital City of New Orleans during the approaching carnival, (Feb. 27, 1900,) to participate in its pleasures and view its brilliant pageants, while receiving the distinguished consideration of the citizens, which will be proudly extended to their honored guests.

"In presenting this it is with the hope that the hospitality of the Carnival City thus extended may be accepted.

"Accept profound consideration.

"LORD BATHURST.
"Lord High Chamberlain."

Admiral Dewey's reply is as follows:

"Office of the Admiral, 1747 Rhode Island Avenue, Washington, Dec. 1, 1899.

"Right Hon. Lord Bathurst, Lord High Chamberlain of His Majesty, Rex, King of the Carnival, New Orleans, La.:

"Admiral and Mrs. Dewey present their homage to his Majesty and thanks for the distinguished honor he has done them in bestowing upon them the titles of Duke and Duchess of Manila, also for the decorations of St. Rex sent the Admiral.

"The Duke and Duchess of Manila will have much pleasure in obeying the royal commands to visit the Capital City of New Orleans on Feb. 27, 1900, if circumstances permit."

SCHEME FOR VICE ADMIRALS.

Friends of Schley Opposed to His Accepting a Position Below That of Sampson.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The story that some of the friends of Rear Admiral Schley have been to the President to urge him to settle the Sampson-Schley controversy by making Sampson and Schley Vice Admirals, in that order, appears to meet with greater favor among the friends of Rear Admiral Sampson than it does with those of Rear Admiral Schley.

At present Schley stands two numbers ahead of Sampson, having reached that position in the usual order of promotion for services and by retirement of officers above him. He is receiving $7,500 a year sea pay, and will draw that amount until his retirement. If he were promoted, by resolution of the Senate or otherwise, to be Vice Admiral, it would be with the condition that Sampson should pass him and stand next to Dewey. The pay of Vice Admiral would be $11,000, according to the scheme of the Navy Personnel bill passed at the last session of Congress. It would be made to appear to those who have been interested in Schley, and who have maintained that he has done nothing to entitle him to be overridden by Sampson, that for the sake of gaining $3,500 a year pay he was willing to have Sampson advanced beyond him in the register of the navy.

There is believed to be objection on the part of Sampson's partisans to this course. Schley was promoted by the President to be Rear Admiral for gallant conduct in battle at Santiago, and after the incidents frequently referred to by his critics as depriving him of the right to be promoted for service. The Government, by the President, thus put itself in the position of condoning the errors which have been charged against him so vehemently. To strengthen that approval now by proposing still further advancement might, it is suggested by naval officers, be very comfortable from a money point of view to both Schley and Sampson, but it inevitably would suggest inconsistency with the recent statements by the Secretary of the Navy.

There would be no difficulty in advancing the two Rear Admirals in the order in which they now stand, and Rear Admiral Schley's friends suggest that if he be worthy to be made Vice Admiral at all he should be promoted ahead of Sampson.

SELECTION OF EXTRA JUDGES.

Questions Arising Over Strengthening the Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 9.—The discussion over the designation of Supreme Court Justices to sit as Court of Appeals Judges to help the highest State court dispose of its accumulated business naturally turns to the fitness of the Justices likely to be selected by Gov. Roosevelt. There are those who believe that the oldest men in the Supreme Court should be taken, giving as a reason that their years and long service in the profession and on the bench peculiarly fit them for the positions.

In glancing over the members of the Supreme Court it is found that there are five Justices who will be retired by reason of their reaching the age limit of seventy before the expiration of the terms for which elected. In the Court of Appeals there is one Judge, Celora E. Martin, who will retire in 1904 after having served but nine years of the fourteen for which elected.

The Justices in the Supreme Court who will retire by age limit, should they live, are Charles H. Van Brunt, who was elected in 1897 and retires in 1905, and George P. Andrews, who was elected in 1897 and retires in 1905, both of the First District; William W. Goodrich of the Second District, elected in 1895 and retires in 1903; Charles C. Dwight, elected in 1892 and retires in 1900, and Edwin A. Nash, who was elected in 1895 and retires in 1906, both of the Seventh District.

Gov. Roosevelt, it is said, is considering several other matters in connection with his selection of Justices. One of these is what disposition can be made of Justices taken from the Appellate Division benches when their period of service with the highest court terminates. Supreme Court Justices will have to be designated to fill the vacancies on the Appellate Division benches, and the question that arises is whether the Justices from the Appellate Divisions who are designated for Court of Appeals work will go back to the Appellate Divisions or will become simply Circuit Supreme Court Justices.

Gov. Roosevelt has consulted with Attorney General Davies on this point, and the latter will probably render an opinion as to what can be done.

Sunset Limited Service Between New York and San Francisco.

On Dec. 10th the Southern Railway, A. & W. P. R. R., W. of Ala. R. R. and L. & N. R. R. will inaugurate a special Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping car service from New York to New Orleans. This car will leave New York every Tuesday and Saturday, connecting with Sunset Limited at New Orleans for Pacific Coast points. New York Office, 271 Broadway.—Adv.

If You Are a Man of Taste you will revel in the delights of Evans' Ale.—Adv.

SHOT DOWN BEFORE 11,000

Thrilling Climax to the Six-Day Race at Madison Square Garden.

TWO MEN QUARREL OVER A BET

F. S. Slater of Rahway, N. J., the Victim, May Die—Willis Rosser, Medical Student, His Assailant.

As the eyes of the 11,000 persons who packed Madison Square Garden to witness the close of the six-day bicycle race last night were bent upon a number of motorcycles which were just starting in a side race, a shot was heard on the Twenty-seventh Street side of the building, and those nearest saw a young man with a revolver in his hand struggling in the arms of a burly fireman, while another, pale and with his hand clasped upon his left breast, sank back into the arms of several spectators near by.

Most of the great audience paid little attention to the shot at first, because they thought it had something to do with the race, just as another which had just been fired from the revolver of Starter Harvey. A chorus of screams and shouts, however, soon apprised them that something had happened.

Women fainted and men fought and struggled, some to get nearer to the scene and others to get away from it, while police fought their way through the crowd to reach the fireman and his prisoner, who was still battling and trying to turn his weapon so that he could fire again upon the wounded man.

His arms were tightly pinioned by the fireman, however, and the policemen soon were dragging him away to an ante-room, where he said he is Willis Rosser, nineteen years old, a medical student, living at 139 Lexington Avenue, and coming from Stevenson, Ala. His victim, who is Frederick S. Slater of 151 Main Street, Rahway, was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where it was said there was little hope of his recovery.

The fireman who fought with Rosser is Assistant Foreman John Howe of Engine 21. He is the only man who, so far as known, actually saw the shooting outside of the principals themselves, although there was a score standing almost within arm's length. Roundsman John Lake of the bicycle squad and Policeman Rappolt of the Leonard Street Station were the first to reach Rosser.

Once they were behind closed doors the victim of the shooting was brought in through the crowd. As Slater was confronted with the prisoner he tried to speak, but his voice failed him and he seemed to be retaining consciousness only by a supreme effort of his will.

One of the policemen handed him paper and pencil. He wrote, in characters firm at first, but rapidly becoming more and more tremulous, "This is the man who shot me."

"Write your name, write your name," said one of the policemen supporting him. The wounded man then put down "Fred. S. Slater, 151 Main Street, N. J." Then he sank back unconscious and was removed to the hospital. He had not written the name of any town, but later it was learned he was from Rahway.

Rosser was taken to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, where he refused to make any statement in regard to the affair. He is a graduate of the Vanderbilt Medical College at Nashville, Tenn., and was taking a post-graduate course at a hospital in this city. He would have completed this course in about four weeks, and it was his intention then to return to Stevenson and begin the practice of medicine. He is about twenty-five years old.

There had been a short race between Banker, Putz, Eaton, and Slater, and the prisoner had made a bet at a ratio of 5 to 1. The stakes of $5 they had given to John Biglin as an actor, who sat between them. The men quarrelled over the bet, and the shooting followed. Biglin says his back was turned at the time the shot was fired, but Chief Devery, who was in the Garden, ordered him locked up in the station house as a witness. The Chief followed the policemen and prisoners to the station house and interrogated them there.

Biglin said that one of the men sat on the row behind him, and the other sat in front. They were strangers to him, he said, and so far as he could see, to each other. In his excitement he said he had forgotten which was the winner of the bet, and he still had the money.

James Hall, an usher of 830 Washington Street, Hoboken, says that just a minute or so before the shot was fired a man came to him and excitedly told him that there was a man sitting in one of the front rows just behind the boxes with a gun in his hand. Hall started in the direction of the man, but before he got there the shot was fired.

Fireman Howe pronounced Slater as being one of the "nerviest" men he ever saw. He said that Rosser held the revolver so close to his victim's body that the flesh set his waistcoat afire, and this was seen by others, but he made a desperate struggle to keep on his feet.

A physician, who gave his name as Dr. O. Gant, was sitting near the men for some time, and he said that early in the evening he saw Rosser draw a revolver from his pocket and show it to a neighboring spectator.

Rosser on the way to the station house muttered that he would commit suicide at the first opportunity. Chief Devery also heard the remark and ordered the policeman to keep a careful watch on him then, and when they reached the station all his effects with which he could possibly injure himself were taken from him at the order of Sergt. Welsing, who also ordered that a special guard be maintained at the door of his cell during the night.

Slater was recognized at the hospital as a bicycle rider of some note, having won a number of prizes at the sport. He revived somewhat and asked that his brother, Edward Slater, be sent for at Rahway, and a telegraphic message was at once sent to the address given.

Some confusion arose as the wounded man was taken from the Garden owing to the fact that a Presbyterian Hospital ambulance, on another mission, was passing at the time. The crowd called upon the driver to stop, but the police soon straightened the matter out and placed Slater in the Bellevue ambulance.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 9.—Frederick S. Slater, who was shot in Madison Square Garden, New York, to-night, is well-known and popular here. He is twenty-three years of age and is engaged in the printing business with his brother Edward. They reside over their store with their sister. Frederick is single. He has been Assistant Fire Chief for some time.

Edward Slater late to-night received a telegram from New York saying his brother had been shot in Madison Square Garden, and he left here for New York shortly after midnight.

"MILLS HOTEL" FOR CHICAGO.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—John H. Bogue has issued the prospectus for Chicago's "Mills Hotel." It is proposed to erect an eleven-story fire-proof building on the general plan of the hotel in Bleecker Street, New York. There will be 1,120 sleeping rooms, ranging in size from 6 by 8 feet to 6 by 9 feet, and a few larger rooms to contain two beds. The prices to be charged will be from 20 cents to 30 cents a night, while a restaurant in the basement will sell good food at 15 cents a meal.

Mr. Bogue intends to form a stock company, with a capital of $400,000, to buy land and erect a building. The Northern Trust Company is designated to receive subscriptions.

Rahway Pastor Hurt in a Collision.

Special to The New York Times.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 9.—The Rev. G. H. Payson, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of this city, was thrown from his bicycle in a collision this afternoon and seriously hurt. He was taken home unconscious.

Southern Railway Inaugurates Dec. 10 its Florida service over its own line, Washington to Savannah. Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping car, New York to Jacksonville and Port Tampa. Two through trains daily to Florida points. For full particulars see Time Table on Page 28. New York Office, 271 Broadway.—Adv.

MAY BUY DANISH WEST INDIES.

State Department Negotiating for Their Purchase at a Price of $3,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The Post tomorrow will say:

"The Danish Government has made another effort to sell the Danish West Indies to the United States. The proposition was laid before the State Department by a representative of the Danish Government, and the matter is now under consideration.

"The American Embassy in London is assisting in the negotiations. The price asked for the islands is $3,000,000."

CURRENCY LEGISLATION PLANS

House Bill Likely to be Sent to the Senate Unchanged and There Await a Conference.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The House Republicans, who are determined to push the Currency bill to passage notwithstanding the remonstrance of the opposition, assume that the Democratic objections to the bill are in part perfunctory, and that they would be urged on other grounds than those made if time were granted to enable the Democrats to examine the question in the light of the provisions of the House bill.

While the House and Senate measures differ, Senator Aldrich and Mr. Overstreet both assert that the outcome will be very satisfactory. They direct attention to the curious fact that those who prefer one bill to the other suggest the probability that the act that is to be the outcome of legislative consideration is likely to contain the best parts of each bill, and so be exempt from the current criticisms.

The Senate may oppose the House proposition to make all existing Government obligations payable in gold, and offer its suggestion for refunding in place of it. The Senate may be expected to modify, also, the proposition to make all obligations, public and private, payable in conformity with the gold standard, in view of the fact that such legislation might be contested in the courts if it seemed to impair contracts.

Another objection, which, it is intimated, the Senate may urge against the House bill is that it would enhance the value of bonds. At present the Government has some control over this matter, as it lies with the Secretary of the Treasury to create a demand for them. Bonds have advanced since Secretary Gage offered to take them up before they became due. Mr. Prince, a member of the Banking and Currency Committee of the last House, makes the suggestion that if the Secretary and the banks were to go into the market at the same time, with a request for $25,000,000 more of bonds, the benefit derived would be chiefly enjoyed by the speculators at the expense of the Government.

The probability is that the House will send its bill over to the Senate unchanged. The Senate will take up and pass its bill, ignoring the House bill until both are sent to conference upon the request of the Senate, possibly after a motion has been made to substitute the Senate bill for that of the House.

BLUE LAWS IN PHILADELPHIA.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9.—Money will be a useless commodity in Philadelphia on Sundays hereafter, if all the forces arrayed in favor of the old blue laws succeed in their crusade. Not a store will be open; not a newsboy visible. In short, the only opening for the coin of the citizens will be the church contribution boxes and the street cars, which will be permitted to run by law.

The police will be called upon to maintain quiet, but the real quietus to Sunday business will be given by the Philadelphia Sabbath Association unless the officials strike some serious snag in the way of public opinion.

The officers of the association have issued thousands of copies of a circular in which they say:

"We call your attention to the law of Pennsylvania forbidding worldly employment or business on the Lord's Day."

This law was passed in 1794, and provides that "if any person shall do or perform any worldly employment or business whatsoever on the Lord's Day, commonly called Sunday, (work of necessity and charity only excepted,) and be convicted thereof, every such person so offending shall for every such offense forfeit and pay $4, to be levied by distress; or, in case he or she shall refuse or neglect to pay the said sums, or goods and chattels cannot be found, he or she shall suffer six days' imprisonment in the house of correction of the proper county."

Mr. Mutchler, the Secretary of the association, was to-day asked to outline the plans of the society. He said:

"Many meetings are being held each week now by our society to secure funds to push the prosecution which will be begun after the date mentioned in our circular. It is the belief of our society that all Sunday business should be stopped.

"We mean to get after the cigar stores, the little grocery stores, the drug stores, excepting the sale of drugs upon prescriptions, the candy stores, the newsdealers, the paper boys, the milkmen who are found on the streets after 9 o'clock, the shippers, the express companies, the trolley roads, and all branches of business conducted in violation of the law.

"Our society has practically closed the barber's shops, but we have a list of offenders, and will renew prosecutions. We have been promised the aid of the police. The city has been divided into eighteen districts, and we have committees in each preparing to conduct prosecutions.

"The easiest tasks will be taken up first. We will not attempt the impossible. Surely we can close all stores, including the cigar and candy stores. Then the hawking of papers must cease. Just what will be decided upon in this case I am not sure, but a crusade against newsboys and news dealers seems feasible. The fine would be sufficient to destroy their ardor for Sunday papers, and the sale could be stopped in this way easier than by attacking the papers themselves.

"I am told there is great bustle in the freight yards and express offices on Sunday. This must stop. Our society feels that it has the public behind it."

Police Superintendent Quirk has ordered the police to begin their work of closing stores to-morrow without waiting to receive the complaints of the society. There promises to be a lively time, as the blue laws practically stamp Sunday cigars, papers, in the street, car rides, shaves, &c., as sinful.

Secretary Mutchler apparently realizes that there may be danger that the too close enforcement of the law may lead to its repeal, for he says:

"The society will feel its way along public sentiment carefully."

FRICK MAY RIVAL CARNEGIE.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—It is probable that another gigantic iron industry will be located near this city. H. C. Frick, who lately resigned the Chairmanship of the Carnegie Steel Company Directorate, is reported to be at the head of the enterprise, and should the deal go through he will become one of Carnegie's most formidable rivals.

In the Spring of 1898 200 acres of valuable lake front land were purchased at East Chicago by Mr. Frick, and at the time it was said that the land would be utilized for erecting a steel plant, the largest in the world, at a cost of $25,000,000. The enterprise also contemplated the dredging of a harbor 300 feet wide to enable the ore ships to carry their cargoes direct to the mills.

Big Chicago Building Mortgaged.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—Bryan Lathrop, Chicago; J. Kennady Tod, New York; Richard M. Bradley, Boston, and James H. Eckels of Chicago, as Trustees, have given a mortgage to the Scottish Provident Institution of Great Britain for £10,000, due Dec. 1, 1902, at 4 per cent. interest, secured by the big Monadnock Building.

Hotel Metropole, Table d'hote a la Russe, 6-9 P. M., $1.00. Music. Restaurant a la carte all hours. Golden Rod Rathskeller. Deutsche Kueche.—Adv.

EXPLOSION KILLS SIXTY COAL MINERS

Gas Causes a Disaster in a Shaft Forty Miles from Tacoma.

THIRTY MEN ESCAPE DEATH

Work of Rescue and Recovering the Victims Still in Progress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—An explosion took place to-day in Shaft 7 of the Carbon Hill Mines, at Carbonado, forty miles east of Tacoma. About sixty miners lost their lives. The cause of the disaster is unknown, but it is supposed the miners working between the 300 and 600 foot levels broke into the old mine workings, which were filled with gas. The explosion followed as soon as this outpouring gas came in contact with the first miner's lamp.

The victims were among the best class of miners employed in this State. Most of the men were married and lived with their families in snug cottages at Carbonado, which stands on a hill 900 feet above the entrance to the mine workings.

It was almost noon when the dull report of the explosion was heard at Carbonado and in other parts of the mines. Some thought a larger blast than usual had been fired, but an instant later a great blue mass of smoke began pouring from the mine tunnel and shaft. It was realized then that a terrible catastrophe had taken place. The news spread quickly, and very soon weeping women and children were thronging the streets, bewailing the certain death of their husbands, fathers, and brothers.

Work was immediately suspended in the other shafts, and Superintendent Davies ordered all the men available to begin the work of rescue. This is now in progress. Twenty men worked their way out of the mine through timber shafts, and ten more were brought out in the same way badly stunned. This leaves nearly sixty who were nearer the scene of the explosion. These were killed either by the explosion or by fire-damp.

The Carbon Hill Mines are owned by the Pacific Improvement Company, an offshoot of the Southern Pacific Company. The output of 100 tons a day is shipped to Tacoma by rail, and thence to San Francisco, where it is used by locomotives and ferryboats at San Francisco and Oakland.

The mines are the second largest in the State, and have been in operation for nearly twenty years. Superintendent Davies is one of the most conservative mining operators in the West. Both he and the company have been careful to provide every facility for guarding against explosions.

It seems probable that the miners in Shaft No. 7 were nearer some old working than supposed. The men had always worked under strict orders to keep away from former workings, but lack of accidents in the past had made some of them reckless. This is the first big coal mine accident in this State since 1892, when forty-five men lost their lives in an explosion at Roslyn Mines.

A special train reached Carbonado from Tacoma this evening, bearing Gov. Rogers, Coroner Hoska, and Sheriff Mills, besides physicians and nurses wired for by the company to assist its regular staff in caring for any wounded miners who may be brought out of the mine to-night.

There is really little hope that any will be brought out alive. Everything indicates that every one in the bottom of shaft No. 7 was killed. Gov. Rogers has taken charge of the shaft pending an investigation.

At 8 o'clock to-night the fire-damp is being cleared out sufficiently to permit the timber gang

THE TRIAL OF MOLINEUX

Mr. Osborne Elated Over the Capture of Mamie Melando.

HOW IT WAS ACCOMPLISHED

What the Prosecution Has Brought Out —District Attorney Gardiner May Sum Up.

The prosecution in the Molineux case was jubilant yesterday over the arrest of Mamie Melando, the young woman, who, besides being forewoman in the prussian blue department of Hermann & Co.'s place in Newark where Molineux was employed as Superintendent, also kept the accused man's apartments in the factory in order. They are also jubilant over the admission made by Mr. Weeks at the close of the session on Friday that Molineux had written on egg-blue paper bearing the entwined crescents, and that he had used that paper in at least one instance in writing to a patent medicine firm for a remedy similar to that which it is alleged he wrote for in the names of Cornish and Barnet.

The letters signed by these two names are on the same kind of paper, and the prosecution claims that the admission was wrung from Mr. Weeks when he knew that the Melando woman was captured and he knew that she would swear that she bought that kind of paper for Molineux, for that is what the prosecution hints is the information it has obtained from the woman, who will be kept in the House of Detention until he is called for trial.

The defense claims that if Molineux wrote in his own name for one remedy and had the reply come to his office in Newark, there was no reason why he should write for other remedies under an assumed name. Again Molineux wrote for the Burns remedy in his natural hand, and it is likewise claimed that if he did this in one instance there was no reason why in other instances he should disguise his handwriting. The defense also disclaims any knowledge of the Cornish and Barnet letters, and will try to prove through its experts that the same hand that wrote them did not write the admitted letter to Burns.

It will be a long time before Mr. Weeks has a chance to present his side of the case, but he said on Friday that the absence of active would be the strongest contention of the defense. They will show that Molineux, while irritated that he was forced out of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club by Corbin, nevertheless at once became allied to another prominent athletic club and was on its Board of Governors, a position of honor.

It will be shown that from Molineux's own letters he was at the time of the sending of the poison and for some time before in a happy mood. He writes that he is about to marry and that the prospect is bright. Yet suddenly, it is alleged, he throws all this to the winds to poison a man whom he has not seen or held communication with for a year. Such contention, the defense will submit, does not seem to be within the bounds of reason.

Mr. Weeks's statement on Friday that he would at the proper time submit a sample of admitted handwriting identical with the Nelson address, has been taken to mean that he had something in reserve of which the prosecution has no knowledge. At the sessions this week Mr. Kinsley will continue his testimony, and this, with his cross-examination, is expected to last at least half the week.

Then Mr. Osborne will put on his chemists and pathological experts; then will come Cornish and the relatives of the dead woman, and then the army of handwriting experts which has been gathered from the four quarters of the United States. Then will come the long list of the witnesses for the defense, also including pathologists, chemists, and handwriting experts, and a few others about which Mr. Weeks maintains as much reticence as does Mr. Osborne concerning the identity of his witnesses who are not already known.

Mr. Osborne, who was jubilant concerning the capture of the Melando woman, admitted his detectives had worked much like the fakir who while he holds the attention of his audience has his confederates through the pockets of the spectators. When asked to explain this statement, that the Chief of Police of Jersey City had at his request sent detectives and policemen broadcast asking for Miss Melando. While this open search was being made, he said, two of Capt. McClusky's men got into the girl's good graces, and on the pretext of taking her where she would be safe brought her across the border.

District Attorney Gardiner announced yesterday that in all probability he would sum up the case for the State.

Molineux spent his usual quiet day in the tombs. He read a great deal from the newspapers concerning his trial while his attorneys remained in their offices working on the case.

TO HELP BROOKLYN'S POOR.

Hebrew Educational Society's Incorporation Papers Approved.

Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, approved the articles of incorporation of the Hebrew Educational Society of Brooklyn. The purpose of the Society is to ameliorate the condition of the poor of Brooklyn, especially in the Brownsville section.

The stated objects of the organization are to intellectually and physically advance the condition of men and women, and to erect suitable buildings containing a library, reading, lecture, and class rooms, and a gymnasium. The Directors for the first year include Abraham Abraham, Jacob Tanner, Simon F. Rothschild, Michael Hart, the Rev. Leon Nelson, Ira Loo Bamberger, Mitchell May, Nathaniel H. Levi, and David J. Steinhardt.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH'S YEAR.

Reports of Officers Show a Flourishing Condition of Affairs.

The annual reports of the officers of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, just rendered, show the affairs of the church to be in a flourishing condition. Clerk Frederick C. Havel reports the membership aggregates 1,885, of which 583 are men and 1,252 women. There have been 71 removals from the church during the year. The total Sunday-school membership, which includes the memberships of the Sunday schools of Pilgrim and Mayflower Missions, is 1,490. The report of Treasurer S. V. White shows the church receipts for the year have amounted to $37,476. The special collections during the year have amounted to $25.

The annual election of officers of the church will take place next Friday.

H. CLAFLIN COMPANY DINNER.

Musical and Dramatic Entertainment Follows It at Sherry's.

The second annual dinner of the H. B. Claflin Company was held last night at Sherry's. President John Claflin presided. Brief responses to toasts were made by the heads of several departments. One hundred and ten covers were laid, and a musical and dramatic performance was given from a small stage at the Fifth Avenue end of the banquet room after the dinner.

The heads of the house were seated at a large centre table surrounded by smaller tables, at which the employes and guests were seated. The programme contained, besides the menu, a brief sketch of the house and its founders, dating back to the time of Horace B. Claflin, at Milford, Mass., in 1841.

NOTICE AVERT THEATRE PANIC.

Passing of a Fire Engine Excites Murray Hill Audience.

Excitement almost approaching a panic was prompting a scramble for the doors occurred at the Murray Hill Theatre during the matinée performance yesterday. A woman in the audience fainted and was carried out to the lobby. Several persons left their seats and followed to see what was the matter. While the doors were open a fire engine went by, and its whistling and ringing were heard by the audience, who began to get uneasy and finally made a rush for the exits.

Lieutenant Tyler and Detective Walsh of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, who were near the theatre, ran in. They succeeded in reassuring those who were attempting to leave the theatre. The audience resumed their places and the play continued.

"He Liveth Long That Liveth Well."

He that maintains "the perfect circulation of pure blood in a sound organism," or in other words, good health, may live both long and well. A great multitude of people gladly testify that Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured their diseases, given them good health, and lengthened their lives.

Scrofula — *"My boy suffered with scrofula when young. Two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla cured him. He is now ten. Our physician advised its use. We always recommend it." Mrs. E. C. Clipper, 8 Kidder St., Cleveland, Ohio.*

Be sure to get Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Never Disappoints

UNITED TO FIGHT EXPANSION.

Producers Who Met at Omaha Have Formulated a Plan to Prevent Action in Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Dec. 9.—The organization of the League of Domestic Producers in Omaha this week by some of the largest industrial and agricultural interests of the republic, for the avowed purpose of opposing annexation of the Colonial possessions of the republic, has created a sensation in a commercial way. The President of the league is Henry T. Oxnard of New York City.

A committee composed of Herbert Myrick, Chairman; Henry T. Oxnard, James and P. Cooke, representing the beet sugar industry; Henry McCall of the Cane Growers' Association of New Orleans; F. B. Moodie of Florida, President of the National Cigar Leaf Tobacco Growers' Association; G. W. Perkins, President of the American Cigar Makers' Union; H. S. Frye of Connecticut, President New England Tobacco Growers' Association, and Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor, were appointed to form a permanent organization. A meeting of the committee will be held in Washington City during the present month.

This statement of the objects and demands of the new organization was prepared and officially approved by the beet sugar, cane sugar, tobacco, and other interests represented at the meeting:

The purpose of this coalition is to provide a medium through which the various interests in the production, manufacture and sale of domestic sugar, cigar leaf tobacco, cigars, fruits, vegetables, rice, &c., produced within the United States, may co-operate for their mutual benefit. It is demanded:

First—That the United States Senate defeat the pending treaties of reciprocity with the West Indies, whereby sugar from these islands is to be admitted into the United States at a reduction in the tariff rate.

Second—We oppose the recommendation that Cuban sugar be admitted at a like reduction in duty. We also oppose the recommendation that Porto Rican produce be admitted to the market duty free.

Third—That all sugar, tobacco, and other produce which compete with the products of American farmers and manufacturers continue to pay full rate of duties, irrespective of whether such sugar and other produce comes from Porto Rico, Cuba, the Philippines, or other parts of the world.

Fourth—That thus the labor and capital invested in domestic, agricultural, and allied manufacturing industries may have a fair chance against the coolie labor and monopolists of the tropics.

Fifth—Agriculture and labor having borne the brunt of protection for these many years have earned the right to be themselves equally treated now that they have to face a crisis, and nothing less will satisfy them.

The following resolutions were introduced:

Whereas, The consumption of sugar in the United States now approximates 5,000,000,000 pounds, being large in bulk and per capita than any other nation, of which enormous consumption less than 600,000,000 pounds, or about 10 per cent., are produced from sugar cane and beets within the borders of the United States; and

Whereas, The experiments of the Government made under the direction of the Department of Agriculture and the actual production of sugar from beets at the factories located in twelve States here represented clearly evidence that this country is capable of producing under fair safeguards of the industry all the sugar consumed by its people; and

Whereas, The production affords a diversified industry of the greatest importance, and is a special boon of value to the farmers of this country; and

Whereas, The importation of cane sugar from tropical islands, under principles of reciprocity, or with free or greatly reduced duties awarded because they are insular dependencies of the United States, would bring into competition a product raised by coolies and debased labor that would be ruinous to the American farmer and to the production of sugar in the United States; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the present tariff duties are essential, not only to the increase of this valuable industry, but to its very existence, and if modified in any particular there should be no action either by change of law or from reciprocity, that shall increase the importation of crude sugar, which affords no profit or income to the farmer, but is simply material to be refined and marketed.

Resolved, That the agriculture and labor have borne the brunt of protection for many years, it is only fair and just that now that the chance has been held forth for development in the line of sugar production and vasts sums invested in twelve States of the Union, the industry thus fostered and the capital thus invested should not be injured, either by reciprocity treaties or granting the importation of sugar and other products, which compete with the output of the American farmer at reduced rates or free of duty from Puerto Rico, Cuba, or the Philippines.

The association elected these officers: Henry T. Oxnard, New York, President; Julius Stroh, Detroit, Treasurer; R. M. Allen, Ames, Neb., Secretary. It was also decided that a Vice President be chosen from each State in which are located beet sugar factories by the factories of such State.

Every beet sugar manufacturing company in the United States was elected a member of the association, and the Secretary was instructed to notify them of the action.

The Executive Committee, composed of the President, Treasurer, and Secretary, are to direct the affairs of the association until the next annual meeting of the association, which will be held at the Cadillac Hotel, Detroit, Monday, Dec. 3, 1900. The committee was instructed to use all efforts and means agreed upon and every energy possible to carry into effect the resolutions adopted by the association.

"A LAWYER CANNOT BE HONEST."

E. V. Brewster Makes the Statement in a Reply to Congressman Driggs.

Eugene V. Brewster, the leader of the Brooklyn silverites, caused the legal fraternity of that borough much pain and embarrassment yesterday by this frank public avowal: "I don't pretend to be honest. No man is, and a lawyer cannot be."

Mr. Brewster is a lawyer himself. His sentiments anent the honesty of the legal craft in particular and men in general were expressed in connection with the controversy he is having with Congressman Driggs as to the latter's attitude with relation to the currency question. On Friday Mr. Brewster publicly declared Congressman Driggs had promised him to vote for silver, and had now "bolted the principles of his party." Mr. Brewster also claimed that Congressmen May and Fitzgerald had given him similar promises, and had also "bolted." All three of the Congressmen named promptly denied that they had promised Mr. Brewster anything. These denials drew forth another statement from Mr. Brewster yesterday. He named witnesses to Mr. Driggs's alleged promise.

"Either Mr. Driggs or I," declared Mr. Brewster, "is guilty of a deliberate, premeditated, unwarranted, unnecessary, selfish, reckless falsehood. I have been accused of many things in my brief career, but never of being a hypocrite. I don't pretend to be honest—no man is, and a lawyer cannot be—but I do say that if a man should give out the statement that I gave out yesterday affecting a Congressman, and there should be no truth in it, he should be severely dealt with."

Barney Fagan a Bankrupt.

Barney Fagan, an actor residing at 311 East Nineteenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,847 and no assets. Some of the debts date back to 1886. Among the creditors are Forbes & Co., Boston, $1,500, for printing in 1886; L. J. Kehlan, $1,000, money loaned; Emile Bulyer, Louisville, $750, money laoned; S. S. Folsom, Boston, $500, costumes; Eaves Costuming Company, $500; Gumperts & Jermopolo, St. Louis, $600, judgment for breach of contract; Hughey Dougherty, $200, for services; Benjamin Doblin, $226, hats and canes; J. P. Wessman, $225, clothing, and M. & A. Phillips, $100, clothing.

TYPEWRITER AND THE EYE

It Aids the Vision and the Oculist Likewise.

THE CONTRADICTION EXPLAINED

New York Practitioner Gives Instances Where the Machine Is Invaluable to Many Classes of Workers.

The typewriter is probably one of the greatest of recent benefits to humanity. It is used now almost entirely for correspondence in business houses, large and small, by professional men in professional documents, and for their own personal use, and it is being introduced into editorial rooms for the benefit of both the writers and the compositors. There is a general opinion among experts in diseases of the eye that the eye is much relieved by the emancipation from ordinary handwriting. Fully twenty years ago a man writing in England upon the care of the eyes recommended it and an oculist of to-day has only favorable words for it, though he believes it to be a good friend to his business, a contradiction which he logically explains.

The fourth volume published this year of an authoritative American work upon diseases of the eye, however, gives all the small space it devotes to the subject to the ill-effects of the use of the typewriter.

"Prescott, the historian, invented appliances by which writing could be done with little assistance from the vision," wrote Robert Brudenell Carter, ophthalmic surgeon at St. George's Hospital, London, in the English work referred to, published in 1880, "Dr. Thursfield, Medical Officer of Health, Shrewsbury, produced a frame which enabled him to write without using his eyes, and another contrivance of more general value and applicability is the American typewriter. I myself do a great deal of writing at home, both for publication and in correspondence, and this machine has for the last four years superseded the pen almost entirely with me, so that I now use it for no other purpose than to correct proofs, by interlineation, to sign my name, and to address letters. Even when learning the use of the instrument, when the letters have to be looked for one by one, until the fingers become sufficiently familiar with their several positions and touch them instinctively, the characters are so large that there is no appreciable strain upon the vision, and when dexterity is attained the eyes can scarcely be said to be used at all.

"My own eyes have never occasioned me any discomfort, and my own use of the typewriter rests upon quite different grounds, but yet my experience enables me to recommend it very strongly to persons who having to write much are made conscious by the exercise that they have eyes. For the short-sighted it is especially valuable, because there can never be any disposition to stoop over it, so that a great share to them in writing is altogether set aside.

"Next to the advantages of writing are those of reading. The author who wishes to look over his manuscript is almost as much helped as the one who wishes to reproduce it, and the labor of seeing if in every stage of the process is either abolished or reduced to a minimum. I have worked the machine for eight consecutive hours without more than ten minutes' interruption and without my hands being conscious of fatigue. No systematic writer should be without it unless he is one of those curiously constituted creatures to whom the caprice of nature has denied the gift of mechanical aptitude, even in the most rudimentary form. Those who possess two left hands, whose fingers are all thumbs, had better, perhaps, leave the typewriter alone, but for others it is a great relief for weary hands and eyes."

The American work whose only mention of the typewriter is in a few lines in this fourth volume heads them, "The Typewriter as a Cause of Asthenopia."

"In causes of eye strain," it says, "(generally of primary esophoric and lotus exophoric types) now becoming increasingly frequent in poorly nourished and improperly cared for women of neurasthenic type, is the incessant labor imposed on ordinarily unused eye muscles during the study of the typewriter, in watching the keyboard of the machine before the necessary manual movements have become sufficiently automatic not to require any fixity of gaze upon the variously placed characters."

A very small amount of attention to give to a subject which must have so large a bearing upon the eyes of many people with the now general use of the typewriter.

"I cannot see," says a Greater New York oculist, "how learning the keys of the typewriter could be a strain upon the eyes. The general position can be learned in half an hour, or at most in a few days, so that no effort would be required in finding them, and that would not cause eye strain. At the same time I might say that the typewriter has been a help to my business, and I have a number of people who use the machine under my care. But I do not think their eyes are injured by the use of the typewriter, though defects of vision may have been brought to notice by its use.

"There are a great many more people wearing glasses now than there were thirty or forty years ago. There are many young people, and old people—who knowing this was not the case in their day—wonder why it is that there is so much more trouble with the eyes. There is probably no more trouble with the eyes than there was; but defects of vision are brought to notice now because there are so many more things to call attention to them, and the defects are then remedied as soon as they are discovered.

"Let me go into a large school and examine the eyes of the scholars or take, say, 1,500 people anywhere and test their eyes, and it is not probable that out of that number there would be more than fifty who did not theoretically require glasses—that is to say, who did not have some irregularity of the eyeball. That does not mean that the eye is diseased, but there is some slight deformity with which the individual was born. This affects the focus of the eye, and if glasses were worn they would correct this defect.

"The eye is nothing more or less than a camera." The doctor took up the separable model of an eye made of crystal and porcelain or something of that nature, about the size of a hand camera.

"If you know anything about a camera," he went on, "you can see the similarity. Here we have the diaphragm which is the iris, in front, with a round hole in the centre, only in the eye we have the curved crystal covering, which we do not have over the camera. The round hole is the pupil. You hear people speak of injuring the pupil of the eye, but you can't injure the pupil because that is the simple hole. Back of it is the crystalline lens of the eye, which corresponds to the lens of the camera and which focuses the light upon the sensitive plate at the back, which in the eye is the retina. Now if that lens is not perfectly formed the focus will not be right. Say, for instance, that the back of it is flattened, then the muscles encircling the eye which are used for focusing near-by objects have to be brought into play for other things. They contract the crystalline lens until there is a temporary bulge at the back to obtain the effect of the natural curve. If the muscles have to do much of this they are overworked. If glasses are worn they supply what is necessary to produce the correct focus without a strain to any part of the eye.

"Now, as I have said, there is a large proportion of people who have some irregularity of the eyeball, some slight deformity, and when there is anything that calls for the use of the eye this defect is discovered, when if the eye were but little used it would not be discovered for many years, if at all. When I was a boy they did not have blackboards in the schools as they do now. Now many of the lessons are written upon these boards and the children are required to read them across the room, and a defect in vision is discovered and they put on glasses to correct the defect, though the eye is by no means diseased. It is for this reason that children are now wearing glasses where the children of a generation or so ago did not. Of course, with older people there are defects of vision from age.

"It is in this way, I say, that the typewriter is good for my business and at the same time it is not injurious to the eyes. A large proportion of the people who use the typewriter copy with it. It would be better for them if the manuscript or short hand notes they are to copy were placed before them, but usually it is at the side and they have to constantly change the focus of the eyes from the keyboard of the machine to the manuscript. They have some defect of the eyes which they have not discovered, and in using the typewriter the additional labor of focusing the eyes calls the muscles into undue use and the result is trouble caused primarily by the defect which has always been in the eye, but it is necessary now to have the focus aided artificially and the people who use the typewriter put on glasses.

"For the people who compose on the machine the typewriter is a great help. I have a clergyman among my patients who was not able to write a letter or a line of his sermons after having serious trouble with his eyes, but by taking up the typewriter he was able to do both with ease, and I recall several cases of that kind. Indirectly the easy position of the body which is taken in using the typewriter, which makes the work less tiresome, is a benefit to the eyes. The benefit of the machine to the compositors and those who read manuscript cannot be over estimated.

GOOD GOVERNMENT CLUB C.

Controller Coler and Prof. Goodnow Discuss at a Dinner State Control of the Police.

Good Government Club C gave a dinner last evening at the Hotel St. Denis with Controller Bird S. Coler and Prof. Frank J. Goodnow of Columbia University as the principal speakers. The subject of discussion was "State Control of the Police Force." John Jay Chapman, President of the club, presided. Among the guests were the Rev. John H. Elliott, Prof. Henry W. Hardon, Alfred Brooks Robinson, William Arrowsmith, and Assemblyman-elect Perez M. Stewart.

Prof. Goodnow began the discussion. He held that the State should exercise a reasonable control over the various localities as regards their respective police forces, because, as he said, there is a great deal of lawlessness in rural communities now necessarily neglected. Prof. Goodnow cited Massachusetts as a good example of a State that exercises considerable police control under the central government.

Controller Coler began by saying that he did not think he was the most competent man in the City Government to discuss State control of police, but as a broad proposition it would first be a good thing to consider just how much New York would gain by such a change.

"No matter," said he, "how wealthy New York may be, no matter how much of the general taxation she bears, no matter her relative importance as a community, we can never have sufficient representation from this city under the Constitution as it is now to secure proper protection for New York. Here we are with an up-State control absolutely provided by the State Constitution. This is a serious question, and constitutes, in my mind, a problem as to how far we ought to go. I believe, in general, without now considering a State constabulary, but considering more present conditions, that we should have a single Commissioner, that he should be appointed by the Mayor, and should be held absolutely responsible for the efficiency of the force." [Applause.]

Mr. Coler then switched off to a discussion of the various departments of the city, and then referred to Assemblyman-elect Stewart in this fashion: "One English King lost his head and another his crown in trying to establish partisan courts to try his enemies. The election of Mr. Stewart did more to break up partisan courts than anything that has ever been accomplished in this State." Mr. Coler's reference to Mr. Mazet's defeat provoked cheers and laughter.

Mr. Stewart was then called upon. "There is one thing about the Nineteenth District election," he said, "that other districts might profit by making a study of. It shows how independent candidates can be elected, and I firmly believe that if enough independent Assemblymen are sent to Albany they can control the balance of power."

SILVER ISSUE LOSING GROUND.

Attitude of Representative Sibley Confuses His Former Followers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Putting private Democratic opinion and public Democratic utterance together, it is becoming very plain here that the silver question has lost some of its hold upon that party. One of the most pronounced and outspoken advocates of free silver coinage a few years ago was Representative Sibley of Pennsylvania. He has not yet made any declaration in Congress to justify the report that he has abandoned the free silver idea for campaign uses, or that he has come out for the gold standard, the only remark on the subject that has been quoted being his assertion, at a dinner given by Representative Newlands on Thursday evening, that "the Democratic Party has no choice of metals." He also said that silver was being crowded out of its place by the great production of gold, which promised to be still further increased.

When he is ready to announce his conviction as to what should be the next Democratic declaration, he says he will do so. The truest silver men, who display sensitiveness to an unfavorable political atmosphere, speak of Mr. Sibley's utterances as ambiguous. As Mr. Sibley has always been considered one of the most brainy advocates of the free coinage of silver, and so closely in line with other silver men as to entitle him to a nomination for Vice President, his avoidance of the question is confusing some of his former followers.

PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION BID

Fund of $100,000 to be Offered to the Republican Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9.—With the campaign fund of $100,000 assured, the Citizens' Republican National Convention Association is turning its attention to the preliminary work which is to be done at Washington in connection with the efforts to bring to Philadelphia the next Republican National Convention. It is the intention to have a committee open headquarters at the Arlington and remain there until the National Committee meets next Friday. The members of the committee will do active missionary work among the National Committeemen who are there and among such statesmen as can exert influence upon the choice of the convention city.

When the National Committee meets there will be present a committee of 100, representing all the various interests which desire to have the next convention in this city. The committee will be prepared to offer the $100,000 as a campaign fund.

BOTH KILLED IN A DUEL.

Two Well-Known Arkansas Men Fight at Greenville, Miss.

GREENVILLE, Miss., Dec. 9.—A duel was fought here to-day which resulted in the instant death of J. C. Connerly, a lawyer of Lake Village, Ark., and Alfred B. Duncan, General Manager of the Red Leaf Plantation and stores, who lived near Sunnyside, Ark.

The tragedy is said to have been the result of a business misunderstanding. Both men were prominent in the district in which they resided. Connerly received six bullets in different parts of his body, while Duncan was struck but once, with a load of buckshot, in the left breast.

LOST SIX HOURS AND $30,000.

Citizens by Trickery Prevented the Earning of a Bonus.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec 9.—Six miles of railroad in Bayfield County were completed on the morning of Dec. 14, six hours too late to entitle its promoters, among whom is ex-Senator D. M. Sabin of Minnesota, to $30,000 in bonds that had been voted by the people.

The completion of the contract was delayed because the people prevented it.

When the Bayfield and Washburn Road was built from Washburn to Iron River the company received $200,000 in bonds, and it was to get $30,000 more if the six miles necessary to connect the road with Bayfield were done by Nov. 30. Several weeks before that time the company started to do this stretch of track, and as the final day drew near and the people saw that the bonds were going to be called for, they began to take an interest in the matter.

They got out among the workmen and succeeded in getting several gangs to quit. Then another gang refused to accept checks for pay and held up the work while the officers for the road toiled to town and got cash. On the last day jugs of whisky were smuggled in to cheer the workmen, and the result was that the road was finished six hours late. On that ground the bonds will be fought.

Mr. Stern Entertains Gov. Roosevelt.

Gov. Roosevelt was entertained at dinner last evening by Louis Stern at his residence, 998 Fifth Avenue. Among the guests invited to meet the Governor were Senator Thomas C. Platt, Gen. Butterfield, Justice W. E. Werner, M. S. Isaacs, Judge J. A. Blanchard, Gen. H. E. Tremain, Col. C. F. Homer, ex-Justice William N. Cohen, Edward Lauterbach, S. H. Stern, B. B. Odell, Jr., Frank Tilford, R. E. A. Dorr, Louis Adler, and Morris Phillips. The dinner was very elaborate. The table decorations were American Beauty roses and ferns.

Mrs. E. J. Cook May Recover.

MACON, Ga., Dec. 9.—Mrs. E. J. Cook, aunt of Cornelius Vanderbilt, who was seriously injured last Saturday in a runaway accident, is improving. The physicians now have hopes of her recovery.

REV. DR. G. T. PURVIS CALLED.

Members of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church Wait on Him—Mr. Rowland Denies Knowledge of It.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 9.—The Rev. Dr. George T. Purvis, Professor of the New Testament Exegesis in the Theological Seminary and the university's preacher, has received a call to the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York. A committee of eight representing the Fifth Avenue Church called upon Dr. Purvis this afternoon and extended an invitation to him to become pastor of the New York church.

The seminary students held a mass meeting regarding the matter, and a committee was appointed to draw up resolutions expressing to Dr. Purvis their great appreciation of his services, both as a pastor and professor, and expressing their sincere hope that he may be led to remain with them. The resolutions were presented to Dr. Purvis to-night, and he was much moved by them. A committee of the seminary faculty met to-night and discussed the question with him, urging him to remain here. He has made no decision as yet.

When seen to-night Dr. Purvis said he did not care to say anything on the matter at present. He is the university students' most popular preacher, and in all probability they will appeal to him on Monday to continue his labors here.

H. Edwards Rowland, Chairman of the Pulpit Supply Committee of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, appeared very much astonished when questioned last night concerning the trip of a committee of eight to Princeton to offer the vacant pulpit to the Rev. Dr George T. Purvis, and he declared that he had no knowledge of any such visit or of any such offer. "No committee could offer the pulpit to anybody without a meeting of the congregation being first held to authorize such action," he said. "The newspapers are continually inventing such stories about our church."

"Have any negotiations which might have given a basis for the telegram been entered into with Dr. Purvis?" Mr. Rowland was asked.

"Dr. Purvis's name has been mentioned in connection with the pastorate for the past year and a half, and, for that matter, for the past ten years by a certain newspaper. This may have given rise to the report."

"But has Dr. Purvis been approached on the matter at all by the pulpit supply committee?" was insisted.

To this Mr. Rowland would not [illegible] an unequivocal reply in the negative. "What I have said is a sufficient answer to the report," he declared.

IN WINTER QUARTERS.

Lively Times in the Central Park Duck Pond Near Seventy-ninth Street.

Something like two hundred ducks, geese, and swans are now herded together for the Winter in the little pond near the Seventy-ninth Street entrance to Central Park. Ducks are the most numerous and swans the least so in this flock of the city's feathered pets. There are three black swans and about a dozen of the white ones. The liveliest of the occupants are the brilliantly colored Muscovy ducks, who seem never so lively as they do at the approach of Winter. Diving and swimming about as they do, with more energy than all the rest of the aquatic fowl combined, they remind one of the fuss and bustle of a lot of men playing at the game of water polo. With wings flapping gaily they bear a light film of water from the surface of the water, and, with a continuous splashing, go racing along for a distance of a dozen yards or so. With a quick dive they go under the water to appear on the surface several yards away, a half-dozen or more going through the operation at the same time. The edges of the pond are favorite resorts for the children, who clap their hands with delight and shout cries of encouragement to the birds as they revel in their sports.

Perhaps the funniest sight the pond affords is when a swan decides to take a feed on some of the succulent weeds at the bottom of the pond. The great bird poises itself for an instant, and then gracefully arching its neck slowly thrusts its head and neck down out of sight. Then comes a slight tremor of the body, and immediately the fowl is topsy turvy with the stubby tail sticking upright in the air, looking for all the world like a miniature iceberg. Both black feet stick out straight from the snowy body and move only as seems to be necessary to steady themselves while they pull from its place on the bottom some bit of a plant or possibly some worm or grub they have found in their explorations. The reversal of the bird in its upright position is so easily and gracefully accomplished as was the original overturning.

To the perpetual astonishment of the small boy the birds come to the surface as dry as a bit of salt codfish, and often emphasize the fact by stretching out their long necks and dipping their bills into the water for a drink. The observant small boy frequently remarks to the nurse or parent who has him in charge, "Why can't I do that, too?" Every time I go under water when I am in swimming or in the bathtub I get my mouth full of water, and am all wet. Why don't the swan get wet, too?" There is but one ready answer to that puzzling question of the inquisitive lad, and that was rolled off yesterday by a puzzled father who answered his boy as he only could, with "Because you ain't built that way, my boy. Ask your teacher at the kindergarten and she will tell you all about it." That kindergarten comes in as a handy refuge from answers to all sorts of puzzling questions nowadays.

DEATH DUE TO STAB WOUND.

Fate of Joseph Kelleher Leads to Brother-in-Law's Arrest.

Joseph Kelleher, thirty-five years old, died in the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, last night, from a stab wound on the right cheek, which the doctors at first mistook for a slight abrasion. John B. O'Neil, forty years old, a brother-in-law of the dead man, was locked up in the Amity Street Police Station, on suspicion of knowing something about Kelleher's wound.

Kelleher lived with O'Neill and the latter's family at 27 State Street. O'Neil, who was under the influence of liquor, met Policeman Wall and told him that Kelleher, with whom he had been drinking, had slipped and fallen in the house, striking his face against a corner of the stove. The policeman found Kelleher unconscious and had him sent to the hospital. O'Neil was hurried to the bedside so that the dying man might identify him, but he arrived too late. Mrs. O'Neil told the police that she knew nothing about it.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Showers in the afternoon; brisk north to east winds.

A trough of low pressure which covered the Central West Friday night has spread eastward through the Mississippi Valley, but persists in the slope region and still extends from the British possessions to the Gulf. It has caused general rain over this territory, and also from the East Gulf States northward to the upper lake region. In addition there were snows in the middle plateau, and rains on the North Pacific Coast, accompanied by lower temperature. It is also colder in the lower lake region, the Middle Atlantic States and New England. Rain is indicated for to-day from the Mississippi Valley eastward, except in Eastern New England, continuing generally to-morrow in the Upper Ohio Valley, the lower lake region, and Atlantic States. With these latter exceptions, fair weather will prevail to-morrow throughout the country. It will also be fair to-day west from the Mississippi River.

It will be warmer to-day in New York and in the interior of New England and colder in the lower Missouri Valley and West Gulf States. It will be colder to-morrow from the upper lake region southward through the East Gulf States. Fresh to brisk winds, generally northeasterly, will prevail on the Atlantic Coast. The display of storm signals will be discontinued for the season on Lake Huron after Dec. 11 and on Lakes Erie and Ontario after Dec. 14. The display of storm signals will be discontinued on Lake Superior with the closing of the locks at Sault Ste. Marie.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		THE TIMES
	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	22	36	36
6 A. M.	22	36	34
9 A. M.	28	39	34
12 M.	31	41	37
3 P. M.	34	38	37
6 P. M.	31	34	35
9 P. M.	29	33	33
12 P. M.	27	32	32

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level. That of the Weather Bureau is 200 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	37
Weather Bureau	37
Corresponding date 1898	27
Corresponding date for last twenty years	36

The maximum temperature yesterday was 38 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 31 degrees at 11 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 67 per cent, and at 8 P. M. 84 per cent. The temperature at 8 A. M. was 36.30 and at 8 P. M. 30.04.

A TOO PERFECT MAIL SERVICE.

An Unusual Cause of Complaint About the Local Letter Delivery.

"I see THE TIMES has been publishing some letters lately from people who have been finding fault with our local mail service," remarked the man who lives in a flat, and who, like most flat-dwellers moves occasionally as new and better flats rent within his means multiply. "I am suffering from a too perfect mail service. I moved in October from one up-town west-side flat to another. The street is immaterial. If I gave the number it would get me into trouble with my landlord. I call my house a flat. He calls it an apartment. A rose by any other name may smell just as sweet, but an apartment called a flat does not rent for so much. Which, of course, is neither here nor there.

"To resume, as to my rather unusual trouble—too good a mail service. When I lived a little farther down town my name got into one of those directories of 'Good Names of People to Send Circulars To.' Now, the circular distributing people do not know that I have moved, and of course the directory fellows don't care if I have. When I moved I left notice at the branch Post Office station, from which I was served, of my change of residence, which happened to be within the boundaries of another branch office. That notification is the cause of all my trouble. All the circulars sent to my old address are carefully corralled at the old office and re-addressed to my new home. Now every morning at the breakfast hour the postman or hall boy is sure to set my bell ringing just when the maid is ready to serve the particular tidbit that needs to come on piping hot. Off she rushes to get the mail—she is always expecting a letter from some of her friends—only to return with a bunch of circulars that have chased me from the old flat to the new one. It is positively wearisome, and I can't stop it. The Post Office fellows say they have to deliver mail addressed to me so long as they know my address. They refuse to save me the trouble of throwing the circulars away by doing it themselves. If they did that, they say, they would not only tear big holes in some law, and so lay themselves liable to imprisonment, but would be sure to offend me by throwing away some personal letter on which I would ordinarily set great store. Of course, they have the better of the argument. The law is on their side, and so I am forced to receive and throw away all the circulars any one cares to send my old mail address and that are so carefully remailed to the new one. That's what makes me believe there may be such a thing as a too-perfect mail service. I'm suffering from it, but I presume the thing benefits some one. So I suffer in silence without sending a 'letter to the editor' howling for the correction of this personal annoyance to me."

TARVIN'S REPLY TO BRADLEY.

Kentucky Judge Says the Governor Is Disingenuous, but Refrains from Calling Him a Liar.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 9.—Judge Tarvin of Covington has written a long, sarcastic reply to the interview with Gov. Bradley published in to-day's newspapers. The following extracts give its spirit:

"I thought my telegram would bring you—and it did. I have read your statements concerning me in this morning's papers with the liveliest interest. You have done well. You call me an idiot, a liar, a coward, a squirt, depraved, and 'Jim' Tarvin. But, fortunately, I am hardened. You remember the manner of attack indulged in by all of a certain class of newspapers on free silver anarchists in 1896 and since then, and from them I have received my baptism.

"But it was unkind of you to mention that Vice Presidential matter. You and I ought to have a fellow-feeling as to that. We have both been 'mentioned' as the probable tail of some man's kite. So far as I am concerned, I am trying and will continue to try to live it down and let it be forgotten.

"You say you did not know of the danger threatening Coleman. But you are mistaken. You did know. It was generally known and was repeatedly mentioned in the press. You knew of his danger and its extent, and willfully or negligently failed in your duty. I don't call you a liar—you are only disingenuous.

"You then say that you did not act because I did not call on you to act. You are again disingenuous. You know that I had no authority or jurisdiction in the matter. If I had possessed any authority, Coleman could never have gone to Maysville.

"Governor, your statement has accomplished one thing at least, for which I am thankful. The Washington Post and The Nashville American have been denouncing me for months because I am 'obscure.' But, thank God, that can no longer be said. The Governor of Kentucky, the General of its army and navy, has given me prominence.

"Must I apologize for criticising the criminal failure of the Governor? You and I ought to know that the public will criticise officials. You can't stop them. If I must apologize, I can only say that I could not help a feeling of resentment at your treatment of that poor negro. I do not criticise the people of Maysville. You are the one to blame."

...SH TAKE BOER GUNS

...Cannon That Have Shelled Ladysmith Destroyed.

...T SORTIE IS SUCCESSFUL

...hite's Forces Surprise Their Be...rs and Inflict Severe Dam...ge by Quick Movements.

...ON, Dec. 9.—The War Office to-...ssued the following dispatch from ...ller, dated Frere Camp, Dec. 9, aft-...

...following was received from Gen. ...o-day:

...st night sent Gen. Hunter with 500 ...volunteers, under Royston, and 100 ... Imperial Light Horse, under Ed... to surprise a gun on a hill. The ...ise was admirably carried out and ...tirely successful, the hill being capt-...nd a six-inch gun and a howitzer ...destroyed with guncotton by Capt. ... and Lieut. Turner. A Maxim was ...d and brought to Ladysmith.

...r loss was one killed and Major Hen... of the First Battalion of the Argyll ...nders, wounded.

...the same time that Col. Knox seized ...l one squadron of the Nineteenth ...s rode around Pepworth Hill, burn...nals and cutting the Boer telegraph ...They had no casualties.'"

Gen. Joubert's headquarters, at ...ith, a telegram was received to-day ...the Boer version of the affair. It ...

British have stormed and car...e hill at Lombardskop, putting a big gun and one howitzer out of action ...turing a small Maxim.

British troops made a sortie between ...2 o'clock in the morning. They ... up a ravine and stormed and car...hill at Lombardskop, which was held ...Boers, and on which were placed a gun and a howitzer. These guns ...stroyed with dynamite. The British ...d a Maxim gun and then retired.

Lancers, Hussars, and Guards made ... west of Ladysmith at daybreak un...er of a heavy artillery fire, which ...rs returned briskly. The British aft... returned to Ladysmith. The Boer ...re reported to have been slight.

...or Erasmus and Lieut. Malan of the ...will be tried by court-martial in con...with the loss of the guns.

...strong burgher column has crossed ...gela River at Colenso with the ob... attacking the British Estcourt col...

...uthorities here anticipate, from the ...cement that howitzers and cavalry ...eached Gen. Methuen, and that Gen. ...has received the heavy artillery for ...e was waiting; that the advance will ...er be delayed, and news of important ... in both directions is expected soon.

...forest shadowing Gen. Buller's ad... the fact that he has ordered 200 ...er bearers from Pietermaritzburg to ...the regular ambulance corps indi...hat he anticipates sharp fighting.

...atest pigeon from Ladysmith fur... Gen. Buller with an important map ... Gen. White, presumably showing ...position of the Boer forces and the ...ble points.

...ngineers at Frere Camp have done ...week's work in completing the trestle ...200 feet, and an armored train is ...pairing the line in the neighborhood ...reley.

...ts received at Cape Town from ...ntein say everybody has been com...to do military duty, including Mr. ... the Chairman of the Volksraad.

...ree Staters, it is alleged, have de...nt to defend Bloemfontein, as it is ...ified, but to make a stand at Bains...thwest of Bloemfontein.

... reports say President Steyn's mind ...es.

...ding to dispatches from Ladysmith, ...ns are running weekly from Pre...wringing numbers of gaily attired ...women, who take up points of van... the hills and closely scan the pro...s in the town.

...is sending Gen. Gurko of the Gen...ff as Attaché at the Boer Head ...

...e train was shipped to South Africa ...om Southampton.

...angtry's husband, Hugo Gerald De ...ails for South Africa Dec. 16 on ...ervice. Mrs. Langtry declares that ...ad not made all her American ar...nts she would go, too, in the capac...rse, or otherwise.

... to the number of 234, whom Gen. ...refused to receive at Ladysmith, ...rived at Frere Camp in a starving ...n.

DISABLED BOER CANNON.

The Few Big Guns Possessed by the Transvaal.

...n disabled by the British at Lom... was one of the few large pieces ...ery possessed by the Boers. It is ...similar to the famous guns mount... latest Japanese ironclads.

...r strange story attaches to the pur... this gun, with its companions. In ...British Government obtained secret ...ion that made it evident that the ... the South African Republic were ...in a plot with the object of seizing ... Bay, either by purchase from Por... by force. Great Britain has the ...pre-emption over Delagoa Bay, and ...as the intention of the Boers was ... large British fleet was collected ...Lorenzo Marques. The Boers, find... arrangements discovered, gave up ...me their cherished ambition of ob...port.

...sure were the authorities of the ...l at one time of being able to se...goa Bay that they ordered the ...protect it, presumably against the ...arships. These guns were manu...in France, and were taken into the ...d marked "machinery, with care," ...Netherlands Railway, which is ...pro-Boer in sympathies.

...he original purpose for the guns ...ossible of accomplishment, the ...nited them outside Johannesburg ... time against them from there to ...ey formed the greater part of the ... of the artillery, which has been ... the garrison at Ladysmith, being ...about four miles to the east of the ...

DUTCH HAMPER BULLER.

Colonists Add Greatly to the Beauties of the South African Campaign.

...ight, 1899, The Associated Press.

...N, Dec. 9.—It is generally but re... admitted now that there is wide... disloyalty among the Cape Dutch. ...s that the British forward move... retarded more by the political con...revailing in the territory through ...e lines of communications pass ...the Boers, who hang like bulldogs ...dvanced flanks. Military critics ...e past week have frequently ob...ed that if it is necessary to preserve ...f communications with such large ...en operating in British territory, ...s harder it will be to do so when ...olumns have entered an avowedly ...ntry.

...adysmith will be relieved, and ... now taken as a matter of course, ... the same breath it is admitted ...of the most decisive engagements ...ought before this is accomplished. ...as been more prominently brought ... the two months of the war than ...hat the Boers never attack, as ...a said last year of the Spaniards. ...r wonderful mobility, the Boers ...take up, one after another, care... ...ted positions, in every instance ... British Generals to attack them, ...ing after inflicting severe loss to ...ions equally good, and apparently ... prepared.

...actics continue, it seems possible ...lieving force will reach Ladysmith ...l that an advance into the Trans...be impossible, in the near future. ...e most optimistic see no chance ...tish forces making serious head... an aggressive campaign for two ...months, while numbers who confi...phesied that Gen. Buller would ...hristmas dinner in Pretoria are ...find excuses in the slowness of ...orts; the incapability of the War ...ther glib palliations for the imag... military impossibilities.

...espondent has discovered the ...nts of Mr. Montagu White, the former Boer Agent here, who, after spending the recent weeks with Dr. Leyds, at Brussels, has returned to his home in England, where he is living quietly. While he has no official connection with the Transvaal, Mr. White keeps in touch with those who sympathize with the Boers. He has been invited to lecture in the United States, but declined. Mr. White intends to return to Johannesburg, where he has much property, when the war is over. But he doubts if his holdings there are worth much, believing the Boers will wreck the town and mines before surrendering.

"We no longer," said Mr. White, "have cable connection with President Krüger, so I am unable to speak definitely regarding Boer opinion of the progress of the war. I do believe, however, that, after both sides have had more fighting, they will grow tired, and an offer by President McKinley to arbitrate will be accepted. President Krüger will not surrender until the last ditch, and that will not be reached before battles are fought far harder than have yet marked the campaign. Even if President Krüger wished to make terms he could not do so. The women alone would prevent it, for the Boer women, though usually phlegmatic and taking little part in the affairs of men, when roused to the present pitch, are, perhaps, a more serious factor than the Boer commandos. The British public is only just beginning to realize the extent of the disaffection in Cape Colony. When the fighting is all over, nothing will have been accomplished, for the Dutch, though sullenly obedient, will take no interest in internal matters, harboring, with racial tenacity, the memory of their wrongs and instilling hate of the English into their numerous offspring, thus laying the seeds of continual unrest."

The removal of Irish Magistrates exhibiting tendencies to sympathize with the Boers continues at a lively rate. Mr. Conor O'Kelly, Chairman of the Mayo County Council, is the latest victim, while it is said that a number of other Magistrates in the west have been asked by the Lord Chancellor for an explanation of their speeches, which is a probable preliminary to their removal.

Mr. James Bryce, Liberal Member of Parliament for the South Division of Aberdeen, has been challenged to resign his seat by one of his leading constituents and test the feeling of the voters on the stand he has taken on the South African war.

GEN. CRONJE'S FORCES ATTACKED.

Pretoria Reports Fighting in the Vicinity of Schaltz Nek.

LORENZO MARQUES, Delagoa Bay, Dec. 9.—A despatch from Pretoria, dated Friday, says:

"Reports have been received here of fighting early this morning in the vicinity of Schaltz Nek, the British attacking Gen. Cronje. Fighting is also reported, to have occurred in the direction of Kimberley. It is presumed this is another sortie. The Dutch-German Ambulance Corps has been enthusiastically received, and will be divided between Natal and the Free State frontier.

PROMOTION FOR COL. EATON.

Husband of a New York Woman to be a Major General.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Col. Herbert Eaton of the Grenadier Guards, who has been promoted to Major General, is the husband of Elizabeth, a daughter of the late F. O. French of New York. Gen. Eaton's mother is also an American. He had seen no active service, and commanded the Grenadier Guards when they were sent in disgrace to Bermuda.

Col. the Hon. Herbert Francis Eaton is the third son of the first Lord Cheylesmore, who died in 1891. As Col. Eaton's brother, the present holder of the title, has no children, he is heir presumptive to the barony, which is among the wealthiest in Great Britain.

Col. Eaton was born Jan. 25, 1848. He was educated at Eton, and became a subaltern in the Grenadier Guards in 1867. A short time ago he retired on half pay, but the news that he has been promoted in rank probably indicates that he has applied for and received permission to go on active service, as promotions in the British Army of retired officers are extremely rare.

He was married on July 14, 1892, to Miss Elizabeth French, daughter of the late Francis Ormond French, President of the Manhattan Trust Company of New York City. Mr. French died suddenly three years ago, leaving large fortunes to his children. Miss French was regarded as one of the most beautiful women in New York society. Her sister is Miss Elsie French, another celebrated beauty.

When Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt started on his tour round the world last Spring, it was announced in many of the newspapers that on his return to America his engagement to Miss Elsie French would be announced. He hurried back to America on the death of his father, Cornelius Vanderbilt, and this event would have prevented a marriage being arranged at present, but it is still said that Miss French will be his wife.

The wife of the first Lord Cheylesmore was Miss Charlotte G. Harman, daughter of Thomas L. Harman of New Orleans. They were married in 1839. Lady Cheylesmore died in 1887.

THE MAINE NEARLY READY.

B. N. Baker Arrives Here and Talks of the Hospital Ship.

B. N. Baker, principal owner of the Atlantic Transport Line, returned from Europe yesterday on the steamship Lucania. He went abroad recently to expedite the preparations for sending away the hospital ship Maine, which his company loaned to the British Government, and which has been equipped by American women resident in England. She will sail for the Cape Dec. 18, and thereafter ply between the Cape and England. The committee in charge, Mr. Baker said, had ample funds. While he was in London an anonymous giver contributed $5,000.

Mr. Baker said that the company's two new 13,000-ton steamers Minneapolis and Minnehaha are drawing near completion, and will be out in February.

British Buy Missouri Mules.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 9.—Capt. Marshall, an officer in the British Army, closed a contract with a local firm for 1,000 Missouri mules, to be used in South Africa. It is expected that other contracts may be let within a short time for 10,000 more.

British Advance on Naauwpoort.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—A special dispatch from Pretoria, dated Friday, Dec. 8, says 3,000 British troops preceded by an armored train, are advancing on Colesburg from Naauwpoort.

Mr. McKinley Asked to Mediate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Senator Burrows of Michigan presented to the President to-day an elaborately prepared petition asking that the Chief Executive tender the good offices of the United States in the settlement of the difficulty between the two South African Republics and Great Britain. The petition was signed by a committee representing a large number of Hollanders in Michigan.

ASPHYXIATION KILLED HIM.

George Bussell of Red Bank Found Dead by His Father.

RED BANK, N. J., Dec. 9.—George Bussell, son of Commodore Edward Bussell, was found dead in his room by his father last night. He had been asphyxiated by illuminating gas. He was twenty-five years old.

The position of the body indicated that while in his death struggle he was groping for a window. The gas burner was of an old-fashioned make, and Bussell, it is believed, turned the key too far when he extinguished the light.

DIVORCE SUIT MUST GO ON.

Plaintiff's Motion to Discontinue It Denied at Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 9.—What is considered one of the strangest divorce cases ever recorded in this State came up in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court here to-day, when Mrs. Margaret J. Hull successfully contested a motion made by her husband, George W. Hull, for the discontinuance of a suit brought by him a few weeks ago.

Hull, it is alleged, is a millionaire mine owner of Arizona, who, with his wife, had been spending some time in Massachusetts. Mrs. Hull's contention is that her husband sometime ago intimated to her that he intended to file a petition for a divorce somewhere, but would not tell the place at which he purposed to bring the action. Mrs. Hull at once sought counsel, who by telegraph and letter tried to find out where the suit had been brought. A sudden citation from Providence was promptly met, but it was found that Mr. Hull's lawyer had been directed to discontinue the action.

Winters Hanged at Sacramento.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Dec. 9.—Harry Winters was hanged at Folsom Prison to-day for participation in the murder of C. M. Andrews at Baden, Cal., in 1897. Winters died gamely. One of his accomplices was hanged last year, and another is serving a life sentence at Folsom.

AGUINALDO'S MEN BEATEN

Young's Troops Defeat the Rebels Fifty Miles from Vigan.

KILL AND WOUND SEVENTY

Gen. Del Pilar Among the Dead—Navy Will Reach Aparri, the Northern Port, To-day.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The War Department has received the following from Gen. Otis:

"Manila, Dec. 9.

"Dispatch from Young at Vigan yesterday says escaped Spanish prisoners report four hours' engagement 3d instant between his troops and Aguinaldo's guard near Cervantes, fifty miles southeast Vigan, with heavy loss to enemy, who is being pursued. Our loss one killed, six wounded. Inhabitants of own accord join troops repairing trail and carrying subsistence.

"Have pushed column to San José south Bangued; Howse's column on rear trail; Batchelor's battalion Twenty-fourth out of reach north of Bayonbong, evidently descending river. Natives report fighting occurred twenty miles north. Navy reaches Aparri to-morrow; column of MacArthur's troops Twenty-fifth Infantry reported near Iba, west coast Zambales; Grant's column near Subig Bay; Lawton in Bulucan Province to-day with sufficient troops to overcome opposition and scatter enemy."

It is probable that the troops which engaged Aguinaldo's guard are Hare's command, as he was reported to be close in the insurgent leader's rear.

Gen. Otis also cables as follows regarding the revolt in Negros:

"Information received that Negros revolt of minor importance; Byrnes in rapid pursuit of disaffected party; Hughes in mountains Panay, en route Capiz."

MANILA, Dec. 9.—Gen. Gregoria del Pilar, commanding Aguinaldo's bodyguard, has been killed by Major Peyton C. March's battalion of the Thirty-third Infantry in a fight eighteen miles northwest of Cervantes, Dec. 3.

According to reports which Gen. Young obtained from escaped Spanish prisoners at Vigan several days ago, Major March left the coast, where he was pursuing Aguinaldo, and encountered Gen. del Pilar on a fortified trail. They fought for four hours, during which seventy Filipinos were killed or wounded. The American loss was one man killed and six wounded.

The Spaniards report that Major March is still pursuing the insurgents.

Del Pilar was one of the leaders of the present and of the anti-Spanish revolution. He was a mere youth and was reported to have been graduated from a European university. Prof. Schurman met him as a member of the first Peace Commission and rated him as remarkably clever.

The Americans have occupied Bangued, Province of Abra.

Gen. Grant's expedition has visited Orani and several Western towns, meeting small bands. He killed several of the rebels and captured a considerable quantity of munitions of war.

Bishop Potter has arrived here on a brief visit to study the Philippines.

SURGEON'S PAY STOPPED.

One of the Results of the Transport Tartar Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—One of the results of the investigations made in the case of the troopship Tartar is the stoppage of the pay of Major John A. Rafter, Surgeon, Twentieth Kansas Volunteers. This action was taken at the request of Gen. Shafter and was seconded by Secretary Root.

Gen. Shafter, who has direction of the inquiry, suggested that the pay in Surgeon Rafter's case be suspended until certain accounts for the provisioning of sick soldiers on board the transport are settled.

In a protest which Major Rafter has filed with the War Department he represents that he is not responsible for the conditions which prevailed on the Tartar.

ANOTHER NAVAL OFFICER ILL.

Commander Wood, Like Lieut. Brumby, Has Typhoid Fever.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—One of Dewey's war Captains, Commander E. P. Wood, is lying seriously ill at his residence in this city of typhoid fever. This officer commanded the Petrel, which ran in and silenced the Cavite forts in the battle of Manila Bay.

Dr. P. M. Rixey, the physician attending Capt. Wood and Lieut. Brumby, reports the condition of both officers to be as favorable as can be expected at the present stage of typhoid fever.

Archbishop Chappelle Sails.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Archbishop Chappelle, the Papal Delegate to the Philippines, with his personal staff, sailed yesterday from San Francisco on the transport Sherman for Manila. With him was Chaplain McKinnon, late of the California Volunteers, and now a regular army Chaplain, with one other Chaplain, Groves. The Sherman also carried out the field and staff officers and four companies of the Forty-ninth Infantry and a number of unattached officers and men going to join their commands in the Philippines.

Major S. T. Armstrong Not Dead.

In the notice announcing the death of Major Armstrong, Surgeon of the Thirty-second Infantry, at Manila, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES Dec. 6, the name appears as Samuel T. Armstrong. This is an error, Major Armstrong being at present in good health and active service at Puerto Principe, Cuba. The Major Armstrong referred to in the announcement was Frank C. Armstrong.

The Troopship Thomas at Colombo.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The Quartermaster General has received word that the troopship Thomas arrived at Colombo this morning and will leave that port to-morrow for Singapore. The Thomas left New York Nov. 2, and carries the Forty-seventh Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Col. Walter Howe. She was the first of the three troopships taking reinforcements to the Philippines by the transatlantic route.

Soldier Drowned at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Gen. Brooke, commanding at Havana, Cuba, reports to the Adjutant General this morning that William H. Harris, Company D, Tenth Cavalry, was drowned at Santiago Nov. 29.

The Manauense Starts for Home.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Gen. Otis reports that the Manauense, which had such a rough passage from San Francisco to Manila, has started on the homeward voyage.

GRIDIRON CLUB CARICATURES.

Burlesques on Current Events at Its December Dinner.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The December dinner of the Gridiron Club was held to-night at the Arlington Hotel, where about 130 guests were entertained in characteristic manner by the forty correspondents who compose the organization. Gen. H. V. Boynton presided. He took part in a burlesque election, in which members of the club impersonated well-known statesmen and politicians, and participated in a Kentucky-Philadelphia election on plans of the most exaggerated type. Gen. Boynton was unanimously voted out, but he called in the "army" and "navy" and was successful through their aid.

The initiation of Rudolph Kauffmann of The Evening Star was a feature of the dinner. The candidate appeared as "Aguinaldo" running for safety and pursued by three members of the club, representing Gens. Lawton, MacArthur, and Wheeler. "Aguinaldo" was captured by these three "officers," and then "Gen. Otis," another member of the club, stalked in with military pomp, and after some conversation received the reports of the "officers," each claiming to have captured the Filipino chief. After reading each report he dictated a dispatch to his "orderly," cabling Adjt. Gen. Corbin that "the army under my command presents the Nation as a Christmas gift Aguinaldo." The club presented to "Gen. Otis" a "house" for his victory.

Another incident was the reading of an alleged dispatch from South Africa detailing a great victory which the British had achieved over the Boers. This was followed by a number of British soldiers running the whole length of the room, pursued in a leisurely manner by "Oom Paul Krüger," cracking his whip.

ULMAN COLLAMORE & CO.

For the Holidays

The largest and most complete exhibit of choice articles in China and Glass to be found anywhere.

Fifth Avenue and 30th St.

NO ACTION ON SANTOS COFFEE.

President Murphy and Dr. Doty Have Several Tilts at the Health Board Hearing.

No action was taken by the Health Board in the case of the coffee from the plague-infected port of Santos at the public hearing yesterday. President Murphy said he would notify to-morrow the owners of the vessels having cargoes of coffee, but no cases of plague, what disposition would be made of their cases. Commissioner York said he for one would vote against the admission of the cargo of the J. W. Taylor. There will be another hearing of the case to-morrow morning.

The hearing developed some verbal tilts between Dr. Doty, who was supported by Dr. Jenkins, on the one side, and President Murphy, supported by President York of the Police Department and Dr. Cosby.

"I want you to tell me, Dr. Doty," said President Murphy, "whether or not coffee beans are not absorbent?"

Dr. Doty said that in a degree they were.

"Is it not true," asked President Murphy, shaking his finger at Dr. Doty, "that coffee beans absorb the odor of hides and other things?"

"We are talking about living organisms," replied Dr. Doty, warmly, "and odor is not an organism. Whatever germs there might have been in these coffee beans were killed by the disinfection."

President Murphy then entered into the question of the absorbent powers of vegetable products, using various scientific formulas.

"Where did you learn all that?" asked Dr. Doty.

"I read it in the 'Encyclopaedia Britannica,'" said President Murphy.

"Why," said Dr. Doty, "the 'Encyclopaedia Britannica' was published many years ago. Sanitary science has made some progress since that time."

"You're wrong there," replied President Murphy. "The 'Encyclopaedia Britannica' I read was published just two years ago. I was careful to see just when it was published. My 'Encyclopaedia Britannica' is really up to date."

"Granted that it was published two years ago," retorted Dr. Doty, "and that it contains all the information up to the date of publication, even then there has been great progress made since that time. Science does not sleep. Lots of things have been accomplished in the last two years."

Later President Murphy said: "Is it not true Dr. Doty that fleas leave the body of a dead rat, and that other germs consume it?"

"I have not gone into the literature of fleas concerning rats, and I cannot see how in the world fleas have anything to do with the case anyhow," said Dr. Doty.

"Oh, yes, they do, yes they do," said President Murphy. "There is a good deal in this illustration of fleas, if you only knew it."

POLICE ON MILLER'S TRACK.

Capt. Reynolds and Deputy Chief Mackellar Refuse to Discuss Brooklyn Rumor—Miller No Tool.

It was rumored in Brooklyn yesterday that the police have got upon the trail of William F. Miller, the Franklin Syndicate proprietor, and are in hopes of capturing him within a week's time. This rumor may have had its origin in a long conference held yesterday morning by Capt. Reynolds of the Detective Bureau with Deputy Chief Mackellar. From this conference Capt. Reynolds came forth in apparent good humor. He was asked if there was any new developments in the Miller case, but replied that he had nothing to say. Deputy Chief Mackellar would not talk about the case beyond stating that he had not abandoned his search for the fugitive.

A story was afloat to the effect that Miller was in hiding either in this city or not far away from it, and that his friends were sounding the police to see if terms could be made which would result in Miller's surrender. No one in authority, however, could be found who would confirm this story. Inspector Brennan, who has charge of the district in which Miller's offices and home are located, said that there was nothing new in the case that could be given for publication. Capt. Lees of the Vernon Avenue Police Station, who has been at work on the case, reported sick yesterday. He caught a severe cold, which developed into bronchitis.

The Brooklyn police say that they attach no importance to the story that Miller was only a tool employed by bookmakers who had become acquainted with him when he was playing the races. They also allege that the books and papers seized in Miller's place seem to be genuine, and that they do not believe the real transactions were tabulated and placed in the hands of other parties who were the real promoters of the scheme.

Judge Thomas of the United States Court for the Kings County district yesterday appointed John B. Lord as receiver of the Franklin Syndicate. Mr. Lord has been appointed receiver by the Supreme Court also. The two appointments will not conflict.

An application was made to Judge Thomas yesterday for an injunction restraining Postmaster Wilson of Brooklyn from disposing of the Franklin Syndicate's mail matter. United States District Attorney Fettle opposed the granting of the motion, saying that no one interested in the proceedings was named in the papers, and that the mail was received conditionally by the Government, which had a perfect right to stop its delivery if fraud or illegal business was shown. He added that Postmaster Wilson had returned to the senders all the Miller mail which had been received. Judge Thomas reserved his decision.

Mrs. Miller in Elizabeth.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 9.—Mrs. Miller, wife of the manager of the Franklin Syndicate, was seen in this city Thursday and again yesterday. Several detectives followed her. Miller was born in Elizabethport, and has a large number of relatives there. It is said that he is hiding there.

OFFICERS OPEN A BALLOT BOX.

Philadelphia Commissioner Seeks to Show Fraud in Voting.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9.—The Commissioner appointed to open the ballot box used in the Thirteenth Division of the Seventh Ward at the November election completed his work to-day. A number of men are now under bail charged with conspiracy to stuff this box and make fraudulent returns from that division.

Counsel for Salter, Meeser, and Rodgers made a vigorous protest against sealing the ballots, but was overruled by the Court, and to-day they were opened and the number of each recorded. The vote, as returned by the election officers, showed James H. Barnett, Republican candidate for State Treasurer, 332; William T. Creasy, Democrat, 5. Kirkland, who, it was subsequently discovered, was acting as agent for a newspaper in order to unearth suspected fraud, stated at a recent Magistrate's hearing that he and a gang of repeaters came here from Washington under Rodgers's leadership.

As to the Thirteenth Division, he said Salter put 200 ballots in the box before the polls opened, and inserted on the voting check list the names of fictitious persons, some who had not voted and others dead or no longer residents of the division.

The object of the District Attorney unsealing the ballots is to call those whose names appear on the list as having voted.

Montreal Harbor Privileges in Court.

MONTREAL, Dec. 9.—An injunction has been applied for in the name of Charles L. Taylor, a member of the Corn Exchange, to prevent the Harbor Commissioners from granting the Buffalo-Cleveland-Canadian grain elevator syndicate exclusive privileges and rights in the harbor of Montreal. The writ is returnable on Thursday, and the Harbor Commissioners have agreed not to do anything until then.

TAYLOR TO BE GOVERNOR

Will Be Inaugurated in Kentucky Without Resistance.

GOEBEL'S COURSE UNDECIDED

He Declines to Discuss the Question of a Future Contest—Two Court Decisions Favor Democrats.

Special to The New York Times.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 9.—The Republican candidates have received their certificates of election and Taylor will be inaugurated Governor next Tuesday without resistance or protest.

"When will you make a contest?" was asked to-day of Mr. Goebel.

"I have not decided yet," he replied, "and I, of course, cannot discuss it when I do not know myself."

The Democratic candidates were in conference to-day, but left Frankfort without coming to a decision. Two opinions, however, were rendered by the Court of Appeals which may influence their action, as they greatly strengthen their position.

One decision of the court was the granting of a permanent injunction against Judge Toney, who issued rules of contempt against election officers who refused to admit Brown Inspectors to the counting of the ballots in Louisville. The court held that these Inspectors were not authorized to demand recognition, as the followers of Brown did not compose a separate political party.

The second decision was to the effect that in a case where thin paper ballots were used in a local option election, the election was invalidated because the ballots did not meet the requirements of the law for secret elections. The Goebelites say 17,000 votes were cast for Taylor in mountain counties on ballots so thin that they could be read easily from the back. The Republicans insist that thin ballots were used also in strong Democratic counties, and that these offset those of which the Democrats complain.

At 9:45 this morning the election certificate of William S. Taylor was signed by the Election Commissioners, and he was declared to be Governor-elect of Kentucky. The official figures of the vote filed with Secretary of State Finley are: Taylor, 193,714; Goebel, 191,331; Taylor's plurality, 2,383.

The proceedings of the Commissioners, which ended, for the time being, the bitterly fought Gubernatorial contest, were conducted in the simplest manner. The majority opinion of Commissioners Pryor and Ellis and the minority opinion of Commissioner Poynts, which were published this morning were not read, as was the original intention. The three Commissioners walked first to the office of the Clerk of the State Supreme Court, where they filed the two opinions. They then passed into the office of the Secretary of State. Clerk Chenault of the Board of Commissioners read the figures, showing the Republican candidates for offices on the State ticket had received a majority of votes, and then certificates of election were signed at once, that of Mr. Taylor being first on the list.

There were only fourteen persons in the room at the time, and of this number only two were there as spectators. There was no crowd around the building and no interest was manifested in the work save by those engaged in it. The three Commissioners were all apparently in good humor. The certificates, as soon as signed, were filed with the Secretary of State, and commissions will be issued to the elected man at once by Gov. Bradley.

Commissioner Ellis to-day freely discussed the action of the board. "This has been a hard thing for me," he said. "It has been a hard thing for all of us. I think, however, that the people of the country should know how nobly Judge Pryor has acted in the matter and how conscientiously he has done what he considered his duty. He is a great man—one of the greatest, in my opinion, that Kentucky has ever produced.

"Speaking for myself, I say, frankly, I did not like to do this thing, but under the law and the evidence there is nothing else I can do and be an honest man. The proceedings before the board were so overwhelmingly in favor of the Republicans, and they had so much the better of the arguments, that it is almost idle to discuss the affair. There was, to the minds of Judges Pryor and myself, only one thing to do, and that we have done. I know there are plenty of men who think that Democratic partisanship as I have always been, I should have remained a Democrat; certainly I have voted otherwise. But I have done what my conscience and my long career as a lawyer tell me is right, and I will do otherwise for no man or upon no consideration."

Gov.-elect Taylor said of the action of the board: "I expected it, of course. I knew that if the Commissioners went by the law and the evidence they could do nothing else than decide the way they have done."

Commissioner Poynts declined to sign the Republican certificate of election, saying that he stood by the opinion he had rendered and could not consistently do so. He consented, however, to sign the certificates of the Railroad Commissioners.

The local people are arranging to make Taylor's inauguration a non-partisan affair. A Committee on Reception has been made up, composed of about fifty prominent men of the State capital, Republicans and Democrats alike being represented on it. Ex-Senator Blackburn, as Chairman of the Goebel State Campaign Committee, issued a call to-night for a meeting of the committee here next Thursday, Dec. 14. Chairman Allie W. Young also issued a call for a meeting of the State Central and State Executive Committees here the same day.

The call does not state in either case what the object of the conference is, but it is known that the purpose is to give official party indorsement to the contests which are expected to be made by Goebel and the candidates on the defeated Democratic ticket. Goebel and Blackburn to-day received many telegrams from Democrats throughout the State urging contests, and it is said mass meetings will be held in various counties next week for the purpose of working up sentiment on the subject.

EXPANSION TALK IN ARKANSAS.

State Organ of the Democracy for Retention of the Philippines.

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 9.—A surprise has been sprung on the Democracy of Arkansas by The Arkansas Gazette declaring for expansion. This paper has for many years been the organ of the party and has always exercised great influence in its councils. In a leading editorial entitled "For Expansion," it says:

"Gov. D. W. Jones, in his address at the Choctaw banquet, came out strongly in favor of the retention of the Philippines. His views on this subject are in line with those of the business men of this section, who believe that the South will be more benefited than any other portion of the country by the United States holding on to the sovereignty of the islands.

"Not only the business men of the South, but some of the most prominent statesmen in this section, are in favor of expansion. Nearly every commercial organization that has held a meeting in the South within the last year has indorsed the policy of expansion. They realize that it is to the interest of the cotton-producing States to build up an export trade with the Asiatic countries and that this cannot be done unless this country secures a foothold in the Pacific Ocean. The South is no longer blind to its own interests, and when public sentiment is fully developed it will be found that this section is pronouncedly in favor of retaining the Philippines and all other newly acquired territory in the Pacific."

Lamp Explosion Causes Death.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 9.—Mrs. Lavern Poole, aged thirty-eight years, died in the City Hospital this morning from burns resulting from the explosion of a kerosene lamp while she was in her pantry.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A M	P M	A M
Sun rises	7:14	Sun sets	4:33
Moon sets	12:14		

High Water This Day.

	A M	A M	A M
S. Hook	1:01	Gov. Isl'd	4:31
Gov. Isl'd	0:34		
	P M	P M	P M
S. Hook	2:01	Gov. Isl'd	5:01
Gov. Isl'd	0:34		

Outgoing Steamships.

TUESDAY, DEC. 12.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Saturnus, Inagua, &c.	1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Hudson, Curaçao	11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*12:30 P. M.	
Trave, Bremen	9:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Whitford, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.

BEST & CO. LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Gifts for Children.

A walk through our store will probably be the easiest way to solve the problem of what to get for the Children's Christmas. Here are just a few illustrations:

PRETTY WHITE APRONS, fine lawn, hemstitched ruffle, headed by insertion through which ribbons are drawn, 1 to 10 yrs., 50c.

DRESSY APRONS, made of fine lawn, waist trimmed with hemstitched ruffles, insertion and ribbon, 6 to 10 yrs., $1.25.

GIRLS' MACKINTOSHES, navy blue double-faced cloth, detachable cape with velvet collar. A most acceptable present, $6.50.

SATIN SILK SACQUES, quilted and tufted, to be worn under outdoor wraps, white, pink, or blue. A dressy present for "the baby." 6 mos. to 3 yrs., $2.75 to $4.00.

INFANTS' CARRIAGE BOOTS, fine felt, fur trimmed, 75c.

CHILDREN'S ROMEO SLIPPERS, red felt, fur trimmed, 6 to 10½, $1.00; 11 to 2, $1.25; 2½ to 7, $1.50.

DRESS SUIT CASES, for boys, sole leather, finished with brass lock and catches, $4.75.

NECKWEAR for boys, in Tecks, Puffs, Four-in-Hands and Ascots, in a variety of rich colorings and light effects for dress wear, 25c., 50c. & 75c.

CHILDREN'S RUBBER BOOTS, spring heels, extra high cut, $3.00 to $3.50. Rubber Boots for boys and youths. "Storm King" and extra thick, 10½ length, according to size and style, $3.50 to $4.00.

BOYS' HOUSE COATS, elderdown and fancy flannel, $1.50 to $2.75.

BOYS' MILITARY CAPES, blue, with red lining, $4.75 to $6.50.

TOOTSY SILK PAJAMAS, variety of new colors, 10 to 18 yrs., $6.00.

FANCY BACKS for babies' clothes, wood, with burnt decorations, $1.25.

SILK MUFFLERS, for boys and youths, white, and all the newest and richest colors and designs, $1.00 to $1.65.

HANDKERCHIEFS, plain hemstitched, embroidered and initial, for boys and girls; also in fancy boxes, 25c., 45c., 65c. & $1.00 a box.

BABY SWEATERS, buttoned on top of shoulder; easy to slip on or off, in cardinal, pink, white, light blue, navy, $1.00.

CHILDREN'S JEWELRY, Scarf Pins, Cuff Buttons, Connecting Studs, Baby Pins, in new designs.

UMBRELLAS, in an endless variety, from the sturdy School Umbrella at 65c., to fine silks, in cardinal, royal blue and navy, pearl and silver deposit handles, at $5.00.

FINE WOOL WOVEN GOLF JACKETS, for boys and youths, scarlet, also navy with dots, 6 to 18 yrs., $4.75.

BLANKET BATH ROBES, for boys and youths, grey, with pink or light blue borders, sizes 3 to 6 yrs., $3.50. Sizes 8 to 14 yrs., $4.75.

BABY CARRIAGE ROBES and GO-CART RUGS, Iceland Lamb, Goat, Thibet, Iceland Lamb Carriage Robes, $8.50.

FURS, Collarettes, Clusters, Stoles, Muffs and Sets, in all the fashionable furs, correct style and proper shapes, for children and misses; White Thibet Sets, $4.50. Imitation Chinchilla Sets, $3.50.

CHILDREN'S GLOVES, fine ribbed wool, long wrist, white, red, navy, brown and black, 47c. per pair. Kid and Mocha Gloves, lined and unlined, $1.00 & $1.25.

Also, a carefully selected and very attractive assortment of Toys, Dolls, Books and Games, for children of all ages—at low prices.

60-62 West 23d Street.

"OLD CROW RYE"

Matured in United States Bonded Warehouses in Woodford Co., Ky. Distilled after the original formula of the honest old Scotch distiller, the late James Crow.

It is a true Hand-made Sour Mash Whiskey, and *has never been equalled.*

Sold only in bottles. H. B. KIRK & CO., New York.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 13.

Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Athos, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
City of Washington, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Friesland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Oceanic, Liverpool	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*12:30 P. M.	
St. Louis, Southampton	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
U.

AL IS BEGUN

ears for Himself Statement.

ARE ADMITTED

lowever, in Which Declared Untrue ing Opened.

9.—The considera- Roberts of Utah was this morning by the committee, Mr. Rob- plead, to certain spe- ich had been framed. were behind closed

the morning meeting ced that subsequent which would be held afternoon, would be so was given to the reports of the pro- ved that Mr. Tayler mitted the interroga-

e Mr. Tayler said: that you were con- ful cohabitation, and ve been guilty of the e years ago you con- and ever since then amous relations with

d as a basis for the

l facts to be ascer- or not you contract- ural marriages, and since polygamous re- al wives. The com- ay that if you wish t about this or any harged you may do ."

shown the affidavits foregoing inquiries r was substantially e written text sub- s follows:

edes the fact estab- f the Third United Court in and for the bmitted for his in- n 1889, in the Terri- d guilty to the mis- nst him of unlawful

mony submitted, it there is affidavit or before the commit- 1887, or previous to , contracted plural n may be inferred the misdemeanor of n 1889, as set out in therefore on that ea because there is alleging it. s submitted, which the loose and irreg- Mr. Roberts, it no- ere is any affidavit Roberts, either be- tracted plural mar- uiry of the commit- specifically denies , he has contracted

rge, that ever since ded guilty to unlaw- then Territory of in polygamous re- law, he pleads not

to the proceedings committee on the

mittee has no juris- him for the alleged harged. ther demurs to the on which the charge us living is based, aid papers and evi- s sufficient to con- me that is in any or sufficient to de- facie right to take occupy the seat in utatives to which I egally elected, and t is not contested. ers and evidence are e, incompetent, and make the same not by the committee, berts's prima facie sidered."

reassembled at 2 rowded with mem- the press, and a the Gentile element he foot of the long documents piled up tary was near at ks and other data

nounced that persons in framing the and he asked that

one of the Gentile then stepped for- proceed, when Mr. raised his hand in

"I object to this re as an attorney. es as a witness, on unworthy of confi- to establish by the Court of Utah that of belief."

present the tenth port in support of

that Mr. Schroeder ness or as counsel, committee such in- and the committee is it saw fit. ed that he did not on trial. press his objection er proceeded. ould be established ntained and is now of a polygamist: guilty of unlawful nce that time con- specifically Mr. be established that n born children to among them being bbie Roberts, the the Congressman- were reported to be 1897, and until this ood were acknowl- It could also be n holding out Dr. a wife, and is now of husband toward these times he had isa Smith Roberts, children.

witnesses were in If the committee m. He suggested the daughter of Mr. the city, and might

Utah was asked if ng, but stated that vered the general d that the detailed y if the committee Representative Mc- mber of the commit- ought there was a g members as to rts. Some thought ement in order to thought he has ap- should be subject He said he feared dually drifting to ld have to go 2,500 witnesses, or else les to Washington. d that Roberts had ness, and was not

statement was for sues. He expected his demurrer and les on this demur- s not through with at as a witness he d to give evidence ublic hearing then ay in the morning at 10 tee held a private

the executive ses- e was considering Utah or have the d that no decision

ust whom Roberts fter the meeting: a civil suit brought n sale made by the aty. I was the at- t creditors, and at e the purchaser in consent of my cli- but suffice it to say w on the Supreme se, in rendering his xonerated me from fraud. Mr. Roberts nd means for dis- himself, but the aps I ought to con- going to many ex-

the opposition to hat the wives with o have maintained

polygamous relations be summoned as witnesses. The first wife, it is said, would be exempt from testifying against her husband, as she has a legal status as wife, but this exemption would not extend beyond the first wife.

A sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Morris, Littlefield, and Meyers, has been appointed to get up forms of subpoenas, &c., in connection with the summoning of witnesses.

WASHINGTON MEMORIAL PLANS.

Efforts Started Many Years Ago That Came to Naught—Cartman Lyon's Ambitious Scheme.

An interesting history might be written, could one gather all the facts, of the numerous futile attempts that have been made from time to time to erect monuments to the memory of Washington. It was natural that enthusiasm in this respect should be noticeable immediately after Washington's death 100 years ago, but many of those efforts never amounted to anything more than an exhibition of laudable ambition. Congress was the first to take public action in this matter, and among the resolutions adopted by that body on Dec. 19, 1799, was the following:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that a marble monument be erected by the United States in the Capitol at the City of Washington, and that the family of Gen. Washington be requested to permit his body to be consigned under it, and that the monument be so designed as to commemorate the great events of his military and political life.

The history of the last 100 years shows that these ideas were never fully carried out.

The New York State Society of the Cincinnati decided in 1801 to erect a monument in this city to Washington. It was to be a large bronze equestrian statue, and the newspapers of the day waxed eloquent over this proposed artistic adornment of the city. Considerable money was raised, but after four or five years the amount was too small to defray the cost of the original intentions, and rather than make a failure of it the Cincinnati abandoned the attempt, and not only returned the original subscription to all contributors, but added the interest with each amount.

One of the most remarkable attempts for a Washington memorial in New York was started in this city in 1846 by I. S. Lyon, an energetic individual of varied talents, who began business as a cartman, and who signed his name to the speeches he made on behalf of the monument, "I. S. Lyon, Cartman No. 2,480." Later in life he wrote an interesting little history of Boonton, N. J. His energy succeeded in arousing a great deal of enthusiasm for the monument, and the Mayor of the city and other influential men were appointed Trustees of the Washington Monument Association. William F. Havemeyer was Mayor when the scheme was started, and with him on the committee were Shepard Knapp, Hamilton Fish, William Hall, Edward K. Collins, Alderman Elias G. Drake, John Leveridge, John Paine, Henry Storms, E. D. Hart, Calvin Pollard, and W. C. H. Waddell. The interest was well sustained for two or three years, and on Feb. 22, 1847, a monster festival in aid of the cause was held in the old Castle Garden, now the Aquarium. The admission was only 12½ cents, as it was the idea to have every citizen contribute something.

Mr. Lyon's scheme was undoubtedly too elaborate for New York fifty years ago. His plan was to induce at least 100,000 persons to contribute $1 each for five years. That would have given half a million dollars as a starter with which to commence work on the design of Calvin Pollard. This was practically a monumental building, where relics and trophies of the Revolution might be kept, and, to quote from one of Mr. Lyon's speeches: "Its lower halls might be fitted up into vast libraries, for the reception of such books and manuscripts as would from time to time be presented to the association, and the upper halls might be occupied as galleries for the safekeeping and exhibition of the portraits and statues of the heroes, orators, and statesmen who were instrumental in achieving our independence."

The most novel feature of all, which was clearly intended to gain subscriptions, was the suggestion that one of the largest rooms be set apart for keeping the original subscription lists, upon which would appear the amount given by each person, with his occupation and residence. "Let it be," exclaimed the ambitious cartman, "such a monument as earth never saw before, for it will be dedicated to the memory of earth's paragon of human greatness."

This remarkable edifice was to have been erected on the east side of the city, but the scheme never advanced far enough to [illegible] chase a definite site. Mr. Lyon invoked the crowned heads of the world to aid his undertaking, and wrote to Queen Victoria, the Czar of Russia, and scores of other rulers, asking for their autographs, that they might be sold in aid of the cause. Most of them replied, but their signatures were no help to the Washington monument, for the interest gradually died out. Mr. Lyon left the letters and after his death they formed an interesting autograph sale, and were scattered among various collections in the city.

WASHINGTON IN THE SCHOOLS.

Plans for Observing the Anniversary of His Death This Week.

The public school children of the five boroughs will observe with appropriate exercises on Thursday the one hundredth anniversary of the death of George Washington. President Little of the Board of Education has addressed a letter to each of the Borough Superintendents, saying:

"I beg to call your attention to the fact that the educational interests of the country are to observe this occasion not by vacation or by any important interference with the studies of the children or the duties of the day, but by simple yet impressive exercises at the opening of the schools on that day, and I respectfully suggest that you co-operate with this purpose by directing the Principals throughout your borough to hold such exercises, which need not occupy more than fifteen or twenty minutes, and yet, if properly conducted, may leave a lasting impression upon the minds of the scholars regarding the wonderful characteristics of the Father of Our Country."

It is intended to have the flags on the various schoolhouses displayed a half-mast.

Henry C. Blackmar of 196 Rodney Street, Brooklyn, announces that the Grand Army of the Republic will render assistance in providing speakers for the Washington Memorial exercises in any of the Brooklyn schools. Mr. Blackmar, who is a member of Post No. 362, and Charles H. Cotton of Post No. 197 are members of a special committee appointed by Department Commander Joseph W. Kay to make suggestions as to the best methods of teaching patriotism and civics in the public schools. The above offer is the result of their work. The same offer will hold good for any succeeding anniversary or patriotic holiday. The committee solicits the names and addresses of speakers who will volunteer to perform this service in the public schools.

Washington Memorial Services.

Services commemorating the 100th anniversary of the death of George Washington will be held on Thursday at 2 P. M. in the council chamber of his old headquarters, known at that time as the Morris House, later as the Jumel Mansion, and now called Earle Cliff. The services will be under the auspices of the Washington Heights Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of which Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle is Regent. The ceremonies will be held in the same room occupied by Washington as his headquarters from Sept. 16 to Oct. 21, 1776. Gen. Washington afterward visited the old mansion as President of the United States in July, 1790, accompanied by his Cabinet.

ELEVATED EMPLOYE KILLED.

His Brother, a Policeman, Becomes Hysterical When He Sees His Body.

Henry Neiman, twenty-nine years old, living at 1,724 Amsterdam Avenue, employed as a car cleaner on the Manhattan Railway, was run over and instantly killed on Eighth Avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-ninth and One Hundred and Fiftieth Streets, yesterday afternoon by a passing train. He was cleaning some cars on the centre track when he was struck by the train which was north-bound.

Policeman Paul Neiman, a brother of the dead man, was on reserve duty in the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station House. When the mangled body of his brother was carried into the station house he became hysterical. The dead man is survived by a widow and three children.

Two Alleged Swindlers Captured.

Two men, who described themselves as J. King Potter and Edward Farrell, were yesterday held in the Jefferson Market Police Court for examination on a charge of trying to obtain money under false pretenses from W. D. Shepperd of Monkton, Md., and Andrew S. Coriel of Bound Brook, N. J. It is charged that they advertised for men to work for the American Cereal Company. They received many answers, including two from the complainants, who were asked to deposit money in advance to secure the positions. The police of this city were notified of the scheme, and an appointment was made with the men at a hotel, where they were captured.

TRIED MURDER IN COURT.

Thomas Lynch, in the Presence of Magistrate Pool, Attempted to Stab Katie Hanrahan.

Thomas Lynch, an ex-convict, attempted to kill Katie Hanrahan, his accuser, yesterday morning, in the presence of Magistrate Pool and the other officers of the Centre Street Police Court. Lynch lives at 555 Canal Street, and was released only last Monday from the penitentiary, where he had served a month's sentence for annoying Miss Hanrahan.

Miss Hanrahan, who lives with her parents at 40 Beach Street, attended a church fair Friday evening with Mary Lynch, a sister of the prisoner. On the way back they were met by Lynch, who with knife in hand made an attempt to kill Miss Hanrahan. The girl ran away, while Miss Lynch pluckily grappled with her brother. A crowd gathered and held Lynch at bay until Policeman Reilly of the Leonard Street Station could arrest him.

When arraigned in court Lynch declared he was being persecuted. The Magistrate sentenced him to the workhouse for six months, and no sooner had the words been spoken than Lynch was seen to reach for something in his right hip pocket. A big clasp knife flashed as Lynch suddenly lunged at Miss Hanrahan, who was stepping down from the bridge.

Detective Armstrong of the Oak Street Station and Central Office Detective Gargan, who were standing near, seized Lynch, but not before he had felled the young woman to the floor with a blow from his fist. Lynch made several attempts to free himself from the detectives and there was great excitement in the courtroom. Finally, with the aid of the court attendants, Lynch was disarmed and put in irons. A new complaint for assault in the first degree was then entered and Lynch was rearraigned.

"These officers," snarled Lynch, "are hurting my wrists with their handcuffs."

"I can't help that; you're a most desperate character," responded Magistrate Pool, who in the second complaint held Lynch in $2,000 bail for trial in the Court of General Sessions, the sentence first pronounced to be served after his period of detention in the latter case.

Miss Mary Lynch, who was in court to testify against her brother, said he was released from Clinton prison on Oct. 14, after serving a four years' term for attempting to shoot Policeman O'Connor of the Charles Street Station. Prior to that offense he had served two terms of two and four years, respectively, in Sing Sing for stabbing men.

LEGAL NOTES.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.—The First Appellate Division has reversed an order of the Special Term of the Supreme Court, which directed a writ of peremptory mandamus requiring the Municipal Civil Service Commission of this city to issue a certificate to William J. Chamberlain, a police clerk's assistant, that he had been appointed or employed in pursuance of law and of the civil service rules. The Court holds that Mr. Chamberlain was not legally appointed to the position he holds, and therefore was not entitled to the certificate. He has received no pay for July, August, or September, and the certificate was considered a necessary prerequisite to his receiving payment. He was appointed to the position by the Board of City Magistrates on June 28 last. No eligible list for the examination of such appointees under the civil service rules had been made. The Court holds, by Justice Rumsey, that by Section 7 of the civil service law no appointment could be made until such time as the rules and regulations required by the act should have been established. The effect of this provision is held to be that until rules and regulations had been made it was not legal to make appointments to any position which by the statute was placed in the competitive class. "It is said," Justice Rumsey adds, "that such a construction would prevent all appointments until the members of the municipal commission, having been selected by the Mayor, should establish the rules and procure their approval, and that the effect of this requirement would be to put the whole civil service at the mercy of the Commissioners and destroy it if they do not see fit to perform their duties. Undoubtedly that would be true if the statute had not made some provision for cases where the public welfare required that any office should be filled. But if there were no such provision in the statute, the possibility that some official of the State might throw the public service into disorder by refusing to perform his duties affords no reason why the statute should not have its ordinary and natural construction."

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SALE OF COLORED COFFEE.—In the suit brought by W. H. Crossman & Brother to recover damages from Theodor G. Lurman & Co. because of the latter firm's refusal to complete a contract for the sale of 500 bags of coffee, which has been before the courts for several years, a judgment for the defendants upon the verdict of the jury on the second trial was reversed by the First Appellate Division yesterday. The action involved the question whether colored coffee was properly deliverable under the contract. When the case was before the court on appeal more than a year ago the judgment below in favor of the plaintiffs was reversed. It was then held that the only question presented was whether under the public health law the sale of the coffee was prohibited. That law forbids the sale or offer for sale of any adulterated food or drug, and any article of food was to be deemed adulterated "if it be colored, or coated, or polished, or powdered, whereby damage is concealed, or it is made to appear better than it really is, or of greater value." The first reversal was because of the exclusion of testimony to show that the effect of the artificial shelling of coffee, especially where the coloring matter used was ferric salt of a yellow color, would be to enhance its apparent value, or make it appear better than it really was. On the second trial, after the defendants had been allowed to prove that there was a coating of an opaque substance upon the coffee and had rested at that, the plaintiffs in rebuttal endeavored to prove that the coating of this substance upon the coffee bean did not, as a matter of fact, conceal any defect in the coffee, but were not permitted to do so. This, the Appellate tribunal holds, in an opinion by Justice Ingraham, was an erroneous ruling. The Court says that evidence merely tending to show that this coffee was colored by a substance which was in its nature opaque, without proving that the coffee itself was in some way damaged, which this covering concealed, would not bring the case within the statute.

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VERDICT OBTAINED BY PERJURED TESTIMONY.—A judgment on a verdict for $5,000 in a suit by Harriett Nugent, three years and eight months old, by guardian, against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company was affirmed by the Appellate Division in May, 1897. The denial of a motion subsequently made at Special Term for a new trial upon the ground of newly discovered evidence, has now been reversed on appeal and a new trial has been ordered. It was claimed that the new evidence showed that the witnesses for the plaintiff, upon whose testimony the judgment was recovered, were guilty of perjury, and that the judgment was obtained by means of a conspiracy between the plaintiff and one of her attorneys. The child while crossing Madison Street, near James Street, in this city, on May 5, 1896, was knocked down by a horse drawing one of the company's cars and run over by one of the forward wheels of the car. It was held on the company's appeal from the verdict that the facts proved on the trial were sufficient to support the finding of the jury that the negligence of the driver in not looking in the direction in which he was driving was the cause of the injuries. The testimony was that the child walked from the curb of the sidewalk, 7 feet 6 inches, to the first rail of the railroad, reaching the rail when the head of the horse, drawing the car at the rate of about five miles an hour, was still ten feet away from it, and that, although there was nothing to obstruct the driver's view, and the car might have been stopped within a distance of twelve feet, the child was run over and one of her legs was cut off by the front wheel of the car. The referee to whom was referred the question whether a new trial should be granted reported that he was fully convinced that the judgment "was obtained by collusion, fraud, and conspiracy, entered into on behalf of the attorneys for the plaintiff and of the several witnesses who had therefore testified on behalf of the plaintiff; that plaintiff's witnesses, Sadie McDonald, Mary Langstaff, Ellen Reilley, and Margaret Frazer, all testified falsely before the jury as to material facts; that the first two never saw the accident at all, and that the last two never saw the things to which they testified." Justice McLaughlin, in giving the opinion of the Appellate Division, said: "We have here, in addition to the perjured testimony, the fact that it was inspired and manufactured by one of the plaintiff's attorneys; that he entered into a conspiracy with the witnesses for the purpose of obtaining a judgment, thereby committing a fraud upon the Court."

DEPARTMENT STORES' USES

Mr. Wanamaker Describes Them to the Industrial Commission.

TO MEET MODERN CONDITIONS

The Big Concerns an Inevitable Outgrowth of Facilities for the Transaction of Business.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—John Wanamaker testified to-day before the Industrial Commission on the subject of department stores. He declared that these stores were beneficial to society, having a substantial economic and moral basis for their existence.

"The department store," he continued, "is a natural product evolved from conditions that exist as a result of fixed trade laws. Cheaper capital, better transportation, more rapid communication make the modern retail store possible, natural, and useful, and, therefore, inevitable. Executive capacity combined with the command of capital finds opportunity in these conditions, which are in harmony with the irresistible determination of the producer to meet the consumer directly and of merchandise to find distribution along the lines of least resistance. Economy in the expenditure of money, time, and effort measure department store success. Just in proportion as these ends are reached is it popular, powerful, and prosperous."

He contended that the effect of the creation of these stores had been to reduce retail prices. In support of this statement, he asserted that upon American dry goods generally the retailer's percentage of profit has been reduced one-half in the last twenty years. This was also true of woolen, silk, and cotton fabrics. The average percentage of reduction in prices to the consumer could not be stated, owing to the varying standards of qualities and taste, and the improvements in manufacture, but Mr. Wanamaker believed that the consumer got the entire reduction in the retailer's profit.

In some articles definite comparisons of prices were made, as follows: Kitchen agateware is now retailed at less than one-half the prices of 1880; prices of some woodenware articles for domestic use have fallen 80 per cent. in fifteen years; many housekeeping articles manufactured of metal, wood, and wire have been reduced 50 per cent. in twenty years. The causes of these reductions, Mr. Wanamaker said, were various, but prominent among them was the power of the large retailer to buy cheaper and sell for reduced rates of profit.

Standard patterns of French china dinnerware and rich cut glassware are now retailed at 25 per cent. less than the prices of ten years ago. This reduction was, Mr. Wanamaker thought, to be credited entirely to the influence of the modern retail store. It could be stated, he said, that the profits of the great retail stores were from 3 to 6 per cent. on the dollar of business done.

Mr. Wanamaker also argued that reduced prices stimulate consumption and increase employment. More labor, he said, was required for production, transportation, and distribution. The public service was the sole basic condition of the growth of the retail business. The variety of articles dealt in was such that it was impossible to form combinations and trusts in the retail business. It was much the same as the learned professions.

The only advantage of the large store over the small one, he said, was to be found in the superiority of its service. It was also true that generally the employe in a large store was better off than the proprietor of a small store. Some of them received $5,000 a year, and many $2,000. Speaking of the effect of combination stores on small shopkeepers, he said it could not be denied that one of the effects of the big stores had been to retire from business small retailers, but he contended that while this was true, the interests of these few people were not to be compared with the interests of the mass of the people. The wholesale stores and jobbers were also greatly affected by the fact that the large stores dealt directly with the manufacturer, but this, on the other hand, was a great benefit to the manufacturer. He classified the present large city stores as merely an enlargement of the general cross-roads country store, and said the greatest advantage found in them was that they eliminated adventurers and speculators from the business.

"Do not the large retailers often make a point of buying up bankrupt stocks?" he was asked.

"If they do, they are children merchants or idiots," the witness replied. He went on to say that he had been of this class until ten or twelve years ago, but he had changed his methods in recent years. He had discovered that the people did not want dobbers, such as bankrupt stocks are. The great demand was for new things, and often goods were considered old which had not been on the shelves for more than thirty days. He also argued that the properly conducted store was a university, educating the employe not only mentally, but in morals. Men were often discharged, he said, for lying to customers. Mr. Wanamaker declared that there was no reason for the hue and cry against the big stores, and that the only basis for such criticism was found in the misfortunes of the complainers.

Mr. Wanamaker said that when he first went into business he thought it best to do his own manufacturing, but he had abandoned the idea, finding it preferable to be able to go into the open market. In this connection the witness took occasion to say that the worst blow that the carpet business of Philadelphia had ever received was when the high tariff was put upon carpets, shutting out foreign goods. The result was over home production.

He said he did not believe in selling goods at less than cost as a mere bait, and expressed the opinion that the store which followed this practice expected to make up the loss on some other article, where the advance would not be suspected.

Referring to the advance made by the American manufacturers in making woolens Mr. Wanamaker said: "We don't need the French any longer in this work. France can go to war with England if she so desires—we would not miss her."

"How about England?"

"I would rather go to the Paris Exposition than to go to war with England. I am too fond of Joe Chamberlain, who is doing so much talking these days."

In the large stores, Mr. Wanamaker said, the purchaser of large quantities had no advantage over the buyer of a small quantity. The mail-order business had not been found profitable. He considered women quite as useful as men in many places in large stores, and said that in some instances women employes were paid as high as $5,000.

"Don't ask me about the New York business," said Mr. Wanamaker, after speaking of the extent of his interests in Philadelphia, "for I am a Philadelphian, and Philadelphia is my first love." He went on to say that the New York people did not stop in business hours to take a nap and that they came in, bought what they wanted, and went out.

In reply to a question, the witness said that he believed the fixing of a gold basis for the finances of the country and the proper regulation of the tariff, so that it would stay regulated, would mark a step of progress in the interest of the business of the country. He also thought the trusts should be regulated.

The Isabella Heimath.

The tenth annual report of the Isabella Heimath was made public yesterday. The Treasurer's report shows a considerable increase of capital on legacies' account. The income during the year covered the maintenance expenses. An inventory of the property of the home shows a total valuation of $910,511.84. The number of inmates at the beginning of the year was 161. During the year many valuable donations were received, all of which are acknowledged in the Superintendent's report. The average age of those who died during the year was seventy-nine years.

Congress of Deaf Mutes at Paris.

The American sub-committee of the International committee which is arranging for a congress of deaf mutes at the World's Fair in Paris will hold a meeting in this city Wednesday. The Rev. A. W. Mann of the Mid-Western Deaf Mute Mission will preside. The members of the sub-committee who will be present are the Rev. J. W. Koebler, rector of All Souls' Church for Deaf Mutes, Philadelphia; Prof. T. F. Fox of the New York Institution, and E. A. Hodgson.

$75 to the "Conscience Fund."

Collector Bidwell received yesterday by mail a cashier's check for $75 on the Merchants' National Bank, drawn to his order. In the envelope was a slip of paper, on which was printed with a pen: "The inclosed money is for duty on foreign articles—$75." The money will be added to the "Conscience Fund."

TIFFANY STUDIOS

A choice selection of small Oriental rugs are now on exhibition and sale.

TIFFANY STUDIOS
333 to 341 Fourth Avenue
between 24th & 25th Sts

MR. HAFFEN ON BOROUGHS.

Favors Their Retention as Opposed to Centralization—Demands Greater Measure of Home Rule.

Louis F. Haffen, President of the Borough of the Bronx, yesterday sent a reply to Frank Moss, counsel of the Mazet investigating committee, in answer to a letter of Nov. 21. In this letter Mr. Moss asked for the expression of views on the question of the retention of the borough system in Greater New York and cognate subjects. Mr. Haffen, in his reply, says in part:

"If Greater New York is to be retained, then certainly the borough divisions should be retained. The abolition of the boroughs as such would mean, I take it, the abolition of all administration by localities and the absolute centralization of power, which I do not believe in. The distinguished men who framed the charter led the people to believe that the principle of home rule was recognized in that instrument.

"The home rule or borough rule that we have in practice under the charter is only the remotest shadow of the real article. Being a believer in home rule, and deeming it not only possible to have it, but considering it to be for the greatest good of the greatest number when judiciously applied, I favor the retention of the borough system just as long as the greater city is to remain intact.

"The influence of borough Presidents in public affairs is not what it should be, for the simple reason that they have little or no power. They are even denied a vote on the Board of Public Improvements on matters affecting the city at large. I think if this board is to be retained, borough Presidents should have the right to vote on all matters affecting the entire city.

"An idea of how the Borough of the Bronx has advanced as to tax values may be obtained from the fact that ten years ago the assessed valuation was $[illegible]. The total real estate valuation now is $[illegible]. Allowing, say a valuation of $[illegible] for the new territory east of the Bronx River, a most substantial increase in ten years is noticeable.

"Public improvements should be controlled absolutely by local authorities. As far as local improvements are concerned, I don't know any better plan than the one which prevailed in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards prior to the enactment of the charter. It was due to the operations of this department that this part of the city which lay dormant for many years bounded into public notice and invited a population that is now larger than any city in the State north of the city line, except one.

"The Borough of the Bronx asks for nothing that it is not willing to concede to every other borough. It seeks no favor. It does want home rule, and I feel confident it would welcome municipal ownership of public franchises."

BROOKLYN CHURCHES BOUGHT.

To be Razed to Make Way for the New East River Bridge.

The new East River Bridge Commission has at last successfully carried out the negotiations for the purchase of three Brooklyn churches which will have to be torn down to make way for the new bridge. These temples of worship are the Emanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church at South Fifth Street and Driggs Avenue; the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, also on that street, near that avenue, and St. Mark's Episcopal Church, at Bedford Avenue and South Fifth Street.

For the first of these church properties the commission agreed to pay $[illegible]. This property is the largest of the three. A committee of the congregation has been unable as yet to obtain a suitable site for a new church building. Concerning this an official of the church yesterday said: "We do not anticipate going far away, because our church is one of the largest here, and all our members live here. We have also a large number of young persons and we want to keep them."

For a long time the young persons in the congregation have striven to get sermons preached in English, and a fortnight ago the older members consented. It was reported that the church might possibly obtain the Temple Beth-Elohim, in Keap Street, a beautiful church structure, which is on the market, that society having amalgamated with the Congregation Beth-Ismel. The prospective buyers, however, thought that too much money was asked for the property.

As to the future of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church there is a strong probability that that church society will unite with the Mansell Place Methodist Episcopal Church. The Rev. George Adams, pastor of the Central Church, yesterday said: "Both churches have appointed committees to look into the feasibility of uniting, but have arrived at no definite conclusion. Another meeting will be held in a week or so, and what will then be decided upon will be final."

St. Mark's Episcopal Church will be located at Brooklyn Avenue and Eastern Parkway.

REGISTRATION AT CORNELL.

Largest Number of Students in the History of the Institution.

An advance copy of The Cornell University Register for 1899-1900 shows the largest registration yet reached in the history of that institution. The total number of students enrolled so far is 2,300, as against 2,088 at the same time last year. The Faculty shows a corresponding increase, the number of professors, instructors, and other officers being 314, as against 291 last year.

This increase has taken place hand-in-hand with the adoption of more stringent entrance requirements. The Register shows that entrance requirements have been so strengthened, and at the same time so correlated with the work of the public schools, that it now takes a full high school course to enter a student in any course of the university. Further increase in entrance requirements in courses leading to the degrees of C. E., B. Arch., and M. E. is announced to take effect in and after 1900.

The general increase in enrollment is shared by each of the various departments of the university. In the Academic Department 694 students are registered, as against 616 last year. In the Law School the attendance this year is 177, an increase of 15. In the Medical College are 328, as against 274 last year. In the College of Forestry, now announced for the second term, the number of students has increased from 3 to 18. The College of Civil Engineering, in spite of more stringent entrance requirements, shows the largest registration in its history, the Freshman Class containing 17 more students than last year. The Libby College of Mechanical Engineering and the Mechanic Arts shows increase over last year from 466 to 556. Announcement is also made that the Summer session, which was filled for the first time last year under university control, would be continued in 1900.

The University Library now contains 228,022 volumes, of which about 14,000 have been added during the past year. A staff of fifteen librarians, cataloguers, and assistants is employed in the library.

A territorial summary of the student body shows that 44 States and 14 foreign countries are represented at the university. New York leads with 1,366 students; Pennsylvania follows with 157, Ohio with 98, New Jersey with 88, Illinois 87, and Massachusetts 46. The foreign countries represented are: Canada, Russia, Mexico, Germany, Japan, Switzerland, Brazil, Columbia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Sweden, and Turkey.

B. Altman & Co.

Antique Persian Carpets
and
Persian Silk Carpets and Rugs
at a
Considerable Reduction from Former Prices.

India, Persian and Turkish Carpets.

Fine Antique Persian Hall Strips,
From 13 feet to 25 feet long.

Antique Bokara, Kazak and Daghestan Rugs.

Oriental Department.

Antique Turkish, Indian and Persian Embroideries, Persian Pottery, Chased Brasses and Hanging and Standard Lamps
AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES,
Appropriate for decorating Turkish and Smoking Rooms, Studios, etc.

Silk Lambrequins, Table and Dresser Covers,
appliqued with Lace,
Lounging Cushions, Trimmed Scrap Baskets, Screens,
suitable for Holiday Gifts.

Silk Department.

Waist Skirt and Dress Lengths of
Colored and Black Silks, including Satins,
Bengalines, Foulards, Taffetas and Rich Fancy Silks,
At Reduced Prices.

Fur Department.

FOR MONDAY, DECEMBER 11th:

Blue Fox Sets, Muff and Animal Scarf,	$24.00
Brown " " " " " "	18.50
Alaska Sable Scarfs,	7.25
" " Muffs,	5.75
Mink Muffs,	7.85

Fur Robes, Rugs, Mats, Etc.
Children's Furs, Fur Trimmings.

Ladies' Lace Waists.

Newest models made in Bruges, Renaissance, Valenciennes Medallion, Point Venise, Point d'Esprit and Point Gaze Net with Cluny combination,
suitable for
Luncheon, Dinner, Theatre or House Wear.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

THE ETHICS OF SHOPPING.

Mrs. Percy Widdrington Talks to the League for Political Education.

Mrs. Percy Widdrington of London, well known in England as a lecturer on social topics, spoke to members of the League for Political Education yesterday on "The Ethics of Shopping." The duty of the consumer, said Mrs. Widdrington, is two-fold, —first in regard to the production and second, to the distribution of goods. She spoke of the work of the Consumers' League on these lines, of its endeavor to obtain healthful surroundings in the manufacture of goods, and to better the condition of shop assistants.

To accomplish the latter end, she declared associations of shop employes to be of absolute necessity, as such associations alone could deal effectively with the matter of wages. After explaining at some length the sweat-shop system, Mrs. Widdrington said that its abolition would be best accomplished through a strengthening of the trade unions.

There is a triple work of association to be accomplished, as a starting point for reforms in conditions of production and distribution, said Mrs. Widdrington in conclusion. This consists of associations of consumers, shop assistants, and producers. But such voluntary work, she declared, could merely give the movement its start, legislation being essential to its crystallization in permanent reform.

Mrs. Weil Wants More Alimony.

Decision was reserved by Justice Gildersleeve, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, on an application made on behalf of Mrs. May Evangeline Weil for an increase of the temporary alimony allowed her from $200 a month to $400 a month and counsel fee of $1,000 in addition to one of $300 awarded her by Justice Beach. Mrs. Weil, who was an actress before her marriage, was known on the stage as May Wood. She is suing Mr. Weil, who is a member of the Stock Exchange, for a separation. In a counter suit Mr. Weil names Frank H. Deane, an actor, as co-respondent.

DRY GOODS.

The "Popular Shop."

ADVERTISING
THE SERPENT UMBRELLA HOLDER
of
Polished Bronze or Wrought Iron.
(Design Patented.)
A Novel and Decorative Device, quite suitable for a Holiday Gift, and
Not to be had elsewhere.

JOSEPH P. McHUGH & CO.
42d St. W.—at 8th Ave.
(Trademarks Reg'd.)

SACHETS! SACHETS!

The finest and most delicious Sachet Powders always on hand, in bags, bottles, puffs, or concentrated in Cornage Sachets. VIOLETTE REQUISHA SACHET (Double or Single) is the most perfect natural, true and lasting odor of fresh violettes, and our exclusive specialty, not to be found elsewhere. Although our powders are acknowledged by every one to be the finest on the market, their prices are lower than the cost of ordinary powders.

A. F. JAMMES,
4 WEST 28TH ST., NEAR 5TH AVE.

BANK JANITOR KILLED.

Louis Albrecht, fifty years old, living at 2,837 Eighth Avenue, and janitor of the Empire City Savings Bank Building, at 921 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon by falling through a skylight of the building, a distance of twenty feet.

Albrecht was at work cleaning the skylight, and his wife was sitting in a window in the second floor of an extension giving her husband a cloth so he could wipe one of the panes of glass. In reaching for the cloth the man stepped on one of the panes of glass in the skylight and fell through. He struck his head on the cashier's desk, and then fell off to the floor.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO

6TH AVE. NEXT NEAR THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

"But Two Weeks to Xmas."

Toys and Games

...p people have their hobbies, children their ...th young and old derive endless pleasure ...ent from their playthings, whatever they ...r collection of toys this year far surpasses ...er years in point of size and variety of as... There's hardly a toy that's made that can't ... and for less money than it would cost else... ...m of our prices with those of other stores will prove:

...Top Desks, ...k, perfect desk ...e drawer and ...here . . . **3.10**

...th oak frames, ...aced and very ... steel polished ...varnished and ...r 95c. at . . **69c**

...Truck, with ...es long, with ...ler 4 ft. long, ...and . . . **1.45**

...ggy; has high ...hip and socket; ...els, handsomely ...size, . . . **1.15**

Half Price.— ...ged and shop ...s, with strong ...r upholstering, parasols, regu... 95 and $2.45, **Half Price.**

...ttress and bol...arge in size and dollar . . . **75c**

...les, with extra strong wheels and frames, guaranteed to run accurately; have shaped front seat and cushions, sold regularly at $5.25, here at **4.65**

Wash Sets, a complete laundry outfit, consisting of table, tub, pail, clothes dryer, wringer and washboard, easily set up, just the thing for the "Lit...gularly ...w for . **30c**

Boys' Dangerless Guns, very accurate, special, at **45c**

Jointed Dolls, 19 inches long, with flowing hair, movable eyes and teeth that show, strongly made and finely jointed; the regular $1.35 kind; here to-morrow, special, at **1.10**

Dressed Dolls—A large assortment, handsomely dressed, with movable eyes and flowing hair, 14 inches in length; the regular 75c. kind, here to-morrow at **50c**

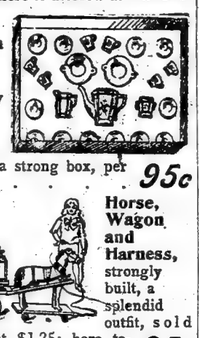

Toy China Tea Sets, 21 pieces, handsomely decorated, the large size, put up in a strong box, per set, at **95c**

Horse, Wagon and Harness, strongly built, a splendid outfit, sold regularly at $1.25; here to-morrow, special, at . . **95c**

Iron Toys: Fire Engines, with two galloping horses; Hook and Ladder Truck, with two movable horses; Freight Train, with engine of burnished bronze, tender and 3 cars; regularly sold at 95c.; your choice to-morrow at . . . **60c**

Steam Railways, splendidly constructed and thoroughly tested; consists of engine, 2 passenger cars and circular track; genuine steam power with safety valve; a very interesting and instructive mechanical toy; worth fully $3.75; special, to-morrow at . . **3.00**

Rocking Horses, made of hardwood, with leather seat and stirrups, strong and reliable, worth $2.25, here to-morrow at **1.50**

Toy Brass Beds, full size, brass finished, with patent wire spring mattress, easily taken apart, regularly sold at $2.25, here to-morrow at . . . **1.75**

Rattan Rockers, the large size, very durable and nicely shellacked, special at . . . **95c**

But Two Weeks to Xmas."

...rchief Display

...ad attention not only by virtue of unprecedented ...se of the very remarkably low prices quoted. Come ...bit of Handkerchiefs around the Fountain on the main ...gems of every maker of note on two continents col...d and priced as only this store ever prices the very ... very time you want them.

Men's Pure Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, full size, special value at, per ½ doz, 90c., $1.00, $1.25 and . . . **1.50**

Men's Pure Linen Initial Handkerchiefs, letters hand worked, ½ and 1 inch hems, per ½ doz., $1.50 and **2.00**

Men's Hemstitched Silk Handkerchiefs, plain white, per piece, 25c., 35c. and **50c**

With Initials, 25c., 39c., 50c. and . . **85c**

Children's Handkerchiefs, plain white, ½ doz in a box, for **50c**

Children's Handkerchiefs, with initials, ¼ doz. in a box at **20c**

...hed, ... **1.50**

...rchiefs, plain ...ers, ¼ ...., 17c. **23c**

But Two Weeks to Xmas."

Men's Neckwear.

Our Holiday Stock is a magnificent one, comprising thousands of dozens of handsome, stylish ties in all the popular makes, patterns and colorings. To a man nothing is more acceptable than a handsome piece of neckwear. Why not give your friend one for a Christmas present? Just take a look at some of our offerings and think it over.

1,500 dozen Men's Teck, Four-in-Hands and Puffs, made of choice silks and satins, in genteel patterns, worth 25c. and 35c., our price **19c**

3,500 dozen Men's Neckwear, made of beautiful silks and satins, in the newest shapes of Four-in-Hands, English Squares, Puffs, Tecks and Imperials, all lined with rich white satin linings, worth up to **45c**

...r . . . . . .

...n's Imperials, Four-in-Hands, Puffs and Tecks, in ... dark colors, also in plain black and white, worth ...-morrow, your choice, at **29c**

...splay of high-grade Neckwear, made of the finest im...ins, in large-sized English Squares, Imperials, Puffs, Four-...s, lined with the most costly cream-white satin, ... piece, here to-morrow, at **95c**

But Two Weeks to Xmas."

...ves.

...to choose from:

...Walking Gloves, made for style and ... per pair, according to quality, . . . **1.50**

...lk lined, in choice grays and tans, . . . **2.00**

...imer's Pique, the kind we can highly ...mite, tan, brown, black, &c., at, . . **1.00**

... glace or suede, a splendid glove, . . . **1.75**

...s.

...ally for the little ones, and they can have ... here if anywhere. To-morrow's special

...Unlined Gloves, plain or with fur ...ing from, per pair, 50c. to . . . **1.25**

THE BIG STORE

SIEGEL SANTA COOPER CO CLAUS CHRISTMAS GREETING

A CITY IN ITSELF

The Two Weeks Before Xmas

bring the supreme test of the store organization. All the year long we search out the weak spots—perfecting the system that keeps 3,000 to 4,000 clerks and half a thousand delivery wagons working as if they were but one piece of machinery—so that when the Xmas rush comes we may be able to rise to the occasion and give our patrons satisfactory service. We are equipped for the work better than ever—with stocks of all sorts of Holiday Goods far beyond any other New York showing, with every possible thing that could cause disappointments carefully guarded against AND WITH PRICES THAT, QUALITY CONSIDERED, HAVE NO EQUAL. May we expect a fair share of your patronage?

The stores will be crowded from now on—your personal safety must not be overlooked—and was not lost sight of when *this* store was built.

THE BIG STORE IS FIRE PROOF,

being the only large store in New York enjoying this distinction.

On all Purchases of $5 or more, WE PREPAY FREIGHT

To Any Railroad Station Within the Following States:

Maine,	New Hampshire,	Vermont,
Massachusetts,	Rhode Island,	Connecticut,
New York,	Pennsylvania,	and New Jersey.

'But Two Weeks to Xmas.'

Ladies' Neckwear.

We have prepared specially for Holiday Gifts an immense variety of dainty and tasty

Lace and Chiffon Jabots, exclusive styles, at popular prices, 49, 69, 85 and **98c**

Also **Lace Ties,** 2 yards long, embroidered ends, many pretty patterns, white and butter colors, values 50 and 75c., special at 29 and **39c**

'But Two Weeks to Xmas.'

Smokers' Articles

make very acceptable Christmas presents to gentlemen. Our assortments are the largest and our prices the lowest obtainable anywhere at the present time. We mention below a few specials that would cost you fully twice as much elsewhere:

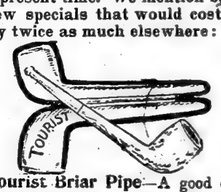

Tourist Briar Pipe—A good quality of French briar pipe, in the improved Tourist case; worth fully 75c.; pipe and case here to-morrow at the actual value of the pipe alone . . . **29c**

Genuine Meerschaum Pipes, bulldog shape, assorted sizes, in double plush lined leather cases; $2.50 value; here to-morrow at **1.50**

Genuine Meerschaum Pipes, with fine carving, assorted styles, in double plush lined leather cases; regular $3.50 value; here to-morrow at **1.75**

French Briar Pipes. bulldog shape, real amber mouthpiece, sterling silver and 14-karat rolled gold mountings, in plush lined leather case; worth $2.00; here to-morrow at . . . **1.50**

Cigar Jars, with good quality fancy silvered metal covers—

The 50-cigar size . . . **1.00**

The 25-cigar size . . . **65c**

Moistening Boxes for Cigars. The largest variety in New York, ranging upward in price from **95c**

'But Two Weeks to Xmas.'

Flannel Waists for Christmas Presents.

We will offer **2,000 French Flannel Waists,** in all the delicate evening tints, pink, light blue, light gray, tan, violet, heliotrope, lavender, white, cardinal, royal, navy, dark hello, cadet and black.

strictly tailor made, gilt buttons, a new style corded collar. A chance to make a sensible $3.50 Xmas present for only . . **1.90**

'But Two Weeks to Xmas.'

Dress Goods.

A Dress Pattern is a useful and sensible Christmas gift. We have an immense stock of them, selected for our holiday trade with unusual care and discrimination, and neatly put up. Nothing but the most desirable of fashionable fabrics are represented in our big stock, and all are very reasonably priced, as the following quotations will show:

Check Suiting, 6 or 7 yards in a pattern, at . . . **1.15**

Dark Homespuns, 6 or 7 yards in a pattern, at . . **1.75**

Silk and Wool Novelties, 6 or 7 yards in a pattern, at **2.10**

Heavy Serges, blue and black, 6 or 7 yards in a pattern, at **2.85**

Dress Patterns of Broadcloth, Cheviot, Serge, Henrietta, etc., etc., at prices ranging from $3.00 to **9.00**

Waist Lengths — Scotch Plaids, French Flannel and Silk Polka Dot Henriettas, handsomely arranged in neat boxes, at prices ranging upward from, per pattern . **85c**

"But Two Weeks to Xmas."

In the Jewelry Department.

"'Tis plate of rare device; and jewels of rich and exquisite form; their values great."—Shakespeare.

Shakespeare's words fittingly describe the magnificent Holiday display of our Jewelry Department. From it you can select a Xmas gift for young or old of either sex that will be sure to please. And such a selection will cost you infinitely less here than elsewhere. Another thing you must not overlook is that you take no risk of any sort by purchasing here. You do not have to be an expert, as anything you buy is returnable. And as we warrant everything we sell to be just as we say it is—a child can buy here as safely as the best expert in the country. Varieties are simply enormous. There is nothing you can think of in the jewelry line that you won't find here in almost inexhaustible assortment.

JEWELRY.

Solitaire Diamond Rings, from $10 to . . . **$100**

Diamond Rings, with fancy settings, at from $3.75 to **$125**

Solitaire Diamond Earrings, at from $5 to . . **$175**

Cluster Diamond Earrings, at from $5 to . . **$75**

Diamond Lockets, at from $4.50 to . . . **$75**

Diamond Brooches and Pendants at from $10 to **$98**

Ladies' Fine Enamelled Watches, jewel set, from $7.25 to **55.00**

Ladies' Fine Enamelled Gold Inlaid Watches at from $6.75 to **13.50**

Ladies' 14-karat Solid Gold Hunting Plain Polished and Handsomely Engraved **Watches** at from $17.50 to **60.00**

Men's 14-karat Hunting and Open Face **Watches,** at from $25.00 to **75.00**

Solid Gold Brooches at from $1.48 to **12.00**

Solid Gold Cuff Buttons at from $1.75 to **8.75**

Solid Gold Earrings at from 98c to . . . **6.75**

Solid Gold Children's Dress Pins at from, per pair, $1.25 to **7.50**

Men's Solid Gold Watch Chains, at from $6.75 to **45.00**

STERLING SILVER TABLEWARE.

Each and every article offered bears the manufacturer's trademark, and all are marked sterling 925-1,000 fine.

Teaspoons, set of six in fancy lined case, from 3.50 to **7.00**

After dinner **Coffee Spoons,** gold-lined bowl, set of six in a fancy lined box, at from 2.25 to **5.00**

Cream Ladles, Sugar Sifters, Sugar Spoons, Horseradish Spoons, Butter Spreaders, Olive Spoons and Forks, Oyster Forks, Napkin Rings, Souvenir Spoons, Sardine Forks, etc., at prices ranging from 89c to . . . **5.00**

STERLING SILVER TOILET ARTICLES.

Real Ebony Hair Brushes, sterling silver mounted, at, each, 98c to . . . **5.00**

Real Ebony Military Brushes, sterling silver mounted, at, each, 98c to . . **4.50**

Ebonoid Hair Brush and Comb, sterling silver mounted, in box, at from 98c to . . **3.25**

Ebonoid Mirror, sterling silver mounted, at from 98c to **1.25**

PLATED WARE.

These goods bear the famous trade-mark of Rogers, which is all the recommendation that is required.

Teaspoons, 6 handsome fancy patterns, per set of 6 **1.28**

Tablespoons and Forks, fancy patterns, set of 6 **2.55**

Dinner Knives, per set of 6, **1.95**

After-Dinner Coffee Spoons, per set of 6 . . **1.19**

Berry Spoons, fancy patterns, each . . . **1.00**

Cold Meat Forks, each . . **75c**

Children's Sets, each . . **98c**

If you wish us to hold any article selected for a Christmas present we will do so, provided a small deposit is made at the time of selection.

"But Two Weeks to Xmas."

The Furniture Store

is resplendent with useful and ornamental holiday gifts of the sort sensible people will most appreciate. And our prices are really very much lower than elsewhere—everybody admits that now. Monday's specials are as follows:

Highly Polished Rich-Finish Golden Oak Desk, shaped legs, well made, lid made with inlaid lines, cast brass trimmings, large drawer, sold regularly for $10.00. Monday, special, at **6.75**

Luxurious Morris Chair, of golden oak, has wide arms, very heavy turned spindles, reversible velour cushion, in all the latest shades and designs, can be adjusted to four different positions, value $9.50. Monday special at **5.75**

An All Hair Couch, covered with Belgian velvet or velour, spring

edge all around and bullion fringe, made to order, soft, comfortable and exceedingly durable, surely a bargain at Monday's special price of **10.75**

Child's Wheel High Chair, antique finish, regular price, $3.25, special at **1.90**

Morris Chairs, Rockers and other furniture for children shown in our furniture department, 3d floor, at very reasonable prices.

We have a few Vernis-Martin **Cabinets,** slightly shop worn, that we will close out at less than cost.

We make no charge for Packing and Shipping.

"But Two Weeks to Xmas."

Thousands of Pieces of Furs.

Neckwear and Muffs go on sale to-morrow AT ABOUT HALF. Though the prices are almost 50 per cent. less than regular value, the qualities are superior to those offered elsewhere at regular prices. Large cash purchases from manufacturers pressed for ready money made this sale possible.

Scarfs at $2.90, $3.90, $5.00 and $7.50 which should sell at $5.00 and $12.50.

Muffs at $1.90, $2.90, $5 and $10.00 which should sell for $3.50 and $20.00.

100 Sable Fox Animal Scarfs, full length, head, paws and large tail, value $14.00, at $8.75.

'But Two Weeks to Xmas.'

Ladies' Jackets at $9.75.

Kersey Jackets, in blue, brown, tan, castor, mode and gray; also Black Jackets, of Kersey, Cheviot, Persian Cloth, Pebble Weave and rough effects. The assortment comprises more than 2,500 garments, all correct in style and perfect in fit, of best of workmanship, with Skinner's and Givernaud's Taffeta and satin linings. Every style, in every size and color or black. Tables upon tables filled with these jackets, and the price for choice of them all only **9.75**

'But Two Weeks to Xmas.'

Holiday Exhibit Of Calendars.

A most remarkable collection of tempting designs, including such novelties as the Chinese, the Indian, the California Yucca, the Seashell and the Harvest Calendars, together with the usual Etchings, Photogravures and exquisitely lithographed effects, all at prices that are very, very low indeed. For instance:

Frances Brundage Calendar. Size 15½x21½ inches, tied with heavy silk cord. The regular price is $2; we sell it for . **50c**

Also a beautiful **Landscape Calendar,** from designs by A. Wilde Parsons, and R. F. McIntyre. Size 15½x21½, tied with heavy silk cord. The regular price is $2; we sell it for . . . **50c**

In **Christmas Cards**—of which we have an immense assortment—the dainty Wedgwood design is preferred this season. We have them in every variety at prices ranging from 12 cents to 35 cents.

Also: **Sunday School Booklets,** 12 in a box. Assorted. Price per box **18c**

'But Two Weeks to Xmas.'

Ladies' Garters.

All the world knows the famous motto of the garter, "*Honi soit qui mal y pense*" "Evil to him who evil thinks." To the pure minded there's nothing improper in the suggestion that a handsome pair of garters would make an acceptable present to a wife or sweetheart. Our holiday stock is an unusually choice one, and very moderate in price. Why not send her a pair?

Ladies' Garters, with fancy silk frilled elastic, sterling silver buckles, large satin bows, in all colors, put up in a large glass top box; here to-morrow at . . . **1.39**

Ladies' Garters, with wide fancy elastic enameled and jeweled buckles, satin bows, in pink, blue, yellow, red and black, put up in a glass top box, per pair . . . **23c**

Ladies' Garters, with wide fancy silk frilled elastic, large satin bows and satin buckles, in blue, red, yellow, pink and black, put up in large glass top box, per pair **48c**

Ladies' Garters, with fancy silk frilled elastic, jeweled and fancy buckles, with large satin bows, all colors, put up in a large glass top box, per pair . . . **75c**

Ladies' Side Supporters: fancy frilled elastic, fancy and enameled buckles and satin bows, in all colors; per pair . . . **23c**

In the Notion Department you will find lots of useful things that would make suitable holiday presents, such as Sewing Boxes, Needle Books, Fancy Tape Measures, Emeries, Etc.

Candies for the Holidays.

Sweets for sweethearts and wives, for the children, for the Christmas tree, the dessert, &c.—an endless assortment of all the popular kinds, pure, wholesome, FRESH and cheap.

Jelly Gum Beans, per lb	15c
Peanut Brittle, per lb.	10c
American Mixed, per lb.	8c
French Mixed, 3 lbs. for	25c
Molasses Creams, per lb.	12c
Vanilla Chocolate Creams, per lb.	15c

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO

SIXTH AVE. NEXT NEAR THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

"But Two Weeks to Xmas."

Half a Million Books

are ready for you to choose from—and is there any one thing you could imagine that will so uniformly fill all the requirements of an ideal Xmas gift as a good book? Young and old, rich and poor—all enjoy the gems of English literature and preserve them in their homes for years and years, as they would not any other thing you could give. When in doubt give a book—you surely can't go amiss.

Here are some details that will interest you:

From Manger to Throne, embracing A New Life of Jesus, The Christ, and A History of Palestine and Its People, including Dr. Talmage's account of his journey to, through, and from the Christ-Land, by Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D. D. Profusely illustrated. Publisher's price $3.50; our price **75c**

Encyclopedia of Comedy for Professional Entertainers, Social Clubs, Comedians, Lodges, and all who are in search of Humorous Literature, consisting of Witty Sayings, Gags, Cross-Gags, Humorous Poetry, Recitations, &c., by J. Melville Jansen, with many Illustrations. Publisher's price, $2.00, our price **85c**

Encyclopædia of Quotations: A Treasury of Wisdom, Wit and Humor, Odd Comparisons and Proverbs, Publisher's price $2.00; our price **85c**

Dictionary of Phrase and Fable, giving the Derivation, Source or Origin of the Common Phrases, Allusions and Words that have a Tale to Tell, by the Rev. E. Cobham Brewer, LL. D. Publisher's price $3.50; our price . . **75c**

Home of the Bible. An account of the sacred places, battle scenes, historical events, tragedies and romances, marvelous legends, customs and characters, hopes and promises of the race of Israel. By Marion Harland. Illustrated. Publisher's price $2.50; our price . . . **75c**

Sea and Land. A Natural History of the Sea. Also, a Natural History of Land Creatures, to which is appended a description of the Cannibal and Wild Races of the world. Nearly One Hundred Illustrations. Publisher's price $2.50; our price . . . **75c**

Calendars—A handsome assortment from 3c. up to . . **4.00**

The Pathway of Life. A Series of Matchless Essays, including sketches, incidents and thrilling episodes in the lives of mighty men, celebrated women and the heroes of Martyrdom, with descriptions of the Most Famous Battles in the World's History. Magnificently illustrated with nearly three hundred engravings from the Masterpieces of the World and Superb Colored Plates. By Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D. D. Publisher's price $3.50; our price, **75c**

The Reader's Handbook of Allusions, References, Plots and Stories, with two appendices, by the Rev. E. Cobham Brewer, LL. D.; publisher's price, $2.50; our price **95c**

Teachers' Bible — Contains new helps, new Concordance, 350 illustrations, maps, &c., bound in flexible leather, divinity circuit, red under gold edges; special price **65c**

Prayer Book and Hymnal, Protestant Episcopal, bound in leatherette; special price . **75c**

Key of Heaven, bound in leatherette; gold edges; special price **25c**

Diaries for 1900—A complete assortment; price from 12c. up to **1.85**

Bound Volume of Harper's Round Table, 1899, published at $2.50; our price **1.25**

The Gypsy Series, by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, 4 volumes, containing Gypsy's cousin Joy, Gypsy Breynton, Gypsy's Sowing and Reaping, Gypsy's Year at the Golden Crescent, published at $2; our price **1.15**

A New Life of Jesus, The Christ. Hundreds of Illustrations. By T. De Witt Talmage, D. D. Publisher's price $3.00; our price **95c**

"But Two Weeks to Xmas."

Smoking Jackets.

Give him one for a Christmas present and he will feel more like "staying at home o' nights." Try it!

We have a splendid assortment, comprising some of the choicest creations of the season, on which our prices are very low, as will be seen by these quotations:

Men's Fine Smoking Jackets, of German soft velour coatings, the newest patterns—the reversible double surface sort, well made and handsomely trimmed, worth $8.50, here at **5.00**

Men's House Coats, in the late modish double faced reversible coatings, in a beautiful assortment of styles, appointed with cord and satin galoon edge and otherwise properly made, sold elsewhere at $6.00, here to-morrow at **3.95**

"But Two Weeks to Xmas."

Leather and Fancy Goods Dept

We quote some special values in this department, all of which will be found particularly useful for Xmas presents.

Celluloid Collar and Cuff Boxes, satin lined in all colors, pretty designs, choice of several patterns at . . **98c**

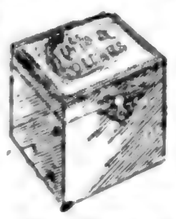

Celluloid Collar and Cuff Boxes, satin lined, in pale blue, pink, yellow, and other shades, very pretty styles, **1.69**

Celluloid Necktie Boxes, 3 styles, all satin lined, in various colors, (boxes are of very pretty design), at 98c., $1.39 . **1.50**

Celluloid Work Boxes, about 50 different sizes and prices, from the small size for children at 43c. to the most handsome box you would wish to see at $12.50; special for to-morrow, a sewing box, large size, satin lined, containing all the necessary sewing utensils, for **1.50**

Combination Pocket Books, all leather, real seal and Morocco, with sterling silver front initial **55c**

Combination Pocket Books, of real seal and Morocco, with sterling silver front initial **90c**

Genuine Alligator Combination Pocket Books, calf and alligator lined, regular $2.00 value . . . **1.50**

$3.00 value, mounted . . **2.00**

Genuine Seal, full size **Card Case,** 4 compartments and flap **98c**

Grain Leather **Letter Case,** full size **50c**

Genuine Seal **Letter Case,** special value, at . **1.25**

Genuine Seal **Chatelaine Bags,** outside pocket, leather lined, turned in straps, with sterling silver front initial, special value, at **1.00**

"But Two Weeks to Xmas."

Umbrellas.

Our stock is now at high-water mark, and it is certainly a wonderful collection, comprising every desirable style, from the low-priced, substantial article to the finest novelties obtainable in foreign and domestic markets. Every umbrella fully sustains the well-known motto of The Big Store, "Better Goods for the Same Money, or the Same Goods for Less Money than Elsewhere."

To-morrow's special offering consists of a lot of 400 Umbrellas, all silk, serge and Union taffeta silk, in the popular 26 and 28 inch sizes, close rolling, cases and tassels, a choice assortment of handles for men and women, including such goods as 7-inch pearl with silver overlay, tinted horns with sterling caps, ebony, fine Dresdens, pearl and ivory hooks and natural woods, plain and sterling mounted; values ranging from $3 to $4, here to-morrow, choice at **2.00**

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LECTURES ON FRENCH POETRY.

Course by Henri de Regnier Under the Auspices of the Cercle Francais de l'Universite Harvard.

The Cercle Français de l'Université Harvard is preparing for its usual active season. Its annual French play is to be produced this month, and the members have arranged for a course of lectures in the Spring by Henri de Régnier, the poet. This will be the third course of lectures by prominent French literary men under the auspices of the cercle. M. de Régnier's subject will be "Modern French Poetry." The dates of and the particular sides of the subject to be discussed in the lectures are as follows: March 1, "Parnassians and Symbolists; Origins of Contemporary Poetry"; March 3, "Villiers de l'Ile Adam and the Poets in Prose"; March 6, "Paul Verlaine; the Sentiment in Art"; March 8, "Stéphane Mallarmé; Poetry and Music"; March 10, "The New Poetry School"; March 13, "The Poets of To-day; Works and Biography"; March 15, "Symbolism in Belgium"; March 17, "The Young Poets; Future of Poetry."

M. de Régnier will also lecture at many other universities and educational institutions in this country. He has already been invited to address the students at Adelphi College, Brooklyn; Brown University, the Brooklyn Institute, the University of California, the University of Chicago, Columbia University, Vassar College, Cornell University, and other places. He will be accompanied on his visit to America by Mme. de Régnier, who is also well known for her literary work.

The interest in Cyrano de Bergerac has resulted in the choice by the members of the cercle this year of de Bergerac's comedy, the "Pédant Joué," for representation. It will be produced Dec. 14 and 16 at Cambridge and Dec. 18 and 19 at Boston. The cast will be as follows:

Granger	A. S. Dixey, 1902
Chateaufort	H. B. Stanton, 1900
La Tromblaye	B. F. Bell, 1900
Chariot Granger	R. Goelet, Jr., 1902
Mathieu Gareau	F. W. Morrison, 1900
Paquier	J. A. Dix, 1902
Fleury	R. W. Goelet, 1902
Genevote	F. Watson, 1902
Manon	R. B. Bowler, 1902
Cuistre	J. M. Hunnewell, 1902

The members of the cast are being rehearsed in the most careful manner, and are said all to be amateur actors of more than average ability. Another feature of the performance will be the elaborate mounting of the play, which is on a scale never before attempted by the cercle in its productions. The ballets to be given in connection with the comedy will, it is said, be not the least interesting portion of the performance.

The "Pédant Joué" has never been produced on the stage in any country before or since the author's death. It was adapted for the cercle by the President of that body, H. B. Stanton. Although reducing the number of acts from five to three, Mr. Stanton is said to have been able to preserve all the salient features of the plot, while cutting out very little of the witty dialogue. Great interest is being taken in the representation by students of French literature in this country.

Among the patronesses of the performance at Cambridge are the following: Mrs. Charles W. Eliot, Mrs. G. P. Baker, Mrs. William A. Bancroft, Miss Bocher, Mrs. L. B. R. Briggs, Mrs. Lucien Carr, Mrs. R. H. Dana, Mrs. Arthur Gilman, Mrs. B. F. Goodrich, Mrs. T. W. Higginson, Mrs C. E. Hubbard, Mrs. William Lawrence, Miss Longfellow, Miss Grace Norton, Miss Sara Norton, Mrs. Charles Peabody, Mrs. Edward C. Pickering, Mrs. William Pickering, Mrs. F. C. de Sumichrast, Mrs. J. G. Thorp, Mrs. J. B. Warner, Mrs. C. E. Wentworth, and Mrs. E. B. Wight.

The patronesses of the performances at Boston include Mrs. Thomas Allen, Mrs. F. L. Ames, Mrs. C. W. Amory, Mrs. F. I. Amory, Mrs. George H. Ball, Mrs. J. A. Beebe, Mrs. George Baty Blake, Mrs. Samuel Cabot, Mrs. Robert M. Cushing, Mrs. Philip Dexter, Mrs. Richard C. Dixey, Mrs. J. W. Farlow, Mrs. James T. Fields, Mrs. Andrew Fiske, Miss Edith Fiske, Mrs. R. H. Fitz, Mrs. Henry L. Higginson, Mrs. J. R. Hooper, Mrs. William Hooper, Mrs. George D. Howe, Mrs. Henry S. Howe, Mrs. James Jackson, Miss S. O. Jewett, Mrs. Thacher Loring, Mrs. F. G. Macomber, Mrs. G. H. Mifflin, Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Mrs. Francis Peabody, Mrs. R. S. Peabody, Mrs. John C. Phillips, Mrs. Andrew Robeson, Mrs. T. M. Rotch, Mrs. Charles S. Sargent, Mrs. F. R. Sears, Jr., Mrs. J. M. Sears, Mrs. George R. Shaw, Mrs. Henry Stackpole, Mrs. Moorfield Storey, Mrs. Richard Stone, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. Paul Thorndike, Mrs. Alexander Whiteside, Mrs. Henry Whitman, Mrs. Henry M. Whitney, Mrs. Harold Williams, Mrs. Moses Williams, and Mrs. Roger Wolcott.

MIDWINTER FURS.

Women Revel in Them This Season—Some of Those Worn at Recent Social Functions.

It is a season of furs. Not in years have such quantities of beautiful soft sables and feathery chinchilla trimmed so generously hat, gown and coat—to say nothing of the whole frocks lavishly built of baby lamb wool that are regal from a point of expenditure and extremely chic in effect. The many names by which this baby lamb, as we call it, is known, proves rather confusing, and the nationality of your tailor determines under which title you order it. In London it is broad tail; in Paris caracue, and in Berlin breitschwanz. One of the prettiest of these handsome fur gowns was worn at a fashionable tea the other afternoon. The skirt was perfectly plain and exquisitely hung, while the jacket extended below the waist line in one large scallop just in the centre of the back, and then rounded off toward the front, where there was a decidedly pointed dip. Carved ivory buttons that were not very large served as fasteners. Sable revers and Russian cuffs and collar were the final touch of smartness. When the coat opened there was a glimpse of a most beautiful white satin antique shirt waist, appealingly simple. The hat was also of Court sable, fashioned after an English walking hat—may one be bourgeoise and whisper that the hat alone cost $450? With such hats in their trousseau, women are not likely to discard them, as has been predicted, because cheap imitations are bountiful. If anything, the vulgarity of the imitations rather enhances the value of the real. Besides fur hats are far too becoming, and when ordered from clever milliners prove the grand chic of almost any costume.

Up to the present time there has been but little need of fur jackets. However, the last few days have determined that the woman of fashion has shown rather a preference for seal, and in the jaunty short coats there is nothing richer or prettier. Of course the baby lamb jackets hold their own in popularity.

Mrs. "Jack" Astor's street baby lamb coat is a very pretty model, with its inlet girdle of velvet overlaid with braid. Tiny cut steel round buttons are seen in the front. With this she wore a simple black cloth skirt, and the daintiest of pale blue tucked velvet hats, trimmed with a black choux at one side. Earrings of turquois surrounded with brilliants gave an extra touch of color that was most becoming.

At Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes's reception last week one of the prettiest and most distinguished costumes was a sable-tail short jacket fastened with blue cameo buttons, surrounded with cut steel, and worn with a gray cloth skirt, and a very flat velvet toque, also of gray.

In fancy inexpensive furs there is a large collection to choose from. The grays, though pretty, are rather passé. Cinnamon bear is smart, and makes a good boa and muff. White long-hair boas and muffs are quite the smart touch at the moment. At a recent luncheon just such a set was worn with a pastel-blue costume, and the tout ensemble was good and unusual.

If one is going to order a muff, it is best to stick to the round conventional shape, as it will be found to be more satisfactory in the long run. Some of the fancy fur and velvet muffs are smart, but unless a woman has many such things she will find them tiresome. There has never been a time when cloths were so pretty, if well chosen, but the selection cannot be made too carefully, and in this day of lavish display the woman who knows adheres to simplicity.

Relief of the Puerto Ricans.

From Bishop Benk, of Puerto Rico, the Central Relief Association of New York, of which Cornelius N. Bliss is Chairman, and Warner Van Norden, of the Bank of North America, Treasurer, has just received word that while the work of supplying the immediate needs of the islanders who suffered by the great flood of last Summer is over, funds are still needed for those who are left entirely homeless and helpless. The relief fund raised by the committee amounted to more than $90,000.

NATIONAL CAPITAL GOSSIP

Opening of the New Congress and Measures to be Considered.

CASE OF ROBERTS HOPELESS

Sentiment Rather Than Law Certain to Exclude Him—Report on the Cape Nome Gold Field.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The Fifty-sixth Congress is in motion at the usual opening pace, with interest manifested principally in two questions, and with a prodigious rush of old and new bills. Speaker Henderson will soon complete the organization of the House by the appointment of committees to work under the Reed rules as adopted promptly on the opening day. Thus was one matter disposed of very summarily. Representative Hepburn, who has maintained on several occasions with some heat and his customary cynical and entertaining eloquence, the importance of giving to Representatives a larger measure of recognition, yielded very loyally to the rule of the caucus what is derisively styled his "town-meeting" theory for Congress. He suffered some annoyance when he was tempted by Mr. Richardson, the new Democratic leader, with an invitation to desert and obtain the support of the minority in any effort he might make to reject the Reed rules, which the Democrats themselves have discovered to be better in most respects than the ancient rules under which Carlisle and Randall admitted it to be almost impossible to transact business.

Speaker Henderson has begun in a way to inspire confidence. A good idea of his ability to assign men to work, without exciting suspicion, will be obtained from an inspection of his committee appointments, but it is safe in advance to say that there is not likely to be found any indication of an intention to promote jobbery or reckless extravagance. Mr. Henderson possesses the confidence of men who respect only the most honorable purposes, and while he may lose the reputation among former fellow-members for being ready always to oblige in a jovial spirit of companionship, he will gain added praise for following a course dictated by his great responsibility and a strict regard for sound and honest dealing. Sturdy and zealous soldier that he is, the so-called friends of the soldiers of the Union who expected to make a cat's-paw of him to rake vast sums from the Treasury in the name of patriotism, but chiefly to fatten the fees of pension agents, will inevitably be disappointed, and will presently be ready to denounce him if he locks up the Treasury when it was expected that he would help to have the doors carried away and the treasure left in charge of a lot of land pirates.

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One of the two questions most prominently before the House is that of Roberts of Utah. There was little surprise at the vote to adopt the resolution to keep him out of his seat pending an investigation to ascertain whether he is duly qualified to be sworn in or shall be permanently kept out. Singularly enough, there is almost unanimous opinion that the opposition to him has not a legal leg to stand on.

When he appeared before the House to be sworn in, after he had answered to his name on the roll call and voted for the Democratic candidate for Speaker, his appearance seemed to favor him. His manly bearing unquestionably evoked friendly comment. His speech was an arrangement of points with reference to getting everything important before his judges in half an hour. For most of the time he spoke calmly and deliberately, carefully shaping his phrases so as to avoid accusing himself, but not altogether avoiding the rule that prohibits disrespectful allusion to the Senate, although his pointed speech conceded that offense. Two or three times, however, he broke forth into impassioned eloquence. The lift of his voice was tremendous, with a quality that thrilled even those who could not afford to let their admiration be expressed in a vote.

He is a strong-wristed man. Impatient of frequent contact with a chair that stood at his side, close to the central aisle of the House, while he was earnestly presenting one phase of his argument, he lifted the obstructing piece of furniture easily with his right hand while he was talking and set it down in the middle aisle out of his way. When he demanded not privilege, but his right to sit as the Representative of Utah, he was for a moment possibly the most impressive orator that has been in Congress since Col. Bryan lost his Nebraska district.

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There is a disposition to criticise Mr. Roberts for the blunders he has made, and to intimate that he might have been in better case if he had refrained from accusing the President and the Senate of appointing Mormons to Federal office, and thus intimating that what was an offense in a Democrat is not an offense when committed by a Republican. Roberts's case could not be hopeful under any circumstances. Were he to denounce and formally abandon his wives and children and declare for the Republican Party, that would not now win him a seat. Many Republicans applauded his speech before the House. Only one voted against the resolution of inquiry. Democrats who consider the course of the House a very unjust prosecution and a persecution at the same time will vote to expel him, if it comes to that. The people of Utah will surely learn, from the course of this Congress, that it will not be worth while to offer again as a representative a man known to be a polygamist.

It is not difficult to ascertain that the offense is not alone by Roberts in person, but by the State that voted him here. He might believe in polygamy as much as he liked. He might have a reputation for living in Utah, as it is intimated that one of his prominent opponents, a leader and promoter of "social purity," has lived in a large Eastern city, a notoriously immoral life, but if he did not have three admitted wives he might have been sworn in. Utah will learn that while it intentionally or inadvertently nominates and elects polygamists to Congress just so long it will lack representation. So when Roberts goes home, search will be made, if the Mormons are wise, for a man who is without plural wives. Roberts has run up against sentiment, and he will find it as difficult to overcome as law.

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Klondike is apt to become a disused and forgotten name if the promise of the new Alaska gold field shall be maintained. The Cape Nome grounds, as Capt. C. F. Shoemaker of the Revenue Marine Service learns from Lieut. Jarvis, a very cool-headed man not at all likely to be indulging in stories of the dazzling, Aladdin sort, are rich beyond description. Jarvis led the overland expedition for the relief of the wrecked whalers, a journey calling for the greatest resolution and demanding as its leader the most level-headed man to be found. Yet this unimaginative man, who has been along shore at Cape Nome, and knows something about what he has seen, says there is no mistake about describing the beach from Cape Nome to Cape Rodney as "a beach of gold." The scales of the precious metal have been accumulating there for ages, until a miner with the simplest implements can wash out from $150 to $300 a day. It is difficult for men in the service in Alaska to avoid the temptation to abandon another employment and to take up claims they have staked out.

The effect of the discovery of gold on the beach has been to draw 5,000 people to Cape Nome, with the prospect that the number will be swelled to 25,000 or more in the Spring. It is assumed by those who are familiar with the country that if so much free gold is found on the beach there must be more of it in the hills from which it came. If the beach is all staked off by the early comers of next Spring, the mountains remain to be explored and worked. Every floating thing along shore, from San Francisco to Juneau and beyond, has been bought or hired to carry passengers with the gold fever to Cape Nome as soon as the ice will permit. The "craze" promises to belittle the Klondike one, and it may leave to Canadians exclusively the task of developing the more difficult interior field.

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If industry can be denoted by figures, the House has displayed uncommon activity in the first week of its sitting. Already it has put about 3,000 bills on the files, to say nothing of some seventy resolutions and a mass of petitions and protests without number. Many of the bills are "old soldiers," who wear the scars obtained in repeated charges upon the Congress. Regulse does not dismay the promoters of these bills, mostly presented to establish the right to draw money from the Treasury for alleged service in the army or out of it that has not yet been requited, and of the value of which doubt has existed in the minds of men long dead and gone.

Mr. Gibson of Tennessee is spoken of as the leader in the number of bills introduced by any member. The South usually brings in a large number of private claims bills, most of them coming from alleged loyal persons or their legal representatives, for supplies furnished or taken without pay during the rebellion. One large measure that is favored by the South is a bill to repay to owners about $2,000,000 remaining of the cotton tax, unexpended or unappropriated on the books of the Treasury. About as much was refunded, and now the South asks for the rest. Mr. Reed was very successful in restraining Congress from recklessly passing such measures, and Mr. Henderson will undoubtedly not permit them to go through without due consideration. But this Congress will be a liberal one. The intimation from Assistant Secretary Vanderlip some time ago that the excessive balance in the Treasury might be reduced by public expenditure, thus freeing money for circulation, will not be lost upon a Congress preceding a Presidential campaign.

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A writer to The Washington Star has offered a suggestion to the Post Office Department regarding the proposed issue of a special line of stamps for the Buffalo Exposition of 1901. That proposition is for a set of nine stamps, including those of high value, up to $2. Although the smaller denominations in large size soon come to be regarded as a nuisance, and are avoided by everybody who can get the small stamps by asking for them, it is recommended that if the special set be issued it be confined to stamps of 1 and 2 cents, which, having the commonest use, would go everywhere that the exposition could be advantageously advertised. If desirable to advertise the enterprise abroad, the five-cent denomination might be added. Attention is directed to the fact that impoverished nations in Europe and South America issue stamps of high denominations, not for consumption in the postal service, but simply to supply philatelists, the issues being a source of revenue. It is not considered necessary for the United States to resort to such means to increase its revenue.

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A while ago some notice was made of a report issued by the Bureau of Revenue Marine of the Treasury Department on the "Cruise of the Bear" in search of some lost and disabled whalers north of Bering Straits. This beautiful book had a conspicious blemish. It lacked an index and a list of illustrations, and was therefore a puzzle to everybody except the editor. Capt. Shoemaker has corrected the book in a new edition, which comes along with a brief table of contents and a list of illustrations that will enable the reader speedily to find something he has seen and wishes to find again. For a time the Chief of the Revenue Marine Service was deluged with letters asking for copies of the report. A new edition having been procured, the demand for it may in a measure be met, but it is probable that a resolution will have to be procured from Congress to furnish an adequate supply for all who desire to have it.

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That there is still some doubt about the Presidential succession is shown in a little paragraph in the last number of Harper's Weekly, in which an enumeration is given of the persons who may become President in case of an epidemic among successive occupants of the highest office in the land. This list puts down the Secretary of Agriculture as eighth in the line of possible successors. The law, passed in January, 1886, provided seven successors to the President, the last being the Secretary of the Interior. The succession was not placed in the Cabinet, but in the officers constituting the Cabinet, and then only by specifically naming them. The Secretary of Agriculture was not named because the Cabinet did not contain a Secretary of Agriculture until after 1889.

E. G. D.

A CONGRESSMAN'S SON KILLED.

Albert Gardner Hurled to Death by a Train at Egg Harbor City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 9.—Albert Gardner, seventeen years old, son of Congressman John J. Gardner of this district, met a tragic death to-day in Egg Harbor City.

He was out bicycle riding, and attempted to cross the railroad tracks. A fast express train, known as the "Nellie Bly," hit him and hurled his body aside. The victim was instantly killed.

MANAGER MALONE RESIGNS.

Nephew of the Priest Leaves the McCaddin Institute.

Sylvester L. Malone, a nephew of Father Malone, has tendered his resignation as manager of the Henry McCaddin Memorial Institute, on Berry Street, Brooklyn. No cause is assigned for the action, and Mr. Malone, when questioned concerning the matter, declined to be interviewed, saying that he resigned for personal reasons. The institute, which is the new $250,000 parish house connected with the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, will hereafter be under the management of the Rev. Joseph O'Brien, acting rector of the parish.

Although Mr. Malone's resignation was unexpected, it did not cause much surprise, as it had been reported that when the venerable Father Malone would pass away his nephew's services as manager of the institute would be immediately dispensed with. Mr. Malone has never been popular with the parishioners. Several lectures and concerts have been held during the past year in the institute under the auspices of the management, and very few were well attended. The audience would be comprised chiefly of those outside of the parish, and, as a consequence, they were financial losses. Other entertainments given by church societies filled the auditorium, and in many instances standing room was at a premium.

When Mr. Malone's resignation was announced at the institute the young men around the place were in high glee. A number of them held a conference and decided to reorganize the society of Father Malone's Young Men which disbanded several months ago, after an existence of thirty-two years. The principal cause of the disbandment was the inability to get along with the management.

Mineral Exhibit at Paris.

The mineral exhibit from the United States at Paris next year will be of unusual merit, especially the gold exhibit from California. The gold specimens from that State will represent a value of over $1,000,000. Every branch of mining in California is represented. Two of the principal features will be a model quartz mill and a model of quartz mining underground. There is also to be a model of gravel mining, which will be perfect in every detail. The Almaden quicksilver mine, in Santa Clara County, has been selected as a model for a miniature of that variety of mine. A novel part of the exhibit will be a huge bowl three feet in diameter, which will be filled with quicksilver. In this liquid will be floated a sledge-hammer.

Fair in Aid of a Sisterhood.

A fair in aid of the sisterhood connected with the Congregation Ahawath Chesed Shaar Hashomayim, Lexington Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, will be opened on Thursday evening. John W. Keller, Commissioner of Charities, will deliver the opening address. On Saturday evening Charles J. Richman and Edward J. Morgan, the actors, will act as auctioneers.

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ONE OF KENTUCKY'S RUINS

Sorry Fate of a Boom City of the Southern Tier.

WRETCHED SCHOOL FACILITIES

Large Percentage of Illiterates and Small Expenditures for Education a Blot on the State.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, Ky., Nov. 21.—Middlesborough, a "city" in style of designation and in architectural and street and other municipal improvements, is but the husk of a vast, expensive, and collapsed boom, a city of magnificent pretentions, in which 3,000 or 4,000 people live in the expectation that the "boom" may be patched up and started anew where it went to pieces several years ago. Approaching it at night, its electric lights suggest modern comforts after the plain life of the country. The glare of a furnace, lighting up the very pinnacle of the Cumberland Mountains, where it overlooks three States, seems to indicate a source of support for a bustling town. It is a bit disappointing to be dropped at a dark station, and to see by the dim light of a lantern that it is sadly out of repair, its once stylish features merely so much dingy shingles, broken sashes devoid of glass, its waiting room—there is only one left—dilapidated as well as dingy. An unlighted bus barrics over a good, up-hill road and drops its passengers under a porte-cochère of rough-dressed stone. They pass into a hall of good proportions, provided with cold radiators, and in the centre of the office find a great stove full of blazing coal.

Things seem to be incongruous at once. A clumsy field hand takes you to a room far away along a hall once bright and attractive and puts you in a room destitute of washbowl and pitcher, but provided with a grate. He changes you to a room without a grate, but with toilet facilities. In a small dining room that was built to shelter those who like to feed daintily a supper is provided like that encountered anywhere along the road. When the guest awakens in the morning, it is to look out over a superb mountain view. He finds that he is in a graceful building, of the modified Queen Anne sort, with many gables, many spaces shingled and stained a dull red, broad piazzas, a fine parlor, a commodious dining room in disuse, rooms for perhaps 300, and accommodations for a third of that number, an elaborate steam-heating plant deranged and abandoned. Down below in the valley, at the edge of which this beautiful hotel building is perched, appears to be a sparsely built city.

WHAT THE CITY LOOKS LIKE.

Descend the hill. At the right, as you approach an avenue fully sixty feet in width in the roadway, and with sidewalks twenty feet wide and paved the entire width with concrete, is a fine, large brick building, fit for a place on Riverside Drive. Go along Cumberland Avenue to the left and you pass elaborate and expensive structures of stone and brick, two of which were once occupied by as many banks. One of the banks is displaced by a grocer, the other by a town officer. At the doorways of several fine buildings the directory panels are all vacant. Amid so many deserted fine shops the Post Office is found in a sort of open vault, and in the corner of a shop with a great glass front a cobbler patches shoes. Here is a really impressive eight-story stone building, with a panel inscribed "Public Library and Exhibition Hall." It is now a school. A endlessly pretty little church building, and a shingled house of large size on the side other above the hotel, intended for a clubhouse, but never opened, are other objects that attract attention, and compel wonder when it is found to what insignificant uses some of them are put.

This is the remnant of the investment of the Arthur Syndicate, a British company that intended to make money. It started broadly, spent lavishly, fell with a crash, burying everything that had been spent. At a cost of nearly $1,000,000 a creek that meandered through the old town was converted by Col. Waring into the outlet of a sewer system. At prodigious cost a water supply was provided, a mountain valley being dammed for the purpose. A street railroad was built and put in operation, with seven miles of track. Property bought at $10 to $30 an acre rose until it could not be bought at $410 per foot front. Crowds of business men were constantly on the go, and slept in cots in all the available lodging houses. The town covered, on the map and partly improved, six miles square. Other capitalists, attracted by the Arthur investment and the beauty and healthfulness of the region, put up the great Four Seasons Hotel, a magnificent thing, that cost a million. It looked down on Cumberland Gap and the State Road, over which Burnside and his army marched from Lexington to Knoxville.

The Baring failure withered everything. The banks broke and the bankers fled. Street railroad, fine shops, fine offices, fine speculators, fine men and women with lots to sell at $410 per foot front, gay equipages, blooded horses, vanished like the mists before the sun. The hotel swiftly degenerated, the big dining room was closed. The swell servants went beyond the mountains. The building now rents for $600 a year to a keeper who formerly ran a plain little unpretentious house below the hill on the same scale that he maintains the great tomb on the hillside. The Four Seasons also suffered a stroke of ill-fortune. Its end was melancholy. The whole establishment—building, furniture, appliances—was sold to a Chicago wrecking company for about $30,000, torn down, and moved away, leaving no indication of its existence except the foundations. The town is such a sham that to stay in it and bear its past discussed distresses one. It is a lovely. There is a ray of hope that the place may regain a share of the enterprise that made it what it was. The iron and coal mines of the Virginia Coal and Steel Company are near at hand. They are inexhaustible, according to an engineer familiar with the country. The demand for pig iron has kept the furnace with a capacity of 300 tons a day, going full blast, night and day. The stock of iron is low, and ore is scoured out of the hills as soon as it is dumped. Four hundred men are on the pay roll, under charge of a master from the Lehigh Valley. It is his opinion that he gets about one-third as much work out of his force, principally negroes, as he would out of the same number of men in the Lehigh Valley.

ILLITERACY IN THE STATE.

Middlesborough is the last town on the way out of Kentucky. A place with so magnificent a past and so phantasmal a present is not hard to leave, and its oppressiveness makes it easier to leave a State attractive in many respects, yet exasperating in others. No man can guess the possible future wealth of the State. Its present wealth is not inconsiderable. It may not lack public spirit. But if it were more sensitive and self-critical it would find itself blamable for an indifference to the education of its people more ghastly, oppressive, and menacing than this sham City of Middlesborough that is only a bad case of arrested overdevelopment. The State was carrying a fearful burden of illiteracy at the period of the last census. The census of 1900 should show some improvement, but, judging from the testimony of those who live in the mountain districts, the improvement there will be inconsiderable. In 1890 Kentucky, out of a population of nearly 1,900,000, showed 183,351 illiterate whites and 110,000 illiterate negroes. This block of whites who could not read or write is the greatest found in any one State. Tennessee had more illiterates, but not so many ignorant whites. I am informed, live in the mountain country. That is found to be a general belief, however. It is admitted to be true that generations of mountain people have lived in Kentucky, and that some of them have become comparatively rich, without knowing so much as the alphabet. But along the rivers it is asserted that there is a population quite as ignorant and more brutal and destitute of ambition to know books than are the more spirited mountain folk. The river people are so much on the move as to be harder to subject to rules for compulsory education. They do not long dwell in one school district. The mountain people grow where their ancestors took root a century or more ago. Physically, the mountaineers are rugged, manly and vigorous. Morally, they are not desperately degraded. Their notions may not be city notions, but they are not insensible to moral restraints. That they may be approached by argument is proved by the fact that the Mormons claim 200 members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints in the mountain counties, seized on ground considered very unproductive by other teachers of religion.

Rich Kentucky has dealt very poorly with her illiterates. The record of her support of schools is discreditable. Let them testify the opinion. In 1890 Kentucky had 550,000 children of school age. She stood No. 9 in the list of States in that respect. When it came to expenditures, Kentucky stood No. 42, with an outlay of $333,290 to teach more than half a million children. It is true that she had 1,000 private schools, and 10,000 teachers, but it is also true that Idaho, with about 17,000 school children, spent $306,000; Florida, with 108,435, spent $132,000; Georgia, with 398,823 children of school age, gave to public schools $1,737,806; Louisiana, with 181,341 children, spent $306,000; Montana, having 28,765 school children, expended $344,581 upon them; North Carolina, with 573,626 school children, spent $331,200 for them; South Carolina spent $337,000 on her 324,191 school children, and Virginia gave $1,453,530 to maintain schools for 367,817 children of school age.

Gov. Bradley assured the writer that things are better now. The census must be awaited to give information of the actual gain in the number and quality of the schools. My observation has been that generally they are inferior. A very eloquent advocate of education in Clay County admitted that the rural teachers are not good, that most of them have had no training beyond that of the meagre district schools. The per capita allowance of the State tax is too small to support even the very poor schools in some districts longer than five months in each year. Local school taxes in richer communities supplement the State allowance. That produces schools of vastly different degrees of adequacy. The schools of Louisville are many and admirable. So are those of Lexington, Frankfort, Winchester, and other large and thriving towns.

While the white people of the back counties are steeped in black ignorance, groping for light with a mere pittance to help them, at Lexington I stopped there long enough to make the acquaintance of Major Duncan, a gentleman who has just been elected Mayor. He is an alert friend of public education, proud of the fact that Lexington has twelve white schools and six schools for negroes. At the invitation I visited the Russell School, in which 600 colored pupils are taught under the direction of Prof. Russell, a negro of great intelligence, carefully trained for his work. They boys and girls in the senior class read and translated several passages in the first four books of Caesar's Gallic Wars, analyzing readily and creditably. The class in history gave colloquially their ideas about the vicissitudes of Thomas a Becket, the exploits and influence of William the Conqueror, and how clearly and appreciatively the significance of Magna Charta. A reading class, trained in a very progressive way, acquitted itself of any suspicion of merely perfunctory work. Other illustrations of training and discipline showed decided capability for absorbing book knowledge and confidence by the race. To keep up this broad scheme of education, Lexington adds $75,000 yearly to her allowance of State taxes, and contemplates doing better. "Patriotically speaking, we have 30,000 population," said Major Duncan, "but I know we have 35,000, and we propose to provide our children with enough education to enable them to keep up with the procession."

Lexington rich, and prominently to be richer; proud and liberal, afflicted in its neighborhood with a new rural population of tobacco growers so ignorant, indifferent, and impossible of assimilation by the former educated rural classes as to drive the latter into the city, is not a subject for sympathy if the hopeless condition of the mountaineers is borne in mind. If the millions sunk in extravagant overdevelopment at Middlesborough could have been expended upon the schools of the mountain counties, the investment would have been more certain of success and of more lasting benefit to the State and country. Kentucky has no business to talk about monuments and a new Capitol, to cost $2,000,000 or $3,000,000, while she is permitting nearly 300,000 of her white citizens to grow up in absolute ignorance so dense that its victims are incompetent to feel the shame of their helplessness. It is with the approval of sober, earnest, patriotic Kentuckians that I venture to write thus, to invite attention to the conspicuous indifference of the State to a most important matter, and to venture to hope that rich Kentucky will not long permit herself to be reported as having a greater school population than thirty-six of the other States, and that she yet permits forty-one other States, including some of the smallest and newest, to surpass her in their generous provision for common school education.

E. G. D.

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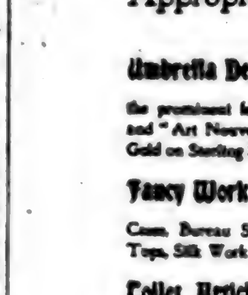

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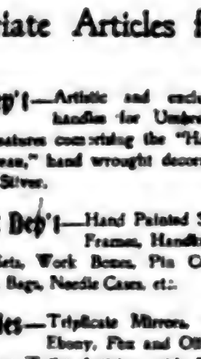

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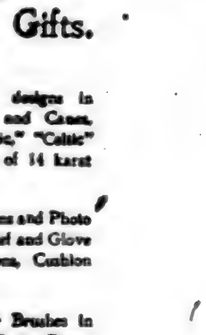

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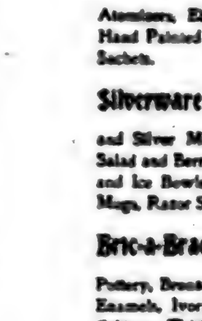

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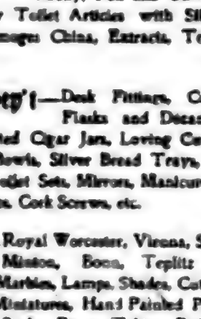

Solid Gold "Waltham" $15.00

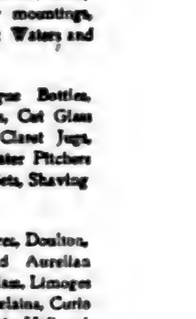

Large Diamond, solid gold Waltham....$25

KEENE'S WATCH STORE,

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(Near Nassau St.) Catalogue Mailed Free.

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Until 9 o'Clock (Christmas Week 12 o'Clock.)

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STELLA & IDEAL MUSIC BOXES,

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"THE OLD RELIABLE."

Of 42 Years' Renown.
Standard of Perfect Workmanship.
Independent Iron Frame, Pat., Insures
Ideal Musical Tone and
Marvelous Durability.
Only Pianos Improving With Use.
Sold, Rented and Exchanged.
Cash or Time Payment.

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International "Labori" New Creation Arma Brand

SPRAGUE METHOD

of Dry Hot Air Treatment

for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica and Gout. Pamphlet on application.

SPRAGUE HOSPITAL,
SPALDING BUILDING, 23 W. 42D ST.

GN POLICY

to Make a
Reichstag.

IN DISGRACE

In His Standing
—Latter En-
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Associated Press.
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ARCHITECTURE.

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CHAMBERLAIN IN HOT WATER.

British Newspapers Continue to Censure His Leicester Speech—Lord Salisbury Angry at It.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Mr. Chamberlain shows no signs of repentance or desire to recant his Leicester speech. When questioned in this connection he replied: "I have nothing to add to what I have already said."

In the meanwhile Lord Salisbury has refrained from making any public utterance to offset his Colonial Secretary's remarks. As was said at the time, Mr. Chamberlain spoke without the authorization of his chief and much to the latter's chagrin, yet it would be a gross breach of etiquette for the Foreign Office to issue a formal denial of Mr. Chamberlain's statements. However, frequent articles appear, apparently inspired, in papers which warmly supported Mr. Chamberlain's war policy, denouncing his Leicester speech, both for its alliance and anti-French sentiments. The Saturday Review, speaking on evident authority, says:

"It is possible that a certain situation might arise in regard to China when England, Germany and America, having a common, well-defined object in view, might conclude a written treaty of combination, but such an event, in our opinion, is still far off."

The storm raised by Mr. Chamberlain's premature announcement appears to have made a hitch in the negotiations between the powers regarding the "open door." Whether they are definitely shelved, or merely temporarily held in abeyance, is at present unascertainable. All the English authorities agree in surmising that President McKinley's reference to no entangling alliances was slipped in as a result of Mr. Chamberlain's remarks. The message itself is regarded by the weeklies as non-committal. The Speaker describes it as "an admirable instance of the art of saying nothing by allocuting a great deal." The Saturday Review echoes this, drawing attention to the supineness of British traders in allowing American friendship for Russia to secure for Americans contracts on the Siberian Railroad.

Premier Waldeck-Rousseau's action in instructing the Paris newsvendors that the sale of German as well as French caricatures of the Queen will render them liable to prosecution, is a finely ironical reply to British criticism of the French press. While Mr. Chamberlain was denouncing France for villifying the Queen, and protesting friendship for Germany, he overlooked the fact that caricatures almost equally offensive to the British are appearing in Germany, especially in the Kladderadatsch. As a correspondent of The Times points out, this sheet is of far higher standing than the offending French journals, and it perpetrated at the moment Emperor William was visiting his grandmother an obnoxious caricature, yet no steps were taken to suppress it, though German control of the press is much firmer than French. The same correspondent adds that illustrated post-cards bearing insulting pictures of the Queen are in frequent use in Germany, passing through the mails untouched.

Sampson Again Remanded in London.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Michael J. Sampson, the alleged forger who was arrested Nov. 28 near Limerick at the request of the Chief of Detectives of Chicago, Ill., was again remanded to-day in the Bow Street Police Court until Dec. 16.

Sampson was arraigned in the Bow Street Police Court Dec. 2, when a representative of the United States Embassy gave to the Magistrate a cable dispatch from the Secretary of State at Washington asking him to hold Sampson on the charge of forgery pending the arrival of a Chicago detective.

Canadian Judgment Upset in London.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The Privy Council has allowed the appeal in the case of the Queen vs. Bemers, from the judgment of the Queen's Bench of Lower Canada. The Privy Council held that while under the contract sought to be upheld the respondent undertook to print and bind public documents at certain rates, the contract imposed no obligation on the Government to give the respondent all or any of said work, and therefore reversed the Canadian Court's decision, and taxed all the costs on the respondent.

Englishman Leases Mexican Railroad.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The Westminster Gazette says Sir Weetman Dickinson Pearson, (Member of Parliament for Colchester and head of the firm of Pearson & Son, limited, contractors for public works,) has completed negotiations with the Mexican Government to take over the Isthmus of Tehuantepec Railroad on a fifty years' lease. It is added that he will reconstruct the railroad and construct a harbor at either end. The harbors are to cost £2,000,000.

Lady Warwick's Agricultural Station.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The first anniversary of Lady Warwick's Women's Agricultural Experiment Station, at Reading, was celebrated to-day. H. H. Asquith, the former Home Secretary, and other members of Parliament were present. Mr. Asquith, in complimenting the founder, acknowledged the success of Lady Warwick's attempt to instruct women of culture and education to earn a livelihood by means of the lighter branches of agriculture.

Finnish Newspaper Insurance.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The newspapers of Finland have suffered so heavily financially owing to the censorship and suppression that a concern has been formed entitled the Finland Newspapers' Press Censure Insurance Company. It guarantees an indemnity not exceeding 60 per cent. of the loss of gross income incurred by suspension. The fee charged by this novel concern is 5 per cent. of the gross income.

The Garter for German Crown Prince.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—As a sequel to Emperor William's recent visit to England, Queen Victoria has intimated her intention of conferring the Order of the Garter on the German Crown Prince. The ceremony will probably occur during the Queen's visit to Potsdam in 1900, when the recipient will be eighteen years old, the same age at which the Emperor received a similar decoration.

Archibald Forbes's Condition.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Reports have been current that Archibald Forbes is dying, but they are unfounded. The celebrated war correspondent has been in poor health during the last few years, but he is no worse. He is now living quietly in London with his American wife.

A Dickens Hostelry to be Sold.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—It is announced that the Bull Hotel, at Rochester, so much associated with the late Charles Dickens, is to be sold at auction this month. It contains a quantity of Dickens's furniture. One little sitting room is entirely furnished with things formerly used by the novelist.

Low French Birth Rate.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—French statistics of the past year show that the number of deaths has increased by 59,054, while the number of births has decreased by 15,174, a striking confirmation, it is pointed out, of the strictures made on the French Nation in Zola's latest book.

Great Battle Expected in Venezuela.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Dec. 9.—A great battle is expected to take place to-day at Maracaibo. The Government has stopped private messages. An American steamer was not permitted to enter Maracaibo. The report that the Colombian Army will invade Venezuela is untrue.

Russia and the Vatican.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—It is announced that Russia will resume this month diplomatic negotiations with the Vatican. Mgr. Tarnassi is going to St. Petersburg as Nuncio, which creates delight among the Roman Catholics of Poland.

The Pope Restored to Health.

ROME, Dec. 9.—The Pope, who, it was announced a few days ago, was suffering from a heavy cold and experienced some difficulty in breathing, has completely recovered his usual health.

WAR FEVER IN AUSTRALIA

Thousands Would Enlist, but Services Are Rejected.

AMERICANS CLAIM AN ESTATE

Trouble in South Africa Causes a Warring Interest in the Proposed Colonial Federation Scheme.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

SYDNEY, Nov. 8.—The war spirit in Australia displays no indications of abating; on the contrary, the critical state of affairs in South Africa occasioned a great increase in the number of applicants for military enrolment, followed by a demand for the dispatch of a second contingent, several thousand strong, to the seat of war. It is estimated that the seven Australasian colonies could raise between them a force of from 25,000 to 30,000 men. The contingent which has left Australasian shores, amid great popular demonstrations, represents the flower of colonial manhood, and although comparatively few in number, will give a good account of themselves. The majority are experienced bushmen, and accustomed to mountain riding, which will occasion their services to be in request. Not a man has thrown up the sponge.

At Adelaide a lance corporal, an Irishman named Doherty, was tempted by some of his old companions to break leave the night before embarkation, but presented himself at the vessel's side the next morning. He was refused admission, but was afterward taken on board as a deserter. Subsequently it was determined to punish him by sending him ashore. On hearing this, Doherty became furious, and there was considerable difficulty experienced in getting him into the boat. He begged and prayed to be allowed to accompany his comrades, but in vain. On landing he appeared completely unmanned, but in a few hours sufficient money was raised to defray his passage by another vessel leaving for the Cape. He will not be allowed to rejoin the South Australian force, but he has determined to offer his services to the British, and do his best to redeem his honors and win back a place among his comrades.

It is impossible to describe the enthusiasm which everywhere prevails. Red, white, and blue have become the popular colors, and everywhere may be seen the three flags—British, American, and Australian—floating side by side. At Albany, Western Australia, the last port of call for the ships conveying the troops to the Cape, a sensation was created by a young lady, the daughter of a soldier, engaged at the leading hotel, wearing a red, white, and blue blouse, in honor of the West Australian detachment taking its departure. Her employer, disapproving of the dress, ordered her to discard it or leave the place. She chose the latter alternative, and, when the story became known, she was besieged with applications for pieces of the blouse, and refused an offer of $150 for it. The patriotic barmaid was formerly on the stage in the leading Melbourne Theatre, and is a daughter of an old soldier, Corp. Rubery, who served in the Ninety-first Highlanders, Cape Mounted Riflers and Seventeenth Hussars, spending thirty-eight years in South Africa, through the Boer and Kaffir wars, and now an inmate of the Pensioners' Barracks, Fremantle, Western Australia. She has since offered her services as nurse with the troops, but they could not be accepted in consequence of the large number already sent out.

STRENGTH OF THE CONTINGENT.

The total strength of the Australasian contingent in South Africa will be 74 officers, 1,458 men, and 1,115 horses, and these figures are to be maintained to the end of the war, which it is trusted will result in placing the whole of South Africa under a régime similar to that which forms the basis of Australasian progress and prosperity. The largest contingent is that furnished by New South Wales, which includes the greater portion of the squadron of Lancers which recently left England, a detachment having been sent from Sydney to bring this section of the contingent up to the required strength of 125.

The detachment is in charge of Capt. C. L. Lee, an Australian born, and an ideal cavalry officer.

THE TYSON MILLIONS.

Numerous applications from persons residing in the United States and claiming to be next of kin to the late James Tyson, the Australian millionaire, who died intestate, have been received by the colonial legal authorities, but, so far, none have been successful. The Master in Equity of the New South Wales Supreme Court, to whom, by consent, the whole matter had been referred, has just decided that the following persons are next of kin and are entitled to share in the estate: Frances Shiel of Haldon, near Picton, only surviving sister of the deceased; James Tyson, Jr., of Riverton, near Hay; Mary Ellen Scanlon of Bendigo, Victoria, widow, and Peter Tyson of Coorong, near Hay, the only surviving children of William Tyson, deceased, one of the brothers of the deceased; Ann Sheil of Round Hill, Haldon, near Picton, and John Tyson Doneley of Camden Park, Toowoomba, Queensland, the only surviving children of Isabella Doneley, sister of the deceased; Isabella Dwyer of Paddington, William Moore of Bulli, Fanny Eagles, wife of Archibald Eagles of Bulli, and Alice Fahey, wife of Timothy Fahey, of Appin, the only surviving children of Mary Moore, a sister of the deceased; Elizabeth McDonald, wife of John McDonald, of Tinenbarra Station, Cunnamulla; Stephen Hewett of Appin, Edward Hewett of Meteor Downs Station, Springsure, Queensland; Isabella Lewis of Wilton, Peter Charles Hewett of Cordeaux, near Picton; William Hewett of Wilton, Caroline Ann Wonson, wife of Charles Wonson, of Wilton, and Emily Mulholland, wife of David Mulholland, of Dalby, Queensland, the only surviving children of Elizabeth Hewett, deceased sister; Susan Tyson of Hay, widow; Eliza Hill, wife of James Hill, and Barbara Ziymack, wife of John Ziymack, of Tupera, near Oxley, the only surviving children of Barbara Herring, deceased's sister; Emily Isabella Woods, wife of John Woods, Jr., of Fitzroy, Victoria; Alice Maria Tyson of Coorong, died at Petty's Hotel on the 4th of July last; Susan Alouis Matthews, wife of George Matthews, of Yea, Victoria; Walton Seal Tyson of Pevensey Station, near Hay; Albert Prince Edward Tyson of Coorong, near Hay, and Arthur Charles Denis Tyson of Yea, Victoria, the only surviving children of Peter Tyson, brother of deceased; Mary Isabella Ross Soden of St. Kilda, near Melbourne, Victoria, widow, the only surviving child of Maria Horton, one of the deceased's sisters by her marriage with George Horton, and Emma Matilda Forbes, wife of Alexander Forbes, of Perth, Western Australia, the only surviving child of Maria Horton by her second marriage to John Sturdey Jones.

The American claims have not been finally dealt with, and further attempts are to be made to discover the children of Margaret Tyson, eldest sister of the deceased millionaire, and who are supposed to be in America. The total number of claimants to date is 270, and others are still coming in. But everything must have an end, and it has been decided that the final adjudication shall be made on Feb. 23, 1900.

AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL PROSPECTS.

The South African trouble has somewhat diminished the interest evinced by the colonists in the work of Australian federation, which is being delayed by the dilatory action of the West Australian Government, the Colonial Premier fearing that his colony will suffer a considerable loss of revenue, unless a special arrangement can be effected. However, nothing can be done until the Australian Commonwealth bill has received the sanction of the Imperial Parliament. When this has been done, provision will be made for establishing a temporary Federal Government, headed, probably, by Earl Beauchamp, Governor of New South Wales, and a Ministry consisting of the Premiers of the federating colonies. The next step will be to prepare the way for the Federal elections, each colony having to decide whether it will act as a single constituency or become divided into the requisite number of electoral districts. The Federal Parliament elected, the choice of a Ministry will have to be made, followed by the creation of departments and the appointment of departmental officers. All this will take time; meanwhile the New South Wales Government is instituting inquiries respecting the most suitable sites for a Federal capital. A large number of places have been mentioned, but the final selection will be made from less than half a dozen.

It is probable that a locality equi-distant from Sydney and Melbourne will be most favored by the Federal Parliament, which, it is arranged, will hold its sittings in Melbourne Parliament House until a building in the Federal capital is provided. This may signify a delay of several years, greatly to the disappointment of the Sydney people, who are extremely jealous of the least advantage secured by the Victorian metropolis. In the commercial world much interest is being taken in the probable character of the Federal tariff, which will form the real issue at the Federal elections. It is admitted that a free trade tariff, as now existing in New South Wales, is impossible, and the struggle will be between the advocates of a simple revenue-producing tariff and those who favor one on a protectionist basis, the latter preferring a list of customs duties similar to that of the United States.

A DAY OF DEBUTANTES.

Mrs. Payson Merrill of 41 East Sixty-seventh Street gave at her residence yesterday afternoon a coming-out reception for her daughter, Miss Cornelia Helen Merrill. Those who assisted in receiving were Mrs. George Slade and the Misses Ruth Cox, Louise Aldrich, Edith Clark, Ruth Guernsey, Mollie Bangs, and Alice Smith. After the reception there was a dinner of twenty-four covers, and after that an informal dance. The débutante's costume was white crêpe de chine, exquisitely embroidered in Japan, the designs being Japanese maple leaves, which were copied from the leaves themselves. Mrs. Merrill's gown was a Shanghai brocade, the design being Chinese peach blossoms. Both these gowns were made especially for Mrs. and Miss Merrill, the one in China and the other in Japan.

Mrs. Schuyler Quakenbush gave yesterday afternoon at her residence, 142 West Fifty-seventh Street, a coming-out reception for her daughter, Miss Marguerite F. Quakenbush. Miss Edith Talcott, Miss Isabel Fowler, Miss Effie Strong, and Miss Branch of Richmond assisted in receiving. Miss Marguerite Quakenbush wore white point d'esprit over white satin, Miss Ethel Quakenbush white tulle over lavender, and Mrs. Quakenbush was in gray crêpe de chine. The reception was followed by a dinner of sixteen covers.

Mrs. Charles Weekes of 22 West Seventy-fifth Street gave a reception at her residence yesterday afternoon to introduce her daughter, Miss Lucille Weekes. The Misses Harriet McAllister, Isabel Geer, Ruth Robinson, Helen Burgess, and Edith Weekes received with the débutante. Miss Weekes wore white crêpe de chine and lace, and Mrs. Weekes a pale gray cloth gown, with lace.

Miss Mildred Carruth Dix was given a coming-out reception yesterday by her mother, Mrs. Alfred P. Dix, at her residence, 822 Madison Avenue. There received with her Miss Pratt of Boston and the Misses Jenner, Cecil Boardman, Polly Sloane, Violet Stewart, Muriel Gould, Helen Dominick, Ruth Emmons, and Isabella Curtis. Miss Dix wore a gown of white chiffon, and Mrs. Dix was in black lace over white satin.

Mrs. Wager Swayne gave at the Hotel Renaissance yesterday a tea to introduce her daughter, Miss Eleanor Swayne. There assisted Mrs. Swayne and Miss Eleanor Swayne in receiving Miss Swayne and the Misses Emily Trowbridge, Helen Bulkley, Edna Loew, Lena Fanshawen, Julia Edwards, and Pansy Roosevelt. Miss Eleanor Swayne wore a dress of embroidered white silk. Miss Swayne wore yellow silk, and Mrs. Swayne black lace over white.

Mrs. Robert Fulton Weir of 37 West Thirty-fifth Street gave a reception yesterday afternoon to introduce her daughter, Miss Enid Badgley Alden. Miss Alden was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Edward La Montagne, who was Miss Weir, and the Misses Tomlinson, Gertrude Tomlinson, and Esther Kennedy. There was an informal dinner after the reception. Miss Alden's gown was white tulle over white satin. Mrs. Weir wore a black lace costume. The decorations were pink roses, lilies of the valley, and palms.

SOME SOCIAL EVENTS.

The diner de luxe at Sherry's this evening will be largely attended. These dinners began a fortnight ago.

The wedding of Miss Melicent Duryea to Mr. Ellery Anderson, which was to have taken place in February, will now occur a little later, on account of the death of Miss Anna Duryea. As Mr. Anderson is a Roman Catholic and Miss Duryea a Protestant, it will necessarily be a house wedding and very quiet. Both young women were well-known figures at Narragansett Pier last Summer, and it was there that Miss Anna Duryea contracted typhoid fever, from which she died.

Rumor evidently made a mistake in coupling Mr. Joseph Choate, Jr.'s, name with that of a young woman from Albany, who has been an aspirant for golf honors. London gossip has it that he is devoting himself very seriously to Miss Cornwallis West, and that an announcement will soon be forthcoming.

Lady Mary Sackville, who was to have come over to visit Mrs. George Gould at Lakewood this month, has postponed her visit until February. Mr. and Mrs. Gould will visit Lord and Lady Minto at Ottawa next month.

The doctors who sailed for London to join the hospital ship Maine are being royally entertained and made much of in London. The enthusiasm over our generosity has astonished Americans in London, it being so unlike the British. The doctors have been put up at the Carlton Hotel, where they are to be until Dec. 16, when they sail with Lady Randolph Churchill for South Africa.

Miss Joanna Davidge has begun her classes which were so much in vogue last Winter, and has over sixty young women hard at work on Greek ethics, history, &c. The lunch club in connection with this class met last Tuesday at the house of the originator, Miss Barger. Among the members present were Miss Edna Barger, Miss Constance Schieffelin, Miss Robinson, Miss Barnes, Miss Constance Parsons, Miss Randolph, Miss Beatrix Jones, Miss Helen Armstrong, Miss Ethel Phelps, Miss Phelps Stokes, Miss Mamie Field, Miss Spofford, and many others.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Robert M. Snyder of Kansas City, Mo., well known in New York and Boston, and Miss Sibyl McKenzie, niece of Mrs. Staples Potter of Boston. The wedding will be celebrated in Boston Jan. 17, 1900.

The first meeting of the season of Mrs. Sands's dancing class took place in the large ballroom at Delmonico's last evening. The patronesses of this class are Mrs. Lewis L. Delafield, Mrs. Sackett M. Barclay, Mrs. John Erving, Mrs. Leopold H. Francke, Mrs. Robert Dun Graham, Mrs. James J. Higginson, Mrs. Charles R. Huntington, Mrs. Walter C. Taylor, Mrs. John Clarkson Jay, Mrs. Edward King, Mrs. Joseph G. King, Mrs. J. P. Lee, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish Morris, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, and Mrs. Philip J. Sands. The class numbers from 200 to 300, and among the members, most of whom were present last evening, are Mr. and Mrs. Leopold H. Francke, Mr. and Mrs. C. Van R. Cogswell, Mr. and Mrs. Harris Fahnestock, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Schroeder, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Parrish, Mr. and Mrs. R. McA. Jones, the Misses Julia Delafield, Mabel I. Jones, Helen and Augusta de Peyster, Augusta Robinson, Lily Whitemore, Marie Hamilton, Caroline Lee, Cornelia Clarkson Biddle, Barclay, Barnes, Belknap, Du Pont, Beaman, Elizabeth Emmett, Fiedler, Margaret Folsom, Hoppin, Marie Mosle, Laura Hard, Higginson, Mary Jay, Ethel Iselin, Kearney, Morgan, Morris, Mary Low, Alice Post, Ethel Post, Ogden Caroline Stokes, Laura Satterlee, Matilda Van Rensselaer, Sarah Thompson, Mary Belknap Schroeder, Neeser, Bertha Munde, Haight, Hitchcock, Howland, and Nicholas, and Messrs. C. A. Wissmann, Davis R. Vail, Ridley Watts, Matthew Wilkes, Joseph F. Talmadge, F. K. Trask, Francis Stevens, Robert M. Parker, Horace Stebbins, Schieffelin Stebbins, Guy R. McLane, Fred W. Longfellow, H. De Forest Lockwood, William G. Low, Jr., Montague Strong, Charles H. Sherrill, Evelyn Pierpont, Henry S. Patterson, J. Lawrence Pool, James B. Murray, Bryce Metcalf, Richard L. Morris, Russell, H. Landale, John Jay, Tracy Johnson, Alexander Duer Irving, Jr., Philip S. Johnson, Townsend Howes, Loring T. Hildreth, Fred Hoppin, Jr., Hamilton Durand, Rufus R. Graves, B. A. Gould, Bernard J. Harrison, John Hubbard, J. De C. Ireland, Shipley Jones, E. D. Litchfield, C. Carroll Goldsborough, Gordon Gordon, Raleigh Gildersleeve, Fred G. Goodridge, John Trevor Gibson, John Delafield, Chandler Davis, William Wood, Lawrence B. Elliman, W. M. C. Camman, Banyer Clarkson, Robert G. Cooke, Hamilton Fish Benjamin, F. Butler, Edmerding Biddle, R. C. Barclay, Maitland Armstrong, Eugene D. Alexander, Wainwright Parrish, George A. Morrison, Jr., H. B. Barnes, Jr., Agnew, J. S. Douglass, Darrach, Frelinghuysen, Neeser, Mosle, Gilmore, and Munson.

The first De Coverley dance took place in the large ballroom at Sherry's last evening. The patronesses of this class, most of whom were present, are Mrs. H. Benedict, Mrs. William H. Bliss, Mrs. Vernon C. Brown, Mrs. B. H. B. Dominick, Mrs. Charles B. Foote, Mrs Robert Hoe, Mrs. Edward L. Keyes, Mrs. Elihu Root, Mrs. Henry C. Valentine, and Mrs. L. Stewart Wing. Those who received were Mrs. E. L. Keyes and Mrs. James H. Benedict. Mrs. Elihu Root, who was also to receive, was prevented from doing so as the Cabinet and their families are in mourning for the late Vice President Hobart. The Floor Committee were Messrs. F. Raymond Lefferts, C. N. Bliss, Jr., H. M. Brookfield, C. S. Chisholm, Morris Groves, Gardiner Brown, W. H. Macky, and R. P. Goldsborough.

There was a large attendance of members, and among those present were the Misses Mildred Carruth, Marie Vernon Brown, Catherine Clark, Caroline B. Carpenter, Belle Dominick, Mildred Dix, Davis, Carol Biddle, Emmons, Fanny M. Foote, Adeline Fox, Louise Grace, Hartshorne, Marjorie Hurlburt, Clara Harper, Eleanor Keyes, Ludington, Isabella Lockwood, Anna Mead, Antoinette Mackay, Josephine Roe, Rockefeller, Edith Root, Helen Sabler, Anne P. Sampson, Hilda Tiffany, Anne Van Ingen, Van Smith, and the Messrs. H. M. Brookfield, C. N. Bliss, Jr., T. E. Blake, Austin Baldwin, Gardiner Brown, H. D. Cleveland, G. P. Day, C. S. Chisholm, R. P. Goldsborough, Morris Groves, S. C. Herriman, D. Aspinwall Judd, F. T. James, H. D. Longstreet, F. Raymond Lefferts, R. P. Little, J. E. Locke, L. J. Mead, Hugh Miller, J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., C. S. Rodman, Arthur Sullivan, Henry Black, Duncan Sterling, David Taylor, W. De Forest Thomson, Oswald G. Villard, Dr. Van Wagener, A. H. Van Brunt, Prescott Van Smith, Artemas Ward, Jr., Dr. A. Wadsworth, A. Stewart Walker, and O. O. Redington. The next De Coverley dance will take place on Dec. 26, also at Sherry's, and the succeeding dances on Jan. 13 and Feb. 3 and 17, 1900.

MEN'S DRESS.

New Garments for Town Wear, Country Outings, and Ordinary Use —Latest in Waistcoats.

The morning or business suit is by far the most important to the many. Now that the season is advanced the best style and cut are easily selected, and many of the little changes of detail attempted in the early season have been rejected, so that there is a uniformity of design in the garments of the well-dressed man that distinguishes him from the general tide that passes to and fro.

The sack suit for town wear should be of dark material, either blue, dark gray, or a mixture, with perhaps an almost invisible line of red; some of the dull, dark greens are also permissible.

For country or outing there is a broader scope, and some of the big checks of mustard tints lined with deeper brown, or even a queer shade of blue, are smart in their ultra-loudness, as are the Scotch tweeds in faded greens. It is needless to say that the owner of such clothes must of necessity have a large supply and only indulge occasionally in such pronounced taste, even then with the assurance that he has the proper physique. It is well to remember that such clothes are English and an Englishman's size is generous.

The materials for ordinary wear are rough cheviots or Scotch goods. Serge, when used at all, should be rough grained. The sack coat is cut shorter than last year; to be correct it should be the exact length of the sleeve, although there are some well-dressed men to be seen with the line at least two inches shorter. There is a general tendency toward a waist line that is decidedly short in front, such suits are not comfort, and should follow the figure loosely. The coat sacks are square in appearance and single breasted, fastened with four bone buttons and with two or three smaller bone buttons on the sleeve, which, by the way, fits closely over the cuff. The collar of the coat should measure two inches in breadth in the back. An outside pocket without flap is correct.

The smartest waistcoats are cut double-breasted, with notched collar and rather short at the bottom, while the buttons incline as they reach the bottom. Instead of overtopping, the corners are cut in angles. If a single-breasted waistcoat is preferred, it should be cut a little higher than the double, but equally short at the bottom. Fancy waistcoats are passé. Coat, waistcoat, and trousers all of the same material should be adhered to for the lounge suit.

Trousers, if we follow our English cousins, are to be broad through the hips, straight in the leg and on the bottom, pockets of course on the sides, and it is almost unnecessary to add, no braid.

Some men about town are showing a tendency to dress more for business, and are adopting the English morning coat in preference to the sack. This should be worn with gray trousers, such as are appropriate with a frock coat. The material must be unfinished worsted, vicuna, or lambs' wool. The waistcoat is cut double-breasted and the coat to fit the figure. Shoulders should be square, and padded if necessary. The sleeves are cut with a spring that falls of a straight line from shoulder to hand.

Either white or colored shirts are correct with morning dress. If colored, the patterns and colors should be neat, not conspicuous. Cuffs that are cut square are a little smarter than the round. Plain gold links that are flat on top are beyond reproach; these allow for a handsome monogram on top. Studs should also be of plain gold. In fact the general idea of simplicity is carried out in every detail, making it impossible to designate any one thing as accenting the appearance of a well-dressed man.

Fancy hose have become rather ordinary, and in preference the darker shades and blacks are worn. There is a ribbed combination of two shades of contrasting colors that is a pretty novelty, and can be had in either all silk or lisle and silk combined. Handkerchiefs with very tiny hemstitched borders, either marked with three small plain initials diagonally placed in one corner or an inconspicuous monogram, also small, are the best taste for men, and no end of extravagance can be indulged in the selection of the linen. In fact the taste and refinement of a man is easily told by the quality and freshness of his linen. Colored handkerchiefs are a fad and not accepted by the best-dressed men, although one must admit some of the dull blues are rather smart.

Pretty ties are legion, and if a man exercises ordinary taste and discretion, avoiding the violent combinations and vivid colorings, he is not apt to be far amiss. Carry out the general tone of your suit, or else see that the contrast is harmonious. Those basket weaves make handsome ties, and the raw silks are smart. Some of the browns and greens shown now in the shop windows are particularly appealing, while the rich deep Burgundy reds are an invitation to buy that is hard to withstand. Scarf pins should be handsome or have some individuality to recommend them. Odd bits of old-fashioned jewelry can often be utilized to great advantage as such. Antique pins, when good, are always distinguished. Pearl pins, of course, are the acme of good taste and will always look well in any appropriate scarf.

WILL FEED 36,000 ON XMAS.

Salvation Army Appeals for Contributions to Aid the Project.

The Salvation Army has issued an appeal for contributions in aid of its project to give a Christmas dinner to 20,000 of New York's poor in Madison Square Garden. The Garden has been rented for the day, and dinner will be served from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M. There will be also a continuous entertainment by bands and orchestra and stereopticon views. Arrangements have also been made for the moving pictures of the Passion Play.

The list of those who have already contributed includes the names among others, of Collis P. Huntington, Edward Lauterbach, Bernard J. York, Dr. Henry Wilson, and Mrs. A. A. Hearn. The army proposes to give away also 1,300 baskets of food, sufficient to feed 10,000 persons.

Deborah Lodge's Celebration.

The Arrangement Committee of Deborah Lodge, No. 1, of which Mrs. Roberts is President, held a meeting at Sherry's Wednesday evening to complete arrangements for the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the lodge. The Chairwoman of the committee, Mrs. Leerburger, presided. It was decided to hold a banquet in the afternoon and a ball in the evening at Sherry's Jan. 14.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Gen. H. H. Lockwood.

Gen. Henry H. Lockwood of Washington died at his residence, on Georgetown Heights, last Thursday. He had been more than forty years' service in the army and navy of the United States. Appointed to West Point from Delaware, his native State, in 1822, he resigned one year after graduation to enter the other arm of the service. In 1841 he was appointed Professor of Mathematics at the Naval Academy, at Annapolis, in which position, with an interval of four years during the civil war, he remained until his retirement, in 1878. At the outset of the civil war the naval professor was appointed a Brigadier General of volunteers by President Lincoln. He served in this capacity until honorably discharged in 1865.

Gen. Lockwood married a daughter of Chief Justice Booth of Delaware. His eldest son, Lieut. James B. Lockwood, died while a member of the Greely expedition. He is survived by a son, Harry Lockwood of Washington, and by five daughters, Mrs. Charles D. Birgbee, wife of Capt. Birgbee; Mrs. Peck, wife of Commander Peck; Mrs. William Orme, Mrs. Samuel Rittenhouse, and Miss Mary Lockwood of Washington.

The burial took place yesterday at the National Cemetery at Annapolis.

Charles E. Ide.

Charles E. Ide of Syracuse, Eminent Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery, Knights Templars of the State of New York, died yesterday at Jacksonville, Fla., from Bright's disease.

Mr. Ide was a prominent lawyer of Syracuse, and for a number of years was Corporation Counsel for the city. He was born in Phelps, Ontario County, N. Y., May 31, 1852, and settled in Syracuse when a young man. He was made a Mason in Central City Lodge, No. 468, and was Master of the lodge in 1880, 1881, and 1882. He was appointed Grand Steward by Grand Master Shearer in 1881, and was reappointed by Grand Master Ten Eyck in 1882. The following year he was elected Junior Grand Warden, and was re-elected in 1884. For three years—1887, 1888, and 1889—he was Eminent Commander of Central City Commandery.

Mr. Ide was a Past Master of Central City Lodge of Perfection, Past Master of Central City Council of Princes of Jerusalem, Past Master of Central City Chapter Rose Croix, and Commander in Chief of the Central City Consistory of the Ancient and Accepted Rite. He was a Mason of the thirty-third degree.

Judge E. K. Foster.

Judge Eleazer K. Foster of Gainesville, Fla., died at the hospital in New Haven, Conn., on Friday night. He came North for his health. Last Sunday his condition became serious and he underwent a surgical operation, which caused his death.

Judge Foster was fifty-eight years of age, and was a son of the late Judge E. K. Foster, the head of one of the oldest families in New Haven. He was graduated in the class of 1863 from Yale. When a young man he established himself in Florida. At the time of his death he was division counsel for the Plant system of railroads, President of the Board of Trustees of the Agricultural College at Lake City, Fla., and a Trustee of the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn. At one time he was a Judge in a circuit court in South Florida. He was a member of Gov. Bloxham's Cabinet. He leaves a wife, one son, and two daughters.

Obituary Notes.

A. M. STUART, a prominent coal dealer of Syracuse, died yesterday morning, aged forty-seven years.

JAMES SEYMOUR, Jr., who for over fifty years was a prominent banker of Auburn, N. Y., died there on Friday night, aged seventy-two years.

The Rev. C. H. SCHOONOVER died at his home, Goldens Bridge, N. Y., Friday night. He had been ill for six weeks with stomach trouble. He was fifty-three years old.

The Very Rev. P. V. KAVANAGH, for thirteen years President of Niagara University, died at Niagara Falls last night, aged fifty-seven years. The funeral service will be held on Wednesday.

Mrs. CAROLINE OGDEN, widow of Alfred Ogden, died at her residence, 23 East Thirteenth Street, yesterday. She was seventy-nine years old. Mrs. Ogden was a Miss Ogden. She leaves a son, George H. Ogden.

ISAAC R. CLEMENTS, one of the most prominent residents of Middletown, N. Y., died there yesterday, from paralysis, aged seventy-seven years. He was for many years President of the Merchants' National Bank of Middletown.

WILLIAM GRIMSTEAD, Port Captain here for the shipping firm of Andrews, Weir & Co. of Glasgow, died yesterday at Roosevelt Hospital in his forty-ninth year. Capt. Grimstead had been suffering from rheumatism. He lived at the Stevens House.

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THE RECIPROCITY TREATIES

Agreements Are to Remain in Force for Five Years.

FREE LIST IS COMPREHENSIVE

United States Makes Fewer Concessions to France and Great Britain Than Received from Them.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The reciprocity treaties negotiated between the United States and France and between the United States and Great Britain during the past Summer, the terms of which have been carefully guarded, have at last been printed. They were transmitted to the Senate on Tuesday, and will be taken up for consideration by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations at the first meeting of that committee, which will probably be held next Wednesday.

The treaty with Great Britain covers the dependencies of Jamaica, Bermuda, Barbados, British Guiana, and Turk's and Caicos Islands. All the agreements include lists of articles on which concessions are made by the respective parties. Those with Great Britain are signed on the part of Great Britain by Reginald Towers, and on the part of the United States by John Kasson. The French treaty is signed by Mr. Kasson and Ambassador Cambon.

The list of reductions in each case is followed by treaty articles, giving the general terms of stipulation. The French convention is made applicable to Algeria and its products, as it is to France and its products.

The general terms of all the treaties are practically the same, the stipulation being in most cases that "in case either of the contracting parties shall during the continuance of this convention increase the duties upon the importation of merchandise, the increase shall be without discrimination or prejudice against the products of the other."

There are variations of this provision. For instance, in the case of Jamaica it is stipulated that the increase shall in no case exceed 50 per cent. of the present duty.

In the case of France it is provided that "any reduction of the duty of the Tariff act of 1897 upon sparkling wines or upon certain articles of woolen manufacture imported into the United States from any other European country shall be immediately extended to the articles when imported from France."

TREATIES AWAIT RATIFICATION.

With reference to Barbados it is provided that the colony shall not during the term of the treaty increase its duty upon oats, coal, or shingles produced in the United States, but upon other articles not especially provided for in the treaty. The colony reserves the right to increase the duties not exceeding 50 per cent., but without discrimination against the United States. There is a provision in each case that no separate import duty shall be imposed upon packages or coverings of importations.

Article III. of each of the British treaties provides against export duties or other charges upon exportation by either country.

Article IV. of these treaties provides that the rates prescribed for imports from the United States shall continue during the term of this convention preferential in respect to all like imports from other countries, with the exception of Great Britain and the British possessions, and of such other countries as shall be entitled by convention with Great Britain to the benefit of the most favored treatment.

Article V. in the British treaties provides for the ratification of the treaties by the President and the Senate on behalf of the United States and by the Queen on behalf of Great Britain, after favorable action by each of the colonies interested. In all cases except that of the Barbados an exchange of ratificatfons within eight months is provided for. In the Barbados treaty twelve months' time is allowed. All the treaties are to continue in force for five years, and from year to year thereafter at the pleasure of the contracting parties.

The French treaty provides for a termination of its obligations by either party six months after notification in case either of the contracting parties changes the relative conditions by legislative action, France by increasing the minimum rates of duty stipulated for products of the United States, or the United States by increasing the reduced rates made by the treaty or increasing the existing rates upon other French products or either party by imposing new restrictions or prohibitions upon importations from the others.

It is provided that in case the United States should concede a lower rate of duty to any other country on the articles mentioned than is granted to France, the lower rate shall be made immediately applicable to France.

The terms of the French treaty as applicable to specific articles have already been published, France granting on her part the right of admission of American products at the minimum rates of duty, with few exceptions, and the United States making reductions on articles of French origin of from 5 to 20 per cent.

Following are the principal reductions provided for in the British treaties:

JAMAICA.

The following articles are to be admitted from Jamaica into the United States at a reduction of 20 per cent.: Citrous fruits, pineapples, fresh vegetables, (including potatoes and onions,) and rum. Cane sugar and molasses are to be admitted at a reduction of 12½ per cent. Bananas, cocoanuts, coffee, crude cocoa, unground ginger root, kola nuts, pimento and annatto, beeswax, crude sarsaparilla, tortoise shell, logwood, and fustic and mahogany.

Jamaica agrees to admit free of the products of the United States a long list of articles, including agricultural implements and tools of all kinds; all electrical apparatus for communication and illumination, gas apparatus, asbestos, and tar paper for roofing, flax bags, dried and smoked beef, canned beef and pork, belting for machinery, books, bran, bridges, bullion and coin, coal and coke, tallow candles, cotton, wool carts, wagons, &c., not used as articles of pleasure; cottonseed products, drawings, paintings, &c.; eggs, fertilizers, fish, fire engines, fruit of all kinds, hay and straw, horses and mules, lamps, lime, locomotives and railroad rolling stock, maps, marble, fresh meat, paper, printers' ink, poultry, sugar pans, resin, tar, &c.; sausage, slates and slate pencils, sewing machines, steam engines, boilers, &c.; steel ingots, stills, tallow, telephones, trees, plants, &c.; varnish, wire fencing, wood hoops, yeast cake and baking powder, and zinc.

The following articles are to be admitted at reduced rates: Pine lumber, Cyprus shingles, beef, wet, salted, or cured; pork, wet, salted, or cured; butter and oleomargarine, plain bread and biscuit, corn and cornmeal, ham and bacon, peas and beans, cottonseed oil, manufactured tobacco, cigarettes, cavendish plug, cotton cloths, cheese, wheat flour, lard and its substitutes, oats, petroleum, wines.

BERMUDA.

From Bermuda the following articles are to be admitted into the United States at a reduction of 20 per cent. from the present rates of duty: Potatoes, onions, bulbs and natural flowers, tomatoes, and other fresh vegetables. Reciprocally the following articles originating in the United States are to be admitted to Bermuda free of duty: Books, coals, fresh fruits and peas and beans, ice, paintings, engravings, &c., trees, plants, &c., for planting, fresh meats and poultry, bread and biscuit, cheese, bran, canned fruits, canned meats, canned vegetables, dried fruits, carts and carriages, clocks, corn brooms, cornmeal, cottonseed oil and oil cake, cycles, fertilizers, hay, horses and mules, agricultural implements, pitch, resin, tallow, tar, wire fencing.

The following articles are to be admitted at the rate of 5 per cent. ad valorem: Beef and pork, pickled and smoked meats, butter, cereals and cereal food, eggs, flour, furniture, milk, cattle at 4 shillings per head.

BARBADOS AND GUIANA.

The United States agrees to a reduction of 12½ per cent. on the duties on cane sugar and molasses, fresh fruit, fresh vegetables, and asphalt imported from Barbados and to the same reduction on cane sugars, fresh vegetables, and kaolin, brought from British Guiana.

Both countries agree to admit free the following United States products: Bran, tallow candles, carts and vehicles, clocks, corn brooms, corn, cornmeal, cottonseed oil, cycles, eggs, hay, horses, lamps, electric light machinery, mules, pitch and tar, resin, tallow, wire fencing.

Other articles admitted from the United States at reduced rates are: Fruits and vegetables, canned fish, cotton clothing, earthen and glass ware, hardware and cutlery, furniture and upholstery, wooden and willow ware, wooden hoops, bread and biscuits, cheese, wheat, flour, lard, canned or preserved meat and salted beef or pork, oil meal and cake, oleomargarine, butter, lager beer, dry and sweet wine, pine lumber, unmanufactured tobacco.

TURK'S AND CAICOS ISLANDS.

The agreement covering these islands provides for a reduction of 12½ per cent. on the duty imposed upon unmanufactured sponges, and undressed sisal grass imported from the islands into the United States. The list of articles of United States origin which are to be admitted free and at reduced rates into the islands is very similar to that of the same list for Barbados and Guiana.

WANT NO RECIPROCITY.

Californians Protest Against Treaties with Jamaica and France.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 9.—The Secretary of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association has been instructed to telegraph the President of the United States and Senator Perkins a vigorous protest against the passage of the proposed reciprocity treaties with Jamaica and France on the ground that these treaties seriously affect the prosperity of Southern California, and injure one of the greatest industries of this section.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—All but two members of the California delegation in Congress called at the State Department to discuss with the officials the French reciprocity treaty, which is now pending before the Senate. The Californians, basing their action upon newspaper publications as to the character of the treaty, are opposing vigorously so much of it as appears to threaten the California wine and fruit interests.

Secretary Hay referred the delegation for accurate information as to the scope of the treaty to Special Plenipotentiary Kasson, who negotiated the instrument for the United States, and the gentlemen spent half an hour this morning in conference with him on this subject.

JAMES MOIR'S CAREER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There appeared in the papers yesterday very short notices of my father, Mr. James Moir's, life, some of which have been quite incorrect, and it has seemed to me that when a landmark, such as he, was removed from the city life, it might be a kindness to write the real facts of his life.

My father was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, March 15, 1817; he was the son of Dr. James Moir, a somewhat celebrated physician in the early part of this century, and of his wife, Margaret Laing Stenhouse. My grandfather, who was my father's father, of course, was a surgeon in the British Navy at the time of the first Napoleonic wars, was wrecked on the coast of France, taken prisoner, and for several years lived on parole in the City of Verdun, during which time he and my grandmother—that is, my father's father and mother—were received with great kindness and hospitality, both by the great Emperor and his wife.

My father was the last remaining son of these two people; his eldest brother was Dr. John Moir, the President of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons in Edinburgh, Scotland, who died last year at the age of ninety-one, perhaps the best known figure in Edinburgh during the last twenty or thirty years, one of the founders of the Free Church of Scotland, and who through his marriage was connected with the best-known Scottish nobility, and whose lovely character made him a landmark wherever he moved. My father was the second son. Next to him was Dr. William Moir, who, very early in life, went to India, and, at his death, when quite a young man, was Post Captain of the Port of Bombay. The youngest son was the Hon. Alexander Wilson Moir, G. C. M. G., who in turn was Governor of almost all the smaller West Indian Islands, and who died some two years ago.

My father came to this country in 1836 and began life with the house of Andrew Mitchell & Co., dry goods importers of this city at that time. He subsequently became interested in the house of Wilmerdings, Priest & Mount, and later with Crafts & Stell, and was a partner for many years in the firm of Starvart, Zigomala & Co. of Manchester, England, which same concern is still carrying on its business under the old firm name. His connection with these firms covered a period of twenty years. He retired in 1869 and formed in 1870 the firm of Aborn, Moir & Co., Mr. Aborn being the father-in-law of ex-Mayor Strong, who is to act as one of my father's pall bearers. This concern was dissolved in 1877, and since that time he had not been engaged in active business pursuits. It was always his boast that not only he himself personally had always paid a hundred cents on the dollar, but that he had never been connected, directly or indirectly, with any business concern which had not done the same.

In 1845 he married Miss Mary McElroy, the daughter of the Rev. Joseph McElroy, D. D., who, from 1820 till 1876, was the pastor of the Scotch Presbyterian Church in this city. It was the privilege of these two old people that they were able to keep their golden wedding in 1895, when, with their children and grandchildren surrounding them in perfect health, they enjoyed that blessing.

My father was all his life a stanch Presbyterian. When he severed his connection with the Scotch Presbyterian Church and transferred it to the University Place Presbyterian Church, he was the oldest living member, and through all the vicissitudes or joys of his life, he never swerved from his old Scotch principles and ways. He was a life member of the St. Andrew's Society, having been for many years one of its Directors, its first and second Vice President, and ultimately its President.

He was elected a Director of the Bank of New York in 1878, of which institution he was a Director at the time of his death, and was a well-known figure for over half a century on Wall Street. Under the new civil service rules of that time, he was appointed a civil service examiner under Mayor Edson, and he always took more or less interest in educational affairs.

He leaves four children; my eldest brother, Joseph McElroy Moir of Minnesota; my sister, Mrs. Henry T. Lee of Los Angeles, Cal.; myself, Rev. William W. Moir, assistant rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, and my younger brother, Arthur Duncan Moir of Saranac Lake, in the Adirondacks, who for some time, until quite recently, was one of the Directors of the Consolidated Exchange.

I do not feel that, as a son, I should say very much about my father's abilities and wonderfully strong character. He was a man of deep convictions and steadfast following of duty. He was a man of marvelous breadth of education, his yearly reading being about the average of one book a day, since his retirement from business, always remembering what he read and writing a resumé of every book for perhaps the last fifteen or twenty years, his reading covering every side of life. He was also a most able classical scholar, and only this Winter had mapped out a course of Latin reading for himself, of course in the original. His dignity was tempered with great friendliness and hospitality, and I feel that a landmark has been removed from the city's life at his death.

His funeral is to take place at the University Place Presbyterian Church on Tuesday of next week, at 12 o'clock noon. The Rev. Dr. George Alexander of that church and the Rev. Dr. Samuel M. Hamilton of Englewood, N. J., who for many years was his trusted and well-beloved pastor, are to be the officiating clergymen.

He was also a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, of the American Geographical Society, and of the Museum of Natural History. I think that these facts may be interesting to you and I have the honor to be,

W. W. MOIR.

New York, Dec. 9, 1899.

New Artesian Well Water Company.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 9.—The People's Water Company was incorporated here to-day at the County Clerk's office. The company is capitalized at $500,000, divided into 5,000 shares at $100 per share. The following are the stockholders: Charles Sweeney, Spokane, Wash., 1,200 shares; Senator Christian Braun, 20 shares; William B. Gourley, 500 shares; E. R. Weiss, 10 shares; George P. Pfeiffer, Jr., of Camden, 250 shares; George Ashley, 10 shares, and George White of New York, 450 shares. The object of the company is to drive artesian wells to supply pure water for public use.

The Detroit Sails for Colombia.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The cruiser Detroit has sailed from Colon for San Martai, a point on the coast of Colombia about eighty miles east of Cartagena. Notwithstanding the reassuring reports received a few days ago from Commander Hemphill as to the termination of the revolution in Colombia, it has been concluded that the situation in the eastern part of the country is so threatening as to demand the presence of an American warship to look after American interests in that section.

Killed by Gas in Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 9.—Henry Chapman, colored, of Corpus Christi, Texas, is dead, and his wife, Emma, is dying at a hospital here as the result of gas poisoning last night. The Chapmans arrived in this city yesterday, and lodged at a house in Pleasant Street. About 2 o'clock this morning a strong smell of gas in the hall was traced to Chapman's room, and the man and woman were found unconscious. Chapman died soon afterward. It is thought that the affair was an accident.

SUGAR TRUST STOCK DOWN

Matthiessen's Withdrawal Takes Wall Street by Surprise.

BIG DEVELOPMENTS IMPENDING

Powerful Rivalry to the American Company Hinted At—Statement Regarding 1900 Dividends.

The statement in THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday that developments impending in the Sugar Trust situation might create a Wall Street sensation was amply verified by the course of yesterday's security market. After opening around 145, Sugar Trust stock fell steadily, until at the end of the two hours of business it was selling at 139½, with brokers offering the stock at a still lower price after the close.

So much of a surprise was the announcement of F. O. Matthiessen's withdrawal from the Sugar Trust that certain Wall Street interests sought every avenue possible to get a refutation of the story, and even the news agencies for a time worked to create the impression that there might be some blunder in the statement. But there was no blunder, and the same news agencies, finding this to be a fact, then began to expend their energies in explaining that Mr. Matthiessen had been out of the trust for a long time—though Mr. Matthiessen himself was so unaware of that fact that, as his statement to THE TIMES showed, he had found it necessary to write an explicit letter of his intention to withdraw.

In sugar trade circles, save and except among a few insiders, the announcement was as much of a surprise as it was to the general public.

James H. Post of B. H. Howell, Son & Co., representing the Mollenhauer and National refineries, voiced the general sentiment when he said: "The withdrawal is a big surprise. It will be a very serious thing to the American Sugar Company if Mr. Matthiessen starts in opposition to that company. He has plenty of money to do it with."

Other sugar men spoke freely on the situation, but not for publication. They all agreed that Mr. Matthiessen's withdrawal is of much significance. In this connection it is hinted that something is pending of even more importance than the absorption of the Doscher property by a new company of which Mr. Matthiessen is the head, though in no quarter can specific information be obtained.

The New York News Bureau, discussing the matter, said yesterday: "It is asserted that there is much significance in the statement of J. H. Post that the Sugar Refining Company dividends recently have not been earned, and the trade thinks that this is strictly true. The policy of the company is to make the dividend rate once a year in four quarterly payments. A new year now begins, and it is thought in the trade that the 1900 dividends may not be maintained at the usual rate."

The same authority also says: "Several of the independent refineries have lately increased their capacity, and the chances are that the output of these refineries will be larger after the first of the year than ever before. The Arbuckle refinery has lately resumed operations, after a week's shut-down, which was necessary to increase its capacity to about 5,000 barrels a day. The Mollenhauer refinery has also increased its capacity 500 barrels a day, and the National refinery is also putting in new pans, which will increase its output 500 barrels daily. This will make the total output of each of these refineries 3,500 barrels a day. John Arbuckle is said to have told a friend of his a few days ago that he was not making any money out of the sugar business, but that he intended to refine sugar to supply his trade."

NEEDS OF FISK UNIVERSITY.

Prominent Men Issue an Appeal for the Endowment of the Nashville Institution.

An appeal has been issued for funds to create an endowment for Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn. The university, in the words of the circular, "finds that its great success is its serious embarrassment. Its work, increasing year by year, has made necessary a large endowment." The appeal is signed by Senator Depew, Gov. McMillin of Tennessee, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, the Rev. Dr. W. H. Ward, the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, James M. Head, Mayor of Nashville, and others.

The university was founded in January, 1866, by Northern philanthropists for colored young men and women. Its Faculty now consists of seven professors and twenty-one instructors, while it has this year 507 students, who come from twenty different States. Its instruction covers all the departments of a college curriculum, normal, preparatory, industrial, English, and musical. There are among its alumni more than a score of physicians, more than a dozen each of ministers, lawyers, and merchants, and over 200 teachers. Nearly one-half of the last named are teachers of public schools or professors in colleges. The university has, to quote from the circular again, "made clear the fact that when educated, the negro can use the instruction that he has received."

Fisk University is unique from the fact that $150,000 of its present property was earned by colored young men and women, the famous Jubilee Singers, who gave their Alma Mater the fruit of seven years' labor. The university, which is free from debt, owns a campus of thirty-five acres, which once was a slave plantation, and on which are eight substantial buildings. All that is needed now is an endowment. Contributions to the institution at present come from a number of persons in moderate circumstances, who have been able to prevent the university from getting into debt, but have not been able to endow any of the chairs of instruction. It is declared that one-half the sum needed in an Eastern college will endow a professorship or instructorship at Fisk University, on account of the strict economy in the methods with which it is conducted.

The charge at the university for tuition, board, room rent, light, heat, and laundry is, according to the circular, less than that for tuition alone in many New England colleges.

Senator Depew and the other prominent men who sign the appeal say in it: "Over $20,000,000 given to endow institutions of learning in 1899 is a significant fact. That not one-thousandth part of this sum has been given to endow institutions for the benefit of a race including one-tenth of our population is a still more significant fact. Everything for those who have had centuries of civilization behind them, nothing for those whose civilization has not had as many decades, does not accord with an American twentieth century idea of justice. It is a disparity doubtless in part due to the fact that the institutions of learning for the black people are little known.

"It (Fisk University) stands for the fine sentiment of a distinguished Southern gentleman, who said: 'Give them all, black and white, the keys of knowledge and let them unlock as many doors as they can; I pity the coward who is afraid to give a human being this chance.'"

The Dean of Fisk University, the Rev. Dr. James G. Merrill, is to be in New York for a short time, and will be glad to call upon any who may wish for further information with regard to the institution. He can be addressed, Box 40, Madison Square Station. John H. Washburn, President of the Home Insurance Company, 119 Broadway, is Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the university, and will receive any subscriptions, great or small, for the endowment fund.

American Historical Association.

BOSTON, Dec. 9.—Plans for the fifteenth annual meeting of the American Historical Association, which will be held in this city and in Cambridge Dec. 27, 28, and 29, are practically completed. Among the speakers will be Bartlett Tripp, Commissioner of the United States to Samoa; Prof. James H. Robinson of Columbia University, Miss Ruth Putnam of New York, Prof. Charles M. Andrews of Bryn Mawr College, James Breck Perkins of Rochester, N. Y.; David J. Hill, Assistant Secretary of State, and Prof. E. G. Bourne of Yale University.

Paraguay Wants $15,000,000 Printed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—United States Consul Ruffin, at Asuncion, Paraguay, has informed the State Department that the Paraguan Government solicited bids for printing $15,000,000 in paper money.

TIFFANY STUDIOS

A choice collection of Electric, Reading and picture lights in Tiffany Favrile Glass; each so characteristic and individual as to be specially desirable as a gift.

Many pieces, many prices
TIFFANY STUDIOS
333 to 341 Fourth Avenue

"SPORTING DUCHESS" IN LUCK

Won $100,000 on the Races and Will Open a New Hotel—Plays Cards with the Plumber for His Bill.

There are few persons who visit the race track regularly all season who find themselves winners when the season comes to a close, and fewer, even among the big plungers, who ever win as much as $100,000, but that is the sum the "Sporting Duchess," Mrs. Amelia Westphal of 414 Pearl Street, is credited with having won this season, and on Wednesday she will open a new hotel at the above address.

Mrs. Westphal is as well known on the race track as she is in Pearl Street, where for many years she has been the friend of all the sports, policemen, and politicians of the neighborhood. She is a big, brawny German woman, as strong and as quick as a professional athlete, and for more than twenty years she kept a saloon and restaurant at 306 Pearl Street. Her place was the rendezvous of policemen when they were off duty, politicians, and down-town sports, and Mrs. Westphal, who was in succession Mrs. Henry Bailey, Mrs. Adam Von Rieder, and Mrs. Anthony Westphal, was equally at home behind her bar serving her patrons, at the poker table playing with them, or at the race track playing the horses. She made plenty of money in business, was lucky enough at the races to buy a stable of horses, and at the poker table she was credited with knowing the value of a flush or a full house as well as any player that ever sat in the game.

Henry Bailey, her first husband, died, and then a few years later she buried her second, Adam von Rieder. She married Policeman Anthony Westphal of the Oak Street Station next, and when he died in June last, she applied for a pension from the Police Pension Fund. What money she had made in business and at the race track was gone, for she had, and still has, about $80,000 in loans to politicians, policemen, and sports outstanding, and she was obliged to give up her saloon.

With a small sum she received on her third husband's life insurance policy Mrs. Westphal began to play the races again last Summer, and when the season closed last month she claimed to be $100,000 winner on the season. She then decided to go into business again.

When seen yesterday the "Sporting Duchess" was in a speculative mood. She expected to be able to open her saloon yesterday, but the carpenters had not finished their work, and there was nothing else for the "Sporting Duchess" to do but wait. The plumber who did the work in the saloon called while the reporter was present, and received the amount of his bill, but as he was leaving the "Sporting Duchess" challenged him to a game of penuchle. He was willing, and while the carpenters were getting the place ready, Mrs. Westphal and the plumber were playing for the latter's bill. She was too deeply ingrossed in the game to talk much about her winnings on the season, but after she melted a hundred aces she paused long enough to say that she would probably buy another stable of race horses next season.

When the reporter left the "Sporting Duchess" had won back what she paid the plumber, and was playing him for the bill for any plumbing that might be needed in future.

TO TAX EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Bankers Declare They Are Brokers Within the Meaning of the War Revenue Act.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Col. J. C. Boyd, Assistant Attorney General, gave a hearing to-day to John A. Garver and others, representing a committee of the American Bankers' Association, and John J. McCook, representing the Wells-Fargo Express Company, and Charles Steele of the Adams Express Company, on the question of the taxability of express companies as brokers under the War Revenue act. The question has been before the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for some months, the bankers claiming that the express companies not only do a large business in domestic exchange, but also in foreign exchange, and under the wording of the War Revenue act are clearly liable to a tax of $50 a year as brokers on every office where such business is done.

Mr. Garver contended that the express companies, or some of them at least, did a large foreign exchange business, and that, owing to the fact that they had hitherto been exempt from the tax, they were enabled to cut rates to an extent that practically drove the banks, and especially those of the interior of the country, out of the exchange business. Since the new law went into operation, he said, the express companies had practically discontinued the old forms of bills of exchange and substituted therefor checks on foreign banks. He insisted, however, that checks, orders, drafts, and all instruments of that character were in effect "bills of exchange," and, therefore, clearly within the scope of the law.

Some time ago Commissioner Wilson rendered a decision in which he held that express companies engaged in the business of buying and selling foreign coin were subject to the tax. The question of their liability, however, for issuing foreign remittance checks, travelers' checks, cable transfers of money, or domestic exchange was not decided, and the whole matter was referred to the Attorney General for an opinion upon the questions involved.

Mr. McCook and Mr. Steele asked permission to file briefs, which was granted. Mr. McCook maintained in an brief oral argument that if express companies were declared liable to the tax, telegraph companies must also be included. Thus about 104,000 offices of these companies, representing largely the business activity and industry of the whole country, would be practically closed to the public. The business men of the country, he said, would not consent to any such heavy restrictions on their methods of doing business. Large areas of the country, where banks were few, he said, depended almost entirely upon the express and telegraph companies for the transmission of funds.

Col. Boyd said that he would receive briefs any time between now and the 1st of January.

FOUR BURNED IN GIVING AID.

Tried to Save Girl Who Was Fatally Hurt by Blazing Clothes.

Mary O'Connor, a domestic, twenty years of age, employed by Mrs. Lena Leerberger of 182 East Seventy-fifth Street, was fatally burned yesterday while preparing breakfast on a gas range. Her clothing caught fire, and in her efforts to get some one to extinguish the flames she was the cause of three women and a man being burned and slight blazes in two apartments.

When her clothing caught fire she ran to Mrs. Leerberger, who is quite feeble. Mrs. Leerberger attempted to help the young woman, and in pulling her clothes from her burned her own hands and set fire to some lace curtains. When the curtains caught the girl ran through the halls of the apartment house and into the flat of Mrs. Kominsky, who was sitting at breakfast with her daughter Rose.

Mrs. Kominsky and her daughter were burned in trying to help the woman, and their tablecloth was set on fire. When they could render no further assistance the burning woman ran to the street, followed by the janitor with a blanket. She fell exhausted upon the pavement, and the janitor, who extinguished the flames, was burned about the hands. The girl was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital unconscious.

Rothenberg & Co.

FORMERLY LUDWIG BROS.

34-36 38-40-42 West 14th St.

Money Refunded on Any Unsatisfactory Purchase.

Grand Values for Holiday and December Buyers.

We have planned to make the first Holiday Season at the New Store a memorable one. Great care and attention have been given in the selection of suitable merchandise for the Holiday trade. Each department is complete, and our assortments most attractively arranged for easy observation and comfort in buying. The best stocks and best service await your coming, to say nothing of the magnificent values most temptingly priced.

Toy-Land at the New Store.

Dolls, Toys and Games priced very low; we are not looking for large profits, we take this method of introducing our mammoth department to all who appreciate making their Holiday expenditures secure most with the least money.

Dolls—Dolls.

Buy dolls now while assortments are fresh and complete.

Dolls, 12 inches tall, full jointed, with fine wig, with shoes and stockings, or moving eyes . 25c

Dolls, 16 inches tall, moving eyes and shoes and stockings, sewed wig 48c

Dolls, 18½ inches tall, moving eyes and shoes and stockings, moving wrists, sewed-sewed, curly wig, beads around neck, silk slip trimmed with heavy lace 98c

Dressed Dolls, 14½ inch tall, the largest value ever offered at 19c

Our line of Dressed Dolls at 98c. is extra fine; a dozen different styles to select from; many with silk and satin dresses and hats to match.

Dolls' Furnishings of every description.

Velocipedes, with adjustable spring saddle, wire wheels, drop handles and frame nicely japanned 98c

Pianos, with 8 keys, mahogany or enamelled white finish 44c

Bagatelle Boards 10c

Cinematograph, a magic lantern with moving pictures, as well as the stationary ones 4.98

Fire Engines, made of malleable iron, nickel-plated boiler, nicely painted wheels and running gear, with three horses, two men and cotton hose 98c

Shoofly, or double rocking-horse . 48c

Swing Horses, with saddle and bridle 2.39

Board Games, 9x15 inches in size, including Steeplechase, Buffalo Bill, Bicycle Race, &c. 10c

Picture Blocks, including 20 blocks 2½ inches square, with picture on both sides 25c

Rough Rider Soldier Suits on cards at 98c., 50c. and 25c

Horse Race Games 49c

Magic Lanterns, up from 48c

Lead Soldiers, in nice box, including 20 infantry, 7 mounted officers, 1 cannon, with two horses, 2 tents, 2 guard-houses, 1 tree and 2 flag staffs 48c

Stone Building Blocks 19c

Books for the Holidays.

The Fairy Library.

A series of books composed wholly of Fairy Stories, compiled and edited by various authors, comprising the fairy stories and folk tales of various people. Each volume profusely illustrated and handsomely bound in cloth, ornamented in gold and colors.

Per Copy, 48c.

Boys and Girls' home Annual.
Boys' Book of Adventures.
Girls' Book of Treasures.
Holiday Stories.
Including entertaining and instructive Stories, Travels, Pastimes, Poems, Recitations, Indoor Games, &c., bound, with a pretty illustrated cover, per copy 27c

Alice's Adventures in Wonderland, by Lewis Carroll; 42 illustrations; per copy 19c

Longfellow's Works, 5 volumes, bound in cloth and boxed, per set 65c

Books by Alger, Castlemon, Aguilar, Henty and many other good authors, per copy 69c

Harper's Round Table for 1899, per copy 1.39

St. Nicholas, 2 volumes, per set 2.98

French Art and Scenery, a pictorial and descriptive history of French marvels, 5 beautiful photographic views, bound in full cloth, per copy 29c

Historical Atlas of the World, 1899 edition for the office, the home and the school, embellished with colored maps and numerous sketches and diagrams, full cloth, per copy 1.29

Holiday Handkerchiefs.

Grand Sale of Handkerchiefs for the Holidays. Take advantage of this sale if you wish to obtain some marvellous bargains. Big purchases from the best manufacturers enable us to offer these great values at lowest prices.

Ladies' and Gents' pure Linen Handkerchiefs, ⅛, ¼ to 1½ inch hems, 9c., 10c., 12½c., 19c. to 49c

Ladies' Lace Edged Handkerchiefs, 9c., 12½c., 23c., 25c., 39c. to 98c

Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 5c., 9c., 12½c., 15c., 25c. to 1.25

Boys' Silk Initial Handkerchiefs, 12½c., 19c. 25c

Gents' full size Silk Initial Handkerchiefs, 35c., 39c., 49c., 59c. to 98c

Ladies' Sheer Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 12½c., 17c., 23c., 35c. to 1.98

Splendid Gathering Holiday Neckwear.

Such pretty Neckwear, chiefly adapted for holiday trade, and each one comes in a box.

Every lady appreciates a jaunty little collarette or delicate lace jabot. Then we have our hand-made Renaissance Ties. Our own special designs. Here are a few price hints:

White Lace Jabots . . . . 9c., 69c., 75c. to 1.98

Colored Silk Jabots and Stocks, 89c., 98c., 1.29, 1.39 to 4.29

Imported Net Ties, 25c., 39c., 49c., 59c. to 1.98

Hand-made Renaissance Ties, 75c., 98c., 1.19, 1.49 to 3.25

Black Liberty Neck Ruches, 98c., 1.49, 1.79 to 7.50

Headquarters for Fancy Holiday Goods, Gloves, Jewelry, &c.

At the new store will be found the most complete assortment in these goods for holiday buyers. Better buy now before the rush commences.

Kid Gloves for men, women and children, in real kid, mocha and suede lined and with fur top, kid lined and silk and wool mittens.

Special Glove Offer.

1,700 pairs 2-clasp Ladies' Lambskin Gloves, in red and golden tan, with black, and self-embroidered, sold formerly at 85c. pair; special at 69c

Umbrellas, in pure Silk, Taffeta and Silk Gloria, mounted with natural sticks, with silver, ivory, pearl and horn handles, with and without silver deposit ornamentation.

Umbrellas.

300 26-inch Women's Union Taffeta Umbrellas, burnt ivory handles with silver deposit; also 250 28-inch Men's Union Taffeta Umbrellas, natural wood handles, trimmed with Sterling silver; sold regularly at $1.59; reduced to choice, each, at 79c

Perfumery, Fancy Baskets and Bottles comprising full lines of Roger & Gallet, Pinaud, Lundborg, Bradley, &c., all at standard market prices.

Celluloid Boxes—Glove and Handkerchief Sets, Collar and Cuff Boxes, Work, Necktie and Photo Boxes, Toilet, Manicure, Shaving and Combination Sets, Photograph Albums on Easels, with plush and celluloid, with and without music.

Photo Frames—In gilt, silver and French gray, in round, oval and square.

Inkstands in Olive wood and Gilt.

Smoking Tables and Sets, Cigar and Tobacco Jars, Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders, &c.

Leather Goods—Pocketbooks in real seal, Monkey, Lizard and Grain, Men's Wallets and Card Cases, Writing Tablets and Music Rolls.

Great Bargains in Men's Furnishings.

Men's heavy natural merino Shirts and Pants to match; these goods are the product of the celebrated "Root Tivoli" mills, each garment stamped as such; they are sold subject to the most trivial imperfections, which account for their extremely low price, value $1.25 . . . . 79c

Men's very heavy wool-fleeced Shirts and Pants in steel gray; the kind that don't shrink but are very warm; shirt trimmed with silk, pants covered seams, sateen French extension bands, pearl buttons; we wish to thoroughly emphasize the fact that these goods have never sold for less than 98c., at 59c

Men's heavy all-wool Sweaters, in navy, black and maroon, all sizes, extra value 1.25

Men's flannelette Night Shirts, 54 inches long, felled seams throughout, pearl buttons, made very full, each 39c

Men's extra fine cashmere and worsted seamless Half-Hose, in natural color, tan and best black, double soles, heels and toes, a regular 29c. value; per pair 19c

We wish to call special attention to our Xmas offerings in Men's Furnishings.

The largest and most select line of Neckwear, in all shapes, ... 45c, 75c and 98c

Bath Robes in Turkish Towelling, 1.98; heavy Elderdown Robes, 2.98, 3.98, 4.25, 5.25 6.25

Men's fancy Shirts, ... 75c, 98c, 1.25, 1.49

Men's Pajamas, in flannelette, cheviot and sateen 98c, 1.25, 1.49

Full-Dress Shields 1.49, 1.98, 2.25

Suspenders, calfskin and kid ends, in triple plate, sterling silver and rolled gold buckles, in separate boxes, ... 49c 75c, 98c, 1.25, 1.49, 1.75

HAVEN'S NEW OFFICER

F. Merrill Elected Vice esident of the Road.

BECOME ITS PRESIDENT

Permancency of Organization Morgan and Rockefeller Inests—Its Policy Aggressive.

ganization of the New York, New and Hartford Railway Company, was changed last month by the re- of President Charles P. Clark to ctorate and the election of ex-Judge Hall to the Presidency, was yesadvanced in the line of permanency election as Vice President of William ill, Vice President of the Erie Rail- Mr. Merrill succeeds William D. Bish- who last month filled the vacancy by the promotion of ex-Judge Hall dence to a by-law which directs that e Presidency shall not be allowed in vacant. The coming of Mr. Mer- the service of the New Haven and d will, it was yesterday asserted, e any well-informed railroad man me policy of those who shape the s of the system are being carried the letter, that such policy will be ive and in consonance with the aim develop the property according to ns of the dominating financial ele- of its direction, and that other s, whose result will be the permarganization of the road, will come Having this in mind, the January of the Directors is looked forward interest.

meeting of the Directors at the Grand l Station was attended by President harles F. Choate, Carlos French, J. Brush, I. De Ver Warner, Arthur orne, Joseph Park, William D. Bishauncey M. Depew, Henry S. Lee, Lev- Brainard, J. Pierpont Morgan, and Macculloch Miller. The absentees Nathaniel Thayer, Royal C. Taft, P. Brooker, Henry C. Robinson, exent Clark, and William Rockefeller. eeting lasted an hour and a half beannouncement of what had been acshed was made. Mr. Merrill assumes ties of his new office Jan. 1, 1900, Mr. Bishop retires to the board.

SEMI-OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

the announcement was this semistatement:

esident Hall of the New York, New and Hartford Railroad Company a surprise upon his Directors to-day esenting a first-class man, widely and esteemed in railway circles, as election for Vice President of the New Haven and Hartford Railroad any.

ver since his election Judge Hall has quietly looking over the railroad field good man to assist him in carrying the mous load now resting on his shoulders. nvestigations were conducted so quiet- that no one has known the person he had ind. Nor did he ascertain that he secure the man he desired until last sday. None of his Directors was inred as to his selection until all assemin board meeting, but his choice was imously approved. He secures in Mr. ill a first-class operating railroad man large experience; a man thoroughly iliar with engineering and railroad conction and operation; a New England with New England instincts and no-

pended to this explanation was this graph, which, while it was not exed by any Director of the company, declared not to mean a declaration of pendence by President Hall:

t is noticeable that he has avoided goeither to the Pennsylvania or New York ral Railroads for his principal associ-

feature of the meeting was the report committee on the retirement of Presi- Clark, of which Senator Chauncey M. ew was Chairman, with Royal C. Taft George J. Brush as his associates. it made by the Senator and adopted by sing vote.

PRAISE FOR MR. CLARK.

he report follows:

Charles P. Clark, President of this comy, having refused a re-election on acnt of his health, we, his fellow-Direcs, both as a body and individually, de to express our regret at his retirement, our appreciation of the signal services ch he has rendered this railroad and interests of the territory tributary to its s. The results of the twelve years of administration have been the expansion the New York, New Haven and Hartd Railroad from a local company of limlength, connections and business, into of the great systems of the country. The line has grown by wise and judicious uisitions and extensions until it covers of Southern New England, and with its er routes practically controls the ght and passenger business between w York and Boston. Foreseeing that the traffic which would be gathered could be accommodated by the road as it then , he eliminated grades and grade crosses, four-tracked the road, provided addial terminal facilities sufficient to meet re requirements, remodeled the roadbed, strengthened the bridges, until to-day line is up to the highest standards, and permanent way equal to the best in the ld.

He became President of a company 1887 which had of roads owned and ed 450 miles, and leaves the office with 7 miles owned and operated. The gross ings have increased from $8,000,000 to 00,000. The company now has 500 locoives, as against 123 in 1887; 1,800 passenagainst 3,000, and nearly 600 other cars, des 24 steamers, 12 tugs, and 37 car s.

HAS DISSIPATED HOSTILITIES.

An able administration of the facilities a great traffic thus created has given to ons and shippers better accommodas and lower rates and dissipated the lities, prejudices, and local difficulties ch threatened serious damage and ade legislation. In the conception and exion of the plan for a Union Station in on he has builded an enduring monut to his sagacity and farsightedness as ilway manager.

n thus expressing our profound appreon of the work of our President for company, we, each of us, desire to add wn cordial good wishes for the enjoyt by Mr. Clark for many years of his -earned rest and merited honors; and

oted, That the transportation courtwhich he has enjoyed as President be inued during his lifetime.

t is further

oted, That this minute be entered at h upon the records of the company and py engrossed and presented to Mr. k, under the seal of the company and ignatures of its officers and Directors."

W VICE PRESIDENT'S RECORD.

Vice President elect of the New Haand Hartford, William F. Merrill, was in Montague, Mass., in 1842, and is seven years old. He early took up the of civil engineering, afterward enterAmherst College. In his junior year in he enlisted in the Corps of Engineers, d States Army, and remained until lose of the war, leaving the service as mmissioned officer in the Engineer s. After the war he took a scientific e in engineering at Lawrence Scientific ol, Harvard College. He began his as a civil engineer on the Chicago, ington and Quincy Railroad, and cond in that capacity on that road and s for about ten years. He then beGeneral Superintendent of the Iowa Chicago Division of the Wabash Railand afterward was General Superinent of the Chicago and Alton Railroad. hen went to the Chicago, Burlington Quincy Railroad, and became at first rintendent of the Iowa lines of that any, then General Manager of the ourl lines of the same company and ward was made General Manager of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Rail- which position he held for several until he was called to be Second President of the Erie Railroad, the on which he now holds, having conf the Operating and Construction Deents of that property, under President Thomas.

won him the confidence of both railroad officials and strikers.

The New Haven and Hartford's future has been discussed for months in Wall Street and railroad circles. When Judge Hall succeeded Mr. Clark, the change was regarded as temporary, and there is unanimity of opinion that permanency of organization will be reached when Judge Hall retires to the board to be succeeded by a President selected by Morgan and Rockefeller interests. Mr. Merrill may be the choice. It is also considered as arranged that an Executive Committee of three or five members will in time control the affairs of the system, and that, if of three, it will consist of J. Pierpont Morgan, William Rockefeller, and Mr. Merrill; or, if of five, of three Directors and ex-Judge Hall and W. D. Bishop, Sr.

THE SEABOARD CONSOLIDATION.

Raleigh and Gaston Stockholders Vote to Absorb Eighteen Roads.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 9.—The initial steps providing for the unification of the Seaboard Air Line system were taken at the general meeting of the stockholders of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, held in Raleigh to-day. The proceedings of the meeting were almost unanimous, 99 8-10 per cent. of the entire stock voting in favor of the plan.

President Williams says that the situation is extremely satisfactory, and that there is nothing now that can materially interfere with the consummation of their plans for the operation as one system of the eighteen separate railroads which constitute the Greater Seaboard, whose lines will reach from Washington and Norfolk on the northeast to Jacksonville, Tampa, Tallahassee, Montgomery, and Atlanta in the south and southwest.

To Absorb the Sierra Madre.

EL PASO, Texas, Dec. 9.—Gen. J. M. Dodge of New York, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Colorado and Southern Railway, with six other Directors representatives of the Rock Island Railway, and New York owners of the Sierre Madre Railway, are here. It leaked out from official sources that the object of their visit is to inspect the Sierra Madre Railway, which the Colorado and Southern will purchase and extend to the Mexican Pacific Coast. The Sierre Madre terminates as Casas Grandes, Mexico, 150 miles southwest of this point, and when extended will tap a vast coal, timber, and mineral region in Sonora.

Warner Miller Plans to Build a Road.

SPOKANE, Wash., Dec. 9.—Ex-Senator Warner Miller of New York and James F. McNaught of Seattle have taken an option on the water power at Kettle Falls on the Columbia, north of Spokane, and contemplate the building of an electric railroad from the Spokane Falls and Northern Railroad to Republic Camp. Engineers have examined the power and reported to Mr. Miller, who will to-day leave New York, accompanied by a party of capitalists, for Spokane.

Censure for a Railway Company.

HAZLETON, Penn., Dec. 9.—The Coroner's jury empaneled to investigate the Cranberry crossing accident of Nov. 29, in which three women were killed by a Pennsylvania Railroad train crashing into a stage coach, rendered a verdict to-day censuring the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company for not maintaining proper safeguards at the crossing, and the driver of the coach for not using precautions for the safety of his passengers. The piece of road on which the accident occurred is owned by the Lehigh Valley Company, and the Pennsylvania Railroad uses the tracks.

Railroad Shops for Newmarket.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Dec. 9.—There seems to be little doubt now that the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company will establish its repair shops on the property purchased several weeks ago in Newmarket. The officials of the road have received assurance that the township officials will treat them fairly in the matter of taxation. The plant will probably be built within a year and will employ several hundred men.

Railway Men to Confer on Rates.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—Efforts are now being made to have a conference of all interests concerned in the carrying of tourist business between New England points and California. The Chicago connections of the Boston and Albany Road were asked yesterday if it would be convenient for them to attend such a meeting next week, and they replied it would.

New Through Train to Florida.

The Southern Railway's first through train to Florida via the Pennsylvania Railroad to Washington, thence via the Southern Railway to Savannah, and the Plant system, left New York yesterday at 3:25 P. M. From this date a through-car service to Florida from New York will be operated by this route.

POET'S SONG OF EXPANSION.

"Political Polliwogs," by ex-Congressman William Robert Moore of Tennessee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—A poetical tribute has been paid to President McKinley by ex-Congressman William Robert Moore of Tennessee, who, under the appellation of the "Statesman of Blue Hog Bottom," was favorably mentioned by some humorous persons for Mr McKinley's running mate in 1896. The poem is entitled "Political Polliwogs," and is "respectfully dedicated to William McKinley, that is, and is to be, President of the United States." Mr. Moore is much pleased with a letter he has received from Secretary Porter, thanking him, in the President's name, for his good wishes, and acknowledging the receipt of the poetry. After assailing "the Atkinsons, the Masons, and the others" as "homemade Tagals," Mr. Moore sings:

They scout "expansio1" as if we'd not expanded
And stab their Government with malice bloody-handed.

Later on the Moore muse appeals to patriotism as follows:

Good patriots all should down the demagogues,
Who're plotting mischief with these Tagalogs,
Political, pestiferous polliwogs,
Whose head machines are run with broken cogs.

In another rhythmical appeal, entitled, "Who Will Haul it Down? Nobody," Mr. Moore sings:

The flag of Jackson, Washington,
The flag of Lincoln, Grant, and Lee,
Hauled down? No, no, it shall not be,
It shall not be.

He thus rebukes those who would haul down the flag of Grant and Lee:

To him who says we are to blame,
Let every patriot cry shame, shame.

Apparently referring to Mr. Bryan, the poet says:

"What could we do? Oh, pull it down,"
Says one who ought to know.
He has no valid ground for saying so.

He thus indicates the effect of Mr. Bryan's advice upon patriots:

And when he writes the chilling words,
"Oh pull that unjust banner down,"
The blood of patriots almost curds.

The poet thus vindicates the American title to the Philippines:

Our title is as clear, unsullied, clean,
As sunshine's purest golden sheen,
Our flag shall not come down,
Shall not come down.

Mr. Moore concludes his verses as follows:

Now, who would haul it down?
It shall not down.
No, no, it shall not down.

MINING EXPERT KILLED.

M. A. Bucke Loses His Life in a Runaway Accident in Montana.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., Dec. 9.—M. A. Bucke, general manager of the Bear Gulch Mining Company at Jardine, Park County, was instantly killed in a runaway accident last night. In company with A. C. Blair of New Brunswick, he was driving from Jardine to Cinnabar, to take the train to come to Helena. While running down a steep grade east of Gardner, the team became frightened and ran away. As the animals tore down the grade the occupants of the buggy jumped for their lives. Mr. Bucke struck head first upon a rock and was instantly killed. Mr. Blair, though seriously injured, crawled some distance and secured assist-

SCHOOL LAW VIOLATED.

Charge Made Against Board of Estimate in Applying State Fund—Controller Coler's Defense.

In a letter which he has written to City Superintendent of Schools Maxwell, Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction Ainsworth intimates that the Board of Estimate has acted illegally in not appropriating directly the city's portion of the State school tax for the payment of salaries as required by the general school laws. This sum, Mr. Ainsworth says, amounts to $1,166,966 for the current year, and he holds that if it had been applied strictly in accordance with the statutes, the present situation would not have arisen.

Controller Coler, in discussing Mr. Ainsworth's charge, said yesterday:

"The City of New York contributes annually over $2,500,000 to the support of schools all over the State. Of this sum, less than one-half is returned to this city as its portion of the general school fund, so that it is apparent that New York does more than pay its share of the expenses of education and gets a most inadequate recompense, everything considered. So far as Mr. Ainsworth's charge is concerned there has been no illegality in the actions of the Board of Estimate. We pursue the same course as obtained in the old City of New York for nearly a quarter of a century. When the budget is prepared we allow the total amount needed for the support of our schools irrespective of the portion of the State tax, which would revert to us anyway. When this money is available it is turned into the general fund for the reduction of taxation, and this fund is deducted from the gross budget, leaving the net amount to be raised by taxation the next year proportionately less. This is a simpler plan than was observed in the former City of Brooklyn, where the receipts from the State school fund were estimated and the amount immediately deducted from the budget and the tax rate fixed at once. This resulted in an apparently lower tax rate. When the money from the State school fund reached the City Treasurer it was added to the moneys collected by taxation. Generally the estimate was too high and a shortage resulted.

"The whole matter amounts to whether or not the identical money must be used for a certain purpose or whether an equal sum derived from other sources may be so used. We hold that there is no difference. It all comes out of the taxpayers' pockets, and in the present difficulty we cannot see that matters would have been amended even if Mr. Ainsworth's plan were carried out."

Corporation Counsel Whalen holds similar views to the Controller, and he will next week give an opinion on the same general lines to Superintendent Maxwell, who has referred the matter to him.

SECONDARY SCHOOL WORK.

Prof. John L. Stewart Urges the Need of a Two Years' Course in General History.

Prof. John L. Stewart of Lehigh University, delivered an address on "History in the Secondary School" yesterday at the ninety-fourth regular monthly meeting of the Schoolmasters' Association of New York and vicinity, which was held in the Girls' High School, 36 East Twelfth Street.

Prof. Stewart said that until relatively recent times history was simply the handmaiden of literature, but now it was assuming the position of a definite science. The great mistake of teachers and writers of history was that they associated politics or the advocacy of a particular form of government, and he instanced among other works showing reprehensible bias the histories of Mommsen and Froude. Prof. Stewart deprecated the one-sided versions of American Colonial history disseminated by the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution and kindred societies as being misleading in the highest degree. The problems that in Revolutionary times affected the colonies also affected England, and to talk about the Revolution as it was talked about thirty years ago was absurd. For instance, the expulsion of the Tories was a measure as unwise as was the Edict of Nantes. It took away from the American population a very valuable element.

The primary consideration of a teacher in the secondary schools should be the inculcation of ideas that would lead to a broadening of human motives and an understanding of the complexity of affairs with which men have to deal. Prof. Stewart said he thought a course of at least two years in general history ought to form part of secondary school education. He was averse to giving too much time to the detail of American history, which could not be taught save in connection with the history of Europe. America had never been isolated from Europe save physically for a brief period, and as far as economical and social conditions were concerned it was still West Europe.

The time was at hand, he continued, when there would be really good teachers of history and of every other subject in the secondary schools. The trouble in this country was that university men would not take a position in these schools, preferring to occupy a minor place at a college and hope against hope that they would one day win a professorship. If they entered a secondary school they were regarded as hopeless cases. This, said Prof. Stewart, was a ridiculous prejudice, which did not exist in England or Germany, where for a university man to teach in a secondary school was not to lose caste in any way.

The great fault about the secondary schools was that their system was solely a preparatory one. The idea of working for a set of examination papers was a gross mistake. He objected to the present practice of examinations for entrance to universities. "We insist," said he, "upon setting questions for boys of whose training and inclinations we know absolutely nothing. It is an injustice to them, an unwarranted hardship. I am in favor of the examination of the boys by their own principals, and of trusting to the honor of the latter to do their duty with strict impartiality."

Prof. Stewart's remarks met with the approval of the audience.

QUEENS TEACHERS TO FIGHT.

Committee Appointed to Prepare Suits for Unpaid Salaries—Talk of Criminal Action.

Seven hundred school teachers in the Borough of Queens gathered in St. Mary's Lyceum Building, in Fifth Street, Long Island City, yesterday afternoon to take some action toward collecting their unpaid salaries from the City of New York. The gathering was called at the instance of the Teachers' Association of the Borough of Queens, of which Dr. Peter E. Demarest, Principal of the Long Island City High School, is President. Dr. Demarest presided at the meting, which at times was decidedly lively.

A motion prevailed to put off until February the time of arrears of dues to be paid, and then the association proceeded to the object of the meeting. A motion was offered that a committee of four, of which the President should be a member, should be appointed to retain counsel and arrange for bringing suits against the City of New York for their unpaid salaries.

Deputy Auditor Francis R. Claire of the Borough of Queens, who was one of the founders of the association and who is still a member, was present and protested against the adoption of the resolution. Auditor Claire stated that if individual suits were brought it would be a great injustice to the taxpayers. He said that the teachers would certainly be successful, and that the costs in each case would be at least $15. Considering that there would be 750 suits, Mr. Claire declared that the amount of costs would be enormous, and that only one test suit was necessary, and that all the others could be decided by the one.

Despite the remarks of Mr. Claire, the motion was adopted amid a storm of handclapping.

President Demarest denounced Mr. Claire's protest as coming from a repre-

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est, and finally the Chairman turned upon him and said:

"Mr. Claire, I have the floor, just now!"

The teachers were evidently not in favor of the stand taken by Mr. Claire, and applauded the Chairman vigorously.

Principal Martin Joyce of Woodside took exception to Mr. Claire's remarks. He said:

"We don't want advice from over there, (referring to the Controller's office.) When we stand up for our rights they know we will get them and they begin to whine about it. We go several months without our salaries, and then they appeal to us for honesty. Tell me, ladies and gentlemen, when could people be more honest. Here we have been working day after day with board bills unpaid, shoes worn out, and suffering for necessaries, and with no money for even carfare, and then they appeal to us to be honest. We tell those people today that we mean business and that we shall not leave a stone unturned until we get our salaries. The more they squirm the better we shall be pleased. We shall fight to win."

The speaker was frequently interrupted by the teachers with loud and continued handclapping, and when he referred to the squirming of the city officials there was loud and prolonged laughter.

Chairman Demarest will announce the names of the committee of four on Monday.

District Attorney-elect John B. Merrill of Queens County announced yesterday that just as soon as he secured possession of the District Attorney's office on January 1 he would bring the present school muddle to the attention of the Grand Jury. Mr. Merrill stated that Mayor Van Wyck, at a public meeting, had charged the School Board of the Borough of Queens with being criminally liable for exceeding their appropriation, and he believed that the Mayor should present his evidence to the Grand Jury.

"I shall institute a searching investigation," said Mr. Merrill. "I will endeavor to find out through the Grand Jury who is responsible for delaying the work on new schools in the borough and why it is the teachers have had to go without their salaries when there is money in the City Treasury to pay them. The State gave to the city over $1,000,000 that can be used only for the payment of teachers' salaries. I will also endeavor to find out why teachers have been dropped and why the standard of the schools has been lowered. The law covers all the points and violations cannot be tolerated. My action will be in the nature of a criminal proceeding against the nine members of the School Board of the Borough of Queens."

MAY AMEND CORPORATION LAW.

New York Railroad Commissioners Seek to Compel the Carriers to Make Fuller Reports.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 9.—An effort will be made at the coming session of the Legislature to have the corporation law amended so as to compel certain corporations leasing and virtually operating railroads to make a full report to the State Railroad Commission. The matter has been informally discussed by members of the Board of Railroad Commissioners, and promises to come up before a regular meeting of the board in the near future.

The corporations which make no report save that to the State Controller of capital stock and gross earnings for the purposes of taxation as corporations, while at the same time they are operating railroads under leases, are the ones which will be brought under the law.

Section 57 of the railroad law provides:

Every person or corporation owning, leasing, operating, or in possession of a railroad, wholly or partly in this State, shall make an annual report to the Board of Railroad Commissioners of its operations for the year ending with June 30, and of its condition on that day, which shall be verified by the oath of the President or Treasurer, and the General Manager or Acting Superintendent, and shall be filed in the office of such board on or before Sept. 1 in each year. Every such person or corporation shall make quarterly and further reports to such board in the form and within the time prescribed by it. Such board may in its discretion change the date of the annual report and of filing the same, but the length of time between the date of the annual report and the filing of the same shall not be less than herein prescribed. Any person or railroad corporation which shall neglect to make any such report, or which shall fail to correct any such report within ten days after notice by the Board of Railroad Commissioners shall be liable to a penalty of $250 and an additional penalty of $25 for each day after Sept. 1 on which it shall neglect to file the same, to be sued for in the name of the People of the State of New York for their use. The Board of Railroad Commissioners may extend the time herein limited for cause shown.

Under the above section the corporations to be considered report the operations of the railroads they lease, as individual companies, but give no statement of their own operations or their balance sheets. The Delaware and Hudson Company, for instance, never files other than the individual reports of the several lines of railroads operated by it. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit makes similar reports. Recently there have been formed a number of traction companies whose object it is said to be not to operate railroads as a corporation, but as lessor. The proposed amendment will be drafted to cover the several ways in which the Railroad Commissioners say the law is evaded.

TEXAS TO ALTER ITS TAX LAWS.

Hinted that Corporations Are to Bear the Burdens.

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 9.—It has been decided that the Texas Legislature should be convened in special session next month for the consideration of a taxation bill that will completely revolutionize the taxation system of the State. For three months the State Tax Commission has been preparing a bill which remodels all taxation laws of the State.

This bill will, from all reports, cause the corporations of the State no little concern.

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Montcalm and Wolfe, by Francis Parkman, handsomely bound in blue and gold, ill., published at $6, 2 volumes, special . 3.69

Adventures of Louis De Rougemont, as told by himself, with 46 illustrations, published at $2.00, special . . 1.23

The New Evangelism, Henry Drummond's post-mortem book, published at $1.50, special 95c

Historic Towns of the Middle States, by Lyman P. Powell, handsomely illustrated, special . . . 1.65

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CHICAGO BROKER IS EXPELLED.

Deprived of Seat in Stock Exchange for "Bucket Shopping."

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—C. A. Whyland, the senior member of the firm of C. A. Whyland & Co., was to-day expelled by the Chicago Stock Exchange. The charge was "bucket shopping." The action of the Governors created a profound sensation in La Salle Street, where Mr. Whyland was rated high, morally and financially. The news was hardly credited by members who are not on the Executive Committee of the Exchange.

It is said that of the sixteen members of the Governors ten voted for expulsion and six for suspension, the latter element finally yielding to the insistence of the majority. This is the first expulsion ordered in the history of the Chicago institution.

It was learned that the firm of C. A. Whyland & Co. was in business communication with New York firms who are not members of the New York Stock Exchange, but transact their orders on the Consolidated Exchange.

Boston Prohibits "Club Trading."

BOSTON, Dec. 9.—The members of the Board of Management of the Stock Exchange to-day voted unanimously to so amend the by-laws of the board that "club trading," so called, on the floor of the Exchange, shall be prohibited. The penalties for the violation of this rule are in the hands of the Governing Committee.

MR. ROGERS'S KIDNAPPING TRIP.

Maria Conde's Parents Now Bereft of Their Granddaughter.

One of the happiest men in Harlem yesterday was Lebbeus Harding Rogers, Jr., who on Friday paid a sudden visit to the home of Swits Conde, his father-in-law, in Oswego, N. Y., and fled with his seven-months' old daughter, whom the grandparents were reluctant to give up, wrapped in an overcoat. Rogers married Maric Dorcas Conde at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church in May, 1898. The wedding of the couple was a surprise to their friends, as it was reputed that Miss Conde was deeply in live with Ensign Stone of the United States Navy, to whom her parents were opposed. The Ensign had announced in 1897 that he was engaged to marry Miss Conde. The father of the young woman accused the Ensign and a friend, Ensign Osborne, with concocting a plan to spirit his daughter away, so that she and Stone might elope. The Condes were then living at 6 West Fifty-sixth Street.

Mrs. Rogers gave birth to twin daughters last May and died within a few days. The children were taken to Oswego by Mrs. Conde after the mother's death. In September one of the babies died. Since then Mr. Rogers has expressed a desire to take the surviving child to the home of his parents, but the Condes were not anxious to give the little one up. Accompanied by a trained nurse Mr. Rogers went to Oswego Friday, and going to the residence of the Condes asked to see his daughter. The nurse was left in a cab standing a few doors away. He was warmly greeted, and told that the baby was in the nursery, and there he went. The child was still in its night clothes. Rogers took it in his arms, walked toward the front door of the house, and abruptly departed, wrapping the infant up in his overcoat.

He then drove to the residence of Mrs. Henry D. McCaffrey, and, after seeing the child safely installed, returned to the Conde residence, where all was commotion. A son of Mr. Conde caused a warrant to be issued charging Rogers with kidnapping. Mr.

DROPPED DEAD IN THE STREET.

Undertakers Strive for Possession of George F. Tasche's Body.

George F. Tasche, fifty years old, a Custom House broker doing business at 65 Broadway, dropped dead on his way to business yesterday morning. Mr. Tasche, who resided at 444 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, had been suffering from heart trouble for several months and had been confined to his bed on several occasions.

He seemed to be in better health than usual yesterday, and left his home a few minutes before 10 o'clock. He walked almost to Second Avenue, when he staggered and fell heavily to the sidewalk. Policeman Cavanagh ran to his assistance and found him unconscious. He was carried into a drug store. A surgeon who came in an ambulance from the Harlem Hospital pronounced the man dead. The body was removed to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station.

Three undertakers strove for its possession. James P. Marren of One Hundred and Twentieth Street was the first of them to look at the body and announce his intention to remove it. In the afternoon Sergt. Wallace received a telephone message from Coroner Bausch directing him not to surrender the body to Frank J. Schremp of 2,329 First Avenue. The Coroner explained that a permit had been given to Schremp, but was later revoked. When J. N. Gennerick of a Ninth Avenue firm appeared with a permit Sergt. Wallace was confused. He telephoned to the Coroner, who approved Gennerick's permit, and the body was taken away.

MR. CROKER'S JOCKEYS HERE.

Leslie and "Johnny" Reiff Arrived on the St. Louis.

Leslie Reiff and "Johnny" Reiff, jockeys, returned from England yesterday on the steamship St. Louis. The Reiffs are much pleased with the methods of the English turf, and under their contract with Richard Croker they will return to England in February, meantime visiting their home in Findlay, Ohio.

They went abroad in June, and since then Leslie, who rides at 115 pounds, has had 184 mounts. He had 55 wins, and the others were nearly all seconds and thirds. "Johnny" Reiff, who is but fourteen years old, rides at 66 pounds. He has had 145 mounts, with 27 wins, and, as he put it, "a lot" of seconds and thirds.

WAR VETERAN MOBBED.

Experiences of First Tennessee Men in London and Paris.

Eight discharged soldiers from the Philippines, former members of the First Tennessee Volunteers, who decided to see something of Europe on their way home, arrived here yesterday on the steamship St. Louis. They were paid off and provided with transportation to their homes by way of the Pacific, but leaving the transport Pueblo at Nagasaki, Japan, they took a French steamer for Marseilles. In Paris they were mistaken for English soldiers, and were repeatedly hissed. On one occasion a crowd gathered about their hotel, and it was not until a German correspondent addressed the crowd in French and explained that the soldiers were Americans that it dispersed.

The boys looked for better things in England, but reaching London they were mistaken for Boers on parole, and heard such things as "Shoot the bloomin' Boers, shoot the traitors," and the like.

The Tennessee men who are from Clarksonville, are Lieut. P. Stacker, Sergts. W. Rollow, C. Stacker, and L. Drane, Sergt. Major R. Johnson, Corp. J. Randle, and Privates J. Kendrich and J. H. Tate.

Mrs. Jennie M. Hemstreet Dead.

Mrs. Jennie M. Hemstreet died last night after an illness of a few days at her home,

HARVARD-PRINCETON DEBATE.

Collegians Who Will Argue on the Controversy Between Great Britain and the Transvaal.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 9.—The team of Harvard debaters has been working hard in preparation for the debate with Princeton, to be held in Sanders Theatre, Cambridge, Dec. 15. The question, of which Harvard supports the affirmative, is: "Resolved That the English claims in the present controversy with the South African Republic are justifiable." The team, composed of W. Morse, 1900; H. B. Kirtland, '01, and R. C. Bruce, '02, has been debating against a negative maintained by the second team, S. Mayer, 1900; the alternate, H. A. Yeomans, 1900, and J. Frank, 1900.

Wilmer Morse, 1900, of Philadelphia, is the only veteran of the three, and by his experience and strength of argument is the bulwark of the Harvard team. He entered Harvard with the Class of '99, and took part in 1895 in the last freshman debate held between Harvard and Yale. Last year he made the victorious team to debate against Princeton, winning the Coolidge debating prize in the trials.

Henry Bevier Kirtland, 1901, of Plymouth, Ohio, entered Harvard in the Class of 1901. His first appearance as a prominent debater was in the inter-class debate last year, when his team, the sophomores, defeated the freshmen. In the trials this year he won the Coolidge debating prize of $100.

Robert Conkling Bruce, 1902, of Indianapolis, is a son of the late Senator Bruce. At Phillips Exeter Academy, where he prepared for college, he was a member of the Golden Branch, the oldest debating society in this country. In his freshman year, at Harvard last year, he won the Pasteur Medal for debating, being far above all the men in his class.

Ellis Mayer, 1900, of Chicago, is the alternate speaker. In the Fall of 1897 he entered Harvard as a sophomore, but took no part in debating that year. Last year, a member of the Junior Wranglers, he was one of the last fourteen men retained for the Princeton debate. Encouraged by this, he tried again this year, and made the team as the alternate.

Following are sketches of the debaters who will represent Princeton in the debate:

Alfred Bewail Weston, P. G., lives at West Mount Vernon, Me. He entered Princeton in 1895, and has since been active in debating. In his sophomore year he won second prize in the second competitive debate in Whig Hall. In his junior year he won the first prize in the junior debate, the junior extempore speaking contest in Whig Hall and was one of the speakers in the junior oratorical contest. During his senior year he won first prize in the first competitive debate and the French medal contest in Whig Hall, and the class of '76 prize debate on Washington's Birthday. He was a member of Princeton's debating team last year against Yale and Harvard, and won the special prize given in the Harvard preliminary debates, and first prize in the Baird Disputation Contest. He now holds a Fellowship in the university.

Joseph Addison Jones, 1900, resides in Passaic, N. J. He entered Princeton in the Fall of 1897. In his freshman year he won the first prize in the freshman and special debate in Clio Hall. He won first prize in the sophomore oratorical contest and general prize debate in Clio Hall. Last year he represented Princeton in the Yale-Princeton debate.

Joseph Hall Hill, 1900, Edgewood Park, Penn., lives in Pittsburg, and entered Princeton in 1896. In his junior year he won his class debate in Whig Hall, and in 1898 and again this year he captured second prize in the first competitive debates. He represented his class last year in the 1876 prize debate on Washington's Birthday, and was one of the debaters from Whig Hall in the inter-hall debate, and entered the junior oratorical contest last year.

To Operate in America.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 9.—The official

FIGHT ASTORIA GRAB

Whalen Prepares Suit and Appeals to Gov. Roosevelt.

ES LAND BOARD'S POWER

ns in Water Right Values, the rporation Counsel Declares, Are Now at Stake.

ng papers in an injunction suit to re- Gov. Roosevelt and the Commission- the Land Office of the State of New from issuing letters patent to the Light, Heat and Power Company nds under water at Berrian's Island, prepared in the office of Corporation el Whalen yesterday. The suit will un early this week, in the Supreme in Albany County. In connection the beginning of legal action, Mr. n has written a letter to Gov. Roose- sking him to withhold his signature letters patent until the injunction served.

is complaint, the Corporation Counsel hat the Commissioners of the Land have no authority to make grants d under water within the city limits wate parties, and that the grant to the company, if perfected, will result reparable loss to the city, and will sly interfere with the contemplated of improvement of the water front. Whalen quotes liberally from the char- o establish his contention that the front of the city is within the con- of the city, subject to the rights of an owners, and declares that the De- ent of Docks and Ferries some hs ago determined that the granting of application of the Astoria company seriously conflict with the rights of lty. Due notice of this determination, ays, was served upon the Commission- f the Land Office, but notwithstanding ity's protest, the Commissioners, on 7, made the grants asked for by the ia company, "upon terms and condi- of benefit to the State, but not in any recognizing any benefit or interest of plaintiff in the premises."

APPEAL TO THE GOVERNOR.

Whalen's letter to the Governor is as ws:

The city has learned unofficially that Commissioners of the Land Office re- ly passed a resolution, and that in fence to that resolution you will be d to sign, and the Secretary of State be asked in turn to issue four grants and under water to a private corpora- known as the Astoria Light, Heat, and er Company, for a trifling considera- ss than $4,000, which is proposed to be to the State for valuable water rights e value of at least $5,000,000.

The City of New York, through its d of Docks and Ferries, received notice hese four applications, and in obedi- e to Section 86 of the charter, deter- ed not only that the issue of such t by the State would conflict with the ts of the city, but that it would othe- be injurious to the public interests, in obedience to the practice in that be- a hearing was had before the Commis- ers of the Land Office, and at that hear- my office was represented by Mr. rles Blandy, one of my assistants. It was vigorously contended by him that never the Board of Docks and Ferries rmined that the issuance of a grant uld conflict with the rights of the city or uld be otherwise injurious to the public rests, that then and in that event the d Commissioners were ousted of the t to make any such grant. In other ds, it is only when the Board of Docks no objection to the making of a grant of d in the City of New York that the Land mmissioners have the right to make such nt.

CITES CHARTER PROVISIONS.

This view of the law is borne out not y by the section of the charter to which ave referred and in the recent decision Judge Merwin in the Whittemore case. It is manifest from the so-called introtory of the very distinguished gentle- n charged with the task of preparing the arter, which will be found in Ash's edi- n of the charter at Pages 136 and 138, in ich they say:

"The charter has been constructed upon the prin- le that it is expedient to give to the city the power necessary to conduct its own af- rs. Similar protective principles are applied the water-front and waters constituting the rbor of New York. The charter recognizes the rbor as the parent of the city's present great- ss, and of her commercial supremacy now and the future. The charter proposed gives to the y, subject to vested private rights, which have en carefully protected, the control of the entire ter front, and of lands under water everywhere thin the city, so far as necessary to secure d develop the commerce foreign and domestic the city.

The city's position, however, has not re- ived recognition by the Land Commission- s. They have yielded to the application this private corporation, and are about receive a gift from the State upon the yment of the mere pittance I have sug- sted of lands under water which belong the city and which in the distant future, not in the near future, would hamper d cripple the commercial interests of the y, which have been intrusted to the man- ement of the Board of Docks and Ferries.

CALLS IT GROSS OUTRAGE.

I desire to raise my protest against s gross outrage, and have already ified a complaint in an action about be commenced to test the validity the Land Commissioner's action, but am apprehensive that before the pa- rs can be served and before I can obtain unctive relief—and I might state in pass- that no ex parte injunction can be ob- ned against a State board—you will be ed to affix your signature to the grant, I am very desirous that that shall not done until the legal questions involved disposed of by the courts.

May I ask, therefore, that you will hold your signature to the letters patent ll the question of an injunction can be mally passed upon by a Special Term ge of your district."

regard to a statement made by Secre- y of State McDonough, in which he rged that the city officials were responsi- for the present difficulty, because they osed an amendment to the general land s which was offered at the last session the Legislature, Assistant Corporation nsel Freedman said yesterday:

The bill Mr. McDonough refers to was oduced by Assemblyman Clark. It ended the law so as to confer upon the d Commissioners the power to lease, as d as grant, lands under water. It was extension of their powers, and could have affected the city adversely. That hy we opposed it."

WOMAN FATALLY BURNED.

. Mary Halpurn a Victim of Fire She Tried to Quench.

RANGE, N. J., Dec. 9.—Mrs. Mary Hal- , wife of David Halparn, was so seri- y burned in her home, 46 McChestney et, to-day, that she died of her injuries he Memorial Hospital to-night.

hot coal fell from the kitchen stove on he floor and ignited the oilcloth. Mrs. arn was in bed, having sore feet. Her e children, who were in the kitchen, moned her. In trying to smother the e her garments caught fire. Mrs. Hal- ran into an adjoining room and threw elf on the sofa. The children's screams acted several neighbors. The flames smothered by a blanket that was wn over the woman. The fire in the en was easily extinguished.

orida Man Killed from Ambush.

NTA GORDA, Fla., Dec. 9.—News has been received that A. J. Sadler, living t twelve miles south of this place, was from ambush on Wednesday night and ntly killed. Sadler had lately secured tments for cattle stealing against some s neighbors, and it is thought revenge pted the murder.

A Broker Accused of Larceny.

rge P. Bowman, thirty years old, a r, whose office is at 145 Broadway and lives at 73 Cottage Street, Jersey City, arrested in that city yesterday on a s issued in Manhattan, he having been ed for alleged larceny on the com- of W. C. A. Cole, a lawyer, of 147 dway. Cole alleges that he gave Bow- money to invest for him on a margin.

BRAVE LITTLE MARY SANDERS.

Burned While at Play Complains Only Because She Cannot See.

Mary Sanders, five years old, of 344 East Sixty-fifth Street, is lying perhaps fatally burned on a cot in Flower Hospital, as the result of playing "Ring Around a Rosie," the "Rosie" in the case being a bonfire. While playing in a vacant lot at 410 East Sixty-fifth Street yesterday afternoon she approached too near the flames, and in an instant her woolen dress was afire.

One of her companions, seven years old, Tommy McLane of 407 East Sixty-fifth Street, who held her hand, tried to beat out the flames with his hands, but with no effect. A street sweeper, attracted by the screams of the children, hurried to the child and wrapped his coat about her, and Mrs. McLane, mother of Tommy, arrived and applied her apron to the same purpose. Policeman Eisenberg of the East Fifty-first Street Police Station was the next arrival, and he called an ambulance from Flower Hospital.

Mary's father, William Sanders, assistant head waiter at the Manhattan Club, who had been enjoying his day off, arrived at the hospital soon after, and a pathetic scene followed. He fell upon his knees beside the cot. Little Mary did not cry. What she said was: "It doesn't hurt much papa, but I can't see. Why can't I see you?"

SCANNELL AND WHALEN SAIL.

Commissioner Taking Chief Croker's Locomobile to Cuba.

Corporation Counsel Whalen and Fire Commissioner Scannell sailed yesterday for Cuba on the Ward Line steamship Havana. George F. Scannell, Willis Holly, Lewis Nixon, Fire Chief Croker, and Police Captain Price were of the party which went to the pier to see them off.

Mr. Whalen said that he went purely for recreation, and Commissioner Scannell said that while he went also for recreation, he was taking with him the New York Fire Department Manual and book of rules for the inspection of the Havana Fire Department officials. He said that he was not taking any Fire Department equipment with him.

Not as equipment, but for his own use and incidentally for the inspection of the Cubans, he is taking with him, however, the mile-a-minute locomobile, which has been used as a fire wagon by Chief Croker. This was shipped at the last minute. "That machine will go faster than anything they've got in Cuba," said Chief Croker, as the wagon was shipped.

When the machine reaches Havana it will be located at the headquarters of the fire force in the Cuban city. It was said by the officials of the Ward Line that the locomobile would be the first machine of its kind in Cuba.

Chief Croker expects to have another locomobile ready for service in a few days, and meantime he will go to fires behind his old trotter.

COL. GAYNOR NOT WORRIED.

Only Asks a Fair Trial on Indictment for the Savannah Work.

Col. John F. Gaynor of Fayetteville, N. Y., who has been indicted by the United States Grand Jury at Savannah for conspiring with ex-Capt. Oberlin M. Carter and others to defraud the United States Government in the carrying out of contracts at Savannah, when seen at the Hoffman House yesterday was apparently in good spirits. Between puffs from his cigar and looking over his eye glasses he said:

"I don't appear very much disturbed, do I? This indictment does not surprise me. I expected it. But, of course, it was procured on ex-parte testimony. I have nothing to fear in the least, and all I ask for is a fair and speedy trial."

Col. Gaynor, who is one of the prime factors in the Atlantic Contracting Company, which secured the contracts for the Government work at Savannah, is Treasurer of the New York Democratic State Committee.

ARMY AND NAVY CLUBHOUSE.

For a New Building $25,000 Has Already Been Subscribed.

Gen. Willoughby Weston, Secretary of the Army and Navy Club, yesterday announced that $25,000 has already been subscribed to the fund for the purpose of building a new clubhouse in the up-town district convenient to Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue.

"The new building," said Gen. Weston, "will cost something more than $150,000, and as soon as the club fund reaches a sufficient amount construction of the building will be begun.

"The committee in charge of the details consists of Gen. J. Fred Pierson, President of the club; Capt. John M. Golding, Col. William D'Alton Mann, Gen. Gilbert H. McKibben, and others. The reason we require a larger house than that which we occupy at present is that we have a large non-resident membership composed principally of officers in the army and navy, and we want to be able to accommodate as many of them as possible in the clubhouse when they visit the city."

The plans of the new house, the site for which has not as yet been definitely selected, were made by Cable & Lucas, and are on exhibition in the present clubhouse. The facade is dignified and appropriate in design, the materials selected being white marble and red brick. The design calls for a frontage of 30 feet, and the plans provide for thirty sleeping apartments in addition to the reading, library, dining, and other rooms. It was said at the clubhouse last night that work will probably be begun early in the Spring.

MINT ROBBER'S TERM ENDING.

Cochran, Convicted in Philadelphia in 1893, May Be Released To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9.—Providing he pays a fine of $1,000 imposed by Judge Butler when he was sentenced to seven years and three months in the Eastern Penitentiary, Henry S. Cochran will to-morrow be set free. The gates of the penitentiary may yet open for a few hours before the Mint robber's term expires, for efforts to secure for him a pardon, although they have failed up to the present time, may still prove successful.

When Cochran was arrested in 1893, after forty-three years of service as chief weigher, charged with an enormous theft of gold bullion from the vaults of the Philadelphia Mint, Ellery P. Ingham held the office of United States District Attorney, and his Assistant was Harvey K. Newitt. Now, just as Cochran is rounding out his term, Ingham and Newitt are starting upon their terms for aiding a gang of counterfeiters and bribing United States officers.

Deducting the time commutation for good behavior, Cochran's imprisonment will end to-morrow. Some time ago he made by personal letter an application to President McKinley for pardon. If such pardon is granted, the fine is remitted, and the thirty days further imprisonment which he would have to undergo in default of the payment when his regular term would end is also escaped.

PRINCIPALS ON UNIFICATION.

Discuss the Proposed Educational Bill and Suggest Changes.

ALBANY, Dec. 9.—The Committee on Legislation of the Associated Academic Principals of the State of New York in session here to-day discussed the tentative educational unification bill. The committee is of the opinion that only such changes as are indispensable to the one purpose of unification should be made, and the whole system should be carefully guarded against any possible influence of partisan politics.

After a protracted discussion the committee unanimously adopted resolutions to the effect—

That if there must be a concession to a supposed call for an "infusion of new blood," the number of new Regents appointed should be as small as possible; the precedent of appointing at once so many as nine seems dangerous, and hereafter all Regents should be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate.

Principals Farr of the Glens Falls Academy and Robinson of the Albany High School were selected a sub-committee to represent the committee at the next session of the Educational Commission, which sits next Thursday.

Sale in Aid of St. Mark's Hospital.

The women of the Auxiliary Society of St. Mark's Hospital have arranged an old curiosity sale of useful articles which have been presented by the many patrons and friends of the hospital. The sale is to take place next Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, from 2 to 6 and 8 to 10 P. M.

Father Chidwick Goes to Cuba.

Among the passengers on the Ward Line steamer Havana, bound for Cuba, yesterday, was the Rev. John Chidwick, who was Chaplain of the Maine when she was blown up. Chaplain Chidwick, who is now attached to the Vermont, has been ordered to Havana to officiate at the disinterment of the bodies of the sailors and marines of the

BROOKLYN'S WATER SITUATION.

Only Rain Within Ten Days Can Effect an Improvement.

At the Department of Water Supply in Brooklyn yesterday it was said there was no change in the local water situation from that indicated by Chief Engineer Van Buren in his report of last Wednesday. It was admitted that there was imminent danger of a water famine, and that only rain within the next ten days could effect an improvement in the situation.

Inspectors are at work trying to locate leaks, and the department is doing everything possible to prevent waste of water in the borough.

Engineer Van Buren says the great storage reservoir at Rockville Centre contains only 100,000,000 gallons of water. The capacity of this reservoir is over 1,000,000,000 gallons.

THE BROOKLYN WATER SUPPLY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Brooklyn is the danger point in the water supply of the city. That is very evident to any one who has followed the Ramapo water scheme especially those who have studied in detail the annual report for 1898 of the Commissioner of Water Supply. The papers are now telling us that the supply in the Ridgewood reservoir is about four feet, when it should be four or five times as much. I am told that the past few months have been dryer than the same months for 25 years past. Conditions have favored the Ramapo grabbers, and the present condition of the Brooklyn supply would doubtless have been urged as conclusive reason to close the contract, if it had not been for the complete and effectual exposure of the scheme by the newspapers of New York, even the well-timed expostulations of Controller Coler would not have availed without the splendid support given to him by the press.

About Brooklyn. To-day's TIMES says that Commissioner Dalton asks for $10,000,000:

Commissioner Dalton of the Department of Water Supply will soon make application to the Board of Estimate for an appropriation of $10,000,000, to extend and repair water works already in existence and to construct new works. The larger part of the money will be expended in Brooklyn.

Brooklyn ought to have more water, though she already has about two and a half times as much per capita as any of the great cities of Europe, and it is a question whether the very first efforts of Commissioner Dalton should not be applied to preventing the undoubted leakage and waste which now accounts for one-third to one-half of the water which reaches the city pipes, Engineer Birdsall to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Brooklyn will, however, need more water some day, and should soon set about procuring it; the first increase can be had very easily and cheaply. I quote from the annual report of 1898 of the Commissioner of Water Supply, Page 26:

"As to quantity of supply, the present watershed is capable of further development and considerable increase of obtainable supply. * * * A proper enlargement of pumping plant at Millburn Station * * * would alone add over 20,000,000 gallons per day to the present supply, if the conduit capacity west of Millburn is enlarged at the same time. By these and other means the necessity for acquiring additional watershed and sources can be put off for a few years."

Details follow, showing that all of this can be done at an expense of $1,500,000. Whether Mr. Dalton should be granted the $10,000,000 for which he asks is a question which should be carefully looked into, but the early and great relief to be obtained by this expenditure of $1,500,000, which will increase the water supply of Brooklyn more than 20 per cent., should be at once authorized and without a moment's delay. It has been discussed for years, the details are well known, and the engineer's reports, constantly repeated, are exact and conclusive. In The City Record of Aug. 25 of this year, in the quarterly report, it is again urged by Mr. Dalton:

"I cannot refrain from again presenting the urgent necessity of immediate measures to increase the water supply for the Borough of Brooklyn, especially the construction of the additional steel pipe conduit from Millburn to Spring Creek, whereby the supply from the easterly section of the watershed, part of which now runs to waste for want of sufficient conduit capacity, may be fully utilized."

In the Spring of 1897, in a series of articles on the Brooklyn water supply, Col. George E. Waring, an engineer of acknowledged standing, while pointing out the proper remedy, insisted that the chief reason for shortage of water was in the leakage and waste. The articles are too long to produce them at length, but I may quote from them later.

It is noteworthy, in spite of the excessive dryness of the present season, that there has been no complaint of a shortage of water on Manhattan Island.

Now, to my main issue, the leakage and waste of water. The Chief Engineer of the Water Department, Mr. Birdsall, told the Mazet committee that the leakage of water between the point where it crosses the Harlem and the delivery inside the house limits was much exaggerated, not exceeding 5 per cent. If that is true, then New York City is very much better off than any other large city of which records can be had. Mr. Croes, the civil engineer, in his excellent and authoritative article on this question, printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Oct. 29 last, said:

"There is no telling how many of the 600,000 joints in the mains and the 130,000 service taps are leaking all the time. Every year over 1,000 leaks in pipe joints and as many more in service pipes become so bad that they show at the surface of the ground and have to be repaired, but until they get as bad as that they go on dribbling away water into the ground and the sewers without detection. * * * The enormous quantity of water which has to be supplied, and which disappears somewhere, nobody can tell where."

For every leak that shows above ground it is safe to say that twenty go on dribbling away out of sight, Col. Waring well said: "Water works are not constructed for the sub-irrigation of the site of a town, but that is their general and increasing function." Private observation fully confirms this. An architect friend tells me he has known personally of many instances. The cellar of a house on Fifth Avenue and another on Madison Avenue were flooded with water, traced to a broken main. A plumber whom I questioned gave the same experiences with buildings down town. In a building near the Post Office of which I had charge, the tenants for years had trouble with the water. Old pipes were taken out and new ones put in, a pump placed to supply the upper floors, but it gradually got worse and the flow altogether ceased. An excavation in the street showed that a mass of loose brickwork rested upon the service pipe below the car track and had chafed till it cut the pipe fairly in two. The plumber told me that the steady flow from that small leak would have supplied five or six houses. The house was metered, and the tenants paid only for what they received, but the leak was outside the meter and the loss was the city's. So much for a small leak, now for a big one, also within my own observation. In the Summer of 1898 a large piece of Ninety-eighth Street just west of Amsterdam Avenue suddenly caved in. The area of subsidence was probably 15 by 20 feet. A very large excavation had to be made, when it was found that the sewer had caved in, caused by the breakage of a thirty-six-inch main which there runs to the pumping station in Ninety-eighth Street, and the writer for days and weeks saw a stream of crystal clear water large enough to float a rowboat flowing rapidly at the bottom of the excavation and disappearing in the sewer. A water main thirty-six inches in diameter would supply a large city, and this leak had been running no one knows how long, and it was not discovered till the street fell in. I am told that two six-inch mains were found in an east side street with ends open and running full tilt into the ground and thence into the river, which was close by. The leak never showed above ground and was discovered by accident, as are most of these leaks.

But must these leaks be left to accidental discovery? Not at all. There are several methods of finding leaks or waste, and then of locating them, and I am convinced from some study of the question that an expenditure of $250,000 per annum for this purpose alone for ten years would practically double the supply by detecting and preventing the leakage and waste. Details of the detecting system must wait for another letter.

Allow me to propound some questions which may be answered in further communications from others or myself. Who believes that every person on Manhattan Island uses or has an average 121 gallons of water per day; that is, that the average family, father, mother, and three children, (for it includes the babies,) received and used, either directly or indirectly, 605 gallons per day in 1898, Summer or Winter? How is the following constant increase of use to be accounted for: 1870, 72 gallons per head; 1880, 77 gallons per head, increase 5 gallons; 1890, 90 gallons per head, increase 13 gallons; 1898, 121 gallons per head, increase 31 gallons, or a total increase of 49 gallons per head, the increase alone being far more than the present total supply per capita of London, Paris, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Vienna, Liverpool, or Glasgow?

Are water meters a means of economy to the users? Can waste within the house line be lessened or stopped in any other way than by the use of meters? Does the Croton watershed catch or yield all the water we can use for fifty or more years to come, provided leakage and waste are stopped?

THOMAS A. FULTON,
Secretary Citizens' Union.

Brooklyn, Dec. 9, 1899.

SPANISH WAR VETERANS SPLIT.

Call Has Been Issued to Form a New Association.

LANCASTER, Penn., Dec. 9.—William C. Liller of this city, former Adjutant General of the Association of Spanish War Veterans, organized in Washington, D. C., last September, has issued a call for a meeting of all Spanish war veterans, to be held at Trenton, N. J., next Thursday. The object of the meeting is to organize a new association or perfect the existing body.

This movement, Mr. Liller asserts, is due principally to the fact that civilians who did not participate in the war with Spain controlled the Washington meeting. Mr. Liller also declares that "qualified delegates were denied privileges as such" and "attempts were made to place the organization under the control of politicians for the advancement of personal interests."

MONUMENT FOR EX-GOV. CURTIN.

Pennsylvania Plans to Honor Her War Executive.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEFONTE, Penn., Dec. 9.—It has been definitely decided here this week that a monument will be erected in Bellefonte in the near future to the memory of ex-Gov. A. G. Curtin, the War Governor of Pennsylvania. The Memorial Committee and the personal friends of the late Governor have made a canvass in Philadelphia and found that the warm and personal friends of ex-Gov. Curtin were anxious to contribute to this fund, but would not do so until they saw whether or not the movement would be supported by the people of Centre County.

On May 22, 1895, an act of Assembly was passed providing that in all counties the County Commissioners should appropriate $5,000 for the erection and maintenance of a monument in the county seat to the memory of the deceased soldiers and sailors. In many counties the appropriation has been made and monuments have been raised, but up to this week nothing definite had been done here by those in charge.

At this week's term of court, D. F. Fortney and Senator W. C. Heinle appeared before the Grand Jury and presented a large petition of those favoring the appropriation of $5,000 by the County Commissioners toward the erection of a monument to ex-Gov. Curtin and the soldiers. Yesterday the Grand Jury made a favorable report that the County Commissioners should appropriate a sum not exceeding $5,000. As there are a number of other private subscriptions already received throughout the county, it is expected that this action will be sufficient to prove to those interested in the erection of this monument in Philadelphia and other cities that it is the desire of Centre County to make a suitable memorial to this War Governor and the old soldiers.

The Memorial Committee is expected to have little trouble now in raising the sum necessary before any definite work be begun. The question which is now puzzling those in charge of this matter is, whether or not this memorial can be in the form of a public library, or whether it has to be a monument. From present indications it is expected that those favoring a public library will have to yield their position and agree to a large statue.

Water Tower Runs Into a Cable Car.

While on its way to a small fire at 363 Canal Street last evening water tower No. 1, located on Chambers Street, in charge of Driver John Hoey, ran into a southbound cable car at Broadway and Canal Street, wrecking the rear platform of the car and breaking the pole of the truck.

TRAIN KILLS MAN AND HORSE.

Daniel Donohue Met Instant Death—Companion Mortally Hurt.

HIGHTSTOWN, N. J., Dec. 9.—Daniel Donohue and Otto Cramer this evening attempted to drive across the track in front of a train from New York. The locomotive struck the vehicle and the occupants were thrown a distance of thirty feet.

Donohue and the horse were instantly killed, and Cramer, who is believed to be mortally hurt, was removed to the hospital here. The wagon was wrecked.

NO TIDINGS OF THE NIAGARA.

Consignees of the Steamer's Cargo Have Abandoned Hope.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 9.—There were no tidings this morning from the Canadian steamer Niagara, supposed to have foundered in Lake Erie in the gale of Tuesday, with a crew of sixteen men. The Inland Lloyds have searching parties watching the Canadian shore over a sixty-mile strip, extending to Long Point, where the steamer was last seen. Haines & Co., lumber dealers, consignees of the Niagara's cargo of shingles, said this morning that they had practically abandoned hope for the vessel's safety. The Niagara's cargo consisted of 3,400,000 shingles, insured for $8,200. The vessel was valued at $24,000, and was uninsured.

Capt. MacIntosh of the steamer Majestic, which arrived here to-day, reports passing a quantity of wreckage in the vicinity of Mohawk, mostly shingles. He also saw the top of a deckhouse, bottom side up. The stanchions were painted white, which is said to have been the color of the Niagara's stanchions.

J. Matthews of Toronto, owner of the steamer, has not given up hope of hearing from the vessel. He states that the decks of the steamer had been painted red. Reports of the wreckage found say green-painted planking, small windows, with red painted frames, and the top of a pilot house painted red and green were seen floating with the shingles supposed to have been a part of the vessel's cargo.

Capts. Hutchinson and Frick of the steamers Centurion and Fedora, respectively, who arrived here to-day, reported passing through wreckage and say there is no doubt that the Niagara has gone to the bottom. That is also the general opinion in marine circles.

Lake Steamer Destroyed by Fire.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., Dec. 9.—The steamer Mary, owned by the Graham and Morton Transportation Company, was destroyed by fire here to-day. Capt. W. A. Boswell of the steamer City of Louisville was asleep on the boat and had a narrow escape. The Mary was recently purchased in Port Huron and was intended for the Chicago-Waukegan-Kenosha route.

Quarantine Against Infected Trees.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 9.—Owing to the possible infection of fruit orchards by the importation from other States or foreign countries of fruit trees infected with worms, scale, or other parasites, the Association of Horticultural Commissioners of Southern California has drafted a bill to be submitted to Congress proposing the establishment of a National quarantine against infected nursery stock of all kinds imported from foreign countries. The bill contains provisions of similar nature to operate as an inter-State law.

Arizona to Fight for Statehood.

PHOENIX, Arizona, Dec. 9.—An enthusiastic mass meeting was held here last night to start a movement to secure Statehood at the present session of Congress. Prominent men from all parts of Arizona were in attendance and took part. Gov. N. O. Murphy was elected Chairman of a committee of thirty which will go to Washington early in January to advocate Statehood.

GLASSMAKERS RAISE WAGES.

Also Reduce the Price of Certain Products—Rate War in Sight.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 9.—After an idleness of more than six months, the window glass workers of the country will go to work Dec. 30. The last settlement of the scales was accomplished last night. Cutters will receive an advance of about 5 per cent. and flatteners about 6 per cent. After the settlement was made, the Directors of the American Glass Company announced that all men going to work in their factories would be given two weeks wages—"market money"—in advance. The settlement will give employment to about 10,000 men who are now idle.

With the settlement comes the announcement by the American Window Glass Company that there is a cut of 33 1-3 per cent. in the price of single strength and 40 per cent. on double strength window glass, effective forthwith and on all orders now on hand. This is a tacit announcement that war is to be waged upon the independent and co-operative manufacturers.

"Auto" Permit for Mr. Seligman.

Park Commissioner Clausen yesterday granted a permit to Jefferson Seligman of 11 East Sixty-ninth Street to drive his electric automobile over the roads of Central Park. The Park police, however, were not notified of the permit in time for it to be read to the squad which went on duty at noon, and when Mr. and Mrs. Seligman approached the entrance of the Park at Sixtieth Street and Fifth Avenue in the afternoon with a view of entering the East Drive, they were stopped by Policemen Keenan and Carey. Mr. Seligman was allowed to proceed, however, when he showed his permit.

Fatal Boiler Explosion in Maine.

KENNEBUNKPORT, Me., Dec. 9.—A large boiler in the yard of Charles Ward, a shipbuilder here, exploded this morning, killing Alden Wildes, engineer, and causing general havoc in the yard. Engineer Wildes was alone when the accident happened. Those who heard the noise of the explosion and rushed to the yard found everything in the vicinity of the steam plant a wreck. Nothing but fragments of the engineer's body could be found. He was fifty-five years old, and leaves a widow. An investigation to ascertain the cause of the accident will be held.

Surgeon's Wife Accidentally Killed.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 9.—Mrs. Marie Bradfield, wife of Dr. George M. Bradfield, United States Army Surgeon at Fort Ontario, was found dead in bed by her husband this morning. In the course of the night she accidentally took an overdose of chloroform to relieve a headache. She was twenty-four years of age and a daughter of a former Burgomaster of Brussels, Belgium.

Thieves Strip a Summer Residence.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Dec. 9.—Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Barclay Ward, owners of the Brandageo property on Lloyd's Neck yesterday discovered that almost everything inside their Summer residence there, including furniture and paintings, had been carried off by thieves. Mr. and Mrs. Ward are now living in their Winter home on West Neck.

Brakeman Killed by a Train.

YORK, Penn., Dec. 9.—Charles E. Warrener of Baltimore, a Northern Central Railroad brakeman, was cut in two by a freight train north of this city early this morning. It is supposed that Warrener slipped from the icy roof of a box car and fell in front of a passing freight train.

VAGRANT ELECTRIC CURRENTS.

Damage Done by Them in Chicago Lead to Official Action.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—The Law Department of the City Government is preparing an opinion as to the power of the city to force street railway companies to provide their rails with proper connections to prevent leakage of electricity and the consequent damage to water and other pipes laid below the track.

A burst in a water main was reported, and workmen found, on laying bare the pipe, that a hole an inch in diameter had been eaten entirely through it, while in other places the pipe was almost as badly eaten away. The leak was nine feet below the surface of the ground, immediately under a street car line. In another street an eight-inch main burst, and when an excavation was made it was found that a large hole had been eaten through the iron. This main was also nine feet below the street car track. The city electrician also has had trouble with electrolytic action on conduits for electric light and telephone wires, and on several occasions has been obliged to tear conduits that were practically newly la

Census Building Nears Completion.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The new Census Building at the corner of B and First Streets, Northwest, is now practically ready, and it is expected that all of the present force will be at work there by the holidays. The building cost $120,000 and the contract called for its completion on Jan. 1, 1900. The force is to be increased in the Spring, by July the entire force of about 3,000 will be at work in the new building.

Ottoe Indians File a Claim.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—A delegation of six Otoe Indians from Oklahoma has arrived here, and to-day filed at the Indian Bureau an agreement drafted between them and Inspector McLaughlin, who accompanied them, disposing of the Otoe-Missouri claim against the settlers. This claim follows the sale of their lands some years ago and the agreement submitted contemplates an award of $110,000 claimed to be due the Indians.

Government Distribution of Seeds.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The Department of Agriculture will begin its distribution of seeds a little earlier this year than last, shipping them South at the beginning of January and perhaps a little earlier. This year the seeds for distribution to all parts of the country will consist of 13,000,000 packets of vegetable seeds and 1,508,000 of flower seeds, besides field and lawn grass seeds.

A Farmer Hangs Himself.

LYONS, N. Y., Dec. 9.—Benjamin Story, a farmer living a mile north of Marengo, committed suicide to-day by hanging himself in his orchard. Some time ago his mother died, and shortly after her death his wife was taken ill and died. Story had been moody since. When all of the other occupants of his house were away to-day he went to the orchard and hanged himself.

Will Quarantine Against Texas Fever.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The usual annual quarantine order against the area where the splenetic or Southern (Texas) fever exists among cattle will be issued shortly by the Department of Agriculture, to take effect Jan. 1. The order will be substantially like that of last year.

Will Oversee Paris Postal Exhibit.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—George W. Beavers, chief of the salary allowance division of the Post Office Department, has been designated to take charge of the postal exhibit at the Paris Exposition.

Ehrich Bros.,

6th Ave. and 23d St.

Freight Prepaid

to any railroad station within the following States: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey on all paid purchases of $5.00 or more.

Mail Orders.

We give prompt and careful attention to all mail orders. The mail order department has been reinforced and enlarged for the Holiday season.

The Ehrich Christmas Greeting.

The Ehrich stores are ready to welcome you in holiday tone. Every effort has been exerted to make the time you spend here an unalloyed pleasure. Of course, we shall be crowded, more so every day, but you can influence that more than we. It's a satisfactory plan to buy early—mutually satisfactory for yourselves and the Ehrich stores.

There's music in the third-floor Toy Store, and Santa Claus is there with a Souvenir Gift for every good child. We also take the Children's Pictures free of charge. It occupies but a moment, and the result is a pleasing keepsake. It's hardly just to call holiday articles bargains, but following items will be found reasonable—far below the ordinary:

Christmas Notes of Good Furniture.

Our large new Furniture Store has been greatly strengthened with a handsome line of Holiday Pieces—such pieces as are at once useful and ornamental. We have told you of the large space devoted to this store. Every inch of it is occupied by values such as these:

Fancy REED ROCKER, strong, close-woven cane seat; regular price $3.00, to be sold at special price for this sale 1.98

Large REED ROCKER, full roll back and arms, with strong, close-woven cane seat; regular price $5.00, to be sold at special price for this sale 2.98

Large ARM CHAIR, in mahogany finish, with neat inlaid frame, has pretty shaped back, has a soft spring seat covered in figured damask or silk plush, regular price $15.00, to be sold at special price for this sale . . . 9.98

Lady's Golden Oak WRITING DESK, has large drawer and French bent legs, regular price $4.50, to be sold at, special price for this sale. . 2.99

Handsome Gilt CORNER CHAIR, heavy frame, seat is covered in figured damask, regular price $8.50, to be sold at, special price for this sale . 5.98

SHAVING STAND, in Golden Oak or Mahogany finish, has 2 drawers and fancy top with French plate bevel-edged mirror, regular price $10.00, to be sold at, special price for this sale . 8.50

CORNER CHAIR, has mahogany finished frame, with spring seat, covered in figured damask, regular price $4.50, to be sold at, special price for this sale . . . 2.75

Handsome mahogany finished CORNER CHAIR, inlaid frame, with spring seat, covered in figured damask or silk plush, regular price $9.75, to be sold at, special price for this sale . 6.98

Highly Polished High-Back Mahogany-Finished ROCKER, with saddle seat; regular price $5.00; to be sold at, special price for this sale . . 2.98

WINDOW CHAIR, in mahogany finish, spring seat covered in figured damask or silk plush, regular price $7.50, to be sold at special price for this sale 5.25

Very neat PARLOR TABLE, in golden oak or mahogany finish, size of top 20x20 inches, has lower shelf and neatly turned legs, regular price $2.00, to be sold at, special price for this sale. 1.25

High-Back Mahogany-Finished ROCKER, with wood seat; regular price $3.00, to be sold at special price for this sale 1.98

Among the Toys with Santa Claus.

BACKGAMMON BOARDS	33c	LOCOMOTIVE	33c	CHEMICAL ENGINE, 2 running horses, driver and fireman, hose and ladder	2.25
TOBOGGANING AT CHRISTMAS	55c	NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON	33c	TRAIN, consisting of locomotive, tender, 3 cars and passengers	1.15
KING QUOITS	69c	FISH POND	16c	CLOWN, with jumping dog	98c
TELEGRAPH BOY	45c	W.DE AWAKE	16c	REVOLVING CHIME, with horses	79c
RACE AROUND THE WORLD	69c	ERRAND BOY	15c	MERRY-GO-ROUND, 5 figures, fancy decorated	1.10
NEW DISTRICT MESSENGER BOY	79c	ON GUARD	16c	MECHANICAL TROLLEY CAR	1.87
CAT AND MOUSE	85c	MOTHER GOOSE	16c	MECHANICAL TRAINS, with track, upward from	1.05
KRIS KRINGLE	55c	NINE MEN MORRICE	19c	TIN SOLDIERS, 6 in. high, four in set	19c
GAME OF WILD WEST	85c	ROBBER KITTEN	62c	THE DRIVING TEAM, a mechanical toy, entirely new, simple, strong and efficient, 50c. and	98c
LOUISA	45c	FUN IN THE CIRCUS	29c	FUR LAMBS, GOATS, &c., upward from	25c
GAME OF KELB	32c	BASEBALL	45c	SLEDS AND COASTERS, upward from	25c
GAME OF GOLF	32c	GAME OF DART	85c	FURNITURE SETS for doll houses, up from	25c
GAME OF INDIA	32c	Tin BEDROOM SETS, enamelled in white and blue	85c	American SOLDIERS, Rough Riders marching and on horseback	49c
ROUND THE WORLD	55c	DOLLS, fancy trimmed hats	98c	Large Sets, 1 on horseback and 18 marching, 2½ in. high	2.10
PRETTY VILLAGE	67c	Paper DOLL SETS, containing 1 doll and 4 fancy dresses	25c	Full set of BATTLESHIPS in boxes, up from	1.69
PRETTY VILLAGE	33c	ICE WAGON, with 2 mules, driver and ice	1.00	NOAH'S ARKS, with animals, up from	10c
PUSSY AND THE THREE MICE	15c	COAL CART, with mule, driven coal and shovel	50c	China TEA SETS, fancy decoration, 15 pieces	25c
BICYCLE RACE	15c	MULE TRUCK WAGON	45c	Very fine TEA SETS, consisting 21 pieces	2.55
MAGNETIC FISH POND	98c	Up-to-date iron TOY AUTOMATIC for crew	18c	WOODEN WASH SETS, 6 pieces	37c
FISH POND

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinee, 2:15.
Charles Frohman.....Manager
LAST TWO WEEKS
Mr. Charles Frohman Presents
MR. JOHN DREW
in Haddon Chambers's Comedy of Temperament,
THE TYRANNY OF TEARS
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
Monday, Dec. 25,
CHARLES FROHMAN'S
Empire Theatre Company
First play—A whimsical Romance,
MY LADY'S LORD.
By H. V. Esmond.
Orders for seats now received. Mail orders must be addressed to Thomas Shea.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE, 24th St., nr. B'way.
Hoyt & McKee, Lessees. Charles Frohman, Mgr.
TO-MORROW (Monday) EVG.
Messrs. Frohman present
the new up-to-date comedy in 3 acts,
WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS
By R. C. Carton, author of Lord and Lady Algy. Presented all last season at the Court Theatre, London.
Cast includes Hilda Spong, Grace Elliston, Eva Vincent, John Mason, Philip Cuningham, C. W. Butler, Grant Stewart, Charles Giblyn, Edward Lester, and Robert Hilliard.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S
CRITERION THEATRE, Cor. Broadway and 44th St.
Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
50th Time To-morrow Evg.
Julia Marlowe Pictorial Souvenirs.
Special Matinee Wednesday.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
JULIA MARLOWE
in Clyde Fitch's Great Play,
BARBARA FRIETCHIE.
MATINEES THIS WEEK - - -
- - - WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way.
Evgs., 8 o'clock. Matinées, 2:15.
Hoyt & McKee, Lessees. Charles Frohman, Mgr.
2D MONTH.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
William Gillette
in the new four-act drama, entitled
SHERLOCK HOLMES,
By Wm. Gillette and A. Conan Doyle.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

HARLEM OP. HOUSE. Ev. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15.
DENMAN THOMPSON AND **THE OLD HOMESTEAD**
Dec. 18—Augustin Daly's Complete Production of THE GREAT RUBY. Direct from Daly's Theatre.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. and Madison Av.
Charles Frohman.....Manager
Evenings, 8:15. Only Matinée Saturday.
For Five Weeks Only.
—MR. RICHARD—
MANSFIELD
To-morrow (Monday) Evg.,
FOR THIS WEEK ONLY,
A Revival of
BEAU BRUMMELL.
Only Matinée Saturday, Dec. 16.
Monday, Dec. 18, for 3 nights only,
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
THURS., DEC. 21—PRINCE KARL.
FRI., DEC. 22—A PARISIAN ROMANCE.
SAT. MAT., DEC. 23—PRINCE KARL.
SAT. EVG., DEC. 23—DR. JEKYLL & MR. HYDE.
On Monday, Dec. 25,
THE FIRST VIOLIN.
Seats on sale two weeks in advance.

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St. Evg. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15
ONLY
COMIC OPERA
HIT
THIS YEAR.
FRANK DANIELS
IN VICTOR HERBERT'S
The Ameer.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Eve., 8:15. Matinée Saturday only.
—TELEPHONE NO. 2224 MAD. SQ.—
The Woman who makes you laugh. **MAY IRWIN** Best Orchestra Seats $1.50.
and her company in her new deliciously funny comedy,
SISTER MARY.
The crowning triumph of her many successes.

THE NEW YORK Broadway, 44th & 45th Sts.
LAST WEEK
MATINEE TO-DAY (SUNDAY) at 2:15.
THIS SUNDAY EVENING at 8:15.
The Great
BIOGRAPH PICTURES
JEFFRIES-SHARKEY CONTEST
MANAGEMENT W. A. BRADY AND THOMAS O'ROURKE.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2:15
LAST PERFORMANCE SATURDAY, DEC. 16th.

KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th st. & Bway. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. 2:15
GREAT BILL TO-NIGHT.
JEFFRIES & SHARKEY
in Gladiatorial Poses;
THOMPSON ST. SCENE
from Round New York,
and a host of favorites.
Monday—8th Week—Round New York.

14TH ST. THEATRE, Cor. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. and Sat. Res. orch. circle or bal., 50c.
Last 2 weeks of the Quaint Rural Drama, **THE DAIRY FARM**
"A clean, strong, wholesome play."—World.
Commencing Christmas day Mat. (Mon., Dec. 25,)
THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER.
New and magnificent production—Special Cast.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE B'way & 38th
AL HAYMAN & CO.....Proprietors
Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2.
POSITIVELY LAST TWO WEEKS.
Special Wednesday Matinee.
"Such acting is seldom seen on the stage of the world."—Clement Scott.
Mr. & Mrs. **KENDAL**
in their London Success, THE
ELDER MISS BLOSSOM.
"Worth going a long way to see."—Eve. Sun.
MONDAY, DEC. 25,
Mr. N. C. GOODWIN
AND
Miss MAXINE ELLIOTT.
First Time in N. Y. Clyde Fitch's New Play,
The Cowboy and The Lady.
***SEATS READY THURSDAY, DEC. 21.

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS.
WORLD IN WAX.
EDEN MUSEE
NEW TO-DAY
SPECIAL GROUPS AND FIGURES.
THE NEAPOLITAN
TROUBADOUR ORCHESTRA
This Afternoon and Evening.

CINEMATOGRAPH To-morrow and Each Week Day
Every Hour from 1 to 10 P. M.
Commencing Monday, Dec. 18.
MARIONETTE CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME.

HAMMERSTEIN'S **VICTORIA**
Eves. at 8:20. Mat. Saturday at 2:15.
No smoking or drinking at matinées.
KLAW & ERLANGER PRESENT
THE FUNNIEST SHOW ON EARTH.
ROGERS BROTHERS
IN
WALL STREET.
J. J. McNally's Vaudeville Farce.
Staged by Ben Teal. Music by Maurice Levi.
15th Week in New York.
In Preparation—Special Feature Burlesque, "Barbara Frietchie."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props. & Mgrs.
SOUVENIRS, Friday Evening, Dec. 22d.
2d Crowded Month of the Rural Drama,
"WAY DOWN EAST"
Direction Wm. A. Brady.
A PLAY APPEALING TO THE MASSES.
Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Mat. Sat.
Monday, (first time,) Tuesday and Wednesday,
Thursday, (1st time,) Friday, Sat., Mat. & night.
"DAS RECHT AUF SICH SELBST."
AM SPIELTISCH DES LEBENS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE | **SPORTING LIFE.**
250 PEOPLE—10 HORSES.

5th Ave THEATRE, B'way and 28th St. Evenings at 8. Matinées at 2.
Edwin Knowles.....Sole Mgr.
Owing to contracts in other cities the management announces the
LAST TWO WEEKS
of the Long and Successful Fall Engagement of
Mrs. Fiske
AND HER ADMIRABLE COMPANY IN
BECKY SHARP
By Langdon Mitchell.
***To-morrow, Mon., Eve., 101st Performance.
Artistic Becky Sharp Souvenirs.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

DALY'S THEATRE.
Under the management of Daniel Frohman.
MATINEES
WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY,
THIRD WEEK
of HENRY ARTHUR JONES' SUCCESSFUL COMEDY in 4 acts,
The Maneuvers of Jane
Mary Mannering, Elizabeth Tyree, Mrs. Walcot, Mrs. Whiffen, Ethel Hornick, Jennie Busley, Beatrice Morgan, Charles Walcot, Ferd. Gottschalk, Wm. Courtenay, Chas. Harbury, G. C. Boniface, Jno. Findlay, &c., &c.
***Hilda Spong, John Mason, and other members of this Co. (including Robert Hilliard) appear at the Madison Square Theatre to-morrow in "Wheels Within Wheels," by the author of "Lord and Lady Algy."

LYCEUM. 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2.
—FOURTH MONTH—
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
ANNIE RUSSELL
IN
MISS HOBBS
CHARLES FROHMAN'S DUKE OF YORK'S THEATRE, LONDON.....MISS HOBBS

THEATRE, WALDORF-ASTORIA
CHRISTMAS THEATRICALS.
WEEK OF DECEMBER 11TH TO 16TH.
Matinées Friday and Saturday at 2:30. Eve. 8:30.
THE STROLLERS
—IN—
"THE LADY FROM CHICAGO."
CAST WILL INCLUDE:
Mackenzie Gordon, Louis Fitzgerald,
Edward Fales Coward, Otto Cushing,
W. T. Wood, Joseph G. Lamb,
Messrs. Safford, Bernard, Barclay Brookfield; Miss Hoyt, Miss Donaldson, Miss Emily Hoffman, and 40 others.
SEATS NOW ON SALE at Tyson's, Waldorf.

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st St. & B'way.
Evgs. at 8. Wed & Sat. Mats. at 2.
JACOB LITT.....Proprietor
THE CENTURY'S DRAMATIC SENSATION.
KLAW & ERLANGER'S STUPENDOUS PRODUCTION.
GEN. LEW WALLACE'S
Ben-Hur
Arranged for the Stage by WILLIAM YOUNG.
Music by EDGAR STILLMAN KELLEY.
Under Stage Direction of BEN TEAL.
Every Evg. at 8 o'clock sharp.
Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2.

THIRD AVE. THEATRE. Matinée Monday.
SHANNON OF THE SIXTH.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. **MUSEUM** 10C. TO ALL.
CHANGE OF BILL IN EVERY DEPARTMENT
COME WHEN YOU STAY AS LONG AS PLEASE.
Visit the early shows and avoid the crowds.

Specially engaged for this house at enormous expense, Imperial Chinese magician and wonder-worker,
LEE HUNG FEE,
direct from Emperor's palace. Performing the greatest feat of magic ever done before an American audience, the wonderful globe trick.
Bijou Midwinter Circus
All the great features of the up-to-date hippodrome, Dayton, White Moon, Blondell & La Rose, Ada Briggs, fat woman, Tinymite, Allen's Punch, Lottie, Orang. THEATRE. 2 Co.'s. Continuous Show. The Allinis, Myers and Wheeler, Simpson, the McKennas, Melnotte, male Patti, Edison's Projectoscope, Alika singing doll, Geo. Williams.
GREAT GUESSING CONTEST FOR HOLIDAYS.
SUNDAY CONCERTS.

THE DEWEY
14th St.
Between 3d & 4th Aves.
TO-NIGHT
GREAT BILL.
FAVOR & SINCLAIR,
CRESSY & DAYNE,
JOHNSON & DEAN,
CHARLEY CASE,
BINNS & BINNS,
VALMORE,
DEETS & DON,
HENRY EDSON & DOC,
HENRY & GALLOT,
ROBT. RECKER'S
Harmonists.
Com. To-morrow (Monday) Mat. and All Week.
HARRY WILLIAMS, Own Comp'y. | EZRA KENDALL, WATERBURY BROS. & TENNY, WILLIAMS & TUCKER, 3—FOLOS—3, & Others.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL Ladies' Mat. Wed. 125th St. Theatre
TO-NIGHT.
MR. & MRS. J. DUNSTAN AND COMPANY,
McAVOY & MAY,
GILBERT & GOLDIE,
Emma Carus, Dave Lewis, and others.
NEXT WEEK.
WEBER'S
BIG OLYMPIA
COMPANY, headed by 4 MANHATTAN 4 COMEDY

MANHATTAN THEATRE, 33d & B'way. Eve's at 8:15. Sat. Mat. Only.
M. F. ZIEGFELD, JR., PRESENTS
ANNA HELD
with CHAS. A. BIGELOW and Great Cast in Smith & De Koven's Musical Comedy **PAPA'S WIFE**
SEATS 6 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
SECURE PLACES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

COMIQUE Broadway and 29th St.
Matinée Every Day.
Sunday Concert **TO-NIGHT** Reserved Seats 25c. & 50c.
Popular Prices.
Smith & Cook, Maud Nugent, Carrie Scott, Lottie Fremont, Robt. Garnella, Sam J. Ryan, May Shirk, Georgie Mack, Joe and Nellie Doner, Reynolds and Betts, Valmore, and Acme Four.
To-morrow & All Week, **HODDY DOTTY** The Popular Burlesque

INTERNATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION American Institute, Nos. 19 and 21 West 44th St.
AMERICA, ENGLAND, FRANCE & GERMANY REPRESENTED.
OPEN DAILY.
10 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
DEC. 4TH TO DEC. 24TH

PROCTOR'S 23d ST. Cont. Perf. BIG COMEDY BILL! Mov'g Pict'res (new) 15, 25, 50c. Mansfield & Wilbur, &c

PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. The Perfect Woman Alcide Capitaine, Fox & Allen, Moving Pic.

AMERICAN, 42nd ST. and CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 8th AVE.
GREAT REPERTOIRE WEEK
BEGINNING TO-MORROW NIGHT.

MON. and TUES. EVS.	IL TROVATORE
WED. MAT. and EVE.	ROMEO & JULIET
THRS. and FRI. EVE.	CARMEN
SAT. MAT. and EVE.	AIDA

SUNG IN ENGLISH.
MISSES DE TREVILLE, LINCK, KRONOLD, GOLDEN, HOLMES, MATTFELD, NIVEN, MESSRS. SHEEHAN, BERTHALD, ELDER, DAVIES, LUCKSTONE, MERTENS, CLARK, KNIGHT, BELCHER, RANNEY, WALLING, VERON.
GREAT SINGING CHORUS. AUGUMENTED ORCHESTRA.
EVGS 8:15. **25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00** NOTHING HIGHER.
Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:15. 1,100 Res'd Seats, 25c.
Week of Dec. 18, Theatre Closed in Preparation for GREAT CHRISTMAS PRODUCTION of **THE BEGGAR STUDENT.**

CARNEGIE HALL.
Boston Symphony Orchestra *Mr. Gericke* *Schroeder Kneisel*
Wed. aft., Dec. 13, at 2:30.
Programme: BEETHOVEN, Overture, "Egmont"; DVORAK, Concerto for violoncello; BERLIOZ, three movements from "Romeo and Juliet"; LISZT, Rhapsody No. 1 in F. Soloist **Mr. ALWIN SCHROEDER.**
Thurs. Eve., Dec. 14, at 8:15.
Programme: MENDELSSOHN, Overture to the Legend of "The Fair Melusina," Op. 32; LOEFFLER, Concerto for violin; "Nights in the Ukrain," (first time); R. STRAUSS, "Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks," Op. 28; BEETHOVEN, Symphony No. 2, in D major, Op. 36. Soloist, **Mr. FRANZ KNEISEL.**
Tickets $1.50 to 75c. Now on sale at box office and at Tyson's (Fifth Avenue Hotel) at regular prices. Admission, 50 cents.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St. One Block East Grand Central Depot. Mats. at 2. Evg's. 8:15.
SECOND YEAR HENRY V.
SECOND YEAR DONNELLY
SECOND YEAR STOCK
SECOND YEAR CO.
THIS WEEK:
MATINEE 25c EVERY DAY
THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME.
By DAVID BELASCO AND FRANKLIN FYLES.
Evening Prices: 25, 35, 50. Subscribers' seats reserved each week without extra charge.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Saturday only.
F. C. Whitney presents by arrangement with the estate of Augustin Daly, 3d big week.
A GREEK SLAVE
"Much better than the Geisha."—Alan Dale. Journal. Seats two weeks in advance.

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TRIUMPH OF VAUDEVILLE!
THE GIRL with the AUBURN HAIR.
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METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the Direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
Opening Night, Monday, Dec. 18, at 8.
Gounod's Opera,
ROMEO ET JULIETTE, (in French.)
Mmes. Eames, Bauermeister, and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez, (debut.) Plançon, Sars, Illy, Dufriche, Meux, Vannini, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Wed. Eve., Dec. 20, at 8, Bizet's opera, Carmen, (in French.) Mmes. Calvé, Bauermeister, Van Cauteren, and Eames; MM. Saleza, H. Devries, Bars, Dufriche, Queyla, and Plançon. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Friday Evening, Dec. 22, at 8, Wagner's opera, Tannhaeuser, (in German.) Mmes. Termina, Olitzka, and Nordica; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, Bars, Queyla, Muhlmann, Meux, and Plançon. Conductor, Mr. Emil Paur.
Sat. Mat. Dec. 23, at 2, Gounod's opera, Faust, (in French.) Mmes. Calvé, Bauermeister, and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez, Campanari, Meux, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Sat. Evg. Dec. 23, at 8, at Popular Prices, Wagner's opera, Lohengrin, (in German.) Mmes. Susan Strong and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Muhlmann, Meux, and Pringle. Conductor, Mr. Emil Paur.
Prices for all performances: Saturday Nights: $2.50, $1.50, 75c., and 50c. Boxes, $10, $15, and $20.
Sun. Eve. Dec. 24, Grand Sunday Night Concert.
The box office for the sale of seats for the first week will be open Thursday Morning, Dec. 14, at 9 o'clock. Tickets can also be purchased at Box Office Rat... at Tyson & Co.'s and F. Rullman's, 111 Broad... ay. Weber Pianos Used.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15. POPULAR PRICES.
Henry Wolfsohn's Sunday Night Concert.
SCHUMANN-HEINK, VLADIMIR DE PACHMANN, CAMPANARI, WALTER DAMROSCH, and the Symphony Orchestra of 75.
GENERAL ADMISSION, 50c.
BOX OFFICE OPEN ALL DAY SUNDAY.

PADEREWSKI
CARNEGIE HALL, 57TH ST. & 7TH AV.
Dec. 16, Jan. 6, 20, at 2:30.
SEATS $2.50, $2, $1.50, and $1.00.
At Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.
Steinway Piano used.
DIRECTION HUGO GORLITZ, JOHN C. FRYER.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY.
SEVENTH SEASON.
Two Concerts—Dec. 21 and March 15
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
CHORUS OF 60 ARTISTS.
Soloist First Concert, **DAVID BISPHAM**
Subscription tickets now on sale at SCHUBERTH'S, 23 UNION SQ.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
The Lecture-Song Recitals
by the renowned English Vocal Teacher,
MR. WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE
on January 4, 9, and 16 at 3 o'clock.
Subscription tickets $2.50 and $4.00.
Sale will open at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Sunday Night, Dec. 17, SIXTH POPULAR CONCERT
KALTENBORN ORCHESTRA HAMBOURG
and other eminent soloists
Direction VICTOR THRANE. Knabe Piano used.

CASINO! 3d Mth & Last 4 Wks. of the MELODIOUS TRIPLE TRIUMPH!
ALICE NIELSEN Superb Souvenirs!
OPERA COMPANY! Dec. 22—100th time!
The Singing Girl Evgs. at 8:15. Carriages 10:55. Mats. Sats. at 2.

Elliott Schenck Wagner Recitals.
Berkeley Lyceum, Tuesday, at 11:15.

CHICAGO BEATS WISCONSIN

Maroons Win the Football Championship of the West.

FINAL SCORE IS 17 TO 0

Victors' Defensive Play a Surprise to the Badgers—Interference Helped to Make the Score.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 9.—The Western football championship goes to Chicago. Before at least 12,000 persons, the eleven of the University of Chicago to-day defeated the University of Wisconsin team by a score of 17 to 0, in a game that, for desperate playing, for clean, scientific football, has probably never been equaled on a Western gridiron. No flukes marred the victory of the sturdy Chicago players, and to-night for the first time in years, the Maroons can lay claim to an undisputed title to the championship.

It was a game between a team which, in offensive playing was perfect, with weather and wind in its favor, and an eleven whose defensive play up to to-day had been compact enough to protect their goal line from all opposing elevens except Yale. But Chicago's mass plays were irresistible, and, though the Badgers fought until they could fight no more, through the first half, and once in the second half, the Maroon backs plunged through Wisconsin's line until the ball was carried over the goal line.

Only once did Wisconsin have even a chance to score, and that one chance they were unable to improve, as with the ball on their own fifteen-yard line, the Chicago forwards braced so effectively that on four downs the ball was only shoved forward three yards. In this respect the Chicago players surprised their supporters. Their defensive play was far stronger than expected, and even when Wisconsin had the ball, which was seldom, O'Dea was compelled to kick in most instances.

Throughout the whole game the Badgers were on the defensive, most of the time with the ball well into their territory. Chicago quickly located the weak spots in the Badgers' defense. They were mostly on the left side of the line and in the first half Slaker, Fell, Hamill, and Henry, behind interference that was apparently unbreakable, tore through the tackle and guard positions for gains that almost invariably netted the distance.

Curtiss, the Wisconsin right tackle, played a whirlwind game, and he tore through Fell time and again, and in time to spoil the play. He was easily the star of the Wisconsin eleven.

The whirling mass on tackle, the most effective play of Chicago's team, was often directed against him, but it never netted more than three yards, and frequently Curtiss stopped the play before it was fairly started. At the other side of the line it came easier. Flannigan, Webb, and Eldredge held their men safe, and when Slaker or Fell was sent against the line the ball generally found a resting place several yards in advance of where it started.

In the second half Comstock, exhausted and limping, retired in favor of Lerum, and little Tratt also went out, Wilmarth taking his place. But it made little difference. The game had already been won, and, although Lerum made big Flannigan's life a burden to him for the balance of the game, the rest of the team was too exhausted to make any headway.

During the latter part of the second half Chicago played to keep Wisconsin from scoring, and once Kennedy adopted the tactics of Capt. McBride of Yale and dropped back twenty yards to hold the ball.

Chicago's interference was far superior to Wisconsin's, and to this fact more than any other must be ascribed the victory. Once the ball was put in place, every man on the team was pushing, pulling, or helping the runner to keep his feet until the whistle was blown for a down. Even when tackled the Chicago backs and tackles, Fell and Webb, being frequently used, struggled forward until crushed down by a mass of players.

Wisconsin's interference, on the other hand, was more easily broken up, and at no stage of the game was the ball advanced more than ten yards. Two hours before the game a cold, drizzling rain began to fall, and throughout the battle showers fell frequently. The rain did not have much effect on the field, but it was sufficiently heavy to render the ball wet and slippery, and fumbles on both sides were frequent.

When the referee's whistle was blown for the end of the game, nearly a thousand cheering rooters broke out on the gridiron, climb into the waiting carriages. The teams lined up as follows:

Wisconsin.	Position.	Chicago.
Cochems	Left end	Sheldon
Blair	Left tackle	Fell
Comstock, Lerum	Left guard	Ahlswede
Chamberlain	Centre	Speed
Rogers	Right guard	Flannigan
Curtiss	Right tackle	Webb
Hymen	Right end	Cassels
Tratt, Wilmarth	Quarter back	Kennedy
Peele	Left half	Henry
Larson	Right half	Hamill
O'Dea	Full back	Slater

Touch-downs—Slater, (2.) Fell. Goals kicked—Henry, 2. Referee—Mr. Evarts Wrenn, Harvard. Umpire—Mr. "Bob" Wrenn, Harvard.

Starbuck Is Again Cornell's Captain.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 9.—Raymond D. Starbuck was to-day re-elected Captain of the Cornell football team. Starbuck will graduate next year from the College of Civil Engineering, and will then have played on Cornell's 'Varsity team for four years. His regular position has been at full-back. He entered Cornell from Glens Falls, N. Y. He is twenty-two years old, and is a popular man in his class.

BALTUSROL GOLFER A WINNER.

C. M. Hamilton, the new champion of the Baltusrol Golf Club, Short Hills, N. J., and one of the leading competitors for the chief trophy in the recent Lakewood open tournament, won the lowest gross score prize yesterday in the open handicap match played on the links of the Lakewood Golf Club. His score was 89, and Robert Phifer who won first prize in the handicap, was close to him with 90, the latter's handicap, however, giving him the net score of 82 strokes. Jasper Lynch and W. H. Davis, two of the club's strongest golfers, were absent, being in Atlantic City practicing on the Country Club links there for the Atlantic City tournament, which begins next Thursday.

Fourteen scores were turned in. They are the cards of the first and second in the handicap, and the lowest gross score given in full:

Robert Phifer, Lenox—	Gross.	H'p.	Net.
Out 5 5 6 5 5 5 5 3 7	46		
In 6 6 6 4 6 4 3 5 4	44		
Total	90	8	82
Harry Suydam, Lakewood—			
Out 5 5 6 6 6 5 6 4 5	48		
In 5 6 9 5 5 4 4 4 6	48		
Total	96	10	86
C. M. Hamilton, Baltusrol—			
Out 5 4 5 4 5 5 6 4 5	43		
In 5 6 6 5 6 4 5 4 5	46		
Total	89	0	89

S. B. Ferris, Lakewood	102	15	87
Dr. L. Brathwaite, Lakewood	107	20	87
J. W. Merrill, Essex County	104	14	90
R. W. Houghton, Milwaukee	104	14	90
A. F. Southerland, Essex County	101	10	91
Harry Waters, Marine and Field	108	16	92
R. S. Minot, Essex County	114	18	96
B. Kent, Lakewood	113	15	98
C. L. Allen, Lakewood	115	14	101
F. M. Scott, Lakewood	115	14	101
N. E. Stout, Lakewood	117	14	103

AT SEVENTH REGIMENT RANGES.

Result of the Non-Sharpshooters' and Class Matches.

Thirty-eight contestants were entered in the non-sharpshotters' and class matches shot last night at the Seventh Regiment Armory ranges. The former is open to all members of the regiment except those who in any armory rifle club match, or in any competition for the Abeel trophy, have made a score of 85 points or better. Seven shots are fired standing at 200 yards and seven prone at 500 yards. Six prizes were awarded in the following order:

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Private D. Braidreth, Co. I	33	34	67
Private B. H. Weisker, Co. E	30	34	64
Private W. S. French, Co. E	30	34	64
Private A. B. Wade, Co. K	31	31	62
Private W. O. Raymond, Co. G	31	31	62
Corp. W. S. Covell, Co. F	30	32	62

In the class match all scores having the same numerical value constitute a class. Five prizes are awarded, the first being accorded the contestant making the best score in the highest class; the second to the contestant making the best score in the second class, and in a like manner through the fifth class. Seven shots are fired standing at 200 yards and seven prone at 500 yards. The winners last night were:

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
A. Stein, veteran	34	33	67
Sergt. W. Reid, Jr., N. C. S	34	32	66
Sergt. R. M. Kalloch, N. C. S	33	32	65
Private J. P. Fell, Co. G	32	32	64
Private A. C. Briner, Co. G	31	32	63

The following additional qualifications as sharpshooters were made last night:

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Corp. R. McLean, Co. K	33	33	66
Private W. D. Edwards, Co. F	31	34	65
Private D. Brandreth, Co. I	33	34	67

Boxing Tournament in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9.—The Olympic Club of this city is arranging for a boxing

Invitations have been sent to the following athletic clubs to participate in the contests: New York Athletic Club, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, and Pastime Athletic Club of New York; Boston Athletic Club, Chicago Athletic Club, Denver Athletic Club, Baltimore Athletic Club, Multnomah Athletic Club of Portland, Oregon, and the Los Angeles Athletic Club.

MILLER AND WALLER WIN.

Capture the First Prize in the Bicycle Race, with Maya and McEachern a Close Second.

Sixteen wheelmen, worn down some of them into almost a state of collapse in their long struggle against nature, finished their weary six days' ride in Madison Square Garden last night.

They had ridden as teams for six days, fourteen of them in relays of twelve hours each, in order that a six days' continuous contest, which might still be within the limits of the Collins law, might be held and the other two as individual riders, twelve hours each day, except yesterday, when they had to ride only eleven hours each.

Charles W. Miller and Frank Waller, both veterans at long-distance contests, were the winners; Otto Maya and Archie McEachern were second, and Gimm and Pierce got into third place, and fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh prizes went, respectively, to Fisher and Chevalier, Stevens and Turville, Babcock and Stinson, and Schineer and Forster. For the high individual score, "Bobby" Walthour, the plucky Georgian, whose partner, Jay Eaton, was obliged to quit early in the week, won a prize of $500. He rode 1,402 miles and 8 laps.

The race was productive of a record-breaking score, for up to the present match the record for a one-hundred-and-forty-two-hour contest was 2,190 miles, made by Miller in a continuous ride last year. With Waller this year, Miller rolled up a new record of 2,733 miles and 4 laps.

From the start until the last lap the race was the closest sort of a contest. Only a lap or two of the Garden track held the lead for the team in front, and a spill, or a punctured wheel might at any moment mean the loss of first place to any team. As it was, hard luck probably cost Maya and McEachern, the Canadians, first place. A spill and a puncture, the latter during the day, cost them several laps, and they were beaten by a shorter distance than that.

The crowd that visited the Garden yesterday was the largest of the week, especially at the evening show. There were a number of short-distance events to vary the monotony of the dull, continuous grind, and when the six-day contest ended both balconies and all of the arena seats were crowded, and standing room on the floor inside of the track was at a premium. The score:

Riders.	Miles.	Laps.
Miller-Waller	2,733	4
Maya-McEachern	2,733	2
Gimm-Pierce	2,733	1
Fisher-Chevallier	2,732	9
Stevens-Turville	2,732	7
Babcock-Stinson	2,682	3
Schneer-Forster	2,465	4

STAKES FOR LOUISVILLE MEET.

The New Jockey Club Announces Those for Next Spring.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 9.—The new Louisville Jockey Club has announced the stakes for the next Spring meeting at Churchill Downs, beginning May 3 and continuing fifteen days. Eleven stakes will be run, including the Derby, $6,000; Clark Stakes, $4,000, and Kentucky Oaks, $3,000 which have been closed. The remaining eight stakes close on Jan. 15 and are as follows:

Debutante Stakes, two-year-old fillies, four furlongs, $1,300; Wenonah Stake, two-year-old colts, four and a half furlongs, $1,300.
Juvenile Stake, two-year-olds, five furlongs, selling, $1,300; Blue Grass Stake, three-year-olds, six and a half furlongs, $1,300; Mademoiselle Stake, three-year-old fillies, selling, $1,250; Premier Stake, three-year-olds, one mile, $1,300; Frank Fehr Stake, three-year-olds and upward, selling, one mile, $1,300.
Turf Congress Handicap, three years and upward, mile and a sixteenth, $1,000 added.

MORIARTY'S BROKEN NECK.

Doctors at Yonkers Hospital Uncertain as to His Recovery.

YONKERS, N. Y., Dec. 9.—Bartholomew Moriarty, sixty-five years old, of Dobbs Ferry, who yesterday walked from his home to St. Joseph's Hospital, here, a distance of six miles, having a broken neck, is still free from any ill-effects from his remarkable walk. He is resting in bed as comfortably as possible, propped up with pillows.

The doctor said it was impossible to say at present whether the old man would recover. Dr. O'Neil said that his neck was broken between the third and fourth vertebrae. The pressing of the broken part against his spinal column has resulted in

BILLIARD TOURNEY'S PROGRESS.

Local Players Fail to Qualify for Class B Finals.

The qualifying preliminary rounds in the Class B amateur billiard tournament at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club were finished yesterday. In the afternoon Threshie defeated Tobias, and in the evening Hendrick disposed of Miller. This leaves the two Boston men, Cutler and Threshie, Hevner of Philadelphia, Kellogg of Chicago, and Smith of St. Louis to play in the finals, which will be started to-morrow. None of the New York players succeeded in qualifying.

In the Hendrick-Miller game the final score was 300 to 292. Hendrick averaged 3 42-86, and his highest run was 21. Miller made an average of 3 37-85, his best run being 31. Threshie scored 300 when Tobias had but 140. The former's highest run was 29, and his average was 5 40-52. Tobias made an average of 2 34-52, and his best run was 13.

At Daly's Academy last evening Muldaur and Arnold, the low men of the inter-city and inter-club tournament, were the players, and the former won by a score of 220 to 192. Muldaur made an average of 2 88-77 and a break of 32. Arnold's best run was 17, and his average 2 40-76.

ARMORY GAMES RECORDS FALL.

Seventy-First's Men Excel in Relay Race and Putting Shot.

At the annual Fall games of the Seventy-first Regiment, held in the regiment's armory last night, P. Hatton, Company E, broke the armory's record of 30 feet 11 inches in putting the sixteen-pound shot with an actual put of 31 feet 3 inches. The armory record for the relay race for eight, laps, 2 minutes 32 seconds, was reduced last night to 2 minutes 29 1-5 seconds by O. J. Ott, W. A. Stone, C. Beatus, and G. Fitzgerald, representatives of Company G.

The other winners are:

65-Yard Run, Handicap.—C. Beatus, Co. G. 440-Yard Run, Scratch.—G. Fitzgerald, Co. G. Running High Jump, Handicap.—J. G. Fohalski, Co. F. 50-Yard Sack Race, Handicap.—O. J. Ott, Co. G. One Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—G. H. King, Co. D. 220-Yard Hurdle Race, Handicap.—W. A. Stone, Co. G. Half-mile Run, Handicap.—T. J. Gallagher, Co. K. Three-Legged Race, 65 Yards, Scratch.—O. J. Ott and W. P. Hubschmitt, Co. G. 220-Yard Run, Handicap.—A. C. Taylor, Co. K. One Mile Run, Handicap.—H. Rabing, Co. D. Bayonet Race, Scratch.—W. N. Sherer, Co. B. Three-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—G. H. King, Co. D. Obstacle Race, (two laps.)—Percy Moore, Co. C. Best company average, Company G, 44 points.

**

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

MATTHEWS

The Echoes of Last Week's Great Sales Have Hardly Died Away When we are Ready with News of Others of Still Better Offerings. OUR HOLIDAY STOCK IS COMPLETE, in the Fullest Sense of the Word, Our Preparations having Been Made Months in Advance and we are Now More than Ready to Supply Your Slightest Want. Don't Fail to Have the Children Visit Our TOY DEPARTMENT on Third Floor, Also the Unusual Showing of DOLLIES on Second Floor, Front.

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STANDARD SETS, in calf bindings, a large line of the English and American Poets, in half calf and full levant. Illustrated gift books, such as Quo Vadis, publisher's price $6.00; our price $3.88. Three Normandy Inns, by Anna Bowman Dodd, illustrated in white and gold, publisher's price $3.00; our price $2.10. Hugh Wynne, by Weir Mitchell, 2 volumes, $3.61. Lorna Doone, 2 volumes, illustrated, $3.75. In Connection With the Willoughby Claim, by Frances Hodgson Burnett, publisher's price $1.50; our price 98c. Legends of Switzerland, by H. A. Gurber, publisher's price $1.50; our price $1.08. Music, and How It Came to Be What It Is, by Hannah Smith, publisher's price $1.25; our price 88c. Child Life in Colonial Days, by Alice Morse Earle, publisher's price $2.50; our price $1.88. Light of Scarthey, by Egerton Castle, publisher's price $1.50; our price $1.08. Little Classics, in white and gold, suitable for both children and grown people, about 100 little books in box, our price 19c.

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Extra Satin Wove Paper, 60 sheets and 60 envelopes in box.....**19c**
Special sale of Mucilage Jars, Sterling Silver tops.....**39c**
STERLING SILVER Ink Wells, Pen Holders, Pencils, Blotters, Seals and Paper Cutters, at.....**25c**
WEDDING INVITATIONS and CARDS. Orders receive prompt attention.

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600 pairs of Women's High Grade Lace Shoes, from one of the best Shoemakers of Lynn, are here for your buying To-morrow at half their regular retail value. They are made of the finest glazed Vici Kidskin, with hand-welted and stitched soles, on the popular bulldog and pug toe lasts, with kid tips. In materials, workmanship, style and service these shoes are all that could be desired by the most critical, and they are exceptionally well finished. The soles are the right weight for street wear.

The price at which they were made to sell and do sell at regularly were $4.00 and $5.00 a pair. A trade incident has enabled us to offer you your choice of the lot at, a pair..... **$2.20**

Sizes 2½ to 7; widths B, C, D and E.

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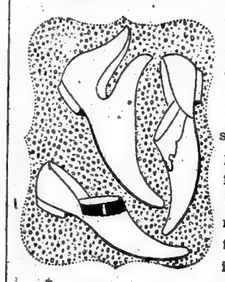

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70c. to $2.50.

All the between prices. A clean saving of from 25c. to $1.00 a pair, no matter what your selection is.

Men's Tan and Black Imitation Alligator Slippers, usually $1.00, at **70c.**

$1.00 per pair; ten styles to select from, tan, black, and wine colors, opera and Everett styles, plain and patent leather trimmed, hand-sewed.

$1.39 per pair; black and tan colors, opera and Everett shapes, kid and leather lined, hand-sewed soles, fancy and plain trimmings.

$1.69 per pair; black and Tan Vici Kid, Faust Slippers, hand-turned soles, very easy and comfortable.

$1.95 per pair; Men's Tan and Black Real Alligator Slippers, hand-sewed soles, all leather lined, fancy patent leather trimmings, this grade always retails at $2.50 per pair.

$1.95 per pair; Men's All Patent Leather Dress Slippers, hand-sewed soles, white kid lined.

Fulton Street, Gallatin Place, Livingston and Smith Streets, Brooklyn.

RECORDS OF THE BOWLERS.

The Corinthians, Metropolitans, Empires, Alcos, and Orientals Lead in Various Tournaments.

The Corinthians are still in the lead in the National bowling tournament and in the National League tournament share the lead with the Metropolitans. The Empires retain their lead in the Harlem League, as do the Alcos in the Arlington National tournament. The following tables show the standing of the clubs in the various tournaments:

HARLEM LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	High Sc'e.		W.	L.	High Sc'e.
Empire	7	1	1103	Grove Hill	5	7	936
Knickerb'ker	12	2	995	Boulevard	5	7	935
Washington	8	2	998	Audubon	5	7	904
Riverdale	8	2	934	Standard	5	9	961
Oriental	9	3	984	Premier	5	9	933
Phoenix	6	4	946	Cyclone	5	9	885
Belvedere	7	5	963	Central	4	8	892
Morningside	7	5	941	Colonial	3	7	892
Corinthian	6	6	900	Friendship	2	8	904
Morris Wh.	5	5	1004	Harlem Wh.	1	9	900
Lotus	5	5	892				

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Metropolitan	8	0	968	Doolittle	4	4	849
Corinthian	8	0	945	Morningside	3	3	926
Rosev. A. A.	7	3	912	Kings Co.	3	3	905
Americus	4	2	880	Riverdale	2	4	900
Pontiac Wh.	5	3	922	Oriental	2	4	888
Golden Rod.	6	4	890	Lotus	1	3	881
Washington	5	5	918	N. Y. A. C.	1	3	843
Empire	5	5	902	Imperial	2	6	938
Berkeley	5	5	896	Phoenix	1	7	847
Fidelia	4	4	1017	Harlem Reps			
Knick. A. C.	4	4	894	Club	1	9	818

ARLINGTON NATIONAL.

Alcos	11	1	890	Straggler	7	5	818
Bleecker	9	3	831	Linwood	5	7	759
Gotham	7	3	881	Homestead	5	9	817
Edison	8	4	874	Glendale	3	7	855
Holschen	4	4	781	Black Bass	3	11	783
Orndell	9	5	864	Manhatta	2	10	798
M. M. & M.	6	4	813	Amity	0	12	722
Welcome	7	5	884				

COLUMBIA LEAGUE.

Oriental	11	1	1023	Village	6	6	882
Corinthian	9	1	998	Mercury	5	9	840
Empire	10	2	994	Audubon	5	9	923
Standard	10	2	942	Boulevard	4	8	837
Belvedere	7	3	922	Oerele	4	8	897
Morningside	12	6	886	Enterprise	3	7	826
Owl	8	4	927	Puritan	3	9	877
Riverdale	9	5	925	Empire City	3	11	810
Hamilton	7	5	905	Diamond	1	11	749
Columbia	7	5	870	Mephisto	0	14	795
Premier	8	6	904				

AMERICAN NATIONAL.

Corinthian	9	1	936	Rosedale	4	6	973
Spartan	8	2	994	South Paw	4	6	937
Empire	9	3	973	Arlington	3	5	926
Columbia	9	3	958	Lotus	3	5	893
Fidelia	8	4	919	Golden Rod	4	8	959
Monarch	5	3	949	Oriental	4	8	934
Germania	7	5	955	Doolittle	3	7	905
Bleecker	7	5	935	Glendale	3	7	894
Morningside	6	6	991	Rosedale	2	8	897
Metropolitan	5	5	950	Central	1	7	890
Orchard	4	4	953				

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM SUB-TOURNAMENT.

East New Y.	10	0	860	Philadelphos	3	3	773
Gilbert	9	2	899	De Long	3	5	755
Fern	6	2	768	Fulton	3	5	773
Lefferts	6	3	777	Nassau	2	4	746
Bedford	4	6	856	J. F. Price	2	8	768
Long Island	7	4	720	Bushwick	2	6	769
De Witt C'n	6	4	763	Brooklyn	2	8	763
Brevoort	7	7	789	Burnside	2	8	769
Fort Greene	5	5	831	Fraternity	1	8	723

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.

Philadelphos	9	1	900	Fulton	7	7	880
Bushwick	7	1	915	Nassau	5	5	888
J. F. Price	10	2	918	De Forest	4	4	866
East New Y.	8	2	960	Lefferts	5	5	793
Bedford	6	2	884	Alert	4	6	835
Gilbert	7	3	878	Brooklyn	3	5	847
Fort Greene	7	3	849	Wash. Irving	5	9	829
Fraternity	6	4	885	Atlantic	4	8	787
De Long	6	4	880	Iolanthe	4	8	922
Burnside	6	4	868	Commonw'th	3	7	862
Welcome	6	4	774	Gramercy	1	7	760
De Witt C'n	6	4	870	Brevoort	1	9	857

BROOKLYN ARLINGTON NATIONAL.

Monarch No. 1	2	0	898	Chauncey	3	3	862
				Orient W.	3	3	861
Monarch No. 2	3	1	864	Arlington	3	3	917
				South Paw No. 2	2	2	885
Corinthian	3	1	915				
Kings Co.	3	1	1002	South Paw No. 1	1	5	878
Imperial	4	2	995				
Echo	4	4	882	Amersport	0	6	892

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

Two records were made in the Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association at Reid's alleys yesterday afternoon. The team representing Colgate & Co., in the fourth game against the General Chemical Company team, rolled a score of 915, which is the best team score ever rolled in a game under the auspices of the association. In the same game S. B. Colgate rolled 228, the best individual score made in the tournament this season. Colgate & Co. won two games, as did the team representing R. W. Robinson & Son. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

R. W. Robinson & Son—Kimball, 176; W. R. Robinson, 126; Littell, 138; Hopper, 186; Smith, 122. Total, 898.

National Lead Company—Kemble, 115; Saunders, 161; C. E. Meek, 109; Sedford, 160; R. P. Meek, 149. Total, 692.

SECOND GAME.

Parke Davis & Co.—Blake, 145; Doran, 150; Carragan, 154; Brunn, 142; Carr, 162. Total, 753.

National Lead Company—Kemble, 147; Saunders, 110; C. E. Meek, 129; Sedford, 161; R. P. Meek, 182. Total, 729.

THIRD GAME.

R. W. Robinson & Son—Kimball, 132; W. R. Robinson, 134; Littell, 173; Hopper, 143; Smith, 160. Total, 742.

Parke, Davis & Co.—Blake, 160; Doran, 166; Carragan, 126; Brunn, 149; Carr, 124. Total, 725.

FOURTH GAME.

Colgate & Co.—Barnes, 178; Chrystal, 177; Ranson, 175; Faulkner, 157; Colgate, 228. Total, 915.

General Chemical Company—Joerger, 145; Ackerson, 140; Gore, 137; Norman, 157; Storm, 157. Total, 745.

FIFTH GAME.

General Chemical Company—Joerger, 110; Ackerson, 170; Gore, 136; Norman, 134; Storm, 175. Total, 725.

Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company—Bode, 112; Hore, 120; Klahre, 149; Furgang, 143; Maesch, 146. Total, 670.

SIXTH GAME.

Colgate & Co.—Barnes, 155; Chrystal, 140; Kennedy, 129; Faulkner, 184; Colgate, 136. Total, 744.

Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company—Maesch, 115; Bode, 75; Hore, 113; Klahre, 105; Furgang, 125. Total, 533.

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB STAKES.

Events for the Spring Meeting to Close Jan. 2.

The Brooklyn Jockey Club yesterday announced the following stakes, to close Jan. 2, for the Spring meeting of 1900:

THREE-YEAR-OLDS AND UPWARD.

The Brooklyn Handicap, of $10,000; $200 each, half forfeit, or only $15 if declared by Feb. 20. To the winner, $8,000; to the second, $1,500, and to the third, $500; weights to be announced Feb. 1. One mile and a quarter.

The Brookdale Handicap, $1,000 added. One mile and a furlong.

The Parkway Handicap, $1,000 added. One mile and a sixteenth.

The Myrtle Stakes, $1,000 added; selling allowances. One mile and a sixteenth.

The Patchogue Stakes, $1,000 added; selling allowances. Six furlongs.

THREE-YEAR-OLDS.

The Broadway Stakes, $1,500 added. One mile and a sixteenth.

The Preakness Stakes, $1,000 added. One mile and a sixteenth.

The Falcon Stakes, $1,000 added; selling allowances. One mile and a sixteenth.

The May Stakes, $1,000 added; selling allowances. Six furlongs.

TWO-YEAR-OLDS.

The Clover Stakes of $2,000, for fillies, four and a half furlongs.

The Manhanset Stakes of $2,000, four and a half furlongs.

The Bedford Stakes, $1,000 added, selling allowances, four and a half furlongs.

STEEPLECHASE AND HURDLE STAKES.

The Grand National Steeplechase Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward, $100 each, half forfeit, or only $25 if declared by 2 P. M. on the day preceding the race, with $5,000 added, of which $2,500 is contributed by men interested in steeplechasing and $2,500 by the Brooklyn Jockey Club, of which $1,000 to the second and $500 to the third; weights to be announced five days before the race; full course, about two and a half miles.

The Greater New York Steeplechase Handicap of $1,500 for four-year-olds and upward; full course, about two miles and a half.

The Kensington Hurdle Handicap of $1,200, for four-year-olds and upward; one mile and three-quarters over seven hurdles.

LEXINGTON HORSE NEWS.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 9.—O. H. Chenault has sold to Ferguson & Walker of Atlanta, Ga., fifty-five head of thoroughbred brood mares, the same purchased at the auction sales by the American Breeders' Association. The mares are sold shorn of their pedigrees. They are nearly all with foal to Kentucky thoroughbred stallions. The other horses bought by the association have been sold to Dr. R. W. Bragg of Hot Springs, Ark., and the Sells Brothers' Circus.

W. O. Scully, trainer for Gideon & Daly, left here to-day with two carloads of thoroughbred brood mares for New York. One is Fairy Queen, purchased of Milton Young for a long price.

The Thoroughbred Record Sold.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 9.—The well-known turfmen John S. Wallace and Campbell Scott of this city, son of Joseph Scott, a Lexington financier, have purchased The Thoroughbred Record, a paper published by Willis Field here, and founded by the late B. G. Bruce. The library of the paper is the most extensive and thorough in the world for thoroughbred horse literature. The price is private.

Twelfth Regiment Wins at Baseball.

The baseball game at the Ninth Regiment Armory, in West Fourteenth Street, yesterday afternoon, between nines of the Ninth and Twelfth Regiments, resulted in the latter's victory by a score of 20 to 9. The batteries were: Ninth Regiment—Deegan, pitcher; Ammon, catcher; Twelfth Regiment—Brady, pitcher; Mandell, catcher.

Racing Results at Tanforan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9.—The races at Tanforan to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap; five furlongs. St. Casimir, 106 pounds, (Vittatoe,) 2 to 1, won; Decoy, 107, (Spencer,) 6 to 1, second; Yellow Tail, 118, (Jones,) 7 to 10, third. Time—1:03½. F. W. Brode, Constellatcr, Norford, and Champion Pope also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; five furlongs. Racivan, 104 pounds, (Bergen,) 7 to 5, won; Zurich, 104, (Bullman,) 3½ to 1, second; Romany, 101, (Henen,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:03¼. Sugden, Strongoli, The Miller, Media, and The Offering also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Imperious, 104 pounds, (Jones,) 3½ to 1, won; Tom Calvert, 94, (Postel,) 12 to 1, second; Daisy F., 103, (Vittatoe,) 4 to 5, third. Time—1:52. Ringmaster, Grady, Castake, Red Pirate, Judge Wofford, Personne, and Glengaber also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Hurdle handicap; one mile and a quarter. Granger, 155 pounds, (Glover,) 8 to 5, won; Major S., 135, (Rouillier,) 5 to 1, second; Rossmore, 133, (Mattier,) 3 to 1, third. Time—2:27. Una Colorado, J. O. C., and P. F. also ran. Lord Chesterfield fell.

FIFTH RACE.—Spring Valley Stakes; one mile and a quarter. Zoroaster, 138 pounds, (Spencer,) 3 to 1, won; Olinthus, Candale, Montanus, Stuttgart, and Senora Caesar also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap; seven furlongs. Anjou, 97 pounds, (Walsh,) 3 to 1, won; Hohenzollern, 104, (Ross,) 6 to 1, second; Rosormonde, 115, (Spencer,) 9 to 5, third. Time—1:30¾. Ben Lodi, Montallade, Sweet William, Wallenstein, and New Moon also ran.

HOME FOR OLD WOMEN CLOSED.

Trustees Opposed to Committee Trenton Ministers Appointed.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 9.—The Kinzie Rowan Home for Aged and Infirm Women is closed to-day because Mr. Rowan, who gave the home to the Methodists of the State, was apparently unwilling to have the institution conducted by young women.

The Home was opened last Tuesday, and five applicants were received. A committee consisting of fifty-five young women was appointed by the association of Trenton ministers to manage it.

When the Trustees of the home appointed by the New Jersey Methodist Episcopal Conference heard of the appointment of the Managing Committee they promptly notified the women that the Trenton ministers had nothing to do with the home, and that the conference Trustees would refer the whole subject of the home's management back to the conference, which does not meet until next March.

The fifty-five young women held a meeting last night. They said that if the Trenton ministers stood by them they would conduct the home despite the action of the conference Trustees. The ministers pointed out to the women that the Conference had title to the property, and that it was best to close the home.

The women decided, however, to retain a lawyer to try and find out just who owns the home.

In the meantime Kenzie Rowen has started for Florida.

EXPLOSION HURTS FIVE MEN.

Dynamite Stick in a Trench Was Struck by a Pick.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Dec. 9.—Five men in the employ of Bellow & Merrit, contractors, were badly injured this afternoon while at work on the old Boston Post Road. The men were blasting and had set five sticks of dynamite.

They were touched off and Foreman William McDonald and four laborers went into the pit to resume the work of laying gas mains, which are to connect New Rochelle and Larchmont. Soon after starting to remove the broken rock there was a terrific explosion, and the five men were hurled into the air.

One of the sticks of dynamite for some reason had not exploded with the others, and it was struck with a pick. All the men were badly cut about the face, arms, and legs by flying stones. They were taken to New Rochelle and cared for. None of the injured men are in danger.

Thieves Desecrate Church Altar.

Thieves broke into the Roman Catholic Church of St. Anthony of Padua, West Hoboken, early yesterday morning. They broke open the poor boxes, and also stole a gold cross and necklace from the statue of the Infant Jesus, near the altar. They also attempted to burn an altar card that stood in front of the tabernacle, as was shown by its charred edges and several partly burned matches lying near it.

Steamer Bordeaux Arrives.

The steamer Bordeaux, (Fr.,) from Havre Nov. 21, and Pauillac Nov. 27, with merchandise to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, arrived south of Fire Island at

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sterling Pianos

EXPERT PIANISTS recognize the superior merits of the MODERN STERLING UPRIGHT GRANDS, because of their PURE tone, their easy and responsive action, and their wonderful sustaining qualities.

"They are mechanically perfect,
and Artistically beautiful."

RELIABLE PIANOS. When you purchase a piano don't waste your money on the Cheap Unknown Kinds advertised by unscrupulous dealers, and invariably "WARRANTED JUST as GOOD" as the STERLING or other standard makes.

NO REPUTATION WHATEVER. Remember that "GOOD PIANOS" invariably bear the manufacturer's name. Pianos "STENCILED" with a "DEALER'S NAME" are usually of an inferior grade, and are known as MERCANTILE PIANOS, made to sell to any dealer, and ready for any name he orders.

AVOID DECEPTION by purchasing a reliable make of a reliable manufacturer. During our 40 years' experience we have made and sold over 123,000 Sterlings, and in Brooklyn we have sold over 6,500.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Our WHOLESALE and RETAIL warerooms are surely an attraction for piano buyers, for here you can see 300 beautiful upright pianos of every design and quality, and at a saving of **$50.00 to $150.00** below dealers' prices.

STERLING UPRIGHT GRANDS, $300.00 to $500.00.
SLIGHTLY USED STERLINGS, $200.00, $225.00, $250.00.
SECOND HAND UPRIGHTS, $75.00, $95.00 to $140.00.

HUNTINGTON UPRIGHTS, $225.00 to $300.00.
SLIGHTLY USED HUNTINGTONS, $150.00, $175.00 to $225.00.
MENDELSSOHN UPRIGHTS, $175.00 to $250.00.

THE STERLING PIANO CO.,

MANUFACTURERS,
Wholesale and Retail Warerooms,
536 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.
Opposite Montauk Theatre. Open Every Evening Until Christmas.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

Flatbush Avenue, Junction Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

Only Two Weeks to Christmas.

We have a large and choice stock of Holiday Goods at popular prices. Inspection and comparison are invited; early selections are advisable. Do not wait until the stores are all overcrowded.

Men's Gloves, 63 cts.

The Best Offer of the Season

Men's Dogskin Gloves, all fresh goods, thoroughly well made and finished, most desirable shades of London reds and tans, perfect fitting, with Prix seams; our price on Monday, **63** cts. per pair—within a fraction of half price.

More Ladies' Gloves at 59 cts.

Just received, 30 dozen more of the $1.25 quality of Ladies' Gloves, same as we sold last Monday at **59** cts.—four-button Suedes, in russet, Havana tan and brown. They will be sold tomorrow at the same price; but, unfortunately, there are not enough to last more than an hour or so.

Trimmed Hats.

$5.00 to $10.00 on Monday.

A desirable selection of Ladies' Trimmed Hats, black and colors, choice materials and exclusive designs, at **$5.00** to **$10.00** each, *just half of regular prices.*

A very attractive stock of Hair Ornaments at low prices.

Electric Seal Coats, Very Cheap.

Small lot of Electric Seal Coats, full double-breasted, with large lapels, lined with best brown satin, sizes, 34 to 44, at **$33.50**, while they last. No orders can be taken for these goods.

Fur Goods.

Neck Scarfs, Collarettes and Muffs, a full line in all the popular furs—just right for Christmas boxes.

Separate Skirts,

In black broadcloth, plain, and with handsome designs in applique, all the new shapes, lined with Percale or black Silk, **$7.50** to **$25.00.**

Ladies' Suits.

The last opportunity to buy one of our fine Homespun Suits, in black, blue or brown, at **$10.00**, as we will close them out at that price on Monday.

Ladies' Jackets,

In odd sizes, longer than those mostly worn, but they are very comfortable; in both rough and smooth cloth, at **$20.00** and **$22.50.**

Silk Opera Bags, $1.98.

Usually sold at $3.50; but these are an importer's stock which we purchased at an extremely low price. They are made of fine silk, in handsome brocade effects, dark and light grounds. They are now much in vogue, and make a useful and handsome holiday gift.

Handkerchiefs for the Holidays.

Men's pure Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs, extra fine quality, initials in all letters, **50** cts., **75** cts. and **$1.00.**

Men's pure Linen Initial Handkerchiefs, all letters, 6 in a fancy box, **$3.00.** Our own importation and cannot be procured elsewhere.

Ladies' Neckwear.

An unsurpassed assortment of Ladies' made-up Neckwear—Jabots, Four-in-Hands and Fancy Knot Ties, also Silk Stocks, in elegant shades. Prices from **50** cts. to **$4.50.**

Fine Writing Paper and Monogram Dies.

We offer George B. Hurd's fine Writing Paper, in the new square Douglas shape, with the long Envelopes—a superior quality of paper, put up in ornamental boxes.

A Monogram Die—several styles to select from—any combination of letters, and the paper stamped in any color, with a box containing 2 quires of paper and 2 packs of envelopes, for **$1.25**; or 4 quires of paper and 4 packs of envelopes for **$1.75.**

Gold Jewelry.

The Latest Edition to Our Holiday Goods.

Especial attention is called to our enlarged Jewelry Section, and particularly to a special lot of Solid Gold Jewelry, at special prices.

Scarf Pins, assorted designs, **50** cts.; with pearl settings, **95** cts.; with diamond settings, **$1.25.**

Cuff Links, **$1.95.**

Brooch Pins, **$1.75**; with genuine opals, **$2.50.**

Flannels.

Very Special Sale.

White hand-loom, embroidered Flannel, unshrinkable—just the kind for presents—**50** cts. per yard; real value, 65 and 75 cts.

Fancy Jersey Cloth, suitable for Men's, Women's and Children's Robes, Wraps and House Robes.

A full line of embroidered French Flannel, with large and small silk dots, for Shirt Waists.

Second floor.

Oriental Rugs.

A new and varied assortment of the best Eastern makers, at importer's prices.

One lot of Shirvan and Karabagh Rugs, averaging in size, 4.6x3.6, **$7.50**, **$10.00** and **$12.00.**

One mixed lot of 300 Daghestan, Kazak, Beloochistan, Bokhara, Shirvan, Somac and other popular makes in various sizes, for holiday gifts, **$15.00**, **$16.00**, **$18.00** and **$25.00.**

Also the newest designs in Wilton, Axminster, Smyrna, Moquette and other domestic rugs.

Third floor.

Table Linens and Towels.

Fine Double Satin Damask Tea Cloths and Centerpieces, beautifully hemstitched, sizes 30x30, 36x36, 45x45, 54x54, at **75** cts. to **$2.00** each. About half price.

Ecru Damask, 64 inches wide, **60** cts. per yard, instead of 70 cts.

Heavy bleached Damask, 68 inches wide, **75** cts. per yard instead of 90 cts.

Webb's grass-bleached Linen Huckaback Towels, stitched and hemstitched ends, **25** cts. each.

Hemstitched Huckaback Towels, 22x43, **25** cts. instead of 30 cts.

Main floor, Annex.

Infants' Wear.

Very dainty and sensible holiday presents.

Infants' hand-crocheted Sacque and Booties, in a box, **68** cts.

Hand-knitted Silk Mittens in a box, sizes 1 to 4 years, **75** cts.

Outing and Daisy Cloth Wrappers, daintily made, **38** cts. and **50** cts.

Also Nurses' and Waitresses' Aprons, fine grades, odd sample line, at greatly reduced prices.

Infants' Shoes,

Black, white, pink and blue, sizes 2 to 7, **75** cts.; patent leather, black cloth tops, **$1.00.**

CHILDREN'S Spring Heel Button Shoes, patent tip, **$1.00**; with vamps, **$1.25.**

LITTLE BOYS' Shoes, spring heel, in Diamond Calf and Vici Kid, sizes 9 to 13½, **$1.75.**

MEN'S SLIPPERS, black and tan kid, **$1.50.**

Men's House Coats, $4.50.

A special lot of Men's House Coats, made of all wool, in plain colors and plaids, bound with silk cord, at **$4.50**; regular $6.00 coats.

Also House Coats from **$4.50** to **$20.00.**

Bath Robes, **$2.75** to **$15.00.**

Silk Suspenders, **50** cts. to **$3.00.**

Full Dress Protectors, **$1.50** to **$5.00.**

Silk Pajamas, **$4.00.**

Silk Night Shirts, **$3.00.**

Umbrellas.

$2.75 Instead of $4.50.

A manufacturer's lot of all pure Silk Serge Umbrellas, 26-inch size for ladies and 28-inch for men, with silk cases and tassels to match, and mounted on close rolling steel rods. The handles for ladies include sterling Pearl and Ivory, with sterling silver mountings, also Onyx, with gold hoops, fancy Dresden, Pearl, Ivory and fine imported Natural Woods, trimmed with sterling silver, in crooks and Princess shape; and those for men have natural bulbs and hooks with sterling silver trimmings. The price is $2.35 each, instead $4.50. The quantity is limited.

Dress Patterns.

Much Below Regular Prices

290 full dress lengths in 50-inch Homespun and mixed Cheviots, in a fine range of colorings—material sold by us all season at $1.00 per yard—at **$2.95** per pattern.

Black Cheviot Dress Patterns at **$3.15**, **$4.50**, **$5.00**, **$5.50** and **$6.00.**

44-inch Figured Sicilian, small figures, at **$3.15**; for dress patterns; instead of $5.10.

250 all wool Nun's Serge Suiting, patterns, **$3.25**, instead of $5.00.

Dress Patterns in new spring styles of Percale and Gingham, from **$1.00** to **$3.00.**

LININGS.

5,000 yards of Black Percaline at **14** cts. per yard; sold every day at 20 cts.

Ladies' Underwear Special for Monday.

White shaped, ribbed Merino Vests, with short or long sleeves, and Drawers to match, ankle length, French bands, regular 75 cts. goods, at **48** cts. each.

1,000 Pairs of Children's Stockings.

2-1 black ribbed wool, the regular 50 ct. kind, with double soles, sizes 6 to 9½ inches, at **29** cts. per pair—the best Stocking ever offered at the price.

Ladies' I. & R. Morley's English black Cashmere Stockings, **50** cts. per pair.

Main floor, Annex.

Art Embroidery Dep't.

Handsomely made Colored Satin Jewel Boxes, embroidered tops, for men and women

Colored Satin Collar and Cuff Button Boxes, embroidered.

Velour Pillow Tops, rich, artistic colorings, **$1.35.**

A fine line of Silk Cords for Pillows.

Laundry Bags stamped to embroider, **25**, **2**[illegible] **35**, **50** and **60** cts.

Pillow Tops and Covers, stamped to embroider, from **25** cts. to **$1.75.**

Novelties in hand painted and embroidered goods, **25** cts. and upward.

Hand painted and burnt frames, in great variety.

Third floor.

Specials in Upholstery Goods.

COUCH COVERS, Tapestry, fringed, Oriental colorings and designs, **$1.75** and **$2.75**; were $3.50 and $4.50.

Ingrain heavy imported Tapestry, heavy fringe, rich colorings, **$6.50**; were $10.00.

PORTIERES, Tapestry, fringed top and bottom, Oriental colorings, **$4.00**; were $4.50.

Especially handsome design and colorings, heavy top and bottom, **$6.50**; were $9.00.

A large assortment of Rope Portieres, suitable for door or window draperies, **$2.00** and **$3.50**; were $3.00 and $5.00.

LACE CURTAINS, Irish Point, **$3.50**; were $5.00; **$4.25**, were $5.75; **$5.25**, were $7.75.

Nottinghams, neat design, **$1.00**, **$1.35** and **$1.75** per pair.

TROUBLE AT KOSTER & BIAL'S.

Just who was in charge at Koster & Bial's Theatre last night was a puzzling question. This uncertainty of ownership, however, did not in any way interfere with the play or the audience. As for the players, they did not care who owned them so long as they were sure of their pay. This last contingency was being looked after by a representative of the members of the company playing "Around New York in 80 Minutes."

About five weeks ago the theatre was leased by the Robert Biel syndicate from Judson Wells, representing the Koster & Bial estate. Shortly after the lease was acquired the lessees made a contract with William A. Brady to become Managing Director.

Mr. Brady at once set about to secure an attraction in place of the vaudeville programme which had been prevailing. In line with this determination, he secured the services of Edward Fales Coward, J. Cheever Goodwin, and J. T. Waldron, who arranged the play now on the boards. From the very first the play was a success.

Notwithstanding this fact, rumors were current on Friday that there were financial troubles. Creditors of the theatre began to ask for their money, and as this condition of affairs did not meet with Mr. Brady's approval, he, after a conference with Simon Dessau, the representative of the syndicate, tendered his resignation.

On Thursday night Mr. Brady had discovered one of the employes of the box office taking the receipts of the evening away in his pocket, instead of placing them in a vault, as Mr. Brady supposed was being done. Mr. Brady at once conferred with members of the company, with the result that a man representing their interests was placed in the box office.

Robert Biel, who leased the theatre, has left the city, and Simon Dessau claims to be in full control of Mr. Biel's interest. Since the play has been put on it is understood the weekly receipts have been between $8,000 and $10,000. It is said that a company is to be organized by Mr. Brady to occupy the theatre.

Simon Dessau is the man who was interested last season with A. H. Chamberlyn in the productions of "The Sorrows of Satan" at the Broadway Theatre, the venture terminating abruptly, owing, it was said, to financial difficulties.

"Dick" Bernard, who plays many of the principal rôles in the piece, stated after the performance last night that on Friday night Mr. Brady came to the company and informed them that he had tendered his resignation as managing Director and thereafter they would have to look to Mr. Dessau for any money the Biel syndicate might owe them.

"This statement," continued Mr. Bernard, "coming from Mr. Brady, caused suspicion in the company, and they forthwith appointed me to place some one representing them in the box office to see that the salaries for this week, due next Tuesday, were taken out of the receipts of every performance up to Monday.

"The box has been done, and when we feel sure of our money we will resume work. It is the intention of the principal

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Do You Think of Buying a

PIANO?

If so your first thought should be to call at the most responsible house in the trade—a house that deals fair and square and gives you a piano that is worth every cent you pay for it. The name

WISSNER

is a household word, it is a guarantee in itself. No misrepresentations are tolerated in our establishments. Any new piano bought of us is manufactured by us and made of the very best material and best workmanship, and therefore is much lower in price comparatively than bought from a dealer or second party.

In our Exchange Room we have some 50 pianos of all the different makes in this country, which we offer at fabulously low figures. Steinway, Chickering, Weber, Kranich & Bach, Sohmer, Fischer, Hazleton, Hardman, Steck, Bradbury, Schumann, &c., &c, from

$75 to $150.

WISSNER PIANO.

BROOKLYN: Fulton St., corner Flatbush Ave.
NEW YORK: 25 East 14th St.
NEWARK: Wissner Hall, 811 Broad St.
BRIDGEPORT: 213 State St.
JERSEY CITY: 32-30 Montgomery St.
FACTORIES: Atlantic Ave., near Franklin, B'klyn Borough N. Y. City.
OPEN EV'GS.

NEW SCHOOL AT SOUND BEACH.

Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod and Others Subscribe to Build One.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Dec. 9.—Owing to the efforts of Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod, Edwin Binney, and other prominent Summer residents of Sound Beach, that suburb is soon to have a school house which will be a credit to the place. A few weeks ago Mrs. Tod offered to present the sum of $1,200 for the establishment of a kindergarten in conjunction with the school.

The present school house is a typical country one, and is inadequate in size. A district meeting was held to consider Mrs. Tod's offer, and at the meeting Edwin Binney suggested that a new school house be built and that the funds be raised by subscription. This idea met with favor and an adjournment was taken till last night.

At last night's meeting it was evident that the movement would meet with success. In all $10,000 will be required, but it is believed that only half that amount will have to be raised. Among the larger contributors are Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod, $1,200; Commodore Tyson, $500; Edwin Binney, $250; A. A. Marks, $250, and George Marks, $50.

MACFARLANE'S BODY UNCLAIMED

Sudden Death of a Man Whose Name Only Is Known.

The body of J. D. Macfarlane, whose late address is not known, is in Hudson Street Hospital, unclaimed. He died under peculiar circumstances.

Macfarlane was taken from the office building, at 35 Broad Street, shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in an unconscious condition, and died without recovering consciousness at 6 o'clock. He had been visiting a man named Dinsmore, on the top floor of the building, for about an hour, and came down on the elevator, and stood about the hall as if waiting for some acquaintance.

He was suddenly seized with a fit and fell to the floor in the hall. He recovered from this attack, but was attacked again, and Policeman Nelson M. Hart of the Old Slip Station was called in. He sent for an ambulance, and while waiting for it endeavored to get the man's name and address. "Never mind that," replied Macfarlane. "I'm all right and will go home in a few minutes. There's nothing the matter with me."

He was removed to the hospital by Surgeon Sherrill, who diagnosed the case as epilepsy. There was no money in the man's pockets, and it was stated at the hospital that the papers in his pockets gave his name, but no more information about him.

Union Reform Party to Nominate.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 9.—The Union Reform Party will nominate by direct vote a Presidential ticket in 1900 on the established platform of the party, which consists of a single plank advocating the initiative and referendum method for all legislation, both State and National. This decision was reached to-day by the National Executive Committee of the party at a conference in this city with the Ohio State Executive Committee. A proposition to consider the advisability of fusion with the Democratic Party on Presidential candidates was promptly defeated, as was also a suggestion to enlarge the platform of the party. It was decided to nominate State tickets in every State where an organization can be effected.

Extension of Civil Service Rules.

According to State Civil Service Commissioner Burt, the extension of the civil rules to county offices will not take place until late in January or early in February, although it was expected that the rules would be in operation last month. Numerous difficulties have arisen, Col. Burt said yesterday, which have tended to delay the extension. Chief among them is that caused by the centralization of supervision at Albany. The State Board, which has charge of the supervision, will have to pass on the pay rolls for a dozen counties, and the question of how to obviate delay and friction is one that has to be solved before the plan can be put into operation.

Sudden Death of C. C. Briggs.

BOSTON, Dec. 9.—Charles C. Briggs, President of the Briggs Piano Company, was taken ill in the Columbus Avenue sta-

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

Christmas shopping has now begun in good earnest. This store, we believe, has greatly simplified the vexatious problem of "what and where to buy." Our thirty-five years' business activity and experience in catering to the wants of an intelligent and discriminating community has made this store an integral part and a factor in Brooklyn. Our store is indigenous with Brooklyn's growth, and the phenomenal and continuous strides of the business, now by far the largest in Brooklyn, is irrefutable evidence that our methods are right and acceptable. It is not an ephemeral or mushroom growth; it is based on incarnated, solid, square, consistent business principles which have won your confidence and respect, as well as that of all fair-minded competitors, and which we intend to retain. From a small beginning thirty-five years ago our establishment has reached such proportions that we now have over 4,000 employes on our pay roll, exclusive of our factory hands. Every device, however costly, that promotes the comfort of our patrons and lightens the labor of our helpers has been introduced into our store.

We are pardonably proud of our achievements, and our largely augmented holiday business this season is ample attestation that our efforts are not unappreciated.

Important News From Toy Land.

Our toy store on the fourth floor of the new building is concededly the largest and most attractive home of toys ever seen in Brooklyn, and we doubt if its equal can be found anywhere—Every plaything a child could wish for is here, and thousands never dreamed of besides—In such an unusual place you're apt to look for unusual values, and no one who comes here will be disappointed in this respect. These items speak for the entire collection:—

MECHANICAL STEAM TRAINS, perfect miniatures of the EXPRESS FLYERS; trains consist of locomotive, tender, and two cars; complete with fine circular track; runs rapidly....$3.19

PRINTING PRESSES, a regular printing office; strong, accurate press and outfit of Type and Ink, in cabinet case.....$1.19
Fine assortment of the best make Presses, up to.....$6.48

SEWING MACHINES—the LITTLE FAVORITE—a perfect sewing machine; does all the plain sewing same as the large machine; just the thing for a little girl.....98c.

Also see the LITTLE BEAUTY IDEAL Sewing Machine, a truly perfect sewing machine, and will do the work equally as well as any of the large machines; it's about one-half the size of a Wheeler & Wilson.

COMBINATION DESK BLACKBOARD—the genuine Chatauqua blackboard and desk; has 20 different subjects, very instructive and cunning; regularly $1.75, at.....$1.25

BUCKBOARDS—These spring board Coasters include a brake operated with the foot. This is one of the best, strongest buckboards made, not the cheap make.....$2.69

SLEIGHS—An extra fine, well made Sleigh, bent knees, oval steel runners, nicely decorated; while they last, special.....98c.

DOLLS' CARRIAGES—A specially strong made reed Carriage, upholstered, with parasol and rod complete; special.....98c.

A splendid assortment of extra fine Carriages and Go Carts, up to.....$7.98

PIANOS—A regular little upright, highly polished case, with 15 keys.....69c.

DESKS—A Practical Desk, for Boys and Girls, polished oak or ash, of excellent make, with perfect desk interior, Secretary model....$1.80

A large collection of Children's Home Desks, of best makes, up to.....$12.98

REVOLVING DESK CHAIRS—A practical, well made Revolving Desk or Child's Office Chair, with strong steel fittings, nicely polished..98c.

TOY TEA SETS—A pretty decorated China Tea Set, good size, nicely arranged in firm box; imported to sell at $1.25.....98c.

Strong Values in Women's Coats, Capes and Suits.

Women's Jacket of black unfinished worsted, double breasted front, with dip effect. It has inlaid velvet collar and is lined with colored satin—Unusually good value at.....$9.75

Jackets of black fancy and rough chevIots, made in the most approved style, with velvet collar and lined throughout with rich fancy silks. They're Jackets that up till now have been sold as one of the best values of the season at $19.75—To-morrow you can buy one at.$12.75

A lot of tailor made Suits of a variety of correct stylish materials in popular shades, splendidly tailored and lined throughout with silk—Suits that have been selling regularly at $25.00 and $35.00—at.....$14.95

Some very handsome velour Capes, elaborately trimmed with fur and jet and lined with black or fancy satins—the usual $35.00 to $68.00 garments—go at $23.75 and $36.75
Second floor.

Jewelry for Gift Buyers.

Probably none of the stocks that go to make up our vast aggregation of Holiday Stores, affords su rich a harvest of Gift things as our Jewelry Collection. Certainly it has never been so attractive either in size or merit as it is this year. And if we may judge from the large selections which Christmas shoppers have already made, it meets with your heartiest approval. We have been unusually careful in gathering this collection, and while OUR PRICES ARE DECIDEDLY LOWER than those prevailing anywhere else, every article you'll find here is worthy and desirable, from the silver trinket costing a few cents to the diamond tiara costing more than two thousand dollars. The mention of these two extremes indicates the scope of the variety. No matter how much or how little you wish to spend you'll have no difficulty in choosing something suitable and you'll save money on each purchase.

Diamond Jewelry.

Perfectly cut stones—no chips—mounted in handsome designs.

Brooches.....$6.75 to $259.00
Rings.....$5.69 to $187.00
Scarf Pins.....$5.14 to $84.00
Ear Screws.....$23.10 to $256.00
Ear Drops.....$34.10 to $196.00
Studs.....$6.75 to $144.00
Lockets.....$5.20 to $42.50
Collar Buttons.....$6.50 to $9.75
Tie Clasps.....$7.15 to $10.30
Link Buttons.....$6.15 to $42.00
Pocket Knives.....$10.00 to $17.10

Sterling Silver Jewelry.

Bracelets for the Baby.....47c. to $1.34
Bracelets, Women's and Misses', hoop or chain.....72c. to $3.07
Guard Chains, with or without slides.....82c. to $4.47
Key Chains, with key rings or plain.....$1.14 to $1.83
Tie Clasps, jewelled, plain, enamelled.....17c. to 84c
Thimbles, a half dozen styles.....22c. to 87c.
Pocket Match Safes.....78c. to $11.40
Purses, soldered rings.....$2.89 to $11.84
Glove Hooks, steel or sterling loops.23c. to 74c.
Cigarette Cases, for one or two rows.....$3.97 to $16.10
Stamp Cases, for pocket or desk..34c. to $2.68
Hat Pins, steel stems, they're stronger.....11c. to $1.97

Gold Jewelry and Novelties.

Key Rings, heavy wire in odd designs.....$7.35 to $10.60
Cigar Cutters, with imported steel fittings.....$4.58 to $11.40
Pocket Match Safes, plain and diamond set.....$12.95 to $27.75
Men's Fobs, all chain or with silk.....$5.30 to $32.25
Chain Bracelets, chased or plain.....$8.40 to $18.45
Hat Pins, filigree, enamelled and jewelled.....$1.97 to $6.30
Thimbles, engraved, rococo and plain finishes.....$1.97 to $4.19
Guard Chains, in ropes, curbs, and woven effects.....$3.98 to $35.40

Women's $4.50 Patent Leather Shoes at $3.50 Pr.

These Shoes are made of the finest French patent leather calf, with kangaroo tops. They are laced and buttoned; the soles are welted, and they've military heels. The toe shapes are medium round, the newest and most approved style. In material, workmanship, finish and general appearance these Shoes equal those that are sold generally at $4.50 pair in many stores—$5.00 is considered a fair price for them. We have them in all sizes from 2½ to 7, and widths from AA to D, at, per pair.....$3.50
Second floor, New Building.

Silks for Holiday Gifts.

1,200 Waist Lengths, containing from three to five yards of fancy colored Taffeta Silks, all this season's latest styles in stripes, plaids, and figures—each in an attractive box—sold regularly from $2.25 to $8.00, have been marked at $1.50 to $5.00

800 Skirt Lengths, containing from seven to ten yards of Black Silk and Satins—plain figured and striped, each in an attractive box—sold regularly at $4.00 to $13.00—have been marked $3.00 to $10.00
Main floor, New Building.

Vest Chains, in Dickens and single patterns, $4.75 to $20.95
Neck Chains, ropes, curbs, and assorted links, $2.34 to $4.72
Charms and Lockets, an endless assortment, 78c. to $12.90

Rolled Gold Jewelry.

The next best thing to real gold jewelry—Don't confound with the cheap and useless gilt goods.

Men's Watch Chains, single or Dickens styles, $1.97 to $5.85
Men's fob Chains, with silk or all chain, 68c. to $3.25
Guard Chains, all the desirable styles, $1.34 to $6.10
Brooches, hard soldered, any quantity of designs, 74c. to $2.68
Link Buttons, regulation or dumbbell styles, 37c. to $1.12
Women's Bracelets, chased or plain, in many sizes, 98c. to $4.44
Cuff Pins, with joint or catch, or the "one piece" style.....24c. to $1.14
Charms and Lockets, hearts, seals, and plain centre styles.....17c. to $1.47
Studs, in sets, pipe stem, separable or shoe back attachments.....24c. to 87c

Watches of the Best American and Foreign Makes.

Women's gold filled.....$6.30 to $17.80
Men's gold filled.....$9.45 to $19.75
Women's solid gold.....$13.20 to $128.00
Men's solid gold.....$17.40 to $63.50
Women's silver, sterling.....$3.28 to $14.63
Men's silver, coin.....$4.69 to $6.93
Women's silver, enameled and jeweled, $5.69 to $21.50

A Special Sale of Men's $65 Gold Watches at $40.50.

The best maker of watches in America is Howard of Boston, and there's only one better in the world. Howard watches have gained a wide celebrity as accurate timekeepers, and they can be relied upon absolutely in this respect. A number of these splendid Watches, for men, with full jeweled movements, set in 14k. solid gold cases—watches that sell regularly and are good value at $65.00—have been secured by us for selling at.....$40.50

Umbrella Hint.

$2.00 Umbrellas at 97c.

We have 500 Umbrellas for men and women, in sizes 26 and 28 inch, made of a fine Union taffeta, with cases to match, and tassels. These umbrellas are properly made and correct in every detail. The handles of the women's umbrellas are of fine natural wood and decorated Dresden. The handles of the men's umbrellas are of substantial natural wood. They are regular $2.00 umbrellas, at.....97c

Silverware Suggestions.

Sterling Silver.

Bon Bon Dishes, regularly $3.25, go at....$2.75
Pin Trays.....$3.98
Bonnet Brushes, regularly $1.50 and $2.00; go at 98c. and $1.40
Hair Brushes, regularly $4.50, go at.....$2.98
Berry Spoons.....$2.98
Gravy Ladles.....$2.49

Quadruple Platedware.

Chocolate Pots, at.....$1.95
Bon Bon Dishes.....98c. and $1.49
Berry and Salad Bowls.....$1.69
Milk Holders.....65c

Rogers A1 Platedware.

Cold Meat Forks, in silk-lined box.....39c
Salad Sets, in silk-lined box.....98c
Coffee Sets, in silk-lined box.....$2.25
Pie Sets, in silk-lined box.....$1.98
Butter and Sugar Sets, in silk-lined box...49c
Cream, Butter, and Sugar Sets, in silk-lined box, 89c
Court, New Building.

Fine China & Art Wares.

This is the place to buy your holiday China, Glassware, and Bric-a-Brac—not only because OUR PRICES ARE LOWER THAN THOSE OF ANY ONE ELSE, but also because our ASSORTMENTS ARE LARGER. We can give you only a meagre hint of the vast collection of the world's best of these goods that you'll find here.

Haviland and Limoges China.

50 decorated Haviland china Dinner Sets, in six decorations; the shapes are new, and all the covered pieces heavily stippled with gold, complete service for 12 people, usually $50.97 set, at $30.75

Our line of Limoges china decorated Oyster Plates is now complete, fifty styles to choose from, ranging in price per doz. from $7.50 to $26.97

We are showing a very rich line of Fish and Game Sets, in both Limoges and Carlsbad decorated china, at, per set, from $4.75 to $95.00

Limoges china Cups and Saucers, all of the latest shapes and newest decorations, consisting of After Dinner Cups and Saucers, Tea Cups and Saucers, Coffee Cups and Saucers, Chocolate Cups and Saucers and Bouillon Cups and Saucers, with and without covers, ranging in price, per pair, from.....30c. to $6.50

In fancy articles of decorated Limoges china our assortment is enormous—consisting of Bon Bons, Puff Boxes, Salve Boxes, Sugar Baskets, Olive Trays, Ring Stands, Call Bells, Hair Receivers, &c., from.....59c. to $4.75

Cut Glass.

50 rich deep cut glass Salad Bowls, your pick of 3 shapes, in concave, square, and round, all our latest cuttings, regularly $12.00, at.....$8.25

250 rich deep cut glass Handled Olives, regularly $2.98, at.....$1.98

A lot of rich deep cut glass Handled Claret Jugs, your choice of several cuttings, regularly $8.00, at.....$5.97

Bric-a-Brac.

2,000 Teplitz Busts, all new goods, in latest finishes, will be sold at about half usual prices. 49c., 89c., $1.39, $1.69, $2.69, & $3.98 ea.

High Art Vases, &c.:

Royal Worcester.....$2.98 to $18.00
Coalport.....$6.25 to $35.00
Crown Derby.....$4.25 to $22.50
Cloisonne.....75c. to $15.00
Limoges Painted.....$3.98 to $7.00
Rudolstadt (hand painted).....$3.50 to $42.00
French Enamel Vases.....$4.49 to $48.00
Carved Ivory Figures.....49c. to $62.50
Enamel & Ivory Miniatures.....$2.98 to $60.00
Enamel & Ivory Mirrors.....$2.49 to $16.98
Royal Bonn Vases.....$1.98 to $39.00
Teplitz Vases.....$2.49 to $15.00
Rudolstadt Vases.....10c. to $22.00
English Fayence Vases.....$1.98 to $9.98
Old Moravian Vases.....49c. to $6.00
Austrian and Hungarian Vases. 75c. to $25.00
French Fayence Vases.....$1.98 to $7.50
Teplitz Busts and Figures.....49c. to $49.00
Metlack and Flemish Beer Mugs. 10c. to $13.98
Marble Busts, Figures, and Pedestals, $1.75 to $148.00

A selection of Rudolstadt Vases, in low priced [illegible] $1.75 to $7.50

Rug Opportunities.

Wilton and Axminster Rugs.

The best grades in handsome Oriental designs.

18 in. x 36 in.....$1.25
27 in. x 54 in.....2.75
30 in. x 60 in.....3.25
36 in. x 63 in.....4.50
54 in. x 90 in.....9.50
6 ft. x 9 ft.....14.85
8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.....22.75
9 ft. x 12 ft.....27.50
3 ft. x 9 ft.....8.50
3 ft. x 10 ft. 6 in.....9.85
3 ft. x 12 ft.....11.00
3 ft. x 15 ft.....13.25

Oriental Rugs.

A large lot Oriental Rugs, consisting of Hamadans, Karabaghs, Guerges, Daghestans, and Shirvans, all choice pieces, perfect in shape, fine in texture, beautiful in design and coloring, about half the prevailing prices for the same grades, at $6.75, $8.50, and $9.75
Third floor.

H Batterman

Broadway, Graham and Flushing Avenues, Brooklyn.

OPEN EVENINGS.

Holiday Novelties.

Millinery Dept.
2d floor.

Palms and Artificial Flowers for House Decorations.

Natural Prepared Palms, from . 49c. to $2.75
Long Stem Roses, from . . . 10c. to 49c
Long Stem Chrysanthemums, at 15c., 19c., 29c.
Smilax by the string 6c. and 12c
Ostrich Feathers for dolls hats, three in bunch, all colors . 15c
Artificial Holly, with berries, from . . 10c. to 49c
Dolls' Hats, at 5c., 10c., 25c

Cloak and Fur Depts.

Grand display of very useful as well as ornamental articles, suitable for Holiday Gifts, for Ladies, Misses and Children.

Something useful, a Ladies' Jacket, up from . . . 3.98
Something useful, a Ladies' Cape, up from . . . 2.98
Something useful, a Ladies' Suit, up from . . . 8.98
A rich and useful article, an Electric Seal Jacket, Cape of Collarette, up from . . . 29.98
Very Rich and Elegant Velour Jackets, up from . . 14.49
Very Rich and Elegant Velvet Capes, up from . $15.98
Very Fine Silk Seal Capes, up from . . . $5.98
Very Fine Silk Seal Jackets, up from . . $14.98
Very Fine Silk Waists, up from . . . $2.98
Misses' and Children's Dresses, up from . . 98c
Misses' and Children's Reefer Jackets, up from . $2.98
Misses' and Children's Long Coats.
Ladies' Elegant Silk Skirts, up from . . . $4.98
Ladies' Rich Fur Muffs, up from 98c
Ladies' Comfortable Fur Neck Scarfs, up from . . 98c
Children's Dainty and Fine Fur Sets.
Misses' Rich and Useful Fur Sets.
Ladies' Mackintosh Cloaks, up from $2.98
Misses' Mackintosh Cloaks, up from $2.49
Children's Mackintosh Cloaks, up from . . . $1.25
Ladies' Warm Wrappers, up from 79c
Ladies' Wool Tea Gowns, up, from $3.98

JEWELRY.

Everything imaginable can be found at our counters from the cheapest to the best.

Full lines of Watches, Rings, Brooches, Bracelets, Lorgnette Chains, Opera Chains, Fobs, Watch Chains, Scarf Pins, Hatpins, Studs, Cuff Buttons, Collar Buttons, Lace Pins, Hairpins, Tortoise Shell, Rhine Stone Jewelry, Mourning Jewelry in great variety, Back Combs, Side Combs, Pompadour Combs, in real Tortoise Shell, Horn and Celluloid.

Sterling Silver Novelties.

Hair Brushes, Cloth Brushes, Bonnet Brushes, Mirrors, Whisk Brooms, Shoe Horns, Glove Stretchers, Manicure Articles, Toilet Sets, Blotters, Stocking Darners, Salve Jars, Puff Jars, Tooth Brushes and Jars.

STATIONERY.

Every Imaginable Requisite for the Desks.

Good Quality Writing Paper, put up in rich fancy boxes, papers of all tints and sizes, Fancy Ink Wells, Paper Weights, Gold Pens, Fountain Pens, Pearl Handled Pen Holders, Silver Pen Holders, Desk Sets, Gold and Silver Pencils, Tooth Picks.

CHRISTMAS CARDS,

in English and German at prices to suit all.

Calendars for 1900.

An immense variety to choose from.

UMBRELLAS AND CANES.

Umbrellas for men, women and children in endless variety of materials from the ordinary Gloria to the finest twilled and Taffeta Silks, mounted with handles of wood, silver,

FANCY GOODS! FANCY GOODS!

Grand display in our FANCY GOODS Department.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Mull, Linen, Silk and Lace Handkerchiefs, for ladies, in plain embroidered and initials, specially gotten up for Holidays, ¼, ⅓ and 1 dozen in fancy boxes.

Children's Handkerchiefs, in plain white, colored bordered, embroidered and initials, in fancy boxes of ¼ and ½ dozen each.

Men's Handkerchiefs in Linen and Silk, plain white, colored bordered and initials, at all prices.

Silk Mufflers in white, black and colors, in all grades and prices.

CLOCKS.

New and exquisite designs of fine French Novelties of Gilt and Jewelled Clocks and sets of Candelabras to match, Porcelain Clocks, Iron Clocks, Onyx Clocks, Bronze Clocks, Fancy Vases, and Ornaments, Centre Pieces and Candelabras in new and rich designs.

LEATHER GOODS.

The most complete variety ever shown of Dress Suit Cases, Traveling Bags, Shopping Bags, Club Bags, Cabin Bags, Gladstone Bags, in grain leather, seal, Alligator and every variety of leather, Writing Tablets, Music Rolls, Collar and Cuff Boxes, Chatelain Bags, Purses, Pocket Books, Card Cases, Letter Cases, Bill Books, Bill Folds, Coin Purses, Finger Purses.

TOY TEA SETS, in a big variety, from 10c. to $9.00

A special line at 98c., $1.49 and $1.69
Neatly packed in Wooden Boxes.

FANCY CELLULOID CASES, in handsome effects, Collar and Cuff Boxes, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Necktie Cases, Work Boxes, Toilet Cases, Manicure Cases, Jewel Boxes and Photo Boxes, ranging from . . . 50c. to $25.00

Presents for Smokers.

Smoking Sets, wood with fancy trimmings, equipped with cigar jar, cigar cutter, match holder and ash tray. 50c. to $4.50
Cigar Boxes, metal lined, plain or fancy trimmings, box holds 50 cigars, from 79c. to $4.75
Amber Cigar Holders, trimmed with gold bands, encased in fine chamois cases, from $1.00 to $3.75.
Meerschaum Cigar Holders, ornamented with carved figures. $1.50 to $5.98
Meerschaum Pipes, all shapes, with amber mouthpiece, each . . . $1.75 to $20.00
Brier Pipes, ornamented with gold and silver trimmings or plain . . . 50c. to $8.50
Tobacco Pouches, a large assortment, from 50c. to $1.50
Cigar Jars, fancy glass with jeweled cover . 50c. to $3.00

Holiday Slippers.

Shoe Dept. 2d Floor.

No more desirable and appropriate gift for the men and boys can be found than a handsome pair of Slippers. We make a specialty of them and sell at low prices for the quality offered.

Men's Hand-sewed Dark Tan Vici Kid in Faust and opera, best made . . . $2.48
Men's Hand-sewed Faust and opera in colors of black, wine and tan . . . $1.98
Men's Hand-sewed Faust and opera and Everett, black, tan and brown . . . $1.50
Men's Slippers, all colors, opera and Everett from . . . 79c. to $1.25
Boys' Black and Tan Opera Slippers . . 79c to $1.50
Youths No Heel Slippers, tan vici kid with fan, patent leather trimming, sizes 7 to 10½, $1.00; 11 to 2 . . . $1.19
Ladies' Felt Slippers, opera cut 98c., Faust . . . $1.25
Men's Felt Slippers, opera cut, hand sewed . . . $1.25

Books.

Never before have we shown such a collection of Reading Matter for young and old. Our assortment embraces everything worth having in the line of Gift Books, Picture Books, Novels, Histories, Books of Travel, Books of Adventure, Books of Fiction, Books of Poems, Sets of Books by standard authors, Dictionaries, Bibles, Prayer Books. Special attention has been paid to the Sunday School Gift Books. Prices lower than ever.

Cameras and Supplies in Full

A. A. Webster & Co.,

440 FULTON STREET.

Cut Glass and Silver for Holiday Gifts.

No one has ever invented anything to take the place of Cut Glass and Silverware. Manufacturers may produce inferior articles, but you don't have to buy them. The "cut glass" that is as dull as lead and the "silver" that's as light as tin tells its own value.

Our Cut Glass and Silverware show at a glance what they are—rich, handsome pieces, expressive of refinement.

Have you seen the Demi-colored Cut Glass? It's a novelty. And so are the French gray bordered Silver Pieces.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Morris K. Jesup, and many other prominent people.

J. WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert."
215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 1613.

CAPITOL CHIMNEYS CONQUERED.

The Wind No Longer Blows Smoke Into the Rooms.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The long struggle to overcome the defects of the old-fashioned chimneys of the Capitol and make them conform to the customs of the end of the century has at last been made partially successful. These chimneys, which number nearly a hundred, were built when open grate fires were the usual means of heating. They do not draw well, and when high winds prevail the committee rooms are frequently ornamented with smoke and ashes. This did not make much difference in the days when the Capitol furniture was plain and simple, but it is a more serious matter now.

Countless devices have been tried, and the struggle between the Capitol chimneys and human ingenuity has gone on for many years. Each chimney has been studied and operated on separately, and different patents have been used. Now a device has been put in which prevents the wind from blowing down the chimneys, and the victory is practically complete.

BIG COAL AND IRON DEAL.

Southern Properties Acquired to Form a Great Manufacturing Plant.

A statement was issued yesterday by J. M. Billups, Jr., of 120 Broadway, to the effect that contracts were entered into and signed at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning by which some extensive Southern coal and iron properties changed hands. The negotiations were carried through by F. C. Dunn of Chicago, who has been at the Waldorf-Astoria for several weeks.

The properties included in the deal are the Woodstock Iron Company, which is equipped with two blast furnaces; 46,000 acres of coal and iron lands; adjacent lands of the Gurnee Land Company, comprising 20,000 acres; furnaces at Anniston, Ala.; 18,000 acres of coal lands in Tennessee, and the coke oven plant of the Aetna Coal Company. The consideration is said to exceed $1,000,000.

Mr. Dunn, who returned to Chicago last night, has plans pending for the consolidation of these and other coal and iron properties in the South, and the new company is designed to control one of the most extensive pig-iron plants in the country.

Mr. Billups, who gave out the statement, said that he could not give the personnel of the new company, as it might interfere with further plans. Among those who were interested as sellers, he said, were J. D. Probst, Wetzlar & Co., and S. M. Lehman of Lehman Brothers. He denied that H. C. Frick was in any way interested. "The company," he said, "consists exclusively of New York, Chicago, and Southern men."

Farmer Murdered in Georgia.

ATHENS, Ga., Dec. 9.—F. M. Holliday, a farmer living a few miles from Jefferson, was murdered this morning. He was sixty-

ALTGELD LOSES HIS BUILDING.

Trust Company Takes Possession of Ex-Governor's Property.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—The Equitable Trust Company is now in possession of the big Unity office building, which was erected several years ago by ex-Gov. Altgeld. The trust company, acting as trustee for the bondholders, decided to take charge, an official says, on account of a delinquency in the payment of the interest, and also because the redemption of the bonds has not been begun according to the conditions under which the bonds were to have been redeemed at the rate of $20,000 a year, beginning in 1896.

Ground rent for six months is also due and the Unity's finances, Mr. Grower says, are deeply involved. Mr. Altgeld says he is willing to do all he can for the bondholders and to give them everything he owns, if necessary, to protect them.

COLLEGE WOMEN'S CLUB.

First Winter Concert at Sherry's—Many Colleges Represented.

The College Women's Club's first concert of the season was given last evening at Sherry's and was a great success, over 300 members and guests being present. The following colleges were represented: Wellesley, Smith, Barnard, Vassar, Evelyn, Wells, Woman's College of Baltimore, Medical College of the New York Infirmary, Buffalo Woman's Medical College, New York University Law School, Radcliffe, and Mount Holyoke. College men are admitted to associate membership in the club, and many graduates from Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Princeton, University of Chicago, New York University, Williams, and other colleges were present. A musical programme was rendered by Miss Grace Preston, Miss Anne Hickisch, and Earl Gulick, boy soprano. An address on "The Model European and American Woman" was delivered by Col. Richard Henry Savage, the author. The entertainment was followed by a dance.

The club of which Miss Irwin Martin is President has been in existence for three years, and its success was assured from the start. It has just opened well-appointed club rooms at 49 West Twentieth Street, and it was confidently prophesied last night that by next season the club's cherished ambition will be realized and it will be giving entertainments in its own house.

The objects of the club, however, are not merely social. The chief of them is to help girls who are eager but too poor to go through a college course by advancing them the necessary funds without interest, and on condition that the money is returned as soon as the beneficiary is able to refund it, and so enable another sister to profit by it. Mrs. George E. Dodge, who presented a scholarship to the club last year, has renewed the gift this year. The annual concert for the benefit of the scholarship fund will be given next month.

Direct Election of Senators Urged.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 9.—The lower house of the State Legislature to-day adopted a resolution memorializing Georgia's Representatives in Congress to vote for and use their best efforts to secure the passage

REMOVED TO AVOID LYNCHING.

Man Who Blinded a Woman With Acid Taken from Macon to Atlanta.

MACON, Ga., Dec. 9.—W. D. Smith, a white barber, was taken from here to Atlanta to-day to avoid lynching. The offense which so aroused the community against Smith was the throwing by him of acid in the face of Mrs. S. M. Hillard, his landlady, and blinding her.

Smith came to Macon from Mississippi several months ago, and with his wife boarded at Mrs Hillard's house, which he had to leave because he did not pay his board.

SICK GERMAN ACTOR IMPROVED.

Prospect for Herr Schweighofer's Debut Here on Time Brighter.

Manager Conried of the Irving Place Theatre yesterday received two cable messages regarding the condition of his star, Felix Schweighofer, which encourages him to believe that the German actor will yet sail in time to make his appearance on Monday, Dec. 25. The first cable received from Mr. Conried's Berlin representative reads: "Schweighofer's state of health greatly improved. To-day physicians in consultation in Dresden. Hope to sail on Tuesday next."

A second message, from a personal friend of Mr. Conried residing in Dresden, the home of the actor, sets forth that Herr Schweighofer's health is much better, and two prominent physicians will consult to-day, and that great hopes are entertained that the actor will leave for America on scheduled time.

Further news from abroad is eagerly looked for by Mr. Conried, and in the meantime the preparations for the comedian's appearance will be continued.

A. M. Garland Dead.

A. M. Garland died yesterday morning in Chicago, aged sixty-six years. He was at one time Secretary of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture, and for a number of years was President of the National Wool Growers' Association, in which capacity he acquired National prominence in the discussion of tariff matters. He was made a member of the United States Tariff Commission, and was an authority on all matters pertaining to sheep and wool, having made a life study of those subjects in this country and Australia.

Pastors Called to Brooklyn.

The Rev. W. Russell Collins has been called to the pastorate of the Reformed Episcopal Church of the Reconciliation, Nostrand and Jefferson Avenues, Brooklyn. The Rev. Mr. Collins has been the minister in charge of the church since Sept. 1 last.

The congregation of Grace Chapel, Flatbush, has called the Rev. Charles S. Wyckoff to the pastorate. Mr. Wyckoff's last charge was a church in Philadelphia.

Seamen Oppose the Hanna-Payne Bill.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—Severe condemnation of the proposed Ship Subsidy act, known as the Hanna-Payne bill, was set forth in resolutions adopted to-day at the annual convention of the National Seamen's Union.

HEADLESS SKELETON FOUND.

WOODBURY, N. J., Dec. 9.—While hunting in Ladd's woods, on the outskirts of this town, to-day, Samuel Ellis of Westville discovered the headless skeleton of a man clothed in ragged garments lying among some underbrush. In the clothing he found a gold watch and a pocket knife.

Some months ago a dog belonging to William Dopson of North Woodbury brought to his master's house a human skull, which was given in charge of Prosecutor Storr. The skull is believed to belong to the skeleton found to-day, and Coroner Hunter is making an investigation.

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J. WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert."
215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 1613.

TIDE OF TRAVEL TO PARIS

Steamship Lines Already Overwhelmed with Applications for Berths.

THE RATES TO BE ADVANCED

Preparations of the Big Companies for the Rush—Their Total Capacity 23,200 Per Month.

With the opening of the Paris Exposition yet six months distant applications for transportation from this country in the direction of the French capital during the next Summer and Fall are pouring into the steamship offices in an ever-increasing stream. The local officers of every trans-Atlantic steamship line whose boats touch at English or French ports have for nearly a month past been booking accommodations on outward bound steamers as far ahead as next July. Notwithstanding the fact that but few of the lines have announced their rates for next season, the applicants for staterooms and berths have been content to pay their deposit and secure accommodations, subject to the provisions of a rate schedule yet to be promulgated, knowing that there will be a decided advance. At least one company announces that at the present rate of booking every berth on its steamers will have been secured by Jan. 1 for sailings as far ahead as next August.

It is agreed throughout steamship circles that an unprecedented tide of travel will sweep eastward over the Atlantic from early April until late Autumn, and that there is an absolute certainty of disappointments to many of those desirous of visiting Europe, owing to the simple lack of transportation facilities over the ocean. Nearly every one of the big transatlantic lines, with the exception of the English companies, will have in commission one or two new steamers in time to meet the Summer rush of travel, but, contrary to general expectation, there will be no extra fleets of steamers chartered and pressed into service to meet the rush. Steamship agents say that it is simply impossible to secure suitable steamers, especially in view of the fact that Great Britain is snatching up such as are available for use in the Transvaal war.

EFFECT OF THE WAR.

If the Transvaal war is not ended by next Spring, it will seriously affect the passenger capacity of the Cunard and White Star Lines. The Cunard Line now has six of its steamers in the service of the British Government, and the White Star Line has three, including the big Majestic, with a cabin capacity of 440. The Cunard Line, in fact, absolutely refuses, thus far, in view of the uncertain situation, to even book passengers conditionally or to "talk business" to any extent.

As far as rates are concerned, all the big lines, in view of the failure to reach a joint agreement at any of the conferences held during the past Summer and Autumn, are at sea. Each individual company is going ahead in the preparation of its next Summer's rate schedule, meantime keeping an eye out for what its neighbor is doing. The publication of these schedules is promised by all the lines within the next ten days. It is admitted by agents that even after the schedules are published, if any line finds that its rates are considerably lower than those of its neighbors it will make a proportionate increase. The prospective passenger may rest assured that, notwithstanding the war between the lines, the rates for next Summer will be much higher than for years past. A majority of the agents admit this, and say that about 20 per cent. over last Summer's rates will be declared.

The first rate schedule for 1900 among the transatlantic lines was issued two weeks ago by the Atlantic Transport Company. This company's steamers are ten-day boats, going to London, and carrying only first-cabin passengers. The rates for the Summer season, from April 16 to Aug. 15, are as follows:

PROMENADE DECK.

One person in a room	$150.00
Two persons in a room, (each)	100.00
Three persons in a room, (each)	75.00
Four or more persons in a room, (each)	65.00

SALOON DECK.

One person in a room	$112.50
Two persons in a room, (each)	75.00
Three or more persons in a room, (each)	65.00

THE ADVANCE IN RATES.

This, generally speaking, represents an advance of from 15 to 20 per cent., according to rooms, over the old conference rate which was smashed last February. Last Summer this line had a uniform rate of $60 per person.

Assistant General Manager Thomas of this line said yesterday that the company would on next Summer put one steamer per week with a capacity of 1,0 passengers, and after March the new steamer Minneapolis, just completed, with a capacity of 300, will run monthly. The steamer Monawk, now in South Africa, is expected to go on in the spring, making a total monthly capacity of 1,200. Mr. Thomas said that by Jan. 1 the Summer booking would have been completed.

The White Star Line followed the Atlantic Transport Line's rates with a new schedule presenting an advance of from 10 to 20 per cent. for Summer, according to steamers and quality of rooms, but which is in reality but a resumption of the standard rates which obtained before the reduction in prices last February. The reduction then only affected the minimum prices at which saloon passage could be secured. The maximum saloon rates were not touched. Consequently the present increase of the White Star Line affects only the minimum rates of saloon passage. Last Summer the minimum saloon rates on the Germanic and Britannic were $60; next Summer season they will be $75; on the Teutonic and Majestic last Summer the lowest saloon rates were $75; next Summer they will be $100. The Cymric rates have been advanced from $60 to $75.

Special rates were issued for the Oceanic as follows: Summer season, per berth, $125, $150, $200, and $225; Winter season, $75, $90, $100, $115 $125, $150, and $175. The deck rooms of the Majestic and Teutonic have been placed at $250 and upward, according to the season. A reduction of 10 per cent. is allowed to purchasers of excursion tickets, except at the $50 rate. With its new rate schedule the White Star Line has issued a notice that right is reserved to alter rates without notice.

"This advance," said General Manager Lee, "will be confined to the minimum rates for first cabin passage and on second-class boats, as the rates for the better class of cabins and staterooms, and all cabin room on the first-lass vessels have never been decreased, for the reason that they were always filled and the companies had no reason for cutting. We will not have any new boats in service next Summer, but with our present fleet can carry about 1,300 first cabin and 600 second cabin passengers per month. This includes the Majestic, now in the British service, but which we hope to have back in the Spring. If we don't get her 440 cabin passengers must be deducted from those figures."

Emil Boas, General Agent of the Hamburg-American Line, said: "I don't think the traveling public need fear being squeezed next Summer by the steamship lines and I do not think the rates for the season, taken for all classes of accommodations, will be any higher than they were in 1898. Last February the rate agreement lapsed and there was considerable cutting for certain classes of passage. The minimum rate, for instance, for first cabin was reduced by some lines from $100 to as low as $55 last Summer, but this was for the very poorest accommodation, and as the majority of the booking had been done early in the Spring, before the reductions had been made, the general traveling public got little benefit from it. Next Summer's rates will, I think, represent an advance of from 20 to 25 per cent. for this class of accommodations over those of last Summer, but the general schedule will show little advance over usual years.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

"For next Summer's service we will have each month five express steamers, each with a capacity of 300 first-class and 200 second-class passengers; one steamer, the New Deutschland, with a capacity of 470 first and 260 second cabin; four passenger and freight steamers, each with a capacity of 250 first and 130 second cabin, and four steamers, with a capacity of 250 passengers each, making a total of about 5,500 cabin passengers a month. In this fleet three of the steamers will be new. We may add rooms on the main decks of some of the steamers, which will increase the total capacity. We are being flooded with letters from every part of the country inquiring after berths, and we are conditionally booking large numbers for next Summer. I do not think we will be able to accommodate more than three-fourths of the applicants."

Emil Schwab, New York manager of the North German Lloyd Line, said that his line would next Summer take a sufficient number of vessels from its Mediterranean service to establish a weekly service from New York to Southampton and Cherbourg, in addition to the regular Bremen service. These vessels will leave on Saturday. The company will use seventeen vessels in the service during the Summer, with a capacity of 2,500 first-cabin and 2,000 second-cabin passengers. The rates for passage, Mr. Schwab said, would be about the same as those of 1898.

The French Line to Havre, as might be expected, is making extensive preparations for handling the immense traffic from this country. General Passenger Agent Treyvaux said yesterday that the company would add to its fleet in the Spring three new steamers, La Savoie, La Lorraine, and L'Aquitaine. The first two are six-day boats and the latter a seven-day vessel. This will give the company a fleet of seven steamers, each with an average capacity of 200 first-cabin and 300 second-cabin passengers. Besides the weekly sailings, there will be two extra sailings monthly during May, June, and July.

TO SELL HOTEL TICKETS.

The French Line has also arranged with a large number of Paris hotels for special rates, and will sell tickets at the New York office, including transportation to and from Paris, hotel expenses while there, and admission to the exposition grounds. By this system the visitor can arrange here for all the expenses of the trip. The extra price paid will be about $30 per week above the steamship fare, which will include ten admissions to the exposition per week.

Mr. Treyvaux said that while the Summer rates for passage had not been agreed upon, the advance for different accommodations would be about as follows: Second cabin, $45-60; first cabin, $80-$90 and $100-$125, or a general advance of about 25 per cent.

Second Vice President James A. Wright of the American Line said that thus far his line had not arranged for any extra vessels or sailings for next Summer, and had not yet fixed the rate schedule, but generally speaking there would be but slight, if any, increase over the 1898 rates, which were about 20 per cent. higher than those of last Summer. This line is booking many passengers, who agree to abide by the rates yet to be fixed. This line will send two steamers out weekly—one on the American Line to Southampton and Cherbourg and one on the Red Star Line to Antwerp. The cabin capacity will be approximately 540 for the former line and 250 for the latter, weekly, or a total of about 3,200 per month.

The Holland-American Line to Rotterdam, touching at Boulogne-sur-Mer, on the French coast, will add to its fleet one big new steamer, the Potsdam, for the Summer rush. The Potsdam will leave New York every five weeks with 250 first and 150 second class passengers. The regular service will carry 800 first and 550 second class passengers monthly, making a total monthly capacity for this line of about 1,950 cabin passengers. General Agent Wierdsma said yesterday that his line would probably declare a general advance of about 20 per cent. in rates.

General Passenger Agent Floyd of the Cunard Line refused to discuss the probable efforts of his line to meet the rush during the Summer, but it is safe to say that the steamers will carry 2,500 cabin passengers monthly from this port during the Summer.

THE MONTHLY CAPACITY.

To give an idea of the number of passengers expected to be carried out of the country from New York alone in each of the Summer months, the approximate capacities of the lines mentioned above may be presented as follows:

American Line	3,200
French Line	2,400
Atlantic Transport	1,250
Holland-American	1,950
White Star	1,400
Cunard	2,500
Hamburg-American	5,500
North German Lloyd	4,500
Total	23,200

The Paris Exposition opens in May and closes in October, giving about five months during which each of these lines expects to be taxed to the limit of its capacity. This would give a grand total of 121,000 for these months for these eight lines alone. When it is considered that there are many other minor lines crossing to various parts of Europe, whence tourists can make their way to Paris, it will be seen that there is going to be considerable ocean traveling done during the coming season.

THE OLIVE CROP IN DANGER.

A New Pest, the "Oil Fly," Appears in Italy—Harvest Reduced One-half in Places.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 24.—The agricultural authorities of Italy are at a loss to account for the sudden appearance of what has become in a short period a scourge of a disastrous nature to certain parts of this country, and one which bids fair to ruin a large number of the agricultural inhabitants. This is the "mosca olearia," or "oil fly," which insect is working havoc in the olive groves that form so important a feature in Italy's agricultural industries.

This comparatively unknown insect has invaded the fertile Province of Puglia, and the terrible destruction it is causing there has induced the Ministry of Agriculture to use its utmost efforts toward the discovery of some means of protecting the olive trees from its ravages. No method is at present known to eradicate the scourge, and, although rewards of many thousands of francs are offered for the discovery of a means of destroying the insect or preserving the trees, no one has yet claimed the proffered prizes.

According to the Hon. Signor Mawry, Deputy for Puglia, and one of the leading authorities on the subject, the "oil fly" derives its being from an egg, which is deposited in the trees during the Winter. The egg opens in the Spring, producing larvae and butterflies with marvelous rapidity. The insects are hatched in immense swarms, and in a short time destroy the pulp of the olives. The only cure known at present is very cold weather, a heavy snowstorm or a strong frost being the only means by which the eggs are destroyed before hatching.

The infection appeared for the first time last year in the Province of Leece, and has since developed to a greater or less degree in all the olive-growing districts of Southern Italy, the destruction being heaviest in the district of Puglia, where the Winters are so mild as to leave the eggs unharmed.

In Puglia the olive is the principal object of cultivation, and the making of the new oil forms one of the chief occupations of the inhabitants. Even the poorest and richest ground, incapable of producing other vegetation of any value, possesses a sufficiency of soil for the olive tree, which, furthermore, requires, as a rule, but little care in recompense for its two fruitions per year. In many parts of Southern Italy the production of olive oil surpasses that of wine in value. The Province of Leece, for instance, has generally produced 1,000,000 hectoliters of oil per annum, valued at 70,000,000 of lire, or $14,000,000. The Province of Bari produces, generally, 450,000 hectoliters, valued at 45,000,000 lire. At least half of the population of these two thickly inhabited provinces derives its means of livelihood either directly or indirectly from the cultivation of the olive. The newly arrived pest is rapidly reducing the production of these districts to much less than half of the figures given above, and the poorer classes are the ones to suffer most. In the face of these threatening facts, and in the absence of any remedy discovered as yet, the Italian Government has been forced to look the matter in the face, and with a view to rescuing the poorer population from absolute want, the Ministry of Commerce and Agriculture, headed by the Hon. Salandra, has determined to guarantee the payment of a certain portion of the deficit caused by the depredations of the oil fly.

Only those who have visited certain parts of Italy can realize the vast importance of the olive groves in this country. Not only do they afford an alimentary staple of no small import to the entire Italian people, as well as forming one of the principal objects of exportation, but the cultivation of the olive groves and the gathering of the fruit afford at certain times of the year regular employment, even to those who are not ranked as peasants and agriculturists. In Puglia especially, from November until February, almost the entire population works for the olive, the women and children harvesting and picking the fruit, the men banking up and transplanting trees, transporting the produce, and pressing the oil. May give up the occupations which are their chief means of earning a livelihood during the other months of the year, in order to work in the great groves and plantations with their neighbors and relatives.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale of Hotel Royal Site Lends Interest to the Week's Business.

DEALS IN APARTMENT HOUSES

Latest Sales by Brokers—Auction Room Promises Little Before Jan. 1—This Week's Schedule.

After having been the subject of countless rumors the final sale of the former site of the Hotel Royal was far and away the most significant of the week's dealings, and, while no decision has been reached as to the future improvement of the plot, it is enough to know that it will be improved and that a prominent corner facing a park will have some more graceful adornment than a multi-colored expanse of theatrical posters.

Among the other transactions of the week, apartment houses, particularly on upper Madison Avenue, have been a conspicuous feature as shown in the sale of Leo Wise's property at the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street, of Henry Corn's "Lenox Hill" at the southeast corner of Seventy-seventh Street, and of Edward Kilpatrick's seven-story structure at the northwest corner of Ninety-fifth Street, the latter being given in a trade for a row of tenements on Fourteenth Street, between Avenues B and C. While speaking of apartment house deals, mention must also be made of the sale for cash of the Franke estate's holdings at One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Fifth Avenue.

Vacant property dealings were not large, although having special interest in one or two instances. That Flake & Dowling, who paid $296,000 at the last Eno sale for a plot at Fifty-eighth Street and the Circle, have every confidence in the future of their investment was shown by their purchase of an additional lot on Fifty-eighth Street. A unique transaction in its way was the sale by these same operators to W. P. Eno of the lot at the southwest corner of Broadway and Sixty-ninth Street, which they bought from the Eno estate at auction only two months ago.

Business property showed few signs of life, unless one may include in that category such parcels as 40 West Twenty-eighth Street and 32 East Twenty-second Street, both of which will doubtless be used for business purposes by their recent purchasers. Rumors were circulated yesterday to the effect that 1 to 7 William Street, with frontages on South William and Stone Streets, had been sold, but careful inquiry failed to reveal any foundation for such a report.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Boehm & Boehm, who last week purchased 119 and 121 West Twenty-first Street, have also bought through A. H. Clarkson the two adjoining houses, 123 and 125, and will erect upon the entire plot, 90 by 92, a twelve-story business building.

John N. Golding has sold for H. McK. Twombly to Charles S. Brown, representing J. S. Kennedy, two lots on the south side of Fifty-fifth Street, 360 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 50 by 100.

Mr. Golding has also sold for the estate of George Kemp to H. McK. Twombly the three-story stable 23 West Fifty-fifth Street, 25 by 100.

Edward J. Dunphy, representing St. Aloysius's Roman Catholic Church, has bought from various owners the six three-story dwellings 209 to 219 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, each 16.8 by 100. The purchase has been made as the site for a new church edifice, although it is understood that work may not be begun for some time.

John T. Duff & Co. have sold for John P. Leo 431 and 433 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, two three-story dwellings in a row of seven just being completed by the seller.

Thomas & Son have sold for Ward Wheeler to a Mr. Bellows, for $16,000, the three-story limestone-front dwelling 3,682 Broadway, 16 by 78.

Stabler & Randolph have sold to Mrs. Doty the three-story dwelling, with extension, 21 West Ninety-fifth Street, 20 by 50 by 100.

It is reported that the Hays estate has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 152 West Forty-fourth Street, 20.6 by 100.5.

Charles E. Duross has leased the two houses 110 and 112 West Sixty-first Street to a client for five years at $3,800 per year and repairs; also, to the P. F. Collier Company the store 502 West Thirteenth Street for a term of years.

John N. Golding reports the following residence rentals: 523 Madison Avenue, for Walter Katte, to William Post; 70 West Forty-eighth Street, for Mrs. R. Mayer, to C. W. Wetmore; 126 East Thirty-seventh Street, for Gilbert C. Wood, to Herbert S. Carpenter; 21 Washington Square North, for Charles A. Post, to E. S. Rawson; 9 West Forty-eighth Street, for John G. Ager, to F. Grand d'Hauteville; 25 West Fifty-first Street, for Mrs. Beadleston, to George H. Andrews; 59 East Fifty-third Street, for Mrs. J. Whitney, to R. C. Embree; 46 West Fifty-seventh Street, for Col. K. M. Murchison, to a Miss Burkham.

The Auction Room.

Foreclosure sales of five-story brick flats formed the bulk of last week's business at auction. At executors' sales 497 Broome Street brought $9,550, and 301 West Twelfth Street $12,750, but on the other hand voluntary offerings of 11 West Twentieth Street and 356 West Fifty-seventh Street were both bid in at low figures, and altogether there was little to relieve the uninteresting character of the dealing.

No future offerings of importance are announced by the auctioneers, and it begins to look as though the salesroom will not present any very lively scenes until after the first of the new year.

On Tuesday of this week William M. Ryan will conduct an executor's sale of vacant property in the neighborhood of Third Avenue, One Hundred and Seventieth Street and St. Paul's Place, and Bryan L. Kennelly will offer the twenty-seven-foot flat 2,483 Broadway, near Ninety-second Street. A partition sale for Wednesday by Richard V. Harnett involves the properties 81 White Street and 106 Grand Street, northeast corner of Mercer Street. For Thursday Auctioneer Meyer announces an offering in partition which will include the northwest corner of Ninth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, and eleven lots on Gerard and Walton Avenues, near One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street.

The three-story private stable property at the southwest corner of Park Avenue and Fifty-first Street, on a lot 25 by 100.5, will also be sold by Bryan L. Kennelly at voluntary sale on Tuesday.

There were recorded last week 373 mortgages for $10,093,582, of which 235, for $1,525,440, were at 5 per cent.; 147, for $6,559,362, were at more, and 91, for $2,008,780, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 309 mortgages for $4,136,852, of which 111, for $1,522,346, were at 5 per cent.; 153, for $1,536,906, were at more, and 45, for $1,257,000, were at less. In the totals for last week it should be noted that $5,000,000 represents a single mortgage given by the American Malting Company to secure a bond issue of that amount.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, DEC. 11.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Edwin Baldwin, referee, Ninety-fourth Street, north side, 275 feet east of Third Avenue, 49.6 by 100.8½, and irregular, vacant. Due on judgment, $10,791.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Lloyd McKim Garrison, referee, 1,998 Webster Avenue, northeast corner of Alden Place, 16.1 by 71; 2,000 Webster Avenue, adjoining, 17 by 67.8; 2,002 Webster Avenue, adjoining, 17.2½ by 64.5; 2,004 Webster Avenue, adjoining, 17.2½ by 68.9; 2,006 Webster Avenue, adjoining, 17.2½ by 65.5, and 2,008 Webster Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, 16.1 by 58.9, six three-story frame flats; also,

685 Alden Place, north side, 71 feet east of Webster Avenue, at the rear of the foregoing, 15 by 60 and irregular, three-story frame flat; 687 Alden Place, north side, adjoining, 15 by 60, three-story frame flat; also,

684 East One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, south side, 58.9 feet east of Webster Avenue, 22.2 by 40, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, on 1,998 Webster Avenue, $4,628; on 2,000, 2,002, 2,004, and 2,006 Webster Avenue, $3,610 on each; on 2,008 Webster Avenue, $4,639; on 685 Alden Place, $2,699; on 687 Alden Place, $2,816; on 684 East One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, $1,949.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 3 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, north side, 90 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 20 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $15,717.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Frank D. Arthur, referee, 4 and 6 Tenedos Place, south side, 94.9 feet east of Third Avenue, 50 by 100, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $3,743; subject to other mortgages for $9,729.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry Hoyt, referee, 225 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, north side, 254.6 feet east of Third Avenue, 17 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $13,193.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Moses J. Sneidmire, referee, Washington Avenue, southeast corner of Wendover Avenue, runs east along Wendover Avenue, 151.9 by south 123, by west 30, by north 50, by west 109.9, to Washington Avenue, by north 94.9, six four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $16,090; subject to other mortgages for $35,000.

TUESDAY, DEC. 12.—By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, Third Avenue, northeast corner of Grove Street, two lots, each 25 by 85; Third Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of St. Paul's Place, 26 by 129.8 by 25.4 by 131.8, vacant; Third Avenue, west side, 158.10 feet south of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, four lots, each 28.10 feet front and varying in depth from 124 to 132 feet; Washington Avenue, east side, 121.5 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, five lots, each 25.11 feet front and varying in depth from 105.5 to 109.5 feet.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 2,486 Broadway, formerly 656 Boulevard, west side, 52.8 feet north of Ninety-second Street, 27.4 by 100, five-story brick double flat.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 50 East Fifty-first Street, southwest corner of Park Avenue, 25 by 100.5½, three-story Indiana sandstone stable, with private alley at the rear.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., partition sale, W. Usher Parsons, referee, 162 West Seventy-third Street, south side, 175 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 18.6½ by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas B. Odell, referee, Bainbridge Avenue, northwest side, 244.7 feet northeast of One Hundred and Ninety-eighth or Travers Street, 52.5 by 149 by 50 by 133.7, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,067.

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, B. W. H. Brown, referee, 416 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, southwest corner of Hamilton Terrace, 20 by 90, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $18,910.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Lewis A. Abrams, referee, 927 to 931 East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, north side, 110 feet east of Robbins Avenue, three four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $1,730; subject to other mortgages for $17,124.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward W. S. Johnston, referee, 1,759 Third Avenue, east side, 75.9 feet south of Ninety-eighth Street, 25 by 83.9, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $17,459.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, 2,101 Fifth Avenue, east side, 18 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 17 by 73, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,572.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Leo C. Dessar, referee, 451 East Fifty-seventh Street, north side, 129.5 feet west of Avenue A, 16 by 100.4, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,713.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles A. Runk, referee, 331 West Sixteenth Street, north side, 350 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 24.10 by 92, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $22,356.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 13.—By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 656 Eleventh Avenue, east side, 100.5 feet north of Forty-seventh Street, 25 by 100.5, four-story brick tenement, with two stores.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Ezekiel Fixman, referee, 2,233 Second Avenue, east side, 60.10 feet south of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 20 by 75, four-story stone-front tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $12,836.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, William Henry Haldane, referee, 81 White Street, south side, 155 feet west of Elm Street, 25 by 47.8 by 25 by 48, six-story stone-front building; 106 Grand Street, northeast corner of Mercer Street, 25 by 107.4, six-story brick building. Subject to mortgages, on 81 White Street, for $25,000; on 106 Grand Street, for $85,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Franklyn Paddock, referee, 418 to 426 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Convent Avenue, 75 by 99.11, five four-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, $4,527; subject to other mortgages for $70,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John M. Steddard, referee, Fourteenth Street, William's Bridge, south side, 155 feet west of Prospect Terrace, 50 by 114, two two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $2,252.

By Thomas C. Smith, foreclosure sale, John D. Kernan, referee, 50 and 52 West Third Street, south side, 36.1 feet east of West Broadway, 43 by 75, seven-story brick building. Due on judgment, $84,516.

THURSDAY, DEC. 14.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, John Delahunty, referee, 623 Ninth Avenue, northwest corner of Forty-fourth Street, runs north 20.1 by west 65 by north 20 by west 15 by south 40.1 to the north side of Forty-fourth Street, by east 80, four-story brick tenement, with store; Gerard Avenue, east side, 288.11 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 20.6 by 100, vacant; Gerard Avenue, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 25 by 100, vacant; Gerard Avenue, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 25 by 100, vacant; Gerard Avenue, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 25 by 100, vacant; Gerard Avenue, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 50 by 100, frame stable and vacant; Gerard Avenue, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 25 by 74.9, vacant; Walton Avenue, west side, 268.10 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street at the rear of the foregoing, 75 by 100, frame cottage; Walton Avenue, west side, 343.11 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, adjoining the foregoing, 35.6 by 100 and irregular, vacant; also a triangular plot included by the east side of Walton Avenue, the north side of Butternut Street, and line running parallel with and distant 288.11 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street; also Clinton Avenue, northwest side, 349.4 feet southwest of Jefferson Avenue, 50 by 150, vacant; only a one-half interest in the last parcel is to be sold.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David McClure, referee, 1,169 and 1,171 Park Avenue, east side, 117.5 feet north of Ninety-second Street, 16.9 and 16.10, respectively, by 80, two three-story stone-front dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $13,836.

By James L. Wells, partition sale, Charles H. Young, referee, 2,100 Boston Road, southeast side, 100 feet southwest of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Subject to a mortgage for $1,046.

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, Abraham A. Joseph, referee, 2,279 and 2,281 First Avenue, west side, 25.2 feet north of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 50.5 by 100, one and two-story frame buildings. Due on judgment, $4,400; subject to another mortgage for $7,000.

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, William H. Corbitt, referee, 229 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 240 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 14 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,061.

FRIDAY, DEC. 15.—By J. Montgomery Strong, foreclosure sale, Lansing W. Walsh, referee, 115 West Sixty-third Street, north side, 135.5 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 16.8 by 100.5, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,673.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 312 West Fourth Street, west side, 51.11 feet south of Twelfth Street, 17.10 by 55.4 and irregular, four-story brick dwelling; 310 West Fourth Street, west side, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 18.3 by 56.9 four-story brick dwelling, with stores; all title and interest of the Middlesex County Bank, on July 20, 1899.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Jacot Marks, referee, Railroad Avenue, Unionport, north side, extending from Washington to Jackson Street, 21.6 by 263, two-story frame building, with hall. Due on judgment, $2,223; subject to another mortgage for $7,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, John M. Stoddard, referee, 147 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, north side, 250 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $49,396.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Kelly Street, east side, 400.3 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for three two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 58; Joseph E. Butterworth, owner; W. A. O'Hea, architect; cost of each, $3,750.

Stebbins Avenue, east side, 103 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 50; William Towart of 7 Gouverneur Place, owner; L. A. Soule, architect; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 316 and 318 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, for two six-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 88.8; J. Antopolsky of 651 Wales Avenue, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $50,000.

Willis Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, for a five-story brick flat, with store, 25 by 88; Isaac Levy of 308 Alexander Avenue, owner; T. W. Ringrose, architect; cost, $20,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, south side, 97 feet east of Crotona Avenue, for a three-story frame tenement, 21.6 by 60; C. V. Halsey of 1,014 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $6,500.

No. 1,837 Washington Avenue, for a two-story frame workshop, 28 by 17; K. Birchell, premises, owner; F. Jaeger, architect; cost, $250.

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 302.2 feet west of Cypress Avenue, for a three-story brick fire engine house, 25 by 100; city, owner; Building Superintendent Fire Department, architect; cost, $24,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, southeast corner of Dawson Street, for a one-story frame church, 44 by 82.10; George F. Johnson & Sons, premises, owners; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $6,000.

Rivington Street, southeast corner of Goerck Street, for a six-story brick flat, 24 by 70; A. J. Dworsky of 239 East Sixtieth Street, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $25,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, south side, 138 feet west of Hall Place, for a three-story frame dwelling, 25 by 60, and a two-story frame stable, 25 by 32; J. E. Butterworth, owner; Charles S. Clark of 719 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, architect; cost, $6,300.

One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, northwest corner of Boulevard, for a three-story frame dwelling and store, 25 by 65; John McLeavy of Eighteenth Street and Avenue A, owner; C. S. Clark, architect; cost, $6,000.

Alterations.

No. 428 East Twenty-third Street, to a one-story brick shop; Joseph Smith of 361 West Twenty-second Street, owner; cost, $3,000.

No. 29 Broadway, to a brick office building; Elizabeth M. Aldrich of 45 Broadway, owner; M. C. Merritt, architect; cost, $2,300.

No. 635 West Fifty-fourth Street, to a one-story brick storage house; Sicilian Asphalt Paving Company, owner; Edwin Smith, architect; cost, $400.

Nos. 531 and 533 East Seventy-ninth Street, to a one-story brick market; P. T. Sets, premises owner; Edward Wena, architect; cost, $300.

No. 322 to 328 East Sixty-third Street, to four five-story brick tenements; Louis Sroka of 258 Delancey Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $15,000.

No. 1,174 Tinton Avenue, to a two-story and basement frame dwelling; Mrs. E. Calligan, owner; S. A. Dennis, architect; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Street, north side, 90 feet east of Marion Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling; H. S. Lum of 809 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; owner; J. J. Vreeland & Son, architects; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 737 and 739 Tremont Avenue, to two three-story brick dwellings; estate of G. W. Hojer of 13 Columbus Avenue, owner; J. J. Vreeland & Son, architects; cost, $11,500.

No. 1,914 Park Avenue, to a two-story brick and stone flat, with stores; Hardy & Cauldwell, owners; A. Anderson, architect; cost, $1,000.

Thirteenth Street, northwest corner of University Place, to a five-story brick store and lofts; John Brigg, owner; Henry Regelmann of 133 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $300.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Dec. 9.

CAMBRELENG AV, e s, Lot 227, map of Ryer homestead, 22.6x106.6x23.2x102.6; Joseph Teroro and wife to Gierve Gallano	10
CAMBRELENG AV, e s, 157.2 ft s of Pelham Av, 75x100; George Landon, referee, to Rose T. Mosher	2,000
LOT 439, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Margaret Hergenrother	100
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s w corner of 184th St, 8.3x—x84.6x150; Robert Hall and others to Amalia Ricca	1
WEST END AV, n w corner of 71st St, 25x100; Mary H. De Garmendia to Hugh J. Grant	1
WEST END AV, n w corner of 71st St, 25x100; Caroline M. Von Wallbrunn to Hugh J. Grant	1
10TH AV, n e corner of 154th St, 50x125; Robert D. Schultz to John Henry, ½ part	11,250
53D ST, 212.6 ft e of 8th Av, 18.6x100.8; Mary A. Cregier to Mary W. Briggs	1
63D ST, s s, 250 ft e of West End Av, 150x100.5; George W. Arthur to German-American Real Estate Company	1
78TH ST, 113 East, 18.8x102.2; William W. Hall to John Byrnes	1
78TH ST, 113 East, 18.8x102.2; Sidney J. Cowen, referee, to William W. Hall	15,300
82D ST, 106 East, 25x102.2; Rachel Juster to Charles H. Duglins, ½ part	1
82D ST, 106 East, 25x102.2; Rachel Juster to Libbie E. Cahn	1
112TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 7th Av, 17x100.11; Nathan Mayer to Mary McCabe, correction	16,800

Recorded Leases.

ADAMS, Albert J., to John S. Elder; 9th Av, 390 and 392, 10 years	3,100
DRAKE, Mary H., to George G. Benjamin, 1,143 Broadway, 10 years	$9,540 to 10,797
DRAKE, Mary H., to George G. Benjamin, 1,141 Broadway, 10 years	$11,251 to 12,708
HEIMBERGER, Emile, to Henry Kanersky; Madison Av, 1,410, 3 years	450
REDMOND, Goold H., to John Kretzmer; West St, 122, 5 years	3,800

Recorded Mortgages.

BLACK, John V., to Bowery Savings Bank; 26 Cliff St, 1 year	10,000
COHEN, Isidore, to Charles M. Hough, trustee, &c.; St. Ann's Av, w s, 155 ft n of 156th St, 2 years	2,063
COHEN, Isidore, to Charles M. Hough, trustee, &c.; St. Ann's Av, w s, 130 ft n of 156th St, 2 years	2,063
DOOLEY, Peter, to George Klar; 134th St, n s, 425 ft e of 6th Av, demand	6,000

OF NEW YORK FOR PARIS.

of the Immense Topographical ork in Preparation for the Exposition.

the most interesting exhibits to be m this country to the Paris Expoill be a huge map of the City of rk, now in process of construction he supervision of Louis A. Risse, opographical Engineer of the Board e Improvements. It will measure feet, showing on a scale of 600 feet nch all the boroughs of the greater much adjoining territory in this d New Jersey.

July Mr. Risse suggested to the f Public Improvements that such would be a most unique exhibit, and opriation of $10,000 was made for truction. As notice has been given exhibits must be received at Paris Feb. 1, the work has been pushed as rapidly as possible, and will be completed this month, although se says that three years would not much time to spend on it. "The " he said yesterday, "would, of be impossible to accomplish, but for a contained in maps and surveys al- our possession, especially the comlangulation of the greater city that de in 1898. This material we have ented by the work of a field force men, and twelve draughtsmen have work on the map indoors.

epresentative of the United States sion was here the other day and ed the results of our work up to He said there would be no more in- and original exhibit at the exposi- possible, we are going to have it d here for a few days before it is and reduced copies may be made . These would be 9 by 5 feet, that e smallest size which would show lines, and I believe enough could zed from them to cover almost the expense incurred. After the exposiver the best place for the map will e new public library."

s showing all the parks, streets, erries, and railway lines, the map the contour lines and elevations of oint in the city. Yonkers, Mount and New Rochelle are also in- as well as Sandy Hook, the fortifica- the southward, and part of New n the west. More than 1,000 square territory are embraced. All street proposed or in process of con- are indicated.

wood platform and bronze brackets ings make up the mounting for the platform being three feet high on and two on the other, so that the is inclined and easy for the spec- examine. In each corner will be nd-ink drawing, twelve by eighteen depicting some notable view in the around the edge are to be smaller of various public buildings. These are all being made by draughts- Mr. Risse's department. A separate the foot of the main map will con- py of a relief map now in the State at Albany, showing Manhattan n 1776, and at the head there will two charts of the city as it 1641 and 1800. Altogether the four will afford a study of the city's during more than 300 years, and a ental table of statistics will also d. This will contain information in nch and English about the indus- the city and other subjects of in- and is designed especially for for-

ling to Mr. Risse, similar maps are ade for the exposition by several ties, but none of such proportions one, the largest of them being ten ve feet square. Owing to its bulk iest kind of paper is being used on w York map, and there is a back of linen. Durability, as well as per- drawing, is aimed at, so that two ross the ocean will not prevent the m doing many years of service.

TROLLEY ON BROADWAY.

e Opened from Seventy-first t. Up This Morning—Long lockade on Third Avenue.

er link in the great electric system n transit which the Third Avenue Company is gradually developing Boroughs of Manhattan and the ill be completed to-day, if the offiake good their announcements, by ning of the new Broadway subine to traffic. About 400 electricians hinists were hard at work yesterking the final connections, and late afternoon President A. J. Elias said ne was ready and that a test car e sent over the road some time bemidnight and sunrise and a regular uent schedule established early this .

ntendent John H. Robertson promt this line will be free from the an- reak-downs which even yet cause y serious blockades on the Third Line prope. For the present. the e will be operated from Fort Lee rough Manhattan Street to Broadd down that thoroughfare as far as -first Street. By the middle of this e cars will continue south from that Amsterdam Avenue to Fifty-ninth Horse cars of the Forty-second line will carry passengers on transand from these temporary terminals ub-trolley system.

he intention ultimately to run the cars straight down Broadway past nth Street on the same route foly the old Boulevard horse cars, but ces of special switchwork are nec- at the crossings at Seventy-first Sixty-fifth Street, and Fifty-ninth and these are of such intricate char- that Mr. Robertson says they can be delivered before April. The first crossings will cost about $60,000 metal work.

Elias said that the company expected the sub-trolley in operation in Am- Avenue, from One Hundred and -fifth Street to One Hundred and st Street, within a week or ten and that work would be begun soon erting the St. Nicholas Avenue horse into an electric road. "We hope the Dry Dock division electrically by Spring," he said, "and with a change on the Union division we able to run the same cars on all of the road without the transfers essary."

was a serious tie-up on the middle of the Third Avenue line which exthrough the greater part of the rush hours yesterday. The sysm Eighty-sixth Street to a point be- at Sixty-fifth Street was sud- ft without power at about 4 o'clock. were made to locate the trouble, as finally found at a crossing direct- nt of the depot.

tracks intersect it is impossible to the conductor rails across, because ws would strike them. They are e cut and the electric connection ned through a section of cable g the breach and hanging down out 's way. This is called a "jumper." er at this point was found to have o the bottom of the conduit, after hole had been lifted four times. It a few minutes' work to restore it n the cars began to move soon after .

WAY RESIDENCE BURNED.

Barry Destroys Mrs. E. L. Waite's Home and Fine Paintings.

Special to The New York Times.

WAY, N. J., Dec. 9.—Ingleside, the Mrs. Erskine L. Waite, one of the residences here, was burned to the early this morning. With it was ed a valuable collection of paintings er art objects.

origin of the fire is thought to have ncendiary. Many tramps have been that part of the city for several

Two of them, who were driven by the watchman at Ingleside on night, made threats against the nd occupants.

Waite was awakened at 2 o'clock rning by a sense of suffocation, and er room filled with smoke. On her arouse the servants she was met by them, who declared that she had window opened, the alarm ring, window closed again with a snap. time the outside of the house, from und to the second floor, was ablaze. aite and the other occupants of the were obliged to make their escape e roof of the piazza and thence to und.

ied in the loss were many paintings he brush of Mrs. Waite's late hus- who was formerly Vice President of oklyn Art Club. The family heirware also lost. The house and conare only partly insured.

CUBAN NEGROES CONTENTED.

So Asserts Gen. Wood—Little Danger of Any Uprising.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Gen. Leonard Wood was in conference with President McKinley some time to-day. Later he commented on a telegram from Santiago representing the colored Cubans in Santiago Province as incensed at President McKinley's message. Gen. Wood said:

"I have received many telegrams from Santiago Province since the appearance of the message. Some of them came last night, saying that the people are delighted with the message. Even the men of ultra radical tendencies express pleasure openly. The blacks especially show that they are pleased.

"The keynote of the sentiment is that the Cubans surrendered to me in the last month 3,800 arms, and that all of them are friendly. There are too few arms in the province to cause trouble, if it were desired, but the truth is that the blacks are contented and are growing happier and more prosperous every day.

"Gen. Quentin Bandera, the noted black leader, is one of the employes of this Government at Santiago, and is well satisfied with the conditions of affairs."

CUBAN EXHIBITS AT PARIS.

Secretary Root Orders a $25,000 Appropriation to Defray Expenses.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Secretary Root has made an order appropriating $25,000 from the revenues of the Island of Cuba to defray the expense of an exhibit of the products, manufactures, and industries of that island in the Paris Exposition next year. The order places the exhibit under the direction of Señor Quesada, Special Commissioner of Cuba here, with a suitable force of employes. He will receive no additional compensation, but is allowed expenses.

The Secretary of War will name a citizen of each province of Cuba to collect the exhibits and represent it. These will be nominated by the Civil Governors of the provinces, and also will receive only their expenses. Ricardo Albertini has been appointed Secretary to the commission at a salary of $250 per month and his expenses.

BAD STATE OF CUBAN PRISONS.

Their Condition a Legacy of the Spanish Administration.

HAVANA, Dec. 9.—Complaints are made by prisoners of the bad state of the prisons, where, they declare, they are obliged to sleep on the stone floors and suffer many other privations. Señor Mora, the Supreme Court Fiscal, said to-day that the prison system was a legacy of the Spanish administration. The prisons, he admitted, were not in good condition, adding, however, that other reforms for the island demanded more speedy attention.

Señor Mora said that the present state of affairs in Havana demanded firm treatment on the part of the Judges, as at the end of the Spanish administration many confirmed criminals were set at liberty and 400 were brought to the city from Ceuta. Many of these criminals, he said, were now in Havana, and should be treated severely, in order to preserve order.

The prisons of Cuba are now being investigated by a New York police official, who expresses himself as astounded at the condition of affairs.

Rough Riders' Bugler on Trial.

HAVANA, Dec. 9.—The trial of ex-Lieutenant of Police Cassin, formerly a bugler in the Rough Riders, on the charge of murder in killing a Cuban Major in Havana several months ago, is proceeding, and probably will be concluded on Monday. It is believed that Cassin will be convicted, although many Americans who have been present at the trial express doubt as to its result, declaring that there is a strong sentiment in favor of the prisoner. The man whom Cassin killed was popular, and at that time the police force was cordially disliked.

GEN. AINSWORTH'S REPORT.

Figures of Record and Pension Office of the War Department.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The annual report of Gen. F. C. Ainsworth, Chief of the Record and Pension Office of the War Department, shows that the enormous business of the office has been promptly dispatched, more than 96 per cent. of the cases received during the fiscal year, aggregating 183,018, having been disposed of within twenty-four hours after they reached the office, and not one case remained unacted upon at the close of business hours at the end of the fiscal year.

These cases related to the services of volunteer forces of the United States during the Revolutionary War, the war of 1812, the various Indian wars, the war with Mexico, the war of the rebellion, and the more recent Spanish war.

By the reproduction of the records of individual military service, by the index record card system, the application of that system to the current correspondence, and the adoption of other improved methods the business of the office has been greatly expedited, and it has been possible to materially reduce the clerical force. On the recommendation of the chief of the office a reduction of 300 was made in the clerical force in 1894, a further reduction of 50 was made in 1895, and a still further reduction of 25 in 1897. In the estimates submitted by Gen. Ainsworth for the coming fiscal year a still further reduction of 32 is provided for, making a total reduction of 407 clerks, representing a permanent saving of over $460,000 annually in the appropriations for the clerical force of the office.

Adding to this the saving effected in contingent and other expenses, it is shown that the cost of maintaining the office has been permanently reduced by fully $500,000 annually. Gen. Ainsworth says that in all of the reductions that have been made in the clerical force of the office, the selections for discharge have been based strictly upon the efficiency records of the clerks, a liberal allowance being made in the ratings on account of honorable military or naval service.

ARMY PROMOTIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The appointment of Col. E. R. Kellogg, Sixth Infantry, and Col. G. S. Carpenter, Eighteenth Infantry, as Brigadier Generals of regulars will result in the promotion of Lieut. Col. Charles Minor, Sixth Infantry, to be Colonel of the Sixth Infantry, and Lieut. Col. J. M. J. Sanno, Fourth Infantry, to be Colonel of the Eighteenth Infantry. Other promotions will result in the lower grades, and Majors Charles L. Davis, Eleventh Infantry, and Frank B. Baldwin, Third Infantry, will be made Lieutenant Colonels.

The retirement of Lieutenant Colonel Robert Craig of the Signal Corps will result in the promotion of Major James Allen and Capt. R. E. Thompson one grade each in that corps, and will leave a vacancy in the grade of First Lieutenant, which will be filled by transfer from the line of the army.

Retired Officers as Instructors.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Owing to the fact that there are no active officers of the line of the army available for detached service, the Adjutant General has issued a circular to retired officers of the army below the grade of Lieutenant Colonel, inquiring whether they are willing to accept duty as professors of military science and tactics at various institutions of learning. Under a recent decision of the Controller of the Treasury, retired officers performing such services at colleges are entitled to the full pay of their grade.

Puerto Rican Coffee Firm Fails.

PONCE, Puerto Rico, Dec. 9.—The first failure on account of the hurricane is that of Felici Costa & Co., who have been declared bankrupt owing to action in the United States Provisional Court. Their liabilities are $400,000, and assets $500,000, but the latter consist largely of non-negotiable paper of planters and others. Henry Fritze has been appointed commissioner and Herminio Armstrong receiver. The firm has been established thirty-five years, and did a large coffee and general commission business.

War Material for Colombia.

The British steamer St. Cuthbert, which arrived yesterday morning from Antwerp, had on board about 200 tons of war material, consisting of rifles, ammunition, and explosives destined for Barranquilla, United States of Colombia. The steamer anchored in Gravesend Bay, where she discharged her cargo of war material into lighters for trans-shipment on board the Atlas Line steamer Alene, which sailed yesterday.

MR. AND MRS. REID ENTERTAIN.

Dinner and Reception in Honor of the Commissioners Who Negotiated the Treaty with Spain.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid entertained the Commissioners who negotiated the treaty of peace with Spain, the first anniversary of whose signing is to-day, at their residence, 451 Madison Avenue, last evening. Mr. Reid was one of the Commissioners, and the invitations to the dinner read: "Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid request the pleasure of your company at dinner on Saturday, Dec. 9, at 8 o'clock, to meet Mr. and Mrs. Day, Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Frye, and Mr. and Mrs. Gray on the anniversary of the signature of the treaty of Paris."

The dinner was one of forty-five covers, and the guests were Judge and Mrs. Day, Senator and Mrs. Davis, Senator and Mrs. Frye, Judge and Mrs. Gray, Gen. and Mrs. Merritt, Senator Chauncey M. Depew, ex-Gov. and Mrs. Morton, Gen. and Mrs. F. V. Greene, Dr. and Mrs. Schurman, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Patton, John Bigelow, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Bradford, Mr. and Mrs. Robert R. Hitt, Col. and Mrs. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. John Munroe, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Moore, Duc de Loubat, Mrs. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Hammond, Miss Kneeland, Miss Crocker, Miss Johnson, Mr. Cadwalader, D. O. Mills, Mrs. William Earle Dodge, and Ogden Mills.

The decorations of the banquet room where the dinner was served and of the table itself were very simple. A mandolin orchestra furnished music during the dinner and at the reception which followed. There were no set toasts.

A reception was given at 10 o'clock, at which Mme. Gadski, Miss McDougall, and David Bispham sang. Some of the guests at the reception were Mr. and Mrs. James W. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Dodge, Miss Dodge, John E. Parsons, Bishop and Mrs. Doane, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Frederick Sturgis, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Miss Burden, Miss Bigelow, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr., Dr. Andrew McCosh, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Frederick Allen, Gen. and Mrs. Thomas Barber, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Dr. and Mrs. John S. Billings, Mr. and Mrs. George Bend, Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland Dodge, Gen. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mr. and Mrs. Seth Low, Abram S. Hewitt, Edward Cooper, Stephen H. Olin, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Barney, Mr. and Mrs. St. Clair McKelway, Archbishop Corrigan, J. Roosevelt Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. William Watts Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Bacon, Miss Frelinghuysen, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Murray, Mr. and Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart, Loyal Farragut, Judge and Mrs. Howland, Commodore Nicholson Kane, Gen. and Mrs. Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. Fulton Cutting, Thomas Cushing, the Misses Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob W. Miller, and Commissioner John W. Keller.

MISHAPS TO VARIOUS VESSELS.

Shipping Suffers Damage from a Number of Causes.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The Swedish bark Adele, Capt. Petersen, from Helsingborg Dec. 4 for Wilmington, reported anchored in Elsinore Roads on Dec. 6, has returned to Helsingborg with loss of anchors and chains.

Attempts have failed to float the British steamer Craigneuk, which arrived at Hamburg on Nov. 23 from Galveston, and which has since been reported ashore in the Tyne.

The British steamer Maltby, Capt. Chiswick, which arrived at Liverpool on Nov. 14 from Savannah, and which has since been reported ashore in the Tyne and broken in two, has been abandoned to the underwriters.

The crew have been saved of the British steamer Oilfield, Capt. Shawyer, from Cetto for Novorossisk, reported from Constantinople yesterday to be ashore at Sakareeyab, Assistance has been sent to the stranded vessel.

The British steamer Florence Pile, Capt. Reed, from Hamburg for Savannah, has returned to Hamburg with loss of anchor and chain and with windlass broken. She is repairing.

The British schooner Pride of the West, Capt. Lowry, from Huelva for Falmouth, has arrived at Lisbon leaking.

Schooner Hattie H. Mayo Damaged.

STONINGTON, Conn., Dec. 9.—The schooner Hattie H. Mayo, Capt. Murphy, from Providence for New Haven, loaded with scrap iron, struck the rocks off Haptree Point at 11 o'clock last night. She floated off leaking. She cannot proceed loaded, being badly damaged.

North German Lloyd Steamer Floated.

ANTWERP, Dec. 9.—The North German Lloyd steamer Koenigin Luise, bound for Australia, which grounded yesterday on Walswoords Bank, in the lower Scheldt, and which was thought to be in a critical condition, has been floated and has proceeded on her voyage.

LADIES' DAY AT THE N. Y. A. C.

Forty-five Hundred Young Women Enjoyed the Club's Hospitality.

The New York Athletic Club held its forty-fourth "Ladies' Day" and the first of the present season yesterday afternoon, and before the visitors had departed, according to the terms of the invitation, at 6 o'clock, it was decided that it was the most successful occasion of its kind in the history of the organization, both in regard to the numbers of the fair guests and in the quality and variety of the entertainment provided. It was estimated that not less than 4,500 young women participated in the club's hospitality.

The house was thrown open to the visitors at 11 o'clock. After several hours spent in studying the appointments of the house, a musical performance was given in the gymnasium, in which the following took part: W. H. Reiger, Miss Katharine Isabel Pelton, Mr. Beyer-Hane, Miss Eva Gardner Coleman, Hobart Smock, the Kaltenborn quartet, and the Metropolitan quartet. Other music was furnished by Geisemann's orchestra and the Neapolitan guitar group.

After this the company adjourned to the natatorium, where they witnessed exhibitions by the instructor, Prof. Sundstrom, and a number of his pupils, both young and old, among them W. Swan, Jr., P. Hinton, D. Hennen, and Mr. Dickey. The numbers included such feats as smoking under water, diving for money, and imitations of a torpedo, a crab, a seal, and a porpoise. After this the company broke up into little groups and passed the rest of the afternoon in social enjoyment.

One Girl Prevents a Strike.

ALTOONA, Penn., Dec. 9.—By remaining at her loom in defiance of 800 strikers one little girl prevented a tie-up at the Altoona Silk Mill. One hundred weavers employed at the mill stopped work because their demand for increased wages was refused. A general strike of the 800 operatives had been planned, but when an effort by John Burns, a boy, to throw the belts off the loom at which the one girl continued at work, was frustrated by foremen, 700 employes returned to their work. The 100 operatives who first struck are still out.

Colombian Cable Is Again Open.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—United States Minister Hart, at Bogota, Colombia, has been in cable communication with the State Department respecting some routine matter, indicating that the cable is again open for the first time since Oct. 25.

Fraud in Cherokee Certificates.

TAHLEQUAH, I. T., Dec. 9.—Another fraud in Cherokee certificates has been unearthed in the Senate by Senator Leach, who presented certain National certificates and asked that they be referred to the Committee on Claims. It was found that they had been canceled by the Auditor. Last Sunday night the Auditor's office was looted and a number of certificates were stolen. A fraudulent credit of $4,089 was also entered on the Auditor's books. It is feared thousands of dollars' worth of stolen and forged certificates are afloat.

A Cherokee Mission to Washington.

TAHLEQUAH, I. T., Dec. 9.—The Cherokee Legislature has passed an act employing William M. Springer of Illinois as resident attorney for the Cherokees at Washington for one year. An act was also passed authorizing a delegation of four persons, two of whom must be full-blooded members of the tribe, to go to Washington in the interest of the Cherokee Nation.

S. Baumann & Bro

FURNITURE CARPETS DRAPERIES & BEDDING

Money Refunded On All Unsatisfactory Purchases.

Owing to our increase of business we have leased the adjoining Corner Building, which we will open shortly, and in order to make working room will place on sale at a great sacrifice the stock of a leading manufacturer of Desks and Bookcases, as illustrated.

Solid oak or mahogany finish, polished, with large drawers and carving on lid; French legs; regular price, $9.50; sale price 4.75

Quartered oak or mahogany finish, highly polished, with two drawers and French bevel plate mirror; regular price, $13.00; sale price 6.50

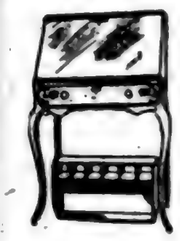

Graceful French desk, made in golden oak or mahogany finish, showing interior arrangement; regular price, $15; sale price, 7.50

1,000 pair NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, in forty different designs, formerly $2.25 to $3.25, all at . . . 1.50

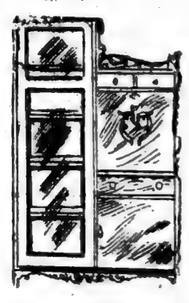

Combination bookcase and desk, made in golden oak or mahogany finish, polished; regular price $28.00; sale price 14.00

Large desk, with cabinet top, swell front, quartered golden oak or mahogany finish; regular price, $27.00; sale price, 13.50

Handsome bookcase and desk, richly carved, French plate mirror in cabinet, made in quartered golden oak and mahogany finish; regular price, $36.00; sale price 18.00

A large assortment of LAMPS, ONYX TABLES, CURIO CABINETS, GILT CHAIRS, in new designs, at exceptionally low prices.

229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245 SIXTH AVE.
Corner of Fifteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

RISKS LIFE TO SAVE SERVANTS.

Narrow Escapes from Welling Mansion Burned in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Early to-day fire totally destroyed the Welling mansion, at Fourteenth Street and Welling Place, this city. The loss on the residence was $60,000, and on the contents about $50,000. The house contained costly statuary, many fine paintings and tapestries, and beautiful furnishings.

Dr. L. H. French occupied the residence, and, with his servants, escaped from the building just as the roof fell in. Indeed, in his efforts to save the female servants Dr. French was somewhat burned.

STRICKEN IN NEWARK SCHOOL.

Principal Taylor, Victim of Apoplexy, Will Not Recover.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 9.—George O. F. Taylor, Principal of the Central Avenue Public School, was seized with an attack of apoplexy just before school closed yesterday. He was taken to his home, 241 Sixth Avenue, in an unconscious condition. The attending physicians to-day announced that Mr. Taylor's illness was fatal.

Mr. Taylor has been in charge of the Central Avenue school more than a quarter of a century. His family includes Mrs. Taylor, a son, and two daughters.

NEW TELEPHONE COMPANY.

Will Build a Line Along the New Jersey Coast.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 9.—Articles of incorporation were filed to-day with the Secretary of State of the Seashore and Delaware River Telephone, Telegraph and Cable Company. The company is part of a system to be established by the Telephone, Telegraph and Cable Company of America, and is capitalized at $100,000.

The company will build a telephone line beginning at the foot of Morgan Street, Jersey City, and through Jersey City, Bayonne, and Elizabeth, and along the Atlantic Coast to Atlantic City and Cape May, and thence to Camden. The incorporators are James E. Hayes, Camden; George W. Beers, Fort Wayne, Ind., and John B. Stauffer, Philadelphia.

MR. CRIDLER HOME AGAIN.

Found Increased Respect for America Abroad—Other Arrivals.

T. W. Cridler, Assistant Secretary of State, arrived yesterday on the steamship St. Louis. Mr. Cridler went abroad in September and since then he has visited, he said, all of the capitals of Europe. His trip combined official business with pleasure, but of the business he would not speak. He consented to say, however, that the general respect for America and Americans in Europe, which has risen so greatly since the Spanish war, had its effects in the Consular service, and Consular officers are accordingly treated better than ever before.

Casper S. Crowninshield, one of the Commissioners to the Paris Exposition, returned on the St. Louis.

Among other passengers on the St. Louis were Theodor de Markeloff and Lieut. Otton de Richter of the Russian Navy, who brought sixty-five Russ an sailors with them to man and take to Russia the remaining vessel built by the Cramps for the Russian Navy.

Presbyterian Hospital Anniversary.

About 200 persons availed themselves of a general invitation to attend the exercises commemorating the thirty-first anniversary of the Presbyterian Hospital yesterday afternoon. The ceremonies were held in the dispensary, at the Madison Avenue end of the institution. After music by a choir, the Rev. Dr. S. M. Hamilton of Englewood, N. J., led in prayer, and the Rev. Donald Sage Mackay delivered the address of the occasion. He referred to the part the Presbyterian Hospital had taken in the advancement of the science of medicine and in the development of trained nurses.

Matanafa to Raise Cacao.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Mataafa, the Samoan chief, has gone in for cacao raising, and has issued an order to his friends to turn their attention to the same industry. Consul General Osborn has sent to the State Department a report by H. J. Moore, a leading planter of Samoa, on the subject. Mr. Moore says that in 1893 Mataafa set out several thousand trees, but the raiding Malietoans destroyed them all. Now that the war is over, Mataafa has time to turn his attention to the arts of peace, and the result is the order mentioned.

Opinion on the Treaties in Samoa.

BERLIN, Dec. 9.—Dispatches received to-day from Apia, Samoa, under date of Nov. 27, say that the news of the final settlement of the Samoan question has been hailed with keen satisfaction by the German residents and a large majority of the Samoans. The dispatches add, however, that Malietoa Tanus's people are depressed over the matter, and that a majority of the English residents begrudge Germany her success.

Willimantic Mill Increases Wages.

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., Dec. 9.—The Willimantic Cotton Mills Corporation to-day announced that beginning Monday the wages of its employes would be increased 10 per cent.

BOARDERS WANTED.

22 WEST 35TH ST.—An elegantly furnished room, second floor; also hall room; private tables; references exchanged.

28TH ST., 40 EAST.—Large second floor room, with board; parlor dining room; reference.

50 WEST 35TH ST.—Single room, with board; refinement; references.

72D ST., 108 EAST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; bath; connecting parlor dining room; references.

179 MADISON AV.—Fine rooms, handsomely furnished; second floor; for rent, with board.

IN PRIVATE JEWISH FAMILY: ENTIRE second floor or part; moderate rates to proper party. 62 West 118th St.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

58TH ST., 122 WEST.

BACHELORS,
Richly furnished rooms;
One suit unfurnished if desired;
Handsomely appointed house;
Furnishings and decorations new.
Location Select.
Near leading Clubs and Hotels.
On line of all cars.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

M. Louise Longeway, Editor, announces the Sixth Edition of the Trained Nurses' Directory, Dec. 5th. On Sale at all Booksellers. Price, One Dollar. Subscriptions to M. Louise Longeway, 151 East 54th St.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MAD. AV. & 35TH ST., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; the pastor will preach.

CHRIST CHURCH, 71ST ST. AND BROADway, Rev. Dr. J. S. Shipman, Rector.—Morning services at 11; evening at 8; Sunday school at 9:45 A. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, NEW YORK, Lenox Avenue and 122d Street, Rev. H. P. Nichols, Rector.—7:30 A. M., Holy Communion; 11:00 A. M., morning prayer and sermon; 3:45 P. M., even song; 8:00 P. M., fourth sermon, American Episcopal Church. The Critical Period: A Church Without Bishops.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, SUNDAY, Dec. 10, 1899, at 11:00 A. M., at Carnegie Music Hall, Corner of 57th St. and 7th Av.—Lecture by Mrs. Percy Widdrington of London, subject, "The Moral Issues of the War in the Transvaal." All interested are invited.

TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5TH AV. AND 76TH ST.—Regular Sunday morning service at 11 o'clock, lecture by Rev. Dr. S. Schulman, "Self-Culture and Self-Denial."

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold. : 1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and other standard makes rented $2.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and all supplies. Inspection service free. E. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway. Telephone 1320 Franklin.

MAHOGANY MUSIC BOX, VERNIS-MARTIN chair, table, stool, guitar, microscope, half price; beautiful large rug. Address Q. Q., Box 374 Times Up-town Office, 1,359 Broadway.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

Empire State Engraving Co., 11 Spruce St., is prepared to furnish superior class of half-tone & line work. Tel. call 4784 Cortlandt. Open day and night.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

ENORMOUS PROFIT CAN BE MADE IN CERtain stock listed on New York Exchanges. I have positive information which I will impart for 10 per cent. net profits, (payable when made) handle your own transfers, trade where you please, get instantly. Address INVESTMENT SPECIALIST, Box 230, Times Office.

$1,000 AND GOOD OFFICE MAN SECURES AN interest in established financial firm that will pay you $5,000 per year; references required. B. W. H., Box 105 Times Office.

FREE—Send to Edgar Tate & Co., 346 Broadway, New York, for the most PROFITABLE investing little book on investments ever written.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

VIRGIL CLAVIER WANTED—Latest improvements and perfect action; send lowest cash figures. CLAVIER, Box 100, Times Office.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

A BREWSTER BROUGHAM (RUBBER TIRES) also Coupe Rockaway, Beauty cov., quarter value. 20 East 31st St.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LINDO BROS., Broadway, Corner 28th St.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold, and Gold bought.

PIANOS.

One Fare from anywhere.

Bloomingdales

3D AV., 59TH TO 60TH.

Piano Club No. 3.
JOIN OUR PIANO CLUB
and secure one of our sweet toned Beethoven Pianos.

$5 Cash and $2 Per Week.

If you join our Piano Club we will furnish you with the celebrated sweet toned "BEETHOVEN" Piano for $149.00.

It is better than most pianos sold to-day at from $300 to $350 and we will sell it to you on easy payments. In fact, the payments are smaller than you would have to pay for renting a piano of the ordinary sort.

Pianos Are Delivered on Payment of First $5.

As the membership is limited, we advise an early selection.

NONE CAN MAKE THEM BETTER.

DOLL'S
High Grade Grand & Upright
Pianos.

NEW PIANOS TO RENT. OLD PIANOS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

A choice assortment of Second-hand Pianos at low prices. Special Inquiry, Doll's Style "B," a Holiday Offering.

Jacob Doll, Manufacturer,
OFFICE AND FACTORY WAREROOMS,
893-915 SOUTHERN BOULEVARD.
WAREROOMS,
144 FIFTH AVENUE,
BET. 19TH AND 20TH STS., NEW YORK.
Branch: 247 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.
482 to 494 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.
OPEN EVENINGS.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

HARDMAN
PIANO

"The Only Piano that Improves with Use."
See the new Hardman Baby Grand
HARDMAN, PECK & CO.,
136 & 138 Fifth Ave., New York.
ANDERSON & CO.,
470 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

KRAKAUER
PIANOS.
NEW STYLES.

We now have a complete stock of our elegant new designs in Upright Pianos, in various fancy woods, at our warerooms.

All of the discontinued styles will be sold at a great reduction, cash or monthly payments. Call and examine or send for ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE. Pianos to rent.

KRAKAUER BROS.,
WAREROOMS, 113 EAST 14TH ST.
HARLEM BRANCH, 130, 132 EAST 125TH ST.

THE OPERA PIANO.
New and elegant designs also several slightly used
WRITE FOR BARGAIN LIST.
Warerooms, Broadway, Cor. 47th St.

FINANCIAL.

CHES. & OHIO
WILL SELL AT 40.

Holders of Chesapeake & Ohio stock will soon get 40 for all the stock they may care to sell.

New York Central will sell at 175, and eventually sell higher than Lake Shore.

Pennsylvania will sell at 145.

Alert investors and speculators will do well to secure these stocks now. They are safe, sound, and sure to be very profitable.

T. S., 1,242 Broadway.

LECTURES.

THE HON. JOHN BARRETT WILL LECTURE on "America in the Philippines and the Far East" Tuesday evening, Dec. 12, 1899, eight o'clock, at the Baptist Church of the Epiphany, Madison Avenue and 65th Street. Admission, 75 cents. Tickets for sale at Pond's music store, 148 Fifth Avenue.

INSTRUCTION.

Stenography and Typewriting Training School. | Private or Class Instruction, Day and Evening. Coaching, speeding, all systems. F. E. PARKHIM, Instructor. 100 E. 23d St., Room 218.

LUTECE FRENCH SCHOOL.—My demonstrative method is unexcelled. 25 lectures in French about France and Paris Exposition. Write, Prof. CHOPARD, 230 West 43d St.

FRENCH ACADEMY, 836 BROADWAY.—Prof. Berger, from Paris, French instruction, conversation, no advance payment, free trial.

DRESSMAKER WANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR instruction in piano or French. TEACHER, 123 Columbus Av.

MISS EVERDELL'S CLASSES FOR GIRLS, 53 WEST 45TH ST.

100 WEST 86TH STREET.
Miss MURPHY and Miss GAYLORD'S SCHOOL.

INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

BOOK-KEEPING Stenography, Arithmetic, Penmanship, one, thoroughly taught day and evening. We always secure positions for graduates of complete commercial course. Catalog free. Address EASTMAN, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., or the NEW YORK BUSINESS INSTITUTE, 81 Fifth St., New York, N. Y. CLEMENT C. GAINES, M.A., B.L., Prest.

The Packard Commercial School
(101 E. 23D ST., CORNER 4TH AVE.)
makes a specialty of each student and puts him in care of a specialist in whatever commercial branches he may choose to perfect himself. Young men and women may enter at any time. Send for catalogue. Phone 991—18.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 and 14 East 59th Street,
CLASSES AND PRIVATE LESSONS
Commencing Saturday, Oct. 21st.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

FURS REMODELED, REPAIRED; SEAL Sacques and Capes altered into fashionable garments; latest styles at very moderate prices. LARKEN'S, 111 West 35th St.

YACHTING.

GAS ENGINE AND POWER COMPANY AND CHARLES L. SEABURY & COMPANY, Builders of ... only leading launch, high-speed, half cabin, ... Launches, Dinghies, Tenders, ... Seabury's Water Tube Boilers and Marine Engines, Steam ... quality and ship's ways. Overhauling of all ... promptly done. Charters and ... Insurance. Brokerage ... bought and sold on commission. Correspondence ... solicited. Send 10 cents in stamps for ... to down-town office, 26 Broadway, or ... factory, at North Eighth, foot ... York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
... your Messenger Call Box or ... your Advertisements at 687 ... Uptown District Telegraph or ... Postal Telegraph Office. Charges ... same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady desires to place a chambermaid ... whom she can recommend. Can be seen at present employer's, 858 West 79th St., Monday, between 10 and 11.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a ... class French cook in a private family; take entire charge of kitchen; first-class city ... references. Julie, 858 West 83d St.; Vanderbilt ... call.

COOK.—By first-class English cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; ... could take entire charge; city references. ... 200 East 70th St., Kennedy's bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; best personal ... reference. 315 East 30th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By ... competent woman as cook in private family; best ... references. 242 East 35th St.

COOK, &c.—To ... cook, wash, and iron in private family; best ... city references. 249 East 90th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; good carver; public or private. ... cookery. 307 West 51st St.

**Day

ING THE MANHATTAN

Taxpayers Again Appear e Railroad Commission.

SES OF THE COMPANY

ioners to Examine Plans De- to be Nearing Maturity— airman Cole's Statement.

ntatives of the Taxpayers' Asso- f the Bronx appeared before the ilroad Commission at the Fifth Hotel yesterday to register a fur- est against the Manhattan Rail- pany in neglecting, as alleged, to long-promised extensions in the territory. The specific complaint iance is that the company has not ut the provisions of the franchises from the Suburban Rapid Transit and the New York, Fordham and ilway Company, and it goes on to Railroad Commissioners to recom- at the needed extensions be con- and in case of failure to do so commission ask the Attorney Gen- ake steps for the annulment of the s charter.

conclusion of a three hours' hear- irman Cole of the commission to confer with the Manhattan of- d get a definite reply as to their s. Failing in that, he added, se- asures would be taken.

aring opened at 10 o'clock. Ezra and M. W. Gallaway appeared for nd company and W. W. Niles and tenroth represented the alliance.

L. Wells, President of the North rd of Trade, was the first witness. ed the necessity of rapid transit used facilities, saying that an ex- would benefit the entire city as raise real estate values in the

ed that while it would be expen- the road to obtain rights of way, be done some time, and the sooner cheaper it would be for the Man- attan. There would be no trou- ld in securing consents from prop- ers, as a recent report from a sub- e of the North Side Board of ows that a majority of these could ithout trouble.

king for the Manhattan Company, e made the following statement: anhattan Company will offer no in this proceeding, because it con- ut to make public its plans and and to explain the work it has g for months past and which it prosecuting to-day for extending oving its lines in the Bronx would nely unwise and harmful, if not he objects the complainants them- ek to accomplish and which the ar as practicable, wants to accom-

ompany, however, desires to state ailroad Commissioners that it is nd ready to disclose its plans and in regard to this subject, and that adily receive the Commissioners at to confer upon this matter at

tenroth and Mr. Wells made a de- nt the company include the repre- of the alliance, saying that they d of promises. This brought Col. o his feet, saying that he had been by Mr. Gould and Russell Sage

Is the best jollier?" asked Mr.

e J. Gould," was the reply. ilden went on the argue that if the atives of the alliance should be hey would be perfectly willing to rrecy, except that they would re- right to give their constituents ssurance of the good intent of the

uch talk the alliance's represen- decided that the Commissioners implicitly trusted to confer with any and report the result of their nin.

attle said he had no power to authoritative statement with re- he company's intentions. Mr Cole hat he and his colleagues would the proofs submitted by the com- d get a specific statement if possi- n, if the alliance is not satisfied, a e will be allowed to inspect the submitted. Mr. Cole declared he commend the extensions, and ulti- alling to get them, would go be- Attorney General.

D MISSIONARY EXHIBIT.

ing Work from Many Countries the Church of the Heavenly Rest Last Week.

ibition of a novel character was he hall beneath the Church of the Rest, Fifth Avenue and Forty- Street, during Tuesday, Wednes- sday, and Friday of last week. It ed by those who arranged it a ary Exhibit," and was on view in n with the Missionary Week in h.

hibit was something like a bazaar e difference that the objects hown for sale, and that each meant g, illustrated some detail of the f missionary endeavor. Booths t round the hall, each being de- a particular country or branch of n the middle on the north side of a the Chinese booth, presided over W. J. Boone, was conspicuous in art reds which form so important of Chinese decorations. It was with many beautiful embroideries, ich represented one or more of the the Chinese Pantheon.

the most valuable and interesting hibits was an object in the Japan- h, which was under the direction J. A. Scrymser. It was one of the boards which were placed at high- ssings in Japan when missionaries eir first efforts in the country this and on which were written the the Tycoon against the Christian These boards were to be found ighways as late as 1867, but since re removed they have nearly all ken up, and only two are known this country. These are the prop- the Church Missions House, and hem was loaned to Mrs. Scrymser n the exhibition. A translation of is in part as follows:

I, the august, interdict concerning of the Christian sect, must be as strictly obeyed. The rites of the religious sect are strictly for-

hibit around which there was al- large crowd was that of the work mothers. The idea of teaching In- men some useful handicraft was in- by the splendid work that Lady n has done in encouraging the poor of Ireland to make lace, and finding et for their product. Miss Sybil n July, 1890, began the work among ans by gathering twelve women of way tribe in a log hut and giving few lessons in lace making. The proved as pupils, and later on two were sent out. The work has until now many Indian women earn iving in this way. They produce at is surprisingly dainty in execu- and is often superior to that of Euro- emakers in beauty of pattern.

mpossible to mention all the other ive, and frequently beautiful, ex- There were objects from Africa, the d West Indies, Alaska, and various s of Asia. The Assyrian Mission ee had a most striking exhibit, and was hardly a visitor that did not at the objects in this and other were for sale.

orts were made to obtain the attend- the general public at the exhibition. uld not have been possible, as it was every day with those who are interested in mission work here oad.

Warning Against a Woman.

Charity Organization Society, having received an unusually large num- begging letters signed variously cCann, Dunn, and Fox, cautions the against responding to her appeals be- nsulting its records. The woman, s been known to the society for a of years, claims to have been in the of the person she addresses, that sband is ill and out of work, and e threatened with eviction.

goes right to the spot" where the rasping irts, and cures it—Jayne's Expectorant.—

"Buy China and Glass Right"

HIGGINS & SEITER.

FINE CHINA
RICH CUT GLASS.

MESSRS. HIGGINS & SEITER, Dealers in Fine China and Rich Cut Glass, take pleasure in calling attention of the readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES to the Grand Holiday Exhibit, now on view at Nos. 50, 52 and 54 West 22d Street.—From small beginnings this unique establishment has grown in extent and popularity till it is not only recognized by Metropolitan buyers as affording the widest scope for selection of the beautiful wares of which it makes a specialty, but its reputation, based on the famous policy, *"Prices always at least 1-4 less than elsewhere,"* is as wide as the Continent itself.—Naturally, with all the gift-making potentialities of Glass and China, the great "Present" Store of the United States, with the largest stock of these goods in America, if not in the world, at this season, assumes commanding interest.—Some of the reasons why will be found in the following paragraphs—and prices:

English China Game-Plates

Out of several dozen English china game-plates we would like you to see one set. There is not a duplicate in this entire country. They were painted by the celebrated game and fish painter Mitchell (now deceased.) In time these plates will undoubtedly be worth several times what we now ask for them. Each plate is signed by the artist, has a different subject, and is a work of art in itself. Our price for the 12 plates is $400.00

Teakwood

Many months ago we placed with the largest manufacturers of Teakwood furniture in Canton, China, a very large order for Teakwood to come to us direct by sailing vessel. We thus not only eliminate the usual jobber's or middleman's profit, but effect quite a saving in freight. This shipment arrived several weeks ago and since then our cabinet men have been working day and night to get it in absolutely perfect condition, regluеing, rubbing, polishing, &c. Thus we can now offer you Teakwood that IS PERFECT. Much of the Teakwood is put upon the market and sold without this precaution. To give you an idea of the importance of this sale we mention one only as an example of 50 others:

Hand-carved pedestals thirty-six inches high, eleven inches across, marble top, each $12.00

Mail orders will be filled as long as they last.

Rich Cut Glass

The phenomenal growth of our Cut Glass department must naturally find expression here, and one entire floor is now devoted to this magnificent exhibit—unmarred by a single specimen of anything but the genuine article—no acid-bitten, "processed" work among it. As a special attraction for this sale, we have chosen, among others, our greatly admired "Napoleon" pattern, of which we will sell sixty pieces, as follows: 12 Tumblers, 12 Wines, 12 Saucer Champagnes, 12 Claрets, 12 Cordials; complete, for..... $83

Cut Glass Punch Bowl

Magnificent cut-glass punch bowl, 14 inches high, 14 inches across, heavy glass, deeply cut and beautifully polished. This is called the "Leader." Many of our customers find it hard to decide between this punch bowl and others marked at $60 and $75 each, special at this time $40.00

Cut Glass and Sterling Silver

We have recently made important additions to our cut-glass, mounted with sterling silver. We have a most complete line of decanters, salad bowls, fruit nappies, punch bowls, ladles, bonbons, loving cups, &c.

Sterling Mounted Salad Bowls

Very richly cut and sterling-mounted 8-inch fruit, salad, or berry bowls, instead of $15 ..... $9.00

Special in Dinner Ware Department

Among several new patterns of rich English dinner ware is one of Copeland's, which is pronounced very unique and rich. It has festoons in sage green, artistically relieved by small rosebuds in nautral color of pink and yellow with sage-green leaves, edges in sun-ray effect in best burnished gold. This is an open stock pattern, therefore any number of pieces desired can be purchased. Dinner service sells for..... $266.00

Several new patterns of Limoges china have also recently been received. There are some five or six patterns, each one worthy of special notice. You take your choice of any one you wish, instead of the real value, $38.00, at..... $25.00 complete.

Special in Art Department

We have on hand many articles that might properly be described as works of art, yet we do not make a pretense of conducting a museum. We exhibit and sell these high-class goods on the same margin of profit as we do the less expensive goods. There are arranged on tables in this department, from which you many make your selection, vases, many of which would ordinarily cost $10.00 or $12.00, at.. $5.00

On another table is a special line of rich vases, figures, etc., from which you select, at..... $10.00

Rich English China Plates

It is a remark very often heard that our display of rich English serving-plates is by far the grandest to be seen anywhere in this country. All the celebrated English factories are represented, and almost every style of plate imaginable can be seen here at prices as throughout our entire establishment ¼ **less than elsewhere.**

Among hundreds of dozens of others equally important are 12 plates just received of the celebrated Doulton china. The centre of each plate is decorated with a portrait, the edge and shoulder is in turquoise with festoon of cream and solid gold edge, heavy raised paste gold decoration throughout, each plate signed by the celebrated artist Sutton, price per dozen $390.00

Fancy Glass

Under this heading we have several novelties. One is the "Twentieth Century." This is green and has an iridescent effect, very artistic shapes, etc.

Another one is the "Cameo." This is a reproduction of the celebrated Cameo Glass, comes in red, green, and pink decorated with white raised work, prices range upward from..... $1.75

Another new style is the "Phenomena" glass. This is also in green with fish-scale effect; prices range upward from..... $3.75

Another new pattern is the "Klondike." This is a brown color. There are many low prices suitable for flowers, etc. Several artistic shapes.

Those desiring to purchase now can have the goods held and delivered at any date desired. Brooklyn deliveries and calls are now made by our own wagons, thus insuring perfect satisfaction to our Brooklyn patrons.

Open Evenings until Christmas, commencing Monday, Dec. 11.

50-54 W. 22nd Street.

Wedding Gifts a Specialty.

CARPETS!
RUGS! RUGS! RUGS!

For the Holidays!

No more suitable or useful Christmas gift.

Turkish, Lemington, Arlington, Wilton, Axminster, Body Brussels and Smyrna, in all sizes, from a small mat to the largest carpet dimensions.

AT POPULAR PRICES.

FURNITURE

3-piece Mahogany Parlor Suits, in Satin Damask Coverings, FROM $25.00.

Elegant line of odd pieces for Parlor or Reception Room, consisting of Chairs, Divans and Musical Cabinets, in Mahogany (carved and marquetry effects); also in Gold and Vernis-Martin, etc.

FURNITURE FOR THE LIBRARY.

Morris Chairs, Writing Desks and Large Writing Tables.

Upholstery Goods, in Silk and Satin Damask; Curtains—all the various grades; Draperies, Sofa Pillows, Scarfs, etc.

All Especially Suitable for Presents.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO

Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

BEDFORD PARENTS' LEAGUE.

Results Accomplished by a Brooklyn School Auxiliary.

A comparatively recent development of the public school system in Brooklyn is what is known as the Parents' League. It is composed of the fathers and mothers of school children whose homes are in the Bedford district of that borough and who attend Public School No. 3. The league was organized in May last, and already has a membership of several hundred. Among those identified with it are the Rev. A. J. F. Behrends, pastor of the Central Congregational Church; ex-Senator George W. Brush, who is Superintendent of Dr. Behrends's Sunday school; Dr. E. F. Smith, and Nelson G. Gates.

The object of the league is to enable the parents of pupils to become thoroughly acquainted with their children's teachers. The dues are 10 cents a month. The league's constitution says that the idea is "to promote social intercourse among the members and to advance the cause of education." Dr. White, Principal of School 3, takes a lively interest in the league and says he finds continual evidence of the need of consultation with the parents of his pupils.

It is said that until the organization of the league the parents of pupils in the Bedford district had only a vague idea of what went on in the schoolrooms during the day. Now, however, at the regular meetings of the league the teachers and the parents are brought into friendly contact and discuss freely and fully questions that affect the education of the children. Suggestions from one or the other side flow from these discussions and are attended by excellent results. The parents have helped to decorate the walls of the classrooms with works of art, and the children's surroundings are more pleasant than they were.

WATERS PIANOS

A Beautiful New **Waters Grand Upright** Piano 7⅓ octaves, 3-stringed full iron frame, repeating action, ivory keys, 3 pedals, very rich deep tone, with fine singing quality, and containing all the latest improvements, for

$225

cash, or $250 on installments; only $10 down and $7 per month. Stool, cover, tuning and delivery FREE.

We also offer a new, large size, 7⅓ octave 3-stringed **Chester Piano**

$180

cash, or $200, payable $10 down and $5 per month. This is a reliable, well made piano, fully warranted, and the best value ever offered for the money.

Don't fail to examine our pianos, or send postal for catalogue with reduced prices and terms.

Open Evenings Until Jan. 1st.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,

134 Fifth Av., near 18th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE.

ORIENTALISM FOR CHRISTMAS.

King Christmas is returning for his homage. The Yule log is being hauled, the mistletoe has appeared, and our store is an artistically laden Christmas tree to greet him.

Take the Orientals—a fine lot of Guendjis, Carabagh, and Daghestan Rugs at $9.50—some almost square—ideal for Foyer halls. Also rare old rugs for wallhangings and couch-coverings—of marvelous sheen and tonal beauty, with designs that appeal to one's artistic sense as strongly as a painting. Saddle-bags for pillow-coverings—exquisite in coloring and noted for their fine mosaic patterns.

It is still so loaded with furniture beauties that they can warm the hearts of many gift-receivers yet.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY, 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Stern Brothers

Fur Departments

Large assortments, including many exclusive styles of

Coats, Wraps & Paletots

Also Scarfs, Boas & Muffs

of Silver Fox, Russian and Hudson Bay Sable, Broadtail Persian Lamb, Mink and Chinchilla With a large collection of the most Desirable Skins, from which orders for Special Garments will be taken at Attractive Prices

In addition, to-morrow

Ladies' Scarfs of Alaska Sable	at $7.38, $9.62
of Mink,	at $9.50, $14.25
of Dyed Blue Lynx,	at $21.50, $24.00
Ladies' Muffs of Alaska Sable,	at $5.85, $7.75
of Mink,	at $9.75, $12.75
of Dyed Blue Lynx,	at $14.25, $16.50

The remainder of this season's

Ladies' Costumes

For Street and Evening Wear in a large variety of materials and styles, from $19.50 to $62.00

Heretofore $30.00 to $85.00

Ladies', Men's and Children's Winter Underwear

Complete assortments of the most desirable makes, in Silk, Merino, Silk and Wool, Natural Wool and Cotton

And will offer to-morrow

Ladies' Norfolk and New Brunswick Co.'s Ribbed Merino Wool Vests & Drawers,	Value 75c	at 48c
Ladies' Plain Merino and Imported Swiss Ribbed Vests and Drawers,	Value $1.00	at 79c
Children's Gray and White ¾ Wool Vests and Drawers,	Value 75c	at 39c
Men's and Boys' Plain and Fancy Heavy Worsted Sweaters,		at $1.48, $1.95

Hosiery Department

New Effects in Silk and Lisle Thread Hose and Half Hose. Vertical and Roman Stripes, Embroidered, Van Dykes, Open work and All over Lace

Special Values, To-morrow

Children's Ribbed Black English Cashmere Hose, with double knees and soles,	at 29c, 39c
Ladies' Black English Cashmere Hose, with double soles,	at 48c
Men's Black English Cashmere Socks, with double soles,	at 35c

Third Floor

Bric-a-Brac & Art Objects

Suitable for Holiday Gifts

Electric Light Bronzes, Limoges Enamels, Dutch Silver, Clocks and Clock Sets, Lamps, Decorated Globes & Lamp Shades

Men's & Women's Silk Umbrellas

26 and 28 inch Twilled Silk, Handles of Pearl, Ivory, Buckhorn and Gun Metal, Sterling Silver Trimmed, Values $3.75 to $4.50	at $2.95
26 and 28 inch Extra Quality Silk, Long Pearl and Ivory; also Solid Ivory Crook Handles, mounted with Sterling Silver, Values $5.75 to $6.75	at $3.95
26 and 28 inch fine Umbrellas, with choice handles of Ivory and Pearl, Values $6.50 to $8.75	at $4.95, $6.75

Parasols, Umbrellas and Canes For Holiday Gifts

Misses' Departments

Girls' Dresses of Imported Plain and Plaid Cloths, handsomely trimmed, 4 to 14 years. Heretofore $7.50 to $12.50	at $4.85
Girls' Reefers of Kerseys and Cheviots, 6 to 14 years. Heretofore $8.50 to $11.50	at $5.75
Girls' Box Coats, full length, 4 to 10 years; three-quarter length, 4 to 14 years, of English Kerseys and Cheviots, Heretofore $12.90 to $16.50	at $9.75
Misses' Jackets of English Kerseys and Cheviots, satin lined, 14, 16 & 18 years Heretofore $12.90 to $16.50	at $7.50, $9.75
Smoking Jackets of Tricot Cloth, quilted satin facings, Value $6.50,	$4.95
of Velveteen, satin bound and cord-edge, Value $11.50,	$8.95
Tuxedo House Coats of English Reversible Cloths, Value $7.50	at $5.50
Blanket Robes of figured California blankets, Value $7.95	$5.75

Special Values in Lace Curtains.

Irish Point,	at $4.95, $7.50, $10.50
Marie Antoinette,	at $5.25, $7.75, $11.25
Victoria Velour Curtains, Formerly $16.75 pr.	at $6.75
Irish Point Bed Sets,	at $3.95, $6.50, $8.50

West Twenty-third Street.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Broadway, Eighth and Ninth Streets.

A CARD.

After months of preparation we have converted our Basement, 125x80 feet, or 10,000 square feet, into one of the handsomest salesrooms in the City.

Sunlight and 500 electric lights make it brighter than day; three handsome stairways and the electric elevator lead to it.

The ventilation is perfect. We have gathered together the handsomest stock of

FINE HOLIDAY GOODS

seen under one Roof, expressly for this occasion.

IN THE JEWELRY SECTION.

Immense assortment of artistic designs in Solid Gold Jewelry, Diamond Rings, Diamond Earrings, Brooches, set with Diamonds and Precious Stones, Scarf Pins, Lockets, Cuff Buttons, Shirt Studs, Vest Chains, Bracelets, Shell Combs, Hat Pins, Gold Thimbles, Lorgnettes, Opera Glasses, Match Safes, Gold and Silver Watches, &c., together with Thousands of Fancy Articles, suitable for Holiday Gifts, at prices within the reach of all.

Largest Importers from JAPAN, CHINA, INDIA, TURKEY AND PERSIA.

Vantine's

ORIENTAL GIFTS & JEWELERS. Broadway and 18th Street.

Send for the free Vantine catalogue: "About an Oriental Store." Cover in three colors. If desired, goods chosen now will be reserved 'til Christmas.

Vantine's Store—

"The Open Door to China"

—and to Japan, India, Turkey, Persia, and Egypt as well. A *delightful* door to enter *any* time, but *specially* 'round the holidays.

Main Store.

The Oriental Jewelry.

Odd, yet beautiful—set with precious and semi-precious stones, Turkish, Indian and Egyptian, therefore of utmost interest. Rarely a duplicate pattern.

Rings, Purses, Pendants, Bracelets, Necklaces, Charms, Chains, Brooches.

Also: Japanese, Chinese and India Solid Silverware.

Fourth floor.

In Time for Christmas Rug Buying

A lot of Coula, Carabagh and Feheran Rugs, averaging 3 x 4½ and 5 ft., $4.50, $5.00 and $6.00.

Shirvans and Carabaghs, 3½ x 5 and 5½ ft., at $8.00 and $10.00.

Another good lot of Oriental Rugs, 6 x 9 ft, at $22.50—were $30.00 and $35.00.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Oriental Rugs.

A fine importation of MODERN ORIENTAL RUGS now on show.

Extra fine large ANTIQUE RUGS, suitable for LIBRARIES and DINING-ROOMS.

Orders solicited for AUBUSSON and Scotch AXMINSTER RUGS to specially prepared designs.

Broadway & 19th Street.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS,

And Fine Jewelry.

BENEDICT BROTHERS, of Broadway and Cortlandt street, have for the HOLIDAYS a fine and carefully-selected stock of choice Diamonds and other Gems; fine Gold Jewelry, Sterling Silver Goods, &a. Attention is called to our several grades of TIMEKEEPING WATCHES all made especially for our house, and bearing our name.

EVERY WATCH GUARANTEED.

"The Benedict" Perfect Collar and Cuff Button.

In gold, extra heavy rolled gold, and sterling silver.

NOTE—THE GENUINE BENEDICT BUTTON has the name "BENEDICT," and date of patent stamped upon it. A SET OF FOUR MAKES AN ACCEPTABLE PRESENT.

BENEDICT, BROTHERS, Jewelers,

Broadway and Cortlandt Street, N. Y.

MICHAEL BUCENY INSANE.

Man Who Killed His Sweetheart Suffering from Catalepsy.

Michael Bucany, who murdered his sweetheart, Regina Klein, on Sept. 18 last, was yesterday committed to the Matteawan State Hospital for the Criminal Insane by Justice Furman of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. When Bucany's case came up for trial Otto Rosalsky was assigned to defend him. Upon visiting Bucany, Lawyer Rosalsky found him to be suffering from acute melancholia, which finally developed into catalepsy. A commission, including Dr. Robert S. Newton examined Bucany, and declared him to be insane.

During the examination Bucany maintained whatever position of the limbs or body was indicated until a change was suggested by Dr. Newton. When first brought into the room he stood like a statue until commanded to relax. One of his arms was extended at a right angle, and remained so for over a quarter of an hour. The same condition was found to exist respecting the use of the eye, jaw, leg, or hand. Hot applications to the skin aroused no sense of pain.

IN MEMORY OF J. C. HOAGLAND.

Directors of the Royal Baking Powder Company Take Action.

As a mark of respect to the late Joseph C. Hoagland, who had for more than thirty years acted as President of the Royal Baking Powder Company, the Board of Directors has ordered the offices of the company closed on the day of his funeral, and has caused the following minute to be placed upon its records:

"It is with deep sorrow that we learn of the death of Mr. Joseph C. Hoagland, formerly President of the Royal Baking Powder Company, one of the founders of the company, and from its incipiency until recently actively associated in its management and to whose untiring energy and business ability are in a large measure due the prosperity of the company.

"We beg to tender to Mrs. Hoagland and members of the family of the deceased our sincere sympathy and condolence, and it is directed that this minute be entered upon our records and a copy thereof be presented to Mrs. Hoagland with the individual expression of respect of the members of the board."

Sunday
cember 10-1899

Daily. 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday, 3 Cents.

Part Two
ages 17-30

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

ner's niture.

S TO GIFTS.

n quest of Gifts that com- with beauty——the use- the ornamental——and ll be a constant reminder er, should visit our store, ll be found larger assort- better values than else-

Desks, Tables, ables, lasses, abinets, abinets, binets, es, Screens,
Lounges, Work Tables, Easy Chairs, Gilt Chairs, Inlaid Chairs, Rockers, Shaving Stands, Pedestals, Jardinieres.

Our display of
MARTIN FURNITURE es everything manufac- ured in this line.
HORNER & CO., e Makers and Importers.
65 West 23d Street
Joining Eden Musee).

TIONS FOR CHRISTMAS.

Are Spent Every Year in Line by the Big Busi- ness Houses.

nt of money spent on apparently lls of business is a surprise to nd they have no idea of the at- n them. In one of the big up- where they make a specialty of for special occasions it cost be- 000 and $15,000 for those of ast year.

has entire charge of the decora- he is always picking up ideas ere, ready to bring out when the ay occur. For the Christmas decorations are usually in place irst of December. For at least before that the work of making been going on. The general idea and most difficult part of the when that has been decided upon develop as the work goes on. many outside artists, or would-be o have ideas to market, which but they are never accepted. All or the decorations is done in the the ideas for them must be orig- me into being there also.

y the suggestions come from the visit the shop. They comment and that and make remarks as ight be done, and these hints up as giving an idea of the public the people themselves help the without knowing it. For Christ- hristmas books for children fur- ful source of information. There y of them all striving for some- in illustrations, that there is something that will prove sug-

is all done in the establishment, such special work as must be stumers when character figures d, or by artists as when sculp- es form part of the embellish- when flowers or greens are m wholesale florists. The orders stimating upon, for there will be oney in one as some people put e. For instance on one occasion an order for 400 dozen of the santhemums to be found, and as between $2,000 and $3,000, and of laurel rope were used for one decoration, with Christmas trees hs innumerable.

rating is done, under the super- e general manager, by men who ally clever in the work—young he unmarried men who can be ork overtime. There are a great em in the store, for when a man n time to time and says that he is r and would like a position at he is engaged, if he will agree to he house desires. There is no t as decorator, but if he will take as clerk in the store, when there e work to be done he will be , and in the meantime he will be lly for his work.

ger clerks do the simpler part of For instance, at one time there stal shower as a part of a deco- eme, and for that 350,000 beads tied in place, and each morning rush of customers until it was f the younger boys or girls in the d be detailed up stairs for an to string beads under competent For a horse show decoration, y were horseshoes to be covered l, the bags of laurel were brought detachment of boys sent off to tie e on the horseshoe frames, and achment of girls to put the flow- e in the green, as they were sup- ave better taste than the boys. e decorations have all been pre- this way and are ready to be ording to the painted sketches the d man has prepared forty or fifty detailed for night work, given er, and work for two or three m 7 o'clock until 12, taking a pro- time off the next day to make times one set of decorations is wn and the others put up in a ht. That means all night work. workers take a day or so off for work is divided into sections, in charge of one man, with men n, and he sees that that part is ily done.

ense is not considered in the work ion. It is expected, as in all parts usiness, that there must be the ns possible for the money ex- t there is no limit to the money be spent to attain a certain re- letters constantly received from show that this lavish expendi- orth while. The big charge cust- of town send in special requests ain decorations may be kept in a certain length of time, as they nds whom they wish to bring to o see them. One line of decora- kept up for two months, and y one in the house was heartily them, because so many requests ived to have them remain. Some- re are letters from artists com- a certain color scheme in the ns, and customers who have not he city for some time write to ask o be the nature of the forthcoming ns and when they may be in at they may time their visits in see them.

LEBRATE THE YEAR 1900.

acred Year" to be Marked in by Festivities — Exposition Ancient and Modern Art.

Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

Nov. 25.—The committee of man- for the festivities and celebration d in this city during the coming ear, or Jubilee, of 1900 A. D., has d. among other things, a notice re- an international exposition of an- modern sacred art, to be opened eginning of the "Anno Sacro," and n during the whole period of the

hibition will consist of paintings, sculptures, carvings, church or- reliquaries, vestments, &c., and n to many masterpieces of the art cene period, will be in all probabil- nized by many of the leading art- modern times, and especially by Italy. As yet the programme by the above-mentioned committee d to mere outline of the principal s, &c., but a more detailed notice published during the month of De-

The Wide World Furnished This Holiday Stock!

With every department broadened and magnificently equipped; with trebled salesforce and every link in our organization on keenest edge, we stand prepared to quickly distribute our masses of Holiday Merchandise. It is hard to specialize items when all deserve publicity. Yet, in spite of type and paper short-comings, we say unhesitatingly that

No Such Buying Advantages Have Ever Greeted Gift-Seeking Millions.

Tailored Coats

REDUCED.

The strongest lot of those specials that we could get together. Nothing but Holiday influences can account for staple, choice Jackets figuring so much below their values.

In Kersey Cloth, lined with silk or satin—excellent stock, taken in hand by capable tailors and carefully handled through every stage. Results—perfect fitting, durable tan, brown, navy and black garments that never halted when $10.50. Monday's price **$7.50**

In Cheviot Cloth, black only—a particularly good finish and a taking style. Lined with taffeta, faced with peau de soie; compare with $14.75 coats, but cost **$10.00**

Fur Trimmed Paletot—Handsome three-quarter length Coat of fine quality Kersey in black, trimmed with Persian Lamb, tan trimmed with beaver, a stylish walking or driving coat, value $55.00; special **$37.50**

Wool Dress Patterns.

Pretty, portable, cut in the most convenient lengths. No wonder sensible givers are drawn direct to our piles of popular patterns and find first impressions strengthened by our unmistakably attractive prices. If it would aid you to decision we would plod patiently through a catalogue of styles. How much better and more time-saving to personally see and handle, noting how very correct is each pattern, how reliable every weave and what sterling values are contained

In Black—$2.00 to $10.00
In Colors—$1.50 to $10.00

Silk Waists.

FAVORED CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

Who needs to consider causes of such offerings? You buy styles that are firm in favor at a fraction of value, and have the longest half of the season yet to come. For personal wear or gift-giving—the same bargains, the same advantages.

Model Costume Waists, newest ideas of Parisian modistes, adapted for theatre and reception use **$17.00**

Exclusive Model Waists represent the newest and best effects from the creative French style—leaders,

$25.00 and $35.00

Imported Taffeta Waists in several street and evening colorings, effectively made; tucked and elaborately trimmed, with fine hemstitched satin ribbon . **$12.50**

Taffeta Waists in black—hemstitched, tucked and corded back and front; a reproduction from one of the latest foreign models **$7.50**

Waists of Taffeta, in combination of colorings, adapted to any form of street costume; variety of straight tuck, corded and hemstitched effects **$3.98**

Petticoats.

Petticoats of Taffeta Silk with deep, heavily corded flounce . . . **$3.39**

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Taffeta Silk Petticoats of extra quality, in all the new colorings and black, knife and accordion pleated flounce, with ruche and ruffle effects; also deep umbrella flounce with three bias ruffles . . **$5.90**

Petticoats of extra quality Mercerized Satine, in self stripes and plain colors, with deep corded flounce and three ruffles **$1.49**

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TO MEN TO WOMEN

New choice lot in pure silk, 26 and 28 inch, close rolling frame of the best make.

HANDLES

are genuine African cape and stag horn—dainty long pearl and ivory in assorted styles and designs—finest natural wood—all mounted, in highest taste, with solid silver,

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XXXX Electric Seal Coats, have that rich look and high cost finish one finds in real Alaska Seal. These splendidly satin lined $40 Coats now become . . **$29.75**

Genuine Alaska Seal Coats—XXXX quality; the work from first to last of best furriers; made of choicest selected skins, and lined with heavy satin. These $225.00 Coats at **$145.00**

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We say quick advisedly. The colorings, the patterns, the good grade of fabrics, put them well in the $8.50 class, though our price was $7.50. Last cut to close all **$5.00**

Mackintoshes Make Capital Gifts.

Ladies, Misses, Children—who does not find constant use for these? We make a great showing in printed and woven textures, handsomely varied in lining effects—Lenox, York and Alpha shapes.

Four better values have never been— **$2.98, $3.50, $4.50, $5.00.**

Uncountable Handkerchiefs---All Imported.

Europe's head manufacturers booked our vast orders months ago when material and labor cost infinitely less than is the case to-day. How natural, then, that we sell at proportionately low prices and yet hold standards of quality right at the highest points.

FOR WOMEN.

2,000 dozen of Women's all linen hemstitched, ¼ inch hems, doz. . . **60c**

1,000 dozen of Women's all linen hemstitched, various hem depths, dozen for $1.15; each **10c**

1,000 dozen of Women's all linen hemstitched, different hem widths, dozen for $1.35; each **12c**

Women's fancy embroidered and scalloped, Swiss made, many styles; each **12c**

Women's fancy embroidered and lace trimmed, numerous scalloped and Vandyke effects **15c**

Women's fancy embroidered hemstitched, scalloped edge, drawn work and lace trimmed, over 100 varieties, unequalled line at popular price **25c**

Women's extra all linen embroidered, scalloped and lace trimmed, elegant, select designs **48c**

Women's all linen hand embroidered initial, laundered **12c**

FOR MEN.

1,500 dozen Men's all linen hemstitched, ⅛ and 1 inch hems, dozen, $1.39; each **12c**

Men's all linen hemstitched, ¼ to ½ inch hems; dozen, $2.00; each . . **18c**

Men's all linen hemstitched, ¼ to 1½ inch hems; dozen, $2.80; each . . **25c**

NOTE—Above were carefully selected from the best Irish makes and are guaranteed unsurpassable at the price.

MEN'S INITIALLED.

Men's all linen initial hemstitched, white or colored letters; per dozen, $1.70; each **15c**

Men's all linen, hand-worked initial, $1.10 for box of 6; each . . . **19c**

Men's all linen hand embroidered initial, $1.45 for box of 6; each . . **25c**

FOR CHILDREN.

Tastefully put up in fancy boxes at 20c. to 39c. a box.

Fancy printed and hemstitched, 8c.

All linen embroidered and hemstitched from 15c. to 48c. each.

Superb specimens of French hand embroidered Handkerchiefs in violets, carnations, clover, mistletoe and holly. A preliminary peep may be caught in our Handkerchief window.

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Correct correspondence is half assured by elegant stationery. There is a yearly growing sentiment in favor of such gifts—a feeling that to-day's prices will do much to encourage.

Whiting's Floral Notes, assorted colors; one quire and envelopes to match **25c**

Whiting's Fine Gray Paper and Envelopes, in fancy box . . . **35c**

Cabinet Stationery, holding within most convenient reach a quires of paper, and envelopes to match **50c**

The finer stationery grades from 98c. to $3 98 box.

Sensible Silver Suggestions.

(Nothing but Sterling.)

Sterling Silver Pencils	29c	Sterling Mounted Memoranda	55c
Sterling Silver Penholders	49c	Sterling Paper Cutters, with pearl blade	98c
Sterling Roll Blotters	65c	Sterling Stamp Moisteners	45c
Sterling Writing Sets, providing ink eraser, paper cutter and seal	75c	10 karat Gold Pens, set in a fine pearl holder	75c
Sterling Mucilage Bottles	98c		
Sterling Pocket Stamp Box	75c		

Adjoining Stationery—Prominently Placed.

The Great Scope of Pocketbooks.

No such assortments have hitherto graced our counters, and we are more than used to handling great stocks. Let us check off some leathers, leaving unattempted the task of writing up every style:

Imported Alligator, in the new pastel shades.
Seal—black and the best new colorings.
Antelope—novelties in dainty morocco.
Monkey—and rare shades in Horned Back Alligator.

Plain or mounted with silver, gold or gun metal.

Commanding Specials for Monday.

3,000 **Combination Pocketbooks and Card Cases,** in real seal, monkey morocco, Vienna calf, heavily sterling mounted corners, or plain **95c**

5,000 **Combination Pocketbooks and Card Cases,** in seal and morocco, mounted or plain **48c**

Anything Leather.

Writing Tablets, Desk Sets and Folios, Collar and Cuff Boxes, Toilet Rolls, splendid line of fitted Travelling Cases for men and women, exquisitely equipped with sterling silver, ebony, ivory, nickel or celluloid fittings. Especially useful are Shopping Bags in silk and chamois leather to hold opera glasses or other personal belongings.

These Will Repay Coming.

4-Piece Desk Set, including blotter, pad, inkstand and calendar; a well nigh indispensable item nowadays **98c**

Playing Cards, prettily enclosed in leather case, attractively mounted or plain. Will not last long at **50c**

Spangled Robes.

Their Final Dispersal.

Suitable gifts, supplemented by a rare price opportunity, made by a straight price reduction throughout our lines—the handsomest spangled and beaded Robes imported and shown this season.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

Spangled Skirts, with bodice only, reduced from $17.50 to Monday's price **$10.00**

Spangled Tunic Skirts, with waists and sleeves, the complete dresses reduced on this order:

Where $19.75 to $29.95 before, now $14.50
Where $33.75 to $37.50 before, now $17.50

Spangled and Beaded Robes, waists and sleeves. Pains made and rightly combined to us, by every test the finest line New York has ever known, either all spangles, or spangles with beads, on all silk net grounds.

The $40.00 Robes are $23.00
Up to $52.00 Robes are $27.50
Up to $60.00 Robes are $48.00
Up to $70.00 Robes are $53.00

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More Holiday Appropriateness.

The widespread interest now taken in embroidery work makes our offerings peculiarly significant. Discerning eyes will fall appreciatively upon artistic stamped and tinted Cushion Tops, whose characteristic outlines of figure and flower evidence the best of taste in designing.

We pick out for first choice a new Holly Wreath design. The Reveries of a Bachelor, College Pillows, Golf in Play, the Cake Walk, as reflecting the prevalent caprices of fashion, and in connection with these call attention to

A large and complete assortment of Embroidery Silks in all shadings.

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Embroidered and hemstitched Linen Centre Pieces, each at . . . **98c**

Embroidered and hemstitched Linen Scarfs **$1.48**

Embroidered and hemstitched Linen Table Covers, each . . . **$1.68**

Fancy Linens for Table Use.

Half-Price Sale.

(Basement.)

Importer's whole importation bought at 50 per cent of what he actually paid to land it. The line is lovely—every piece Irish linen, hemstitched and drawn by hand into effects that charm on sight.

The association of such prices and fineness is bound to effect speediest selling of one and all.

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6 inches square—6½c. and 9c. each
9 inches square—10c. and 12½c. each
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CENTRE PIECES—
18 inches square—25c. and 48c. each
24 inches square—48c. and 75c. each
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TEA CLOTHS—
36 inches square—75c. and 98c. each
45 inches square—85c. and $1.25 each

TRAY CLOTHS—
18 by 27 inches—23c., 39c., 48c.

House Coats--2d Floor.

Men's French Trieot Cloth Smoking Jackets, in blue, brown and garnet, trimmed with satin and lined with quilted Farmer's satin, made and finished like higher grades, fully worth $5.00, now . . **$3.95**

Same, with quilted satin facings down front, pockets and cuffs, actual value $6.25, now **$4.95**

Men's Double-Faced Cheviot Smoking Jackets, in plain blue, brown, green, Oxford and fancy plaids, with a woven lining of plaid, making a very attractive and handsome garment, meant to sell for $8.50, now **$6.75**

Men's Turkish Toweling Bath Robes, cut full length, with cord at neck and girdle at waist, actual value $3.00, for . **$1.95**

Men's Gray Blanket Robes, with border of blue or red around collar, cuffs and bottom of gown, cut full, worth $5.00, for **$3.75**

Men's Extra Heavy Eiderdown Robes, cut extra full, with large, handsome girdle, new attractive plaids, stripes and stades, made to sell for $7.00, for . **$5.75**

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Poets, in beautiful linen cloth bindings, generally sold at 35c. and 50c. Special price **29c**

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Play and With the Players

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a little to say that the
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valuable. But such a
t for literary review and

is only mentioned as a matter by the way in this theatrical chronicle.

To hasten back to our muttons, the art of acting is so closely allied with the personality of the actor and its effect depends so largely upon the mental and emotional quality of his audience, that the reduction of its principles to a theory seems all but impossible. The mere rudiments of it are easily understood; there are intelligible symbols for the expression of the passions and emotions which every student of acting has to learn. But merely a reasonably correct employment of these symbols, such as a student in his novitiate can often master, produces neither illusion nor aesthetic pleasure. On the other hand, the finished actor often produces wonderfully moving effects in scenes of complex emotion without any use of the symbols which the keenest eye can discover. This may seem a paradox, but is none.

If any other excuse is needed for these remarks than their inherent wisdom and the desirability of sometimes getting as far away as possible from the tiresome puffery of actors in these weekly theatrical reviews, they may be found in William Archer's second contribution to The Pall Mall Magazine on the American stage. He has the same trouble that we all have, excepting her half-crazy adulators, in "accounting" for Mrs. Fiske's success in "Tess." He would doubtless be equally at loss to discover the secret of her power in the great scene of "Becky Sharp."

She satisfied no possible ideal of Tess, physically, and in vocal method, variety of tone, and facial expression was manifestly deficient. The stupidest person could see the faults, but the wisest could do no more than admit the pathos and illusion of her acting in Tess's scene of confession and her murder scene. The effect in Rebecca Crawley's scene with Steyne is equally strong and noteworthy. Even if one does not feel it himself, he must note the effect upon the audience. And that is everything.

Without an audience the greatest genius in histrionism cannot act. He plays upon the crowd, and the influence of the crowd stimulates him. The public masters him, as surely as he masters the public. Without the "public" the drama is either literary or nothing. Without the public the stage is a mere platform, the actor powerless. The actor knows this, and so does every sane observer of the drama and dramatic art. Only a very few linnet-headed enthusiasts fancy that plays the public does not care for can be made to interest individuals in the performance. If the plays are really worthy their time will come, as Turner's time came, and Millet's, and Wagner's.

The burlesque of "Barbara Frietchie" at the parody theatre of those illustrious caricaturists, Mr. Weber and Mr. Fields, is the best travesty of a popular play New York has seen in many years. As such it is entitled to distinguished consideration. It is good travesty in its pictorial caricature of the drama in which Miss Marlowe has secured the greatest triumph of her career. In this it is not gross or too extravagant. The spirit of mockery that finds a comic side to everything is happily expressed in the goings on in the street in the Maryland town, in the agony experienced by the neighbors when Barbara plays the piano, in her extraordinary interview with the mad youth, in the proceedings in the parson's house when the two deserters take possession of it, in the droll introduction of the time-honored "slippery day" stairs in the travesty of Mr. Fitch's pathetic third act.

This burlesque will have a long run and will serve doubtless to increase the popularity of its original. A good burlesque generally has that effect. But to be good a burlesque must have a strong subject, full of original ideas. That is the reason, probably, why Edgar Smith has triumphed now in a field in which his efforts, hitherto, have not been brilliantly successful. EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

THIS WEEK'S NEW BILLS.

"Wheels Within Wheels," Mansfield as Beau Brummell, and Two German Plays.

The plot of "Wheels within Wheels," the comedy of intrigue by that smart dramatist, R. C. Carton, which will be produced at the Madison Square Theatre to-morrow night, will be found to closely resemble the plot of "The Liars," in which John Drew and his company acted last season. Instead of a deus ex machina, however, in the person of an amiable and diplomatic baronet, there is a quick-witted and daring "woman of the world" as the central personage, and she, like Sir Christopher Deering, has a little romance of her own.

The scene is laid in the fashionable London of the present hour. To secure from Egerton Vartrey, a gentleman of feeble moral character, a letter which her foolish sister-in-law, Lady Curtoys, has written to him, Mrs. Onslow Bulmer, the self-possessed lady aforesaid, enters that dangerous person's chambers in his absence, by means of a pass key she has stolen, and is, most unfortunately, brought face to face with Lord Eric Chantrell, a sophisticated and entertaining bachelor of large means. This is a dubious position for a lady to be placed in. Lord Eric naturally has reason to be prejudiced against Mrs. Bulmer. Nevertheless, the play shows how he falls in love with her and marries her in spite of her rashness and her previous mistaken engagement to an objectionable man about town, Mr. James Blagden.

Vartrey, called away from home, leaves his chambers in possession of his friend, who discovers the lady burglar just as she has broken open a cabinet and secured the incriminating letter. He is charmed by her unconventionality and willingly burns the letter which she hands to him. They have a pleasant chat, which is interrupted by the arrival of their common acquaintance, Blagden, before whose coming Mrs. Bulmer hides. Blagden's conversation turns out to be most indiscreet and compromising. He wants Lord Eric to say a good word for him to Sir Philip Curtoys, whose sister he wants to marry, and in the same breath puts the aforesaid sister, hiding behind the curtains, in possession of facts about himself calculated to make the most enterprising woman of the world shrink from marrying him. All through this act the lady conceals her identity from Lord Eric.

The action is resumed a fortnight later in Sir Philip Curtoys's drawing room. Here Lady Curtoys promises to elope with Vartrey, not knowing that her incriminating letter is no longer in existence, and thoroughly frightened by the belief that Sir Philip has all but discovered her rash conduct.

Mrs. Bulmer, prevented from explaining the theft of the latchkey and the destruction of the compromising letter, and thus stopping the elopement, receives a note from Veronica announcing her immediate departure. To save her, the sister-in-law determines to hurry off to Beckington to intercept the elopers, and writes a note to Lord Eric asking him to break the news to Sir Philip that she has eloped with Vartrey.

At Beckington selfish Veronica has found what a mistake she is making, and welcomes her sister-in-law, ready to clear up Lady Curtoys's doubts regarding her husband's suspicions, and to balk the lover by acknowledging that Sir Philip is following under the impression that it is his sister who is disgracing the family. Thus beaten, Vartrey allows Veronica to pass through a side door into the garden, and later she reappears by the front entrance to pose as the preserver of Mrs. Bulmer's honor.

Blagden so conclusively shows himself to be a bully and a coward that Mrs. Bulmer has no hesitation in withdrawing her half promise to him and in accepting the impulsive proposal of Lord Eric.

Of course, in a comedy of this sort, characterization and dialogue count for more than plot. Mr. Carton's skill in both of those branches of his calling is well known. The play will call for an uncommonly rich display of feminine dress. The cast promises well. Hilda Spong, who acted so well in "Trelawny" last year, will be Mrs. Bulmer, and Robert Hilliard the vociferous James Blagden, a character said to have been drawn directly from life. The other principal rôles will be taken by John Mason as Lord Eric, Grace Elliston as Veronica, Lady Curtoys; Grant Stewart as Sir Philip; a stranger from England, Philip Cunningham, as Vartrey, and C. W. Butler as Eaves, the valet.

At the Garden Theatre to-morrow night Mr. Mansfield will put forward the long-familiar play called "Beau Brummell" and act the Regency fop. This impersonation was of great value in building up the reputation of this fine actor. It is all his own in conception and execution, and is as nearly perfect in form and substance as a dramatic impersonation can be. The character, though bearing a historic name, is almost wholly fictitious.

The act of self-sacrifice in which he takes part is founded on an anecdote related of the famous Beau Nash, the autocrat of Bath, by Goldsmith, in a footnote in his "Life of Nash." But the deed is highly idealized in the play. It was first used on the stage by Blanchard Jerrold in his two-act play called "Beau Brummell," but not as it is used by Mr. Mansfield.

His play is built up partly on incidents of Brummell's career, narrated by his fulsome biographer, Capt. Jesse, and partly on Mr. Mansfield's own ideas. The character and its development, much of the illustrative "business" and the plot of the play were all formed in Mansfield's mind long before a line of the text of the play was written.

This work was intrusted to Mr. Clyde Fitch, then a novice in the playwright's craft, and, after alterations made by Mr. Mansfield in rehearsals, was produced at the Madison Square Theatre in the Spring of 1890. This production may be said to have begun a new epoch in Mansfield's career. It also began the career of Mr. Fitch, who thereafter gave his whole attention to playwriting, and after many experiments of more or less interest, some resulting in pecuniary success, some revealing intellectual and artistic growth, has produced in "Barbara Frietchie" one of the noblest and sweetest of modern plays.

Coming after his memorable portrayal of Rostand's Gascon Mr. Mansfield's revival of Brummell will be doubly interesting. Its sentiment is not wholly unlike that of Cyrano. But in form there is small resemblance between the two rôles.

Two new plays will be given by the stock company at the Irving Place Theatre this week. To-morrow night "Das Recht auf sich Selbst" ("The Right of the Individual") by Prince von Wrede will be acted. The cast will include Martha Schiffel and Wilhelmine Schluter, Paul Faber, Fritz Hitzgrath, Kierschner, Hersmann, and Klein-Roden. Thursday night a drama by Klaus Arsen called "Am Spieltisch des Lebens" ("The Gamble of Life") will be produced. This is a problem play which has caused a "sensation" in Berlin. The cast will include Frls. Brandt, Schiffel, and Emmy Schroth, Herren Bender, Horwitz, Meyer-Eigen, Olmar, and Seyffertitz.

"THE TYRANNY OF TEARS."

She was massive, morose, masterful, and yet womanly; he was meek, mild, meditative. It struck folks who sat directly in front of them that the man who had this queerly mated couple in tow, and who was plainly an intimate friend of the rather milk-and-watery husband, had a purpose in taking them to the Empire Theatre. He was probably a practical joker. At all events, he was a city man, and it was not the first time he had seen "The Tyranny of Tears." The couple were not of New York.

What a tyranny of tears meant was gradually unfolded in the first act, and the massive matron moved uneasily. A sneering smile was manifest about her mouth as she carefully noted the effects on her mild little husband of the bald revelation of the way in which the wife of the play had managed to have her own way in everything for five years.

"True to life, 'Tom,' isn't it, now?" whispered the city man to his old friend, who was watching with particularly wide-opened eyes the process by which Mr. Parbury was being wheedled and cajoled into letting his wife have her own way in everything pertaining to his life. The tyranny of a woman's tears was being revealed to him for the first time.

"H-m-m-m. It might hit the case of some people—weak-minded, easy-going husbands, you know," responded the man from the country in a whisper, as he glanced rather furtively in the direction of his spouse.

The curtain fell. I consider this thing perfectly stupid!" snapped the woman. "It's silly, senseless, and a waste of time. I wish we had gone to the opera instead!" And she fidgeted about in her seat and had a lot of trouble with her wrap, smiling graciously down on her little husband, while he meekly tried to assist his masterful wife to settle herself comfortably.

"But the opera isn't on yet," replied Mr. City Man, "and as you ladies are all so fond of John Drew, I thought you'd prefer this to anything else in town. Besides, it's such a travesty on one phase of conjugal life. Sort of a relief, too, from the perpetual harping on the mother-in-law as the ruling power in family affairs, don't you know."

"So it is," she replied, "but I so much prefer music."

"I say, Tom, will you go out and have a clove?" whispered the city man to the husband of the woman from the suburbs.

Tom moved uneasily as if about to accept the invitation. Then he glanced at his spouse, who, if she didn't hear, must have suspected the purport of the colloquy. A pleading look was in the eyes of the massive woman. There was just a perceptible nervous tremor of the point of that fat double chin. It was the premonitory symptom that always indicates the coming of tears in femininity.

A trifle sulkily the man from the suburbs settled himself back in his seat as the balky horse sits back in his traces and said: "No, thank you, William, I guess I won't leave Sarah here alone. Some other time I'll join you."

When the curtain fell after Parbury's rebellion against tears, the lady's comment was: "Really, this all seems senseless and stupid to me. I'd much rather see something that's funny; genuine comedy, you know. I don't see the purpose of it all. I'm sure I'm ready to go home now." And she moved her wraps and herself to do it about to put her purpose into execution.

"Wait a while, dear. It rather amuses me, and I'd like to see what becomes of that typewriter woman," said the little man, boldly but quietly.

The massive woman almost snorted—came as near to it as a well-behaved woman could come—and there was a glitter in her eyes as she said: "Very well, Tom, if you are interested in what happens to that little minx, we'll wait and see. I know what would happen if she was your secretary." And she laughed a laugh that seemed to have sharp burrs on all its edges, in spite of her attempt to make it good-natured and merry.

When the curtain fell finally Mrs. Tom breathed a sigh of relief. Tom helped her with her wraps as carefully and daintily as it was manifestly his wont to do, and the trio passed out with the throng.

A TALK WITH MISS MANNERING.

Her Views of Her Calling, Her Early Experiences, the Roles She Likes, and Her Ambitions.

Mary Mannering has the same delightful spontaneity off the stage as she has upon it. Zola has said that art is nature seen through a temperament. Miss Mannering's stage art is human nature shown through a temperament, so that when she was talking about the stage, in her dressing room one day in the first week of "The Manoeuvres of Jane," there was the same "temperament," the same charming smile, the same naturalness of manner, only much nicer with Mary Mannering herself beneath them for real life than in the somewhat turbulent heroine of the play.

Miss Mannering, as every one knows, was married not long after her arrival in this country to James K. Hackett, and since has been much of the time separated from him in her professional work, so that it was natural that in talking of acting the conversation should turn upon the mooted question, Can husband and wife do as well on the stage together as people with no outside associations?

"Is it easier or more difficult to act with one's husband?" was the question.

ACTING WITH ONE'S OWN HUSBAND.

"It is usually harder to act with one's husband," Miss Mannering answered immediately, "for you are likely to give each other a certain consideration that you would no; any one else. You will think perhaps that you will not do this or that because it will give him a better chance in his part, and he will have the same feeling, and will refrain from doing something that would make his part stronger because it will give you a better chance. That would be the case generally, anyway. I don't know that it is with Mr. Hackett and me. We always talk over our parts very carefully together, our ideals are very much the same, and we decide in the first place just what is best to do, and then do it. I ought not to make a difference with people of strong character.

"I don't believe in hugging a part, anyway, and sneaking it behind some one's back. I think every one should have a chance. If I am playing with any one, and he or she has a chance to do some good work, I say, 'That is more your part than mine; do what you think best in it.' I might say, 'Have you considered this or that in connection with it?' and perhaps they have, and perhaps they haven't, and they change it or not, as they like. I always want people to feel that I am at least perfectly fair.

"A woman of the stage who is not in the same company with her husband loses a great deal in her private life. They are naturally separated much of the time, and she has not only the loneliness of being away from him, but she has to miss a great deal of the ordinary pleasures of society that she might have if he was with her. It is a pleasure to know clever men, as well as women, and broadening, and it seems hard to lose innocent amusements, but a woman who is on the stage belongs to the people; she is before them all the time, and she must be uncommonly circumspect, so that no shadow of a reflection may fall upon her, and to do that she has to give up a great deal and live very quietly. That is the great trouble, I think, for all women who support themselves and where men have the advantage."

"How about the people one is called to act with? Does it make any difference whether they are personally agreeable or if there is a feeling of dislike for them?"

"I should not like to have an unpleasant feeling for anyone with whom I was acting," said Miss Mannering. "It seems to me it must show itself in some way, particularly in a love scene. Some people, though, say that they always act better when they have a real dislike for the person with whom they are acting. I always like to have a pleasant feeling toward everyone. There is sometimes, I know, a great deal of feeling between people on the stage. One delightful thing about this company is, that there is nothing of the kind between the members, and everything is very harmonious.

"I have been very fortunate about the people with whom I have had to play, but after the first I do not think it would make so much difference anyway. It might at first when you were not entirely prepared. But when you are you know every little detail that you are to do on the stage and your personal feelings would not make much difference. Of course you have not always reached that stage because you may not have had the time to study, but that is the way it should be. Then, too, you become so much a part of the play that you have the feeling for the person you are playing with that the character you are playing does.

"When I am learning a part I think first just what I would do under the circumstances. Then I think of the girl whom I am to represent, her disposition, and what she would do in each place that I would not, where she would be harder or where she would be this or that. Then I do it as I think she would. Every little detail of the part is decided upon, you know exactly what you are to do in every instance, and when that is learned you put your impulse on the top and then you have it.

"Impulse? Well, perhaps I mean by that dramatic instinct. When a girl goes on the stage and doesn't know anything about acting, if she uses her dramatic instinct she gets on very well. You don't know how to do anything else at first. When I studied with Hermann Vezin, (or I didn't study under him, but I was in the company with him, and he helped me a great deal,) he would tell me how to do different things, but I didn't know enough then to do as he said. Still I would go on the stage, and through my impulse I would do practically the same thing. Then, later, I began to understand, I could see what he meant and do as he said. You could not stand the work more than two or three years if you acted only on impulse.

"But I like to put a great deal of impulse into a play. I never feel really satisfied unless I do. If you have the art of playing and have learned every detail of your part you can do it very nearly the same without the impulse. If I am tired I can go through the part, and very likely people will not see the difference, though it is never quite the same, and I would never feel satisfied myself."

HER EARLY EXPERIENCES.

"How did you happen to go on the stage?"

"Well, I had the measles," said Miss Mannering with a little laugh. "I had always wanted to go on the stage. I was only fifteen at that time, and I came out of school when I was taken ill, and it was not worth while to send me back to finish the term, so that when I was well I went to have my portrait painted. Most of our friends were artists.

"Oh, I said to the artist one day, 'how I would like to go on to the stage.'

"'Would your family be willing?' he asked.

"'Oh, yes,' I answered, 'they would not mind.'

"Well, the picture was finished, and we all went to see it when it was exhibited. In the meantime, the artist had told Edith Chester, who was a well-known actress, what I had said, and I met her at the exhibition.

"'Kyrle Bellew has been looking for just such a girl as you,' she said. You see, they considered that I had a Greek face. 'Would your family be willing to have you go on the stage?'

"'Oh yes,' I said.

"Well, soon I received a telegram from Mr. Bellew, asking to come and see him, and I went, and he engaged me for 'Hero and Leander,' with Mrs. Potter, you know, and she was lovely to me. But no one knew anything about it until I went home then and told my mother.

"'I have no objection to your going on the stage,' she said, 'but you are going to school first.'

"'No,' I said, 'I will go to school whenever I can, but this is my opportunity, and I must take it.' Then daddy came home, and we had a long talk about it.

"'Your mother will always travel with you.'

"'Of course,' I said, 'if I go on tour.'

"'Well,' he concluded, 'I will give you $50, and that is all I will do for you.' In the first year I paid back the $50, and dressed my sister and my cousin, and did ever so many things."

"Was it hard work? Did you have any hard times in your first stage experience?"

"No, I didn't have any trouble. Yes, I had one hard time. It was at the Opera Comique Theatre in London. A friend of mine had been dismissed, very unfairly, I thought, and I did not like it and refused to speak to the star, and at the end of the first week I received my notice of dismissal. I felt dreadfully, and thought that it had ruined my chances on the stage, and that I never should go on again. But it didn't do me any harm. No one knew me then, and it didn't affect me at all. I was only home two weeks when I received a letter from Comyns Carr asking me if I would like to play in 'Sowing the Wind.' Would I like to? Wouldn't I!

"There is a great deal I think, in taking your opportunity when it comes to you. After I finished with 'Hero and Leander' I thought I would play in standard plays and to understudy the seconds. Then one of the 'heavies' was taken ill. They said I couldn't take her part, but I could learn all the parts, and after that I played Helen in 'The Hunchback,' Celia in 'As You Like It,' Hero in 'Much Ado About Nothing,' and the Queen in 'Hamlet.' I was only a little over sixteen then, and I played that part for two months. Then both the Messrs. Frohman saw me, and I came here.

"Why had I studied so many parts? I loved it, and I am always ambitious about my work and ready to do something better as soon as I can. The only way is to be ready to take your opportunities. I tell the younger girls in the company to be always ready to understudy, for that is their opportunity to show what they can do. This year, for the first time in my life, I missed a performance. I said to one of the girls one day that she would have to take my place, I was afraid, because I didn't think I could possibly go on.

"'I can't do it, Miss Mannering,' she said. 'I have never understudied you. They told me there was no need of it, for you never missed a performance.' I told her to get ready as soon as she could, and I went on that day simply because I felt that I must. But Saturday I couldn't go, and she took the part, with the result that now they have given her the part of Lady Babbie on the road."

By that time Miss Mannering was dressed for the street and the maid fastened a pretty string of coral beads around her neck.

"This was one of my gifts on the first night of 'The Manoeuvres of Jane'; isn't it pretty?" she said. "Some of my intimate friends have begun the practice of giving me little gifts instead of sending me flowers on first nights. Acquaintances send me those. Flowers are so expensive and they last for such a short time. Besides these beads I had this little silver belt"—it was charmingly fine silver work, and she had it on also—"a little purse, two brooches, and some French initial handkerchiefs. This little chain bracelet, which has such a pretty tassel to it, was given me on the first night of 'John Ingerfield.' It is pleasant to look at different things and say, 'This represents "John Ingerfield."' 'This is "Trelawney,"' and 'This is "The Manoeuvres of Jane."'

ABOUT HER AMBITIONS.

"The parts I like best? I liked that in 'John Ingerfield.' That was a problem play and not a problem play. There was a marriage of convenience, a woman who thought she could live without love, but she was young and she found she could not do it. She tried in every way to win her husband's love, but without success. He showed that he felt that he had bought her and she need not expect anything more of him. Then her old lover comes back, and she is about to go off with him when her husband shows that there is some real manliness in his nature, she feels that if there is a little there must be more, turns to him, and eventually he loves her devotedly. I like to play a part where a woman grows mentally, morally, and physically in a play.

"No, I don't dislike 'Jane.' I think she improves at last through her love, and she finds she cannot have her way always. I don't like a play that goes straight along. Of course, I never have one; I wouldn't play in that way, but some plays are very hard to break up. I would like to play something serious.

"Of course, you would like to play heavies,' Mr. Frohman says, 'because you play comedy; people always do.'

"That is not it, but I like to play something that will make me think. I like to have more of a part, I am ambitious. I would like to make people cry. I don't know as that is better for the people who go to see the play. I should like to do it selfishly for my own pleasure. I think people should come away from the theatre feeling better, and I always feel better when there is something in the play that makes me cry. I hate to cry, though. I hate to be seen crying. I went to see 'The Elder Miss Blossom' the other day. Mrs. Kendal plays that wonderfully, and when she says so pathetically, 'It came to me so late!' I could feel the great sobs welling up, though we were in a box and no one could see. It was so sad. If I had any tragedies in my life, I think I should be selfish and want something that some one would share with me.

"The worst part of being on the stage," Miss Mannering said, going back to the first part of the conversation, "is that there is so little chance for a domestic life. Everything else about it is beautiful but you have to sacrifice your private life for your profession, and to be separated from those you care most for. It seems to me that my idea of hell is to be alone. My mother was with me at first, and then I was married, and now that Mr. Hackett is away, I feel when I go to my apartment as if I was shut up in a prison, and to have the loneliness broken for a short time makes it seem worse than before. I don't know what I shall do after this year. I don't know whether I shall go with Mr. Hackett or not. If I did we would be in various parts of the country, and it would not be possible to have a home, and I don't know as he would care to have me make the sacrifice. It would not be quite the same thing professionally to play leading parts with him. If I do not star, I may stay in New York and take special parts, and then I can take only those that I like."

VARIOUS DRAMATIC TOPICS.

Paul Wilstach contributes to the current number of The Bookman "Some Footnotes to Cyrano." One of his footnotes curiously and mistakenly identifies de Guiche, called in the last act of Rostand's play Duc de Grammont, and spoken of as a nephew of Richelieu, with the witty and prodigate Philibert, Comte de Grammont, who was one of the gay figures in the Court of Charles II of England and whose published memoirs, though not esteemed a worthy book for general reading, are treasured by historical students. Mr. Wilstach has discovered that de Guiche was born in 1604 and died in 1678. The Count of Grammont was born in 1621 and died in 1707.

Augustus Thomas's new comedy, called "Oliver Goldsmith," which Stuart Robson tried in Albany last week, is in three acts and introduces, besides the author of "The Vicar of Wakefield," Dr. Johnson, David Garrick, Boswell and Edmund Burke. Goldsmith's affection for Mary Horneck, the incident of his obtaining a private house for an inn (which he afterward put to good use in his best comedy) are woven into the play, the villain of which seems to be, appropriately enough, a critic. The scene of Act II. is the Drury Lane stage during a rehearsal of "She Stoops to Conquer."

A niece of the famous Julia Dean Hayne, whom your grandfather, as likely as not, thought the loveliest and greatest actress of her time, has just gone on the stage in St. Paul, Minn., where she was born. She is said to be pretty and clever.

When Edward Marston, the old actor, whose death was announced in THE TIMES a few days ago, was stricken with his last illness, he had just undertaken to give a performance of "Ten Nights in a Barroom" at City Island for a charitable purpose. With this old "temperance" drama, taken from one of T. S. Arthur's innumerable stories, the fame of Marston used to be associated. He is said to have acted Samuel Switchell 1,000 times. With him, in this improvised performance of the old play, were to have been his wife, who used to be a well-known actress, and another veteran, George Maddox. The T. S. Arthur drama somewhat antedates "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Arthur's "temperance" story was published in the late forties. It formed the third volume in his six-volume series, entitled "Advice to Young People." Its popularity as a book and as a play was enormous. In fact, "Ten Nights in a Barroom" still survives on our stage. A new production of the play, with elaborate scenic effects and "specialties," is a "road attraction" this season.

A dramatization of "Quo Vadis" by Stanislaus Stange will be produced in Chicago to-morrow night under the management of F. C. Whitney. Rehearsals have been going on here for many weeks. The scenic pictures of Nero's Rome are expected to be elaborate. The cast will include Joseph Haworth and Rosalie Knott as the hero and heroine, who so greatly resemble the two principal personages of "The Sign of the Cross." That excellent actor, Arthur Forrest, has been secured for Petronius. Alice Fischer will be Poppaea, and Maude Dealey, a handsome novice from Denver, Eunice. Meanwhile another stage version of Sienkiewicz's precious romance, made by Charles W. Chase and produced by Alden Benedict, is "on the road." In this a "novel feature" is the Lord's Prayer recited to music, with appropriate pictorial surroundings. With the "Nunc Dimittis" in "Ben Hur" and the Lord's Prayer in "Quo Vadis" we may confidently look for the Magnificat and the Apostles' Creed on the theatrical stage before long.

Frederick Paulding has been acting Rip Van Winkle in Milwaukee.

"The Adventure of Lady Ursula" will go on tour Christmas Day, with William Morris in the character Mr. Sothern acted at the Lyceum Theatre.

Felix Morris has lately added to his repertory for "continuous performance" Hennes Bouchcault's version of Mme. de Girardin's "La Joie Fait Peur," called "Kerry," in which the old French servant, Noel, of the original, is transformed into an Irish retainer in an English family. As Noel, Constant Coquelin made his first appearance in this country in October, 1886. Regnier used to act the part at the Theatre Français, but there were many cosmopolitan dramatic connoisseurs who used to insist that no other actor ever surpassed the pathos, humor, and exquisite naturalness of Bouchcault's portrayal. Mr. Morris acts the character tolerably well. It is quite in his line.

Theatrical illusion is striven for nowadays in the external affairs of the theatre as assiduously as and often more successfully than on the stage. No play is ever confessedly withdrawn from performance simply because nobody cares to see it, but generally in order to fulfill engagements in other cities, or in the moon, entered into months or years previously. No actor ever is retired from the cast of a play for inefficiency, but always for some amazing reason the statement of which reveals his faith and his manager's in the boundless credulity of the public. If a performance is interrupted or postponed, the excuse given is, in nine cases out of ten, absolutely false. If a "star" parts company with a manager who has mismanaged his affairs, both have themselves "interviewed" in their "favorite journal," which is generally the one which has treated them most severely and unjustly, announcing that the only cause of the separation is the unlimited confidence and esteem each feels for the other. Yet, while theatrical facts are so hard to get, the mail of the dramatic editor of a metropolitan newspaper contains scores hundreds of letters every week from actors and their managers asking for "notices." The expedite of the "profession" for free publicity is unattainable. In view of this, what a pity it is that imagination is not a commoner trait among these folks. The actors and managers seem to lack cleverness of invention as much as most of the playwrights they choose to recognize.

"Susie Forrester" doesn't sound particularly bulky if you say it fast. Yet Susie is probably the largest woman on the vaudeville stage. She was at Proctor's Theatre last week. Herbert Cawthorne being her partner in a "comedy duo," as they style themselves. Susie has a baby face crowning such a bulky frame as is rarely seen in a public exhibition unless it is at a museum, among fat women. Her bulk is a part of her stock in trade and is emphasized by her slim partner in attempts to embrace her in a love-making scene that seems to strike frequenters of "the continuous" as extraordinarily funny. Thus Cawthorne says, when trying to embrace her, "I wonder if I can ever get around that; guess I can if I get a transfer at Fifty-ninth Street." When she steps on his toes in one of their mad embraces, there is, of course, misery for the man and a laugh from the crowd when he remarks as he looks at her, "She must be loaded with pig iron." Laughter peals forth again when the toe-treading experience is repeated, giving the little man an opportunity not only to say, "I'll win her if my feet hold out," but to stand in an empty coal scuttle in order to save his toes from further crushing, and from that point of vantage to carry on his love-making. While that sort of boisterous fun does not appeal to the educated or to the habitual theatregoer, it is a fair sample of the sort of thing that goes tremendously at the vaudevilles. There is a standard all their own at those theatres, and this fat woman who exploits that fatness with a thin man as a foil, is a good type of it.

Charles Frohman expects to produce in New York next March the English adaptation of "Ma Bru," called "My Daughter-in-Law." If he can make the necessary arrangements, Seymour Hicks and his wife (Ellaline Terriss) will come from London to act the principal parts in which they appeared there at the Criterion.

The subscription for seats at the Irving Place Theatre for the six performances of the German comedian, Scheighofer, beginning Christmas night, is very large. The advance sale of single seats begins to-morrow. Scheighofer is the foremost comic actor of this era on the German stage.

Before its first production at the Princess's Theatre, London, Arthur Shirley's Transvaal war play, "For Queen and Country," was renamed "The Absent-Minded Beggar," in recognition of the enormous popularity of Mrs Kipling's latest verses.

The Beetrkabote, an anti-Semitic journal in Vienna, recently described Shylock as Grillparzer's great picture of an evil Jew. A jocular person wrote to the editor that he and not Grillparzer was the author of the play in which Shylock figures, and signed himself "William Shakespeare." Whereupon the intelligent Beetrkabote apologized to "Mr. Shakespeare" for attributing his play to another. Anyhow, they have been circulating that yarn in Vienna.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

NEW YORK THEATRE.—The last week of the Jeffries-Sharkey fight pictures is announced.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, in their comedy "The Elder Miss Blossom," are receiving their fair share of attention.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA.—"The Rogers Brothers in Wall Street" is constantly receiving new additions in the way of songs and jokes.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—The Donnelly stock company will revive David Belasco's and Franklin Fyles's play, "The Girl I Left Behind Me."

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—The admirers of Denman Thompson will have a revival of his rural drama, "The Old Homestead" for this entire week.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Way Down East" will begin its fifth week at the Academy of Music to-morrow evening. Although in its third season, it is doing the largest business known in its career.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"Sporting Life." Jacob Litt's spectacular melodrama, will be presented to-morrow evening with all the realistic scenic and mechanical effects for which it is noted.

DALY'S THEATRE.—Daniel Frohman's company, appearing in Henry Arthur Jones's comedy, "The Manoeuvres of Jane," has proved a success, and bids fair to duplicate its success achieved in London.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Several changes have been made in the burlesque "Daddy Dotty," which will add to its interest. Manager Teller's efforts to rehabilitate the house and give a good clean performance are meeting with success.

CASINO.—"The Singing Girl" starts on the third month of its career to-morrow night. Company B, Seventh Regiment National Guard, will attend the performance to-morrow attired in full dress uniform.

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—Anna Held continues her notable artistic and financial success in "Papa's Wife," which begins its second month. The house is sold every night and the advance sale extends for weeks ahead.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.—An enchanged performance of "Round New York in Eighty Minutes" will be given this week. The pictures of Jeffries and Sharkey, which were shown last week for the first time, have proved very successful.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Miss Annie Russell has passed the one hundredth performance of "Miss Hobbs," and on Dec. 18 Charles Frohman's Duke of York Theatre Company will produce "Miss Hobbs" at the Duke of York Theatre, London.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—John Drew begins the last two weeks of his engagement in "The Tyranny of Tears." The Empire Theatre Company returns to its home in a fortnight to open its regular season with H. V. Esmond's play, "My Lady's Lord."

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—An evidence of the dramatic season being well advanced is the fact that Miss Fiske will to-morrow night play "Becky Sharp" for the one hundred and first time, when the management will distribute souvenirs of an illustrated book of the play.

GARRICK THEATRE.—William Gillette's success in "Sherlock Holmes" is crowding the Garrick Theatre to its capacity at every performance. It has been decided that after the New York run ends "Sherlock Holmes" and Mr. Gillette will go to London to remain there indefinitely.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The production of "Ben Hur" has proved a record-breaker in receipts for this house, and up to last night's performance, which was the fourteenth, the box office statement showed receipts of $33,000 since the opening night, an average of $2,300 for each performance, which represents the capacity of the theatre.

BIJOU THEATRE.—The second month of May Irwin in "Sister Mary" goes merrily on. There is no diminution in the large audiences which have marked this engagement. The frequent changes in her song re-

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ques; Fulke and Semon;
triloquist; Wills and Lo-
nick, the acrobatic Mer-
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PROCTOR'S
a gymnast, w
pearance in th
eatures of Mr
resort are: Joh
company in
Dentist"; De H
walkers; Rayn
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cal Ravens, an
others.

HUBER'S M
tion this week
Lee Hung Fee
troupe will co
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White Moon's
Rose; Ada Bl
midget; Aller
others. In th
company of va

HURTIG &
Weber's Olym
week's attract
the Scandals,"
surdity, "It's
Casey"; Anna
"Dream of the
and Leona Ba
son and Ed
Ruby Marion;

STREET THEATRE.—
" enters on the last two
run. Manager Wallick is
some silver souvenir which
l to the ladies at the one
ieth performance of the

THEATRE.—Miss Julia Mar-
"Barbara Frietchie

...men Here and There — Their Frills and Fancies

...aid the old housekeeper to ...e, "if you can help it, em... who feels the heat. We have ...ook, and in the main she is ...ory. There are better cooks, among high-salaried serv... ...l plain cooking I would not ... Bridget for many others, this one trouble, that she ... and judges the heat of the personal feelings. For in... afternoon, when she is get... she naturally becomes very ...he mercury of her judgment ...n the range goes up accord... almost impossible for us to ... those many little dinner ...n require half an hour or ...es' cooking in a quick oven, ...get cannot be made to be... ...men she is so exceedingly hot ...ven is not as hot as it can ...d she will not rush the fire. ...he same with hot griddles. ...w that with many things, ...verything cooked on the grid... ...d be as hot as it possibly ...ridget standing over the ...es very warm, even on ...rning, and declares sol... ...st tearfully, that the grid... ...hot as fire can make it ...arts things cooking, but it ... consequently while things ... good they are not every... ...should be. Now I like fried ...nally. Indigestible? Not a ...n a great many other things ...ve, when they are properly ... when Bridget is away once ...e indulge in fried eggs, the ...icate and tender as can be ...ly browned on the outside ...se they were cooked quickly. ...ook who feels the heat."

***

...n, who is a model house... ...ooks well to the ways of her ...oes all the buying for the ... says her mind is not so ...ed as is her husband's with ..., and she likes to invest ...d allowance with discretion. ...o, and Mr. Brown never in... ...ere was a time when he did, ...t that is never referred to in ...st distant manner. The oc... ...Mr. Brown's experiment as ...urchaser was not altogether ... Maria," Mr. Brown had said ... 'I don't think you buy the ...ically. It takes a man to buy ... and I am going around to ... to get some. I think they ...d coal as Heatum's, and it's ...am going to get a quantity." ...will you put it?" asked Mrs. ...dly. "You know we don't ...ellar room."

...t worry," said Mr. Brown, "I ...hat little matter all right," ...arted with the air of a man ... a thing or two. It was evi... ...e did. Coal was down to $5 a ...n prices they told him at ...and Mr. Brown chuckled. ...o get my Winter supply," he ...I'll pay for it now," and he ...ddress and handed over the ... he left the office. "By the ...aid, coming back a minute ...appen to think we have a ..., and we had better not have ... at a time. But never mind ...money. I'll let it stand and ...line when we want the ton." ...u see what I have done, Mrs. ... said to his wife that night. ...ught all our Winter coal for ...and no matter how high the ...e are all right." Mrs. Brown ...g. But coal did not go up; it ...lly down, and when it got to ...n Mr. Brown did not like to ... bargains. Perhaps he would ... heard of the matter again or ...n the result of his efforts at ... the family—Mrs. Brown is a ...man, and would not have told ... in a case of necessity—but ...n he had considered such a ... that he could not resist tell... ...usiness friends about it, and ... remarked to him occasionally ... not well to be too shrewd in ...bargain.

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...ny Day Club of Baltimore ...ve a tablet erected to it in ...rican Westminster Abbey. The ...put to sing its swan song and ... out of existence, and for what ... any one imagine? Because it ...t has done all the work it can ...line laid out for it in its con...and consequently, there being ... for its continued existence, it ... to exist. Did any woman's ...do this before? What a pleas... the club might still have had ...pers on "any old subject" and ...ea and wearing badges! But ... that it is actually going to dis... going into something else ...re is work to be done. The club ...n existence for some four years. ...me it feels that its members ...wearing short skirts on the ... rainy days, created a prece... ... others have followed, though ...s as club members. In the ... the short skirt has become ...lar through golf and other out..., and women in the city with ...rts have seen the wisdom of ...hem in inclement weather. All ... have been 500 members said ...ominent in Baltimore society. ... some women who will not be ... to hygienic principles of dress ...the club has come to believe, ...t is going to turn its attention ...g the streets for these misguid...so that if they will sweep the ...ks with their gowns there may ...ler percentage of microbes for ...dispense in making the rounds ... and shops. The club, in the ..., was an outgrowth of the ...mmittee of the United Women ...nd, and now it will go back to ...r organization, which has al... ...something in the line of ...reets. Who will not say this is ...ing feat of all the good work ...nore women may have done!

***

...he way they look upon the sub... ...one member expresses herself ... in The Baltimore Sun:

"...the whole thing in a nutshell. ...practicable for all women and ...circumstances to wear a rainy... It's all right for a woman of ...o goes out on a rainy day for a ..., and whose errand will prob... ...t of her return home before the ...r. It is not particularly pleas... ... woman to be caught on the ...r the sun comes out in a short ...e costume is not practicable, ...r a woman who is not only ... be away from home for sev..., but whose business is such ...arries her to places where a ... dress is inappropriate. ...possible to say anything strong ...gainst this custom of wearing ...resses on the street. A trained ...eally a carriage costume, and ...es the possession of a car... ...s bad taste to wear it on the ...sides being a menace to health. ...an't interfere with dressmakers, ...can't change a custom at once. ... best thing is to have clean ...The idea of sweeping the streets ...ndsome gown and then of tak... ing all that dirt into a house and hanging it up! It's a wonder we have to clean the streets at all, considering the amount some women sweep up gratuitously!"

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There was one thing the Baltimore Rainy Day Club undertook in which it was not successful. It undertook to help the girls in the shops into short skirts. It is a difficult thing for society women or so-called society women to help business women of any class or kind. They mean kindly and perhaps the business women are a little proud. Very likely they do not like to be helped and improved. Perhaps they think there is a little patronage in the efforts made in their behalf. There is pretty certain to be, as most women who have undertaken to earn their own livings have discovered, when they have accepted little kindnesses, though the intentions may have been of the best.

An exceptionally clever New York woman, not particularly young—that is to say, old enough to be well educated and cultivated—a teacher as it happened of experience, met an acquaintance not long ago in the library of an organization whose sole aim is to help women. Incidentally she remarked: "I come here to the library, but I could never come here for anything else, no matter how much I might want it. There is too much patronage." There was a woman who from the point of ability stood far above the average woman, yet she could not accept any of the privileges offered here with self-respect. She is not the only woman who has said the same thing of that institution, and it is the same with others of a like nature. The Baltimore women went around to the different department stores to see if the proprietors would be willing to have the women in their establishments interested. They were not enthusiastic, but eventually gave their consent. There were 400 invitations sent out to the young women. There was one response. The young woman who answered politely declined to become a member of an associate rainy day club, to pay 50 cents annual dues, and meet with the mother society once a year. Young women who are not in society have much the same feelings of those who are. There is much talk of the personal equation in helping people, but the personal benefit is a difficult, very difficult, one to bestow.

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The motor carriages bring foot travelers and the carriage people into much closer—communication, one might say. If some one is almost run over in an ordinary carriage the people in it are hardly conscious of the fact, for there is the distance of the horse between them and the victim. But without the horse it is quite different. Two women were riding in one of the cabs on Twenty-third Street one day last week when at the Fifth Avenue corner there was something of a block, the automobile was moving very slowly, but some foot passengers were undecided as to whether to go in front of it or not. Two women were among them. One of them started to go, stopped again, afraid of the horid thing, which she was not sure might not start off on a tangent at any moment. She decided not to cross at all; then, like a hen, at the last minute, decided she would, in a hurry, and skedaddled across. "Skedaddle" seems to express exactly the half-terrified, half-courageous way in which she ran. The women in the motor cab laughed heartily. They were so near her, sitting securely in their seats, and her fright and haste looked so ridiculous and the woman herself laughed, too, as she waited for her companion to cross leisurely after the cab had passed.

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By the way, aren't the automobiles going to alter some of our expressions? We have heretofore been very careful to say that we were going riding when we went out on horseback and driving when going in a carriage. What does the one who rides in the automobile do? Is that going moting?

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One of the inaccuracies in a book upon America written by an Englishman recently is the statement that Americans all dine at the ridiculous hour of 2 o'clock. That comes to us while Mr. and Mrs. Kendal are in New York, and they can never bring themselves to conform to the American dinner at night and always dine at 3:30 and take a late supper after the play.

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"Wouldn't you believe that some women didn't know anything about keeping house?" queried an old conductor on one of the surface cars. "Now there is a nice-looking woman throwing the little girl's banana skin on the floor for some one to slip on." Then he went in and picked up the skin ostentatiously, and the woman had the good taste to blush.

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Mrs. Jennie June Croly is to have a birthday the 19th of this month, and as it is her seventieth the Daughters of 1812 are going to celebrate it with a lunch party at Delmonico's. They are inviting clubwomen very generally to be present. They give the menu in advance to prove that the expense is not going to be great to the individual.

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The New York Rainy Day Club is inviting women throughout the United States to form auxiliaries, paying $5 initiation fee and $1 annual dues.

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"People have no idea of the discomforts of travel as they used to be, compared to the comforts we have now," said the elderly woman. "I remember one time when I was a girl, up in the extreme northern part of the country, traveling in a stage coach, when we had a troublesome passenger. He was a Scotch minister, but ministers are as human as other people. This one had come over to this country to preach, and he had his sermons with him in his trunk, or box, as he called it, and he was extremely afraid something would happen to them. He was inside the stage, the box being on top with the driver, and to him he kept calling constantly to see if everything was all right. Now the rest of us inside were tired and we wanted to sleep, and just as we would dose off Mr. Campbell—that was his name—would make one of his periodical demands of the driver and waken us. One of the passengers stood it as long as he could, and then he burst out.

"'Look here, dominie, I wish you were an elephant instead of a camel, and then you would have your trunk with you.'

"We didn't have any more trouble that night."

***

"Well, Helen," said the young woman to the little girl of four who was standing near her, "what are you going to have when you grow up?"

"I know," said the little girl, with a serious air; "I shall have a blouse and a separate skirt."

"Dear me," said the older woman, surprised at this serious idea of dress in the mind of this very young woman, "what do you know about separate skirts?"

"Why, I have seen them in the stores," said the small girl in surprise.

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A physician who was educated in Prague, and is practical as well as thorough, says that it is a pity more people do not know the value of catnip tea. When taken hot in the first stages of a cold it will break it up. It must not be taken before going out, however, for it throws the patient into a perspiration.

FEMININE FRILLS.

The opal seems to be having its inning this year. There are many of these stones to be seen among the jewels that people are buying for holiday gifts. A new use of opals is in a necklace, strung like pearls. Opals are beginning to stand by their own beauty in rings, and are mounted alone, large solitaires, and they are very lovely. Occasionally one opal is set its oval length across the ring, a style that is pretty in the ring, but not always as becoming to the hand. Other opals are set plain and have a few small diamonds in the ring on either side, and they are very pretty. Opals are to be seen in watches also, and in some a large circular opal forms the whole of one side of the case, only showing a narrow margin of gold. Another watch has a big heart-shaped opal set in the case. There are many rings with opals surrounded by diamonds, but the other style is newer.

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A little woman who has a number of unset turquois says that the change of color in these pretty stones is contagious. She will have a number of turquoises together in a paper, all of them showing the proper deep blue tint, and then all of a sudden she will discover that one is turning the pale green that turquois will acquire after a time. Then she takes it out, or, if she does not, the whole pack will become affected and every turquoise will put on that pale blue green dress which is pretty in itself, but which detracts from the value of the stone.

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No one can say that fringe is not fashionable when it is to be found in lamps. A beautiful one which has the bowl and shade set with silver filigree work has around the edge of the shade a chain fringe, each strand of the fringe bearing on the end a pretty silver ball. It is a fringe that but for the actual weight would be charming as an edge for an Eton jacket.

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There is a doll amusing herself at the piano in one of the shop windows, actually well proportioned. She is a "lady" doll, fashionably dressed; she has a head the right size for her body, not four or five times too large, as is the case with most dolls, and she has a face which is expressive. There is a gay little smile upon it as she sits with her hat on her head, as if she had just come in from the street, and drums upon her miniature piano. Her realistic appearance is heightened by the eyelashes of real hair, upper and under, which give her a coquettish look.

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The dress suit case has an umbrella made on purpose for it. It is an ordinary looking umbrella when in its ordinary ready-for-use condition, but when ready for the suit case it has the handle and ferrule end unscrewed and bent over so that there is only the length of the umbrella part to go into the case. A good silk umbrella can be bought for $5, and is convenient for the trunk as well as for hand baggage.

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Many of the most expensive jewels are the most simple in effect. A big gold-brown diamond set with a few small white stones is a pendant for the neck and worn on a slender chain of platinum, which is hardly visible on the wearer, and which gives the ornament the effect of being a plain bit of jewelry, but its price is elaborate. The pins for chatelaine watches when they are studded with gems have a platinum foundation, as in ornaments for the hair and corsage, and which is almost invisible.

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There is nothing new in covered clothes hangers for Christmas gifts, but they are so pretty and useful that it is strange that they are not more frequently used. The cheap foundation only costs a few cents, then with a little cotton and a few yards of ribbon they are easily made. The broad flowered ribbons that are sold at such reasonable prices are as satisfactory as anything to cover them. Two widths of ribbon should be stitched together at the edge, leaving a rather wide seam on the outside. The cotton batting with a little sachet is tacked to the wooden frame, the hook wound with a narrow ribbon of some solid color to agree with one of the colors of the flowered ribbon, which is slipped on a little full over the cotton and fastened in place. Some of the hangers have the ribbon put on straight and with a little ruffle left at either end of the wooden rod and tied around with a narrow ribbon and tied again on either side midway between the end and the hook.

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Needle books are gifts that are always acceptable, and easy and inexpensive to make. A bit of fancy ribbon is cut into shape, bound around the edges with baby ribbon, leaves of fine flannel are cut to fit and pinked, and tacked in, and another piece of the baby ribbon placed between the leaves brought through the centre of the book and tied on the outside in a little bow. Any one who knows how to handle a needle can make one of these in a short time, and with painting, embroidery and any other kind of pretty work that women do, the covers can be varied indefinitely by more talented workwomen.

***

Coral has made its way into brooches, big ones, some made of round bead-like pieces of coral in a cluster to match studs and cuff buttons, and the 1890 form coral has taken, and others in heads, some very pretty Egyptian designs. Necklaces are in cannibalistic designs, the coral in the shape of long-pointed teeth.

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Pineapple silk handkerchiefs with embroidered edges are sheer and pretty. They wash well and keep us in mind of our new possessions in the Philippines.

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It may be because the season is over, and it certainly is late for cherries, but an uptown store is having a sale of umbrellas with clusters of cherries upon the handles at a bargain. The charge is only $2.75, a cluster of ivory cherries with the silk umbrella thrown in. The counter has the appearance of a fruit store.

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Pearl passementerie and white fringe are two of the prettiest materials used for trimming the delicate pink and blue gowns of crêpe de chine. A pretty fringe that has the advantage of not catching in everything has the body made of a network of silk threads crossed and the pointed edge, the fringe part, is made of short loops of the silk.

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A pretty bathrobe is a good Christmas gift for a man. Some swell ones are checker-boarded off in squares of pink and white or blue and white, or some other delicate shades. The warm woolen gloves for country wear of white or red are also attractive gifts.

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There are all sorts of pretty soft materials in bathrobes for women, and the "mules" that go with them—low slippers, with only the toe piece so that the foot can be slipped in and out easily—are prettier and more satisfactory than any crocheted slipper that ever was made. There is one thing about them that a woman likes. She is not obliged to wear the large sizes. There being no heel if the slipper is a little short, it is not uncomfortable, does not look small for her and does not proclaim to the world when it is off that she is a large woman and has a large foot.

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A great many tabs are to be seen on the new gowns. They button across the fronts of jackets and gowns, they fasten one side of the skirt to the other, and they are pretty overpieces of dark trimmings or fur set into light gowns. Usually they button alternate ways. Bands of fur are exceedingly pretty set into gowns, and fur is used in bands in the usual way around the skirt. They edge the overskirt and jackets of many pretty suits.

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The fleur de lis is the prettiest of flowers for the hair made in a delicate shade of heliotrope, and, like everything else for that use, it has a delicate crystal dewdrop here and there.

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The woman who knows all sorts of things about the house and believes in making experiments has tried something new in the way of dates. Dates with peanuts inside are not new, but the woman experimenter has used the peanuts chopped fine with candied ginger, also chopped, and a little of this mixture put into the dates from which the stones have been removed and then rolled in powdered sugar makes a very tasty dainty.

WORK OF PARIS SCULPTORS

Dalou's "Triumph of the Republic" Unveiled by M. Loubet.

A VISIT TO THE GREAT STUDIOS

Statue of Dumas Fils—Sale of Sarcey's Books Not a Success—Loie Fuller's Dance.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—The event of the week has been the unveiling in the Place de la Nation of Dalou's monumental bronze statue, "The Triumph of the Republic." The event was made the occasion for a great popular demonstration in favor of President Loubet and the French Government. For a long time, in truth, the voice of public acclamation and the sympathy of the crowd have been denied both to President Loubet and the Ministry. Ever since the day that Déroulède seized the bridle of Gen. Roget's horse outside the barracks at Reuilly—a spot in curious proximity to the Place de la Nation—and begged him to march on the Elysée, the Government of the French Republic has been eyed coldly by the populace of Paris and has had to put up with no small measure of sarcasm from the greater portion of the French press. With a view, therefore, of giving the people of Paris a chance of showing their sympathy toward the head of the State, and in the hope of securing their plaudits, the Government seized the opportunity, afforded by the completion of Dalou's statue, of organizing a manifestation in favor of itself.

Some days before the ceremony posters had been affixed to the walls throughout the city inviting the citizens to attend "en masse" at the inauguration. As the event proved, they were not backward in accepting the invitation. Over 200,000 persons crowded to the scene and sent up an immense shout of welcome when the Ministerial cortège was seen approaching. The day, in fact, was almost all that the Government could have desired, and the ovation which M. Loubet received was a great one. It is true that at the end of the proceedings, and as the President was about to retire in his carriage, some inimical shouts were heard. Here and there a red Communist banner or a black Anarchist flag fluttered in the breeze. But these symptoms of hostile demonstration were quickly suppressed, and the disorder never became dangerous. It would seem that under the crisp air of the bright November sky the populace felt too exuberant for anything but mirth.

The chief interest in the proceedings, from the spectacular point of view, lay in the picturesque sight afforded by the various processions—municipal and otherwise—which marched to the scene of the unveiling, amid the waving of thousands of banners and the shouts of great crowds. Representatives of many leagues, delegations from Masonic lodges, from the flowermakers of Paris, from the house painters, from the market gardeners of the suburbs, from the irrepressible "Dames de Halles"—a body of whom, in red bonnets, excited much enthusiasm—all wending their way by different streets and boulevards, marched to the monument and there took up position. At least 50,000 persons must have joined in the various processions.

On the arrival of the Ministers, among whom MM. Waldeck-Rousseau, Leygues, Millerand, Baudia, and Decrais were conspicuous, the bands played the usual orchestration and a many-hundred-voiced choir sang a "Hymne pour une fête républicaine." This was followed by speeches by the Prefect of the Seine and various town councilors, which none but those in the immediate vicinity of the orators could hear, and then the sculptor Dalou was presented to the President and formally invested with the order and insignia of a Commander of the Legion of Honor.

The monument itself is vigorously executed, but from the point of view of general conception shows a considerable falling off in the sculptor's powers. The figure of a female who has seen her best days personifies the republic balancing herself on a globe, a very shaky position, by the way, which can only be satisfactorily maintained in a circus, and she and the globe are placed upon a triumphal car, flanked by lay figures. Since Dalou returned from exile and gave up his Communist theories for moderate republicanism his artistic methods have become painfully official.

IN THE SCULPTORS' STUDIOS.

While the republic was triumphing in the Place de la Nation the German Emperor was embracing his grandmother, and thus adding a new torch to the fire of hatred and jealousy which the French have cherished against Great Britain. This fire grows hotter every day, and if bad words could break bones there would be a declaration of war to-morrow between the two countries. A comic paper called the Rire, which is as a rule full of brilliant things, published a supplement yesterday which is one long series of atrocious insults against the English. The text is by a gentleman named Pawlowsky, while the drawings are by Willette, that spoiled Pierrot of Montmartre, a genius with his pencil, but a wayward, naughty gamin of the Paris boulevard, all the same. What the two of them combine to say about England and English men and women could not even be whispered in any decent society outside of France. The publication is an indelible disgrace to the country where it is possible and to the Government which tolerates it.

In one of his essays on the French Nation Matthew Arnold has made the remark that France would always be saved by her minority. Despite the agitation of the streets, despite sullen and ever-recurring rumors of revolutionary plots, there is always to be found in Paris a band of people—the great art workers—who pursue the even tenor of their way, their minds unruffled by any cares other than those of giving visible expression to their dreams of beauty. A visit at present to the studios of some of the great sculptors acts as a palliative on the nerves of one who has been living amid the lurid excitement of recent political events.

In the quiet of the atelier life once more becomes a dream—a dream of splendid idleness, where great thoughts lie low. In the workshop of Barrias and Rodin there may now be seen many beautiful things. The former has well-nigh completed his Victor Hugo, and the latter is engaged on a multitude of disquieting but exquisite female figures. Perhaps the most interesting studio just now is that of René de Saint-Marceaux. In the Avenue de Villiers. This sculptor has just brought to completion his rough model for the statue of Dumas fils, and he has had the satisfaction of finding his work acceptable to the Directors and Commissioners of the Beaux-Arts.

Dumas fils will always be regarded as the great confessor of woman. His dramas form a long series of feminine wail and confession. And it is in this light that Saint-Marceaux has decided to regard the dramatist. The sculptor has seated the master on a pedestal, clothed in that costume of gray flannel which those familiar with him know him to have ever worn when at his morning work. With paper and quill in hand, he is represented in the act of meditation, musing, it well may be, on the ideas which he had disclosed in his "Idées de Madame Aubray." Around him there rise, in graceful groups, a number of charming modern-like sylphs, each bearing a certain facial resemblance to some of the most eminent of the characters scattered throughout his dramas. There, it may be imagined, is Francillon and La Femme de Claude, here Diane de Lys and l'Etrangère. One figure rises higher than the rest and almost approaches the level of the master's ear. Doubtless Saint-Marceaux intends it for that of Marguerite Gautier, that Dame aux Camélias, whose story of love and suffering has been acted on most of the great stages in the world by Eleonora Duse and Sarah Bernhardt.

"LE FAUBOURG" PRODUCED.

M. Abel Hermant, whose "Transatlantiques" was so great a success at the Gymnase last year, is the author of the new piece just produced at the Vaudeville. It is entitled "Le Faubourg," and deals with the foibles of aristocratic society in Paris. Its psychology is somewhat complicated, but the public applauded it nevertheless, and it is assured of a long run. Some of the spectators saw in certain of the scenes a clear reference to well-known personages and recent scandals. This will not make the piece less attractive. There is a Prince who might be the Prince de Chimay and a Princess whose methods are not altogether foreign from those of Miss Clara Ward. Rigo is a young Count not of the best faubourg noblesse, whose father is a Limoges porcelain manufacturer and has been made a Duke by the Pope for special services—in this case a dinner service. Finally the curtain falls on the Prince and Princess, who part woefully convinced that neither can live with the other. The appearances, however, are saved. Gentry was the Prince and Mlle. Theo the Princess. The staging is admirable.

I met Loie Fuller last Sunday at the house of that charming American lady the Marquise d'Oyley. With the glamour she is now obliged to wear, Loie is not easily recognizable off the stage. She suffers from her nerves, the result of dancing as she does in an ocean of conflicting electric currents. The electricity was bringing her hair off, loosening her teeth, and turning her blind and deaf. She is getting better now owing to careful treatment, and her conversation is still sprightly and witty. On the first of next month she is to appear at the Olympia in a new dance, which is supposed to take place not, as one New York reporter has said, in Hades, but in the middle of the earth.

SARCEY'S BOOKS BEING SOLD.

A very interesting collection of rare books is now being offered for sale at the Hôtel des Ventes. It belonged to the late Francisque Sarcey, the famous Parisian dramatic critic who died a few months ago. Francisque Sarcey, it will be remembered, had been the dramatic critic of the Temps for some thirty years, and had a great hobby for books, both ancient and modern. He possessed one of the finest private collections in the world, and yet none of the books have sold for very good prices, most of them going for a few hundred francs. A copy of Lafontaine's "Contes et Nouvelles," 1762 edition, which is one of the few scarce books in the collection, was bought for 42?. The "edition Nationale," in forty-three volumes, of Victor Hugo's works, which is said to be worth 1,500 francs, went for 730. A copy of "La Dame aux Camélias," with an envoi written by Alexandre Dumas, was sold for 36?. Altogether the first half of the sale has realized 35,000?. R. S.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

RUSSIA AND THE PERSIAN GULF.—A fortnight ago a Russian cruiser was ordered to leave one of the Indian ports and to proceed to the Persian Gulf. In commenting upon this increase of naval force along the coast of Persia, the Rossija of St. Petersburg says: "There can be no doubt that the Russian flag appears in the Persian Gulf without any offensive intention and without any desire to appropriate territory. At the same time there can be no doubt that Great Britain will scarcely dare to make any annexation in the presence of a Russian man-of-war. From many points of view the appearance of the Russian flag in the Indian Ocean and in the Persian Gulf, especially in the present state of affairs, must be welcomed gladly."

The article in which the above passage appeared was telegraphed at London by the St. Petersburg correspondents, and its publication tended to allay the apprehension that the report of the augmentation of the Russian naval force in the Persian Gulf had aroused. The Chino, the principal organ of the Japanese Government, takes a serious view of the matter, and one that is expected to attract the attention of the British Foreign Office. Says The Chino, in that part of the paper exclusively devoted to articles inspired by the Government:

"The problem which is now attracting the attention of every Nation is that of the Far East. Russia is seeking to spread out its wings over Eastern Asia, and Germany wishes to create an independent territory in that region. France is stretching out its hands thither, while Italy is casting envious eyes upon China. However, if the attention of Great Britain is claimed to such an extent by the condition of affairs in South Africa that it cannot make its influence felt in the Far East, then the equilibrium at present existing between the powers will be destroyed, and the inclination to make the most of the opportunity will not be confined to one or two powers.

"Will not Russia wish to snatch some colpn of vantage on the Persian Gulf? Will Russia not attempt to carry out its long-cherished project for constructing a railway to Pekin? Will Germany find nothing which it can claim? A speedy victory for Great Britain in the Transvaal will be the best guarantee of the maintenance of peace and justice in the Far East."

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GERMANY OUTWITS FRANCE IN CONSTANTINOPLE.—The Sultan's grant of the Bagdad railway concession to a German banking syndicate in Constantinople, news of which was cabled to this country recently, has created some excitement in European diplomatic circles, particularly in Paris. There the action of the Sultan is regarded as a sharp rebuff to France, and the conviction prevails that British capitalists will be induced to take in hand the construction of the railway. Everywhere great importance is attached to the transaction, both from a political as well as from a commercial point of view. In Berlin and London attention is called to the political and economical change that has come over the Sultan's views, and the fact is emphasized that the change is worthy of the attention of financiers and others who try to make remunerative investments of the capital in concessions for big industrial enterprises.

Unlike the present time the Sultan has shown his disinclination to make any concessions which would give property rights to the concessionaires. In the case of the concession granted for the quays of Constantinople, for example, the Sultan is endeavoring to purchase them before the expiration of the delay agreed to in the convention, with the object of making the State the proprietor of the land on which they are built. At present, however, there is no money available with which the purchase can be made, but the Sultan hopes that the commission he has appointed for the purpose will find some combination to arrange a loan guaranteed by the working of the quays. It is said in Constantinople that in the case of the Bagdad Railway property rights go with the concession.

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THE FINANCES OF EGYPT.—The Egyptian Budget for 1900 has just been submitted to the Council of Ministers in Cairo. It is expected that Great Britain will pay, as she did last year, the expenses involved in the military operations against the Dervishes. Owing to the insufficient Nile flood last Summer, which was the lowest recorded, the receipts from the land tax and railways are estimated, respectively, at over £200,000 and £100,000 below normal. But the actual expenditure shows an economy of over £100,000 upon the budget estimates of 1899 due to the reduced railway expenses and the abolition of the salt monopoly, which has been transferred to a private company.

On the expenditure side there is placed the sum of £800,000 which the Government, under the international convention, must hand to the Commissioners of the Public Debt. The Soudan deficit is estimated as the same as last year's, or about £100,000. It is estimated that the imports for the present year will amount to a third more than last year, or to about £15,000,000, while the exports will climb very near £20,000,000. Nearly one-half of the latter go to Great Britain. No curtailment of expenditure is deemed necessary, and no new credits have been accorded to departmental budgets, as has hitherto been customary. Under the circumstances the equilibrium between receipts and expenditure is considered very satisfactory. It is pointed out, moreover, that the water supply has been so deficient that if the same thing had occurred before the British occupation it would have entailed grave disasters.

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FALLING OFF IN THE NUMBER OF FRENCH CONSCRIPTS.—This year's contingent of French conscripts, popularly called "les bleus," are now joining their respective regiments. Many hundreds of them are obliged to pass through Paris, where they appear in small squads in charge of Corporals or Sergeants, and present in their civilian clothes and with bundles under their arms anything but a military appearance.

The total number of conscripts this year shows a reduction of nearly 13,000 from that of last year. This marked decrease has caused the Nationalist press to lay the blame at the door of the present Cabinet. The fundamental cause of the diminution is due to the stationary state of the population, but Gen. de Galliffet, the Minister of War, has caused the medical examination of conscripts to be much more severe than was formerly the practice. It may be recalled that in 1890 Gen. Mercier, then Minister of War, alarmed at the dwindling of the annual contingent, ordered the military medical boards to pass men who, though they would not be fit to make active soldiers, might yet be utilized for duties that do not involve actual fighting.

Paris contributes this year about 10,000 conscripts. Among them are 600 young men who are to be sent to do garrison duty in Africa. They are vulgarly known as "les petits joyeux," and have nearly all received the hospitality of the State in one of the prisons or reformatory schools of the Department of the Seine. All of them have been condemned by the courts for some offense against the laws, many of them, however, having only committed some slight misdemeanor, were at the time of their condemnation allowed the benefit of "la loi Bérenger," or First Offenders' act, in order that they might not have to go to prison and so become contaminated through contact with habitual criminals. Becoming conscripts, however, they are thrown in the very company of the men from whose influence the First Offenders' act was intended to free them. In the "Petits Joyeux" regiments discipline is very severe, and in case of war in tropical countries these men are the first to be sent to the front.

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A RUSSIAN SEQUEL TO THE DREYFUS CASE.—A St. Petersburg paper reports that M. Zakrevsky, an eminent jurist, ex-Procureur General of the Russian Court of Appeal, and member of the Imperial Senate, has been discharged from his official position. Last year M. Zakrevsky aroused the ire of President Faure's Government by contributing to the Law Journal of St. Petersburg a series of articles on various matters connected with the Dreyfus case, in which he expressed his disgust at the efforts of the French Generals to prevent the truth from becoming known, and, shortly after the conclusion of the trial at Rennes, in a letter published in London, he denounced in the most vigorous language the verdict, for which he declared that not only the officers who formed the court-martial and the chiefs who inspired them, but also the great majority of the French people were really responsible. The anti-Dreyfus press of Paris called upon the Russian Government to punish the Senator who had dared to attack the ally of his own Emperor.

Finally, an attempt was made to expel M. Zakrevsky from his club. It is thought unlikely that the Russian Government would have taken action in his case if he had not in a subsequent article condemned the Franco-Russian Alliance and charged the French nation with having "sunk amorously into the arms of a country which represents and practices more than ever principles entirely opposed to those which France boasts of holding."

The dismissal of M. Zakrevsky from the Senate was preceded by several inspired articles in the principal organ of the Czar's Government, in which it was said that the disgrace of a high official was contemplated, as it would be felt that whatever opinion a high Russian official might hold as to the innocence or guilt of the French captain, Dreyfus, (the Russian Minister Polliadowsky also expressed his belief in Dreyfus's innocence) he could not be justified in attacking the policy of the Russian Government and belittling Russian civilization through the medium of a foreign newspaper.

Church News and Notes.

The Rev. Dr. L. W. Batten will preach this morning in St. Mark's Church on "The Holy Scriptures."

The Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke will preach a farewell sermon to the students of New York, at the Brick Church this evening.

The Rev. Dr. M. H. Harris will speak this morning, in Temple Israel of Harlem, Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, on "Responsibility."

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman will lecture this evening in the Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, on "Hypocrisy in Religion."

"He's Coming to Judge a World" will be the subject of the Rev. Stephen Innes's sermon in St. Ambrose's Church, Prince and Thompson Streets, this evening.

President Charles Cuthbert Hall will preach this afternoon in Adams Chapel, Union Theological Seminary, 700 Park Avenue.

A memorial tablet to the late Rev. Dr. Albert D. Vail will be unveiled at this morning's services in the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Rev. George P. Eckman will speak this evening in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, on "Gospel Falsehoods."

Henry Frank of the Independent Church of the New Thought will speak in Carnegie Lyceum this morning on "The Psychological Cure of Pain; or, Was Jesus a Mesmerist?"

Mrs. Percy Widdrington of London will speak before the Society for Ethical Culture in Carnegie Hall this morning on "The Moral Issues of the War in the Transvaal."

The Rev. Dr. Edward H. Krans, rector of St. Matthew's Church, West Eighty-fourth Street, will preach this morning his third sermon on "The Ten Commandments." His evening subject will be "The Teaching of Events."

The Rev. Dr. Steele will speak this morning in the Willett Street Methodist Episcopal Church on "The Truest and Best Friend," and in the evening, for the Epworth League, on "Lift Up and Look Up."

Christian Scientists will hold a mass meeting in the Metropolitan Opera House this afternoon. Former Judge Ewing of Chicago will speak on "Christian Science, the Religion of Jesus Christ."

The First Place Methodist Church of Brooklyn will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of its founding, beginning to-day, and lasting through the week.

The Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry will preach this morning in the South Church, Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, on "Mind to Work." In the afternoon the cantata of "The Holy City" will be rendered, and Dr. Terry will preach on "Heaven."

The Rev. Dr. D. S. Mackay, in the Fifth Avenue Collegiate Church this evening, will speak on "The Problem of Incongruous Christians, as Illustrated by Christ in the Parable of the Great Net." He will preach also at the morning service.

A memorial service will be held in St. Ann's Church for Deaf-Mutes, West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, today at 3 P. M., in honor of the birthday of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, the founder of the first schools for deaf-mutes in this country.

The Rev. Dr. John Balcolm Shaw will preach this morning in the West End Presbyterian Church, which is said to have now the largest membership of any Presbyterian church in the city. To-morrow evening C. N. Howard will speak on "Temperance Reform."

At the Baptist Church of the Epiphany, Madison Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, the Rev. Howard L. Jones will preach this morning and evening. In the evening he will preach on "How to Test Your Creed." On Tuesday evening John Barrett, ex-Minister to Siam, will speak on "America in the Philippines and the Far East."

The sixty-ninth anniversary of St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, will be celebrated to-day. In the morning Bishop Hurst will preach the sermon, and the evening sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. George P. Mains.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters will speak this morning in the Bloomingdale Church, on "Napkins," and in the evening on "Deborah, the Ancient Forerunner of the Modern New Woman." In the afternoon he will speak in the Ninth Regiment Armory on "Sowing Wild Oats."

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton will preach this morning in the Church of the Divine Paternity, Central Park West and Seventy-sixth Street, on "What Is a Christian Church?" In the evening there will be a special music service, with an address by Dr. Eaton upon "America and the Religious Life."

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es and Topics of the Musical World

Musical Standard of recently considerable of an article in this was one in which the clared himself unable musical activities of to show that there a composer worthy to he great masters who The writer in The main agrees with the this paper, but he author of this column oportion. He says that pe represented in the "seem to expect a y day." Then he goes atisfying wisdom, "If ast, it is easy to grasp always have seemed a s. From the death of y Beethoven was ac- is there was a gap of rs; from the death of time when Schumann work there was nearly twenty years, and a l before Brahms and ognized as the two liv- n music, and from the to the fame of the 'Pa-' which in this country Schaikowsky among the also a considerable gap. al history the mind does Beethoven was not gen- a genius at first, or that means justified for many n's enthusiastic recogni- s. If you were living in were not one of those have a scent for discov- at would you have re- comprehensive sweep of zon? Schubert had been eight years; Beethoven ; Schumann would have noticeable of living com- ssical school, (though you ed him an innovator and me writer.) Chopin had It is very unlikely you sidered his works would ad not even been recog- ann, and as for Wagner, known his name as the annhäuser,' and if you he horizon in the Autumn ght have read reports of e of 'Lohengrin' at Wei- ably would have asked 'Who is this man Wag- uld have received the re- conductor and has writ- e operas; but he has made his literary work.' You that in 1850 two men working who were des- alled as the greatest ge- Beethoven—Brahms and ourse there was Mendels- Elijah' and 'St. Paul' had d by storm, but it is very would not have called him as any more than we call a great genius. In 1850 have been just as vast a as now to Mr. Henderson century later."

assertions contained in this rue. But it is a mistake to period referred to would o be devoid of evidences of e would have been found, aking minor talents for ge- careful review of the his- al epochs will convince any ontemporaries there seemed ore geniuses in most of the e able to stand the test of this fact that caused the to lament the inability of discover any one among the ans of to-day to whom it s to a genius. Instead of the interval which came be- ath of Mozart and the re- e genius of Beethoven, the e London Standard should list of the composers who n for geniuses during that ould no doubt be astonished

s the possibility that some sers who are now working rded by the future as men here is always a possibility criticism is always behind ty. It takes something like cognize genius at the first London writer further says that when the new Bee- we may not recognize him ill not be anything like the e, indeed, is the kernel of tter. Those of us who have history of music not with only, but with our under- ve not failed to learn this new man, if he be one of er, has too often failed of ecause he was not like those e before. But where is the who is so different from ave preceded him as to spicion that he may be the That the man will come, the musical department of THE TIMES has never doubted. Standard man gives him faith, but seems to think a deal of encouragement. on critic is not able to give he whereabouts of the new ical thought.

do not think that we need the matter just yet. We ough to last us for a time. et weary of the symphonies , and the world has not derstand the message of piano music of Schumann om universal appreciation, more masculine composi- oin are yet caviare to the or opera, there are yet the f Verdi to gain the general the world. Perhaps they elve it, and musical history r future record the lament- the musical critics of the ineteenth century were so istake these for the prod- dispensation of an old ge- orians of the same era may s for not discovering that d Huss and Whiting and adwick were the born suc- cessors of Beethoven and Schumann and Brahms. But as I have studied musical history pretty carefully and found that it repeats itself with the same regularity as political history, I fear that the future historian wil be more likely to accuse us of overrating our men than of underrating them. And, verily, in that day it were better for the average English musical critic that a millstone were tied about his neck and that he were cast into the sea.

The old story of the preference of Gretty for Mozart ought to warn persons who are in the way of making such comments as those to which I have referred, that the mistake is usually that of taking some one for a genius who is not. How many critics have declared that Joseph Rheinberger was a genius of the first order? And is there a composer in France to-day who has not at one time or another been hailed as the legitimate successor of Lulli and Rameau? Is it possible to forget that at one time Rossini was esteemed a greater man than Verdi, and at another time Cherubini was regarded as the equal of Beethoven?

Indeed, if the writer in The London Standard will take a careful survey of the criticism of various periods of music he will find that to their contemporaries more than one-half the composers who ever lived seemed to be geniuses. One thing I must say for The Standard man. He showed great cleverness when he pointed to 1850 as a time when I would have had as much difficulty in finding any evidence of a new composer as I do now. Verdi's "Rigoletto" was produced in 1851, but I doubt if we should have seen a genius in it. That was, indeed, a time when the horizon seemed to be somewhat dark. Yet it hardly seems conceivable to me that a real critic could have missed all of the significance of the early works of Wagner. He might have felt that this young composer would not prove to be a man of deep power. He might have accused him of mere eccentricity. He might have called him an empty poseur and seeker after effect. But he could not have failed to discern that he was doing something different from his contemporaries, and treating opera in a novel manner. That at least should have warned an experienced critic to keep his eye upon the man.

But at the present moment there is no one, of whom I know anything, who is doing work so different from that which is already in existence as to call special attention to him. The Standard man talks of Richard Strauss, but what has he done except to carry out to its furthest limit the theory of the programme music writers? He has done no more than Wagner did when he tried to make music depict purely intellectual processes.

The article in which I took a survey of the field of musical productivity was not intended to convey the idea that I feared that the composition of masterpieces was at an end because some one did not produce one every year. I distinctly repudiated any such position. The art of music is still very young. It is so young that it was only ninety years ago that the establishment of the fundamental principles of form was completed. Something like nine centuries had been consumed in this labor, a very long time, indeed, yet not too long when one comes to consider that the whole art had to be manufactured out of the inner man without help from the outer world.

It was only with the middle period of Beethoven and with the songs of Schubert and the operas of Weber that the art of composition found itself so well equipped with materials that it could begin to strive deliberately and continuously to explore the communicative powers of music. In the first rush of the struggle for free expression the old forms were brushed aside, but the old principles had to be preserved because they were fundamental and the structure of music could not stand on any other foundation. The romantic forms of Chopin, Schumann, and Liszt rest upon the same principles as the sonatas of Mozart and Beethoven. The clear intellect of Brahms discerned that the sovereignty of these principles made it as easy to write romantic music in the sonata form as in any other, and so he became the conservator of the sonata, pouring into it all the wealth of the new romantic expression.

His works are in the nature of a point of repose in the march of musical development. Having seemed to burst the trammels of the classic forms, we suddenly find that we have only been running around a circle and that in music one can most successfully put new wine into old bottles. What the next step will be no one can tell. But it is not a thing to cause either astonishment or anxiety that the present moment should seem to be barren of vital works. Music in her onward march has but paused to take breath.

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The story of the fight of the Roman Catholic Church against the employment of florid music in the mass, which is published on this page to-day, is only a chapter in a long and bitter struggle. The downfall of the pure old church style may be traced almost directly to the introduction into the mass of the materials used in the theatre. The vitiated taste of a public which sought attractive music in the church and demanded that it should be like that heard in the opera house, and the desire to hear the famous soloists of the early days in the sanctuary led to all kinds of abuses. The Church had already had its first fight in this field. The old polyphonic composers had elaborated their method till the words of the mass were altogether indistinguishable, and when one part of the choir was singing "Gloria tibi" another was singing "Et in Terra pax." Florid counterpoint became intolerable to the more pious of the fathers, and the movement which was so powerfully aided by the masses of Palestrina took place.

The music of the Church was, in the Palestrina period and in that immediately following him, the noblest that it has ever had. The heritage of the Roman Church in this is as rich as its heritage in Gothic architecture. To part with such music for the works in which the orchestra is allowed to dramatize the "Ben tremendae" or the soprano sfogato to embroider the "Salutaris" with trills and roulades is something against which the fathers may well fight. It is not saying that Haydn and Mozart were not great masters to pronounce their masses unsuitable to the needs and inconsistent with the spirit of the Church. A return to the plain chant does not seem to the present writer to be necessary. That would be to do away with artistic music altogether, and surely there is a place for music in worship and in the ritual. If the fathers will return to the masterpieces of the Palestrina era and adhere to them or to music written in their style, they will have music which for ecclesiastical purity and spiritual contemplativeness cannot be excelled.

W. J. HENDERSON.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR THE WEEK

SUNDAY.—Popular concert, Metropolitan Opera House, 8:15 P. M.

MONDAY.—"Il Trovatore," American Theatre, 8:15 P. M.

TUESDAY.—Paderewski, piano recital, Carnegie Hall, 2:30 P. M.

WEDNESDAY.—Leo Schulz's chamber music concert, Carnegie Lyceum, 11 A. M.
Boston Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 2:30 P. M.
"Romeo and Juliet," American Theatre, 8:15 P. M.

THURSDAY.—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.
"Carmen," American Theatre, 8:15 P. M.

SATURDAY.—Paderewski, piano recital, Carnegie Hall, 2:30 P. M.
"Aida," American Theatre, 2 and 8:15 P. M.
Women's String Orchestra, Waldorf-Astoria, 8:15 P. M.

THE OPERA HOUSE CONCERTS.

At the Metropolitan Opera House the second of Mr. Wolfsohn's concerts will be given to-night with a combination of artists and a programme equally as interesting as the one of last Sunday. Schumann-Heink, Campanari, Vladimir de Pachmann, and Walter Damrosch and his efficient orchestra of seventy-five all in one evening. Schumann-Heink will sing an aria from Mozart's "Titus," Schubert's "Allmacht," and a waltz with orchestra, (new.) Campanari will sing an aria from "Herodiade," and de Pachmann will play Chopin's "Andante Spinate and Grand Polonaise," with orchestra. Among Mr. Damrosch's orchestral numbers will be the following: Overture, "Tannhäuser," Wagner; overture, "1812, (in commemoration of Napoleon's retreat from Moscow,) by Tchaikowsky; Poco Adagio from Saint-Saën's "Symphony in C," for orchestra and organ, and some small numbers, such as "Elegy by Miersch," (new,) gavotte by Bach, waltz, "The Beautiful Blue Danube," &c.

The Castle Square Opera Company will, commencing next Monday night, Dec. 11th, give a "Repertoire Week" at the American Theatre. Four of the most popular productions of the season will be presented, the casts employing all the favorites of the organization, assisted by the great singing chorus of sixty and an augmented orchestra. The presentations have been arranged as follows:

Monday and Tuesday Nights—Verdi's "Il Trovatore." Miss Golden, Mme. Kronold, Miss Niven, Miss Holmes, Mr. Sheehan, Mr. Berthald, Mr. Mertens, Mr. Luckstone, Mr. Knight, Mr. Clark.

Wednesday Matinée and Night—Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet." Miss Golden, Miss de Treville, Miss Mattfeld, Miss Niven, Mr. Davies, Mr. Sheehan, Mr. Luckstone, Mr. Elder, Mr. Clark, Mr. Knight, Mr. Belcher, Mr. Walling, Mr. Veron.

Thursday and Friday Nights—Bizet's "Carmen." Mme. Kronold, Miss Golden, Miss Mattfeld, Miss Holmes, Mr. Berthald, Mr. Sheehan, Mr. Mertens, Mr. Luckstone, Mr. Ranney, Mr. Knight, Mr Veron, Mr. Walling.

Saturday Matinée and Night—Verdi's "Aida." Mme. de Treville, Mme. Kronold, Miss Holmes, Miss Niven, Mr. Sheehan, Mr. Davies, Mr. Luckstone, Mr. Mertens, Mr. Belcher, Mr. Clark.

The Christmas week attraction will be Milloecker's tuneful comic opera, "The Beggar Student," which will be presented with a cast of light opera favorites, special scenery, and new costumes.

LEO SCHULZ'S MORNING CONCERTS.

Mr. Townsend H. Fellows and Mr. Leo Schulz will give their fourth chamber musicale at the Carnegie Lyceum next Wednesday, Dec. 13, at 11 A. M. The soloists for the coming musicale will be Miss Mabel Phipps, pianist; Mr. Richard Arnold, concert meister of the Philharmonic Society, violinist; Mr. J. Altschueler, viola, and Mr. Leo Schulz at the 'cello, as usual. Mr. Francis Rogers, the baritone, who was heard so favorably by a large gathering of musical people at his recital at Mendelssohn Hall last Wednesday, will sing a group of songs. Mr. Bruno S. Huhn will be the accompanist. At this musicale the Arensky trio, D minor, Opus 32, and the Saint-Saëns quartet, B flat major, Opus 41, will be given.

WOMEN'S STRING ORCHESTRA.

The first concert of the Women's String Orchestra will take place at the Waldorf-Astoria on Saturday night. The programme:

Concerto Grosso.....Handel
Songs—
Caro mio Ben, (1753).....Giordani
Rondel de l'Adieu.....de Lara
Bonjour Suzon.....J. B. Faure
Serenade de Don Juan.....Tchaikowsky
Emilio de Gogorza.
Thema mit Veraenderungen, Gigue...Rheinberger
(Violin and organ.)
Miss Branth and Mr. Gaston M. Dethier.
"Aufblick Zu Den Sternen," Nocturne..Blasser
String orchestra and two harps.
Prologue, from "I Pagliacci".....Leoncovallo
Mr. de Gogorza.
Berceuse.....Hartmann
"Vendredis".....Sokolow-Glazounow-Liadow
(New, first time in New York.)
Bourree.....Bach

MR. PADEREWSKI'S RECITALS.

Mr. Paderewski, the famous pianist, will give two recitals at Carnegie Hall, one on Tuesday and the other on Saturday, at 2:30 P. M. The programmes have not been received, and for that reason cannot be published. Mr. Paderewski's managers, Hugo Görlitz and J. C. Tryer, who will conduct his entire American tour, are naturally of the opinion that there is no general curiosity about the programmes, because almost all of the seats for the first recital are sold and the subscription for the series is enormous. This, it may be remarked, is not a "press agent's notice," but a little suggestive information from the musical editor of THE TIMES to the readers.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

There will be no concert at Carnegie Hall this evening. Manager Thrane has arranged that the next Kaltenborn Orchestra concert will be given Dec. 17, when Mark Hambourg and other eminent soloists will be on the programme.

Mr. Henry K. Hadley, the gifted young composer, will conduct an orchestral concert at the Waldorf-Astoria on the evening of Jan. 16, 1900, when his latest compositions will be given an initial hearing. Mr. David Bispham will assist, and the orchestra will be made up of selected musicians.

Mlle. Elsa Ruegger, the young Swiss 'cellist who has filled a phenomenal number of engagements with orchestra since her arrival in America, plays this coming week in Pittsburg at the Apollo Club, and will fill other Western dates before returning to New York.

Mlle. Frances Saville, who has obtained an eight weeks' leave of absence from the Imperial Opera at Vienna, sailed Wednesday from Southampton for a brief concert tour in America under the management of Victor Thrane. Mlle. Saville is due to arrive in New York about Dec. 14.

The first concert of the Musical Art Society occurs on Thursday evening, Dec. 21. The "Missa Brevis," by Palestrina, will be given for the first time; also some beautiful Christmas music. Mr. Bispham will be the soloist. The two concerts given each season by this society afford lovers of choral music the only opportunity of hearing the capella works of the great masters.

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

The seventieth and seventy-first performances of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in this city are announced for next Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 13, at 2:30, and the following Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, at Carnegie Hall. These two performances are notable from the fact that both the soloists and the composer of one of the solo numbers are from the ranks of the orchestra itself.

Mr. Charles Martin Loeffler, the composer of "Nights in the Ukrain," a concert piece for violin and orchestra, to be played by Mr. Kneisel Thursday evening, was born at Muhlhausen on Jan. 30, 1861. Mr. Loeffler is one of the original first violins of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, playing at the same desk from the beginning with Conductor Gerrit Smith, and one of whom we are especially proud to make a first appearance under at least six years' training. Having remained throughout the last century almost exclusively in the hands of the Italians, We English, however, may boast that if Italy gave us a Scotze and a Catalani, we returned the compliment by sending to Paris, Venice, Rome, Vienna and Dublin Mrs. Billington, who pottered in Italian and who created a furore wherever she appeared. Since then we have held our own fairly well, and it is only within the last fifteen years that we have been obliged to yield the palm in this branch of art to our American cousins.

MUSICAL MATTERS ABROAD

Still another volume of Liszt's letters—the fourth—has just been issued by Breitkopf & Hartel. It is edited by La Mara, and contains two portraits. The letters are all addressed to the Princess Caroline Sayn-Wittgenstein.

* * *

Wilhelm Tappert has been collecting for thirty years musical settings of Goethe's "Erlking." He has as many as fifty-nine, and he suspects that there is another, by Meyerbeer, which the heirs of that composer are, however, keeping in the dark.

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Felix Weingartner's opera, "Genovefa," has been produced at Leipsic, under the energetic direction of the composer. According to the Musikalisches Wochenblatt, the work was well applauded, yet not with sufficient enthusiasm to lead one to expect a long run.

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Lilli Lehmann has translated Victor Maurel's "Dix Ans de Carriere" into German and had it published. In a preface she is lost in admiration at the artistic profundity and devotion of the French baritone, who feels and thinks about all of her rôles exactly as she herself does.

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A German correspondent declares that during the last decade only three operas have been produced in Germany which yielded their composers a handsome profit—Humperdinck's "Hansel and Gretel," Kienzl's "Evangelimann," and Goldmark's "Cricket on the Hearth," to which may now be added as a fourth Siegfried Wagner's "Barenhauter." The Berlin Opera pays composers only 7 per cent. in royalties, while others give still less, and the composer has to share his scant profits with the librettist, and sometimes also with the publisher of the expensive score.

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In the volume of Wagner's letters to Emil Heckel, recently translated into English, occurs the following: After discussing with Liszt the rendering of a fugue of Bach's from the "Wohltemperirtes Klavier," Wagner played it with convincing emphasis on his particular reading. Beyond the family only Frau von Meysenbort from Weimar, my wife, and myself were present. Wagner and Liszt fell to reminding each other of the best waltzes written at the time of their youth. Liszt played from memory those of Strauss, and Wagner those of Lanner. We danced to them. "Herr Heckel," said Frau von Meysenbort, "never have I danced to such good playing. Wagner and Liszt as dance musicians!" The word was taken up by both the masters, and unforced gayety prevailed the evening long.

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Mr. Grau is already making engagements for the next Spring season at Covent Garden, London, and as these engagements may be repeated for the following Fall in New York, some information about them may have interest for the readers of this paper. He has made a contract with Imbart de la Tour, tenor of the Brussels Opera House, and has also secured our old friend Krauss and Herr Slezak of Breslau. Neither of these tenors has as yet been heard in London. Two other new acquaintances for the English capital will be Frau Reuss Belce of Baireuth, and Miss Edith Walker, mezzo soprano, of the Vienna opera. Mme. Melba will be re-engaged, and will be heard in "La Boheme," as well as in "La Tosca," which is to be produced in Rome on Jan. 6. This, by the way, is the only novelty announced for the London season. Other members of the company will be Mme. Gadski, Mme. Schumann-Heink, Mme. Susanne Adams, Mme. Louise Homer, Edouard de Reszke, Plançon, Journet, Salesa, de Lucia, Gilbert, and Scotti. The array of tenors is particularly large and imposing.

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By general consent, the performance of Berlioz's "Prise de Troie" at Paris has been pronounced to be portentously dull and long. Many of those who had been at the rehearsal left after the first act, returning in time for the dramatic finale. The celebrated wooden horse—the wonder of our schooldays when we were wading through our Virgil—made the scenic sensation of the evening. Originally the management had intended to have it quite small, and kept in the background. But finally they decided to have it of massive proportions. It was drawn on to the stage by thirty men, and was large enough to have held a hundred soldiers. But even a wooden horse cannot make an opera dramatically interesting. Some of the music we know through the medium of orchestral selections; the score is, in the main, however, is long-drawn-out and tedious.

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The Berlin papers are enthusiastic about the singing of a young Swedish soprano, who hails from the Court Opera in Stockholm. Her name is Fräulein Ingeborg Ballstrom, and she is favorably compared with Christine Nilsson, who, by the way, is said still to possess more than a "benefreste" of her wonderful voice.

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M. Saint-Saëns has completed a volume of reminiscences which will shortly be published in Paris. These should be of exceptional interest, as M. Saint-Saëns has had throughout his life a mania for foreign travel. This is precisely the one form of mania which rarely attacks a Frenchman.

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A splendid gift has fallen to the free libraries of Manchester. Dr. Henry Watson, a professor of the Manchester Royal College of Music and Musical Director of the local vocal society, the Glee Club, and various other choirs, has presented his complete musical library to Manchester, the bequest to take effect after the donor's retirement from public life, an event which, as Dr. Watson is now under fifty-four years of age, will probably not be very soon. The library which will eventually come into the hands of the corporation is, however, a most valuable one, for it includes a considerable number of seventeenth-century Mss., besides books printed in the early part of the seventeenth century, a very large collection of madrigals and the complete compositions of most of the great masters. There is also a big collection of part songs with the parts for a choir of two hundred voices, which will be extremely useful as the nucleus of a lending library, a thing much wanted by the smaller choral societies.

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M. Lamoureux has had to move this year from the—thanks to him—now celebrated Cirque d'Eté to the east-end quarters where he began his career as a conductor eighteen years ago. He is a victim of the mania, for so-called improvements which has taken possession of the Municipal Government of Paris. The approach of the Exhibition is the reason assigned for making Paris absolutely uninhabitable just now. Among the many "improvements" which are making the Champs Elysées hideous is the pulling down of the dainty Cirque d'Eté to make way for a much larger edifice, and thus M. Lamoureux has been compelled to leave the neighborhood of his clientèle of distinguished music-lovers, and to seek refuge in the Theatre de la Républiques in the far distant Rue de Malte, which is equivalent to exchanging St. James's Hall for some transpontine theatre. But there is generally compensation for everything in this world, and the unsavory theatre in question happens to possess remarkably good acoustic properties.

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The Cape papers give full accounts of the interesting incidents at Elandsdgaate on the eve of the battle. How General Kock received the miners with a grilled chop or chops in his left hand, which he gnawed like a dog, and a huge slice of bread in his right hand already been told. At the "singsong" which the Boers gave at the station the Commandant called upon an Englishman named Gasthorp, who had been brought down as a prisoner, to preside at the piano, which he did with the greatest good humor, and sang "They all take after me," the Dutch and English all joining in the chorus. Field Cornet Pienaar called for drinks all round, and said, "This is a funny world. Here we are in the midst of war—Englishmen and Dutchmen—and yet we are going to sing together."

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The late Mr. Planché was very proud of his "Oberon" libretto and his collaboration with Weber. But, by all accounts, the German Kaiser does not share the author's enthusiasm, and there is talk of a new "book" to Weber's music prepared at the instigation and probably with the assistance of Emperor William. The new work is to be tried at Wiesbaden.

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Mr. Tivadar Nachès has received from the Sultan the Commander's degree of the Medjidieh Order.

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In a few days the final touches will be given to the handsome encasement of the organ of Westminster Abbey, appropriately marking the twenty-fifth anniversary since the reconstruction, in 1884, of the splendid instrument. When the bicentenary of Purcell's death was commemorated in 1895, it was felt that a fitting tribute would be to provide the organ with the oak facing which it needed to bring it into artistic accord with its surroundings. The Queen, as visitor of "the Royal and Exempt Peculiar," the Prince of Wales, and the Empress Frederic all subscribed largely, and the sum of £1,100 was raised, sufficient to inclose the portion on the north side immediately above the great composer's grave and Dryden's beautiful epitaph thereon. A few months ago the Dean appealed to all lovers of English music for funds to carry on the undertaking. About £200 was contributed toward the £1,100 required, and the chapter will also give as liberally as its not very large resources allow, but some further funds are still wanted, it appears, to entirely remove the debt. The case is from designs left by the late Mr. John Pearson, R. A., and in general style to Gothic. Expert craftsmen have carried out the elaborate carvings and little remains now to be added save the two armorial shields to correspond with those bearing the arms of the Abbey and Dean Bradley on the north side. These will probably show the arms of Edward the Confessor and Purcell. The back casing toward the south aisle has been given by Miss F. A. Heare as a memorial of her brother-in-law, both of Mr. Arthur Clarke, a devoted musician, who bore the cost of the celestial organ added a year or two ago to the main instrument, which may now be regarded as absolutely perfect and complete.

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Sir Arthur Sullivan has intimated in a letter to Mr. F. R. Spark, Honorable Secretary of the Leeds Musical Festival, that he should be unable to accept the conductorship of the next festival, supposing the post were offered to him.

With reference to Sir Arthur Sullivan's resignation, The Yorkshire Post says: "It is impossible not to feel some regret at the severing of a connection that has been maintained for so long, but it would be affectation not to recognise the fact that the change was bound to come, and that soon. Sir Arthur Sullivan's health has been far from good for some years past, and his interest in the Leeds Festival has of late hardly been as strong as it used to be, so that it is not very surprising if he finds the labors incident to a great musical festival are more than he can undertake. This has been so evident for some time past that it may be considered as at least doubtful whether, even if he had not taken the initiative, the position of conductor of the Leeds Musical Festival would have been placed again at his disposal. He had many of the qualifications of a conductor, but since he first took up the baton at Leeds the art of conducting has assumed a very different character in this country from what it was twenty years ago. It will undoubtedly be a relief to him to give up an arduous task, but it may be not altogether to the disadvantage of the Leeds Festival that he finds himself compelled to do so. Still, he has done much for Leeds in his time, notably in producing for it the most successful festival commission of recent times, and he will be missed for his eminent social, as well as artistic, qualities."

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Here is some interesting Brahms criticism from the London Daily Telegraph: "It cannot be too strongly insisted upon that Brahms was a composer in whose equipment the intellectual almost exactly balanced the emotional. Some may question this emotion, because the master's works are free from the ranting and the raving, the spume and froth, the noise and bluster which in modern music passes for the highest expression of feeling. But there is the strength of the deep and quiet river. 'Strong without rage, without overflowing full,' as well as of the noisy mountain torrent, and the emotionalism of Brahms is like the first. Certainly it has no sort of resemblance to the second. The existence of Brahms's intellectual force no one disputes, the only question being as to whether there is not too much of it. We find the truth perhaps in a well-nigh ideal balance as between the two great factors in the creation of music. But liability to disturbing influences is in the very nature of an equipoise, and there can be little doubt that, in the case of Brahms, when the balance was upset preponderance lay chiefly on the side of the intellectual."

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The programme of the fourth Berlin Philharmonic Concert, under Arthur Nikisch, last Monday night, was as follows: Wagner's "Eine Faust," Mendelssohn's violin concerto, Ritter's symphonic poem, "Charfreitag und Frohnleichnam," a toccato by Bach, and Tschaikowsky's "Symphonie Pathetique." Fritz Kreisler was the soloist.

MUSICAL MATTERS AT HOME

The Chicago Tribune's comments on the grand opera failure are not kind. Here are some of them: "It is needless further to discuss the reasons for the slump, though when reduced to the last equation it is likely they will be found close at the door of Mr. Grau himself. Post-mortem examinations are not pleasant. As to the future, we have Mr. Grau's assurance that as Chicago wishes a rest he will give it one, which is kind of him. We fear, however, that somewhere about Thanksgiving time in 1900 Mr. Grau will have a collection of artists whom he will wish to exhibit here, and that when the announcements are made it will be Eames, Nordica, De Reszke & Co., and the repertory will include such novelties as 'Romeo and Juliet,' 'The Huguenots,' 'Barber of Seville,' 'Trovatore,' &c., and that the outcome will be the same artists, same operas, same audiences, same box office account, same complaints of bad business. This is what we expect, for much as Mr. Grau may complain and threaten he is fond of Chicago, where he had his first lessons in management, and it will be difficult for him to stay away. But if he is really in earnest and won't play in Chicago's yard any more, why then—

"'Fare thee well, and if forever,
Still forever, fare thee well.'"

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A movement is on foot to establish a symphony orchestra in Nashville, Tenn. It is to be hoped that the project will succeed, Nashville has a small band of earnest music lovers who are working hard for the spread of appreciation of the tone art.

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The Cincinnati Enquirer is somewhat astonished that M. Saleza should have declared his conviction that Jean de Reszke is a great man. The fact is that all the tenors of the Metropolitan Company admire M. de Reszke. M. Van Dyck's admiration finds issue in witty and sometimes spiteful remarks—but it is admiration none the less.

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Washington has organized a Musical Art Society. The cardinal principles of the new society as set forth in its circulars are: First, a high musical standard of membership; second, a membership representative of the musical life and work of the District; third, the predominance and control in the organization of the younger musical element; fourth, the study and public rendition of the choral works of the masters; fifth, Sunday performances if sacred oratorio be selected, and while the present conditions as to available music hall continue; sixth, social features to a degree and extent that may be desired by the membership.

The Board of Management, consisting of eleven members, is as follows: President—D. O. Pfeiffer; Vice President—W. Silas Sheets; Secretary—Eugene E. Stevens; Treasurer—Jacob Schaff; Financial Secretary—P. C. J. Treanor; Chorus Secretary—Miss Elizabeth Tyler; Librarian—E. H. Parry; Mrs. H. H. Mills, Miss Jennie Gleason, Mr. Charles F. Roberts, and Miss Eleanor Simonds. Mr. William Waldecker was chosen as musical director, and Miss Gleason as accompanist.

The Musical Art Society has for its chief aim the accomplishing of two purposes. These are two of Washington's needs in the musical line which it may surprise some to realize or learn—a symphony or[illegible] in the National Museum and a music hall.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Writing of Cla[illegible] the other day in spoke at length of Miss Clara marked merits o her first recital, dominated, at th not rise to an o or dramatically. natural voice, a liberate endeavo the unthinking. voice sound lik strong man wi mean by this? able woman, w guilty of vocal dignified as crit manner in whi the cadence of of dangling the designed by a had sung the air point, with rare classic sobriety.

"Witness aga tore to pieces She sang it wit spasms, and sh tually barked a corrupted, by i accompanist, M gave out the o ing school mist with great exp

"In the aria i at too fast a p injured, and breath, and she decided accent, accentuation. fective.

"In the songs displayed true her voice was This is repro may reach the ready to accep In breadth, vig Miss Butt is music suited t plosive emotion Carrie style do that since The pression of d praise of Miss been saying pre her.

Here is what of one of her t

"The feature markable readi das Maedchen.' remarkable dra was sincere, no pression overw from exaggera to gain cheap I have seen a operatic stage The voice of M kindly, not rep that voice cam of the tomb. stretched out with any hope cry was stifle was no escape

"Dramatic, ery of the son immortal air of and hopelessly you forget occ overdone port the spell of a individuality o

Utica has a to see if a g musical festiv

Our old frie of the Germa historical son on Nov. 21.

The same p operatic fiasc "For some r D. Wheeler c Holt & Whee the impressio is inferior to ics, and that rehearsal. Fo are inclined n being deceive selves. The m in this city c When they c ve music they want music pure and simp They do not want and will not accept m die married to acting, which has all the d awbacks and deficiencies of the ordinary ama. They therefore attend the Thomas ncerts for music, and when they want to o acting they go to a theatre. That is y grand opera does not take well with the

"The reas New York has paid such homage to th opera is easy to find. In the first place the city has a larger territory to draw upon fo people who can afford to attend and for tend and for those who care for that kind of divertisem nt. The percentage of wealthy men in any is small, and Chicago has only her own territory, while the opera in New York d ws people from Jersey City, Brooklyn, an other cities."

Poor Brook n Borough! Is it not yet regarded as a art of the Kingdom of Tammany?

Mme. Patti Sings Beautifully Yet.

Adelina Pa made her début in grand opera at the cademy of Music in this city in November 1859. She has been a prima donna for f years, yet when she sang in Albert Ha London, the other day, she called forth ch criticisms as this: "Last night's appe ance of the great artist was, indeed, very e many others of late years, with the ex ption that the programme was rather ore interesting than usual, and that t public—possibly owing to the patriotic character of some of the songs—was, if an hing, more enthusiastic than ever. The nu bers set down for Mme. Patti in the prog amme consisted of Bellini's "Casta Div Donizetti's 'O luce di quest' anima,' and e Bach Guonod 'Ave Maria,' but in addi to these she gave as encores Guono 's 'Serenade,' Mozart's 'Voi che sapete' nd the air 'Pur dicesti' ascribed to L ti. All were sung with the matchless e le and beauty of voice for which the s ger is still unrivaled, but in the two las named songs Mme. Patti almost excelle herself, and one could only regret that the one artistic seems so little chance that the operatic fiasco of the future will be equal to those of the past. Holt & Wheeler, will be seen again on the stage. In bravura parts such a Rosina or Linda, Mme. Patti might find e strain too great, but she sings Mozar better even than Rossini or Donizetti, a it may surely be permitted to hope th if the Cycle of Mozart's operas, said to be under consideration at Covent Gar n, takes place next year, she will be hear at least in 'Don Giovanni' or in 'Nozzi d Figaro.'" Wonderful voice! Wonderful woman! Mme. Patti has not led the life of nun, yet she has cared for that marvel gift of nature, her voice, as few other p sess have in the world's history. Her n e will be one of the immortal few in the mals of song.

Musical Pitch.

From Chambers's Journal.

The questi is once more being raised in this country of the desirability of a uniform music pitch. Some years ago the Philharmoni Society in London decided to lower the p h of its orchestra to that universal on t Continent; and, although there was a ne confusion at first, the wisdom of the movement is now acknowledged. The great bar to the common adoption of the lower pitch is that its acceptance would nder necessary the provision of new instr ments by the various military bands throu out the country, and the alteration at a eat expense of organs, both in concert hall and in churches.

Pianoforte manufacturers have hitherto held a pos al position in this matter of alteration o pitch, but now, on the initiative of Me s. Broadwood & Sons, they are nearly a expressing their willingness to adopt the pitch, provided that the movement i general one. The exact pitch of a sound can be accurately measured by its number vibrations per second; thus, the old pitc would mean for the note A a piano wire ving 454 vibrations at a temperature of degrees Fahrenheit, while the lower pi h which it is proposed to adopt this Autum would mean only 439 vibrations for th same note. The matter is one of great in ortance to singers, who have now to stra their voices in order to reach a higher al ude than that intended by the composer w ose works they interpret, for those comp sitions were written when the pitch was on lower than that now to be adopted as e standard.

ome Happenings in Good Society.

ratulations may be extended this on the anniversaries of their weddings

and Mrs. Robert Ralston Crosby, Emily Petit,) Dec. 12, 1898.
and Mrs. Alison Wright Post, (Miss rine Beeckman Hoppin,) Dec. 15, 1898.
and Mrs. John R. Livermore, (Miss line Brooks,) Dec. 14, 1898.
and Mrs. George Kidder Davis, (Miss Dawson Gallatin,) Dec. 14, 1898.
and Mrs. Herbert Minturn Betts, (Miss a Watkins,) Dec 14, 1898.
and Mrs. Joseph De Tours Lentilhon, Louise Everett,) Dec. 16, 1896.
and Mrs. Oliver Jennings, (Miss ster,) Dec. 16, 1896.
and Mrs. Henry De B. Parsons, (Miss es Walker,) Dec. 16, 1890.
and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., Jessie Grew of Boston,) Dec. 11,
and Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll, (Miss hill,) Dec. 11, 1890.
and Mrs. Eric Dahlgren, (Miss Lucy l,) Dec. 11, 1890.
and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, (Miss aret Schieffelin,) Dec. 11, 1890.
and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Emily T. Vanderbilt,) Dec. 10, 1872.
and Mrs. Stuyvesant F. Morris, (Miss J. Van Buren,) Dec. 10, 1868.
and Mrs. A. Newbold Morris, (Miss ior C. Jones,) Dec. 10, 1862.
and Mrs. Alfred L. Seton, (Miss ior E. Schmidt,) Dec. 14, 1854.
and Mrs. James A. Scrymser, (Miss C. Prime,) Dec. 16, 1868.

influence of the coming Christmastide s to be felt, and with only a fortnight to-morrow until the festival, that element in New York social life spends Christmas in the country, or s to town only a day or so before the finds the time all too short for the ssary shopping and preparations. This s the programme for the next fortnight r barren of events, and the fact that pera does not begin until next week is r a relief to the mistresses of New mansions. Christmas and New Year's this year fall on Monday, and this the Christmas half-holiday, will bring successive holiday periods of nearly days within a week of each other. children and younger people have al- y figured this out for themselves, and t is the anticipatory rejoicing in conse- nce in many households. From all indi- ons the young men and maidens from w York who are now at out-of-town col- s and boarding schools are to have ex- tionally gay Christmas holidays. Invi- ons are already out for a succession of dren's and young people's dances, din- s, theatre parties, luncheons, and even s, which will keep the younger element he community on the go from Dec. 24 l after New Year's. The receipt of in- tions for these affairs by parents and rdians for their offspring and wards, ther these are at home, at school, or at ege, has brought to these parents and rdians visions of another sort, through ch flit the shadowy forms of doctors nurses with attendant bills.

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The largest and most important of these ertainments for the younger set will be for some years past, the annual Junior l of Columbia University, which will e place at Sherry's on Friday evening, . 22. The ball will be held in the large Broom which will be decorated with istmas greens, flags, and college tro- es. The junior class of the college, under ose auspices the ball is held, has divided lf into an Executive Committee and mmittees on patronesses, supper, decora- ns, and music. Mr. Bruce Falconer is retary of the Executive Committee, ich has charge of the ball this year. ere is the usual long list of patronesses.

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Although the young English Duke, who some weeks past has been here on news- per business, will not be in the cast of e musical burlesque, "The Lady from icago," to be presented by the Strollers -morrow in the Astoria ballroom, owing his having sailed yesterday for home, absence will probably not affect the cial and financial success of the affair. e advance sale of seats has been large ough to bring in double the amount of ex- nses, which are estimated at $10,000, for e various charities for which the bur- sque is to be given. Although the demand r seats has been large, the price has been pt to $2 and $3, instead of $6, as erro- eously announced. The list of patronesses the longest ever prepared for a charitable tertainment in New York, and is said to clude 2,000 names. For the cast in the rlesque the Strollers have drawn from e Union, Knickerbocker, University, Met- opolitan, Calumet, and Racquet Clubs, and e dramatic clubs of a dozen colleges. The rincipal members of the cast will be Miss arrie Perkins and Messrs. Henry K. Had- y, Louis R. Metcalf, Ralph O. Ives, Wal- r Fairman Dyett, W. L. Delahanty, Will- m E. Doyle, Jr., Otho Cushing of Bradley artin ball fame, E. Vail Stebbins, who is oted for his dancing; Louis Fitzgerald, Jr., e Columbia skirt dancer Joseph G. Lamb, e Dewey arch man, and Edward Fales oward, the noted amateur actor. The au- ors of the burlesque are J. Cheever Good- in, James Barnes, the writer, who is now South Africa, and Rupert Hughes. The ge manager will be George Mackenzie d De Witt Clinton Falls, who, the pro- ectus states, "is chiefly known to fame om the fact of having kissed Queen Vic- ria's hand," has designed the costumes d the posters.

Among the minor characters in the bur- sque will be Charles Lewis Safford, who ll personify a piano player at the Lob- er Inn; Miss Frances and Miss Grace oyt, who will personate the daughters of e Lady from Chicago; Miss Elizabeth onaldson, who will appear as Gwendolen rstairs; Miss Emily Kev Hoffman, as a panish actress, who will do a Spanish nce, and Messrs. Henry A. Barclay, Jr., erald Benkard, Herbert N. Rawlins, and ijah Woodward, who will take part in e Chicago ballet.

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The present week will bring several wed- ngs, notably of Mr. Charles A. Van Rens- laer of New York and Miss Caroline Fitz erald of Brookline, Mass.; of Miss Mary ewart Bowers, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. hn M. Bowers, and Mr. Arthur Coppell, on ec. 12, at Grace Church, and on Thursday at of Miss Alice Maud Wing, daughter Mrs. Charles Tudor Wing, and Dr. atthias Nicoll, at the home of the bride's ther, 1,700 Broadway.

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The wedding of Miss Fitz Gerald and Mr. n Rensselaer will take place in St. Paul's iscopal Church in Brookline. Miss Nath- e Chauncey of this city will be the bride's y attendant. Mr. Philip Lydig, who is ousin of Mr. Van Rensselaer, will be his t man, and his ushers will be the bride's o brothers, Messrs. Harold and Stephen z Gerald of Brookline, and Charles eckman, Walter C. Taylor, Samuel Bet- and Stuyvesant Pillot. Of these ushers, ssrs. Taylor, Bettle, and Pillot are all rried. Mr. Van Rensselaer's mother was s Matilda C. Heckscher of this city. His her is Mr. Stephen Van Rensselaer, and has a younger brother, Stephen Van nsselaer, Jr., who was a "Rough Rider."

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The attendants at the wedding of Mr. Ar- r Coppell and Miss Mary S. Bowers, ich will be celebrated at 4 o'clock on the ernoon of Tuesday in Grace Church by Rev. Dr. Huntington, will be Miss Mar- Dandridge Bowers, a sister of the bride, maid of honor; Miss Josephine Roe, Miss a Gray, Miss Edith Coppell, and Miss, rence Coppell, sisters of the bridegroom, bridesmaids. The bridesmaids will all be ssed alike, in white crêpe de chine, with ck picture hats having bunches of pink es in the back, and will carry brides- d roses. The maid of honor will be wned in white liberty satin, and lace. e ushers will be W. A. W. Stewart, Henry Kip, Edward Burke, Henry Wardner, ttswood D. and Henry M. Bowers, broth- of the bride, and W. Meredith. The de will be gowned in white satin and nt lace, with a tulle veil fastened with mond ornaments. The ceremony will be owed by a large reception at the house.

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here is only one other wedding of note

Williston, L. I., on Dec. 20. The engagement is announced of Mr. William B. Rhett and Miss Elizabeth Tyler, daughter of Col. Nathaniel Tyler and granddaughter of President Tyler.

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The coming-out receptions which have been such a feature the last fortnight, will now diminish in number, but Saturday next will bring several, including those of Miss Katherine F. McClure, daughter of Mr. David McClure, at 22 West Forty-ninth Street; of Miss Isabel Wilson Fowler, daughter of Mr. Thomas Powell Fowler, at 39 East Sixty-eighth Street; of Miss Mary C. Crimmins, daughter of Mr. John D. Crimmins, at 40 East Sixty-eighth Street; of Miss Edith Carpender, daughter of Mr. William Carpender, and whose mother was Miss Ella Floyd Jones, at 16 East Fortieth Street; of Miss Bertha Schefer, daughter of Mr. Carl Schefer, at 40 West Thirty-seventh Street; of Miss Louise Aldrich, a daughter of Mr. Spencer Aldrich, at 27 West Seventy-second Street; of Miss Alice Van Doren Ripley, daughter of Gen. Ripley, at 76 Park Avenue, and of Miss Eleanor Green, daughter of Mrs. W. R. Green, at 80 Madison Avenue. Mr. Amedee De Pau Moran will give a reception at his residence, 16 West Fifty-sixth Street, on Tuesday afternoon next to introduce his daughter, Miss Maria L. Moran. There will be other receptions during the week, notably those to be given by Mrs. Walter Watson, Jr., the second of two on Tuesday afternoon; by Mrs. Arthur and Mrs. Sanford Bissell on the same afternoon; by Mrs. Robert Hoe for her daughters, Mrs. Samuel Morley Adams and Miss Ruth Lawrence Hoe, on Thursday afternoon, and by Mrs. John H. Screven of 40 West Thirty-ninth Street for Miss Alice Turnbull on Saturday afternoon.

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Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Bronson and Miss Bronson have decided to spend the Winter abroad, and will soon sail for England. This decision is rather a surprise to Mr. and Mrs. Bronson's and their daughter's friends. Mr. and Mrs. Louis J. Pooler have returned from Tuxedo, and are now stopping at the Savoy Hotel, pending the completion of their new house, 17 East Sixty-fifth Street, which they expect to occupy early in January.

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There is little that is new to be said this morning regarding the Assembly ball, which will be the chief event of the week to the dancing element. The ball promises to be the usual beautiful affair and will be attended by a larger number of débutantes than for many years past. There will be handsome favors in two figures of the cotillion. Mrs. Joseph T. Low of 57 West Fifty-second Street will give a dinner of twelve covers on Dec. 15 to Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Juilliard, Mr. and Mrs. John Hone, Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest, Mr. Charles Godfrey, Dr. Wyckoff and Mrs. Wyckoff, and Dr. Edward L. Keyes and Mrs. Keyes.

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This coming week, with the exception of the Assembly ball, will not be very rich in entertainments. On Friday Mrs. Church's dancing class will meet, and there will be a number of dinners and receptions—in fact, small events. The wedding are very few, and it looks as if the week would bedevoted to Christmas shopping and a preparation for the opera.

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The list of patronesses of the Friday or Mrs. Church's dancing class practically remains the same. They will be Mrs. Benjamin Church, Mrs. John Clarkson Jay, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish Morris, Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, Mrs. Arthur J. Peabody, Mrs. Henry R. Beeckman, Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster, Mrs. George Schieffelin, Mrs. Howard Curtis, Mrs. James Higginson, and Mrs. Walden Pell. Among the members of the class are the Misses de Peyster, the Misses Delafield, the Misses Bowers, Miss Angelica Church, Miss Louise Gallatin, Miss Dorothy Schieffelin, Miss May Beeckman, Miss Marion Curtis, Miss Eaton, Miss Dix, Miss Hagerman, and Miss Lentilhon. Mrs. Snediker's class meets on Friday nights, also at Sherry's; Mrs. Dallas Pratt's juvenile class in the afternoon, and on Thursday the first dance of the organization known as the Bachelors and Spinisters.

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Every ship which sails for Europe takes a number of well-known people, but society is now so large that the number is hardly missed. In the set in which Mrs. Mills and Mrs. John Jacob Astor are prominent, this is an off year. Mrs. Mills will bring out her daughters next Winter. Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, contrary to report, will only bring out one daughter this season. Miss Twombly and Miss Webb are the possible Vanderbilt buds for next year.

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Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster of 7 West Forty-second Street gave a reception to introduce her youngest daughter, Miss Ella M. de Peyster. Among those who received with the débutante were the Misses de Peyster, Louise Gallatin, Helen Kountze, Lucy Kearney, Augusta Shippen West of Philadelphia, and Miss Harris. The reception was followed by a dinner. Mrs. de Peyster was attired in black velvet with spangles, the débutante was gowned in a white brocade of a small pattern trimmed with chiffon; Miss Helen de Peyster wore an extremely handsome gown of guipure cloth of the palest shade of gray, the under dress being of orange silk, which flashed through the cut-work of the cloth like sunlight through a pearly cloud. Miss Helen Parsons wore a costume of pale gray guipure cloth over orange colored silk. These gowns were brought from Europe by the de Peysters on their return from abroad last Autumn. The decorations were palms and pink roses. The reception was largely attended.

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Miss Mabel Martin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Townsend Martin, and niece of Mr. Bradley Martin, was introduced at her home in Albany Wednesday afternoon with her cousin, Miss Hannah Townsend Anderson. Assisting in receiving with Mrs. Martin and Mrs. Townsend were Miss Jane Pruyn, Miss Mary Spring Gardiner, Miss Daisy Douglass, Miss Lillian Towner, Miss Katherine Hun, Miss Cornelia Warren, Miss Cornelia Youngs of Oyster Bay, and Miss Mary Cobb. Mrs. Benjamin McAlpin of New York and Mrs. Edward Murphy, second, of Troy, sisters of Miss Martin presided over the tea room, while Miss McClelland was at the sherbet table, assisted by Miss Kreamer of New York and Miss Mary Anderson.

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Now that the first bachelor's cotillion or Monday german in Baltimore is over, the débutantes there are fairly launched. It is hard to say who is the most popular at present, as "honors," like rain, descend upon the "just and the unjust," or the "adored or the unadored." Miss Charlotte Lindsay, Miss Laura Patterson Swan, Miss Lily Munnikhuysen, and Miss May Brown vied with each other at the german as to who had the most flowers. Miss Brown, however, seemed to carry off the glory, as she had far more roses than either herself, chaperon, or maid could manage. Miss Brown is the daughter of ex-Gov. Brown, and is a jolly bright young girl, with plenty to say. Miss Swan broke the regulation rule of débutantes' attire, and appeared in a pretty red silk gown, whereas her young rivals were all in white. Miss Lily Munnikhuysen is a popular young woman. She will entertain largely. She is the daughter of the late Howard Munnikhuysen, and her mother's family are the Pancoasts of Philadelphia. Mrs. Munnikhuysen is going out again after a long period of mourning.

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Mrs. John M. Robinson was at the german with three of her daughters—Miss Lota Robinson, Miss Champe Robinson, and Mrs. James McShane. Mrs. Robinson was handsomely gowned in satin and spangled net. Diamond sunbursts adorned her bodice, and she looked unusually well. The Robinsons are going abroad in February for a long stay. Young Mrs. Boykin, who was to have been a débutante this season, but preferred matrimony instead, does not seem to care for going out at all, and has been nowhere this Winter. The Lyman Josephs have come from Newport, and are again at their Charles Street home. Mrs. Sherwood and her daughter, Mrs. Picking, the widow of Admiral Picking, will spend the Winter abroad, where Mrs. Picking's little boy Sherwood will be educated. Mrs. Van Bibber has returned from a visit to Mrs.

theatre club this Winter. Each week a party will be made up and will return to supper afterward at one of the member's homes. Mrs. Clarence McDowell is at the Stafford this season. She has recently returned from New York. Mrs. T. Harrison Garrett gave another dinner to débutantes this week at her country home. The Maryland Society of Colonial Dames now serve tea every afternoon in their rooms. This is supposed to be a great convenience for country members who are in town doing their Christmas shopping. Later on there will be a number of more formal entertainments.

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One of the most attractive dinners given before the cotillion on Monday last was that of Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Buckler, the first of a series. The guests of Monday were Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Ross Winans, Dr. J. Duncan Emmet of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Tagart Steele, Dr. and Mrs. William Osler, Mrs. Walter Brooks, Miss Buckler, Mr. William Manly, Mrs. Van Bibber, and Mr. Charles Winder. After dinner the host, hostess, and guests adjourned to Lehman's for the cotillion. Mrs. Jesse Tyson is quite noted for her collection of turquoises. She has great chains of them, and pins galore. Mrs. Alexander Brown has, among other handsome jewels, a coronet of diamonds, also a belt studded with fine stones. Mrs. W. S. G. Williams is the possessor of a galaxy of diamond stars. Mrs. John M. Robinson also has a number of fine sunbursts.

Mrs. Ross Winans has, besides a fine collection of diamonds, some awfully good rubies and emeralds. Mrs. Robert Garrett has a magnificent diamond necklace, also large ropes of pearls. Mrs. David Stewart owns some very good diamonds in ornaments for corsage and hair, and a few bracelets. Mrs. Stilson Hutchins, now of Washington, but formerly Miss Rose Keeling of Baltimore, has diamond buckles, tiaras, necklaces, and bracelets, also a number of pearls and turquoises.

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The wedding of the week in Baltimore was that of Miss Emily Mactier Latrobe and Mr. John Hand Browne, formerly of Baltimore, but now of Pittsburg. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Latrobe, and a niece of Mr. Ferdinand Latrobe, who has been Mayor of Baltimore so often and is now elected to the Senate. The wedding took place at Christ Church on Wednesday afternoon, the Rev. Mr. Niver officiating. The maid of honor was Miss Edna Latrobe, and the ushers were Mr. James Piper, Mr. Douglas Turnbull, Mr. Champlain Robinson, Dr. A. S. Duvall, Mr. Graeme Turnbull, and Mr. William Hilles. After the ceremony a supper was given at the Latrobe home, to which only the families and a few intimate friends were invited. Miss Charlotte Latrobe gave a theatre party and supper in honor of Miss Laura Swan on Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. Sherlock Swan chaperoned it. The other guests were Miss Munnikhuysen, Miss Doris Stewart, Miss Peter, and the Messrs Harry Lehr, Smith, McKim, MacPope, Willie Lehr, and Max Muller from Washington.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Raoul Paar of Baltimore are congratulating themselves how nicely they have fooled their friends in regard to their wedding trip, for the much talked of visit to California and the Yellowstone Park was really only the honeymoon spent at their country place in the Green Spring Valley. On Friday, for the first time since the marriage, Mrs. Paar came in town to a luncheon given her by Mrs. John M. Robinson. Among those asked to meet Mrs. Paar were Mrs. Taggart Steele, Mrs. Tunstall Smith, Mrs. Thomas Whitridge, Mrs. Julian de Bullett, Miss Bonsal, Miss Loulie Jenkins, Miss Morrison, Mrs. Charles Field, Mis Brandt, and Miss Beachy Brown. The engagement of Mr. Harrison McK. Birckhead and Miss Mollie George has just been announced, though it is no surprise to their friends, as Mr. Birckhead has been attentive to Miss George for quite a while. She has lately been ill with typhoid fever and is only now recoveving slowly. Mrs. Alexander Brown is spending a few days in New York.

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The past week in Philadelphia, with its round of gayeties, was more like the end of the season than the beginning. Although the season is a long one, it has begun extremely early, and already invitations to many of the big balls are out. During last week, on Thursday afternoon, the two most conspicuous débutantes made their bow, Miss Ellen Drexel Paul, niece of the beautiful (late) Mrs. William Waldorf Astor, and Miss Florence Cramp, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin S. Cramp. Miss Paul has been abroad for the past two years, and the event of Thursday afternoon has long been looked forward to by her friends. The hall and drawing room of Mr. Paul's house were filled with flowers and potted plants, and on the table were placed the many bouquets which were presented to the fair débutante. She received in the front drawing room with her father. She wore a gown of white, without any ornaments. She is a granddaughter of the late A. J. Drexel. The large porch at the back of the house was inclosed and filled with flowers and plants, through which numerous electric lights cast their shaded glow.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul were assisted in receiving by Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel, Miss Mary Paul, Mrs. George W. Childs Drexel, and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer. The others who received were Miss Violet Whelen, Miss Ethel Crothers Heberton, Miss Edith Stotesbury, Miss Hope Binney Tyler, Miss Minnie Drexel Fell, Miss Virginia Campbell, Miss Lillie Rhoades, and Miss Rhoda Howe.

On the same afternoon Mrs. Edwin S. Cramp introduced her daughter, Miss Florence Cramp, at a tea, followed by a dinner dance at the Acorn Club. Miss Cramp, who was dressed becomingly in white, welcomed her guests at the door of the ballroom, and was assisted in receiving by her aunt, Mrs. Daniel Karsner, and Miss Loose of Virginia and Miss Clough of Boston. The dinner was served at small tables. During the evening the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Cramp's dinner at the Bellevue came in and joined in the gayeties.

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On the same day a luncheon was given by Mrs. John G. Watmough in honor of her niece, Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel. Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel will sail for England on Dec. 13 on the Oceanic, and will go directly to Morris Castle, where they will remain until April 1.

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Mr. and Mrs. Frank Furness of Philadelphia have sent out invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Annis Lee, to Mr. John Kearsley Mitchell, second, on Wednesday, Dec. 20, at 12 o'clock, at St. Luke's Church. Mr. and Mrs. George W. C. Drexel will close their country house, Wooten, on Dec. 20, and will move into town. Mrs. Arthur Biddle gave a tea on Wednesday afternoon at her residence in honor of her daughter, Miss Edith Francis Biddle. Early in January Mr. Lyman Biddle will give a ball for his niece at the Horticultural Hall. Yesterday Mrs. John M. Keating gave a tea for her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Keating, who is one of the season's most attractive débutantes. A number of Mrs. Keating's relatives from New York were present, and nearly all the débutantes assisted in receiving. The tea was followed by a dinner and a dance. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer will give a ball on Jan. 2, 1900, at Horticultural Hall, in honor of Miss Ellen Drexel Paul. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Megargee Wright and Miss Maie Rodney Conover will give a tea on Saturday, Dec. 16. The card of Mrs. Henry Cadwalader Chapman is inclosed. The Philadelphia assemblies will be held this year in the foyer of the Academy of Music, and the dates are Friday, Jan. 12, and Friday, Feb. 23. The following ladies have consented to act as patronesses: Mrs. William Platt Pepper, Mrs. Morris J. Lewis, Mrs. A. J. Dallas Dixon, Mrs. R. H. Bayard Bowie, Mrs. James Large, and Mrs. William H. Hart. The assemblies will be under the management of the following gentlemen: Mr. Richard L. Ashhurst, Mr. Henry B. Coxe, Jr., Mr. Owen Wister, Mr. J. Percy Keating, Mr. John Cadwalader, Jr., and Mr. John S. Newbold.

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Society at Ottawa will be very gay this Winter. Lady Minto has returned from her short European trip. She brought with her Lady Victoria Grey, one of the young belles of last year's London season. A number of entertainments have been arranged for Lady Victoria Grey, and later in the Winter there will be an ice carnival, to which a number of New Yorkers have been invited. Lady Minto made a great many friends when she was here on her visit at the time of the international yacht races.

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There has been much comment in New York society recently upon the abuse by quite a number of people who ought to know better of titles when addressing foreigners who have "handles" to their names. Some men made themselves absolutely ridiculous by addressing the young Duke of Manchester as "Your Grace." This

feriors, and never by social equals. The same mistake has been observed in the greeting to the Earl of Cassilis, who has been present at a number of the dances and teas of the week. Several men who ought to have known better continue, in speaking to him, to call him "Your Lordship." These persons would no doubt address the Prince of Wales as "Your Royal Highness." In England that personage is spoken to as "Sir," the Queen as "Ma'am," and a Duke as plain "Duke," or, if you know him quite well, as, for example, "Manchester," he is always referred to as "the Duke" or as "Manchester." The same applies to an Earl. The Earl of Cassilis is also a Marquess, and he can be addressed by that title, which, by the way, is only a courtesy one. Nearly all the English Earls have the title of Marquess. Sir Thomas Lipton was addressed as "Sir Thomas," and so on down the scale. The terms "Your Grace," "Your Lordship" are used in England by the same class of persons who address the civilian American as "Boss," and his wife as "Lady."

***

Lady Sarah Wilson has sold her London house, formerly the property of her mother, the dowager duchess of Marlborough. Lady Wilson, according to dispatches, is a prisoner in the Boer country, and her faithful maid is with her. Much excitement in the Churchill family and their friends has been the result of this news. Lady Tatton Sykes has just sailed for Natal, and has not yet appeared on the scene of action. Lady Randolph Churchill will take out with her one of the young daughters of Sir George Warrender. In fact, there is almost as much of a rush to South Africa in England as there is to Egypt and the Riviera in this country, and many women are going out to be near their husbands and brothers.

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As yet there is hardly any difference in the gayeties of Paris, which is enjoying quite an Autumn season. Mrs. George Law has made her reappearance at the Hotel Ritz. The Infanta Eulalia has also given several parties there, at which were present a number of Americans. The Grand Duke Alexis, who is remembered as a lion and a celebrity in this country nearly thirty years ago, has been much feted in Paris and at the neighboring chateaus. Mrs. James P. Kernochan was still in the gay capital at last accounts, and none of the American colony had left.

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It is very difficult to write of the social situation in England. There will be no hunt balls this year. "Every one," says a correspondent, "writes dismally from the country because there are no men left. Except at Melton, the fields are woefully small and people can't get guns for their shooting parties. The few men who are at home look ashamed and are apologetic because they are not making human targets of themselves in Natal." At the Quorn many of the huntsmen are Americans, and the list includes Mr. James Van Alen and Col. De Lancey Kane. Mr. Luis Onativia is also a member of one of the fashionable hunts. But London and England seem practically just now given over to Americans.

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The same correspondent waxes a bit sarcastic when alluding to the reigning fads in London and in the country. Her innuendoes are interesting to Americans. "We are living in an atmosphere of charity entertainments, for which the war is responsible. The wounded, the widows of those killed, the wives of those on active service are all supposed to be comforted and assisted in some miraculous manner by entertainments, the expenses of which more often than not far exceed the takings, and generally leave the promoter in serious financial straits. In London we have an American beauty or actress as promoter. We have Albert Hall or Claridge's. The performers are selected from among the leading artistes of the day. The audience is composed of millionaires, who give 50 guineas for a programme and twenty-pound tips to the waitress who supplies them with a cup of tea, for which they have already been paid in solid banknotes. Walk up, ladies and gentlemen! Here you will see the living mutoscopes of 'Vanity Fair,' with American jockeys bestowing 'tenners' and ladies craving for them, peers working for their living, and outsiders getting into society by ostentatious benevolence. Here is degenerate republicanism attending on aristocracy, for the belles of New York are serving cocktails to peers and short drinks to royalty. Finally, behold the heir to the throne sipping tea between an actress and a Duchess—no deception. Blessed are the arts of advertisement, and thrice happy 'Tommy Atkins,' the object of so much disinterested devotion."

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The Maine, of course, has been the chief topic of interest in London the past week. Lady Randolph Churchill, Mrs. Blow, Mrs. Ronalds, Mrs. Arthur Paget, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, and the entire "colony," who have now adopted Mrs. Brown Potter, are enthusiastic over their success. Lady Cunard returned from America with large contributions, and the list of subscribers contains the names of the majority of people prominent in New York society. There seems to be a certain strain of jealousy in England, and the press has not been very enthusiastic concerning the enterprise. The Americans have had the assistance of the Prince of Wales and the wealthy members of his set, and the entertainments have become for the time the mode.

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The following from an English publication will amuse New Yorkers as an epitome of a career. It is apropos of the recent chantant at Claridge's: "Mrs. James Brown-Potter, who organized the successful Maine fête at Claridge's last Saturday, has shown pluck in a very adventurous career. She began her career as a New York society beauty, and her amateur theatrical triumphs occasioned a difference of opinion with her husband. Then she made her professional début in London, and the critics voted her a 'lovely failure,' to quote Mr. Clement Scott. Three times she toured round the world, acting to California miners, to Indian Rajahs, to Australian settlers. All the while she was learning her art and being taught by Mr. Kyrle Bellew. Then she came back to take London by storm as Miladi in 'The Musketeers.' She lives in the north of the metropolis, is very witty, has a botanist's knowledge of flowers, and a wonderfully shrewd acquaintance with life."

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Recent letters from London bring the information that to Mrs. A. A. Blow the honor and credit of the movement for the American hospital ship Maine are really due. She and Mrs. Ronalds have been the most enthusiastic workers, and at the concert at Claridge's the Prince of Wales paid particular attention to Mrs. Blow, and had her sit beside him during the performance. Mrs. Blow got up the whole thing, it is said, and has been from the beginning the head and front of it. This news will be read with surprise here, where it was generally thought that Lady Randolph Churchill was the dea ex machina of the hospital ship movement.

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Notwithstanding the depletion of London society by the number of men who have gone to the war in South Africa, there are still many house parties being given. One of the largest and most recent of these was that of the Earl and Countess of Howe at their country place at Gopsall, Atherstone. The guests included, among others, Lord Curzon and Lady Georgina Curzon, the Countess of Warwick, Hon. Mrs. Greville, Mrs. Charles Wilson, Miss Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sassoon, Hon. Seymour Fortescue, Hon. John Ward, Chevalier de Carria (the Brazilian Ambassador,) Sir Ernest Cassel, Capt. Bimbert Stuart, Capt. Ricardo and Mr. Reginald Ward of New York.

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Mrs. Brown-Potter, as she is now called in England, has been receiving many congratulations for her work in aid of the Maine Hospital ship in the recent concert at Claridge's. A recent London letter says: "I should think some of the narrow-minded people at home would be amazed at what she so easily does here, and with such credit, too. London society is still much excited over the great function which Mrs. Arthur Paget is organizing for the Haymarket in January, 1900. All the royalties are going, and the affair will be equal to a gala night at opera. It will be entirely a society function, as all the talent will be drawn from people in society."

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The colder weather of the past few days has drawn many of the Tuxedo people from their cottages to their city residences. Those who closed their cottages this week were Mr. and Mrs. Henry I. Barbey, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus D. Juilliard, Mr. and

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Snow, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Dinsmore, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. John Murray Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan G. Barnwell, and Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Frelinghuysen. Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tuckerman have moved from the club into the large Chanler cottage, recently vacated by Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Poor.

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Although many of the Tuxedo cottagers have left, building still goes on, and many new and attractive cottages will be ready for Spring occupation. These are building: The Rev. George William Douglas, Henry W. Poor, and Theodore Frelinghuysen, on Lookout Mountain, near Pierre Lorillard, Jr.'s, residence; Thomas Stokes, Miss Alice Wetmore, and Jules J. Vatable, on the east side of Wee Wah Lake; Price Collier, Charles L. Hyde, and Thomas G. Condon, on the west side of the large lake, and J. Fred Pierson, Jr., George E. Dodge, Amos T. French, and Henry M. Munroe, on the east side of the lake. Others building cottages which will not be completed before next Summer are Charles W. Cooper, F. Abott Ingalls, H. E. Pierrepont, and Amory S. Carhart. Preparations are being made for the opening of the new Racquet and Tennis Club on Jan. 1. English crack tennis players are engaged, and there will be a tournament. Expert players from all over the country will enter for the valuable prizes offered, and the week will be an exciting one in tennis circles.

***

The annual New Year's ball will take place, as usual, at the Tuxedo Clubhouse. Many rooms have been engaged, and there will be a large crowd, as preparations are being made for accommodations at the club. Some of those who visited the club during the week were Mr. and Mrs. John Jay Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Marion Story, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederic Tams, Richard Peters, Jules J. Vatable, Howard Nott Potter, George R. Lamb, R. W. G. Welling, H. E. Gawtry, Robert T. Varnum, H. G. McVickar, Dr. J. B. Huber, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lorillard, Augustus Van Cortlandt, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, Mrs. Francis O. French, Miss Elsie French, the Misses Varnum, Mrs. E. J. Chapman, and A. Cass Canfield.

SOCIETY NOTES.

The Emanuel Sisterhood will give their annual ball on Jan. 11, 1900, at the Astoria.

Miss Edith Van Buren is stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where she may remain all Winter.

Mme. Sembrich will sing at the Freundschaft Club on Dec. 22 in an opera by Donizetti never yet produced.

Mr. Edwin Koehler and Miss Carrie Erstein will be married at 7 P. M. on Christmas night at Delmonico's.

The Harmonie Club will have amateur vaudeville and a minstrel performance as features of their next entertainment.

Mr. Charles E. Schafer and Miss Jennie Tim, daughter of Mr. Sol Tim, will be married at Delmonico's at 6:30 P. M. on Dec. 20.

Miss Sophonisba Preston Breckinridge, daughter of Dr. Theophilus Steele, and Mr. Ralph Freeman Shropshire, will be married at noon on Dec. 20 at All Angels' Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-first Street.

Mrs. Henry Bramble Wilson of 37 West Eighty-sixth Street has cards out for an afternoon reception on Saturday, Dec. 16, and will be assisted in receiving by her daughters, Mrs. Reid Fell and the Misses Wilson.

A performance for the benefit of the Bright Side Day Nursery took place on Friday evening in the parlors of the Hotel Majestic. Some of the patrons who were present were Jacob H. Schiff, the Hon. Randolph Guggenheimer, Nathan Straus, Lewis Stern, Isaac Stern, and Felix Warburg.

Mrs. Morris Lee King received her friends on Monday afternoon at her newly opened gymnasium for women, in the Van Dyck Studio Building. The music of the occasion was rendered by Mme. Schultze-Wichman and her sister, Mme. Lowe, who are about to make their début in New York in folk-song recitals and by Miss Cady, the pianist. Mrs. King's undertaking is decidedly a novel departure in art and education.

A musicale and afternoon tea for the benefit of the German Poliklinik will be given by the Ladies' Auxiliary Society on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 12, from 3 to 5 o'clock, at Sherry's, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street. Among the well-known artists who have volunteered their services are Mr. Richard Arnold, violin; Miss Rebecca McKenzie, soprano; Miss Therese Schickler, piano; Mr. Talbot Smith, 'cello; Mr. and Mrs. H. Hovemann, basso and soprano; Fräulein Leonardi, and Herr Gustav von Belfertitz.

A pretty little bazaar was held at the Holland House on Thursday by the ladies of the L. C. C. Society for their industrial school. An original feature was the kolbe dr

S FROM THE LINKS

an County Golf Club Is Re- Under a New Name.

IC CITY TOURNAMENT

y Contest Offered by the Coun- ub There for This Week— ofessionals Going South.

e close of the open tournament at the local golf season has prac- e to an end. At Lakewood, how- game has bounded into the live- ity. Thanksgiving is looked upon al opening time of golf in that esort, and the success of the club's rnament indicates that the com- ns will show fully as much inter- as was the case last year. ady in Lakewood expects a big Already the hotels are unusually B. and as the Golf Club of Lake- recently decided to open its links ay use, it is expected that an in- umber of golfers will be attracted day and Sunday. In previous years g fraternity has always gone out aks of the Ocean County Hunt and Club to enjoy their Sabbath games. er club had no restrictions, while Club of Lakewood, which was al- more popular from a golfing t, prohibited Sunday playing by stitution. Strong pressure was to bear upon the club to modify se, but when the question came up it was voted down. The Sunday however, triumphed early this sea- now the Lakewood golf links are h players on that day. act is another indication of the f Sunday golf. The start that was Staten Island two weeks ago was l last Sunday, when the final round Staten Island championship was n the Fox Hills course, and was J. A. Janin, Jr., of the Harbor Hill his added rather a comical feature nday protest raised by the Harbor b, since one of its own members n the Staten Island championship, ament which, because started on the Harbor Hill Directors refused ion. The opposition of that club to competitive play was considerably ed by its own action, when it al- the members of two teams in the m contest to play off their semi- nd last Sunday, when the entire al round was originally scheduled rday. Two women also played in nday match. Sunday sport, the game is clearly in popularity, and no matter what inal intentions of a club may be, it ilt for it to observe a Sabbath strict- er a year or two at least. This question has recently become a se- e for the Country Club of Norfolk, out half of the 300 members in the clamoring loudly for Sunday golf, he ministers who are in the club ny others threaten to resign as soon course is thrown open on Sunday. nday element is chiefly composed of nger members, and they are giving ders a lively time.

Ocean County Hunt Club of Lake- s a misnomer, as previously men- for no such club now exists. The golf links, stables, dog kennels, and traps are all there, but the old or- ion has given way to what will er be known as the Lakewood Club. g kennels are almost, if not prac- needless, for when built by George it was with the idea that the club become a great headquarters for nd cross-country runs. These sports t as a Lakewood diversion about that nd soon after George Gould took his way. The pigeon traps have been tle used, and the golf links have al- been the most attractive feature. great expectations of the club were ulfilled. It was even popularly known eorge Gould's Club," in view of the nterest which Mr. Gould was cred- th having in its success. It gave one golf tournaments that were well at- , but later events attracted less in- The past brief history of the Ocean Club, if it means anything, means akewood is not yet large enough to t two clubs. The new Lakewood nder different management, may be to tell another story at the end of two ee years. George Gould and Dwight rris have paid the debts of the old zation—about $40,000—and have pre- a clean bill to the new management. lub will not give any golf events Winter, not even Saturday handicaps, things go well a tournament may be in the Spring. The Lakewood Club eep its golf course open, however, for e of members, and a good profession- B. Wilson, is in charge of the course.

club will aim to be the social club of wood, a position to which it is entitled w of its fine house and excellent con- nces, while the golf club of Lakewood, has never pretended to enter the so- rena, will practically control the golf place. A series of Winter dances has ly been started by the Lakewood Club. or three efforts to consolidate the were made in the past, but amicable gements could not be agreed upon. The lub of Lakewood has been on its new ds just one year, and the early hs of trial having been met success- the club is now enjoying its greatest erity. Open handicap competitions will en every Saturday, and a more elab- tournament may be arranged after rst of the year.

ntic City is fast becoming a rival of wood as a Winter golf resort, and its nity to Philadelphia draws a nmber of uaker City players to the links of the tic City Country Club. The club has nnounced an open tournament for next day, Friday, and Saturday, Dec. 14, nd 16. It will be the most elaborate event given at Atlantic City, and a entry list is expected. On the com- e are three of Philadelphia's crack s, F. H. Bohlen, H. M. Forrest, and m M. McCawley. The others are Mil- Work, J. Haines Lippincott, Walter dge, A. Sidney Carpenter, and Ellis Ballard. The qualifying round on the day will be thirty-six holes, and four of eight players, taken in order of , will qualify to continue at match for four different cups. The final on Saturday, for the chief cup, will irty-six holes, but in the other three eighteen holes. In addition, on the day, there will be an eighteen-hole cap contest and a scratch foursome rtition.

novel feature is the offer of a special to the club that has four members fin- e thirty-six hole qualifying round in scores than any other club four. A will be given for the lowest score. es close next Tuesday evening with W. ge at Atlantic City, and a charge of made for each entry. This is some- unusual in open club events, but the tic City Club evidently wishes to have hose members enter who really intend ear. Since the club was started, two ago, its course has been materially ved, and now consists of the complete en holes, with a playing distance of ards, the longest holes being 543, 502, 534, 422, and 411 yards, respectively, the shortest is 154 yards and the next rds.

Merion Cricket Club, which devotes ch attention to golf as any other or- ation in Philadelphia, has just held its fourth annual meeting. The club has l membership of 2,200, of which 952 omen. There are five membership s—family, senior, junior, proprietary, ctive. The enthusiasm of the women ne as much for the golf popularity of ub as that of the men. Some promi- names appear among the new officers d for the coming year, as follows: ent—Alexander J. Cassatt; First Vice ent—Allen Evans; Second Vice Presi- Clement Acton Griscom; Third Vice ent—William P. Henszey; Secretary— d S. Sayres; Treasurer—William R. ; five Governors—Howard W. Lewis, e Philler, Joseph W. Sharp, Jr., Wal- Stephenson, and Paul Thompson.

Winter season is responsible for some es among the Chicago professionals. Champion Will Smith has just left his or a four months' tour through Cali- fornia and Florida, during which time he expects to visit most of the leading links in those places, play several exhibition matches, and arrange as many games for financial profit with other professionals as possible. It is quite likely that his projected contests with some of our Eastern professionals will not come off until early in the Spring. Alexander Smith has gone to Coronado Beach, Cal., to take charge of the hotel links there for the Winter season. Lawrence Auchterlonie of the Glenview Club sailed for Scotland yesterday, and it is rumored that he will return with a "lassie" from his native heath as his bride. "Sandy" McIntosh of Westward Ho has accepted an offer from an Eastern sporting goods firm to take charge of the manufacture of golf balls. Robert Bolton, who has been with the Riverside Club, near Chicago, during the Summer, will probably go to Galveston, Texas, to take charge of the golf course that has lately been laid out there. Most of the Chicago links will be closed up tight during the cold weather, but the Chicago and Onwentsia courses will at all times be available for members who wish to get invigorating exercise.

Gold is already giving indications of its usual Winter activity in Florida, and many of our Northern professionals have begun their duties on Southern links. The Florida Country Club links at Jacksonville have been visited by a number of players ever since Thanksgiving, and one tournament has already been played. This was for the Greenleaf and Crosby cup. In the final thirty-six-hole round the result was a tie, and nine extra holes were then played, when B. H. Barnett defeated C. H. Brereton by two holes. The new professional is Joseph Mitchell, and he is teaching the game to many newcomers.

Among the championship announcements that are being made from various links throughout the country is one to the effect that the mixed foursome championship of the Erie Golf Club has been won by the Rev. Dr. B. Canfield Jones and Miss Millie Geimer. The Rev. Mr. Noyes of the Newton Golf Club, near Boston, has won his club championship for three years. Many ministers play the game, but it is few who attain championship honors.

Miss Georgiana Wilmerding has won double honors in the women's championship tournament at the Essex County Country Club, Orange. Not only did she win the championship for the second year, but she captured the gold medal given by L. St. Clair Colby for the lowest gross score. Miss Wilmerding occasionally plays on the Baltusrol links, but she confines most of her golf to her home club, and is seldom seen in outside tournaments.

A new club in the Greenwich district of Connecticut has recently been started at South Beach, about five miles from the Fairfield County Golf Club. It is known as the Innis Arden Club, and the nine-hole course, 2,700 yards, is laid out on the property of J. Kennedy Tod.

Interesting accounts of the growth of golf on the Pacific Coast continue to be heard from time to time. The Waverly Golf Club of Oregon is reported to have paid $15,000 for 100 acres of land upon which an eighteen-hole course is to be laid out. The Los Angeles Country Club will hold an amateur championship tournament for Southern California on Feb. 25, 26, and 27. Another tournament for both amateurs and professionals will be held on March 26. The Pasadena Country Club has announced a women's team competition for Jan. 26, each club in the Southern Association to send a team of four women. These contests, with a series of events at the San Francisco and Oakland Clubs, will keep the golf balls flying lively over the Pacific links during the Winter months.

Several interesting contests have recently been played on the Elkridge Club links near Baltimore. One of the chief events was the third contest for the Henry White Cup, given by the Secretary of the American Legation at London to the early Baltimore Golf Club, that has since been amalgamated into the Baltimore Country Club. The White Cup is to be won three times before becoming the victor's property. Ernest Jenkins has held it twice, but he was challenged by Frederick W. Smith, and the latter won the game by a single hole. Mrs. Miles White won the gold brooch offered by Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Buckler. This also is to be won three times. Mrs. White beat Miss Fanny K. McLane. Each has now won it twice, and the prize will probably go to one of them permanently in the Spring contest. Miss McLane won the women's Elkridge Club cup. W. R. K. Taylor won the Thanksgiving handicap cup offered by the Baltimore Country Club by defeating Charles S. Abell. Both men tied in the first match. Baltimore's youngest crack golfer, T. Courtney Jenkins, made the best gross score, 80 strokes, in the Thanksgiving handicap at the Elkridge Club, and Frank G. Riggs won the handicap prize.

Some of the prominent women golfers who play at both clubs are Miss McLane, Mrs. R. Manson Smith, Miss Olive Smith, Miss Louie C. Jenkins, Mrs. Miles White, Miss Louise Bonsal, Mrs. J. W. Blackwell, Mrs. James, Mrs. S. T. Steele, and Miss Nancy Ellicott. Mrs. W. H. Greenfield has won the women's championship of the Clifton Park Golf Club, which is composed of members who use the public course of Baltimore.

Most of the clubs around Boston have closed their links for the Winter, but a few will keep "open house" for their enthusiastic members. The Allston Club has taken the lead in Winter activity and has already announced a medal play tournament for Christmas day.

YACHTS AND YACHTSMEN.

The Knickerbocker Yacht Club is showing commendable activity during the months that the organization will be out of commission. Every evening and Sunday finds a large number of members at the College Point clubhouse, where plans for the coming season are freely discussed. The plans for the new clubhouse are nearly complete, and the new grounds will be equipped with two sets of marine railways, the largest of which is designed to take a sixty-foot yacht. It is said that Commodore Stephen Mason will be re-eleeted as chief flag officer.

Hanley, the designer of the Genesee, champion yacht of the great lakes, is building a twenty-five-footer for Charles Hayden at his shops at Cape Cod.

Clinton H. Crane, manager of the designing department of James & Lemoine of this city, has completed the drawings of a thirty-five foot cruising yacht for Arnold Lawson of Boston. The new yacht, which is expected to be speedy as well as comfortable, is 54 feet over all, 13 feet beam, and 8 feet draught. She will be of composite build, with steel frames and double planking of mahogany. She will be rigged with a pole mast, staysail, and jib. By a novel arrangement a clubtopsail can be set over the mainsail. The new craft will have about five tons of outside ballast, and carry 2,000 square feet of sail exclusive of the topsail. She will have a roomy cabin, stateroom for women, toilet, and galley under the cabin house. The contract for building the yacht will be signed in a few days.

A recent French invention is a yacht gangway, in which the steps are always in a horizontal position regardless of the angle at which the gangway is lowered. When the gangway is hauled up to a horizontal position the steps make the flooring of a platform from which soundings can be conveniently taken.

The Winter yacht work at Lawley's yard at South Boston has begun in earnest. In addition to the keels of twenty-one, twenty-five, and thirty foot racing yachts, the trunk of the sharpie for Dr. Weld has been put on. It is very high and gives the craft the appearance of a houseboat. The lower standing rigging of G. L. Day's new schooner Endymion has been set up and her shrouds are being rattled down. The schooner Fortuna is hauled out on the railway, having new planks put in. The schooner Hildegarde is having her deck recalked.

John Murray Mitchell, New York Yacht Club, has laid up his big cutter Bedouin at Port Jefferson, where she will be overhauled during the Winter. Mr. Mitchell contemplates a long cruise as soon as the season opens. The itinerary has not been arranged as yet.

Commodore Ranhofer of the Hudson River Yacht Club has started on a two months' duck-hunting expedition in his yacht. Among the guests on board are Former Commodore Dean W. Chute, Secretary A. G. Buchholz, and Capt. Donaldson.

Several of the yachts of the Greenville Club are still in commission, and there are impromptu races held off the clubhouse every Sunday. Contrary to the prevailing belief of many devotees of the sport who have never sailed in the vicinity of Greenville, there is a depth of fully four feet of water at low tide anywhere west of the long breakwater, and the anchorage off the clubhouse is one of the best on New York Bay.

At a recent meeting of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club the question of annual dues was brought up. The consensus of opinion was that the present dues—$15 per year—were inadequate, and it was decided to increase them. The members, however, were divided as to whether the increase should be $5 or $10 per annum, and the subject will be finally disposed of at the annual meeting. The Indian Harbor Club contemplates plans for another addition to its clubhouse at Greenwich, as the present structure is far too small to accommodate the rapid increase of members.

The project for a city organization open to members of any recognized yacht club and known as the Yachtsman's Club is in such shape at present as to warrant the committee in charge to announce success assured, and a suitable house will be hired at the earliest possible moment. Already 200 yachtsmen have signified their willingness to join the club. The method adopted to reach the various clubmen was by sending notices to the Secretaries of the various yacht clubs throughout the country, they in turn to notify their members. As a matter of course, this method was a slow one, and there are hundreds of yachtsmen who will doubtless join the new organization as soon as they are notified of its existence. Commodore C. T. Pierce, Chairman of the committee, said yesterday that he expected a membership of at least 600 before Spring. The proposed dues are $25 per year for resident members and $15 per year for non-resident members. These amounts have not been definitely decided as yet.

William A. Hamilton, Riverside Yacht Club, purchased the yawl Regina from Dever H. Warner of the Bridgeport Yacht Club. The sale was made through the brokerage office of Frank Bowne Jones. The Regina was built last season from designs by Crowninshield. She is 75 feet over all, 50 feet on the water line, 17 feet beam, and 7 feet draught.

George J. Bradish, New York Athletic Club, has placed a commission with a well-known builder for a yawl that will be used for cruising on Long Island Sound. The designs show a yacht of up-to-date model, about forty-one feet over all, twenty-seven feet on the water line, and of moderate draught.

Late reports from Scotland state that Will Fife, Jr., has by no means recovered from his illness, although much improved in health and able to sit up each day. The Shamrock will lie at her mooring in the Garelock all Winter.

There is afloat about City Island a vague rumor that in the event of a challenge for the America's Cup for 1900 a defender of the Cartoon type will be built there by F. T. Wood, builder of Syce, Kestrel, Norota, Pyxie, and other fast yachts, from the designs of Gardner & Cox. While the Cartoon has proved a flier, it is doubtful in the opinions of several expert designers whether such a design could be evolved successfully in a ninety-footer.

Read Brothers of Fall River have begun work on an auxiliary schooner for Rear Commodore Homer A. Skinner, Rhode Island Yacht Club, to replace the sloop Ramallah. The new boat is to be 57 feet over all, 40 feet load water line, 14 feet beam, and 6 feet draught. She will be equipped with two gasoline motors of eight horse power each, located amidships. Her interior arrangements will consist of a main cabin 10 feet long and two staterooms with 6 feet 5 inches headroom. Her sail area will be about 1,800 square feet.

The knockabout Pirate, designed and raced by B. B. Crowninshield with much success last season, has been sold to R. C. Robbins.

The New York Canoe Club, whose anchorage is on Gravesend Bay, has inaugurated a new one-design class of knockabouts, which will be raced on the inside course between Fort Hamilton, Sea Gate, and Ulmer Park next season. The principal dimensions of the craft are: Length over all, 28 feet; load wated line, 18 feet; beam, extreme, 8 feet; draught, hull, 2 feet 7 inches; with board, 5 feet 6 inches; displacement, 4,300 pounds; keel, iron, 1,365 pounds; area of mainsail, 358 square feet; area of jib, 71 square feet.

W. G. Newman, the retiring Rear Commodore of the Manhassett Bay Yacht Club, will have an auxiliary engine placed in his knockabout Willada during the season.

George R. Moran of the New York Marine Vapor Company announces that he has received a commission for a twenty-five-foot launch to be carried on the davits of Oscar M. Lipton's steam yacht Lauretta.

Manhasset Bay Yacht Club's Dinner.

A novel feature of the annual dinner of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, which was held on Tuesday evening at the Arena on West Thirty-first Street, was an invitation to all yachtsmen who had won prizes in their regattas during the season. After the banquet, which was laid for ninety, the prizes were presented to the successful yachtsmen. Clay M. Greene, the playwright, acted as toastmaster, and he in turn introduced the new flag officers and the other speakers. Among the guests who responded to toasts were Simon Ford and Charles T. Pierce. The growth of the Manhassett Bay Club, since they took possession of their new club house less than a year ago, has been marvellous, and from what was practically a bankrupt organization they have flourished until they are at present one of the most popular of the Sound clubs. Hazen M. Hoyt is the new Commodore and Charles Putnam Tower will again be the Chairman of the Regatta Committee.

AMONG THE OARSMEN.

A bowling league has been organized by the members of the various Harlem River rowing clubs. Nine clubs have already entered teams, and the tournament will begin on Jan. 1. Handsome individual and club prizes will be offered.

The Crescent Rowing Club has finally decided to place its boathouse, located at One Hundred and Thirty-first Street and Park Avenue, on spiles. The house has been in a very dilapidated condition for a year past, and several times last Summer it sank completely. Other repairs will be made, costing in all about $500.

The Nominating Committee of the Dauntless Rowing Club, which is one of the oldest organizations on the Harlem River, has presented the following ticket: For President—W. Waters; Vice President—J. J. Shea; Secretary—W. Huke; Treasurer—E. H. Anderson; Captain—W. Mulcare; First Lieutenant—F. C. Vanderbroght; Second Lieutenant—Charles Warmuth; Directors—H. Lippincott, W. Adee, E. Conlin, James W. Trainer, and Dr. E. W. Knickerbocker.

The Nonpareil Rowing Club has elected the following officers for 1900: President—J. J. Murphy, (second term;) Vice President—E. W. Schum; Financial Secretary—J. L. Alexander; Secretary—F. Haight; Treasurer—J. L. Diehl; Captain—John Canavan; First Lieutenant—E. W. Nicola; Second Lieutenant—George Beck; Board of Directors—Charles Beck, G. W. Welch, John Craft, and the executive officers. The Treasurer's report showed the club to be in excellent financial condition and the membership limit of 100 about reached.

Capt. Jack Smith of the Nassau Boat Club has begun work on several new boats for the club. One of the boats will be a single racing gig, in which he will introduce several ideas of his own that promise much for the ease and comfort of the oarsmen, as well as adding speed and lightness to the boat. Capt. Smith has had excellent luck with all his boats, and the eight-oared barge he built last Winter for the Nassau Boat Club is considered one of the finest and most complete craft of this kind ever built.

There is little doubt that the season of 1900 will be a record breaker in rowing history on the Harlem River. There are several reasons for this. In the first place, the Harlem River clubs are more prosperous, and in better financial condition, than they have been in years; then, two, and possibly three, of the big regattas of the season, including the National, will be held on the Harlem River, and, finally, every club will have an opportunity of entering the event, the winner of which will be sent to the international regatta to be held on the Seine at Paris next September.

The Wyanoke Boat Club has elected the following officers for 1900: President—J. F. Buckley; Vice President—George A. Bagge; Treasurer—E. Kimmelberg; Financial and Corresponding Secretary—W. H. McKlever; Recording Secretary—Henry Ranfft; Captain—J. J. McGuire; First Lieutenant—Otto Feldman; Second Lieutenant—J. O'Brien; Log Keeper—J. A. Gerrie. Board of Trustees—P. J. Reilly, Henry Loewy, Samuel Loewy, and Charles Hecht; Delegates to Harlem regatta and Middle States Association—J. F. Buckley and Samuel Loewy.

Efforts are being made by several Harlem River oarsmen to organize a water polo league among the clubs. Five clubs have already announced their intention of joining if a swimming tank large enough for the men to practice in can be found. It is proposed to play the championship games at the Sportsman's Show to be held at Madison Square Garden next March.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen will be held in this city early in January. The exact date has not yet been announced. At this meeting the place for holding the 1900 regatta will be decided upon, and the details regarding the sending of an eight-oared shell crew to the international regatta at Paris settled. Secretary Fortmeyer believes that it would be a wise plan to row the international regatta about Sept. 18. The races for the championship of France are held at that time, and thus several days' sport would be afforded the visiting oarsmen.

The Waverley Boat Club of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and the Hudson River contemplates making extensive improvements to its boathouse and adding several new boats to its fleet. This club was organized in 1859, and its first boathouse, which was at the foot of Christopher Street, stood high up on spiles, like the habitations of lake dwellers. It is the second oldest boat club in the city, the Atalanta alone exceeding it in age. In 1870 the Dock Department, the chief enemy of amateur boating associations, demanded the space where the boathouse stood in order to build piers. The club therefore moved to the foot of Fifty-seventh Street, and here it built its first float or landing stage.

It was while the club remained at Fifty-seventh Street that it achieved its greatest fame. It was the favorite club of the 400 of that day. When the Grand Duke Alexis came to this city in 1872 the naval officers of his suite were handsomely entertained by the Waverley boys, who were entertained themselves in turn, and at one of these social gatherings the Grand Duke was present. Among the famous oarsmen who have either rowed from the clubhouse or have coached the crews are George W. Lee and the noted Ward brothers of Newburg. Shortly after the Centennial commerce again intruded, and at the behest of the Dock Commissioners the club took up its house and moved to the foot of Seventy-fifth Street, where it remained until 1887. When the Commissioners served their third notice upon the club Trustees they rose in their anger and moved to the present site, the highest north of any boat club in this city.

James Pilkington, who is Chairman of the Harlem Regatta Association's committee, which will endeavor to bring the National regatta of 1900 to this city, will call a meeting of the committee in a few days. He says there is no good reason why the races should not be rowed over the Speedway course, which can be made the finest straightaway course in the country by a little dredging work near Washington Bridge.

BASEBALL PLANS AND OUTLOOK

Meeting of the National League and American Association — Brush and Freedman Reconciled.

The annual meeting of the National League and American Association of Baseball Clubs will open at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Tuesday morning, and will probably continue for the remainder of the week, as there is much business of importance to be conducted. Indeed, it should prove one of the most important meetings in the history of the League.

One notable feature of the session will be the friendly meeting of John T. Brush of Cincinnati, at present the recognized leader of the League, and Andrew Freedman, head of the New York Club. Mr. Freedman has not been in attendance at League meetings for several years because of his unfriendly relations with the faction that was trying to oust him, and of which Mr. Brush was the leader. The fight against Mr. Freedman was given up by the Brush faction and their former friendly relations were again established. An effort will now be made to eliminate all that is detrimental to the game.

Mr. Freedman's so-called ruinous policy last year was the result of the manipulation by the Board of Directors of the Holmes trouble of two seasons ago, when Mr. Freedman had his team forfeit a game because Holmes was not removed for making an insulting remark. The first decision imposed a fine of $1,000 on the New York Club for forfeiting the game, and a long period of suspension for Holmes. The case was reopened without giving the New York Club a hearing, and Holmes's suspension was rescinded, but the fine stood. This incensed the local club owner. The case will probably be again heard on Tuesday, and the fine imposed on the club remitted. The promise of this is said to have been the cause of the present friendly relations.

A vigorous fight will be begun against the so-called syndicate baseball—that of one body of men controlling two clubs. This is expected to lead to a reduction of the circuit to ten or eight clubs. There are now two clubs that are considered in the syndicate class. They are the St. Louis Club, that also controls the Cleveland franchise, and the Brooklyn Club, also owners of the Baltimore Club. The fight against syndicate baseball, it is expected, will counsel these two clubs to dispose of the extra franchises. To reduce the circuit to eight clubs the Washingtons and Louisvilles would have to be dealt with. No club can be forced out, as the twelve-club agreement, made in 1891, has still one year to run.

It is thought by many that the new American Association, formed in the West last Fall to oppose the National League, will offer the long-looked-for opportunity to reduce the circuit by its being recognized by the League as was the old American Association. The National League made known its intention several years ago to form a new association when the ten years' agreement expired, but if it can be arranged to give franchises in the newly formed league to the Cleveland, Louisville, Washington, and Baltimore Clubs, the reduction of the circuit will be accomplished this year. There was some talk last year of reducing the circuit by the league buying out the several clubs. A majority of the club owners, however, said at that time that such a course would not be pursued, and that they would not pay out a single dollar toward a fund to buy clubs that are a drag to the League. The League, however, has done this very thing before, and as one of the Brooklyn stockholders remarked recently, will do it again if the future success of the game is at stake.

Barney Dreyfus of Louisville, now that he has secured control of the Pittsburg Club, is ready to transfer the Louisville Club to a new association. He will transfer the best Louisville players, and these, with those already in Pittsburg, will form a strong team.

If Baltimore and Washington drop from the League into a new association, the best players will be disposed of to the clubs remaining in the League. All this will tend to strengthen the various teams, and the fight for the pennant would not be so one-sided.

Andrew Freedman has declared his intention to serve up the best possible kind of baseball next season, a capable manager will be secured in place of Fred Hoey, who last year, despite his inexperience in baseball, did good work with the material he had to work with.

The New York club will retain the services of Left Fielder O'Brien, despite reports to the contrary. He was only loaned to the club last year, but a deal for his permanent services had been made. It is likely that Doheny and Warner figured in the deal, Bowerman being the other Pittsburg player in the exchange. The local management will not discuss the deal, but it is known that such a deal was on before the season closed this year.

President Freedman has a strong desire to secure McGraw to play third base and manage the team. An opportunity was offered to secure McGraw last season, but then Mr. Freedman was not purchasing players.

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS.

The L. A. W.'s Annual Election of National Officers—McDuffee Motor Pacing Machine.

Now that the division officers of the League of American Wheelmen are installed, the attention of the members is attracted to the annual assembly of the league, at which the National officers will be elected and the various important questions of policy for the coming year settled. The next four months will be taken up with work in the Legislatures. Among the laws that will be urged in the various States are those affecting the carrying of bicycles as baggage by railroads, good roads appropriations, and other laws that will add to the convenience to wheelmen as a class.

Eddie McDuffee has made some remarkable records for cycling during the past season. His work has been interesting, as it related to the development of motor pace. Mechanical pacing contrivances first came into prominent notice last year, when they achieved only limited success. Until this season, trained pacing crews, mounted upon multicycles, were decidedly superior to any motor machine that had been adapted to track use.

In deciding to enter the record-breaking field this year, McDuffee believed that noteworthy success could be attained only through marked improvement in motor pace, for it was evident that the best that human pace could perform had already been accomplished. Early in July he established headquarters in New Bedford, Mass., where the excellent Buttonwood cycle track afforded opportunity for practice behind a steam machine which had been carefully designed and built under his direction; and this machine, with various improvements upon the original model, he has used through the season. The power is steam, and the heat is derived from vaporized gasoline. Six gallons of raw gasoline are carried in a tank in the rear of the steersman. Counterbalancing this tank is one carrying about sixty pounds of compressed air to force the gasoline into use. This fuel is vaporized by heat, and is then forced under the boiler where it is ignited by about 100 jets of flame that pass in and around 300 or more small copper tubes in which the steam is made.

The water which is carried in a tank under the steersman, can be pumped out of this tank or back again. The gasoline flow is controlled by an ingenious device, and the speed of the machine is easily regulated by the engineer on the rear seat. The rear wheel revolves once at every piston stroke, and 2,700 revolutions of the driving wheel per minute are guaranteed by the makers of the machine. The horse power is calculated at four and a half.

McDuffee first gained a reputation when he defeated "Jimmy" Michael in 1897. His records paced by his steam motor machine, are: One-quarter mile, 0:18; one-third mile, 0:27 2-5; one-half mile, 0:36; one mile, 1:21; two miles, 2:54; three miles, 4:22; four miles, 5:31 3-5; five miles, 7:12 3-5; ten miles, 15:18 4-5.

Endorsements.

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"I feel quite sure that nothing has more closely approached hand-playing. I was greatly delighted to hear it play the Chopin Study at my own tempo."

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"I have been astonished at the performance of your Pianola, which differs radically from anything of the kind I have ever heard. It is a wonderful instrument. Nothing I have ever heard before could be called artistic in the true sense of that much-abused word."

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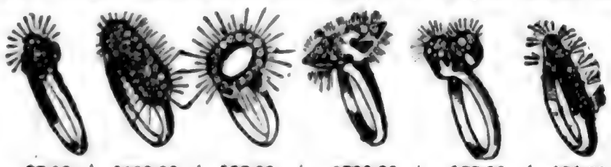

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GEORGE J. GOULD AT POLO

His Enthusiasm for the Game Pleases Lakewood Residents.

KEEPS THREE FIELDS IN TRIM

Between Thirty and Forty Ponies Are a Part of His Outfit—Strong Rival to Meadow Brook.

Lakewood has a new amusement this year—polo. George J. Gould is its patron, and he has already given one or two games on his private field, and they have been witnessed by a large percentage of the hotel and cottage community of that popular resort. Weather permitting, it is the intention to continue these games with similar frequency throughout the Winter, and it is quite probable that a polo tournament may be held toward Spring.

The residents of Lakewood are overjoyed at the prospect of a new sport to watch this year. Most of the Winter inhabitants go there to be amused, and what is more exhilarating than a good game of polo, the riders wearing bright silk shirts and dashing, apparently recklessly, hither and thither over the field, while the possibility of a tumble is always present to add a spicy tone to the game? Golf does get rather tiresome after a while, except to those who play it, and to the latter there is no other game on earth worth talking about. A fine, spectacular game of polo is a rare treat after several days of tramping over the links in the hopeful expectation of seeing a forty-foot put or a 220-yard drive.

George Gould, therefore, has done Lakewood and its sojourners a genuine service, and as the well-behaved portion of the community is freely admitted within the gates of his private grounds every one is gratefully inclined toward Mr. Gould for his devotion to polo. The old Lakewood Golf Club grounds have undergone a complete transformation since the club moved one year ago and Mr. Gould purchased the property. Last Winter he had a practice field laid out, and it was there where Mr. Gould learned the game sufficiently to organize the Lakewood Polo Club, join the Polo Association, and play with a fair degree of success in many tournaments during the Summer. It is no passing interest, however, that Mr. Gould has taken in the game, and his enthusiasm, coupled with his ability to aid the sport, has instilled fresh life to polo in local circles.

It is an expensive game, even for those who indulge in it most economically. George Gould has not been compelled to stint himself in any particular. He has about thirty or forty ponies, and not only one polo field but three. He has the most complete polo outfit of any private person in the country. Most of the very few private fields pretend to be nothing more than practice grounds. Mr. Gould, on the contrary, has left no stone unturned to have his best field as perfect as polo science can make it, and when thoroughly seasoned it is said that it will be the strongest rival ever brought against the famous Meadow Brook polo field, which was made for that club by William C. Whitney at an expense of several thousand dollars.

This first field is about 1,000 feet long, and has been made as level as a billiard table. Nearly a foot of top soil was placed over the sandy surface of the Lakewood soil, and it was seeded with the best grass for growing a rich, firm turf. The grass filled out with unusual rapidity, and last week the field was used for the first time. Some of Mr. Gould's guests who played in the initial game were H. L. Herbert, Chairman of the Polo Association; his son, Raymond Herbert, Robert L. Collier, P. Fenelon Collier, Laurence Waterbury, one of the star men of the Westchester team; George H. Norman, Jr., and R. L. Agassiz, two of Boston's ablest polo riders.

The field stood the wear in grand style. The turf is a trifle soft yet and it will probably take another year to give it the firmness of the Meadow Brook field. The large field will probably not be used extensively this Winter, t will be reserved for the more important games. Of the other two fields one is a trifle smaller than the big field, but it has been laid out with the same care and most of the games thus far have been played on it. The other is the practice field. This is the old one, laid out last year, and it is not absolutely level. George Gould and his two boys, Kingdon and Jay, took their first lessons on this practice field last Winter. The Gould boys are as enthusiastic over the game as their father, and they can tell about the points of polo ponies and criticise the game as well as their most experienced elders.

Adjoining the polo fields is George Gould's palatial house devoted to various games and sports. While it combines most of the features of a first-class club, it also possesses the exclusiveness of a private house. Among its attractions are racquet courts, a riding ring, bowling alleys, and a well-equipped gymnasium. There are also a number of suites of rooms fitted up as bachelor quarters, where some of Mr. Gould's guests can be entertained when his friends are too numerous for his own house.

This house is probably half a mile from his own residence. A pleasant, winding path leads to it through the stunted-pine woods, and all the property has been fenced in since last Winter.

Each polo field has separate score boards, bells, and timekeepers' headquarters. The old Lakewood golf house is used as a polo annex and the old golf links present a radical change from two years ago, when the cry of "fore" was heard constantly over the ground from Thanksgiving Day to the advent of warmer weather in April.

The practice which the members of the Lakewood Polo Club will be enabled to get this Winter will make them a strong team early next season, and the buff and black colors of the club will be seen in all of the important local tournaments during the coming year.

THE ONLY HALF-BREED JOCKEY.

Will Ride in San Francisco This Winter and Then Come East with Marcus Daly's String of Racers.

A half-breed Indian, Harry Morgan by name, who came East last Spring with a bunch of horses from the Bitter Root ranch of Marcus Daly, promised to be as sensational a jockey hereabout as the Reiff brothers proved to be in England. Morgan weighed but 100 pounds, and the copper color and the straight hair of the typical Indian, and an amount of courage and cool recklessness about his riding that had not been seen here since the days of Fitzpatrick. There was much in common about the riding of the trio, and there were none of the jockeys with years of experience behind them that Morgan was afraid of. He made his appearance at the Aqueduct track, and opened the eyes of the veterans at the racing game by the fashion in which he handled the horses of the Marcus Daly string, and made the Eastern jockeys look like novices, for he fairly "rode rings around them" when it came to a sharp finish.

Morgan's career was short, however, for in one of the races, in which he tried to force his horse through between a horse that was winning and the rail, he came to grief, and was picked up with a broken collarbone and a badly sprained wrist. There was a long and a slow recovery, and when Morgan was able to be about again Daly's representative had sold all his horses, and the half-breed was left with nothing to do. He disappeared from view, and nothing was heard of him in the East, because he was riding in the races of the Montana circuit—races of which comparatively little is known hereabout, even in the pool rooms. Now Marcus Daly's manager has decided to send a string of something like fifty animals to race during the Winter at the San Francisco tracks, and the papers of the Pacific Coast announce that Morgan will be the chief jockey for the stable.

Mr. Daly later on intends to make an early Eastern campaign on the same lines that he followed so successfully this season. Morgan will then come East and remain for the whole season, riding the pick of the youngsters that Mr. Daly is having developed. Morgan is the only Indian riding as a professional jockey, on the larger race courses of the country at least, and the chances of his success against the best of the jockeys on the big metropolitan tracks are already being talked about among such men as never tire of gossiping about racing from one year's end to the other.

Marcus Daly has been very ill all the Fall, and has been confided to his hotel in this city for many weeks under the care of medical specialists. Absolute rest from the responsibilities that this [illegible] by the fact that he has recently disposed of a portion of his vast mining interests to an English syndicate. He proposes, therefore, to find his recreation this season in racing his horses about the tracks in this vicinity. At one time he had proposed to go to England and try conclusions with the horses there, but this project has now been abandoned.

AMERICAN JOCKEYS ABROAD.

A Remarkable Record for the Year Makes The London Times Believe Lester Reiff Will Head the List Next Season.

Commenting on the riding of the principal jockeys in England during the racing season just closed, The London Times says: "It does not need much perspicacity to see that the highest place in the list (winning jockeys) will be occupied next year by the elder Reiff, if he remains to ride in England, his success this Autumn having been quite as marked as that of Sloan last year, and even better than it is this season. He and his younger brother have both done extremely well this year, but Henry ("Skeets") Martin, who for a time seemed to eclipse the other Americans, has not ridden with so much success of late. Still his average of one win in four mounts puts him on an equal footing with Mornington Cannon, and it is evident that American jockeys will play a very prominent part on English race courses."

The record of winning jockeys has "Sam" Loates at the head of the list with 160 wins in 731 mounts, with O. Madden second with 130 wins out of 807 races, Mornington Cannon third with 120 victories in 463 races, "Tommy" Loates fourth with 112 wins in 693 races, and "Tod" Sloan fifth with 103 victories in but 345 races, making the winning percentage of the American jockey the highest of the party. Morningside Cannon's record is the poorest he has made in ten years. Comparing the riding of British and American lads, The Times says further:

"T. Loates, who has been first or second nearly every year since 1893, is this time fourth, preceding by four the American jockey Sloan, whose average, however, is very much better, for he has not ridden half as often. Speaking of American jockeys, the interest of the racing has been much enhanced by the presence of three or four others, two of whom, the brothers Reiff, have greatly distinguished themselves, the elder winning 55 races out of 184, while his younger brother has secured 27 out of 140, the odds at which their horses started being, as a rule, sufficiently long to yield a considerable profit to those who have "followed" their mounts. It has been the same with Sloan, for, although he rode nineteen successive losers at Derby and Manchester, his victory on Proclamation in the November Handicap leaves a profit of about £37 for every sovereign invested on his mounts during the season. M. Cannon and S. Loates are the only other jockeys of whom the same can be said, and in Cannon's case the margin is much smaller than with Sloan and S. Loates, whose many close "finishes," of which Loates generally had the best, were among the most interesting features of the season. Sloan and the other American jockeys cannot, with their style of riding, have so much command over a horse in a close finish as the English riders, but what they may sometimes lose in this respect they more than gain at other stages of the race; and it seems very clear that their method will be more or less closely copied by the younger generation of English jockeys. Sloan would certainly have occupied a still better position had he not been suspended for disobedience to the starter in the Summer, and been unable to ride during the Liverpool, Goodwood, and other meetings in July and August."

Sloan's record includes, among others, the 1,000 guineas with Sibola, the Newmarket Stakes with Dominie II., the Jubilee Stakes with Knight of the Thistle, and Democrat (the crack two-year-old) in his many victories. His worst fluke was when he allowed Sibola to be beaten in the Oaks by Musa, in which race Madden caught the American jockey napping.

MANY TURF CASES REVIEWED.

Penalties Imposed by the National Trotting Association's Board.

The Board of Review of the National Trotting Association closed its December meeting at the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday morning. During the four days' session it considered 179 new cases and 20 cases that had been continued from the last meeting.

The board yesterday was instructed by the association to prepare and file charges against Frank Shank of Litchfield, Ohio, who, it is alleged, "pulled" the mare Fannie Dillard in the 2:11 pace during the Cleveland Grand Circuit meeting in Cleveland last August.

Fines were imposed on Andrew McDowell of this city, George Tuft of Angola, Ind., and the owner of the bay gelding Checkmate, an Ohio horse, for driving while under suspension.

Applications for reinstatement made by John F. Barrett of Deering, Me., and B. F. Cameron of Cambridge, Mass., were denied. Applications for the reinstatement of the following horses were denied: Hornet, alias Judge Holt, 2:15¾; Morgan, formerly Kalmia, 2:17¼. Through the representations of John Toomey, Oakdale, Mass., Little Pet, alias Uncle Jim, was reinstated.

These associations were suspended for non-payment of premiums: Tri-County Agricultural and Driving Park Association, Johnstown, Penn.; the Meriden Trotting Park Association, Meriden, Conn., and Granite City Driving Park Association, Barre, Vt.

The Nutwood Driving Club of Dubuque, Iowa, C. T. Hancock, President, was suspended until further notice. It was charged that its officers collected suspension fees and did not account to the National Association.

"THE SCULPTOR'S PRIZE."

Mr. Bush-Brown Offers a Special for Show Horse Breeders.

H. K. Bush-Brown, the sculptor, has made a proposition to the National Horse Show Association to offer a prize of the value of $500, to be known as the Sculptor's Prize, to be awarded to the breeder who nominates four horses or more, bred, matured, and exhibited by himself, whose horses shall take the best average of prizes in the several classes for which they are nominated, the competition to be confined to harness and saddle horses. Mr. Bush-Brown also offers to make for the winner of his prize a bronze statuette portrait of the stallion which shall have sired the greatest number of prize winners, either exhibited by him personally or nominated in the entries as of his breeding.

In a letter to the managers of the show Mr. Bush-Brown says he is led to make this offer because there seems to him to have been too little attention paid to the breeder in the distribution of prize money, and even in the arrangement of the catalogue. Names of owners and exhibitors are given, but the name of the breeder, who is, after all, the educator of the horse producer, is omitted, or, at best, rarely given. Mr. Bush-Brown argues, very sensibly, that, as an educational force, the show would be of vastly greater benefit if the man who has worked for years to produce an acceptable type of horse should receive the benefit he deserves by having attention called to the result of his efforts. Breeders want to know blood lines of winners and the ancestry of successful families in order to aid them in their work, which is the production of the types any good trainer or exhibitor can whip into shape for show purposes in a few months. Breeding to a standard is a matter of years, however, and the man who can so breed is certainly entitled to every possible recognition due him for his labors.

So disinterested an offer is one that will unquestionably receive the consideration it deserves from the managers of the show. The wonder is that their attention has not before been called to the advisability of doing just what Mr. Bush-Brown suggests as necessary.

As a breeder, rider, and modeler of the cavalry horse, Mr. Bush-Brown calls attention to the fact that Col. Hein in his decisions as judge of horses of that type awarded prizes to horses with docked tails, a class of animals that are not permitted in the army. This was noticed and noted by critics at the time of the awards, who then assumed that the awards were so made because the docked animals were so superior in conformation to the long-tailed horses that were passed over. Against this custom Mr. Bush-Brown as a horse lover, as well as a breeder and an artist, enters a protest, and suggests that in future such animals be excluded from the cavalry classes, where under army regulations they certainly have no place.

DOINGS OF THE BOWLERS.

nailing game, as is evidenced by the fact that hundreds of thousands of New Yorkers take a turn on the alleys at least once a week. Thousands of women have taken up the game, and as a result there are hundreds of women's clubs in New York that hold meetings at least one afternoon a week. Within the past five years women's tournaments have become quite a fad. In Brooklyn two of these competitions are held annually, while in New York one is held every season. When these tournaments were first organized it was customary to play the old-style game of counting all the pins that fall. The women have become so proficient at the game, however, that in the tournaments this season the regular strike and spare game will be adopted.

New York is the bowling centre of the country. The progress made in the game by local bowlers, particularly this season, is remarkable. Three years ago a team score of 800 or over, or an individual score of 200, was considered a good performance. At the present time a team score of 900 is turned out more than once every night in the various tournaments. Individual scores of over 200 are rolled so often in the various tournaments that they are no longer discussed unless they are over the 250-mark.

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Veterans who have watched the progress made in bowling attribute the improvement to the fact that nearly every one can now roll the curve or twist ball; that is, started about three inches from the edge of the alley, curves in and hits the head and quarter pins. This is a very effective ball if properly delivered, and not with too much speed. The ball is apt to cut through the frame of pins if delivered with too much speed, and this causes "splits," although the ball hits the head and quarter pins. The speed with which the ball hits the foremost pins raises the pins and sends over as a result of a ball delivered at a moderate speed. There are many bowlers, mostly old-timers, who deliver a slow ball, straight down the centre of the alley. This is what is known as the slow working ball, and is very effective. It is more difficult to control this centre ball than the curve ball delivered from the side of the alley. There is a natural turn to the wrist when delivering a ball from the side, and the curve can easily be mastered after one learns to grip the ball firmly.

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An international tournament will be held next Summer under the auspices of the United Bowling Clubs of New York. Representatives from every State will be invited to compete. Several teams from Hamburg and Berlin are also expected to take part. The United Bowling Clubs at their meeting last Sunday voted an appropriation of $1,000 for preliminary expenses. Some large park will be secured, and twenty regulation alleys will be built. The committee appointed to make the preliminary arrangements consists of Louis F. Schutte, Joseph Thum, L. Haimbach, G. Schenck, and R. D. Deitrich.

COLLEGE ATHLETIC TRAINING.

Too Much of It the Trouble with This Year's Football Teams—Trainers Who Are in Demand.

The reverses in football experienced by some of the prominent colleges in the season that ended last week are attributed in nearly every case to the overtraining of the players. There is this feeling particularly at Princeton. The undergraduates there are clamoring for the services of "Jim" Robinson, who prepared the Yale team. The Faculty, however, is adverse to having Robinson engaged, because of the freedom he allows the men while under his care. The work of Trainer Christie, although Princeton defeated Yale, is condemned by the undergraduates, who persist in maintaining that the team was clearly overtrained a week before the game with Yale and that it was simply a piece of good fortune that the men came around all right for that struggle.

It is evident that every possible effort is being made to bring about the return to Yale of "Mike" Murphy, under whose supervision the Yale athletes formerly prospered. Murphy's contract with the University of Pennsylvania expires next June.

At the University of Pennsylvania the showing made by the football team has caused a great deal of dissatisfaction. The football contingent is in favor of retaining Woodruff as head coach, but he has intimated that he will not accept the position unless he can have absolute control of the men. This appears to mean that Woodruff wishes to have control of both coaching and training. The training systems of Woodruff and Murphy are entirely at variance.

There appears to be no desire on the part of the Yale Athletic Council to lose the services of "Jim" Robinson as trainer. He made a splendid record this season with the Yale eleven, and the condition of the West Point cadets in their game with the "middies" was also largely due to Robinson's methods. The Yale undergraduates would like to see Robinson installed as trainer for the Yale navy next Spring.

Yale's efforts to obtain "Mike" Murphy's services are based on his reputation of being the best developer of athletes in the country, and it may be that he is wanted to take charge of the track and field athletic department, which during the last few years has not been up to the regular Yale standard. "Al" Copland, who trained the team for the intercollegiate games last year, was handicapped by the want of good material. Murphy has a reputation for picking out a raw freshman who may have never worn a running shoe and turning him out a 100-yard champion. He has turned out a championship team at the University of Pennsylvania every year since he has been there. Tewkesbury, Kraenzlein, and McCracken are world's champions whom he has developed.

CRICKET SEASON REVIEW.

The Season of 1899 a Successful One—League Batting Headed by M. R. Cobb of Knickerbocker Team A.

The cricket season of 1899 proved most successful. The closing feature was the tour of Prince Ranjitsinhji and his team of English cricketers, who visited Philadelphia, New York, and Toronto. Cricket is now being played in all parts of the United States, and this year the game reached the remotest sections of the country.

The championship series of the Metropolitan District Cricket League was well contested. The organization comprised six teams this year. The Knickerbocker A. C. placed two teams in the field, and the first eleven led the championship race, while the second eleven was second. The other clubs in the league are the Manhattan, New York, Staten Island, and Newark.

The league batting averages were headed by M. R. Cobb of the Knickerbocker A. team, with a record of 60.50 in nine innings, of which 3 were not out. He was followed by C. P. Hurditch of the same club, whose average was 60.25 for five innings, of which one was not out. The best bowlers in Team A were F. F. Kelly and M. R. Cobb. This pair of trundlers bowled so well that they were seldom changed. No other member on the team qualified by delivering the necessary number of balls.

The Clarke family proved the mainstay of Team B, while at one time "C. H." was a prominent candidate for the league batting prize. His average at the close of the season was 40.75, and he was one of the three men who piled up an aggregate of 300 runs in championship matches. A. V. Clarke headed the bowling averages of Team B with 9.21 for 28 wickets.

The Manhattans enjoyed a successful season and won many victories. J. Adam, who shared with M. R. Cobb and C. H. Clarke the honor of scoring 300 runs, headed the batting averages.

Owing to the fact that their team was constantly changed, the Staten Islanders were not as successful as was expected. The chief work with the bat was done by H. E. Jackson, W. S. R. Ogilby, and G. Quirk. N. S. Walker, Jr., carried off the bowling honors of the team with an average of 10.95 for 20 wickets.

The New Yorks, after taking grounds at Prospect Park, succeeded in defeating both the Knickerbocker A. C. team B and the Manhattans. C. Byers and A. E. Smith were the most successful batsmen, and usually made a good stand for the first wicket. J. E. Roberts proved the best bowler on the team and succeeded in winning the league bowling prize with a record of 5.40 for 22 wickets.

The Newark Club proved very unsuccessful, having gone through the season without gaining a single victory. This may be due to the fact that all its games were played on the opponents' grounds. The Backus brothers proved the best batsmen

30,000 rounds will be expended. The recent staff appointments of Col. Bates are said to be excellent ones. Quartermaster Sergt. John Beatty, appointed Battalion Quartermaster, served with distinction in the Cuban campaign, and previous to joining the Seventy-first was a well-known member of the Twenty-second. Drs. Lowald and Van Wagenen, appointed Assistant Surgeons, and W. H. Whitan, appointed Battalion Quartermaster, are all said to be officers of ability. The Assistant Surgeons have both served in the United States Army.

***

A committee of Captains has been appointed in the Seventy-first Regiment to nominate a candidate for Lieutenant Colonel. In this connection it is said a lively scandal is likely to ensue should a certain officer be nominated who is obnoxious to a number of active and veteran officers of the regiment.

***

The Thirteenth Regiment will have a "relay meet" under the auspices of the regimental Athletic Association February, open to intercollegiate, interscholastic and military athletic leagues and Young Men's Christian Association members. David M. Demarest, an old member of Company B, who served from an enlisted man to Captain, has been elected a Lieutenant of Company B. Company L will have a bicycle meet, with five events, under the auspices of the National Cycling Association. A dance will follow next Wednesday at the armory.

***

Col. Jarvis of the Eighth Regiment has detailed Capt. Locke of Company G Acting Regimental Adjutant in place of Parrish, resigned. The First Battalion drilled on Wednesday under Major Kirby, and the Second Battalion drilled on Thursday under Major Edwards, with great success. Col. N. B. Thurston of Gen. Roe's staff gave an interesting lecture to the officers and "non-coms" at the armory last Friday night on rifle practice. William Weidon, an ex-featherweight champion prizefighter, has been engaged as boxing instructor, and has been given charge of the regimental gymnasium. Classes of instruction are to be formed. Company K has elected J. Dood from civil life to be Second Lieutenant. The following "non-coms," recently appointed, have passed the examining board and have received their warrants: Sergt. Langfield and Corp. McCauley, Company H; Corps. O'Brien, Straus, Kessler, and Isaacs of Company K.

***

Commissions for newly elected and appointed officers of the Second Brigade have been received as follows: In the Twenty-third Regiment—Capt. George W. Kayser, Company C; Second Lieuts. George Ball and William A. Stopford of Companies F and E. In the Fourteenth Regiment—Capt. Gustav Bruckmann, Company C. In the Forty-seventh Regiment—First Lieut. and Battalion Quartermaster Fred H. Hobby. Lieuts. Ball and Stopford were sworn in last night by Col. Smith. A full and honorable discharge has also been received for Capt. George R. Jennings, late Commissary of Subsistence, Fourteenth Regiment, and for First Lieut. and Assistant Inspector of Small Arms Practice George L. Gerould, Forty-seventh Regiment.

***

The First Regiment of Colorado has just received from the State the handsome bronze statue "Pro Patria," by Tiffany & Co. This trophy, which was won by the regimental rifle team at Bath on Sept. 9 in the Third Brigade match, will be kept at the headquarters in Mount Vernon.

***

In the Fourteenth Regiment an election held in Company L for First Lieutenant has resulted in the choice of Sergt. Charles Kimball. The following non-commissioned officers have received their warrants: Sergts. T. W. Stringham, G. A. Rosquist, Company I, and Corp. Brathuller, Company B.

***

In the Twenty-third Regiment Howard M. Field passed the regimental board for First Sergeant of Company B, and Col. Smith has appointed A. C. Van den Scheidt Battalion Quartermaster Sergeant. Company A, Capt. Praeger, will have a drill and guard mount, followed by a dance, at the armory Wednesday night.

***

Troop C, Capt. Debevoise, has unanimously elected Commissary Sergt. Paul Groot Junior Second Lieutenant.

***

The non-commissioned staff of the Ninth Regiment is now fully organized. Its officers are Sergt. Major W. H. Van Vleck President, Quartermaster Sergt. Frank J. Higgins Treasurer, and Ordnance Sergt. B. Monteverde Secretary. The rooms of the association have been finely fitted up. The veterans are collecting the photographs of the officers who served in the Spanish war in the Ninth Regiment, and purpose getting up a photographic souvenir. Sergt. Harris of Company A has been deputed to receive applications for membership in the garrison of the regular Army and Navy Union, which is composed of those who served in the late war and includes regulars and volunteers. Second Lieut. James Lynch has been elected First Lieutenant of Company K, vice Byrne, promoted Captain. The indoor baseball team of the regiment has been organized with John J. Hyson of Company G Captain. It played the Twelfth Regiment team last night, and will meet the Thirteenth Regiment team the coming Saturday night in the Ninth's armory. In Company G Sergts. Michaels and Gilbertson have received their warrants, as have Corps. Murray, Van Arsdale, and Radloff.

***

The following is a complete list of the members of the Second Battery who participated in the twenty-fifth annual prize match at Creedmoor on Nov. 30, with aggregate score:

Battery Prize Match—Seven shots at 200 and 300 yards, with carbine. Possible score, 70: Quartermaster Sergt. G. R. Kelly, 67; Private F. E. Case, 64; Private M. Carey, 61; Sergt. R. H. Case, 60; Private F. B. Eagler, 57; Artificer C. E. Morse, 56; Private C. L. Mainland, 55; Private M. J. McBride, 55; Artificer G. Binninger, 54; Sergt. W. B. Love, 50; Private J. C. Prendergast, 47; Guidon Sergt. C. A. Lundberg, 47; Corp. F. P. Richardson, 46; Private H. R. Sayce, 46; Lieut. L. F. Sherry, 45; Capt. David Wilson, 45; Trumpeter J. H. Allen, 43; Trumpeter P. Daugle, 41; Private W. H. Francis, 39; First Sergt. H. J. Muhlfeld, 36; Private H. Thum, 34; Private W. G. Hanson, 32; Private J. F. Carr, 32; Private J. H. Bayer, 31; Private E. A. Marnich, 29; Private W. R. Archibald, 27; Lieut. A. F. Brugman, 26; Private R. Morrow, 25; Private C. R. Donovan, 24; Private W. O. Richardson, 24; Private F. Weiler, 22; Private C. Willow, 22; Private G. A. Doty, 20; Private F. Langenstein, 18; Private G. L. Ennis, 18; Private E. Harrison, 14; Private A. F. Bunsell, 14; Artificer J. J. Dippold, 13; Private E. F. Lang, Jr., 12; Private W. A. Schmitt, 12; Private F. Denkinger, 10; Private W. K. Sutter, 10; Private J. J. Dunn, 10.

Champions' Match.—For Morton Medal; five shots at 100, 200, and 300 yards, with carbine. Possible score, 75: Quartermaster Sergt. G. R. Kelly, 68; Sergt. W. B. Love, 61; Private M. Carey, 50.

Revolver Match.—For Stadler Medal; five shots at 50 yards: Quartermaster Sergt. G. R. Kelly, 21; Private G. A. Doty, 21; Private C. L. Mainland, 19.

Honorary Members' Match.—Seven shots at 200 yards with carbine. Possible score, 35. The Rev. Dr. Newland Maynard, 27; ex-Sergt. J. F. McHugh, 23; ex-Lieut. G. E. Pasco, 20; Capt. C. A. Stadler, 18; Trumpeter W. H. Allen, Jr., 18.

***

The First Naval Battalion will give a ball early in January for the benefit of the athletic association, which has been organized with these officers: Chairman—S. B. Austin, petty staff; Secretary and Treasurer—J. M. Mitchell, Second Division; Manager of Track Athletics—E. L. Raff, Third Division. Hockey and indoor baseball teams have been formed, and games have already been arranged with Yale and Columbia Universities and the St. Nicholas Skating Club. The second battalion drill of the season will be given next Tuesday evening, a dance following.

***

The Non-commissioned Staff of the Twelfth Regiment held an enjoyable dinner last Tuesday evening, which was the first social gathering that body has held since the return of the regiment from Cuba. The members present were Sergt. Major J. S. Adair, who presided; Battalion Sergeant Majors L. V. Meehan, and R. Strauss, Color Sergeant John McDermott, Drum Major A. Menzies, Commissary Sergeant J. P. Fennell, Ordnance Sergeant John Carrie, Quartermaster Sergeants Colee and Irwin, Hospital Steward Goodall, Sergts. Dolan, Traugott, Mahnken, Bajart, Burchell, and Bandmaster Frank. Among the special guests were First Sergt. Murphy, Quartermaster Sergt. Wood, Corps. Pfonthelmer and Conway. The bill of fare was elaborate and fitting the occasion, as were the speeches. A string band furnished music during the dinner.

***

Company C, Ninth Regiment, has unanimously elected First Lieut. Charles A. Meyer, Jr., of Company I Captain, vice Quinby, dismissed. He served with the volunteer regiment in the Spanish war as a Lieutenant. His first military experience was as a private in the Twenty-second

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

An officer of the First Brigade who has been analyzing the figures of rifle practice for the past year brings out the fact that if the three brigades in New York City are figured according to the regiments in each that entered the United States service during the Spanish war, the First Brigade, commanded by Gen. Butt, will be in the lead. There are only three regiments in the First Brigade, and all these entered the United States service. In the Second Brigade and also the Fifth Brigade, there are four regiments in each, but the Twenty-third in the Second Brigade and the Seventh in the Fifth Brigade were not in the United States service, and consequently their numbers were not depleted like organizations serving in the volunteers. Now, omitting the two latter regiments, each brigade will have three regiments that served during the Spanish war, and, figuring on this basis, the records are as follows:

FIRST BRIGADE.

	Experts.	Sharp-shooters.	Marksmen.
Ninth Regiment	5	18	330
Twelfth Regiment	12	25	278
Twenty-second Regiment	10	34	389
Total	27	77	997
SECOND BRIGADE.			
Thirteenth Regiment	8	28	263
Fourteenth Regiment	3	13	333
Forty-seventh Regiment	6	6	186
Total	16	47	782
FIFTH BRIGADE.			
Eighth Regiment	3	13	262
Sixty-ninth Regiment	4	11	216
Seventy-first Regiment	17	39	475
Total	24	63	953

It will be seen from the above that the First Brigade war regiments lead the Fifth Brigade by 3 experts, 14 sharpshooters, and 44 marksmen, and the Second Brigade by 11 experts, 30 sharpshooters, and 215 marksmen. First Brigade headquarters are also proud of the fact that it has 3 experts and 5 sharpshooters, while all other brigade headquarters combined—Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth—have only 2 experts and 3 sharpshooters.

***

Company A, Twenty-second Regiment, Capt. Murphy, will hold an informal reception and hop at the armory to-morrow night. The programme of the evening includes a drill at 8:15 o'clock, dancing after 9:30, and refreshments at 11:30. Tickets for the review by Gov. Roosevelt on Dec. 21 at the armory have been issued, and are in great demand. After the ceremonies the officers of the regiment will be presented to the Governor, who, however, will be forced by other engagements to remain only a short time at the armory.

First Sergt. Reilly of Company I has been elected Second Lieutenant. He served with the regiment in the volunteers as Sergeant. There will be a rifle contest for teams of eighteen at the armory range Dec. 23 for the Moore Trophy. Company G won the team-of-six match, shot at the armory range a few nights since, on a score of 243, beating its nearest competitor, Company I, by 21 points. The names and score of the winning team are: Capt. Slaytor, 50; Corp. Levien, 56; Private Blessinger, 59; Private Stewart, 56; Corp. Swanski, 55; Private Levien, 58; total, 243. The stag of Company K, scheduled for Dec. 21, has been postponed on account of the review. The company will hold an election for First Lieutenant next Thursday night, the only candidate being Second Lieut. Walter E. Harding.

***

There will be another review of the Twelfth Regiment, Col. Dyer, at the armory during the present month, to be followed by a reception. The reviewing officer is to be Major Gen. Daniel Butterfield, and the veterans of the regiment are to be invited. The exact date of the review at this writing has not been determined. W. Babcock, from civil life, has been unanimously elected Second Lieutenant of Company E. The members of Company C have decided to hold a neck-tie party at the armory after the holidays. First Sergt. Charles M. Smith of Company B has won the first "expert" badge for armory marksmen this season by a score of 72 out of 75 points. The smoker given by Company F a few nights since was a very successful event. There was a well-arranged programme of boxing, singing, &c., and the master of ceremonies, Sergt. Murphy, was complimented for his success. Another smoker is to be given in January. Corps. Saunders and Fields of Company G have been promoted Sergeants.

***

Second Lieut. Louis E. Potter has been unanimously elected First Lieutenant of the Thirty-second Separate Company of Hoosick Falls, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lieut. Walter A. Wood.

***

The prone, class, and non-expert matches will be shot on the armory rifle range of the Seventh Regiment next Saturday night, and a large attendance is expected. The members of Company G, Capt. Underwood, have decided to hold a mess dinner at the armory on Monday evening, Dec. 18. Before the dinner the company will have an outdoor drill, leaving the armory at 6:30 in the evening and returning at 8:30, when dinner will be served.

***

The completion of the work of enlarging the new drill hall of the Forty-seventh Regiment will be celebrated on the evening of Dec. 20 by a review and dance at the armory. Major Gen. Roe, it is expected, will be the reviewing officer. Lieut. Col. William Cary Sanger has been inspecting the books and papers of the regiment. First Lieut. and Battalion Quartermaster Frederick H. Hobby has received his commission. Capt. Charles L. Gerould, former A. I. S. R. P., has received a full and honorable discharge. The proposed trip to Baltimore has been informally discussed. The plan at present in favor is to leave Brooklyn on a Friday night in the first or second week of April, have a parade on Saturday, devote Sunday to visiting the various places of interest in the city, and return home on Sunday night.

***

Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith will review the Seventy-first Regiment at its armory on Tuesday evening, Dec. 19, and a reception will follow. This will be the first appearance of the newly elected Colonel, William G. Bates, in command of the regiment since he was commissioned Colonel. Sergt. Tabbert, who has charge of the "Fall of Santiago," to be produced at the armory on Dec. 28, 29, and 30, states some novel souvenirs will be presented to the guests. He has secured parts of the interior woodwork of all the sunken Spanish ships, also of the Merrimac, and the surrender tree. He is having these woods made into fancy articles. A historic museum will also be a feature, showing relics

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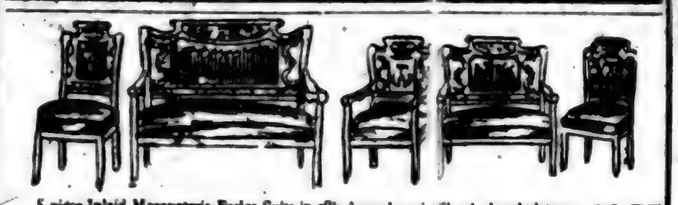

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During the coming winter thousands upon thousands of men, women and children will die from Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Consumption; thousands of others will contract these diseases by neglecting coughs, colds and catarrh, and become victims of these terrible scourges. To think of all the misery and suffering which this will occasion is appalling, especially to those who know that nine-tenths of all this could be avoided if people would only use a little care and common sense in looking out for themselves. How many there are who think nothing of a cold or slight attack of catarrh, and, in themselves they are not dangerous; but every person who walks the streets, goes to church, uses the street cars, or attends the theatre with the delicate membrane of the head and throat inflamed, is taking a greater risk than they who enter a pest house; for Consumption is no longer considered hereditary, but infectious, and the bacilli of this disease are found by thousands in all the air we breathe. Carried to these sore spots, these bacilli find a place of refuge, and immediately begin to grow and multiply, unless destroyed. Heretofore it has been impossible to kill them, because nothing but a dry air germicide could enter the bronchial tubes and lungs, vapors, sprays and douches of carbolic acid, ammonia, menthol and other liquid germicides have been tried by the medical profession for years without any results whatever, except perhaps to wash the germs of catarrh into the stomach and there produce a disease (catarrh of the stomach) which is far more dangerous than catarrh of the head. Until four years ago there was no remedy for diseases of the respiratory organs which *could be* inhaled in the air we breathe. Then Hyomei, the new dry air germicide, was discovered. That it has proven a success cannot be doubted by any one who reads the reports of the Boards of Health in all cities where Hyomei is used; for without a single exception the death rate from consumption alone in those places has been reduced over thirty per cent. annually.

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has accomplished this. To be sure quacks and advertising specialists have put inhalers on the market by the score, yet there is not one among them all in which Hyomei is used, and fifty-nine out of sixty-one have gone to the wall within twelve months; the others are fast losing ground, even with all their tremendous advertising. Of course this has prevented the universal use of Hyomei to some extent, and no doubt leads many to lose their faith in cures by inhalation; but every day the public are finding out that *through Hyomei alone cures by inhalation* were made possible, and when they have been taught the danger of neglecting colds and cat

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AN UPRIGHT JUDGE.

The decision of the State Board of Election Commissioners in Kentucky to give a certificate of election to Mr. TAYLOR, the Republican candidate for Governor, is a right decision reached in circumstances of difficulty and trial. It is due to the courage and rectitude of Judge PRYOR, a Democrat, who voted with the Republican member of the board to make the needed majority.

It is plain from the terms of the decision, written by Judge PRYOR, that he has the heartiest condemnation for some of the tactics of the opposite party, and especially for those of Gov. BRADLEY and of the Circuit Court in Louisville. But he takes the plain ground that this action cannot be considered by the board sitting as a Board of Canvassers, and that its clear duty is to give the certificate on the returns as they stand. Whether the case will be brought before the Commissioners as a Board of Contest, or before the Legislature, is not determined by the present action, but the present action is a sure guarantee that whatever is done will be done in order, fairly and in accordance with law. Considering the heated feeling that has prevailed and the violent threats that have been made, this result is most important and salutary.

It must be remembered that the Election Board was the creation of GOEBEL, the Democratic candidate for Governor and for some time the acknowledged boss of the State, and that all the tremendous pressure available under such conditions was brought to bear on Judge PRYOR. We are in the habit of thinking the partisanship of Kentucky Democrats to be of an extreme sort, and some of us have rather plumed ourselves that nothing so violent could exist in our own advanced State. But, Judge for Judge, PRYOR is a better type of citizen than MAYNARD. The country is sounder, stronger, and safer for every such demonstration of moral courage and manly fidelity in the discharge of judicial functions.

"SEA POWER" AND INVASION.

In our columns the other day a retired officer of the Royal Engineers disputed the conclusions which Capt. ZALINSKI had already announced to our readers concerning the importance of completing our seacoast defenses and of manning them with artillerists instructed in the use of the delicate machinery of modern high-power guns. The argument of the British engineer was, of course, that the true national defense of a maritime power is its navy. This seems equally to hold of a detached island like Great Britain and of the unquestionably "paramount power" of a continent like ourselves.

We have no intention of taking part in this discussion, so far as it relates to national defense. It is a kind of "Anglo-Saxon" tradition, on both sides of the ocean, that the true defense of the nation is a powerful fleet. This has been the case on the other side ever since "the wooden walls of England" began to be celebrated. It is now a commonplace of British politics that the British Navy must be as strong as the combined fleets of any two other powers, and there is no limit to the expense which Parliament is willing to incur in order to maintain this superiority. On our own side, also, it is a common saying, since the Spanish war, that the navy can have at Washington anything that it may desire. And yet the showing, alike of our Spanish war and of the war which England is now waging in the Transvaal, is that it will not do to trust to the navy alone, and that wars may break out at any time which may require the co-operation of a strong and readily mobilisable body of land troops.

Such wars need not be offensive wars in the objectionable sense of that term. There are very few Americans who will admit that we had any choice except to go to war with Spain after she had shown her incapacity to keep the peace in Cuba. There are, to be sure, a larger number of Englishmen who deny that it was necessary to go to war with the South African Republic, and who insist that the settlement of the dispute could safely have been left to time, and would not have been so left for a very long time. But at any rate our own little war with a fourth-class power showed the necessity not only of a reform in the organization of our army, but also of an increase of its strength. It showed that the army was in more urgent need of enlargement than the navy, which was ample for its work.

The same lesson is still more impressively inculcated by the conflict of the mighty British Empire with two of the smallest States in the world, two States which between them cannot muster 50,000 fighting men. It may be, of course, suffice to finish up the war. But it is evident that all the available British Army is on the scene of action. It is very much easier to talk about sending another corps, or even another division, to the Transvaal than it is to send them. And it is evident that reflective Englishmen are by no means satisfied that the force now available, even with the garrison of India and the garrison of the British Islands stripped to the limit, if not below the limit, of safety, is adequate for the work in hand. The enormous superiority of Great Britain in every element of strength is in great part counterbalanced by the long lines of land communication necessary to be kept up, and by the fact that the navy is not directly available against these mountaineers, except through a detachment, which has been doing excellent service. It is true, on the other hand, that no other nation in the world could have approached the British record in transporting its army of invasion from Great Britain and India to South Africa. The possibility of accomplishing this feat the empire owes to its merchant marine, but by the aid of the navy it could equally have been accomplished against a naval enemy.

The moral of the British campaign in South Africa is the same as the moral of our campaign in Cuba, where every man of the regular army we could lay our hands on was not more than enough for the comparatively small work in hand. It is the moral that Secretary ROOT has drawn in his forcible saying that "the chief use of the army is to provide for war." So long as the British Parliament or the American Congress insists upon limiting the army to the minimum required for its police duty in time of peace, so long such a Legislature is engaged in preparing disagreeable surprises for its country in time of war.

A GOOD WORK WELL BEGUN.

The New Yorker who visits the Grand Central Station after the work of reconstruction now going on there has been completed might easily imagine himself in Boston or Philadelphia or some other wideawake and advancing city. The good things come to us late in Manhattan, but when we get them they are altogether "up to date." The use of the horse for tramway purposes continued to be common here long after even the little towns had turned the noble but obsolescent animal out to grass. Yet now that the change is made we find our surface roads equipped with the underground trolley or with air power, the very model and perfection of traction apparatus, while the public highways of other cities are cluttered up with the hideous rigging of the overhead trolley. Look at Boston or the Borough of Brooklyn.

Experience and invention have evolved a structural plan for large terminal railway stations that is accepted all over the world as serving best the needs of the railroad company and the convenience of its passengers. There is first the large waiting room, with windows for train tickets, the through traffic and the local traffic having each its own; for parlor and sleeping car tickets, the telegraph, telephone, and express offices, the baggage master, bureau of information, and newsstand. Through doors ample in number and width passengers have access to the general train platform running at right angles to the tracks and waiting trains, each of which has its proper gate where tickets are examined; and the route and starting time of each train is unmistakably indicated by signs—illuminated at night—so that all but the blind and illiterate can find their way without asking foolish questions.

The transforming work now going on within the Grand Central Station will produce a station of this kind. The waiting rooms of the Central and the Harlem roads, as well as that of the New Haven road, will be on the Forty-second Street end of the building. The enlarged room, some 150 feet in depth, will run entirely across the building, and the approach to the trains will be as convenient as it is in the Broad Street Station in Philadelphia or in the new Boston union station.

The managers of the three roads that enter the Grand Central Station will have the cordial thanks of the community. The city will have a passenger station that its people can view with pride and use with comfort. Let it be duly grateful.

Now for the next improvement. Is it too much to ask the Central, Harlem, and New Haven Railroads to discontinue the use of coal-burning locomotives in the tunnel? Is it going to be necessary to appeal to the Legislature to compel them to employ electric motors, as we had to do to make the Manhattan Company light its cars at night? We think the answer to both these questions should be no.

These great and rich railroads ought to have business pride as well as business judgment. They really ought to be ashamed at this late day and at this stage of the development of electrical science to make the passengers entering or leaving New York breathe the deadly fumes of their locomotives, when the substitution of electric motors would entail neither large expenditure nor appreciable delay in the train service.

One coal-burning locomotive engine consumes the oxygen of the air and returns to it hurtful gases to an extent equal to the results of the breathing of 70,000 persons. The consequences of combustion in the tunnel are maddening to the healthy and dangerous to the weak and delicate. It ought to be stopped—by the companies, if they are willing; if not, then by a law of the State.

In a few years at most the companies will probably find it to their interest to run all their local trains to points within city. The loss of time involved in uncoupling the steam locomotives and coupling on an electric motor at Mott Haven on the other side of the Harlem would then be confined to the express trains. Three minutes ought to cover it, allowing for the slowing up and getting headway again. If it required five minutes it would be abundantly justified. The most desperately hurried passenger would rather lose five minutes than be asphyxiated.

It is a great privilege for these railroads to have their termini in the very heart of the city. It is a monopoly privilege, for no other road will ever have a station on Manhattan Island. The voluntary abolition of combustion in the tunnel would show a beautiful spirit of appreciation on the part of the companies. If they will not show this spirit and get the grateful acknowledgments of the people of the city, then the Legislature must do its duty.

DISCARDING A BOSS.

It must be plain to all that it is for the Republican organization of the Empire State seriously to consider whether the Hon. THOMAS C. PLATT is longer desirable as its authoritative leader. It is not necessary to give in detail the why and the wherefore of this particular duty; it is manifest without specifications.

As a leader Senator PLATT has possessed qualifications of the very highest grade. It has come about that he is weighted with disadvantages always dangerous to a party, and, under the ordinary state of partisan divisions, likely to be fatal.

A change of leadership at a time of responsibilities such as now confront the New York Republican organization is not an affair of light moment, or to be entered upon without the most careful forecast of the consequences. What would come after it? What man of influence would take Mr. PLATT's place? Lacking a certain degree of promise of betterment it might be better to tolerate what is than to resort to uncertain experimentation.

But the New York Republicans must hold their eye upon the facts and take counsel among themselves as to the method for best dealing with them, now or in the future.—The Sun.

This is late, but it seems to be sincere. It is certainly sensible. We congratulate our neighbor, we commend its judgment. It is bad for the Republican Party to have PLATT as its boss. He wins no victories in the State that the party would not win without him. The city organization grows smaller and less reputable under his demoralizing sway. His boss-ship is a tactical mistake and a moral damage. Every intelligent Republican ought to cry out, with The Sun, "away with him."

It is a complete waste of time to speculate about the succession. Bosses are not appointed. They impose themselves. They come to the fore, or to the top, by the might of their own brains and the push of their own genius for politics and organization. It will be a great and praiseworthy work to get PLATT out. The succession will take care of itself, but we gravely doubt whether QUIGG is the man. Probably our neighbor The Sun would agree that he is not the man.

A "TENDERLOIN" SYMPOSIUM.

The other evening the personal and political friends of the Republican leader in the district that includes what is known in police circles as the "Tenderloin" gave to that gentleman a dinner, a lot of advice, a tea set of silver, and a chance to make a speech. He was told what a good leader he had been for his party and what a great party it was; he was instructed as to the proper policy in the Philippines, and what to do with the New York charter; and he repaid the compliments and the counsel with a glowing recital of the advantages and the charms of the Tenderloin district.

After-dinner oratory is not to be judged by too strict a standard. It is often ironical, and more often is intended to be when the intention misses fire. There is no entirely trustworthy rule of exegesis for the utterances of a man flown with appreciation and apollinaris. The fortune of post-prandial jests lies peculiarly in the ear and the stomach of the hearers, and it is not given to the reader in cold type the morning after to draw with accuracy the line between the sober and the funny. We shall not venture to decide whether the picture drawn of his district by Mr. HESS was a light but truthful sketch of the real thing or a caricature addressed to the worthy Police Captain of the precinct, who was a listener. If the former, the lightness of touch did not change the features of the subject; if the latter, the caricature was unpleasantly faithful.

In any case, the district as described and as it actually exists is not a thing to be proud of for any one connected with or responsible for it. The Captain of Police who rules it with extraordinary powers, the Police Board who guide him, the City Government that created the Police Board, the people that called the City Government into being, can hardly congratulate themselves for their part in it. According to Mr. HESS and according to notorious fact, it is the home of nearly every form of vice, dissipation, and depravity. Gambling, prostitution, robbery, swindling, and the drunkenness that makes easy victims for the practitioners in these various callings abound. And this thriving mart for the exploiting of the ignorance, the passions, and the vices of the silly, the stupid, and the debased is called by its prosperous dealers the abode of "sport." And those on whom the dealers prey are deluded by the description and seem rather proud of it.

On the same evening that the Republican leader in the Twenty-fifth District portrayed the "Tenderloin" to his admiring friends, Recorder GOFF, before the St. Nicholas Society, was predicting that unless the intelligent men in the community attend better to their political duties the great Commonwealth would fall under either an oligarchy or a monarchy, and that he did not know which would be the worse. The second alternative is a foolish one to suggest. The Recorder can hardly have meant it in earnest. But the first is already to some extent and for the time being really garchic features about the rule of Tammany and its chief. It seems a little grotesque to compare Mr. CROKER with a Medici or even a Sforza. But in organising and disciplining men through their interests, appetites, and ambition; in thus securing servile co-operation in his own aims; in the subtlety of his limited intellect, and in the force of his narrow but vigorous and untiring will, undiverted save by the simpler and coarser tastes, he could give points to the tyrants of Florence or Milan. And he is entitled, in the comparison, to the credit, if credit it be, that he rules a community wealthy and powerful beyond the dreams of the Italian despots, still in the unrestricted enjoyment of universal suffrage. He is the head of an oligarchic body that could be overturned peaceably and surely at any election. How vicious and vulgar it is in some of its features, the picture of the Tenderloin given by Mr. HESS reveals. But the Recorder is right in saying that "we have just the government we are entitled to."

He is not right in thinking, as he does, that the remedy lies in an appeal to the State to rescue us from our own laziness and indifference. It is the chance for that appeal and the indulgence in it in the past that have made us lazy and indifferent. Only when we are compelled to seek our own rescue from the consequences of our own action or inaction shall we really be rescued. We are, as he says, entitled to what we have; we shall get nothing better until we establish by ourselves the title to it.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

We have already had occasion to call attention to the action of some newspapers, with reference to a capital case now on trial, as being not only plainly uncivilized and outrageous, but also apparently unlawful. We refer to the open and public expression of opinion upon the merits of a case on trial before a jury. Whether this reaches to a contempt of court is a question which has not been satisfactorily settled. "Trial by newspaper" may not be a very bad thing, so long as it is the only form of trial available. But, in the nature of things, it can never be altogether satisfactory as a substitute for more formal methods. And, when and so long as an accused person is actually on trial before a jury, nothing could be more outrageous than an interference with such a trial under pretense of reporting its progress.

This offense is committed directly by the publication of any expression of opinion upon the merits of a case in advance of the verdict of the jury. It is committed indirectly, but none the less surely, by any published attempt during the pendency of a case to draw conclusions from the evidence which are intended or adapted to create, in the minds of the reader, a belief either in the guilt or in the innocence of the prisoner at bar.

Courts have generally been chary of taking cognizance of this variety of the offense of interfering with the due and orderly administration of justice. Often this reluctance has proceeded from a proper fear, on the part of Judges, lest they might appear to be resenting fair and privileged public criticism of themselves. Not long ago a Judge in Boston incurred on this account some unpopularity which seemed to be deserved. The case just now in evidence has no complication of this kind. If the trial Judge should deem it his duty to take notice of the interferences with the course of justice which have been made or attempted by newspapers he would not be in any danger of having his action put down to an undue personal sensitiveness. That something ought to be done, and some example to be made, is the opinion not only of every lawyer but of every law-abiding and justice-loving citizen who has followed the comments of certain of the newspapers upon the case now in course of due and legal trial.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Judging from what we frequently find in the columns of our out-of-town contemporaries, there is a large and constant demand in many parts of the country for suggestions that will lighten the task of providing entertainment in the long Winter evenings at home. New games and diversions, it seems, are hard to find, and failure to do so leads to dangerous restlessness among the younger members of the family circle, and sets the occasional guest, if not to yawning, at least to thinking about other and more ingenious friends—which also has its elements of danger in certain circumstances. It strikes us that a good many conversational chasms might be bridged over in a way at once instructive, innocent, and joyous by the help of the following letter, which we copy verbatim from The London Globe:

Sir: It seems a pity that when you know so little of the American press as to mention The Evening Post as an "anti-English journal," you should have specified any paper whatever in illustration of your remarks. As a matter of fact, The Evening Post has been for a generation the one pro-English journal in America. So much so that it has been during all that time criticised or denounced by the rest of the American press as an English organ. During the Venezuelan excitement one of the grotesque stories of a hostile Western journal was that the editor of The Evening Post was in the habit, after the morning's work was over, of assembling his staff about him and singing "God Save the Queen." Your obedient servant,

THE LATE EDITOR

New York, November 14.

This is one of the most interesting and exciting puzzles we have come across in a long time, and any little gathering to which it is read will certainly find engrossing occupation for several hours in formulating arguments for and against the probability of the letter's genuineness. As for ourselves, we confess that we don't know what to think about it.

—After the jury in a little damage suit that was tried in Hartford last week had brought in a verdict of $25 for the plaintiff, several of the jurymen betrayed such obvious signs of having something interesting to say, if they only would, that they were at once the objects of energetic attack by persuasive friends. The story of how the verdict was reached soon came out, and queer enough it is. It seems that on the first ballot taken after retirement the jury stood eight to four in favor of the defendant. A one, still in favor of the defendant. Then there was a long deadlock. The lonely believer in the plaintiff's cause stood firm and voted time after time against his obstinate companions. Neither argument nor indignation had any effect on him, and he calmly announced that he was prepared for a disagreement or to remain locked up for an indefinite period. At last the eleven weakened. Whether it was the logic of the one juror or the thought of a comfortless night that changed their minds does not appear from the accounts now at hand, but changed the minds were at last, and the twelve returned to the courtroom unanimous for the plaintiff to the extent indicated by $25. Just what this episode teaches, either in regard to the jury system in general or to Hartford jurors in particular could be decided only on a full knowledge of the circumstances and of the men involved in them. Possibly enough the eleven were wrong at first and right at last, and the one right all the time, but if that is so, what a marvelously lucky man the plaintiff was, and how great before the jury was chosen were the plaintiff's chances of escaping a deserved penalty! And it is conceivable, too, that the size and furnishings of the jury room had something to do with the comparative promptness of the verdict and the avoidance of a mistrial. The case certainly opens up numerous avenues of thought.

—From letters that are appearing in considerable numbers in the London papers, it seems that the recent decision vesting the property rights to a speech in the man who makes it, has given offense to others than the remarkable publisher who recently set up the claim that such rights belong to the man who first prints the speaker's words. The folks who are complaining about the injustice of the decision are the stenographic reporters, who are much more numerous in England than here, and they base their arguments on the assertion that they do much more than "take down" what they hear. "In the case," writes one of them, "of ragged speakers like the late Mr. W. E. FORSTER and Mr. BALFOUR himself when he is tired, hardly a single sentence is left in the words actually used. In such cases—and they are very common—what I call the reporter's share is almost as great as in a full third person report, though his expertness in the are celare artem gives quite the contrary impression. So, when Judges and counsel talk of 'taking down' a speech they know nothing of what the reporter has to do, even where he seems to have done least." The same writer insists that mere condensation is enough to give the reporter or his employer a proprietary interest in sentences exactly quoted. Another "gallery reporter" declares that the difference between what are recognized by speakers and public alike as good and bad reports of speeches is not at all a matter of liberal accuracy in duplicating the spoken words, but depends upon the reporter's skill in putting the speaker's exact meaning into lucid and grammatical English. This view of the subject has hitherto been ignored in discussing the pretensions of the publishers, and there is certainly a little something in it.

—Mr. HENRY LABOUCHERE, the editor of London Truth, expresses a lofty confidence that nobody in England will pay any attention to the charge, openly and definitely made in Cape Town, that the extreme fervor of his Little Englandism is due at least in part to the judicious generosity of the officials who distribute the Boer secret service fund. The accusation is, it must be confessed, more than a little less than self-proving, for Mr. LABOUCHERE has a great natural talent for hasty and inaccurate judgment, and could safely have been trusted to give unbought assistance to the wrong side in the South African controversy. A fierce fighter himself, he yet is strongly disposed to condemn the fighting of other people as of small account at best, and needless or wicked at worst. Hear, for instance, what he has just been moved to write about Admiral DEWEY: "He seems to have conducted himself with great tact when in command of the Philippine squadron. He would have been a hero, I make no doubt, had he had the opportunity." That pretty remark serves as introduction for an impertinent lecturing of the American people. "On DEWEY's return," we read, "he was received with that exaggeration of welcome which is one of the characteristics of the inhabitants of the United States. His admirers gave him a house. He married a young wife and made a present of it to her. At once all the donors fell upon him tooth and nail. But why should he not have given the house to his wife? I presume that both of them intend to inhabit it, and if the lady survives him, why should she have to turn out of it?" The man who can write with such assurance as that about a matter which he so thoroughly misunderstands may well say that his defense of the Boers against his own countrymen does not even hint at the acceptance of a bribe.

BOERS' LOVE FOR AMERICANS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Senator Mason of Illinois has introduced resolutions expressive of the warm sympathy of the United States Senate with the Boers in the war which they are now making, avowedly for the annexation of Cape Colony. It is to be presumed that he will be seconded by Senator Morgan of Alabama, who, about three years ago, offered a resolution in the Senate congratulating our sister republic of France on having seized Madagascar, deprived its people of self-government, annexed it to France, and, as the French always do, forthwith excluded all American ships and American commerce from the island.

Many Americans are expressing sympathy for the Transvaal and denouncing Great Britain for defending her own colonies against Boer invasion. For a long time, in private conversation, I have been endeavoring to get these Boer sympathizers to answer a few plain questions; but as they always avoid doing so, will you be kind enough to put the following questions to all Boer sympathizers in the columns of THE TIMES?

I. If 150,000 Americans were invited by 60,000 men of any other race to settle in their country, (for example, Lower California,) and did so, buying up all the valuable land, at enormous prices, carrying on the entire productive industry of that country, and paying substantially all the taxes, to an amount sufficient to support the entire 60,000 natives in comfort, would these 150,000 Americans submit to the following conditions?

1. To live in cities built by the Americans, but denied any municipal government whatever.

2. To have these cities so deprived of sanitary privileges that the death rate is more than three times as large as it is in New York City or in any neighboring city under good government.

3. To be denied the right to carry any arms whatever, while every man and boy among the 60,000 natives is heavily armed and drilled at the expense of the Americans.

4. To be deprived of the right to hold any public meetings, to publish any newspaper, to criticise the native government, or even to petition for redress.

5. To have no right to vote for the smallest office, except upon condition of renouncing all protection from America for fourteen years, during which time they must serve in the native army whenever called upon, and, at the end of that time, not be allowed to vote unless approved by two-thirds of the native neighbors and a native military officer.

II. If the leading men among the 150,000 Americans conspired to revolt against these conditions, and then, before committing any overt act, were arrested, sentenced to death, and only released upon paying fines varying from $25,000 to $100,000 each, what would the American people say about it?

III. Supposing this state of things existed in some territory immediately adjoining the Mexico—how long would it be before the American Government intervened and demanded redress?

IV. If such redress were refused or evaded, and the Mexican Government raised a powerful army and built enormous fortifications, with the guns all turned on the 150,000 Americans, ready to blow them off the earth in case of attempted revolt, would not the American people insist upon at least 10,000 American troops being sent down to the border of Mexico?

V. If, upon these 10,000 troops being sent down, the Mexican Government sent a peremptory message to Washington, demanding that the 10,000 troops should all be removed to a distance of several hundred miles, that no more troops should be sent into California, and that, if these terms were not complied with in forty-eight hours, Mexico would begin war, what would the people of the United States say about it?

VI. If, after all this, the Government of the United States simply said nothing, and thereupon Mexico had poured 50,000 soldiers into California, captured San Diego, and besieged San Francisco, what would the American Government and people do?

Some wise men are anxiously inquiring whether, if we do not join Continental Europe in sympathizing with the Boers we shall not incur the hatred of Europe to the same extent as the British have. The fact is, as anybody knows who has traveled in Europe with his eyes open and read many European newspapers, the American people, as a whole, are hated quite as much all over the Continent of Europe as the British people are. It is quite true that many individual Americans are liked and are very courteously treated. But this is equally as true about individual Englishmen. Taken collectively, however, public opinion all over the Continent is just as hostile to the American Nation as it is to the British Nation. If any one can name a single German or French newspaper which has ever maintained a friendly tone toward the United States for twelve months together I should be very glad to learn the name of that paper. One or two newspapers in Switzerland have been moderately friendly, and several French newspapers never say anything about us at all; but the great mass of newspapers in France, Germany, and Austria, so far as I can learn, take delight in publishing everything bad about America which they can learn or invent, and carefully suppress every piece of news which reflects credit upon the United States.

The fact is that Continental nations hate every one who speaks the English language, and so do the Boers. If the Boers were successful in their present war they would shut Americans out of their country just as rigidly as they would Englishmen.

THOMAS G. SHEARMAN.

New York, Dec. 8, 1899.

STARTING A HUSBANDS' UNION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

About Roberts. Mighty interesting, isn't it? I see that many of the women are forniast him, and that probably settles his hash, right or wrong; for though the men are natural polygamists, regardless of latitude, nation, race, or creed, yet they have in common one weakness that makes them each obedient in the end to one woman and converts them into practical monogamists. That weakness is their universal love of comfort. It is a more influencing motive than admiration of the sex. It is really stronger than the fear of death; and the women being by no means fools and all determined to rule, have used this base incentive to virtue, this love of ease, to its full extent.

So we have the amusing spectacle of the miserable polygamist sympathizing in his heart with Roberts, yet pretending to condemn his immorality and to fear the subversion of the Constitution. I myself am strong for one wife and no more; but I am uncommonly humane and would not like to undertake the support of a Biblical family lest I should perchance have to suffer the agony of seeing some few of my dear ones starve to death.

Besides, I have never been able to manage the one I have, just as I should prefer; and, in fact, I suspect that she manages me. It would be too painful to be managed by a syndicate of women. And then I shrink from all those parental responsibilities. I have neither money nor love enough to go around in a Biblical family of children. I am a real monogamist. Besides, I am getting old. But if I had happened to secure more than a fair share of the ladies, I really believe that I should try my best to support them in every way. I should wish to feed and clothe them, (and offspring); I should try to be loving and impartial, and I should do my level best to uphold their good name and make the world accept them as honorable.

I take the view of the other woman in that matter; I think Roberts is now doing only his duty, and that he would be a cur if he tried to sneak out of it. I think, further, that it is high time for us poor men to look after our rights.

I am for a Husbands' Union, a vast society of the down-trodden of the land; and I should manage it as usual by means of a secret inner gang, to which none but the true and brave should be admitted—the Man's Union. While I am working that project up I will suggest that if the ladies and Mr. Edward Atkinson would drop the contemplation of war and polygamy and Aguinaldo and all other matters of outside interest, and would devote their whole effort to increasing the native birth rate, they would at least have a nobler aim.

You may not believe me, Mr. Editor, but it is a fact that my ancestor was one of the lot who came over with Winthrop, and in 1630 helped found BOSTON.

New York, Dec. 8, 1899.

ROMAN CHURCH AND HENRY VIII

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Dec. 2, in a communication about the Roman Church and divorce, William F. McGinnis asks: "Is it not passing strange that Rome preferred to offend the monarch (Henry VIII.) and lose a kingdom rather than make one of those convenient 'loopholes'?" [That is, a Papal dispensation which would, in effect, divorce Catherine from Henry.]

If Mr. McGinnis will carefully study the case of Henry VIII.," as he suggests to another writer, he will find ample reasons for the Pope's acting precisely as he did, even if the Pope had not objected to Henry's "divorce" on moral and legal grounds; that is to say, the Pope's action in regard to the "divorce" of Henry VIII. proves nothing whatever in regard to Rome's alleged use of "loophole" dispensations to effect divorce.

In the first place, Pope Clement was constantly menaced by the superior power of the Emperor Charles V., who, as the nephew of Catherine, was strongly opposed to her "divorce" from Henry. In fact, the Pope had good reason to fear that Germany and the Netherlands, at least, of Charles's dominions, would be lost to the Roman Church if he should offend Charles by declaring Henry's marriage invalid. And part of the time, while the question was on, the Pope was practically a prisoner of Charles, and liable to lose his own temporal domains forever if he should displease Charles so greatly. In the second place, one should remember how Henry's marriage with Catherine had been brought about in the beginning.

Catherine was first married to Henry's elder brother, who died young. It was against the law for a man to marry his brother's widow, and Henry did not marry Catherine till after Pope Julius had issued a bull declaring that their marriage would be legitimate. The grounds for this bull do not concern us. A Pope had expressly declared that Henry's marriage with Catherine would be valid. How could a later Pope have been expected to declare the same marriage invalid?

Perhaps I should apologize to the readers of THE TIMES for repeating to them the familiar statements of history; but it seems to me that the peculiar question quoted above should not go unchallenged.

S. A. TORRANCE.

New York, Dec. 3, 1899.

SPEAKING ENGLISH IN AMERICA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of yesterday a letter headed "The Way We Speak English" and signed "Andover" suggests two questions: First, What is the proper way to speak English? and second, Why should Americans speak English and not American?

In regard to the first question, English being a living language, no hard and fast rules can be made as to speaking it, as, for instance, a language can hardly have rules of pronunciation wherein the words bough, cough, dough, lough, rough, and sough are all pronounced differently. Moreover, certain words are pronounced differently in Boston, New York, and Charleston, and even in England a word will be pronounced in one way in Norfolk, another in Middlesex, another in Lancashire, and still another in Yorkshire. It is a matter of history that English was not pronounced the same in Queen Elizabeth's time as it is to-day and as to the matter of spelling, I have only to refer you to Chaucer and the earlier editions of the Bible and Shakespeare.

English to-day is largely a
I may use the terms of other
ipally Saxon, Scandinavian,
ench, (and Norman French at
one remembers the remark of
sant in "Ivanhoe" that since
had come into the country his
en turned to "pork" and his
eal." And if English is built
s of Saxon, trimmed, if I may
Danish, French, and Latin,
ot American be built on a basis
d trimmed with the languages
r correspondent calls "those
om whom the American of the
spring," the German, the Scan-
Italian, yes, and even the Rus-
the Slav?
G. A. B.
Summit, J., Dec. 4, 1899.

THE HAMILTON TREES.

To the Edit of The New York Times:

In answ to a letter published in THE TIMES of t date, relating to the Hamilton trees, I w ld say that I fail to comprehend why e writer should take such exceptions, l ving no knowledge himself as to the co ary. In his letter the writer states tha Hamilton, as a statesman, had a well ord ed intellect of the first quality, and there re would have known better than to g all the way to Mount Vernon for the sho ts, as he could have found them in the outs rts of Brooklyn and in New Jersey. Agai he states that Hamilton, then at the ver zenith of his career and busy with affai of great moment, would not have had me to attend to more than directing th planting. His final argument is that Ha ilton would not have planted them, had he done it himself, in such a small spe . These three suppositions, quoted fr the anonymous letter, are utterly ab d.

I have closed a letter received three years ago om Hamilton's grandson, which will verify and settle the fact that Alexander Ha ilton did plant the historic trees on Conve Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-seco Street.

FERDINAND P. EARLE.

New Yo , Dec. 3, 1899.

The follo ing is the letter referred to by Mr. Earle

Tarr own-on-Hudson, Dec. 29, 1898.

Gen. Ferd and P. Earle, Hotel Normandie, New Y k.

My Dea General: Your favor with THE TIMES arti le is received. They are certainly in ter as to the thirteen trees at the Orang as my grandmother, with whom I passed uch time for many years of my youth, tol me, among other matters of interest, th my grandfather, her husband, Major Ge Alexander Hamilton, brought the thirte trees, when little whips, in his gig from en, Washington's estate, Mount Vernon, V They are a lime tree, and not native to his section of our country. I never kne my father, John C. Hamilton, to state the contrary. I was most intimately ssociated with him, having the managem t of the estate from my sixteenth to my sixtieth year, and aided him in all his erary labors. I am, very truly yours,

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

BLIND TO BE DELUDED?

To the Edit of The New York Times:

If the fo owing sensations are "delusions of the m tal mind," Christian Scientists (?) will h e to allow that there are times when it is ible to be deluded. Viz.:

When e open an advertisement which we had t en for a bill.

That of relief when the dentist pushes that buzz g wheel into the corner, and when he ies the effect of cocaine on an aching to h.

The sen ation of joy when we dispense with the onstant use of a handkerchief after a w k of what has appeared to be a cold in th head.

The wa nth we feel when we enter a cosily lig ed room and partake of a cup of tea (or so thing stronger) on a cold day.

When eat organ, "unscientifically" known as the stomach, feels the satisfaction of a ood dinner after a day of hard work.

When w have had a cinder removed from our eye, nd, lastly, when the opportunity offers to ep on the toes of the man who has been sprawling over two seats in a public con eyance.

E. H. B.

New Yo k, Dec. 3, 1899.

BROOKLYN CAR SERVICE.

To the Edi or of The New York Times:

Can the influence of your paper be used in behalf of the traveling Brooklynites? The con ued delays and annoyances caused b the absurd transfers are worrying us to eath. Since the Brooklyn Heights Railroad ompany bought the Nassau system one-half the cars have been taken off the Fifth Avenue line, and passengers have to wait fr m five to ten minutes for a car. Yesterda the line got blocked near the bridge, ca sing a delay of more than fifteen minutes. This morning the Fifth Avenue cars wer run down on the Fulton Street line, the fifty or sixty people had to be supplied with transfers, walk across the plaza to the bridge entrance, to cross the bridge. Every car that came along was full, so the transferred passengers were obliged t crowd and push their way in like catt

The Am rican people are the most patient in the w rld, but their patience is about exhauste by the miserable car service in Brooklyn
R. H. B.

Brookly Dec. 8, 1899.

NUGGETS.

No Money to Waste.

"Julia, you ought to see the doctor about that cou ."

"Bo r Christmas as this? No, indeed!"—Chicago Record.

Pressing Duties.

"I am writing for posterity," said the poet.

"And I am taking in plain sewing for a living," said the poet's soulless wife.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Rec Manager of the Affair.

Fred—I wonder if Charley is going to ask Miss Bolo to marry him. I believe I'll ask him.

Uncle George—You'd better ask her if you really w nt to know.—Boston Transcript.

After the Fight Was Over.

"Could yez identify the man that struck yez?" a ked Mr. Rafferty.

"Do yez mane ty insult me?" rejoined Mr. Dola "In course Oi couldn't. Afther Oi got rough wit 'im his own mother wouldn't know 'im."—Washington Star.

Frankness in the Home.

John—You're an ignorant woman, Maria!

Maria—I don't know everything, John.

John—Humph! Some people don't know enough t know how little they do know.

Maria—I'm surprised to hear you say that, John; I didn't think you were frank enough to make such an honest confession.—Boston Courier.

OUR PORTION.

Mos Taggart in The Ram's Horn.

The port of a people free; these furrowed
fiel and broad;
This la that lies 'tween land and sea—
how lear its every sod!
From l ces as seas of ocean wide to
furt est gulf-washed State;
From P mouth Rock to where the tide
swe on through the Golden Gate—
O, what glorious land it is! And O, how
gre 't would be
If all the people's hearts were His—the Lord
of l d and sea.

But hun eds in the high estate, and legions
in e low,
Bow do n to Mammon as the great and
onl god they know,
And hos on willful murder bent, go forth
to sh and slay
The hel ess and the innocent in islands
far way.
O, what a woful world it is, and O, how
lost when we
Forget at life and death are His—the
Lor of land and sea.

Go to, t u scorner of the sage; thy deeds,
O, l ves, scan;
The gift and blessings of the age, they are
for very man.
Harsh, aughty one, for thee and thine
the ays come on apace
When fe low-men shall fall in line to hurl
thee from thy place.
O, what vengeful world it is, and O, how
val when we
Forget he righteous judgment His—the
Lor of land and sea.

Yet, spi of all our erring ones, and lights
tha sore enisled,
We pra h a gospel to our sons that he who
run may read.
Dearer han gold a thousandfold, or isle
and crowned with flowers,
Dearer an life itself we hold this goodly
por on ours.
O, what a glorious land it is! And O, how
gre t 'twill be
When the people's hearts are His—the Lord
of l d and sea.

What the Briton Is Thinking of the Boer.

Written for the NEW YORK TIMES
By POULTNEY BIGELOW,
Author of "The German Struggle for Liberty," "White Man's Africa," &c.

THIS is the first war waged by England against white people ostensibly fighting for the right of self-government—at least since the American struggles, which ended with Yorktown and New Orleans. The war in South Africa comes as no surprise to those who were in the Transvaal immediately after the Jameson raid, and unequal as the struggle appears to be from the standpoint of the statistician, history furnishes us abundant evidence that a small but united people fighting on its own ground is more than a match for regulars—for a short time, at least. The first serious check to the military career of Napoleon came, not from the well-drilled battalions of Prussia at Jena, but from the peasant levies of the Tyrolean Alps, under Andreas Hofer, in 1809. British regulars who had made light of the troops of Louis XV. of France capitulated to the minute men of New England.

Public sentiment in England is to-day divided in regard to the Boer war, much as it was in 1778 regarding our Revolutionary struggle. In a land of personal liberty, there is bound to be diversity of opinion on great National questions, and even after the country has been committed to war, the Government may be criticised without necessarily involving trials for high treason.

Just now the harshest critic of the British Government is John Morley, a man who at such a time would be sent to solitary confinement in a fortress had fortune started his life as a Prussian subject. But in England he bears a character so far removed from self-seeking that his public and private arraignment of the Boer war is received with respectful attention by a large portion of a people whose relatives are perhaps at this very moment shedding their good blood on the frontiers of Natal and Cape Colony. Only a few days before I embarked for New York Mr. Morley expressed himself to me about the Boer war in a manner which would have drawn upon him charges of treason had they been uttered by an American during the war against Spain. Discretion would have inclined me to regard the language of the distinguished historian as intended only for confidential intercourse had he not already made public utterances equally emphatic.

The biographer of Cromwell, of Burke, and of Voltaire sees in the Boers a small body of liberty-loving, God-fearing peasants wrestling against invaders whose inspiration is thirst for gold and political dominion. This is enough for Mr. Morley; and with all the fervor of a generous nature he springs to the defense of a cause he knows to be unpopular and fights in London the battles of Paul Krüger while his own flesh and blood are in the field at the command of his Queen.

This to me is a magnificent illustration of patriotism—the patriotism that stands up in the midst of popular clamor and consistently opposes a government which at the moment appears to be omnipotent by the force of public sentiment. Let us for a moment contrast the respect accorded to Mr. Morley with the varied epithets dedicated latterly to Mr. Carl Schurz because he dared to utter his opinions on the subject of annexation. Mr. Schurz stands high above partisan interests; few men know the practical workings of our National machinery as he does; no man is a more honest well wisher of our country. We need the criticism of such men, and there is no worse service the press can do than to discourage opinions from such pure sources. I say this with the more freedom because on this question of Anglo-Saxon expansion I share the opinions neither of Mr. Morley nor Mr. Schurz.

Mr. Morley in England represents the conscience of the people who think much of England and less of the British Empire. That conscience treats all men as equal and holds that the Boer of the Transvaal deserves the same consideration as is accorded the voter of Edinburgh or London. It is by appeal to this moral force that the great internal reforms have been accomplished which to-day make England rank as the leader of nations in all that pertains to honest government joined with local liberty. This was the conscience which abolished rotten boroughs, purified the Church, did away with slavery, and made the British flag welcome to the natives in every corner of the globe. It is the same sort of conscience which Henry Ward Beecher appealed to successfully when he hurled the thunder of his eloquence against the slave holders of the United States.

But conscience is sometimes inconvenient in imperial politics, as it is in business, and even in journalism. The Englishman who to-day follows Mr. Chamberlain is perhaps just as patriotic as Mr. Morley, but thinks it wise to do a little harm for the sake of insuring an immensely greater good. Mr. Chamberlain has been in practical business all his life, and his practical mind early saw the importance of consolidating rival manufacturing establishments in order to regulate prices—to obviate ruinous competition. He formed what we would call a trust in his manufacturing business, a combination similar to what happens when many small roads are united in one system. In this process of consolidation many small interests may suffer, but the public is apt to acquiesce in the result, because it is an arrangement permitting of more economic management, and consequently of ultimately more efficient and perhaps cheaper service. Mr. Chamberlain sees in the Transvaal a small and very vexatious competitor who refuses to come into his combination; who not merely is wasting a patrimony of English making, but threatens to organize a hostile combination which in time may drive the non-Dutch Afrikander into the sea. He does not question the Christian virtues of the Boer, nor does he withhold his admiration for a character so plucky in battle, and so humane to prisoners. But his eyes are fixed upon the ultimate object of this war, and not merely upon the war itself. War is cruel, and no one detests it more than the Colonial Secretary, but the sacrifice of war is one which he deems now justifiable, for only through iron and blood does he hope to keep South Africa as a heritage for the English-speaking race.

The source of this war is not to be found in Blue Books or the correspondence of Dr. Leyds. It is a war generated by a long series of petty actions, each one trifling in itself, but aggregating a volume of wrong in the minds of those now fighting it out. The Boer has gone gayly into this war because he despised his enemy. I have never met the Boer who was not confident that he was a match for several Red Coats. When two people hate each other, there is yet hope of a reconciliation, but when contempt is mingled with hatred, there is nothing left but to throw off your coat and determine which can take the hardest knocks. The feeling of the average Boer toward Englishmen finds a rough parallel in the vulgar opinion entertained by the average Southern planter for the Northerner—before the war. Yankees were reputed to be mainly shop servants or mechanics—no match for gentlemen brought up to shoot and ride. The war disposed of that view, and the first reconciliation between North and South was on the field of battle where the Gray and the Blue shook hands with what there was left of themselves.

they may differ with him on other issues. I can discover very little animosity toward the individual Boer—on the contrary, the more he is understood the more respect does he command for certain virtues. Several times I had occasion to address large audiences in England—always audiences which warmly supported the war. I spoke my mind freely on such occasions; praised the good qualities of the enemy; narrated my own experiences of Boer life, and scouted the tales of interested persons who sought to inflame public opinion by spreading stories of Boer cruelty. In no instance did my language fail to receive respectful attention, though, of course, my statements must often have been unwelcome.

The Boer war I regard as a political necessity, and the mass of Englishmen support Mr. Chamberlain from a vague but very well grounded instinct that in this struggle it is not a few square miles of High Feldt that are at stake, but the future of the English race.

In 1896 the German Emperor sent a cable to Paul Krüger, which has been apologized for by a variety of noble courtiers, from Lord Lonsdale to Prince Hohenlohe. I have nothing to do with the Court view of this epoch-making document, but the view of Paul Krüger was that the German Emperor was offering him a military alliance against his enemy, Queen Victoria. During my visit to the Transvaal it was very obvious that Germans were regarded as the natural allies of the Boers, and Germans talked freely of the day when German East Africa would be incorporated with the Transvaal under the German flag and England be forced to abdicate. The vision pleased the German more than the Boer, for Oom Paul, much as he hates Queen Victoria for her domineering ways, is far from caring to come under the enlightened rule of her grandson.

Rightly or wrongly, the Englishman feels at this moment that he is spending his blood and money not in merely fighting a few thousand apostolic cowboys, but in making it clear to the Continental powers of Europe that South Africa is reserved for Anglo-Saxons, and that those who have undertaken to meddle in the affairs of that part of the world have miscalculated the capacity of the mother country to reach out for the protection of her interests.

England has learned from us the value of something in the shape of a Monroe doctrine. The Boers don't like it to-day, but they will be the most loyal supporters of this measure when this war shall have ended with mutual respect—when Boers shall have discovered that under the British flag they will enjoy a larger measure of civil liberty than was ever accorded them by Paul Krüger. POULTNEY BIGELOW.

Augustin Daly's Books.

By Edward A. Dithmar,
Dramatic Critic of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Sidney Lee has been scolding Englishmen for permitting copies of the Shakespeare Folios to leave the right little, tight little island. Good copies of all four of the Folios, including an unusually well-preserved one of the 1623 edition, are in the library of the late Augustin Daly, which is soon to be put under the hammer. Perhaps they will be taken back to England. There are many other treasures in that wonderfully rich collection of books, including two almost priceless Milton first editions, which many English collectors would like to have. These and some of the other volumes are sure to bring prices equal to, if not exceeding, the sums Mr. Daly paid for them; even some of the books of theatrical history and biography, though such works are in less favor in the general book market than others, may sell for large sums.

Astute collectors, though, are likely to find rare bargains in the sale of the Daly books and manuscripts. Until the catalogues are ready it will not be possible even to guess at the number of chances of bargains. The accumulation of literary treasures is so large that many books and manuscripts have been piled away waiting for their latest owner to arrange and classify them in his library and find places for them on his shelves or in his cabinets. As for the impressive collection of Grangerized books, such as Mr. Daly's copies of Cunningham's "Nell Gwynne" and Hawkins's "Life of Kean"; his own "Peg Woffington," enlarged to many volumes; his unique copies of the Boaden "Kemble" and Mr. Ireland's laborious "Records"; the ponderous volumes of records of the Fifth Avenue and Daly's Theatre, under his brilliant management; such elaborately made works of record as the veritable tome, magnificent in typography, paper, and binding, which he designed to commemorate the one hundredth performance in his playhouse of "The Taming of the Shrew," and perpetuate remembrance of the splendid banquet on the stage after that performance, when the actors in the play and their manager sat down with famous soldiers, jurists, statesmen, and artists and felicitated Dramatic Art and themselves—these and other similar books may be scattered in libraries, public and private, all over the country. Wherever they go, they are sure to be widely dispersed. Many of them will help, in their way, to keep alive the fame of the energetic and enthusiastic theatre manager, collector, and student. But his own plans and dreams of their future are now as naught.

The first library of Augustin Daly was sold at auction in 1878, as soon after the collapse of his management of the Fifth Avenue Theatre as the catalogue could be prepared and the sale properly advertised. That sale is well remembered by collectors, though it was of small importance in comparison with the book auction for which Mr. Wright is now making the catalogue, while these books are not all or nearly all of the treasures in the collection now to be sold. In the interval of twenty-one years Daly had so far lived down his early failure that he had founded a theatre famous in its time all over the world, and, out of its surplus receipts, expended a million and a half, according to the appraiser of the estate, who is a moderate and careful man, on books and pictures, Gobelin tapestries and armor, Angelica Kaufmann screens, porcelain, and carved wood, Grangerizing and inlaying, binding and decorating. That is a good deal of money for one prosperous man to handle, apart from his business, in so short a period as twenty-one years. Mr. Wright's estimate, which is certainly not far out of the way, shows how large the profits of the theatrical business may be. The dispersal of the treasures indicates, on the other hand, the terrible uncertainty of that calling.

Augustin Daly was as enthusiastic and as energetic in collecting as in making and producing plays and training young actors. The agent of his executor is finding the labor of classifying his treasures difficult, but you may be sure that Mr. Daly himself knew where to lay his hand on the smallest object. Though he enjoyed the reputation among dealers of buying much and paying liberally, yet he bought nothing that he did not want. I remember going into his private office one day and finding him, common wooden frame. It was a likeness of John Wilkes Booth, made by himself in that erratic man's early days of promise. It was authentic, there was no doubt of that, and doubtless it will bring a relatively high price in the sale, and be accounted of greater value, comparatively speaking, than the exquisite edition of Daly's "Life of Margaret Woffington," with water-color drawings on the margins by Eugene Grivas. So eccentric are the fancies of out-and-out collectors, while the rest of us, who would not give houseroom to a portrait of Wilkes Booth by a famous artist, if such existed, would surely have no sort of care for a rude pen and ink sketch made by the fellow himself.

In some sort this collection was Daly's monument. He certainly designed a few years ago to keep the purely theatrical part of it together permanently. He had ideas once of giving this to The Players, but that institution developed into a club for social relaxation, as it was bound to if it was to have a permanent establishment. The New York Library, however, would have been as worthy a recipient as could be desired for such a collection. Doubtless many of the books will find their way to its alcoves eventually. The dispersal of the books of general literature was perhaps inevitable. As for the Douai Bible, enlarged by indefatigable industry to forty-two volumes and comprising the richest collection in the world, probably, of engravings and etchings of the masterworks of Christian art and many rare documents, that was avowedly designed as a memorial of his two boys. In spite of its magnificence, it seems an almost unsalable object, and if it really must go the way of all the other books, perhaps some Catholic institution will secure it at a nominal price. That it will bring in the sale a sum approaching the $25,000 Mr. Daly is said to have expended upon it is not at all likely.

Collecting has its comic side. It easily may degenerate into a fad. Doubtless with most collectors it is nothing more. Some get together many books as others collect walking sticks and postage stamps. But though this Daly collection may have had some of the elements of comedy in its growth from time to time, it was not inspired by a fad. All its parts meant a little more, some of them a great deal more, than the mere gratification of a taste for collecting treasures. The pictures, the rare furniture, the armor, served their practical purpose, as modern if not as articles actually used in stage pictures of the epochs to which they belonged. The preservation of books and documents which would be of service in writing the history of the American stage seemed to one whose whole life and energy was given to that stage a work of prime importance. So that this collection is of vastly greater significance than any faddist's accumulation of costly oddities would be, though it contained the golden nose of Tycho Brahe and the signet ring that was stolen from King Solomon.

The tragedy of great collections impresses itself forcibly upon the mind in face of the announcement of a sale like this. For one James Lenox among collectors there are a hundred Augustin Dalys whose treasures are turned into what cash they will bring on the market, necessarily, as soon as the executors can get to work upon them. Of course, the name of Augustin Daly will last through the centuries as a collector, long after it has been fairly forgotten as a dramatist and theatre manager, because of its association with noted copies of famous books. The sale will give a new price to all four of the Shakespeare Folios which will be remembered as the Daly price. The "Paradise Lost" and the price it brings will always be borne in minds trained to consider such things.

But no stately dome will rise above these books collectively to mark their permanent abiding place and perpetuate the name of him who brought them together from the ends of the earth. Still, the stately domes themselves, the cloud-capped towers, the gorgeous palaces, are doomed to fade and dissolve. Those whose motto is "as we journey through life, let us live in a gripsack," may take what comfort they may from this. It is only the old story of mutability. But it is a great pity, nevertheless, that most of Mr. Daly's books could not have been kept together for a few brief generations as the Daly Library.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

Commercial Significance of Our New Possessions.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES
By JOHN FOORD,
Secretary of the American Asiatic Association.

IN AN article printed in THE TIMES of Dec. 3 Mr. Barrett has set forth, with his customary directness, clearness, and force, the exceptional advantages, as one of the great distributing points of Asiatic commerce, which its geographical position confers on Manila. I shall endeavor to make plain some of the immediate opportunities which that commerce offers to the merchants and manufacturers of the United States, and the vital importance to them of seeing that they are not robbed of these opportunities by powers which seek, by diplomatic guile or military force, to mark out for themselves exclusive spheres of trade and influence in the Far East. It may be well to explain, at the outset, that the moral effect of our possession of the Philippines may prove a more powerful influence in the maintenance of equality of commercial opportunity in Eastern and Southern Asia than even the direct material advantage of establishing at Manila a great entrepôt of trade. The rapidly growing imports of American cotton goods into China enter, almost solely, by the Port of Shanghai, and most of them are carried by way of Suez. Thanks to the operation of the shipping conference system on freights between England and Eastern Asiatic ports, our exports have had the advantage of rates between New York and Shanghai at about half the amount of those established between Liverpool and Shanghai. Even at the present reduced interval between the two rates there is a saving, amounting to a perceptible profit, on shipments from this side. About 90 per cent. of these receipts of American cotton cloth at Shanghai are reshipped to the three northern treaty ports of Chefoo, Tientsin, and Newchwang. As a factor in the regulation of this commerce Manila has no well-defined place. It is more likely that we shall see steamers sailing from our Pacific ports, or from ports on the Gulf after an interoceanic canal is opened, trading direct to the minor ports of North China, than that the trade of these ports should be diverted over a long Southern route by way of Manila. But a great commercial nation in possession of Manila is, nevertheless, far more capable of guaranteeing the integrity of its trade with North China, than if its nearest port were 4,500 miles away. Proof of that fact has already been furnished in the new-found deference which European powers are showing to the representations of this Government, in regard to the respect which it proposes to exact for its treaty rights throughout the whole of the Chinese Empire.

The importance of our trade in cotton textiles with North China is only beginning to be generally recognized. As recently as 1895 our whole exports of cotton cloth to China were only 35,000,000 yards. This was below the average of previous years, but up to that time the trade showed no evidence of a capacity for rapid expansion. In the fiscal year 1896 its volume increased to 72,000,000 yards. In 1897 it was 140,000,000 yards, declining in 1898, owing to the financial disturbance created by the war with Japan, to 115,000,000 yards. In the last fiscal year it resumed its upward course, showing a total of 221,000,000 yards, or a gain of 70 per cent. on the amount of the previous year. Tested either by the returns of our own Bureau of Statistics or the returns of the Imperial Maritime Customs of China it is still advancing. According to the latter authority the imports of American cotton goods into Shanghai from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1899, was 182,875,000 yards, against 112,480,000 yards for the corresponding period of 1898. Here was an increase for the first nine months of the calendar year of 62½ per cent., an increase large enough to make the present volume of our imports of cotton textiles into China equal to 50 per cent. of the imports of English cotton goods, against only 32 per cent. a year ago. As we export plain cottons only to China, and no dyed, colored, or printed goods, American imports compare with those of the same character from England in the ratio of 61 per cent., against 37 per cent. at the same time last year.

In the estimation of every competent observer, we have merely scratched the surface of this trade. There can be no question about the American product being fitted to displace the cloth woven by hand in the interior of China, as it has been shown to be near the seaboard. The complaisance with which Great Britain and the United States have allowed the transit pass privilege, guaranteed in their treaties, to be violated at every likin station which the bale of cotton cloth has to pass on its way up the great rivers, and the successive "squeezes" to which its contents are subjected before they are allowed to reach the consumer, double the price of the fabric in the course of a transit no longer than that between our Eastern cotton mills and the buyer in the Mississippi Valley. Under such conditions, the marvel is that the foreign import trade increases at all. How insignificant it is, compared with the magnitude of the simplest wants of the 350,000,000 of people in China, may be inferred from the fact that if we could supply every man, woman, and child in the empire with only five yards of cotton cloth a year we should have an outlet in that market for 1,750,000,000 yards. Estimating the average weight of this cloth at 3½ yards to the pound, and adding 15 per cent. for waste, we should have the equivalent in such a manufactured product of 1,150,000 bales of raw cotton, or 31½ per cent. of the whole amount taken by the mills of the country for consumption last year. The consumption of cotton textiles in the Chinese market are thus virtually boundless. Of the sheetings, drills, and jeans already exported there at least 75 per cent. are the product of the mills of the South. In these heavy fabrics, ranging from 2.85 to 3.25 yards per pound, American makes have already displaced the English, Dutch, and Indian cloth. It remains for our mills to demonstrate a similar superiority in quality, coupled with a competing level in price, over their competitors in the lighter staples, known as shirtings and T-cloths. That process has already begun and is likely to go far, for the simple reason that the manufacture of cotton in the place where it is grown has been shown to be a highly profitable form of enterprise. With abundance of easily available water power readily convertible into electricity, docile and abundant labor, the most highly improved machinery, and raw material at their very doors, the mills of the South stand to-day in the front of the world's competition for the manufacture of plain cottons. It has been well remarked by Mr. D. A. Tompkins that if we are to hold the Chinese market there are not enough mills in the South, but that if we are to lose it there are already too many. Satisfactory as are the present requirements of the home market, nothing but the Chinese demand stands in the way of either a restriction of production or a ruinous competition between New England and the South. There are no international politics to-day which do not turn on questions of trade, and, as Mr. Barrett shows, our hold on the markets of Eastern Asia must depend very largely on the maintenance of the position marked out for us as the paramount power of the Pacific. Manila is destined to be the key of that position, with Guam and Hawaii as links between it and the American Continent. Here is the very kernel of the policy of expansion, which concerns the voters of the South to a degree perhaps greater than those of any other part of the country. If, as Mr. Tompkins argues, the difference between 10,000,000 bales sold as cotton and 10,000,000 bales sold as cloth is equal to $600,000,000, there is surely an enormous possibility of wealth for the cotton States in finding the opportunity to furnish the material to clothe the 500,000,000 of people who inhabit the Asiatic countries bordering on the Pacific Ocean.

Of only less consequence, as an element in our Asiatic trade, is the rapidly developing export of flour. In 1898 Honkgong took 939,053 barrels; last fiscal year it took 1,221,314 barrels. The Japanese purchases increased from 161,654 barrels in 1898 to 296,029 in 1899. For "other Asia and Oceania" the exports were 139,756 barrels, against 249,519 barrels in 1899. That is to say, including 28,528 barrels sent last year to minor Chinese ports, against 19,600 barrels in the year preceding, our Asiatic exports of flour amounted last year to 1,725,388 barrels, against 1,240,563 barrels in 1898. Thus, while the total increase on our exports of flour to all countries between 1898 and 1899 amounted to 20 per cent., the exports to Asiatic countries increased 39 per cent. If the people of China could be educated into the use of cornmeal, and our Consul at Amoy and others believe they may, the opening for the consumption of the one cereal in whose growth we have an unchallenged supremacy is of bewildering proportions.

All this leaves untouched the controlling fact that China is waiting to be equipped with the appliances which this century has made essential adjuncts of civilization. A few hundred miles of railroad, the beginning of a telegraph system, and here and there a steamship on her great rivers represent about all that the Chinese know of the characteristic triumphs of the nineteenth century. An insignificant fraction of the vast coal deposits of the empire has been touched; there are no iron or steel works of any but the most modest proportions; outside of the foreign settlement at Shanghai there are no street cars and no electric lighting. It is ridiculous to assume that a progressive China would buy less from abroad than she does to-day, when a progressive Japan quintupled its imports in ten years, and bought from the United States in 1898 merchandise valued at 40,000,000 yen, against 5,600,000 yen in 1888. Wealth begets wealth, and with it comes the ability to purchase, the desire never being absent in China any more than in the West. The gain of only 1 cent a day in the purchasing power of every inhabitant of China would mean an addition to the fund that goes to support the world's trade equal to $1,277,500,000 a year. Figures like these help to bring home the tremendous significance of our new possessions in the Pacific, and to illustrate the uses which they may be made to subserve.

JOHN FOORD.

The Army Ration.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Articles have appeared recently in the public press criticising the army ration, denouncing its unsuitability for troops in a tropical climate, and urging a radical change in its character. These articles are based on the elementary propositions that, while fatty foods are good where a high development of animal heat is required, they are harmful in a climate where there is no call on the system for a large heat production. Every reader is willing to grant these propositions. They are simple, and can be verified every Summer and Winter by the inhabitants of the north temperate zone. There are twelve ounces of bacon in the army ration, and this is no doubt an excess of fat for a dietary changed. The critics who see so clearly that the ration should be altered to suit their views of what is right and proper to be eaten in tropical climates, and who are astounded at the dullness of those army officials who think it wise to be slow in doing anything of this kind, do not appear to know that the army ration is run on a broader gauge than the elementary propositions which form the basis of their argument.

There is in the army of the United States a considerable difference between the ration of the soldier and the diet of the soldier. The critics of the army ration do not understand this. The ration is the allowance for subsistence of one person for one day. The diet is what is actually prepared in the kitchen for consumption by the soldier day by day. The ration is prescribed by law, and consists of the meat, the bread, the vegetables, the fruit, the coffee, and the sugar, the seasoning, and the soap and candle components.

The meat component does not consist of fat pork or bacon, as those who know nothing of the domestic economy of army kitchens appear to believe. On the contrary, there is some variety in the meat component. It consists of 20 ounces of fresh beef, or 20 ounces of mutton when the cost does not exceed that of beef, or 12 ounces of pork, or 12 ounces of bacon, or 22 ounces of salt beef, or 14 ounces of dried fish, or 18 ounces of pickled fish, or 20 ounces of canned salmon, or 18 ounces of fresh fish.

The bread component consists of 18 ounces of flour, with baking powder when the men have to bake their own bread, or 18 ounces of soft bread, or 16 ounces of hard bread, or 20 ounces of cornmeal.

The vegetable components consist of 2 2-5 ounces of beans, or 2 2-5 ounces of peas, or 1 3-5 ounces of rice, or 1 3-5 ounces of hominy and 16 ounces of potatoes, or 12 4-5 ounces of potatoes and 3 1-5 ounces of onions, or 11 1-5 ounces of potatoes and 4 4-5 ounces of canned tomatoes, or 4 4-5 ounces of other fresh vegetables, not canned, when they can be obtained in the vicinity or transported in a wholesome condition from a distance.

The fruit component consists of 2 ounces of dried fruit, such as prunes, peaches, or apples. The other components consist of coffee green, or coffee roasted, or tea, green or black, and sugar, or molasses or cane syrup, vinegar, salt, and black pepper, and to these are added the soap and candle components.

The slightest knowledge of practical cookery will enable any one who reads what I have just written to form an idea of what may be called the flexibility of the army ration. The soldier in the tropics is not called upon to eat his 12 ounces of bacon or go hungry. That "or" is not to be found in the regulation statement of the meat component of the ration, although there are more than half a dozen other important "ors" in it. And there is variety also in all the other constituents except the soap and candle components.

If the scientist will calculate the elementary constitution of any one of the various diets which may be formed from the flexibility of the army ration, he will find that there is a sufficiency of nitrogen and carbon in each to support the system of the soldier under the heaviest strain of work and exposure. If the proximate principles be calculated, it will be found that many variations may be made in the relative proportions of proteids, hydro-carbons and carbohydrates. But, more than all this, we know that the soldiers of the United States have never gone hungry on their full ration.

Granted, then, that the ration suffices to sustain the system in the cold of a Montana blizzard, will any one suggest its insufficiency for nutritive purposes where there is little call for physiologic fuel to keep up the animal heat? "No; but," says the critic, for whose information I am writing "there is too much of the hydro-carbons, too much bacon in the ration, to make it a suitable ration for tropical climates." Too much bacon! Too much candle! There is a candle component in the ration, but the soldier is not called upon to eat it; nor is he required to eat the bacon if he does not desire to do so.

This leads me to refer to the elasticity of the ration. Its flexibility has already been referred to; but its elasticity also is wonderful. It is so elastic that the soldier may verily eat his candles if he does not require them for other purposes. He may leave the candles in the hands of the Subsistence Department, and if their money value will pay for a can of peaches, or a pound of rice, or so much of any other of a long list of articles kept for sale by the subsistence officers, he can eat his candle component in the form of peaches or rice, or any of the other purchasable things. So with the bacon. He is no more required to eat that because it is part of the ration than he is required to eat the candles, but he may transform it into some other article of food which he likes better, or which is better for him under the climatic conditions which affect him at the time. So, indeed, with all the other components of the ration, excepting only the fresh vegetables, fresh bread, baking powder, and dried fruit. Even the fresh beef component may be reduced in quantity and the money value of the quantity not issued for use may be drawn in other articles on sale.

There is even a greater elasticity than this to the ration, for the money credit for components not drawn and used may be applied to the purchase of articles from outside sources—articles not kept for sale by the Subsistence Department. Thus, probably in every company and post mess hall in the United States on Thursday, Nov. 30, 1899, there was turkey with cranberry sauce on the table, representing so much bacon and other articles of the formal ration not drawn in kind and used, but left in the hands of the Subsistence Department and placed as a cash credit for the payment of turkeys and cranberry sauce or of any other purchases to vary the diet of the soldier. If at any of the posts they did not have turkey and cranberry sauce on that day, it was because these things were impossible there, but they no doubt had an excellent dinner, all the same.

Under the present law and regulations as to the ration, the soldier can have any variation of his diet within certain money value limits which his officers consider necessary for his well-being. His ration is fixed by law, and is a most liberal one; but his dietary depends upon the intelligent supervision of company officers and the ability of the company cooks. I have stated the law and regulations concerning the ration and its flexibility and elasticity, and the Subsistence Department may be depended upon to provide the articles necessary to vary the diet. If a change in the dietary is advisable, it lies with the company commanders to carry it into effect. If the change is desirable on medical grounds, medical officers should communicate their views to these responsible officers, and the change can be effected without difficulty. There is no need to talk about changing the ration to effect a change in the dietary.

But it may be said why not go a step further and reduce the ration to simpler terms? Why not make it a money value instead of so much of this, that, and the other component? A money value to be of equal value at all military stations, would have to be a different value at every station. A dollar is worth nothing from the point of view of the ration if there is not a bite of anything within its purchasing radius, but to the stomach of a hungry soldier twenty ounces of fresh beef, twelve ounces of bacon, &c., have a fixed value, and when the Subsistence Department is charged with providing these articles the soldier will fare much better than if the department had only to provide him with so many cents a day for his food.

The United States Army ration is the most liberal ration in the world. It is the best ration for the far northwest of this continent, whence come the sub-zero cold waves to sweep over the country from the upper strata of the atmosphere, and it is the best for the tropics when intelligently utilized. It is the product of the experience of several generations of army officers, and it is the part of wisdom to be slow in urging alterations at the suggestion of people who know that an excess of fatty food is not suitable for a dietary in the tropics and who have just discovered that there are twelve ounces of bacon in the soldiers' ration.

But the best dietary for the tropics is a wholly different subject from the ration, and we will await with interest the publication of the observations of our officers, line and medical, on the modifications which appear to them to be judicious for Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines.

What the New Building Code Actually Is.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES
By H. W. DESMOND,
Editor of the Real Estate Record and Guide.

READERS of THE NEW YORK TIMES cannot have forgotten the slow and infelicitous passage this Fall of the new Building Code through the Municipal Assembly. No other act of that newly established legislative body has been attended by anything like as much publicity and criticism, yet, as we all know, the ordinance was passed, and on Dec. 28 it will take effect.

The matter, however, is not disposed of. A prophet would risk little of any reputation he might have were he to forecast that this controversy, which at first was a desultory affair of small critics and personal views, will be reopened in Albany early next year, probably by the Governor, as a political fight of some magnitude, in which the people of New York City will be more deeply concerned than they imagine at present.

It was only the other day, due to the noise made about it in the press, that the ordinary citizen really discovered the Building Code. Previously the layman knew of it, if at all, only by repute darkly, as a body of technical regulations of interest to architects and builders, very much as the Pharmacopoeia is to doctors. It was not until the newspapers took it up and it threatened to add a lively and exciting element to the scheme of municipal affairs, that his attention was aroused.

It is a pity that his first serious introduction to the matter was so entirely controversial. Some technical knowledge was necessary to understand the points at issue, and the danger is that the dispute simply resulted in throwing general discredit on an ordinance that no one, not even the most hostile critic, generally discredits, which represents a generation of constructive effort, and is to-day one of the most important pieces of legislation in force in this State. And, lest this latter statement should strike the unwary as somewhat exaggerated, it may be well at once to call to mind that, on the basis of this year's statistics, the Building Code affects nearly $200,000,000 of building operations—a greater amount of building, by the way, than exists in any dozen cities in the country combined—the vastly greater sum representing the capital and labor concerned in these operations; the enormous real estate interests which any building regulation touches in one way and another, and, of course, the health, safety, and comfort of the millions that people this city.

The purpose of this paper is not to defend the new code, but to put the layman in possession of a few facts necessary to a clear understanding of a controversy which may shortly engage public attention again.

The first fact that we must take hold of firmly is that the Building Code, the new one, is essentially no new thing. It is not the work of a day or of any political party. It is simply the last of a number of efforts extending over the past forty years. It represents a long series of experiments, tentatively taken at first, then more boldly pushed out into practice. The general result, admitted by every one, is that each step taken has improved—decidedly improved—the character of building in New York City. The substance of the law to-day is conceded to be superior to that of any other similar law in force in any other city in the world. Yet many persons might well have imagined from the noisy talk this Fall that the new code was something in a way revolutionary, a body of new iniquitous regulations thrust upon the city in thorough Draconian fashion. Nothing of the sort is the case. The new code is substantially the building law of 1892, under which we have all lived and under which architects and builders have worked peaceably and successfully for years. It differs from the law of 1892 much less than that law differed from the one preceding it. No one heard anything of the older law; it was neither famous nor infamous, and the public attention would have been as little involved in the present code as it was in the law of 1852, or 1865, or 1867, or 1882, had it been the result of legislation done in Albany, instead of in New York City. It took the building law out of the hands of Albany politicians, made it a home-rule affair, and confided its future destiny to the local Municipal Assembly. In the past the sound of all controversy has been deadened by the distance between the metropolis and the State Capitol. This time the noise was made "in the street," and every one heard it.

Moreover, as the code is essentially no new thing, neither are the objections to it—if we take them in a general sense. They have been heard time and time again. They will never cease; in some degree they can never cease until theory and practice are one. Some of them, at least, arise from the fundamental nature of a building law.

The purpose of a building law is to establish a set of regulations that shall insure safe construction and sanitary buildings. How can this end be attained? There are only two methods (or a combination of both) open for adoption. We can require in the construction of buildings the use of specific materials and specific processes in a specific manner—that is, make a set of general specifications to cover all building operations—or, commit the problem to the authority and discretion of certain officials, leaving it to them to see that the intent of the law is fulfilled. Specifications or superintendence: there lies the choice. Both of these courses are beset with difficulties and dangers that cannot be avoided entirely. Criticism can meet the choice of either.

Let us see this matter clearly. The architect in erecting a building for his client virtually has to face this problem. For every structure that he puts up he formulates his own building law in the shape of specifications for the control of contractors and others. But his task is comparatively easy. He requires, for instance, a fireproof building. He can select the particular system of fireproofing that, in his judgment, is the best in the market at the moment, or the one that conforms best to his requirements. He does not subject himself in this way to the charge of bias or favoritism. If he wants a fireproof building, he cannot do anything else but define what he means by "fireproof" in the terms of certain materials; indeed, in practice, he finds it necessary to go further and demand a specific make of goods. To-morrow, in the case of another building, he can adopt other materials or any new process, but to-day he must select from what the market offers.

Now, in framing the fire-proof sections of a building law, the Commissioners, legislators, or whoever else they may be, have before them very much the same problem as the architect. To secure the best results they ought to follow pretty closely the same course, and specifically command the use of particular materials in a particular way. But to do this would certainly favor certain contractors, and would exclude the use of new inventions and new materials. The difficulty must be obvious to every one. A building law needs to be, from one point of view, rigid; from another, flexible. It should state specifically and concretely how buildings must be put together and of what. At the same time it must not favor any particular set of contractors or building-material men, and must permit at any moment the use of any adequate novelty. It is very doubtful whether the ingenuity of way to bou and commit the building law, as a set of eral directions, to the discretion and auth rity of some officials.

Anothe ever-present difficulty for the framers a building code lies in the danger of es ablishing too high and too costly a standa d of building. Theoretically, it would b well for every building to be absolutely reproof, but a provision of this kind wo d in practice produce a great many ev by disturbing a large amount of capital, reasing rents, curtailing, at least for a tim a vast amount of building operations. It is in matters of sanitation, and so forth. It is very easy to carry theory too far, d in solving one difficulty create others.

Now, keeping these points in mind we can more intelligently approach the criticisms that have been made upon the new code. Virtually they are three, and relate to the discretionary power conferred upon the Commissioner of Buildings, the tenement house requirements, and the supposed favoritism shown for certain contractors. The first and the third run together. As we have just seen if we are to have a building law at all, it must deal in concrete terms with construction or delegate authority to somebody. Consequently, these objections are in a general sense objections against any building law. It is not enough to say that every building shall be "safe" or "sanitary" or "fireproof." To stop there would be like passing a law that people shall be "good." A "safe" building requires the use of masonry of a certain kind, of iron or steel, all capable of supporting definite loads. "Fireproofing" necessitates the employment of terra cotta blocks or concrete arches, or something of the sort. And all these articles are bound up with the interests of certain manufacturers and dealers. It is almost impossible to specify or select a material, except so far as the commonest are concerned, without in some degree aiding or favoring some firm or firms. Some judgment must be exercised, and the reader can understand that in a matter so complex as building, much of it still an innovation, and with thousands of firms concerned, it is almost as difficult to meet all opinions and all interests and exclude criticism, as it would be to prescribe a course of treatment that would be indorsed by the entire medical profession. Considering the situation our building laws have been remarkably free from serious mistakes. They have been upon the whole notably impartial. They have contained remarkably little of anything that could be ascribed to politics or to favoritism. And this is all the more noteworthy when we remember that there is scarcely an architect's office in this city that has not been at some time and in some way maligned by disappointed contractors. And it was in order to leave as many doors open as possible for newcomers, and to keep the building law fluid and adaptable to special conditions and peculiar positions that could not be foreseen that the commission purposely delegated considerable discretionary power to the Commissioner of Buildings.

But, remember, in all this there is no novelty. The Building Department has always possessed a large measure of discretion, and the new code delegates less power to the Commissioner of Buildings than was formerly possessed by the Superintendent of Buildings. It is safe to say that a majority of the people who are directly interested in building operations were surprised at the agitation that has arisen over this new code. What is it all about? Why this one in particular? The Dutch have taken Holland. Why get excited about it?

As to the tenement house requirements. The criticism of the code on this score is the special product of the Charity Organization Society. The sentiments and purposes of that society are philanthropic, and we all know how difficult it is at all times and under all circumstances to induce people who have "a mission" to give proper room to the affairs of life for the play of what the business man terms "practical conditions." The Charity Organization Society has constructed for themselves an ideal tenement house somewhere where there is no need to bother about capital charges, rents, wages, or social and personal conditions. Thus, by avoiding a score of deep-seated real perplexities which are the very basis of the tenement house problem in New York City, they have formulated for themselves a "programme." This they placed before the Building Code Commission, ignoring the fact that the tenement house law was incorporated in the charter, and that, consequently, the proper place for a large part of their propositions was Albany. They required an amendment to the charter. Moreover, they failed to recognize that a building code cannot be made the ten commandments of an ideal. It cannot aim to set up the maximum of good construction and planning, but an irreducible minimum, leaving it to citizens to build as much better than the standard established as they will, but prohibiting them from passing below it. A great deal of the construction in this city is superior to the code. Conditions permit it, otherwise the work would not be done. It pays. And if it pays in the case of office buildings, stores, and residences, why not in the case of tenement houses? The code doesn't obstruct the way. But the Charity Organization Society persistently refuses to face the situation from this

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Referring to our notice of December 14, 1898, we have to announce that holders of more than 80 per cent. in amount of the First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company have deposited these bonds with us in accordance with the terms of said notice.
We have further to announce that we have made arrangements with the Reorganization Managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company whereby, in case they issue any Plan of Reorganization of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company prior to December 14, 1899, they undertake to give all our depositors whose bonds shall not have been sold to them for cash, as stated in the next paragraph, an option for at least thirty days after such Plan is issued, to take par and interest in cash, or to have their bonds included in the Plan on the basis of new securities. They also agree that at the expiration of such option they will purchase from us for cash at par and accrued interest up to the time of delivery all bonds held by us in respect of which the option to take new securities shall not have been exercised, we agreeing to sell them such bonds. If no Plan shall have been issued by that date, the foregoing arrangements will continue in force thereafter until said Reorganization Managers terminate the same by notice to us.
If any holder of our receipts or certificates, rather than await such Plan, desires and shall elect to sell his bonds for cash, (thereby losing his right of election to take either cash or new securities after issuance of the Plan,) said Reorganization Managers further agree that, at any time prior to December 14, 1899, (and also thereafter until notice from them to us,) such holder may present his receipt or certificate at our office for proper annotation of such election thereon, and that, at the expiration of thirty days from the date of such annotation, he shall receive par and accrued interest in cash therefor at our office upon surrender of his receipt or certificate properly indorsed.
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RESOURCES.

Investments	$8,381,619.87
Due from Banks ...$1,153,779.84	
Cash and Reserve .. 2,982,930.67	
	4,136,710.51
	$12,518,330.38

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$600,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits.	359,426.88
Dividends Unpaid	3,927.50
Deposits	11,019,566.00
Circulation	535,410.00
	$12,518,330.38

HARTMAN BAKER, Cashier.

MILWAUKEE BANKS.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF MILWAUKEE, WIS.
U. S. DEPOSITORY.
At the close of business, Dec. 2nd, 1899.
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$9,609,587 18
Overdrafts		75,197 21
U. S. Bonds		700,000 00
Premium on U. S. Bonds		23,750 00
Other Bonds		1,426,388 74
Real Estate		84,782 25
Furniture and Fixtures		9,727 70
Due from Treas. U. S.	$14,400 00	
Due from Banks	2,425,786 40	
Cash on hand	1,869,458 27	
		4,339,644 67
Total		$16,269,077 75

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	250,000 00
Undivided Profits	217,341 08
Circulation	288,000 00
Deposits—	
Individual	$10,976,124 95
Banks	3,160,934 08
United States	376,677 64
	14,513,736 67
Total	$16,269,077 75

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Wall Street is listening to the echoes of President McKinley's observations on trusts. They do not sound like whispers.

The stock market closes for the week with a shrinkage in all the industrial stock issues. Some declines are severe. Tens on tens of millions of dollars of market value have disappeared. Other influences have contributed to market disquietude, but no cause has been more effective—none more insisted upon by bear speculators, at least—than the utterances of the Presidential message.

At the start Wall Street was inclined to make merry over Mr. McKinley's declaration of an anti-trust attitude, jocularity even suggesting that Senator Hanna had intruded a jest into the message. But a graver view seems to have developed as industrial stock quotations have sagged, and a notion on the Stock Exchange now is that, whether in sincerity or otherwise, the Administration is committed to an issue whose support must exert, for a time at least, disturbing effects upon industrial securities generally. This notion ignores the matter of intrinsic value altogether, puts wholly aside extraordinary earnings which most of the newly organized industrial properties are piling up, and the certainty of big dividends which they will have available if permitted to pursue incorporation purposes. Litigation against such properties—such is the bear insistence—can now depend upon the support of the National Government, and speculating Wall Street prophets are forecasting a quick change in attitude upon the part of the Attorney General of the United States, who hitherto has been a serious disappointment to speculators who would have the security market disturbed. The finding of the United States Supreme Court in the recently determined Addyston pipe case is coincidently made much of, and holdings in that decision are quoted as sufficient to base suits upon against the Sugar Trust and other conspicuous properties. It is even intimated in Wall Street that complaint as to the Sugar Trust is already being prepared.

The conspicuousness of Sugar Trust shares in a nervous market seems always to be natural. As the oldest and biggest of the trusts whose securities are active on the Stock Exchange, Sugar Trust's very prominence and the high price of its stock seem to stand as a continual challenge. Thus, when the past week's stock market began to show raggedness, Sugar Trust stock was forthwith under attack—a drop of over a dozen points on Friday afternoon and Saturday morning (16 points during the week)—showing with what vigor and success an adverse campaign against it can sometimes proceed.

Tobacco Trust scored almost as heavy a decline as that of Sugar Trust, while other industrial issues dropped an average of half a dozen points. One trouble, and a very grave trouble, with such properties is that they are conducted as blind pools. Their charters may call them companies, their intentions and their actual practices may be wholly legitimate, there may be honesty in the management and high-grade capacity there; but in so far as they are blind pools they are investment traps. No new doctrine is this, but the oldness of it detracts not a whit from the certainty of it. It is just as was pointed out by Bourke Cockran before the recent trust conference at Chicago—"trusts," legal or not, are bound to be hurtful as long as their affairs are wrapped in mystery. And this is true of any corporation having public relationships. That there should be fascination for either speculator or investor in blind pools reflects curious phases in the Wall Street disposition.

Occasionally, when "insiders" fall out, suggestive glimpses of trust affairs are provided. This was sensationally so earlier this year in Tobacco Trust snarls, and now in Sugar Trust somewhat the same thing seems coming to pass. Millionaire co-Directors have fallen out, the Sugar Trust loses one of the most important of its executives, and not that alone—for the seceding Trustee in the Sugar Trust instance has millions wherewith he can establish powerful competition—Wall Street even hearing that he is to become the head of a new big opposition trust solidifying and enlarging what are now known as "independent" interests.

Mr. Russell Sage has added to security market interests during the week by passing the dividend on his Standard Gas Company's stock. Incidentally this very live old gentleman has delivered himself of a few precepts as to common sense in corporation management. Mr. Sage says that New York gas companies are not earning dividends, and therefore should not pay them. The propriety of this view might be supplemented by warranted comment touching the sense and safety of people who buy "securities" whose dividends are unearned. It may be that buyers cannot always be fully advised, but such excuse is no defense—for anything like prudent consideration gets always back to the vital fact that the "investor" who pays for anything he cannot know all about, is simply a gambler—just a simple gambler.

Healthful signs may be found in the way in which the standard railroad list has stood the shock of liquidation in the industrial stocks. Final changes for the week show barely a dozen railroad stocks that have declined as much as 3 per cent., and the fiercest assaults in the excited market of yesterday seemed to force relatively slight liquidation.

Yet, as denoting nervousness in the general market, curious developments were presented in some of the highest grade railroad stocks. Northwest and Omaha, for example, were put on an increased dividend basis, and that improvement was the signal for an immediate drop in quotations. Still, the record of the general railway list—an average decline of less than a point for the week—cannot be regarded as dispiriting.

Business conditions continue excellent. Trade recessions do not show anywhere. No fair observer can find any warrant for doubt of National prosperity.

Money market conditions are uncertain. Bear speculators describe the situation as threatening. Conservative bankers are not of that opinion. Advances in interest rates abroad do exert influence here, and forecasts of gold exports get some Wall Street attention; but the movement of gold is wholly problematic, and any prophecy concerning it is pretense. No man of information doubts that we can spare the yellow metal in large volume without danger, without embarrassment, without inconvenience—except such inconvenience or embarrassment or danger as Wall Street itself may fabricate.

SATURDAY.

Stocks very weak.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 9	538,225
To date this year	124,870,940
Corresponding date last year	104,325,167

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 9	$1,371,450
To date this year	$730,320,240
Corresponding date last year	$537,746,150

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@6 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	N. J. Central	½
Chi. G. W. deb	1	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf	½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1	Pressed Steel C. pf.	½
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	3	St. Paul & Om	3

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy	½	Del., L. & W	½
Am. C. & F. pf	1	Den. & R. G. of	½
Am. Ice	½	Del. & S. & A. pf	½
Am. Ice pf	½	Erie 1st pf	½
Am. Linseed	½	Federal Steel	½
Am. Malting	½	General Electric	1½
Am. Malt. pf	½	Great North. pf	½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	½	Hocking Valley	½
Am. Steel & Wire	½	Hock. Val. pf	1
Am. S. & W. pf	1½	Int. Paper	½
Am. Sugar Ref	½	Manhattan Con	½
Am. S. R. pf	½	Met. Street Ry	½
Am. Steel Hoop	3	Minn. & St. L.	½
Am. Steel H. pf	½	Nat. Biscuit	½
Am. Tin Plate	2½	Nat. Steel pf	½
Am. Tobacco	2½	N. Y. Air Brake	3
Anaconda Copper	1	Norf. & West. pf	½
Balt. & Ohio	½	Pacific Coast	2
Balt. & Ohio pf	½	Pac. Coast 1st pf	1½
B'klyn Rapid Transit	½	Pacific Mail	½
Brooklyn Un. Gas	½	P., C., C. & St. L.	1½
Brunsw. City	½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	½
Chi., B. & Q.	½	Pullman Car	½
Chi. G. W. pf., A	1½	Republic Steel	1½
Chi. & N. W.	½	Rep. Steel pf	1
Chi. T. T. pf	½	Texas. Coal & Iron	2½
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Texas Pac. L. Tr.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	2	Union Bag & Paper	1½
Col. Midland	1½	Union Pacific pf	½
Col. Mid. pf	½	U. S. Rubber pf	2
Col. So. 1st pf	½	U. S. Leather pf	½
Consol Gas	1	U. S. Leather pf	½
Cont. Tobacco	1½	U. S. Rubber pf	2
Cont. Tob. pf	2½	W. & L. E. 1st pf	1½
Delaware & Hud	1½	Wis. Cent. pf	1½

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	1	C., St. P., M. & O. con.	3

Bonds Declined.

San A. & A. P. 4s	1	Wabash deb., A	1½

THE FINANCIAL COMMUNITY AND THE REFUNDING SCHEME.

[From a Special Contributor.]

While the financial community of this city seems to be quite unanimous in regard to the importance of declaring the gold standard and providing an absolute safeguard for the reserve fund for the redemption of Government and Treasury notes, and is substantially agreed as to the desirability of the provision for a freer issue of bank notes contained in the House Currency bill, it is considerably divided in opinion over the scheme of the Senate bill for refunding at 2 per cent. the 3, 4, and 5 per cent. bonds which become payable between now and August, 1908. In a general way, it is said that if the Government can save some millions of dollars in interest by exchanging a 2 per cent. thirty-year bond for these outstanding obligations at "their present worth to yield an income of 2¾ per cent. per annum," it looks businesslike to do it; but there are other considerations besides this immediate saving, and there is doubt whether the scheme will work.

In the present state of the money market and the attractiveness of other investments, it is doubtful if a 2 per cent. loan would float on its merits; and when it comes to displacing 3, 4, and 5 per cents., even with only from four to eight years to run, it seems still more doubtful. There are now outstanding about $97,000,000 of the 5 per cents. payable Feb. 1, 1904; $353,250,000 of the 4 per cents., July 1, 1907, and $198,675,000 of the 3 per cents., Aug. 1, 1908, or a little less than $650,000,000 in the three issues, which is considerably more than four-fifths of the interest-bearing debt. It is likely that them could all be extended at 2 per cent. after those dates, and continue payable at the option of the Government. Just how these bonds are now distributed cannot be ascertained, but at the end of last year over $190,000,000 of them were on deposit to secure bank circulation, of which about $140,000,000 were 4s of 1907. At the same time, National banks had about $84,000,000 of United States bonds on deposit with the Treasury to secure Government deposits of money intrusted to them, and they owned some $30,000,000 more of these securities. The savings banks of the country held about $140,000,000 of them, and loan and trust companies, State banks, &c., $40,000,000. This takes no account of the deficiency in the statistics gathered by the Controller of the Currency or the amounts held by insurance companies, foreign corporations, private trustees, &c. The belief is that the bulk of these bonds are so held that the present income from them will not be surrendered for the smaller income proposed, even with the extended duration to thirty years.

But it is thought likely that the new bond would be taken to a considerable extent by the banks and deposited as security for circulation, under the provisions of the Senate bill; and it looks to some as though that was the main object of the scheme. Even under the law as it is, the bulk of the $25,000,000 or so of outstanding bonds continued at 2 per cent., and payable at the option of the Government, are on deposit to secure bank circulation. The bill would put a pressure upon the banks to induce the change, because the reduction of the tax upon circulation from 1 per cent. to one-half of 1 per cent. per annum would apply only to the "average amount of such of its circulating notes as are based upon the deposit of the said 2 per cent. bonds." This difference in the tax, coupled with the long term of the new bonds, might produce a general exchange by the banks of their old bond security for new. Apart from any immediate financial advantage, they might be impelled thereto by the surety of a long extension of their power to issue notes secured by deposit of Government bonds on easier terms than heretofore. To some this is an objection to the scheme, inasmuch as it seems to contemplate a perpetuation of the Government debt for the purpose of affording security for bank issues, while they would prefer to see the adoption of a system with a different kind of security and the rapid extinction of the debt.

Among the opinions advanced to explain the object of the Senate committee in including this refunding scheme in the Currency bill is one to the effect that it was intended to disarm hostility to the provisions for the gold standard and a completely guarded redemption fund. In the West and South, it is said, there is a general notion that the bondholders are largely the "money sharks" of Wall Street rather than the fiduciary institutions which hold the funds of people of small means, and if the income from Government bonds appears to be cut down about one-half it will be taken as some compensation for the maintenance of the standard which these same deluded people have been told is for the advantage of the money sharks and bondholders.

There is a general state of doubt as to the effect of giving the Secretary of the Treasury authority for carrying out this refunding scheme, for that is all that the Senate bill does, and much difference of opinion as to the advisability of doing it. For this very reason, embodying these provisions in the Currency bill is generally deprecated as calculated to foment dissension, produce delay, and intensify opposition, and thereby to imperil the accomplishment of the all-important object of making the basis of our whole currency system sound and immovable.

A. K. F.

New York, Dec. 8, 1899.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement issued yesterday just before the close of business was much more favorable than had been predicted by the bears, or than had been hoped for even by some gentlemen who for the most part are inclined to be optimistic.

Instead of a much talked-of material decline in the surplus reserves of something like four or five millions of dollars, the decline, as a matter of fact, was $1,677,175, leaving the comfortable working margin in the surplus reserve fund of $6,850,525. This small decline of yesterday is all the more remarkable in the fact that, contrary to a quite general idea, there was no appreciable contraction of loans, the decrease being only $365,200. Deposits decreased $3,902,500, specie $1,245,400, and legal tenders $1,325,400.

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This week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same period in 1899 and 1897:

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Loans	$861,464,300	$742,899,300	$697,725,300
Deposits	744,695,800	786,700,000	675,749,900
Circulation	16,411,300	16,365,300	15,954,200
Specie	148,909,100	161,060,500	103,676,900
Legal tenders	48,911,900	54,923,900	63,940,000
Total reserve	$197,821,000	$215,940,300	$167,679,000
Reserve req'd	186,021,875	196,197,000	168,762,475
Surplus res	$6,850,525	$16,743,300	$10,887,425

JOHN A. STEWART'S VIEWS.

Notwithstanding the activity of the stock market yesterday, call money rates showed no disposition toward any serious advance, the highest figure being 6 per cent., while as low as 2 per cent. was at one time recorded.

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Speaking of the money situation President John A. Stewart of the United States Trust Company says:

"I do not think it reasonable to expect any low rate here for money for some time to come—and by low I mean below 5 or 6 per cent. I think a good, firm market will prevail for some weeks to come, but I do not believe that we shall have any excessively high rates. The truth is that recent high rates were in Wall Street only, among speculators whose security was not stable or certain. Sound business men had no difficulty in getting all the money they wanted at 5 and 6 per cent.

"As to the Bank of England's discount rate, I would not be surprised if the bank further advanced its rate; and if it does of course that will have an effect here. Needless to say, in order to prevent gold exports it will be necessary to keep the rates firm here. Once, however, good news comes from South Africa, and it shall appear that the supply of gold there will soon again be available, the London money market will ease off, and ours will naturally ease with it. But until then we need not hope to have money other than at firm rates. It should be remembered that a good demand for money means active business."

IMPORTANT CONFERENCES.

President John W. Gates of the American Steel and Wire Company, President Guthrie of the American Steel Hoop, and the official heads of the National Steel, American Tin Plate, and other of the iron and steel manufacturing companies are to be in the city this week, and conferences which may signify important developments in the affairs of the several companies are to be held.

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Incidental to this coming conference the Street regards as of some significance the announcement from Pittsburg that the National Steel Company has bought 3,000 acres of coal land there and will hereafter furnish its own coal. At the same time it is stated that the Illinois Steel Company, one of the component companies in the Federal Steel group, has planned improvements in its Milwaukee mill at a cost of $1,000,000. It is said eight new mills are to be erected.

From Philadelphia it was yesterday announced that the Pennsylvania Steel Company has declared a dividend of 1% per cent. on its preferred stocks.

GOOD WESTERN BUSINESS.

Discussing business conditions, C. S. Gleed, of Topeka, Kan., a Director of the Atchison, which last week started the ball rolling in the way of increased dividends on the part of railroad companies, says:

"General business in the West continues in an extraordinarily active and prosperous condition. Crops are moving, but, of course, corn goes much more slowly than wheat. The West is using a very considerable sum of money at present, due to the pressing demands of business enterprises.

"The railroads are keeping on in the now regular way—saving lots to do and getting good profits as a result. Our recent increased dividend was declared out of earnings—and this although we have spent and are spending much money for betterments and improvements."

ONE SIDE OF PROSPERITY.

Hector Mackenzie of Montreal, Vice President of the Merchants' Bank of Canada, takes a cheerful view of the commercial and financial conditions both in this country and in Canada. He says:

"In Canada we are enjoying a period of great prosperity, reflecting the good times in this country. As a matter of fact, I have always noticed that if the people of the United States are prosperous, it follows as what would seem to be a logical and natural consequence that in Canada we also are prosperous.

"That business in the United States is exceptionally active is reflected in the increased business of our branch bank in New York City, the demands on which have been much greater than for a long time past. In fact, as I understand it, there is a great demand for money all over the country on the part of legitimate business interests—a very substantial prosperity."

HEAVY ORE SHIPMENTS.

G. G. Hartley of Duluth, one of the representative business men of the West, says:

"Business better than I have known it in years. As one example of this, I may say that though they have been shipping ore from Lake Superior for the last fifty years, they will this year ship more than they have done since 1885.

"Times, indeed, could not be much better. In the West Crops generally are good; the lumber business is in a healthful state; the iron industry is active, the demand exceeding the supply, and the railroads are earning money, and the Money is generally plentiful, and the Western banks are lending a good deal to the East.

"If the Republican Party passes a good sound-money bill—and I have no doubt it will, as I talked with the President and the Speaker only the other day—it will add to an already astonishingly excellent business condition."

APPLICABLE TO DIVIDENDS.

A published statement of the earnings of the Erie Railroad for the four months ended Oct. 31 showed net earnings in that time of $4,178,080. After payment of interest charges, rentals, &c., a surplus of $1,535,000 is left. There is $42,884,000 first preferred stock, and $16,000,000 second preferred, and is pointed out that the surplus for these four months is equal to 3¾ per cent. on the first preferred for one year.

CHAIR COMBINE ASSURED.

J. H. Graham, General Superintendent of the Marietta Chair Company of Marietta, Ohio—one of the companies to be included in the now pending chair combine—says, discussing business affairs:

"Our business has never been better. It will show a gain of at least 25 per cent. over what it was in 1892, which was the palmiest business year for a long time. We are, in fact, assured of a market for all the goods we can produce for the next twelve months, and at greatly increased prices.

"Indeed, the manufacturing concerns of the West are at their wits' end to supply the trade. The difficulty now is to get cars to haul the products."

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It is learned, as bearing on the chair combine situation, that the combine will probably be perfected either in January or in February. Over 90 per cent. of the manufacturers have agreed to enter the combine, and have given options on their plants.

It is said in chair-trade circles that a new price list will be put out on Jan. 15 which will show considerable advances over present figures.

COAL COMPANIES ACTIVE.

It is said that the purchase by the Reading Coal and Iron Company of a new tract of coal land on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio is because of the present great demand for coal; and it is announced that extensive mines will at once be put in working order.

An official of the Reading repeats what some time ago was stated through the columns of THE TIMES that the company is certain to handle all the business it can handle for a long time to come.

Officers of other coal roads have the same story to tell.

BOND OFFERINGS.

The total disbursements for bonds at the Sub-Treasury yesterday amounted to $1,123,06[illegible] paid out on one offering of fours. This makes a total payment at the Sub-Treasury on bond account under the present offer $17,708,828.40.

MADE A STATE DEPOSITARY.

It was yesterday announced by President Levi P. Morton of the Morton Trust Company that that company has been designated by the State Banking Department as a State depositary.

THE OMITTED GAS DIVIDEND.

The failure of the Standard Gas Directors to take action regarding dividend matters at the meeting Friday was generally construed at the divigends were to all intents and purposes passed, which is also looked upon as an indication that the gas war is by no means at a point of settlement. The officials of the Standard Company decline to say anything about the business transacted during the session, except that action on dividends was taken, and they could not state whether or not the matter of dividends came up during the meeting for consideration.

In view of the action of the Standard Gas securities last day which declined several points the fact that the abandoned so it was generally expected favorable payment of dividends would be the gas situation at least until some sort of a reduced its dividends occurred in the condition of from a 6 per cent. basis to a 4 per cent. basis last July, which it has maintained ation. The Standard Company paid dividends on the common stock since that time. The preferred stock has at 6 per cent. basis, which it has maintained received a payment of this year a distribution of 6 per cent., which is 2 per cent. less than it received in 1898, and equal to the amount paid in 1897.—Dow, Jones & Co.

MERCHANTS' TRUST COMPANY OPENS FOR BUSINESS.

The Merchants' Trust Company, recently organized by Edwin Langdon, President of the Central National Bank of this city, will open its doors for business to-morrow morning, Dec. 11. The banking rooms are in the Central National Bank Building, Broadway. The company starts business with a surplus of $1,000,000 (one million dollars) and a capital of $500,000. The entire capital stock is invested in New York City 5% per cent. gold bonds. Edwin Langdon has been elected President of the trust company and remains President of the Central National Bank. John B. Grant will be the Secretary and Treasurer of the new company.

WHEAT MARKET SITUATION.

There was a better tone to the wheat market, dating from the first day of trading, the other cereal left the rut into which it had fallen and scored important advances. The Chicago and New York markets, however, petered out yesterday from fractions to flatness, with a decline from the actual abandonment of the last developed the week's operations.

The steady advance through the week was prompted by growing Euro-

...n interest in our surplus export reserve ...d the statistics of the visible supply, ...ich are bullish. On the other hand, ...ere was bear news of importance, which ...akes the net advance all the more sig...ficant, as showing the real strength of ...beat and sustaining the contention that ...the quotations of the last month it was ...cheap commodity.

News from the Argentine Republic is ...at its wheat crop, about to be harvested, ...ill be large enough to give a surplus stock ...r export of from 45,000,000 to 60,000,000 ...shels. Later in the week this informa...on was largely modified by news of un...vorable weather for gathering the crop, ...nother bear factor was confirmation of ...e report of increased acreage for Winter ...heat and generally fine conditions for the ...prouting crop going under the snow. This ...em in regard to the sowing of coarse ...ains in the cotton belt from Opelika, Ala., ...ttracted serious attention:

The sowing of oats, rye, and barley in this ...otion has taken a greater hold of our farmers ...an ever before. They claim that they can get ...ore money out of a small crop of cotton than ...t of a large crop of cotton, and efforts are be...g made by many of the leaders of our planters ...restrict as much as possible the increase in ...reage of cotton for another season. For their ...ke, it is hoped that they will follow their pres...nt resolution. Fertilizer agents claim their ...les up to date are very small on account of the ...hngnement in the price of the commercial fer...izers. Meantime, we see that some live stock ...the shape of mules are being brought to the ...outhern markets. Activity in this branch, how...er, is undeveloped, but will be watched closely ...it will furnish a pretty fair index for the ...respective acreage of the year 1900.

Maize during the week was somewhat er...atic, and may be said to have been held ...p—one good turn deserves another—by ...heat. As was pointed out some time since, ...hen there was a general advance in fresh ...cereals, farmers decided to raise butchers' ...tock on a larger scale than usual, and put ...he resolution into effect, so that our two-...illion corn crop will not be more than ...nough to go around. And besides, at any ...decline in the corn market, sharp recovery ...ay be expected, because the agriculturists ...re in easy circumstances, and are generally ...isposed to hold their corn or feed it to ...tock, unless prices suit them. Produce Exchange opinions yesterday were that the ...dvance of the week will be sustained and ...ettered when the supply markets of Eu...ope are ice bound.

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The course of the leading wheat and corn ...tures in the Chicago and New York mar...ets during the past week is shown in the ...llowing tables of actual closing prices:

CHICAGO FUTURES.

Wheat—	Dec. 2.	Dec. 4.	Dec. 5.
December	64½	64⅜	65⅜
May	68 7-16	69	69 11-16
Corn—			
December	30	29⅝	30
May	32¾	32 3 16	32 11-16
Wheat— Dec. 6.	Dec. 7.	Dec. 8.	Dec. 9.
December 65½	66	66⅝	66½
May 69 3-16	69¾	70 3-16	69 15-16
Corn—			
December 29 15-16	30¼	30⅜	30⅞
May 32⅝	32⅝	33	32 15-16

NEW YORK FUTURES.

Wheat—	Dec. 2.	Dec. 4.	Dec. 5.
December	70⅝	71¼	72
May	73⅞	74	74⅝
Corn—			
December	38⅛	38½	38¾
May	38⅛	38⅝	38⅝
Wheat— Dec. 6	Dec. 7.	Dec. 8.	Dec. 9.
December 72⅛	72⅝	73	72 13-16
May 74¼	74⅝	73¼	73 1-16
Corn—			
December 38⅝	38⅞	39¼	39¼
May 38½	38⅝	38⅞	38 15-16

At Chicago during the week these ad...nces were made—Wheat, December, 2⅝c; ...ay, 1½c; corn, December, ⅞c; May, 13-16c. ...e New York advances were: Wheat, De...mber, 1 15-16c; May, 1 3-16c; corn, De...mber, 1¼c; May, 11-16c. At Chicago yes...rday the range of May wheat was 69⅞c ...70¼c, and of May corn 32⅞c to 33⅜c. On ...e local post-market curb May wheat ...osed at 75½c; seller. Privileges of May ...yesterday are:

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A reflection of the general conditions of ...operity is found in the prices for wheat, ...arse grains, and dependent staples. Those ...yesterday were:

	1899. Dec. 9.	1899. Nov. 9.	1898. Dec. 9.
Wheat	74⅞	73⅞	74¼
Corn	.40	.39½	.38⅞
Oats	.30	.29	.30⅜
Flour (Minn. patents)	$3.90	$4.00	$3.75
Lard	5.55	5.45	5.32½
Pork, mess	9.75	9.50	9.00
Beef hams	22.00	25.00	18.50
Beef, family	12.75	12.25	11.50

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Schwartz, Dupee & Co.'s special Chicago ...ain letter of yesterday said:

Wheat was easier to-day on liberal profit tak...g. Liverpool was steady and 1d higher, Paris ...and Antwerp 1¼c. Primary receipts were ...0,000 bushels for the day, and 6,000,000 bush...ls less for the week than last year. The ...chigan State crop report for December shows ...condition of 80 against 100 a year ago. The ...ondon Times's Argentine cable reports wheat ...ade in good condition, harvesting commenced ...northern portion, and estimates the probable ...portable surplus at 60,000,000 bushels, and ...out 5,000,000 bushels of old wheat on hand. ...ere were 25 boatloads of wheat taken at ...e seaboard for export.

The Southwest and West showed rain every...here to-day, and the forecast predicts a contin...ation of it for at least a day longer. This cir...mstance as much as any other tended toward ...firm corn market. Another bull help was an ...vance in the spot price at Liverpool of 1d, ...th futures up ⅜d. Western offerings were ...all. Within a day or so there has been an ...provement in the local all-rail demand, al...ough there is no claim that it is going at full ...iff. To-day's speculative trade was small ...the last hour. The weakness in Wall Street ...d the hesitation in wheat lessened the bull...ness in the coarse grains. Receipts were 225 ...rs, with 200 for Monday. Clearances were ...ly 150,000 bushels. The stocks here this week ...ll show some increase—40 loads for export.

The weekly New York grain letter of Mc...tyre & Wardwell of yesterday said:

WHEAT—Market to-day firm and very dull, ...uctuations unimportant. Trading is somewhat ...abeyance because of the Government report ...e Monday afternoon. Besides giving the crops ...the year, it should give the condition of Win...r wheat on Dec. 1. This was high a year ago, ...sed on the State reports made, but the Gov...ment gave no expression. With Ohio and ...chigan this year giving condition of 80 against ...0 last year, and some other States thought to ...no better than those given, the report is ex...cted to be bullish. The movement of the week ...gests a decrease in the next visible statement, ...e liberal exports of the week include 1,400,500 ...shels from the Pacific Coast, where a good ...ade is passing with South African ports. We ...gin to get conflicting estimates from Argen...a. Unsettled weather is reported from Rosario, ...st year's crop in Argentina was a "bumper" ...ter two failures, and probably averaged sixteen ...shels per acre. We do not believe this big ...duction will have repetition this year. World's ...ipments will be liberal, but below the 9,600,000 ...the same week in 1898. The interior Spring ...eat points report: Receipts, 530,000 bushels, ...ainst 1,082,000 bushels, and Winter points, ...,000 bushels against 152,000 bushels. In...or shipments, 214,000 bushels. Clearances ...m seaboard, 267,000 bushels, and so far this ...nth from Atlantic and Gulf ports, 3,891,000 ...shels. This market received but 526,000 bushels ...the week, and cleared 677,000 bushels of wheat ...five days. Cables were firm, with moderate ...vances in all centres. The expiration of week-...privileges in Chicago on large amounts was a ...straining feature, and considerable wheat held ...expected calls was sold out.

CORN—The appearance of rain in the West is ...n influential factor to-day. Market is firmer, in ...nticipation of a lessening of the small movement ...ferred to yesterday. Cables came 6c up, and ...port buyers have advanced limits, but find it ...ficult to execute orders because of scarcity. ...kings exceed 300,000 bushels. Interior receipts, ...,000 bushels, against 633,000 bushels last year. ...d shipments 336,000 bushels. Clearances, 86,000 ...shels, and for the month so far, 4,626,000 bush...ls. This port received 746,000 bushels and ex...rted 333,000 bushels in five days. Germany is ...e best buyer. Our expressed faith in corn is ...couraged by what we note in the demand and ...dable supply.

THE YEAR'S CROP OF COTTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The final report the Statistician of the Department of ...griculture on the acreage and production cotton in the United States for the year ...ded Aug. 31, 1899, is ready for the press. ...shows the acreage in the principal States ...have been as follows: North Carolina, ...11,708; South Carolina, 2,353,213; Georgia, ...35,205; Alabama, 3,003,176; Mississippi, ...00,298; Louisiana, 1,281,691; Texas, 6,991,...4; Arkansas, 1,876,467; Tennessee, 896,722; ...klahoma, 215,893; Indian Territory, 314,...8, and elsewhere, 286,112, making a total ...24,067,295 acres.

The production, in gross bales, was as ...llows: North Carolina, 629,620; South Car...lina, 1,035,414; Georgia, 1,378,731; Alabama, ...76,042; Mississippi, 1,247,128; Louisiana, ...7,747; Texas, 3,363,100; Arkansas, 919,469; ...nnessee, 322,820; Oklahoma, 100,026; In...an Territory, 207,838, and elsewhere, 82,...3, making a total of 11,189,205 bales, an ...crease of 291,348 bales over the preced...g year. Of the total crop, 11,121,414 bales ...re upland averaging 315 pounds per bale ...ross weight, and 67,791 bales were sea isl...nd, averaging 390 pounds per bale gross ...eight. The average production per acre ...as 448-1,000 of a bale.

The estimate of production is based main...on official statements as to the move...ent of cotton from the plantation to points ...shipment or consumption, on returns ...ade by officials of cotton mills and on re...rts of special agents. The estimate of ...reage is based mainly on reports of spe...al agents. The total value of the crop, ...timated on the basis of the average prices ...ring the first six months of the cotton ...ar at the various large markets nearest ...the different centres of production, was ...06,467,041, the average price per pound ...ing 5.21 cents for upland and 14 cents for ...a island.

The telegraphic report to be issued on ...nday, Dec. 11, at noon, will relate to ...e present year, 1899-1900, and will com...rise an estimate of the acreage by States ...d the indicated yield of lint cotton per ...re.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traders were active on the bear side in yesterday's market for outside securities. Liquidation also continued and added to the recessions brought about by bear attacks. Transactions were in fairly large amount and distributed over a number of issues, but the day's business was less active than on Friday. Apprehension as to the future of the money market was probably the chief cause of the declines recorded, and traders made much of fears relative to money rates. After the announcement of the bank statement the market showed some improvement, for it was taken to be less unfavorable than had been expected. Toward the close some of the traders turned to the bull side and were as energetic in trying to advance prices as they had been earlier in the day in trying to depress them. Here and there closing quotations showed an advance over the previous day's figures, but these were far outnumbered by the net losses.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was more actively traded in than for some days, and continued the downward course which had marked the stock during the week. It sold down to 81 and closed at 80½ bid, a net loss of 1½ points. Houses with Boston connections were sellers of the stock. Nothing like inside support seemed to be given, although it was fairly taken by a number of brokers, but the supply was considerably in excess of the demand. It closed at the lowest for the day, after having rallied a little from the point which it reached on the early decline. Other copper stocks were in no better demand, with the exception of British Columbia Copper, and at the close there were practically no bids for the stocks in this group.

BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER was traded in to the extent of 500 shares from 10¼ up to 11. After this one order was filled the bid fell back to 10¼, which was the final figure, and showed a small net gain.

STORAGE POWER was active and erratic. It opened in the neighborhood of 15, but very soon sold off, and, under bear attacks, went as low as 9¾. At the lower figures support was given the stock, and it recovered as sharply as it had declined, getting up to 13. It fell back to 12, and just before the close went to 11. It closed at this figure, with a net loss of 4 points. Aggressive attacks were made on the stock, stop orders were reached, and until inside support appeared traders had things their own way in the stock. On the rally a certain amount of short stock was covered, and in some instances traders turned to the bull side in the stock.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS common suffered a further decline and sold a point and a quarter below Friday's lowest. Trading in the stock amounted to only a few hundred shares, and the decline was the result of lack of demand, rather than of heavy liquidation or bear attacks. Final figures in the preferred stock showed a loss of half a point, and a similar decline was recorded in the bonds.

STANDARD GAS, on what appeared to be inside buying, went up to 105, at which figure upward of 500 shares changed hands. This bid was made at the close for any part of 500 shares. Nothing new occurred in the market for the preferred stock, which closed, as on Friday, at 130 bid.

ELECTRIC AXLE sold off to 6¼, but recovered later to 6⅝, and at the close showed a loss of only an eighth of a point. Transactions in the stock were in fairly large amount.

ELECTRIC BOAT was one of the strongest stocks on the list. It sold at 28 and closed unchanged for the day at 27 bid.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1½	1¾
New Amsterdam	22½	23½
New Amsterdam pf	44½	47
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	93	94

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	35	36
American Agricultural Chemical pf	78	79
American Bicycle	..	20
American Bicycle pf	..	50
American Bicycle bonds	90	91
American Hide & Leather	..	35
American Hide & Leather pf	..	80
American Woolen Goods	..	24½
American Woolen Goods pf	79½	80
American Writing Paper 5s	87	..
Beet Sugar	..	28
Beet Sugar pf	..	70
Distilling Company of America	8¾	8⅝
Distilling Company of America pf	28¼	29½
Electric Axle Light and Power	6⅜	6⅝
Electric Boat	27	28½
Electric Boat pf	42	45
Havana Commercial	15½	17
Havana Commercial pf	60	61½
International Pump	15	17
International Pump pf	64	66
National Gramophone, ex div	70	74
National Salt	44	46
National Salt pf	76	80
National Tube	44½	45½
National Tube pf	94½	95½
Otis Elevator	25	27
Otis Elevator pf	88	91
Pittsburg Coal subs	96	..
Royal Baking Powder pf	92	93
Rubber Goods Mfg	27	28
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf. ex div	80	81
Sloss-Sheffield	33	36
Sloss-Sheffield pf	73½	74
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div	466	468
Union Steel & Chain	20	25
Union Steel & Chain pf	60	65
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝	½

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	80½	81½
American Air Power	45	50
American Cotton	..	50
Arizona Lead	9¾	10¼
Asphalt Company of America	12½	13½
British Columbia Copper	10¼	11
Chicago & Alton sub	..	106
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	95	96
Electric Vehicle	..	63
Electric Vehicle pf	..	100
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	.1	1½
Flemington Coal & Coke	27	28
Illinois Transportation	2¼	2⅝
Manhattan Light & Heat	2	5
*Markeen Copper	..	7⅜
Mexican 6s	..	93½
New England Transportation	6½	7¼
New York Gas & Electric 4s	90	90½
New York Gas & Electric 5s	102¾	103
New York Transportation	10½	11½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	22¼	24
St. Louis subs	126	12½
St. Louis common, when issued	26	31
St. Louis preferred, when issued	..	98
St. Louis 4s, when issued	..	94¾
Storage Power	11	12½
Tennessee Copper	..	13
Trust Company of America	..	227
Virginia-Coal, Iron & Coke	30	31
Whipsaw Copper	12⅜	13½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	103	104
Brooklyn City Railroad	237	239
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	102	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	195	..
Central Park, N & E. River 7s	107	109
Chicago Union Traction	23	23¾
Chicago Union Traction pf	79	79½
Columbus Railway	22	23½
Columbus Railway pf	86	90
Con. Traction of N. J	64	65
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	87½	88½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	72½	75
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115½	117½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	89	91
Nassau Electric 4s	94	95
Nassau Electric 5s	110	113
New Orleans Traction	30	..
New Orleans Traction pf	104	..
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway	32½	34
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	90	92
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Stelnway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	215	230
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	112	113
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	30	32
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	104	107

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	74	77
Central Union 5s guaranteed	103¾	106
Consolidated Gas of Newark	56	..
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated bonds of N. J	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J	21¾	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	43½	44½
Denver Gas 5s	83	85
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne Gas	41	43
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	60	64
Indianapolis Gas	102	108
Indianapolis Gas bonds	103	105
Lafayette Gas Co	42	50
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	64	70
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	42	45
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	64	70
Mutual Gas of New York	300	..
Madison (Wis.) stock	31	33
New England Gas & Coke	25	27
New England Gas & Coke bonds	76¼	76¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	41	43
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	61	65
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	45
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	93	94
St. Paul Gas bonds	91	93
Standard Gas, New York	105	..
Standard Gas, New York, pf	130	..
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	14	16
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s, bonds	85	90
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s, per cent. bonds	..	90
Western Gas	106¼	107½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	105	106½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	..	92
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	93½	94½
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	68	69½
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94½	95
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	40	40½
Union Ferry bonds	101	102½

Industrials.

American Ginning	20	22
American Type Founders	52¾	54
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	25
Barney & Smith pf	98	..
Barney & Smith bonds	106	107
Consolidated Rubber Tire	5	7
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	35	45
Cramps' Shipyard	82	87
General Chemical	59	..
General Chemical pf	97½	100
Hudson River Telephone	110	115
Lorillard Company pf	115	117
Standard Coupler	38	42
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf	45	55
Union Typewriter	5½	23½
Union Typewriter 1st pf	114	115½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	122
Worthington Pump pf	107	109

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	110	112
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis	5	7
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis pf	20	25

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 3@6 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods. Mercantile paper, 5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $188,634,769; balance, $5,834,388; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $389.

Money on call in London, 5@5½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 5⅛@6 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange dull and nominal. Nominal rates were $4.82 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.81⅛@$4.81¼; demand, $4.86⅜; cables, $4.87⅛@$4.87⅝. Commercial bills were $4.80¾@$4.82.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.22½ less 1-16@5.23⅛, and 5.19⅜ less 1-16@5.20; reichsmarks, 94 1-16 and 95@95 1-16; guilders, 39 15-16 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par @16 2-3c premium. Chicago—20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.50@$1.75 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium, and telegraphic, 7½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c off; selling, par. St. Louis—Par @25c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par @25c premium; counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—American securities opened depressed on the lower overnight operations from New York. Prices remained down with next to nothing doing, and at the close the market was flat and stagnant.

Consols for money, 101⅜; consols for the account, 102; Canadian, 97; Erie Railway, 13; Erie first preferred, 37⅝; Illinois Central, 117; Union Pacific preferred, 78; St. Paul, 126; New York Central, 141¼; Pennsylvania, 68¾; Reading, 10; Northern Pacific preferred, 77½; Atchison, 22½; Louisville, 85½; Grand Trunk, 7⅝; Anaconda, 8½.

Money, 5@5½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short and three months' bills, 5¾@5⅝ per cent.

Bar silver steady at 27¼d. per ounce.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £11,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 131.70; Madrid, 27.40; Lisbon, 42.50; Rome, 6.15.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—Prices opened feeble on the Bourse to-day, but became steadier toward the close. The gold withdrawals from the Bank of England caused apprehensions of dear money and in consequence numerous realizations were effected. Spanish fours and Brazilians partially recovered toward the finish. Turks were heavy. Rio Tintos continued calm. De Beers were weak. Kafirs relapsed rather sharply in view of the approaching settlement in London.

Three per cent. rentes, 100 f. 62½c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 33½c. for checks.

Spanish fours closed at 68.02½.

BERLIN, Dec. 9.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were weak. Later locals recovered, but the other departments were depressed. Turks were easier on realizations.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 49½ pfennigs for checks.

Private rate of discount, 6¾ per cent.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand increased 11,620,000 marks; treasury notes increased 160,000 marks; other securities decreased 21,560,000 marks; notes in circulation decreased 10,120,000 marks.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 9.—On the Boerse today business was dull, speculators being inclined to realize, and there was a decline in all departments. Spanish fours, Portuguese, Italians, and Americans were easier. Locals were depressed.

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Dec. 9, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1899.	1898.	P.C.
New York	$925,431,667	$704,016,100	+21.1
Boston	119,677,718	98,874,832	+24.0
Philadelphia	73,675,991	67,963,772	+8.4
Baltimore	19,030,264	17,902,681	+6.3
Chicago	125,995,626	103,500,795	+21.7
St. Louis	30,150,379	30,470,806	— 1.0
New Orleans	10,344,477	10,649,774	—2.9
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,304,306,122	$1,093,381,769	+19.3
Other cities, 5 days	185,463,798	175,497,861	+ 5.7
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,489,769,920	$1,268,879,630	+17.4
All cities, 1 day.	327,941,268	288,612,086	+13.6
Total, all cities for week	$1,817,711,188	$1,557,491,716	+16.7

Complete returns for the week ended Dec. 2 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1898, an increase of 1.2 per cent., with the same week in 1897 a gain of 19.5 per cent., and with 1896 a gain of 36.4 per cent. Outside of New York the decrease, as compared with 1898, was 3.1 per cent.

Import of Specie Port of New York Dec. 2 to 8 Inclusive.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Caracas	Curacao	$1,030
Pr. Willem IV	Curacao	100
Grenada	Trinidad	1,815
American Silver Coin—		
Pr. Willem IV	Curacao	126
Grenada	Trinidad	12
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Caracas	Curacao	370
Grenada	Trinidad	324
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Finance	Colon	16,564
Grenada	Trinidad	37
Alene	Greytown	400
Gold Bullion—		
Matanzas	Tampico	6,907
Finance	Colon	14,253
Alene	Greytown	600
Silver Bullion—		
Matanzas	Tampico	28,275
Finance	Colon	38,400
Orizaba	Vera Cruz	9,947
Total		$119,252

Specie Exports from the Port of New York from Dec. 4 to 9 Inclusive.

Dec. 4	Pr. Wm. IV	Haiti, G. C., (U. S.)	$21,000
Dec. 4	Beverly	Haiti, G. C., (U. S.)	17,500
Dec. 4	Beverly	Haiti, S. C., (Haiti)	921
Dec. 4	Beverly	Haiti, S. C., (U. S.)	600
Dec. 4	Aller	London, S. B.	284,185
Dec. 5	St. Paul	London, S. B.	273,000
Dec. 6	Hubert	Manaos, S. C., (Peru)	4,650
Dec. 8	Cherokee	Santo Domingo, G. C., (U. S.)	5,710
Dec. 8	Cherokee	Santo Domingo, S. C., (Mex.)	4,888
Dec. 8	Umbria	London, S. B.	264,000
Total for week			$877,354

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Nov. 24	Carib	Santo Domingo, G. C., (Span.)	$318
Nov. 24	Carib	Santo Domingo, G. C., (U. S.)	11,312
Dec. 1	Andes	Haiti, G. C., (U. S.)	29,000
Dec. 1	Campania	London, S. B.	182,986
Total			$1,100,983

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Dec. 9, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
14	14¼	200	Am. Car & Foundry	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
59	60	610	Am. Car & Found. pf	59½	59⅝	59	59	— ⅛
32⅝	32¾	300	American Ice	32½	32½	32½	32½	— ⅛
78½	75	100	American Ice pf	74½	74½	74½	74½	— ⅛
34½	34⅝	1,200	American Cotton Oil	34	34⅝	34	34⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	11⅞	320	American Linseed	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
51⅝	52	690	Am. Linseed pf	52	52	51	51½	— ⅛
8½	9½	100	American Malting Co.	8½	8½	8½	8½	
40	42	400	Am. Malting Co. pf	40	40	40	40	
35⅝	36	1,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	35½	36⅛	35⅛	35⅝	+ ⅛
87⅝	88	735	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	87½	88	87	88	+ ⅜
39⅝	40⅜	15,420	American Steel & Wire	40	40⅜	39¾	40⅛	+ ⅛
91	92	1,500	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	91	91⅝	90	91	+ ⅛
139⅜	140	99,470	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	138	140	138½	139⅝	+ ⅜
117	118	212	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	118	118	118	118	+ ⅛
42	42½	1,900	American Steel Hoop	41⅝	42	41⅝	42	+ ⅛
79	80½	100	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	78½	78½	78½	78½	— ½
25	25⅞	3,805	American Tin Plate	25	26	25	25⅝	+ ⅛
74	75	410	American Tin Plate pf.	75	75	75	75	— 1
104	104½	21,434	American Tobacco	103	110	103	104	— ⅝
40½	40⅝	3,170	Anaconda Copper	41	41⅝	40⅝	41⅛	+ ⅛
21½	21⅝	5,400	At., T. & S. F.	21⅜	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	+ ⅛
64⅜	64⅝	14,765	At., T. & S. F. pf.	64⅜	64⅝	64⅜	64⅝	+ ⅛
54⅞	55	1,900	Baltimore & Ohio	55⅜	55⅝	54⅝	55	+ ⅛
79⅝	80	7,870	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	80	80⅝	79⅝	79⅝	— ⅜
81¼	81½	56,595	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	81¼	82⅝	81¼	82⅛	+ ⅝
137	139	200	Brooklyn Union Gas	138	138	137	137½	— ½
14	15	345	Brunswick City	14⅜	14⅜	14½	14½	
52½	52⅝	380	Canada Southern	52½	52⅝	52½	52⅝	+ ⅛
29⅜	29⅞	11,425	Chesapeake & Ohio	29	30⅛	29	29⅞	+ ⅝
130¼	130⅝	11,245	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	130¼	131⅝	129⅞	130⅝	+ ⅜
14	14½	220	Chicago Great Western	14½	14⅝	14½	14½	
81	81½	750	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	81	81	80	80	— 1
39	40	300	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	39½	40½	39½	40	+ ½
90¼	91¼	200	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	90½	91	90½	91	+ ½
14½	15	620	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
122	122⅛	10,860	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	122⅝	123⅝	121½	122	— ⅝
164	168	200	Chicago & Northw.	165	165	165	165	
111¼	111½	2,003	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	111¼	111⅝	111¼	111⅜	+ ⅛
11⅝	12	400	Chicago Term. Trans.	11½	12	11½	12	+ ⅛
39	39¼	1,500	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	38¾	39	38¾	39	+ ⅛
60⅝	61¼	4,000	C., C., C. & St. L.	61	61⅝	60	60⅝	— ⅝
102	106	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	106	106	106	106	+ 1
45½	46	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	45	45	45	45	— ½
49	49½	3,940	Colorado Fuel & Iron	49	50	49	49	— ½
8	9¾	100	Colorado Midland	8	8	8	8	— ⅛
20	20⅝	100	Colorado Midland pf.	20½	20½	20½	20½	
5	5½	1,575	Colorado Southern	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
45¼	45⅞	145	Col. Southern 1st pf.	45½	45⅝

enerally quoted on time money. Where money is borrowed on speculative securities ates are simply a matter of special agreement. The market for mercantile paper is very quiet. Merchants as a rule are not making much paper at present. Best names are quoted nominally at 6 per cent.
Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
dventure	5	6	Old Colony	4½	6
Bloues	3	3¼	Old Domin	24	25
Cadian	27	28	Osceola	69	70
rnold	5½	6½	Parrot	36	37
sh Bed	..	1	Pioneer	2⅜	2⅝
tlantic	..	25	Quincy	145	147
altic	20	21	Rhode Island	5	5¾
ost. & C. C.	30	40	Santa Fé	6½	7
ost. & M.	290	295	Santa Ysabel	7⅛	8¼
utte & Bos.	60	65	Shoe	33	..
al. & Hec.	725	..	Tamarack	201	205
entennial	20	..	Utah Cons	32¼	..
ranklin	15½	15¾	Washington	1¼	1½
onnbolt	1½	2	White Knob	9	11
le Royale	27	..	Winona	..	6½
ohawk	16	17	Wolverine	37½	38

Railroad Stocks.

ost. & Alb.	249	249¾	C. Mass. pf.
ost. & Low.	241	..	Fitchburg pf.
ost. & Me.	203	203½	N. Y. & N. E. 6s
ost. & Pr.	..	300	E. 6s
ost. Elev.	100½	101	N. Y. & N. E. 7s
ost. Gas 6s	..	85	West End
ent. Mass.	17	..	

		70	
		120	
	111	112¼	
	115¼	116¾	
	..	92	

Miscellaneous Stocks.

.m. B. Tel.	347	350	N. Eng. Tel.
hi. Stk. Y.	..	144½	Westinghouse
om. Coal	47	47½	Electric
. Coal pf.	118	..	Westinghouse
rie Tel.	105	106	Elect. pf.
lex. Tel.	3⅛	3¼	

	142		
	..	43	
	64	..	

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9.—Local stocks were yielding. In some cases the very lowest prices were recorded. Welsbach Light sell to 45½, United Gas Improvement to 56½, Union Traction almost to 39, American Railways to 5¼, American Cement to 2¼, Choctaw preferred to 43½, Marsden to 2, and so on. Everything good, bad, and indifferent moved alike. Pennsylvania Railroad stock, which a few days ago was eagerly sought after at 68½, now sold at 68¼.

It was not a question of intrinsic value, but of speculative expedience. All the operating properties which are represented by stocks are making money, and the latter are intrinsically worth more to-day than when they commanded much higher prices because they are doing more business. It was a day for bargain buyers.

To-day's closing prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	20⅝	21	Phila. Trac.	96¼	96½
Choctaw	35	36	Union Trac.	39¼	39½
Elec. Co. Am.	13⅜	13⅝	Un. Gas & Imp.	156½	157
Lehigh Val.	25½	25¾	Welsb. Light	45	46
Marsden	12⅜	12½	W. N. Y. & P.	5⅝	5⅞

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City banks shows a decrease in reserve of $1,677,175. The banks now hold a surplus of $8,859,525 above legal requirements.

The following is a comparison of the statement issued yesterday with that of the previous Saturday:

	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Decrease.
Loans	$682,159,800	$681,464,300	$695,500
Deposits	748,078,000	744,085,500	3,990,500
Circulation	16,480,900	16,411,300	69,600
Legal tenders	50,241,700	48,911,800	1,329,900
Specie	145,314,500	143,969,100	1,345,400
Reserve	$195,556,200	$192,880,900	$2,675,300
Res. required	187,019,500	186,021,375	998,125
Surplus	$8,536,700	$6,859,525	$1,677,175

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding week in 1898 and 1897:

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Jan. 7	$23,530,375	$22,264,575	$43,991,450
Jan. 14	28,263,075	23,968,775	52,172,525
Jan. 21	34,693,675	31,375,200	57,667,800
Jan. 28	39,232,025	35,600,450	59,108,250
Feb. 4	34,452,675	34,781,625	54,540,050
Feb. 11	35,511,825	32,437,000	51,638,225
Feb. 18	34,373,825	25,688,450	55,065,950
Feb. 25	30,334,900	22,950,320	57,020,975
March 4	24,578,125	20,823,500	55,556,925
March 11	19,051,175	25,086,100	48,108,975
March 18	18,557,425	33,851,475	48,895,750
March 25	15,494,850	35,720,800	47,666,575
April 1	15,018,825	35,720,800	47,666,575
April 8	19,471,525	37,346,075	46,966,900
April 15	24,175,900	43,525,100	49,277,900
April 22	25,324,075	44,544,675	48,917,625
April 29	25,351,475	43,915,475	44,095,975
May 6	27,137,625	46,067,205	44,490,590
May 13	29,631,525	49,215,250	45,908,950
May 20	43,933,125	53,704,600	46,616,100
May 27	42,710,600	52,249,500	45,320,825
June 3	39,323,100	53,841,100	47,991,475
June 10	30,008,200	50,272,800	49,390,950
June 17	25,697,800	62,206,250	49,239,150
June 24	14,274,550	62,013,550	41,384,875
July 1	5,062,475	$3,345,300	41,361,375
July 8	10,698,750	49,365,825	46,036,900
July 15	12,035,600	48,012,000	47,361,575
July 22	10,811,125	41,904,475	45,720,150
July 29	9,118,600	39,803,000	41,052,125
August 5	14,395,375	35,111,850	38,882,725
August 12	15,082,350	26,839,250	39,753,450
August 19	12,378,525	21,343,300	39,517,700
August 26	9,191,250	14,991,050	34,114,150
Sept. 2	2,458,925	7,076,775	26,668,625
Sept. 9	275,450	4,240,400	19,895,175
Sept. 16	2,783,700	8,252,875	15,997,650
Sept. 23	1,724,450	15,327,150	15,550,600
Sept. 30	643,200	18,743,600	13,485,500
Oct. 7	1,177,350	19,661,550	14,614,500
Oct. 14	1,441,075	23,412,325	22,904,700
Oct. 21	3,038,525	26,091,550	24,271,800
Oct. 28	*338,350	19,023,050	21,161,225
Nov. 4	*2,788,050	15,011,800	21,761,150
Nov. 11	*312,025	16,667,375	23,408,250
Nov. 18	6,652,200	18,857,575	22,560,425
Nov. 25	8,536,700	17,097,950	22,122,950
Dec. 2	6,859,525	16,743,300	18,887,425
Dec. 9			

*Deficit.

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1899	$6,859,525	1894	$32,902,650
1898	16,743,300	1893	76,565,425
1897	18,887,425	1892	5,509,800
1896	31,608,350	1891	15,339,500
1895	13,391,325	1890	607,075

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

Special to The New York Times.

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.05	.06
Alpha Con	.03	.03
Andes	.12	.13
Belcher	.24	.28
Best & Belcher	.41	.45
Bullion	.04	.04
Caledonia	.58	.59
Challenge Con	.18	.18
Chollar	.16	.18
Confidence	.81	.84
Con. Cal. & Va	1.75	1.90
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.20	.20
Gould & Curry	.15	.15
Hale & Norcross	.36	.40
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.07	.07
Kentucky Con	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con	.06	.06
Mexican	.43	.46
Occidental Con	.15	.16
Ophir	.95	1.00
Overman	.14	.10
Potosi	.23	.24
Savage	.10	.12
Sag Belcher	.04	.04
Sierra Nevada	.54	.59
Standard	2.55	2.70
Syndicate	.05	.05
St. Louis	.08	.08
Union Con	.34	.36
Utah Con	.07	.08
Yellow Jacket	.15	.16
Silver bars	.59@59½	58⅝@59
Mexican dollars	.47½@48¼	47½@48¼
Drafts, sight	.07½	.05
Telegraph	.12¼	.10

COLORADO SPRINGS, Dec. 9.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	35½	36¼	35¼	36
Alamo	13¼	13⅜	12¾	13
Anaconda	40½	42	42	44
Anchoria	75	85	75	85
Argentum	19¼	19⅝	19¼	19⅞
Banker	12½	13	12½	13
Battle	31	31½	32	33
Blue Belle	11¼	11⅜	11¼	11⅜
Coin	230	240	230	243
Columbine	19¼	19½	19¼	26
Consolidated	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜	15⅝
Damon	26⅝	27	27⅛	27½
Elkton	118½	119	117⅝	120
El Paso	29½	30	29½	30
Findlay	13⅞	14¼	13⅞	14¼
Fleece	30	35	30	35
Garfield	19½	20	19¼	19⅞
Gibson	22	26	25	28
Gould	35¼	36	36½	36⅝
Isabella	137½	138	139½	139⅝
Independence	47	48	47	47½
Jackpot	59	59⅝	59½	60
King	92	96	92	95
Moon Anchor	53	60	50	56
Matoa	28	30	27½	28
National	11⅞	12¼	13½	13½
Ophir	60	63	60	64
Pharmacist Con	13½	13⅝	14½	14⅝
Pinnacle	27⅞	28½	28¼	28⅝
Portland	244	245	245	249
Raven	74⅜	75	74⅜	75
Rawlings	32	33	32	33
Rosa	40	41	40	41
Sovereign	14⅜	14¾	14⅜	14¾
Tornado	47	47½	48½	50
Union	34¾	35	35	35½
Vindicator	170	175	174	180
Work	29¾	29⅝	30¾	31
Zenobia	17⅜	18¼	20	22

Niagara State Reservation Election.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 9.—Peter A. Porter, Jr., has been elected Secretary and Treasurer of the Niagara State Reservation. Mr. Porter succeeds S. F. Rankine, resigned.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
GEORGIA RAILROAD—			
4th week Nov	$40,536	$46,888	$45,159
From Jan. 1	1,461,585	1,481,772	.....
LONG ISLAND, (system)—			
Month November	326,856	328,598	316,072
From Jan. 1	4,509,374	4,651,222	4,240,919
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	937	937	937
1st week Dec	89,479	93,515	81,755
From July 1	2,727,129	2,816,626	.....
CENTRAL NEW ENGLAND for October—			
	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross	68,168	62,593	5,575
Op. expenses	51,699	37,159	14,740
Net	16,269	25,434	*9,165
Prop. op. exp. to gross	76¼	59	
Gross, 4 months	257,606	223,361	34,245
Net, 4 months	50,431	78,317	*27,736
*Decrease.			
FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE for October—			
	1899.	1898.	1897.
Gross	306,995	299,928	264,605
Op. expenses	218,896	202,428	178,454
Net	88,099	87,495	86,151
Prop. op. exp. to gross	73	69¾	67⅞
Charges	52,936	53,923	53,929
Surplus	35,162	33,569	32,222
Gross, 10 months	2,748,958	2,506,510	2,285,553
Net, 10 months	654,411	644,502	600,683
Surplus, 10 mos	124,817	108,009	67,152
MIDLAND TERMINAL for October—			
	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross	65,499	37,314	28,185
Op. expenses	34,519	21,076	13,443
Net	30,980	16,238	14,742
Prop. op. exp. to gross	52¾	56¾	
Charges	1,768	1,024	744
Income	29,212	15,214	13,998
Gross, 4 months	236,810	145,918	90,892
Net, 4 months	116,119	68,117	48,002
Inc., 4 months	109,504	63,614	45,891
ST. PAUL & DULUTH for October—			
Gross	229,064	192,201	36,863
Op. expenses	119,387	122,049	*2,712
Net	109,797	70,152	39,575
Prop. op. exp. to gross	52¼	64¼	
Gross, 4 months	781,881	662,812	119,069
Net, 4 months	309,981	226,391	83,590
*Decrease.			

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$287,266,130
Gold reserve	240,888,642
Net silver	9,380,052
United States notes in the Treasury	15,686,027
Treasury notes of 1890	1,260,194
Total receipts this day	1,965,360
Total receipts this month	16,266,347
Total receipts this year	254,380,737
Total expenditures this day	1,750,000
Total expenditures this month	13,740,000
Total expenditures this year	238,841,000
Deposits in National banks	82,968,286
Silver bullion	201,328
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	345,320
Government receipts—	
Customs	566,821
Internal revenue	1,279,082
Miscellaneous	119,456

WALTER A. WOOD CO. SOLVENT.

Court Orders that Receivers Surrender Property to Trustees.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 9.—Justice Fursman today disposed of several important motions growing out of the receivership of the Walter A. Wood Company. The first was a motion made by Eliphalet Wood and Serafina Patterson, stockholders, to set aside an order of the Supreme Court granted on Oct. 7 appointing Charles J. Buchanan of Albany referee to pass the accounts of the receivers, and further providing that upon the conclusion of the accounting and the payment of the balance of the company's floating debt the proceedings for voluntary dissolution of the company should be discontinued. Justice Fursman modifies this order by striking out the provisions relating to the company's dissolution and reaffirms that part relating to an accounting.

The second motion was for a confirmation of the report of the referee passing the receivers' accounts to Oct. 1. An order was granted confirming the referee's report, and further providing that upon accounting satisfactorily for their accounts as receivers subsequent to Oct. 1 and the payment of the balance of the company's floating debt the receivers should be discharged.

The most important application was made on behalf of the trustees of the Wood company, and was based upon a report of C. J. Buchanan, referee, that the company is now solvent. The trustees asked that an order be granted directing the receivers to forthwith transfer and surrender all of the corporate property of the trustees, and that the proceedings for a voluntary dissolution of the company should be discontinued. The application was opposed by Ernest T. Fellowes, representing Mrs. Patterson and Mr. Wood. Julien T. Davies of New York, representing the stockholders' Reorganization Committee, supported the application.

The Court granted an order directing the receivers to surrender the property to the trustees after the receivers shall first have paid the balance of the company's floating indebtedness, which amounts to about $230,000, and after the trustees shall have properly indemnified the receivers against any outstanding obligations of the receivers on account of the latter's purchase of raw material for the coming season's manufacture, and further provided that the receivers may retain in their hands sufficient moneys to meet such of their obligations as shall mature before the formal transfer of the property shall be completed.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

C. E. Hambleton has been appointed Omaha Manager of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

The Northwestern Life and Savings Company of Des Moines has been licensed to do a life insurance business on a legal reserve basis in the State of Illinois.

Edward E. Potter has been appointed Pacific Coast Manager of the Glens Falls Fire Insurance Company.

The Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool has reinsured the business of the Frederick County Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Maryland.

Ellison & Coolidge have been appointed Boston agents of the Eastern Insurance Company of New York.

Hicks & Magee have been appointed San Francisco agents of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford.

Rothery & Perrin have been appointed Boston agents of the United States Fire Insurance Company and the Home Mutual Insurance Company of San Francisco.

Steps have been taken toward the merger of the Colonial Assurance Company of this city, which was organized in 1896 with a capital stock of $200,000, and the Washington Assurance Company, which was organized with $200,000 capital in 1897. It is proposed to effect the merger by taking up the Washington stock and substituting Colonial shares. The capital of the proposed consolidated company will be $400,000, and it is intended that the resultant corporation shall be organized under the name of the Colonial Assurance Company. Meetings of the Directors of the two companies will be held shortly to take action upon the plan of consolidation. Both companies have been operated under the management of George A. Stanton & Co. since their inception.

President Cram of the Western Union has appointed R. J. Smith of the Traders' Insurance Company of Chicago to fill the vacancy in the Grievance Committee, caused by the death of J. J. Clark of the Detroit Fire and Marine Insurance Company. Thomas S. Chard of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company of San Francisco, who recently resigned as Chairman of the Arbitration Committee, has consented to retain his membership in the committee.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The International Hide and Skin Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—Oscar Uhlmann, Morris Hess, Frederick Martin of New York City.

The Jackson Sanitarium of Dansville, Livingston County; capital, $100,000. Directors—Dr. James H. Jackson, Dr. James Arthur Jackson, Dr. Walter M. Gregory, of Dansville.

The Electro-Therapeutic Ozone Company of New York City; to treat diseases; capital, $75,000. Directors—George W. Harris, Frank N. Armour of New York City; Alan W. Wood of Pittsburg.

The Stroock Feit Company of New Windsor, Orange County; capital, $175,000; Directors—Louis S. Stroock, Mark E. Stroock, Joseph Stroock, Moses J. Stroock, and Sol M. Stroock of New York City.

The Milford Land Company of Keene Valley, Essex County; capital, $5,000. Directors—L. F. Vanner, Wallace Murray, Harold Bunker of New York City; W. H. Warde, Brooklyn; Louis Dean Speir of South Orange, N. J.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 9.—Charters were issued at Dover to-day as follows:

The Francis Boynton Company of Boston, Mass., for the buying and selling of real estate, &c.; capital, $125,000.

The Cuban Construction and Contracting Company of New York, for a general contracting business; capital, $100,000.

The Guaranty Security Company of Brooklyn, to deal in stocks, bonds, &c.; capital, $200,000.

The Baltimore Cash Shoe Company of Baltimore, for the manufacture and sale of shoes, leather, &c.; capital, $100,000.

The Cellulos Product Company of Wilmington, Del.; capital, $25,000.

INFLUX OF FOREIGN ORES.

Americans Are Buying Iron and Copper in Other Countries.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9.—It is estimated that over 200 ships will be required to bring the cargoes of iron and copper ore consigned to this port for the coming year.

Purchases of 200,000 tons of iron ore have been made in Spain and other Mediterranean countries for shipment to Philadelphia over and above that contracted for from the Daiquiri, Juragua, and Chirivico mines in Cuba.

The mines on the Orinoco River, the ownership of which was settled by the Paris tribunal in the Anglo-Venezuelan arbitration, will also send considerable ore north, as they have recently been opened. Contracts have been closd for the delivery of 150,000 tons of copper ore in this city from the Spanish mines at Huelva.

Business Man Kills a Visitor.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 9.—Charles M. Harper, a well-known real estate agent of Pinner's Point, a suburb of Portsmouth, shot and killed David Ross of Norfolk last night. Ross entered Harper's office and advanced toward him, cursing him. Harper retreated to the rear wall, and then he fired. Harper surrendered to Justice Rustic, who held him in a small amount for preliminary trial today. The shooting is believed to have been justifiable.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.74⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.40⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.90
Cotton, middling	.07 11-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07
Sugar, granulated	.05⅛
Molasses, O. K. prime	.36
Beef, family	12.75
Beef, hams	23.75
Tallow, prime	.04⅞
Pork, mess	9.75
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.05¾
Lard, prime	5.65
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	23.00
Butter, Western creamery	.27

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—Flour steady; Winter patents, $3.40@$3.50; straights, $3@$3.20; clear, $2.90@$3.10; Spring, seconds, $3.80; patents, $3.20@$3.50; straights, $2.70@$3; bakers', $1.90@$2.50; No. 3 Spring wheat, 62@66c; No. 2 red, 67½@68½c; No. 2 corn, 31c; No. 2 yellow, 31½c; No. 2 oats, 23@23¾c; No. 2 white, 25⅝c; No. 3 white, 24½@25¼c; No. 2 rye, 53c; No. 2 barley, 37@42c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.45; Northwestern, $1.45; prime timothy seed, $2.40@$2.45; mess pork, per barrel, $8.40@$9.85; lard, per 100 lb, $5.05@$5.35; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.10@$5.40; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5⅝@5½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.35@$5.45; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.23½; sugars, cutloaf unchanged; clover, contract, $7.75.

COTTON.—The cotton market was, for these times, a tame one. The entire scope of the session's changes was only a matter of 10 points and but 4 points up to the last half hour. The comparative apathy of the trade was partly explained by the hesitation caused by uncertainties and possibilities surrounding the coming Government crop report. This should make its appearance Monday. The Washington authorities will to-night give to the press final figures on acreage and production of cotton in 1898-9 by States. A telegraphic report is to be published Monday on the Cotton Exchanges at noon, which will include the estimated acreage this year by States and the indicated yield of lint cotton.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	..	..	..	7.35@7.36
January	7.32	7.41	7.30	7.40@7.41
February	7.37	7.39	7.35	7.45@7.46
March	7.43	7.51	7.39	7.50@7.51
April	7.42	7.46	7.41	7.51@7.53
May	7.45	7.54	7.42	7.53@7.54
June	7.45	7.46	7.42	7.54@7.55
July	7.47	7.53	7.44	7.55@7.56
August	7.43	7.50	7.42	7.52@7.53
September	7.03	7.10	7.08	7.12@7.14
October	6.99	7.00	6.98	7.00@7.01
November	6.95	6.95	6.95	6.96@6.98

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 9.—Spot cotton quiet; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 5,000 bales; receipts, 13,000 bales; American, 1,000 bales; middling upland, 4 9-32d; futures opened quiet, sellers at 2 points decline; closed quiet, 1½@2¼ points net lower. December-January, 4.07s; January-February, 4.05b; February-March, 4.03½s; March-April, 4.02s; April-May, 4.01s; May-June, 3.63½b; June-July, 3.62½b; July-August, 3.61½b; August-September, 3.58½s; September-October, 3.51½b; December, 4.06s.

WOOL.—LONDON, Dec. 9.—At the wool auction sales to-day 12,416 bales were offered, including a good selection of greasy merinos. American representatives competed spiritedly for the specialities, but; owing to strong Continental operations, they only secured a moderate proportion. They also obtained a good selection of greasy cross-breds, and the bulk of the Falkland Islands and Punta Arenas wools offered at a 20 per cent. advance. The attendance was good. The present series of sales is scheduled to close Dec. 11.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	72 15-16	72 15-16	72⅞	72⅞
May	75 7-16	75 7-16	75 1-16	75⅛
Corn—				
December	..	..	..	39¼
May	38 15-16	38 15-16	38⅛	38⅜

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	66⅝	66 11-16	66⅛	66¼
May	70¼	70¼	69⅞	69⅞
July	70 13-16	70⅞	70⅛	70⅝
Corn—				
December	31	31½	30⅝	30⅝
January	31	31¼	31	31
May	33	33⅛	32⅞	33⅛
Oats—				
December	22 9-16	22 9-16	22⅜	22⅜
May	24½	24 3-16	24	24

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The total range of wheat prices was a matter of about ⅝c, and the speculative side of the market developed but little feature of interest, with prices at the official close unchanged from the previous night, and on the curb a little easier. May selling from 75¼c to 75c, with the 1 o'clock figure, 75½c, asked. News of the day was perhaps a little more favorable to the bull side than otherwise, but owing to general dullness, and an unsettled feeling at the West, friends of the market were unable to take full advantage of these influences. No. 2 red was quoted 72¾c elevator, and 74¾c free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 79½c, free on board, afloat.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 9.—Wheat in store: No. 1 Northern, 63¼c; May, 66⅛c; July, 68¾c. On track: No. 1 hard, 66¼c; No. 1 Northern, 64¾c; No. 2 Northern, 62¾c.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 9.—Wheat, steady; No. 1 Northern, 67½c; No. 2 Northern, 66@66¾c. Rye—No. 1, 55½@56c. Barley—No. 2, 42½c; sample, 35@40c.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 9.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 65⅝c bid; No. 1 Northern, cash, 64¾c; May, 68⅞c; No. 2 Northern, 62¼c; No. 3 Spring, 58¾c.

CORN—No. 2 corn quoted 39½c elevator, 39½c delivered, and 40¾c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed 29½c; No. 3 oats, 29c; No. 3 white, 31¾c; No. 3 mixed, 30¾c; track mixed, 29@31c; track white, 31@34c; No. 2 white clips, 31½c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 62c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 61½c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 57c, cost, insurance, and freight; New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 41c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 44@48c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

BUCKWHEAT—Nominal.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.80@$4; Winter straights, $3.35@$3.45; Winter patents, $3.50@$3.80; Spring clears, $2.80@$3.10; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.55@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.50@$2.75; rye grade, $18 per ton, to arrive. Buckwheat flour, $2.25@$2.35. Rye flour—Fair to good, $3@$3.20; choice to fancy, $3.25@$3.50. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.25@$2.35, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white and yellow, 85@90c; coarse, 78@80c. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $16.50; sacks, to arrive, 200-lb, $16.80; coarse Winter bran, $17@$19, latter white; middling, $17@$19; city feed, $17@$18; hominy chop, $16.25; oil meal, $26.50.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 9.—Flour in fair demand and output moderate first patents, $3.40@$3.50; second patents, $3.20@$3.30; first clear, $2.20@$2.30. Bran in bulk, $10.50@$11.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $9.50@$10.25; family, $11.50@$12; short clear, $10.50@$12. BEEF—Mess, $10.50; family, $12.50@$13; packet, $11.50@$12; extra India mess, $21@$23. BEEF HAMS—$23.50@$24. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5¾c; 180-lb, 5¾c; 160-lb, 5¾c; pigs, 6¼c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 6¼@7c; 10-lb, 6¼c; 12-lb, 6c; 14-lb, 5¾c; pickled bellies, 6c; pickled hams, 8¾@9¼c; Western, greens, 7¾@8¼c; Western S. P., 8¾c; city, greens, 8¼@8¾c. TALLOW—City, 4⅞@5c; country, 4¾@5c. LARD—$5.65@$5.67½; city lard, $5.25; refined lard, South America, $6.25; Continent, $5.90; Brazil, kegs, $7.40; compound quiet; city, 5¼@5¾c; Western, 5¾@5¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 7½c; city lard, stearine, 7c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 9.—Closing: Beef—Extra India mess, 82s 6d; prime mess, 76s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 57s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 46s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 32s; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 36s; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 35s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 34s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 33s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, easy, 33s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, firm, 33s 6d. Lard—Firm; prime Western, in tierces, 28s 3d; American refined, in pails, 29s 3d. Butter—Finest United States, 94s; good, 73s. Cheese—American finest, white, 57s; American finest, colored, 58s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 25s 6d; Australian, in London, 25s 9d. Cottonseed Oil—Hull refined, November-April, 17s 6d. Turpentine—Spirits, 37s 6d. Resin—Common, 4s 4½d. Petroleum—Refined, 7½d. Linseed Oil—22s 9d.

COFFEE.—The opening call on Brazilian coffee futures developed a very steady feeling with prices showing an advance of 5@10 points on sales of 2,000 bags. The improvement followed an advance of 1@1¼f at Havre and an advance of ⅛@1 pfennig at Hamburg. This was a better showing than had been looked for and covering became a feature, chiefly on local account. The Rio and Santos cables were missing on account of a holiday, and this fact led to increased caution on the part of the shorts. The only Brazilian news at hand was in the way of a report on Rio receipts, which were 6,000 bags, and very small at that. The market for futures closed steady, net unchanged to 5 points higher. Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	..	..	..	5.95@6.00
January	..	..	..	6.05@6.10
February	..	..	..	6.05@6.10
March	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10@6.15
April	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15@6.20
May	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20@6.25
June	..	..	..	6.25@6.30
July	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.25@6.30
August	..	..	..	6.30@6.35
September	6.35	6.35	6.35	6.35@6.40
October	..	..	..	6.40@6.45
November	..	..	..	6.40@6.50

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Coffee market closed, holiday. Hamburg—Coffee market opened ⅛ pfennig higher; at 2:30 P. M., ⅛@¼ pfennig net higher; sales, 18,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market opened irregular, ¼f higher; at 12 M., ¼ higher; 2 P. M., irregular, unchanged, to ¼f lower; 4:30 P. M., ¼f lower; total sales, 24,000 bags; January, 39; February, 39.25; March, 39.75; April, 39.75; May, 40.25; June, 40.50; July, 40.50; August, 41; September, 41.25; October, 41.25; November, 41.50; December, 58.75. Rio—Coffee market closed, holiday.

METALS.—Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry, $23; iron, Southern No. 2 soft, $20.75; steel rails, $36; pig iron, warrants, nominal; lake copper, export, $17.15; tin, $26.75; exchange lead, $4.12½; spelter, $4.82½; broker's price for lead $4.12½, and for spelter $4.82½.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $6.90, and in bulk, $7.25; Philadelphia, barrels, $6.85, and in bulk, $7.20; refined, cases, New York, 11c; deodorized naphtha, $11.15. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, barrels, 27c; prime Summer yellow, 32c; of Summer yellow, nominal; butter grades, 25c, nominal; prime, white, 33@34c; prime Winter yellow, 34@35c. Linseed—American, raw, 46@48

RENT LITERATURE.

ed Extracts in Prose and erse from Periodicals.

Night in Time of War.

ds are up to sweep and tune
armonious harp, the moon;
h wind blows a harsh bassoon.

astrologer might say,
by portents whirled this way,
th was nearing her decay.

ehensions stir to-night
ttering issues infinite.
ions, phantoms, famine, blight;

land shakes its aged bones
leks; beyond, in deeper tones
monial cypress groans;

microcosm of all,
shuddering, underneath the pall
re's hurrying funeral.

my skeptic brain rejects
chain'd causes and effects,
es retain their deep defects;

my heart leaps in my side—
nt ark upon its tide—
obs and throes unsanctified,

ws not how to brave the stir
ls that beckon and shout to her
hat clouds and winds aver.

not sleep to-night for dread
ral lights obscurely shed
y plumb'd and shadowy bed.

aint, these mildew'd chords that
ng
y, where the music rang
an-notes when Homer sang!

nge to find the quivering crests
laid faiths, forgotten guests,
at memory's dim behests!

nge to feel the soul resume
-off heritage of gloom—
age turning in his tomb!
ND GOSSE in The Saturday Re-

n Earth and Good-Will to Men.

Nordau in The Nineteenth Century.

anity is indeed the religion of
Above the portals of the Church
st, the Christmas greeting of the
"Peace on earth and good-will to
lows as an inscription. This is
The practice of the Church is quite
She scarcely ever prevented war
quently pressed the sword into the
the faithful. In all the centuries
sway, the Church has shed blood
er. She exterminated the Goths
of their Arianism, and she did what
d to prepare a similar fate for the
and Lombards. In the Crusades
ed the Occident against the Orient
hundreds of thousands, possibly
of pious Christians and brave Mo-
ans to their death. She unleashed
e Montfort's assassins like a pack
s against the Albigenses; she visit-
Waldenses with fire and sword; she
the Night of St. Bartholomew for
uenots; and when she instigated
oreign nor civil wars, she catered
aste for the drama of human suf-
d to the habit of bloodshed by the
on and her auto-da-fes. In our
Church has lost the power to set
against nation, but she does not
her blessing from the banners of
hosts that march to the front are
her pious wishes, and she prays to
t He grant victory to the arms
e has blessed.
ry country does the Church render
lce to the native banners and arms,
does not seem to see that it is
y to ask of the God of Love to
h favor upon murder and destruc-
to ask of the God of the universe
ides with one portion of His chil-
against another portion; especially
e knows that that other portion is
to God with exactly the same im-
request. Never yet has a clergy-
d the common sense to say: "I
pray for the victory of our arms.
e altars in the enemy's country
e prayer is rising to heaven in this
hour, and to harken to both pray-
rant victory to both hostile armies,
ond the pale of even God's omnipo-
When, in the dispute over the
s, Prince Bismarck asked the Pope
arbitrator between Germany and
eo XIII. indeed declared that it was
his office to make peace between
nations. But no head of a State
has yet dared to answer the tem-
thorities who asked his blessing
nner and host: "You desire war
God teaches peace. I cannot bless
armed to maim and kill men. If
shed blood, do so; but do not mix
His religion with your devil's

the Waste Forces of Nature.

From The Engineering Magazine.

anescent mechanical energy of flow-
er is irrevocably lost with every
of water which flows past unused.
e is true for various peat and lignite
ng near the surface and exposed to
Their heat-producing qualities are
hat it is impracticable to transport
and they certainly gain nothing
the influence of the atmosphere.
of their diminishing value these
energy must also be considered as
ry, and their application for useful
from a politico-economical stand-
should be estimated accordingly.
present time, however, we have the
o bring into collected and portable
se benefits constantly coming to us
e sun, even though they can be
nly at the moment when, and the
here, they reach us. At the mo-
hen Werner von Siemens created
echnology by the invention of a
dynamo-electric generator he also
the field for the development of the
hemical industry. The true function
lectro-chemical industry is to give a
ated and highly potential form to
ting processes of the forces of

Cromwell's Bible.

John Morley in The Century.

well's Bible was not what the Bible
y. Criticism, comparative, chrono-
philological, historical, had not im-
its position as the direct word of
ingle Book, one and whole, one page
ired as another, one text as binding
her. Faith in the literal construc-
he Word was pushed to an exeess as
resembling true superstition or
ef as anything imputed to the Cath-
Science had set up no reign of law,
ted a doubt on the probabilities of
us intervention. No physical theo-
dimmed faith in acts of specific
the aerial perspective and vistas
were very primitive. Whatever hap-
great or small, was due to wrath or
om above.
were tormented by no misgivings, as
says, how "the secrets of divine
ould be brought into such direct con-
with the complications of human af-
The God to whom Cromwell in
in speech appealed was no "stream
ncy," no "supernaturalistic hypoth-
t the Lord of Hosts of the Old Tes-
The saints and Puritans were the
people. All the denunciations of the
against the oppressors of Israel
plied to the letter against Bishops
ces. And Moses and Joshua, Gideon
ak, Sampson and Jephthah, were
types of those who now in a Chris-
rld thought themselves called, like
roes of old time, to stop the mouths
and turn to flight the armies of the

Twentieth-Century Africa.

From The Forum.

wentieth century Africa promises
contrasts when compared with the
of the nineteenth century. With an
ur times as great as that of the
States, a population of 150,000,000,
nd climate capable of infinite variety
duction, a rapidly expanding com-
and the greatest known supplies of
old, and diamonds, its development
he modern methods which are now
pplied to it is practically assured.
me of the oldest civilization, it is the
the Continents to yield to the touch
newest civilization. But yesterday
ed in the darkness of mystery with-
ignorance within, it is to-day il-
ed by the searchlight of modern
, and as its importance and attrac-
e being recognized, with this recog-
must come development. With 2,000,-
ropeans scattered over its vast area,
ting themselves with its natural con-
and requirements, with the steamer,
road, the telegraph, and the tele-
phone carrying light and knowledge and civilization to its darkest corners, Africa cannot long remain unknown or unknowing.

It was only after the explorers—Livingstone, Speke, Stanley, and others—had discovered, through persistent and heroic efforts, that there existed vast navigable waterways above the falls near the mouths of the great streams which flow from the interior, that European nations awoke to the physical and commercial possibilities of Africa; and then, in a twinkling, the Dark Continent was seized upon and divided up, and became, as by magic, a vast European "hinterland." Between 1884 and 1895 an area two and a half times the size of the United States, and containing a population of 100,000,000, was parceled out by an agreement of the European powers. At present scarcely a foot of African territory remains unclaimed.

The Star of Bethlehem.

From The New Lippincott's.

It was a cloister fancy of the Dark Ages that "the Star of Bethlehem" was some especially created star-like body, probably within our atmosphere, designed wholly for the leading of the wise men. The law of parsimony rejects such explication, and science, with silent scorn, turns its back upon the bauble star, for in the glorious depths of heaven are matchless orbs which, swinging on their way into mortal ken for a while, meet all the demands of poet and of prophet for the "Star of the King."

History affords us data for determining this wondrous star.

When the magi arrived in Jerusalem Herod was within a few weeks of his death. The massacre of the babes of Bethlehem was one of the last of his tragic deeds. Herod died in the year of Rome 750. When "Herod inquired diligently what time the star appeared," the reply was evidently such that he thought it safe to exterminate all baby sons of Bethlehem from two years old and under, showing that "the star" had been known to the wise men for at least two years before their arrival in Jerusalem, and whether its appearing had marked the conception or the birth of "the King," Herod could not decide. Recently discovered tablets at Zidion give the date of two enrollments for taxing, made under Cyrenius, Governor of Syria. The first of these, during which Christ was born, was made five years before the date A. D.

Torpid Spain.

From Lord Macaulay.

"Of the Spain which had domineered over the land and the ocean, over the Old and the New World; of the Spain which had, in the short space of twelve years, led captive a Pope, a King of France, a sovereign of Mexico, and a sovereign of Peru; of the Spain which had sent an army to the walls of Paris, and had equipped a mighty fleet to invade England, nothing remained but an arrogance which had once excited terror and hatred, but which could now excite only derision. * * * The huge mass [of Spanish dominions] lay torpid and helpless, and could be insulted with impunity. * * * So wretched had the King's education been, that when he was told of the fall of Mons, the most important fortress in his vast empire, he asked whether Mons was in England."

Couldn't Shave.

From The Homiletic Review.

A famous archaeologist went to his club recently, his countenance disfigured at several points with sticking plaster. There was a general inquiry among his friends as to what was the matter. "Razor," said the professor, briefly. "Good gracious! Where were you shaved?" asked one of the younger members, sympathetically. "It's a strange thing," said the man of learning. "I was shaved this morning by a man who really is, I suppose, a little above the ordinary barber. I know of my own knowledge that he took a double first class at Oxford, that he studied at Heidelberg afterward, and spent several years in other foreign educational centres. I know also of my own knowledge that he has contributed scientific articles to our best magazines, and has numbered among his intimate friends men of the highest social and scientific standing. And yet," said the savant, "he can't shave a man decently." "What is he a barber for," exclaimed the younger man, "with all those accomplishments?" "Oh, he isn't a barber!" said the bookworm, yawning. "You see, I shaved myself to-day." There are a great many men who get into the wrong pigeonhole. It is very important that a man's individuality should be studied in the selection of a trade or a profession. A great deal of the world's sorrow would be prevented if that were done.

The Old Year and the New.

The Old Year goes away; her eyes are sad—
The eyes of one who hopes or fears no more.
Snow is upon her hair; gray mists have clad
A form the vesture of the Spring which wore.
The new buds quicken now beneath the clay;
But not for her—the Old Year goes away.

The New Year enters in: a happy child,
Who looks for flowers to fill her outstretched hand,
And knows not fear although the winds be wild.
Soon shall the birds be singing in the land,
On the young leaves the patter of soft rain,
And violets ope'—the New Year comes again.

So with this mortal life: now young, now old,
A Spring which never dreams of frost and snow,
Summer and Autumn—then the tale is told;
With tired step, in wintry days we go.
God grant a wakening on some happier shore,
Where the lost youth and joy come back once more!
—MARY GORGES in Chambers's Journal.

A Study of the Wind.

From The Fortnightly.

Prof. Langley has discovered that wind is only a generic name for a series of infinitely complex and little known phenomena. The stronger the wind, the greater are its relative momentary fluctuations. "In a high wind the air moves in a tumultuous mass, the velocity being at one moment, perhaps, forty miles an hour, then diminishing to an almost instantaneous calm, and then resuming." This accounts for much that has hitherto been mysterious in the flight of birds and the behavior of flying machines. Large birds of the eagle type are often seen to float on the air without any visible motion, save a certain rocking or balancing, for considerable fractions of an hour. A turkey buzzard has been seen to remain stationary without apparent effort in the teeth of a gale blowing thirty-five miles an hour. This, which seems contrary to all physical law, when we think of the wind as steady, may be readily explained when we see, as Prof. Langley's observations show, that wind, considered in the narrowest possible sections, is "variable and irregular in its observations beyond anything which had been anticipated." This "internal work" of the wind, as Prof. Langley has called the minute fluctuations, may and probably does account for all the phenomena of soaring flight. He believes that, in consequence, it should be possible "to cause any suitably disposed body, animate or inanimate, wholly immersed in the wind, and wholly free to move, to advance against the direction of the wind itself." "A ship is able to go against a head wind by the force of that wind, owing to the fact that it is partly immersed in the water, which reacts on the keel; but it is here asserted that (contrary to usual opinion, and in opposition to what may at first seem the teachings of physical science,) it is not impossible that a heavy and nearly inert body, wholly immersed in the air, can be made to do this."

This discovery has at once opened up the possibilities and difficulties of aerial navigation. In one sense flight is possible to-morrow; in another, it may cost many years of labor and thousands of lives to learn its practical conditions. So far as the motive power is concerned, there is no trouble; the problem has two solutions.

At Fontenoy.

From "A History of the British Army." Hon. J. W. Fortescue.

Closer and closer came the British, still with arms shouldered, always silent, always with the same slow, measured tread, until they had advanced to within fifty yards of the French. Then at length Lord Charles Hay of the First Guards stepped forward with flask in hand, and doffing his hat drank politely to his enemies. "I hope, gentlemen," he shouted, "that you are going to wait for us to-day and not swim the Scheldt as you swam the Main at Dettingen. Men of the King's company," he continued, turning round to his own people, "these are the French Guards, and I hope you are going to beat them to-day." And the English Guards answered with a cheer.

The French officers hurried to the front, for the appearance of the British was a surprise to them, and called for a cheer in reply, but only a half-hearted murmur came from the French ranks, which quickly died away and gave place to a few sharp words of command; for the British were now within thirty yards. "For what we are about to receive may the Lord make us truly thankful," murmured an English Guardsman, as he looked down the barrels of the French muskets, but before his comrades around him had done laughing the French Guards had fired, and the turn of the British had come at last.

King Christmas and Master New Year.

King Christmas sat in his house of ice,
And looked across the snow,
"Hallo, my litle man!" he cried,
"Now, whither dost thou go?"

"I go, my Lord, along the way
That all my kin have gone,
Where thou, my Lord, shalt follow me
Before another dawn."

"Right gayly," cried the Christmas King,
"Who ride to-night with thee?"
"The days of grief, the days of joy,
Are they who ride with me."

"God keep thee, merry little man;
Go whisper them that mourn
How surely comes again the day
When Christ the Lord was born.

"And be not sad, my little man,
But when thou too art old
And o'er the wintry wastes you come,
A weary man and cold,

"Right cheerily, I pray thee, then,
To keep this gracious tryst,
And leave thy weary burden here
Where cares grow light, with Christ.

"Now, bid thy gallant company
Ride onward without fear,
For I, the King of Christmas,
Have blessed the glad New Year."
—S. WEIR MITCHELL in The Century.

Heroes Scarce.

From The Ladies' Home Journal.

The making of actresses is easier than the making of actors. The young women are by nature more apt and pliable. Their faces are more mobile, their manners more graceful, their habits of speech and bearing more variable. When the round-up of talent comes and the graduates are turned out for professional service there are half a dozen proficient actresses to every actor of equal ability. This is shown at the matinée trial performances, in which the female rôles are generally well played, while the male ones are not. If promising actresses are more numerous, six to one, than actors, the same ratio operates in favor of the young men in getting work. A good-looking fellow finds himself in no such glutted market as discourages his sister aspirant. If he is clever he will readily get an opening, even though he is ugly. The masculine rôles in plays predominate largely. Of comely, intelligent, and tolerably facile actresses the supply is far in excess of the demand. Heroes are scarce. Heroines are plenty.

A Boer Prisoner's Story.

From "African Recollections." By Mrs. Lionel Phillips.

It is well known that one of Jameson's troopers on the way down, failing ill, was taken prisoner by some Boers and kept at their farmhouse some days. He was tied up, and forced to submit to all sorts of ill-treatment, being given dirty water to drink, for instance, when half dying of thirst. But his captor's wife had compassion on him, and at the end of several days, to his surprise, he was told that he was to be allowed to go free. The Boers gave him a horse, mounted him, and informed him that the one condition they made was that he was to ride away as fast as he could. He naturally obeyed, and as he galloped off had several bullets put into him, poor fellow. That is a very favorite and well-known method of Transvaal Boer assassination. It gives them the pretext that a prisoner had been trying to escape.

When Rossetti Painted.

From "Dante Gabriel Rossetti." By H. C. Marillier.

In his diary, Ford Madox Brown writes: Nov. 12, (1854.)—Gabriel getting on slowly with his calf. He paints in all like Albert Dürer, hair by hair, and seems incapable of any breadth; but this he will get by going over it from feeling at home. From want of habit, I see Nature bothers him, but it is sweetly drawn and felt.

Nov. 27.—Saw Gabriel's calf; very beautiful, but takes a long time. Endless emendations, no perceptible progress from day to day, and all the time he wearing my greatcoat, which I want, and a pair of my breeches, besides food and an unlimited supply of turpentine.

Dec. 16.—Gabriel not leaving yet; done his cart, and talking quite freely about several days yet, having been here since the 1st November, and not seeming to notice any hints. * * * Emma being within a week or two of her confinement, and he having had his bed made on the floor in the parlor one week now, and not getting up till 11, besides my finances being reduced to £2 12s. 6d., which must last till 20th January. I told him delicately he must go, or go home at night by the 'bus. This, he said, was too expensive. I told him he might ride to his work in the morning and go home at night. * * * So he is gone for the present.

The Evolution of the French Sardine.

From The New Lippincott's.

The visitor to the coast of Maine is often amazed at the surprising versatility of the lowly herring. In many of the sea coast villages thousands of cases of herring are shipped to various sections of the country disguised as French sardines, brook trout, and mackerel.

The herring, when unloaded from the little steamer which brings them from the weir, are separated into three piles, according to size. The evolution of the herring then begins. The largest size rapidly develop into mackerel, the medium size are soon well on their way toward becoming brook trout, while the smallest, in the course of a day, are ready to be sent into the unsuspecting word gorgeously labeled in black and gold, "Fine French sardines."

Some slight difference in the preparation and the alluring labels are all that distinguish the mackerel from the brook trout and the brook trout from the sardine.

On a Linen Draper.

From Good Words.

A linen draper's epitaph is:

Cottons and Cambrics, all adieu:
And Muslins too, farewell!
Plain, striped, and figured, old and new,
Three-quarters, yard, or ell.
Ey hall and yard I've measured ye
As customers inclined.
The churchyard now has measured me
And nails my coffin bind.

On a brewer:

A well-known brewer lies here.
His ills are over, he is on his bier.

On an angler:

Waiting for a rise!

On a cricketer:

Out!

"The Markis o' Granby."

From "The Life of the Marquis of Granby." W. E. Manners.

As few people are concerned with eighteenth century politics, and fewer still with the German war, the sustained association of Lord Granby's name with the licensed victualing interest has not only masked the historical circumstances which led to that association, but has lent color to Walpole's and "Junius's" libels by representing him as a kind of patron saint of drink. To this impression has been added a comical vein by one particular signboard in fiction which is destined to survive for countless years after the last real specimen has crumbled into dust—viz., that of the "Markis o' Granby," kept by Susan Clarke of Dorking, and so intimately and immortally associated with Tony Weller.

Under this combined deteriorating influence of the commonplace and the comical the Marquis has come to be generally regarded simply as a rubicund, jovial boon companion such as would, in "Junius's" words, "suffer no man to leave his table either sorrowful or sober." Nothing could be further from the truth.

Grand People in London. 1806.

From "John Hookham Frere and His Friends." Gabrielle Festing.

"I came to Town on Wednesday, and intended to go to the Antient Music, made a Bungle about my Ticket, it was too late to get it. The Drawing Room was the object yesterday, they made a mistake in my Dress, it was not deep enough for my Mourning, and the glass of my Sedan Chair was not mended; looked at my Lodgings, found them Abominable. I walked all over the Town till I was Lord, how tired! Looked in upon the Dutchess of Gordon while she took off her Hoop to Dine with the Bedfords." This was Jane, Duchess of Gordon, who rode down the High Street of Edinburgh on a pig's back in the days of her wild girlhood, and raised recruits for the new Highland regiment when other means had failed, by allowing each man to take the shilling from between her lips. Hoops were de rigeur for Court dress until the days of George IV., although in private life the ladies' skirts had been growing more and more scanty since the days of the French Revolution.

Chess or Wood Shifting.

From Blackburne's "Games of Chess."

In chess it is exactly the same as in literature—talent is always more sure of success than genius. The most ordinary "wood shifter," by long study and analysis, can acquire a steady defensive style of wood-shifting, and if patient and fairly intelligent can work up to a high standard of play. One of his sources of strength is that he depends entirely on what, as a Scot would say, "is putten in wi' a spune." Any man of sound, clear common sense could become a chess-player of the first rank, provided always that the fire and shadow of passion and fancy did not interfere with the steady, cold, calculating brain. But genius is something other, something beyond the first rank, and it is rare in chess as it is in letters. You could count on one hand all who deserve the name.

I would go to the Café de la Regence for the first, for Philidor is the leader of the moderns. Breslau would give us the next, in point of time at all events; but who shall decide whether Andersaen was greater or less than Paul Morphy? With these the subject of this memoir deserves a place. He, too, has something beyond a talent for the game—he has genius. And I by no means say that this gift is always a blessing to its possessor. Talent is more under command, is more manageable, and while it is content to labor, genius has a haughty self-reliance that is not always justified. But just as one would never dream of admitting a man's name into the brief list of great writers simply on account of a vast sale of books, so the genius of a chess player is demonstrated not by his victories, but by the quality of his play. A modern match, indeed, is largely a trial of patience. Each competitor gets up an opening—a safe and sound one, like the Ruy Lopez or the Queen's Gambit—and day after day toils at its variations. Genius will never shine at that task—you might as well harness Pegasus to a broomstick.

Premature Attacks on Science.

From Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.

Those who do pioneer work in science encounter not only the inherent difficulties of research and interpretation, but also the misapprehension of certain educated men whose distinctive gift is a fatal genius for applying false standards of measurement to the progress of thought. Seizing upon some branch of knowledge that is in a state of vigorous development, when its newer results are out of harmony with its earlier hypotheses, such critics love to point out these contradictions, and try to prove that the branch in question is no science at all, and that its teachers are hardly worthy of respectful consideration.

The history of science contains many interesting chapters pertaining to this kind of criticism and the fate that has invariably overtaken it. When Copernicus and Galileo showed the absurdity of the Ptolemaic astronomy the theologians enjoyed themselves for a time, as they demonstrated—to their entire satisfaction—the folly of all rationalistic attempts to explain what revelation only could make clear. When Darwin explained the origin of species through variation and natural selection, the pretentions of biology were completely exploded by its lay and clerical critics (they thought and said so) by the extremely simple device of the "deadly parallel column." Was not Cuvier a great anatomist, and had he ever taught this nonsense about the mutability of species? Was not Agassiz the most learned naturalist alive, and what had he to say about Darwinian vagaries? Had he not proved over and over again that the very concept of the species was the notion of a group of characters that could not possibly change or be changed from generation to generation? In more recent years we have again seen the same method of reducing science to a variety show for the entertainment of the lay general reader applied to both biology and psychology.

A Carol of Birds.

Little Christ in the Winter
Opened first His eyes;
Saw a star above His bed,
Shining near His mother's head;
Saw the frosty skies
Full of angels singing slow,
Singing low
Lullabies.

Little Christ in the Summer
Made a pretty play,
Shaping doves and sparrows
Out of wetted clay;
Bade each lift a living wing
In the sunshine, green and sing,
Gladdening
Soar and fly away.

Little Christ in the Autumn,
With the passing birds,
Sang a song of wondering
Sweet beyond all musicking
Holpen out with words,
Leading with a quiet pace
To the trodden drinking place
The day-weary herds.

Little Christ in the Springtime
Found a ruined nest,
And so sweet a prayer He prayed
That the gentle Father bade
A dead robin live again,
That her cold eggs might be made
Singing creatures free and fain,
Unafraid.

Little Christ asleeping
Fell and dreamed a dream.
Birds of feather and of clay
At the dying of the day
Came and sang to Him.
Sparrows chirped a merry note,
But one mother robin's throat
Shrilled of death and holy food.
Was it ill or was it good,
Such a dream?
—NORA HOPPER, in The North American Review.

"Tansey Tarts."

From Longman's Magazine.

Many of our garden herbs, still in common use for purposes of seasoning, are in reality British plants. Among them may be mentioned mint and marjoram, and thyme and calamint, all of which may be found in their native haunts. Fennel is abundant on sea cliffs in many places in the South of England. Wild hyssop is perfectly naturalized on the picturesque ruins of Beaulieu Abbey, and wild balm used to be found within the ancient walls of Portchester Castle. The garden parsley was formerly abundant on the shingly beach at Hurst Castle, where it used to be gathered for domestic purposes. One native herb, however, much in use among our forefathers, is now seldom seen in kitchen gardens—we mean Tanacetum vulgare, the common tansy, the dull yellow flowers of which are often conspicuous by the side of streams. The young leaves and juice of this plant were formerly employed to give color and flavor to puddings, which were known as tansy cakes, or tansy puddings.

In mediæval times the use of these cakes was specially associated with the season of Easter, and it is interesting to notice that in the diet rolls of St. Swithin's Monastery at Winchester, which belong to the end of the fifteenth century, we come across the entry "tansey tarte." It has been said that the use of tansy cakes at this season was to strengthen the digestion after what an old writer calls "the idle conceit of eating flesh and pulse for forty days in Lent," and it is certain that this was the virtue attributed to the plant by the old herbalists. "The herb fried with eggs, which is called a 'tansey,'" says Culpeper, "helps to digest and carry away those bad humors that trouble the stomach." It seems, however, more probable that the custom of eating tansy cakes at Easter time was associated with the teaching of that festival, the name "tansy" being a corruption of a Greek word meaning "immortality."

The Lure of Chinese Literati.

From "The Yangtze Valley and Beyond." Mrs. T. F. Bishop.

Many of the literati say—and I have heard the same thing in the North—that outside of China there are five kingdoms united under one Emperor, Jesus Christ, who rose from a peasant origin, that one is inhabited by dog-faced people, and that in another, where each woman has two husbands, she has a hole in her chest, and that when they travel the husbands put a pole through it and carry her!

Wagner's Idea of America.

Gustave Kobbé in The American Monthly Review of Reviews.

Although Wagner never was in this country, the possibility of his coming over here is referred to often in his published correspondence. In fact, he made America a stand-and-deliver argument with his friends, several times threatening to forever put aside his "Ring of the Nibelung" and to cross the ocean to earn a competency unless they contributed to his support.

That Wagner regarded America as a gold mine with which to replenish his exchequer when other means failed, is evidenced by the following letter written from Paris to Franz Lachner, Court director at Riga, whose brother wanted financial assistance to go to America with an orchestra. Wagner advised Lachmann to assist his brother. He instances the case of a German musician who went to America as a poor man, and in a very short time was in receipt of an excellent income; adding that a Wagner orchestra would certainly be still more lucky, for "in a country where millions are constantly growing into cities in five years there can be no lack of opportunities for the settlement of whole bands of musicians." Could anything be more dishonestly naïve than this last quotation?

"Hell-Fire Jack."

From Chambers's Journal.

At Alum Bagh, during the mutiny, there was one day an alarm. Our foes were coming on masse. They advanced nearer and nearer; this time they meant business. In the centre of our line there were always some horse-artillery guns ready harnessed. Out of a tent near came a wiry, broncefeatured man clad in a flannel shirt with sleeves rolled up, canvas overalls kept up by a shabby cummerbund, and solar topee; sword and pistols completed his get-up. There was no pretension to dandyism about him; none was needed, for was this not Jack Olpherts, V. C. (his real name was William,) the adored of the soldiers, with whom, for his audacity and nerve, he went by the sobriquet of "Hell-fire Jack"? Swinging himself into the saddle, and without waiting for a cavalry escort, as by all the rules of war he ought to have done, he dashed toward the enemy. When close to them, quick as thought he turned his guns round and saluted them with a round of grape. The enemy naturally felt hurt and indignant at such audacity. They hesitated a moment to think out the best way of punishing such bravado. If they did not know how to make use of that moment, Olpherts did. He had reloaded, and there came upon the dusky crew another shower of his favorite. They must be moving—a third shower might come upon them. They moved—not to the front, however, but to the rear. They had broken and fled. In a few minutes Olpherts was back at his tent as calm as if nothing had happened. The ground on which the enemy had halted a moment, preparatory to chastising the Feringhee, was strewn with hundreds of shoes, which the owners had kicked off the better to run away.

One characteristic of Olpherts was his quickness at grasping a situation and his readiness in action. Being certain of himself, he felt he could afford to give points to the other side.

The Higher Flirtation.

From The Atlantic Monthly.

Many girls will fail to comprehend the higher flirtation, and proceed in the same old way, and men will ignorantly marry the piquant face and vivacious manner. But to the marriage of true minds impediments have been removed. The freedom of our education develops platonic flirtation to its noblest uses. If American men make the best husbands, the reason is related to the training they have in meeting on terms of equality with many women.

It is stupid in men or women to lack the instinct for flirtation, but this instinct, like so many others, can be turned to the deepest or the emptiest uses. No sharp line can be drawn between investigation and pretense. To make yourself attractive, comprehending, and sympathetic is the way to draw out another nature and obtain full knowledge, and to condemn all coquetry is like recommending swimming and forbidding water. Sentimental people fear intimacies which do not end seriously but the increase of knowledge and security is worth some hearts broken before marriage instead of after. Few objects are more readily mended, and few improve so much through injury and repair. Platonic flirtation is one of the safeguards of the human race. As one after another my friends have passed through this gate to the altar I have been tempted to declare that most platonic friendships end in matrimony, but a calmer memory recalls numberless escapes through this probation, from impending wedlock.

In the Monkey Temple, Benares.

From The Cheltonman.

We had provided ourselves with popcorn and other goodies, which we expected to offer their holinesses. But the monkeys did not give us a chance to do that. They snatched the dainties from our hands, and when our supplies were exhausted they amused themselves by mimicking us.

One of our party, who had a bad cold, used his handkerchief with considerable emphasis. Scarcely had he replaced his handkerchief in his pocket when a monkey seized the protruding end, pulled it out, and gave an excellent imitation of the act. Then, of course, some of us had kodaks, and after we had taken several pictures another personification of impudence picked up a little block of wood which lay upon the ground, and with it took several snapshots at us. A third ill-conducted simian (a vain female, who deserted her infant for the purpose) grabbed from my shoulders a red chuddar scarf, and in a few flying leaps carried it to a lofty minaret. There she put it on, and evidently "fancied herself" immensely. But she was not allowed to retain her prize in about three minutes at least forty monkeys had bit a piece of my precious chuddar! Then our native guide informed me that the monkeys were very fond of scarfs, and that they captured a great many on the stone "ghats" near the temple while their owners were bathing in the river. Perhaps on the principle that "misery loves company" he seemed to think his item of news ought to console me; but although the "monkeyishness" continued as long as we stopped in the temple "compound," I no longer found them quite so ludicrous.

Exploration in the Antarctic.

From Scribner's.

The arctic and the antarctic are alike only in degrees of cold and in the quantities of ice. Even in this they differ and in every other respect there is no resemblance. From this it follows that an antarctic explorer should be differently equipped from the man who travels in the Far North. The hopeless isolation and impossibility of retreat make a fixed outfit, a permanent station, and two vessels imperative.

Should an expedition, risking their fortunes, as did the crew of the Belgica, in a single vessel and in the unknown drift, lose the ship, which is always easy, the disaster would mean nearly certain death for everybody. It is true that the Belgica experienced no great damage by pressure, but that we escaped with our vessel is a matter due quite as much to accident as to any wisely prompted construction of the ship. If a field of ice two miles in diameter should press upon any vessel, in the wrong situation, it would certainly crush her.

This is always to be expected in antarctic navigation, and it makes a companionship indispensable. The south also is a hard school for explorers. Young men who wish to engage in this work should take their schooling in the more congenial arctic regions.

The Scout.

From The Spectator.

It was a single Prussian scout, who, before Sadowa, discovered the whole of the Austrian Army drawn up in a new and unlooked-for position in time for the Prussians to alter their plans. It was another German scout who brought news of the unsupported French Army at Vionville, and enabled the Germans to destroy it. But the services of scouts like Major Colquhoun Grant in the Peninsular war sometimes determine the strategy of a whole campaign. Napier's description of the methods of this officer, in whom "the utmost daring was so mixed with subtlety of genius and tempered by discretion that it is hard to say which quality predominated," agrees closely with Colonel Baden-Powell's ideal of the scout's qualities. Grant and others like him carried out their work in the face of a regular army, amply equipped with cavalry, which they observed dressed in full uniform, and relying mainly on their own readiness and the speed of their horses. Grant's best piece of scouting was his discovery that Marmont did not really intend to attack Almeida or Ciudad Rodrigo during the siege of Badajoz by the British. He spent three days inside Marmont's lines, in uniform, and discovered that the Marshal had prepared provisions and scaling ladders for a siege. He then galloped through the French cavalry scouts after receiving their fire, and proceeded Marmont's army. This he watched through a pass, seeing every battalion and gun, and their direction, which was toward Ciudad Rodrigo. Still unsatisfied, by doubling back and entering the town by Fuentes after the French had passed, Grant discovered that they had left their scaling ladders behind, which showed that there was no real intention to storm Ciudad Rodrigo. This news, taken to Wellington, left him free to bring the siege of Badajoz to a successful end without apprehension for the other fortress, which he had just captured.

Carnegie Lyceum
Rush and Crush

Thousands Unable to Gain Admission.

Truly Marvellous Exhibitions, Wonderful Demonstrations and Highly Interesting and Instructive Lectures. Many Deaf Cured, to the Astonishment of the Great Audiences.

Such a rush and crush to obtain seats in any auditorium probably was never before known in New York as was seen last Friday, both afternoon and evening, at Carnegie Lyceum. Not only were every seat and every available space for standing room fully occupied both afternoon and evening by the great audiences which greeted Dr. Wilson, but thousands upon thousands of people anxious to obtain admission were turned away.

A large percentage of those present were more or less deaf, but notwithstanding this fact both audiences were appreciative, and fully enjoyed the truly Marvellous Exhibition and Wonderful Demonstrations, as well as the highly entertaining and instructive illustrated lecture given by the great aurist.

All sorts of electrical instruments and machines, from the largest to the smallest, were operated with great skill, not alone in the treatment of deafness, but also in the wonderfully beautiful electrical fireworks produced by the almost magical juggling of millions of volts of electricity. Of special interest was the exhibition by the great Edison X-Ray machine, the largest and only one of its kind ever used for exhibition purposes in New York.

Dr. Wilson fully demonstrated his polypathic treatment for deafness, which is bloodless, painless, and harmless, and includes many improvements on the methods of the best aurists or ear specialists of the world, together with his own most wonderful and original treatment, perfected several years since. This treatment embraces electricity in many forms and other means almost too numerous to mention. This combination has enabled the Doctor to cure deafness for many years, but now that his latest and greatest invention, the Blochymic generator, has been brought into use, he finds that he can not only cure many cases of deafness and blindness that were heretofore incurable, but many persons have their sight and hearing restored in less than half the time previously required.

The Doctor was at his best, and handled his subject in such a masterly manner as to convince all that he is not only familiar with every portion of that intricate and complicated organ, the ear, but also with every kind of treatment that has ever been employed for diseases of that important organ.

A committee consisting of Alan Hanson, 98 Sands st., Brooklyn; C. D. Danforth, 320 Warburton ave., Yonkers, N. Y., and Benj. Bernstein, 1,833 Seventh ave., New York, were selected at the afternoon lecture, and another by the audience at the afternoon lecture, and another committee, consisting of George Oberbeck, 459 West 155th st.; George Brooks, 242 East 82d st., and P. N. Lange, 94A Cooper st., Brooklyn, were selected by the audience present in the evening. These committees in turn occupied seats upon the stage, and at each meeting the Doctor requested all persons in the audience totally deaf in one or both ears to rise and hold up their right hands until the committees had opportunity to select from the most hopelessly deaf cases all who could be treated at one time upon the stage. After those selected by the committee of the afternoon had been treated they were carefully examined by the Doctor and committee with results as follows:

George Crooke, age 65, 205 West 124th st., New York, was totally deaf in left ear for 15 years. Understood low conversation and even the finest whisper after treatment. John Spiers, age 46, New Rochelle, was totally deaf in both ears for 15 years. On examination the Doctor pronounced his case probably incurable, but after treatment he was able to hear a whisper and understand moderately loud conversation in one ear. Florence Smith, age 26, 352 East 119th st., New York, totally deaf in left ear for three years. Could hear a low whisper and everything else after treatment. J. W. Philbrook, age 70, 200 East 57th st., Grand Army veteran, lost his hearing in Civil War—was totally deaf in both ears. Could hear a whisper and understand low conversation after treatment. Mrs. A. Henry, age 30, 302 West 154th st., New York, totally deaf in left ear for three years. Heard and understood low whispers and everything else after treatment. Charles Edwards, age 35, 67 West 30th st., totally deaf in right ear. Could understand the lowest possible whisper and everything else perfectly after treatment. Stella Hirsch, age 12, 1,280 Lexington ave., New York. Her mother stated to the audience that the little girl had been so deaf for the past two years that she could not hear any sound whatever. Understood a whisper after treatment. F. J. Seybold, age 50, 102 West 24th st., totally deaf in right ear for 20 years. Understood low whisper and everything else after treatment. Said he was satisfied that he was entirely cured of his deafness.

DARIUS WILSON, M. D.,
The World's Greatest Aurist.

The results in the evening were as follows:

Miss Louisa Lange, age 19, 90A Cooper st., Brooklyn, total paralysis in both ears for 6 years. Could hear low conversation and understand what was said after treatment. Mrs. A. Schmidt, Jr., age 25, 280 Hooper st., New York, was totally deaf in both ears for 15 years. Was pronounced a very bad case by the doctor, but could hear a whisper and understand everything else after treatment. Charles Williams, age 44, 220 East 70th st., New York, was totally deaf in the right ear for 6 years. The doctor stated that there needed to be an operation, but after treatment could hear a whisper and understand ordinary conversation. Mrs. Clara Quirg, age 29, 435 West 4th st., deaf mute for 2? years. Could not hear a sound or speak a single word intelligibly, but after treatment she was able to hear a whisper and pronounced words to the satisfaction of the committee and audience. John J. Sullivan, age 30, 249 West 29th st., had been totally deaf in left ear for 30 years. Could hear the very lowest whisper after treatment and ordinary conversation at a long distance. Thomas Neacy, age 28, 400 Washington st., New York, was born deaf and had never heard a sound. Could hear the tuning fork and understand ordinary conversation after treatment. Harry Holmes, deaf mute, age 15, 812 9th ave., New York, could hear a whisper after treatment and pronounce words after the doctor. Samuel Bramson, 500 Clinton st., Jersey City, born deaf and dumb, heard loud sounds and spoke words after the doctor.

During the evening Dr. Wilson gave names and addresses of some of the many thousands of his patients who had been permanently cured of deafness, and incidentally remarked that hundreds of deaf-mutes who were born without hearing had been made, under this treatment, to hear more or less perfectly. He presented to each audience a young lady, Miss May Aisbach, 504 Columbus ave., Boston, who was for 8 years at the Northampton School for Deaf-Mutes, and who had been examined by many of the best aurists in New York and New England, all of whom had pronounced her incurable and said that she could never hear anything. She had been treated by Dr.

EEN FROM CAPE TOWN

er in Which the Boers Conduct the Campaign.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS

British and Burghers Act in a mane Manner to Them—Much Looting by the Boers.

m Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.
E TOWN, Nov. 8.—Although accounts onsiderably as to the exact nature of o engagements just fought in the of Ladysmith, some alleging that ny as 2,000 prisoners were taken by itish, all agree in showing that the were repulsed with heavy loss. The y message states that Gen. French out with cavalry and field artillery ffectively shelled a Boer laager withsses on the British side. A further from the same source states that Col. ehurst, with cavalry, field artillery, olunteer infantry, engaged the Boers southwest of Ladysmith, the fighting several hours and the British ing small.
he other hand, the Free State Boers eported to be coming south to ie, and it is feared that this invasion ovoke disaffection among the Cape
So much the better, say the Imits, as it is contended that a disafBritish subject who works with the without openly identifying himself uch is far more dangerous than the who takes his gun and boldly goes the other side.
position now is that the Boers are enin a species of warfare in which they ut little experience. Their knowledge ics on an extensive scale is very limThe Boers excel at guerrilla warfare, large army of mounted infantry d around artillery batteries scarcely tself to guerrilla strategy. And it has emembered that from the commenceof hostilities there has been a steady n the limited resources of the Boers. ally every man in the Transvaal caof bearing arms has been sent to the so that the Boers have no reserve. every engagement is weakening the forces, further shiploads of British are landing in Africa twice or thrice k, and it is expected that within a or ten days from now over twenty ions of British troops will have arSo far, the British forces in Natal been fighting against great odds. It is now to be seen what will be the when Sir Redvers Buller, with a field of 50,000 men, begins the real business campaign.
rding to accounts of native eyewitof the recent fighting in the vicinity dysmith, the Boers were caught in ground and raised several white flags. British at once ceased firing and ad- presumably to receive the enemy as ers; but, as the British soldiers were up, the Boers fired one or more volato them at comparatively close range. alizing this treacherous use of the flag, three regiments of British cav without waiting for orders, followed infantry with fixed bayonets, charged he Boers, and, as the Kafirs say, went gh and through them like water, wipem all off. From the Kafir's descrip- he slaughter must have been terrible. Boers, the Kafirs say, howled for . While the cavalry were cutting and ng and lancing, the infantry were at like furies with their cold steel in be- the horses. The Gordon Highlanders ed severely. Many prisoners and a ity of loot were captured and taken to mith. Ladysmith is full of Boer pris- and wounded, the latter presenting le evidence of the swordsmanship of itish cavalry.
less terrible was the slaughter in the l fight, which took place the day fol- g. Three British cavalry regiments, some volunteers, left Ladysmith to up with some Boers who were travsouth toward Colenso. The British ok this supporting column, and again able to get in with their steel. The ando was completely broken up, and rvivors fled in all directions.
ttached British force, under Lieut. Colton, got into difficulties outside Ladyowing to a stampede of its mules. upied a position two miles from Nichs Vlei, where it was attacked by a ly superior force of the enemy, and, g suffered severe loss, it surrendered. British fought till their ammunition was sted. The position was captured, and rvivors fell into the enemy's hands.
Boer force under Gen. Joubert comd shelling Ladysmith with two forty-ders. Their fire, however, was quickly ed by the British guns. A small force ers from the Free State seized the staand telegraph office at Norval's Pont ook prisoners some six police. The s subsequently occupied Colesburg.
trong force of Boers appeared in force Colenso, (Natal,) which was then evacd by Col. Cooper, the British garrison ng to Estcourt. This movement was ssary, as the Boers, who greatly outbered the British, were surrounding lso. The Boers fired five shots into the , and, having ascertained that it was letely evacuated, entered with five y wagons, which were filled with goods the stores.
e Boers are certainly doing as much on damage as possible during their in- on of British territory. They have deed dynamite stores and haystacks near berley, and it is reported that the Vil- of Pomeroy, in Natal, as well as Ermdorp, in Swaziland, have been looted burned to the ground. A commando is ncing into Zululand, burning and deging as it goes.

THE USE OF THE WHITE FLAG.

e white flag saved the Boers at Dundee. re was not only one white flag, but the eating Boers were simply a mass of e banners. When the British artillery up a position commanding the retreat, entleman with them asked the officer manding. "Why don't you fire?" "We not fire on the white flag," said the offi- "If you don't," excitedly said this gentman, "there is nothing surer than that will be beaten." The artillery did not the officer declining to do it on his own onsibility, being unable to obtain orders o so from the general officer commandhile it is a gross mistake to suppose that average Boer is a crack shot, it is nevertess true that there were among them, n they had for the most part to depend their skill as hunters for a living, some t-rate marksmen, of whom, it seems, re are some still remaining. At the Dun- Hill battle a Boer took up his posi- behind stones. A Dublin Fusileer, wish- to test the Dutchman's shooting powers, his helmet on the wall behind which he lying, and it was no sooner up than it with a bullet through it, fired by the r. Five times more the helmet was put and as often it toppled over with a fresh in it. At last a shell dropped where the rksman was and his shooting ceased.
is reported that food is frightfully ce in the Transvaal. In the Rustenrg district, which is the principal agrirural centre of the country, the burghwere ordered to hold themselves in diness to be called out on commando a nth previous to the event occurring, and re not allowed to leave their farms even go to market. When the order arrived. was about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and y had to be at the rendezvous, four rs distant, by 6 o'clock the following rning. Consequently all crops which re ready for gathering had to be left, and result is that food can hardly be obned at anything under famine prices. A minent Transvaal Government conctor, at present at Delagoa Bay, met the annesburg representative of one of the gest firms in South Africa, and asked n what foodstuff he had there. He was d a large quantity of rice and meal, and asking the price was told a very high ure. The contractor, however, said he uld take the lot. The transaction was reed to, subject to confirmation of the ncipals. The representative wired to his ef for instructions, and received the folwing reply: "Do not sell to the Transvaal any price."
quantity of ammunition is said to have en discovered in a house in Johannesburg cupied by an American named Taylor. fteen Germans who refused to go to the ont were drummed out of Johannesburg, d subsequently arrived at Lorenzo Marues.
The following epistle, signed by three God-aring Boers, is said to have been favorely entertained at Pretoria:
We, the undersigned, fully enfranchised rghers of this republic, do hereby certify at John Moon, a dangerous rooinek, by rofession an auditor &c., is one of the reatest jingoes and sedition mongers, a ater of Afrikanders and everything that nds to the prosperity and well-being of our social and moral welfare, a strong writer, an altogether—to put it plainly—wiper-out of Afrikander nationality, request and urge that the honorable Government immediately and peremptorily expel the said John Moon from this State, with an injunction that should he refuse to go or return to this State, after such warning, that he be publicly hanged in Market Square as an example to similar rebels, as we consider and know him to be extremely dangerous to the peace of our dearly cherished Fatherland."
Mr. Moon, however, did not wait to see whether the threat would be put into execution, but hastened to shake the dust of the Transvaal off his feet as soon as he received intimation of this document having been dispatched to Pretoria.
A wily "native" got the better of some rapacious Boers by imbedding in a bar of soap eighty British sovereigns, carefully removing all indications that the bar had been tampered with. On his way from the Transvaal to Cape Colony he met with a party of Boers, who overhauled him from head to foot, and examined his bundle, in which was the innocent-looking soap. The Boers took the few shillings he had in his pocket, and, giving him several kicks and cuffs, ordered him to clear out.

EXPERIENCE OF A KAFIR.

Another native, who came down from the Nigel, passed through the Boer lines. Charlestown (Natal) he found demolished, the houses being knocked to pieces and everything taken out. The Boers told him to hurry on or they would shoot him. At Nyoka a Boer told him to hand over his money, and threatened to shoot him if he did not look sharp. Some £7 was taken from him and £6 from his companion. Their bundles were opened, and the Boers took the bread they carried and devoured it. At Ingagane the canteen and stores were looted and Boers were lying about drunk. After he had passed on he heard a report, and a bullet whizzed by, and a Boer told him to come back quickly. He asked what harm he had done, and was told not to talk, but to catch fowls. This he did, and having plucked them was told he might go on.
The native then went along the hills toward Elandslaagte, but Boers seemed to be everywhere. He next saw a train from Ladysmith coming very slowly, and he wondered if it were a Dutch train. Then he saw a flash and heard the report of a cannon, and the train stood still. The firing came from the train, but he could see no one. The Boers spread right and left and fired at the train, and then began to run when the train moved.
The train stopped again, and a shell was fired and burst among the Boers, making the stones fly everywhere, and many Boers Simon's Town, Cape Colony. The officers the soldiers came out of the train and fired their rifles until they were partly hidden by smoke. After a time all was quiet. The mounted troops with long sticks (the Lancers) pursued the Boers, stabbing them as they fled from hill to hill. Some begged for mercy, and these were not killed. Some Boers left their horses and guns and ran on foot. Horses were speared as well as riders. The horses were out of condition and could not run, so that the soldiers soon overtook them.
The following Sunday he was at Ladysmith and saw the troops coming back. The trains were full of soldiers, who were joking and offering to sell the horses and guns they had captured very cheap.
After a rough voyage from Durban, the first batch of Boer prisoners has arrived at Simon's Town, Cape Colony. The officers of the captured forces were well-dressed, men, in plain clothes, and to them were allotted separate quarters. The prisoners having been all conveyed to the guardship, with the exception of the wounded, who were brought on board later. Capt. Bruce of H. M. S. Monarch briefly addressed them, pointing out that by the fortune of war they were detained as prisoners on board the ship, but that while they were so detained they had nothing to fear, so far as their treatment was concerned; and, indeed, there is no doubt that the naval authorities at Simon's Town will do all in their power to make the lot of those who are now in their custody as endurable as possible.
It may be remarked that at the recent American banquet in Cape Town Capt. Bruce represented the British Navy, and, in the course of a breezy speech, he suggested the adoption of the word "brothers," instead of "cousins," to indicate the relationship between Britishers and Americans. The number of the prisoners was 185 Transvaal burghers and four natives. Commandant Schiel was with this batch.

TREATMENT OF BRITISH PRISONERS.

An account of the arrival of British prisoners at Pretoria is of interest. These consisted of 179 men and 9 officers of the Eighteenth Hussars, Dublin Fusiliers, and King's Royal Rifles, captured near Dundee. They entrained at Danhauser under a burgher escort, the men in ten covered trucks, the officers in a first-class carriage, and two wounded in a separate van. Although an enormous crowd was at Pretoria station, including mounted burghers, town burghers, and a posse of police, there was no demonstration whatever, the captives being conducted in funeral-like silence, and the utmost order and decorum prevailing. The wounded were first conveyed to the hospital by Red Cross officers, and the rank and file marched through the streets to the racecourse, passing near the Presidency en route, under a mounted burgher escort. They camped on the spot where the Jameson troopers were confined nearly four years ago, every attention being shown to the prisoners under the circumstances.
The officers looked well, some of them smoking cigarettes on leaving the train. The prisoners sleep under the grand stand, where there is ample room. The officers have a separate building, and on giving their word of honor not to attempt to escape, will have the use of the whole of the inclosure. Fifty town burghers guard the place.
Guns and garrison have been sent post haste to the Natal base from the fort on Hospital Hill, Johannesburg, so that the fort is now denuded. Only one gun and a few men under Lieut. von Bulwig now remain. Lieut. van Dam has been appointed Special Commandant of Johannesburg, in succession to Commandant Schutte, who threatened to resign unless he were allowed to go to the front.
In fact, as soon as the reverse at Elandslaagte became known at Johannesburg, a fort is now denuded. Only one gun and great wave of "patriotism" is said to have swept over the Rand police of divers nationalities. There was something approaching a riot as the report of a reverse percolated through the police force, whose martial spirit it has been found recently difficult to restrain. There were many open vows of insubordination if orders were not immediately forthcoming to permit the men to proceed to the front. The news of the reverse at Elandslaagte seems to have brought the Government to a decision, and Commandant Schutte and the greater portion of the Rand police received orders to proceed to the front immediately. The commando was a large one, as many burghers had delayed their departure to the front in order to accompany Schutte.
Meanwhile the police have apparently been clamoring to be allowed to enter stores and "commandeer" any articles that they many find useful. Four men were arrested the other day, three of them being special police, for looting untenanted residences. It is stated Dr. Krause has received personal instructions from the President to prosecute looters with the utmost rigor of the law.

STRICT LAWS IN JOHANNESBURG.

No natives or colored people are allowed to be out in the streets of Johannesburg between the hours of 7 P. M. and 5 A. M. without special permits, contravention of this regulation being visited with a maximum fine of £5 or fourteen days' imprisonment, with or without fifteen lashes. White persons are not allowed out after 9 P. M. or before 5 A. M., subject to a penalty of £10 or eight days, with or without hard labor. A very stringent liquor edict is being enforced. Three detectives called at the Frascati Buffet and asked for liquor. They were denied, but on subsequently urging that they required it medicinally they were supplied. The proprietor was then informed that he had been trapped, and in pursuance to a clause in the proclamation which prescribes the confiscation and destruction of all drink discovered at places suspected, the establishment was ransacked and all liquor found was removed. Bail of £500 was immediately imposed on the proprietor. As much as 30s. is being offered for a bottle of whisky, and the suburban Field Cornets are besieged by men and women who claim that brandy is necessary to them as a medicament.
Great consternation was caused in the Transvaal by the sighting of a fire balloon, carrying a big light, which was observed first in Middleburg, traveling in the direction of Pretoria. Mausers and other guns were got ready for its reception at Pretoria and Johannesburg.
A train containing 500 prisoners from all the jails in the Transvaal was sent to Delagoa Bay, where it was stopped by order of the Portuguese authorities, who refused to receive them, sending the train across the border again, whereupon the Transvaal authorities made the passengers disembark from the train, and it is very probable that they will make their way to Lorenzo Marques on foot. It is strapped to a road coach. One of these traps was shown at the recent Horse Show, and it occasioned some comment among people who were pretty well up on carriages, but the puzzle was not solved, as the trap was one that was sent out of the ring early in the game. A number of these carts have lately been made for shipment to the fashionable country places.
A number of people from the Rand who passed through Delagoa Bay a short time ago have returned to that port in preference to remaining at Durban. They consider that by staying at Delagoa Bay they will have a better chance of getting in first at the finish.

WELL-KNOWN BOERS CAPTURED.

Among those killed at the battle of Elandslaagte was Dr. H. J. Coster, advocate of the High Court of the Transvaal. He was a native of Holland, and had won the respect and esteem of all with whom he came in contact, of whatever nationality. A cultured man and a true gentleman, he succeeded in winning golden opinions, both within and without the circle of the profession which he followed with such brilliant success, and the best tribute to his memory can be found in the fact that by all Britishers who knew the man nothing but the deepest regret is felt and expressed that he has been sacrificed to a cause which, from a strong sense of duty to his adopted country, he saw fit to espouse.
It was Dr. Coster who conducted the trial of the Johannesburg reformers. As the accused had pleaded guilty, his work on behalf of the State was confined to the reading of formal evidence and the address to the bench. His address was characterised by a great deal of bitterness toward the accused, against whom he prayed for the passing of the capital sentence. The attitude assumed by Dr. Coster in this case raised a good deal of indignation and bitterness against him, whether justly or not there are no means of ascertaining.
Another important prisoner of the British is Mr. v. d. Witt Hamer, also a Hollander, and the sole representative of his race who exercises legislative functions in the Transvaal. He first settled in Natal, but went to the Transvaal with the rush that ensued on the discovery of the De Kaap gold fields, and in time was appointed Mining Commissioner at Barberton. As member of the Second Raad of Barberton, he has proved one of the most capable men of that body.

TRAINING LIBRARY WORKERS.

System Pursued in Teaching Novices How to Perform the Duties of a Librarian.

There is a constantly increasing work in the public and private libraries of the country, and the requirements for the work are constantly becoming more difficult. There is a specialization in library work, as in other kinds of employment, and for it a special training is necessary. A correspondent of THE TIMES has asked how to obtain a library position, what to do, and to whom to apply.
For the work a training is absolutely indispensable, and though there are excellent librarians who began their work before library schools were in existence, they are now qualified by years of experience. There are four library schools in this country. The school in the State Library at Albany is the oldest, and college graduates are preferred for students, and a two years' course is obligatory. The nearest school for New Yorkers is that of Pratt Institute, in Brooklyn. This is in close touch with the large circulating library of the institute, and the students receive the benefit of it. The entrance examinations take place every June, and a class of twenty is selected from among the candidates who pass the best examinations, their general appearance of fitness for the work being also taken into consideration. The course is for one year, with an optional second year course for special work, such as historical and bibliographical, or work for children's libraries. The pupils of the school take up advanced cataloguing and bibliography at the Lenox Library.
The entrance examinations are not simple, and presuppose a large amount of general information. There is no preparatory course for the work, and the school authorities recommend as the best preparation a review of general history and literature, particularly that of England and America, with notes of important recent and current events. The list of questions used at one examination are sometimes sent to those who wish to enter for examination to give a general idea of their scope.
A few questions that were given at the examination last year will give a general idea of these. "What were the important results of the Wars of the Roses?" "Trace the territorial expansion of England since the reign of Elizabeth?" "Discuss the doctrine of States rights, showing its origin, development, and the part it played in the civil war?" "What ideas do the following men and women stand for?" Sixteen names are given here, and there must be answers for ten. Some of the names are Robert Owen, Froebel, Demosthenes, Frances Willard, Cato the Elder, Jean Jacques Rousseau, and Edward Bellamy. "Name the five greatest epics in literature." "Who were the greatest dramatists of Greece, England, France, and Germany, and name a play of each?" There were other questions of many kinds, and translations to be made of simple sentences and titles in French and German. This will give some idea of what is required of the would-be librarian as a foundation.
The course requires the entire time of the students, and they are not able to carry on any other line of work during the three terms of the year. The tuition per term for the first year is $25 and for the second year $15. The cost of materials amounts to from $20 to $25. A part of the work of the first year consists of trips to different cities under the personal conduct of the director. These are not obligatory, but students are advised to take them, as valuable class exercise, where libraries are visited. This makes an additional cost of something like $25. Those who desire to enter the school should send to the Director of Pratt Institute for an application blank. The chances of entrance are not affected by the order of application. The examinations are entirely competitive. Certificates of the institute are given to the students who satisfactorily complete the course. Positions are not guaranteed, but well-trained students of ability do not have great difficulty in finding them.
In addition to these regular schools there is a system of apprenticeship in other libraries where the student enters and remains for a certain period without remuneration, thus obtaining the desired education. At the Public Library of New York, in Astor Place, Dr. John S. Billings, the director, takes a certain number of apprentices each year. They must guarantee to remain without pay for nine months. The first three months they receive their primary instruction in library work, and after that they begin to be of some little assistance, and gradually progress in their knowledge of library work, according to their respective abilities. Some of them may be taken into the library as assistants after this, but that does not follow. There is no guarantee of a position when the period of tuition is completed.
The New York Free Circulating Library, which has many branches, undertook to train apprentices while Arthur E. Bostwick was librarian there, and the work has been continued. There is no special period of study, and the students are advanced as fast as possible, according to their ability. It was expected that this same system of apprenticeship would obtain in the Brooklyn Public Library, where Mr. Bostwick is now in charge, but the fact that this library is the only one which comes directly under municipal control will make it necessary for students to pass a civil service entrance examination. What this will be is not yet known. An application for a position in the library service, which was printed before it was known that the civil service examination would be necessary, asks a general list of questions regarding the name, age, birth, &c., of the applicant, the state of health. "Are you strong?" "Is your eyesight defective?" "Have you any infirmities which would disqualify you for the position you seek?" "What is your education?" &c. The position of librarian requires good physical as well as mental conditions.

A Golf Cart Is the Latest Thing.

If one would be thoroughly up to date when he drives to the golf links he must now go there in his golfing cart, for that is the newest thing that the carriage makers have turned out. The cart is a four-wheeled affair and looks very like a dog cart or a game cart. The body has one of those moderately high boxlike bodies, with a concave curve at the back, the whole made of solid wood, instead of being perforated with holes as is done with the game carts—originally intended to take gamecocks to the pits, and through which perforations air was admitted to the fowls—or slatted as are the dog carts, the object in this instance being to admit light and air to the dogs. A fellow's bundle of golf clubs needs neither light nor air, and so they are carried in a basket strapped diagonally across the rear of the cart, much as the horn basket is strapped to a road coach. One of these traps was shown at the recent Horse Show, and it occasioned some comment among people who were pretty well up on carriages, but the puzzle was not solved, as the trap was one that was sent out of the ring early in the game. A number of these carts have lately been made for shipment to the fashionable country places.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

Carlsbad Pine Cone Soap.
Nothing else known to science as good for the skin.

BROOKLYN.

"A Perfect Thing."
The Narcisse Glove.

The Holiday Charm of a Great Store.

Emerson says that "Men are made each with some triumphant superiority, which, through some adaptation of fingers, or ear, or eye, or ciphering, or musical, or literary craft, enriches the community with a new art." Isn't a great store like this much the same as an individual? Isn't its triumphs, its superiorities, the handicraft of distinctive characteristics, and isn't its own accomplishment in the gathering, the display, the distribution of the very best and most economical in merchandise, the enriching of others? Its great enlargements and betterments have been a natural outcome due to your appreciation of these distinctive characteristics. So in the great improvements we have made, selfish, perhaps, yet with the main idea in view (which has been from the foundation of the business), that they must "enrich" you. Never was there a better time to fully realize the convenience, comfort and pleasure of the enlargements. From the basement, than which there's none as good in Greater New York, up through the whole store, a magic change almost has taken place. More room for shopping, pleasant, airy, light, cheerful—in fact, you will find this the most pleasant and comfortable store to visit anywhere. The holiday charm, with all the attractions of beautiful, uncommon, new and unusual things, is in every nook and corner, and yet withal the practical side ready to greet those who wish to take advantage of it. And with all this goes our guarantee that our prices must be the lowest.

A Great Display of Ferns One of the new features in our enlarged basement will be the first showing of Nickel Mounted and Hand Painted Jardinieres filled with Ferns of almost every description—the prices are very low—in fact, the maker gave this lot to us for less than cost simply to have these goods in "Loeser's" store. Take a look at them.

Incomparable Book Offers.

Our Book Store, still in its infancy really, has already become one of the most prominen and interesting features of this growing business. Without meaning to be boastful, it is the only thoroughly up-to-date Book Store in Brooklyn. Come and test its merits for yourself. Here are some incomparable offers:
$1.00 FOR $2.00 TO $6.70 HYMNALS—An unusual article to find at such a price. The Hymnal doesn't sell as fast as the Prayer Book, hence an opportunity to purchase a lot of the former at our price. The Episcopal Hymnal, genuine Oxford, most of them on genuine India paper. Two sizes, long primer and pica, and 25 different kinds of leather binding, regular value ranges from $2.00 to $6.70—your choice at $1.00 each.
$6.50 to $10.00 BIBLES—We have also made an unusual Bible purchase, high-priced ones, 50 only, ranging in regular worth from $6.50 to $10.00, all India paper books, 15 styles of binding, best morocco and levant, and three sizes of type.
AT 25c. CATHOLIC PRAYER BOOKS AND ROSARIES—Just to let the people know we keep these goods we will sell 100 leather gilt edged Catholic Prayer Books on Monday for 25c. each.
AT 25c.—Scott's International Stamp Album, 1897 edition, in cloth, for 78c. Published at $2.50.
AT $15.00 INSTEAD OF $25.00—A special value in a set of Waverley novels. A 25 volume English edition for $15.00. Published at $25.00 each. Illustrated with a photogravure on Japan paper.
FLYING LEAVES—Pictures from life, published at $1.00, for 15c.
THOMPSON STREET POKER CLUB, published at $1.00, for 15c.
THE BLACKBERRIES, Kemble, published at $1.00, for 40c.

Useful and Beautiful Leather Goods.

We have made larger preparations than ever to meet the requirements of those who look for the uncommon. The chaste, artistic and yet practical accessories that are worthy to be given to a friend without fear of being duplicated by another.

Seal Leather Pocket Books and Combination Books, calf leather, lined, with sterling silver corners, assorted styles, 75c.
Leather Music Rolls, 49c., 75c., 89c. and 97c.
Leather Cuff and Collar Boxes, 97c., $1.25 to $3.49.
Leather Jewel Cases, some with sterling silver corners, chamois or velvet lined, 98c., $1.39, $2.25 and $2.98.
We are showing fifty-eight styles of Leather Dress Suit Cases at $2.75 to $29.50.
Sterling Silver Mounted Initials, 1x1½ inches, at 15c. and 25c., suitable to adjust to all leather articles; while you wait;

Best Offers from the Best Toy Store.

It's fun just to stand and watch the happy faces of those who listen to the stirring music of the great orchestrion and take in the fairy land of Toys. Our Toy Store is the most complete in Greater New York, and whether you buy Toys or not a visit to it will repay you; no one can resist its charms.
Printing Presses, complete with type, 74c.
School Desks, oak or mahogany, strongly made, $2.98.
Dainty reed doll Go Carts, with parasol, rod and lace cover, value $3.00, complete, $1.98.
Imported Magic Lanterns, complete, 45c.
The new game of "Turn Over," 48c.
Mother Goose Blocks, 75c.
Game of India, 48c.
150 Boys' Velocipedes, 80c.
100 Boys' Velocipedes, larger size, $1.00.
American Battles, 15c.
Tiddly Winks, 19c.
The Sheet Music Department in our Basement is quite popular; no wonder when prices like the following prevail:
"Whistling Rufus," 15c.
"My Georgia Lady Love," 15c.
"The Queen of Charcoal Alley," 15c.
"Just a Lock of Hair for Mother," 15c.
"I'd Leave My Happy Home for You," 15c.
200 Girls' Tricycles with Rubber Tires, $3.98.
A limited quantity Patrol Wagons, strongly made, $4.48.

The Umbrella Chance of '99.

$3.00 to $5.00 Kinds for $2.49.

This is an umbrella opportunity that deserves a longer story because it is one of the best of our very many and well-known extraordinary umbrella offers. It's a lot of 26 and 28 in. Umbrellas, half for men and half for women. The Umbrella—that is, the covering, frame, etc.—is our regular "Economist," which is well known for service and guaranteed for one year. The covering of the Economist is not pure silk, but the finest mixed material; the warp is Lisle thread; balance silk which cannot be beaten for good service, better than pure silk. But the best of the story is in the Handles which we have had put on this lot of Economist Umbrellas. They are Ivory, Pearl, Tortoise Shell, Rare Natural Woods and some very high-class Dresdens from Donart & Co. None of the handles are worth less than a dollar in the regular way and most run up to $5.00 and $6.00, so that we offer you without exaggeration $3.00 to $5.00 Umbrellas at $2.49 each. There are 700 of them, but they won't last long.

Useful Gifts for Men

And the Prices are 1-2 to 2-3 the Regular.

$4.00 to $12.00 House Coats,	$2.75 to $7.50
$4.00 to $16.50 House Gowns,	$2.75 to $11.75
$5.00 to $18.00 Mackintoshes,	$2.75 to $9.75
50 cent Scarfs,	25 cents
$1.00 to $2.00 Scarfs,	75 cents
$1.00 Suspenders,	59 cents

1,560 Men's House Coats, the entire surplus stock of a big maker bought at two-thirds his regular prices. All kinds of plain and fancy cloths, $2.75 to $7.50 instead of $4.00 to $12.00.
850 Men's Elderdown, Blanket and Fancy Cloth House Gowns, last season's cloth but made up this year, and $2.75 to $11.75 instead of $4.00 to $16.50.
230 Men's Mackintosh Coats, manufacturer's samples and odd lots but all sizes, $2.75 to $9.75 instead of $5.00 to $18.00.
3,600 of regular 50c. to 75c. all Silk Scarfs for Men, English Squares, Imperials, Tecks, Puffs, Four-in-Hands and Barwing Ties, 25 cents. Second floor.
A little lot of fine Gift Scarfs for Men, Imperials and English Squares only, packed one in a box, 75 cents instead of $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00.
1,200 pairs of handsome Silk Suspenders, a single pair in a handsome box, 59c. instead of 75c. and $1.00.

Pianola Recitals Daily

On the Third Floor New Building.

The Pianola is the most wonderful invention of the age. It is almost human. By means of it anybody can immediately play the piano, and put into that instrument feeling, expression, touch, individuality direct from the heart. We are having recitals every day between 10.30 and 12.30 and between 3 and 5 o'clock. The Pianola is well worth seeing, and besides you will enjoy the music. Come and see it. Take elevator to third floor new building.

Our New Tea Room.

Take Revolving Stairway to Second Floor.

We have opened a thoroughly complete, convenient and accessible Tea Room and Restaurant on the Second Floor of our New Building. Our chief object has not been a commercial one, but rather the accommodation of our customers.
No expense or talent has been spared on the room and its accessories. Spacious, airy, cheerful, light, richly furnished, beautifully and attractively decorated—a room that will at once invite rest, comfort and enjoyment. The cuisine and service will be the very best that money can command, and of course it goes without saying, the very best in Brooklyn. A cozy, inviting place where one may come and restfully enjoy a delicious cup of tea of her own choosing, a dainty bit of salad, delicate breads, pastry or sweetmeats.

Why Not Furs For Christmas?

Furs were never more fashionable than this season and yet we've had no cold weather to make them comfortable. But it's going to be cold, and why not prepare in time, especially with offers like these? A holiday gift; the very best kind.
AT $75.00 INSTEAD OF $110.00—Persian Lamb Jacket made of extra selected skins; garment contains all the newest features, high rolling collar, large lapels, double-breasted effect, 23 inches long, Skinner's best satin lining.
AT $17.50 INSTEAD OF $22.50—Blue Fox Scarfs, light shades, extra quality, with cluster of blue fox tails.
AT $11.25 INSTEAD OF $14.75—Blue Lynx Animal Scarfs with head, paws and tail, 52 inches long.
AT $8.85 INSTEAD OF $11.75—Storm Collar of Dyed Alaska Sable, finished with cluster of 8 tails and animal heads.
AT $7.50 INSTEAD OF $10.75—Mink Scarf with cluster of tails and 2 animal heads.
AT $6.50 INSTEAD OF $10.25—Electric Seal Scarf with tabs trimmed with cluster of tails and animal heads, 70 inches long.
AT $2.10 INSTEAD OF $3.75—Black Coney Scarfs with cluster of 6 tails.
Alaska Sable Muffs, . $4.90 and $5.95
Mink Muffs, 3 strips, ... $9.25
MUFFS, $1.10 TO $3.75—Several hundred at extra low prices, especially adapted for holiday gifts, in ½ and brown shirred coney, Baltic seal musk-rat, electric seal, dyed and stone marten, opossum, at $1.10, $1.20, $1.65, $1.85, to $3.75.

What of Holiday Silks?

Every day advanced prices in the cost of Silks from the makers is brought to the notice of all. This fact emphasizes our foresight in being able to prepare for you such prices as these for the holidays:
5,000 lengths of Black, Fancy and Plain Colored Silks in pieces ranging from 4 to 15 yards, for Waists, Skirts and Costumes, as follow:
Silk waist patterns, . . . $1.5 5.00
Silk skirt patterns, . . . 3.50 to 10.00
Silk dress patterns, . . . 5.50 to 20.00
20-inch black Peau de Soie, 79c. instead of $1.00.
21-inch black Peau de Soie, 89c. instead of $1.10.
21½-inch black Peau de Soie, $1.00 instead of $1.35.
23-inch black Peau de Soie, $1.19 instead of $1.50.
24-inch black Peau de Soie, $1.35 instead of $1.75.
"Olympia" guaranteed black Dress Taffeta, $1.00 per yard, every yard warranted to wear.
27-inch black Taffeta, 69c. instead of 89c.

$2.00 Velvets for 75c. Yard.

These black silk-faced Velvets are 27 inches wide. They are not quite right, but that is the maker's mistake and misfortune and your gain. Do not confound these with narrower Velvets that have been quite often offered at seemingly lower prices. Also 40 shades of Colored Velvets, $1.00 instead of $1.50.

Uncommon Lamps at Half.

Have you seen our Lamp Store within the last week—greatly enlarged—lots of new things and new prices too.
AT $3.75 INSTEAD OF $6.00—Large low Cylinder Lamps, beautifully tinted in various colors. The decorations are hand painted Calla Lilies, Iris, Tulips, Apple Blossom and Dogwood. Complete with globes to match. The other Lamps are all beautifully decorated and fitted with best centre draft burners and large size globes. $4.50 to $8.50 instead of $7.50 to $15.00.
Handsome Art Lamps at $20.00 to $125.00.
Metal Lamps in gold, antique, copper, black and ruby enamelled, Japanese bronze, Cloissanne, pottery and the like, at prices ranging from $5.00 to $100.00.
Piano Lamps of every description, $6.00 to $100.00.
Onyx Tables, $6.00 to $40.00.

A Good Time to Buy Clocks.

You'll find what you want in the newly enlarged Clock Store. Every conceivable good kind of Clock is here.
French Regulators, $20.00 to $75.00.
Gold Clock Sets, $16.50 to $75.00.
Travelling Clocks, $6.00 to $60.00.
Chiming Clocks, $18.00 to $25.00.
Onyx Clocks, $15.00 to $50.00.
Metal Clocks, finished in bronze and Barbadine green, $8.75 to $20.00.
Metal Clocks, finished in ebony and gold, mahogany and oak, $3.98 to $15.00.
CHINA CLOCKS—Beautifully decorated, various designs, mostly in rich royal Bonn ware and German Faience, $3.98 to $15.00.
BOUDOIR CLOCKS—A table full of graceful little fellows, in rich gold, some set with brilliants around the dial. The prices range from $2.00 to $10.00.

$9.98 for $15.00 Dinner Sets.

Just thirty of them. Good Porcelain Dinner Sets, composed of 100 pieces, including soup tureens, two pretty floral decorations in natural colors. The edges of all pieces fully trimmed with gold. $9.98 instead of $15.00.
AT $12.00—Furnival's English Porcelain Dinner Sets, composed of 113 pieces, including soup tureens, four large platters and full complement of plates.
AT $15.00—Best Porcelain Dinner Sets, new shapes, decorated in several choice patterns and fully trimmed with gold.

Jardinieres and Pedestals.

AT $8.98 INSTEAD OF $10.00—Large Porter Jardinieres and Pedestals in light green, red and olive; first quality goods in every respect. The Jardinieres will take 11-inch pots.
AT $8.50 INSTEAD OF $15.00—English Faience Jardinieres and Pedestals, richly embossed and tinted in variegated colors; green and red predominate. The Jardinieres will take 9-inch pots.

Desks for Women's Christmas.

And when you really think of it, for those who haven't a good desk, is there any nicer holiday gift? We have an assortment of new things just in and chosen with an eye to please some one around Christmas time: all kinds, shapes, sizes, designs and woods, in prices from $3.98 up to $195.00. Here are some in brief:
Golden Oak Desk, good design and well finished, $3.98.
Golden Oak Desk, finish design, $7.75.
Golden Oak Desk containing 3 large drawers, $7.75.
Mahogany finish Desk with lid handsomely inlaid, $10.00.
Golden Oak Desk, nicely carved, $14.00.
Very handsome inlaid Mahogany Desk, $18.00.
Beautiful inlaid Mahogany Desk with cabinet top, $25.00, and others up to $95.00.

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Rain; fresh to brisk southerly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,576. NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1899.—10 Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY:
TEN PAGES,
FINANCIAL REVIEW
AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

SIGN.—Gen. Gatacre, operating in thern Cape Colony, met a severe re- e at the hands of the Boers at Storm- g. He says he was misled by his ies into attacking an impregnable posi- . After the fight he retreated, with a of over 600 men wounded and missing; number of killed is not yet known. believed that the Boers have blown the highway bridge at Colenso. The nsvaal Government has decided to rank eston Churchill as a combatant officer; rts are being made to secure his ex- nge. The packet post between Ger- y and the United States is proving essful. The Agrarian press is printing cks on the President's message. The ich Government has demanded the adation of the Viceroy of Canton. report that Herr Rose, formerly Ger- Consul at Apia, will return to Samoa, enied.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

as Delehanty of 153 Third Avenue ued a woman from a burning building door.

-two men were killed by the explo- in the mine in Washington Saturday t.

persons were burned to death and a ber of buildings destroyed by fire at cester, N. J., yesterday.

Koch, the wife of George Koch of 226 Eighty-third Street, who died Sat- y night accusing her of having poi- d him, is detained by the police merely a suspicious person. They place no idence in Koch's story, which Cor- 's Physician Donlin stamps as a lie.

Page 2.

llion-dollar fire occurred in Augusta, yesterday.

Eastern Yacht Club has offered a per- al challenge trophy, to be known as Eastern Challenge Cup.

Page 3.

Doran of Newark killed his brother ick, and was locked up on a charge manslaughter.

ub-trolley service on Broadway from nty-first Street to Fort Lee Ferry was in operation yesterday.

as thought last night Frederick S. er, who was shot Saturday night in ison Square Garden, would recover.

nts and property owners on One Hun- d and Thirtieth Street, between Con- and Amsterdam Avenues, have de- ed war against the Third Avenue Rail- Company's new power house.

Page 6.

New York Anti-Saloon League yester- began its crusade against the liquor e in this city.

Rev. Dr. W. S. Crowe at the Church of Eternal Hope gave the reasons for the nt action of the Universalist Church bandoing its former creed and adopt- a new declaration of principles.

Page 7.

on General Wyman has issued regu- ns to prevent the introduction of the ue into this country.

nknown woman was found unconscious he vestibule of a Cortlandt Street l and died a few hours later.

e meeting of the Central Federated n yesterday Joseph Barondess de- ced the system of some trades unions emanding big initiation fees.

dwards Rowland admitted yesterday mmittee from the Fifth Avenue Pres- rian Church had waited on the Rev. George T. Purves of Princeton to ask if he would consider a call to the nt pastorship.

and Baer, proprietor of a hotel at g Island City, shot and killed Edward amilton, a colored man, and was ar- ed while bringing the victim's body to hattan. Two other men were held as essories to the crime.

Page 8.

said all the lighting companies doing ness exclusively in Queens Borough been acquired by the Elkins-Widener- tney syndicate.

ements.—Page 7.
als at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buy- —Page 2.
Calendars.—Page 5.
s by Fire.—Page 2.
Estate.—Page 5.
her Report.—Page 2.
rday's Fires.—Page 2.

CARBONADO MINE HORROR.

ty-two Men Were Victims of the ashington Explosion—Searching Inquiry Will Be Made.

RBONADO, Washington, Dec. 10.— ued by the suddenness of last night's horror, the people here seem too dazed ny expression of grief of a demonstra- nature.

ough the number of dead is not so as first reported, thirty-two are vic- of the disaster. Two men were rescued o'clock this morning, after being en- ed in the mine all night. They are Merp, a Frenchman, and Michael n, a Pole. After Knish had recovered the effects of the suffocating black he said:

was working on the fourth cross cut the explosion came. After that I to sleep, and somebody came and me up and took me out of there."

at was the total measure of his period nsciousness. He had lain in the cool n over eighteen hours, and had not east conception of the passage of time.

the other hand, Merp, the Frenchman, been blindly groping around in the ness for the most part of the night on ands and knees, seeking for some ave- of escape.

e injured, in addition to Knigh, num- ve. They are Andrew Kishinko, Mich- Kishinko, Abraham Kalunkl, Finn, and es Conway, all of whom are severely ed, and Candido Parolini, an Italian, has several ribs fractured by falling ers.

v. Rogers will conduct a searching ex- ation as to the cause of the explosion. elegraphed State Mine Inspector Owens, at Spokane, to attend the inquest to- ow and examine witnesses. The ques- of insufficient ventilation of the mine ntravention of State law will be made subject of a thorough inquiry. It has found impossible to secure an impar- Coroner's jury in the mining districts, Coroner Hoskel has gone to Tacoma to t his jurors.

e theory of Superintendent Davies is a small pocket of gas was opened, be- ignited, and caused the terrific explo- of dust which resulted in all the dam- and loss of life.

e total number of men in the unfortu- shaft was seventy-six, of whom forty- are alive, having escaped or been res-

CHICAGO POLICE MAKE A RAID.

ure $12,000 Worth of Goods Stolen by Burglars.

ICAGO, Dec. 10.—In a raid by the po- to-day on two houses in West Van n Street property the value of which timated at $12,000 was recovered. The erty consists of sealskin garments, e goods, silverware, laces, and cut glass, posed to be the proceeds of burglaries residences and stores, not only in Chi- , but in other large cities, by an or- ized gang of thieves.

e raid was made on information re- ed from a man who gave the name of iam Jennings. Jennings is under arrest. one of the houses where the goods e found two women were arrested, ged with receiving stolen property. Six r women have been arrested on suspi-

Secretary Gage Comes Here.

ASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Secretary Gage here at 4 o'clock this afternoon for New k.

000 gallons of fine whiskey, making a train enty cars, were shipped at one time by kam, Gerstley & Co., makers of the famous LD SARATOGA" Whiskey. Acker, Mer- & Condit.—Adv.

BRITISH MEET SEVERE REVERSE

Gen. Gatacre Repulsed by the Boers at Stormberg.

HIS CASUALTIES OVER 600

May Be Much Higher, as His List Is Incomplete.

GUIDES MISLED HIM

Attacked Impregnable Boer Position with 4,000 Men.

Burghers Waited Until British Troops Were on Them, Then Opened Hot Fire—After a Three Hours' Fight Gatacre Retreated.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The War Office publishes the following dispatch from Gen. Forestier-Walker at Cape Town:

"Gatacre reports: 'Deeply regret to inform you that I met with a serious reverse in the attack on Stormberg. I was mislead as to the enemy's position by the guides and found impracticable ground.'

"Casualties, so far as known at present, are:

ROYAL IRISH RIFLES.

Wounded.—Lieut. Col. Eager, Major Seaton, Capt. Bell, Capt. Kelly, Lieut. Stephens, and Lieut. Barnardston.

SUFFOLK REGIMENT.

Wounded.—Second Lieut. Maynard and twelve men. Missing.—Capt. Weir, Lieut. Christie, Second Lieut. Rodney, and 290 men.

SEVENTY-FOURTH FIELD BATTERY.

Severely Wounded.—Lieut. Lewis and three men. Slightly Wounded.—Two men.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH FIELD BATTERY.

Killed.—One gunner. Wounded.—Major Perceval

NORTHUMBERLAND FUSILIERS.

Missing.—Major Stevens, Capt. Fletcher, Capt. Morley, Second Lieut. Wake, Second Lieut. Coulson, and Lieut. Radcliffe, (of the Dorsetshires) 306 non-commissioned officers and men.

ROYAL BERKSHIRE REGIMENT.

Killed.—One private.

"The remainder of my casualties will be wired as soon as ascertained."

DETAILS OF THE FIGHT.

The Times publishes the following dispatch from Molteno:

"Gen. Gatacre attempted to assault the Boer position at Stormberg at dawn to-day, (Sunday.) The guides led us wrong, and we were surprised while in fours, and after a very trying night march. Our retirement was effected in excellent order, there being no hurry even at the most critical time. The Northumberlands and Irish Rifles behaved as if on review day. I fear our losses are heavy. One of our guns we had to abandon."

STRENGTH OF THE ENEMY.

The War Office has received the following dispatch from Cape Town, dated Saturday night:

"The position of the enemy in Stormberg district last night was the following: At Stormberg six laagers; at Dordrecht 800 men; twenty-three miles south of Sterkstroom, 220 men.

"Major Elliott reports that Dalgetty, with a force, has gone toward Dordrecht to cooperate with Gatacre.

MOLTENO, Cape Colony, Dec. 10.—Gen. Gatacre's movement may be termed a reconnoissance in force. Its object was to ascertain the strength of the position of the Boers, who were strongly intrenchel along the Stormberg Range. He left Putter's Kraal shortly after noon yesterday, with a fighting force slightly over 4,000 men.

GATACRE'S NIGHT MARCH.

Leaving Molteno at 9 o'clock last evening, he made a memorable night march toward Stormberg over the rocks and veldt. There was no sound except a steady tramp, and there were no distinguishing lights, the bright moon having gone down about 11:30 o'clock.

The column arrived safe within a couple of miles of its destination, the only incidents of the march being an occasional sudden call of "Halt!" under the belief that the Boers were near.

THE BOERS OPEN FIRE.

Suddenly a terrific fire opened simultaneously on the British front and right flank. The Royal Irish Rifles, which formed the advance, sought shelter behind a neighboring kopje, and were speedily joined by the remainder of the column. It was soon found, however, that this position also was covered by Boer guns, which were more powerful than had been supposed. The troops, therefore, sought a safer position about half a mile away, two batteries in the meantime engaging the Boers and covering the troops in their withdrawal.

ACTION BECOMES GENERAL.

The action now became general at long range, and a detachment of mounted infantry moved northward with a view of getting on the enemy's right flank. Suddenly a strong commando was seen moving from the north, and the Royal Irish Rifles and the Northumberland Regiment were sent out to meet it.

It was soon discovered, however, that the Boers had machine guns well placed, and the British were compelled to face a terrible fire.

THE BRITISH RETREAT.

Finding it impossible to hold the position in the face of an enemy apparently superior in position, numbers, and artillery, the British retired on Molteno, the Boers following up the retirement closely and bringing two big guns to bear on the retiring column.

The engagement began at 4:15 A. M. and the British retired at 7 A. M.

The Position of Stormberg.

Stormberg is situated near the summit of a mountain range of the same name, an offset of the Drakensberg, in the northern part of Cape Colony. It occupies an important strategic position, at the junction of two railroads, one extending southeast to East London on the coast, and the other, a branch line eighty-three miles long, connecting with the Port Elizabeth Railway at Middleberg. The place was used by the British in the early part of the war as a base of supplies, and large stores were accumulated there, but Gen. Buller ordered its evacuation soon after his arrival in Cape Colony. Moeteno is on the railway, about twelve miles from Stormberg, and sixteen miles south of Burghersdorp.

Major Gen. Gatacre's Record.

When Major Gen. Gatacre was selected for his present command in South Africa there was much criticism in the London newspapers and the military clubs with regard to the appointment. Gen. Gatacre is what is known as an "office general," and it was tacitly admitted by the authorities of the War Office that he was selected in order to provide a sop for the clique of which he forms a unit. He has seen little active service, none at all under the conditions which the British troops have to face in the present contest, and it was freely prophesied in London, when the war began, that disaster would overtake any column under his command.

Gen. Gatacre was born in 1843, and entered the Seventy-seventh Foot as a subaltern in 1862. In 1874 he passed the staff college examination, and the following year was appointed to be instructor in surveying at the Royal Military College at Sandhurst. He saw no active service until 1888, and then only as Quartermaster General, acting in that capacity in the Hazara expedition. He took part in the Burmese campaign of 1889, but his only record for valuable active service was in the Chitral campaign of 1895, in which he conducted the action at Mamugal and the passage of the Janbati and Lowari Passes. Afterward he took part in the Soudan campaign of 1888.

EFFECTS OF THE DISASTER.

Cape Colony Dutch Now Likely to Join the Boers—Gen. Methuen's Position More Precarious.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—It is hardly too much to regard Gen. Gatacre's repulse near Stormberg as the most serious defeat British arms have yet sustained in the whole campaign. Already the official advices show that 2 men were killed, 9 officers and 17 men were wounded, and 9 officers and 596 men are missing.

But it is evident that the worst is not yet known. The proportion of wounded and killed is so small when compared with the missing, who are undoubtedly prisoners in the hands of the Boers, that the supplementary list of casualties is awaited with serious misgivings.

It is also feared that there were serious losses of guns and equipment.

The most serious aspect of the affair is the effect it is likely to have on the Dutch in Cape Colony, who have been wavering as to whether to throw in their lot with the Boers. Hosts of the northern farmers are now likely to join the rebellion. The defeat is also serious because it will delay the junction of Gen. Gatacre with Gen. French at Naauw Poort. The plan was for their combined forces to relieve the pressure on Lord Methuen's column.

The disclosure of such a strong force at Stormberg was quite unexpected. Doubtless Gen. Gatacre was the victim of treacherous guides. But the result points also to the absence of proper cavalry scouting.

The British troops who recently occupied Arundel are advancing. They have had several skirmishes, but no casualties. Three miles north of Arundel they found the Boers 2,000 strong.

BOERS AT MODDER RIVER.

British Bombard Their Position with Lyddite Shells—All Quiet at Kimberley and Mafeking.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The Pretoria reports of renewed fighting at Modder River originated from the fact that the British with a team of thirty-two oxen hauled a naval gun to the top of a high ridge north of Modder River Town, whence they fired lyddite shells on the Boer position at a range of 6,700 yards, where the enemy was apparently constructing an emplacement for a forty-pounder. The lyddite shells appeared to do immense damage. The Boers retired; but the incident is interesting as showing that the Boers are still in position quite close to Modder River.

The engineers report that it would take two months to rebuild the iron bridge. Lord Methuen is still compelled to ride about in a dogcart, as his wound prevents him going on horseback. Should the rains destroy the temporary bridge, there is enough rolling stock on the north side of the river to serve Lord Methuen's purpose.

The War Office has made public a dispatch from Cape Town, dated Dec. 9, as follows:

"The railway bridge at Modder River was completed Dec. 7. Methuen reports that he made a demonstration up the line of the railway at daylight to-day with artillery. The enemy did not respond. Methuen is receiving the remainder of his reinforcements and supplies. He has established detached posts on his lines of communication.

"Mafeking reports all well on Nov. 30."

It is reported that the Boers are busy making intrenchments at Spyfontein. Several tiers of works are beginning to appear at the foot of the heights. The force fired on by the British naval gun is believed to form the right wing of the enemy's main body, thrown forward for patrolling and scouting purposes. It is reported that the bad water at Spyfontein threatens an epidemic of typhoid.

Kimberley reports all quiet there up to Dec. 7, and that the pressure of the investment is diminished.

It is rumored from Cape Town that the Boers attacked Kimberley at close quarters Dec. 8, but were repulsed with heavy loss.

Two shallow-draught river gunboats are being prepared at Chatham for service in South Africa. Each will carry two six-pounders, quick-firers, and four Maxims.

EXPLOSION AT COLENSO.

Believed that the Boers Have Blown Up Highway Bridge.

FRERE CAMP, Natal, Dec. 10.—6 P. M.—Heliographic communication with Ladysmith continues daily. Gen. Schalkburger and Commandant Louis Botha are in command of the forces investing Ladysmith. The Boers' horses are said to be in poor condition.

A heavy report was heard in the direction of Colenso to-day. The sound was followed by a great cloud of smoke. The supposition is that the enemy had blown up the highway bridge.

CAPTURE OF THE BOER GUNS.

Eighteenth Hussars Suffered Heavily—Gen. White Thanks Officers.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—A special dispatch from Ladysmith, by way of Frere, adds to the War Office account, cabled Saturday, of the capture of the Boer guns near Pepworth Hill. It says:

"Gen. Brockelhurst, with cavalry and artillery, reconnoitred in the direction of Pepworth Hill with a view of cutting off the Boer retreat; but he found the position still strongly held. The Eighteenth Hussars, pushing forward, drew a furious fire and suffered heavily, losing four killed and seventeen wounded.

"The Boers fired incessantly as the British slowly retired. At a special parade afterwards Gen. White thanked Gen. Hunter and all engaged, especially Major Henderson, for brilliant work."

NATIVE UPRISING REPORTED.

Four Bechuana Chiefs, It Is Said, Will Attack the Boers.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—A dispatch from Cape Town to The Daily Mail, dated Dec. 7, says:

"News that Chiefs Khama, Linchwe, Bathoen, and Sechell, with their people in Bechuanaland, have risen to attack the Boers seriously complicates the situation.

"It is probable that the Basutos and other tribesmen will follow their example."

CONSUL MACRUM'S MISSION.

Believed that He Will Act as an Emissary from Krueger to President McKinley.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio, Dec. 10.—Friends in this city of Charles E. Macrum, until recently United States Consul at Pretoria, who is returning to this country with important information for the State Department which he was unwilling to risk cabling, believe that his most recent letters furnish a clew to his mysterious mission. In letter after letter Macrum stated plainly that he believed that the Boers were being forced into an unjust war.

Mr. Macrum's friends believe that on his return he will amply justify his action. They believe that the story told will be sensational and that England selected him, despite his personal opinions, simply to bolster up the Anglo-American alliance, that the "alliance" has been used to stand off any European intervention in behalf of the Boers.

The important State secrets that he is bringing in person are from President Krueger, who has asked Macrum to return to the United States with an appeal to the President and Congress, asking this country, if it is not in alliance with Great Britain, to show it to the world and render as great aid to the Transvaal Republic as France did to the American. Krueger asserts that by so doing the United States will no longer prevent European intervention, which will immediately be made with the purpose of bringing the war to a close on honorable terms to the Dutch Republic.

BOERS WILL HOLD CHURCHILL.

They Have Decided to Rank Him as a Combatant Officer.

FRERE CAMP, Natal, Dec. 10.—The Transvaal Government has decided to consider Winston Churchill, who was captured Nov. 15 between Estcourt and Chieveley, a combatant officer and to retain him as a prisoner.

Mr. Churchill has applied to Gen. Buller, with a view of getting an exchange.

Baron Emly Again Punished.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The Earl of Dunraven, Lord Lieutenant of Limerick, acting under instructions from Dublin Castle, has removed from the office of Deputy Lieutenant of the County Baron Emly, who was recently removed from his position as Magistrate by Lord Ashbourne, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, because of his anti-British comments on the war in South Africa.

Hard Work for the Canadians.

ORANGE RIVER, Dec. 9—Half the men of the Canadian contingent have gone forward. Like the Australian contingent, they have been put to stiff work since their arrival, and have been building sidings, erecting platforms, and rendering the usual routine service. They are in excellent condition and very zealous.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE WAR.

Englishwoman Blames the British Government and the Uitlanders.

Before the Society for Ethical Culture in Carnegie Lyceum Mrs. P. A. Widdrington of London delivered yesterday an address upon the moral questions involved in the Transvaal war. While disclaiming any disloyalty to her native country, and expressing the hope that the British arms would be successful in South Africa, so that unnecessary loss of life might be avoided, Mrs. Widdrington placed the full responsibility for the war upon the British Government and the greed for gold of the Uitlanders.

"The Boers," she said, "loving their land, are in South Africa permanently; the Uitlanders, desiring only gold, to be spent elsewhere when acquired, are in the Transvaal temporarily. The Uitlanders, demanding representation in the Volksraad when they were taxed by a race they hated, were told by the Boers to become burghers and fight for the republic against invasion. They replied that they were in the country to make money and not to fight. Relations became more strained until the Jameson raid, which brought matters to a crisis. Here England lost an opportunity to settle everything and adjust all differences as an entirely disinterested country, desiring only peace in South Africa. However, Great Britain compromised herself fatally over the Jameson raid. Had the policy announced by Mr. Chamberlain been followed instead of an entirely different one, the war would not now be going on. The reason for Mr. Chamberlain's departure from this policy remains one of the most interesting of political mysteries.

"It is useless to attempt to shift the responsibility for the war upon the Boers. It is true that they sent England an ultimatum; true that they invaded British territory; but only when they saw that there was no chance of England granting their just demands and that it was the determination to force the Transvaal to take up arms."

ARE JEALOUS OF GEN. WOOD.

Officers in Cuba Do Not Want Him to be Military Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—If Gen. Leonard Wood is made Military Governor of Cuba, he will probably have under him few, if any, of the general officers who are now stationed in the island. There is so much jealousy among the various officers there that it would be impossible to make one of them Military Governor without giving offense to others. This is particularly the case with Gen. Wood, for the reason that he was junior to the others. At the outbreak of the Spanish war he was a Surgeon, and in the volunteer army he has been the junior of the other Generals who are in command in Cuba.

The feeling is such that Gen. James H. Wilson is said to have declared that he would resign rather than serve under Gen. Wood in Cuba. Gen. Brooke will return to the United States if Gen. Wood is appointed and it is regarded as certain that others will be recalled.

Aside from the reported feeling against Wood's appointment on the ground that he is junior to the others, a certain degree of jealousy has been excited by the fact that although he has had the hardest province in Cuba to handle by reason of the disorderly elements there, he has escaped all criticism and has received only commendation, while some of his seniors have not been so fortunate. Flaws have been found in the administrations of other Generals, but the comments on Wood's administration have formed a steady stream of praise. This, it is said, has excited some jealousy among officers who have not shared this good fortune.

Pennsylvania Limited to Cincinnati. No Extra Fare.

Leaves New York (West 23d St. Station) 9:55 A. M. daily, arrives Cincinnati, 6:30 A. M.—Adv.

Hotel Metropole. Table d'hote a la Russe, 6-9 P. M., $1.00. Music. Restaurant a la carte all hours. Golden Rod Rathskeller. Deutsche Kueche.—Adv.

Pennsylvania Limited to St. Louis. No Extra Fare.

Leaves New York (Cor. 23d and Desbrosses Sts.) 10:00 A. M. daily; arrives St. Louis, 1:48 P. M.—Adv.

Cincinnati, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

Splendid service by the New York Central. Big Four Route. Leave Grand Central Station every day at 1:00 and 9:20 P. M.—Adv.

SPANIARDS WANT DAMAGES

Give Their Version of the Subig Bay Incident of July, 1898.

CLAIM THEY WERE DECEIVED

Say They Surrendered on Capt. Coghlan's Promise that They Would Not Be Delivered to Filipinos.

MANILA, Dec. 10.—Col. Julio del Rio, who is among the released Spaniards that have just arrived here, gives an interesting version of the famous Irene incident in Subig Bay in July of last year. He was formerly in command of the Spanish troops in the Olongapo District. His narrative is corroborated by Señor Rafael Rosello, a wealthy Spanish merchant, who also fell into the hands of the insurgents.

Both declare that the Spaniards surrendered to Capt. Coghlan of the United States cruiser Raleigh on an express agreement that they were not to be given up to the Filipinos; and they assert that the Spanish Government has promised to press their claims against the United States for their long imprisonment.

According to their story, a thousand insurgents were besieging Olongapo, where there were two companies of marines and a battalion of artillery, together with many civilians. The German cruiser Irene entered the harbor to take the women and children on board. At this juncture the insurgent steamer Filipinas, flying the insurgent flag, started to leave. The Irene threw a shot across her bow, claiming the right to stop her, as Germany had not recognized the insurgent flag. The Filipinas then raised a white flag and departed. When she returned, she was flying the insurgent flag and was accompanied by the United States warships Concord and Raleigh. The Irene was then leaving the harbor with non-combatants.

"Without the least warning," say Col. del Rio and Señor Rosello, "the American warships began to bombard us, firing about twenty-five shots. Seeing that resistance was useless, as our guns had never been mounted, we raised the white flag.

"Capt. Coghlan came ashore with several officers, and it was expressly stipulated that the surrender was to the Americans alone. Capt. Coghlan was asked to promise that the Spaniards should not be delivered to the insurgents, and when he had given his pledge, the entire garrison surrendered.

"The Americans sailed away on the evening of the 7th, leaving the garrison practically unarmed. They returned on the 8th. Meanwhile the insurgents had repeatedly fired upon the town. Capt. Coghlan now ordered the Spaniards to embark on the Filipinas. When they protested, he said that, although in the hands of the insurgents, they would be treated as American prisoners.

"Nine civilians, all merchants, were placed on board the Filipinas, and, despite their protests, were kept imprisoned on the vessel at Olongapo until their recent release."

Señor Rosello, who is chiefly responsible for the foregoing statement, admits that, except for one attempt to rob the merchants, for which Aguinaldo punished the officers of the Filipinas by reducing them, all were well treated.

Col. del Rio, in a separate statement, says:

"Capt. Coghlan gave his word that our capitulation would be accepted as it was made, that is, to the Americans. He promised that we should not be given into the hands of the insurgents, and I believe he was sincere.

"Later the Concord went to Cavite for instructions, returning with an order from Admiral Dewey that we were to be handed over to the insurgents."

Col. del Rio and Señor Rosello declare that the Irene left her anchorage at 8 o'clock in the morning and that the American warships arrived at 10:30, passing the German cruiser as she was leaving the bay. They express surprise at the popular belief that the Irene slipped her cable on the appearance of the Concord and the Raleigh.

SPANIARDS AIDED AMERICANS.

Fought Against Insurgents in the Attack on Vigan.

MANILA, Dec. 10.—During the recent attack by the insurgents upon Vigan the Filipinos obtained possession of the plaza and of a church in the centre of the town, from which the Americans dislodged them. It seems that the escaped Spaniards obtained guns, and fought with the Americans against the insurgents.

FILIPINOS MEET DEFEAT.

One Hundred Attack Thirty Americans Infantrymen and Lose Eighteen Killed and Nine Captured.

MANILA, Dec. 10.—Near Baliuag yesterday a force of 100 insurgents attacked a wagon train, escorted by thirty men of the Sixteenth Infantry. A sharp engagement followed.

The Filipinos lost eighteen in killed and nine in captured.

CAPTURES A REBEL CAMP.

Major Spence Defeats Insurgents in the Tanuan District.

MANILA, Dec. 10.—Major Spence, with a column of the Thirty-second Regiment, captured a new insurgent camp, an uncompleted stronghold, in the Tanuan District.

He left Dinalupan at daybreak yesterday and marched ten miles along mountain trails, finally encountering a large band of insurgents who retreated after a brief skirmish. The Americans had no losses.

REBELS GIVE UP THE FIGHT?

MANILA, Dec. 10.—An expedition headed by the battleship Oregon left Manila for Subig last night.

It is reported that the Filipino commander, Gen. Alejandrino, with his staff, has surrendered to Gen. MacArthur; and there is also a rumor that Alejandrino is at Aguilar suffering from a wound received in a fight between insurgents and bandits, and that he will be given an opportunity to surrender and will be properly cared for.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS DISAPPEAR.

It Is Thought Four Were Captured in the Vicinity of Angeles.

MANILA, Dec. 10.—Three Americans who, with a Commissary Sergeant of the Twelfth Infantry, were traveling from San Fernando to Angeles, left their escort for a moment and went into the bush. As they did not return speedily, a search was made for them, but they could not be found. They were probably captured by the rebels.

A small orderly disappeared between Angeles and Bamban. He is also supposed to have been captured.

Filipino Records and Money Found.

MANILA, Dec. 10.—The records of the Treasury of the so-called Filipino Government, together with a quantity of paper money and another Mordenfeldt, have been found at Mangatarem.

The Zealandia Arrives from Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—The United States transport Zealandia arrived to-day from Manila with ten passengers, among whom were Capt. T. P. Dorris, master of the wrecked transport Morgan City; Major Charles McClure, Capt. C. L. Porter, United States Army, and two discharged soldiers.

Unequaled Service.

The New York Central has eight trains every day to Chicago; six to Cleveland, three to St. Louis, two to Cincinnati, two to Toronto, four to Montreal, five to Detroit, twelve to Buffalo and Niagara Falls, including the famous Empire State Express, sixteen between New York and Albany and Troy.—Adv.

Reduced Fare to Washington Via the Royal Blue Line.

Excursion tickets will be sold from New York to Washington and return on December 11th and 13th, good to return on or before December 18th at fare of $3.05 for the round trip on account of the Hundredth Anniversary of the death of Washington. Station in New York, Central R. R. of New Jersey, foot Liberty Street and South Ferry.

200 SOLDIERS POISONED.

A Lieutenant of the Thirty-ninth Says Acids from Refrigerating Plant Spoiled Meat on Transports.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., Dec. 10.—According to a letter received here to-day, 200 of the 1,300 men of the Thirty-fifth Regiment were poisoned while en route to Manila on the transports Rio de Janeiro and Sikh, by eating fresh beef supplied the vessels at Honolulu.

One man, a private, whose name is not given, died from the effects of eating the meat, despite heroic efforts of the surgeons.

The writer of the letter, a Lieutenant in the regiment, attributes the poisoning to a faulty refrigerating plant whereby some of the acids used in making ice came in contact with the meat, which to the eye and taste was apparently in first-class condition. Many narrow escapes are reported.

AMERICANS RECOVER MINES.

A Mexican Court Orders the Restoration of Illegally Seized Properties Valued at $20,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 10.—A dispatch from Durango, Mexico, says that the Supreme Court of the State of Durango has rendered a decision as to the ownership of the Vacas, San Marcos and Bismarck Mines in that State by which the original American owners again come into possession of these properties, valued at not less than $20,000,000.

This valuation is not considered too high on account of the fact that prominent mining experts who have recently examined the properties state that there is from $9,000,000 to $10,000,000 in silver and gold ore in sight.

The mines were originally worked by Spaniards, and the ancient records on file among the archives of the State of Durango show that a fabulous amount of ore was taken out many years ago. The properties finally passed into the hands of an American company, composed of New York and New England capitalists. Among the principal stockholders was Mrs. Mary D. Grace of Syracuse, N. Y. Her son, W. J. Grace, a prominent business man of Missouri, was made Secretary of the company and placed in charge of the properties.

The owners made extensive improvements and worked the mines profitably for several years, but a rival company of Mexicans who became aware of the success of the American company, and, claiming title to the properties, took forcible possession of them, Secretary Grace being bodily ejected by a detachment of rurales.

The American owners appealed to the courts for protection, and after a prolonged legal battle received a favorable decision. Under the decision the action of the Mexicans in taking forcible possession of the mines was pronounced to be illegal and an order was made restoring the properties intact to Mr. Grace, as the only legal representative in Mexico of the original American owners.

DARING RESCUE AT A FIRE.

Woman Prevented from Jumping and Borne Along a Narrow Ledge to a Place of Safety.

A woman was rescued from a burning building at 153 Third Avenue yesterday afternoon by Thomas Delehanty of 153 Third Avenue, the adjoining house. The woman is Mrs. Mary Paterson, twenty-six years old. She came so near to losing her life that she is now ill from the shock and her condition is serious.

The building is a three-story brick structure. The ground floor is occupied by a milk depot and the second floor is untenanted. Mrs. Paterson lived in the front part of the third floor, and another family lived in the rear. The fire started in the basement and spread to the airshaft, and thence to the third floor. The only person at home was Mrs. Paterson, who had been asleep and was awakened by the fire.

Her room was then filling with smoke and the flames had cut her off from the stairway. She was so frightened that she ran to the front window and prepared to jump. People in the street saw her and cried "Don't jump. The firemen are coming." But the flames were close to her and the woman paid no heed to the shouts. She stood on the sill, covered her eyes with her hands, and would have jumped if she had not been seized by the rescuer.

Delehanty lives on the third floor of the next building and on a level with Mrs. Paterson's rooms. He heard the cries in the street and saw her peril. There is an eighteen-inch stone ledge running along under the windows of the two houses and out on this Delehanty crawled. The smoke was pouring out of the windows of No. 153 in blinding volume and he was at the window where Mrs. Paterson stood almost before the crowd realized what he was doing.

"Don't move and be quiet," he called to Mrs. Paterson. She looked at him and then fell forward in a faint. The weight of the woman in the peculiarly awkward position in which he had to stand almost sent the two over the ledge into the street. But grasping a blind with the right hand and holding the unconscious woman in his left arm, he balanced himself and started back. He had to stop several times to steady himself, but he finally got to his own window, where he was quickly relieved of his burden.

The cheers of the crowd in the street when the woman's safety was assured were heard blocks away. Delehanty was lionized, but modestly protested that he had done nothing remarkable. The fire caused a loss of $1,000.

TO EXONERATE LILLIAN KNOTT.

Complete Vindication Demanded If Larceny Charge Is False.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 10.—The case of Miss Lillian Knott, the actress in jail on a larceny charge, is now being considered by the Grand Jury, Mayor Grey, and Chief of Police Doyle.

It is understood that the Grand Jury and the Mayor will insist on Miss Knott's complete vindication if the facts are found upon investigation to be as she has stated. The time standing against her was paid to-day by the Elks. Miss Knott would have been free but for the delay occasioned by the intercession of the Grand Jury and Mayor.

The colored man who figured in Miss Knott's story as befriending her has been found. He has informed the Grand Jury that Miss Knott's statement is true in every particular.

NITRO-GLYCERINE EXPLODES.

The Report Was Heard Thirty Miles Away—Much Damage Done.

BRADFORD, Penn., Dec. 10.—The nitro-glycerine magazine of the Pennsylvania Torpedo Company, located in Bolivar Hollow, one and a half miles from this city, blew up to-day with a report that was heard thirty miles away. The shock was felt at Olean, Salamanca, Ellicottville, and other surrounding towns. The magazine was blown to atoms and a hole made in the earth fifteen feet deep by thirty feet in circumference. Trees were torn into splinters at the scene of the explosion, and the brick of which the magazine walls were constructed was reduced to a reddish power, which covered the snow over a wide area.

Much damage was done in this city and vicinity by the breaking of glass, overturning of chimneys, &c. It is not believed any one was killed. An oil stove, fed automatically, is believed to have caused the explosion.

Upon occasion Masonic 100th Anniversary death of Washington the Pennsylvania Railroad will, on Dec. 11th and 12th, sell excursion tickets to Washington, D. C., and return at rate of $3.05 for the round trip, good to return until Dec. 18th. Round trip tickets Alexandria to Richmond $4.00, on sale Dec. 12, 13, and 14.—Adv.

DYING MAN ACCUSED WIFE

Police Do Not Believe Mrs. Koch Poisoned Her Husband.

MAKE NO CHARGE OF MURDER

Woman Held as a Suspicious Person Only.—Dr. Donlin Stamps Ante-Mortem Statement as a Lie.

George Koch, who conducted a water cure establishment at 226 East Eighty-third Street, and who died Saturday night in the Presbyterian Hospital from the effects of poison, denounced his wife as his murderess. The woman was arrested yesterday at Pleasantville on the Harlem Railroad. Her neighbors and the police, however, believe that Koch did not tell the truth when he accused the woman, whose life he had already ruined. They think that the poison was self-administered.

Koch was thirty-two years old, and his wife was thirteen years older. She has a boy eighteen years old, and a daughter fourteen years old, by a former marriage. Her first husband left her considerable property, much of which was accumulated by her own labor and thrift. The principal item was a tenement house in Eighty-fifth Street, near the East River, from which she contributed to her friends she received a net income of $130 a month.

Koch began his courtship about four years ago. Gossip of neighbors caused her then to leave this house, where she had made her home, and go with him to Paterson, N. J., where they opened a hydropathic institution on her capital, and where, after about two years, they were married by a Justice of the Peace. From the very beginning their life together was stormy. Time and again the woman left him, but always went back to him soon. She often had him arrested and punished for beating her. Even to this after the marriage they returned city and moved from place to place.

Koch gave the woman a beating on Dec. 2. She showed pieces of a heavy cane which he had broken upon her body. He then threatened her life, and she went to Mrs. Carrie Plesis, at 205 East Eighty-third Street, who has long been her friend. She showed her body covered with bruises and asked temporary shelter, which was accorded her, and then she moved into a small flat on the top floor of 218 East Eighty-fifth Street.

Her husband found out where she was and followed her. He spent a considerable time with her Friday morning, and accompanied her to a house in Varick Street, where her son is learning the trade of wood carving. Finally she escaped from him and went to Sherman Park, where her daughter was attending with friends.

Koch was seen around several saloons in the neighborhood of the water cure establishment later in the day and was drinking heavily. Boys playing in front of the house early Saturday morning were startled when he ran out with disheveled hair and asked them to call a policeman. Detective Finn of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station, who lives near by and who has often been called in to protect the woman from Koch, responded.

Finn found Koch lying on a bed in the back parlor in great pain. Looking down upon him, the detective said, "Well, you've taken something, have you?" "No. My wife poisoned me," the dying man responded. He then told Finn that while with her at the hat on Friday he asked for a glass of water, and she gave him a cup which he filled himself, but he believed that the deadly dose was in it. He had forgotten to look into it, he said. He declared that he had long believed that his wife meant to poison him, and for months would drink no coffee that she had prepared.

He was able to walk to the ambulance, and when he had gone Finn found under his pillow a heavy revolver fully loaded. Koch sank rapidly in the afternoon, and Coroner Fitzpatrick was summoned to take his ante-mortem statement. Finn, hearing of this, hurried to the hospital.

E FIRE IN AUGUSTA

a Million-Dollar Loss in the Georgia City.

NTIRE BLOCK BURNED

Defective Insulation or Spark Arc Light Is Thought to Have Started the Blaze.

TA, Ga., Dec. 10.—The worst fire usta has had in years started early ning and caused $1,000,000 damage. in J. B. White's big dry goods se nearest approach Augusta had modern department store. The orie fire is unknown, but it is surat an electric wire may have come t with the woodwork after the in- it became imperfect, or possibly from a sputtering arc light may en into some of the goods. n as possible after the alarm the were on the ground and Savannah pn were wired for aid. Both of es responded promptly and started paratus on special trains for Au-

rlington annex and the stores be- d a part of the old Central Hotel abutted the store of J. B. White p-town side, and all were involved irst onslaught of the flames after outside of the White store. Next e handsome Masonic Building. Into flames ate their way from the rear. ls became thoroughly ablaze there longer any possibility that the Ar- Hotel could escape. It has always reputation of being exceedingly le, and when the flames reached it r rear of the Masonic Building, it abated. e was visible for many miles in all ns. It ignited the roof and windows Schneider Building, across Eighth on the next block, but it was ar- here, and, barring a few thousand damage to stock, the main loss was to the original block, bounded by nd Ellis Streets, north and south, enth and Eighth Streets, east and

ing Sunday, insurance men and owners would not go to their books mate data as to policies and com- and only furnished the estimated e in bulk. The following figures are mates of losses made up by three or ding insurance men in the city, and to be conservative, but are only estimates:

- on Hotel, $100,000.
- on Annex, $2,000.
- n Construction Company, $10,000.
- Building and stock, $35,000.
- ge saloon, $2,000.
- Freelan, jewelry, &c., $10,000.
- e Hall Building, $23,000.
- & Elmore, tobacco, $5,000.
- ky & Sullivan, dry goods, $10,000.
- O'Connor liquors, $5,000.
- ry Meyer, tobacco and cigars, $2,000.
- livery stable, $5,000.
- x Painting Company, $3,000.
- e O'Connor, $9,000.
- ds, livery stable, $1,300.
- Schrut, jewelry, $10,000.
- werrell, stock of fruits, $6,000.
- eis, $5,000.
- Sheron, shoes, $7,000.
- restaurant, $7,000.
- er Walker, $5,000.
- Wilbet, drugs, store room, $5,000.
- White, building and stock, $410,000.

fs of the Fire Departments of Macon vannah, with men and apparatus, after the conflagration had been ed, and their services were not re-

E LOSSES IN NOVEMBER.

ted States and Canada, $1,500,- 00 Larger than Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

ON, Dec. 10.—The fire losses during ber in the United States and Canada an increase of more than $1,500,000 e corresponding period last year, and ease of more than $16,500,000 on the business.

following table shows the losses by n, contrasted with those of the year

	1898.	1899.
	$9,472,300	$10,718,000
y	12,620,300	18,489,000
	7,645,200	11,403,000
	8,211,000	9,213,000
	11,072,200	9,091,900
	9,206,900	6,714,850
	8,929,750	11,426,400
	7,793,500	9,708,700
ber	14,203,850	12,778,800
	7,530,400	42,046,256
ber	10,235,000	11,857,050
	$106,938,400	$123,512,550

fire losses during the year 1897 reached of $98,991,000.

ATER'S ASSAILANT HELD.

Shot in the Garden Will Likely ecover—Rosser's Supposed San Francisco Career.

ndications were last night that Fred- S. Slater of Rahway, who was shot illis Rosser of 189 Lexington Avenue urday night in Madison Square Gar- ould recover. Dr. Wynkoop of Belle- ospital, where Slater was taken after nooting, said the bullet had entered ght breast and penetrated the lung. robably lodged in the muscles of the It may not be necessary to perform eration.

er was arraigned in the Jefferson t Police Court yesterday morning by man Rappold on a charge of felonious t. Rappold presented a report from Wynkoop to the effect that Slater's ion was favorable, barring complica- At the request of Rosser's counsel amination was set down for to-mor- morning, and bail was fixed at $1,000. ault of which Rosser was locked up. ser said he had been drinking, and met r three medical students in the Gar- who guyed him and bluffed him about s on the bicycle contests. Finally attacked him. One of them was armed a small club. Rosser said he drew volver and fired one shot to drive the al students away. He did not aim at and had no intention to shoot him.

N FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—It is generally believed here that Willis Rosser, who Frederick S. Slater last night in Mad- Square Garden, New York, is the same n who killed Henry Hildebrand one ago last September in this city. At rial he pleaded temporary insanity d by over-indulgence in liquor. jury disagreed in the first trial. A d trial resulted in Rosser's acquittal. verdict caused considerable indignation, much of the lawlessness of soldiers in city was attributed to its effect. A weeks after Rosser's acquittal his fa- a prominent Southerner, died from the ous strain attendant on the trial of his

ser was born in Stevenson, Ala. His ts moved to Nashville, Tenn., when he quite young. He was graduated from Vanderbilt University in that city. When war began he enlisted in the Tennessee ent. His father's influence could have ed him a commission, but he preferred hospital service, where he could con- his medical studies. While in this he claimed to be twenty-one years old.

elieves Lieut. Herron Is Safe.

NCOUVER BARRACKS, Washington, 10.—Capt. E. F. Glenn, Twenty-fourth ntry, said to-day, with reference to re- as to the safety of Lieut. Herron, th Cavalry, in Alaska:

have not the least anxiety as to the tenant's safety. He unquestionably is ort Gibbon, at the mouth of the Tanana r, which was his objective point. Noth- can be heard from him until ice forms e Yukon, when he will come out by way agway."

Miners' Strike Is Ended.

LKESBARRE Penn., Dec. 10.—The big rs' strike at Nanticoke is ended at last. meeting of the strikers this afternoon resolved to waive the demands of the runners and accept the Susquehanna Company's terms.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Chas. H. Fletcher

"Standard of Highest Merit."
FISCHER PIANOS.
Attention is called to the large assortment of Fischer Pianos now on exhibition at our warerooms. Cased in rare and choice woods and artistically designed.
Also several styles expressly designed for the Holiday season.
Especial attention is called to our new small Grands.
Open evenings from Dec. 18th to 23d inclusive.
FISCHER PIANO WAREROOMS
33 Union Square—West,
Between 16th and 17th Streets, New York

BROOKLYN TROLLEY BLOCKADE.

Cars Came into Collision, but None of the Passengers Is Hurt.

The Bergen Street trolley line in Brooklyn was blockaded for half an hour last night by a collision at 9 o'clock between Car 2,376 of the Marcy Avenue line and Car 2,317 of the Bergen Street line, which derailed both. The Marcy Avenue car, while swinging from the down-town Bergen Street track to the up-town track, was struck a broadside blow by the Bergen Street car, which had the right of way. Several windows in the Marcy Avenue car were smashed, but beyond a shaking up and scare none of the passengers was hurt.

ANOTHER KILLING IN KENTUCKY

Deputy City Marshal Shot and Militia Called Out.

Special to The New York Times.

CORBIN, Ky., Dec. 10.—A riot last night in which one man was killed and another wounded resulted in the militia being called out, and as friends of the men in custody have since come to town it is feared there may be more trouble.

City Marshal Bingham and his deputy, Henry Hartford, engaged in an altercation with Floyd Chadwell and Edward Chadwell of Clay County over the arrest of another member of the family. The result was the arrest of Edward Chadwell, who was turned over to the custody of a man named Steele while the officers attempted to arrest the other. Meantime Edward Chadwell got away and Bingham and Hartford went in pursuit. Hartford was shot through the heart and instantly killed. The fire was returned, and this morning John Shotwell, who may or may not have been a participant, was found lying in a pool of blood, shot through the thigh.

At midnight the militia was called out, and the house of Chadwell was surrounded until daylight, when the Chadwells surrendered. The two Chadwells were placed in jail here to-day. This afternoon a wagon load of their friends arrived from Clay County, and owing to their outspoken threats it is feared that the militia may have more work to do.

ALMOST KILLED BY STRIKERS.

New Jersey Silk Weaver Beaten Into Insensibility.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 10.—Jacob Takakjian, a silk weaver, was almost beaten to death to-day by four strikers from the Summit Silk Mill, at Summit, because he went there to work. The strikers came to Paterson in search of him, knowing that he would spend the day here with his family.

They knocked him down and beat and kicked him until he became unconscious. Then they threw red pepper into his face. The strikers then jumped on a trolley car to escape, but the alarm was given and the car was stopped. The conductor and motorman held the men prisoners until the police came.

BURNED IN HER ARMCHAIR.

Mrs. Hicks Met Death While Sleeping in Her Apartment.

Seated in her armchair asleep, with her feet upon a pillow, and another pillow behind her head, Mrs. Lucinda Hicks, seventy-five years old, of 1,885 Park Avenue, was burned to death by the igniting of her woolen dress from the stove in front of which she was sitting late yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Hicks was the widow of ex-Sergt. of Police Samuel Hicks, who died about eighteen years ago. Mrs. Hicks lived alone on the first floor of the house, and cooked for herself. She was slightly afflicted with rheumatism.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Gunn, who occupy the apartments opposite those of Mrs. Hicks, late yesterday afternoon smelled smoke, and tracing it to the rooms of Mrs. Hicks, opened the door and found the woman seated in her favorite armchair, drawn up before the stove, with her clothing in flames. With buckets of water and blankets the flames were extinguished, but Mrs. Hicks was dead.

Samuel Hicks of 208 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, son of Mrs. Hicks, took charge of his mother's body.

MONTREAL AS A GRAIN CENTRE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—William J. Connors of Buffalo has been in consultation here with some of the largest grain shippers of Chicago regarding the scheme of an all-water route for grain to the seaboard, with Montreal as the seaboard terminal of the route. A Chicago architect is now working on plans for three elevators, with an aggregate capacity of 9,000,000 bushels, to be erected in Montreal.

Mr. Connors expressed the opinion that the project would be in operation by July 1, 1900. Speaking of his plans, he said:

"Besides the three elevators at Montreal, we expect to build an elevator of 1,500,000 bushels' capacity at Port Colborne, Ontario, sixteen miles from Buffalo, and through grain going to Montreal in large cargoes will be broken there.

"It will be the seaports that will suffer from the new route—New York, Newport News, Boston, Baltimore, Portland, Galveston, and every port through which grain passes for export. It will simply be a contest between rail and water, and I am confident water will win."

SENDING CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

This is the time of the year when foreigners who have settled in this country remember their relatives and friends abroad and send them small Christmas gifts in the shape of money orders. The steamer Umbria, which sailed Saturday, carried 23,401 such money orders, representing $271,223.56, and the steamer Lucania, which will sail next Saturday, will carry orders representing a much larger sum. Joseph Elliott, General Superintendent of the Money Order Division of the New York Post Office, estimates that the amount will be about $2,500,000. Of the money that went Saturday, $124,901 went to Great Britain, and a large proportion of it to Ireland; $50,083 to Germany, $4,054.29 to Switzerland, $5,912.98 to Denmark, $766.29 to Holland, $14,234.08 to Italy, $13,714.84 to Norway, $40,606.04 to Sweden, $11,963.58 to Austria, and $4,997.15 to Hungary. The great bulk of the money is sent by servants and people of small means.

Besides the money sent through the Post Office, a great deal is sent through bankers, at the office of Henry Bischoff & Co. of Tryon Row, who for many years have done business in that line, it was said on Saturday that they had sent in drafts to Germany, Austria, Hungary, Russia, France, Italy, and Great Britain nearly $50,000 during the week, and expected to send nearly double that amount this week. These drafts vary in amount from $10 to $80.

The express companies have already begun the work of delivering holiday packages. The season for sending Christmas boxes will not begin for another week, but there is a rush in the business of sending packages from the manufacturers and jobbers to the retailers in the country. A large business is expected by the express companies

Tablet in Memory of Dr. Vail.

A tablet in memory of the late Rev. Dr Albert D. Vail was unveiled yesterday morning in the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, at the corner of Eighty-sixth Street. Dr. Vail was at three different periods pastor of the church, and held that office at the time of his death, last November. The tablet, which was erected by the congregation, bears an appropriate inscription. After the ceremony of unveiling, the Rev. Dr. F. Mason North delivered an address in eulogy of Dr. Vail. The Rev. Dr. A. J. Palmer, Secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, also spoke. The church was crowded during the services.

CUBANS TO PETITION THE POPE

Will Ask for a Catholic Mission and Urge the Appointment of Native Priests in the Island.

HAVANA, Dec. 10.—A number of influential Cubans are about to send a petition to the Pope asking for a Cuban mission. In the course of the petition they assert that Catholicism was most flourishing in Cuba when a majority of the priests were Cubans, and they point out that the only schism which has occurred in Cuba was caused by the appointment of a foreigner as Bishop of Santiago.

"The condition of Catholicism," say the petitioners, "is critical in the island, especially in view of the fact that unbounded gratitude exists toward the great Protestant American Nation, which helped Cuba in her struggle for liberty. Intercourse between the Cubans and Americans is already close and becoming closer. Several branches of the Protestant Church in Cuba have already nominated Cuban clergy, who will use a powerful influence on behalf of Protestantism. Even patriotic sentiment can be counted upon to lead those Cuban clergy to abandon the church headed and directed by foreigners."

CUBANS PARADE WITH SPANIARDS.

Listen to Speech Urging Them to Toast Health of Alfonso.

HAVANA, Dec. 10.—Three hundred Cuban ex-soldiers, headed by Gen. Acea, who was wrapped in a Cuban flag, paraded the streets to-day, followed by a Spanish band, playing Cuban national airs. Gen. Acea delivered an address, in the course of which he called upon Spaniards and Cubans to unite and toasted the health of King Alfonso.

Many Spaniards listened to the speech and kept up a continual cheering.

AN EXPRESS COMPANY ROBBED.

The Pacific Loses Between $10,000 and $15,000 at Cheyenne.

Special to The New York Times.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Dec. 10.—The office of the Pacific Express Company in this city was robbed last night of several thousand dollars. When Agent O. C. Brownlee entered the office this morning he found the safe open and the money gone.

The robbery has been kept very quiet and only became public late to-night. The express company officials refuse to state the amount of money taken, but it is reported at from $10,000 to $15,000. Agent Brownlee and the entire office force are under surveillance pending the result of an investigation now in progress.

TROLLEY INSPECTOR CRUSHED.

Peter Hanlon, thirty-five years old, a Register Inspector employed at the Canarsie Station of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, died in St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, last evening, as the result of a peculiar accident yesterday afternoon. Hanlon was on duty at the station, at Rockaway and New Lots Avenues, when a car from the bridge drew in, and he stepped behind it to get a look at the fare register through the open door. As he was engaged in jotting down the record of the register a second car drew in behind the first and stopped. Hanlon was standing between the two cars. The motorman of the second car, Edward Pirrovanno, thirty-six years old, of 51 New Lots Avenue, complained to an Inspector that the motor box was out of order, and the Inspector got on the platform to make an examination. The electric current was turned off at the connection over the doorway, but the motorman, it is claimed, neglected to turn off the switch on the motor box.

When the two men had completed their examination the motorman, not calculating upon the switch being set on the motor box, turned on the current overhead. Instantly the car shot forward, crashing into the one ahead. Hanlon, standing on the track, was lifted off his feet and crushed between the two cars. The motorman and Inspector jumped together for the motor box for the purpose of reversing the current, but in their excitement they sent the car ahead again, crushing Hanlon again between the two cars. When dragged out Hanlon was unconscious. Several of his ribs were broken, his hip were crushed, and he was otherwise injured. Ambulance Surgeon Kurtz removed him to St. Mary's Hospital. Pirrovanno, the motorman, was arrested.

UTAH ANSWERS ROBERTS'S PLEA.

Ex-Judge Goodwin of Salt Lake Says It Is Specious.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Dec. 10.—In an interview yesterday with reference to the case of Brigham H. Roberts, ex-Judge C. C. Goodwin of The Salt Lake Tribune said:

"The address of Roberts under its pathetic appeal is a strange mixture of ignorance, insolence, and untruth. He complains of the composition of the committee selected to hear his case because no friend of his was included. He is not sure that he has any friends, and his complaint is that an indirect accusation by Congressmen when they sit as judges cannot be impartial.

"From the fact that he was stopped on the threshold of Congress and asked a question which he refused to answer, he sees all rights of minorities trampled under foot. He thinks the representation to which a State is entitled may be denied it. He forgets that Congress has control of all its committees. He forgets, too, that his trial is an indirect trial of Utah itself on a matter involving the good faith of her people.

"When he pleads immunity from arrest in Washington, even if guilty, he should again be reminded that in his case Congress is investigating him on a matter of character, and not with a view of turning him over to the courts. Moreover, the Edmunds-Tucker law is in full force in Washington, and under it the misdemeanor which he discusses is a felony.

"Again, when he asks, 'Why this appeal?' and answers, 'Because the right of the rule of the majority in one of the sovereign States of the Union is being denied,' it is proper again to remind him that the State is, likewise, incidentally to be investigated.

"His assertion that there is just now against the Mormons a wave of popular sentiment is untrue. If there is excitement and distrust, it is due to him and his friends. Ex-Judge King and before him John L. Caine were undisturbed in or out of Congress. Frank Cannon served his term out in the United States Senate, altogether without reproach. All three were Mormons."

AN ANIMAL PROTECTIVE LEAGUE

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 10.—Our Animal Protective League has been incorporated, for "the education of all children in the care, protection, and kindly treatment of animals, to educate public opinion in the same direction, and to raise the standard of driving and drivers' and farmers' clubs." The territory in which its operations are to be conducted is the United States of America, with principal offices in New York City.

The league's nine Directors, until the first annual meeting, are Katharine L. Standish, 27 Fifth Avenue, New York; W. H. Tolman, 61 Livingston Street, Brooklyn; Carolina H. Greenough, 31 West Thirty-fifth Street; Henry Whitney Munroe, 6 East Fifty-fifth Street; Henry E. Howland, 14 West Ninth Street; George Hamilton Dean, 572 Fifth Avenue; Alexander M. Hadden, 16 West Fifty-first Street; Emma L. Winslow, 4 East Tenth Street, and George Heil Guy, 131 West Thirty-fourth Street, New York.

Tau Tauri a Double Star.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—Prof. C. W. Hough of the Fort Dearborn Observatory, Northwestern University, has discovered that Tau Tauri is a double star. The companion star is of the ninth magnitude and was seen while Prof. Hough was observing an occultation of the moon.

TIFFANY STUDIOS
A choice selection of small Oriental rugs are now on exhibition and sale.
TIFFANY STUDIOS
333 to 341 Fourth Avenue
Between 24th & 25th Sts

WOMAN SANITARY AIDE.

Yonker's Health Board Accepts Miss Butler's Suggestion—To Settle the Question of Salary.

YONKERS, N. Y., Dec. 10.—The Common Council of this city will meet to-morrow night and take some action upon the question of making an appropriation for the salary of a woman Sanitary Inspector, a position recently created by the Board of Health. There is a division in the Common Council as to the advisability of the office, and the board appears to be about evenly divided whether or not to provide the means of paying the salary.

In case the verdict is favorable and the appropriation of $900 asked for is granted the woman who will be appointed will be the first, it is said, to hold such a position in the United States.

The idea was suggested to the Health Board by Miss Mary Marshall Butler, daughter of William Allen Butler. The proposition met with opposition, and a discussion was started in the local papers. Miss Butler, who is President of the Women's Institute Club and active in the Civic League, maintained her position, and her opponents were silenced.

Among the duties of the new office will be the instruction of women in sanitation, cooking, and care of children. Miss Butler has asked the Civil Service Board to require a knowledge of some foreign language as one of the requirements for the position. This is because the duties the woman Inspector will be called upon to perform will be mostly among the foreign-born population.

There are several candidates for the position. Miss Butler takes the position that the most trouble in regard to health matters is caused by ignorant women. It is her idea that the woman Inspector will not only effect the removal of the existing trouble, but will by instruction and teaching remove the cause.

MILLIONAIRE WEDS HIS MAID.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 10.—William Smith, sixty-one years old, a millionaire brewer, was quietly married yesterday afternoon at his home in Jamaica Plain to Miss Josephine A. Menz, twenty-eight years of age, who for six months had been a domestic in the Smith home.

About a year ago Mrs. Smith died. Six months later Mr. Smith hired Josephine Menz to wait on table and do light housework. The attentions of the old gentleman became so marked that the four Smith children made war on the pretty domestic. So warm did the fight become that Mr. Smith finally settled it all by announcing last week that their wedding would take place at once. Miss Menz on Friday voluntarily signed away all her dower rights to her husband's property.

The wedding was performed Saturday, all the children being present, but leaving immediately after the ceremony and refusing to be reconciled.

A Live Black Bear for Dewey.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 10.—The people of Beltrami County, are to send Admiral Dewey a big black bear, recently captured, for a Christmas present. Money is being raised in the town by popular subscription to pay all the necessary expenses, including express charges. The bear is named Billie, and the people say that the Admiral may deed his present to whomever he chooses, including his enemies, if he has any.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Rain, fresh to brisk southerly winds.

The trough of low pressure which occupied the Mississippi Valley Saturday night still persists, having moved a very short distance eastward. It has decreased in intensity over the extreme North, but in the southern portion of the Gulf States a disturbance of considerable magnitude has developed, accompanied by heavy rains, but thus far by little wind. During a thunderstorm at Vicksburg 4.22 inches of rain fell up to 8 P. M., at which time the rain was still in progress. High pressure prevails in the Atlantic States and extreme West. During the past twenty-four hours rains have been general, except in the extreme West and Northwest. There were, however, light local snows in the latter section. The rains which have fallen were light, except in the Lower Mississippi Valley and the West Gulf States. Temperatures are high from the Mississippi Valley eastward, except in New England, ranging from 2 to 17 degrees above the seasonal average, while in the West they are correspondingly low. Another disturbance is moving in from the North Pacific, causing rains on the Middle and North Coasts, and snows in the western portion of the middle and north plateau.

The storm in the Southwest will evidently move quite rapidly northeastwardly during the next two days by way of the Ohio Valley and will cause general rains east of the Mississippi River which will continue to-morrow in the Atlantic States, Upper Ohio Valley, and lower lake region, possibly turning into snow in the two latter districts. Rain to-day from the Gulf States northward will be followed by fair weather to-morrow, except that there will probably be snow in the upper lake region. Snow is also indicated for to-day in North Dakota and Wyoming, and rain or snow in Montana. Fair weather is indicated for to-morrow west of the Mississippi River except that light snow is probable in the extreme Northwest. A high pressure area in the Saskatchewan Valley will move southeastward toward the storm track, causing much lower temperatures by to-night in the Mississippi Valley, and by to-morrow night the fall in temperatures will probably reach the Atlantic Coast. On the Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh to brisk and mostly easterly. Storm signals are displayed at New Orleans, Port Eads, Mobile, and Pensacola.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	26	27	29
6 A. M.	25	26	30
9 A. M.	24	29	32
12 M.	30	35	42
4 P. M.	31	41	43
6 P. M.	30	42	42
9 P. M.	28	43	43
12 P. M.	26	44	44

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the Street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 245 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	38½
Weather Bureau	36½
Corresponding date 1898	27
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	33

The maximum temperature yesterday was 45 degrees at 9 P. M. and the minimum 28 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 77 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 74 per cent. The barometer at 8 A. M. read 30.46 and at 8 P. M. 30.38.

Silverware
IN Sterling Silver and Gold and Silver Plate
Meriden Company 208 Fifth Ave.
Silversmiths Madison Square
International Silver Co. Successor 1128-30 Broadway

"Vive L'Empereur"

WATERLOO,
JUNE 18th, 1815.
By Francois Flameng.

The Remarque Proofs of this great painting, etched by Auguste Boulard, will be received about December the 12th.

A very fine trial proof is now on exhibition at our gallery.

WILLIAM SCHAUS,
204 Fifth Ave. (Madison Square.)

TROLLEY CARS ON BROADWAY.

Section from Seventy-first Street to Fort Lee Ferry Opened Yesterday Afternoon.

One more section of the electric car lines of the Third Avenue Railroad system was opened for traffic at five minutes to 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. This is the stretch from Fort Lee Ferry to Seventy-first Street and Broadway. The first car sent over the road experimentally made the trip at 3 o'clock in the morning. The small army of electricians and machinists worked like beavers to remedy the shortcomings disclosed by the trial trip, and another car having made the journey without a hitch at noon, the regular service was begun at 12:55 o'clock, when with two minutes' headway a score of new bright red cars were sent out from Fort Lee Ferry.

At Seventy-first Street transfers were given to Forty-second Street horse cars, which retransferred passengers at Third Avenue, so that those who chose to make the trip were able for 5 cents to ride from the Post Office to Fort Lee Ferry via the Upper Broadway route.

The service, however, did not run with that smoothness that Superintendent John H. Robertson and the other officials had confidently anticipated. At 4 o'clock cars neared to arrive at Seventy-first Street terminus. Investigation showed that there was trouble at the hill from Ninety-sixth to Ninety-first Street, at the foot of which eight cars were stalled. The trouble could not at first be discovered, but it was finally concluded that it was caused by slippery rails. Workmen were set to work to sprinkle sand along them. Then the eight cars, joining forces, formed a train and succeeded with their united strength in reaching the top of the hill, after which single cars made the ascent without difficulty.

Meanwhile a big crowd of small boys gathered around and made life a burden to the railway men. They invaded the cars and had to be driven out. They offered suggestions and wanted to push the cars up the hill, and finally, when the train got in motion, ran yelling beside it to the top of the hill. The stalled cars, too, were the object of gibes and witticisms on the part of facetious cyclists of both sexes. One passed in continuous and rapid procession down the thoroughfare.

The new section, however, was not the only part of the system that worried the officials, for at 2 o'clock one of the almost daily breakdowns on Third Avenue occurred on the down-town line and traffic was interrupted for nearly an hour.

WAR AGAINST A POWERHOUSE.

Citizens Say Third Avenue Railroad Is Maintaining a Nuisance.

Residents and property owners on One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, between Convent and Amsterdam Avenues, have declared war against the Third Avenue Railroad Company's new power house, the north side of which fronts on One Hundred and Thirtieth Street. A formal complaint, signed by a number of people, has been made to the Board of Health, alleging that the vibration caused by the powerful dynamos that run day and night is so great as to make life decidedly disagreeable to those living within a block of the power house. Property owners complain that they are losing all their tenants, and that nobody will rent the vacant flats upon any consideration. The complaint also states that in one apartment a gas chandelier was shaken down, and that clocks are stopped, and dishes rattle in the closets.

The power house in question is a one-story temporary structure of corrugated steel, which runs from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth to One Hundred and Thirtieth Street. It contains three large dynamos that were started the day of the Dewey parade, and have run night and day since. The rumble can be heard several blocks off, the sound resembling that of a steam drill. An energetic exhaust on the roof of the power house adds greatly to the noise, and fills the street with clouds of steam.

A committee has been organized among the residents on the street, and it was said last evening that they intended to appear in the Harlem Police Court this morning and demand a summons for President Flinn of the Third Avenue Company on the ground that he maintains a public nuisance. Mrs. Schaefer of 611 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street said last evening: "Life is almost unbearable here since they started those dynamos running. The doors and windows rattle constantly, and we are sometimes enveloped in a cloud of steam, especially when the wind is from the south, that is stifling. Several people have moved out of the houses on either side of me, and one in this house, a Mrs. Brady, just on account of the noise and steam. Unless something is done there won't be a tenant in the row."

August Brandeis of 607 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street said: "The noise from that machinery is enough to drive one crazy. There is no let-up to it; a few minutes' peace and quietness would be a great relief, but the rumble and jar continue week in and week out. If it is not stopped the neighborhood will be deserted, for everybody complains about it." The same views have been expressed by a number of other residents.

MANCHESTER SNUBS YARMOUTH.

Duke Refuses to See the Earl at the Strollers' Rehearsal.

An incident not in the plot of "The Lady from Chicago," which the Strollers are to present for their friends in society this week, was interpolated in the rehearsal of the play at the Waldorf-Astoria Saturday night. The Duke of Manchester, who is a member of the cast, was called upon by the Earl of Yarmouth, who as plain Eric Hope joined the professional ranks a short time ago. The Earl's reception at the hands of the Duke was something of a surprise to the Strollers, who witnessed the affair. Manchester refused to see Yarmouth, and insisted that, as a professional, the Earl should not be allowed to witness the rehearsal.

About 1:30 o'clock Sunday morning the Earl of Yarmouth approached the Stroller on guard at the door of the theatre in the Waldorf, and, handing his card, asked that it be sent to the Duke of Manchester. Believing that when two British titles met even the stringent rules of the Strollers, which exclude outsiders from their rehearsals, might give way, the member hastened to present the Earl's card.

"Really, I can't see him," said the Duke. "He's a professional don't you know. He mustn't be admitted. Keep him out."

When the snub was communicated to Yarmouth he left. The Duke of Manchester fainted during the rehearsal.

House for the Naval Y. M. C. A.

The Naval Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, which was organized on March 1 for the benefit of the enlisted men in the United States Navy, and now occupies a building at 187 Sands Street, Brooklyn, plans to build a clubhouse in the vicinity of the navy yard at a cost of $150,000. A fund for this purpose has been started, and a wealthy person, whose name the committee will not divulge, has offered to contribute $50,000, if $100,000 more can be raised.

Death of William Pitt Brechin.

Dr. William Pitt Brechin, for twenty-five years a physician of Boston, died there yesterday of blood poisoning, at the age of forty-eight years. He was a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society and of the Boston, Massachusetts, and American Medical Societies.

Reported Sale of a White Star Steamer

BOSTON, Dec. 10.—It is reported the Dominion Line has purchased from the White Star Line a large freight steamship recently completed at Belfast, Ireland. It is intended to place this steamship in the Liverpool-Boston service, and she is expected to arrive here on her first voyage next month.

Shortly before the service was begun in Fatbow Maher's church yesterday morning Patrick Keating, an old-time horse trainer, who is over seventy years of age, made his way up the centre aisle of the church to the altar steps, where he knelt and prayed in a loud voice. After some difficulty he was induced to leave the church by Roundsman Brennan and Patrolman Gillen of the Bedford Avenue Station. He was taken to the station house and will probably be sent to the asylum at Flatbush to-day.

Keating in his early days was one of the best horse trainers on Long Island. A few years ago he took to drink, which has turned his mind. He is regarded as harmless, but has given the police much trouble by attracting crowds.

TWO BODIES IN SEWAGE BASIN.

QUINCY, Mass., Dec. 10.—The bodies of John Moynihan and that of a stranger were found to-day in a basin used as a receptacle for sewerage matter on Moon Island. The discovery was made by John L. Almeda, an employe of the Boston sewer system at the pumping works. His attention was first attracted by two hats and traces of a struggle on the edge of the basin. The bodies were then found about 400 feet apart.

It is believed Moynihan, who was employed on the island, while on a visit to Boston yesterday, picked up the stranger in that city and persuaded him to go to Moon Island, and then an altercation took place on the brink of the basin, during which the men lost their balance and fell to their death. The fact that the unknown body was found some 400 feet from that of Moynihan is explained upon the supposition that he had tried to swim through the thick sewage. The medical examiner was of the opinion that the deaths were caused by drowning.

Moynihan was twenty-eight years old. His residence is unknown. The stranger was about thirty-five years, 5 feet 10 inches in height, and weighed about 170 pounds. He had a heavy brown mustache. A package of food and a "sundry check were found in his pockets.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—R. H. Plant, Macon, Ga.; J. B. Speed, Louisville, and E. H. Inman, Atlanta.

CAMBRIDGE—Baron and Baroness B. Hoyningen-Heune, St. Petersburg, Russia.

HOLLAND—Adelbert Hay, Washington; T. F. Bond, London, and H. Hamilton, London.

ASTOR—E. W. Barnard, Hawaii.

MURRAY HILL—Oswald M. Pownall, London, and Dr. George Strecker, Hamburg, Germany.

GRAND—Major J. B. Guthrie, United States Army, retired.

BROADWAY CENTRAL—James Tobias and J. E. Smith, Johannesburg, South Africa.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Marx & Haas Jean Clothing Company, St. Louis, Mo.; C. Marx, piece goods, 56 Worth Street; Hotel Normandie.

Shepard & Co., Providence, R. I.; E. McGrath, cloaks and suits, 181 Duane Street; Hotel Normandie.

Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; W. A. Findlay, cloaks and suits, 236 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Kerngood Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; H. Kerngood, buttons, Herald Square Hotel.

Hecht Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; B. F. Hecht, carpets, Herald Square Hotel.

Lamm, S., Denver, Col., clothing; Hoffman House.

Hirsch, S., York, Penn.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Waldman Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; L. S. Waldman, cloaks; Hotel Imperial.

Judson, A. L., Albany, N. Y.; piece goods; Hotel Imperial.

Strauss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; B. Strauss, Bennington, Broadway Central Hotel.

King, W. E., & Co., Bristol, Tenn., E. W. King, dry goods and notions, Broadway Central Hotel.

Tobias, J. R., Charleston, S. C.; clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Langley, Burr & Co., Boston, Mass.; H. E. Twombley, laces and yarns, Murray Hill Hotel.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; W. L. Lockhart, house furnishing goods, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Taylor, William, Son & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; T. P. Lyman, hosiery and furnishing goods, 200 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Goldberg, J., Cleveland, Ohio; clothing; Hotel Albert.

Jacoby Brothers, Los Angeles, Cal.; S. Jacoby, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Bradford Brothers' Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. Chace, furnishing goods, ladies' and infants' wear, 31 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Hayden & Geddes Company, Cleveland, Ohio; H. H. Lewis, notions and fancy goods, 256 Church Street; Hotel Albert.

Johnston & Latimer Dry Goods Company, Wichita, Kan.; W. F. Johnston, notions, fancy goods, mens, and furnishing goods, 256 Church Street, Gilsey House.

Saville, Brown & Co., Helena, Ark.; B. Saville, notions and gloves, 32 Howard Street; Hoffman House.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, silks and suits, 67 White Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits, 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Pyn, O. & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. F. Cosgrove, housefurnishing goods, 41 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Simon Brothers & Weldon, Binghamton, N. Y.; W. W. Simon, general buyer; Miss Simon, millinery; Hotel Cadillac.

Neely, William, New Haven, Conn., dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

McAuslan & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; W. B. Wakelin, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Bingham, D. H., & Co., Springfield, Mass.; C. I. Bingham, ladies' wear; Broadway Central Hotel.

Havens & Tebbs Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; E. Havens, domestics and dress and white goods, 224 Church Street, Broadway Central Hotel.

Indians Will Play in California.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 10.—Manager Mums of the University of California football eleven announced to-night that he had wired the Carlisle Indian eleven, accepting their proposition for a game either on Christmas or New Year's. The Carlisle Indians want $4,000 for the expenses of the trip. Mr. Mums stated that games with either Chicago or Wisconsin University were improbable. A despatch from Chicago to-night announcing that the Chicago University team was planning a Western trip was a surprise to the public here, as it had been understood all negotiations to that end were off.

Kentucky Horses Sent to Belgium.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON,

WORK DONE IN THE MINTS

Coinage of Last Fiscal Year Exceeds That of Any Previous One.

$108,177,180 ISSUED IN GOLD

Director Roberts, in His Report, Says the World's Production of Gold Is Rapidly Increasing.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—George E. Roberts, the Director of the Mint, in his annual report, says:

"The Mints and Assay Offices operated upon more bullion in the aggregate and a greater coinage was executed during the last fiscal year than in any previous year. Original deposits of gold were slightly less than during the previous year, amounting in value to $143,497,190, against $147,693,194 in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898. Domestic deposits were the largest in our history, amounting to $76,252,487, against $69,881,120 in the preceding year, but there was a falling off in foreign coin and bars.

"The coinage of gold was the greatest in our history, amounting to $108,177,180, against $64,634,865 in the preceding year, and might have been considerably larger if the capacity of the mints had been greater. The stock of gold bullion on hand increased from $96,688,582 on July 1, 1898, to $119,882,772 on July 1, 1899.

"The coinage of silver dollars from bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, was $18,254,700, against $10,002,780 in the preceding year and the coinage of subsidiary silver $9,466,877.65, against $6,482,804.

"The mints have been hard pressed throughout the year to meet the demands upon them, the institutions at New Orleans and Philadelphia running overtime for the greater part of the year. The pressure at the San Francisco Mint was not so great, because the stock of silver bullion at that institution was exhausted in August, 1898.

"An arrangement was effected with the house of J. & W. Seligman & Co., New York, by which 31,893,613 fine ounces of silver at Philadelphia were exchanged for an equal amount delivered to the mint at San Francisco. This exchange enabled the latter institution to coin the supply of subsidiary silver required on the Pacific Coast and to assist in the coinage of the required number of silver dollars. This mint also converted into coin the full amount of its very large receipts of gold bullion, its gold output being $58,258,000.

"The mint facilities of the country will be taxed to their utmost until the new buildings under construction at Philadelphia and Denver are completed and equipped. The stock of gold bullion is accumulating, and, with the present pressure for subsidiary coinage, cannot be reduced. Fortunately, the large cash balance in the Treasury permits at this time an unusual stock of bullion without embarrassment, but Congress should at the approaching session make an appropriation for the equipment of the new Philadelphia Mint. The building is well advanced toward completion, and as the power plant and much of the machinery will require considerable time for construction, the contracts for the same should be let during the coming year.

MOVEMENT OF SILVER.

"When the present charges for refining silver were adopted they were applicable to the conditions then existing, and the Government refineries received a share of the business. But the cost of treatment has declined and the charges of private concerns have been reduced, while the Government charges have remained fixed. The effect has naturally been to send the silver bullion to private refineries. While there is no good reason why the Government should enter into unnecessary competition with private concerns, it is desirable that, so long as it conducts refineries, it should do so in an economical and businesslike manner."

The report suggests that the charges for refining silver bullion be so reduced as to put the Government on an equal footing with private concerns in the business, or to such an extent as will bring the moderate amount of silver bullion they require for the treatment of gold deposits. The total amount of silver bullion refined in the United States last year was, in round numbers, 94,000,000 ounces. The Superintendent of the New York Assay Office, the report says, has called attention to the fact that, although about $30,000,000 in United States coin was exported last year, no bars were taken for export, and suggests that the "export charge" of one-tenth of 1 per cent. which is exacted is operating to our disadvantage.

"There is no object," says Director Roberts, "in forcing the public to take our coin out of the country by making it more expensive to take bars. We had better furnish the raw material than the manufactured article. These bars will have to be shipped from New York to Philadelphia, melted and worked into coin at some waste and considerable expense to replace the coin exported, while the bars would have served every purpose for export. The export charge was put on bars several years ago, when gold exports were heavy and some means to discourage them was sought. When the current coin is abraded, exporters will pay a slight premium to get bars, which are full weight, but our current gold coin is now largely new and on the average close to standard, and exporters are preferring to ship it rather than to pay the bar charge."

IMPORTS OF THE YEAR.

The total gold imports of the year amounted to $88,978,882, and exports to $37,550,783. The total silver imports were $31,120,578, commercial value, and silver exports $56,655,335.

The stock of bullion in the Mints and Assay Offices on July 1, 1899, was as follows: Gold, $119,882,772; silver, (cost,) $85,575,898.

During the year $1,168,851 in worn and uncurrent gold coins were recoined, with a loss of $10,543, and $8,588,076 of worn and uncurrent subsidiary silver was recoined, with a loss of $485,797.

The seigniorage on the coinage of silver dollars during the year amounted to $5,520,145; on subsidiary silver, $86,838; on nickels and pennies, $698,720.

The Government has now practically no bullion available for the coinage of subsidiary currency. It has bullion purchased for the coinage of silver dollars, but this cannot be used without authority from Congress. The needs of the country for fractional currency are increasing, and legislative authority for new coinage is imperatively demanded. Continuing, the report says:

FOREIGN STOCKS DECREASE.

"In the report of this bureau a year ago an effort was made to tabulate the principal stocks of gold held for monetary use in the world at the close of the years 1892 and 1897. This table, corrected by returns from additional banks and the elimination of some errors, shows the stocks of gold in sight in Europe to have increased by about 50 per cent. from Dec. 31, 1892, to Dec. 31, 1897. From the latter date to Dec. 31, 1898, the stocks, instead of continuing to increase, showed a diminution. At first thought the reduction is likely to cause surprise, for with the enormous gold production of the year, amounting to $287,000,000, the stocks of that metal might be expected to everywhere augment.

"When it is considered, however, that the United States took above $200,000,000 of gold in 1898, that India's net imports were over $20,000,000, and that the industrial consumption of the world was $65,000,000, it will be understood that no general increase in Eurcpean stocks could occur last year. But it still remains to be explained where the disappearing gold of Europe went to."

The total reduction shown is $180,000,000, and the Russian stock shows a reduction of $168,000,000. But M. de Witte, the Russian Minister of Finance, states in his annual report upon the budget that "During the year 1898 there has been an increase in the general amount of gold in the country."

The reduction shown in the stock of the Imperial Bank has been brought about by the monetary reform. The enormous stock in the bank at the close of 1897 was provided for the purpose of bringing the paper currency of the country to par with gold and establishing its interchangeability. During the past year the bank has been paying out gold freely, and gold coin, long absent from the circulation of the empire, has again entered into common use.

"The Bank of England and Imperial Bank of Germany both show a loss of gold during the year," says Mr. Roberts, "but the record of the exports and imports of Great Britain and Germany show that each of those countries received about $50,000,000 more gold than it parted with. Trade was very active in both countries, and apparently drew on the reserve stocks of the two leading banking institutions. The money stock of those countries was, in a larger degree than the year previous, in movement among the people and in the local banks.

"It is of special interest that the stock of uncovered banknotes in Germany was $24,000,000 greater on Dec. 31, 1898, than on Dec. 31, 1897, and was $36,000,000 greater in France. That illustrates the elasticity which enables the monetary systems of those countries to ease off such an extraordinary demand for gold as the United States made on the world last year. The Austro-Hungarian Bank had $17,000,000 more of uncovered paper out at the end of the year than at the beginning. The three countries had out about $78,000,000 more of uncovered banknotes than the year before, a fact which doubtless contributed much to ease the financial situation.

"The ability to thus enlarge the stock of paper currency is valuable to a country in the event of any sudden call upon it for heavy payments in gold. The issue acts as a buffer between such demand and the commercial interests of the country, protecting the latter from sudden and sharp pressure. It is a legitimate use of credit by the country, through the agency of banks of issue, to meet a passing demand.

UNITED STATES GOLD STOCK.

"The most notable change in gold stocks during the year was in the United States. The stock of coin in the country, including bullion in the mints on Jan. 1, 1898, was estimated at $745,245,953, and on Jan. 1, 1899, at $945,798,788, a gain of $200,552,835. The gain appears in the following items:

Stock, Jan. 1, 1898	$745,245,953
Net imports of United States coin	33,062,718
Coinage during the year	77,985,758
Gain in bullion in mints	94,770,430
Total	$951,084,859
United States coin remelted at mints	$1,330,741
Taken by paymasters to Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines	2,455,330
Used in manufactures	1,500,000
Total	$5,286,071
Stock, Jan. 1, 1899	$945,798,788

"Of the increased stock shown by the above statement $159,632,840 appears in the reports of National banks and the Government Treasury. The holdings of the former must be taken for Dec. 15, 1897, and Dec. 1, 1898, their nearest statements to Jan. 1 being on those dates. They show holdings as below:

Treasury, Jan. 1, 1898	$197,767,142
National banks, Dec. 15, 1897	187,608,644
Total	$385,375,786
Treasury, Jan. 1, 1899	$281,119,881
National banks, Dec. 1, 1898	263,888,745
Total	$545,008,626
Gain in Treasury and National banks	$159,632,840

"The difference between this and the aggregate gain estimated for the country, $40,919,995, is considered to have gone into State and private banks and general circulation.

PRODUCTION OF GOLD.

"The production of gold in all of the important gold fields of the world is increasing rapidly, and with prospects of continued gains for years to come. The yield in the world in the calendar year 1898 was $387,000,000, against $338,000,000 in 1897. The production in Australia to date in 1899 has shown a gain of 25 per cent. over the corresponding months of 1898, which indicates a probable gain for the full year of $16,000,000. The United States, Canada, and Mexico will doubtless increase their product $18,000,000. In South Africa the production in the first half of the year was 35 per cent. above the yield of the same months in 1898, and if the industry had been undisturbed the gain for the year would probably have been above $20,000,000.

"As all these principal districts are now in condition to produce at a higher rate than at the opening of the present year, and all are preparing for larger yields, it is not improbable that when operations are fully resumed in South Africa, the world's output will quickly pass $400,000,000 per annum. The world's stock of coin is now being increased more rapidly, and by a higher annual percentage to the existing stock than during the period from 1850 to 1860, when the great output of gold from California and Australia startled the economists of all countries and gave the world a depreciating standard of value.

"The effect of this new flood of standard money upon the markets, the industries, the earnings of those who work for wages, and all of the varied relations of the people in our present highly organized society, will be a most interesting study. It will inevitably be a potent factor in affairs."

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS.

The House Will Devote Itself to the Currency Bill—Mason to Speak on His Boer Resolution.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The House will devote the week entirely to the financial debate on the Currency bill. Under the terms of the special order adopted on Friday, the general debate will open to-morrow immediately after the reading of the journal, and continue daily from noon until 5 o'clock Friday. On Saturday the bill will be read paragraph by paragraph for amendment, under the five-minute rule. The vote will not be taken until the following Monday.

The debate will probably cover a wide range, including a general rethrashing of the campaign issue of 1896, and there may be some stormy incidents. The Republicans are arrayed solidly for the bill, but many of them who have never before advocated the gold standard doubtless will have to take the floor to explain their change of position. On the Democratic side some of the members are reported as favoring the bill, but there has been no canvass made, and it remains to be seen how many of them will join the Republicans upon this measure.

Representative Overstreet of Indiana, who will have charge of the bill on the floor, will make the opening argument in its support to-morrow.

In the Senate the week does not promise to be a busy one, the indications being for routine business and short sessions inside the Chamber, with much preparation for future work in the committee rooms. Senator Mason will open the week with a speech on his resolution declaring the sympathy of this country with the Boers in their war with Great Britain. There may be other brief speeches upon this and other questions, though there is a general disposition on the part of Senators to postpone speechmaking until after the holidays.

The Republican Senators generally feel that the most important work for the present is to secure the reorganization of the committees, especially the Finance Committee, as preliminary to other work. An effort will be made to complete the reorganization during the present week.

The Finance Committee may meet on Tuesday for preliminary consideration of the Finance bill, but this is not yet decided upon. The expectation now is that this bill will not be taken up in the Senate until after the Christmas holidays.

The Committee on Foreign Relations will take up the reciprocity treaties on Wednesday. The Committee on Privileges and Elections will consider the contests over Senatorial seats in a desultory way, but the real work on these will not begin until Saturday, when opposing counsel will be heard in the Quay case.

Post Office Clerks' Salary Bill.

The New York Branch of the United National Association of Post Office Clerks met yesterday afternoon in Maennerchor Hall. There was a general discussion of the bill to regulate the salaries of clerks, which is to be introduced to-day in the Senate by Senator Mason of Illinois and in the House by Representative Mudd of Maryland. The bill provides that every Post Office clerk shall receive an advance of $100 a year in salary until $1,200 is reached. For clerks employed in the registry and money order divisions $1,400 is the maximum salary. Chairman Healey said that the Postmaster General had approved the bill and promised to give it his support. It was announced that 800 out of the 1,200 Post Office clerks in this city had joined the organization.

CRAIG EPILEPTIC COLONY.

Annual Report Made to the State Board of Charities.

ALBANY, Dec. 10.—The annual report of the Board of Managers of the Craig Colony, of which Dr. Frederick Peterson of New York City is the President, has been submitted to the State Board of Charities. Since its opening Feb. 1, 1896, 504 epileptics have been received at the colony, of which 378 remain. When the new buildings now in the course of construction are completed the capacity of the colony will be increased to a total of 720 beds.

During the past year 95 new cases were admitted to the institution, 40 men and 55 women, and 35 were discharged. The death rate for the past year has been very low, less than 2 per cent., the lowest in the history of the colony.

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RACING ON THE SPEEDWAY

A Morning of Good Sport, with No Accidents to Mar It.

MRS. GILL RECEIVES APPLAUSE

Woman Driver Pilots Jack to Victory in Two Heats with Alves, Driven by Nathan Straus.

Road drivers and their fast steppers were out in force yesterday, and for a couple of hours in the morning there was some lively racing on the Speedway. The roadbed was in unusually fine condition, and the absence of a crowd of visitors in heavy rigs made speeding safe, and the brushes fast and exciting. Two runaways occurred, but mounted policemen had the unruly animals by the bits and brought them to a standstill before any damage was done. The honors of the day were about evenly divided between Mrs. Gill, driving Jack, 2:12½, and John F. Cockerill, driving his handsome team, Honor Bright, 2:28½, and Swift.

The first brush of interest was between Nathan Straus, driving Alves, 2:09½, and Mrs. Gill, behind Jack. They turned together to a good start and got away at a lively pace, Alves taking the lead. Nearing the half mile post Jack picked his opponent up, and before it was passed had a lead of half a length. Again Alves took the lead, but at the three-quarter post Mrs. Gill gave Jack a loose rein, and he shot several lengths ahead of Alves, which position he held until the animals were reined in under the arch of Washington Bridge. Mrs. Gill was enthusiastically applauded.

The next race that occupied the attention of the crowd was a close one between Honest John, 2:18¼, the brown gelding recently purchased by Dr. H. H. Kane, and the bay gelding Oscar, 2:20½. Honest John won by only a head, but on a second trial he had a lead of two lengths at the finish. About this time word was passed down the line that Jack and Alves were having another brush. They came around the turn at a fast clip, Jack leading by a scant length. Mrs. Gill handled her horse like a veteran driver. Nearing the three-quarter mile post Jack continued to increase his lead, and Mr. Straus, reining Alves in, shouted to the spectators, who were applauding Mrs. Gill. "It's no use. I can't win."

There were many fast teams on the Speedway yesterday. Honor Bright and Swift were in excellent condition, and Mr. Cockerill was anxious for a brush with the crack pacing team, Sir Eid, 2:14¾, and Island Belle, 2:18¼, driven by A. M. Rose. After several false starts the teams got away on fairly even terms. At the half they were nose and nose, but a hundred feet further Honor Bright broke and ended the chances of the team winning. On the return trip the crowd clamored for another race, and Mr. Cockerill lightened his rig by throwing out the blankets and robes, and then followed one of the prettiest team races ever contested on the drive. Honor Bright and Swift won by a length, and in a third heat they had several lengths to spare.

Queen Wilkes, Charles Wieland's new horse, tried conclusions with the bay gelding, Percy, 2:17¼, owned by John Shepard of Boston. To a point a short distance north of the half-mile post the horses traveled neck and neck, but after that Percy took the lead and held it. The bay gelding Oscar, 2:20½, trotted one of the best races of his Speedway career against the chestnut mare Smilax, 2:21¼, driven by A. Newberger. The bay mare Dundess, 2:23¾, driven by Mr. Zahn, took the measure of the mare Lacrosse Girl, 2:23¼, after a close contest of half a mile.

Among drivers out were Col. F. N. Lawrence behind his mare Lottie, 2:29¼; A. Schwartz, driving his crack team Lilly Glen and Wyoming, 2:18½; Thomas Brady, driving Velvet Queen; J. Murphy, driving Bloster's First 2:25¾; Dr. Gill, driving Royal Ramsey, 2:21½; E. Holbrook, behind Lee Russell, 2:10¼; Lawson N. Fuller, behind a pair of blacks; George Coleman, speeding Baylight, 2:32¼; E. Slater, driving Kaiser Wilkes, and J. P. Robertson, driving a team composed of Flash and Nellie.

NEW TROPHY FOR YACHTSMEN.

Perpetual Challenge Cup Offered by the Eastern Yacht Club.

Following in the footsteps of the donors of the America's Cup and the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, the Eastern Yacht Club has put up a perpetual challenge trophy, to be known as the Eastern Challenge Cup. Competition for this trophy is limited to entries from the New York, Seawanhaka-Corinthian, Larchmont, Atlantic, and Eastern Yacht Club, and such other American yachting organizations having stations on salt water as may from time to time be added to the list by consent of the donor and the other clubs mentioned.

The yachts in competition shall always be single-masted vessels, with a water line length of not less than thirty-nine or more than forty-six feet, measured in racing trim, without crews on board. In measuring the sail plan, the half sum of the water-line length plus the square root of the sail area shall not exceed fifty-one feet, taking as the sail area the space included within straight lines running from the mast at top of boom, thence successively to the outer edges of the outermost sheaves at boom end, gaff end, topmast head, bowsprit end, and thence to the point of beginning, when the mainsail is dry and fully hoisted. The out-haul of the spinnaker boom, when swung forward from the mast, shall not extend beyond the outer point of measurement on the bowsprit. No sail, except maintopsail, shall be permitted to extend beyond these lines of measurement.

The primary object of selecting the above size is to promote the building of a popular type of yacht that will be seaworthy, strong, easily managed, and of moderate cost, and to that end the Regatta Committee in the conditions that were adopted require that the ballast shall not exceed 55 per cent. of the actual displacement, but shall not be less than 22,000 pounds, including inside and outside ballast with its bolts and other special fastenings, and metal in fins or centreboards. The load water line plane must not exceed 80 per cent. of its circumscribing parallelogram, and aluminium and other materials that have not satisfactorily stood the test of time are excluded in the construction of frames, beams, or planking.

Challenges must be received before Jan. 1 of the year of the proposed race, and before April 1 of that year the club holding the cup shall announce the particular conditions to govern the races, which must be sailed between Aug. 1 and Sept. 30. The challenging yacht must be named before July 15, and the name of the defender must be announced by Aug. 1.

A novel feature of the conditions relates to the arrangements in case there shall be more than one challenger for any year. It reads: "In case there shall be more than one challenger for one year the challenging yachts shall sail a series of races under the management of the club holding the cup, and the winner of the series, or of a sail-off in case of a tie, shall be accepted as the challenger for the year. Such selected challenger, or the sole challenger, shall contest for the cup in a series of races—best three out of five."

It is probable the first challenge for this cup will be sent from the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club. The Race Committee of that organization has called special attention to the circular of the Eastern Club offering co-operation with any member who is desirous of building a yacht to sail for the cup.

Century Road Club Officers.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—The Election Committee of the Century Road Club met at the Great Northern Hotel to-day and elected the following officers: President—E. J. Porter, New York; First Vice President—H. W. Knights, Melrose, Mass.; Second Vice President—Jules Denegre, St. Paul, Minn.; Secretary—C. M. Fairchild, Chicago, Ill.; Treasurer—W. G. Niemeyer, Joliet, Ill. Among the State officials appointed are the following: State Centurions—New York, R. W. Bingham; New Jersey, C. W. Parkins. Secretary-Treasurers—New York, C. E. Nylander; New Jersey, John E. Callingford.

Bowling Tournament Games To-night.

Columbia League—Puritan, Orel, Mephisto.
American National—Glerdale, Corinthian, Doolittle.
Harlem League—Empire, Morris Wheelmen, Morningside.
Royal Arcanum—Americus, Stanley, New York No. 1.
National League—Lotus, Knickerbocker, Riverdale.
Junior Order United American Mechanics—Nathan Hale, Sherman, Logan.
Brooklyn Inter-Club—Hanover vs. Lincoln; Columbian vs. Aurora Grata; Crescent vs. Brooklyn B. C.; Carleton vs. Knickerbocker.
Brooklyn Royal Arcanum—Brooklyn, Nassau, Commonwealth.
Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Sub-Tournament—De Witt Clinton, Bushwick, De Long.
Brooklyn Arlington National—Echo, South Paw No. 2, Monarch No. 2.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.	
Sun rises	7:14	Sun sets	4:33	Moon sets	1:26

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	2:19	Gov. Isl'd	2:48	H. Gate	4:44
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	2:41	Gov. Isl'd	3:10	H. Gate	5:16

Outgoing Steamships.

TUESDAY, DEC. 12.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Belvernon, Inagua, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Hildur, Curacao	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*11:30 A. M.	
Trave, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Wilfred, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 13.

Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.

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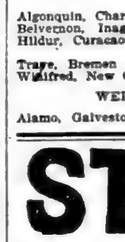
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NEW YORK.

Athos, Chios	9:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.	
	*10:30 A. M.		
City of Washington, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.	
Friesland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.	
Oceanic, Liverpool	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.	
	*12:30 P. M.		
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	
	*8:30 A. M.		
U. S. transport McClellan, San Juan, &c.	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.	
Yucatan, Havana and Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.	

THURSDAY, DEC. 14.

La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	
Ravensdale, Progreso, &c.	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.	

FRIDAY, DEC. 15.

Erna, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.	
Hansen, Progreso, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.	

SATURDAY, DEC. 16.

Alleghany, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.	
	*10:30 A. M.		
Alps, Haiti	*10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.	
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.	
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	10:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.	
	*11:00 M.		
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.	
Ponce, San Juan, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.	
Paraense, Para, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.	
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship American Maru. Mails for China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Iduna Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle"). Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. 10 and up to Dec. 22, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Dec. 21, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa.
[Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) DEC. 11.

Alesquin, Jacksonville, Dec. 7.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Nov. 30.
Bordeaux, Pauillac, Nov. 27.
Canadia, Rettis, Nov. 18.
Cevic, Liverpool, Dec. 1.
Charing Cross, Gibraltar, Nov. 22.
Colorado, Brunswick, Dec. 8.
Concho, Galveston, Dec. 6.
El Sud, New Orleans, Dec. 8.
Heathdene, St. Michael, Nov. 30.
Jerseyman, Gibraltar, Nov. 22.

TUESDAY, DEC. 12.

Bath City, Savanna, Nov. 24.
Chateau Lafite, Havre Nov. 29.
Dunblane, Gibraltar, Nov. 29.
Karamania, Gibraltar, Nov. 28.
Southwark, Antwerp, Dec. 2.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 13.

Alliance, Colon, Dec. 6.
Cuzco, Greenock, Dec. 1.
Hudson, New Orleans, Dec. 7.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Gibraltar Dec. 4.
Rae Elba, Gibraltar, Nov. 29.

THURSDAY, DEC. 14.

Algiers, New Orleans, Dec. 8.
Buffalo, Hull, Dec. 1.
El Monte, New Orleans, Dec. 8.

FRIDAY, DEC. 15.

Island, Christiansand, Dec. 2.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Dec. 1.
Santiago, Santiago, Dec. 9.

SATURDAY, DEC. 16.

Etruria, Liverpool, Dec. 9.
L'Aquitaine, Havre, Dec. 9.
Stuttgart, Bremen, Dec. 4.

Arrived.

SS (supposed) Curtiatia, (Gov.) Hoppe, Puriane Island, Norvitian &c., with mdse. to W. D. Munson. Passed in Sandy Hook at 11:30 P. M.

SS La Gascogne, (Fr.) Simon, Havre Dec. 3, with mdse. and passengers to Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M.

SS Galileo, (Br.) Clark, Hull Nov. 25, with mdse. and one passenger to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M.

SS F. S. Cianca, (Ital.) Maresca, Genoa, &c. Nov. 4, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

SS Algonquin, Platt, Jacksonville Dec. 7 and Charleston 8th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Manhattan, (Br.) Pearce, London Nov. 27, with mdse. to Atlantic Transport Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:12 P. M.

SS Susquehanna, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde.

SS El Sud, Higgins, New Orleans Dec. 6, with mdse. to J. T. Van Brunt.

SS F. W. Brune, Hastings, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Parisian, (Br.) Wilson, Para, &c., Nov. 27, with mdse. to H. Rocke & Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 9:22 P. M.

SS Yucatan, Robertson, Vera Cruz, Progreso, and Havana, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co.

SS Old Dominion, Tapley, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Hamilton, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Ragnar, (Aust.) Seqnevic, Trieste, &c., Oct. 21, with mdse. to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:15 A. M.

SS Bath City, (Br.) Jones, Bristol Nov. 24 and Swansea 26th, with mdse. to James Arnell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Meseba, (Br.) Larland, London Dec. 1, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Line. Southeast of Fire Island at 10:35 P. M.

SS Wordsworth, (Belg.) Graham, Rio Janeiro, &c., Nov. 19, with mdse. to Munk & Jevons. Crossing the Bar at 9:40 P. M.

SS Ponce, Dyer, St. Johns, P. R., &c., with mdse. and passengers to the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 8:30 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Dec. 10, 8:30 P. M., south, light, cloudy

Sailed.

SS Venetia, (Br.) for Sabine Pass.
SS Thornley, (Br.) for Havre.
SS Elise Marie, (Gov.) for Flushing.

Miscellaneous.

SS Manhattan, (Br.) Capt. Pearce, from London, which arr. here yesterday, reports Dec. 6, in lat. 39 N., lon. 59.32 W., was signaled by the SS Manica, (Br., of London,) from Shields for New York, whose Captain reported thrust shaft broken Dec. 2, damage since repaired.

Notice to Mariners.

SAN DIEGO BAY, BEACON LIGHT NO. 3½.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about Dec. 15, 1899, a fixed white lantern light will be established on the structure recently erected, in 4 feet of water (low tide) on the northwesterly side of the channel of San Diego Bay, about ¼ mile southeasterly from Fisherman's Point, in place of the former day beacon marked "B" on Coast and Geodetic Survey chart No. 1,204. The focal plane of the light will be 24 feet above mean high water. The structure consists of a cluster of four piles surmounted by a square lamp house painted black with 2½" in white on each side. Bearings of prominent objects from the structure, as taken from the above-named chart, are: Beacon No. 6 Light, E. ¾ N., S. E. Coronado Hotel tower, S. E. ¼ E., S. E. Ballast Point Lighthouse, S. ½ W. Bearings are magnetic and given approximately.
This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Pacific Coast, 1899," Page 30, after No. 4, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Pacific Coast, 1899," Page 12.

NEW HAVEN OUTER BREAKWATER LIGHT STATION.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about Jan. 1, 1900, a light of the fourth order, showing red and flash every 5 seconds, will be established in the structure recently erected, in about 28 feet of water (mean low water,) just inside the easterly end of the westerly of outer breakwater, entrance to New Haven Harbor, Long Island Sound. The light will illuminate the entire horizon, its focal plane will be 61 feet above mean high water and the light may be seen 13.33 miles in clear weather, the observer's eye 15 feet above the ere. The structure consists of a black, cylindrical foundation pier, expanding to truncated shape at its upper end to form a gallery, surmounted by a conical, iron tower, lower half brown, upper half white, superseded by a covered gallery of iron bars and surmounted by a black lantern. The approximate geographical position of the structure, as taken from Chart No. 202 of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, is Latitude, North, 41° 17' 12" (41.3); Longitude, West, 72° 54' 48" (72.9). Bearings and distances of prominent objects from the structure, as taken from Chart No. 113 of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, are New Haven Land Wharf Lighthouse, N. ¾ E., 4¾ miles; Southwest Ledge Lighthouse, N. ¾ E., 5 1-10 miles; Palmer Island Lighthouse, E. ¾ S., 13-10 E., 13 miles; Stratford Shoal (Middle Ground) Lighthouse, S. W. ¼ W., 13 miles. A fog signal will be established later, of which due notice will be given. Bearings are magnetic; miles are nautical miles.
This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1899," Page 64, No. 260, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Lighthouse District, 1899," Page 55 and 78.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. Ferguson, (from Liverpool,) and from Queenstown for New York at 10:30 A. M. to-day.

SS H. H. Meier, (Ger.,) Capt. Steinacker, from New York for Bremen, passed Beachy Head to-day.

SS Rhein, (Ger.,) new, from Bremen for New York, passed Dover to-day.

SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, from New York for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Westernland, (Belg.,) Capt. Motte, from Antwerp for New York, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Rae Elba, (Br.,) Capt. Sturgis, from Calcutta for New York, arr. at St. Michael's to-day.

Three Pennsylvania Boys Drowned.

ALTOONA, Penn., Dec. 10.—Ralph and Clyde Hendricks, brothers, aged thirteen and eleven years, respectively, and Albert Schilling, aged fourteen years, while skating on McCoy's pond at Gallitzin yesterday broke through the ice and were drowned in sight of a number of young companions.

W. & J. Sloane
SPECIAL YEAR-END SALE
OF
Imported and Domestic
Wilton Carpetings
at much lower than prevailing prices. A very large variety of patterns.
Broadway & 19th Street.

$30 VALUES FOR $15
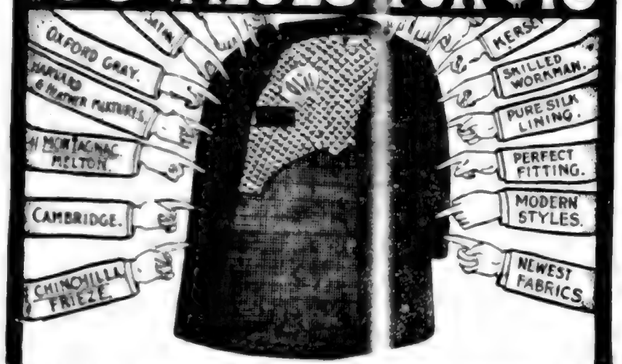

WE are showing the liveliest and completest assortment of rough fabrics, in Oxford Gray, Cambridge, Harvard and Heather Mixtures obtainable, and make them
Overcoats for $15 00, PERFECT FITTING.
We also offer West of England Kersey, Montagnac, Melton, Chinchilla, Frieze and Velour, in all shades, lined with Fine Silk, Skinner Satin, Cloth or a combination of each.
The new Cyrano Cuff, piped with velvet, cord or cloth—introduced by us—put on our coats without extra cost.
Garments ordered before noon delivered that evening.
No SWEATSHOP WORK.
Cohen & Co Nassau & Ann Sts., N.Y.
TAILORS. (Northwest Corner Entire Building.)

An Article of Underwear

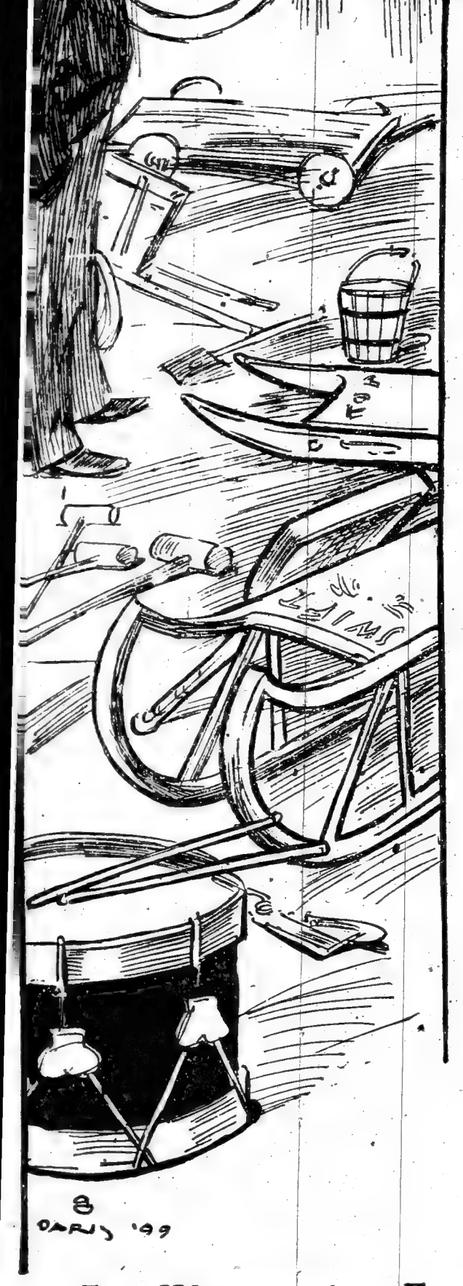

It's Better Than Christmas

NEARLY four thousand yards of roped evergreen were required to festoon the Rotunda. It would take a bigger rope tha that to span our welcome to you.

This Christmas Store is planned as much for pleasure as for money making. We say that in all thoughtfulness, for y ar after year we spend a large slice of the profits in decorations, and you know our employees are direct sharers in December profits. Don't t ank us for that—simply feel that all business isn't sordid, and that you can be happiest and freest in the store where everybody else is happy.

We believe, candidly, honestly and thoroughly, that Wanamaker prices are the lowest prices—that goods of the cla ses we carry are intrinsically cheaper than imitations or shams or make-shifts can be at any price. Don't you?

We believe that the people who most of all should be economical are really the most wasteful if they buy careles y, as too many do. Don't you?

From the Basement Toy Store to the Annex Christmas Stores on fifth floor, it is all one big holiday bazar—governed b the prosaic rule that says: If for any reason you had rather return the thing you have bought, do so—promptly as possible at this season, ple se—and we will return you the money paid.

The Sale of Shoes continues—men's, women's and children's shoes, at half to two-thirds their vorth. Details are given below.

In the Basement Toy Store

Of course you can get on faster now—the children gave you many hints on Saturday—wish we had a place big as Madison Square Garden to spread out the toys and give all the little folks plenty of room to see. Sometimes you put Christmas in total eclipse, being so much bigger and taller than the boys and girls. But everybody was happy—and there will be room enough to-day.

Parlor Croquet, one pretty good sort, at 20c a set.
Some Crokinole Boards, complete, at 75c.
And maybe a dozen kinds of Board Games at 10c.
Christmas Tree Ornaments a-plenty.

Seems wonderful that the supplies hold out—so great is the buying. But we're doing our best to be bountiful, though little prices on the better class of toys are new and tempting. Fine all around, isn't it? And Dolls, a penny a-piece to $25.

The Gram-o-phone is a jolly companion—a talking machine that sings, and plays band selections besides. $18. Records, 50c a-piece.

Dress Goods in Patterns for Gifts

The vogue of dress pattern-giving, which dates back only a few years, becomes more general with each succeeding h liday-time. We are keeping pace here with the increased demands. Preparations this season have been on a much larger scale than ever—we have to-day 10,000 patterns of one class of goods, fabrics made for next spring's selling. Hundreds upon hundreds of dress lengths of goods appropriate for present wear. And our planning for this occasion took into account more than mere magnitude of stocks. Special advantages have been sought out for buying, and we offer to share them with you—advantages that bring you many goods in this shape at two-thirds—some at one-half—the selling prices of to-day.

There are percales and seersuckers, made for 1900, in 10 yard lengths, at 1.25 and $1 each.

Colored dress goods at $2 to $7.50 a pattern. These include covert cloths, cheviots, camel's-hair plaids, broadcloths, armures, granites, diagonals—and many silk-and-wool figured novelties.

And dress patterns of various black stuffs. These are $2.25 to $6 a pattern. Among them are mohair crepons, silk-and-wool velours, granites, armures, serge poplins, drap d'été—and more.

All that is blazed of above will be found in the Rotunda or at Fourth avenue and Tenth street, ostly banded or suitably boxed.

The Wanamaker Fur Store

This is pre-eminently a fur season—periods of prosperity usually are, or furs are luxuries akin to gems and almost as sensible things to put one's money in—quite as safe, if you do not take the moth-risk of home storage in summer.

The most loved furs are growing scarcer and it will not be long before a piece of silver fox, for instance, will be as hard to buy as buffalo robes are now. To be sure, wild animals are now being raised by hand, so to speak—the forestry of furs, perhaps. But the poorest judge can tell the difference in the peltry. It lacks the life and richness and service-giving of the wild animal skins.

The fur business here is as distinctive and as thoroughly mastered as are any of the other businesses under this roof—it is not a department but a store, only different from an exclusive store in the economy of rents and such like—for the fur store is another store at the end of the short selling season. Only the organized workroom force is continued.

With "dry-goods store" fur stocks we have neither patience nor dealings. Do you catch the distinction? Rare furs are beyond their range, and only the lower grades of the popular furs are matters of jobbing-house interest.

The fur selling here this season has been notable—based on a confidence in the safety of Wanamaker methods, and in the expert management of that and each other store under this roof.

$1,200—Russian Sable English box Coat; revers faced with white velvet.
$750—Mink Driving Coat made from choice Eastern skins.
$500—Automobile Coat, made from selected broadtail; collar of real chinchilla.
$350—Fine Hudson Bay Sable Collarette, 17 in. deep; trimmed with tails.
$175—Broadtail Collarette. Long tabs; top collar and ruffle of chinchilla.
$150 Sealskin Coats, London-dyed skins, 22 and 24 in. long. Others at $250 and $300.
$90 and $125—Chinchilla Collarettes, 10 in. deep.

Second Floor, Broadway.

Second Day of the Shoe Sale

We've made the Annex Shoe Store bigger than ever—to hold that 23,000 pairs of shoes and to be comfortable for you who come for them.

As a rule the shoes are just as stylish as you'd find in regular stocks, and all are sold under our usual broad guarantee. Remember we shirk no responsibility—goods are Wanamaker goods, whether you buy regular lines or from special lots.

Men's and Women's Shoes on Ninth street side.

Spring-heel Shoes, Leggings for women and children, and an assortment of the Men's Slippers are on the Tenth street side.

Women's black Kidskin Shoes, good shapes, $2.35, instead of $3.50. And $1.85 instead of $3.
Some others, lace and wanted sorts—$1.60. Some quite good values at $2 are to be sold at $1.40.
Men's Shoes—$3 to $4 Russets at $1.75.
$3.50, $4 and $5 Shoes—from well-known makers, **$2.30.** All black; good shapes. Patent leather, calfskin, kidskin.

"Usual $3 Shoes" the maker of this lot said. We mark them **$1.80;**
Boys' Shoes, with heels, 11 to 5½, at $1.80. With spring heels, 9 to 13½, at $1 and $1.25.
Girls' Shoes, spring heels, 50c, 75c and $1—depends on size.
Slippers for Men—brown and black kidskin—90c.
Women's Overgaiters and Children's Leggings—just half price.
Turkish slippers at 50c a pair.

Two Book Stores Till Christmas

These in the Annex—a building we own just across Ninth street—74 E. Ninth—sets of books, cloth bound, printed on fair paper—

Dickens' Works, 15 vols., $3.75.
Bulwer Lytton's, 13 vols., $3.75.
George Eliot's, 6 vols., $1.75.
Bronte's, 6 vols., $1.75.
Leather-Stocking Tales, 5 vols., 95c.
Cooper's Sea Tales, 5 vols., 75c.
Irving's Works, 6 vols., $1.25.
D'Artagnan Romances, Dumas, $1.50.
Shakespeare, 12 vols., pocket size, $1.50.

And any other fit book—new or standard.

Colored Silks and Black--Bargains

Here are two thousand yards of Lyons silk est described as "dainty"—turquoise on white, red on white, National blu on white and other effects not so easily described. They are striped, all of them—but some of the stripes are over half inch wide and made up of dots and tiny figures.

Half the lot is $1.50 quality, the rest is full $2 quality, even at the old lower prices. But we can mark these **at $1 a ard.** Silks are welcome gifts.

Black Peau de Soie—a rich, firm, close weave of excellent lustre—suited for the making of waists, skirts and costum s; richest of linings, **75c** instead of 90c a yard.

We never sold so much silk for gifts. Eve men can buy safely; we tell them how much.

Rotunda.

China---Glass---Bric-a-Brac

It would take the whole basement to fairly how the china and art bits we've gathered. So, pardon the piled-up-ness. Beauty—not jimcracks to offend good taste.

Marble Busts and Figures from a very few dollars to $125
French Bronzes, $6 to $250. Sevres Pie s, mounted, $4 to $250.
Pieces of Royal Vienna Ware, $3.75 to $400.

This isn't a stock-list—merely a hint. Pr tty little pieces of Royal Bonn ware for 75c. Of course, some for more.

Haviland china Dinner Sets, 113 pieces, decorated in colo and gold, $16.50 instead of $22.50.
Haviland china Dinner Sets, 113 pieces, $45 for full $60 value.
Limoges china Dinner Sets, 101 pieces, $20; quite well orth $27.50.
Cut Glass—rich American cuttings, which are the world's est—from the simplest Tumblers at $2.25 a dozen, to large Bowls at a good many doll s.

Basement, Broadway.

The Picture Show

Have you attended the Half-Hour Exhibits of the wonderful reproduced paintings from the National Gallery of London? To-day at 10:30 and 11:30 a. m. and 3 and 4:30 p. m. These paintings will be shown at each exhibit to-day—

The Dweller in the Innermost, George Frederick Watts, R. A.
Hope, - George Frederick Watts, R. A.
Sic Transit Gloria Mundi, George Frederick Watts, R. A.
A Boy Drinking, - - - - - Murillo.
A Poulterer's Shop, - - - - Gerard Dou.
Speak! Speak! Sir John Millais, P. R. A.
Portrait of an Old Woman, - Rembrandt.
The Hay-wain, - John Constable, R. A.
Blowing Bubbles, - - - - - Netscher.
Portrait of Himself, - - - Frank Dixon.
Ecce Homo, - - - - - - Correggio.
Towing the Old Fighting Temeraire, J. M. W. Turner, R. A.

Holiday Dreamland skirts the great Rotunda—seventeen tableaux of fact and myth. The scenic paintings is New York's best; the inspiration, happy.

Festoons of evergreen, the smiling face of Santa Claus—many times duplicated; thousands of star-like lights, the toy store down stairs and the extra Christmas store on Fifth floor—all say for us in a universal language—"A Merry Christmas."

Dainty Underwear from Paris

The Little French Store is rich in those filmy, lacey, silken and fine linen bits of Lingerie that delight the heart of woman. For years it has been the care of the manager of the underwear store and our Paris office to gather replicas os the daintiest pieces produced there, and the most famous of the Lingerie makers have come to have a personal pride in the pretty things intended for Sale at Wanamaker's, and to prepare special designs for us. Lots of new pieces have gotten here in the nick of time for Christmas.

For giving: Dressing saques, tea gowns, lounging gowns, silken petticoats; silk waists, of course. Of the daintiest things, just one of a kind.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Muslin Underwear

There is a broad strata of common sense in American women that shows itself even in gift-making. Useful gifts—trust any woman to know what some other woman would appreciate.

Eight styles of Night Gowns at $1. We put them in pink or blue boxes.
White Petticoats—$1.25 and $1.75. Cambric; deep umbrella ruffle. Three rows torchon lace and deep lace edge. Put in gift boxes.
Knit Petticoats, light or dark colors, 65c to $1.75.
French Flannel Petticoats, embroidered or stitched, $1.50 to $30
Garters—from Paris—Ribbon, chiffon or lace for beauty's sake. Some of the rosettes hold pretty ornaments of rhinestones. 75c, $1 and up to $6.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Trimmed Hats from Paris

Somebody counted noses wrong and we've had too many hats sent from Paris. Quite a number are reduced to-day, to double the demand—$30 and $35 hats at $12 and $15.

Second Floor, Broadway and Tenth.

Life of Millais

The Frederick A. Stokes Company has done the art-world a service in bringing out "The Life and Letters of Sir John Everett Millais" so sumptuously. Of course it was business, not philanthropy, but they are to be thanked just as heartily.

The two elegant volumes are great picture books with over two hundred pictures and sketches (many reproduced for the only time by consent of jealous owners—for Millais' own son wrote the story of this most popular artist of the last half century, and, of course, got most favors).

Millais was an artist because he couldn't help it. As a boy, with his brother as collaborator, he got up a little National Gallery of his own—pictures no bigger than an envelope, hung in a well-appointed gallery made from a deal box. No wonder that he got in the Royal Academy at ten years of age and for six years took every honor the Academy had to give. They called him "The Child" and loved him there—he was always "The Child" at the Garrick Club.

The work is published at $10. Our price is $7.50. And what a Christmas gift!

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Overcoats to Order

Here is an offer open to all, of course, but we're selfish enough to hope that strangers will get most the garments, for that will make us just so many more every-day friends for this tailor shop.

Overcoats, of a soft, sumptuous cloth called velour; black or Oxford-gray; made up with silk or satin linings or with wool body lining and satin shoulder lining—dressy, serviceable $40 overcoats

at thirty dollars

Only until a little excess of cloth is used up.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Silk Handkerchiefs

Somehow it's a little hard to tell just what to give to men—now, isn't it?

Silk Handkerchiefs—they're safe and liked. We're as careful about them as about the linen handkerchiefs.

How much? They start at 25c—this price for fair-sized handkerchiefs, hemstitched. Others, 35c and up to $1.25.

Broadway.

Bedroom and Dining-room Chairs

Here are some fine bargains—just such chairs as you'd be apt to pick, if you had full choice, but these being odd lots

we take a third off the prices

At $2.50 each, regularly $3.75—2 Antique oak dining room Chairs with leather seats.
At $4.50 each, regularly $6.75—4 Antique oak dining room Chairs with leather seats.
At $5 each, regularly $7.50—9 Antique oak dining room Chairs with leather seats.
At $5.50 each, regularly $8.25—4 Golden oak leather seat dining room Chairs.
At $5.50 each, regularly $8.25—2 Antique oak dining room Chairs with leather seats.
At $8 each, regularly $12—6 Flemish oak dining room Chairs with leather seats.
At $8.50 each, regularly $12.75—8 Flemish oak dining room Chairs with leather seats.

The bedroom chairs start at $1—up to $10.50. About two hundred in all.

Fourth floor.

Canary Birds

Miss Pope, a bird expert and doctor, will be among the canaries every day this week to give advice on their care and culture. She has studied them in their natural home, the Harz Mountains, and knows exactly what they need, well or sick.

She will tell you what food or medicine to give them, when to give them a bath, where to place their cages—anything you want to know.

But best of all, she will help you pick a bird if you ask her. She knows which are the best singers, which voices are likely to last the longest, though we have already selected in buying. Birds are classified by the experts and we pay most to get the best.

The canaries are $1.65.

We give a book on the care of birds with each canary and sell the well-known Philadelphia Bird Food Co.'s preparations and foods.

Basement.

Angora Cats—Some of them kittens—all beautiful either for their prettiness or oddity. $10 to $50.

Exhibition and sale—Fifth floor.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.,

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, Dec. 11.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

4—Hunt vs. Fidelity & Casualty Co.
8—Morrin vs. Edison E. Ill. Co.
9—Morrin vs. Lawlor.
10—Morrin vs. Edison Elec. Ill. Co.
34—Am. Sugar Refining Co. vs. United States
35—Same vs. same.
44—Wardroper vs. City of Portsmouth.
45—Union Marine Ins. Co. vs. The Chicago.
46—Fosbinder vs. same.
48—In re Wiltse.

Motion calendar.

1—Laffin vs. Corning.
2—Loomis vs. C., M. & St. Paul R. R. Co.
3—Pooria vs. Coster.
4—In re Lesser Brothers.
5—Coates vs. Roberts.
6—Rahtjen vs. Holzapfel.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 43 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

136—Whelen vs. Man. Ry.
128—Fairbanks vs. Met. St. Ry.
9—Lanier vs. Rowell.
68—Sansol vs. Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.
113—Anderson vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
75—Prunier vs. Ash.
132—Canada Bank vs. Waydell.

—Kennedy vs. Ryan.

187—Ryan vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
147—Child vs. N. Y. Times.
148—Ulrich vs. Miner.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 1 P. M. Customs appeals.

2894—U. S. vs. Loeb & Schoenfeld.
1520—Matheson vs. U. S.
2951—A. C. Cause Mfg. Co. vs. U. S.
2908—Kauffmann Bros. vs. U. S.
2871—Farbenfabriken N. E. Co. vs. U. S.
2872—Farbenfabriken N. E. Co. vs. U. S.
2757—U. S. vs. Borgfeldt
1341—John Menke vs. U. S.
2725—U. S. vs. Calhoun & Robbins.
2312—Hensel et al. vs. U. S.
2762—Colten & Co. vs. U. S.
2973—McLeod & Co. vs. U. S.
2898—Pickhardt & Kutroff vs. U. S.
1183—Stern Bros. vs. U. S.
2906—U. S. vs. American Ferment Co.
2780—Pinney C. & L. Co. vs. U. S.
2913—B. Altman & Co. vs. U. S.
2843—P. H. Petry & Co. vs. U. S.
1127—Dieckerhoff vs. U. S.
1140—Stern vs. U. S.
1237—Engelhorn vs. U. S.
2720—Wells, Fargo & Co. vs. U. S.
2838—Jules Racine & Co. vs. U. S.
2766—L. Meyerstein vs. U. S.
2854—George S. Nicholas vs. U. S.
2144—The German Artistic Weaving Co. vs. U. S.
2147—Herman Boker vs. U. S.
2958—Foppes vs. U. S.
2523—U. S. vs. Austin, Nichols & Co.
95—Bogle & Scott vs. U. S.
1479—U. S. vs. James P. Smith & Co.
2780—Tiffany vs. U. S.
2853—F. H. Arnold & Co. vs. U. S.
2631—R. F. Downing & Co. vs. U. S.
2668—Borgfeldt vs. U. S.
2528—White vs. U. S.
2584—Downing vs. U. S.
2563—Muser Bros. vs. U. S.
2470—Sherman, Cecil & Co. vs. U. S.
2669—Cleary & Co. vs. U. S.
2802—Pitt & Scott vs. U. S.
2995—Gustave Salomon & Bros. vs. U. S.
2793—U. S. vs. Gabriel & Schall.
2380—William Fuerstorer & Co. vs. U. S.
2728—Lamb vs. U. S.
2742—Neuss vs. U. S.
2908—U. S. vs. Silberstein.
2699—Steinhardt & Co. vs. U. S.
2695—Lisner & Co. vs. U. S.
2590—U. S. vs. Austin, Nichols & Co.
2224—Kurtz vs. U. S.
2621—McSorley vs. U. S.
2684—Kurtz vs. U. S.
2916—Volkmann, Stolwerck & Co. vs. U. S.
2954—McBratney & Co. vs. U. S.
2822—Wells & Wells vs. U. S.
2827—Hills Bros. Co. vs. U. S.
586—Schilling vs. U. S.
2977—U. S. vs. Henry Buttell.
2458—Benedix vs. U. S.
2967—U. S. vs. Richard.
2745—Borgfeldt vs. U. S.
2746—Illfelder vs. U. S.
2662—Stern Bros. vs. U. S.
2732—William Wicke & Co. vs. U. S.
2753—William Wicke & Co. vs. U. S.
2754—William Wicke & Co. vs. U. S.
855—L. A. Douillet vs. U. S.
861—Foster, Paul & Co. vs. U. S.
2908—Megorz, Portier et al. vs. U. S.
2686—Semon, Bache & Co. vs. U. S.
2833—Fleming & Co. vs. U. S.
2571—Park & Tilford vs. U. S.
2974—Calhoun, Robbins & Co. vs. U. S.
2636—Gillespie Bros. vs. U. S.
2909—U. S. vs. Churchill.
2612—U. S. vs. Laurie.
2782—Hensel vs. U. S.
2792—Hensel vs. U. S.
2545—Carl Fischer vs. U. S.
2366—Wm. Iselin & Co. vs. U. S.
2820—U. S. vs. Robinson
2216—Cordner & Williamson vs. U. S.
2461—U. S. vs. Philitch.
1330—Udolpho Wolfe Sons & Co. vs. U. S.
2948—Henry Robinson vs. U. S.
2929—Train, Smith & Co. vs. U. S.
2163—Keen Sutterle vs. U. S.
2874—Matheson vs. U. S.
2851—Winter vs. U. S.
2878—Peck vs. U. S.
2880—Bechels vs. U. S.
2949—Legge vs. U. S.
2980—Amerman & Patterson vs. U. S.
2953—Kessler & Co. vs. U. S.
2391—Elmer & Amend vs. U. S.
2531—U. S. vs. Brown & Eadie.
2859—Hillier & Sons vs. U. S.
2533—U. S. vs. Merck.
2737—Sloan vs. U. S.
2607—W. A. Leggett vs. U. S.
2815—U. S. vs. Downing.
2959—Stern Bros. vs. U. S.
2976—A. S. Blumenthal vs. U. S.
2896—Vandegrift vs. U. S.
2006—Fischer vs. U. S.
2902—Hensel vs. U. S.
2534—Downing vs. U. S.
2898—Borgfeldt vs. U. S.
2985—Ruhl vs. U. S.
3001—Davies vs. U. S.
3008—Hammacher vs. U. S.
1928—Glaenzer & Co. vs. U. S.
2041—Stern Bros. vs. U. S.
1258—Friel vs. U. S.
2137—Schering vs. U. S.
2727—Boyle, Connover & Co. vs. U. S.
2539—U. S. vs. Kauffmann Bros.
2654—Hunter vs. U. S.
2253—Murphy vs. U. S.
2256—Hitchcock vs. U. S.
2295—Herrman vs. U. S.
2406—Murphy vs. U. S.
2410—Downing vs. U. S.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 66 Post Office Building.

206—Hastorf vs. Tug Charles Runyon.
214—Gowen vs. N. Y. Sugar Ref. Co.
46—South Shields S. S. Co. vs. Forbes & Son.
219—Same vs. same.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Eastern District of New York—Common Law Calendar—Thomas, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Post Office Building, Brooklyn.

39—Hulbert vs. N. Y. & N. J. Tel. Co.
1—Corliss vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
22—De Cesare vs. B'klyn Rap. Tran. Co.
23—Smith vs. Wright.
25—Rothlein vs. Hewitt.
17—Dunn vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
18—MacLaury vs. B'klyn H. R. R. Co.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Adjourned until Tuesday, Dec. 12, at 1 P. M.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Hookey vs. Kitchen.
2—In re Hull.
3—Cohen vs. Harris.
4—Morgan vs. Morgan.
5—In re Wm. E. Smith Company.
6—Riker vs. Collateral Loan Assn.
7—In re Siebert.
8—Hayes vs. Weilles.
9—Piaget vs. Headley.
10—Rutherford vs. Erie R. R.
11—Logan vs. same.
12—Matter of N. Reynolds Co.
13—Jackson vs. Lenbuscher.
14—People, &c., vs. Lewis.
15—Rothschild vs. Bradley & Currier Co.
16—Majestic Hotel Co. vs. Eyre.
17—Hennessy vs. Knox.
18—Shand vs. same.
19—Heimburger vs. same.
20—Wolley vs. same.
21—White vs. same.
22—Powners vs. same.
23—Kennedy vs. same.
24—Fix vs. Fix.
25—Asphalt Con. Co. vs. Coler.
26—Hamilton vs. Fitzmahoney.
27—Smith vs. Smith.
28—Union Trust Co. vs. Driggs.
29—Matter of Panama Star and Herald.
30—Conlan vs. Weiss.
31—Matter of Royce.
32—In re Smith.
33—Jordan vs. Haesloop.
34—In re Jacobs.
35—Schmitt vs. Schmitt.
36—In re Rode.
37—Immen vs. Hanfeld.
38—In re Rey.
39—Fichter vs. Brennecke.
40—In re Barsotti.
41—Loewenthal vs. Loewenthal.
42—Levy vs. Horn.
43—Levy vs. Wertheim.
44—Moran vs. Coler.
45—Schwaab vs. Schwaab.
46—In re Redfield.
47—People, &c., vs. Lyon.
48—Hoyt vs. Hoyt.
49—In re Lemon.
50—Hume vs. Hume.
51—Hoadly vs. Utica Belt Line St. R. R.
52—Boese vs. Price.
53—Leazer vs. Hatch Litho. Co.
54—Wilson vs. City Loan Assn.
55—Talcott vs. Wabash R. R.
56—Wallace vs. Putzel.
57—Barnes vs. Barnes.
58—Farquhar vs. Wisconsin Condensed Milk Co.
59—Overbury vs. Overbury.
60—Title G. & T. Co. vs. Batton.
61—In re Searing.
62—Foss vs. Romeo.
63—Ellin vs. Fitzgerald.
64—D. M. Kohler & Son Co. vs. Boylan.
65—Heinze vs. Vogt.
66—Schmitt vs. Schmitt.
67—Ploghoft vs. Dunphy.
68—Palmer vs. Western Union Tel. Co.
69—Hugo vs. Schrank.
70—Booz vs. Cleveland School Furniture Co.
71—McGean vs. Gilon.
72—Reilly vs. Reilly.
73—Drusin vs. Drusin.
74—Garfunkel vs. Yonowsky.
75—Canfield vs. Canfield.
76—Sackett vs. Brodil.
77—O'Connell vs. Fidelity and Casualty Co.
78—Guaranty and Trust Co. vs. Birdseye.
79—In re Kortright.
80—Stuart vs. McLaughlin.
81—Bowery Sav. Bank vs. Tallman.
82—Smith vs. Kilpatrick.
83—Schnell vs. Krahuke.
84—Glass vs. White.
85—Scheuer vs. Brown.
86—Davoin vs. Moquin Restaurant and Wine Co.
87—Milliken vs. Milliken
88—Nat. B'way Bank vs. Belnecke.
89—Hartford Nat. Bank vs. same.
90—Third Nat. Bank vs. same.
91—Nat. City Bank vs. same.
92—Nesbitt vs. Cannon.
93—Bollar vs. Schoenwirt.
94—In re Palliser.
95—McCall vs. Howard Lockwood Pub. Co.
96—McKallem vs. Met. St. Ry.
97—Cowen vs. McKinlay
98—Kramer vs. O'Brien.
99—Traband vs. Traband

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Motions.

1—Banta vs. Scannell.
2—In re E. 149th St.
3—In re Lonewood Av.
4—In re E. 157th St.
6—In re Avenue St. John.
6—Tracey vs. Dolan.
7—In re E. 169th St.
8—Conkling vs. Conkling
1174—McAlpin vs. Bates
1175—Same vs. Jackman.
1176—Same vs. Richardson.
1187—Church vs. Standard R. R. Signal Co.
1188—Brenen vs. Kelly.
1155—Reich vs. Cochran.
1181—Sullivan vs. Shafer

Preferred causes.

3469—Whitlock vs. Gould
4123—Rogers vs. Berger.
4283—Poole vs. Poole.
4040—Franklin Nat. B'k vs. Lewis
4050—Simpson vs. Simpson.
4150—Nat. R'y Pub. Co. vs. Feltner.
4323—Sentenne vs. Green.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Sewell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:20 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar. To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

3734—Zaring vs. Starin.
3794—Armstrong & B. Co. vs. Farrell.
3842—Wilcoxson vs. Wilcoxson.
3723—Cooke & C. Co. vs. Lochmann.
3921—Manwaring vs. Manwaring.
2752—Lewisohn Imp. & T. Co. vs. Nellenbogen.
2084—City of N. Y. vs. Randolph.
4099—Langnaar vs. Slaybach.
4037—Borger vs. Borger.
4058—Schwergler vs. Grasser.
4086—Bayer vs. Bayer.
4087—Lazarus vs. Lazarus.
4098—Lubs vs. Dale.
4133—Doelger vs. Gilroy.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4220.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Hennessy, and Schwarzkopf for the People.

1—Michael Doolet.
2—George B. A. Bauche.
3—Byron W. Bohen, James W. Dasken, Henry W. Belcher.

SUPREME COURT—Extraordinary Trial Term—Held in Trial Term Part XII. Room—Werner, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Mc Adam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Preferred causes.

5105—August vs. O'Brien.
6480—Butler vs. Mail & Express Pub. Co.
9350—Maloney vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10690—Eng You vs. See Fun Sing.
9273—Riverside Bank vs. Jones.
11450—Wills vs. Hagenaers.
11288—Washington vs. Greenwich Sav. Bank
10211—Clason vs. Morse Wood Treating Co.
6692—Barry vs. Keller.
8415—Simpkins vs. City of New York.
8416—Same vs. same.
11333—Shirley vs. Healey

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI., for trial.

10306—Wamsley vs. Atlas SS. Co.
5793—Lendle vs. Robinson.
4759—Lacs vs. James Everard's Breweries.
5736—De Lemos vs. Moran.
5957—McHugh vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
5935—Bennett vs. Geo. Borgfeldt Co.
4021—Gribben vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
2936—Lewis vs. Conn. Mut. Life Ins. Co.
4095—Mussedon vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5539—Loeb vs. Bein.
5540—Newgass vs. same.
6282—Weeks vs. Rector, &c., of Trinity Ch'ch.
6223—Caro vs. Stein.
4096—Sheehan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3957—Goetz vs. same.
10293—Witherow vs. Slaybach.
4204—Briggs vs. Appleby
3113—McGuire vs. Bloomingdale.
2684—City of New York vs. Randolph.
1895—Mullen vs. Mullen.
2010—Gould vs. Man. L. Ins. Co.
3862—Litt vs. Stewart.
692—Phillips vs. Schmidt.
3042—Schaefer vs. Chattelton.
3914—Creteau vs. Foote & Thorne Glass Co.
1855—Frost vs. Collins.
2607—Vivian vs. Crow.
3288—Deering vs. Schreyer.
4095—Paul vs. City of New York.
3725—Plunkett vs. Fee.
2814—Miller vs. Miller

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GOV. ROOSEVELT AND THE CHARTER.

So far as the public now know it, the policy of the Governor as to the charter and the government of the City of New York seems to entitle that gentleman to the respect and gratitude of this community. It is not, in some regards, an ideal policy, but, considering the actual situation, which is far from ideal, it has certain great merits.

Legislation by conference between the Governor and Senator PLATT, largely ignoring the representatives of the people, or those who ought to be such, is not in accordance with the old-fashioned notions of republican institutions. It is a manner of doing things that is open to much abuse. We of New York know that, because we have suffered from its abuse. But we must remember that the representatives who are thus ignored have shown no disposition or ability to assert their rights or those of their constituents; that they are elected by the voters with the expectation that they will act as they do act, and that in the long run it is the voters themselves who permit this state of things.

Taking the actual situation, we find that the Governor has simply blocked all the schemes of charter tinkering for party advantage and has insisted successfully on referring the question of all changes in the government of the city to a commission to be appointed by himself with the assent of the Senate, with the expectation that this commission will not report at this session of the Legislature, nor until another election shall have been held, at which a Governor will be chosen. That, we think, is an honest, a wise, and a bold policy. It is honest, because it makes it impracticable that any important changes shall be "jammed" through the Legislature for party purposes. It is wise because it insures that the whole subject shall be deliberately considered, with fair chance for discussion and for getting the benefit of the best information and judgment available. It is bold because on the one hand it defies the petty and the big politicians of the Governor's own party, and on the other hand openly puts on the Governor himself the responsibility for the selection of the commission.

If this plan is carried through as it is now understood to be arranged, of course everything will depend on the character of the commission. At any time within the past fourteen years that might have been expected to be a matter of bargaining between the Governor and the machine. It will hardly be so in this case. At least it will not be matter of negotiation in which the machine will impose on the Governor men who will defeat his own honorable purpose, or carry out any illegitimate purposes of the machine. The work of the Governor in the same direction heretofore is ample proof of that. He will name men who are competent and entitled to the confidence of the public. The machine will probably take them as it has taken like men before. If it refuses to do so, it will have to face public opinion in a contest such as it has so far avoided with great good judgment. On the facts as they are now known, we repeat that the Governor is entitled to the respect and gratitude of the people of this city.

LESSONS FROM MR. WANAMAKER.

The Industrial Commission on Saturday heard Mr. JOHN WANAMAKER on the general subject of department stores. Incidentally he dropped a hint as to the operation of the protective tariff and its probable future which is extremely significant.

The plain truths that he told as to the development of the department stores ought really to possess no novelty for the members of the commission, for they are sustained by the knowledge, observation, and experience of most persons of common intelligence. But it must not be forgotten that within the last two years the department store has been discussed from the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States as illustrating the tendency to monopoly and the ruthless concentration of trades in a few hands to the injury of small dealers and the general public. At the same time there has been quite a widespread movement on the part of the disinterested small dealers to check this tendency by such legislation as they could induce small politicians to frame and enact. Under these circumstances it was worth while for a man of the experience and authority of Mr. WANAMAKER to point out that the evolution of the department store is in the line of the general trade and industrial evolution of the country. The big farmer of the Dakotas, who, from the first stirring of the soil to the loading of the grain at his door on the car that is to deliver it at the lake side, employs machinery that displaces the labor of hundreds who would have been required twenty years since, is doing with his capital, his brains, and his co-operation with others precisely what the department store owner is doing in his field.

And the result is the same with regard to the general welfare. The product reaches markets that never could have been reached, and the agriculture of the land sustains a far larger body of workers than it did a score of years ago. If we take into consideration the market made for labor in transportation and in the manufacture, distribution, and operation of all the machinery and material used in transportation and on the farms, the progress is almost incalculable. In the same way the improvements made by the department store, the reduction in price, the extension of the market and of the demand for goods have compelled the employment of constantly increasing amounts and varieties of labor. There are large fields of such employment that were absolutely unknown to the last generation. On whatever ground the department store is to be criticised—and it is open to criticism—it clearly is not for having lessened the total of opportunities for earning a living. On this point all the evidence and all the reasonable inference are against the small dealers and the Justices of the Supreme Court.

In the course of his testimony before the commission Mr. WANAMAKER, as we have noted, let fall a remark as to the tariff. He observed that the heaviest blow ever received by the carpet business of Philadelphia was when the high tariff was put on imported carpets, shutting them out and leading to over-home production. Later he added that one of the conditions of future prosperity was the regulation of the tariff so that it would "stay regulated." The mischief wrought by the excessive tariff duties on carpets was what Mr. WANAMAKER describes, and it was something more. The home weavers not only flooded the restricted market, but until they were driven to it by home competition and later by the need of wider markets, they failed to make that progress that they would have made, and made easily, had they been forced to it. Thus it will be seen that underlying the protective tariff is the same idea that inspires the opposition to the department store—the idea of arbitrary shelter from an open struggle. And it is a logical inference that the tariff will never "stay regulated" until it is reduced to a revenue basis, so that it will interfere the least possible with the free operation of the "fixed trade laws," that have made the "modern retail store natural and useful, and therefore inevitable."

THE COMMERCIAL TREATIES WITH CHINA

The Secretary of State, in transmitting his estimates to the Treasury Department, lays particular stress on "the necessity of keeping a vigilant and efficient watch over the growing interests of American trade and enterprise in the Far East." He recommends the appropriation of $1,000 each to pay the salaries of ten student interpreters, being young men of American citizenship between the ages of eighteen and twenty-four, attached to the legation at Peking. This is a highly intelligent suggestion, and, taken in connection with the further recommendation of advancing Consular clerks to Consular places after five years' satisfactory service, shows a disposition on the part of Secretary HAY to lay the foundation of an educated and permanent Consular system. This is, manifestly, an absolute necessity for the protection and furtherance of our commercial interests in China. The questions arising there can be satisfactorily dealt with only by men possessing a thorough technical knowledge of Chinese official methods, and able to meet on their own ground a particularly elusive and subtle class of experts.

Take the question of the revision of the treaties, to facilitate the settlement of which LI HUNG CHANG has just been appointed Minister of Commerce, with SHENG, of Railroad Commission fame, as his Special Commissioner. The treaties under which both England and the United States conduct their present commerce with China were concluded at Tien-Tsin in 1858, and are subject to periodic revision. Last year the Chinese Government gave notice of its intention to demand a revision of the tariff and the commercial articles. It is admitted that this demand is well founded, because from a combination of various circumstances, including currency changes, the actual duties collected under a nominal 5 per cent. standard do not exceed 3½ to 4 per cent. The Chinese are fully entitled, therefore, to a revision of the scale fixed in 1858. But this scale was accompanied by a stipulation that the amount of transit dues legally leviable upon merchandise imported or exported by the subjects or citizens of the countries on whose behalf the Tien-Tsin treaties were concluded, should be one-half of the tariff duties. In other words, it was agreed that on payment of a sum in name of transit duty, goods—whether of export or import—should be free to pass between the port of shipment or entry to or from any part of China without further charge of toll, octroi, or tax of any description whatever. This was held by the chief negotiator at that time, Lord ELGIN, to be a most important point gained in the future interests of foreign trade with China.

This agreement has been systematically violated by the provincial collectors of "Likin" and "Loti-shui," and it is mainly due to these exactions, made in defiance of the treaties, that import trade with the great consuming markets of the interior is still relatively insignificant. As a matter of fact, the transit and terminal duties levied by the provincial authorities amount to what is, practically, a prohibitory tariff. While the proposal is, therefore, quite reasonable that the combined import and transit duties should be raised from 7½ per cent. to 10 per cent., the main question is, will such a payment relieve the goods from all further levies, in whatever form imposed? The Tsung-li-Yamen will readily undertake, as they have done before, to see that no attempt shall be made to collect duty on goods protected by a transit pass. But the central Government of China is notoriously powerless to control the action of the provincial authorities, and neither England nor the United States, in its dealings with China, has taken due account of that fact. As the Viceroys get no salary to speak of, and no allowance for the support of their Government, while they have to turn in a fixed annual sum to the Imperial Treasury, not to mention the liberal presents they have to make to those inside the Palace Ring, they are not apt to pay much attention to instructions from Peking as to how they shall raise money. If the Imperial Government takes all there is of the customs and likin duties, they are thrown back on the salt monopoly and the land tax, and there is a limit to the endurance, even of the most lightly taxed people in the world.

It is absurd, therefore, to discuss a revision of import, export, and transit duties without securing the assent of the provincial authorities. Unless they receive, in some form or other, adequate compensation for the loss of revenue involved in any proposed change, they will continue to exact duties as now, ignoring all treaties bearing on the subject, and leaving the foreign merchant in a worse position than ever, because of the agreement he has made to pay the increased scale. It is in dealing with the details of a question like this that the aid of a trained Consular service in China would be of tremendous advantage at the present juncture. If we are to have a revision of the treaties on a basis of a 2½ per cent. increase of duty, it must be on the clearly defined and unqualified condition that our goods are to be absolutely freed from any kind of inland taxation, no matter how remote their place of destination. But that will prove an empty stipulation, unless some part of the 2½ per cent. or whatever increase may be found reasonable, is hypothecated for the use of the provinces. It has been said, after a careful study of the subject, that the settlement of how such amounts should be apportioned and distributed, and what forms of guarantee should be obtained, may safely be left to those whose experience of the country has furnished them with the knowledge essential for the equitable adjustment of questions of this character. But the Government of the United States comes to the revision of the treaties without having any such men at its disposal—one penalty among the many which it has had to pay for the neglect to raise its Consular service to the dignity of a profession.

ANGLOPHOBIA IN FRANCE.

The significance of the attacks of a certain section of the French press upon the British Government and the indecent lampooning of the Queen has been incomprehended in this country. When Mr. CHAMBERLAIN attempted to rebuke French manners, Englishmen as well as Americans rightly thought that by so doing he had lowered the dignity of the high office which he held. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN dwelt upon the personal character of the abuse. Had he shunned this element, had he explained the origin, the character, and the aim of the attacks, he would have rendered a service to the British public no less than to the Government across the Channel. He would then have said things which would not have been beneath the dignity of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to utter.

It has been generally felt that Anglophobia in France is stimulated by the spirit of revenge for the attitude of the English press in regard to the Dreyfus case. This is a mistake. The British press did not heap abuse upon France. The French people received the greatest consideration from the pens that deplored the militarism of France and lashed the members of the General Staff who were traitors to the republic. Moreover, there is nothing to show that the detestable form in which French Anglophobia finds expression is the working out of revenge. The cause of the movement, for it is nothing less, lies at the very root of those forces which are seeking to overthrow the present French Government. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN should have known this.

For a little over a quarter of a century the people of France possessed but one national sentiment; it was the winning back of Alsace and Lorraine. The representatives of the people voted millions to the navy and to the army—particularly to the army. No intelligible account of expenditure was required or expected by the legislators. The sentiment that gathered around the army gradually molded itself into a form of adoration inimical to a democratic State, the humiliating sequel of which the Dreyfus case has just laid bare. The people of France awoke. Instead of the invincible corps led by patriotic and honorable officers, they found hordes of Pretorian guards pledged to a military hierarchy, certain conspicuous members of which were forgers, perjurers, and traitors. The reconquest of the provinces was realized to be an impossibility.

At this juncture, supported by the various groups of the party of the republic, the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry came into power. But before it could restore confidence and reorganize the national institutions and sweep away every vestige of the régime which had made the Dreyfus case possible, the "yellow journals" of France, which had so long clamored for "La Revanche," and deceived and bewildered the masses while a few honest Frenchmen were fighting to rectify a grave failure of justice, started upon a new campaign. It was a campaign to repair their shattered circulation. They proclaimed that "La Revanche" was a thing of the past. They insisted with specious arguments that it was better to have Germany for an ally than for an enemy. They easily showed the futility of the dual alliance as a weapon of offense. In declaring that both Russia and Germany would gladly ally themselves with France in a triple league against England they kept well within the bounds of truth.

The French Government, pledged to the work of "republican defense," to internal reform, to the rehabilitation of the good name of the nation, refused to be dazzled by the illusion. Then the Nationalist press, eager for some new weapon with which to attack the Government, seized the opportunity. By reviling Great Britain it hoped to produce a situation in which the Cabinet could not sustain itself. The gutter papers were not slow to realize that their efforts to interest Frenchmen in a new national policy had received encouragement from the opponents of the Government. As attacks upon the English people and the British Government failed to produce the desired effect, a systematic campaign of insult was begun against the British sovereign, with the idea of provoking some official reply.

The ruse succeeded. The reply came. The Colonial Secretary fell into the trap just as a London County Councilman might have fallen into it. Thus the position of the French Government became most embarrassing. But as it had remained oblivious to the red flag flaunted in its face in the Place de la Nation on Nov. 19, so it turned a deaf ear to the cries for retaliation, and blandly prohibited the circulation in France of German caricatures insulting the Queen.

We trust that this touch of irony will not be lost upon Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. We hope that his neighbors in the Foreign Office have already enlightened him as to the present political situation in France, where a few honest, patriotic statesmen are striving to work out the salvation of their country against fearful odds.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Much as we delight in good stories about good dogs, and inclined as we are to believe that since the beginning of recorded time nothing at once so remarkable and so well authenticated has been related about a dog as is to be recorded here and now, yet we tell the tale with extreme reluctance and a full realization of the peril that threatens those who do not heed the lesson of Mr. KIPLING'S "A Matter of Fact." For, though our dog story is absolutely true, if there is any confidence to be placed in human testimony, it is close to absolutely incredible, and its presentation is bound to abrade the laboriously acquired and highly prized reputation for uncompromising accuracy which this column now enjoys. However—In one of New York's northern suburbs there lives an amiable and intelligent collie named Leo. His master comes to the city daily and from the nature of his business returns sometimes on one train and sometimes on another. This sort of irregularity, as many a suburbanite knows, is calculated to work havoc with dinner arrangements; but, thanks to a mysterious power possessed by Leo, practically all inconvenience is avoided. Leo has an inward monitor, or a hyper-sense, that informs him when his master begins his journey from the Grand Union Station and conveys this information to the home-staying portion of the family by a combination of leaps and barks that he uses for no other purpose! The signal is given daily, and has been for years, and no matter whether it comes at 4 or 5 o'clock in the afternoon or at 7 or 8 o'clock in the evening, it is always correct, and the final preparations for dinner immediately begin, to be completed just as the master arrives. It is hardly to be supposed that Leo has a faculty unshared by other dogs in some degree or other, and we would be glad to receive, from such few of our readers as do not reject the whole story with scorn, any light on the subject they can supply.

—New versions of what happened in the sea fights at Manila and Santiago will doubtless keep coming in until after everybody who saw one or the other of those exciting episodes has put in a form satisfactory to himself, the sum of his own observations and inferences. That the versions all differ widely in unimportant details, and do not hang together very well even in those of greatest consequence, need not trouble anybody, for it only illustrates the always interesting working out of the personal equation. Of all the battle incidents, none has been rehearsed in a greater variety of forms than the withdrawal of Admiral DEWEY'S ships after the destruction of the Spanish fleet had been half effected. We have ourselves printed the story in at least a hundred shapes, but, having found a new and particularly good one—here it is to add to the others. Lieut. A. G. KAVANAGH, who stood on the Olympia's bridge on the famous May Day, said at Omaha last week that it wasn't at all a question of refreshments. "It is true," he explained, "that we stopped firing and pulled away, but the Admiral had no thought of breakfast when he gave the order. It was then positively known that we had the best of the Spaniards, and there was no occasion for rushing matters. Part of their fleet was on fire and they had dead and wounded all about them. Immediately after we pulled away, Admiral DEWEY summoned all the Captains on board, and a consultation was held. Ammunition was also examined and counted. While this was going on the men ate breakfast, and that gave rise to the story which has been told so many times throughout the United States. The Admiral did not explain to us why he pulled out, and nothing was said about 'twenty minutes for breakfast.'" The Lieutenant added that the battle was fought at long range only because the harbor charts were untrustworthy. "If we had known the waters there as well as we afterward learned them, we could have run alongside the Spaniards, and then the battle wouldn't have lasted more than twenty minutes or half an hour."

—A Washington paper quotes an American recently returned from Cuba as talking in a way singularly suggestive of, because very similar to, the remarks made by Britishers familiar from experience or otherwise with the condition of affairs that caused the present war. The Cubans, according to this authority, seem to feel a bitter and contemptuous hatred for all Americans and neglect no opportunity to insult them. On the streets of HAVANA, as the account goes, American women are constantly assailed with vile language, and at night even our men are not safe from violence unless they are in parties of considerable size. The traveler added: "There seems to be no adequate remedy for this state of things, for if an American undertakes to get personal satisfaction for insults offered by Cubans, he is apt to be thrown into jail and heavily fined; whereas if he takes his case to the courts there is no punishment meted out to the offenders. The situation is embarrassing and irritating, and unless something is done to relieve it an explosion is apt to result, for our people are not going to tamely submit to indignities forever at the hands of an inferior race." We are disposed to think that there is a good deal of exaggeration in these assertions, but it is a fact that until very recently—perhaps things have been changed by the President's message—the majority of Cubans manifested a much intenser dislike for Americans than for Spaniards. The feeling resulted in a severe social ostracism of the few Cubans who from good sense or for financial reasons were inclined to associate with the "invaders," and they were sent to Coventry by their fellow-countrymen in a way they found very hard to endure. The notable point in the words quoted above is the reference to "indignities at the hands of an inferior race." There is a prophecy of serious trouble in that—trouble for which the Cubans will not be alone responsible.

—Mr. GAMALIEL BRADFORD, who, for reasons that have as yet been carefully and successfully concealed from us, commands the use of a large amount of space in several of the Boston papers, presents in The Herald of that city a long explanation of why President MCKINLEY is never to have a vote of his. Perhaps the most significant part of this momentous essay is the following: "As regards free silver, while there is not in the United States a stronger advocate of the gold standard, I feel that there is but little danger of actual free coinage at 16 to 1, particularly as all the action in favor of silver has thus far come from the Republican Party. But, if it should come, I believe that the disaster would be trifling and remediable in comparison with a popular indorsement of Mr. MCKINLEY'S policy; that, whatever may be the faults or follies of the next Administration, the one thing to be aimed at now is an unmistakable declaration of the country that it does believe in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States; or, at any rate, that it does not believe in a policy of foreign conquest and militarism at home and abroad." Incidentally, Mr. BRADFORD remarks that, "rather than see polygamy legalized in this country I would vote for the destruction of the Union," and his conclusion is: "As at present advised, I propose to support the Democratic candidate and platform, whoever or whatever they may be, provided only they are strongly enough committed on this point." From which it appears that the Boston anti-expansionists are so thoroughly excited that they say "propose" when they mean "purpose."

PERSONAL NOTES.

The State Capitol Commissioners of Colorado are to have a portrait of Gen. John W. Denver at fifty-six years of age painted in the dome of the State Capitol.

* * * *

Admiral Dewey has accepted an invitation to attend the annual dinner of the West Virginia Sons of the Revolution at Wheeling on the evening of Feb. 22 next.

* * *

Pupils in the stock-yard district of Chicago are circulating a petition asking that a new school to be built for their use be named in honor of Miss Helen M. Gould of this city.

* * *

The Virginia Military Institute at Lexington is to abandon the plan of observing New Year's Day as a holiday, substituting for it Jan. 19, the anniversary of the birth of Gen. Robert E. Lee.

COL. HOFF IN PUERTO RICO.

An evidence of the way in which our officers are doing their work in Puerto Rico and winning the victories of peace is given in the following letter to The San Juan News. Col. HOFF is the chief medical officer of the United States Army in the island and Chairman of the Relief Committee charged with distributing food to the sufferers from the hurricane of August last:

Ponce, Puerto Rico, Nov. 27, 1899.

To the Editor of The San Juan News:

Sir: I see by your Sunday edition that freedom is going to crown Puerto Rico and that Mr. KENNEDY is going to be Territorial Governor. Everybody of democratic ideas wishes him success, but if there is one man in the American Nation to-day who should be honored by his Government to that important position, it is Col. JOHN VAN R. HOFF, a medical officer, soldier, and statesman, equal to any occasion or emergency that may arise, "a soldier of the old school," with liberal and broad views and ideas, a man who recognizes competency, and, above all, possesses common sense and good judgment; who knows how to adopt means of sanitation and keep, as he has done, this tropical island of Puerto Rico practically immune from yellow fever or malaria, &c. The medical department may feel proud of him as its "savior" in Puerto Rico. He has brought the Hospital Corps to a very creditable standard. His guidance and opinions are solicited by everybody in all walks of life. He is the friend of the poor and needy, and his motto is, "He bid the weak be strong." A. H. S.

NUGGETS.

Dead Gone.

She—Would you be willing to die for me?
He—Why, I'm dying for you now!—Brooklyn Life.

The Shiftless One.

Dukane—Jaysmith is a happy-go-lucky chap.
Gaswell—Happy-go-unlucky, I should say.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

The Place for Him.

Congressman—My protégé has a wonderful memory. He never forgets a name.
President—Really? I'll make him Minister to Russia.—Philadelphia Record.

His School.

Churchby—Does Mr. Thirdly belong to the advanced school of thought?
Layman—Well, I have heard him but once; then he impressed me as belonging to the kindergarten.—Brooklyn Life.

Horrible Effect.

"Have a cigar?" asked the pale face.
"No," solemnly replied the red man. "I'm a smokeless Indine."
This is what comes of allowing the untutored child of the plains to read the comic papers.—Chicago Tribune.

A RHYME OF "CHRISTIAN SCIENCE."

Herbert M. Clarke, Ph. D., in The Living Church.

Dear Christian Science people,
You are a funny folk;
The funniest things you tell us,
And swear they are no joke.

A discovery you've made
Astounding all creation:
Diseases don't exist,
They are just imagination!

Oh, what good news you bring,
How much it ought to please us,
That neither ache nor pain
Can any longer tease us!

And yet it's very queer,
And this in you I'm blaming,
That when there's no disease,
To heal disease you're claiming.

GROWTH OF UNIVERSALISM

Dr. Crowe Gives the Reasons for Abandoning the Old Creed.

BEHIND RELIGIOUS THOUGHT

Doctrines Once Considered Radical Now Extremely Conservative—New Statement of Principles.

At the Church of the Eternal Hope, in West Eighty-first Street, yesterday morning, the Rev. Dr. W. S. Crowe preached on the subject, "Why We Abandoned Our Creed," his sermon being a defense of the recent action of the Universalist Church in abolishing its historic creed, adopted at Winchester, N. H., in 1803, and substituting for it a platform containing a declaration of five Universalist principles. Printed cards containing the abandoned creed and the platform of principles adopted at Boston last October were handed to the members of the congregation as they entered the church.

"The Universalist creed adopted ninety-six years ago," said Dr. Crowe, "was a remarkably broad and liberal profession of faith for that age. Other churches regarded it as extremely radical—so radical as to be quite outside the limits of Christian belief. The Universalist Church, with many of the leading scholars and thinkers in the other churches, traveled on and on until the old creed became extremely conservative—so conservative as to be quite behind the rear guard of religious thought."

Dr. Crowe then quoted the first article of the old creed, which reads: "We believe that the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments contain a revelation of the character of God and of the duty, interest, and final destination of mankind."

"It was to the word 'destination' in the first article," he continued, "that the Universalist Church by and by objected. A destination is a place. Our fathers had before their eyes the old, materialistic, child-like pictures of heaven—pictures of an ancient walled city with gold-paved streets. The Bible reveals the principles of a religious life; it does not reveal a destination. The Universalist Church came to regard those descriptions as entirely poetic, purely imaginative. Then our church entered the struggle for a change of the creed."

Continuing, Dr. Crowe quoted the second article of the old creed, as follows: "We believe that there is one God whose nature is love, revealed in one Lord Jesus Christ, by one Holy Spirit of grace, who will finally restore the whole family of mankind to holiness and purity."

"If men were not familiar with the doctrine of the Trinity," he said, "this article would not suggest it; but because that is the popular thought about God, people have always seen a kind of half-and-half Unitarian-Trinitarianism in it. As a simple fact of history, that is what was intended. At the beginning of the century there were both Unitarians and Trinitarians in the church, and their common creed had to be a compromise. In the course of time our church became solidly Unitarian. Then the look of the article misrepresented us.

"There was also difficulty over the word 'restore' in the last clause. You can only restore a thing to a former condition. 'Restore' very emphatically teaches that mankind was once in the condition of holiness and happiness. Our church has always kept close to the advancing thought of the world, and when the science of evolution came along, we could no longer say that mankind would be 'restored' to holiness. People must be educated, disciplined, developed, refined into holiness."

The last article of the creed was then discussed. It reads: "We believe that holiness and true happiness are inseparably connected, and that believers ought to be careful to maintain order and practice good works; for these things are good and profitable unto men."

"The third article," said Dr. Crowe, "is a curious, almost bewildering, compromise. To the different parties in the church a hundred years ago 'holiness and happiness' meant one thing and 'holiness and true happiness' a very different thing. There were certain men in that early day who believed in the 'death and glory' doctrine, while other men were struggling toward what we call 'salvation by character.' According to the former, sin belonged absolutely to the physical appetites and passions, while the soul was forever pure. The other party believed that good and evil belonged to the soul, to the man himself. True happiness, according to them, was of a moral and spiritual character, inseparably connected with holiness. By holiness they meant that purity of life which men struggled for and attained.

"But even in the philosophy of these more rational and common sense men, the great idea of salvation by character was only half developed, as you will readily see in the remainder of the third article, which is a strange lapse into orthodoxy. Before the comma men were saved by morality, after the comma by belief. Before the comma we looked into the future world and saw that the good, by a necessity of the moral law, were happy. After the comma we looked into the future world and saw that Emerson, Darwin, Lincoln, and Jefferson never could be happy until they became believers. This back-sliding article gently cautioned but did not command 'believers' not to be vain and careless in this world, because they had mortgaged the glory of the next.

"Are you surprised that we buried such a creed? Are you not astonished that we delayed burying it until the year 1899? Are you not amazed that any man voted to retain the self-contradictory puerilities of this third article? How preposterous if we had gone into the twentieth century with such a misstatement of our great, strong, vitalizing rational faith.

"The platform which we have adopted is not a creed. Its declarations are the broad statements of religious principles. You can feel proud of your church, and your heart can lay hold anew on the vital things of Christianity as you repeat them and teach them."

CHRISTMAS GIFT TO A CHURCH.

Jersey City Congregation Pays Off a Debt and Creates a Surplus.

The Rev. P. G. Blight, pastor of Palisade Methodist Church, Jersey City, began the morning service yesterday by saying that a debt of $1,600 had been hanging over the church for several years. He said that if the members contemplated making any Christmas gifts to the church, they could not do better than subscribe to a fund for wiping out the debt. The members of the congregation agreed with him, and in a few minutes they had subscribed $2,200.

The pastor said the surplus could be readily used in refurnishing the church.

GALLAUDET MEMORIAL SERVICE.

Appropriate Anniversary Ceremonies in the Church of St. Ann.

The one hundred and twelfth anniversary of the birth of the Rev. Dr. Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, one of the founders of the deaf-mute institutions in this country, was celebrated yesterday afternoon with appropriate ceremonies in the Episcopal Church of St. Ann, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street west of Amsterdam Avenue. The Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, a son of Dr. Gallaudet, was one of the officiating clergymen. He was assisted by the Rev. Dr. John Chamberlain.

The service was that prescribed by the Episcopal ritual translated into the sign language, the service for the dead being its principal feature. The clergymen were assisted by representatives from several deaf-mute institutions in the city, including Thomas Froelich, Mr. Fox, Prof. Jones, and Mr. Barnes. About 200 deaf-mutes attended.

ST. JAMES'S ANNIVERSARY.

Services at the Methodist Episcopal Church—Bishop Hurst's Sermon.

The sixty-ninth anniversary of the organization of St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church, now at Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, was celebrated yesterday by special services at the church. The congregation has always remained in the same neighborhood, first worshipping in a small building in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. For many years it occupied a church in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street on the line of what is now Lexington Avenue, the building being torn down when the avenue was opened.

The services yesterday morning were conducted by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Ezra Squier Tipple, the sermon being preached by Bishop John F. Hurst of Washington. His theme was "The Imperiled [illegible] of all civilization to-day." Hurst, "is toward Christianity. Gladiator' represents a dying one that is dying fast. More printed than ever before, and throughout the world Christian advancing.

ted that at the present time nown writers of fiction are busy body in fiction a picture of the h Christ was on earth. When such a thing have happened? alking with a Brahmin, and he 'You believe in Christ; so do re not avow it.' I asked him e said: 'My mother, my wife, children would spurn me if I did. ong to a conquering race. I see now that the songs of Jesus e heard throughout Hindustan, everywhere."

DR. VAN DYKE TO STUDENTS.

Objects to and Will Not Preach a Farewell Sermon—Lessons from Joseph's Life.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke preached a sermon in the Brick Presbyterian Church last night addressed especially to the students of New York. The sermon had been advertised as the farewell sermon of Dr. Van Dyke, but this he denied.

Dr. Van Dyke, soon after it was announced that he had accepted the Chair of Literature at Princeton University, was requested by the Students' Club to deliver to it and the students of New York and their friends a special sermon. Dr. Van Dyke said last evening before the service:

"I am going to stay here as long as I desire, and I shall not leave until I get ready. I do not know when I shall go to Princeton, and I will not preach any farewell sermon. That is a term I have to say about the matter. There has been too much said about it already."

The church was crowded with the young men and women students of this city. There were not a seat to be had either in the body of the church or in the gallery after the services began. Dr. Van Dyke's sermon was on the life, character, and career of Joseph. He said, by way of introduction:

"I have taken for discussion this evening the life of Joseph, for the students of New York. In the seventeen years of my service in the seventeen years of my pastorate there have no greater cause for gratitude than the welcome that the students of New York have given to me and that they have given me. This to come to this church.

"This sermon, I am afraid, will be wrongly called a farewell sermon. It should not be so called. I don't like the term 'farewell sermon.' I have been for the past three months repeatedly requested to preach a farewell sermon. I do not intend to preach such a sermon. I am in hopes to preach another sermon to the students of New York, and I may have another chance to speak, but that will not be a farewell sermon. This is my last special sermon which I shall deliver to the students in this church in my official capacity as pastor of this church, and I hope it will prove a broad, clear, honest message to them."

Dr. Van Dyke said that Joseph was the most interesting character in the Bible. He continued:

"I take it for granted that most of my hearers have read the life of Joseph. If you don't know the story I would advise you to postpone the reading of the latest article or some unfinished newspaper and read the story. The life and career of Joseph is one which every young man can admire and imitate."

Dr. Van Dyke spoke of the idealism of Joseph, and said he was sorry for the young man who had no ideals. "Man," he said, "was not made to be a machine, nor a woman either, for that matter. We can make ourselves machines, but when we do this we cease to be men and women. The cobbler who never gets beyond his last is apt to be a mighty poor cobbler, and I could not have him mend my shoes. I should take them elsewhere. True manhood and womanhood cannot exist without an ideal standard. These are the finer feelings which have no market value, but which must be kept alive."

Dr. Van Dyke, in speaking of Joseph's high office as a trust to be carried for the benefit of the people. He continued: "There is nothing ignoble in the desire for money if there is a desire to get wealth for noble purposes. The trouble is, too many people desire wealth who do not, when they acquire it, acknowledge their stewardship and put their wealth to the best possible and noble uses. I believe in being honest with young men. Money is not the root of all evil, but it is the selfish, avaricious use of money which is the root of evil.

"This contest, I contest, is a contest like an athletic contest, and the aim is not always for success. The object, like that in an athletic contest, is to put up as good a game as possible."

In speaking of the principles of Joseph, he advised his hearers to profit by Joseph's admonitions to his lofty principles.

"What you young men need," he said, "is not more principles, but a moral backbone in adhering to and living up to them. When young women leave home to come to the city to study music or take up some other branch of education, they are apt to become somewhat careless. Since the emancipation of woman this seeking for enlightenment in distant places has become a practice. It is a good thing, for it increases the intelligence of the women. But they are apt to neglect the Sabbath and yield too easily to the pleasures and indulgences and ease which afforded them."

WAR ON THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

The New York Anti-Saloon League began its crusade in this city against the liquor traffic at a well-attended meeting yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall. The meeting was conducted by Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, assisted by Dr. John Lewis Clark, superintendent of the league for the Manhattan district.

Among those in the boxes and on the platform were Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. Annie W. Clark of Columbus, Ohio, President of the Ohio State Woman's Christian Temperance Union; Warner Van Norden, C. N. Howard, Rochester, N. Y., founder of the Prohibition Union of Christian Men; Mrs. Hugh O'Neil, the Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Chapman, the Rev. Dr. J. S. Ashley, the Rev. and Mrs. J. L. Francis, William T. Wardwell, Mrs. Theodore Sutro, Dr. and Mrs. R. S. Morris, the Rev. C. E. Wyckoff, Theodore Warren, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Sheldon, Mrs. M. B. Starr, Louise M. Starr, and Mary Lowe Dickinson.

The Countess Schimmelmann made the opening address.

"There is a feeling in this country," she said, "that we set morals over law. I need not stop to say that in the next century America will be the leading country of the world. But what is the right lead? simply to be an out-and-out Christian country. If you follow in the footsteps of your great Washington and Lincoln and the other great Christian men of your country your leadership is assured." In closing she appealed to the audience to strengthen the hands of those pushing the work of the Anti-Saloon League.

J. G. A. Henry, State Superintendent of the league, then gave an outline of the object of his organization. "The object of the Anti-Saloon League," he said, "is to moderate the churches, the various temperance organizations, and other moral forces in the community and the State, irrespective of religious creed or political affiliation, in opposition to the evils of the drink traffic. Politically it pledges itself to avoid alliation with any political party, and maintains an attitude of neutrality on all questions of public policy not directly concerning with the traffic in strong drink.

"Its first department of work is that of widespread and sustained agitation, by which it seeks to build up public sentiment against the drinking saloon. Its second department of work is that of legislation, by which it seeks to secure better laws for the regulation and ultimate suppression of the saloon. In the third place we have a department devoted to law enforcement. This work is carried on by stimulating public officers to do their duty, by putting a right public opinion behind them, by giving them to understand that the enforcement of law is demanded, by showing them that it is easier and better to do right in public office than to do wrong, and by sustaining them in the performance of their sworn duty in the enforcement of existing ordinances and statutes.

"The Anti-Saloon League was born in Ohio six years ago. It is now organized in thirty-two States and Territories; it employs more than 160 men and women who give their entire time to its work; there are over 3,000 Anti-Saloon Leagues in these States; local victories are numbered not by the hundred, but by the thousand. It began its work in the Empire State in the middle of May, since which time more than 600 meetings have been held in more than 200 towns, in which more than 700 Christian churches have been represented. More than 100 local leagues have been formed, many of which are doing aggressive work along the lines of agitation and law enforcement."

Called to a Brooklyn Church.

SEA CLIFF, L. I., Dec. 10.—The Rev. George Groves, Jr., formerly assistant in Calvary Parish, New York, and now rector of St. Luke's Parish at Sea Cliff, to-day announced from his pulpit his intention to accept a call to become assistant rector of Christ Church, Brooklyn. His relations with St. Luke's Church will be severed the first of the year.

THE CALL TO DR. PURVES

Mr. Rowland Hopes Definite Action Will Soon Be Taken.

MR. MORGAN'S NAME DROPPED

London Minister Will Not Be Invited to Fill Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church's Pulpit.

The dispatch printed yesterday that a committee from the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church had called upon Prof. G. T. Purves of Princeton University to ask him if he would consider a call to the vacant pastorship was confirmed after the services yesterday morning by H. Edwards Rowland, Chairman of the Pulpit Supply Committee of the church, in the following written statement:

"A committee of the Fifth Avenue Church visited the Rev. Dr. Purves at Princeton on Saturday with the object of ascertaining his views in relation to the pastorate of the church, and as a result of their interview it is hoped that definite action in the matter will be taken in the near future, but a congregational meeting has not yet been called."

This is the first official statement that has been made by the committee since the declination of the Rev. Alexander Connell of London to succeed Dr. Hall, and, while it brings the question of successorship for the time being directly to Dr. Purves, effectually disposes of the unofficial announcement that the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan of the New Court Congregational Church of London will be invited to the Fifth Avenue Church.

So far as Mr. Morgan is concerned, the committee actually did decide to recommend him, and an official cablegram was sent asking him if he would consider a call, although it was then known that Mr. Morgan was a candidate for the place. But almost from the time that the news became known mutterings of disapproval began to be heard from members of the congregation. There was no objection to Mr. Morgan concerning his abilities as a preacher, so far as any one has openly stated, but Mr. Morgan's mannerisms—those of a pronounced evangelist—were the rocks on which the Pulpit Committee and a large portion of the congregation split.

Neither was the committee unanimous in the recommendation in the first place; but after going over the list of half a dozen "available" ministers and spurred on by dissatisfied members of the congregation, whose loudest cry was "Only get us a minister, we trust in your judgment," to do something, the Pulpit Committee voted to recommend Mr. Morgan. One of the committee remarked privately at the time that something had to be done, "and, as Mr. Morgan seemed to be a 'pretty good sort of a fellow,' why, we just decided to have him."

The decision to recommend Mr. Morgan was arrived at Sunday, Nov. 19. Just previous to that time some of the younger members of the congregation, headed by Messrs. Auchincloss and Hawes, were considering the circulation of a petition asking the members of the Pulpit Committee to resign and give others a hand at selecting a pastor to fill the pulpit. This petition, however, was never presented.

The congregation "was sounded" after the cablegram was sent to Mr. Morgan, and the sounding kept on, it was said yesterday, until something like a week ago. In the meantime the younger element of the church began a new campaign of activity. The young men decided that Dr. Purves would be acceptable, and proceeded to circulate a petition for presentation to the Pulpit Committee that Dr. Purves be asked.

So far as can be learned, this petition was presented at the meeting held at the church last Wednesday. It was then given out that a committee had been appointed to get the views of the congregation on the proposition to have Mr. Morgan come here, but, as it turns out, the committee appointed was the one which journeyed to Princeton on Saturday. Mr. Morgan's name had then been erased from the list.

Mr. Rowland would vouchsafe no explanation yesterday beyond the written statement. He refused to discuss reasons for dropping Mr. Morgan's name. The other members of the Pulpit Committee would say nothing. It was learned, however, that a sub-committee was appointed, presumably to receive Dr. Purves's answer and look into other details of the selection. While refusing to explain the committee's scope, Mr. Rowland said it would make no report until next Sunday.

Should Dr. Purves signify his willingness to accept a call, announcement will have to be made from the pulpit for two successive Sundays before a congregational vote can be taken. It is believed that the congregation will vote to call Dr. Purves, if he will accept. He preached at the church at the May communion and once since then.

A committee appointed to select a tablet to Dr. Hall's memory will meet at the church to-morrow morning. The tablet will be of marble, with a simple inscription thereon, and will be placed at the right of the main entrance to the auditorium. It is expected that it will be in place some time next month. The committee comprises A. G. Agnew, Chairman; Gen. Samuel Thomas, and Francis Forbes.

URGE DR. PURVES TO REMAIN.

Princeton Students, Faculty, and Church Members Want to Keep Him.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 10.—The probability that Dr. George T. Purves will accept a call to the Fifth Avenue Church was the chief topic of conversation here to-day. The students and members of the Faculty in both the seminary and university are in favor of his remaining here, and several letters have already been sent to Dr. Purves urging him to stay.

The Elders of the First Presbyterian Church held a meeting to-day and discussed the matter. It was decided to send a letter to Dr. Purves requesting him not to leave the church.

Dr. Purves preached this morning and evening in his church before large audiences. He, however, made no mention of his call to the Fifth Avenue Church. The university Faculty and students will appeal to him to-morrow to continue his work here.

FUNERAL OF E. C. STONE.

Societies of Which the Assemblyman-Elect Was a Member Represented.

Funeral services were held yesterday for Assemblyman-elect Edward C. Stone, who died Friday at his residence, 265 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, from a complication of diseases. Masonic services were held at the house at 10:30 o'clock, and at 11 o'clock there were services in Temple Israel, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue. The Rev. Dr. Maurice H. Harris officiated, assisted by the Rev. H. Newmark. Mr. Stone had been a member of a large number of clubs, lodges, and societies, all of which were represented, the congregation almost filling the temple. Among the organizations represented were the following: Anawanda Club, Columbia Club, Centennial Lodge, No. 763, F. and A. M.; Harlem Democratic Club, the Tammany Hall organization of the Thirty-first Assembly District, Montefiore Home, Council and Princes of Jerusalem, Young Men's Hebrew Association, the New York Consistory, and Mecca Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

The honorary pall bearers included Charles G. F. Wahle, M. H. Grossman, Theodore H. Fishel, Benjamin Eichberg, Joseph S. Josephs, and Hugo Oppenheimer. Among others present were Emanuel M. Friend, Fred B. House, Dr. G. G. Fischlowitz, Ferdinand Levy, William Popper, Benjamin Blumenthal, Michael Levy, Percival Menken, Joseph Stern, Benjamin Rees, H. Ettinger, and Isaac A. Hopper.

The interment was at Washington Cemetery, Long Island.

The Niagara Undoubtedly Lost.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 10.—It is now certain that the Canadian steamer Niagara, Capt. Henry McClory, founded on Tuesday evening last about eight miles east of Long Point, Lake Erie, with all hands, numbering sixteen persons. Tugs sent out from Port Colborne and from Buffalo to search for the missing steamer have returned bringing with them great quantities of wreckage, picked up near where the steamer is supposed to have foundered. The wreckage was of such a nature to prove beyond a doubt that the Niagara had foundered.

WANTS A VICEROY DEGRADED.

France Demands Further Satisfaction for Murder of Officers.

PEKING, Dec. 10.—The French Government has formally demanded the degradation of the Viceroy of Canton because the order to execute the Chinese Magistrate who was responsible for the murder of two French officers at Mongo has not been carried out. The Tsung li Yamen will probably refuse.

GERMANS FEAR AMERICANS.

Agrarian Press Opposes the President's Joint Commission Plan.

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—After keeping silence at first, the Agrarian press now begins to make a united attack upon that part of President McKinley's message to Congress relating to the joint commission proposition. The Deutsche Tages Zeitung says to-day:

"Such a proposition is wholly unacceptable. It is monstrous. Its outcome would be that the shrewd Yankees would bamboozle the German members of the commission about American meat, with caldrons double bottomed, and similar tricks; while the Americans here would manufacture evidence against beers and wines. President McKinley's claim as to the healthfulness of American meats is preposterous after the scandalous embalmed meat trial."

FRANCE MUST HAVE CABLES.

M. Lockroy, ex-Minister of Marine, Speaks of France's Weakness.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—The Figaro publishes an interview to-day with M. Lockroy, former French Minister of Marine, in the course of which he says:

"The British Navy is twice as strong as ours. It is able to oppose simultaneously the navies of France and the Triple Alliance. Everywhere French fleets are stationed they are confronted by twice or thrice their strength.

"France must have cables. Great Britain's bases of support are all connected, and the British are ready for war to-morrow, if necessary, with every nation on the globe."

Herr Rose Not to Return to Samoa.

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—The report that Herr Rose, former German Consul at Apia, will become Governor of Germany's share of the Samoan Islands is without foundation. He will soon resenter the consular service, with an appointment of importance.

German Prisoner Makes a Confession.

BREMEN, Dec. 10.—Ernest Grube, who assaulted Herr Bremermann, one of the Directors of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, severely wounding him in the head, confessed to-day to having previously assaulted four other persons, one of whom he fatally injured.

The German-American Packet Post.

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—The packet post between the United States and Germany is a success. During the month of October 3,000 packages went from Germany, and during the month of November 5,000, as against 11,000 during the whole of 1897.

Paris Street Caves In.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—Some fifty meters of the Place d l'Etoile fell last night into the Metropolitan Railway tunnel. Ten trees were carried down, and two persons buried in the débris, although quickly rescued.

CENTRAL FEDERATED UNION.

Joseph Barondess Denounces Big Initiation Fees Demanded by Some Unions.

"I protest against the system among some trades unions of driving an honest workingman to become a scab or a thief simply because he cannot afford to pay the enormous initiation fee demanded by them," said Delegate Joseph Barondess at the meeting yesterday of the Central Federated Union. Delegate De Greef of the New York City Carpenters' Union had been speaking about the Brotherhood of Carpenters, who admitted men to membership for an initiation fee of $5. "My union," he said, "does not need more members, and we have raised the initiation fee to $20."

Delegate Barondess asked De Greef: "Are you proud of the fact that your union charges $20 as an initiation fee?" Not getting an answer, he continued: "I think this body ought to take up the matter. I for one will not support an organization that places the initiation fee at the prohibitory figure of $20, and I want to place myself on record in this matter."

Chairman McVey ruled that the Central Federated Union could not take up that question, as it recognized the autonomy of every affiliated union to make rules to govern itself.

Delegate Briody of the House Shorers and Movers made another attack against the new contractor that has been employed by the Department of Buildings, and he mentioned Joseph Cody as the man. Cody, he said, paid his men $1.25 a day instead of $4, and also did not understand the business.

Contractor Cody himself came to the meeting and asked to be heard. He said he had himself been a workingman, and still held his union card. He had always paid his men union wages and always employed union men.

"It is a fact," continued Mr. Cody, "that I pay my men double wages for overtime. It is true that I am not a recognized boss by the unions, but I do better by my men than the recognized bosses do. Some want me to take on more men, but I am not going to carry more men than I need, and those men I pay well. You can appoint a committee to find out whether I am telling the truth or not."

Delegate Briody denied that Cody was telling the truth, and the meeting appointed a committee to investigate.

Delegate Owen Carroll of the Eccentric Engineers said that Henry Miner had made his engineer work seventeen hours a day and seven days in the week for $15 a week, and when the engineer asked for extra pay for Sunday work Mr. Miner discharged him and employed a non-union man in his place.

Delegate Jacobs said he had talked with Mr. Miner, who said the engineer in question had made himself disagreeable and quarreled with the janitor and other employes and refused to allow any one to enter the engine room. As to the new engineer being a non-union man, Mr. Miner had promised to make him enter the union.

The meeting appointed a committee to try to settle the difficulty.

WOMAN FOUND UNCONSCIOUS.

Died in a Cortlandt Street Hotel and Not Yet Identified.

An unknown woman, apparently about thirty-five years old, was found lying unconscious in the vestibule of the Trenton Hotel, at 73 Cortlandt Street, Saturday night. She was removed to a room of the hotel, where she died at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

The woman was attended by Dr. John Sweeney of 127 Liberty Street, who pronounced the case one of alcoholism. A star-shaped cut on the right side of the woman's head just back of the ear was thought to have been received by her fall in the vestibule. After washing the cut and taking several stitches in it Saturday night, Dr. Sweeney left the hotel, directing that he should be called if the injured woman grew worse. He was sent for shortly after 9 o'clock yesterday morning, but the woman died before he arrived.

The police of the Church Street Station were notified immediately after the woman's death, and are endeavoring to establish her identity. She was about 5 feet 2 inches in height, weighed about 120 pounds, and had a light complexion and light-brown hair. She was dressed in a brown skirt, light calico waist, and black fur-trimmed jacket, and wore a brown hat trimmed with a dark wing. In a much-worn pocketbook was found a fragment of newspaper bearing the almost illegibly pencilled address, "238 Penn Street, Brooklyn." In the pocketbook, also, was a brass baggage check numbered 8,214, issued by the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad at Atlantic City.

The body was removed to the Morgue to await identification. The Coroner's inquest will be held to-day.

The house at 238 Penn Street, Brooklyn, is the home of Robert Francke of the firm of Francke & Schott. Nothing was known there concerning the dead woman's identity. Members of the family could not account for the address being in her possession. It was suggested that the woman might have been a servant in the household at one time, but the family could recall no servant employed by them who fitted her description.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

Canes have "come in" again. The casual man may never have noticed that canes had "gone out," but the fashionable man who has an eye to all the details of dress knows it, and has avoided the carrying of the walking stick as he would the ready-made scarf. It was when young men began to carry the cane with the ferrule end up and the handle trailing along behind him that the walking stick was doomed. So for a couple of years the cane has been tabooed by the exquisite. Now he has taken to the walking stick again, but he carries it as it should be carried and uses it for the purposes for which it was originally intended. Rare woods and handles that have little in the way of ornamentation are the proper thing just now, and the furnishing stores are beginning to bristle again with an assortment of light sticks that a well-dressed man may now carry without being in bad form. The day of the club for a walking stick has not returned, and the lighter the stick the nearer to correct form is the rule.

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Manufacturers of automobiles are being rushed with orders for the automobile stage, or 'bus, as they are more properly called. These carriages, which seat from ten to twenty people, are wanted by owners of stage lines that run from small cities to the still smaller suburbs that are not reached by the trolley. All through the New England States, and in many of the Middle Eastern States there are many towns whose suburban residents are compelled to get to and from the trade centres of their localities by the use of lumbering old stages. These old-fashioned stages seem doomed, and the horseless 'bus is to supplant them. One of the first towns in this vicinity that will put these new carriages to use will be New Haven, Conn. The first half dozen of these new-fangled conveyances will be regularly running from the historic old "Green," near Yale University, to various outlying villages by the first of next year. The particular patterns to be used there are those which will seat twelve people and give room for the transportation of a quantity of small freight, such as is handled by the local express wagons. Electricity will be the motive power used, which will also be utilized for heating and lighting. If the scheme meets with success the company making the trial will have built a lot of coaches capable of carrying large parties, and will use them during the Summer to carry picnic parties from the city to the various shore resorts and picnic grounds near the town. The experiment will be watched with interest by a number of capitalists in other cities, who propose to imitate the plan if it proves successful in New Haven. The scheme has already proved a success in some of the Middle Western cities.

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When a man comes back from a fishing trip with a yarn about having seen paralyzed fish in the streams he has been fishing that have been struck by lightning, unkind listeners have been apt to suggest that it is very strong liquor that they sell in the vicinity of the streams he has frequented. But now comes the Pennsylvania Fish Commission with a verification of these fish stories. They had heard tales that the brown trout with which some of the streams of the State have been liberally stocked are particularly susceptible to destruction from lightning. Some of the bearers of these tales were men who were not in the habit of drinking, and whose word was worthy of belief. So the Commissioners began an investigation, and though the season for anything but fish stories is ended, they announce that the stories are perfectly true, and that they have found ample verification of the fact. It is the habit of the brown trout to swim close to the bottom of the streams he frequents, and though he is not literally struck by lightning, it is a fact that the electricity is conducted to the bottom of the streams which have rocks containing a considerable amount of iron in them, and so reaches and kills the trout, while it does not affect the fish that swim higher in the water. They say this is particularly true of brown trout in the mountain streams, and that after severe thunderstorms in those regions the pools often contain fish that are in so stunned a condition that they may be taken from the water with the hands if allowed to remain in the stream the fish dies of paralysis.

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Firemen have little time to attend to details of their toilet when an alarm of fire comes to their house. This was emphasized on Saturday when the driver of Hook and Ladder Truck No. 1 answered the call for the alarm from the Morse Building, at Nassau and Beekman Streets. Perched up in the air on his seat he was without coat, waistcoat, or hat, and his face was half covered with lather. Great patches spotted his face here and there, and he was a decidedly funny sight as he guided his team through the mass of cars and teams that crowded Park Row through which he had to wend his way to the fire. The driver had been caught in the act of shaving when the alarm was sounded. He had plainly dropped his razor, with the job in hand but half completed, and rushed to his post of duty, never thinking to wipe the lather free from his face until his team came to a halt on Nassau Street in front of the building from which the alarm came. Even then he had the forethought to blanket his horses before the lather was wiped from his face on his shirt sleeve.

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Some genius has designed a new cuff for gentleman's wear, and a few have been shown at some of the up-town Broadway haberdashers'. His idea is a double cuff, opening not only at the front, as does the ordinary cuff, but at the back, so that two sets of links have to be used with them. The idea is to use two sets that are entirely different in style, using one set of each pair on each cuff. They make a man's wrists glisten with jewels if one uses links with precious stones in them. As jewelry in excess is bad form, the cuffs have not been a hit as yet, and have been worn only by "sports" and men who go in for the outre in their personal adornments. Well-dressed men do not take to them.

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"Speaking about 'ringers,'" said one of the old-time horsemen in attendance at the meeting of the Board of Review of the National Trotting Association at the Murray Hill Hotel last week, "reminds me of a yarn that was told by 'Dan' Dennison, one of the queerest and shrewdest old characters that ever had to do with horses. 'Dan' was out in California at the time, and had a chance to pick up for a little money a very fast old mare that had raced up to her record until she was unable to win in the free-for-all classes. Then she was sold for a roadster, and practically lost sight of. 'Dan' took her down into Southern California, after he had 'bishoped' her a bit, hogged her mane, and fixed her so that no one would ever recognize her as the speedy mare of years before. He had his son drive her, had entered her in one of the slow classes as a four-year-old mare, and had faked up some sort of a pedigree for her. As a matter of fact, she was a dozen years old at least. 'Dan' wanted to have 'a killing' with her, and so had told his boy to 'lay her up' for the first two heats, and let the boys back the other horses well before he put his money down. The mare was full of speed on the day of the race, and the only way the lad could make her lose the first heat was to carry her to a break. He did that well, but the bettors were a bit afraid of the unknown mare. So it was absolutely necessary to the carrying out of his plans to lose the next heat. In the heat the old mare would not break, but trotted as steadily as if she never knew how to do anything else. The driver had therefore to pull her outright. That pulling was the undoing of the job, for, as 'Dan' put it, 'the boy pulled the old mare so hard that her mouth was so wide open that every one on the grand stand could see every one of her teeth. Every sharp could see then that she was at least a dozen years old. They made a howl about her being a four-year-old, and she was thrown out of the race, and the chance for a big winning was done for."

INVITATION TO THE DEWEYS.

Emerald Society of Brooklyn Sends a Committee to Washington.

At a meeting of the Emerald Society of Brooklyn at the Columbian Club yesterday afternoon a committee of three was appointed to visit Admiral and Mrs. Dewey at Washington some time this week and seek to prevail upon them to attend the annual ball of the society at the Brooklyn Academy of Music the last week in January. The committee is composed of Congressman John Fitzgerald, James J. Byrne, the President of the society, and P. J. Carlin. They will carry with them to Washington a letter of introduction to the Admiral from Rear Admiral John W. Philip, Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Philip were the guests of honor at the ball of the society last year.

The Emerald Society is one of Brooklyn's representative social organizations. Its annual ball is given in aid of the Catholic Orphan Asylum. At the annual meeting yesterday James J Byrne was re-elected President of the society.

W. A. BRADY IN CONTROL.

The Trouble at Koster & Bial's Amicably Settled.

The trouble between William A. Brady, who resigned as managing director of Koster & Bial's last Friday night, and the Robert Biel syndicate, represented by Simon Dessau, was amicably settled last night by an arrangement which takes "Around New York in Eighty Minutes" out of the hands of the syndicate. After a conference Mr. Brady announced he had bought the play with all its costumes and accessories.

"We have made a percentage arrangement," said Mr. Brady, "by which the play will be kept here anyway for another week and possibly longer. Beginning with Jan. 15, I will take the play on the road. The time is all booked, including many of the largest cities of the country, until next May. After the play leaves here the house will return to vaudeville."

Mr. Dessau acquiesced in this statement. Mr. Dessau will not, however, act as manager. The name of the man who will succeed him will be announced to-day.

Mr. Dessau announced that the salaries of the players have all been provided for in the adjustment. Robert Biel, who was present at the conference, said he wanted it understood that he withdrew from the syndicate three weeks ago.

THE OPERA HOUSE CONCERT.

That was an unusually discreet and judicious concert, for a Sunday concert, which Mr. Damrosch arranged at the Opera House last evening. The programme was not too long, and was not lengthened by superfluous encores, against which the conductor had set his face. Mr. Pachmann, indeed, took his encore, but that was at the end of the first part and counted against the intermission.

Moreover, the conductor confined himself to three soloists, and one of those escaped, Signor Campanari, whose indisposition was announced, and who was replaced by Mr. Walker, who sang the "Evening Star" in a manner which was fully as inoffensive as it was ineffective. Mme. Schumann-Heink was in very good voice, and Mr. Pachmann in very good form. As an encore to the "Andante Spianato and Polonaise" he was down for, he gave a familiar Chopin waltz even more effective. The work of the orchestra was very good, including a novelty, a well-made and pleasing "Elegy" for strings by Mierach, presumably Mr. Mierach, the first 'cellist of the orchestra.

M. ALVARES'S ARRIVAL.

The Tenor's Interesting Reminiscences—His Knowledge of Chicago.

Albert Alvares, who is to make his début in New York at the Metropolitan Opera House one week from to-night, arrived yesterday morning on the French liner La Gascogne. This is the second visit of M. Alvares to America, although he has not yet sung before a New York audience. In a brief engagement last year with the Ellis Opera Company he appeared in Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

M. Alvares is at present on a two months' leave of absence as chief tenor of the National Academy of Music at Paris, a place he has held for eight years. His first appearance at the Metropolitan Opera House will be as Romeo in "Romeo et Juliette." Later he will sing in "Faust," "Carmen," "Les Huguenots," "Aida," and "Le Prophet." He sings only in French and Italian.

M. Alvares leaves to-day for Boston, where he will join the Grau Opera Company. It is possible that he will also sing one night in Philadelphia before returning to Paris.

M. Alvarez was seen last night at Flouret's, in Fifth Avenue, where he will stay while in New York. "Apropos of my appearance as Faust," he said, "do you know that I sang that rôle last week, the very night I left Paris? It was the first time for several years. I wanted a little rehearsal before attempting it in America. It was midnight when I left the theatre, and I caught my train at 12:30 o'clock. Almost American 'strenuousness,' is it not?

"My first acquaintance in America did not come through art," said the tenor. "When a clerk in a mercantile house at Bordeaux I conducted a long correspondence with Armour & Co. in Chicago, so I knew Chicago pork long before I did its operagoers. I did not feel altogether a stranger when I sang there last year."

The Strollers' Last Rehearsal.

The Strollers held their last rehearsal of "The Lady from Chicago" on Saturday evening. The first performance of the seven that they will hold will be given to-night at the Waldorf-Astoria, in the grand ballroom. Many charities will be benefited from the proceeds of the performances, which will continue during the week. On the list of patronesses are the names of a great many women well known in New York social circles.

Felix Schweighofer Coming.

Doubts as to whether Felix Schweighofer, the German comedian, will be able to begin his engagement at the Irving Place Theatre on Dec. 25, were removed yesterday when a cablegram was received by Manager Conried announcing that the actor will sail to-morrow from Bremen, hoping to recuperate entirely during the sea voyage.

Old Brooklyn Theatre Sold.

The old Lee Avenue Academy of Music, Lee Avenue and Taylor Street, Brooklyn, has been sold by the Williamsburg Savings Bank, which held it under a mortgage, to Corse Paton, a theatrical man. The theatre has been closed for several years. It will probably be reopened as a theatre.

ANTI-PLAGUE REGULATIONS.

Surgeon General Wyman's Precautions Against the Disease.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service, in view of the officially reported prevalence of plague in Santos, Brazil, and Oporto, Portugal, and the local conditions at those ports, has issued regulations to prevent its introduction into the United States, which regulations are to remain in force until thirty days after the official announcement of the cessation of the plague in these cities.

The regulations prescribe in detail the treatment of vessels from the infected ports, methods of disinfection of ships, cargo, personal effects of passengers, and crew, and the final disposition of vessels, &c.

MEN TO REVISE THE CHARTER.

Several Names Suggested, but the Governor's Intentions Unknown.

Quiet reigned around Republican headquarters yesterday, Chairman Odell being the only man of note who made an appearance. Gov. Roosevelt went to Albany early in the day, and Senator Platt returned to Washington on a morning train.

Some of the local Republicans who gathered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening passed the time in discussing men who possibly might be named to conduct the proposed revision of the charter. The names of Charles Stewart Smith, who introduced the Chamber of Commerce resolution advocating the plan; ex-Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy, who was a member of the commission which drafted the present charter; President Low of Columbia; ex-Judge Dillon, and Gen. Francis V. Greene were among those mentioned, but nothing is known regarding the Governor's intentions.

TAMMANY GOLD STANDARD MEN

Two of Its Members Said to Favor the House Currency Bill.

Two Tammany Congressmen will vote for the House Currency bill, which was introduced last week, according to a report at the Democratic Club last night. They are Jefferson M. Levy of the Thirteenth District and Jacob Ruppert, Jr., of the Fifteenth District. Mr. Levy, in speaking of the matter, said: "I want to deny that the Democratic Congressmen from New York County received instructions from Mr. Croker to vote one way or another. Mr. Croker told us to exercise our own judgment."

Congressman William Sulzer was at the club during the evening, and, speaking of the pending financial measure, said: "No one who votes for this bill is a Democrat. If it is passed it will cause much woe and destruction throughout the land."

WIRE CUT A JUMPER'S THROAT.

CAMDEN, N. J., Dec. 10.—Harry Dick, a young man living on the east side of this city, received to-day what may prove fatal injuries in a peculiar manner. He jumped from the steps at the rear of his home, and before he landed struck a wire clothes line. The wire caught under his chin and cut his throat. He lost much blood, and may die.

He has remained unconscious since he received the injury.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE DOGMA.

Ex-Judge Ewing Tells What He Believes the Faith to Be—Mrs. Eddy's Teaching.

The announcement that ex-Judge William G. Ewing of Chicago would deliver a lecture on Christian Science yesterday was sufficient to fill the Metropolitan Opera House, where the lecture was delivered, with an appreciative audience. An organ recital was given prior to the introduction of the lecturer. Ex-Judge Ewing, who was introduced by Carol Norton, said, in part:

"I assume that ninety-nine-one-hundredths of the people assembled here this afternoon are Christian religionists of some school, and that they are here for the serious purpose of dispassionately learning something of the intellectual, moral, religious, and scientific equipose of Christian Science.

"I want to, if possible, remove from your minds the prevailing prejudices of the old churches against Christian Science, growing, perhaps not unnaturally, out of their ignorance of the subject. There are many points of religious belief and practice upon which the old churches and Christian Scientists are in perfect accord.

"You surely are in favor of whatever makes men and women better, happier, more loving, and more lovable. So are we. You believe in one God and Father of all, infinite in wisdom, justice, goodness, mercy, truth, and love. So do we. You believe in Jesus Christ, the only begotten Son of God. So do we. You believe the Bible is the divinely inspired revelation of God to men. So do we.

"May I now briefly tell you something of what Christian Science is, in the hope that, upon reflection and investigation, we may also agree upon the essentials of Christ's religion as Christian Scientists understand, believe, and practice it?

"Christian Science was discovered and revealed to the world some thirty years ago by the Rev. Mary Baker Eddy, a native of New Hampshire, and now a resident of Concord, in that State. The whole philosophy and practice of Christian Science is published to the world in Mrs. Eddy's book, entitled 'Science and Health, with a Key to the Scriptures.' The latter part of the title, 'With a Key to the Scriptures,' of this marvelous book is very significant, for a great value in Mrs. Eddy's work is found in the light she has thrown upon the real, reasonable, and demonstrable meaning of the Holy Scriptures.

"The older Christian churches urge as an objection against what they conceive Christian Science to be that it is sheer impiety for any person to assert that he is clothed with the power of God to heal the sick. The striking weakness of this objection is that Christian Scientists do not profess any such thing. As it was in the time of Jesus, so now the power that heals the sick is the power of God.

"You believe with Christian Scientists in divine healing, yet do not act upon it as they do. Perhaps it is only after the doctors and patent nostrums have left you helpless and hopeless that you go to God with your sick loved ones, and then not quite assured that He will give you relief, for do you not pray with medicine in your pocket and consulting physicians in the adjoining room? You may believe that in God you live, move, and have your being, yet do you trust your life and health entirely in God's keeping?

"Really your lack of trust in God's healing power is not very strange; it is the natural result of ancestral opinion. Our forbears believed and taught us to believe that God makes us sick. And here is the marked distinction between the old churches' thought and our thought of Him. Christian Scientists do not believe that God makes you sick or blind or deaf or halt, but we do believe that God is infinite love, the great Physician who heals all our diseases.

"Christian Scientists believe that when Jesus went into the temple and read from the prophecy of Esaias concerning himself and his mission to earth, where it is written, 'The spirit of the Lord is upon me, because He hath annointed me to preach the Gospel to the poor; He hath sent me to heal the broken-hearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and recovery of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised,' and, closing the Book, said to the congregation, 'This day is this Scripture fulfilled in your ears,' Christian Scientists insist that when Jesus did this He thereby made proclamation to all the world of His God-sealed ambassadorship not only to preach the Gospel, but to heal the sick, break the shackles of the bound, and usher in the acceptable year of the Lord.

"I have little time and little disposition to defend Christian Science or the woman who, in hope and prayer and love, found it a God's revelation to man from assaults made upon either. Of Mrs. Eddy I need only say, as one of the tens of thousands of beneficiaries of the truth she revealed, that time to its utmost limit will be too brief for the world to discharge to her its debt of gratitude. As of the science of life—immortal life—she has revealed, it is enough to know that, if it is not true, by the eternal decree of God it will come to naught, and that if it is true all the powers of earth and hell cannot prevail against it."

MAGISTRATE MEADE PUZZLED.

Sphinx-Like Prisoner Arraigned Before Him with No Complaining Policeman.

Motley, indeed, was the crowd of prisoners that filed in rapid procession yesterday morning before the bar in that forbidding Temple of Themis yclept the Essex Market Police Court, where Magistrate Meade dispensed justice, tempered, whenever possible, with mercy more or less deserved. Many queer characters were arraigned to be sent to jail or about their business, but none presented such a puzzling proposition as a man who was entered on the returns as Isaac Goldstein, charged with vagrancy.

He might have been thirty or fifty years old. His clothing was thin, ragged, and filthy. A stubble of uncertain color deepened the dirtiness of his face on his cheeks, chin, and upper lip. His countenance was serene, his expression mild. "Nor brighter was his eye, nor moister, than a too-long-opened oyster."

"What is your name?" asked the Magistrate.

The prisoner eyed him placidly and returned no answer.

"Can you speak English?" queried the Magistrate.

The man remained mute.

An interpreter was requisitioned and questioned him in Hebrew, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Russian, and with the deaf and dumb alphabet, but the prisoner answered not.

Other interpreters were fetched and put questions to him in all the languages and dialects ever heard on the polyglot east side, but he gazed at them placidly and remained silent.

Magistrate Meade tried Latin, then Greek, then Sanskrit on him, but without effect.

"He must be deaf and dumb," said the Magistrate; "give him a pencil and paper."

The clerk offered them to the man and Magistrate lawyers interpreters clerks, Sergeants, Roundsmen, and patrolmen tried to make him understand by signs and motions that he was required to write. He continued to gaze at the calmly and gave no evidence that he understood that he was the cause of all the fuss. The wrathful policemen shook him until his teeth rattled. He offered no resistance and preserved his impassivity. He did not so much as blink. The audience waxed as excited as the police.

"Where is the policeman who arrested him?" demanded Magistrate Meade, in despair.

No one responded.

On the returns the complainant was given as Policeman John Lang of the Eldridge Street Station, but he was not in court.

This man was the last prisoner on the list. He had been kept in a cell below waiting for some policeman to claim him, and when none appeared had been quietly placed in the pen.

"Well!" exclaimed the Magistrate, rubbing his nose with his finger in perplexity, "of all the cases ——! I will remand the prisoner until to-morrow, when I hope the police will be able to throw some light on the mystery."

The explanation of the enigma was given later at the Eldridge Street Station. It appears that the man has been a familiar character in the neighborhood of Canal Street for about a year. He is not known to have either home or friends. Policeman Lang arrested him in August last on the charge of vagrancy. He was a mute and indifferent man, the same as yesterday, but by dint of shaking at the police station he was made to say that his name was Isaac Goldstein. He was sent to an insane asylum, but was liberated at the end of three months.

Lang found him early yesterday morning shivering and exhausted on Forsyth Street and decided out of charity to arrest him. He was, however, called upon to arrest a man accused of burglary, and meeting Policeman Hoefling of the same precinct going to the station, asked him to take Goldstein along and put the arrest down to him. (Lang. This Hoefling did, but Lang was not informed that the prisoner had been taken to court, and therefore did not appear.

DEATH IN A BARROOM FIGHT.

Hotel Keeper of Long Island City Arrested While Bringing His Victim's Body to Manhattan.

Edward R. Hamilton, known by his associates as "Punch" Hamilton, a colored man, twenty-five years old, was shot and instantly killed at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning in the barroom at the rear of the Owl Hotel, at 45 Borden Avenue, Long Island City, by Ferdinand Baer, the proprietor of the place. Self-defense is alleged by Baer and several witnesses of the shooting.

A peculiar feature was added to the affair by an attempt by Baer, Joseph McNally, one of his barkeepers, and Samuel Crooks of 80 Borden Avenue to convey the body to Manhattan in a hired cab. Their ostensible purpose was to take Hamilton to Bellevue Hospital for medical attention, but the police believe their real intent was to drop the body on some street in this borough in the endeavor to mislead the authorities. It was while waiting for a Thirty-fourth Street ferryboat on the Long Island City side early yesterday morning that the cabman, Charles McDermitt, who had been engaged by Baer in front of the Murray Hill Lyceum, to take "a sick friend" to Bellevue, discovered that the "sick friend" in his cab was a corpse. He immediately notified Patrolman Graham, who was on duty at the ferry entrance, and the three men and McDermitt, with the corpse, were taken to the Seventy-fifth Precinct Police Station. Other witnesses, including the employes of Baer, were arrested later.

Coroner Guy of Queens Borough, after investigating the case, held Baer on the charge of murder, and McNally and Crooks for manslaughter, holding them as accessories because of their being in the carriage with the body when it was discovered by McDermitt. According to the witnesses examined by the Coroner, the shooting was the result of a general fight which began in an attempt to eject from the hotel Martin Boyd, a young colored man, of 21 Prince Street, Flushing. Boyd, according to Baer's story, entered his place as he was about to close up, demanding drinks and acting in a generally disorderly manner. As Boyd was about to be put out, after considerable scuffling with McNally, the bartender, Hamilton, who had been sitting at a table, took a hand in Boyd's defence. It was then that Baer entered the fight. Hamilton turned upon Baer, drawing a knife, it is alleged, and slashing desperately at the proprietor. Forced into a corner of his room, Baer, according to his story, drew his revolver, and, after warning the colored man, fired. The bullet pierced Hamilton's right lung and lodged against the spinal column, causing instant death.

Boyd, Tony Geswaide, a bootblack in Baer's hotel, and Flora Hennessey, the wife of a bartender who is ill at the hotel, were held as witnesses by the Seventy-fifth Precinct Police. It is said that Hamilton was at one time a boarder at the Owl Hotel.

Hamilton lived with his wife and three children at 237 West Sixty-first Street, Manhattan. For the last five months he had been employed in a dance hall in Long Island City. It was his custom to leave home about 6 o'clock each evening, returning about 2 o'clock in the morning. About 8 o'clock yesterday morning his wife was notified of the tragedy. She endeavored to have the body brought to her home yesterday, but was unable to obtain the necessary permit.

COURT CASES TRANSFERRED.

Action by Presiding Justices of Appellate Division Departments.

The Presiding Justices of the four departments of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court have signed an order, which will be officially published to-day, transferring seventy-four cases from the First Department to the Second Department. This is in accordance with the custom established by the Appellate Division of transferring cases from the First Department, where there is a great deal more business than in any other department, at the end of each year.

The order is signed by all the Presiding Justices, namely, C. H. Van Brunt, First Department; W. W. Goodrich, Second Department; Charles E. Parker, Third Department, and George A. Hardin, Fourth Department.

The cases named in the list are those numbered 76 to 150, inclusive, on the December calendar. Nos. 81 and 146 being omitted, and one, especially numbered 76½, being included. The list, with the numbers as given in the December calendar, is as follows:

76—Ernest Saunier vs. Edward A. Barnum. 79½—Lois H. Gedn vs. William M. Little. 77—Isaac Sidgerwald vs. Manhattan Railway. 78—Bank of the State of New York vs. Southern National Bank. 79—Frank La Manna et al. vs. John Munroe et al. 80—Brayton Ives vs. Gilbert L. Bliss. 82—Patrick Ramsey vs. National Construction Company. 83—Oscar F. Williams vs

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $5,500,000
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
40 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $9,000,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee. Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.
PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Orders solicited for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS in any amount from 10 SHARES UPWARD.
WHEAT
In lots of from 1,000 BUSHELS UPWARD.
ACCOUNTS ACCEPTED IN AMOUNTS AS LOW AS $100.
Interest charges never to exceed six per cent. in any money market.
BRANCH OFFICES:
1,300 Broadway, Cor. 34th St.
621 Broadway, Cor. Houston St.
Main Offices: 32 & 34 Broadway.
SPECIAL LADIES' DEPT. AT BRANCHES.
Very Correct Market Letters Issued Daily.
OUT OF TOWN ORDERS A SPECIALTY.
Call or send for our SPECIAL REPORTS on our favorite stocks.

Geo. E. Armstrong & Co.
BANKERS & BROKERS,
MEMBERS OF
New York and Boston Stock Exchanges.
44 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
146 DEVONSHIRE ST., BOSTON.
231 MAIN ST., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Ward, Armstrong & Co.,
20 GT. WINCHESTER ST., LONDON.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
Foreign Exchange.
Loans made against approved collateral.
Interest allowed on deposits.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 298 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

A. J. DE KANTSTEIN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange,
30 West 23d St.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash and carried on margin.
SPECIAL LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

E. C. POTTER & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
36 WALL STREET.
Members of New York Stock Exchange

J. G. Zachry, BONDS
33 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 7

GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED JULY 17, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that fifty (50) of the Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Georgia Pacific Railway Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

63	206	365	531	680	811	920
84	295	368	549	714	812	923
103	296	383	552	716	819	931
153	305	406	553	721	857	932
164	327	463	607	725	874	937
221	350	516	608	779	917	993
252	351	522	675	787	918	995
259						

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due February 1st, 1900, in accordance with the terms of the Mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By E. F. Hyde, 2d Vice President.
New York, November 1, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the fifty bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.
FRED C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Co. of N. Y.
R. D. LANKFORD,
Of Georgia Pacific Railway Co.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds, and the coupons therefrom maturing February 1st, 1900, will be paid at this office on or after the first day of February, 1900, at par.
Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee,
By E. F. Hyde,
Second Vice President.

Banco Internacional e Hipotecario de Mexico.

The 31st ordinary drawing for the redemption of Mortgage Bonds took place in the City of Mexico on the 30th of October, 1899:
Six per cent. bonds to be redeemed.
$100.00 each: Nos. 7, 31, 33, 48, 85, 296, 370, 414, 429, 494, 547, 646, 676, 692, 757.
$500.00 each: Nos. 13, 55, 83, 97, 114, 131, 154, 194, 262, 329, 425, 470, 490, 748, 961, 1,599, 1,603, 1,777, 1,997, 1,999, 2,359 2,873, 2,874, 2,938, 3,207.
$1,000 each: Nos. 102, 133 173, 241, 263, 373, 378, 456, 509, 579, 745, 821, 889, 906, 941, 986, 997, 1,018, 1,086, 1,087, 1,122, 1,231, 1,336, 1,704, 2,796, 2,828, 3,169, 3,633, 3,717, 4,239, 4,500.
These bonds will be paid at their face value in Mexican currency at the offices of the bank, in the City of Mexico, on and after the 1st of January, 1900.
They will cease to bear interest on the 31st December, 1899.
J. DE TERESA MIRANDA, President.
City of Mexico, November —, 1899.

Enormous Declines
ARE ANTICIPATED BY SOME OF THE SHREWDEST OPERATORS IN WALL ST. WRITE FOR LIST OF STOCKS IN WHICH SEVEREST DECLINES ARE ANTICIPATED.
DO YOU SPECULATE IN STOCKS, OR DESIRE TO DO SO? SEND FOR A CIRCULAR, IT COSTS NOTHING, OR CALL ON
ALTAMONT DE CORDOVA, ROOM 422, 60 BROADWAY, N. Y.

CORPORATIONS ORGANIZED AVOIDING heavy expense and taxes; any kind; any State; 26 years' experience; references. Q. A. GATES, 3 Wall Street, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,
ST. PAUL BUILDING,
222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
Transacts a General Trust and Banking Business.
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.

Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on Certificates of Deposit.

OFFICERS:
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD. MEYER, } Vice-Presidents.
JAMES W. TAPPIN,
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.

TRUSTEES:

Henry O. Havemeyer,	Cord Meyer,
Anson R. Flower,	Perry Belmont,
Lowell M. Palmer,	Wm. T. Wardwell,
John E. Borne,	Henry N. Whitney,
Richard Delafield,	Theo. W. Myers,
Daniel O'Day,	L. C. Dessar,
Percival Kuhne,	Geo. Warren Smith,
Frank Curtiss,	John S. Dickerson,
Vernon H. Brown,	James W. Tappin,
Seth M. Milliken,	Geo. W. Quintard.

W. Seward Webb.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.
146 Broadway, New York. 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.
Capital & Surplus, $5,000,000.
Offers its services for the safe keeping and judicious management of trust funds.
This Company is the largest lender on mortgage in the State, and can, therefore, render invaluable service to those who wish to invest in good mortgages.
Receives money on deposit at current rates of interest, issuing its Certificates of Deposit therefor.
The Company acts as Executor, Guardian, Committee, Trustee, Receiver, Registrar, or Transfer Agent.

CLARENCE H. KELSEY, President.
FRANK BAILEY, Vice-President.
EDWARD O. STANLEY, Treasurer.
CLINTON D. BURDICK, Secretary.
JOHN W. SHEPARD, Ass't Treas.
J. WRAY CLEVELAND, Ass't Sec'y.
EDWARD E. SPRAGUE, Solicitor.

TRUSTEES.

George G. Williams,	John S. Kennedy,
Alexander E. Orr,	William M. Ingraham,
Augustus D. Juilliard,	Charles A. Peabody, jr.,
Elihu Root,	Woodbury Langdon,
Charles S. Brown,	James D. Lynch,
Louis Windmuller,	Robert Olyphant,
John Jacob Astor,	Martin Joost,
Julien T. Davies,	Benjamin D. Hicks,
Charles R. Henderson,	William J. Euston,
Frederick Potter,	John D. Hicks,
Charles Richardson,	Charles Matlack,
Ellis D. Williams,	Clarence H. Kelsey,

Frank Bailey.

North American Trust Company
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL..... $2,000,000
SURPLUS..... 1,000,000
Fiscal Agent for the United States in Cuba.

OUR FOREIGN DEPARTMENT has reliable agents in all cities and towns of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Austria, Hungary, France, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, and Holland; also Mexico, Central and South America, and is prepared to give prompt attention to the collection of legacies, management of estates, special payments, etc., in those countries.

OFFICERS.
Alvah Trowbridge.....President
Heman Dowd.....Vice-President
Stanley L. Conklin.....Secretary
Francis C. Prest.....Assistant Secretary

DIRECTORS.

Alvah Trowbridge,	Luis Suarez Galban,
John G. Carlisle,	Henry F. Shoemaker,
Charlton T. Lewis,	Roland R. Conklin,
Samuel M. Jarvis,	Wager Swayne,
James B. Dill,	James S. Kuhn,
Hugh Kelly,	Arnold Marcus,
Charles W. Drake,	Stanley L. Conklin,
Heman Dowd,	Archer Brown,
Fletcher S. Heath,	L. Carbajal.

Marques de Pinar del Rio.

Provident Savings Life Assurance Society,
ORGANIZED 1875.
346 and 348 Broadway.
EDWARD W. SCOTT, President.
Issues All Desirable Forms of Policies.
Assurance in force.... $100,000,000
Paid Policyholders.... $16,500,000
Assets to Liabilities 132½ per cent.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital, $1,000,000 Surplus, $1,000,000
37 and 39 Wall St.
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, V.-Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Asst. Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

Morris K. Jesup,	D. O. Mills,
Dudley Olcott,	Fred'k D. Tappen,
Geo. A. Hardin,	C. P. Huntington,
Edward B. Judson,	Bradley Martin,
Robert Hoe,	Heber R. Bishop,
William L. Bull,	J. Howard King,
Richard Mortimer,	Wm. H. Tillinghast,
Samuel Thomas,	Geo. Henry Warren,
John E. Parsons,	Hamilton Smith,
John T. Terry,	Haley Fiske,
Brayton Ives,	J. Edward Simmons,

George Coppell.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND T. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. RANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

FINANCIAL.

Syracuse Gas Stock.
Standard Coupler Stock.
American Bank Note Stock.
H. R. Worthington Pfd. Stock.
Union Typewriter 1st Pfd. Stock.
Kings County Elevated 4% Bonds.
Cleveland & Sandusky Brewing Bonds.
Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron 5% Bonds.

DEALT IN BY
TOBEY & KIRK,
No. 8 Broad St., N. Y.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
Buffalo City Gas Company.

The plan of consolidation and merger heretofore ratified by the stockholders of this Company having become effective, stockholders are requested to present their certificates to the CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City, properly indorsed in blank, receiving therefor common stock certificates of the BUFFALO GAS COMPANY, share for share, in accordance with the terms of the articles of consolidation.
ALEXANDER C. HUMPHREYS, President.
December 7, 1899.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

BANK STATEMENTS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE FIFTH AVENUE BANK OF NEW YORK
at the close of business on the fourth day of December, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$7,552,736.87
Overdrafts		4,092.05
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	92,439.81	
Banking house and lot	357,066.60	
Mortgages owned	17,000.00	
Stocks and bonds	42,228.13	
Specie	1,879,611.18	
United States legal-tenders and circulating notes of National banks	472,629.00	
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$372,586.80	
Other items carried as cash	82,623.30	
	455,210.10	
Assets not included under any of the above heads: United States internal revenue stamps	4,528.32	
		$10,877,542.06

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$100,000.00
Surplus fund		100,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid		1,111,530.81
Due depositors	$9,521,500.32	
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and savings banks	44,510.93	
		9,566,011.25
		$10,877,542.06

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
A. A. FRISSELL, President, and FRANK DEAN, Cashier, of the Fifth Avenue Bank of New York, a bank located and doing business at No. 530 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the fourth day of December, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made.
A. S. FRISSELL, President.
FRANK DEAN, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 8th day of December, 1899, before me.
[L. S.] SELAH L. BENNETT,
Notary Public, Westchester Co. Ctf. filed in New York Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE WEST SIDE BANK
at the close of business on the 4th day of December, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,345,844.83
Overdrafts		414.17
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		123,216.11
Real estate		64,278.12
Stocks and bonds		390,436.01
Specie		414,994.18
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		345,499.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$209,922.96	
Other items carried as cash	13,721.76	
	223,644.72	
		$3,908,327.14

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	143,304.97
Due depositors	3,220,096.87
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	94,925.30
	$3,908,327.14

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
CHRISTIAN F. TIETJEN, President, and THEO. M. BERTINE, Cashier, of West Side Bank, a bank located and doing business at Nos. 485 and 487 8th Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief; and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 4th day of December, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made.
CHRISTIAN F. TIETJEN, President.
THEO. M. BERTINE, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 9th day of December, 1899, before me.
NATHANIEL MILLS, JR.,
Notary Public, Kings County.
[Seal of Notary.]
Certificate filed in New York Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE BANK OF AMERICA
at the close of business on the 4th day of December, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$17,635,025.45
Overdrafts		17.13
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		1,353,971.25
Banking house and lot		900,000.00
Stocks and bonds		757,119.92
Specie		3,273,586.59
United States legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		1,453,000.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$11,213,988.97	
Other items carried as cash	84,283.01	
	11,298,271.98	
		$36,670,992.32

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund	2,250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	564,157.70
Due depositors	21,160,864.95
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	11,194,088.67
Unpaid dividends	1,881.00
	$36,670,992.32

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President, and WALTER M. BENNETT, Cashier, of the Bank of America, a bank located and doing business at Nos. 44 and 46 Wall Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief; and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 4th day of December, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made.
WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President.
WALTER M. BENNETT, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 6th day of December, 1899, before me.
CHAS. D. CHICHESTER,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

GIRARD NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus, $1,100,000.
Report at Close of Business, December 2, 1899.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$6,330,310.29
U. S. bonds and other bonds and stock	331,886.67
Due from banks	1,326,260.45
Cash and reserve	1,812,896.67
Exchange for Clearing House	854,886.93
Total	$10,665,221.01

LIABILITIES.

Capital, surplus, and undivided profits	$2,148,284.33
National banknotes outstanding	45,000.00
Deposits	8,471,936.68
Total	$10,665,221.01

FRANCIS B. REEVES, Pres't.
J. G. WHITEMAN, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

SELL B. R. T.
at the opening to-day. The earning capacity of this system should insure payment of all fixed charges, including interest on the new issue of bonds, but in the present physical condition of the property, coupled with the short-sighted policy of the management, there is no possibility of a stock dividend, particularly when the issue of
$7,000,000 OF BONDS
is made. Therefore
STAND FROM UNDER.
We told you when to buy Brooklyn; now
We tell you to sell.
JNO. H. KIMBALL & CO.,
NO. 50 BROADWAY, N. Y.

TRUTH FINDER
PREDICTS THE GREATEST DECLINES EVER RECORDED ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Sugar will sell at 117.	B. R. T. at 45.
Manhattan at 70.	Fed. Steel at 52.
A. S. W. at 25.	Amalgamated at 8.
L. & N. at 64.	St. Paul at 90%.
C. B. Q. at 101.	C. R. I. & P. at 97¼.
Tobacco at 70.	N. P. at 80.
At. pr. at 35.	T. C. I. at 30.

And similar breaks throughout the list.
Write for my SPECIAL INFORMATION ON STOCKS.
TRUTH FINDER, Box 159 Times.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE TRUST CO.
STANDARD OIL BLDG., 26 B'WAY, N. Y. CITY.
Capital.....$2,500,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits $2,664,146.93
TURNER A. BEALL, President.
EDWIN GOULD, THOMAS A. McINTYRE, } Vice Presidents.
S. D. SCUDDER,
S. L. CHAMBERLAINE, Sec'y and Treas.
WILLIAM M. LAWS, Asst. Sec'y and Treas.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

DIVIDENDS.

Columbus, O., November 24, 1899.
A dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. has this day been declared on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable January 10, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 4, 1899.
The Preferred Stock transfer books will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 P. M. on Monday, December 4, 1899, and will reopen at the same place at 10 A. M. on Wednesday, December 13, 1899.
THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY CO.,
By N. MONSARRAT, President.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, December 8th, 1899.—A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock and THREE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Friday, January 5th, 1900. Transfer books will close on Tuesday, December 12th, 1899, and reopen on Monday, December 18th, 1899.
S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

The Fifth Avenue Bank of New York.
December 8th, 1899.
A regular dividend of 20 per cent. and an extra dividend of 5 per cent., (both free of tax,) have been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable January 2d, 1900. Transfer books will be closed from noon of December 20th, 1899, until January 2d, 1900.
FRANK DEAN, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
A special meeting of the stockholders of The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company will be held on the 14th day of December, 1899, at ten minutes after twelve o'clock in the afternoon, at its principal office, in the City of Albany, New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase the capital stock of said company from one hundred million dollars, ($100,000,000,) divided into one million (1,000,000) shares, of the par value of one hundred dollars ($100) each, to one hundred and fifteen million dollars, ($115,000,000,) divided into one million one hundred and fifty thousand (1,150,000) shares, of the par value of one hundred dollars ($100) each.
Dated at Albany, New York, November 20th, 1899.
WILLIAM K. VANDERBILT,
FREDERICK W. VANDERBILT,
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
SAMUEL F. BARGER,
J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
SAMUEL R. CALLAWAY,
H. McK. TWOMBLY,
HORACE J. HAYDEN,
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
GEORGE S. BOWDOIN,
WILLIAM ROCKEFELLER,
A Majority of the Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

CALL FOR A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad Company.
Richmond, Va., December 8th, 1899.
A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Florida Central & Peninsular Railroad Company is called to meet at Jacksonville, in the State of Florida, on Wednesday, the 27th day of December, 1899, at twelve o'clock M.
The business of such meeting shall be to consider the question of a consolidation of the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad Company with the South Bound Railroad Company or any other railroad corporation or corporation, and all questions connected therewith.
This call is made by the President upon the written request of a majority of the registered holders of the stock of this company, addressed to the President.
JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS, President.
D. C. PORTEOUS, Secretary.

Philadelphia, December 9th, 1899.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railway Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the general office of the Company in Pennsylvania, No. 104 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia, on Monday, January 8th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon.
The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, December 30th, 1899, at 12 o'clock M., and will remain closed until Tuesday, January 9th, 1900.
J. R. TRIMBLE, Secretary.

UNION SQUARE BANK,
8 UNION SQUARE.
The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12TH, 1899,
at the Banking House, between the hours of 1 P. M. and 3 P. M.
JACOB W. SCHEU, Cashier.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK
of the City of New York,
393 and 395 Canal St.
November 27th, 1899.
ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house, Nos. 393 and 395 Canal St., on Tuesday, December 12th, 1899, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
9th December, 1899.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it will be held at the Banking House, No. 15 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900. The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, Dec. 8th, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900.
The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

The Seventh National Bank of New York,
New York, December 9, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 182 and 184 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 9, 1900, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
GEO. W. ADAMS, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York,
Dec. 9th, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall Street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. W. BARTH, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York,
NEW YORK, December 8th, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

The Merchants' National Bank of the City of New York,
December 7th, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of Brock's Commercial Agency, Ltd., was held at their office in the City of New York as advertised, and meeting adjourned to Friday, Dec. 15th, at the same time and place.
By order of Henry Brock, Pres't.
HELEN M. BROCK, Treasurer pro tem.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
New York, December 7th, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Wherever Wall Street men met yesterday there was much speculation as to what would or might develop in to-day's stock market. The shake-up at the close of last week has prepared most observers to expect some further disturbance of values, and even they who are confidently bullish—relying on the phenomenal business activity showing in every quarter—will be little surprised if to-day's opening discloses more weakness. It can be depended upon that the bear contingent will be amply in evidence, ready to press aggressively advantages they have lately been able to gain.

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The industrial stocks, especially Sugar Trust, will be bear targets. It has been a long time since opportunities like those of the present have offered for a Sugar Trust bear campaign. Trade conditions are bearish, litigation possibilities are bearish, and apparently insiders are bearish, too. A new opposition, with most of the outside independent properties solidified under the control of a financier and practical refiner whose whole business life has been in the field that the Sugar Trust occupies, is a matter with more consequence than has attached to any trade development since Mr. Havemeyer and Mr. Matthiesen joined together in the trust's establishment. All this professional Wall Street is likely to make much of, and at the opening of to-day's market it will be strange if there is not energetic endeavor to make such a showing as will influence liquidation, and it will be equally strange if there is any inside support, for there has been none lately.

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Metropolitan Street Railway and Brooklyn Rapid Transit may also be especial objects of attack. In Metropolitan a new pool to take stock was, however, formed after the close of business on Saturday.

In Brooklyn Rapid Transit the new bear "point" is that the company is increasing its bonded debt, it being officially announced that $5,000,000 of a seven-million-dollar 4 per cent. issue has been placed. There has, however, been no attempt at mystery over the matter, for there was need for no mystery. This bond issue is not a newly arranged affair. The reorganization of the Kings County Elevated Railroad required it, and the fact that the bonds were to be put out was known long ago. The additional $2,000,000 authorized will be used for improvements, extensions, or other betterment of the property. And the interest that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company assumes ($200,000 per year on the $5,000,000 already disposed of) is regarded by the property's managers as an advantageous investment.

What seems curious about the abundance of bear "points" on Brooklyn Rapid Transit just now is the fact that much of the adverse ammunition comes from sources that were extremely bullish on the stock when it was 25 points higher. Some of these authorities have even been classed as insiders; and it is not too cynical to suspect that they now are energetic to induce a break only to be able to buy back stock sold at higher figures. It is difficult to believe such people sincere in predicting that the stock is on its way below $50 per share. Still, consistency has not yet been cornered in Wall Street.

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Money market conditions are in a situation where they may be easily influenced. Firm rates may be necessary to prevent a gold export movement, say some bankers of importance, though just why there can be worry over the possible sale of a quantity of our surplus gold abroad is hard to understand.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RATE AND OUR EXCHANGES.

[FROM A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

Last week's advance of the Bank of England's rate of discount has had little effect here. Our bankers who deal largely in international exchange have not regarded it as a matter of serious significance. It is unusual, but the circumstances are unusual, and the move was not made at a time of financial uneasiness, but of general confidence, notwithstanding the vexatious war which Great Britain has on her hands. The general industrial and commercial activity on both sides of the Atlantic would make money rates high in any case; but the stoppage of the Transvaal gold supply and the simultaneous drain for war purposes make it necessary for the Bank of England to take special means for husbanding its coin as the end of the year approaches and domestic demands also become pressing.

The raising of the rate is regarded as a precautionary measure. There was no special reason to apprehend that New York would begin to draw upon the bank's stock of gold, but there has been some slight outward movement in other directions, and doubtless the home pressure began to be felt, and discounts had to be curtailed. The natural effect was a slight advance in exchange here, but the rates were already well above the point that would afford a profit to the importation of gold and had been kept firm. The fact is that New York had no special reason for drawing gold from London, while London had good reason for holding it at home.

Much is sometimes made of our continuing trade balance and the heavy credits which we must be running up abroad; but the bankers make little account of this as a factor. While the statistics appear to show that we are continually exporting something like $20,000,000 a month in commodities in excess of what we are importing, there are considerable deductions to be made from the figures. The statistics of imports are uncertain, on account of undervaluations abroad, while most of the land and ocean freight charges go to foreign account, and our people are constantly spending money in Europe or sending it there for one reason or another, to a much greater extent than foreign money comes here.

If we could get the commercial balance down in figures to what it really is, it would look much smaller, but there are many ways of dealing with it besides sending gold here to pay it off, and there is really scarcely any relation between the gold movement and the balance of trade. A great volume of American securities has been held abroad for years, and the movement of these, or the transfer of them back and forth in book accounts, is constantly going on in unrecorded and uncalculated amounts. The process is invisible and the exact effect cannot be measured, but it helps to adjust the balance of trade. It is known that many of these securities have come home in the last year or two, but it is believed that there are still many to come at need. It is a mere question of profit and advantage, whether gold shall be sent or not at any time.

Besides, those millions of merchandise values in the "balance of trade," are a bagatelle compared with the credit operations that are all the time going on between this country and Europe. There may be much money due us in London or any other capital, but it will be left there if sufficient inducement is offered. It may be loaned there if it is made more profitable than bringing it over here. In the great operations of organizing and reorganizing railroad and industrial corporations, in the issue and transfer and underwriting of securities, foreign capital and foreign credit are employed to an extent of which few people have any conception, so that above the movements of trade in the exchange of commodities there is a much larger movement of finance which makes and erases balances of which our bureaus of statistics take no account.

In these complex operations of trade and finance no man can trace the ever-shifting balance, but it is certain that gold payments are made to or by one or another only when the advantage lies therein. Just now London, as the money centre of Great Britain and the exchange focus of international trade, is more in need of gold than New York or any Continental capital, and the Bank of England is taking measures to hold what it has and to attract more if a 6 per cent. rate for money will do it. It is not due to disturbance or apprehension, and there is no reason why it should cause disturbance or apprehension, and on this side of the water certainly it is causing none.
A. K. F.
New York, Dec. 6, 1899.

THE NEW B. R. T. BONDS.

Wall Street was troubled last week by a variety of rumors to the effect that a large issue of new bonds had been made or was in contemplation by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. As a result during the week the stock of the company was under pressure and declined some five points; and by way of explanation for this weakness the stories of the new bond issues were paraded.

Discussing the matter, President Rossiter of the company said to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES that no bonds had been issued except in connection with the reorganization of the Kings County system.

At the office of Sheehan & Collin, counsel for the company, it was said that $7,000,000 in bonds had been provided for under the plan of reorganization, but that only $5,000,000 had been issued—the first delivery having been made to the Guaranty Trust Company two weeks ago. The other two million, it was explained, is left in the treasury for betterments, improvements, change of motive power, &c. The bonds are payable in 1949 and bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent., semi-annually. The mortgage securing the bonds constitutes a first lien on the property and franchises of the company.

A gentleman familiar with the affairs of the company, discussing the new bond issue, says:

"The bonds seem to be selling at a very low price, presumably because of the pressure upon the market of small holdings just put out under the plan of reorganization. The bonds are a first mortgage on the entire old Kings County and Fulton Elevated Railway system, comprising an issue of $5,000,000, and they are also an important integral part of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system. They offer a very good chance for investment."

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company now begins to assume payment of interest on this new issue—$200,000 a year.

IRON TRADE PROSPERITY.

Talking of the excellent conditions in the iron business, Mr. Moses Lyman of Lakeville, Conn., a Director of the Richmond Iron Works of that place, with furnaces in Massachusetts, says:

"Actually, it is hard to express in words the great activity in our line. Though we have started up many new furnaces, with all of them now in full operation, we are rushed to fill our orders—have been obliged, indeed, to refuse orders. Every pound of iron that we had lying on our hands not so many months ago has been cleared up. And what is true of us is true of the Salisbury iron men in our district, with whom I have business connections and who tell me that they have all the work they can handle.

"One striking point in this connection is that, whereas six months ago some of us had an idea that the prosperity would not continue or would at best be comparatively brief, now we feel that it will last a long time, particularly as the great foreign markets are opening to us.

"And it is in this foreign demand, by the way, that relief from overproduction here—if there should be such—will be found."

MORE EQUIPMENT.

Among the orders for new equipment made by various railroad companies last week are the following:

Georgia and Alabama, 300 flat cars;

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BEACH, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BEACH late of Evanston, Illinois, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at Room 49, No. 51 Chambers street, in Manhattan Borough of the City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of January next.—Dated New York, June 30, 1899. CATHARINE BAGOT TOWNSEND WANDELL, Executors. THOMAS W. BUTTS, Attorney for Executors, 51 Chambers St., N. Y.
jy10-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL JACOBY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Attorney of Executors, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 15th day of May next.
Dated New York, the 28th day of October, 1899.
EDWIN A. JACOBY,
GEORGE W. JACOBY, } Executors.
JOHN C. F. JACOBY,

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, by the grace of God free and independent, to EMILY B. SHIRK, Anna Williams, Matilda Webb, Emma L. Mallon, Elizabeth Esling, Harry H. Baeder, Josephine Barton, Philadelphia Trust, Safe Deposit and Insurance Company, as executor of the last will, &c., of RACHEL ANN BAEDER, deceased; Julia Baeder, as executrix of the last will, &c., of Charles B. Baeder, deceased; the heirs and next of kin of William A. Baeder, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Emily B. Shirk of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 22d day of November, 1887, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of said William A. Baeder, late of the County of New York, deceased.
Therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 19th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited to be under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 24th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
[L. S.]
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CIDELL, CORNELIUS V.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charlotte M. Goodridge, Edward Chester, Julia Chester Whitaker, Emma L. Winkney, John Sidell, Matilda Gillespie, Caroline Shirley, Charles D. Mersereau, Jonathan Ingersoll, Matilda A. Bull, James Andariese, Clara Penrose, Clifford Harris Chester, William Sidell Chester, Mary Roberts Chester, Susan Chesterman, and Fernando William Chester, the heirs and next of kin of CORNELIUS V. SIDELL, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas Phebe A. Sidell of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 14th day of April, 1890, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of CORNELIUS V. SIDELL, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 29th day of January, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
December 9th, 1899.

D. 1,825.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MENDEL W. GREENBERG, Bankrupt.
To the creditors of Mendel W. Greenberg of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Mendel W. Greenberg was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, Referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 11th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM KLASKY, Bankrupt.—No. 1,809.
To the creditors of Abraham A. Klasky of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Abraham A. Klasky was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated December 9th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—SIMON HAYS, MAURICE S. HAYS, and HENRY S. HAYS, formerly trading as Simon Hays & Sons,) Bankrupts.
Notice is hereby given that Simon Hays, Maurice S. Hays, and Henry S. Hays, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated December 5th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 6th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dec. 6, 1899.

S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—CARMELA PALARINO, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Carmela Palarino, Bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 4th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 6th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dec. 6, 1899.

S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—DAVID I. TOBIAS, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that David I. Tobias, Bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 4th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 6th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dec. 6, 1899.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

D. 1,823.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.
In the matter of ADOLPH FELDMAN, Bankrupt.
To the creditors of Adolph Feldman of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Adolph Feldman was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, Referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 11, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRY LESSEM, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Harry Lessem of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Harry Lessem was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
December 9th, 1899.

D. 1,825.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MENDEL W. GREENBERG, Bankrupt.
To the creditors of Mendel W. Greenberg of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Mendel W. Greenberg was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, Referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 11th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM KLASKY, Bankrupt.—No. 1,809.
To the creditors of Abraham A. Klasky of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Abraham A. Klasky was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated December 9th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—SIMON HAYS, MAURICE S. HAYS, and HENRY S. HAYS, formerly trading as Simon Hays & Sons,) Bankrupts.
Notice is hereby given that Simon Hays, Maurice S. Hays, and Henry S. Hays, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated December 5th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 6th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dec. 6, 1899.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of ISAIH SAQUI, Bankrupt.—No. 1,686.
Notice is hereby given that Isaih Saqui, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 6th, A. D. 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 27th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dec. 8, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID KATZ, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.
To the creditors of David Katz of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of December, A. D. 1899, the said David Katz was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
December 8th, 1899.

NO. 1,655.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—MAX GOODMAN and ISAAC STRAUSS, Bankrupts.
Notice is hereby given that Max Goodman and Isaac Strauss, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated December, 2, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 20, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 9, 1899.

NO. 1,659.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—EUGENE F. HOYT, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Eugene F. Hoyt, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 2, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 27th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dec. 8, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GILBERT ISAACS, Bankrupt.—No. 1,801.
To the creditors of Gilbert Isaacs, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Gilbert Isaacs of the City, County, and State of New York, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the twenty-first day of December, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, December 6th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of OSCAR S. SACHS, Bankrupt.—No. 1,788.
To the creditors of OSCAR S. SACHS, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of November, A. D. 1899, the said Oscar S. Sachs of the City, County, and State of New York, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the twenty-first day of December, A. D. 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, December 5th, 1899.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LEOPOLD JONAS, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. WEIHER and another, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 15th day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, and parcel of land, together with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and which is bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, distant ninety feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Fifth Avenue and said One Hundred and Thirty-second Street; running thence northerly parallel with said Fifth Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Thirty-second and One Hundred and Thirty-third Streets; thence easterly along said centre line of the block twenty feet; thence southerly again parallel with the said Fifth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly line or side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street; thence westerly along the said northerly line or side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street twenty feet to the point or place of beginning; being the same premises conveyed to William B. Pope by William H. Ransom and wife by deed dated September 10th, 1895, and recorded September 18th, 1896, in Liber 1,987 of Conveyances, Page 141. Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder, and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof.—Dated New York, November 6th, 1899.
JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.
ADAMS & COMSTOCK, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 36 Wall Street, New York City.

The premises to be sold are known as No. 933 Park Avenue, and the following is a diagram thereof:

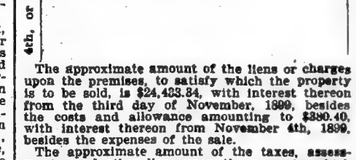

The approximate amount of the liens or charges upon the premises, to satisfy which the property is to be sold, is $24,423.84, with interest thereon from the third day of November, 1899, besides the costs and allowance amounting to $390.40, with interest thereon from November 4th, 1899, besides the expenses of the sale.
The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and other liens upon the property which are to be paid by the Referee out of the purchase money or paid by the purchaser is:

Taxes for 1897	$378.00
Taxes for 1898	381.80
Taxes for 1899	496.08

Water rent by meter since Feb. 14, 1898, amount not fixed, to which should be added the interest on said amounts respectively.—Dated New York, November 6th, 1899.
JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.
The above sale is hereby adjourned to December 21, 1899, at same hour and place.—New York, Nov. 29, 1899. JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.
ADAMS & COMSTOCK, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—WILLIAM T. HOOKEY, plaintiff, against WILLIAM R. KITCHEN et al., defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, bearing date the 24th day of November, 1899, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 19th day of December 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All those four certain lots of land situated on the northerly side of 137th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 137th Street, three hundred feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Lenox Avenue and 137th Street, and running thence northerly and parallel with Lenox Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between 137th and 138th Streets; thence easterly along said centre line of the block one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with Lenox Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of 137th Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of 137th Street one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning.
Dated New York, November 27th, 1899.
PHILLIPS & AVERY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 154 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York City.

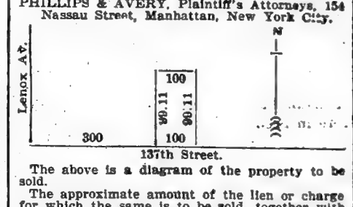

The above is a diagram of the property to be sold.
The approximate amount of the lien or charge for which the same is to be sold, together with costs and allowances, is $4,637.40 and interest, and the expenses of sale.
The approximate amount of taxes and water rates is $595.28 and interest.
The premises will be sold subject to mortgages and accrued interest to date of sale, approximately aggregating $56,100.
Dated New York, November 27th, 1899.
TAYLOR PHILLIPS, Referee.
n27-2aw3w M&W&d18

NOS. —— EAST 94TH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY, plaintiff, against MICHAEL M. KESHIN et al., defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 17th day of November 1899, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the 11th day of December, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:
All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:
Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninety-fourth Street distant two hundred and seventy-five feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Third Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street; running thence northerly and parallel with Third Avenue ninety-eight feet eight and one-half inches; thence on a southeasterly line about ten feet and six inches to a point distant eighty-eight feet eight and one-half inches northerly from the northerly line of Ninety-fourth Street; thence northerly, parallel with Third Avenue, twelve feet; thence easterly and parallel with Ninety-fourth Street thirty-nine feet and six inches; thence southerly and parallel with Third Avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the northerly side of Ninety-fourth Street; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Ninety-fourth Street, forty-nine feet and six inches, to the point or place of beginning.
Dated New York, November 16, 1899.
THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 56 Pine Street, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 3 East 132d Street:

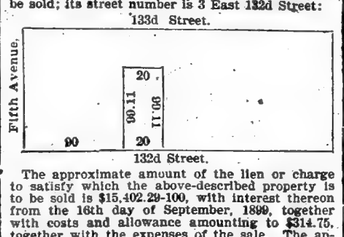

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $15,402.29-100, with interest thereon from the 16th day of September, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $314.75, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $638.20 and interest. Sale is made subject to monthly hirings by tenants.
Dated New York, 16th day of November, 1899.
THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.
n20-2aw3wM&S&dec11

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—DANIEL ROSENBERG, plaintiff, against EMIL GOLDNER and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 17th day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the 24th Ward of the City of New York, known and distinguished on a certain map, entitled "Map of 176 lots of the Bathgate estate, late property of Charles B. Beck, deceased, sold under the direction of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, executor and Trustee," dated New York, November 6th, 1897, surveyed by Cornelius J. L. Lynch, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York by the numbers (13) thirteen, (14) fourteen, (15) fifteen, (16) sixteen, and (17) seventeen, Block No. 2,912.
Dated New York, November 18th, 1899.
MOSES J. SNEUDAIRA, Referee.
ERDMAN, LEVY & MAYER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

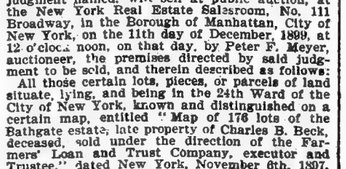

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $16,874.70, with interest thereon from the 15th day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $393.74, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,524 and interest. The property will be sold subject to a mortgage of $35,000, and interest from July 12, 1899, at 6%.
Dated New York, 18th day of November, 1899.
MOSES J. SNEUDAIRA, Referee.
n20-2aw3wM&F&d11

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN ARTHUR JAMES, plaintiff, against ABRAHAM STERN and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made in the above-entitled action on November 13th, 1899, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on November 16th, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building erected thereon, situate, lying and being in the 7th Ward of the City of New York, on the southerly side of Monroe street beginning at a point at a distance of two hundred and twenty-five (225) feet, at right angles, from the westerly side of Jackson Street, running thence easterly along the southerly side of Monroe Street twenty-five (25) feet, and extending in length twenty-five (25) feet, and one-half of the distance to Cherry Street bounded westerly by the land now or late of Henry Leight, northerly by Monroe Street, easterly by land now or late of Alexander Hamilton and southerly by land now or late of Edward Leight; together with the right in front and rear each twenty-five (25) feet and extending in length one-half of the distance to Cherry Street, be the said dimensions more or less.
Also all those certain lots, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected situate, lying, and being in the 7th Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 24th Street, distant two hundred and ninety-three (293) feet easterly from corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of 24th Street with the easterly line of 11th Avenue and running thence northerly and parallel with 11th Avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet and nine (9) inches to the centre line of the block thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with 24th Street, fifty-seven (57) feet, thence southerly and parallel with 11th Avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet and nine (9) inches to the northerly line of 24th Street, thence westerly along the northerly line of 24th Street, fifty-seven (57) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, November 24th, 1899.
THOMAS ALLISON, Referee.
GILBERT M. SPEIR, Attorney for Plaintiff, 62 Wall Street, New York City.
The following are diagrams of the property to be sold as described above. The street numbers of the first parcel are 533 and 535 West 24th Street, and that of the second parcel is 528 Monroe Street.

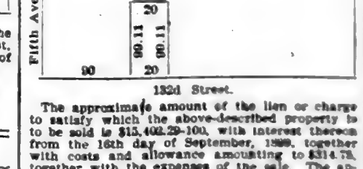

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $18,640.42 with interest thereon from November 9th, 1899, together with costs, disbursements, and allowances amounting to $613.25, with interest from November 18th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, water rents, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $1,017.93, with interest.—Dated, New York, November 24th, 1899.
EDGAR M. LEVENTRITT, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LEOPOLD JONAS, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. WEIHER and another, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 15th day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, distant ninety feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Fifth Avenue and said One Hundred and Thirty-second Street; running thence northerly parallel with said Fifth Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Thirty-second and One Hundred and Thirty-third Streets; thence easterly along said centre line of the block twenty feet; thence southerly, again parallel with the said Fifth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly line or side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street; thence westerly along the said northerly line or side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.
Said premises being now known as and by the street number Three East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, New York City.
Dated New York, November 16, 1899.
THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.
MEYER AUERBACH, Attorney for Plaintiff, 56 Pine Street, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 3 East 132d Street:

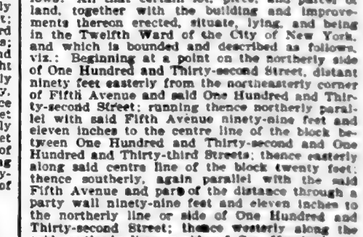

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $15,402.29-100, with interest thereon from the 16th day of September, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $314.75, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $638.20 and interest. Sale is made subject to monthly hirings by tenants.
Dated New York, 16th day of November, 1899.
THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.
n20-2aw3wM&S&dec11

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, No. 57 Chambers Street, (Stewart Building,) New York, December 2d, 1899.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons who have omitted to pay their taxes for the year 1899 to pay the same to the Receiver of Taxes at his office in the Borough in which the property is located, as follows:
Borough of Manhattan, No. 57 Chambers Street, Manhattan, N. Y.;
Borough of The Bronx, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, The Bronx, N. Y.;
Borough of Brooklyn, Rooms 2, 4, 6, and 8, Municipal Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.;
Borough of Queens, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, N. Y.;
Borough of Richmond, Richmond Building, New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.,
before the first day of January, 1900, as provided by Section 919 of the Greater New York Charter, (Chapter 378, Laws of 1897.)
Upon any such tax remaining unpaid after the first day of December, 1899, one per centum will be charged, received, and collected, in addition to the said taxes, and upon such tax remaining unpaid on the first day of January, 1900, interest will be charged, received, and collected upon the amount thereof at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated from the second day of October, 1899, on which day the assessment rolls and warrants for the taxes of 1899 were delivered to the said Receiver of Taxes, to the date of payment, pursuant to Section 910 of said act.
DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

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66th year.
Dec., Jan., and Feb. to France, Italy, Paris & London, 50 Days, $310, and 67 Days, $340. Jan. 27, Feb. 10, to Italy, EGYPT and PALESTINE, Turkey and Greece, 70 Days, $600, and 86 Days, $700.
Also other tours; programmes post free.
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Apply at once. Independent travel tickets everywhere. "Tourist Gazette," 100 pp., on travel, 5c. stamp.
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Steamers daily, Sunday excepted, from Pier 25 East River, foot New Haven at 3 P. M. and 12 midnight; for Providence and Boston at 3 P. M.

Albany Evening Line
Steamers DREW and DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily. (Sundays excepted.) connecting with express trains for all points North, East, and West.

Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie Boats
Leave foot of Christopher Street every week-day at 6 P. M.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HARRIET FERRY, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH DUSENBURY and others, defendants.
In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 16th day of November 1899 I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the office of Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building erected thereon, situate, lying and being in the 7th Ward of the City of New York, on the southerly side of Monroe street beginning at a point at a distance of two hundred and twenty-five (225) feet, at right angles, from the westerly side of Jackson Street, running thence easterly along the southerly side of Monroe Street twenty-five (25) feet, and extending in length twenty-five (25) feet, and one-half of the distance to Cherry Street bounded westerly by the land now or late of Henry Leight, northerly by Monroe Street, easterly by land now or late of Alexander Hamilton and southerly by land now or late of Edward Leight; together with the right in front and rear each twenty-five (25) feet and extending in length one-half of the distance to Cherry Street, be the said dimensions more or less.
Also all those certain lots, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected situate, lying, and being in the 7th Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 24th Street, distant two hundred and ninety-three (293) feet easterly from corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of 24th Street with the easterly line of 11th Avenue and running thence northerly and parallel with 11th Avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet and nine (9) inches to the centre line of the block thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with 24th Street, fifty-seven (57) feet, thence southerly and parallel with 11th Avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet and

Certain clothes, like men, have a well-bred air; convey an impression of expensive exclusiveness and high price tailoring.

Peculiarly true of these new cutaway and sack suits of fancy cheviots from England.

"All the comforts of home" conjured up by a look at our house-coats.

For any home, all tastes. $4.75 to $18.

We don't "cut our coat according to our cloth," but according to your taste.

Every overcoat length in all desirable cloths, colors and styles $15 to $55.

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to sport like a butterfly among all the furniture and to flit from rosewood to mahogany and from mahogany to walnut, and from this shape to that, as the humor took one."

(Harold Skimpole, in "Bleak House.")

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LECTURES.

THE HON. JOHN BARRETT WILL LECTURE on "America in the Philippines and the Far East" Tuesday evening, Dec. 12, 1899, eight o'clock, at the Baptist Church of the Epiphany, Madison Avenue and 64th Street. Admission, 75 cents. Tickets for sale at Pond's music store, 148 Fifth Avenue.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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Assortment of **Cluster Rings, Princess Hoop and Fancy Design Rings,** with fine white cut brilliant diamonds; also real opal, pearl, ruby, sapphire, and turquoise centre, from 8.50 to 148.00

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Hoop Rings, fine cut, brilliant diamonds, weighing ¾ kar-at, value $22.50, special, 15.00

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To-night & Tues. eve., **IL TROVATORE.**
Wed. Mat. & Eve.—ROMEO AND JULIET. Thurs. & Fri.—CARMEN. Sat. Mat. & Eve.—AIDA. Ev's, 8:15, 25c. to $1. Mat. Wed., Sat., 2:15; adm. 25c. Week Dec. 18, Theatre closed in preparation for Great Christmas Production
THE BEGGAR STUDENT.

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15
ONLY COMIC OPERA HIT THIS YEAR.
FRANK DANIELS IN VICTOR HERBERT'S
The Ameer.

CASINO! TO-NGT. 8:15. MAT. SAT. at 2. Souv. Ngt. Dec. 22. 100th Performance
3D MONTH. **ALICE NIELSEN** OPERA COMPANY
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Under the Direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.

Opening Night, Monday, Dec. 18, at 8. Gounod's Opera,
ROMEO ET JULIETTE. (in French.) Mmes. Eames, Bauermeister, and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez, (début,) Plançon, Bars, Illy, Dufriche, Meux, Vanni, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.

Wed. Evg., Dec. 20, at 8, Bizet's opera, Carmen, (in French.) Mmes. Calvé, Bauermeister, Van Cauteren, and Eames; MM. Saleza, H. Devries, Bars, Dufriche, Queyla, and Plançon. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.

Friday Evening, Dec. 22, at 8, Wagner's opera, Tannhaeuser, (in German.) Mmes. Ternina, Olitzka, and Nordica; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, Bars, Queyla, Muhlmann, Meux, and Plançon. Conductor, Mr. Emil Paur.

Sat. Mat., Dec. 23, at 2, Gounod's opera, Faust, (in French.) Mmes. Calvé, Bauermeister, and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez, Campanari, Meux, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.

Sat. Evg., Dec. 23, at 8, at Popular Prices, Wagner's opera, Lohengrin, (in German.) Mmes. Susan Strong and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Muhlmann, Meux, and Pringle. Conductor, Mr. Emil Paur.

Prices for Saturday Nights: $2.50, $1.50, 75c., and 50c. Boxes, $10, $15, and $30.

Sun. Evg., Dec. 24, Grand Sunday Night Concert. The box office for the sale of seats for the first week will be open on Thursday Morning, Dec. 14, at 9 o'clock. Tickets can also be purchased at Box Office Rates at Tyson & Co.'s and F. Rullman's, 111 Broadway. Weber Pianos Used.

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Mr. GERICKE, Conductor

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Thurs. Ev'g, Dec. 14, **Kneisel**

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Correct shape, beautifully matched skins,
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To-night—50th Time. Julia Marlowe Pictorial Feast. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
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GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8. Mat. Saturday.
"A GREAT SUCCESS."—HERALD.
WM. GILLETTE in His New Play. **SHERLOCK HOLMES**

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Ev'gs 8:20. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15
JOHN DREW | THE TYRANNY OF TEARS
Dec. 25—Empire Company in MY LADY'S LORD.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Messrs. Frohman Present
Wheels Within Wheels by R. C. Carton. Author Lord & Lady Algy.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S Music Hall, 125th St. & 7th Av. Rec. Or., 50c. Bal. 25c. Mats. Wed. & Sat. **WEBER'S BIG OLYMPIA COMPANY.**

AMUSEMENTS.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 8:15. Saturday Matinée at 2.
MR. RICHARD **MANSFIELD**
This week only. A Revival of **BEAU BRUMMEL**
Monday, Dec. 18, for 3 nights, "The Merchant of Venice." Dec. 21, "Prince Karl." Dec. 22, "A Parisian Romance." Mat. Dec. 23, "Prince Karl." Mat. Dec. 23, "Dr. Jekyll & Mr. Hyde." Dec. 25, "The Pure Virgin." Seats sold 2 weeks in advance.

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THE GREAT SUCCESS. **BEN-HUR**
Seats on sale for every perf. to March 1st.

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THE NEW YORK, Evs., 8:15. **LAST WEEK.** Pop. pr. MATINEE DAILY at 2:15. BIOGRAPH PICTURES.
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Matinées WED. and SAT.
DANIEL FROHMAN'S STOCK COMPANY. FIRST ANNUAL SEASON at this theatre. HENRY ARTHUR JONES'S COMEDY.
The Maneuvers of Jane

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Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2.
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Annie Russell in Miss Hobbs

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DEC 1899

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1899. EIGHT PAGES.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Laclede Gas.....1¼ | St. Paul & Omaha..5

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Foundry	2%	Hocking Valley	1%
Am. Car & F. pf.	3½	Hocking Valley pf.	3
Am. Steel Hoop	5%	Illinois Central	2½
Am. Steep Hopp pf.	6½	Internat. Paper	5
Am. Cotton Oil	2	Internat. Paper pf.	3½
Am. Malting	1½	Internat. Silver	3
Am. Malting pf.	4	Iowa Central	1
Am. Linseed	3½	Iowa Central pf.	2
Am. Linseed pf.	2½	K. C., Pitts. & G.	1½
Am. Steel & Wire	3¾	Louisville & Nash.	2
Am. Steel & W. pf.	4	Manhattan	3
Am. Sugar Ref.	16½	Met. Street Ry.	3½
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	1	Mexican Central	1¼
Am. Tin Plate	9¼	Minn. & St. Louis	2
Am. Tin Plate pf.	8½	Missouri Pacific	3
Am. Tobacco	12%	Mo., K. & Tex. pf.	2½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	4½	Mobile & Ohio	2
Am. Sm. & Ref. pf.	3	National Biscuit	6
Am. Ice	1½	National Biscuit pf.	2½
Am. Ice pf.	2	National Lead	3½
Ann Arbor	2	National Steel	3
At., T. & S. F.	1%	National Steel pf.	4½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1½	N. J. Central	5½
Anaconda Copper	4½	N. Y. Air Brake	6½
Balt. & Ohio	3	N. Y. Central	1½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	3½	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf.	2½
Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	4%	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	2%
Brooklyn Union Gas	1	N. Y., Ont. & W.	1
Brunswick City	2½	Norfolk & Western	1¾
Canada Southern	1%	Norfolk & West. pf.	2
Capital Traction	1	Northern Pacific	2½
Chen. & Ohio	1½	Northern Pacific pf.	2
Chi. Con. Tract.	1	Pacific Coast	3
Chi., Bur. & Q.	4½	Pacific Mail	5
Chi. & East. Ill.	2	Pennsylvania	2½
Chi. Gt. W. pf. A.	3	People's Gas, Chi.	5
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	2	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1½
Chi., Ind. & L.	2½	P., C., C. & St. L.	3
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	1½	Pressed Steel Car	4
Chi., M. & St. P.	2%	Pressed Steel Car pf.	1½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1½	Pullman Car	5%
Chi. & N. W.	4	Reading	1½
Chi. & N. W. pf.	2	Reading 1st pf.	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	2%	Reading 2d pf.	2
Chi. Term. Trans.	3	Rep. Iron & Steel	4%
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	3	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	3½
C., C., C. & St. L.	3½	Rio Grande West	1%
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2	Rio Grande W. pf.	1½
Clev., L. & W. pf.	4	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	2%
Col. Fuel & Iron	5%	St. Louis Southw.	1%
Col. Midland	2%	St. L. Southw. pf.	1½
Col. Midland pf.	4%	Southern Pacific	2½
Col. South. 1st pf.	2%	Southern Railway pf.	1½
Col. South. 2d pf.	2½	Stand. R. & T.	2%
Col. & Hock. Coal	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	11½
Cont. Tobacco	3½	Texas Pacific	1%
Cont. Tobacco pf.	5	Third Avenue	7
Consol. Gas	2½	Twin City R. T.	1½
Del. & Hudson	4½	Union Bag & Paper	3%
Del., L. & W.	5½	Union Pacific	2%
Den. & R. G. pf.	1½	Union Pacific pf.	1%
Des M. & Ft. D.	1%	U. S. Leather pf.	2%
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	2	U. S. Rubber	6½
Erie 1st pf.	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.	4%
Federal Steel	6½	U. S. Flour M. pf.	7%
Federal Steel pf.	3½	Wabash pf.	1%
Gen. Electric	5½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	2%
Glucose Sugar	4%	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1%
Glucose Sug. R. pf.	1	Wis. Cent. pf.	3½
Gt. Northern pf.	3½		
H. B. Claflin	1½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Rome, W. & O. con.1½ | Rio G. South. 1st....1½

Bonds Declined.

Balt. & Ohio 3½s	2	Reading genl. 4s	1%
Balt. & Ohio 4s	1½	St. Louis S. W. 1st	1%
B. & O., S. W. Div. 3½s	1%	St. Louis S. W. 2d	1½
C. of Ga. con. 5s	1%	So. Pacific 4s	1½
C. Term. Trans. 4s	1½	S. Pac.-Cen. P. 3½s	1½
Col. Mid. 2-3-4s	1	San A. & A. P 4s	3
Col. South. 4s	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1
Detroit City Gas 1st	1	Stand. R. & T. Inc.	4½
D., M. & M. 1 g. 5s	1%	Texas Pacific 1st	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	2½	T., St. L. & K. C. 1st trust receipts	1
K. C., P. & G 1st	2%	Wabash 2d	1
Long I. F. 4½s	2	Wabash Deb. A	1½
Manhattan 4s	1½	Wabash Deb. B	1%
M., K. & T. 4s	1½	West Shore 4s	1%
Mob. & Ohio genl.	1	West Shore 4s, reg.	1%
Northern P. genl.	1%		

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Dec. 9....	3,500,592
Same week last year.....	2,549,378
Stocks to date this year.....	158,870,940
Corresponding date last year..	104,025,167

Bonds for the week.....	$8,413,000
Same week last year.....	$33,063,000
Bonds to date this year.....	$790,320,240
Corresponding date last year.	$837,746,180

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 3@12; at three months, 6; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5½ per cent.

OUR LONDON CABLE.

DIFFICULTY IN GETTING GOLD

Six Per Cent. Bank of England Rate Has Not Resulted in Much Bullion Going to England—Strain of Dear Money Will Bring Weaknesses to Light—Rate May Go to 7 Per Cent.

Cable Correspondence.

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LONDON, Dec. 10.—Nervousness and anxiety increase in our money market because it begins to see how difficult it is for any other market to supply its necessities in the matter of gold. Exchanges have responded in the usual manner to our 6 per cent. bank rate, but as they move in our favor steps are taken by the markets threatened to prevent loss of bullion. The Bank of France wished to advance the rate to 4 per cent. on Thursday, but the Government pleaded for a half measure, which does no good. So the Regents fall back on the gold premium or on refusals to sell bullion at any price, and only the imminent danger of a panic here would induce them to change their tactics, if that.

At the moment it looks as if your market might be obliged to come to our assistance by sending gold, but directly exports began, difficulties would assail you likewise. Our market talks at random about borrowing gold here and there, as in the Baring difficulties. Then, however, credit was much less irrevocably committed beyond its strength on all markets than now, and, where all must be borrowers, none can lend.

Superficially the strength of the State banks of Europe appears greater now than a year ago. France, Germany, Spain, Austria, and Italy all show more gold on hand now than then. But unfortunately every one of them also shows heavier commitments, and the rapid and severe advance in the Bank of England rate this Autumn has caught them all unprepared to support or cover their excessive commitments from their own resources alone.

The proximate consequence of the impasse that confronting all markets will probably be an advance in the Bank of England rate to 7 per cent., and there is betting on the Stock Exchange in favor of an early move of this kind of 5 to 1. I hardly expect the advance to come this year, but this week the Bank will probably charge 7 per cent. for short loans, and will certainly do so should the demand attain great proportions. And our 6 per cent. rate has thus far only attracted about £60,000 in French gold coin from the open market of Paris.

Despite all prospects of trouble in the near future, the discount market till last Friday leaned toward weakness, and at one time three months' bankers' acceptances were bought at slightly under 5½ per cent. discount.

The fact is the average handler of credit tends to become a mere machine, incapable of accurate perceptions of the drift of events shaping themselves behind the routine in which he lives. All last week clear-sighted bankers were struggling against the weak-kneed aspect of the market, and yesterday found their thoughtless competitors more eager after a high rate than they were themselves.

The fine rate now is 5½ per cent., but it is doubtful if much business could be done in discounts under the bank rate, and the leading houses are indisposed to take long paper at any terms. And no wonder, for the bank, thanks to the rules of its console and the diminution in its bill case, is completely in control of the market. This is the most reassuring fact about the situation. If gold can be obtained from abroad by high interest, the bank means to have it.

Inevitably a strained position such as I have sketched crushes Stock Exchange business, and all last week the poor fellows in the markets tried to keep their spirits up by amusements. "But for larking and bikes, some of us would soon go mad," is the remark one often hears stock brokers make in times like these. All thoughts are now bent on the settlement, commencing to-morrow, and fears of trouble in more than one quarter are entertained. Except in the Westralian section there is not much to be afraid of, because the wide indebtedness public are the lenors, not the market, in most other directions. Lenors that are spread thin make much misery unseen, but seldom a great noise or a big explosion. In the Westralian group, however, the manipulated gambles of old standing shows signs of breaking down, and I should not be surprised to see bad failures there furnishing plenty of raw material for moralists.

As weeks pass the strain of dear money is sure to bring to light other weaknesses on a larger scale. For example, the Chamber Corporation is keeping going by the help of accommodation bills discounted at 5 per cent., and New South Wales is demanding £4,000,000 on bills, half for the renewal of the old floating debt, half for a new. It cannot get money under 5 per cent., and for the next three months might touch little at that.

From these samples judge the lot, and multiply by the known commitments and necessities of the civilized world, busy enlarging its producing powers, and the cost of the South African war, now estimated at £30,000,000, and then judge the contango required to be cheerfully confident of money at 4 per cent again before three months are over. It is the multitude of urgent and hungry borrowers of the types just named that are going to give our banks their hardest job.

A. J. W.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Dec. 11.

Adams Express Company—Dividend payable.

American District Telegraph Company, Newark—Dividend payable.

American Sugar Refining Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.

Little Miami Railroad—Dividend payable.

Merchants' Trust Company, Philadelphia—Dividend payable.

Ontario Silver Mining Company—Books close.

Tuesday, Dec. 12.

Chicago and Northwestern Railroad—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.

Diamond Match Company—Dividend payable.

Wednesday, Dec. 13.

New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Company—Annual meeting.

Thursday, Dec. 14.

Alabama, Tennessee and Santa Fe Railway—Annual meeting.

Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.

Cumberland Company—Books close.

Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.

Friday, Dec. 15.

American Linseed Company—Dividend payable on preferred.

Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn Railroad—Books close.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad—Dividend payable.

Chicago City Railway—Books close.

Consolidated Gas Company of New York—Dividend payable.

Commonwealth Electric Supplies Company—Dividend payable on preferred.

Continental Tobacco Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Crump & Sons' Piano and Engine Building Company—Dividend payable.

East Tennessee, Southwest—Dividend payable.

Equitable Trust Company—Dividend payable.

Equitable Illuminating Gaslight Company, Philadelphia—Dividend payable.

Continued on Page 6.

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Dec. 9, 1899.

Range for Year 1899. Highest.	Range for Year 1899. Lowest.	Closing Sat. Dec. 9. Bid.	Closing Sat. Dec. 9. Ask'd.	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended Dec. 9. 1,500,000.	Amount Cap'l Stock Out. Sunday	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Per cent.	Week Ended Dec. 9. Prev.	Week Ended Dec. 9. High	Week Ended Dec. 9. Low.	Week Ended Dec. 9. Last.	Close Dec. 31 1898.	Close Dec. 31 1897.
118¾ February 28.	106¾ January 16.	111	113	..	Adams Express										
21½ May 25.	14¼ December 9.	14	14½	– 2%	American Car & Foundry Company										
66% September 7.	34% June 16.	39	40	– 3½	American Car & Foundry Company pf.										
46 November 2.	23½ December 9.	24¼	3	American Cotton Oil											
97⅞ October 26.	86¼ January 5.	95	97	American Cotton Oil preferred											
160 August 29.	133 June 19.	143	146	American Express Company											
41¼ September 8.	32½ December 9.	32%	33¾	– 1¼	American Ice Company										
86 September 11.	74½ December 9.	75½	75	– 2	American Ice Company preferred										
16% November 28.	8% June 20.	11½	11¾	– 3½	American Linseed Company										
61 December 1.	44¼ June 20.	51¾	52	– 2¾	American Linseed Company preferred										
87½ January 4.	67½ December 9.	87½	89	– 1¼	American Malting Company										
87⅞ January 26.	40 December 9.	40	42	– 4	American Malting Company preferred										
59 April 20.	24¾ October 28.	25¾	26	– 4½	American Smelting & Refining Company										
94½ April 20.	80 May 31.	87¾	88	– 3	American Smelting & Refining Company pf										
15½ March 18.	4 October 14.	3¾	4½	American Spirits Manufacturing Company											
48⅝ November 28.	24 May 24.	42	43	– 5¾	American Steel Hoop										
86⅝ September 14.	70 May 13.	79	80½	– 6½	American Steel Hoop preferred										
72 May 4.	38½ December 9.	39¾	40¾	– 5¾	American Steel & Wire										
109⅜ March 13.	89 December 9.	91	92	– 4	American Steel & Wire preferred										
152 March 20.	122¾ January 4.	135¾	140	– 18¾	American Sugar Refining Company										
123 March 28.	110 January 16.	117	118	– 1	American Sugar Refining Company pf.										
105 April 18.	97⅜ November 20.	94	98	American Telegraph & Cable Company											
52⅜ April 4.	25 December 9.	25	25¾	– 3¾	American Tin Plate Company										
90½ February 8.	74½ December 8.	74	75	– 8¾	American Tin Plate Company preferred										
229½ April 5.	98½ June 21.	104	104½	– 13%	American Tobacco Company										
150 March 6.	132 January 4.	..	..	American Tobacco Company preferred											
70 April 28.	40¾ December 9.	40¾	42¾	– 4½	Anaconda Copper Mining Company										
45½ October 26.	26 May 8.	44	45	– 2	Ann Arbor preferred										
24⅞ February 23.	17 May 9.	21½	22	– 1¾	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe										
69⅞ August 24.	50⅜ January 7.	64¾	65¾	– 1½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe preferred										
61¼ April 20.	42⅝ June 22.	54½	55	– 2	Baltimore & Ohio										
85½ November 28.	67½ June 21.	79¾	80	– 3¾	Baltimore & Ohio preferred										
127 April 15.	78¾ September 30.	81¼	82	– 4½	Brooklyn Rapid Transit										
160 March 17.	125 June 5.	127	128	– 1	Brooklyn Union Gas										
20⅝ August 4.	9½ May 9.	14	15	– 3½	Brunswick Dock & City Improvement										
70 January 22.	50¼ June 2.	59¾	61¾	– 1½	Canada Southern										
89¾ May 21.	64⅝ March 18.	88¾	89¾	– ⅞	Canadian Pacific										
94 November 28.	86 February 23.	..	..	– 1	Capital Traction										
31⅝ December 4.	22¾ May 23.	..	..	– 1½	Chesapeake & Ohio										
145¾ February 18.	124¼ January 7.	139¾	139¾	– 1½	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy										
69⅝ April 29.	44 September 30.	..	..	– 1	Chicago Consolidated Traction										
100⅝ September 1.	69⅝ January 4.	82	84	– 3	Chicago & Eastern Illinois										
20⅝ January 28.	13 June 1.	14	14¾	– ¾	Chicago Great Western										
85¼ August 28.	50¾ January 5.	77¾	78	– 2	Chicago Great Western preferred A										
44⅝ September 6.	28 June 22.	40	41	– 2	Chicago Great Western preferred B										
106⅛ August 12.	69⅝ January 4.	93¾	94	– 2	Chicago Great Western Warrants										
19 November 28.	7⅛ January 4.	14¾	15	– 2	Chicago Indianapolis & Louisville										
82¼ November 28.	51 January 4.	77	78	– 2	Chicago Indianapolis & Louisville preferred										
178⅝ September 6.	120¾ January 4.	153	153½	– 2	Chicago Indianapolis & Louisville preferred A										
170 September 8.	106¾ January 4.	171½	172	– 2½	Chicago Indianapolis & Louisville preferred B										
113 September 6.	74¼ January 4.	88	90	– 2	Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul										
210½ September 7.	144 January 4.	205	206	– 2	Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred										
125¾ January 27.	107⅜ May 12.	111¼	112	– 1	Chicago & Northwestern										
209½ September 26.	170 January 4.	179	180	– 1	Chicago & Northwestern preferred										
78 November 28.	50 January 5.	70	71	– 1	Chicago Rock Island & Pacific										

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Dec. 9 [illegible]—Continued

Range for Year 1899. Highest.	Range for Year 1899. Lowest.	Closing Bids Dec. 9 Bid.	Closing Bids Dec. 9 Ask'd.	Chg's from Prev. Week.	STOCKS.	Par	Cap'l Stock Out.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per	Week Ended Dec. 9 High.	Week Ended Dec. 9 Sales.	Week Ended Dec. 9 Low.	Week Ended Dec. 9 Last.
85¾ March 27.	7⅞ January 6.	11⅜	11½	— ¼	Chicago Terminal Transfer								
25¾ March 27.	22⅞ January 3.	23	24	— 1	Chicago Terminal Transfer preferred								
67⅝ November 27.	42½ January 4.	60¾	61¾	— ¾	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis								
108 December 1.	94 May 10.	168	169	— 1	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred								
13⅜ January 28.	9 July 5.	11½	11⅝	— ⅛	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling								
50¾ December 1.	37½ June 23.	45¾	46	— ¼	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling preferred								
7⅝ April 21.	1⅝ January 17.	1¾	2¼	— ⅛	Colorado Coal & Iron Dev.								
49 September 12.	30⅞ February 6.	40	45¼	— 1⅝	Colorado Fuel & Iron								
128 December 1.	86 January 6.	128	130	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron preferred								
13⅞ December 2.	6 October 10.	9	9⅝	— ⅛	Colorado Midland								
37 September 6.	15¼ July 14.	30	32	— ¾	Colorado Midland preferred								
5⅞ January 6.	4⅞ September 18.	5½	5⅝	— ⅛	Colorado & Southern								
17⅝ March 17.	11⅞ June 16.	15½	15¾	— ⅛	Colorado & Southern 1st preferred								
35 March 23.	15 September 18.	16½	17	— ⅛	Colorado & Southern 2nd preferred								
3⅛ September 6.	2¼ February 5.	..	1	— ⅛	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron								
135¾ March 11.	102 June 6.	130	130	— 2½	Consolidated Gas								
45⅞ April 17.	33 December 9.	33¾	34	— ⅝	Continental Tobacco Company								
90⅝ August 26.	78 June 29.	85	86	— 1	Continental Tobacco Company preferred								
120¾ April 20.	106¾ January 3.	116¾	116⅝	— ⅝	Delaware & Hudson								
144½ October 30.	107 January 7.	135¾	135⅝	— 3⅛	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western								
19⅝ April 27.	15½ January 7.	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛	Denver & Rio Grande								
85 April 27.	65⅞ January 11.	72⅝	73¼	— 1½	Denver & Rio Grande preferred								
23⅛ January 3.	13¾ June 1.	16	18	— 1⅛	Des Moines & Fort Dodge								
101 August 18.	63 January 4.	..	..	..	Detroit City Gas								
8 November 28.	3 April 4.	6¾	7	— ⅝	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic								
17¼ November 28.	7⅝ January 30.	15	18	— 2	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic preferred								
16¾ January 19.	12¾ June 23.	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅝	Erie								
42 January 24.	33½ June 21.	35⅝	36½	— 1⅛	Erie first preferred								
22½ January 30.	16¼ May 8.	17½	19	..	Erie second preferred								
125¼ October 30.	92⅜ January 14.	..	..	..	Erie Ter. & Tol.								
46⅝ November 17.	28 March 28.	44¾	45	— ⅞	Evansville & Terre Haute								
96⅞ September 9.	70 January 7.	89	91	..	Evansville & Terre Haute preferred								
75 April 3.	46⅝ February 8.	58¾	58¾	— 6¼	Federal Steel Company								
102½ April 3.	72½ May 13.	73	75¼	— 3⅝	Federal Steel Company preferred								
132 November 27.	95½ January 3.	124	124½	— 5½	General Electric Company								
76⅜ March 20.	47½ November 17.	49¾	49¾	— 4¼	Glucose Sugar Refining Company								
120 January 12.	97 October 23.	98	102	— 1	Glucose Sugar Refining Company preferred								
185 March 13.	142¾ January 6.	173	174	— 2½	Great Northern preferred								
127½ July 13.	97 January 3.	113	114	— 1¾	H. B. Claflin Company								
37⅜ September 6.	22 July 12.	32	34½	— 1⅝	Hocking Valley								
66⅝ September 6.	54½ May 13.	62½	63⅝	— 3	Hocking Valley preferred								
122 January 23.	110 June 1.	113⅜	114	— 2¼	Illinois Central								
104 November 8.	99¾ June 12.	100	..	..	Illinois Central leased line								
88½ January 23.	19½ December 9.	19½	19⅝	— 5	International Paper Company								
95 January 5.	67 December 8.	68	68⅝	— 2½	International Paper Company preferred								
35⅞ February 4.	10 May 6.	12	13	— 3	International Silver Company								
15⅞ August 24.	10¼ March 7.	13¾	13¾	— 1	Iowa Central								
62⅛ August 25.	42¼ May 31.	56	58	— 2	Iowa Central preferred								
15 March 22.	7⅜ January 13.	10	12	..	Kanawha & Michigan								
18 January 6.	7 March 15.	9	9¼	— 1¼	Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf								
5½ February 1.	3 May 9.	3¾	4¼	..	Keokuk & Des Moines								
22¾ August 28.	16 May 2.	18	20	..	Keokuk & Des Moines preferred								
63⅛ February 23.	39 October 30.	..	38	..	Knickerbocker Ice Company (Chicago)								
95 December 6.	51 March 4.	83	83¾	+ 1¼	Laclede Gas								
102⅛ May 18.	98 May 9.	..	..	..	Laclede Gas preferred								
22¾ January 27.	14⅜ June 9.	20	20⅜	— ⅛	Lake Erie & Western								
81½ July 27.	60 January 15.	80	80½	— ⅛	Lake Erie & Western preferred								
208 January 24.	196½ January 5.	..	..	..	Lake Shore								
86⅝ October 30.	63 March 6.	82¾	83	— 2⅞	Louisville & Nashville								
133¾ April 3.	97 January 4.	101⅝	102	— 3⅝	Manhattan Consolidated								
29½ November 22.	14 April 25.	28	28⅝	+ ½	Metropolitan West Side El. Chicago								
83 November 24.	44½ May 5.	80½	82	— ⅝	Metropolitan West Side El. Chicago, pref.								
269 March 28.	182 December 9.	183½	184	— 9¼	Metropolitan Street Railway								
17⅛ April 27.	6 January 7.	12¾	13	— 1⅛	Mexican Central								
6¼ September 13.	1 January 6.	4¼	4¼	— ⅛	Mexican National certificates								
78 August 29.	35¼ January 6.	62¾	64½	— 2⅝	Minneapolis & St. Louis								
99½ November 18.	73½ January 10.	96½	97⅞	— ⅛	Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred								
72 May 18.	39 February 10.	63	64	— ½	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie pf.								
14⅞ January 30.	11⅜ May 10.	11½	12	..	Missouri, Kansas & Texas								
45⅞ August 31.	20½ May 13.	36⅜	37	— 2¾	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred								
52½ April 4.	38⅝ June 1.	45¾	45½	— 3	Missouri Pacific								
52 August 28.	32 January 3.	42	44	— 2	Mobile & Ohio								
185¾ November 13.	176 January 3.	184	186	..	Morris & Essex								
62 January 21.	35 December 8.	35⅝	36	— 6	National Biscuit Company								
107½ January 18.	94½ December 8.	..	91½	— 2¾	National Biscuit Company preferred								
40½ January 20.	26⅝ December 9.	26¾	27	— 3¼	National Lead Company								
115 January 21.	107 November 13.	103¾	106½	— 8	National Lead Company pf.								
63 April 24.	39⅝ December 8.	40	40½	— 4½	National Steel Company								
99⅜ August 11.	85 May 15.	89	91	— 4½	National Steel Company preferred								
126⅞ November 2.	97 January 3.	117	117⅛	— 5¾	New Jersey Central								
230 July 19.	112 January 3.	145	150	— 6½	New York Air Brake								
144¾ March 29.	121⅜ January 3.	132	132¾	— 1⅝	New York Central								
5½ December 1.	4⅝ December 5.	..	4⅞	— ⅛	New York Central Rights								
222 April 20.	199 January 19.	210	213	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford								
19⅜ January 23.	12 June 29.	12⅝	13	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis								
85 October 24.	65 March 7.	80	84	— 2½	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf.								
41 January 23.	29½ May 4.	34	36	— 2½	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf.								
133 June 7.	129½ January 27.	132½	134	..	New York, Lackawanna & Western								
28⅝ March 27.	18⅝ January 3.	24½	24¼	— 1	New York, Ontario & Western								
25⅝ August 23.	17⅜ March 17.	20⅝	22⅜	— 1⅜	Norfolk & Western								
74½ August 23.	61⅜ January 6.	69	69¼	— 2	Norfolk & Western preferred								
17⅝ November 21.	6¼ January 6.	14⅞	15	— ⅜	North American								
57½ August 24.	42⅝ January 7.	54⅜	54⅜	— 2¾	Northern Pacific								
81½ February 23.	72¼ October 3.	75	75¼	— 2	Northern Pacific preferred								
10¼ April 27.	6 March 23.	8	9	..	Ontario Mining								
54 November 1.	38 May 11.	48	50	— 3	Pacific Coast								
90 February 20.	84½ April 18.	84	89	..	Pacific Coast first preferred								
68¾ November 1.	58½ July 5.	59	64	..	Pacific Coast second preferred								
55 January 30.	37¼ October 14.	42⅜	43	— 5	Pacific Mail								
142 January 23.	122½ January 5.	133	133½	— 2½	Pennsylvania Railroad								
129½ April 3.	101 May 13.	106⅝	106	— 5	People's Gas, Chicago								
7⅝ November 28.	1 January 10.	3⅝	4	— 1½	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville								
7⅝ November 23.	4 May 7.	4	6	— ½	Peoria & Eastern								
88 January 23.	43 May 11.	70	70½	— 3	Pittsburg, Cin. Chi. & St. Louis								
100 August 17.	80 February 10.	..	87	..	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred								
190 August 25.	180 January 10.	186	..	..	Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago								
20½ November 9.	7 May 18.	17	18	..	Pittsburg & Western preferred, t. r.								
61 August 14.	44⅝ June 1.	55	55½	— 4	Pressed Steel Car Company								
91 September 7.	78 May 25.	87⅝	88	— 1½	Pressed Steel Car Company preferred								
207⅜ October 20.	156 January 21.	190	190½	— 5⅝	Pullman Palace Car Company								
14 April 13.	8 June 7.	9	10	+ ⅜	Quicksilver preferred								
25 January 24.	19 December 8.	19½	19½	— 1⅜	Reading								
68½ April 4.	51¾ January 7.	55⅝	56	— 3½	Reading first preferred								
38¾ March 22.	26½ January 7.	28⅜	29	— 2	Reading second preferred								
33⅞ September 6.	20 December 9.	20¾	21	— 4⅝	Republic Iron & Steel								
79 September 5.	67 December 9.	67	69	— 3¼	Republic Iron & Steel preferred								
44 November 27.	25½ January 4.	42	44	— 1½	Rio Grande Western								
90½ December 1.	86 January 3.	88	91	— 1½	Rio Grande Western preferred								
130½ January 26.	129⅜ March 1.	131	..	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg								
7½ December 1.	3⅜ June 24.	6⅜	7¼	— ⅝	St. Joseph & Grand Island								
55 January 7.	38½ May 24.	46	51	..	St. Joseph & Grand Island first preferred								
18 October 26.	9 June 1.	16⅜	17	— ½	St. Joseph & Grand Island second preferred								
14⅞ February 1.	9⅝ January 6.	10¾	10⅞	— ⅜	St. Louis & San Francisco								
75½ January 26.	64 May 13.	71	73	— 2½	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred								
44⅞ January 31.	33¾ January 5.	35½	36	— ½	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred								
18¾ August 3.	6⅝ January 4.	11¼	11¾	— 1⅝	St. Louis Southwestern								
40⅝ August 3.	17 January 3.	29¾	29½	— 1⅞	St. Louis Southwestern preferred								
73½ August 26.	36 January 5.	54	62	..	St. Paul & Duluth								
106 January 23.	98½ January 5.	102¼	104	..	St. Paul & Duluth preferred								
44¼ November 16.	27 May 9.	40¾	40⅝	— 2½	Southern Pacific								
14¾ October 30.	10¼ January 5.	12¾	12⅝	— ½	Southern Railway								
58⅞ November 29.	40⅞ January 24.	56⅝	56½	— 1⅞	Southern Railway preferred								
15⅛ November 2.	6¼ September 20.	10	10½	— 2⅝	Standard Rope & Twine								
126 September 11.	86 January 9.	104½	104⅜	— 11¼	Tennessee Coal & Iron								
25⅝ March 1.	16⅜ December 9.	16⅜	17¼	— 1⅜	Texas Pacific								
15½ January 7.	11 November 10.	13½	14	— ½	Texas Pacific & Land Trust								
242 February 27.	140 October 3.	145	146	— 7	Third Avenue								
141 February 24.	117⅛ January 6.	135	137	— 1½	Twin City Rapid Transit preferred								
45 March 28.	20 December 9.	22	24	— 3⅝	Union Bag & Paper Company								
89 March 29.	78 May 31.	76	78½	— ½	Union Bag & Paper Company preferred								
51½ December 2.	38⅛ June 20.	45⅝	49	— 2⅝	Union Pacific Railway								
84½ January 23.	72 June 1.	75½	75⅝	— 1⅜	Union Pacific Railway preferred								
60 January 11.	48 May 31.	47	49	..	United States Express Company								
75½ September 15.	12 December 5.	12½	33	— 7½	United States Flour Milling Company pf.								
40⅞ November 6.	5⅝ June 7.	12	12¼	+ ⅛	United States Leather								
84½ November 2.	68 June 1.	77¼	77⅝	— 2½	United States Leather preferred								
57 April 5.	39⅜ December 9.	41	41¾	— 6½	United States Rubber								
121 July 8.	106 December 9.	107	108	— 4⅝	United States Rubber preferred								
8⅞ January 24.	7⅛ June 19.	7¼	7⅝	— ⅜	Wabash								
25½ April 5.	19 May 24.	21¾	22	— 1⅜	Wabash preferred								
196 November 10.	181 July 17.	190	192	— ¾	Wagner Palace Car Company								
135½ September 6.	125 February 6.	126	131	..	Wells-Fargo Express								
96¾ January 24.	86⅝ October 13.	87¼	88	— ½	Western Union Telegraph								
12 August 31.	8¼ June 9.	9⅝	10¼	— ⅜	Wheeling & Lake Erie								
64 January 30.	50 June 20.	52½	57	— 2½	Wheeling & Lake Erie first preferred								
32⅜ September 25.	21⅛ June 23.	28⅝	29	— 1⅛	Wheeling & Lake Erie second preferred								
21 November 3.	13⅛ May 24.	18⅜	19	— ⅜	Wisconsin Central								
59 August 28.	45¼ May 26.	52½	54	— 3½	Wisconsin Central preferred								

Note.—The highest and lowest prices, unless otherwise designated, are based on sales of 100-share lots. *Sales of less than 100 shares. †Including extra dividend of ½. ‡Including extra dividend of ½. **Dividend period changed from semi-annual to quarterly and extra payments of 5-32 of 1 per cent, on first preferred and 1-4 of 1 per cent. on second preferred to make it conform with fiscal year, which ends June 30. ‖Payment restrained by an injunction. ¶No preferred stock at par. A—Annual. SA—Semi-annual. Q—Quarterly. M.—Monthly.

DEC

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Dec. 9, 1899.

BONDS.	Week Ending Dec. 9. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Sales Week Ended Dec. 9...$8,413,050					
Adams Express 4s	104	104	103⅝	103⅝	19
American Cotton Oil deb. 5s	108	108½	107⅞	107⅞	10
American Spirits Mfg. Co. 6s	86	86	86	86	1
Ann Arbor 4s	92⅞	92⅞	91½	91½	13
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	96¾	96¾	96	96⅛	250
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s, reg.	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	2
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	81⅛	81⅛	81	81	250
Austin & Northwest 1st 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	5
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	96⅝	96⅝	94⅞	94½	180
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	96½	96½	97⅜	96	219
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	91½	91½	90¾	90½	129
Beech Creek 1st 4s	109	109	109	109	5
Broadway & Seventh Avenue consol. 5s	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	10
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	98	98	98	98	5
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	109¼	110	109¼	109⅝	19
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	116	116⅛	116	116	19
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	97⅛	98	97	97	28
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	78	78	78	78	6
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern coll, tr. 5s	110	110	110	110	1
Canada Southern 1st 5s	108¼	108½	107½	108	19
Canada Southern 2d 5s	107	107	108⅝	108⅝	13
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	92¼	92½	90⅝	90⅝	28
Central of Georgia 1st pref. inc.	33	33⅝	34	34	28
Central of Georgia 2d pref. inc.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	3
Central Branch, Union Pacific, 1st 4s	85⅝	85⅝	85	85	9
Central of New Jersey general 5s	120½	121	120	121	11
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s, registered	119	119	118	118	7
Central Pacific 3½s	82¼	83¼	80⅜	80⅜	155
Central Pacific 1st 4s	99¾	99⅝	98½	98½	205
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	96	96⅝	95⅝	95⅝	133
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, Series A	115½	115½	115½	115½	1
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s	117½	117½	116⅞	116⅞	58
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	106¼	106¼	106	106	147
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	110	110⅛	110	110	23
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	19
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen. 5s	113⅝	113⅝	113½	113½	4
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	2
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 6s	111	111	111	111	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Wis. & Minn. 5s	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜	3
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Chi. & Mo. River 5s	121	121	123	121	3
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, So. Minn. 6s	120½	120½	120½	120½	2
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul gold 7s	171½	171½	171½	171½	2
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	3
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Chi., Pac. & West. 5s	124½	124½	123½	123½	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Mineral Point 5s	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	2
Chicago & Northwestern sinking fund 5s	108	108	108	109	3
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1933	116½	116½	116⅛	116⅛	2
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	2
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific general 4s	106⅜	106⅜	105⅝	105⅝	137
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha consol. 6s	133	136	133	136	7
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	94¾	95¾	94¼	94¼	27
Chi., St. L. & New Orleans 5s, reg.	125	125	125	125	5
Chicago, St. Paul & Milwaukee 1st 6s	132½	132½	132½	132½	1
Chicago & Western Indiana gen. 6s	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	1
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. 4s	93½	93⅝	93	93⅛	12
C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	101½	101½	101½	101½	20
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	7
Colorado Midland 2-4s	65	65	65	65	20
Colorado Coal & Iron 6s	100½	100½	100½	100½	3
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen. 5s	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	13
Colorado & Southern 4s	85¼	85¼	84	84½	132
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 5s	124	124	124	124	5
Dallas & Waco 1st 5s	94	94	94	94	6
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	89¾	90¼	88½	89	28
Denver & Rio Grande Improvement 5s	104	104	104	104	7
Denver & Rio Grande 1st 7s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	4
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 2½s	83	83	83	83	5
Detroit City Gas 5s	100	100	99	99	39
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette 1. g. 3½s	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	2
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic 1st 5s	112	112	112	112	1
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	115¼	115⅝	115	115	28
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. Divisional 5s	116⅝	116⅝	116¼	116¼	3
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. 1st consol. 5s	122	122	122	122	5
Eliz., Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	10
Erie prior lien 4s	91	91½	91	91½	14
Erie general lien 4s	71⅝	71⅝	71	71	6
Evansville & Terre Haute gen. 6s	104	104	104	104	2
Flint & Pere Marquette consol. 5s	101	101	101	101	2
Flint & Pere Marquette 6s	117½	118½	117½	118½	10
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 5-4s	61	63	60¾	60¾	11
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6s	74½	75½	74	74	18
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	103	103	103½	103½	19
Gila Valley, Globe & Northern 6s	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	2
Georgia Pacific 1st 6s	123	123	123	123	2
Green Bay debenture, B	7½	7½	6¾	7	21
Hocking Valley 4½s	101¼	101¼	100⅞	100⅞	28
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	86¾	86¾	85	85	20
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	112¾	112¾	112¼	112¼	10
Houston, East & West Texas 5s	101	101	101	101	3
Illinois Central, St. Louis Division 3s	86½	86½	86½	86½	10
Illinois Central, Western Line 4s	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	4
Illinois Central, Louisville Division 3½s	101½	101½	101½	101½	2
Illinois Central 4s, 1952	103	103	103	103	1
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa 1st 5s	107	107	107	107	1
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	120	120	120	120	6
Iowa Central 1st 5s	112	113⅝	112	112⅝	9
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	77	77½	77	77½	12
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf 1st 5s	73¾	73¾	70	70	17
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s	112	113	112	112	2
Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago, 5s	95	95	95	95	2
Knoxville & Ohio 6s	124	124	124	124	1
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	107⅝	107⅝	107½	107⅝	14
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	121½	121½	121½	121½	3
Lake Shore 2d 7s, registered	112	112	112	112	1
Lake Shore 3½s, registered	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1
Lake Shore 1st 7s, registered	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	4
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consol. 7s	99	99	98½	98½	3
Lexington Ave. & Pavonia Ferry 1st 5s	124½	125	124½	124½	4
Long Island Ferry 4½s	98	98	98	98	1
Long Island general 4s	94	94	94	94	10
Louis., Evans. & St. Louis gen. 4s	7½	7½	7½	7½	14
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	4
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	117	117	117	117	4
Louis. & Nash. collateral trust 4s	96¾	96¾	95¾	95¾	2
Louis. & Nash., N. O. & Mobile 1st 6s	121	121	121	121	2
Louis. & Nash., Pensacola & Atlantic 6s	112	113	112	112	2
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	105	105	105	105	1
Metropolitan West Side El., Chicago, 4s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	2
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	25
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	2
Mexican Central consol. 4s	77½	77½	77½	77½	11
Mexican Central 1st income	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	1
Mexican Central 2d income	10½	10½	10½	10½	1
Mexican International consol. 4s	87¾	87¾	87	87	1
Michigan Central consol. 7s	137¾	138	137¾	138	2
Mil., L. S. & W., Ashland Div. 6s	140¾	140¾	140¾	140¾	1
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	137	137	136	136	2
Mil., Lake Shore & West. ext. & imp. 5s	121	121	121	121	1
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	113	113	113	113	1
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	103½	103½	103¼	103¼	2
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	91¾	91¾	90	90	10
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	70	70	69¾	69¾	10
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	88½	88½	88½	88½	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas extended 5s	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	1
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	114	114	114	114	1
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	97½	97½	97	97	14
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	2
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	93¾	94	93¾	93¾	2
Morris & Essex 7s, 1901	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	1
N. Y. Cent., Lake Shore collat. 3½s	98	98	98	98	1
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s, reg	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	1
New York Central 1st 7s	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	1
New York Central deb. 5s, 1904-1904	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	1
New York Central deb. 5s, 1894-1904, reg	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	1
New York Central, Mich. Cent. collat. 3½s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	1
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	1
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s, reg	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	1
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	1
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	1
Northern Ohio 1st 5s	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	1
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	1
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	1
Northern Pacific Terminal 6s	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	1
Ohio River gen. 5s	111	111	111	111	1
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	1
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	114¼	114¾	114	114¼	3
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	108	108	108	108	1
Pennsylvania 4½s	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	1
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville 6s, Tr. F.	108	108	108	108	1
Peoria & Pekin Union 2d 6s	110	110	110	110	1
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	90	90	90	90	1
Peoria & Eastern Income	50	50	50	50	1
Phila., Bal. & W. 6½s, series B	120	120	120	120	1
Pittsburg & Western 4s	93	93	93	93	1

BONDS.	Week Ending Dec. 9. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Reading general 4s, registered	96	96	96	96	2
Reading general 4s, coupon	96	96	96	96	10
Richmond & Danville 6s	126	126	126	126	1
Rio Grande Western 4s	102½	102½	102½	102½	11
Rio Grande Southern 1st 5-6s	104	104	104	104	1
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consol. 5s	124	124	124	124	1
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 5-6-8s	94	94	94	94	1
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	94	94	94	94	1
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern 4s	93	93	93	93	1
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	120½	120½	120½	120½	1
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s	100	100	100	100	1
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class B	112	112	112	112	1
St. Louis & San Francisco consol. 6s	114	114	114	114	1
St. Louis & San Fran., Central Div. 4s	94	94	94	94	1
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	94	94	94	94	1
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income	74	74	74	74	1
St. Paul & Duluth 2d 5s	114	114	114	114	1
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba consol 4s	142	142	142	142	1
St. Paul, M. & M. con 4s, reduced to 5's	118	118	118	118	1
St. P., Minn. & Man., East Minn. Div. 4s	110	110	110	110	1
St. P., Minn. & Man., Montana, Central 6s	118	118	118	118	1
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Dakota ext. 4s	109	109	109	109	1
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana ext. 4s	108	108	108	108	1
St. Paul & Sioux City 6s	130	130	130	130	1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	89	89	89	89	1
Southern Pacific of Cal. con. 6s, stamped	104	104	104	104	1
Southern Pacific col. tr. 4s	94	94	94	94	1
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	113	113	113	113	1
Southern Railway 5s	108	108	108	108	1
Standard Rope & Twine income	8	8	8	8	1
Standard Rope & Twine 5s	85	85	85	85	1
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Birm. Div. 6s	110	110	110	110	1
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	104	104	104	104	1
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	112	112	112	112	1
Toledo & Ohio Central, West. Div. 5s	110	110	110	110	1
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	113	113	113	113	1
Toledo, Peoria & Western 1st 4s	39	39	39	39	1
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 6s, tr. certs	110	110	110	110	1
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	106	106	106	106	1
Union Pacific 1st 6s	116	116	116	116	1
Wabash 1st 5s	116	116	116	116	1
Wabash 2d 5s	106	106	106	106	1
Wabash debenture, Series A	74	74	74	74	1
Wabash debenture, Series B	52	52	52	52	1
Wabash, Detroit & Chicago ext. 5s	106	106	106	106	1
Western New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	113	113	113	113	1
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen 5-6s	110	110	110	110	1
West Shore gtd. 4s	117	117	117	117	1
West Shore gtd. 4s, registered	116	116	116	116	1
Western Union debenture 5s, 1851, reg	107	107	107	107	1
Western Union coll. tr 5s	111	111	110½	110½	1
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	96	96	96	96	1
Wisconsin Central 1st 4s	91	91	91	91	1
Total sales					$8,413,050

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Dec. 9, 1899.

	Week Ending Dec. 9. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
United States 2s, coupon	110½	110½	110½	110½	2
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	126½	126½	126½	126½	1
United States 4s, 1925, registered	126½	126½	126½	126½	1
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	112½	112½	112½	112½	11
United States 2s, registered	110	110	110	110	1
United States 2s, coupon	110	110	110	110	1
Total sales					$20,500

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Dec. 9, 1899.

	Week Ending Dec. 9. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991	66	66	66	66	1
Total sales					$1,000
Grand total					$8,414,050

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1899.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	112	Dec. 9	107	Feb. 1	112	Dec. 9
United States 4s, 1907, registered	116	Dec. 9	111	Feb. 1	116	Dec. 9
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	116½	Dec. 9	111½	Feb. 1	116½	Dec. 9
United States 4s, 1925, registered	126½	Dec. 9	120	Feb. 1	126½	Dec. 9
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	126½	Dec. 9	120	Feb. 1	126½	Dec. 9
United States 2s, registered	110	Dec. 9	107	Feb. 1	110	Dec. 9
United States 2s, coupon	110	Dec. 9	107	Feb. 1	110	Dec. 9
United States 2s, 1930, registered	109	Dec. 9	104	Feb. 1	109	Dec. 9
United States 2s, 1930, coupon	109	Dec. 9	104	Feb. 1	109	Dec. 9
United States 5s, 1904, reg	113	Dec. 9	109	Feb. 1	113	Dec. 9

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1899.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	113	Dec. 1	106	Oct. 4	106	Oct. 4
Louisiana consolidated 4s	100½	Dec. 9	95	Jan. 3	100½	Dec. 9
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small	100½	Dec. 9	95	Jan. 3	100½	Dec. 9
North Carolina consolidated 6s	130	Dec. 9	125	Jan. 3	130	Dec. 9
Tennessee settlement 3s	79	Dec. 9	75	Jan. 3	79	Dec. 9
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	79	Dec. 9	75	Jan. 3	79	Dec. 9
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	6	May 11	3½	Jan. 3	5½	Nov. 28
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	66	Dec. 9	61	Jan. 3	66	Dec. 9

Last sales in 1899 of State bonds not yet dealt in on the Stock Exchange this year:

Alabama, Class A, small	106	Aug. 25	Alabama, Class C	106	Feb. 2
Alabama, Class B	106	Sept. 15	North Carolina 6s, 1901	130	Feb. 2

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Dec. 9, total transactions included 2,000,000 shares of stock, $8,413,050 bonds (including $238,050 Government and $2,000 State bonds).

In detail, the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS.

	Dec. 4 to Dec. 9, 1899.	Dec. 5 to Dec. 10, 1898.	Increase.
U. S. A. M.	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Stocks	1,000	1,000	1,000
Bonds			

BONDS.

	Dec. 4 to Dec. 9, 1899.	Dec. 5 to Dec. 10, 1898.	Increase.
U. S. A. M.			
Stocks	1,000	1,000	1,000
Government	238,050	1,000	237,050

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the table of the exports of specie the figures for the week ended Tuesday.

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Imports of General Merchandise.

Imports of Gold.

Imports of Silver.

Exports of Specie.

Net Imports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1899.

Net Exports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1899.

Imports of Silver.

Exports of Silver.

Net Exports of Silver.

Total Imports of Specie.

Total Exports of Specie.

Total Net Exports of Specie.

From Jan. 1, 1899.

Bank of England's Report.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The Bank of England reports for the week ended Thursday, Dec. 7, as follows:

1899

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid. Ask'd.	
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B, 1927	14	Apr 5	14	Apr 5	14	Apr 5	..	..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	108	Oct 16	108	Oct 16	108	Oct 16	..	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	150	Apr 20	145	Jan 6	150	Apr 20	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	116½	Sep 11	110½	Jan 18	112	Dec 6	..	..
Do., 1st and refunding g. 4s, 1949	100	Aug 21	96	Oct 5	96	Nov 15	..	..
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	125	Jan 27	121	Jul 11	121	July 13	..	..
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	127	Jan 27	127	Jan 27	127	July 27	..	..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	..	..	..	128	De 12, 98	..	..
Minn. Street Ry 1st con. 5s, 1919	110¾	Sep 11	109	Oct 30	109	Oct 30	109½	..
Mil. El. Ry & Light 1st con. 5s, 1926	107	Aug 14	105½	Feb 10	108	Oct 27	..	..
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	95	May 25	90	Dec 9	90	Dec 9	85%	95%
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	73¾	Aug 28	65¾	May 9	65½	Dec 9	65½	69%
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	95¾	Sep 7	82	Jan 19	95	Dec 8	..	..
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	96	Aug 21	88	Jan 19	95¼	Dec 8	94	95¼
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	82	Jan 21	75¼	Jan 5	77½	Dec 4	77	79
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	96½	Sep 2	85	Jan 21	94	Dec 8	94	..
Boonville Bridge 7s, 1906	100¾	Nov 22	100¾	Nov 22	100¾	Nov 22	..	..
Mo., Kan. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	107¾	Jul 13	101¼	Jan 3	105½	Dec 8	..	..
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	121¾	Apr 25	108¾	Jan 9	115¾	Dec 8	115¼	115¾
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	117	May 17	113	Nov 2	114	Dec 7	113	..
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	102	Aug 29	91¼	Jan 3	97	Dec 8	..	..
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	95¾	Jul 26	88	Jan 3	94¼	Dec 6	93	94
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	109	Jul 13	106	Feb 20	106½	Nov 27	106	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	115	Apr 20	110	Nov 10	110	Nov 11	110¼	..
St. L. & Iron Mount. 1st ext. 4½s, 1947	106¾	May 20	105¾	Feb 8	106	July 24	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1946	107¼	Jan 16	105	May 20	106¾	July 19	..	..
Do., Arkansas Br. ext. g. 5s, 1935	106¾	Apr 6	105¾	Jan 16	106¾	Apr 6	..	..
Do., gen. con. ry & ld. grt. g. 5s, 1931	114¾	Jul 14	105	Jan 3	109¾	Dec 8	109¾	..
Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	111¾	Jan 31	100	Oct 4	100	Nov 1	100	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	130¾	May 9	125	Jan 9	127¾	Nov 15	127	..
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	122	May 23	117	Feb 21	121¾	June 30	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	90	Aug 26	82¼	Jan 4	84	Dec 8	83½	84½
Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	109¼	Jul 25	106	Jan 4	109	Oct 2	..	..
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	..	..	..	84	Apr., 98	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	132¾	Feb 14	130	Sep 11	130	Nov 20	..	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	101	Sep 12	101	Sep 12	101	Sept 12	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	108½	Sep 7	105¼	Apr 22	108	Dec 1	..	..
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Al., 1917	..	..	..	..	108	Mar., 98	..	..
Jasper Branch 6s, 1923	115	Mar 22	113	Dec 1	113	Dec 1	..	..
No. O. & N. East. prior lien 6s, 1915	..	..	..	..	108½	Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	117½	Jan 31	111½	Oct 4	112¾	Dec 4	112¾	..
Do., do., registered	117¾	Jan 30	111½	Oct 3	111¾	Oct 3	112½	..
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	113¾	Jan 30	105¾	Dec 5	106¾	Dec 5	106¾	..
Do., do., registered	113¾	Jan 28	105¾	Oct 16	106½	Dec 5	106¾	..
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1889-1904	..	..	..	..	108½	Fe 21, 98	..	..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	105	May 3	103¼	Jun 28	103¾	June 28	104	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	104¾	Feb 5, 98	..	..
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	107¾	Feb 2	101¾	Sep 9	102½	Nov 21	100¾	..
Do., registered	102¾	Aug 1	102¾	Aug 1	102¾	Aug 1	..	..
Do., gold 3½s, 1997	113¾	Jun 12	109¾	Nov 16	110	Dec 1	110¼	110¾
Do., do., registered	112¾	Apr 14	111½	Feb 17	112½	Apr 14	..	..
Michigan Cent. col. trust g. 3½s, 1998	102	Jan 28	97	Oct 16	97	Dec 6	..	97
Do., do., registered	100	May 25	93	Nov 14	93	Nov 14	..	..
Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	103	May 25	97½	Oct 19	97¾	Dec 9	97¼	97¾
Do., registered	103	Jun 26	97	Oct 25	97¼	Dec 4	..	..
West Shore 1st g. 4s, gtd., 2361	117¾	Jun 29	110¼	Jan 3	111¾	Dec 9	111	112
Do., registered	115¾	Jun 15	109¾	Jan 4	111	Dec 7	110	111
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	112	Aug 31	109	Dec 4	109	Dec 4	..	..
Do., registered	..	..	..	..	108	Jne 17, 98	..	..
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd. g. 4s, Ser. A., 1940	..	..	..	..	95	Jul 28, 98	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	104	Jul 24, 97	..	..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	106	Jan 12	103¾	Jun 14	104	Aug 16	101	..
Do., do., registered	106¼	Jan 27	103	May 10	104	Aug 28	101	..
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	..	..	..	..	103	May 7, 97	103	..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	132	Jan 18	122¾	Nov 27	127¾	Dec 7	128	127½
Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1918	..	..	..	..	109	Jan., 97	..	..
Oswego & Romc 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	113	Apr 13	113	Apr 13	113	Apr 13	..	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	..	..	..	..	107	Au 13, 98	..	..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	106½	Nov 14	106	Nov 14	108½	Nov 14	106	..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	123	Jun 16	123	Jun 16	123	July 14	122	125
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—								
Detroit, Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	123	Jun 13	123	Jun 13	123	June 13	122	125
Lake Shore con. 1st 7s, 1900	107¼	May 4	103	Nov 27	103	Nov 27	103¼	..
Do., do., registered	106½	Feb 20	101¾	Dec 6	101¾	Dec 6	101¾	..
Do., con. 2d 7s, 1903	117¼	Mar 20	114¼	Jun 20	114¾	Nov 13	..	..
Do., do., registered	116½	Jan 5	111¾	Dec 2	112	Dec 8	..	..
Do., g. 3½s, 1997	112¾	May 5	108	Jan 3	110¾	Nov 21	..	110
Do., do., registered	111	Apr 27	108	Jan 5	109¾	Dec 4	..	..
Cin. & Sp. 1st gtd., L. S. & M. 7s, 1901	..	..	..	..	108½	Dec 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal RR. 1st 5s, 1934	122¾	Nov 3	122¾	Nov 3	122¾	Nov 3	120	..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	117¾	Apr 27	107¾	Dec 5	108	Dec 6	106	..
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	108	May 6	103	May 6	103	May 9	..	..
Do., 6s, 1909	..	..	..	..	122	Fe 25, 98	118	..
Do., 5s, 1931	129	Nov 20	129	Nov 20	129	Nov 20	125	..
Do., do., registered	127	Dec 2	127	Dec 2	127	Dec 2	..	..
Do., 4s, 1940	..	..	..	..	106	Fe 25, 98	..	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	109	Aug 25	105	Oct 19	105¾	Dec 8	105½	..
Do., do., registered	106¼	Jul 19	103½	Nov 10	105¼	Dec 8	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903	..	..	..	..	104½	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do., con. deb. certs., $1,000	191	Apr 21	173	Jan 6	189	Nov 6	..	..
Do., do. registered	187	Nov 17	187	Nov 17	187	Nov 17	..	..
Do., do., small certs., $100	185	Aug 23	172	Jan 19	185	Aug 28	..	..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	133	Aug 16	133	Aug 16	133	Aug 16	..	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	..	..	..	..	125¾	Feb 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & New England 1st 7s, 1905	121½	Jun 20	117¾	Jul 6	117¾	Sept 18	118½	..
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	115	May 11	113	Jul 22	113	July 29	112¾	..
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, 1992	106¾	Aug 5	103	Apr 12	104¾	Dec 8	104	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	101½	No 30, 98	..	..
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	120	Apr 11	114¾	Jan 3	119¾	Apr 12	..	..
Do., do., registered	112	Jul 20	112	Jul 20	112	July 20	..	..
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	131¼	May 15	123¼	May 15	131¼	May 15	..	..
Do., do., registered certificates	132	Jul 28	132	Jul 28	132	July 28	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ry prior lien 4s, 1997	105¾	Jun 14	101	Oct 12	102¾	Dec 8	..	..
Do., registered	104¼	May 12	102	Jul 14	103¾	Oct 3	..	..
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	70	Jan 21	64½	Nov 10	65	Dec 9	65	65¼
Do., do., registered	66¼	Jun 17	63¼	May 18	63	Sept 21	..	..
Washington Central 1st g. 4s, 1948	96	May 5	90	Jan 27	95	May 11	..	..
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s, 1938	121¼	Oct 7	112	Jan 9	120¾	Dec 7	102	102¾
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	107¾	Jun 22	107½	May 22	107¾	June 22	..	..
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	135	Jun 19	130	Feb 7	135	June 19	..	..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	130	Aug 24	128	Dec 1	129	Dec 1	..	..
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	..	..	..	..	117¾	Au 30, 98	..	..
Col., Con. & Tar. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	..	..	..	..	101	Fe 23, 97	..	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	101	Apr 22	96¼	Jan 18	96¼	Dec 1	..	..
Nor. & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	96¼	Aug 28	88¾	Jan 7	92¼	Dec 8	91¾	92¼
Ogden & L. Cham. 1st con. 6s, 1920	..	..	..	..	94	Apr., 98	..	..
Do., do., small	..	..	..	..	93	Feb., 97	..	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	104	Oct 24	103	Sep 27	103	Oct 26	103	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	86	Dec 8	85	Dec 8	85	Dec 8	..	..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901	85	Feb 7	65	May 24	75¼	Oct 28	..	..
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	110	Nov 3	103	Jul 28	105½	Dec 9	105¾	..
Panama sk. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	104¾	Nov 21	103¾	Oct 17	104¾	Nov 21	104¾	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	115	May 22	114	Oct 16	114¾	Dec 6	..	..
Do., do., registered	115½	Mar 9	115	Nov 29	115	Nov 29	..	..
Do., do., gtd. 3½s, tr. reg. cts., 1937	..	..	..	..	102	No 11, 98	100	..
Penn. RR. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	..	..	..	..	108	My 13, 97	..	..
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	..	..	..	..	115¾	Fe 24, 98	..	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1920, I. F.	101	Feb 20	90	Jan 19	100	Dec 9	99	100
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	..	..	..	100	De 23, 97	..	..
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certs.	99¾	Aug 31	93¼	Apr 3	97¾	Nov 29	97	98
Do., Trust Co. cts. for 2d g. 5s, 1926	..	..	..	..	97	My 29, 98	..	..
Do., do., 1st installment paid	..	..	..	..	20	De 20, 98	..	..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	126	Apr 28	126	Apr 28	130	Apr 28	120	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	100½	Jul 18	99	Nov 14	98	Dec 7	99	..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	..	..	..	..	137	No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	..	..	..	107¼	Oct 28, 98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	..	..	..	121	No 28, 98	..	..
P., C., C. & St. L. gtd. g. 4½s, 1940, Ser. A	113	Jul 14	114	Oct 17	113	Nov 28	111¾	113¾
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	119	Jun 13	114	Apr 11	113¾	June 30	..	..
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	..	..	..	..	113	No 23, 98	114¼	115¾
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4, 1945	107	Dec 8	104¾	Nov 8	107	Dec 8	..	..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	107¾	Jan 6	105¾	Mar 15	105¾	Apr 13	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	105¾	Ap 28, 97	..	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1s. 7s, 1912	141	Mar 29	139¾	Jan 6	140	Nov 16	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	140¾	May 1	130	Nov 16	130	Nov 16	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	135	Jun 7	135	Jun 7	135	Jne 7	..	..
Pitts., St. L. & F. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	123¾	Oct 4	119¾	Oct 4	119¾	Oct 4	..	..
Clev. & Pitts. con. sink. fund 7s, 1900	108	Apr 18	105¾	Sep 11	105¾	Sept 11	..	..
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	121	Jul 8	121	Jul 8	121	July 8	..	..
Gd. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	114	Oct 19	113¾	Jun 21	114	Oct 19	..	..
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	..	..	..	..	108	No 30, 97	..	..
Pitts. & L.E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, 1928	..	..	..	..	114	Mar., 98	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Youghi. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	..	..	..	..	117	Mar., 98	..	..
Pitts., Palmr. & Parpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	95	Jun 24	90	Jan 24	90	Mar 24	..	..
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	118	Jul 17	113	Jan 5	116	July 28	..	..
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	..	..	..	..	98	Jul 14, 97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	101¼	Dec 8	95	Jan 3	101	Dec 8	101	102
Do., do., J. P. M. certificates	101	Nov 28	99¾	Jan 31	101	Dec 8	..	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	91½	Jan 16	85¾	Dec 1	91½	Dec 8	85¾	86¾
Do., do., registered	87	Jan 24	87	Jan 24	87	Jan 24	..	..
Rio Grande Western 1st g. 4s, 1939	96¾	Jan 24	94	Jun 26	94	Dec 1	..	..
Utah Central gtd. g. 4s, 1917	89	May 11	87¾	Aug 28	89	Mar 17	85	..
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	104¾	Jan 24	103	Nov 27	104	Mar 17	..	..
Rio Grande Southern 1st g. 4-4s, 1940	74½	Dec 6	74	Aug 11	74½	Dec 6	..	..
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 6-2-4s, 1947	87	Oct 27	79¾	Jul 11	79	Dec 7	..	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A, 1906	114¾	Mar 31	110	Nov 14	110	Nov 14	110¾	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	116¾	Mar 22	110	Nov 13	112	Dec 7	..	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	113	Mar 31	110	Nov 14	112	Dec 7	110¾	..
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	..	..	..	..	114	Dec 7	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	122¾	Jan 27	121	Jan 3	121	Dec 7	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	112¾	Jan 20	107	Jan 3	111	Dec 7	..	..
Do., 1st trust g. 6s, 1987	106¾	Mar 27	103¾	May 26	103¾	Dec 7	..	..
Ft. Smith & Van. R. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1936	..	..	..	..	100	Dec 7	..	..
St. L. & San Fran. RR. 6s, 1906	116	Jan 16	116	Jan 16	116	Jan 16	..	..
St. L. & S. F. & W. Div. 6s, 1947	102	Mar 30	99	Jan 3	99	Dec 7	..	..
Central Division 1st g. 4s, 1990	80	Aug 14	77	Jan 3	77	Dec 7	..	..
St. Louis Southwest. 6s, ctfs., 1909	99¼	Jul	99	Jul	99	Jul	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond ctfs., 1989	67¾	Aug	67	Aug	67	Aug	..	..
St. Paul City Ry Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	118	Jan 26	118	Jan 26	118	Jan 26	115	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 6s, 1931	124	Jan 26	124	Jan 26	124	Jan 26	..	..
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	110	Jan 26	110	Jan 26	110	Jan 26	..	..
Do., 5s, 1931	120	Jan 26	120	Jan 26	120	Jan 26	..	..

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid. Ask'd.	
Do., 6s, registered	127½	Feb 23	127½	Feb 23	127½	Feb 23	..	..
Do., 6s, reduced to g. 4½s	113½	Jan 25	112¾	Jan 3	113½	Dec 7	110¾	114
Do., 6s, registered	..	..	..	..	113	My 29, 98	..	..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	96	Jan 24	96	Jan 24	96	Jan 24	94	96
Do., 4s, registered	96	Jan 24	96	Jan 24	96	Jan 24	..	..
Minneapolis Union 1st 6s, 1922	..	..	..	..	125	Jan 24, 98	..	..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	137½	Jan 23	134½	Mar 10	135	Dec 7	..	136
Do., 6s, registered	..	..	..	..	133	Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	118¾	Aug 10	113¾	Jan 24	114	Dec 7	..	..
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	120	Aug 10	119	Jan 24	119	Dec 7	..	..
Wilmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	120	Apr 11	113	Apr 20	120	Apr 11	..	..
Do., 6s, registered	..	..	..	..	120	Ap 24, 98	..	..
N. Y. & Pres. & Phenix 1st g. 6s, 1927	107¾	Aug 9	98	Mar 13	103½	Oct 6	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st g. 7s	134¾	Aug 9	134¾	Aug 9	134¾	Oct 6	..	..
Nav., Pier. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1894	134¾	Mar 15	132½	Nov 1	132½	Nov 1	132¾	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1924	113	Mar 17	113	Mar 17	117	Mar 17	..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 6s, 1926	..	..	..	..	99	Feb 4, 97	..	..
Seat., La. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931, Asa pd.	..	..	..	..	40	Jn 22, 98	..	..
Southern Pacific Co.—								
Do., g. 4s, Cent. Pacific col., 1949	87¾	Mar 16	86¾	Dec 6	87¾	Dec 6	86¾	87¾
Do., 6s, registered	87¾	Mar 16	86¾	Dec 6	87¾	Dec 6	86¾	87¾
Cen. Pac. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949	87¾	May 24	86¾	Dec 6	87¾	Dec 6	86¾	87¾
Do., mtge. gtd. g. 3½s, 1929	..	..	..	..	97	Mar., 98	..	..
Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	114	Apr 26	108	Oct 17	108	Oct 17	110	..
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	110	May 24	108	Jan 4	108	Dec 6	108	..
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	108	Apr 28	106½	Jan 4	106½	Dec 7	106	..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s, 1902	..	..	..	..	107	..	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	113¾	Jan 20	107½	Jan 3	111	Dec 7	111	..
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	110	Sep 12	106	Oct 18	106	Oct 18	108	..
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	90	Sep 12	86	Oct 18	86	Oct 18	..	..
Morgan's La. & Texas 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	..	..	..	114	Nov 17, 98	..	..
Do., 1st 7s, 1915	130	Jan 24	114	Nov 22	114	Dec 8	122½	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	98	Mar 24	96	Nov 22	96	Dec 8	96	98½
San An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1943	98	Feb 28	97	Dec 7	97	Dec 7	95	..
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	..	..	..	..	116	Dec 16, 98	..	..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	..	..	..	..	116	Dec 16, 98	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	113	Jan 17	107	Jan 3	111	Dec 7	108	..
So. Pac. of Ari. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	115	Jan 27	107	Jan 3	111	Dec 7	112	..
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	112	Apr 26	107	Jan 3	111	Dec 7	111	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	112	Apr 26	106	Nov 16	106	Nov 16	..	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1937, ex pd	105	Apr 21	104	Nov 16	104	Nov 16	..	..
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	95	Apr 3	90	Jan 3	90	Dec 7	..	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	..	..	..	..	110	Jn 23, 98	..	..
Gila Val., Globe & N. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1924	108¾	Jul 21	100	Nov 13	100	Dec 7	100¾	104¾
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907	..	..	..	..	108	Jn 23, 98	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938	106	Aug 23	106	Aug 23	106	Aug 23	..	..
Southern Rway 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	112¾	Jan 24	103	Jan 3	103	Dec 7	101¾	103
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	104	Feb 5, 98	..	..
Memphis Div. 1st gtd. 4-4½-5s, 1996	100¾	Jan 13	96¾	Jan 3	100	Aug 15	..	..
East Tenn. reorg. lien g. 5s, 1938	110	Jan 24	103	Jan 3	103	Dec 7	..	..
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	..	..	..	..	110	Dec 1	110¼	110¾
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 6s, 1916	113¾	Jan 5	107	Mar 16	107	Mar 16	..	..
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	113¾	Jan 27	109	Sep 21	109	Dec 7	..	..
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	114¾	Jan 20	114½	Jan 14	114½	Dec 7	110	111
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	114¾	Jan 20	114½	Jan 14	114½	Dec 7	114¾	..
Georgia Pac. Ry 1st g. 6s, 1922	124¾	Feb 2	119¾	Jul 26	119¾	Dec 7	..	..
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	120	May 10	119	Jul 26	119	Dec 7	..	..
Richmond & Danville con. g. 6s, 1915	134¾	Jan 24	130	Mar 17	130	Dec 7	122½	130
Do., equip. sink. fund g. 5s, 1909	116	Jan 24	116	Mar 17	116	Dec 7	..	..
Do., deb. 5s, stamped	110	Jan 24	105	Oct 6	105	Oct 6	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	119	Jan 24	119	Nov 7	119	Dec 7	..	..
Do., 6s, gtd. stamped, 1926	135	Aug 15	135	May 12	135	Dec 7	..	..
Do., serial, Series D	115	Jan 24	115	Oct 13	115	Oct 13	..	..
Do., serial, Series E	115	Jan 24	115	Oct 13	115	Oct 13	..	..
Wash., Ohio & W. 1st cy gtd. 4s, 1924	94	Jan 21	89	Jan 3	89	Dec 7	..	..
West. No. Car. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	120¾	Jan 24	120¾	Jan 24	120¾	Dec 7	..	..
South Carolina & Ga. 1st g. 6s, 1919	111	Apr 27	111	Apr 27	111	Apr 27	..	..
Term. Ass. of St. L. 1st g. 4½s, 1939	113	Oct	111¾	Jan 12	113	Oct	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	114¾	May	111¾	Mar	111¾	May	..	..
St. L. Mkts. Spr. Ter. gtd. g. 4s, 1939	..	..	..	..	100	Oct 28, 98	..	..
Tex. & Pac. Ry. E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	107	Oct	104	Jan	107	Dec 7	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 2000	108¾	Jul	104	Jan	108	Dec 7	108	113¾
Do., 2d g. income 5s, 2000	45¾	Apr	34	Jan	37	Dec 7	..	..
Do., do., trust certificates	45¾	Jul	34	Jan

CALENDAR FOR THIS WEEK.

Continued from Page 1.

Erie Telephone and Telegraph Company—Special Meeting.
International Power Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Lachede Gaslight Company of St. Louis—Dividend payable on preferred.
National Lead Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
National Tube Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Oscoda Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Republic Iron and Steel Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Southern Cotton Oil Company—Dividend payable.
Standard Oil Company—Dividend payable.
Union Passenger Railway, Philadelphia—Books close.
United States Leather Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
United States Printing Company—Dividend payable.
United Railway and Electric Company of Baltimore—Dividend payable on preferred.

Saturday, Dec. 16.

Chicago and Alton Railroad—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Finance Company of Pennsylvania—Books close for dividend on first preferred.
National Gram-o-phone Corporation—Dividend payable.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Net changes of 1 point or more in the more active stocks were:

Advances.

Consol. Rub. Tire..1	General Carriage..5⅝
Electric Boat.....4	Storage Power....2⅝

Declines.

Amalgamated Cop.5⅛	National Salt 4
Agricultural Chem.2	National Tube 4
Agricul. Chem. pf.1	National Tube pf..1½
American Bicycle..3	New. Amst. Gas...4½
American Woolen..1	New Amst. Gas pf.7½
Asphalt of Am...2¼	N. Amst. Gas bds..3½
Chic. & Alton subs.2⅝	New York Trans...3¼
Cramps' shipyard..1	Otis Elevator pf...5
Distilling of Am..1½	Royal Bk. Pow. pf.2½
Distill. of Am. pf.4⅝	Rubber Goods.....2⅝
Electric Vehicle...7	Rubber Goods pf..1½
Flemington Coal...1	Sloss-Sheffield 3
Havana Com.....3	Standard Gas.....7½
Havana Com. pf...1½	Standard Gas pf...10
Internat. Pump....3	Tennessee Copper..3
Internat. Pump. pf.4	pf. 2
Markeen Copper...1¼	Worthington Pump
Nat. Gramophone..4	

In every quarter of the market for outside securities during the past week liquidation was apparent and substantial net losses were recorded in a large number of issues. Not only were commission brokers large sellers of stocks, but traders were pretty generally arrayed on the bear side, and especialy at the end of the week made vigorous attacks on prices. High rates for money and the easily aroused fears as to the future of the money market, together with some unfavorable developments affecting particular issues, were responsible for the general declines. Of the more active issues, scarcely more than half a dozen ended the week at higher figures than those recorded at the close of the previous week, and among the stocks that declined were a number that showed losses of 3 points or more. In many cases the amount of stock sold was relatively small, but so little demand was there for any but the most active issues that the sales were sufficient to bring about serious declines.

Confident buying showed here and there in the market, but nothing like general support appeared, and it was a relatively easy task for bear traders to lower quotations. Transactions for the week showed a fairly large total. Trading was most active on the last two or three days, Friday especially giving much business to curb brokers.

Among the industrial stocks a number of sharp declines were recorded. Royal Baking Powder, Distilling of America, Havana Commercial, and International Pump all ended the week much below the previous Saturday's closing. Distilling of America was probably the most active of the industrial issues. Both issues declined steadily throughout the week, but the loss in the preferred stock was the heavier. This issue sold down to 28½ and closed at 28¼ bid, a net loss of 4⅝ points. In the common stock a net loss of 1½ points was recorded, the stock closing at 8⅜ bid, which represented a half-point rally from the lowest. Rumors in regard to dissatisfaction with the present management of the company were heard, but they met with prompt denials from officers of the company, and they appeared to be nothing more than repetitions of reports previously heard and previously emphatically denied. Weakness in the stocks seemed to be due to selling by holders who became tired on account of the continued low prices in the stock, prices established after the recent heavy liquidation in the stock. General market conditions seemed the most natural explanation for the losses recorded in these issues.

Amalgamated Copper declined under somewhat heavy liquidation and was helped down by energetic bear attacks. Late in the week Boston appeared to be a seller of the stock, which is almost invariably taken as an unfavorable factor. During the week it touched the lowest price at which it has yet sold. It changed hands at 81, which was more than 2 points below the lowest figure which it touched on the decline which followed the first withdrawal of inside support. It ended the week at 80½ bid, a net loss for the week of 5½ points. Other copper stocks shared the weakness of Amalgamated and were freely offered with little demand apparent. With the exception of Amalgamated Copper, none of the copper stocks were actively traded in, although on one or two days there were a few transactions in British Columbia Copper, which was probably the strongest of all these issues.

Stocks of the electric group were not very active, with the exception of Electric Axle. This issue fluctuated over a narrow range, and closed at 6⅝ bid, showing only a fractional change for the week. On some days it was very strong on what appeared to be good buying, and even on Saturday, when the whole market was weak, it was in fairly good demand. News was awaited in regard to developments of the company's affairs, but nothing of a definite character was made public. Friends of the company say that much progress is being made and are still predicting early announcement of very favorable developments.

Electric Vehicle sold as low as 68, and at the close was offered at that figure without a bid. This was 7 points below the price at which it was held the previous week. The transportation stocks, and especially New York Transportation, shared the weakness of Electric Vehicle and ended the week with net losses, which in the case of the New York company amounted to 3¼ points. In these stocks liquidation seemed to account for the declines recorded, and in none of them were traders particularly active.

Developments in the local gas situation attracted considerable attention to the city gas stocks, and all of these issues traded in on the curb closed a number of points lower for the week. In the New Amsterdam issues the lowest prices of the year were recorded, and they closed at about the bottom. Sales in the common stock were made as low as 22⅝, which was the closing bid for this issue, a net loss of 4½ points. The preferred stock lost 7½ points, ending at 44½ bid, and the bonds showed a recession of 3½ points, the final bid being 93, and the last sale 93½. An offer was made during the week by a broker who was supposed to be representing New Amsterdam Gas interests to discount at 6 per cent. the coupons falling due in January, and this was taken as an assurance that the interest due at that time would be paid, but the offer had little effect, for it was generally believed that the payment of the January coupons will have to be made not from earnings of the company, but from moneys borrowed for the purpose. The action of the Standard Gas Directors in adjourning the regular dividend meeting without taking any action on a distribution on the stock was taken as indicating that the gas war is still being followed as aggressively as at any time in the past. Standard Gas stock was sold on the announcement, but on the last day of the week, on what appeared to be inside support, recovered from the lowest and closed for the common stock at 105 bid, and for the preferred at 120 bid. This represented in the common stock a decline of 7½ points, and of 10 points in the preferred.

Storage Power was the most active stock of the week. Announcement was made of the election of W. Seward Webb as President of the company, which was very favorably viewed and helped the advance in the stock, which early in the week was strong and advancing sharply daily. It got up to 17⅝, but from this figure a sharp reaction began, which, after some irregularity, brought the stock down on Saturday to 9⅝. This low figure was brought about by very energetic bear attacks made on the stock, and it recovered very sharply from this price. It got up to 13, and fell back again to 11, where it closed for the week, showing a net gain of 2⅝ points.

Royal Baking Powder suffered a net loss of 2½ points, closing at 82 bid. Heavy liquidation in this stock at the close of the week was responsible for the decline. On Friday the transactions amounted to nearly 2,000 shares, which was a very large day's business in this issue.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5—Following is a summary of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and disbursements of the Government on the 5th day of December, 1902:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$[illegible]		
Gold bullion	[illegible]	$[illegible]	
Outstanding gold certificates	$[illegible]		
Less gold exchanges in Treasury	[illegible]	[illegible]	$[illegible]
Standard silver dollars		$[illegible]	
Outstanding silver certificates	$[illegible]		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	[illegible]	$[illegible]	[illegible]
Silver bullion			[illegible]
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$7,489,[illegible]		
Silver bullion of 1890, (coin)	$1,[illegible]		
Less outstanding Treasury notes	[illegible]	$[illegible]	
United States notes		$[illegible]	
Outstanding currency certificates	$[illegible]		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Treasury notes of 1890		$1,[illegible]	
National bank fives		[illegible]	
Fractional silver coin		[illegible]	
Fractional currency		[illegible]	
Minor coin		[illegible]	
Deposits in National banks		[illegible]	
Bonds and interest paid		[illegible]	$[illegible]
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund		$[illegible]	
Outstanding checks and drafts		[illegible]	
Disbursing officers' balances		[illegible]	
Post Office Department account		[illegible]	
Miscellaneous items		[illegible]	[illegible]
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$[illegible]

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Internal revenue	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total receipts	$1,[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
War	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Navy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indians	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pensions	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Interest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total expenditures	$1,[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Excess of receipts over expenditures	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Receipts last year—			
Customs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Internal revenue	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Receipts from all sources last year	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Expenditures last year	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

Deposits under act July 14, 1890	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	U. S. Notes (Since 1878.)	Treasury Notes (Since 1890.)	Total
To date	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
This fiscal year	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
This month	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
This day	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Net gold and bullion, including $[illegible] reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

		Balances.
Dec. 9	$[illegible]	[illegible]
*Dec. 8	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 25	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 18	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Nov. 11	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 4	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 28	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 21	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 14	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 7	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Sept. 30	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 23	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 16	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 9	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 26	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 19	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 12	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 5	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 29	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 22	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 15	[illegible]	[illegible]
*July 8	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 1	[illegible]	[illegible]
June 24	[illegible]	[illegible]
June 17	[illegible]	[illegible]
June 10	[illegible]	[illegible]
*June 3	[illegible]	[illegible]
May 27	[illegible]	[illegible]
May 20	[illegible]	[illegible]
May 13	[illegible]	[illegible]
May 6	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 29	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 22	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 15	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 8	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 1	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 25	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 18	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 11	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 4	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Feb. 25	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Feb. 18	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 11	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 4	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 28	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 21	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 14	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 7	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 24	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 17	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 10	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 3	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Nov. 26	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Five days. (Four days.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed at the Stock Exchange, but dealt in at the Real Estate Salesroom, Trust companies and other securities not active enough to have a daily market value, by dealers in the most active issues. Quotations of unlisted securities, a different class of securities, often dealt in at the Real Estate Salesroom, will be found under the head of Trust Companies.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry, com	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Ferry	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Ferry bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bankers'	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brooklyn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Security Bond & Trust	[illegible]	[illegible]
City	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colonial	[illegible]	[illegible]
Continental	[illegible]	[illegible]
Farmers' Loan & Trust	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fifth Avenue	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fidelity	[illegible]	[illegible]
Franklin	[illegible]	[illegible]
German-American	[illegible]	[illegible]
Guaranty	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hamilton	[illegible]	[illegible]
International Banking & Trust	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kings County	[illegible]	[illegible]
Knickerbocker	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lawyers' Surety	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lawyers' Title Insurance	[illegible]	[illegible]
Long Island Loan & Trust	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manhattan	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mercantile	[illegible]	[illegible]
Metropolitan	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morton Trust	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nassau	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Security & Trust	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	[illegible]	[illegible]
North American	[illegible]	[illegible]
People's	[illegible]	[illegible]
Produce Exchange	[illegible]	[illegible]
Real Estate Trust Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Standard	[illegible]	[illegible]
State	[illegible]	[illegible]
Title Guarantee & Trust	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trust Company of America	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Williamsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commonwealth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Continental	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eagle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Empire City	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fairfield	[illegible]	[illegible]
German-American	[illegible]	[illegible]
Germania	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greenwich	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hamilton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Home	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kings County	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manufs., Brooklyn	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]

Insurance Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Niagara	170	180
North River	145	150
Pacific	145	150
Peter Cooper	110	120
Phenix, Brooklyn		195
Rutgers		100
Stuyvesant	70	
United States	120	125
Westchester	320	
Williamsburg City	430	

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	640	
American Exchange	195	195
Astor National	490	
Bowery	290	300
Broadway	245	
Butchers & Drovers'	95	
Central	180	190
Chase	425	
Chatham	300	310
Chemical	3900	4050
Citizens'	150	
City	2000	
Colonial	240	
Columbia	190	
Commerce	255	260
Continental	128	
Corn Exchange	365	390
East River	130	
Eleventh Ward	150	
Fifth Avenue	2800	
Fifth National	225	
First National	3250	
Fourth National	175	185
Fourteenth Street	145	165
Gallatin	400	410
Gansevoort		80
Garfield	1500	
German-American	115	
Germania	300	
German Exchange	235	260
Greenwich	105	
Hamilton	125	
Hanover	735	
Hide & Leather	120	
Home	120	140
Importers & Traders'	530	550
Irving	170	
Leather Manufacturers'	210	
Liberty	310	
Lincoln	775	
Manhattan	255	275
Market & Fulton	215	240
Mechanics'	205	210
Mercantile	192	
Merchants'	170	180
Merchants' Exchange	116	
Metropolis	425	450
Mount Morris	260	
Mutual	140	
Nassau	157	
National Union	350	
New Amsterdam	575	
New York	250	270
New York County	1500	
New York National Exchange	116	
Nineteenth Ward	100	
Ninth National	90	
North America	200	
Oriental	190	200
Pacific	170	
Park	490	505
People's	225	
Phenix	195	
Plaza	500	
Produce Exchange	120	130
Republic	200	220
Riverside	210	
Seaboard	275	
Second National	550	
Seventh National	160	
Shoe & Leather	100	106
State of New York	125	135
Twelfth Ward	120	135
Union Square	210	
Western	325	
West Side	375	
Yorkville	210	

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	100	102
Amalgamated Copper	80½	81⅛
Am. Agricultural Chemical	35	37
Am. Agricultural Chemical pf.	78	79
American Air Power	45	50
American Bank Note Co	47	50
American Bicycle		20
American Bicycle pf		60
American Bicycle bonds	90	91
American Ginning	20	22
American Graphophone		137½
American Graphophone pf	130	140
American Grocery 1st pf		10
American Press Association	75	85
American Typefounders'	54	55
American Wool Goods	23½	24⅛
American Wool Goods pf	78½	80
Anderson Tobacco	10	12
Arizona Lead	9⅞	10¼
Asphalt Company of America	12¾	13½
Barney & Smith Car	22	25
Barney & Smith Car pf	95	
Barney & Smith Car Co	105	107
Beet Sugar		28
Beet Sugar pf		79
Bliss, E. W	135	145
Bliss, E. W., pf	125	135
British Columbia Copper	10¼	11
Celluloid Company	88	91
Central & South American Tel	110	112
Central Fireworks	13	15
Central Fireworks pf	55	60
Chesebrough Mfg	240	250
Ches. & Potomac Tel. stock	75	80
Chicago & Alton sub		106
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new,) w. l.	95	96
Consolidated Car Heating	48	53½
Consolidated Fireworks com	10	
Consolidated Fireworks pf	65	
Consolidated Rubber Tire	5	7
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	35	40
Cramps' Ship and Eng. Bld	32	38
Distilling Co. of America	9⅝	9⅞
Distilling Co. of America pf	28⅛	29⅝
Eastman Kodak Co	105	
Electric Axle Light & Power	6⅝	6⅞
Electric Boat	27	28½
Electric Boat pf	42	45
Electric Vehicle		98
Electric Vehicle pf		100
*Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1	1½
Empire & Bay State Tel	73	
Erie & Western Trans	80	
Flemington Coal & Coke	21	23
General Carriage	130	
General Chemical	87½	
General Chemical pf	97	100
General Electric Automobile	5	10
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf	115	125
Havana Commercial	15⅛	17
Havana Commercial pf	80	81½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	93	96
Hoboken Land & Imp. Co	100	
Hoboken Land & Imp. Co	105	
Hudson River Telephone	110	115
Illinois Transportation	3¾	4¾
International Pump	15	17
International Pump pf	40	50
Iron Steamer Co	25	30

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1899 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given:

Closing Dec. 9. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1899. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale
195	..	**Albany & Sus**	3,500,000	July, 1899 3½	*230 Oct. 11	*230 May 11	
..	..	American Bank Note		Sept. 29, 1899 11			
140	..	American Coal	1,200,000	Sept. 1, 1899 4			
25	34	Am. District Telegraph	3,845,000	Nov. 15, 1899 1½			
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	3,984,200				
18	20	Ann Arbor	3,250,000				
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sept. 6, 1899 3	..	..	
..	..	**Beech Creek**	3,685,800	Oct., 1899 1			
106½	..	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf	1,630,000	July, 1899 2			
..	..	Bryn Wharf & W. pf., Series B	5,000,000				
55	58	Buff., Roch. & Pitts	9,000,000				
93	98	Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf	9,000,000	Aug. 15, 1899 1			
115	..	Bur., Cedar Rap. & Northern	5,300,000	Aug. 1, 1899 4			
..	..	**Central Coal & Coke**	1,800,000				
..	..	Chicago & Alton	18,764,000	Oct. 2, 1899 12.25			
..	..	Chicago & Alton pf	3,479,300	Sept. 1, 1899 3			
..	125	Chic. & East. Illinois pf	8,820,700	Oct., 1899 1¾			
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	9,500,000	July 1, 1899 4			
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	9,500,000	Oct. 2, 1899 1½			
186	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,245,700	Dec. 1, 1899 1¾			
2½	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf	500,000				
..	..	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf	226,700				
185	195	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	Oct. 2, 1899 1¾			
50	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb., 1899 2			
95	..	**Des Moines & Ft. D. pf**	750,000	Aug. 1, 1899 7	110 June 13	90 Jan. 3	
400	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	Oct., 1899 3½	.. ..	.. ..	
..	..	**Ft. W. & Denver City**	2,558,000	Mar. 15, 1899 2	39 Jan. 3	11 Apr. 6	
..	..	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,188,100				
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel**	5,000,000	Oct., 1899 1½			
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,200,000	Feb. 13, 1899 3½	45 Nov. 1	40 Nov. 28	
..	..	**H. B. Claflin 1st pf**	2,000,300	Nov. 1, 1899 1¾			
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf	2,370,600	Nov. 1, 1899 4			
..	..	Harlem	8,638,600	†Oct. 2, 1899 2			
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	May 1, 1899 4			
72	75	Homestake Mining	21,000,000	Nov. 25, 1899 50c.			
..	..	**Keokuk & Western**	4,000,000	Oct. 1, 1899 1			
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke	2,300,000				
67	72	Knickerbocker Ice (Chi.) pf	3,000,000	July 1, 1899 3			
53	60	**Long Island**	12,000,000	Nov. 2, 1896 1	94 Apr. 4	60 Nov. 9	
7	12	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000				
67	75	Maryland Coal pf	1,975,000	July 1, 1899 3			
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Sept. 30, 1899 3			
108	113	Michigan Central	19,738,000	July 25, 1899 2			
22½	24	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M	14,000,000				
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. L**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1899 1			
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000				
2½	..	National Linseed Oil certs					
5	..	National Starch Mfg	5,000,000				
60	..	Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st pf	3,000,000	May 1, 1899 4			
15	..	National Starch 2d pf	2,500,000	Oct., 1899 1			
35	40	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Oct. 2, 1899 2			
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	Oct. 2, 1899 3			
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel	5,000,000	Oct. 14, 1899 1½			
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Oct. 10, 1899 1	9⅝ Nov. 6	6 May 11	
..	..	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,800				
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation	19,029,200	July 3, 1899 3			
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf	11,000,000	July 31, 1899 3			
..	..	**Panama**	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1899 3			
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf	5,000,000	Dec. 1, 1899 3			
400	..	Pennsylvania Coal	3,000,000	Nov. 1, 1899 4			
..	..	Philadelphia Company	7,500,000	Sept. 1, 1899 2½			
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	Oct. 2, 1899 1½			
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough	4,000,000	July, 1899 3			
2	2½	**Quicksilver**	8,788,788		4 Apr. 19	3 Aug. 9	3 Oct. 6, 1899
102	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July 1, 1899 4	*104 May 11	*97 Feb. 14	*100 June 23, 1899
59	60	**Silver Bullion certs**			59 Apr. 28	58 May 3	
200	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 1, 1899 3½	*240 May 3	*240 May 3	
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	June 1, 1899 1			
..	..	Standard Gas pf	3,721,100	June 30, 1899 2			
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	250,525	July, 1899 3½			
..	..	**Tenn. Coal & Iron pf**	1,000,000	July 15, 1899 1	120 Aug. 28	111 Jan. 4	
..	..	Texas Central	2,000,000				
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	Jan. 15, 1899 4			
20	25	Tol. & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 15, 1899 1	38 Apr. 28	30 Jan. 3	
40	50	Tol. & Ohio Central pf	3,776,000	July 25, 1899 1½	58 Apr. 28	50 Jan. 3	
..	..	Tol., St. L. & Kansas City pf	3,975,000		5 Apr. 17	3 Jan. 3	
65	75	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,000,000	Aug. 15, 1899 1	75 Apr. 17	58 Jan. 3	
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	Oct. 1, 1899 1½			
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,249,400	Oct. 16, 1899 3½			
..	20	U. S. Flour Milling	3,000,000		20½ Sept. 15	12 Nov. 6	
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,225,000	Sept. 1, 1899 3½			
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July, 1899 3½			
..	..	Western Union Beef	13,000,000	Nov. 23, 1897 1			
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,180,000	Nov. 15, 1899 1¼	110 Aug. 4	100 Aug. 4	
..	..	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg	8,813,000				
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1899 3	60½ Jan. 24	44½ Nov. 6	

*Sales of less than 100 shares. †And $12.50 extra.

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
J. B. Stetson com	100	
J. B. Stetson pf	120	
Journeay & Burnham com	8	
Journeay & Burnham pf	15	
Lanston Monotype	87	90
Lorillard pf	116	117
Madison Square Garden stock		5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	25	30
Markeen Copper		¾
Mergenthaler Linotype	205	210
Mexican 5s	98	99
National Gramophone	70	74
National Salt	44	46
National Salt pf	75	80
National Tube	44½	45⅝
National Tube pf., ex div	94½	95⅝
National Wall Paper deb. stock	70	75
New England Transportation	6¾	7¼
N. Y. Biscuit bonds, 6s	111	114
New York Gas & Electric 4s	90	95
New York Gas & Electric 5s	102½	103½
New York Transportation	10¾	11¾
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	190	200
Nicaragua Construction, new		4
Old Dominion Steamship	98	102
Otis Elevator	30	31
Otis Elevator pf	80	81
Penn. Salt Mfg	114	
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	122	125
Pittsburg Coal subs	100	102
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E	23¾	24¼
Procter & Gamble	375	385
Procter & Gamble pf	130	135
Royal Baking Powder	92	95
Rubber Goods	21	22
Rubber Goods pf	93	95
Safety Car Heating & Light	148	152
St. Louis subs	120	127½
St. Louis com., when issued	20	21
St. Louis pf., when issued		
St. Louis 4s, when issued		
Simmons Hardware com	140	145
Simmons Hardware pf	140	145
Singer Mfg. Co	220	225
Sloss-Sheffield	55	60
Sloss-Sheffield pf	120	125
Standard Coupler	7	8
Standard Oil of New Jersey	630	640
Storage Power	70	75
Susquehanna Coal 6s	100	105
Swift & Co	100	105
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	100	105
Tennessee Coal	70	75
Texas & Pacific	22	23
Texas & Pacific pf	60	65
Thomson-Houston	70	75
Thomson-Houston pf	110	115

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
True Directory	30	40
Union Steel & Chain	30	40
Union Steel & Chain pf	90	95
Union Typewriter common	17½	18
Union Typewriter 1st pf	115	120
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	125
United Shoe Machinery com	40	41
United Shoe Machinery pf	90	91
United States Glass	95	98
United States Glass pf	95	98
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	4	6
Virginia Chal. Iron & Coke	30	31
Westinghouse Air Brake	62	65
Worthington Pump pf	98	99

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State	3½	4
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with int	7	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	9
Central Union Gas bonds	105½	106
Consolidated Gas of Newark	98	
Cent. Gas of Newark bonds	100	
Consol. Gas of N. J.	215	220
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	102	
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	105	
Gas. Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	110½
Denver Gas	47½	48
Denver Gas bonds	95	97½
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	11	20
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	60	70
Grand Rapids stock	100	
Grand Rapids bonds	100	105
Ind. Nat. & Ill	90	
Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	90	
Indianapolis	115	
Indianapolis 1st 6s	100	
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	90	
Lafayette (Ind.) 1st 6s	100	
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	90	
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	100	
Madison (Wis.) Gas	75	80
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	100	110
Mutual of New York	100	
New Amsterdam	90	
New Amsterdam 1st 6s	100	
Newton	90	
Newton 1st 6s	100	
Northern	90	
Northern 1st 6s	100	
Peoples'	90	
Peoples' 1st 6s	100	
Rochester	90	
Rochester 1st 6s	100	
Terre Haute	90	
Terre Haute 1st 6s	100	
Vincennes	90	
Vincennes 1st 6s	100	

Gas Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Ohio & Indiana stock	40	45
Ohio & Indiana bonds	90	95
Peo. Illuminating (Ill.)	90	95
Peo. Illuminating (Ill.) 1st 6s	100	105
Peo. Peoria Gas bonds	90	95
Standard Gas, New York	90	95
Standard Gas, New York, pf	100	
Standard Gas, Ohio	90	95
Standard Gas, Ohio, pf	100	
Syracuse Gas	90	95
Syracuse Gas 6s	100	105
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	110	115
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	110	115
Williamsburg 1st 6s	100	105

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlanta & Charlotte	130	140
Bald Eagle Valley	100	
Boston & Providence	250	
Camden & Amboy	250	
Cleveland & Pittsburg	100	
Delaware & Hudson Canal Co	175	
Detroit, Mackinac & E. pf	100	
Erie & Pittsburg	100	105
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf	100	105
Gold & Stock Tel. Co	100	
Grand River Valley	100	105
Inter-Ocean Tel. Co	100	
Kansas City, Ft. S. & M.	100	
Kan. Midland & G. Rapids	100	
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf	100	
Morris & Essex	50	
New Jersey & New York	100	
New York, Chicago & St. L.	100	
New York, Chicago & St. L. 1st pf	100	
New York, Chicago & St. L. 2d pf	100	
Northern Central	50	
Oil Creek	100	
Oswego & Syracuse	100	
Pacific of Missouri	100	
Pacific of Missouri 1st pf	100	
Pacific of Missouri 2d pf	100	
Pacific of Missouri 3d pf	100	
Pacific of Missouri 4th pf	100	
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DEC

1909

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Deposits 70,000,000.00
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STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Atch., T. & S. F. pf. (semi-annual)	1¼	Feb. 1	Jan. 10	Feb. 2
Boston & Albany (quarter)	2	Dec. 30	.....	.....
Boston & Maine common (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 1	Dec. 1	Dec. 1
Boston & Lowell	4	Jan. 1	Dec. 2	Dec. 11
Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn	1	Jan. 1	Dec. 15	Jan. 1
Chicago & Alton common	3	Dec. 27	Dec. 16	Dec. 28
Chicago & Alton pf.	2½	Dec. 27	Dec. 16	Dec. 28
Chi., Bur. & Quincy (quarter)	1½	Dec. 15	Nov. 20	Dec. 27
Chi. & E. Illinois (semi-annual)	2	Jan. 2	Dec. 14	Dec. 28
Chi. & E. Illinois pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 14	Dec. 28
Chi. Gt. West. pf. A	2½	Jan. 31	.....	.....
Chi. Gt. West. deb	2	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	.....
Chi. & N'western (semi-annual)	3	Jan. 5	Dec. 12	Dec. 13
Chi. & N'west. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 5	Dec. 12	Dec. 13
Chi., R. I. & Pacific (quarter)	1¼	Feb. 1	Dec. 29	Jan. 3
Chi., St. P., M. & Omaha (annual)	5	Feb. 20	Jan. 31	Feb. 15
C., St. P., M. & O. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Feb. 20	Jan. 31	Feb. 15
Delaware & Hudson (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 15	Nov. 29	Dec. 16
East Mahanoy	2½	Dec. 15	.....	.....
Hocking Valley pf.	1½	Jan. 10	Dec. 4	Dec. 13
Little Miami (quarter)	2 1-3	Dec. 11	Nov. 29	Dec. 11
New York & Harlem (semi-annual)	4	Jan. 2	.....	.....
N. Y. & Harlem pf. (semi-annual)	4	Jan. 2	.....	.....
Northern Central	4	Jan. 15	.....	.....
Pennsylvania & Northwestern	2	Jan. 10	.....	.....
Phila., Wilm. & Balt.	4	Jan. 2	.....	.....
Prov. & Worcester (quarter)	2½	Dec. 30	.....	.....
St. Louis & San Fran. 1st pf.	2	Jan. 6	Dec. 22	Jan. 6

STREET RAILWAYS.

Chicago City Ry. (quarter)	3	Dec. 30	Dec. 15	Dec. 21
Louisville (Ky.) Ry	1	Jan. 1	Dec. 22	Jan. 2
South Side El., Chicago	1	Dec. 30	Dec. 19	Jan. 3
Union Passenger R. R., Philadelphia	$4.75	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 3
United Ry. & El. pf., Balt.	2½	Dec. 15	Dec. 1	Dec. 16
West End St. (Boston) pf.	4	Jan. 1	Dec. 17	Jan. 2

BANK STOCKS.

Bank of New Amsterdam	5	Jan. 2	.....	.....
Wallabout, Brooklyn	2½	Jan. 3	Dec. 22	Jan. 3

TRUST COMPANIES.

Fidelity Trust Co., Balt., (quarter)	3½	Jan. 2	.....	.....
Merchants' Trust Co. (Phila.)	2½	Dec. 11	.....	.....

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Adams Express (semi-annual)	2	Dec. 11	Nov. 10	Dec. 4
Am. Dist. Tel., Brooklyn	3	Dec. 11	.....	.....
American Express	3	Jan. 2	.....	.....
Am. Linseed pf. (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 15	Nov. 23	Dec. 16
Am. Steel Casting pf.	3½	Dec. 20	Dec. 18	Dec. 23
American Sugar Ref. (quarter)	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 11	Jan. 3
Am. Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 11	Jan. 3
Am. Sugar Ref. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Jan. 2	Dec. 11	Jan. 3
American Thread pf.	2½	Jan. 2	Dec. 5	Jan. 2
Calumet & Hecla Mining	$20	Dec. 29	.....	.....
Celluloid Co. (quarter)	1¼	Dec. 30	Dec. 14	Jan. 3
Celluloid Co. (extra)	1	Dec. 30	Dec. 14	Jan. 3
Chi. Junc. Ry. & U. Stock Yards	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 14	Jan. 3
C. Junc. Ry. & U. S. Y. pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 14	Jan. 3
Commercial Cable (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 21	Jan. 3
Commercial Cable (extra)	1	Jan. 2	Dec. 21	Jan. 3
Consol. Gas, N. Y., (quarter)	1	Dec. 15	Nov. 29	Dec. 16
Consol. Lake Superior pf. (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 15	.....	.....
Continental Tobacco pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 3
Cramp (Wm.) Sons S. & E. B'd'g. (quarter)	1¼	Dec. 15	Dec. 8	Dec. 16
Diamond Match (quarter)	2½	Dec. 12	Dec. 2	Dec. 13
Dominion Coal pf.	4	Jan. 1	Dec. 20	Jan. 1
Eden Musee Am. Co. (quarter)	1½	Dec. 15	Dec. 9	Dec. 16
Equitable Ill. G. L. (Phila.) pf. (semi-annual)	3	Dec. 15	.....	.....
Finance Co., Penn., 1st pf. (quarter)	$1.50	Jan. 2	Dec. 16	Jan. 3
International Paper pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 21	Dec. 15	Jan. 2
Laclede Gas pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Dec. 15	Nov. 28	Dec. 16
Maryland Coal pf. (semi-annual)	2	Dec. 30	Dec. 18	Jan. 2
Maryland Coal pf. (extra)	1	Dec. 30	Dec. 18	Jan. 2
National Biscuit (quarter)	1	Jan. 15	Jan. 6	Jan. 6
National Gram-o-phone (monthly)	1	Dec. 16	Dec. 5	Dec. 17
National Lead pf. (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 15	Nov. 23	Dec. 16
National Steel pf. (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 30	Dec. 20	Dec. 31
National Tube pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 3
New Eng. Cotton Yarn pf.	3½	Jan. 1	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Ontario Silver Mining	10c	Dec. 20	Dec. 11	Dec. 21
Osceola Mining (semi-annual)	$3	Dec. 15	Nov. 20	Dec. 1
Pratt Food Co., Phila., (quarterly)	3	on demand.	Dec. 13	Jan. 2
Republic Iron & Steel pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 1	Dec. 8	Dec. 15
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 15	.....	.....
Southern Cotton Oil	2	Dec. 15	.....	.....
Standard Oil (quarter)	3	Dec. 15	Nov. 15	Dec. 16
Standard Oil (extra)	7	Dec. 15	Nov. 15	Dec. 16
Tamarack Mining	$6	Dec. 28	Nov. 29	Dec. 17
Union Bag & Paper pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 1	.....	.....
U. S. Leather pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 3
U. S. Printing (quarter)	1	Dec. 15	.....	.....
U. S. Printing (extra)	1	Dec. 15	.....	.....
Weisbach Light (quarter)	DUC	Dec. 22	.....	.....

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé	Oct. 28	Dec. 15	Dec. 14	Annual
Bank of New York, N. B. A.	.....	.....	Jan. 9	Annual
Chemical National Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 9	Annual
East River National Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 9	Annual
Erie Tel. & Tel.	Nov. 23	Dec. 16	Dec. 15	Special
Hanover National Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 9	Annual
Laclede Gas Co.	Dec. 24	Jan. 24	Jan. 22	Special
Mechanics' National Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 9	Annual
Merchants' National Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 9	Annual
National Bank of the Republic	.....	.....	Jan. 9	Annual
N. Y. & Honduras Rosario Min. Co.	.....	.....	Dec. 13	Annual
New York National Exchange Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 9	Annual
Union Square Bank	.....	.....	Dec. 13	Annual

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

E WEATHER.

Rain; high southeasterly sh ng to southwest- erly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,577. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks break and recover.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 74¼c. Cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40⅛c. Cash cotton, 7 11-16c.

CONGRESS.—The debate in the House on the Currency bill was begun yesterday by Mr. Overstreet of Indiana on behalf of the Republicans. Mr. McClellan of New York was among those who opposed the measure. He urged all Gold Democrats to vote against it and argued that it would, if it became a law, cause a great contraction in the currency. Senator Mason of Illinois in support of his resolution of sympathy for the Boers denounced Great Britain for bringing on the war. At least seven Democratic representatives from New York are counted upon to vote for the Currency bill. Democratic Senators threaten to oppose the confirmation of W. D. Bynum as a member of the Board of General Appraisers.—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—The Boers report that they captured 672 prisoners and three guns in the fight with Gen. Gatacre's forces. London is not inclined to censure the General until further advices are received from him. It is reported that Gen. Methuen is advancing and that heavy fighting is expected north of the Modder River. The German naval estimates were yesterday debated in the Reichstag. Prince Hohenlohe and Count von Buelow urged the necessity for more warships, not so much for means of attack, but as defenses. It is said that the Kaiser contemplates dissolving the Reichstag if events foreshadow the defeat of the measure. The Royal Societies Club yesterday gave a banquet to Lord Chief Justice Russell and Sir Richard Henn Collins, Great Britain's representatives on the Venezuelan Boundary Commission. Baron Penzance, Privy Councilor, died yesterday in London. Count de Dion was yesterday ejected from the French Senate Chamber by order of the court. It is said in London that the Yale-Harvard team will challenge the English college men for a return athletic meeting.—Pages 1 and 6.

Page 1.

Mary Melando, who formerly took care of Roland B. Molineux's room at Newark, was the principal witness at his trial. Recorder Goff took a hand in her examination, and forced her to admit having told Mr. Weeks of finding some of the blue tinted paper, which figures in the case, in Molineux's room.

Page 2.

Frank Miller, a Broklyn merchant, beat his horse and was arrested on complaint of a citizen.

George W. Hewitt of Brooklyn was sentenced to one year in Sing Sing Prison yesterday for bigamy.

Nine persons were injured in a collision between an electric car and a horse car in West Broadway.

Gov. Roosevelt yesterday announced the appointment of James W. Houghton of Saratoga as Justice of the Supreme Court.

Gov. Roosevelt said yesterday two or three matters connected with the remodeling of the New York City charter might be acted upon at once.

The annual convention of the American Federation of Labor was opened at Detroit. The report of President Gompers was read by Second Vice President Duncan.

John D. Rockefeller refuses either to confirm or deny the reported deal by which H. C. Frick will become head of the Union Steel Company, to fight Carnegie interests.

Page 3.

The Madison Square Garden has been offered to the postal authorities at Washington for the new Post Office in this city. A bill appropriating $2,500,000 for the new building and other postal needs in New York is to be introduced at once. It is expected that the building will be near the Grand Central Station.

Page 4.

Dr. Dudley of the Harlem Hospital made a strong appeal for a new building before the Harlem Board of Commerce last night, describing the present condition of the hospital as disgraceful to the city.

The North German Lloyd Steamship Line's traffic arrangements for next year have been announced.

Joseph Palmerston Gill-Martin, who sued Patrick McInerney for $100,000 for alienation of his wife's affections, obtained a verdict of $10,000.

Politicians who are said to have acquired valuable water rights in Suffolk County may make an offer to relieve the shortage in the Brooklyn water supply.

Several men, occupants of a Fire Department repair wagon, which crashed into a cable car on Lexington Avenue yesterday, were thrown out later and badly bruised.

Page 5.

The Supreme Court at Washington yesterday decided that the Buena Ventura, captured early in the Spanish war, was not a legal prize. The reverse was held in the cases of the Pedro and Guido.

William M. K. Olcott refused to affirm or deny a persistent rumor that he will conduct the defense of District Attorney Gardiner against the charges preferred by a City Club committee.

Page 7.

Commander E. P. Wood, who was in charge of the gunboat Petrel at the battle of Manila Bay, died at Washington yesterday.

Page 8.

The annual meeting of the National League and American Association of Baseball Clubs will be begun at the Fifth Avenue Hotel this morning.

The Grand Jury of Hudson County, N. J., yesterday handed down indictments against the Board of Freeholders, a majority of the Hoboken Common Council, and Mayor Fagan.

The New York Presbytery yesterday renewed the discussion of the Warszawiak and McGiffert cases, and decided against further inquiry into the old troubles of the West Presbyterian Church.

Page 14.

Commander C. P. Howell of the steam engineering department of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, a survivor of the battleship Maine, was buried yesterday.

The joint legislative committee appointed to investigate the workings of the tax laws and suggest amendments is in session here.

Detectives are looking for Meyer Goldstein, formerly a bookkeeper employed by H. S. Kramer, a jeweler, who disappeared on Nov. 9, and whom Mr. Kramer accused of taking jewelry and cash to the amount of $20,000.

In a suit on trial before Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court, Peter J. Kiernan, an employing tile layer, alleges that his business was ruined by a boycott ordered by the Tile, Grate, and Mantel Association of New York.

A general decline and alarming signs of demoralization marked the earlier hours in Wall Street yesterday. In the afternoon liquidation and an easing money market restored a more normal tone, and stocks recovered. The slump caused the failure of two Consolidated Exchange brokers.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
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Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Markets.—Page 13.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 5.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

PUERTO RICO RECORDS ARRIVE.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Loads of documents from Puerto Rico are arriving at the Congressional Library every time a transport comes from the island. About twenty big boxes came in to-day. All the old Spanish records, except those which are needed in the island, are sent to the library and stored away. None of the boxes have been opened, and none will be until the flood of records subsides.

Another immense stock of records, which occupy a big room, is the fruit of the recent removal of the Post Office Department to its new building. A number of ancient records were disinterred from the garrets where they had been stored and almost forgotten and sent to the library. The books, mostly old accounts, running back to the year 1785, are tightly packed together, and the distance from one end of the pile to the other is 100 feet. There are

GATACRE'S HEAVY LOSSES

The Boers Assert that 672 Prisoners Were Captured.

THREE GUNS WERE ALSO TAKEN

Reported at Pretoria that Gen. Methuen Is Advancing and that Severe Fighting Is Expected.

PRETORIA, Dec. 11.—The Boers captured three British guns in the engagement with Gen. Gatacre's force at Stormberg.

Six hundred and seventy-two British prisoners were also taken.

Important news is expected from the Boer outposts in the direction of Modder River. There is a report that the British are advancing on the plain, and heavy fighting is anticipated. Gen. Prins Loo and Gen. Cronje command the Boer forces.

In the fighting at Modder River yesterday evening Gen. Cronje maintained his position and captured fifty British soldiers.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Later details regarding the disaster to Gen. Gatacre's column show that but for the magnificent work of the British artillery the disaster would have been far more extensive, as the incessant Boer shell fire in the midst of the repulsed infantry ultimately led to disorder, which only escaped developing into a rout through the batteries of artillery, occupying successive positions, covering the retreat, thus drawing a portion of the Boers' galling fire.

Apparently, the British were set an impossible task and were treacherously guided. After a trying march and being under arms sixteen hours, they attacked the wrong part of the Boer position, where the hill was impregnable, and the burghers were estimated to number 6,000 men, instead of 2,500, as the spies had reported.

There is little in the story to assuage the intense humiliation occasioned by the episode, which is almost an exact counterpart of the battle of Nicholson's Nek. The War Office is besieged with anxious relatives, and the successive editions of the newspapers were eagerly scanned. Men and women were equally persistent in pleading for information, but the authorities either do not possess any or have not published it up to the present.

Gen. Gatacre has not yet forwarded the promised additional message, and the censorship has prevented the correspondents from explaining his defeat. While it appears to be generally admitted that Gen. Gatacre is inclined to overwork his men, Lord Durham's charges of incompetency are considered as in rather bad taste. Until Gen. Gatacre has given his explanation it is felt that considerable allowance must be made for the extreme difficulty of getting intelligence in a country whose inhabitants are in strong sympathy with the enemy.

Stormberg is described as a stronger position than Laing's Nek. The only road winds through lofty hills, and flanking is impossible. Colesberg is also said to be in an almost impregnable position, and as no troops are available to reinforce the columns acting in those directions, it becomes evident that Gen. Gatacre's misfortune or error will delay the invasion of the Free State, perhaps, some weeks.

It is exceedingly probable that he will be compelled to retire on Queenstown and to wait for reinforcements, which can hardly reach him until Sir Charles Warren's division arrives at the Cape. The first detachments will sail Saturday next. Even if Gen. French is not compelled to retreat, he will be obliged to pause in his advance.

The Stormberg affair has caused the most depressing influence everywhere, not excepting the Stock Exchange, where consols were at the lowest price in many years, and South African securities slumped, not so much on acount of the military reverse, which is retrievable, but owing to the profound apprehension as to its political effect. No great surprise would now be felt if Gen. Gatacre's reverse resulted in Cape Colony becoming aflame from end to end.

The afternoon newspapers, like the morning newspapers, withhold the apportionment of blame until they are further acquainted with the facts, and take the reverse philosophically.

The Pall Mall Gazette remarks:

"The country's calm will again surprise the Continent. If the blow is more serious than it appears, neither the Crown nor the Ministry will be in danger of a single seditious, vilifying howl in the street. We have confidence in those who are fighting for us and their directors."

It now seems certain that the Seventh Division, which is being mobilized at Aldershot, will also be sent to South Africa.

The War Office has issued a notice that after Jan. 1 a deduction will be made from the pay of soldiers serving in South Africa—in the case of privates, four pence per day for wives and a penny for each child; in the case of Sergeants, eight pence for wives and two pence for each child. These sums have thus far been paid by the Government. The order indicates a belief that the campaign will be a long one.

It is announced from Cape Town that the Boers have succeeded in repairing the Leeuwfontein Bridge, between Stormberg and Burghnersdorp, which the British destroyed on retiring.

Commandant Swanepol, who commanded the Boer forces at Stormberg, has been replaced by a Scotchman named Robertson.

PARIS DISCUSSES THE DISASTER.

Predicts Gravest Consequences from Gatacre's Defeat.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—The news of Gen. Gatacre's reverse made an immense impression in Paris. But, although the afternoon papers predict the gravest consequences in the disaffected Dutch portion of Cape Colony, they cannot be accused of unseemly exultation over British misfortune.

Most of the journals see in the defeat an undoubted trap laid by Boers working in conjunction with Dutch traitors. The Journal des Debats epitomizes the general opinion, saying that Sir Alfred Milner has threatened in vain to overwhelm the disloyal Dutch with the thunderbolts of British wrath, and that even he must to-day realize that race sympathy is stronger than loyalty. It sees in the attitude of the Afrikanders "the inevitable result of the tactless language of the British press in referring to the war as a struggle between the British and Dutch for supremacy in South Africa."

The Temps says:

"The story of the ambush at Stormberg reads like a chapter from Fenimore Cooper's 'The Spy.' The situation resembles that of the American war of independence, when the colonists devoted themselves to deceiving, misleading, and ambushing the British Generals for love of their country, and with the assent of Washington."

DEFEAT GLADDENS THE GERMANS.

Berlin Crowds Rejoice Over the News of Gatacre's Reverse.

BERLIN, Dec. 11.—Gen. Gatacre's reverse at Stromberg was joyfully greeted on the streets of Berlin, but the newspapers, for the most part, are reticent on the subject.

The Berliner Tageblatt, which prints a long letter from a German in London, advising the public here against demonstrative Anglophobia, gives the news of the repulse without comment.

The Vossiche Zeitung comments in a strain almost friendly, saying:

"After the soldierly virtues which the British have already shown in this war it may well be believed that Gen. Gatacre's troops fought as if on the parade ground."

The Neueste Nachrichten asks if it is against English custom to reconnoitre before attacking. The Deutsche Tages Zeitung is about the only paper this evening which is distinctly Anglophobe in its comment.

CAVALRY SKIRMISH AT COLENSO.

Parties of Boers Exchange Shots with the British.

FREERE CAMP, Natal, Dec. 11.—The British

of Boers who fell back across the river. The kopjes were observed to be thickly occupied by the enemy.

The railway bridge at Colenso has been completely destroyed. Two stone piers were blown up last night. The highway bridge is intact.

BRITISH LOSSES ARE 4,570.

Of This Number Since the War Began 566 Have Been Killed and 2,027 Wounded.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—It is just two months since the Transvaal ultimatum was delivered. Nine engagements have been fought, and the British have lost 566 killed, 2,027 wounded, and 1,977 missing or prisoners.

SAYS GATACRE IS INCOMPETENT.

Lord Durham Alleges He Is Not Fit to Command.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—At a luncheon to-day Lord Durham, formerly a Lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards, said that Gen. Gatacre had overworked his troops in the Soudan, and that he was not fit to have a command in South Africa. He also said he blamed the War Office for the disaster to the British forces in the attack on Stormberg, as the officials know the opinions of the officers who had served under Gen. Gatacre.

QUEEN VICTORIA SHOWS ANXIETY.

Sends Her Private Secretary for Details of the Disaster.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The Queen has sent her private secretary, Sir Arthur Bigge, specially from Windsor Castle to glean full details at the War Office for her Majesty respecting Gen. Gatacre's reverse.

METHUEN SHELLS THE BOERS.

Lyddite Shells Explode with Terrific Force—Burghers Reply with Twelve Big Guns.

MODDER RIVER, Cape Colony, Dec. 10.—The naval 4.7-inch gun again took up a position north of the camp, this afternoon, while the howitzer battery was posted southeast, on the left of the Boers. Both opened a hot fire with lyddite shells and shrapnel, to which the Boers sharply replied with a dozen guns, thus unmasking their position, which was the object of the British manoeuvre. After an hour's firing the Boer guns were silenced, the howitzers searched the trenches and then threw shell after shell upon the hills, the explosion of the lyddite causing the whole ground over an extensive area to rise in the air in dense, brown clouds. A Boer long gun was dismantled.

It now appears that the Boers intend that the next fight is to take place at Magersfontein. Apparently, Spytfontein is not defended, or the Boers are unwilling to unmask their position there, as the replies to the British artillery were all from guns at Magersfontein.

CONSUL MACRUM IS RELIEVED.

Hollis Sent by Hay from Lorenzo Marques to Pretoria.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Secretary Hay has cabled United States Consul Stanley Hollis, at Lorenzo Marquez, Portuguese East Africa, directing him to proceed to Pretoria and take charge of the United States Consulate there upon the departure of Mr. Macrum.

This will obviate the necessity of accepting the service of Mr. Attebury, who had been designated by Mr. Macrum to take his place. Mr. Hollis will serve as Consul at Pretoria only until the arrival there of Mr. Adelbert Hay.

IRISHMEN CHEER FOR KRUEGER.

Dublin's Lord Mayor Denounces the Transvaal War.

DUBLIN, Dec. 11.—The Lord Mayor of Dublin, Daniel Tallon, presided at a meeting of the corporation to-day, called to protest against the Transvaal war. The Clerk declared that there was no quorum, but the Lord Mayor insisted on making a statement in which he declared that the war was "wanton and unprovoked aggression, undertaken by Mr. Chamberlain and capitalists against a handful of farmers." He further declared that America was "opposed to this iniquitous war."

In the meantime the members present shouted "No quorum!" and "Order!" and the tumult in the galleries drowned all the speeches. Eventually, the Lord Mayor left the chair, with the galleries cheering for President Krüger. No attempt was made to adopt the previously prepared resolution against the war.

AMERICANS DETAINED AS SPIES.

Two Commercial Travelers Say They Were Arrested in Ireland.

BELFAST, Dec. 11.—Two American commercial travelers who have arrived here say they were detained at Queenstown on suspicion of being Boer spies. They add that the United States Consul obtained their release and that he is making an inquiry into the matter.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 11.—The United States Consul here, in reply to a query regarding the charge made by two American commercial travelers at Belfast that they had been detained at Queenstown on suspicion of being Boer spies, said he was not aware of any such detention.

Whisky Costly in Ladysmith.

LOURENZO MARQUEZ, Dec. 11.—The following dispatch has been received from the Boer laager near Ladysmith: "Several Kaffir runners from Ladysmith to Estcourt have been captured. They received from £15 to £40 for the trip. The intercepted messages show that men and horses in Ladysmith are now on half rations, that whisky is £1 a bottle, and that beer is exhausted."

List of Prisoners Asked For.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Upon the application of the South African republics, through the medium of the Netherlands Government, the British Government has consented to supply the Boers with lists of the Boer prisoners held by the British, and with other proper information as to their condition. The British Government has intimated in addition that it expects that the Boer Government will reciprocate when called upon in kind.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

Executive Committee Is to Meet in Washington To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Republican League will be held here to-morrow. After the adjournment of the league meeting an assembly of Southern Republicans is to be called. There are in the city now a great many Republicans from every Southern State. The object in calling the assembly is to indorse Senator J. C. Pritchard of North Carolina for Vice President of the United States.

Letters have been received from prominent league men in all sections of the South expressing sympathy with the movement, and confidence is felt that the entire Southern delegation can be depended on to support Senator Pritchard for the next National convention.

Vice President Roscoe Mitchell of the National League is reported as announcing that Pension Commissioner Evans has given an interview declaring that he will not be a candidate for the Vice Presidency. Commissioner Evans says he has not heard of this interview himself yet. It is assumed by the promoters of the Pritchard movement that the reported interview clears the field of all Southern competition.

Pennsylvania Railroad to Chicago.

"Pennsylvania Limited." Every convenience; every luxury; many surprises in elegance. Leaves New York 9:55 A. M., arrives Chicago 9:00 A. M. —Adv.

REPORT OF GOV. OTERO.

Pleads for Statehood for New Mexico, and Gives a Resume of Religious Progress There.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—One of the most interesting features of the report of Gov. Miguel A. Otero of New Mexico, which was made public to-day by the Secretary of the Interior, is the part relating to religious affairs in the Territory. Gov. Otero says that there are only two Jewish places of worship in New Mexico, one of which is at Albuquerque and the other at Las Vegas. There are only four churches of the African Methodist Episcopal denomination.

"The Mormons," says Gov. Otero, "have a few settlements in New Mexico; but these they have exclusively to themselves, and they are pretty generally on the northwestern borders of the Territory. There are freethinkers, Unitarians, and Universalists scattered through the various towns, but none of these have any organized societies."

The Catholics had the field to themselves for a long time, and the first Protestant church to enter New Mexico was the Baptist. The Rev. Samuel Gorman of that Church arrived in the Territory in 1850, and in 1851 the Methodists and Presbyterians came. In 1863 the first Episcopal services ever held in the Territory were held at Santa Fé. It was not until 1881 that the Congregationalists built a church. Other denominations have come in since.

Gov. Otero pleads for Statehood. He gives the population as 260,500, excluding Indians, who number 25,329. The Territory contains nearly 79,000,000 acres, of which 24,000,000 comprise land grants, Indian and military reservations, railroad grants, and Government entries. The assessed value for taxation is more than $40,000,000. The improved system of irrigation on which the Territory has to depend for the multiplication of its land area is developing rapidly.

NEW GRAVES FOR MAINE DEAD.

Plot Selected in Arlington Cemetery for Final Resting Place.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen has selected a plot in Arlington Cemetery, and on a knoll not far from the section in which the soldiers who died in Cuba and Puerto Rico were buried, as the place of burial for the victims of the Maine explosion. The site is easily accessible from the main road to the cemetery and not far from the dead buried during the war of the rebellion.

Arrangements will be made to mark the event with appropriate and impressive ceremonies.

TEACHERS AND SHORT SKIRTS.

Louisville Order Against Them Causes Comment in Cincinnati.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 11.—An order issued by the Board of Education of Louisville, Ky., has created a great deal of comment in Cincinnati. The order prohibits all teachers from wearing short skirts while on duty. It probably emanated from a desire to prevent the example being set before pupils. Of course "rainy day" skirts are included in the order. These reach to the shoe tops, and in no place have they become so much the fad as in Cincinnati. Numbers of teachers wear them, and if Cincinnati should follow in the wake of Louisville the order would create quite a sensation.

Superintendent of Schools Boone was asked this morning if he intended to take any action in the matter. "I have heard about the Louisville order," he said with a smile. "Will Cincinnati follow suit?" was asked. "Not so far as I am concerned." Mr. Boone replied. "I shall not attempt to tell my teachers what sort of skirts to wear. I do not consider it any of my business. They can use their own discretion. I am sure they will exercise it properly."

SCARLETINA AT WELLESLEY.

Only Two Mild Cases, but the Term Is to Close Earlier in Consequence.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 11.—Last week two slight cases of the scarletina prevalent in the vicinity of Wellesley were found among the students of Wellesley College, and, although the patients were at once isolated and every precaution taken, it was decided by the college authorities that the term should be brought to a close on Wednesday of this week, the earliest convenient date, to prevent the possible outbreak of other cases. This action sets the beginning of the Christmas holidays a week ahead of the appointed time, and the Winter term will begin a week in advance—Jan. 4 instead of Jan. 11. Several anticipated events are cut off by this unexpected closing of the college, notably the Christmas vesper service appointed for next Saturday evening, the sale of dolls for the college settlement, and a number of lectures and club meetings; but the students as a whole will welcome the earlier recess, the Autumn term being the longest and hardest in the year.

IRON IMPORTS TO BE LARGE.

Two Hundred Vessels Will Be Needed to Take Ore to Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11.—Vessels chartered and other preparatory signs of activity at this port indicate that the year 1900 will be one of unusually large imports of iron ore. It is said that 200 vessels will be required to load cargoes of iron and copper destined for Philadelphia from Cuba and the European ports. The ore beds in the lake regions and other mineral territory in the United States are said to be totally inadequate to meet the demand for manufactured iron and steel products in the coming year. It is reported that 200,000 tons of iron ore have been engaged for shipment to this city from Spanish and other Mediterranean ports alone. A large amount of these shipments, it is believed, are destined for the Carnegie Steel Company.

There has been a revival of the Cuban ore trade since the close of hostilities in the island, as indicated by a number of recent shipments from the mines at Juragua. In addition to ore shipments, there are other indications of a year of increased activity at the Port of Philadelphia. In anticipation of some of the expected activity the Pennsylvania Railroad is making important extensions at Greenwich Point for increased wharfage facilities.

Stamford's Oldest Man Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Dec. 11.—Stamford's oldest man died this morning, after an illness of eight months' duration. He was James St. John, and was one of the most familiar figures in town. He was born in 1805, and was ninety-four years and nine months old. He was born during Thomas Jefferson's Administration, and cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson. He could recall occurrences of the war of 1812 and had lost none of his faculties in old age.

Mrs. Rhinelander to be Buried To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Dec. 11.—The body of the late Mrs. Frederick W. Rhinelander, who died in Washington Friday, arrived this evening for interment. The committal service was performed by Bishop Satterlee of Washington, who accompanied the remains from New York. The body was placed in the receiving vault until to-morrow, when the interment will occur.

Belgian Electoral Bill a Law.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 11.—The new Electoral bill, giving proportional representation, passed in the Chamber of Deputies to-day. The Catholic Party will be unable to elect more than seven Deputies in Brussels, instead of eighteen as heretofore. The Liberals assert that they will have a majority in the elections next June.

YOUNG'S MEN IN DISTRESS

His Infantry, Shoeless, Marches in Pursuit of Aguinaldo.

FORCE REDUCED BY SICKNESS

One-third of the Troops Are Incapacitated—Filipinos Drive American Prisoners with Bayonets.

MANILA, Dec. 11.—Dispatches dated Concepcion, Dec. 2, from a correspondent with the detachment pursuing Aguinaldo have just reached Manila by messenger.

The military wires on all lines to the northward are continually cut by the natives or are crowded with Government business when working.

According to these advices, Gen. Young was at Condon Nov. 29, having three troops of the Third Cavalry, Cunningham's scouts, and Major March's battalion of the Thirty-third Infantry. The nominal strength of his command had been reduced one-third by sickness. The horses were worn out and handicapped by lack of shoes. The infantry, after a march of a hundred miles from San Jacinto, were shoeless, and all were living on the country. The troops had no ammunition except what they carried in their belts.

Gen. Young, having then been without communication with Gen. Lawton for ten days, and not knowing the disposition of the other troops or whether support was being sent forward, resolved to keep moving.

Having received information that the insurgent General Tino, with a thousand men, was somewhere to the north, and that Aguinaldo, with Gen. Pilar, 5 women, and 400 soldiers of his faithful Bulacan Battalion, was in the mountains to the east, Gen. Young decided, on Nov. 30, to divide his force. He proceeded toward Vigan, hoping to attack Gen. Tino, with his handful of men, and to prevent him from joining Aguinaldo. Major March, with his battalion, and Cunningham's scouts started over the mountains toward Cervantes after Aguinaldo, who was reported to have been there on Nov. 28. This column marched for thirteen hours without food.

The dispatches go on to say:

"The Americans found that the insurgents had impressed the Igorrotes, compelling them to dig trenches and to construct pitfalls along the trails, which were fearful traveling at the best. One stream had to be forded twelve times in the course of a mile. These inoffensive, stupid creatures, usually pictured as bloodthirsty savages, cheerfully turned to undo their own work, and actually went foraging for the Americans.

"The Ilocos region is the richest the Americans have entered in the northern campaign. The people are prosperous, intelligent, and more than half civilized. They have excellent houses and carry on flourishing industries. Many of them are evidently rich. Several towns received the troops with bands and the ringing of church bells. Cattle were killed and houses were opened to the troops.

"How much of this display was sincere and how much due to a desire to propitiate the conquerors, it would be hard to say. There were evidences that similar hospitality had been extended to Aguinaldo. The people described him as cheerful, hugging the hope of salvation through American politics, and everywhere trying to retain support by proclaiming, with seeming sincerity, that the United States Congress would certainly recognize the independence of the Philippine Republic in December.

"Many of the natives exhibited notes from Lieut. Gillmore and other American prisoners, in which the recipients were commended to the Americans on the score of kindness shown to the writers.

"There are twenty-seven Americans with Lieut. Gillmore. Another party of fourteen were taken through Ilocos a week ahead of Gen. Young. They were ragged and dirty, and the natives say some of them were urged forward at the point of the bayonet."

GRANT'S FORCES HOLD SUBIG.

Marines Take Possession of Navy Yard at Olongapo—Enemy Flees Before Advancing Americans.

MANILA, Dec. 11.—The advance guard of Gen. Grant's command, under Major Spence, arrived at Olangapo, Subig Bay, during the night of Saturday, Dec. 9, which place was occupied with little resistance, the enemy fleeing.

Major Spence had an arduous march over the mountain trails from Dinalupihan.

Yesterday morning the Baltimore and Oregon and a chartered transport arrived at Olangapo from Manila. The navy was disappointed to find the army in possession of the place, which they had hoped to capture. A detachment of marines under Lieut. Myers occupied the navy yard at Olangapo, and will hold and occupy it as a naval station. The yard consists of seven new large buildings and some repairing and machinery shops, all damaged by the bombardment of Sept. 23.

During the morning of Dec. 10 the navy transported Major Spence's command from Olangapo to the town of Subig, five miles distant. The enemy was seen deserting Subig as the troops landed, and the latter occupied it without resistance. They found the place abandoned by the retreating enemy, who fired a few shots. The Americans deployed to the right and left of the town and killed one of the enemy.

Gen. Grant and the balance of his command arrived at Olangapo yesterday afternoon. He will proceed to-day to Subig and join Major Spence. Gen. Grant moves north along the coast and will effect a juncture with the Twenty-fifth Infantry, under Col. Andrew S. Burt, who was reported eight miles from Iba Dec. 7.

The enemy encountered in Gen. Grant's advance fled to the mountains and scattered. The towns occupied on the advance are not being garrisoned. No casualties are reported in his command.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The following cablegram has been received at the Navy Department from Admiral Watson, telling of the part played by the navy in the occupation of Subig Bay:

"Manila, Dec. 11.

"On the morning of the 9th, about 11 o'clock, I received a telegram from Schwan, asking for MacArthur, our co-operation with Grant's forces scattered toward Olangapo, Subig Bay. I suspended the Charleston court of inquiry and started the same evening for Subig with the Baltimore, the Oregon, and a company of marines from the barracks. We arrived at daylight on the 10th, with landing parties organized. Found Major Spence in possession of Olangapo, having arrived at dark on the 9th. Relieved the army forces with 100 marines. Myers commanding. Transported the army detachment to Subig. The town was abandoned on our arrival. Grant arrived in the afternoon. We left the Oregon, the Gardoqui, and the Mindora, and returned to Cavite on the 11th. The Olongapo Navy Yard manchinery is in fair condition, the shops damaged only by the previous attack."

PHILIPPINE CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Gen. Otis cables to the War Department the following casualties:

Wounded in action at Massing, Luzon, Nov. 24, Third Infantry, L. Stone, A, thigh, moderate; at Novaliches, Luzon, Nov. 21, Sixteenth Infantry, William W. Tisch, K, thigh, slight; at San Mateo, Luzon, Nov. 22, Sixteenth Infantry, Lewis A. Wilkes, A, wrist, slight; John Rogers, C, back, severe; at Jaro, Panay, Nov. 21, Twenty-sixth Infantry, John Quigley, A, thigh, severe; at Iliars and Paria, Panay, Nov. 21, Eighteenth Infantry, Edward Hall, C, leg, slight; Edward E. Lockhart, C, scalp, slight; Henry Barrett, First Sergeant, leg, slight. Killed in action near Balinag, Luzon, Dec. 4, Third Infantry, Patrick J. Sullivan, C.

Tuberculosis, at Nagasaki, Japan, Sept. 12, First North Dakota Infantry, Leslie R. Waterman, Quartermaster's Department; Dec. 7, George F. Davidson, civilian employe, drowned in Pasig River, body identified Dec. 8; Sept. 11, Fourth Infantry, James Pattie, G, accidentally drowned in attempting to board launch at San Isidro; Nov. 12, Fourth Cavalry, James E. Thompson, Sergeant, C, bathing in Mariwuta River at Pasig, Luzon; Dec. 3, Thirty-seventh Infantry, Henry M. Heatherly, F, variola, at Tarlac; Nov. 28, Thirty-sixth Infantry, Ewen M. Smith, M, Cebu; Oct. 9, Twenty-third Infantry, Robert E. Walsh, A, acute dysentery; Nov. 22, Sixth Infantry, Thomas A. Heide, D, malaria; Nov. 23, Fourth Cavalry, Michael Sullivan, Farrier, A; Nov. 24, Peter P. Griewats, D; Dec. 3, Burt Heeneger, K; Dec. 1, Third Cavalry, Charles Brannigan, E, gunshot wounds in action; Nov. 20, Sixth Infantry, Paul Rink, L, accidental, by comrade; Nov. 27, Sixth Infantry, James Steele, K, suicide; Dec. 2, Thirty-fifth Infantry, George Montag, C, diarrhœa; Dec. 2, Fourteenth Infantry, Joseph F. Williams, K, erysipelas; Dec. 4, Twenty-seventh Infantry, Harold J. Griffith, G, colitis; Dec. 11, Thirty-sixth Infantry, Raymond Grell, I, tricuspid insufficiency; Dec. 3, Twenty-third Infantry, Thomas J. Murray, Sergeant, A, dysentery; Dec. 7, Twelfth Infantry, Harry Gleason, F; Sixth Infantry, William Sherrell, K, typhoid; Dec. 3, Twenty-sixth Infantry, James E. Arlington, H, anæmia; Dec. 9, Twenty-first Infantry, George Sanford, L, nephritis; Dec. 9, Twenty-second Infantry, George Edward H. Hiller, H, cause not reported; Nov. 28, Twenty-second Infantry, Herbert G. Hoor, K; Dec. 2, James Rogers, K.

MOVEMENTS OF TRANSPORTS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The Adjutant General received a telegram to-day saying that the troop ship Meade, carrying the Forty-third Volunteer Infantry, Col. Murray commanding, arrived at Aden, at the southern extremity of the Red Sea, this morning in good condition. He also received word that the transport Logan, carrying the Forty-first Infantry Volunteers, Col. Richmond commanding, arrived at Port Said, the entrance to the Suez Canal, yesterday afternoon, with all well on board. These two regiments are on their way to the Philippines.

Gen. Otis reports to the War Department the arrival at Manila of the transports Conemaugh and Leelanaw with 5 officers, 16 enlisted men, 78 civilians, and 492 horses.

The Nashville sailed to-day from Colombo for Singapore.

The New Orleans Loses Two Days.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The New Orleans arrived at Singapore yesterday, three days behind the Brooklyn, en route for Manila. The little cruiser lost fully two days to the Brooklyn on the run across to Singapore from Colombo. Both vessels are due at Manila in about a week.

The Opening of Philippine Ports.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Secretary Root to-day said that he had sent no directions to Gen. Otis to open up the ports in the Philippines. The matter was in the discretion of Gen. Otis, however, and the War Department earnestly hoped that the day would not be far distant when all of the ports could be safely opened.

HOBART STUDENTS ARRESTED.

Six Juniors Charged with Taking Signs Belonging to Merchants.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, N. Y., Dec. 11.—Six members of the junior class of Hobart College have been arrested on the charge of petit larceny.

On Friday night the class held a smoker, and several of them, it is alleged, while on their way home, helped themselves to signs belonging to merchants. Three members of the class have been threatened with suspension by the faculty of the college.

The entire freshman class was threatened with suspension if they carried out the old college custom on Sunday night of raising a banner as a sign of their meeting. The banner was not raised, but there appears yet to be trouble ahead.

One sophomore had his shoulder broken in a class fight.

WOMAN DEFENDS HER FORTUNE.

Sarah Adams of Norwalk, Conn., Attacked by Brother in Court.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Dec. 11.—Proceedings are in progress in the Norwalk Probate Court for the appointment of a conservator over Sarah Adams, aged fifty-five years, a wealthy resident of this city, the petitioners representing that she is of unsound mind.

The petition is made by John E. Adams of Middletown and Charles E. Adams of Greenwich, brothers of the defendant. Ex-Congressman Levi Warner of Norwalk, a brother-in-law, is also interested with the petitioners in the case.

Miss Adams is a member of the Norwalk Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and is prominent throughout the State. The petitioners have introduced evidence to show that the defendant is laboring under mental delusions regarding several matters. The defendant says she will spend her entire fortune as well as summon the entire town as witnesses in her behalf.

POPE GRANTS A PRIVILEGE.

Says an Unusual Mass May Be Celebrated at Midnight Dec. 31.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Mgr. Martinelli has just received from Rome a document in which the Pope grants to the Catholics of the world an unusual privilege in connection with the celebration of the year 1900. It concludes as follows:

"Therefore, in order that the year 1900, which is about to begin, and which, it is to be devoutly hoped, will usher in a far more happy century, may, by the aid of God, and of His only begotten Son, our Saviour, have an auspicious opening and may close after a prosperous course, his Holiness, Pope Leo XIII., graciously grants that on the 31st of December, both of the year which is now ending and of the year to begin, at midnight in churches and chapels where the most holy eucharist is kept, according to the prudent judgment of the ordinary, the most august sacrament may be exposed for adoration; and he grants also the permission to say or to sing, in the presence of the eucharist thus exposed, and at that hour, one only mass of the Feast of the Circumcision and the Octave of Christmas. Moreover, he grants to the faithful the special privilege of receiving holy communion at the same time, either during or outside the celebration of the mass."

THINK CHICAGO'S CREDIT GOOD.

Holders of Sewer Bonds Do Not Care to Sell Before Maturity.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—No offers to sell any part of the $205,000 worth of sewer bonds that were advertised for by Controller Kerfoot were received to-day. The purchase of the bonds was

she gave the name of Mary A. Melando in a low voice that trembled with nervousness.

"Where do you live?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"In Bayonne."

"Your father is Christopher Melando?"

"Yes."

"And he was employed for twenty years by C. B. Reynolds & Co?"

"He was."

"And when you went to work for a living you also went into that factory?"

"Yes, Sir."

"How long did you work there?"

"Nearly four years."

"Did you meet the defendant there?"

"I did."

"When he went from that factory where did he go?"

"To Hermann & Co. in Newark."

"Did he take a number of employes of the firm with him?"

"Yes."

"Did he take you?"

"He did."

"Whom else did he take?"

"Robert A. Zeller, Martin Mitchell, and Frederick Kuhl."

"Has Kuhl a blonde beard?"

"He has." [Miss Miller, the saleswoman in Hartdegen & Co.'s store in Newark, swore at the Coroner's inquest that a man with a blonde beard bought the silver bottle holder from her.]

ELEVEN YEARS WITH MOLINEUX.

"How long have you been employed with Molineux altogether?"

"About eleven years."

"How long ago did you quit the employment of Morris Hermann & Co.?"

"About two years ago."

"What were your duties there?"

"I was forewoman in the paris green department."

Mr. Osborne here handed the witness exhibits E, D, and G. They are letters to patent medicine firms written in the names of Cornish and Barnet and on blue-tinted paper with three crescents entwined as a crest. He asked her if she had ever seen such paper and she said she had.

"Where did you see it?"

"In Mr. Molineux's room."

"In what part of the room?"

"In the sideboard drawer."

The witness appeared greatly frightened at this point. Molineux leaned forward in his chair, and resting his face on his folded hands regarded her narrowly. While the jurors were looking at the exhibits she glanced at her former employer and it was apparently only by a strong effort of the will that she kept back her tears. Molineux was pale, but he smiled from time to time and his smile seemed to reassure the witness.

"How long has he had that room in the factory?" went on Mr. Osborne.

"For five years."

"In what month did you first see this paper?"

"In August, 1898."

"You don't mean that identical paper, do you?" put in the Recorder.

"No, paper similar to that," said the witness.

"Did you ever see it again?" continued Mr. Osborne.

"Yes, in October, 1898."

"About how much of the paper did you see in the sideboard in October?"

"About half a dozen sheets."

"Did you take any of it?"

"Yes, three sheets."

"What did you do with it?"

"I wrote a letter on one sheet to Peter Wilson of Trenton."

LOST THE OTHER SHEET.

"What did you do with the rest?"

"I lost it. I don't know what became of it."

"When did you lose it?"

"About Christmas, 1898."

"Didn't you lose it about the time you first heard of this case?"

"No, I did not."

"Did you come to New York as a willing witness?" said Mr. Osborne, starting on another tack in order to calm the witness, who was very nervous.

"I did not want to come," was the frank answer.

"Did you ever see Mr. Weeks before?"

"Yes, I went to his office in January, 1898. He sent for me."

"Did you see Mr. Molineux there?"

"Yes."

"Did Mr. Weeks talk to you about a lawyer in Newark?"

"Yes."

"What lawyer was that?"

"William R. Guild."

"At whose request did you go there?"

"At the request of Detective Glori."

"Have you been in the habit of visiting the office of Mr. Guild every week since Molineux was arrested?"

"Yes."

"Did you call every Friday?"

"Friday or Saturday."

"Did Mr. Guild tell you to stay in Newark?"

"He did not," said the witness with emphasis.

"I ask you it you did not receive a check each week from Mr. Guild when you called?"

Mr. Weeks interposed an objection and was sustained by the Court. The witness looked relieved.

"I show you a paper, this check," said Mr. Osborne, waving it in the air. "Did you not receive it from Mr. Guild? Is it not one of a number that you received?"

There was another objection by Mr. Weeks, which was sustained, and the question was not answered. Mr. Osborne then turned the girl over to Mr. Weeks for cross-examination.

THE CROSS-EXAMINATION.

"Was it subsequent to the time you left Hermann & Co.'s employ that you saw this blue paper?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"It was."

"Did you ever see any paper like this before you saw it in October and August, 1898?"

"Never."

"Are you sure?"

"I am."

"And you are positive that this is the kind of paper you saw?"

"I am positive."

The witness then reiterated that she took three sheets of the six that were in the drawer. She said she counted what was there and took half. She used only one sheet in her correspondence, and she also used the same kind of envelope.

"When did you last see Fred Kuhl?" asked Mr. Weeks, coming back to the other subject of the direct examination.

"About eight months ago."

"What was his position in the factory?"

"Laborer."

"In the color department?"

"Yes."

"Were his hands all stained?"

"They were."

"Has he a light beard?"

"His beard was blonde once, but it is turning gray."

"Is it as gray as the foreman's beard?" asked Mr. Weeks, pointing to Juror Martin, whose beard is almost white.

"Not quite. It is about the color of the foreman's mustache."

"How do you fix the date as October when you last saw this paper?"

"I don't know how I fix it, but I am sure it was that time."

"Were you ever in the factory after October, 1898?" asked Mr. Osborne on redirect examination.

"Yes, twice."

"When?"

"In January and February, 1899."

"Whom did you see there at those times?"

"Mr. Molineux."

"About what time in February was it?"

"I think it was on the day before Mr. Molineux was arrested."

"Did you go there to see him?"

"Yes."

"What did you talk about?"

"I haven't the slightest recollection."

"What day in January was it that you were in Mr. Weeks's office?"

"I cannot remember."

"Whom did Mr. Weeks send after you in January?"

"Robert Zeller."

"Has he not been in the employ of Molineux for years?"

"He has."

RECORDER TAKES THE WITNESS.

"I have not been able to find the witness Zeller," Mr. Osborne announced, and Mr. Weeks made a vigorous objection, asking the Court to instruct the District Attorney to act with some decency and fairness to the defendant." This remark called forth another wrangle and then the Recorder took a hand. Slowly he turned toward the witness, and in the mildest and most persuasive tone, said: "You can go home now, but before you leave the stand I want to ask you a few questions."

The Recorder started easily by asking the frightened woman if she recognized the paper and how. She said she remembered the color and the crescents, and that she was attracted by it because she thought it pretty. She told again about seeing it in the sideboard drawer and said she was in the habit of opening these drawers to look for magazines to read.

"You have not been engaged in any business since you left the factory two years ago?"

"No," with downcast eyes.

"You have not received pay from any one in that time?"

"No," softly.

"Did you ever tell the defendant that you had taken that paper?"

"No."

"Did you ever tell any one?"

"I never did."

"Turn your chair this way," said the Recorder. "Your name is Mary, is it not? Yes? Well, now, Mary, tell me, is your father living?"

"Yes."

"And your mother?"

"Yes."

"Did you go to school in Bayonne?"

"Yes."

"To what school?"

"No. 5, in the Fifth Ward."

"And you went to church, did you not, Mary?"

"Yes."

"What church was it?"

"St. Mary's Catholic."

"Did you belong to any sodality or society there?"

"No." replied the woman, her head drooping.

"Now, Mary, you know that you are expected to tell the truth, don't you?"

"Yes, Mr. Goff, I do."

"And you will tell it, I know, will you not?"

"Yes, Sir."

"All that you have told is the truth, is it not?"

"Yes, Sir."

"You knew the defendant?"

"Yes."

"He has treated you kindly, has he not?"

"Yes, Sir."

"That wouldn't keep you from telling the truth, would it, Mary?"

"No, Sir, it wouldn't."

WOMAN PLEADS FORGETFULNESS.

"Now, try to remember who it was that spoke to you about this paper."

"I can't remember," pleaded the woman, trying to raise her eyes so as to get a glance at Molineux.

"Now, look at me, Mary," said the Recorder, detecting the vagrant glance. "Now we will see. You don't feel excited, do you?"

"No, Sir."

"Now, tell us who spoke to you about the paper."

The witness did not answer. She looked at the Recorder as if charmed, and she struggled to keep back the tears that seemed near the surface. Three times the Recorder asked the question in such a low tone that none except those very close to him could hear.

"Look at that gentleman sitting at the table with the glasses on," pointing to Mr. Carvalho. "Did he speak to you about it?"

"No, Sir."

"Look at the other gentleman, Mr. Battle. Did he speak to you about the paper?"

"No, Sir."

"Was it this gentleman?" pointing to Col. Beard, the stenographer.

"No, Sir."

"Now, if you know who did not speak to you about it, how is it that you cannot remember who did?"

"Oh, I don't know!" half sobbed the unhappy woman. "I don't know!"

The Recorder went on, more gently than ever: "You are a good girl, are you not, Mary?"

"I have always tried to be," said the woman, bursting into tears and sobbing violently.

"Don't be afraid, Mary," went on the Recorder, pressing his advantage. "No one here will hurt you. You will be treated with the greatest kindness."

The courtroom was as still as a tomb. The jurors and spectators leaned forward, straining to hear the questions and answers. Miss Melando's frame shook with the force of her sobbing. The white-haired Recorder seemed as if coaxing a petted and spoiled child.

"You have nothing to secrete, have you, Mary?" he went on, as the woman wiped her eyes.

"No, Sir; nothing."

"There is nothing that you would rather not have known?"

"No, Sir; no, Sir; nothing at all."

MR. WEEKS SPOKE TO HER.

"Now tell us who spoke to you about that paper?"

"Mr. Weeks. Mr. Weeks spoke to me about it," she said, with a great sigh of relief. Mr. Weeks leaned forward in his chair. His face did not change, and a look from the Court stopped a word that started from his lips.

"When did he speak to you about it?"

"In January."

"Where?"

"In his office."

"I can't hear the witness, your Honor," put in Mr. Weeks, who seemingly could no longer control himself. The witness tried to look up, but the Recorder caught her eye and went on:

"Don't mind what any one says," he said. "Those lawyers talk to one another and to the stenographer. They are not talking to you. Look at me." There was no tone of command in this. It was like a plea.

Recorder Goff had gained his point, and to relieve the tension he went back to the date of the taking of the paper by the witness.

"Now, you say you went to the office of Hermann & Co. in February. Was Mr. Molineux there?"

"Yes."

"Did you see Molineux in his room?"

"Yes."

"At that time had you read anything in the newspapers about this case?"

"Yes."

"Now, how did you come to go to Mr. Weeks's office?"

"I went of my own accord."

"Why, did you not tell us that Zeller sent for you?"

"Oh, yes," said the witness, frightened again to the verge of collapse. "I was mistaken. Indeed I was."

"That is all right," said the Recorder, soothingly. "I understand that. Any one is likely to be mistaken. Was the message Zeller sent verbal or written?"

"It was a note."

"Did you go to Mr. Weeks's office the same day?"

"Yes."

"Now, how did you come to visit the factory in February?"

"I went of my own accord."

"Had you received any letters about that time?"

"No, Sir."

"Now, why did you go to the factory?"

"I went to see Mr. Molineux; he was a friend of mine." said the woman, sobbing again.

"But you must have had some reason for going?"

"No, I had none."

WENT TO SEE MOLINEUX.

"Why did you go in January?"

"Just to see Mr. Molineux. I was out shopping, and just dropped in, as I had done on occasions before."

"Did you see him when you went into the factory?"

"Yes."

"And what did he say?"

"He sent word that he would like to see me, and I went to his room."

"What did he want to see you about?"

"Nothing in particular."

"How long was this before you went to Mr. Week's office?"

"About a week or ten days."

"At the time you visited him you knew that he was mixed up in this case?"

"Yes."

"And your visit was one of sympathy, was it not, Mary?"

"Yes, Sir, sympathy. It meant nothing in particular, I assure you."

"Did you tell him you were sorry for him?"

"Yes, Sir, something like that."

"What did he say?"

"I cannot remember. I think he said something to the effect that he was not worrying."

Mr. Weeks interrupted again with the statement that he could not hear, and the Recorder told the witness to pay no attention to interruptions.

"Did you go to the drawer of the sideboard on that day in January?"

"No, Sir."

"Was there any talk that day about your taking the paper?"

"No, Sir."

"Don't you remember reading in the newspapers about some blue paper with entwined crescents connected with the case?"

"Not at that time."

"Did you ever get any letters from Mr. Molineux?"

"Yes. I received some two or three years ago."

"Have you them now?"

"No, Sir."

"Did you ever show any of Molineux's letters to any one?"

A MYSTERIOUS QUESTION.

Nothing connected with this question was brought out on the direct examination, and what the Recorder was driving at was a mystery. The import of the question was not explained.

"I do not remember that I did," answered the witness.

"Now, think again, Mary," said the Recorder. "You have girl confidants, have you not? Did you ever show them any of the defendant's letters?"

"Only an order for a dress."

"I did not mean that," said the Recorder, whose influence over the witness seemed to be waning. "Will you swear that you did not show the letters to any one?"

"No, and I will not swear that I did," said the woman, more boldly.

"Did you ever go to the factory after February?"

"No, Sir."

"At the time of your last visit in February did you speak to him about the case. Did you speak of your visit to Mr. Weeks?"

"No, Sir. Not a word."

"Who was it that you showed the order from Molineux to?"

"To Mrs. Steele of 275 Wayne Street, Jersey City."

The witness explained that this was in October, 1898, and that she had carried the order in her pocketbook since the March preceding.

"You kept the order as a kind of keepsake?"

"Yes, Sir."

"What did you do with it?"

"I burned it."

"Where?"

"In Mrs. Steele's house."

"Why should you have done that when you had kept it so long as a memento?"

"It was of no further use to me. I wanted to burn up a lot of papers and cards."

"I suppose you want to go home now, Mary?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Well, you can go."

The witness left the stand with faltering steps and bowed head. She did not look up once in her long walk to the door. It is understood that Mr. Weeks may call her again as a witness for the defense.

The jury made a request that the testimony of the witness be read. A number of jurors said that they had not heard it, and the balance of the morning session was taken up in reading the questioning of the Recorder and the answers.

TESTIMONY OF THE EXPERT.

Mr. Weeks opened the afternoon session by admitting the authenticity of a number of letters, and photographs of them were passed to the jury. Expert Kinsley was told to look them over, and when he had done so he swore in answer to a question by Mr. Osborne that in all his experience he had never seen anyone write the word "oblige" as it appeared in these admitted letters. The Burns letter, one of the admitted writings, was then handed to the expert and to the jury, along with the following:

Gentlemen.

Please find inclosed $1 for which send Dr. Parler's Marriage Guide, and oblige.

H. C. BARNET,
Box 217
257 West 42 Street, New York City.

Dear Sir

Please send book and greatly oblige

H. C. BARNET,
Box 217
257 West 42 Street, New York City.

Mr. Osborne said that he wanted the exhibits to go in for style as to wording, in comparison with the Burns letter, as well as for handwriting. He referred to the punctuation, and Mr. Weeks protested that he had not fairly stated the case.

"I desire the Court to tell the District Attorney that it is his business to be honest," said Mr. Weeks.

"Oh, you don't mean that," said Mr. Osborne.

"I do mean it," said Mr. Weeks hotly.

Mr. Kinsley then made his comparisons, drawing the word "oblige" on sheets of white paper tacked against a blackboard. He said there were differences in the various letters, but that in his opinion it was not possible that they could have been written by any other than the defendant. "I was convinced of this in my own mind beyond the shadow of a doubt before I made my report," said Mr. Kinsley.

Mr. Kinsley made the same technical comparison of the word "find" as it appeared in the various letters and made the same statement regarding it. He was still on the stand when the session closed.

Mr. Osborne said in answer to a question from Mr. Weeks that he knew of no other interpolated testimony that he would introduce for the present. He said his examination of Mr. Kinsley would take at least all of the morning session to-day.

MR. GUILD AND MARY MELANDO.

Newark Lawyer Says He Advised Her as to Her Legal Rights.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 11.—William B. Guild, the Newark lawyer referred to by Mamie Melando in her testimony in the Molineux case to-day, is one of the leading lawyers of this city and is a member of the Board of Police Commissioners. When seen this afternoon he said:

"My relations with Mamie Melando, to which she referred, were those of counsel and client. She came to me to ascertain what her rights were. What she wanted to know was whether or not, in case she did not desire to go to New York to testify in the Molineux case, she could be made to go. I told her that while she remained in New Jersey there was no power that could get her out of it to testify in New York. She paid me a fee and I acted as her counsel. I did not mix in the case at all, but simply told the girl her rights under the statutes.

"I will say that the way the girl was gotten into New York was a disgrace, and the District Attorney's men in New York ought to be ashamed of the course they had the detectives follow. Still, if she read the papers after Molineux's arrest she must have known she was wanted as a witness. I told her what her situation was and she's a pretty bright girl. There's no reason why she should have been warned by a local detective that she was wanted, as it has been reported she was, for there wasn't any need for her to be posted if she took my advice."

CHILD BETRAYS A BIGAMIST.

Little One's Curiosity Led to George W. Hewitt's Imprisonment.

The curiosity of one of his children to learn "how many mammas" she was going to have led to the imprisonment yesterday of George W. Hewitt, a Brooklyn resident, for bigamy. He was sentenced to one year in Sing Sing Prison by Justice Aspinall in the Kings County Court.

Hewitt has had four wives. His first died after the birth of her third child. He was divorced from his second wife and separated from his third.

Hewitt moved to Brooklyn with his three children by his first wife, and married Mamie Blanche of 1,311 Gates Avenue. Her suspicions were aroused when her eldest stepchild said to her: "I wonder how many mammas we're going to have?"

Mrs. Hewitt No. 4 found that wife No. 3 was still living, and on complaint of the latter Hewitt was indicted for bigamy. Hewitt is thirty-eight years old.

Big Ice Deal in Full Effect.

The big ice deal, by which the American Ice Company succeeds the Consolidated Ice Company, has been in full effect since Dec. 1. All the bills of the Consolidated Company sent out to its customers this month have stamped upon them the words "American Ice Company, successor to." In October the new concern was capitalized at $60,000,000, and incorporated under the New Jersey laws. The scheme, it is said, was promoted by Charles W. Morse, who was President of the Consolidated and holds the same office in the new company. The American Company has branches in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Chicago.

New Trolley Road's First Accident.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 11.—The first accident on Senator John Kean's new trolley road, on which the cars made their first trips yesterday, from Staten Island Sound to Elmora, occurred to-day, when the nine-year-old son of Dr. Hurly of Elmora, while attempting to get on one of the cars, fell and was dragged some distance. He was badly bruised and cut about the body.

Mexican Mine Owner a School Teacher

SYRACUSE, Dec. 11.—Mrs. Mary D. Grace of this city, one of the principal stockholders of the company to which the Supreme Court of Durango has restored ownership of silver and lead mines, worth several millions, is a teacher in the public schools, and has with difficulty from her salary conducted the expensive litigation for her rights. She is confident that the highest court of Mexico, to which an appeal has been taken, will affirm the decision.

Tiffany & Co.

Diamond and Gem Merchants

invite attention to their stock of gems collected with special reference to the Holiday demand, consisting of carefully selected diamonds, rubies, sapphires and an incomparable collection of emeralds and pearls, which for quality and range of prices excels any previous stock they have offered.

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"A harmonious creation of art."
"An inspiration to a musical temperament."
"Supports the voice most admirably."

"The achievements of Albert Weber, Senior, in the realm of tone production, like the violin masterpieces of Cremona, still stand unrivalled."

In addition to the regular styles of Grands and Uprights in the choicest woods, we are displaying some special designs in LOUIS XIV., RENAISSANCE, and COLONIAL cases, and will give estimates on other designs conforming to any architectural requirements.

Inspection Invited. Correspondence Solicited.
Old instruments taken in exchange.
Open evenings until Christmas.

WEBER WAREROOMS,
Corner Fifth Ave. and 16th St., N. Y.
605 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

WAR AGAINST MR. CARNEGIE.

Details of the Reported Deal by Which Mr. Frick Will Head Union Steel.

An effort was made yesterday to obtain the confirmation or denial by John D. Rockefeller of a circumstantial account published in Philadelphia of the reported deal by which, it is said, Henry C. Frick is to become the head of the new Union Steel Company, organized to wage war on the Carnegie interests. Mr. Rockefeller could not be seen. His secretary, a woman, took the publication into his private office, presumably for his perusal, and upon coming out declared that there was nothing to be said about the matter. In reply to a question she said that she was not authorized either to affirm or deny the published reports.

According to the publication Mr. Frick's backers in the Union Steel Company besides Mr. Rockefeller are W. L. and A. W. Mellon of Pittsburg. The steel manufacturing assets of the new concern, it is said will consist of the great Mesaba deposits of ore on Lake Superior, which are controlled by Mr. Frick rather than by Mr. Carnegie, as has been supposed; the Rockefeller system of lake carriers, and an unlimited supply of coke to be provided by the H. C. Frick Coke Company. As the base of its operations the Union Steel Company is said to have selected a tract of land in the Monongahela Valley, about thirty miles from Pittsburg, and in the heart of a region in which there are abundant supplies of coal, natural gas, and limestone. It is said that the company will begin operations by the erection of several blast furnaces, each of upward of 600 tons' daily capacity, after which a monster steel plant will be built.

It is declared that Mr. Frick's action in leaving the Carnegie Company was due to the fact that he was not permitted to carry out some of his plans, one of which contemplated the building of shipyards on Lake Erie and maintaining an independent line of ore boats on the great lakes. This and other matters, it is said, led to the negotiations by which Mr. Carnegie was to have sold his interests to a new company, with Mr. Frick at its head, and these negotiations fell through because Mr. Carnegie imposed the condition that the new concern should bear his name.

MERCHANT BEAT HIS HORSE.

Brooklynite, Arrested on Complaint of a Citizen, Makes Threats Based on His "Big Pull."

Frank Miller, twenty-eight years old, a dealer in molasses, of 479 Throop Avenue, Brooklyn, was locked up in the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station last night on the charge of cruelty to animals. George B. Martini, thirty-five years old, a confectioner, of 61 Court Street, Brooklyn, who was with him at the time, was arrested on the charge of intoxication.

The men had a buggy drawn by a large white horse. They spent several hours in a saloon at the Grand Circle. When they came out the horse did not start quickly enough to please Miller, and he gave the animal a terrific lashing and sawed the reins so that the animal reared and fell. Miller and Martini jumped from the buggy and the former began again to lash the fallen beast. A crowd of citizens gathered, and there were angry protests, but Miller said it was his horse and threatened to punch the first man who interfered.

Walter Breede of 146 West Forty-sixth Street did interfere, however, and, seizing Miller, struggled with him until Policemen John Conran and Frank Kelly of the West Forty-seventh Street Station arrived. They took charge of Miller, and upon Mr. Breede's offer to make a charge, placed him under arrest. On the way down Eighth Avenue to the station Miller protested that he had a "big pull" in Brooklyn; told of his prominence in that borough's politics, and promised his captor that his uniform would be taken from him very quickly.

"You'll fix you. I'm York's friend," he said, referring to President York of the Police Board.

At Forty-ninth Street Miller declined to walk any farther, and insisted that the policeman call an ambulance to take him to the station. As the policeman declined to call a conveyance, Miller said he would have to carry him. He thereupon sat down on the walk. The policeman jerked him to his feet and dragged him the rest of the way.

After reaching the station house Miller telegraphed to friends in Brooklyn, and within a couple of hours they began to arrive with offers to bail him out. Bonds were finally given, and Miller was allowed to go. His maltreated horse in the meantime had been taken to a livery stable.

CUBAN TEACHERS ASK MORE PAY

Assert that They Are Not Sufficiently Recompensed.

HAVANA, Dec. 11.—The teachers of Havana have presented a petition to Gen. Brooke, in the course of which they say:

"It is frequently asserted by Americans that 80 per cent. of the Cubans cannot read, and that for this reason they are not fit to govern themselves. It is, therefore, very important to educate the Cubans; but with the salaries quoted in the recent order it is impossible for the teachers to live. They see, with much mortification, that salaries in other branches of the public service are being raised, while the salaries of teachers are being lowered.

"They ask that the salaries of teachers in Havana be fixed at $125 a month, and that in the other principal towns of the island the compensation be fixed at $100 a month.

"There are not eight teachers who know English. In no country in the world is a public school teacher required to teach other than his or her own language. If English is to be taught in Cuba, the petitioners request that special teachers be provided, and that all teachers be Cubans or Cuban citizens, except, if necessary, those who are to teach English."

Mr. Alexis E. Frye, Superintendent of Cuban Schools, maintains that the Cuban teachers, on the average, receive higher pay than public school teachers in any other country in the world, considering the fact that they are paid throughout the entire twelve months.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

STAMFORD, Conn., Dec. 11.—The house of William Nevins, a New York business man, situated near Cove Mills, in the suburbs of Stamford, was damaged by fire this morning to the extent of $5,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

12:45 A. M.—185 Second Street; Bergstein & Co.; damage slight.

1:30 A. M.—21 Cherry Street; Nicholas & Mormando; damage, $200.

9:50 A. M.—1,338 Third Avenue; Albert Peiser; damage slight.

3:40 P. M.—43 Forsyth Street; F. Ward; damage slight.

4 P. M.—214 East Twenty-ninth Street; Mrs. Graieff; damage, $50.

5 P. M.—722 Tenth Avenue; William Peffer; damage slight.

6:25 P. M.—19 John Street; W. E. Williamson; damage, $500.

NINE HURT IN A COLLISION

Electric Car Wrecks a Horse Car in West Broadway.

SLIPPERY TRACK THE EXCUSE

Injured Passengers Refuse to Lodge a Complaint and the Police Make No Arrests.

There was a collision between a horse and an electric car shortly before 8 o'clock last evening near the corner of West Broadway and North Moore Street. Nine persons in the horse car, which was thrown into the gutter by the force of the collision, were injured, and, after being extricated from the wreck, were taken to the house of Engine Company No. 30, at 7 North Moore Street, and cared for by Surgeon McWhorter of the Hudson Street Hospital. All were able to go home after their wounds had been dressed. The police made no arrests.

Just before the collision, horse car No. 11 of the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery line, drawn by two horses, rounded the curve from Walker Street into West Broadway. Ten passengers were in the car. There is a cross-over track for these cars south of Walker Street. The driver of the car, Bernard McHugh of 241 Clinton Street, evidently thinking that he could easily cross the other tracks before an electric car which was coming north could reach the crossing, kept on, but just as his car had lapped the tracks of the electric road, Sixth Avenue car No. 1,622 hit his car with full force.

Women screamed and men pushed one another in vain efforts to leave the horse car, but they all went over in the crash, and the car was thrown on its side and then rolled over, until part of it lapped the down-town tracks of the electric road. All the glass in the car was broken and its sides were smashed.

Policeman Ferris of the Leonard Street Station heard the cries of the injured passengers, as also did the firemen of Engine No. 10, and they rushed to the scene. Ferris sent in an ambulance, which soon arrived with Surgeon McWhorter in charge. The firemen and others soon picked up the begrimed and blood-stained passengers and carried them into the engine house, which for two hours was turned into a reception hospital. The clothing of the passengers was in shreds, but the surgeon soon found that no one was seriously hurt.

Following is a list of the injured persons: Charles Mamitzer, forty-seven years old, of Jersey City Heights; Louis Grass, aged twenty-five, of 131 South Eleventh Street, Philadelphia; Miss Grace Leeson, eighteen years old, of 90 Rivington Street; James J. Hoey, twenty-seven years old, of 100 East One Hundred and Sixth Street; David Cantor, thirty-three years old, of 135 Gray Street, Jersey City; John Napier, forty years old, of 43 North Moore Street; Samuel Sadulsky, thirty-five years old, of 425 Adams Street, Hoboken; J. Friedland, fifty-six years old, of 481 Avenue C, Bayonne. McHugh, the car driver, was also cut by flying glass, and otherwise injured. The conductor of the horse car, Timothy Reen, of 430 Cherry Street, saved himself by jumping.

The electric car, which was scarcely damaged at all, was in charge of Motorman Frank J. Winant of 161 West Fiftieth Street. He stuck to his post, and was unhurt. He told the police that he had seen the horse car in time to stop and had set his brake, but that the tracks were slippery, and his car kept right on, despite his efforts to stop it. He was not arrested, as no one would make a charge against him.

The electric road was blocked for nearly half an hour. The Metropolitan Street Railway Company, it is said, will institute an investigation to-day.

MENAGE NOT TO BE TRIED.

He Was the President of the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 11.—Louis F. Menage, the fugitive President of the defunct Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company of this city, who returned voluntarily from his hiding place in Mexico a few months ago, after five years' absence, was to-day made a free man. County Attorney Louis A. Reed entered nolles in all of the three indictments for embezzlement that have been hanging over Menage for six years.

The memorandum filed by the County Attorney says that evidence against Menage is the same as that with which futile efforts were made to convict William F. Streetor, the Vice President of the company; that four material witnesses are dead; that others are out of the State; that documentary evidence has been returned to the original holders, and that the trial would cost the county at least $5,000, with no chance of conviction.

CITY CHARTER CHANGES.

The Governor Says Two or Three Matters May Be Acted On at Once.

ALBANY, Dec. 11.—Speaking of the probable appointment by himself of a commission to remodel the charter of New York City, Gov. Roosevelt said to-day that there might be two or three matters that might be acted on at once.

For instance, many people in New York City believed that the building code was too sweeping in its power and that it should be restricted, while others were of the opinion that the powers conferred on the Municipal Assembly were dangerous and should be curtailed. The general remodeling of the charter, the Governor said, should be left to a commission.

A CHILD BEGGARS' COMBINE.

Those in Chicago Assigned Certain Territory to Each Other.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—The existence of a beggars' trust, which regulates the selling of chewing gum and matches and the collection of alms in the down-town office buildings in Chicago, was apparently disclosed in the Juvenile Court to-day. Norah Greeley, a twelve-year-old girl, who has for more than a year sold chewing gum and begged in the Masonic Temple, informed Judge Tuthill that she would not dare beg in the City Hall or in any building except her own because "they" would not let her. "They," she said, were the other little girls who begged, and who agreed not to invade one another's territory.

Norah and her little sister Mary, four years old, were brought into court by Officer Goggin of the Visitation and Aid Society, who told the court that for more than a year the parents of the little girl, Thomas and Mary Greeley, otherwise known as Grady or Cooley, had been supported by the profits of her labor.

TO HEAR ROBERTS AGAIN TO-DAY

Utah Man's Witnesses to Receive Traveling Expenses.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The Roberts investigating committee was not in session to-day, having adjourned until to-morrow, when Mr. Roberts will be heard further. A member of the committee stated that there was little further doubt a sub-committee, and possibly the full committee, would have to visit Utah and take testimony.

Roberts's witnesses will be summoned with the others, and will receive the same allowances for traveling expenses, &c., as the other witnesses receive.

The Manica Again Sighted.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 11.—The steamer Manica (of London,) from Shields for New York, which was reported disabled in mid-ocean, her thrust shaft having broken, but which was later spoken by the steamer Manhattan, with her damages temporarily repaired and proceeding slowly, was passed Dec. 6 by the steamer Imani, which arrived here to-day. The Manica was spoken in latitude 40.10 north and longitude 51.30 west, and signaled "all well."

Fourth Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

NEW JERSEY—Bedford, D. W. Van Sant.
NEW YORK—Elton, C. C. Newman; Ismalia, B. C. Pierce; Kingston, George Cole.

CUCKOO CLOCKS.

We are showing many new and exclusive patterns in imported carved Cuckoo Clocks. Also some very fine Crystal, Brazilian Onyx, and Traveling Clocks.

Small Cottage design Cuckoo Clocks	$4.00	French Traveling Clocks	$6.00 to $25.00
Same Size, Carved	$5.00	With Strike or Repeating	$20.00 to $100.00
Larger Carved Clocks	$7.00	Crystal Clocks	$25.00 to $85.00
Other designs from $9.00 to $50.00		Brazilian Onyx Clocks	$16.00 to $50.00

Send for our New Illustrated Catalogue.

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52 West 14th St.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL XMAS.

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SPECIAL YEAR-END SALE
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Imported and Domestic
WILTON CARPETINGS

at much lower than prevailing prices. A very large variety of patterns.

Broadway & 19th Street.

GOMPERS ON LABOR ACTIVITY.

Report Read at Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

DETROIT, Dec. 11.—The nineteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor opened to-day. In the absence of President Gompers, who on account of his recent bicycle accident is detained in Washington, James Duncan, Second Vice President, presided.

Mr. Duncan read the report of President Gompers, which is mainly devoted to a discussion of matters relating to the Federation. In one chapter of the report, entitled "Industrial Revival," Mr. Gompers says:

"The revival of industry which we have witnessed within this past year is one for general congratulation, and it should be our purpose to endeavor to prolong this era of more general employment and industrial activity. In this effort no power is so potent as organized labor. If we but follow a right and practical course.

"When the present industrial activity first manifested itself, employers generally sought to increase the hours of labor of all; and, had it not been for the determined stand made by our fellow-unionists, as large a number would be unemployed during this period as were unemployed during the period of industrial depression.

"It is beyond question that the wages of the organized workers have been increased, and in many instances the hours of labor either reduced, or, at least, maintained. Practically, the only advantage which has come to unorganized labor from the industrial revival has been longer hours of daily labor, with additional burdens to bear.

"With the workers toiling longer hours of labor than are necessary, without the opportunity of cultivating and increasing their consuming capacity—that is, without increasing their power of consumption nearly commensurate with the wonderful productivity of modern labor, the present industrial activity will be short-lived. Even to-day, when nearly all join in the joyous acclaim of industrial progress and commercial success, we may witness in spite of our cities poverty, misery, and despair. The slums of our great cities stand as an accusing spectre to the maladministration of our economic, political, and social affairs. In the midst of this wonderful era of prosperity, squalor, and degrading environments are the natural results of unnatural and inhuman conditions.

"The trade union movement from time immemorial has devoted its largest efforts toward obtaining humanizing conditions for all. It has not sought to destroy but to build up manhood, character and the highest attainable conditions of society. That it has not made faster progress is due not to us, who have done our duty to our fellow-workers, but to those who have failed to ally themselves in the noble cause."

ACCUSED OF HAVING TWO WIVES.

Norwalk (Conn.) Man Arrested on a Jealous Woman's Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Dec. 11.—Henry Garrison is under arrest here charged with bigamy. He is the same man who was accused some months ago of having two wives. Upon the death of his first wife Garrison married his mother-in-law, Mrs. Sarah A. Pope, on Oct. 13, 1898. On July 24, 1899, he married Etta Reynolds, with whom he had lived but a short time. It is said, when the other wife, becoming jealous of his attentions to the last Mrs. Garrison, made a complaint against him, and Garrison left town to escape arrest on a charge of bigamy. He asked the Reynolds woman to join him in New York City. She enticed him to Norwalk, and his arrest followed.

Life Imprisonment for Henry Dorsch.

Henry Dorsch, who killed his wife, at 197 Irving Avenue, Brooklyn, on June 17 last, was yesterday sentenced to life imprisonment in Sing Sing Prison, by Justice Hurd in the Kings County Court.

Sentenced for Stealing from Red Men.

EASTON, Pa., Dec. 11.—T. D. Tanner, a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, was to-day sentenced to serve sixty days in jail for embezzlement of funds from a local tribe of the order.

BEST & CO
LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Useful Holiday Gifts,

For Boys and Girls.

Suits for Golf, Bicycling and Gymnasium;
Golf Jackets, Sweaters;
Sleeveless, quarter sleeve and long sleeve Jersey Shirts;
Laced front Bicycle Jerseys;
Knee Tights, Running Pants, Fashioned Trunks;

Boys' Bath Robes in eiderdown, or made from blankets in handsome effects.

Baby Sweaters,
buttoned from shoulder to top of rolling collar, easy to slip on or off: 6 months to 4 years—$1.00.

There are many articles at the Children's Store specially suitable for Christmas Gifts, that will both please and benefit the Children—at lowest prices.

60-62 West 23d St.

JAMES W. HOUGHTON A JUSTICE.

Gov. Roosevelt Appoints the Saratoga Man to the Supreme Bench.

ALBANY, Dec. 11.—Gov. Roosevelt announces the appointment of James W. Houghton of Saratoga as a Justice of the Supreme Court for the Fourth Judicial District to succeed the late Justice Putnam. Mr. Houghton is now the County Judge of Saratoga county.

The designation of Walter Lloyd Smith as an Associate Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the Fourth Department has been revoked at his own request, and Gov. Roosevelt has designated him as an Associate Justice of Appellate Division for the Third Department, to take effect Jan. 1 next.

Murderer Burns Indicted.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 11.—The Westchester County Grand Jury met here to-day especially to consider the case of Edgar C. Burns, the young man who shot and killed Station Agent Herbert B. Fellows at Scarsdale last Monday night while accompanying him on his way home. After examining about twenty witnesses, the jury indicted him for murder in the first degree.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

CURRENCY BILL IN DEBATE

Gold Standard Discussed in the House of Representatives.

McCLELLAN IS IN OPPOSITION

New York Representative Calls on All Sound-Money Democrats to Oppose the Republican Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—In the House to-day the Currency bill was discussed at length by representatives of both parties. The debate was opened by Mr. Overstreet, (Rep., Ind.,) who will have charge of the measure on the floor. Speeches were also made by Mr. Maddox, (Dem., Ga.,) Mr. McClellan, (Dem., N. Y.,) Mr. De Armond, (Dem., Mo.,) and Mr. Dolliver, (Rep., Iowa.)

One of the features of the debate was the speech of Mr. McClellan of New York, who for the first time announced his position on the question of currency legislation. There had been some doubt as to his attitude, for while generally recognized as a sound-money man a report had gone abroad that he might find some excuse to oppose the Republican caucus measure. This prediction was verified. He not only declared himself against the bill, but urged all sound-money Democrats to oppose it.

He argued that the measure, if it became a law, would cause an enormous contraction of the currency. He also opposed it for a number of other reasons.

OVERSTREET OPENS DEBATE.

In opening the debate, Mr. Overstreet, after an elaborate exposition of the features of the bill and the method of their operation, which followed the line of his report on the measure, heretofore printed, said in part:

"The proposition to allow National banks to issue circulation to the par value of the bonds deposited for their security is neither new nor partisan. It has been recommended by four Presidents and five Secretaries of the Treasury, and bills containing such provision have been introduced in Congress and supported by members of both political parties. It is entirely consistent with the present banking system. The same reasons which justify the issue of 90 per cent. of the bonds will justify an issue to the par value of the bonds. The only objection advanced, aside from that of demagogic attack, generally, upon banks, is that it permits too large an increase of the volume of circulation and threatens an inflation. But it is unfair to compare the amount possible under the proposed bill with the amount of banknotes now in circulation. The lack of profit upon banknote circulation because of the tax has reduced such circulation far below the amount ever expected, and such reduction can be creditably charged to a contraction which was equally unexpected. The proper comparison is between the amount possible under the present law and the amount possible under the proposed amendment, which would be but a 10 per cent. increase, an amount which can be easily absorbed by the business of the country and utilized in as many different money centres as there are National banks. The repeal of the tax upon National banknotes and the substitution of a tax upon bank franchises, as measured by their capital, surplus, and undivided profits, are proposed in a spirit of fairness and for a just distribution of the burden of the tax. The larger banks will pay the tax in the same degree as the smaller banks, while the amount of revenue will be practically unchanged."

TO FIX THE GOLD STANDARD.

In conclusion Mr. Overstreet said:

"The advocates of currency reform firmly declare that the financial operations of the Government are upon the gold standard, but that the honest fears engendered by doubtful legislation, relative to silver coinage, and the persistent attack upon the standard of value, fully justify the legislation asked for. To firmly fix gold as the standard of value in unequivocal terms, made fully operative by all proper safeguards, is the central idea of the law proposed. It is believed that the country demands it and that our action will be ratified by the people. The supporters of the proposition are not confined to the Republican Party or to the so-called 'money centres.' Democrats of courage and conviction, have nobly dared to break from party lines and suffer, unflinchingly, the sting of the party whip, in honest and patriotic effort to uphold the integrity of the National credit and make secure the foundation of the vast and expanding business of our people. The American yeomanry in the great agricultural fields of the country, are fully awake to the importance of the subject and appreciate the wisdom of the legislation. Nearly all of those who wavered in 1896 corrected their error in 1898.

"While the question is economic and should be separated from partisan debate, yet the Republican Party will not attempt to escape from responsibility for the legislation, believing that it is wise for the country, safe for the people and in perfect harmony with the institutions of the Nation."

In the course of Mr. Overstreet's speech Mr. Shafroth, (Silverite, Col.,) interrupted to ask if the bill would not result in contracting the currency to the extent of the $480,000,000 in silver impounded.

"It would not," replied Mr. Overstreet, "because for every silver dollar which goes into the Treasury a gold dollar will go out into circulation." [Republican applause.]

MR. MADDOX IN REPLY.

Mr. Maddox, (Dem., Ga.,) was the first speaker in opposition to the bill. He said that, if he had analyzed the bill correctly, no measure had been presented to Congress in half a century fraught with so much importance to the country. He referred to former Speaker Reed's New York speech in which he advised the immediate enactment of the gold standard legislation before some branch of the Government got away from the Republican Party.

"The faithful," said he, "understand that this legislation must be enacted at once or not at all."

Mr. Maddox then proceeded with a detailed analysis of the bill. The enactment of gold standard legislation, he declared, had never been an issue before the people. If gold was now the "existing standard," as was contended, it was so by the unlawful usurpation of the executive offices of the Government.

Facility for raiding the Treasury under the bill, he said, had never been hitherto equaled. It would convert every obligation of the Treasury into a gold obligation, and would compel the Government to sell millions of gold to the amount of 25 per cent. of all the outstanding notes of whatever character. He argued that under the bill banks with $1,000,000 capital, now required to deposit bonds equal to a third of their capital in the Treasury, were only required to deposit $50,000 in bonds, enabling the banks, he declared, to contract or expand the currency at will. He took up the Republican platform of 1896 to show that every Republican who now advocated the gold standard was an apostate. He had read at the Clerk's desk the speeches of some of the Republican leaders in 1897, declaring that the Republicans were for international bimetallism.

Mr. Maddox summed up his argument by declaring the measure to be a bill designed to legalize the authority usurped by the Secretary of the Treasury to put the country on a gold basis, to demonetize one-half the final money of redemption, to alter the obligations of the people without their consent into gold obligations, to contract the currency at the will of the banks, and to create a gigantic bank trust for the benefit of a few thousand people.

DOLLIVER FAVORS THE BILL.

At the conclusion of Mr. Maddox's remarks, Mr. Dolliver (Rep., Iowa,) took the floor.

In opening he poked some fun at the Democratic leaders for asking an additional period for incubating speeches on the gold and silver question. There was a time, he said, when he had figures and authorities on the financial question at his finger tips. Now he was called upon to speak with most of his figures at home and his authorities out of reach. Still he recognized the fact that at this stage of the controversy to hold on to one's figures meant to lose one's audience. [Laughter and applause.]

Proceeding, Mr. Dolliver read from the speech of Gov. Altgeld to the effect that the Republican Congress would obey orders and enact gold standard legislation. For himself, he said, he was proud to say that he was obeying orders—the orders of the people of his district—trying to put the laws of the country into harmony with their opinions. The pending bill was a compromise representing the united wisdom of all.

"There is something about the pursuit of the science of money," said he, "that enables every one of its students to comprehend his own ideas without being very hospitable toward the ideas of others." [Laughter.] This was a bill, he continued, to set at rest all doubt as to the standard in this country. It should be presented to the business men of the country as a Christmas gift. Mr. Dolliver went on to say that he did not want his record of past follies to be brought up against him. He had voted for the Sherman act in 1890, an act which he now regarded as a piece of unutterable stupidity.

In 1893, when the act came to be repealed, Mr. Dolliver said he was very much perplexed. He saw Senator Sherman one evening sitting outside his house, like Abraham outside his tent.

"Don't trouble yourself about the failure of your predictions regarding silver," said the Senator. "Every prophecy I made about it has turned out exactly the opposite." [Laughter.]

"Just as yours will now," interjected Mr. Cox, (Dem., Tenn.,) amid renewed laughter.

ACT OF 1893 COMMENDED.

Continuing, Mr. Dolliver commended the act of 1893 as one worthy of the Administration of Grant, and said he believed the country would have been better off if nothing had been done for silver after that act. He believed that the result of the campaign of 1896 settled the silver issue. A proposition which received a black eye in Iowa and Massachusetts at the same time, in his opinion, had no future in the intellectual life of the American people. In 1896 the cry of Bryan, he said, was for more money. Money was scarce. It was hoarded. The day after the election it came out from its hiding.

"Are you willing now," interrupted Mr. Sims, (Dem., Tenn.,) "that the mints should be opened to silver if an international agreement could be obtained?"

"No, Sir," replied Mr. Dolliver; "I have had my last whirl with silver. I have been humbugged for the last time."

Mr. Dolliver added that the cry had been for more money. In three years of Republican administration $400,000,000 had been added to the volume of the currency, more money than could have been coined by the Mints in ten years if the Mints had been opened to silver.

"In other words," said he, "we have done for you in three years more than you could have done for yourselves. Why don't you get out of the road and let the main procession move on?" [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Dolliver recalled Mr. Bryan's prophecy that the gold standard could not be enacted without a universal fall of prices.

"Is there a man in this chamber," he asked, "who will rise in his place and say that Mr. Bryan knew what he was talking about?"

Not a Democrat rose. Mr. Dolliver paused, reiterated his question and then resumed. "It is then confessed that in a question which goes to the heart of the controversy Mr. Bryan lacked wisdom."

He also called attention to Mr. Bryan's prediction that wages would fall and men would be thrown out of employment. Yet at the end of three years of Republican administration under the gold standard there was not an industrious man in the country out of employment. Those three years, he said, had resolved the last fears of the Republican Party as to the wisdom of enacting gold legislation. It could not have been done two years nor one year ago, but today the unanimous voice of the Republican Party was backed up by the experience of the business world.

In concluding, Mr. Dolliver said:

"Here, as the American people stand upon the edge of a new era, we propose to equip our business world with the best tool of exchange known to modern commerce. We propose to send our ships into all parts of the world, as we have raised our flag in the uttermost parts of the earth. And we want it understood in Europe and America, in Africa, in Asia, and in the islands of the sea that there is no longer a debate in the United States as to what the standard dollar of the American people is. [Applause.] We are going to write in the laws of this country what already is the practice of our Government, that every obligation of the United States shall be paid in gold. When a man comes to the counter of our Treasury we are going to lay down two coins before him, the gold dollar and the silver dollar. We are going to say to him, 'There are the standard coins; one of them is as good as the other; gold is the standard and silver is conformable to that standard. And the credit of the United States is out to make one just as good as the other; take your choice,' and for one I believe that when it is in there it will maintain the gold standard and a just equality of all coins of the United States." [Applause on the Republican side.]

OPPOSED BY MR. McCLELLAN.

Mr. McClellan (Dem., N. Y.,) opposed the bill. In the course of his remarks he said:

"I represent a constituency in the City of New York that will probably be as vitally affected by the passage of this bill as will any in the United States. If I am to vote for it I must be convinced not only that it does no harm, but that it does good and that it improves existing conditions. Hastily conceived and crudely drawn, its consequences unweighed and its results unknown, the Republican majority is to be dragooned into voting for this bill in proof of alleged conversion of its leaders from the Republican bimetallism of 1892 to the new doctrine of Republican monometallism of 1896.

BILL'S EFFECT ON BONDS.

"I do not wish it understood that I advocate the present system of banknote currency. The first direct consequence of the enactment of this bill will be a very great rise in the market price of Government bonds. Let me illustrate by one class of bonds. In 1895, when the then President of the United States was negotiating with the so-called 'bond syndicate' for the issue of a million dollar loan, the gentlemen who composed that syndicate agreed to take a 3 per cent. gold bond at par instead of a 4 per cent. coin bond authorized by the act of Jan. 14, 1875, at 104½. In other words, in their opinion, and it is conceded that they are the shrewdest, ablest financiers living, a 4 per cent. coin bond at 104½ is equal in value to a 3 per cent. gold bond at par.

"Now the enactment of the bill before the House will at once make all our coin bonds gold bonds, and according to the theory of the bond syndicate, which I am unwilling to dispute, a 4 per cent. coin bond at 104½ will be equal in value to a 4 per cent. gold bond at 133⅓, but the coin bonds that were issued at 104½ are now worth in the market 134. By this reasoning the substitution of the word "gold" for the word "coin" must increase their market price to 171, an increase of 27 4-5 per cent.

"If this be true in reference to this one issue it will necessarily be true in reference to all our outstanding coin bonds.

"It may be said in answer to this that my figures are exaggerated and that our coin bonds are to-day virtually gold bonds and selling on a gold basis, and that the substitution of the word gold for the word coin will not increase their market value. If this be true, then our credit is not nearly as good as that of Great Britain, a proposition that I fancy no member of this House will care to indorse.

"The average price of British consols during the year 1897 was a trifle under 113. Were the interest increased to 4 per cent. the consol would be worth 36¼, yet the consol is not by any manner of means as desirable a bond, even at the same rate of interest, as our 1923 4 per cents will be when made gold bonds. If our 1925 4 per cents are to-day gold bonds, when reduced to the terms of consols they would be worth only 92, or $210 less bond for bond than consols.

"I pass over the fact that the substitution of the word gold for the word coin will result in presenting an unearned bonus of $90,056,735 to the holders of the loan of 1925 alone. If this bill is of such vital importance to the country, as its supporters half heartedly insist, the mere presentation to the National bond holders of unearned premium at 27 4-5 per cent. should not be allowed to weigh against it.

BANK NOTE ISSUES.

"Another section of this bill permits our National banks to issue bank notes up to the par value of their holdings in United States bonds, instead of up to 90 per cent., as they are at present authorized, and substitutes a franchise tax for the present tax of 1 per cent. on bank note issues. Why? Because it is conceded, and rightly so, that the market price of Government bonds is to-day so high that it is more profitable for our National banks to sell their bond holdings and to reinvest their proceeds in other securities than it is to hold them as collateral for the issue of bank notes up to 90 per cent. of the par value of their holdings.

"This bill proposes to increase the authorized issue of banknotes one-ninth, while at the same time it increases the market value of our bonds one-fourth. If it is unprofitable to-day to issue banknotes, how much more unprofitable will it be after the enactment of this bill?

"Under present conditions for every 4 per cent. bond of the issue of 1925 held by a National bank $900 in banknotes may be issued, which, if loaned at 4 per cent. with the tax of 1 per cent. deducted, means a profit of $27 a year; adding to this $40 interest on the bond, makes a total profit of $67. Were the bond sold at the market price and the proceeds, $1,340, invested at 4 per cent., the profit for the year would be $53.60, or only $13.40 in favor of the banknote issue, scarcely enough to pay for the annoyance of submitting to the law in reference to banknote issues.

"By the proposed plan, for every 4 per cent. bond of the issue of 1925 held by a national bank, $1,000 in banknotes may be issued, which, if loaned at 4 per cent, with no tax deducted, would mean a profit of $40 a year, adding to this $40 interest on the bond would make a profit of $80. Were the bond sold at what would be its market price, the word gold having been substituted for the word coin and the proceeds, $1,710, invested at 4 per cent., the profit for the year would be $68.40, or only $11.60 in favor of the banknote issue and $1.80 less than under existing conditions.

BANKNOTES WOULD DISAPPEAR.

"Instead of increasing the number of banks of issue, this bill, if enacted, will reduce them to the vanishing point, and cause the disappearance of the $243,842,068 in banknotes outstanding Dec. 1, 1899, and the consequent contraction of the currency to that extent.

"During the debate I have heard this remarkable utterance: 'There can be no contraction of the currency under this system for the reason that either the note is in circulation, or, if redeemed, its equivalent is in circulation.'

"This statement is worthy of the ignorance that has inspired the bill. There is in circulation $405,253,656 in Treasury notes and United States notes, which under the terms of this bill must be redeemed in gold, and, once redeemed, not reissued except for gold. For the sake of argument, let us assume that the enactment of this bill will find as much gold in the Treasury as there was Dec. 7, 1899—that is, $230,462,213.43.

"On the 1st of December, 1899, the total circulation per capita in the United States was $25.85, which probably represents the smallest amount of circulation with which business can be carried on without resorting to temporary and clumsy makeshifts, such as Clearing House certificates. As a result of the contraction, which will be caused by this bill, the circulation per capita will be reduced to $19.21, or less than that of almost any other solvent country on earth, with the exception of the United Kingdom, whose banking facilities are far superior to our own, and which possesses an elastic currency, the like of which we have never known.

THE COUNTRY'S DANGER.

"You have claimed that you were the friend of the business man in this country. You have insisted that as a party, your one ambition was to make this country prosperous. Through no effort of yours, the country is prosperous, and now you assume that you were the cause of its prosperity, but you are unwilling to let well enough alone, and propose to improve conditions which you had no part in bringing about.

"Any business man will tell you that one of the chief dangers to the prosperity of this country is the inelasticity of our present monetary system; that under present conditions our currency is not capable of expansion or of contraction to meet the needs of trade. Every man employed in trade realizes that he has constantly hanging over his head, threatening him with bankruptcy the danger of tight money."

"If this is true in the great commercial cities, it is doubly a menace in sections of the country far removed from the money centres. You have the Government in all its branches, you have the power, you profess a philanthropic friendship for the business interests of this country, and yet, instead of trying to remedy the condition of affairs that exists to-day, you propose by this bill to make matters indefinitely worse by withdrawing the only semi-elastic currency we have, by contracting the circulation 25 per cent. and by reducing the per capita to $19.21.

"The enactment of this bill, revolutionizing the financial system of the country from top to bottom, contracting the currency, and reducing the per capita, will be followed by a money famine which must lead to the destruction of confidence and credit and to a commercial panic, the like of which this country has never seen.

DUTY DICTATES OPPOSITION.

"You are willing to risk all this; you are willing to sacrifice that prosperity which you claim has come because of you, and which we claim has come despite you; you are willing to ruin thousands and to plunge hundreds of thousands into poverty, light heartedly, unthinkingly, for the purpose of redeeming a platform promise, for the purpose of a little cheap political advantage.

"The results of the enactment of this bill will be, first, the making of our already inelastic currency still more rigid.

"Second, the increasing of our bonded debt over $265,000,000 and of our annual interest charges nearly $8,000,000.

"Third, the contraction of the currency by over $500,000,000 and the reduction of the per capita circulation to $19.21; and,

"Fourth, substitution for the endless chain of greenbacks, as at present, an endless chain of silver dollars to be redeemed, reissued, and re-redeemed in gold as often as presented.

"With a proper regard to my duty as a Representative from New York, with a conscientious desire to serve the best interests of my country, I cannot bring myself to vote for this bill.

"I have heard it said, Mr. Chairman, that some gentlemen on this side of the House, some sound-money Democrats, intend to vote for this bill, because they are convinced that by so doing they will aid the cause of sound money. I sincerely trust that I have been misinformed.

TO SOUND MONEY DEMOCRATS.

"I had firmly believed until recently that the Democratic Party upon the floor of this House would present a united front in opposition to this bill. I had hoped that those who believed in the free coinage of silver at the fixed ratio of 16 to 1 without the aid or consent of any other nation would have been governed by those who, while believing in bimetallism, doubt the possibility of maintaining the parity of the metals under free coinage,

"Sound-money Democrats, this bill does not aid the cause of sound money. I beg you, I implore you, before you resolve to cast your votes for it, bring to its consideration all the patriotism that is in you; ask yourselves if the passage of this bill will not be the end of all financial legislation, at least during our time; ask yourselves if this bill is not the severest blow that has ever been aimed at a sound financial system. And if, as I believe you will, you decide that this is a bad bill, and that its passage will not be for the best interests of the country, then stand up side by side with the party you all love and to which you all belong, and help to cast an undivided and a united Democratic vote against one of the worst pieces of legislation ever submitted to the United States Congress." [Loud and long-continued applause on the Democratic side.]

FEARS A BANK TRUST.

Mr. De Armond (Dem., Mo.,) followed in opposition to the bill. Replying to Mr. Dolliver, he said the Democrats had not been overborne in 1896 in the conflict of reason, but the Republican Party had won by summoning to their aid the corrupt and tremendous power of money and corporations. He charged the Republicans with deceiving the people in 1896. They were bimetallists then. If they were honest then they must be dishonest now; if honest now dishonest then. The change of the bonds from coin to gold bonds, he said, would make a free gift of $100,000,000 to the bondholders. He declared that after Mr. Dolliver's assertion that every voice in the Republican caucus was for the bill, not one member on the other side could go back to his constituents in the coming Congressional elections and plead as an excuse for voting for the bill that he yielded to the superior wisdom of his colleagues in caucus.

The bill would create a bank trust. He predicted that this measure would overwhelmingly defeat the Republican Party in 1900. When the people's victory was won next Fall, said he in conclusion, it must not be necessary to go to the "vine-clad cottage" at Canton, Ohio, to offer congratulations, but beyond the Mississippi to that modest home in Lincoln, Neb., where resided that great and stanch friend of the people. [Democratic applause.]

Mr. Greene (Penn.) then announced the death of his colleague, the late Representative Ermentrout of Pennsylvania, and at 5:05, as a further mark of respect, the House adjourned.

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NEW YORK DEMOCRATS IN LINE.

Believed that at Least Seven Representatives Will Support the Republican Currency Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The position of the New York Democratic members of the House on the pending financial bill brought about much canvassing to-day, and there was talk that a conference had been held by those who will support the bill. This was denied, however, although there was considerable informal talk among that element favorable to the bill.

Mr. Driggs of Brooklyn openly states that he will vote for the bill, as he says he told his constituents he favored the gold standard and would vote for it.

While the others are not so outspoken, it is understood that Messrs. Clayton and Wilson of Brooklyn, Scudder of Oyster Bay, Levy and Ruppert of New York City, and Underhill of New Rochelle are also disposed to vote for the bill. Some of these gentlemen said to-day that several Democrats outside of the New York delegation were likely to vote for the bill.

MASON DENOUNCES BOER WAR.

Illinois Senator Urges a Resolution of Sympathy with the Transvaal Republic.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The announced intention of Mr. Mason, (Rep., Ill.,) to address the Senate to-day on his resolution expressing the sympathy of the Senate with the South African republics in their war with Great Britain, and extending to them the hopes of the Senate for the success of their arms, drew a large audience to the Senate galleries.

While his address at times was vehement—almost passionate—Mr. Mason confined himself during a greater part of the time closely to his manuscript. In opening he said:

"The war between monarchy and republicanism began in earnest July 14, 1776, and no treaty of peace has ever been concluded, nor ever will be, until this question is settled right. The monarchial trust company, though often quarreling among themselves, have always agreed on one thing, that a republic is a mistake."

After quoting extensively from Daniel Webster's speeches in support of his position, Mr. Mason continued:

"But we are told that England was our friend in the war with Spain. How? Her people were our friends because her people are a Christian people; her Government has never been our friend, except for purposes of its own. I have no desire to twist the lion's tail, but truth compels the statement, so far as our interests are concerned, that for the last half century the Government of England and the people of England have been divided.

"You remember last year. The Government did all it could to divide the Union, but the brave, starving weavers refused to resolve against us, saying they would starve before they would say a word for slavery. But even suppose she were to-day our best friend, are we to be silent and unbold a wrong in consideration of that friendship? We Republicans are charged with a secret alliance with England. It cannot be true, and the vote which this or a similar resolution receives will answer the charge."

Mr. Mason maintained that, under the Monroe doctrine and on precedents previously well established, the United States had the same right to extend its sympathy and hopes for success to the Boers in their struggle for liberty as it had to interfere with Spain in its conduct of affairs in Cuba.

He urged that the interest of this country was aroused by the fact that the South African war was a struggle between democracy and royalty—between the divine right of Kings and the divine right of man.

"If we should speak," he declared, "and speak quickly, it would sting the politicians who brought on the war for greed of gold and cheer the poor, brave Dutch defender of his home."

Mr. Mason contended that the question involved in the controversy between Great Britain and the Transvaal, prior to hostilities, was simply one of supremacy in South Africa.

"And I ask," said he, "in common justice, what right has Great Britain to be supreme in South Africa?

"It is a fight to control South Africa, and the only way England could do it was to threaten, bulldoze, browbeat, and interfere with the Dutchman until, out of sheer humiliation and desperation, he was driven to fight."

Referring to Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Mason said:

"Let the distinguished Lilliputian statesman rattling around in Gladstone's shoes, trying to undo his work and break his promises, be assured that he is deceiving no one, except, possibly, himself."

He declared that no nation, except a professed bully, would make the demands upon another that Great Britain made upon the Transvaal Republic, and in closing said:

"I have not sought to excite prejudice by our past differences with England. They are forgotten and forgiven. But when the colors of a republic are struck and we sit silent, it would seem that we are ashamed of the institutions and by our silence give consent to the destruction of self-government in Africa. The Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World in New York Harbor is neither a myth, fiction, nor a lie. We may say without boasting that if self-government is right, we have helped the world. If I am right, this resolution will help. It will say to the world: 'Washington, Monroe, and Webster are dead, but the American policy still lives.' It may sting the oppressor, but it will be a message of affection and hope to the struggling republic."

Mr. Mason addressed the Senate for an hour and twenty-five minutes. He was not once interrupted in the course of his speech.

At its conclusion Mr. Lodge, after expressing the wish that Mr. Mason might have delivered his address in the British Parliament, said there was a wide gulf between private opinion and public official expressions. The Executive Department of the Government, he said, had assumed a neutral attitude toward the South African war. The passage of this resolution by the Senate would change immediately that attitude.

"If we are to depart from the position of neutrality," said Mr. Lodge, "it ought to be a subject of most serious consideration."

He moved, therefore, that the resolution be sent to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and it was so ordered.

Boer Resolution in the House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Representative Jett to-day introduced in the House a joint resolution expressing sympathy with the Boers. It is almost in the same terms as that introduced in the Senate by Mr. Mason.

PLANS TO CONTROL TRUSTS.

Senator Morgan Introduces a Joint Resolution to Make Trade Combines Illegal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Senator Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) has introduced a joint resolution to prohibit combinations between corporations to control inter-State commerce and transportation. The resolution is as follows.

"That any contract, agreement, or combination between two or more corporations which has for its purpose the control of the price of anything which is the subject of, or enters into inter-State commerce, or the cost of the transportation thereof, so as to increase the same at any place or locality in the United States or to discriminate in favor of or against any class of dealers, traders, or consumers of such articles within the United States is contrary to the public policy of the United States, and every such contract, agreement, or combination is illegal and is prohibited.

"Any person being a member of any corporation, or acting as its agent, officer, or employe, who enters into any such contract, agreement, or combination or knowingly assists in the execution or performance thereof, is guilty of a misdemeanor and is liable to prosecution for such offense, on information or by indictment, in the district court of the United States in and for the district in which such offense is committed. And on conviction thereof such person shall be fined in a sum not less than $100 and not to exceed $500, and also be imprisoned for a term in the discretion of the court in which such conviction is had, not less than one month and not greater than two years."

Mr. Morgan gave notice of his intention to address the Senate on the resolution at a later date.

Senator Chilton to-day introduced a bill prohibiting the sending of articles, the making of which is controlled by a trust, from one State to another. The bill provides for the punishment of such offenses by imprisonment not to exceed three years.

BYRUM'S CONFIRMATION OPPOSED.

Democratic Senators Resent His Being Credited to Their Party.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Some of the Democratic Senators have intimated to their friends that they will resist the confirmation of William D. Byrum to be a member of the Board of General Appraisers at New York. Mr. Byrum, who was, until 1896, an active Democrat, but who participated in the campaign with the Palmer and Buckner Democrats, is less acceptable to Democrats than a life-long Republican. The argument made against his appointment and confirmation is that the law requiring that all the members of the board shall not be of the same political party is being disregarded in appointing Mr. Byrum as a Democrat.

When the case is taken up in executive session it will be urged against him that he really parted company with Democracy when he bolted the Chicago nominations in 1896; that he has since stumped for a Republican or Republicans in Congressional campaigns, and should be appointed, if at all, as a Republican. The opposition is considered likely to be futile, although a number of Republicans say that it is a pretty large and handsomely paid position to be given a new recruit.

This attempt to dictate to the President whom he may nominate and who should be confirmed does not promise to be successful.

WILL CONTEST WHEELER'S SEAT.

Representative Bailey Will Renew His Fight on the General.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The opposition to Gen. Wheeler's taking his seat as a member of the House of Representatives from Alabama is to be renewed by Representative Bailey (Dem., Texas,) whose resolutions last year brought out a report from the House Judiciary Committee that a military and a Congressional office could not be held at the same time.

Gen. Wheeler is now in the Philippines, but it has been understood that he would return to take his seat. The Sergeant at Arms has over $2,000 to the credit of the Alabama member, covering salary from March 4 last to date, but Gen. Wheeler has not asked for the amount, and has expressed an unwillingness to sign the certificate usually required of members in the settlement of their accounts.

Considerable sums are also held for Messrs. Campbell, (Rep., Ill.,) Colson, (Dem., Ky.,) Robbins, (Rep., Penn.,) and Gen. Wheeler, who served in the last Congress and also in the army, and as the accounts of the old Congress are being closed these latter sums were last week turned back into the Treasury.

FIGHT FREEDMEN PENSION BILL.

Senators Declare the Measure to be a Bad One.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.) directed the attention of the Pension Committee to a bill introduced by request by Mr. Pettus (Dem., Ala.) providing for the payment of a pension to freedmen.

Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.), Chairman of the Committee on Pensions, expressed the opinion that no such measure should have been presented to Congress. He read a certificate of membership in "the ex-slave and pension association" showing that the members were required to pay 25 cents membership fee and 10 cents a month to be used as a fund to secure the passage of the bill.

"In my judgment," said Mr. Gallinger, "this is a bill that ought not to and probably will not receive the favorable consideration of the committee. The promoters of the bill are deluding thousands of poor people and are simply trying to keep this agitation alive for their own benefit."

Mr. Mason (Rep., Ill.), who had introduced the bill in the last Congress, expressed his belief that it was being exploited for a bad purpose.

Mr. Cockrell believed it would not do to let the bill slumber in the committee room. He urged that it be reported back adversely as soon as possible.

After the bill had been adverted to briefly by Mr. Hoar and others it was referred to the Pension Committee.

NEW BILLS IN THE HOUSE.

Various Measures Introduced, Including One for a Pacific Cable.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Representative Payne (Rep., N. Y.), prospective Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, to-day introduced a bill extending the privilege of shipping goods in bond across the country, without reference to the destination of the goods. At present this free bonding privilege is restricted to goods going to the adjacent territory of Canada or Mexico.

Mr. Payne says the effect of this has been to cut off much transcontinental traffic in goods destined for remote points in Asia and elsewhere, which traffic was taken by the Canadian railroads. His bill seeks to open the privilege to all countries alike, on the same terms that Canada and Mexico have enjoyed the system, and Mr. Payne says it is distinctly favorable to American transportation interests. The bill does not change the status relative to the Mexican free zone, that portion of the bill being a repetition of the present law.

Mr. Bellamy (Dem., N. C.,) has introduced a bill repealing Clause 383, Schedule M, pulps, papers, and books of the tariff law of 1897, and providing that no import duty shall be levied on mechanically ground wood pulp, bleached or unbleached. Another section amends Clause 384 and fixes the rates of duty on printing paper, unsized, sized, or glued, suitable for books and newspapers, at three-twentieths up to eight-twentieths of 1 cent per pound, according to value, and 7½ per cent. ad valorem when valued above 2 cents per pound. An additional one-tenth cent per pound is placed on wood pulp from countries paying an export bounty on wood pulp.

Among the other bills introduced in the House to-day were those by Mr. Jones, (Rep., Washington,) for a cable to the Philippines, to cost not to exceed $9,000,000, and the creation of a cable commission; by Mr. Bull, (Rep., R. I.,) limiting the cost of Congressional funerals to $1,000 and an escort of not exceeding five members; by Mr. Russell, (Rep., Conn.,) providing that the names of States shall be given only to battleships and first-class cruisers; by Mr. Lorimer, (Rep., Ill.,) for postal savings banks; by Mr. Richardson, (Dem., Tenn.,) for a National military park at the battlefield of Stone River, Tenn.; by Mr. Grout, (Rep., Vt.,) extending and making flexible National bank currency.

THE NEW POST OFFICE.

Bill to be Introduced in Congress at Once—Madison Square Garden Offered to the Postal Authorities.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Postmaster Van Cott of New York City was in conference here to-day with the postal officials and with Senator Platt in regard to the proposed new Post Office building in New York.

The Madison Square Garden and the old Metropolitan Railway Company's stables on Sixth Avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets, have been offered to the authorities.

A bill appropriating a lump sum of $2,500,000 for the new building and other postal needs will be completed to-morrow, and probably immediately introduced in the Senate by Mr. Platt and in the House by Mr. Cummings. This sum is to cover all improvements in the service now contemplated including cost of additional letter carriers and clerks, added pneumatic tube service, and letter box posts throughout the city. Postmaster Van Cott says it is possible there will be about one hundred each of additional clerks and carriers.

It is expected that the new building will be in the neighborhood of the Grand Central Station.

This is not the first time that the Madison Square Garden block has been offered to the Government as a Post Office site. When in 1896 the question of having an up-town office was agitated, and when the corporation which built the present Garden was just organizing, the site was offered to Postmaster Van Cott, and through him to Postmaster General Wanamaker. Nothing came of the matter, however, and the work of putting up the new Madison Square Garden began early in 1890.

As originally made up, the corporation had as its more prominent members J. Pierpont Morgan, James T. Woodward, Darius O. Mills, Charles Lanier, Charles Crocker, Adrian Iselin, and Cornelius Fellowes. The company was incorporated under a special act of the Legislature, and was authorized to issue capital stock to the amount of $5,000,000. The stock actually issued, as appears in an early prospectus, was $1,500,000, while the bonded indebtedness was $1,250,000.

When the Garden was being erected in 1890 a conservative estimate placed the value of the property at $2,750,000, but the fixed charges and carrying expenses were necessarily so great that much doubt was expressed as to the success of the venture. Time has justified this doubt, and it is an open secret that to its owners, from a financial view point, the Garden has never been the complete success that was originally expected. There has been talk of selling it from time to time, but its special use and its great value have combined to make it practically unmarketable.

The old Sixth Avenue car stable property, covering the block front on the east side of Sixth Avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets, is held by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. It originally extended about 400 feet on Forty-third Street and 325 feet on Forty-fourth Street, but these distances are somewhat less at present on account of two good-sized plots having been taken off the east end as sites for the Bar Association's building and an apartment house.

RECIPROCITY WITH ARGENTINE.

The Senate Allows the Publication of the List of Reductions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The Senate, in executive session to-day, removed the injunction of secrecy from the commercial treaties negotiated between the United States and other countries last Summer, and which, with one exception, were sent out in Washington dispatches Saturday night. The exception was the treaty with the Argentine Republic. This treaty provides for the reduction of 20 per cent. on articles of Argentine origin which may be imported into the United States, as follows:

On sugar, the reduction to be on the rates fixed by Article 209 of the Tariff act of 1897. Such sugars are also to be exempt from the requirements of Article 3 of that act, provided they are shown to have not paid any internal tax nor received any bounty.

On hides, on the rates prescribed by Article 437 of the Tariff act of 1897, but the concession is not to be construed as impairing the regulations to prevent the introduction of infectious diseases.

On wool, on the rates prescribed by Articles 257, 258, and 259 of the act of 1897.

In return, Argentine agrees to the following tariff reductions upon articles from the United States:

Fifty per cent. on canned salmon, canned lobsters, canned shrimps, canned corn, succotash, canned tomatoes, canned apples, and other fruits, (except peaches, pears, quinces, apricots, and cherries,) windmills, and dried or evaporated fruits, and paraffine wax.

Twenty per cent. on bacon, oatmeal, cracked wheat, hominy, corn grits, cornstarch, maizena, (and other cereal foods,) sail twine and cotton rope.

Fifteen per cent. on white pine, spruce pine, Oregon pine, yellow pine, oak, and ash lumber, undressed.

Six and a quarter per cent. on cottonseed oil.

It is provided that no lower duties shall be granted by either country on the articles in question than those granted by the United States to Argentine and by Argentine to the United States. Ratifications are to be exchanged seven months from date.

The treaty negotiations were conducted by United States Minister Buchanan at Buenos Ayres.

Arizona Men to Work for Statehood.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Gov. Murphy and twenty-nine of the leading citizens of Arizona are coming to Washington to aid in the passage of a bill admitting that Territory as a State of the Union.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

Senator Perkins has introduced a bill to amend the bankruptcy law.

Senator Gear yesterday reintroduced the anti-scalping bill of last Congress.

It is practically decided that the holiday recess of Congress will be from Thursday, Dec. 21, to Wednesday, Jan. 3.

Senator MacComber of North Dakota introduced bills yesterday providing for commissions to investigate trade relations with China and Japan, with a view of extending commerce in those countries.

Prof. Langley of the Smithsonian Institution has asked that Congress provide means for observing the total eclipse of the sun, May 28, 1900. He says it is only once in a lifetime that the path of such an eclipse passes so near Washington.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) offered a joint resolution providing for the submission to the State Legislatures of a constitutional amendment providing that the terms of the President of the United States and the Fifty-sixth Congress shall not expire until the last Wednesday in April, 1901, and that thereafter the terms of the President and Congress shall expire on the last Wednesday in April instead of on March 4.

Secretary Hay has written Speaker Henderson concerning the status of the Virginius Fund, payable to the survivors of the Virginius affair. There appears to be a deficiency of $2,280, according to the report of an expert accountant, and suit for the amount has been begun against the former disbursing agent of the Department, Mr. Fischbein. The Department neither affirms nor denies the existence of a deficiency, beyond the statement of the expert, and submits the matter for the consideration of Congress.

Freaks of the Fire.

From The Philadelphia Press.

Workmen are busily eng

The Wanamaker Store.

A Careful, Bountiful, Economical New York Christmas Store

SALESPEOPLE should ask you twice for the name and address, or read it to you as they have caught it—we must be very careful to have all the Santa Claus work done with precision—and we never had so much of it to do. You'll help us this far, we know.

It's fine, surely, to choose Christmas gifts from such a store-ful. Only the most modern of modern storekeeping has made this variety possible. Think of having direct importations from twenty countries spread before you. There isn't another store anywhere with such stocks of goods—we are as alone in this bountifulness as though we had a patent on it.

Here's a very true story: A buyer from our staff was secured by another store—many believe they could raise a Wanamaker plant with our gardeners—he was used to big stocks and started to gather them. Trouble came—he was told that such extravagance wouldn't do. Discouraged, he quit. Yet this store isn't extravagant—it is simply bountiful. Quality and reliability considered, Wanamaker prices are decidedly the lowest.

To-morrow morning we will place on view in the Tissot Gallery the original of the wonderful **composite Madonna**, produced by Joseph Gray Kitchell, of Indianapolis. It is the composite of two hundred and seventy-one of the art-world's conception of the Mother of the Savior, the effect being a face of rare, strange beauty. How could painters of many times have produced faces of their ideal that in the merciless camera would blend into one more intensely beautiful than any one of them? But come see the original—or one of the two; for the Congressional Library has one—several newspapers have published cuts of this picture.

Rugs, Robes and Carpets

Anybody might know that Christmas is near by the way the carpet store is setting aside packages and rolls to remain as great mysteries for a fortnight to come. Sensible gifts, surely—the carpets for giving are made up rug-fashion, as a rule, so the detail of fitting and measuring is skipped. Prices run this way—

Axminster Carpets, $1 to $2 a yard. Body Brussels, $1 to $1.35 a yard.
Velvet Carpets, 90c to $1.50 a yard. Tapestry Brussels, 55c to 85c a yard.

Oriental Rugs have a store to themselves next to the carpets. We've more than ever, and they average higher in elegance. Trouble is that Oriental rugs as a rule are bought in groups—and the Unspeakable Turk who is the world's rug merchant, sees that his riff-raff is not left with him. For the first time our traveler, by fortuitous circumstances as well as good management, was able to select his stock last summer. For once he repealed the law of averages. If you are a student of this queer old art—a translater of the poems writ in rugs, come. We'll be glad to have you enjoy the collection—no matter whether you buy or do not buy.

Fur Rugs are luxurious, the finer sorts, for the whole skin of such beasts as lions, tigers and bears are utilized—the heads mounted by taxidermists. There are inexpensive ones, too—goatskins, for instance, in all sorts of colorings.

If he drives, why not give him a **Fur Robe?** Wolf, ocelot and lynx skins make the lighter-color robes. $50.

There are other fur robes at $7.50 to $50—those at lower prices are the foreign goatskins worked to simulate marten and grizzly. Black cub bears' skins are soft and rather fine.

But can't you come and see them all? Third floor.

Silk Mufflers We gathered a great lot of Silk Mufflers for men's wear, over in London and Berlin—London's are finest—and all are fine for gifts. Brightness without garishness is the rule—and we have the several University colors; these $2.25.

The others are $1, $1.50, $2 and up to $10. All have the earmarks of elegance. Men's Store, Ninth street.

A Sale of Dressing Table Articles Couldn't be more opportune. There's many a pretty little present in this collection. Sterling silver, every piece. And the designs are new, too. Best of all—the prices. Not an article in the lot worth less than half a dollar, many worth a full dollar. Choice among these at

Twenty-five Cents

Tooth brushes, nail brushes and files, cuticle knives, button hooks, shoe-lifts, baby combs, darners and pen-knives. Some have large elaborate handles, some set with jewels, some with beaded edges.

OTHER ATTRACTIVE OFFERINGS

At 25c—Tooth and nail brush bottles—glass with sterling silver tops.

At $4.50—Three-piece quadruple toilet sets—comb, brush, mirror. Fifth floor.

Antique Clocks Our Paris office is the Mecca of those having extraordinary things to sell—for no other general store in the world has need for so much rare goods. For three years an expert turned his attention to clocks, and the collection now here is notable. The time-pieces are of the periods of Louis XIV, Louis XV and Louis XVI, and of the Empire—clocks made between 1643 and 1814.

Only a few. The prices run from $12 to $200. Basement.

Women's Jackets Seventy-one of them—closing out certain good lots that have been $18.75, $20 and $25. The price to-day is

fifteen dollars

There are black, tan, castor and navy blue—but, of course, one needs to come early to get a share of such a lot. All silk or satin lined. Second floor.

Christmas Gifts In the Art Needlework Store and the Notion Store, along Tenth street side, there are lots of cute and givable things.

Pin cushions—pretty ones, mostly our own make, 40c to $6.75.
Sachets—to hold handkerchiefs, veils, gloves or laces. Some imported, some we made. 35c to $12.
Needle-books, some of the finest with scissors, bodkin and crochet hook besides, 10c and up to $8.
Work boxes—wood, leather, leatherette, and some from Japan that it isn't so easy to classify. 45c to $19.
Main floor, Tenth street.

Ruby Lamp Globes There may be said to be a rage for lamp globes in rich ruby red. And they're scarce. But in the face of that we've a hundred and fifty to sell at little above half price—

10-in. Globes, $1.75 instead of $3.
12-in. Globes, $2.75 instead of $4.
Lamp Store, Basement.

Half Hour Exhibitions ON THIRD FLOOR

Many of the world's great paintings are shown by the aid of a new projecting machine perfected by Mr. H. Halsey-Stirling, the art critic. Mr. Halsey-Stirling calls these exhibitions — four of which are given each day—"Half Hours at the National Gallery, London." A special gallery on the third floor holds delighted audiences at each entertainment—10.30 and 11.30 A. M., 3 and 4.30 P. M.

Calendars The demand for really meritorious art Calendars does not lessen—why, people are even content to pay for them far more than their worth. A few years ago we got the idea of having a line made especially for us—to put a good deal of money into the scheme and depend on large sales to justify the little prices. It won.

We get out entirely new ones each year—thirty-eight styles this time—and we think you save more than half, or, what's the same, a 25c calendar is equal to the other publishers' best at 50c or more.

10c to 35c

A catalogue of them sent free to any address.
The Book Store, Ninth street.

Holiday Sofa Pillows Sofa pillows are made both pretty and comfortable now-a-days. That's why their popularity keeps growing. These are most decorative—make our Upholstery Store look like a studio; and the big piles are so inviting that you feel like falling upon them. No wonder people buy ten or twelve pillows at once. $1.50 to $18.25. Kinds?—

Leather, burnt in conventional patterns, heraldic or Shakesperean designs.
Satin damask bound in cord. Silk Velour, Velvet Tapestry, Bokhara Embroidered Tapestry.
Oriental Pillows in the Oriental corner.
Watteau Panels, machine and hand embroidered; some hand painted.
Cretonne filled with down.
Upholstery Store, Third floor.

Jabots Over five hundred, and no two alike—an accident and a bargain in one—25c instead of 50c. Each neatly boxed.
Christmas Store, Fifth floor.

12,000 Handkerchiefs at Half Prices

Here's as good news as we ever printed: A handkerchief importer lost courage because the demand is largest for handkerchiefs with narrow hem, and he sold us his wide-hem stock at exactly half price—and they are ready for you this morning. **All for Women;** all the handkerchiefs of pure linen of our standard; neatly hemstitched.

$1.50 kind at 75c. a doz. $2.50 and $3 kinds at $1.25 a doz.
$2 kind at $1 a doz. $3.50 and $4.20 kinds at $1.50 a doz.
$5 and $6 kinds at $2.50 a doz.

Sold only in dozen and half dozen lots. Packed in neat boxes.
Broadway.

More Room for the Half-Price Shoes

More than three thousand people bought shoes in the Fifth-floor Bargain Store on Saturday—hadn't finished yesterday's selling when this was written, but although we gave more space yesterday, the store wasn't big enough. Still more room to-day, and this is the new arrangement of the stock—

Men's and Children's Shoes, Ninth street side.

Women's Shoes, Tenth street side.

Express elevators and every aid to comfortable buying. We won't have scrambling—any lady or gentleman can buy goods in any nook of this store with self-respect and without discomfort.

We will not sell these shoes to dealers—one reason why manufacturers ask our co-operation in adjusting their stocks is that it prevents breaks in the general market prices. "When Wanamaker makes a shoe sale," said one, "other folks simply look on—the lots melt away in a few days; everybody is helped and ruling prices are saved."

New Shoes in Good Styles at half to a third less than to-day's values—that is the story in a nutshell.

For Women—

Fur-trimmed Romeo Slippers, red and black—all sizes, $1 instead of $1.50.
Home-comfort Shoes, $1.
Kidskin Shoes, welted and stitched; good weight, good style, $1.85 instead of $3.
Calfskin Shoes, $2.35 instead of $3.50.

And with the women's shoes—these gift-things for men—

Men's Slippers, tan and black, 90c and $1.25.

For Men—

$3.50 and $4 Russet Shoes at **$1.75.**
$4 black Shoes at **$2.30.** Patent leather, single soles; kidskin in Winter weight.
$3 black calfskin and satin-finish oil tanned Shoes, lace, double and single soles, **$1.80.**

For Children—

Boys' Shoes, with heels, 11 to 5½, at $1.50. With spring heels, 9 to 13½, at 80c, $1 and $1.25.
Girls' Shoes, spring heels, 50c, 75c and $1—depends on size.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER.** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

HOSPITAL LIKE TENEMENT

Dr. Dudley of Harlem Institution Denounces Its Condition.

WARDS "VERITABLE HORRORS"

Fifty Thousand Treated on Vermin-Infected Pier—Harlem Board of Commerce Acts.

Dr. Dudley of the house staff of the Harlem Hospital appeared at the monthly meeting of the Harlem Board of Commerce last night and before a large and interested audience made a strong appeal for a new hospital and denounced the conditions prevailing in the present institution.

The meeting was held in the board's headquarters, 50 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. President William A. Martin presided. He introduced Dr. Dudley as the first speaker.

Dr. Dudley reminded the members of the board that he had appeared before them just one year previously for the same purpose. "Since then conditions in the Harlem Hospital have grown steadily worse," he said, "until we have to-day a state of affairs which is disgraceful to this city. The hospital is as crowded at times as the lowest tenement, and it is next to impossible to get anything but dire results.

"We are expected to care for people with the same facilities provided in 1887, notwithstanding the addition to the district's population in the interim of over a quarter of a million of inhabitants. It is not unusual for us to have from two to six patients sleeping on canvas stretchers on the floor. I have seen white boys and negro lads in the same bed. There are no lying-in accommodations, and at times the wards are veritable horrors.

"We frequently have to transfer desperate cases to Bellevue or the Charity Hospital, and it is next to impossible to get many of the patients to consent to go to the latter place. They prefer to die in their squalid homes rather than share in what they believe is the odium of treatment in the charity hospital.

"We are compelled to treat fifty thousand or more patients annually in the miserable outhouse on the pier. I have seen hysterical women awaiting care there while great ugly wharf rats played in and out of holes and crevices.

"When finally we get something done, we must build not for five or ten years, but for the next half century. Any less provision will be a waste of funds."

C. F. Koch said it seemed impossible for the Twelfth Ward to get anything from the present administration.

"The reason might as well be stated plainly," he said. "It is because we are in a Republican district."

William Sherer of the Clearing House Association and President of the Harlem Club said it was high time for the citizens of Harlem to take action.

"We ought not to submit to these outrageous conditions another day without a protest," he said. "We ought to call a mass meeting. The treatment described by Dr. Dudley would be cruel if inflicted on animals."

The Rev. Dr. George R. Vandewater agreed with all that had been said, but reminded the members of the board that nothing new had been disclosed. He was inclined to lay the blame on Mayor Van Wyck and his administration.

Dr. D. D. Clark presented a resolution expressing the board's opinion that the Legislature ought to authorize the issue of $500,000 or more of bonds for the immediate construction of a new hospital.

Dr. Clark's resolution was passed unanimously after a little discussion as to whether $1,000,000 ought not to be asked.

The board's Committee on Resolutions was instructed to prepare a bill and have it introduced at the coming session of the Legislature to the end described.

BROOKLYN WATER SUPPLY.

Politicians Owning Suffolk County Rights May Make an Offer—The Situation Serious.

The shortage in the Brooklyn water supply, which, according to Commissioner Dalton, is a serious matter, will result, it was said yesterday, in an offer from a private company to furnish an abundance of water from the Suffolk County watershed. It was developed in the discussion of the Ramapo contract that a number of Brooklyn politicians had acquired rights in Suffolk County, and that they were prepared, if opportunity offered, to sink wells and pump water to the Brooklyn supply pipes and reservoirs. Under a State law the city cannot take possession of the watershed in Suffolk County by condemnation, and the men who control the supply have been sufficiently powerful at Albany to ward off legislation which was designed to repeal this law.

Reports made on an increased supply for Brooklyn before consolidation proved that there was an abundance of water in Suffolk County, and that it would be a comparatively cheap matter to pump the water from the farthest point in the watershed to the distributing reservoirs. One engineer, after a close investigation, reported that water could be obtained in this way at a rate of $20 per million gallons, inclusive of the cost of construction and maintenance of the works. Most of this watershed, it is now asserted, has been taken up under options by politicians who hope to be able to indnce the administration to enter into a contract with them.

Commissioner Dalton yesterday denied knowledge of the existence of a company or syndicate which controls the Suffolk County watershed. He believes that with the projected improvements in the city's supply Brooklyn will have an adequate amount of water to meet all requirements. These improvements will take several years to complete, however, and the danger is in a protracted dry season within the next few years.

The water supply situation in Brooklyn has become so serious that Deputy Commissioner James Moffett will send notices to-day to local householders warning them against waste of water. Mr. Moffett said yesterday that every available man in the department was being employed in the search for and the stoppage of waste.

It is admitted at the Department of Water Supply that a water famine is imminent and that the authorities are greatly concerned over the situation. At the present time there is but a three days' supply in the big Ridgewood reservoir, and should a break occur in the conduit which brings water to this distributing point from Hempstead, Brooklyn would be in a very bad fix. If the break in the conduit could not be repaired within three days there would be no water for fire-fighting purposes, for factories, or for household use. This is a possibility which is being viewed with a great deal of nervousness.

The situation, it is said, would be somewhat relieved by a heavy rainfall, but the water supply officials are not hopeful of much of a downpour this month. Permanent relief, it is said, can be obtained only by building the proposed extension to the Millburn conduit. The cost of extending this conduit and constructing the necessary storage reservoirs, it is said, would be about $10,000,000.

ELOPED WITH MOTHER-IN-LAW.

Deportation to End Romance of a Man from Posen.

John Balle, twenty-seven years old, of Tarnowitz, Posen, arrived here in the steerage of the steamship St. Louis on Saturday. With him, booked as his wife, was a woman at least twenty years his senior. They told the immigration officers yesterday that they were going to Milwaukee, where John had a cousin.

The disparity of their ages aroused suspicion. An examination elicited the information that the two had eloped, and that the woman was the young man's mother-in-law. John had left a wife and four children. He kept a bakery in Tarnowitz, and as his wife was but fourteen years old when he married her, the mother-in-law, Mrs. Sophia Brussig, ran the home and looked after the finances. They will be deported.

Drank Disinfectant for Whisky.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 11.—Col. James Graham and William P. Cunneen, two prominent politicians of St. Mary's, drank from a bottle containing a disinfectant yesterday, believing it to be whisky, and both are seriously ill and may die. Col. Graham had bought a bottle of disinfectant and a bottle of whisky, and mixed the bottles by mistake. Graham was Lieutenant Colonel of the Twenty-second Kansas Regiment during the Spanish War.

TIFFANY STUDIOS

Oriental Rugs

as features of interior decoration have received our careful attention. Those we now exhibit are choice gifts for the Holidays.

TIFFANY STUDIOS
333 *to* 341 Fourth Avenue

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD SAILINGS

Company's Traffic Arrangements for Next Year Announced.

Gustav H. Schwab, manager of the North German Lloyd Steamship Line, yesterday announced the following traffic arrangements made by his company for the coming year: The usual regular weekly service on Tuesdays and the Thursday service, consisting of large twin screw passenger steamers, will be continued. To accommodate the exposition traffic the company will start steamers from here on Saturdays in June, July, August, and September.

Several of these steamers have been chartered for the members of the Christian Endeavor Society going to Europe next year. The steamers on the special exposition service will be the Aller, Trave, and Saale. They will sail for Cherbourg and Southampton, Southampton being the terminal point. They will leave Southampton on Tuesday, returning to New York by way of Cherbourg. The capacity of the steamers during the Summer will be 5,000 first cabin and 2,000 second cabin passengers. The rates for passage have been but slightly advanced over those of the present year.

PASTOR ACCUSED OF SLANDER.

Brooklyn Magistrate Declined to Interfere in a Church Quarrel.

The Rev. E. H. Clare, pastor of the Calvary English Lutheran Church, in Rochester Avenue, Brooklyn, was charged with slander in the Gates Avenue Police Court yesterday by Cord Wilkins of 1,371 Park Place, a member of his church. Wilkins complained that the minister had called him "a hypocrite and a bum." Wilkins said that he then decided to leave the church and go to another one, but the pastor refused him a letter of recommendation.

Mr. Clare told Magistrate Worth that he was willing to give Wilkins a letter of dismissal to another church, but drew the line at a letter of recommendation. The Magistrate declined to interfere in the trouble, and Wilkins left court vowing that he would bring suit for damages.

GILL-MARTIN GETS $10,000.

Verdict for the Artist in His Suit Against Patrick McInerney.

Joseph Palmerston Gill-Martin, the artist who sued Patrick McInerney, the Brooklyn dry goods merchant, for $100,000 damages for alienating the affections of his wife, Maria Josephine Gill-Martin, obtained a verdict of $10,000 yesterday from the jury which heard the testimony before Justice Fitzgerald in the Supreme Court. Francis W. Pollock, counsel for the defendant, moved to have the verdict set aside on the ground that it was excessive, but his motion was denied.

Mr. Pollock then asked for a stay of sixty days in order to prepare an appeal case. Mr. Hummel, counsel for the plaintiff, objected on the ground that the defendant had transferred most of his property to his son, and that a stay of sixty days would enable him to place all of his property out of reach. Mr. Pollock denied the statements of Mr. Hummel, but admitted that Mr. McInerney had transferred his dry goods business to his son. Justice Fitzgerald finally granted a stay of thirty days for Mr. Pollock to prepare an appeal, and allowed Mr. Hummel a counsel fee of $250.

FIRE WAGON IN COLLISION.

Hits a Lexington Avenue Cable Car—Its Occupants Bruised.

A Fire Department repair wagon, driven by Joseph Durr, crashed into a Lexington Avenue cable car about noon yesterday at Sixty-eighth Street and Lexington Avenue. Several men narrowly escaped serious injuries.

The wagon was going at high speed along Sixty-eighth Street, when its pole struck the rear of a north-bound car. The pole was snapped in two. The broken end attached to the wagon swung against the horses' legs, and the frightened animals ran down Lexington Avenue toward Sixty-seventh Street.

There is an incline at that point, and the wagon was gaining an uncontrollable momentum, when Durr managed to turn the horses to the east on Sixty-seventh Street. Durr was thrown out, and the reins were wrapped about his body; but he managed to get loose before being dragged. The wagon was overturned, and several men who were in it were tossed into the street and badly bruised. The team was stopped at Third Avenue, and policemen from the East Sixty-seventh Street Station rendered assistance.

TOOK DOG AND LEFT JEWELS.

Women on a Train for Niagara Falls Telegraphed for Their Diamonds.

Two young women, who were stylishly dressed but could not speak or understand English very well, appeared at the Wagner car ticket window in the Grand Central Station Sunday night and asked for tickets to Niagara Falls. One of them carried a dog, and the other a papier mache telescope case. With some difficulty the ticket agent made them understand that dogs are not allowed in Wagner coaches without permits. Finally one of the women displayed a permit to put the dog in the baggage car. A porter was called to take the dog to the baggage car, and he also took the case, intending to put it in the coach with the women and then put the dog in the car ahead, but as the party reached the train the conductor called "all aboard."

The porter put the case down, thinking that the women would take it up, and rushed to get the dog in the baggage car. The women did not pick up the case, and did not discover that they had lost it until they reached the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station. Then they opened a continuous telegraphic correspondence with the Grand Central station master, telling him to forward the case, and informing him that it contained diamonds. When he found the case it was opened, and a jewel box was found inside. The case was then sealed and forwarded to the women, who were still telegraphing at nearly every stop made by the train.

Birthday of a Three Wars' Soldier.

Private "Pat" Ginley, a soldier of three wars and threescore battles, celebrated his seventieth birthday anniversary yesterday at the Custom House, where he is employed as the messenger of Deputy Collector Phelps of the Law Division. Ginley hails from County Mayo, Ireland. He served in the English Army through the Crimean war, participated in quelling the Indian mutiny, was with the "Fighting Sixty-ninth" in our civil war, and for gallant conduct received the thanks of Congress, a Medal of Honor, and commendations by Gens. Grant and Hancock. President Lincoln commissioned him a First Lieutenant in the regular artillery, a promotion which Ginley modestly declined. Ginley lives at 154 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street with his family.

Police Justice Weds at Midnight.

FREEPORT, L. I., Dec. 11.—Residents of this place were much interested to-day in the announcement that Police Justice Archer B. Wallace had been married to Miss Nettie Denton, daughter of Dr. John H. B. Denton. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. H. T. Ketchum. The hour, it is said, was 12 o'clock last night. Justice Wallace is a son of ex-Assemblyman George Wallace. He served through the Spanish-American War.

JUSTICE BOOKSTAVER'S ERROR.

The Omission to File His Oath as a Lawyer Corrected.

Justice Bookstaver, whose term as a Justice of the Supreme Court will expire Dec. 31, neglected to file his oath as an attorney, as required by a recent statute, prior to July 1 last. Having discovered his error, he applied yesterday to Justice Beach for permission to comply with the law.

Justice Beach granted the application and made an order directing that the oath should be accepted as of the date of June 30. He also made an order absolving Justice Bookstaver from the penalties prescribed by the law for failure to file the oath within the time fixed by the act.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	7:10	Sun sets	4:28	Moon sets	2:33

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	8:16	Gov. Isl'd	8:48	H. Gate	8:44
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	8:41	Gov. Isl'd	4:16	H. Gate	4:10

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY. (TUESDAY.) DEC. 12.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Beiverman, Inagua, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trave, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Winifred, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Newton, La Plata	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 13.

Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Athos, Colon	8:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
City of Washington, Tampico, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Friesland, Antwerp	*10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Oceanic, Liverpool	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
	*12:30 P. M.	
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
	*9:00 A. M.	
U. S. transport McClellan, San Juan, &c.	*10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Yucatan, Havana and Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Tanai, Glasgow	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Hilder, Curacao, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*11:30 A. M.	

THURSDAY, DEC. 14.

La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ravensdale Progress, &c.	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Decarl, Progreso, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, DEC. 15.

Erna, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Hanson, Inagua, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 16.

Alleghany, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Alps, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	10:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
	*12:00 M.	
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Paramore, Para, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ponce, San Juan, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	10:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

"SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS."—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 616, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship America Maru. Mails for China, Japan and the Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 622, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Idzumi Maru. (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. 609 and up to Dec. 623, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Dec. 22, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa.

(Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY. (TUESDAY.) DEC. 12.

Oceic, Liverpool, Dec. 1.
Charing Cross, Gibraltar, Nov. 29.
Chateau Lafite, Havre, Nov. 30.
Concho, Galveston, Dec. 6.
Dunblane, Gibraltar, Nov. 28.
Hearthease, St. Michael, Nov. 30.
Jerseymoor, Gibraltar, Nov. 22.
Karamania, Gibraltar, Nov. 28.
Southwark, Antwerp, Dec. 2.
Stuttgart, Bremen, Dec. 2.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 13.

Alliance, Colon, Dec. 6.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Dec. 10.
Cuzco, Greenock, Dec. 1.
Hudson, New Orleans, Dec. 7.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Gibraltar Dec. 4.
Rio Ella, Gibraltar, Nov. 29.
Tallahassee, Savannah, Dec. 10.

THURSDAY, DEC. 14.

Algiers, New Orleans, Dec. 8.
Buffalo, Hull, Dec. 2.
El Monte, New Orleans, Dec. 9.

FRIDAY, DEC. 15.

Island, Christiansand, Dec. 2.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Dec. 1.
Santiago, Santiago, Dec. 9.

SATURDAY, DEC. 16.

Etruria, Liverpool, Dec. 9.
L'Aquitaine, Havre, Dec. 9.
Stuttgart, Bremen, Dec. 4.

SUNDAY, DEC. 17.

Indraghira, Swansea, Dec. 8.
Peninsular, Lisbon, Dec. 2.
Statendam, Rotterdam, Dec. 7.

Arrived.

At Bordeaux, (Fr.,) Havre Nov. 21 and Pauillac 27th, with mdse. to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique (South of Fire Island at 7 P. M. 8th Alaska, (Br.,) Macauley, Tilt Cove Dec. 3, with copper ore to the American Metal Co.—towed to Miller, Hall & Knowlton. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

At Colorado, Rice, Brunswick, Ga., Dec. 7, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

At Jamestown, Davis, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

At Amerikan, (Dutch,) Butz, Amsterdam Nov. 28, in ballast to C. H. Randebrock. Arrived at the Bar at 6:40 A. M.

At Memiba, (Br.,) Leyland, London Dec. 1, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:40 A. M.

At Gitinde, (Ger.,) Hansen, Calbarien Dec. 6, in ballast to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 11:15 P. M. 10th.

At Talisman, (Nor.,) Berg, Guadeloupe Nov. 21 and Demerara 28th, with sugar to L. W. & F. Armstrong. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M.

At Livorna, (Ger.,) Willis, Rio Janeiro Nov. 22, with coffee to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

At Canadia, (Ger.,) Schmidt, Stettin Nov. 21, with mdse. to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.

At Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Ruggeveen, Rotterdam Nov. 30, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Southeast of Fire Island at 9:37 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Dec. 11, 9:30 P. M., south, fresh, cloud.

Sailed.

At Orion, for Key West and Mobile.
At Barden Tower, (Br.,) for London.
At Princess Anne, for Norfolk, &c.
U. S. transport Kilpatrick, for Puerto Rico, &c.

Spoken.

Ship Abner Coburn, from New York for Hiogo, was spoken Oct. 25 in lat. 0, lon. 27.

Notice to Mariners.

NEW YORK—PORT JEFFERSON HARBOR—SPAR BUOY PLACED.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that a black spar buoy No. 1, named Haskell's Buoy, has been established in 12 feet at mean low water, to mark a 9-foot spoil recently developed on the east side of the channel in Port Jefferson Harbor, Long Island, New York, on the following magnetic bearings: Old Field Point Lighthouse, N. W. ¾ W.; Port Jefferson East Breakwater Beacon, N. by W.; Bench mark "Jefferson" of U. S. Coast of Geodetic Survey on N. W. Point of Mount Misery, N. N. E. ¾ E.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—88 John Sanderson, (Br.,) Capt. Erskine, from Yokohama, &c., for New York, arr. at Dover to-day.

88 Ems, (Ger.,) Capt. Harrassowitz, from New York, arr. at Gibraltar at 7 A. M. to-day and proceeded for Naples and Genoa.

88 Christine, (Dan.,) Capt. Larsen, sld. from Shields for New York Dec. 9.

88 Marengo, (Br.,) Capt. Bingham, sld. from Shields for New York Dec. 9.

88 Pocahontas, (Br.,) Capt. Owen, sld. from Liverpool for New York Dec. 9.

88 Georgic, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, sld. from Liverpool for New York yesterday.

88 Diamant, (Ger.,) Capt. Reimers, sld. from Swinemunde for New York Dec. 7.

88 Boston City, (Br.,) Capt. Barclay, from New York for Bristol, passed Kinsale to-day.

88 Pontiac, (Br.,) Capt. Brownlees, from New York for Cadiz, &c., passed Gibraltar to-day.

88 Neustria, (Fr.,) Capt. Segola, from Naples, &c., for New York, arr. at St. Michael yesterday.

88 Jersey, (Br.,) Capt. Watkins, sld. from Swansea for New York Dec. 9.

88 Ontario, (Br.,) Capt. Huby, sld. from Hull for New York to-day.

88 Hildan, (Br.,) Capt. Cox, from New York for Hull, passed Prawle Point to-day.

88 Thingvalla, (Dan.,) Capt. Laub, from Stettin for New York, arr. at Copenhagen Dec. 8.

88 Hesperia, (Br.,) Capt. Coverley, from New York via Marseilles, arr. at Genoa Dec. 9.

88 Arnaman, (Dan.,) Capt. Jespersen, sld. from Copenhagen for New York Dec. 9.

88 Werkendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bruinema, from New York for Amsterdam, passed the Lizard at 4 P. M. yesterday.

88 City of Perth, (Br.,) Capt. Wilson, from New York, arr. at Avonmouth to-day.

88 Snowflake, (Br.,) Capt. Harwood, from New York, arr. at London to-day.

88 Mankeiyan, (Belg.,) Capt. Rumell, (from Santos,) sld. from St. Lucia for New York yesterday.

88 Buffon, (Br.,) Capt. Olds, (from Rio Janeiro,) sld. from Pernambuco for New York, Dec. 5.

B. Altman & Co.

MAIDS' and NURSES'

APRONS

at the following very low prices:

19c., 25c., 40c., and 55c.

—also—

A complete selection of both Plain and Trimmed Aprons, useful for the Holidays.

America's Largest CREDIT CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS.

CAREY & SIDES

56-58 4TH AVE., COR. NINTH ST.

MEN'S AND BOYS'

CLOTHING ON CREDIT

READY MADE AND TO ORDER.

If you are in need of anything in our line for the approaching holiday season, order it at once. No! We won't ask you for any of the money you have laid aside for gifts. We will insist upon your taking advantage of our "NO-EXTRA-CHARGE" CREDIT system. Such methods as these have made us many customers.

WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

Ready-Made Suits and Overcoats, $10, $12, $15 to $25. TO ORDER, $10, $20, $25, and $30. Boys' Suits, $3 to $12. Men's Hats, Tuxedo and Full Dress Suits, silk lined, to order, $30, $35, $40, $45, and $50.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

Write for terms and particulars.
OPEN SATURDAYS UNTIL 10:30; MONDAYS, 9.

MUSIC BOXES

for Wedding and Holiday presents are now on exhibition at our warerooms. An early call is advisable in order to secure careful selection.

TOY MUSIC BOXES, From 35 cents up.

STELLA & IDEAL MUSIC BOXES, $20.00 to $1,500.00.

MUSICAL NOVELTIES, All kinds and prices.

Sole Agent for the Celebrated Martin Guitars and Mandolins.

JACOT & SON, 39 Union Square (Broadway & 17th St.), New York

Be Good to Your Stomach.

TAKE

VICHY CELESTINS

with your meals.

It aids digestion, *and its medicinal qualities keep your stomach in good order.*

Vichy is imported only in bottles.
NOTE: So-called Vichy in Syphons Is Not Vichy.
At First-Class Druggists, Grocers, Hotels and Cafes.
General Agency, 220 Broadway, N. Y.

HOLIDAY GIFTS IN LEATHER GOODS PURCHASED OF

JOHN CATTNACH
Manufacturer and Importer,
50 W. 34th Street, N. Y. City,
(formerly at 361 Fifth Ave.,)
will be found to be in
WORKMANSHIP AND QUALITY
of a grade which has given character to the establishment over SIXTY YEARS.

Kent's Rotary Knife-Cleaning Machines.

100,000 IN USE IN EUROPEAN HOTELS AND FAMILIES.

LEWIS & CONGER, Sole Agents,
130 AND 132 WEST 42D ST.

Wheatena

The Best HEALTH FOOD for BREAKFAST

Sold by ALL GROCERS.

MAGIC HAIR STAIN

for lightest brown or black; prepared by George Ormsby, wigmaker, 110 Tremont St., Boston; contains no lead or nerve poison; no smutting or rubbing off; use it once; nothing like it; price $1. Sold by C. N. Crittenton Co., 115 Fulton St., N. Y.; Walter S. Rockey, 8th Av. & 30th St., 42d St. & B'way

RICH FURS
C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1820.

Silver Foxes.

A large collection in Muffs, Boas and Skins. Some just received ex "St. Paul" of unusual excellence.

Russian Sables.

Mantles, Capes, Collars, Muffs and Boas and a full assortment of Skins, also invoice per "Umbria" of one hundred Imperial Crown Russian Sables such as seldom seen.

Jackets.

Seal, Moire Persian, Black Persian, trimmed Russian and Hudson Bay Sable. Real Chinchilla Mink, etc., etc., from choice skins, exclusive designs.

Muffs, Boas, Collars and Capes

in all known Furs and many combinations.

Fur Lined Overcoats.

Lined Sable, Mink, Persian, Genet, etc., etc.

Fur Rugs, Robes and Skins.

Lions, Tigers, Black Polar and Grizzly Bears, Foxes, Lynx, etc., etc.

An inspection invited.

184 Fifth Ave., New York.

DYSPEPSIA

CAN NOT EXIST

Where the New Remedy is Used

UNLIKE ANY OTHER

Hyomei Dyspepsia Cure Treats the Disease Itself

NOT THE SYMPTOMS

Which are Flatulency, Sour Stomach, Indigestion, Constipation, Nervousness and Biliousness.

Since it was found that Dyspepsia was a germ disease, that food was not digested in the stomach at all, that flatulency, sour stomach, indigestion, constipation, nervousness, etc., are but the symptoms of the disease, and not the disease itself, rapid progress has been made in treating dyspeptics. Heretofore all dyspepsia cures have been gotten out with the idea of assisting the stomach to digest the food or to cure the symptoms; no wonder they failed to afford anything but temporary relief, and even this relief due to some cathartic which carried off the germs in large quantities, leaving the stomach and bowels partially free for a few days, or until the germs left had multiplied in sufficient quantities to produce the same old symptoms.

HYOMEI DYSPEPSIA CURE

Is the only one containing a germicide which kills the bacilli causing the disease; and as this germicide is accompanied with remedies to relieve the symptoms (each being given separately) this cure **does cure completely.** The fact that it is the only one ever guaranteed should be sufficient proof of its superiority over every other treatment. Your money refunded if it fails.

Sold by all druggists or sent by mail. Price 50c.

Give symptoms and send for free treatment.

THE R. T. BOOTH COMPANY, Ithaca, N. Y.

Richness

is the point which holds the Lucke Rolled Cigar in the esteem of those who know what it is. No amount of antagonism can shake the consumer's affection for a thing which pleases highly.

The intelligent smoker finds a rich, pleasing, tropic-grown leaf in the Rolled Cigar—and he can smoke them without trouble to his nerves.

The same gratification is not found in anything costing less than 2 for 25c. A QUARTER BUYS TEN.

EDWD. RIDLEY & SONS.

MILLINERY, RIBBONS
SILKS, VELVETS, HOSIERY,
DRESS GOODS, GLOVES, SHOES,
HOLIDAY GOODS.

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FINE CHINA · RICH CUT GLASS

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CROUCH & FITZGERALD

161 BROADWAY.
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RULES ON NAVAL PRIZES

Supreme Court Decides Claims Growing Out of Spanish War.

BUENA VENTURA IS EXEMPTED

Pedro and Guido, However, Declared to be Legitimate Spoils of War—Dissenting Opinions Given.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The United States Supreme Court to-day decided in the naval prize money case growing out of the capture of the Spanish steamer Buena Ventura during the war with Spain that the condemnation of the vessel was contrary to the terms of the President's proclamation, and ordered the proceeds of the sale of the vessel be turned over to the owners. In the cases of the vessels Pedro and Guido, also owned by Spaniards, the condemnation was affirmed.

The opinion was handed down by Justice Peckham, and turned upon the construction of the clause of the President's message of the 26th of April, 1898, exempting Spanish vessels in American ports from the operation of the proclamation of the war until the 21st day of May following. It was shown that the Ventura had left an American port on the Gulf of Mexico on the 19th of April, seven days before the Presidential proclamation was issued, and that it was captured on the 26th of that month, or the same day on which the proclamation appeared.

The decision turned upon the point as to whether the President's exemption order applied to Spanish vessels which had left American ports for ports in a neutral country prior to the issuance of the proclamation.

Justice Peckham's opinion held that it did apply to vessels under this condition, and that on this acount the Ventura, though owned by a Spanish house, was exempt. He said in this connection that the policy of the United States always had been one of liberality in such cases, and that there was no reason for a change of policy at this time. He therefore held that the owners were entitled to the proceeds of the sale of the vessel. Justices Gray and McKenna dissented from the opinion.

The Chief Justice delivered the opinion of the court in the cases of the Pedro and the Guido, and while the condemnation of these vessels was affirmed, there were dissents in both instances. Four of the nine members of the court united in a dissenting opinion in the Pedro case. This dissenting opinion was handed down by Justice White, and was concurred in by Justices Brewer, Shiras, and Peckham.

The Chief Justice in his opinion in this case stated the facts to be that the Pedro had left Liverpool in March with a cargo for Cuban ports with the intention of afterward proceeding to the United States for a cargo of lumber for her return voyage. She reached Havana on April 17, and on the 22d took her departure for Santiago de Cuba and was captured the same day by the cruiser New York and duly condemned. In passing upon the merits of the case the Chief Justice held that war had been practically declared on the 21st, and that the officers of the vessel must have known this fact. He dwelt upon the fact that the vessel was proceeding from a port of the enemy to another port of the enemy when overtaken and contended that the case did not come under any of the exemptions of the President's message.

Justice White in his dissenting opinion called attention to the fact that the Pedro had been for nine years engaged in a regular line of business between Antwerp and the United States via Cuba, and said that the landing of the light cargo she carried to Havana was only an incident, as it was not nearly so important as the cargo of lumber which was to be carried from the United States on the return. He also urged that Havana Harbor was not blockaded when the Pedro left that port.

The Guido case turned upon a similar state of affairs to that prevailing in the Pedro case, and was also decided against the Spanish owners. In this case Justices Shiras, White and Peckham dissented.

Buena Ventura Now a Coal Barge.

The Buena Ventura was the first vessel captured during the war. She belonged to Larrinaga & Co. of Liverpool, and flew the Spanish flag. Her agents here were J. M. Ceballos & Co. When captured she was laden with lumber. After she was condemned she was purchased by L. Luckenbach of this city, and has since been used as a collier and for coast towing, plying most of the time between Boston and Norfolk. Mr. Luckenbach said yesterday that the court's decision did not, of course, affect his title to the vessel in any way. Sold, as she was, at forced sale, the Buena Ventura brought a very small price—only $13,000. She is a vessel of 1,500 tons. Mr. Ceballos said that, until the matter had been further considered, he could not say what the owners would do.

LOS ABRA CLAIM FRAUDULENT.

Supreme Court Decides the Famous Silver Mining Suit Against the Mexican Republic.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The United States Supreme Court to-day affirmed the opinion of the Court of Claims in the case of the claim of the Los Abra Silver Mining Company against the Republic of Mexico, holding that claim to be fraudulent and unfounded. The claim was for nearly $4,000,000.

The opinion was handed down by Justice Harlan, who went fully into its history. He said that the claim, as first presented to the American-Mexican commission in 1870, was for $1,950,000, but that it was afterward enlarged to $3,962,000. It was based upon the allegation that damage to this amount had been done to the Los Abra Company by Mexican authorities, while the company was operating in the Mexican State of Durango. The commission, through its umpire, Sir Edward Thornton, had allowed $683,041. After a part of the money allowed had been paid to the United States for the Los Abra Company, the Mexican Government brought to the attention of the State Department new evidence, representing the claim to be fraudulent.

After various other proceedings, Congress had in 1892 passed an act authorizing an investigation of the case by the Court of Claims, the act specifically directing the court to ascertain whether the claim was fraudulent and supported by false testimony. The Court of Claims found that the claim was based upon fraud.

This decision was affirmed by Justice Harlan's opinion of to-day. He said that the evidence showed that the whole story of loss on account of the misconduct of the Mexican authorities was improbable and unfounded and that the company, while bankrupt, was not so because of the acts of the Mexican authorities. The effect of the opinion is to bar any further payment to the Los Abra claimants.

In passing upon the case the Chief Justice incidentally decided that the signature of the President attached to a bill during a recess of Congress, if attached within the Constitutional ten days, renders an act so signed as valid as if Congress were in session.

Died on First Wife's Grave.

Andreas Englert, sixty years old, a former well-to-do smoked fish dealer in Brooklyn, killed himself some time on Sunday night with carbolic acid on the grave of his first wife, Marie K. Englert, in the Holy Trinity Cemetery. His body was found yesterday lying across the mound. Englert's first wife died in 1881, and his second, who is buried in another plot in the same cemetery, died last year. Englert amassed a fortune in business, but according to friends he lost most of it in bad investments. He had been living with a son at 213 Jay Street, Brooklyn.

Witness Held for Perjury.

Michael di Marsco appeared as a witness yesterday in General Sessions against John McKenna, under indictment for fraud on di Marsco's complaint. He was arrested on the charge of perjury at the conclusion of his testimony. Di Marsco before the Grand Jury swore that McKenna had received $20 from him under the promise of securing him work in the Street Cleaning Department. The promise was unfulfilled. In court Di Marsco said that he had never seen McKenna before. Judge Newburger ordered that he be committed.

Judge McCarthy Ill.

City Court Judge McCarthy was confined to his home yesterday suffering from a slight cold. It was said last night he would be in court to-day.

TIFFANY STUDIOS

Tiffany Favrile Glass Lamps, Globes and Shades; also a large variety of cups and bowls in old Greek forms.

Many pieces, many price
TIFFANY STUDIOS
333 to 341 Fourth Avenue

TOBACCO TRUST AND CIGARS.

American Company Said to Have Paid $1,500,000 for a Factory.

Announcement was made in Wall Street yesterday that the cigar factory of Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer, at 1,018 Second Avenue, this city, had been bought by the American Tobacco Company, for a price approximating $1,500,000. It has been an open secret for several months that the American Tobacco Company contemplated adding the manufacture of cigars to its other industries.

Neither Edward A. Kerbs nor Walter A. Schiffer of the firm reported to have sold its plant would talk on the subject last night, but neither would deny that the deal had been consummated. George Arents, Treasurer of the American Tobacco Company, declined to discuss the subject.

DEFENSE OF COL. GARDINER.

Persisten Rumor that William M. K. Olcott Will Conduct It.

Ever since a committee of the City Club filed charges against District Attorney Gardiner, the political gossips have connected the names of ex-Gov. Frank S. Black and his partners, ex-Judge William M. K. Olcott and Abraham Gruber, the Republican leader of the Twenty-first Assembly District, with his defense. On several occasions both Mr. Olcott and Mr. Gruber have denied that they would appear for the accused official, but yesterday the rumor was revived in a new form, and with such detail that those who pretended to know the facts declared positively that Mr. Olcott, at least, would certainly defend Col. Gardiner. The name of Col. Franklin Bartlett was associated with that of Mr. Olcott, but its use was apparently unauthorized, for Col. Bartlett, at the Union Club last night, denied that he had been requested to take any part in the defense.

When asked whether or not he had been selected to appear on behalf of Col. Gardiner Mr. Olcott replied: "I have nothing to say on the subject. I will neither deny nor affirm the truth of the rumor that I have been retained, nor will I say whether or not any advances in that direction have been made to me. It is an entirely personal matter."

Col. Gardiner was not at his apartments in the Waldorf-Astoria last night when a reporter called, and it was said at the Democratic Club that he had not been there.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—P. W. Moen, Worcester, Mass.; Jacob Amos, ex-Mayor of Syracuse.

CAMBRIDGE—Frederick Driscoll, St. Paul.

PARK AVENUE—George G. Ramsdell, Philadelphia.

MURRAY HILL—State Senators F. M. Higgins and N. N. Stranahan.

HOLLAND—George H. C. Drexel, Philadelphia; Perry Allen, Washington; W. H. Keene, St. Louis.

PLAZA—C. Calderon, Columbian Minister to the United States.

NETHERLAND—Daniel Myers, Cleveland; Luther S. Cushing, St. Paul.

MANHATTAN—Chandler Bullock, Worcester; Oscar Elvas, Atlanta; Henry Hitchcock, St. Louis.

ALBEMARLE—Franklin Lee, Cincinnati; Seymour Cunningham, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—N. E. Young, Washington; A. H. Soden, Boston; Hugo Richards, Prescott, Arizona.

ASTOR—The Very Rev. Jacob McDermott, Glens Falls.

MARLBOROUGH—Dr. C. H. Amys, Petersburg, Ontario.

GRAND—Congressman Louis W. Emerson, Warrensburg.

MAJESTIC—C. Whitacre, London; Charles Conklin, Atlanta; Prof. Putnam, Harvard University.

EMPIRE—Henry W. Pierson, Philadelphia.

IMPERIAL—A. E. Cooper, Puerto Rico; E. H. Talcott, Livingston, Mont.; R. L. Ware, St. Paul.

HOFFMAN—Judge William J. Wallace, Albany; Albert D. Leroy, Columbus, Ohio; Harry C. Pulliam, Scottsville, Ky.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. W. Babcock, shawls; J. A. Kelly, linens and white goods; Mr. Wright, linens and white goods; A. W. McLean, laces and embroideries; 115 Worth Street.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. M. Morgan, cloaks and suits; 104 Worth Street.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. C. Cooper, domestics and dress goods; Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Gerard House.

Frank & Co., Paris, Ky.; A. B. Frank, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Eisinger, Kramer & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. Eisinger, dress goods and furnishing goods; Belvedere House.

Randall Brothers & Richmond, Rochester, N. Y.; G. W. Richmond, silks; Hotel Imperial.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; William Hengerer, representing; 377 Broadway.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; Charles J. Barrard, domestics and flannels; 51 Leonard Street.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. Richardson, ladies' wear; 2 Walker Street.

Lowenberg & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; A. Lowenberg, piece goods; 115 Worth Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; C. A. Rochat, housefurnishing goods; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; J. J. Williams, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; E. A. Sumner, dry goods, 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; T. E. Kibbey, cloaks and suits; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Biermeister Brothers & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr., piece goods; 541 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

St. Onge & O'Neil Company, Providence, R. I.; A. J. St. Onge, fancy goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hart & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; C. Hart, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. G. Morrell, dress goods, silks, cloaks, and suits; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; D. Roditi, general buyer; 8 Greene Street.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; C. D. Saunders, millinery; 57 White Street; Hotel Vendome.

Denholm & McKay Co., Worcester, Mass.; F. W. Greene, dress goods and silks; 2 Walker Street.

Michaels, Wand & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; J. Wand, dry goods; Stuart House.

Smith, E. L., & Co., Springfield, Mass.; E. L. Smith, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Normandie.

Oppenheim, Oberndorf & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Oppenheim, piece goods; Hoffman House.

Heiser, J., Cleveland, Ohio; clothing; Hoffman House.

Union Clothing Co., Albany, N. Y.; B. L. Steifel, clothing; Hoffman House.

Michaels, Stern & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. Michaels, woolens; Hoffman House.

Hills, C. S., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; L. C. Hills, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Schwartz, W. H., Portsmouth, Ohio; clothing; Grand Hotel.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seely, notions; 52 Franklin Street.

Hofheimer, H., Norfolk, Va.; clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Rose, A., Vicksburg, Va.; notions and furnishing goods; 22 Howard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Joel, W. L., Richmond, Va.; clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Cohen, A. S., Toledo, Ohio; clothing and furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Gernsbacher, A. H., New Orleans, La.; clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Hoyt, Sefton, Hoyt Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. H. Hoyt, dry goods; Holland House.

Holstein, G. M., Pulaski, Va.; clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Levy Brothers, Houston, Texas; B. Levy, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Ambach Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens and tailors' trimmings; 731 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. J. Hamburger, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Strouse & Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; B. Strouse, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; W. Campbell, laces and embroideries; 450 Broome Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Miss Hallowell at a Church Benefit.

Miss Alice Hallowell, an invalid, known as "The Little Sunshine Poet," will appear for the Ladies' Aid Society in the Franklin Street Church, of which the Rev. Stephen Merritt is pastor, to-night.

CUT OFF THIS CORNER

Fill in the blank and mail it TO-DAY to the Wanamaker store.

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Enclosed is $1 membership fee. Reserve in my name one set of The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia and Atlas in half morocco binding and send me illustrated booklet of specimen pages, including sample of maps, terms of purchase, etc., pending my prompt decision on receipt of same.

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To-day please—

the coupon above, and

—a Merry Christmas!

JOHN WANAMAKER

TIRE OF THE GREATER CITY.

Queens Residents Want a Town of Rockaway—Taxes Doubled.

Assemblyman Doughty will, it is said, introduce, by request, a bill at the coming session of the Legislature to have the old lines of the former Town of Hempstead restored. This would mean that Far Rockaway, Edgemere, Arverne, and Rockaway Beach would be taken out of the city and added to Nassau. The sentiment to return to a rural form of government is very strong in the district, and delegations from the several villages will appear before the Legislature to urge the passage of the bill.

The population of the territory which wishes to get out of the city is 8,000, and it is proposed to erect a town to be known as the Town of Rockaway in preference to joining the existing town of Hempstead, which adjoins. The Summer population is about 50,000.

The taxes have been doubled under city government.

$25,000 FOR TUSKEGEE SCHOOL.

Booker T. Washington Receives a Check from a Woman in Ohio.

Booker T. Washington, who is in the city raising an endowment fund for the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute yesterday received a check for $25,000 from a woman in Ohio, it being the conditional subscription made through Grover Cleveland.

The fund now amounts to $86,000, all of which has been raised since the meeting held in the interest of the school on Dec. 4 in Madison Square Garden.

Brooklyn Man Died at Sea.

William M. Ladler, twenty-seven years old, of 170 Hall Street, Brooklyn, a passenger on the Clyde Line steamship Algonquin, which arrived from Jacksonville Sunday evening, died of consumption at sea on Saturday. The body was brought into port. Mr. Ladler had gone to Florida for his health, but getting worse, started to return home. The Coroner yesterday gave a permit for the removal of the body.

STATE HEALTH BOARD SCANDAL.

Governor May Be Asked to Consider the Conduct of Two Members.

According to reports current in Republican political circles Gov. Roosevelt may be asked to punish Owen Cassidy of Montour Falls, Schuyler County, and Baxter T. Smelser of Watkins, who are members of the State Board of Health. It is charged by State Senator C. T. Willis and Fremont Cole, ex-Speaker of the Assembly, that Messrs. Cassidy and Smelser used their official positions to visit punishment on persons who did not think as they did in political matters.

The cases that may be presented to the attention of the Governor are those of Mark Shannon & Co., ice dealers at Penn Yan, and E. C. Gabriel, a milk dealer at Watkins. It is asserted that Smelser and Cassidy announced that the water in Lake Keuka, which supplies Penn Yan, was impure and disease breeding. Shannon & Co. cut ice from this lake and were ordered to stop selling their stock. They did no business for some time, and then ex-Assemblyman Everett Brown was sent to Albany. On his return, it is claimed, the announcement was made that the Keuka Lake water and ice were all right. At the same time the embargo on Gabriel's milk was raised.

Senator Willis declined to discuss the matter yesterday, beyond saying that he expected to see the Governor very shortly, after which he might have something to say.

Friends of Messrs. Smelser and Cassidy ridiculed the charges, and say that Messrs. Willis and Cole are angry because the former bolted the nomination of Mr. Nye, the Republican candidate for the Assembly, and supported Dr. J. F. Barnes, who was elected, and is mentioned as the probable Democratic leader on the floor of the Assembly.

B. B. Odell, Jr., Chairman of the Republican State Committee, said last night that he had heard of the trouble, but it had not been brought officially to his attention.

BROOKLYN WOMAN A SUICIDE.

Emily Goodison Drank Carbolic Acid in Prospect Park.

Emily Goodison took a dose of carbolic acid in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, and died from its effects an hour later in the Seney Hospital. Miss Goodison was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Goodison, and resided with her parents and four brothers, at 202 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn. Morris B. Roy of 356 State Street found her dying on a knoll in the park. Her father said that she had been suffering from extreme nervousness for several months.

In Miss Goodison's pocket were found two poems, clipped from a newspaper, both of which were in a melancholy strain.

Miss Goodison had a sweetheart in the little Connecticut town where the family formerly lived. She was not engaged to him. Her family declare that despondency over her illness explains her act.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Rain; high southeasterly shifting to southwesterly winds.

The depression which was noted Sunday night in the West Gulf States has developed into a dangerous storm, which was central last night in Northern Illinois, and the pressure was low generally east of the Rocky Mountains, except on the Middle and Northern Atlantic Coast.

General rains have continued from the Mississippi River eastward, and they have changed to snow in the Lower Missouri Valley and eastern portion of the middle slope. In the extreme West and Southwest the weather has been generally fair, while in the Northwest there were local snows.

Temperatures continue higher east of the Mississippi River, although they have commenced to fall from the Middle Gulf States northward. In the Mississippi Valley and Northwest the fall in temperature ranges from 6 to 20 degrees. In Colorado and Wyoming there has been a rise of 6 to 24 degrees.

In the Pacific Coast and plateau regions rains and snows continued in the middle and northern portions, with little change in temperature.

The storm will evidently move Northeastward during to-day, causing dangerous southerly gales on the lower lakes and westerly to northerly gales on the upper lakes. Rain will continue to-day in the Atlantic States, Ohio Valley, and lower lake region, probably turning into snow in the two latter districts. In the upper lake region and Middle Mississippi Valley snow is indicated to-day. It will also snow in the extreme Northwest. To-morrow snow flurries are likely along the lakes and snow in Northern New York and Northern New England.

It will be much colder to-day from the Mississippi Valley eastward, except near the Atlantic Coast, where it will be colder to-night and to-morrow. High southerly winds will prevail along the Atlantic Coast to-day, shifting to westerly to-morrow, except on the South Coast, where they will shift during to-day.

Storm signals are displayed on the Great Lakes, except Michigan, and on the Atlantic Coast from Wilmington to Eastport. The display of storm signals was discontinued for the season on Lake Huron yesterday, and will be discontinued on Lakes Erie and Ontario after to-morrow. The display of storm signals will be discontinued on Lake Superior with the closing of the locks at Sault Ste. Marie.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1898.	1899.	TIMES. 1899.
3 A. M.	24	43	46
6 A. M.	27	46	49
9 A. M.	26	49	50
12 M.	34	54	57
3 P. M.	35	56	57
6 P. M.	34	55	56
9 P. M.	30	54	54
12 P. M.	29	55	54

THE TIMES thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 185 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	53½
Weather Bureau	51
Corresponding date 1898	30
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	37

The maximum temperature yesterday was 60 degrees at 1:30 P. M. and the minimum 48 degrees at 1 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 90 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 82 per cent. The barometer read at 8 A. M. 30.28, and at 8 P. M. 30.16.

The New York Times.

the News That's Fit to Print."

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MOCRATIC SUPPORT OF THE CURRENCY BILL.

most interesting event in the history of the Democratic Party is determination of several of the New Democrats in the House to vote for Republican currency measure. It is ically the first open breaking away Bryanism of Democrats who are ely and professionally engaged in s and the public service. Gold crats who are not in office and have ed and no desire to cater to any or to please any boss find it very to plant their feet upon the rock single gold standard and proclaim principles aloud. It is far less easy en who have ambitions for a long in politics to announce their disaction with the principles of their party and their intention to support embodying the policy of their oppo-

s profitless and ungracious to inwhether the New York Democrats are going to vote for the Currency e acting under the orders of a boss, two bosses, or three. They have manly, honest, and highly creditact. A right action is self-justifyIt is needless to look beyond the inal judgment and conscience for its and its reward. It is not necessary the voice of the boss should be heard ng the Democratic Congressmen the Brooklyn and New York districts hey would serve their country and party best by refusing to be dumb- cattle in the Bryanite herd, by their support to an honest and measure of reform, and by letting ublic know of their intention. If Congressmen have intelligence h even to "go through the moof being Congressmen they must well aware that the Bryan leadthe party are taking it along the road that leads to death. It is not ublican measure they are support- but a Democratic measure as well. days when the Democratic organiwas inspired by the old faith and men who kept it pure, honest was in the creed. The only Demplatform adopted at a National ntion of Democrats, genuine Demsince the Chicago platform of was adopted at Indianapolis, in ber, 1896. It declares for the gold rd. Its principles are substantially of the House Currency bill. No rat who is not tainted with the ous and abominable heresy of sm will experience the slightest or political difficulty in supporting voice and vote.

It is said there may be a Democaucus to whip these apostate ork Democratic Congressmen into gain. That would be a first-rate A Democratic caucus that would e by a majority vote that no Demhould retain his standing in the unless he would pledge himself to gainst the Currency bill and alnd everywhere to support Bryand all its fatal follies would serve r the atmosphere. The leaders of ganization would then know where tood. Will Mr. RICHARDSON have urage to put his following to this rthodoxy? If he should discover emocrats from other States beside York were disinclined to follow along the road that leads to death ct might be disconcerting for the t, but if there is going to be a mu the ranks over the cause and the ate that are being put forward for wear the extent and nature of it to be made known. A small army one mind is better and more con- than a larger one at odds about ings it is going to fight for. Beh, the army is foredoomed to a terrubbing, it makes no difference in sult.

E REPULSE OF GEN. GATACRE.

not a good showing for the Britmy, it is not a good showing for civilization in consequence, which st been made by, or more properly . GATACRE. That officer thought to brilliant stroke by surprising an hed camp of Boers, and he has led in making only what the call a "stroke missed." It seems kely that he was deliberately mishis guides. But that does not help s at all. On the contrary, that matters worse. Because it tends w that the hostility against the of the whole white population in atre of operations is controlled by but the fear of immediate death. is one of the serious aspects of itish campaign. In South Africa, the whole, the population of Dutch and Dutch sympathies probably outnumbers the population of British descent and sympathies. But, what is more to the purpose, the Anglicized population is confined to the towns, while the Dutch population prevails throughout the rural regions. Literally, the farmers, or "Boers," are of Dutch descent, and will do as much toward thwarting the British plans as they dare to do, not being at all ashamed of deceiving the enemy, but expecting that their deception will be counted to them for righteousness.

The results have been very serious. The Boers of Cape Colony, it is expected by the English press, will be bolder hereafter than they have been heretofore in giving practical expression to their sympathy with the Boers of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. It is quite possible that all the young men of Dutch descent in the Cape Colony who are capable of bearing arms, and who could be spared, have already gone to the defense of their brethren of the threatened republics, and gone with the godspeed of their families. The excess of the Boers reported in arms over the arms-bearing population of the two republics can scarcely be accounted for on any other supposition. But that is not the sole mischief. Doubtless the guides who have misled Gen. GATACRE are already local heroes, or will be so shortly. They are not in the least ashamed of themselves. Quite the contrary. And every prudent British commander will henceforth be very shy of trusting to the information about the country which is given to him by the inhabitants, that is to say, by the only persons who are capable of giving him local information.

The immediate military results of this reverse are serious enough. The ultimate and moral results are quite beyond calculation, though they seem to justify the gloomy tone of the British press. It is not disputed that the Boers have captured some 600 British troops. It is alleged that this capture brings their total of prisoners during the campaign up to 2,500. These men are as much deducted from the effective total of the British force as if they had been killed in action. And it is coming to be seen that the British total, without any abatements at all, is dangerously insufficient to the successful conduct of the British campaign. This is, of course, a very serious showing. It will not at all shake the resolution of the British people. That people has been tried too often to allow anybody to say that it is discouraged by defeat. But the fact is that the whole available fighting force of the British Army is in South Africa already, and that the question from what source it is to be reinforced is a very serious question. As the British public comes to comprehend the full significance of the situation it is not to be expected that the statesmen immediately responsible for the situation will get themselves beloved. The person most responsible for the situation is undoubtedly the "pushful" Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, whose "new diplomacy" has proceeded upon the assumption that the Boers were obliged to come to his terms, and that, if it came to the use of force, they could not oppose any serious resistance. It seems that their resistance is very serious indeed, and that, for the moment, it is not the little republics but the mighty empire which is in a desperate situation. When this is understood in England, it seems likely that a necessary result of the understanding will be a sudden and decisive drop in the popularity of the British statesman who has resorted to bullying and hectoring, relying upon his irresistible strength, in place of civil negotiation, and who finds that the strength at his immediate command is far from being so irresistible as he had supposed.

BRYAN AND THE SOUTH.

Mr. BRYAN ought to make known to the country his attitude toward the isthmian canal project, especially to the people of the South, to whom the building of the canal is a matter of vital importance for the development of their industries and trade.

Does he favor or does he oppose the union of the two oceans by a canal that would shorten by 10,000 miles the voyage from New York to San Francisco and would create a water route between New Orleans and the future great cotton markets in the Far East shorter than the Suez route?

President MCKINLEY promises that the work of the Isthmian Canal Commission shall be actively prosecuted and a report made at the earliest possible date. The commission is to find and indicate the best route, whether it be that of the Nicaragua company or of the Panama company or elsewhere. "The great importance of this work cannot be too often or too strongly pressed upon the attention of Congress," says the President in his message. In his last previous message he dwelt at greater length and with weightier emphasis upon the necessity of building the canal. "The reasons then presented for early action are even stronger now," he says.

They are stronger. The country is going ahead, not backward, Mr. BRYAN. Which way are you going?

The President is going ahead. His face is turned forward, not back. How many citizens of this Republic can recall a President's message previous to this one that contained not one word about a protective tariff? For a quarter of a century protection has been the foundation article of the Republican creed. President MCKINLEY, whose name has been a synonym for the party doctrine of high and higher protection, makes no mention of it in his message, but he does declare that it is "our plain duty to abolish all customs tariffs between the United States and Puerto Rico and give her products free access to our markets." The Philippines must, of course, be treated in the same way. This is free trade with our new possessions, the only possible economic relation we could maintain with them that would not be absurd. The suggestion of free trade with Puerto Rico and the deliberate exclusion of all mention of McKinleyism from the message of WILLIAM MCKINLEY are symptoms of a keen desire to get away from the dead policies of the past and embrace the living opportunities of the present and future. It is the highest consistency, a mark of successful statesmanship, to see and follow the path that leads straight on, no matter what old trodden paths that lead to no new field have to be abandoned in taking it.

President MCKINLEY shows that he is aware that something has happened in the last two years. He is disposed to take fortune at its flood. When last heard from W. J. BRYAN was trying to sweep back the flood. He is the enemy of expansion, either in territory or business. In his view opportunity is a snare and advancement a crime.

If he has shaped out a harmonious and consistent policy, he must be opposed to an interoceanic canal. What is the use of a canal unless there are to be trade for the ships that would use it and markets for their cargoes? Mr. BRYAN insists that there must be no increased trade, no new markets. If he were made President, therefore, we cannot doubt that he would disband the canal commission and pronounce the canal project outlawed.

By applying his free-silver principles he would paralyze industry. His anti-trust crusade is intended to put a stop to business unless it be conducted on the cross-roads plan. His opposition to the holding of our new possessions is calculated to exclude us from the great new markets now opening and keep our foreign commerce where it is. Five-cent cotton for the South is what BRYAN is aiming at.

The sooner the voters of the Southern States perceive the drift of Bryanism and its sure consequences to them, the better for their welfare. Their continued support of a man whose principles are hostile to their interests and would ruin them if carried out in the National policy can be accounted for only by the theory of their blindness to the real nature and meaning of his teachings.

BRIDGES AND TUNNELS.

We are very glad to see that our neighbor The World is bringing its powerful influence to bear in favor of "holding up" the Mayor and Board of Estimate in their headlong career. It joins us in trying to prevent them from carrying out their plan of rushing through the project of building two bridges, at a cost of thirty millions, without stopping to inquire whether the objects of the bridge building cannot be attained at a much less cost.

There is one respect in which the eligibility of tunnels, in comparison with bridges, has not received enough attention, and that is the superiority of the accommodations they promise to other communications than those which are concerned with the transit of passengers or even of freight. It is not without significance that the only tunnel now in operation under the East River is primarily a tunnel for the conveyance of a gas main. The tunnels contemplated by the Controller, though primarily for the conveyance of passengers, might readily be adapted to accommodate not only gas mains and electric wires for all purposes, but also, in case of necessity, water mains, such as it seems to be agreed must ultimately be carried across the river. It is worthy of note that the new subway at the Bank of England, in London, is planned to take in the whole subterranean connections of the city, and to make connections subterranean which heretofore have been carried on above ground.

The World does not scruple to impute improper motives to the Mayor, and to charge that his refusal to investigate the subject is to be explained only by the fact that "CROKER & Co. are allied with bridge builders, not with tunnel builders." We have already, for our own part, disclaimed any such belief. But the Mayor must see that the hypothesis of our neighbor is that which every disinterested citizen must naturally form of his action in refusing to find out what there is to be said for tunnels against bridges, as a means of meeting the needs of the city. No public motive for his obstinacy appearing, or being imaginable, the natural inference is that he has some private motive. That is not an imputation under which the Mayor can like to rest. It is not one under which he can afford to rest, either individually or as a representative of "the organization." He can escape from it by acquiescing in the impartial investigation of the question, which, as we understand it, is all that the Controller asks. But we do not see how he can escape it short of such an acquiescence.

THE CURRENCY DEBATE.

The most remarkable thing about the currency debate that began in the House yesterday is that it does not create a ripple of excitement in the public mind, not even in Wall Street, where minds are always keenly plotting for excuses for excitement. The debate will develop no new views, and the resulting action is already determined by the unanimous vote of the Republican caucus. The only thing not known beforehand is the number of Democrats that will finally be recorded for the bill.

The simple truth is that the House is but registering with formal authority the policy developed by the course of events and dictated by the predominant opinion and sentiment of the whole country. The changes of the past three years have made it impossible that this country should do business on any but the gold standard, and the people know it. When trade, industry, and production were stagnant and when the chief concern of the average man was how he was to earn a living for his family or to pay his debts, he was ready and eager to discuss novelties in the standard of value which might make easier these two important processes. But when business is active and the average man is "making money" he wants that money of the best, and is not worried over the appreciation of the metal of which it consists. His healthy appetite and vigorous digestion destroy all interest in nostrums, however ingeniously they may be presented.

This state of mind is most actively shown among those engaged in large transactions, for whom the past few years has afforded many a lesson. They have learned, in the phrase of Dr. EVERETT, to "look up and not down, out and not in." In every line of affairs they have come in contact with the forces that work not only here, but throughout the world. They have been seeking the world's markets, studying the conditions that prevail in the world's trade, and they have had it fairly driven in on their minds that the very first essential for such trade is the soundest and most stable standard of value. To talk to them now about the advantages to the debtor class of a depreciated standard like silver is useless. They are no longer a debtor class. They are or are seeking to be creditors of debtors or buyers in every quarter of the globe. The money they spend at home or receive from abroad must be the same at all times and everywhere as nearly as is possible. They and the country have outgrown the deceptions and allurements of silver.

The Senate is not ready to respond so promptly or completely to the situation. It has ideas of its own, as it always has, especially as to details. In this case, it has the notion of grafting on the House bill, or at least on the gold standard provisions, a scheme for refunding the bulk of the bonded debt, apparently for the purpose of securing a mass of 2 per cent. bonds on which the National banks can base their note issues. The scheme does not meet with much favor in the business circles most interested in it. It will be noted that it relates solely to the part of the House plan dealing with the banks. It is fair to assume that without this disturbing feature the gold standard provisions could be enacted with little difficulty. If this shall prove to be the case, we believe that it would be in every way wise to drop all attempts at legislation as to the bank issues and secure the best possible plan for the establishment and maintenance of the gold standard. At best the banking plan is but scratching the surface of the problem presented. It would be far better to secure the essential thing and let the banking measure wait.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Complaint is made by one of our readers because hyphenated proper names occasionally appear in our columns. "This," says the critic, "is snobbery of the most contemptible sort." What is—the hyphenation of names by the owners thereof, or our tacit admission that said owners have a right to call themselves whatever they choose? That is a distinction of some importance. Our private, personal opinion is that this use of the hyphen does sometimes indicate a snobbish tendency, but often it is a mere matter of custom or convenience, and therefore innocent or even commendable. Whatever the facts in a given case may be, however, it is hardly our duty to discover them, or to establish one list of people to whom we will grant the little mark and another of those from whom we will sternly withhold it. Within the limitations fixed by law and propriety, names can be chosen and manipulated according to individual fancies and tastes, and we hear no call either to advise or to coerce anybody in a matter so distinctly none of our affair. The height of our ambition, as regards names, is to print them correctly, and by correctly we mean not in accordance with our own ideas, but with those of the persons mentioned. If our correspondent knew how difficult is the attainment even of this modest desire, he would not be bothering himself or us about the snobbery of hyphens.

—It is pleasing to see that the New York State Fish, Game, and Forest League has turned its attention to danger which threatens every hunter—and everybody else who goes out into the real country—from the careless use of guns that can kill at enormous distances. There have been almost innumerable accidents of late, many of them ending fatally, and the league does well to urge the passage of laws to punish the reckless shooters severely. Hitherto they have incurred nothing except the necessity of making useless excuses, and that is not enough.

—Among the letters published in the last number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW was one from the venerable JAMES D. PORTER, ex-Governor of Tennessee and ex-Assistant Secretary of State under Mr. BAYARD—to mention only two of our correspondent's many holds upon the memories of his countrymen. The ex-Governor told how he, too, had once made the same mistake that Ambassador CHOATE did in a recent speech, and ascribed to the Bible the familiar saying about the proximity of cleanliness to godliness. He also told how he was gently called to account therefor by a distinguished clergyman, but he did not express any opinion as to whence the phrase originally came. The problem is a difficult one. The form "Cleanliness is next to godliness" has usually been credited to JOHN WESLEY, who used it in a sermon on dress, but when the sermon was published the words appeared in quotation marks, and where he got them has never been settled. In the second book of BACON'S "Advancement of Learning," as the much knowing BARTLETT reveals, it is remarked that "Cleanliness of body was ever deemed to proceed from a due reverence to GOD," but the connection between that and WESLEY'S well-balanced proposition is the reverse of close. The idea is obviously of Oriental inspiration, however it may be as to its expression, and the chances are that it is Semitic as well as Oriental. The beauties of cleanliness were of late recognition in the Western World, and even yet our suddenly beloved cousins in England consider the daily bath so little a matter of course that they talk about it almost as much as about the weather.

—Practice, and nothing else, makes artillerymen skillful, and without skillful artillerymen big cannon at the approaches to this or any other port would be of a value considerably less than their enormous cost. As the truth of these statements is not and cannot be denied, the fact that a pilot boat cruising off Sandy Hook on Saturday was struck and rather thoroughly wrecked by a shell from Fort Hancock must not be made the basis of a demand that the use of great guns in this immediate neighborhood cease at once and forever. It is, however, good proof, and not the first, that the officers in charge of this admirable phase of defensive activity are not as careful as they might be, and as they should be. The hitting of a pilot boat put only a few lives in peril, but last Summer crowded excursion steamers repeatedly had what, to their passengers at least, looked like exceedingly narrow escapes. At Fort Schuyler the firing went on daily for weeks at a time, and the Captains of the Glen Island boats were overheard more than once giving expression to their relief after they had passed beyond range of the targets. Unless a new system of practice is invented and adopted—the restriction of it, say, to certain announced hours in the early morning—there is sure to be a terrible accident some day, and when that happens the excellent intentions of our devoted defenders will hardly be accepted as adequate excuses by the bereaved relatives of two or three hundred victims.

—Though the friends of Admiral SAMPSON see only a combination of ignorance and insolence in the determination of the people of the United States to credit Admiral SCHLEY with the winning of the battle of Santiago, they cannot pretend to ignore said determination, and as they are continually trying to change it, their experiences are frequently unpleasant. Note, for example, what happened in Philadelphia last week to the Rev. A. L. ROYCE, Chaplain of the cruiser New York, while he was addressing the Pennsylvania Railroad Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. We quote from The Philadelphia Record: "The Chaplain is a strong supporter of Admiral SAMPSON in the dispute which has raged over the respective merits of that officer and Admiral SCHLEY, and in his talk he took occasion to speak disparagingly of the latter commander's part in the naval battle off Santiago de Cuba. 'The Brooklyn,' he said, 'was hit more times than any other ship in the navy,' a remark which brought forth applause, to the Chaplain's apparent annoyance. 'But,' he continued, 'that was because she was big and couldn't get out of the way.' This remark was followed by lively hissing, which was repeated when the Chaplain stated that Admiral SCHLEY was usually found to be far from any place of danger. The sympathies of the audience were evidently with SCHLEY, and the Chaplain's statements were regarded as very ill-timed."

DESERTED THE DEMOCRATS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the possible nomination of William J. Bryan by the Democratic Party in 1900 as their candidate for the Presidency, the writer, long a Democrat, begs to give his views. His first vote was cast in 1860 for Abraham Lincoln. From that time onward he voted the Democratic ticket at each Presidential election down to 1896. At this last election he voted for Mr. McKinley, his first Republican vote since 1860, feeling that he could put up with excessive protective tariffs and other Republican notions that he doesn't believe in, rather than swallow Bryan, free silver, Populism, income taxes, and other Democratic heresies that have no place in the original Democratic Party.

Now, if he should live fifty or one hundred years to come, will he ever vote the Democratic ticket until it is purged from free-silver and Populist heresies, for whatever burdens he is called upon to endure as a taxpayer and citizen because of Republican doctrines of high protection, militarism, and expansion, or trusts and monopolies run rampant, these ills are but feathers compared to those to which we would be subjected if dominated by that charlatan Bryan and his hungry and devilish cohorts.

Now, if the opinion of the writer were unique it would be of small moment; but convinced as he is that it is substantially the view, as it will be practicably the action, of tens of hundreds of thousands of gold Democrats in the coming campaign of 1900, he has thought it best to publish it through your columns.

The Democratic Party has been forgiven many of its blunders in the past, but it is now moribund, and it deserves to die, and it will die. AN OLD NEW YORKER.

New York, Dec. 8, 1899.

Supplement to "John's Way."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under "Current Literature" in Sunday's TIMES I find a poem "John's Way," which is very good in a way, but I think it lacks one stanza which I would add, thus:

But when he sees a weaker man
Who has a farm John wants, why then
He'll fight and take it if he can.
He's doing that to-day.
And always has whene'er he could.
On some pretense of doing good—
Good unto John being understood—
For that's John's way.

W. VAN GAASBEEK.

Brooklyn, Dec. 4, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Couldn't Help Saying It.

"What is the longest day you ever knew?" he asked, when conversation lagged.

"This one," she replied, without even making an effort to conceal her yawn.—Chicago Post.

Anticipations.

The Minister—Well, Willie, what do you expect Santa Claus is going to bring you this year?

Willie—Oh, a lot of things that ma needs around the house.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Breakfast.

Landlady—Well, Mr. McGinnis, I hope you had something you liked for breakfast this morning.

Boarder—Yes, indeed, Mrs. Irons. I had a magnificent appetite.—Chicago Tribune.

As Far as She Would Trust Him.

"Madam, you can't carry your umbrella, that baby and bandbox, and hold your dress up. Let me assist you by carrying your bandbox."

"No, that's got my new hat in it; you carry the baby."—Chicago Record.

Hereditary Garments.

Tommy—Pop, what is the meaning of "hereditary"?

Tommy's Father—Anything that descends from father to son.

Tommy—Then your old clothes that ma makes over for me are hereditary, ain't they?—Philadelphia Record.

AN ASTONISHMENT.

From The Washington Star.

There's a mighty curious feller who is livin' out our way,
He never seems as anxious as the rest to have his say,
He listens to an argument as quiet as kin be
An' never makes an effort to break in an' referee.
An' once upon a time—as folks is talkin' 'bout it yet—
We asked him his opinion so's to help decide a bet.
It was on a general topic that excited high and low.
This feller thought a minute. Then he said he didn't know.
We'd heard a lot o' people who had struggled to explain
Each query. It 'ud give you palpitation of the brain
To hear the way they figured. An' their words were of such length
That tryin' to remember them was jes' a waste of strength.
But the wisest of them never, with their great displays of wit
Within my recollection made the memorable hit
That he scored when, after thinkin' very carefully an' slow,
He faced the situation 'an' confessed he didn't know.

GERMANS ASK FOR A NAVY

Prince Hohenlohe and Count von Buelow Say It Is Necessary.

DECLARE THEY WANT PEACE

But the Warships Are Needed as Defense—Loans Will Be Made to Defray Their Cost.

BERLIN, Dec. 11.—In the Reichstag today Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, announced that the Federal Government had come to the conclusion that the present navy was insufficient for the country's needs, and that estimates for doubling the present number of warships would be submitted.

He added that the period within which the increase of the navy would be effected was not to be fixed by law, the number of new ships to be provided for annually in the estimates being decided in accordance with budgetary requirements.

"In this matter," he continued, "the federated Governments are acting on the supposition that in accordance with the general principles governing the financing of estimates the additional vessels will be paid for by loans."

Count von Buelow, in supporting the proposed increase in the navy, said:

"The President of the United States in his message expressed himself concerning the good relations between the United States and ourselves with a warmth that fills us with sincere satisfaction, and, as far as Great Britain is concerned, we are willing and ready to live in peace and concord with her on the basis of full reciprocity and reciprocal consideration."

Count von Buelow also justified the increase in the navy from a political point of view, and declared that the German policy had always maintained an even course between neglecting and overdoing transoceanic interests.

Alluding to the warlike changes and revolutions of the past few years, he said:

"I cannot yet believe a new partition of the earth is immediate. We wish to interfere with no foreign power, but neither do we wish to let our feet be trodden upon by a foreign power, nor let ourselves be pushed aside either politically or economically. We cannot but be mixed up with the future, the prospects of which have been considerably modified during the last two years, because we have now interests in all parts of the world. The powerful vitality of the German people has involved us in the world's administration and drawn us into the world's policy.

"In the presence of a Greater Britain and a Nouvelle France, we have claims to a Greater Germany, not in the sense of conquest, but in the sense of a peaceful extension of our trade and points of support. We cannot, will not, suffer that a people shall pass to the order of the day over the heads of the German people. [Cheers from the Rightists and laughter from the Leftists.]

"We have always, hitherto, come to an easy and willing understanding with France, in isolated colonial conventions. In this respect, also, we have found friendly obligingness in the case of Russia, to which we have fully and wholly responded.

"But just because the external position is now favorable we must use it to insure ourselves for the future. I wish, we all wish, that our future may be peaceful. Whether it will be so no one can say.

"We must be secured against surprise, not only on land, but at sea. We must create and possess a fleet strong enough to exclude attack by any power, and I emphasize attack, for in the absolute peacefulness of our policy it can never be other than a question of defense.

"German foreign policy is neither covetous, restless, nor fanciful. The fancifulness of our plans is the invention of the foreign press, and not sanctioned by the German press or officially. Like all nations with maritime interests, we are compelled by necessity to have coal supplies and obtain naval bases. This manifested itself in the Hispano-American war, which taught us many striking lessons.

"While pursuing this practical policy toward our transoceanic colonies we must not forget that our centre is Europe. We do not neglect our duty in providing security for our position, which rests on the Dreibund."

As an instance of the necessity of a navy, Count von Buelow cited the present conditions in Venezuela, where, he said, "very considerable German interests are seriously jeopardized, and to which country we are able only to send two or three old training ships."

Continuing, Count von Buelow said: "In the coming century the German people must be either the hammer or the anvil. In the name of our country's best interests I entreat your favorable reception of the Navy bill."

Baron von Thielmann, the Secretary of the Treasury, described the financial position of the empire as favorable, and said the interest on the navy loan would be guaranteed by the imperial revenues.

The Reichstag presented a highly impressive spectacle to-day during the debate. In the Court box sat Prince Radziwill, with instructions to make a personal report to the Kaiser. The Bundesrath table was crowded.

Count von Buelow's speech provoked approval and disapproval, almost equally emphatic. The disapproval came from the Radicals. When he declared that Germany did not desire to pursue an aggressive pyrotechnical course, but was equally determined not to be pushed aside politically or commercially by other powers and never to allow an important international question to be settled without consulting her, there was an outbreak of spontaneous applause.

Prince Hohenlohe, whose weak voice was scarcely audible; Admiral Tirpitz, and Baron von Thielmann were heard in silence. The session was brief, because the House desired to see the speeches in print before considering the proposals.

After the adjournment it was said in the lobby that the Emperor had given strict orders for the dissolution of the Reichstag should the Cabinet consider it unlikely that the bill would pass.

Prince von Hohenlohe's announcement regarding the enlargement of the German Navy has been eagerly looked for in Germany and throughout Europe. It has been known for some time that all the energies of the Emperor and his Ministers would be devoted to securing legislation providing for a greatly increased number of ships, the Canal bill, and the measure known as the "Force bill" being put in the background.

It is doubtful, however, whether any persons outside of the Kaiser's immediate advisers expected proposals looking to such an immense increase as is now asked for. Inspired articles have been appearing in great profusion lately, in which attention has been called to the likelihood of Germany's warships soon being necessary. The talk of an alliance between the United States, Great Britain, and Japan has been given as one reason for this, while Dr. Adolf Wagner, in Die Woche, declared that the "arrogance of the Yankees" might lead to hostilities at any time.

At the beginning of the present year, after the final acceptance of the last Naval Defence act, the German fleet, including available vessels then built and those under way or to be built, was to be formed as follows: One flagship, (battleship;) two squadrons, each of 8 battleships; two divisions, each of 4 coast defence ships; 6 large and 10 small cruisers for the home squadron; 3 large and 10 small cruisers for foreign service, and in reserve 3 battleships, 3 large cruisers, and 3 small cruisers. These figures are exclusive of torpedo boats and destroyers, training ships, special service vessels, and gunboats.

This establishment was to be completed in six years. The doubling of the navy now asked by the Emperor and his Ministers will give Germany a navy almost equal to that of France, and considerably more powerful than that of Russia, which is third in the order of naval powers. Great Britain, however, will still retain her supremacy in the size of her fleet, the vessels now being built for her being about as many as those which have just been asked for by the Emperor.

FRENCH CONSPIRACY CASES.

Count de Dion Is Ejected from Court and a Defendant Imprisoned.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—The Senate, sitting as a High Court, to-day resumed the hearing of witnesses in the case of the Auteuil disturbances. Count de Dion insisted upon making a speech before taking the oath, to which M. Fallières, President of the court, objected. The Count was finally ejected amid an uproar.

MM. Cailly and du Bic, two of the prisoners, were particularly noisy and vituperated M. Fallières. The Public Prosecutor demanded their expulsion, and the sitting was suspended.

On resuming the hearing M. Fallières read a decision sentencing M. Cailly to three months' imprisonment and excluding him from the court until the speeches begin, excluding M. Bruenet from the court for a week, and excluding M. du Bic for two days.

BARON PENZANCE IS DEAD.

Was a Famous British Barrister—Left No Heir to His Title.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Baron Penzance, James Plaisted Wilde, is dead.

The Right Hon. James Plaisted Wilde, Privy Councilor, first Baron Penzance, was one of the famous British lawyers of this century, and until the last he frequently took an active part in legal proceedings in the House of Lords.

Lord Penzance was born July 12, 1816, in London. He was the fourth son of Edward Archer Wilde. His uncle was the famous Lord High Chancellor, Thomas Wilde, who as a member of the Inner Temple in 1829, Truro in 1850. Lord Penzance was educated at Winchester School and at Trinity College Cambridge, and was called to the bar was a member of the Inner Temple in 1839. The year after he was called to the bar he was made Junior Counsel to Excise and Customs, which position he held until 1860. In 1852 he was made a Queen's Counsel; in 1860 counsel to the Duchy of Lancaster, and in 1869 a Baron of the Exchequer. Three years later he succeeded Sir Cresswell Cresswell as Judge of the Court of Probate and Divorce, one of the most important Judgeships in England.

In 1869 he was raised to the peerage, and in 1872 resigned his Judgeship on account of ill-health. In 1875, however, he was appointed Dean of Arches and Judge of the Provincial Courts of Canterbury and York. He also attended the House of Lords frequently as a member of the Final Court of Appeal. He was made a Privy Councilor in 1886.

Lord Penzance, besides his judicial duties, took an active part in public life, and had also a high reputation as a scholar. He was a member of many important commissions, including that appointed to consider the feasibility of forming a digest of the common law, and the Judication and Marriage Law Commissions. He was one of the most vigorous opponents of the plan for the fusion of law and equity which resulted in the destruction of the old common-law courts. He was mainly instrumental in defeating the bill introduced by the late Lord Cairns for abolishing the judicial functions of the House of Lords.

Lord Penzance married in 1880 Lady Mary Pleydell-Bouverie, third daughter of the third Earl of Radnor. He leaves no children, and there is no heir to the title.

INTERNATIONAL ATHLETICS.

Yale-Harvard Team Will Challenge English College Men.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—It is said that, possibly, the proposed Harvard-Yale-Oxford-Cambridge Easter return athletic meeting in the United States will not be brought off, in which case the Oxford-Cambridge team will have to go to America in July, unless the Harvard-Yale team accept the suggestion that they visit England again and then go to Paris.

Nothing is known at either Oxford or Cambridge University in regard to the published statement that the University of Pennsylvania team will meet the team of the English universities while on their way to Paris. The Oxford-Cambridge team has decided not to go to Paris.

Inquiries made at Cambridge, Mass., show that the Harvard people think the proposed meet is in return for the visit the Americans made to England in July of the present year. Harvard, it was learned, had not done much toward getting the Oxford and Cambridge athletes over, but Yale was said to have been active in the movement. Nothing could be ascertained in regard to the Harvard men going to England.

In an interview at New Haven with Manager Dana of the Yale team, on the subject, he said:

"It is the intention of the Yale-Harvard team to challenge the Englishmen. Negotiations have been opened, but no formal challenge has yet been sent. The time and place have not been decided upon. No suggestion about a visit to Paris has been made so far."

SANTOS SHIPS STILL HELD.

Health Board Postpones Action—Plague Steamer Gets Clearance Papers—Police Watching Lighters.

The Board of Health did not render a decision yesterday as promised regarding the Santos coffee steamers detained in quarantine. The meeting which was to have been held in the morning was postponed to this morning, because of the absence of Dr. Doty, the Health Officer of the Port, in Washington.

The mate of the J. W. Taylor yesterday visited the Custom House and secured clearance papers for Queenstown, for which port the vessel will sail in a day or two.

The John C. Seager Company secured yesterday at the Custom House a general order for the steamer Roman Prince, which arrived with coffee from Santos the week before last. In ordinary circumstances this should land the cargo at the Erie Basin; but President Murphy of the Board of Health was notified, and he will act on the order to-day.

Stevedores are still at work discharging the coffee from the damaged steamship Lassell. The vessel floats at high tide.

The released lighters, with the Taylor's cargo, are anchored off Robbins Reef, under guard of the police. The Hoboken authorities have been somewhat concerned about the coffee on these lighters, having received word that an attempt would be made to land it in Hoboken. The police of that city are therefore keeping a sharp lookout.

The Brazilian Minister at Washington received the following cable dispatch, from his Government yesterday, a copy of which he telegraphed to Consul General Xavier, in this city: "Santos in good condition. Plague has visibly vanished since middle of November. Only two new cases reported this month."

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 11.—It is settled definitely that the coffee-laden steamer Roman Prince, at the New York Quarantine Station, will not come to Boston, as the Washington authorities have refused to let her clear the port with her load for another American port.

It is said that one or two of the other coffee steamers which are in New York Harbor, and which have not entered at the Custom House, may come to Boston.

YALE SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED.

Allan H. Richardson and Robert V. Spencer the Recipients.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 11.—It was announced at Yale University to-day that the Thomas Glasby Waterman scholarship had been awarded to Allan Harvey Richardson, 1901, of Waterbury, N. Y., and the Scott Hurtt scholarship to Robert Vaughn Spencer of Jasper, N. Y.

The Thomas Glasby Waterman fund of $40,000 was received in 1890 from the estate of Thomas G. Waterman, Yale, '86. The income is given to not more than three scholars, of manly character and limited means, who have distinguished themselves in their studies.

The Scott Hurtt scholarship was established in 1889 in memory of Burgess Scott Hurtt, of the class of 1878, by his classmates and friends. The income of a fund of $5,000 is assigned to a member of the sophomore class, who is selected by the Faculty on the ground of approved scholarship.

The President Invited to Albany.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Secretary Root called on the President to-day in company with W. B. Logan of the New York Bar Association, and invited the President to attend the annual dinner of the association, to be given at Albany on Jan. 17. The President was unable to state definitely whether he would be able to attend, but said he would do so if his public duties would permit.

Danish West Indies Not for Sale.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The State Department authorizes a contradiction of the report that the Government of Denmark has offered the Danish West Indies for sale. No communication on this subject has passed between the two Governments since the failure of the negotiations on that subject several years ago.

Mr. Platt Summoned to Toledo.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Senator Platt of New York has been summoned to Toledo, Ohio, as a witness in an important suit in which the United States Express Company is interested.

AMATIC AND MUSICAL

Wheels Within Wheels" at the Madison Square Theatre.

MANSFIELD AS BRUMMEL

ages of Bill in Other Theatres—Gossip of the Stage.

Wheels Within Wheels," the trifling dy of intrigue, by R. C. Carton, which acted for the first time in this country e Madison Square Theatre last night, nart and particularly amusing in the act and the last half of the third. Its ness is all in the middle, but the mid- f a play—the second act, for instance, three-act comedy like this,—should, ac- ng to the rules, be its strongest part. aps this play may be the exception proves the rule. Its clever perform- last night by members of Daniel Froh- s company, and Robert Hilliard, was well received.

some of the dialogue of "Wheels with- heels" Mr. Carton is almost but not at his best, but in the all but super- s intermediate act the elderly spinster converses about ferns and photograph ms, and is shocked by a casual refer- to knees, represents the straits a real- illiant writer may be put to when his rial is scant and his invention fails.

Carton permitted himself the luxury capital first act, which does not, after erve the purpose a first act should of introducing the personages needed art the development. Therefore, in his d act, he had some left-over material ork upon, and was compelled to pad it fill the time. This second act shakes belief in the intelligence of his showy an of the world, who is the play's pro- ist, by making her throw away a e to save her foolish brother's domes- tablishment from ruin which she had desperate steps to secure in Act I.

r a lady, to save another lady from al and folly, has committed burglary ain an incriminating letter in a bach- dwelling, and has seen the letter d, it does not seem sensible for her ve the foolish woman in ignorance of afety for a whole fortnight. Half a whispered words would prevent the ment, which is the sole incident of II., and connects smart Act I. with ther unconvincing but fairly interest- hird act.

or the moral tone of "Wheels within ls," in that matter the comedy seems rk to the comedy of intrigue tickled our great-grandfathers. They never shocked by expositions of loose s in theatrical pictures of society. The of life in "Wheels within Wheels" keeping with the idea so often ex- nd in popular fiction that London so- in this hour is no better than it was storied days of Sir Robert Walpole's ry.

woman of the world, before men- , not only breaks into the bachelor's ment, but finding there another bach- whom she has never met, deliberately sses upon him the idea that she is tter than she should be. She also this thing, to some base talk of still er and more than half-drunken bach- and expresses a regret that she was ermitted to hear all of a smoking- yarn he was not allowed to finish. nnounces later that she has eloped a married man, and bears herself gly in a situation which, even in y of intrigue, has hitherto been held shameful. The bits of philosophy to she gives utterance are deplorable.

one must admit that Mrs. Onslow r, as she is portrayed rather sweetly mously by Hilda Spong, without of the sense of responsibility, without gestion of hidden meaning to any is pleasing to the eye and the ear and greeable company from first to last.

same things cannot be said, of course, bert Hilliard as the noisy sport, Jim en. This is a capital rôle, from an point of view, and Mr. Hilliard made questionable hit last night. If "Wheels Wheels" holds the stage long Mr. d's rôle will be the reason for its s. But Mr. Hilliard measured his his oaths, his exclamations of "Eh! " to the size of the Academy of He should tone them down to fit all auditorium of the Madison Square re.

p Cunningham, a new-comer from nd, has a very disagreeable rôle, but de a good impression. Grant Stewart ted anew the prevailing theatrical f a British statesman as a pompous lfish fool with his usual artistic dis- n, and John Mason carried his rôle e daring bachelor who marries the widow with the skill born of long ence. Miss Elliston was very pretty foolish wife, and was not to blame dared a way that she said or did. utler did much for one small part. r. Lester did quite as well for an-

SOME OF THE DRESSES.

gowns that are worn in "Wheels Wheels" are some of the most strik- d elaborate that have been seen this

They are distinctive, really chic, and some new designs that are worth ering from a fashion point of view, ll as from the effect on the respective rs in the play.

coats alone are charming. There is autiful gray coat worn by Miss Spong t of a beautiful shade with the huge of ruched chiffon, the sleeves falling from the arm just below the shoulder. same material, and also the lining. ft cords of the ruched chiffon fasten the bust, tie, and long ends fall the front. This is an evening wrap.

Grace Elliston wears in the sec- t is equally effective. Her gowns e keynote of simplicity in contradis- n to those of Miss Spong, which are ficent, not to say gorgeous. Her quarter length suit coat of tan cloth, with a skirt of the same, and a white dice, is unique. It has a large cir- collar, and is cut down a little low at ck, fastening on the bust with a chou rsian trimming, which bands collar leeves, and from there rounds off to ck. The hat worn with this suit is a ing little toque, sitting back on the and made of velvet roses shading an to brown, with a chou of the Per- nd gold.

Spong's first gown is a wonderful sse affair of steel embroidery over hiffon, and the second apparently a nation of heavy cream lace and red

Elliston's first gown is a mass of g of white chiffon, very simple in ef- hough not as to needlework.

ric Chantrell	John B. Mason
lip Curtoys, M. P.	Grant Stewart
n Vartrey	Philip Cuningham
	Edward Lester
	Charles Giblyn
at the Inn	C. W. Butler
nslow Bulmer	Hilda Spong
Curtoys	Grace Elliston
urtoys	Eva Vincent
Blagden	Robert Hilliard

GARDEN THEATRE.

Mansfield in a Revival of "Beau Brummell."

"Beau Brummell" retains its popu- in the repertory of the versatile Rich- ansfield was shown by the reception ed it last night at the Garden Thea- t had both the warmth of a reception ell-loved old friend and the cordiality elcome by a new circle of admirers to whom they had heard only that was good.

there were many in the audience to the play and its story of the downfall dandy was entirely new. These fol- his career from Court to garret with aled interest, and with so much of se may attach to the incomparable on of a character that has so much pathetic mingled in it.

Mansfield repeated his triumph of ears in the portrayal of the exquisite ared to patronize a Prince, and again his audience and held them willing to his art. He was called to the at the close of each act, and the en- astic audience that crowded the thea- ould not leave until he had thrice ap- d and bowed his acknowledgments the final fall of the curtain. While age setting was nothing like as elab- as it has been at previous produc- it sufficed for the purpose.

THE IRVING PLACE THEATRE.

Recht auf Sich Selbst" Favorably Received.

Recht auf Sich Selbst," (The Right Individual,) the first of two new which Manager Conried of the Irving Theatre offers to his patrons this week, was favorably received last night. The piece is by Prince Frederick von Wrede, who became popular in society last Summer at Newport.

The story is the effort of a woman to escape false arrest and imprisonment. Later in life she marries and sees before her a happy life. Her photograph is seen by a friend of her husband, who recognizes it as that of a woman who ten years before had been arrested for a crime. The husband innocently suggests a change of air and scene for her.

She, however, thinking that he is about to put her aside, attempts to commit suicide, but is prevented by the man whose gossiping propensities have threatened to darken her life again. Martha Schiffel, Wilhelmine Schluter, Fritz Ritztgrath, and Klein-Roden carried off the acting honors of the evening.

"Il Trovatore" at the American.

The Castle Square Opera Company appeared last evening in "Il Trovatore" at the American Theatre before the usual large audience of regular patrons. The opera, which was one of the first of a repertoire which will be presented this week, was produced elaborately in regard to scenery, costumes, and effects. From a musical standpoint the opera was creditably given. Joseph F. Sheehan sang the rôle of Manrico and Miss Grace Golden that of Leonora. Miss Bernice Holmes was Azucena, William Mertens, Count di Luna, and E. N. Knight Ferrando.

"The Girl I Left Behind Me."

The play chosen for production this week at the Murray Hill Theatre by the Donnelly Stock Company is Franklin Fyles and David Belasco's drama "The Girl I Left Behind Me." The performance last night both in acting and in mounting was admirable, and was thoroughly appreciated by a large audience.

Miss Hannah May Ingham was Kate Kennion, William Redmund Gen. Kennion, and Walter Allen Major Burleigh. To Ralph Stuart, Miss Grace Huntington, and Miss Dorothy Donnelly credit is due for good work.

Next week's attraction will be John M. Morton's "Carmen," adapted from Merimée's novel of the same name.

Theatres and Music Halls.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—Manager Wallick has decided to give four farewell souvenir performances of "The Dairy Farm" during the final week of the play, beginning Dec. 18.

EDEN MUSEE.—New moving pictures of scenes in South Africa were shown last evening. Several series of other pictures were also shown. New wax groups for the Christmas celebration are being prepared.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE:—A present day English melodrama known as "Sporting Life" is the attraction offered by Mr. Pitou to his patrons this week. The piece is well staged, and the cast includes many old favorites of the melodrama.

DEWEY THEATRE.—Two large audiences yesterday welcomed Harry Williams's specialty company, which includes Ezra Kendall, the Waterbury brothers, and Tenney, Williams and Tucker, Grapevine and Chance, Clarice Vance, the O'Brien trio, and the three Polos.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—Lee Hung Fee, a Chinese magician, is the leading feature this week. His numerous magical feats are liberally applauded. The Bijou Midwinter Circus entered upon the second week of its successful engagement, and the other features were equally popular.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.—No new novelties were added to the burlesque "Round New York in Eighty Minutes" this week. "Jess" Dandy continued to make things lively with his original parodies, and "Dick" Bernard, Kittie Mitchell, Etta Butler, and Marguerite Sylva won much applause.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—In the programme yesterday, which contained many excellent features, were Alcide Capitaine, a gymnast; John C. Fox and Katie Allen and company in their farce called "The Irish Dentist"; De Haven and Maie, Raymon Moore, the kalatechnescope, with new pictures; West and Williams, Freese Brothers, and the musical Ravens.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—"Hotty Dotty," the new burlesque, entered upon the second week last night considerably strengthened and improved. All of the leading vaudeville artists have been retained, including Smith and Cook, Maud Nugent, Carrie Scott, Lottie Fremont, Robert Garnella, Sam J. Ryan, May Shirk, Joe and Nellie Doner, Georgie Mack, and Reynolds and Betts.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—"The Girl with the Auburn Hair" began the second week of her engagament yesterday and she continues to draw houses with test the capacity of the theatre. The Cragg family went through wonderful acrobatic feats. The other part of the bill included Mlle. Marzella and her trained cockatoos, the Guitanos, Falk and Semon, Duncan and Anna Kennick.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—An amusing vaudeville bill is to be found at Mr. Proctor's downtown theatre this week, the successful features consisting of Miss Gertrude Mansfield and Caryl Wilbur in their comedietta "Color Blind"; Watson, Hutchings, and Edwards in the farce entitled "The Dramatic Agent"; Vernon, a ventriloquist; Doherty's Poodles, Guilbert, Miss May Cooke, Aiden and Hill, and many others.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—Weber's Olympia company, an organization combining vaudeville and operatic burlesque, made its first appearance in this city last night. The company is headed by the Manhattan comedy four, Anna Suits and company in a sketch entitled "Living Posters," and Howard and Grant. Others in the bill were Hayes and Bandy, Anderson and Engleton, Russell and Tillyne, and Ruby Marion.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Denman Thompson and "The Old Homestead" returned to Harlem last night for a week's engagement. A good-sized audience cordially greeted them. Mr. Thompson's famous production does not apparently suffer through time, and still preserves its charming atmosphere of simplicity and truth. Scenically and in its cast the piece is the same as presented at the Academy of Music earlier in the season.

THE ZANGWILL PLAY IN LONDON.

"Children of the Ghetto" Is Not Enthusiastically Received.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—I. Zangwill's "Children of the Ghetto," already seen in the United States, was presented this evening at the Adelphi Theatre, under the management of Liebler & Co.

The play was pleasantly but not enthusiastically received. Mr. Zangwill appeared in response to calls for the author, but did not speak. There were some unfavorable cries. Messrs. Lackaye and Edeson and Miss Rosabel Morrison were the most applauded of the cast.

The Bostonians in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—The Bostonians presented their opera, "The Smugglers of Badayez," to-night at the Columbia Theatre. The audience liked it well enough to call for encores, which strung the performance out considerably. Barnaby and Macdonald made hits, but they were obliged to let the honors of the night go to Miss Bertram and John Dunsmure, who as the Captain of the Guard presented a fine appearance and sang magnificently. Frothingham Fitzgerald and Josephine Bartlett were also in the cast. Jesse Bartlett Davis heard the opera from a box.

Victoria to Have a New Play.

"The Rogers Brothers in Wall Street" will terminate their engagement at Hammerstein's Victoria Saturday evening, Dec. 30, and will be followed by the first production in this city of Klaw & Erlanger's play, "Chris and the Wonderful Lamp," with Jerome Sykes and Miss Edna Wallace Hopper in the leading rôles.

Columbia Sophomores in Comedy.

The sophomore class of Columbia University gave its first performance of Arthur Sherley's comedy, "The Gay Mr. Vane," at the Carnegie Lyceum, last night. It was well received. The house was crowded. The play will be given to-night and to-morrow night, with a matinée to-morrow afternoon.

New Cars for Upper Broadway Line.

Superintendent Robertson of the Third Avenue Railroad Company said yesterday afternoon that to-morrow or Thursday trolley cars will be run over the upper Broadway line, between Fort Lee Ferry and Fifty-ninth Street. The line from Seventy-first Street up was opened on Sunday.

The Fight Against the Power House.

Several of the citizens who have begun a campaign against the power house of the Third Avenue Railroad Company at One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, which they declare to be a nuisance, secured in the Harlem Police Court yesterday a summons for President Albert J. Elias of the company, returnable Thursday morning.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday seemed paradoxically like the return of Spring, and the avenue presented a curious sight with promenaders and even people driving without wraps and some in costumes that were reminiscent if not of the Summer, at least of the early Autumn. The day was really too warm for comfort to New Yorkers, who have become used of late to colder weather, and it was decidedly enervating. This was shown by the languid interest evinced in the few social happenings of the day and the evident discomfort of the audiences at the second musical morning and the first of The Strollers' performances last evening, both of which were held in the Astoria ballroom.

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Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield has taken the house 253 West Seventy-third Street for the Winter months. Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Lord have leased Mr. Henry A. Barclay's residence at 603 Madison Avenue for the Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Barclay and family are now at the Hotel St. Marc, but will probably go South later. Mr. and Mrs. Anson G. Phelps have leased the residence of Mrs. Wesley Watson, 51 East Thirty-fourth Street, for the Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Watson, who now reside in London, but come to New York every Autumn for a few months' visit, will sail to-morrow on the Oceanic on their return, which will enable them to spend Christmas at their new house on Cadogan Square, London. Mrs. William H. Taller, Mrs. Watson's sister, gave a small reception at her residence, 14 East Seventy-second Street, yesterday afternoon as a farewell to Mr. and Mrs. Watson. There were only about twenty-five people present, all intimate friends of Mrs. Watson.

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The Oceanic will to-morrow take out an unusually large list of passengers for this time of year. This is due not only to the popularity of the ship, but to the fact that she is sure to land her passengers in good time for Christmas in England. The Lucania, which sails on Saturday, will, however, really be what is called the Christmas ship this year, and she will carry not only a large number of passengers who expect to reach home Christmas Eve, but an enormous mail. On the Oceanic there will sail in addition to Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, and Miss Alice Ward, a sister of Mr. Reginald Ward, who returns to spend Christmas in London with her brother after a visit of some two months to her parents in Boston; Mr. and Mrs. M. Alexander and Miss Alexander, Mrs. J. A. Bostwick, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Byron, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Cochrane, Mrs. Herbert F. Colton, Lieut. Cecil H. Dean, Mrs. John W. Ehninger, Robert Noyes Fairbanks, C. H. Godfrey, E. D. Godfrey, Mr. and Mrs. James Hamilton, Mrs. James Hamilton, Mrs. F. de Kennedy, Henry P. McCready, Mrs. Samuel Neuhaus, Mrs. Gilbert Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Morton Redmond, Mrs. William R. Stewart and two daughters, Mrs. John J. Townsend and Miss Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Walker, A. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Wheelock, and H. P. Winslow.

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To-day will bring the weddings of Mr. Arthur Coppell and Miss Mary S. Bowers, which will be celebrated in Grace Church at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and of Mr. Charles Van Rensselaer of Orange, N. J., and this city and Miss Caroline Elizabeth Fitz Gerald, which will be celebrated at noon in St. Paul's Church at Brookline, Mass. The attendants at the wedding of Miss Bowers and Mr. Coppell will be Miss Martha Dandridge Bowers, a sister of the bride, as maid of honor and Miss Josephine Roe, Miss Rita Gray, Miss Edith Coppell, and Miss Florence Coppell, sisters of the bridegroom, as bridesmaids. Miss Martha Bowers, the maid of honor, will wear a gown of white Liberty satin trimmed with lace, and the bridesmaids will all be dressed alike in white crêpe de chine gowns with black picture hats adorned with bunches of pink roses at the back. They will carry bouquets of bridesmaids' roses. The bride's gown will be of white satin trimmed with point lace, and her tulle veil will be fastened with diamond ornaments. Mr. Allan Wardner will be Mr. Coppell's best man, and among his ushers will be Messrs. Henry M. and Spottswood D. Bowers, brothers of the bride; W. Meredith, W. A. W. Stewart, Henry S. Kip, Edward Burke, and Henry Wardner. The decorations at the church will be palms, white roses, and white carnations. There will be a reception after the ceremony at the residence of Mr. Bowers, 7 West Twenty-first Street. The house decorations are to be palms, white roses, and pink flowers.

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A number of New Yorkers will go on to the wedding of Mr. Charles A. Van Rensselaer and Miss Caroline Fitz Gerald, which, as said above, will be celebrated in St. Paul's Church in Brookline at noon to-day. The bride will have only one attendant, Miss Nathalie Chauncey of this city. The best man will be Mr. Philip Lydig, a cousin of the bridegroom, and the ushers will be Messrs. Harold and Stephen Fitz Gerald of Brookline, brothers of the bride, and Charles Beeckman, Stuyvesant Pillot, Walter C. Taylor, and Samuel Bettle of this city.

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On Friday next Mrs. George P. Slade of 62 East Sixty-sixth Street will give a dinner for her niece Miss Cornelia Helen Merrill, who made her début last Saturday. The guests besides Miss Merrill are to be the Misses Angelica Church, Elsie de Peyster, Edith Jay, Dorothy Higginson, Ruth Cox, Louise Aldrich, and the Messrs. de Peyster, Goadby, Patterson, George Theron, and Arthur J. Slade, Seymour Perkins, and Capt. William Cameron, Troop A. After the dinner the young people, who are members of Mrs. Church's dancing class, will attend this season's first dance of that class, at Sherry's.

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Miss Alice Rutherford, daughter of Mrs. George Crocker, will give to-day at the residence of her mother, 1 East Sixty-fourth Street, a girls' luncheon of fourteen covers. Mrs. Alfred Pell will give a reception to introduce her daughter, Miss Frances Pell, at her residence, 39 West Thirty-eighth Street, on Thursday afternoon next.

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At the coming-out reception to be given Miss Isabel Fowler Wilson next Saturday by her mother, Mrs. Thomas Powell Fowler, at her residence, 39 East Sixty-eighth Street, Miss Edith Talcott, Miss De La Vergne, Miss Marguerite Quackenbush, Miss Aurelia Roe, and Miss Elsie Todd will assist in receiving. Miss Emily Hoagland was to have been one of those receiving, but her father's recent death prevents.

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Mrs. Harta Read of Ottawa, Canada, formerly Mrs. Grosvenor P. Lowery of this city, is visiting friends here. Mrs. Read has not been often seen in New York since her marriage to Mr. Read three years ago. Mr. William Goadby Loew, who married Miss "Queenie" Baker last year, is now in Ireland, where he went some weeks ago on a shooting expedition.

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Judge John Clinton Gray and Mrs. Gray will entertain at dinner at their Albany residence on Dec. 13 Miss Learned and her fiancé, Gen. Patterson, U. S. A. Mrs. Dean Sage and Mrs. John De Witt Peltz will also give dinners in their honor. Mrs. Alton B. Parker will give two dinners, one on Dec. 14 to Gov. Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt, and a second on Dec. 21 to Justice and Charles Patterson and Mrs. Patterson. Mr. and Mrs. William Bayard Van Rensselaer will give a dinner on Dec. 12 in honor of Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Rathbone.

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Mr. Walter Watson, Jr., of 52 West Fifty-second Street will give the second and last reception this afternoon, and Mr. Amedee de Pau Moran of 17 West Fifty-sixth Street will give a reception at his residence this afternoon to introduce his daughter, Miss Maria L. Moran.

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The Trave, which sails for Southampton and Bremen to-day, has booked, among other passengers, E. M. Rathbone, Daniel Frohman, and George Woodward Smith. Among the passengers by the St. Louis, which arrived Saturday, and whose names have not already been published in this column, were Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Graves, Mrs. William D. Harper, Miss Violet Harper, Mrs. M. J. Morrison, Augustus Jay, Mrs. Robert N. Kelly, Mrs. Redmond, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Wood and Miss Wood, and Count Raoul d'Oyley and Countess d'Oyley. The Lucania, which also arrived Saturday, brought, among other passengers not heretofore noted, Lady Bowyer, Walter Phelps Dodge, Miss Kobbe, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Lesher, Miss E. Van Rennselaer, and Mr. and Mrs. N. L. McCready. The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which is to sail from Cherbourg to-morrow, is said to be bringing, among others, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Perkins and Mrs. H. Victor Newcomb. The return of Mrs. Newcomb will be a surprise to her many friends, as when she sailed late in October last it was understood that it was her intention to remain abroad all Winter with her daughter, Mrs. Reginald Ward. Mrs. Ward had left Paris when her mother reached there, and had gone with her friends, Mr. Nathaniel Ingraham and Miss Ingraham of this city, to Italy, and Mrs. Newcomb journeyed there to meet the party.

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The Directors of the Daughters of the Cincinnati held a meeting yesterday morning at the residence of Mrs. George P. Slade, 62 East Sixty-sixth Street. This society will give a reception on Thursday at Delmonico's, it being the centenary of the death of Washington. The society numbers about seventy-five women, among whom are representatives of the Livingston, Schuyler, Van Courtlandt, and other old New York families. Each member is allowed only a single ticket, which she can send out for this reception, so that the gathering at the reception will probably number not over 150.

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The hunting season is in all its glory in France. At the different châteaux there have been shooting parties, and the Grand Dukes Alexis and Vladimir have been honored guests at numerous country places. Fifteen couples were out the first day of the fox-hunting season at Pau. Among those who were riding were Mr. and Mrs. W. Forbes-Morgan, Miss Potter, Mr. Frank Lawson, and the Count R. d'Astorg. Among those who drove to the hunt were Mr. and Mrs. Ogden, Mrs. Potter, Mr. Newton King, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Livingston. Besides the regular fox hunting there have been drag hunts, numerous hunt breakfasts, and dances at the Country Club.

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At Cannes it is expected that there will be an excellent golfing season. The golf club has been enlarged, and, in fact, rebuilt, and the links have been much improved. Among the first arrivals at the villas have been Mrs. R. Winslow, Lady Lister-Kaye, and Mr. A. Tennent. The hotels are filling slowly, but as yet there are very few Americans among the arrivals. Mrs. George B. McClellan, the widow of the American General, is at Nice, but intends to pass the Winter at the Hotel Victoria, Grasse. The Marquise de Mores will occupy her villa at Cannes after Christmas.

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The Baroness Fava, wife of the Italian Minister at Washington, still remains at the Hotel Cambridge, in this city. She has been very ill with a severe attack of bronchitis, and is improving slowly. She has been confined for nearly four weeks to her apartments.

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Among the late arrivals of Americans in Paris are Mrs. Fitz Hugh Whitehouse and Miss Whitehouse and Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Potter. Mr. John La Farge was at the Elysée Hotel, where he remained until after the wedding of his niece, Miss Aimee Lawrence and Mr. Douglas Walter Campbell. Mrs. Walden Pell, who is the doyenne of the American colony in Paris, is quite ill, and at her advanced age there are serious fears as to the result of the illness. Mrs. D. Archie Pell and Miss Pell have just arrived in Paris.

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Mr. William K. Vanderbilt arrived at Hot Springs, Ark., in his private car last Saturday evening. This is the second time Mr. Vanderbilt has visited the Springs. He will leave Hot Springs in his private car for this city next Sunday evening. Miss Helen Gould has returned to the city and opened her home, 579 Fifth Avenue, for the Winter months.

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Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer gave her first reception at her Philadelphia residence yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Van Rensselaer was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel, Mrs. George W. C. Drexel, and Miss Minnie Drexel Fell. A reception was given yesterday afternoon in the ballroom of the Acorn Club, Philadelphia, by Mrs. Clifford Lewis, to introduce her daughter, Miss Eleanor Lewis. Miss Lewis was assisted in receiving by Miss Katherine Madeleine Smith, Miss Edith Meade, Miss Annie Hays, Miss Mary Norris, Miss Louise Weightman, Miss Ethel Wister, Miss Violett Whelen, Miss Ellen Drexel Paul, Mrs. I. Minis Hays, Mrs. John H. Easley, Mrs. Frederick Thurston Mason, Miss Elise Willing Baird, Miss Sarah Hays, Miss Rita Robb, Miss Elizabeth Shippen Greene, and Miss Cozens.

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Mr. Bagby's second "musical morning" of the present season at the Astoria yesterday was largely attended. Mme. Schumann-Heink sang Rossi's aria "Aus Mitrane," Mendelssohn's "Fruhlingslied," and "Das erste veilchen," Rubinstein's "Die Waldhexe," and songs by Schubert, Mehrkens, Tschaikowsky, Franz and Meyer Hellmund, and the Kaltenborn String Quartet played selections from Dvorak, Boccherini, Moszkowski, Saro, and Kiengel, while Herr Kaltenborn rendered Wagner's "Traume" and "Albumblatt." Among those present were Mesdames George B. De Forest, Goodhue Livingston, Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Gouverneur Kortright, Lewis Cass Ledyard, John J. Mason, William Barclay Parsons, Arthur Mason Jones, James Hude Beekman, Charles S. Stickney, Joseph Stickney, Barton Harrison, James W. Gerard, Arthur Murray Dodge, Arthur N. Welman, Frederick Pearson, Samuel Thomas, Trenor L. Park, Ferdinand Wilmerding, Oliver Harriman, Jr., E. C. Brookes, Frederic R. Coudert, Olivet Gould Jennings, Marion Story, Charles S. Abercrombie, Timothy L. Woodruff, David H. Greer, W. Rathbone Bacon, H. E. Buckl, Frederick Roosevelt, David Wolfe Bishop, George G. De Witt, and Miss De Forest and Miss Callender. Mme. Nevada and Mr. David Bispham will sing at the third musicale next Monday morning.

THE STROLLERS' PERFORMANCE

The Strollers last evening gave the first performance of "The Lady from Chicago," described as a "musical comedy," the book by Edward Fales Coward, Louis Fitzgerald, Jr., J. Cheever Goodwin, Rupert Hughes, Robert C. Sands, and James Barnes, and the lyrics by Richard Henry Warren, Henry K. Hadley, William F. Peters, and Melville Ellis, to a large and distinctively fashionable audience. The performance was in aid of the building fund of the club, and the club's friends were out in force to applaud and to enjoy themselves.

With so many writers and such an array of diverse musical talent, another performance would probably not have been successful, but the authors of a very clever little skit seemed to have acted in absolute harmony, and the result was an amusing entertainment with catchy music and clever dialogue. There was sufficient plot to the skit to make it interesting and quite a field for the specialties of the various amateurs. The performance began very late, and it was not over at midnight. There were the usual encores and rather long waits, which always are typical of amateur performances.

The story of "The Lady from Chicago" has already been given. Mrs. Zigger and her son and daughters come to New York to make an assault on society. In the Pullman car en route they meet Mr. Livingston, a New Yorker, who promises to introduce them to his smart friends in the metropolis. Instead he hires a company of soubrettes out of a job and persuades his club friends to join them and to these he presents Mrs. Zigger and her interesting family.

In the second act, in this company, "the lady from Chicago" is taken to see the sights of the town in the manner of the usual Casino review, and the third act culminates in a ball at the Astoria, which was intended to be a satire on the one of Bradley Martin fame.

All the difficulties of a first night's performance were perhaps a bit accentuated, and at times the performance lacked go. With what the profession calls "ginger," which will be probably infused in the performance during the rest of the week, "The Lady from Chicago" will take rank with some of the best burlesque productions.

The reading of a letter from the Duke of Manchester stating that he had received a cablegram from his mother and that Lady Alice Montagu, his sister, was much worse, and that he was unable to appear, caused something of a disappointment to the audience. Mr. Morris Underhill took the part of Mr. Van Rensselaer, which the Duke was to have played.

The burden of the performance fell upon Miss Carrie Perkins, who took the leading rôle of Mrs. Xenophon Ypsilanti Zigger. Miss Perkins sang and danced with the same verve which made her famous in the old Adonis days, and Edward Fales Coward, as Mr. Livingston, was constantly on the stage. Otho Aveling, as Auditorium Lakefront Zigger, danced gracefully, and William E. Doyle, Jr., as Rastus, gave a clever clog dance. In the third act Miss Emily Key Hoffman and Louis Fitzgerald, Jr., danced delightfully, and won many encores. In the chorus were the Messrs. L. Gerald Benkard, James Hanford Brookfield, Henry A. Barclay, Jr., Walter Fanman Hyatt, Robert S. Webb, Herbert N. Rawlins, E. Vail Stebbins, and Elijah Woodward.

The auditorium was a brilliant sight, and resembled much a fashionable night at the opera. Among the audience were Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and the Misses Gerry, Miss Grey, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wetherbee, Mrs. Frederic Neilson, Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Edmond T. Bayliss, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Griswold, Mr. and Mrs. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Lord, Mrs. George De Forest, Mrs. Duncan Elliot, Mrs. Clement C. Moore, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Col. and Mrs. William Jay, Mrs. Frederic Kernochan, the Misses Kernochan, Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., Mrs. Joseph Decker, Mrs. Sanford Bissell, Miss Daisy Post, Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Leggett, Miss Burgess, Mr. and Mrs. T. Huger Pratt, Miss Wright, Count Mucelli, Mr. and Mrs. J. Clinch Smith, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Miss Wells, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese, Miss Breese, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, Miss Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Montant, Mr. and Mrs. Henry McVickar, Mr. and Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Miss Bryce, Mrs. George Crocker, the Misses Rutherford, Gen. and Mrs. Fitzgerald, the Misses Fitzgerald, the Misses Morton, Valentine Hall, Leonard Jacob, Jr., Phillip Lydig, Horace Brooker, Bustead Bayne, William Cutting, Jr., Thomas Cushing, Stanford White, Herbert Satterlee, Albert Morris Bagby, J. Greenleaf Sykes, and Frank L. Polk.

The following was the programme:

THE STROLLERS

take pleasure in announcing that they will present for the first time on any stage an entirely new and original musical comedy entitled

THE LADY FROM CHICAGO

Book by Edward Fales Coward, Louis Fitzgerald, Jr., J. Cheever Goodwin, Rupert Hughes, Robert C. Sands, and James Barnes.

Lyrics by J. Cheever Goodwin.

Music by Richard Henry Warren, Henry K. Hadley, William F. Peters, and Melville Ellis.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Mrs. Zigger, the Lady from Chicago ..... Miss Carrie Perkins

Xenophon Ypsilanti Zigger (only her husband, (President of the Peanut Trust,) ..... William T. Wood

Irrepressible Michigan Zigger (her daughter) ..... Miss Francis Millett Hoyt

Peachy Zigger, her daughter ..... Miss Grace Hoyt

Auditorium Lakefront Zigger, her son, a Chicago sport ..... Otho Aveling

Mr. Livingston, whose father is President of the New York, Chicago and San Francisco Railroad ..... Edward Fales Coward

Mr. Van Rensselaer, his friend ..... The Duke of Manchester

Gwendolin Carstairs, impersonating Mrs. Rutherford Bellmont Averbone, who, having been so far as Sandy Hook, has come back with a French accent ..... Miss Elizabeth Donaldson

Juanita de Valmontrosa, an actress who impersonates Mrs. I. P. Blodgett ..... Miss Emily Key Hoffman

Duc de la Tremouille, (Bertrand) ..... Louis N. Metcalfe

Comte Ordonna de Montesquieu Fezensac, (Pierre) ..... Ralph Cleveland Jones

Percy Paperport and Cyril Lilewaite, two shipwrecked Americans ..... William E. Doyle, Jr.

Walter Fairman Dyett, William R. Drinkwater, Rastus, porter on train, afterward Auditorium's valet ..... William E. Doyle, Jr.

Georgiana Fleming Augusta Thompson, his "babe" ..... Louis Fitzgerald, Jr.

Caroline Washington, her rival ..... Herbert N. Rawlins

Tim, waiter at "The Lobster" ..... Joseph G. Leon

Louis, piano-player at "The Lobster" ..... Charles Lewis Gaffney

and at both the afternoon and evening performances on Friday and Saturday, there will be introduced the character of

Mr. Winkbone, who impersonates Monsieur Alcove de Neuilly, the famous tenor ..... Mackenzie Gordon

Attractive impersonating pretty women, among whom will be noticed Miss Hoffman, posing at the Waldorf-Astoria, Miss Hoyt entertaining guests at Mrs. Zigger's fancy dress ball, limited, &c., &c.

The Misses Elizabeth Donaldson, Emily Key Hoffman, Alice Sears, Louise Muller, Alice Hoagland, Elizabeth Parrott, Frances Bowler, Phoebe Humbert, Ethel Wright, Ellen R. Leonard, Minna Z. Phillips, Grace Hoyle, A. M. Ellis, Mrs. Leonard, Mrs. L. N. Bell, and the Misses Waldron, and

The Misses J. Gerald Benkard, James Hanford Brookfield, Morris Underhill, Louis Fitzgerald, Jr., Henry A. Barclay, Jr., Walter Fanman Dyett, Herbert N. Rawlins, Francis Stevens Gardner Brown, William R. Drinkwater, Robert S. Webb, Nelson W. Doyle, David H. Mason Hough, H. Kennedy, R. A. Dyett, Percy Melville, J. L. Mc Intosh, J. P. Grant, Robert D. Brown, Walter Dyett, R. H. Pegram, A. R. Alexander, and others.

Holt—Northrop.

Miss Mabel Agnes Northrop, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Northrop of 202 West Seventy-eighth Street, was married last evening to Mr. Joseph Holt. The ceremony was performed at Sherry's at 9:30 o'clock by the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, rector of St. Thomas's Church. The bride had one attendant, Miss Marie Hubbard of Brooklyn, who was the maid of honor. The best man was Col. Jacob Ruppert, Jr., and the ushers were Robert C. Cammerer, Anton C. G. Hugel, Conrad L. Peters, and Frederick Ketz. A reception followed the ceremony.

COMMANDER E. P. WOOD DEAD.

He Was in Charge of the Petrel During the Battle of Manila Bay—Health Broken by Stay in Tropics.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Commander E. P. Wood, U. S. N., died from typhoid fever at his residence in this city this morning. He was in command of the gunboat Petrel at the battle of Manila Bay.

There will be a full naval funeral at Annapolis on Wednesday afternoon. A battalion of cadets will participate, and services will be held at the chapel of the Naval Academy. The pallbearers will be selected from among naval officers who were intimate friends of Commander Wood. Admiral Dewey will attend the funeral.

Edward Parker Wood was appointed to the Naval Academy at Annapolis from Ohio, Sept. 20, 1863, and was graduated in 1867. His first assignment was to special service aboard the Minnesota, and he received at the end of a year his commission as Ensign. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in 1867.

Commissioned Lieutenant Commander in September, 1880, Wood superintended the construction of the gunboat Concord, to the command of which he was assigned in February, 1891. In May, 1893, he was transferred to the Bureau of Navigation, where he remained until 1896. He was assigned to the Asiatic Station, in command of the Petrel in December of the latter year, and in July, 1897, was promoted to the rank of Commander.

EN'S MAYOR INDICTED

ills Against Councilmen and Board of Freeholders.

N COUNTY IS EXCITED

ury's Crusade Against Alleged asance, Extravagance, and olations of Sunday Laws.

County politicians have been xcited for a week or more over re- t when the Grand Jury should be ed it would present indictments many officials. These rumors were yesterday when indictments were against the entire Board of ers and also against a majority of oken Common Council and Mayor

were three indictments against the ers, but some of the members are from two of them. The two first eneral extravagance and exceeding propriations while the third is for by in making contracts. In this natius Noonan and Thomas Flan- ntractors are included.

st indictment for exceeding the ap- ons charges these Freeholders ng concerned: Frank McNally, Di- Alexander and J. Clements, M. J. James D. Tremble, Phillip McGov- k Fallon, Joseph Murray, Charles son, Frank Scott, Joseph Fitzsim- Peter F. McGuire, Charles C. Joseph A. Reardon, John F. Keat- rick J. O'Toole, Frederick Dasche, Sergeant, Thomas Duffy, William harles McGee, Simon Kelly, Charles onrad Dietz, Ord Darling, J. P. Frederick Rippe, Celestine Seyer, J. Lynch

econd indictment, for extravagance, the same names. The third, for cy, includes only eighteen names. mitted are Charles C. Schmidt, k Dasche, Thomas Duffy, William harles Klein, Ord Darling, R. J. Edward Sergeant, and Charles son.

dictment against Mayor Fagan and men Richard Greten, Hugo Ochs, Schmetz, Peter Kessler, James ick, Andrew Hopper, and James rigan, charges them with malfeas- travagance, and exceeding the ap- ions allowed. Councilmen George d Oscar Frommel, the remaining s, are not included, as they did not r any of the alleged improper ex- es. Mr. Frommel was a member Grand Jury.

er indictment was against Mayor Police Commissioners Adolph Lan- Martin Daab, and Michael Lally, f Police Charles A. Donovan and Captain Patrick Hayes for allowing hines to be operated in saloons and wing saloons to be opened on Sun- ill another indictment charges them lowing the Lyric Theatre to give ances on Sunday. H. P. Soulier, r of the theatre, is included in this nt.

Smith, City Treasurer of Hoboken, ted for perjury before the Grand e testified that he had no interest wspaper whose conduct was under ation, while two witnesses, one of s John Ryan, his nephew, testified had an interest in the paper. mith said last night that the only he had in the paper was indirect. er owned any stock in the paper, a nephew had. His interest con- he said, in having given a bond to his nephew from loss.

World Amusement Company and its er, Mr. Hess, are indicted for main- and operating slot machines in Ho-

Hogan, custodian of the Court is indicted for selling a pig of copper d been stolen from the Erie Rail- eight yard, and was afterward used fence. Mr. Hogan says the copper he cellar for over two years. When ar was cleaned he sold it with some refuse by order of the Freeholders, ned the money over to County Col- ugh Dugan, whose receipt he holds. Insecticide Disinfectant Company is dicted for charging the county $5,000 nfecting the county institution build- Snake Hill. The names of the mem- the company are not given.

Lippincott thanked the Grand Jury charged it. He directed the Clerk the indictments, and a present- which treated at length of the mat- overed by the indictments. Judge ott said the Court would take ac- n the indictments after the business ng the opening of the December eginning to-day, had been disposed

E ASTORIA LAND GRANT.

nor to Consider Mr. Whalen's ter—Members of State Land Board Defend Their Action.

ALBANY, Dec. 11.—Gov. Roosevelt said that he was in receipt of Corporation Counsel Whalen's letter requesting him to sign any patent issued by the State Land Board to the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company for a grant of sixteen and one-half acres of land under water in Astoria, Queens County, and that he would give his most careful consideration and do justice out equally to all.

Some members of the State Land Board stated that a great many misstatements had been made in the published reports of the proceedings of the meeting at which the application for the Astoria Company was granted. From a semi-official source it was stated that the board granted no more rights to the Astoria Company for any tunnel under the East River. Its grant was limited to a trifle over sixteen acres of land and land under shoal water in Berrian's Creek and Berrian's Island. It obtained for this land $3,506, or over $200 an acre, the amount being fixed upon by a report of the State Appraiser.

The evidence before the board showed that the Astoria Company had paid $1,000 more for the uplands, of which it owned three acres, and it would cost about $1,000 an acre to reclaim the land under water by bulkheading and filling in, which would make the actual cost of the land granted more than the price paid for the uplands already owned. In addition to that, under the restrictions attached to the grant, none of the land granted becomes the property of the company until it has been improved in accordance with the express purposes of the company, and until the work is undertaken within five years the grant becomes null and void. The price charged per acre in this case is four times more than five times as much as was charged for a grant of about fifty acres of land in Jamaica Bay last October, to which no objection was made by the Corporation Counsel or by the Dock Commissioners of New York City.

The Dock Commissioners of New York city on several occasions claimed that the State has no power to make any grants of land within the limits of the city, except with the consent of the Commissioners. This Summer the board appointed a special committee to consider this claim, and an opinion was obtained from Attorney General Davies, in which he cited the opinion of the Court of Appeals in the Whittemore case. From this opinion the powers of the Dock Commission in the matter of grants of land under water appeared to be similar to the powers of cities upon legislation affecting them. A bill may be disapproved by the Governor of the city, but the Legislature may not be stopped from passing the bill over the Mayor's veto.

It was upon the opinion of the Attorney General that the board has continued to make grants of land under water in New York City, and the first test case to be brought upon this general principle is that of the Astoria grant.

TEN BY COPPERHEAD SNAKE.

Victim, John Sonwell, an Actor, Now in Bellevue Hospital.

John Sonwell, an actor of 211 East Fourteenth Street, brought a copperhead snake into his city from Georgia recently, and kept it in his room in a valise. He and his wife were packing up to go to Boston yesterday, and, forgetting about the reptile, the actor put his hand in the valise.

The snake bit him in the index finger of the left hand, and he rushed hatless and coatless to Bellevue Hospital, where a powerful dose of whisky was given to him and a bichloride of potash injected into the wound. The physicians have hopes of saving his life.

From a Democratic source came yesterday a report that the expenses of the recently ended Mazet investigation would amount to fully $100,000. The original appropriation was $50,000. Yesterday's report was to the effect that the coming Legislature would be asked to appropriate another $50,000 to pay the bills of the committee, of which Mr. Moss was to receive $25,000 as a fee.

Mr. Moss was seen last night at his home, 308 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street. He denied that the expenses of the investigation would amount to $100,000. "We have kept within the appropriation," said he. "So far as I am concerned, I have not thought of my own compensation. I will leave that to the Legislature, but it is foolish to talk of the expenses reaching $100,000."

Election in Boston To-day.

BOSTON, Dec. 11.—After a preliminary contest in some respects unique in the city's history the campaign for the political control of Boston closed to-night with both sides apparently confident of victory to-morrow. The Democrats, despite the defection of one of their leaders, claim the city for Gen. Collins by 7,500, while the Republicans are not so extravagant, placing the probable lead of their nominee for Mayor, Thomas N. Hart, at 5,000. This year, for the first time, thirteen Aldermen will be elected by districts. Under the recent act of the Legislature framed for the purpose of preventing a tie in the board. Seventy-five members of the Common Council will also be voted for.

City Club's Watch on Legislation.

Close watch will be kept by the City Club on all legislation at Albany during the coming legislative session. A special committee has been appointed for this purpose, and it will be represented by a lawyer, whose duty it will be to examine carefully all bills which are introduced in both houses. The committee consists of Horace E. Deming, F. J. Goodnow, L. L. Delafield, Nelson S. Spencer, William Allare Shortt, Charles C. Nadal, Charles H. Strong, Frederick H. Allen, Arthur H. Ely, Joseph G. Deane, William Travers Jerome, and Lester W. Clark. A circular appeal for funds to carry on this work was sent out last night.

BILLIARD TOURNEYS' PROGRESS.

Smith, Kellogg, Threshie, and Keeney Win Their Games.

The final series of games for the Class B amateur championship at billiards began yesterday at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. Four of the six players who remain in the tournament are thought to have excellent chances for the final honors, with the odds slightly in favor of Threshie and Smith.

Smith defeated Hendrick in the first evening game by a score of 300 to 258, his average being 4 14-74, and his highest run 44. Hendrick averaged 8 39-73, his best run being 25.

In the final game Kellogg defeated Cutler by a score of 300 to 261. Kellogg made an average of 6 42-43 and a run of 47. Cutler averaged 6 3-43 and made a high run of 48.

Threshie defeated Hevner in the afternoon game, scoring 300 to Hevner's 211, and making an average of 5 40-52, his highest break being for 41. Hevner, whose average was 4 7-51, made a run of 21.

The game between Townsend and Stark in the Intercity and Interclub Tournament scheduled for last night at Daly's Academy was postponed until to-night, and the contest which should have been played in the afternoon was played in the evening, when Keeney defeated Arnold by 280 to 197. The former made an average of 6 16-44, his best break being 34. Arnold averaged 4 17-45, and his highest run was 18.

NATIONAL LEAGUE BASEBALL.

Club Owners Here for Annual Meeting —Talk of Circuit Reduction.

The annual meeting of the National League and American Association of Baseball Clubs will open at the Fifth Avenue Hotel this morning. Every club will be represented by one or more delegates, the Louisville Club having five. Andrew Freedman, President of the New York Club, is also expected to be present for the first time in several years.

The fight this year will be an effort to reduce the League circuit from twelve to eight clubs. Cleveland, Louisville, Washington, and Baltimore are not included on the new slate. There is a ten-year agreement, which expires next year, which provides that the circuit consist of twelve clubs. To reduce the circuit before then requires a unanimous vote. Harry Von Der Horst, a leading stockholder in the Baltimore and Brooklyn Clubs, yesterday declared that the Baltimore and Brooklyn Clubs had decided to vote against any reduction in the circuit, and that even if it was made the Baltimore Club was not for sale.

Mr. Von Der Horst's statement was rather startling to the other club owners, who were ready to contribute to a fund to buy out the four clubs. Followers of Andrew Freedman and J. T. Brush insist that the only way to abolish the so-called syndicate baseball is to reduce the circuit, and that two of the four clubs booked to be dropped are in this class.

When "Barney" Dreyfuss of Louisville obtained control of the Pittsburg Club several days ago it was said that it was another syndicate. Mr. Dreyfuss yesterday said that he no longer had any interest in the Louisville Club.

James Hart of Chicago suggests that the new Western Association take in Louisville and Cleveland and the Eastern League take up the franchises of Baltimore and Washington. The various club owners held conferences yesterday concerning a reduced circuit. Andrew Freedman conferred with A. H. Soden of Boston and with John T. Brush.

The Brooklyn Club held its annual meeting in Jersey City yesterday, and re-elected the following officers: President—Charles H. Ebbets; Vice President and Treasurer—F. A. Abell; Secretary—Harry Von Der Horst; Manager—Edward Hanlon. The officers and A. C. Wall comprise the Board of Directors.

Jockey "Ross McCartney" Dead.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 11.—Matthew Mindrane, a jockey, known in the West as "Ross McCartney," died here yesterday at the home of his father. He was thirty-one years of age, and had been a jockey half his life. He owned several horses.

Nephew of Levi Z. Leiter Dead.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 11.—T. Benton Leiter, a nephew of Levi Z. Leiter, the Chicago millionaire, died at Mount Hope Retreat, to-day. For a number of years he was engaged in business in Chicago and in gold mining in the West with his uncle, and amassed a fortune, but lost the greater part of it in speculating. Recently his health gave way and a general collapse followed. Mr. Leiter was thirty-five years old. He leaves a widow, who is an actress, now in New York. The body will be taken to Hagerstown, Md., for interment.

Court Decision Saves City $40,000.

WHITE PLAINS, Dec. 11.—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals has handed down a decision in the case of Joseph Benedict, who claimed $60,000 for lands taken by the City of New York from him for the building of the Eighth Cornell Dam, in which it holds that lands taken on appraisal must be valued at the date of the filing of the oaths of the Commissioners of Appraisal rather than upon the date of the filing of maps showing proposed improvement. In this case the city saves $40,000 by the decision.

Like the Lies from the Philippines.

From London Truth.

Surely The Times can hardly imagine that it will make the war popular by publishing letters like this "from an officer":

"Our squadrons got right in among them in the twilight, and the most excellent pig-sticking ensued for about ten minutes, the bag being about sixty. One of our men, seeing two Boers riding away on one horse, stuck his lance through the two, killing both with one thrust. Had it not been getting dark, we should have killed many more."

This "pig-sticking" is thus described by one of the war correspondents:

"The Dragoon Guards got at them and three times went through them. A Corporal who was there tells me the Boers fell off their horses and rolled among the rocks, hiding their heads in their arms and calling for mercy—calling to be shot—anything to escape the stabs of those terrible lances through their backs and bowels. But not many escaped. We just gave them a good dig as they lay. Next day most of our lances were bloody."

PRESBYTERY'S LIVELY DAY

Warszawiak Case Referred to the General Assembly Again.

MAY BE NO McGIFFERT TRIAL

Dr. Evans Moves Members to Tears and Stops Action on West Presbyterian Church Matters.

The New York Presbytery again discussed the Warszawiak and McGiffert cases yesterday, with other matters of importance. It was admitted by those ministers who are disinclined to secrecy that the meeting was quite as animated as any that has preceded it within the last few months. One member of the Presbytery went so far as to say that the controversial spirit aroused reminded him of a political caucus where two factions were pulling in different directions.

The Presbytery suspended action in the Warszawiak matter, under stress of protest from members of the Fifth Avenue Church Session, and threw the case back into the hands of the General Assembly.

The question of what to do with Prof. McGiffert was long debated on the report of the special committee, and the resolutions of the Rev. Drs. Van Dyke, Brown, and Johnston, and the committee not having time yesterday to reach a conclusion decided to hold an adjourned meeting next Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

An attempt to appoint a committee to make further inquiries in regard to the differences in the West Presbyterian Church, which it was reported had long ago been settled and which in effect meant reopening the old troubles of the pastor, the Rev. Anthony H. Evans, provoked a spirited controversy, but in the end Dr. Evans triumphed.

In the Warszawiak case Moderator Duffield at the last meeting was empowered to appoint a commission to consider the matter. But this was not done, as Dr. Duffield could find no one willing to serve on it. The debate yesterday was precipitated by the Rev. Dr. Booth, acting moderator of the Fifth Avenue Church Session, and Elder William Campbell. They appeared in strong protest with the complaint that the action of the Presbytery in authorizing a commission to review the case was a reflection upon the majority of the Session. They declared they would appeal from any action that might be taken to the General Assembly. Dr. Booth strongly resented the criticisms that had been made on his rulings and declared that his name had been brought into the reopened case without warrant. Dr. Booth, it was said, became angry. The result was that the resolution providing for review of the complaint and appeals from the action of the majority of the Church Session was rescinded. Dr. Booth and Mr. Campbell were in a measure mollified.

The case will now go from the Synod to the General Assembly for more adjudication. The Presbytery is relieved of it, but at the same time Mr. Warszawiak's status is a matter of speculation. His counsel, the Rev. Dr. Patterson, says he is a member of the Fifth Avenue Church in good standing. One of the prominent members of the Presbytery gave an opposite view, saying: "Warszawiak is still a suspended member, as he always was."

The pamphlet giving a comprehensive outline of the McGiffert matter ordered printed for distribution among the members of the Presbytery at the last meeting, was given out yesterday. Its contents include the report of the special committee. The two last clauses of the report show a modification of views in the last few months among the members of the Presbytery. They are as follows:

We express our great regret that Dr. McGiffert refuses to change his views, or withdraw from our communion.

That in view of the fact that this matter is "important, difficult, and of peculiar delicacy," respecting which the Presbytery is "greatly divided," and believing that an ecclesiastical trial at this juncture would be a serious detriment to the Church in this city, we overture the next General Assembly, in the exercise of its constitutional authority, to deal directly with this matter as in its judgment may seem best, so as to secure an early and final disposition of it.

From the little that could be learned yesterday, it is believed that in the interests of peace and harmony the whole matter will be dropped.

The resolution to appoint a committee to look "after the affairs of the West Church," it was said, was offered by the Rev. Dr. Van Dyke. This was supported by the Rev. Dr. J. H. Hoadley, who is reported to have said that he did not like to bear down too hard on a young man, but inasmuch as the West Presbyterian Church had lost many of its powerful members, he thought it was now a matter for the Presbytery to look into. This brought Mr. Smedley of the West Church Session to his feet at once in defense of Mr. Evans. Then the Rev. Mr. Evans spoke in his own behalf. He said he knew not rich or poor in his ministration.

"He made a strong speech," said a member of the Session afterward, "and I must say that it affected many of us to tears. But the best of all was that the Presbytery voted the resolution down almost unanimously."

Mr. Evans was seen at his residence last night, but declined to state any of the particulars of the afternoon meeting of the Presbytery.

SUPPOSED MURDER AT FISHKILL.

It Was at First Thought John Brennan Was Killed by a Train.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., Dec. 11.—It now appears as though John Brennan, whose body was found lying alongside the New York Central Railroad tracks at Fishkill on Saturday morning, was murdered, and not struck by a train. Brennan was sixty years of age and an old resident of Fishkill. He worked on a farm, and drew some money on Friday night from his employer. This was the last seen of him until he was found unconscious, with his skull crushed back of the right ear and a slight contusion on the body. He died at the General Hospital on Saturday night, without recovering consciousness.

Opinion at first was that a train killed Brennan, but his widow contends that he was murdered. She visited Coroner Bevier to-day, and made a statement to the effect that her husband had been threatened several times by certain parties against whom he held incriminating evidence for past crimes. She claims that she heard a scream on Friday night, and is sure it was her husband's voice, but she did not dare to investigate.

The injuries to the dead man do not support the theory that he was struck by a train. The skull had been crushed downward, as if struck from above, and if he were hit by a train he would probably have received more extensive injuries. Furthermore, the body lay close to the track.

The matter is being investigated by the Coroner, who will give the case to the Police Department.

Heresy About Egypt.

From London Truth.

We have had a glorious victory in the Soudan. We have slain the Khalifa, and, apparently, many thousands of his followers, and we have had only two or three of our men killed. The Khalifa never commended himself to me as a ruler. He was fanatical and cruel. But the victory reads more like a battue of rabbits than a battle.

Since we took Fashoda there has been one Englishman there. He has now left it, broken in health. At Khartoum we have established at a cost of £100,000 a school where little Arab lads are taught a few English swear words to qualify them to act as donkey boys. We hold the river and two or three miles on each side. Beyond that is the desert. The products of this happy land are a few elephants' teeth and a little gum arabic. Commercially it is valueless. How, then, are we gainers by occupying it? Its conquest and its occupation were as foolish as is the magpie in stealing some article that catches its fancy, but which is of no use to it.

SHOT STRUCK PILOT BOAT

Shell Fired from Sandy Hook Hit and Damaged the Bennett.

ORDNANCE PRACTICE DANGERS

Similar Mishap in 1898 Knocked a Hole in a Schooner—Other Narrow Escapes Reported.

Several of the Sandy Hook pilots were receiving the congratulations of their friends yesterday on a narrow escape from disaster. They had come near being hit by an eight-inch dummy shell fired from the ordnance proving grounds at Sandy Hook on Saturday. The story did not come out until yesterday morning, when the pilot boat James Gordon Bennett of the New Jersey Pilots' Association came up from the Hook to undergo repairs. Though the men escaped the Bennett had been struck, but fortunately above the deck.

The Bennett was on station at 11:45 A. M. Saturday, cruising to the eastward and speeding along at a good gait under the influence of a northerly wind. There were aboard Pilots Hopkins, Mix, Hall, Bird, and Lennon, the boat keeper, a steward, and a crew of four men. The Bennett was about a mile south of the Scotland Lightship and between four and five miles from the point of the Hook. Mr. Mix was on watch, and one of the crew was at the wheel, while all of the other pilots were below. Some of the crew were on the deck forward and others were below.

Suddenly there was heard a vicious screeching noise, then a crashing forward on the starboard side, and then a plunging splash in the water, not more than fifteen feet to leeward. The shell, which had been fired in a southeasterly direction from the Hook, had hit the water some distance astern of the pilot boat and ricocheted, being deflected several degrees from its course, and had jumped over the craft from port to starboard between the masts, being on the decline of its trajectory when it encountered a staysail block, which it annihilated; striking next a stanchion, which it cleaved in twain; going through the bulwark, and knocking out one of the chain plates of the starboard fore shrouds. The peak halyard had been made fast to a cleat on the stanchion, and when that went the peak of the gaff fell.

The pilots are an agile lot, and those below displayed their agility to such advantage when they first heard that screeching sound that they reached the deck almost before the helmsman had recovered his breath.

It did not take long to draw out from the range of fire, at least the line of the last shot, and soon afterward temporary repairs had been made and the boat remained on duty until she had put all of her pilots aboard incoming vessels. That work finished, yesterday morning she came up the bay and went to Poillon's yard in South Brooklyn, where she was built some eight years ago, and then the news came out.

"Had that shot gone a few feet one way or the other," said one of the pilots, "some of us would have shared the fate of those Spaniards, who will never again tell what they are going to do with the American Navy."

Meantime the pilots feel somewhat sore at the army for "practicing" on them, as one of them put it, and they think that the Proving Ground officers might train their guns a little more down the coast. They had heard shots during the morning, but they had evidently been directed down the beach along the stretch of the Hook. It was the first shot fired seaward, they said, that came so near doing them mischief.

The officers at the proving ground were surprised when they heard that the Bennett had been struck. They had taken the usual observation before firing seaward, and had been careful to aim well off from any sail or steamer seen. They had not the slightest idea that a deflected shot had found an unintended mark, and were inclined to doubt the accuracy of the story until assured that the boat had reached the city for repairs.

A ten-inch shell from the proving ground on July 9, 1902, struck the schooner Henry A. Tilton under the counter. The crew, fearing that she was going to sink, abandoned her and were taken by a private launch into Sandy Hook, where they surprised the officers by telling them that their vessel had been struck.

The schooner, which had been bound out for Philadelphia in ballast, was towed into port by a tug. There was a hole in her stern as big as a barrel, but a bulkhead had saved her. The officers accounted for the accident by saying that the shot had been deflected from its course by contact with a dune.

An agitation was begun by maritime interests to have the proving ground removed, but nothing came of it. On several other occasions vessels have reported shells passing near to them.

BUNKO GAME'S VICTIM.

"Honest" John French, ex-Alderman and Wealthy Retired Builder of Brooklyn, Loses $5,000.

The detectives of the Brooklyn bureau are seeking three adroit confidence men who have in their possession $5,000 which until Friday last formed part of the bank account of "Honest" John French, ex-Alderman, one of the borough's best-known and most-respected citizens. Mr. French is about eighty years old.

Last Friday he left his home, at 469 Clinton Avenue, for a walk. He had reached Fulton Street and Vanderbilt Avenue, when he was accosted by a well-dressed young man, who grasped him by the hand and said:

"Why, how are you, Alderman? I am glad to se you about again."

Mr. French has been somewhat indisposed for several months. He did not know the stranger.

"Le me see," he said. "What is your name?"

"Why don't you know me? I'm young Pratt, son of Mr. Pratt—Standard Oil Pratt, you know," this last with an engaging smile.

The Pratt family were old neighbors of Mr. French, and he expressed pleasure in the meeting.

The young man impressed Mr. French very favorably. He brought up the subject of books, in which Mr. French is much interested, and said that he was about to purchase a new and very desirable work. He thought Mr. French would like a copy and he would try to procure one for him. Mr. French accepted the offer, and the young man conducted him to the upper floor of a house in Fulton Street, near Vanderbilt Avenue. There they were met by two men, who gave the bogus Mr. Pratt a hearty greeting. The latter introduced Mr. French, and then the four fell to discussing books.

Presently the subject of literature was dropped and Mr. "Pratt's" friends began to play what they explained was a simple game of chance. Mr. "Pratt" took a hand, and Mr. French was asked to join them. He refused at first, but as Mr. "Pratt" urged him he consented, as alleged.

In a few minutes, it is said, Mr. French was informed that he had won $1,000. One of the men gave him a check for that amount.

Mr. French and Mr. "Pratt" then left the room and walked down town. On the way the young man talked enthusiastically of the new game, and it is alleged that he prevailed upon Mr. French to draw $5,000 from the Mechanics' Bank to invest in it. They then returned to the house in Fulton Street. The police say the game was resumed. Mr. French's $5,000 and the check which he had received were soon in the hands of the swindlers.

Mr. French spoke of his loss, and yesterday the matter was reported to the police.

Mr. French has been prominent in public and business life in Brooklyn for over half a century, and is active in church and charitable circles. He is a builder, now retired, and many of the best known structures in Brooklyn were constructed by him.

...Poorly Nourished Invalids

Dr. T. M. Johns, of Taylorville, Ill., writes: "Johann Hoff's Malt Extract is a builder and nourisher that is unequalled; especially for poorly nourished invalids."

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract Makes Flesh and Blood...

ASK FOR THE GENUINE JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The Knickerbocker Athletic Club had out its best team in the National League of Clubs tournament ball last night, and were victorious in two games. The Knickerbockers won the first game of the night rather easily from the Lotus team. The second game between the Lotus and Riverdale bowlers was close throughout. The score at the end of the eighth frame was a tie. In the ninth frame the Lotus team gained an advantage of about twenty pins through consecutive strikes made by W. Gordon. In the final frame poor "planing" on spares and a difficult spare which Reham missed enabled the Riverdales to win out by four pins. W. Gordon's score of 243 in this game was a notable feature. He made six consecutive strikes. The Knickerbockers won easily from the Riverdales in the third game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Knickerbocker A. C.—Dawes, 123, Hopfley, 136, Parker, 170, Todd, 180, Starr, 194. Total, 803.

Lotus—W. Gordon 190; Heath, 149, Wormuth, 162, Reham, 117, Rosenbaum, 147. Total, 765.

SECOND GAME.

Riverdale—Monahan, 151, Schlosser, 212, Bradbeck, 184, H. Kissing, 149, E. Kissing, 201. Total, 896.

Lotus—W. Gordon, 243; Heath, 199, Wormuth, 183, Reham, 170, Rosenbaum, 182. Total, 916.

THIRD GAME.

Knickerbocker A. C.—Dawes, 190, Hopfley, 196, Parker, 172, Todd, 178, Starr, 189. Total, 915.

Riverdale—Monahan, 182, Schlosser, 131, Bradbeck, 156, H. Kissing, 213, E. Kissing, 198. Total, 880

The inter-club tournament of Brooklyn was continued last night. The Carleton Club easily downed the Knickerbocker Field Club, and the Columbian had no trouble winning from the Aurora Grata Club bowlers. The other winners were the Lincoln Club and Crescent Athletic Club. Scores:

AT KNICKERBOCKER FIELD CLUB.

Knickerbocker.	1.	2.	3.	Carleton.	1.	2.	3.
Walton	205	153	156	Ribbets	158	179	191
Bullock	174	161	157	Meyer	136	151	167
Schaefer.				Lincoln	170	161	146
Moody				Weber	160	153	142
Perpall	121	118	137	Stoddon	196	145	170
Pinkbeck	180	164	135				
Bancock	187	190	150	Total	810	789	816
Total	799	736	831				

AT CARLTON CLUB.

Carlton.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Knickerbocker	1st.	2d.	3d.
Mason	174	189	170	Blandell	157	162	170
A. Pressley	168	162	141	Holmes, Sr	177	157	171
York	142	163	142	Bennett	126	163	139
J. S. Pressley	171	159	180	Halstead	147	204	168
Schwartze	180	179	178	Holmes, Jr	142	170	166
Total	835	852	810	Total	749	856	744

Grand total—Carlton Club, 4,497; Knickerbocker Field Club, 4,396.

AT AURORA GRATA CLUB

Aurora Grata.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Columbian	1st.	2d.	3d.
Cook	148	169	141	O'Connor	172	169	171
McMahon	139	158	195	Kelley	144	160	164
Page	134	148	157	Haggerty	167	145	168
Naylor	165	151	157	Schaefer	160	187	172
Lithe	122	145	146	Maxwell	194	164	168
Total	859	794	796	Total	776	773	843

AT COLUMBIAN CLUB

Columbian	1st.	2d.	3d.	Aurora Grata	1st.	2d.	3d.
Carrozza	115	148		Parker	138	127	
Howard	170	130		Tucker	152	178	
Sullivan	148	166		Chamberlain	142	165	
Langan	150	185		McElroy	164	177	
Duff	187	183		Heard	134	157	
Total	813	900	846	Total	730	804	800

Grand Totals—Columbian Club, 4,559. Aurora Grata Club, 4,367.

AT LINCOLN CLUB

Lincoln.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Hanover.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Lovell	138	141	168	Strauss	153	178	144
Lyle	154	174	179	Price	158	154	166
Hastings	166	176	178	Lewis	128	164	126
Cemetery	138	182	156	Rowe	127	151	156
Rostenberg	170	141	166	Grutch	143	198	185
Total	766	914	846	Total	709	845	779

AT HANOVER CLUB

Hanover.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Lincoln.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Lee	163	139	147	Olmstead	200	177	156
Tompkins	158	179	158	Hollbridge	164	192	179
Ferguson	158	155	148	Hamm	148	140	172
Holmes	119	168	156	Young	141	153	173
Tuttle	190	169	165	Brockingher	144	197	170
Total	788	799	774	Total	797	861	842

Grand total—Lincoln, 4,498. Hanover, 4,606.

AT BROOKLYN BICYCLE CLUB.

Brooklyn B. Club.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Crescent.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Lewis	161	122	173	Beard	168	164	169
Worth	175	178	206	Maguire	166	215	177
Ackerman	197	216	225	Edwards	156	176	162
Matthews	187	182	164	Somerville	174	206	172
Urquhart	161	175	143	Anderson	130	166	177
Total	881	895	906	Total	835	926	857

AT CRESCENT A. C.

Crescent.	1st.	2d.	3d.	B. B. C.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Hull	198	156	203	Gallagher	164	199	163
Mather	143	163	173	Grant	177	171	135
Doyle	193	156	167	Gardiner	147	166	170
Parkinson	183	151	155	Wall	152	174	170
Kenny	167	186	156	Smith	128	196	183
Total	884	812	854	Total	768	906	781

Grand total—Crescent A. C., 3,550. Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 3,455.

The first team of New York Council and the American Council were the winners in the Royal Arcanum League at the Tennis Club last night, the New Yorks winning two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

American—Johannemyer, 163, Le Boss, 145, Miller, 152, Price, 170, Hastiller, 156. Total, 745.

Stanley—Pinkie, 146; Lauterwasin, 180, Spurgeon, 90, Schoenleben, 120, Watkins, 141. Total, 682.

SECOND GAME.

New York No. 1—H. Meleon, 135, Crum, 167, Grunsteiger, 163, Kitchell, 139, E. McLean, 141. Total, 745.

Stanley—Pinkie, 146; Lauterwasin, 127, Spurgeon, 129, Schoenleben, 148, Watkins, 138. Total, 687.

THIRD GAME.

New York No. 1—H. Meleon, 196, Crum, 179, Grunsteiger, 171; Kitchell, 147, E. McLean, 147. Total, 760.

American—Johannemyer, 141, Le Boss, 135, Miller, 145, Price, 134, Hastiller, 168. Total, 723.

Seven scores of two hundred and over were rolled in the Harlem League series at the Palace Alleys last night. MacDonald of the Morris Wheelmen averaged 220 in two games, thus aiding his team in winning two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Morris Wheelmen—MacDonald, 200, O'Neill, 196, Staib, 202, Hanchen, 170, Gibson, 167. Total, 935.

Empire—Voshaus, 203, Mierke, 210, Stoff, 181, Sohl, 179, Arnold, 198. Total, 971.

SECOND GAME.

Empire—Voshaus, 169, Mierke, 146, Stoff, 173, Sohl, 183, Arnold, 184. Total, 901.

Morningside—Madden, 124, Hymers, 179, Duncan, 174, Eiche, 181, Dammiller, 230. Total, 948.

THIRD GAME.

Morris Wheelmen—MacDonald, 211, O'Neill, 159, Staib, 196, Hanchen, 157, Gibson, 178. Total, 901.

Morningside—Madden, 141, Hymers, 162, Duncan, 144, Eiche, 200, Dammiller, 170. Total, 997.

De Long Council was twice last night in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum sub-tournament on the Elephant Club alleys. De Witt Council won and lost a game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

De Witt Clinton Council—Latimer, 129, Bloom, 169, Tuthill, 180, Talbot, 168, Engel, 194. Total, 743.

Roebuck Council—Fennelly, 127, Gould, 161, Knopf, 192, Shranan, 167, Winchenman, 121. Total, 668.

SECOND GAME.

De Long Council—Roemer, 127, Cuthbert, 140, Blake, 145, Healy, 137, Tandyn, 123. Total, 672.

Roebuck Council—Fennelly, 154, Gould, 96, Knopf, 145, Shranan, 130, Winchenman, 150. Total, 675.

THIRD GAME.

De Witt Clinton Council—Latimer, 126, Bloom, 187, Tuthill, 167, Talbot, 156, Engel, 157. Total, 743.

De Long Council—Roemer, 169, Cuthbert, 193, Blake, 199, Healy, 189, Tandyn, 167. Total, 917.

The Corinthians won and lost a game in the American National tournament last night, and still retain their lead for first prize. The Glendales and Doolittles each won a game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Glendale—Schenger, 198, Schneider, 183, Leine, 189, R. Fuchs, 180, A. Fuchs, 168. Total, 872.

Corinthian—C. Walter, 190, T. Walter, 126, Niles, 164, Baker, 157, Schaefer, 182. Total, 824.

SECOND GAME.

Corinthian—C. Walter, 179, T. Walter, 179, Niles, 167, Baker, 204, Schaefer, 163. Total, 902.

Doolittle—Gray, 154, Agnesan, 173, Wright, 201, Duhn, 190, Cushman, 135. Total, 853.

THIRD GAME.

Doolittle—Gray, 173, Agnesan, 158, Wright, 203, Duhn, 130, Cushman, 182. Total, 856.

Glendale—Schenger, 156, Schneider, 139, Leine, 189, R. Fuchs, 186, A. Fuchs, 193. Total, 863.

Nassau Council passed Brooklyn Council last night in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament on Trainor's alleys by winning two games. Brooklyn Council won and lost. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Nassau Council—Johnson, 177, Fox, 187, Miller, 142, Sackett, 120, Knowles, 131. Total, 756.

Brooklyn Council—Clark, 124, Cook, 115, Spencer, 148, Tabor, 152, Halloran, 142. Total, 682.

SECOND GAME.

Brooklyn Council—Clark, 141, Cook, 148, Spencer, 150, Tabor, 118, Halloran, 228. Total, 785.

Commonwealth Council—Mathiessen, 149, Fox, 188, Carroll, 138, McKean, 147, Fisher, 148. Total, 781.

THIRD GAME.

Nassau Council—Johnson, 169, Kerr, 123, Miller, 179, Sackett, 153, Knowles, 170. Total, 807.

Commonwealth Council—Mathiessen, 124, Fox, 135, Carroll, 137, McKean, 143, Fisher, 143. Total, 702.

Only two clubs competed in the Arcade head-pin tournament last night. The tournament will end next Friday night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

New York—Dundenhen, 90, Ehrenger, 94, Schroeder, 98, Schertenberg, 72, Rathjen, 94. Total, 448.

SECOND GAME.

Rose Hill—Fort

DEATH BY ELECTRICITY

amned Men, R. M. Sherman Says, Undergo Agony.

R VERY FEAR THE CAUSE

w of Medical Jurisprudence ed by a Paper on the Science of Capital Punishment.

M. Sherman read a paper on "The nd Science of Capital Punishment otricity" before the Society of Medrisprudence at its annual meeting Academy of Medicine last night. herman held that the present method cuting murderers in this State was to produce great physical suffering man thereby put to death.

iew was that the condemned man a perspiration when the current is on, and that this condition results turning of his body into a voltaic e outer portion of which must be ghly dried up before the inner porpenetrated by the deadly current, heat being generated meanwhile.

Sherman quoted a celebrated French on signs of death, which cited the "a man's heart action being suspendr minutes by an electric shock without ollowing, and another of a man and surviving a shock of 200,000 volts. d, in part:

e prisoner arriving at the chair is lly, if not always necessarily, in a e perspiration, a cold sweat. I be- me medical witnesses, who know how -lectricity they wish to receive, and oubtless exercise a wise caution in ling with the autopsy, can hardly ssisted at such an event without -lves taking a Turkish bath. How nore the victim!

e surface condition of moisture must actor for consideration. The moistponge to facilitate the current comes act with a moistened skin. Is there ason to suppose that the general law especially in the case of electricity, he path of least resistance will not the surface of the victim into a arc?

l the electric force rather penetrate that non-conductor, the bony parts skull? How will it enter the blood until it shall have exhausted the ility of the surface moisture and ed in its place a heat, necessarily ing as resistance increases?

e voltaic arc which generates heat or fusing the most refractory subs, which, when made with carbon, s our incandescent light, is hardly dition to create upon the surface of man body as a mode of inflicting ineous and painless death, and in the of humanity."

Sherman adverted to the fact that in of execution in this State the current d to be turned on from two to four o kill the subject. He continued:

uppose it to be certain that the motor may be paralyzed while the co-ordinsensory nerves may experience sensas there any doubt that paralytics are tly in that condition? Is there any l doubt that a man incapable of moe speech from paralysis may yet be us of his surroundings? This powere holds the motor nerves in its grip, ne tense with an involuntary paraly- incapable of motion. Do the fierce gers of pain, given to warn men of and mercifully dulled when the endurance is reached, continue for a eir functions?"

herman concluded with the suggesat it were better for society "to set ample to the murderer" than "deshat he shall begin with a reverence "

ident S. B. Livingston, who acted as man, said, in inviting discussion that iety had been instrumental in secur- introduction of electrocution in this

H. J. Garrigues proposed the guillo- a good substitute for electricity. ricity," said he, "is not instantar precise. But if you have a well- and well-oiled guillotine it is abso- certain that the man executed will once."

of the speakers asked a question he immediate effect of a shock which avy enough to prove fatal, and Mr. an contended that that effect would ecessarily be unconsciousness. He he case of a lineman, who was held ve wire, and was able to give direcor his release. "The time will yet said he, "with our present system amos, when some victim will be in whose case the dynamo must be mented by an axe."

VERY LABOR FIGHT ENDED.

he Between Unions and Narragansett Company Settled.

Special to The New York Times.

TON, Dec. 11.—The controversy be- the Brewery Workers' International with the Brewery Workers' Unions 9 and 14 of Boston, and the Narra- t Brewing Company of Providence, has involved the trade unions of York and New England for upward years, was settled to-day, on terms ctory to the union brewers, by John Carthy, General Organizer of the inional union.

his settlement one of the bitterest ost protracted labor fights ever exed in New England has been brought lose. The members of the brewery s' organization have secured an our day and a satisfactory rate of

LD AMEND STATE GAME LAW

Nation for the Protection of me Prepares Two Changes.

Association for the Protection of at its regular monthly meeting, held Union Club last night, prepared two ed amendments to the State Game hich it is intended to present to the ature. The first provides for a pron of the use of magazine guns as oo destructive of game such as quail ld duck, the killing of which is fad by closely consecutive shots. The amendment contemplates requiring se for the privilege of hunting on Island, where special game laws obBoth of the proposals were referred Executive Committee of the asso- for further consideration and action. as decided to employ private detect- investigate under the control of the ive Committee suspected violations game laws. It was also decided to rom time to time circulars to every n the city containing excerpts from me laws, and a statement of the n season at each period. This latter was taken because many clubs unly serve game out of season.

OF THE DELAWARE CLUB.

Officials and Tammany Leaders There in Large Numbers.

as easy to imagine that the seat of unicipal administration had been erred to the Lexington Opera House ght, for a large majority of the heads various departments were there enthe fifth and by far the most elabo- nd successful ball in the history of laware Club of the Twenty-sixth Asr District. It was presided over by Thomas J. Dunn, President of the

ybody had had any urgent business prominent Tammany man last night uld have found it necessary to seek the ball. John F. Carroll and Comner of Charities John W. Keller were arrivals. Col. Asa Bird Gardiner also in early. President of the Council h Guggenheimer was not far behind, ed by Commissioners, Judges, Magis- Senators, Assemblymen, and Alder- Ex-Corporation Counsel W. H. Clark delegation of about twenty members Colonial Club paid a visit at 11 , arriving in a gaily decorated tal-

decorations of the ballroom were on a ficent scale. Fully 2,000 persons were t when the grand march began, led yne's Sixty-ninth Regiment Band. A the hundreds of politicians present Commissioner of Corrections Francis try, Commissioner of Highways Keat- ax Commissioner Thomas L. Feitner, Chamberlain Patrick J. Keenan, Comner of Sewers Thomas Kane, Sheriff- Grell, Congressman Sulzer, Controller S. Coler, Police Commissioners York exton, Building Commissioner Thomas dy, and Assemblyman-elect Percy M. rt.

PLAN TO GET THE CONVENTION.

Philadelphians Arrive in Washington Prepared to Argue with Republican Leaders—Fear Chicago.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The preliminary skirmishing for the contest for the honor of entertaining the next Republican National Convention was begun to-day, when the advance guard of the Philadelphia delegation, which is to work in behalf of that city, arrived at the National capital and took quarters at the Arlington Hotel, where the National Committee will meet next Friday. They engaged an advantageous room on the ground floor, and set in operation the machinery for conducting a lively campaign for securing the convention.

The Philadelphia citizens who arrived today include the following: W. S. P. Shields, Chairman; Henry Brooks, Penrose O. McClain, Major A. T. Innis, J. F. McLaughlin, Frank Anderson, L. E. Seaber, and Robert M. McWade. Chairman Shields believes that if there is any contest at all as to the place for holding the next convention it is between Philadelphia and Chicago, with the chances largely in favor of the Quaker City. Philadelphia is entitled to the convention, he says, and her citizens have raised $100,000 as a campaign fund to be offered the National Committee.

The committee proposes to carry on a vigorous and practical campaign in the interests of securing the convention, and will make an effort to have the selection of Philadelphia decided upon before the greater committee of one hundred, which is scheduled to come about Thursday, arrives in the city.

HOTEL MEN SUBSCRIBE $20,000.

Will Give More to Bring the Republican Convention Here.

A meeting of the City Hotel Keepers' Association was held yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria. The possibility of the holding of the Republican National Convention in this city was discussed at length. All present expressed approval of the effort to bring it here, and in less than an hour more than $20,000 was subscribed to the fund for that purpose.

George C. Boldt of the Waldorf-Astoria last night expressed the opinion that the hotel keepers would largely increase this sum before the end of the week.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY DINNER

President Raymond Speaks of the Growth of the Institution.

The Wesleyan University Club of New York held its thirty-first annual dinner last evening at the Aldine Association's rooms in the Constable Building. About seventy-five alumni and guests were seated at the tables. Among those present were Controller Bird S. Coler, President Bradford P. Raymond of Wesleyan University, Stephen H. Olin, Judge William Kellogg of Yonkers, Magistrate Charles E. Teale, and Prof. Petty of the New York Law School.

President Raymond in an after-dinner talk said that the university had had a good year. He spoke hopefully of the development of the "commons" system, which enables those who otherwise could not afford it to enter college. He said the university expected within a couple of years to have a new administration building to cost from $125,000 to $150,000. He spoke of the need of a Chair of Sociology, and said the United States, like England and Germany, must have a governing class in municipal, State, and National politics, not based on blood or on money, but on brains and moral character.

Controller Coler spoke on various problems of municipal government.

WHITE HOUSE RECEPTIONS.

Army Will Still Precede Navy Officers Despite Dewey's Rank.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Col. Bingham, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, and who in that capacity directs the official receptions at the White House, is nearly ready to announce the number and dates of the receptions and dinners to be given by the President and Mrs. McKinley at the Executive Mansion. It is expected that the programme will be published by Dec. 15. It has been prepared and is before the President. In all respects it adheres closely to the general plan carried out last Winter. The State dinners and receptions will be held on Wednesdays.

It is positively stated that no change is to be made in the order of reception of the army, navy, and Marine Corps in consequence of the fact that Admiral Dewey, the head of the navy, is superior in relative rank to Major Gen. Miles, commanding the army. An examination of the records discloses the fact that from 1886 down to the present time the three military branches of the Government, namely, the army, navy, and Marine Corps, have been invariably received by the President on New Year's Day in the order given.

That order of precedence is due to the fact that the three military departments were organized in the order named. In addition to being much older than the other two services, the army is numerically much larger than both the others combined. The individual rank of officers of the three departments has never heretofore been considered a factor in determining the relative position of the organizations, and it has happened more than once that the officer at the head of the naval line was superior in relative rank to the officer at the head of the army line.

Arrangements for the reception on New Year's Day are precisely similar to those of last year, and consequently there will be no change in the general order of the reception of the people in official and private life. As usual, the members of the Cabinet and their families will be first received, followed in order by the Diplomatic Corps, the Supreme Court, Senators and Representatives, army, navy, and Marine Corps, various organizations, including the veterans of the Mexican war and the war of the rebellion, the Oldest Inhabitants' Association, &c., and the public generally.

THE ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION.

Programme of Annual Meeting at Cornell Dec. 27, 28, and 29.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 11.—The twelfth annual meeting of the American Economic Association will be held at Cornell University Dec. 27, 28, and 29. At the opening session on Wednesday morning, Dec. 27, President J. G. Schurman of Cornell will deliver an address of welcome, which will be followed by the annual address of the President of the association, Arthur T. Hadley, President of Yale University, whose subject will be "Economic Theory and Political Morality." This will be followed by a discussion by Profs. J. R. Commons, L. M. Keasbey, E. R. A. Seligman, and others.

At the Wednesday afternoon session the following papers will be read: "Senior's Theory of Monopolies," Prof. Richard T. Ely, University of Wisconsin; "The Place of the Speculator in Distribution," Prof. H. C. Emery, Bowdoin College; "Taxation as a Partial Substitute for Borrowing to Cover Permanent Municipal Improvements," Prof. E. D. Durand, Stanford University.

The subject at the session of Thursday morning will be "Combinations or Trusts." The following papers will be read and will serve as a basis for general discussion: "Financiering of Trusts," Charles S. Fairchild; "The Influence of Trusts in the Development of Undertaking Genius," Prof. Sidney Sherwood, Johns Hopkins University; "Some Tendencies in Recent Combinations which May Become Dangerous," James Brooks Dill.

At the Thursday afternoon session the subject will be "Railway Economics," which will be introduced by the following papers: "Railroad Relief and Beneficiary Associations," W. H. Baldwin, Jr., President of the Long Island Railroad; "Railway Charters," Dr. B. H. Meyer, University of Wisconsin; "Difficulties in Adjusting Rates," Martin A. Knapp, Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

At the concluding session on Friday morning there will be papers on "The Consumers' Label and the Sweat Shop," by John Graham Brooks, and "Plans for the Twelfth Census," by Prof. Walter F. Willcox, Chief Statistician. These will be followed by the report of the Committee on Colonial Finance, composed of Prof. J. W. Jenks, C. S. Hamlin, Albert Shaw, and Prof. E. R. A. Seligman.

The members of the association and the ladies accompanying them will be received on Wednesday evening by President and Mrs. Schurman.

THE ATTACK ON LINGAYAN

Successful Combination of Land and Sea Forces.

AMERICAN TROOPS' BRAVERY

Jumped Out of Boats and Dashed Over the Insurgents' Trenches—The Place Quickly Taken.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

LINGAYAN BAY, P. I., Nov. 7.—The possibilities of a thoroughly successful combination of manoeuvres between army and navy were again proved to-day, when the two branches of the service met before the trenches of the insurgents at the head of Lingayan Gulf and worked harmoniously and effectually to a finish in such a way as to reflect great credit upon themselves.

The long-deferred and much-discussed expedition to the northward of Manila Bay, for the command of which Gen. Wheaton was called in from the firing line, was at last brought to definite shape by the arrival of additional troops from San Francisco. A column counting 2,500 men, organized, provisioned, and equipped for several weeks, was embarked aboard the large transport Sheridan, the chartered steamer Francisco Reyes, and the horse transport Aztec, and, with one or two smaller vessels to tow cascoes for ferrying men and material to the beach, left Manila yesterday morning for the 210-mile sea trip to this place. In order to make the disembarkation safe for the troops, the services of the navy were called upon, and a small squadron was ordered to assemble, under command of Commander Knox, whose pennant flew from the masthead of the Princeton. The other vessels of the flotilla were the Bennington, Commander Arnold; the Helena, Commander Moore; the Manila, Lieut. Commander Nazro; the Callao, Lieut. Commander Tappan, and the Samar, Ensign H. C. Mustin.

Lingayan Gulf is of importance, as it is the nearest safe western point to the China and Japan ports from which smuggling vessels with contraband of war for the insurgents can come and find access by rail to Aguinaldo's troops about Manila. The navy has for months sealed up the entrance, so that lately the blockade runners have been forced elsewhere, but the northern section of the Dagupan-Manila Railway has been controlled by the insurgents, and it was beyond the power of the warships to interfere with this kind of transportation. To protect the possible landing places at the head of the bay numerous earthworks and carefully constructed trenches had been from time to time thrown up, and manned by various detachments from the insurgent army.

Gen. Wheaton determined not to depend on the railway for his line of communication after landing, as much trouble had been had all along through interference with railway traffic at the Manila end of the line. Gen. Lawton has apparently reached the same conclusion, for he, too, is taking several days' rations along with him, and depending more or less upon the country for his support. In consequence of this determination on the part of Gen. Wheaton, it became necessary to attack the trenches at the extreme southeastern corner of the bay, and there this noon the warships repaired as soon as the army contingent was made out entering the bay.

The ships were all cleared for action, and the ever vexed question of how to dispose of the boats and keep their flying splinters from doing damage to the gun crews and sharpshooters about the decks was in this case easily settled, as their services were required for transporting the men and material from the transports to the shore after the navy boys had gotten in their work on the defenses commanding the beach and its approaches. Each vessel sent her steam launch and available pulling boats to the Sheridan, where they were quickly loaded with soldiers, in full readiness to make a dash for the shore as soon as the way was cleared for them.

About three-quarters of a mile from the beach line, and as close to it as the depth of water permitted, the ships took up their positions—the Helena ahead, then the Princeton, Bennington, and Manila, about three ships' lengths apart, with the little gunboats on either flank, ready to move here and there and elsewhere as their services were most needed. At this easy range the batteries of the various ships opened fire, knocking off the tops of the trenches and tearing great gaps in the surrounding groves. Very little reply was made by the insurgents, who had no doubt been taken by surprise by the entire want of "mañana" in the movements of Gen. Wheaton, whose plans from beginning to end were carried out with remarkable celerity and exactness. After an hour or more of furious firing and no reply from the shore, Commodore Knox hoisted the signal to cease firing, in order to prevent hitting our own troops, then advanced pretty well toward the shore.

As the boats approached, the Callao and Samar took up positions that would enfilade the trenches, and kept up a crisscross fire that must have bothered the people in the trenches immensely, and which probably interfered more or less with their getting a good aim at the boats all strung along the beach. Profiting by former lessons the insurgents, like "Brer Rabbit," lay low while the big guns were knocking the tops off their trenches, but when Jackie stopped firing and the soldier boy began to take a hand, the Mausers and Remingtons cut up the air in fine shape. All to no advantage, however, as without waiting for the boats to ground, hundreds of our men jumped out and with glorious bravery dashed over the trenches, firing as they went, and sending the colored chaps flying before them.

As the troops gathered on the beach, they were at once controlled by the beach master, formed into companies, and pushed to the front on the double. Long before the last detachment had arrived our boys had reached the surrounding villages, whose inhabitants were fleeing in wild terror over the bridge toward Dagupan.

Darkness had ong ago come on, and the actual casualties could not be ascertained. A few men had been hit while disembarking, and comparatively slight damage had been done to the boats.

To-day the horses, provisions, ammunition, and material are being landed, and the advance to the southward is already an accomplished thing. Soon Aguinaldo will have to take to the mountains and Northern Luzon, which means guerrilla warfare for a short while.

ELIZABETH MAN'S DEATH.

McCormick Stricken in Small Hotel—His Brother's Fate.

William J. McCormick, fifty-four years old, died suddenly yesterday morning in a "Raines Law" hotel at 146 Avenue C. Heart disease caused his death. His roommate, John Sauer, gave his home as Elizabeth, N. J.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 11.—William McCormick, who was found dead in his room in Manhattan this morning, was a brother of Judge Thomas F. McCormick, who committed suicide because of financial troubles.

William McCormick disappeared after his brother's death. Before leaving this city he disposed of his interest in property in Broad Street here to Foster Callaghan for $5,000, and this has led to much litigation between Callaghan and the National State Bank, which held McCormick's indorsements for $4,200 in notes discounted by his brother. It was alleged by the bank that the sale of the property to Callaghan was meant to defraud the bank.

McCormick was wealthy.

AIR BAGS TO RAISE A SHIP.

Capt. F. C. Miller Working on the Macedonian, Sunk Off Seabright.

An attempt which is being made to raise the German ship Macedonian, which was sunk off Seabright last June in collision with the Old Dominion Line steamship Hamilton, is attracting interest in maritime circles because the vessel was abandoned by the underwriters, as she was in deep water, where the long work which would attend ordinary wrecking would be hampered by the swell off shore.

The work is being done as a speculation by Capt. Frederick C. Miller, Frank A. Newcomb of Flatbush being in partnership with him in the venture. Capt. Miller was formerly in the Red D Line service, and during the war commanded a dispatch boat. As the Macedonian, which was under charter to the Ward Line, was a new vessel, the venture promises to be a profitable one, if successful.

Capt. Miller is using the method employed by Lieut. Hobson in the work on the Maria Teresa off the Cuban coast. It consists simply in the use of rubber bags, which are placed within the vessel and then inflated through tubes running up to floats, on which are air pumps. An attempt to bring the vessel to the surface will be made to-day.

SAY SCHEME BEATS MILLER'S.

Authorities Accuse Newark Man of Working Four Alleged Swindles.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 11.—Osmer W. Roper of 9 South Seventeenth Street was arrested to-day and held by United States Commissioner Whitehead under $3,000 bail, charged with using the mails for swindling purposes. A hearing was set for Thursday. It is charged that he worked four alleged swindling corporations at one time—the Realty Corporation Company of New Jersey, the Realty Loan and Trust Fund Company, the Realty Loan and Title Company, and the Four Per Cent. Mortgage Company. His offices were in the Globe Building.

His scheme, it is alleged, was to send out circulars setting forth that money was plentiful in Newark, and that 4 per cent. loans could be obtained on almost any kind of property with easy interest and sure renewals. It is said that he charged his patrons various fees, but did not secure the promised loans.

The officials allege that Roper has dupes all over the country, and that the amount of business he has done annually for three years exceeds the business done by Miller, the Brooklyn financier. He employed a large force of clerks.

Princeton Athletes Must Study.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 11.—Capts. Hillebrand and Cregan of the Princeton University baseball and track teams, respectively, called a meeting to-day of all the candidates for the teams. Prof. H. B. Fine, Chairman of the Athletic Committee, told the candidates that, should any of them have a single condition in March, he would not be allowed to continue training or become a member of either team. Forty-five men registered as candidates for the baseball team, and about forty for the track team.

Marcus Daly Buying Horses.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 11.—M. Bowerman of Lexington has sold to Marcus Daly the three-year-old bay filly by Clay King, dam Alice Leburn, by Baron Wilkes II., dam Mamie, the dam also of Will Leyburn, &c.; price, $2,500. Mr. Daly has offered May Overton of Nashville $8,000 for the full brother to Boreal, but the offer was not accepted.

Racing Results at Tanforan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11.—Results at Tanforan:

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; selling. White Fern, 107 pounds, (Wittatoe,) 2½ to 1, won; Sisquoc, 84, (Buchanan,) 4 to 1, second; Leipzig, 84, (Phelan,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:17½. Cymoma, St. Isidor, Furia, Caesar Young, Urchin, Tom Sharkey, and March Seven also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Mile and a quarter; selling. Espionage, 101 pounds, (Wittatoe,) 2 to 5, won; Owyhee, 101, (Heinson,) 5 to 1, second; Alicia, 107, (Devin,) 9 to 1, third. Time—2:12. Rappo, Ledaea, Defiance, and Stromo also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs; purse; for two-year-olds. Sardine, 105 pounds, (Wittatoe,) 2 to 5, won; Tar Hill, 108, (Thorpe,) 4 to 1, second; Giro, 108, (Ross,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:02¾. F. W. Brode, Ziska, Silver Tail, Antonietta, and Bernardine also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile; owners' handicap. Timemaker, 105 pounds, (Bullman,) 7 to 10, won; Napamax, 105, (Burns,) 7 to 5, second; Dr. Nembula, 100, (Ross,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:45¼. Lothian also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile; selling. Meroga, 88 pounds, (Wittatoe,) 9 to 5, won; Tom Cromwell, 107, (Jones,) 4 to 1, second; Dare II., 112, (Walsh,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:43. Inverary and Tom Calvert also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs; purse. Yellow Tail, 95 pounds, (Ross,) 8 to 1, won; Southern Girl, 92, (Rauch,) 2½ to 1, second; Geyser, 107, (Wittatoe,) 3 to 5, third. Time—1:03½. Sister Alice, Lady Heloise, and Ventero also ran.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

A. C. Comin & Co. have been appointed Indianapolis agents of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company.

The Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation of London has been authorized to transact a general casualty and accident business in New Jersey.

Private dispatches from St. Louis absolutely deny the recent rumor that the Covenant Mutual Life Insurance Company of that city contemplates reinsurance.

It was rumored yesterday that President John T. Stone of the Maryland Casualty Company is about to assume the Presidency of the Fidelity Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore.

Superintendent Van Cleave of the Illinois Insurance Department has authorized the Toilers' Fraternity of Pontiac and the Bohemian-American Order of Foresters of Chicago to transact a mutual fraternal life insurance business in that State.

The recent effort to establish fixed fire insurance dwelling house rates for Suffolk County was reported yesterday to have failed, through lack of support on the part of Eastern union companies, the local agents having made no provision for an agreement relative to commissions.

The Chicago Fire Underwriters' Association has authorized a form of policy for products in cars (not in a building) on tracks at the Union Stock Yards, at a rate of $1.50 per $100 of insurance, with 80 per cent. coinsurance clause, or $1.25 when full insurance is carried. A ruling was also issued to the effect that it is a violation of rules to insure machinery or other contents of a packing house for a period of three years at less than three annual rates.

Several large local fire insurance companies are criticising the rates of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange on manufacturing risks and wholesale drug houses. An official of one New York company stated yesterday that his company had declined fully 50 per cent. of that kind of risks, because of the extremely low rates, and added that the difficulty probably arises from the enforcement of the 30 per cent. reduction order, regardless of the merits of the individual hazards.

The fire insurance companies writing railroad insurance report a bad condition of business for 1899. One underwriter declared yesterday that the losses of the Railroad Insurance Syndicate of this city and the Western Railway Syndicate of Chicago will alone exceed the aggregate premium income, no allowance being made for the expense of obtaining the business. The Western combination is believed to be the heavier loser, because of severe losses sustained on the Northern Pacific and other trunk line schedules.

The Brokerage Committee of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange has revoked the brokerage certificate of S. Joseph. At the meeting of the committee on Friday action will be taken on the proposed extension of outstanding certificates. The recommendation of Manager Hess, to be received at that time, will probably not call for an extension of more than thirty days, at the expiration of which period all certificates to be renewed will be reissued, upon the payment of a license fee of $2.50, in accordance with the action of the Exchange on Dec. 7.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

PURDY & WYATT.—Schedules of Purdy & Wyatt, managers of the Hotel Metropole, at Broadway and Forty-second Street, show liabilities $18,300, nominal assets $6,711, actual assets $5,111.

HARRIS & STAHL.—Judge O'Dwyer of the City Court has appointed Charles J. Hardy receiver in supplementary proceedings for Harris & Stahl, formerly dealers in druggists' labels at 84 Elm Street, on the application of Jacob Levy, a judgment creditor. The receiver was authorized to sell two patents issued June 28, 1898.

WILLIAM F. ELLIS.—Judgment for $5,115 was entered yesterday against William F. Ellis in favor of Joseph D. Lowe on an attachment obtained on Oct. 30 for balance due on two notes made by Mr. Ellis in Boston in 1893 for $6,000. The summons was served on Mr. Ellis at the Tombs on Oct. 31 by Deputy Sheriff Strauss.

PENA BROTHERS.—Pena Brothers, exporters of hardware at 90 Chambers Street, made an assignment yesterday to John Melvin without preference. The partners are Mario F. de la Pena, residing at 2,494 Eighth Avenue, and Marino S. de la Pena, who is at present in Havana. The deed was signed by Mario F. de la Pena only for the firm. They have been in business since Feb. 1, 1894, and had previously been employed in the hardware trade here. Their trade was principally with Mexico, Central America, and Cuba. Mr. Pena said yesterday that he could give no particulars of assets and liabilities at present, but was sure the liabilities were less than $10,000, partly due in this city and partly abroad.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

HARRY E. MOONEY.—Schedules of Harry E. Mooney, Western mortgage broker, of 33 Liberty Street show liabilities of $50,450 and nominal assets of $10,700.

RICHARD GREENSTONE.—Richard Greenstone, manager, of 846 Tenth Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,676 and no assets.

JACOB BARBEY.—Jacob Barbey of 2,278 Second Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $14,903 and no assets. He was formerly of Maus & Barbey, who dissolved in 1898.

ROSIE KORN.—Rosie Korn, residing at 1,548 Fifth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,500 to one creditor and no assets. She indorsed accommodation paper of Tobias Korn.

MORTIMER NORDEN.—Mortimer Norden, electrician, of 150 East Sixty-sixth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $9,218 and no assets. He was formerly of Miller & Co. at 1,350 Broadway.

SAMUEL KOLLER.—Samuel Koller, manager of a hotel at 52 South Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $10,376 and no assets. All but $900 of the debts are for furs purchased in Leipsic, Germany, in 1898 and 1894.

WILLIAM B. BROWN.—William B. Brown, manager of a coal yard on One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, near Second Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,570 and no assets. He was formerly in the coal business, and made an assignment on May 6, 1898.

RICHARD R. DIETZEL.—Richard R. Dietzel of 147 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $26,000 and assets of $1,200, consisting of land in Buffalo and cash in bank. He was formerly in the metal business in Buffalo and most of the debts were contracted in that city between 1891 and 1898. The largest creditors are the Union Bank of Buffalo, $7,000, secured, and James S. Glenn of Buffalo, $12,000. The Eastern Brewing Company of Brooklyn is a creditor for $500.

RICHARD A. SAALFIELD.—Richard A. Saalfield, residing at 65 West Sixty-ninth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $47,485 and nominal assets, consisting of a claim for $20,000 against W. Bayard Cutting for work and 500,000 shares of stock of the British North America Trading and Exploration Company, pledged as collateral and considered worthless. Mr. Saalfield was formerly in the music publishing business. Of the liabilities, $15,000 are in judgments and $45,000 as indorser on forty-six notes for J. A. Bacon of Boston. The debts were contracted from 1892 to 1899.

Morgan & Slattery Hearing.

The bankruptcy petition of Morgan & Slattery, the architects, came up yesterday before Referee Stanley W. Dexter, who said after the hearing that the case was practically closed, and that the applicants probably would be discharged from bankruptcy unless it could be shown that they had sworn falsely as to their assets. The books of the firm were exhibited and showed it to be insolvent. Mr. Morgan said that people thought the firm had been making money, but he declared that it had been losing. He declined to give any information relative to the value of contracts now held by the firm.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADLER, Louis—Louis Hamm	643
ANGELO, Anna M.—G. Bernardi	92
ADLER, Morris—New Amsterdam Gas Company	55
BELL, William R., Jr.—Catherine Mooney	200
BRADBURN, David—Kinney, Kohler & Bush, exrs. & corporation	44
BERNHARDT, John C.—W. H. Hussey & Son	235
BRECHER, David—Isaac Lewis and others	700
CARLEY, Francis D.—E. H. Brother and another, executors	412
CARR, George W., receiver, &c.—M. A. Lyon and another	1,000
COHEN, William—A. Lichtag	1,000
COHEN, Benjamin—D. Unger	35
EICHHORN, Albertina A.—C. H. Funk	647
EVANS, Hugh R.—J. Gerufano	60
ELLIS, William F.—Joseph D. Lowe	5,115
ESSON, Andrew—C. H. Brotherton	60
FISCHER, John—Leo Sommers	60
FALK, Bernhard—The R. H. Appleton Company, costs	70
FOURCIER, Adelaide A., as committee, &c.—Elsie M. Carpenter	1,000
FLOYD, Alice C. and Henry E.—W. J. Shaw	714
GARRETSON, Christopher S. and Charles A. Lee—Martin J. Lee, Jr.	200
GRANDI, Anna—Emil Hoffman	34
GEARON, William E.—B. L. Young	300
HATCH, Edward F.—G. Van Tassel, costs	60
HAGAN, Hugh M.—D. Robinson and another	92
HEINEMAN, Charles—T. H. Eaton	1,000
HOLLERITH, Herman—C. A. Williams	1,500
JOHNSON, Russell and Russell T.—S. Wilmot	500
KIERST, John—John Clark	247
KAHN, Jack H.—W. S. Clark	1,000
KATZ, Max J.—H. P. Wilson and another	2,000
KENNY, William W.—United Electric Light and Power Company, costs	12
KELLY, Michael—Bernard Naughton and others, costs	500
KLEIN, Samuel and Lewis, also Edward Bertsch—Louis P. Seffen	1,000
LEDYARD, George, and William Quinn—W. Dickerson	200
LOEBECKER, Albert—New Amsterdam Gas Company	60
LEHMAN, Daniel—M. Zellner	60
LANE, Samuel—John J. Conklin	60
LORD, Theodore H.—John J. Conklin	60
LUBLIN, Edward K.—C. F. Wessels	60
LIEFKOWITZ, Lewis—Bradenstein & Wolff	1,000
LANTZ, Henry and Augusta—Claus Lipsius Brewing Company	600
LIEDERER, Charles—James S. Harris and others, costs	1,000
LOUNGO, Dominic—M. J. Katz	1,000
MAY, Sarah—M. H. Moses and another	200
MEINHOLD, Samuel—E. J. Lefevre	200
McCONNELL, John W.—Acker, Merrall & Condit	141
NORWOOD, Edward—E. Howe	60
PETZ, Theresa—Pittsburg Plate Glass Company	1,000
PORTER, Frank D.—Howard & Co.	24
PARKE, Elizabeth C.—R. Pollman	500
ROGERS, John E.—V. Pinatelaro	1,000
RASINES, Antonio—Silvio H. Bothar and another, executors	212
REISH, Herman—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	27
ROSARTER, Lorin T.—Truman A. Chatfield Coal and Coke Company, costs	500
RENOUX, Jeanne—T. M. Hope and another, individually, and as Marshal, costs	94
ROTHSCHILD, Jennie—A. J. L. Dutcher	70
SILVERSTEIN, Jacob—D. G. Brennan	146
SPINGARN, Elias—M. J. Cassidy and another	670
SHORT, Oscar H.—G. S. Seward	250
SHOUTER, Charles—Thomas Stevenson, Jr.	70
STEWART, Alexander M.—New Amsterdam Gas Company	22
SCHUMMER, Jacob—G. L. Nichols	36
SCHIFF, Louis—John C. Thompson	60
TOBIN, Kate A.—New Amsterdam Gas Company	21
TIFFANY, Charles G.—M. E. North	2,000
THE CLUB STABLES—William Hall	240
METROPOLITAN COLLECTING AGENCY—H. G. McIntosh	222
CLINTON BANK—Martin Meyer	500
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Louis L. C. Bartlett	773
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—A. Vanderhoof	60
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—W. P. Anderson	250
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—Jacob Gutsell	1,140
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—Isaac Richman	600
CITY OF NEW YORK—Maynard, Merrill & Co.	40
WEIDENFELD, Camille, individually, &c., and Thomas W. Lawson—Peter W. Becker	1,700
WATKINS, Charles D.—F. Prentice	195

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The United States Circuit Court of Appeals

In its Opinion of Dec. 7, 1899,

Finally and fully sustains the Welsbach Co.'s Patent.

DEALERS and USERS and MANUFACTURERS are CAUTIONED against INFRINGEMENT of the

WELSBACH PATENTS

Judge LACOMBE, in the United States Circuit Court, handed down the following opinion, Saturday, December 9th, 1899.

On motion to restrain complainant from sending circulars to the customers of American Incandescent Lamp Co.:

LACOMBE, Circuit Judge.

Irrespective entirely of the preliminary objection that affirmative relief of this sort will not be granted to defendant—a question not now passed upon—there seem no good grounds for criticism of complainant's circular. It states that Judge Townsend enjoined the "manufacture and sale" of infringing mantles, and he did grant such an injunction. And this court has enjoined the sale of mantles which the person enjoined did not himself manufacture, when his past conduct in the matter of infringement created a special equity in favor of the complainant against him. It is true that the circular goes further, and threatens suit against persons who sell mantles, but who never have been at all concerned in manufacturing or causing them to be manufactured.

In other words, it threatens suit upon the patent as if it were a patent for a product. But the complainant insists that the threat is made in good faith; that it intends to bring suits against sellers of the infringing mantles upon the theory that the patent is really one for a product. In view of the peculiar language of the claim, this court is not now prepared to hold that such contention would be wholly without merit, or that the complainant could not succeed against a mere seller. Moreover, it is contended that the seller of a purchased mantle himself promotes the taking of the final step in the process, and such contention has not yet been passed upon adversely to complainant. These are questions which should be left to be determined in one of such suits, rather than here. If complainant intends to prosecute one or more sellers, and there is nothing before the court to induce a disbelief in its assertion that it does so intend, it would seem to be its proper course to warn dealers to desist from selling.

Dec. 9, 1899.

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this week. PROPHET,
BOX 106 TIMES OFFICE.

A BLOCK COAL RAILROAD CO.
rdance with the terms of the Deed of
the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Com-
following bonds have been drawn for
f the sinking fund, viz.:
-94 and 95, three of $1,000 each, and
one of $500.
ncipal and accrued interest of the above
ll be paid upon presentation at the
he Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,
, and 22 William Street, New York.
erest on the above bonds will cease on
January 1st, 1900.
FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO.,
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
rk, December 1, 1899.

TSIDE" SECURITIES

DEALT IN.
PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

ATIONS ORGANIZED AVOIDING
xpense and taxes; any kind; any State;
experience; references. Q. A. GATES,
reet, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION

OF
General First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
TRUSTEE'S (FINAL) CALL NO. 25,
Maturing January 1, 1900.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Eight Hundred and Ninety-eight (898) of the General First Mortgage $5,000 REGISTERED BONDS of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, or a total par value of $4,490,000, were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of Articles 11 and 12 of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

$5,000 REGISTERED BONDS.

1034	1628	1883	3778	4541	5324	6875
1035	1629	1884	3779	4542	5325	6876
1064	1630	2024	3798	4543	5368	6877
1037	1631	2100	3804	4544	5369	6878
1143	1632	2136	3805	4545	5371	6905
1210	1633	2137	3806	4546	5372	6907
1220	1634	2138	3808	4547	5373	6908
1223	1718	2139	3826	4548	5374	6915
1252	1724	2140	3827	4549	5375	6933
1253	1744	2141	3828	4551	5376	6934
1301	1715	2148	3829	4552	5377	6936
1344	1736	2240	3830	4553	5378	6937
1345	1747	2241	3831	4554	5379	6938
1346	1748	2242	3832	4555	5380	6939
1347	1749	2243	3837	4556	5382	6948
1355	1750	2244	3838	4557	5383	6951
1469	1751	2303	3846	4558	5384	6981
1485	1752	2322	3882	4559	5385	6982
1486	1753	2324	3895	4560	5386	6991
1487	1754	2405	4037	4561	5387	6992
1488	1755	2535	4067	4562	5388	6998
1489	1756	2536	4085	4563	5390	6999
1490	1757	2839	4090	4564	5391	7163
1491	1758	2860	4091	4565	5406	7164
1492	1759	2872	4107	4566	5407	7165
1493	1760	2873	4112	4567	5416	7166
1494	1761	2874	4113	4568	5417	8609
1495	1762	2875	4114	4569	5448	8618
1496	1763	2876	4115	4570	5449	8619
1497	1764	2877	4116	4571	5450	8724
1498	1765	2878	4117	4572	5464	8725
1499	1766	2879	4118	4573	5482	8729
1500	1767	2880	4119	4574	5505	8965
1501	1768	2881	4120	4615	5513	9816
1502	1769	2882	4121	4617	5518	9923
1503	1770	2883	4122	4631	5519	9924
1504	1771	2884	4123	4632	5534	9925
1505	1772	2885	4124	4633	5538	12227
1506	1773	2886	4125	4634	5539	12329
1507	1774	2887	4126	4647	5540	12334
1508	1775	2888	4127	4719	5541	12335
1509	1776	2889	4128	4720	5542	12365
1510	1777	2890	4129	4728	5553	12394
1511	1778	2891	4130	4805	5614	12407
1512	1779	2892	4131	4806	5615	12408
1513	1780	2893	4132	4807	5638	12409
1514	1781	2895	4133	4808	5651	12410
1515	1782	2896	4134	4809	5670	12411
1516	1783	2897	4135	4810	5671	12412
1517	1784	2898	4136	4811	5687	12413
1518	1785	2899	4137	4812	5688	12414
1519	1786	2900	4138	4813	5689	12415
1520	1787	2901	4139	4814	5747	12416
1521	1788	2902	4140	4815	5749	12417
1522	1789	2903	4141	4816	5761	12418
1523	1790	2904	4142	4817	5762	12419
1524	1791	2905	4143	4818	5907	12423
1525	1792	2906	4144	4819	6204	12424
1526	1793	2907	4145	4820	6213	18063
1527	1794	2908	4146	4821	6218	18064
1528	1795	2909	4147	4822	6280	18080
1530	1796	2910	4148	4823	6281	18081
1531	1797	2911	4149	4824	6282	18082
1532	1798	2912	4150	4875	6292	18095
1533	1799	2913	4151	4905	6315	18096
1563	1800	2914	4152	4927	6316	18099
1564	1801	2915	4153	4928	6408	18174
1565	1802	2916	4154	4935	6441	18208
1566	1803	2917	4155	4938	6465	20463
1567	1819	2918	4156	4939	6466	20464
1568	1820	2919	4157	4940	6470	20495
1569	1825	2920	4158	4941	6472	20496
1570	1826	2921	4159	4955	6474	20502
1571	1827	2922	4160	4964	6479	20503
1572	1828	2923	4161	4965	6574	20509
1573	1829	2924	4162	4990	6575	20510
1574	1830	2925	4163	4991	6576	20517
1575	1831	2926	4164	4992	6577	20518
1576	1832	2927	4165	4993	6620	20519
1577	1833	2928	4166	4994	6621	20520
1578	1834	2929	4218	4995	6626	20521
1579	1835	2930	4219	4996	6627	20532
1580	1836	2931	4240	4997	6628	20534
1581	1837	2953	4260	4998	6629	20535
1582	1838	3000	4261	4999	6668	20536
1583	1839	3001	4322	5010	6669	20537
1584	1840	3002	4436	5029	6673	20538
1585	1841	3003	4442	5030	6707	20539
1586	1842	3004	4443	5031	6708	20540
1587	1843	3005	4446	5032	6710	20541
1588	1844	3006	4447	5033	6711	20683
1589	1845	3038	4448	5034	6712	20684
1590	1846	3046	4449	5035	6713	20859
1591	1847	3059	4450	5036	6723	20870
1592	1848	3060	4451	5037	6724	20871
1593	1849	3098	4452	5048	6725	20872
1594	1850	3099	4453	5049	6759	20873
1595	1851	3100	4454	5050	6774	20874
1596	1852	3106	4455	5051	6775	20881
1597	1853	3107	4456	5074	6781	20882
1598	1854	3108	4457	5078	6782	20883
1599	1855	3109	4458	5114	6783	20884
1600	1856	3110	4459	5127	6784	20900
1601	1857	3111	4460	5150	6799	20901
1602	1858	3112	4461	5151	6800	20902
1603	1859	3113	4462	5152	6802	20903
1604	1860	3114	4463	5183	6803	20904
1605	1861	3115	4464	5184	6804	20905
1606	1862	3116	4465	5190	6805	20906
1607	1863	3117	4487	5242	6806	20907
1609	1864	3206	4521	5250	6809	20908
1610	1865	3392	4522	5251	6810	20909
1611	1866	3397	4525	5252	6816	20914
1612	1867	3398	4526	5253	6817	20915
1613	1868	3500	4527	5297	6825	20917
1614	1869	3575	4528	5298	6826	20918
1615	1870	3579	4529	5299	6827	20919
1616	1871	3590	4530	5300	6834	20936
1617	1872	3591	4531	5301	6835	20937
1618	1873	3595	4532	5302	6836	20939
1619	1874	3616	4533	5303	6840	20941
1620	1875	3617	4534	5304	6841	20942
1621	1876	3680	4535	5305	6842	20943
1622	1877	3681	4536	5306	6843	20944
1623	1878	3685	4537	5312	6844	20945
1624	1879	3785	4538	5313	6845	20946
1625	1880	3776	4539	5320	6871	20947
1626	1881	3777	4540	5321	6872	20948
1627	1882					

All the outstanding bonds (both coupon and registered) issued under said mortgage have now been called for redemption.

The bonds above designated will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, No. 54 Wall Street, New York, and should be assigned to "CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE, FOR REDEMPTION."

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after January 1, 1900.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to January 1, 1900, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.

By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.

New York, November 13, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the 898 Registered Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

FRED C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York County.

MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY.

WALL STREET, Corner NASSAU, NEW YORK.

Capital & Surplus, - $1,500,000

OFFICERS.
JOHN I. WATERBURY, President.
JOHN KEAN, } Vice-Presidents.
AMOS T. FRENCH, }
CHARLES H. SMITH, Secretary.
W. NORTH DUANE, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST,
$12,000 Reading General Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Coupon Bonds, Series M, Numbers 27,829, 53,023, 14,481, 53,299, 6,407, 9,809, 24,928, 2,155, 15,511, 25,560, 52,763, 3,209. All persons are cautioned against negotiating same. Liberal reward if returned to HARRISON SNYDER & SON, Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Pa., or DE HAVEN & TOWNSEND, 40 Wall Street, New York.

LOST.—Ctf. No. A20396 for 50 shares Union Pacific Rd. Co. Pfd. stock in the name of Mary Bowditch Forbes. A new certificate will be issued in lieu of such lost or stolen certificate unless on or before the 1st day of Jan., 1900, cause be shown why such new certificate should not issue. Miss MARY BOWDITCH FORBES, care J. Murray Forbes, Sears Building, Boston.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, BALTIMORE, MD.
Baltimore, Nov. 16th, 1899.
LOST.—Certificate No. 19,393, dated July 7th, 1899, ten shares stock Canton Company of Baltimore; name Alex. C. Nelson. All persons are warned to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued. ALEX. C. NELSON.

FINANCIAL.

23 Wall Street,
New York, October 12, 1899.
To the Holders of the
First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds
OF THE
PITTSBURGH & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY

(DATED JULY 1, 1887):

Referring to our notice of December 14, 1898, we have to announce that holders of more than 80 per cent. in amount of the First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company have deposited these bonds with us in accordance with the terms of said notice.

We have further to announce that we have made arrangements with the Reorganization Managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company whereby, in case they issue any Plan of Reorganization of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company prior to December 14, 1899, they undertake to give all our depositors whose bonds shall not have been sold to them for cash, as stated in the next paragraph, an option for at least thirty days after such Plan is issued, to take par and interest in cash, or to have their bonds included in the Plan on the basis of new securities. They also agree that at the expiration of such option they will purchase from us for cash at par and accrued ifiterest up to the time of delivery all bonds held by us in respect of which the option to take new securities shall not have been exercised, we agreeing to sell them such bonds. If no Plan shall have been issued by that date, the foregoing arrangements will continue in force thereafter until said Reorganization Managers terminate the same by notice to us.

If any holder of our receipts or certificates, rather than await such Plan, desires and shall elect to sell his bonds for cash, (thereby losing his right of election to take either cash or new securities after issuance of the Plan,) said Reorganization Managers further agree that, at any time prior to December 14, 1899, (and also thereafter until notice from them to us,) such holder may present his receipt or certificate at our office for proper annotation of such election thereon, and that, at the expiration of thirty days from the date of such annotation, he shall receive par and accrued interest in cash therefor at our office upon surrender of his receipt or certificate properly indorsed.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,

149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
CAPITAL . $2,500,000
SURPLUS . $2,500,000

Allows Interest on Daily Balances,
subject to cheque through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.

Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar and Transfer and Fiscal Agent.

Is a legal depository for Court and Trust Funds.

Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.

Special attention given to the management of real estate and the collection and remittance of rents.

Carefully selected securities for investment always on hand.

Transacts a General Banking Business.

OFFICERS:
ASHBEL P. FITCH, President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary.
THOMAS C. CLARKE, Jr., Asst. Sec'y.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer.
W. HUNT HALL, Asst. Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

ASHBEL P. FITCH,	WILLIAM E. SPIER,
WILLIAM BARBOUR,	ANSON R. FLOWER,
HENRY S. MANNING,	HENRY S. REDMOND,
SAMUEL A. MAXWELL,	JOHN R. HEGEMAN,
MYRON T. HERRICK,	C. I. HUDSON,
CHAS. F. CUTLER,	S. C. T. DODD,
EMERSON McMILLIN,	WILLARD BROWN,
H. O. HAVEMEYER,	PHILIP LEHMAN,
JAMES M. DONALD,	EDWARD F. CRAGIN,
GEORGE CROCKER,	GEO. BLUMENTHAL,
J. WILLIAM CLARK,	EDWARD C. SCHAEFER,
JOEL F. FREEMAN.	FRANK JAY GOULD.

The Women's Hotel Company

of New York City
Invites subscriptions to its Capital Stock, of which $140,000 remains to be taken.
Subscription lists close Dec. 31st.
Prospectuses & Subscription blanks can be had of The New York Security & Trust Co., 46 Wall St.; The Knickerbocker Trust Co., 234 Fifth Ave.; and the Secretary, 105 East 22d St.

Herbert B. Turner, J. Kennedy Tod,
Charles S. Fairchild, Charles F. Cox,
Charles D. Kellogg, Sec'y Committee.

BANK STATEMENTS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE BOWERY BANK OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 4th day of December, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,840,896.73
Overdrafts		272.76
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		239,445.16
Other real estate		140,422.50
Mortgages owned		10,925.60
Stocks and bonds		574,555.79
Specie		608,950.48
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		168,148.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$262,140.71	
Other items carried as cash	8,786.22	
		270,926.93
		$4,852,550.00

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$250,000.00
Surplus fund		600,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid		82,517.44
Due depositors		3,690,311.14
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks		213,221.24
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Unpaid dividends		4,004.58
		3,405.00
		$4,852,550.00

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
JOHN S. FOSTER, President, and CHARLES ESSIG, Cashier of the Bowery Bank of New York, a bank located and doing business at No. 62 Bowery, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the fourth day of December, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made.

JOHN S. FOSTER, President.
CHARLES ESSIG, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 11th day of December, 1899, before me.

S. H. MACDOWELL, Notary Public, Kings County. Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.
[Seal of Notary.]

NEW ORLEANS BANKS.

Whitney National Bank, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

DEC. 2, 1899.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$4,207,010.43
United States bonds, par value	451,000.00
Premium on same	43,000.00
Other bonds and stock	45,000.00
Five per cent. redemption fund	6,795.00
Furniture and fixtures	11,550.00
Due from banks, including exchanges and cash items	908,440.52
Cash	434,747.46
Total	$6,108,443.41

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$400,000.00	
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00	
Undivided profits	102,523.76	1,502,523.76
Dividends unpaid		978.00
Circulation		135,900.00
Bills payable		200,000.00
Deposits		4,269,041.65
Total		$6,108,443.41

J. M. PAGAUD, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 13th, 1899,
At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

(By order of Administrators.)
$27,500 Terminal Warehouse Co. Gold Bds., 1942.
$94,000 Iaxpress Coal Lice Equipment Co. "Class B" Bonds, 1917.
$20,000 Deutscher Verein 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1911.
$1,500 Deutscher Verein Redeemable Scrip, 1911.
$5,000 New York & New Jersey Fireproofing Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1900.
42 shs. St. Andrew's Co.
5 shs. Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse Co.
100 shs. American Enamel Brick and Tile Co.
50 shs. National Union Bank.
250 shs. Terminal Warehouse Co.
80 shs. John B. Stetson Co., common.
30 shs. John B. Stetson Co. pref'd.
50 shs. St. Nicholas Skating & Ice Co.
40 shs. North Side Banx of Brooklyn.
750 shs. Universal Lasting Machine Co.
144 shs. Sprague Electric Co. common.
56 shs. Sprague Electric Co. pref'd.
500 shs. New York & New Jersey Fireproofing Co. pref'd.
$7,500 Eastern Plaster Board Co. Bds.
$60,000 Lackawanna & Southwestern R. R. 1st Mtge 5 p. c. Bds., 1923.
100 shs. United States Butter Extractor.
20 shs. Oesterreichisch-Ungarisch Zeitung Co.
400 shs. Michigan Grape Sugar Co.
5 shs. Livestock Association of America.
1,400 shs. East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia R. R. Co.
100 shs. American Extractor Co.
500 shs. Eastern Plaster Board Co.
120 shs. Bay State Gas Co.
100 shs. Texas Pacific Land Trust.

(By order of Executors.)
11 shs. Home Insurance Co.
12 shs. American Surety Co.
25 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
27 shs. Sixth Avenue R. R. Co.
100 shs. Worcester Traction Co., common.
$10,000 Massachusetts State Debt 3 p. c., Bds., 1935.
$5,000 New York City 3½ p. c. Consolidated Stock, 1918.
$5,000 Maryland Ice Co. 5 p. c. Bds., 1910.
$5,000 Omaha Water Co. Cons. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1946.
17 shs. Omaha Water Co. 1st. pfd.
15 shs. Omaha Water Co. 2d pfd.
$5,000 American Water Works Bds. (Reorg. Ctfs.).
Ctf. N. Y. Produce Exchange.

(By order of Trustees.
100 shs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.

(For account of whom it may concern.
10 shs. People's Trust Co. of Brklyn.
$1,000 Certs. of L. E. Waterman Co., due Febv., 1898.
3 shs. Chemical National Bank.
50 shs. United States Guarantee Co.
83 shs. Adirondack Land & Investment Co.
$2,000 Utica Belt Line Street R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1909.
100 shs. The American Cotton Co., common (roundbale system.)
137 shs. New Jersey Zinc Co.
20 shs. Fort Wayne & Jackson R. R. $16.70 Scrip.
10 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
25 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
50 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
25 shs. Westchester Trust Co. of Yonkers.
5 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
350 shs. City & Suburban Homes.
50 shs. Des Moines & Ft. Dodge R. R. Pref'd.
10 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
20 shs. Gechen Nat'l. Bank.
20 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
17 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
6 shs. Gallatin National Bank.
50 shs. 12th Ward Bank (Hypd.).
10 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
10 shs. Bankers' Trust Co.
$8,000 American Type Founders' Co. 6 p. c. Sig Fund Bds., 1926.
100 shs. Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.
15 shs. Morton Trust Co.
25 shs. Audit Co. of New York, Pfd.
5 shs. Audit Co. of New York Common.
100 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Manhattan Trust Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
20 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
5 shs. Woodlawn Cemetery Co.
5 shs. Associated Land Co.
$10,000 Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.
30 Proprietary shares Santee Club of S. C. (Hypd.).
49 Privilege Membership shares Santee Club of S. C. (Hypd.).
100 shs. Joseph Ladue Gold Mining & Dev. Co. of Yukon Pfd.
209 shs. New England Phonograph Co.
10 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
15 shs. Bond & Mtge. Guar. Co.
$9,000 U. S. Flour Milling Co. 6 p. c. Bds.
25 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
12 shs. Gallatin Nat'l. Bank.
95 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
2 Ctfs. N. Y. Produce Exchange.
100 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
$10,000 Evansville & Terre Haute R. R. Gen'l Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1942.
$13,000 Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. 1st Consld. 5 p. c. Bds., 1934.
$100 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co. Scrip of 1896.
$18,000 Kings County Elevated R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds.
50 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
25 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
5 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
20 shs. Morton Trust Co.
27 shs. Trust Co. of America.
15 shs. Bankers' Trust Co.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, Dec. 12, 1899, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

(Executor's Sale, Estate of George B. Cramer.)
1 Membership New York Produce Exchange.

(For account of whom it may concern.)
$5,000 Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Co. 6 p. c. Income Bonds, due 1946.
20 shares Carpenter Steel Co. $100 each.
$10,425.25 of the obligations of the Receivers of the Detroit & Lima Northern Railway Company, Series A, dated June 1st, 1899, and due with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, Dec. 1st, 1899, namely, 10 at $1,000 each and 1 at $425.25. (Hypothecated.)

Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

DIVIDENDS.

Chicago Great Western Railway Co.
The Board of Directors of the Chicago Great Western Railway Company have declared the semi-annua. dividend of $2.50 per share on the Preferred A Stock for the half year ending with December, 1899, payable on the 31st day of January, 1900, to the holders of record on the last day of December, 1899, and in accordance with the contract pertaining to said stock have ordered that the surplus earnings for said half year applicable for dividends on said stock shall be carried forward and held available for the dividend of the second half of the fiscal year ending with June, 1900.
The transfer books of the Preferred A Stock will be closed from the close of business on the 26th day of December, 1899, to the 1st day of January, 1900.
By order of the Board of Directors.
R. C. WIGHT, Secretary.
St. Paul, Minn., December 7th, 1899.

Chicago Great Western Railway Co.
The 15th semi-annual payment of $2.00 per share interest on the 4 per cent. Debenture Stock of the Chicago Great Western Railway Company will be made, according to the contract pertaining to said stock, on the 15th day of January, 1900, to the holders of record on the last day of December, 1899.
The transfer books of the 4 per cent. Debenture Stock will be closed from the close of business on the 20th day of December, 1899, to the 1st day of January, 1900.
By order of the Board of Directors.
R. C. WIGHT, Secretary.
St. Paul, Minn., December 7th, 1899.

Columbus, O., November 24, 1899.
A dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. has this day been declared on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable January 10, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 4, 1899.
The Preferred Stock transfer books will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 P. M. on Monday, December 4, 1899, and will reopen at the same place at 10 A. M. on Wednesday, December 13, 1899.
THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY CO.
By N. MONSARRAT, President.

Republic Iron and Steel Co.
November 27, 1899.
A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the preferred stock of this company has been declared, payable on and after January 1, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 15, 1899.
The transfer books will close on December 15, 1899, at three o'clock P. M., and reopen on January 2, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
S. J. LLEWELLYN, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, December 8th, 1899.—A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock and THREE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Friday, January 5th, 1900. Transfer books will close on Tuesday, December 12th, 1899, and reopen on Monday, December 18th, 1899.
S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

East River National Bank,
New York, Dec. 8th, 1899.
An Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 682 Broadway, New York, on Tuesday, January 9, 1900. Polls open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the corporation WM. E. UPTEGROVE & BRO. will be held at the office of the corporation, 465 East 10th St., in the City of New York, on the 18th day of December, 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC
New York, December 7th, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Lachaie Gaslight Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business which may properly be brought before it will be held at the office of the company, Nos. 710-712 Lachaie St., St. Louis, Mo., on Monday, January 15th, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
Transfer books will close December 28th, 1899, and reopen January 24th, 1900.
By order of the Board.
EMERSON McMILLIN, President.
A. ROSS, Secretary.

UNION SQUARE BANK,
8 UNION SQUARE.

The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12TH, 1899, at the banking House, between the hours of 1 P. M. and 3 P. M.
JACOB W. SCHEU, Cashier.

To the Shareholders of the Central National Bank of the City of New York.
The annual election for the Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking rooms, No. 320 Broad

rvice. It is a fact that meetings
on Pacific and Oregon Railway
mation officials were held here last
that it was then hinted that de-
of consequence to both proper-
ending.
al statement, however, was given
it is now believed in the Street
ing will be said until the plans
w extension are far perfected, so
pposition that might develop may
effectually be met.

HER COAL PRICES.

t indicative of what may be ex-
the way of advancing coal prices
rt from Hazleton that an increase
per ton in the price of anthra-
as been made at the Lehigh re-
by the operating companies to
nasmuch as this makes the price
und, with little freight charges,
high as in this city, coal men
hat it is almost certain that the
will go higher.
t with this report comes the
from Norfolk, Va., that with the
ment put on by the Norfolk and
ncluding nineteen coal cars, each
carrying 1,000 tons of coal—the
soft coal famine in the Eastern
y be said to be averted.

TTON CROP REPORT.

GTON, Dec. 11.—The statistician
partment of Agriculture reports
ales as the probable cotton pro-
the United States for 1899-1900.
mate is based on a larger number
eneral and special reports than
before been received by the de-
in connection with the cotton crop.
ather conditions during the past
s have been mainly favorable to
picking remained to be done, so
general condition of the crop is
etter than one month ago, contin-
gations leave absolutely no doubt
rop is even smaller than was in-
either of the statistician's pre-
rts.
mated productive area, in thou-
acres, is as follows: Virginia, 47;
olina, 1,220; South Carolina, 2,212;
288; Florida, 149; Alabama, 2,383;
, 2,784; Louisiana, 1,179; Texas,
aneas, 1,726; Tennessee, 816; Okla-
; Indian Territory, 299; Missouri,
23,722. This is 5.8 per cent. less
year.
mated yield in pounds of lint cot-
re is as follows: Virginia, 120;
rolina, 193; South Carolina, 165;
159; Florida, 94; Alabama, 176;
, 209; Louisiana, 238; Texas, 185;
193; Tennessee, 166; Oklahoma,
n Territory, 225; Missouri, 195.

ALL STREET TOPICS.

s of the Federal Steel Company to
ay and take action on question of
on the preferred stock.

ed stock amounting to 6,000 shares
red for sale by the Standard Gas
to its stockholders at par, the
to be used for payment of new
d extensions.

by the members of the New York
xchange to the Board of Managers
the Exchange on Saturday, Dec.
aturday, Dec. 30.

on the London Stock Exchange of
Midland Railway $1,250,000 addi-
st mortgage 2-3 and 4 per cent.
gold bonds of 1947.

e of $46,025 in Chicago, Indian-
nd Louisville's net earnings for
making an increase of $182,037
r 1.

ction begun by the Pennsylvania
of a new iron bridge across the
e River, three miles north of Fred-
n.

ent that the net earnings of the
Fuel and Iron Company for No-
will aggregate about $200,000, the
or any one month in the history of
any.

olders of the Florida Central and
n Railroad Company to hold a spe-
ing on Dec. 27 to consider the ques-
consolidation of the Florida Cen-
Peninsular Railroad Company with
na-Bound Railroad Company.

ent started in Detroit to consoli-
eral National banks in that city,
00,000 capital and $400,000 surplus.

nal amounts of American Linseed
regating $1,275,000 common and
preferred added to the unlisted
nt of the Stock Exchange.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

on call was 4@15 per cent., closing
cent.
money, 6 per cent. for all periods.
le paper, 5½ per cent. for sixty to
ays' indorsements, 5½@6 per cent.
e four to six months' single names,
er cent. for others.
g House statement: Exchanges,
50; balance, $5,430,877; Sub-Treas-
it balance, $181,510.
on call in London, 4½@5 per cent.
discount in the open market, 6 per
r both short and three months'
n exchange firm. Nominal rates
82 for sixty days and $4.87½ for
Rates for actual business closed
ows: Sixty days, $4.81; demand,
cables, $4.88. Commercial bills were

ental exchange was quoted as fol-
rances, 5.23¼; and 5.20; reichsmarks,
and 94 15-16; guilders, 39 15-16 and

nge on New York at domestic cen-
Boston—10@15c discount. Chicago—
mium. New Orleans—Commercial,
.75 discount; bank, par. San Fran-
ght, 10c premium, and telegraphic,
remium. Charleston—Buying, par;
½c premium. Savannah—Buying,
selling par. St. Louis—Par @25c
n. Cincinnati—Between banks, par
emium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

ON, Dec. 11.—The market for Amer-
curities, after a weak opening, was
with Union Pacific shares the most
ent. The closing tone was dull and
hand light.
ls, for money, 101¾; consols, for the
, 102; Canadian, 96; Erie, 12¾; Erie
referred, 37; Union Pacific preferred,
linois Central, 116½; St. Paul, 125;
York Central, 140½; Pennsylvania,
eading, 10; Northern Pacific pre-
77; Atchison, 22; Louisville, 84½;
Trunk, 7¾; Anaconda, 8⅝.
ilver quiet at 27¼d per ounce.
4½@5 per cent. Rate of discount
open market for short and three
bills 6 per cent.
mount of bullion withdrawn from
nk of England on balance to-day
72,000. Gold premiums: Buenos
128.50; Madrid, 27.75; Lisbon, 42.50;
3.15.
h Fours, 66½.

In Continental Centres.

S, Dec. 11.—Prices on the Bourse
opened flat on the adverse news re-
rom South Africa, but they slightly
d later on London buying orders.
tional securities were easier. Span-
ere well supported, closing at 67.85.
ere fairly firm. Rio Tintos and De
elapsed. Kafirs opened weak, im-
later, and closed dull. Three per
entes, 100f 57½c for the account.
ge on London, 25f 32½c for checks.

IN, Dec. 11.—Prices on the Boerse
pened weak on reports of Gen. Gat-
defeat in South Africa. Spanish 4s
d on Paris advices, but closed dull.
ge on London, 20 marks 50½ pfen-
checks. Private rate of discount,
cent.

KFORT, Dec. 11.—On the Boerse to-
whole list reacted, owing to real-
ceased by the unsatisfactory state
money market.

The Manchester Market.

CHESTER, Dec. 11.—The market is
but irregular, with business confined
ssary limits, in most cases being
lio transactions for India, chiefly
. China has bought fairly, but
astern trade has been turned down
of insufficient limits. Yarns show
e activity, with about one-eighth
Egyptian yarns and cloths are
lependent, and are very prosperous
ve, the profit margin being unusual-

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Much irregularity was shown in yesterday's market for outside securities. At the opening traders, as well as commission brokers, sold a good deal of stock, and prices went off sharply. In some cases the losses amounted to several points, while in few, if any, stocks were quotations as high as at the close on Saturday. Strength appeared here and there in the list, and, indeed, except where stocks were openly offered buyers found it difficult to procure stock. When the inside market improved in the afternoon the outside market turned with it, and recoveries as sharp as the morning's declines were recorded in a number of issues. Prices in many cases got back to the highest figures of the day, and some even went beyond Saturday's closing and ended the day with net gains.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was probably the most active issue, and followed a particularly irregular course. Opening sales were made at an advance over the previous week's close, but immediately after the opening under liquidation, accompanied by a certain amount of short selling, the stock began to decline, and went 2 points below the lowest figure that had yet been established for the stock. At 79 several hundred shares changed hands, and then it began to advance, and got back to 80¼. Reacting to 80⅛, it closed at 80 bid, a net loss of half a point. Traders bulled the stock in the afternoon, as they had feared it in the morning. Transactions amounted to between 4,000 and 5,000 shares.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS was to only a small degree affected by the general conditions prevailing. The common stock sold at 22, a half point recession from Saturday's close, but not much stock was be had in the neighborhood of this figure, and the bid was later advanced to 22¾. It closed unchanged for the day, at 22½ bid. In the preferred stock transactions were made as high as 47, and it remained in demand at 46, showing a net advance of 1½ points. Prices for the bonds improved slightly, and in small lots they sold at 94. In none of these issues was the day's transactions in large amount.

ELECTRIC AXLE was fairly active, selling off early in the day and recovering with the rest of the market. It sold as low as 6, and when prices recovered in the afternoon as high as 6½ was paid for the stock. Closing figures showed a net gain of an eighth of a point, the final bid being 6½.

ELECTRIC BOAT was notably strong, and was in good demand throughout the day. Strength in the stock was attributed to the belief that favorable action by the Government in regard to the Holland boat will assure to the Electric Boat Company a profitable business. It sold as high as 30½ and closed at 30 bid, a net gain of 3 points. Trading in the preferred stock was very light, the only transactions for the day being made in the neighborhood of 40.

STORAGE POWER was much less active than on most of the days of last week, and was affected by the irregularity that characterized the whole market. It sold as low as 10, but on a very few sales got back to about 11, and closed at 10¾ bid, a recession of a quarter of a point from Saturday's figures.

HAVANA COMMERCIAL.—Among the industrial stocks were several that showed notable strength, and which, notwithstanding the unfavorable conditions prevailing yesterday morning, ended the day with substantial net gains. Havana Commercial preferred, which closed on Saturday at 60 bid, was in demand throughout the day above that price, and ended the day with a net gain of 2½ points. A slight net gain was also recorded in the common stock, which, after selling at 15½, closed at 16 bid, a net advance of half a point.

ELECTRIC STOCKS.—Most of the stocks in the electric group were weak. Electric Vehicle common was offered at 64 and the preferred at 90. Among the transportation stocks, New York Transportation suffered most, and it was also the only one that was traded in to any amount. At the close it was offered at 10, the paid-in value of the stock. It showed a net loss of 1 point, the final bid being 9½.

STANDARD OIL was active to the extent of about 200 shares. On these sales it declined from 406½ to 463, recovering to about 464 and closing at 464½ bid, a net loss of 1½ points.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1½	1¾
New Amsterdam	22½	23½
New Amsterdam pf.	46	48
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	93	94½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	..	35
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	..	77
American Bicycle	..	20
American Bicycle pf.	..	60
American Bicycle bonds	90	91
American Hide & Leather	..	35
American Hide & Leather pf.	..	80
American Woolen Goods	..	24
American Woolen Goods pf.	79½	80
American Writing Paper 5s	87	..
Beet Sugar	..	28
Beet Sugar pf.	..	90
Distilling Company of America	8	8¼
Distilling Company of America pf.	27½	28
Electric Axle Light and Power	6½	6¾
Electric Boat	30	31
Electric Boat pf.	40	44
Havana Commercial	16	17
Havana Commercial pf.	62¾	63½
International Pump	15	17
International Pump pf.	62	65
National Gramophone, ex div.	70	74
National Salt	45	47
National Salt pf.	78	79
National Tube	43½	45
National Tube pf.	95	95½
Otis Elevator	..	26
Otis Elevator pf.	89½	90
Pittsburg Coal subs.	96	..
Royal Baking Powder pf.	92	93
Rubber Goods Mfg.	26½	28
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf. ex div.	80	81
Sloss-Sheffield	30	35
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	70	74
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div.	464½	466
Union Steel & Chain	20	25
Union Steel & Chain pf.	60	65
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝	½

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	80	80⅛
American Air Power	45	50
American Cotton	50	60
Arizona Lead	9⅞	10¼
Asphalt Company of America	12½	13½
British Columbia Copper	10¾	11¼
Chicago & Alton sub.	105	108
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	95	96
Electric Vehicle c.	..	64
Electric Vehicle pf.	..	90
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1	1¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	27	28
Illinois Transportation	2¼	2¾
Manhattan Light & Heat	4	5
*Markeen Copper	..	7¾
Mexican 5s	..	98½
New England Transportation	..	7¼
New York Gas & Electric 4s	90	90½
New York Gas & Electric 5s	102¾	103
New York Transportation	9½	10
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21	22½
St. Louis subs.	126	121½
St. Louis common, When issued	26	31
St. Louis preferred, when issued	..	93
St. Louis 4s, when issued	..	94¾
Storage Power	10¾	11¼
Tennessee Copper	..	13
Trust Company of America	..	227
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	30	31
Whitney Copper	12¾	13½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	237	239
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	102	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	195	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	107	109
Chicago Union Traction	28	28¾
Chicago Union Traction pf.	79	79½
Columbus Railway	22	22½
Columbus Railway pf.	86	90
Con. Traction of N. J.	64	65
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	87½	88½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	72½	75
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115½	117½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	89	91
Nassau Electric 4s	94	95
Nassau Electric 5s	110	113
New Orleans Traction	30	..
New Orleans Traction pf.	104	..
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway	32½	34
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	90	92
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	230	240
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	112	113
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	30	32
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	104	107

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	73	76
Central Union 5s guaranteed	103½	106
Consolidated Gas of Newark	56	..
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated bonds of N. J.	87½	88½
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21⅝	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	43½	44½
Denver Gas 5s	83	85
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne Gas	41	43
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	60	64
Indianapolis Gas	102	108
Indianapolis Gas bonds	103	105
Lafayette Gas Co.	42	50

	Bid.	Asked.
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	64	70
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	42	45
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	64	70
Mutual Gas of New York	300	..
Madison (Wis.) stock	51	56
New England Gas & Coke	25	27
New England Gas & Coke bonds	75½	76½
N. Y. & N. H. Gas Co. 1st	110	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	100	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con.	102½	105½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	41	43
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	61	65
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	96	96
St. Paul Gas stock	58	61
St. Paul Gas bonds	89	91
Standard Gas, New York	105	..
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	120	..
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	14	16
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	88	90
Western Gas	106½	107¼
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	105	106½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	..	32
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	93½	94½
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	68	69½
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94½	95
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	106	110
Union Ferry	40	40½
Union Ferry bonds	101	102½

Industrials.

American Ginning	20	22
American Type Founders	82¾	84
Anderson Tobacco Company	12	25
Barney & Smith	22	..
Barney & Smith pf.	96	..
Barney & Smith bonds	105	107
Consolidated Rubber Tire	5	7
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	35	45
Cramps' Shipyard	83	87
General Chemical	99	..
General Chemical pf.	97½	100
Judson River Telephone	110	115
Lorillard Company pf.	116	117
Standard Coupler	38	42
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	45	55
Union Typewriter	26	28
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	112	115
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	120	123
Worthington Pump pf.	107	109

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel.	110	112
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis	5	7
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis pf.	20	25

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 11.—Boston had a decidedly active market to-day. Mining stocks led, and they were thrown out freely. Parrot led in volume of sales. Over 4,000 shares of this stock came out in the morning, the price falling 6, to 31½, rallying to 35. Osceola was off 5½, to 64; Quincy, 3, to 142; Tamarack, 8, to 194. United States rose 1, to 31, but fell back to 30 in the afternoon. Utah lost 2½ to 29¾; Wolverine, ¾, to 37. Mohawk held at 16. Michigan lost ½, to 7½. Dominion Coal fell 2, to 45, rallying ¾; United States Oil, 2, to 33, rallying in full and 1 better, or to 36; Central Oil, 1, to 19¼; Centennial, 2, to 18; Cochita, 1⅞, to 12; Bingham, ½, to 11½; Calumet, 15, to 720; Butte, 10, to 50, rallying to 54½; Amalgamated, 1¾, to 79; Old Dominion, 2½, to 22; Isle Royale, 4, to 23, rallying 1; Arcadian, 4¼, to 25, rallying to 25; Montana, 10, to 285.

Apart from the mining shares and the stocks which are traded in on Wall Street as well as here, there was little doing, but prices did not yield much in the few prominent home specialties left after these exceptions. Business in bonds was quiet. Atchison adjustment 4s yielded 1⅜, to 78½; the general mortgage 4s sold at 96½.

At the close prices hardened generally. Amalgamated Copper rallied 2, to 81; Calumet, 10, to 730; Montana, 5, to 290. United States Oil closed 1½ lower than the highest, at 34½, or ½ net loss for the day. Osceola rallied 1, to 65. As a rule net losses were quite substantial, the recoveries in most of the mining stocks being fractional only—small fraction at that. Nevertheless, there was a pause in the selling, and some signs of willingness to buy here and there.

Call loans, 6@7; time money, 5@6; commercial paper, 5½@6. At the Clearing House balances between the banks loaned at 6 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	5½	6	Old Colony	3⅝	4½
Allouez	3	3¼	Osceola	64½	65
Arcadian	25½	26	Parrot	34½	35
Arnold	5½	6¼	Pioneer	2⅝	2⅞
Ash Bed	..	1	Quincy	..	142
Atlantic	20	22	Rhode Island	5	5⅛
Baltic	20½	21	Santa Fé	5½	6
Bi. C. & C.	36	37½	Santa Ysabel	7⅝	8
Bost. & M.	289½	290	Shoe	33	33¼
Butte & B.	52¼	55	Tamarack	203	..
Cal. & Hec.	730	740	Utah Cons.	34½	34⅝
Centennial	18	19	Washington	1	1½
Franklin	15½	15½	White Knob	9	12
Humboldt	1	2	Winona	5	8½
Isle Royale	23½	24	Wolverine	36½	37½
Mohawk	15½	16			

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	247	249	Cent. M. pf.	..	70
Bost. & Low.	241	..	Fitchburg pf.	..	120
Bost. & Me.	203	203½	N. Y. & N. E. 6s	..	111
Bost. & Prov.	..	300	N. Y. & N. H.	..	215
Bost. Elev.	105	..	El. 7s	..	115
Bost. G. 5s.	..	85	West End	..	92
Cent. Mass.	..	17			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. B. Tel.	345	346	N. Eng. Tel.	..	142
Chi. S. Y.	139	141	Westinghouse Electric	..	41½
Dom. Coal	46	46½	Westinghouse Elect. pf.	..	65
Dom. C. pf.	118	..			
Erie Tel.	104	..			
Mex. Tele.	3⅛	3¼			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—The local market took its cue from Wall Street. With the exception of Linseed, which was well held around 11 for the common and 50 for the preferred, all of the active stocks showed big declines from Saturday. Biscuit common opened at 35 and dropped to 31, closing at 34⅜, while the preferred opened at 89½, dropped to 86, and closed at 87¼. Tin Plate common opened at 24½, dropped to 23, and sold to 25; the close was at 25⅛. Tin Plate preferred was comparatively quiet; it opened at 74½, sold to 75, and closed at 74⅞. The traction stocks were well held for some time, but eventually they, too, came under the pressure. Metropolitan Elevated preferred, which opened at 80½ and seemed to be in good demand at about that price, suddenly broke, and then went off rapidly to 76; later it regained somewhat, and closed at 78½ and dropped to 75, closing at 77½. Diamond Match opened at 122½ and declined to 121¼, but closed at 123.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
1,140	Linseed	11⅜	10⅞	11⅛
2,380	Linseed pf.	51⅞	49	51¾
10	Radiator	104	104	104
224	Strawboard	31	29	29
3,115	Tin Plate	25⅛	24	25¼
605	Tin Plate pf.	75	73¼	74⅞
99	City Railway	283	283	283
50	Union Traction	29	29	29
260	Union Traction pf.	78½	75	77½
981	Diamond Match	123	121¼	123
100	Lake St. L. ctfs.	14½	14	14½
355	Metropolitan El.	28¼	26½	26½
5,255	Metropolitan El. pf.	81½	75⅝	79
9,264	National Biscuit	35½	31	34⅝
244	National Biscuit pf.	89½	86	87¼
290	National Carbon	16⅜	15¾	16⅜
50	National Carbon pf.	80¼	80¼	80½
2,580	National Steel	39	36½	38
100	North Chicago	234	234	234
865	South Side El.	103½	102	102
85	West Chicago	115	114	114

BONDS.

$10,000	Metropolitan gold 4s	95¼	95	95

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11.—The stock market held encouragingly well to-day; only the high-priced stocks suffered any material decline. United Gas and Electric Storage Battery quickly and sharply responded to pressure. Asphalt and Marsden also were weak features, but both subsequently improved, recovering their earlier declines. Elsewhere the reaction did not exceed small fractions, and in the late rally most prices were carried back to Saturday's final level. The close, however, was feverish.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	20¾	20⅝	Union Trac.	39¾	39¾
Choctaw	34½	36	Un. Gas Imp.	156	157
El. Co. of A.	13½	13⅝	Welsbach Lt.	43	44
Lehigh Val.	25	25½	W. N. Y. & P.	..	..
Marsden	12¼	12¾	Penn.	5⅝	5⅞
Phila. Trac.	96	96¼			

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

Amalgamated C.	$88⅛
American Biscuit bonds	109
American Hide	36
American Hide pf.	80½
Arizona Lead	10
Bay State Gas	1⅝
Binghamton Gas 5s	96
British Columbia Copper	10½
Empire Copper	16
Flemington C. & C.	28½
Fern. Coal Co.	15
Journeay & Burnham	5
Journeay & Burnham pf.	15
Marshall Mill	.65
New York Biscuit bonds	111
National Tube	48
New Amsterdam Gas	25½
Retsof bonds	75
Retsof stock	20½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Dec. 11, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
13⅜	14	2,400	Am. Car & Foundry	14	14	13	14	+ ⅛
58	59	1,230	Am. Car & Found. pf.	58	58	57	57	- 1
32¾	32⅝	300	American Ice	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	..
33¾	34	850	American Cotton Oil	33	34	33	34	+ ⅛
95	96	10	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	97	97	95	95	- 2
11¼	11⅜	371	American Linseed	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	..
51¼	51½	1,961	Am. Linseed pf	50¾	51¼	49¾	51¼	+ ¾
142	147	10	American Express	145	145	145	145	..
88	9	600	Am. Malting Co.	8½	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
39	41	500	Am. Malting Co. pf.	40½	40¾	39	39	- 1
35⅛	35⅜	3,760	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	35	35⅜	34⅝	35⅛	+ ⅛
87	88	1,590	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	87	87¾	86	87¼	+ ¼
39	39¾	25,550	American Steel & Wire	38¾	39	38¼	38¾	+ ⅛
89¼	90	3,495	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	90	90	89	89	- 1
..	..	800	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	137	137¼	137	137¼	+ ¼
138	138⅛	169,052	Am. Sug. R. Co., ex. d.	133	138¾	132	138	+ 5⅛
94	97½	10	Am. T. & Cable Co.	97	97	97	97	..
24⅜	25¾	5,110	American Tin Plate	25	25⅝	24	25⅛	+ ⅛
75	77	1,500	Am. Tin Plate pf.	74⅜	76	74⅜	76	+ 1
102⅛	102½	90,410	American Tobacco	100	102⅞	99	102	+ 2
40⅜	41¾	2,400	American Steel Hoop	41¼	41⅞	40	41⅝	+ 1⅛
78	80	1,000	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	78⅝	80	78⅝	80	+ 1½
43½	46	50	Ann Arbor pf.	43	43	43	43	..
21⅛	21¼	4,740	At., T. & S. F.	21⅛	21⅜	21	21⅜	+ ⅛
63⅞	63¾	28,780	At., T. & S. F. pf.	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	..
40	40½	4,065	Anaconda Copper	40	40¾	40	40¾	+ ¾
54½	54⅝	4,920	Baltimore & Ohio	54	54⅝	53⅝	54⅝	+ ⅝
78⅜	79	10,934	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	78¾	79	78	79	+ ⅝
80	80¼	112,045	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	79	80¼	79	80¼	+ ¾
138½	138	935	Brooklyn Union Gas	135	137	135	137	+ 1½
14	14⅜	960	Brunswick City	13⅞	14	13⅞	14	..
52	52⅞	320	Canada Southern	52	52	51¾	51¾	- ⅛
93	93½	100	Canadian Pacific	93	93	93	93	..
30¼	30⅝	8,760	Chesapeake & Ohio	29¾	30⅜	29	30⅛	+ ⅜
129¼	129⅝	26,370	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	128⅝	129⅝	128⅝	129⅝	+ ⅝
40	43	100	Chi. Con. Traction	40	40	40	40	- 2
90¼	94	300	Chicago & East. Ill.	93¼	96	93¼	96	+ 2
13⅜	13⅝	5,950	Chicago Great West.	14	14	13⅜	13⅝	- ⅜
78½	80	325	Chi. Gr. West. pf. A	80	80	78	78	- 2
38	39	700	Chi. Gr. West. pf. B.	39	39¼	38	38	- ¼
88½	90	625	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	90	90	88	88	- 2
13½	14	1,200	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	14¼	14¼	13	13⅝	- ⅜
47	48	430	Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	48	47	48	47	- 1
121⅜	121½	29,440	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	121⅜	121⅞	120⅜	121⅝	+ ⅜
169½	170¼	1,160	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	170¼	170¾	169	170	+ ¾
164	165	1,150	Chicago & Northw.	163¾	164	163	163	- 1
110⅜	111	9,390	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	110⅝	111⅜	110⅜	110⅝	- ⅝
12¾	14½	200	Chicago Term. Trans.	12	12	12	12	..
40	42	800	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	38½	40	38½	40	+ 1
61	61¼	4,050	C., C., C. & St. L.	60¾	61⅛	60¾	61⅛	+ ⅛
100	102	25	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	..
44	46	200	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	44	45	44	45	+ 1
45⅞	46	14,225	Colorado Fuel & Iron	47	47	42	43	- 3
128	130	100	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	129⅜	129⅜	129	129	+ ⅜
9	9¼	870	Colorado Midland	8⅞	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
21¼	22	500	Colorado Midland pf.	20	22	20	22	+ 1½
5⅝	5⅝	1,620	Colorado Southern	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
45¼	45¾	259	Col. Southern 1st pf.	45	45	45	45	- ½
16	17	187	Col. Southern 2d pf.	16¼	16¾	16¼	16¾	+ ¼
16⅜	17	300	Col. & H. C. & Iron	17½	17⅝	17	17	- ⅜
187	188	3,415	Consolidated Gas	188	188	183	187½	- 1
34	34½	21,055	Continental Tobacco	32	34⅝	32	34⅝	+ 2⅝
85¼	85½	8,690	Continental Tobac. pf.	85	85¾	85	85¾	+ ⅝
115¼	115⅞	4,867	Delaware & Hudson	113¾	116	113¾	116	+ 2
181	182	2,400	Del., Lack. & West.	180	181	180	181	+ 1
19¼	19⅝	1,600	Denver & Rio Grande	19	19⅝	19

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

New Bachelor Apartment House on Twenty-sixth Street—Sales by Brokers and at Auction.

Heilner & Wolf have sold the old four-story building, 28 West Twenty-sixth Street, 25 by 98.9, to a builder, who will erect on the lot an eight-story fireproof bachelor apartment house.

The estate of George M. Hoffman has sold the four-story building, 805 Sixth Avenue, 20.6 by 50, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Streets.

Mandelbaum & Levine have bought the four four-story buildings, 288 to 294 Bleecker Street, being the block fronting on the southwest side of the street between Commerce and Barrow Streets, a frontage of 80 feet.

Burrill Brothers have sold for Peter J. Collins the three-story light-stone residence 900 Eighth Avenue, for $18,750; also for J. H. Lane a plot of lots on McDonough Street, east of Howard Avenue, 80 by 100 feet, for $8,750; also, for W. L. Johnson, the property occupied by the Logan Club, on Sixth Avenue, for $10,000.

David Stewart has sold for Leo M. Lehman, to a client, the five-story brick apartment house 532 West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, 25 by 100.

Paul Mayer has sold for Ast & Exner the five-story flat at the northeast corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 36.5 by 100; also for Sophie Rothschild, the two five-story flats on the north side of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 155 feet east of Fifth Avenue, on a plot 54 by 100.

Adelson & Slone have bought the three-story brick building, 138 East Seventeenth Street, 18 by 92.

R. Leitner has sold for Henry Rothschild to Bernhard Mainzer the property 2,542 Eighth Avenue.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

Ninety-fourth Street, north side, 275 feet east of Third Avenue, 49.6 by 100.11 and irregular, vacant; foreclosure sale, to Catharine Deegan $11,250

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

1,998 Webster Avenue, northeast corner of Alden Place, 16.1 by 71; 2,000 Webster Avenue, adjoining, 17 by 67.8; 2,002 Webster Avenue, adjoining, 17 by 64.5; 2,004 Webster Avenue, adjoining, 17.2½ by 68.9; 2,006 Webster Avenue, adjoining, 17.2½ by 65.5, and 2,008 Webster Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, 16.1 by 68.9, six three-story frame flats; foreclosure sale, to Jacob A. Zimmerman 28,675

685 Alden Place, at the rear of the foregoing, 15 by 60 and irregular, three-story frame flat, and 687 Alden Place, adjoining, 15 by 60, three-story frame flat; foreclosure sale, to Jacob A. Zimmerman 5,775

634 East One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, 22.2 by 40, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Jacob A. Zimmerman 2,500

8 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 20 by 99.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Leopold Jonas 15,000

3 and 6 Teasdale Place, 50 by 100, two five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Charles Unangst 13,439

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

225 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 17 by 99.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to Edwin Outwater 13,000

Washington Avenue, southeast corner of Wendover Avenue, runs east along Wendover Avenue 151.9, by south 123, by west 50, by north 50, by west 100.9, to Washington Avenue, by north 84.9, six four-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Daniel Rosenberg 55,375

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, Third Avenue, northeast corner of Grove Street, two lots, each 25 by 85; Third Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of St. Paul's Place, 26 by 129.8 by 25.4 by 131.5, vacant; Third Avenue, west side, 158.10 feet south of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, four lots, each 28.10 feet front and varying in depth from 124 to 132 feet; Washington Avenue, east side, 121.5 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, five lots, each 25.11 feet front and varying in depth from 105.5 to 109.3 feet. public auction sale, 2,485 Broadway, formerly 253 Boulevard, west side, 32.8 feet north of Ninety-second Street, 27.4 by 100, five-story brick double flat.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 50 East Fifty-first Street, southwest corner of Park Avenue, 25 by 100.5½, three-story Indiana sandstone stable, with private alley at the rear.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. partition sale, W. Usher Parsons, referee, 162 West Seventy-third Street, south side, 175 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 18.6½ by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas B. Odell, referee, Bainbridge Avenue, northwest side, 244.7 feet northeast of One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Street, 52.5 by 149 by 50 by 133.7, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,6[illegible].

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, B. W. B. Brown, referee, 416 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, southwest corner of Hamilton Terrace, 20 by 80, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $18,910.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Lewis A. Abrams, referee, 927 to 931 East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, northside, 110 feet east of Fifty-second Street, northside, 20 feet east of Robbins Avenue, three-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $1,780; subject to other mortgages for $17,126.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward W. S. Johnston, referee, 759 Third Avenue, east side, 75.9 feet south of Ninety-eighth Street, 25 by 83.9, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $17,459

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, 2,101 Fifth Avenue, east side, 18 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 17 by 73, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,572.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Leo C. Dessar, referee, 451 East Fifty-seventh Street, north side, 129.5 feet west of Avenue A, 16 by 100.4, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,713.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles A. Runk, referee, 331 West Sixteenth Street, north side, 350 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 24.10 by 92, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $22,356.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Seventieth Street, northside, 166.2 feet west of Boston Avenue, for a two-story brick and frame dwelling, 31 by 32; E. H. Hammond of 1,211 Clinton Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $4,000.

Seventy-fourth Street, south side, 298 feet east of Avenue A, for a six-story and basement brick flat, 25 by 88.8; A. A. Schorsch of 240 East Seventy-ninth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $25,000.

No. 2,031 Third Avenue, for a six-story brick flat, with store, 25.2 by 86.8; Lowenfeld & Prager, owners; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $25,000.,

First Avenue, east side, 75.1 feet south of One Hundred and Second Street, for a two-story brick dwelling and store, 25 by 65; John Roth, Jr., of 206 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $3,500.

Nos. 875 and 876 Fifth Avenue, for two five-story and basement brick and stone dwellings, 27.6 by 68.8, and 24 by 75; T. R. A. and W. A. Hall of 687 Madison Avenue, owners; Welch, Smith & Provot, architects; cost, $160,000.

Grand Avenue, east side, 15 feet north of Evelyn Street, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 18 by 27; Louis E. Kessler of 403 West Twenty-fourth Street, owner; G. H. Budlong, architect; cost, $2,000.

Alterations

Anthony Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; William Bergen, owner; Charles S. Clark, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 867 Brook Avenue, for a three-story frame dwelling; John Lisbke, premises, owner; Adolph Mertin, architect; cost, $75.

No. 326 East Forty-eighth Street, to a one-story brick and stone stable and shop; Frederick Schumacher of 329 East Fifty-ninth Street, owner; Philip Goerlitz of 242 East Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 18 Spruce Street and 26 Beekman Street, to a six-story brick loft building; E. L. Bayliles of 54 Wall Street, owner; C. H. Richter, Jr., architect; cost, $225.

Worsted Mills Transferred.

The Manhattan Worsted Mills property, extending through from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and One Hundred and Thirtieth Streets 100 feet west of Eleventh Avenue and fronting 125 feet on either street, was transferred yesterday to the Pitkin, Holdsworth Worsted Company. The buildings on the lot are two and four stories in height. The property was held under foreclosure early in the Summer to satisfy a claim of $75,000, and at that time was struck down to Oscar Dreisler, by whom title was given yesterday to the Pitkin, Holdsworth Company for a nominal consideration.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Dec. 11.

FORSYTH ST, 65, w s, 25x100; Mary Fry to Louis Haims 1

FORSYTH ST, 65, w s, 25x100; Baruch Baruch and another to Louis Haims..... 1

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s corner of Muscoota St, 157.8x99.4x irregular; also Broadway, e corner of Muscota St, 100x125; Edward J. Farrell to John C. Rodgers 1

LYON AV, s s, 50 ft e of Leggs Av, 50x100; Rudolf Seus to Edward Fredrich... 1

LOT 193, map of North Marble Hill, 25x100; Edgar M. Leventritt, referee, to William E. Thorn $3,500

LOT 8, map of 65 lots, part of Oak Tree Plot; R. R. Organ to Margaret A. Organ. 1

LOT 8, map 65, choice lots, part of Oak Tree Plot; Kate McGrath to R. R. Organ 1

STANTON ST, 99, s w s, 22x75; Samuel Frank to Nathan Peyser, ½ part..... 10,075

STANTON ST, 49 and 51, s s, 45.2x75; Joseph Rosenberg and another to Samuel Bonis and another 1

ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 146th St, 24.11x99.6; Rachel Juster to Charles H. Dugliss 1

UNION AV, s w corner of 151st St, 25x100; Timothy Flood to Henry Morits..... 100

WASHINGTON AV, w s, old line, 482 ft s of old line of Fletcher St, 18x115x irregular; Lawrence McCann to Sarah M. McCann 1

WEBSTER AV, n w corner of Ford St, 100x100; Emma M. Mellert to Franz Kahlenberg 1

WOODRUFF AV, or 146th St, s w corner of Cretona Av, 100x107.6; George Stolz to T. W. Timpson & Co..... Exch.

6TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of White Plains Road, 50x114, Wakefield; And Handlobode to Joseph L. Liscomb 1,000

7TH ST, s s, 405 ft w of White Plains Road, 33.4x114, Williamsbridge; Irving D. Travers and others to Joseph T. Magee 1

7TH ST, s s, 475 ft e of White Plains Road, 33.4x114, Williams Bridge; Joseph T. Magee to Martha V. Travers..... 1

12TH ST, 163 West, 20.10x103.3; Andrew H. Kellogg to Julia A. Millar..... 1

12TH ST, 163 West, 20.10x103.3; George W. Millar to Andrew H. Kellogg..... 1

32D ST, n s, 175 ft e of 11th Av, 25x98.9; William Porr and another to Arrow C. Hankins 1

38TH ST, s s, 266 ft e of 6th Av, 21x98.9; Henry Mandelbaum and another to Michael Coleman $3,839

53D ST, 207 East, 19.9x irregular; Manhattan St, 103 and 105, 50x100; also all title to 322 East 14th St; Joseph Stern and others, executors, &c., to City Trust Company, trustee 1

72D ST, 43 West, 25x102.2; Alonzo B. Kight to Estelle L. Berckmans..... 100

84TH ST, 159 West, 25x102.2; William H. Reed to Charles A. Goff..... 1

99TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 5th Av, 120x100.11; Daniel McL. Quackenbush and others to August Oppenheimer..... 1

101ST ST, 102 East, 15.10x100.11; George P. Schildwachter to George Stolz.....Exchange

102D ST, 240 West, 20x97.7x20x96.6; Louise V. Weber to Merritt L. Pike..... 1

108TH ST, n s, 95 ft e of 1st Av, runs e 100x n 100.11x e 25x n 100.11 to 109th St x w 100x s 100.11x w 25x s 100.11; Edward Frederick to Rudlof Seus, ½ part. 1

106TH ST, n s, 95 ft e of 1st Av, runs e 100x n 100.11x e 25x n 100.11 to 109th St x w 100x s 100.11x w 25x s 100.11; Rudolf Seus to John Liddle, ½ part..... 1

116TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.11; Rudolf Seus to Edward Frederich 1

127TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 50x99.11; Catherine M. Yuengling to Amelia E. Huber 1

129TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 11th Av, 125x199.10 to 130th St; Oscar Dressler to the Pitkin Holdsworth Worsted Co... $1

131ST ST, 74 West, 16.8x99.11; Carsten H. Bohlen to Isaac Reinheimer..... 1

145TH ST, 410 West, 15.6x99.11; Ella I. Chase to Samuel Seabury..... 1

146TH ST, s s, 315 ft w of Brook Av, 25x100; James F. Brennan and another, to Edward J. Matthews..... 1

146TH ST, s s, 327.6 ft w of Brook Av, 12.6x100; Edward J. Matthews to David O'Connor 1

146TH ST, s s, 315 ft w of Brook Av, 12.6 x100; Edward J. Matthews to James F. Brennan 1

Recorded Leases.

MASEMANN, Herman, to Arnim Herrmann; Madison Av, 1,578, s w corner of 106th St, 5 years 1,400

RIEPER, Henry, and another to Arnim Herrmann; Manhattan Av, n e corner of 116th St, 5 years ..... $1,200 to 1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

ALLMAND, Lena G. and others, to Bernhard Frank; 710 Greenwich St, 1 year.. 1,000

BADGER, Elisa H., devisee, &c., to Mildred E. Jacobs, guardian, &c.; 345 West 125th St, 3 years 9,000

BILHOEFFER, Anna W., Catharine J. Power; Avenue B, s e corner of 14th St, Unionport, 3 years..... 200

BURLINGAME, Fred C., to Moses and Sigmund Mendelsohn; Union Av, s w corner of Dawson St, demand..... 1,000

BURRIDGE, Charles J., to Minnie Keppler; 137th St, n e corner of Cypress or Trinity Av, new line, 1½ years..... 500

BURNS, Patrick F., to Henry W. Neubeck; 449 St. Ann's Av, 1½ years..... 1,500

CALLAHAN, John, and Julia A., to Lewis Hahn; 136 and 138 Park Row, 1 year 2,000

COLEMAN, Michael, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 38th St, s s, 266 ft e of 6th Av, 2 years..... 24,000

FLANNERY, Simon P., to Parmilia D. Smith; 61 Cherry St, 5 years..... 15,000

GAROFALO, Vincent, to Agnes M. Webster; 330 and 332 East 115th St, 3 months 750

GASS, Frank, to Gustav Held; Av E, e s, 83 ft s of 115th St, Unionport, 3 years... 2,000

GILMORE, Emma L. J., to Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; 104 West 76th St, 3 years..... 20,000

H. TONJES & CO. to Frederick W. Meyer; 347 to 351 East 31st St, installments 15,000

HEUER, Donathen, to New York Building-Loan Banking Company; Anthony Av, w s, 50 ft n of Minerva Place, installments 4,350

LEWIS, Carrie, to Hannah Hellmann; 6 East 131st St, 3 years..... 7,500

MACK, Adelaide, to John R. McDonald; Haven Av, e s, 108.4 ft s of 170th St, 5 years 1,500

MAHONEY, Daniel, to Citizens' Savings Bank; 544 and 546 East 13th St, 5 years 31,000

MORAN, Horace, to New York Building-Loan Banking Company; 182d St, s s, 153 ft e of Audubon Av, installments... 6,300

MORITZ, Henry, to Timothy Flood; Union Av, s w corner of 151st St, proposed, installments 2,500

MORRIS, Henry D., to American Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females; 3d Av, w s, 40 ft s of 51st St, 5 years 16,000

O'DONNELL, Mary F., to Giles Whiting, trustee; 2d Av, n w corner of 34th St, 5 years 18,500

OPPENHEIMER, August, to Daniel McL. Quackenbush and others; 99th St, 300 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years..... 41,000

PELL, William J., to Joseph Applegate; 92 John St, and other out-of-town property, 1 year 2,334

PELL, Albert W., to Joseph Applegate; 92 John St, and other out-of-town property, 1 year..... 2,334

PELL, Florence, to Frank Levison; Scofield Av, n s, 200 ft w of Main St, City Island, 1 year..... 600

PETERSON, Elizabeth A., to Rose and Lena Seiferd; Fairmount Place, n s, 475 ft w of Marmion Av, 3 years 2,500

POLLAK, William, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 833 Columbus Av, 3 years 10,000

REINEMER, Isaac, to Charles S. Ward; 74 West 131st St, 3 years..... 9,000

ROBITZEK, William, to Catharine H. Ranney; 168th St, s s, 139 ft e of Union Av, 3 years..... 5,500

ROBINSON, Samuel A., to Henry Krakower; 30 and 32 Pitt St, demand..... 1,200

SACKETT, States M., to Frederick E. Hyde; 126th St, n s, 212.6 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year..... 1,000

SALMANOVITZ, Lena, and Jacob, to Rosalie King; Broome St, s s, 55 ft e of Columbia St, 5 years..... 15,000

SALMANOVITZ, Lena, and Jacob, to Charlotte Hastorf; 77 Broome St, installments 4,325

SALOMON, Blanche and others, to Mary Conlon; 35th St, s s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 2 years 1,500

SCHWALBENBERG, John, and Frank G. Coryell to Henry and Carolina Sommer, joint tenants; Jackson, and Av s, 840 ft s of 168th St, new line, 3 years..... 4,000

SEUS, Rudolf, and John Liddle, to Edward Fredrich; 108th St, n s, 95 ft e of 1st Av, extends to 109th St, 3 years..... 12,000

SOMMER, William C., and Barbara, to New York Building-Loan Banking Company; Forest Av, w s, 199 ft s of 166th St, installments 7,200

STAVEY, Ernest N., to Matilda W. Brower; 109th St, s s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 1 year..... 10,000

TIMPSON, T. W. & CO., to Sarah C. Hanford; 176th St, or Woodruff Av, s w corner Crotona Av, demand..... 2,250

TOBIN, John, to Henry Frohwitter, executor, &c.; 163 East Broadway, ¼ part, ½ year 200

TONNER, Nicholas J., to John G. Gundling; Av D, n w corner 18th St, Unionport, 3 years 900

WALSH, Catherine, to Mary Essler, trustee; Vandewater St, s s, 107.8 ft w of Pearl St, 2 years..... 7,000

WHITE, John J., to Henry Oppenheimer; 80th St, n s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand 4,000

WILLETT, Fannie V., to Clarence R. Goode; Madison Av, w s, 51.5 ft n of 113th St, ½ year 1,500

WILT, Minnie T. and William H., to Frank W. Alter, committee; St. Lawrence Av, w s, Lot 67, map of Mapes estate, 3 years 1,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Frank P. Kendall $15,125

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to trustees of estate of Thomas E. Davis.. 20,089

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Anne L. T. Trumbull 15,108

BIBBY, Andrew A., and another to Caecilie Ettinger 1,500

CORSA, James I., to Martha A. Arnow... 1,500

GUGGENHEIMER, Randolph, to Ernest G. W. Woerz 10,000

GUGGENHEIMER, Randolph, to Ernest G. W. Woerz 18,000

HOPPIN, Alice C., and another to Henry De F. Weekes, trustee ..... Nominal

PURDY, Andrew, to Elizabeth L. Purdy. Nominal

TEETS, Philip, and others, executors, to A. Alonzo Teets 12,000

TEETS, Philip, and others, executors, &c., to A. Alonzo Teets 15,000

THE APARTMENT HOTEL COMPANY to Emita W. May, ½ part..... Nominal

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Dry Dock Savings Institution... 45,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to William B. Greenman and others, executors, &c. 9,000

WEBEL, Bernard W., to Louisa J. Webel ..... Nominal

WEBEL, Bernard W., to Louisa J. Webel 9,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, between 69th and 70th Sts, Nevada Apartment House; John Simmons Company against Hudson Heating and Ventilating Company, as contractor..... 600

WEBSTER AV, s e corner of St. Paul's Place, 24.6x90; James F. Dolan, Jr., against Lunther S. Horne, owner; William H. Torstrick, contractor..... 160

WESTCHESTER ST, 23, Bronx; A. A. Griffing Iron Company against A. V. H. Ellis, owner; the Hudson Heating and Ventilating Company, contractor..... 151

402—William Boyle, plaintiff in error, vs. Bartlett Sinclair.—Motion to dismiss submitted by Samuel H. Hays in support of motion and by William A. Maury in opposition thereto.

70—The Telluride Power Transmission Company et al. plaintiff in error, vs. the Rio Grande Western Railway Company.—Argument continued by James H. Hayden for the defendant in error and concluded by Arthur Brown for the plaintiff in error.

36—Chew Hing Lung & Co., petitioners, vs. John H. Wise, Collector, &c.—Argument commenced by A. B. Browne for the petitioners and continued by Assistant Attorney General Hagner for the respondent.

Call for Tuesday: 36, 73 and 74, 79, 21, 58, 81 and 82, 53 and 84 and 52, 30, 98 and 87. 161

1,500

Calendars for Tuesday, Dec. 12.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Wallace, Lacombe and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 134 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M. 427

8—Morrin vs. Edison E. Ill. Co. 245

9—Morrin vs. Lawlor.

10—Morrin vs. Edison Elec. Ill. Co.

34—Am. Sugar Refining Co. vs. United States.

35—Same vs. same. 250

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 43 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

136—Whelen vs. Man. Ry. 917

9—Lanier vs. Rowell.

68—Sansol vs. Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.

112—Anderson vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. 288

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Customs appeals.

2994—U. S. vs. Loeb & Schoenfeld. 200

2962—Kauffmann Bros. vs. U. S. 140

2871—Farbenfabriken N. E. Co. vs. U. S.

2872—Farbenfabriken N. E. Co. vs. U. S.

2890—Pickhardt & Kutroff vs. U. S.

2757—U. S. vs. Borgfeldt

2512—Hensel vs. U. S.

2763—Colten & Co. vs. same.

1183—Stern Brothers vs. same. 1,021

2859—Holler & Sons vs. same.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 66 Post Office Building.

In re N. Y. & Westchester Water Co.

In re Ernest Friese, Jr.

In re Robert A. Osborn.

In re H. Lockwood & Co.

In re J. Karansky.

In re Abraham Popkin.

In re Albert H. Lesnynsky.

In re T. B. Mullen.

In re S. Bamberger.

In re Holland, Emslie & Son.

In re J. & W. Lewis. Admiralty called at 11 A. M.

46—South Shields SS. Co. vs. Forbes & Son.

210—Same vs. same.

190—Central R. R. of N. J. vs. Tug W. B. Flint.

204—N. J. D. D. & Transport Co. vs. Morse Iron Works.

Henry P. Blair for the respondent, with leave to Mr. Blair to file affidavits in reply within fifteen days.

201—H. C. Osborne et al., appellant, vs. the Sandiego Land and Town Company of Maine.—Leave granted to file brief of John Garcher and Frank H. Short Bowen as amici curiae, on motion of A. B. Browne in their behalf.

402—William Boyle, plaintiff in error, vs. Bartlett Sinclair.—Motion to dismiss submitted by Samuel H. Hays in support of motion and by William A. Maury in opposition thereto.

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210—Same vs. same.

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204—N. J. D. D. & Transport Co. vs. Morse Iron Works.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 169, 174, 138, 170, 173, 178, 932, 163.

New York Calendars This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P.J.; Rumsey, Patterson, O'Brien, and Ingraham, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

3—J. Polhemus Printing Co. vs. Hallenbeck.

10—Morrin vs. Lawlor.

38—Catlin vs. T. B. Peddie & Co.

39—Day vs. Carmichael.

41—Bellamare vs. 3d Av. R. R.

26—Griffen vs. Manice.

42—Wilschinsky vs. Loftus.

43—Marsullo vs. Met. St. Ry.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Person vs. Blumenthal.

2—Am. Mortgage Co. vs. Beyers.

3—Same vs. Farrell.

4—Am. Socy. for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals vs. Leitz.

5—J. Thread Co. vs. Feltner.

6—Union Dime Sav. Ins. vs. Brown.

7—Flaherty vs. McWilliams.

8—Matter of Tompkins.

9—Matter of Deacon.

10—Matter of Mullen.

11—Matter of Nelson, Adams & Co.

12—Matter of Driscoll.

13—Wallach vs. Wallach

14—Austin vs. Locomotive Engineers' Mut. Life Assn.

15—Canfield vs. Canfield.

16—Triest vs. Browdy.

17—Boylan vs. Cassin.

18—Tradesmen's Nat. Bank vs. U. S. Trust Co.

19—Levy vs. Hanneman.

20—Union Trust Co. vs. Driggs.

21—Kennelly vs. Kennelly.

22—Cohen vs. Wittermann.

23—Fawis vs. Union Ry.

24—In re Fluhr.

25—Robins vs. Robins.

26—McPartland vs. Bernheimer.

27—Trabaud vs. Trabaud

28—In re Farr.

29—Bragen vs. Poel Zedek Ashey Minsk.

30—Clinch vs. Henck.

31—Ward vs. Clarke.

32—Todd vs. Treadwell.

33—Watson vs. Gargiula.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases on Motions.

1—In re E. 169th St.

2—Goodwin vs. Crooke. Demurrers.

1174—McAlpin vs. Bates

1175—Same vs. Jackman.

1176—Same vs. Richardson.

1187—Church vs. Standard R. R. Signal Co.

1188—Brenen vs. Kelly.

1155—Reich vs. Cochran.

1181—Sullivan vs. Shafer

1164—Bean vs. Clausen.

1193—Gunst vs. Goldstein.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar. To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

4055—Robinson vs. Adams.

3734—Zaring vs. Starin.

3794—Armstrong & E. Co. vs. Farrell.

3921—Manwaring vs. Manwaring.

2684—City of N. Y. vs. Randolph.

4133—Doelger vs. Gilroy.

4204—Briggs vs. Appleby

1895—Mullen vs. Mullen.

692—Phillips vs. Schmidt.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4220.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Sewell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Walsh, Hennessy, and Schwarzkopf for the People.

1—George W. Schan.

2—Julius J. Karshay.

3—Wolf Rosenheim.

4—Lena Lieberman.

5—Frank A. Kellar.

James A. Ford.

SUPREME COURT—Extraordinary Trial Term—Held in Trial Term Part VIII. Room—Werner, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.

1—William Lewis.

2—William Keating.

3—Same.

4—Hyman Waters.

5—Adolph Jacobs, alias Loster.

6—James Morrissey.

7—Gustave Nauhaus.

8—John Williams.

9—Jeremiah O'Keefe.

10—Benjamin Sheppard.

11—Henry Glahn.

12—George Brown.

13—Martin Cox.

14—John Clark.

15—Same.

16—James J. Claney.

17—James Cleary.

18—Peter Connelly.

19—Thomas Davis.

20—Thomas Green.

21—James Hughes.

22—Francis Kane.

23—Christopher Kelly.

24—Francis Murray.

25—John F. McBride.

26—Same.

27—Bernard Schutz.

28—Daniel Thompson.

29—John White.

30—John Quigley.

31—Henry Peterson.

32—Samuel Goldberger.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Preferred causes.

9650—Maloney vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

6692—Barry vs. Keller.

11467—Nat. Met. Bank vs. Eustis.

10167—Eddowes vs. Star Co.

10254—Hildreth Varnish Co. vs. Cushioned Steel Tire Co.

10038—McGrory vs. City of New York.

7388—Earhard vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

3071—Spellman vs. Mulvihill.

3620—Siegbert vs. Watts.

5018—Sona vs. Gobber.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—United States Supreme Court:

18—The steamship Buena Ventura, &c., appellant, vs. the United State. Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida. Decree reversed and cause remanded for further proceedings, to be had therein in conformity with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Justice Peckham. Dissenting, Chief Justice Fuller, Justice Gray, and Justice McKenna.

28—Theophilus King, &c., et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. John A. Cross et al. In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Rhode Island. Judgment affirmed, with costs and interest. Opinion by Justice White.

172—The City of New Orleans, petitioner, vs. John G. Warner. Ordered that leave be granted to file a petition for rehearing herein on the question of interest only, and that counsel be allowed to file additional briefs within fifteen days. Announced by Justice Brown.

376—T. O. Abbott, plaintiff in error, vs. the National Bank of Commerce of Tacoma, Wash., et al. In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Washington. Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Harlan.

20—Los Abra Silver Mining Company, appellant, vs. the United States. Appeal from the Court of Claims. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Justice Harlan. Justice Gray did not hear the argument on the facts, and took no part in their consideration. Justice McKenna took no part in the decision.

71—Hosea B. Tully, plaintiff in error, vs. the Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company.—On a certificate from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit. It is the opinion of this court that the statute as construed and applied by the Supreme Court of Indiana is not invalid and does not violate the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

113—The steamer Pedro, &c., appellant, vs. the United States.—Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida. Decree affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller. Dissenting: Justice White, Justice Brewer, Justice Shiras, and Justice Peckham.

122—The steamer Guido, &c., appellant, vs. the United States.—Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida. Decree affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller. Dissenting: Justice Shiras, Justice White, and Justice Peckham.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:

138—A. Farrell, &c., appellants, vs. the Phoenix National Bank.—Motion for writ of certiorari to bring up additional record granted and cause assigned for argument on Monday, Jan. 8, after the cases already set down for that day.

357—Mark K. Lowry and others, plaintiffs in error, vs. the Silver City Gold and Silver Mining Company.—Motions to dismiss or affirm postponed to the hearing of the cause on its merits.

435—Charles L. Benedict, appellant, vs. the United States.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument on Monday, Jan. 8, after the cases already set down for that day.

436—The United States Rubber Company and others, petitioners, vs. American Oak Leather Company and others.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit granted.

439—The Adirondack Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the People of the State of New York.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument on Monday, Jan. 8, after the cases already set down for that day.

465—The Board of County Commissioners of the County of Ouray, petitioners, vs. Robert C. Geer. —Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit denied.

18—S. W. Fordyce et al, receivers, &c., plaintiffs in

HE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLE .

meat, No. 2 red..... 74¼
rn, No. 2 mixed..... .40½
ts, No. 2 mixed..... .20
our, Minnesota patent..... $3.90
tton, milling..... 7 11-16
offee, No. 7 Rio..... .07
ugar, granulated..... $5.18
olasses, O. K. prime..... .36
eef, family..... 12.75
ork, hams..... 13.75
allow, prime..... .04⅞
ark, moss..... 9.75
ogs, dressed, 160-lb..... .05⅝
ard, prime..... 5.65
ean, Northern No. 1, foundry..... 2.00
utter, Western creamery..... .27

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—Flour steady; No. 3 ring wheat, 63¾@65c; No. 2 red, 66@68¾c; o. 2 corn, 30¼c; No. 2 yellow corn, 30 c; No. ats, 22¼@23c; No. 2 white, 25¼@25¾; No. 3 hite, 24½@25¼c; No. 2 rye, 51½@53c; No. 2 rley, 37@44c; No. 1 flaxseed, Northwestern, 48; prime timothy seed, $2.40@$2.4 ess pork per barrel, $8.40@$9.90; lard, per 100 lb, 05@5.32½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.10@ 40; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5 @5½c; ort, clear sides, (boxed,) $5.40@$5.50; whisky, istillers, finished goods, per gallon, $1.23½; ugars, cut loaf, $5.10@5.18; clover, contract, ade, $7.90@8.

COTTON.—From a speculative view p int the w's cotton market was not a success. At no me was trading active, while most of he sessn the pit was nearly deserted. After opening ay at a decline of 25@7 points—this in response an unfavorable turn of affairs in Liverpool, ributed to the British reverses in South Africa he market followed a most uneventful course. e forenoon apathy was accounted for in that onfusion of ideas existed concerning the probble showing of the December Government reort, to come out at midday. But even after that ng-looked-for statement had come to hand there as little or no stimulation to trading. The lo- market for futures closed quiet and steady, th prices 3@6 points lower. Southern spot arkets were officially reported by wire as folows: Savannah, 7¼c; Charleston, 7¼c; Wilmingn, 7¼c; Norfolk, 7¾c; Baltimore, 7 11-16c; Auusta, 7⅞c; Memphis, 7⅞c.

	Open.	High.	Low	Close.
ecember				7.30@7.31
nuary	7.35	7.38	7.32	7.35@7.36
bruary	7.40	7.42	7.37	7.40@7.41
arch	7.45	7.47	7.42	7.45@7.46
ril	7.45	7.46	7.45	7.47@7.48
ay	7.48	7.50	7.44	7.49@7.50
ne	7.47	7.48	7.47	7.49@7.50
ly	7.48	7.51	7.48	7.50@7.51
gust	7.46	7.48	7.43	7.46@7.47
ptember	7.09	7.10	7.09	7.09@7.10
tober	6.95	6.96	6.95	6.95@6.96
vember	6.91	6.91	6.91	6.90@6.91

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 11.—Spot cotton fair business; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 3 bales; American, 9,000 bales; receipts, 7,000; Midland upland, 4 5-16d. Futures opened sellers points higher; closed 1½@2 points higher; ecember-January, 4.08½B; January-February, TS; February-March, 4.05B; March-April, 8½B; April-May, 4.02½S; May-June, 4.01½S; ne-July, 4@4.01; July-August, 3.63B; Augustptember, 3.60V; September-October, 3.53S; ecember, 4.10½B. Manchester—Yarns moderate mand. Cloths quiet.

WOOL.—LONDON, Dec. 11.—The sixth series the 1899 wool auction sales closed to-day with good attendance. The demand was keen, and erican buyers purchased crossbreds. The first ries next year is scheduled to open Jan. 16.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	73	73	72½	72½
May	75½	75½	74 7-16	74½
Corn—				
December				38⅞
May	38 11-16	38 11-16	38⅝	38⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	66⅝	66½	65½	65½
May	70	70	69½	69½
July	70⅝	70⅝	69¾	69¾
Corn—				
December	31	31	30¾	30¾
January	31¼	31 3-16	30¾	30¾
May	33½	33⅝	32⅝	32⅝
Oats—				
December	22½	22½	22⅝	22⅝
May	24 1-16	24 1-16	23 15-16	24

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The wheat market was narrow and slow during the forenoon, speculation growing out of an uncertainty respecting the probable figures of the visible supply statement; these last week were estimated for a increase of perhaps 1,000,000 bushels. But this morning some traders expected to see a small increase instead. There was very little in the general news to enthuse speculative trading, and after opening ¼c lower, the market gradually eased off until a net loss of ⅝c was apparent at noon, when May wheat was selling at 74⅛c against 75¼c, the closing price of Saturday. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis were as follows: No. 2 red, New York, 74½c, ost; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 75¾c, to arrive; No. hard, Manitoba, 80¼c, early January; No. 1 ard, Duluth, 80c, prompt nominal; No. 1 hard, uluth, 80¾c, early January; No. 1 hard, New ork, 79c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 78¼c; No. 1 orthern, New York, 77¾c; No. 2 Northern, uluth, 76½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 11.—Wheat, in ore, No. 1 Northern, December, 62¾c; May, ¾c; July, 67⅝@67¾c. On track, No. 1 hard, c; No. 1 Northern, 64c; No. 2 Northern, 62c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 11.—Wheat, ½c wer; No. 1 Northern, 66½@67c; No. 2 Northern, 65@66½c. Rye, No. 1, 56c. Barley, No. 2, c; sample, 36@42c.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 11.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, ash, 65c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 64c; December, 64c; May, 68c; No. 2 Northern, 61½c; No. 3 spring, 58c.

CORN—No. 2 corn closed 39½c elevator, 39½c delivered, and 40¼c free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed 29c; No. 3 oats, 28¼c; No. 2 white, 31c; No. 3 white, 30¾c; track, mixed, 29@30½c; track, white, 31@34c; No. 2 white, clips, 31½c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 62c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 61½c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 59@59c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 41c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 44@48c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

BUCKWHEAT—Market nominal.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.80@$4; Winter straights, $3.35@$3.45; Winter patents, $3.50@$3.80; Spring clears, $2.80@$3.10; extra No. Winter, $2.50@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.60@ 2.75; rye grade, $18 per ton, to arrive; buckwheat flour, $2.25@$2.35. RYE FLOUR—Active and steadier; fair to good, $3.10@$3.20; choice to fancy, $3.25@$3.50. CORN MEAL—Kiln dried, $2.25@ $2.35, as to brand. BAGMEAL—Fine white and yellow, 85@90c; coarse, 78@80c. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $16.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16.75 @$17.25; coarse Winter bran, $17@$18.50, latter white; middlings, $17@$19; city feed, $17@$18; hominy chop, $16.25; coil meal, $26.50.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 11.—There was a light demand for flour; output is moderate. First patents, $3.40@$3.50; second patents, $3.20@$3.30; first clear, $2.20@$2.30. Bran, in bulk, $10.50@$11.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $9.50@$10.25; family, $11.50@$12; short clear, $10.50@$12. BEEF—Mess, $10.50; family, $12.50@$13; packet, $11.50 @$12; extra India mess, $21@$23. BEEF HAMS $22.50@$24. PICKLED HOGS—Bacons, 5¾c; 80-lb, 5⅝c; 160-lb, 5¾c; pigs, 6¼c. TIERCEMEATS —Pickled bellies, smoking, 6¼@7c; 10-lb, 6¼c; 12-lb, 5¾@6c; 14-lb, 5¾c; pickled shoulders, 5¾@ 6c; pickled hams, 8¾@9¼c; Western greens, 7¾@ 8¼c; Western S. P., 8¾c; city greens, 8¼@8½c. TALLOW—City, 4⅞@5c; country, 4⅝@5c. LARD —$5.65; city lard, $5.25; refined lard, South American, $6.35; Continent, $5.90; Brazil, kegs, $7.50; compound, city, 5¼@5¾c; Western, 5¼@5⅝c. STEARINE—Oleo, 7¼c; city lard stearine, 7c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 11.—Closing: Beef—India mess, 82s 6d; prime mess, 76s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 57s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 46s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 32s; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 36s; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 35s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 34s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 33s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 32s 6d; shoulders, square, 12 to 14 lb, 33s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 27s 9d; prime Western, in tierces, 28s 6d. Butter—Finest United States, 96s; good, 75s. Cheese—American finest white, 57s; American finest colored, 59s. Tallow —Prime city, 25s 6d; Australian, in London, 25s 6d. Cottonseed Oil—Hull refined, November-April, 27s 6d. Turpentine—Spirits, 37s 9d. Resin—Common, 4s 4½d. Linseed oil, 22s 9d. Petroleum—Refined, 7½d. The imports of wheat into Liverpool during the past week were 70,200 quarters from Atlantic ports and 6,000 quarters from other ports. The imports of corn from Atlantic ports during the past week were 55,900 quarters.

COFFEE.—The opening call on coffee futures showed a steady feeling at a decline of 5@10 points, with sales of 4,250 bags. The easier ruling of the early market resulted from unsatisfactory cables. Havre reported a decline of ½f at the opening, while Hamburg closed at ¼ pfennig decline. Both markets were very quiet. The closing Havre cables failed to make any change from the opening decline and left our market in a position to rally a little on covering. Sales for the day reached 12,250 bags and for the entire session 23,000 bags, with the market finally quiet in tone at net unchanged prices to 5 points decline.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	5.95	5.95	5.93	5.90@6.00
January	6.10	6.10	6.05	6.[illegible]
February				6.05@6.10
March	6.05	6.15	6.05	6.05@6.15
April				6.10@6.20
May	6.15	6.25	6.15	6.15@6.25
June				6.20@6.25
July	6.25	6.30	6.25	6.25@6.30
August				6.30@6.35
September	6.30	6.40	6.30	6.35@6.40
October				6.35@6.45
November	6.40	6.50	6.40	6.40@6.45

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos, coffee market quiet; good average Santos, 8$300; receipts, 32,000 bags; stock, 670,000 bags. Hamburg, coffee market opened quiet, ¼pfennig lower; at 2:30 P. M., no further change; sales, 12,000 bags. Havre, coffee market opened quiet, ½f lower; at 1 P. M., unchanged; at 3 P. M., unchanged; at 5:30 P. M., unchanged; total sales, 14,000 bags. January, 38.50; February, 38.75; March, 39.25; April, 39.25; May, 39.75; June, 39.75; July, 40; August, 40.50; September, 40.75; October, 40.75; November, 41; December, 38.25. Rio, coffee market firm; No. 7 Rio, 9$725; exchange, 7d; receipts, 5,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 1,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 1,000 bags; stock, 70,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4¼c; muscovado, 3 13-16c; molasses, 3 9-16c.

METALS.—Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry, 2; iron, Southern No. 2 soft, $20.75; steel rails, 8; pig iron warrants, nominal; lake copper, inact, $17; tin, $28.75; Exchange, lead, $4.70; silver, $4.65; brokers' price for lead, $4.70, and spelter, $4.65.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $9.90, and in bulk, 7.35; Philadelphia, barrels, $9.85, and in bulk, $7.20; refined, cases, New York, $11; deodorized naphtha, $11.15. COTTONSEED OIL—Prime crude barrels, 27c; prime Summer yellow, 31½@ 32c; off Summer yellow, nominal; butter grades, 35c nominal; prime white, 33@34c; prime Winter yellow, 34@35c; linseed, American raw, 48@49c; American boiled, 50@51c; Calcutta raw, 65c; lard oil, 44@45c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2.25; do, oil barrels, $4.50; spirits turpentine, 51@51½c; resin, common to good, strained, $1.40@$1.45; E, $1.55; F, $1.60; G, $1.65; H, $1.65@$1.70; I, $1.75; K, $1.90; M, $2.30; N, $2.95; W G, $3.50; W W, $4.10.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 11.—Spirits of turpentine, nothing doing. Resin, $1.10@$1.15. Crude turpentine, $1.50@$2.80. Tar, $1.30.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 11.—Spirits of turpentine, 48c. Resin unchanged.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 11.—Turpentine, 47½c. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—Steers, $4.40@$5.85; oxen and stags, $3.25@$5; bulls, $2.75@$4.25; choice fat do, $4.40@$5.20; cows, $1.80@$4.05; veals, $4@$4.25; grassers, $2.60@$3.25; Westerns, nominal. City dressed veals, 9@12¼c per lb. Sheep, $2.50@ $4.45; culls, $2@$2.25; lambs, $4.75@$5.70; tops, $5.75; Canada lambs, $5.50@$5.70; culls, $3.25@ $4.25. HOGS—$4.30@$4.40; State pigs, $4.40@ $4.60.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 1,806.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of R. GARDNER CHASE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of R. Gardner Chase of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of December, A. D. 1899, the said R. Gardner Chase was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 11, 1899.

NO. 1,820.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE H. DOBBINS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of George H. Dobbins of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said George H. Dobbins was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 11, 1899.

NO. 1,691.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—LOUIS GREEN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Green, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 9th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 27th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 12th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ARTHUR G. JURY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Arthur G. Jury of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Arthur G. Jury was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Dec. 11th, 1899.

NO. 1,270.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ADOLPH KUFFLER, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of said bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the Trustee herein has filed two several petitions: One for leave to sell, at private sale and by accepting an offer received by him therefor, various lots of tobacco and the office furniture and fixtures of said bankrupt; the other for leave to accept a proposed compromise of part of the claim of the Market and Fulton National Bank by crediting thereon tobacco pledged therefor with said bank at the valuation in the appraisers' report. Notice is hereby further given that a meeting will be held at my office, 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on December 22d, 1899, at 12 noon, when the creditors and others interested may show cause why the prayers of said two petitions should not be granted, and such other and further permission be given the Trustee as may be just and proper.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 12th, 1899.

NO. 1,674.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—FRED W. MEYER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Fred W. Meyer, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 11th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 27th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 12th, 1899.

NO. 1,699.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRY E. MOONEY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Harry E. Mooney of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th of November, A. D. 1899, the said Harry E. Mooney was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1899, at 12 o'clock noon; at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 11, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HENRY J. PERLEY, individually and as a partner in the Utica Packing & Provision Company.—Bankrupt. No. 1,685.

Notice is hereby given that Henry J. Perley, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 9, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 27th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Dec. 11, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX ROSENTHAL and FANNIE ROSENTHAL, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Max Rosenthal and Fannie Rosenthal of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Max Rosenthal and Fannie Rosenthal were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1899, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 11th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ADOLPH RUEHL, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Adolph Ruehl of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Adolph Ruehl was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, at No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1899, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 11th, 1899.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SMITH, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES SMITH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 15 Whitehall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of November, 1899. SHERMAN HOYT, Executor. GERRIT SMITH, Attorney for Executor, 45 Wall Street.

n21-law6mTu

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—Trial desired in New York County.—WILLIAM C. HYDE, plaintiff, against UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as trustee of the last will of Robert H. Moran, deceased; Katharine C. Hyde, Margaret M. Hyde, Edward Moran, (1,) Edward Moran, (2,) Robert Moran and Helen Moran, his wife; Peter Moran and Harriett Moran, his wife; Frank Moran and Kate Moran, his wife; William Moran and Ann Moran, his wife, (the plaintiff being ignorant of the first names of the said wives, they are designated by fictitious names;) the widow, heirs, devisees, grantees, and assigns, if any, of Paul Moran, deceased; the widow, heirs, devisees, grantees, and assigns, if any, of Malcolm Moran, deceased; Annie Crow and James Crow, her husband; Norah Pratt and Eugene Pratt, her husband, (the plaintiff being ignorant of the first names of said husbands, they are designated by fictitious names;) Sherman Moran and Teresa Moran, his wife, (plaintiff being ignorant of the first name of said wife, she is designated by a fictitious name;) Sarah M. Batchellor, Theodore Batchellor and Ellen Batchellor, his wife; William R. Batchellor and Mary Batchellor, his wife, (the plaintiff being ignorant of the first names of said wives, they are designated by fictitious names;) Genevieve Hogan and Thomas Hogan, her husband, (plaintiff being ignorant of the first name of said husband, he is designated by a fictitious name;) Alice C. Moran, as executrix of the will of Robert Moran, deceased; William Hyde, (the plaintiff being ignorant of the first name of said Hyde, as executor of the will of Margaret M. Hyde, deceased; New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, as trustee of the estate of Catherine R. Townsend, deceased; James Caffery, and Charles C. Mahon, defendants.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated August 18th, 1899.

EDWARD L. GODFREY,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Edward Moran, (1,) Robert Moran, and Helen Moran his wife; Peter Moran and Harriett Moran, his wife; Frank Moran and Kate Moran, his wife; William Moran and Ann Moran, his wife; (the plaintiff being ignorant of the first names of the said wives, they are designated by fictitious names;) the widow, heirs, devisees, grantees, and assigns, if any, of Paul Moran, deceased; the widow, heirs, devisees, grantees, and assigns, if any, of Malcolm Moran, deceased; Annie Crow and James Crow, her husband; Norah Pratt and Eugene Pratt, her husband; (the plaintiff being ignorant of the first names of said wives, they are designated by fictitious names;) Sherman Moran and Teresa Moran, his wife, (plaintiff being ignorant of the first name of the said wife, she is designated by a fictitious name;) Sarah M. Batchellor; Theodore Batchellor and Ellen Batchellor, his wife; William R. Batchellor and Mary Batchellor, his wife, (the plaintiff being ignorant of the first names of said wives, they are designated by fictitious names;) Genevieve Hogan and Thomas Hogan, her husband, (plaintiff being ignorant of the first name of said husband, he is designated by a fictitious name.)

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Francis M. Scott, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 30th day of October, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, in said State.

The object of this action is to make partition according to the respective rights of the parties, and if it appear that partition cannot be made without great prejudice to the owners, then for a sale of the following described property: Premises in New York City, on the westerly side of Washington Street, 245 feet and five inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of Morris and Washington Streets, being twenty-six feet and five inches front and rear and about eighty-nine feet and nine inches in depth on both sides.

And also premises in New York City on the easterly side of West Street, beginning at the northwest corner of lot formerly granted by New York City to William Gibbons, and being twenty-six feet and five inches front and rear, and about eighty-nine feet and nine inches in depth on both sides.

And also premises in New York City, known as No. 17 Rector Street, bounded northerly by Rector Street, southerly by land formerly of heirs of Isaac Moses, easterly by land formerly of Doctor Charlton, and westerly by lot secondly mentioned in petition for partition of lands owned in common by William M'Kenney and others, being on Rector Street thirty feet five and one-half inches, in the rear twenty-nine feet seven inches, easterly forty-seven feet four and one-half inches, westerly forty-five feet ten inches.—Dated New York, October 30th, 1899.

EDWARD L. GODFREY,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n21-law1wTu

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—HENRIETTA HOPPOCK, plaintiff, against JOSEPH D. JENNINGS, Thomas Hutton, Mary Hutton, his wife, (name Mary being fictitious, real name unknown;) John Maeder, tenant, (name John being fictitious, real name unknown;) John Roberts, tenant, (name John being fictitious, real name unknown;) John Gedoice, tenant, (name John being fictitious, real name unknown;) Thomas Hyde, tenant, (name Thomas being fictitious, real name unknown;) William Miller, tenant, (name William being fictitious, real name unknown;) George Gerhardt, tenant, (name George being fictitious, real name unknown;) Frank Frost, tenant, (name Frank being fictitious, real name unknown;) Henry Rahl, tenant, (name Henry being fictitious, real name unknown;) Charles H. Pfluger, The R. E. Parsons Company, Taylor & Co., Virgil B. Gibney, William C. Rogers receiver of the Rogers & Sherwood Printing Company; the Bourbon County Distilling Company, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated Oct. 9, 1899.

MORRIS P. FERRIS,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Office No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Post Office address same as office.

To the defendants, Thomas Hutton and Mary Hutton, his wife, (the name Mary being fictitious, real name unknown):

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 9th day of December, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the County Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House of said county, on the 11th day of December, 1899.

MORRIS P. FERRIS,
Attorney for the plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

d12-law6wTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

YOUNG, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. YOUNG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of November, 1899. MINNIE K. YOUNG, Executrix. EASTUS S. RANOM, Attorney for Executrix, 290 Broadway, N. Y. City. n14-law6m27tTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—RACHEL LIPPMAN, plaintiff, against THOMAS K. MOORE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, and the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, distant one hundred and fifty (150) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of said easterly side of Seventh Avenue with the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street; running thence southerly parallel to the said easterly side of Seventh Avenue one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said line, parallel with the said southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, thirty-three (33) feet six (6) inches; thence northerly, and again parallel with the said easterly side of Seventh Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street; thence westerly along the said street thirty-three (33) feet six (6) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 4th, 1899.

EZEKIEL FIXMAN, Referee.

ERDMAN, LEVY & MAYER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

111th Street.

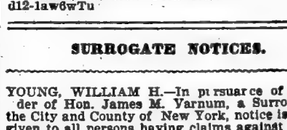

Known as No. 148 West 111th St.

110th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $3,685.04, with interest thereon from the 25th day of September, 1899, together with the costs and allowance amounting to $209.95, with interest from October 9, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $820.10 and interest. The property will be sold subject to a mortgage of $33,500, with interest thereon from about April 1st, 1899, at 5 per cent.—Dated New York, December 4th, 1899.

EZEKIEL FIXMAN, Referee.

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REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against THE NEW YORK STEAM POWER COMPANY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots of land in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, with the building thereon, designated by the lot numbers 16 and 17 on a map entitled "Map of eighty-seven choice lots, situated at Bedford Park, Twenty-fourth Ward, New York City," October, 1899, George C. Hollerith, civil engineer and city surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, which said two lots are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northwesterly side of Bainbridge Avenue distant 244 feet and 57-100 of a foot northeasterly from the intersection of the northeasterly side of Transverse Street with the northwesterly side of Bainbridge Avenue, running thence northwesterly at right angles to Briggs Avenue 133 feet and 61-100 of a foot; thence northeasterly parallel with Briggs Avenue 50 feet; thence southeasterly at right angles to Briggs Avenue 149 feet and 4-100 of a foot to the northwesterly side of Bainbridge Avenue; thence southwesterly along the northwesterly side of Bainbridge Avenue 52 feet and 40-100 of a foot to the point of beginning, be said several distances or dimensions more or less, being the same premises conveyed by the said plaintiff to the said defendant, Thomas C. Lisk, by deed bearing even date with said mortgage, and said mortgage being a purchase money mortgage given to secure part of the purchase price or consideration in said deed expressed.

Dated New York, November 18, 1899.

THOMAS B. ODELL, Referee.

AGAR, ELY & FULTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau St., New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

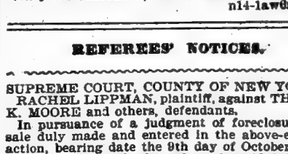

Travers Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,259.03, with interest thereon from November 3, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $407.79, with interest from November 14, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $183.62 and interest.

Dated New York, November 18, 1899.

THOMAS B. ODELL, Referee.

n20-2aw3wM&F&d12

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BOETTNER, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. BOETTNER, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of January, 1900.—Dated New York, the 22d day of June, 1899. CHARLES J. KROEHLE, CONRAD D. ORTH, Executors. ISAAC KUGELMAN, Attorney for Executors, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je27-lawfmTu

FIGUEROA Y VELIS, JUSTO RAFAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUSTO RAFAEL FIGUEROA Y VELIS, otherwise known as Rafael Figueroa, late of Cienfuegos, Island of Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers th

BIG DECLINE IN STOCKS

Panic Conditions Prevail for a Time in the Street.

RECOVERY OF THE MARKET

Liquidation and an Easing Money Rate Restore a Normal Tone—Causes of the Slump.

Not for some time has the stock market been so perilously near to a panic as it was yesterday for the first two hours after the opening. Stocks pressed on the market by the wholesale, and excited groups of brokers, gathered around the trading posts on the Exchange in much larger numbers than usual, were kept busy executing their orders. The whole list fell, and for a time it looked as if the almost general demoralization could not be checked. But about noon the Street took on one of those moods peculiar to itself, and aided by the more or less completed general liquidation and an easing money market, conditions became rather more normal. As a result quotations responded to the better conditions and went higher. The consequence was that the final figures for the day marked none of the positive and, at one time, alarming declines, which had earlier characterized the list.

It is not possible, brokers say, to attribute the early remarkable declines to any specific cause. They were due, it was believed, rather to a combination of depressing circumstances not one of which in itself could be regarded as really serious. Unquestionably, it was said, the pall of the Addyston Pipe case decision and of the President's anti-trust message still hang over the market, or rather that part of it in which the industrials fall, and that had its influence. But more certainly, it was declared, the rise in sterling exchange rates to within a close margin of the gold exporting point, the temporary advance in call money rates to 15 per cent., and the news of the British reverse at Stormberg, signifying how vain was London's hope that the war would end early and thereby relieve the drain of gold upon her as well as liberating the Transvaal supply of yellow metal, were the chief contributing factors to the decline. There should be added to this—once the decline had begun—the reaching of a large number of stop orders and the impairment of many margins.

All told, the trading for the day totaled more than 1,100,000 shares, and of this great number 670,000 were listed securities. It is regarded as significant, too, that in the dealing it is understood that something like 650,000 shares were covered, one well-known bear alone taking in over 250,000 shares at profits which are said to be represented in the millions. The result is that the short side in the market is more or less eliminated for the time being.

The industrial stocks were chief in the tobogganing act. American Sugar, the stories of dissension in the trust continuing, at one time went as low as 132—the lowest figure for the year—though it was ex dividend of 3 per cent., and closed at 138, nominally a gain of 1½ points; actually, a loss of 1½. American Tobacco opened down 4 points and fell 2½ further. It finally rallied to 102, a net loss of 2 points. Brooklyn Rapid Transit fell as low as 76½, but shared in the general rally, closing at 80, a net loss, however, for the day of 1¾ points. Manhattan fell to 99, but later rose to 101⅝, a net decline of only ¼ point. Metropolitan at one time touched 174, but took a surprising rally in the afternoon, and closed with a loss of only about 3 points.

In the steel stocks the course of Tennessee Coal and Iron was regarded as the feature of the market. Several times the stock broke 2 and 3 full points between sales, and rapidly declined, until it reached 83, a loss of full 21 points from the closing quotation on Saturday. The high figure for the day was 100½, with the close at 91, a net loss of 13 points. Insiders, it was noticed, bought the stock confidently all the way down.

Colorado Fuel and Iron broke 7 points, to 42, closing at 45⅞, a net loss of 3¼ points. Federal Steel broke even. Republic Steel common lost ¼ point, and preferred ⅜; American Steel and Wire common lost ⅛ and preferred 1½; while American Steel Hoop fell 1 per cent. in the common stock, but gained 1½ on the preferred.

In the railway stocks, St. Paul preferred fell off 3 points for the day, Pennsylvania 1¼, Lackawanna 2½, and Reading ½.

Had it not been for the rally in the afternoon, however, these net declines would have been much greater.

One of the features of the day was the gain made by United States Leather common, the closing quotation being 14⅜, an appreciation of 2⅝ points.

The rumors concerning the gas war naturally affected Consolidated Gas stock, which at one time fell as low as 183, and closed at 187½—a net loss of 2 points.

With the easing up in call money rates in the afternoon and the general shaking out of weak holders, the market closed strong, on improved buying for long account.

One result of the enormous liquidation is that something like $30,000,000 was paid off in loans—a fact that was regarded as contributing to the much lower call money rate that prevailed in the late afternoon, 4 per cent. figure at one time being recorded.

SLUMP CAUSES TWO FAILURES.

Consolidated Exchange Brokers in Financial Difficulty.

The slump in the stock market on Saturday and yesterday embarrassed two brokerage concerns with membership on the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange. This plight was announced from the rostrum of the Exchange, and they have until to-day to retrieve the situation. Both have offices at 52 Broadway.

William Bouldin, Jr., who became a member of the Exchange last August, assigned to Carl V. Abrecht. Under the rule 170 shares of Atchison preferred and 220 shares of Sugar were sold for his acount. Mr. Bouldin in March, 1899, formed the firm of Bouldin & Van Tassel, which dissolved in June, after which Mr. Bouldin continued business alone. A few months ago he claimed to be worth $50,000, invested in various enterprises. He was formerly a newspaper editor at Frederick, Md., came to this city in 1888, and has since been interested in an asphalt paving company, a pipe line refrigerating company, a dairy feed company, and a gas and chemical company. He was a partner in the stock brokerage firm of Gould, Bruns & Bouldin from May, 1891, to May, 1893.

Thomas F. Plunkett, who traded as T. F. Plunkett & Co., became a member of the Exchange last July. About 250 miscellaneous shares were sold on his account under the rule. His friends said last night that his embarrassment was due to failure of his clients to respond to calls for more margin to their accounts, but that he expected to resume business.

A MAINE SURVIVOR BURIED.

Funeral of Commander C. P. Howell of the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Funeral services for Commander C. P. Howell of the steam engineering department of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, who died of apoplexy on Thursday evening, took place yesterday morning at his late residence, 126 East Thirty-fourth Street. Full military honors were accorded the dead. Commander Howell was Chief Engineer of the Maine when that vessel was blown up in Havana Harbor.

The navy yard tug Nina brought many of his friends and a naval escort to the foot of East Twenty-eighth Street. The funeral services were conducted by Chaplain McKelway of the receiving ship Vermont according to the ritual of the Episcopal Church. As the coffin was borne to the hearse by six tars the marine band played a dirge and the escort saluted. The marines formed ahead of the hearse and the bluejackets fell in behind it. The route of the march was across to the Twenty-third Street Ferry. From Jersey City a train conveyed the body to Goshen, N. Y., where the interment took place.

Brooklyn Policeman Tries Suicide.

Andrew J. Hickey of the Brooklyn Police Bicycle Squad shot himself in the breast with a revolver and then jumped out of a third-story window about 7 o'clock yesterday morning at 200 Ninth Avenue, Manhattan, where he resides with his aunt. One of his legs was broken. He was removed to the New York Hospital. There, it was said he was in a critical condition as the result of the pistol-shot wound. The policeman has been suffering from insomnia for some time.

Merino Underwear Dep't.

Second Floor.

Ladies' Knickerbockers, Bloomers and Gymnasium Suits.

The "Bertoucan,"—a close-fitting garment to be worn with riding habit or the fashionable clinging skirts. Made of black satin, surah or brocade,—lined with albatross,

$5.75

The "Mac Rae" Golf Jacket,—made of taffetas or cloth,—appropriately embroidered with heather or golf emblems.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

EMPLOYE AND JEWELS GONE.

H. S. Kramer Accuses His ex-Bookkeeper, M. Goldstein—Mr. Levy Defends Him.

Detectives here and in other cities are looking for Meyer Goldstein, formerly a bookkeeper employed by Henry S. Kramer, a jeweler at 82 Nassau Street. Mr. Goldstein disappeared on Nov. 9. Mr. Kramer alleges that he took with him an amount of money and jewelry which represent a value of some $20,000, and he has a warrant out for him charging him with forgery, alleging that it was by forging his, Kramer's, name that Goldstein obtained much of the property he took away. Meanwhile Kramer himself is defendant in a lawsuit which has grown out of the case, and Goldstein's lawyer, Abraham Levy, charges Kramer with having concocted a scheme to evade some of his debts.

Mr. Kramer's troubles were complicated yesterday by visits from creditors, whom he declares he doesn't know, wanting payment for various alleged claims.

Mr. Kramer says that Goldstein was an employe and had no interest in the business. According to his story, when he bought the business, three years ago, Goldstein came into his service as a legacy from his predecessor in business, and he trusted him thoroughly most of the time since then.

"I began to suspect Goldstein," said Mr. Kramer yesterday, "some time ago when I became dissatisfied with the way he kept my petty cash account, a way by which I was losing $2 or $3 a week. He was all the while stealing checks from me. He would now and then pocket a check that I had overlooked, and he doctored my books to make it look all right. Then he would forge my name to orders for jewelry from other houses and would forge my name to checks for payment for them, and then pawn the goods he obtained.

"I took a trip South this Fall, and when I got back I found he had ordered jewelry for me indiscriminately, his idea being to swamp me and bankrupt me, so that in the bankruptcy proceedings, as he would be the one to file my schedule of assets and liabilities, his peculations would be hidden. He skipped off on Nov. 9 while I was at the bank after my bank book, determined to find out the bottom of his proceedings. When I got my bank book I found there one or two forged checks against me with which he had paid for property. He got a great deal more jewelry than he paid for, representing himself to be Henry S. Kramer. In all he got away with some $20,000 worth of jewelry and money, less than half of which was stolen directly from me. I haven't yet found how much he did rob me of."

Goldstein is not at his home, but Abraham Levy, his lawyer, said yesterday that he would be produced and would stand trial. "He is at present very sick," said Mr. Levy, "and I am advising him not to give himself up just yet, because he is too sick to go to jail. The bail might be excessive—more than he can furnish. I can give my word, however, that he will be produced.

"Goldstein never stole so much as a button directly. He never deceived Kramer. He robbed Peter to pay Paul; obtained certain goods in the name of Kramer and used the proceeds of pawning them to pay Kramer's old debts. He was in fact a partner of Kramer. The value of the goods he obtained and did not pay for will not reach $5,000 all told. This is an effort of Kramer's, I believe, to repudiate certain indebtedness." Mr. Kramer denied these charges.

TO AMEND THE TAX LAWS.

Joint Committee of the Legislature in Session Here.

The joint committee appointed at the last session of the Legislature to investigate the workings of the tax laws and suggest amendments held a meeting yesterday at the Murray Hill Hotel. Senator Nevada N. Stranahan of Oswego presided. Charles Adsit of Hornellsville, representing the State Bankers' Association, appeared before the committee and gave his views regarding the taxing of banking interests. Senator Stranahan, at the close of the investigation, said:

"We are down here to get information, and we will probably be here for several days. It is not our purpose to give public hearings, but to collect our evidence by personal investigation. We have not gone to work on our report yet, and will not do so for a few weeks. We will make our report to the Legislature about Jan. 15. This report will be accompanied by a bill or bills. It would be useless to attempt to outline probable taxation legislation, as we have no idea of what we shall recommend to the Legislature. The present investigation will determine the nature of the bills we shall introduce next month."

MAN AND WIFE JOINT PASTORS.

The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Wright Give Up Their Brooklyn Charge.

The Prospect Heights Universalist Church of Brooklyn is soon to lose its distinction of being the only church in the city with a joint pastorate filled by a man and his wife. The Revs. A. E. and Alice K. Wright, the joint pastors of the church, have resigned, and expect to leave Brooklyn in the near future. Their resignations, however, have not yet been accepted, the members of the church being loth to part with them. Mr. and Mrs. Wright feel that their present charge offers attractive opportunities for a single pastor, but that the field is scarcely large enough for two pastors. They do not know as yet just where they will go when they leave Brooklyn.

Mr. and Mrs. Wright were students together in the theological seminary attached to St. Lawrence University. They were married immediately after their graduation. Their first charge was the Morrisville (Vt.) Universalist Church, whence they came to Brooklyn seven years ago to take pastoral charge of the North Henry Street Universalist Society. Two years ago they took charge of the Prospect Heights Church. They have been very successful in their work there.

Poison Victim's Wife Discharged.

Coroner Fitzpatrick yesterday afternoon discharged Mrs. Emily Koch from custody, pending the inquest to be held next week regarding the death of her husband, George Koch. Mrs. Koch was accused by her husband of having given him poison from which he died Saturday evening in the Presbyterian Hospital, but the police did not believe the charge.

Take a shot.

It ought to be called a "snap" shot, for there're several hundred suit remnants on the firing line.

That means coats and vests, $7.50; suits, $10—most of which were $25, $23, $22 and $20. Fancy mixtures, dark and light, goods both rough and smooth—all sizes in something.

At Leonard and Prince Street stores only.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

SAYS A BOYCOTT RUINED HIM.

Tile Layer's Damage Suit Against an Association of Dealers.

The case of Peter J. Kiernan, the employing tile layer who is suing the Tile, Grate and Mantel Association of New York for $25,000 damages for having, as he alleges, ruined his business by prohibiting its members from selling him tiles, came up yesterday morning before Justice Andrews, in Part IV. of the Supreme Court.

Alfred Steckler, counsel for the plaintiff, explained to the jury his version of the case, and claimed that the combination of the members of the association to prevent the sale of tiles to outsiders was illegal. Austin E. Pressinger, for the defense, contended that combinations not to sell to certain people were in certain cases legal. Tiles, continued Mr. Pressinger, were a luxury, and not a necessity, and therefore refusal to sell them to certain persons was not a restraint of trade. He moved that the complaint be dismissed on that ground. His motion was denied, and Mr. Steckler then placed in evidence the constitution and by-laws of the association, which provide for the expulsion of all members who sell tiles to outsiders.

Kiernan, the plaintiff, took the stand, and said that in May, 1895, after having worked as a journeyman marble cutter and journeyman tile layer for seventeen years, he went into the tile-laying business on his own account. In the following twelve months he did $2,500 worth of work, and the next year his business increased to $6,000. The prospects for a steady increase of business were very good, when in July, 1897, a sudden check was put on his successful career by the refusal of the members of the association to sell him any more tiles. He said that his business fell off so much after the imposition of the boycott that between July, 1897, and January, 1898, he did only $400 worth of work, and lost money on those jobs.

W. Benton Crisp of counsel for the defense, in cross-examining Kiernan, sought to show that he had been delinquent in the payment of his debts, and had been unreliable and incompetent as a workman. Mr. Stickler objected to this line of questioning as irrelevant, and Mr. Crisp said he wanted to show that the plaintiff had been discharged for intoxication and incompetency as a workman, and as a business man was unworthy of credit. Kiernan denied that he had been discharged for such reasons.

The case was adjourned until this morning.

LEGAL NOTES.

MORTGATOR PAYING THE MORTGAGE TO HIMSELF.—Garrett S. Wright, who was one of the two trustees of his father's estate, made a mortgage to his co-trustee for the amount of his indebtedness to the estate. The co-trustee having died, Wright, saying he now desired to pay off the mortgage, moved in Supreme Court, Special Term, to compel the Register to accept a satisfaction piece executed by himself as trustee. Justice Gildersleeve yesterday denied the application, saying that as none of the heirs had notice of the motion, and it was not pretended that the mortgage had as yet actually been paid, and as the satisfaction piece was to be executed by the mortgagor himself, the Register should first have some definite proof of payment.

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LIQUIDATED DAMAGES.—Frederick W. Van Bergh and others, having in 1896 outgrown their old quarters in Rochester, N. Y., for the manufacture of plated silverware, contracted with Sidney R. Roby for the construction of a new manufacturing building, which he was to let to them for five years. There was a provision in the contract that for each day's delay beyond July 1, 1896, the day fixed for its completion, the contractors should pay $50, as fixed, settled, and liquidated damages. In a suit brought by Wendell J. Curtis, as Roby's assignee for creditors, to recover rent, the defendants pleaded a counter claim for damages because Mr. Roby did not complete the building until Aug. 3. Judgment for the plaintiff, which was affirmed by the Fourth Appellate Division, has now been reversed by the Court of Appeals, which held, in an opinion by Judge Vann, that the provision of the contract for the payment of $50 a day as damages was to be construed according to the intention of the parties, to be gathered from the language used, and read in the light of the circumstances surrounding them at the time it was executed. When it appeared that the damages which would result from a failure to complete the building on the day fixed were uncertain and difficult of ascertainment at the time the contract was executed, and that the amount named as liquidated damages was not so great, under all the circumstances known to the parties at the time, that the court should say, as matter of law, that it was out of all proportion to the probable loss, its payment might be enforced.

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POLICEMEN'S GRADE FROM LENGTH OF SERVICE.—John Lang, Jr., who resigned from the police force in December, 1893, after having served as policeman for more than seven years, was reappointed on Dec. 29, 1897, before the Greater New York charter went into effect. He was assigned to duty in one of the grades existing at the time. By the provisions of the act members of the force who were patrolmen appointed after the 1st of January, 1895, became members of the fifth grade. Lang was placed in that grade, with a salary of $1,000. Claiming the benefit of the provision of the Greater New York charter that members of the force who had served five years should be of the first grade, Lang last May demanded to be placed in that grade. The First Appellate Division has reversed an order which granted Lang's application for a writ of peremptory mandamus placing him in the first grade. Presiding Justice Van Brunt, who gave the opinion, said it was apparent that continuity of service was intended, because such continuity would necessarily give efficiency, and it was to reward such efficiency that the determination of grade by length of service was provided for. It would be a forced interpretation of the language of the act, under the conditions under which the legislation took place, the Presiding Justice said, to hold that a man who had been a member of the police force ten years before, and who had lost all the skill which he had acquired by reason of his previous service, should be entitled to step into the first grade, which grade was given because of the supposed experience which had been obtained by service on the force, and not lost by years of absence from police work. Justice O'Brien gave a dissenting opinion.

***

VALUES OF DOWN-TOWN REALTY.—Justice Ingraham, in giving the opinion of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, affirming, with some modifications, the judgment secured by William P. Douglas on the trial of his suit against the Manhattan Railway Company for damages to his property, 125, 173, and 179 Pearl Street, makes some interesting observations in reference to the general course of values of property during the last twenty years in the region below Fulton Street and east of Broadway. The judgment awarded to Mr. Douglas was $38,000 for fee damages and $33,000 for past trespass. The testimony on the trial showed that there had been a gradual and general decrease of rentals of Mr. Douglas's property since 1878; that there is not a street west of Pearl Street in this locality where values and rentals have not been very largely increased since the construction of the elevated railroad, and a very substantial increase, though not as large, in the property east of Pearl Street and south of Fulton Street. The effect of the operation of the railroad upon abutting property devoted to business purposes, especially for offices for lawyers, bankers, commission merchants, and kindred occupations, through interference with light, pollution of the air by steam, gas, smoke, and cinders from the locomotives, coupled with the operation of the road, Justice Ingraham says, must be serious. "Any use of a street," the Court adds, "which renders it impracticable to keep the windows open in Summer without great discomfort, which causes the light to be constantly interrupted, and causes the air to be so polluted that at times it is quite offensive, would seriously affect an office building, and must be detrimental." Property in Broadway, the evidence showed, had trebled in value, and had doubled in Nassau and William Streets, since 1878; and so in the cross streets between William Street and Broadway, and from Maiden Lane, going south, property in these streets being worth more than double, and in some cases three or four times as much, while property on Pearl Street had decreased in value.

Fouled Steamer and Plague Ship.

Two vessels anchored at Quarantine were run into yesterday morning. The first collision occurred shortly after 11 o'clock, when a mud scow in tow of the tug Municipal ran into the Ward Line steamship Yucatan, just in from Cuba and Mexico. The scow struck the Ward liner square in the cut-water, making a big dent and twisting the steel stem slightly to one side. The scow's damage was trifling. The second collision occurred at 8 o'clock, when the schooner Samuel C. Hart, bound from Stonington for Perth Amboy, fouled the J. W. Taylor, the detained plague ship. Neither vessel was damaged.

Dinner at the Reform Club.

The Reform Club will give a dinner under the auspices of its Committee on City Affairs to-morrow at 7 o'clock P. M. The subject of the evening will be "The New Educational Movement of the People's Institute." The speakers will be Dr. Felix Adler, Hugh H. Lusk, M. P., New Zealand; the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, John S. Crosby, Harry White, General Secretary United Garment Makers, and Dr. Elgin R. L. Gould.

SALE OF TRIMMED MILLINERY,

To-day and To-morrow, Dec. 12th and 13th.

Remainder of stock,—including Imported and American models. Toques, large felt or velvet picture hats, turbans and theatre bonnets.

Latest fashionable colors and trimmings,
$5.00 Each;
Formerly $15.00 to $25.00

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

SALE OF SUIT LENGTHS.

ON THE MAIN FLOOR.

Several hundred suit lengths of fine Venetian and Broadcloth, in black and colors, at reduced prices.

A quantity of a special make of Tailors' Black Venetian Cloth,
$1.50 per yard;
Value $2.25

Embroidered Cashmere and other soft wool materials for waists; navy, red, pink, light blue, lilac, cream and yellow,
65c, 85c, & $1.00 yard.

Suit and skirt lengths of rich novelties at one-half former prices.

IN THE BASEMENT.

Very large assortments of Serges, Cashmeres, Whip Cords, Homespuns, Prunellas, Cheviot mixtures and Meltonettes,
$2 to $4.50 dress length;
Value $3.00 to $7.50

Silk-and-wool Plaids, bright-colored plain or fancy goods and clear checks in shorter pieces,
$1 to $4.60 the remnant.

All Dress Lengths contain full quantity for a suit. Goods are smoothly folded and will be delivered in form to make attractive Holiday Gifts.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

SALE OF UMBRELLAS.
Selected especially for holiday presents.

Handles show new carvings and many handsome novelty designs. Sterling Silver name plates.

Pure twill silk,—English paragon lock frame,—8 rib,—steel rod,—close rolling. Sterling silver swedges.

WOMEN'S,—26 inch.
Handles:—full length ivories, carved and heavily trimmed with sterling silver,—mother-of-pearl or partridge wood mounted with silver.

MEN'S,—26 and 28 inch.
Handles:—solid, carved, burnt ivory,—gun metal,—sterling silver, buck horn,—and 14 karat gold plated crooks and caps,
$4.65 Each;
Value $7.50 to $10.00

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

Dress Shirt Protectors.

Made of fine quality black satin or silk,—plain and figured,—lined with fancy quilted white satin,
95 cents each;
Formerly $1.50

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

SILKS.

Basement Salesroom.

TO-DAY, DEC. 12TH.

1,000 lengths. Foulard and China Silk. Black and white, navy and white, and various shades on white and colored grounds. Waist, skirt and dress lengths,
50 cents per yard;
Value 75 cents to $1.00

10,000 yards. Fancy Silks. Stripes, lines, checks, figures or plain. Various colors and black. Waist, skirt and dress lengths,
50 cents to $1.25 yard;
Value 75 cents to $2.50.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

FOR BETTER CITY TENEMENTS.

Charity Organization Society's Committee Offers Prizes for Plans.

The Tenement House Committee of the Charity Organization Society has offered four prizes to architects for plans for improved city tenements.

The competition will be divided into three classes: First, for houses on lots 50 by 100; second, on lots 75 by 100; third, on lots 100 by 100. To the author of the best plan, irrespective of class, will be given its execution, or in lieu thereof $200. The second and third prizes will be $200 and $100 respectively. There will be also a special prize of $100 for the author of the best plan for a house on a lot 25 by 100. The plans submitted are to be exhibited in connection with the tenement house exhibitions to be held this Winter in New York and other cities. The jury of award will be composed of W. Bayard Cutting, John D. Crimmins, E. R. L. Gould, Mrs. Roland C. Lincoln, Miss Lillian D. Wald, W. R. Mead, and I. N. Phelps Stokes. The plans must provide a clear rentable space on each floor, exclusive of walls, partitions, corridors and staircases, equal to about 55 per cent. of the area of the lot, and should avoid the objectionable features of the common "double-decker" tenement.

Not more than 70 per cent. of the area of the lot must be covered by the building. Particulars as to requirements for ventilation, light, fire escapes, and floor area of living rooms are given in detail.

Architects are also invited to submit plans for model lodging houses or hotels for men and women, and for tenement houses not within the requirements above given. These plans are for exhibition only, and will form no part of the competition. Complete information respecting the competition will be furnished upon application to Lawrence Veiller, Secretary of the Tenement House Committee.

STERN BROTHERS

direct attention to a recent shipment of choice

English Silk Squares
For The Holidays

in large double and flowing end scarfs, to order or already made, at $2.25

Double Flowing End Scarfs, heavy weight silks and satins, Value $1.50 at 95c

Puffs, Tecks, Four-in-Hands and Flowing End Scarfs, in light and dark effects, at 45c

West Twenty-Third Street

WATCHES, DIAMONDS,

And Fine Jewelry.

BENEDICT BROTHERS, of Broadway and Cortlandt street, have for the HOLIDAYS a fine and carefully-selected stock of choice Diamonds and other Gems; fine Gold Jewelry, Sterling Silver Goods, &c. Attention is called to our several grades of TIMEKEEPING WATCHES all made especially for our house, and bearing our name.

EVERY WATCH GUARANTEED.

"The Benedict" Perfect Collar and Cuff Button.

In gold, extra heavy rolled gold, and sterling silver.

NOTE—THE GENUINE BENEDICT BUTTON has the name "BENEDICT," and date of patent stamped upon it. A SET OF FOUR MAKES AN ACCEPTABLE PRESENT.

BENEDICT BROTHERS, Jewelers,
Broadway and Cortlandt Street, N. Y.

The correct fashion-follower finds here ready to put on,

MEN'S SUITS,
$10 to $28,

all made with exact tailoring, from choice selected goods,

&

OVERCOATS,
$12 to $45,

models of the finest workmanship throughout.

To-morrow we offer special lots of Neckwear from Imported Silks, in all shapes, at half value.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

'Tis the land of St. Nicholas.

"New things and old, co-twisted as if time were nothing," fill our warerooms and make them the most delightful out-of-common Holiday shopping ground imaginable.

Beautiful antique lamps for the floor or table, shaped with the inimitable simplicity and grace for which Eastern art is famous; also Oriental hangings and rugs.

Among the smaller things are papeteries, knife-boxes, muffin-stands, inlaid mahogany tea-trays, carving tables—multitudes of novelties all marked in plain figures, at factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

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Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Strengthens the stomach, assists digestion, relieves distress and the feeling of exhaustion and dizziness.
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CARNEGIE HALL, 57TH ST. & 7TH AV.
Dec. 12, 16, Jan. 6, 20, at 2:30.
SEATS $3.50, $2, $1.50, and $1.00.
At Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.
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MANAGEMENT HUGO GORLITZ, JOHN C. FRYER.

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CHORUS OF 60 ARTISTS.
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Wed. Aft., Dec. 13, Schroeder
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Tickets at Box Office and Tyson's at reg. prices.

AMERICAN 42ND & 8TH AVE. CASTLE SQ. OR CO.
LAST TIMES THIS SEASON OF
(To-night) IL TROVATORE. Wed. Mat. & Eve.—ROMEO & JULIET. Thurs. & Fri.—CARMEN. Sat. Mat. & Eve.—AIDA. Ev'g, 8:15, 25c. to $1. Mat. Wed., Sat., 2:15; adm. 25c. Week Dec. 18, Theatre close in preparation for Great Christmas Production, THE BEGGAR STUDENT.

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St. Evg. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15
ONLY COMIC OPERA HIT THIS YEAR.
FRANK DANIELS
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PROCTOR'S 23d ST. BIG COMEDY BILL! Cont. Perf. Mov'g Pict'res (new) 15, 25, 50c. Mansfield & Wilbur, &c
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KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. CRAGGS, GUITANOS, MARZELLA'S COCKATOOS. THE GIRL WITH THE AUBURN HAIR. Falke & Semon, Duncan. Biograph.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. LAST TWO WEEKS. MR. MRS. **KENDAL** Special Wed. Matinée. Regular Mat. Sat. Evgs., 8:20. Matinées 2. The Elder Miss Blossom

CASINO! Last 23 Nights! Last Mat. Sat. but 3. Souv. Nt. Dec. 22. 300th Performance 3D MNTH. & OPERA COMPANY Last 4 Wks.! in **ALICE NIELSEN** The Singing Girl!

THE NEW YORK Eve., 8:15. Pop. pr. LAST WEEK. MATINEE DAILY at 2:15. BIOGRAPH PICTURES. JEFFRIES-SHARKEY CONTEST

KOSTER & BIAL'S. 34th St. 8:15. Mats. 2:15. HOUSE JAMMED EVERY NIGHT. "ROUND NEW YORK" 50c BARGAIN MAT. TO-MORROW. TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Mat. To-morrow at 2. THE GREAT SUCCESS, **BEN-HUR** Seats on sale for every perf. to March 1st.

5th Ave Theatre, B'way and 28th St. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. LAST TWO WEEKS OF Mrs. Fiske in Becky Sharp

HAMMERSTEIN'S LAST 3 WEEKS **VICTORIA** Evgs. 8:30. Sat. Mat. 2:15. Rogers Bros. in Wall St. Mon., Jan. 1—"Chris and the Wonderful Lamp."

THE DEWEY. Mat. To-Day. Next 14th St. **HARRY WILLIAMS' OWN CO.** Eliza Kendall, Waterbury Bros. & Tenny.

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BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only. **MAY IRWIN** IN SISTER MARY Phone 2224 Mad. Sq. Biggest hit of all.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. Evgs. 8:15 sharp. 53d & B'way. Sat. Mat. only. ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. 5th Week & Still Crowded. "WAY DOWN EAST." Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Ev., 8:15.

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WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH. **EDEN MUSEE** NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Mat. Sat. To-night and Wed. DAS RECHT AUF SICH SELBST (The Right of the Individual.)

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HERALD SQ. Thea. Evs. 8:15. Only Mat. Sat., 2:15. Great London Success A GREEK SLAVE.

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THE HON. JOHN BARRETT
WILL SPEAK TO-NIGHT ON HIS PERSONAL EXPERIENCES IN THE
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AT THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, 64TH ST. & MADISON AV.
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DALY'S Broadway & 30th St. ..... at 8:15
Daniel Frohman ..... Manager
Matinées WED. and SAT.
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The Maneuvers of Jane

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d ..... at 8:30
Daniel Frohman ..... Manager
Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2.
FOURTH MONTH.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
Annie Russell in MISS HOBBS MISS HOBBS MISS HOBBS

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Evgs. 8:30. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15. JOHN DREW | THE TYRANNY OF TEARS Dec. 25—Empire Company in MY LADY'S LORD.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Messrs. Frohman Present Wheels Within Wheels By R. C. Carton, Author Lord & Lady Algy.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre B'way & 44th St. Evgs. 8:30. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. JULIA MARLOWE | Barbara Frietchie

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8. Mat. Saturday. "A GREAT SUCCESS."—HERALD. WM. GILLETTE in His New Play, SHERLOCK HOLMES

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 8:15. Saturday Matinée at 2. Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD THIS WEEK ONLY | BEAU BRUMMEL Monday, Dec. 18, for 3 nights, "The Merchant of Venice." Dec. 21, "Prince Karl." Dec. 22, "A Parisian Romance." Mat. Dec. 23, "Prince Karl." Nat. Dec. 23, "Dr. Jekyll & Mr. Hyde." Dec. 25, "The First Violin." Seats sold 2 weeks in advance.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. DENMAN THOMPSON & THE OLD HOMESTEAD Evgs., 8:15. Matinée Sat., 2:15.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. SPORTING LIFE. $50 PEOPLE. 10 HORSES.

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair, fresh westerly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,578. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT { In Greater New York and Jersey City. / Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks erratic.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 74½c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40½c.; cash cotton, 7 11-16c.

CONGRESS.—Representative Driggs of Brooklyn spoke yesterday in the House in favor of the Currency bill. He was the first Democrat to urge its passage. Bills were introduced in Congress yesterday to appropriate $2,671,387 for a new Post Office building and additional substations in New York City. The resolution introduced by Senator Pettigrew Monday to investigate the Idaho labor troubles was referred to the Military Committee. Senator Cullom introduced a bill to amend the Inter-State Commerce act. The Committee on Privileges and Elections was given authority to investigate the elections of Senator Clark of Montana and Senator Scott of West Virginia.—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—In a sortie made from Ladysmith Sunday morning a Boer howitzer was captured and destroyed, but the British lost one officer and eleven men killed, three officers and forty-one men wounded, and six captured. It is reported at Cape Town that heavy fighting has taken place near the Modder River. Gen. Gatacre, in his report, attributes his defeat to the fact that his forces were misled by a Cape Colony policeman. Snowstorms are impeding traffic in England. The temperature yesterday was 15 degrees below zero in Berlin. The debate on the German Navy bill is exciting great interest. Yesterday Dr. Lieber, Centrist leader, criticised the Kaiser in making his Hamburg speech. Italy's Minister of Foreign Affairs said yesterday that his country was not seeking territorial expansion in China.—Pages 2 and 7.

Page 1.

William S. Taylor was inaugurated as Governor of Kentucky yesterday.

A $100,000,000 sugar company will be incorporated in Delaware to include companies outside of the trust.

W. J. Kinsley, the handwriting expert, occupied the witness stand through the whole of yesterday's session of the Molineux trial. He declared that the prisoner wrote the address on the poison package, but his testimony came as no surprise, and Molineux did not flinch at the direct accusation.

Page 4.

Ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed was elected a member of the Bar Association.

James Halcrow, night clerk in an Eighth Avenue lodging house, was murdered. His assailant and another man were held for the Coroner.

Detectives are looking for W. H. Esau, formerly an assistant cashier employed by the Consolidated Gas Company, who disappeared after a robbery of $635 from the company's funds.

The session of the Cabinet was devoted to discussion of a form of government for Puerto Rico. It is believed that the President and the Secretaries favor the form used in Louisiana in 1803.

Page 5.

The Southern Railway has issued an order prohibiting the use of cigarettes by its employes in the South Carolina Division.

Mrs. Thomas was recognized by the Congress of Religions in Chicago, and will be ordained at the People's Church next Sunday.

Corporation Counsel Whalen advised the Board of County Canvassers that the votes of soldiers and sailors serving in the Philippines must be counted.

Walter T. Heber, arrested in Chicago, confessed that he had grown wealthy by swindling. Many women sent him small sums for samples of silk.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday passed upon the "single standard" of morality as a matter of law, reversing a decision by Justice Garretson, which was declared preposterous.

Page 8.

Several officials of the leading yacht clubs in this vicinity have decided not to serve in an official capacity next season.

A reception was held at the Catholic Club in the interest of the proposed Trinity College for women at Washington.

Frank D. Croft, brother of Surveyor of the Port Silas C. Croft, was run over by a wagon yesterday and severely hurt.

The Health Board will announce its decision to-day on the question of admitting the cargoes of the quarantined coffee ships.

John Reymershoffer, a Galveston manufacturer, connected with the Austrian Consular Service, died suddenly on Broadway.

The Supreme Court of Ohio discussed the suits brought against a large number of insurance ocmpanies on the ground that they had combined to fix rates.

John D. Crimmins announced yesterday that the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum block, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets, had been sold.

A meeting called by the Canal Committee of the Produce Exchange was held to begin the campaign for canal enlargement with a view to preventing the loss of trade to New York.

Alphonse Sterckx, commander of the excursion boat Georgeanna, on which there was gambling and rioting on the day of one of the international yacht races, was indicted for a misdemeanor.

In the Mexican Hall of the Museum of Natural History yesterday a private view was given of the finest collection in the world of objects illustrating the ancient civilization of Mexico and Central America.

Page 6.

Senator Daniel intimated that a restatement of the Democratic policy in 1900 may be necessary.

It is reported that Julia Arthur will retire from the stage, probably only temporarily, at the end of this season, on account of the condition of her health.

Page 7.

The women of the Society for Political Study discussed co-education and were unanimous in favoring it.

John O. Donner, Superintendent of the American Sugar Refining Company, died yesterday on the eve of his departure for Europe.

Herman F. Richter, charged with abandonment, was held in default of bonds yesterday by Magistrate Meade, who left for his successor a record of the defendant's alleged ill-treatment of his wife and family.

Page 9.

Nine events were decided at the special all-day shoot at live birds, held yesterday under the auspices of the Brooklyn Gun Club.

Resolutions affecting tunnels and bridges occupied the greater portion of the time of both branches of the Municipal Assembly yesterday.

Mrs. Phoebe Wilcoxson, who is suing her husband, Martin Niles Wilcoxson, a wealthy Englishman, for a limited divorce, made many charges of cruelty against him.

A story recalling the terrors of the Weyler régime in Cuba was told at the Barge Office yesterday by the widow of Gen. Lopez, who is on her way to Cuba with her children.

Frank Moss refused to make public his letter to the Republican members of the Mazet committee, demanding the calling of Senator Platt as a witness, and said he desired to avoid a controversy. He urged the immediate amendment of the charter in certain respects.

Page 14.

Stephen P. Anderson, a wealthy Harlem architect and builder, committed suicide in his office yesterday by shooting himself in the head.

Three men lost their lives as the result of a freight train wreck on the Pennsylvania Railroad near Schalk's Station early yesterday morning.

Samuel Layton of Plainfield, while delirious from pneumonia leaped from a window of a Jersey City Hospital. The effects of the fall and illness killed him.

Amusements.—Page 6.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 8.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.
Markets.—Page 13.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
Weather Report—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires—Page 3.

The Delight of Ale Drinkers is good old Evans' Ale at all meals.—Adv.

DEATH FOR LUZON BANDITS

Guerrillas Caught by Col. Smith Will Be Shot or Hanged.

CRIMINALS INFEST THE ISLAND

Some American Officers Say the Campaign Is Worse Than Fighting Indians.

MANILA, Dec. 12.—Col. Smith, with a detachment of the Seventeenth Infantry, surrounded and captured in a village near Malasqui a party of guerrillas, who had made their headquarters there. The party included the band which assassinated seven officials at Malasqui for friendliness to the Americans.

All are insurgents who became bandits when the disintegration of the Filipino army began. They kept the country around Malasqui in a state of terror for several weeks, and committed twenty-five murders in less than that number of days. When they were caught they were promptly sent to Gen. MacArthur's headquarters, at Bayambang, by train.

It is expected that they will be speedily tried and either shot or hanged as an example, if convicted.

The whole country north of San Fernando and between San Fernando and Manila, except within the permanent line of troops around the city and the closely patrolled stretches of railroad, swarms with similar bands. Probably they will be increased by men from Pilar's army, many of whom are making their way south to join the insurgent force in Cavite Province.

These people for the most part succeed in dodging Gen. Grant's, Col. Bell's, and Col. Hood's troops, who are scouring the country for them. They devote their energies to ambushing commissary wagons and to picking up soldiers who leave their commands. Every day some wagon train is fired upon or some soldier disappears.

Gen. Wheeler's secretary, Mr. Garrett, was disarmed and slashed by a boloman almost within sight of headquarters, his assailant pursuing him almost into the headquarters building.

The policy of these ruffians is to make the country uninhabitable for Americans and to frighten natives into refraining from giving any assistance to the Americans, as well as to compel the inhabitants to support the insurrection.

Frequently they raid and loot towns. The brother of the President of Imus went outside the town the other day to harvest some rice. He was captured by his compatriots, accused of being a spy, and executed.

Only a small portion of the insurgent arms have been surrendered, and the problem of suppressing this guerrilla warfare is anything but easy of solution. Some of the American officers think it worse than fighting Indians, owing to the difficulties of the country and the trouble of locating the enemy, who resort, when hard pressed, to the amigo dodge and hide their guns.

Some of the Americans favor the issuance of a proclamation declaring all natives found with arms to be bandits, punishable as criminals, instead of being treated as prisoners of war.

THE SITUATION IN LUZON.

Gen. Otis Says the Insurgents Have Been Scattered — Their Loss 100 in the Last Few Days.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The War Department has received the following cablegram from Gen. Otis, descriptive of the military situation in Luzon:

"Manila, Dec. 12.

"In Bulucan Province the insurgents have been scattered and driven east to the mountains. Our casualties in that section in the last few days were ten. The insurgent casualties in killed, wounded, and prisoners aggregate 100. Considerable insurgent property, with records, arms, and ammunition have been captured. Our troops are now in the mountains in pursuit.

"The insurgents have been driven from Subig Bay and the marines now occupy a naval station there.

"Our column moving west from Tarlac is now on the west coast of Luzon, where it has been supplied. It encountered little resistance. A column is now moving west and south from Dagupan along the coast. There is no concentrated insurgent force of importance in Luzon north of Manila. Southern Luzon will not offer any serious resistance. Troops are in co-operation in that section. Organized rebellion no longer exists, and our troops are actively pursuing robber bands. All important and threatened centres of population in the far north have been occupied."

THE SURRENDER AT SUBIG BAY.

Senator Pettigrew Inquires Into Statements of Spaniards.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—In the Senate today Mr. Pettigrew (S. D.) offered the following resolution:

"That the Secretary of the Navy be and he is hereby directed to inform the Senate whether the flag of the Philippine Republic was carried by vessels in the Bay of Manila, and whether the flag of the Philippine Republic was ever saluted by Admiral Dewey or any of the vessels of his fleet at any time since May 1, 1898; were Spanish prisoners delivered over to the Philippine forces at the time of the surrender at Subig Bay? Did a vessel commanded by the forces under Aguinaldo, flying the Philippine flag, accompany the vessels Concord and Raleigh back to Subig Bay in June, 1898, in order to compel the surrender of the Spanish forces?"

Mr. Pettigrew asked for immediate consideration of the resolution, but Mr. Chandler objected, and it went over until to-morrow.

A dispatch was sent from Manila Dec. 10, in which it was stated that Spanish prisoners recently released complained that they had been deceived by Capt. Coghlan, to whom they surrendered, in July, 1898, upon the express stipulation that they should not be turned over to the Filipinos. These Spaniards stated as facts the matters about which Senator Petigrew seeks information.

PHILIPPINE HEMP PORTS TO OPEN.

Gen. Otis Says Aguinaldo Stopped the Exports by a Decree.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—In answer to the inquiry from the War Department regarding the opening of the hemp ports in the Philippines, Gen. Otis to-day made the following response:

"Manila, Dec. 12.

"Hemp ports will be open as soon as transportation for troops can be secured. Probably active trade early in January. See annual report, Page 262."

A reference to the place indicated in his report shows the following statement:

"Of the three staple articles of the islands, hemp, tobacco, and sugar, only the latter shows a very marked depreciation in amount secured and exported. About the same quantity of hemp was taken from the shipping ports during the past year as in the preceding year, and large exports of tobacco have been made. There still remain in the islands considerable quantities of both hemp and tobacco, but a short time ago Aguinaldo issued a so-called decree most injurious to his interests, forbidding his Tagalo Guards to permit at the ports where they were stationed the entrance of any merchant vessel flying the American flag, and as the interisland commerce is carried on under that flag, his decree terminated trade at the points where troops are not maintained."

More Spanish Prisoners Released.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The War Department has received the following dispatch from Gen. Otis, dated Manila, Dec. 12:

"Two thousand additional Spanish prisoners, secured in Northern Luzon, making over 3,000 released within a month; 700 now en route from Vigan and transports will be sent for remainder."

Filipino "News" from Hongkong.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Reuter's Telegram Company has received the following dispatch from Hongkong: "The insurgent Government (so called) of the Philippines will be changed to a dictatorship, to continue hostilities against the Americans exclusively by the methods of guerrilla warfare. The Filipino Army is being split up into small bands, the troops taking an oath before separation that they will fight until their country's rights are recognized. A force of United States marines who landed at Vigan, South Ilocos province, from the battleship Oregon, was defeated by the Filipinos under Gen. Finio, (Tino?) on Dec. 4.

"The Manila newspapers, despite the censorship, admit that Gen. Lawton is missing."

$100,000,000 SUGAR COMPANY.

Will Be Incorporated in Delaware to Include Companies Outside of the Trust.

DOVER, Del., Dec. 12.—When the Anglo-American Rapid Vehicle Company was incorporated here with a capital stock of $75,000,000, it was thought to be the largest industrial concern that would ever come under the general law of Delaware, but tonight preparations were begun for the incorporation here of a $100,000,000 concern. The new combine is to be known as the Colonial Sugar Refining Company.

Large sugar-making companies now outside the American Sugar Refining Company, which operates under the New Jersey laws, are concerned in this new Delaware corporation. Its specific object is to extend the sugar industry in the islands of Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Cuba. The State will profit by the incorporation of this company to the extent of $15,000 in State tax and $5,000 in annual tax.

MAYOR JONES'S SETBACK.

City Council of Toledo Deals a Blow at His Cherished Ideas.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 12.—The City Council of Toledo has completely overthrown the municipal ownership ideas of Mayor Jones so far as Toledo is concerned. Mayor Jones walked out of the committee meeting today saying, "Well, I guess I am no longer wanted."

The City Council has ordered the sale of the Toledo National Gas plant to J. N. Bick for $228,000, although Mayor Jones presented a proposition from a firm offering to furnish the city with gas at a low rate, and at the end of ten years to turn over the plant to the city free of charge.

MODERN MIRACLES AT NORWALK

Baptist Divine Credited with Cures by Laying On of Hands.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Dec. 12.—The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage Van Doren of the First Baptist Church in this city has elicited considerable local interest by his reputed cures of the sick by what may be termed "the laying on of hands." The Rev. Mr. Van Doren, who is a nephew of the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, came to Norwalk several months ago from Albany, N. Y., and since then his followers claim that he has accomplished many astonishing cures.

Many persons are skeptical of the alleged cures, while on the other hand the patients are decided in their belief of the pastor's power to cure.

WOULD NOT CUT DOWN TREES.

W. L. Decker Sacrificed a $23,000 House Rather than Do So.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Dec. 12.—William L. Decker has sacrificed a house which cost $23,000 to build a few years ago in preference to having some maple and elm trees which surrounded it cut down. Mr. Decker is owner of the Decker Building at Union Square, New York.

He recently purchased the Bouchelle place here, and desired to erect a costly mansion. He was offered a good price for the building, but the removal would necessitate cutting down the trees. This he would not listen to, and the building has now been leveled to the ground.

CONFEDERATE VETERANS OBJECT

Charge that They Have Been Forced to Cut Turnip Tops.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The story comes from Richmond that the inmates of the Home for Confederate Veterans at that place have asked for an investigation of the management of the home because the veterans have been put at work cutting the tops of turnips, the men regarding this service as an imposition upon them. A similar complaint was made some years ago by the inmates of the Soldiers' Home here, the veterans asserting that they were obliged to perform tasks unbecoming to them.

Upon inquiry, it was found that, owing to a lack of assistance, the veterans had been asked to pick strawberries and other fruits for the table of the home, and objected to performing that labor unless they were paid for it. The result was the employment of additional laborers to pick the fruit for the consumption of the veterans.

BUCKET SHOPPERS ON TRIAL.

Forty-three Arraigned in Chicago—Some Pleaded Guilty.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—The names of forty-three defendants in bucket-shop cases were called off by the Clerk in Judge Waterman's courtroom this morning. Many of the defendants failed to put in an appearance and their bonds were declared forfeited. Others appeared personally and entered pleas of guilty, while a few were ready to stand trial.

Frank Hoop, indicted with Arnold Lancaster, was not in the courtroom, and Attorney Hayward said he has left town. J. Edward King and Frank F. Eagan declared they were not guilty. John Valley entered a plea of not guilty, and his case was set for trial. A jury was quickly empaneled and the evidence heard. "This is Valley's second offense, and I shall ask for a jail sentence," declared Assistant State Attorney Barnes.

Frank J. Smith was another defendant whose bond was declared forfeited. He was not in court, and no one was there to represent him. George A. Fisher was also among the absent and missing. Mr. Barnes said that he had left town shortly after being indicted and has since evaded arrest. In the majority of instances only the minimum penalty—a fine of $500—will be asked for in case of conviction, as it is the defendants' first appearance.

Examination for Court Stenographers.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 12.—On Jan. 6, 1900, the State Civil Service Commission will hold open competitive examinations in New York and Syracuse to renew the lists of persons eligible to appointment as official stenographers in the Supreme Court.

"Old Saratoga" Whiskey excels them all and is the choice of all the people. Rosskam, Gerstley & Co. make it. Acker, Merrall & Condit sell it.—Adv.

Direct Service to Akron, Ohio, Via Pennsylvania Railroad.
Leave New York (West 23d St. Station) 7:55 P. M. Through sleeping car to Hudson, connecting for Akron.—Adv.

ROOT TO RUN WITH McKINLEY.

Republican Leaders, It Is Claimed, Have Agreed Upon the New Yorker for Vice President.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 12.—A Washington dispatch to The Leader says:

"Many conferences are being held in the apartments at the Arlington Hotel of Senator Hanna and Henry C. Payne, respectively the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the National Committee; Senator Platt of New York, Senator Spooner of Wisconsin, Senator Scott of West Virgina, Senator Platt of Connecticut, who live there, while other well-known members of the Senate nightly throng the lobby.

Two of the questions that are receiving the attention of these men are, first who shall be McKinley's running mate next year? Second, shall the ticket be nominated by acclamation?

It may be stated almost without qualification that the Republican National ticket next year will be McKinley and Root. That the President will be renominated there has been no doubt for a long time. As to the nominee for Vice President the sentiment in favor of Elihu Root, the Secretary of War, which became apparent several months ago, has assumed proportions which, in the opinion of men who are masters in the art of politics, practicaly insures his being given second place on the ticket. Careful, conservative men such as Mr. Payne is known to be do not hesitate at this time to predict Mr. Root's nomination.

"If I were prophesying on the ticket I would say it will be McKinley and Root," said Mr. Payne this evening. "Although I am a Western man, I can see reasons which admit of no argument for the Vice Presidential nomination going to an Eastern man. It seems to be conceded generally that New York ought to produce him. Mr. Root would give the strength, firmness, and prestige to the ticket which another man would not do, and which are needed. He has made a splendid record for himself as the head of the War Department and is in every way fitted for place which Mr. Hobart graced."

That Mr. Root is willing to go on the ticket with Mr. McKinley there is not the slightest doubt. It may be said even that the Secretary is ambitious to procure the Vice Presidential nomination; in fact, it is known that he has aspirations of that character. He is perhaps better equipped for the place than almost any other New York man who has been mentioned in this connection. It is believed that he would be acceptable to Senator Platt, who, by the way, was largely instrumental in having him appointed Secretary Alger's successor in the Cabinet.

When Mr. Plat was asked to-night whom he favored for the Vice Presidential nomination he said: "Any good New York man would suit me."

"How about Mr. Root?"

"Mr. Root would be satisfactory," was Mr. Platt's reply. "McKinley will be nominated by acclamation."

As to the matter of nominating the entire ticket by acclamation, there is reason to believe that the next Republican National Convention will establish such a precedent. Senator Hanna has conceived the idea, and it is remarkable how favorably it is being received. The Senator has confided his proposition to a few friends, and they are enthusiastic over it. Mr. Hanna believes that inasmuch as McKinley will be renominated in that manner, his running mate should be accorded the same distinction.

"It seems to me," he said to-night, "that a contest in the convention for the Vice Presidency should be avoided for the reason chiefly that President McKinley will be named for first place without opposition. The nomination for second place under the circumstances should be made, in my opinion, with the same absence of friction and contest. If we could go before the country with a ticket chosen in such a way the effect upon the party throughout the United States and upon the people of all parties would be most marked. The action of the convention would be received with éclat, and the Republicans would start in at the very beginning perfectly harmonious and with a solid impregnable front. It would be a sure augury of the victory that will follow in November."

Vice Chairman Payne agrees heartily with Mr. Hanna's plan. The more he considers it the more pleased he becomes with it. He said to-night that he would be happy to see the convention adopt it, and that he believed it would do so.

In all probability the Republican Convention will be held the second week of June. Mr. Payne said this evening that it would assemble very likely on the 12th of that month, which will be on Tuesday.

BRYAN MAY BE A SENATOR.

Belief Expressed by Some that Gov. Poynter of Nebraska Will Appoint Him.

OMAHA, Dec. 12.—The Senatorial situation is daily becoming more complicated, and there are those who claim that the appointment of either Allen or Hitchcock will disrupt the party and that the Governor will be compelled either to appoint a dark horse or accede to the request of Orlando Tafft, Chairman of the State Republican Committee, and call a special session of the Legislature to settle the matter.

Gov. Poynter returned to Lincoln to-day, accompanied by a delegation of Hitchcock men. On his arrival at the State House he was besieged by a horde of friends of both Hitchcock and Allen. The Governor intimated during the day that he may announce the name of Hayward's successor to-morrow.

Some believe now that Bryan will be appointed, basing their belief upon the fact that the morning Hayward died the Governor was closeted for several hours with Charles W. Bryan, brother of William J. Bryan.

REPUBLICANS CARRY BOSTON.

Gen. Collins Defeated by 1,904 Majority, but the Democrats Hold the Board of Aldermen.

BOSTON, Dec. 12.—After a spirited campaign, the Republicans won a victory in the Municipal election to-day, Thomas N. Hart defeating Gen. Patrick A. Collins, the Democratic nominee for Mayor, by 1,904 votes, the total vote being: Hart, (Rep.,) 40,665; Collins, (Dem.,) 38,761.

The Board of Aldermen will stand 8 Democrats and 5 Republicans.

The city, as usual, voted for license, but the all-absorbing question of relaying the street car tracks on Tremont Street, which had been taken up when the subway was completed, was negatived.

The Republican victory was in great measure due to the "knifing" of Gen. Collins by the supporters of John R. Murphy, who were severely disappointed at their favorite's defeat in the caucuses. A remarkably heavy Republican vote also materially assisted in overcoming the Democratic plurality of 4,000 in the last city election for Mayor in 1897, and the 6,000 at the State election in November.

OTHER BAY STATE ELECTIONS.

Republicans Sweep Several Democratic Strongholds.

BOSTON, Dec. 12.—The elections in Massachusetts cities were practically concluded to-day, North Adams being the exception, when seventeen of them were held. Unlike the conditions a week ago, the Republicans were generally successful, although non-partisanship was a winning banner in several cities. Only in Newburyport did the Social Democrats make any kind of a contest, while in Boston, Lynn, and Woburn, ordinarily strong Democratic strongholds, the Republicans scored signal victories.

The day was also a good one for license, two cities, Lowell and Salem, changing from no license, and in many instances the license majorities in cities favoring the sale of liquor were increased.

Reduced Fares to Washington, D. C.
Upon occasion Masonic 100th Anniversary death of Washington the Pennsylvania Railroad will, on Dec. 11th and 12th, sell excursion tickets to Washington, D. C., and return at rate of $2.00 for the round trip, good to return until Dec. 13th. Round trip tickets Alexandria to Richmond $4.00, on sale Dec. 13, 14, and 15.—Adv.

TEACHERS WIN THE FIGHT

Manhattan, Bronx, and Brooklyn Salary Increases Upheld.

DECISION BY JUSTICE GAYNOR

City Officials, Pleased at the Result, Will Take No Appeal—About $700,000 Involved.

The teachers in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx and Brooklyn have won their fight for salary increases. Justice Gaynor handed down a decision in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday granting the writ of peremptory mandamus sought by Ira L. Bamberger and Edward M. Shepard, attorneys for Principal James McCabe of Public School No. 23, in Brooklyn, and Principal Greene of Public School No. 9, directing the auditor of the Board of Education, Henry R. M. Cook, and the city authorities to pay to the Brooklyn school teachers their October salaries, according to the new schedule, known as the Harrigan schedule.

As the Mayor and the Controller are both glad of the result, Assistant Corporation Counsel William J. Carr, who has represented the city in the matter, has decided not to take an appeal.

The point on which the fight turned, the construction of Section 2 of the Ahearn Act, is the point also involved in the fights in this borough, and that of the Bronx, and Justice Gaynor's decision has, therefore, settled these contests in favor of the teachers.

The teachers, who received their September and October salaries on the basis of the lower schedule antedating the Harrigan schedule, will get the increases resulting from this mandamus for September and October, and the November salary at the increased rate, all before Christmas. The sum the teachers gain by the decision is about $700,000.

Section 2 of the Ahearn bill, the measure which fixed the minimum salary scale in all boroughs of $600 yearly for all teachers, $900 yearly for all teachers of ten years' experience, and $1,200 yearly for all teachers of fifteen years' experience, provided:

"The Board of Estimate and Apportionment is hereby authorized and required to direct the issue of revenue bonds for the purpose of providing funds to carry into effect the provisions of this act." The city, through Mr. Carr, and in accordance with a previously promulgated opinion of the Corporation Counsel, held that this section only meant that if the borough boards had not enough money to pay the teachers on the basis of the schedule existing at the time the Ahearn law went into effect and carry out the provisions of that law also, the Board of Estimate was compelled to make up the deficit by an issue of revenue bonds.

The opinion of the Court, which was rendered really on the McCabe application, begins by saying that the Brooklyn Borough School Board has the power to fix salaries within its appropriation, and adds that it got for this year the sum of $3,126,238 for salaries, which was $316,300 in excess of the amount needed if the salaries established by the payrools of 1898 were not to be increased. "But," adds the Court, "it is considered that such excess was appropriated and apportioned to the said School Board to enable it to make such an increase."

The opinion says that while the carrying out of this purpose of increase was being arranged for, the Ahearn law went into effect, causing an increase in the Brooklyn salary schedule on its own account of over $250,000 for the year 1899, which would have nearly exhausted the $316,300 allowed in the borough appropriations for increases.

"The Borough Board, says the Court, established on July 2 new pay rolls carrying out not only the increases necessitated by the Ahearn law, but also other increases in teachers' salaries amounting to over $307,000, thus keeping this branch of the increase within the said unapplied balance of $316,300.

These two increases thus created a deficiency of $279,287.58. The Board of Estimate then "directed the Controller to issue revenue bonds to the amount of $338,294 to pay the increase in the salaries of teachers in Brooklyn made by the said act," but the Auditor refused to audit the pay rolls.

Having thus summed up the situation which led up to the litigation, the Court concludes as follows: "The contention of the Auditor is that the said act of the Legislature of its own force applied the said unapplied balance of the Brooklyn School Board to the payment of the increase of salaries effected by the said act, and that, therefore, the other increases in salaries made by the said School Board itself was void for lack of funds out of which to make it.

"No such intention is expressed in the said act, nor is it necessarily implied. If the Legislature had any such intention it would have easily expressed it in the provision for revenue bonds. Instead of saying, as it did, that such bonds should be sold 'for the purpose of providing funds to carry into effect the provisions of this act,' it would have authorized a sale of such bonds to meet any deficiency in the school funds caused by the increased expenditure made by the act."

The decision does not affect Richmond and Queens Boroughs. There the Borough Boards appropriated for salaries. Mr. Carr says, more money than they had a right to, under any possible construction of law.

"We acquiesce in the decision by not appealing," said Mr. Carr last night, "though I do not admit that our position was wrong. The sum of money involved was a large one, and it was our duty to carry on the fight in the city's behalf.

"If the court had decided favorably on the contention of Mr. Greene that the city's share of the State school fund should be used to pay the salary increases we should have fought the thing right up to the Court of Appeals, for that is an important matter. Justice Gaynor, however, did not rule on this point."

Controller Coler said of Justice Gaynor's opinion: "The decision, as I understand it, is based entirely upon the legal construction to be given to Section 2 of the Ahearn law. I am very glad for the sake of all concerned that a decision on this point has been obtained so promptly, and I am especially glad, for the sake of the teachers, that the decision is what it is. Personally, I am entirely willing to acquiesce in Justice Gaynor's decision without taking an appeal."

As soon as he had read the text of the opinion, Mayor Van Wyck sent a letter to Acting Corporation Counsel Connoly requesting him to accept as a final interpretation of the law the decision of Justice Gaynor.

WASHINGTON'S WAR ON DOGS.

Fear of Hydrophobia Stirs the Agricultural Department.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Department of Agriculture has issued an order prohibiting the immigration or emigration of dogs to or from the District of Columbia. The restriction of dog immigration does not apply to immigrants with muzzles. The reason for the prohibition is that a hydrophobia scare prevails in neighboring sections of Maryland and Virginia. All dogs offending against the order will be summarily arrested. Meanwhile the Poundmaster is hard at work capturing dogs. His dragnet yielded eighty yesterday.

The District Commissioners are not pleased at the action of the department, and have asked Secretary Wilson to furnish them with all the information he possesses as to the existence of hydrophobia in Washington, and in the adjacent sections of Maryland and Virginia.

A Perfect System of Safeguards.
On the Pennsylvania Railroad. Facilitates operation; accelerates speed; distinguishes the railroad.—Adv.

GREAT DISASTER AT CERAM.

Reported that 8,000 Persons Were Destroyed on the Island in the November Earthquake.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 12.—The disaster that overtook the Island of Ceram on the second of last month resulted in a great loss of life and property.

The steamship America Maru, which arrived yesterday from the Orient, brought advices from Ceram that 8,000 persons were destroyed on that island alone when the earthquakes of November shocked the Japanese coast and agitated the islands adjacent to the empire.

On the night of Nov. 2 the people of Ceram were awakened by a heavy shock of earthquake that seemed to work from north to south. Every one fled from his house into the public square. A few hours later it was reported that the water was rising in the Bay of Amboela.

The sea came forward in the form of a huge tidal wave and forced the water into the bay. It came up fifty feet over the lowlands. At Pauholy and Samasceron on the Bay, the waves swept over the tops of trees thirty feet high.

The whole coast for miles was transformed into a huge mud puddle. Corpses were everywhere. Broken trees and portions of houses were buried in the ooze. Every few rods were great mounds of stones and boulders that had been washed up from the sea, changing the entire topography of the country.

The exact number killed along the coast will never be known, as the corpses are in many cases yards under the new ground. At Hatoesia, out of 500 people, 100 were killed and 40 wounded. The rest escaped to the hills, where the shock of earthquake was first felt.

GOV. TAYLOR INAUGURATED.

Sworn In as Governor of Kentucky at Noon Yesterday—Minor Democratic Candidates to Contest.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 12.—William S. Taylor was inaugurated as Governor of Kentucky at noon to-day. The crowd was much smaller than in past years, owing to the weather, which up to last night was rainy, followed to-day by a December blizzard. The inaugural ceremonies were simple. Retiring Governor Bradley, in the course of his speech, said that he hoped the Goebel election law, which had brought so much turmoil to the State, would be wiped from the statute books. Gov. Taylor in his inaugural address said:

"The verdict rendered by the people last November was the mandate of the people in favor of civil liberty. It was the triumph of the people over a merciless, remorseless, partisan machine, exerted to enslave them." He added that one of the chief aims of his administration would be to secure the repeal of the election law.

The oath of office was administered to Gov. Taylor at noon by Chief Justice Hazelrigg.

The defeated Democratic candidates for State offices began serving notices of contests to-day against the Republican candidates who were given certificates of election last week. Several have been served.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Philadelphians Ask the President to Help Them Get It for Their City—He Courteously Refuses.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The fight of the cities has begun for the Republican Convention in 1900. Lemuel E. Quigg and Michael J. Dady are here looking over the ground in the interest of New York, and Philadelphia has already opened headquarters, and her delegates are hard at work. A delegation from St. Louis is expected shortly. Few of the Republican National Committeemen are in town, so that the fight is hardly on as yet, but the Philadelphia people have taken time by the forelock and are working with all the committeemen they can find.

Mr. Quigg and Mr. Dady have rooms at the Shoreham. Mr. Quigg was at the Capitol during the day, talking to Congressmen. There are as yet few signs of life about the New York canvass. Philadelphia people speak respectfully of New York, but do not seem to consider her a dangerous rival.

"Philadelphia in 1900" is the gigantic legend that stares everybody in the face in front of the reception room at the Arlington, where the Philadelphians have their headquarters. The committeemen got here last night and lost no time in getting down to business. They conferred last night with Senator Penrose and the Pennsylvania Representatives, and to-day they called upon the President. With them went Senator Penrose and Representatives Bingham, Young, Adams, Wanger, and Butler.

Chairman Shields told the President that the people of Philadelphia were McKinley people, and were anxious to have the honor of seeing him renominated in their city.

The President expressed his pleasure at meeting the delegates, but said it would be manifestly improper for him to express the slightest preference for any city in a contest of this character.

The Philadelphians expect that their great fight will be with Chicago. A big delegation from that city will be here tomorrow or next day, and the fur will then begin to fly. The Philadelphians say that the time has come to let the East have a Republican convention and that Philadelphia is the only eligible place for one. New York, they say, would make an ideal site for a Democratic convention. So far, the Philadelphians claim, they have met with remarkable success. They have seen all the committeemen in town and have heard from others, and have been successful beyond their expectations. They say that the talk of energetic efforts by Western cities other than Chicago is without foundation.

So far they have found no trace of any efforts by places west of Chicago, and they think all the efforts of Kansas City and other places are on paper. It is true that Chicago has put forth no effort as yet, but the Philadelphians do not expect that state of things to last many days.

Kansas City's real push will be for the Democratic Convention.

NEW YORK'S BID FOR CONVENTIONS.

Headquarters Will Be Opened in Washington To-day.

The citizens' committee appointed by the Board of Trade and Transportation toward securing the two National conventions for this city will open headquarters in Washington to-day. At the meeting of the Republican National Committee on Friday Senators Depew and Platt will present the views of the New York committee to the Republicans. The funds pledged amount to $125,000, and but few of the subscription blanks sent out have been heard from.

Health Officer Doty, who had been requested to serve as one of the delegation to go before the Republican National Committee, has been compelled to decline owing to a pressure of business.

Will Discuss Civil Service Reform.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 12.—The National Civil Service Reform League will hold its annual meeting here on Thursday and Friday of this week. The first day will be devoted to the reports of local associations, the reading of papers on "Civil Service Reform as a Factor in Municipal Reform" and "The Competitive Plan in the Filling of Offices of the Higher Grades," and the annual address of the President, Carl Schurz. Officers will be elected and papers read on the second day.

New Evening Train to the Southwest.
Leaves Grand Central Station at 9:30 every day by the New York Central—Big Four Route. Perfect Service.—Adv.

SAYS MOLINEUX IS GUILTY

Kinsley Declares He Wrote the Address on the Poison Package.

ACCUSATION IS NO SURPRISE

Day Given Up to Comparisons of Handwriting Exhibits—Prisoner Smiles at the Testimony.

The prosecution, through Assistant District Attorney Osborne, practically admitted yesterday that it would endeavor to prove the crime of murder in the first degree against Roland B. Molineux on the strength of expert testimony relating to handwriting. Most of the testimony so far introduced has been on this basis. The evidence of the witness Heiles and of Mary Melando was closely allied to the handwriting theory, and according to the statements of Mr. Osborne these witnesses were called to the stand out of their regular order because the testimony they had to give strengthened that which he expected later to bring out by his experts.

Heiles proved the existence of a bitter feeling toward Harpster by the defendant, and Miss Melando established the fact that he had blue-tinted, crescent-eftwined paper in his possession. This, however, was not the strong part of her testimony, Molineux having admitted having it in his possession, but the point wrung unwillingly from the witness was that Mr. Weeks had spoken to her about the matter long before Molineux was officially accused of the crime for which he is now on trial.

Mr. Osborne admitted yesterday that all his evidence led up at last to the testimony of the experts on the question of handwriting. The chief of these in the employ of the prosecution is W

moved her derby hat when she sat down, and after the excitement attending her entry had subsided she began to write voluminously. During the morning session Justice Winslow of the Wisconsin Supreme Court occupied a seat on the bench with the Recorder and with him examined many of the exhibits in the case.

"Mr. Kinsley," said Mr. Osborne, when the expert took the stand, "will you tell us what you did to earn that $1,700 Mr. Weeks spoke of?"

"Yes, Sir. On Jan. 1 Detective McCafferty handed me the first bits of writing that came into my possession. I started to work on these, and until the February term of the Grand Jury I worked night and day on this case."

"Whose handwriting was given you?"

"The handwriting of Mr. Molineux, Mr. Rogers, Mrs. Rogers, John D. Adams, Gallagher, Harpster, and hundreds of persons who had written for samples of a certain medicine."

"Did you examine the handwriting of all the employes of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club?"

"I did. I examined the handwriting of every employe."

"Did you examine also the handwriting of every member of the club that was available?"

"Yes."

"Did you examine the handwriting of H. C. Barnet?"

"I did."

"In all that time were you told by Capt. McClusky or any of the detectives who the suspect was?"

"I was not."

"Did you know whose writings you were examining?"

"No. I did not know the names of the writers."

THE DRAWING ANALYSES.

Mr. Kinsley then took up his drawing analyses. He made reproductions with a crayon of the Burns letter, admitted to be in the handwriting of the defendant, and of the letters signed "H. C. Barnet," one asking for a remedy and the other for a marriage guide. All of these letters are worded nearly alike. They start, "Please find enclosed," then state the amount and the name of the article desired, and close "and oblige yours truly," with the signature.

Then Mr. Kinsley called attention to commas, to the word "oblige" written, as he said, with a break between the "i" and the "g," and with a small hook instead of the letter "e." He referred to the slant and slope of the letters, and said that the "i" was smaller where the person wrote hurriedly and large where he took time. He failed, however, to state how he knew that the writer had written hurriedly in one or the other letter.

The Sheffler letter, admitted to be in the handwriting of the defendant, and containing the word "enclosed," was then passed up, and Mr. Kinsley was asked to draw analogies between this word in the Sheffler letter and the word in the Barnet and Cornish letters asking for medicines. Mr. Kinsley said that all samples showed the same large "e," the peculiarities in the shape on the "n," a short break between the "n" and the "c," the "c" taller than the second part of the "n," the small "o," and the difference between the various letters' "g," one being sharper on the point and some of the others round. The "d," he said, also differed in several instances.

"Yet that is practically the same writing, is it not?" asked Mr. Osborne, in spite of the differences pointed out.

"It is."

"What about the punctuation in the letters?"

"It is erratic."

"Is this erraticism characteristic?"

"It is."

TWO STYLES OF "A."

Mr. Osborne then called the attention of the witness to the capital "A" in the Austen letter and in the other letters. It was testified that one was closed at the top and another open. There were also two kinds of "A" in the Harpster letter.

"So you find that the defendant wrote two styles of 'A'?"

"I do."

"Are they still the same?"

"Yes, substantially, except for the slope. The disputed writings are also written with a coarser pen than the admitted writings."

Mr. Kinsley then pointed out what he called points of similarity in the word "Knickerbocker" in the Sheffler letter and the address on the poison package. In both instances he said there was a break between the "i" and the "c."

"Now look at the final 'c' in 'Athletic' and the letter preceding it. Is there a break between the two?"

"There is not really a break, but it was written so that the break would have been there had the writer, in forming the 'c,' not come too close to the up stroke of the 'l.' The ink spread and formed a connection between the letters, although they were not intended to touch."

This was a little further than the expert had yet gone in his explanations, and Mr. Carvalho conferred with Molineux, who smiled broadly. Mr. Kinsley went on to say that in about nineteen instances out of twenty there would be a break, but that in this case there was inadvertently none. Mr. Kinsley went on to explain that in the poison address there was a break between the "t" and "c" in "Athletic," but that nevertheless the words were identical because in the first instance the connection, as he said, was made inadvertently.

"Then the writing is the same?" queried Mr. Osborne.

"Substantially the same," responded the expert.

"APPRECIATED" UNDER DISSECTION.

The word "appreciated" was then put under dissection. The witness showed the breaks between the "i" and "a," the "e" and "d," and in another letter the same breaks were found in the word "immediately." In almost every instance, the witness said, there was a break between the preceding letter and an "o" and "a," a "g" and "d."

The words "please," beginning every one of the letters for remedies and occurring also in some of the admitted writings, were then drawn. To the lay eye every one of the capital "P's" was different. They sloped to the right and left; some had the loop connected with the first bar and some had not. The writing of some of the words "please" Mr. Kinsley described as "mushy and loose" and others as "firm."

"Do you find characteristic differences in the words and letters?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"No," answered the expert. "They were executed by a different pen and have a different slant and pictorial effect, that is all. They were carried out by the same pen habit."

Then Mr. Kinsley gave it as his opinion that the same hand wrote the Barnet and Cornish letters, the undisputed writings of Molineux, and the address on the poison package. Molineux bore the direct accusation without flinching. It came neither as a surprise to him nor to any one in the courtroom.

Mr. Osborne then asked for an adjournment. He said he was worn out and needed rest. Mr. Weeks objected, on the ground that he should have the opportunity to cross-examine the witness while his direct testimony was still clear in the minds of the jury. He said he had promised to call Assistant District Attorney McIntyre to the stand for cross-examination to-day, and that would make another break in Mr. Kinsley's testimony. The Recorder ruled that it would not be necessary to call Mr. McIntyre until Mr. Kinsley had finished, and Mr. Weeks then consented to an adjournment. The Court asked Mr. Osborne if he expected to go on with Mr. Kinsley to-day.

"Unless I have some more witnesses dropping from the clouds," said the District Attorney.

HEAVY STORM ON THE BIG LAKES

High Winds and Snow Reported, but No Vessels Lost.

DETROIT, Dec. 12.—A southwest wind has been howling up the river at the rate of fifty miles an hour since early to-day. Gales are reported from all parts of the lake region. Points along the eastern shore of Lake Michigan report a heavy fall of snow. No disasters to vessels have been reported.

BUFFALO, Dec. 12.—Before noon the wind reached a velocity of sixty-two miles an hour and the breakwater was completely hidden from view by the heavy sea.

In this city considerable damage was done. Trees were blown over, some big smoke stacks were destroyed, and the iron structural work on new buildings twisted out of shape.

HOUGHTON, Mich., Dec. 12.—The heavy northeaster washed out 1,000 feet of the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic track near Mission, on Keweenah Bay, to-day. The early passenger train passed over it in safety, but the freight following, consisting of an engine and ten loaded cars, went into the lake. No one was injured.

To Present First Lafayette Dollar.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—President McKinley to-day decided to appoint Frank J. Thompson, Secretary of the Lafayette Memorial Commission, a Commissioner to present to President Loubet the first souvenir coin struck, in accordance with the recent act of Congress. The first coin will be struck at the Philadelphia Mint on the anniversary of Washington's death.

BRITISH LOSE MORE MEN

Twelve Killed and Forty-four Wounded at Ladysmith.

SIX OTHERS TAKEN PRISONERS

Boer Gun Captured and Destroyed by a Sortie, but Attacking Party Is Cut Off by the Enemy.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The War Office publishes the following dispatch from Gen. Buller:

"Dispatch from Gen. White, dated Dec. 11, says:

"'Last night Col. Metcalfe and 500 of the Second Rifle Brigade sortied to capture a Boer howitzer on a hill. They reached the crest without being discovered, drove off the enemy, and then destroyed the howitzer with guncotton.'

"'When returning, Metcalfe found his retirement barred by the Boers, but he forced his way through, using the bayonet freely. The Boer losses were considerable. The British losses were Lieut. Fergusson and eleven men killed; Capt. Paley, Second Lieut. Davenport, Second Lieut. Bond, and forty-one men wounded; six men captured, who had remained behind in charge of the wounded.'"

This sortie the morning papers are unanimous in regarding as a brilliant piece of work.

That the Boers fear the British bayonets is illustrated in the full accounts now arriving of previous sorties. It seems that in Sir Archibald Hunter's sally from Ladysmith to capture the Boer guns the British did not carry bayonets. While they were storming the hill the Boers, suddenly aroused from sleep, rushed to the edge and opened an indiscriminate fire upon them. But just before the British secured a footing on the top of the hill some one shouted: "Fix bayonets and give them cold steel!" At this the Boers turned and fled into the darkness.

Little mention is made in the War Office dispatches of horses, but it is understood that the losses in this respect have been exceedingly heavy. Among the officers alone from 20 to 30 per cent. of their mounts have been shot under them, the Boer tactics being to shoot first at an officer's horse and then at the rider when dismounted.

Gen. Gatacre's disaster at Stormberg has been blamed to a lack of knowledge of the country; but, according to The Daily Telegraph, when the war began there were no official maps available at Cape Town, and, therefore, it is probable that Gen. Gatacre is still without them.

The Times, while praising Col. Metcalfe's brilliant feat at Ladysmith, expresses the opinion that, relief being now so near, such sorties are rather perilous, and it would be better for Gen. White to avoid them so far as possible.

The Morning Post again endeavors editorially to arouse the British people to a recognition of the "serious nature of the struggle and of the grave position in which matters now stand." It urges the Government to prepare immediately to send more troops to South Africa.

Lord Mayor Newton, the Aldermen of the City of London, and other prominent officials of the Corporation, together with the high military authorities, will attend the memorial service to be held in St. Paul's Cathedral for the men who have fallen in the war.

A War Office dispatch reports that Mafeking was safe up to Dec. 4, but that the Boers had been shelling the town since Nov. 27 with increased effect. Daily rations had been considerably reduced, meat by half a pound and bread by a quarter of a pound, in view of a probable long siege. Water was still plentiful.

Scanty messages seem to indicate that preparations are about completed for simultaneous attacks at Tugela River and Modder River, the dispatches showing that the British and Boers were in touch in both directions Monday.

There is no confirmation of the report of another day-long battle along the Modder River, Monday; but possibly there has been a resumption of fighting, as reported by Gen. Cronje yesterday evening, as the searching lyddite shell fire of Sunday was probably preliminary to an advance.

A strange item of news has reached here from Boer sources announcing that the Waschbank bridge is dsmaged. This is taken in some quarters as a possible confirmation of the suggestion that the British have made a wide sweep, by way of Helpmakaar, and are preparing to take the Boers north of Ladysmith in the rear.

A message from Naauwpoort, dated Monday, Dec. 11, shows that Gen. French has apparently no inclination to withdraw his advanced troops at Arundel, as it was feared might be the result of Gen. Gatacre's defeat. Gen. French reports that his artillery, Dec. 11, forced an advance post of the Boers south of Colesberg to evacuate its position and seek refuge behind Vaalkop.

There is great indignation in Great Britain at the ignorance the British Intelligence Department is displaying in estimating the Boer strength in Cape Colony. Experts aver that 15,000 Boers will have to be driven out of the colony before the passage of the Orange River can be commenced.

The Rhodesian force advancing to the relief of Mafeking reached Gaberones Fort Dec. 2 and found the Boers had evacuated the place. The Rhodesians are repairing the railroad as they advance.

HEAVY FIGHTING IS REPORTED.

Cape Town Hears a Rumor of a Battle in the Direction of Modder River.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 12.—It is reported that heavy fighting was heard all day yesterday in the direction of Modder River.

GATACRE EXPLAINS HIS DEFEAT.

Cape Policeman Misled the Advance, but Probably Unintentionally.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The War Office has received the following from Gen. Forestier-Walker:

"CAPE TOWN, Dec. 11.—Gatacre reports as follows:

"'The idea to attack Stormberg seemed to promise certain success, but the distance was underestimated by myself and the local guides. A policeman took us around some miles, consequently we were marching from 9:30 P. M. till 4 A. M., and were landed in an impossible position. I do not consider the error intentional. The Boers commenced firing from the top of an uncalable hill, and wounded a good many of our men while in the open plain. The Second Northumberlands tried to turn out the enemy, but failed. The Second Irish Fusiliers seized a kopje near and held on, supported by the mounted infantry and Cape police. The guns, under Jeffreys, could not have been better handled. But I regret to say that one gun was overturned in a deep nullah and another sank in quicksand. Neither could be extricated in the time available.

"'Seeing the situation, I sent a dispatch rider to Molteno with the news. Collected and withdrew our force from ridge to ridge for about nine miles. The Boer guns were remarkably well served. They carried accurately 5,000 yards. I am holding Bushman's Hoek and Cyphergat. Am sending the Irish Rifles and Northumberlands to Sterksstroom to recuperate. The wounded proceed to Queenstown. The missing Northumberlands number 366, not 306, as previously reported.'"

LADY SARAH WILSON EXCHANGED.

Boers Release Her in Return for Another Woman Captive.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—A special dispatch from Lorenzo Marques says a Boer telegram from Mafeking says:

"Lady Sarah Wilson, aunt of the Duke of Marlborough, who was captured by the Boers while acting as a correspondent for The London Daily Mail, has been exchanged for a Boer woman who was a prisoner at Mafeking."

BOERS REPORT BRITISH DEFEAT.

President Steyn Tells of the Disaster at Stormberg.

PRETORIA, Dec. 10.—President Steyn has sent the following details of the fight at Stormberg Junction:

"The British, with six cannon, attacked the Boers, under Swanepoel and Olivier, and stormed the Boers' intrenched positions on the kopjes. After a severe fight they were compelled to surrender. The prisoners are Major Sturges, 6 officers, and 230 non-commissioned officers and men of the Northumberlands, and 2 officers and about 250 non-commissioned officers and men of the Irish Fusiliers.

"It is impossible to state the number of dead or wounded British. The Boers captured three cannon and two ammunition wagons."

BRITISH TRANSPORT AGROUND.

Denton Grange with War Munitions Stranded on Canary Islands.

LAS PALMAS, Canary Islands, Dec. 12.—The British transport Denton Grange, with war munitions on board, is ashore outside the harbor and making water.

The Denton Grange, Capt. Williams, of 3,759 tons, when last reported was at Southampton, Nov. 20, bound for Table Bay, Cape Colony.

"ROMEO AND JULIET" IN BOSTON

Alvary and Mme. Eames Sing Title Roles—Season Is Satisfactory.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 12.—Manager Grau's season of Italian opera, now in its second and last week in Boston, has been, as he himself puts it, satisfactory both from the artistic and financial point of view. Saleza's illness from bronchitis has caused the only change from an announced bill, and the season has progressed smoothly notwithstanding. Calvé and "Carmen" have proved the most potent attractions.

To-night Alvarez, the great tenor of the Paris Opéra, sang Romeo to Eames's Juliet, creating a sensation. The house was crowded from pit to dome and the enthusiasm evoked was tremendous. Alvarez is both an actor and a singer. He sang the balcony scene with a voice of ineffable sweetness, which he managed with ease, and in the duel rose to a height of passion which thrilled the vast audience and left the impression that the equal of Alvarez has not been heard here in a generation.

The cast also included Mmes. Mantelli, Bauermeister, MM. Plançon, Bars, Illy, Dufriche, Meux, Vanni, and Edouard de Reszke. Mancinelli conducted.

NEW AMERICAN DRAMA BOUGHT

W. A. Brady Acquires It to Star His Wife, Grace George.

William A. Brady has purchased a new American drama, in which he will star his wife, Grace George, who recently resigned from the cast of "Ben Hur" because she felt that the rôle of Esther, which she was to play, did not afford her ample opportunity to display her talents.

Mr. Brady yesterday refused to divulge the name of the author of the play until certain contracts were consummated. He thinks the play is one of the best pieces of property he has ever acquired.

Actress Sued for Infringement.

Maurice Campbell of Pittsburg, Penn., has brought suit in the United States court in Brooklyn for alleged infringement of copyright of the one-act play now being produced at a Brooklyn theatre under the name of "Her Soldier Boy," by Lillian Burkhart. The complainant alleges that he wrote the play that Miss Burkhart has been producing as her own composition, to his loss, and he asks $18,000 damages. Justice Thomas has denied a motion for a preliminary injunction to prevent the continued production of the play.

Irving Place Theatre's New Bills.

As the new comedy-drama "Das Recht auf sich Selbst" (The Right of the Individual) has not met with expected favor, Manager Conried has withdrawn it from the Irving Place Theatre. "Maedel als Rekrut," the original of "The Girl in the Barracks," will be presented there to-night. To-morrow evening and for the rest of the week Wildenbruch's play "Hubenlerche" will be given.

Burlesque Actress Passes Away.

Mrs. M. Florence Oppenheimer, wife of Manager Joseph Oppenheimer, and professionally known as M. Florence Edwards, died yesterday morning. Miss Edwards was one of the first women to produce in this country a serpentine dance, and for many years had figured as leading woman in her husband's burlesque companies.

Mr. Mansfield Changes His Plans.

Richard Mansfield has decided to make another change in his bill for next week. Instead of presenting a revival of "The Merchant of Venice," for the first three nights "The Devil's Disciple" will be given.

BASEBALL MAGNATES CONFER.

Decision in the Wrigby Case—Talk About the Circuit.

The National Baseball League magnates began their annual Winter meeting yesterday in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The Board of Arbitration was in session most of the day. The league proper adjourned without transacting any business. After the adjournment of the Board of Arbitration President Young's son gave out the text of a resolution which was adopted by the board regarding the case of George Wrigby, who was signed by the New York Club on Sept. 15, 1899, for a period terminating Oct. 15, 1899. The Syracuse Club had protested on the ground that it had not transferred to the New York Club its right of reservation of the player's services, as provided in the National agreement. Then the Syracuse Club transferred the right of reservation to the Brooklyn Club. The resolution disposing of the case sets forth:

"The National agreement does not give to the reserving club the right to control the services of a player after his contract has terminated with the said club, and its right to transfer such reservation is not impaired by any action of the player entering into the services of any other club after the termination of such contract and before the commencement of the next season of the club to which he has been transferred."

It is hardly probable that the proposed scheme for a reduction in the League circuit will go through. The Louisville followers have proposed that the League appoint a committee to appraise the value of the Louisville, Baltimore, Washington, and Cleveland franchises. Only one deal for players was reported yesterday. In that Chicago bought Outfielder. McCarthy from Pittsburg.

REVISION OF CUSTOMS LAWS.

A meeting of the Committee on Revision of Customs Laws of the Merchants' Association has been called for Dec. 18 by Secretary Angell, to approve the report of the Executive Board on the subject.

The committee was appointed last Spring, at the suggestion of President McKinley, for the purpose of considering the whole subject of the customs administration act. It is composed of well-known business men and importers of the city, who, since their appointment have gone carefully over the ground and have made the recommendations they think will accrue to the benefit of the importers. The report, when finally adopted, will be transmitted to Congress.

One of the principal recommendations is to grant to consignees the same right as purchasers now have to add to their invoices to make market value, or, in other words, it is held to be logical that consignees should have an equal right with purchasers in being permitted in their entry to raise invoice values when their information shows the same to be too low.

Other recommendations are a provision that no penalties shall accrue unless the appraised value exceeds the entered value by more than 5 per cent.; that the members of the Board of General Appraisers may be retired after fifteen years' service or upon reaching sixty-five years of age, at two-thirds salary; that the hearings before the General Appraisers shall be open and public; that the duties on goods in bonded warehouses shall be assessed on the weights at the time of withdrawal instead of deck weights, as is now the custom.

The oaths which importers are obliged to take have been amended by the elimination of useless verbiage or antiquated phraseology. Another amendment is the making of the penalties for undervaluation apply only to the articles undervalued, and not to the whole of the package in which they are contained, as at present.

It is the opinion of those customs officials with whom the committee has discussed the question of the first mentioned recommendation that the Government would be the gainer, not the loser, by the proposed change.

More Automobile Club Members.

There was a well-attended meeting of the Automobile Club of America at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. On the recommendation of the Board of Governors it was decided to retain the present quarters of the club in the hotel. The club amended the by-laws so as to permit of the election of 500 active and 200 honorary members. Under the decision originally adopted the membership was limited to 400. There are 120 applications for membership on file.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

DEATH OF GEN. FERRERO

A Man Who Achieved Fame in Two Dissimilar Professions.

DANCING MASTER AND SOLDIER

Abandoned a Successful Career in This City and Won High Rank as a Civil War Volunteer.

Gen. Edward Ferrero, for many years prior to last May the lessee of the Lenox Lyceum, and one of the most interesting characters of New York, died at 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon at his residence, 111 West Seventy-eighth Street, of a complication of diseases. Gen. Ferrero had been in poor health for several months, and had retired altogether from active business life.

Gen. Ferrero enjoyed the distinction of having achieved success in at least two walks of life, so widely dissimilar as to be popularly considered antitheses—those of dancing master and soldier.

Edward Ferrero was born in Granada, Spain, Jan. 18, 1831. His parents were natives of Italy, and had just arrived in Spain when the son was born. Thirteen months later the family removed to the United States and settled in this city.

The elder Ferrero's house here was frequented by Italian political refugees, and he enjoyed the friendship of Garibaldi, Argenti, Albius, and Avazzana. Signor Ferrero, who was famed as a dancer, opened a dancing school at what is now the northeast corner of Fourteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, which, as the years went by, became the most famous in the country.

Edward was reared practically on the floors of the dancing academy among the boys and girls of the wealthiest families of New York. He developed into a master of the Terpsichorean art, and when his parents retired, in the early fifties, he succeeded to the business. He originated many dancing figures which became popular throughout this country and Europe.

His establishment was patronized by the most exclusive families, and many elderly members of the leading families of the New York of to-day took their first dancing lessons under his tutelage. He also found time to teach dancing in the Military Academy at West Point. He always had a taste for military life, and at the beginning of the civil war was Lieutenant Colonel of the Eleventh New York Militia Regiment.

When war was declared he promptly left the polished floors of the dancing halls for the field of sterner action. In 1861 he raised the Fifty-first New York Regiment, called the "Shepard Rifles," of which he was made Colonel. He led a brigade in Burnside's expedition to Roanoke Island, where his regiment took the first fortified redoubt captured in the war.

He also commanded a brigade at Newbern under Gen. Reno, and in 1862 served in Pope's Virginia campaign. He was in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, and for his bravery in the latter was commissioned Brigadier General of Volunteers Sept. 19, 1862. He served at Fredericksburg and Vicksburg, and commanded a division at the siege of Knoxville.

The ex-dancing master afterward marched the Ninth Army Corps over the mountains without roads and by compass only to Cincinnati. He was in command at the defense of Fort Sanders against the desperate assault of Longstreet. In Grant's final campaign, including the siege of Petersburg, he commanded the colored division of the Ninth Army Corps, and on Dec. 2, 1864, he was breveted Major General for "bravery and meritorious services."

He was mustered out Aug. 24, 1865, and upon returning to New York did not reopen his dancing school, but leased a building at Twenty-eighth Street and Broadway, now the site of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and converted it into a splendid ballroom, which was known as Apollo Hall. In this hall were held the greatest balls and other social gatherings of the exclusive social set. The site finally became too valuable for a ballroom, and in 1872 Gen. Ferrero gave up his lease and the building was converted into a theatre.

Gen. Ferrero next leased the big ballroom of Tammany Hall. He joined the Tammany Society, and became known personally to nearly every Democratic politician of note in the State. He never took much interest in politics, however, and never held an office. When the old Monitor and Merrimac Exposition Building, at Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, was converted into the Lenox Lyceum he gave up the Tammany Hall lease and took charge of the Lyceum Jan. 1, 1889. He held this until last May, when he retired.

Notwithstanding his hard campaigns and marches in the civil war, Gen. Ferrero retained the polished manner and grace of carriage acquired in early life. He was a member of the Loyal Legion, the Grand Army of the Republic, and Manhattan Lodge of Masons. A widow survives him.

SENATOR PLATT AS A WITNESS.

Expected to Testify in an Express Suit at Toledo To-day.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 12.—Judge Lurton, in the United States court to-day, began the hearing of the case of Calvin Cone against the United States Express Company. Frank Platt of New York is conducting the defense, and Senator T. C. Platt is expected as a witness on behalf of the company to-morrow. Calvin Cone, the plaintiff, who asks for judgment for $30,000 on an alleged contract, occupied the stand throughout to-day.

Cone began service with the United States Express Company in 1855. Until 1887 he was General Superintendent of all lines west of Buffalo. In that year his office was abolished. He at once opened correspondence with Senator Platt, intimating that his long experience in the express business had given him knowledge which he characterized as being both of "the positive and negative sort." He wrote that he had just been struck with the importance of a well-posted express man as an adviser to railroad companies in the matter of express contracts.

This letter brought a reply from Senator Platt asking him to New York for a conference. In the presence of a witness Mr. Cone suggested to Senator Platt that he be made general Western agent of the company for life, with a salary of $3,000 and advisory duties. Mr. Platt, he claims, reduced the salary to $3,000. It is for this alleged promised salary that Cone has brought suit.

The defense as outlined is that, after making this contract, Mr. Cone became general manager for the Toledo Steamboat Company, preventing him from giving any time to the express company.

CUE EXPERTS' COMPETITIONS.

Results of Games in Class B and the Rival Tourney.

Contests for the Class B amateur billiard championship were continued yesterday at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. Smith and Threshie are in the lead. In the evening Smith defeated Hendrick by a score of 300 to 202 and made an average of 6 18-47, his best run being 35. Hendrick averaged 4 14-47, and his highest run was 28.

Threshie defeated Hendrick in the final game by 300 to 267, making a run of 32 and averaging 6. Hendrick made an average of 5 22-49, his highest break being 42.

Hendrick won from Hevner in the afternoon by a score of 300 to 242, and averaging 5 10-53. His best run was 40. Hevner averaged 4 10-53 and made a run of 38.

In the intercity and interclub handicap billiard tourney at Maurice Daly's academy Townsend defeated Stark, last year's Class B champion, by a score of 280 to 223. His average was 7 14-38 and his highest run was 41. Stark averaged 6 1-37 and made a break for 49.

Anti-Imperialists Forming a League.

A meeting to form an American League in this city along the same lines as the Anti-Imperialist Leagues of Boston and Chicago was held at 45 Cedar Street yesterday afternoon. The intention of those interested in the movement, which was originated by Bolton Hall, is to organize the sentiment opposed to imperialism before the meeting of the National Conventions. Charles B. Spahr was elected temporary Chairman, E. W. Ordway, Secretary, and Ernest H. Crosby Treasurer. A committee to perfect plans for permanent organization was appointed, composed of Carl Schurz, W. M. Forney, and William Potts.

Tournament Games To-night.

American National—Spartan, Central, Germania.
Columbia League—Hamilton, Diamond, Corinthian.
Arlington National—Glendale, Manhatta, Amity.
Archdiocesan Union Tournament—Spalding No. 1, St. Monica No. 1, Leo, Cathedral, Columbus No. 2, Harlem Catholic Club.
Royal Arcanum League—Manhattan, Knickerbocker, Americus.
Harlem League—Belvidere, Boulevard, Lotus.
Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League—Gilbert, Bedford, Oxford.
Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Sub Tournament—Nassau, Philadelphia, Fern.

CHICAGO TO BANISH TRAMPS.

Steps to be Taken to Keep Them from the City.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—The Bureau of Associated Charities is determined to drive tramps and beggars out of Chicago. A special committee appointed last June, after studying the subject for six months, has recommended to the executive committee of the bureau the closing of police stations as free lodging houses and the arrest of all professional wanderers.

Superintendent Byrkel said yesterday:

"Chicago is starting on another Winter as a harbor and a nest for tramps. The Police Department is fostering the evil it fights by throwing open the stations to tramps. Vagrants are flocking to Chicago to spend the Winter and prey on and scatter disease through the holiday crowds. New York, Boston, Baltimore, and other cities have closed their doors to the tramps and they flock to Chicago."

According to the report statistics show that in 1898 120,578 free lodgings were furnished by police stations, while the Relief Aid Society's superior accommodations, where a return of manual labor was required, were called on only 8,261 times.

CLERKS MUST STAND ON MERIT.

War Department Refuses to be Influenced by Politics.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The efforts made by civilian employes in the War Department to secure promotion through outside influences obliged Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn to-day to announce that such influence would have no weight. He said he wanted it distinctly understood that all changes made in the civil service of the department are based entirely on merit.

The effort to influence the department's action by outside influence sometimes relates to other matters than promotions. Mr. Meiklejohn says that the department, in making promotions, reductions, and discharges, will rely exclusively upon the efficiency ratings and the recommendations submitted by chiefs of bureaus.

He warns civilian employes that every attempt to influence departmental action will be regarded as a violation of the regulations and will be noted on the record of the offender and considered as an element in his efficiency rating.

72 BLACK EYES IN 12 YEARS.

Newark Woman Says Her Husband's Cruelty Drove Her Away.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 12.—Vice Chancellor Emery this afternoon heard testimony in a suit brought by Mrs. Jennie Ryan against her husband, John J. Ryan, for maintenance and support. The Ryans were married in March, 1888. On July 9, 1898, Mrs. Ryan alleges, she was forced, because of cruel treatment, to leave her husband.

Mrs. Ryan says that during the twelve years of married life her husband was intoxicated every Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, with the exception of six hours each day. On one occasion she alleges, Ryan grabbed her by her hair as she lay in bed, and rapped on her head with his knuckles.

She also says she averaged six black eyes a year for twelve years. In 1897 Mrs. Ryan testified she lay at the point of death, and her husband came up to the bed in which she lay, prodded her in the ribs, and, cursing her, said: "Why don't you die? There's $500 insurance on your life."

For six nights preceding the day she left him, Mrs. Ryan testified, her husband walked the floor all night carrying a razor and a meat knife, and threatening to kill her. She declared that but for the intervention of her brother, Harry Kehoe, and a friend, he would have carried out his threat. Ryan denies the charges.

SLATER SEES THE GOVERNOR.

Wants a Special Election in the Thirty-first District.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 12.—Assemblymen Kelsey of Livingston, Allds of Chenango, S. S. Slater of the Thirty-first District of Manhattan, and Assemblyman-elect Frank P. Demarest of West Nyack, Rockland County, were about the Capitol to-day. Messrs. Kelsey and Allds had business with the Controller regarding the work of the Tax Committee, of which they are members.

Mr. Slater was a member of last year's Assembly, and E. C. Stone, his Democratic opponent this year, recently died. The vote was close, and Mr. Slater was preparing to take his seat, by virtue of his name being placed on the roll, or to contest on the alleged transposition of votes in one district. The death of Mr. Stone has changed the aspect of the situation, and Mr. Slater says he is unwilling to take the seat which, if it belonged to his opponent, would now have been rendered vacant by his death. He therefore favors the holding of a special election early in January, when he will run again.

He saw Gov. Roosevelt to-day, and the Governor is willing to make any arrangement which will be satisfactory to Mr. Slater and the district. If it is decided to hold a special election, it will probably be called for Jan. 30, 1900.

Assemblyman-elect Demarest represented Rockland County in the Assemblies of 1888, 1889, and 1891. He was then known as the "little giant" of Rockland County. Mr. Demarest is in Albany for the purpose of securing quarters for the Winter.

Blame Fixed for Paterson Disaster.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 12.—The jury which has been investigating the accident on the Lackawanna Railroad at the Barclay Street Station here on the night of Nov. 29 brought in this verdict at 1:30 o'clock this morning after two hours' deliberation: "We find Conductor Gould M. Cattell and Flagman William Boedaker of Train No. 6 guilty of negligence in not obeying the flagging rules, thereby causing the collision on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad on the night of Nov. 29, causing the death of Mrs. Mary Burt Roe." Mrs. Roe's death was the only one of the seven formally investigated.

Congressman Kahn in Reed's Seat.

From The Washington Post.

Representative Julius Kahn, "the actor man" of former days, who has trod the boards with Edwin Booth, Joseph Jefferson, Tommaso Salvini, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence, Clara Morris, and other well-known stars, is very happy. And it should be said that Mr. Kahn's 250 pounds of avoirdupois, short, but broad and solid, is capable of absorbing a great deal of sunshine which shows continually in his beaming physiognomy.

Mr. Kahn, who succeeds the blacksmith statesman of the Golden Gate, James G. Maguire was among the lucky ones in the biennial drawing for seats. The reading clerk called out his name very early, and Mr. Kahn, robed in his dignified Prince Albert, tramped down the aisle to the most favorite locality and told the page how to label one of the desks that caught his fancy. Now Mr. Kahn has learned that he has the seat that Thomas B. Reed of Maine occupied in the Forty-seventh Congress. This is the cause and the inspiration of the Californian's joy. He touches elbows with the great Republicans seated in his vicinity, as he swings around in his swivelled chair and surveys the scene with great contentment.

GUATEMALAN KILLS AMERICANS.

Capt. Imboden and William Gold Shot by a Drunken Native.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 12.—Capt. John Imboden, son of Gen. Imboden of Confederate fame, was shot and instantly killed at San Pedro, Guatemala, last Monday, by a white native, who also killed William Gold, who was in the room with Imboden.

Imboden was a large mine owner with interests near Tegucigalpa, in Honduras. He and Gold were in San Pedro on business, and the native who shot them was drunk. He fired through the window at Imboden, while the latter was dressing, and killed him instantly. He then shot Gold three times, from the effects of which he died in a few minutes. The murdered escaped.

The news was brought to this city by the steamer Breakwater, but no one aboard the vessel knew the motive or identity of the murderer.

CHICAGO BOY BURGLARS CAUGHT

Arrested in Luxuriously Furnished Den—Many Dime Novels Found.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—A gang of alleged boy burglars was arrested last evening in lavishly furnished apartments in a barn in the rear of 4,341 Wentworth Avenue. Five boys compose the gang, and their ages range from eleven to seventeen years.

The furnishings of the "robbers' den" astonished the police. The walls were hung with costly tapestries, rugs, valuable paintings, and musical instruments, while on the floor and on boxes was enough bric-à-brac to handsomely decorate a residence. To complete the artistic effect of the rendezvous of the gang, a varied collection of antique guns, swords, and pistols were fastened to one end of the room, with a soldier's uniform coat as the centrepiece. The boys had gained an idea from one of the paintings, for over an improvised dais, covered with Persian rugs, hung "The Reading from Homer," and in the chief's chair was a pile of dime novels. When the police entered the chairs were in a semi-circle, as if the Captain of the gang had just finished reading.

CHEAP LITERATURE DISCUSSED.

Arguments as to Whether or Not It Cheapens Literature.

The question, "Does Cheap Literature Cheapen Literature?" was discussed last night at the Waldorf-Astoria before the Nineteenth Century Club by Prof. Harry Thurston Peck of Columbia University, S. S. McClure, the publisher, and Miss Isabel Hapgood.

The main theme of Prof. Peck's argument was that the great output of books by means of a minimum of cost in production tended to lower the general standard of the books to-day, thus reducing to a lower level the taste of the reading public, and consequently the work of authors, to whom, as Prof. Peck maintained, the commercial aspect instead of high literary aim, appeals.

S. S. McClure gave a history of what is understood as cheap literature, and said that it began in America forty years ago. "The cheap literature of to-day," he went on, "is the standard literature of the world, and the standard is higher than ever before. The publisher who does not publish good literature will not succeed. There is no use for any kind of a critic. The man who buys the book is the real critic. You can't sell poor books."

Miss Hapgood, who spoke last, argued that cheap books, in the sense of mediocrity, certainly cheapen brains, if one indulges in them. "It is the cheapening of books, not literature," she said, "that does the harm."

HAT TRADE UNPROFITABLE.

Manufacturers Say that the Domestic Business Does Not Pay.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., Dec. 12.—A number of the prominent hat manufacturers of this place, which is the largest hat-producing city in the East, have just completed stock-taking, and, although the season was one of the busiest in the past twenty years, no money was made by those engaged in the domestic trade.

One large manufacturer, who has furnished the Government with army hats, stated that his factory was running night and day for several months in an effort to fill orders promptly, and were it not for his Mexican and South American trade, the season would be profitless. The goods used in those countries are of the best quality, and are shipped untrimmed. The trimmings are packed separate, which means a saving of $1 to $2 a dozen for labor. This is done to save the duty, which in Mexico is $12 a dozen on trimmed hats and $6 a dozen for those untrimmed. The duty is not figured on the value of the goods. All qualities are assessed equally.

The cause assigned for the reduction of profits in the hat-making industry is the advance in all the materials used in the construction of a hat, both direct and remote, and the refusal of the jobbers and retailers to advance prices. The latter demand from the manufacturers goods at the same price as they did years ago, and strive to hold to conditions that have long since passed away. As a result, inferior hats are given, which are often returned at a loss to the manufacturer.

An effort was made some time ago to organize a trust, but the scheme failed through the powerful opposition of the wealthy jobbers, who threatened to build factories. The jobbers control the trade in the South and West.

To Preserve the Palisades.

ALBANY, Dec. 12.—Gov. Roosevelt held a conference to-day with the commission appointed to devise a plan to preserve the Palisades. The Governor is very much interested and told the commission that it was his desire that co-operation be had with the authorities of New Jersey to work out a plan by which the Palisades might be preser

DRIGGS ARGUES FOR GOLD

Brooklyn Representative Supports House Currency Bill.

FIRST DEMOCRAT TO FAVOR IT

Speech Creates Great Interest in Congress—Debate Begun Monday Continued by Grosvenor and Others.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Great interest was manifested in the House to-day in the speech of Representative Driggs, (Dem., N. Y.,) who was the first member of his party to speak in advocacy of the Republican currency bill. He announced that he had pledged himself before election to support the gold standard and proposed to redeem that pledge. He will be joined by several of his Brooklyn colleagues and probably several others.

When Mr. Driggs arose many of the Republicans left their seats and went over to the Democratic side to listen. Mr. Driggs said that the convention which nominated him did not indorse the Chicago platform nor did it indorse either gold or silver. As the nominee he was left to follow his own convictions.

On the 28th of October, and again on the day preceding the election, he announced in the Brooklyn papers that he favored the gold standard, and if elected gave his pledge that he would support gold-standard legislation. [Republican applause.]

Continuing, Mr. Driggs declared that he believed the dignity and pre-eminence of the United States would be advanced by placing this country upon the standard of the most highly civilized countries of the world.

TRUE TO HIS CONVICTIONS.

"I do not arrogate to myself," said he, addressing his Democratic colleagues, "the presumption to say to you that I am right and you are wrong. But I believe, as a Democrat, that you would respect me less if, knowing how I feel, I should not openly avow my convictions and keep the pledges I made."

Mr. Driggs, continuing, argued that the doctrine of free silver at 16 to 1 was not in harmony with the ideas of some of the greatest men in the Democratic Party. He instanced the cases of Madison, Calhoun, and Randall, who never swerved in their allegiance to Democracy, but who offered specific policies.

Mr. Driggs, as a loyal Democrat, claimed the privilege exercised by these men of voting against the wishes of a majority of his party in Congress, and announced his determination to fight the passage of any free-silver measure, and at the same time to heartily support any bill declaring for the gold standard, whether of Republican or Democratic origin. His constituency was unalterably opposed to any free-silver bill, and he believed that, in the end, the great bulk of the Democrats of the country would realize the error and hopelessness of the 16-to-1 policy and demand the maintenance of a stable and permanent currency, based on the gold standard.

"Silver has now become an article of commerce," he said, "rising and falling in price, as do all other articles of commerce dependent upon laws of supply and demand. Its value is therefore fluctuating constantly, making silver undesirable as a standard of value."

FALL OF SILVER PRICES.

In spite of all legislation intended to bolster up silver, it had gone down steadily in price. The Bland-Allison act of 1878, which was adopted as a direct attempt on the part of Congress to aid silver, was followed by a drop in its price from $1.20 per ounce in 1878 to .9668 in 1890. Even with the passage of the Sherman purchasing act in 1890 the Government was unable to keep up the value of silver, for with the Mint buying practically the entire output of the mines silver dropped to .5656 per ounce in 1894. Mr. Driggs argued that the commercial panics which followed this legislation brought more hardships to Democrats than to Republicans, because the Democratic Party is made up largely of men of small means and modest capital. "We cannot," he said, "create anything by legislation, we cannot keep two kinds of money at a parity by legislative action, we cannot, powerful though we are, perform impossibilities; we can, however, do what other commercial nations have done, and that is establish gold as a standard and coin silver as it is needed and demanded, redeeming it in gold when necessary."

The leading commercial nations of the world had abandoned the standard of silver, and now transact their business on the basis of gold. Mr. Driggs declared that the wage earner has benefited by the decline in the cost of living commodities and the corresponding increase in the purchasing value of the dollar. Falling prices, said he, have been the result of overproduction. The laboring man is able to purchase at the present time almost double the commodities purchaseable in 1873 with the same dollar. From 1870 to 1890 there was a decrease in wages of less than 3 per cent., while the purchasing power of the wage earners' medium of exchange increased a trifle over 50 per cent. The capitalist was the main sufferer by the depreciation in prices, being compelled to invest in commercial enterprises, stocks, mortgages, and bonds at extremely low rates of interest.

AGREES WITH MR. BRYAN.

Mr. Driggs said he agreed with William J. Bryan in the additional explanation for the fall in prices—that of production out of proportion to the increase in population. He showed that while the population has increased about 55 per cent. since 1850, commerce increased 488 per cent.

"Prices remained high," he said, "prior to 1873, because millions of dollars were being expended and thousands of men employed in the construction of enterprises which made the later development and overproduction of commerce a certainty."

Congressman Driggs closed with a patriotic appeal to his fellow-members to stand by the fundamental principles of Democracy laid down by Jefferson, reaffirmed by Jackson, and reiterated by the Democratic National Convention in 1876.

GROSVENOR FAVORS THE BILL.

On the Republican side Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) argued for the passage of the bill. He said he had hoped that the Democrats would meet the issue presented by the pending bill, but they were here with the "same old stale battle cry" of 16 to 1. the "same old stale battlecry" of 16 to 1. Yesterday the gentleman from Missouri (De Armond) had charged the Republican victory of 1896 to corruption. He thought it ill became the party which stood sponsor for Goebel in Kentucky to charge fraud. For himself, he did not believe that Democratic voters or any considerable number of voters in the country were purchasable. Mr. Grosvenor declared that two-thirds of the Republican campaign fund in 1896 was used in the printing and dissemination of literature.

Going back to the platform declaration of 1896, Mr. Grosvenor produced a poll of the members of the Committee on Resolutions of the St. Louis Convention to show that an overwhelming majority favored a gold declaration before the convention met. The only controversy since had been as to who was responsible for certain verbal phrases. There was no difference as to what the substance of the declaration should be. He quoted from the Republican platforms of the past to prove that it had always been a cardinal principle of the Republican Party that every dollar of the United States should be of equal intrinsic value and debt-paying power.

Replying to Mr. De Armond's assertion yesterday that the Republican Party was the party of classes and did nothing for the masses, he declared that if there was a party which represented the aspiration, hopes, and interests of the masses it was the Republican Party. In proof of which he contrasted the condition of the people in 1896 and 1899.

TOUCHES ON THE TRUSTS.

Referring to the question of anti-trust legislation, he challenged any Democrat to point out any addition which could constitutionally be made to the Sherman anti-trust law. He dissented entirely from Mr. Bryan's remedy. He contended that Congress could not assail corporations in the States; that the States should control and regulate their own domestic affairs.

In conclusion, Mr. Grosvenor said:

"Mr. Chairman, the Republican Party does not need oral argument in the halls of Congress nor dissertations in the press of the country upon these vital questions. There are voices which proclaim the triumph of Republicanism that do not depend upon human organs for their effectiveness. From the pine-clad hills of Maine to the uttermost southern extent of New England the whirl of the spindle, the ring of the hammer, and the shout of happy, well-paid operatives is a constant and vociferous proclamation of Republican triumph. From New York to San Francisco all along the mighty avenues of travel and traffic, the voice of commendation and exultation because of Republican legislation and Republican intelligence and Republican statesmanship goes up in the breezes of the morning and are sung as vespers at the hour of evening twilight.

"The mighty volumes of flame and smoke pouring from the chimneys of enormous industrial establishments wave a beacon light to heaven, announcing the triumph of protective tariff and sound money. Mingled with the click of the pick in the coal mines of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and West Virginia is the voice of our workingmen, well paid where starvation wages were in force, well fed where starvation stalked with gaunt horror—well clothed, well educated, satisfied, contented, happy. Their voices sing praise for Republican intelligence and Republican patriotism, mingled with the fall of the coal measures and the ring of the implements of industry.

"Of every railroad line, from the Pacific shore to the coast, tens of thousands of laden cars mingle the voice of machinery with the indorsement of Republican action.

"The happy husbandman, upon millions of acres of fertile soil, as he returns from his labor, bringing his sheaves with him, realizes in an advancing market wider demands for his products, the entering of a jubilee, and his voice is heard in perpetual argument in favor of sound money and protection.

"The scratch of the pen upon the record in the Northwest and the Southwest as it cancels the millions of mortgages placed there in the hour of Democratic distress and starvation, now canceled by the payment of money that has come to the owners of these splendid farms through the intelligence and patriotism of Republican administration, joins in the grand cry of indorsement all along the line. As in the olden time the morning stars sang together for joy and all the sons of Gad rejoiced, so from Maine to California, from the North to the South, from the East to the West, the sons of toil, the sons of business, the sons of America, join in the glad shout that drowns the feeble voice of partisan speculation and partisan denunciation in the grand, glorious, ringing chorus of a redeemed and happy nation." [Great Republican applause.]

NEWLANDS IN OPPOSITION.

Mr. Newlands (Silver, Nev.,) followed Mr. Grosvenor in opposition to the bill. He traced the history of the country through the period of depression commencing in 1893, contending that the panic was not caused by the coinage of silver under the Sherman act. He said the increase of prosperity during the past two years demonstrates the correctness of the theory entertained by bimetallists, viz., that all other things being equal, prices will depend upon the quantity of money in circulation; that an increase of the money volume meant higher prices and a diminution of the money volume meant lower prices.

Mr. Shafroth, (Silver, Col.,) in opposing the bill, argued that at the foundation of the prosperity in the Harrison Administration, the depression during the Cleveland Administration, and the prosperity under the present Administration lay the supply of basic money. During the Harrison Administration the Sherman Purchasing act added $4,000,000 a month to the supply, the repeal of that law at the beginning of the Cleveland Administration brought disaster, and the great increase in gold production and the consequent increase in basic money accounted for the prosperity under the present Administration.

Mr. Parker, (Rep., N. J.,) in support of the bill, argued that the pending question should not be a party one, and he welcomed those of the other side who were to unite with the Republicans in crystallizing into law the declaration that the existing gold standard should be made permanent.

Mr. William Alden Smith (Rep., Mich.,) spoke in advocacy of the bill. The steady growth of the circulation during the past three and a half years, aggregating $476,000,000, gave the lie to the advocates of free silver. Our commerce with gold standard countries last year aggregated $1,600,000,000, with silver countries $139,000,000; how idle it would be, then, to jeopardize that commerce by going to a silver basis!

Mr. Prince, (Rep., Ill.,) who was a member of the Banking and Currency Committee in the last Congress, presented a careful argument in favor of the bill.

SAYS GOLD IS SCARCE.

Mr. Cochran (Dem., Mo.,) opposed the bill in a vigorous speech in which he contended that the real question presented by the pending bill was whether there was sufficient gold in the world upon which to pyramid the vast and constantly increasing volume of credit. He referred to the recent dispatches from London showing the struggle for gold all over Europe, and declared that the gold importations during the McKinley Administration had produced the gold famine abroad. There was not enough gold to do the business of the world. The importation of gold to pay for the surplus crops exported to supply the failure of crops abroad, Mr. Cochran claimed, had quickened trade and had produced the prosperity of which the Republicans boasted to-day. He warned the Republicans that when the stock of gold declined the prosperity of to-day would crumble like a house of cards. In the course of his speech, when Mr. Cochran reiterated Mr. Bryan's famous declaration concerning the crown of thorns and cross of gold the Republicans cheered derisively.

CLAIMS WAGES ARE LOW.

Mr. Sims, (Dem., Tenn.,) in opposition to the bill, said that under the existing prosperity wages did not average more than 10 per cent. above the panic level, while the price of manufactured goods had increased 100 per cent.

Mr. Powers (Rep., Vt.,) supported the bill. His only criticism of it was that it was not drastic enough. If he could have his way, when a greenback was redeemed it should not be reissued.

Mr. Lawrence (Rep., Mass.,) closed the debate for the day with an argument in favor of the bill.

Upon Mr. Cannon's motion a resolution was adopted directing the Speaker to appoint a committee of ten to join the committees appointed by the President and Senate to prepare plans for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the first Congress held in Washington.

Owing to the pressure for opportunity to speak on the Democratic side, Mr. Richardson, the minority leader, asked that night sessions be held for the remainder of the week, but this was demurred to, and it was finally agreed that night sessions for debate should be held Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) announced the death of Representative Danford of Ohio, and at 5 o'clock, as a further mark of respect, the House adjourned.

POLL OF NEW YORK DEMOCRATS

Ten Said to Favor the Currency Bill, While Six Are Slated to Vote Against It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—When the Currency bill comes to a vote in the House of Representatives it is expected that the Democrats of the New York delegation will give it a vote of at least 10. Before the discussion began a few strong sound-money men began to work to assure a vote creditable to the delegation and the constituencies they represent. Some opposition was felt at first, but a resolute determination to act in conformity with the people who elected them has encouraged those who would not take the advice of the few, and the effect of the outspoken attitude of the opponents of free silver will be revealed in the vote.

A canvass made to-day makes it appear that the Democrats will vote as follows: For the bill—Townsend Scudder, First District; John J. Fitzgerald, Second District; Edmund H. Driggs, Third District; Bertram T. Clayton, Fourth District; Frank E. Wilson, Fifth District; Nicholas Muller, Seventh District; Jefferson M. Levy, Thirteenth District; William Astor Chanler, Fourteenth District; Jacob Ruppert, Jr., Fifteenth District; John Q. Underhill, Sixteenth District—10.

Against the bill—Daniel J. Riordan, Eighth District; Thomas J. Bradley, Ninth District; William Sulzer, Eleventh District; George B. McClellan, Twelfth District; William H. Ryan, Thirty-second District—6.

Up to this afternoon no member of the delegation had been able to ascertain how Mitchell May, representing the Sixth District, will vote. He has reserved his declaration, and cannot be claimed by either side. About the same may be said of M. H. Glynn of the Twentieth District, formerly represented by that active sound-money man, Charles Tracey. Mr. Glynn is being urged by these men, who argue that a vote for the bill may prejudice the chances of those who support it when the time comes for a renomination.

The members who intend to support the bill are of the opinion that it is safer to take chances with their constituents on the side of the bill than against it. They are not sure but that before the next nominations are made the question of a silver standard will be so thoroughly discarded that a man suspected of devotion to it will be in danger at the polls after he has won a nomination. The minority of the delegation will not ask for a caucus unless they wish to secure a solid Democratic vote for the bill.

A caucus that would dispose of that problem would compel Mr. Sulzer and the other silver men to vote against their silver convictions, so the ten are not likely to be molested by the six.

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DID REPUBLICANS LOSE A POINT?

Democrats Assert that They Did on the Currency Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Some of the Democrats of the House are repeating a criticism said to have been made to-day by one of their leaders that the Republicans threw away a trick by not taking the Currency bill into a committee composed in part of Democrats, and thus lodging upon the opposition minority the task of reporting a minority bill. This course, it is asserted, would have developed the Democratic division in a very striking way, and furnished the Republicans with material to illustrate the inability of the Democrats to unite on any policy except that of opposition to the Republicans.

"That sounds like a very clever criticism," said a Republican who served on the caucus committee that reported the Currency bill, "but it is not at all smart. The Republicans do not all agree about what should be done with the currency. If we had waited upon a committee of the House to frame a bill we might have got along more smoothly than we could have done in the last Congress, when it was impossible to secure an agreement upon anything, but there would not have been the prompt and unanimous action secured by the method adopted.

"No; the regrets of the Democrats are foolish and vain. We have a bill in the House, and it will be passed as soon as the tide of eloquence has ebbed. By following the course now recommended by the Democratic gossips we should have been obliged to wait until after the announcement of the regular committees before taking the subject up in its preparatory steps. All that has been avoided, and the Democrats know it. We shall have the bill passed long before Christmas."

BRYAN OPPOSES CURRENCY BILL

Says It Is a Bad Measure and Should Be Defeated.

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 12.—In an interview to-day William Jennings Bryan expressed himself upon the financial bill now before the House. He said:

"Following in the line of the President's message, Congress is at present considering a bill that is an extremely bad measure. I refer to the financial bill now under discussion in the House. This bill is a very bad one indeed. It is a part of the gold standard people's plan, and I hope that it will be defeated. It should certainly never be permitted to pass the House, because it is not in the interest of Democracy."

POWER TO FIX RAILWAY RATES.

Senator Cullom Introduces a Bill to control Inter-State Traffic.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Senator Cullom to-day introduced in the Senate a comprehensive bill for the amendment of the law creating the Inter-State Commerce Commission. The bill is in most respects similar to the Cullom bill of the last Congress for the same purpose, but it has been changed in several minor particulars. The main features of the proposed measure are as follows:

The commission is authorized after hearing a case to make an order directing the carrier to desist from the violation found, and also to "prescribe in such order the thing which the carrier is required to do or not to do for the future to bring itself into conformity with the act," and in so doing the commission is given power to fix maximum rates, to fix both a maxium and a minimum rate or differential in rates when necessary to prevent discrimination; to determine the divisions of a joint rate between connecting carriers and the terms and conditions under which business shall be interchanged when necessary to the enforcement of the act; to make changes in classification, and to amend the rules and regulations under which traffic is moved. The commission now has no power in any case to fix rates for future observance by railroad companies.

The bill makes the order of the commission effective within the time specified, which ordinarily shall not be less than thirty days. Any carrier may within thirty days begin proceedings in the United States Circuit Court for a review of the order. Either party may appeal directly to the Supreme Court, and the case is to have precedence in the courts. If the court upholds the order, or if the order becomes effective otherwise, the carrier must obey it or be subject to forfeiture of $5,000 for each offense, and for every day it continues in default. If additional evidence is found necessary in court, the court must direct the commission to take it and make a supplementary report. The orders of the commission now are not effective until it brings suit in the court to enforce them, and the delays involved frequently extend over periods of years.

The bill also further provides that the commission shall make and establish a uniform classification. The long and short haul clause is made an absolute prohibition except upon leave granted by the commission. Large penalties are provided against carriers in case of departure from the published rate. The imprisonment feature is eliminated from the act, and shippers are not liable for any offense except false billing or other fraudulent practice. A forfeiture is imposed upon carriers for failure to file annual reports before Sept. 30 of each year. The commission is authorized to prescribe the form of accounts and to inspect the books of carriers, and it may employ special agents or examiners, who shall have authority, under the order of the commission, to inspect and examine such accounts.

BILLS PRESENTED IN THE HOUSE.

Chief Among Them Is One to Loan Money on Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Representative Sibley (Dem., Penn.,) to-day introduced a bill providing that any holder of United States bonds may deposit them in the Treasury and receive 80 per cent. of the face of such bonds in Treasury notes, with a certificate of deposit covering such bonds. The Treasury notes are to be receivable the same as National banknotes. During the deposit of the bonds they shall not draw interest, and they may be withdrawn on presentation of the certificate of deposit and notes equal to the amount deposited.

Other bills introduced: By Mr. Grout, (Rep., Vt.,) making oleomargarine subject to the laws of the States to which it is shipped and increasing the tax on oleomargarine colored to imitate butter to 10 per cent. per pound.

By Mr. Wadsworth, (Rep., N. Y.,) for a reorganization of the Weather Bureau and the establishment of a system of appointment, promotion, and retirement.

NEW MEASURES IN THE SENATE.

Bills to Classify Naval Vessels and Increase Letter Carriers' Pay.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—At the instance of the Secretary of the Navy, Senator Hale (Rep., Me.,) to-day introduced a bill providing for the classification of vessels of the navy into four classes, torpedo boats excepted. The bill provides that vessels of more than 5,000 tons' displacement shall be first class, and provides for a gradation downward. First and second rate vessels are to be commanded by Captains and others by officers of lower grade.

Senator Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) reintroduced his bill of last session for the protection of song birds.

Senator McBride (Rep., Oregon,) introduced a bill increasing the pay of letter carriers, the highest salary provided being $1,200.

Senator Sullivan (Dem., Miss.,) introduced a bill for the publication of the pension roll.

Senator Spooner (Rep., Wis.,) reintroduced his bill of last Congress for a public health commission.

Senator Butler (Pop., N. C.,) reintroduced his bill for a postal savings bank and for the purchase of postal cars.

Senator Pritchard (Rep., N. C.,) introduced a Senate resolution declaring unconstitutional the amendment proposed by the Legislature of that State at its last session to the State Constitution. After reciting the proposed amendment, the resolution declares that Section 5, as proposed, is "in contravention of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and that any State that adopts such provisions as a part of its organic law does not possess a republican form of government, as contemplated by the Constitution of the United States."

TILT OVER LABOR TROUBLES.

Senators Chandler and Pettigrew Clash Concerning the Latter's Resolution on the Idaho Strike.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—At the conclusion of morning business in the Senate to-day, the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Pettigrew, (Silver, S. D.,) reciting certain things alleged to have been done by Gen. Merriam in connection with the trouble in the Coeur d'Alene mining district, and directing the Secretary of War to transmit to the Senate all orders and information in his possession bearing upon the subject, was laid before the Senate.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.) objected to the statements in the preamble of the resolution, and said he desired to offer a substitute which would facilitate the getting of the information.

Mr. Pettigrew declined to accept the substitute. "Although I am not certain whether my friend the Senator from New Hampshire is a Republican," said he, "I am satisfied that any substitute he may offer is pernicious, as he himself often is."

Mr. Chandler—It requires a pernicious Senator sometimes to deal with a pernicious proposition. [Laughter.]

Mr. Pettigrew—That's the reason I suppose why you are trying to deal with this.

Mr. Chandler secured the reading of his substitute, which, he pointed out, eliminated only the charges made in the original against Gen. Merriam and, in his opinion, would serve much better the purpose of Mr. Pettigrew than the original.

Mr. Pettigrew, in reply, declared that the action of Gen. Merriam was a disgrace to civilization, but he was perfectly willing that the Republican Party should take the responsibility of it.

Mr. Chandler—The Republican Party has its faults, perhaps, but I'm much more willing to remain with it since the Senator from South Dakota left it.

He then read a paragraph from Gen. Merriam's report to the War Department bearing upon the Coeur d'Alene trouble, indicating that the officer had acted with justice and discretion.

Mr. Pettigrew asked that the resolution and amendment be referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

To this Mr. Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,) Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, objected, claiming it ought to be sent to his committee.

The resolution was referred finally to the Committee on Military Affairs.

NEW YORK POST OFFICE PLANS.

Bills Introduced in Congress to Provide $2,071,387 for New Building and Sub-Stations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The New York Post Office bills, framed as the result of the conference between Senator Platt, Representative Cummings, and Postmaster Van Cott of New York City, make an aggregate appropriation of $2,671,387. One directs the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase or acquire by condemnation a site for and cause to be erected thereon a substantial and commodious Post Office building, with fire-proof vaults.

The sum appropriated for the building is $2,500,000, and the other bill appropriates $125,000 for establishing stations and substations in lieu of present independent Post Offices in Manhattan, Bronx, Richmond, Kings, and Queens, to be consolidated with the New York office, and for employes, &c., and $46,387 for letter posts and boxes throughout the city.

Senator Platt to-day introduced the two bills in the Senate.

Representative Cummings (Dem., N. Y.,) introduced in the House the same two bills.

DR. DEPEW WILL ENTERTAIN.

New York State Congressional Delegation to be His Guests.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Senator Depew will open his home in the Corcoran house to-morrow afternoon to receive the Senators and Representatives from the State of New York and a large number of guests who have been invited to meet them. This will be the first large entertainment given by Mr. Depew since he came to Washington as Senator.

The last large reception given in Washington by a prominent New York man in honor of another New Yorker was that by Secretary W. C. Whitney when he invited a large party to meet Gov. D. B. Hill.

Gen. Wood's Nomination Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the nominations of Leonard Wood to be Major General of Volunteers, and Herbert Putnam of Massachusetts to be Librarian of Congress.

Again to the front for the Holidays

The World-Renowned Appetizer and Invigorator,

DR. SIEGERT'S ANGOSTURA BITTERS.

(From South America.)

The only genuine. No Christmas Table Complete Without It.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND DOMESTIC SUBSTITUTES.

ROBERTS PRESENTS HIS BRIEF.

Contends that Congress Can Neither Try Him for Alleged Crime Nor Deprive Him of Property.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Roberts investigating committee resumed its session at 10 o'clock to-day, but, contrary to expectation, the early proceedings were behind closed doors. This, it was explained, was to permit the committee to receive and discuss reports on procedure, form of subpoena, &c. During this time Mr. Roberts and quite a gathering of Mormons and Gentiles stood outside the committee door awaiting admission.

Mr. Roberts was prepared to continue his argument on the demurrer to the right of the committee to try him. The Gentile delegation was more numerous, including the Rev. Dr. Hitt, Mr. Schroeder, to whom Roberts interposed rather sensational objection on Saturday, and the others who have come on from Utah to direct the proceedings against him.

The committee remained in private session until noon, when an adjournment was taken until 10 o'clock to-morrow, when the actual hearing of witnesses will begin.

Mr. Roberts saw Mr. Tayler as soon as the committee adjourned and submitted his brief, which is a lengthy legal argument against the rights of the committee. He urges that the Constitution gives protection against trial without due process of law; also against taking property, such as the salary of an office, without due process of law.

Mr. Roberts summarizes his points as follows:

"From the foregoing established doctrines and rights of members of Congress, it follows:

"That the proposed proceedings of this committee would be subversive of the rights of the member from Utah.

"1. In that he is to be adjudged guilty of crime without due process of law.

"2. That he is to be adjudged disqualified by disabilities created by enactments of Congress and applicable to the old Territory of Utah, but not applicable to the State of Utah, which disabilities have been removed—(a) by amnesties of two Presidents; (b) by the Enabling Act passed by Congress; (c) by the transition of Utah from Territorial condition to that of Statehood.

"3. It further appears that the crime alleged against the Representative from Utah does not constitute a disqualification for a member of Congress unless the House and its committee are prepared to assert their power and right to add to the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution of the United States.

"4. And, further, the proposed proceedings by this committee would deprive the member from Utah of the Constitutional right to a trial by a court of competent jurisdiction and by a jury of his peers within the State and district where the crime is alleged to have been committed, and would deprive him of property and rights without due process of law.

"The member from Utah, therefore, asks the committee to stop its present proceedings and consider the prima facie right of the Representative from Utah to be sworn in as a member of the House of Representatives of the Fifty-sixth Congress. The member from Utah is prepared to submit his certificate of election to the committee, his certificate of citizenship issued by a United States court of competent jurisdiction, and is ready to affirm under oath that he possesses all the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution for a Representative, and is willing to take the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution."

As to protests by certain sectarian ministers from Utah, Roberts holds that the committee ought not to consider them, for the reason that the affidavits presented by them bear dates as follows: Thomas J. Bandon, Feb. 13, 1899; Ray T. Bandon, Feb. 13, 1899; Luella P. Miles, Feb. 27, 1899; Mrs. Marie E. McDougall, May 27, 1899; all dates being several months prior to the departure of the Representative from Utah for the East. In support of this, Mr. Roberts says:

"For more than a year after the charges began to be made against him, the member from Utah was in and about Salt Lake all the time, and seven months after the Bandon affidavits were drawn up by A. T. Schroeder, and therefore said protestants had ample time to institute proceedings before the courts of Utah, which were and are open for the prosecution of the charges made in the past.

"If the protestants have sufficient evidence they should have established the guilt of the member from Utah as to the misdemeanor charged, and come here with a court record establishing their charges, although the question would still be debatable as to whether the misdemeanor alleged, if proved, would be sufficient to bar him from the House, and on that subject the member from Utah has already expressed his belief and presented argument. The member from Utah again asks that he be allowed to take the oath of office."

Will Probe Senatorial Elections.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Senate to-day authorized the Committee on Privileges and Elections to proceed with investigations of the election to the Senate of W. A. Clark of Montana and N. B. Scott of West Virginia.

Congress to Act on a Pension Fraud.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Interior Department has sent to Congress a report on a peculiar pension case, in which Magdalena, alleged wife of Jacob Cook, received a pension from 1854 to 1899 as the widow of Cook, although married to Alexander Tice in 1872. The letter states that this pensioner was convicted of perjury at Trenton, N. J., last month and sentenced to six months in the penitentiary. The papers are transmitted for action by Congress, as the pension has been paid under special act passed by that body.

Will Fix the Alaska Boundary.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Government of Great Britain has designated F. King, the Government astronomer at Ottawa, as the representative of her Majesty's Government in the delimitation of the provisional boundary line between Alaska and Canada about the head of Lynn Canal, under the terms of the modus vivendi of Oct. 20 last, and the Government of the United States has designated O. H. Tittman, Assistant Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, to act in a similar capacity for the United States.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The President to-day nominated John J. Sullivan of Ohio to be United States Attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, and Joseph A. Gill of Kansas to be Judge of the United States Court of the Northern District of Indian Territory.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New York offices: Purdy Station, R. F. White; Richmond, G. D. Sharpe.

RAILWAY DEAL IN CHINA.

Russian and French Agents Hinder the Anglo-American Plans.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The Morning Post says: "We have high authority for stating that there is considerable doubt whether or not the negotiations regarding the Anglo-American railway between Han-Kow and Canton will be carried to a successful issue. The view in official circles is that the matter will stand over.

"Russian and French agents are credited with producing a change of front on the part of the Chinese."

THE KING'S BRIDGE FRANCHISE.

The Board of Directors of the Third Avenue Railroad Company held a meeting yesterday and decided to accept the terms proposed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the King's Bridge Railroad franchise, which covers about sixteen miles of road in the northern part of the city. These terms are 4 per cent. of the gross receipts for the first five years of the term of the franchise; 6 per cent. for the second five years; 8 per cent. for the third five years, and 10 per cent. for the remainder of the term. The franchise covers twenty-five years, at the end of which term there must be a reappraisement; at the end of the fiftieth year the franchise reverts to the city.

Edward Lauterbach, counsel for the company, said last night that the terms of the Board of Estimate were accepted, not because the company considered them favorable, but because the residents of the territory involved demanded transit facilities.

Tammany Contest in the Bronx.

The Tammany Hall General Committee of the Thirty-fifth Assembly District will meet in a few days to organize for 1900, and a fight over the district leadership for the ensuing year is expected. The present leader is Commissioner of Street Cleaning James McCartney, but he will withdraw on account of illness. He desires, however, to name his successor, and prefers Senator H. H. Mitchell. There is some opposition to Senator Mitchell, and this opposition, it is said, will support Louis F. Haffen, President of the Borough of the Bronx.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF.—Count A. de Gurtis, Paris; S. H. Kaufman, Washington; Archibald P. Head, London; S. D. Winslow, Stockholm; Senator Thomas H. Carter, Montana; Capt. S. W. Fountain, Eighth Cavalry, United States Army.

HOLLAND.—W. L. Elkins, Philadelphia; R. S. Reynolds Hitt, Washington.

ALBEMARLE.—Lieut. H. W. Parker, United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Col. August C. Hamlin, Bangor; State Senator J. D. Foster, Little Falls, N. Y.

PLAZA.—Gen. Charles Miller, Franklin, Penn.

NETHERLAND.—Ex-Lieut.-Gov. John C. Underwood, Kentucky.

GRAND.—T. F. Richardson, United States Marine Hospital Service; Axel Anson, Puerto Rico; Dr. Harold W. Cowper, United States Army.

HOFFMAN.—Theodore Cramp, Philadelphia.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Stern, Lauer, Stahl & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. S. Stern, piece goods; 40 Worth Street; Hoffman House.

Park, B. Dry Goods Company, Lewiston, Me.; M. J. Fox, cloaks and suits; Everett House.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. F. McCarthy, shawls; 464 Broome Street; Westminster Hotel.

Burchart & Levy, Memphis, Tenn.; S. Burchart, notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Jacob, E., Reading, Penn., clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Steinbach, J., Asbury Park, N. J., notions and furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Grimfelder, J., & Son, Baltimore, Md.; H. Grimfelder, silks; Herald Square Hotel.

Solomon Brothers & Lampert, Rochester, N. Y.; S. Solomon, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Hofheimer, S., Norfolk, Va., clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Givens, John M., Pittsburg, Penn., fancy goods; Hotel Marlborough.

White, R. H., Co., Boston, Mass.; C. J. Unmack, upholstery goods; 480 Broome Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Root & McBride Co., Cleveland, Ohio; S. M. Bond, dress goods and prints; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; F. A. Ray, carpets and rugs; 835 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. Cook, linens and white goods; S. Taylor, dress goods; 464 Broome Street; Westminster Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; J. A. Berry, cloaks and suits; M. L. Seidl, furnishing goods; 9 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

O. S. Pomeroy, milliner; St. Denis Hotel.

Cohen, S. & Co., Boston, Mass.; O. Cohen, laces and dress trimmings; St. Denis Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; T. J. Mooney, jewelry; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Hutzler, A., Sons, Richmond, Va.; Leroy Hutzler, dry goods and notions; Hotel Albert.

Will, L., Syracuse, N. Y.; clothing; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Appel, W. Harrisburg, Penn.; clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Binghamton Overall Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; E. G. Freeman, piece goods; Grand Hotel.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; G. W. Prescott, boys' clothing; W. F. Finlayson, kid gloves, 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Heiser, Mahlstedt & Co., Albany, N. Y.; S. A. Heiser, laces and white goods; Hotel Imperial.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; L. A. Behr, dry goods, 699 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Ferguson Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; E. E. Crabtree, piece goods; W. H. Watson, furnishing goods, 48 Leonard Street; Holland House.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss Kirk, silks, 504 Worth Street.

Jones, Witter & Co., Columbus, Ohio; J. R. McGraw, notions, laces and furnishing goods; W. A. Jones, hosiery, linens, and white goods, 8 Thomas Street; Westminster Hotel.

Naylor, J. S., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; J. S. Naylor, laces and white goods; A. G. Naylor, furnishing goods, 101 Franklin Street; Westminster Hotel.

Goll & Frank Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; E. Phillips, millinery and ribbons; Hotel Normandie.

Howe & Bretsan, New Haven Conn.; E. P. Lawrence, white goods, 83 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

American Tuxis Manufacturing Company, Baltimore, Md.; M. Berman, piece goods, Broadway Central Hotel.

Bemis Hat Company, Foxborough, Mass.; A. F. Bemis, hats and caps; E. Caton, hats and caps; Broadway Central Hotel.

Cohen M., Pittsfield, Mass., woolens; Broadway Central Hotel.

Trojan Shirt Company, Troy, N. Y.; D. B. Owen, piece goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Fahy, Schantz & Bullock Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. Bullock, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Silberman & Todes, Baltimore, Md.; S. Todes, peddlers' supplies; Broadway Central Hotel.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

[From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.]

1:40 A. M.—405 Seventh Avenue; Maria Merrill; $25 damage.

2:20 A. M.—20 Avenue A; no name; no damage.

4:00 A. M.—2,345 Jackson Avenue; Michael O'Malley; $1,000 damage.

7:00 A. M.—2,345 Jackson Avenue; Mich

ome Every Day—There is So Much to See

HE Madonna of Madonnas is shown to-day in the Tissot Gallery, fifth floor—the most wonderful composite picture ever made, being the sum of two hundred and seventy-one of the more nota- conceptions of the Mother of Our Lord—brought to a strangely beautiful oneness after months of or by an art-photographer, in Indianapolis.

Half Hours at the National Gallery of London continue—10.30 and 11.30 a.m. and 3 and 0 p.m. The most wonderful reproductions of famous paintings you have ever seen. Third floor.

The Art Gallery is rich in meritorious modern paintings—many from this year's Salons.

Holiday Dreamland—tableaux from life and story—in the Rotunda.

And no wonder most of the figures seem very much awake. There isn't a sleepy nook in store, from the half-acre toy store and the delightful art room in the basement, to the show and e of Angora cats on fifth floor.

About Christmas presents? Just read what follows.

Thanks to yesterday morning's rain there are some of the half-price linen Handkerchiefs for omen still here. 75c, $1, $1.25 and $1.50 a dozen. Hemstitched; wide hems only. Broadway.

More of the Bargain Shoes

We can't show 23,000 pairs of shoes at once—haven't room. These get first notice this morning—

Seven hundred and forty-three pairs of **Women's** black **Kidskin Shoes,** with vesting tops, all lace, at **$1 a pair** instead of $2, because vesting tops have been crowded off the pinnacle of fashion.

Men's $3 Shoes of patent leather and enameled leather, at $2. Only four hundred and thirty-two pairs.

Children's black Kidskin Shoes—lace and button—spring heel—$1.25 and $1.50 Shoes at 80c and 95c—depends on size.

Plenty of almost all the special lots we've told of—but each day now find some styles gone.

Men's and children's shoes—Ninth street side.

Women's shoes and the leggings and many of the men's slippers—nth street side.

All on Fifth floor, you know.

There are men's shoes at $1.75 instead of $3 and $4, and at $2.30 tead of $3.50 to $5. Some at $1.80 instead of $3.

There are women's shoes at $1.40, $1.60, $1.85 and $2.35.

Elegant Furniture for Gifts

There is assembled here a large assortment of high-grade furniture selected especially for its appropriateness for Christmas presents. Although goods of a high standard of excellence, it's all reasonably priced. If you've had in mind any particular piece, be assured it's here in satisfactory variety. This list may help to a choice—

46 styles of Women's Oak Desks, from $7.50 to $120.
85 styles of Women's Desks in mahogany, from $8.50 to $140.
18 styles of oak and mahogany Desk Chairs, from $2.25 to $14.
58 styles of Music Cabinets, from $5.25 to $66.
36 styles of Fancy Rocking Chairs, from $4 to $30.
13 styles of leather Easy Chairs, from $28 to $57.
9 styles of velour Easy Chairs, from $18 to $46.
41 styles of oak Morris Chair Frames, $2 to $26.50.
180 styles of Morris Chair Cushions, from $1.50 to $16.
30 styles of mahogany and Vernis-Martin Parlor Cabinets, from $10.50 to $220.
110 styles of Parlor Tables, $1.50 to $60.
50 styles of Library Tables, from $4 to $135.
75 styles of Tabourets, from $1.75 to $13.
15 styles of Leather Couches, from $30 to $67.50.
8 styles of Box Couches, $11.50 to $37.50.
33 styles of Tapestry and other Couches, from $15 to $67.50.
90 styles of imitation and mahogany Bookcases, from $8 to $87.
15 styles of Shaving Stands, from $6 to $24.

Fourth floor.

adcloth Robes m Paris $28 to $50. Season after season we bring from France dresses partially made up—skirt shaped and closed except back seam and belt, embroidered the latest way and in such fashion to give harmonious and elegant ult. The material for bodice is garnished.

We brought over more than ever season—and all but thirty-one sold. You know there are cely two alike, for the French nk that it is as easy to make them erent as to copy. **We've reced the price** of these this rning, and you'll buy them for ristmas gifts.

28 from $35	$35 from $45
30 from $38	$48 from $58
30 from $40	$50 from $62

Some embroidered in self-colors; ers in contrasting colors; a few spangled or studded with nail ads. Rotunda.

Silk etticoats The full swing and flare of the gown is helped by liberal ffles on the petticoats. These west have accordion-plaited flounce ding in a pinked edge. All the nted colorings, and of very nice ffetas, yet the price is $5. Maker rs they should fetch $7—more to n and to us. But we're helping u make Christmas presents. Others at $10.50 and $12. Relvely cheap.

ond floor, Fourth avenue.

ooks for living Every fit book is here—or quickly gotten for you—we've opened a branch book store at 74 E. Ninth ust across the street from the store) be sure to have room for all who spend on us for holiday supplies. me books and prices at either ore—go where it seems roomiest. Some special books—

Encyclopedia Britannica—(Werner edition), with American Supplement—30 vols.; 8vo. Published at $60; our price, $28.50.
Scott's Waverley Novels, Victoria edition—published by Black of London—25 vols., ment edges; our price, $10.
Kipling's Select Works—8 vols., gilt tops; our price, $2.80.
New National Encyclopedia of Universal Knowledge, four quarto volumes, 3,000 pages; published at $16; our price is $4.
Shakespeare's Works—Dyce text with glossary, 12 vols. Published at $9; our price, $1.50, but, of course, nine dollars was too high a price.
Constantinople, by Edwin A. Grosvenor, introduction by Gen. Lew Wallace, 2 royal 8vo vols., $2.25 instead of $10.
Our Poets: Their Portraits and Poems. A 500-page 8vo book, 75c.
The Light of the World; our Savior in Art. A book 10x11¼ in.; published at $3.50; our price, 75c.
The Martian, by George Du Maurier; illustrated; copyright edition. 18c.
Natural History with Anecdotes, by Alfred H. Miles; 20 colored plates; 12mo. Our price, 90c.

ther side of Ninth street.

Tissot's Life of Christ

Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, who succeeded to the pastorate of the Henry Ward Beecher and Lyman Abbott church in Brooklyn, in a recent sermon said of Tissot and his work: "He has unveiled The Christ as a genial, radiant figure, the most lovable person in history."

The work has been sold at a very high price, as was thought necessary to reimburse its maker and makers for its immense cost in time and money.

We popularize this

Greatest Religious Work of Modern Times

by offering it at a low price and on easy payments, to those who join **The Wanamaker Tissot Club.** Initial fee, $1. Monthly payments of $3—their number determined by the value of the set you choose; same work, but variously bound.

Four sumptuous volumes.

500 illustrations—a hundred and twenty-five of them exact reproductions of Tissot's paintings, almost their full size and in all their richness of coloring.

There are more carefully made plans and diagrams of the old temples than have ever been given, and the details of ancient architecture are wonderful. One architect bought the set for business reasons alone.

Ready for instant delivery when we accept your membership—your references determine that.

Of course you haven't paid a cent for these books when you get them—just the $1 club fee. You promise to pay at the rate of $3 a month.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Flannel for Shirt Waists All "French" flannel isn't French, and there are differences of quality among the real ones. The really desirable flannels for waists are scarce. It isn't hard to find flannels, but it is hard to find "pretty ones"—which is to be translated "good colorings."

So the stocks here are appreciated and the selling is very great.

All-over-silk-embroidered French Flannels, 95c and $1 a yard.
Some embroidered with bow-knots, $1.35 a yard.
Embroidered Cashmere (polka dot), $1.25.
Plain Twilled French Flannel, 27 in. wide, 40c, 55c and 60c a yard.
The 50 inch is $1.25.
Skirting Flannels, embroidered—in colored silk, 75c and $1 a yard. All-white, 50c to $1.50. Both scallop and hemstitch designs.

Fourth avenue.

Children's Hats from Paris Belated, as we count it, though you'll be glad to get them even in December and, especially, as we sell them at less than their worth—$7, $7.50 and $8.

In the group are a few white silk Baby Hats.

Second Floor, Broadway.

Boys' Dresses Pretty little white linen Russian Blouse Dresses for tots of 2 to 3 yrs.; tricked off with dainty embroidery. $1.75.

Others of pique—kilt skirt and jacket—large sailor collar; trimmed with ruffle and insertion of embroidery—arranged to look like a vest in front. $4.50.

Play-time dresses of colored gingham—pink, blue or red; kilt skirt; bias bands on waist; sailor collar. $1.15.

Warmer—of blue serge, trimmed with red. $2.50. Second floor.

Prince Alberts Nobody need worry about clothes now-a-days, so far as getting them quickly. Simply come and put them on. And your best friend can't tell them from custom made.

Prince Albert Coat and Vest—black thibet, serge lined; faced with silk. Vest is double breasted. Price is $20.
Or, full silk lined, for $25.
Or, if imported black vicuna, silk lined, $35.
Striped Trousers, worsted, $5 to $8.
Fancy double-breasted Vests, $2.50 to $6.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Art Goods for Gifts In the Stationery Store, near Broadway, there are three or four hundred very dainty and very odd bits of Bronze from Vienna. One of our staff picked them up last summer. There are very natural looking grasshoppers at 75c to $1.50 a piece; a fine Arab on Horseback at $23. There are Dancing Girls, and this one must be a flirt—seated so coquettishly on a settee big enough for two. The most important piece is a tiger being killed by hunters who've planned a hunting stage in the trees. $35.

There are other fine things, too—solid silver Letter Scales at $12, and plated ones at $3.50; untarnishable brass Inkstands at $3 to $10, and a group of so-called Russian Enameled Ware (really made here); silver-plated base, gilded and enameled. Seals, 75c—we engrave the proper letter—to the largest desk piece at $8.

Near Broadway.

Men's Dressing Gowns Long garments of covert cloth, whipcord or cheviot—neat neutral colorings; made up in a liberal way, with edges satin bound; big pockets; silk cord at waist. Some really button up. $10 to $18. Sizes 36 to 46-in. chest.

We've imported gowns—of heavy cloths with jacquard figures. These are bound with cloth, else are corded. They come from one of the swell dressers of men in London. $20, $22.50 and $25. Sizes 40, 42 and 44-in. chest measure.

Men's Goods, Ninth street side.

Embroidered Linens Fair linen has a charm for all women and most men, and the housewife's linen closet has always been a pride. If she has time and tact and the inclination she embroiders centre pieces and tray cloths. If she is a thoroughly sensible woman she buys the embroidered pieces ready made.

The Renaissance Tea Cloth is 45 in. square and strewn with orchids almost natural enough to wither. $75.
This one is of Flemish Lace, and the pansies are as those scattered by some loving hand. $85.
There are Centre Pieces at $11 and $15, and at $20 and $25—and more than we've told of—but not many; maybe three dozen pieces in all. Will you get one or more of them?

Main aisle.

Umbrellas for Gifts A fine, full, fair-price lot of good umbrellas, mounted with pretty handles. We don't buy umbrellas—we pick out the handles and have the umbrellas made.

Better and cheaper than the usual way.

WOMEN'S UMBRELLAS
$2.50—Silk, with pearl, ivory horn, or Dresden handles; some with sterling silver caps. 26-inch size.
$3.75—Umbrellas of better silk and more showy handles.
$5—Silk umbrellas, with full-length ivory, horn or pearl handles with silver caps; wood handles, elaborately trimmed with silver; white ivory handles, trimmed with gold.
The gun-metal handles are in high favor this season; large variety of designs; $6, $7, $7.50, $8, $10 and $12.
And yet there are umbrellas with union (silk-and-linen) covers and very pretty handles, for $1.50 and $2.

MEN'S UMBRELLAS
$2.50—Union silk umbrellas, with trimmed natural sticks or plain horn handles. 28-inch size.
$3—All-silk umbrellas, with silver-trimmed wood handles.
$3.75—All-silk umbrellas with plain horn or plain buckhorn handles; some with silver-trimmed natural sticks.
$5—All-silk, or fine and better-wearing union silk umbrellas, with elaborately silver-trimmed handles.
Handsome all-silk umbrellas with antique ivory handles, some with inlaid bands of silver, others with silver trimmings. $12.

Broadway.

Toys—Interesting Demonstrations Daily

Here and there, all over the toy store, demonstrations are given of the workings of certain toys that *teach* while amusing. Toys for embryonic architects, builders, engineers, electricians, musicians, and so on. Not tasks—real play all that we tell of below, but play that awakens ideas, cultivates ability to judge correctly, decide quickly—yet simple and full of fun.

Anchor Building Blocks—There's hardly a boy anywhere that would not be made happier, brighter, with a box of these. From the time he's able to walk up to, well—hardly a limit because grown-ups often find themselves as truly engaged as the boy. The blocks are stone tinted to represent the brick, slate and stone of real buildings. 25c a box and upwards to $8.50. Supplement boxes are obtainable any time, 25c to $3.50.

Strattan Building Blocks—From these children make their own toys. You can build an electric car, a piano, a farm wagon, a tip cart and sixteen other toys from a single set of blocks. $1 a set.

Fun with Electricity—Complete apparatus with book of instructions for 60 experiments. Price, 50c.

Fun with Magnetism—Book of instructions and box of apparatus for 61 experiments. 25c.

Deweylin Harp—But very little practice required to produce really excellent music from these instruments, or combination of instruments, for mandolin, guitar and zither effects are all possible in the Deweylin Harp. $4.50 to $18.

Simplex Typewriters—You'll be surprised to see what excellent work can be done with these little inexpensive machines. $1 to $5.

Then there are crokinole boards, at 75c instead of $1.50—a lot of them here to-day. And Kinetoscopes at $3. Reversible tops, self-winding, at 10c. And various bubble blowers at 10c each.

Lots more to tell of—but you come and see them. Basement.

Women's Silk Stockings—Reduced

We counted up over seven hundred styles of stockings, not long ago, nd didn't worry, for it has been our aim year after year to fetch to merica some of every worthy style that Germany, France and England are to make for us or share with us. To be sure, there is some loss in he business—just now we find eighty-one styles that haven't sold fast nough, probably because they were half forgot among the many sorts.

This morning at 9 o'clock they go on sale—

Fifteen kinds at $1.50 that were $2.25 to $4. Some white, some black; all-over lace or embroidered.
Forty-eight kinds at $2.50 that were $3.50 to $7.50—mostly black—lace or open work or embroidered; a few colored plaids.
Thirteen styles at $5 that were $9 and $10. Black and colors.
Five styles at $10 that were $12, $15 and $20. Very elegant; some in opera length.

And these Bicycle Hose, for men and women—

25c a pair; were a dollar—four hundred and seventy-nine pairs; 20 styles.
50c a pair; were $1.50 to $3—two hundred and twenty-five pairs; 13 styles.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

KILLED IN DEATH IN MEXICO.

Newark Mining Engineer Believed to Have Fallen Into a Canyon.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 12.—Bede Voigt of 204 Fairmount Avenue has received word that his son, Gustave K. Voigt, a mining engineer, died at Monterey, Mexico, yesterday from injuries received by a fall Dec. 6.

The message was from the Mexican Land Company, by whom young Voigt was employed.

Voigt, who was twenty-six years old, and a graduate of Lafayette College, on Oct. 20 secured a position with the company to erect machinery at its mines in the mountains near Monterey. Three letters, dated Dec. 5, were received by his relatives here yesterday, in which he said he had to travel on muleback among the mountains along ledges that served for paths and were so narrow that only in a few places could two persons pass. On one hand the mountains towered high above and on the other was a cañon 200 feet deep.

Soon after reaching the mines he had a narrow escape. He was going along one of those ledges, when a car laden with ore rolled down the incline toward him. The mule he was riding took fright and leaped to one side. Voigt was thrown and fell on the path, but the mule missed its footing and went clattering down into the cañon 250 feet below. Voigt's parents think that a similar accident befell him this time, and that he fell into some cañon.

Voigt was named as co-respondent in proceedings for divorce recently instituted by Fred Waldman, a theatrical manager of this city, against his wife.

REPUBLICAN CLUBS' MEETING.

St. Paul Decided Upon as the Place for the Next Annual Convention.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Executive Committee of the National League of Republican Clubs met here to-day for the purpose of deciding upon a city for holding the next convention of the league. The chair was occupied by President George Stone of San Francisco, and the roll call showed forty-four members present, the largest number on record at such a meeting.

The claims of cities which are anxious to entertain the next annual convention were heard. Delegates from St. Paul and Sioux Falls presented the advantages of those cities. After listening also to the claims of Galveston and Indianapolis, St. Paul was chosen as the place for holding the next meeting, receiving 28 votes to 3 for Indianapolis, and 16 for Sioux Falls. The date of the convention was fixed for the third Tuesday in July.

On motion of Mr. Myers of New Jersey, a resolution was unanimously adopted reciting that in the death of Vice President Hobart the league had lost a warm friend and supporter, the Senate a wise and impartial presiding officer, and the Nation has suffered an irreparable loss.

To-day's session was rather an informal one, the main feature being a discussion of the repeal of Article 13 of the league's constitution, which prohibits it from endeavoring to influence the nomination of any candidate or the adoption of any policy by any State or National Convention. L. J. Crawford of Kentucky offered a resolution providing that a committee of five be appointed to present to the next National Convention of the league a revision of the constitution and by-laws, to incorporate into such revision an article providing for revenues so that the league may be self-sustaining, and to take into consideration whether the league's interest would be best conserved by embodying in its constitution the right to declare its preference for particular party policies and to criticise, if necessary, acts of public officials.

PAUPERS AND THE BALLOT.

Criminal Case on Trial Involving Their Right to Vote.

Justice Werner, in the Extraordinary Term of the Supreme Court, convened by the Governor to try election fraud cases, heard yesterday the case of the first of the thirty-odd men who voted from Bellevue Hospital and the Municipal Lodging House. Gustav Neuhaus, who was placed on trial, worked in the Municipal Lodging House prior to election for his board. He was defended by Howe & Hummel.

Special Deputy Attorney General Rogers, who appeared for the people, called attention at the opening of the case to the practice of voting paupers in this city. When the State rested its case Mr. Hummel asked that the jury be instructed to acquit the prisoner on the ground that two decisions rendered by Justice Bookstaver covered the case. The two decisions referred to were in cases in which mandamuses were issued by the court compelling the Inspectors of Elections to let men vote who were situated similarly to Neuhaus.

Justice Werner declined to be bound by Justice Bookstaver's decisions. "There seems to me to be a very manifest distinction between the case before me and the ones mentioned by you," said he. "I do not think under the circumstances that this court should be bound by them."

The trial of the case will be continued to-day.

Only Eighty-three Soldiers' Votes Cast

ALBANY, Dec. 12.—In the presence of Col. Fred C. Ham, representing the Republican State Committee, and Melville A. Harris for the Democratic State Committee, Secretary of State John T. McDonough to-day opened the soldiers' vote cast at the recent election. It was found that only 83 ballots had been cast. Of the number Kings County has the most, with Monroe County second. The ballots were sent to the County Clerks of the various counties, who will transfer them to the Boards of Supervisors to canvass.

Long Branch People's Ticket Wins.

LONG BRANCH, Dec. 12.—There was a municipal election here to-day, to which the People's ticket was successful. Benjamin P. Morris, a lawyer, headed the ticket for Commissioner at Large, and this has always carried with it the election as President of the municipality.

BEET SUGAR IN MICHIGAN.

Companies Earned $00,000 in Three Months if Bounty Law Holds.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—Detroit reports of the beet sugar companies operating in Michigan for September, October, and November show that during these months 85,936 tons and 1,300 pounds of beets were received and 9,663,826 pounds of sugar produced.

This means that if the bounty law of 1897 is held constitutional, the companies have already earned $00,333 this year from the State.

Gov. Pingree has been presented with a petition from the sugar beet growers of Bay County saying they are discriminated against as to the weight allowed by the manufacturers.

Albany's Public Works Commissioner.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 12.—The incoming Republican city administration has settled upon Charles M. Bissell, formerly Division Superintendent of the Harlem Division and later of the Mohawk Division of the New York Central Railroad, to be Commissioner of Public Works. He has the appointment of Superintendent of Water Works and Superintendent of Parks, has supervision over streets, public buildings and sewers, secures estimates, and looks after all contract work. His term is for two years.

Druggists Will Test Registry Law.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—The Druggists' Protective Association of Chicago was incorporated at Springfield to-day. The association is said to start out with a membership of 400, and its object is mutual protection. Among other things contemplated by the association will be to test the validity of the law requiring pharmacists to register every year.

Woman Convicted of Killing Child.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 12.—Mrs. Julia Brannan and Mrs. Kate Brady were convicted of manslaughter in the Criminal Court to-day and each was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. They were tried for causing the death in October of twenty-one-months old Joseph Burns. It was stated at the trial that the mother of the child left him in care of the women while she went upon an errand. While absent it was alleged that the women placed the child upon a hot stove. It was severely burned, and died a few days later at the City Hospital.

MURDER IN A LODGING-HOUSE.

Night Clerk Shot and His Assailant and Another Man Held.

James Halcrow, night clerk in the Waverley Hotel, a cheap lodging house at 302 Eighth Avenue, was murdered there at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning by Martin Sweeney, who occasionally stopped at the house. Halcrow was shot three times in the breast, and died before the arrival of an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital.

The police were unable to learn positively what led to the shooting. It was at first supposed that Sweeney demanded a room without having the money to pay for it, and was refused by Halcrow. Sweeney was accompanied by a man who said he was Neil Cody of 102 West Twenty-ninth Street. Sweeney and Cody were taken to Police Headquarters, and afterward to the West Side Police Court. After hearing the story of the shooting, Magistrate Olmsted committed the men to the Coroner. It is the belief of the police now that the murder was committed for the purpose of robbery.

Chief Devery has been looking up the records of the two men. The man who gave the name of Cody was ascertained to be Neal J. Coakley, who is a well-known crook of Boston. His picture is 3,210 in the Rogues' Gallery. In 1893 he was arrested by Inspector Cogan of the Boston police and sentenced to the House of Correction. Nothing is known about Sweeney except that he is a frequenter of the Tenderloin. The pictures of both men have been taken for the Rogues' Gallery.

Halcrow was thirty years old, and is said to have had a wife and family living in Hoboken. He had been employed in the lodging house for nine months. The place is run by Bartirme & Co., who own a number of lodging houses in the city.

CONSOLIDATED GAS ROBBERY.

Company Loses $633 and Is Looking for a Missing Cashier.

Capt. McCluskey of the Detective Bureau is on the look-out for W. H. Esau, a former assistant cashier of the Consolidated Gas Company, who disappeared Thanksgiving Day, and whose departure immediately preceded the discovery that $633 was missing from the safe, to which he had access. He has been traced as far as Philadelphia.

Esau is an Englishman, the son of a London clergyman. He had been in the employ of the Consolidated Gas Company for fifteen years, and had never before been suspected of any sort of dishonesty. "Esau got a salary of at least $1,200," said Mr. Gawtry, President of the company, yesterday. "On Thanksgiving Day, when our offices were closed, he went around to the branch where he was employed, at Third Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, and got the janitor to let him in, on the plea that he had some work to do. That was the last seen of him, and the next day it was found that $633 was missing from the safe, of which the cashier and Esau, the assistant cashier, had the combination. We also found that he had suddenly packed up his belongings at his boarding house in this borough on Thanksgiving afternoon and made off. He was bonded by the Fidelity and Casualty Company for $5,000, so that the Consolidated Gas Company loses nothing."

The Inspectors of the Fidelity and Casualty Company as well as Central Office detectives are trying to find Esau. It was learned yesterday that Esau had been drinking rather heavily Thanksgiving morning.

THOMAS B. REED A MEMBER.

Ex-Speaker Admitted, with Others, to the Bar Association.

At the meeting of the Bar Association last evening ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed was elected to membership.

The following committees were chosen: Nominating Committee—Franklin B. Lord, George C. Holt, Frederick B. Jennings, Wallace MacFarlane, Edward W. Sheldon, Carlisle Norwood, George G. De Witt, and Louis F. Doyle. Auditing Committee—E. Francis Hyde, William F. Dunning, and Edwin W. Coggeshall. Hoffman Miller, Hammond Odell, and Francis Forbes were elected to serve as Inspectors and Canvassers of Election.

A resolution was adopted, ordering the appointment of a committee of seven members to represent the association in the revision of the Federal laws respecting Federal courts.

In addition to the election of Mr. Reed, the following candidates for admission to the association were elected: Ezekiel Fisman, F. E. Kessinger, James Anderson Hawes, Walter Roy Clayton, Richard Reid Rogers, Hermann G. Friedmann, Henry Wilson Bridges, Horace E. Parker, Albert Rathbone, Thomas M. Debevoise, James T. Kilbreth, Frank W. M. Cutcheon, Charles H. Sherrill, William F. Clare, Archibald A. McGlashan, Edward R. Otheman, Raymond S. White, David H. Taylor, Edwin J. Johnson, Walter Stanley Schuts, G. D. B. Hasbrouck, William F. Corlies, Roger Sherman Baldwin, Albert W. Markley, and David Ramsey.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

New Locomotives for the Southern.

The Southern Railway Company has just placed an order with the Richmond Locomotive and Machine Works of Richmond, Va., for forty-one locomotives, aggregating in value over $000,000, as follows: Four ten-wheeled passenger locomotives, weighing in working order 134,000 pounds; four ten-wheeled passenger locomotives, weighing in working order 136,000 pounds; two ten-wheeled passenger locomotives, weighing in working order 134,500 pounds; six consolidation freight locomotives, weighing in working order 142,500 pounds, and twenty-five consolidation freight locomotives, weighing in working order 151,500 pounds.

Trunk Line Association Meeting.

The Passenger Committee of the Trunk Line Association yesterday considered a request from agents who handle the Western passenger traffic in connection with outgoing steamships, recommending that free transfers from the cars to the steamers be furnished by the railroad companies, inasmuch as the Boston lines, which alone had been furnishing these free transfers, have withdrawn their arrangement. The committee decided not to accede to the request, which has never found favor with the association.

Long Island Railroad Extension.

It was said yesterday that the Wading River Branch of the Long Island Railroad will be extended to the main line at some point between Manor and Mattituck, probably the latter. To reach Mattituck it will pass through Rattig Hollow and Northville. It is possible the road may be continued to Good Ground and Riverhead, connecting the north shore with the main line and the south shore road.

Sioux City and Northern Railway Sold

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Dec. 12.—The Sioux City and Northern Railroad was sold under foreclosure to-day for $1,500,000 to William and Robert Tod of the firm of J. Kennedy Tod & Co. of New York.

Long Perth Amboy Land Fight Ends.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Dec. 12.—A long fight between the City of Perth Amboy and the heirs of William T. Meredith was ended by a compromise last night. The city has made many attempts in the last twenty years to open Railroad Avenue through the property of the Merediths. Every time the matter has been carried to the courts and the plans of the city rejected. The Aldermen were told that the sum of $2,500 would be accepted for the land, and the offer was promptly accepted by the city.

Overcoat Selling

That attracted more good dressers and lovers of fine clothes than any other sale in the history of clothing selling.

Values like this are rare.

$40 TO $55 OVERCOATS FOR

$22.50

Several hundred still remain. If you want the finest Overcoat that can be made, of genuine Montagnac—some with velvet piped edges—or Kersey Melton or Vicuna—lined throughout with the best pure silk—finished by first class custom tailors.—Overcoats that can be had in few places only. But not for less than $40 to $55.

You can get them here this week while sale lasts for only

$22.50

BIERMAN, HEIDELBERG & CO.
Broadway, cor. Chambers St.
(Stewart Bldg.)

A PRACTICAL INNOVATION

A Clever and Helpful Convenience Welcomed by All.

Few business innovations of the past have been so clever or so quickly adopted as that recently instituted by an enterprising clothing and furnishing goods store down town. The house is exceedingly popular. Their wares have an immense range, and all at very moderate prices. The firm in question is Maduro Bros. & Co., of Nos. 112 and 114 Nassau street, in the fine building recently erected by ex-Governor Morton. The arched entrance leads directly to their attractive warerooms. Said a gentleman recently: "I have a locker there, and, for instance, last Thursday evening my wife came down because I couldn't leave business till late, and had engaged tickets for the theatre. I live in Harlem, and otherwise I would have had to give up either theatre or business. By 6:30 I'd left my wife in Maduro's well-appointed store. I got my dress suit and a complete change from my locker, took a bath, a shave, and a shine, and at 7:45 we were on our way. My everyday suit? Oh, that they'd sent home for me, after cleaning and pressing, as I desired them to do so. And the service is very inexpensive."

The common impression might be that high prices rule at this place. An error. Its popularity is due to the moderate prices appended to everything. Nevertheless, the class of its patronage is very high.

Kennedy
12 CORTLANDT ST.

Men's Furnishings Suitable for Holiday gifts.

Rich Scarfs, 49c to 98c.
Dress and Colored Shirts.
Mufflers, 49c. to $1.98.
Men's Silk and Satin Protectors—for evening dress wear—$1.49.

HOUSE COATS:
The sample line from a great importing house. All sorts of cloth from a plain unlined coat to the handsomest silk materials.
4.98 to 12.00
You save about a third.

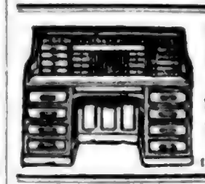

DESKS.
Great Variety of Style and Price.
T. C. SELLEW
111 Fulton St., N.Y.

The Saturday Evening Post.
Philadelphia, Pa.
All Newsmen. 5 cents the Copy.

BANK CLERK SENT TO JAIL.

Embezzling Employe of a Mexican Concern Gets Nine Years.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 12.—Santiago Morphy, a young man of good family, who was a trusted clerk of the National Bank of Mexico and robbed it of $70,000, has been sentenced to nine years in prison.

The case attracted much attention, for Morphy fled after the robbery to the United States, and was finally captured by American detectives, once escaping in New Orleans from Mexican officers sent to bring him back here.

BLOWN FROM A HIGH ROOF.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 12.—Thomas Shields, thirty-five years old, a workman on North Tarrytown's new school building, was blown off the top of the building in the heavy gale to-day. He fell a distance of almost a hundred feet, but landed in a sand bank. His head was badly cut and he was severely shaken up.

Barrett Named for Appellate Court.

ALBANY, Dec. 12.—Gov. Roosevelt has redesignated Justice George C. Barrett as Associate Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the First Department for a further term of five years from Jan. 1 next.

View of SAXLEHNER SPRINGS, BUDA PESTH, HUNGARY, showing the numerous wells that yield the

Hunyadi János

Natural Aperient Water,

For Constipation and Stomach Disorders,

DOSE: One to Two wineglasses half hour before breakfast.
TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES.

eclares to Charge a Man with Unchastity Is Libelous.

STICE GARRETSON REVERSED

ppellate Division Says His Decision in Suit of Abbe Against Abbe Is Preposterous.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme art, Brooklyn, yesterday passed upon the ingle standard " of morality as a matter law in the suit brought by Richard F. be against his brother, Max F. Abbe, to over $10,000 damages for alleged libel. s libel consisted of statements contained a letter written by the defendant and t by him to another man. In this letter was stated that the plaintiff had boasted intimacy with the wife of the man who eived the letter. The defendant, through counsel, filed a demurrer, holding that charge a man with unchastity was not elous. This demurrer was sustained by stice Garretson of the Supreme Court.

The Appellate Division reversed Justice rretson's decision and directed judgment the plaintiff. The defendant, however, leave to withdraw his demurrer, and, on payment of costs, to answer within nty days.

The brief of the defendant's counsel, Mr. nslow of Towns & McCrossin, which the art received with ill-disguised senti- nts, read in part:

Not a case exists where an allegation of re unchastity concerning a man, not mpled with any violation of statute law to its mode of commission, is libelous. requirement of chastity as to men, ex- t they are priests, exists in any State on th by law, nor in any code of ethics or ligion. All codes of ethics, except those women's rights, advocates and disciples Fourier and Mary Wollstonecraft, re- re chastity of women, but not of men.

* * If the defendant committed any or in writing the letter in question it was offense against the sense of propriety of fashionable world or 'smart set,' so led.

All aristocracies make unchastity in a sine qua non of good fellowship. All al families have been full of it. There is has been no Church or voluntary asso- tion of men in the world, except the akers in modern times and the Essenes in ancient world, which pledges its male mbers to chastity as a condition of ad- ssion, or makes unchastity a ground of fellowship or expulsion.

All public men in America, with one or exceptions, have practiced it more or notoriously. The people of the United tes unhesitatingly elected to the Presi- cy a man whose unchastity was by him- admitted. It is popularly deemed some- ng that uniformly accompanies the suc- sful, tactful, powerful, conquering classes men. Hence the mere charge of unchas- per se against a man does not bring into public hatred, ridicule, or con- pt, but merely classifies him as an aver- man, having a leaning, if anything, to- rd aristocratic or fashionable life."

These sentiments were bitterly attacked Charles A. Webber, counsel for plaintiff want of chastity in our public men," said, "has always been condemned by American people. Even now, while the endant's counsel is claiming the contrary be the fact, the people and the press of whole country are agitated over the stion as to whether a Mormon shall be wed to take a seat in Congress, to which is not denied he was duly elected.

But my learned opponent must go fur- r and allege: 'It is popularly deemed mething that uniformly accompanies the ccessful, tactful, powerful, conquering ses of men.' Oh, what a proclamation make publicly! What a doctrine to pre- t to our children! It is as vile as it is meless, false, and rash. It is depraved, ked, villainous. And yet it is made in hristian court.

What an awful indictment he brings inst that higher strata, against wealth fashion. But I care not whether it be e or false. I care not how they view hastity. The common people are the mmunity, the indictment must be against m, and it must be proved that they so ard unchastity.

Is this court going to make the formal nouncement that in this community we e so degenerated in morals that chastity man is neither expected nor demanded does not in fact exist? From the pul- s of nearly a hundred Catholic churches this borough this very month hundreds zealous missionaries will address one- rd of this vast community and thunder inst unchastity in no uncertain terms. Catholic circles, at least, there is no rge more despised or that will lower a n more."

You say that this demurrer was sus- ned?" asked Justice Cullen of Mr. Web- .

I do," was the reply.

That is preposterous," remarked Justice rtlett. " There is no use in arguing here t to charge a man with unchastity is not lous per se."

The discussion was brought to an end by esiding Justice Goodrich, who asked: Does counsel for the defendant suppose s court will hold that the morals of this mmunity are such that it is not libelous se to charge a man with unchastity? will decide this case on the spot." The ision given above was then made.

STORM STRIKES THE CITY.

ch Wind, but Little Rain—Damage to Telegraph Lines.

The wind and rain which came upon New rk yesterday morning were concomitants but the edge of a big storm which for n days has been moving up the Missis- pi Valley and had yesterday morning ched Northern Michigan. The wind here me from the south and sent the mercury sing up the thermometric tube, but so d was the blow that it gave the rain the earance of being much heavier than it s.

The rain began to fall at 8:15 A. M. and sed at 1:15 P. M. The fall of water, as cially measured by the Weather Bureau rk, was but .12 of an inch. The velocity the wind was from forty to fifty miles st of the forenoon, but it reached a max- um of fifty-five miles at 11 o'clock. It iled to the southwest in the afternoon l fell off, until at nightfall it was blow- only eight miles an hour.

The telegraph companies suffered consid- ble damage from the storm in the West. th the Western Union and Postal Tele- aph were from two to three hours late in ting through dispatches.

Olympia Sailors Asphyxiated.

BOSTON, Dec. 12.—Two sailors from the ited States ship Olympia were found un- nscious from gas poisoning in a bdroom the Charlesbank Hotel, West End, this rning. One of the victims died on his way the hospital. The other was pronounced wond hope of recovery by the hospital ysicians. One of the men signed the reg- er for both, recording the names of J. rrett and N. Peterson, but the clerk could t distinguish between them. They left rd to be called at 6 o'clock. The men re unconscious when the clerk went to aken them and the gas shut-off was wide en.

Mills & Gibb Incorporation.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 12.—The Mills & bb Company, dry goods importers, re- ded articles of incorporation with the sex County Clerk to-day. The capital ck is $3,200,000, divided into 32,000 shares, which 10,000 will be preferred stock, 2,000 ond preferred stock, and the remaining 000 shares common stock. Philo L. Mills, an Gibb, and William T. Evans are the orporators. The business of the com- ny is located in New York and its office this State will be in East Orange.

Iron Weight Kills Stricken Man.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 12.— en Matthews, assistant draw tender at e Albany Street bridge, was stricken with alysis this morning as he was assisting put up the iron lever key with which the w is opened. He fell and the lever, hing over 300 pounds, landed on his ll, crushing it. He died on the way to nospital.

A. M. Kent Brought from Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 12.—On board the amer American Maru was A. M. Kent in stody of officers. Kent is wanted in nestown, N. Y., charged with embezzle- ent and forgery. He fled to Japan with arjorie Vinton, the actress, who was ar- sted in this city on Oct. 21 just as she s leaving one of the steamers from ina and Japan.

Mrs. Thomas Recognized by the Congress of Religions.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—Mrs. Thomas, wife of the Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas, will be given recognition as a preacher by the Congress of Religions, which opened this evening at Sinai Temple.

Following this she is to be ordained at the People's Church next Sunday, and will take her place regularly in the pulpit in Chicago and elsewhere after the ceremony. The decision to make the ordination was agreed upon by the prominent clergymen who have charge of the Congress of Religions.

REESE RELEASED UNDER BONDS.

Returns to the Coal Fields, Where He Was Arrested for Contempt.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Dec. 12.—John P. Reese, National Executive Committeeman of the United Mine Workers, who has been in jail here under commitment from the Federal court for contempt, was released yesterday under the writ of habeas corpus recently issued in St. Louis by Judge Thayer. The necessary $3,000 bonds was provided by Topeka bankers.

Mr. Reese returned at once to the coal fields, where he was arrested, declaring that he would pursue the course he was following when arrested for contempt.

BANK OFFICERS LOSE SUIT.

Left Vault Doors Open—Directors Get Judgment for $18,000.

LIMA, Ohio, Dec. 12.—A verdict for $18,000 was returned against N. L. Michael and Gus Kalb, Vice President and Cashier of the American National Bank, to-day, by the jury in the suit brought by the Board of Directors.

The bank was mysteriously robbed in December of last year, the time lock being found set and running, but the vault doors were open when the bank was opened on a Monday morning. The defendants testified that the doors were closed and locked Saturday night, but experts swore this to be an impossibility. The suit was brought on the ground of negligence.

TO COUNT THE SOLDIER VOTE.

Corporation Counsel Holds that the Country Is at War.

The Board of County Canvassers held a meeting yesterday, at which the question of the validity of the votes of soldiers and sailors engaged in the suppression of the Philippine rebellion was considered. Some time ago the canvassers requested an opinion from Corporation Counsel Whalen in regard to these votes, and this opinion was read at yesterday's session. The Corporation Counsel, after quoting the Constitution and the State laws to show that in time of war men engaged in the service of the United States shall not be deprived of the right of suffrage, says:

"The question is whether the hostilities now going on in the Philippines constitute a state of war. If the question were an original one, I should be very strongly inclined to hold that there was no war at this time, and there can be no question but that the United States Government has contended, and does still contend that the hostilities in the Philippines are not a war at all, but a mere insurrection. In this view the Government is clearly right, from an international standpoint, and as between the United States and other powers the courts would doubtless hold that there is no state of war.

"But as between the Government and its own citizens the question presents a somewhat different aspect, and, whatever might be the leogical or theoretical conclusion to be reached upon the question, in the absence of authority, I must hold that for the purposes of this act we are 'in time of war.' The answer to your question, therefore, must be that it is the duty of the Board of County Canvassers to canvass the vote cast by the soldiers and sailors who were duly qualified under the statute at the last election."

The board then adjourned to Dec. 22, when, it is hoped, the returns of the soldiers and sailors' votes will be on hand.

BROOKLYN'S WATER SUPPLY.

Plan to Afford Temporary Relief—Decrease in Rainfall.

Deputy Commissioner of Water Supply Moffett of Brooklyn, whose department is in a serious plight just now, is exercising every effort to relieve the water supply situation in that borough. He has devised a plan designed to afford temporary relief to householders. The plan provides for high pressure for the elevated parts of the borough, and a reduction of the pressure for the lower levels, so that water shall not be wasted. Pumping engines will furnish the extra pressure for the higher elevations.

"I will ask Commissioner Dalton," said Mr. Moffett, "to urge the Board of Public Improvements that $10,000,000 be spent, if necessary, to provide Brooklyn with a water plant large enough for the needs of the borough. The proposed forty-eight-inch main from Milburn to Spring Creek, for one thing, is of the most pressing necessity."

In connection with the laying of this proposed conduit, Mr. Moffett advocates the repairing of the Milburn, or, as it is better known, the Freel Reservoir. For the past six years or so this reservoir has not been in use, it having leaked badly from the time of its completion. It is estimated that it would cost about $400,000 to put it in condition for use.

The report of the Department of Water Supply for Brooklyn for the quarter ended June 30 was published yesterday. It says the rainfall at the Hempstead storage reservoir, which is the centre of the Long Island watershed, was only 5.47 inches, as against 13.55 for the quarter ended in June, 1898.

At the same time the consumption of water from the Ridgewood system increased from 91,051,000 gallons a day in April to 93,234,000 in May and 95,277,000 in June. The natural effect of the enormous increase was to diminish the pressure on higher ground.

Rain Helps Westchester Reservoirs.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 12.—The long-hoped-for rain came to the relief of water reservoirs and cisterns throughout Westchester County to-day, greatly to the satisfaction of the various water companies, which were afraid the draught would continue until everything froze and left the reservoirs half full. There had been no rain to amount to anything for weeks.

AN ANTI-CIGARETTE ORDER.

Southern Railway Men in South Carolina Must Give Them Up.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 12.—A general order has been circulated by the Southern Railway applicable only to the South Carolina Division, that all employes of the company must stop using cigarettes or resign their positions, and that in future no one will be employed who smokes cigarettes.

Assistant General Passenger Agent Hardwick says the order may soon be made applicable to all the different branches of the road. The order issued by the South Carolina Department is an ironclad rule, and applies to all the departments of the line throughout the State.

GREW WEALTHY BY SWINDLING.

Many Women Sent Small Sums to Heber for Samples of Silk.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—Walter T. Heber, arrested here to-day charged with using the mails for fraudulent purposes, confessed before United States Commissioner Humphrey that he had grown wealthy through his swindling operations.

Post Office Inspector Stuart has received scores of complaints, mostly from women, which indicate that Heber operated through the mails in every part of the country. He advevrtised extensively, offering to send 500 samples of silk and other articles upon receipt of 25 cents. As an extra inducement he guaranteed to reproduce, in oil, photographs sent him by customers.

When arrested numerous photographs were found, and his mail on the day of his capture contained nearly $200 in sums from 25 cents to $3. Among the aliases under which he operated were the following: A. T. Burnie, F. L. Tolman, George T. True, L. Fauman, and Hayden. The authorities believe Heber is also an assumed name.

Tried to Burn His Grocery Store.

BOSTON, Dec. 12.—Ike Woffa, who keeps a grocery store at the West End, this city, was arrested early this morning while in the act of setting fire to a quantity of paper, which had been saturated with kerosene, in his store. The building, a four-story brick structure, is owned by Myer Rosnosky. Several families live in the upper stories.

James M. Croft, who was a Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant of the First Montana Volunteers in the early fighting in the Philippines, is making a visit to friends in the East. The matter of the army ration being under discussion, Lieut. Croft said that the experience of the men of his regiment had been to verify the fact that in quality and quantity the army ration is satisfactory in every way. Talks he had had with officers in the armies of other nations had led him to the conclusion that it is "the best ration on earth." He agrees with Col. Smart in his claim made in the letter to THE TIMES, published on Sunday, that the flexibility and elasticity of the ration makes it all that can be desired when the men learn how it can be used to the best advantage. He heard comparatively few complaints while the men were in camp or on the march, after they had learned how to burnish their rations and exchange them for other food not on the regular army bill of fare. Speaking of the various commanders of the army in the Philippines, he said that Gen. Arthur MacArthur is the ideal soldier of them all, and that the admiration of the men under him for their commander is little short of idolatry. He is always the courteous, high-bred gentleman, easy of approach and ready to listen to his men and alleviate their troubles when these have a good foundation. "There is not a man in the Philippines who has had to do with him but would follow him to the ends of the islands if he expressed a desire to go there," he said.

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Women seem to have decided that a very proper thing for a Christmas present for their male friends this year is a bath robe, judging from the demand for them at all stores where women trade. Some of those shown this year are not only rich in color but in materials, being made of brocaded silks and rich and soft woolen goods. One needs a fat pocketbook to get the best of these handsome ones, for the prices for them run from $15 to $35, and even higher.

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One of the finest bits of turf on Riverside Drive before the Dewey Day parade was that elliptical-shaped stretch on the little bluff running from Ninety-seventh to One Hundred and Third Street and between Riverside Avenue and the Drive. In about the middle of it the reviewing stand for the orphan children was erected. That stand was one of the last removed. It had been built in such a way that the weight of the thousands of youngsters who watched the parade from it had forced the small timbers used as foundations through the rich turf, cutting deep ruts and making ridges that will remain for some time to come. That plot will never again be so splendid a feast for the eye of those who ride along the drive as it was last Summer. Men are now at work cutting walks through the turf in a half dozen different places, so that a short cuts may be furnished to pedestrians wishing to get from Riverside Avenue to the Drive itself. This has been made necessary because hundreds of people would walk across the turf on pleasant days and some of them were careless or malicious enough to mutilate the turf on every trip they made over it. The walks now building will, it is hoped, help to save the turf remaining.

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Managers of many of the big dinners scheduled for the Winter are troubled to find good after-dinner speakers for their entertainments. With Mr. Choate in London, Gen. Horace Porter in Paris, and Senator Depew in Washington, it is a puzzle to find men who can restore to good humor a crowd fatigued by the efforts of the heavyweight talkers. Men who can tell funny stories and tell them well are in demand this Winter, and will be welcomed at all the dinners they care to attend.

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So much of a factor has long-distance telephoning become in the transaction of business in these days that one company is now engaged in stringing a system of ten trunk line wires between this city and Boston. The route selected is as near to an air line as can be made between the two cities, and traveled highways and populous centres are being avoided, the lines being stretched across country instead. It is the purpose of the company now putting up these wires to lease them exclusively for through business between the two cities. No provision has been made to connect with the smaller cities along the right of way selected, and there will be no switchboard between here and Boston. Workmen are stringing the wires through lower New England this week. Where the Connecticut River near Middletown is crossed steel towers 185 feet in height have been raised so that the wires will not interfere with vessels moving up or down the river, and the danger of fouled cables is thus averted. Not a foot of cable will be used between the two cities.

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Megaphones, which have generally been looked upon as a sort of semi-useful plaything for yachtsmen, or by announcers at bicycle races and field sports, are now being put to a thoroughly practical use by builders. Two of them are in constant use by the contractors for the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, now being erected on Morningside Heights. With them a man at the top of the arches, about 150 feet above the street level, converses with the stonecutters and handlers of other materials below. So useful have these exaggerated speaking trumpets become that their general use by builders is certain to follow this innovation. Megaphones for such purposes have been found better than the telephone, as they are inexpensive, and there is no danger of their getting out of repair.

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Chicago, where the changeable and reversible shirt bosom was invented, has now come out in favor of the abolition of suspenders as a necessary part of the dress of its male citizens. Its tailors recommend to their customers the use of a belt in place of the "galluses" of their grandfathers. One writer on Chicago fashions has gone so far as to say that most of the well-dressed men in the city have adopted the new fad, and find it so very agreeable that they will in the future have their dress trousers held in place with a belt instead of suspenders. That sort of thing may go in the wild West, but fashionable tailors here laugh it out of court. "I couldn't get a fit for my customers," said one of them in speaking of the latest Chicago freak yesterday, "and even if I could I couldn't get any of my customers to do away with the modest but useful suspender. Belts with knickerbockers are all right, but with any other sort a man would be in a perpetual state of hitching in order to keep his trousers in place. Possibly New Yorkers have more time in which to dress than do the young men of Chicago. It's certain they'll never get in such a hurry as to do away with their suspenders. That's a sure thing, if there ever was one. The idea is too preposterous to be seriously entertained for a moment. It must be a Chicago joke."

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Trout fishermen heard with considerable pleasure yesterday that the New Jersey Fish and Game Commissioners will this week plant about 75,000 yearling trout in the streams of the northern counties of the State. The fish are now about three inches in length, and are thought to be vigorous enough to care for themselves, so that they will be ready for the hook in a couple of years. The Connecticut Commissioners, who planted about 100,000 yearling brook trout a year ago in streams in that State, have had the most favorable reports as to the result of their experiment, and will hereafter plant only yearlings or even older fish. More of them survive than when the recently hatched fish are planted to fall a prey to their many enemies.

***

"Car fenders really cause more accidents than they prevent," remarked one of the operating force of the Broadway road a couple of weeks ago. "Careless drivers run their horses or wagons into them, bicycle riders get caught in them while trying to pass in front of rapidly moving cars, and some of the accidents that have resulted in serious injury to persons might have been avoided if the party knocked down had not been caught in the fenders and dragged along the street." Those who heard the statement thought it was the assertion of one whose thought was mainly as to the cost of the fenders. His further statement that the value of the fender as a means of preventing accidents was mainly imaginative was also laughed at. Yet in a case on trial in Connecticut last week the fact developed that street railway men were ready to back up these assertions while testifying under oath as experts. President Goodrich of the Hartford system, President Parmelee of the New Haven system, and Superintendent Mather of the New Britain system all testified that as a means for the

WOMAN CAME UP WITH POST?

Mrs. Smith Took an Active Hand in a Fight in the Road and Fence War of a Long Island Hamlet.

PORT JEFFERSON, L. I., Dec. 12.—The road and fence war which has interested the hamlet of Echo for two years has broken out afresh. The Brookhaven Highway Commissioners, in an effort to straighten the main road in front of Ansel Smith's property, at Echo, two years ago laid the new lines of the road, but Mr. Smith claimed the highway encroached upon his property to nearly one-half the width of the road. To indicate his contiguation of possession he put up a row of posts at the point in dispute. These were removed by the Commissioners, but were replaced by Smith.

A commission was then appointed for the purpose of considering the necessity of opening the highway to a uniform width of four rods through the entire village, a distance of three miles, and assessing damages. The commission decided in favor of opening the road, and awarded Smith $100 as compensation for his property.

The Highway Commission wanted Mr. Smith to remove the fence, but he demanded the $100 before the posts were pulled up. Commissioner Terry and Roadmaster Brice and a number of workmen drove to the disputed point yesterday, with the intention of tearing down the fence, but on their arrival they found Smith, with his wife and eldest son, ready to defend their position. Mr. Terry sent here for aid, and Deputy Sheriff Brown and several special deputies went to the scene to preserve the peace.

The workmen then proceeded to take up the posts. Mrs. Smith threw her arms about the first post attacked, but it was pulled up. Mrs. Smith being raised into the air. All the posts came up, but no sooner were the authorities out of sight than Smith and his son replaced the fence. Smith asserts that until he gets the $100 he will maintain the fence.

THE ASTORIA LAND GRANTS.

Gov. Roosevelt Writes to the State Board About the Valuation.

ALBANY, Dec. 12.—Gov. Roosevelt has written a letter to the State Land Board relative to the grants of land under water made to the Astoria Light, Heat, and Power Company. The letter will be presented to the board at its meeting to-morrow.

While the Governor refuses to disclose the contents of the letter, it is rumored that it requests the board to verify the valuation placed on the land granted by the two appraisers, who inspected and advised the board that it was worth $3,500, with a view to ascertaining if such valuation was correct.

Attorney Bonner, who represents the Astoria Company, conferred with the Governor to-day, and submitted certain papers to the Governor, which the latter will transmit to the Land Board to-morrow.

GOVERNMENT OF PUERTO RICO.

Cabinet Meeting Discusses the Problem—Said to Favor a Form Like That in Louisiana in 1803.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—President McKinley and Secretary of War Root are determined not to allow their recommendations on behalf of Puerto Rico to be neglected by Congress if that body can be induced to promptly take them up. In the meeting of the Cabinet to-day the matter was discussed in connection with the presentation of some reports from Gov. Gen. Davis, setting forth the necessity of action to relieve the depression due in a great measure to the acquisition of the island by the United States. Citizens of the island are praying to have their political status clearly defined. The people of the island is as profound as its commercial stagnation. While there is no public debt, the planters are heavily involved, and are not helped by new investors, outsiders appearing to hesitate while the conditions remain as they are.

Although the President made recommendations in his message on the lines suggested by Secretary Root, looking to the adoption of a government similar to that provided in Louisiana in 1803, it is not at all improbable that the President will send a special message to Congress to urge upon that body the relief suggested by Secretary Root. It is believed that the Cabinet favors that plan. As the most difficult question to be met is that of abolishing all tariff duties between Puerto Rico and the United States, and that must receive the approval of the Ways and Means Committee, it is believed that there will be no communication on the subject before the announcement of the committees.

Some of the Southern Democrats seem bound to oppose the abolition of tariff duties between the United States and Puerto Rico. To hte producers of sugar and tropical fruits this will appeal as a local question, and in Louisiana the prospect of the competition of Puerto Rico, and eventually of Cuba, which they fancy will be forced to ask for annexation as the result of free trade with Puerto Rico, is a serious embarrassment. They say that once Puerto Rico enjoyed all the advantages that can be enjoyed by a State of Territory the disadvantage of Cuba will be so keenly felt that its people will throw aside all hesitation and ask to have the pledge of the United States not to annex the island repealed for their benefit.

ELECTIONS IN PUERTO RICO.

Republicans Carry Ponce and Claim San Juan by a Heavy Majority.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Dec. 12.—The Republicans have carried Ponce by 1,700 majority. Elections were held in seventeen towns. The Republicans hold eight, with 1,200 total plurality. Forty-five elections are yet unordered, and it will take two months to complete them at the present rate. The Republicans claim San Juan by a heavy majority, and assert that there has been a complete, overwhelming Federal defeat.

Gov. Gen. Davis has issued an order governing the display of flags in Puerto Rico. The Spanish flag is not to be allowed on public buildings. For of late it has been customary for the municipal authorities in the interior towns to display the Spanish and American flags together on the city buildings.

Movements of Government Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Navy Department is informed of the arrival of the gunboat Marietta at Puerto De Galle, Ceylon, to-day, on her way to Manila, and of the departure of the training ship Essex from Villefranche yesterday for Gibraltar. The Quartermaster General is informed that the transport Sedgwick left Havana last night for New York with 86 passengers, $1,250,000 funds of North American Trust Company, $168,455 Post Office funds. The tons of general cargo, and 4 tons of ordnance.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.	
Sun rises	7:17	Sun sets	4:49	Moon sets	3:42

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	4:11	Gov. Isl'd	4:44	H. Gate	6:40
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	4:40	Gov. Isl'd	5:14	H. Gate	7:10

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY.) DEC. 13.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Athos, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Chalmette, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Havana, Tampico, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Friesland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	11:00 M.
Oceanic, Liverpool	11:00 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*12:30 P. M.	
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
	*9:00 A. M.	
U. S. transport McClellan, San Juan, &c.	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Talisi, Glasgow	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Hildur, Curacao, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*11:30 A. M.	
Newton, La Plata	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, DEC. 14.

La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Doggy, Progreso, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

Shop before eleven o'clock if you can. The crowds are thickest in the afternoons. Apply for transfer card at Supt.'s desk. It enables you to make but one payment after buying from any number of departments.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

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R. H. Macy and Co.

Both sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

We prepay freight charges to all shipping points within a radius of one hundred miles on paid purchases of five dollars or over. No charge for case, packing and cartage.

We Give No Credit, Discounts or Commissions.

[All Others Do to a Greater or Lesser Extent.]

Remember Our Policy { Eliminating the direct expense and enormous losses of the charge system and refusing to tax one class to compensate for the discounts and commissions allowed another MAKE IT EASY for us to undersell competition. And we do—our prices for Holiday Presents are frequently half what others charge.

Worth Weighing Well.

For the highly excellent purpose of placing the interesting facts before you—you who care to save money—we delegated a competent judge to make unbiased comparisons between the prices of general lines of goods as sold by ourselves and others—others who make great claims and indulge in many boasts that cannot stand the search light of intelligent and honest analysis. Some of the results are printed below. Draw your own conclusions.

Random items—there are hundreds of others.	Others Charge.	Our Price.
Men's Wool Blanket Robes, fancy borders, neck cords and girdles,	$5.00	$2.99
Men's Bath Robes made of heavy California blankets,	$9.00	$6.49
Women's Bath Robes, made of ripple elderdown, bound with satin,	$5.50	$4.74
Women's Taffeta Silk Waists, dress sleeves, flare cuffs, all colors,	$5.90	$4.49
Cashmere Wrappers, yoke trimmed with ribbon ruffles,	$4.25	$2.99
Women's Mackintoshes, double-texture cashmere, two capes,	$4.00	$2.99
Women's Mackintoshes, double-texture cashmere, double breasted,	$5.00	$3.99
Misses' Mackintoshes, double-texture cashmere, 36 to 40 inches,	$3.75	$2.39
Silk Umbrellas, close rollers, paragon frames, steel rods, silk cases,	$6.00	$4.98
Vienna Leatherette Cabinet Frames, new style glass fronts,	50c	24c
Colonial Gold miniature size Picture Frames, very pretty,	50c	26c
Florentine Cabinet size Frames, with fancy enameled centres,	$1.50	$1.24
Cut Glass Puff Box, heavy gold-lined sterling silver cover,	$1.65	$1.39
Clothes Brushes, pure bristles, real ebony backs, sterling silver ornaments,	$2.25	$1.89
Sterling Silver Toilet Sets, including mirror, brush and comb for adults, in handsome white leatherette case,	$7.50	$5.98
Wild Animals From Life—a quarto volume, profusely illustrated,	$1.35	$1.08
The Antique Library of Standard Books of Fiction,	45c	39c
Scrapbooks, two handsomely illustrated volumes,	$3.75	$3.16
Monogram Dies cut to order, special skill in designing,	90c	64c
Silk Umbrellas, same style as the above, in silk cases,	$4.00	$2.98
Men's Caps, made of plated sealskins, nicely trimmed,	$5.00	$3.49
Men's Caps, made of genuine Alaska sealskin, very rich,	$15.00	$9.99
Boys' Derby, Alpine and Telescope Hats, all styles and colors,	$2.00	$1.24
Men's Overcoats, made of finest domestic Montagnac, silk lined,	$35.00	$27.98
Men's Overcoats, made of fine black and blue kersey, lined with guaranteed satin,	$18.00	$12.49
Men's Sack Suits, made of all-wool fancy cheviots, d. b. vests,	$8.50	$6.49
Clerical Suits, made of soft finished Clay diagonal, lined with mohair serge,	$22.00	$12.98
Clerical Suits, made to measure of fine Clay diagonal, thoroughly reliable workmanship,	$30.00	$23.74

Random items—there are hundreds of others.	Others Charge.	Our Price.
Women's Golf Capes, made of heavy double-faced cloth	$10.00	$7.48
Women's Coats made of vicuna, kersey and frieze, silk lined,	$15.00	$10.99
Misses' Fur Sets of brook mink, cluster neck scarf finished with tails, round muff,	$3.75	$2.99
Misses' Fur Sets of gray krimmer, round muff, collarette finished with tails, lined with colored satin,	$6.98	$5.34
Combination Bookcases, quartered oak frames, mirror top, bric-a-brac shelf, 5 1-3 ft. high, 2 1-3 ft. wide,	$10.00	$8.74
Parlor Rocker, Flemish or quartered oak frame, seat and high back upholstered in brocaded velour,	$8.50	$6.99
Gilt Corner Chair, large size, fancy back, seat upholstered in blue satin damask,	$5.00	$3.99
Women's Desks, solid oak, two drawers, French legs,	$4.50	$3.25
Meerschaum Pipes, large size, finely carved figures, amber mouthpiece, double plush case,	$5.25	$3.49
French Briar Straight Push-bit Pipes, genuine amber mouthpiece, chamois case, 2 3-4 in. long,	$2.00	$1.49
Turkish Water Pipes, two stems, decorated bowls, Vienna Meerschaum bowl and cigar holder,	$3.00	$2.49
Needle Cases, morocco covered, artistic design, filled with gold-eyed needles for embroidery and darning,	$1.75	$1.58
Fitted Work Baskets, lined with tufted satin, including needles, thimble, scissors, emery, wax and silk,	$3.00	$1.77
Women's Silk Hose, plain and ribbed, black boots and fancy uppers, also opera shades,	$2.75	$1.94
Round Garters, made of frilled silk elastic, handsome clasp and satin bow, in glass-top box,	40c	22c
Blacking Cases, carpeted top,	$1.00	88c
Gas Logs, 16 inches long,	$5.50	$4.98
Brass Coal Hods,	$5.00	$4.52
Papier Mache Trays,	82c	67c
Clothes Wringers, 11 in. roll,	$5.00	$3.69
Chafing Dishes, 3 pt.,	$5.50	$4.69
Five o'Clock Tea Kettles,	$4.25	$3.69
Singing Canary Birds,	$1.65	$1.49
One-piece Axminster Rugs, made in this country on looms brought from Scotland—that's why some dealers pass them for Scotch Axminsters.		
Size 9 x12 feet,	$31.50	$24.67
Size 8½x10½ feet,	$25.00	$18.74
Size 6 x9 feet,	$17.50	$12.74
Plate and fifty Engraved Cards, our workmanship is not surpassed,	90c	69c

FRIDAY, DEC. 13.

Colorado, Brunswick ..... 3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston ..... 3:00 P. M.
Era, Jamaica ..... 1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
Ravensdale, Progreso, &c. 11:00 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
Haiana, Inagua, &c. ..... 1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 16.

Allegheny, Jamaica, &c. 10:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
*10:30 A. M.
Alps, Hull ..... 10:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
*10:30 A. M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam ..... 9:30 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Southampton, &c. 9:00 A. M. 11:00 A. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool ..... 10:30 A. M. 3:00 P. M.
*12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana ..... 11:00 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
Panama, Para, &c. ..... 11:00 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
Ponce, San Juan, &c. ..... 11:00 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda ..... 9:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 10th, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship American Maru. Mails for China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Hyades Maru. Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle." Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. 10 and up to Dec. 12th, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Dec. 11, for dispatch per steamship Marlposa.

(Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY.) DEC. 13.

Alliance, Colon, Dec. 6.
Arno, Liverpool, Dec. 2.
Charing Cross, Gibraltar, Nov. 28.
Chateau Lafite, Havre, Nov. 30.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Dec. 10.
Cuba, Cienfuegos, Dec. 7.
Dunblane, Gibraltar, Nov. 29.
Hawthorne, St. Michael, Nov. 30.
Hudson, New Orleans, Dec. 7.
Jerseyman, Gibraltar, Nov. 26.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Gibraltar Dec. 6.
Kavanagh, Gibraltar, Nov. 28.
Red Rina, Gibraltar, Nov. 29.
Saarbrucken, Antwerp, Dec. 2.
Stuttgart, Bremen, Dec. 2.
Trinidad, Bermuda, Dec. 11.

THURSDAY, DEC. 14.

Algiers, New Orleans, Dec. 6.
Buffalo Hall, Dec. 2.
El Monte, New Orleans, Dec. 8.

FRIDAY, DEC. 15.

Island, Christiansand, Dec. 5.
Kansas City, Barcelona, Dec. 13.
Santiago, Santiago, Dec. 8.

SATURDAY, DEC. 16.

Bavaria, Liverpool, Dec. 6.
L'Aquitaine, Havre, Dec. 8.
Stuttgart, Bremen, Dec. 4.

SUNDAY, DEC. 17.

El Rio, New Orleans, Dec. 13.
Johnsburg, Brunswick, Dec. 8.
Manhattan, St. Lucia, Dec. 10.
Pennsylvania, Ladner, Dec. 9.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Dec. 7.

MONDAY, DEC. 18.

Ethiopia, Glasgow, Dec. 7.
Wineland, Sicilia, Dec. 1.

Arrived.

SS Corrigha, (Ger.,) Hoppe, Bergen, &c., Dec. 6, with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Bordeaux, (Fr.,) Blanqui, Havre Nov. 21 and Bordeaux 20th, with mdse. to Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M. 12th.

SS Mexico, McIntosh, Havana Dec. 9, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:45 A. M.

SS Tallahassee, Askins, Savannah Dec. 9, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship

...e New York Times.

...the News That's Fit to Print."

...SHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

...YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 13, 1899.

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OURTEEN PAGES.

...E FEDERAL INHERITANCE TAX.

...guments were heard by the Supreme ... at Washington during several days ...week upon the constitutionality of ...heritance tax sections of the War ...nue act of June, 1898. The court ... at one time arguments upon sev...cases involving the questions raised. ...of these cases, carried up from the ...uit Court of Appeals in the Eastern ...ict of New York, was that of the ...tors of the estate of the late EDWIN ...OWLTON of Brooklyn against Inter-Revenue Collector MOORE of the First ...rict. The testator's personal estate, ...unting to $2,559,899, passed to lega... of various degrees of kin and to one ...oration, a church. Under protest the ...tors paid taxes amounting to $42,-...7. Suit was brought to recover this ... with interest.

... War Revenue act, after exempting ...es of less than $10,000 actual value, ...ides that personal property passing ...irs either by will or under intestate ... shall pay a tax which is so graded ... a bequest from a large estate would ... a higher rate than a bequest of ... amount from a smaller estate. ...re the property exceeds $10,000 in ... but is below $25,000 the rate is 75 ... for each $100 if the bequest goes to ... descendants, lineal ancestor, or ...er or sister of the testator; $1.50 ...100 where it goes to nephews and ...es or their descendants; $3 per hun... to uncles or aunts or their descend... $4 per $100 to great-uncles or ...-aunts or their descendants; and $5 ...100 to heirs not of kin or to corpora...; but property passing to husband ...ife shall be exempt.

...s further provided that if the estate ...eds $25,000 in value the rates of tax ...e mentioned shall be multiplied by ...and one-half; by two if the value ex...s $100,000; by two and one-half if it ...eds $500,000; and by three if it ex...s $1,000,000.

...is evident that under the provisions ...is law a legatee might be taxed at two ... different rates upon two bequests of ...al value. For instance, a sister inher... $50,000 under the will of one broth... who died possessed of an estate worth ...000 would pay a tax of $625; while ... $50,000 inherited from another ...her who was worth $1,100,000 when ...ied the tax would be $1,125. It is ...ural that the amount of the tax ...uld increase with the amount of the ...cy, but under this law the rate at ...ch the tax is levied increases with the ...unt of the legacy. In the brief of Mr. ...RLES H. OTIS, counsel in the Knowl... case, the effect is thus stated:

...e rate of the tax increases as the ...unt of the legacy or distributive share ...eases. For example, a child receives ...acy of $9,000 and is not taxed; he re...s a legacy of $11,000 and is taxed three-...ths of 1 per cent.; he receives a legacy ...26,000 and is taxed 1¼ per cent.; he ...eives a legacy of $101,000 and is taxed ... per cent.; he receives $501,000 and is ...d 1¾ per cent.; he receives a legacy of ...00,000 and is taxed 2¼ per cent., (as in ... case at bar.). In other words, the law ...kes a clear discrimination against the ... and exacts from them a greater pro...tional contribution to the needs of the ...ernment.

...The constitutionality of the law is at...ked on the ground that this is not uni...m taxation. The tax imposed under ... War Revenue act is clearly an ex..., and the Constitution declares that ...ll duties, imposts, and excises shall be ...form throughout the United States."

...course, the Federal Congress has ...thing to say about the regulation of ...eritance. That is exclusively the ...vince of State laws. The taxes levied ...der the War Revenue act must there...e be uniform throughout the Union ... the act cannot stand. Whether the ...rt sustains the law or not will depend ...on the view it takes of the contention ... the complainants in these cases that ...es levied at rates that increase as the ...ount of the sum taxed increases are ... uniform and therefore not constitu...nal.

...t is a general principle of taxation ...at taxes should be laid at the same ...e upon the same article in all parts of ... country. Judge HARLAN, who dis...ted from the opinion of the Supreme ...urt declaring the income tax law un...nstitutional, said in his opinion:

> ...f it were true that this legislation, in ... important aspects and in its essence, ...criminated against the rich because of ...eir wealth the court, in vindication of ...e equality of all before the law, might ...ll declare that the statute was not an ...ercise of the power of taxation, but was ...pugnant to those principles of natural ...ht upon which our free institutions rest, ...d therefore was legislative spoliation, un... the guise of taxation.

...The complainants in the War Revenue ...t cases contend that the act "at...mpts to create taxable classes, based ...on wealth, varying the rate of the tax ...on the same kind of taxable property ... the hands of the same class of taxable ...rsons." The State of Illinois imposes a ...x upon inheritances with a sliding ...ale of rates which makes the larger ...tionality of the law was attacked on the ground that this was not uniform taxation, but the Supreme Court held that it was within the power of the State to tax in any way it pleased the right to succeed to property, since it had itself conferred that right. In his opinion Justice BREWER said: "It seems to be conceded that if this were a tax upon property such increase in the rate of taxation could not be sustained, but being a tax upon succession it is held that a different rule prevails." The Federal tax is upon property, not upon the right of inheritance.

There are countless decisions from which the theory of the court as to the rule of uniformity might be inferred. New principles or new conditions may be found in the present cases, however, which may modify the application of the rule. The decision of the court will be of deep interest to the public, since while there has been no general complaint that the war revenue taxes are burdensome, and most of them are likely to become permanent, the collection of a Federal inheritance tax in addition to the inheritance taxes now collected in many States will constitute a heavy exaction upon fortunes left by will and would tend to bring into increasing favor the custom of disposing of estates during the lifetime of the owner.

BRITISH DIFFICULTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA

But this is a great war upon which we have entered. It is not a small task that this country has, not for the first time in its glorious history, undertaken. We are told that the Transvaal is a weak power. Weakness in war depends upon many considerations. It is not merely a question of numbers or of wealth. It is a question of local circumstance, of position, of methods of warfare. At the time of an unwarranted and extraordinary and insolent aggression, of attack upon her Majesty's territories, the Transvaal State was by far the greatest military power in South Africa. For years it has been preparing, as we now know, for this contingency, and, when the war broke out, in numbers of men, in its resources, in its armament, it altogether outnumbered and outweighed anything that this country could possibly do for many weeks to come. You must bear in mind that in this war we are 6,000 miles and more from the country in which we have to operate, and when our troops land in that country they are 1,500 miles by land from their ultimate objective.—MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S speech at Leicester, Nov. 29.

This is, upon the whole, a very fair statement of the British difficulties in South Africa. It can hardly have failed to occur to the hearers of the speech, as it must also occur to its readers, that the tone of it is a new tone for the orator to take. It is not at all the tone that he took when he was courting the reputation of being the most "forward" member of the British Cabinet. At that time the remarks we have quoted would have proceeded more naturally from a spokesman of the Opposition and would have been taken by everybody, including Mr. CHAMBERLAIN himself, to be a criticism upon his methods. We may imagine that he would have replied to them by invoking scorn for the man who harbored any doubts of the ability of the British Empire to beat down all the feeble opposition that could be brought against it by two little States of "embattled farmers" numbering less than 50,000 men of fighting age, all told.

But the considerations now adduced by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN are all true and relevant, even though it be he who adduces them. Three months ago, in a response to the speech he has just been making, he would probably have triumphantly cited the comparative statistics of the British Empire and of the Transvaal Republic. But these things do not go by statistics alone. A century and a quarter ago, one of Lord NORTH'S followers in the House of Commons might have cited like statistics to show that the revolt of the Colonies could not amount to anything. Five years ago there were many well-informed persons who showed by statistics the enormous disparity in numbers and resources between Japan and China and deplored the temerity of Japan in provoking a hopeless conflict.

At the beginning of the present war nobody in England put the date for the capture of Pretoria later than Christmas. It is less than a fortnight to Christmas now, and nobody now imagines that this prediction will be fulfilled. The invaders have not yet had an armed force in either of the two assailed republics. Neither will it be pretended that the advantage of what fighting there has been has been on the British side. And yet the whole available British Army has been in South Africa for weeks, or ever since the definitive advance of Gen. BULLER. Yet up to this time no results have been achieved. To-day, as six weeks ago, it is not Johannesberg and Pretoria, but it is Kimberley on one side and Ladysmith on the other, that are in danger.

All these things justify Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S present position that this is "a great war," but they correspondingly invalidate the position which by his actions he took before it began that it was going to be a small war. They also raise an indictment against his behavior and that of the whole war party in England. Why did Mr. CHAMBERLAIN treat the proposals of the Boer Government with contempt as if they were not worth a civil answer? Why did The London Times say, when the Boer ultimatum had actually been delivered, that the real issue was "of Dutch or British supremacy in South Africa"? What was to be got by an announcement of that kind, which was in effect repeated by Lord SELBORNE in the House of Lords. Had the British such a surplus of military strength that they could afford to tell every Dutch Afrikander in South Africa that their triumph over the Transvaal would be the downfall of his hopes? That is not the way in which men act who are anxious to allay animosities. It is the way in which men act who feel that they are strong enough to defy and despise animosities. The policy of which Mr. CHAMBERLAIN is the most conspicuous representative is the policy which has reinforced the forces of the two republics with every ambitious and patriotic Boer who could make his way to the Boer it about that every foot of the British advance from the coast towns has been through a hostile country. It is in large part due to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S own exertions that the war for which he is so largely responsible turns out to be so serious as he now finds and owns it to be.

DOUBLING THE GERMAN NAVY.

Count VON BUELOW'S exposition of the appropriation for the German Navy was a pattern in its kind. Neither Lord SALISBURY nor any other "old Parliamentary hand" could have done it any better. It was entirely free from anything of menace. On the contrary, it was an announcement of good relations all around. Our own example was used in some sort as a model for Germany. And no doubt it is true that an increase of the "sea power" of one nation is as good an argument for the increase of the others as the increase of one army. This latter has been used so effectively as to convert the Continent of Europe into the armed camp which we see.

The peculiarity of the case of Germany is that there is in the increase of the navy no question of national defense, strictly so-called. A great navy is a vital necessity to Great Britain. Without it she would be liable to be starved to death or submission within a month. With us, a navy is also a necessity of defense, considering the immense stretch of our exposed coast and the facility of raiding expeditions, such as we experienced in the war of 1812. But Germany neither imports the greater part of her food supply, like England, nor has she a long and vulnerable coast line like ourselves. Her coast line is in fact very short upon the North Sea, for her much longer coast upon the Baltic is not counted, and would scarcely be vulnerable in case of war except to Russia, in which case it would doubtless be forts and guns that would be the German reliance for the defense.

The use of a navy for Germany is simply to maintain and extend her foreign trade and her outlying possessions in case of war. The present German Navy seems to be ample for the present uses of the empire. Consequently a proposed enlargement implies a general policy of expansion, and indeed Count VON BUELOW declared as much. To double the German Navy would make it very disproportionate to any work it has now to do. But this process of doubling is to go on through a good many years, twenty, according to a casual remark of the Kaiser, though, in his official statement, the Imperial Chancellor declined to define the period. At any rate, it is clear that Germany means to be much more of a world power than she has been heretofore. It seems likely that her new possessions, whatever they may be, will be held upon the tenure of the "open door." In that case, we can have no objections, any more than we have in the case of Great Britain, to her acquiring and administering as many of them as she pleases. She will be acting in the interest of American as well as of German commerce.

THE TRUTH ABOUT BRITISH BARBARITY.

Much of the war news from South Africa that has come by the way of Continental Europe has been colored by charges against the British soldier tending to show that he had suddenly become regardless of the rules of civilized warfare. We were told that Boers were massacred after surrendering at Elandslaagte, and that the survivors suffered unspeakable indignities while being conveyed as prisoners of war to the naval station near Cape Town. The wording and details of the charges made showed that they had some common source of origin. A recent number of the Dutch paper Courant, published in Arnhem, reveals the fact that this source of origin was the Cape correspondent of that journal.

In the Courant we find the story of the alleged massacre on the field of Elandslaagte set forth with shocking details; we find the life of the survivors on board the guardship Penelope set forth with such horrors that those of the British prison ship Jersey at the time of the American Revolution sink into insignificance. Says the correspondent: "They stole from the prisoners their watches, their money, their keys, their pocket knives, their handkerchiefs. They presented a bayonet against the breast of one, Heer MANTEL, and demanded, 'Your watch or we kill you!' Another was made to take off his shoes to show that he did not have money therein concealed. Even wedding rings were stolen. They even cut off the finger of a wounded man to get at his ring."

In due time stern and authentic denials of these things will doubtless come from Cape Town. In the meanwhile a few extracts from a Cape paper printed at the time of the arrival of the Boer prisoners on board the transport Putiala will serve to show the existence of conditions which tend, in the most convincing manner, to show the falseness of the monstrous charges made by the correspondent of the Courant. We have before us a copy of The Cape Times of Nov. 8. Without dwelling upon the news from the front in which the gallantry, the marksmanship, the invincible bravery of the Boers are graphically recorded, we turn to an article headed "Prisoners of War."

It seems that after the prisoners had been transferred from the Putiala to the Penelope, Capt. BRUCE of her Majesty's ship Monarch briefly addressed them, pointing out that since the fortune of war had made them prisoners "the naval authorities at Simon's Town will do all in their power to make the lot of those who are now in their custody as endurable as possible." The article continues:

> On the way down from Durban to Simon's Bay the prisoners gave no trouble whatever; the officers took their meals with the Captain and ship's officers in the saloon, and the others were well cared for fore and aft, found the coast the generality evidently considerably freer from inhabitants than they all speak in high terms of the gallantry of the British troops, and particularly of the Gordon Highlanders.

Then follows the citation of Boer opinion on the outcome of the war, which is given with the utmost frankness; the prisoners, while believing that the South African republics would be defeated in the long run, "cling to the opinion that the war is a financial one."

But it may be said that this is only ex parte testimony, which, pleasant as it is, does not of itself preclude the possibility of the alleged atrocities. This idea becomes obviously untenable, however, when we read:

> In proof of the fact that they [the prisoners] appreciated the kindness extended to them while on board ship, the officers addressed a written communication to the commander before leaving the ship, thanking him for the courtesy extended to them during the voyage.

We doubt not that these very prisoners will be the first to refute the charges made by the Cape correspondent of the Courant. It is also extremely evident that this mischiefmaker, if discovered, will be properly taken care of. The British soldier is not the only soldier who has been maligned by falsehoods uttered by contemptible correspondents. The men who are fighting in the Philippines know how to sympathize with him.

THE TARIFF AND THE CHURCH COLLECTIONS.

The latest attempt of the Protection organ to prove that the tariff is the source of all good and perfect gifts is a peculiar one. We have before us a card sent out by The American Protective Tariff League to the officers of all the churches in the country who can be reached. "With a view," it says, "to securing a comparison between the condition of the people under the Free Trade Wilson Tariff and the Protection Dingley Tariff, we desire to have reports of the plate collections in all churches for the six months ending June 30, 1895, and the six months ending June 30, 1899."

We trust that this card has been widely circulated, and that it will elicit a large number of replies. Adopting the method of reasoning employed by the intelligent officials of The American Protective Tariff League, the statistics will throw much light on a number of interesting and important questions.

For instance, meteorologists have long been seriously puzzled as to the source of the changes more or less temporary in climate, determining the fertility of the soil and the volume of crops. If it can be shown that the plate collections and the crops are both larger under a protective tariff than under a revenue tariff, the conclusion is logical that if the tariff causes the increase in one it also causes the increase in the other. This discovery not only simplifies the study of the question, but renders the study of it unnecessary. What is the use of bothering our heads as to the weather conditions and their effect on the farmer's prosperity, when we can consult the statute book, see if the tariff is protective and be able instantly and securely to say whether the farmer will have big crops or poor ones?

Nor is this the only advantage in this line of reasoning if it be correct. It not merely enables us to foretell the future but to control it. If the protective tariff required to swell the plate collections and the crops is not on the statute book it can be put there. The opposition of besotted free traders would be of no avail. They could not stand for a day against the overwhelming demand of the farmers and the clergymen. This is really the theory on which the protectionists are banking. It is discouraging business, but they stick to it.

An Ideal Post Office.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see by to-day's TIMES that the Madison Square Garden has been offered to the Government as the site of the proposed new Post Office. If the present building is in the market, and if it could be adapted to postal purposes, it would be for the public benefit to have it turned to such use. Not only is it centrally situated and adequate in size, but it is one of the handsomest and most striking architectural features of New York. The tower of Madison Square Garden is one of the "sights" of the city, and any change of ownership that involved its destruction would be, aesthetically considered, a public misfortune. Nothing would tend more strongly to its preservation than the use of the building as a general Post Office, and I trust you will use your powerful influence in favor of its acquisition by the Government. JOSEPH B. GILDER.
New York, Dec. 12, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Mockery.

They cheered the actor derisively.
"This," said he, as he dodged, "is what I call hallow mockery."—Syracuse Herald.

About It.

She—What is the term applied to one who signs another person's name to a check?
He—Five or ten years, usually.—Chicago News.

Friendly Suggestion.

"There will soon be 300 electric cabs running in New York."
"People with New York streets to cross will do well to cross 'em now."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Born to Dominate.

"Mrs. Crowder has been President of your club a long time."
"Yes; none of us could call her to order, so we decided we might as well let her regulate the rest of us."—Chicago Record.

Precedence.

"Herb—you've headed this article wrong."
"What's the matter with it?"
"You call it 'Chicago's Experience with Grand Opera'; it ought to be 'Grand Opera's Experience with Chicago.'"—Indianapolis Journal.

THE SWAN SONG OF ROBERTS.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

I'm going home, I'm going home,
Back where my loves are waiting;
I'm going to let others do
The Nation's legislating;
Let others rant, let others roar,
Displaying sense of folly—
I'm going back to stray no more
From Sarah, Sue, and Molly.

I'm going home, I'm going home,
Where loving hearts await me,
To loiter there and cease to care
A snap for those who hate me.
They've risen and they've had their say—
I'm beaten, but, by golly!
They cannot come and take away
My Sarah, Sue, and Molly!

SILVER AND FREE SILVER

Pennsylvania Democratic Congressman Abandons 16 to 1.

IS ALSO AN EXPANSIONIST

Says He Was Mistaken in the Campaign of 1896—His Views on the Currency Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Representative Joseph C. Sibley of Pennsylvania, about whose alleged change of view on the money question there has been much inquiry during the last week, has given a statement of his opinions, in which he not only acknowledges that he was mistaken in his notions about the intimate relation between free silver and prosperity, but comes out frankly and cordially in favor of expansion.

Coming at a time when there is a manifest disposition among Democrats to revise their declarations, and admissions by prominent members of the party that this can be done without abandoning Democratic principles, the remarks of Mr. Sibley, who was considered a good enough Democrat in 1896 to be spoken of as a candidate for President and/or Vice President, are bound to attract wide attention. In his interview Mr. Sibley said:

"I am and have been a pronounced believer in the principles of bimetallism. I don't care whether it be National or international bimetallism, nor am I wedded to any ratio. But Aristotle, Adam Smith, John Locke, John Stuart Mill, Francis Wayland, and, in fact, every great writer on political economy, has laid down the proposition that the volume of money in any country determined the prices of its products.

"Bimetallism was a living issue in 1896, but the conditions have changed. In that year I publicly predicted that if McKinley and the gold standard were successful prices would fall, with a corresponding increase in the purchasing power of the gold dollar, and we would have an era of hard times and commercial depression such as this country had seldom witnessed. Now I look around me and I see the forges blazing, the fires lighted in all the furnaces, the shuttles weaving, and the looms spinning, every man who has a day's labor to sell finding a ready market for it; our ships loaded to the Plimsoll line with exports bound for all parts of the world, and everywhere plenty and prosperity. And so it occurs to me that somebody must have been mistaken; and perhaps that fellow was me.

"I have been a pessimist for a long time, but I am now an optimist; believe that we have a better Congress now than ever before—that we have a better President, and that the next President, whether it be McKinley or Bryan, will be better still. The world is moving forward.

"Yet the contention of the bimetallists in 1896 was absolutely correct, and has been vindicated by present conditions. We claimed then that a greater volume of money of final redemption was needed to stimulate business enterprise and check falling prices. We suggested bimetallism as a means of adding to the world's supply of money. But who could then have foreseen the vast gold discoveries in the Klondyke region? Who then knew of the wonderful possibilities of that tremendous South African reef extending 300 miles from Johannesburg on the south to Pretoria on the north? Who could have predicted the perfection of the marvelous cyanide process of extracting gold? In one year $300,000,000 of gold has been added to the money in circulation. No such amount even of gold and silver combined has ever before been placed in circulation in any one year in the history of the world. Therefore, the contention of the bimetallists as to the necessity for a greater volume of final money has been substantiated. With this enormous increase has come changed conditions. The issue of 1896 is no longer an issue. In fact, it would be ridiculous to make that an issue for 1900.

"Witnessing as we do a revenue coming to the Government sufficient to overcome the deficit and promise a surplus, with every industry actively and profitably engaged, with every man employed who seeks employment, the overshadowing issue is whether we shall so wisely conduct ourselves as not to disturb this prosperous condition. It would perhaps be better if Congress simply does nothing but pass the appropriation bills and adjourns, without experimenting with any theories that may return us to the scrapheap period. I've contributed the last dollar I ever want to contribute to the scrapheap. Not because I object to contributing, but because I want always to see prosperity, happy homes, and smiling faces.

"I shall vote against the Currency bill, but if it had been divided, as it should have been, I would have voted for two of its sections and against one. I favor the proposition to give National banks the right to issue paper money to the full amount of their deposits. I also favor the establishment of National banks in small towns, with a capital of $25,000. But it is a question in my mind whether we should retire the greenbacks which this bill practically does, by providing that they can only be paid out for gold. I confess that my regard for the greenbacks is largely sentimental. In the dark days of the civil war they kept our soldiers in the field. Nor do I believe that the time is opportune for the gold standard.

"I am inclined to agree with Lord Goldenham, who asserts that the United States might successfully establish bimetallism at a ratio of 22 to 1, but to return to the old ratio of 16 to 1 would cause fluctuations in values that would work great hardships on the large commercial houses that have outstanding accounts, and would be detrimental to business generally.

"I am an expansionist, and I believe we should keep the Philippines. China and the Orient are undergoing great changes. Railroads hundreds of miles in length are being constructed, and with those railroads and other modern improvements will come new wants for the people of China. There is more undeveloped wealth locked up in China than in any other country on the globe, and the Philippines furnish us with the commercial key to that wealth. I believe that President McKinley has acted with wisdom, not only in the Philippine question, but in the general details of his Administration. I am frank to say that I think he is entitled to some recognition of the country, even from men who do not share in all his political beliefs.

"In my opinion, Mr. McKinley and Mr. Bryan will be the Presidential candidates next year, and things are, as a party, modify our present attitude. I think the question is as good as settled already in favor of Mr. McKinley. Personally I have a high admiration for the character of Mr. Bryan. I consider him very little understood, especially by the people of the East. I know him to be a lover of his country and a man of the highest and purest personal character. But on many questions of the present time I cannot agree with him, although I shall always entertain for him the highest respect and admiration."

Mr. Sibley declined to answer the direct question whether he would support Bryan or McKinley in the next Presidential campaign. "It is too early to determine that question," he said.

It is thought here that some of the Pennsylvania Democrats in the House will support the Republican Currency bill. The attitude of these members is expected to be made more clear as a result of a meeting to-morrow and a dinner to be given by Mr. Sibley.

The announcement that a number of Democratic members of the House will vote for the bill has led to some talk of a Democratic House caucus. Mr. Richardson, the Democratic floor leader, says, however, that no determination in that line has been reached.

SENATOR DANIEL'S ATTITUDE.

He Intimates that a Restatement of the Democratic Policy in 1900 May Be Necessary.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Senator John W. Daniel of Virginia, who has been a Democrat "since 1850," according to his own playful statement before the Virginia Democratic Association, at its banquet given here last night justified some of the reports that have been heard about him as to the necessity for a restatement of Democratic policy in 1900 without abandoning any of the vital principles that have been held by the party since its formation.

"I am not going to discuss the platform of 1900," said the Senator. "There is not a line in the Chicago platform in which I do not believe. There is not a line or a word in it that a man who is a Constitutional lawyer cannot demonstrate to be sound in principle. The Democratic platform of 1900 is like a ship—iron-clad. It is impregnable, sound in logic and morals. It will stand the test.

"There is no party that was ever able to on the field. No political party in 100 years has been able to make two campaigns on the same platform, not because they were not true to their principles, but because there have never been two consecutive four years that did not present different problems and problems in different phases.

"I will not commit myself nor will I advise any Democrat to commit himself so that he may not favor any addition or amendment, as the time, place, and circumstance may call for. As far as I know, our great leader and standard-bearer will lead the party again in 1900. The great place that he occupies in the confidence and the affections of the people who voted for him must not be overlooked. I see no indications why he will not be the man to head our cause in 1900.

"The least wise of all of us can tell more about the campaign of 1900 in three months from now than the most sagacious of us can tell about it now. We live in an age of rapid transit, the most rapid transit of any period of the world. The next three or four months will be pregnant with events. They will point their fingers to the battlefield of 1900."

PADEREWSKI, PIANIST.

First Recital of the Great Polish Player at Carnegie Hall.

It used to be Patti of whom we wrote she is come again, and the town is once more at her feet. But now it is Ignace Jan Paderewski, the pianist, who comes again, the master of the keyboard, and is the conqueror of hearts. He has come back after an absence of nearly four years, and the scene at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon, when he gave his first recital, was as if he had never gone away. There was the same apparently slight figure seated alone at the piano on the half-dark stage. There was the same pale, thoughtful face, with the nimbus of orange hair floating around it. There were the same graceful, sinewy hands and the same broad, powerful shoulders. There were the same manifestations of public absorption in the playing of this really remarkable man.

There were the silent and bowed heads of the reverently musical listeners, and the staring eyes and open mouths of those who went to scoff and who tarried to be amazed. There were the same unmistakable evidences of masculine admiration and the equally unmistakable demonstrations of feminine emotion. The women rushed down to the stage at the end of the recital just as they used to in the bygone seasons and worshipped at the feet of the throne. And the pianist played the piano, not, perhaps, exactly as he used to, but always as one having authority and as one who had penetrated to the heart of the instrument and to the secret shrine of music herself.

Taken altogether, it was a curious manifestation of the potency of a personality in that sphere in which personality finds its widest scope. If there are some who remain skeptical as to the real musical value of it all, they are not to be blamed, although they are radically and hopelessly in the wrong. For, when all is said and done, when every possible discount is allowed for the easily overwrought feelings of the younger women who go to hear him, when all allowance is made for the equaring, the cubing of the emotional power of music by the reaction on it of concentrated hysteria, Paderewski is a great artist, a wonderful pianist, and a power not to be resisted. The reasons of this can be told, but the process seems cold blooded, and it has been gone through with in this paper. Perchance there may be occasion to go over the ground again, but not just now. It is sufficient to record at the present writing that Mr. Paderewski is here, and that he played in the same influential manner as of old.

His programme consisted of the following numbers: The Bach-Liszt fantasia and fugue in A minor, Beethoven's sonata in F minor, Opus 57; Schumann's A major fantasia; the A flat ballade, mazurka, Opus 33, No. 4, nocturne, opus 27, No. 2, études Nos. 12, 7, and 3, from Opus 10, and the A flat polonaise of Chopin; the Tausig transcription of the Strauss waltz, "Man lebt nur einmal," and Liszt's sixth Hungarian rhapsody. This was a programme well suited to a full display of the pianist's qualities.

In the beginning of the Bach piece it was evident that the artist was nervous and he dropped some notes, but there were the usual loveliness of color and clarity in the fugue. In the sonata the player had command of himself, and his performance was in the happiest vein. There has been in the past, and there will continue to be, difference of opinion as to the correctness of the interpretation of this work by the famous Polish pianist. We Americans are not accustomed to hearing Beethoven made so pretty, and we think that in Mr. Paderewski's reading we miss some of the austerity of the composer. But this is not a matter which the public will take seriously, and if Mr. Paderewski knows how to sugar the nutritive pill, he will surely be forgiven.

The Schumann fantasia was played in a manner which left nothing to be desired. The manner in which the great artist sang Schumann's poetic melodies through the instrument was simply matchless, while the breadth and dignity of his style were noble. The last movement was treated with beautiful insight into its subtle content, and there was always that marvelous singing tone to send the composer's thoughts into every heart. As a Chopin player Mr. Paderewski is, in the opinion of the present writer, not equaled by any other pianist. No other certainly has shown such a wide sweep of style as he showed in his reading yesterday of the nocturne and the polonaise. As for the lace work of the waltz of Strauss, it was wonderful in its clearness and crispness and in the beauty of the nuancing, while the playing of the octave repetitions in the rhapsody was enough to drive an ordinary pianist to despair. It may be said for the sake of the record that the audience staid at the close of the programme and insisted on the familiar two encores, which in this case were the A flat waltz of Chopin and the march from the "Ruins of Athens."

FOR THE GRAND OPERA SEASON.

Box Office Opening and Plans for First Fortnight's Performances.

The box office of the Metropolitan Opera House, beginning to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, will open for the sale of seats to the general public for the first week of the Grand Opera season, under the direction of the Maurice Grau Company. The opening performance is set for next Monday night. The seats yet to be sold are those which were left after the regular subscribers had made their choice. It would seem that if the demand in future years continues as it has in the past and present season, the seats will soon be all subscribed for before Mr. Grau opens the opera house for the first performance.

From the many applications which have been received by the management asking for the reservation of seats or boxes, there is reason to suppose that applicants tomorrow for seats in the orchestra for the opening night may find them all sold, and the only remaining seats will be those in the last two rows of the orchestra circle. There are indications, too, that it will also be difficult to purchase desirable seats in the upper parts of the house. This condition is likely to prevail throughout the entire season for the Monday and Wednesday evening performances and Saturday matinées, which apparently are the most popular with the operagoers.

For the opening week Mr. Grau offers a répertoire which embraces the following operas: Monday, "Roméo et Juliette"; Wednesday, "Carmen"; Friday, "Tannhäuser"; Saturday matinée, "Faust"; Saturday evening, "Lohengrin."

In outlining his répertoire for the second week of the season, which begins Monday, Dec. 25, Mr. Grau is somewhat undecided as to whether "Mignon" or "Aïda" will be chosen for the opening performance. The chances now favor the latter opera, which will give Mme. Eames an opportunity to make her first metropolitan appearance in the rôle of Aïda.

Following is the répertoire outlined by Mr. Grau at present, but subject to change:

Monday—Verdi's opera, "Aïda," in Italian. Aïda, Mme. Emma Eames; Una Sacerdotessa, Mlle. Bauermeister; Amneris, Mme. Mantelli; Amonasro, Signor Campanari; Ramfis, M. Edouard de Reszke; Il Re, M. H. Devries; Un Messaggiero, Signor Vanni; Baletto, M. Saléas; incidental dance by the corps de ballet; conductor, Signor Mancinelli.

Wednesday—Rossini's opera, "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," in Italian. Rosina, Mme. Sembrich; Bertha, Mme. Van Cauteren; Figaro, Signor Campanari; Basilio, M. Edouard de Reszke; Bartolo, Signor Pini-Corsi; Sargente, Signor Vanni; Fiorello, M. Meux; Conte d'Almaviva, M. Salignac; conductor, Signor Bevignani.

Friday—Mozart's opera, "Don Giovanni." Donna Anna, Mme. Nordica; Donna Elvira, Mme. Cavenaille De Vere; Zerlina, Mme. Sembrich; Leporello, M. Edouard de Reszke; Don Ottavio, M. Salignac; Masetto, Signor Pini-Corsi; Il Commendatore, M. Herman Devries; Don Giovanni, Signor Scotti; conductor, Signor Mancinelli.

During this same week the company will go to Philadelphia, where "Faust" will be given on Tuesday evening and "Tannhäuser" on Saturday evening.

JULIA ARTHUR MAY RETIRE

Condition of Her Health Said to Demand a Period of Rest.

VISIT TO LONDON IN DOUBT

Important Engagements Which May Be Canceled—Actress and Her Husband Silent.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 12.—Julia Arthur, who is filling a week's engagement here at the Newark Theatre in "More Than Queen," will retire from the stage, it is understood, at the end of this season. Whether her retirement will be permanent or temporary is uncertain. The probability is that it will be temporary and necessitated by the state of the actress's health. That she has been in a highly nervous condition was evidenced by the incident in the Broadway Theatre a few weeks ago, when she interrupted the play because of alleged annoyance by persons in a box.

Miss Arthur's retirement would disarrange a series of engagements that, it has been learned positively, have been contracted for months in advance, and which contemplate the curtailment of her season in this country by three weeks, in order that she may make a trip to London, where she is booked to appear at the Criterion Theatre in the Spring. Her purpose was to perform there in "Hamlet," "Romeo and Juliet," "A Lady of Quality," and "More Than Queen." She possesses the English rights of "More Than Queen," and the contract by which they were ceded calls for the production of the piece in London within a given time. Miss Arthur also owns the British colonial rights of the play, and it is among the probabilities, should her retirement not occur, that she will eventually appear in it in the antipodes. Meanwhile, at the conclusion of her engagement here, she will be seen at the Montauk, in Brooklyn, whence she will go to Toronto, Chicago, St. Louis, Pittsburg, and other cities. She was to have left for London in April, and in the Fall return once more to the Broadway Theatre under the management of Klaw & Erlanger. "A Lady of Quality," it is understood, was not to have formed part of her répertoire in this country next year.

Neither Miss Arthur nor her husband, Benjamin P. Cheney, would deny last evening that she intended to retire.

"I will not deny it, neither will I admit it. I do not want to discuss it in any way," said the actress.

Mr. Cheney said: "I will not deny, nor will I affirm it. My wife doesn't have to play for the money there may be in acting. She acts out of pure love of her art. Naturally, a great strain is put upon her by her work. If any engagements have been made that she should desire to cancel, it can be done by giving due notice and by making the necessary pecuniary compensation."

Mr. Cheney would not even admit that the actress had arranged to appear at the Criterion in London. "If you want to put it that way, I don't believe she will go to London," said he. "Still, she might go, either for pleasure and recuperation or for professional reasons."

Mr. Cheney is wealthy enough for his wife to be able to abandon work at any time, and therefore if she wants to retire there is no reason why she should not. She has expressed the intention of doing so to intimate friends. Mr. Cheney's fortune is estimated at several millions of dollars. He is only thirty years old, but is a Director in many banks and trust companies in Boston. He is a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, of the Boston Cadets, and of various clubs. He has long taken a deep interest in theatrical affairs, and is one of the most popular amateur actors in Boston. He married Miss Arthur very quietly in 1898.

"QUO VADIS" ON THE STAGE.

Dramatization of Sienckiewicz's Novel is Presented in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—The dramatic version of Henry Sienckiewicz's "Quo Vadis" received its initial production at McVicker's Theatre this evening. Monday night was originally set for the performance, but the elaborateness of the staging demanded further rehearsal, and the play was postponed until to-night.

The dramatization is by Stanislaus Stange and follows the main incidents of the book closely. The scenery, by D. Frank Dodge of New York, received a large share of the applause.

"Quo Vadis" is presented in six acts and eight scenes, some of the latter, particularly the banquet scene in Nero's palace and the panorama of the burning of Rome, being especially realistic in design and gorgeous in coloring. The cast was in part as follows:

Vinicius, Joseph Haworth; Petronius, Arthur Forrest; Nero, Edmund Lyons; Ursus, Elmer Grandin; Lygia, Roselle Knott; Eunice, Maude Fealy. The play held the interest of the audience from the start, and there were numerous curtain calls.

The incidental music was composed by Julian Edwards, the choral numbers and the dances being in accord with the period which "Quo Vadis" covers.

The advance sale of seats broke the record at McVicker's.

NEW PLAY FOR NAT GOODWIN.

Ford's Novel, "The Hon. Peter Stirling," to be Dramatized.

Nat Goodwin, who is constantly in quest of new plays, has recently added another important dramatization of a novel to his répertoire, his latest acquisition being Paul Leicester Ford's "The Hon. Peter Stirling."

The author has arranged with Miss Mildred Dowling to collaborate with him in dramatizing the story. It is not yet decided whether Mr. Goodwin will make the production this season, but he purposes to have it in readiness if the occasion requires its presentation.

The piece, however, will be done in this country next season.

NEW MUSICAL COMEDY COMING.

Company Organizing Soon to Present "Mam'selle 'Awkins."

Alfred Aarons has begun active preparations in organizing his company to produce a new musical comedy called "Mam'selle 'Awkins," which is on the style of "The Girl from Paris." The book has been written by Richard Carle, with music by Herman Perlet and Alfred Aarons.

The piece will have its first production out of town, and some time in January brought to New York to be presented at some Broadway theatre. Mr. Aarons for the last two days has been in cable communication with Miss Marie Tempest to come over from London and play the leading rôle. Negotiations are also under way for the engagement of Miss Marguerite Cornille to play one of the leading rôles.

E. J. Morgan's Wife Wants Alimony.

Mrs. Adelaide Cushman Morgan, wife of Edward J. Morgan, an actor, yesterday

SES THE KAISER

er, Centrist Leader, Op- the German Naval Bill.

TÉ IN THE BALANCE

e Will Play an Important in the Final Disposition of the Measure.

Dec. 12.—The event of the day Dr. Lieber's criticism in the of Emperor William's speech at The spectacle of this cautious the most important group in the the section that will decide the Naval bill—thus severely blam- ser, is almost without parallel in arliamentary history. It was all otable because Count von Balles- ident of the Reichstag, upheld of the Chamber and maintained speech even against the Impe- ellor.

ening Parliamentary circles are er the incident. By some it is Count von Ballestrem, who, on vious occasions, stopped similar ad in this instance a personal permitting unrestrained com- se, as one of the chief opponents al bill, he became persona non the Emperor, who banished him.

ent, the affair has not improved s of the Naval bill.

the debate Dr. Lieber, who, was not inconvenienced by an with a supposed maniac, just as ering the Reichstag at noon, ob- the favorable financial situation the careful manner in which the tinized the budget. This prac- tinued, should be adhered to. ssian financial juggler." (Dr. von s further remarked, "has based ses of permanent expenditure on revenues."

ording to the speaker, was im- a heavy penalty would have to it some day.

rists, he continued, were of the t the Government's requirements et without recourse to fresh tax-

nt he was not prepared to say not he would support the Naval claration of the Government, the aimed, would have had great t had not been given publicity be- thus slighting the Reichstag. er concluded with saying that uture events would prove to the at he had been ill-informed when g regarding the feelings of the ople. During the first eight years peror's reign the Reichstag had s persistently refused to increase

ohenlohe, the Imperial Chancel- he sincerely regretted that the speech had been introduced in The speech, he added, had been h by the political situation. It xpression of solicitude from the r the power and prestige of the . In view of the eminent posi- n the King of Prussia occupied Emperor, his right to exhort his unity in order to achieve great ive expression to his wishes could tested.

on Ballestrem, President of the intimated that he had already members of the Reichstag could arred from discussing in a suita- e the speeches of the Emperor, as n the Reichsanzeiger, adding: d regard myself as trenching on r important position which the occupied in politi cal life if I did his significant utterances to be here. This must, of course, be rously, and, in my opinion, the peaker complied with this con-

n Limburg-Stirum, Conservative, hat the financial situation de- e greatest economy. There could ch retrenchment in the foreign but while a certain credit was nt von Buelow for the successes lieved, both agriculture and man- were suffering from the present with America.

Hohenlohe, he declared, did not have fully grasped the gravity nation, and the speaker also said naval question and the relative the States had changed but lit- the last two years. But, he Spanish-American and Transvaal mpelled the Conservative Party in the opinions of the Govern-

wing antipathy to England and olicy, he asserted, was remarka- h Mr. Chamberlain's speech and nes of British statesmen gener- little more value than electoral

bel, Socialist, declared that the loans were in opposition to the sition of the budget. The em- , he asserted, had increased enor- nd Germany did a miserable busi- her colonies. Too much was said Caroline Islands, and Kiau-Chau r nest. To increase German trade ately with a new fleet was a dif- ter.

ng to the speaker, yesterday's eemed better adapted to the Navy an to the Reichstag. With Great fleet and Germany's army, the ries could rule the world.

retary of the Navy, Admiral Tir- that when the last Navy bill was he did not know the extent of ndustries. In a naval war, the asserted, the workingmen would st sufferers.

use then adjourned.

ning papers all refer to the bill debate. The Centrist Germania

von Buelow's speech amounted to nation of Germany's welt-stellung sition,) which the Centre disap-

tional Zeitung, however, wholly the naval plans of the Govern- he Neueste Nachrichten comments upon Prince Hohenlohe's declara- erday, alleging that it "has placed rnment's naval plans back on a onal basis." The Vossische Zei- the Freisinnige Zeitung condemn cellor's pronouncement; and, al- the press comment is unfavorable an otherwise.

Degrees Below Zero in Berlin.

N, Dec. 12.—The severe cold con- ue temperature falling 15 degrees -o in Berlin to-day. The Spree is er, and river navigation through- many is suspended. At Eiseleben ur boys broke through the ice tting and were drowned.

mbian Rebels Meet Defeat.

AS, Venezuela, Dec. 12.—It is an- that the Colombian Government ied Cumana, on the Gulf of Car- the revolution is said to be

rm Impedes English Traffic.

N, Dec. 12.—A heavy snowstorm is g with traffic on the railroads and lines in various parts of the coun- ing has commenced and hunting g have been suspended.

- and Kaiserin at the Opera.

N, Dec. 12.—Emperor William and ress this evening witnessed a spe- performance of "Don Giovanni" oyal Opera. A large Court retinue en to attend.

e Pope Grants Audiences.

Dec. 12.—The Pope to-day re- e Archbishop of San Francisco, the y. Patrick W. Riordan, and the f Newark, the Most Rev. W. M. in audience.

pproves Treaty with America.

Peru, Dec. 12.—Last night, before he extraordinary session, Congress the extradition treaty with the States.

avarian Princess to Marry.

N, Dec. 12.—Princess Mathilde of was to-day betrothed to Prince Au- Saxe-Coburg.

iser Honors Dr. Siemens.

IN, Dec. 12.—Emperor William has a patent of hereditary nobility Siemens, Director of the Deutsche or his services in obtaining the concession for the Anatolian Rail- mpany. The distinction is particu- nificant, as it is believed that Dr. will succeed Dr. von Miquel as Minister of Finance.

NO CHINA "SPHERE" FOR ITALY

Minister of Foreign Affairs Says Italy Seeks Not Territory, but Commercial Development.

ROME, Dec. 12.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, during the budget debate, Signor Barzilai, a Leftist, discussing the Government's attitude toward China, said:

"Italy has obtained nothing from China, and China has become haughtier toward Italy than toward any other European power. Already half the Italian fleet has been recalled from Chinese waters, and now it would be better for the remainder to be recalled, as no other course is open under present conditions."

Marquis Visconti-Venosta, Minister of Foreign Affairs, replying, said:

"Italy is loyal and faithful to her alliances, which continue to be the immovable bases of her foreign policy. Experience has proved that the Triple Alliance is able to provide for the maintenance of peace in Europe, which has been no common task.

"Moreover, Italy has secured the good will of France, while maintaining the traditional friendship of Great Britain.

"So far as China is concerned, Italy does not wish to enter upon the path of territorial occupation. It is only proposed to favor initiative, with a view of developing Italian commerce, and in this the Italian Minister at Peking is assisting."

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Van Rensselaer—Fitzgerald.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 12.—Miss Caroline Elizabeth Fitzgerald of Brookline and Charles Augustus Van Rensselaer of New York were married at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, in Brookline, at noon to-day. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Desmond Fitzgerald, while the groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Van Rensselaer.

The church was crowded with the friends and relatives of the couple from Boston, Brookline, New York, and Cambridge. The auditorium was decorated with running vines and the altar and chancel rail were adorned with palms, ferns, potted plants, and cut flowers. Before the ceremony the church organist played classic selections.

The processional was from "Lohengrin." The bridal party entered the church preceded by the six ushers, followed by the little maid of honor and the bride, leaning on the arm of her father. She was gowned in white satin, trimmed with old point and applique lace. Her tulle veil was caught up at the forehead with a small cluster of orange blossoms. She carried a white ivory prayer book.

The maid of honor, Miss Natalie Chauncey of New York, a cousin of the bride, wore a dress of white silk, with lace trimmings. Her picture hat was of pink, with long ostrich tips. She carried a basket of pink roses.

The bridal party was met at the chancel rail by the groom, the best man, Philip Lydig, of New York, and the Rev. Dr. Leonard K. Storrs, pastor of St. Paul's Church, who performed the ceremony.

The ushers were Messrs. Harold and Stephen Fitzgerald, brothers of the bride; Walter Curzon Taylor, Samuel Bettle, Stuyvesant Pillot, and Charles Beekman, all of New York.

After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride's parents, in Washington Street. Only the immediate friends and relatives of the contracting parties were present.

Mr. and Mrs. Van Rensselaer will reside at 55 East Sixty-fifth Street, New York.

Coppell—Bowers.

Miss Mary Stewart Bowers, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Bowers of 7 West Twenty-first Street, and Mr. Arthur Coppell were married yesterday at 4 o'clock in Grace Church. The Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington performed the ceremony. Miss Martha D. Bowers, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Edith and Florence Coppell, sisters of the bridegroom; Miss Rita Gray, and Miss Josephine Roe. The maid of honor was in white liberty satin and lace and the bridesmaids were gowned in white crepe de chine. All the bride's attendants wore large black picture hats adorned with bunches of pink roses in the back. The bride's gown was of rich white satin, trimmed with point lace, and her veil of tulle was fastened with diamond ornaments. Mr. Allan Wardner was the best man, and among the ushers were the Messrs. W. A. W. Stewart, Edward Burke, Henry Wardner, W. Meredith, Henry S. Kip, and Henry M. Bowers and Spottswood D. Bowers, brothers of the bride. The church decorations were palms and white roses and carnations, and the house decorations were the same, with an added touch of pink roses. The reception, at Mr. Bowers's house after the wedding was largely attended.

Levy—Frank.

Lillian E. Frank, daughter of H. C. Frank, was married at noon yesterday to Mr. Mac Levy of Brooklyn at the home of her parents, 22 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street. Rabbi K. Kohler of Temple Beth-El officiated. Felix Waterman was the best man. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served.

IN FAVOR OF CO-EDUCATION.

Women of the Society for Political Study Unanimous in Support of Mixed Schools.

That mixed schools and colleges are an unmixed blessing to the female students is the opinion of the Society for Political Study. This conclusion was reached yesterday at the weekly meeting of the society at the Tuxedo, after a one-sided discussion of co-education, for it developed that upon this particular question the members were as one woman. This unusual unanimity occasioned not a little surprise to the members themselves—a surprise that was tinged with regret. Mrs. Bates observed that "a meeting where there is no opposition isn't half as interesting as one at which there is a fight."

The basis of the discussion was a paper dealing with the question of co-education, read by Mrs. Anna R. Diehl. Mrs. Diehl expressed unqualified approval of this policy, which, she said, was that of two-thirds of the private schools, and which was coming to be generally adopted in colleges. "The girls who study with boys have a distinct advantage over those who do not," said Mrs. Diehl. "They get a broader range of views, and the glamour of morbid romance is likely to be diminished by their contact with the opposite sex, for they are thus able to see young men as they really are." Mrs. Diehl concluded with a protest against women's colleges being made to occupy the position of mere annexes to universities, instead of being an integral part of them. She mentioned Barnard in particular as being in this position.

Mrs. Richard M. Bent declared her conviction that were co-education in force in all educational institutions there would be fewer divorces, as nothing so effectually brushed away "cobwebby romances" as the mixed schoolroom. "Girls are apt to put a halo around the head of the handsome young man with the blonde mustache," said Mrs. Bent, "but their estimation of his character and qualities might be considerably modified if they had worked with him in the classroom."

Mrs. A. M. Jackson said she had been connected with a co-educational institution that had become known as the marriage factory, but the fact remained that most of these marriages had turned out very happily.

Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake remarked that, notwithstanding the claims of certain persons and societies, it was she who first demanded that Columbia be opened to women. It was in the time of President Barnard, after whom the woman's college attached to the university was named. She called upon the Faculty, she said, and argued that the charter of the college expressly provided for co-education, for it stated that the institution was founded "for the education of the youth of the city," and the word "youth" applied equally to both sexes. Her demand was referred to a committee, of which the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix was Chairman, with the result that it was shelved. "Dr. Dix" she remarked, "is anything but progressive in regard to matters in which the rights of women are concerned."

Other members expressed the view that girls who were deprived of the privilege of co-education missed a good deal of pleasure and profit, and when Mrs. May Benton Bedell, who was presiding, called upon anyone who might entertain a contrary view to express it nobody responded.

"It goes right to the spot" where the rasping cough hurts, and cures it—Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

A morning of wind and rain, which made walking impossible and even driving disagreeable, and an afternoon of enervating warmth was the story of yesterday's climatic conditions, which must be told in brief, as upon the state of the thermometer and the elements society doings in this transition period of the year largely depend. Christmas is too near to make the loss just now of a morning to the women of fashion other than serious, for it means redoubled exertions and added weariness later on.

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The day itself was fortunately not a heavy one socially, and really had comparatively little of incident. There was little going on, with the exception of the Bowers-Coppell wedding, a number of "at homes," two receptions given, respectively, by Mrs. Walter Watson of 52 West Fifty-second Street and Mrs. J. J. Emery of 5 East Sixty-eighth Street, and the coming-out tea of Miss Maria L. Moran, who was introduced by her father, Mr. Amedee de Pau Moran, at his residence, 17 West Fifty-sixth Street.

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The story of the weddings of Mr. Arthur Coppell, a son of Mr. George Coppell, and Miss Mary S. Bowers, daughter of Mr. John M. Bowers, which took place in Grace Church yesterday afternoon, and of Mr. Charles Van Rensselaer of this city and Miss Caroline Fitz Gerald, which was celebrated at Brookline, Mass., at noon yesterday, is told elsewhere. It was fortunate that the weather cleared before the Grace Church wedding, so that Miss Bowers had the proverbial bride's luck and, according to the old superstition, was blessed by the shining sun.

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The first of the sewing classes to be formed this season will be that which works for the Lying-In Hospital. The class this year will be held under the auspices of Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. Burden, Mrs. Crocker, Mrs. Gambrill, and Mrs. Weatherbee, and its meetings will be held, the first on Jan. 9 at Mrs. Brooks's residence, 1 East Forty-fifth Street; the second on Jan. 16 at Mrs. James A. Burden's, 908 Fifth Avenue; the third at Mrs. Richard Gambrill's, 30 Park Avenue, on Jan. 23; the fourth at Mrs. George Crocker's, 1 East Sixty-fourth Street, on Jan. 30, and the fifth at Mrs. E. H. Weatherbee's, 240 Madison Avenue, on Feb. 6. Other meetings will be announced later, and all will begin at 11 A. M. It is stated that 5,000 garments will be needed this year by the Lying-In Hospital. The class made 2,859 last year.

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Formerly sewing classes met only in Lent, but during the past two or three Winters they have been regular features of the season. The members of the larger classes, who are especially invited to join them, are requested to each subscribe $5, which is expended for the purchase of material, and sometimes for the payment of readers and artists to entertain the ladies while they are sewing. The woman at whose house the class meets is supposed to furnish light refreshments, and at the meetings of some of the smaller classes elaborate luncheons are served.

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The long series of literary and linguistic talks and musical recitals, which have also become a feature of the regular season, have also begun, and yesterday Mr. Elliot Schenck gave the first of his explanatory recitals at the piano of Wagner's music dramas, while the second of the "French talks" took place at Mrs. Pierpont Morgan's.

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Mrs. Ernest C. La Montagne has issued cards for a reception at her new city residence, 114 East Thirtieth Street, on Dec. 20. Mrs. Henry Duncan Wood and Miss Eleanor D. Wood of 58 West Fifty-first Street will give receptions on Dec. 16 and 23. A débutante of the season not previously mentioned will be Miss Heloise Beeckman, daughter of the late William B. Beeckman, and whose mother—who died some years ago—was Miss Alice Keller, a half-sister of Mr. Louis Keller. Miss Beeckman resides with her stepmother, who was Miss Kate Parker of Newark, N. J.

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There was quite a gathering of the Roman Catholic set in society at the coming-out reception yesterday afternoon of Miss Maria L. Moran. The reception took place at the residence of Miss Moran's father, Mr. Amedee de Pau Moran, 17 West Fifty-sixth Street. Mr. Moran and his daughters, Miss Maria and Miss Rosalie E. Moran, who is still a junior, spent last Summer in Europe, and returned home on Nov. 7 last.

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It appears that the date of the junior ball of Columbia University is Tuesday, Dec. 19, and not Friday, Dec. 22, as was recently stated. The error arose from the fact that this ball has usually been held on the Friday evening preceding Christmas. Mr. A. N. Lawrence, Jr., is Chairman of the Ball Committee. Mr. R. S. Woodward, Jr., is the Secretary and Mr. Bruce Falconer the Manager and Treasurer.

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News comes from Paris of the engagement of M. Hottinguer, a son of Baron Hottinguer, and Miss Marian Munroe, a sister of Mr. John Munroe, the well-known Paris and American banker. M. Hottinguer is said to be a very wealthy man. Miss Munroe is well known in this city and particularly to the many Americans who visit much in Paris.

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The second night's performance of the musical burlesque, "The Lady from Chicago," given by the Strollers at the Astoria ballroom last evening, was a marked improvement on that of the first night. The feature of the performance, as on the first night, was the dancing of Miss Emily Hoffman and Mr. Otho Cushing, which brought down the house, and which could not be excelled on the professional stage. Miss Hoffman surprised even those of her friends who have previously seen her dance by her performance Monday night and last evening. She is the embodiment of grace, and her dark brunette beauty makes her a fascinating picture in her becoming Spanish gown. Mr. Cushing made almost as much of a sensation by his dancing as he did by his appearance in the historically correct but startlingly realistic and airy costume of a fourteenth century Court falconer at the famous Bradley Martin ball.

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The Friesland, which sails for Antwerp to-day, has booked, among other passengers, Frank M. Brundage, United States Consul at Aix-la-Chapelle, Belgium; A. Laurens, Belgian Consul at Guatemala; Count J. de Lichtervelde, Mrs. T. H. Rodman, Jr., Miss E. Burnham Rodman and Miss Elinor Seymour Rodman, Mr. and Mrs. William Savage, and Mrs. Delancey Stone and Miss Stone. The St. Louis, sailing this morning for Southampton, has booked, among other passengers, John Bolt, Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Davies, J. Coleman Drayton and Miss Drayton, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Ellis, Mrs. F. O. French, Miss Elsie French, Adelbert S. Hay, United States Consul at Pretoria, South Africa; Mr. and Mrs. Chester C. Hayes, the Baron Hoyningen-Huehne, Baroness Hoyningen-Huehne, and their two daughters; George Inness, Dr. G. M. Magruder and Mrs. Magruder, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hobart Nichols, E. Kenyon Stow, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Motley Weld of Boston, and E. D. Winslow and Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Winslow of Washington. There will be a number of people at the White Star wharf when the Oceanic sails this afternoon to bid farewell to friends. It is said that Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart will sail on the Oceanic, on which ship, as has already been said in this column, Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, and Miss Alice Ward will depart.

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The managers of the Decorative Art Society, 14 East Thirty-fourth Street, gave the second and last of its two semi-annual teas yesterday afternoon. There have been on exhibition at the society's rooms for the last two weeks some valuable embroideries, among them beautiful specimens of Algerian, Persian, Sicilian, Portuguese, and Greek embroideries loaned by Mrs. J. H. Wade; a piece of Chinese embroidery some 400 years old, loaned by Mrs. S. I. Hurtt; a costume worn by an American boy in Manila fifty years ago, loaned by Mrs. F. R. Sturgis, and a collection of slippers, one a pair worn by Marie Antoinette, loaned by Miss Elsie De Wolfe. There was also a large piece of Venetian lace, 200 years old, and said to be the most valuable of its kind in this country, loaned by Mrs. G. H. Hoffman. The Decorative Art Society has in its salesrooms all sorts of artistic holiday gifts, the work of needy women who depend for their support on the sale of these articles. Mrs. Lewis L. Delafield is the President of the society, and Mrs. A. B. Stone, Mrs. Thomas G. Young, Mrs. J. W. Pinchot, and Mrs. Alexander D. Shaw are the Vice Presidents.

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Latest advices from Capt. Nathan Appleton and his traveling companion, the Hon. Jacob Sleeper, report them leaving Port Said for Cairo and the Nile. They were entertained at Port Said by his Highness the Khédive. The travelers are having an unusually good time and enjoying the novelty of their trip, as it is quite out of the common course.

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A correspondent writes from Bar Harbor, now buried in its Winter snows: "Kebo, which is arising from the ashes of the famous old clubhouse burned last season, will be greatly changed. The new house, which will be distinctively golfish, is situated in the western up-hill corner of the links, instead of in the centre, as the old one was. The stone lodge has been moved up the hill, and the old driveway half way across the links has been closed. The new house will cost $15,000, and its building is largely due to Waldron Bates of Boston, who is prominently identified with the club. The Pot and Kettle Club is the ten-thousand-dollar project of Col. Morrell and Edgar Scott of Philadelphia. Herbert Parsons and E. G. Fabbri of New York, and others of the younger set, who desired to establish a sort of country club where they can lounge and feast without the conventionalities of society fros. Ground was broken for the Pot and Kettle this week, and it will be finished in May. Dr. Robert Abbe of New York will spend $30,000 this Winter on a villa at Duck Brook, on the Corniche Drive. The ancient mill, a landmark of half a century, has disappeared, and a swimming pool, with a little artificial island in the centre, will replace it. Dr. Abbe's villa, now building there, will contain, as a special feature, one of the finest private music rooms in the country. It will be 80 by 23, finished in oak, and designed for Courtland Palmer, the son of Mrs. Abbe."

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The tickets for Mrs. Arthur Paget's theatricals in London in January next are selling rapidly, and the lowest price for a single stall is 10 guineas, or $50. There is said to be a deal of competition for the boxes, of which there are only four, not including the improvised box which is to be arranged for the royalties in the middle of the dress circle. Both the Prince and Princess of Wales are to be present, as well as the Princess Christian and the Marchioness of Lorne. After the play, Prince's restaurant has been placed at the disposal of Mrs. Paget, and the audience is expected to take supper there, the proceeds from which are to go to the relief fund. The night before the Maine sails for South Africa there will be a dinner at the Carlton, at which the tickets are 5 guineas. Lady Randolph Churchill will be present as well as several royalties.

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As dull as London is, there are a few diversions, and among them the annual Dog Show which opened this week. The Duchess of Marlborough has some interesting exhibits there, not only of the famous Blenheim spaniels, but of toy bulldogs as well. Mrs. Arthur Paget has won the prizes with her Belgian griffons. The Princess of Wales and the Duchess of Newcastle are also exhibitors, and many women came up from the country to be present at the show.

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In London itself people are intermittently in town. Mrs. Bradley Martin has been some time in Paris, but has returned to London. She is at Claridge's. She is not in her new house as yet, as it is still in the hands of the upholsterer and decorators.

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After all preparations for a green Christmas and a good hunting season had been made, even this solace for those in England who do not go to wars has been denied. The recent arctic weather and heavy snows will put an end to the hunting for some time. Still there will be a great many house parties during the holidays. The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough will be among the entertainers for the Yuletide, and Blenheim will have a large assemblage of guests. The Duchess, who has taken of late years to wearing toques, has abandoned them, it seems, and has again adopted the great picture hat which is said to be very becoming to her. On the occasion of the visit of the Emperor of Germany at Blenheim she wore one of these large hats and a gown of red cloth.

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The Countess of Strafford, formerly Miss Colgate of New York, intends to remain for the present in England. She has taken Lord Strafford's house in St. James's Square, and is now living there. She sees a few friends, but is still, of course, in deep mourning. Her daughter, Miss Colgate, will be presented this Spring at one of the Drawing Rooms, on the return of the Queen from the Riviera.

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During the absence of Mr. George Keppel in this country, Mrs. Keppel has been making a round of country house visits. Last week she was one of a party at Sandringham, where she was asked for the Princess of Wales birthday. Mr. George Keppel will return to pass Christmas in England.

Gen. Sanford's Golden Wedding.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Dec. 12.—Gen. Stephen Sanford and his wife celebrated their golden wedding here this evening. Three hundred guests were present, and the house was decorated with flowers and palms. A combined Hungarian and Italian band played throughout the evening. Mr. Sanford was presented by the Amsterdam Board of Trade with a gold and silver tankard and by the employes of his carpet mills with a gold loving cup.

Miss Edith Holden Engaged.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 12.—Announcement has been received in the city of the engagement of State Fish and Game Commissioner Charles H. Babcock of Rochester and Miss Edith Holden, daughter of E. R. Holden of New York.

COURT SCOLDS A HUSBAND.

Herman F. Richter, Charged with Abandonment, Object of Censure.

"You are a fine sort of a man. When your children grow up and learn that their mother had sewed to support them, and that you had neglected them, they won't think much of you."

Magistrate Meade addressed these remarks yesterday to Herman F. Richter, in the Essex Market Court. Richter has an office at 120 Nassau Street.

His wife testified that she had sewed night and day to support herself and their two children. The husband, who was well-dressed and wore a heavy gold watch and chain, smiled while she told her story. Magistrate Meade directed Richter to pay strict attention, as he would read out what he proposed to write on his affidavit. The Court then read out the following:

"Dec. 12, 1900.

"To the Magistrate Succeeding Me in the Third District Court:

"Herman F. Richter, held for abandonment, is a tricky, unreliable person. He has violated several paroles, and has treated his wife and family in the most inhuman and scandalous manner. I respectfully ask that whoever takes bail be particular, as this man is apt to play any kind of trick on the Court. His wife is a most estimable lady, and has struggled with her needle to support herself and two children, attending to their education, while he has never offered anything toward their support. This case was before me in the Harlem Police Court eighteen months ago, when, after his agreeing to do certain things for his wife and family, he disappeared. I have since that time been trying to get him.

"C. W. MEADE."

Richter was directed to pay his wife $8 a week. In default of bonds he was locked up.

An Old Trick of Petty Thieves.

A well-known firm was informed yesterday by one of its customers that just after one of the firm's delivery men had left a package at the home of the customer a man rushed up the front steps and said the package had been left by mistake, and that if the maid would give it back the proper package, which had been left at another house, would be delivered. The maid refused without an order, and the man disappeared. This is an old trick, which is worked by petty thieves about this time every year.

Col. Alexis C. Smith to Retire.

It is probable the Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn will soon be left with but one field officer. It was said yesterday that Col. Alexis C. Smith had decided to retire from the National Guard. The retirement of Col. Smith would leave Senior Major David E. Case in temporary command, as there is at present no Lieutenant Colonel. Major Case has also announced that he will retire from the regiment early next year. This would leave Mayor W. A. Stokes as the then senior field officer in command.

SUGAR TRUST MANAGER DEAD.

John O. Donner Passes Away on the Eve of His Departure for Europe.

John O. Donner, Superintendent of the American Sugar Refining Company, who was often referred to as "the brain of the Sugar Trust," because of his practical knowledge of the business, died at the Holland House yesterday on the eve of his departure for Europe, where he hoped in some degree to recover his health, which had been undermined by too close attention to his official duties.

Mr. Donner had been failing gradually for several years, and only a few days ago the Directors of the trust voted him a year's vacation. He was stricken at 7:30 o'clock Monday evening with a severe hemorrhage. Dr. Allen M. Thomas of 43 West Fifty-fourth Street and Dr. Francis Delafield of 12 West Thirty-second Street were called, but the patient did not rally, and expired nine hours later.

Mr. Donner was born at Altona, near Hamburg, sixty-eight years ago. He came to this country while yet a young man, and engaged with the old sugar-refining firm of Matthiessen & Wiechers, where, under the tuition of F. Matthiessen, the senior of the house, he soon laid the foundation of his technical education. With Hector De Castro, and backed by German capital, supplied largely by Gossler of Hamburg, he founded the refining firm of De Castro & Donner. The firm prospered at first, but there came a sharp decline in the prices of raw sugars, and in 1884 the house failed. When the Sugar Trust was formed Mr. Donner became one of its experts, and recently was appointed the principal expert.

His salary, it was said last night by one of his business associates, was $30,000 a year, and in some years he had commissions, in accordance with the revenues of the corporation, which had brought his yearly earnings up to double that figure. Mr. Donner about three years ago removed to Ramseys, N. J. He was an ardent lover of speedy horses and a prominent member of The Jockey Club. He maintained a fine racing stable, and his horses were often seen on the leading race courses, but he never permitted them to be entered in any race in his own name. Perhaps his most famous horse was Kingston, which he afterward purchased by the Brewers. Mr. Donner was a member of the Union Club, the Scientific Alliance, the Tuxedo Club, the Turf and Field Club and the Westminster Kennel Club. He leaves a wife, his second, and two children.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Edwin F. Keene.

Capt. Edwin F. Keene died at his home at Rockville Centre, L. I., Sunday night, from paralysis, after three days' illness. He was stricken on a Long Island Railroad train while on his way home from Manhattan. Capt. Keene was born in Manhattan fifty-nine years ago. At the outbreak of the civil war he helped to recruit the Fifty-first Volunteer Regiment. He soon became a Captain. He was wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg. He leaves a wife, two sons, and two daughters.

Obituary Notes.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN LOW, a prominent lawyer of Middletown, N. Y., died there suddenly yesterday of heart disease. He was seventy-one years of age.

CHARLES H. BRUSH, for forty years an Elder of the First Presbyterian Church of Northport, L. I., died Monday at his home at Sunken Meadow of paralysis. He was seventy-six years old.

The Rev. FRANCIS D. HOPKINS, aged sixty-seven years, a retired minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died suddenly of heart disease yesterday at his home in Newark, N. Y. He leaves a widow and five children.

EDWARD BATES, Librarian of the Treasury Department at Washington, died Monday night at the home of his father, Dr. Julian Bates, at St. Louis. Mr. Bates was about twenty-five years of age, and prior to his appointment as Librarian of the Treasury Department was Curator in the Public Library of St. Louis.

EDWARD F. RICE, a veteran business man of Syracuse, N. Y., died there yesterday, aged sixty-eight years. He was born in Pompey and came to Syracuse when twelve years old to learn the dry goods business. He was also largely interested in local street-car enterprises.

Mrs. ARABELLA R. LEAVITT, eighty-three years old, widow of Rufus Leavitt, died at her home, 221 Broadway, Flushing, L. I., Monday. She leaves four sons and two daughters. Her death made it necessary to recall several hundred invitations for a ball, which was to be given shortly by her son, G. Howland Leavitt, and his wife, to their daughter.

Mrs. HARRIET R. HARRIOT, who was prominently identified with the growth of various Baptist churches in Brooklyn, died at her home, 207 Carlton Avenue, on Sunday. She was the widow of John C. Harriot, and was born in Pompton Plains, N. J., in 1823. Mrs. Harriot taught Sunday school for 58½ years continuously. She leaves two sons.

The Rev. W. H. HATCH, a retired Methodist minister, died at Springfield, Mass., yesterday. He was ninety-two years of age, and had been preached for fifteen years. His last pastorate was in Allston, Mass. He had preached in Boston, Malden, Fitchburg and Lynn. He was the oldest member of the New England Conference.

Mrs. Elizabeth Upham Chace.

Mrs. Elizabeth Upham Chace, who became prominent throughout the country in anti-slavery days on account of her work in behalf of the negro, and was a leading advocate of woman suffrage, died at her home in Central Falls, R. I., yesterday. She had just passed her ninety-third year.

DISCUSS BRIDGES AND TUNNELS.

Resolutions affecting bridges and tunnels occupied the greater portion of the time of both branches of the Municipal Assembly yesterday.

In the Council the resolution authorizing the issue of $1,000,000 in bonds for the preliminary work on the bridge which will extend from Fulton Street, Manhattan, to Long Island City was repassed, owing to a defect in its passage last week. On the motion of Councilman Christman the Committee on Bridges and Tunnels was instructed to make an investigation of the Rainey bridge franchise.

The resolution adopted by the Board of Public Improvements last week asking the Board of Estimate to appropriate $50,000 for borings and soundings for a tunnel extending from the end of Whitehall Street to Hamilton Avenue, South Brooklyn, was adopted in both branches.

Col. Henry M. Robert, United States Engineer, the President of the New York Harbor Line Board, yesterday wrote Mayor Van Wyck that the board would hold a hearing at the Army Building to-day on the application of Bridge Commissioner Shea to the Secretary of War for the approval of the plans for the two proposed bridges over the East River.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Value of Gems, Like Mineral Waters, depends entirely upon their PURITY and COMPOSITION. When you buy CARL H. SCHULTZ'S ARTIFICIAL VICHY, SELTZER, OR CARBONIC waters you can be sure of both.

The favorite for restoring life and color to the hair is PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM. GREVE'S OINTMENT makes a healthy skin. 50c.

E. & W. "STOSSET" E. & W.
A Wide Seamed Collar.

MARRIED.

COPPELL-BOWERS.—On Tuesday, Dec. 11, by the Rev. William R. Huntington, D. D., Mary Stewart, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Bowers, to Arthur Coppell.

DIED.

BALL.—At his residence, 194 Clinton Avenue, Newark, N. J., Dec. 12, 1900, William H. Ball. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DONNER.—Suddenly, Dec. 12, at the Holland House, J. Otto Donner.
Funeral services at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th St. and 5th Av., Friday, Dec. 14, at 2 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

FROST.—On Tuesday, Dec. 11, at her late residence, in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Julia Merritt Frost, in the fifty-third year of her age, daughter of the late Charles and Amelia M. Frost.
Funeral private.

LEAVITT.—At Flushing, N. Y., on Tuesday, Dec. 11, Arabella Edgar Leavitt, daughter of the late G. G. Howland, and widow of Rufus Leavitt, in her 84th year.
Funeral services will be held at her late residence, Broadway and Bowne Av., Flushing, on Friday, Dec. 14, at 2:45 P. M. Carriages in waiting on arrival of 2 P. M. train from L. I. City. Interment at convenience of family.

POPHAM.—On Dec. 12, at his residence, Scarsdale, Lewis C. Popham in the 67th year of his age.
Funeral on Thursday, 3:30 P. M., at Church of St. James the Less on arrival of 2:40 train from Grand Central Station.

A—THE KENSICO CEMETERY.
Private station Harlem Railroad, 45 minutes' ride from 42d Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 E. 42d St.

DEATHS REPORTED DEC. 12.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are not given one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Dec.
ALLEN, Sarah A., 426 W. 56th St.	75	11
ANDERSON, Annie, 30 E. 62d St.	30	11
ANDERSON, Richard, 205 E. 126th St.	1	10
ALKER, Jacob, 301 Walker St.	66	11
APPLEBY, Mary, 229 W. 13th St.	67	11
ABRAHAMS, Mary, 3 Caroline St.	25	8
AGNEW, Kate, New York Juvenile Asylum	10	11
ALDRICH, Anna, 667 11th Av.	51	10
AINA, Torfeck M., 71 Washington St.	1	12
BORDEN, Kate C., 23 W. 131st St.	25	11
BAILEY, Helen, 57 W. 125th St.	23	9
BLEICHERT, Hyman, 23 Cannon St.	1	12
BYRNE, Walter J., 326 E. 21st St.	1	11
BOCCHIO, Rose, 49½ W. 60th St.	1	11
BUTLER, P., 72 Bowery	45	6
BURCHER, Addie, 540 Morris Av.	9	11
BERCHMAN, Otto, 230 W. 47th St.	10	11
BROCKHEIM, Julius, 326 E. 68th St.	48	10
CATALANO, Lucie T., 236 E. 11th St.	2	11
CORBETT, J., Nursery and Child's Hospital	1	8
CITO, Jennie, 284 Pearl St.	1	8
CONWAY, H. J., 125 E. 119th St.	46	11
COLEMAN, Edna P., 674 3d Av.	1	10
CRAFTS, Mary L., Home for Incurables	69	10
CORRIGAN, W. P., 1,627 Western Boulevard	39	10
CRAWFORD, Adelaide, 226 W. 43d St.	37	11
DENNIS, Patrick, 1,416 3d Av.	72	11
DEDRICK, Lorella, 233 W. 21st St.	1	11
DONNER, J. O., Ramseys, N. J.	58	12
DEVINE, M. Mount Morris Hotel.	35	8
DEMPSEY, Hazel, 721 11th Av.	2	12
FERRERO, Edward, 111 W. 79th St.	26	12
FAY, Michael S., 55 E. 109th St.	36	9
FERRARA, Angelina, 214 E. 114th St.	1	11
FREDI, Marie, 229 Mott St.	1	11
FRASER, J., 149 Cherry St.	49	11
GAFFNEY, T., 8 Thompson St.	30	11
GILLIGAN, Annie, 82 King St.	32	10
GILROY, Catherine, Almshouse Hosp.	64	10

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Scarfs, Capes, Collars, Muffs and Boas and a full assortment of Skins, also invoice per "Umbria" of one hundred Imperial Crown Russian Sables such as seldom seen.

Jackets.

Seal, Moire Persian, Black Persian, Trimmed Russian and Hudson Bay Sable. Real Chinchilla Mink, etc., etc., from choice skins, exclusive designs.

Muffs, Boas, Collars and Capes

in all known Furs and many combinations.

Fur Lined Overcoats.

Lined Sable, Mink, Persian, Genet, etc., etc.

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Lions, Tigers, Black Polar and Grizzly Bears, Foxes, Lynx, etc., etc.

An inspection invited.

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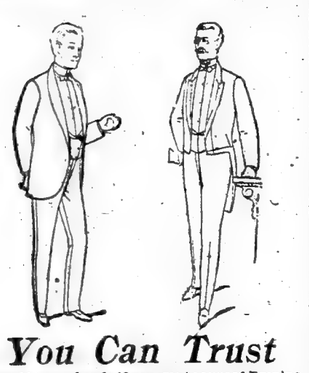

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AZTEC WORKS DUPLICATED.

Finest Collection of Them in the World Now at the Museum of Natural History.

New York has now the finest collection of objects illustrating the ancient civilization of Mexico and Central America in the world. A private view was given yesterday of the Mexican Hall of the Museum of Natural History, and those who were invited were more than astonished at the results of work that has been going on, unknown to the general public, for several years. Immense expense and energy were necessary to provide the reproductions of famous Aztec, Maya, and other monuments which may now be seen in the Museum. Innumerable difficulties confronted those who took the casts—explorations in localities that have been almost untrodden by men since the days of Cortes; the search for and digging out of immense stone objects from centuries' growths of underbrush or the ruins of temples and the transportation of the casts to port or railroad.

The public is indebted to several wealthy Americans for the opportunity now first offered of examining a complete series of reproductions of Aztec work. Dr. and Mrs. Le Plongeon supplied many of the objects in the Museum, obtaining the casts as the result of years of arduous labor in Yucatan. The Duc de Loubat, one of the highest living authorities on the civilizations of the Aztecs and Mayas, sent Dr. Seler on a special expedition to Mexico, and the results of this expedition are now on exhibition in the gallery, together with a number of original objects presented by the Duc. Still another expedition was sent out by the authorities of the American Museum of Natural History, while miscellaneous objects have been presented by William C. Whitney, Morris K. Jesup, and others.

One of the casts is too large to be placed in the gallery. It is the reproduction of the largest of the monoliths which stand amid the ruins of Quirigua, Guatemala. It stands twenty-five feet above the ground, and has been placed in the hall beneath the Mexican Hall. On entering the latter the most conspicuous object is the so-called "Great Turtle of Quirigua," an enormous mass of what seems like stone covered with hieroglyphs. To the right is a reproduction of the smallest of the Quirigua monoliths.

One of the most striking exhibits is a facsimile of the great "Calendar Stone," considered to be the most remarkable of Mexican sculptures. It is circular in shape, and covered with elaborate hieroglyphs, the centre consisting of a lion's head. On the right is a restoration of the sanctuary of the "Temple of the Cross," showing the position of the bas-relief known as the "Tablet of the Cross." An illustrated label at the side explains what has been discovered at present about this mysterious and wonderful temple at Palenque.

Only one of the reproductions of stone objects has been colored, although the originals sometimes show faint traces of pigments having originally been applied to them. The statue of Chac-Mool, found by Dr. and Mrs. Le Plongeon at Chichen Itza, was colored, and the reproduction in the Museum was painted by Mrs. Le Plongeon in exact fac-simile of it.

In the centre of the hall are cases containing reproductions of manuscripts of the ancient Mexicans and Mayas. The fact that any codices of these ancient civilizations have been preserved, when so much that was more durable has been destroyed, is one of the romances of archaeology. It appears that the Spaniards were struck with the fineness of the illuminations of some of the manuscripts, and carried them back to Europe. They were so widely scattered that they were of little use for purposes of study until they were reproduced in fac-simile. The Duc de Loubat had several volumes containing chromo-lithographed reproductions prepared at his own expense, and copies of these publications are to be found in the gallery, together with other reproductions, specially made for the Museum. One of the finest of the manuscripts is the pre-Columbian codex at Rome, known as "Codex Vaticanus, No. 3,773," which was reproduced for the Duc de Loubat. It is a ritualistic treatise which was used by priests. Other manuscripts are on astrology, magic, and arithmetic.

In a case at the end of the hall is a collection, obtained by the Lumholtz expedition, of pottery from the ruins of Casas Grandes, illustrating a culture approaching that of the ancient Pueblo people of Arizona and New Mexico. In another case are the Tarascan terra cotta figures and stone sculptures acquired by the same expedition. In yet other cases are various collections, including jade ornaments, copper implements, and pottery, all illustrating the culture of several of the ancient Mexican peoples.

The new gallery is the first portion of the west wing of the Museum to be thrown open to the public. The façade is now completed, but the remainder of the interior is still in an unfinished condition, and it is not yet decided when it will be filled with collections and opened.

YACHT CLUB OFFICIALS PLANS.

Changes in the Personnel of Flag Officers Contemplated.

Changes in the personnel of flag officers of the leading yacht clubs in the vicinity of New York will be the rule next season. With the single exception of the New York Yacht Club, whose board of officers will remain practically the same, the chief officers' flags of the principal organizations will fly from vessels that heretofore have not exhibited the broad pennants of flag officers. This state of affairs does not show any dissatisfaction on the part of the clubs, but rather emanates from the fact that the men who have served in that capacity have signified that the responsibilities of the positions have occupied too much of their time and have become too great to be borne continuously.

Frederick T. Adams, who has been the Commodore of the Atlantic Yacht Club for the last two seasons, and who was one of the principal factors in the success of the club, has declined to serve again in that capacity, notwithstanding the efforts of the Nominating Committee, which requested that he serve for another year. Commodore Adams has declined, owing to the fact that his business requires his close attention during the coming year. It is probable that the nomination will be tendered to Benjamin M. Whitlock, present Vice Commodore.

Col. Austen, Secretary and Chairman of the Regatta Committee, has also signified his intention of retiring from active work in the club. Members feel that his loss to the club will be a serious one.

The ticket for the Larchmont Club has not as yet been made up, but rumors are rife that Commodore Postley, who has flown the blue pennant for the last three years, will retire. Commodore Postley has purchased the new twin-screw steam yacht Alberta, built last Summer for Mr. Edward A. Tower, and will spend the greater part of his leisure time on that craft, instead of the racing schooner Colonia, which, as the flagship of the Larchmonts, has won the lion's share of the prizes along the Sound during the last three years.

Commodore H. C. Rouse of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club has also signified his intention of retiring from the active management of that club. He probably will be succeeded by Colgate Hoyt, present Vice Commodore and owner of the steam yacht Tide.

CAPT. STERCKX INDICTED.

Georgeanna's Commander Gets Off with a Charge of Misdemeanor.

The United States Grand Jury found an indictment yesterday against Alphonse Sterckx, the charterer and Captain of the excursion steamboat Georgeanna, aboard which a riot, gambling, and a series of robberies occurred in this harbor on Oct. 7, the day of one of the international yacht races. The indictment simply charges a misdemeanor in operating the boat without a Government license, which is punishable under the Federal laws by a fine of $100. The Grand Jury, in a presentment which accompanies the indictment, says:

"The inquiry into the facts surrounding the alleged violation on the part of the said defendant shows to the Grand Jury that the conduct of the said Sterckx and others acting with him in the charge and management of the said steamboat, in wantonly permitting open and manifest gambling to be carried on without restraint on board said steamboat and assaults and robberies to be made upon various persons who were passengers thereon, and the open and lawless conduct of an irresponsible and vicious mob in turning the steamboat into a place for the perpetration of various offenses which amount to misdemeanors and felonies under common law, without restraint from and with apparent connivance of the said Sterckx and those associated with him in the management of the said boat, present facts for which there seems to be no jurisdiction in the Federal court to try or adequately punish."

To prevent similar occurrences in this and other ports of the United States the Grand Jury suggests that Section 4,488 of the Revised Statutes should be amended without

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LEGAL NOTES.

INVALID BEQUEST.—By his will, made five days before his death, Bartholomew Fitzsimons gave the bulk of his estate to charitable and religious institutions. The bequest to the College of St. Francis Xavier, the principal legatee, yesterday was declared by Surrogate Varnum to be void, because in contravention of the provisions of the act of 1848. That statute declares that "no bequest to a religious corporation shall be valid in any will which shall not have been executed at least two months before the death of the testator." That act, not being a general law, has been held not to be binding upon corporations not organized under it, but St. Francis Xavier College was organized under the University act of 1813, and its amended charter, authorizing it to take real and personal property by will, makes it subject to all laws relating to devises and bequests. The bequests by the testator to the Society of St. Vincent de Paul are held to be valid, since by its charter it is not subject to the two months' provision.

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PUBLIC LIGHTING.—A preliminary injunction order obtained at Special Term, in Kings County, by Joseph Blank in his suit as taxpayer, to restrain the Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies of the City of New York from making contracts for the lighting of the streets and public places in any of the boroughs of the city until such contracts should have been expressly authorized by the Municipal Assembly, was recently reversed by the Appellate Division of the Second Department. Justice Willard Bartlett, giving the Court's opinion, held that it was the design of the framers of the charter that the Municipal Assembly should ordinarily exercise legislative powers over the subject of lighting, through the agency of ordinances of a general nature; while the administrative functions of the municipality in respect to lighting, involving a multitude of details, were to be in the hands of the Commissioner. If no such regulating ordinances as the charter provides for have been promulgated by the Municipal Assembly, the Court holds that the appropriate heads of departments can go on, nevertheless, and make such contracts as pertain to the ordinary administration of the City Government. "The public work or improvement" mentioned in Section 413 of the charter is held to relate rather to public works in the relation of betterments, and not at all to such a matter as public lighting, which must constantly be provided for from day to day and from month to month. The Court holds that the charter contemplates general rather than specific legislative action on the part of the Municipal Assembly for the regulation of contracts.

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TITLE BY ADVERSE POSSESSION.—Lazard Kahn, on the first of April, 1898, contracted to purchase real estate in this city from Henry R. Mount for $22,250, and paid $1,000 for it on account. At the time of passing title Kahn was willing to pay the balance as agreed, but he refused to accept the title tendered on the ground that it was defective and unmarketable. He sued Mr. Mount for the $1,000 he had paid, and the expenses he claimed to have incurred in searching the title. In his answer Mr. Mount claimed the title was good, and asked that Kahn be directed to take title and pay the amount agreed upon. A judgment rendered on the trial at Special Term dismissing the complaint, with judgment for the defendant, directing specific performance of the contract, has been affirmed by the First Appellate Division. One of the alleged defects in the title was that Martinez Hegecamp, who owner the premises, at his death in 1833 had not disposed of it by will, and that Catherine Remsen, one of his three children, had not conveyed her interest in the premises to Mr. Mount or to any of his predecessors in title, and that such interest was still outstanding in her heirs. The Court holds, by Justice McLaughlin, that, as it was shown that the premises ever since 1853 had been occupied adversely to any claim on the part of Mrs. Remsen, who died intestate in 1879; that she never had been insane; that her two living daughters and three children of a deceased daughter were of full age and had been so for more than twenty years prior to the commencement of the action, and that the title of the defendant and his predecessors in interest from 1833 had not been disputed or questioned, good title had been acquired by adverse possession. No infants or insane persons, who, by conveyance or inheritance from Mrs. Remsen, could have any interest which had not been extinguished by the lapse of time. The other alleged defect was a party wall agreement, the covenants of which, the Court holds, were personal, did not run with the land, and were not binding upon the land itself.

***

VESTING OF TITLE IN NEXT OF KIN.—George P. Gordon, who died in January, 1878, by his will gave his residuary estate to his executors in trust, to invest and pay the income equally to his wife and daughter during their lives. At the death of either her share was to be paid to her issue, and if no issue living, the trust fund was to be disposed of according to a codicil which he stated in the will he contemplated executing, but which was never made. The will contained an imperative direction to his executors to sell all the testator's real and personal property as soon after his decease as it could be properly disposed of. The daughter died in May, 1890, and the widow in December of the same year, neither of them leaving issue. Eugene Gordon Doane brought an action against the Mercantile Trust Company, as executor and trustee under the will of Mary Agnes Gordon, the daughter, and others, to partition the testator's real estate in Brooklyn, including 155 Columbia Heights, but the complaint contained no allegation showing his right to bring such an action. He merely alleged his seizin of an interest in the real estate, with no facts to support it. A demurrer to the complaint, which was sustained by the Special Term and the Appellate Division of the Second Department, has now been affirmed by the Court of Appeals. The Court holds, Justice Bartlett giving the opinion, that under the direction of the will to sell the real and personal property, the real estate was converted into personalty at the death of the testator, and that the trust to invest the personal property and pay over the income, limited to lives, was no obstacle to the vesting of the principal fund in the testator's next of kin, as of the time of his death, in case of his intestacy as to the principal. The ultimate ownership of the principal was therefore to be deemed to have vested in the widow and daughter, as the testator's next of kin, as of the time of his death, to the exclusion of collateral relatives.

QUARANTINE OF COFFEE SHIPS.

Health Board Will Decide To-day as to Admitting Their Cargoes.

The Health Board failed again yesterday to reach a decision in the case of the coffee ships and their cargoes. After a secret meeting the Commissioners announced that they would hold another meeting this morning and announce their decision.

The steamer J. W. Taylor, which brought in the only cases of bubonic plague which have reached this port, sailed yesterday for Queenstown in command of her First Mate. She had been at Quarantine for nearly a month, and her cargo of coffee is now on lighters lying off Robbin's Reef. The steamer Lassell is still discharging her coffee in lighters, and the Ragusa and Roman Prince are awaiting at Quarntine the decision of the Health Board as to whether they may land their cargoes.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

ORPHAN ASYLUM BLOCK SOLD.

Particulars of the Fifth Avenue Deal Withheld—Mr. Crimmins on Real Estate Investments.

The differences between the Committee of the Trustees of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum and the syndicate which has been negotiating for the purchase of the asylum block, at Fifth Avenue, Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets, have, it is believed, been satisfactorily adjusted and the final contracts for the sale of the property will probably be signed within a day or two.

In any event, the state of the negotiations was such yesterday as to justify John D. Crimmins in making a statement that the property had been sold. Mr. Crimmins said that until final contracts had been signed he would not be at liberty to say anything in regard to the purchasers. They are, he added, a syndicate of which Richard M. Montgomery has acted as representative, although not the same syndicate as that with which the Trustees were negotiating when the sale of the property was prematurely reported about two months ago.

George D. Mackay, Chairman of the Committee of the Asylum Trustees, when questioned as to the status of the deed, recalled the premature reports referred to, and remarked that he had "stopped dealing in futures," and that when he sees a signed contract, he will be ready to talk. This, he said, would probably be within forty-eight hours.

Henry Seligman, whose name has been associated with the deal, said he was a member of the syndicate which has been negotiating for the property through Mr. Montgomery, but that as he had not seen the latter for several days, he could not speak as to the exact condition of affairs. Charles T. Barney, it is said, is also interested in the purchase.

The Madison Avenue front of the block will not pass into the hands of the syndicate. Regarding the price, no exact figures could be obtained yesterday, but it is known that for the entire block the asylum authorities have had an upset price of $2,500,000, and when the sale of the property was reported before, the consideration named was $2,550,000.

Commenting on the sale of the property, John D. Crimmins said:

"The syndicate purchasing the Orphan Asylum block, Fifth Avenue, Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets, are considered men of the soundest judgment, many of the men having been identified with successful operations in real estate. In the face of the late decline in Stock Exchange securities, there can be no better evidence of confidence shown than in the purchasing of this block by men so well acquainted with general conditions.

"The substantial worth of real estate well located in this city as an investment, is occupying the minds of the most conservative men of wealth, and it may be expected that many in the near future will make investments in real estate, which when made, are not of the movable and fluctuating character of personal properties such as stocks."

SUES TO RECOVER $175,000.

Tradesmen's National Bank Brings Action Against Trust Company.

The Tradesmen's National Bank has brought a suit in the Supreme Court against the United States Trust Company to recover $175,000, claimed to have been obtained by false representations. John J. Adams, counsel for the plaintiff, moved yesterday before Justice Gildersleeve to strike out certain portions of the answer filed by the defendant corporation as irrelevant.

The large loans made by the bank to James Macnaughtan, who was its President for many years, ended in its suspending payment. The bank accepted as collateral security for a big loan stock valued at $510,000 of the Wool Exchange, an enterprise of Macnaughtan's. This sum was never actually paid in, Mr. Adams asserted, as capital of the Wool Exchange, and Macnaughtan got his brother, the Treasurer of the Wool Exchange, to draw a check on the bank for the $510,000, which certified it without ever really having received the money. He then took it to the United States Trust Company, the register of the Wool Exchange stock, which issued $500,000 of stock, and at the same time gave back a check payable to the order of the Cashier of the bank.

Then, Mr. Adams claimed, the United States Trust Company issued a certificate stating that $500,000 worth of stock in the Wool Exchange had been paid in, whereas nothing had in reality been paid. Justice Gildersleeve reserved decision.

FRANK D. CROFT RUN OVER.

Brother of Surveyor of the Port Injured by a Wagon in Harlem.

Frank D. Croft, brother of Surveyor of the Port Silas C. Croft, was knocked down by a horse attached to a milk wagon, at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue yesterday, and severely injured. He was carried to his home, 32 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street.

Mr. Croft was crossing the street during a wind and rain storm. Having his umbrella raised, he did not see the horse until it ran into him. Two side wheels of the wagon passed over his legs. The driver then lashed his horse and escaped.

Mr. Croft's right leg was fractured at the ankle, the left leg badly lacerated, and the body bruised.

CATHOLIC WOMEN'S COLLEGE.

Reception to Promote the Plan Held at the Catholic Club.

A reception to the Ladies' Auxiliary Board and the Associate Board of the proposed Trinity College for women at Washington was held at the Catholic Club yesterday afternoon. The object of the reception was to enable the members of the two boards to present to the Catholic families of New York an outline of the plan, and to enlist their sympathy. A large audience, made up principally of women, applauded speeches on the higher education of women by Archbishop Corrigan, who presided; United States Senator Carter, Miss Olive Risley Seward, and ex-Justice Joseph F. Daly.

Senator Carter said he hoped to see women taking up all branches of science in the near future. "If any man should say they could not discover new ideas in them," he said, "he ran away from home before his mother laid hold of him. Ignorance is not a necessary domestic virtue."

Miss Seward, speaking of the plan and scope of the institution, said it was a National affair, and would be under the charge of the Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur, trained in American methods. Land had been purchased in Washington, ground broken, foundation and cornerstone laid, and the institution, the first of its kind in the world, in all probability would be opened on Oct. 1, 1900. A study had been made of all the prominent colleges for women, at home and abroad, and their best ideas would be used in the new institution.

SUDDEN DEATH ON BROADWAY.

Galveston Manufacturer and Austrian Consular Official Expires.

John Reymershoffer of Galveston, Texas, died suddenly in front of 812 Broadway yesterday afternoon. While out walking with his wife he complained of being ill and fell to the sidewalk. A call was sent to St. Vincent's Hospital for an ambulance, but before its arrival he died. The body was taken to the Mercer Street Station, where it was viewed by Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon, who said that he thought death was caused by Bright's disease. The remains will be sent to Galveston.

Mr. Reymershoffer was born in Austria fifty-six years ago. He came to this country when young, and for several years had been connected with the Austrian Consulate at Galveston. He was largely interested in the Texas Star Flour Mills at Galveston and also in cotton mills. He came to New York a week ago to meet his wife and daughter, who had spent the Summer in Europe and who returned on the steamer Trave.

Portrait of Whitelaw Reid.

While Whitelaw Reid was in France in the Autumn of 1898 the members of the staff of The Tribune conceived the idea of having his portrait painted for presentation to The Tribune Association. The suggestion was adopted, and Eastman Johnson was commissioned to make the picture. More than 200 persons, representing all departments of the paper, joined in supplying the sum of money required for the purpose, and most of these gathered yesterday in the main editorial room, where the portrait was informally presented to the association. It was afterward hung in The

CAMPAIGN FOR THE CANALS.

Produce Exchange Committee Begins Its Work to Prevent the Loss of Trade to New York.

The "campaign of education" of the Canal Committee of the New York Produce Exchange was begun last evening by a meeting in the manager's room of the Exchange of the committee and representatives of commercial organizations of the city, together with members of the State Canal Commission. The session, which lasted two hours and a half, was private. When the meeting adjourned to 11 A. M. today Henry B. Hebert, Chairman of the Produce Exchange committee, said that, while no action had been taken, there had been a general discussion of the canal question, and that it was on a basis to harmonize action.

The Produce Exchange committee had made elaborate preparations for the conference, and those who attended it received a pamphlet on canal enlargement and a canal map, embracing the territory between Nova Scotia and St. Paul and Lake Superior, and the north of Kentucky, prepared under the direction of the committee. This pamphlet presented a summary and report on the diversion to other ports of inland commerce tributary to the Port of New York, the relation of the railroads to this diversion, and the practical means to restore to New York the commerce of the interior and permanently establish its preeminence in trade.

Those present representing the State Canal Commission were Col. J. N. Partridge, State Superintendent of Public Works; George E. Green, and John N. Scatchard. Also at the conference were representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade and Transportation, the Merchants' Association, the Maritime Association, the International Steamship Companies, the Canal Boat Owners' Association, and the Mercantile Exchange.

On opening the proceedings Chairman Hebert made an address, in which he said that New York was suffering from loss of commerce, and that her competitors had traffic and terminal advantages which, if not nullified, would surely result in lowering the standard of this city as an importing, exporting, and financial centre. Of the Connors syndicate of Buffalo Mr. Hebert said:

"The Dominion of Canada is alive to the importance of securing, at the earliest possible moment, control of the export trade of the West, and we claim that once it is centred in Montreal it will be very difficult to divert it again to Buffalo and the Atlantic seaboard. Canada is most favorably situated for this traffic—with a canal system of 14 feet depth of water and only about 70 miles in length. Her position under certain conditions during the season of lake navigation is almost invulnerable—and that, doubtless, is what attracted the capital of the Connors syndicate.

"The purpose of this syndicate is not only to build up and enlarge the export trade of the Dominion via the Welland and St. Lawrence River Canals, but to make Montreal a competing point for Winter grain storage. This means a diversion of millions of bushels of grain from Buffalo, and is a great menace to that lake port in its monopoly of Winter storage. There is no reason why Montreal may not engage in this business and become a distributor of grain during the Winter months.

"Buffalo is directly interested in the outcome of the Connors deal. It means ultimate loss of trade to her merchants, and we may conclude that what is Buffalo's loss will be reflected in the decline of traffic on the various railroad systems that connect at that port. A nine-foot canal, in our judgment, will not counteract the Connors enterprise. This deal is probably but the beginning of other like schemes, as Quebec begins to have pretensions, and it may be only a question of time when that port will be in line for the commerce of the lakes."

A CHIVALROUS FOUR-YEAR-OLD.

Peter Jackson Ignores Broken Bones to Plead for Attention to His Little Girl Companion.

Peter Jackson, the four-year-old son of George Jackson of 433 West Fifty-fourth Street, and Agnes Sertingbecker, three years old, of 507 West Fifty-second Street, are playmates, and together attend the Industrial Kindergarten in Fifty-fourth Street, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues. Every morning Peter has been accustomed to call for the little girl and gallantly escort her to "school." Day after day they departed and returned without accident, until the parents of both felt certain that Peter was equal to any emergency and would keep Agnes and himself from harm.

The children left the kindergarten at noon yesterday to go home for luncheon. They got to Fifty-second Street and Tenth Avenue, where the street is torn up on account of the work of changing the motive power of the Tenth Avenue street-car line. There are a number of temporary bridges across the avenue over which the traffic at the noon hour is much congested. Peter waited until he thought it was safe to cross, and then, holding Agnes tightly by the hand, he essayed the trip.

Just then a baker's wagon bore down on them. Peter tried to turn back, but too late. Before he could pull his little companion to a place of safety he and she were trampled under the horse's hoofs and the wheels passed over them. The boy's left leg and left arm were fractured and he was seriously injured internally. Agnes had an arm broken and was also hurt internally.

When people ran to pick the children up Peter said: "I'm not hurt! It's Aggie. Please pick Aggie up. Her mamma told me to take care of her, and she'll be so scared."

Pretty soon an ambulance came, and the boy said to the surgeon: "Please, mister, look out for Aggie. I'm all right. It was only when Aggie" lay beside him in the ambulance that he would be quieted. They were placed side by side in little cots in Roosevelt Hospital, but later in the day Mrs. Sertingbecker called and took her little girl home. It is thought that both children will recover.

The driver of the wagon was arrested, but was paroled in the custody of his counsel by the Magistrate in the West Side Court pending the result of the children's injuries.

Postmaster Wilson Exonerated.

Post Office Inspectors King and Lewis, who were assigned to investigate the allegations made against Postmaster Wilson of Brooklyn by Chairman Walter B. Atterbury of the Kings County Republican Committee of holding up mail matter just prior to the September primary, have made a report in which Mr. Wilson is exonerated. It was said yesterday that Postmaster Wil-

W. & J. Sloane

SPECIAL YEAR-END SALE

OF

Imported and Domestic

WILTON CARPETINGS

at much lower than prevailing prices. A very large variety of patterns.

Broadway & 19th Street.

"The Softest Underwear

I ever handled, and how light! Silk is usually heavy. There is no trouble about pulling it into shape when it is ironed, a shake does it." This is testimony from the laundry, and satisfaction *there* is apt to be equally felt above stairs. There is no dread of finding a shrunken or harsh garment when the laundry basket is emptied.

Kotedsilk

KOTEDSILK UNDERWEAR CO., MILLBURY, MASS.

76 Leonard St., N. Y. City, and All Leading Stores.

Those who drink the still

Londonderry Lithia Water

get an absolutely pure, natural water, just as it flows from the rock; and *it does cure* Rheumatism, Gout, and all kindred ailments.

Londonderry Lithia Spring Water Co., Nashua, N.H.

No! Indeed

Give me

Roxbury Rye

It makes a man think like a sage, and act like a Samaritan.

The best dealers keep it.

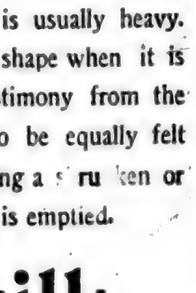

FOR A SUCCESSOR TO MR. PAYN.

Gov. Roosevelt Has a Number of Names Under Consideration as Superintendent of Insurance.

ALBANY, Dec. 12.—Gov. Roosevelt announced to-day that he was considering the names of Francis Hendricks of Syracuse, ex-Attorney General T. E. Hancock, also of Syracuse, and Hubert Cillis of New York City of the Germania Life Insurance Company, as candidates to succeed Louis F. Payn, State Superintendent of Insurance, whose term expires in February.

George W. Dunn of Binghamton, Railroad Commissioner, who was prominently mentioned as a candidate, is ineligible, because he holds office in an insurance company and has declined to sever his connections with the company. Both Messrs. Hendricks and Hancock saw the Governor today relative to the appointment.

The Governor declined to say whether in case the Senate confirmed his appointment of a successor to Superintendent Payn he would send in other nominations.

Later the Governor announced that he also had under consideration the name of Emmett Rhodes of Auburn, the representative there of the Equitable Life Assurance Company.

Subsequently ex-Senator Hendricks had a conference with the Governor, during which he said it would be impossible for him to accept the appointment on account of his private business.

New York Republicans were greatly interested yesterday in the reports from Albany that Gov. Roosevelt was considering the question of a successor to Superintendent Payn. It is understood that the Gov-

in place of the present head of the Insurance Department, and there is much speculation as to who the appointee will be.

Superintendent Payn was in the city last night. When asked about the report that he was to be superseded, he said: "I know nothing about it. I am not in politics now, but am attending strictly to the business of my department."

It is asserted that the Governor could not expect the votes of any Democratic Senators to support his nominee, but a Tammany Senator declared yesterday that the Democratic Senators would not assist in any attempt to hold up one of the Governor's nominations. Well-posted politicians have expressed the opinion that the Senate will vote to confirm any man to succeed Payn whose name is sent in by Gov. Roosevelt. They argue that the majority of the Senators will be candidates next Fall for re-election, and are anxious to pass their local bills during the coming session. They add that a Senator who would oppose the Governor's wishes would not expect him to sign any local measures in which that Senator was interested.

Mr. Payn's friends feel very bitter over the matter, but they do not see any chance of defeating the Governor's will. They will not discuss the matter publicly, but in their confidential talks they make no secret of their determination to even the score when a favorable opportunity presents itself.

Child Ate Pills and Died.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 12.—James Lorde, aged three years, died to-night as the result of eating twenty-one pills, which he found in his home. The pills were manufactured by a Brooklyn firm, and the boy's father had the agency for them here. Physicians were summoned at once, but the child died before their arrival. The physicians said the symptoms resembled those of strychnine poisoning.

SS ON HIS MAZET WORK.

ufuses to Give Out His Letter and Reads for Immediate Changes in the Charter.

rybody connected with the Mazet com- refuses to talk about the letter in Frank Moss, counsel to the commit- said to have demanded the calling nator T. C. Platt as a witness. Mr. was requested yesterday afternoon ake public the letter which he admits nt to the Republican members of the ittee. He refused to do so, and said: have no objection to the letter being public, but I will not be the one to it out at this time. The letter is in ands of the committee. If the com- wants to make the letter public, I not the slightest objection to it. I ously engaged preparing my report, have no desire to engage in any con- ray with any member of the commit-

Moss said he would make his recom- ations for charter legislation regard- of the plan adopted by the Governor oint a commission to revise the char- which will not make its report until "There are two practical objections," id, "to the appointment of such a ission as is proposed, or, rather, two ns why the public should not depend ly upon it for its reforms. The first t a great many defects are already ently obvious and are so pressing as l for immediate treatment. The sec- that no one can tell what may hap- y 1901. The Legislature may be Dem- e and be opposed to any change in the ng order of things; or, what is quite , one branch may be in the control of nany Hall. For these reasons I am that the coming Legislature, without ng for the report of a special commis- should be expected to institute a num- of needed reforms, of the necessity of the people are already convinced. think that a special bill should be d in reference to the Mayor's office. committee has shown the workings of important office under Tammany ad- tration, and the possibilities under the nt charter of an absolutely irrespon- system of government. Our Mayor oe- upon the stand that, far from at- ing to control the various depart- s, he never even presumed to advise . The only persons to whom the heads ese departments feel any obligation small coterie of politicians, who, in turn, were perfectly independent of opinion."

E'S CHARGES OF CRUELTY.

Wilcoxson Says Her Husband eat Her and Tossed a Coin on the Question of Desertion.

s. Phoebe Wilcoxson, the handsome g wife of Martin Niles Wilcoxson, an lishman, is the plaintiff in an action limited divorce which came up for yesterday before Justice Russell, in the eme Court. Both are well connected, Wilcoxson has a large estate in County , Ireland, as well as property in Eng- . They were married on Feb. 4, 1892, went to live in the Catskills, where the ident has a country residence. Since they have traveled through Europe have spent a good deal of time in Ire- . At present Wilcoxson, who has no pation and spends most of his time in unting and golf playing, resides at the d Union Hotel.

s. Wilcoxson alleges that almost since date of her marriage she has been ill ted, abused, and beaten by her hus- , and that she is afraid to live with Wilcoxson denies that he has ever cruel to his wife, and says the ill- ment was on her side.

s. Wilcoxson, in answer to questions by her lawyer, John C. Coleman, testi- that she separated from her husband pril last, and retained their two chil- . Martin, seven years old, and Marie se, aged four. Mrs Wilcoxson said her husband struck her in the face in 1892, five months after their marriage. were staying in Cork at the time. took off her glove and displayed her ling ring, which she said was the third had had since their marriage.

What happepned to the other two?" d Mr. Coleman.

Well, my real wedding ring," Mrs. Wil- son replied, "was snapped from my r by my husband when we were living reland, in 1893. He threw it in the He wrenched the second from my r and threw it out of the window. Then d to get this one."

en she told how her husband beat abused her in the Catskills, once strik- her in a public dining room. In the ng of 1896, she said, he grabbed her the hair when in her bedroom and pulled fuls out. He then backed her up inst the wall and hammered her head inst it, calling her names all the time. night, she said, he rushed into her room and fired a revolver, the bullet ing over her head. This so terrified that she was afraid to sleep by her- and had to get one of the servants sleep in an adjoining room to protect from her husband.

Did you ever strike your husband," in- ed C. W. Zaring, who represents Wil- son.

Yes; once," she replied. "We were in and at the time, not long after our riage. That was prior to the birth of son. My husband made a charge inst me, and I got so angry I struck across the face with a riding whip." he said she often found her wardrobe bureaus ransacked by her husband her clothes thrown about the room. e, she said, he kicked her on the knee. left him, but he induced her to return him after he had signed a document mising to treat her as a wife should be ated. Then they went back to England, re he left her.

By this time he had become very erratic his movements," she said, "and used disappear suddenly and not come back some time. He used to decide as to ether he would go away or not by flip- g a coin. Heads up meant that he de- ted; tails that he staid. He tossed a n just before our little daughter was n to see if he would go away or not. lost, and staid until ten days after baby was born, and then he left, kick- me in the leg before he went."

rs. Wilcoxson will resume her testi- ny to-day.

OBBED A BANK TO GET EVEN.

rmer Gets Money at Pistol's Point ecause Bank Foreclosed Mortgage.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Dec. 12.—At Sac y, Iowa, this afternoon W. D. Sansom, eccentric young farmer, entered the First ational Bank, and, holding a revolver in face of the assistant cashier, demanded d received the pile of paper money lying ar the cashier's window, amounting to arly $400.

Sansom then ran across the street, passed ully through several stores, and made his ay to the country. Sheriff Battie and ers followed him closely, and in less than hour found him hidden in a barn. The ney was recovered.

The bank recently foreclosed a mortgage Sansom's farm, and it is thought he took at way to get even.

Tree Planting Association's Work.

The Tree Planting Association held its nual meeting yesterday afternoon at 346 roadway. Col. Cornelius Mitchell, Chair- an of the Executive Committee, presided. he annual reports showed that during the ar nearly 2,000 trees had been planted in e city through the agency of the society, d the membership had increased to 180. he Executive Committee was empowered suggest legislation at Albany which will ovide for better attention being paid to e trees of the city. The old officers were -elected, with the exception of the Secre- y, Col. John Y. Culyer. A new office was eated for him, with the title of Advisory andscape Architect and Engineer. His suc- essor in the position of Secretary is Dr. J. ncan Emmett. Ex-Mayor Strong is Presi- ent of the society.

$10,000 Fire on Broadway.

The three-story building at 469 Broadway as damaged last evening by fire to the ex- nt of $10,000. The flames started in the itchen of the Cosmopolitan Restaurant, hich occupied the first floor of the struct- re, and communicated to the other floors. he second floor is occupied by Newland rothers, suspender dealers, and M. E. arks, cloak dealer; the third floor by the oward Silk Company, and the attic by eigar & Schwerin, notion dealers. The roadway cable cars were blocked for hree-quarters of an hour.

RECALLS THE WEYLER REGIME.

Story Told by the Widow of Gen. Juan Lopez, Who Is on Her Way to Cuba with Her Children.

A story recalling the terrors of the Weyler régime in Cuba came out yesterday at the Barge Office, when the immigration officials took up the case of a Cuban woman and her children, who had arrived Monday on the steamship Wordsworth from Rio Janeiro, and who were bound for Havana. The woman was Señora Carmina Lopez and her children were Antonio, fourteen years old, and José, Albert, and Olga, ranging from eleven years down to four.

They were an uncommon family in appearance as compared with the army of Europe's peasantry which daily fills the place. They were well dressed and bore the evidences of the environment of wealth and culture. The señora was of middle age and of the characteristic Cuban type of woman, small in stature, her eyes large and black. The investigation showed that the woman was the widow of Gen. Juan Lopez, who was one of Weyler's victims, shot in the courtyard of the Cabanas for being a sympathizer with the cause of Cuba libre.

Gen. Lopez was the owner of a plantation about seven hours' ride on horseback from Havana. He was traveling when arrested and thrown into prison. Three days later his wife was torn from her home and children and put in the Cabanas. The children were placed in an institution in Havana. The entire family was never again to be together, for soon afterward the General was one of a batch of unfortunates led from their cells to be shot down by Weyler's soldiers.

Two months passed, and it was then through the tender solicitude of the nuns who had the privilege of going through the Cabanas that a means was devised by which Señora Lopez should escape. Two Sisters who had been in the United States had taken a particular interest in the position in which they found Señora Lopez. They were Sisters Geraldine and Marie. The scheme which they helped her to evolve was simple in conception but hazardous in execution.

Sister Geraldine was to visit the prison on a certain date, wearing two suits of nun's habit. The Señora was to done one of them and pass out. Sister Geraldine was to leave later, trusting to the frequence with which the nuns went to and fro to having the extra one pass without arousing suspicion.

There was an Argentine war vessel lying in the Harbor of Havana at that time. Just how the Sisters managed it is not known to the beneficiaries of their good work, but when the day came and the nun's dress had been assumed by Señora Lopez and she had passed safely out of her prison, she found at a prearranged rendezvous a guide, who took her off to the Argentina man-of-war, and when she was safe aboard she was suddenly surrounded by her flock of little ones.

The sisters had arranged that, too. The children had been brought from the institution, which happened to be that with which they were connected, and so when the warship sailed away, bound for Argentina, the mother and children went also. They were landed at Buenos Ayres, whence they proceeded to Rio Janeiro, where Señora Lopez had friends connected with the Government. This all happened three years ago.

Through her friends, the mother secured pupils whom she taught music, and thus helped to maintain her little ones. Latterly, the Spaniards having been driven from Cuba and affairs having become settled under the United States control, her friends were of the opinion that the property of her husband confiscated by the Spaniards might now be reclaimed.

The family arrived here with but little money; not enough, in fact, to pay their way to Havana, and the mother was in sore stress of mind when her case came to the attention of Father Henry of the Irish Immigrant Home. He immediately took them all to the mission home on State Street and later in the day secured tickets for them to proceed to Cuba by to-day's steamer.

INSURANCE COMPANIES WIN.

Ohio Supreme Court Dismisses Suits Against Alleged Combine.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 12.—The Supreme Court to-day handed down a decision dismissing the ouster suits brought by the Attorney General against the following insurance companies on the grounds that they had combined to fix rates:

St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Minnesota, Western Insurance Company, British-American Insurance Company, Home Insurance Company, Royal Insurance Company, Liverpool and London Insurance Company, London and Lancastershire Insurance Company, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, Caledonia Insurance Company, Manchester Fire Insurance Company, and the Buffalo German Insurance Company.

The court dismisses the suits on the grounds that the evidence does not support the petition of the Attorney General. A similar suit against the fire underwriters is still pending.

PUGILIST DEFEATS HIMSELF.

"Jack" Moffatt, Middleweight, Broke His Arm on Opponent.

Only the force of his own blows was responsible last night for the defeat of Jack Moffatt of Chicago, in what was to have been a twenty-five-round bout at 154 pounds, with George Gardiner of Lowell, Mass., at the Broadway Athletic Club. The bout did not go further than the seventh round, for in that round Moffatt landed a left swing on Gardiner's head that broke his arm. Up to that time he had much the better of the fight.

Moffatt was anxious to continue the fight, and came up smiling at the call of time for the eighth round, but when Referee Charley White found that the arm was broken, he refused to let the bout proceed, and gave the decision to Gardiner.

INTERSCHOLASTIC ATHLETICS.

Association Urged to Take in Richmond and Bronx Schools.

The suggestion that the Interscholastic Athletic Association take in the schools in the Boroughs of Richmond and the Bronx was favorably received at a meeting of the association held at the Berkeley School, Madison Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, yesterday. A committee was appointed to confer with the Brooklyn association for an inter-city meet.

It was proposed to include in the list of sports over which the association will have jurisdiction skating and basket ball. The barring out as competitors in sports any student who may attend school under a scholarship was recommended. The report of the committee advised that the by-laws be changed so that hockey be governed by the rules of 1898 and basket ball according to the Young Men's Christian Association rules. The assignment of teams for the hockey schedule was adopted.

Racing Results at Tanfaran.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 12.—Results at Tanfaran:

FIRST RACE.—Three-fourths of a mile; selling. The Lady, 103 pounds, (Vittatoe,) 1 to 8, won; Prestome, 104, (T. Burns,) 4 to 1, second; Fine Shot, 104, (Bullman,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:18. Billy Moore, Devereaux, Enjoyment, and Champion Rose also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Three-fourths of a mile; selling. Aluminum, 109 pounds, (Bullman,) 4 to 1, won; Rosalbra, 112, (Conley,) 12 to 1, second; Pannnint, 107, (Thorpe,) 7 to 5, third. Time—1:17¼. Espiransa, El Salado, Skirmish, New Moon, and Terrene also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile; selling. Crimura, 101 pounds, (Vittatoe,) 6 to 5, won; Jolly Briton, 81, (Fauntleroy,) 9 to 1, second; St. Appolinaris, 104, (T. Burns,) 9 to 5, third. Time—1:48. Vinctona, Graibee, Zieka, and Hattie Fox also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and a quarter; selling. Malay, 99 pounds, (Vittatoe,) 7 to 5, won; Marcato, 104, (J. Walsh,) 4 to 1, second; Meadowthorpe, 104, (T. Burns,) 3 to 1, third. Time—2:13¼. Forte and Caddie also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile; selling. Wyoming, 107 pounds, (Bullman,) 8 to 1, won; Imperious, 110, (E. Jones,) even, second; Montanus, 104, (Songer,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:45. Lode Star, Castake, Mamie G., and Judge Wofford also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile; purse. King Carnival, 102 pounds, (J. Martin,) 3 to 1, won; Meringa, 90, (Devin,) 6 to 1, second; Pat Morrissey, 104, (T. Burns,) 2 to 5, third. Time—1:50¾. Mike Rice and Ringmaster also ran.

Rowing Regatta Dates Fixed.

A meeting of the Harlem Regatta Association, comprising eighteen rowing clubs, and delegates from the Rassaic River Regatta Association was held at the Marlborough Hotel last evening to arrange dates for holding the next regattas of the Harlem and Passaic Associations so that they will not conflict. After considerable discussion it was decided to hold the regattas in alternate years. The regatta in 1900 will be held May 30 under the auspices of the Passaic River Regatta Association.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

A new team record was made in the Fire Insurance League by the American team at Reid's alleys last night. In the first game against the Niagaras the Americans rolled a score of 842, the best made in the tournament thus far. The Americans won two games and the Niagaras one. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

American—Stuart, 159; Williams, 196; Frogselt, 178; Bint, 142; Brown, 175. Total, 842.
Niagara—Cook, 146; Esselmont, 156; Willard, 126; Turner, 161; Barey, 161. Total, 730.

SECOND GAME.

American—Stuart, 166; Williams, 115; Frogselt, 165; Bint, 137; Brown, 124. Total, 707.
Hanover—Monk, 153; Meyn, 92; Thomas, 142; Van Ness, 142; Jarvis, 171. Total, 680.

THIRD GAME.

Niagara—Cook, 149; Esselmont, 109; Willard, 168; Turner, 141; Barey, 169. Total, 736.
Hanover—Monk, 144; Meyn, 165; Thomas, 122; Van Ness, 156; Jarvis, 115. Total, 702.

The Importers and Traders' Bank team and the representatives of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. divided the honors in the Bank Clerks' League at Reid's alleys last night. Kountze Brothers' team lost two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Importers and Traders—Benn, 184; Gilmour, 148; Marshall, 163; Lupton, 174; Spencer, 153. Total, 822.
Kountze Brothers—Neilson, 81; Ellis, 102; Farrington, 136; Schmidt, 158; Loomis, 132. Total, 609.

SECOND GAME.

Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.—Smith, 165; Watson, 113; Denman, 95; Bishop, 97; Wagner, 146. Total, 618.
Kountze Brothers—Neilson, 106; Ellis, 76; Farrington, 160; Schmidt, 137; Loomis, 92. Total, 571.

THIRD GAME.

Importers and Traders'—Benn, 139; Gilmour, 163; Marshall, 107; Lupton, 163; Spencer, 133. Total, 705.
Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.—Smith, 180; Watson, 125; Denman, 125; Bishop, 115; Wagner, 144. Total, 639.

The New York Athletic Club won three games from the North End Club of Newark in the Athletic League series at the New York Athletic Club alleys last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

New York Athletic Club—Armstrong, 222; Booth, 176; Brown, 158; Bell, 133; Klingelhoffer, 188. Total, 877.
North End Club—Cadiz, 165; Heintzmann, 148; Reese, 166; Olozaga, 183; Mannes, 134. Total, 795.

SECOND GAME.

New York Athletic Club—Armstrong, 134; Booth, 174; Brown, 171; Bell, 171; Klingelhoffer, 154. Total, 804.
North End Club—Cadiz, 156; Heintzmann, 176; Reese, 158; Olozaga, 143; Mannes, 144. Total, 777.

THIRD GAME.

New York Athletic Club—Armstrong, 215; Booth, 190; Brown, 183; Bell, 150; Klingelhoffer, 170. Total, 913.
North End Club—Cadiz, 172; Heinzmann, 202; Reese, 128; Olozaga, 128; Mannes, 136. Total, 820.

In the series of games bowled in the Athletic League at the Jersey City Club last night, the home team defeated the Knickerbocker Athletic Club in three straight games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Jersey City Club—Newkirk, 164; Cordner, 165; Brown, 173; Starrett, 178; Meyer, 166. Total, 846.
Knickerbocker A. C.—Davies, 175; Roll, 152; Parker, 153; Sheppard, 147; Stone, 159. Total, 816.

SECOND GAME.

Jersey City Club—Newkirk, 188; Cordner, 209; Brown, 183; Starrett, 119; Meyer, 142. Total, 941.
Knickerbocker A. C.—Davies, 126; Roll, 167; Parker, 123; Sheppard, 170; Stone, 136. Total, 723.

THIRD GAME.

Jersey City Club—Newkirk, 167; Cordner, 209; Brown, 176; Starrett, 161; Meyer, 149. Total, 862.
Knickerbocker A. C.—Davies, 127; Roll, 168; Parker, 158; Sheppard, 150; Stone, 158. Total, 758.

Low scores were rolled in the Harlem League last night. The Colonials won two games, defeating the Washingtons and Harlem Wheelmen. The latter team was also beaten by the Washingtons. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Colonial—O'Brien, 190; Bell, 176; Vogel, 157; Kilmer, 150; Hedley, 217. Total, 890.
Washington—Linden, 179; J. Zenn, 180; Ochs, 137; A. Schiman, 162; D. Schiman, 170. Total, 828.

SECOND GAME.

Washington—Linden, 189; J. Zenn, 145; S. Zenn, 146; A. Schiman, 168; D. Schiman, 181. Total, 829.
Harlem Wheelmen—Huson, 183; Dumahaut, 164; Zigus, 170; Reynolds, 108; Duff, 132. Total, 757.

THIRD GAME.

Colonial—O'Brien, 169; Bell, 200; Vogel, 167; Kilmer, 146; Hedley, 200. Total, 882.
Harlem Wheelmen—Huson, 166; Dumahaut, 160; Zigus, 123; Reynolds, 119; Duff, 189. Total, 757.

The Beethoven Club made the best score in the Arcade head-pin tournament last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Bunn No. 1—Trobel, 88; Klein, 79; Kennlein, 77; Genning, 46; Schmidt, 38. Total, 278.

SECOND GAME.

Bunn No. 2—Ross, 69; Frederick, 48; Wild, 75; Schnappe, 62; Serr, 53. Total, 307.

THIRD GAME.

Beethoven—Muller, 75; Schmidt, 72; Specht, 65; Witte, 67; Galysser, 73. Total, 352.

The Belvideres scored a double victory in the Columbia League last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Owl—Bellmer, 158; Meyer, 162; Walsh, 163; Kramer, 162; Sauer, 176. Total, 826.
Boulevard—Dumble, 178; Howard, 128; Fuller, 103; Darrell, 154; Zetter, 154. Total, 717.

SECOND GAME.

Belvidere—Newkirk, 156; Huncken, 177; Rehbein, 151; Lockwood, 158; Hill, 156. Total, 798.
Boulevard—Dumble, 159; Howard, 122; Fuller, 141; Darrell, 169; Vetter, 147. Total, 738.

THIRD GAME.

Belvidere—Newkirk, 161; Hunckens, 192; Rehbein, 160; Lockwood, 155; Hill, 147. Total, 821.
Owl—Bellmer, 152; Meyer, 158; Walsh, 156; Kramer, 149; Sauer, 138. Total, 758.

The Orientals' score of 967 in a game against the Pontiac Wheelmen was the feature of the series decided in the National League at Starr's Tournament Hall last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Berkeley—Dennis, 209; Tompkins, 208; Tracy, 147; Maines, 162; Weingarth, 173. Total, 904.
Oriental—Mitchell, 166; Coulon, 158; Gilhaus, 163; Schultz, 158; Dumpfel, 201. Total, 840.

SECOND GAME.

Oriental—Mitchell, 180; Coulon, 170; Gilhaus, 211; Schultz, 200; Dumpfel, 197. Total, 967.
Pontiac Wheelmen—Clinch, 214; Kessler, 157; Stern, 194; Sievers, 204; Lehrbach, 168. Total, 937.

THIRD GAME.

Berkley—Dennis, 179; Tompkins, 153; Tracy, 185; Maines, 161; Weingarth, 201. Total, 879.
Pontiac Wheelmen—Clinch, 178; Kessler, 153; Stern, 192; Sievers, 167; Lehrbach, 181. Total, 871.

The series decided in the Arlington National League last night resulted in two victories for the Gotham Club. The Holschen Club won one game, and the Stragglers lost two. In the last game the Stragglers were beaten by 2 pins. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Gotham—Heiles, 127; Dannenfelser, 138; Bachmann, 156; Scherach, 115; Lehrmann, 165. Total, 701.
Holschen—Martens, 114; Schnackenberg, 141; Luhrs, 130; Witte, 146; Jantzen, 121. Total, 652.

SECOND GAME.

Holschen—Schnackenberg, 171; Martens, 158; Luhrs, 172; Witte, 155; Jantzen, 134. Total, 790.
Straggler—Greif, 121; Browne, 137; Le Touzel, 138; Gaynor, 151; Hosinger, 168. Total, 715.

THIRD GAME.

Straggler—Greif, 144; Browne, 124; Le Touzel, 146; Gaynor, 128; Hosinger, 137. Total, 679.
Gotham—Heiles, 141; Dannenfelser, 156; Bachmann, 125; Schilehte, 154; Lehrmann, 105. Total, 681.

Brooklyn Bicycle Club, Logan Wheelmen, and Indian Cycle Club competed last night in the tourney of the Associated Cycling Club of Long Island, on the Elephant Club alleys. Each team won and lost a game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Brooklyn Bicycle Club—Grant, 117; Worth, 172; Heubel, 107; Joslyn, 153; Anderson, 153. Total, 762.
Logan Wheelmen—Schiff, 137; Brush, 157; Hooper, 158; Egelhoff, 165; Oxley, 141. Total, 758.

SECOND GAME.

Logan Wheelmen—Schiff, 167; Brush, 140; Hooper, 118; Oxley, 151; Egelhoff, 119. Total, 652.
Indian Cycle Club—Gambert, 116; Louis, 102; Flagenheimer, 138; Lamkay, 125; Herbst, 140. Total, 621.

THIRD GAME.

Brooklyn Bicycle Club—Grant, 148; Worth, 135; Heubel, 108; Joslyn, 160; Anderson, 112. Total, 729.
Indian Cycle Club—Gambert, 173; Louis, 145; Flagenheimer, 126; Lamkay, 168; Herbst, 152. Total, 768.

The Metropolitans were winners in two games in the American National tournament last night. The South Paws rolled the best score of the night in the second game, defeating the Bleeckers. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Metropolitan—Breen, 208; Muyer, 143; Fisher, 178; Leuly, 190; Arnold, 159. Total, 878.
Bleecker—Beam, 166; Wragge, 178; Dorland, 180; Schilchte, 151; Ritter, 155. Total, 880.

SECOND GAME.

South Paw—Martin, 197; Medicus, 148; Mendell, 204; Biershenk, 174; Jenkins, 190. Total, 913.
Bleecker—Beam, 177; Wragge, 159; Dorland, 141; Schlichte, 210; Ritter, 154. Total, 941.

THIRD GAME.

Metropolitan—Breen, 166; Meyer, 190; Fisher, 169; Leuly, 192; Arnold, 180. Total, 906.
South Paw—Martin, 185; Medicus, 163; Rendell, 190; Biershenk, 170; Jenkins, 149. Total, 857.

Fraternity Council forged ahead of Fort Greene and Long Island Councils last night in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament by winning both of its games. Fort Greene Council took second honors, with a victory and a defeat. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Fort Greene Council—Ruff, 204; Snow, 157; Wallace, 206; Diehl, 165; Otis, 149. Total, 911.
Long Island Council—Rhodes, 141; Thorn, 122; Egelhoff, 159; Brooke, 160; Hill, 125. Total, 707.

SECOND GAME.

Fraternity Council—Lee, 168; Higgins, 163; Field, 133; Myerle, 160; Grimm, 153. Total, 788.
Long Island Council—Rhodes, 119; Thorn, 206; Egelhoff, 154; Brooke, 136; Hill, 183. Total, 787.

THIRD GAME.

Fraternity Council—Lee, 193; Higgins, 147; Field, 177; Myerle, 178; Grimm, 146. Total, 841.
Fort Greene Council—Ruff, 188; Snow, 138; Wallace, 165; Diehl, 137; Otis, 141. Total, 769.

COLUMBIA BEATEN AT HOCKEY.

St. Nicholas Club Victors by a Score of 5 to 0.

The St. Nicholas Hockey Club team made a splendid showing last night at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink in a match with the hocky team of Columbia University. It was an exciting game, because of the strenuous but ineffectual efforts of the Columbia men to keep their opponents from scoring.

The St. Nicholas men, especially Barron, had the ball in hand from the start to the finish. In the first half they scored four goals, and in the second half of the play they added another. The Columbia men failed to score. The line up:

St. Nicholas.	Position.	Columbia.
Hayward	Goal	Glechen, Hudson
Campbell, Mortimer	Point	Lawrence
Miller	Cover Point	O'Dwyer
Conway	Forward	Henderson
Callender	Forward	Eyer
D. Gordon, K. Gordon	Forward	De Witt
Barron	Forward	Weeks, Wolf

Referee—Howard Walton. Score—St. Nicholas, 5; Columbia, 0.

BROOKLYN GUN CLUB TOURNEY.

Gale Aided Live Birds to Puzzle Expert Trap Shooters.

Notwithstanding the gale that swept across the plateau and the series of rain squalls that made the day particularly unpleasant from the trap-shooter's viewpoint, the special all-day shoot at live birds under the auspices of the Brooklyn Gun Club, at Dexter Park, proved thoroughly enjoyable to the large crowd of experts who assembled in response to the invitation of John Wright, the club Treasurer. Many club members were in evidence, and the birds, assisted by the strong wind, were the best that have been released from the traps this season. Nine events were decided before darkness brought the day's sport to a close. The scores:

First Event.—Miss and out; $2 entrance; all shooters to stand at 30 yards.—Feigenspan, 4; Banks, 4; Thompson 2; Moffey, 0.
Second Event.—Miss and out; same conditions.—Morfey, 2; Feigenspan, 2; Banks, 1; Thompson, 0.
Third Event.—Miss and out; same conditions.—Morfey, 3; Banks, 6; O. T. Roof, 6; Wise, 4; Remsen, 2.
Fourth Event.—Five birds; handicap; rise; 35 entrance; two moneys; handicap, 28 to 31 yards.—Morfey, (29 yards,) 5; Banks, (29 yards,) 5; Van Allen, (29 yards,) 5; Feigenspan, (28 yards,) 5; Dr. Webber, (28 yards,) 5; William Sands, (28 yards,) 5; Roof, (29 yards,) 4; Remsen, (28 yards,) 5; Wise, (27 yards,) 4; Thompson, (27 yards,) 4; Hopkins, (28 yards,) 4.
Fifth Event.—Seven birds; handicap; rise; $7 entrance, birds included.—Morfey, (30 yards,) 7; Banks, (30 yards,) 7; Dr. Webber, (28 yards,) 7; Roof, (30 yards,) 7; Hopkins, (30 yards,) 1; Wright, (30 yards,) 7; Harold Money, (31 yards,) 7; Chambers, (28 yards,) 7.
Sixth Event.—Ten birds; handicap; rise; birds extra; entrance, $7.—Morfey, (30 yards,) 10; Feigenspan, (29 yards,) 10; Wright, (30 yards,) 10; Wise, (27 yards,) 9; Banks, (30 yards,) 9; Van Allen, (30 yards,) 9; Thompson, (27 yards,) 9; Dr. Webber, (28 yards,) 9; Roof, (29 yards,) 9; Harold Money, (30 yards,) 9; Welch, (30 yards,) 9; Hopkins, (28 yards,) 8; Sands, (28 yards,) 8; Robinson, (26 yards,) 8; Chambers, (28 yards,) 8; Capt. Money, (30 yards,) 7.
Seventh Event.—Miss and out; handicap; $2 entrance fee, birds extra.—Chambers, (28 yards,) 8; Feigenspan, (29 yards,) 8; Van Allen, (30 yards,) 8; Sands, (28 yards,) 8; Roof, (29 yards,) 8; Wright, (30 yards,) 7; Webber, (28 yards,) 6; Capt. Money, (31 yards,) 6; Banks, (30 yards,) 2; Thompson, (27 yards,) 2; Harold Money, (31 yards,) 1; Martetta, (27 yards,) 0.
Eighth Event.—Miss and out; same conditions.—Wright, 5; Van Allen, 4; Chambers, 3; Morfey, 2; H. Money, 0.
Ninth Event.—Even distance; miss and out.—Morfey, 6; H. Money, 5; Wright, 5; Van Allen, 4; Chambers, 3.

State Reformatory Appointment.

ALBANY, Dec. 12.—Ansley Wilcox having resigned his place on the Board of Managers of the State Reformatory at Elmira, Gov. Roosevelt has appointed Charles H. Beckett of New York City as his successor.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

PAUL BLACKMAR.—Paul Blackmar, Director of Affairs under Commissioner General Peck for the Paris Exposition, confessed insolvency yesterday at Chicago and asked to be discharged of debts aggregating $33,126. His only assets are personal effects.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

MAX TURTELTAUB.—Max Turteltaub, residing at 668 East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $852 and no assets. He was formerly in a picture frame business at Newark.

JONES & FRANK.—Daniel Jones and Hyman Frank, composing the firm of Jones & Frank, formerly at 72 Catharine Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $3,162 and no assets. The debts were incurred ten years ago.

T. B. MULLAN.—Judge Brown of the United States District Court has appointed Benjamin Barker receiver of the property of Thomas B. Mullan, grocer, of 1,477 Third Avenue, Manhattan, and 540 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed by creditors on the 5th inst.

W. E. SMITH.—William E. Smith, salesman, at 203 Pearl Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $10,737 and no assets. The debts are to two creditors, and were contracted as a partner in the firm of Pulver & Smith, wholesale dealers in leaf tobacco, formerly at 120 Water Street, five years ago.

JAMES HANSE.—James Hanse of 34 Park Row, a private detective, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $18,215 and no assets. He was formerly a partner in the firms of Hanse & Immig and Deering, Bergen & Co., dealers in plumbers' supplies, who dissolved in January, 1894, and all his debts are in connection with those two firms.

LOUIS C. EISEN.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Louis C. Eisen, grocer, of 88 Ridge Street, by two creditors—Hyman Blumberg, $440, and Samuel Lipshitz, $178. They allege that on Dec. 11 he transferred his stock of groceries and store fixtures by bills of sale to Jacob Kulla and Jacob Cohen for a pretended consideration. He has been in business since July, 1897.

SAMUEL FEINBERG.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Samuel Feinberg by the following creditors: M. Joseph & Co., $179; Cohen & Fine, $232; H. A. Rosenfeld & Co., $100, and Freedman & Co., $84. They allege that on Dec. 9 he admitted in writing his inability to pay his debts and a willingness to be adjudged bankrupt on that ground. It is said Mr. Feinberg was formerly in business at North Adams and Athol, Mass.

A. & H. ROSINSKY.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Annie and Hyman Rosinsky, doing business as A. & H. Rosinsky, manufacturers of cloaks at 371 Canal Street, by Hyman Brankea and others, for $800 unpaid wages due to thirteen workmen. They allege that on Dec. 9 the firm disposed of nearly all their assets, have not paid wages to workmen for three weeks, and are absent from the State and in hiding. They have been in business since February, 1897. Benjamin Barker has been appointed receiver of their property by Judge Brown of the United States District Court.

D. F. DEIKE & SON.—Henry and Edward H. Deike, doing business as D. F. Deike & Son, manufacturers of glue and gelatine at 602 and 604 West Forty-second Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with firm liabilities of $50,206 and firm assets of $31,173. Their place was known as the Knickerbocker Glue Works, and they had a branch office in Boston for several years. The business was established in 1827 by their father, Diederich F. Deike, who died in 1858, and the sons have carried on the business since. Henry Deike has individual liabilities of $7,538, secured, and assets consisting of a house at Mount Vernon valued at $8,000, mortgaged for $7,270. Edward Deike has individual liabilities of $13,280, secured, and no assets. The firm assets consist of machinery, $10,000; book accounts, $18,707; stock in trade, $1,500; horses and wagons, $750, and cash, $218. They have been reported slow pay for some time past on account of difficulty in collecting their accounts. Among the creditors are the West Side Bank, $12,000; John H. Mantz, $11,000; Anne C. Gobber, $9,934, and George Crowell, $3,190.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ANDERSON, Frederick L.—Henrietta Ziegler $22
AHELMAN, Morris, and Max J. Katz; Howell & Webster 97
AHELMAN, Morris L., and Max J. Katz; Frank W. E. Carlin 710
AUGUST, George I.—Joseph W. Gibson Company 83
AENOT, Peter G.—A. Lanowitz and another 199
BECK, Robert P.—M. Ford 715
BLUM, Louis—E. H. Fishery 66
BERGHOLZ, William R.—William C. Gottheil 799
BINNEY, Frederick and Ambrose—W. A. Hall 149
BELL, William R., Jr., individually and as trustee—Ferdinand W. Oetker 841
BURNS, Walter F. and John E. Overtea—Ambrose W. Pendleton 1,804
BLANCKE, Charles F.—Georgia A. Deane, administratrix 64
CHEELBURG, Albert P.—C. Beach 1,316
COHEN, Max, as trustee &c.—H. Schultz et cons 80
CURTIN, James A., Joseph Oppenheimer, and Edwin A. Bull—W. E. Browning and another 230
DAMIANI, Vincenzo—John J. Bell 143
DUVAL, Charles L.—F. Curran, by guardian 65
DICKSTEIN, Samuel, by guardian—Metropolitan Street Railway Company 105
FLOOD, Michael—H. Koehler & Co. 787
FISHMAN, Aaron, and Frank Stockford & Co.—Harper 240
FERGUSON, Frank—Esther A. Lotta 346
FABER, Eberhard—Western National Bank, New York 6,793
FLEISCHMAN, Samuel—Herman Kuhn and others 295
FOX, (now Vernon,) Elizabeth M.—Amelia M. Garland 200
GIBSON, Arthur C.—John Ogermann 127
HARRISON, Frank G.—C. T. Amsden 222
HOWARD, Hubert—J. Carse 804
HEUSNER, Annie—John Lang 95
HAMBURGER, Otto W.—C. Marx 101
IRVINE, James A.—Richardson & Boynton Company 71
JACKSON, John B.—I. Sabel and another 80
KELLER, Pierre and Emma J.—J. J. Phillips and others 2,078
KURTZ, Nellie R.—Riverside Warehouse of New York, cons 110
KURTZ, Nellie R.—Riverside Warehouse of New York, cons 81
KARP, Davis—Simon Herman 145
KOHN, Louis, and Joseph Leavy—Alexander & Weiss 190
KORNGUT, Henrietta—Adam Gruevy Sons Company 472
KARSBERER, Karl and Mary A. H. Lipsey 18
KRALL, Richard H., John W. Sage, and Charles H. Edwards—L. A. Deed 1,284
MEISSNER, George—Louis A. Gessel 95
MARSH, William P.—Samuel L. Kaye, individually and as receiver, and others 66
MILLIKEN, James H. and Owen—John Leslie 842
MANDARINO, Pasquale—John J. Fyvalis 127
MEINERNET, Patrick—Joseph F. Gillis Martin 10,497
MEUNOS, Bernard—Balthazar Bellin and others 60
PITSCHEN, Julius—F. H. Kastens 288

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Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch Offices:
1,300 BROADWAY, CORNER 34TH ST.
621 BROADWAY, CORNER HOUSTON ST.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 & 34 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY
(OF MARYLAND)

First Mortgage Bonds dated January 1st, 1897.

Notice is hereby given, as provided in the mortgage of the above-named company to the undersigned as Trustee, dated December 15th, 1896, that bonds of the following numbers have been drawn for the Sinking Fund and will be paid on presentation on and after January 1st, 1900, at the office of the GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK at 105%, with accrued interest to that date, after which interest on each of the said bonds will cease:

76	140	290	351	354	477
77	143	293	332	355	556
83	185	316	353	475	559

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, Trustee.
GEO. R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice Prest.
Dated New York, December 1st, 1899.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

International Zinc Co., Ltd.

OF JOPLIN, MO.

CAPITAL STOCK - - $1,000,000

Divided into 1,000,000 Shares, Par Value $1.00 Each, Full-Paid and Non-Assessable.

This is the only zinc company in this country having its accounts supervised by chartered accountants, who also issue and certify as correct regular quarterly statements of earnings and profits.

Present actual net earnings 22 per cent per annum; the completion of four new 100-ton mills now under contract and in course of construction will increase this to 42 per cent on the entire capital.

300,000 SHARES Are Now Offered for Public Subscription at **75c. PER SHARE**

To complete the balance of the purchase price and pay for the four new mills to be erected.

Beginning Jan. 1st, 1900, this company will pay regular monthly dividends of one per cent, with such extra dividends from time to time as the condition of the company shall warrant.

The company being in a paying position from the start, with immediate vast increase in its earnings assured, offers investors an unequalled opportunity of large returns, and practical certainty of rapid growth in the value of their holdings.

SEND FOR PROSPECTUS containing full details of the company's properties and earnings as certified by BARROW, WADE, GUTHRIE & CO., Chartered Accountants of New York, Boston, London, and Manchester, England.

Applications for stock, accompanied by remittance, received at either of the following offices of the fiscal agents,

JOSHUA BROWN & CO., Bankers,

45 Wall St., New York. 89 State St., Boston. 421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Produce Exchange Trust Company.

STANDARD OIL BUILDING,
26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

Capital . . . $2,500,000.00
Surplus & Undivided Profits, $2,664,146.93

Solicits the accounts of Merchants, Corporations, Estates and Banks.

PAYS INTEREST ON BALANCES.

Is designated by the Banking Department as a legal depositary for Savings Banks, State Banks, and Bankers; and is a depositary for funds of the City and State of New York.

Lends money on approved collateral; acts as Trustee, Registrar, and Transfer Agent, and accepts all Trust Company business.

TURNER A. BEALL, President.
EDWIN GOULD, THOMAS A. McINTYRE, S. D. SCUDDER, } Vice Presidents.
S. L. CHAMBERLAINE, Sec'y & Treas.
WILLIAM M. LAWS, Asst. Sec'y & Treas.

TRUSTEES:

Charles P. Armstrong,	Henry A. McGee,
Amzi L. Barber,	W. Willis Merrill,
Frank Brainard,	J. W. Middendorf,
Turner A. Beall,	Edward A. Maher,
George B. Bidwell,	S. D. Scudder,
Charles A. Deshon,	John A. Shibley,
A. Goepel,	John P. Truesdell,
Edwin Gould,	C. M. Warner,
H. Irvine Keyser,	John Skelton Williams,
Edward R. Ladew,	E. F. C. Young,
Thomas A. McIntyre,	

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,

38 Nassau St., New York.

Capital & Surplus—$2,500,000

LEVI P. MORTON.....President
EDWARD J. BERWIND..Vice-President.
JAMES K. CORBIÈRE....Second Vice-Pres.
WM. REDMOND CROSS..Secretary

DIRECTORS.

James W. Alexander,	James N. Jarvie,
John Jacob Astor,	Aug. D. Juilliard,
George F. Baker,	Joseph Larocque,
Edward J. Berwind,	D. O. Mills,
Frederic Cromwell,	Levi P. Morton,
Henry M. Flagler,	Richard A. McCurdy,
G. G. Haven,	W. G. Oakman,
Jos. C. Hendrix,	John Sloane,
Abram S. Hewitt,	William C. Whitney,
	A. Wolff.

Central Realty Bond and Trust Company,

59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.

Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.

Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
Frederic P. Olcott, James Stillman, Augustus D. Juilliard, James N. Jarvie, Frederick Southack, Hugh J. Grant, Henry Morgenthau.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

Provident Savings Life Assurance Society,

ORGANIZED 1875.
346 and 348 Broadway.
EDWARD W. SCOTT, President.
Issues All Desirable Forms of Policies.
Assurance in force $100,000,000
Paid Policyholders $16,500,000
Assets to Liabilities 132½ per cent.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 13th, 1899,

At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Administrators.)

$37,500 Terminal Warehouse Co. Gold Bds., 1942.
$94,000 Express Coal Line Equipment Co. "Class 1" Bonds, 1917.
$20,000 Deutscher Verein 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1911.
$1,500 Deutscher Verein Redeemable Scrip, 1911.
$5,000 New York & New Jersey Fireproofing Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1905.
42 shs. St. Andrew's Co.
5 shs. Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse Co.
100 shs. American Enamel Brick and Tile Co.
50 shs. National Union Bank.
250 shs. Terminal Warehouse Co.
80 shs. John B. Stetson Co., common.
80 shs. John B. Stetson Co. pref'd.
50 shs. St. Nicholas Skating & Ice Co.
40 shs. North Side Bank of Brooklyn.
750 shs. Universal Lasting Machine Co.
144 shs. Sprague Electric Co. common.
56 shs. Sprague Electric Co. pref'd.
500 shs. N. Y. & N. J. Fireproofing Co. pref'd.
$7,500 Eastern Plaster Board Co. Bds.
$60,000 Lackawanna & Southwestern R. R. 1st Mtge 5 p. c. Bds., 1929.
100 shs. United States Butter Extractor.
20 shs. Oesterreichisch-Ungarisch Zeitung Co.
400 shs. Michigan Grape Sugar Co.
5 shs. Livestock Association of America.
1,400 shs. East Ten., Vir. & Geo. R. R.
100 shs. American Extractor Co.
500 shs. Eastern Plaster Board Co.
120 shs. Bay State Gas Co.
100 shs. Texas Pacific Land Trust.
(By order of Executors.).
11 shs. Home Insurance Co.
12 shs. American Surety Co.
25 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
27 shs. Sixth Avenue R. R. Co.
100 shs. Worcester Traction Co., common.
$10,000 Mass. State Debt 3 p. c., Bds., 1935.
$5,000 N. Y. City 3½ p. c. Consol. Stock, 1918.
$5,000 Maryland Ice Co. 5 p. c. Bds., 1910.
$5,000 Omaha Water Co. Cons. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1946.
17 shs. Omaha Water Co. 1st. pfd.
15 shs. Omaha Water Co. 2d pfd.
$5,000 American Water Works Bds. (Reorg. Ctfs.).
Ctf. N. Y. Produce Exchange.
(By order of Trustees.)
100 shs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
10 shs. People's Trust Co. of B'klyn.
$1,000 Certf. of L. E. Waterman Co., due Feby., 1898.
3 shs. Chemical National Bank.
50 shs. United States Guarantee Co.
83 shs. Adirondack Land & Investment Co.
$2,000 Utica Belt Line Street R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1909.
100 shs. The American Cotton Co., common.
137 shs. New Jersey Zinc Co.
26 shs. Fort Wayne & Jackson R. R. $16.79 Scrip.
10 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
25 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
50 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
25 shs. Westchester Trust Co. of Yonkers.
5 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
350 shs. City & Suburban Homes.
50 shs. Des Moines & Ft. Dodge R. R. Prefd.
10 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
20 shs. Gothen Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
17 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
6 shs. Gallatin National Bank.
50 shs. 12th Ward Bank (Hypd.).
10 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
10 shs. Bankers' Trust Co.
$6,000 American Type Founders' Co. 6 p. c. Sktg. Fund Bds., 1926.
100 shs. Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.
15 shs. Morton Trust Co.
100 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Manhattan Trust Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
20 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
5 shs. Woodlawn Cemetery Co.
5 shs. The Associates Land Co.
$10,000 Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.
30 Proprietary shares Santee Club of S. C. (Hypd.).
49 Privilege Membership shares Santee Club of S. C. (Hypd.).
100 shs. Joseph Ladue Gold Mining & Dev. Co. of Yukon Pfd.
209 shs. New England Phonograph Co.
10 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
15 shs. Bond & Mtge. Guar. Co.
$9,000 U. S. Flour Milling Co. 6 p. c. Bds.
25 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
12 shs. Gallatin Natl. Bank.
95 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
2 Ctfs. N. Y. Produce Exchange.
100 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
$10,000 Evansville & Terre Haute R. R. Gen'l 5 p. c. Bds., 1942.
$13,000 Minn. & St. Louis R. R. 1st Cons. 5 p. c. Bds., 1934.
$100 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co. Scrip of 1896.
$18,000 Kings Co. Elev. R. R. 1st 4 p. c. Bds.
50 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
25 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
5 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
20 shs. Morton Trust Co.
27 shs. Trust Co. of America.
15 shs. Bankers' Trust Co.
215 shs. N. Y. & Staten Island Traction Co. pref.
$12,000 Washington Traction & Electric Co. 1st Mtge. Coll. Trust 4½ p. c. Bds., 1949.

BANKING HOUSE
HAIGHT & FREESE

New York, 53 Broadway.
Philadelphia, 402 Walnut St.
Boston, 85 State Street.

Our offices being connected by private wires enables us to promptly execute orders for INVESTMENT or on MARGIN 5 to 10 per cent. on the NEW YORK, BOSTON and PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGES.

Write or call for our "400-PAGE SECURITY MANUAL."

It is acknowledged an authority by Banks, Exchanges, the Press and Boards of Trade throughout the country, and is the most condensed and statistically reliable publication ever issued by a banking house.

Government, Municipal and Railroad Bonds bought and sold, also prices furnished for purchase, sale or exchange of same.

Uptown Office, 1132 B'way, nr. 26th St.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
Buffalo City Gas Company.

The plan of consolidation and merger heretofore ratified by the stockholders of this Company having become effective, stockholders are requested to present their certificates to the CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City, properly indorsed in blank, receiving therefor common stock certificates of the BUFFALO GAS COMPANY, share for share, in accordance with the terms of the articles of consolidation.

ALEXANDER C. HUMPHREYS, President.
December 7, 1899.

FINANCIAL.

TRACY & CO.,
BANKERS, Chicago-Milwaukee. No. 30 Wall Street, NEW YORK.

The undersigned beg to announce that they have opened an office at No. 30 Wall Street for the transaction of a general stock and bond business.

The Investment Department will be under the supervision of Mr. STEPHEN C. MILLETT.

TRACY & CO.,
Members: { N. Y. Stock Exchange. Chicago Stock Exchange.
December 11th, 1899.

WANTED—Young man to assist bookkeeper and clerk; must be competent to keep check book, stock ledger, and make himself generally useful; none but formerly in employ of N. Y. Stock Exchange houses need apply; no notice taken of application not accompanied by references. Address STOCK BROKER, Box 126, Times Office.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

UNION SQUARE BANK,
8 UNION SQUARE.

New York, December 12th, 1899.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held this day, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Henry Breunich,	Paul Loeser,
M. S. Buttles,	B. J. Ludwig,
Henry Bischoff,	Charles Ottmann,
Henry Bischoff, Jr.,	Louis C. Raegener,
P. Henry Dugro,	Herman H. Ries,
Adam Fahs,	R. Rodrigues,
Samuel D. Folsom,	Jacob W. Schou,
John Fish,	Nicholas Schultz,
John J. Gibbons,	Geo. H. Stonebridge, Jr.,
John G. Grissler,	Edward Uhl,
Charles Goeller,	Frederick Wagner,
Henry Idea,	Adam Weber.

Inspectors of Elections:
Ph. Bolender, H. F. Bruning, Thos. R. Sager.

JAS. W. SCHEU, Cashier.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

New York, December 2, 1899.

To the Stockholders of the New York Loan & Improvement Company:

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the New York Loan & Improvement Company will be held on Tuesday, the second day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of said Company, Rooms 306-308, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to reduce its capital stock from Two million one hundred and eighty-nine thousand three hundred Dollars, consisting of Twenty-one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three shares of the par value of $100.00 each, to One million nine hundred and seventy thousand nine hundred Dollars, consisting of Nineteen thousand seven hundred and nine shares of the par value of $100.00 each.

C. T. BARNEY,
H. F. DIMOCK,
JOHN J. McCOOK,
J. O. BAKER,
FRANCIS L. SILL,
H. B. COCHEU,
JAMES R. HAY,
} A Majority of the Directors.

The People's Bank of the City of New York,
383 AND 385 CANAL ST.
December 12th, 1899.

At the annual election held December 12th, 1899, the following gentlemen were elected to serve the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

Scott Foster,	Alfred B. Maclay,
Adolph Wimpfheimer,	Stevenson Taylor,
Theodore W. Morris,	Thomas Williams,
	William Milne.

INSPECTORS:

Freeman Bloodgood,	Frederick V. Price,
	Alex. S. Clark.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, Scott Foster, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and Adolph Wimpfheimer, Esq., was unanimously elected Vice President.

WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
9th December, 1899.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it will be held at the Banking House, No. 15 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900. The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

The Hide and Leather National Bank of New York,
New York, Dec. 9th, 1899.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors will be held at their banking room, No. 100 William Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CLARENCE FOOTE, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, Dec. 8th, 1899.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900.

The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

The Seventh National Bank of New York,
New York, December 9, 1899.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 182 and 184 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 9, 1900, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

GEO. W. ADAMS, Cashier.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.
New York, Dec 4, 1899.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, 33 William Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and noon.

R. L. EDWARDS, President.

Leather Manufacturers' National Bank
29 Wall St.
New York, December 4th, 1899.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors will be held at the banking rooms on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

GATES W. McGARRAH, Cashier.

Leather Manufacturers' National Bank
29 Wall St.
New York, December 4th, 1899.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors will be held at the banking rooms on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

GATES W. McGARRAH, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York,
Dec. 9th, 1899.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall Street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

G. W. HARTH, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York,
NEW YORK, December 8th, 1899.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM HALLE, Jr., Cashier.

The Merchants' National Bank of the City of New York,
December 7th, 1899.

The Annual Election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

The Liberty National Bank, New York,
Dec. 9th, 1899.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

HENRY P. DAVISON, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
New York, December 7th, 1899.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,
222 Broadway, New York.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Colonial Trust Company, held December 12th, 1899, a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. from the earnings of the company for the six months ending December 31st, 1899, was declared, payable January 2d, 1900. Transfer books will close December 20th, 1899.

EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company,
Office of the Treasurer, New York, Dec. 8, 1899.

A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office, on the 2nd day of January next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 12th inst.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

Manhattan Railway Company,
No. 195 Broadway, New York, December 12, 1899.
SIXTY-THIRD QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

A quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable at this office on and after Tuesday, January 2nd, 1900. The transfer books will be closed on Friday, December 15th, at 3 o'clock P. M. and will be reopened on Wednesday, January 3d, at 10 o'clock A. M.

D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.

The Union Bag & Paper Company,
New York, Dec. 6th, 1899.

A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this Company will be paid on the 15th inst. at the office of the Company, 233 Broadway, N. Y. The transfer books will close on Saturday, Dec. 16th, 1899, at one o'clock P. M. and reopen on Tuesday, Jan. 2d, 1900, at ten o'clock A. M.

FRED'K J. WARBURTON, Treasurer.

Mergenthaler Linotype Company,
NEW YORK, Dec. 12th, 1899.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, a regular quarterly dividend of Two and a Half Per Cent. and an extra dividend of Two and a Half Per Cent. were declared, payable on and after Dec. 20th, 1899, to the stockholders of record on Saturday, Dec. 16th, 1899, at one o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will close on Saturday, Dec. 16th, 1899, at one o'clock P. M. and reopen on Tuesday, Jan. 2d, 1900, at ten o'clock A. M.

FRED'K J. WARBURTON, Treasurer.

Pressed Steel Car Company.
PREFERRED DIVIDEND No. 4.
Pittsburg, Pa., December 12th, 1899.

A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾) per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company, January 15th, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 14th, 1899. Cheques will be mailed from the office of the company. The transfer books will close at three P. M. December 14th, 1899, and reopen at ten A. M. January 15th, 1900.

W. O. JACQUETTE, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

New York, Dec. 12, 1899.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership heretofore existing between LEWIS O. HOGG and ARTHUR M. DOWNEY, under the firm name of Hogg & Downey, is dissolved from this date.

LEWIS O. HOGG.
ARTHUR M. DOWNEY.

BANK STATEMENTS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE MUTUAL BANK,

1,282 Broadway, at the close of business on the 4th day of December, 1899.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,480,236 21
Overdrafts		237 84
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$53,941 82	
Due from approved reserve agents	172,142 60	225,984 42
Other real estate		50,317 00
Stocks and bonds		29,630 00
Specie		45,025 90
United States legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		167,200 00
Cash Items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$117,386 96	
Other items carried as cash	4,206 35	121,621 31
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Furniture and fixtures		11,001 22
		$2,141,780 00

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000 00
Surplus fund	80,000 00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	46,180 54
Due depositors	1,742,599 36
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	73,000 00
	$2,141,780 00

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

JAMES McCLENAHAN, President, and WALTER WESTERVELT, Cashier, of The Mutual Bank, a bank located and doing business at 1,282 Broadway, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law. (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 4th day of December, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made.

JAMES McCLENAHAN, President.
WALTER WESTERVELT, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by the deponents, the 12th day of December, 1899, before me.

THOS. B. ROBERTSON, Notary Public, (85.) New York County.

[Seal of Notary.]

R. V. HARNETT & CO.'S SALE.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, $10,425.25 of the obligations of the receivers of the Detroit and Lima Northern Railway Company, Series A, dated June 1, 1869, and due with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, Dec. 1, 1899, namely: 10 at $1,000 each and 1 at $425.25, (hypothecated,) 71 per cent.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The quarterly report of the Mutual Bank will be found in another column.

Dividends have been declared by the following corporations, details of which may be found in another column: The American Steel and Wire Company of New Jersey, the Federal Steel Company, the Mergenthaler Linotype Company, the Pressed Steel Car Company, the Colonial Trust Company, the Manhattan Railway Company, and the Union Bag and Paper Company.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company of Germany has applied for admission to West Virginia.

A movement is on foot for the organization of a State association of local fire insurance agents in Massachusetts.

Negotiations are pending for the reinsurance of the Western business of the Traders' Fire Insurance Company of New York in the Palatine Insurance Company of Manchester, England. The Western department of the Traders' will be continued.

Orson Smith and Frank Lowden of Chicago have been added to the United States Board of Trustees of the London Guarantee and Accident Company to fill the vacancies caused by the deaths of ex-Gov. Ames of Massachusetts and George H. Wheeler of Chicago.

The Aachen and Munich Insurance Company of Germany has made an additional deposit of $50,000 in Cuba to comply with the new requirement increasing the deposit from $25,000 to $75,000. The company has also made its preparations for entering Mexico, including the appointment of a general agent in the City of Mexico for that country.

A formal announcement to underwriters has been issued by General Manager Burnett of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company of London and Edinburgh that E. G. Richards will become his American manager on Jan. 1, and that Henry E. Bowers, who retires at that time, has been added to the New York Board of Directors of the company.

W. Peel Dawson, the London manager of the American branch of the Imperial Insurance Company of London, who has been in this city for several weeks inspecting the business of the company, will sail for England to-day. He will be accompanied by J. J. Courtney, the New York manager, and in the latter's absence T. D. Beifield of the Southern department will be in charge of the metropolitan office.

The insurance on the property of Josephine Slosson, at 19 John Street, which was damaged by fire Monday, was distributed as follows: On building—Agricultural, $2,500; United Fire, $2,500; Capital, $2,500; Continental, $2,500; Lumbermen's, $2,500; American Central, $2,500; North American of Boston, $2,500; Traders' of New York, $2,500; Magdeburg, $2,500; Commercial Union, $2,500; Newark, $2,500; Scottish Union and National, $2,000; Erie, $1,750; Security, $1,500. On machinery—American of New York, $2,000; Orient, $2,000. William J. Swan will adjust the loss.

Agent Charges Breach of Contract.

A damage suit for $378,000 for alleged breach of contract was commenced yesterday in the Supreme Court against the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, having offices in this city at 31 Nassau Street. The plaintiff is Arthur A. Mosher, who until recently was the manager of the Eastern department of the company. He alleges that in January, 1899, the company canceled the contract between them, and about the same time entered into an agreement with the Inter-State Casualty Company of this State, by which the Pacific Mutual took over all the business done by the Inter-State with the agents then in its employ. Mosher claims that he was damaged to the extent of $378,000 by the cancellation of the contract.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks erratic.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 12	667,255
To date this year	100,647,876
Corresponding date last year	106,130,164

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 12	$1,250,810
To date this year	$902,576,060
Corresponding date last year	$825,080,900

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 4@8 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Great North. pf	1¼
Am. Linseed	½	Hocking Valley	1
Am. Linseed pf	1½	Hock. Val. pf	½
Am. Smelt. & Ref	1	Illinois Central	½
Am. S. & R. pf	½	Int. Paper	½
Am. Steel Hoop	1¼	Int. Paper pf	1¼
Am. Steel & Wire pf	½	Mobile & Ohio	1
Am. Tin Plate	½	National Lead	½
Am. Tobacco	½	Nat. Steel pf	1
Brklyn Union Gas	½	N. Y. Air Brake	2½
Canada South	½	Nort. & West. pf	½
Ches. & Ohio	½	North Amer.	½
Chi. Conn. Tract.	1	Northern Pacific	½
Chi. G. W. pf. A	1½	Pacific Coast	½
Chi. G. W. pf. B	1½	Pacific Mail	½
Chi. Ind. & L.	½	People's Gas, Chi.	½
Chi. I. & L. pf	½	P. C. C. & St. L.	½
Chi. & N. W.	2	Rep. I. & Steel	½
Chi. Term. Trans.	1	Rep. I. & S. pf	1½
Chi. Term. T. pf	1	Union Bag & Paper	1½
C. C. C. & St. L.	½	Union Pac. pf	1½
Cent. Tobacco pf	1	U. S. Leather pf	1½
Delaware & Hud.	½	U. S. Rubber	½
Del. L. & W.	½	West. Un. Tel.	½
Federal Steel pf	½	Wis. Cent. pf	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malting	1	Long Island	1
Am. Malt. pf	½	Met. Street Railway	3
Am. Sugar & Ref	1½	Minn. & St. L.	½
Am. Tin Plate pf	1	Mo. P. & S. E. M.	½
Amalgamated Copper	1¼	Nat. Lead pf	4½
Balt. & Ohio	½	Peoria & East.	2½
Balt. & O. pf.	½	P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	½
Chi., R. & Q.	½	Pullman Car	½
Chi. G. W. deb.	½	Rio Grande West	½
Col. & H. C. & I.	½	St. Paul & Duluth	2½
Consol. Gas	1½	Term. Coal & Iron	2½
Del., Lack. & W. pf	½	Third Avenue	2
Erie Tel. & Tel	½	U. S. Leather	1½
General Electric	½	Wagner Palace Car	6½
Iowa Central pf	1½		

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

West Shore 4s	1

Bonds Declined.

Erie gen. 4s	1	Pen. D. & E. 6s, t. r.	1½
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1		

MARKET CONDITIONS.

A narrower market and a steadier one was in evidence yesterday. Liquidation did not further show on any consequential scale, and even operators for a decline seemed content to spend the day passively. Some covering of shorts showed, and there was some profit taking on purchases made in Monday's hysterical upset. Any new move, upon one side or the other, was undiscoverable.

Money market conditions were not in nervous state. Call rates were stiff on security market collateral, and sterling exchange rates staid close to gold exporting point. But in no important quarter does there now show any especial apprehension that ill-effects would be imposed by the shipment abroad of a moderate amount of gold. The country has the metal to spare—and it could be exported as just so much metal, as a commodity, classed as grain or provisions or cotton—part of regular National products.

Wall Street—the speculative contingent, at least—might work itself into passing excitement over gold shipments, but professional Wall Street is capable of that sort of performance on any account whatsoever—and such exhibitions prove not one thing that can do

have been $5,977,200, an increase over the same period last year of $803,800.

In the case of Southern Railway, the earnings for the first week in December were $98,500, and since July 1 $13,780,500—a gain in the former case of $90,600 and in the latter of $1,488,460.

Missouri Pacific's increase for the first week in December was $17,000, with total earnings of $566,000, while since Jan. 1 the earnings have been $26,082,500, with an increase of $1,231,300.

GAS STOCKS DECLINE.

There was little new in the gas situation yesterday, save in respect to the trading in the stocks, which, though quiet, developed weakness in all the stocks.

On the Stock Exchange, where Consolidated Gas is traded in, that stock declined a full point and a half on the growing belief that the next meeting of the Directors the dividend will be passed.

SMALL BOND OFFERINGS.

The total disbursements at the Sub-Treasury yesterday for bonds were $454.16.

As for the past week, so yesterday, the bondholders were said to be in a waiting mood, still believing that Secretary Gage will shortly come forward with another offer of purchase.

ANTI-TRUST AGITATIONS.

The news that a very strong anti-trust bill had been introduced in the Virginia Legislature, following so soon after the Addyston Pipe case decision and the President's anti-trust reference, had rather a dispiriting influence in Wall Street yesterday. The action of the Virginia lawmakers seemed in some parts of the Street to be regarded as a forerunner of similar action in other States. Indeed, the Street even heard that anti-trust measures in other States were already being taken.

Not unnaturally the bears made what capital they could out of this new-found source of apprehension and fear.

DIRECTORS ARE CHEERFUL.

Notwithstanding the predictions to the contrary and the rather direful tales which from time to time have been heard affecting the property, the Executive Committee of the Western Union Telegraph Company has recommended the declaration of the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent.

Directors of the company say that any report that their business is falling off is simply made out of whole cloth.

MANHATTAN DIVIDEND.

The Manhattan Railway Company's Directors declared yesterday the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. It is payable Jan. 2. The books will be closed Dec. 15 and reopened Jan. 3. With the announcement of the dividend came the statement of Treasurer D. W. McWilliams that the dividend was declared on the company's earnings of a little over 1¼ per cent. on the stock. Of the dividend Russell Sage said: "It was more than earned. There should be no doubt of that. At the meeting we had Treasurer McWilliams's statement to this effect in writing. The meeting of the Executive Committee was an entirely satisfactory one. Everything was reported as in the most encouraging condition, with all the progress that can be expected in a work of such magnitude and cost toward electrical equipment. All the Directors were satisfied."

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Declaration of the regular quarterly dividend recommended by Western Union's Executive Committee.

Increase of $4,653,534 in exports of general merchandise from the port of New York for the week, as compared with the previous week, and increase of $1,533,296, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

According to Philadelphia advices, the ore railroad shipping docks at the head of the Lakes broke all records for November.

Said to be good authority for the statement that the Standard Oil Company has anticipated its dividend, which would ordinarily have been paid the latter part of this month.

First making-up day in the fortnightly settlement in the London market.

Falling off from 86,722 tons to 81,795 tons in east-bound shipments of dead freight from Chicago last week, attributed to the increase in freight rates.

Declaration of regular Manhattan quarterly dividend of 1 per cent.

Deficit of $1,254,075 shown by statement of outside banks, a decrease of $563,050, as compared with the previous week.

Capital of the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg Railway to be increased to $10,000,000 for the purpose of acquiring the Davis Coal and Coke Company.

Increase of $21,408 in Colorado Midland's net earnings for October, making an increase of $57,942 since July 1.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 4@8 per cent., closing at 4 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods. Mercantile paper, 5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $270,995,134; balance, $108,259,970; Sub-Treasury debit balance $181,510.

Money on call in London, 4½@5 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short and three months' bills is 6 per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £17,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 228.50; Madrid, 28; Lisbon, 42.50; Rome, 2.50.

Spanish 4s closed at 66¾.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—Prices opened weak on the Bourse to-day, owing to the unfavorable political and money situations. International securities declined. Rio Tintos were freely offered, but closed very weak on account of the indications of weakness in copper in the United States. Kafirs reopened, under sales due to unfavorable rumors in regard to the military situation in South Africa. Three per cent. rentes, 100f 50c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 31½c for checks. Spanish 4s, 72.35.

BERLIN, Dec. 12.—Prices on the Boerse to-day opened fairly steady. Iron and coal mine shares improved, and Americans and Canadian Pacific were well maintained. The closing was dull, on the advance of check rate. Exchange on London, 20 marks 52 pfennigs for checks.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 12.—Prices on the Boerse opened fairly active on Berlin buying orders for local securities. The closing was easier, on discouraging advices from Western Boersen.

MADRID, Dec. 12.—Spanish 4s closed today at 75.90. Gold was quoted at 27.05.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Transactions in the market for outside securities yesterday were in smaller amount than on Monday, and prices were also less irregular. Recoveries at the close of the previous day were followed by reactions at the opening of the market yesterday, but the movements were less sharp. Later in the day the market became steady, and closed fairly strong in most quarters. Final quotations showed a few net gains for the day, but in most cases closing bids were slightly below those of the previous day. Amalgamated Copper was again the most active stock, with the exception of Bay State Gas, and in most other issues trading was confined to a few hundred shares. Distilling of America was the most active of the industrial stocks.

AMALGAMATED COPPER followed a course very similar to that which marked trading in it on the previous day, selling off sharply early in the day, and recovering during the afternoon. It opened at 80½, a half point advance, but as the stock was freely supplied above 80, the price soon dropped off a point, the lowest price touched being 79⅝. Sales on the decline amounted to about 2,000 shares, and on the purchase of about half of this amount of stock all the loss was recovered, and the price went a little above the best figure of the morning. Final sales were made at 80¾, and the closing bid was 80½, a net gain of half a point. Brokers stated that there was good buying of the issue, and as traders did not attack the stock, this buying resulted in the much stronger tone which Amalgamated showed at the close.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS was weak, and both issues of the stock suffered substantial net losses. Sales in the common stock were made as low as 20¾, odd lots selling as low as 20½. Offerings of the preferred stock met with very little demand. Several lots of this issue were in the market at 46, the best bid at the close being 44, a decline of 2 points. Transactions in the bonds were only in small amount, and were made at 93½, the price at which they had sold on the previous day. Traders seem to be working on the bear side in the local gas stocks traded in on the curb. Bearish feeling in regard to these stocks has been increased by the developments of the past week, and the general feeling is that no settlement of the war can be looked for for some time to come.

STANDARD GAS preferred was weak. Several transactions in half lots of the stock were made at a decline of 10 points from the last sale, which was made late last week. Sales amounted to about 150 shares, all of which changed hands at 125.

BAY STATE GAS was active, but in less demand than recently has been the case, and the sales made brought about a decline to 1⅜. Over 1,000 shares changed hands at this figure just at the close, and the stock was freely offered at 1½.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA common sold down to 7½, and closed at 7⅜ bid, a net loss of five-eighths of a point. In the preferred stock, transactions in which amounted to about 500 shares, the prices ranged between 27½ and 27, and it was offered at the close at 27½, showing a net loss of 1 point.

RUBBER GOODS was in much better demand, and on light transactions sold from about 26 to 28, sales at the latter figure amounting to 400 shares. It closed at 27½ bid, a net gain of 1¼ points. Sales in the preferred stock were made at 80 and 79¾, and it closed a point lower for the day, at 79 bid.

INTERNATIONAL PUMP preferred changed hands at 67, an advance of 4 points over the last sale on Monday.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION.—Some of the electric stocks showed improvement, among the net changes in this group being an advance of 1 point in New York Transportation, which, on sales approximating 1,000 shares, sold from 10 up to 10½, and closed at 10½ bid.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅜	1½
New Amsterdam	21¼	22
New Amsterdam pf	44	46
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	93	94

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	35
American Agricultural Chemical pf	77
American Bicycle	16
American Bicycle pf	60
American Bicycle bonds	90
American Hide & Leather	35
American Hide & Leather pf	80
American Woolen Goods	22
American Woolen Goods pf	78
American Writing Paper 5s	87
Beet Sugar	28
Beet Sugar pf	79
Distilling Company of America	7⅜
Distilling Company of America pf	26½
Electric Axle Light & Power	6¼
Electric Boat	29½
Electric Boat pf	42
Havana Commercial	16½
Havana Commercial pf	61
International Pump	15
International Pump pf	66
National Gramophone, ex div	70
National Salt	45
National Salt pf	78
National Tube	44
National Tube pf	94½
Otis Elevator	25
Otis Elevator pf	89½
Pittsburg Coal subs	96
Royal Baking Powder pf	92
Rubber Goods Mfg	27½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf. ex div	79
Sloss-Sheffield	31
Sloss-Sheffield pf	71
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div	463
Union Steel & Chain	20
Union Steel & Chain pf	60
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	80½
American Air Power	35
American Cotton	50
Arizona Lead	9⅞
Asphalt Company of America	12½
British Columbia Copper	10½
Chicago & Alton sub	105
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	95
Electric Vehicle	60
Electric Vehicle pf	90
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1
Flemington Coal & Coke	27
Illinois Transportation	2¼
Manhattan Light & Heat	5
*Markeen Copper	⅞
Mexican 5s	93½
New England Transportation	6¼
New York Gas & Electric 5s	90
New York Transportation	10½
Pitsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21
St. Louis subs	125
St. Louis common, when issued	28
St. Louis preferred, when issued	93
St. Louis 4s, when issued	94½
Storage Power	10½
Tennessee Copper	13
Trust Company of America	220
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	30
Whipsaw Copper	12¾

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	237	239
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	102	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	195	
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	107	109
Chicago Union Traction	26	28¾
Chicago Union Traction pf	79	79½
Columbus Railway	22	23½
Columbus Railway pf	86	90
Con. Traction of N. J.	64	65
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	87½	88½
Choctaw	34½	36
E. Co. of A.	13¾	13½
Lehigh Val.	25	25¾
Marsden	11½	12
Phila. Trac.	96¾	96½
Quicksilver	1	1.50
Quicksilver pf	7	8.00
Sierra Nevada	14	
Standard	2.70	
Small Hopes	20	
Union Consol	28	
Utah	06	
Victor	1.00	
Yellow Jacket	16	
Argentum Juanita	17	
Alamo	12	
Anaconda	35	
Crip. Cr. Cons	14	
Creede & Cr. Cr	09	
Crocese	01	
Dunkin River	08	
Isabella	1.25	
Mollie Gibson	22	
Mount Rose	08	
Pando Basin	07	
Portland	3.40	
Sentinel	20½	
Union Gold	20	
Work	22	
Total sales		$1,254,075

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
800	Am. Steel & W. pf	38½	38½	38½	38½
24,140	Am. Sug. Ref.	137⅝	139⅜	137⅛	139⅜
6,400	Am. Tobacco	101	104	101	102¾
170	A., T. & S. F.	21	21	20¾	20¾
1,700	A., T. & S. F. pf	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
2,550	Balt. & Ohio	99	99	98	98
300	Ches. & Ohio	37	37	37	37
7,675	Chi. R. I. & P.	125	125	123⅝	125
4,210	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	121⅝	122¾	120¾	121¾
1,200	Con. Tobacco	110	110	110	110
6,400	Federal Steel	78	78¾	77⅞	78¾
10	Fed. Steel pf	90	90	90	90
600	Louis. & Nash.	102	102	102	102
2,600	Manhattan	101½	102	100¾	102
10	Mo., K. & T. pf	54	54	54	54
30	Mo. Pacific	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
1,000	N. Y. Central	132¾	133¾	132¾	133¾
1,000	N. Y., Ont. & West.	34	34	34	34
1,000	Northern Pac. pf	70	70	70	70
170	Pacific Mail	45	45	45	45
1,400	Reading	46	46	45¾	46
1,100	Reading 1st pf	80	80	80	80
1,800	Southern Pac.	49	49	48¾	49
10	Southern Ry. pf	32	32	32	32
1,100	Southern Ry. pf	54	54	53¾	54
200	Stand. R. & T.	100	100	100	100
710	Tenn. C. & I.	88	88	87	87
2,000	Union Pac.	47¾	48	47¾	48
70	Union Pac. pf	73	73	73	73
1,120	U. S. Leather	14	14¾	13¾	14¼
100	U. S. Leath. pf	73	73	73	73
4,400	U. S. Rubber	27	28	27	27¾
70	Wabash pf	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
114,025					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$30,000	Am. Gas 5s (old)	88½	88½	88½	88½
1,000	May Prod. con.	115	115	115	115
18,000	Wis. Cent. 4s	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
$49,000					

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

Amalgamated C	80¾
American Biscuit bonds	90
American Hide	35
American Hide pf	80
Arizona Lead	10
Bay State Gas	1⅜
Binghamton Gas 5s	90
British Columbia Copper	10½
Flemington Coal & C	27
Sierra Coal Co	15
Journeay & Burnham	60
Journeay & Burnham pf	11
Marsden Mill	12
New York Biscuit bonds	111
National Tube	44
N. Ams. Gas	2¼
Retsof bonds	20
Retsof stock	20½

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899	1898	1897.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
1st week Dec.	$44,962	$35,372	$40,642
From July 1	982,660	785,190	
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	6,962	6,879	6,547
1st week Dec.	600,000	561,000	534,000
From Jan. 1	24,612,416	23,061,962	22,269,792
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	346	346	346
1st week Dec.	138,000	133,700	125,547
From July 1	2,938,127	2,668,262	
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	980	980	980
1st week Dec.	225,407	218,184	94,717
From July 1	4,866,681	4,546,898	
COLORADO MIDLAND—			
Mileage	346	346	346
1st week Dec.	78,000	101,182	
From July 1	2,000,021	743,216	
FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	166	166	166
1st week Dec.	8,570	13,053	13,800
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	346	346	346
1st week Dec.	93,747	95,631	
From July 1	1,966,948	1,896,941	
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	776	776	776
1st week Dec.	68,000	67,887	66,000
From Jan. 1	3,710,187	3,646,098	3,353,095
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,866	1,319	1,319
1st week Dec.	134,710	126,186	121,022
From Jan. 1	6,660,540	6,004,091	5,187,533
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	397	396	396
1st week Dec.	34,234	33,336	44,451
From July 1	1,278,040	1,088,430	
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,000	4,000	4,000
1st week Dec.	566,000	549,000	511,000
From Jan. 1	24,082,500	22,851,200	22,068,000
Central Branch—			
Mileage	396	396	396
1st week Dec.	21,000	18,000	21,000
From Jan. 1	1,166,342	1,287,041	1,488,894
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—			
Mileage	441	441	441
1st week Dec.	84,000	82,000	81,156
From July 1	2,286,300	1,871,000	
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,341	1,341	1,370
1st week Dec.	105,000	224,000	222,234
From July 1	3,977,351	3,672,451	
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	6,288	6,288	5,883
1st week Dec.	283,878	247,600	261,000
From July 1	13,780,540	12,292,081	
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,460	1,460	1,460
1st week Dec.	209,137	201,891	195,997
From Jan. 1	7,666,780	7,174,578	6,949,696
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	371	371	371
1st week Dec.	49,529	39,286	42,425
From July 1	972,242	850,214	
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,236	2,236	2,055
1st week Dec.	220,376	208,023	206,761
From July 1	7,589,910	6,446,686	
COLORADO MIDLAND for October—			
Gross	196,426	186,437	177,977
Operating exp.	184,678	119,066	132,149
Net	61,747	40,349	45,120
Prop. op. expenses to gross	68¾	74¾	74¾
Gross, 4 months	680,479	580,094	655,184
Net, 4 months	181,854	113,412	169,775
MOBILE & OHIO for October—			
Gross	827,041	886,807	883,686
Op. exp., ins., and taxes	516,230	510,790	510,079
Net	307,723	376,717	373,157
Int. and rentals	105,311	87,586	
Balance	102,519	91,123	
OHIO RIVER RAILROAD for October—			
Gross	128,086	98,100	105,585
Operating exp.	63,308	56,127	61,963
Net	65,256	41,978	43,572
Prop. op. expenses to gross	49¼	57¼	62
Gross, 10 months	970,126	801,648	801,911
Net, 10 months	407,617	279,339	256,978
PHILADELPHIA & ERIE for October—			
	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross	$310,980	$200,922	$104,068
Operating exp.	230,277	209,680	*$20,597
Net	271,713	197,242	*74,471
Prop. expenses to gross	75¾	68	
Gross, 10 months	4,800,278	3,706,858	*$93,668
Net, 10 months	1,380,470	1,141,437	219,033

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 12.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.04	.05
Alpha Con.	.03	.03
Andes	.11	.11
Belcher	.18	.21
Best & Belcher	.34	.40
Bullion	.03	.03
Caledonia	.45	.48
Challenge Con.	.14	.16
Chollar	.12	.14
Confidence	.76	.85
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.90	1.80
Con. Imperial	.02	.01
Crown Point	.15	.17
Gould & Curry	.11	.14
Hale & Norcross	.34	.35
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.04	.05
Kentucky Con.	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con.	.06	.06
Mexican	.35	.41
Occidental Con.	.13	.14
Ophir	.82	.94
Overman	.11	.13
Potosi	.17	.21
Savage	.08	.09
Seg Belcher	.02	.03
Sierra Nevada	.46	.52
Standard	2.80	2.80
Syndicate	.05	.05
St. Louis	.08	.09
Union Con.	.27	.32
Utah Con.	.05	.07
Yellow Jacket	.12	.14
Silver bars	59@59¼	59@59¼
Mexican dollars	47¾@48¼	47¾@48¼
Drafts, sight	.07¾	.07¾
Telegraph	.12½	.12½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Dec. 12.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Arcadia	36½	36¾	35	35½
Alamo	14	14½	13½	14
Anaconda	39	40	38	38¾
Anchoria	75	85	75	85
Argentum	19	19¾	19	19¾
Bankers'	12	12½	12½	13
Battle	31½	32¾	32	33
Blue Belle	9¾	10¼	9¼	10
Cash	220	240	230	240
Columbine	19¼	20¾	20	21
Consolidated	15	15½	15	15½
Damon	25½	26¾	24¾	25½
Elkton	116	116¾	116	116¾
El Paso	24	28	27	27
Findley	12¾	13¼	12¾	13
Fisher	30	35	30	33
Garfield	19	19¼	19	20
Gibson	25	27	25	28
Gould	34	35	34½	35
Isabella	134	134¾	137	138
Independence	45	50	45	49
Jackpot	57	58¾	58	60
King	93	95	93	95
Moon Anchor	55	60	55½	56
Matos	26½	27	28	29
National	12¾	12¾	13½	13¾
Ophir	50	57	57	62
Pharmacist Con.	12	13¾	12¾	13¾
Pinnacle	25	27	25½	27¼
Portland	230	234	238	241
Raven	71	72	71	72
Rawlings	30	33	32	33
Rose	45½	50	42½	50
Sovereign	14	14¾	14	15¾
Tornado	45	50	47	47¾
Union	25¼	25¾	25¼	25¾
Vindicator	160	170	160	170
Work	28½	29	28¾	29
Zenobia	17	19	15	19

Rose, special dividend of 4 cents; Isabella, 8 cents.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$287,201,653
Gold reserve	242,080,896
Net silver	9,545,232
United States notes in the Treasury	10,896,317
Treasury notes of 1890	1,140,463
Total receipts this day	1,274,434
Total receipts this month	19,842,949
Total receipts this year	257,877,340
Total expenditures this day	1,695,000
Total expenditures this month	17,409,000
Total expenditures this year	245,026,000
Deposits in National banks	62,406,430
Silver bullion	107,464
National bank notes received for redemption	258,676
Government receipts:	
From customs	922,442
Internal revenue	330,508
Miscellaneous	21,506

Chicago Traction Officers Elected.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—At a special meeting to-day of the stockholders of the Chicago Union Traction Company four new Directors were elected as follows: William Dickinson and John V. Clark, Chicago; Walter F. Johnston and Henry H. Hollins, New York. The office of Third Vice President was also created and ex-General Counsel Walter H. Wilson was elected to the position. A quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. was declared on the preferred certificates. It was officially stated that negotiations are progressing for the purchase of the Chicago Consolidated Traction Company.

Union Square Bank Directors.

The annual election of Directors at the Union Square Bank yesterday resulted as follows: Henry Breunich, M. S. Buttles, Henry Bischoff, Henry Bischoff, Jr., P. Henry Dugro, Adam Fahs, Samuel D. Folsom, John Fish, John J. Giddons, John G. Grisler, Charles Goeller, Henry Iden, Paul Loeser, E. J. Ludwig, Charles Ottmann, Louis C. Raegener, Herman H. Rehn, R. Rodrigues, Jacob W. Scheu, Nicholas Schultz, George H. Stonebridge, Jr., Edward Uhl, Frederick Wagner, and Adam Weber. The following were elected Inspectors of Election: P. Bolender, H. F. Bruning, and T. R. Sager.

Another Fall in London Tin.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The metal market continues flat. Tin has further collapsed to 109¾, and copper is lower, at 72s cash and 70s forward.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Class Townsend Company of New York City, to manufacture leather goods; capital, $15,000. Directors—Henry E. Class, R. W. Charles, and J. B. Townsend, New York City.

Conley Foil Company of New York City, to buy, manufacture, and sell pure tin foil; capital, $250,000. Directors—John Conley, John Conley, Jr., M. H. Watts, M. E. Finch, and J. T. Wilcox, New York City.

Campion Piano Case Company of Dolgeville; capital, $50,000. Directors—James Campion and Edward Hale of New York City; C. T. Amann, Alphonse Heindrich and G. W. Ward, Dolgeville. James Furniture Company of Syracuse; capital, $25,000. Directors—William D. Brewster, H. W. Jones, and John W. Sadler, Syracuse.

New Jersey Corporations.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 12.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

The Western Automobile Company, to manufacture automobiles and electric motor vehicles; capital, $6,000,000. Incorporators—H. M. Martin, A. H. Chetwin, John H. Curtis, and David H. Heslin, all of Camden.

The Hoffman Engineering and Construction Company of New York, to do a general construction business; capital, $250,000.

The American Knit Underwear Association, to buy, sell, and deal in knit goods of every description; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—Frank B. Harder, William H. Hearn, and Albert E. Merrell.

The Ainslee Magazine Company; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—James S. Garvin, August Wright, and Edward B. Hawkins.

Incorporated in Delaware.

DOVER, Del., Dec. 12.—The Croton Bridge Company of Croton, N. Y., capitalized at $2,000,000, was incorporated here to-day. The object of the company is to hold, own, and deal in mortgages, real estate, &c., also to trade and deal in merchandise of all kinds. The incorporators are Frank Conger and Eugene A. Landon of Croton, N. Y., and James Virden of Dover.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Dec. 12, 1899.

Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
110	113	25	Adams Express	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	.....
13⅝	14⅜	1,225	Am. Car & Foundry	14	14¼	14	14	.....
45	47½	1,210	Am. Car & Found. pf.	45	45	45	45	.....
59	60	1,310	Am. Cotton Oil	58¾	58¾	58	58	.....
32¼	32⅝	400	American Ice	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	.....
34	34½	1,720	American Cotton Oil	33⅝	34⅛	33⅝	34	+⅛
12	12¼	500	American Linseed	11¾	12¼	11¾	12¼	+⅛
53	53½	1,600	Am. Linseed pf.	51¾	53¾	51¾	53¾	+1⅝
8	8½	700	American Malting Co.	8¼	8¼	8	8	−⅛
39½	40	213	Am. Malting Co. pf.	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	−⅜
35⅛	35¼	1,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	35⅛	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	+½
88	88¼	1,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	87⅝	88	87⅝	88	+⅜
39¼	39⅝	13,450	American Steel & Wire	39¼	40	37⅝	39⅝	+1⅝
90	90¾	100	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	90	90	90	90	+⅝
136¼	136½	76,985	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	137	139¾	135¼	138¾	+1⅝
115	116	10	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	.....
25½	26	2,370	American Tin Plate	25¾	25¾	25¼	25¼	−⅛
78½	80	250	Am. Tin Plate pf.	75	75	75	75	−1
103	103½	48,310	American Tobacco	102	104¾	99¾	103	+1
140	143	50	Am. Tobacco pf.	140	140	140	140	.....
42¼	42¾	2,725	Am. Steel Hoop	41¾	43	41	42¾	+1⅝
80	81	100	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	80	80	80	80	.....
20⅞	21	5,350	At., T. & S. F.	21¼	21¾	21¼	21¾	+⅛
63½	63¾	15,535	At., T. & S. F. pf.	63¾	64	63¾	63¾	+⅛
30	30½	8,480	Anaconda Copper	29¾	30¾	29¾	30¾	+⅝
54	54½	3,670	Baltimore & Ohio	54	54	53¾	54	−⅛
78¾	79¾	4,130	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	79	79	78¾	79	+⅛
80¼	80¾	67,670	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	79¾	81¾	79¾	81¾	+1⅝
137½	138½	705	Brooklyn Union Gas	137	137½	135¾	137½	+⅝
13¼	14	400	Brunswick City	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	−⅛
52⅜	53½	290	Canada Southern	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	−⅛
94¾	..	200	Canadian Pacific	95¾	96¾	95	96	−⅝
30⅜	30¾	20,255	Chesapeake & Ohio	30¾	31	29¾	30¾	+⅛
128½	128¾	24,685	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	128¾	129¾	127¾	129¾	+1
40	43	275	Chicago Con. Trac.	40	41	40	41	+1
13⅜	13¾	1,060	Chicago Great Western	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	.....
80	81½	300	Chi. Gr. West. pf. A.	80¾	81¾	80¾	81¾	+1⅛
38¾	40	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf. B.	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	+1
88	88¾	300	Chi. Gr. West. deb.	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	.....
15	16	300	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	+⅛
48	49	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	47¾	47¾	47¾

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dealings by Brokers—Riverside Drive Dwelling Sold—The Day's Business at Auction.

Details in regard to the sale of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum property will be found in another column.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. have sold for Clarence True, for $100,000, the five-story American basement dwelling, 75 Riverside Drive, 25 by 98 by 116.

It is reported that a trade has been effected by which ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton becomes the owner of the six-story apartment house at the southeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, giving in part payment properties on Ninety-fifth and Ninety-seventh Streets, near Columbus Avenue.

Collins & Collins, in conjunction with E. S. Willard, have sold for Adelaide G. Allen, to William C. Foster, the three-story dwelling 153 West Forty-fifth Street, 17.1 by 60 by 100.5.

Robert Ferguson has bought, for improvement, the southwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-third Street and Eighth Avenue. 25 by 100.

H. H. Dreyer has sold, for Mrs. Mary J. Halliday, the five-story flat 412 Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 87 by 100.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold to Laurowitz & Fine, for improvement, the old buildings at the northwest corner of Broome and Varick Streets, on a plot 63 by 90.

It is reported that Oscar Brinckheimer has bought the three-story dwelling 63 West Forty-fifth Street, 18.9 by 100.

Joseph Levy & Son have sold for Mary E. Corse, to Honora Schick, the three-story front and rear buildings, 323 West Forty-first Street, the buyer giving in payment the five-story flat 365 Eighth Avenue.

David Stewart has sold for James Robertson the three-story frame dwelling 507 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, 25 by 100.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.
Executor's Sale.

Third Avenue, northeast corner of Grove Street, two lots, each 15 by 85; to J. Clarence Davies..... $19,000
Third Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of St. Paul's Place, 26 by 129.8 by 25.4 by 131.5, vacant; to Newman Cowen..... 4,675
Washington Avenue, east side, 121.5 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, five lots, each 25.11 feet front and varying in depth from 105.5 to 109.3 feet; two northerly lots, to Leopold Hutter..... 5,850
Next lot south, to S. F. Lahey..... 3,000
Next lot south, to S. F. Lahey..... 3,200
Southerly lot, to Leopold Hutter..... 3,050

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

Bainbridge Avenue, northwest side, 241.7 ft northeast of One Hundred and Ninety-eighth or Travers Street, 32.5 by 149 by 60 by 133.7, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Charles J. Coulter..... 5,700

By Herbert A. Sherman.

927 to 931 East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 75 by 95, three four-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to W. H. Foss..... 17,526

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

1,759 Third Avenue, 25 by 83.9, five-story brick tenement, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Dry Dock Savings Institution..... 18,415

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

2,101 Fifth Avenue, 17 by 73, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Charlotte F. and Louis Schermerhorn..... 15,000
451 East Fifty-seventh Street, 16x100.4, three-story stone-front dwelling, foreclosure sale, to J. H. Hingsiage..... 6,700
831 West Sixteenth Street, 24.10 by 92, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to William J. Kane..... 28,500

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 656 Eleventh Avenue, east side, 100.5 feet north of Forty-seventh Street, 25 by 100.5, four-story brick tenement, with two stores.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Ezekiel Fixman, referee, 2,232 Second Avenue, east side, 60.10 feet south of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 20 by 75, four-story stone-front tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $12,836.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, William Henry Haldane, referee, 81 White Street, south side, 155 feet west of Elm Street, 25 by 47.8 by 25 by 48, six-story stone-front building; 106 Grand Street, northeast corner of Mercer Street, 25 by 107.4, six-story brick building. Subject to mortgages, on 81 White Street, for $25,000; on 106 Grand Street, for $65,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Franklyn Paddock, referee, 418 to 426 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Convent Avenue, 75 by 99.11, five four-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, $4,527; subject to other mortgages for $70,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John M. Stoddard, referee, Fourteenth Street, William's Bridge, south side, 135 feet west of Prospect Terrace, 50 by 114, two two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $2,252.

By Thomas C. Smith, foreclosure sale, John D. Kernan, referee, 50 and 52 West Third Street, south side, 86.1 feet east of West Broadway, 43 by 75, seven-story brick building. Due on judgment, $84,516.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 567 Courtland Avenue, for a five-story brick tenement, with store, 25 by 85.7; W. H. Borman of 1,894 Park Avenue, owner; J. A. Hamilton, architect; cost, $12,000.

Main Street, west side, 75 feet north of Westchester Avenue, for a one-story frame store, 25.6 by 38; Patrick Mullen, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $600.

Hull Avenue, southeast side, 238.6 feet northeast of Scott Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 52; Charles Menge of 450 Hudson Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $2,500.

One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, south side, 125 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, for a six-story brick flat, 50 by 90; J. P. Leo of 148 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner, architect, and builder; cost, $40,000.

Crotona Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, for a three-story frame tenement and store, 22.11 by 68.11; Charles Hohl of 1,165 Forest Avenue, owner; W. F. Schwanede, architect; cost, $7,000.

Crotona Avenue, east side, 23 feet south of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 24.9 by 28.4; Charles Hohl owner; W. F. Schwanede, architect, cost, $3,000.

Crotona Avenue, east side, 47.9 feet south of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, for a three-story frame tenement, 21.3 by 60.4; Charles Hohl, owner; W. F. Schwanede, architect; cost, $6,200.

No. 327 West One Hundred and First Street, for two stone walls; G. L. Lawrence of 178 Franklin Street, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $750.

Ninety-ninth Street, north side, 180 feet east of Third Avenue, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 25 by 89.7; Dora Scheer of 307 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $35,000.

One Hundredth Street, south side, 180 feet east of Third Avenue, for two six-story and basement brick flats, with stores, 25 by 89.7; Dora Scheer, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $70,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, north side, 122.6 feet east of Fulton Avenue, for two two-story frame dwellings, 32 by 54; W. E. Andrews of 723 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, owner; L. A. Soule, architect; cost, $5,000.

Summit Avenue, east side, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for a three-story frame dwelling and barn, 25 by 53; Louis Bergman and Gustav Olsen, owners; R. H. Bethel, architect; cost, $4,000.

One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, north side, 115.6 feet east of Bergen Avenue, for a five-story brick tenement, 22 by 87 and 95.6; Albert Rothermel of 663 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, owner and architect; cost, $15,000.

Westchester Avenue, south side, 50.4 feet west of St. Ann's Avenue, for four five-story brick flats, with stores, 26 by 82; Albert Rothermel, owner and architect; cost, $80,000.

Hillside Street, south side, 452 feet east of King's Bridge Road, for a two-story frame dwelling, 24 by 48; Henry Battermann, owner; Henri Fouchaux of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and Broadway, architect; cost, $5,000.

Alterations.

No. 337 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, to a three-story brick tenement; Cesare Conti, premises, owner; cost, $125.

Nos. 40 and 42 Wall Street, to a twelve-story brick bank and office building, 74.10 by 194.9; Merchants' National Bank of 40 Wall Street, owner; J. B. Baker, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 41 West Tenth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Mrs. L. M. Dietman of 5 West Ninety-first Street, owner; S. B. Colt, architect; cost, $3,500.

Nos. 112 and 114 Cannon Street, to a six-story brick store; Rebacca Cohn of 320 Broadway, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $300.

Cortlandt Avenue, west side, 300 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, to a two-story frame tenement; John Heynes of 674 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, north side, 176.8 feet west of Brook Avenue, two two-story frame dwellings; Matilda Grossman, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $1,000.

Bainbridge Avenue, west side, 440 feet south of Southern Boulevard; to a two-and-a-half-story frame stable; W. F. Randall, owner; G. H. Budlong, architect; cost, $700.

No. 971 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, to a three-story frame dwelling; Mary E. Miller of 971 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, owner; C. W. Miller, architect; cost, $1,200.

Nos. 612 and 614 East Nineteenth Street, to a one-story iron and frame foundry; John Brookman, owner; H. Godwin of 156 East Forty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 28 and 30 West Twenty-third Street, to a six-story brick store; Stern Brothers, owners; Schickel & Ditmars, architects; cost, $500.

Russian Church Takes Title.

The Russian Orthodox St. Nicholas Church took title yesterday from Charles B. Curtis to the plot 75 by 100.8 on the north side of Ninety-seventh Street, 250 feet east of Fifth Avenue The consideration was $36,000. A loan of $16,000 was made to the church by Frederic R. Coudert, as trustee, with interest at 4 per cent., for five years. Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador at Washington, and Consul General Waldemar Teplow executed the mortgage.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Dec. 12.

BLEECKER ST, s e corner of 8th Av, 27.7 x76.9x irregular; Edward J. Gavegan, referee, to Citizens' Savings Bank..... 70,000
CHURCH ST, w s, 228 ft n of proposed New St, 50x100, King's Bridge; John Harper to S. Juanita Davidson..... 1
COLUMBUS AV, 428, w s, 25.6x100; August Kuhn to Julius Jungman..... 1
DELANCEY ST, 302, and 47 Lewis St, 25x100; Max Danziger to Abraham B. Keve..... 1
EDGECOMBE AV, 63, s e corner of 138th St, 20x88; Walter D. Starr to Mary E. Catlin..... 1
EVERGREEN AV, n e s, 20 ft n w of Jefferson Av, 20x80; Bernard W. Webel to Louisa J. Welch..... 1
GRAND ST, 386, 25x75; Jacob Lunits to Joseph Smolensky..... 38,500
JACKSON AV, w s, 351.1 ft n of 163d St, 25.6x75; Ellen J. Nevins to Marie Walpaer..... 1
JOHN ST, 92, 20.3x40.9x19.10x42.1; also property in Brooklyn, Islip, and Bayport; Lee Nutting to William J. Pell and others..... 3,000
HUDSON ST, 281, w s, 25.2x90x25x90; Mary A. Bensel and others to Eliza McBaller..... 1
HUDSON ST, 281, w s, 25.2x90x25x90; Helen E. Aitken to Mary A. Bensel..... 1
LOT 349, Block J, amended map of Mapes estate; Charles Knauf to Mary L. Berrigan..... 1
LOT 235, Block F, map of Mapes estate; Sarah M. Tierney to John S. Colwell..... 1
MORRIS AV, w s, old line, 97 ft s of 164th St, 100x31; Albert B. Parker to E. S. Hopkins..... 1
NORFOLK ST, 121, w b, 20x50; Max Cohen and others to Abraham Karasinsky.
RAILROAD AV, s s, Lot 454, map of Unionport, 105x108; Peter Leckie to Christopher C. Clarke..... 3,100
STEBBINS AV, s e s, 100 ft n e of 169th St, 75x127.2x75.1x122.11; Lyman Tiffany to Simon Uhlfelder and another..... 5,400
STEBBINS AV, s e s, 175 ft n e of 169th St, 75x131.5x75.1x127.2; Henry D. Tiffany, trustee, to Simon Uhlfelder and another.
ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, 11, n w corner of 150th St, 64x23.6 to St. Nicholas Av x65.5x9.9; Charles M. Higgins to May C. Higgins..... 1
THOMPSON ST, 176, e s, 25x100; Samuel D. G. Johnston to Julius Solomon..... 1
WEST END AV, e s, 40.11 ft s of 104th St, 20x67; Charles E. Horner to Rosalie W. Horner..... 1
13TH ST, 546 East, 35.3x70; Daniel Mahoney to Julius Bachrach..... 1
43D ST, n s, 437.6 ft w of 5th Av, 22.6x 100.5; Bernard W. Webel to Louisa J. Webel, re-recorded..... 1
51ST ST, 19 East, 21x100.5; Susan De F. Day to Thomas Thacher..... 55,000
51ST ST, n s, 375 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.5; George L. Day and others, trustees, to Thomas Thacher..... 85,000
52D ST, n s, 60.3 ft e of 1st Av, 19.8x 72x irregular; Charles J. Decker, referee, to Jacob Pfeiffer..... 9,750
79TH ST, s s, 172 ft w of Columbus Av, 22x102.2; Mary B. Catlin to Walter D. Starr..... 1
97TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 5th Av, 75x100.8; Charles B. Curtis to Russian Orthodox St. Nicholas Church of New York..... 36,000
111TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Marmion Av, 25x100.11; Henry Rauch to Lena Weiss..... 1
112TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 8th Av, 75x 100.11; John B. Squier to John R. Ferrier..... 100
112TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 6th Av, 75x 100.11; Carriebelle D. Lauchantin to John R. Ferrier..... 100
113TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 50x 100.11; Louis and John Brandt to Edwin C. Chamberlin..... 1
118TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 100.11; George B. Marx to Alice Marx..
133D ST, s s, 380 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 17.6x99.11; Herman Scheidsberg and wife to Frederick P. Bohnet..... 1
133D ST, s s, 380 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 17.6x99.11; Frederick P. Bohnet to Flora Glassmann..... 1
170TH ST, 538 East, 16.6x115.9x16.6x114.5; Mary E. Schroeder to Gabriel Case..... 1

Recorded Leases.

BLUHDORN, William H., and another to Paul Sorg; 11th Av, 73.5, 5 years..$480.
CARNEY, Annie, to Bryan Nevins; Columbus Av, 475, s e corner of 83d St, 10 years..... 2,000
ISAACS, Gertrude, to Louis Goldstein; Cana St, 81, 2 years..... 540
JACOBY, Morris, & Co., to American Exchange Cigar Company; 38th St, 342 East, 1 year..... 600
SCOTT, James, to Thomas G. Turner; 94th St, 307 West, 3 years..... 480
STUBENBORD, William, to Caleb A. Simms; 37th St, 331 West, 4 10-12 years..... 1,400

Recorded Mortgages.

ALVORD, Alwyn A., to Francis D. Alvord, executor, &c.; 1,206 to 1,210 Broadway, 1 month..... 6,000
BASCOME, John H., devisee, &c., to Mary A. Finley and another, executors, &c.; plot at north part of City Island, in w s Minnieford Av and adjoining land of Daniel Bell, 3 years..... 6,000
BREHM, John J., to Joseph Bird, trustee, &c.; Lots 618 to 620, map of Van Nest &c.; Lot 618 to 620, map of Van Nest Park, 5 years..... 6,000
BRUGNELLI, Virginia, to Mary Mullane; 113th St, n s, 90 ft w of Park Av, demand..... $2,000
BUTLER, Jacob D., to American Mortgage Company; 109th St, n s, 100 ft w of Broadway..... 9,000
CLARKE, Christopher C., to Peter Leckie and wife; Railroad Av, s e corner of Jackson St, Unionport, 4 years..... 2,500
COLES, William F., to Clifford A. Hand; South St, n e corner of Whitehall St, 1-5 part, 1 year..... 1,580
FERRIER, John R., to United States Life Insurance Company; 112th St, n s, 225 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years..... 40,000
FERRIER, John P., to United States Life Insurance Company; 112th St, n s, 262.6 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years..... 40,000
FERRIER, John P., to United States Life Insurance Company; 112th St, n s, 300 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years..... 40,000
FERRIER, John R., to United States Life Insurance Company; 112th St, n s, 337.6 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years..... 40,000
FERRIER, John R., to Henry Raabe & Sons; 112th St, n s, 275 ft e of 8th Av, 1 month..... 8,000
FERRIER, John R., to Henry Raabe & Sons; 112th St, n s, 300 ft e of 8th Av, 1 month..... 8,000
FRICK, John, to Pythian Home; 215 West 120th St, 3 years..... 15,000
GOLLA, John, to Union Trust Company of New York, Broadway, n e corner of 130th St, 5 years..... 32,000
GOODMAN, Urry, to Emilie J. Munday; 283 and 285 East 4th St, ¼ year..... 6,000
HARNISCH, Frederick R., and wife to Pauline Taferner, executrix; 1st Av, w s, 76.8 ft s of 85th St, 3 years..... 15,000
HERMANN, Julius, to August Kuhn; 428 Columbus Av, 1¼ years..... 8,875
KARASINSKY, Abraham, to Max Cohen and another; 121 Norfolk St, installments..... 5,250
KARST, Anna M., to Harlem Savings Bank; 53d St, n s, 165 ft w of Lexington, 1 year..... 6,000
KASSEWITZ, Jacob, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 3d Av, w s, 74.2 ft n e of 26th St, with title to adjoining alley, demand 30,000
KEVE, Abraham B., to Max Danziger; 302 Delancey St, 5 years..... 16,000
LEVY, Annie, to Marks Levy; 16th St, s s, 120.6 ft e of Avenue A, 2 years..... 2,000
LEVY, Annie, to Marks Levy; 19th St, s s, 95.6 ft e of Avenue A, 2 years..... 2,000
LOCKWOOD, William B., Jr., to Union Dime Savings Institution; 22d St, s s, 124.9 ft w of 7th Av, 3½ years..... 6,500
MARION, John, to John L. Thomas; lot begins at centre of Lots 75 and 76, map of Village of Upper Morrisania, and 40 ft e of Webster Av, runs s e 36.5x s 70.10 to proposed Ittner Place; demand..... 1,000
MEEHAN, James F., to Thomas O'Connor; 153d St, s s, 225 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 3 years..... 12,500
NEVINS, Bryan, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 475 Columbus Av, saloon lease, demand..... 4,000
PFEIFFER, Jacob, to Katharina Vetter; 524 St, n s, 60.3 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years..... 7,000
ROSENTHAL, Samuel, to Henrietta Meyersohn; 39 Forsyth St, 5 years..... 4,000
ROTHERMEL, Albert, to Philippine Rothermel; St. Ann's Av, n w corner of Westchester Av, widened; also St. Ann's Av, w s, 157 ft n of Westchester Av, 1 year..... 16,000
RUSSIAN ORTHODOX ST. NICHOLAS Church in New York to Frederic R. Coudert, trustee; 97th St, n s, 250 ft e of 5th Av, 5 years..... 16,000
SCHEURER, John C., and John F., to Frederick Schuck; 90th St, s s, 106 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years..... 14,000
SIMMS, Caleb to the Karsch Brewing Company; 331 West 37th St, saloon lease, demand..... 1,000
SINGER, Anna, to Peter Doelger; Lot 334 map of Unionport, 67x211.10, demand..... 1,980
THACHER, Thomas, to the Seamen's Bank for Savings; 19 and 21 West 51st St, 3 years..... 85,000
THE LENOX AVENUE UNION CHURCH of the City of New York to the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, New York; 119th St, n s, 306 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years..... 5,000
THE LENOX AVENUE UNION CHURCH of the City of New York to Charles W. Philputt; 119th St, n s, 306 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years..... 5,000
THE LENOX AVENUE UNION CHURCH to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 119th St, n s, 306 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year. 2,000
UHLFELDER, Simon, and Ferdinand Hecht to Lyman Tiffany; Stebbins Av, e s, 100 ft n e of 169th St, 1 year..... 3,240
UHLFELDER, Simon, and Ferdinand Hecht to Henry D. Tiffany, trustee; Stebbins Av, e s, 100 ft n e of 169th St, 1 year..... 3,240
WALTHER, Wilhelmine, to Sing Sing Savings Bank; 2d Av, 156, and 10th St, 204 East, 5 years..... 40,000
WEISS, Lena, to Henrietta A. Lippmann; 111th St, n s, 75 ft w of Madison St, 3 years..... 15,500
WEISS, Lena, to George Lippmann; 111th St, n s, 75 ft w of Madison Av, 1 year.. 500
WHALEN, Bridget A., to Grace L. Hoffman; Taylor St, n e s, 525 ft s e of Columbus Av, 3 years..... 2,400

Assignments of Mortgages.

BENTOTE, Mary E., to Harriet Balcom.. 2,600
KORTRIGHT, Gouverneur, and another, trustees, to Gouverneur Kortright, trustee..... 22,000
KRAMER, Emma, to John L. Thomas..Nominal
LEVIN, William, to Theodore Bittermann.....Nominal
MACY, William H., Jr., and others, executors, &c., to Edward A. Everit.....Nominal
MARINO, Ella A., and another to Angel J. Simpson..... 2,500
MIDDLETON, Catherine C., to the City Mortgage Company..... 6,142
MORTON, George V., to William Oppenheim.....Nominal
PRATT, Joseph M., executor, &c., to Joseph M. Pratt.....Nominal
TIFFANY, Lyman, to S. Louise and Kate S. Stevenson..... 3,240
THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Solomon Loeb and another, trustees, &c..... 5,500
THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Thomas Morrissy..... 5,000
THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Thomas Morrissy..... 5,000
THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Thomas Morrissey.... 5,500

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 138th St, 100x100; Frederick Haas against Harry Chaffee, owner and contractor.... $2,200
BEACH AV, w s, 142.6 ft n of Dawson St, 25x82.6; John J. Foley against Joseph Maio and Vito Marcantonio, owners and contractors..... 135
CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 108th St, 100x100; Mary Brennan against Richard U. Greenaich, owner; William Noble & Co., contractors..... 110
NORWOOD AV, n s, 320 ft w of 205th St, 50x100; Henry L. Butler against Kate McCoy, owner; James Hansen, contractor 210
WEBSTER AV, s e corner of St. Paul's Place, 24.7x90; George B. Raymond & Co. against Louther Horne, owner; George H. Anderson and William H. Forstrick, contractor..... 29
1ST AV, 64; Balthasar Marbach against Frederick and Joseph Stolzenberg, owners and contractors..... 365
32D ST, 555 West; W. H. and S. J. Griffin against William Port, owner and contractor..... 145
34TH ST, 145 to 149 West; James F. Galligan against Biel Syndicate Company, owner and contractor..... 43
42D ST, 59 West; Samuel F. Mead against Eastman & Brown, owners; Calvin W. Weddle, contractor..... 67
54TH ST, 147 to 153 East; Thomas F. McLaughlin against Rosamond Herter, owner and contractor..... 168
82D ST, 206 to 214 West; the Ironton Wood Mantle Company against Seerman & Meltzer, owners and contractors..... 700
82D ST, 208 to 216 West; Lippmann & Co. against Edward Meltzer, owner; Nathan Passaman, contractor..... 588
92D ST, 254 West; the Alignum Company against Emilio Vigna, owner and contractor..... 300
124TH ST, n e corner of Broadway, 75x 96.10; T. H. Simonson & Son Company against Lewis F. Mortimer, owner and contractor..... 1,336
124TH ST, n e corner of Broadway, 75x 96.10; Goss & Edsall Company against Lewis F. Mortimer, owner and contractor..... 3,000
185TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Cypress Av, 100x100; Edward F. Keating against Herman Engelhardt, Jr., owner; Frank E. Walkley, contractor..... 1,044
167TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 25x100; William Mathesius against Thomas D. Merrigan, owner and contractor... 121

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

MONROE ST, 72; Charles Dickinson, executor, &c., with Max Gold, 7 payments.....$10,000

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, 522 to 530; and 201 West 85th St; Louise Schwegler against George G. Duy and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Steinhardt & Goldman.
CROTONA AV, n e corner of Oakland Place, 48x100x49x100; Samuel C. Boehm against Rachel Greer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. V. Daly.
GREENWICH AV, 39, and 1 and 3 Charles St; the Greenwood Cemetery against James W. Ketcham and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, P. H. Adee.
ROGERS PLACE, w s, 458.11 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x71x50x71.10; Elizabeth A. Jennes against Charles Peterson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Greene & Stotesbury.
WEST FARMS ROAD, s e corner 172d St —x—; Department of Buildings against the Union Railway Company and another, (violation of building laws;) attorney, D. Otterbourg.
3D AV, w s, 100.3 ft s of 173d St, 50x90.6x50x 95.4; Moritz L. Ernst and another against Elias Feldman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. S. Marx.
3D AV, 2,098; George J. Hoffman against John E. Hoffman (specific performance;) attorneys, Forster & Speir.
8TH AV, 517 and 519; George Pfister against Michael L. Fane and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, M. P. Doyle.
8TH ST, s s, part of Lot 169 map of Unionport, 25x100, Bronx; August Freutel against Theresa Egan, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Heidemann.
19TH ST, 407 West; E. Holbrook Cushman against John B. H. Oakley and others, trustees, &c., (action to enjoin, &c.;) attorney, T. D. Rambaut.
35TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 10th Av, 150x197.6 to 36th St x e 50x s 98.9x e 25x n 98.9 to 36th St x e 100x s 98.9x w 25x s 98.9 to 35th St and beginning; also 36th St, s s, 400 ft w of 10th Av, 50x98.9; Charles H. Stone, executor, &c., against Lucy A. Hale, individually and another, executors, (action to recover judgment as to title, &c.;) attorney, H. Mansfield.
53D ST, s s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; John C. Schawe against David B. Luckey and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Sproull, Harman & Sproull.
65TH ST, s s, 293.9 ft e of 2d Av, 18.9x100; the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and another, executors, &c., against Martin L. Hunter and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Turner, McClure & Rolston.
85TH ST, n w corner of Amsterdam Av, 70x108.2; John T. Willetts, as guardian, &c., against George G. Duy and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. M. Powell.
136TH ST, n s, at n w s of Southern Boulevard, runs w 99.4x n 100x e 100x s 1x e 30x s 51 to Boulevard x s w 61.3 to beginning; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against Edward Kochkeller and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. E. Miller.
149TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15x 99.11; Imogen C. Briggs against Eben Hatfield and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, I. B. Stewart.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Supreme Court of the United States:

36—Chew Hing Lung & Co., petitioners, vs. John H. Wise, collector, &c.—Argument continued by Assistant Attorney General Hoyt for the respondent and concluded by Albert Comstock for the petitioners.

73—The United States, petitioner, vs. E. A. Morrison & Son, and 74—The United States, petitioner, vs. H. Wolff & Co.—Argued by Assistant Attorney General Hoyt for the petitioners and by Albert Comstock for the respondents.

21—The United States, appellant, vs. the Beldingham Bay Boom Company.—Passed.

53—The United States, appellant, vs. the Tennessee and Coosa Railroad Company et al.—Argument commenced by Charles W. Russell for the appellant.

Call for Wednesday: 53, 81 and 82, 79, 83 and 84 and 85, 86, 87, 30, 88, 89 and 90 and 91 and 92.

Calendars for Wednesday, Dec. 13.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ. —Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

34—Am. Sugar Refining Co. vs. United States
35—Same vs. same.
48—In re Wiltse.
53—Roble vs. U. S.
56—Grace & Hyde Co. vs. Kennedy.
59—Deering Harvester Co. vs. Lady Wimett.
65—U. S. vs. One Case of Paintings.
66—Am. Sugar Ref. Co. vs. Phoenicia.
67—Reid vs. Catherine Whiting.
68—Neidlinger vs. Yoost

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 43 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

136—Whelen vs. Man. Ry.
9—Lanier vs. Rowell.
68—Sansol vs. Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.
118—Anderson vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
75—Prunier vs. Ash.
132—Canada Bank vs. Waydell.
187—Ryan vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 12 M. Customs appeals.

2994—U. S. vs. Loeb & Schoenfeld.
2871—Farbenfabriken N. E. Co. vs. U. S.
2872—Farbenfabriken N. E. Co. vs. U. S.
2899—Pickhardt & Kutroff vs. U. S.
2757—U. S. vs. Borgfeldt
2859—Holler & Sons vs. U. S.
2918—B. Altman & Co. vs. same.
2843—P. H. Petry Co. vs. same.
1127—Diethernoff vs. same.
1140—Stern vs. same.
1237—Engelhorn vs. same.
2720—Wells-Fargo & Co. vs. same.
2836—Julen Racine Co. vs. same.
2137—Schring vs. same.
2822—Wells & Wells vs. same.
2144—Wells & Wells vs. same.
2147—Boher vs. same.
2958—Foppes vs. same.
2538—U. S. vs. Merck.
95—Bogel & Scott vs. U. S.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 66 Post Office Building.

In bankruptcy.
1209—In re James Brannagan.
1616—In re Acme Soap Co.
Discharges.
1560—Max Silverman.
1645—William Samuels.
1580—Emanuel A. Stock.
1542—Gottlieb Wannbacher.
1604—John Mason.
1254—Donald Fischer.
1410—Philip H. Stover.
1561—Rosenstover & Barsowitz.
1541—Nathan L. Glauber.
1053—Nathan Lubetkin.
1619—Bernhard Weinberger.
1632—Ludwig Glauckopf.
823—J. R. Armbrust & Co.
257—Max Peller.
1504—Marks N. Rosenthal.
1613—Charles D. Sibley.
1617—Mayer Hofmann.
Discharges under objection.
883—Robert Cary.
1554—Emanuel Fleischer.
1559—Laurus Lewis.
1517—Louis Rosenberg.
1556—George D. Sherman.
128—Frederick Heyman.
1562—Elizabeth Sacchi.
615—Philip Goldman.
376—H. & G. Gross.
1368—Rothschild Bros.
Adjourned cases.
864—P. & H. Feigenbaum.
1351—Amelia Heyman.
1471—Samuel Wolf.
Adjourned motions.
In re Robert A. Osborn.
In re H. Lockwood & Co.
In re Albert H. Lesznysky.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

The Court of Appeals will hand down several decisions Friday, when the holiday recess is taken.

To-day's calendar: 962, 175, 176, 168, 177, 178, 180, 181.

New York Calendars This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P.J.; Rumsey, Patterson, O'Brien, and Ingraham, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

44—Perry vs. Bankers' Life Ins. Co.
26—Griffen vs. Manice.
47—Burnham vs. Burnham.
11—McKay vs. same.
25—C. H. Diamond Co. vs. Hartley.
27—Welsh vs. Cornell.
37—Nally vs. Hitchcock.
46—Mueller vs. 10th & 23d St. Ferry Co.
48—Clyphant vs. Phyfe.
49—Hastings vs. 23d Ward Land & Imp. Co.
50—Field vs. Pinkuss.
51—Stover vs. Met. St. Ry.
52—Vidaud vs. 42d St., &c., R. R.
53—Guy vs. Craighead.
55—Frounfelker vs. D., L. & W. R. R.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts, Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve) J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Farmers' L. & T. Co. vs. McFarland.
2—Kendal vs. Kendal.
3—In re Safety Third Rail Elec. Co.
4—Thileman vs. Coler.
5—Green vs. Hoggin.
6—Rosenzweig vs. Woods.
7—Blum vs. Schwarz.
8—Cohen vs. Krotsky.
9—Shepard vs. Shepard.
10—Silliman vs. Volhart.
11—Duncan vs. Meyer.
12—Oothout vs. Meyer.
13—Reismann vs. Moore.
14—Wood vs. Wood.
15—Claussen vs. Hermany.
16—Young vs. Lindblom.
17—Merdole vs. Penn. R. R.
18—In re Haustedt.
19—Emerson vs. Rose.
20—Well vs. I. H. Goldstein Co.
21—Moller vs. Sherman.
22—Volistadt vs. Schwarts.
23—In re Siebert.
24—Levine vs. Am. Woolen Co.
25—Jones vs. Seaman.
26—Abraham vs. Busten.
27—Woll vs. Brewster.
28—Fix vs. Fix.
29—Artlip vs. Artlip.
30—Hank vs. Decker.
31—In re Brown.
32—Drusin vs. Drusin.
33—Reilly vs. Reilly.
34—People, &c., vs. Fusco.
35—Tracy vs. Ellis.
36—Levi vs. Bira.
37—McTiernan vs. Vilas.
38—Stahl vs. 84 Av. R. R.
39—Winter vs. Ind. Order Ahawas Israel.
40—Wendt vs. Mills.
41—Herrimann vs. Weinkopf.
42—Kuschel vs. Kuschel.
43—Marcus vs. Marcus.
44—Schnell vs. Krahake.
45—Hiller vs. Bolton.
46—Armour vs. Dulac & Co.
47—Hoos vs. Edison General Elec. Co.
48—Elbogen vs. Gerbereux Flynn Co.
49—In re Kortright.
50—In re Wanzelbaum.
51—Williams vs. Dunn.
52—Cohen vs. Lewis.
53—Flagg vs. Flagg.
54—Defandorf vs. Sichel.
55—Rosenthal vs. Schnee.
56—Van Linda vs. Blue Rock Carriage Co.
57—Bollar vs. Schoenwirt.
58—Borland vs. McIntyre.
59—Armour vs. McGinn.
60—Kerby vs. Doyle.
61—Wallach vs. Wallach.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—In re St. Paul Place.
2—In re E. 174th St.
3—In re Summit Av.
4—In re E. 164th St.
5—In re Hoffeywell Av.
6—In re Sedgwick Av.
7—In re Orchard St.
8—

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	74½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	40¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	29½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.90
Cotton, middling	.07 11-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅞
Sugar, granulated	5.15
Molasses, O. K. prime	.36
Beef, family	12.75
Beef hams	23.00
Tallow, prime	.04⅞
Pork, mess	10.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.05¾
Lard, prime	5.67½
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	22.00
Butter, Western creamery	.27

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—Flour steady. No. 3 spring wheat, 63¼@63½; No. 2 red, 66¼@66½c; No. 2 corn, 30½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 30½@31c; No. 2 oats, 22½@23c; No. 2 white, 25¼@25½c; No. 3 white, 24⅝@25½c; No. 2 rye, 51½@52½c; No. 2 barley, 34@43c; No. 1 flax seed, $1.51; prime timothy seed, $2.50@2.52½; mess pork, per bbl, $8.40@8.10; lard, per 100 lb, $5.0.@5.85; short rib sides, (loose), $5.15@5.45; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5¾@5½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.45@5.55; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.25½; sugars, cutloaf unchanged; clover, contract, $8.

COTTON.—With the exception of an occasional spurt of activity, speculation in the cotton market was the smallest in weeks, probably months. Commission house brokers had very few orders when the market opened, foreign representatives were quite purposeless, while traders for Southern interests were handicapped by an almost demoralized wire service to points south and west of Augusta. The market made a fairly steady start, with prices 1@4 points lower, latter in sympathy with unfavorable English cables. Before midday prices had sagged an additional 2@3 points on most positions. Scalpers were in absolute possession of the pit a good portion of the time, but were indifferent in the absence of incentive. The market at the close was steady, with prices 1@4 points higher. Southern spot markets were officially reported by wire as follows: Mobile, 7 3-16c; Savannah, 7¼c; Charleston, 7¼c; Wilmington, 7¼c; Norfolk, 7¾c; Baltimore, 7 11-16c; Augusta, 7⅞c; Memphis, 7⅞c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	7.28	7.33	7.28	7.33@7.34
January	7.34	7.39	7.30	7.38@7.39
February	7.41	7.44	7.41	7.44@7.45
March	7.43	7.49	7.40	7.48@7.49
April	..	..	..	7.50@7.51
May	7.45	7.52	7.44	7.52@ ..
June	7.48	7.54	7.45	7.52@7.53
July	7.47	7.54	7.45	7.6.@7.51
August	7.42	7.49	7.40	7.49@7.50
September	..	..	..	7.10@7.11
October	6.90	6.96	6.90	6.96@6.97
November	..	..	..	6.91@6.93

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 12.—Spot cotton, moderate demand; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 7,000 bales; receipts, 19,000 bales; American, 19,000 bales; middling uplands, 4 5-16d; futures opened at unchanged prices; closed, unchanged to 1 point lower. December-January, 4.08s; January-February, 4.06b; February-March, 4.04½s; March-April, 4.03s; April-May, 4.02s; May-June, 4½b; June-July, 3.59½b; July-August, 3.62½b; August-September, 3.59½b; September-October, 3.53s; December, 4.10s. Manchester—Yarns, not much doing; cloths move slowly.

WOOL.—BOSTON, Dec. 12.—The tone in the wool market was quieter this week, although sales foot up to a large average. Values, as a rule, are even stronger than last week, and dealers are sanguine that the top has not been reached yet. Territory wools continue to lead, and it is difficult to find any good or fine, medium, and fine below the scoured basis of 60c, and the range is up to 64½@65c, while many holders will not sell at this figure, but are asking several cents higher. Fleece wools are held firm, but few washed lots are being sold. The following are the quotations for leading descriptions: Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces—X and above, 38@39c; No. 1 and No. 2, 35@36c; delaine, 38@40c; No. 1 combing, 37@38c; No. 2 do, 35@36c. Michigan, Wisconsin, &c.—X Michigan, 27@28c; No. 1 Michigan, combing, 35@36c; No. 2 do, 34@35c; No. 1 Illinois, combing, 35@36c; No. 2 do, 34@35c; X New York, New Hampshire, and Vermont, 26@27c; No. 1 New York, New Hampshire, and Vermont, 32@33c; delaine, Michigan, 34@35c. Unwashed Medium, &c.—Kentucky and Indiana, ¼-blood, combing, 26@27c; ⅜-blood, 27@28c; Missouri, ¼-blood, combing, 25@26c; ⅜-blood, 25@26c; braid, combing, 22@23c, lake, and Georgia, 24@25c. Territory Wools—Montana and Dakota, fine medium and fine, 22@24c, scoured, 60@64c; Vermont, 65@70c; Utah and Wyoming, fine medium and fine, 18@21c; scoured, 59@61c; staple, 65@68c; Idaho, fine medium and fine, 18@21c; scoured, 59@61c; medium, 20@23c; scoured, 52@54c. Australian, Scoured Basis—Combing, superfine, 88@90c; good, 80@87c; average, 35c.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	72 7-16	72 7-16	72	72⅛
May	74⅝	74⅝	74⅛	74⅝
Corn—				
December	..	..	..	28¾
May	38 9-16	38¾	38 9-16	38⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	65¾	65¾	65¼	65⅛
May	69⅝	69⅝	68⅞	69
July	69 15-16	69 15-16	69⅜	69⅝
Corn—				
December	30 7-16	30½	30	30½
January	30¾	30 13-16	30 9-16	30¾
May	32 11-16	32¾	32½	32¾
Oats—				
December	22¼	22 5-16	22⅛	22½
May	25 13-16	24	23⅞	24

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The market for wheat was a narrow one. For the entire session the variation in prices was only a fraction of ½c. The market opened a trace steadier, with May wheat at 74⅝c, against 74½c, the closing of the previous day. An easier feeling soon set in, as there was an entire absence of outside support, a fact partly explained by the derangement of the wire service, particularly in the West and South, which hindered orders. Before noon local selling carried the price from 74⅜ to 74½c. The news at hand during the forenoon lacked positive feature. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 74c, spot; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 79¾c, spot; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 80¾c, early January; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 80¾c, Dec. 15 to 20; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 80¾c, early January; No. 1 hard, New York, 78¾c, spot; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 78¾c, nominal; No. 1 Northern, New York, 78¾c, spot; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 76½c, to arrive.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 12.—Wheat, in store, No. 1 Northern, December, 62¾c; May, 66½c; July, 67¼@67⅝c. On track: No. 1 hard, 66⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 65c; No. 2 Northern, 61¾c.

DULUTH Minn., Dec. 12.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 64⅜c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 63⅜c; December, 63⅜c; May, 67⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 61⅜c; No. 3 Spring, 57¼c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 12.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 66½@67½c; No. 2 Northern, 64½@65¼c. Rye—No. 1, 50c. Barley—No. 2, 43c.

CORN—No. 2 corn closed 39½c elevator, 39½c delivered, and 40½c free on board afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed 29½c; No. 3 oats, 29c; No. 2 white, 31c; No. 3 white, 30½c; track, mixed, 29@31c; track, white, 31@34c; No. 2 white clips, 31½c.

RYE—Market easy; No. 1 Western, 61¼c free on board afloat; State rye, 56@57c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 41c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 44@48c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

BUCKWHEAT—Market nominal.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $3.80@$4; Winter straights, $3.35@$3.45; Winter patents, $3.50@$3.80; Spring clears, $2.80@$3.10; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.50@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.60@$2.75; no grade, $18 per ton, to arrive; buckwheat flour, $2.25@$2.35. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3.10@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.50. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.25@$2.35, as to brand. Bagged—Fine white and yellow, 85@90c; coarse, 78@80c. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $16.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16.75@$17.25; coarse Winter bran, $17@$18.50, latter white; middlings, $17@$19; city feed, $17@$17.50; hominy chop, $16.25; oilmeal, $26.50.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 12.—Flour—Business fair, buying confined almost entirely to domestic factors; first patents, $3.40@$3.50; second patents, $3.20@$3.30; first clears, $2.20@$2.30. Bran unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $9.75@$10.50; family, $12; short clear, $10.75@$12. BEEF—Mess, $10.50; family, $12.50@$13; packet, $11.50@$12; extra India mess, $21@$22. BEEF HAMS—$22.50@$23.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 5¾c; 180-lb, 5¾c; 160-lb, 5¾c; pigs, 6¼c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 6½@7c; 10-lb, 6¼c; 12-lb, 5¾@6c; 14-lb, 5¾c; pickled shoulders, 5¾@6c; pickled hams, 8½@9c; Western greens, 8½@8¾c; Western S. P., 8¾c; city greens, 8¼@8¾c. TALLOW—City, 4¾c; country, 4¼@5c. LARD—$5.67½; city lard, $6.25; refined lard, South America, $6.35; Continent, $5.95; Brazil, kegs, $7.50; compound, city, 5¼@5¾c; Western, 5¼@5¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 7¼c; city lard stearine, 7c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 12.—Closing: Beef—Extra India mess, 82s 6d; prime mess, 76s 3d. Pork—Prime mess Western, 57s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 45s 6d, Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 31s 6d; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 36s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 33s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 34s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 33s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 32s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 33s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 27s 9d; American refined, in pails, 29s 6d. Butter—Finest, United States, 93s; good, 75s. Cheese—American, finest white, 57s; American, colored, 59s. Tallow—Prime city, 25s 6d; Australian, in London, 25s 9d. Cottonseed oil—Hull refined, November-April, 17s 6d. Turpentine—Spirits, 37s 9d. Resin—Common, 4s 4½d. Petroleum, refined, 7½d. Linseed oil, 22s 9d.

COFFEE.—Following the selling movement in Brazilian coffee futures noted Monday, there was a quiet market at the opening yesterday morning, with prices declining 5@10 points on the call. Mixed with local selling there was some selling for foreign account, the explanation of which was the generally unfavorable run of the cable news, including large receipts at Brazilian ports, Havre, Hamburg, Rio, and Santos markets were all lower. The weakness extended to the local spot market, and reports from "the Street" had also had a depressing effect. Business was slack, and by noon sales had reached only 12,000 bags, with the market at that hour till showing the opening loss of 5@10 points. In the afternoon the situation was not materially changed. The market closed quiet at a net loss of 10@15 points. Total sales were 13,000 bags.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.80@5.83
January	..	..	..	5.90@5.95
February	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.95@6.00
March	6.05	6.05	6.00	5.95@6.00
April	..	..	..	6.00@6.05
May	6.15	6.15	6.10	6.05@6.10
June	..	..	..	6.10@6.15
July	..	..	..	6.15@6.20
August	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.15@6.20
September	6.25	6.25	6.20	6.25@6.35
October	6.20	6.20	6.25	6.25@6.30
November	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.30@6.35

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos, coffee market weak; good average Santos, 3,700; receipts, 23,000 bags, (two days;) stock, 669,000 bags. Hamburg, coffee market opened unchanged; at 2:30 P. M., ½ pfennig lower; sales, 7,000 bags. Havre, coffee market opened irregular, 1@1½f higher; at 5.30 P. M. unchanged; at 3 P. M., ½f lower; at 5.30 P. M. ¼f lower; total sales, 23,000 bags. January, 33.25; February, 33.50; March, 33.75; April, 39; May, 39.25; June, 39.50; July, 39.75; August, 40; September, 40.25; October, 40.50; November, 41; December, 38. Rio, coffee market weak; No. 7 Rio, 6⅜@7⅝; exchange, 7d; receipts, 11,000 bags, (two days;) cleared for the United States, 7,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 6,000 bags; stock, 256,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4¼c; muscovado, 3 13-16c; molasses, 3 9-16c.

METALS.—Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry, $23; iron, Southern No. 2 soft, $20.75; steel rails, $36; pig iron warrants, nominal; lake copper, ingot, $16.90; tin, $24.75; Exchange Lead, $4.70; spelter, $4.65; brokers' price for lead $4.70, and for spelter, $4.65.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $9.90, and in bulk, $7.25; Philadelphia, barrels, $9.85, and in bulk, $7.20; refined, cases, New York, $11; deodorized naphtha, $4.15. Cottonseed oil—Prime crude, barrels, 27½@28c; prime Summer yellow, 31½c; off Summer yellow nominal; butter grades, 35c, nominal; prime white, 33@34c; prime Winter yellow, 34@35c. Linseed—American, raw, 48@49c; American, boiled, 50@51c; Calcutta, raw, 65c; lard oil, 44@45c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2.25; tar oil, barrels, $4.50. Spirits of Turpentine—51@51½c. Resin—Common to good, strained, $1.40@$1.45; E, $1.55; F, $1.60; G, $1.65; H, $1.65@$1.70; I, $1.75; K, $1.90; M, $2.30; N, $2.25; W G, $3.50; W W, $4.10.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 12.—Spirits of turpentine, 47½@48c. Resin, $1.10@$1.15. Crude turpentine, $1.50@$2.80. Tar, $1.30.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 12.—Spirits of turpentine, 48¼. Resin unchanged,

CHARLESTON, Dec. 12.—Turpentine, 47½c. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—Veals, $5@$8.50; grassers, nominal. Sheep—$3@$4.50; lambs, $5@$5.65; no Canada lambs.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BEVERIDGE, DAVID.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Marion B. Lee, John F. Beveridge, Henrietta Beveridge, Martin L. Lee, L. S. Sterrit, Arthur H. Grant, Louisa B. Gibb, William H. H. Armstrong, Rev. William K. Hall, the Home for the Friendless, the Children's Home, St. Luke's Home and Hospital, Mrs. Emilie Newton, Ella Lomas, Underwriters' Club of Detroit, Michigan; Frances R. Stockdale, (née Emerson,) Thomas Saeger, the Farmers' National Bank, Martin L. Lee, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of Marion Beveridge, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of DAVID BEVERIDGE, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the twenty-sixth day of January, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Martin L. Lee, Louis S. Sterrit, and Arthur H. Grant, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the City of New York, the 7th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

d13-law6wW

BAILEY DEBORAH ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DEBORAH ANN BAILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers hereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Willis Benten, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 7th day of March, 1900.—Dated New York, the 6th day of September, 1899. CHARLES BENNER, WILLIAM H. BAILEY, WILLIAM E. FROST, Executors. WILLIS BENTEN, Attorney for Executors, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s6-law6mW

BALDWIN, SUSAN T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN T. BALDWIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Jared G. Baldwin, Jr., 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before February 7th, 1900.—Dated New York, July 19, 1899. JARED G. BALDWIN, Executor. JARED G. BALDWIN, Jr., Attorney for Executor, 33 Wall Street, New York City. jy19-law6mW

BOTHNER, DOROTHEA J. E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Dorothea J. E. Bothner, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Hyde & Leonard, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of August, 1899. GUSTAV O. BOTHNER, Administrator.

HYDE & LEONARD, Attorneys for Administrator, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. au16-law6mW

BURCHARD, THOMAS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. BURCHARD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 19th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of June, 1899. WILLIAM J. LEEDS, ROSWELL B. BURCHARD, Executors. VAN DUZER & TAYLOR, Attorneys for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je21-law6mW

CARDWELL, SOPHIA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To ROBERT HEWITT, send greeting:

You are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the twentieth (20th) day of February, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made awarding Letters of Administration on the goods, chattels, and credits which were of Sophia Cardwell, deceased, to Tillie Cardwell or to such other person or persons having a prior right as may be entitled thereto.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 9th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

d13-law6wW&124

ENGLE, ROBERT S.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Agnes I. Gardner, Madame La Countess de Chevigne, Julia Tuck, Mary E. Merrihew, John J. Merrihew, Helen G. Stoddard, Sarah E. Homer, Fannie Thomas, Mary Lyons, Caroline Woolsey, Nellie B. Woolsey, Frank Richardson, Henry H. Rogers, William S. Engle, and to all other persons whose names and whose places of residence are unknown to the petitioner and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained, the heirs and next of kin of ROBERT S. ENGLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Susan A. Engle of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Robert S. Engle, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of the County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 30th day of January, one thousand and nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the City of New York, the 9th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
SIDNEY WARD, Attorney for Petitioner, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

d13-law6wW

JANE REDFIELD TURNURE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE REDFIELD TURNURE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Zabriskie, Burrill & Murray, their attorneys, No. 21 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of June, 1899.

LAWRENCE TURNURE, JR.,
JEANNIE TURNURE MALLERY,
GEORGE E. TURNURE,
Executors.

ZABRISKIE, BURRILL & MURRAY, Attorneys for Executors, 21 Broad Street, New York. je14-law6mW

GLOVER, THOMAS JAMES.—The People of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to Louisa T. Glover, Thomas G. Barry, Edward B. Barry, James A. Glover, Weltha A. Reynaud, Edward A. Glover, Henry W. B. Glover, Frederick R. Glover, Louisa T. Glover, John M. Glover, Agnes Glover, and Mary Benedict, the widow, heirs, and next of kin of THOMAS JAMES GLOVER, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Louisa T. Glover of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing and two codicils thereto, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Thomas James Glover, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 30th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the City of New York, the 7th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

d13-law6wW

HAWLEY, RAVAUD K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank F. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RAVAUD K. HAWLEY, late of the County of New York and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of December, 1899.—Dated June 8th, 1899. CHANCEY S. TRUAX, L. DEAN HOLDEN, Executors. ROGER A. PRYOR, Attorney for Executors, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je14-law6mW

HUME, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. HUME, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Charles E. Lydecker, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of June, 1900.—Dated New York, the 29th day of November, 1899. ELIZABETH H. HUME, Executrix. CHARLES E. LYDECKER, Attorney for Executrix, 120 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York, N. Y.

LOGUE, ELIZABETH A. C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH A. C. LOGUE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, viz., the office of Darlington & Jenkins, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of September, 1899. JOHN LOGUE, Administrator. DARLINGTON & JENKINS, Att'ys for Adm'r, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y. s27-law6mW

MORRIS, BRIDGET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Bridget Morris, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, No. 61 Park Row, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of May next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of November, 1899. JOHN MORRIS, Administrator. E. M. Wight, Attorney for Administrator, 61 Park Row, New York City. n15-law6mW

PRITZ, CHRISTINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTINE PRITZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1899. RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER and ANTONY HAHN, Executors. GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys, 30 Broad St., N. Y. City. je14-law6mW

SHEIBLE, ALBERT E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT E. SHEIBLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Horwitz and Samuels, at No. 345 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1899. NATHAN SALSBURY, Executor. HORWITZ AND SAMUELS, Attorneys for Executor, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. je21-law6mW

SCHWIETERING, HERMANN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMANN H. SCHWIETERING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 28 Greene Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of June next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of June, 1899. HERMANN HARTMANN, GERHARD VON THULEN, Executors. LARNED & MARKS, Attorneys for Executors, 170 Broadway, New York City. je28-law6mW

VAN SCHAICK, JENKINS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Jenkins Van Schaick, late of the County of New York, N. Y., deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 35 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of January next. Dated New York, the 27th day of June, 1899.

JOHN B. VAN SCHAICK,
SINGLETON VAN SCHAICK,
Executors.

JOHN D. KERNAN, Attorney for Executors, 39 Liberty St., New York City. je28-law6mW

WILLIAMS, EDWARD T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD T. WILLIAMS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Marbury & Fox, No. 3 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of October, 1899. JOHANNA M. WILLIAMS, Administratrix; JAMES S. BEARNS, Administrator. CHARLES FOX, Attorney for Administrators, No. 3 Broad Street, New York. o25-law6mW

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, County of New York.—Place of Trial.—ERNEST EHRMANN, plaintiff, against DANIEL J. MURPHY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-ninth day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 27th day of December, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that plot of land in the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, distant one hundred (100) feet westerly from the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street and the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue, and running thence southerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, one hundred and sixty-one (161) feet six (6) inches, more or less, to land late of Bogardus, deceased; thence westerly along said land one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet; thence northerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, one hundred and sixty-one (161) feet, more or less, to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street; and thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet to the point or beginning; said premises being those which were conveyed to the said Daniel J. Murphy by the said Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company.

Dated New York, December 1st, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE,
Referee.

LACHMAN & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

186th Street.

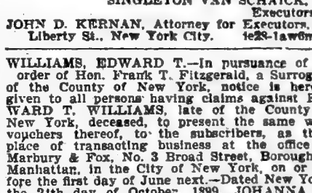

Land late of Bogardus, deceased.

The approximate total amount of the lien or charges to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $84,529.27, with interest thereon from the 21st day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $890.43, with interest from the 20th day of November, 1899, together with the expenses of sale.

The approximate amount of taxes and assessments is $1,511.02, with interest, the amount of the water rent for 1899, which is not fixed, not being included herein; such sums to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE,
Referee.

d6-2awSwW&S&d27

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—GEORGE MACCULLOCH MILLER and another as trustees, etc., plaintiffs, against FRANKLIN NOBLE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 18th day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by McVickar and Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Second Ward of the City of New York, designated on a Map filed in the County Clerk's Office as Lot 4, Number Seven, to which lot with the building thereon is known as Number Two Hundred and Thirty-three (233) Front Street, bounded northwesterly in front by Front Street, southeasterly in the rear by lot marked Number Six upon the above-mentioned Map, northeasterly by a lot of ground formerly leased by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York to David Lydig, and by the said Corporation leased to the executrix and executors of the last will and testament of Philip M. Lydig, deceased, by indenture of lease bearing date the first day of July, in the year 1876; southwesterly by a lot of ground formerly belonging to Thomas Hillen, Jr., containing in breadth in front and rear Twenty-eight (28) feet, three (3) inches, and in depth on the northeasterly side Thirty-seven (37) feet and four (4) inches, and on the southwesterly side Thirty-eight (38) feet, three (3) inches, be the said several dimensions more or less. Being the same premises which were conveyed to Samuel H. Drew, one of the parties of the first part to said mortgage, by William J. Roome and wife and Leslie M. Daniel, by deed of conveyance bearing date the sixteenth day of June, 1862.

The above mortgaged premises being subject to a certain agreement dated February 13, 1862, made between William J. Roome and others and Dennis Doyle, recorded March 3, 1862, Liber 9 of Conveyances, Section 1, Page 332, affecting the northerly wall of said premises.—Dated New York, December 13th, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.

MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the above-described premises, known by the street number 233 Front Street:

Front St.

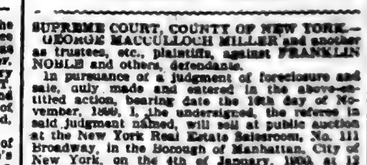

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $13,931.31, with interest thereon from the 2nd day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $35.24, with interest from November 16th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $915.04 and interest.—Dated New York, December 13, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE,
Referee.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—BRADLEY L. FATON, Plaintiff, against ERNEST WETTERER et al., defendants.

In

THREE TRAINS WRECKED

Fatal Early Morning Crash on the Pennsylvania Road.

RAN ON DIFFERENT TRACKS

Engineer, Fireman, and a Brakeman Killed—Accident Near Schalk's Station.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 12.—Three lives were lost as the result of a freight train wreck which piled the cars of three freight trains in a heap and blocked the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad for several hours near Schalk's Station early this morning. The trains involved were running on different tracks.

The killed are:

SPEIGLER, CHARLES, engineer, of Jersey City.
HEINCKER, JOHN M., fireman, of Newark.
ZEGBAUM, HENRY, brakeman, of Elizabeth.

The engineer and fireman were dead when taken out of the wreck. Zegbaum was scalded, and was taken to the Wells Hospital, in New Brunswick, where he died at 10 o'clock this morning. He was thirty-five years old. He leaves a wife and two children. Heincker was twenty-one years old and was unmarried.

A coupling between two cars midway in Schedule Train No. 442, west-bound, parted. The engine with the first part of the train speeded on until it was some distance in the lead. Near Schalk's Station the engineer got his train slowed down. He felt that the detached section would be well under control by that time, but it crashed into the first section. The impact forced the first section along the track at bounding speed, but derailed the first car of the second section.

That started the trouble. A half dozen cars were thrown over on the east-bound freight track, directly against the twelfth car of the passing extra freight train No. 1,665, east-bound. The twelfth car and those following it were hurled over into Track No. 1. On that track a special fast freight train, No. 942, was running east, and a minute later plunged into the wrecked cars of Train No. 1,665, adding its engine and a heap of cars to the débris.

The engineer and firemen of the first east-bound train were the ones instantly killed. Zegbaum, the head brakeman of that train, was standing on top of a car when the crash occurred. He was caught under the engine.

In all thirty cars with the freight they contained were piled over the four tracks of the road. The wreck blocked through traffic until about 1:30 o'clock this afternoon. The first train to get through was the Chicago Limited. The engineer of this train was John A. Heincker, father of the fireman who was killed in the wreck.

Assistant Freight Train Master Shepp of the Pennsylvania Railroad, by order of General Manager Frank L. Sheppard, gave out the official statement of the wreck.

THE TILE TRUST SUIT.

Non-Members Tell of the Difficulty in Buying Goods.

Alfred Steckler, counsel for Peter J. Kiernan, who is suing the Tile, Grate, and Mantel Association of New York in the Supreme Court for $25,000 for ruining his business by an alleged boycott, expressed himself yesterday as well satisfied with the evidence obtained during the day.

Kiernan was again taken in hand by counsel for the defense and was subjected to a lengthy cross-examination to break down his direct testimony. He denied Treasurer Kohler of the American Encaustic Tiling Company ever told him his trade was undesirable. When the witness was asked whether he had not been dunned by Robert Rossman to pay his debts he replied: "I told Mr Rossman I would not pay him until he promised to sell me tiles. He did promise and I paid him $25 on account, but he still refused to sell me anything."

Benedickt Fischer, President of the American Encaustic Tiling Company, swore the first time he ever saw a copy of the association's constitution and by-laws was about ten days ago. He had never met any tile manufacturers at meetings of the association, and he did not know whether or not his company paid dues to the association. Witness said he was always willing to sell to any one who paid his bills, whether such person was a member of the association or not.

Emil Kohler, Treasurer of the American Encaustic Tiling Company, swore he had never been ordered not to sell goods to non-members. When asked whether his company refused to sell tiles to non-members Mr. Kohler said they would not sell to all strangers, even for cash. They refused to sell to Kiernan because he was not prompt in paying his bills.

The next witness, Henry Wright, a tile setter, said before 1897 he could buy tiles wherever he wanted, but afterward Mr. Kohler had refused to sell to him. He applied to Mr. Rossman, who also refused to sell when he learned that witness was not a member of the association.

John Walsh, a fender maker, said that, although he had been expelled from the association, he was able to buy tiles from one of the members.

"Did you not get the tiles through a third party?" asked Mr. Steckler. Witness admitted having done so. The case will be continued to-day.

Quality

It is the high quality of Royal Baking Powder that has established its great and world-wide reputation.

Every housewife knows she can rely upon it; that it makes the bread and biscuit more delicious and wholesome—always the finest that can be baked.

Never experiment with so important an article as the human food

It is economy and every way better to use the Royal, whose work is always certain, never experimental.

There are many imitation baking powders, made from alum. They may cost less per pound, but their use is at the cost of health.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

A VERDICT AGAINST CRIMPS.

Position of Shipping Commissioner Dickey Sustained in a Case Tried in Maryland.

Shipping Commissioner Dickey yesterday received from Commissioner of Navigation E. T. Chamberlain at Washington, copies of a report of the United States District Attorney of the Maryland District on a recent verdict in the matter of shipping seamen.

The case was against three crimps, each being fined $100. The crimps had shipped the men on a British vessel on a sliding scale of wages, the men to receive the nominal sum of 1s. for the first ten days, and $25 a month thereafter. The crimps received $8 a head for providing the vessel with the men. The voyage was one of only fourteen days, and the seamen received $3.17 each for their services. The Court instructed the jury that if it was satisfied that the contract as to the shilling was not the real and genuine contract, but a device to conceal a breach of the law, the verdict should be guilty. The jury came to a verdict of guilty in five minutes.

Commissioner Dickey was much pleased with the decision, as it is in accord with the stand which he has taken ever since the new shipping law went into effect. The law establishes the conditions under which a seaman may allot a portion of his wages for debts contracted before sailing, and forbids the acceptance by any one of any remuneration for shipping a seaman, either from the seaman or any one acting in his behalf. Despite all safeguards thrown about the procedure of shipping seamen by the law and the regulations which the Commissioner of Navigation is empowered to make and has made, it is generally understood that the crimps, aided and abetted by other parties interested in the contracts, have succeeded in evading the law.

In the case of seamen shipping on American vessels it is known that the sailor has been benefited by the operation of the law and the fights which grew out of its inauguration between shipping masters and owners, despite evasions, but in the case of British vessels there is said to have been no improvement. This has been in part due to the difficulty of getting at the facts, as the seamen on British vessels are shipped by the British Consuls, and it is a somewhat delicate matter for United States officials to interfere. The law, nevertheless, relates to foreign as well as to American vessels. Vice Consul Smithers holds that British sailors shipped before him make no allotment, and that the law is not broken, but sailors are quite frequently shipped with the shilling stipulation, and it is the general belief that the crimps receive a sum from the agent, master, or owner.

PATIENT LEAPED FROM WINDOW

Effects of Fall and Pneumonia Killed Samuel Layton.

Samuel Layton of Plainfield, N. J., died at Christ Hospital, Jersey City, Monday night. He was visiting Jersey City friends, and on Thursday last was prostrated by pneumonia.

While at the hospital he became delirious, and on Sunday night, during the temporary absence of the nurse, he leaped from a second-story window. His left leg was broken and his scalp badly cut. Death was the result of the disease and the fall. The victim was a veteran of the civil war.

FOUR FIRES IN THE BRONX.

One House, Twice Ablaze, Destroyed—Two Others Badly Damaged.

Some live coals in a stove in the rear of the two-story frame dwelling at 2,345 Jackson Avenue, Bronx Borough, fell out on the floor yesterday morning and set fire to the carpet and woodwork. The firemen extinguished the blaze after $1,000 damage had been done. The house was occupied by Michael O'Malley and his family.

The firemen were rolling up their hose lines after the fire, at 7 o'clock, when another blaze was discovered in the two-story and attic frame building at 7 Trafalgar Square. The house is occupied by Howard Crowley, his housekeeper, and three children. The house of Policeman Hogan of the Tremont Station, at No. 5, caught fire, and $1,500 damage was done to it. The Crowley home was damaged to the extent of $2,000. Mr. Crowley had a bass drum filled with rare coins, and in searching about the ruins after the fire discovered the drum, but the coins were gone.

While the second fire was being extinguished another fire started in the O'Malley home. Some sparks in the embers had ignited papers. All the engines in the vicinity were at the other fire, and an engine had to be brought from a distance so great that the house could not be saved.

Fifth Brigade Staff Appointment.

Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith of the Fifth Brigade, N. G. N. Y., has appointed as Surgeon on his staff ex-Assistant Surgeon General Nathan S. Jarvis, who served ten years in the United States Army. Col. Jarvis entered the United States service as an Assistant Surgeon, Oct. 14, 1887, and served until July 1, 1897, when he resigned. He served five years in the Fifth Maryland before joining the United States Army.

THE HOSPITAL COLLECTION.

Favorable Reports to the Saturday and Sunday Association.

A largely attended meeting of the Trustees of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association was held yesterday afternoon in the United Charities Building. Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, President of the Woman's Auxiliary of the association, reported upon the preparatory work for subscriptions to the Woman's Fund. For the last two years the proceeds of a concert at the Waldorf-Astoria, netting each season about $2,000, have helped to increase this fund. This year, owing to the difficulty of obtaining talent, it was deemed advisable to omit this feature, and the hope was expressed by Mrs. Baylies that the patrons of the fund would increase their subscriptions sufficiently to make up the loss.

Mrs. James Speyer, Treasurer of the Woman's Auxiliary, reported that a large number of the patrons had sent in their subscriptions without waiting for the appeal just issued, and that the prospects for a large return were promising. F. F. Cook, the general agent, reported upon the general preparatory work in the trades, Exchanges, and professions, and for the church collections on Hospital Sunday. So far as he could gauge the situation, he said, the promise was for the largest collection in the history of the association.

SHOT HIMSELF IN HIS OFFICE.

Stephen P. Anderson, a Wealthy Harlem Builder, Committed Suicide.

Stephen P. Anderson, a wealthy architect and builder, committed suicide in his office on the top floor of the Hamilton Bank Building, at 213 to 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, yesterday morning by shooting himself in the head.

Mr. Anderson was about forty-two years old. He lived with his wife at 160 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street. The couple have no children. He appeared to be in a pleasant frame of mind when he entered his office yesterday. The janitor's wife heard the shot soon afterward, and her husband and a policeman found Mr. Anderson sitting in a chair dead.

It is believed that his mind had been affected through insomnia. His father, while insane, committed suicide in New Jersey thirty years ago. His sister died while insane two years ago. It is understood that he had no financial troubles, and had a rating credit of $50,000.

For eighteen years he had been a builder in Harlem, and had erected many flats and office buildings. For a long time he was a partner of Webster White.

December Sale of
WHITE DRESS SHIRTS.
Begins to-day, Dec. 13th.

"TRUE MERIT" unlaundered. Made of New York Mills Muslin with re-inforced set-in bosoms, extra size body and superior in material, cut and finish.
Open front and back,—open back,—and open back with short bosoms. Sizes 13½ to 19. All sleeve lengths.
50 cents each; $5.95 per half dozen.

"PERFECTION" unlaundered. Made of the finest quality material. York Street Belfast Linen Bosom, hand made button holes.
Perfect in fit. Re-inforced completely around the body.
Open front and back or open back. Sizes 13½ to 18. All sleeve lengths.
85 cents each; $5.00 per half dozen.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

LADIES' JACKETS.

350 Jackets, made of heavy Pebble Cheviot, Kersey, Montinac or Oxford Cloth. Double breasted,—fly fastening or buttoned, "dip" or box front. Stitched seams. Latest tailor cut and finish. Lined throughout with black or colored satin and silk,—plain, plaid and figured.
Colors:—blue, tan, castor, oxford and black.
$7.50;
Former prices $12.50 and $15.00
JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

SOROSIS
TRADE MARK.
THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN.
At this season, when gifts are rife, both for intimates and dependants,—where the consideration of utility is a kindness, — the "Sorosis" Shoe is an ideal and most acceptable souvenir,
$3.50 per pair.
JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

John Daniell Sons & Sons
ANNOUNCE
The Opening of This Season's
CHOICE HOLIDAY GOODS
In Their New Basement.
Covering an additional space of 10,000 square feet and brilliantly illuminated by 500 electric lights.
Elaborate preparations have been made to exhibit the goods, as well as the convenience afforded our customers to select their wares intelligently and carefully, and avoid the great crush always at this season of the year at our other Departments on the first, second and third floors.
The additional space is filled with rich Cut Glass and fine Imported China, Clocks, Bronzes, Lamps, rich Silver Toilet Articles, Dolls, Games, etc.
The Entire Stock is Offered at Special Low Prices.
Broadway, Eighth and Ninth Streets.

STERN BROTHERS
Clearing Sale of
Ladies' Trimmed Hats
Imported and Their Own Design
at $9.50 & $14.50
Formerly from $20.00 to $45.00
West Twenty-Third Street

We owe an apology to about 1200 friends—advertised some 400 odds and ends of suits, and satisfied only about one quarter of the comers. Weren't explicit enough; you expected complete suits, only odds and ends were here; we'll know better next time.
But those 1200 disappointed ones must need clothes, else why did they come?
$15 to $35 leaves no room for disappointment in suits.
$15 to $55 supplies every possible overcoat want.
Everything else man wears—three-year-olders or older.
ROGERS, PEET & Co.
260 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
842 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
put on sale to-day,
One Dollar Neckwear
from fine foreign silks—
at
50 cents,
English Squares—
Imperials—
Tecks—
Puffs.
The greatest value ever offered in neck-dressing—at all their stores.
Three BROADWAY Stores.
Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

Lace Doylies and Afternoon Tea Cloths.
At "The Linen Store" you may have your choice from a fascinating line of doylies, large and small, and afternoon tea cloths quite as new and beautiful. There is an especially rich variety in the new octagonal doylies and centre pieces, and there are most delicate and pleasing novelties in the finest of French hand-spun linen lawn, elegantly combined with Point de Bruge, Brussels Point, Point de Venice and other beautiful Laces.
"THE LINEN STORE."
James McCutcheon & Co.
14 West 23rd Street, New York.

Gold Lorgnettes,
Plain and Jeweled
Opera and Field Glasses,
Pocket Barometers,
Fancy Thermometers,
Electric Candles.
E. B. Meyrowitz
TWO STORES
194 EAST 23D ST. One door east of 4th Ave.
125 WEST 42D ST. Bet. B'way and 6th Ave.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN 42d & 8th Ave. CASTLE SQUARE OPERA CO.
LAST TIMES THIS SEASON OF
To-day & Eve.—ROMEO & JULIET. Thurs. & Fri.—CARMEN. Sat. Mat. & Eve.—AIDA. Evs. 8:15, 25c. to $1. Mat. Wed., Sat., 2:15; adm. 25c. Week Dec. 18, Theatre closed in preparation for Great Christmas Production.
THE BEGGAR STUDENT.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. LAST TWO WEEKS.
MR. and MRS. KENDAL
MATINEE TO-DAY. Regular Mat. Sat.
Evs., 8:30. Matinee 2.
The Elder Miss Rivers

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. MATINEE TO-DAY, 25 & 50c.
SPORTING LIFE.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Mat. To-day at 2.
THE GREAT SUCCESS.
BEN-HUR
Seats on sale for every perf. to March 1st.

O'Neill's,

Useful Holiday Gifts in Furniture.

The Big Furniture Dep't is just filled with the latest and best designs in Parlor, Library, Dining Room and Bed Room Furniture, Fancy Pieces, Pedestals, Tabourettes, Etc.—An immense collection to choose from, and the prices are exceptionally attractive, too, especially for this season of the year—a few illustrations:

Extension Tables.
Extension Tables large enough to seat Eight Persons, highly polished, regular value 10.00,
Special 7.98

Dining Chairs.
Dining Chairs with full box seats, highly polished, regular price 3.00.
Special 1.98

Morris Chairs.
Golden Oak or Mahogany finish chairs, Reversible hair cushions, regular price 13.00,
Special 8.98

Desks.
An Immense Stock of them—a special lot of Golden Oak and Mahogany finish Desks, highly polished, regular price 9.00,
Special 5.98

Fine China and Cut Glass Gifts at Remarkably Low Prices.

Dinner Sets.
German China Dinner Sets of 102 Pieces, Fine Floral Decorations and Gold Handles, Regular value 20.00,
Special 15.98 set.

Ice Cream Sets.
Haviland China Ice Cream Sets, assorted Floral Decorations, Gold Handles on Platter, 13 Pieces,
Special 5.50 set.

Choice Novelties in Plates, Vases, Jardinieres, Etc.

A Magnificent Variety of
CUT GLASS
in All the Latest and Best Designs.

Cut Glass Bowls	3.98
Sugar Cream Sets	3.98
Oil Bottles	98c
Water Bottles	1.48
Tumblers to match, doz.	2.65
Salt and Pepper Shakers, Sterling Silver top	48c
Olive Dishes, six inch	2.48
Celery Trays	3.98 to 9.48

Latest Novelties in 5 o'Clock Teakettles and Chafing Dishes

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.
Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
Christmas Nectar and Ambrosia.
The Christmas Muse knows how wholesome a good bit of luxury is. So she has gathered here not only simple fare, but nectar and ambrosia for Christmas trenching.
Old Oriental rugs that glow with color and possess a sheen and richness that no other textile ever approached.
Chairs, rich with carvings so artistically thought out and so vigorously chiseled that Grinling Gibbons himself might envy the art and skill they show.
Sofas, settles and tables, wonderful for the refined beauty and rich coloring of their marqueteries.
What a fare to treat with! Not even the Olympic ambrosia could confer such constant, ever-increasing delight as you obtain at factory prices, when you
"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 15TH STREET

EARL & WILSON'S
Trade E & W Mark
Dress Shirts
Are the Best.
PERFECT
in every detail.
CORRECT IN FIT.

CATS.
Some fine Angora, long hair, cats very affectionate, handsome and large.
CANARIES
Are now in best song; clear yellow, clear green crested varieties, each one warranted to sing to suit you.
PARROTS
In great variety. Young birds at low prices and talkers. One great talker and singer, he's a prize for $250 on. Christmas birds selected now sent when desired. Holden's new Book on Birds, 136 pages, how to keep bird singing all the time, by mail, for 25 cents, stamps.
G. P. HOLDEN, 246 6th Av., bet 13th & 14th Sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S Broadway & 30th St. ... at 8:20
Daniel Frohman ..... Manager
Matinees WED and SAT.
DANIEL FROHMAN'S COMP'Y.
Henry Arthur Jones's play,
The Maneuvers of Jane

LYCEUM. 4th Av. & 23d ..... at 8:20
Daniel Frohman ..... Manager
Matinees Thursday & Sat., 2.
FOURTH MONTH
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
Annie Russell in MISS HOBBS
MISS HOBBS
MISS HOBBS

THE NEW YORK. EVERY AFT. AT 2:15. LAST WEEK.
MATINEE DAILY BIOGRAPH PICTURES
JEFFRIES-SHARKEY CONTEST

CASINO! Last 22 Nights! Last Mat. Sat. but 2. Souv. Nt., Dec. 22 100th Performance
3RD MNTH. ALICE NIELSEN OPERA COMPANY
Last 4 Wks. in The Singing Girl

5th Ave Theatre. B'way and 28th St. Evs. at 8. Mats To-day & Sat. at 2.
LAST TWO WEEKS OF
Mrs. Fiske in Becky Sharp

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only.
MAY IRWIN IN SISTER MARY
Phone 2224 Mad. Sq.
Largest list of all.

PROCTOR'S 23d ST. BIG COMEDY BILL! Cont. Perf. Mov'g Pict'res (new) 15, 25, 50c. Mansfield Wilbur, &c

PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. The Perfect Woman Cont. Perf. Alcide Capitaine, Fox 15, 25, 50c. & Allen, Moving Pic.

MANHATTAN Theatre, 53d & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.

Koster & Bial's 34th St., 8:15. Mats., 2:15.
"ROUND NEW YORK."
50c. BARGAIN MAT. TO-DAY.
TO ALL PARTS OF HOUSE.
Last Times—Next Week return to Vaudeville.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Mat. Sat.
TO-NIGHT! HASSEL ALS REKRUT.
Original of The Girl in the Barracks.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the Direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
Opening Night, Monday, Dec. 18, at 8.
Gounod's Opera,
ROMEO ET JULIETTE, (in French.)
Mmes. Eames, Bauermeister, and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez, (début.) Plançon, Bars, Illy, Dufriche, Meux, Vanni, and Ed. de Reszke.
Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Wed. Eve., Dec. 20, at 8, Bizet's opera, Carmen, (in French.) Mmes. Calvé, Bauermeister, Van Cauteren, and Eames; MM. Salezs, H. Devries, Bars, Dufriche, Queyla, and Plançon.
Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Friday Evening, Dec. 22, at 8, Wagner's opera, Tannhaeuser, (in German.) Mmes. Ternina, Olitzka, and Nordica; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, (début.) Bars, Queyla, Muhlmann, Meux, and Plançon.
Conductor, Mr. Emil Paur.
Sat. Mat., Dec. 23, at 2, Gounod's opera, Faust, (in French.) Mmes. Calvé, Bauermeister, and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez, Campanari, Meux, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Sat. eve., Dec. 23, at 8, at Popular Prices, Wagner's opera, Lohengrin, (in German.) Mmes. Susan Strong and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Muhlmann, Meux, Pringle. Conductor, Paur.
Prices for Saturday Nights: $2.50, $1.50, 75c., and 50c. Boxes, $10, $15, and $20.
Sun. Eve., Dec. 24, Grand Sunday Night Concert.
Sale of seats for the first week begins Thursday, Dec. 14, at 9 A. M., at box office, Opera House, and at box office rates at Tyson & Co.'s, principal hotels, and F. Rullman's, 111 Broadway.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Boston Symphony Orchestra
Mr. Gericke
THIS (WED.) AFT. at 2:30
Programme: BEETHOVEN, Overture, "Egmont"; DVORAK, Concerto for violoncello; BERLIOZ, three movements from "Romeo and Juliet"; LISZT, Rhapsody No. 1 in F. Soloist,
Mr. ALWIN SCHROEDER.
Schroeder Kneisel
Thurs. Eve., Dec. 14, at 8:15.
Programme: MENDELSSOHN, Overture to the Legend of "The Fair Melusina." Op. 32; LOEFFLER, Concerto for violin; "Nights in the Ukrain," (first time;) R. STRAUSS, "Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks." Op. 28; BEETHOVEN, Symphony No. 7, in D major, Op. 36. Soloist,
Mr. FRANZ KNEISEL.
Tickets $1.50 to 75c. Now on sale at box office and at Tyson's (Fifth Avenue Hotel) at regular prices. Admission, 50 cents.

PADEREWSKI
CARNEGIE HALL, 57TH ST. & 7TH AV.
Dec. 16, Jan. 6, 20, at 2:30.
Seats at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.
Steinway Piano used.
Direction HUGO GORLITZ, JOHN C. FRYER.

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat 2:15
ONLY COMIC OPERA HIT THIS YEAR.
FRANK DANIELS
IN VICTOR HERBERT'S
The Ameer.

Comique (Formerly Sam T. Jack's) B'y & 29th St. Mat. Every Day. Orch., 25c & 50c.
Our Own Stock Burlesque Co. & Chorus of 40, in Hoddy Dotty
AND THE TOBASCOSCOPE Sensational Moving Pictures.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Evgs. 8:20. Matinées To-day & Saturday, 2:15.
JOHN DREW | THE TYRANNY OF TEARS
Dec. 25—Empire Company in MY LADY'S LORD.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
Mats. To-day and Sat. Messrs. Frohman Present
Wheels Within Wheels By R. C. Carton, Author Lord & Lady Algy.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre B'way & 44th St. Evgs. 8:30.
MATINEES TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.
JULIA MARLOWE | Barbara Frietchie

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way, Evenings, 8. Mat. Saturday.
"A GREAT SUCCESS."—HERALD.
WM. GILLETTE in His New Play, SHERLOCK HOLMES

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 8:15. Saturday Matinée at 2.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD
THIS WEEK | BEAU BRUMMEL
ONLY
Monday, Dec. 18, for 3 nights, "The Devil's Disciple." Dec. 21, "Prince Karl." Dec. 22, "A Parisian Romance." Mat. Dec. 23, "Prince Karl." Ngt. Dec. 23, "Dr. Jekyll & Mr. Hyde." Dec. 25, "The First Violin." Seats sold 2 weeks in advance.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.
CRAGON, GUITANOS, MARELLA'S COCKATOOS,
THE GIRL WITH THE AUBURN HAIR.
Falke & Semon. Duncan. Biograph.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
5th Week & Still Crowded. "WAY DOWN EAST."
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10.

HAMMERSTEIN'S LAST 3 WEEKS VICTORIA Evgs. 8:20. Sat. Mat. 2:15.
Rogers Bros. in Wall St.
Mon., Jan. 1—"Chris and the Wonderful Lamp."

THE DEWEY. Matinee To-Day.
Bet. 14th St. HARRY WILLIAMS'S OWN CO.
Ezra Kendall, Waterbury Bros. & Tenny.

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH.
EDEN MUSEE
NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC.

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Whirl-I-Gig & BARBARA FIDGETY

14th St. Theatre, cr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
LAST 2 WEEKS of the THE DAIRY FARM
Quaint Rural Drama.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St.
MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c.
This Week—The Girl I Left Behind Me.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. DENMAN THOMPSON & THE OLD HOMESTEAD. Evgs., 8:15. Matinée Sat., 2:15.

HERALD SQ. Thea. Evs. 8:15. Only Mat. Sat., 2:15.
Great London Success A GREEK SLAVE.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. 10c. to all. LEE HUNG FEE, MAGICIAN.

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Rain to-night or to-morrow; winds north.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,579. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks break violently.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 74¼c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40⅝c; cash cotton, 7 11-16c.

CONGRESS.—The debate on the Currency bill was continued in the House yesterday. Among those who spoke in opposition was Representative Sulzer of New York. The Republican Senators will caucus to-day to agree upon their committee appointments. The House will adjourn on Dec. 20 to Jan. 3. Senator Lodge yesterday introduced a bill to provide for the laying of a Pacific cable.—Page 5.

FOREIGN.—The British forces under Gen. Lord Methuen have met with a disastrous defeat in an attack upon the Boers' position four miles north of the Modder River. The losses on both sides are said to have been heavy. The fighting began on Sunday evening and was renewed Monday morning. Dispatches describing the battle say that the British troops found it impossible to reach the enemy's trenches in the face of the awful fire poured in upon them. Two hundred of the Gordon Highlanders were mowed down. The Black Watch regiment also suffered severely. British Gen. Wauchope was killed. Dr. von Miquel, the Kaiser's adviser, yesterday replied to Dr. Lieber, who on Tuesday criticised the Kaiser in the Reichstag. The naval debate continued, a National Liberal asserting that it was America against whom the German power should be strengthened. Russians criticise Von Buelow's speech. German worsted, woolen, and silk spinners will establish branches in the United States. The American Art Association in Paris yesterday gave its annual concert in the form of a minstrel show. A Ministerial crisis is imminent in Spain.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

The name of Mrs. Molineux, wife of the prisoner, was brought into the case at yesterday's session of the poison trial.

Page 2.

Edward Leland, head of a large private-wire brokerage firm in Chicago, was expelled from the Stock Exchange there.

It is reported that the American Steel and Wire Company has contracted with German manufacturers to supply at once 250,000 tons of wire and nails.

Page 3.

Gov. Pingree issued a call for an extra session of the Michigan Legislature to meet Dec. 18.

William V. Allen was appointed Senator from Nebraska to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Hayward.

It is rumored in Washington that New York and Philadelphia may combine against Chicago to secure the Republican National Convention. The Chicago delegation is already in Washington.

The Board of Education yesterday voted to print City Superintendent Maxwell's first annual report embodying charges against the Brooklyn Local Committee School System, the printed report of a board committee, stating that the City Superintendent had been afforded opportunity and had failed to prove his charges, to be affixed to it.

Page 4.

The congregation of the Pilgrim Church has accepted the resignation of the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Virgin.

Mrs. Phoebe Wilcoxson, who is suing her husband for a separation, was again on the stand yesterday under cross-examination.

The one hundredth anniversary of the death of George Washington will be appropriately celebrated in this city and throughout the country to-day.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood was directed yesterday to proceed to Havana and relieve Gen. Brooke of his command in the island of Cuba. He will act as Military Governor.

Page 5.

Witnesses were heard yesterday by the special House committee in the Roberts case. The testimony tended to show that the Utah Representative-elect had a plurality of wives.

Page 7.

James R. Howe, Register-elect of Kings, says he is confident that the proposed bill to abolish the fee system will pass.

The Democratic National Executive Committee is organizing traveling men into anti-trust clubs, which will eventually form a league.

An attempt to rob a savings bank at Deep River, Conn., was frustrated by a night watchman, who killed one of the would-be robbers. The victim is known here.

The Board of Health has released from quarantine the three vessels from the plague-infected Port of Santos, and has decided that the J. W. Taylor's cargo of coffee is to be roasted and the bagging burned.

Page 8.

The Trustees of the New York Public Library yesterday established a department of prints.

The schooner yacht Lasca has been sold by James S. Watson to Dr. Walter von Bruening of Berlin, Germany.

The State Land Board, in reply to a letter from Gov. Roosevelt, explained its grant of land under water to the Astoria Gas Company.

Louis A. Gourdain was convicted of a violation of the code in relation to banking yesterday, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for a year.

The case of Gustav Neuhaus, who in a test case was found guilty of illegal voting from the Municipal Lodging House, will be appealed at once for a ruling.

Judge Thomas, in the United States Circuit Court, has dismissed the indictments against James and Allan Macnaughtan, formerly connected with the Tradesmen's National Bank.

Mrs. Minnie Burchard Morehouse, who obtained a divorce from her husband, Joseph N. Morehouse, has married Herbert N. Curtis, who was named as co-respondent in Mr. Morehouse's unsuccessful counter-suit.

Judge Thomas has instructed the United States Grand Jury to investigate the charges of false naturalization in the United States Courts made by Superintendent McCullagh.

Page 14.

Col. Julius Walker Adams, one of the first engineers who conceived the idea of building the Brooklyn Bridge, is dead at his home in Brooklyn.

There was a violent decline in prices yesterday all through the Stock Exchange list, and conditions in the afternoon were panicky. American Sugar, the feature of the day, showed a net decline of 9¾ points.

Amusements.—Page 6.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
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Markets.—Page 9.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

SUPPOSED DEAD MAN ALIVE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 13. — Robert O'Grady, supposedly dead and buried in a Chicago cemetery, and whose life policy had been paid by an insurance company, is alive and at present an inmate of the National Soldiers' Home in this city.

The circumstances of the case have come to light through the prosecution for fraud of six Chicago persons, including Margaret Sheehan, a niece of the veteran, by the general counsel of the Knights and Ladies of Security. In December last a man died at 387 West Monroe Street, Chicago. His death was recorded, a burial permit secured for the body by J. O'Brien, the undertaker, and it was placed in a grave in Forest Home Cemetery.

A Robert O'Grady was insured in the Illinois Council, No. 420, of the Knights and Ladies of Security, and when the man, at 837 West Monroe Street, died, insurance on O'Grady's life was collected by the officers of the Illinois Council.

The real Robert O'Grady, who has been located here, says he did not know that his life was insured. He asserts, however, that Margaret Sheehan is his niece, but he does not know much about her. He says he never lived at 837 West Monroe Street, where the supposed Robert O'Grady died.

Hotel Metropole. Table d'hote a la Russe, 6 to 8 P. M., $1.00. Music. Restaurant a la carte all hours. Golden Rod Rathskeller. Deutsche Kueche.—Adv.

CHASING AGUINALDO THROUGH THE CLOUDS

Major March Pursues the Fugitive Over the Mountains.

IS PUSHING ON TO BONTOC

Defeats Pilar in a Wonderful Fight 3,000 Feet Above the Sea.

MANILA, Dec. 13.—The following dispatch, dated Cervantes, Dec. 5, has just been received from a correspondent with Major March's batallion:

"Major March, with Capts. Jenkinson and Cunningham, Lieuts. Tompkins, Rucker, McClelland, and Power, and 125 men, is about starting for Bontoc, the principal town in the Province of that name to the northeast, through an absolutely desolate country and over a mountain 10,000 feet high. He is pursuing Aguinaldo, whose escourt, now reduced to fifty men, is known to be there.

"According to the natives Aguinaldo intends to disguise himself and to take a circuitous trail toward Bayombong, Province of Neuva Vizcaya.

"Major March, with 300 men, arrived at Cervantes, in the heart of the Tilad Mountains, on the evening of Dec. 3, about twenty hours behind Aguinaldo, who had believed he had found an inaccessible refuge. On Dec. 2 the American commander had a wonderful fight in a cloud-enveloped mountain pass 3,000 feet above the sea, completely routing Gen. Gregorio del Pilar's force of 200 picked men in a position almost strong enough to rival Thermopylae.

"Gen. Pilar died at the front of his men, urging them to make a stand until the ball of a sharpshooter pierced his head. His followers tried to carry away the body, but were compelled to lay it down.

"Two of the Americans were killed and were buried by their comrades where they fell. The others, carrying nine wounded, camped for the night on top of the mountain, an eminence of 4,000 feet, suffering greatly from the cold. In the morning they moved down the trail to Dugaqui, where they learned that Aguinaldo, with a few men and three women, all carried on litters borne by Igorrotes, had passed along the same trail to Cervantes, where he was during the fight. A runner had brought him the news of the death of his chief of staff. He was greatly affected and prepared instantly for flight.

"Gen. Concepcion, with six officers, who had deserted Aguinaldo, surrendered when Major March reached Cayan, Province of Lepanto.

"On arriving at Cervantes Major March's battalion was without food, except rice, and had only a small supply of ammunition. Major March secured five days' rations, made arrangements for his sick and wounded, and, having chosen twenty-five mounted and one hundred unmounted men, resumed the chase at daybreak to-day."

The latest reports show that fifty of the enemy were killed and that many were wounded. The Americans also captured 100 prisoners, 200 rifles, several cannon, a quantity of provisions, and some money, and released a number of Spanish prisoners. The latter report that some American officers and several men who had been taken prisoners were conveyed from Laoag to Tarcova, where, they add, Gen. Tinto, who is severely wounded, had arrived.

The navy co-operated successfully with the army on the west coast.

Released Spaniards to the number of 2,200, including Gen. Pena, are awaiting transportation at Laoag and Vigan.

Major March liberated 575 of these, including 150 friars.

NAVY TAKES A PROVINCE.

Gen. Tirona Surrenders Cagayan to Capt. McCalla.

MANILA, Dec. 13.—Gen. Tirona, commanding the Filipinos in the Province of Cagayan, surrendered the entire province at Aparri on Dec. 11 to Capt. McCalla of the United States cruiser Newark. Capt. McCalla appointed him Civil Governor of the province, subject to the approval of Gen. Otis.

The surrender was with the honors of war. Capt. McCalla reviewed the insurgents, and Gen. Tirona reviewed the naval forces. The Americans presented arms while the insurgents were stacking theirs.

Capt. McCalla has communicated with Major Batchellor's battalion of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, which is now ninety miles south of Aparri.

The gunboats Princeton and Helena have entered the Aparri River. The latter will take supplies for Major Batchellor, and the former will bring 300 surrendered rifles to Manila.

Lieut. Col. Howze reports definitely that Gen. Tino is conveying American prisoners north. Bruce of the First Nevada and Edwards of the Yorktown were rescued near La Paz. Howze is rapidly pursuing Tino with Penn's battalion of the Thirty-third Infantry."

The naval account of the operations of the ships in Luzon is contained in two cablegrams received to-day from Admiral Watson at Cavite. The first reads as follows:

"Burwell reports that the Wheeling landed a naval force and a detachment of troops, Kaiser commanding, sixteen miles north of Laoag, Northwest Luzon, and attacked the city yesterday, releasing 1,500 Spaniards. Am holding at the request of Gen. Young. No casualties."

The second cablegram read:

"Gen. Tirona, commanding Filipinos, unconditionally surrendered Aparri and Cagayan Province to Capt. McCalla of the Newark on the 11th of December. Princeton and Helena at present in the river. All arms and ammunition surrendered. Tirona surrendered from patriotic motives, to prevent further bloodshed. He was appointed Civil Governor by Capt. McCalla, subject to the approval of Otis. The Helena was dispatched up the river with stores for Batchellor's troops, ninety miles south of Aparri. Aparri and Engana lighthouses relighted."

FILIPINO LEADER A PRISONER.

Mabini, the Head and Front of the Insurrection, Is in Gen. MacArthur's Hands.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Gen. Otis had some stirring news to report to-day from Manila, his advices going to show that the insurgents are, as he predicted a few days ago, at the end of their resources from a military point of view, and are melting away before the rapid advance of the American troops at all points. His cablegrams were as follows:

"Manila, Dec. 13.

"Fifty men of the navy and fifty men of the army transported by the navy took Laoag on the 10th inst. Gen. Young, with staff, followed next day. He reports Howze, with Penn's battalion of the Thirty-fourth followed by a portion of the Thirty-third Infantry, passed north to Pidding, east of Laoag. March's battalion of the Thirty-fourth was at Cayan, Province of Lepanto, on 7th inst. The Third Cavalry was along the coast and in the mountains pursuing the enemy.

"Young states his extreme northern force passed over mountains, driving the insurgents under Gen. Tino, who was badly wounded, killing fifty and wounding many. He made large captures of rifles and property with all insurgent transportation, and released all the Spanish prisoners in that section to the number of about 2,000. Our casualties were two wounded. Our troops are still pursuing the remnant of Tino's command.

"March's battalion of the Thirty-third reports from Cayan, Lepanto Province, on the 7th inst., that he has destroyed Aguinaldo's body guard, killed Gen. Gregorio Pilar, received the surrender of Gen. Concepcion and staff, killed and wounded fifty-two insurgents, released 575 Spanish, including 150 friars, and captured considerable property. His loss was two killed and nine wounded. My information is that Aguinaldo has disguised his individuality, abandoned his troops, and is hiding in the Province of Benguet."

In his second dispatch Gen. Otis says:

"Admiral Watson informs me that the Province of Cagayan surrendered unconditionally to Capt. McCalla of the Newark on the 11th inst., all arms being surrendered. Major Batchelor is ninety miles south of Aparri; command in good condition. Navy will take supplies to Batchelor in launch at once. This surrender doubtless includes the Province of Isabella.

"Gen. Bates at Zamboanga reports affairs there satisfactory. Nearly all rifles surrendered. MacArthur at Bayambang reports that he holds as prisoner of war Mabini, the ablest of the insurgents, and founder of the late Government."

The Secretary of War regards the information conveyed in Gen. Otis's dispatches to-day as the most important that has come to hand in months past. Most important of the items is the capture of Mabini, reported by MacArthur from Bayambang. It is believed that the Filipino leader was trying to make his way across country from Bangued, where he had been obliged to part company with Aguinaldo a fortnight ago, and was endeavoring to reach the east coast of Luzon.

The members of the Philippine Commission, now in Washington, declare without reserve that Mabini was the head and front of the insurrection. Aguinaldo was only a figurehead, but Mabini was the brain and the directing power behind him. He is a paralytic, an old man, but of extraordinary ability, and his counsels are always conclusive with the Filipinos.

Mabini was concerned in the first uprising against the Spaniards. For a short time he wavered upon Aguinaldo's breach with the Americans, but finally cast his fortunes with the insurrection, and was President of the council. He was also the financial strength of the movement, for without his backing, Aguinaldo would have had no credit in that circle of adventurous capitalists in the East who stand ready to venture investments in revolutionary movements against great risks for large odds.

Next in importance to the capture of Mabini in the developments of the campaign was the bold stroke of Capt. McCalla of the Newark in capturing the whole Province of Cagayan. With MacArthur holding the Province of Isabella adjoining, and Young's holdings on the opposite or western shore of the upper peninsula, the American forces are now in technical occupation of the whole northern end of Luzon from a point just north of the Gulf of Lingayen. McCalla, posted at the port of Aparri, the only good port on the northern end of the island, commands the greater part of the whole length of the Rio Grande affording entrance by boats to a full third of the interior of the island.

It is up this river that Capt. McCalla is sending steam launches carrying supplies to Major Batchelor. The latter officer, with a few negro soldiers of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, has just completed one of the most daring marches connected with the present campaign. Detaching his little force from MacArthur a week ago, he drove straight through the centre of the island, northward, cutting loose from his communications and bound to reach Aparri or be captured or killed in the attempt. Capt. McCalla's advices indicate that he has succeeded, being now within touch of the navy on the north shore.

Bates's report from the Southern archipelago has allayed the apprehension excited for the security of things there growing out of the agitation caused by the misleading publications of important insurgent victories.

Altogether, the advices contained in to-day's dispatches have given great satisfaction to the officials of the War Department.

WAS LOGAN KILLED BY HIS MEN?

No One Will Assume Responsibility for the Report.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Col. Long, the Quartermaster in charge of army transportation at San Francisco, who was recently instructed by Quartermaster General Ludington to investigate the report published in certain newspapers that Major John A. Logan, United States Volunteers, had been killed by his own soldiers as an act of revenge, reports to the Quartermaster General by telegraph to-day that he has mailed a report of the result of the investigation.

Col. Long says that Koppitz, the freight clerk who was alleged to have made the allegations, denies officially and positively making any such statement to a newspaper representative or to any other person.

"Capt. Coulling can find no one on the ship," says Col. Long, "who made such remarks, and is satisfied that, if made, it was by some irresponsible party."

TREATY WITH JOLO'S SULTAN.

Agreement to Assume Sovereignty, Made by Gen. Bates, Is Now Before the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The following is the text of the agreement made between Gen. Bates and the Sultan of Jolo, known as the Jolo treaty, which has been sent to the Senate by the President:

Agreement between Brig. Gen. John C. Bates, representing the United States, of the one part, and his Highness the Sultan of Jolo, the Dato Rajah Muda, the Dato Attik, the Dato Calbi, and the Dato Joakanain of the other part; it being understood that this agreement will be in full force only when approved by the Governor General of the Philippine Islands and confirmed by the President of the United States, and will be subject to future modifications by the mutual consent of the parties in interest.

Article I.—The sovereignty of the United States over the whole Archipelago of Jolo and its dependencies is declared and acknowledged.

Art. II.—The United States flag will be used in the Archipelago of Jolo and its dependencies on land and sea.

Art. III.—The rights and dignities of his Highness the Sultan and his Datos shall be fully respected; the Moros shall not be interfered with on account of their religion; all their religious customs shall be respected, and no one shall be persecuted on account of his religion.

Art. IV.—While the United States may occupy and control such points in the Archipelago of Jolo as public interest seem to demand, encroachment will not be made upon the lands immediately about the residence of his Highness the Sultan unless military necessity requires such occupation in case of war with a foreign power; and where the property of individuals is taken due compensation will be made in each case.

Any person may purchase land in the Archipelago of Jolo and hold the same by obtaining the consent of the Sultan and coming to a satisfactory agreement with the owner of the land, and such purchase shall immediately be registered in the proper office of the United States Government.

Art. V.—All trade in domestic products of the Archipelago of Jolo, when carried on by the Sultan and his people with any part of the Philippine Islands, and when conducted under the American flag, shall be free, unlimited, and undutiable.

Art. VI.—The Sultan of Jolo shall be allowed to communicate direct with the Governor General of the Philippine Islands in making complaints against the commanding officer of Jolo or against any naval commander.

Art. VII.—The introduction of firearms and war material is forbidden, except under specific authority of the Governor General of the Philippine Islands.

Art. VIII.—Piracy must be suppressed, and the Sultan of Jolo and his Datos agree to heartily cooperate with the United States authorities to that end, and to make every possible effort to arrest and bring to justice all persons engaged in piracy.

Art. IX.—Where crimes and offenses are committed by Moros against Moros, the Government of the Sultan will bring to trial and punishment the criminals and offenders, who will be delivered to the Government of the Sultan by the United States authorities if in their possession. In all other cases persons charged with crimes or offenses will be delivered to the United States authorities for trial and punishment.

Art. X.—Any slave in the Archipelago of Jolo shall have the right to purchase freedom by paying to the master the usual market value.

Art. XI.—In case of any trouble with subjects of the Sultan the American authorities in the island will be instructed to make careful investigation before resorting to harsh measures, as in most cases serious trouble can thus be avoided.

Art. XII.—At present Americans or foreigners wishing to go into the country should state their wishes to the Moro authorities and ask for an escort, but it is hoped that this will become unnecessary as we know each other better.

Art. XIII.—The United States will give full protection to the Sultan and his subjects in case any foreign nation should attempt to impose upon them.

Art. XIV.—The United States will not sell the Island of Jolo or any other island of the Jolo Archipelago to any foreign nation without the consent of the Sultan of Jolo.

Art. XV.—The United States Government will pay the following monthly salaries in Mexican

Continued on Page 2.

WOMAN AGAINST WOMAN.

Unmarried Workers of Boston Organize to Prevent the Employment of Married Wage Earners.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 13.—An organization has lately been formed in the city among unmarried working women to prevent the competition of married women who are partially provided for. They include workers in restaurants, department stores, and factories, and their methods are to secure the promise of employers that they will employ none but unmarried women, with such exceptions as may be offered in favor of women who have lost their husbands or are otherwise needy.

Several employers have told the leaders in this movement that their claims were just, and have, therefore, offered to support their cause. Mrs. E. J. Ames, Factory Inspector for the Commonwealth, said:

"As a Factory Inspector I have specially observed the married women. An action of woman against woman would be the bitterest thing in the world. Rather let women do as men have done for their protection in industrial life. Let them form trades unions."

Mrs. Micah Dyer, President of the Charity Club, said:

"In this organization against married workers there is a chance of antagonizing women. Those who are doing an injustice should be told so quietly, but women ought not to go against one another. Women must pull together."

Prof. Sedgwick, curator of the Lowell Lectures, said: "It would be difficult to make any distinction among married women. Some unmarried women are working to support an aged parent, but many married women are working to support their children."

Mrs. Lucia Mead said: "I do not want to pass any snap judgment on the matter, but if the women who are interested in the movement would like my advice, I would be glad to give it to them."

SETBACK FOR MR. BENEDICT.

Compelled to Give Up Improving His Indian Harbor Property.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Dec. 13.—E. C. Benedict has been obliged to give up some contemplated improvements about his Indian Harbor property, which would involve the expenditure of thousands of dollars, because a neighbor, Isaac Cypher, will not take less than $10,000 for his property, which Mr. Benedict says is not worth more than $1,000.

After Mr. Benedict erected his house at Indian Harbor and improved the grounds there, he sought to clean up the adjoining places. All the fishermen's houses north of the grounds were bought up and removed. Across the small inlet west of him is a row of eight houses, and his agent has been negotiating for their purchase. As Mr. Cypher has refused anything less than $10,000, Mr. Benedict has declared all the other bargains off, and will give up the contemplated improvements.

ONE CENT MORE ON APPEAL.

Newark Woman First Got Five Cents in Land Damage Award.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 13.—Mrs. Louise Badenhop, who was recently awarded 5 cents by a commission appointed to assess damages in connection with the opening of Peshine Avenue, took an appeal, and the case came up to-day in the Circuit Court before Justice Depue.

It was claimed by the city that a former owner of the land had dedicated the strip [illegible] to the use of the public, and that Mrs. Badenhop came into possession of it by warranty deed. It was shown that Mrs. Badenhop had paid $596.38 in taxes and assessments on the property, and Justice Depue directed the jury to return a verdict for her in the sum of 6 cents.

AUCTION SALE FOR LEGATEES.

Justus Morris Leaves a Family Clock Which Must Be Bid For.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 13.—The will of Justus Morris, who at one time owned nearly all of Broad Street, was admitted to probate to-day. The testator leaves his farm and furniture to his wife, who is some fifty years his junior, and whom he married a few years ago.

An odd provision of the will is that an old family clock shall be sold to the legatee who bids the highest for it. Another provision is that a monument not to exceed $500 shall be erected over his grave.

NO BATHS FOR VETERANS.

Water Is Too Scarce at Fitch's Sailors and Soldiers' Home.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Dec. 13.—Water is scarce at Fitch's Home for Sailors and Soldiers, a State institution at Noroton Heights, and orders have been promulgated by Superintendent Coe forbidding any one in the home to take the weekly baths heretofore deemed imperative.

An artesian well is the only supply for the 500 veterans, and the continued drought has caused the water to be very low there. The State appropriation of $500 made by the last Legislature for another well has not been used, and the neglect is now felt.

Monday was pension day and 200 veterans took their money and left for a short time, until the water is more plentiful they say.

SEEK TO PUNISH ARMOUR & CO.

Firm to be Sued for $1,500,000 in Penalties if Evidence Is Found.

ALBANY, Dec. 13.—A meeting was held to-day of the parties concerned in the collection of evidence on which to base a case against Armour & Co. of Chicago to recover $1,500,000 in penalties alleged to be due the State for bringing oleomargarine into the State contrary to law. Judge C. H. Waltz is the referee. The State was represented by Judge Evans of Rome. Mr. Kimball of Tracy, Boardman & Platt and Ira A. Place appeared for the Armour Company.

The freight registers of the New York Central Railroad were examined this morning. No entries could be found in them showing the receipt by the company at this city of any packages from Armour & Co. during the years 1893 to 1898. After the books had been examined Judge Evans said the way bills must have been spirited away. The next meeting will be held at Utica Jan. 16.

CLAIMS A LARGE ESTATE.

New Jersey Woman Says Husband Died Under Another Name.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Dec. 13.—Mrs. Sarah Pangborn, who lives in poor circumstances in a cottage on Lake Street, has laid claim to one of the largest estates in Williamsport, Penn. She declares her husband, Stephen Pangborn, and William Scott Allen, a prominent and wealthy business man of Williamsport, were one and the same person.

Allen left a wife and three children in Williamsport, who also lay claim to the estate.

Stephen Pangborn married in 1861 Miss Sarah Giles. After the birth of a daughter there were some high words between husband and wife, in which Mrs. Giles sided with her daughter. The quarrel resulted in a separation, and Pangborn left home. His wife never saw him again. He occasionally came to Plainfield and saw his child, but made no attempt at reconciliation, according to Mrs. Pangborn.

Allen married the daughter of one of the leading citizens of Williamsport. There were three children, two girls and a boy, who now live at Lacaeyville, Penn. Allen, while hunting with a party of friends in Western Pennsylvania in 1859, was accidentally shot.

No Excess Fare to Cincinnati.
A fast limited train every day along the Hudson River and through the Mohawk Valley by the New York Central.—Adv.

METHUEN SUFFERS DISASTROUS DEFEAT

Repulsed with Slaughter in an Attack Upon the Boers.

LATTER ALSO LOSE HEAVILY

Gordon Highlanders Decimated by Enemy's Rifle Fire.

British General, Wauchope, Among the Killed — Imperial Troops Forced to Fall Back to the Modder River.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Gen. Lord Methuen has met with a disastrous defeat in an attack upon the Boer positions at Magersfontein, four miles north of the Modder River. It is estimated here that Lord Methuen's forces amounted to 11,000 men, and perhaps to more. No reliable estimate of his losses has yet been received. They are believed to have been at least 450.

Among the British killed was Gen. Wauchope, who died leading his troops.

The British casualties also included the Marquis of Winchester, Major of the Second Battalion Coldstream Guards, who was killed, and Col. Downham of the First Battalion Gordon Highlanders, who was mortally wounded. Among the wounded were Lieut. Col. A. D. Codrington and Capt. Sterling of the Coldstream Guards.

It is known besides that 293 wounded British, including 27 officers, have arrived at Orange River from the front, and a telegram from Lord Methuen, dated Modder River, Dec. 12, would indicate that others of his wounded fell into the hands of the Boers.

METHUEN'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

Yesterday afternoon the War Office received the following dispatch from Gen. Methuen, dated Tuesday, Dec. 12:

"Our artillery shelled a very strong position held by the enemy in a long, high kopje from 4 until dusk Sunday. It rained hard last night. The Highland Brigade attacked at daybreak Monday the south end of the kopje. The attack was properly timed, but failed. The Guards were ordered to protect the Highlanders' right and rear. The cavalry and mounted infantry, with a howitzer artillery battery, attacked the enemy on the left and the Guards on the right, supported by field artillery and howitzer artillery.

"They shelled the position from daybreak and at 1:15 I sent the Gordons to support the Highland Brigade. The troops held their own in front of the enemy's intrenchments until dusk, the position extending, including the kopje, for a distance of six miles toward the Modder River. I, to-day, am holding my position and intrenching myself. I had to face at least 12,000 men. Our loss was great."

Later he telegraphed:

"As the Boers occupied their trenches strongly this morning, I retired in perfect order here, where I am in security.

"I have gathered from some of the prisoners and from our men with the ambulances, who talked with the Boers, that the enemy's losses were terrible, some corps being completely wiped out.

"The Boers have been most kind to my wounded."

The position Lord Methuen assaulted is thus described by a correspondent:

"Magersfontein Range terminates on the east with an abrupt saddle rock, some 150 feet high. Boer intrenchments run around the whole front. The position is some two miles long, due east and west. The western ends of the trenches follow the contour of the kopjes and afford a retreat."

FIGHTING BEGAN ON SUNDAY.

The fighting began, according to press dispatches received here, early Sunday evening. The Guards and the Highland Brigade moved from the Modder River camp, marching in the night in a northeasterly direction. The objective of the Highlanders was the eastern spur of the Boer position, the Guards following the bank of the river, while the Yorkshire Light Infantry moved along the riverside. Just before daybreak the Highlanders arrived within 200 yards of the Boer intrenchments, at the foot of a hill. Not suspecting that the Boers were in the vicinity, the British were still marching in quarter column, in close order, when they met a terrible fire from the flanks. About 200 of the Highlanders were mown down.

The troops reformed under the shelter of some rising ground and gallantly held their position. Later the Gordons arrived and the troops gradually worked their way until within 300 yards of the Boer positions, displaying the greatest gallantry. In the meanwhile a naval gun at the Modder River, the howitzer batteries, and the Horse Artillery opened a terrific fire, enfilading the trenches and searching every portion of the Boer position. In the meanwhile, the Boers, on the open ground directly in front, moved with the object of making a flank attack. But this was frustrated by the Guards and artillery.

The Black Watch Regiment, on reforming, was only able to muster 160 men. The Boers also lost heavily in the trenches, and also in the wire entanglements, when they came into the open in an attempt to make a flank attack on the British.

The terrific British artillery fire provoked no response from the Boer rifles until nearly 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the Gordon Highlanders formed up to renew the attack on the intrenched kopje. They advanced with the utmost gallantry to attack the Boers, close to the place where lay their dead and wounded comrades of the Highland Brigade.

The enemy opened with a heavy shrapnel fire as the British advanced, and it was found physically impossible to take the Boer trenches. The British got within 200 yards, but could not get nearer. It was here that Col. Downham fell.

BARBED WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS.

The Boers had had free recourse to barbed wire entanglements, which offered great obstacles even after the damage inflicted by the British artillery fire. The greatest bravery was displayed by both officers and men.

A detachment of Boers posted among some thick bushes to the east maintained a most destructive fire on our right. With the remarkable talent for taking cover which the Boer always displays they were, generally speaking, virtually invisible; and, although the enemy's artillery was practically silenced, his rifle fire was so persistent and concentrated, as well as usually accurate, that it was absolutely impossible for the British infantry to take the position by assault.

At the first advance of the Highlanders the Boer shooting, probably owing to the darkness, was somewhat high. Otherwise the British losses would have been still heavier.

SEEN BY JULIAN RALPH.

Julian Ralph, describing the battle in a special dispatch to The Daily Mail says:

"The Boers were intrenched at Magersfontein, four miles north of Modder River. At dawn Monday the Highlanders advancing across the veldt were suddenly subjected to a murderous fire from the trenches about two hundred yards in front. The greater part of the fearful loss of the day was thus suffered in a single minute.

"Startled and overwhelmed, the brigade retired quickly, but soon rallied and retained their position. This was on the left.

"On the right the Guards' Brigade advanced across the veldt against other trenches and fought an invisible foe for fifteen hours.

"At 11 in the morning the Gordon Highlanders were sent forward. The Boers allowed them to pass one line of trenches and then enfiladed them. We raked the Boer trenches with artillery throughout the day. The fighting only ceased with nightfall."

Another special correspondent of The Daily Mail at Modder River, describing the fighting, says:

"The Boer trenches extended far beyond the kopje into the open plain. Those on the plain were hidden by screens of bushes. Those near the kopje were guarded by a double line of barbed wire. Evidently they feared our storming and bayonet attack.

"We raked the kopje and trenches with an intense, well-directed fire of thirty guns, including a naval gun and a howitzer battery, both using lyddite. I believe they effected severe damage. The Boer prisoners report that one lyddite shell fell among forty men, only five of whom escaped unhurt. Other shells burst in the enemy's laager, causing its complete destruction.

"The Boers are in still larger force than we found them at Modder River, outnumbering us by almost three to one. The Transvaalers are apparently dominating in their military councils, although in a minority."

ALARM FELT IN LONDON.

As the day progressed and the driblets of information leaked out in London, the extreme gravity of Gen. Methuen's position was more fully recognized, and the possibility of his isolation created no small alarm in military circles. It was thought in some quarters that he ought to retrace his steps to Orange River before his lines of communication were seriously severed.

Gen. Wauchope's death was much deplored. He rendered notable service at the battle of Omdurman, for which he was thanked by both houses of Parliament.

A pathetic circumstance was that Gen. Wauchope's wife was among the inquirers at the War Office a few minutes before the telegram announcing his death was posted.

The Stock Exchange to-day closed grave and anxious. There was considerable nervousness as to the outcome of the settlement, and there were rumors of further failures. Consols were weak and Kafirs were more depressed than at any time during the present year.

There was little excitement noticeable at the War Office, but at the clubs and hotels there was considerable gloom, with a feeling that the brief announcement that a large number of wounded had arrived at Orange River indicated that Gen. Methuen's losses were the most severe yet reported.

LONDON LOOKS TO BULLER.

Alarm is beginning to be expressed in many quarters as to the situation of Gen. Methuen. As The Westminster Gazette says:

"If England ever needed a victory it is now, and it is to Buller, the soldier, strong, cool-headed, and reticent, that the country looks for this victory."

The other papers are abusing the Government for its "complacent optimism" and inability to grasp the strength of the opposition it had to overcome in South Africa.

Considerable significance attaches to Gen. Methuen's statement that he is entrenching himself, indicating fear that the Boers may follow up their advantage, adopt the offensive, and attack him. Indeed the gravity of the situation from the British point of view can hardly be overestimated. Gen. Methuen's long lines of communication to De Aar are most vulnerable. Should they be cut, Gen. Methuen will find himself in a very tight place, if only from lack of supplies.

The latest advices from Gen. Gatacre show no anxiety is felt for the safety of his remaining troops, who have been withdrawn to good positions along the railroad south of Molteno. It is said that Bushman's Hoek is impregnable. The Boers decline to

Continued on Page 2.

MAP SHOWING SCENE OF LORD METHUEN'S DEFEAT.

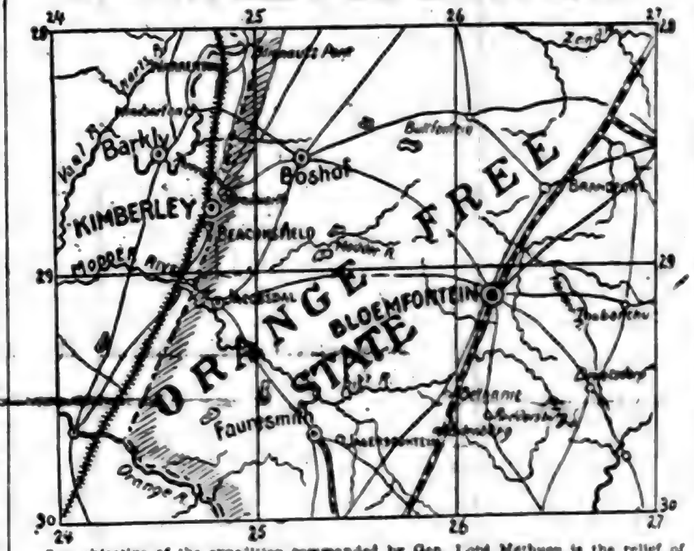

The objective of the expedition commanded by Gen. Lord Methuen is the relief of Kimberley, which was invested by the Boers of the Orange Free State soon after the beginning of hostilities. The first engagement of the troops under Gen. Methuen with the Boers was on Nov. 23 at Gras Pan, about thirty miles north of the Orange River. Another battle was fought on Nov. 28 at Modder River, about twenty-five miles south of Kimberley.

The British succeeded in crossing the river, and it was expected that they would be able to push on at once to Kimberley; but Lord Methuen found that his troops were so weakened by the fighting that reinforcements would be necessary. Magersfontein, the scene of the last battle, is four miles north of the Modder, near the line of railroad to Kimberley.

Unequaled Service.
The New York Central has eight trains every day to Chicago; six to Cleveland; three to St. Louis; two to Cincinnati, two to Toronto, four to Montreal, five to Detroit, twenty to Buffalo and Niagara Falls, including the famous Empire State Express, sixteen hours between New York and Albany and Troy.—Adv.

MRS. MOLINEUX'S NAME UP

Mr. Holt, Co-Employe of Barnet, Witness at the Poison Trial.

PROVES DEAD MAN'S WRITING

E. H. Barnet, Mr. McIntyre, and Expert Kinsley Other Witnesses—Mr. Osborne's Mysterious Visitor.

William J. Kinsley, the chief handwriting expert for the prosecution in the trial of Roland B. Molineux for the murder of Katherine J. Adams, was on the witness stand during the greater part of yesterday's session, telling the jury the points of similarity between the admitted handwriting of the defendant, the Barnet and Cornish requests for medicinal remedies, and the address on the poison package received by Cornish. Mr. Osborne managed to get in the testimony of several witnesses tending to strengthen the deductions of the expert, in spite of the fact that he said on Tuesday that he would not do this unless some more witnesses dropped from the clouds.

The interpolations consisted of Robert S. Holt, Jr., an employe of the firm with which the late H. C. Barnet was at one time connected; Edmund H. Barnet, a brother of the dead man, and Assistant District Attorney McIntyre. Mr. Holt was put on the stand a few minutes before the noon adjournment for the announced purpose of identifying a letter sent by H. C. Barnet in 1897 to the Holt firm, which letter was to be used by the expert to point out that the man who wrote it could not have written the requests for medicines and marriage guides signed with his name.

Incidental to Mr. Holt's testimony, Mr. Osborne brought into the case the name of Mrs. Molineux, who was Blanche Chessebrough before her marriage to the defendant in November, 1898, and to show that she had visited the rooms of Molineux and Barnet in the Knickerbocker

for the purposes of comparison of handwriting. Mr. Weeks then cross-examined.

"Where do you live?"

"At 287 Lexington Avenue."

"Did you live there in November, 1898?"

"I did."

"Did a person from another city call on you there?"

"Yes."

"Was it a woman?"

"Yes."

"How long did she remain in your house?"

"Two days."

The witness said he intended to remain in the city, and could be found whenever wanted. Mr. Osborne took up the re-direct.

"Do you know the defendant?" he asked.

"I do."

"Where did you meet him?"

"At the Knickerbocker Athletic Club."

"Who introduced you to him?"

"Mr. Barnet."

"The same Barnet referred to here?"

"Yes."

"Did his relations with the defendant seem friendly?"

They did."

"And continue so until the time of his death?"

"As long as I knew him."

Mr. Weeks cross-examined again, and drew out that the witness had seen Mr. Barnet in the clubhouse during his illness both in his room and in the library. Then Mr. Osborne tried again.

MRS. MOLINEUX BROUGHT IN.

"Did you ever know Mrs. Molineux?" he asked.

"Not as Mrs. Molineux."

"Under what name did you know her?"

"Under the name of Miss Chesebrough."

"In whose rooms did you meet her?"

"I met her in Mr. Molineux's room, and also in the gymnasium of the club."

"Did you meet her in anybody else's room?"

"Yes."

"In whose room?"

"In Mr. Barnet's."

"Why didn't you say so?" said the District Attorney, and was about to dismiss the witness when Mr. Weeks started in again.

"Who was present in Barnet's room when you saw Miss Chesebrough there?"

"Mr. Barnet, Mr. Carr, Mr. Bushnell, and others."

"Was that upon the occasion of an entertainment in the gymnasium of the club?"

"It was."

"On the occasion that you saw Miss Chesebrough in Mr. Barnet's room had you a lady with you?"

"I had."

"You and the lady had left the entertainment?"

"Yes."

"Because of dissatisfaction with it?"

"Yes."

"Mr. Barnet and Miss Chesebrough had left the entertainment for the same reason, had they not?"

"They had."

"You went to his room for your wraps, did you not?"

That was my reason for going there."

"The ladies left the room, leaving you and Mr. Barnet there?"

"We left, leaving Miss Chesebrough and Mr. Barnet there."

"Was the lady who accompanied you a relative of yours?"

"She was."

SAW MRS. MOLINEUX TWICE.

"Was that the only occasion you saw Miss Chesebrough with Mr. Barnet?"

"I think I saw her dining after that with Mr. Barnet, Mr. Carr, and others."

"Was that before the time you saw her in his room?"

"It was."

Mr. Osborne was not yet satisfied, so he began the examination again.

"Were Miss Chesebrough and Mr. Barnet left alone in his room?"

"They were."

"Was there a bottle of champagne there?"

"There was. At least, a part of one remained."

"Did you go to Barnet's funeral?"

"I did."

"Did you see Miss Cheseborough there?"

"I did not."

"Was she there?"

"I don't know."

"Who drank that champagne?" asked Mr. Weeks, coming into the breach again.

"We all drank some."

"Did the lady with you drink any?"

"She was asked to, but declined."

"There was no doubt about her being in that room?"

"None."

"Were the doors open?"

"They were."

"On other occasions of that sort, were you not in the rooms of other members with ladies?"

"Yes."

"Was it not a custom on such occasions to open the rooms of members to ladies?"

"It was."

Mr Osborne's "five-minute witness" having been on the stand for an hour was then allowed to depart.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF McINTYRE.

At the opening of the afternoon session Assistant District Attorney McIntyre took the stand. "When and where did you first meet Mrs. Adams?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"In the early part of 1897, in my office, at 61 Park Row."

"Who introduced you to her?"

"Mrs. Rogers, whom I had met two or three days before."

"Who introduced you to Mrs. Rogers?"

"She was sent to me by a gentleman who was a member of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club."

"Was it Cornish?"

"No."

"You had met Cornish?"

"Yes."

"Through the same person?"

"That I cannot remember."

"How long had you known Cornish?"

"Since 1898."

"Were you ever counsel for Cornish?"

"No."

"For Mrs. Adams and Mrs. Rogers?"

"Yes."

"Did you ever meet Edwin F. Rogers?"

"Yes."

"As a result of your meeting with him did you draw up separation papers between him and Mrs. Rogers?"

"I did," answered the witness after an objection by Mr. Osborne had been overruled.

THE DEATH OF MRS. ADAMS.

Mr. McIntyre went on to say that to the best of his knowledge Mrs. Adams lived at that time at 61 West Eighty-sixth Street. He said he had never called at this house, but he had called on the dead woman when she lived at the Adelaide, in Park Avenue, but always on business. He said he never went to the Eighty-sixth Street house until the day of Mrs. Adams's death.

"What time on Dec. 28 did you see Cornish?"

"It must have been about 3 o'clock."

"You had a conversation with him then?"

"Yes; for about an hour."

"After that did you go to the Coroner's office?"

"No. I will tell you about that. When I got back from lunch on that day I found a message on my desk telling me that a Mrs. Rogers had committed suicide, and that I should send the Coroner to the house. I inquired, but the Coroner knew nothing of the matter. Afterward I was asked if I had not been mistaken, and was told that at the same address a Mrs. Adams had committed suicide. That came to me through an undertaker who came to the Coroner's office for a permit. Cornish called that afternoon."

"While he was there was any one else present?"

"No one who had anything to do with the matter."

"You sent out for no one?"

"No."

Mr. McIntyre said he made an appointment to meet Cornish that night, but it was not kept. He went to the Adams flat that night, and on his first visit saw Mrs. Rogers, Mr. Hovey, Policeman Palmer, and another officer. He came back half an hour later and Mrs. Hovey and young Mr. Adams were there. The last time, he said, he entered the house in company with Dr. Weston.

TOOK NOTHING FROM THE HOUSE.

"Did you take anything from the house either time you left it?"

"I did not."

"When did you next see Cornish?"

"On Dec. 29 at the club."

Mr. McIntyre said that he had seen Cornish frequently since that time and had talked with him about the case. He said he had also talked with Hovey, and admitted that he had arranged with the latter that his compensation should be $5 a day and mileage when he came from Connecticut to testify.

Mr. Kinsley, who was on the stand all the rest of the day, testified first as to resemblances between the different handwritings, admitted and disputed, and the address on the poison package. Finally Mr. Osborne handed him a letter and asked him if he knew whose handwriting it was in. He said he thought he did.

"Have you seen Cornish write?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"Yes."

"Where?"

"In your office."

It was then brought out that Mr. Kinsley had entered Mr. Osborne's office several times while Cornish was writing and that Cornish had on these occasions handed the samples he was supposed to have written

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No Feature of Tiffany & Company's display of fine porcelains exceeds in richness or variety their extraordinary collection of plates, by far the most comprehensive in this country.

Game, fish, dinner and dessert sets with figure paintings by celebrated artists, bread-and-butter, breakfast, entree, oyster, soup and other plates with exclusive decorations.

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Court, brought out that Mr. Kinsley was a paid expert in the City's employ when the Cornish writings were made. At this point Mr. Kinsley, who still held the alleged Cornish letter in his hand, said:

"I should prefer that Cornish's writing be proved in another way."

RULINGS AGAINST OSBORNE.

Mr. Osborne glared at the expert and told him to answer questions and not volunteer. Mr. Weeks asked the witness if he was in Capt. McClusky's office when Cornish wrote some samples for Mr. Carvalho, and he said he was not. Mr. Weeks pressed his objection as to the qualifications of the witness to prove Cornish's handwriting, especially as Cornish was in the court and so better evidence could be had.

The Court sustained Mr. Weeks and Osborne tried again with another piece of Cornish's writing. He said he wanted to have it compared with the alleged bogus Cornish letters. The Recorder ruled against him again, and Mr. Osborne was visibly annoyed. It was the first important ruling against him during the trial.

Mr. Barnet then took the stand to identify the letter written by his deceased brother, and Mr. Kinsley at the close of the session compared the Cornish letter asking for a remedy with the poison address, thus being allowed to compare two pieces of disputed handwriting. He gave it as his opinion that both were written by the same hand.

Mr. Osborne at 4 o'clock asked for an adjournment. He said he had made an important engagement. The Recorder told him that he must not do that again, and the session went on until 4:30.

Directly after the close of the session Detective McCafferty took a man to Mr. Osborne's office and it was said that this was the person with whom the appointment had been made. It was also said that he would be a witness in the case and would give important testimony.

The conference in Mr. Osborne's office lasted some time, during which it was said that Mr. Osborne obtained a statement from the stranger. Who he is or what his connection is with the case the District Attorney refused to divulge.

The trial goes on this morning.

May be a Molineux Witness.

Mrs. William Steele of 14 Seidler Street, Jersey City, may be a witness in the Molineux trial. Mamie Melando lived with her early in the year. She told Mrs. Steele she knew Molineux and always called him "Roland." She showed Mrs. Steele a bundle of letters and said they were from Molineux. One of them was written on blue paper. Mrs. Steele advised Mamie not to show the letters. Mamie received a letter the day Molineux was arrested. She said some one had to be put in jail and that Molineux had been selected. She went to Newark the next day and came home with a roll of money.

ADVOCATES THE WHIPPING POST.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—A strong effort is being made to locate the blame and find a remedy for the prevalence of crime in Chicago. Some claim it is the fault of the Police Magistrates in allowing desperate criminals to escape on trivial charges. The State's Attorney's office thinks the fault lies chiefly in the misapplication of the indeterminate sentence law. The Police Magistrates blame the police and attribute the escape of many criminals to the poor quality of detective service.

Then the claim is made by some that the persons interested in the prosecution of criminals are lax. The claim has also been made that the habitual criminal looks with indifference on even a mild sentence in the penitentiary.

The establishment of harsher punishment is advocated and the revival of the whipping post is suggested by so great a criminal authority as William A. Pinkerton.

"General Superintendent of Police Joseph Kipley said: 'If the law as it appears on our statutes is properly enforced it provides at present for a severe punishment. No punishment however, in my mind, is too severe for the man who deliberately holds another up on the street and robs, or attempts to rob, him."

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—P. Lorillard, Jr., Tuxedo.

BUCKINGHAM—Ex-Gov. C. Warren Lippitt, Rhode Island.

CAMBRIDGE—Frank E. Noyes, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—Gen. Julius J. Estey, Brattleboro, Vt.

GRAND—Major H. A. Bartlett, United States Marine Corps.

HOLLAND—The Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, Washington; Charles Dowdeswell, London; Senator J. J. Willett, Aniston, Ala.; George Kippel, London.

MANHATTAN—William Greene, Belfast; Judge Henry Dykman, White Plains.

NETHERLAND—Judge Yeaman, Denver.

WALDORF—Senator A. P. Gorman, Maryland; Gen. H. S. Hawkins, United States Army; Judge Lynde Harrison, New Haven.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

White, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. W. Downs, domestics; 490 Broome Street; Continental Hotel; A. C. Lane, underwear, Murray Hill Hotel.

Allan, T. T., & Co., Providence, R. I.; T. T. Allan, notions; Everett House.

Burroughs & Dulz, Charlotte, N. C.; W. H. Dula, piece goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; I. Tolman, dress goods; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Cadillac.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. M. Donald, dress goods and silks; 43 Leonard Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Taylor, J. & C., Allentown, Penn.; J. Taylor, notions; St. Denis Hotel.

Purnell J. Hurst Company, Baltimore, Md.; F. W. MacCarthy, notions and white goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Weil, Raphiel, & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; A. Roullier, dry goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Long, Jonas, Song, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; L. W. Long, cloaks and suits; 51 Franklin Street; Stuart House.

Moses, M., Brothers & Co., Scranton, Penn.; B. Moses, notions; Herald Square Hotel.

Gutman, Nathan, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. R. Dyott, domestics and linings; 28 Howard Street; Hotel Albert.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. J. Fehl, domestics; M. Kelly, prints; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Specker & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; E. M. Rhoads, domestics, dress, and wash goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; F. E. Mack, domestics, linens, and white goods; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; A. P. Burchfield, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street.

Harris, Emery & Co., Des Moines, Ia.; J. S. Emery, notions and furnishing goods; 47 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Hislop, J., & Co., New London, Conn.; J. Hislop, notions; 338 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Thompson, N. J., & Co., Elmira, N. Y.; V. S. French, domestics and white goods; St. George Hotel.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. Goldenberg, dress goods and silks; Hotel Albert.

Bloch, A., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Bloch, tailors' trimmings; 84 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Murphy, Grant & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; W. Preston, notions, 86 Worth Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. C. Whitney, ribbons, 454 Broome Street; Westminster Hotel.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. L. Adrien, boys' clothing, 66 Grand Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Neuberger, S., & Brother, Baltimore, Md.; S. Neuberger, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Wolf, Nicholas, & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; M. Wolf, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Morris & Bond, Atlanta, Ga.; L. D. Morris, dry

PAYN TO FIGHT GOVERNOR

Intimates that the Senate Will Confirm No Other Man.

TALKS WITH CHAIRMAN ODELL

Views of Republicans on His Ability to Hold the State Superintendency of Insurance.

State Superintendent of Insurance Louis F. Payn had a long talk yesterday with Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee. After he left Mr. Odell he talked freely concerning Gov. Roosevelt's reported intention to appoint a new man in his place in February next, when Mr. Payn's term will have expired. Mr. Payn, however, believes that he will be able to remain after the expiration of his term of office through his alleged ability to prevent the confirmation of any other nomination by the Senate.

"Many persons have been proceeding on the line of belief that you are the only man whom the Senate will confirm," said a reporter.

"You won't have to get off that line," was his positive reply.

This was taken by those politicians who heard of it as an open declaration that Mr. Payn will certainly resist any attempt of the Governor's to appoint another man Superintendent of Insurance. Just how far he will be able to carry out his plans is regarded as problematical by those who follow affairs in the Republican organization. Local supporters of Mr. Payn assert that he will be able to prevent the confirmation of any man whom the Governor may name.

On the other hand, there are those who say that the Governor will win the fight, as he will refuse to sign local measures for Senators who oppose his wishes. These same persons say that while Mr. Payn has many friends in the Senate, they would hesitate about following out a course which would injure them with their constituents.

Republicans of all shades of opinion agree that the fight between the friends of the Governor and Superintendent Payn will not prove beneficial to the interests of the party organization in the State, whatever the result may be. Coming in a Presidential year it is pointed out that it cannot fail to have an effect on the party vote. It came out yesterday that Mr. Payn has collected a number of commendatory letters from insurance companies which his friends in the Senate will make use of when the time comes.

Mr. Payn said that the Governor would have to reappoint him if he practiced what he advocated about civil service reform.

"I am not a civil service reformer," said the Superintendent.

"I never had any faith in those ideas, and I have not become converted yet. Civil service reform is the main plank in the Governor's platform. He has always stood for it and taken advantage of every occasion to proclaim his faith in it.

"As I understand the subject, the essential idea in civil service reform is that when an office holder performs his duty faithfully he should be retained in office, whether he was personally agreeable to the appointing power or not. Now, nobody has ever charged that I have not performed faithfully my duties as State Superintendent of Insurance. I cannot see, therefore, why I should not be reappointed if the Governor intends to carry into effect his own civil service reform ideas.

"Understand, I know nothing about the Governor's intention, except what I have read in the newspapers. I have read that he offered my place to Francis Hendricks, an excellent man, and that he has other names under consideration. All this may be true, or it may not. I simply want to make the point that if the Governor carries out his own platform, he will reappoint me.

"The Governor has taken an oath of office; so have the Senators, and so have I. I assume, therefore, that all will act conscientiously and without prejudice. If I had an insurance case before me, and was a friend of one of the interested persons and not on speaking terms with the other, I would decide the case on its merits, and not allow personal prejudice to interfere. I think the Governor should act in the same manner. Hatred and prejudice should not enter into a case of this kind. A man should act squarely. It should be the rule for all public men.

"Regarding confirmation, I would be confirmed by practically unanimous vote. I would be supported by all the men whose votes I wanted—whose votes would be a credit to me. There are a few men whose votes I would not care for. I do not speak of Democrats. I respect the Democrats and love the Republicans, but I have no use for Mugwumps and their kind. I do not need their votes and do not expect them. I am a Republican—a stalwart Republican, but I want noth'ng to do with Mugwumps."

Mr. Payn said he had not discussed the question of reappointment with Gov. Roosevelt, Senator Platt, or Mr. Odell. "My talk with Mr. Odell this morning," he said, "was in reference to the make-up of certain Assembly committees. As Superintendent of Insurance, I am interested in the composition of the committees which deal with the affairs of my department."

Hubert Cillis of the Germania Life Insurance Company, whose name Gov. Roosevelt has announced he has under consideration for Mr. Payn's place, declared yesterday that he knew nothing of the matter. "Nothing has been said to me," said he. "I know the Governor pretty well. I saw him last Friday, but he did not mention anything about the matter to me. My only information on the subject comes from the newspapers."

CHICAGO BROKER EXPELLED.

Large Private Wire House Guilty of Connection with Bucket Shops.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—Edward Leland of the firm of Leland & Ware, which in its line did the biggest private-wire business in the country, was expelled from the Chicago Stock Exchange to-day on the general charge of indulging in methods detrimental to the interests and contrary to the rules of the institution of which he had been a member only a year.

The accusation is that he had telegraphic relations with bucket shops and firms on the black list of the Exchange. Neither Leland nor his partner seemed to have been able to convince the Board of Governors that the business was conducted strictly in accordance with regulations. Within half an hour after Mr. Leland had retired Secretary Wilkins announced that Mr. Leland had been expelled and that his name would be posted immediately.

Both Messrs. Leland and Ware decline to discuss the trial further than to say that the former had made all the defense of which he was capable on short notice. It is asserted that the payments by the firm to the Western Union Telegraph Company for wire connections amounted to $200,000 annually. This was for circuits that embraced Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and New Orleans.

Boy Drowned in Harlem Mere.

The four-year-old son of William Pitterton, janitor of a flathouse at 5 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, was lost yesterday afternoon and the police found his body later in the Harlem Mere. It is supposed the child was playing alone and fell into the lake.

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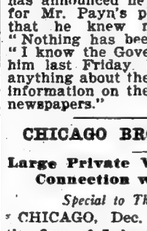

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Advertised simply as a hint to those who are looking for a baby's present that will be serviceable, as well as pretty. We have many other practical gifts, as well as Toys, Games,

METHUEN SUFFERS DISASTROUS DEFEAT

Continued from Page 1.

furnish the names of the killed or wounded. They say they buried the dead and are sending the prisoners to Bloemfontein.

The Boer loss on Sunday is reported to have been four killed and nine wounded. Probably this is correct, as no genuine attack was delivered by Gen. Cronje's troops, who were completely surprised while in column. The British, apparently simply rushed up the nearest hill without orders or knowing where the enemy was. It also appears that the British were so exhausted that they were unable to accomplish anything. They had been on the move since 4 A. M. Saturday, traveling by train, in open trucks, in the broiling sun, to Molteno. After an hour's rest they proceeded on a long march over the most difficult, unknown country.

BOERS' REPORT OF THE BATTLE

Burghers Hold Their Positions and Capture Forty-one of the British Soldiers.

PRETORIA, Monday, Dec. 11.—An official report says: "A battle at Modder River began yesterday with cannon firing, heavy fighting proceeding from 3:30 o'clock in the morning until 9:30 o'clock, with cannon, Maxims, and rifles. A bombardment began at 4:30 o'clock, and the fighting still continues. A balloon has just arisen above the British positions, where it remained ten minutes, and descended. There were heavy rains during the night."

At 9 o'clock this morning a further report was received from Modder River. A dispatch rider brought word that all the Boer positions had been maintained, and that forty-one British prisoners had been taken. At 9:30 o'clock it was reported that the heavy cannon fire had somewhat abated.

The British are constantly using their balloon. The fighting was still going on at noon.

LEADING BURGHERS ARE KILLED.

Prominent Pretoria Citizens Lose Their Lives in Battle.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—A special dispatch from Pretoria, by way of Lorenzo Marques, says:

"While the battle of Magersfontein was proceeding, the Free State artillery engaged an armored train along the railway line toward Belmont.

"Forty-one prisoners, belonging to the First Battalion of the Gordon Highlanders, have just traversed Jacobsdal.

"In the attack on Surprise Hill three leading Pretoria townsmen were killed and several others wounded, causing great sorrow here."

DEFEAT HUMILIATES LONDON.

British Press Sorrowfully Admits that Methuen's Reverse Is the Worst of the War.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Each important battle seems to bring a worse reverse for the British, and the papers this morning sorrowfully admit that Lord Methuen's check at Magersfontein is the most serious event the war has yet produced. The Morning Post says:

"We have had our day of humiliation appointed for us. Let us accept it humbly and soberly and be better and stronger for the lesson it has taught us. This last reverse will make us a fresh butt of Europe. There never was a more apt occasion to prove to Europe what we are worth."

All the papers comment upon the extreme gravity of the situation and upon the momentous decision Lord Methuen now has to take—whether to remain at Modder River or to retire on Orange River. The Times says:

"At least 30,000 additional men must be sent out. The entire available reserve must be called up, and the militia and volunteers turnod to account. Efforts must be made to increase the local colonial forces, and further offers of troops from Canada and other colonies must be sought and accepted."

The Standard, which comments upon the "seemingly astonishing numbers of the Boers," is driven to the conjecture that a substantial portion of the Boer commandoes has been recruited from the Cape Dutch.

All eyes are now turned hopefully to Gen. Buller, who, taking into account the troops with Gen. White in Ladysmith, has altogether 30,000 men.

The Standard adds:

"At this moment there must be few men in Her Majesty's dominions who have as great a weight of care upon them as Gen. Buller carries on his shoulders."

GEN. WAUCHOPE DIES FIGHTING

One of Great Britain's Noted Soldiers Killed in the Action Near Modder River.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from Gen. Forestier-Walker:

"CAPE TOWN, Tuesday, Dec. 12.—Methuen wires that Gen. Wauchope was killed in action yesterday."

Major General Andrew G. Wauchope, Companion of the Bath and Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, was about fifty-three years old. He entered the army in 1865, after being graduated from the Royal Military College at Sandhurst. His first active service was in the Ashanti War, which he went through as a Lieutenant. He took part in the Egyptian war of 1882, and the Soudan expedition of 1884, being present at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir and most of the other important engagements. He was mentioned several times in dispatches to the War Office for his gallantry in the field both in the Ashanti and African wars.

After the Soudan war he took part in the Nile expedition of 1884-1885, and in 1888 became a Colonel. In 1898 he was the Brigadier General commanding the First Brigade of the Egyptian expeditionary force. He rendered excellent service in this capacity, and earned the frequent praise of Lord Kitchener.

Gen. Wauchope won the medal with clasp of the Ashanti expedition. A medal with two clasps was awarded to him after the Soudan campaign, and after the Nile campaign he was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel for bravery. In the Egyptian campaign of 1882 he won the bronze star and the medal with one clasp.

The Wauchopes are a famous old Scotch family, the present head of the house being Sir John Douglas Wauchope, who was formerly an officer in the Royal Scots Regiment. Gen. Wauchope was in command of the regiments of Highlanders in Gen. Lord Methuen's column. It is said to have been the great ambition of his life to command the famous "Black Watch," and his ambition was realized in this campaign, but he paid for it with his life.

Gen. Wauchope twice contested Midlothian against Mr. Gladstone. He had, of course, no hope of being successful at either time, but he succeeded in lowering Mr. Gladstone's majority at the latter election, and earned the thanks of the Conservative Party for the hard fight which he made against the Liberal leader. He achieved his greatest success in the battle of Omdurman, for his part in which he was thanked by both Houses of Parliament. He was one of the most popular officers in the British army, and was well known in London society.

MORE TROOPS ARE CALLED OUT.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—It is understood that the War Office yesterday (Wednesday) decided, in consequence of Lord Methuen's losses at Magersfontein, to mobilise an

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

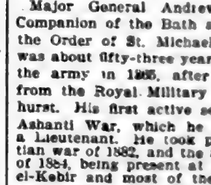

Food put into the stomach should move on—immediately. When it doesn't then comes Indigestion, Constipation, Dyspepsia and Biliousness. The best medicine to take is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Try it honestly, and be convinced.

An Old Nurse for Children.

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DISCONTENT IN CAPE COLONY.

Resentment Over the Policy of the British Government.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Times says:

"There is great dissatisfaction with the condition of affairs at Delagoa Bay. Lourenzo Marques is rapidly developing into a regular Transvaal emporium, and is becoming the headquarters for Transvaal agents of every description, who are able to communicate freely with other agents and with Europeans.

"The difficulty of preventing the importation of machinery and materials required for the State-worked mines, explosives for the Government factory, and even of actual ammunition, has been enormously increased by the practical impossibility of conducting thorough searches of foreign vessels professedly conveying food.

"The course adopted by the Imperial Government is regarded as tending seriously to prolong the war and to benefit foreign shippers at the expense of the British, who, in any case, are not able to trade with the enemy. Delagoa Bay, in the present state of affairs, is more useful to the Boers than if it were actually in Transvaal territory."

GEN. BULLER'S ADVANCE BEGUN.

Foreign Attaches Leave Cape Town for the Front.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Gen. Buller's advance in the direction of Colenso seems to have actually commenced. The Military Attachés have left Cape Town to join Gen. Buller, via Durban.

Gen. White reports, under date of Dec. 12, that there are thirty-two cases of enteric fever at Ladysmith.

There are renewed reports of a Cabinet crisis at Cape Town, where it is said that Gov. Milner is about to act, in consequence of disclosures involving the Ministry's loyalty.

The White Star Line steamer Majestic sails from Liverpool to-day for South Africa with 2,000 troops on board. The White Star Line steamer Cymric has been chartered for use as a transport.

BRITISH MOVING ON COLENSO.

Gen. Barton Takes Up a Position Near the Town.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—A dispatch from Frere camp, dated Tuesday, Dec. 12, morning, says:

"This morning a union brigade, consisting of English, Scottish, Irish, and Welsh Fusiliers, under Gen. Barton, with several naval guns, advanced and took up a strong position three miles from Colenso, meeting with no opposition."

Boers Still Shelling Ladysmith.

FRERE CAMP, Natal, Dec. 12.—The Boers are still shelling Ladysmith. The heat is terrific.

GATACRE'S MEN RETURNING.

Many Missing at Sterkstroom Turn Up Again.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The War Office to-day received the following message from Gen. Forestier-Walker:

"Gatacre is moving from Bushman's Hoek to Sterkstroom to-day. The Magistrate at Sterkstroom wires that the situation there has slightly improved. Many of the missing have turned up.

"French reports that a detachment of cavalry, with two guns of the Horse Artillery, reconnoitered the enemy's position yesterday, at Quiltontein and Vaalkop, eight miles north of Arundel. They shelled a farm and drove the enemy from Vaalkop. The Boer loss was one killed and several wounded. Our casualties nil."

Mashona's Agents Make Explanation.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Bucknall Brothers of London, managers of the American-African Line, have written to the morning papers setting forth the fact with respect to the cargo of the British steamer Mashona, Capt. Johnstone, which left New York Nov. 2 via St. Vincent Nov. 16, for Algoa Bay, laden with flour for the Transvaal, and which was captured by the British gunboat Partridge. They say that the cargo was loaded in New York by a regular shipper, and that, under the American law, they were unable to refuse to carry the flour.

SKETCHES OF DEAD OFFICERS.

The Marquis of Winchester, killed near Modder River, Monday, was the premier Marquis of England. The title was granted in the reign of Henry VIII., but the family of Paulet was famous as early as the thirteenth century. The peer who has just died was one of the most promising young noblemen in England. He was a gallant soldier, and also a man of the most advanced ideas with regard to the duties of the land-holding class to their tenants—ideas which he carried into effect among his own dependants, although the Paulets have in recent years become a greatly impoverished family.

Augustus John Henry Beaumont Paulet, fifteenth Marquis of Winchester, Baron St. John, and Hereditary Bearer of the Corps of Maintenance, was born Feb. 6, 1858. He was a son of the fourteenth Marquis, who married the Hon. Mary Montagu, a daughter of the sixth Lord Rokeby. The late peer was educated at Eton, and after passing through the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, became a subaltern in the Coldstream Guards. The fourteenth Marquis died July 4, 1887, but the new peer did not resign his commission, as is the usual custom on succeeding to an important a position, probably on account of his financial inability to keep that position up properly.

Lord Winchester, however, took an interest in the political duties attaching to his position, and attended the debates in the House of Lords frequently, though he seldom spoke. He was a Conservative in politics, and a member of the Carlton Club. His only other club was the Guards.

The late peer was unmarried, and the title and estates go to his brother, Lord Henry William Montagu, who was until a short time ago a Lieutenant in the Third Battalion of the Hampshire Regiment. He was born in 1862.

Lord Winchester fought with distinction in the Nile expedition of 1884, being one of the small detachment of guards which was allowed to go to the front.

Lieut. Col. William Robert Codrington of the Eleventh Hussars, was the eldest son and heir of Sir William Codrington, Bart., the head of a famous old Scotch house, as famous in France as in Scotland. His father owns two splendid chateaus in France, besides a mansion at Rennes.

Lieut. Col. Codrington was born April 18, 1857, and was one of the youngest officers of his rank in the British Army. The next heir to the title is his brother George.

IRISHMEN TO JOIN THE BOERS.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 13.—The Plain Dealer to-morrow will say:

A party of twenty-five young Irish-Americans have left this city to join the Boers in their fight against Great Britain. At New York these young men, who are mostly veterans of the Spanish-American war, will join about 300 other Irishmen, and the entire party will sail from New York on Saturday for Paris. In the latter city the men will join an Irish regiment being formed to go to the assistance of the Boers. The recruits from this country come largely from Chicago, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland, and other cities. Five hundred more Irish-Americans will follow to Paris in a couple of weeks. Plans have already been made for the entire regiment of 1,000 to reach the scene of the fighting.

Major William J. Gleason, one of the best-known Irish-Americans in this city, said to-day:

"This movement has been on foot among the Irish in Cleveland for about three weeks. In two weeks another party from here will leave for New York to enlist in the service. This uprising means a mighty blow against England. All over the country the Irish are now joining with the Dutch, and the sending of volunteers to South Africa will be continued.

"We have tried to keep this movement as quiet as possible."

REGIMENTS WHICH SUFFERED.

The Gordon Highlanders, who suffered severely in the recent battle near Modder River, is the most famous organization in the British Army, and has been commanded by some of the most famous officers.

The organization comprises the Seventy-fifth and Ninety-second Regiments of foot. The former regiment was raised in 1787, and the Ninety-second in 1794, by the Marquis of Huntly, afterward the last Duke of Gordon, and the story is familiar to every

WAR LEADS TO A SUICIDE.

Patriotic Englishman, Hearing of Reverses, Jumps from a Window.

Because of the reverses which have befallen British arms in South Africa, and thoroughly convinced that England will be beaten by the Transvaal, Daniel A. Weber, an Englishman, jumped out of his window on the fourth floor of 208 East Eightieth Street, last night and was killed.

He was fifty-seven years old, and lived with his son, Daniel, and the latter's wife. The man had been long out of work, and his efforts to get employment had been futile. The war reports from South Africa for the last two weeks gave him still greater reason for melancholy. Loyal to the core to the English Army, every report of a defeat or disaster to it made him more and more disconsolate. The reports yesterday of Gen. Methuen's repulse broke his spirit.

"I'm afraid the Boers will win," he said last night at the supper table, to his son. The latter took a more hopeful view of it, and, after trying to cheer his father up, he retired. The son had hardly fallen asleep when a neighbor pounded on the door and informed him that his father had jumped out of the window. The son ran down stairs and found his father's body in the centre of half a dozen neighbors and some policemen. Death had been instantaneous.

Off for His Post at Pretoria.

Adelbert S. Hay, son of the Secretary of State, who has been appointed United States Consul at Pretoria, Transvaal, to succeed Conseul Macrum, yesterday sailed on the American Line steamship St. Louis. Mr. Hay said he has been instructed to observe strict neutrality. Mr. Hay, who is twenty-three years old, was graduated at Yale last year. He has been in the Philippines since the Filipino insurrection began and has also spent several months at the American Embassy in London.

EPIDEMIC OF TYPHOID FEARED.

Alarming Condition of Affairs in Jamaica Due to Uncompleted Sewer System.

An alarming condition of affairs exists in Jamaica, Queens Borough, where the physicians fear there will be in the Spring an epidemic of typhoid. Many houses are uninhabitable and the clerks in the Queens County Clerk's office have been able to do only a few hours' work each day. This state of affairs is due to the manner in which the sewers have been looked after.

Two years ago the village spent $100,000 for the laying of sewer mains. It was planned that the sewage was to be disposed of in works to be located near Jamaica Bay. Before the work was completed it was found there was not money enough to build the disposal plant. The Trustees decided to finish the sewers and let the City of New York finish the job.

While the sewers were being built connections were run from the sewer to the curb line. Some of the houses were connected, but when it was found there was no outlet to the sewer orders were given that no one should use the connections. This order has been continuously violated. Some of the householders, it is alleged, have extended secret connections to the pipes at the curb line.

The result is that the sewer pipes all over the village are becoming clogged with sewage. About fifty of the heaviest taxpayers of Jamaica have taken hold of the matter to see if something cannot be done. A committee consisting of County Clerk John H. Sutphin and John J. McLaughlin has been appointed to carry the matter into the courts. The sum of $50,000 has been appropriated by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Municipal Assembly for the completion of the sewers and the disposal works, but the whole matter has been held up in the Corporation Counsel's office because Mr. Whalen has rendered an opinion that under the charter the city has authority to build sewers only and not disposal works.

LITTLE GIRL BURIED AT SEA.

Rosa Vajda, a child who was coming to this country to spend Christmas with her father, died at sea on the Red Star Line steamship Southwark, which arrived yesterday from Antwerp. She was buried at sea. Her father came here several months ago to prepare a home for his family, and is now living in Passaic, N. J.

The little girl was accompanied by a woman who was a friend of the family, coming here also to join relatives. Rosa's death was due to apoplexy.

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CHASING AGUINALDO THROUGH THE CLOUDS

Continued from Page 1.

dollars: To the Sultan, $250; to Dato Rajah Muda, $50; to Dato Attik, $50; to Dato Calbi, $75; to Dato Joakanain, $75; to Dato Puyo, $50; to Dato Amir Hussin, $50; to Hadji

ROOT MAY BE SET ASIDE

West and South Oppose a New Yorker for Vice Presidency.

WOODRUFF YET IN THE FIGHT

While This State Probably Will Get the Republican Vice Presidential Nomination, It Is Not Certain.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Despite all reports to the contrary, the question of the Republican nomination for Vice President is not yet settled, and one proof of it is that new booms are continually cropping up. The latest is that of Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn, whose claims to the nomination seem to rest on the fact that he comes from Bryan's State. Mr. Root's greatest danger lies in the fact that the West and South are not yet reconciled to the presentation of the honor to New York, and the claims of several candidates will come before the Republican leaders before the matter is settled. This may cause the bringing out of a new man.

There is, however, reason to believe that the next Republican Convention will be unique in that both candidates will be fixed upon before the convention assembles.

Inquiry among the Republican leaders who are considering the availability of Vice Presidential candidates develops the following reasons for Secretary Root's undoubted advantage in the race. In the first place, he is immensely helped by the fact that there is no fight over the Presidential nominee. The certainty of President McKinley's renomination does away with all necessity for deals and bargains, and it also neutralizes to a certain extent the influence of State leaders. No State leader can threaten the Administration with defeat in the convention, and the Administration has no need to conciliate any delegation by offering it the nomination for Vice President.

With no reason for taking into account ordinary political considerations, the friends of the Administration are free to make their selection for other reasons, and the sentiment among the leaders is that the nominee should be a man of National reputation. This is the trouble which nearly all the candidates except Secretary Root find confronting them the moment they enter the field. The sentiment has taken root everywhere among the leaders, and every candidate except the Secretary of War has trouble with it. This is especially the case when the field is narrowed down to New York candidates.

For these reasons the members of the National Committee and other Republican leaders believe that Root will be nominated. It being admitted even by Westerners that New York is sure of the place. He is in the lead, but of course his nomination is not certain. It has just begun to dawn on politicians from other States that the candidacy of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff is not a joke. That Mr. Woodruff is still a candidate is proof of itself that the race is still open. Several prominent politicians from other States have suddenly awakened within a short time to the fact that Mr. Woodruff is to be reckoned with. It is now being recalled that although he has never entered a political race when his case did not seem to be hopeless, he has never been defeated for a nomination, and that he is the first political leader who has ever accomplished the feat of wiping out all opposition to the machine in Kings County and making that faction-torn district solid.

All these considerations are leading people to wonder if he would enter upon a canvass which he knew to be hopeless. He has abandoned his former hustling methods of campaigning and is conducting a still hunt.

One thing that may change the present situation is the fact that influential people believe that Mr. Root would be more useful to President McKinley as Secretary of War that as Vice President. But in any case, it is practically certain that the Republican nomination for Vice President will go to New York.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

New York and Philadelphia May Combine Against Chicago—Delegations Arriving in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Senator Depew and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff will deliver the principal speeches for New York before the Republican National Committee on Friday, when there will be a hearing for the different cities which want to secure the National Convention. New York is now represented here by a number of advocates, but the main body of the committee will not be here until to-morrow.

The Chicago delegation arrived at 4:30 o'clock and took rooms at the Shoreham. They will open headquarters to-morrow. The New York and Philadelphia headquarters adjoin each other at the Arlington, and the banners and decorations of the two Eastern cities amicably mingle. There is an impression that in case Chicago appears to have an unmistakable lead, the two cities will combine and make a joint fight for the East. Nobody will admit this as yet, and New York and Philadelphia both claim that they are in the fight to stay.

The usual Chicago tactics are being pursued. Although the delegation has been in town only a few hours and has no headquarters, everything about the Shoreham has a Chicago flavor, as the Arlington there is nothing outside the committee rooms to indicate that a fight is being made for the National Convention, but everywhere in the Shoreham Chicagoans are busy talking about the merits of their city, and it is hardly possible to pass it without becoming convinced of their presence.

The Philadelphians have been working in a quieter manner, but working hard. They claim a majority of the National Committeemen now in the city, and Senator Penrose and the Pennsylvania representatives are confident that Philadelphia is already sure of the convention.

H. C. Payne's proposition to alter the basis of representation in the convention is beginning to play a part in the fight of the cities. Mr. Payne's scheme has met with so much favor that the Southern Committeemen feel obliged to put up a hard fight against it, and there is already talk to the effect that they may combine with one of the cities which want the convention and make a deal for its support. The impression seems to be that such a deal will be in the interest of Philadelphia.

Mr. Payne said to-night that of twenty members who have arrived quite two-thirds were in favor of sending the convention to Chicago.

FAVORS ENFORCED SUFFRAGE.

Central Republican Club Considers a Resolution Aimed at Voters Who Neglect Their Duty.

At a meeting of the Central Republican Club of the Thirty-first Assembly District held last evening at its clubhouse, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Lenox Avenue, Alderman Elias Goodman introduced a resolution recommending legislation that would have the effect of bringing negligent voters to the polls on election day. Ex-Assemblyman Samuel Scott Slater presided, and, after routine business had been transacted, Alderman Goodman's resolution came up under the head of the report of the Committee on Political Affairs.

The preamble of the resolution states that there is a deplorable spirit of neglect manifested by citizens who profess public spirit, and therefore it was resolved that legislation ought to be enacted making it imperative on all citizens to register and vote; that it should be made an offense for every citizen to refuse or neglect to vote; that all persons not voting shall be compelled in some way to serve those who do or give the voters some kind of an advantage; that legislation be enacted making the officials select jurors first from lists of citizens who do not vote, and that such jurors in that way selected shall be assigned to courts where the pay is only nominal.

The Committee on Political Affairs was instructed to investigate and see if it be prudent to advise a modification of the civil service laws to the extent that citizens who register and vote shall have a slightly higher rating than other applicants for public places.

The resolutions were received with hearty applause and several members spoke in favor of them. It was the sense of the meeting that the resolutions be adopted at once, but the Committee on Political Affairs did not desire this action at present. The matter was referred back for further consideration.

A resolution was offered by ex-Assemblyman Slater and adopted that suitable resolutions be drafted, expressing the sympathy of the club in the death of Edward C. Stone, and that they be presented to his parents. Mr. Slater was appointed Chairman of the committee.

Sixteen new members were elected, making the membership of the club 490.

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ALLEN APPOINTED SENATOR.

Gov. Poynter of Nebraska Names Him to Fill the Vacancy Caused by the Death of Mr. Hayward.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 13.—Gov. Poynter has appointed ex-Senator Allen to fill the Senatorial vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Hayward.

Last night Gov. Poynter wired ex-Senator Allen to come to Lincoln for a conference. Allen came down from his home at Madison on the morning train, and went immediately to the Capitol. They were closeted together in the Governor's private room for some time. When the conference was over Gov. Poynter announced that he had decided to appoint the ex-Senator to the place, and that his commission would be made out as speedily as possible. The newly appointed Senator announced his intention of proceeding to Washington at once and assuming the duties of his office.

It is said the appointment of Allen was made certain by the receipt of a telegram from Bryan by the Governor, in which Bryan urged that good faith and party expediency demanded Allen's appointment. In announcing the appointment of Allen, The World-Herald publishes the following card from its proprietor, Mr. Hitchcock:

To the many earnest friends who so generously and enthusiastically supported me in my recent candidacy for the Senatorial appointment at the hands of the Governor, I herewith tender my thanks.

I cannot honestly deny that I have been deeply disappointed, and I feel most keenly the sting of ingratitude, but above all I have been deeply moved by the unexpected and almost unanimous support of the people of Douglas County and the generous indorsement of representative men in all parts of Nebraska.

William Vincent Allen was born in Midway, Madison County, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1847. When he was ten years old he removed with his family to Iowa, and was educated in the common schools there. Afterward he became a student at the Upper Iowa University. During the civil war he served as a private in the Thirty-second Iowa Infantry, after which he read law, being admitted to the Iowa bar in May, 1869. He practiced law in Iowa until 1884, when he removed to Nebraska, engaging in the same profession there.

In 1891 Mr. Allen was elected Judge of the District Court of the Ninth Judicial District of Nebraska. The following year he became permanent President of the Populist State Convention, and in 1893 he was elected to the United States Senate as a Populist, serving until the expiration of his term. Last March the Governor of Nebraska tendered to Mr. Allen a vacant District Judgeship, thus restoring him to the position which he held before he became a Senator.

Mr. Allen was a Democrat while a resident of Iowa. He signalized his removal to Nebraska by becoming a Republican, and remained in full association with that party until the middle of 1891. He was a member of the Republican State Convention in 1890, and was an earnest supporter of Lucius D. Richards in the three-cornered Gubernatorial campaign, which ended in the election of James E. Boyd, the Democratic candidate. The McKinley and Force bills drove Mr. Allen out of the Republican Party. He was the first Senator not a Republican ever elected from Nebraska, and his choice was the result of a combination, after a long and bitter fight, of the Democrats and Populists.

BRYAN APPROVES THE CHOICE.

Says the Appointment Should Give Universal Satisfaction.

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 13.—When asked today by an Associated Press correspondent as to what he thought of Mr. Allen's appointment as Senator from Nebraska, Mr. Bryan replied:

"I think the appointment of Mr. Allen ought to give universal satisfaction. He made a good record in the Senate, and last year had the unanimous support of the Fusion members of the Legislature. I think that in making this appointment the Governor acted wisely. There are several Democrats in the State who would have filled the office acceptably, but the fact that Allen was last year the choice of all three parties makes him the logical man for the place. I have no doubt that a Democrat will be chosen next year to succeed Senator Thurston, and that will give our State a Populist and a Democrat in the Senate."

BOSTON REPUBLICAN BY 2,084.

Full Returns Show that a Very Heavy Vote Was Cast.

BOSTON, Dec. 13.—Revised returns from all the wards and precincts in the city show that Thomas N. Hart, the Republican candidate for Mayor, was elected here yesterday by a plurality of 2,084, his total vote being 40,678, while that of the Democratic nominee, Gen. P. A. Collins, was 38,594. The total vote for the four candidates for Mayor, including besides those of the Republican and Democratic Parties, the men who headed the Socialtst Democratic and the Socialist Labor tickets was 81,135. This is the largest vote ever cast at a municipal election in Boston.

Complete returns give the Republican candidate for Street Commissioner, Edward W. Presho, a majority of 142 over John H. Duane, who was nominated by the Democrats. Mr. Duane declares that he will ask for a recount. The Board of Aldermen stands eight Democrats to five Republicans. There will be a recount in the Fifth District, where Michael J. O'Brien was elected by a majority of less than 100 over his Republican opponent. The Common Council will stand 42 Democrats, 33 Republicans. Of the eight members of the School Board elected, four were nominated by the Democrats, two by the Republicans, and two by both Republicans and Democrats.

A very pronounced verdict was given by the voters in answer to the proposition to relay the car tracks on Tremont Street, which were removed when the subway was opened. The majority against the question was more than 25,000.

The total license vote shows a majority of about 20,000 for license, and the eight-hour day for city employes was indorsed by a majority of more than 46,000, or by a vote of about 3 to 1.

EXTRA SESSION IN MICHIGAN.

Gov. Pingree Issues a Call to the Legislature to Meet Dec. 18.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 13.—Gov. Pingree to-day sent out a call for an extra session of the Legislature to convene Monday, Dec. 18, to "consider the submission of an amendment or amendments to the Constitution, which will permit the enactment of laws which will provide for the equal taxation of all property by the assessment of the same at its cash value, and such other matters as shall be submitted by special message."

The call for the special session tells of the passage of the Atkinson Railway Taxation bill by the last Legislature, and that it was declared unconstitutional last Spring by the State Supreme Court, and says that because of that decision a Constitutional amendment is necessary "before laws can be enacted providing for equal taxation of all property."

Fatal Wreck on the Jersey Central.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Dec. 13.—Passenger Train No. 18 on the Jersey Central Railroad, east-bound, due here at 8:57 o'clock this evening, ran into the hind end of an extra coal train, also east-bound, opposite Laury's, between Siegfried and Treichler's. Engineer Fred F. Yeomans, Fireman William H. Smith, and Baggage Master Thomas Herth of the passenger train, and Flagman George Hann of the coal train were buried under the wreck and killed. The passengers were severely shaken up, but none were seriously injured.

DEFEAT FOR DR. MAXWELL

His Report and the Board's Attack to Issue Together.

PRESIDENT ROBERTSON WINS

He Again Denounces the City Superintendent of Schools—President Burke Talks of Robbery.

The Board of Education at its meeting yesterday afternoon had another heated discussion over City Superintendent Maxwell's first annual report, which contains a severe criticism of the Brooklyn local committee school system. At the previous meeting of the board it was decided by a close vote to file but not to print the report. Dr. Maxwell's friends alleged that this filing was virtually a suppression of the report. A determined effort was made, therefore, by them yesterday to get the board to reconsider its action and to print the document.

Commissioner J. Edward Swanstrom, a Brooklyn representative, who had spoken and voted for the report at the meeting on Nov. 22, reopened the question.

"Our action in regard to this annual report," he said, "was a small piece of business. It held us up to public scorn. I move to reconsider that action."

Commissioner Robertson, who is President of the Brooklyn School Board, said that, as Dr. Richardson, the Chairman of the Committee on School System, was absent, the matter should go over. To vote on it in his absence would be an act of discourtesy to Dr. Richardson. Personally, he was willing to vote on the question.

"Mr. Maxwell's attack," he said, "has simply proved to be a boomerang. The press, the teachers, the best citizens of Brooklyn, all will take the same view of it. It seems to have been a prearranged attack for some legislative purpose."

Commissioner Swanstrom said the motion had to be made then or it could not be made at all. Commissioner Van Hoesen raised the point that Mr. Swanstrom had no right to make the motion, as he had voted with the minority at the previous meeting. President Little ruled that Mr. Swanstrom's motion was out of order.

CALLS BOARD'S ACTION SILLY.

"It is not true," said Commissioner Maxwell, "as stated by Mr. Swanstrom that the best citizens of Brooklyn uphold the boards' action. Wherever I have been in Brooklyn I've heard the action declared ridiculous. It's not only that, but it's small, stupid, and silly. I'm not afraid to print any criticisms Mr. Maxwell chooses to make."

Commissioner Burke, President of the Richmond School Board, moved that the report be taken from the file. Commissioner Swanstrom offered as an amendment that 1,000 copies be printed. Commissioner Robertson offered as a substitute that the same number of copies of the report of the Committee on School System be printed and that to each copy of the annual report a copy of the committee's report be affixed. This committee report accuses Dr. Maxwell of failing to make good his charges against the school committee system, although offered ample opportunity to do so.

"I don't think we have any right to do this," said Commissioner Swanstrom. "We can't add anything to the Superintendent's report."

"Why not affix the photographs of the committee while you are about it," said Commissioner Maxwell.

"I wish," said Commissioner Robertson, "to have his failure to substantiate his charges go out with these charges. I don't consider this a petty matter. The committee report shows that the Superintendent failed to come forward like a man and make good his assertions."

Commissioner Swanstrom wished to amend his substitute, but ex-Judge Van Hoesen objected on the ground that it was an amendment to an amendment to an amendment, and the Chair so ruled. A vote sustained the Chair's ruling.

ATTACK ON DR. MAXWELL.

Then the yeas and nays on Commissioner Robertson's substitute were taken. In explaining his vote Mr. Robertson accused Dr. Maxwell of inconsistency. He said that at a committee meeting in the old Brooklyn City Hall in 1896, Dr. Maxwell had expressed a high opinion of Brooklyn's school system and a not very good one of New York's school system. He said he knew that Commissioner Swanstrom felt keenly the position the Superintendent had placed himself in and expressed himself as quite amused at the attitude of Commissioner Maxwell. He read from an interview with Senator Ford in THE NEW YORK TIMES to show how high an opinion 'this boon companion and champion" of the Superintendent had of Brooklyn's school system. Mr. Robertson added that Dr. Maxwell had gone out of his way to attack the Brooklyn school committee system, his object being to centralize school government.

"I am glad," said Mr. Robertson, "that the record shows his criticisms have been resented by the very men who practically placed him where he is to-day."

Ex-Judge Van Hoesen said he had voted at the last meeting to print the annual report, but he had no objection to sending out the committee's report with it. He had found in Dr. Maxwell's report language that might easily be construed into an attack upon the private character of members of the board, who were not obliged to stand mute under such grave charges, but should be allowed the privilege to defend themselves. The Superintendent probably did not intend to say that all the members were guilty of corruption, but his language could be so construed.

The vote was as follows on Commissioner Robertson's motion to print 1,000 copies each of the annual report, and of the school system committee's report, and to affix them: Ayes—Adams, Dresser, Griffin, Kittel, Livingston, Moriarty, Robertson, Van Hoesen, and President Little.—9. Nays—Burke, Maxwell, and Swanstrom—3.

Superintendent Maxwell, although present throughout the discussion, took no part in it. His position does not entitle him to a vote in the board meetings.

FINANCE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Finance Committee made a report showing that the Board of Estimate had made the following apportionment of the school fund for 1900: Manhattan and the Bronx, $7,053,441.90; Brooklyn, $4,108,747; Queens, $537,626.11; Richmond, $278,310. The apportionment, according to the aggregate school attendance, would give the following figures: Manhattan and the Bronx, $7,074,876.59; Brooklyn, $4,059,584.80; Queens, $650,904.03; Richmond, $242,809.59. Under this distribution, which is according to Section 1,065 of the charter, Manhattan and the Bronx get $21,434.60 more than the Board of Estimate's appropriation; Brooklyn gets $49,212.20 less, Queens get $83,277.92 more, and Richmond gets $35,500.41 less.

Commissioner Burke said something ought to be done to remove the stigma placed on the Richmond School Board by the Board of Estimate. This report of the Finance Committee, he said, showed that Queens must have been shamefully treated for 1899. Richmond Borough had asked for 1899 only what was honestly needed. Under ironclad laws it was compelled to pay high wages to Principals, teachers, and clerks. Money to which it was entitled had been taken from it this year, and now it was again to be robbed of $35,000. It was a clear case of robbery. He would not mince words. Richmond had only one drawing master, no manual training school, no music teachers, while the other boroughs had all the latest fads and fancies. Manhattan and the Bronx, for instance, had 1 supervisor of music, 24 assistant supervisors of music, and 261 teachers of music, but Richmond could not get even common school money. Attacks had been made upon the Richmond School Board, who received no pay for their services, by well-paid officials, who based their attacks upon misinformation. Unless Richmond got money her schools would be—in fact, they now were—in a deplorable condition.

"I have been moved," Mr. Burke went on to say, "by the piteous appeals to me of the Richmond teachers. We have been robbed under the cover of the law. If they want to cut down expenses, why don't they select the ward men, and not the teachers, for victims? Brooklyn may have a surplus of $7,000 left from our money voted to it. Even that will afford us some relief."

RELIEF IN LEGISLATION.

President Little said he had pointed out this very danger last February. The only relief, he said, was in legislation. Dr. Maxwell said it was unjust to Queens and Richmond to count the corporate school attendance in the aggregate attendance.

A long and lively correspondence between Superintendent Maxwell and State Superintendent of Instruction Skinner was read. Mr. Skinner called for an alphabetical list of the teachers employed in this city. Dr. Maxwell replied he had not the clerical force to fill the blanks forwarded by Mr. Skinner. Mr. Skinner said the School Principals could make out the blanks. Dr. Maxwell replied that they couldn't. He said that it seemed Mr. Skinner wished to find out what graduates of the College of St. Francis Xavier had been granted licenses to teach and informed him teo only had received licenses and only one was teaching. Mr. Skinner said that this was a gratuitous assumption on the part of Dr. Maxwell. What was wanted was an alphabetical list of the 10,500 teachers, with data concerning them.

Dr. Maxwell requested that five additional clerks be appointed in his office for a period not to exceed three months, the aggregate of whose salaries shall not exceed $400 per month. The board on motion of ex-Judge Van Hoesen referred the matter to the Finance Committee.

NOVEMBER PAY ROLLS READY.

Increases for Teachers—Veterans Benefited Under Gaynor's Decision.

Auditor Cook of the Board of Education said yesterday afternoon that the pay rolls of the teachers in Manhattan and the Bronx Boroughs for November, under the compromise arrangement between President Little and Controller Coler, had all been audited and certified by him, and that the teachers would probably receive their checks to-day or to-morrow. He has not yet received the Brooklyn pay rolls for November. The situation in Queens and Richmond Boroughs, he said, was unchanged.

President Little yesterday sent a communication to Acting Secretary Bussey of the School Board for Manhattan and the Bronx, calling his attention to Justice Gaynor's decision in favor of the Brooklyn teachers, and saying that it covered the controversy in these two boroughs also. He therefore requests Mr. Bussy to have the supplementary pay rolls prepared at once. These pay rolls, President Little adds, should be for the amounts due the teachers under the schedule of May 17, less the amounts that have been paid to them on account under the understanding arrived at between the Corporation Counsel, the Controller, and himself.

These pay rolls, it is understood, will include all the Ahearn law increases since April 25, 1899, the date on which the law went into effect, and the salaries under the equalizing schedules adopted in these boroughs on May 17 and in Brooklyn on July 1.

Among those who will benefit by Justice Gaynor's decision are twenty-nine veteran teachers, who will be retired on Jan. 1 next on account of physical disability. They will now be paid under the Ahearn law's provisions. The teachers are Caroline Hopkins and Sarah F. Miller, appointed in 1849; Mrs. Mary H. Brandon, appointed in 1853; Dorothea Dixon, appointed in 1853; Charlotte Pollock, appointed in 1856; Josephine Walker and Irene M. Gahagan, appointed in 1858; M. Louise Waring, Ianena Z. Brown, Adelaide M. Tuers, and E. Isabella Youngs, appointed in 1861; Bridget F. McCullon, Sarah Armstrong, Clarise I. Hoyt, and Josephine China, appointed in 1863; Eugenia Mayereau, Sarah J. Tooker, Mary L. Parsells, and Louisa Vandervoort, appointed in 1864; Anna M. Cullen, Rebecca M. Nichols, Sarah Durell, and Jennie G. Cunningham, appointed in 1865; Lucy Gamble, appointed in 1868; Elizabeth Commerford and Margaret Hosford, appointed in 1867; Sarah E. Baker and Margaret E. Dodd, appointed in 1868, and Margaret Reilly, appointed in 1869.

FIGHT FOR STATE FUND.

Justice Beach Grants an Order Against Board of Education.

Justice Beach yesterday signed an order directing President Little and the other members of the Board of Education to show cause on Monday next, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, why a writ of mandamus should not be issued compelling them to apportion among the several School Boards of this city the sum of $1,180,749.13 received from the State School Fund. The order was granted to Magnus Gross, first assistant teacher in School No. 6, Eighty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, and Chairman of the Committee on Teachers' Interests of the New York Teachers' Association.

In his affidavit Mr. Gross alleges that the State School Fund was not devoted as the law directs exclusively to the payment of teachers' salaries, but was diverted to other purposes.

In an appended affidavit Lewis L. Delafield, counsel for the Teachers' Association, states he was informed at the Controller's office that the school money received from the State had been paid into the "general fund for the reduction of taxation," and that no part of it has been used to pay teachers' salaries.

If this suit results in favor of the teachers the city hereafter will have to apply this State school money exclusively to the payment of teachers' salaries. It will provide enough money to pay the teachers' salaries in full for 1900. If the suit fails the Board of Education under the appropriation for 1900 will have to make a wholesale reduction in the present salary schedules.

Chicago Brokers Bankrupt.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed by Luther C. Humphrey, a broker, to-day. His debts are $108,792, contracted when he was in business in Lincoln, Neb. Petitions were also filed by Linis R. and Frank C. Giddings, brokers, the debts being $130,573 and $114,197 respectively.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Rain or snow to-night or to-morrow; winds north.

The storm in the north has practically disappeared, and the pressure is generally high throughout the country, except in the West Gulf States, there being a moderate depression central in Southeastern Texas, as a result the temperatures are comparatively low, except in the Gulf, Middle, and South Atlantic States, having fallen since Tuesday night 6 to 22 degrees. They range from 15 to 30 degrees in the Northwest to about 12 degrees below the seasonal average in the Middle Mississippi Valley. During the past twenty-four hours there have been snows in the lake regions, and from the Middle Mississippi Valley through Colorado and New Mexico, and also Montana. In the Pacific Coast and plateau regions the weather has been fair, except light snow in the middle and northern plateau, where the temperature continues quite low. There will be snow to-day in the northern portion of Texas and the Middle and West Gulf States, and rain on the southern portions. There will be snow to-day in Western Tennessee and Western Kentucky. Fair weather to-day in the Atlantic States will be followed by rain to-night or to-morrow, except snow in New England. In the lake regions and the Upper Ohio Valley, and in the West generally, fair weather will prevail. It will be much colder to-day in the West Gulf States, cooler in the northern portion of the East Gulf States, and the Middle Atlantic States and New England. It will continue cold generally during to-morrow and Saturday east of the Mississippi River, except in Florida, and will be warmer to-morrow in the extreme West and Northwest. On the Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh and mostly north to east.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		—TIMES—	
	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
3 A. M.	30	40	32	42
6 A. M.	29	40	30	40
9 A. M.	31	41	32	44
12 M.	33	41	34	44
3 P. M.	32	43	33	46
6 P. M.	29	39	30	42
9 P. M.	28	42	28	44
12 P. M.	28	43	28	44

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 256 above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:
Printing House Square 36
Weather Bureau 36
Corresponding date 1898 32
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years 37

The maximum temperature yesterday was 37 degrees at 1 P. M., and the minimum 42 degrees at 9 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 88 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 81 per cent. The barometer read at 8 A. M. 29.94, and at 8 P. M. 30.13.

Seal Rings

We offer a large variety of plain and artistic designs at moderate prices.

Fine crest engraving a specialty.

Theodore A. Kohn & Son

JEWELERS

56 West 23d Street

Open Evenings Next Week.

Shop before eleven o'clock if you can. The crowds are thickest in the afternoons. Apply for transfer card at Supt.'s desk. It enables you to make but one payment after buying from any number of departments.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

We prepay freight charges to all shipping points within a radius of one hundred miles on paid purchases of five dollars or over. No charge for case, packing and cartage.

We Give No Credit, Discounts or Commissions.

(All Others Do to a Greater or Lesser Extent.)

Remember Our Policy { Eliminating the direct expense and enormous losses of the charge system and refusing to tax one class to compensate for the discounts and commissions allowed to another MAKE IT EASY for us to undersell competition. And we do—our prices for Holiday Presents are frequently half what others charge.

Worth Weighing Well.

For the highly excellent purpose of placing the interesting facts before you—you who care to save money—we delegated a competent judge to make unbiased comparisons between the prices of general lines of goods as sold by ourselves and others—others who make great claims and indulge in many boasts that cannot stand the searchlight of intelligent and honest analysis. Some of the results are printed below. Draw your own conclusions.

Random items—there are hundreds of others.	Others Charge.	Our Price.
Hand-painted Sofa Pillows, beautiful designs, artistically adorned with lace and ribbon	$16.50	$12.48
	$14.00	$10.48
	$12.00	$9.98
Japanese Satin Sofa Pillows, handsomely embroidered with silk floss and tinsel	$6.50	$4.98
Japanese Satin Scarfs, for draping purposes, richly embroidered with silk floss and tinsel	$5.00	$3.74
Silk Tapestry Table Covers, brilliant colors, with pretty detached figures, size 72 inches square	$12.00	$9.48
Japanese Silk and Satin Lambrequins, large assortment of patterns in all the best colorings	$16.50	$12.48
	$10.50	$7.98
All the above in Upholstery Dept., 3d floor of main building.		
Women's Black Spun Silk Hose, double soles, toes and heels, regular winter weight	$1.50	99c
Women's Lisle Thread Hose, plain black and fancy ribbed black boots with fancy striped uppers	50c	29c
Men's Fancy Dress Shirts, made of the finest percales, attached or two pairs detached cuffs, choice colors	$1.50	94c
Men's Laundered White Dress Shirts, best material and workmanship, guaranteed to fit	$1.50	89c
Men's Night Shirts, made of Utica Muslin, neatly trimmed with imported woven braid, all sizes	75c	59c
Men's California Wool Blanket Bath Robes, fine designs and colors, silk neck cords and heavy girdle	$12.00	$8.71
Black Skunk Hair Cloth—one of the most staple of linings, 20 inches wide	27c	22c
Cashmere Tea Gowns, trimmed with tucks and ribbon to form bolero effect, ruffles over shoulders	$8.50	$6.49
Cashmere Tea Gowns, trimmed with tucks and lace inserting, jabot of velvet ribbon and lace	$15.00	$11.57
Zibeline Homespun, one of the most wanted weaves, six shades of gray, 56 inches wide	$1.25	98c
Novelty Venetian Cloth, this usually plain fabric is brightened with polka dots, 48 inches wide	$3.50	$1.98
Black Broadcloth, very fine quality, superbly calendered surfaces, 52 inches wide	$2.25	$1.98
Black Satin Duchesse	$1.75	$1.25
Black Gros Grain Silk	$1.25	99c
Black Taffeta Silk, 27 in.	$1.25	88c
Black Peau de Soie	$1.25	99c
Fine Silk Umbrellas	$10.00	$7.98
Fine Silk Umbrellas	$6.00	$4.98
Fine Silk Umbrellas	$4.00	$2.98
Women's Electric Seal Coats, double-breasted model, wide revers, high storm collar, lined with Skinner's satin	$45.00	$39.99
Women's Neck Scarfs, made of entire skins of brown foxes, high collar, trimmed with velvet and fancy buckle, satin lined	$49.50	$39.99
Women's Double Storm Collars of Persian Lamb, with deep collar and high collar of Japanese fox, finished with tails and lined with satin damassé	$41.00	$33.34
Real Duchess and Point Lace Handkerchiefs	$7.50	$4.99

Random items—there are hundreds of others.	Others Charge.	Our Price.
Real Duchess Lace Berthas, deep, elaborate designs	$9.00	$7.49
Real Duchess Lace Berthas, exquisite and intricate designs	$38.50	$30.94
Triplicate Mirrors, large size, oak frames, plate glass	$6.00	$4.81
Perfume Atomizers, fancy gilt top, silk-netted bulbs	$1.50	98c
Fancy Oblong Hand-painted Satin Pin Cushions, trimmed with lace and ribbon	$2.50	$1.98
Real Ostrich Feather Boas, perfect black, long flues, free from wooly fillings, 54 in. long	$11.00	$9.69
Quadruple-plated Silver Toilet Set, including hair brush, best bristles; plate glass mirror, best horn comb, in white-lined box	$7.50	$4.98
Military Hair Brushes, real ebony backs, with sterling silver ornaments, per pr.	$3.00	$2.28
Hand-colored Photographs, 24in. gilt frames, brass corners, 17x20 inches	$1.75	$1.49
Pastel Landscapes, one inch gilt frames, brass corners, size 16x24 inches	$2.50	$1.69
Juvenile Printing Presses, complete with type, roller and ink, three sizes, (Toy Dept.)	$1.00	77c
	$1.50	$1.17
	$2.50	$1.96
Children's Cooking Stoves, very substantial, including various cooking utensils, (Toy Dept.)	$2.50	$1.78
Walnut Bon Bons, finest cream, all flavors	60c	36c
Buttercups, best quality	40c	24c
Mixed Candy, finest grade	60c	49c
Mixed Chocolates, very choice	50c	39c
Cream Peppermints	30c	15c
Cream Wintergreens	30c	15c
Boys' and Girls' Bicycles, Hartford tires, 24 in.	$22.50	$17.98
26 in.	$25.00	$18.98
Cigar Moistening Boxes, made of oak, trimmed with silver, will hold one hundred cigars (In Annex).	$7.00	$5.24
Whitely Exercisers	$2.00	$1.69
Men's Boxing Gloves, covered with kid-skin, stuffed with hair	$1.25	98c
Leather Foot Balls, pure gum bladder	$1.00	82c
Columbia Nickel-plated Repeating Air Rifles, 1,000 shots	$3.00	$2.34
Columbia Japanned Repeating Air Rifles, 1,000 shots	$2.25	$1.67
Haviland's China Dinner Sets, fine spray decoration, gold stippled handles, 113 pieces	$22.50	$16.37
Haviland's China Dinner Sets, dainty flower decorations, gilt handles, 113 pieces	$25.00	$19.87
Limoges China Dinner Sets, decorated in our own factory, floral studies, gilt handles, 101 pieces	$20.00	$14.89
Austrian China Dinner Sets, decorated in our Carlsbad shops, sprays and gold edge, 101 pieces	$17.50	$11.87
Cut Glass Fruit Nappies, seven inches in diameter, fancy cuttings	$5.00	$2.97
Cut Glass Bowls, large size, varied shapes, graceful patterns and brilliant settings	$5.00	$3.47
Cut Glass Celery Trays, dainty shell shapes, rich cuttings	$6.50	$4.87
Cut Glass Table Tumblers, diamond and fan patterns, per dozen	$3.00	$1.97

All Our Trimmed Millinery Reduced to Half Price.

YESTERDAY
The Prices Ranged From
$2.98 to $24.98.

TO-DAY
The Prices Range From
$1.49 to $12.49.

This mark-down is general. No reservations; no exceptions. The entire stock of Trimmed Millinery is involved—Imported Models, Carriage Hats, Bonnets, Toques, English Turbans and Walking Hats and Children's Dress and School Hats.

A striking anomaly of retailing—we make a sweeping, indiscriminate cut in the very face of the fact that the cost of all Millinery materials is steadily rising.

The Straus Pianos—$123.68.

Specially constructed for our trade. They contain all the good qualities of more expensive instruments, but none of their weaknesses.

Choice of mahogany, walnut and rosewood—$123.68. Same woods, more elegantly finished, at slightly higher prices.

HOW HE RECOVERED HIS WATCH.

Stolen from Him on a Trolley Car, Found Under a Fence.

George White, a druggist of 280 Stewart Avenue, Jersey City, boarded a trolley car in front of his store last evening to go to his home on the Hill. A minute later he found his watch, valued at $125, missing. Two men had left the car just after he boarded it, and he had brushed against them in entering.

He alighted and met them walking along Newark Avenue. Pelleshan Coughlin arrested one of them, who gave his name as Thomas McCormack of 272 Ross Street, Brooklyn. He at first denied the robbery, but later, while proceeding to Capt. Cook's, weakened and said the watch was hidden under a fence on Newark Avenue. It was recovered.

Warrants in Paterson Wreck Case.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 13.—Warrants were issued to-night by Coroner Yates for the arrest of George W. Cappell, the conductor, and William Snedeker, the rear-end brakeman of the Buffalo Express, which was wrecked at the Barclay Street station here Nov. 29. The warrants are based upon the verdict of the Coroner's jury, returned early this morning. Surprise is expressed that the railroad company and Engineer Riordan of the Phillipsburg accommodation train, which ran into the Buffalo Express, were not included in the verdict.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

4:20 A. M.—210 Grand Street; C. Anderton; damage, $1,000.

4:30 A. M.—197 to 201 Grand Street; Loftus & Co.; damage, $200.

9:20 A. M.—11 Spruce Street; William Atkins & Co.; damage, $50.

11:15 A. M.—2,704 Eighth Avenue; John Reilley; damage, $100.

11:45 A. M.—64 Fourth Avenue; Grace Chapel House; damage slight.

12:15 P. M.—55 First Avenue; Jacob Mosilma; damage, $2,000.

2:35 P. M.—3 Franklin Street; Maria Siciolone; damage, $50.

2:50 P. M.—220 Bowery; Morris Lamsberg; damage slight.

5:45 P. M.—149 West Fourteenth Street; Albert Meyer; damage, $50.

6:45 P. M

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

Meritorious Bits of Art

IN the Basement, near Broadway, we've an art store that appeals to those of refined tastes. strange to put it that way? It is necessary.

Choice pieces of sculptured marble from Italy; handsome bronzes from ə; bits of ceramic beauty from all countries noted for china and porcelain g and decorating.

It is a busy place, especially now, but a careful, orderly place for all -a store frequented by nice people looking for nice things for gifts.

This isn't the only store carrying such stocks, but it is the only store we of that sells such goods at prosaic, fair prices.

There are pieces of Royal Vienna ware at $3 and at $400—and be- Marbles at $5 to $125—we're only talking of smaller pieces. Plates and $12 a piece, and many between-prices.

These gilt tables with Vienna placque are noticeably handsome. ɔ $55. The Dresden cabinets are $35 to $70.

The finest onyx pedestal is $200. This one is $65, and there are others.

Pieces of Vienna glass are giveable. $1.75 to $17.50.

These German plaques are of cameo-like beauty, but inexpensive, $12.

And you can't tell a thing about any of these bits of beauty until you seen them.

Attractions: The Halsey-Stirling Paintings from London. Half-hour exhibitions, 10:30 and 11:30 ɔ at 3 and 4:30 p.m, Third floor.
The Kitchell Madonna—the most wonderful composite picture ever made. Fifth floor.
Holiday Tableaux in the Rotunda.

Two candy stores—basement and at 76 E. Ninth street.
Two book stores—Ninth street side and across the street at No. 74 E. Ninth.

Women's Suits from Paris
AT HALF PRICE

u know we are never content with a few models, but each season ell on to two hundred Paris Gowns. Well, twenty-five are still ou know their elegance. To-day, all are marked at just half the price. Now $80 to $225.

me New York tailored suits are reduced, as well—
$20 for suits from lots at $32 to $40.
$25 for suits from lots at prices up to $54.
$30 for suits from lots at prices up to $64.

d some Imported Tailored Suits at $60.

e don't often have such news as this to print. Second floor, Broadway.

Special Show of New Silks

e are so proud of the new printed Foulard and Shanghai silks meant for first showing next April) that we open them to-day in a salon—second floor—a part of the millinery store.

e chose the designs last summer in London and they have been out since—and hand-printed on these serviceable, satisfactory

ards, $1.10, $1.25 and $1.35 Shanghais, $1, $1.25 and $1.50.
arming colorings, with printings of coral forms, shadowy foliage, Persian blocks and lace effects.
e see and to sell, this morning. Second floor, Broadway.

In spite of the holiday spirit of shoppers, these days—or, by reason of demand for golf capes keeps n all proper efforts at supply. e surely being bought for gifts.
mestic makes, $5 to $16.50.
ported, $18 to $35.
ord of two styles of the domakes—
Made from blue or black rugs, with back; fringed, of course. Deep showing the plaid.
—Made from plaid-back cheviot. r side is navy blue or brown. Deep . These capes are 34 in. long.
or.

ts and coats Women's waists of Mercerized cotton (looks like silk); olors, pretty shades—the garfetchingly made up. $1.
nelette Waists—blue or black d with white), 50c—half their

nelette Dressing Sacques, 50c.
cerized-cotton Petticoats, 50c.
any of these things are packgift-boxes, if you ask it. Our ments.
h floor Christmas store is filled ll sorts of inexpensive, sensits.
For gifts. Of course there'll be winter, even es if it sits in the lap of —as it generally does—and if drives he'll appreciate fur

st are of otter and beaver fur, reat big gauntlets, $20 a pair. others—otter, at $12 and); beaver, at $11 to $18.
ealskin, with gauntlets, $10.
coney, with gauntlets, $4.50 to

wool seal, with gauntlets, $5 and $6.50.
goatskin, with gauntlets, $5 50.
electric seal, with gauntlets, to $6.50.
tric seal gloves, $3.
oves, Ninth and Broadway.

al Card ɔums Once stamps. Then spoons. Now souvenir postal cards e fad of the moment. Here etty decorated albums to hold Of seal, cloth, celluloid or cut so the cards will fit on both f the page. 25c to $2.45.
venir postal cards, New York views, 2c.

Pillows and Draperies Beats all how a little artistic skill, or simple good taste can change the commonplace to the beautiful. There has been much time wasted in pillow making—the sofa pillow was a tedious evolution that had to be taken care of.

Now-a-days, decorative stuffs are drawn over down cushions and the pillow is beautiful. It's the know-how. We heard an artist say that a store corner here where pillows were almost heaped (just as samples) looked like a studio. A good many fine effects are gotten now in burnt leather.

But it is simply a matter of choosing—and you're apt to choose six or eight once you get started. $1.50 to $26.75 a piece.

Silk and Cotton Damasks reduced.

We do such things every once in a while to keep stocks straight. Assortment of colors somewhat broken.

All-silk Damask—
$18 from $25 yard $12 from $18 yard
Moire-silk striped Damasks, cotton—$3 from $4 a yard.
Turkish and Oriental patterns of Tapestries—
$3 from $4 a yard.
$2.25 from $3.50 and $3.75 a yard.
$1.75 from $2.50 a yard.
$1 from $1.50 a yard. Third floor.

Furs for Gifts We never did so much fur business—in pieces sold or in dollar's worth—as we have so far this season. And that, despite the fact that the weather has been too warm to be an incentive to fur wearing. Why?

It must be that we sell furs satisfactorily — most satisfactorily — and that more and more of New York has come to take this fur store at its full.

It is a store, manned by fine talent, stocked sensibly and bountifully—not a mere department.

Yet many inexpensive pieces are here, as well as important and costly garments.

Electric seal Collarettes with Persian lamb-paw yoke, $7.50.
10-in. Collarettes of dyed opossum, $12.
Electric seal Collarettes with long tabs and yoke of paws of Persian lamb, $12.50,
Collarettes of Alaska sable, dyed; with tails, $15.
Neck Scarfs of Alaska sable, with tails, $5, $6.50 and $7.50.
Scarfs of natural lynx, with tails, $8.50. Finest are $20.
Collarettes of stone marten, 6 in. deep, $40.
Second Floor, Broadway.

Stationery Paper and envelopes —48 sheets and 48 envelopes—put up in boxes with lids as beautiful as a calendar plate. 50c. A variety of boxes—really good paper.

Smaller boxes—these with floral tops—with quire of paper and pack of envelopes, 30c.
Fashionably-shaped, paper, of course.
Near Broadway.

Eiderdown Sacques and Robes There seems to be no end to the demand. We simply do our best to meet it—and say the word when fresh lots reach us.

Sacques, solid colors, 75c, $1 and $2.25.
Of ripple eiderdown at $2.25 and $2.75.
Some for more.
Eiderdown Robes—or wrappers. Some at $2.75 that are quite worth $3.75.
And others at $3, $4.75 and up to $13.50.
Second floor.

Watches The Wanamaker watches are made for us in Geneva. We own some important patents on watches—foreign patents, but that is another story.

The Wanamaker Watch for Men is cased in 14k. gold and is a splendid timepiece. $50.

Jules Monard is famous and modest—took gold medal at his own country's exposition in 1896, yet he never made much to-do over it. Probably the best watchmaker in the world.

Monard Watches—cased in 18k. gold (very flat cases)—
men's—$125 and $130
women's—$75 and $120.

And we have cute little chatelaine watches at $5—silver; American.
Broadway and Tenth street.

If It's a Present for a Man:

Perhaps you've decided it shall be a gift of utility, but have got no further. Let us suggest. Why not something to wear—something in which usefulness, comfort and elegance are all happily combined? Say a house-coat. There's the kind that will please in this carefully chosen assortment—they're all in good taste.

House Coats at $3.75 to $16.50. At the first price, cotton-and-wool mixtures in light and dark colorings. Some of tricot, satin bound, at $4.50. And at $5 to $10, at least fifty patterns of double-faced cloth. There are velvet coats at $10—exceptionally fine ones at $16.50. The latter in brown, blue and black, made up in excellent style.

Dressing Gowns—No less varied a gathering of these. Choose at $10 to $35—coverts at the lower price, elegantly trimmed silk crepon gowns at the higher price. And lots of other well made, tasteful garments at prices between those extremes.

Bath Robes—Soft, warm, luxurious garments. Some of eiderdown at $2.75—some of rich imported blankets at $18 and $20. Other eiderdown robes at $4 to $7. And some domestic blankets at $8 and $9. Of Terry cloth a half dozen good kinds—$3.75 to $10. Wool-filled Terry robes at $13.50 and $18.

Mackintoshes—These are dependable—*rain-proof*. The seams are sewed, then cemented. Made in box-coat style—the correct shape. The newest patterns. $3 to $22.50.

Neckwear—All the shapes, of course. All good patterns, too. And plenty of material, too, from which we will make up a tie to your order. Those ready-to-wear at 25c. to $4.50. Excellent choosing at the lower prices—styles as good as any. The generously large De Joinvilles are of very fine quality and are $3, $3.50 and $4.50.

Suspenders—A collection of wholly new effects—novel and pretty. One kind has sterling silver buckles, some frosted, some burnished, others oxidized; the suspenders are silks, barathea and ottoman in fancy weaves; prices are $2 to $4. An elegant sort with gold-plated buckles at $4 to $6. Plenty less expensive, and yet pretty enough. 50c, $1 and up to $2.
Men's Store, Ninth and Broadway.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

WOOD IS TO GOVERN CUBA

Directed by the President to Relieve Major Gen. Brooke.

CHANGE TO BE MADE AT ONCE

Retiring Governor Will Proceed from Havana to Washington and May Be Sent Later to Chicago.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—By direction of the President Major Gen. Leonard Wood, United States Volunteers, was to-day assigned to the command of the Division of Cuba, relieving Major Gen. John R. Brooke, United States Army.

Major Gen. Wood will in addition to his duties as division commander, exercise the authority of Military Governor of the island.

On completion of the transfer of the command, Major Gen. Brooke is ordered to repair to this city and report to the Adjutant General of the army for further orders of the Secretary of War. He will be accompanied by his authorized aides.

In relieving Major Gen. Brooke the President desires to express his high appreciation of and thanks for the faithful and efficient service rendered by that officer as Military Governor of Cuba.

Secretary Root said this afternoon that Gen. Brooke had been ordered to Washington, but beyond that it had not been settled with regard to his assignment. His presence in this city is desired by the President for the purpose of securing information in regard to the actual condition of affairs in Cuba. Although Secretary Root would not admit it, the impression prevails that Gen. Brooke will be assigned to the command of the Military Department of the Lakes, with headquarters at Chicago, a position held by him prior to the outbreak of the Spanish war and known to be agreeable to him in every respect.

Gen. Wood called at the War Department this afternoon and personally thanked Secretary Root for the honor conferred upon him by his selection as Military Governor of Cuba. He said that he would start for Havana at once, and if possible, would leave New York City to-morrow.

CUBANS ARE INDIFFERENT.

Havana Press Says Change Is Not Important.

HAVANA, Dec. 13.—Anticipating the appointment of Gen. Wood to succeed Gen. Brooke, the Cubano says:

"We do not care a straw who rules Cuba, if the island is not to be independent. However, the nomination of Gen. Wood would have one advantage. It would mean that the present advisers of Gov. Gen. Brooke would cease to hold offices in which, either from lack of knowledge or lust of power, they have not advanced the welfare of Cuba."

The Discusion says:

"A mere change of Military Governors cannot signify any great change in the methods of governing Cuba. Gen. Brooke's administration has been inspired in all important respects by President McKinley, who is not at all likely to modify the general methods of conducting the Government."

MAY COMBINE NAVAL BUREAUS.

Secretary Long Would Abolish Several Departments.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Secretary Long has taken the first step toward carrying out his project for the consolidation of the naval bureaus under one head, and has prepared a bill to be introduced immediately in Congress for that purpose.

The bill proposes to consolidate the Bureaus of Construction and Repair, Steam Engineering, and Equipment under one bureau, to be called the Bureau of Ships. Its duties are to be those which now pertain to the three existing bureaus above named.

In the bureau there are to be two divisions, one of construction and the other of machinery. The Chief of the Bureau of Ships is to be appointed from the list of line officers or Naval Constructors, not below the grade of Commander. The Chief of the Division of Construction is to be appointed from the list of Naval Constructors and the Chief of the Division of Machinery from the list of line officers having skill as engineers.

The Hydrographic Office, which now by law is under the Bureau of Equipment, is to be under the supervision of the Assistant Secretary. Other offices, such as the naval observatory, purchases of coal, &c., are not referred to in the bill, because under the law as it is at present they are subject to distribution by the Secretary of the Navy. The act is to take effect July 1, 1902, at the beginning of the then fiscal year, before which time the present head of construction will have retired and the terms of office of the heads of the other two bureaus will have expired.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The Texas sailed from Fort Monroe to-day for Havana to bring back the remains of the Maine victims, which are to be reinterred in Arlington Cemetery.

The Dolphin will arrive at Trinidad Jan. 6.

The Lancaster sailed to-day from Barbados for Trinidad.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—The battleship Iowa and the cruiser Philadelphia sailed to-day for the south coast. The cruiser Albemarle will meet them at Magdalena Bay and there will be a month of target practice.

DR. VIRGIN'S RESIGNATION.

Congregation of the Pilgrim Church Reluctantly Accepts It.

After vainly endeavoring for a week to induce the Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Virgin to withdraw his resignation, the congregation of the Pilgrim Congregational Church, Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, met last night and reluctantly voted to accept it.

The congregation met last week, and the pastor's resignation was considered. He had served twenty-eight years, and asked permission to lay down his burdens. A committee of the most prominent men in the congregation was appointed to wait on Dr. Virgin and see if he could not be induced to reconsider his resolution. After several conferences with the pastor, the committee was obliged to report failure to accomplish its mission. Dr. Virgin had insisted on the acceptance of his resignation.

A committee was appointed last night to draw up suitable resolutions expressing regret at the termination of Dr. Virgin's pastorate and appreciation of his labors. The question of his successor has not yet been considered.

PRESENTS INSTEAD OF JAIL.

Long Island Man Gives Food to Needy Family of Would-Be Thief.

GLEN COVE, L. I., Dec. 13.—The residents of this section do not know whether to praise or condemn George H. Townsend. There have been many robberies recently, and meetings have been held to consider means of ending them.

Mr. Townsend, who has kept a close watch upon his poultry house since his loss of half a hundred fine chickens a short time ago, heard a noise in the yard Monday night, and armed with a shotgun went to investigate. He saw a man among the poultry, and raising the gun cried: "Throw up your hands!"

The would-be thief slowly walked toward the farmer with his hands above his head. Mr. Townsend recognized the man, and then marched him to the house for the purpose of having him identified by the members of his family. The man begged to be released, and said that he was only trying to get something for his family. Mr. Townsend released him with the warning that if he was ever caught again he would be prosecuted.

Mr. Townsend yesterday investigated the man's story and found it true. He then sent to the man's family a barrel of potatoes and a barrel of turnips. Many of his neighbors praise Mr. Townsend's good heartedness, but say he should have held the fellow and then played the good samaritan toward his family.

Cornell-Columbia Debates Arranged.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 13.—At the meeting of the Cornell Debating Council, held tonight, it was decided that Cornell will meet Columbia in a series of annual debates for the next three years, and that the first debate will be held in Ithaca in April. Relations with the University of Pennsylvania were broken off, owing to the failure of representatives of Cornell and Pennsylvania to reach a satisfactory agreement regarding eligibility rules for the speakers. Cornell has met Pennsylvania in debate for the past five years.

TO HONOR WASHINGTON'S MEMORY

Elaborate Ceremonies at Mount Vernon To-day in Observance of the Centenary of His Death.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Elaborate preparations have been made for the celebration to-morrow of the hundredth anniversary of the death of George Washington. Many visitors from a distance, especially among the Masonic fraternity, have arrived in the city to participate in the ceremonies. Four separate and distinct events have been planned for this locality. The Masons and the Red Men will conduct solemn exercises separately at Mount Vernon. The main Masonic services at Mount Vernon will be held at noon at the mansion where President McKinley is expected to deliver an address. Two wreaths are to be placed on the tomb, one of oak, coming from the Earl of Londesborough, Past Grand Senior Warden of Masons in England, and the other of evergreen from the vicinity of the home of John Washington in England.

The Red Men's exercises will take place in the afternoon. At night the latter organization will have a large meeting at Convention Hall, where a large number of addresses are to be made and an oration will be delivered by Senator Depew. The local patriotic societies will combine in a religious service in the Church of the Epiphany at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, where the oration will be delivered by David J. Hill, Assistant Secretary of State.

An appropriate celebration will take place in Lafayette Square Opera House at night under the auspices of the George Washington Memorial Association.

To-night the Grand Lodge of Masons of Virginia had a celebration and banquet at Alexandria, Va., which was largely attended.

Assistant Secretary Allen to-day, acting as the representative of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, presented to Grand Master Duke of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, a historic gavel which is to be used at Mount Vernon to-morrow on the occasion of the exercises in commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of the death of George Washington. The head of the gavel is made from the historic elm under which Washington took command of the American Army and the handle is made of a piece of the old South Church, the whole silver mounted and suitably inscribed.

WILL BE OBSERVED IN NEW YORK.

Religious and Other Ceremonies to Commemorate the Day.

The one hundredth anniversary of the death of George Washington will be observed to-day in Greater New York. The chief feature of the commemoration here will be the services in St. Paul's Chapel under the auspices of the General Society of the Cincinnati and the New York State Society of the Sons of the Revolution. The church, in which Washington worshipped during the period of the first Congress held under the Constitution, has been decorated inside and out for the occasion.

The services will begin at noon. The Secretary of War has ordered that during its continuance five-minute guns are to be fired from Castle Williams. The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, Chaplain of the Sons of the Revolution, will conduct the services, and the sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. Mancius R. Hutton of Rutgers College, Senior Chaplain of the Society of the Cincinnati.

The members of the societies will enter the church in procession from the Vestry House at 11:45 o'clock. Major John H. Holland, Grand Marshal, will lead the way. Following him will be the Committee of Arrangements.

Among the invited guests who have signified their intention of being present are Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Major Gen. Roe, Adjt. Gen. Avery D. Andrews, and John Alsop King.

The musical programme will be by a picked choir of twenty-two voices.

At 2 o'clock services under the auspices of the Washington Heights Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution will also be held in the council chamber of Washington's old headquarters, now called Earle Cliff.

The Daughters of the Cincinnati will hold commemorative exercises at Delmonico's at 3:30 o'clock. Miss Fanny Schuyler will preside. Addresses will be made by Prof. William M. Sloane of Columbia University, John K. Wise of Virginia, Everett T. Tomlinson, and Capt. Richard H. Greene, Historian General of the Mayflower Society, and others.

On all the public schools of the five boroughs the National flag will be half-masted, and the hour from 2 to 3 o'clock will be devoted to appropriate public exercises.

MRS. WILCOXSON A SMOKER.

Woman Who Is Suing for a Separation Uses Cigarettes—A Bit of Unfinished Verse.

Mrs. Phoebe Wilcoxson, who is suing her husband, Martin Niles Wilcoxson, for a limited divorce on the ground of cruelty, was still on the stand under cross-examination when the case was continued yesterday in the Supreme Court. C. W. Zaring, counsel for Mr. Wilcoxson, questioned her about a visit to Glengariff Castle, Scotland, and especially about a Capt. St. John Parker, who was there at the time. "Were you not in the company of Capt. Parker frequently when your husband was not present?" he asked.

"I was not."

"Do you not know that Mrs. White requested Capt. Parker to leave the place where you were stopping because of your conduct?"

"I did not know that she did."

"Well, you know he left, don't you?"

"Yes, I know he left."

Mr. Zaring was curious about a visit the couple made to Ostend, and Mrs. Wilcoxson's life there. "Weren't you frequently in bathing there with an Indian Prince named Maharajah Carpatalla?"

"Only when my husband was along."

"Didn't the mother of a young Hungarian named Barstai write a letter to your husband's mother asking her to use her influence to keep you from being so friendly with him, as ill would rule him?"

"Not that I ever heard of."

"While you were visiting Mrs. Gen. Thomas Fraser at Chatham, didn't you become so well acquainted with the General that you called him 'Tommy'?"

"No."

"Do you smoke cigarettes, Mrs. Wilcoxson?"

"I sometimes do."

"What brand do you prefer?"

"I don't know. I am not a habitual smoker. I don't know much about the brands."

Mr. Zaring wanted to know about a voyage from England to America in which a Mr. Douglass was a fellow-passenger with the Wilcoxsons. "Weren't you very friendly with him on that voyage?"

"Not especially so. There is less formality in acquaintance on shipboard than on land." Mrs. Wilcoxson could remember no occasion when she asked Mr. Douglass to go and get her hairbrush.

"Were you not in love with a man in England when your husband asked you to come to America to live?" counsel asked.

"No."

"Will you swear that you are not in love now with a man in England—or in Ireland?"

"I am not."

Mr. Zaring asked if she did not have in her pocketbook on one occasion a slip of paper with a little bit of verse beginning:

"There was a young lady forlorn,
Who wished she had never been born."

Counsel did not finish the verse, which was written by a woman who went under the title of Countess and was described as "a very gay woman" by Mr. Zaring.

Mary C. McCarthy, formerly a maid in the Wilcoxson family, in Orange Knit, was called and testified about rude treatment by the husband to his wife. Mr. Zaring asked if she knew of an occasion when a man called on Mrs. Wilcoxson and climbed over the wall to get out of the grounds, the lodge gates having been closed. The maid admitted she heard of it, but the answer was ruled out. She was then asked if Mrs. Wilcoxson had spoken to her about the incident.

"She only said that it was very silly for him to do it when the lodgekeeper was waiting to let him out," was the reply.

The case will be continued to-day.

Jumped from Train to His Death.

Tobias Petersen, twenty-six years old, of 126 Summit Street, Brooklyn, was instantly killed last evening at Eleventh Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, by a New York Central Railroad passenger train. Petersen, who was a passenger, jumped from the train at Thirty-ninth Street. He fell under the cars and the wheels passed over his head.

Followed Pal Out of Window and Died

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 13.—Mary Mangra, thirty-five years old, fell from a third-story window at her home in Kearney to-day and was killed. She was throwing out a pail of water, when she missed her balance and landed on her head. She leaves a husband and six children.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN NEWS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun Rises	7:16	Sun sets	4:40
	A. M.	P. M.	
Moon sets	1:07	Moon rises	1:40

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Sandy Hook	5:40	Gov. Isl'd	5:58	H. Gate	7:24
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	6:00	Gov. Isl'd	6:18	H. Gate	8:00

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY.) DEC. 14.

	Mails Close, Vessels Sail.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Drogny, Progreso, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, DEC. 15.

Cedrella, Brunswick	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston	3:00 P. M.
Ems, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Hansa, Inagua, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 16.

Alleghany, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alps, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
Charles, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
El Paso, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Gallia, Hull		3:00 P. M.
Hudson, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples, &c.	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	10:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
	*12:00 M.	
Mexico, London		8:00 A. M.
Morro, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Palatia, Hamburg		1:00 P. M.
Panama, Para, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Seneca, San Juan, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ravensdale, Progreso, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp		3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

"SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 16, inclusive. Supplementary mails per steamship Alameda, Mails for China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Izumo Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. 19 and up to Dec. 23, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Dec. 22, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa. (Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Nov. 14; Shanghai, Nov. 15; Yokohama, Nov. 25, and Honolulu, Dec. 5, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer America Maru, are due in New York on the morning of Saturday, Dec. 16.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY.) DEC. 14.

Algiers, New Orleans, Dec. 6.
Buffalo, Hull, Dec. 2.
Cevic, Liverpool, Dec. 1.
Charing Cross, Gibraltar, Nov. 23.
Chateau Lafite, Havre, Nov. 29.
Chaco, Greenock, Dec. 1.
Dunblane, Gibraltar, Nov. 29.
El Monte, New Orleans, Dec. 6.
Healdsburg, St. Michaels, Dec. 30.
Hudson, New Orleans, Dec. 7.
Jessamore, Gibraltar, Nov. 22.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Gibraltar Dec. 4.
Karamania, Gibraltar, Nov. 28.
Rae Ellen, Gibraltar, Nov. 23.
Stuttgart, Bremen, Dec. 2.

FRIDAY, DEC. 15.

Island, Christiansand, Dec. 2.
Santiago, Santiago, Dec. 9.
Seneca, Havana, Dec. 11.

SATURDAY, DEC. 16.

Etruria, Liverpool, Dec. 8.
L'Aquitaine, Havre, Dec. 8.

SUNDAY, DEC. 17.

Rio Rio, New Orleans, Dec. 12.
Indrapura, Swansea, Dec. 3.
Manhattan, St. Lucia, Dec. 10.
Pentmenley, Lisbon, Dec. 7.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, Dec. 9.
Statendam, Rotterdam, Dec. 7.

MONDAY, DEC. 18.

Condor, St. Lucia, Dec. 11.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Dec. 7.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Dec. 13.

TUESDAY, DEC. 19.

Altai, Port Limon, Dec. 12.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Dec. 12.
Nogueira, Azores, Dec. 9.
Manitou, London, Dec. 9.
Phoenician, Gibraltar, Dec. 5.
Westernland, Antwerp, Dec. 9.

Arrived.

At Erna, (Ger.) Bruhn, Kingston Dec. 4, St. Ann's Bay 5th, Montego Bay 7th, and Port Maria 8th with rum and passengers to the Tweedie Trading Company. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.

At Halmstad, (Ger.) Aarbusts, Port Limon Nov. 8, with fruit to the United Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at midnight, 12th.

At Alliance, Phillipps, Colon Dec. 6, with mdse. and passengers to the Panama Railroad Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 A. M.

At Comanche, Pennington, Jacksonville Dec. 10, and Charleston 11th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

At Kansas City, Phelps, Savannah Dec. 11, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

At F. W. Bruns, Calliher, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

At Bonaventura, Walter, Norfolk Dec. 11, to the Luckenbach Company.

At Gargadotte, Miller, Newport News and Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

At Curacao, (or Windsor, N. S.) Olsen, Curacao Nov. 24, with salt to Funke & Co.

At Trinidad, (Br.) Fraser, Bermuda Dec. 11, with mdse. and passengers to Sir Chesterbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M.

At Paris New York, (Hal.) Cafiero, Smyrna, 72 days, with Boorise rust to MacAndrews & Forbes, vessel to J. C. Seager.

At Harold, (Nor.) Utne, Port Antonio Dec. 4, St. Ann's Bay 5th, Rio Bueno, Montego Bay, and Lucea 6th, and Port Antonio 7th, with fruit to United Fruit Company, vessel to Bennett, Walsh & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M.

At Alps, (Br.) Kirkby, Cape Haiti Nov. 24, St. Marks 26th, Port au Prince 27th, Jeremie 29th, Aux Cayes 30th, Jacmel Dec. 1, Savanna la Mar 5th, Black River 8th, and Kingston 7th, with mdse. to Pim, Forward & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

At Southwark, (Br.) Bence, Antwerp Dec. 2, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

At Reynolds, (Br.) Mullan, Sourabaya Oct. 6, Penang 19th, Togai 13th, Colombo 24th, Port Said Nov. 11, Algiers 20th, St. Michaels 27th, and Delaware Breakwater Dec. 12, with sugar to Flint, Eddy & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Dec. 13, 9:30 P. M., northwest, light; clear.

Sailed.

At Venus, (Dan.) for Copenhagen.
At Orwell, (Br.) for Aden, Bombay, &c.
At Chalmette, for Rouen.
At Oceanic, (Br.) for Liverpool.
At St. Louis, for Southampton.
At Talisi, (Br.) for Glasgow.
At Friesland, (Belg.) for Antwerp.
At Miltor, (Nor.) for Curacao, &c.
At Adon, (Br.) for Colon.
At Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
At Old Dominion, for Richmond and Newport News.
At City of Washington, for Havana, &c.
At Hilder, (Nor.) for South Amboy.
At Matthew Beddington, (Br.) for Rotterdam.
At United States transport McClellan, for Puerto Rico.
At Tallahassee, for Savannah.

Notice to Mariners.

HAMPTON ROADS—WILLOUGHBY BAT BEACON LIGHTS.—Notice is hereby given by order of the Lighthouse Board that, on or about Jan. 1, 1900, the following-named lights will be established to guide from Hampton Roads into Willoughby Bay:

Second Point Point Beacon Light.—A fixed red lantern light, 13 feet above mean high water, on a red, four-pile structure in 8 feet of water, (mean low water,) on the northerly end of the spit making out about two miles north-northeasterly from Newall Point. The approximate geographical position of the light, as taken from Chart No. 600 of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, will be: Latitude, north, 36 degrees 58 minutes 36 seconds; longitude, west, 76 degrees 18 minutes 41.5 seconds. Bearings and distances of prominent objects from the light, as taken from the above-named chart, will be: Point Comfort Lighthouse N. by E. ½ E., nearly 5 3-16 miles; Sewall Point, W. by N. ½ N., nearly 2 miles; Thimble Shoal Lighthouse, N.E. by E., 3 miles. Bearings are magnetic; miles are nautical miles.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1899," Page 104, after No. 836, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Fifth Lighthouse District, 1899," Page 61.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—60 Aller, (Ger.,) Capt. Petermann, from New York for Bremen, passed Hurst Castle at 9:30 P. M. to-day.

At Germanic, (Br.,) Capt. Haddock, from New York for Liverpool, passed Kinsale at 2:46 A. M. 14th.

At Paul, Capt. Jamison, from New York, arr. at Southampton to-day, passing Hurst Castle at 4:30 P. M.

At Kentucky, (Dan.) Capt. Carse, from New York for Copenhagen, passed Dunnet Head yesterday.

At Bergensia, (Ger.) Capt. Schreiter, from New York for Hamburg, passed the Lizard to-day.

At Cheviden, (Br.) Capt. Fisher, from New York, via Pernambuco, arr at Rio Janeiro Dec. 9.

At Langbank, (Br.) Capt. Knox, from New York for Oklahoma arr at Algiers yesterday.

At Mandal, (Br.) Capt. Pearice, from Rio Janeiro for New York, sld. from Victoria Dec. 8.

At Wineland, (Dan.) Capt. Petersen, for New York, sld. from Shields Dec. 11.

At Tasmania, (Br.) Capt. Payne, for New York, sld. from this port to-day.

At Prins Willem V, (Dutch.) Capt. Nyhoff, from New York, via West Indies, for —, passed Prawle Point to-day.

At Wartenburg, (Dutch.) Capt. Brubakken, from New York, arr. at Amsterdam yesterday.

At Dona Maria, (Port.) Capt. Jensen, from New York for Lisbon and Oporto, arr. at Fayal to-day.

At Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.) Capt. Engelhart, from Bremen and Southampton for New York, sld. from Cherbourg at 7 P. M. to-day.

At Chateau Lafite, (Fr.) Capt. Chabot, for New York, sld. from Havre Dec. 10.

At Chateau Yquem, (Fr.) Capt. Verrier, for New York, sld. from Marseilles Dec. 10.

TIFFANY STUDIOS

Oriental Rugs

such are those we are now exhibiting, are peculiarly acceptable as Holiday gifts.

TIFFANY STUDIOS
333 *to* 341 Fourth Avenue
Between 24th and 25th Streets.

"CONCLUDING SALE."

American Art Galleries,
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK.

To-night at 8. To-night at 8.

To be Sold Absolutely Without Reserve or Restriction,
A Large Collection of
Foreign Paintings
and
Water Colors,
Mostly Cabinet Size Genre Subjects
THOMAS E KIRBY, Auctioneer,
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VICHY IS HEALTHFUL!

A Natural Mineral Water with medicinal qualities.
For Indigestion and Stomach Disorders.
So-called VICHY IN SYPHONS IS NOT VICHY
Get the Genuine
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CELESTINS

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MILLINERY, RIBBONS,
SILKS, VELVETS, HOSIERY,
DRESS GOODS, GLOVES, HOSE,
HOLIDAY GOODS.
TOYS! DOLLS!! BOOKS!!!
MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED AND PROMPTLY FILLED.
OPEN EVENINGS!
From Saturday, Dec. 16, 1899,
to Saturday, Dec. 23, 1899,
Both Inclusive.
309 TO 321 GRAND STREET, NEW YORK.

For Christmas and Wedding Gifts
enjoy our own use the best lamp is
The "Miller."
Beautiful, Perfect Light, Durable, Simple, Non-Explosive, Up-To-Date,
SEE THEM.
Over a thousand styles.
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EDWARD MILLER & CO. (Manufacturers, Established 1844, 26 & 28 W. Broadway, bet. Park Pl. and Barclay St., N. Y. The Miller Oil Heater cannot smoke, have an extinguisher, are safe and economical.

MANTELS, FIREPLACES.

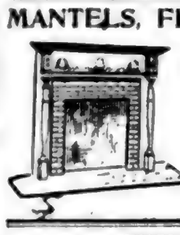

Mantels from $10 and up. Buy direct. Unusually good value. ANDIRONS, GAS LOGS, &c. JACKSON'S, 246 Front St near Fulton. No Branch Stores. Same address for the past 70 years.

ENGLISH
LUNCHEON AND TEA BASKETS
Fitted complete, for Picnics, Travelers, and Yachting.
LEWIS & CONGER,
130 AND 132 WEST 42D ST.

"BUY CHINA & GLASS R

HT ON CURRENCY BILL

y Democrats Speak in Opposition to the House Measure.

SULZER TALKS AGAINST IT

York Representative Says Substitution of Gold for Coin in Government Bonds Is Dishonest.

SHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The currency de- in the House lasted from 11 o'clock morning until 10:30 to-night, with a re- of three hours for dinner. The pres- for time to speak continues, as most of members desire to make contributions e literature of the occasion. Much of wever, seems to be for home consump-

Bell (Pop., Col.,) was the first speaker y. He opposed the bill, devoting much s time to an argument against its ing features.

Wheeler (Dem., Ky.,) said he desired quit the Republicans, at least in his ct, of the charge of a change of front. the battle was waged squarely by the allists on the one side and the gold metallists on the other, and the bi- lists piled up a majority of 15,000.

Fowler, (Rep., N. J.,) who was a ber of the Banking and Currency Com- e of the last Congress, said he would for the bill because of the gold declara- in the first fourteen lines, notwith- ing what followed.

Lacey (Rep., Iowa,) in supporting the said he was astounded to hear the gen- an from Missouri (Mr. De Armond) de- that the Republican triumph of 1896 won by the purchase of Democratic s.

oes the gentleman contend that Mc- y could have won without the recalci- gold Democrats?" asked Mr. Berry, Ky.)

e won, perhaps with the aid of those n the gentleman denominates recalci- Democrats," replied Mr. Lacey. "But were not bought or scared. No more rable body of men ever stood up to be ted than the gold Democrats of 1896."

Proceeding, Mr. Lacey said the Demo- c gains in the present House came from England, New York, New Jersey, and land, where the Chicago platform had trampled under foot.

ot in New Jersey," interposed Mr. (Dem., N. J.)

Perhaps not there, but certainly in other es."

Benton (Dem., Mo.,) said he stood the Democratic and Populist Parties in r-ending opposition to extending the ers of the National banks.

Fox (Dem.,, Miss.,) argued that the tment of the pending bill would in- se the value of all obligations, public private.

Pierce (Dem., Tenn.,) said that, al- gh an advocate of free silver at 16 to 1, ould not see that free coinage of silver involved in the provisions of the pend- measure. It simply proposed to continue existing conditions. He read from a ch of Mr. McKinley when a candidate 96 declaring that there was no purpose withdraw the greenbacks from circula- and then challenged the other side to that the pending bill would in effect ound and retire the greenbacks. In the se of his remarks he denominated wer Cleveland the arch enemy of silver of the Democratic Party.

He perverted the principles of his y," said Mr. Pierce, "and prostituted high in its councils with promises of and power."

he Democrats greeted this utterance applause.

Burton, (Rep., Ohio,) in support of bill, declared that the adoption of the standard by the progressive nations of earth was inevitable. That was the of events.

Hamilton (Rep., Mich.,) said that the ument in favor of the pending bill was argument after the fact. The people in had returned a verdict against the leg- tion of value into a dollar, and in favor dollar that could cross the ocean with- shrinking when it came in contact with water.

Cushman (Rep., Wash.,) said that in ng for the pending bill he would voice sentiment of his people. He was for the standard. Remembering the promises prophecies of the Democrats in 1892 1896, if he were a Democrat, he said, he ld be keeping still in six different lan- ges. Since the inauguration of Mr. Mc- ley, he said, everything—commodities, r, humanity, and the flag—had risen, pt the Democratic Party. That had steadily going down hill. [Laughter applause.]

Sulzer, (Dem., N. Y.,) in opposing the protested vigorously against the haste which it was being considered. He he favored sound money, hard money, and silver, and declared that it was onest to change the contracts made by Government with the bondholders by stituting "gold" for "coin."

announced himself unequivocally for Chicago platform, which, he said, was best platform ever adopted by the Dem- tic Party. (Democratic applause.) The Mr. Sulzer said, would create a Na- al bank trust.

Cowherd (Dem., Mo.,) argued that the would inevitably result in the sale of ions of bonds to secure gold.

fter some further remarks against the by Mr. Otey (Dem., Va.,) and Mr. nes, (Dem., Tenn.,) Mr. Hill (Rep., an.,) concluded the day's debate with an porate argument in favor of the gold ndard. The gold supply, he said, was idly approaching, if it had not already ched, the point where it met all the de- nds. Within six years $969,000,000 in d coin had been added to the world's ply. He declared that he was in favor the international banking system. The se agreed to a resolution for a holiday nesday from Wednesday, Dec. 20, to dnesday, Jan. 3.

Richardson (Dem., Tenn.,) asked r to-morrow in order that the members ht participate in the Washington Me- rial service. Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.,) ected.

Moody (Rep., Mass.,) asked unani- us consent that a committee of five mbers be appointed from the House to a committee of three from the Senate, be present at the unveiling Jan. 18 of statue of Daniel Webster, presented to City of Washington by Stilson Hutchins.

Bailey (Dem., Texas,) asked why the s should be suspended to do honor to illustrious American when the House just refused to do honor to George shington, the centenary of whose death to be made the occasion of memorial rcises to-morrow. He objected.

hereupon, at 5 o'clock, the House re- ed until 8 o'clock.

the night session the feature was a racteristic speech by Mr. Linney, (Rep., C.,) the only Republican who voted for Teller resolution in the Fifty-fourth gress in explanation of his change of his tion in favor of the gold standard. The standard has stood the test of experi- e, he claimed, and had proved itself the l standard.

e other speakers were Messrs. Robin- (Dem., Ind.,) Kleberg, (Dem., Texas,) ly, (Dem., Va.,) Connie, (Dem., Mo.,) r, (Dem., Ind.,) Kitchen, (Dem., N. C.,) Henry, (Dem., Texas,) all against the At 10:30 the House adjourned until 'clock to-morrow.

CURRENCY BILL ALLIES.

ocrats to the Number of Twelve ill Vote with the Republicans, in Addition to Two Doubtful.

ASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The latest can- of Democratic Representatives favor- to the pending financial bill shows m New York. Mr. Fitzgerald being add- o the 7 already given; 2 from Pennsyl- a, including Mr. McAleer; 1 from Mary- , Mr. Denny, and 1 from Massachusetts, Thayer—a total of 12. Besides these, rs. May and Muller of New York are sed as doubtful.

McAleer was in the House to-day r a siege of illness. He said he had not examined the bill as fully as he desired, he thought it very probable that he ld vote for it.

wish to see the financial question taken of politics," said Mr. McAleer. "My onal wishes would have been to confine bill to a simple enactment of the gold dard, but this bill goes into other ques- . Still, if I feel satisfied on examining bill that it will put a stop to using the ncial question as a party football I will for it."

BILL FOR A PACIFIC CABLE.

Lodge Introduces One in the Senate—Other Measures.

ASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Senator Lodge , Mass.,) to-day introduced a bill to de for telegraphic communication be- tween the United States of America, the Hawaiian Islands, Guam, the Philippine Islands, Japan, and China, and to promote commerce. The proposed measure authorizes the Postmaster General to contract with an American cable company for the payment by the United States of North America of not exceeding $400,000 a year for twenty years for the electrical transmission of official messages of the United States to Honolulu, Guam, Manila, Hongkong, and some point in Japan. The cable must be in operation by Jan. 1, 1903. The bill further provides for a duplicate line of cable in order that there shall be no interruption of communication. The amounts received by the cable company from the United States shall be used only for repairs and renewals of cables, &c.

The company must at all times be capable of fulfilling its contract or forfeit the payments by the United States, and if the company fails to transmit the Government messages during a period of two years the Government's obligations shall cease. After twenty years Government messages shall be transmitted at half rates forever. In case of war the Government may take possession of the lines and stations of the company.

Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.,) presented a bill for the codification of the pension laws. It is proposed that the work shall be done by a commission consisting of jurists and members of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Perkins (Rep., Cal.,) introduced a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to change the material use in the construction of the dry docks at League Island, Pennsylvania, and Mare Island, California, from timber to concrete or stone at an increased cost for the two docks of not exceeding $700,000.

A resolution was adopted on motion of Mr. McMillan, (Rep., Mich.,) calling upon the Secretary of War for information as to how many days the St. Mary's Canal was blocked during the past season of navigation, and requesting his opinion as to the desirability of constructing additional canals.

The session of the Senate consumed only a few minutes.

SENATE COMMITTEES OUTLINED.

Chairmen Selected for Those Relating to New Possessions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The Republican Senators will hold a caucus to-morrow to receive the report of their committee appointed at the last caucus to make new committee assignments. The committee also will report the creation of four new committees, and that they have made an arrangement with the Democratic committee for increased Republican representation upon the thirteen principal committees. The four new committees with their Chairmen are:

On the Philippine Islands—Senator Lodge of Massachusetts.

On Puerto Rico and the Pacific Islands (except the Philippines)—Senator Foraker of Ohio.

On Our Relations with Cuba—Senator Platt of Connecticut.

On Coast and Insular Survey—Senator Foster of Washington.

The two vacancies on the Finance Committee will be filled by the appointment of Senators Spooner and Hansbrough, Republicans. Senator Wolcott will fill the vacant place on the Committee on Foreign Relations, Senators Bacon and Money having been already appointed to this committee at the instance of the Democrats. Two more Republican Senators go on the Committee on Judiciary, Fairbanks and Simon. Three of the four vacancies on the Committee on Appropriations go to Senators Carter, Warren, and Wetmore.

The committee announcements will be made at to-morrow's session of the Senate unless the Democrats ask a postponement, as the appointment of Senator Allen of Nebraska necessitates a recasting of their assignments.

SENATE CONFIRMS NOMINATIONS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations:

P. C. Hanna of Iowa, Consul General at Monterey, Mexico.

Edwin C. Macklen of Michigan to be Third Assistant Postmaster General.

CONSULS.—Adelbert S. Hay of New Hampshire, at Pretoria; J. G. Long of Florida, at Cairo; S. Berliner of New York, at Teneriffe, C. I.; R. M. Bartleman of Massachusetts, at Malaga; H. W. Brush of New York, at Niagara Falls, Canada; J. Harmony of New York, at Corunna, Spain; F. D. Hill of Minnesota, at Amsterdam; J. H. Carroll of Maryland, at Cadiz; H. C. Morris of Michigan, at Windsor, Ontario; Jay White of Michigan, at Hanover, Germany.

NEW YORK POSTMASTERS.—S. P. Barker, Richfield Springs; H. R. Bryan, Hudson; G. L. Carver, Lyons; G. D. Davis, Mount Kisco; S. G. Dorr, Buffalo; D. C. Ford, Mohawk; H. M. Glen, Seneca Falls; A. E. Hadley, Springville; H. E. Harms, Allegany; G. B. Harmon, Brockport; A. M. Harriott, Rye; W. Haynes, Hoosick Falls; J. C. Horrigan, Depew; C. C. Johnson, Antwerp; C. L. King, Tupper Lake; M. A. Lecluse, Great Neck; A. McArdle, West Seneca; T. A. McWhinney, Lawrence; E. E. Makepeace, Alexandria; C. G. Norton, Bainbridge; S. H. Parsons, East Hampton; J. Remers, Lancaster; W. M. Richardson, Mexico; A. Ross, Sherburne; W. F. Sherwood, Hornellsville; F. F. Simpson, Highland; O. W. Sutton, Bath; M. H. Taylor, Fredonia; M. R. Tefft, Greenwich; D. C. Titus, Hempstead; J. H. Van Antwerp, Fultonville.

ARMY.—General officers, Colonels to be Brigadier Generals—Edgar R. Kellogg, Gilbert S. Carpenter, Edwin V. Sumner, Thomas M. Anderson, Alexander C. M. Pennington, Royal T. Frank, L. H. Carpenter, Samuel Ovenshine, and D. W. Burke.

Col. Alfred E. Bates, Assistant Paymaster General, to be Paymaster General, with rank of Brigadier General; Col. A. R. Buffington, Ordnance Department, to be Chief of Ordnance, with rank of Brigadier General.

Colonels to be Brigadier Generals—William A. Kobbe, and J. Franklin Bell.

New Bills in the House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Among the House measures introduced to-day were these:

Mr. White, (Rep., N. C.,) for a Special Commissioner to the Paris Exposition to report on negro education and advancement; Mr. Slayden, (Dem., Texas,) for a remission of duties on goods imported for exhibit at the San Antonio International Exposition and the Texas State Fair and Dallas Exposition; Mr. Driggs, (Dem., N. Y.,) appropriating $1,000,000 for the removal of Diamond Reef in New York Harbor; Mr. Babcock, (Rep., Wis.,) for experimental rural free delivery.

Bynum's Nomination Sent In.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the name of William D. Bynum of Indiana, to be General Appraiser of Merchandise.

ADMIRAL FARQUHAR TO SAIL.

North Atlantic Squadron Will Leave New York Dec. 16.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Rear Admiral Farquhar, commanding the North Atlantic station, has notified the Navy Department that he will make a cruise of the West Indies in the flagship New York. He will leave New York on the 16th inst., and will proceed to Santo Domingo City, arriving there about the 22d, remaining there two days, and then visiting in order San Juan and St. Thomas, arriving at the last-named place about the 28th inst.

From that date his itinerary is as follows: St. Kitts, arrive Jan. 3, leave 6th; St. Lucia, arrive Jan. 7, leave 11th; Barbados, arrive 12th, leave 16th; Port of Spain, arrive 17th, leave 22d; La Guayra, arrive 24th, leave 28th; Cartagena, arrive Feb. 1, leave 4th; Colon, arrive 5th, leave 9th; Port au Prince, arrive 13th, leave 16th; Guantanamo, arrive 17th, leave 27th; Cienfuegos, arrive March 1, leave 4th; Havana, arrive 6th, leave 11th; Matanzas, arrive 11th, leave 14th; Bermuda, arrive 19th, leave 23d; Hampton Roads, arrive March 26. All mail intended for the New York should be addressed care of Postmaster, New York City.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

Charles M. Moses, Collector of Customs for the District of Portland and Falmouth, Me.

Postmasters: New Jersey—Lewis E. Jeffries, May's Landing; Daniel M. Merchant, Morris Plains.

New York—George E. Marcellus, Leroy; Lillian I. Pearsall, Sea Cliff; Isaac S. Laight, Tottenville; T. H. Dickinson, Champlain; George L. Rapelye, Corona; C. T. Eveland, Franklin; C. E. Parker, Nepera Park; F. M. Preston, Oswego Falls; William Holden, Portville.

Connecticut—William Holmes, Shelton; Edmund E. Crowe, South Norwalk.

Diphtheria Closes Irvington School.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 13.—The public school at Irvington has been closed and will not reopen until after the first of the new year. There have been a number of cases of diptheria in the village, and one death has resulted. It is claimed the poor plumbing of the school is responsible for the sickness.

Florida Man Loses $17,600.

MACON, Ga., Dec. 13.—S. W. Gardner of Orlando, Fla., lost $17,600 this morning between Macon and Summerfield while driving a surrey. Mr. Gardner is at a loss to account for the disappearance of the money, all of which was concealed in a small satchel which he carried at his side.

ROBERTS AGAIN ON TRIAL

Witnesses Testify as to the Utah Man's Marital Relations.

PLURALITY OF WIVES SHOWN

Mormon Representative Cross-Examines Witnesses and Objects to Much of the Evidence Introduced.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The committee of the House of Representatives which is investigating the case of Mr. Roberts of Utah opened its doors at 10:30 to-day to begin the examination of witnesses. A large number of spectators were on hand, including several ladies. Mr. Roberts occupied a seat at the foot of the committee table, while flanking him was the delegation of Gentiles—the Rev. Dr. Iliff, Mr. Schroeder, and others—here to direct the case against the Utah member-elect.

When Chairman Tayler (Rep., Ohio,) called the committee to order and asked what witnesses would be heard Mr. Roberts arose and asked as to his status before the committee, making a short statement in line with the argument contained in his brief, which has been published.

Mr. Tayler responded that all of Mr. Roberts's rights had been fully looked after and protected, and at the very threshold of the inquiry there was no proper question which had not been raised.

Mr. Tayler then asked Mr. Schroeder of the Gentile delegation what witnesses he would call.

"Does this man appear as attorney?" asked Roberts, as Mr. Schroeder stepped forward.

"He will examine witnesses," explained Mr. Tayler.

"Then I wish to introduce the court record relating to him," said Roberts.

Mr. Tayler said this had already been passed on Saturday, and Schroeder had been recognized.

Charles Austin Owen was then called. He gave his residence as Salt Lake City, aged forty-two. In response to questions by Mr. Schroeder, he said he knew the general reputation in Salt Lake City of the status of "Dr. Maggie C. Shipp Roberts." Her professional sign read "Dr. Margaret C. Roberts."

Her name appears similarly in the City Directories. The witness said also that the general reputation of the status of Roberts and Dr. Maggie C. Shipp Roberts was that they maintained the relation of husband and wife. While the questions were being put as to Mrs. Maggie Roberts, Mr. Roberts interrupted with the objection:

"What this lady may have done is immaterial in the absence of any showing that it was at the direction of B. H. Roberts."

Mr. Schroeder said later testimony would bring out the materiality of the questions, and Mr. Tayler ruled that the competency of the questions could be judged by the subsequent testimony.

Mr. Roberts then cross-examined the witness. The questions were asked rapidly, and sometimes savagely. It was brought out that, in addition to being a civil engineer, Mr. Owen was the correspondent of a New York newspaper. Mr. Roberts's questions brought out that the witness had no personal knowledge as to Mrs. Maggie Roberts or Mr. Roberts, based on talks with them, but his information was general and common repute.

"I want to know," asked Roberts, "if the general reputation you have been testifying to obtains since March 4, 1899." "It does."

"And what is that reputation?" "That Maggie C. Shipp Roberts is the plural or polygamous wife of Brigham H. Roberts."

"On what acts is this general reputation based?" inquired Roberts. "No specific acts, but generally accepted reputation," responded Mr. Owen.

There was also considerable testimony on court prosecutions throughout the State on which the witness had information. As his evidence closed, Mr. Roberts asked to have all this testimony struck from the record, as the witness was unable to testify to his own knowledge.

Mr. Schroeder said the answer to this was that the witness testified of his own knowledge as to the general reputation which existed.

The Chairman permitted the testimony to stand.

Mr. McEwen of The Philadelphia North American was examined as to a recent interview with Roberts, signed by him, (McEwen.) In this Roberts spoke of his "wives," referring to them as "good and true women," toward whom obligations had been incurred prior to the enactment of the polygamy law.

"Was not this conversation in reference to general conditions?" asked Mr. Roberts.

"Oh, no, Mr. Roberts," answered the witness, directly addressing his interrogator. "You spoke of general conditions, and used your own case to illustrate."

Capt. Elias H. Parsons of the Quartermaster's Department, United States Volunteers, testified to an incident occurring in 1890, while he was in Salt Lake City. About 9 A. M. some one asked him to call up on his telephone Dr. Maggie Shipp Roberts. On going to the telephone and calling up the house, a man's voice answered.

"Who is this?" Capt. Parsons asked over the telephone. "B. H. Roberts," was the reply.

On cross-examination Roberts asked: "Do you know B. H. Roberts's voice?" "I do not."

"Did the answer over the telephone say 'Brigham H. Roberts'?" "No; simply B. H. Roberts."

"Is there not a Bolivar Roberts in Salt Lake City?" "Yes, but I would know Bolivar Roberts's voice at any time, and it was not his."

Mr. Roberts said he would later ask to have this testimony stricken out as irrelevant and not on personal knowledge.

The Rev. Dr. Iliff, a Methodist missionary of Utah, testified that the general reputation as to the status of Celia Dibble Roberts was that she was the plural wife of Brigham H. Roberts. On cross-examination Mr. Roberts sought to show that Dr. Iliff was hostile to the Mormons, the witness stating that his hostility was to the polygamous feature of Mormonism. Dr. Iliff referred to an article by Roberts defending polygamy.

Dr. Iliff went into the historical features of the contest against polygamy, the Utah Constitutional Convention, the attitude of Gov. Welles, and the Welles-Roberts discussion on polygamy. Roberts asked why he had not been prosecuted under the Utah laws as a result of the agitation.

Dr. Iliff said he was not a law officer, and could not answer that. He denied that there had been an intentional withholding of prosecution in Utah in order to get up a propaganda in the East, and thus increase the contributions for missionary work.

The Rev. G. W. Martin, a Presbyterian minister of Nanti, Utah, testified as to the reputation of the polygamous status of Celia Dibble Roberts and Margaret C. Shipp Roberts toward Brigham H. Roberts. He saw statements to this effect in the Salt Lake City newspapers, and heard of no denials. The polygamous status of Mr. Roberts was a matter of common repute. It was also reputed that twins were born to Celia Dibble Roberts.

On cross-examination, the witness said he did not personally know Celia Dibble Roberts or Maggie C. Shipp Roberts, but his information came from general repute and the press, and gave him positive convictions.

Mr. Martin stated that Mr. Eldridge, the Republican candidate against Roberts, was reputed to believe in polygamy. In answer to Mr. Roberts, witness stated that many Mormons believe in polygamy, but did not practice it. He did not know whether Mr. Eldridge practiced polygamy or not.

Mr. Schroeder stated that this was all the evidence at hand until witnesses arrived from Utah.

At 1 o'clock the committee went into executive session, prior to adjourning for the day.

In the course of the hearing Mr. Tayler stated to Roberts that the latter's demurrer had been overruled, all questions being taken into consideration for determination later.

Husted Will Declared Valid.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Dec. 13.—The contest over the will of William A. Husted was settled to-day by Judge Robinson, who declared that the will should stand. The document was drawn in 1888, when Husted was eighty-eight years old, and later he added a codicil. He left out certain grandchildren, while to one daughter, Mrs. John Andrews, he gave an extra share. Her husband, who is a lawyer, drew the will, and undue influence on his part was alleged. The Greenwich Probate Court Judge, John F. Close, threw out the will in 1890, and an appeal was taken. Judge Robinson ruled to-day that Husted was in full possession of mental faculties when he made the will.

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AND A HINT AT THE END!

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NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

THE SEABOARD CONSOLIDATION.

T. F. Ryan's Efforts to Prevent the Deal Will Cause No Delay.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 13.—John Skelton Williams, President of the Seaboard Air Line system, Baltimore Steam Packet Company, Georgia and Alabama Railway, Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad, and other properties that will be included in the new Seaboard Air Line Railway Company, was in Baltimore to-day. He said that work upon the various extensions now building was being pushed with all possible speed, and the new system would begin operating through trains between New York and Florida in January.

Referring to Thomas F. Ryan's threat to prevent the consolidation of the Seaboard Air Line properties, Mr. Williams said:

"Mr. Ryan's attempt to prevent the consolidation will not delay our plans, which are rapidly nearing consummation. His holdings of Raleigh and Gaston, which will be the parent corporation of the new company, amount to only twenty-one shares. Our counsel has advised us that Mr. Ryan has absolutely no ground to contest our position, and we do not fear the outcome of any litigation he may see fit to bring."

E. J. Cross of Cowen, Cross & Bond, counsel of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, who have been legally associated with the plans for the consolidation of the Seaboard system, referring to the report that Thomas F. Ryan of New York would oppose the consolidation, made the following written statement:

"There is no possibility of preventing the stockholders of these roads from effecting a consolidation as desired. People who own property have the right to do what they please with it, if they do it in a legitimate manner, and the stockholders are simply carrying out plans for the benefit of what they own. The fact that some one owns a few shares in the Seaboard and Roanoke Railway, or any other road, and is opposed to the plans, makes no difference whatever. I believe that twenty-one shares of stock were voted in Mr. Ryan's name at the recent meeting of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, out of a total of 15,000 shares. There was a clear majority outside of the stock held by the Seaboard and Roanoke Road. Neither Mr. Ryan nor any one else can prevent a plan favored by those who practically own the several lines from being carried out."

FOR TRANSCONTINENTAL LINES.

Commission of Railroads Prefers Them to an Isthmian Canal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The annual report of the Commissioner of Railroads states that the increase of surplus assets over liabilities for 1899 over 1898 for the twenty-six land-grant and bond-aided roads is $45,230,000. The report reviews last year's air line railway from Kansas City to San Diego. Similar routes, the Commissioner adds, should be opened between the Cities of Chicago and San Francisco, Chicago and Seattle, and Galveston and San Diego. He says:

"All of these lines would probably not cost more than the $100,000,000 or $60,000,000 that will be needed for the construction and equipment of the Isthmian Canal. They would give us healthful latitudes that are not to be found on the Isthmus, keep our money at home, furnish rapid transit for all kinds of trade, and command a large portion of the vast commerce of the world."

FREDERICK, MD., WANTS $250,000.

Congress to be Asked to Refund the Amount Collected by Gen. Early.

FREDERICK, Md., Dec. 13.—The city authorities, in concert with a number of citizens, will endeavor to have the National Government refund the $250,000 which Gen. Jubal Early demanded from Frederick in 1864, as his price for refraining to burn the town.

At a special meeting of those in interest an auxiliary committee was appointed to prosecute the city's claim before Congress this Winter. This committee will meet the city officials Friday night, when a method of procedure will be devised.

The committee has received letters from Senators Wellington and McComas, in which both gentlemen express their willingness to take up the matter and urge the passage of a relief bill.

TO IMPROVE THE PENNSYLVANIA

$13,000,000 Stock Issue Authorized to Abolish Grade Crossings in Cities and for Equipment.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—The Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at a meeting to-day authorized an allotment of stock at par for 10 per cent. of the holdings of the stockholders as they stand registered on Tuesday, Dec. 26. Payment is to be made in full between Jan. 14 and 20, 1900, at which latter date the privilege will cease. Receipts bearing 3 per cent. will be issued until May 1, when a new certificate will be issued and carry a dividend. Both the allotment and receipts for payment thereunder are negotiable.

This issue will increase the capital stock of the company by about $13,000,000, which will be used to meet the construction and equipment expenditures during the year 1900. There has been no allotment since nearly ten years ago, when the privilege was given the stockholders of subscribing for 8 per cent. of their holdings. Since then two scrip dividends have been declared, one for 3 per cent. in 1893, and another for 2 per cent., in 1895.

The company intends during the coming year to abolish grade crossings at many important points. For some years past such crossings have been removed on the New York Division, and Newark (N. J.) is the only large city in which the tracks cross at grade. Plans have been prepared for elevating these tracks, and as soon as an arrangement is made with the Central Railroad of New Jersey, the lines of which must be changed to a certain extent to give the Pennsylvania Road a clear thoroughfare, work will be commenced.

It is expected that during the year the grade crossings at Washington, D. C., and Wilmington, Del., will be abolished.

Prohibition Convention Called.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—At a meeting of the National Committee of the Prohibition Party to-day, Chicago was selected as the meeting place for next year's convention on the first ballot. June 27 was fixed as the date.

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STOLE MONEY TO AID POPULISTS.

Postmaster Took Public Funds—Promised an Office, Gets Jail Term.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 13.—W. F. Carter, ex-Postmaster at Meldrim, Ga., pleaded guilty in the United States District Court to-day to the charge of embezzling funds of the Government to the extent of $300, and was sentenced to two years in the Federal penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio.

In entering his plea of guilty Carter's attorney made a statement to the Court, in which he said that while the accused was Postmaster at Meldrim he was also Chairman of the Georgia Populist Executive Committee. Members of the committee assured Carter that all that was needed to carry the State was a little money.

"They painted a beautiful picture to Carter," said the attorney. "He was promised a good office—one that would pay well. He listened to the tempters and gave them the money, and, of course, he is guilty of the misapplication of funds."

The Populists failed to carry the State, Carter's friends failed to come to his assistance, and he goes to prison.

The New York Times.

"The News That's Fit to Print."

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

When the news of the death of WASHINGTON reached France in the early days of 1800, NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, the despotic ruler of the nominal republic, ordered special tributes of respect and honor to be paid to the most illustrious exemplar of citizenship in a free country which the modern world had seen, the man who a few months before had been appointed to the command of the American army to defend his country from the insults and aggressions of the Government of France. If NAPOLEON had little sympathy with the real character and aims of WASHINGTON, he had a keen appreciation of the type of citizen with whom he would gladly be associated in the mind of France and of the world. It is because WASHINGTON was the man he was and the man that NAPOLEON was that the republic over whose birth he presided became the free, progressive, and happy land that it is.

LECKY, the historian of the eighteenth century—himself deeply imbued with the best sentiments of the English race in the century, especially its calm and steadfast judgment and its Stoic estimate of virtue, public and private—declares that the character of WASHINGTON was a great gift to his country. "He was," says Mr. LECKY, "in the highest sense of the words, a gentleman and a man of honor, and he carried into public life the highest standard of private morals." The peril to which America was exposed, in the opinion of its own best men and of the world, was that out of the disturbed conditions following the overthrow of the British rule there should arise a military despotism. Probably the peril was exaggerated, for the Americans were of English stock, and that stock is not tolerant of saviors of society in arms, being quite competent to care for itself to wish to surrender the task to any one man. But unquestionably this was what was feared, and that fear was completely dissipated by WASHINGTON. His country and the watchful and jealous rulers of other countries soon came to recognize that his patriotism was unselfish, impregnable. From the moment that he took command of the Continental Army at Cambridge to the day when he laid down the command of the army of the United States at Mount Vernon on the eve of his death, during all the long and trying years of war and of civil administration more difficult than war, history records not a single act that betrayed or contradicted his high ideal. From the first to the last he was, again to quote the English historian, "a leader who could be induced by no earthly motive to tell a falsehood, or to break an engagement, or to commit any dishonorable act."

The actual and direct public service of WASHINGTON was invaluable. It was so in the highest degree because from the very beginning it was National. He had the instinct of nationality. The leading citizen of the proudest and wealthiest state, a member of its aristocratic class, intimately associated with all that was peculiar and deep-seated in its life, he was never in the lightest or the greatest things swayed by State interests or prejudices. By no means a man of intellectual culture or trained political imagination, slightly read in history, without trace of theory or even matured doctrine, his mind naturally sought the largest practicable horizon. His splendid common sense united with his firm integrity of purpose, impelled him to seek all available means to the end he had undertaken, and he saw that to that end the entire resources of a united Nation were indispensable. Almost if not quite alone among the men on whom the struggle for independence rested, he pleaded, argued, labored, and fought for National effort, for a National army, a National government with original and adequate authority. After the immediate struggle was won, largely because his noble example and powerful influence had supplied the bond that was otherwise lacking, he was the leader in the movement for a truly National Constitution. And it was as the feeling throughout the States must he demanded it and could be intrusted with its first administration that made possible, so rich is the harvest to be gathered from a just and honorable reputation. As President, again, it was he who gave to the new Government the most precious and the most lasting attributes of nationality. It was his firmness, courage, and energy in dealing with the resistance to the collection of National revenue in Pennsylvania that established beyond dispute the power of the National Government to sustain itself and fixed its authority to raise money and use force for the purposes of the Constitution. It was this authority thus secured that made possible the "second war of independence" in 1812 and the war for the Union in 1861.

He it was who guided the Republic to an undisputed place among the equal nations of the world. His policy of neutrality in the wars between England and France was the first formal declaration that the United States had fully assumed all the rights and obligations of independent nationality. It was made under tremendous difficulties and against bitter opposition, and it cost the soldier who had fought by the side of ROCHAMBEAU a keen pang. But it was the dictate of that clear intelligence which guided all his action, and which saw that real independence must be free from the entanglements even of affection. With still wider vision, he took up the task of settling the differences with Great Britain, a task still more trying and disagreeable. He saw that only by an honorable and early settlement could the United States win recognition in the family of nations as the peer of the mother country. He also saw that only in this way could the efforts of English Ministers to promote dissension in the Union be brought to naught. In this as in all things his calm outlook was on the future toward which with unfaltering devotion and patience and with lofty aspiration he sought to conduct his beloved land. That land today, with all its great attainments and with its face still set toward the future, is his living and lasting monument.

THE LATEST BRITISH DEFEAT.

There have been two serious defeats of the British in South Africa reported this week. But the trapping of Gen. GATACRE'S reconnoitring column was a small matter compared with the checking of Gen. METHUEN'S advance. The previous fight at the Modder may fairly be called a drawn battle. But this fight, by the testimony of the British commander, is a defeat. It is a defeat in a pitched battle of his own choosing, if he can be said to have had any choice. There precisely is the rub. He had no choice but to relieve Kimberley and raise the siege of it. That was the purpose and objective of his advance. Apparently that has decisively failed. What else can be made of the report of a General who, hastening to the relief of a beleaguered garrison, is compelled to say that, after being repulsed "with great loss," he is "holding his position and intrenching himself"?

This announcement "ought" to be equivalent to a confession that Kimberley must fall. Two or three days ago we heard that the garrison of that place had been put on short rations. That meant that relief must very shortly arrive to prevent a surrender. Now we know that the relieving force has been disabled from immediate offensive operations and compelled to look out for its own safety. How can such news portend anything short of the fall of Kimberley?

Kimberley, as the centre of the diamond mining, and as the busiest and most populous place on the railroad, has a considerable strategical importance. But it has a factitious importance, as the place in which CECIL RHODES chose to establish himself, at the outbreak of hostilities, with the proclamation that it was "as safe as Piccadilly." There is no living Englishman whose capture the Boers would rate so highly as that of RHODES. Much as it might hurt the vanity of the English Colonial Secretary to think so, they would give half a dozen Chamberlains for him. If they get Kimberley, and CECIL RHODES with it, the effect throughout all South Africa, and ultimately throughout all Europe, will be very serious indeed. The effect in England will probably be to make Mr. CHAMBERLAIN the scapegoat of all the British defeats and mortifications, as he had already made preparations for being the beneficiary of all the triumphs and successes which he expected from the war in which he has succeeded in engaging the British nation.

THE ANARCHIST VIEW OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Not until he reaches the Philippines question, however, does the President express himself so clearly that we cannot misunderstand him. In discussing this question he plants himself upon the monarchical ground that the strong have a divine right to take care of the weak, and that the weak should be killed if they object.—W. J. BRYAN.

There are abundant precedents. ANDREW JACKSON planted himself upon that "monarchical ground" when on Dec. 10, 1832, he issued a proclamation to the people of South Carolina, who in convention assembled had adopted an ordinance nullifying the customs laws of the United States. "I have thought proper," he said, "to issue this, my proclamation, declaring the course which duty will require me to pursue, and, appealing to the understanding and patriotism of the people, warn them of the consequences that must inevitably result from an observance of the dictates of the convention." The "consequences" were not slow to follow. JACKSON sent ships of war to Charleston Harbor to collect the duties, and the people of South Carolina concluded to nullify their own ordinance of nullification. President JACKSON disliked the tariff law, but he took the high old monarchical ground that it was his duty to enforce the laws, and he did enforce them.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, in the much graver defiance of Federal authority in which South Carolina and other Southern States engaged a generation later, took extreme monarchical measures to convince them of their error.

GROVER CLEVELAND in 1894 employed the land forces of the Federal Government in a high-handed monarchical manner against one DEBS and his fellow-Anarchists, then engaged in destroying life and property at Chicago.

The proceedings undertaken by the President against the rebel AGUINALDO were monarchical in this sense. The country approves of them. Nobody disapproves of them except BRYAN and his political sympathizers. The underlying motive of their disapprobation is sympathy with resistance to lawful authority. Every Anarchist in the country would agree with BRYAN that Major McKINLEY is a haughty and heartless monarchist.

COURAGE AND CONSISTENCY.

Representative SIBLEY possesses intelligence of a high order and courage to match it. The two together make him a consistent statesman. They enable him to discard the outworn beliefs he held three years ago, which events and later knowledge have shown to be unsound. He says frankly that he has discarded them, that he was mistaken. He avows present convictions born of new knowledge and of the world's experience.

This is real consistency, the very best and most praiseworthy consistency to which fallible man can hope to attain. Mr. SIBLEY'S course is perfectly consistent with truth and honesty, with conscience and with the aims and purposes of his public career. That kind of consistency is worth a great deal more than the petty pride of opinion that inclines smaller men to cling to all the errors that have ever found lodgment in their minds. Mr. W. J. BRYAN is now the most conspicuous living example in this country of incapacity to learn and to forget. Mr. SIBLEY presents the example, in shining contrast, of a man who has breadth enough to see that his former views were wrong and courage enough to say so. He would have been unfaithful to the interests of his constituents and of the country and unjust to himself had he kept his discovery of the truth to himself and gone foolishly on proclaiming the old false doctrines. He instantly wins respect and confidence by what he has done.

"The world is moving forward," says Mr. SIBLEY. That is the grandest truth, the most momentous fact, that any statesman can get into his head to-day. The leaders of the present Democratic organization, with BRYAN at their head, deny and flout the proposition that there can be such a thing as progress. Their cry is, "Let us sit down and stay where we are." But the world will move on under the irresistible momentum imparted to it by living minds. The men with the dead minds are going to be left where they are sitting. Mr. SIBLEY declines to stay in that gruesome companionship.

Every Democrat who cherishes the ancient faith of the party will rejoice not only at his frank statement of his honest position, but also at the emergence into the light of truth of some ten members of the New York delegation in the House of Representatives. It is the most encouraging event in Democratic politics for many months. There has been nothing so damaging to the cause of Bryanism, nothing that so renewed hope that the Democratic Party might yet be saved and reclaimed for a future career of usefulness.

ONLY A LOCAL STORM.

The little troubles that have caused much pain and some alarm in the region of Wall Street during the last few days need impair no man's confidence in the greatness of his country and the stability of its institutions.

Upon some Christmas tables the turkeys will be smaller or fewer than they would have been if the recent severe "slump" in Stock Exchange values had not taken place. Indeed, this is one of the most distressing aspects of the slump. The man of feeling likes to eat his own turkey with a contented mind, and he wishes every other man to do the same. We know that this year there will be some who will approach the bird with harassing preoccupations and under a nervous strain that is simply fatal to gustatory enjoyment.

But it must be evident to every observing person that these troubles of the Street are strictly limited to the local field of speculation. So long as the railroads of the country continue to increase their earnings and their dividends in their present flagrant and shameless manner and so long as the mills hum and wages rise there is no reason why folks who are not engaged in speculation should walk the floor nights.

The country is simply rioting in prosperity. That is a fundamental fact. There is a world of comfort in it. No local flurry of speculation, either in money or securities; no raid upon Exchange values can do much damage so long as business is everywhere brisk and profitable and general confidence remains unimpaired. These comforting circumstances tend to limit the possibilities of mischief at the hands of the bear raiders.

COMMISSIONER DALTON'S REPORT.

That is an extraordinary report which the Commissioner of Water Supply has made to the Mayor upon the operations of his department. The most obvious comment upon it is that the "Ramapo job" is not yet dead, that the Commissioner of Water Supply is one of the jobbers, and that he assumes the Mayor to be another.

We by no means make this comment. We simply call the attention of Mr. DALTON to it as a comment that is sure to be made by intelligent and disinterested readers of the report. It has the essential merit of a scientific hypothesis, in that it covers all the observed facts and is inconsistent with none of them. What the casual commentator would be likely to describe as the most impudent sentence in the report is the following:

> This places before the municipal authorities the problem of devising means to increase the supply within a period not exceeding four years, and the problem thus to be solved is complicated by the question whether the city is financially in a condition to undertake the acquisition of further sources of supply and the construction of an additional conduit to convey the additional supply to the city.

Now of course nobody supposes that Mr. DALTON, before he took his present office, had ever concerned himself with the question of a water supply or that he has given any intelligent attention to that subject since. Before the Controller did his duty to the city by "hooting up" the Ramapo job and introducing expert evidence to show that it was not the best way to meet the evils that are complained of, Mr. DALTON would have been excusable if he had believed what somebody told him about the water supply, even though somebody had told him that the only way to save the city from a water famine "within a period not exceeding four years" was to make a contract to pay the Ramapo Company five millions a year for forty years. But he has had no excuse of that kind since the hearing on the subject before the board. Since then even Mr. DALTON has been "charged with knowledge" that reputable engineers are of the opinion that the problem is not of "increasing the supply" at all, but of checking the demand, and that this can be done and the present supply rendered entirely adequate by stopping waste from leakage. Mr. DALTON shows either a wonderful and inexcusable ignorance or a great disingenuousness when he ignores the expert testimony of Mr. CROES. He does this, although he himself shows some glimmerings of a perception of the probable state of the case when he speaks of the "enormous and alarming increase in the demands on the water service." Why does he not address himself to the task of ascertaining whether these demands are legitimate and whether they cannot be diminished, instead of rushing to the assumption that the supply must be increased to meet them? Does he think his fellow-citizens are all fools, or is he willing to have them all think that he is one?

BRIDGES AND TUNNELS.

Both branches of the Municipal Assembly have passed the resolution adopted by the Board of Public Improvements last week asking the Board of Estimate to appropriate $50,000 for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability and the cost of a tunnel from the foot of Manhattan Island to the foot of Hamilton Avenue, in the Borough of Brooklyn, following the line of the existing Hamilton Ferry. There can be no reasonable objection to this in the Board of Estimate, and probably there will be no objection at all. Nobody proposes a bridge over this route, and yet it is the most direct route from Manhattan to a part of Brooklyn that especially desires and deserves the consideration of the municipality in the interest of its future development.

Nay, there is one objection. It is that brought forward by the Controller, to the effect that our debt-incurring capacity will be exhausted by the authorization of the two new bridges across the East River, and that, if we build these bridges, we shall have nothing left for the most necessary public improvements. The Controller has himself suggested a way out. It is that we should build tunnels at three millions or so each instead of bridges at fifteen. But all that he took by his motion, in the Board of Estimate, that we should investigate whether tunnels would not be cheaper than bridges, was an insult from the Mayor in the form of an imputation upon the Controller's motives.

The imputation made by the facts is so evidently stronger against the Mayor's own motives that the Mayor, as a man who is sensitive to the opinion of his fellow-citizens, must now be yearning for a decent pretext for receding from the position which he took in a bilious moment. The Board of Public Improvements and the Municipal Assembly would have given him a chance to retreat with some semblance of dignity if they had enlarged the scope of their request and had asked for an appropriation large enough to pay for the investigation of the relative merits of tunnels and bridges for all the needed channels of communication between Long Island and Manhattan. Perhaps it is not yet too late to enlarge the scope of the proposed investigation accordingly. But decidedly the inhabitant of New York who has the keenest interest in the enlargement, as a man careful of his own reputation for honesty and disinterestedness in public office, is the Mayor of the city.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—As our revelation of the mystical powers possessed by Leo, the suburban collie dog who signals the exact moment when his master starts from the city for home and dinner, have been received with apparent calmness by the readers of THE TIMES, we will venture to complete the narrative by adding a detail even more trying to credulity than the part of the story already told, but not less well established by observation, and possibly supplying a clue to the nature of the animal's hypersense, by illustrating one of its limitations. It seems that Leo is not infallible. Once in a while he goes through the motions and makes the noises that mean "Master has taken the train, and will be here in half an hour!" and then the master does not come on that train, but on the next one. Investigation of these mistakes has resulted in creating something between a conviction and a suspicion that they occur when, as, of course, happens now and then, the master approaches or enters the railway station just as the train he intended or tried to take leaves it. In that contingency Leo's blunder is easily explicable, and in no wise militates against the theory that he really does know something about the movements of a man some fourteen miles away. If one admits the possibility of this sort of knowledge, it is natural to ask why the psychical radius is not of indefinite length—why, for instance, Leo does not tell, not when his master reaches the railway station, but when he quits his office, much further down town. An admissible answer is that the master often goes out of his office for other purposes than to go home, and therefore, though Leo may have a vague consciousness of all those exits, experience or intelligence has taught him to make a demonstration of his knowledge only when he supposes the last and unalterable stage of the homeward journey has begun. It is an admirable trait, we believe, that dogs often make their way for long distances over roads which they have never seen. In these cases they are usually said to be guided by an instinct for locality. Do not the achievements of Leo hint that the dogs go rather to a person than a place, and follow a leading wholly psychical?

—Public interest in the outfit changes of ownership through which the house given to Admiral DEWEY went recently was too excited to last long, but enough of it may still be left to make it worth while to present a version of the episode which The New Orleans Picayune has secured from Mr. RICHARD WEBSTEMAN, a member of the Vicksburg National Park Commission and managing editor of The Washington Post. According to this authority, all the criticism arose from the mistaken supposition that the transfer of the house to Mrs. DEWEY was the first in the series of events. In reality, declared Mr. WEBSTEMAN, the inspiration of the Admiral's act was the discovery by him that his wife had made a will leaving all her property to his son. When this came to his knowledge he was profoundly touched, and after some reflection it occurred to him that he would enable her also to transfer the house that had been presented to him by grateful fellow-countrymen. Accordingly the property was conveyed to Mrs. DEWEY, and, this fact alone becoming known, questions were aroused which the conveyance made two days later deepened rather than allayed. "The whole story," said the Admiral's defender, "would have killed the little scandal. The half truth supplies them (the sensational papers) with congenial ammunition, but the outcry was very short-lived; it died young. Whatever object the scandalmongers had in view was defeated, and within three days the whole sensation sank out of sight. It now transpires that the loudest and most industrious critics had contributed nothing to the fund, and it is shrewdly suspected in well informed quarters that most of the letters of disapproval did not reach the newspapers in which they were published either by messenger or by mail." This hints at a political conspiracy—not the easiest of things to believe in.

—If Gen. PETRUS JACOBUS JOUBERT were a man who had just emerged from obscurity into sudden fame, uncertainties and mistakes about his origin and early history would not be surprising, but as he has occupied a prominent place in South African history for more than twenty years, and as the victorious commander at Majuba Hill has been known almost as long all over the civilized world, it is indeed remarkable that now for the first time we should be informed that the Boer leader is of American birth, and that he held a conspicuous position in the Confederate Army. Yet such are the statements made in a letter recently sent to Capt. J. F. ANDERSON, an official of the Georgia Railway, by Col. LAMAR FONTAINE of Lyon, Miss. Writing, as he asserts from personal knowledge, Col. FONTAINE gravely declares that Gen. JOUBERT "is a native of Louisiana, belonging to one of the oldest families of that State, and having a brother and a large clan of relatives living still in that State." Then he enters into astonishing details: "JOUBERT commanded a regiment in DICK TAYLOR'S brigade (afterward Gen. JACK HAYS'S after TAYLOR'S promotion to a Major Generalship) and was the senior Colonel in the brigade. I don't know whether he commanded the Seventh, Eighth, or Ninth Louisiana Regiment, but he was often in command of his brigade, and in May, 1862, at Fort Royal, Va., he saw his first baptism of blood. I carried him the order of battle from STONEWALL JACKSON on that morning. If memory serves me right it was about 4 o'clock on the morning of the 29th of May, 1862, and I was in his escort when the battle opened. And from that day until STONEWALL'S death, Col. JOUBERT was one of JACKSON'S most trusted soldiers. I was a scout and courier for STONEWALL from the 29th of November, 1861, until his wound at Chancellorsville, in May, 1863, and frequently met Col. JOUBERT in STONEWALL'S tent and knew the friendship that existed between these two men. After JACKSON'S death I was sent to JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON'S headquarters, at Jackson, Miss., to take part in the siege of Vicksburg, and lost sight of Col. (now Gen.) JOUBERT and saw no more of him until after Appomattox, when he, with Gen. LONGSTREET and other kindred spirits, left the country for foreign lands and took service with the Khedive. From there he drifted to South Africa." Yet in twenty biographies, the accuracy of which has not hitherto been questioned, Gen. JOUBERT is described as a Boer by birth and blood, one of the first to trek northward away from British rule, and knowing nothing of other lands except what he learned from a brief stay in London.

NUGGETS.

The Critical Faculty.

"How do you tell a good novel from a poor one, Bob?"

"Well, very often I go by the person who recommends it."—Detroit Free Press.

Information.

Willie—Pa, what's the meaning of fin de siècle?

Pa—Oh, that's—er—one of those water bicycles with fins on it like a fish.—Philadelphia Record.

Her Limitations.

Jack Dashing—She's the most uninteresting girl I ever met, though she is rich. She can't say anything but "Yes" and "No."

Priscilla—Which did she say to you?—Harlem Life.

Quite True.

Short—If Long calls with that little bill tell him I'm out.

Mrs. Short—But that would be telling a falsehood.

Short—Nothing of the kind. I'm out of cash.—Chicago News.

WASHINGTON.

AN ENGLISH TRIBUTE, TO BE READ AT THE TOMB TO-DAY.

Verses to accompany wreaths of oak and evergreen from Londesborough Park, East Yorkshire, sent by the Right Honorable the Earl of Londesborough, P. M. 264, P. G. Senior Warden of England, and the Worshipful Master officers and brethren of the Constitutional Lodge, No. 264, of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Beverley, East Yorkshire, England, to be placed on Washington's tomb, on the occasion of the centenary anniversary of his death.

An English wreath we fain would lay
Upon this mighty tomb to-day—
Of laurel, ivy, oak, and yew,
Which drank the English sun and dew
On far-off Yorkshire's grassy sod;
Where once—we boast—his fathers trod,
Whom East and West unite to praise
And crown with never-fading bays.

O Washington, thy symbol be
The oak for strength and constancy;
For grandeur and for grace of form,
For calmness in the stress and storm,
The monarch of the forest there!
To thee the generations bow;
And under thy great shadow rest,
Forever free, forever blest.

And thine the laurel, for the fame
Illustrious of a Conqueror's name—
Patient to wait and prompt to strike,
Intrepid, fiery, mild alike:
Great, for the greatness of the foe
Which fell by thy repeated blow;
Great, for thy Country's greatness, won
By thee, her most beloved Son.

And all the ivy tetines around
Cottage and tower, thy heart was found
Clinging to home and church and wife,
The sweeter for the falsified strife;
And so thy memory, like the yew,
Will still be green in mortal view—
"The greatest of good men" confest
By all, "and of great men the best!"

RICHARD WILTON,
Canon of York and Chaplain to the Earl of Londesborough.
Londesborough Rectory, East Yorkshire, November, 1899.

[John Washington, the founder of the American family of Washington, and great-grandfather of the President, lived at South Cave, not far from Londesborough and Beverley.]

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Boston Orchestra's Second Afternoon Concert—Gossip of the Theatre.

The second concert of the afternoon series of the Boston Symphony Orchestra took place yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall. The audience was not what one is accustomed to see at the entertainments of this organization. It was by no means as large as a concert of this kind deserves, and the only inference was that the business of Christmas shopping was too strong an opposition to the delicate art of music. The programme was a sufficiently good one to have drawn a larger audience in the better part of the Winter. The orchestral numbers were the "Egmont" overture of Beethoven, the familiar three movements from the "Romeo and Juliet" symphony of Berlioz (perhaps intended as an introduction to the approaching opera season,) and the first Hungarian rhapsody of Liszt. The solo piece was the violoncello concerto of Antonin Dvorak, with Alwin Schroeder as the soloist.

The Dvorak concerto had not been played before at these concerts, though it had been performed by Mr. Schroeder in this city. It is not a composition that lends itself to the memory, however, for it is written in a style which puts the solo instrument into the background rather than pushes it forward. In spite of the fact that Mr. Schroeder himself assisted the composer in the preparation of the work and wrote some of the passages himself, it cannot be said that the music is altogether favorable to the display of the 'cello. The themes are largely treated by the orchestra, and while this gives a peculiar richness to the score, it does not make the solo part one in which a virtuoso is likely to make a pronounced success. Mr. Schroeder is such a fine artist that when he is not at his best it is an occasion for the expression of sympathy and not of ignorance. Yesterday he did not do himself justice. He played sadly out of tune in much of the first movement and his ornamental passages were neither clean nor musical. He must have been very nervous, for he is well known to be a master of his instrument. In the slow movement and the finale he was more at his ease, but his performance was on the whole distinctly below his own high level.

The orchestra was in superb form yesterday. In spite of that long and wearisome night ride from Baltimore, which precedes every afternoon concert here, the men played with splendid spirit and the airy scherzo of the Berlioz composition never went with more lightness and certainty of touch. As for the Liszt rhapsody, that was a veritable tour de force, and there were some delightful surprises in Mr. Gericke's reading of the music. To make so hackneyed a piece every pianist has it in his repertory as the "Hungarian Fantasia" interesting is a feat of which any conductor might well be proud. At to-night's concert there will be an entirely different programme, and Mr. Kneisel will appear as the soloist in a new composition by Mr. Loeffler.

SAILS TO HASTEN PLAYWRIGHT.

Jacob Litt's Manager Aims to Get New Play Earlier Than Promised.

A. W. Dingwall, general manager of Jacob Litt's theatrical interests, yesterday sailed on the White Star liner Oceanic for London. There he is to consult with Cecil Raleigh, who is writing a melodrama for Mr. Litt, which is intended for production in Chicago next Spring. The contract with Mr. Raleigh stipulates that the play in its entirety is to be delivered to Mr. Litt March 1.

It is principally for the purpose of inducing Mr. Raleigh to complete the piece sooner that Mr. Dingwall has started abroad. Another of his missions is to make a thorough canvass of the theatrical field in Europe for some desirable production, and if found negotiate for its purchase. Mr. Dingwall's absence from this country will be for an indefinite period.

Before sailing yesterday he said that his arrangement with the Augustin Daly estate for "The Great Ruby" production will terminate on March 1, and after that date his company now appearing in the melodrama will be disbanded. The play will then revert to Arthur Rehan, brother of Miss Ada Rehan, who obtained it by an arrangement made prior to Augustin Daly's death. What Mr. Rehan purposes to do with the play has not been made known as yet.

"Beggar Student" to be Revived.

Miss D. Bluss Morgan, Miss Gertrude Quinlan, William G. Stewart, and Frank Moulan, prominent members of the Castle Square Opera Company, will return to the American Theatre, appearing in the leading rôles of "The Beggar Student," which is to be presented on a spectacular scale commencing Christmas Day. The cast will also include Reginald Roberts, Miss Bessie Tannehill, Louis Casavant, and Miss Belle D'Arcy.

Forced from Cast by Loss of Voice.

Miss Ethel Brougham, who created the rôle of Circe in the New York production of "A Greek Slave" at the Herald Square Theatre, has been compelled to withdraw from the cast owing to the loss of her voice. She will undergo an operating to-day. Her part has been taken by Miss Josie Haworth.

"The Mystical Miss" Opens in London.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The opening performance of "The Mystical Miss" at the Comedy Theatre this evening was kindly received by the audience and the critics, although Mr. Sousa's catchy airs were liked better than Mr. Klein's libretto. Mr. Hopper, Miss Nella Bergen, and Howard Blake made much merry nonsense.

New York Theatre's Plans.

Sire Brothers, who have been managing the New York Theatre since the retirement of George W. Lederer, have decided to close that house for the entire coming week. Beginning Monday, Dec. 25, there will be a season of vaudeville, which will continue up to Jan. 9 when it is expected the new extravaganza "Broadway to Tokio," will be produced.

Sunshine Society Entertainment.

The Christmas entertainment of the International Tribune Sunshine Society will be held at the Fifth Avenue Theatre on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 28. Miss Lydia Von Finkelstein Moustford of Jerusalem will lecture on the Holy Land.

For German Actor's Performances.

The sale of seats for Herr Schwieghofer's performances commencing on Christmas Day will be opened this morning at the Irving Place Theatre. The German comedian, who sailed from Bremen yesterday, will be seen during the first three nights in Costa's farce, "Ein Blitzmadel;" the remaining three nights of the week, "'S Nullerl" will be the attraction.

Mary Burgess a Bankrupt.

Mary Burgess, an actress, wife of Neil Burgess, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $31,575 and no assets. Nearly all the debts are in connection with the Star Theatre, from 1894 to 1898, with her husband. Neil Burgess was discharged from these debts in bankruptcy last Spring. In her schedules there are thirty-six creditors, among whom are Jacob Dieterl, $20,000, deficiency judgment; Luke A. Burke & Co., $14,306 for repairs to the Star Theatre, for which she became partly responsible; Marine Manufacturing Company, $4,250 for a racing machine; James P. Hall, $4,500; William J. Mackaham, $2,574, roof for the Star Theatre; Allen Advertising Company, $2,067; Frank Dobson, $2,064; Libbie Stone Print, Boston, $2,200, and Metropolitan Job Print, $1,770.

Death of Addie Crawford.

Miss Addie Crawford, who was associated with "Johnny" Carroll in a specialty act, died at her home, 256 West Forty-third Street, last Monday of heart disease. Miss Crawford was born twenty-seven years ago. As a soubrette in "The Old Homestead" she was successful, and also in several of Hoyt's plays. Her husband lives in Brooklyn.

Students Boycott a Railroad.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 13.—The students of Princeton University living west of Pittsburg have instituted a boycott against the Pennsylvania Railroad. The railroad has refused to give them reduced rates for the holidays and would not extend the time limit on round-trip tickets. The students will go to Trenton and take the Reading Railroad.

Woman 108 Years Old Dies.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, R. I., Dec. 13.—Mrs. Ann Grace, the oldest resident of Rhode Island, died here suddenly of heart failure. She was born in the Azore Islands in 1791, and came to this country eighty years ago. She has one son in Fall River eighty-three years of age, and one daughter in New Bedford, seventy-three years of age.

VAGARIES OF THE WEATHER

Figures Show Winters Are About the Same as Ever.

ABNORMAL FEATURES NOTED

Weather Clerk Says People Remember Them and Forget the Rest—Some Records Since 1871.

There has been a deal of talk about the weather lately and its behavior. Of course the weather is always a popular subject, ranking a close second to the friendly salutation, "How'd'y." But the widespread belief that there is something radically wrong with the seasons has given the subject an unusual boom of late.

The local weather clerk, who was found yesterday, Dec. 13, with his twentieth-story window open, was asked to account for the conditions of the past few days. His attention was called also to some figures on the subject by which some meteorological theorist had sought to prove that this is a normal December, and in the same exposition of the question had endeavored to find the solution for the changing of the seasons.

It is in fact considered to be normal, but the weather man said that in weather, as in other things, one could prove most anything with figures, and it was important then to get the right figures. Asked for his own views as gained from personal observation as to whether the Winters were later in coming and less severe, he said, "Weather is a thing that no one can remember anything about. We don't try to. There is too much of it, and it is so continuous that it is difficult to keep up with it."

"As to figures, if you take the average for one decade and the averages for two succeeding decades, respectively, you may find that temperatures and precipitations have been about the same in each decade; but these averages often disguise the fact that individual months may have been remarkable for unusual storms and severe cold. And it is such abnormal features that people remember and talk about, while all the rest is forgotten."

The Weather Bureau records go back to 1871, but it has been only for a part of that time that snow and rain have been separated in the records of precipitation. A close study of the figures in the local office does not seem to bear out the idea that Winters are any different than they used to be, that they are less severe in cold, that there is less snow, or that they are later in arriving. There have apparently also been just as big storms in the last fifteen years as in the fifteen preceding.

The mean temperature for December for twenty-eight years is 34 degrees. The lowest mean temperature in that period was 25 degrees in 1876 and the highest was 42 degrees in 1891. In 1871 the mean temperature for December was 30 degrees. Last year it was 34 degrees.

The maximum temperature on last Tuesday was the highest maximum for the date since 1872, which, however, shows that they had such weather a good many years ago. Again the mean temperature for December, 1881, was 41 degrees, while in 1882 it was 31, and in 1898 it was 32 degrees, both below normal.

Turning to precipitation the records giving the total for the month in inches show that in 1871 it was 1.24; during the next five years from 2 to a fraction less than 3; in 1877, only .65; while it was 2.93 last year; 6.98 the year before; 5.23 in 1894, and about 8½ inches in the preceding year.

Next considering the snowfall for the Winters for the past twelve years there was a fall of 47.4 inches in the Winter of 1887-8, and during the succeeding Winters up to and including last Winter the falls were, respectively, 21.9, 26.6, 39.5, 30.5, 77.6, (Winter of 1892-3,) 58.1, 38.2, 42, 29.1, 20.1, and 36.3, which was last Winter.

Of snowfall during the first twelve days of December, the smallest was in 1888, when there was but what the weather men call a trace. There were 5.5 inches in 1887, 19.1 in 1890, 8 inches in 1893, 12.6 inches in 1896, but 2.9 in 1897, and 1.1 last year.

The snow flurries which have occurred this year are estimated to have amounted to about three inches, but as the snow melted on reaching the ground it was not measured as snow. The precipitation for the first twelve days of December, however, this year shows a deficiency from normal of 1.04 inches.

Regarding the general question of change in seasons, Alfred J. Henry, Chief of the Division of Records in the Weather Bureau at Washington, writing in The Monthly Weather Review, says that the same question has been asked for fifty years. The yearly means taken at any one station, he says, do not show any gradual change, but rather irregularity in distribution of warm and cold years, that suggests the absence of any system of compensation or any gradual progress from one extreme to the other.

The mean temperatures obtained by the earliest instrumental observations do not indicate any change greater than might be reasonably due to the character of instruments and environment.

DEPEW RECEIVES NEW YORKERS.

Whole State Delegation Invited to His Washington Home.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Senator Depew this afternoon received the New York delegation in Congress at his home, the house occupied for many years by the late W. W. Corcoran. The seats of the New York members of the House of Representatives were abandoned late in the afternoon, and every member who was in the city found his way to the Corcoran house between 5 and 6 o'clock. The host arranged the reception specially for New York men, inviting a small party of others to meet the members.

Among those present were Secretary of War Root, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Martin A. Knapp, Inter-State Commerce Commissioner; Patent Commissioner Charles H. Duell, United States Treasurer E. H. Roberts, Gen. Henry E. Tremaine, State Senator John Raines, Senator T. C. Platt, and Representatives Scudder, Driggs, Fitzgerald, Clayton, Wilson, Mac. Sulzer, Levy, Ruppert, Tompkins, Ketcham, Sherman, Hay, Driscoll, Wadsworth, O'Grady, Ryan, and Alexander. Senator Depew extended a cordial greeting to each of his guests at the door of the large drawing room. Later on a very attractive collation was served.

The event was enjoyed as bringing together the entire delegation, regardless of party, in that respect being quite out of the usual course here. The New York Democrats who were guests of Mr. Depew afterward dined as guests of Representative Joseph C. Sibley at the Raleigh.

FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA HOTEL.

Ex-Vice President and Mrs. Morton and Ellen Terry Among the Guests.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—A slight fire created great excitement at the Hotel Walton early to-day. Hundreds of guests were roused from their beds, and almost a panic ensued. Among the distinguished guests in the hotel at the time were Ellen Terry and ex-Vice President Morton and his wife.

The blaze was caused by a defective electric light wire in the kitchen. The smoke ascending to the upper floors awakened most of the sleeping guests, and half-clad men and women ran wildly about calling for assistance. All were soon on the ground floor, and in a short time the flames were extinguished. The loss is trifling.

EPPING SAVINGS BANK FAILS.

Small New Hampshire Institution Believed to be Solvent.

EPPING, N. H., Dec. 13.—The Epping Savings Bank failed to open its doors today, and Charles Knight of Exeter, who had been appointed receiver, was in charge of the institution. The bank is a small one, the last statement on file showing deposits of $51,747.

The Bank Commissioners state that the bank was closed at the request of the Trustees. The institution is practically solvent, but of late the withdrawals have been far in excess of the deposits and it was thought best to close up the business.

Episcopal Bishop Elected.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 13.—The Rev. Robert Codman, Jr., of St. John's Church, Boston, was chosen as Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Maine to-day at the convention which assembled at St. Luke's Cathedral to select a successor to the late Bishop Henry A. Neely. The election occupied but little time; the clergy, voting separately, chose Mr Codman on the first ballot. The laity, voting separately, gave Mr. Codman all but 4 votes.

GERMAN NAVAL INCREASE

Sattler Says Power Should Be Strengthened Against America.

VON MIQUEL ANSWERS LIEBER

Defends the Kaiser's Hamburg Speech —Entire Government Works for the Success of the Bill.

BERLIN, Dec. 13.—The principal feature of to-day's session of the Reichstag was Dr. von Miquel's defense against the implied charge of the Centrist leader, Dr. Lieber, that he was the "irresponsible adviser who has prejudiced the Emperor against the Reichstag and the people." This he hotly repudiated, declaring that he found it difficult to reply to such an insinuation with Parliamentary courtesy.

The encounter between the Emperor's recently all-powerful adviser and the leader of the strongest faction in the Reichstag was an impressive spectacle.

Dr. von Miquel replied to the criticism of the Emperor's Hamburg speech made by Dr. Lieber. He said the speech had found a patriotic echo in the hearts of millions of Germans and had also been a warning against the excessive growth of the power of party politics. The speaker said he was not responsible for the speech. This was a case in which the Emperor needed no counselor.

The Navy bill, as announced, was not beyond the financial strength of Germany and the Centrists, he asserted, would ultimately admit the necessity of it.

Herr Sattler, in behalf of the National-Liberals, said he hailed with great satisfaction the favorable sentiments of America toward Germany, adding:

"Since, however, America formerly went very far in repressing German interests, it is just America against whom we must strengthen our power."

The surprising statement is made to-day that Emperor William himself wrote the recent pamphlet entitled "Bittere Noth ist Uns Eine Grosse Flotte," ("Our Bitter Need Is a Strong Navy,") an exclamation uttered by his Majesty in his Hamburg speech.

Lieut. Commander William H. Beehler, United States Naval Attaché here, is now translating the pamphlet, and he will transmit his translation to Washington, pointing out that Germany is certainly doubling her fleet, while the United States Government remains supine.

It was said at the Naval Department to-day that Germany is now constructing four battleships, one large and four small cruisers, and eight big torpedo boats. She is also increasing her yards with a view of building the vessels called for by the new bill. The capacity of the Germania yards will be doubled; and Emden will have a big yard.

The whole Government, from the Emperor down to the humblest village policeman, is working at high pressure to carry the naval bill. The semi-official press is daily waging a vigorous campaign in favor of the measure. To-day the inspired Berliner Correspondez contains an article treating of the blockade question.

RUSSIANS CRITICISE VON BUELOW.

Object to His Utterances in the Reichstag Debate.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 13.—The speech of the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count von Bülow, in the Reichstag yesterday is keenly criticised here, both by the press and public on account of what are regarded as pronounced declarations in favor of German hegemony and their generally warlike and threatening tone.

The Novoe Vremya and other papers take a favorable view of Count von Bülow's speech. The Novosti says: "The speech confirms the general belief in the peace-loving policy of Germany."

The Herold says: "Russia is as convinced of Germany's sincere love of peace as of her own. Count von Bülow, for the first time in history, alluded to the relations between Russia and Germany as Germany's security in Europe."

GERMAN PRODUCTS FOR CHINA.

Orders for Steel Rails, Locomotives, and Cars Received.

BERLIN, Dec. 13.—Large orders in connection with the construction of the Shan-Tung Railroad have reached Germany, among them orders for 65,000 tons of rails, 24 locomotives, and 700 cars.

GERMANS TO INVADE AMERICA.

Will Establish Branches in the United States.

BERLIN, Dec. 13.—The Kreuz Zeitung says that the large spinning works at Gera, as well as a group of worsted spinners and several Rhenish silk and woolen spinners, will soon establish branches in the United States. It refers to reports that American manufacturers, especially in iron, are about to establish branches here, and calls this a tendency "dangerous to German industry."

THE CHINESE CUSTOMS TARIFF.

Ministers of Various Countries Conditionally Agree to Revision.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch from Shanghai:

"It is reported here that the British and other Ministers at Peking have agreed to a revision of the Chinese customs tariff on condition that a joint foreign and Chinese board shall be appointed to control the expenditure and the extra revenue."

A MINSTREL SHOW IN PARIS.

Gen. Porter Attends the American Art Association Entertainment.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—Gen. Horace Porter, the United States Ambassador; Sir Edmund J. Monson, the British Ambassador, with the staffs of the two embassies and most of the members of the American colony, were present this evening at the sixth annual concert given by the American Art Association at the Folies Marigny, in the Champ Elysées.

The concert was organized and given by young American art students, and took the form of a negro minstrel entertainment. The stage was decorated with the Stars and Stripes. The principal boxes were occupied by the two Ambassadors and their families.

The affair, which was very successful, yielded $500 for the treasury of the association.

Brazil Objects to Venezuela Award.

RIO JANEIRO, Dec. 13.—The Government of Brazil will officially protest against the award of the Arbitration Tribunal at Paris of part of the frontier between the Cotingo and Takutu Rivers, which territory, it is said, belongs to Brazil, and was not included in the protocols establishing the tribunal which arbitrated the British-Venezuelan questions.

Spain's Ministry May Resign.

MADRID, Dec. 13.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day, by a vote of 110 against 100, rejected a motion demanding the abolition of the Under Secretaryship of the Navy and of other posts at the Ministry of Marine. Owing to the closeness of the vote a Ministerial crisis is believed to be imminent.

Mysterious Arrest of an Anarchist.

BERLIN, Dec. 13.—A mysterious arrest was just been effected in Hanover by the Berlin Secret Police. The prisoner, who was brought immediately to Berlin, was elegantly dressed, and, it is reliably reported, is a most dangerous Anarchist, implicated in a plot to assassinate a very high personage.

Snow Causes Railway Accidents.

BERLIN, Dec. 13.—In consequence of the heavy snowfall there have been several railroad accidents. At one point a train was derailed and two persons were killed.

Austrian Cabinet Crisis Rumored.

VIENNA, Dec. 13.—There are unconfirmed rumors current that the Government has resigned, or is about to resign, on account of the persistent Czech obstruction.

BANK ROBBERS FOILED.

Night Watchman Fires Charge of Buckshot Through a Window, Killing One—Victim Known Here.

DEEP RIVER, Conn., Dec. 13.—This ordinarily quiet Connecticut town is much excited to-day as a result of a tragedy in which an attempted bank robbery culminated. About 1 o'clock this morning four unknown men undertook to force an entrance to the Deep River Savings Bank, on Main Street. They were detected by the bank watchman, Harry D. Tyler, and just as they were about to gain entrance the watchman, without warning, from his position within the bank discharged a shotgun. One of the robbers fell dead in his tracks, shot through the head, the other three making good an immediate escape.

The story of the affair is dramatically told by the watchman. Last night he was attending to his duties as usual. About 1 o'clock this morning, for some reason which he says he is unable to explain, he went to a front window of the bank and looked up and down the street. He saw a man coming toward the bank. The lateness of the hour caused him to become interested and he drew back a little and watched. A few moments later he discovered that instead of one man there were four. They were walking in lockstep, apparently for the purpose of giving as far as possible the appearance of one man. Tyler drew back a little further and waited. The four men reached a point almost in front of the bank, halted, consulted, and then separated. Tyler saw them take up positions, one on each side of the four sides of the bank building.

The watchman immediately reached for his repeating shotgun, the shells of which were loaded with No. 9 buckshot, and taking up a position of advantage, he waited. For some minutes all was quiet, but it was not long before he heard a grating sound at a window on the north side of the bank. He distinctly heard some one at work, apparently with a chisel. He could not see out of the window, as the windows of the bank are equipped with inside blinds. Suddenly he heard the window creak, and then it was opened.

The watchman decided that the time for action had arrived. Taking deliberate aim, he discharged the gun full toward the window, the charge tearing through the blinds and glass. Tyler waited some time, and, concluding that the robbers had been frightened away, went to the bank telephone and notified William Mitchell, a nearby liveryman. The latter went for help and an investigation was begun. Under the window, where the robbers had been at work, was found the body of one of the robbers. The charge from Tyler's gun had struck him in the forehead and he had fallen dead in his tracks.

The body of the dead robber was removed to an undertaking establishment, where it was later viewed by Medical Examiner French, who notified the Coroner at Middletown. The victim was a man apparently about thirty years of age, good looking, and well dressed. In an overcoat pocket were found a loaded revolver and a few dynamite shells.

A clue, which it is believed reveals the identity of the man who was killed, was found on the dead man's person late this afternoon in the form of a receipt for a Post Office money order. The order, which is dated at Springfield, Mass., Dec. 4, is numbered 1,745, and was purchased by F. E. King. It was issued to T. J. Farley, and the latter has been located in New York, where he is employed as a bartender at a resort in the "Tenderloin" known as the "Skates."

King is supposed to be the dead man. Farley has been communicated with and admitted knowing King. His description of the man tallied in many respects with that of the man that was slain by Watchman Tyler. He said that King formerly lived in Albany, N. Y., and was a brakeman in the employ of the Boston and Albany Railroad, but further than that he could give but little information.

ALBANY, Dec. 13.—The police here knew P. E. King, the burglar shot by a night watchman at Deep River, Conn., as a suspicious character. He was believed to be one of those who robbed a brewery in Amsterdam last Fall. At one time he was a brakeman on the Boston and Albany Railroad and stopped at the Eastern Hotel in this city. Two weeks ago he left Albany, bidding his friend Thomas Farley, a barkeeper, from whom he borrowed money, a significant farewell, saying, "I'll come back richer or I won't come back at all." Farley has since gone to New York.

MR. HOWE ON FEE SYSTEM.

Register-Elect of Kings Still Willing to Accept a Salary—His Idea of Reforms.

James R. Howe, the Register-elect of Kings County, who made the announcement right after election day that he would not use for his personal ends the fees pertaining to the office for which he was chosen, and that, moreover, it ought not to be a fee office at all, said yesterday that, in spite of rumors to the contrary, he had not altered his intention as to what he would do with the fees. It has been frequently published that he was going to distribute the portion of the income he did not use among the subordinates in his office, instead of devoting it to the good of the citizens of Kings County, as he first said he would. This report he emphatically denied yesterday.

"I am not responsible," said ex-Congressman Howe, when seen at his place of business, 201 Broadway, Brooklyn, "for rumors. As to the report that I would distribute the great part of the fees among my subordinates, I don't intend to do so. I am not going to make a stock company of my office, although the idea that I intend to has become prevalent, and I have been deluged with applications for the few places I have to give. I have had, all told, from 2,000 to 4,000 applications. The places I can fill number between 50 and 55."

"Have you any intention of increasing the staff of the Register's office, using some of the fees in that way?" he was asked.

"Not at all," said he. "On the other hand, I may even decrease it. The only way in which I may use any of the fees to aid my subordinates is in increasing the pay of some of the poor fellows who, I understand, do copy work for $8 to $12 a week.

"Another badly needed reform is the renovating of the Register's office rooms. At present they are a disgrace to Kings County.

"But what I shall do with the bulk of my fees I cannot now say, any more than I could when I was elected. They will go in some benefaction for the people of Kings County, but you mustn't ask me what it will be. The Register of Kings County has been clearing from that office, after paying all expenses, between $50,000 and $75,000 a year."

"What is to be done about the bill to abolish the fee system?" Mr. Howe was asked.

"It will be introduced," said he, "in very much the same form as the bill which was designed to do the same work was introduced in the last Legislature. After Gov. Roosevelt was inaugurated I sent him a letter advising the passage of such a bill. He responded promptly and then asked the Legislature to pass the bill. Next year the same measure, or one a good deal like it, will be introduced, and if it doesn't go through we will know the reason why. The party leaders in this county are certainly in favor of the reform, and I believe the State leaders are, too. We feel confident that the bill will go through."

Mr. Howe said the old bill totally abolished the fee system for the offices of Sheriff, Register, and County Clerk in Kings County, substituting therefor, according to his recollection, salaries of $15,000, $10,000, and $10,000 respectively. He declined to say whether this schedule was or was not just the one he approved.

"I cannot tell just what recommendation I shall make as to the provisions of the bill," he continued, "until I have been in office some time and am thoroughly used to the workings of the office. I will say now, however, that the measure must provide against the possibility of conducting the offices of Sheriff, County Clerk, and Register extravagantly after the fee system is abolished."

Mr. Howe suggested that it might not be necessary to fix the salary of the Sheriff much higher than that of Register or County Clerk if a law were passed making the county instead of the Sheriff himself liable for any damages which might result from mistakes in office on his part.

Legal Aid Society's Work.

A meeting will be held this evening at 8 o'clock in the Assembly Hall of the United Charities Building, 100 East Twenty-second Street, under the auspices of the Women's Auxiliary Committee of the Legal Aid Society, to which the public is invited. A number of prominent speakers will make addresses.

Cemetery Lot Sold for a Dollar.

A lot in Cypress Hills Cemetery sold yesterday in the City Hall at auction sale for $1. The lot belonged to Frederick Hemming, deceased, and the auction sale was of his effects. Thousands of shares of stock sold for 65 cents, the total sale realizing $10.65.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

Weather topics are uppermost as matters of conversation wherever one goes nowadays. The weather man officially and officiously says that the sort of weather we are having now is the regular average of December weather, and produces figures to prove it. That will not make the weather critics believe it, however. There is a German butcher away up town who is very fond of geese as food and the breastbone of the goose as a weather indicator. He says he has examined the breastbones of four geese he has eaten this Fall, and these prove to his satisfaction that we are to have an unusually mild Winter. The bones are peculiarly white this year, with only the faintest tinge of blue at the ends. That means, says he, mild weather until the middle of March, and then a short and sharp touch of real Winter. "And the breastbone of a goose is always right," he emphatically asserts. To support the butcher in his claim comes a young man, who buys the skins of the coon, muskrat, skunk, squirrel, and fox for a fur house in town. He is just back from a trip up through Northern New York, and he says the animals are wearing an unusually light coat of fur, judging from the skins he has bought so far, the pelts being less heavily furred than they were a year ago at this time. That means, if what the hunters and woodsmen tell him is true, that the Winter will be an open one, even up over the Canadian border. It might, however, be just as well for householders to lay in a supply of coal, if they haven't done so, for there is an old saying that "all signs fail in dry weather," and this is certainly the dryest December we have had in many years.

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"I'm glad she's gone," said a woman to her friend as a massive woman left the trolley car, and a trail of some unusually odorous perfume floated away with her. "She smelled like a funeral in a big church, all Easter lillies and immortelles, and all that sort of thing, don't you know."

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A fresh air crank pushed his way to the front of the first car on an elevated train that was rushing up town at the beginning of the "crush hours" yesterday. That front door happened to be unlocked. The lover of fresh air discovered it quickly, pulled the sliding door half open, threw back the flaps of his overcoat, and, bracing himself, drew in long whiffs of the air that, mingled with the smoke from the locomotive, came rushing in through the doorway. He drew a long sigh of relief and steadied himself to thoroughly enjoy that rush of air. Others in the car turned up coat collars quickly and darted angry glances at the man who wanted air, but said nothing. At last one aged gentleman who had a seat near the door, and who is a pillar in one of the Christian Science congregations, snarled out: "Won't you please close that door? Do you want to give us all pneumonia?" "No, I don't, and of course I'll close it," said the searcher for fresh air, as he slided through the doorway and out to the front platform. But just as he was about to close the door he snapped out, to the intense amusement of everybody near enough to hear it: "Pneumonia, is it, Mr. Blank, and you a Christian Scientist that says there's no such thing as disease except in the imagination. What are you afraid of? Don't you practice what you preach?"

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A honeysuckle in Morningside Park is so deceived as to the time of year by the weather that it has been tempted to put out blossoms, which a stroller discovered there yesterday. A visitor to Central Park found several young trees and shrubs that are putting out buds and otherwise acting as if this was Spring instead of the first month of Winter. This latter fact is troubling some of the Park keepers, who fear that some of the tender shrubs may be killed by this unseasonable disposition to send out leaves and buds.

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"While you in New York seem to be having a bit of temporary adversity in Wall Street," said a good dominie from Virginia, who is here for a short visit, "we of the South are reveling in prosperity. Generally speaking, people think that prosperity makes little difference with us of the cloth. But it does. I have found in my experience in a parish made up largely of people employed in the manufactories, that prosperity and matrimony go hand in hand. It has proved especially true this Fall, and my brother ministers in Richmond tell me the same thing. When there are prosperity and plenty of work for the mechanic, the number of marriages is materially increased. The young men are more willing to take up the responsibilities of married life, as they can see ahead of them a chance to support a wife and family. Women, they say, are rarely ever averse to matrimony, but the Southern girls like to see a chance ahead for their husbands before they will marry. Now, with everything looking rosy, and with the shops all running to their capacity, the girls see a better chance for Darby and Joan to get along nicely together, and so they marry. Marriage fees have been coming to the parson this Fall in goodly numbers, and in fairly good sums, so that we are able to make more of Christmas than we would otherwise be able to. It will indeed be a merry Yule-tide with us of the Church in the South this season."

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Lord William Beresford, who has been enamored of the American thoroughbred ever since Pierre Lorillard sent his string to England with that good American trainer, John Huggins, to handle them, has also taken most kindly to the American trotting horse, and has a couple of speedy ones that he drives. With Walter Winans—the acquitted American revolver champion—he is at the head of a movement to build somewhere within easy reach of London a trotting track. It will be a mile in circumference, and be made, as are the trotting tracks in this country, with a cantilever grand stand and all the accessories that go with our best tracks. George H. Ketcham, who made a campaign with his right good trotter Creceus, 2:07¼, has gone to England to superintend the carrying out of the plans which were perfected before the outbreak of the war in the Transvaal. A number of the trotters disposed of at the recent Madison Square Garden sale have been, or will be, shipped to England, and will figure in the racing season that is to be begun next Fall, by which time it is expected that the new track will be opened. It is well within the possibilities that William B. Fasig of this city and "Andy" Welch of Hartford will make a trip across the water to help the Englishmen to open their new trotting track in the most approved American fashion.

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If you are anxious to have an automobile on call at any time, day or night, for your use during the coming year, now is the time to step up to the Captain's office and sign a contract. If one makes a contract now he can secure the use of the horseless outfit at the rate of $350 per month, or $3,000 per annum. This includes the services of the machine and its operator. There seems to be a good demand for these horseless vehicles even at this rather stiff price, which is about double what one would have to pay for the use of a cab hired on the same plan.

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"I was at your Museum of Natural History yesterday," said the man from Chicago, as he flicked the ashes from his cigar, "and it is really a very entertaining sore of place—for New York. Now, at our Field Museum—but, never mind, we'll let that pass. What I was about to say was that the last thing I saw in the building was the collection of wooden masks once used by the Alaskan Indians, I believe, and presented to the Museum by Heber R. Bishop. If you have seen them you may remember that they are painted in the most garish colors and are hideous and grotesque in the extreme. When I left there I went for a walk through your lovely Riverside Park, and carried vivid remembrances of them with me. I strolled along the asphalt walk until I had almost reached the hillock you people have christened 'Mount Tom.' Suddenly there loomed up from the walk a lot of reproductions of those masks, or something akin to them, and instinctively I jumped aside for fear I should step on one of those hideous caricatures of humanity. I was positively startled for an instant, and I presume I shall go to bed to-night and dream of those frightful-looking things. How did those replicas come there? I solved the mystery a few minutes later when I ran across a party of school boys engaged in drawing another lot of these caricatures 'to scare the girls with,' as one of them explained. Two of the lads had bunches of colored crayons, and with these were duplicating the work of the Indians, with the walks for their blackboards. The youngsters were from one of the west side kindergartens, they told me, and had recently visited the Museum with a teacher. The masks had impressed them as strongly as they had me, and so their reproductions were made startlingly faithful. I don't see that there is any lesson or moral to be drawn from the incident. I only mention it as a phase of life that was rather curious."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Christmas shopping, from all appearances, is the most popular amusement in society just now, and the shopping district proper, which extends from Union Square to Thirty-fourth Street, is daily crowded with carriages, while those known at all in or to the fashionable world can be met on Fifth Avenue, Broadway, Twenty-third Street, and even Sixth Avenue in the late morning and early afternoon. Yesterday's mild and springlike weather was a boon both to the shoppers and the shops, and enabled both vendors and buyers to make up for the loss of money and time occasioned by the storm of Tuesday. It was a busy day, and while not crowded with social incidents and events, there was enough going on to fill the hours very pleasantly.

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The sailing of the Oceanic for Queenstown and Liverpool at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon brought a throng of well-known people to the White Star pier to say farewell to friends who left on the big liner so as to spend Christmas on the other side. The farewells interchanged between those departing and those who remained behind were therefore mingled with Christmas greetings, and it was noticeable that almost every woman who was sailing carried a sprig of holly, while the baskets of fruit and flowers which filled the staterooms and the grand saloon were all decorated with Christmas greens and berries. Even as the ship left the wharf there were more cries of "Merry Christmas" and "Happy New Year" than of good-bye or "auf wiedersehen."

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Among those who were at the pier to see relatives and friends off were Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mr. William Rhinelander Stewart, Mr. John Soley, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Taller, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Watson, the Misses Frank and Harry Watson, Mrs. J. F. Pierson, Miss Daisy Pierson, and Mr. and Mrs. Harriman. Among those who sailed on the Oceanic, and whose names have not already been printed in this column, were the Duke of Manchester, Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart and two daughters, and Mrs. Roswell D. Hitchcock. As already announced, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Watson, Mrs. J. W. Ehninger, Mr. and Mrs. Morton Redmond, Mrs. Gilbert Parker, and Miss Alice Ward were among those who left.

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At the sailing of the St. Louis for Southampton at 10 o'clock yesterday morning there was also a large crowd of people to say farewell to friends, and among those who departed on the favorite liner were Mr. J. Coleman Drayton and Miss Drayton, W. A. Du Bois, Adelbert S. Hay, the newly appointed United States Consul at Pretoria; Mr. and Mrs. H. Hobart Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Wells, and the Baron and Baroness Hoyningen-Huehne.

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The sailing of Mrs. Rhinelander Stewart and children on the Oceanic yesterday caused some surprise, as Mrs. Stewart, only returned from a long stay in Europe in the Autumn greatly improved in health, had taken an opera box, and it was thought would entertain this Winter.

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To-day will bring the receptions to be given by Mrs. Robert Hoe for her daughters, Mrs. Samuel Morley Evans and Miss Ruth Lawrence Hoe, at her residence, 11 East Thirty-sixth Street, and by Mrs. Alfred Pell of 39 West Thirty-eighth Street for her daughter, Miss Frances Pell. Mrs. Frederic Edward Ballard of 21 West Seventy-second Street will also introduce her daughter, Miss Grace Ballard, at a reception this afternoon. The evening will bring the first Assembly Ball in the Astoria ballroom and the first Bachelors and Spinsters' dance at Delmonico's. The Strollers will omit their performance to-night, as the ballroom will be in use for the Assembly Ball. Mr. and Mrs. Dexter Hawkins will give a dinner this evening at their residence, 5 West Thirty-fourth Street, for Miss Estelle Hawkins, and there will be receptions and "at homes" given by Mr. and Mrs. McNeven Purdy, 32 East Sixty-third Street; by Mrs. Leonidas Coleman Williams and her daughter, Mrs. Henry H. Whitlock, at 52 West Fifty-first Street, and by Mrs. Braddin Hamilton at 61 East Fifty-fifth Street.

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Owing to the death of Mr. Frank Evans Wing of Morristown, N. J., Mrs. Charles Tudor Wing is obliged to recall all invitations for the wedding and reception of her daughter, Miss Alice Maude Wing, and Dr. Mathias Nicoll, Jr., which was to have been celebrated at the bride's residence, 1,700 Broadway, to-day. The wedding will probably take place in the presence of only the imediate relatives of the young couple.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt are at Biltmore, where they will remain until after the holidays. They are entertaining there a succession of family parties. Just now Dr. Seward Webb, Mrs. Webb, and family, who left in Dr. Webb's private car on Monday afternoon, are at Biltmore. They will remain there for a week, and will return to the city next Tuesday, Dec. 19, and go immediately to their country home at Shelburne Farms, near Burlington, Vt., where they give a large house party during Christmas week. They will not open their house at 680 Fifth Avenue this Winter. Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt will give the accustomed Christmas festival at Biltmore to their tenants on the day itself, and the Christmas tree, one of the tallest of the kind to be found in the North Carolina mountains, will be placed in the large hall room, and the many pretty gifts which will be hung on it will be distributed by Mrs. Vanderbilt on Christmas afternoon. There will be a large house party for the occasion. Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt will go abroad shortly after the holidays.

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Mr. and Mrs. Albert Stevens will give a large house party over the Christmas holidays at their country seat at Roslyn, L. I. Mr. and Mrs. McK. Twombly will pass Christmas at their country place at Madison. There will, from all indications, be more country house parties for the Christmastide than for many years past. Many of the Tuxedo cottagers who have come in town will open their houses at Tuxedo again for Christmas, and will take up parties from town.

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There will take place this evening at the Holland House the annual dinner of the English Universities and Schools Club, and a number of New Yorkers have been invited. These guests will doubtless hear the English side of the Transvaal question presented in the speeeches which will follow the dinner, and the affair has unusual interest in consequence. Most of the Englishmen resident in New York are members of this organization, and the dinner will be a handsome affair.

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And still the débutante receptions come crowding on. Mrs. Henry Coit Mortimer, who was Miss Katherine Crocker, will introduce her daughter, Miss Mary Mortimer, at two receptions to be given at her residence, 54 West Twenty-first Street, to-morrow and Saturday afternoons. The holding of coming-out receptions on two succeeding afternoons is rather a novel departure. Mrs. John F. Scott will give a reception for her daughters, the Misses Anna and Emily Scott, at her residence, 33 West Thirty-seventh Street, on Monday afternoon, Dec. 18. Other receptions in the near future will be those to be given by Mrs. Edson Bradley on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 20, at her residence, 802 Fifth Avenue, for her daughter, Mrs. Herbert Shipman, and by Mrs. Hubert Vos, the wife of the Dutch portrait painter, this afternoon, at her husband's studio, in Carnegie Hall.

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Mrs. Vos, who has recently returned with her husband from a trip to China and Japan, was formerly Mrs. Graham, and is a native Hawaiian. She was the daughter of a Scotchman, resident in Hawaii, and one of the native Princesses, his wife. Her brother became a student at Princeton and there met Mrs. Graham's first husband, J. Mortimer Graham, a son of Mr. Malcolm Graham of this city. Mr. Graham took the young Hawaiian on a trip around the world on his yacht, and, stopping at Honolulu, was introduced by his guest to the latter's sister, with whom he fell madly in love. The marriage was not a happy one, and after coming to Tuxedo to live, where two children were born to the couple, Mrs. Graham procured a divorce. She met Mr. Vos three years ago in this city, and soon after they were married in Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Vos will go to Paris, where Mr. Vos will exhibit at the Exposition in the Spring.

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The wedding of Mr. Clarence Phelps Dodge, a son of Dr. D. Stuart Dodge, and Miss Virginia Lunt, daughter of Judge Lunt of Colorado Springs, will be celebrated at the residence of the bride in Colorado on New Year's Day. A number of Mr. Dodge's relatives and friends will go out on a special car for the wedding. Canon Knowles of this city will perform the ceremony. Miss Mina Lunt will be the maid of honor and Mr. Cyril Dodge, brother of the future and Calumet Club, usher of the prospective bridegroom, will be best man. The ushers will be Robert Darling, Herbert M. Morgan, classmates of Mr. Dodge at Yale; Horace P. Lunt, Harvard '01, and Irving Bushnell of Colorado Springs.

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The flight of society into Europe has begun in earnest, and the ships this week have taken quite a large number of prominent people belonging to one particular set. And there are more to follow. The hunting fields in England are becoming quite Americanized, and even the Irish hunts have been joined by some of the enthusiasts in this kind of sport. Mr. William Gaddy Lowe, who married Miss "Queenie" Baker, is one of the Westchester men who has joined one of the hunts in the Emerald Isle for the season, and the departure of the Football Misses, the Fyncott Lawrences, and the Ewbins for the Queen will reinforce those ranks, now sadly depleted for want of members.

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Mr. George Keppel was entertained in Philadelphia by the Anthony Drexels the evening before they sailed for Europe. Mr. Keppel is in this country on official business for the supply department of the Transvaal. The Earl of Cassilis has taken up his residence at the Cambridge for the Winter. He is just at present the most conspicuous person of title in New York, now that the Duke of Manchester has departed. George Keppel, however, represents the more exclusive London set. Mrs. Keppel will visit Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel at their country seat this Winter.

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Sir Arthur Cest has sent to a Philadelphia hotel an order for canvas-back ducks and a number of diamond-back terrapin, to be sent in company with a chef to London. Sir Arthur believes in the Philadelphia method of cooking terrapin, and has been the target for bitter criticism from Baltimore in consequence.

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The wedding of Miss Helen Donovan of Philadelphia, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Donovan and a sister of Mrs. Camille Weidenfeld of this city, and Mr. George Edwin Sawyer of this city has been one of the events of the Philadelphia season. Mrs. Sawyer is a very handsome young woman. She was at Bonbright for two seasons, and is an intimate friend of Miss Lily Dixon and Miss Clara Byron. Miss Frances Sloan, a niece of Miss Byron, was maid of honor.

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Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Crugar has denied the report that she will travel with Mrs. James P. Kernochan this Winter. She will remain in Florence and devote herself to literary work.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Moorehouse—Wakeman.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Dec. 13.—At the home of the groom, in Weston, this evening, Miss Elizabeth Wakeman of New York became the bride of Francis Moorehouse. The Rev. Alexander Hamilton performed the ceremony. Harry Wilson of Norwalk was best man. The maid of honor was Miss Minnie Cahill of New York. The bride was gowned in white silk and the bridesmaid in pink.

Andrews—Burns.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Dec. 13.—Miss Nellie Burns this evening became the bride of C. R. Andrews of Bridgeport, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. C. M. Selleck. The wedding took place at the bride's home, the residence of Mrs. A. B. Burns of Silvermine. The bride was attired in a tailor-made gown of pearl gray. The maids of honor, Misses Bessie and Mattie Barber of Winsted, were dressed in white.

FOR ASSOCIATED HOSPITALS.

Subscriptions of the Association's Dry Goods Trade Auxiliary.

The Dry Goods Trade Auxiliary of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, Mr. Louis Stix, Treasurer, reports the following subscriptions up to date. The indications are that it will be the largest collection in the history of the Dry Goods Auxiliary:

The H. B. Claflin Co.	$500	W. Openhym & Sons	$100
F. Vietor & Adhelm	100	Chenery Brothers	100
Calhoun, Robbins & Co.	100	Pennevert & Co.	100
W. H. Langley & Co.	100	Dearing, Milliken & Co.	100
Amory, Brune & Co.	100	Merrick & Co.	100
M. C. D. Borden & Co.	100	Cheney Brothers	100
Clarence Whitman & Co.	100	J. H. Lane & Co.	100
Bliss, Fabyan & Co.	100	Smith, Ross & Gard.	100
A. D. Juilliard & Co.	100	Lawrence, Taylor & Co.	100
Wm. Ehrart & Son	100	Wm. Iselin & Co.	100
Partridge, Hall & Co.	100	The Spool Cotton Co.	100
Wheelright, Eldredge & Co.	100	H. L. Strong	100
Cable & Co.	100	P. Van Valkenburgh	100
F. Butterfield & Co.	100	Marshall, Whitman & Co.	100
Lawrence & Co.	100	Grinnell, Wilde & Co.	25
Faulkner, Page & Co.	100	George B. Duren & Co.	25
The Arnold Print Works	100	Geo.	25
James Talcott	100	Kridel Bros. & Co.	25
Joy, Langdon & Co.	100	Cooley, Turnbull & Co.	25
O. Jaffe & Platzer	100	H. C. Cobbs & Co.	25
William Simpson, Sons & Co.	100	Bloomenthal & Co.	25
Woodward, Baldwin & Co.	100	Citron, Clift & Co.	25
Treat & Converse	100	Pacific Novelty Company	25
Schefer, Schramm & Vogel	50	Gray	25
Orcutt & Co.	50	Wood & Brother	25
C. Auffmordt & Co.	50	Wood & Simpson	25
A. Cox	50	Wissenberg, Morris & Mitchell	25
Abbey & Rauch	50	M. Phillips & Son	10
Townsend & Yale	50	Arnold, Schuh & Co.	10
Elsenia, Waff & Co.	50	Sundries	10
Wise Brothers	50	Assistant Managers	10
White & Coffin	25	Salary	10
J. A. Bunn	25	Total	$4,250
Erlanger Brothers	25		
Levi, Stadtheimer & Co.	25		

PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE PRAISED.

New Educational Movement Discussed at the Reform Club.

The New Educational Movement of the People's Institute" was the general topic of discussion last night at a dinner at the Reform Club under the auspices of its Committee on City Affairs. Nearly seventy-five members of the club and guests were present, including the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, Charles Sprague Smith, Dr. Felix Adler, the Rev. John P. Peters, John De Witt Warner, William J. Ives, Henry Villard, Wheeler H. Peckham, Hunt H. Lusk, a former member of the New Zealand Parliament, and Harry White, General Secretary of the United Garment Workers.

Mr. Smith reviewed the work of the People's Institute, emphasizing the fraternal spirit in which it is being conducted. John S. Crosby followed in a speech commending the work of the Institute. He discussed the trust question incidentally, condemning corporations as usurpers of civil power and disclosers of the individual.

Mr. Lusk, who was introduced as one who came from a country where reforms did not progress but galloped, spoke pessimistically of the degeneracy of democratic institutions in the United States. He declared the People's Institute was one of the very few hopeful signs he had seen during his four years of observation in America.

The Rev. Mr. Slicer spoke of the People's Institute as giving opportunity for an exchange of ideas, where the untrained mind might express its groping wants under the direction of the trained mind.

USED OIL TO START A FIRE.

Woman Is Dead, Her Husband Dying, and Her Daughter Burned.

DUBOIS, Penn., Dec. 13.—As a result of using oil to start a fire, Mrs. A. J. Clarke of Walston is dead, her husband is lying at the point of death at the Adrian Hospital, and a little daughter is seriously burned, and if she does recover will be scarred for life. The home of the ill-fated family took fire and was completely destroyed.

Becomes Insane on a Train.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 13.—Mrs. C. B. Owens, a vaudeville actress, known as Crissy Owens, went violently insane while in a palace car on the New York Central eastbound train which arrived in this city to-night, and was, with difficulty, removed to the Rochester Police Station and locked up for the night. At the station she gave the name of Mary Howard. She had recently played at Richmond, Ill., where her husband now is, and she was en route to New York to visit Mrs. Katie Morse of 111 East Fourth Street.

GERMAN ORDERS FOR IRON.

American Steel and Wire Company Contracts, It Is Said, to Deliver 250,000 Tons of Wire and Nails.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 13.—It is reported here that the American Steel and Wire Company has made a contract to furnish an enormous quantity of wire and nails for export. It seems that German iron and steel manufacturers will be far short in their requirements; that they have sought in vain to fill orders in England and America for pig iron.

Being unable to do this, they are compelled to buy the finished material. Among the stocks available are wire and nails, and it is asserted that something like 250,000 tons have been sold for immediate delivery at prevailing prices. The company has put a large force of men at work on Neville Island at their new blast furnace plant. This will be the nucleus of a consolidation of their interest there.

A builder of rolling mill machinery says that queries are out for an enormous amount of rolling mill machinery. The Union Steel Company, with which H. C. Frick, it is said, is to be connected, is demanding immediate delivery. Indications are that the new concern will not go into the manufacture of light material such as wire products, as was reported, but that machinery to make products of heavy tonnage is being sought. If this is the case, the American Steel and Wire Company will be rid of a dangerous competitor.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Sir George Airey Kirkpatrick.

Sir George Airey Kirkpatrick, ex-Lieutenant Governor of Ontario and ex-Speaker of the House at Ottawa, died at Toronto, Ontario, on Tuesday. Sir George had been ill for some time, and his death was not unexpected. He was born at Kingston, Ontario, Canada, Sept. 12, 1841, and was called to the Canadian bar in 1865. In 1890 he was appointed Queen's Counsel. In 1872 he was elected a member of the Canadian House of Commons, and from 1882 to 1887 was Speaker of the Dominion. In 1891 he was made a Queen's Privy Councilor for Canada. From 1892 to 1897 he was Lieutenant Governor of Ontario. In the latter year he was created a Kn

he Wonderful Blue Gum Tree of Tasmania

GIANT AMONG TREES

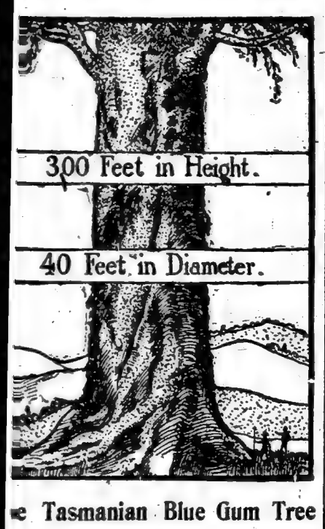

e Tasmanian Blue Gum Tree

y well be considered a giant among s, rising, as it does, to the height of feet, and measuring, in many in- nces, forty feet in diameter. The ves are of a curious form unknown in country They are large, sickle- ped, of a smooth, shining, bluish-green or, thick and leathery. By holding the to the light a number of little bright ts can be seen; these are the glands in ch "Hyomei" is found. In Tasmania tree is called the Fever tree, as when nted in marshy districts it destroys miasm. It does this, first by emitting iseptic odors from its leaves, and by roots acting as a sponge and absorb- the water from the ground. Thou- ds of these young trees have been chased by the English Government transplanted in India during the t five years, where they have almost pletely neutralized the marshes. is from the fresh green leaves of wonderful tree that science has suc- ded in obtaining

HYOMEI SOAP

e FIRST and ONLY one ever manu- tured without the use of FATS, EASE, and DANGEROUS ALKALI.

Nothing Like It

s ever been made before, and if it were for the beautiful, creamy lather, one uld doubt that a soap of any descrip- n was being used.

ere is no soapy smell.
No overpowering perfume.
No smarting of the skin re- sults from its use.

stead, the skin is thoroughly cleaned d refreshed, every pore is opened, and L obstruction to perfect circulation moved. The skin soon becomes soft, ooth, and entirely free from blemish. fact, no troubles of any kind with the in can exist when Hyomei Soap is used ily. Try it once, and no other will ever found among your toilet requisites.

old by all Druggists Price 25c.
sent by mail.

THE R. T. BOOTH CO., Ithaca, N. Y.

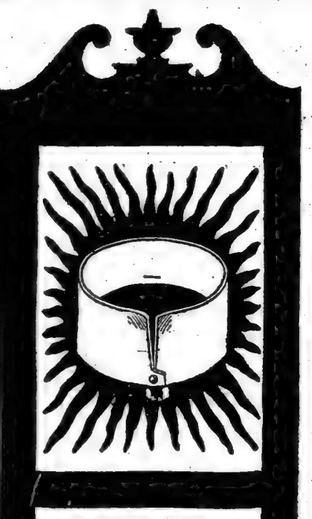

Collar shape and finish the same in either brand, but of different grades of linen. You pay only for material and workmanship.

Cluett "Bonteko" 25 cts. each.
Arrow "Kadmon" 2 for 25 cts.

Cluett BRAND 25¢ EACH BONTEKO
ARROW BRAND 2 FOR 25¢ KADMON

"Correct Attire for Men" the fashion report for Autumn and Winter, sent to those who ask. Address 5 Union Square W. New York City.

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO. ...MAKERS...

DO YOU KNOW
Uneeda Biscuit

SUGAR TRUST DISSENSIONS

F. O. Matthiessen Writes a Formal Letter of Resignation.

TO GO INTO EFFECT AT ONCE

Denies He Is Interested in the New Colonial Company, About Which There Is Much Speculation.

The dissensions in the Sugar Trust become more positive. Not content with writing a letter last week declaring that his name must not be used for re-election to the Board of Directors of the American Sugar Refining Company, F. O. Matthiessen—the more clearly, it is said, to emphasize his position—yesterday wrote a formal letter of resignation as a Director of the company. This resignation, it is understood, will go into effect at once.

Mr. Matthiessen declined to discuss the matter, but it is said this second letter was hastened in order that he may more effectually carry out the scheme, which is attributed to him, of organizing into one consolidated company certain of the now independent sugar refining companies at present fighting the trust. For a time, following the announcement of the incorporation of the Delaware Colonial Sugar Refining Company, it was believed in some circles that this was the new company about which there had been so much talk and in connection with which Mr. Matthiessen's name was mentioned.

Such, however, does not appear to be the case. The Colonial Company, it is reported, is an entirely new concern, connected neither with Mr. Matthiessen nor with any of the now existing independent companies. Speaking of the company yesterday, Mr. Matthiessen said: "I know nothing about it." While at the offices, not alone of the independent refining companies, but of the trust, a like ignorance was expressed.

It was said during the day that the Corporation Trust Company of Delaware, whose New York offices are at 52 Broadway, was in some way concerned with the new sugar company. An officer of that company, who was approached on the subject, said: "The matter will probably pass through our hands, but we are not in a position to say anything."

It was learned elsewhere that the company would have the right, under its charter, to refine sugar both in this country and in Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and Cuba and that one of the avowed objects of the promoters was to establish sugar refineries in these islands, where, with cheaper labor and a nearer field, it was believed refining could be done much more profitably than here.

Wall Street discussed the new company freely, and at one time it was hinted that the company might be a scheme on the part of the Trust to consolidate the independent companies, now warring upon the Trust, in order, later, to buy consolidated properties outright. The case of the old Union Tobacco Company, which was formed to crystallize the opposition to the Tobacco Trust, and which later was sold out, was cited as a case in point where a like method as that suggested was applied.

John D. Spreckels of California is at the Waldorf-Astoria. "The only Colonial Sugar Company I know of," he said, "is in the Fiji Islands. It may be that another is being formed in this country, but I know nothing of it. We are in the sugar business in the West, and have nothing to do with a trust there or elsewhere."

FOREIGNER BUYS YACHT LASCA.

James S. Watson Transfers Her to Dr. Walter von Bruening.

The schooner yacht Lasca is the third American vessel of that type that has been sold within two years to a foreign yachtsman. The new owner of the Lasca is Dr. Walter von Bruening of Berlin. The sale was consummated by Boiling & Lowe of London, through their New York agents. The Lasca is being fitted out at Tebo's basin, South Brooklyn, and Capt. Shelldrake, her old skipper, will pilot her across the ocean and deliver her to Dr. von Bruening.

The Lasca was built at Piepgras's yard, at City Island, from designs by A. Cary Smith, in 1892. She is a steel centreboard craft, 119 feet over all, 89 feet 9 inches on the water line, 23 feet beam, and 10 feet 8 inches draught. She won the Goelet Cup for schooners in 1893, and made several cruises abroad. She was built for Mr. John E. Brooks, who sold her to Mr. James S. Watson in 1896, who in turn transferred the title several days ago to the present owner.

LOUIS A. GOURDAIN GUILTY.

Calls Many Witnesses and Pleads Himself, but Is Convicted.

Louis A. Gourdain, real estate agent and banker, of 1 Madison Square, who was arrested by Captain Price on Nov. 1 for promising impossible profits to clients, made his appearance as a lawyer yesterday before Justice McKeon in the Court of Special Sessions in his own behalf. He met with such poor success that he was convicted of a violation of Section 903 of the Penal Code, which makes it a misdemeanor to conduct banking without reporting to the Superintendent of Banks. He was sentenced to a year in the penitentiary.

Lawyer Philip M. Goodheart was engaged to appear for the defendant, but at the commencement of the trial Gourdain told him that he must not interfere in the case. His list of witnesses included over two hundred, only three of whom appeared. Among those called were the editors of all the New York daily papers, Senator Thomas C. Platt, "Kid" Lavigne, and James J. Corbett. Gourdain was so discouraged with the poor attendance of his witnesses that he refused to call the three who did appear. He submitted a plea of not guilty.

Lawyer Goodheart applied for a new trial, on the ground that, as his client had been in the banking business since 1881, the section under which he was convicted does not apply to him.

Gourdain was formerly a resident of New Orleans. He attributed his father's death, which occurred in 1873, to the President of the Louisiana State Lottery, and he bought a newspaper and started a violent attack on the lottery, which, it is said, was instrumental in driving it from the State.

TWO SCHOOLBOYS STABBED.

Companion Accidentally Wounds One —Other Hurt in Pupils' Row.

Two schoolboys were taken to Gouverneur Hospital yesterday to be treated for stab wounds. One of the victims, Louis Jones, ten years old, of 81 Ludlow Street, was seated next to Louis Lambert, also ten, of 229 Monroe Street, during a drawing lesson in Grammar School No. 31, at 196 Monroe Street. Lambert tried to snatch a penknife from Jones and was accidentally stabbed in the side.

Patrolman Dillman walked with Jones to the hospital, where Dr. Kerrison found that the wound was a slight one. Lambert was taken to Essex Market Police Court and committed to the care of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children pending further inquiries.

The second victim was Louis Feinstein, thirteen years old, of 414 Cherry Street, and a pupil of Grammar School No. 12, on Madison Street. He was stabbed in the back. Morris Rosenzweig, ten years old, of 347 Madison Street, and a pupil in the same school, is the alleged assailant. The stabbing occurred on Madison Street during the noon recess.

Miss Catherine Bevire, Principal of the school, says that there has been fighting for some time among the boys living in Cherry Street and those in Madison Street. One of the usual affrays occurred yesterday, and while it was in progress a stone struck Rosenzweig. It is alleged that he rushed at Feinstein, supposing he had thrown it, and stabbed him. Feinstein told his teacher about his injury, and the Principal sent for an ambulance. The surgeon found that the wound was sufficiently serious to require attention at the hospital, and took him there.

Rosenzweig was arraigned in Essex Market Court, where, in default of $500 bail, he was committed to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children for further examination to-morrow.

Greenwood Athletic Club to Build.

The Greenwood Athletic Club of South Brooklyn, which now holds its weekly diversions in the old car house of the Fort Hamilton Railroad, has decided to build what the owners declare will be the largest "fighting arena" in the world. Its present building covers two city lots. That land and two adjoining lots will be used for the site of the new clubhouse.

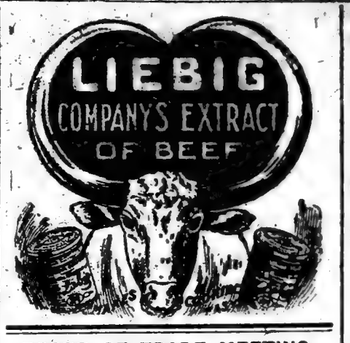

BOARD OF TRADE MEETING.

New Post Office Here and Passage of Currency Bill Urged.

At the meeting yesterday of the Board of Trade and Transportation a resolution offered by the Committee on City Affairs, which urged on Congress the necessity for a new New York Post Office, increased appropriations for an adequately increased force of employes, and the need of a more complete system to expedite the delivery of foreign mail was adopted.

This resolution from the Committee on Finance was adopted:

That we ask the Congress of the United States to enact a law establishing the gold dollar as a standard and measure of value, and to that end we urge the passage of the bill now before the House of Representatives or one on substantially the same lines.

On motion of Henry W. Peabody it was voted to give special consideration to the Frye-Payne Shipping and Subsidy bill now before Congress.

These resolutions, offered by F. B. Thurber, were passed:

That, when this country is seeking wider markets, and increased facilities of communication are desirable, it is an anomaly that the military power of the United States should be exerted to prevent the Commercial Cable Company from landing, at its own expense, a cable in Cuba, and giving American manufacturers and merchants the benefits of competition in cable communication.

That the President of this board appoint a special committee of five members to examine and report to the next meeting of this board the facts bearing upon this action.

In regard to the changes in classification of merchandise by the Classification Committee of the Trunk Line Association, it was, on motion of G. Waldo Smith, resolved that such changes should not be made without public announcement. The subject was referred to the Committee on Railway Transportation, with power.

NOW MRS. HERBERT N. CURTIS.

Her Divorced Husband Once Sued the Bridegroom for Damages.

Herbert N. Curtis of Curtis & Dean, agents of the General Electric Company, and Mrs. Minnie Burchard Morehouse, who obtained a divorce from her husband, Joseph N. Morehouse, in 1898, were married quietly in this city on Monday.

During the suit for divorce, which was brought in Connecticut, Mr. Morehouse brought an unsuccessful counter-suit, naming Mr. Curtis as co-respondent, and later sued Mr. Curtis for $50,000 damages for alienating his wife's affections, losing this suit as well.

FOUND GUILTY IN TEST CASE.

Neuhaus Is Convicted of Illegal Voting Under Court's Charge.

Under an agreement between the Special Deputy Attorney General, Mr. Rogers, and Mr. Hummel, counsel for the thirty men charged with illegal voting from the Municipal Lodging House, there was no summing up in the case of Gustav Neuhaus, who was put on trial Tuesday, when the case came up yesterday.

Justice Werner said that he had taken a different view of the legal aspect of the case from another co-ordinate Justice of the Supreme Court, and for the purpose of determining the matter it had been agreed to take an appeal to the Appellate Division.

He therefore instructed the jury that the opinion of the Court was that any such contract described by the defense did not give a legal right to him to vote. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty under the Judge's charge, and the case will be taken to the Appellate Division at once for a ruling.

EX-BANK OFFICERS CLEARED.

Macnaughtan Indictments Dismissed—Complainants Withdraw Charges.

Judge Thomas, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, granted an order in effect dismissing the indictments for conspiracy and violation of the National banking law against James Macnaughtan, ex-President of the Tradesmen's National Bank, and his brother, Allan Macnaughtan, ex-President of the Wool Exchange, and formerly a Director of the bank. These indictments had been pending since the adjournment of the Federal Grand Jury last March.

In dismissing the cases, Judge Thomas acted upon the suggestion of Assistant United States District Attorney Baldwin, who stated that all the officers and Directors of the bank, who were complaining witnesses in the proceedings, and upon whose testimony the indictments had been found, had petitioned the United States District Attorney to have the indictments dismissed, as they were now satisfied that there was no intent on the part of the defendants to defraud the bank. In view of this the Assistant District Attorney said he would be unable to secure a conviction of the defendants if they were brought to trial.

The charges that led to the indictment of ing Macnaughtans developed in the course of proceedings last January before Referee Royal S. Crane in their petitions in bankruptcy. The brothers were arrested on Jan. 13 during a session of the bankruptcy proceedings. The complaints were made by David H. Bates, the new President of the Tradesmen's National Bank.

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY.

A Department of Prints Established—The List of Gifts.

At the meeting of the Trustees of the New York Public Library yesterday afternoon a new department was established and two gifts were announced.

The new department is to be called the Department of Prints, and it is hoped that it will grow into a collection covering the entire range of the graphic arts. This step has been for some months under consideration, and an extract from a recent report made by Dr. Billings, the Librarian, to the Executive Committee, refers to it as follows:

"The library now has only a small collection of separate prints, and few of these have any special value, but it has a large collection of extra-illustrated books, which contain some valuable specimens; and there is a considerable demand by students and writers for engraved portraits, of which we have a fairly good collection, derived from the Lenox, Tilden, Emmet, Ford, and other collections in the library, which, however, are not at present readily accessible, because of want of a catalogue.

"A department of prints, using the term in its broadest sense, is now well recognized as a necessity in a large public library, and a formal announcement at the present time that it is the purpose of the New York Public Library to establish such a department at once, will, in my opinion, not only bring in some valuable gifts to this department, but will decidedly increase the general interest in and popular feeling in favor of the library."

After the passage of resolutions sanctioning the new department, Samuel P. Avery presented to the library, on behalf of his friend John Durand, the complete collection of the engraved works of Asher B. Durand, numbering over three hundred pieces, with a printed catalogue. This collection is well known and is of exceptional value.

The other gift consisted of a collection of autographs, letters, portraits, and private documents of distinguished Americans made by the late Lieutenant Commander T. B. M. Mason and his father. The collection is contained in twenty-three large volumes.

Trained Nurses Give a Reception.

A reception was given yesterday by the Metropolitan Trained Nurses' Club at its headquarters, 104 and 106 West Forty-first Street. The reception was held to mark the sixth anniversary of the club. There was music throughout the afternoon. The club has provided a general meeting place for its members, and a home for many of them. There are twenty-seven now resident at the clubhouse. There is a great demand for rooms, and Mrs. M. H. Willard, the President, is planning for a larger clubhouse.

EXPLAINS ASTORIA GRANT

State Land Board Justifies Its Action to Gov. Roosevelt.

GOVERNOR ASKED INFORMATION

Board Points Out that the City Never Interfered in Previous Grants, Some of Which Are Recent.

ALBANY, Dec. 13.—The State Land Board at its meeting this afternoon received a letter from Gov. Roosevelt on the Astoria Gas Company's grant, which was read and placed on file. It is as follows:

Gentlemen: The inclosed letter from John Whalen, Esq., Corporation Counsel of the City of New York, explains itself.

I should like information as to the grants of land under water made since the Greater New York charter went into effect and of some of those made before. I would like to know the prices paid and the conditions of each grant.

I should like to know whether information about these various grants was furnished to the city authorities, and what protests, if any, were made in reference to them. This is the first time the Corporation Counsel has written me a letter about any one, and I should like to know in what respect, if at all, the present grant differs from the former ones, so as to account for the unusual action on his part.

I should like information as to the original cost of the property of the Astoria Gas Company on the adjacent upland, and the amounts for which we have disposed of other similar property. Have the riparian rights on either side of the proposed grant been disposed of, and if so at what price?

In short, I would like complete information to show whether or not the grant now given the Astoria Gas Company is made under conditions more or less favorable than those granted other parties, and especially if the amount asked is in any proportion greater or less, and whether or not the city authorities have ever before taken the action they now take. Is or is not this grant carrying out the immemorial policy of the board in all grants?

I want all information that will enable me to look into the matter. We must carefully guard the State and city's interests, and to do so it is equally necessary to refuse any improper grant to a given corporation, and on the other hand to refuse to be influenced on behalf of some rival corporation against a legitimate and proper grant. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Attorney General Davies, Controller Morgan, and Secretary of State McDonough were appointed as a committee to furnish the Governor with the information sought for in his communication.

Before the Land Board adjourned it had practically arranged its reply to the Governor. The reply shows that the New York City officials have never before made any objections to a grant by the board, although several important ones have been made. Only a few months ago a grant of 250 acres of land under water immediately adjacent to the Astoria grant was made for $50 an acre, and with no restrictions as to the use it is to be put to. The price to the Astoria Company was $250 an acre, and it was stipulated that it was for a specific purpose, and a time limit was set for the carrying out of that purpose. About the same time as the Steinway grant was made the Rockaway Beach Improvement Company was given a large tract of land under water for which it was to pay $50 per acre.

The board calls attention to the fact that the land under water granted to the Astoria Company was directly adjacent to their land above water, and that therefore it could not be given or sold to any other persons. In addition to this, the company is paying the State, taking into consideration the improvements to be made, a sum per acre equal to that paid for unimproved land out of water and adjoining that granted.

Papers in Injunction Suit Ready.

The complaint in the suit by the City of New York against Timothy L. Woodruff and other State officials to prevent the turning over of certain lands to the Astoria Gas, Light, Heat and Power Company, which was verified by the Corporation Counsel prior to his departure from the city, was printed yesterday and sent to Acting Corporation Counsel Connoly. It will be served on Mr. Woodruff and the other State officials to-morrow. The text of the complaint has already been published. Meantime Gov. Roosevelt has promised to take no official action until the courts have passed upon the matter.

A GENERAL TUNNEL BILL.

Likely that One Will Be Introduced to Cover the Astoria Case.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 13.—The Astoria grant by the State Land Commissioners, and the announced intention of the company to remove its gas works from the populous precincts of Manhattan to Astoria, transmitting current and gas through a tunnel under the East River, has given rise to a question whether there will be special legislation granting the right to bore and construct a tunnel from Long Island under the East River to Manhattan Island or Bronx Borough.

It is understood now that a general bill covering all tunnels of like character to that which the Astoria Gas Company seeks will be introduced in the Legislature at an early day. Such a statute will permit any regularly incorporated company to go to the court or proper municipal officers or body and secure the needed authority.

FATAL EXPLOSION AND FIRE.

Woman Killed in Tenement—Cleaner Held for Storing Naphtha.

Mrs. Josephine Rauscher, janitress of a tenement house at 65 First Avenue, was killed yesterday about noon by an explosion of naphtha, which was kept in the basement of the house. She was going into the basement with a lighted lamp in her hand, and it is supposed the flame of the lamp ignited the gases. A fire followed the explosion, and when it was extinguished the woman's body was found at the foot of the steps.

Jacob Marsilius, a dyer and cleaner, who keeps an establishment in the building, was arrested and charged with homicide. It is claimed that he kept naphtha for cleaning purposes in the basement, and that he did not have a license to store it there. He was arraigned in the Yorkville court and held for examination. The explosion and fire caused considerable excitement among the tenants of the house, but the flames were extinguished in twenty minutes and did not get beyond the basement.

TAKES HIS THIRD WIFE AT 84.

Yonkers Editor Will Marry This Evening His Housekeeper.

YONKERS, N. Y., Dec. 13.—The announcement of the wedding of John W. Oliver, editor of The Yonkers Statesman, which is to take place to-morrow evening at his home, Rose cottage, was a surprise to his friends, who thought that, as he is eighty-four years of age, he was out of the matrimonial field. The bride-elect is Mrs. Maria Dubois, a handsome widow of forty-eight years, whose home is in Kingston, N. Y.

Mr. Oliver's second wife died a couple of years ago, and on the recommendation of her pastor, the Rev. F. W. Davenport, Mrs. Dubois became Mr. Oliver's housekeeper.

Mr. Oliver was born in Baltimore, and in his twelfth year was bound out by the Orphan's Court to Benjamin Edes to learn the printing trade. He arrived in New York on May 15, 1835, with 6 cents in his pocket. In less than two years he was running his own printing office. In 1840 he conceived the idea of the cylinder printing press, and sought out Col. Richard M. Hoe. Mr. Oliver was the originator of the Sons of Temperance, and had for one of his supporters Horace Greeley.

Marine Hospital Doctors Sail.

Five doctors of the Marine Hospital Service yesterday sailed for Europe on the steamship St. Louis. They are the first of a number to go abroad to take stations at American Consulates in European ports in accordance with the new plan by which all vessels leaving for American ports must have a bill of health indorsed by them. They are Drs. G. M. Corput, S. B. Grubbs, W. C. Hobdy, G. M. Magruder, and E. K. Sprague. Ten more doctors will shortly follow them.

Cattle Club Starts Building Fund.

At the American Guernsey Cattle Club's twenty-fifth annual meeting held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, a building fund was started from a surplus in the treasury. Secretary William H. Caldwell reported the club in a prosperous condition, with 140 members. There are between 700 and 800 Guernsey cattle breeders in the United States now who register their cattle, and it is estimated that they own 12,000 head of Guernseys. James M. Codman of Brookline, Mass., was re-elected President.

"Vive L'Empereur"

WATERLOO,
June 18th, 1815.

By Francois Flameng.

The Remarque Proofs
Etched by
Auguste Boulard,
Have just been received.

WILLIAM SCHAUS,
204 Fifth Avenue (Madison Square).

LEGAL NOTES.

LIABILITY OF DIRECTORS.—A suit brought by Willy Loeb against William J. Ruben and others to recover $4,000 from them, as Directors of the J. J. Ruben Company, because of their failure to file an annual report during the time this indebtedness was contracted by that corporation, was on trial yesterday in the Trial Term of the Supreme Court. Justice Freedman granted a motion for the dismissal of the complaint, holding that the recovery sought was in the nature of a penalty created by the Legislature, which had ample authority to wipe out such penalty. By Section 15 of Chapter 345 of the Laws of 1890 the Legislature had repealed the law making Directors liable under such circumstances, and that repeal affected all actions now pending or which might hereafter be brought, there being now no law in existence which gave any creditor the right to enforce a penalty against Directors of corporations for failure to file an annual report. The very large number of similar actions now pending against Directors are affected by this decision.

***

SUBSTITUTION OF INDEMNITOR IN ACTION AGAINST SHERIFF.—The Court of Appeals recently affirmed the judgment of the First Appellate Division, which reversed an order of the Special Term granting a motion made by Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn to substitute the National Surety Company in his place as defendant, in an action brought against him by Lazarus Levy for the conversion of personal property and for consequential damages. The Court holds, by Judge Haight, that the mandatory provision of Section 1423 of the Code of Civil Procedure, as amended in 1887, requiring the Court, upon the application of the Sheriff, when sued for the recovery of chattels levied upon, to substitute the Sheriff's indemnitor as defendant in the action, is in contravention of the provision of the Constitution prohibiting the taking of private property without due process of law, in so far as it requires such substitution in opposition to the wishes of the plaintiff.

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DISEASE CAUSED BY DEFECTIVE SEWER.—Margaret Hughes, in her suit as administratrix against the City of Auburn for damages for the death of her daughter, Ellen, who died in May, 1892, claimed that this daughter's illness and death resulted from disease caused by a defective and insufficient sewer, which in times of heavy rain overflowed into the cellar of the house where she resided. It appeared that the sewer complained of was a dry stone sewer which was caused to be built by the city in 1881 across a private lot, and which was subsequently made use of as part of the general system for draining a portion of the city. The Court of Appeals recently reversed an order of the Fourth Appellate Division, which sustained the plaintiff's exceptions to the direction of a verdict for the defendant, and which granted a new trial. Judge O'Brien, in his opinion, which is concurred in by all the Judges except Gray and Bartlett, who dissent, holds that the statute which permits actions for damages by reason of death caused by the wrongful act, neglect, or default of another, has no application in such a case, and that no action against a municipality can be maintained by an individual for damages from sickness caused by the neglect of public officers to observe sanitary laws.

***

JOHN HAMILTON'S WILL UPHELD.—The will of John Hamilton, made about six months before his death, last July, in which, although he left a widow and sister, he gave all his property to Mrs. Mary Gibson, was admitted to probate by Surrogate Varnum yesterday. Mr. Hamilton was about forty-nine years old when he died, and had been married twenty-four years. He had been estranged from his sister about twenty years. His main property was an equity of about $8,000 in a tenement house in West Thirty-sixth Street. He and his wife became acquainted with Mrs. Gibson about five years before his death. The relations between himself and his wife had not been at all cordial for some years, and in 1898 she commenced an action against him for separation, alleging that for three years he had treated her with extreme cruelty and neglect. He never afterward lived with her. In July, 1899, the decedent, who had before that been strong and vigorous, had an attack of pneumonia, which developed into consumption. A few days after the making of the will Mrs. Gibson retired from her position as saleswoman in a mercantile establishment, and went to live in Hamilton's flat as his nurse, as she claims. Surrogate Varnum said, in his opinion, that the only question was whether the court would be justified, on the evidence, to say that the paper represented the free and untrammeled will of the decedent, or the result of undue influence exercised upon him. The will was such as might reasonably be considered unnatural and unjust, and it might also be held that the beneficiary and the attorney, Mr. Jeroloman, who was named as executor, stood in the position of quasi-beneficial relationship to the testator; and hence that the burden of proof was shifted upon them to give some reasonable explanation of its unnatural character. The Court holds that sufficient evidence was given on these points to sustain the will. In reference to the disinheritance of the decedent's next of kin, the Surrogate says: "Such action seems to violate every principle of the natural law and of common decency, and especially so when the husband substitutes another woman as the object of his testamentary bounty. We all, however, in our own experience, have seen many cases of mean, miserly, parsimonious, neglectful, and perhaps cruel of those of their own family and household, who expend the money which should be applied to the support and maintenance of the natural objects of their bounty, either in ostentatious charitable bequests, or, more frequently, in reckless extravagance, dissipation, gambling, or illicit relations. And yet, much as such actions may meet with our disapproval and censure, no question arises in our minds of the right or power of any one to interfere and check them, for we all recognize the fact that a man has an absolute legal right to do as he will with his own property, so long as there is no actual violation of the civil or criminal law." The Surrogate holds that a man has the same right to dispose of his property by will as he has to distribute it during his lifetime.

BOY MURDERER GETS LIFE TERM.

Irving Shaw Sentenced at Saratoga for Killing a Playmate.

SARATOGA, Dec. 13.—Irving Shaw, fourteen years old, of Providence, Saratoga County, was to-day convicted of murdering his playmate, Jesse Blanche, at Providence last October.

Justice Stover sentenced young Shaw to life imprisonment at Dannemora Prison. He is believed to be the youngest life prisoner in the State.

MONUMENT FOR BILL ANTHONY.

Richard Croker Will Pay for Granite Block on Sailor's Grave.

NYACK, N. Y., Dec. 13.—Richard Croker, before sailing for Europe, offered to pay for a monument to be erected in Evergreens Cemetery to the memory of "Bill" Anthony, the Maine hero, who recently committed suicide. The order for the monument has been given to C. M. Travis of Nyack, who will have it ready by Feb. 1. The monument will be a rough granite block, with a scroll on its face bearing the following inscription:

The Nation's Hero.
SERGT. WILLIAM ANTHONY.
Died Nov. 24, 1899.
Aged 48 years.
I have to report, Sir, that the ship has been blown up and is sinking.
—Bill Anthony's warning to Capt. Sigsbee of the battleship Maine.

DIAMONDS

Have advanced over 30 per cent. within the last few months. I bought my stock before the syndicate raised the price and can sell at least one-third cheaper than dealers who did not know or could not take advantage of this. Diamond Jewelry of every description MOUNTED IN SOLID 14-KARAT GOLD. I make a specialty of Diamond Rings from $10.00 to $50.00. Full value allowed within one year.

Diamond Collar Button, $10.00.

SOLID 14-KARAT GOLD KNIVES,
Diamond Mounted . . . $12.00
Plain, 3 blades . . . $7.50

Tie Clasps,
Diamond . $3.00
Plain . . $2.00

Solid 14-Karat Gold Diamond Stick Pins, Every Known Design, $5 to $300

$5.00 | $20.00 | $35.00 | $50.00 | $75.00 | $100.00

Solid 14-K. Gold CIGAR CUTTERS,
Plain . $6.00
Diamond . $8.00

Solid 14-K. Gold Match Boxes,
Plain . . . $12.00
DIAMOND MOUNTED, $25.00.

Solid 14-K. Gold CIGAR CUTTERS,
3 Diamonds, $10.00

KEENE'S, 140 Fulton St., New York, (near Nassau St.)

OPEN EVENINGS during December until 9 o'clock; Christmas Week, 12 o'Clock. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free

"When the Days Begin

to lengthen the cold begins to strengthen." An old saying but a true one. And winter will close in on us about Christmas time. Buy your underwear now, so that colds and pneumonia may not interrupt the holiday season.

KOTEDSILK

is the best underwear made for men and women.

KOTEDSILK UNDERWEAR CO., MILLBURY, MASS.
76 Leonard St., N. Y. City, and All Leading Stores.

Removal Sale

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Low Prices.

Perfectly NEW GOODS.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

591 Broadway, New York.

JUDGE THOMAS ON McCULLAGH.

State Official's Charges of False Naturalization to be Investigated by United States Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury for the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York was sworn in yesterday. Judge Thomas, who is to preside over the sessions of the court, called the attention of the jury to a statement made some time ago by Superintendent of Municipal Elections John McCullagh, in which the Superintendent said:

"I have secured absolute evidence of the falsity of hundreds of naturalization papers issued in the United States courts of this city lately."

"This statement made by a State officer," said Judge Thomas, "is either true or false and I want you to inquire carefully into it and take such action as the facts presented warrant. At a recent term of the United States Criminal Court of the Eastern District—which is in Brooklyn—I made a similar earnest presentment to the Grand Jury, and after a session, extending from Nov. 10 to December, but four indictments were found, and one of these was against a man who in applying for his papers gave the family name of Rose, by which he was known in the community where he resided.

"From this investigation and its meagre results it would seem that the fraudulent naturalization cases mentioned by Superintendent McCullagh in the published statement do not exist in the Eastern District and must, if true, have taken place in this, the Southern District.

"If, after giving the matter your most careful attention you find that the statement about the granting of hundreds of fraudulent papers to be untrue, then it is your duty to take such steps as will let the unfounded aspersion of fraud rest on the shoulders of the State officer who made it."

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Maryland Casualty Company has applied for admission to Nebraska.

The National Assurance Company of Ireland has been admitted to Maryland.

Bingham & Douglass have been appointed agents of the Grand Rapids Fire Insurance Company.

The Executive Committee of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters will hold its monthly meeting to-morrow.

At the thirty-ninth annual election of the Germania Life Insurance Company, yesterday, the following Directors were chosen: Henry A. Caesar, Cornelius Doremus, Hugo Schumann, and Karl Wesendonck. Ernst Pfarrius, Albert Roenne, and Paul Goepel were elected Inspectors of the next annual election, and William Sturzberg, Louis F. Dommerich, and Fritz Achelis were elected alternates.

Local fire insurance offices yesterday reported an increase in the number of insurance lines on cotton, which are being placed, including some new business as well as a considerable number of renewals. Very few lines on non-fibre goods, however, are being offered, because of the present movement of goods directly from the mills to consumers owing to the pressure of orders, which tendency has materially reduced the aggregate contents of non-fibre storage warehouses.

Negotiations for the reinsurance of a large part of the business of several fire insurance companies are now in progress because of the exceptionally heavy fire losses of the present year. It is authoritatively stated that one of the largest companies will show a decrease in its surplus on Jan. 1 in excess of $500,000. The Insurance Press in its issue yesterday set forth that "it is believed that one or two of the smaller foreign companies will reinsure and close their United States branches within a very short time. Private advices from the other side are to the effect that one company in particular has determined to withdraw." Inquiries in a large proportion of the foreign offices did not disclose any apparent basis for this statement.

Healthy Children...

are a comfort to themselves and the pride of their parents. This is the reason so many families bless

THE GENUINE JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT

It has done more to make strong, healthy children than any other *nutritive food*, because it makes *Strong, Healthy Mothers.*

SUGAR MAY DRIVE OUT COTTON.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 13.—Capt. D. Purse, President of the Savannah Board Trade, who with others has been here for eral days investigating the sugar indus- with the view of showing the people of uthern Georgia and Northern Florida great benefit to be gained by abandon- cotton and raising sugar, made public terday the analysis by Prof. William C. bbe of the Louisiana Experimental Sta- n of Georgia sugar samples submitted to m.

rof. Stubbs's report is important, as it ws the Georgia cane to be of a very high ality, and capable of producing a large centage of commercial sugar. This is the t time the Georgia product has ever en put to a thorough test, as heretofore farmers there have been content to ke molasses of their cane, and had no a that they could successfully make sal- e sugar.

he figures submitted by Prof. Stubbs are markable. Up to very recently no one posed that sugar raising was feasible in rgia. With this analysis as a base to rk on there is now every reason to be- e that Georgia and Florida may soon ndon cotton as their staple crop and e sugar instead.

PREDICTS BRYAN'S DEFEAT.

I am here solely on legal business," re- rked Joseph J. Willett of Alabama to a ms reporter at the Holland House yes- day.

When last in New York Mr. Willett had arge of the Augustus Van Wyck Presi- ntial boom.

It looks very much like Bryan to-day," continued, "but this is a peculiar coun- and there is no telling what may hap- n. Six months constitute a long period nadays.

What is the use of nominating Bryan, yway? He is certain to meet a crushing eat. His best friends concede that. Down the Southern States the politicians are ch Bryan because the political machines nt him nominated. But they will call n asi's and say, 'He can't be elected.'

In the South, however, the people are paying much attention to politics. They all attending to business, and everybody o cries 'Calamity!' is regarded as an ck.

Look at Anniston, where I live. It has reased in population from 1,500 to 20,000 fteen years, and is still growing. Iron ls and cotton factories are springing up erywhere. Iron is selling for $20 a ton, cotton fetches 7½ cents per pound on wagon, while all over the country there a scramble for iron.

Bryan may be nominated, but he will et with a crushing defeat."

GOLD PIECES FOR SERVANTS.

t least eight of the members of the man Housewives' Society, and all who e been guests at their homes during the t two years, believe that they have ved the question of "How to keep a vant." Yesterday, at the meeting of eir society, each of the eight produced a vant who had been in her employ for years. The servants had been placed their situations by the society, and the men who filed in demurely at the opening the meeting, at the Café Logeling, 121 st Fifty-ninth Street, showed no signs of nervousness that sometimes prompts ook to leave one's employ just when a st of guests has been invited to dinner. tead, they looked contented, and all of m were radiant when Samuel Sanders, Secretary of the society, handed to h a twenty-dollar gold piece, as a testi- nial of merit from the society.

t is the rule of the society to thus reward vants who remain for two years or more the place the society procures for them. e fortunate ones yesterday were Therese auber, employed by Mrs. H. A. Caesar Stapleton, S. I.; Georgine Lehner, em- yed by Mrs. Alexander Homberger; Mrs. gust Brueckner, employed by Mrs. H. M. smith; Lizzie Neenan, employed by Mrs. Hofheimer; Bertha Hane, a cook with s. H. Schaeffer of Brooklyn; Annie Knak, cook with Mrs. H. Hartmann of East nge, N. J., and Katie Giegerich and na Muller, both employed by Mrs. F. M. eger of Summit, N. J.

he society will, after Jan. 1, open a oking school at 151 East Fifty-ninth reet, where each evening between 8 and o'clock the servant members may study oking.

WOMAN'S HOTEL PROJECT.

The preliminary committee in charge of e project for a woman's hotel, to be ected for the patronage of business, pro- ssional, and other women able to pay a fficiently high rate to make such an in- itution profitable, has announced that 0,000 of the $300,000 of stock, which must subscribed before incorporation is under- ken, has already been taken up. Unless remaining $100,000 is subscribed before n. I it will be necessary to abandon the oject, as the older subscribers will be re- ased from their obligations at that time. The financial plan contemplates the cost building and site at $800,000. Half of this ount is to be raised by sale of stock and e remainder by mortgage. It is expected e enterprise will yield an annual dividend stock of 5 per cent.

mong those who have already subscribed the stock are Mrs. John Claflin, Charles Fairchild, Richard Watson Gilder, Mrs. ri R. Morton, John D. Rockefeller, Mrs. liot F. Shepard, J. Kennedy Tod, and lliam C. Schermerhorn.

Subscriptions will be received by any of e committee, the New York Security and rust Company, the Knickerbocker Trust mpany, or by the Secretary, at 105 East enty-second Street. The preliminary mmittee is composed of Charles S. Fair- ld, Herbert B. Turner, Charles F. Cox, Kennedy Tod, and Charles D. Kellogg, ecretary.

BRAVE RESCUE OF A WOMAN.

On the recommendation of Fire Chief oker yesterday the name of Capt. Will- m H. Nash, foreman of Engine Company o. 71 was inscribed on the roll of merit r the rescue of human life at personal risk a fire. The act was performed several ys ago at a fire at 3,174 Park Avenue. In scribing the feat of the fire officer, Bat- lion Chief Short states in his report:

"So rapidly did the fire spread that when ngine Company No. 71, which is situated xt door, reached the scene, the flames re coming out of the front door and win- ws. The hallway was heavily charged th heat and smoke.

"Learning that Mrs. Bella Hopstine, ed forty-five years, was a prisoner in the ar hallway, Foreman Nash crawled on his nds and knees through the smoke and me to the rear part of the building, where found the woman unconscious. Foreman sh carried her to the sidewalk in safety. It is seldom that the name of a company mmander is placed on the roll of merit for very at personal risk.

LOYAL LEGION DINNER.

The regular December meeting of the ilitary Order of the Loyal Legion was held st night at Delmonico's. The meeting as also the occasion of the annual dinner. overs were laid for 400, and there were no acant chairs. The Senior Vice Commander the order, Gen. Henry L. Burnett, pre- ded. With him at the table of honor were ar Admiral Farquhar and Gen. Hamilton Hawkins. There were no set speeches.

Prior to the dinner a business meeting was eld, at which the matter of chief impor- nce to come up was the proposed amend- ent to the constitution of the order permit- ng others besides the eldest sons of the eterans of the civil war to belong to the ssociation.

This amendment was referred back to the ommittee for further consideration with nstructions to send a blank slip to each ember for an individual vote on the ques- on. The general opinion, it was said, was ot favorable to the admission of other han the eldest son in the family. Thirteen ew members were admitted.

GREAT NORTHERN BUYS STOCK.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 13.—A deal was ompleted in New York to-day by which the reat Northern Railroad system acquires a ajority of the stock of the St. Paul and uluth Railroad. The Great Northern now ontrols the Eastern Minnesota, which is a ompetitor of the St. Paul and Duluth, with parallel track, and the purchase of the uluth Road is to do away with competi- on and to acquire the valuable Duluth ter- inals of the road, which include the best t the head of the lakes.

The St. Paul and Duluth is one of the est-paying railroads in the Northwest. The ilwaukee Road has a line to Duluth from t. Paul surveyed, and as it has had traffic ntations with the Duluth Road it is very robable that it will build the projected nnections.

Steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II. Arrives.

The steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., Capt. ogemann, from Genoa Nov. 29, Naples ec. 1, and Gibraltar Dec. 4, with merchan- se and passengers to Oelrichs & Co., ar- ved at Fire Island at 1:30 A. M., to-day.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

Four games were decided in the Life Insurance League at Starr's tournament hall last night. The winners were the Fidelity and Casualty Company, Prudential, Equitable, and Metropolitan teams. A feature of the series was a spare on Pins 8 and 10 by Haubner of the Equitable team in the third game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Fidelity and Casualty—Ferris, 179; Bracken, 188; Herron, 131; Benta, 150; Varian, 165. Total, 813.

Mutual Benefit—Cadiz, 177; Hornfeck, 135; Williams, 145; Jacobus, 118; Thomson, 207. Total, 782.

SECOND GAME.

Prudential—Austin, 153; Tillyer, 179; Bonn, 134; Green, 198; Hay, 188. Total, 852.

John Hancock—Haight, 141; May, 136; Boldridge, 124; Luce, 166; Gilman, 128. Total, 695.

THIRD GAME.

Equitable Life—Rudd, 149; Lowe, 186; Haubner, 122; Dey, 122; Burgess, 163. Total, 742.

Germania—Leyser, 153; Junge, 138; Kruse, 140; Arnheiter, 115; Huberth, 155. Total, 701.

FOURTH GAME.

Metropolitan—Moffatt, 150; Van Riper, 123; Simpson, 134; Kammerer, 171; Richardson, 169. Total, 747.

Mutual—Garrison, 132; Vredenburgh, 134; Widner, 150; Slate, 120; Miller, 157. Total, 694.

The Manhattan Council had only four men present to bowl in the Royal Arcanum series at the Tennis Club alleys last night and were easily beaten in two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Knickerbocker—Fruhan, 134; Vermilye, 99; Springer, 125; Schwartz, 95; Schlingman, 136. Total, 589.

Manhattan—Keller, 151; Schlang, 101; Levy, 143; Feis, 121. Total, 546.

SECOND GAME.

Stanley—Whalers, 167; Spurgeon, 149; Majory, 113; Schoenlein, 172. Total, 601.

Manhattan—Feis, 113; Schlang, 109; Levy, 93; Keller, 144. Total, 459.

THIRD GAME.

Stanley—Whalers, 159; Spurgeon, 129; Majory, 109; Schoenlein, 141; Finke, 111. Total, 709.

Knickerbocker—Fruhan, 91; Blair, 105; Tomkins, 95; Springer, 101; Schlingman, 156. Total, 548.

The Spalding No. 1 team increased its lead in the Archdiocesan League by winning two games in the series at Starr's last night. The Cathedral Club team also won two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Spalding No. 1—Scheffler, 172; Rogers, 152; Davis, 151; Murphy, 181; Powers, 196. Total, 851.

St. Monica—O'Donnell, 143; McLaughlin, 128; Stuart, 129; Roach, 127; Connelly, 130. Total, 657.

SECOND GAME.

Cathedral—Feeley, 135; Smith, 184; Holihan, 133; Haggerty, 103; Lyons, 101. Total, 606.

Columbus Catholic Club No. 2—Kelly, 100; Slevin, 139; Prady, 101; Smith, 97; Daly, 119. Total, 556.

THIRD GAME.

St. Monica—O'Donnell, 155; McLaughlin, 133; Stuart, 146; Roach, 161; Connelly, 120. Total, 715.

Leo—Etzel, 122; Boyle, 159; McBride, 119; Smith, 95; McCarthy, 181. Total, 676.

FOURTH GAME.

Columbus No. 2—Kelly, 131; Slevin, 118; Brady, 131; Smith, 130; Daly, 150. Total, 666.

Harlem Catholic Club—Carney, 139; Rose, 127; O'Connell, 118; Walsh, 108; Wallace, 104. Total, 596.

FIFTH GAME.

Spalding No. 1—Scheffler, 128; Rogers, 99; Davis, 159; Murphy, 141; Powers, 158. Total, 685.

Leo—Etzel, 139; Boyle, 112; McBride, 118; Smith, 116; McCarthy, 149. Total, 634.

SIXTH GAME.

Cathedral—Feeley, 141; Smith, 169; Holihan, 148; Haggerty, 136; Lyons, 128. Total, 722.

Harlem Catholic Club—Carney, 122; Rose, 142; O'Connell, 149; Walsh, 137; Wallace, 126. Total, 676.

The Corinthians were easy winners in two games in the Columbia League last night. Schaeffer of the Corinthians made 239 in the second game, the best score of the night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Hamilton—Reynolds, 167; Branley, 145; Hunt, 134; King, 183; Moynahan, 167. Total, 846.

Diamond—M. Riedel, 128; Doescher, 128; Hartman, 153; Harder, 135; E. Riedel, 169. Total, 713.

SECOND GAME.

Corinthian—S. Walter, 158; Niles, 148; Mulford, 179; Baker, 152; Schaeffer, 239. Total, 876.

Diamond—M. Riedel, 132; Doescher, 161; Hartman, 123; Harder, 159; E. Riedel, 146. Total, 721.

THIRD GAME.

Corinthian—S. Walter, 213; Niles, 186; Mulford, 152; Baker, 192; Schaeffer, 165. Total, 908.

Hamilton—Reynolds, 148; Branley, 141; Hunt, 155; King, 162; Moynahan, 180. Total, 781.

The Thirteenth Regiment bowlers turned out in force at the armory last night, where three interesting games were rolled in the five-man team championship tournament. Companies E and G won. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Company E—Younie, 147; Beecher, 121; Kuck, 117; Gategens, 113; Rowan, 104. Total, 602.

Company C—Davis, 93; Lieut. Shim, 98; Newkirk, 78; Murphy, 79; Johnston, 134. Total, 482.

SECOND GAME.

Company E—Younie, 130; Beecher, 140; Kuck, 112; Gategens, 133; Rowan, 129. Total, 644.

Company G—Townsend, 183; Bogert, 157; Frank, 106, Easson, 154; Purdy, 149. Total, 749.

The games scheduled in the Harlem League last night were postponed because of the death of W. Graves, a member of the Boulevard Club.

The Fern, Nassau, and Philadelphos Councils each won a game in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum sub-tournament at the Elephant Club alleys last evening. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Nassau Council—E. Pye, 154; Marshall, 129; Rusher, 143; L. Pye, 104; Kerr, 155. Total, 685.

Philadelphos Council—Lynch, 133; Brown, 122; Walden, 140; Alexander, 125; Dewey, 141. Total, 661.

SECOND GAME.

Philadelphos Council—Lynch, 129; Brown, 169; Walden, 176; Alexander, 119; Dewey, 159. Total, 752.

Fern Council—Thorn, 169; Naylor, 174; Hunt, 129; Swan, 122; Waldman, 129. Total, 718.

THIRD GAME.

Fern Council—Thorn, 154; Naylor, 184; Hunt, 159; Swan, 101; Waldman, 186. Total, 798.

Nassau Council—E. Pye, 117; Marshall, 165; Rusher, 187; L. Pye, 141; Kerr, 123. Total, 683.

The Glendales made a good showing in the Arlington National League last night, winning games from the Manahatta and Amity teams. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Glendale—Laine, 157; Schreyer, 160; Erb, 118; Stutterheim, 174; Fuchs, 147. Total, 758.

Manahatta—Daly, 127; Thode, 153; White, 167; Steinmetz, 138; Witt, 127. Total, 712.

SECOND GAME.

Manahatta—Daly, 128; Thode, 134; White, 101; Carley, 166; Witt, 144. Total, 673.

Amity—Stryker, 139; Snyder, 143; Mackey, 114; Kolb, 102; Carell, 111. Total, 609.

THIRD GAME.

Glendale—Laine, 144; Schreyer, 194; Erb, 162; Stutterheim, 133; Fuchs 131. Total, 764.

Amity—Stryker, 163; Snyder, 134; Mackey, 126; Kolb, 111; Carell, 106. Total, 640.

In the Twenty-sixth Ward tournament of Brooklyn last night the Stars defeated the Van Siclens in two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Van Siclen—Helgans, 155; Davis, 162; Witsel, 144; Gallagher, 125; Hoffman, 161. Total, 747.

Star—A. Kieffer, 168; Bodman, 154; G. Moore, 165, W. Moore, 138; C. Kieffer, 144. Total, 767.

SECOND GAME.

Van Siclen—Helgans, 141; Davis, 136; Witsel, 133; Gallagher, 179; Hoffman, 129. Total, 718.

Star—A. Kieffer, 142; Bodman, 188; G. Moore, 165; W. Moore, 171; C. Kieffer, 141. Total, 807.

The Audubon and Qui Vive Clubs made scores of over 400 in the Arcade head-pin tournament last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Audubon No. 1—Maher, 83; Taylor, 77; McGuire, 85; Petry, 63; Springer, 108. Total, 411.

SECOND GAME.

Qui Vive—Schaefer, 94; Vois, 78; Kinsler, 84; F. Klucken, 73; A. Klucken, 87. Total, 416.

THIRD GAME.

Audubon No. 2—S. Brand, Smith, Harold, Mott, J. Brand. Score, 328.

Three games were bowled last night in the Royal Arcanum tournament at Trainor's alleys, Brooklyn. Gilbert Council defeated Bedford Council and Oxford Council, while Bedford Council defeated Oxford Council.

FIRST GAME.

Gilbert Council—Anderson, 162; Fuller, 176; Hager, 173; Bierds, 150; Van Tassell, 190. Total, 851

Bedford Council—Morris, 145; Burrows, 170; Lounsberry, 158; Markwell, 148; Waterbury, 131. Total, 761.

SECOND GAME.

Oxford Council—Phillipson, 145; Codet, 77; Reingel, 136; Thompson, 158; Carman, 187. Total, 703.

Bedford Council—Morris, 133; Burrows, 161; Lounsberry, 146; Markwell, 157; Waterbury, 169. Total, 772.

THIRD GAME.

Gilbert Council—Anderson, 135; Fuller, 182; Hager, 142; Bierds, 163; Van Tassell, 207. Total, 829.

Oxford Council—Phillipson, 130; Codet, 100; Reingel, 96; Thompson, 122; Carman, 133. Total, 581.

Tournament Games To-night.

Harlem League—Morris Wheelmen, Knickerbocker, Riverdale.

American National—Lotus, Golden Rod, Columbia.

Columbia League—Riverdale, Enterprise, Empire.

National League—Fidelia, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, America.

Arlington National—Linwood, Welcome, Edison.

Fire Insurance League—Greenwich, London and Liverpool and Globe, Queen.

Bank Clerks' League, at Reid's alleys.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League—Iolanthe, Bushwick, De Forest.

Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island—Carroll Park, Greater New York, South Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Arlington National—South Paw No. 1, Monarch No. 1, Imperial.

BASEBALL MAGNATES' SESSION.

The National Baseball League magnates continued in session yesterday afternoon and last night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. It is believed that the Board of Directors will recommend that the Brooklyn-Baltimore syndicate be fined $1,500 for taking Shortstop Wrigley away from the New York team. The board spent several hours yesterday considering the matter.

The Boston Club asked that the Brooklyn and Louisville management be punished for transferring a game from Louisville without first getting consent of the other League magnates.

It was said the magnates had given up all hope of lopping off four clubs from the League, but that the season would open with ten clubs in harness. Cleveland and Louisville are the two clubs which it is said would be dropped.

AT RIVAL BILLIARD TOURNEYS.

The A. A. V. amateur billiard tournament for the championship of Class B was continued yesterday in the theatre of the Knickerbocker A. C. J. De Munn Smith of St. Louis, in defeating Hevner in the final game last night, finished the contest in twenty-seven innings and broke the Class B amateur record for the year, held by Stark. Smith made an average of 11 3-27, and now holds the lead in the tournament.

Kellogg defeated Hendrick 300 to 267 in the first evening game. He made an average of 5 25-55, his best run being 28. Hendrick averaged 4 5-54, and made a break of 18.

Smith and Hevner met in the final game, the former winning by a score of 300 to 101. Smith averaged 11 3-27, and his highest run was 72, while Hevner made an average of 3 23-26, his best run being 11.

In the afternoon contest Cutler defeated Hevner, scoring 300 to 125. He made an average of 6 6-49 and a run of 36. Hevner averaged 2 29-49, and his best run was 11.

A. Frank A. Keeney defeated Ferdinand Poggenburg last night in the intercity and interclub handicap amateur billiard tournament at Maurice Daly's Academy. It was club night, and delegations were present from the Liederkranz, Hanover, and Crescent Societies. Keeney averaged 6 4-46 and made a break of 34. Poggenburg made an average of 5 16-45, his highest run being 46.

ATHLETES TO GO TO EUROPE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—It was learned to-night that the Athletic Association of the University of Pennsylvania has definitely decided to send the Pennsylvania track team to Europe next year to take part in the Olympian games to be held at Paris during the exposition.

These games are expected to be held during June, and it is the intention to have the Pennsylvania athletes take part in the English sports in London, where the Americans will come in competition with the athletes of Oxford and Cambridge Universities.

There is a possibility that Pennsylvania may also send a crew to compete in the world's regatta, which is to be held during the Summer in the French capital. If a crew be sent, it will be necessary to train another crew for the race with Cornell and Columbia.

Tanfaran Racing Results.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 13.—The Tanfaran races to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile; purse; two-year-olds. Floridan, 110 pounds, (Bullman,) 7 to 10, won; Giro, 113, (T. Burns,) 2 to 1, second; Antoinetta, 115, (Henson,) 50 to 1, third. Time—1:03¾. Allenna, Juletto, Bohardine, Tuhill, and Tanoka also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; selling. Magnus, 106 pounds, (Bullman,) 6 to 1, won; Monda, 96, (Henry,) 4 to 1, second; Yaruba, 105, (T. Burns,) 6 to 5, third. Time—1:17¼. Blooming Chance, Mainstay, Ricardo, Romany, and O'Connor also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and an eighth; selling; hurdle. Granger, 154 pounds, (Glover,) even, won; Monita, 125, (Lenhart,) 6 to 1, second; Major S., 128, (Coy,) 6 to 5, third. Time—2:12¾. Fid, J. O. C., and Una Colorado also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth; selling. Daisy F., 100 pounds, (Vittatoe,) 7 to 10, won; Lena, 96, (Martin,) 6 to 1, second; Owyhee, 94, (Henson,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:52. Rapido, Tom Calvert, Ringmaster, Coda, and Ulm also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile; Tanfaran Stakes. Advance Guard, 110 pounds, (Spencer,) 2 to 1, won; Hindoo Princess, 95, (T. Walsh,) 9 to 1, second; Wallenstein, 97, (Vittatoe,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:46¾. Limerick, Bogus Bill, Sunello, and Jolly Briton also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; selling. Sybaris, 95 pounds, (T. Walsh,) 9 to 1, won; Rio Chico, 99, (Vittatoe,) 4 to 1, second; Marcato, 107, (J. Walsh,) 8 to 5, third. Time—1:15¾. Montgomery, Mike Rice, and Montallade also ran.

St. Andrew's Golf Club Officers.

At the annual meeting of the St. Andrew's Golf Club, held last night at Delmonico's, these officers for the ensuing year were elected: Joseph B. Thomas, President; R. H. Robertson, Vice President; Harry Holbrook, Secretary; Walter E. Hodgman, Treasurer, and John Reid, Jr., Captain. Board of Governors—W. D. Baldwin, R. N. Young, James A. Wright, J. Harvey Bell, and R. W. Patterson. The club claims to be the oldest golf club in America.

Cambridge Beats Oxford at Football.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The Oxford-Cambridge football game to-day resulted as follows: Cambridge, 2 goals and 4 tries; Oxford, nil.

Naval Reserves Lose Hockey Game.

The league team of the Skating Club of Brooklyn defeated the First Naval Battalion of Manhattan last night in a game of hockey at the Clermont Avenue Ice Skating Rink, Brooklyn. The score was 6 goals to 1.

Fight Over British Flag Cost $50.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Dec. 13.—Edward Brown settled his case of assault preferred by Robert A. Fosdick to-day in the Criminal Court of Common Pleas, by paying a fine of $50, which the Stamford City Court imposed at a previous trial. On July 4 Brown and others went to Mr. Fosdick's residence at Shippan Point and demanded that he pull down a British flag which was floating from his house. Mr. Fosdick refused to lower it and Mr. Brown drew a revolver.

Wm Vogel & Son

We Have Them

In larger variety than shown by any other house in the city. We're alluding to the new style

Gray Overcoats

at

$15.

These Men's Winter Overcoats are in great demand this season, and we're showing them in over 20 different shades. If you would be always "in style" come to us.

You can spend a profitable and interesting half hour in inspecting this line.

Broadway and Houston St.

Store open Saturday till 9 P. M.

ANTI-TRUST CONFERENCE.

Call Issued for a Meeting in Chicago Feb. 12, 1900.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—The Executive Committee of the Anti-Trust Conference decided last night to hold an anti-trust meeting in this city Feb. 12.

The call says that "unless the criminal conspiracies in restraint of trade, commonly known as trusts, which so alarmingly characterize the present times, are overthrown, there will be established in free America a moneyed oligarchy on the one hand and a serfdom of the masses of the people on the other."

Over 500 names are signed to the call, including those of Frank S. Monnett, Attorney General, Columbus, Ohio; Charles A. Towne, Duluth; Alexander Delmar, New York; Senator R. F. Pettigrew, South Dakota; James B. Weaver, Colfax, Iowa; William A. Poynter, Lincoln, Neb.; Senator William E. Mason, Illinois; Ignatius Donnelly, Minneapolis; Horace Boies, Iowa; William Sulzer, New York; Stephen Lockwood, Buffalo; Willis J. Abbot, Chicago; John Sherman Crosby, New York; Samuel M. Jones, Mayor of Toledo, and Gen. A. J. Warner, Marietta, Ohio.

ANTI-TRUST CLUBS FORMING.

Democratic Committee Organizing Traveling Men to Form a League.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—The Democratic National Executive Committee is organizing traveling men into anti-trust clubs. These clubs will be centralized into an organization called the Democratic Traveling Men's Anti-Trust League.

C. M. C. Peters of New Carlisle, Ind., is now organizing clubs in that State, and if he secures good results similar bodies will be formed in wholesale and manufacturing centres all over the country.

Prominent Lawyers for Burns.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 13.—Edgar Burns, who murdered Postmaster Fellows of Scarsdale, was rearraigned in the Supreme Court to-day to plead to the indictment found against him. The Court caused a surprise by assigning as counsel for the accused ex-Judge Isaac N. Mills of Mount Vernon, Ralph E. Prime of Yonkers, and John M. Ligney of White Plains, the most prominent lawyers in the county. No date was set for the trial.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.74¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.40¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.90
Cotton, middling	7 11-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅞
Sugar, granulated	5.15
Molasses, O. K. prime	.36
Beef, family	12.75
Beef, hams	22.75
Tallow, prime	.04¾
Pork, mess	10.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.05¾
Lard, prime	5.77½
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	23.00
Butter, Western creamery	.27

COTTON.—Speculative operations on the Cotton Exchange were very small again, with the price movement correspondingly narrow. Neither side exhibited many orders, even of the limited class. The disposition was general to await further information on the crop subject and the action of the English market before extensively changing preconceived ideas or outstanding accounts. The market opened steady in tone with prices unchanged to 2 points lower. Southern spot markets were officially reported by wire as follows: New Orleans, 7¾c; Mobile, 7 3-16c; Savannah, 7¼c; Charleston, 7¼c; Wilmington, 7¼c; Baltimore, nominal at 7 11-16c; Augusta, 7¾c; Memphis, 7¾c; St. Louis, 7 7-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	7.32	7.35	7.25	7.29@7.30
January	7.36	7.38	7.32	7.32@7.33
February	7.43	7.44	7.39	7.39@7.39
March	7.46	7.47	7.43	7.43@7.44
April	7.46	7.46	7.46	7.45@7.46
May	7.50	7.52	7.47	7.47@7.48
June	7.52	7.52	7.52	7.48@7.49
July	7.52	7.52	7.50	7.49@7.50
August	7.47	7.49	7.44	7.44@7.45
September				7.06@7.07
October	6.95	6.95	6.94	6.92@6.93
November				6.87@6.89

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 13.—Spot cotton quiet and firm; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American 7,000 bales; receipts, 23,000 bales; American, 15,000 bales; middling upland, 4 11-32d; futures opened steady, sellers at 2 points advance; closed 1½@2 points higher. December-January, 4.10s; January-February, 4.06d; February-March, 4.06d; March-April, 4.05d; April-May, 4.03½d; May-June, 4.02½d; June-July, 4.01½d; July-August, 4.00½d; August-September, 3.61½d; September-October, 3.05d; December, 4.12s.

Manchester—Yarns move slowly; cloths, good inquiry.

WOOL.—BOSTON, Dec. 13.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say to-morrow of the wool trade: "The market has continued quiet at unchanged prices. The London sales closed on Monday of this week firm at an advance over opening quotations of 5 per cent., making closing prices 20 to 25 per cent. in advance of the final quotations of the previous sales. This, of course, has resulted in still further strengthening the views of holders of domestic wool, some of whom are asking prices considerably above the ideas of manufacturers, who, as a class, are not disposed to purchase further until something more definite is known regarding the heavyweight season, and until the money market eases up. The tightness in the money market tends to curtail operations, and a quiet period is anticipated from now until after the turn of the new year. The sales of the week in Boston amounted to 6,409,000 pounds domestic and 235,000 pounds foreign, making a total of 6,664,000 pounds, against a total of 6,621,200 pounds for the previous week, and a total of 5,217,000 pounds for the corresponding week last year. Sales since Jan. 1, 1899, amount to 241,467,776 pounds, against 120,713,519 pounds last year at this time.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December				72½
May	74⅝	74 12-16	74⅛	74⅝
Corn—				
December	.39	39¼	39	39
May				38¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	65⅝	66	65¾	66
May	69¼	69 11-16	69 3-16	69¼
July	70¼	70⅝	69⅝	70¼
Corn—				
December	30⅜	30½	30⅛	30⅜
January	30⅜	30⅞	30⅜	30⅜
May	33 3-16	33⅜	32⅞	33⅛
Oats—				
December	22⅜	22 7-16	22⅜	22⅜
May	24	24 1-16	24	24

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—There was a firmer market for wheat at the opening, early cables reporting an unexpected advance of ½d at Liverpool, with more or less rough weather in England; and some snow there. Another bullish influence was a report to the effect that Atwood exporters had bought a dozen loads of No. 2 red wheat, and that other export business might be expected. British consols were lower, and the decline was attributed to recent South African reverses. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, New York, 74¾c, spot; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 80¼c, spot; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 80¼c, early January; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 80¼c, December, 18-20; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 81c, early January; No. 1 hard, New York, 79½c, spot; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 79½c, nominal; No. 1 Northern, New York, 78½c, spot; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 77¼c, to arrive.

DULUTH, Dec. 13.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 65¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 64¾c; December, 64¾c; May, 69¾c; July, 69¾c; No. 2 Northern, 63c; No. 3 Spring, 60¼c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 13.—Wheat—In store: No. 1 Northern, 69¾c; May, 69¾@69¾c; July, 69¾c. On track—No. 1 hard, 68c; No. 1 Northern, 66¾c; No. 2 Northern, 63¾c.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 13.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 67½@67¾c; No. 2 Northern, 64¾@65c. Rye, No. 1, 54c. Barley, No. 2, 43c.

CORN—No. 2 corn closed 39¼c for both elevator and delivered, and 40¼c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed 24¼c; No. 3 oats, 23c; No. 2 white, 31c; No. 3 white, 30½c, track mixed, 29@30½c; track white, 31@34c; No. 2 white, clips, 31½c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 61¾c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 61c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 59@67c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 41c, cost, insurance, and freight; malting, 44@46c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

BUCKWHEAT—Market nominal.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.90@4; Winter straights, $3.25@3.45; Winter patents, $3.50@3.80; Spring clears, $2.80@3.10; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.45@2.65; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.60@2.75; no grade, $1.80 per bbl, to arrive; buckwheat flour, $2.25@2.35. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3.10@3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@3.50. CORN MEAL—Kiln dried, $2.25@2.35, as to brand. BAGMEAL—Fine white and yellow, 85@90c; coarse, 75@80c. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $16.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $17@17.50; coarse Winter bran, $17@18.50; latter white; middlings, $17@19; city feed, $17@17.50; hominy chop, $16.25; oil meal, nominal.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 13.—Flour and bran unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $9.75@10.25; family, $12; short clear, $10.75@11. BEEF—Mess, $10.50; family, $12; packet, $11.50@12; extra India mess, $21@22. BEEF HAMS—$22.50@23.50. DRESSED HOGS—Heavy, 5½c; 190 lb, 5¾c; 180 lb, 5¾c; pigs, 6c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 6¾@7c; 10 lb, 6¾c; 12 lb, 6¾@6c; 14 lb, 6c; pickled shoulders, 5½c; pickled hams, 8@9c; Western grease, 3½@3½c; prime lard, 5 F., 6¼c; city, 5½c. TALLOW—City, 4¼c; country, 4¼@4½c. LARD—$5.77½; city, lard, $5.35; refined lard, South America, $6.15; Continent, $6; Brazil, kegs, $7.50; compound city, 5½@5¾c; Western, 5½@5¾c. STEARINE—Olein, 7½c; city lard stearine, 7c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 13.—Closing: Beef, extra India mess, 82s 6d; prime mess, 72s 6d. Pork, prime mess, Western, 57s 6d. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 48s 6d. Bacon, long clear, 30 to 35 lb, 34s 6d; long clear, 35 to 40 lb, 34s; short clear backs, 18 to 18 lb, 32s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 32s 6d; Cumberland cut, 25 to 30 lb, 31s 6d; short rib, 16 to 22 lb, 32s. Shoulders, square, 13 to 14 lb, 32s 6d. Lard, firm; prime Western, in tierces, 37s 9d; American refined, in pails, 39s 9d. Butter, finest United States, good. Tallow, Australian in London, 25s 9d. Cottonseed oil, Hull, refined, 17s 9d. Turpentine, spirits, 37s 9d. Resin, common, 4s 6d. Linseed oil, 22s 9d. Petroleum, refined, 7½d.

COFFEE.—The market for Brazilian coffee futures was only moderately active, after opening was easily unchanged prices on a decline of 5 points. The sales on the call were 1,000 bags, up to 12 M., 7,500 bags, and for the entire session 13,250 bags. The market closed quiet, not unchanged to 5 points lower. The general sentiment was not positive, either one way or the other; certainly not bearish, as receipts at Brazilian ports were not running up to the expectations of many, and the general statistical situation was growing bullish rather than bearish.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	5.90	5.95	5.90	5.90@5.90
January				5.90@5.90
February	5.90	5.90	5.

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Chemical National Bank
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Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000.
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The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

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Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
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Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

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Fourth Street National Bank
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234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
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Legal Depository for State, City and Court Moneys.
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Takes entire charge of Real Estate, Mortgages, etc.
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The Woman's Hotel Company
of New York City
Invites subscriptions to its Capital Stock, of which $140,000 remains to be taken.
Subscription lists close Dec. 31st.
Prospectuses & Subscription blanks can be had of The New York Security & Trust Co., 46 Wall St.; The Knickerbocker Trust Co., 234 Fifth Ave.; and the Secretary, 105 East 22d St.
Herbert B. Turner, J. Kennedy Tod,
Charles S. Fairchild, Charles F. Cox,
Charles D. Kellogg, Sec'y Committee.

Brock's Commercial Agency, Lim.
271 BROADWAY,
New York, Dec. 14, 1899.
No one is authorized to solicit subscriptions for us, or to make any contract involving unlimited use of offices
OR PAYMENTS IN ADVANCE.
Will pay all claims of any just character when audited by Audit Company of New York.
HENRY BROCK, Pres.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
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DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

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Artificial Lumber Company of America

(Organized Under the Laws of the State of New Jersey.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, . . $12,000,000

$3,500,000 Six Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock
$8,500,000 Common Stock

THE NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY, ARE AUTHORIZED TO RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS AT 70 (par value $100) for $1,500,000 of the Preferred Stock of the Artificial Lumber Company of America.

Subscribers to the above will receive as a bonus one share of the Common Stock for each share of the Preferred Stock subscribed.

The money received from the above subscriptions will be placed in the Treasury of the Company, which will give the Company a cash working capital of over a million dollars. There will also remain in the Treasury one million five hundred thousand dollars of Preferred Stock, and one million five hundred thousand dollars of Common Stock.

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CHARLES R. HEDDEN of V. D. Hedden & Sons, Builders, New York.
Adjutant General T. S. PECK, Burlington, Vermont.

CONSULTING ENGINEER: F. E. IDELL.
TRUSTEE AND REGISTRAR: THE NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY.
TRANSFER AGENTS: THE CORPORATION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY.
COUNSEL: KELLOGG, ROSE & SMITH, NEW YORK.

This company has secured all the rights and patents of Oliver L. Gardner for the manufacture of Artificial Lumber.

This material has been manufactured for a period of twelve years and is gradually taking the place of lumber for inside decorations on railroad cars and all classes of buildings.

It can be used as a substitute for plaster and laths in buildings, as it is sound proof and temperature proof, and it **IS FIRE PROOF.**

The economies and savings in the construction of cars and buildings, and many other things heretofore made of wood and plaster, made possible by the use of this lumber are very large.

It is manufactured from a **WASTE** material of which there is an unlimited supply, and consequently capable of earning large dividends, owing to its low cost of construction.

The engineers of the Guaranty Development Company, 10 Wall Street, New York, have made a full examination of the nature of this artificial lumber and the uses to which it can be put, and they report that its value as a commercial article is practically unlimited. A detailed report of this examination can be seen at their office.

PATENTS

New patents have recently been obtained, and applied for, covering a process for the manufacture of this material in the United States, Canada, Mexico, Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Austria, Russia, and Australia, which gives to this company an **ABSOLUTE MONOPOLY.**

Careful, conscientious work, which has cost over **FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS** in cash, has been put into this enterprise to develop it up to its present finished condition so that, after long usage, it now stands as a recognized commercial commodity by architects, builders, decorators, and manufacturers of railroad cars, steamships, and boxes, and there is positively no question regarding its practicability and future position as a substitute for wood in all its uses and decorations for inside work. The company now has orders which guarantee a continuous demand larger than it is possible to fill with the present plant.

The gradual decrease in the supply of wood in the world, and the increase in the demand for same, particularly the grade that is used for inside decorations, is a well-known fact, and consequently this substitute for wood is much more valuable as a commercial commodity, under these conditions, than any new commercial proposition has been for the past twenty years.

PLANTS

A plant is now erected (fully equipped with machinery) at Barberton, Ohio, for the manufacturing of this material.

A plant will be erected within the vicinity of New York, one in the West, and one in Canada, each with an earning capacity equal to the one at Barberton, Ohio.

FINANCIAL

THE EARNINGS FROM THE BARBERTON PLANT WILL, AFTER PAYING SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON THE $1,500,000 OF PREFERRED STOCK ISSUED, PAY FIVE PER CENT. ON THE COMMON STOCK ISSUED; AND AFTER THE ERECTION OF THE PLANT IN THE VICINITY OF NEW YORK CITY, IN THE WEST, AND IN CANADA, THE EARNING CAPACITY OF THIS COMPANY WILL BE $1,800,000 ANNUALLY.

Applications are now in hand from prominent European bankers to organize corporations to manufacture and sell this artificial lumber in England, France, and Germany, and as the United States company own and control the foreign patents, a large percentage of the profits of the foreign companies will revert to the Artificial Lumber Company of America.

The books for subscriptions will open on the 18th day of December, and will close on the 23d day of December, 1899, at 3 P. M.

International Zinc Co., Ltd.

OF JOPLIN, MO.

CAPITAL STOCK - - $1,000,000

Divided into 1,000,000 Shares, Par Value $1.00 Each,
Full-Paid and Non-Assessable.

This is the only zinc company in this country having its accounts supervised by chartered accountants, who also issue and certify as correct regular quarterly statements of earnings and profits.

Present actual net earnings 22 per cent per annum; the completion of four new 100-ton mills now under contract and in course of construction will increase this to 42 per cent on the entire capital.

300,000 SHARES Are Now Offered for Public Subscription at **75c. PER SHARE**

To complete the balance of the purchase price, and pay for the four new mills to be erected.

Beginning Jan. 1st, 1900, this company will pay regular monthly dividends of one per cent, with such extra dividends from time to time as the condition of the company shall warrant.

The company being in a paying position from the start, with immediate vast increase in its earnings assured, offers investors an unequalled opportunity of large returns, and practical certainty of rapid growth in the value of their holdings.

SEND FOR PROSPECTUS containing full details of the company's properties and earnings as certified by BARROW, WADE, GUTHRIE & CO., Chartered Accountants of New York, Boston, London, and Manchester, England.

Applications for stock, accompanied by remittance, received at either of the following offices of the fiscal agents,

JOSHUA BROWN & CO., Bankers.
45 Wall St., New York. 89 State St., Boston. 421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Bankers' Trust Co.

OF NEW YORK,
10 Wall Street.

CAPITAL - - - - - $1,500,000
SURPLUS - - - - - $1,500,000

Transacts a general Trust and Banking business and allows interest on daily balances subject to check on sight.

OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, Louis V. Bright, } Vice-Presidents.
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.

DIRECTORS:

Louis V. Bright,	Wm. H. Hollister,
D. Crawford Clark,	Percival Knauth,
George Coppell,	Francis H. Leggett,
Bayard Dominick,	Almeric H. Paget,
John F. Dryden,	William G. Park,
Benjamin N. Duke,	Gilbert M. Plympton,
George W. Ely,	William Schall, jr.,
Albert E. Goodhart,	John W. Simpson,
Edwin Gould,	Francis S. Smithers,
Edmund T. Halsey,	Ransom H. Thomas.
J. Walter Wood, jr.	

MORTON TRUST CO.
38 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, $2,500,000.
LEVI P. MORTON, Pres't. EDWARD J. SERWIND, V.-Pres't.
JAS. K. CORBIERE, 2d V.-Prest. WM. REDMOND CROSS, Sec.

Toledo and Ohio Central Railway Company.
Toledo, Ohio, December 12th, 1899.
At a meeting of the Directors of this Company, held 11th inst., the transfer books were ordered to be closed on the 14th inst. and be reopened December 21st, 1899. STEVENSON BURKE, President.

FINANCIAL.

23 Wall Street,
New York, October 12, 1899.
To the Holders of the
First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds OF THE PITTSBURGH & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY

(DATED JULY 1, 1897):

Referring to our notice of December 14, 1899, we have to announce that holders of more than 60 per cent. in amount of the First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company have deposited those bonds with us in accordance with the terms of said notice.

We have further to announce that we have made arrangements with the Reorganization Managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company whereby, in case they issue any Plan of Reorganization of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company prior to December 14, 1900, they undertake to give all our depositors whose bonds shall not have been sold to them for cash, as stated in the next paragraph, an option for at least thirty days after such Plan is issued, to take par and interest in cash, or to have their bonds included in the Plan on the basis of new securities. They also agree that at the expiration of such option they will purchase from us for cash at par and accrued interest up to the time of delivery all bonds held by us in respect of which the option to take new securities shall not have been exercised, we agreeing to sell them such bonds. If no Plan shall have been issued by that date, the foregoing arrangements will continue in force thereafter until said Reorganization Managers terminate the same by notice to us.

If any holder of our receipts or certificates, rather than await such Plan, desires and shall elect to sell his bonds for cash, (thereby losing his right of election to take either cash or new securities after issuance of the Plan,) said Reorganization Managers further agree that, at any time prior to December 14, 1900, (and also thereafter until notice from them to us,) such holder may present his receipt or certificate at our office for proper annotation of such election thereon, and that, at the expiration of thirty days from the date of such annotation, he shall receive par and accrued interest in cash therefor at our office upon surrender of his receipt or certificate properly indorsed.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

"Sell Sugar, B. R. T., Grangers on any advance from opening"
WAS THE ADVICE WE WIRED AND MAILED OUR CUSTOMERS LAST NIGHT FOR TO-DAY.
IS THIS THE SERVICE YOU NEED?
We think it is, and we will give you daily service from to-day till Jan. 1st
FOR $ 10.
Call, or mail us your remittance before the opening Thursday and we will put you in line for
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
JNO. H. KIMBALL & CO.,
NO. 50 BROADWAY, N. Y.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Pressed Steel Car Company.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.
71 Broadway, New York, December 12th, 1899.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of Pressed Steel Car Company will be held on the 9th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the company, 253 Washington Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The transfer books of the company, for both preferred and common stock, will be closed from three P. M. on December 14th, 1899, until 10 A. M., January 15th, 1900.
W. C. DE ARMOND, Secretary.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
9th December, 1899.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it will be held at the Banking House, No. 15 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900. The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

The Hide and Leather National Bank of New York,
New York, Dec. 9th, 1899.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors will be held at their banking room, No. 100 William Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CLARENCE FOOTE, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, Dec. 8th, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900.
The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

The Second National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, Dec. 6, 1899.
The annual election of Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 190 5th Av., on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900. The polls will be opened from 10 to 11 A. M.
J. S. CASE, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK,
New York, December 7th, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

The Seventh National Bank of New York,
New York, December 9, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 182 and 184 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 9, 1900, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
GEO. W. ADAMS, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York,
Dec. 9th, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall Street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. W. BARTH, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York,
NEW YORK, December 8th, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

The Merchants' National Bank of the City of New York,
December 7th, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

The Liberty National Bank, New York,
Dec. 9th, 1899.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
HENRY P. DAVISON, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC
New York, December 7th, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

Mergenthaler Linotype Company,
NEW YORK, Dec. 13th, 1899.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, a regular quarterly dividend of Two and a Half Per Cent. and an extra dividend of Two and a Half Per Cent. were declared, payable on and after Dec. 28th, 1899, to the stockholders of record on Saturday, Dec. 16th, 1899, at one o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will close on Saturday, Dec. 16th, 1899, at one o'clock P. M. and reopen on Tuesday, Jan. 2d, 1900, at ten o'clock A. M.
FRED'K J. WARBURTON, Treasurer.

Colonial Trust Company,
222 Broadway, New York.
At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Colonial Trust Company, held December 13th, 1899, a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. from the earnings of the company for the six months ending December 31st, 1899, was declared, payable January 2d, 1900. Transfer books will close December 20th, 1899.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.

The Union Bag & Paper Company,
New York, Dec. 6th, 1899.
A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this Company has been declared payable on and after January 1st, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 14th, 1899. Transfer books will close on December 14th, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopen on January 2d, 1900, at 10 A. M.
FRANK WARMBURG, Sec.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
Mills Building, New York, Dec. 12, 1899.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there were declared from the net profits of the company a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. on said common stock, both to be paid Feb. 5, 1900, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Jan. 11, 1900.
For the purpose of such dividends the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on Jan. 11, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on Jan. 22, 1900.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, Dec. 13, 1899.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Common Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on Jan. 11, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Jan. 23, 1900.
For Feb. 5, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividends, aggregating two per cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

The American Steel and Wire Co. of New Jersey.
No. 71 B'way, N. Y., December 11, 1899.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable January 2, 1900, was declared payable to the stockholders of record at the close of business upon December 16, 1899.
For the purpose of paying the said dividend, the transfer books of the Preferred Stock of the Company will be closed upon December 16, 1899, and reopened January 2, 1900.
F. E. PATTERSON, Assistant Secretary.

The Chicago and Alton Railroad Co.
New York, Dec. 6, 1899.
A dividend of $2.25 per share on the Preferred Stock, and a dividend of $1 per share on the Common Stock of this company have been declared payable at the Assistant Treasurer's office, Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, New York, on and after December 27, 1899, to the holders of Preferred and Common Stock of record at the close of business December 16, 1899.
The Stock Transfer Books will close for the purpose of these dividends at the close of business December 16, 1899, and reopen December 28, 1899.
ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

Western Union Telegraph Company,
NEW YORK, December 13th, 1899.
DIVIDEND NO. 125.
The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 15th day of January next to shareholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 20th day of December, inst.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of December 20th, inst., and reopened on the morning of January 2d next.
M. T. WILBUR, Treasurer.

P. Lorillar Company.
The Directors have to-day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) on the PREFERRED STOCK of this Company, payable January 1, 1900. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Dec. 23, 1899, at 12 M., and reopened on Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1900, at 10 A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered holders on Dec. 30, 1899.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.
New York, December 12, 1899.

Havana Commercial Company,
32 Broadway, New York, Dec. 13, 1899.
Preferred Stock Dividend.
The Board of Directors, at a meeting held this day, have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable Jan. 12, 1900, to stockholders of record.
Transfer books will close Saturday, Dec. 30, and reopen Tuesday, Jan. 16.
FORD HUNTINGTON, Treasurer.

American Surety Company of New York.
A Quarterly Dividend of Two Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable to stockholders of record on the 30th of December, 1899 at the closing of the Transfer Books. The Transfer Books will be closed at noon Saturday, December 16, 1899, and reopened Thursday, January 11, 1900.
DAVID B. ICKELS, Treasurer.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 4@6 per cent., closing at 5 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods. Mercantile paper, 5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $256,000,000; balances, $8,018,705; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $818,221.

Money on call in London, 4½@5 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 6 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange strong. Nominal rates were $4.82¾ for sixty days and $4.86¾ for demand. Rate for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.81¾@$4.81¾; demand, $4.85¾@$4.87¾; cables, $4.86@$4.86¾. Commercial bills, $4.80¾@$4.82.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: France, 5 23¾@5 23¾ less 1-16 and 5.20; reichsmarks, 94 and 94 15-16; guilders at 39¾ and 40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—30c discount. Chicago—30c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 75c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par, selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c off; selling, par. St. Louis—Par@25c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par@25c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The market for American securities was dull and weak in most cases. The dearness of money in the United States was mainly responsible for the depression. The closing tone was weak.

Consols for money, 101¼; consols for the account, 101⅜; Canadian, 95¾; Erie, 12¾; Erie first preferred, 30¾; Illinois Central, 115¾; Union Pacific preferred, 76¼; St. Paul, 123½; New York Central, 138; Pennsylvania, 67¼; Reading, 9¾; Northern Pacific preferred, 70¾; Atchison, 21; Louisville, 62¾; Grand Trunk, 7¼; Anaconda, 7⅛.

Bar silver steady at 27¼d per ounce.

Money, 4@5 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short and three months' bills, 6 per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £25,000.

Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 129.90; Madrid, 27.95; Lisbon, 42; Rome, 6.60.

Spanish fours, 65¾.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—Business was very flat on the Bourse to-day, owing to the news of the defeat sustained by the British troops at the hands of the Boers and on rumors of an advance in the German bank rate to-morrow. There was a sharp decline throughout, the downward movement being aided by other rumors that some English firms were in difficulties. Rio Tintos heavily relapsed. Kaffirs were flat. Three per cent. rentes, 100f 30c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 32c for checks. Spanish fours closed at 66.75.

BERLIN, Dec. 14.—Prices opened steadier on the Bourse to-day owing to the report that the Bank of France would supply gold to the Argentine Republic. Weakness in all the departments followed, however, on the receipt of the news of Gen. Methuen's defeat in South Africa and rumors of the fall of Ladysmith. The market hardened toward the close. Exchange on London, 20 marks 51½ pfennigs for checks.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 13.—On the Bourse to-day prices were weak owing to the reports of the reverse to the British troops in South Africa. Spanish fours being particularly affected.

MADRID, Dec. 13.—Gold was quoted to-day at 27.50.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in December showed increases:

Central of Georgia	$1,644
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	12,013
Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific	18,725
Kanawha & Michigan	2,752
Louisville & Nashville	66,000
Mexican Central	10,258
Ohio River	6,024
Rio Grande Western	17,950
St. Louis & San Francisco	1,495
Toledo, Peoria & Western	729
Twin City Rapid Transit	5,800
Total increase, 11 roads	$144,698
Increase previously reported	813,510
Total increase, 20 roads	$958,207

The following showed decreases:

Chesapeake & Ohio	$22,200
St. Louis Southwestern	700
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City	9,466
Total decrease, 3 roads	$32,466
Decrease previously reported	26,941
Total decrease, 6 roads	$59,407
Net increase	$898,799

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks break violently.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 13	1,067,111
To date this year	161,714,067
Corresponding date last year	105,951,837

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 13	$1,784,500
To date this year	$204,380,040
Corresponding date last year	$261,120,490

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 4@6 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Tin Plate pf	3	Pressed Steel Car	1
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1	Pressed S. C. pf	½
pf	1	Rio Grande Western	1
Nat. Steel pf	½	Un. Bag & Paper pf	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy	1	Rocking Valley pf	½
Am. C. & F. pf	1	Illinois Central	1½
Am. Ice pf	½	Int. Paper	½
Am. Cotton Oil	1	Int. Paper pf	½
Am. Linseed	½	Kanawha & M.	1
Am. Linseed pf	1½	Laclede Gas	½
Am. Malt pf	1½	Lake Erie & W.	½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	2¾	Louis. & Nash.	3½
Am. S. & R. pf	1½	Manhattan Con.	1½
Am. Steel Hoop	2¾	Met. Street Ry.	5½
Am. Steel & Wire	2¾	Mexican Central	½
Am. S. & W. pf	1½	M. & St. L. 2d pf	4½
Am. Sugar Ref.	2¾	Mo., K. & T.	½
Am. Tin Plate	2¾	Missouri Pacific	3½
Am. Tobacco	3½	Mobile & Ohio	1
At., T. & S. F.	1	Nat. Biscuit	½
At., T. & S. F. pf	2¾	Nat. Lead	1½
Anaconda Copper	1½	Nat. Lead pf	1
Balt. & Ohio	1½	Nat. Steel	½
Balt. & Ohio pf	1	New Central	2
Brklyn Rapid Trans.	1½	N. Y. Air Brake	3½
Brunswick City	½	N. Y. Central	2¼
Canada South	½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	½
Ches. & Ohio	1½	1st pf.	½
Chi., R. & Q.	2½	N. Y., Ont. & W.	1½
Chi. & East. Ill.	3½	Norf. & West.	1½
Chi. Gt. West	1½	Norf. & West. pf.	2
C. G. W. pf.	1½	North American	½
C. G. W. pf. B	1½	Northern Pacific	½
Chi. G. W. 5ds	1½	North. Pacific pf.	1
Chi., I. & L.	½	Pacific Mail	1¼
Chi., M. & St. P.	2¾	Penn. R. R.	1
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	½	People's Gas, Chi.	1¼
Chi. & N. W.	½	P., C. C. & St. L.	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	P., C. & St. L. pf.	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac. pf.	½	P. & W. pf.	1
Chi. Term. Trans.	1	Pullman Car	½
C. T. T. pf.	1	Reading	½
C. C. C. & St. L.	1	Reading 1st pf.	½
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	1	Reading 2d pf.	½
C. I. & S. pf.	½	Rep. Iron & Steel	1½
Col. F. & I.	½	Rep. I. & Steel pf.	2¾
Col. & H. C. & I.	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	2¾
Col. Mid. pf.	½	St. L. & S. W. pf.	½
Col. & H. C. & I.	1	St. Paul & Om.	½
Consol. Gas	½	Southern Pacific	½
Cont. Tobacco	1½	Southern Ry.	½
Cont. Tob. pf.	1	Southern Ry. pf.	3
Del. & Hudson	2	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1½
Del., L. & West.	1½	Texas & Pacific	½
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	1½	Third Avenue	11½
Erie	½	Union Pacific	½
Erie 1st pf.	1	Union Pac. pf.	½
Erie 2d pf.	1	U. S. Leather	½
Fed'l Steel	1½	U. S. Leather pf.	3½
Federal Steel pf.	1½	U. S. Rubber	1½
General Electric	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Glucose Sugar	½	Wabash pf.	½
Glucose Sugar pf.	1½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	½
Great North. pf.	1½	Wis. Cent. pf.	1½
H. B. Clothe	½		

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 1st pf., Inc.	2	Flint & P. M. con. 6s	3
Chi., L. & L. rct. 6s	1	Louis. & Nash. gold 6s	1

Bonds Declined.

At., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	1	Penn. 4½s	1
B. & O. S. W. 2nds	1½	Rio G. West 4s	1
Brklyn Un. El. 1st	1	St. L. & I. M. 5s	1
Evans. & T. H. gen.	1	St. L. & S. F., Cent. Div. 4s	1½
Mex. Cent. Trust gold 4s	1	St. L. & S. W. 2d	1½
Ill. Cent., West. Lines 4s	1	Stand. R. & P. 5s	1½
do	1	Wabash, Deb. B	1½

MARKET CONDITIONS.

A long list of speculative pools came yesterday to grief in Wall Street. Some of these were of large size, and liquidation of their accounts much disturbed the stock market.

Two pools in Sugar Trust surrendered. One was credited with holdings of a hundred thousand shares. Other crippled cliques were of slighter consequence. That which next to Sugar has had conspicuousness was in the local traction stocks. Metropolitan suffered on this account, and so did Manhattan and Brooklyn Rapid Transit. A new pool of 20,000 shares organized to protect Metropolitan was sold out abruptly by brokers who had its management in charge. Related to the Metropolitan combination there are said to be no less than three separate, distinct pools in Manhattan. None of these pools is said to be able to claim, however, any co-operation upon the part of Mr. George J. Gould. One of 30,000 shares in which Mr. Russell Sage is quoted as a one-fourth holder seemed to begin to let stock go just before the close.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit's friends made a much more aggressive stand. The real controllers of that property were not discoverable as sellers at any time yesterday—they seeming rather disposed to be quiet watchers of liquidation by other interests, and taking blocks of stock when offered at concessions. The largest selling of Brooklyn Rapid Transit seemed to come from quondam insiders who some time ago assumed extraordinary obligations in underwriting a pool, not only in Brooklyn Rapid Transit itself, but in Metropolitan and Manhattan at the same time. Gentlemen entitled to be considered responsible for contracts to the extent of a hundred shares of stock became subscribers in these pools for thousands of shares apiece. Certainly there can be nothing strange in the fact that such recklessness has to pay penalties.

In just such incidents, indeed, is involved the embarrassment which has overtaken Wall Street's market. Small men have had too large commitments. But such shake-ups as overtook most of the market yesterday can quickly eliminate this element; and the local traction stocks, as well as the industrial list, will later be all the better situated for the tests that now have to be met.

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Of course, such a day as yesterday crowded Wall Street with sensational stories. Some were stupid, many were palpable fables. Free use was made of many prominent names. Some financiers of National credit were made the subjects of free-and-easy gossip. Conspicuous interests identified with the

Grosebeck. This committee will from time to time meet and progress plans for proposed new Stock Exchange addition.

STOCK BROKER SUSPENDED.

The Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange yesterday suspended William M. Imbrie for one week for misuse of his telephone, as provided in Article 17, Section 8 of the Stock Exchange rules. This in effect provides that a member shall maintain connection by means of his Stock Exchange telephone with bucketshops or other such institutions. The specific charge against Mr. Imbrie is not published.

TWO PROSPEROUS RAILWAYS.

Several excellent statements of railroad earnings were put out yesterday. Louisville and Nashville for the first week in December reported an increase in earnings over the same week last year of $66,000—or more than $9,000 a day. The total figures are now $12,275,900, a gain over the same period of $98 of $1,960,300.

The complete November report of the Baltimore and Ohio shows net earnings of $1,140, as compared with $824,000 a year ago, an increase of $274,140. From July 1 to Nov. 30 the net earnings were $5,114,500, compared with $3,153,100 in 1898, a gain of $1,961,300. A statement of the expenses account shows a decrease in November over November last year of $38,500, while since July 1 the decrease, as compared with 1898, is $317,000.

IRON AND METAL TRADES.

Discussing the condition of the iron and steel trades, The Iron Age will to-day say: "Our monthly blast furnace statistics show that we entered the month with coke and anthracite furnaces producing at the rate of 289,500 tons weekly, an increase of 9,000 tons over Nov. 1. In other words, we are making now at the rate of 15,000,000 gross tons per annum. During the month reported furnace stocks increased about 10,000 tons, but on the other hand stocks in transit yards declined 6,000 tons. On Dec. 1 the independent furnaces were carrying stock of 95,000 tons, or a little over three days' consumption at its present rate.

"Under what pressure the iron industry is working is shown by the fact that in the Central West, including Pittsburg, the valley, the Wheeling district, the Chicago district, Missouri, and the Northwest there were in blast ninety-seven furnaces, producing weekly 170,346 tons of pig iron, while only 75 were out, with a capacity of 5,465, and only one of the latter is simply out for repairs. In the next three months three new furnaces are expected to begin operations, whose capacity should reach 12,000 tons weekly.

"Practically every ton of the iron which these furnaces can make during the first half of 1900 is sold. Last week a leading consumer in the Pittsburg district purchased about 40,000 tons of Bessemer pig iron, valley furnace, which closed out the entire available for the first half of 1900. It is understood that the same interest, and other large companies in the same section, have been taking large blocks of basic pig iron.

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"In foundry irons the situation is somewhat different. There is some increase in sales in many of the districts, and there is no reason for believing that some contractions have been made. The conviction is general that the top notch has been reached for the present. While a number of founders have withdrawn from the market, some appear to believe in the future. We hear of one contract for 500 tons monthly delivery beginning in April, and continuing to the end of the year. We also note a sale of about 6,500 tons to an independent basic-iron pipe founder.

"In the steel market Birmingham reports a sale of 6,000 tons on private terms. From Pittsburg comes the news of sales of Bessemer and open-hearth billets and slabs to the extent of about 40,000 tons, for 1900 delivery, at $28 for the Bessemer and $41 for the open-hearth materials. It is well-known that some large requirements for billets for the first half of 1900 are still uncovered, but apparently sellers and buyers are too far apart. Lately offers for export have come in and which would net about $23 to $30, f. o. b. board, Atlantic shipping port. As we understand, however, nothing has been done.

"There has been a little more activity in the rail trade. Eastern mills have placed about 20,000 tons in lots, while the Chicago mills have closed for one lot of 20,000 tons, the same parties placing also about 10,000 tons of bridge material.

"Regarding the position of the markets in a number of finished rolling-mill products, reports are somewhat conflicting. In some quarters a revival in buying is observed; in others prices seem to be regarded as easier, while the mills are hunting for work to some extent.

"The week has been an eventful one in the metal markets, and notably so in pig iron, which declined under London realizing sales in 24 cents for futures, rallying slightly toward the close. Copper is now openly sold at 16.75 cents for lake and 16½ cents for electrolytic. Lead has become stronger, while the spelter has been somewhat erratic, with an upward tendency. Nickel is reported to have sold as low as 28 cents per unit of oxide form."

BIG HOLDERS SELLING.

The selling was not as it was on Monday, though regular commission houses, indicating general liquidation, but it was mainly in large blocks through a few houses. All sorts of rumors were current, but the room was fully convinced that one or two big ones have let go, or else that some large institution has parted with a very big block of stocks. The most pronounced weakness was in Sugar, the market for which at times was absolutely demoralized.

The most discouraging feature of the market was that the weakness was not confined to the industrials, but extended to the railroad stocks, such as St. Paul and Lehigh. It is needless to repeat the various rumors which were current, but they were of a sufficiently alarming character to create a feeling of decided nervousness in Wall Street during the last hour. In all probability the rumors were baseless, but it always is the case that in such a market we have had the most alarming rumors circulated."—Price, McCormick & Co.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Declaration of an extra dividend of 1 per cent. on Northern Pacific common stock, in addition to the regular semi-annual 1 per cent.

Agents of syndicate said to be taking options on nearly every acre of undeveloped coal land in the Belmont County (Ohio) region.

Increase of $383,123 in Western Union's estimated surplus for the last quarter of 1899.

Statement that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will spend a large amount of money next year in improvements to terminals, construction of new tracks, and abolishing grade crossing at many important points.

Work to begin at once cutting down the grades on the Chicago division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and most of the heavy work will have been completed by spring.

Election of Edward B. Craig, who last week resigned the Treasurership of the State of Tennessee, Treasurer of the Virginia Iron, Coal, and Coke Company.

Philadelphia rumors that a big trust, backed by English and American capital to the extent of about $5,000,000, is seeking control of the knitting factories in Canada.

Order placed by the Southern Railway Company for forty-one locomotives, aggregating in value over $600,000.

Advance of half a cent in the posted rate for long sterling exchange, and 1 cent in that for demand.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$287,200,904
Gold reserve	243,296,704
Net silver	9,692,438
United States notes in the Treasury	15,548,341
Treasury notes of 1890	1,153,335
Total receipts this day	1,734,607
Total receipts this month	21,577,557
Total receipts this year	259,611,947
Total expenditures this day	1,530,000
Total expenditures this month	18,935,000
Total expenditures this year	243,556,000
Deposits in National banks	$2,380,919
Silver bullion	107,531
National banknotes received for redemption	325,109
Government receipts from customs	1,162,371
Internal revenue	521,869
Miscellaneous	50,366

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traders were once more actively engaged on the bear side in the market for outside securities yesterday, and further declines were recorded in a number of issues. Much irregularity marked the course of prices, which seemed generally working toward a lower level, and in most of the active stocks final quotations were near the lowest for the day. Recent declines in curb stock seem to have started rather extensive liquidation, and bear traders have profited by this condition to lower quotations and force out still more stock. Good buying is not lacking, but relatively few stocks show strength, and it is generally found easier to depress than to advance prices. Transactions were in larger amount than on the previous day, and distributed over a number of issues, though the bulk of the day's business was supplied by Amalgamated Copper, Bay State Gas, and one or two others of the more prominent stocks.

AMALGAMATED COPPER had good support, and, after some irregularity at the opening, held firm until just before the close, when efforts to bring about a substantial decline met with success. Final sales were made at 79¼, and this was the closing bid, showing a net loss of 1½ points. Trading in the stock amounted, probably, to 3,000 or 4,000 shares, most of which sold in the neighborhood of 79¾. Top price for the day was 80¼, at which figure the stock sold soon after the opening, and the lowest sale was that made just at the close, at 79¼.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS, common, was erratic, selling off early in the day and then advancing very sharply, getting about half a point above the previous day's close. The advance was fairly well held, but no explanation was had of the strength which the stock displayed. It closed at 21¼ bid, the highest sale of the day having been 21⅝. No transaction was reported in the preferred stock, which was unchanged at 44 bid. Sales of the bonds were made at 95, and they remained offered at this figure. It was reported that a meeting of the directors was to be held some time during the day, and there seemed to be some hope that the meeting would be followed by some favorable announcement. Later it was reported that no meeting had been held.

ELECTRIC AXLE opened at 6¼ and on fairly active trading sold up to 7, a number of hundreds of shares changing hands at the top price, but it was not long held and later offerings of the stock forced the price down to 6⅜. A slight reaction brought the stock back to 6⅝, and it closed unchanged for the day at 6¼ bid.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION declined on what appeared to be liquidating sales to 10, where several hundred shares changed hands. It closed at 10 bid, a net loss of half a point.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.—Among the few stocks that were not unfavorably affected was Royal Baking Powder preferred, which made a net gain of 2 points. A certain amount of stock had been offered at 93, but all this was taken at the close on Tuesday and yesterday little stock was found in the market. As far as reported, only odd lots of the stock changed hands and the bid was advanced practically without sales. It closed at 94 bid.

CONSOLIDATED RUBBER TIRE sold for the first time in a number of days. A lot of 500 shares was wanted, but little stock was found and only 100 shares changed hands. This sold at 6½, which remained bid. Demand for the stock seemed to come from insiders.

BAY STATE GAS was traded in probably to the extent of 7,000 shares. These sales were accompanied by a sharper movement than has occurred in this stock for some time. It sold down to 1¼ and was offered at the close at 1¼, showing a net loss of a quarter of a point.

KLEMINGTON COAL AND COKE was traded in to the extent of 300 shares at 26½ and 27.

NATIONAL TUBE was weak at the close. Sales of the preferred stock were made at 93½ and the common stock was offered at 42½, with little demand apparent.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1¼	1¼
New Amsterdam	21¼	21½
New Amsterdam pf	44	46
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	92½	93

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	..	35
American Agricultural Chemical pf	..	77
American Bicycle	16	20
American Bicycle pf	52	60
American Bicycle bonds	90	91
American Hide & Leather	..	35
American Hide & Leather pf	..	80
American Woolen Goods	21	21½
American Woolen Goods pf	78	78½
American Writing Paper 5s	87	..
Beet Sugar	..	28
Beet Sugar pf	..	79
Distilling Company of America	7¼	7½
Distilling Company of America pf	25	27
Electric Axle Light & Power	6¼	6½
Electric Boat	29	30
Electric Boat pf	41	43
Havana Commercial	17	19
Havana Commercial pf	61	63
International Pump	14	16
International Pump pf	..	65
National Gramophone, ex div	70	74
National Salt	45	47
National Salt pf	78	79
National Tube	..	42½
National Tube pf	93½	94½
Otis Elevator	25	27
Otis Elevator pf	89½	90
Pittsburg Coal subs	96	..
Royal Baking Powder pf	94	95
Rubber Goods Mfg	27½	28
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf. ex div	79	81
Sloss-Sheffield	30½	32
Sloss-Sheffield pf	71	73
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div	464	465
Union Steel & Chain	20	25
Union Steel & Chain pf	60	65
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅜	½

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	79¼	79½
American Air Power	35	45
American Cotton	..	50
Arizona Lead	9⅞	10½
Asphalt Company of America	12½	13⅝
British Columbia Copper	10½	11
Chicago & Alton sub	105	107
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	95	96
Electric Vehicle	60	63
Electric Vehicle pf	..	90
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1	1¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	26½	27½
Illinois Transportation	2¼	2⅝
Manhattan Light & Heat	2	5
*Markeen Copper	..	7¾
Mexican 5s	..	98½
New England Transportation	6½	7
New York Gas & Electric 4s	90	90½
New York Gas & Electric 5s	102¾	103
New York Transportation	10	10¼
Pittsburg Bessemer & Lake Erie	21	22½
St. Louis subs	125	127
St. Louis common, when issued	26	31
St. Louis preferred, when issued	..	93
St. Louis 4s, when issued	..	94½
Storage Power	10	11
Tennessee Copper	10	12
Trust Company of America	220	225
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	29	31
Whipsaw Copper	12¾	13½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	237	239
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	102	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	195	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	107	109
Chicago Union Traction	28	28¾
Chicago Union Traction pf	79	79½
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf	82	85
Con. Traction of N. J.	64	65
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	87½	88½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	72½	75
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115½	117½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	89	91
Nassau Electric 4s	94	95
Nassau Electric 5s	110	113
New Orleans Traction	30	..
New Orleans Traction pf	104	..
Ninth Avenue Railroad	180	205
North Jersey Street Railway	32½	34
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	90	92
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	215	230
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
Union Traction, Providence	112	113
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	30	32
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	104	107

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	73	76
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103½	106
Consolidated Gas of Newark	56	..
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21¾	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	45	47
Denver Gas 5s	83	85
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne Gas	41	43
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	60	64
Indianapolis Gas	102	106
Indianapolis Gas bonds	103	105
Lafayette Gas Co.	42	50
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	64	70
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	42	48
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	64	70
Mutual Gas of New York	200	..
Madison, (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	20	22
New England Gas & Coke bonds	75½	76½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	41	43
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	61	65
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	86	88
St. Paul Gas stock	55	61
St. Paul Gas bonds	88	91
Standard Gas, New York	105	110
Standard Gas, New York, pf	120	..
Standard Gas 1st	110	115
Syracuse Gas stock	14	19
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	83	90
Western Gas	106½	107½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	105	108½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	..	32
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	93½	94½
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	63	63½
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94½	95
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	40	40½
Union Ferry bonds	101	102½

Industrials.

American Ginning	20	23
American Type Founders	52¾	54
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	25
Barney & Smith pf	98	..
Barney & Smith bonds	103	107
Consolidated Rubber Tire	6½	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	35	45
Cramps' Shipyard	53	57
General Chemical	59	..
General Chemical pf	97½	100
Hudson River Telephone	110	115
Lorillard Company pf	116	117
Standard Coupler	38	42
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf	47	55
Union Typewriter	112	115
Union Typewriter 1st pf	120	123
Worthington Pump pf	107	109

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	110	112
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis	5	7
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis pf	20	25

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 13.—Local speculative interest has again centred chiefly in the copper shares. This class of securities as a whole had a recovery to-day almost as pronounced as their decline on Tuesday. This was particularly true of the higher-priced securities, the buying of which came largely from investment sources. Montana, for example, pushed up 13 points, to 283; Tamarack, 16, to 200; Quincy, 10, to 140, and Butte, 5, to 53½. Tuesday's low prices for all of these offered tempting inducements for people with money, and they bought freely. In sympathy with this advance Parrot lifted 2 points, to 37; Utah, 1, to 30; United States, 1½, to 31½; Old Dominion, 2½, to 23¼; Centennial, 2, to 20; Arcadian, 2½, to 25; Isle Royale, 3¼, to 20¼. Unfortunately, however, these prices did not hold, and in the last hour many of the early gains were nearly wiped out.

At the Clearing House the ruling rate between banks was 6 per cent., and New York funds sold at 20 cents discount. Money on call still ruled from 6 to 7 per cent. Time money was obtainable on the highest grade of collateral from 5 to 6 per cent. On speculative securities money, when obtainable, ruled from 7 to 8 per cent. The market for mercantile paper was very quiet. Best names were nominally 6 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	5⅛	6½	Old Colony	4	5
Allouez	3	3⅝	Old Dom.	22	22½
Arcadian	23	25	Osceola	66	67
Arnold	5	6	Parrot	34	35
Ash Bed	..	1	Pioneer	2¼	2⅝
Atlantic	23	23¾	Quincy	134	138
Baltic	20	21	Rhode Isl.	5	5½
Bos. & C. C.	20	..	Santa Fé	6	6¼
Bos. & Mon.	273	275	Santa Ysabel	7⅞	8
Butte & Bos.	45	50	Shoe	30	30½
Cal. & Hecla	725	735	Tamarack	189	194
Centennial	19½	20	Utah Cons.	28½	30
Franklin	14½	15½	Washington	1⅛	1½
Humboldt	1	2	White Knob	..	10
Isle Royale	24	25	Winona	4¾	5
Mohawk	15	16	Wolverine	37½	38½

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Low.	241	..	Fitchburg pf.	..	119
Bost. & Me.	..	202	N. Y. & N.		
Bost. & Prov.	..	300	E. 6s	111	112
Bost. Elev.	99⅛	99½	N. Y. & N.		
Bost. Gas 5s.	..	85	E. 7s	115	116½
Cent. Mass	..	17	West End	90	..
C. Mass. pf.	..	70			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell Tel.	340	342	Mex. Tel.	3⅛	..
Chi. Sek. Yds.	141	143	N. Eng. Tel.	..	142
Dom. Coal	45	45½	W'h'se Elec.	40	..
Dom. Coal pf.	118	..	West. El. pf.	..	65
Erie Tel	104	105			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—Linseed common advanced to-day from the opening at 12½ to 13, but weakened and closed at 12. The preferred likewise advanced from 53 to 54, but declined to 51½ and closed at 52¾. Biscuit common opened at 36, but under free selling broke to 33⅜ and closed at 34½. Metropolitan suffered from the general weakness and declined from 79⅞ at the start to 77, closing there. The bonds brought 95¾. Match advanced a point from the opening, at 125½, but closed at 125.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
1,680	Linseed	13	12	12
2,335	Linseed pf.	54	51½	52¾
225	Strawboard	33	30	30
775	Tin Plate	26½	25⅜	26¼
170	Tin Plate pf.	77¾	77½	77¾
13	City Railway	281	281	281
330	Union Traction	31¼	30½	30¾
150	Union Traction pf.	80	80	80
282	Diamond Match	126½	125	125
23	Inter. Pkg. Co. pf.	10¾	10⅝	10⅝
760	Met. Elevated pf.	79⅞	77	77
3,528	National Biscuit	36	33⅜	33½
100	National Biscuit pf.	90	90	90
100	National Carbon pf.	92	90	90
212	National Steel	39⅝	39	39
50	National Steel pf.	92	92	92
150	South Side Elevated	100½	100½	100½
365	West Chicago	115½	115	115½

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
$3,000	Met. Elev. gold 4s	95⅝	95⅜	95⅜

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—The stock market to-day displayed a heavy tone from the opening to the close. Prices, however, did not go off much, except for the stocks dealt in on both markets, such as the coalers, Pennsylvania Railroad, and the Northern Pacifics. Cambria Steel broke a point to 20; Electric Company of America, ½ to 13; Asphalt, ⅞ to 12; Marsden, ½ to 11¾; Tidewater Steel, ½ to 13½; Union Traction, ⅝ to 39½; United Gas, 1¼ to 155; Brooklyn Gas and Electric, 1¼ to 5; Welsbach Light, ½ to 44½. The Choctaws also were weak, no adequate support being offered. As a matter of fact, would-be buyers are handicapped by the scarcity of loanable funds.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	19⅞	20	Union Trac.	39⅜	39⅝
Choctaw	32	32¼	U. Gas. & I.	154	155
Elk Co. of A.	13	13¼	Welsb. Lt.	44½	..
Lehigh Val.	24⅞	25	W. N. Y. & Penn	5⅝	5⅞
Marsden	11¾	12½			
Phila. Trac.	96	96¼			

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

50 shares the E. A. Briggs Company, $100 each, 40.

$37,500 Terminal Warehouse Company 6 per cent. gold bonds, due 1942, coupons January and July, 35 of $1,000 each and 5 of $500 each, 70.

$20,000 Deutcher Verein first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1911, with $1,500 redeemable scrip, 15 bonds of $1,000 each and 10 bonds of $500 each, 49.

$5,000 New York and New Jersey Fireproofing Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1905, $500 each, 10.

100 shares American Enamel Brick and Tile Company, $100 each, 10.

50 shares National Union Bank, $100 each, 378 to 379.

80 shares John B. Stetson Company common, $100 each, 100½.

80 shares John B. Stetson Company preferred, $100 each, 119.

56 shares Sprague Electric Company preferred, $100 each, 24.

120 shares Bay State Gas Company, (New York certificates,) $100 each, 1½.

100 shares Texas Pacific Land Trust, $100 each, 12⅞.

11 shares Home Insurance Company, $100 each, 225½.

27 shares Sixth Avenue Railroad Company, $100 each, 212.

100 shares Worcester Traction Company common, $100 each, 30¾.

$5,000 New York City 3½ per cent. consolidated stock, due 1918, (exempt from city taxation,) interest May and November, accrued interest from Nov. 1 last to be charged to purchaser, 106½.

100 shares Brooklyn City Railroad Company, $10 each, 240.

3 shares Chemical National Bank, $100 each, 3,980.

10 shares International Banking and Trust Company, $100 each, 160.

25 shares Westchester Trust Company of Yonkers, $100 each, 183.

5 shares International Banking and Trust Company, $100 each, 160.

50 shares Des Moines and Fort Dodge Railroad preferred, $100 each, 100.

20 shares Goshen National Bank, $100 each, 53.

20 shares Corn Exchange Bank, $100 each, 315.

2 shares Gallatin National Bank, $50 each, 411.

50 shares Twelfth Ward Bank, (hypothecated,) $100 each, 111.

15 shares Morton Trust Company, $100 each, 400.

90 shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each, 188.

12 shares Gallatin National Bank, $100 each, 411½.

5 shares Woodlawn Cemetery Company, $185 per share.

$10,000 Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, 81.

$100 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company scrip of 1896, 105⅜.

27 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each, 220.

215 shares New York and Staten Island Traction Company preferred, $10 lot.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Dec. 13, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
110	114	50	Adams Express	111	111	111	111	....
13	18½	1,070	Am. Car & Foundry	14	16½	13	13	-1
56	57	2,060	Am. Car & Found. pf.	58½	58½	57	57	-1
32¼	32½	245	American Ice	32½	32½	32½	32½	+½
74	75	150	American Ice pf	74	74	74	74	-1
33½	34	1,110	American Cotton Oil	34	34	33½	33½	-½
95	96	25	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	97	97	97	97	....
11⅝	11¾	1,690	American Linseed	12⅝	12⅝	11¾	11¾	....
51⅝	52½	4,150	American Linseed pf.	53¼	54	51⅝	51⅝	-1
7⅝	8	400	American Malting Co.	8	8	7⅝	7⅝	....
36	37	1,300	Am. Malting Co. pf.	38	38	36	36	-1
33½	34	1,517	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	35⅝	35⅝	34	34	-1
82	82¼	2,015	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	87½	87½	85	85	-2
36	36⅞	10,985	American Steel & Wire	36⅞	37	36⅜	36⅜	-½
97	99¼	1,200	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	100	100	98½	98½	-1
126½	127	244,762	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	135¾	137½	125¾	126¾	-8¾
114	115	50	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	....
25	25½	1,635	American Tin Plate	28	28½	25	25	-3
76½	77	415	Am. Tin Plate pf.	77¾	77¾	77	77	-2
97¾	97¾	72,835	American Tobacco	101¼	103	97¾	97¾	-5¾
138	145	10	American Tobacco pf.	140	140	140	140	-8
40	41	2,075	American Steel Hoop	42	43	40	40	-1
80	80½	500	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	82½	82½	80	80	-1
20	20¼	6,550	At., T. & S. F.	20¾	20¾	19⅞	20	+¼
60⅝	61	45,345	At., T. & S. F. pf.	62	63½	60⅝	61	+1
37¼	37½	4,710	Anaconda Copper	39¼	39¼	37½	37½	-1½
52½	53	3,980	Baltimore & Ohio	53¾	53¾	52¾	52¾	-1
75¼	75⅝	22,425	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	77⅛	78¼	75¼	77⅛	+1⅞
78¾	78⅞	56,225	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	79⅝	81¾	78¾	79⅝	+¾
135	138	680	Brooklyn Union Gas	138	138	137½	137½	-2½
13¾	14	325	Brunswick City	14	14	13¾	13¾	-¼
96	..	100	Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	96	96	96	96	....
50	51	600	Canada Southern	52¾	52¾	51	51	-1
29½	29⅝	10,073	Chesapeake & Ohio	30¼	30⅝	29½	29⅝	-¼
125¾	126	23,167	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	128	129	125¾	125¾	-3¼
90	93	200	Chicago & Eastern Ill.	93½	93½	93½	93½	....
13	13¼	3,650	Chi. Great Western	13⅝	13⅝	13	13	-¼
78½	79	675	Chi. Gr. West. pf. A.	80	80	79⅜	79⅜	-¾
38	38½	400	Chi. Gr. West. pf. B.	39½	39½	38	38	-1
87¼	88	400	Chi. Gr. West. deb.	88	88	88	88	....
13¾	14	920	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	14	14	13⅝	13⅝	-¼
46	48	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	-¼
118¼	118½	42,090	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	121⅜	121⅜	118	118½	-2¾
180	180	155	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	180½	180½	180½	180½	-1½
158	160	675	Chicago & Northw.	161	161	160	160	-2
108	108¼	11,035	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	110¾	110¾	108	108¼	-2
12	13	200	Chicago Term. Trans.	12	12	12	12	....
39	41	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	40	40	40	40	....
59½	60	4,020	C., C., C. & St. L.	61	61½	59¾	59¾	-1½
105	105	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	105	105	105	105	-1
43	46	200	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	45	45	45	45	....
1½	2	100	Colorado C. & I. Dev.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	....
41⅝	41⅝	4,550	Col. Fuel & Iron	45	45¾	41	41	-4
128	128	200	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	128	128	128	128	+1
8¾	9	300	Colorado Midland	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	-¼
21½	22	570	Colorado Midland pf.	22¾	22¾	21⅝	21⅝	-1
5⅝	5⅝	620	Colorado Southern	5¾	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	-¼
44¾	45	90	Col. Southern 1st pf.	45¾	45¾	44¾	44¾	....
16¾	17	145	Col. Southern 2d pf.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	....
..	..	300	Col. & H. C. & I.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	-¼
182	182¼	2,185	Consolidated Gas	185	185	181½	182	-3
31	31½	15,490	Continental Tobacco	34	34	30¾	31¼	-2¾

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Ex-Gov. Morton Buys an Apartment House—Several Fine Dwellings Sold—Dealings at Auction.

Contracts were signed yesterday in the deal by which ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton becomes the owner of the seven-story apartment house, known as the Lucile, at the southeast corner of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, 118 feet on the avenue by 130 feet on the street. The sellers of this property are Felt & Livingston, and in part payment they take the two four-story dwellings 67 and 69 West Ninety-fifth Street, each 18 by 50 by 100, and the similar dwelling 151 West Ninety-seventh Street. The deal, which involves about $350,000, was negotiated by Frederick Zittel and Albert Booth Cohn.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold for the estate of Siegfried Gruner the four-story dwelling, with extension, 29 West Eighty-first Street, on a lot 25 feet front and extending through to Eighty-second Street. The brokers would not confirm or deny a report that Joseph Doelger, the brewer, is the buyer of the property.

Dr. S. J. O'Neil has bought the four-story dwelling 242 Central Park West, near Eighty-fourth Street, 20 by 100.

Jesse G. Bennett & Co. have sold for George Cubberly, for $37,000, the two dwellings 309 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 17 by 55 by 100, and 106 Edgecombe Avenue, 17 by 80.

John F. Kirwan has resold at an advance over the price recently paid at auction, the five-story apartment house "Aldine," 358 and 360 West Fifty-first Street, 38.6 by 100.5.

Henry E. Nieser of the American Sugar Refining Company is the buyer of the residence 75 Riverside Drive.

W. W. & T. M. Hall have bought from Mrs. Josephine N. Cowperthwait the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 5 Mount Morris Park West, 20 by 85.

Frank T. Edmunds has sold, through Steel & Dickson, attorneys, to Lucas J. Donegan, for $36,000, the two five-story double flats 238 and 238 West Sixty-first Street, 50 by 90 by 100.8.

J. D. Putnam has sold the five-story apartment house 236 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 35 by 100.

It is reported that the dwelling 9 East Eighty-first Street has been sold for about $45,000.

Charles Griffith Moses & Brother have sold for Maximilian Morgenthau to Leo C. Dessar two lots on Third Avenue, about 90 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street.

Simon Fine was the broker in the sale of the northwest corner of Broome and Varick Streets, 63 by 90. The plot was bought by the Empire Cornice Works and will be improved by the erection of two seven-story flats.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

2,232 Second Avenue, 20 by 75, four-story stone-front tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Charles G. Spencer $13,300

418 to 426 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 75 by 99.11, five four-story brick dwellings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Theodore and William Kilian. 72,280

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

Fourteenth Street, William's Bridge, south side, 155 feet west of Prospect Terrace, 50 by 114, two two-story frame dwellings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Albert W. Gifford 3,500

By Thomas C. Smith.

50 and 52 West Third Street, 43 by 75, seven-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Edward T. Hunt, as executor 79,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, John Delahunty, referee, 623 Ninth Avenue, northwest corner of Forty-fourth Street, runs north 20.1 by west 65 by north 20 by west 15 by south 40.1 to the north side of Forty-fourth Street, by east 80, four-story brick tenement, with store; Gerard Avenue, east side, 288.11 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 20.6 by 100, vacant; Gerard Avenue, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 25 by 100, vacant; Gerard Avenue, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 25 by 100, vacant; Gerard Avenue, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 25 by 100, vacant; Gerard Avenue, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 50 by 100, frame stable and vacant; Gerard Avenue, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 25 by 74.9, vacant; Walton Avenue, west side, 288.10 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street at the rear of the foregoing, 75 by 100, frame cottage; Walton Avenue, west side, 363.11 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, adjoining the foregoing, 35.6 by 100, irregular, vacant; also a triangular plot included by the east side of Walton Avenue, the north side of Butternut Street, and line running parallel with and distant 288.11 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street; also Clinton Avenue, northwest side, 349.4 feet southwest of Jefferson Avenue, 50 by 150, vacant; only a one-half interest in the last parcel is to be sold.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David McClure, referee, 1,109 and 1,171 Park Avenue, east side, 117.5 feet north of Ninety-second Street, 16.9 and 16.10, respectively, by 80, two three-story stone-front dwellings. Due on judgment on each, $13,836.

By James L. Wells, partition sale, Charles H. Young, referee, 2,100 Boston Road, southeast side, 100 feet southwest of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Subject to a mortgage for $1,046.

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, Abraham A. Joseph, referee, 2,279 and 2,281 First Avenue, west side, 25.2 feet north of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 50.5 by 100, one and two-story frame buildings. Due on judgment, $4,400; subject to another mortgage for $7,000.

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, William H. Corbitt, referee, 220 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 240 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 14 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,081.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Sixtieth Street, south side, 200 feet east of First Avenue, for a three-story brick stable and storage house, 25 by 93.5; F. Schilfinger of 1,073 Third Avenue, owner; William B. Tuthill of 287 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $25,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, northeast corner of Stebbins Avenue, for a three-story frame dwelling and store, 20.9 by 80 and 65; B. C. Murray of 1,226 Boston Murray, owner; A. Pfeiffer, architect; cost, $6,000.

Stebbins Avenue, east side, 80 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 37; B. C. Murray, owner; A. Preiffer, architect; cost, $3,200.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, north side, 20.9 feet east of Stebbins Avenue, for a three-story frame tenement, 20.9 by 60; B. C. Murray, owner; A. Pfeiffer, architect; cost, $5,500.

One Hundred and Eightieth Street, northwest corner of Boston Road, for a three-story frame dwelling, with store, 23.4 by 40; Adolf Bauer, premises, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $7,500.

One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 250 feet west of Willow Avenue, for two four-story brick flats, 25 by 77; Catharine M. Matthews, owner; Ward Cunningham, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, near Third Avenue, architect, cost, $40,000.

Cabot Street, 100 feet west of and 600 feet south of Leggett Avenue, for a one-story tool house, 22 by 18; New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, owner; A. H. Lee, architect; cost, $400.

One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, south side, 150 feet east of Bronx Park, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 40; Joseph Diamond, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $3,500.

Nos. 338 and 340 East Fifteenth Street, for a seven-story brick and stone flat, 42 by 93.3; Schaff & Silberman of 83 Canal Street, owners; Max Muller, architect; cost, $30,000.

Bank Street, north side, 100 feet east of Bleecker Street, for two six-story and basement brick and stone flats, with stores, 35 by 86.10; Elias Kempner of 55 East Sixty-first Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $50,000.

No. 377 Madison Street, for a six-story and basement brick flat, with store, 25 by 94.10; Lowenfeld & Prager, owners; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $23,000.

No. 2,353 Jackson Avenue, for a two-story frame stable, 30 by 16; Frederick Schellheimer of 4,432 Third Avenue, owner; R. Von Glahn, architect; cost, $500.

No. 419 West Thirteenth Street, for a six-story brick stable and lofts, 47 by 95; Chesebro & McNally of 287 Fourth Avenue, owner; W. H. Whittal, architect; cost, $25,000.

Tinton Avenue, east side, 122 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-eight Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 95; Charles H. Phillips of 49 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $3,500.

One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, north side, 19 feet west of Union Avenue, for a three-story frame tenement and store, 19.2 by 55; Adolf Kuehnel, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $5,000.

Alterations.

No. 271 West End Avenue, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Isaac J. Greenwood of 271 West End Avenue, owner; Max Muller of 3 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $400.

No. 10 East Forty-second Street, to a five-story brick store and offices; Jennie E. Soule of 10 East Forty-second Street, owner; Benjamin Spinelli, architect; cost, $300.

No. 2,009 Third Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling and hall; Twelfth Ward Bank, owner; Rudolph Moeller, architect; cost, $800.

No. 108 East Houston Street, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; Jacob Lutz, premises, owner; Wagner & Jahn, architects; cost, $800.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Dec. 13.

BROADWAY, 287, s w corner of Reade St, 25x100; Old Slip, 10 and 12, n e corner of Water St; Park Row, 211 and 213; Broadway, s e corner of 63d St, 25x123.4x irregular; Boulevard, e s, 25 ft s of 63d St, 24x73x20x55; Boulevard, e s, 49 ft s of 63d St, 20x62x17x73; 76th St, 32 West, 22x102.2; Walton Storm to Theodora M. Storm 1

BROADWAY, 287, and 55 Reade St; Theodora M. Storm, individually and as executrix, to Sarah M. Orvis, executrix and trustee 1

EDGECOMBE AV, s w corner of 142d St, 101.4x22.5 to the centre of old King's Bridge Road, x 101.3 to the street, x 169.10; Sarah E. Marshall to Harry E. and William H. Glickman 1

FULTON ST, s s, 53.9 ft w of Front St, 18.11x36.2x irregular; Vandam St, 22, s s, 23x100; Vandam St, 23, n s, 19.11x99.5x 19.4x99.5; Christopher St, 21, n s, 20.2x 90; Charlton St, 4, s s, 21x70.3x irregular to Macdougal St; 150th St, n s, 150 ft e of 6th Av, old line, 20x99.11; Vandam St, s s, 160 ft e of Varick St, 25.1x 100x25.2x100; Michael L. Brosnan to Mary T. Brosnan 1

HAMPDEN ST, s s, 50 ft w of Andrews Av, 50x100; Emma B. Harper to John J. Brady 1

HUDSON ST, 137, w s, 28.8x76.4x28.6x76.5; Johnathan J. Brome, executor, to Samuel Weil 18,500

JAY ST, 44, 26.8x58.4x26.8x58.8; Ella M. Smith to Samuel Galle, ½ part 1

JAY ST, 44, 26.8x58.4x26.8x58.8; Samuel Galle, executor and trustee, to Ella M. Smith, ½ part 13,250

KELLY ST, e s, 107.3 ft n of 105th St, 24x100; Vincenzo Palmieri to John Blumers and another 100

PARK ROW, 211 and 213, s s, ¾ part; Old Slip, 10 and 12, n e corner of Water St; Sarah M. Orvis, individually and as executrix, and trustee, to Theodora M. Storm 1

PLOT bounded by the w s of Broadway, e s of the Boulevard Lafayette, and the n s of 157th St, if extended west; George B. Grinnell and another, executors, &c., to the Lansing Investment Company ..., PLOT bounded by the w s of Broadway, e s of the Boulevard Lafayette, and the n s of 157th St, if extended west; George B. Grinnell and another, executors, &c., to the Lansing Investment Company ... 100

SHERMAN AV, n e corner of Academy St, 30x100; Augusta Reinold and others to John Connolly 2,525

SOUTH PORTION OF LOT 7,551, Section 70, map of Woodlawn Cemetery; the Woodlawn Cemetery to Charles J. Appell. 385

TIFFANY ST, e s, 304.3 ft s of 167th St, 25x100; Bradley L. Eaton to Philip Weber 2,800

WATER ST, 605, s s, 23x70; George L. Gaultier and another, executors, &c., to Albert Busch and another 12,000

WILLETT ST, 25, w s, 21.10x100; Max Horn to Esther Horn 1,500

5TH AV, w s, 57 ft n of 30th St, 17x125; Christian G. Moritz, referee, to Emil Unger 22,000

6TH AV, w s, 43 ft s of 22d St, 20x65; James E. Scovell to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company 1

3D ST, 275 and 277, n s, 36x48; John Bache and another, executors, and trustees, to Sigmund Kraus 15,500

3D ST, 275 and 277, n s, 36x48; Maria K. Sommer to John Bache and another, executors and trustees 1

47TH ST, s s, 80.3 ft n of 10th St, 21.10x 101.7x irregular; Sarah E. Warner to George Schenck 11,500

10TH ST, 367 and 369 East, 40x94.9; Jacob Sommer to Louis Bachrach 100

18TH ST, n s, 410 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x 100.11; Samuel D. Tomback to Mary Caspe 1

41ST ST, 323 West, 25x98.9; Mary E. Corse to Albert Schick ..... Exch

64TH ST, s s, 156 ft w of Columbus Av, 19x150.5; Cornelius D. Wood and others, trustees, to Harriet W. Anderson 1

67TH ST, 221 West, 25x100.5; Michael F. Cregan to John Glenson 1

84TH ST, s s, 256.9 ft e of Columbus Av, 18.3x102.2; Elizabeth M. Schenck and another to Ellen Bourne 1

85TH ST, n s, 208 ft w of 2d Av, 27x102.2; Chevie J. Rae, or Rar, to Sadie Cohen.. 24,000

86TH ST, 61 to 69 East, 102.3x100.8; August Oppenheimer to Mary A. Dempsey ..1

104TH ST, s s, 194 ft e of Columbus Av, 33.4x100.11; John T. Terry and another, trustees, to George A. St. John 43,000

101TH ST, s s, 194 ft e of Columbus Av, 33.4x100.11; George A. St. John to Catharine Linde 1

104TH ST, 25 West, 16.6x89.11; Julia P. French to Henry S. Shephard 1

104TH ST, 256 West, 16.6x89.11; Henry S. Shephard to Lizzie W. Davidson 1

108TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; William H. Glickman and another to Sarah E. Marshall 1

117TH ST, 521 East, 25x100.10; Frida Goldman to Michael Farrell 1

119TH ST, 356 West, 25x100.11; Hannah Eckstein to Sara Gousenheim 26,000

124TH ST, s s, 224.6 ft e of 8th Av, 25.6x 100.11; John McCrone, referee, to Mutual Life Insurance Company 11,000

127TH ST, s s, 215 ft e of Park Av, 25x 99.11; Jennie Goldstein to Annie Nelson. 1

129TH ST, n s, 400 ft e of 7th Av, widened, 50x99.11; John McQuirk to the Little Sisters of the Assumption 1

131ST ST, s s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 25x 99.11; Ella J. Breckenridge to James Kilpatrick 1

132D ST, 3 East, 20x99.11; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Leopold Jonas..... 15,000

183D ST, n s, 104.1 ft e of King's Bridge Road, 50x74.11; 188th St, s s, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 50x94.10; Florence W. Kehoe to Rosa A. Kehoe 1

183TH ST, n s, 83 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16.6x53.8x16.6x53.7; John J. Barry to Mary B. Mulligan 1

Recorded Leases.

CAVA, Carmine, to R. L. Rose; James St, 71. 2-5-12 years $1,080

CRAWFORD, Fannie, to Clancy & Hennessy; 8th Av, 791, n w corner of 48th St. 7-5-12 years..... 2,300 to 2,400

East 4th St, 3 years..... 3,120

KINDERGEN, Ann, to Herman Meyer and another; 2d Av, 2,336, 5½ years..... 1,200 to 1,380

POLHEMUS, Mary A., to Ernest C. H. Bauer and wife; Bowery, 361, and 48

Recorded Mortgages.

BUSCH, Albert, and Henry Schwartz, Jr., to the New York Historical Society; 606 Water St, 3 years 7,000

CLARKE, Arthur, to James Stokes; 109 East 123d St, 3 years..... 21,500

CLARKE, Arthur, to Louis Lese; 109 to 111 East 123d St, 2 months..... 1,000

CLARKE, Arthur, to Julia G. Inness; 111 East 123d St, 3 years..... 21,500

CLANCY, John F. and Joseph W. Hennessy to Beadleston & Woerz; 791 8th Av, saloon lease, demand 6,000

CORSE, Mary E., to Albert Schick; 8th Av, w s, 18.3 ft n of 28th St, leasehold, 1 year 3,000

DECKER, David, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 46th St, n s, 370 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year 4,000

DEMPSEY, Mary E., to August Oppenheimer; 86th St, n s, 133.4 ft w of Park Av, 1 year..... 45,200

DEMPSEY, Mary E., to August Oppenheimer; 86th St, n s, 133.4 ft w of Park Av, secures advances 85,000

FITZPATRICK, Julia, to Sarah U. and George W. Perkins; 148th St, n s, 175 ft w of Boulevard, 3 years..... 1,500

FITZPATRICK, Julia to John B. Clark; 148th St, n s, 175 ft w of Boulevard, 3 years 1,000

FULLER, William H., to Mary L. Fuller; 61st St, n s, 96 ft w of 4th Av, 3 years.. 20,000

GABLE, Samuel, to Angel J. Simpson; 44 Jay St, 1 year..... 13,000

GUILFOY, Samuel, and others to William Bryan, a corporation; 139th St, n s, 400 ft e of St. Ann's Av, ½ year..... 4,550

HOLZMAN, Leopold, to Bradley & Currier Company; 116th St, n s, 125 ft w of Lexington Av, 3 months..... 3,200

HOWARD, Michael D., to Margaretha Forschner; 857 Morris Av, 5 years, re-recorded 12,500

KASSEWITZ, Jacob, to Harriet W. Goelet and another, executors, &c.; 3d St, n s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years..... 30,000

KASSEWITZ, Jacob, to Lily W. Beresford and others, trustees, &c.; 3d St, n s, 375 and 400 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years, (two mortgages,) each..... 30,000

KEHOE, Florence W., to Martin J. Barley, trustee; Lots 19 and 20, map of 16 villa sites and 80 lots, portion of Anthony estate, King's Bridge Heights; also, 2d Av, at s s of 14th St, being Lot 1,077, map of Wakefield, and 183d St, n s, 154.1 ft e of King's Bridge Road, ½ year 6,296

KENNEDY, Mary E., to Frances Sullivan; 354 West 31st St, demand 500

LAPP, George E., to American Mortgage Company; 183 Mott St, 5 years..... 20,000

LINDE, Catharine, to John T. Terry and another, trustees; 104th St, s s, 194 ft e of Columbus Av, installments..... 37,500

LUDLAM, Gertrude De L., to Clara J. Chase; 333 Greenwich St, 1 year..... 5,000

MARSHALL, Sarah E., to William H. and Harry E. Glickman; 108th St, n s, 150 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years..... $3,500

McCARROLL, James A. and Mary A., to Mary and Margaret McGill; Creston Av, s e corner of 182d St, 3 years..... 2,500

METZLER, John H., to John F. Steeves; Valentine Av, widened, e s, 151.2 ft n of 180th St, demand 10,000

MULLALLY, or Mullaly, John, to the American Savings Bank; Bronxdale Av, w s, Lots 149 to 154, map of portion of Downing estate, Van Nest Station, 1 year 4,000

NEWCOMBE, Ida M., or Ida, to Seamen's Bank for Savings; Madison Av, e s, 57.5 ft s of 68th St, 1 year..... 5,000

O'CONNELL, Mary, to William T. Laveille; White Plains Road, s e corner of 8th St, 1 year 2,284

PRINCE, Edward S., to Benjamin F. Vosburgh, trustee; Bathgate Av, widened, w s, 260.5 ft n of 179th St, 50x240 to old Quarry Road, 3 years..... 5,000

RATKOWSKY, Bernard, to East River Savings Institution; 54 East Broadway, 1 year 1,000

ROBINSON, Samuel A., to Albert Erdman; 274 and 276 1st Av, demand..... 20,000

SCHENK, George, to New York Life Insurance Company; 4th St, e s, 80.3 ft n of 10th St, 3 years 500

SHEPHARD, Henry S., to Julia P. French; 256 West 104th St, 3 years..... 5,000

SHEPHARD, Henry S., to Emile H. Roth; 256 West 104th St, 3 years..... 500

SOMMERS, Henry H., to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 78 East 116th St; also 10-inch strip adjoining on n s, 3 years..... 13,500

SPENCER, William A., to Real Estate Trust Company of New York; 7th Av, w s, 40.1 ft n of 122d St, 3 years..... 60,000

STEIN, Theodore G., and others to Alois Gutwillig; 5th Av, n e corner of 125th St, demand..... 30,988

VIVANTI, Ferruccio A., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 1,451 Madison Av, 6 years 30,000

WEBER, Philip, to Bradley L. Eaton; Tiffany St, e s, 304.3 ft s of 167th St, installments 2,250

WHITE, Frederick L., to Carl and Martha Degenhardt; 121st St, n e s, 213.9 ft n w of 7th Av, leasehold, 3 years..... 1,500

WRIGHT, Robert J., to Mary D. Young; 232 East 105th St, 3 years..... 6,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BOORAEM, Louis V., to Mary E. McDermott, guardian, &c..... $1,000

BRISTOW, Louise N., to John J. Clancy.. 8,217

BROWN, Yette, to William Feinberg and another ..... Nom.

CAULDWELL, Thomas W., and others, executors, &c., to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company..... 16,000

DANENBERG, Isaac, to Samuel Untermyer 1

FULTON ST, s s, 53.9 ft w of Front St, 18.11x36.2x irregular; Vandam St, 22, s s, 23x100; Vandam St, 23, n s, 19.11x99.5x 19.4x99.5; Christopher St, 21, n s, 20.2x 90; Charlton St, 4, s s, 21x70.3x irregular to Macdougal St; 150th St, n s, 150 ft e of 6th Av, old line, 20x99.11; Vandam St, s s, 160 ft e of Varick St, 25.1x 100x25.2x100; Michael L. Brosnan to Mary T. Brosnan 1

HAMPDEN ST, s s, 50 ft w of Andrews Av, 50x100; Emma B. Harper to John J. Brady 1

HUDSON ST, 137, w s, 28.8x76.4x28.6x76.5; Johnathan J. Brome, executor, to Samuel Weil 18,500

JAY ST, 44, 26.8x58.4x26.8x58.8; Ella M. Smith to Samuel Galle, ½ part..... 1

JAY ST, 44, 26.8x58.4x26.8x58.8; Samuel Galle, executor and trustee, to Ella M. Smith, ½ part 13,250

KELLY ST, e s, 107.3 ft n of 105th St, 24x100; Vincenzo Palmieri to John Blumers and another..... 100

PARK ROW, 211 and 213, s s, ¾ part; Old Slip, 10 and 12, n e corner of Water St; Sarah M. Orvis, individually and as executrix, and trustee, to Theodora M. Storm 1

PLOT bounded by the w s of Broadway, e s of the Boulevard Lafayette, and the n s of 157th St, if extended west; George B. Grinnell and another, executors, &c., to the Lansing Investment Company..., PLOT bounded by the w s of Broadway, e s of the Boulevard Lafayette, and the n s of 157th St, if extended west; George B. Grinnell and another, executors, &c., to the Lansing Investment Company... 100

SHERMAN AV, n e corner of Academy St, 30x100; Augusta Reinold and others to John Connolly 2,525

SOUTH PORTION OF LOT 7,551, Section 70, map of Woodlawn Cemetery; the Woodlawn Cemetery to Charles J. Appell. 385

TIFFANY ST, e s, 304.3 ft s of 167th St, 25x100; Bradley L. Eaton to Philip Weber 2,800

WATER ST, 605, s s, 23x70; George L. Gaultier and another, executors, &c., to Albert Busch and another..... 12,000

WILLETT ST, 25, w s, 21.10x100; Max Horn to Esther Horn 1,500

5TH AV, w s, 57 ft n of 30th St, 17x125; Christian G. Moritz, referee, to Emil Unger 22,000

6TH AV, w s, 43 ft s of 22d St, 20x65; James E. Scovell to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company 1

3D ST, 275 and 277, n s, 36x48; John Bache and another, executors, and trustees, to Sigmund Kraus..... 15,500

3D ST, 275 and 277, n s, 36x48; Maria K. Sommer to John Bache and another, executors and trustees 1

47TH ST, s s, 80.3 ft n of 10th St, 21.10x 101.7x irregular; Sarah E. Warner to George Schenck 11,500

10TH ST, 367 and 369 East, 40x94.9; Jacob Sommer to Louis Bachrach 100

18TH ST, n s, 410 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x 100.11; Samuel D. Tomback to Mary Caspe 1

41ST ST, 323 West, 25x98.9; Mary E. Corse to Albert Schick ..... Exch

64TH ST, s s, 156 ft w of Columbus Av, 19x150.5; Cornelius D. Wood and others, trustees, to Harriet W. Anderson..... 1

67TH ST, 221 West, 25x100.5; Michael F. Cregan to John Glenson..... 1

84TH ST, s s, 256.9 ft e of Columbus Av, 18.3x102.2; Elizabeth M. Schenck and another to Ellen Bourne..... 1

85TH ST, n s, 208 ft w of 2d Av, 27x102.2; Chevie J. Rae, or Rar, to Sadie Cohen.. 24,000

86TH ST, 61 to 69 East, 102.3x100.8; August Oppenheimer to Mary A. Dempsey ..1

104TH ST, s s, 194 ft e of Columbus Av, 33.4x100.11; John T. Terry and another, trustees, to George A. St. John..... 43,000

101TH ST, s s, 194 ft e of Columbus Av, 33.4x100.11; George A. St. John to Catharine Linde 1

104TH ST, 25 West, 16.6x89.11; Julia P. French to Henry S. Shephard..... 1

104TH ST, 256 West, 16.6x89.11; Henry S. Shephard to Lizzie W. Davidson..... 1

108TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; William H. Glickman and another to Sarah E. Marshall..... 1

117TH ST, 521 East, 25x100.10; Frida Goldman to Michael Farrell..... 1

119TH ST, 356 West, 25x100.11; Hannah Eckstein to Sara Gousenheim..... 26,000

124TH ST, s s, 224.6 ft e of 8th Av, 25.6x 100.11; John McCrone, referee, to Mutual Life Insurance Company 11,000

127TH ST, s s, 215 ft e of Park Av, 25x 99.11; Jennie Goldstein to Annie Nelson. 1

129TH ST, n s, 400 ft e of 7th Av, widened, 50x99.11; John McQuirk to the Little Sisters of the Assumption..... 1

131ST ST, s s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 25x 99.11; Ella J. Breckenridge to James Kilpatrick 1

132D ST, 3 East, 20x99.11; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Leopold Jonas..... 15,000

183D ST, n s, 104.1 ft e of King's Bridge Road, 50x74.11; 188th St, s s, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 50x94.10; Florence W. Kehoe to Rosa A. Kehoe 1

183TH ST, n s, 83 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16.6x53.8x16.6x53.7; John J. Barry to Mary B. Mulligan 1

Recorded Leases.

CAVA, Carmine, to R. L. Rose; James St, 71. 2-5-12 years..... $1,080

CRAWFORD, Fannie, to Clancy & Hennessy; 8th Av, 791, n w corner of 48th St. 7-5-12 years..... 2,300 to 2,400

East 4th St, 3 years..... 3,120

KINDERGEN, Ann, to Herman Meyer and another; 2d Av, 2,336, 5½ years..... 1,200 to 1,380

POLHEMUS, Mary A., to Ernest C. H. Bauer and wife; Bowery, 361, and 48

Recorded Mortgages.

BUSCH, Albert, and Henry Schwartz, Jr., to the New York Historical Society; 606 Water St, 3 years 7,000

CLARKE, Arthur, to James Stokes; 109 East 123d St, 3 years..... 21,500

CLARKE, Arthur, to Louis Lese; 109 to 111 East 123d St, 2 months..... 1,000

CLARKE, Arthur, to Julia G. Inness; 111 East 123d St, 3 years..... 21,500

CLANCY, John F. and Joseph W. Hennessy to Beadleston & Woerz; 791 8th Av, saloon lease, demand 6,000

CORSE, Mary E., to Albert Schick; 8th Av, w s, 18.3 ft n of 28th St, leasehold, 1 year 3,000

DECKER, David, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 46th St, n s, 370 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year 4,000

DEMPSEY, Mary E., to August Oppenheimer; 86th St, n s, 133.4 ft w of Park Av, 1 year..... 45,200

DEMPSEY, Mary E., to August Oppenheimer; 86th St, n s, 133.4 ft w of Park Av, secures advances..... 85,000

FITZPATRICK, Julia, to Sarah U. and George W. Perkins; 148th St, n s, 175 ft w of Boulevard, 3 years..... 1,500

FITZPATRICK, Julia to John B. Clark; 148th St, n s, 175 ft w of Boulevard, 3 years 1,000

FULLER, William H., to Mary L. Fuller; 61st St, n s, 96 ft w of 4th Av, 3 years.. 20,000

GABLE, Samuel, to Angel J. Simpson; 44 Jay St, 1 year..... 13,000

GUILFOY, Samuel, and others to William Bryan, a corporation; 139th St, n s, 400 ft e of St. Ann's Av, ½ year..... 4,550

HOLZMAN, Leopold, to Bradley & Currier Company; 116th St, n s, 125 ft w of Lexington Av, 3 months..... 3,200

HOWARD, Michael D., to Margaretha Forschner; 857 Morris Av, 5 years, re-recorded 12,500

KASSEWITZ, Jacob, to Harriet W. Goelet and another, executors, &c.; 3d St, n s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years..... 30,000

KASSEWITZ, Jacob, to Lily W. Beresford and others, trustees, &c.; 3d St, n s, 375 and 400 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years, (two mortgages,) each..... 30,000

KEHOE, Florence W., to Martin J. Barley, trustee; Lots 19 and 20, map of 16 villa sites and 80 lots, portion of Anthony estate, King's Bridge Heights; also, 2d Av, at s s of 14th St, being Lot 1,077, map of Wakefield, and 183d St, n s, 154.1 ft e of King's Bridge Road, ½ year 6,296

KENNEDY, Mary E., to Frances Sullivan; 354 West 31st St, demand 500

LAPP, George E., to American Mortgage Company; 183 Mott St, 5 years..... 20,000

LINDE, Catharine, to John T. Terry and another, trustees; 104th St, s s, 194 ft e of Columbus Av, installments..... 37,500

LUDLAM, Gertrude De L., to Clara J. Chase; 333 Greenwich St, 1 year..... 5,000

MARSHALL, Sarah E., to William H. and Harry E. Glickman; 108th St, n s, 150 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years..... $3,500

McCARROLL, James A. and Mary A., to Mary and Margaret McGill; Creston Av, s e corner of 182d St, 3 years..... 2,500

METZLER, John H., to John F. Steeves; Valentine Av, widened, e s, 151.2 ft n of 180th St, demand 10,000

MULLALLY, or Mullaly, John, to the American Savings Bank; Bronxdale Av, w s, Lots 149 to 154, map of portion of Downing estate, Van Nest Station, 1 year 4,000

NEWCOMBE, Ida M., or Ida, to Seamen's Bank for Savings; Madison Av, e s, 57.5 ft s of 68th St, 1 year..... 5,000

O'CONNELL, Mary, to William T. Laveille; White Plains Road, s e corner of 8th St, 1 year 2,284

PRINCE, Edward S., to Benjamin F. Vosburgh, trustee; Bathgate Av, widened, w s, 260.5 ft n of 179th St, 50x240 to old Quarry Road, 3 years..... 5,000

RATKOWSKY, Bernard, to East River Savings Institution; 54 East Broadway, 1 year 1,000

ROBINSON, Samuel A., to Albert Erdman; 274 and 276 1st Av, demand..... 20,000

SCHENK, George, to New York Life Insurance Company; 4th St, e s, 80.3 ft n of 10th St, 3 years 500

SHEPHARD, Henry S., to Julia P. French; 256 West 104th St, 3 years..... 5,000

SHEPHARD, Henry S., to Emile H. Roth; 256 West 104th St, 3 years..... 500

SOMMERS, Henry H., to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 78 East 116th St; also 10-inch strip adjoining on n s, 3 years..... 13,500

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 166, 177, 178, 180, 181.

New York Calendars This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Patterson, and Ingraham, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

87—Wally vs. Hitchcock.
48—Olyphant vs. Phyfe.
49—Hastings vs. 23d Ward Land & Imp. Co.
26—Griffan vs. Manice.
50—Field vs. Pinkney.
52—Vidaud vs. 42d St., &c., R. R.
83—Guy vs. Craighead.
55—Frounfelker vs. D., L. & W. R. R.
12—Jones vs. City of New York.
4—People, &c., vs. Boylan.
18—Davidson vs. Mayer, &c.
6—People vs. Allen.
54—Kuhn vs. Herrlich.
57—Hawkins vs. Campbell.
59—Wanamaker vs. Magraw.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Person vs. Blumenthal.
2—Wallach vs. Wallach.
3—Scheller vs. Met. St. Ry.
4—Graham vs. Walsh.
5—Matthies vs. Wolffenbach.
6—Schramme vs. Katzenberg.
7—Bushorn vs. Lockwood.
8—Lenehan vs. College of St. Francis Xavier.
9—Foley vs. Foley.
10—Watson vs. Stillman.
11—Schmitt vs. Schmitt.
12—Lawrence vs. Bleibe.
13—Matter of Harcottil.
14—Bradley vs. Utica Belt Line St. R. R.
15—In re Int. Ins. Co.
16—Wellington vs. Washington Lighting Co.
17—Van Keuren vs. Van Heuren.
18—Macdonald vs. Bach.
19—Keller vs. Ferrell.
20—Katz vs. Forster.
21—Cochran vs. A. S. Baker & Co.
22—Hickie vs. Ullmer.
23—Von Den Driesch vs. Rohrig.
24—Plankinton vs. Tarbell.
25—Piaget vs. Headley.
26—Bradley vs. Fuhs.
27—Ward vs. Clark.
28—Mixer Ice Machine Co. vs. Schock.
29—Wilson vs. Met. St. Ry.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Motions.

1—In re E. 159th St.
2—In re St. Ann's Av.
3—In re Belmont St.
4—In re E. 142d St.
5—In re Van Courtlandt Av.
6—In re E. 131st St.
7—In re Valentine Av.
8—In re E. 165th St.
9—In re Court House Site.
10—In re Concord Av.
11—In re E. 176th St.
12—In re Marion Av.
13—In re Andrews Av.
14—In re Webster Av.
15—In re Orchard St.
16—In re E. 138th St.
17—In re Public Place at E. 138th St.
18—In re Boone St.
19—In re Edgecombe R'd
20—In re W. 171st St.
21—In re Wilkins Pl.
22—In re Villa Place.
23—In re Willis Av. Bridge.
24—In re E. 176th St.
25—In re Wendover Av.
26—In re

FOR SALE.

pewriters : 1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and other standard makes rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway. Telephone 1338 Franklin.

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QUE HOLIDAY NOVELTIES; STERLING ver Articles, Parisian Jewelry, Delicious mmery. Our goods, although exceedingly onable, are most exclusive and not to be ated elsewhere. JAMMES, 4 West 37th St., 5th Av.

LEGAL SALES.

ROGATE'S COURT, NEW YORK COUN—In the matter of the application of Charles erer, a creditor, for the disposition of the property of Anton Deutsch, deceased, for payment of his debts.

tice is hereby given that, pursuant to a decree, entered in the above-entitled proing, bearing date the 10th day of August, I, the undersigned, will on the 22d day of mber, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, ugh of Manhattan, City of New York, by n L. Kennelly, auctioneer, sell at public on the premises directed by said decree to be sold and therein described as follows:

REST PARCEL: All that certain lot, piece, parcel of land, with the buildings thereon ted, situate, lying, and being in the City New York, and bounded and described as ws: Beginning at a point on the easterly of East End Avenue (formerly Avenue B) ant fifty-one (51) feet and five (5) inches erly from the northeasterly corner of East Avenue (formerly Avenue B) and Eighty-nd Street, which point is at or nearly opce to the centre of the westerly end of a wall, and running thence easterly parallel Eighty-second Street part of the way ugh said party wall one hundred (100) feet; ce northerly parallel with said East End nue twenty-five (25) feet and six (6) inches point opposite or nearly opposite to the re of another party wall; thence running erly parallel with Eighty-second Street, part he way through said party wall, one hun(100) feet to the easterly side of said East Avenue, and thence southerly along the erly side of said East End Avenue twenty(25) feet and six (6) inches to the place eginning.

ECOND PARCEL: All that certain lot, piece, arcel of ground, with the buildings thereon ted, situate, lying, and being in the Nineth Ward of the City of New York, bounded described as follows: Beginning at a point he westerly side of East End Avenue, (forvy Avenue B,) which point is distant sevsix (76) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches erly from the northwesterly corner of East Avenue (formerly Avenue B) and Eighty-nd Street, running thence westerly parallel Eighty-second Street and part of the way ugh a party wall ninety-eight (98) feet; ce northerly parallel with East End Avetwenty-five (25) feet three and one-half (3½) es; thence easterly parallel with Eighty-nd Street and part of the way through anparty wall ninety-eight (98) feet to the erly side of said East End Avenue, and ce southerly along said westerly side of End Avenue twenty-five (25) feet three and half (3½) inches to the place of beginning.

ted New York, Oct. 31st, 1899.

WILLIAM DEUTSCH, inistrator, with the will annexed, of the state of Anton Deutsch, deceased.

IS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Administrator, 1 Park Row, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

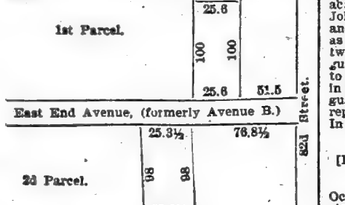

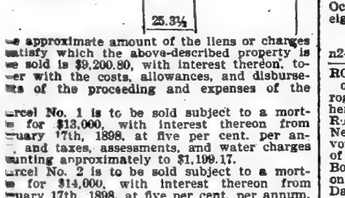

e approximate amount of the liens or charges atisfy which the above-described property is be sold is $9,200.80, with interest thereon, to-ver with the costs, allowances, and disbursets of the proceeding and expenses of the

rcel No. 1 is to be sold subject to a mort- for $13,000, with interest thereon from uary 17th, 1898, at five per cent. per an- and taxes, assessments, and water charges unting approximately to $1,199.17.

rcel No. 2 is to be sold subject to a mort- for $14,000, with interest thereon from uary 17th, 1898, at five per cent. per annum, taxes, assessments, and water rates amount- approximately to $1,030.67 and interest.

WILLIAM DEUTSCH, Administrator.

maw6wTh

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

TED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE uthern District of New York.—In the matter LBERT HARTOG, Bankrupt.—No. 1,071.

tice is hereby given that Albert Hartog, krupt, has filed his petition, dated December nth, 1899, praying for a discharge from all debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors other persons are ordered to attend at the ing up said petition before the Hon. Addison wn, United States District Judge, in the ed States Court House and Post Office Buildin the City and County of New York, on nesday, December 27th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., then and there show cause, if any they have, the prayer of said petitioner should not be ted, and also attend the examination of the krupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

w York, December 13th, 1899.

TED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE uthern District of New York.—CHARLES W. GHTON, Bankrupt.

tice is hereby given that Charles W. Leighbankrupt, has filed his petition, dat- Dec. 7th, 1899, praying for a discharge m all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all itors and other persons are ordered to attend time hearing upon said petition before the Hon. ison Brown, United States District Judge, he United States Court House and Post Office ding, in the City and County of New York, Wednesday, December 27th, 1899, at 10:30 A. and then and there show cause, if any they e, why the prayer of said petitioner should be granted, and also attend the examination he bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.

w York, December 13th, 1899.

TED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE uthern District of New York.—WILLIAM E. RSH, Bankrupt.

tice is hereby given that William E. Marsh, krupt, has filed his petition, dated December , 1899, praying for a discharge from all his s in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and r persons are ordered to attend at the hearupon said petition before the Hon. Addison wn, United States District Judge, in the ed States Court House and Post Office Buildin the City and County of New York, on nesday, December 27th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., then and there show cause, if any they have, the prayer of said petitioner should not be nted, and also attend the examination of the krupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.

w York, December 13th, 1899.

1,843.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE ited States for the Southern District of New k.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MOR- ER NORDEN, bankrupt.

the creditors of Mortimer Norden of the n and County of New York and district afore- , a bankrupt:

tice is hereby given that on the 11th day December, A. D. 1899, the said Mortimer den was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and the first meeting of creditors will be held the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 adway, in the City and County of New York, the 29th day of December, A. D. 1899, at o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the creditors may attend, prove their claims, oint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and nsact such other business as may properly e before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

w York, December 14th, 1899.

1,782.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE ited States for the Southern District of New k.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PHILIP WITZER, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

the creditors of Philip Shwitzer of the Coun- of New York and district aforesaid, a bank-

tice is hereby given that on the 28th day November, A. D. 1899, the said Philip witzer was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and the first meeting of creditors will be held the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 3d of January, A. D 1900, at 10 o'clock in the noon, at which time the said creditors may end, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, mine the bankrupt, and transact such other ness as may properly come before said meet-

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

ecember 13, 1899.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

EL, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the ty of New York, notice is hereby given to persons having claims against JAMES EL, late of the County of New York, de- , to present the same, with vouchers there- to the subscribers at their place of transbusiness, No. 67 Murray Street, in the ugh of Manhattan, City of New York, on or re the first day of May next.—Dated New the 25th day of October, 1899. JOSEPH. EL, HUGO CAHN, Executors. WISE CHTENSTEIN, Attorneys for Executors, 50 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, w-York New York. o25-1aw6mTh

LA VERGNE, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an r of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate the County of New York, notice is hereby n to all persons having claims against JOHN LA VERGNE, late of the County of New , deceased, to present the same with vouchthereof, to the subscriber, at his place of ness, at the office of Ashbel P. FITCH, 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of June, 1899. CLARA BUFFINGTON CATHARINE A. DE VERGNE, Executors. ASHBEL P. FITCH, Attorney for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, New York. jy28-1aw6m&s.120

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CAMBRELENG, JOSEPHINE GRAHAM.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Clara A. Thomas, Albert H. Jones, Emily M. Dodd, Charles G. Dodd, Howard M. Dodd, Clarence P. Thomas, Ida C. Berry, Henry P. Jones, Juliet Ketcham, Mary C. Beach, Matilda Force, Caroline A. Ohlman, Mary L. Cook, and to Aaron S. Thomas and said Clara A. Thomas, as trustees for said Mary L. Cook, and to all persons interested in the estate of MARTHA R. JONES, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 15th day of December, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Aaron S. Thomas and John M. Dodd, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of [L. S.] said county, at the County of New York, the 27th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

STETSON, JENNINGS & RUSSELL, Attorneys for Henry L. Sprague, Petitioner, 15 Broad Street, N. Y.

GRAFF, PETER A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER A. GRAFF, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at Johnstown, Fulton County, State of New York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New York, June 29th, 1899. STEPHEN GRAFF, Executor. WILLIAM KING HALL, Attorney for Executor, 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. je29-1aw6mTh

HIGGINS, ELIZABETH P.—Pursuant to an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH P. HIGGINS, late of the City and County of New York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James T. Lewis, his attorney No. 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated New York, June 21st, 1899. E. ELIOT HARRIS, Executor. JAMES T. LEWIS, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. je22-1aw6mTh

JONES, MARTHA R.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Clara A. Thomas, Albert H. Jones, Emily M. Dodd, Charles G. Dodd, Howard M. Dodd, Clarence P. Thomas, Ida C. Berry, Henry P. Jones, Juliet Ketcham, Mary C. Beach, Matilda Force, Caroline A. Ohlman, Mary L. Cook, and to Aaron S. Thomas and said Clara A. Thomas, as trustees for said Mary L. Cook, and to all persons interested in the estate of MARTHA R. JONES, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 15th day of December, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Aaron S. Thomas and John M. Dodd, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of [L. S.] said county, at the County of New York, the 30th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

n2-1aw6wTh Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

ROBERT R. McBURNEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT R. McBURNEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 47 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of September, 1899. CEPHAS BRAINERD, Executor.

TIMOTHY DAVENPORT, Atty. for Executor. 47 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s7-1aw6mTh

SCHWAB, MICHEL, or MICHAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHEL, or MICHAEL SCHWAB, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 320 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of February, 1900.—Dated New York, the 8th day of August, 1899. SAMUEL M. SCHWAB, Jr., NOAH SCHWAB, LEO SCHWAB, Executors. J. J. C. GUGGENHEIMER, Attorney for Executors, 320 Broadway, City of New York.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, by the grace of God free and independent.—To AUGUSTA S. HOCHSTAETTER, Louise M. Peckham, and Ellen C. Goldschmidt, individually and as executrices of the last will and testament of RICHARD TIGHE, deceased, Sir Francis Chapman, Maria Lady Chapman, Lina Lady Chapman, Jane Tighe, (now Jane Tongue,) Francis Rodon, Ellen Vignoles, Emily Featherston Haugh, Cecil Featherston Haugh, Howard Featherston Haugh, Frederick Featherston Haugh, Herbert Featherston Haugh, Florence Lambarde, Richard Featherston Haugh, Rupert Featherston Haugh, Benjamin Chapman, Dora Chapman, Sir Montague Chapman, Harriet Massy, Margaret Featherston Haugh, Thomas T. Chapman, Catharine Arthur, Annie Donahue, Edmund Green, Carrie Carter, Harriet G. Davenport, Annie Stephens, Frances Isabella Dowd, Howard Wainwright, Stuyvesant Wainwright, J. Mayhew Wainwright, Richard Tighe Wainwright, Henry Stuyvesant, and Margaret C. Catlin, the executrices, heirs, next of kin, devisees, and legatees of Richard Tighe, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas Thomas A. Tighe of the City of New York has filed a petition in the Surrogate's Court of our county praying for a decree revoking the probate of the alleged will of Richard Tighe admitted under an order made in said court by Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of said court, on the 20th day of October, 1898, and for other and further relief, therefore,

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of December, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why said probate should not be revoked.

And such of you as are under the age of 21 years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceedings.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of our said Surrogate's Court to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of said city and county, at the Borough of [Seal.] Manhattan, City of New York, the 23d day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk.

CAMPBELL & HANCE, Attorneys for Petitioner, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. n9-1aw6wTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NOS. —— AVENUE C, BOROUGH OF THE Bronx.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY, plaintiff, against FREDERICK J. BEYERS et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 12th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the 4th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Avenue C, as the same is laid down on a map of the village of Grove Hill, made by R. Henwood, surveyor, and on file in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester, which point is distant eighty-five feet southerly from the southerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street; running thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street seventy feet; thence southerly, and parallel with said line of Avenue C, eighty-two feet, more or less, to the land now, or late, of Ebling; thence easterly along said land of Ebling, and parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, seventy feet to the westerly line of Avenue C; thence northerly along the said westerly line of Avenue C eighty-two feet to the point or place of beginning; together with all right, title, and interest of the defendant Frederick J. Beyers in and to the said Avenue C, in front of, and adjoining said lot above described.

Dated New York, Dec. 13, 1899.

DAVID THOMSON, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

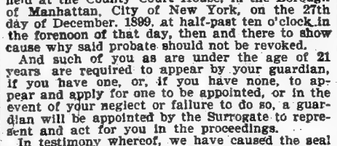

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $5,546.37, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $190.87.

DAVID THOMSON, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys. de14-2aw5wTu&Th&ja4

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—GEORGE MACCULLOCH MILLER and another as trustees, etc., plaintiffs, against FRANKLIN NOBLE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 18th day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by McVickar and Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Second Ward of the City of New York, designated on a Map filed in the Comptroller's Office as lot Number Seven, which lot with the building thereon is known as Number Two Hundred and Thirty-three (233) Front Street, bounded northwesterly in front by Front Street, southeasterly in the rear by lot marked Number Six upon the above-mentioned Map, northeasterly by a lot of ground formerly leased by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York to David Lydig, and by the said Corporation leased to the executrix and executors of the last will and testament of Philip M. Lydig, deceased, by indenture of lease bearing date the first day of July, in the year 1874; southwesterly by a lot of ground formerly belonging to Thomas Ellison and containing in breadth in front and rear Twenty-eight (28) feet, three (3) inches, and in depth on the northeasterly side Thirty-seven (37) feet and four (4) inches, and on the southwesterly side Thirty-eight (38) feet, three (3) inches, be the said several dimensions more or less. Being the same premises which were conveyed to Samuel Drew, one of the parties of the first part to said mortgage, by William J. Roome and wife and Leslie M. Daniel, by deed of conveyance bearing date the sixteenth day of June, 1892.

The above mortgaged premises being subject to a certain agreement dated February 13, 1892, made between William J. Roome and others and Dennis Doyle, recorded March 8, 1892, Liber 9 of Conveyances, Section 1, Page 332, affecting the northerly wall of said premises.—Dated New York, December 13th, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.

MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 30 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the above-described premises, known by the street number 233 Front Street:

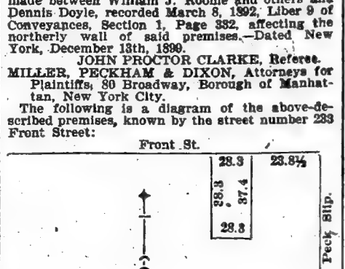

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $18,931.31, with interest thereon from the 2nd day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $353.36, with interest from November 16th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, water rents, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $615.04 and interest.—Dated New York, December 13, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE RAUCHFUSS, plaintiff, against LOTTIE M. FOWLER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 12th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 5th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, and situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, and located in Section four, on Block 1,214, on the land map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eighty-third Street distant three hundred (300) feet westwardly from the northwesterly corner of Eighty-third Street and Columbus Avenue (late Ninth Avenue,) and thence running northerly and parallel to Columbus Avenue one hundred and two (102) feet two (2) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly parallel to Columbus Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred and two feet (102) two (2) inches to the northerly line of Eighty-third Street, and thence easterly along the northerly line of Eighty-third Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, and which mortgage was given to secure part of the purchase money for said property which was conveyed by said plaintiff to said defendant, Lottie M. Fowler, by deed bearing even date with said mortgage.

Dated New York, December 13, 1899.

LOUIS WENDEL, Jr., Referee.

GEORGE A. McDERMOTT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 621 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is No. 133 West 83d Street, New York City:

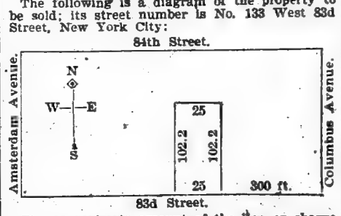

83d Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $7,046.88-100, with interest thereon from the 6th day of December, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $404.17-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $1,650.00 and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $22,000.00, with accrued interest.

Dated New York, 13th day of December, 1899.

LOUIS WENDEL, Jr., Referee.

de14-2aw3wTh&Tu&ja5

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—GLOBE REALTY COMPANY, plaintiff, against CHARLES TANGE, Amelia B. Tange, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the eleventh day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the fifth day of January, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, which when taken together are bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, distant three hundred and seventy-five feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street; running thence southerly parallel with Seventh Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block, fifty feet; thence northerly again parallel with Seventh Avenue, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and thence westerly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 8th, 1899.

EDWARD BROWNE, Referee.

DUDLEY S. HARDE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 141 Broadway, New York City.

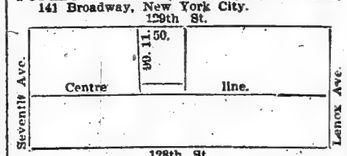

128th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is seven thousand six hundred and ninety-seven and 50-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the seventh day of December, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred and ten and 62-100 dollars, together with the expenses of the sale. The said premises shall be sold subject to a first mortgage of fourteen thousand five hundred dollars, with interest from the 29th day of June, 1899, at the rate of five per centum per annum, and subject to a second mortgage of fifteen hundred dollars, with interest from August 14th, 1899, at the rate of six per centum per annum, and also subject to all liens for taxes and assessments due, if any.—Dated New York, December 13th, 1899.

EDWARD BROWNE, Referee.

d14-2aw3wTh&Tu&ja5

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE BENAI BERITH CLUB, a domestic corporation, having its principal office and clubhouse in the City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to be held in and for the County of New York, at Special Term of said court, in Part I. thereof, at the County Court House in the county aforesaid, on the 29th day of December, 1899, at 10:30 A. M. of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its name to the FRATERNITY SOCIAL CLUB.—Dated New York City, November 15, 1899. BENAI BERITH CLUB, by Adolph Hirsh, President. JACOB LEVY, Attorney for Petitioner, 302-304 Broadway, New York City. n16-1aw6wTh.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THE COPARTnership existing between EDWARD W. MORCH and OTTO LOUIS HESSE, under the firm names of MORCH & HESSE, succeeded by EDWARD W. MORCH, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding accounts will be paid to and all liabilities will be met by Edward W. Morch.

EDWARD W. MORCH, OTTO LOUIS HESSE.

Dec. 11, 1899.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Plaintiff, against LURY ANN MOORE, Carl Guttmann, and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 16th day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Park Avenue distant one hundred and thirty-four feet two and one-half inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said easterly side of Park Avenue with the northerly side of Ninety-second Street, running thence easterly and parallel with Ninety-second Street and part of the distance through a party wall eighty feet; thence northerly parallel with Park Avenue sixteen feet ten inches; thence westerly again parallel with Ninety-second Street eighty feet to the easterly side of Park Avenue; thence southerly along said easterly side of Park Avenue sixteen feet nine inches to the point or place of beginning.

The premises above described are situated in Section 5, Block 1,521, upon the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, November 21, 1899.

DAVID McCLURE, Referee.

GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Plaintiff in Person, 18 Wall Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1,169 Park Avenue.

93d Street.

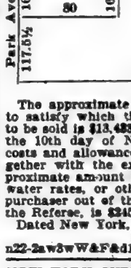

93d Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $13,433.33, with interest thereon from the 10th day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $405.63, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $345 and interest.

Dated New York, 21st day of November, 1899.

DAVID McCLURE, Referee.

n22-2aw3wW&F&d14

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE S. HAMLIN, plaintiff, against LURY ANN MOORE, GEORGE SCHAETTLER, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 16th day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Park Avenue distant one hundred and thirty-four feet two and one-half inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said easterly side of Park Avenue with the northerly side of Ninety-second Street, running thence easterly and parallel with Ninety-second Street and part of the distance through a party wall eighty feet; thence northerly parallel with Park Avenue sixteen feet ten inches; thence westerly again parallel with Ninety-second Street eighty feet to the easterly side of Park Avenue; thence southerly along said easterly side of Park Avenue sixteen feet nine inches to the point or place of beginning.

The premises above described are situated in Section 5, Block 1,521, upon the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, November 21st, 1899.

DAVID McCLURE, Referee.

GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Plaintiff in Person, 18 Wall Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1,171 Park Avenue.

93d Street.

92d Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $13,433.33, with interest thereon from the 10th day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $405.63, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $345 and interest.

Dated New York, 21st day of November, 1899.

DAVID McCLURE, Referee.

n22-2aw3wW&F&d14

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY H. MYER, as trustee of the estate of Clark L. Sharpsteen, deceased, plaintiff, against FRANK LEON SMITH and others, defendants.—(Action No. 1.)

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 12th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the 4th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Cauldwell Avenue, distant eighty-five feet southerly from the southeasterly corner of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street and Cauldwell Avenue; running thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street eighty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Cauldwell Avenue eighty-two feet to land now or late of Ebling; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, and along land of said Ebling eighty-five feet to the easterly line of Cauldwell Avenue; thence northerly along the easterly line of Cauldwell Avenue, eighty-two feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 13, 1899.

DAVID THOMSON, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

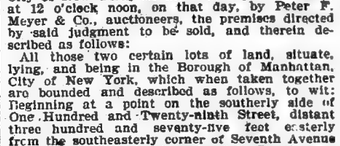

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $7,744.02, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $161.20.

DAVID THOMSON, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys. d14-2aw3wTh&Tu&ja4

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—THE GIRARD LIFE INSURANCE, ANNUITY AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, as Trustee under the will of Alexander Brown, deceased, plaintiff, against WILLIAM P. FORD et al., defendants.—Master of Lands.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the fourth day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment appointed, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, on the 20th day of December, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Fourth Avenue distant twenty-five feet six and one-half inches southerly from the easterly corner of Eighty-first Street and Fourth Avenue, running thence eastwardly, parallel to Eighty-first Street, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet, thence southwardly, parallel to Fourth Avenue, twenty-five feet six and one-half inches; thence westwardly, parallel to Eighty-first Street one hundred feet to the easterly side of Fourth Avenue, thence northwardly, along the easterly side of Fourth Avenue, twenty-five feet six and one-half inches to the point the place of beginning; being the same premises conveyed to William P. Ford by deed of Thomas Rogers and wife, dated September 10th, 1884, and recorded September 18th, 1884, in Liber 1,987 of Conveyances, Page 141. Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder, and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof.—Dated New York, November 6th, 1899.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.

ADAMS & COMSTOCK, Plaintiff

A big squeeze in boys' suit prices to-day; but only a few suits to squeeze—500. Some at each store.

A jumble of sailor, plaited, double-breasted and golf suits.

Some one of these suits in every size from 4 to 15.

$2.75.
Were $4 to $9.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Broadway, cor. Leonard.
Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

WILD FLURRY IN STOCKS

Securities Tumbled and the Conditions Were Panicky.

FORTUNES MADE BY THE BEARS

American Sugar, of Which 225,000 Shares Were Traded in, Showed a Net Decline of 9 3-4 Points.

Serious as was the break in stocks on Monday last, it was insignificant as compared with the violent decline in prices yesterday all through the Stock Exchange list. For a time during the afternoon, and particularly toward the close, conditions were panicky, and the closing of the market alone stayed the enormous volume of liquidation and further declines.

It was not one particular class of stocks alone that suffered; it was practically all of them—standard railways not even excepted. Every conspicuous stock on the list fell materially. The tide of adverse speculation ran so strongly that everything before it was carried down. Stocks were sacrificed and fortunes were lost in rushes to sell, so wild that, as one broker put it, they displayed the elemental features of a fiend of insanity.

It was harvest time for the shorts. Selling short at the prices which had prevailed during the morning, or on Monday, they were able in the late afternoon to cover at such new prices that their profits must have been enormous. In fact, it is said that in the vigorous bear campaign of the last few days more money has been made by the bears than the bulls have been able to make in the last three months.

As for the contributing causes of the decline, they are not altogether easy to explain. For that matter, after the close of the market and a review of the situation, not even the hasty sellers could explain satisfactorily to themselves—other than because of the contagion of fear that had touched them—why they had sold so precipitately. That there was sound reason for some decline in prices was admitted: that there was sound reason for a small-sized panic, they say, hardly appears.

The news from South Africa of the British reverse, the consequent selling by London of American securities, and the hardening here of exchange rates to what some regarded as perilously near the gold export point, it is pointed out, were the principal factors in the market's decline. Then, once the decline assumed consequential proportions, the reaching of a large number of stop orders and the calling for more margins by brokers added to the seriousness of the situation. Call money, however, was easy all day.

The feature of the day was the trading in American Sugar and the material fall in the price of that stock. At the opening of the market there was suggestion of what might be expected in this stock when the quotation was announced at "2,500 shares from 35½ to 134." Then for a time the price held fairly steady, at one time advancing, only in the afternoon to fall again, and finally at the close to drop to 126½, a net loss for the day of 9¾ points. In the last fifteen minutes of the trading great blocks of the stock came out, and it was said the selling was in the Havemeyer interests. It was said, also, that not a little of the selling was for Standard Oil account, and that some of the interests of that concern had become so involved in certain copper stocks that, in order to hold on to these, they were forced to part with their Sugar holdings. Over 225,000 shares were traded in. Two firms sold 30,000 shares each, and another house 20,000. The weakness of the stock was primarily due to the report of the organization of a new sugar company, and to further evidences of dissension in the company's Directorate.

Tobacco stocks were conspicuously weak, as was also Tennessee Coal and Iron. St. Paul, the standard railway stock of the country, fell to the lowest figure it has reached this year; Great Northern dropped more than 7 points, while Northern Pacific common declined 1¾ points in the face of a dividend of 1 per cent. and an extra 1 per cent.

Some of the more positive declines were: Railroads—New York Central, 2¼; Atchison, 2⅞; Baltimore and Ohio preferred, 3½; Union Pacific, 2⅜; Burlington, 2⅝; Chicago and Eastern Illinois, 3⅝; St. Paul, 2⅝; Northwest, 2; Rock Island, 2¼; Omaha, 3; Big Four, 2; Great Northern, 7¾; Louisville and Nashville, 3¼; Missouri Pacific, 3¼; Southern, 2; Norfolk and Western, 2.

Coal Stocks—Central Railroad of New Jersey, 2; Lackawanna, 5⅞; Delaware and Hudson, 2; Reading first preferred, 3¼.

Local Transit Stocks—Brooklyn Rapid Transit, 1⅜; Manhattan, 1½; Metropolitan, 5¼; Third Avenue, 11¾.

Steel Stocks—American Steel and Wire, 2⅝; Colorado Fuel and Iron, 4⅝; Tennessee Coal and Iron, 8¾; Federal Steel common, 2¼; Federal Steel preferred, 2½; Republic Iron and Steel preferred, 2¼.

Industrials—American Malting preferred, 8⅝; American Smelting preferred, 5¼; American Sugar, 9⅝; American Tobacco, 5½; Consolidated Gas, 4; Continental Tobacco common, 3⅛; Continental Tobacco preferred, 7½; New York Air Brake, 8¾; People's Gas, 3½; United States Rubber, 8; United States Leather, 3¼.

All told, the dealings for the day totaled over one million shares. Of this number American Sugar stocks enjoyed the lion's share. American Tobacco came next with nearly 70,000 shares, Brooklyn Rapid Transit next with something like 52,000, and Southern Pacific next with over 40,000. In twenty-two stocks the dealings totaled over 10,000 shares each.

JUMP IN STERLING EXCHANGE.

Gold Export Rumors Not Borne Out by Investigation — The Views of Exporters.

While stock quotations were running down at panic rate yesterday afternoon talk of the slump took in the question of the jump in sterling exchange to almost a gold exporting point, and it was asserted with insistence that before the day closed more of such exports would be made public. This news did not take into account the fact that money conditions were almost the same as on Tuesday, when the rate for call loans was, at the close, 4 per cent., having been during the day as high as 8 per cent., with demand sterling closing at $4.86⅝. There was a jump in this rate early yesterday to $4.87½ and it rose to $4.87¾. After business hours quotations varied from $4.87½ to $4.88 in a strong market, without data for a forecast of to-day.

A tour of the houses that figure in season of gold exports or imports failed to discover in any instance that arrangements had been made to ship gold, or that a single transaction of the kind was contemplated. Some of the concerns practically make their own exchange and have facilities not affected by the general banker or exchange broker. An officer of one of the most important of the independent banks said that he knew nothing of gold exports, while arrangements to this end might be made at a moment's notice should terms be regarded as favorable.

"In times like these," he added, "in times of money stringency, a selfish policy prevails, and it is the duty of each establishment to look out for its own interests. I hold the patriotic Canadian banks and their connections responsible for the advance in sterling exchange. But I see no reason to follow their lead. The rate for gold export is likely to be high—much higher than some people imagine. England will have to pay roundly if she gets any of our gold."

Leopold Zimmermann of the foreign exchange and banking firm of Zimmermann & Forshay said that he had not heard of any arrangement to ship gold abroad. "As to gold exports," he continued, "what's the logic of people getting excited over the question? Both gold exports and imports bring up old-fangled ideas. If we export gold, according, not to a few, but many, we are on the road to ruin. Supposing that we did export $10,000,000 or $15,000,000 or even more of gold, it would be but a flea-bite on the amount of the precious metal held in this country.

"Of the prospects of gold imports all I can say is that circumstances will rule all such transactions. Demand sterling closed to-day at about $4.88. As I see it, a rate to pay for exportation would be from $4.88½ to $4.88¾ for ordinary transactions. But if England's need of gold is so great that she's got to have some of ours, she will not hesitate at paying a premium, so that exports might be made at to-day's closing rate.

"The gold and exchange situation is due: To the 6 per cent. discount rate of the Bank of England, to the Transvaal war cutting off England's gold supply from South Africa, and to our unsettled currency system. Also to be taken into account are this year's Christmas presents in money sent to friends and relatives in the United Kingdom and Europe. They exceed those of former years, and a conservative estimate of the amount is $5,000,000. Then again there are the transactions incidental to the payment of interest on our securities abroad which is due Jan. 1.

"A remedy for the money situation? Let gold go to Europe. The money's going to come back. Let them have it and end it. No serious interest should suffer by the exportation of a little gold. As to financial remedies here, it should be remembered that Secretary Gage anticipated the payment of interest on Government bonds up to July 1, 1900, but such payment was subject to rebate. If now he were to waive the rebate the situation would be bridged, and the money market would receive substantial aid.

"After all, the bottom of the present trouble and agitation is sentiment. Look at the money loaning condition. During the stock market slump this afternoon everybody who wanted to borrow found accommodation at low rates, 4 and 5 per cent. But on the stock market the bear movement was operated on sentiment."

In Wall Street the story that a syndicate of local bankers was arranging a loan of from $15,000,000 to $25,000,000 was not found to have any basis. Several prominent houses secured cable dispatches disproving the story that the Bank of France had lent the Bank of England $10,000,000. A "Street" bulletin announced that "A prominent house" had received a Washington dispatch which said that the January interest on Government bonds would be paid without rebate, and that the Treasury officials were considering the purchase of $50,000,000 of bonds. This statement lacked confirmation.

The report that gold had come to New York from Canada and that the movement indicated a shipment of gold to London through such operations was confirmed by the receipt of gold from Montreal and other points to the amount of about $2,000,000. Of this the Bank of Montreal received $1,250,000, the Bank of British North America $200,000, and the Canadian Bank of Commerce $400,000. At none of these banks was confirmation had of the report that funds were being withdrawn for lending in London. Manager Robert Y. Hebden of the Bank of Montreal said that it would be nonsense to call loans here at 8 per cent. and lend the money in London at 4½ per cent. The Bank of Montreal has a balance of $15,000,000. On the other hand, it was again asserted that the local Canadian banks have within the past ten days been free buyers of sterling exchange.

The time-money market was unchanged yesterday, the ruling rate for high-class collateral for six months being 6 per cent., with ½ per cent. commission for shorter periods. On mixed collateral the rate was 6 per cent. and ½ per cent. commission for six months, and on collateral consisting wholly of accepted "industrials" 6 per cent. and 1 per cent. commission.

The money market will be aided by a shipment of $1,200,000 in French and Spanish gold made at Havana on account of the North American Trust Company on the steamship Sedgwick. The vessels is, however, due on Friday, so that the money will not go into circulation before the beginning of next week through the National Bank of North America.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Dec. 13.—The Montreal bankers unanimously deny the published statement that Canadian gold has been withdrawn from New York to be shipped to England. The managers say they can do much better in New York than in London.

BLAMED FOR MOTHER'S DEATH.

Coroner's Jury Finds Sheridan and Wife Guilty of "Wilful Neglect."

The inquest into the death of Mrs. Annie Sheridan, who died at the home of her son, Peter J. Sheridan, 67 Halsey Street, Astoria, on Dec. 4, was held yesterday by Coroner Guy. Mrs. Sheridan died without medical attendance, and, it is claimed, was neglected before death, and her body allowed to remain uncared for after death.

Sheridan and his wife, who were arrested and released under bail pending the inquest, were last night committed to the Queens County Jail without bail. The Coroner's jury found that Mrs. Sheridan had died as a result of "wilful neglect."

CONFIDENT OF FATHER'S PARDON

Nine-Year-Old Jennie McLaren Home from Her Trip to Trenton.

Jennie McLaren returned to her home, 58 Washington Street, Hoboken, last evening feeling confident that her trip to Trenton, to which city she went alone last Monday to try and obtain a pardon for her father, Thomas McLaren, who is serving a twenty-year sentence in the New Jersey State Prison for the murder of his wife, would result successfully. Jennie, who is only nine years old, and as bright as a girl twice her age, said she appeared before the Board of Pardons yesterday.

She said the Governor "and the other nice men" had promised to do all they could to have her father released. They told her, however, that there were other cases which they had to consider first. Jennie said she did not know the name of the man who gave her the round-trip ticket to Trenton.

Umbrellas.

2,000 Heavy Twill Silk, Men's and Women's 26 and 28 inch Umbrellas.

Massive ivories, carved pearls, embossed silver and gold handles are included in the novel and varied collection,

$1.50, $2.50, $3.50, $4.50
Value $3.00 to $15.00.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Trimmed Millinery.

All the fashionable varieties of shape and trimming,—for street, carriage or theatre.

Turbans, Toques, Bonnets,
$6.00 and $10.00

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Fur Department.

BOAS.

Blended Baum Marten,—6 tails,
$25.00

Blended Stone Marten,—6 tails,
$24.50

Stone Marten,—6 tails,
$14.00 and $18.00

Mink with cluster of 10 and 12 tails,
$10.50 and $13.50

Skunk,—6 and 8 tails,
$6.50 and $10.75

MUFFS,

Stone Marten,
$13.00 and $18.50

Mink, . . $8.50 and $10.00
Persian Lamb, $7.50 & $9.00
Skunk, . . $4.50 and $6.50
Sable Fox Muff and full animal Scarf,
$10.00 each.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

WATERS PIANOS
GRAND UPRIGHTS

contain all the latest and greatest improvements and are famous for wonderful tone qualities and great durability.

200 pianos to select from. Prices low.

Our 3-year System gives you three years' time without interest.

Second-hand Pianos at Bargains. Payments only $5 per month.

Send postal for catalogue with reduced prices and terms.

OPEN EVENINGS.
HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.

CATS.

Some fine Angora, long hair, cats very affectionate, handsome and large.

CANARIES

Are now in best song; clear yellow, clear green crested varieties, each one warranted to sing to suit you.

PARROTS

In great variety. Young birds at low prices and talkers. One great talker and singer, he's a prize for $250.00. Christmas birds selected now sent when desired. Holden's new Book on Birds, 136 pages, how to keep bird singing all the time, by mail, for 25 cents, stamps.
G. P. HOLDEN, 240 6th Av., bet. 15th & 16th Sts.

We have the newest styles of
Dark Gray Overcoats,
from soft cheviots, at
$20.00.

Easy hanging — graceful garments.

Finer qualities up to $35.

Also the full cut
English Raglans, $20.

And **Suits** of gray (with double-breasted vest) **$20.**

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

Holiday Sale of
All Silk Umbrellas,
for
Ladies' & Gentlemen.

26-inch for Ladies; handles of ivory, pearl, horn and natural wood with silver deposit and trimming.

28-inch for Gentlemen; handles of horn and natural wood with silver trimmings,

$3.95
each,
value $5.00 & $6.00.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

"Knowing I loved books he sent me—"

A BOOKCASE.—How the holiday gift books will multiply the need of them—and many a book lover will rate one as his best gift.

But bookcases, like other things, tell tales—of love of beauty and of our fine artisanship. You can guess what delightful tales our holiday bookcases tell. There is a simple elegance in all, with almost endless variation of wood and adornments. Flemish oak beauties with straight or bent glass doors; embellished with relief carvings; great four-doored inlaid cases and little open or hanging den-y cases. Revolving bookcases, the acme of convenience, $5.00.

The same tales of excellence are repeated by our other library designs only with all the variety of shape and decoration that chairs and couches, tables and stands, take when beauty and comfort are untrammeled.

Only factory prices, for all, as you
"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 13TH STREET

A TONIC
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Half a teaspoonful in half a glass of water, refreshes and invigorates the entire system. A wholesome tonic.
Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

COL. JULIUS W. ADAMS DEAD.

Was One of the First Engineers to Urge the Building of the Brooklyn Bridge.

Col. Julius Walker Adams, one of the first engineers who conceived the idea of building the New York and Brooklyn Bridge, died at his home, 155 Congress Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. He was eighty-seven years old and was born in Boston, Mass. Col. Adams was a cousin of President John Quincy Adams. He left the West Point Military Academy before graduating to become the Assistant Engineer of the Stonington and Providence Railroad. He was the chief engineer in the building of several bridges and many railroads in various parts of this country. He acquired the title of Colonel while at the head of the Hawkins Zouaves during the civil war. On several occasions he was in the service of the United States Army as consulting engineer and as chief engineer of various works constructed by the Government.

During the riots of 1863 in New York Col. Adams was in charge of the troops stationed at Printing House Square. He was consulting engineer in the construction of a Hudson River railroad bridge in 1865, and of the Wallabout Commission for Bridging and Docking the Wallabout Canal, Brooklyn. The designs for the East River Bridge were submitted to him in 1867. As early as 1855 Col. Adams agitated the necessity of a bridge between New York and Brooklyn. Upon his return from the civil war he interested William C. Kingsley in the project, and helped to keep it alive. During the early period of the big span's construction Col. Adams held various positions in connection with it.

For several years he was Consulting Engineer of the Board of City Works, Brooklyn, and also as to the distribution of water in New York City. He found time, too, to edit The Engineering News, and had previously held an editorial position on Appletons' Magazine.

Col. Adams was the last surviving member of the twelve founders of the American Society of Engineers. He was a member of the New York Academy of Science and of the Association for the Advancement of Science. He leaves one daughter.

"It goes right to the spot" where the rasping cough hurts, and cures it—Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

Special, To-day, at O'Neill's! | Special, To-day, at O'Neill's! | Special, To-day, at O'Neill's

O'Neill's.

The Failure of a Leading Cloak and Suit House Brings This Opportunity to You:

We have just purchased from the Receiver of one of the oldest Cloak Houses in the Trade the entire stock of Jackets, Capes, and Skirts on Hand, and will place them on sale

This Morning at a Reduction of Almost Forty Per Cent. Below Regular Prices!

This stock does not consist of odds and ends, or goods that are *Passee*, but Garments that were made up just previous to the Failure. The shapes are the latest and the Materials of the best quality, and any woman looking for exceptional value in a Jacket, Cape, or Skirt, will find it at this sale—a few illustrations as to prices:

Jackets!

CHEVIOT JACKETS, double breasted, box Front, notched collar, Hip Pockets, lined throughout with heavy Satin. Regular value, 12.00;
Special 7.50

FINE KERSEY JACKETS in the new Short Jaunty effects, some braided, others strictly tailor finish. Tan, Castor and Black to choose from, all elegantly Tailored and lined with heavy Satin. Regular value, 15.00;
Special 9.98

Capes.

VELOUR AND PERSIAN LAMB CLOTH CAPES, 27 and 30 inches deep, full circular sweep, lined with Satin and edged with Skunk or Opossum. Regular Price, 15.00.
Special 8.98

Rainy Day Skirts.

An exceptionally fine lot of these skirts made of Double Face Woolens, correctly shaped and neatly finished. Regular Price, 9.00;
Special 5.98

All Cash Purchases, except Bicycles and Sewing Machines, delivered free to any Railroad Station within 100 miles of N. Y. City.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

H. O'NEILL & CO., 6th Ave., 20th to 21st Street.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

750 DOZEN.—ESPECIALLY SELECTED FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

Sheer linen,—fine embroidered corners, various hem embroideries, hemstitching with lace edge, or drawn work,
12½ cents;
Value 25 cents.

All pure, sheer linen,—embroidered scalloped edge,—Mechlin or valenciennes lace edges,—fancy vandyked or round corners, drawn insertions,—various embroideries and tucks,
25 cents each;
Value 50 cents.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

UNDERWEAR DEP'T.
Second Floor.

DRESSING SACQUES.

Fine French Flannel Dressing Sacques, finished with braiding or hand-embroidered ruffles, with scalloped button hole edges,
$1.50 & $2.50;
Former price $3.00 to $5.00

BATH ROBES.

Eiderdown Bath Robes,—plain colors, striped, or fancy stripes and checks,—stitched hems, or bound with satin ribbon,
$2.75, $3.25 & $4.50

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
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SILK.

Black Peau de Soie,

Suitable for separate waists, skirts, wraps or entire gowns.

Rich quality, — brilliant finish,—22 inches wide,
95 cents per yard;
Value $1.25

Imported, — heavy quality, —22 and 23 inches wide,
$1.25 and $1.50 per yard;
Value $1.50 and $2.00

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

QUEER TRAP FOR BURGLARS.

Police Give Visible Evidence of Their Presence in a Building.

The public school in Adelina Place, North Bergen, Hudson County, N. J., was entered by burglars a week ago and a wagon load of furniture carried away. The police thought the burglars might return, and two officers were stationed in the school.

Clerk Pullis of the Board of Education says the trap set for the burglars is a peculiar one, as the officers go through the building during the night with a lighted lamp, and when not doing this they place the lamp near one of the windows. Whether the lamp is thus prominently displayed to guide the burglars to the school in the darkness or to save them the trouble of lighting the gas after they break in, Mr. Pullis says, is not clear.

Murdered Baby's Body Found.

The body of a newly born girl was found yesterday in the yard back of the house at 194 Lockwood Street, Astoria. The child had been strangled to death within twenty-four hours after which its legs and arms were cut off. The body was wrapped in an old newspaper. Nothing was found to indicate who the murderer was. A search for the arms and legs was made, but they were not found.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the Direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
Opening Night, Monday, Dec. 18, at 8.
Gounod's Opera,
ROMEO ET JULIETTE, (in French.)
Mmes. Eames, Bauermeister, and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez, (début,) Plançon, Bars, Lily, Dufriche, Meux, Vanni, and Ed. de Reszke.
Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Wed. Eve., Dec. 20, at 8, Bizet's opera, CARMEN, (in French.) Mmes. Calvé, Bauermeister, Van Cauteren, and Eames; MM. Saleza, H. Devries, Bars, Dufriche, Queyla, and Plançon.
Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Friday Evening, Dec. 22, at 8, Wagner's opera, TANNHAUSER, (in German.) Mmes. Ternina, Olitzka, and Nordica; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, (début,) Bars, Queyla, Muhlmann, Meux, and Plançon. Conductor, Mr. Emil Paur.
Sat. Mat., Dec. 23, at 2, Gounod's opera, FAUST, (in French.) Mmes. Calvé, Bauermeister, and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez, Campanari, Meux, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Sat. eve., Dec. 23, at 8, at Popular Prices, Wagner's opera, LOHENGRIN, (in German.) Mmes. Susan Strong and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Muhlmann, Meux, Pringle. Conductor, Paur.
Prices for Saturday Nights: $2.50, $1.50, 75c., and 50c. Boxes, $10, $15, and $30.
Sun. Eve., Dec. 24, Grand Sunday Night Concert. Seats now on sale at BOX OFFICE, OPERA HOUSE, and at BOX OFFICE RATES at Tyson's, principal hotels, and Ruilman's, 111 Broadway.

WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
Boston Symphony Orchestra
Mr. Gericke
Schroeder
Kneisel
Programme: MENDELSSOHN, Overture to the Legend of "The Fair Melusina," Op. 32; LOEFFLER, Concerto for violin; "Nights in the Ukrain," (first time;) R. STRAUSS, "Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks," Op. BEETHOVEN, Symphony No. 2, in D major, Op. 36. Soloist,
Mr. FRANZ KNEISEL.
Tickets $1.50 to 75c. Now on sale at box office and at Tyson's (Fifth Avenue Hotel) at regular prices. Admission, 50 cents.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY
SEVENTH SEASON.
First Concert, Thursday eve., Dec. 21, at 8:30, at Carnegie Hall.
FRANK DAMROSCH ..... Director
CHORUS OF 60 ARTISTS.
Soloist . . DAVID BISPHAM
Subscription & single tickets now on sale at SCHUBERTH'S, 23 UNION SQUARE.

PADEREWSKI
CARNEGIE HALL, 57TH ST. & 7TH AV.
Dec. 16, Jan. 6, 20, at 2:30.
Seats at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.
Steinway Piano used.
Direction HUGO GORLITZ, JOHN C. FRYER.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Second Concert Tuesday Ev'g, Dec. 19, at 8:15.
THE KNEISEL QUARTET
OF BOSTON.
Assisted by Mr. Mark Hambourg, Piano.
Res. Seats $1.50 at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St. Evg. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15.
ONLY COMIC OPERA HIT THIS YEAR.
FRANK DANIELS
IN VICTOR HERBERT'S
The Ameer.

PROCTOR'S 23d ST. BIG COMEDY BILL! Cont. Perf. Mov'g Pict'res (new) 15, 25, 50c. Mansfield & Wilbur, &c
PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. The Perfect Woman Cont. Perf. Alcide Capitaine, Fox 15, 25, 50c. & Allen, Moving Pics.
Comique (Formerly Sam T. Jack's) B'y & 29th St. Mat. Every Day. Orch., 25c & 50c. Our Own Stock Burlesque Co. & Chorus of 40, in Hoddy Dotty
AND TOBASCOSCOPE Sensational Moving Pictures.
THE NEW YORK, EVE'GS AT 8:15. LAST WEEK. MATINEE DAILY at 2:15. BIOGRAPH PICTURES.
JEFFRIES-SHARKEY CONTEST
KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. CRAGGE, GUITANOS, MARZELLA'S COCKATOOS. THE GIRL WITH THE AUBURN HAIR. Fulke & Semon. Duncan. Biograph.
INTERNATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION. AMERICAN INSTITUTE. Nos. 10 and 21 West 44th St. America, England, France and Germany Represented. Open Daily, 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., Dec. 4th to Dec. 30th.
5th Ave Theatre. B'way and 28th St. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. LAST TWO WEEKS OF Mrs. Fiske in Becky Sharp
THE DEWEY. East 14th St. Matinee To-Day. HARRY WILLIAMS'S Own Co. Ezra Kendall, Waterbury Bros. & Tenny.
BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only. Phone 2224 Mad. Sq. MAY IRWIN IN SISTER MARY Latest hit of all.
Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL, B'way & 30 St. Matinées Tues. & Sat. Whirl-I-Gig & BARBARA FIDGETY
MANHATTAN Theatre, 33d & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.
WORLD IN WAX. EDEN MUSEE CINEMATOGRAPH. NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC.
HERALD SQ. Thea. Evs. 8:15. Only Mat. Sat., 2:15. Great London Success A GREEK SLAVE.
MURRAY HILL THEA., Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY. This Week—The Girl I Left Behind Me.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. DENMAN THOMPSON & Co. The Old Homestead. Next Week—Daly's production, The Geisha.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S Broadway & 30th St. ..... at 8:20
Daniel Frohman ..... Manager
Matinées WED. and SAT.
DANIEL FROHMAN'S COMP'Y.
Henry Arthur Jones's play,
The Maneuvers of Jane

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d ..... at 8:20
Daniel Frohman ..... Manager
Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2.
FOURTH MONTH.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
ANNIE RUSSELL in MISS HOBBS
MISS HOBBS

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday, 2:15.
JOHN DREW in THE TYRANNY OF TEARS
Dec. 25—Empire Company in MY LADY'S LORD.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Wheels Within Wheels
Messrs. Frohman Present
By R. C. Carton,
Author Lord & Lady Algy.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:30.
MATINEE SATURDAY.
JULIA MARLOWE | Barbara Frietchie

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8. Mat. Saturday.
"A GREAT SUCCESS"—HERALD.
WM. GILLETTE in his New Play, SHERLOCK HOLMES

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 8:15. Saturday Matinée at 2.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD
THIS WEEK ONLY
BEAU BRUMMEL
Monday, Dec. 18, for 8 nights, "The Devil's Disciple." Dec. 21, "Prince Karl." Dec. 22, "A Parisian Romance." Mat. Dec. 23, "Prince Karl." Mat. Dec. 25, "Dr. Jekyll & Mr. Hyde." Dec. 26, "The Three Musketeers." Seats sold 2 weeks in advance.

CASINO! Last 21 Nights! Last Mat. Sat. but 5 more Nights, Dec. 23. 100th Performance
ALICE NIELSEN OPERA COMPANY
Last 4 Wks. | in The Singing Girl

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. LAST TWO WEEKS.
MR. KENDAL
MRS. KENDAL
Special Wed. Mat., Dec. 20
Regular Mat., Sat.
Evgs., 8:30. Matinées 2
The Elder Miss Blossom

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2.
THE GREAT SUCCESS. BEN-HUR
Seats on sale for every perf. to March 1st.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
8th Week & Still Crowded. "WAY DOWN EAST."
Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. SPORTING LIFE.
Evs. 8:15.—Jos. A. Haverlin's Show Agent.

CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
EMPIRE THEATRE.
JOHN DREW
IN
THE TYRANNY OF TEARS

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain, turning to snow; easterly winds shifting to westerly.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,580. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks fluctuate sharply.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 74⅝c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40⅝c; cash cotton, 7 11-16c.

CONGRESS.—In the House yesterday Mr. Thayer, a Democrat of Massachusetts, spoke in favor of the Currency bill. Mr. Sibley of Pennsylvania declined to speak, but announced his intention to vote against the measure. The Republican leaders say the majority for the bill will be 86. Senator Pettigrew's Filipino resolution was tabled in the Senate by a vote of 41 to 20. Congress will take a recess from Dec. 20 to Jan. 3. Speaker Henderson announced that the House committees will be announced before Christmas.—Page 8.

FOREIGN.—Fears are entertained by the British of a revolt of the Dutch colonists in Cape Colony, owing to recent Boer victories. Gen. Methuen reports his loss in the recent battle to have been 832 killed, wounded, and missing. Gen. French reports that he defeated 1,800 Boers near Nauw Poort, killing or wounding forty of them. A rumor was current in London yesterday that Gen. Buller and Gen. Clery had relieved Ladysmith, capturing thousands of Boers. The report is not credited. Winston Churchill is said to have escaped from Pretoria. At a consistory held yesterday the Pope announced the appointment of a number of Bishops. The new Bishop of Havana was installed by his Holiness, who appeared to be in good health. A secret consistory was afterward held. Walther Hauser was elected President for next year by the Swiss Federal Council. He has been Vice President of the republic this year. The debate on the budget estimates was continued in the German Reichstag. The Reichstag adjourned until Jan. 9, after the estimates were referred to the Budget Committee. Herr Richter declared in the course of the debate that Great Britain's power had been overestimated.—Pages 1 and 6.

Page 1.

Controller Coler was the principal guest and speaker at a dinner of the City Club.

Kentucky Democrats have decided to contest before the Legislature the election of Gov. Taylor and the Lieutenant Governor.

An institute for the deaf and dumb at Edgewood, Penn., was destroyed by fire yesterday. The 500 pupils escaped uninjured.

The cross-examination of Mr. Kinsley, the chief handwriting expert for the prosecution in the Molineux trial, was begun by Mr. Weeks.

Page 2.

Western members of the Republican National Committee are making a strong fight against giving the next National Convention to New York.

Deputy Attorney General Coyne and four members of the City Club held a conference in regard to the charges against District Attorney Gardiner.

Page 3.

Russell Sage was expected at a dinner of the Union College alumni at the Savoy last night, but a cold kept him away.

Services and exercises in commemoration of the death of Washington were held at St. Paul's Chapel and elsewhere in this city yesterday.

Senator Depew was the orator of the evening at exercises in commemoration of the centenary of Washington's death, held in Convention Hall, Washington. The exercises were under the auspices of the Great Council of the United States of the Improved Order of Red Men.

Page 4.

The British steamship Manica, reported as disabled at sea by the Albano, arrived at this port yesterday. The British steamship Heathdene also put into port, reporting a fight with a serious fire on board at St. Michaels.

Mayor Van Wyck told the Armory Board that no new armories or tunnels would be built. When he heard of it Controller Coler made criticisms on the attitude of the administration in regard to the municipal ownership of franchises.

Col. John F. Gaynor and others, indicted in Georgia for alleged conspiracy in connection with the contracts of which ex-Capt. Carter had charge, gave bail before United States Commissioner Shields, and their examination was set for Dec. 23.

Page 5.

One of the horses drawing Mrs. George J. Gould's brougham was injured in a collision with a truck in Fifth Avenue.

Representatives of a local concern are operating in Albany and Rensselaer Counties to bring about a consolidation of all the brewery interests there.

The General Passenger Agents of the Trunk Line and Central Passenger Associations, after a two days' session here, arrived at a satisfactory agreement regarding rates.

A Health Department Inspector reported nuisances maintained by the Brooklyn elevated roads in the form of drain pipes discharging into the streets.

The Red Star Line steamship Friesland, which recently fouled the coffee ship Lassell, was libeled yesterday. The consignees of the coffee in the Lassell ask $175,000 damages.

The Spanish-American War Veterans' Association, which succeeded that formed in Washington, D. C., by Gen. Keifer, met in Trenton, N. J., yesterday and adopted a constitution.

Two joint resolutions were introduced in the House of Representatives yesterday which set forth the policy of the House Democrats with regard to the Philippine question. Autonomy for the Filipinos, with the evacuation of the islands by the United States troops, is demanded in one resolution, and an inquiry into slavery and polygamy in the Sulu Islands in the other.

Page 6.

The rights of strikers are defined in a New Jersey court decision, allowing an injunction against members of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association.

Page 7.

The Rev. David Jameson Patterson, pastor of the Second United Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, "Father of the Presbytery," is dead.

Page 8.

Money rates yesterday were easier. The Treasury Department announced that it would anticipate the payment of January interest on bonds.

Page 14.

Washington L. Galbraith was found guilty of "obvious fraud" and expelled from the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange.

Martin Niles Wilcoxson, whose wife is suing him for a separation on the ground of cruelty, testified that the conduct of his wife caused their domestic trouble.

Four of the many lots of seized goods auctioned off at the Public Stores yesterday seemed by the high prices they brought to have a strange fascination for the buyers.

A movement for the building of the Naval Veterans' Home was launched yesterday at a musical and dramatic tea given at the home of Mrs. George W. Dilks, on West Ninth Street.

Corporation Counsel Whalen yesterday instituted proceedings to enjoin the Governor and the State Land Board from completing the grant of land under water to the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company.

Amusements.—Page 6.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
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Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

Jury Awards $105 for Care of a Dog.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—A jury in Judge Kavanagh's court to-day awarded Mrs. Fred Leonhardt a judgment against the Consumers' Box Manufacturing Company of $105 for the care of a dog. This is at the rate of 9 cents a day for 1,200 days. Her father, John Kitzrow, was for three years watchman at the company's plant. The dog belonged to the company.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! is the purest natural spring water in the world. —Adv.

BRITISH GATHER THE DEAD

Neighborhood of the Boer Trenches Strewn with Corpses.

GEN. METHUEN'S LOSS WAS 832

Reports Show that the Burgher Casualties Were Over 700—Awful Execution by the Artillery.

MODDER RIVER, Dec. 13.—Ambulances started early yesterday morning, under a flag of truce, to collect the wounded and bury the dead who fell at Magersfontein. Brig. Gen. Wauchope, who led the Highland Brigade, was found dead near the trenches, shot in the chest and thigh. A few wounded were found near the trenches. Several wounded Boers were taken to the British hospital.

The side of the hill and the immediate neighborhood of the Boer trenches showed dead bodies all about. One wounded Boer informed a correspondent that their loss was terrible. The whole Scandinavian contingent was destroyed. Judging from information gleaned from the Boer wounded and from prisoners taken in different parts of the field, the Boer losses must exceed 700. The destruction wrought by the naval guns was enormous.

Word was passed along the Boer lines to prepare to retreat at nightfall. All confess that it was their greatest loss during the war.

The British troops have returned to Modder River owing to the lack of water near the position held yesterday.

The Daily Chronicle's Modder River dispatch, which is at variance with all the other reports, represents Lord Methuen's forces as retiring Tuesday on the camp at Modder River as the result of renewed artillery firing that day. The correspondent says:

"Tuesday forenoon the Boers brought heavy guns into action. The British artillery replied, but failed to silence them. Lord Methuen thereupon withdrew his force out of range and concentrated at Modder River."

The correspondent of The Standard at Modder River, describing the fight at Magersfontein, says:

"Six miles had to be covered before the Highland Brigade could reach the Boer stronghold. It is not yet clear through what mischance the force, which was led by guides, came upon the Boer trenches so unexpectedly and so suddenly.

"Beyond question, the Boers were aware of the approach of the British and had prepared to receive them. According to one version, two Highlanders, through nervousness or clumsiness, discharged their rifles prematurely, but it is equally probable that the advance Boer scouts conveyed the intelligence."

"Our men were totally unprepared. They had not even fixed bayonets. The disaster was all the more exasperating because of the consciousness that had the brigade been extended and with bayonets fixed, the trenches might have been successfully rushed with far less sacrifice of life."

The Highlanders did all that the most gallant troops in the world could do, but it was impossible to face the terrible fire of the Boers. The British artillery again saved the situation, and divides the honors of the day with the Scotchmen. The batteries worked for hours under a galling rifle fire.

According to the Boer stories, it was impossible for the Burghers to have escaped fearful loss. One Boer prisoner said a single lyddite shell killed or wounded over seventy Boers, and that two other shells burst over two bodies of Boers ensconced behind the range, doing fearful damage. All agree that the Boers fought throughout with the utmost gallantry. Their sharpshooters seldom missed the mark.

A Seaforth Highlander says that while he was lying wounded on the field he saw a Boer, of typical German appearance, faultlessly dressed, with polished top boots, a shirt with silk ruffles, and a cigar in his mouth, walking among the ant hills, picking off the British. This Boer was quite alone, and it was apparent from his frequent use of field glasses that he was singling out officers.

Another wounded Boer says that a lyddite shell, fired on Sunday, fell in the middle of an open-air prayer meeting held to offer supplications for the success of the Boer arms.

All the wounded are full of praise for the treatment they received from the Medical Department on the battlefield.

While the Guards were advancing on the plain, which the Boers were shelling from the adjoining ridges, they encountered and cut up a strong Boer picket posted on a hill for purposes of observation. All the members of the picket were either killed, wounded, or taken prisoners.

A revised list of the total casualties to the British troops at Magersfontein places the number at 832.

There were 650 casualties among the non-commissioned officers and men of the Highland Brigade.

The brigade lost 10 officers killed, 38 wounded and 4 missing.

Of Gen. Methuen's officers 15 were killed and 47 wounded in all, while 5 are missing and 1 is known to have been captured.

The following list of the officers killed or wounded so far as known has been received:

Highland Brigade—Killed: Gen. Wauchope, Lieut. Col. J. H. C. Goode, Capt. Elton, Lieut. Edmonds, Capt. J. R. Clark, Lieut. Cox, Capt. Cowan, Capt. Lamberton, Lieut. Col. Goff, Major Robinson, Capt. Wingate, and Lieut. Cowie.

Wounded: Col. Kelham, Major Berkeley, Major Duff, Capt. Featherstonhough, Capt. Noyes, Capt. Wolfe-Murray, Capt. Richardson, Capt. Campbell, Capt. Gordon, Capt. McNab, Lieut. the Hon. W. C. Baillie, Lieut. Scott, and Lieut. Waterhouse.

Many of the above-mentioned officers are dangerously wounded. The other officers wounded mostly sustained unsevere injuries.

Second Royal Highlanders—Wounded: Lieut. Wauchope, Major Cuthbertson, Capt. Cameron, Lieut. St. J. Harvey, Lieut. Berthon, and Lieut. Tait, who was formerly the amateur golf champion.

Missing—Capt. the Hon. Cumming-Bruce, Capt. Macfarlane, and Lieut. Ramsay.

The Marquis of Winchester of the Coldstream Guards was killed; Capt. J. Sterling, Lieut. Col. Codrington, and Major the Hon. W. Lambton of the same brigade were wounded, and of the rank and file 6 were killed and 46 were wounded.

A partial list of the other casualties is as follows:

Twelfth Lancers—One killed, eighteen wounded.

Ninth Lancers—One killed, nine wounded.

Second Seaforths—Missing, Major K. R. Mackenzie and Capt. Brodie.

Field Artillery—Twenty-one wounded.

Surgeon Major Burtchaell was taken prisoner.

Mounted Infantry—Killed: Major Milton and Major Ray.

CAPE DUTCH MAY REVOLT.

British Defeats Cause Disaffection in South Africa—Loyal Farmers Being Armed.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—"Lord Methuen's check, following Gen. Gatacre's repulse," says the Cape Town correspondent of The Daily News, "has had a most depressing effect upon the Loyalists, who are by no means a growing body. They are filled with dark forebodings. Dutch disaffection is rapidly growing. A large section is restless, and would need but little persuasion to join the Boers.

"There are disturbing reports from the eastern districts of Cape Colony, where many secret meetings have been held. The imperial authorities are arming the loyal farmers in the Stutterheim and Bedford districts."

BOERS DEFEATED BY GEN. FRENCH.

Repulses a Force of 1,800 with Heavy Loss.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from Gen. Forestier-Walker at Cape Town:

"Gen. French wires, under date of Dec. 13, reporting a skirmish at 4 o'clock in the morning with 1,800 Boers who were advancing southward toward Naauw Poort. The skirmishing continued all the morning, the Boers fighting on a front of fourteen miles. The enemy retired with a loss of forty killed and wounded. Our casualties were one killed, seven wounded, including one officer, and two missing."

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! Recommended by eminent physicians for purity. —Adv.

RUMORED VICTORY FOR BULLER

London Has Discredited Advices that Ladysmith Has Been Relieved and Many Boers Captured.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—A special dispatch from Pietermaritzburg, Natal, says Gen. Buller and Gen. Clery have entered Ladysmith and have captured 10,000 Boers.

A special dispatch from Weenen, Natal, dated Monday, Dec. 11, says that the Ladysmith garrison had made a sortie and destroyed the Modderspruit Bridge.

The War Office has heard nothing of the story of the relief of Ladysmith. The officials do not credit the report, as, they add, the relief of the place at such an early date is believed to be practically impossible.

Firing Heard Near Colenso.

FRERE CAMP, Dec. 13.—Firing can be heard this morning in the direction of Colenso, and an artillery duel is expected today.

TROOPS TO BE HURRIED FORWARD.

Sixth Division Mobilized and Another Ordered Out.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The War Office this evening made the following announcement:

"The Sixth Division has been mobilized, and four battalions of this division will have embarked by Sunday.

"The Government has also approved of the immediate mobilization of the Seventh Division."

LONDON PRESS FOR ACTION.

Insist that Every Sacrifice Must Now Be Made.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The Globe says:

"The country is prepared for any sacrifice. In the famous words of Gen. Sheridan, 'All must now go in.'"

The St. James's Gazette says:

"When we have retrieved our defeats and have restored the supremacy of our flag we can criticise and investigate. To-day we must act."

Continuing, the St. James's Gazette urges the Government to take the White Star line steamships, from the Oceanic down, and send another army corps to South Africa.

The Westminster Gazette, a liberal newspaper, which had actively opposed the war, says:

"We are bound to carry the campaign to a successful issue," and adds: "The reckoning with the Government will come later."

The afternoon newspapers of all shades of politics follow the morning newspapers in facing the situation courageously, and in demanding the immediate dispatch of reinforcements. Thus, the Radical Star says:

"The stake the gambler Chamberlain has thrown on the table is not merely South Africa, but the Empire. It is too late to regret the game. We have no choice but to play it, even if it involves sending abroad the militia. Our armies in South Africa must be amply reinforced."

BERESFORD SOUNDS A WARNING.

British Admiral Says More Men Are Needed in Africa.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Speaking at a Unionist meeting in Hackney, London, this evening, Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford said that he long ago told the Secretary of State for War, Lord Lansdowne, that the Government was not sending enough troops to the Transvaal.

"Large reinforcements to all our auxiliaries for fighting," he continued, "must be dispatched immediately, and more ships must be placed in commission in order that Great Britain may be prepared for eventualities. The Boers are a mobile force, and they have heavy modern artillery. We need more quick-firing guns.

"I must say I have never thought that we are sending out enough men. When once it was known that we had to send an army corps, I told Lord Lansdowne—as far back as Nov. 2—that he would not be sending enough. In the Fire Department, when it is thought that four engines are needed to cope with a conflagration, it is a wise plan to send eight. The War Office should have acted on the same principle.

"This war is one of the biggest upon which we have ever embarked, owing to the surrounding political circumstances, and, if necessary, every mother's son among us must go to the front. British pluck and money will win; and then, with equal rights for all, the British flag must fly over the whole of South Africa."

BRITAIN'S DUTY POINTED OUT.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The Duke of Devonshire, Lord President of the Council of Ministers, speaking in York City this evening, congratulated the country upon the calm it was displaying during a serious crisis and upon the fact that, despite the diversity of political opinion, there was only one voice regarding the duty of the Government to prosecute the war.

"The longer and more arduous the struggle becomes," said His Grace, "the more fixed should be our determination never again to let our African colonies bear the suffering and loss which they are now experiencing."

He deprecated criticisms on British commanders in the field, and, in dilating upon the attitude of foreign nations, he said he thought too much attention had been paid to the comments of foreign newspapers, especially in view of the fact that the attitude of every Power had been strictly correct.

GATACRE REPORTS HIS LOSSES.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The War Office has received from Gen. Gatacre the following list of casualties, furnished by a correspondent, who was permitted to visit the Boer camp with the Chaplains, and is believed to be reliable:

Second Royal Irish, ten killed, thirty-two wounded.

First East Lancashire, one wounded.

Second Northumberland, twelve killed, twenty-seven wounded.

All the above wounded men are prisoners.

Winston Churchill Has Escaped.

LORENZO MARQUES, Delagoa Bay, Dec. 14.—Winston Churchill, the newspaper correspondent and former officer of the Fourth Hussars, who was captured at the time of the armored train disaster near Estcourt, Nov. 15, has escaped from Pretoria.

Queen Expresses Her Sympathy.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The Queen has sent a message of deep sympathy to the widow of Gen. Wauchope.

BRITISH CAMPAIGN ANALYZED.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—"There is one feature of the war in the Transvaal that is not generally considered," said Gen. Thomas M. Anderson last night, "and that is that the English are violating the military usage by fighting with three armies of invasion." He continued:

"It has always been considered good tactics in wars of invasion to concentrate the invading forces, and the rule is seldom violated. The English ampaign against the Boers is being made with three distinct armies, operating in as many parts of the enemy's country. In this case this is made permissible, and is doubtless being done for the reason that not the least important danger for the English to guard against is the invasion of the thus far pacific colonies by the Boers. These colonies are honeycombed with Dutch, and the presence of any considerable number of Boers in them might lead to revolt. This the English must prevent, as well as carry on an offensive campaign, and, if it can be accomplished at all, it will be by attacking from several different points, as is being done."

Last Train for St. Louis and Cincinnati, leaves Grand Central Station every day at 9:20 P. M. via New York Central—Big Four Route.—Adv.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! Try it. Poland Water Depot, 3 Park Pl., N. Y. —Adv.

METHUEN MAY BE SUPERSEDED.

Gen. Sir Charles Warren Likely to Succeed Him.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Sir Charles Warren, who arrived at Cape Town yesterday, will possibly join Lord Methuen and take command of the combined forces. The newspapers are calling upon the Government to employ the Cunarders as well as the White Star steamers as transports, seeing the urgent necessity for getting more men to the Cape as speedily as possible. Forty thousand men could still be sent from England without calling upon the militia for foreign service. The militia effective is 100,000, and from this body 20,000, carefully selected, could easily be spared for South Africa. Moreover, the colonies are again proffering assistance.

It was freely predicted this morning, even in high military circles, that the campaign will last until June. It was also expected that Gen. Methuen would have to retire south of the Orange River, as it was claimed he could not hold out long at the Modder River, where his food supplies and ammunition were not expected to last over a week. In fact, it was said that his line of communications was probably already cut, and it was claimed that Gen. Gatacre was similarly weakened by his reverse.

The scenes at the War Office this morning when Gen. Methuen's casualties were posted were highly dramatic. There was a steady incursion of anxious inquirers from the moment the doors opened, and there was intense excitement when an official appeared bearing the ominously long lists of names.

The women present crowded eagerly forward and begged for copies of the lists. But the supply was not sufficient, and the official read out the lists. Intense feeling was evident on all the faces, and the pitiable anguish of the bereaved was chastened by the happiness of others in not hearing the names of relatives mentioned. It was a memorable scene. Some of the women were so overcome that they had to be assisted from the room.

WELL-KNOWN FAMILIES MOURN.

Capt. the Hon. Cumming-Bruce, who is reported as missing since the battle of Magersfontein, is evidently Capt. the Hon. James Frederick Hovell-Thurlow-Cumming-Bruce, the heir to the Barony of Thurlow. He is the eldest son of the Right Hon. Thomas John, fifth Lord Thurlow, who is a Privy Councillor and a Fellow of the Royal Society. He married Lady Elma Bruce, daughter of the eighth Earl of Elgin and Kincardine.

Capt. Hovell-Thurlow-Cumming-Bruce was born July 24, 1867. After passing through the Royal Military Academy at Sandhurst he entered the Black Watch, or Royal Highlanders, as a subaltern. He married in 1891 Miss Constance Clifton, daughter of the late Thomas Henry Clifton of Lytham Hall, Lancashire.

The Thurlows are an old and wealthy Norfolk family. The present holder of the title was formerly a well-known diplomatist, and was well liked in Washington, where he was private secretary to the Minister in 1865-6. In 1880 he was Paymaster General of England.

SAYS BOERS FIGHT FOR GOD.

The annual banquet of the Eleventh Army Corps Association was held in the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. Col. A. C. Hamlin, President of the organization, acted as toastmaster. The speakers of the evening included Gen. Franz Sigel, Gen. James R. O'Beirne, Gen. James Grant Wilson, Gen. Egbert Viele, Gen. Horatio C. King, Gen. Grosvenor, and Gen. Nickerson, formerly of the Confederate Army.

In introducing Gen. Nickerson Col. Hamlin said: "We never did love the Confederate Army, but we always respected it." The ex-Confederate officer then made a few complimentary remarks, and was followed by Gen. Grosvenor of Ohio, who spoke about "The Volunteer As He Is—a Real Soldier."

Gen. O'Beirne spoke on the war in South Africa. He said, in part:

"I do not wish to make any comment on the war and the way it is being conducted, but the Boers seem to be taking pretty good care of themselves, according to late reports. The indomitable Dutch spirit of those poor farmers, fighting for their country, which they by their energy have transformed from a wilderness into a garden spot on the face of the earth, is as much to be admired as the struggle our poor, half-starved army made against the same nation more than one hundred years ago.

"But for the stain of blood we could see the Dutch humor that these followers of Oom Paul Krüger have adopted in handling the flower of the British Army in all its splendid panoply. It is not strange that London cannot see through these jokes, and it is a fact that Englishmen are not happy, despite the reports that reach them of hundreds of Boers that are slain and captured.

"Too little is known about this small republic. Those men are fighting for their country and their God. But the odds are not all on one side. There are plenty of arms and plenty of ammunition in the Transvaal, and those struggling heroes who want nothing but their own may still be in the position of him who laughs last."

BRITONS ON THE WAR.

The semi-annual dinner of the British Schools and Universities Club was held at the Holland House last evening. Dr. J. A. Irwin, the President of the club, presided, and the subject of the speeches was how far the colonial co-operation with Great Britain in the prosecution of the present Transvaal war is significant of the eventual consolidation of the British Empire.

After toasts had been drunk to the Queen and to the President of the United States, the Rev. Dr. Edward H. Kraus spoke of the loyalty of Canada at the present time, as evidenced by the sending of a contingent of troops to South Africa. "The heart, the desire, the ambition, the destiny of Canada," he said, "is one with Great Britain, with Australasia, and with the coming confederation in South Africa. England needs her colonial dependencies. She is getting too small, and needs standing room. This war indicates that she needs men—men of her own blood, and her imperial necessity must be satisfied through the establishment of an intercolonial or imperial council chamber.

"Statesmen in this country complain that Great Britain held back the settlement of the Alaskan question too long because of Canadian wishes, but they forget that Canada has risen to the dignity of a nation within a nation. Canadian support of the present war is due simply to the feeling that fellow-subjects of the British crown have been treated with unreasoning cruelty and have been denied the fair rights of men."

R. M. Stuart-Wortley, who was introduced as the brother of one British soldier in Ladysmith and another with Gen. Buller, read a cable message which he received yesterday afternoon from a member of Parliament, saying Ladysmith was safe, and that there was no anxiety about Methuen, who would be reinforced. Continuing, he said:

"The British Empire is at stake, and it does not matter whether it takes 50,000 men or 100,000 men, or half a million. We have got to win, and we shall win."

In regard to the relations between the United States and Great Britain he said:

"We are bound to come together, and when we do, it will not matter what the rest of the world does."

The other speakers included David A. Munro, John Ford, and W. M. Massey. Among those present were Dr. P. Shannon, John Moulson, Duncan McCreary, George G. Ward, and Edward Litchfield.

Convenient and Near, Pennsylvania Railroad.
West 23d St. Station, by street cars or Ferns, R. R. cabs; telephone for cabs, "914—18 Street." —Adv.

Keep Up with the Times by drinking good old Evans' Ale.—Adv.

COLER TO THE CITY CLUB

He Appears Before It as a "Wild Indian of a Democrat."

SAYS RAMAPO SCHEME IS DEAD

Discusses Rapid Transit, a Salt Water Supply System, and Other Municipal Questions.

Controller Coler was the principal guest and speaker at the first dinner of the City Club for the season of 1899-1900, at 19 West Thirty-fourth Street, last night, when the announced subject was "The Municipal Ownership of the Water Supply of the City of New York."

The dining room was comfortably filled, and President Wheeler H. Peckham presided, others at the principal table being Richard Watson Gilder, Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler, F. C. Moore, Dr. Herman M. Biggs, and James B. Burnet.

When coffee was served President Peckham spoke in eulogy of Washington, and then a silent toast was drunk, standing, to the memory of the Father of His Country. Mr. Coler was then introduced as "a member of a political association which, as a whole, has not vigorously commended itself to our admiration." When the laughter following this sally had subsided, Mr. Coler said:

"I do not know that I always agree with the methods of the club in some ways, but I think I do in intent, and a wild Indian of a Democrat coming here and being more or less frank with you may lead to a better understanding all around. I believe in issues rather than men." He then read his address, in which he dealt largely with rapid transit, a salt-water supply system, and other matters outside of the subject of the evening. In part it was as follows:

"There comes a time in the history of municipalities when great problems and grave conditions must be met in a spirit of liberal and progressive statesmanship, else golden opportunities will pass unimproved and return no more. The City of New York has now reached a stage of development where conditions demand a somewhat radical departure from the business and methods that have heretofore prevailed in the conduct of public affairs. The time has come when we must realize that the consolidated city is a great and rich municipality and that it cannot be properly governed and its resources and possibilities developed under regulations designed for a smaller community.

"Under the debt limit provision of our present State Constitution, which applies to this city with the same restrictions that are imposed upon the smallest and poorest village of the interior, we must continue to crawl along in the wake of the tax assessment and wait for private property to grow in value before we can properly develop the public property and provide the public benefits to which the people feel they are justly entitled.

"The city derives a profitable revenue from two great public works, the docks and the water supply. The present water system of the city is a paying investment. By that I mean that after paying the interest on the bonds issued to acquire it and amortizing the principal thereof, there remains a substantial profit over the cost of maintenance.

"Of course this system must be enlarged and extended from time to time, because we are not going to buy any water from the Ramapo Company or any other private corporation, [applause,] but the receipts will increase even more rapidly than the expenditures, and it is only a matter of time when the city will own, free of debt, a vast system of water works that will return to the public treasury a large revenue.

"I believe the city should own the entire water front, and should have the power, as it has the financial ability, to construct the greatest system of docks in the world."

Mr. Coler said of the rapid transit project that while municipal ownership was contemplated and the city would own the property in fifty years without having paid a dollar from direct taxation, still it all must be charged against the borrowing powers of the city, thereby checking improvement in other directions. This, he said, was not intelligent financiering. The time had passed, he added, when the city would dispose of public rights and powers without adequate compensation.

Many questions were put to Mr. Coler after he had concluded, the first being, "Is Ramapo dead?"

"It's dead if Judge Gildersleeve's decision is not upset," he replied.

Mr. Moore, who is a member of the Board of Fire Underwriters, and who fulfilled, did not agree with this. "I have fought this Ramapo scheme off and on for something like twenty years," he said. "It isn't dead, and never will be, I fear."

He compared it to a man he had heard of who had got his liver in such a healthy condition that when the rest of him died they had to kill his liver with a club. "When New York is a deserted village you will still have to kill Ramapo with a club—the City Club," he said. He, too, advocated salt water mains in the city for fire protection and other needs, but said that they could not be obtained while Ramapo was "hanging on a tree."

Dr. Herman M. Biggs, head of the bacteriological department of the Board of Health, said: "It is almost a truism that an abundant supply of pure water is absolutely necessary to maintain the healthfulness of any community. A guarantee of purity in the water supply is only to be afforded by absolute municipal control, best obtained through municipal ownership. The purity of the water supply is of far too great importance to the inhabitants of any great city to justify its being placed in the hands of any owners but the municipality."

DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOL BURNED

Institute at Edgewood, Penn., Destroyed—500 Pupils Escape.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 14.—The Western Pennsylvania Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, situated at Edgewood, was destroyed by fire this evening. The 300 pupils in the building were panic-stricken, but the teachers quickly secured control of them and it is believed all were saved. The institute was a large five-story brick building which covered an acre of ground.

The loss is placed at $150,000, with insurance of $100,000. The cause of the fire, while not positively known, is believed to have been a bursted gas pipe. While the confusion and excitement was great, there were no accidents to pupils or teachers.

Officials of the institute say the school will be rebuilt at once.

The pupils are being taken care of temporarily at the Home for Aged Couples, which is close by, and at the homes of the residents of Wilkinsburg. Definite arrangements will be made for their disposition to-morrow.

ENGLAND WANTS OUR GOLD.

The Bank of England Raises the Buying Price of Eagles.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The Bank of England has raised the buying price for United States gold coin to 77s. 9½d.

The Daily Mail says that a small amount is certain to come from New York.

The Times says: "The Bank of England, while raising the buying price of eagles a half penny, will, it is believed, pay 77s. 9½d. for bar gold, which concession, in connection with the granting of certain facilities in regard to advances, will very likely bring both bars and eagles from New York in fairly large quantities."

"Old Saratoga" Whiskey, made by Bannan, Gerstley & Co., has been on the market for over a quarter of a century and has not found its equal. Ashore, Murrell & Comfort and 31.—Adv.

FIRE TAKES THREE LIVES.

Two Women Suffocated and a Man Burned to Death Early This Morning in Brooklyn.

Three persons lost their lives in a fire which occurred at 1:30 o'clock this morning in an old-fashioned farmhouse at 200 South First Street, Brooklyn.

The house stood in the rear of the lot. When the firemen had extinguished the flames it was found that two women had been suffocated and a man had been burned to death.

The names of the victims could not be ascertained, and nothing is known as to the origin of the fire.

KENTUCKY DEMOCRATS ACT.

Committees Recommend Contest Before Legislature to Oust the Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 14.—The State Central Executive, and Campaign Committees of the Democratic Party in secret session voted unanimously to-day to recommend a contest before the Legislature to oust the Republican Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and indorsed the action of the minor candidates in filing their contest before the State Contesting Board.

A committee consisting of ex-Gov. J. M. McCreary and four other prominent Democrats was appointed to draft resolutions in accordance with the vote of the committees.

MORE NEW YORK CENTRAL STOCK

Company Decides to Increase It to $115,000,000.

ALBANY, Dec. 14.—The stockholders of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company voted at a meeting held in this city to-day to increase the capital stock of the company from $100,000,000, divided into 1,000,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, to $115,000,000, divided into 1,150,000 shares of the par value of $100 each. There was no opposition to the addition of the resolution providing for the increase.

The stockholders will hold another meeting in this city Dec. 28 to pass upon the lease of the Boston and Albany. It is not expected that there will be any opposition to the ratification of the lease.

DWIGHT L. MOODY IS WORSE.

Complications Cause His Physicians Much Anxiety.

WEST NORTHFIELD, Mass., Dec. 14.—Dr. N. P. Wood, the family physician of Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, issued the following bulletin this afternoon:

"Dwight L. Moody has not been as well during the past few days. Complications have arisen which have caused much anxiety. His lower extremities are swelling, and albuminuria has appeared, which is considered to be due to the heart trouble. Dr. Frederick C. Shattuck was called in consultation on Wednesday. He is quite hopeful of ultimate recovery. Mr. Moody is confined to his room, and sees only his family and most intimate friends."

SWISS MINISTER'S GENEROSITY.

Gave $5 to a Colored Woman Who Had Lost That Amount.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The Swiss Minister has acquired a pleasant notoriety by an act of Christmas generosity that was observed yesterday. Mrs. Mary Friedman, the wife of a poor laborer living at Anacostia, a suburb of Washington, was in a Seventh Street shop to make some purchases. Mr. Pioda arrived while she was making known a loss of five dollars with some indications of distress. He listened while she related with great minuteness the circumstances of her loss, and saw her start to return home in a hysterical condition. He followed her to the door and, stopping her, pressed her to accept from him the gift of a five-dollar bill to make good her loss. Mr. Pioda was not known by the woman, but he was recognized by some of the clerks in the shop, who soon made his action known.

HARDWARE COMPANY'S TROUBLE

The H. D. Smith Concern of Meriden, Conn., in Financial Straits.

Special to The New York Times.

MERIDEN, Conn., Dec. 14.—The H. D. Smith Company, manufacturers of carriage hardware at Southington, capitalized at $300,000, is in financial straits. A meeting of five of the principal creditors was held to-day to devise plans for continuing the business without recourse to a receivership. The principal creditors are the Southington National Bank, the Southington Savings Bank, and the Bristol Savings Bank, but a statement of either liabilities or assets is refused.

The company is one of the pioneers of the carriage hardware industry, and all the stockholders with one exception are members of the Smith family. Since the death of H. D. Smith, the founder, about a year ago, there has been friction in the management, and this is said to be the primary cause of the present trouble.

E. P. Hotchkiss, Secretary of the company, said to-day: "We hope to be permitted to go along, although we admit we are in financial straits. Business is good. We have lots of orders, a large amount of important goods and book accounts that place the company in a position to meet all liabilities if sufficient time allowance is given us."

May Boycott Union Stock Yards.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—A boycott against the Chicago Union Stock Yards is being discussed by live stock shippers of the Southwest as a result of Judge Kohlsatt's opinion in the $2 per car switching charge made by the Western roads entering this city. The original accusation was made against the railroads by the Union Stock Yards Company, and the railroads, in turn, advanced the fee and tacked it on to the charges made for transporting live stock. Cattlemen in the Southwest are unanimous in declaring that the shippers will take strong action on the question in both the State and National conventions of their associations. It is hinted that a general boycott will be declared against the Chicago yards.

Germans Want American Fruit.

BERLIN, Dec. 14.—In view of the circular sent by the Prussian Government to the Chamber of Commerce and other bodies, inquiring as to the desirability of a duty on fruit, the Society of Hamburg Fruit Dealers has adopted a resolution declaring emphatically that American fruit is indispensable there and protesting energetically against a duty. The Hamburg Chamber of Commerce is known to be of the same opinion and will take a similar course. Imports of American apples are said to be increasing, with lowering prices, and therefore the poorer classes are now able to enjoy the fruit.

Advance in Price of Stoves.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—An advance of a full 25 per cent. in the price of stoves and ranges has been decided on by the Association of Stove Manufacturers now in session here. The advance will take effect Jan. 1. It is claimed the advance was made necessary by the increased prices of iron and steel.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! Pure, sparkling, delicious. Telephone 118 Cort. —Adv.

Three Fast Express Trains To Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, and St. Louis every day via Pennsylvania Railroad. See time table.—Adv.

THE FIGHT FOR MOLINEUX

Handwriting Expert Kinsley Now Under Cross-Examination.

ADMITS HE KEPT NO RECORDS

Mr. Weeks Endeavors to Show Loose Methods in His Handling of the Exhibits.

After having been on the stand intermittently for five days under the direct examination of Assistant District Attor

lso erratic punctuation and lack
uation."
not find," said Foreman Martin,
re is more attention paid to the
n in the Barnet and Cornish
n in the admitted letters?"
do not," said the witness. "It
throughout."

S-EXAMINATION BEGUN.

nse to a question by another witness said he found that the rk was made usually with one troke instead of two, as is the ion. Juror Thomson asked Mr. he had formed his opinion from had seen in the letters or from prosecution had told him. He re- atically that the letters had been Mr. Weeks then began the cross- n.
you stated fully all the reasons conclusions?" was Mr. Weeks's lon.
have not," was the reply.
have them, then. You say there ?"
are."
u said a moment ago that you
it you started me going again."
thdraw the question,' said Mr.

st," cried Mr. Osborne. "I want s to be fair, and to give the wit- opportunity to answer." Then for es there was a wrangle, in which accused the other of unfairness. lked until you were tired when asked to give your reasons in de- med Mr. Weeks.
said the witness, with a laugh. ht I had given enough reasons, very one else was tired."
u mean that you had said all you say?"
not."
you fully stated your reasons for all your reasons?"
orne was on his feet in a minute. h a protest, but it was not needed. ct to that question," said the ex- t makes it look as if you meant t willing to tell all the truth. I tention of trapping you."
flatter yourself," retorted Mr. "Your traps will catch no one." ness was then allowed to go on the other reasons for his belief. there were dozens of breaks that rne did not even call attention to. peculiarities to which he [the wit- not referred. One, he said, was liar way in which "Forty-second was written in the Barnet letters. e admitted handwriting of the de-

be it," said Mr. Weeks.
figures '4' and '2' are written nd' above the line, and there are es under it."

PENSATION OF EXPERTS.

eks brought out at this point the Mr. Kinsley was receiving $25 a his services. "I am following the established by Mr. Carvalho," witness, and there was another wrangle between counsel. "Some rs say," he went on with a laugh, me experts get $100 a day."
s you have steady work, you are with $25 a day," retorted the or the defense.
nsley then went on to explain the similarity in the capital "S" in s, and in the letter "x" in "box" occurred in the Barnet letters. e all addressed to "Box 217, 257 orty-second Street, New York

and where did you first see Ex- the address on the poison pack- skekd Mr. Weeks.
lizabeth, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 1,

brought it?"
tive Sergt. McCafferty."
was it brought?"
n inclosed envelope."
e else was brought to you?" scraps of handwriting."
any of them in evidence?".
lieve not."
you not sure?"
not remember distinctly."
you have stated that all of the of handwriting of the defendant examined are incorporated in the How is that?"
nsley dodged the question, and Mr. came to his aid with an explana- nder protest by Mr. Weeks. The for Molineux did not press the ques- Mr. Kinsley said he turned all the he then received back to the police being sufficient on which to base ion. A little while later he said ght he had these scraps still in his on, and he promised Mr. Weeks that d bring them to court to-day.
there any writing of the defend- ong that which was given you at e?" asked Mr. Weeks.
not know it as such at that time."
you not know at that time whose the samples given to you were?"
at that time."
e you learned since?"
ve learned who wrote three of the "
was it?"
Morton Riggs, Molineux, and Cor-
e not two of the samples in a fem- and?"
of them had that appearance. I ve those, I think, and will bring ith me to-morrow."
you not testify that samples of Mrs. 's handwriting were submitted to you Sunday?"
d not say so. They were not sub- at that time, if I remember rightly."

EW EXHIBIT IN THE CASE.

at kind of envelope was that in which mples were inclosed?"
was an envelope, if I remember cor- on which was written 'Mr. John D. addressed.'"
all on the prosecution to produce Ex- in evidence before the Coroner," r. Weeks.
Osborne conducted a search among ers, and finally brought forth an en- which had not yet figured in the It bore the printed address of Morris nn & Co., Newark, N. J., and had on it "Mr. John D. Adams, ad- ."
s there anything in that envelope at me you received it?"
cannot remember distinctly, but my ssion is that there was nothing in it." it not contain the following letter?" Mr. Weeks, reading:
Dear Adams: Although I have resigned he K. A. C. do not for one moment sup- hat I wish it other than success. I en- the highest personal regard for its offi- But I have been a disturbing element in ancils, because (and with the very best ents) I have opposed what I am confident ery wrong policy, that of allowing an em- o use the club for personal advertisement, get even with gentlemen who displease This I am not in sympathy with. Believe is better that I resign, which I do re- ly. I hope you will show this to Mr. line that he may know how I stand in this Wishing you all the compliments of this season, I am yours, most cordially.
ROLAND MOLINEUX.

letter was dated Newark, N. J., Dec. 07, and was written on letter paper g the heading of Morris Hermann &

w, I ask you was not that letter in- in that envelope?" said Mr. Weeks. am of the impression that it was not. k I got that letter later," said Mr.

t you are not positive in that state- "
t entirely."
hen you received the address on the n package, did you not know that it n some way connected with the death s. Adams?"
s.
u had read about the case in the apers?"
had."
ad you seen what purported to be a mile of that address printed in a news- ?"
, I had not."
Weeks called on Mr. Osborne to pro- the "fake" fac-simile which a news- published and after much search it found. It is radically different from enuine address. It and the envelope put in evidence by the defense.

HE WRITINGS NOT MARKED.

ou understood that the address was nportant document?" continued Mr. s.
did."
id you make any memoranda of that e other scraps handed you?"
did not."
ou put no marks of identification upon ?"
did not."
er any marks of identification upon the n package address?"
o."
o you remember if there were any s on the scraps of writing given you?"
do not remember."
ou saw the address of Morris Hermann o. on the envelope which was given y said Juror Foster. "Did you know at time that Mr. Molineux was in the ay of that firm?"
did not. I knew absolutely nothing of at that time."
ou knew it the next day, did you " asked Mr. Weeks.
cannot remember the date."
o you not remember reading something t Molineux in the newspapers at that e?"
es, I remember a heading," said the an with a laugh. "It read, 'The Police

"Vive L'Empereur"
WATERLOO,
June 18th, 1815.
By François Flameng.
The Remarque Proofs
Etched by
Auguste Boulard,
Have just been received.
WILLIAM SCHAUS,
204 Fifth Avenue
(Madison Square).

Want Roland Burnham Molineux."
"That was on Jan. 2, 1899," said Mr. Weeks. "You knew then where the defendant was employed?"
"I think I did."
"Then it was not until you knew that Molineux was in the employ of Hermann & Co. and not until you knew of his connection with the case that you gave an opinion?"
"That is right," said the witness, just as Mr. Osborne interposed an objection.
"He didn't give an opinion until months after," said Mr. Osborne, for the benefit of the jury, and the Recorder warned him.
Mr. Weeks then drew from the witness the statement that he made no distinguishing marks on any exhibits that came to him later and that he kept no record of the dates when they came into his possession. He said he used some and discarded others, as he found them useful, and that they were later marked by the District Attorney. He was asked to bring samples of the writings he had examined, and Mr. Osborne said if he did so they would fill the courtroom. They consisted, he said, of writings of all the Knickerbocker Athletic Club employes and many others, and to get them would be impossible.
Mr. Weeks then told the witness to bring with him to-day the scraps of writings which he still had and which came to him on Jan. 1, and also to bring his letter copying book. After some argument the witness promised to do as requested, and the session closed.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE'S BILL.

Presentation of Ernest von Wildenbruch's "Haubenlerche."

Ernest von Wildenbruch's play entitled "Haubenlerche" was presented last night at the Irving Place Theatre. Lena Schmalenbach, the principal character, is employed in the paper mill of August Langenthal, who intends to marry her. Lena, however, has promised to become the wife of Paul Ihlefeld, a foreman at the factory. The proprietor's brother, a shiftless youth, insults Lena and his action forces the mill owner to confess his love for the girl and request her hand in marriage. Though surprised at the honor, she feels unhappy, as she loves the foreman. Her uncle, an old rag-picker, urges her to accept her employer's proposal, and thus be enabled to send her poor, invalid mother to the seashore. Lena consents. The affected foreman decides to leave the factory when he hears of the engagement.
Then the shiftless brother of the mill owner, anxious to prevent the marriage, persuaded Lena to consent to flee to Berlin, promising that her former sweetheart will follow and marry her there. The girl meets the tempter at midnight to begin the journey. When in his room he tries to get her intoxicated. Through the window she suddenly sees her former sweetheart and immediately joins him. The commotion attending her escape rouses Langenthal. Learning the situation, he releases the girl from her engagement and gives his consent to her union with Paul Ihlefeld. The title rôle was played by Miss Emmy Schroth. The other principal parts were represented by Mrs. Wilhelmine Schlüter, Miss Martha Schiffel, Julius Ascher, Paul Faber, Rudolph Klein-Rhoden, and Rudolph Senius.

GRAND OPERA TENOR CHALLENGED.

Edouard de Reszke's Representative Resents Salezа's Reply to Criticism.

Some of the artists who are to appear in the season of grand opera about to begin at the Metropolitan Opera House are at odds with Maurice de Nevers, a representative of Edouard de Reszke.
M. de Nevers, according to the artists concerned, remarked in Boston that there were no tenors in the present Grau Company. MM. van Dyck, Alvarez, Dippel, Salignac, and Saleza felt that this was aimed at them, and took exception to it. As the representative of his companions, M. Saleza called M. de Nevers to account.
Mr. Grau tried to arrange a peaceful settlement of the affair by bringing the tenor and M. de Nevers together in his office. Instead of appeasing there, M. de Nevers, it is understood, sent a letter of apology to the members of the company. M. Saleza replied by forbidding M. de Nevers ever to address him under any circumstances. The tenor's note was regarded as an insult, and M. de Nevers notified him that his seconds would call upon him in Paris next March.
In his apartments at the Hotel Normandie yesterday the tenor expressed surprise that the affair had become public. He has not as yet decided what he will do regarding M. de Nevers challenge.
"In my opinion," said M. Saleza, "the man does not talk or act like a person who means fight, and furthermore, I do not know anything about his reputation or social standing, and until he can prove himself my equal in these respects it would not be proper for me to take any notice of him."

"Le Pedant Joue" at Cambridge.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 14.—The first public performance of the French play, "Le Pedant Joue," was given by the Cercle Francaise of Harvard in Brattle Hall, Cambridge, to-night. The music was excellent, the play well staged, and there were some good ballets.

Lafayette Dollars Coined.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14.—The first Lafayette dollar was struck off at the United States Mint in this city to-day. This coin will be presented by the President of the United States to the President of France. This being the one hundredth anniversary of the death of George Washington, it was considered appropriate that the coins should be minted to-day. The second coin struck off was forwarded to Mrs. McKinley, while the third was given to Mrs. Kate Thyson Marr of Washington.

Men Wanted in the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The navy is still 4,000 men short of the legal maximum, in spite of the best efforts of the recruiting officers. Secretary Long has suggested to Congress that enlistments might be increased by extending to sailors enlisting the benefit of the act allowing to apprentices in similar circumstances a full outfit of clothing. Under the present system the men are kept in debt for months after enlistment by the purchase of the necessary outfit from advance payments.

Wood's Appointment Pleases Cubans.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Dec. 14.—The news of the appointment of Major Gen. Wood as Governor of Cuba was received here with enthusiasm. Even the most bitter Cuban Nationalists agree in praising him as a soldier and an administrator. There is a great deal of speculation regarding his successor in the Governorship of this department, and a universal desire is expressed for a progressive young man of Gen. Wood's type.

Dr. Reid Accepts Call to Brooklyn.

DETROIT, Dec. 14.—The Rev. Dr. John Reid of this city has accepted a call to the Brooklyn Memorial Presbyterian Church at a salary of $5,500 per year. He has had the offer under consideration for some time.

Orders in Favor of Queens' Teachers.

Justice Garretson, in Long Island City, yesterday granted sixteen orders directing the city authorities to show cause why writs of mandamus should not issue compelling them to pay the salaries of the teachers in the schools in Long Island City, Jamaica, and Flushing.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

WEST OPPOSES NEW YORK

Objects to Apparent Selling of the National Convention.

CHICAGO HAS STRONG CHANCE

Republican Committeemen Fear that Mr. McKinley Cannot Afford to be Renominated Near Wall Street.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—In the fight for the Republican National Convention New York's prospects are not bright, unless conditions suddenly change.
Some of the Western men present an argument against New York that must be felt to be embarrassing. They say that, while the Republicans seem reasonably sure of winning next year, it will not do to send the convention to a city that may get it by outbidding other seekers for it. To have the matter of selection conducted as an auction would be bad, but to allow New York to be the highest bidder would be doubly unfortunate. Said a Western member of the National Committeee, who would not be quoted: "The Republican Party is strong enough to take some chances, but it does not seem wise to me to hold the convention in New York and to have the country ring with the cry of the opposition that the President, the friend of the bankers, desired to get his renomination in Wall Street."
This sentiment, if anything in the way of sentiment, will keep the convention from New York. Chicago is pretty nearly strong enough, before the poll, to win. New York will be likely to help Chicago if it cannot win for itself.
New York has been in evidence all day, and its force of representatives was increased this afternoon by the arrival of many members of the committee appointed to secure the convention. Not all the committee to speak for New York has yet arrived, but most of those appointed are here or will be present to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, when the National Committee meeting assembles at the Arlington.
The committee includes Thomas C. Platt, United States Senator; Chauncey M. Depew, United States Senator; Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, Ex-Lieut. Gov. Edward F. Jacobin, Edward Lauterbach, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, Gen. A. G. McCook, Henry W. Cannon, Charles A. Moore, William L. Strong, William Brookfield, Cornelius N. Bliss, Levi P. Morton, Gen. Howard Carroll, Col. J. J. Astor, Gen. W. C. Wallace, Brayton Ives, Gen. C. H. Collis, Col. John W. Vrooman, Gen. B. E. Tremaine, Wilbur F. Wakeman, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, George Bidwell, Gen. James M. H. Varnum, Lemuel E. Quigg, Cornelius Van Cott, John Claflin, Frank S. Witherbee, Job E. Hedges, Chester Griswold, Alfred Ray, William Barbour, R. A. C. Smith, F. B. Gibbs, Louis F. Payn, Louis Stern, George C. Boldt, James H. Breslin, Francis B. Thurber, Col. Joel B. Erhardt, Gen. Samuel Thomas, William Berri, Dr. A. H. Doty, John H. Starin, Philip B. Low, A. B. Rogers, Frederick P. Morris, L. G. Bloomingdale, James Talcott, William Muir, Aaron Vanderbilt, Walter B. Atterbury, Col. W. Scott Proskey, Frank Brainard, R. E. A. Door, Simeon Ford, Col. George A. Price, M. J. Dady, G. Waldo Smith, Frank S. Gardner, William F. McConnell, William E. Pulsifer, the Hon. John Ford, and the Hon. John W. Jacobus.
The Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade was represented by J. A. Heckman, Charles Hauptner, F. T. Hered, and H. A. Patterson.
New York is urging its advantages with industry and confidence. Its many hotels, its traveling conveniences, its neighborhood attractions, its hospitality, are held up to the National Committeemen as worthy of consideration, and they are reminded that as New York, of all the large cities, has never been honored by selection as the place for a convention, it should be so favored in a year in which there is not the slightest doubt about who is to be named for President, and many reasons for going to the greatest city of the country to make the ticket. As for Philadelphia, the New York opinion is that the convention might go to New York or to Chicago, but never to the Quaker City.
"If the convention is to go to a suburb of New York," said Gen. Howard Carroll, "send it to Brooklyn or Jersey City, but not to so inconvenient a suburb as Philadelphia."
Gen. Carroll said that New York had prepared to undergo an expense of $150,000 on account of the convention. If more money was necessary to assure the success of the convention, the men who were determined to secure the prise would not stop to any reasonable expense to justify New York's pretensions in trying to obtain an honor never yet accorded to it.
The most buoyant delegation of "boomers" to-day, and easily the most confident to-night are those from Philadelphia. They have come here in large numbers, have fitted up their room, which is advantageously located, with cheerful banners, and hospitable sentiments of welcome, and their boomers, headed by Mayor Ashbridge, have been unceasing in their efforts to induce the convention to renominate Mr. McKinley in the City of Brotherly Love. The Philadelphia confidence seems to have been inspired very largely by the report that a "deal" had been made with the opponents of the Payne resolution, calling for a reapportionment of delegates upon the basis of Republican votes cast in the last Presidential election, by which votes for Philadelphia were to be given for votes against reducing the number of Southern delegates to the National Convention.
While this arrangement, said to have been made, is denied by some of the leaders who have been mentioned as parties to it, the report unquestionably stimulated the advocates of Philadelphia. They have worked briskly since morning, only checked by occasional disquieting reports that came from friends of committeemen, who declared that all reports about pledges on any ground were to be received with caution. But the Philadelphia badges, dainty little affairs, easily pinned upon the coat, were to be seen everywhere.
Chicago is now fairly well represented by a committee that has not brought badges, that is not bidding for the convention, that is not apparently anxious to get it, but is very willing to receive it, and calmly confident that Chicago will be the choice after the representations of Philadelphia and New York have been fully heard. Early in the day the report was circulated that Chicago would make conditions to which the members of the National Committee could not listen, for a moment. The reported conditions were that Chicago would guarantee a convention hall at an expense of $25,000, and would bear other burdens at some cost, but that it was expected that a sufficient number of tickets would be demanded to enable the committee from Chicago to assure subscribers that they would be able to recoup from the sale of the tickets.
Mr. Sam Raymond, who is a leading man in the delegation of Chicago citizens, said to-night that he was the only man who could say what were the terms upon which Chicago wished to have the convention; that the report about the demand for tickets was so and not so. Chicago certainly expected to receive some tickets to the convention, if it provided the hall at its own expense. But it was not here to outbid anybody, and it was here to offer what it considered fair terms.
The prospect for the adoption by the National Committee of the much and long-talked-of Payne proposition is, according to Mr. Payne better than ever before. Indeed, Mr. Payne says that he has enough votes to put it through, and send it to the convention with a favorable report. Col. McClure of Arkansas, the leading opponent of it, indicates the weakness of the opposition by asserting that Payne has but twenty-three votes, which is only three less than a majority. Southern men who would not openly advocate the proposition admit that it is equitable and patterned after the common method of apportionment of representation.
There was a decidedly prominent "boom" to-day for Lieut. Gov. Woodruff for Vice President. The New York Republicans who were working with Mr. Woodruff to win the convention for their city, came in contact with it, and inspected it with smiles and complacency. Senator Hanna watched it float about the Arlington, but had no comment to make. Indeed, he has had no comment upon anything, being quite noncommital as to convention place, with the rumor that he, in sympathy with the Administration, is for Chicago without desiring to prejudice the chances of any other city.

THE FIGHT AGAINST GARDINER.

Deputy Attorney General and City Club Men in Conference.

Deputy Attorney General John C. Coyne was in the city yesterday, and for several hours was in conference with members of the City Club in reference to the charges which have been preferred against District Attorney Gardiner, and which will be heard by Ansley Wilcox of Buffalo, whom Gov. Roosevelt designated for this purpose.
Those present at yesterday's conference with Mr. Coyne were the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, Fulton McMahon, Arthur F. Cosby, and James W. Pryor. The evidence which will be presented at the hearing was carefully gone over, and the case of the prosecution mapped out. Mr. Coyne will handle the case, as the Governor requested the Attorney General to take charge of the matter and prosecute the charges against the District Attorney.
Mr. Pryor said that the hearing probably would commence Jan. 3, if the trial of Roland B. Molineux is finished by that time.

Union League Club Meeting.

Secretary of War Elihu Root presided at the regular monthly meeting of the Union League Club last night. Ten new members, one of whom is Abner McKinley, were elected. The following committee was selected to nominate officers for next year: Robert M. Gallaway, George B. Fowler, Henry S. Wilson, Nathaniel A. Prentiss, James H. Dunham, George Blagden, and William Carpenter. It is announced that Mr. Root had refused to accept the nomination for President of the club for another term.

WISHES RULING ON FREE SILVER.

State of Colorado Will Carry Question Into Court.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 14.—After studying on their plans for months the United States Monetary League, with the aid of the State authorities, will test the law regarding free coinage. A. W. Rucker of Denver, President of the league, will conduct the suit. The case will come up by the United States Monetary League giving the State of Colorado as a present a solid silver brick of 100 ounces and representing $100 at par ratio.
The State thereupon will send the brick to the United States Mint at Washington with the demand that it be coined into 100 silver dollars.
"This demand, of course," says Mr. Rucker, "will be refused. Upon the refusal suit will be entered in the United States Supreme Court, for we have a right, under the Constitution, to demand that the bullion be coined. The question will be raised as to where the Constitution lands us. The suit will be brought in the name of the State of Colorado to secure more rapid action than otherwise would be given it."

HARVARD CLASS DAY OFFICERS.

W. A. M. Burden Elected First Marshal by the Senior Class.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 14.—The elections for the class day officers of the senior class at Harvard were held to-day. The polls will be open again to-morrow for the election of the various committees. The officers elected to-day are as follows:
First Marshal—W. A. M. Burden; Second Marshal—F. L. Higginson; Third Marshal—W. A. Boal; Secretary—Elliot Spalding; Orator—Bolling; Poet—Arensberg; Ivy Orator—Seasongood; Chorister—Swain; Odist—Brooks.
Burden is first in his class and Captain of this year's football team. Higginson of Boston is President of the Hasty Pudding Club and Captain of this year's and last year's crews. Boal plays left guard on the football team. He comes from Chicago. Spalding of Cambridge is manager of this year's football team and business manager of The Harvard Crimson. Bolling was on the Yale debating team last year, and is President of the Weld Boat Club. Swain played for two years on the 'Varsity football team, and is leader of the 'Varsity Glee Club.

Offers Free Coffee for Firemen.

The Women's Auxiliary of the Church Temperance Society, which maintains the "Owl" and "Wayside Inn" lunch wagons, and of which Mrs. Julia Bowdoin is President, has asked permission of the Fire Department to dispense free coffee to the firemen at serious fires which may occur this Winter. The matter has been referred to Chief Croker.

Divorce for Mrs. John F. Gaynor.

Justice Giegerich, in the Supreme Court, yesterday granted a decree of absolute divorce to Mrs. Carrie B. Gaynor from her husband, John F. Gaynor. He also awarded Mrs. Gaynor $10,000 in cash and $150 a month alimony. The Gaynors were married at the Coleman House on Sept. 2, 1890, by Alveret C. Preston. They have no children.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Rain, turning to snow, easterly winds, shifting to westerly.

Typical Winter weather prevailed last night, except in the Atlantic and East Gulf States, and marked high pressure and low temperature were general, except in the Upper Ohio Valley and lower lake region, which were covered by a moderate storm that had moved rapidly northeastward from the West Gulf Coast since yesterday morning. A temperature of 20 degrees below was recorded at Valentine, Neb., yesterday morning, and freezing weather extended into Central Texas. There have been general though mostly light snows in the Upper Mississippi Valley and lake region, and rains south of the Ohio River and in the West Gulf States. There were also light showers in the extreme Northwest. A marked depression is central off the North Pacific Coast, and there have been general rains on the coast as far south as Central California and also snow in the northern plateau.
It will be much colder to-day in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, with heavy frost in Northern Florida to-night and light frost in Central Florida. It will also be colder to-day on the Upper Ohio Valley, Middle Atlantic States, and New England, except in Maine. The storm on the North Pacific Coast will doubtless move eastward, but with diminished intensity on account of the close proximity of a marked high area in the British Northwest. The high area in connection with the general high pressure in the interior of the country will cause a continuance of the cold weather throughout the country for several days. It will rain to-day in the South Atlantic States, followed by clearing weather, rain in the Middle Atlantic and South New England States will turn into snow, and be followed by fair weather to-morrow. In Northern New England it will snow to-day and be generally fair to-morrow. Snow is also indicated for to-day in the extreme Northwest, Wyoming, and Western Colorado, probably extending to-morrow through Eastern Colorado and Kansas. On the Atlantic Coast easterly winds will shift to westerly by to-night, becoming fresh to brisk. Cold wave signals are displayed at Kalispel, Havre, Helena, Montana; Eastern Texas, except at Abilene, Ark.; Northern Louisiana, Vicksburg, and Western Tennessee.
The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1898.	1899.	TIMES. 1899.
3 A. M.	16	30	41
6 A. M.	13	26	39
9 A. M.	18	35	40
12 M.	23	40	48
3 P. M.	26	42	44
6 P. M.	25	42	43
9 P. M.	24	39	42
12 P. M.	22	40	43

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the Street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 200 feet above the street level.
Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	41½
Weather Bureau	40
Corresponding date 1898	30
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	36

The maximum temperature yesterday was 43 degrees at 3 P. M., and the minimum 30 degrees at 7 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. and at 8 P. M. was 68 per cent. The barometer at 8 A. M. read 30.30 and at 8 P. M. 30.30.

WEBER PIANOS

"A harmonious creation of art."
"An inspiration to a musical temperament."
"Supports the voice most admirably."

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and all that is best in
CUTLERY
for Holiday presents.
The most complete CUTLERY stock in the world.
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CREMO

AT THE HOTELS.

IMPERIAL—Deputy Attorney General J. H. Coyne, Albany.
HERALD SQUARE—State Senator C. S. Fassett, Rochester; Prince David Kawanakoa, Col. S. J. Parker, and George D. Gear, Honolulu.
HOFFMAN—Gen. Julian S. Carr, Durham, N. C.; ex-United States Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., Troy; ex-Attorney General Simon W. Rosendale, Albany; John Austin Stevens, Newport, R. I.
MURRAY HILL—Ex-Senator Amasa J. Parker, Albany; D. N. Lockwood, Buffalo; Major J. R. Graham, Norwood, England.
WALDORF—A. Humphreys Owen, British Embassy, Washington; Chester A. Langdon, Duluth.
FIFTH AVENUE—Congressman Charles H. Grosvenor, Ohio; Major George R. Fox, Cincinnati.
ALBEMARLE—Judge John Davis, Washington.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Fahy, J. & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. S. Graham, millinery, 60 Grand Street, Park Avenue Hotel.
Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. Lamson, clothing, 56 Spring Street, Brevoort House.
Wyndham & Jones, Nashville, Tenn.; H. S. Weissbaum, notions, 310 Broadway, Colonnade Hotel.
Graff, A. & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; A. Graff, carpets, Albemarle Hotel.
Kann, S. Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. Kann, domestics, 467 Broadway, Herald Square Hotel.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; Cupp, linens and white goods, 2 Walker Street, Hotel Albert.
Youngstown Dry Goods Company, Youngstown, Ohio; W. C. Stitt, dry goods, 60 Dennis Hotel.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; E. H. Nieswanger, dress goods and silks, 1 Walker Street, Hotel Imperial.
Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; G. F. Newell, hosiery, gloves and furnishing goods, 61 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Waldman Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; L. J. Waldman, dry goods, Hotel Imperial.
Masten, W. L. & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; W. I. Masten, cotton dress goods, Hotel Imperial.
Miller, Daniel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. H. Eastop, domestics, Hotel Imperial; F. K. Miller, Jr., prints, St. Denis Hotel.
Delaplain Dry Good Company, Wheeling, West Va.; H. Carruthers, dress goods and cottons, 66 Franklin Street, Albemarle Hotel.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. A. Reynolds, buyer, 464 Broome Street.
McCarthy, D. & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. McCarthy, dry goods, 49 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Connell & Co., Scranton, Penn.; J. L. Connell, cottons and furnishing goods, Hotel Imperial.
Hower & Higbee, Cleveland, Ohio; C. F. Hower, dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Filene, A. & Co., Boston, Mass.; E. A. Filene, furnishing goods, Hotel Vendome.
Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; F. Baldwin, dressmaking, W. K. Mosher, jr., linens and white goods, 9 Greene Street, Stuart House.
Fotel, M., Pittsburg, Penn.; clothing; Stuart House.
Johnston & Larimer Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo., W. K. Jones, cottons, fancy goods, and toys, 208 Church Street.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

3:25 A. M.—200 Pearl Street, A. Frolick, damages, $1,000.
4:45 A. M.—202 East Twenty-ninth Street, John Ryan; damages, $200.
9:45 A. M.—358 Cherry Street, Abraham Kraft; damages slight.
10:00 A. M.—430 West Thirty-second Street, Catharine Fox; damages, $150.
1:20 P. M.—Bainbridge Avenue and Southern Boulevard, Charles Balchelor; damages, $300.
6:20 P. M.—646 West Forty-fourth Street, Robert Montgomery; damages slight.
8:30 P. M.—220 West Seventy-sixth Street, Almara Parlington; damages, $75.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BRISTOL, Conn., Dec. 14.—The case works of the E. N. Welch Manufacturing Company, clock manufacturers at Forestville were destroyed by fire to-night. Loss, $150,000.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS AND ART.
FEATURES TO-MORROW:

200 Books for Gifts.
A List Not Restricted to the Publications of 1899. Classified and Arranged Under the Names of Authors.

Goldwin Smith's New Work.
His "United Kingdom." A Political History, in two volumes. Reviewed by PROF. H. MORSE STEPHENS.

Rubens.
Emile Michel's Work on the First Great Modern Artist. Reviewed by RUSSELL STURGIS.

Bishop Whipple.
His Recollections of a Long and Beneficent Episcopate.

Washington.
Sermons and Obituary Notices at the Time of His Death—Buried Before His Death Was Generally Known.

James D. Dana.
A Biography of This Perfect Man of Science.

Authors' Good Will as Publishers' Assets.
Recent Improvement in the Relations between Those Who Write Books and Those Who Manufacture Them—Interesting Suggestions from Stevenson's Letters.

Poe and Mrs. Whitman.
Her Version of His Visit to Providence Given in a Private Letter.

Holiday Books.
Several of the Most Beautiful and Striking Books Especially Prepared for Gifts This Year.

Books on Music.
Reviews of Four Recent Works Dealing with the Piano, the Opera, Beethoven, and Mediæval Music.

Some Recent Books.
Readers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW Give Their Opinions.

Cuba.
Charles M Pepper's Impressions Obtained During a Residence of Two Years.

THE PRESIDENT ATTACKED

Civil Service League Says He Failed to Keep His Promise.

WOULD NOT EXTEND THE RULES

Had Agreed, the Committee Asserts, to Add More Places to the Classified List Than Were Withdrawn.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 14.—At the opening meeting of the nineteenth annual convention of the National Civil Service League the league attacked the Administration of President McKinley in regard to the order of May 29, removing officers from the list. Secretary George McAneny of New York, in his report, said the league had attempted to find out the facts regarding certain violations of the rules of the service in the Treasury Department of the National Government. He had written, he said, to Secretary Gage for the information, and received a letter in reply, stating that it was not proper to give information to the public which was of a private nature. The matter was taken up by the league, and the following resolution, offered by Charles J. Bonaparte of Maryland, was unanimously adopted:
The league pronounces the action of the Treasury Department in refusing access to public records relating to matters of public concern a violation of the undoubted right of citizens in a free country to learn from official sources how faithfully the public servants they pay administer the laws. The force of the reason assigned for this refusal is gravely impaired by the fact that similar information had been previously furnished to the league by the department under the present Secretary of the Treasury. This refusal exposes to reasonable suspicion the good faith of the officials responsible for it, and suggests the existence of abuses which the records withheld from inspection might disclose, and we demand that this unworthy policy of concealment and secrecy be abandoned.
The Secretary then gave a review of the conversation between President McKinley and a committee from the league, sent to him concerning the order of May 29, when so many offices were removed from the civil service lists. The Secretary said it was the understanding of the league with President McKinley that in case it became necessary for him to issue this order he would add at least as many offices to the classified service as he was compelled to remove. Mr. McKinley was asked, the Secretary said, if he would not comply with a request of this kind and replied as follows:
"It is my intention to include a good many more than those excluded."
"Up to the present time no new additions have been made, which is a matter of great surprise to the league," reported the Secretary. "Later another letter was addressed to the President, calling his attention to the promise which he had made the committee on a former occasion." This communication, which was sent to President McKinley Nov. 16, and not heretofore made public, was in part, as follows:
"We, the undersigned, members of the Executive Committee of the National Civil Service Reform League, respectfully invite your attention to the following facts:
"In January, 1899, a special committee appointed by the league called upon you for the purpose of remonstrating against your contemplated executive order for excluding certain places from the classified service, and to this committee you cap read your intention of adding other places to the service greater in number than those excluded. After the promulgation of your order of May 29, under date of June 3 this special committee, consisting of William Dudley Foulke, Richard Henry Dana, and Herbert Welsh, addressed to you the following letter:
"The undersigned, as members of a committee of the National Civil Service Reform League, which waited upon you in January, 1899, in regard to your then proposed order for excluding certain places from the classified service, beg to remind you of the fact that in our conversation you expressed the hope that if you found it necessary to make these exclusions you would at the same time include within the classified list, subject to competitive examination, at least as large a number of places as those omitted, so that it might appear that no backward step had been taken.
"To this you replied that it was your intention to include a great many more places than those excluded and that you hoped to make the order so comprehensive that the reform of the civil service would then be so complete that nothing further would need to be done in regard to it.
"Our disappointment was therefore great when, upon the appearance of your order, we found not only that the number of exclusions was far greater than had been previously supposed, but that there was none of the inclusions which you had asserted as it was your intention to make.
"We are not hope that it is still your purpose to make some substantial and important extensions of the present classified system."
We believe that the large number of exclusions made by your order of May 29 from the requirement of competitive examination has been injurious not only to the civil service of the Government, but to the country at large, and we hope to satisfy you of this by the results of certain investigations which we intend to lay before you at an early date, and ask you for a reconsideration of that order.
We beg leave to inquire whether we may not look for the additions to the classified service promised in the Republican platform of 1896, and which we were then assured it was your intention to make and, if so, whether it will be agreeable to you to state at what time such additions may be expected.
This was signed by George McAneny, Secretary; Carl Schurz, Richard Henry Dana, and eighteen others.
Along with the communication to the President was submitted the following letter received by Mr. McAneny:

Executive Mansion, Nov. 16, 1899.
My Dear Sir: I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of the letter of the 10th inst., signed by yourself and other members of the National Civil Service Reform League, and to say that it will be brought to the attention of the President.
J. PORTER,
Secretary to the President.

Reports were then submitted by local associations from a number of cities.
This evening President Carl Schurz delivered in the course of which he vigorously denounced the President's attitude toward civil service reform.

JUSTICE IN CHINA'S DEMAND.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Asiatic Association, held yesterday at 65 Wall Street, resolutions were adopted in regard to the proposed revision of the Chinese tariff and of the treaty of Tientsin. The preamble recognizes the justice of China's demand for an increase of customs dues, which were fixed on the basis of the exchange value of silver in 1858. The resolutions set forth, however, that in making proper concessions to the financial necessities of the Chinese Empire the United States should demand a strict observance on the part of the Government of China of the agreement made in reg

PRESIDENT AT MT. VERNON

Mr. McKinley Eulogizes the Character of Washington.

MASONS JOIN IN CEREMONIES

Many High Government Officials Take Part in Commemorating the Great Patriot's First Centenary.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The most interesting feature of the ceremonies at Mount Vernon to-day in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the death of Washington was the speech of President McKinley in eulogy of the character and services of the great statesman. Masons of high degree from all over the United States and Canada, Senators and Representatives in Congress, high officials of the Government, and distinguished private citizens were participants and spectators of the solemn service.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY SPEAKS.

The President said:

"We have met to participate in a service commemorative of the one hundredth anniversary of the death of George Washington. Here in his old home, which he loved so well and which the patriotic women of the country have guarded with loving hands, exercises are conducted under the auspices of the great fraternity of Masons, which a century ago planned and executed the solemn ceremonial which attended the Father of His Country to his tomb. The lodge in which he was initiated, and the one over which he afterward presided as Worshipful Master, accorded positions of honor at his obsequies, are to-day represented here in token of profound respect to the memory of their most illustrious member and beloved brother.

"Masons throughout the United States testify anew their reverence for the name of Washington and the inspiring example of his life. Distinguished representatives are here from all the Grand Lodges of the country to render the ceremonies as dignified and impressive as possible and most cordial greetings have come from across our borders and from beyond the sea.

"Not alone in this country, but throughout the world, have Masons taken interest in the observation of this centennial anniversary. The fraternity justly claims the immortal patriot as one of its members; the whole human family acknowledges him as one of its greatest benefactors. Public bodies, patriotic societies, and other organization, our citizens everywhere, have esteemed it a privilege to-day to pay their tribute to his memory and to the splendor of his accomplishments in the advancement of justice and liberty among men.

"'His fair fame, secure in its immortality, shall shine through countless ages with undiminished lustre.'

TRIBUTE TO HIS SAGACITY.

"The struggling Republic, for which Washington was willing to give his life, and for which he ever freely spent his fortune, and which at all times was the object of his most earnest solicitude, has steadily and wonderfully developed along the lines which his sagacity and foresight carefully planned. It has stood every trial, and at the dawn of a new century is stronger than ever to carry forward its mission of liberty. During all the intervening years it has been true, forever true, to the precepts of the Constitution which he and his illustrious colleagues framed for its guidance and government. He was the National architect, says Bancroft the historian, and but for him the Nation could not have achieved its independence, could not have formed its union, could not have put the Federal Government into operation. He had neither precedent nor predecessor. His work was original and constructive, and has successfully stood the severest tests. He selected the site for the capital of the Republic, he founded and gave it the name of the Federal City, but the commission substituted the name of Washington as the more fitting, and to be a perpetual recognition of the services of the Commander in Chief of the Continental Army, the President of the convention which framed the Constitution, and the first President of the Republic. More than seventy millions of people acknowledge allegiance to the flag which he made triumphant. The Nation is his best eulogist and his noblest monument.

"I have been deeply interested and touched by the sentiments of his contemporaries, uttered a hundred years ago on the occasion of his death.

"The Rev. Walter King of Norwich, Conn., in the course of an eloquent eulogy delivered in that city on Jan. 5, 1800, said in part: 'By one mighty effort of manly resolution we were born anew, and declared our independence. Now commenced the bloody contest for everything we held dear. The same Almighty Being by whose guidance we were hitherto conducted beheld us with compassion and saw what we needed—a pilot, a leader in the enterprise we had undertaken. He called for Washington, already prepared, anointed him as His servant with regal dignity, and put into his hands the control of all our defensive operations.

CHARACTER OF THE MAN.

"'But here admiration suppresses utterance. Your own minds must fill out the actual character of the man. A description of the warlike skill, the profound wisdom, the prudence, the heroism, and integrity which he displayed in the character of the Commander in Chief would suffer materially in hands like mine. But this I may say—the eyes of all our American Israel were placed upon him as their savior, under the direction of Heaven, and they were not disappointed.'

"The Rev. Nathan Strong, pastor of the North Presbyterian Church in Hartford, spoke as follows on Dec. 27, 1799: 'He was as much the angel of peace as of war; as much respected as deeply reverenced in the political cabinet for a luminous coolness of disposition, whereby party jealousy became enlightened and ashamed of itself, as he was for a coolness of command in the dreadful moment when empires hung suspended on the fate of battle. His opinions became the opinion of public bodies, and every man was pleased with himself when he found he thought like Washington. Under the auspices of this great warrior, who was formed by the Providence of God to defend his country, the war was ended and America ranked among the nations. He who might have been a monarch retired to his own Vernon, unclothed of all authority, to enjoy the blessing of being a free, private citizen. This was a strange sight, and gave a new triumph to human virtue—a triumph that hath never been exceeded in the history of the world, except it was by his second recess, which was from the Presidency of the United States.'

"And on the day preceding, Dec. 26, 1799, in the course of his memorable funeral oration before both houses of Congress, Major Gen. Lee, then a Representative from the State of Virginia, gave utterance to the noble sentiment, as forceful to-day as in those early years of our National life: 'To the horrid din of battle sweet peace succeeded, and our virtuous chief, mindful only of the common good, in a moment tempting personal aggrandizement, hushed the discontent of growing sedition, and, surrendering his power into the hands from which he had received it, converted his sword into a plowshare, teaching an admiring world that to be truly great you must be truly good.'

ADMIRATION FOR HIM GROWS.

"While strong with his own generation, he is stronger even in the judgment of the generations which have followed. After a lapse of a century he is better appreciated, more perfectly understood, more thoroughly venerated and loved than when he lived. He remains an ever-increasing influence for good in every part and sphere of action of the Republic. He is recognized as not only the most farsighted statesman of his generation, but as having had almost prophetic vision. He built not alone for his own time, but for the great future, and pointed the rightful solution of many of the problems which were to arise in the years to come.

"The Nation needs at this moment the help of his wise example. In dealing with our vast responsibilities we turn to him. We invoke the counsel of his life and character and courage. We summon his precepts, that we may keep his pledges to maintain justice and law, education and morality, and civil and religious liberty in every part of our country—the new as well as the old."

FORMAL CEREMONIES.

The formal ceremonies were elaborately planned and successfully carried out. They were conducted by the Masonic bodies and by the Red Men of the United States. The movement for the day's observance originated in 1893 with the Grand Lodge of Masons of the State of Colorado, the proposition being made by Most Worshipful William D. Wright, Grand Master of Colorado, who was present to witness the carrying into effect of his long-cherished idea. Charge of the ceremonies incident to to-day's commemoration was placed in the hands of the Masons of Virginia, it being in the Old Dominion that Washington was obligated as a Master Mason, and there that he participated enthusiastically in Masonic work and observances.

The officers of the Grand Lodge of Virginia and the membership of Fredericksburg Lodge, in which Washington was made a Mason, and of Washington-Alexandria Lodge, over which he presided as Worshipful Master, had the chief part in the duty of seeing that to-day's observances were appropriate. That the duty was well performed was evidenced by the solemnity and beauty of the ceremonies and by the immense concourse of Masons present. Thousands were in attendance from all parts of the country, and almost every jurisdiction in the United States and a few from foreign countries were represented by some of their grand officers and members.

The visiting Masons, many accompanied by the ladies of their families, congregated in Washington early to-day, and escorted by the Masonic bodies of the District of Columbia, headed by the Grand Lodge of the district, made the pilgrimage to Mount Vernon by boat. The Virginia Masons assembled at Alexandria and thence, escorted by Fredericksburg Lodge and Washington-Alexandria Lodge, as bodies, proceeded to Mount Vernon, also by boat.

At 10 o'clock President McKinley, himself an enthusiastic Mason, accompanied by Secretary of State Hay, Secretary of the Treasury Gage, Secretary of the Navy Long, Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, and Postmaster General Smith of the Cabinet; Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen, Major Gen. Miles, Adjt. Gen. Corbin, Secretary Porter, Assistant Secretary Cortelyou, Major John A. Johnston, and Senator W. A. Clark of Montana, Past Grand Master of the State, left Washington on a special electric train for Mount Vernon, arriving there at 11. The Presidential party was greeted by Grand Master Duke of Virginia and by him was escorted to the mansion.

It was nearly an hour and a half afterward before all of the steamers bearing the Masonic bodies arrived. After the President and his Cabinet had reviewed them from a platform on the east front of the mansion, a procession was formed and moved, as on the day of Gen. Washington's funeral, Dec. 18, 1799, to the old vault, where the remains were first deposited. There, in the immediate presence of the grand officers of the various States and the assembled Masons, solemn funeral rites were conducted.

A dirge by the Third Cavalry band was followed by the invocation, preached by the Right Rev. A. M. Randolph, Bishop of the Southern Episcopal Church of Virginia. After music by an octet of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, Grand Master A. A. Burnand of Colorado delivered an oration on the life and work of Washington, laying particular stress upon his Masonic life and accomplishments.

CEREMONIES AT THE TOMB.

The procession re-formed and moved then to the tomb where the remains of Washington and those of his family lie now. The tomb was magnificently decorated with flags and festoons of evergreens and flowers. Here the beautiful and impressive Masonic services were conducted. The Grand Masters of the thirteen original States formed in line, facing the representatives of the other jurisdictions, the Grand Lodge of Virginia and visiting brethren standing in a semi-circle, facing the entrance to the tomb with joined hands. Prayer was offered by the Rev. G. H. Ray, D. D., Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Virginia.

Then the Grand Master of Virginia called upon each of the jurisdictions of the thirteen original States, the jurisdictions of the Western States, and those of Canada, Belgium, and Nova Scotia for messages and tributes sent by them, and all responded.

Then the Grand Master of the District of Columbia deposited within the tomb the lambskin apron, as a token of innocence; the Grand Master of Missouri deposited the white glove, as a token of friendship, and the Grand Master of California deposited the evergreen, as an emblem of the Masonic faith in the resurrection of the body and the immortality of the soul.

Scores of beautiful wreaths and bunches of evergreens were then deposited within the tomb, one of the most beautiful tokens, an immense wreath of ivy immortelles and acacia blossoms, being offered by President McKinley.

The procession returned to the east front of the mansion, where President McKinley, introduced by Grand Master Duke, delivered the oration.

The President was interrupted frequently by applause, and at the close of his oration he was cheered heartily. The exercises at the mansion were concluded with a benediction pronounced by Brother Edward H. Calisch, rabbi of Beth Ahaba synagogue of Richmond, Va.

RED MEN PAY TRIBUTE.

At 3 o'clock a delegation of the Improved Order of Red Men, in charge of the Great Incohonee, George E. Green of Binghamton, N. Y., and Charles H. Litchman of Marblehead, Mass., arrived at Mount Vernon to pay the tribute of 220,000 Red Men to the memory of Washington. He was one of the founders of the Sons of Liberty, to which the Red Men trace back their origin through varying names. The chiefs to officiate at the tomb were selected by Great Incohonee Green, who appointed as master of ceremonies Urban H. Hester of Ohio, Past Grand Sachem.

Among the distinguished chiefs present were Judge Robert T. Daniels, Griffin, Ga.; Charles C. Conley, Philadelphia; George W. Lindsay, Baltimore; Dr. William Hancock, Philadelphia; Andrew J. Paton, Danvers, Mass.; George T. Fowler and John W. Loudenslager, Baltimore; John C. Bell, Pikesville, Md.; J. Guest King, Annapolis, Md., and Josep Maris, Wilmington, Del.

After Chief Nester had read the call for the observance of the day and the Great Prophet Robert T. Daniels had invoked the great spirit, Acting Great Incohonee Litchman pronounced the oration upon Washington. It was an inspiring tribute, exquisite in thought and diction, and quite worthy of its great subject.

He was followed by the Great Chief of Records, Charles H. Conley, with a beautiful message to the Red Men of the world. In conclusion, he deposited within the tomb a handsome silk flag on a standard to which was attached four ribbons of the colors of the order—green, orange, blue, and scarlet—respectively inscribed: "1799—George Washington—1899," "December 14, 1899," "Great Council, United States," and "Improved Order of Red Men." A great wreath of red immortelles was then deposited within the tomb as a "fit emblem in our belief in that immortality of the soul which rises superior to all the ills of life and, through the bright blessing of hope, gives us promise of eternal joy."

Dry Goods Merchant Kills Himself.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 14.—William E. Clarke, a member of the dry goods firm of Daniel Miller & Co. of this city, committed suicide this morning by shooting himself through the head. He was walking along Chase Street, near Cathedral Street, when he suddenly pulled out a revolver, placed the muzzle against the back of his head, and blew out his brains. Mr. Clarke recently suffered an attack of the grip, which is thought to have unsettled his mind. He was sixty years of age. A widow, two sons, and a daughter survive him.

BEST & CO.
LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Pretty Apron,

Made of fine lawn, hemstitched ruffles, insertion, beading and ribbons, 2 to 10 yrs.,

98c.

May be just the right kind of a Christmas present for some one of your little friends. If not, we have other articles equally useful, attractive and low priced, also Games, Books, Toys and Dolls.

60-62 West 23d St.

DEPEW ON WASHINGTON

Delivers the Oration at Exercises in the National Capital.

THE FIRST PRESIDENT'S TASK

He "United Liberty with Law, and Liberty with Union"—No Flaw in His Public or Private Life.

WASHINGTON Dec. 14.—The Great Council of the United States of the Improved Order of Red Men held exercises in Convention Hall this evening to commemorate the centenary of the death of George Washington.

Great Incohonee George E. Green of New York presided, and speeches were made by the Chairman, Past Great Incohonee Charles H. Litchman of Massachusetts, and Great Prophet Robert T. Daniel of Georgia.

The orator of the evening was Senator Chauncey M. Depew of New York. He was heartily applauded as he rose to speak, after being introduced as "the greatest orator of his kind." His address was in part as follows:

"Washington's career demonstrates the value of character. In genius and acquirement in several lines Hamilton, Jefferson, and Adams were his superiors. Each of them had a large following, but the following formed a faction. All parties reposed unquestioning confidence in the uprightness and unselfish patriotism of Washington. 'There is but one character which keeps them in awe,' said Edmund Randolph. 'A favorite fad of the leveling up by universal education in our day is the one that no man is indispensable to the people, the army, the Government, a cause, or an industry. But in the clearer view of a century's retrospect we now see that the death of Washington at any time between 1776 and 1797 would have changed the destiny and delayed, if not destroyed, the development of this Nation.

FRAMING OF THE CONSTITUTION.

"From the evacuation of New York by the British in 1783 until the adoption of the Constitution in 1788 were the trial years of representative government. The Continental Congress was without authority to meet the necessities of the young Confederacy, and the jealousies of the colonies threatened chaos and ruin. It was Washington who summoned the conference which resulted in the calling of the convention to frame a Constitution. That body sitting with closed doors, its members full of local prejudices and antagonistic views, the fierce passions of sectional strife surging about its place of meeting, must create institutions which would meet the critical conditions of the hour, and have elasticity and expansiveness enough for the growth and development of a republic of continental area and vast population. History gave them the precedents of a democracy like Athens, which was impossible in a large country, or royal authority, either absolute or mildly checked. It told the disheartening story of the leagues between nations and cities which had ended in fraternal strife and ruin.

"The journal of this majestic convention was confided to Washington and not opened until thirty-three years afterward. Each succeeding generation has scanned its pages with eager interest, but little is revealed of the mighty debates of these State builders. We know that Washington was its President, and the weight of his all-powerful influence was for a Union of States in a government strong enough to resist internal dissensions and repel foreign foes. When the Constitution was perfected a new and novel form of government was presented to a wondering and skeptical world. No King, no aristocracy, no classes, no State Church, a Supreme Court which could declare void acts of Congress, decrees of the President, and laws of the several States; paramount Federal power, with the sovereignty of the States, aroused incredulity at home and contempt abroad. The large colonies feared loss of influence and the small ones loss of independence. Washington called upon his comrades of the Continental Army and his associates in revolutionary conventions to save liberty by union. In the convention of each State his name and influence were potent with weak or wavering delegates. Washington favoring the adoption of the Constitution carried eleven States for its ratification, and the election of Washington as first President of the United States brought in the other two.

WASHINGTON'S GIGANTIC TASK.

"Washington knew neither envy nor jealousy. He summoned to his Cabinet the ablest and most distinguished men. Hamilton was the advocate of centralization, Jefferson of State rights, and Adams and the others of different and antagonistic views of the prerogatives of the President and the powers of Congress. To build a Nation out of chaos and to hold up and hold together the young Republic until stable foundations could be laid under it was the gigantic task of Washington. The waves of party passions surged against him, intrigues and conspiracies were formed to undermine him, and Jay and Hamilton and other supporters of his policies were stoned or burned in effigy; secret correspondence and the vilest charges and insinuations inspired by members of his official family and published broadcast in the press were used to break the trust the people had in him. Often discouraged, but never disheartened; often aggrieved, but never angry, calmly, patiently, and heroically he united liberty with law and liberty with union. He created public credit, found sources of revenue, promoted progress and energized development, and brought the new machinery of administration and its many departments into harmonious working, until by his genius and firmness the young Republic grew to be a Nation which inspired loyalty at home and commanded respect abroad.

"The French Revolution threatened to involve the world in war. The waves of its madness swept over the United States, and were followed by a passionate demand for an offensive and defensive alliance with France, which would have destroyed our Government. Washington alone grasped the perils of the situation, and remained calm and immovable.

HIS WORK COMPLETED.

"Eight years after the foreboding entry in his diary on accepting the Presidency he returned to Mount Vernon. His work was completed. He had given National life to the stately sentences on the parchment containing the Constitution. Elastic and indestructible institutions, principles, and policies were working harmoniously and smoothly for liberty and union, and National growth and grandeur. The pace had been so set for the perpetuity of the American Republic that neither party passions, nor sectional discord, nor civil war could destroy it or impair its glorious opportunities for its citizens and its inspiring example for peoples of other lands struggling for their rights.

"After forty-nine years devoted to the public service Washington was permitted by his grateful but reluctant countrymen to retire to the private station he so much coveted and his beloved Mount Vernon. In a century distinguished for brutal tyranny, reckless ambition, destructive party spirit and popular frenzy, the life and career of Washington first astonished and then won the admiration and reverence of the world. His home on the Potomac became a mecca, and pilgrims of royal birth, of great achievement, of passionate zeal to meet the foremost man and most exalted character of the ages came to pay him homage and to be received with cordial and gracious hospitality.

"From thence one hundred years ago today his spirit ascended to heaven, leaving his people in tears and his country draped in mourning. Europe joined in the universal sorrow. The British Channel fleet lowered their flags at half mast. Napoleon Bonaparte ordered that black crape should be suspended from all standards and flags for ten days, and arranged an imposing funeral ceremonial and testimonial oration. Lord Brougham, with characteristic clearness and eloquence, condensed the judgment of mankind. He said: 'It will be the duty of the historian and the sage of all nations to let no occasion pass of commemorating this illustrious man, and until time shall be no more will a test of the progress which our race has made in wisdom and virtue be derived from the veneration paid to the immortal name of Washington.'

THE HERITAGE OF AMERICANS.

"If the brightest intelligence, most hopeful spirit, and most brilliant imagination standing by the bier of Washington had predicted the results for a century of the experiment of government of the people, by the people, and for the people, his prophesies would have been commonplace compared with the marvelous blessings which to-night are the glorious heritage of Americans.

"Washington's Farewell Address is chart and compass for the twentieth as it has been for the nineteenth century. It is at once the sum and substance of the principles of our National development and perpetuity and the forecast of our fate. Its central idea is that the liberty and happiness of our people at home and our position among foreign nations is wholly dependent upon the preservation of the union of the States. For that idea a million of citizens shed their blood, and against it a half million died in battle, but the centennial of his death finds us a united people, and at every crossroads, and in every hamlet all over our land, the Stars and Stripes floating from the schoolhouses is eloquent testimony that the present and coming generations have one flag and one country. He advocated the maintenance of the public credit as essential to National prosperity.

"At one period and another, in times of industrial distress and mercantile troubles, wild schemes of finance, fiat money, and debased currency have captured the support or large sections of our citizens, but the century closes with the credit of the United States in the first rank among Nations, and our faith and honor untarnished. Washington advised free, popular education, by which law and liberty should rest upon intelligence, and the most complete and beneficent system of common and high schools embrace all our youth. He warned against party passion rising to revolution, and when the partisans of a defeated candidate for the Presidency believed him wronged in the count, the strife was settled not by civil war, but by a high court of arbitration. He was strenuous that our Government should form no permanent alliance with any European power, and that we should keep out of European policies, conflicts, and politics. We always have been, and we always will be, free from such entanglements, and an effective treaty of offensive and defensive alliance could never be confirmed. He zealously impressed the necessity and lesson of religion and morality. We have abolished slavery, and extirpated polygamy, and the Churches never had so strong a hold on the faith and understanding of the people.

ASSIMILATION OF ALL RACES.

"American liberty assimilates all races which come under its influence and authority. It not only converts the immigrants from every land into good citizens, but it has made the territory of Spanish Florida, of French Louisiana, and of Mexican Texas, California, Arizona, and New Mexico the safe seats and centres of material prosperity and political power. Its educating and uplifting force is already producing beneficient results in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii. In less than one generation it will change the conditions of brigandage and anarchy, produced by centuries of oppression, into those of enlightened self-government. With the suppression of the insurrection and the extension of the authority of the United States over the Philippine Islands, will come to a people who have been long ruled by force and fraud American law and justice and American recognition and administration of the rights and remedies for the wrongs of every individual. Protection for life and property and the equality of all before the law breed the habit of loyalty to order and the faculty for self-government. Peace and prosperity which follow will substitute public spirit and patriotic citizenship for secret police and hostile garrisons.

"The peril in the nineteenth century was disunion, that of the twentieth will be congestion. The productive power of invention, steam and electricity create a surplus which endangers the health, happiness, and lives of the people of Europe and America. But dependent races of the Orient and of Africa, and the stimulating processes of Western civilization upon their wants present limitless markets. The United States which stood on sufferance at the doors of king's palaces at the death of Washington is entering upon its hundredth anniversary as an equal in the affairs of the world, among the great powers of Europe. At Manila we are at the door of the East, and none can close it against us.

GOOD-WILL FOR BRITAIN.

"The intensely hostile feeling of 1790 toward Great Britain has developed in 1900 into mutual respect and cordial good-will. Without any alliance, without any violation of the sacred warning of Washington against European entanglements, there is an emulous and friendly rivalry in commerce and a (rank) sympathy in many purposes and aspirations which make for the peace of the world and are the hope of the future for civilization and humanity under the guidance of English-speaking peoples.

"In the fingers of time monuments and reputations decay and crumble. Statesmen, soldiers, authors, and orators fill the stage for a period and gradually drop out of sight and memory. A few worthies of the eighteenth century live in the admiration or affection of their own countries. Of them all only Washington is in the thought and reverence of the whole world. The resistless harvester in his annual rounds shoulders his scythe as he passes before this beneficent intelligence and pure fame, salutes, and marches on. We, his countrymen, after a century, whose searchlight has revealed the vices and weaknesses of our heroes and made our ideals common clay, find no flaw in his public or private life, no sentence in the many volumes of his utterances which we would blot out. The orator who stands in my place in the coming centuries to recount the marvelous story of the great Republic, to recall its architects and builders, will find the wisdom and example for its guidance and growth in the achievements, character, and life of George Washington."

Exercises at the Jumel Mansion.

Services commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of the death of George Washington were held in the old Jumel Mansion, Edgecombe Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, now the home of Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle, yesterday afternoon. The services were conducted under the auspices of the Washington Heights Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of which Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle is Regent. The meeting was held in the room occupied by Washington as his council chamber from Sept. 16 to Oct. 21, 1776, while he made the house his headquarters after the battle of Harlem Heights, Sept. 16, 1776. Prayer was offered by the Chaplain of the chapter, the Rev. Dr. John T. Pavey, rector of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, and addresses were delivered by the Regent, Mrs. Earle; by the Secretary, Mrs. Emily Fay, and by the Historian, Mrs. Eliza Jumel Cary, granddaughter of Mme. Jumel. During the ceremonies a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the porch of the mansion by Gen. Earle's son.

Founders and Patriots of America.

The New York Society of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America commemorated the centenary of the death of Washington by a largely attended meeting at the Hotel Manhattan last night. Charles A. Hoyt, the newly elected Governor, presided and made an address. The Rev. Daniel F. Warren, D. D., presented appropriate resolutions on the death of Gen. Washington, which were unanimously adopted. George J. Corey, Deputy Naval Officer of the Port of New York, gave a discourse illustrated with views, on "The Three Homes of the Pilgrim Fathers—England, Holland, and America."

Exercises in the Schools.

The National flag was half masted on all the public schools of this city yesterday, and exercises commemorative of the centenary of the death of Washington were held from 2 until 3 o'clock. The programme followed in most of the schools was the singing of patriotic songs, orations upon the life of Washington, and the reading of extracts from the proceedings of Congress at the time of his death.

At the Morristown Headquarters.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Dec. 14.—The headquarters of the Washington Association, which house Gen. Washington occupied as headquarters during the Winter his army encamped here, were draped in mourning, to note the one hundredth anniversary of his death. At noon a salute of sixteen guns was fired and the church bells were tolled. To-night a public memorial service was held in the First Presbyterian Church at 8 o'clock.

"Standard of Highest Merit."

FISCHER PIANOS.

Attention is called to the large assortment of Fischer Pianos now on exhibition at our warerooms. Cased in rare and choice woods and artistically designed.

Also several styles expressly designed for the Holiday season.

Especial attention is called to our new small Grands.

Open evenings from Dec. 18th to 23d inclusive.

FISCHER PIANO WAREROOMS
33 Union Square—West,
Between 16th and 17th Streets, New York

IN HONOR OF WASHINGTON

Anniversary of His Death Commemorated by Patriotic Societies.

THE SERVICE AT ST. PAUL'S

Dr. Hutton's Eulogy Before the Order of the Cincinnati and Sons of the Revolution.

Imposing ceremonial marked the service in commemoration of the death of Washington, held under the auspices of the General Society of the Cincinnati and the New York State Society of the Sons of the Revolution in St. Paul's Chapel yesterday. While the service was in progress a salute of 100 guns, fired at one minute intervals, thundered from Castle William. The chapel had been decorated both inside and out for the occasion. Washington's pew was hidden completely by two large flags, stretched across the seats, and the picture of the arms of the United States above it was enframed in flags. The picture of the arms of the State of New York over Gov. Clinton's pew on the opposite side of the church was also decked with flags. Among the decorations were the Bourbon flags of France.

While the galleries were filling with women and other spectators privileged by ticket to enter the church, the members of the two societies assembled in the vestry house in Church Street. At 11:45 o'clock a detail of six men from the Veteran Corps of Artillery, constituting the Society of the War of 1812, under command of Adjt. Howland Pell; a detail of six men from the Seventh Regiment of the National Guard, under command of Sergts. Reginald L. Foster and Lyman G. Fiske, and a detail of six men from Squadron A, (dismounted,) the whole force being marshaled by Regimental Adjt. Falls of the Seventh Regiment, formed a guard of honor at the west porch. The two societies then marched in procession to the church through the churchyard in the following order:

Grand Marshal John Butterfield Holland, the committee of the General Society of the Cincinnati, composed of Talbot Olyphant, New York, (Chairman;) Asa Bird Gardiner, New York, (Secretary General ex officio;) Thornton K. Lothrop, Massachusetts; George W. Olney, Rhode Island; Charles Isham, Connecticut; Richard Dale, Pennsylvania; Henry Rutman Duval, Maryland; Heth Lawton, Virginia; Alfred Bowring Hardee, South Carolina, and Frederic Wolcott Jackson, New Jersey; the committee of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, with Frederick S. Tallmadge as Chairman. Next came the Wardens, Vestrymen, and Vicars of Trinity Parish, headed by William H. Vibbert.

The service was conducted by the Rev. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity Church, Chaplain of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, commandant of the Military Society of 1812; the Rev. Maclean Holmes Hutton, Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., General Chaplain of the Society of the Cincinnati; the Rev. F. L. Humphreys, Canon of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, General Chaplain of the Society of the Cincinnati, Chaplain of the Veteran Corps of Artillery, and the Rev. William M. Geer, Vicar of St. Paul's Chapel, assisted by many other clergymen. It opened with a processional, the hymn "Ten Thousand Times Ten Thousand." This was followed by prayers, the reading of special collects for the Society of the Cincinnati and the Sons of the Revolution, the reading of Scripture, and the singing of the "Te Deum."

The oration was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Hutton.

Upon the career of Washington, the ideal American, he said, it was not necessary to dwell at length. He continued:

"If you look for traces of his influence in his own day and in our own time, how his influence of character shines out. In his services to the Republic he has left reasons for thankfulness that he was the first man and the first gentleman of the Nation. There is reason to question whether our cause might not have been lost had we not had him for our military leader.

"When the Constitution was drafted, it was Washington who spoke the word which secured the ratio of representation in the Government of the United States. It is clear enough now that, had the ratio been different, the history of this country would have been different, and chaos would have come again. Nor should we forget that, as the first President, he vetoed the passing of a law the result of which would have been to make us a conglomeration of weak republics, instead of what we have become, a puissant world power.

"Because of his character, because of his priceless services to his country, because he is an inspiration to us all, his name is recalled this day. He lives as the veritable ideal and visible materiality of the spirit of our fathers. May this spirit never leave us or our children, never, never."

At the conclusion of the service, as the assembly filed out, the organist played Dudley Buck's concert variations of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

A painful incident occurred while the service was in progress. James P. Allen of 322 St. Nicholas Avenue, a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, was stricken with apoplexy, and had to be carried out. An ambulance was summoned from Hudson Street Hospital, and after being attended to by the surgeon, he recovered sufficiently to be able to return home in a carriage.

NAPOLEON ON WASHINGTON.

His Estimate Quoted Before Daughters of the Cincinnati.

The Daughters of the Cincinnati celebrated the anniversary of Washington's death at Delmonico's yesterday afternoon by listening to speeches, singing "America," and enjoying a subsequent collation. Prof. William M. Sloane of Columbia University, the first speaker, dwelt on Napoleon's ordination of ceremonies in honor of Washington just after the great American's death, and of the oration delivered on that occasion, which was Napoleon's composition.

"In this oration," said Prof. Sloane, "he said that George Washington was a man solid, rather than brilliant, wise rather than enthusiastic; that the prevailing character of his mind was judgment rather than enthusiasm; that he was moved by forethought rather than rapture; that after taming the foolish enthusiasm and strife of all parties, his work complete, he had laid aside all earthly weapons, taking only to himself such rights and privileges as belonged to a citizen, and retired to private life.

"The estimate of George Washington's character made by Napoleon is, on the whole, the one by which posterity ought to judge him. It should be added that he was in the very highest degree a historical man and not an idealist. He knew the past well, and he understood perfectly the present. He never undertook anything beyond the capacity of the people of his time. Every one of his tasks he performed a little better than the previous one, because he had his feet on the solid ground of knowing what was and what was not possible. Such greatness as this is superlative greatness."

The Rev. Dr. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, said that Washington's chief characteristics were self-respect and absolute honesty. "It is fitting," said he, "that his statue should stand on the steps of the Sub-Treasury—the spot where he took the oath of office—an evidence of fidelity, a witness that this country means to keep its promises."

Among those present were Miss Fannie Schuyler, Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler, Mrs. Samuel Sloan, John S. White, Richard H. Greene, Mrs. Asa Bird Gardiner, Miss Julia Delafield, and Mrs. Charles F. Roe.

The Order of Foreign Wars.

The sixth annual meeting of the Military Order of Foreign Wars was held last night at Sherry's. The annual dinner will be given on Jan. 11. The ticket elected contains the following names: Commander—David Banks; Vice Commander—Brig. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, United States Volunteers; Secretary—Charles Palmer Robinson; Treasurer—George Livingston Nichols; Register—Dwight Lathrop Elmendorf; Judge Advocate—Samuel R. Betts; Surgeon—Delevan Bloodgood, Medical Director United States Navy; Chaplain—The Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., LL. D.

Masons Observe the Day.

The centennial of the death of Washington was celebrated at the Communication of Perfect Ashlar Lodge No. 611, F. A. M., held last evening at their rooms in Terrace Garden. The ceremonies were conducted by the Master, Dr. C. G. Fischlowitz.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

1899 DECEMBER 1899

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	Xmas					

Only eight days left, but we are prepared to supply many choice gifts in that brief time.

Tempus fugit. Verbum sap.

Howard & Co
264 Fifth Avenue

UNION ALUMNI AT DINNER

Their Twelfth Annual Reunion Held at the Savoy.

RUSSELL SAGE NOT PRESENT

Financier Was to Have Replied to a Toast, but Did Not Appear—President Raymond Heard.

The Union College Alumni Association of this city held its twelfth annual reunion at the Hotel Savoy last evening. About 115 persons attended. A business meeting, at which Dr. Daniel M. Stimson, President of the association, was re-elected for another year, was followed by a dinner, at which he acted as toastmaster. In the opening address he alluded to the recent death of Robert C. Alexander, who was an enthusiastic Union alumnus, and advocated the idea of a permanent memorial to Mr. Alexander as a present to his Alma Mater.

There were several speeches, but one that had been looked forward to with an unusual degree of interest had to be cut out of the programme. Russell Sage had promised to come and discuss "Old Times," recalling the days of his youth in the neighborhood of Schenectady, where Union College is situated, for the benefit of the alumni, but a sudden cold at the eleventh hour spoiled this plan, and the veteran financier lost an opportunity to make his mark as a post-prandial orator. Gen. Daniel Butterfield, who had gained the promise of Mr. Sage's attendance, declared that he would make an effort to get Mr. Sage at next year's dinner.

Charles R. Miller responded to the first toast, "Our Country." He advocated the policy of expansion, and declared that the recent remarkable advance in commerce was not the sort of thing to induce the Nation's active business men to listen to the advice of those who preach anti-imperialism and the danger of the President's setting up an empire.

President Andrew V. V. Raymond of Union College was then introduced to respond to "Old Union." He declared that the master passion of America to-day was a desire for wealth, bringing with it a tendency to narrow education to practical lines, and that this condition emphasized the value of the college in broadening men's minds and lifting them above sordid affairs.

"The most casual observer," said he, "must recognize that our very prosperity is complicating Government problems; and when, in addition, he considers the outreach of our National life within the last two years and the obligations thus assumed, he is compelled to acknowledge the supreme importance of governmental questions in the thought and effort of the American people. Responsibility for Hawaii, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines has introduced questions which cannot be settled by the multiplication of our factories and the increase of our commerce; questions of human rights, of National duty; questions of citizenship, which call for large intelligence, comprehensive knowledge, broad sympathies—in a word, the higher education represented by the American college."

Gen. Daniel Butterfield was next introduced to explain the absence of Mr. Sage. He read the following letter, which he had received while at the table:

I regret that I cannot be present. I am suffering from a severe cold of a week's standing, and severe hoarseness, which makes it prudent and proper for me not to be out. I regret this disappointment. Yours truly,

RUSSELL SAGE.

Ex-Postmaster Gen. Thomas L. James, whose theme was "Our Times," paid high tributes to Union Alumni, one of whom, ex-Senator Warner Miller, was at the banquet. Of the other, Postmaster Gen. Charles Emory Smith, Mr. James said that he was probably the most brilliant member of President McKinley's Cabinet, and that his recent report showed him to be great in administration. Mr. James said he had heard some suggestions of Union College moving to Albany. To do so, said he, would be a sacrilege.

Gen. Wager Swayne responded to the toast "The Army and Navy."

WOULD KEEP DR. PURVES.

Congregation Hopes to Retain His Services in Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 14.—Dr. George T. Purves, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church here, has not yet indicated what he will do relative to the call to be extended to him by the Fifth Avenue Church of New York City.

The Church here has adopted resolutions renewing expressions of loyalty and affection. The resolutions declare the belief that the field which he now occupies in Princeton is one of no less importance than a large city pastorate, and expresses the hope that Dr. Purves will decide to remain in Princeton.

TREASURER INGERSOLL MISSING.

Accounts of Tompkins County Official Found to be Short.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 14.—The whereabouts of Charles Ingersoll, the Treasurer of Tompkins County, who has been missing for the past two days, had not been learned at a late hour to-night.

The Board of Supervisors at its executive session this afternoon passed a resolution requesting Gov. Roosevelt to remove Mr. Ingersoll from office. Chairman Van Ostrand of the board said that Ingersoll's accounts had been investigated with the result that a sh

ANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

ore Must Stay Open in the Evening

IT WILL, TO-MORROW

D every week-day evening, including December 22d, until 10 o'clock. On the 23d, which is the work-a-day Christmas Eve, we shall close the s at 7 p. m.—that the thousands of us who have helped toward your good stmas can get ready for our own.

But the evening service is demanded. Just think of it, when New York a great play it must needs run for months that all who care may have a ce to see it. Think of New York and a hundred miles around wanting to he Wanamaker Christmas Store. To be sure, in daytime alone quite sixty sand people can comfortably come to Wanamaker's, while a big audito- accommodates one-twentieth of that number.

But where so much to see and enjoy as here?

The Holiday Tableaux; the Halsey-Stirling Paintings, the matchless ure of the Madonna, the big Art Gallery—features of this brightest Holiday e. Welcome!

Silk Show Continues

he display is of the charming new Foulard and Shanghai Silks, hand- d for us in London. Didn't expect to sell many yesterday—just put out for a show.

hey must be well nigh irresistible, for we sold quantities. $1 to $1.50

In the Millinery Salon—Second floor.

apanese Silks, more newness—but these in the regular silk store in otunda. They'll sell in a jiffy—so pretty for waists, you know. Not to pay—45c a yard.

Others at 50c and 65c. All these are corded.

ew plain Japanese Silks—27 in. wide—at 60c a yard. Rotunda.

t-Seekers and the Oriental Room

Our wise men have been bearing rich gifts from out of the East. The tal Room on the third floor holds some specimens from their collec-

This delightful corner is full of happy suggestions to the many still ermined as to "what shall it be?" Various elegant draperies and ngs, together with handsome, unique wall decorations, are here n splendid effects. Interesting, instructive—you'll be amply repaid e time spent in a visit to the Oriental Room.

e are elegantly embroidered Delhi Phul- rie portieres at $7 to $18.

h embroidered skirts, in cotton and in — for lambrequins and draperies— .50 to $16.

ascus cross-stripe Curtains at $3 to $5.50 air.

ascus carved and inlaid furniture—tab- rets, tables, chairs and Koran stands; and veled and Algerian bronze lanterns. These ces at $1.40 to $18.

Embroidered Pillows, rich, luxuriant, at $3.50 to $9. Printed Pillows, many handsome patterns, $1.75.

And a large gathering of odd pieces for the cozy corner, den and smoking room—Mo- rocco hassocks, $1.50, Turkish two-stem pipes, $3.50 to $6, Maradabad smoking sets, $3.50 to $4.50, Persian brass trays and jardinieres, and antique pistols and swords, and—well, you're coming to see the Oriental Room.

Kid Gloves For gifts. But suppose you don't know the glove-size of the one you wish to favor. Never mind—we'll make exchanges cheerfully after Christmas.

Princess May—the real kidskin glove at **One Dollar** that we've made and made famous (the best glove maker in Grenoble, France, is working for us).

The Royale—also specially made to order —$1.50.

The Victoria—most elegant of all—$1.85.

You wonder there can be a perfect, and a better, and a best? We haven't said so—Wanamaker advertising is addressed to sensible people. We put either glove against the best of its class. Main floor, Tenth Street.

Handkerchiefs We're doing our best to serve you well and comfortably—seven selling places for handkerchiefs from now till Christmas.

There are three thousand styles—and not a cheat in the lot—for a handkerchief is a cheat if it has cot- ton in it. Pure linen or pure silk.

Men's Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 12½c a piece—but that means nothing till you see them.

Hemstitched and initialed at 25c.

Women's Embroidered Handkerchiefs, really pretty ones, at 25c. And lots for more than that. Broadway.

Books for Christmas Trouble with a preacher is to get a text for his sermon. Other folks have lles, too, and William Dean ells has found excuse for the ng of two sumptuous, readable nes by setting an old pair off on eir Silver Wedding Journey." sn't the anniversary of any such but you can imagine what ells managed to see and to do silver-wedding journey maker). ty-four full-page illustrations ighty-one vignette headings are rt features. Fat books, beauti- bound—fact is, the Harper's e them. The set sells here at 5.

aen we've just received from the of the Harper's the Becky p edition of Vanity Fair, with original play-bill of Mrs. Minnie dern Fiske's production at the Avenue Theatre this season. the pictures are situations of the e production, made and used by permission. Rather nice for a gift New York souvenir withal. $1.90.

at every fit book is here—in this cipal retail book store—the new in every case on the very day eir publication.

ook in. If the store seems full, go across Ninth street—74 E.— re we've a roomy Christmas ex book store. Anything at er place.

Women's Jackets---Some at Half

A hundred and fifty winter jackets, good as the best of their grades—maybe best, for the lots have been so popular as to have sold down quickest to remnant lots. We group various sorts that have been $15, $18 and $20. **To-day all at $10.**

All full lined, either with fancy silk or plain heavy satin. Colors and black. Second floor.

Rain Coats for Men and Women

Reliability counts most of all in the buying of mackintoshes. It is a very true story that a mackintosh, bought for a good many dollars, was found to be sleeveless after hanging a few days in a closet next the chimney—the sleeves were only "soldered on."

All the seams must be both sewed and cemented to make a garment perfect, while, of course, honest attention must be given to the fabric. We've taken the trouble. You need only choose to please your fancy and your notion of cost. Guaranteed? Of course. We take every risk on all the goods we sell.

For Men—

Double-breasted box coat at $3. Tan color. Others up to $22.50 for mackintoshes, and up to $30 for the more elegant "rain coats." These have no rubber in their make-up.

Men's Goods—First floor, Ninth street.

For Women—

Mackintoshes, $4 to $10. Cravenette garments, $9 to $24.

For Girls—Mackintoshes at $3.75 to $5. Second floor.

Kermanshah Rugs

We are never deterred from getting practical goods for Our Public through any fear of hurting the sale of other goods we own.

Here is a new sort of Rug—a really new weave that gives much of the beauty and durability of Oriental Rugs at half their cost. An American triumph. Now these rugs are not copies—they do not make the owner of an Oriental rug angry; they are not counterfeits. But they have the Oriental effect, and will prove most welcome bits of floor covering.

The Kermanshah Rugs—

sizes 3x5½ to 3½x6 feet at **$15.** sizes 5x9 to 5x10 feet at **$50.**

In the Rug Store—and the collection of Oriental Rugs is finer than ever. Third floor.

Dinner Sets of Many Kinds

The common sense of giving: usefulness. Hence, dinner sets are most things. Much or little to pay—

—Choice of three styles of decoration in hese 100-piece English porcelain sets. 0—101-piece Dinner Sets, decorated with floral designs and gold. Soup tureen and large platters included. Three styles. Worth half as much again.

4—113-piece Dinner Sets, the decorations are filled-in flowers and gilt. Complete with large pieces. Four styles, and quite worth $20.

5—Haviland china Dinner Sets, 113 pieces. Flowers; gold handles. Seven styles—quite liberal $40 values.

$45 for $60 Haviland china Dinner Sets, flowers and gilt; six styles.

And on up to $575 for very elegant table outfits.

Odd sets—some with two or more pieces missing—

$11.25 from $22.50	$15 from $30
$13.75 from $27.50	$17.50 from $35
$17.50 from $35	

Maybe just one set of a kind or at some one price. Basement.

ere's a Word from the Toy Store

There are some rather pretentious Mechanical Toys here that were ght for show—our show. Do you want them? About fifteen—$5 25, which is half price in every case.

It is a busy, bright half acre—this Basement Toy Store. New York reciates it—its weal h of goods, its fair prices. Welcome—if just to . As welcome as though you came to buy.

Men's Suits at $10

Simply to sell the few stragglers from the popular styles at $12, .50 and $15.

The broken lots at $18 to $22.50 are reduced to $15.

Fnd as fresh and satisfying as though one chose from the big lots. d floor, Fourth avenue.

nnelette Room Gowns Yes, night gowns, as well—for the house isn't always warm as it should Chances are that half we sell e days are for gifts—and surely never sold so many.

:—Of striped flannelette—pink or blue.

ome at $1 and $1.50 and up to 75. Every one in a gift-box. d floor.

The Best Shoe News Yet

To-day's chapter of the bargain shoe story is best of all.

1368 pairs of **Men's Shoes** at **$2.30** instead of $3.50. There are patent leather and enamel leather and Box-Calf Shoes—winter weights; the favored straight last.

560 pairs **Men's Slippers, $1.25**—values run up to $3. Black and brown, all the favored sorts of slipper leather. Samples, mostly.

2,000 pairs **Men's Black Felt Slippers** at **50c.**

1,510 pairs **Women's Slippers**—of kidskin, at **80c.**, instead of $1.50, and at $1.25, though mostly worth double.

And some very dressy Slippers—beaded, kidskin and satin, and patent leather, at $2 instead of $3 and $3.50.

More of the Women's Felt Slippers at 70c. and $1. High and low cut.

Fifth floor—where the shoe selling has been so phenomenal all this week.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Toilet Helps for Travelers Takes a woman to pack a trunk, but even a woman can be helped in getting everything needful into trunk or valise by having

Toilet Goods Holders

Roll-up leather cases, holding brushes, button hooks and all the needed things for Milady —$2 to $18.

Some fitted up for men.

Here are leather boxes holding military brush, soap dish, tooth brush and comb, $1.75. Imported.

This is cute: Leather case to hold bottle of perfume. Nothing can happen to it. Filled. $1.50.

Here is a kit for a man—a fold-up case, 10x 6x4 inches; made of a fine piece of alliga- tor skin—the kit filled with everything from nail file to razor—soap cup and all. It all looks strong and good and mannish. $18.

But we might fill two or three columns with lists of these things of leather. This is enough to hint.

Main floor.

Sewing Machines As gifts! There'll be scores to thank us for the suggestion. The Wanamaker machine is the product of skilled sewing-machine builders (you know all basic patents have long ago run out).

$18 to $35.

Basement.

MANICA LIMPS INTO PORT

Broken Shaft Repaired at Sea and Salvage Saved.

A SHIP ON FIRE FOR DAYS

Heathdene's Master Reports Alarming Experience at St. Michaels—Norton Vessels' Ill-Luck.

The British steamship Manica, twenty days out from Shields, England, recently reported by the steamship Albano as being disabled at sea, reached this port yesterday. That she came in under her own steam, saving her owners salvage claims, was due to the clever work of her chief engineer—Mr. Gooding—who, while the vessel was laboring in troubled seas, successfully repaired a broken shaft. That she was not swamped at sea despite the good work of the engineer is put to the credit of her master, Capt. Smith, who spent night and day on the bridge while the work was in progress.

The Manica sailed Nov. 22, and for ten days made good weather of it, but after passing the forty-first parallel, on Dec. 2, she ran into a heavy northwester, against which she could make barely steerage way, laboring heavily the while and her screw racing violently. Shortly after 4 o'clock on the morning of Dec. 2 all hands were startled by a crashing noise that was loud above the roar of wind and sea, and a shaking of the fabric, as though it was being rent apart. The shaft had broken in the shaft alley, and the two broken ends were pounding about menacingly. The engines were stopped instantly, but as the vessel fell off into the trough, it became necessary to use chains to make fast the broken ends of the shaft to prevent their flying about and injuring the vessel's bottom.

It was soon afterward that the German steamer Albano, bound from Hamburg for New York, came along. She made out the signals of distress which Capt. Smith had displayed, and, on coming up, stood by while arrangements were made for taking the disabled vessel in tow. A hawser was got aboard, and an attempt was made to tow, but the lines parted time and again, and the Albano was forced to abandon the Manica to work out her own salvation or secure help from some other steamer passing on the steamer lane.

Again the helpless craft fell off and the sea striking her abeam thundered against her side and washed completely over her, carrying everything movable overboard and doing considerable damage about the decks. One of the funnel guys was carried away and the funnel threatened to go adrift. Seamen were got to work rigging new guys, however, and others were set about improvising a sea-anchor contrived from three spars fastened together at the ends, triangle shape, covered with tarpaulin and weighted at one end so as to float upright. The steamer's bow being very high out of the water, so that it was difficult to keep her head up to the sea, the sea-anchor was streamed out astern and she was thus kept end on to the seas while the engineer's force worked on the broken shaft.

The break was fortunately not a square one, and it was necessary therefore only to fit the ends together and get clamps about them. There were no suitable spare clamps aboard, and in this dilemma the engineer cast about until he bethought him that those which covered the crank-shaft bearings would answer the purpose, while the bearings could be more easily attended to. The work was finished on the night of Dec. 3, and the engines were then started slowly. The shaft held, and the steamer continued on to port at low speed, a distance of 1,600 miles.

The Manica anchored off Liberty Island yesterday. After discharging her cargo she will go into dry dock to receive a new section of shaft.

The British steamer Heathdene, consigned like the Manica to Norton & Son, arrived yesterday. She, too, had an unfortunate voyage behind her to report. She came from Calcutta via the Suez Canal and St. Michaels. She reported that on Nov. 13 when 36 miles west of St. Michaels fire was discovered in the coal bunkers and the bridge hold. Capt. Sandal returned to St. Michaels and spent five days fighting the fire, which was finally subdued after a small portion of the cargo had been jettisoned. It included some plumbago, coir, and tea. Some of the cargo was also got onto the deck and deluged with water, being saved from fire, but badly damaged with the water.

Three other Norton vessels have had bad luck recently. A report from Cape Town last week announced that one of them, the Mashona, had been seized by a British gunboat and taken into Cape Town, where some flour in her cargo was confiscated.

The steamship Bucerios of the same line was recently on fire in Erie Basin, and one of her crew who jumped overboard was drowned, and the steamship Monmouth arrived here on Tuesday in tow, having put into Bermuda disabled.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

Samuel W. Moody has been appointed general agent of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company for Central and Southern Illinois.

The Potomac Fire Insurance Company of Washington, D. C., which has applied for admission to this State, will be examined next week by the State Insurance Department.

The discriminatory fire insurance taxation measure, which was recently introduced in the Georgia Legislature has been referred to the next session of the Legislature, so that no legislative action on this subject is expected during the present session.

The insurance on the dwelling of Arthur H. Sigler, at 2,063 Anthony Avenue, which was considerably damaged by fire late Wednesday night, was distributed as follows: On building—Greenwich, $3,000; on furniture and fixtures—Greenwich, $2,500. C. R. Young & Co. will adjust the loss.

Most of the fire insurance companies doing business in the State of Texas have withdrawn from the rating department of the Jalonick Bureau in order to avoid any conflict with the Attorney General after Jan. 31, when the Texas anti-trust law, which was passed last Spring, will go into effect. This action is taken on legal advice, and is designed to prevent a repetition in Texas of the difficulties arising out of the Arkansas anti-trust law. The survey and inspection department of the Jalonick Bureau will be maintained.

The Brokerage Committee of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange at its meeting to-day will take action on the proposed extension of the brokerage certificates, whose expiration would otherwise occur on Jan. 1. A recommendation from Exchange Manager Hess is expected, stating the length of time for which certificates should be extended in order that the work of renewing certificates of brokers in good standing may be completed before the date of expiration is reached. Several cases of alleged violation of the agreement are also likely to be heard.

President George T. Cram of the Western Union (fire underwriters) has just held an extended conference with the Governing Committee in Chicago in regard to the opinion of Attorney General Douglass of Minnesota, confirming the recent decision of Commissioner O'Shaughnessy of the Minnesota Insurance Department to the effect that the discriminatory clause of the graded commission rule is in violation of the Minnesota anti-trust law. The Chicago conference resulted in an agreement upon a policy of inaction until the Minnesota officials take some definite step toward the enforcement of the Attorney General's ruling.

West End Republican Women.

The Woman's Republican Association of the West End held a social meeting yesterday afternoon in the club rooms at 2,307 Broadway. The guest of honor was Madam Lydia Von Finkelstein Mountford, a native of Jerusalem, who is a lecturer upon the Holy Land and kindred subjects. Besides an address from Madam Mountford the programme included piano solos by Mrs. S. G. Pratt and several songs by Mrs. Emma A. Bulen.

Illinois Brewer Hangs Himself.

LA SALLE, Ill., Dec. 14.—Herman Brunner, head of the Peru Brewing Company, committed suicide at his home last night by hanging. He had been mentally deranged for some time. While a physician was in the house in consultation with members of the family Mr. Brunner slipped unobserved from his room to the garret that had been equipped as a gymnasium and by means of cords from an exerciser strangled himself to death. He had accumulated a fortune, principally out of the brewing business, and was a prominent Mason.

NO TUNNELS OR NEW ARMORIES.

Armory Board to Be Informed by the Mayor—Controller's Comment.

Mayor Van Wyck took occasion at the meeting of the Armory Board yesterday to emphasize his dislike for Controller Coler's East River tunnel plan and to announce that all the city's money would be spent in such ways as would prevent the construction of tunnels.

The Mayor's outburst was the result of an application to the board for an armory for the Second Naval Battalion of Brooklyn. Gen. Butt had expressed himself as favoring the building of the armory, when the Mayor put a veto on the plan by exclaiming: "We won't build any more armories; that's settled. We will have to spend $40,000,000 for an underground railroad, $30,000,000 for bridges, and $10,000,000 for additional water supply. That's $80,000,000, and if we do all this within the next five years it will be all we can attend to. They want us to spend $100,000,000 for tunnels, but we will have no money for tunnels."

When Controller Coler heard of the Mayor's remarks he said: "This administration was elected on a platform that called for municipal ownership of franchises, and the first thing it did was to try to vote away a great franchise to private individuals. There are men elected on that ticket who have not raised their voices in opposition to that grab. Why don't they speak out? They can talk on other subjects. In the meantime, we shall see if there is to be no money for tunnels."

The Mayor will have another chance to discuss the tunnel project to-day when the Board of Estimate meets. At this meeting it is probable that the resolution of the Board of Public Improvements asking for an appropriation for making a survey of tunnel routes will be taken up.

CARTER CONTRACTORS BAILED.

Examination of Col. Gaynor and His Associates Set for Dec. 22.

Four of the five contractors who were associated with ex-Capt. Oberlin M. Carter at Savannah, Ga., surrendered themselves yesterday to United States Commissioner Shields to answer a charge of having conspired to defraud the United States Government of $875,000. They were released on bail, and their hearing was set for Dec. 22. At their examination they will endeavor to show that there are no grounds for the charges, and that they should not be removed to Georgia for trial. Consequently the Government will have to fight the case as hard at the examination before Commissioner Shields as though the case were before a jury.

The prisoners are D. B. Green, Col. John P. Gaynor, E. H. Gaynor, and William T. Gaynor. Michael A. Connally, lately of Savannah, Ga., also indicted, is yet to be heard from. It is said that he has left the country.

The contractors are represented by Abram J. Rose, counsel for Capt. Carter. Mr. Rose said that now the real facts of the alleged Savannah improvement frauds would be brought out, and that they would exonerate Capt. Carter, who was convicted by military men ignorant of the legal method of taking evidence.

Col. John P. Gaynor was placed under $20,000 bonds, which were given for him by William B. Kirk of Syracuse. D. B. Green was required to furnish bail in a similar amount, and James D. Leary of this city was accepted as his surety. William T. Gaynor and Edward H. Gaynor were held in $10,000 bail each. Mr. Kirk being accepted as bondsman for the former and Edgar Alvord of Syracuse for the latter.

COMPLAIN OF SUBURBAN LINE.

Bronx Residents Formulate Charges Against Union Railway Company.

Property owners and residents of the Borough of the Bronx who have, as they allege, suffered for years from the indifference to their complaints shown by the Union Railway Company, have started an active campaign to compel the company to provide shelters at the many important transfer points in the borough. In this campaign the Citizens' Committee on Street Railway Service and Adequate Waiting Facilities has taken an important part in agitating for remedial measures.

At a recent meeting of this committee, it was resolved to call upon the city authorities for assistance in the fight against the railroad company. With this end in view, a letter was sent to President Guggenheimer of the Council requesting the Railroad Committee of that body to consider the matter of requiring the street railways to provide adequate waiting accommodations at their terminals and points of transfer throughout the city. The Board of Health has also been addressed asking its assistance in requiring that the rear platforms of street cars be kept clear.

The waiting room which was opened recently by the Union Railway Company at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Third Avenue is declared to be well fitted for the purpose for which it is intended, but the complaint is made by those who have occasion to use it that it is not conveniently located. It is pointed out that the cars going up and down town stop on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, nearly a block away from the waiting room, and this necessitates the crossing of the wide place at the intersection of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street to reach the cars. A request has been sent by the Citizens' Committee to the railway company to have the cars going up and down stop on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street in front of the waiting room and the cross-town cars west of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street.

Another complaint against the company concerns the waiting room which has been located at the Southern Boulevard and Westchester Avenue. This room is kept closed between midnight and 6 o'clock in the morning, while the cars on the Southern Boulevard and Westchester Avenue are run all night, or during the hours that the waiting room is kept closed, thus greatly impairing its usefulness.

An attempt is being made to induce the Union Railway Company to run its cross-town cars from Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street to Port Morris all night. The Manhattan Railway Company sells transfer tickets, which are supposed to be good for the cross-town trolley cars at all hours, but which cannot be used on the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street cross-town line after 1 o'clock in the morning, when this line ceases operations, although the law requires the cars to be run continuously at not less than twenty-minute intervals.

Reduced Rates Obtained for Buyers.

The Merchants' Association has received information that the Central Passenger Association, which met in Chicago Wednesday, has granted reduced rates to this city for what is known as the Spring buying season, which commences in January and continues until April. The trunk lines had previously granted these rates, so that the reduced rates will be in effect in all the territory from the New England boundary to the Mississippi River, including Chicago and St. Louis, and south to the Ohio River. The officers of the association expect that the Spring buying season will be the largest in the history of the city.

Work on Museum of Art Stopped.

Work has been temporarily suspended on the addition to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in Central Park owing to a difference between the Bridge Builders' Association and the Iron Workers' League. Unless the dispute can be settled it may not be possible for the contractors to get the roof of the addition on before severe weather sets in.

Child Drank Whisky and Died.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 14.—Mamie Bustard, aged four years, drank more than a pint of whisky last night and died after remaining unconscious for about three hours. The spirits had been purchased by John Bustard, the baby's father, and the bottle was left standing on Mrs. Bustard's bureau, where the child managed to reach it when no one was about.

Connecticut Boy Burglar Caught.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Dec. 14.—Harry Platt, the last alleged member of the gang of boy burglars who carried out a series of burglaries in this section, was arrested this afternoon. Platt escaped when the gang was broken up, and has since been living in a hut in the woods.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

LABOR BANQUET LACKED MUSIC.

Non-Union Orchestra Was Provided by the Detroit Committee.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 14.—The annual banquet of the American Federation of Labor, held in the Griswold House to-night, lacked the usual accompaniment of orchestral music. The reason was that the orchestra provided for the dinner was discovered to be non-union.

The fact was duly reported in to-day's convention, along with a resolution declining the invitation to the banquet tendered by the local committee. Despite assertions of the Detroit men that it was the best they could do under the circumstances, the difficulty would not down until it was announced that the music would be left out of the programme.

BANKER AND CLUBMAN HELD.

Junior Hatfield Accused of Misappropriation—His Slander Suit.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 14.—Junior Hatfield, manager of the Dime Savings and Loan Association, was arrested to-day on a charge of having misappropriated about $2,000 of the association's funds. Ex-Gov. George T. Werts is the President of the association, and Frank M. Foye is Secretary and Treasurer. The arrest followed an examination of the accounts by the agents of a New York surety company which is on Hatfield's bond.

Hatfield is a prominent member of the Tourists' Club and a leader in athletic sports. He attained notoriety some time ago by bringing suit against the father of his dead sweetheart, a Mr. Sisson, for $100,000 for slander. He claimed Mr. Sisson slandered him to Miss Sisson, thus preventing the marriage. Miss Sisson died about the time the suit was instituted.

AN INTERNATIONAL SHOOT.

Contest Between British and American Volunteers Arranged.

FRANKLIN, Penn., Dec. 14.—An international shooting contest between teams representing American volunteer soldiers and English volunteers has been arranged by Gen. Willis J. Hulings, who was Colonel of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Regiment during the Spanish war, and who has just returned from Europe.

The first contest will be between a team of the Queen's Westminster Volunteers and one selected by Gen. Hulings from his former command. The time has been set for next June, in London.

The trophy will be presented by Thomas R. Dewar, as a perpetual challenge cup. Mr. Dewar, in tendering the cup, stipulates only that it shall be shot for by regimental teams of Great Britain and her colonies and the United States, the cup to be held by the winners until defeated, the shooting to take place in the country where the cup is held.

THE LACKAWANNA DISASTER.

Coroner's Jury and Prosecutor Differ as to the Responsibility.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 14.—Prosecutor Emery is far from being satisfied with the verdict rendered by the Coroner's jury in the recent Lackawanna disaster. The jury held George W. Cappell, the conductor, and William Snedeker, the rear flagman, of the express responsible, and last night Coroner Yates issued warrants for their arrest. Cappell lives at Halstead, Penn., while Snedeker lives at Cortlandville, N. Y. They are expected to come here and give themselves into custody.

The company on the night of the wreck issued a statement holding John Riordon, engineer of the accommodation train which ran into the express responsible. The company's investigation did not cause it to recall this. Mr. Emery seems to think this solution of the accident was more in accordance with the facts than that reached by the jury, as to-day he personally appeared before Justice Keys and swore to a complaint, based upon information and belief, charging Riordon with manslaughter, and a warrant was issued. Riordon was notified to surrender to-morrow. He will do so.

LEGAL AID SOCIETY'S WORK.

Poor Clients Assisted in Recovering $500,000 in Twenty-five Years.

The work of the Legal Aid Society was discussed from various points of view last night at the meeting held by the Ladies' Auxiliary Committee of that organization at the Assembly Hall in the United Charities Building. Mrs Louise Waring, the Chairman of the committee, presided, and after an opening address introduced Arthur Von Briesen, President of the society, who in the course of his remarks said that in the twenty-five years' existence of the organization it had taken up 100,000 complaints and had recovered over $500,000 for poor clients in small amounts.

C. C. Beaman discussed "Legal Aid from a Lawyer's Aspect." J. Augustus Johnson spoke on "Profection for the Sailor." Miss Noelle Leow discussed "The Practical Side of the Legal Aid Society," while the Rev. Thomas H. Sliker spoke on "The Legal Aid Society as a Social Force." Miss Jeanne Franko, violinist, played several selections.

WATER SCARCITY IN BROOKLYN.

Lack of Filtering Plant Wastes Vast Quantity as Reported.

Deputy Water Commissioner Moffett said yesterday that six million gallons of water are being wasted daily at Springfield, L. I., for the want of a filtering plant. For over a year, he says, he has been trying to get an appropriation of $125,000 for this purpose.

"The situation," he said, "is really alarming. Personally, I do not favor any plan to have a private corporation furnish the city with water. I am confident there is plenty of water on Long Island for this generation and the next, if we could only get at it."

Engineer in Chief Robert Van Buren said: "The situation in Brooklyn is so alarming that I have resolved to have it on record that I called attention to the facts. We are running on a dangerous margin of supply to-day."

Filtering Plants Recommended.

At a meeting of the Health Board two weeks ago a report was submitted by Charles F. Roberts, the Sanitary Superintendent, recommending that action be taken by the authorities of the city to improve the Croton water supplied to the citizens. Filtering plants were recommended as having been found efficacious. Mayor Van Wyck said yesterday that the city was going to spend $10,000,000 on its water. He would not say whether part of this was to be spent on filtering plants.

Christmas Appeal for Children.

The Children's Aid Society has sent out its Christmas appeal for aid for poor children. The society has had during the year an enrollment of 15,773 destitute children. The society asks for presents of clothing, dinners, food, shoes, and similar gifts, besides money and voluntary help to support its lodging houses and schools. Twenty dollars will place a homeless child in a comfortable home in the country, $30 will send a homeless street boy to the society's farm school, $100 will provide dinners at one of the industrial schools for one month, and $300 will support a needed kindergarten for a year.

New Bridge and Church Property.

The report that the Commissioners of the new East River Bridge had decided to pay $120,000 for the property of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, at Bedford Avenue and South Fifth Street, Brooklyn, was declared yesterday to be unfounded. Commissioner Bell said that the commission had had under consideration an informal offer of the property at a price a little over $100,000, and had rejected it as too high. Both Commissioner Bell and the rector, the Rev. S. M. Haskins, said that the price probably would be determined by condemnation proceedings.

Mr. Bloch Makes a Denial.

A letter has been received in this city from I. Bloch, Director of the Cercle de l'Escrime at Paris, and of the Casino at Dieppe, in which he objects to certain charges relative to his character made in some of the New York papers on Oct. 14 last. These statements, he asserts, are without foundation and grow out of the malice of certain persons in Europe for the purpose of injuring his reputation. The New York newspapers, he says, have been deceived.

Dr. John Hall's Former Home Leased.

The house that was occupied by the late Dr. John Hall, the former pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, which is a part of the church property, has been leased to Charles A. Gardiner. The Trustees of the Fifth Avenue Church decided that as they had no pastor they would rent the house, and when a new pastor was obtained would provide a home for him elsewhere.

Do You Want $20, $22 and $25 Overcoats

For $15.00

You can get them here balance of this week. We have too many. So down they go. And hundreds of men will get the biggest $15 worth they ever got.

Every style of cloth. Every new shape. Silk, satin and wool lined.

NOW LET THE RUSH BEGIN.

BIERMAN, HEIDELBERG & CO.

Broadway, cor. Chambers St.

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Bloomingdale's 3d Ave. & 59th St.

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UTONOMY FOR FILIPINOS

olicy of House Democrats Set Forth in a Joint Resolution.

VACUATION IS DEMANDED

nother Resolution Provides for an nquiry Into Slavery and Polygamy in the Sulu Islands.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Two joint resolutions were introduced in the House of epresentatives to-day by Representative illiams of Mississippi, which are the re-t of consultation among a number of emocratic leaders in the House and are derstood to be expressive of their gen-l position on the Philippine question. e principal resolution is as follows:

Whereas, The hope has been held out that the ilipinos now waging war against the forces of United States in the Island of Luzon would down their arms if authoritatively assured t it was the intention of the Government and people of the United States ultimately to ant to the people of that island their indepen-nce and the absolute control of their domestic airs, and

Whereas, Such is the intention of the Govern-nt and of the American people, who do not lieve in wars of conquest or criminal aggres-n against other peoples and have frequently clared their horror thereof; now, therefore, be

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Repre-tatives in Congress assembled:

ection 1. That it has always been our intent l purpose to recognize the inalienable rights the Filipinos to self-government and national dependence, and that in pursuance thereof we ll make formal recognition of these rights and ithdraw our land and sea forces upon the es-blishment of peace and the inauguration of a nstitutional Government, or Governments, by s people of the islands or any of them, provid-the said Government agrees, or the said Gov-nments agree, to refund the $20,000,000 which s paid by us to the Queen of Spain; to give in fee simple, with right of sovereignty vest-in us, a place suitable for a naval station, d other places fitted for coaling stations, and grant the American people in perpetuity the ht of free access to all of their ports for ds, merchandise, and persons bent on peace-missionary pursuits.

ec. 2. We pledge our friendly assistance and unsel in the work of inaugurating such a move-nt.

ec. 3. We pledge ourselves to treat as an un-endly manifestation toward the United States y foreign interference or aggression for the iod of ten years from and after the establish-nt of such a Government, provided that the vernment and people of said islands shall sur-nder into our keeping during that period the ire question of their foreign relations, and ll pay the expenses to which we may be put such troops as shall, at the request of said vernment, be kept on Philippine territory and such ships and civil forces as may be kept in Philippine or adjacent waters for the pur-es of the protection herein promised.

The other resolution is as follows:

Whereas, The Constitution of the United States ovides that "Neither slavery nor involuntary vitude except as punishable for crime shall ex-within the United States or any place subject their jurisdiction," and

Whereas, The Island of Sulu, one of the Phili-ine group, is and has been for some time, by rtue of the ratification of the treaty of Paris tween Spain and the United States "within e United States or subject to their jurisdic-n," and

Whereas, It is currently reported and believed at slavery does actually exist in said islands, d

Whereas, It is furthermore currently reported d believed that it exists by the connivance or press agreement of the Federal authorities, erefore, be it

Resolved, By the House of Representatives that President be and he is hereby requested, if his opinion compatible with the public interest, transmit to the House such information as ay be available on that subject, including offi-al documents, agreements, or conventions en-ed into by and between the authorities, civil nd military, of the United States and the so-alled Sultan of Sulu, his agents or representa-es; be it further

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee of this ouse be, and is hereby instructed to investigate d report upon the legal and Constitutional as-cts of our Governmental relations to the peo-e of the Philippine Islands, and especially to ose of them in the group hitherto or now ruled the so-called Sultan of Sulu, and to determine d report to the House whether or not in the inion of said committee the said islands are thin the jurisdiction of the United States, d if in the jurisdiction of the United States, ether or not the Constitutional prohibition of ivery and the statutory prohibition of polyg-my do or do not apply to them and their peo-e, and should or should not control Federal offi-ials in all their acts and conduct in connection th the Government thereof.

Mr. Jones (Pop., Washington) introduced bill to extend the homestead law to the ilippines, so that soldiers serving in the ars with Spain or the Philippines shall ve the benefit of homestead settlement the Philippines.

ONGRESS SHOULD NOT ACT YET.

enator Lodge Says the Philippine War Must First Be Ended.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Senator Lodge, hairman of the Senate Committee on the hilippines, said to-night:

"It will ultimately become the duty of the hilippine Committee, I suppose, to deal with ll questions connected with the islands, nd to consider for submission to the Sen-e the policy which the United States ould pursue in regard to them. But these re, of course, questions of the future. The aramount necessity of the present moment the restoration of order in the islands, he ending of the war, and the extinction the last embers of the insurrection, which as now degenerated into mere brigandage. his is all work for the army, and is an ex-cutive function. Until peace and order e absolutely restored, there ought not to e any Congressional action.

"The only immediate duty for the com-ittee that I can see now is to gather to-ether and put into compact form all possi-le information in regard to the islands, so hat when the time comes for Congressional ction Congress may have all the knowledge btainable which will enable it to act in-elligently."

ILIPINO STRONGHOLD TAKEN.

aptured by Arnold's Little Force—MacArthur Occupies Ibaand—Many Spanish Prisoners Free.

MANILA, Dec. 14.—A detachment of Col. ayes's cavalry, under Lieut. Arnold, has aptured Blacnabato, the mountain strong-old where the last insurrection was ended ith a peace treaty. A large quantity of unitions of war was secured.

Major Batchelor's battalion of the wenty-fourth Infantry is making slow rogress in the Aparri Valley. The vil-gers are giving the colored troops anquets and balls everywhere.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Gen. Otis to-ay cabled to the War Department as fol-ows:

"Gen. Lawton reports Bulcan Province eed of insurgents yesterday. Troops ourth Cavalry captured strong mountain osition Blacnabato, with food supplies, othing, cartridge factory, and barracks.

"MacArthur's troops occupied Ibaand, own south on western coast Luzon; slight pposition, and few light casualties.

"Eighth instant Bates reports from Zam-anga that he has garrisoned Basilan, nd is sending troops to Cottobato and avoa, and that the condition of affairs is atisfactory.

"Eighteen hundred Spanish prisoners re-eived in Manila; over two thousand more n route; thirteen hundred shipped to Spain th instant. These prisoners much better hysical condition than Spanish troops sur-endered when Manila capitulated."

FILIPINO RESOLUTION LOST.

enator Pettigrew's Inquiry Tabled in the Senate by a Vote of 41 to 20.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—In the Senate o-day Mr. Pettigrew's resolution asking or information as to whether the flag of he Philippine Republic had ever been salut-d by the American forces in the Philip-ines came up in the regular order.

Mr. Chandler moved to lay the resolution n the table. Mr. Pettigrew asked a with-rawal of the motion, but this was declined. There was, however, no objection to an ex-lanation by Mr. Pettigrew, and he spoke riefly, saying that his only purpose was to scertain whether certain newspaper state-ments concerning the recognition given guinaldo's forces by our fleet in Manila ay in the Summer of 1898 were true.

He said the statement had been repeatedly ade that vessels bearing the Philippine ag had passed in and out of the harbor at that time, and that the flag had been aluted on different occasions by the Amer-can forces. He had never seen a contra-iction of this report, and he considered it important to know whether it was based upon fact. He had also seen frequent statements to the effect that at one time our forces had turned over prisoners taken in a battle on Subig Bay to the Filipinos.

If this was true, he would like to know the facts and the circumstances under which they occurred. He knew many other people who would like to know these facts. He therefore considered the resolution a proper one, and hoped that Mr. Chandler's motion to lay on the table would not prevail.

Mr. Chandler replied that every word of the resolution and speeches made upon it would be cabled to Manila. For this reason he hoped that the resolution would be disposed of as promptly as possible. Mr. Pettigrew called for the yeas and nays on the motion to lay on the table. The vote resulted: Yeas, 41; nays, 20.

Three Democrats—Lindsay of Kentucky, McLaurin of South Carolina, and McEnery of Louisiana—voted with the majority, as also did Senator Stewart of Nevada. Senator Hoar of Massachusetts was the only Republican to vote nay.

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The New York Times

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SOME SPECIAL FEATURES:

Women Wage Earners.

MISS KATE SANBORN, author of "The Wit of Women," etc., will have an article entitled "Some Wage-Earners and a Smith," telling of women who have made their own way in life and have supported others without loss of feminine charm.

College Admission Requirements.

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, Founder and President of the Teachers' College, will discuss admission requirements.

The Boy Beloved of Washington.

EDWARD CARY, author of "Life of George William Curtis," in a contribution entitled "Lafayette, the Boy Beloved of Washington," will give a review of episodes in the relations of the young Marquis Lafayette and Gen. Washington, from Brandywine to Yorktown.

Women's Common Sense Attire.

H. K. BUSH-BROWN, the sculptor, will give the text of his recent address to the Rainy Day Club, in which he urges the abolition of the fashion plate and argues for greater simplicity in women's dress.

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LIEUT. BATSON WOUNDED.

Amputation of Foot Probable—He Organized Macabebe Scouts.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The following dispatch was received from Gen. Otis to-day. It is dated Manila, Dec. 14:

"Lieut. Batson, Fourth Cavalry, organized four large companies Macabebe scouts, led advance of Lawton's troops and attended Young's cavalry Northwestern Luzon. Batson leading with conspicuous gallantry in several hard-fought engagements. On Nov. 19 seriously wounded in foot; amputation probably necessary. Can he not receive Majority in some staff corps as reward for efficient service?"

Big Demand for Beer in Manila.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 14.—Considerable shipments of beer from here to Manila have been going on. A consignment of five cars goes out to-day to San Francisco, thence by vessels of the Southern Pacific line to Hong Kong, where it will be reshipped to Manila. The remaining fifteen cars of an order of twenty cars will go next week. The beer is all bottled, and the consignee is a saloonkeeper in Manila, who says that he has a demand of eight cars a week, and that in addition to this he can find a market for a much larger regular consignment.

CUBANS GIVE UP MANY ARMS.

Hiding Place of Three Field Guns and 10,000 Rifles Disclosed to the Americans.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Dec. 14.—For some months it has been suspected that large quantities of military stores were in the possession of Cubans at some point in the interior. Yesterday the Mayor of Tunis, a small town in the District of Holguin, voluntarily disclosed the location, and surrendered three effective field guns, 10,000 rifles, and a large amount of ammunition to the Americans.

The guns had been stored in an obscure place, in a rough country, under palm leaf blinds. It would have been almost impossible to find them unless their whereabouts had been voluntarily revealed. The Holguin district is one of the wildest in the island, and has been regarded as a probable starting point for a possible uprising.

The Mayor of Tunis, who was formerly a rabid Cuban politician, says he had become convinced that the possession of these arms by the Cubans was a source of danger.

GEN. BROOKE IS INDIGNANT.

Denies Emphatically that He Protested Against His Recall by President McKinley.

HAVANA, Dec. 14.—Governor General Brooke is indignant at the reports cabled from Washington which represent him as having protested against the order of the President relieving him of the Military Governorship of Cuba. He says:

"I am a soldier and obey orders. I would direct the arrest of any officer who protested against my order, and would always render to a superior authority the respect which I would exact from a subordinate."

His friends, however, express the opinion that he has not been treated with due consideration. They think that some intimation should have been given him of the contemplated change, whereas, as a matter of fact, the first knowledge he had that he was to be removed, and to be succeeded by Major Gen. Wood, was derived from newspaper dispatches.

The Patria says:

"The administration of Gen. Wood at Santiago has been thought well of by Cubans of all grades. It must also be admitted that he governed the most sensitive and independent section of the island without once offending the dignity of the inhabitants. He understood the exigencies of the situation, and recognized the rights of the people."

The Lucha says:

"Judging from past experience of Gen Wood, he will make an excellent Governor General. Cuba has cause for self-congratulation. In Santiago his policy was one of harmony. He was the first to promulgate habeas corpus. In a country where the embers of international hate are still smoldering, a man of his clear intelligence may be expected to solve prudently many complicated political problems."

The Nuevo Pais says:

"Those who know Gen. Wood best assert that he is a brave soldier and a thorough statesman as well."

The members of Gen. Brooke's Advisory Cabinet to-day tendered their resignation, but were asked to remain in office until the arrival of Gen. Wood.

STEPS TO PREVENT BRIGANDAGE.

Insurgents Who Ill-Treat Friendly Natives to be Severely Dealt With.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—At the War Department it is learned that an order has been sent to Manila directing the military officers there to adopt a course that will render unsafe to the Filipinos the continuation of cruel acts upon friendly natives who have disregarded the instructions of the insurgent leaders. Many have been killed or maimed by the insurgents for their refusal to give further aid to the rebellion.

The assumption at the department is that Aguinaldo, since the dispersal of his army and the apparent futility of attempting to reorganize it for military purposes, has determined to lead a war of brigandage. It is believed that the rebellion is practically wiped out; that there are only small bodies of Filipino insurgents left with arms in their possession; that they are far from points occupied by United States troops, and that they will follow the lives of outlaws until caught red-handed in attempts to kill careless troops who may fancy they are in secure neighborhoods.

Late reports from the Philippines inform the department that the followers of Aguinnaldo who have been committing barbarous acts were evidently obeying instructions in disregarding flags of truce, using flags to mislead and expose American troops, and generally conducting themselves in a way to forfeit the continuance of operations against them as if they were controlled by the rules of civilized warfare. In order to protect and encourage non-combatant natives who are reported to be in constant danger, our officers are to be asked to adopt severe measures to discourage assassination and brigandage.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

General Passenger Agents Arrive at a Satisfactory Agreement Regarding Rates.

As a result of a two days' meeting of the General Passenger Agents of the Trunk Line and Central Passenger Associations, representing all the lines between New York, Chicago, and St. Louis, all rate differences of any consequence among the lines have been adjusted and the situation has been considerably clarified. Resolutions were adopted shortly before the close of yesterday's session at the Trunk Line Association headquarters, 143 Liberty Street, in which all the roads agreed to abolish commissions for the sale of tickets, and also to maintain the tariffs as filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission, the agreement to go into effect Jan. 1.

The effect of this will be not only to bring the roads into much better and closer relations than they have been for some time, but also, if the agreement be lived up to, to do away with secret rate cutting, which has had a demoralizing effect on rates. It will, too, do away to some extent at least with the business of scalpers, who, in some places, it is said, have been able to buy direct from the railroads at a price below the regular tariff price, and sell to their patrons still below regular rates at a profit. Harmonious action in this respect alone, railroad men say, will mean a saving to the railroads of something like $150,000 a month.

Each railroad also is to refuse to become a party to any irregularity on the part of any other railroad, and it is understood that if any road finds it is embarrassed by an improper reduction of rates by a connecting line, it shall, instead of retaliating, first call the attention of Commissioner Farmer to the matter, and he will endeavor to bring about an understanding and a restoration of the rates.

Representatives of twenty-five railroads were present at the sessions, including the New York Central, Pennsylvania, Erie, Lehigh Valley, West Shore, Lackawanna, Jersey Central, Ontario and Western, Grand Trunk, Wabash, Nickel Plate, Chesapeake and Ohio, Baltimore and Ohio, and Lake Shore.

At the conclusion of yesterday's session, which was said to be a very harmonious one, Commissioner Farmer said: "While there has been a good condition in the trunk line territory for the past year, the east-bound situation has not been altogether satisfactory. But now, with so complete an understanding and so excellent an agreement, the situation is materially improved, and we hope for very substantial benefits as a result."

The members of the associations will hold another meeting early in January, when a system of adjudicating complaints arising from the enforcement of the resolutions passed yesterday will be decided upon.

It was reported to the meeting that the condition of rates at Buffalo, which has been a hot-bed of rate-cutting, is entirely satisfactory now, and that normal rates on passenger business out of that city will be restored to-day.

Santa Fe Stockholders Meet.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 14.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Santa Fé was held in this city at noon to-day. A meeting of the Board of Directors was held immediately following it. At the stockholders' meeting the acquisition by purchase or lease of a number of branch railroad companies was approved. H. Rieman Duval, Thomas H. Fowler, Charles S. Gleed, and Victor Morawetz, whose terms as Directors expired to-day, were re-elected.

BROOKLYN ELEVATED NUISANCE.

Health Board Inspector Finds that Drains Discharge Into Streets.

Inspector George V. Convery of the Health Department reported yesterday that he had carefully investigated the condition of the Brooklyn elevated railroad stations. He said he found no cause for complaint as to the cleanliness of the stations and the sanitary condition of the toilet rooms. He found fault, however, with various drains and rainwater leaders, which, unconnected with the sewers, discharged their contents on the sidewalks or roadways.

Striking instances of these nuisances, according to his report, may be found under the elevated tracks about the bridge plaza, where "from almost every pillar of the structure a five-inch drainpipe discharges into the street, day or night, sunshine or rain, to the discomfort of those whose business calls them afoot to that section of the city." Orders, it is said, have been served on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to abate these nuisances.

MR. HYDE THANKS FIREMEN.

Vice President of the Equitable to Chief Croker.

Vice President James H. Hyde of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, in a letter addressed to Fire Chief Croker, received at Fire Headquarters yesterday, expresses his thanks to the department for the efficiency, vigilance, and care of the members of the force who responded to an alarm of fire at his mother's residence, 11 East Fortieth Street, on Saturday, Dec. 9. Mr. Hyde's letter is as follows:

"Edward F. Croker, Chief:

"It gives me great pleasure to thank you for the promptness with which you responded to the alarm Saturday afternoon for a fire at my mother's residence, at 11 East Fortieth Street, and for the care and attention which you gave to the property. The Fire Department is certainly to be congratulated on having such an efficient Chief and you for having such an efficient force. My mother and I appreciate the vigilance and care displayed. Believe me, my dear Mr. Croker, JAMES H. HYDE."

Secretary Docharty, under instructions from the Commissioner, replied to Mr. Hyde, expressing the sincere thanks of the Commissioner, as Chief Executive of the Fire Department, for the acknowledgment of the service rendered by the firemen from Mr. Hyde, and stating that if real meritorious work on the part of the uniformed force was always acknowledged in the same manner as expressed in Mr. Hyde's letter, it would prove an added incentive to the firemen to act promptly, efficiently, and bravely upon all occasions where their services were required.

The Boy Beloved of Washington.—Edward Cary, author of "Life of George William Curtis," in a contribution entitled "Lafayette, the Boy Beloved of Washington," will give a review of episodes in the relations of the young Marquis Lafayette and Gen. Washington, from Brandywine to Yorktown, in THE NEW YORK TIMES next Sunday. Order in advance to be sure of getting a copy. Sunday edition, 3 cents. All the news that's fit to print.—Adv.

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Gray Overcoats at $15.

These Men's Winter Overcoats are in great demand this season, and we're showing them in over 20 different shades. If you would be always "in style" come to us.

You can spend a profitable and interesting half hour in inspecting this line.

Broadway and Houston St.

Store open Saturday till 9 P. M.

PUT POISON IN HIS WELL.

Mystery in an Attempt to Kill Stage Driver's Family.

KENSICO, N. Y., Dec. 14.—A sensation was caused in Armonk to-day when it became known that an attempt had been made to poison the family of Robert Cox. He is proprietor of a boarding house in Armonk and operates the stage route from Armonk.

Mr. Cox at daybreak arose and, going to his well, drew water which was used in cooking breakfast. Several of the members remarked that the coffee and the food had a very strange taste. Cox left the house to go over his route. He forgot a package, and returned. He was alarmed to find his family all sick. As the symptoms indicated poisoning, Cox jumped on one of his fastest horses and, without hat or coat, rode to the residence of Dr. Clark. When the physician reached the house he found the members of the Cox family in agony. He promptly administered antidotes, and after working over the different members for several hours succeeded in getting them all out of danger.

An examination of the well showed that at least a pound of paris green had been thrown into it during the night. Mr. Cox says he does not know of any enemy he has.

MRS. GOULD IN AN ACCIDENT.

One of Her Horses Knocked Down by a Collision with a Truck.

The brougham of Mrs. George J. Gould, to which her favorite team of park horses was attached, met with an accident about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon at Nineteenth Street and Fifth Avenue and one of the horses was injured. Mrs. Gould was in the brougham at the time, but suffered no injury.

The carriage was going up Fifth Avenue, and at Nineteenth Street the shaft of one of Rand & McNally's trucks, the driver of which was trying to avoid a collision with a cab, struck one of Mrs. Gould's horses and knocked it down. In falling the horse pulled its mate down and, to add to the complication, the truck ran into the cab which it had been trying to avoid. It was thought at first that Mrs. Gould's horse was fatally hurt, but when its harness was removed it jumped to its feet and, dashing to the pavement, became entangled in a pile of empty boxes and packing materials and was again thrown down. With considerable difficulty it was rescued from its position and taken to a veterinarian. The driver of the truck was subsequently arrested, but Mrs. Gould's coachman declined to prosecute him.

Mrs. Gould witnessed the first part of the accident and then stepped into a drug store, where she ordered a cab to take her to her residence.

BREWERY UNION AIMED AT.

Combination of Albany and Rensselaer Counties' Interests Being Urged.

Representatives of Moore & Schley of this city are operating in Albany and Rensselaer Counties to bring about a consolidation of all the brewery interests there. The story is that Richard Croker, ex-Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., M. M. Nolan, ex-Mayor of Albany; Anthony N. Brady of Albany, and others are largely interested in a financial sense. Mr. Murphy is one of the owners of the Excelsior Brewery, in Troy, and is wealthy.

A Cohoes brewer who is at the Sinclair House said to a TIMES reporter yesterday:

"The movement to combine the breweries in Albany and Rensselaer Counties is still in progress. When I left home yesterday agents of Moore & Schley of Broadway, who are to finance the scheme, were still at work. Undoubtedly the undertaking would be successful in a pecuniary sense if those going into the combination do not ask too much for their plants.

"As I understand it, the proposed syndicate has obtained options on about all the properties excepting those of Edmund Fitzgerald and Jo anton of Troy and Samuel Bolton & Lansingburg. But to make the combi a go these concerns must be acquired. I suppose they will sell if enough is offe."

EDUCATIONAL UNIFICATION.

Regents of the University Strongly Favor the Proposed Plan.

ALBANY, Dec. 14.—The commission to unify the educational system of the State met to-day. Regent St. Clair McKelway, on behalf of the Regents of the university, presented a statement and a provisional draft of amendments prepared by a special committee of the Board of Regents. The statement says in part:

"We cordially approve of the general purpose to place the whole educational system of the State under the supervision of the Regents, and we specially commend the proposition to make the Chancellor of the University the chief executive educational officer of the State. We fully believe that with suitable enlargement of its powers and adequate compensation that office would invite to its duties the greatest of educators and promote the development in this State of a system of public education of surpassing excellence."

"We deprecate as impolitic and probably baneful any needless changes in the legislation of the Board of Regents or in the powers of the Department of Public Instruction.

"There is now clearly manifested a substantial unanimity of sentiment throughout the State in favor of such unification under the Regents. If considered simply by itself, it doubtless would easily obtain legislative sanction.

"At the first meeting of your honorable body, Commissioner Ainsworth, the recognized representative of the Department of Public Instruction, was reported as voting in favor of such unification. It would likewise receive the unanimous approval of the Regents. Thus the two educational departments of the State would be in accord.

"Less than such a measure of unification would not effect the purpose that led to your appointment, and we respectfully suggest to you to propose just such unification and nothing more."

"The measure and methods of educational unification thus approved, have the further merit that they would require very little legislation and could go into operation immediately, without disturbance to the current work in the public schools or to the State's needful supervision. The unification would come into effect quietly, and little, if any, immediate change would be needed, even in its personnel of the officers and employes of the Department of Public Instruction.

"The bill as favored by the Regents provides that their Chancellor shall take the place of the present Superintendent of Public Instruction, and be clothed with all the powers that official possesses, and gives the Regents authority to provide a salary for that official."

A telegram was received from United States Senator Depew stating: "I thoroughly approve of unification under the Regents, with their Chancellor elected as chief executive."

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NOTICE: Beginning to-morrow our stores will remain open evenings until Christmas.

Our Prices Are Always the Lowest, but at No Time Is the Difference So Pronounced as During the Holidays.

Cameras and Supplies.

Eastman's A. B. C. Outfit, $1.08.
"Cyclone Jr." Camera and Outfit, $3.61.
"Bedford" Film Cameras, $3.61.
Pocket Kodaks, $3.34.
Folding Pocket Kodaks, $6.67.
"Bull's-Eye Special" 4x5 photo, $13.33.
"Wizard B," 4x5 photo, $9.34.
Folding "Cyclone" Cameras, $10.81.
"Buckeye" Cameras, $5.99.
"No. 2 Cycle Poco," 5x7 photo, $17.99.
"Alvista" Cameras, 4x12 photo, $22.23.
Full line Albums, Solio, Aristo Jr., Velox, Blue Print and Dekko papers.
R. H. Macy Developer, 8-oz. bottles, 18c.
R. H. Macy Toning and Fixing Solution, 8-oz. bottles, 24c.
Solio Hardener, 8-oz. bottles, 32c.
Flash-Light Cartridges, box of seven, 15c.
Orders taken for developing, printing and mounting.

The Pictures.

Photo Medallions, popular subjects, beautifully colored, mounted on glass, gilt borders, brass corners, with stand.
Size 6x8 in. 24c and 34c
Size 8x10 in. 39c and 46c
Larger sizes, 74c, 98c, $1.36—ranging up as high as you care to pay.
Pastel Landscapes, gilt mat, 3 in. gilt frames, brass corners, size 21x35 . . . . . $3.99
Pastel Landscapes, heavy white panel, 3½ in. carved and burnished gilt frames, matched corners $9.98
Oil Paintings, our own importation, large variety of beautiful subjects, at prices ranging from $13.48 to $106.99.

Musical Instruments.

The Straus Piano, specially constructed for our trade, choice of mahogany, walnut and rosewood, $123.68.
Piano Stools, $1.87 and upward.
Mandolins, $5.99, $3.34, $2.99, $1.49.
Violins, $3.98, $2.99, $2.14.
Banjos, $7.99, $6.41, $5.21.
Music Rolls, $1.49, 99c., 74c. and 42c.

Bicycles.

Juvenile Bicycles, diamond and drop frames, flush joints, enamelled in maroon, green and black, fitted with Hartford tires, 26-in. wheels, at $18.98; 24-in. wheels, at $17.98
"Webster" Bicycles, 1899 model, regular price has been $34.99; Men's model, $16.98; Women's, $17.98.

Clocks.

Mantel China Clocks, artistically decorated, $1.98 to $19.66.
Cuckoo Clocks, Swiss-carved wood, guaranteed movements, $3.49 to $19.66.
Fancy Clocks, twenty marble effects, with pretty gold trimmings, choice, $3.98.
Women's Boudoir Clocks, wrought iron and gold finish, $1.75 qualities, at 49c.
Mantel Sets, gold ormolu finish, painted, china panels, $18.94 to $199.66.
One thousand Miniature Bronze Figures, made in Vienna, twenty styles, 99c. to $3.99 per pair.
Bronze Warriors, 21 inches high, regular $8 kind; our price, $4.97.

Desk Things.

Desk Pads, made of fine quality leather, $1.28, 81c., 77c. and 51c.
Desk Pads, leather corners, sterling silver mountings, $1.79, $1.58, $1.36 and 99c.
Desk Calendars, metal corners, 24c. and 19c.
Leather Writing Folios, $1.41, $1.11 and 91c.; with sterling silver mountings, $2.41 and $1.71.
Brass Letter Cases, $1.98, $1.21 and 91c.
Brass Ink Wells, 91c. and 86c.
Colonial Gold Ink Wells, $1.21, $1.06 and 91c.
Sterling Silver Pencils, $1.21, 91c. and 49c.
Sterling Silver Pen-Holders, 99c., 74c. and 68c.
Fancy Holiday Stationery, latest shapes and tints, decorated boxes, $1.21, 99c., 74c., 66c., 49c. and 24c.

For Smokers—Annex.

Smoking Sets, wood and brass with cigar cutter and metal trays for cigars, cigarettes and tobacco, $1.74 to $3.98.
French Briar Pipes, plain, sterling silver and solid gold mountings, $1.24 to $3.98.
Genuine Meerschaum Pipes, finest quality, plain and exquisitely carved, amber mouth pieces, $1.89 to $3.98.

Manuel Garcia Imported Cigars.

Regalia Chiquita, box of 50	$4.69
Conchas Selectas, box of 50	$4.84
Prados, box of 50	$4.99
Democratas, box of 50	$4.99
Concha Fina Especial, box of 50	$5.74
Puritanos Finos, box of 50	$6.19
Delicioso, box of 25	$4.49
Perfectos, box of 25	$5.29
Invincibles, box of 25	$6.49

Henry Clay Imported Cigars.

Conchas Speciales Extra, box of 50	$4.74
Conchas Selectas, box of 50	$4.89
Puritanos, box of 50	$6.64
Royal Bouquet, box of 25	$3.14
Perfectos, box of 25	$5.25

Telma del Prado-Democratas, made by Garcia Mora & Co., of Havana, worth $13.00 per hundred, our price per box of 50 . . . $4.99

Le Vive-Key West, clear Havana.

Concha Regalia, box of 50	$3.24
Concha Regalia, box of 25	$1.74
Puritanos Extra, box of 50	$3.74
Rothschilds, box of 50	$4.74
Perfectos Finos, box of 25	$3.24

Flor de Merode, clear Havana, long filler and Sumatra wrapper.

Infantes, box of 50	$1.89
Sireno, box of 50	$2.49
Bouquet Especial, box of 50	$2.69
Bouquet Especial, box of 25	$1.39
Regalia Bouquet, box of 50	$3.19
High Life, box of 50	$3.49
Universales, box of 50	$3.99
Universales, box of 25	$2.09
Delicioso Extra, box of 25	$1.84

STANDARD OIL TRANSACTION.

Rumored Absorption of National Docks and Storage Company.

Two deeds that caused much speculation were filed in the Hudson County Register's office at Jersey City yesterday. They show that the Standard Oil Company has conveyed to the New Jersey Storage Company its oil yards, buildings, and apparatus at Bayonne. At the same time the National Docks and Storage Company conveys to the New Jersey Storage Company its docks and property at Black Tom Island, near Cavan Point. The consideration named is $30,000 in the first case and $25,000 in the second.

Charles H. Sterling, President of the National Docks and Storage Company, declined to give any information, but denied that his company had been absorbed by the Standard Oil Company, as was reported in Jersey City.

The New Jersey Storage Company filed articles of incorporation on Nov. 13. The incorporators are Charles E. Hodge of New York, James R. Taylor of Mount Vernon, N. Y., and J. W. R. Crawford of Metuchen, N. J. The capital stock is $200,000. Charles McQuillan of Bayonne is named as the principal agent. The objects set forth by the articles are: "To lease, purchase, and maintain tidewater oil terminals, petroleum lighters, and steamers for oil transportation, build and maintain warehouses, and do a general storage business."

The first deed filed reserves to the Standard Oil Company the ownership and management of the railroads and oil and water pipe lines on the property. An agreement was also filed showing that the National Docks and Storage Company will not abandon its business, but will transfer its tidewater terminal from Black Tom to Constable Hook, Bayonne, the Standard Oil Company also giving it the privilege of laying a water pipe from Communipaw to Constable Hook in consideration of $8,500.

A Teachers' Association Election.

At the annual election of the Teachers' Mutual Benefit Association yesterday, the following ticket was elected for the ensuing year: President—Samuel Ayres, M. D.; Vice President—Joanna J. Hill; Recording Secretary—Abner R. Holley; Financial Secretary—Alanson Palmer; Treasurer—Andrew J. Whiteside.

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SHIP FRIESLAND LIBELED.

Coffee Consignees Seek Damages Due to Fouling the Lassell.

The Red Star Line steamship Friesland, which on Dec. 5 fouled the coffee ship Lassell while that vessel was detained at Quarantine, staving a hole in her side, was libeled yesterday in the United States District Court. The action is taken by John Arbuckle, William V. R. Smith, James N. Jarvie, Edwin H. Peck, and several other consignees of the coffee in the Lassell's cargo. The coffee is declared to be worth $175,000, and damages for that amount are asked from the owners of the Red Star Line, the International Navigation Company. The Lassell is still beached off Staplelton.

The coffee steamship Roman Prince came up the Bay and anchored off Liberty Island yesterday. The other coffee steamer, Ragusa, is still in Quarantine. The coffee is to be taken off both vessels in lighters and landed, under the recent ruling of the Board of Health. There are 24,000 bags on the Ragusa and 27,000 bags on the Roman Prince.

WAR VETERANS' CONSTITUTION.

Adopted by Their New Spanish-American Association.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 14.—The Spanish-American War Veterans' Association met here to-day and adopted a constitution. The association is the successor to a similar organization formed last September in Washington, D. C., by Gen. Keifer, who was elected Commander in Chief.

Dissatisfaction arose among the officers under Gen. Keifer, and they all resigned, claiming that he was using the association for political purposes. Col. W. J. Hueling of Pennsylvania was recently elected Commander in Chief of the new organization, and he notified the members yesterday of his acceptance. The constitution adopted provides that politics must be kept out of the association.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE REPUBLICAN SLATE.

The only remaining doubt as to the programme of the Republican managers for 1900 is now dispelled by the selection of Secretary ROOT as the candidate for Vice President. To this the assent of Mr. ROOT is believed to have been secured, and the plan will be carried out unless circumstances that cannot be foreseen shall interfere. The occurrence of any effectual interference is extremely improbable. The place for the convention has not been definitely determined, but there is little question that New York can secure it if really desirous to do so.

In view of the degree of certainty as to the result of the election the place of holding the convention excites but little interest, and if it shall come to New York it will be due to the wish of the managers to follow a plan of campaign that will be as broadly National as possible. It is thirty-one years since a National Convention of either great party has been held in this city, and the eminent citizen of the State then placed in nomination much against his will was not greatly surprised when he was overwhelmingly defeated. It would be a neat and courteous attention on the part of the Republicans to select this city next year for the nomination of one of our citizens on a Presidential ticket with such safe prospects of success.

Naturally a campaign for the election of a ticket that can thus confidently be arranged in advance is not likely to arouse intense enthusiasm. It will be not unlike that for the second election of MONROE—whom, by the way, Mr. MCKINLEY resembles in some striking regards—which is known in political history as having inaugurated the "era of good will." And since the result of the election is so comfortably assured, those of us who differ from the fortunate party in some of its most conspicuous doctrines, and who regret that there is not an active and respectable opposition to combat those doctrines, can congratulate ourselves that the party, since its last victory, has steadily advanced its position as to the currency, which is by far the most important point of domestic politics now in dispute. And while we must all concede that Mr. MCKINLEY'S claim to a renomination is by all the conventions of politics fully made out, we of New York can feel an especial pleasure that his companion on the ticket is to be a New York man with such a well deserved and well established reputation for talent and character.

THE SPECULATOR AND THE INVESTOR.

It was the general remark of shrewd and experienced observers yesterday that Wall Street was full of bargains, and, though the net result of the violent fluctuations of prices on the Exchange was to leave the level about the same as at the closing on the previous day, the remark remained true.

It would not do to deny that such disturbances as took place on Wednesday and were in a way continued first in one direction yesterday and then in the opposite and again in the first have their effect on general business. That is inevitable even if the effect were only psychologic and sympathetic. But it is very slight and is bound to be temporary. Sudden difficulties in the speculative market can be very serious when the business of the country is over extended and credit is inflated and the commitments of financial institutions are extravagant. When, as at present, the contrary of all these conditions is known to prevail, when business generally is at once active and conservative and there is no strain anywhere on ordinary commercial and corporate credit, the influence of Wall Street excitement is limited and fleeting.

It is to be understood that the "bargains" created by the flurry in the Street are for the investor and not for the speculator. It is the man who is able to pay for what he buys, looking to the rate of return on his purchases or to an advance in the price to the level justified by that return, who can realize handsome profit from the sacrifices that those are compelled to make who act on quite different principles. The line between the investor and the speculator is not difficult to draw. It does not necessarily consist in the extent of risk assumed so much as in the ability to face that risk without ruin. The typical speculator is he who gambles with the money he is able to borrow, and whose ability to pay depends on the success of the venture. To a man indulging in this game the facts are easily obscured by his hopes and his appetite. He compares his "margin" with the possible profits and neglects to compare it with the certain liability assumed and the possible losses. On the approach of the latter he is almost forced to "protect" himself by the assumption of further risks, forgetting that at the last the difficulty of borrowing on such terms as he is compelled to seek must grow greater and still greater, until the crash comes. Then follows the liquidation which is the Wall Street term for something very like a deluge. Such perturbations as are now vexing the Street need concern no man who has kept his debts fairly within what he knows that he can, if necessary, pay.

NEW YORK.

A Representative in Congress ought to stand up for his State as well as for his country and his party. There is some present need of reminding the New York members of the House of Representatives that this is one of their duties.

In every currenoy debate it is the custom of ignorant demagogues in the House—Populists, Bryan Democrats, and some Republicans—to make vicious and lying attacks upon this State and this city. Either because they believe it themselves or because they wish to make other persons more ignorant than themselves believe it, they continually affirm that New York is the natural foe of the rest of the country; that it is a vast and insatiable parasite, fastening upon the body of the Nation and greedily sucking its life blood; that it hungrily seizes upon the gains of trade and the wages of toil, drawing to itself all the money of the country, insomuch that a great money power has been built up in this city, a thing they personify as a sort of devil, a ravening and predatory beast, an Erymanthian boar which the 16-to-1 Hercules is to slay.

It is much to be desired that some New York member gifted with a flow of swift words and a capacity for public indignation should speak up for his State whenever its Populist traducers fall upon it with their calumnies. It may be said that New York needs no defense; that falsehood and abuse cannot harm a sovereign State nor diminish the happiness of its people. That is not altogether true, but even if it were true that New Yorkers do not mind being vilely lied about, it is deplorable that the detested spirit of sectional hatred and jealousy should be fostered in that hall where the Representatives of all the States meet together in perfect equality to legislate for the whole Union. It is not so much that New York needs defense as that her calumniators would profit by correction. An ignorant man is always and everywhere a pitiable object, but when he occupies a seat in the House of Representatives he becomes not only an object of pity but of apprehension. He can do great mischief. It is the duty of his fellows to instruct him, gently if his dull ear is open to soft speech; with reproof and the lash of invective and words that sting and shame if he is one of those defiantly ignorant fellows who unblushingly hold up the straitened forehead of a fool.

It ought not to be difficult to get the idea through even the thickest skull that New York prospers only when the rest of the country is prosperous. Her wealth increases in proportion as the general wealth increases. If times are hard in Alabama or Texas the stagnation is at once reflected in business here. But times would always be hard all over the United States if New York habitually pillaged the people of their humble accumulations. If there were an actual money devil in Wall Street, and he drew into his own maw the cash proceeds of the sweat of the land, New York would be the greatest sufferer, not the chief gainer. New York cannot be conceived of as having interests separable from the interests of the rest of the Union any more than the head can be held to have one interest and the body another. We are all nourished by a common prosperity and wax rich and powerful through the prevalence of general conditions of good fortune and by mutual helpfulness. The injury of one is the concern of all.

Nor is the accumulation of a great store of money in this city a detriment or a danger to the rest of the country. We are aware that the new Socialism holds that wealth is culpable because it promotes business, which is a crime. But it is not with Socialism that we are now dealing. The Populists in Congress, some of them innocently misguided and some of them blatherskites from choice, are not haters of wealth, for they continually complain that they have not enough of it. They should be forced to see and understand that even the little they now possess would not be theirs if the capital accumulated in New York had not been poured out in vast sums to build the railroads and telegraphs and factories of the West and South and to develop the resources of the soil and mines and forests of the country. It is from concentrated capital, not from capital dispersed all over the country, that the money is obtained for great undertakings. No transcontinental railroad would ever have been built if its promoters had been obliged to visit the bankers of every little town and city in search of purchasers for their shares and bonds. The Federal Government could never dispose of its bond issues in time of need if ready capital were not always stored up in New York. Witness the complete failure of the attempt to borrow money by a "popular issue" of bonds. If New York capitalists had not subscribed for the bonds only an insignificant amount of money would have gone into the Treasury.

The evil things charged against New York are mythical and imaginary. The accusations are mischievous. They react upon those who make them and spread delusions among the people. No man ought to be permitted to get up in the House of Representatives or the Senate and traduce a State without undergoing prompt castigation and reproof from some representative of that State.

PAYN, ROOSEVELT, AND ROOT.

There is one gratifying circumstance about the interview with which the malodorous "LOU" PAYN has favored our esteemed contemporary The Sun. That is the entirely conclusive showing it makes that "LOU" is in pain. We pointed out, a good many days ago, that it was quite a moral impossibility that the Governor should renominate "LOU." But it is one of the circumstances of disrepute that the disreputable person should not be fully aware of the extent of it. One Governor of New York had already committed political suicide, largely by naming "LOU" to protect the interests of the assured of the State. And yet "LOU" appears to have thought that another Governor would retain him. Even if Gov. ROOSEVELT were a Black in morals and mentals, that was a length to which, merely as a prudent politician, he could not have gone with the example of his predecessor before him. And yet "LOU" most unreasonably squeals and barks because the Governor will not and can not stand him, even though the refusal of the Governor to renominate him is as intelligible from the point of view of "LOU" as it is from the point of view of a decent and reputable citizen.

"LOU" is so much agitated by the refusal of the Governor to continue him in office, and the open search of the Governor for a citizen who is fit to take his place who is also willing to take it, that he permits himself to declare war on the Governor in consequence. Doubtless "LOU" has been making the utmost use of his office to strengthen himself politically, according to his lights. Probably there is not a Republican scamp in the State, who has been found out, who is not willing to join him in his fight against the Governor. It is possible that the "cohesive force" of the elements which can be rallied under the standard of "LOU" may be able to impart a certain vivacity to the procedures of the Republican Convention in which the nomination is made for the next Governor of New York. That is a prospect rather to be welcomed in the interest of the public amusement, seeing that the fate of "LOU'S" own political creator shows that the cohesive force of all the Republican politicians of his kidney cannot avail either to make or to mar the fortunes of a Republican aspirant to the Governorship.

But there are larger issues before "LOU," and it is to be expected that he will seize them. Mr. ELIHU ROOT is no longer in municipal or State politics. But he is getting to be very much in National politics. As things stand now, he is sure to be the next candidate of his party for the Vice Presidency of the United States. Here is an opportunity for the political activities of "LOU" which is much more urgent than revenge upon an official who has merely failed to see his way to renominating him. Mr. ROOT has done much worse than that. The adjective "malodorous" which we just now applied to "LOU" is not ours "in this connection," but Mr. ROOT'S. It is he who publicly described "LOU" as having been for a quarter of a century before 1895, when the characterization was made, "a stench in the nostrils of all decent men." It was he who said that, during this period, "LOU" had been carrying a load of "shame and infamy." If it behooves "LOU" to defeat the renomination of the Governor, who has simply declined to renominate him, much more must it behoove him to defeat the nomination to the Vice Presidency of the man who has said these things about him, and who has also proved them to the satisfaction of "all decent men." It is true that Mr. PAYN might answer that describing him as a stench in the nostrils of all decent men, or to be described as carrying a load of shame and infamy, did not "injure him in his business" nearly as much as refusing to renominate him for Superintendent of Insurance. But the disrepute which Mr. ROOT fastened upon him is the chief reason, no doubt, why Gov. ROOSEVELT refused to renominate him. He is really bound, not merely as a sensitive and shrinking citizen, but also as a politician who is in politics on business, to take his revenge upon the Secretary of War as well as upon the Governor. We admit that it seems to be rather "a large order."

THE BRITISH RESERVES.

It is not surprising that the recent reverses of the British arms should have stimulated the British press to call for large and immediate reinforcements. These reverses, by the way, have been entirely confined to the Cape Colony side and the southern border of the Orange Free State. On the Natal side there is no complaint of insufficiency of numbers in the forces operating under the immediate command of Gen. BULLER. It is suggested by the facts of the campaign thus far that one of the points of superiority in the strategy of the Boers has been the admirable use they have made of their necessary and natural advantage of the "interior lines." It seems that while they have held the superior force on the Natal side quiescent they have rapidly concentrated their own force upon the advances of Gen. METHUEN and Gen. GATACRE, upon both of whose forces they have inflicted defeats. Upon no other hypothesis is it easy to reconcile the clear fact that the British have more men in South Africa than the whole arms-bearing population of the two republics with the fact that the Boers appear to outnumber the British wherever the fighting is going on.

That the British need more men is evident. The question is, Where are they to get them? Our London correspondent, in his cable letter last week, referred to the new Seventh Division then making ready for embarkation as having been "scrambled up out of odds and ends." Whoever has had occasion to look over the composition of this division, as given by the English press, will not dispute the accuracy of this description. There are various estimates of the strength of the British forces in South Africa. The British Under Secretary of War last week computed them at 100,000, including troops "to arrive." The London Times, a little earlier, estimated the total of "British regular troops" at 82,000. But, whatever the number, it is not disputed that all the regular troops available are already in South Africa, nor is it disputed that they are not sufficient.

If England had gone to war with a first-class power, and had been compelled to make a campaign in foreign parts, she could not have commanded more soldiers than she has now in the field. The talk about "immediate and strong reinforcements" is mostly moonshine. No wonder that the British public should be beginning to ask questions about the "proportion between their efforts and their objects." No wonder that they should be beginning to ask whether their real objects could not have been otherwise attained. No wonder that the question of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S "new diplomacy" should begin to seem a very serious question, a question of ends as well as of means.

THE ASTORIA GAS COMPANY'S "GRAB."

The principle of law and policy involved in the grant of land under water to the Astoria Gas Company is simple enough to any one who will take the trouble to get at it under all the queer misrepresentations with which it has been surrounded. The only question is: Ought the land that has been granted by the State to have been reserved for the city at such time in the future as it shall be needed, and the city shall have complied with the conditions imposed before any claim to it can mature?

The land referred to is an irregularly shaped parcel about 700 feet long on the main shore line and about as much more along the channel of a creek, lying under the water directly in front of land already owned by the company. All the land under water for a long distance on either side of the strips in dispute belongs to the company, which obtained it with the land lying back of it from the original owners. The little parcel now granted to the company gives it a nearly continuous shore line convenient for its business. It is worth more to the company many times than it can be to any one else, and the State has no right to grant it to any one else. The riparian owner, that is, the owner of the adjacent shore, is the only party to whom at present the State can grant it.

Any possible right the city might obtain to it in the future is contingent and remote. Its utility, should it be obtained, is extremely doubtful, and it would cost a good deal to make it available. The public benefit from the grant to the gas company is considerable and may fairly be held to outweigh all the advantage that could possibly accrue hereafter from a grant to the city. The conditions under which the city could ask for a grant of this land under water are the following: Public streets must be laid out and opened through the adjoining land, a plan or plans for the building of docks at the ends of these streets and between them along the water front must be made by the Dock Board and approved by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. Then and only then the State could make a grant to the city, and the city could use the land under water for docks after compensating the adjacent owners for their inalienable right of free approach to the navigable water.

The land in dispute consists of some sixteen acres only. It is on the shore of Flushing Bay, above Hell Gate, in an entirely rural and unoccupied region. The utility of it to the city in the distant future under the conditions imposed seems to us too slight to be regarded. It may be added that the talk of the land being worth a million dollars to the city is nonsense. The city does not own it, and could never get a title to it that would allow it to be sold.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Laboring apparently under the delusion that there is controversy as to when the twentieth century begins, The Boston Herald devotes the better part of a page to the publication of letters from college Presidents to whom it had submitted inquiries on the subject. Of the fourteen who took the trouble to answer, either personally or by proxy, this simplest of questions, eleven patiently repeated the self-evident propositions that there are 100 years in a century, and that each century ends with the conclusion, not of the ninety-ninth year, but of the one hundredth. These eleven included President CHARLES W. ELIOT of Harvard—whose statement of the axioms was perhaps the clearest and therefore the best of the lot—and the heads of Yale, Chicago University, Princeton, Cornell, Columbia, University of Pennsylvania, Vassar, Bowdoin, Dartmouth, and Brown. President CAPEN of Tufts wrote a few sentences too enigmatic for the comprehension of ordinary mortals. Only President CAROLINE HAZARD of Wellesley and President L. CLARK SEELYE of Smith betrayed that they were the victims of a belief in an imaginary, nonexistent and impossible Year 0, and from that false premise deduced the false conclusion that the twentieth century begins on the first of next January. Of course, it is only an incident that these two very obviously mistaken persons are guiding the destinies of colleges for women. The accuracy of the reply made by the ruler of Vassar is good evidence, if any were needed, that a tendency to ignore facts and logic is not a required characteristic in the occupants of these positions. We notice that some people have hastily assumed that the Pope's authority is on the side of the ninety-nine-years-is-one-hundred contention. That depends on what he means when he expresses the hope that "1900 will usher in a far more happy century." To usher in is not necessarily to be part of. When Cardinal GIBBONS was asked for light on this point he replied: "The midnight mass is intended, as a celebration ushering in the final year of the present century, which begins, as all scholars know, with 1900." A successor of the learned Gascoar was hardly likely to misunderstand the calendar.

—Political rivals, it seems, can be courteous in victory and good tempered in defeat. At any rate they can be so in Boston, for as soon as Gen. PATRICK A. COLLINS learned the result of the Mayoralty election Tuesday evening, he wrote to Mr. THOMAS N. HART, the successful candidate: "Accept my cordial congratulations on your election. May your administration redound to the credit of our good city and to your own reputation." To this Mr. HART replied: "I thank you for your kind and welcome letter. I join with you and all good people in the hope that the government of Boston may be honorable and creditable." That is certainly a most pleasant ending of a hot campaign. When asked to comment on the election, Gen. COLLINS said that it was not for him to tell the many causes of his failure. "It was," he added, "in essence a clear Republican victory. Though the city is normally Democratic it has never in modern times remained Democratic more than four years in succession. There has always been an interregnum. The interregnum has just come, and we are all compelled to gracefully bow to the result."

—"How can you," writes somebody who evidently rejoiced in the thought that his question would worry us terribly, "how can you treat with respectful interest the absurd statement that a dog knows and announces daily the moment when his master takes a train many miles away, and yet have only scorn, sometimes angry and sometimes contemptuous, for the claims made in behalf of Christian Science?" Here is, indeed, a fine mingling of false assumption and grotesque misinterpretation. Whatever of "respectful interest" we showed in the dog story was due to the fact that its truth or falsity can be decided by observation, and in no slightest degree depends on the abandonment of common sense and the substitution for it of suppositions diametrically opposed to reason and experience. We are not, perhaps, either so credulous in regard to the collie Leo or so skeptical about "Christian Science" as our critic imagines. On the presentation of sufficient evidence—it is not now at hand—we are ready to admit that dogs, or some dogs, as the case may be, are in physical relation with human beings too far away to be seen, heard, or smelled. The reality of the alleged phenomenon is highly improbable, but improbability always disappears when confronted by a fact. The trouble with the Eddyites is that they do not distinguish between facts and fancies. Possessing, as they undoubtedly do, a valuable means of producing certain desirable effects, they fall into the error of all quacks and assert that all other desirable effects can be produced by the same means. Their occasional cures are therefore accompanied by vastly more numerous failures, some of them merely ludicrous and others fatal to the individual dupe and dangerous to whole communities. Thus are the mysteries of Leo and of the "Christian Scientists" widely different, and we see no inconsistency in showing a sort of respect for the one and a sort of scorn for the other.

—With the war in the Philippines reduced to its present form, it is no wonder that the American officers find difficulty in seeing how the few remaining insurgents differ from brigands. All hope of attaining independence is gone, and the natives in arms cannot expect to accomplish anything more than a little desultory killing and burning, indistinguishable from murder and arson. It was natural, with affairs in this condition, that the suggestion should have been made to treat all rebels hereafter captured, not as prisoners of war, but as criminals charged with the commission of capital crimes. The necessity for this action may come in time, but its immediate adoption would certainly be premature. MAXIMILIAN was persuaded to issue his fatal "Black Order" by men who said about the Mexican patriots, with at least a semblance of truth, most of the things that can now be said about the Filipinos. And the result was a long series of horrors, and on both sides the war degenerated into mere slaughter. To what degree Mexico owes her liberty to the desperation and hatred created by the decree against the Jaurists is an irrelevant question, but there is a lesson worth heeding in the instant exaggeration of the ordinary cruelties of war that followed the issuance of the order that armed resistance to the Imperial Government should be punished as treason. While AGUINALDO remains at liberty the Filipinos have the shadow of an excuse for claiming to be soldiers engaged in operations which, while obviously and extremely irregular, are still after a fashion military. To shoot them with only the scanty formalities of a drum-head court-martial might be logically justifiable, but it would be most injudicious.

NUGGETS.

A Finished Hand.

"He's a very versatile young man."
"Indeed?"
"Yes; there isn't any kind of work that he can't shirk."—Philadelphia North American.

Martyr to Her Belief.

She—Yes, she is a woman who has suffered a great deal because of her belief.
He—Indeed! And what is her belief?
She—That she can wear a No. 3 shoe on a No. 6 foot.—Chicago News.

Plainly Guilty.

"That man is guilty; didn't you notice how his eyes shifted around?"
"How about the other man?"
"Oh, he's guilty, too; didn't you see how boldly and steadfastly he stared at everybody?"—Indianapolis Journal.

A Nice Cousin.

Jack—You know when Mabel rejected me last week I told you my troubles and you promised to help me. Well, she accepted me last night. Am I to thank you for interceding for me?
Cousin Belle—Not exactly, dear boy. I simply intimated to Mabel that I was after you myself.—Philadelphia Press.

Quite Like a Ring.

"My love for you," he said to the homely heiress, "is like this ring."
"How sweet!" she exclaimed. "You mean it has no end."
"Precisely," he said, and then he added under his breath just to square himself with his conscience, "and no beginning."—Chicago Post.

HERE'S THE WHOLE STORY.

From The Chicago Record.

I was nineteen, she twenty-eight,
When first I saw her lovely face,
Her fairy form of luscome grace.
I knew that I had met my fate
When, as I saw her golden hair,
Her carmine lip, her cobalt eye,
I muttered, with a furnace sigh,
"Ye gods, but she is passing fair!"

She twenty-eight and I nineteen!
I took to gloves and neckties bright
To find more favor in her sight.
Of my affections she was queen.
Alternate hope and dark despair
Would mount or rankle in my breast;
She spoiled a good deal of my rest—
I said that she was passing fair.

She twenty-eight, I twenty-eight!
I saw the powder on her face;
Her form has angles more than grace,
Her eyes are blue, but not quite straight.
I really thought my love would last,
But fleeting years will love impair.
I thought that she was passing fair—
And so she was—but now she's past.

THE BOSTON ORCHESTRA.

Second Evening Concert at Carnegie Hall Last Night.

The second evening concert of the fourteenth season of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in this city took place last night at Carnegie Hall. The audience was one of the size and brilliancy which it is usual to find at these concerts, and that it was made up largely of the steadfast friends of the orchestra was manifested by the applause which followed the solo number, composed by one member of the band and played by another. The concert was one of those delightful entertainments which the Boston men provide so often for our delectation and for which we are duly grateful to them.

The programme consisted of Mendelssohn's overture to "The Fair Melusine," Charles Martin Loeffler's concert piece for violin and orchestra, entitled "Nights in the Ukraine," Richard Strauss's indescribable composition called "Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks" and Beethoven's second symphony. The novelty of the evening was Mr. Loeffler's piece, in which his deskmate, Mr. Franz Kneisel, took the solo part. The work was written some years ago, and was played by the composer in the early days of the Boston Orchestra. The content of the three movements is set forth in three excerpts from the prose writings of the Russian, Nicolai Gogol. They are too long for reproduction here. These excerpts begin with the relation of the manner in which the Russian peasants while away the long Winter nights after the outdoor work is done. Rude and boisterous sport and the dance are the main features of these "sitting-up nights," as they are called, and Mr. Loeffler has endeavored to embody in music the spirit of the festivities.

He has made three movements, of which the first is called a pastoral, the second "The May Night," and the third "The Parobki Armise Themselves." The "Parobki" means the young fellows of the peasantry, who in old times in this country would have been called the "young bucks." The composer's purpose was plainly to make music pictures, or, what is inevitable when this is attempted, mood pictures. He has followed closely the schedule laid out in the writings which he has chosen to illustrate, and the natural result is that his work is not in any of the accepted forms, but in one which he has made for his purpose. There can be no quarrel with him on this ground, for the right of the composer of romantic music to make forms to suit his emotional or descriptive plan is now conceded. It is undeniable that the hearer who tries to follow Mr. Loeffler's work without any attention to the things which he has set out to illustrate will be confused, but that is no proof that the music is not well made. On the contrary, it is extremely well put together.

Indeed it may be said that in this composition, as well as in others, Mr. Loeffler has shown immense cleverness in the structural part of his labor. He has used Russian themes, and has used them with a fine feeling for their color and their significance. He has made mood pictures which are as full of the Russian character as if they had been the diversions of a Davidoff or a Borodine. The sadness, the tenderness, and the rude barbarism of Little Russia breathe through these scenes, and the orchestral tints are eloquent. Mr. Loeffler is a decadent of the decadents, and he revels in the musical production of the vast barren spaces of the Ukraine and the tragic melancholy of the people. His violin part is formidably difficult, but its place in the general scheme is well defined, and it has something to say. On the whole, then, this may be set down as a clever and interesting composition, though it will not please the ticklers for well-defined patterns in music. Mr. Kneisel played the solo part with finish and sympathy. Both he and Mr. Loeffler were warmly applauded by the audience.

It is not necessary to deal at length in this place with the composition of Mr. Richard Strauss played last night. It was fully discussed when it was first performed here. Such music is unfit for publication. It does not increase one's respect for the art of composition. It leaves a bad taste in the mouth. Certainly some of Till Eulenspiegel's pranks would not bear description in prose, and there is no use of making their nature so plain through the medium of ugly music. For some of this music is appallingly ugly, and without any good excuse. There is no reason why music should apparently wallow in the mire.

After this obstreperous thing the second symphony of Beethoven came with a most gracious modesty of art into the presence of the assembly. This music, if it is not of the mightiest pattern of its maker, is at least clean and decent, and one can listen to it with self-respect. It was played with charming clarity and smoothness by the orchestra. And the meed of praise must not be withheld from the playing of the Strauss monstrosity. It was a veritable triumph of orchestral virtuosity. So be it. If tubas and bassoons and English horns must misbehave themselves, it is a blessing to have them do it with an air of gallantry and an assumption of virtue.

UNANNOUNCED STAGE DEBUT.

Daughter of John Drew Seen Twice in a Small Role.

Miss Louisa Drew, daughter and only child of John Drew, made her début on the professional stage at last Wednesday's matinée and evening performances in "The Tyranny of Tears" at the Empire Theatre, when she appeared in the rôle of a maid, a small part, but one which she filled with much credit.

That Miss Drew was to appear was kept a profound secret, as it was recently announced that the young actress would not make her début until next season, when she would be seen for the first time in an important rôle as a member of her father's company. It has been known by those intimately acquainted with Mr. Drew that he proposed to introduce his daughter to the public in a rôle which would give her an opportunity to display her talents, which it is declared she possesses in abundance. It was to familiarize herself with the ordeal of appearing before a large audience that she took part in the Wednesday performances.

The young actress has been abroad for the last four years completing her education. She first attended school in Boulogne, France, and then became a student at the French convent school, Marquise de San Carlos. In a college in Dresden she studied German.

During Mr. Drew's visit to Europe last Summer his daughter expressed a desire to return home and prepare herself for a stage career. Miss Drew has a graceful stage presence. She is tall, slender, and has a rather dark complexion. She recently celebrated her eighteenth birthday.

Decision for Mrs. Edward J. Morgan.

Mrs. Edward J. Morgan, the wife of the actor, who on the stage is known as Adelaide Cushman, and who is suing her husband for a separation on grounds of cruelty and abandonment, obtained a favorable decision yesterday from Justice Gildersleeve of the Supreme Court upon her motion for alimony and counsel fees. Justice Gildersleeve allows her $125 for counsel fees and $25 a week alimony.

SPANISH MINISTRY ATTACKED.

Its Resignation Demanded in View of the Vote on Tuesday.

MADRID, Dec. 14.—In the Senate to-day Señor Ruiz asked what the Government intended to do in view of the Parliamentary conflict relating to the budget.

Señor Silvela, the Premier, replied that there was no conflict, but simply a divergence of opinion regarding the appropriations to various departments of the public service and regarding the continuance of certain posts.

Señor Davila (Liberal) said that after yesterday's vote in the Chamber of Deputies (when the Chamber by a vote of 101 against 100 rejected a motion demanding the abolition of the Under Secretaryship of the Navy and of other posts at the Ministry of Marine) there was no longer a Government; and he called upon the Cabinet to resign.

Señor Silvela retorted that the naval vote had in no way weakened the Cabinet, which would remain in office as long as it continued to enjoy the confidence of the Queen Regent.

In the Chamber of Deputies the debate on the naval estimates was continued.

GERMAN INFLUENCE IN TURKEY.

Acceptance of Prof. Rieder's Educational Plans Shows It Has Increased.

BERLIN, Dec. 14.—The Lokal Anzeiger has a special dispatch from Constantinople announcing that the Sultan has issued an irade accepting the educational plans of the German Professor Rieder. This indicates a great gain in German influence in Turkey.

Prof. Rieder's plans embrace an immense hospital in connection with the nearly finished Military Medical School, where instruction, modeled on German university methods, will be given. They also call for a preparatory school, where the Sultan will make the daily study of the German language obligatory for five years.

STRIKERS MAY COMBINE.

Their Rights Defined in a Decision Against Glass Bottle Blowers' Association—Coercion Unlawful.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 14.—A decision which is regarded as of great importance was rendered to-day by Vice Chancellor Reed. It accompanies an order allowing an injunction against members of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.

The suit was instituted by the Cumberland Glass Manufacturing Company, representing all the manufacturers involved in the strike which tied up the glass blowing district in and about Bridgeton last Spring and Summer.

The strike was amicably settled long ago, but the case had advanced to such a stage that it could not be recalled. Although the injunction now allowed is valueless to those who sought it, the opinion is one that, if not upset, will form a basis for further actions, and which settles just how far labor organizations may go in the conduct of a strike.

The opinion holds that under an act of 1883 it shall be lawful for workmen to combine together for the purpose of inducing or persuading other workmen to leave or strike, so long as the methods employed are persuasive and not coercive. Under the common law, such combinations were conspiracies, but this was changed by the act of 1883.

The Vice Chancellor says, in part:

"Every employe has the right to engage, or refuse to engage, with whomsoever he chooses, just as every workman has the right to enter, or refuse to enter the service of any employer, as he may choose. The freedom of the individual workman to seek employment belongs to every citizen. It has been held that since the passage of the act of 1883 a combination which before that time would have been held to be a conspiracy becomes, by the force of this statute, a lawful combination. The purpose of the act was undoubtedly to legalize strikes—namely, the organization of concerted, simultaneous cessation of work by bodies of workmen.

"The words employed by the statute cover a combination for the purpose of persuading others to combine for the purpose of entering or leaving an employment. The words would seem to intend a legalization of a combination to induce others to join in a strike, and are, perhaps, broad enough to legalize a combination to persuade individual workmen to quit. The methods to induce a workman to quit or refuse to enter an employment must be persuasive and not coercive.

The Vice Chancellor then reviews the laws and rulings in other States, and says:

"Taking the testimony so far as it stands substantially uncontradicted, I conclude that the crowds spoken of in the complainant's affidavit as 'guards,' judged by its size and acts, were designed for coercive, as well as persuasive, purposes.

"Conceding that a number of strikers could remain in the vicinity of the factory yard to see what was going on, yet when the number became a crowd and when the acts of the crowd expanded into occasional attacks upon property and abusive language toward employes and interference with those seeking to enter the yard, the 'guard' became a coercive instrument. A permanent guard in a public street in front of citizens' houses or factory is in itself a nuisance."

The Court holds that the Glass Blowers' Association cannot be enjoined, for the reason that it did not know of any violence that it tacitly or expressly approved.

Under the decision it will hereafter be needful for a person or corporation seeking an injunction against strikers to prove coercion against individuals or associations before a writ may be issued.

ART AT THE UNION LEAGUE.

For its first monthly art exhibition of the season, the Art Committee of the Union League Club has secured and displays in the club's gallery twelve paintings owned by Senator W. A. Clark of Montana, and which individually and as a whole make up one of the most important, interesting, and valuable little art displays ever seen in this city. Senator Clark has been for some years a collector of rare old and modern paintings, but became known first to the art public in this rôle by his purchase of Fortuny's "Choice of a Model" for $45,000, at the Stewart sale last year. That now famous canvas, which it is to be feared acquires importance to many people more by and through the fact of the high price that Senator Clark paid for it than from its intrinsic art merits, which are great, figures in the present exhibition and to advantage in the well-lighted little gallery, where its remarkable decorative details and exquisite color can be once more studied and admired.

But the art lover will not linger long even over the Fortuny in the presence of most of its fellows in the present display. It is not often vouchsafed to New Yorkers to behold canvases of such strength and quality as those now shown. At the south end of the gallery hangs a large Rousseau, "Apres la Pluie," certainly the strongest example of the French master seen in New York since the dispersal of the Fuller collection, with its "Woodcutter's Hut." The canvas is a long, rectangular one—one of those late afternoon effects, with a burst of light in the middle distance reflected in the pools in the foreground, shadowed by brown-leaved trees so characteristic of this painter. The canvas has all that depth and richness of color, and especially that broad and vigorous brush work and sympathy with Nature in her wilder moods which marks Rousseau at his best. Near the Rousseau hangs a large and important Diaz, "La Forêt," with a characteristic woodland glade, pools in the middle distance, a strong, stormy sky, and sullen sunlight glinting on the white tree trunks.

Of Dupré there is also a rarely fine canvas, "Passage d'Animaux sur un Pont," a troop of cattle with mounted herdsmen crossing a low bridge over a marshy stream. The chief features of this canvas, in addition to its color, are its superb distance and fine sky, filled with rolling clouds. An early example of Jules Breton, "Colza Field," with a number of female figures, has a tender sky, rich and fine color, and that strong draughtsmanship and sympathy with "the simple annals of the poor" which has so well earned for Jules Breton the sobriquet of the "Modern Millet." There is an interior by Isabey, with many figures, characteristically glowing in color, a Corot, "La Bacchante," recently seen at Knoedler's with an important reclining female nude figure, very graceful in drawing and pose, and pearly in atmosphere and sky, and a Turner, "Italian Lakes," one of those lovely pieces of glows of color and fancy which are the despair of critics and the delight of artistic souls.

Added to all these canvases are three examples of John Constable and a Rubens. The last is a rarely fine example, and of the three Constables it is difficult to select the best. To some the stormy sunset, "Dunstanborough, Northumberland," with its broad, strong treatment, rich light, and color—a canvas which it seems Turner must have studied—will most appeal, while others will perhaps prefer the "Roehampton," that magnificent stretch of English landscape, swept over by alternate clouds and sunlight in the "uncertain glory of an April day," or the more sombre, rich, and deep-colored "Loch on the Thames." The display would be a notable one were these three Constables alone shown.

NEW SWISS PRESIDENT.

Walther Hauser Elected for One Year by the Federal Council.

BERNE, Dec. 14.—The Federal Assembly has elected Walther Hauser to be President for 1900.

Every year, usually at the beginning of the third week in December, the Federal Council, which meets at Berne, elects a President of the Swiss Confederation, who is also Chief of the Department of Foreign Affairs, for twelve months.

The rule which has been followed in the tranquil republic for some years is that the Vice President of one year becomes the President the next. This rule has been carried out on the present occasion. M. Hauser, who is a native of Wadenswell, Zurich, was elected Dec. 15, 1898, Vice President. The President elected was Dr. Muller, who was in turn Vice President during 1898.

M. Hauser is a Radical. The Radicals have been in power in Switzerland for many years, and have at present an enormous majority in the Federal Council. In spite of their name, however, their radicalism is very different from that of most other States, and few innovations have been introduced by them recently. There are no important questions agitating the republic at present, and it seems safe to predict that, unless unforeseen events occur, M. Hauser's tenure of office will be as quiet politically as the terms of his predecessors.

THE FIRST ASSEMBLY BALL

Society Out in Force Last Night at the Astoria.

THE DECORATIONS ELABORATE

Worthington Whitehouse Led the Cotillion—Prominent Women and Their Handsome Gowns.

Last evening took place the first Assembly ball of the season in the large ballroom of the Astoria. For several years, since the Patriarchs passed into history, the Assembly has been looked upon as the veritable opening of the social year. The Horse Show is only a prelude, and after that event is over society returns to the country. This year the majority of the fashionable people have been very late in coming to town, the delightful weather keeping them where they could enjoy the open. The absence also of many in Europe, and the unusual number of the modish world in mourning, did not augur well for the season which began last evening. Still, it has been an event looked forward to for weeks by many of the débutantes, and it has kept busy a small army of dressmakers and milliners and other industries of that character.

The Assembly of last evening differed but little from those of previous years, except that the floral decorations were more subdued and much less elaborate. The absence of Mrs. Astor, who for years has always made it a point to be present at the first Assembly, was taken as an augury of the beginning of the end, and seemed to confirm the rumors whispered for some time, that with the growth of New York society the Assembly would have to go as Almack's did in London and the Patriarchs' in this city, only a few years ago. There was no evidence, otherwise, of any decline last evening. There were a number of new patronesses, some of them, like Mrs. Edwin Post, young matrons. The guests were received by three representative women—Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, and Mrs. Edmund T. Baylies. There were many very pretty débutantes, quite a list of distinguished foreigners and strangers, Lander and the Hungarian bands played as of yore, the supper was excellent, and the cotillion, with its handsome favors, quite spirited.

Of the patronesses who were absent from cause of family mourning, illness, and foreign travel, were Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Cadwallader Jones, Mrs. Ward McAllister, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Moses Taylor Pyne, Mrs. Gerliyn Redmond, and Mrs. Frederick Sheldon. The absence also of any member of the Vanderbilt, Goelet, Warren, and Belmont families made quite a difference. Besides Mrs. Edwin C. Post, already mentioned, the new subscribers for this year were Mrs. Louis A. Jones, Mrs. William Street, Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod, Mrs. Beverley Robinson, Mrs. Walter L. Suydam, and Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr. Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, who has also been absent on account of mourning, returned.

The ball was not an early one, and it was long after 11 o'clock before it was under way. There were a number of dinners, which were given for the débutantes of the evening, and nearly every one was tardy in arriving. The new private entrance to the Waldorf, on Thirty-third Street, was used, and the stairway and passages leading to the Astoria were lined with palms.

The decorations were of a Christmas character, holly and evergreen prevailing. From the entrance through the halls leading to the foyer, where the patronesses were receiving, the main decorations were palms, which lined the walls, smilax, and wreaths of holly. The foyer itself was banked with palms, Boston ferns, and evergreens, making an elaborate bower. From the gallery running around the room were suspended smilax and holly and irregular garlands of white and pink roses. The mantel in this room was one mass of roses.

In the ballroom itself the keynote was red. There was any quantity of that brilliant scarlet flower the poinsettia, which has been used so effectively in the decoration of Christmas windows at the various florists. The boxes were filled with palms and profusely draped with holly, which formed a dark and contrasting background to the vivid red of the flowers.

In the foyer, receiving the guests, stood Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies. The guests, on entering, made their bow to these ladies and passed on into the great ballroom beyond.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor wore a silver gray silk elaborately embroidered and spangled and her diamonds. Mrs. Baylies was in black tulle spangled with blue electric jet and diamonds. Mrs. Gerry wore white brocade.

Dancing was general until after midnight, when supper was served in the Myrtle and East room at small tables. There was no attempt in this room at elaborate floral decoration. The following was the menu:

MENU.
Chaud.
Gombo de volaille en tasse.
Terrapene, Philadelphia.
Canard, canvasback.
Froid.
Chaud froid de caille.
Mayonnaise de volaille.
Terrine de paté de foie gras.
Rillettes et sandwiches.
Glacés assortis. Petits fours.
Café.
Moet & Chandon, imp. brut.
Apollinaris.

The cotillion began promptly at 1 o'clock. It was led by Mr. Worthington Whitehouse, assisted by Mr. Craig Wadsworth. There were three favor figures. The favors were large bunches of flowers, with ribbons and orders.

Dancing was kept up until a very late hour, and it was nearly 4 o'clock before the last carriage rolled away from the Astoria. There were quite a number of distinguished guests from out of town. Among these were Mrs. Leslie Cotton, the guest of Mrs. Luther Kountze; the Earl of Cassilis, Duncan Pringle of Paris and Louisiana, the guest of Miss Louise Langdon Kane; Baron Allotti, Italian Ambassador to Russia, guest of Mrs. Hamilton Fish Kean; Mr. and Mrs. John Munroe and Miss Julia Hunt of Paris, guests of Mrs. Cadwalader Jones; Count Odazio, George Thompson of Philadelphia, and L. C. Williams of Virginia, guests of Mrs. Frederic Bronson; Mrs. F. Watson of Boston and Miss Faraley of London, guests of Mrs. Beverley Robinson.

Among the débutantes present were Miss Helen Kountze, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Luther J. Kountze, Miss Evelyn Parsons, the daughter of Mr. Schuyler Parsons; Miss Mildred Stokes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes; Miss Cecil Boardman, daughter of Mr. Albert Barnes Boardman; Miss Iselin, daughter of Mrs. John H. Iselin; Miss Ella de Peyster, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster; Miss Harriet Delafield, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Maturin Delafield; Miss Heloise Beeckman, daughter of Mrs. William Beeckman; Miss Emma Rutherford, daughter of Mrs. George Crocker; Miss Crocker of San Francisco, niece of Mrs. Charles B. Alexander; Miss Gurnee, daughter of Mr. W. S. Gurnee, Jr.; Miss Anna Dodge, daughter of Mrs. Earle Dodge; Miss Edith Clark, daughter of Mrs. George C. Clark; Miss Olyphant, daughter of Mrs. Robert Olyphant; Miss Pauline Robinson, daughter of Mrs. Beverley Robinson; Miss Mildred Dix, daughter of Mrs. Alfred Dix; Miss Maria Moran, daughter of Mr. Amadee Moran; Miss Mary Wagstaff, daughter of Mrs. C. Dubois Wagstaff, and Miss Alden, daughter of Mrs. Robert Fulton Weir.

Among the other guests were the Misses Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, the Misses Burden, Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, Miss Georgeanna Wilmerding, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr., Mrs. Samuel Riker, the Misses Riker, Mrs. John Clarkson Jay, Miss Edith Jay, Mrs. A. J. Peabody, Miss Peabody, Mrs. George Schieffelin, the Misses Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Bowers, the Misses Bowers, Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Beekman, Miss Beekman, Mrs. Frederick J. de Peyster, the Misses de Peyster, Mr. and Mrs. George B. de Forest, Mrs. Duncan Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, Miss Lily Oelrichs, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Miss Caroline Stokes, Miss Mildred Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Vatable, Mrs. Anson W. Hard, Miss Hard, Mrs. Henry J. Barbey, the Misses Barbey, Mrs. Stephen Van Rensselaer, the Misses Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Lanfear Norrie, Mrs. Frederick Kernochan, the Misses Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Cutting, Miss Cutting, Mrs. William H. Jackson, the Misses Jackson, Mr. Walter Gurnee, the Misses Gurnee, Mrs. Alexander Van Nest, Miss Van Nest, Miss Georgette Kidd, Miss Susan Prescott Butler, Mrs. Prescott Butler, Miss Gallatin, Miss Atterbury, Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane, Miss Sloane, Mrs. Walter Langdon Kane, Miss Kane, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, Miss Whiting, Miss Daisy Post, Miss Morton, Miss Marie Winthrop, Mrs. George Crocker, the Misses Rutherford, Miss Crocker of San Francisco, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mr. and Mrs. James Hude Beekman, Miss Heloise Beekman, Mrs. George Bird, Miss Metcalf, Miss Field, Mrs. Maturin Delafield, the Misses Delafield, Miss Angelica Church, and Miss Helen Kountze.

Mrs. Edwin C. Post, Mr. and Mrs. John Drexel, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Mrs. Willis Street, Mr. and Mrs. Walter L. Suydam, Mr. and Mrs. Beverly Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod, Mr. and Mrs. William Street, Miss Post, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Bronson, and Miss Bronson, Mrs. Hamilton Fish Kean, Miss Louise Kane, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hampden Robb, Mrs. Charles Marshall, Miss Josephine Johnson, Mrs. James Russell Soley, Miss Soley, Miss Bartlett, Miss Potter, Mrs. Frank C. Hollins, the Misses Hollins, Mrs. R. Williams, Miss Williams, Miss Pansy Roosevelt, Miss Dorothea Miller, the Misses Munde, Mrs. J. Parke Custis Lewis, Miss Eleanor Lewis, Miss Caroline Edgar, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Mrs. Fordyce Barker, the Misses Barker, Mr. and Mrs. John Speyers, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Carey, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, the Misses Robinson, Mr. Moncure Robinson, Mrs. Charles R. Huntington, Miss Huntington, Mrs. Thatcher M. Adams, Mr. Alexander Hadden, Mr. Valentine G. Hall, Mr. Beekman Hoppin, Miss Katherine Dix, Mrs. Thomas S. Young, Miss Young, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mr. Kenneth Robinson, Mr. Percy Bramwell, and Mr. Wainwright Parrish.

Mr. John Iselin, the Misses Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Coster, Miss Coster, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Frelinghuysen, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. Earle Dodge, Miss Anna Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Barnes, Miss Barnes, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Benedict, Miss Coudert, Miss Sylvia de Grasse Fox of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Pendleton, and Messrs. Lispenard Stewart, Robert Van Courtlandt, Robert Gerry, Marshall Dodge, Livingston Beekman, Barclay Kountze, Robert Cornell Sands, Frederic Baldwin, Montgomery Hare, H. Vail Stebbins, Goelet Gallatin, J. Duane Ireland, Frank Polk, David Bishop, Jr., Harry Batcheller, Milton Barger, Macdougall Hawkes, Schuyler Schieffelin, and Robert Cutting. There were a number of beautiful gowns worn.

Among these were Miss Ella de Peyster, white satin slip covered with chenille white net, garlanded with pink roses, pink roses on corsage and in hair. Miss Frances de Peyster, blue satin draped with white embroidered net trimmed with white lace appliqued, and worked in yellow and pink with a white tulle coiffure ornament. Miss Maisie Delafield in sea-green satin ornamented with white panne velvet with gilt trimmings on the skirt and purple orchids in her hair. Miss Harriet Delafield, white crepe de chine combined with mull and trimmed in silver. Miss Julia Delafield, white crepe de chine finished in red panne velvet and yellow lace insertion. A wreath of red roses was worn in the hair. Miss Heloise Beekman, a very beautiful young débutante, in simple white gown. Miss Van Nest, white tulle trimmed with silver spangles. Miss Laura Swann, white panne velvet trimmed with lace and a large pink rose on the corsage. Mrs. Albert Barnes Boardman, gray satin and chiffon over white silk. Boardman, white chiffon over white silk. Miss Helen Parsons, white lace over white silk and pearls. Miss Evelyn Parsons, simple costume of white chiffon over white silk.

PUT CHILD'S BODY IN FURNACE.

Woman Arrested in Philadelphia While Attempting to Dispose of a Little Corpse.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14.—Locked up at Police Headquarters in the City Hall is a white woman, charged with burning the body of a new-born infant in the cellar furnace of a boarding house.

Her name is Mrs. Jennie Scull, and she is thirty-two years old. She does not live with her husband, but has a room in a boarding house, where she has lived for three months. The landlady, Mrs. Wilson, said to-night that when Mrs. Scull came to her she claimed to be a professional nurse and was away from home a good deal of the time.

Wednesday and Thursday Mrs. Soull was absent from home. She came back about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and instead of exchanging a few words with Mrs. Wilson, as was her custom, she passed directly through the house to the kitchen. Mrs. Wilson noticed that she was carrying a bag, but paid no attention to it.

In the kitchen she met Alice Miller, a colored servant of the house and asked her for a candle. The girl got a candle, lighted it and preceded her down to the cellar steps. Mrs. Scull went directly toward the furnace at the end of the cellar. While the servant held the candle Mrs. Scull opened the door and hastily drawing an object from the bag she threw it into the blazing coals. The colored woman, who was watching her, saw that it was the body of a white child. Dropping the candle, she ran screaming up the stairs into the house.

In the meantime George Burton, a colored man employed by Mrs. Wilson, had entered the cellar. He said afterward that he had heard Mrs. Scull's request for a light and had become suspicious. He found the bag on the floor, and was attracted toward the furnace by the odor. He pulled the body from the furnace. Without pausing to look for Mrs. Scull, who had disappeared, Burton went into the street and found Policeman Dougherty of the Nineteenth District. The facts were communicated to Lieut. Mitchell, attached to the Eighth and Lombard Streets Station, who notified the authorities and put his men to work on the case.

NEW CATHOLIC BISHOPS.

ROME, Dec. 14.—At the consistory held to-day the Pope formally announced the appointment of a number of Bishops. One of them was that of Mgr. Fergo McEvay to the Bishopric of London, Ontario, which post he has been occupying since August last.

The Pope also announced the appointments of Mgr. Falconio, the Apostolic Delegate to Canada, as Metropolitan of Larino, and of Mgr. Frederic Eisaux to the united Sees of Sault Ste. Marie and Marquette.

The new Bishop of Havana was installed by his Holiness.

The consistory was held in the Salle Regia, with the usual grand ceremonial and in the presence of the Diplomatic Corps, the Roman nobility, and many prominent strangers. The Pope appeared to be in good health. He smiled continually and was in excellent humor.

A secret consistory in the Sixtine Chapel followed, at which the Pope delivered an allocution of a wholly religious character, and performed the ceremony of opening and closing the mouths of the new Cardinals.

The Pontiff was much acclaimed, especially in the Ducal Hall, where crowds witnessed the procession.

GERMAN REICHSTAG ADJOURNS.

BERLIN, Dec. 14.—In the Reichstag, today, in the continuation of the debate on the budget estimates, Eugene Richter, the Radical leader, commenting on the Emperor's Hamburg speech, defended the House from the reproach of persistently refusing to increase the navy.

"If, however," proceeded Herr Richter, "the Bundesrath is reduced to the position of a body of men whose sole purpose is to register the supreme will, then the Reichstag must revert to the demand for the institution of a responsible Ministry. Since Dr. von Buchka has been head of the Colonial Department the expenditures have doubled, without reckoning the cost of glorious Kiao-Chau, and in proportion as the naval plans have increased, it has become more difficult to secure favorable commercial treaties."

Referring to the Transvaal situation, Herr Richter said: "While the sympathies of Germany are with the Boers, the Government must and is remaining neutral. That is great progress, compared with the unfortunate telegram of some years ago. The war has proved that Great Britain's power has been much overrated. Germany will not again become an anvil, but neither is it her business to be a hammer."

The estimates were eventually referred to the Budget Committee.

The House will reassemble Jan. 9.

ATLANTIC COUNTY GOLF.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 14.—The Atlantic County Country Club's open golf tournament opened here this morning with a match of thirty-two contestants entered to qualify for medal play to follow to-morrow. The first eight to play for first prize, a handsome silver cup; the second eight to play for consolation prize, also a silver cup.

A silver cup offered to-day for the best playing was won by Willie Davis, the open champion. Davis defeated "Jack" Harrison, a professional of Dayton, Ohio, in a match game by a score of 8 to 7.

The following qualified to-day for medal play to-morrow: First prize, Davis and Darby, Lynch and Bohlen, Robbins and Douglas, Forrest and Hamilton; for consolation prize, Villapigue and Singer, Kimball and H. Fownes, Phifer and Tappin, Lippencott and Kirk.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

One of the most active members of the Harvard Club had just returned from a visit to his Alma Mater, and as he was an oarsman of note in his student days, and active in securing money from the New York alumni for the building of the new boathouse on the Charles River, his talk naturally drifted to college rowing. "With every member of the crew back in college next year," said he at the club yesterday, "there seems now no good reason why we should not repeat our triumph of a year ago and make it three straight in the races against Yale. If Lehman did nothing else for Harvard, he did arouse an unusual interest in rowing generally. If we had had in my day some of the spirit that now exists, and for arousing which Mr. Lehman is entitled to credit, our record against Yale would certainly have been a better one. A man can now row all he wants to, and if he has the least taste for the sport there are plenty of opportunities for him to exercise it. With the rivalry between the Weld and the Newell Clubs, Harvard is developing a lot of oarsman, and more than superficial interest in rowing as well. Even with all the old men back in college, it is already the gossip that there may be a considerable change in the make-up of the crew. There were some good oars in last year's freshman crew, and there are some rattling good ones, so far as promise goes, among the new men of this year. The freshies had six eight-oared crews on the water this Fall, and there were a half dozen eights, besides fours and pair-oars in the club crews. It is a great thing for the boys to have a chance to race frequently, as they do now, and Higginson, who will stroke the crew again next June, expects that when the boys can get on the water in the Spring there will be more rowing than was ever before done at Harvard. The new boathouse that we have given them will be ready by that time, and the policy will be to give every man who shows a disposition to row a thorough trying out. That is the policy that will win races for us if any will, and there is a general feeling among the students that it is worth while to try for the crew when it is known that a seat in the boat will depend entirely on the capability of the man instead of on his social position. I think we are on the right track, and that if we keep it up Yale will have to stand from under for some time to come."

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Do you notice how very obsequious and polite your janitor is just at present? Hallboys and servants are generally affected in the same way, and from now until a week from Monday the very best of service may be counted on by occupants of apartments. Were there no other signs to indicate it, this would alone show the near approach of Christmas. It is just so at the clubs, where the Christmas boxes have put in an appearance, and where the suddenly improved service causes fewer complaints to the House Committee. Your barber is a trifle more careful when he shaves you now, and your bootblack admires more openly the success of his efforts to make your boots shine like a mirror. The very air is suggestive of Christmas tips on all sides. In one up-town locality where hallboys are as numerous as are the apartment houses, the boys have instituted a new method of giving hints to tenants. When one of these appears, particularly if it is the wife of a proposed victim, the boys talk to one another about the expected Christmas donations, and have a habit of winding up with: "Well, no one needn't give me nothin' but money! That's all I want."

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One local freight down on the Central Road yesterday brought six platform cars loaded as high as they could safely be packed with Christmas trees. As the train passed Riverside Park down to the freight yard a hundred youngsters playing there spied the load, and every one of them set up an anticipatory shout of delight and greeted the trees with cheers. Most of the trees come from the Catskill region, and are brought to the city by boat to the wharves near Washington Market.

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"Yes, Sir, these are very busy times all about the park, where the squirrels live during the Winter," explained the old keeper who frequents the Ninety-sixth Street path just at the lower end of the north meadows in Central Park. "Getting ready for Winter housekeeping and for the increase in the family that comes in February or March. All those big rough nests you see in the tops of the trees are made by the squirrels who have been busy at their work for a couple of weeks now. You see this is near their regular pairing season. We usually get litters of squirrels here in September and February or March, from three to six to the litter." There promises to be a considerable addition to the park menagerie if every nest that is now being built has a family of even three gray squirrels in the early Spring, for the writer counted twenty-three of these nests in a walk across the park and back, between Central Park West and Fifth Avenue in the belt of woods that lines either side of the Ninety-sixth Street transverse road. This was in a stretch probably less than a sixteenth of a mile in width. The nests are huge affairs—for nests—for some of them would fill a peck measure. They are always in a fork of a tree, and apparently as high up as safety for their perch will permit. Stray twigs, bits of rope, rags, and leaves are used in the make-up of these Winter homes for the universal pets of park frequenters. Very busy in making them the squirrels are, too, and visitors with cakes, fruits, and nuts have more trouble in coaxing the squirrels to come to them for food than usual. When nuts are offered the little fellows hurry away to bury them for their Winter food supply instead of stopping to gorge themselves, as they ordinarily do in the warm weather. One particularly large nest is very close to the East Drive, and placed as it is at the top of a very tall young oak, is an especially sightly one. A pair of young squirrels are building it, and the veteran keeper thinks it is their first essay at home-making, so very industrious are the two that are constructing it.

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Oystermen have a grievance. They say that the sort of weather we have been having is spoiling their trade. Dealers and planters alike are complaining, and the men who handle the opened oysters exclusively have been without anything like a sharp demand for their goods until within the past week, as the Western market is taking nothing like its usual quantity of oysters. The demand has been picking up a bit for the holiday trade, and this is their ray of sunshine. Unless there is a good and long-continued cold snap, they fear that there will be a falling off that will materially affect the business after Jan. 1. Prices hold good, however, and there has been an increase in the export to Europe.

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A rather unique situation has been developed in the steel rail business that was the cause of considerable comment at the Transportation Club, where the good luck of the New Haven road in having made a contract for rails at a very low price some months ago was being talked about. great has been the demand for old rails, not only from the smaller roads that are in the habit of buying second-hand rails, but from the mills as well, that the New Haven people have been able to dispose of all the old rails they have taken up and replaced at a price actually in excess of that which they paid for the discarded rails, the excess in some cases reaching $8 per ton. These old rails are actually bringing more than the company is now paying for the new rails being delivered under their contract made some time ago for delivery this year. One of the directors of the road was quoted as authority for the statement that there is still in use on some of the branches of the road rails that were made in England and first laid on the New Haven road bed about fifteen years ago.

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Parties back from the South say that the hunting in North Carolina and Virginia this year has been better than they have known it for years. There has been a plentiful supply of quail, more good duck than there have been seen in three or four years, and a bountiful supply of wild turkeys, with a good lot of red deer as a side issue. The "blizzard" of last March, which it was feared would play havoc with the birds, apparently did but little damage to either quail or partridge. Rabbits have been so numerous as to be a nuisance in some sections of the country. Hunters who have frequented the shore have been able to get good bags of the shore birds, and if a man wanted possum, coon, or foxes he has been able to get all that sort of game he wanted. There will be a considerable exodus of hunting men to Florida after the holidays for a shy at the quail and deer in the Florida woods unless the slump in Wall Street proves to have been sufficiently severe to knock in the head a lot of plans that have been laid for trips of this nature.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The Assembly ball of last night, the story of which will be found in another column, was the chief topic of anticipatory interest wherever people prominent in the gay world of New York met yesterday, and the preparations for the ball had their effect upon the teas, receptions, and other incidents of the day. A Winter which has brought such an army of débutantes as the present makes the first large subscription ball, where most of these buds make their first bow, an event of more than usual importance, and so the interest and preliminary excitement which last night's event induced are not to be wondered at.

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Friday, always a dull day, even in the height of the season, as compared to its fellows, keeps up its reputation this week and brings little of note, but to-morrow will be marked, as was last Saturday, by a number of débutante receptions. There will be a matinée performance in the Astoria ballroom, both to-day and to-morrow, of the musical burlesque, "The Lady from Chicago," given by the Strollers, and Mrs. Benjamin F. Church's dancing class will hold its first meeting of the season at Sherry's; Mrs. Snedeker's class will also meet at Sherry's, and among minor incidents of the day will be a card party to be given by the Misses de Peyster of 112 East Thirty-sixth Street.

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Among those who arrived on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. from Mediterranean ports yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Kellogg and Mrs. H. F. Kellogg. Mr. Crosby, Commander C. A. Schetkey, United States Navy, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. and Miss Schetkey, Mrs. John Struthers and the Misses I. H. and Armitage Struthers of Philadelphia, Mrs. Helen Weeks, Miss Helen F. Weeks, Miss Whitney, and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Whitehouse and E. G. Whitehouse.

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Among the dinners of to-night is that to be given by Mrs. Joseph T. Low of 57 West Fifty-second Street, who will have as her guests Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Juilliard, Dr. Edward L. Keyes and Mrs. Keyes, Mr. and Mrs. John Hone, Dr. Wyckoff and Mrs. Wyckoff, Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest, and Mr. Charles Godfrey. Mrs. George P. Blade of 62 East Sixty-eighth Street also gives a dinner to-night for her niece, Miss Cornelia Helen Merrill, who recently made her début. Among her guests, as already announced in these columns, will be Miss Elsie de Peyster and Capt. William Cameron of Troop A. The guests at this dinner, being members of Mrs. Church's dancing class, will go direct from the dinner to the first meeting of the class.

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Mrs. H. De Barkeley Parsons of 204 Madison Avenue gave last evening a dinner of sixteen covers. Her guests went from the dinner to the first Assembly ball. Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr., of 8 East Seventy-sixth Street, gave a dinner last night to Miss Kitty Hall. The guests were all débutantes, and among them was Miss Evelyn Parsons, daughter of Mr. Schuyler L. Parsons. The guests at this dinner also went later to the Assembly ball. At the dinner given by Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest of 31 West Thirty-seventh Street, at her residence last evening the guests were Miss Julia Clark, Miss Beatrice Post, Miss Madeline Knowlton, Miss Isabel Cameron, Miss Laura Hard, Miss May Low, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel J. Clarke, Phoenix Ingraham, Goelet Gallatin, Alexander Hadden, Stephen Pell, Lawrence Elliman, Arthur Crosby, Robert Livingston, and Sherman Day.

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Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Alfred Pell and her daughter, Miss Frances Pell, gave a rose tea for Miss Helen Tracy Brown of Flushing, L. I., whose mother was Miss Julia Tracy, a sister of Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan. Mrs. Pell was in gray satin, with lace trimmings, and Miss Pell wore pink crepe de chine.

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The Bachelors and Spinsters had their first dance of the season at Delmonico's last evening. There was a large attendance of the members of the organization and a number of guests. There was a cotillion and a supper served at small tables. The patronesses of this class, most of whom were present, are Mrs. George Tucker Harrison, Mrs. Joseph M. Knapp, Mrs. Samuel Spencer, Mrs. E. A. Bronkerhoff, Jr., Mrs. H. M. Clements, Mrs. Andrew H. Dickinson, Jr., Mrs. R. L. Foster, Mrs. Robert E. L. Lewis, Mrs. Walter St. John Benedict, and Mrs. Herbert R. Woods.

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Mrs. Frederick Edward Ballard of 21 West Seventy-third Street gave a reception at her residence yesterday afternoon to introduce her daughter, Miss Grace Kinsdale Ballard.

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A large reception was given by Mrs. Robert Hoe of 11 East Thirty-sixth Street at her residence yesterday afternoon for her daughters, Mrs. Samuel Morley Evans and Miss Ruth Lawrence Hoe. At the second of the two receptions given on Wednesday by Mrs. Philip S. Brown for her daughter, Miss Jean Brown, there received with Mrs. and Miss Brown Mrs. Brown's sister, Miss Carter; Miss Harriet Barnes, Miss Mary Gardiner of Albany, Mrs. Jones and Miss Rosalie Jones, daughters of Dr. Oliver Livingston Jones; Miss Vibbert, a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Vibbert, and Miss Ella de Peyster, Miss Helen Rogers, and Miss Ethel Ward.

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The wedding of Mr. Graham Lusk and Miss Mary Woodbridge Tiffany, daughter of Mr. Louis C. Tiffany, will be celebrated at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church on the afternoon of next Wednesday, Dec. 20. In Philadelphia yesterday morning Mr. William Wilson Longstreth and Miss Edna Rogers Smith, daughter of Mr. Robert Hobart Smith, were married in St. Mark's Church by the Rev. Dr. Mortimer. There were no bridesmaids, and the maid of honor was Miss Mildred J. Keville. The bride wore a handsome gown of heavy white satin, trimmed with old family lace, her tulle veil being fastened by a wreath of orange blossoms. Her bouquet was of Bride roses and lilies of the valley. Miss Keville wore a gown of white liberty gauze, trimmed with yellow. Her hat was yellow, trimmed with yellow roses, and she carried a large bouquet of yellow chrysanthemums. A pretty feature of the bridal procession was the two pages, Master Edward Smith and Master Edward Smith McCawley, who wore suits of white serge and walked immediately in front of the bride. Mr. Longstreth, the bridegroom, was attended by his cousin, Mr. William Longstreth Smith, who acted as best man. The ushers were Mr. Lawrence Wharton Bickley of New York, Mr. Joseph Hill Brinton, Mr. Walter J. Odiorne, Mr. Joseph Woolston, and Mr. Charles Edwin Shull, and Mr. George Hazlehurst. Immediately after the ceremony a small breakfast followed at the residence of the bride's parents, 1221 Locust Street.

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"Miss Beatrix Jones, daughter of Mrs. Cadwalader Jones of New York, is the young woman," says a correspondent, "whose impress will be seen in and about Chiltern, the new place of Mr. Edgar Scott of Philadelphia, at Bar Harbor. To her Mr. Scott intrusted the transformation of the fourteen acres of wildwood and swamp land into an artistic and enchanting inclosure for his one-hundred-thousand-dollar villa. Mr. A. W. Longfellow of Boston drew the plans for Chiltern, and highly complimented Miss Jones for her wonderful skill and cleverness in the latest and most novel of the professions to be entered by the new woman. Chiltern will be in many respects the most interesting Summer villa in Bar Harbor, romantically situated near Kenarden Lodge, owned by J. S. Kennedy, and George W. Vanderbilt's Point d'Acadia. The house will look as old as the Mount Desert hills, whence the surface, mossy granite composing its half-structure, was taken. Chiltern will be a two-storied structure of native granite and shingle—the main house being 106 by 45, with a wing 82 by 40. It will be ready for occupancy June 1, and will be one of the finest villas in New England."

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The rumor is revived at Bar Harbor that, owing to the expense of maintaining the ferry route of eight miles across Frenchman's Bay, and especially in the light of the memorable disaster at Mount Desert Ferry, the Maine Central Railroad will abandon the ferry and run its rails on to Mount Desert Island, as planned some years ago, having a station at a distance from the village and running a line of stages to it.

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Mr. Anthony Drexel has taken Landon Park, Surrey, for a term of five years. The owner of Landon Park is Lord Onslow, who leaves the county. Landon Park is a very handsome place, with good shooting, and although not so picturesque as Norris Castle, is still one of the great landed estates in England.

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On Monday evening next will take place the first german in Richmond, Va. This is an event of as much importance in the South as the Mardi Gras balls in New Orleans, the St. Cecelia in Charleston, and the Bachelors' german in Baltimore. Many people known in New York will be present at this dance. A party goes from Philadelphia, and Mrs. Frank S. Pleasanton and Miss Pleasanton, who has just made her début, will also be among the number.

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Miss Sylvia de Grasse Fox is in town, having come over from Philadelphia to attend the Assembly. Miss Fox, who is one of the beauties of the Quaker City, will pass a part of the Winter in Bermuda. On Dec. 20 many New Yorkers will go over to Philadelphia for the coming-out ball of Miss Ellen Drexel Paul, which is to be one of the most elaborate entertainments ever given in that city.

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At Mr. Bagby's next musical morning, which will take place on Monday, Mme. Nevada and Mr. David Bispham will sing and Max Bendix, the violinist, will play.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Toye—Brush.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 14.—In the First Presbyterian Church here to-night Miss Rebecca Whitlock Brush, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clinton E. Brush of Irving Avenue, this place, was married to George Benjamin Toye of Toronto, Canada. The Rev. Dr. George L. Spining, pastor of the church, officiated. The bridesmaids were Miss Edith Toye of Toronto, sister of the bridegroom; his cousins, Miss Eugenia Moore and Miss Adriana Quackenbush of New York; Miss Grace L. Brush, a sister of the bride, and Miss Jane Murdock of Pittsburg, Penn. Clinton E. Brush, Jr., a brother of the bride, was best man. Miss Cornelia Brush, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor. The ushers were Herbert H. Moss and Frederick W. Moss of Brooklyn; M. M. Brush, brother of the bride; Watson G. Clark of Cresskill, N. J.; W. Arthur Babcon of South Orange, Norman Brown of Toronto, and Harris S. Quackenbush of New York.

Cooke—Barrett.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Dec. 14.—Miss Margaret Barrett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Barrett, and Frank Cooke were married here to-day by the Rev. Thomas Smith. Miss Julia Barrett, sister of the bride, was to have been maid of honor, and Thomas Cooke, a brother of the groom, the best man, but the couple fooled their friends by going to the parsonage at 6 o'clock and were married while their friends waited for them. The ceremony was to have taken place in the church at 6:30 o'clock.

Northam—Hyde.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 14.—The wedding of Miss Jennie Elizabeth Hyde, daughter of Mr. Salisbury Hyde, to Mr. Russell Chase Northam, son of Mr. Charles H. Northam, took place at Trinity Church today. The wedding ceremony was conducted by the Rev. Ernst De F. Miel, the rector of the church.

Nicoll—Wing.

Dr. Mathias Nicoll, Jr., and Miss Alice Maude Wing, daughter of Mrs. Charles Tudor Wing, were married in the presence of only the very immediate relatives at Mrs. Wing's residence, 1,700 Broadway, yesterday afternoon. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Farley, the Auxiliary Bishop of this diocese, and Dr. and Mrs. Nicoll left shortly after the ceremony on their wedding tour. The wedding was to have been a large one, but all invitations to it were recalled, owing to the death on Tuesday of Frank Evans Wing, an uncle of the bride.

TEXT OF THE SAMOAN TREATIES

Provisions of Agreements with Germany and Great Britain—King of Sweden Arbitrator.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The full text of the treaty negotiated between the United States, Germany, and Great Britain for the adjustment of the questions between the three Governments in respect to the Samoan Islands was made public to-day. The treaty bears date at Washington, Dec. 2, 1899, and after reciting its purpose to be to adjust amicably questions between the three powers in respect to the Samoan group and to avoid future misunderstandings, proceeds textually as follows:

Article I.—The general act concluded and signed by the aforesaid powers at Berlin on the 14th day of June, A. D. 1889, and all previous treaties, conventions, and agreements relating to Samoa are annulled.

Art. II.—Germany renounces in favor of the United States of America all her rights and claims over and in respect to the Island of Tutuila, and all other islands of the Samoan group east of longitude 171 degrees west of Greenwich. Great Britain in like manner renounces in favor of the United States of America all her rights and claims over and in respect to the Island of Tutuila, and all other islands of the Samoan group east of the longitude 171 degrees west of Greenwich. Reciprocally the United States of America renounce in favor of Germany all their rights and claims over and in respect to the Islands of Upolu and Savaii and all other islands of the Samoan group west of longitude 171 degrees west of Greenwich.

Art. III.—It is understood and agreed that each of the three signatory powers shall continue to enjoy in respect to their commerce and commercial vessels in all the islands of the Samoan group privileges equal to those enjoyed by the sovereign power in all ports which may be open to the commerce of either of them.

Art. IV.—The present convention shall be ratified as soon as possible, and shall come into force immediately after the exchange of ratifications.

In faith whereof, &c.

JOHN HAY.
HOLLEBEEK
PAUNCEFOTE.

A separate treaty was negotiated to cover the provision for the settlement of claims in Samoa. It sets forth that the three Governments are "desirous of effecting a prompt and satisfactory settlement of the claims of the citizens and subjects of their respective countries resident in the Samoan Islands on account of recent military operations conducted there, and have concluded a convention for the accomplishment of this end by arbitration."

The King of Sweden and Norway is made arbitrator, and he is not only to determine the amount of claims, but is "to decide to what extent either of the three Governments is bound, alone or jointly with the others to make good these losses."

The nature of the claims to be adjusted is set forth in Article I of this treaty, as follows:

All claims put forward by American citizens or German or British subjects, respectively, whether individuals or companies, for compensation on account of

CURRENCY DEBATE IS TAME

Congressman Sibley Says He Will Oppose the Bill.

DECLINES, HOWEVER, TO SPEAK

Mr. Thayer, a Massachusetts Democrat, Delivers an Argument in Favor of the New Measure.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The debate on the Currency bill in the House to-day was tame and prosaic. The attendance both in the galleries and on the floor was light, and none of the speeches made attracted especial attention. Mr. Sibley, (Dem., Penn.,) who has publicly announced his change of views on the money question, and who, it was thought, might vote for the bill, stated that he would vote against it.

Mr. Thayer (Dem., Mass.,) was the only member of the opposition who made a speech for the bill to-day.

Mr. Cox, (Dem., Tenn.,) who was the ranking minority member of the Banking and Currency Committee in the last Congress, opened the debate to-day in opposition to the Currency bill.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Cox paid his respects to Mr. Grosvenor, whom he characterized as the spokesman of the Administration on the floor. He was a most adept representative of the Executive, said he, for when placed in a hole he never experienced the least difficulty in getting out. [Laughter.]

Mr. Crumpacker (Rep., Ind.,) believed it possible that the enactment of the pending bill into law might enhance the prospects of the necromancer from Nebraska.

"But," said he, "if Bryan should be elected this law would act as a sort of legislative straitjacket and reassure the country by minimizing his capacity for evil."

When Mr. Sibley (Dem., Penn.,) arose to speak at the conclusion of Mr. Olmstead's remarks much interest was manifested, owing to the report that he had changed his views upon the silver question. Mr. Sibley, however, disappointed his audience. He had only risen to say that he proposed to print his views in The Record. He had been offered time by the Republicans, but as he had spoken against the Republican candidates in twenty-seven States in 1896 he did not desire to accept favors at their hands.

On the other hand, he did not desire to embarrass the Democrats by asking for time from them.

He would vote against the pending bill, he said, but he did not entirely agree with the views of members upon the minority side. He would, therefore, content himself with printing his opinions.

Mr. Richardson, the minority leader, called Mr. Sibley to witness that he had been offered thirty-five minutes within which to present his views. To this Mr. Sibley asserted, but said he had not availed himself of the proffer as he did not desire to embarrass the gentleman who had tendered it.

Mr. Ball (Dem., Texas,) said that in order to support this bill almost every Republican in public life had to recant the professions of a lifetime.

Mr. McCleary (Rep., Minn.,) remarked upon the change which had come over the Democrats. In past Congresses they had always seemed eager and anxious to offer a free-silver proposition as a substitute for almost anything that happened to be pending. During the debate not a Democrat had come forward with a free-silver substitute.

Mr. McCleary made himself the target of a fusillade of questions from the Democrats by the assertion of the proposition that during the whole century not a single silver dollar had been coined on private account. During a passage at arms with Mr. Sulzer, (Dem., N. Y.,) Mr. McCleary said that neither Mr. Sulzer's father nor grandfather had ever seen a silver dollar except as a curiosity.

"And if you and your party associates keep on," retorted Mr. Sulzer, "neither will my grandchildren." [Laughter.]

"That depends upon the grandfather," observed Mr. McCleary, amid renewed laughter.

Mr. Boutell, (Rep., Ill.,) in his remarks devoted considerable time to showing that both Jefferson and Jackson were directly opposed to the present Democratic theories of finance.

Mr. Gilbert, (Dem., Ky.,) in opposing the bill, read a letter from the Controller of the Currency, in answer to an inquiry of his, saying that the tax on capital, surplus, and circulation of National banks, if the circulation were reduced to the minimum under the pending bill, would be $2,709,000. The total tax collected from National banks last year was $3,744,000.

Mr. Berry (Dem., Ky.,) said if the Republicans had declared for the pending bill when they got together to fool the people at St. Louis there would not be enough Republicans in the House to-day to get a roll call. He predicted that the bill would yet unhorse the Republican Party.

After some further remarks by Mr. Lewis, (Dem., Ga.,) Smith, (Dem., Ky.,) and Jett, (Dem., Ill.,) against the bill, and Mr. Graff, (Rep., Ill.,) for it, Mr. Thayer (Dem., Mass.,) concluded the debate for the afternoon with a ten-minute speech in favor of the bill. He said he regretted to differ from his colleagues, but his conscience compelled him to dissent.

He spoke of the Chicago platform of 1896 as a great mistake made by a portion of the Democratic Party, created by Jefferson, defended by Jackson, and protected by the immortal Russell of Massachusetts at the sacrifice of life itself. He said he believed that if the question of silver at sixteen to one could be left to the Democratic voters unaccompanied by illustrious names, they would reject it by an overwhelming majority. The time had come, he said, when the financial interests should be relieved from continued agitation of the financial question which had been hanging over the country for the past eight years like a funeral pall. Mr. Thayer declared that the Republicans would not have had the courage to bring in this bill if the little band of heroic Democrats in 1896, in the spirit of self-sacrifice, had not declared for the gold standard. Mr. Thayer was liberally applauded by the Republicans.

At 5 o'clock the House recessed until 8 o'clock.

At the night session thirteen speeches were delivered for and against the bill.

MAJORITY FOR CURRENCY BILL.

Republican Leader Says It Will Have 36 Votes to Spare—Eight Democrats Counted On.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Representative Overstreet of Indiana, in charge of the financial bill now under consideration in the House of Representatives, said to-day that the informal canvasses thus far made showed that the bill would pass on the final vote next Monday by a majority of about 36, in case the full strength of both sides was present. This is based on the calculation that the full Republican vote, 185, and 8 Democratic votes, will be recorded for the bill, and that 7 other Democratic members will refrain from voting. Mr. Overstreet says it is established beyond question that not one Republican vote will be recorded against the bill. There will be no amendment to the present form of the bill except the substition of "July" for "June," in designating a statute referred to in the bill.

Representative Richardson of Tennessee, the Democratic floor leader, says it cannot be definitely stated before to-morrow whether a substitute or amendment will be offered by the Democratic side. There has been some suggestion that a substitute or amendments embodying an affirmative position should be presented, but there are parliamentary objections to this course, as the special rule governing the debate will not permit changes outside the Committee of the Whole, so that no record vote could be secured.

The matter of a Democratic caucus on the bill is also open, with the indications that no caucus will be held.

GALAPAGOS SALE NOT CREDITED.

Secretary Hay Has No Information of Such Negotiations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Responding to a resolution of inquiry, the President to-day sent to the Senate a statement by the Secretary of State concerning the possible sale of the Galapagos Islands.

The Secretary says in his statement that the Department of State has "no recent information as to a proposed sale of the Galapagos Islands by the Republic of Ecuador to Great Britain or any European power."

Presidential Nominations Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations:

To be United States Ministers—William P. Lord of Oregon, to the Argentine Republic; Herbert W. Bowen of New York, to Persia; Arthur S. Hardy of New Hampshire, to Greece, Roumania, and Servia; Lawrence Townsend of Pennsylvania, to Belgium; Ballamy Storer of Ohio, to Spain; John N. Irwin of Iowa, to Portugal.

To be United States Consuls—J. H. Johnson of Texas, at Coaticook, Canada; H. L. Washington of Texas, at Valencia, Spain.

To be Secretaries of Legations—Lloyd C. Griscom of Pennsylvania, at Constantinople; J. C. McNalley of Pennsylvania, to Guatemala and Honduras; Spencer F. Eddy of Illinois, to Paris, (second secretary;) Joseph H. Choate, Jr., of New York, to London (third secretary;) Arthur M. Beaupre of Illinois, at Bogota, Colombia.

House Committees to be Named Soon.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Speaker Henderson has made such progress with the House committees that he was able to state definitely for the first time to-day that the list would be announced before the holiday recess, probably on or about the day before the recess begins. Until then, the Speaker stated, there will be nothing authoritative relative to the Chairmanships or the personnel of committees.

Congressional Recess Begins Dec. 20.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The Senate to-day agreed to the House resolution for Christmas holiday adjournment on the 20th of December until the 3d of January.

Against Married Woman Clerks.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—First Assistant Postmaster General Heath reiterated his former order, that the presence of husband and wife as clerks in the same office is inimical to the service and that the woman's position should go to some one who had no means of support. He says: "I intend to apply this ruling to female clerks who in the future marry. Female Post Office clerks already married, and whose employment under their married names has been approved by the department, will not be disturbed under this ruling."

Remains of Maine Dead.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The Navy Department has given notice that any person claiming the remains of any of the victims of the Maine explosion before the Texas arrives at Hampton Roads with the bodies from Havana, which will be in about fifteen days, may have them sent to their late homes for burial at the expense of the department.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The following fourth class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

NEW JERSEY—South Effingham, C. G. Hope; Midvale, J. E. Pellington.

NEW YORK—Killawog, Ashley Williams.

AGED YONKERS EDITOR WEDS.

John W. Oliver, in His Eighty-fifth Year, Receives Congratulations on His Third Marriage.

Special to The New York Times.

YONKERS, Dec. 14.—John W. Oliver, one of the oldest and most popular citizens of this city, and editor and publisher of the Yonkers Daily Statesman, married Mrs. Maria Du Bois of Kingston, N. Y., at half-past 8 o'clock to-night at his home, Rose Cottage, 102 Warburton Avenue. Mr. Oliver is in his eighty-fifth year. His wife is thirty-two years his junior.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. E. Price, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Oliver is a member, in the parlor of the house, which had been handsomely decorated with roses and smilax; and in which nearly 130 guests had assembled. There were no bridesmaids, best man, or ushers.

Promptly at the hour named Mr. Oliver, walking as proudly erect and as firmly as any young man could have done, entered the room with his bride on his arm and escorted by his son, Edwin A. Oliver. Mrs. Du Bois was attired in a handsome high-necked dress of pearl gray satin. As they made their appearance Miss Edith R. Goldrick, organist of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, played on the piano the nuptial march from "Lohengrin." The couple took their station in the bay window, facing the company, the words which made them man and wife were soon uttered, and then Mr. and Mrs. Oliver were overwhelmed with the congratulations of their friends. The company then sat down to supper.

The witnesses who signed the marriage certificate were Mayor Leslie Sutherland and City Judge William Kellogg. Among others present were Isaac J. Oliver, Chandell R. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. Norton P. Otis, Charles R. Otis, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Andrus, Mr. and Mrs. James Affleck, Mr. and Mrs. William Affleck, Commissioner of Public Works Samuel Cooper and Mrs. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Cozzens, ex-Judge and Mrs. F. X. Donoghue, William H. Doty, President of the First National Bank of Yonkers, and Mrs. Doty; City Attorney James M. Hunt and Mrs. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Ackerley, the Rev. Dr. David Cole, the Rev. Charles E. Allison, the Rev. Dr. W. E. Ketchum and Mrs. Ketchum, the Rev. Dr. A. S. Hobart, S. W. Seybold, Halcyon Skinner, Dr. R. R. Trotter, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen T. Bell, Prof. E. W. Cook, Alderman E. H. Garrison, ex-Senator J. Irving Burns and Mrs. Burns, Dr. W. H. Bell and Mrs. Bell, E. O. Carpenter, and John T. Waring.

Many pretty wedding presents were received, among them a wicker armchair, attached to which was a card with the inscription, "The Editor's Easy Chair." Apropos of this, the bridegroom remarked that he would be in his real editorial chair as usual to-morrow morning and that the best place to spend a honeymoon was right in his own home.

This is Mr. Oliver's third marriage. His second wife died two years ago. A few months ago he thought it was time to have a housekeeper to look after his home, and made known his conclusions to Mrs. Cyrus Sickley of Yonkers, a friend of his first wife. Mrs. Sickley said she knew just the person he needed, and introduced him to Mrs. Du Bois, who had been a widow for some years. Mr. Oliver soon satisfied himself that Mrs. Sickley had not been mistaken. His admiration for his housekeeper's qualities ripened into affection for herself, with the result seen to-night.

Mr. Oliver has three children now living—a son and two daughters—six grandchildren and five great grandchildren. His son, Edwin A. Oliver, is associate editor of The Statesman, and is well-known as a humorous writer. The aged editor comes of a family remarkable for the longevity of its members. His father lived to be ninety-six years old.

TO FIX DRUG CLERKS' HOURS.

Agreement on a Bill to be Sent to the Legislature.

The various organizations of druggists in the city have agreed upon the form of a bill providing for shorter hours for drug clerks, which will be introduced at the coming session of the Legislature.

It provides that a clerk must not work more than 140 hours in two weeks. He may work 76 hours in one week, but the next week he must receive an allowance for the six hours over-time of the preceding week. Clerks must not sleep in the stores where they are employed unless the sleeping apartments are approved by the Board of Health. The act will apply only to cities of the first class.

Testimonial for Slayer of Burglar.

DEEP RIVER, Conn., Dec. 14.—The Directors of the Deep River Savings Bank evidenced their appreciation of the fidelity and courage of night watchman Harry D. Tyler, who heroically attacked four men who were endeavoring to gain an entrance into the bank early Wednesday morning, and who killed one of the burglars, by presenting him with a purse of $500 this afternoon. Accompanying the gift were resolutions expressing the Directors' appreciation of the watchman's faithful services.

Newport Real Estate Sold.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 14.—F. P. Garretson has purchased the large estate of the late Joseph Tuckerman on Mill Street, near Bellevue Avenue, which is one of the most desirable residential portions of Newport.

Another Chicago Broker Bankrupt.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—Liabilities aggregating $137,297 are scheduled in a petition in bankruptcy filed to-day by Daniel W. Archer, a broker. The petitioner was formerly in business in Iowa and Nebraska, and most of his debts were contracted in 1893.

SUPREME COURT SALE.

Nos. 30 & 32 W. 44th St.

NEAR FIFTH AVE.,

To be sold at auction by WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer,

TUESDAY, DEC. 19, AT 12 NOON,

At the New York Real-Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

This is perhaps the choicest piece of vacant property in this select neighborhood. Excavated and ready for immediate building; specially adapted for club, apartment-house, or institution.

Parties wishing to purchase privately or desiring any information, address J. P. Everett, Esq., Attorney for owners, 4 Warren St., (Tel. 3882 Cortlandt,) or A. Stern, 31 Nassau St.

HOW TO CONTROL TRUSTS

Publicity, Prof. Clark Says, Will Destroy Their Power.

THE CHECK OF COMPETITION

Enforced Uniformity of Prices Urged to Enable Competing Elements to Work at Advantage.

Prof. John B. Clark of Columbia University said last night, at the Cooper Institute, that the most effective means for controlling trusts were publicity regarding their affairs and the compulsion of uniformity in their prices. The occasion was a discussion of the "Pros and Cons of Trusts," held under the auspices of the Fellow-Citizenship Association of the East Side House Settlement. John Graham Brooks of Cambridge, Mass., presided. Mr. Brooks claimed that, in the strict sense of the word, there were no practical monopolies in existence. He said:

"You can swell and water stocks to an enormous extent, but you can't swell man's capacity for management. Men in several trusts have come to me and said that they were put to their wits' end to get managers of sufficient ability to warrant a jump of, say, from five to twenty millions."

Mr. Brooks urged trades unionists to fight the trusts tooth and nail if it finally appeared that the men on top did not divide the profits with those at the bottom. He believed that with the publicity here of the trust's affairs which he said English and German laws enforce they could be controlled.

Prof. Clark then addressed the association. In part he said:

"A moral energy on the side of the people that is simply irresistible is necessary when the people and great concentrations of capital come into opposition.

"Without being an absolute monopoly, a trust can be one to a very large degree. Trusts generally pay pretty good salaries to their employes, because it won't do to have a hostile public in front and fire in the rear.

"If a trust doesn't raise prices, it is because for some reason it cannot. It is that reason which we want to get at. Just now steel and iron products are increased by the natural operation of the law of supply and demand. But statistics show that trusts do generally increase prices.

"A trust can work very damaging effects upon the laboring class as a whole, and still pay good wages to its employes. If it decides to decrease production and curtail its list of employes, it pours a certain number of wage earners into the labor market, and the wages of the class as a whole are bound to go down.

"There are three ways of dealing with trusts. In the first place, you can let these monopolies or consolidations grow to an immense size and then nationalize them—absorb them by the Government. I do not think this plan will work well. While I love the State, I haven't the greatest confidence in all of its officers.

"In the second place, our Legislatures can pass sweeping prohibitory laws, such as they have now in Arkansas and Texas. If, instead of having States like New Jersey and Delaware competing to get trusts, we had all the States, like Arkansas and Texas, shutting them out, and the Federal Government assisting, we could at least keep the trusts in a more or less perturbed state of mind. But even that wouldn't put them out of existence.

"There is a third measure, but it will not be resorted to very soon because the public does not seem to want it and the trusts are in deadly opposition to it. It is the natural method of dealing with trusts. Why is it that sugar isn't dearer? It is not because of any benevolence on the part of the heads of the trust, but because of some check. That check is competition in a new form. If they put the prices up, new mills will come into the field. It is potential competition that makes it impossible for prices ever to be raised above a certain point. There is no checking this potential competition absolutely. The world is full of capital. The trusts themselves are continually pouring out new capital which must be used.

"Beyond a certain point, trusts cannot raise prices, but it is within that degree that the great evil lies. The new mill instead of coming into the field to-day waits until to-morrow. Potential competition is slow—it must be made more active.

"The competing power of a great trust is a terrible thing, but it can be destroyed by publicity. This means that the public must know the freight rates, the way in which the different customers are being treated, and whether or not uniform prices are being asked. If the large number of business facts were made public it would go far to disarm trusts.

"There is a kind of legislation we haven't tried yet. It must be made necessary for trusts to charge uniform prices everywhere. In this way all the competitors can be protected, and competition will always be possible.

"We can save that great productive power that is in the trust for the uses of our people, and we shall need it in the struggle with the nations."

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Mercer Street Building Company of New York City; capital $5,000. Directors—Horace E. Parker, Pierce J. Lang, and Harry L. Alden, New York City.

Ulrich Blank Book Manufacturing Company of New York City; capital $8,000. Directors—Abraham Ulrich, Mary Ulrich, and Nathan Tuchman, New York City.

New York Buff Company of New York City; capital $5,000. Directors—Raymond J. Fries, Robert L. Leary, and Frank L. Holt, New York City; Louis K. Fries, New Rochelle.

Alfred M. Best Company of New York City; to do a general reporting and publishing business; capital, $5,000. Directors—Frederic J. Swift, and Alfred M. Best, New York City.

Mariana Mining Company of New York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—Adolphe Monell-Sayre, Mary Monell-Sayre, Frank R. Stevens, and Carl A. Burbank, New York City; Milan H. Goodwin, Brooklyn.

New York Law Service Corporation of New York City; to edit and publish legal periodicals and publications; capital, $50,000. Directors—Siegbert G. Lewin, Peter L. Jones, and Albert S. Davis, New York City.

Ardenia Corporation of Garrison; to deal in real estate; capital $60,000. Directors—Stuyvesant Fish, and William Church Osborn, New York City; Samuel Sloan, Jr., and M. Benjamin, Harrison; Charles De Rhon, Jr., Cold Spring.

Shantz Button Company of Warsaw; capital $50,000. Directors—William C. Guionlock, S. Benedict Whitlock, Warren W. Hawley, Joseph C. Buxton, and L. Hayden Humphrey, Wyoming; John B. Shantz, La Salle; Thomas J. Wilcox, Niagara Falls.

Griffiths Manufacturing Company of New York City; to manufacture patent medicines; capital, $25,000. Directors—David G. Griffiths, Eugene D. Berry, and George M. L. Boehm, Brooklyn; William A. Rudd, and Willard Griffiths, New York City.

Merchant Switch Manufacturing Company of Rochester; capital $50,000. Directors—George E. Merchant, John McGarvey, Gerald E. Merchant, and N. Frederick Foote, Rochester; Edward B. Talcott, and James B. Brady, New York City; Augustine Veghte, Troy.

International Fire Engine Company.

TRENTON, Dec. 14.—The International Fire Engine Company was incorporated here to-day. The company is capitalized at $9,000,000, of which $4,000,000 is preferred stock, bearing 7 per cent. cumulative dividends. The company is authorized to manufacture and deal in fire engines and all kinds of fire apparatus and appliances. Harry S. Stahlknecht and William A. Dinsmore of New York and William N. Locato of Orange are the incorporators.

Incorporated in Delaware.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 14.—These concerns were chartered at Dover to-day:

American Chemical Fire Fail Company of Philadelphia; capital $100,000; to manufacture and sell improved fire apparatus.

American Fibre and Fuel Company of New York; capital $100,000; to secure improved land and buildings for the manufacture of fuel and fibre.

MONEY RATES BECOME EASIER.

Treasury Anticipates the Payment of January Interest on Bonds—Talk of Gold Exports.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Secretary Gage announced to-day that he would anticipate the interest due Jan. 1, 1900, on United States registered and coupon 4 per cent. bonds of 1907 without rebate. Checks to the number of 26,563 will be mailed to-morrow to holders of the registered bonds, and interest on the coupons will be paid on presentation of the same. The amount of the former is $4,386,505 and of the latter $671,381, making a total of $5,057,886, less the interest on bonds recently purchased, and less the interest already anticipated by the Secretary's offer of Oct. 10 to pay interest due at any time during the present fiscal year with a rebate of about 2.4 per cent. Applications for interest to become due after the offer of Oct. 10 must be made before Jan. 1.

Following upon the announcement from Washington of the Treasury's intention to anticipate January interest on Government bonds, this notice was posted in the Sub-Treasury here:

"This office has been authorized to prepay, without rebate, interest due Jan. 1 on 4 per cent. bonds of 1907, beginning Dec. 15. Checks for registered interest will be mailed from Washington on the 15th and 16th insts."

The notice was signed by M. L. Muhleman, Acting Assistant Treasurer, who gave it as his opinion that this would release between $3,500,000 and $4,000,000 at this point.

Call loan money rates ruled yesterday at 6 per cent. At one time a demand for accommodation put the rate at 7 per cent., but before the close of the stock market the rate was 4½ per cent., and later on 4 per cent. Time money rates were the same as on Wednesday. Demand sterling opened strong, at $4.88 bid, but apparent corroboration of a British advantage in the Transvaal made the rate easier, and the closing quotation was $4.87⅞ to $4.88. One opinion on sterling getting below the gold export rate was that it was due to the raising in London of the premium on bar gold. An authority on Exchange expressed these views:

"I quote demand sterling at the close of the market at $4.87⅞, less brokerage, one-thirty-second. The market opened at $4.88 bid. At such a date, unless my judgment and experience err, we could have shipped gold without loss. The exchange market got soft on reports of a victory over the Boers, and the buying back of stocks sold yesterday, and the fun of this is that our people passed for Londoners. 'London account' is old Street slang, but there are many who believe in it. The decline in or raid on the stock market was due to money conditions, and a disposition to regard affairs as looking blue.

"As to the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in anticipating without rebate the January interest, it's but a drop in the bucket—only a little over $5,000,000. Of this about $3,000,000 will come out. What will change the money situation? The end of the South African war. But for that war we would have imported $25,000,000 to $30,000,000 of gold and everything would be lovely. End the war, and the result will be comfort, abundance, and booming stocks."

A canvass of the gold-handling houses last evening found a general opinion that for the time being exports are out of the question. At the Assay Office, where there is $80,000,000 of gold bars, it was reported that no inquiries pointing to a shipment on an up turn of the sterling market had been made.

Expressions of relief were general when it was known that the discount rate of the Bank of England had not been raised from 6 per cent. and on the announcement that the January interest on Government bonds would be paid in advance without rebate, while fears were expressed of a money and exchange relapse should the reports or rumors of British success in the Transvaal be denied on authority or should another British reverse be made known. A story that an officer of the National Bank of Commerce had given an opinion that the money tide had turned from the West toward New York was denied by that official. He had simply made known the arrival of a sum of importance from St. Louis. From Chicago came $100,000 to a Wall Street bank, and more gold—about $300,000—came from Canada.

FOREIGN TRADE IN NOVEMBER.

Imports Increased $22,375,000 and Exports Decreased $6,600,000.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The November statement of the imports and exports of the United States issued by the Bureau of Statistics shows as follows:

Merchandise.—Imports, $74,452,283, of which $32,226,490 was free of duty; increase over November, 1898, about $22,375,000.

Domestic exports, $121,802,627; decrease nearly $6,600,600.

Gold.—Imports, $2,904,043; exports, $364,310; decrease in imports over $2,225,000; decrease in exports, $849,000. Silver—Imports, $2,772,390; exports, $4,480,166; increase in imports, $500,000; increase in exports, $416,000.

During the last eleven months there was increase of $152,576,412 in the imports of merchandise and an increase of $34,494,703 in the exports of merchandise.

FIFTH AVENUE ELECTRIC 'BUS.

Experiments with a New Vehicle to be Commenced Next Week.

The Fifth Avenue Stage Company will begin experimenting next week with electric omnibuses to determine the kind of vehicle best adapted for its purposes. The one to be tried first was not built for a stage, and will accommodate, including roof-seating, only fourteen persons. It is intended only to gauge the conditions obtaining on Fifth Avenue.

The 'bus will not be operated on schedule time, but at different times of the day, and under various conditions, and will carry passengers for the regular fare. When the company has become satisfied as to the feasibility of electric vehicles and settled upon the best kind, they will be substituted for the present horse coaches.

Women's Common Sense Attire.—H. K. Bush-Brown, the sculptor, will give the text of his recent address to the Rainy Day Club, in which he urges the abolition of the fashion plate and argues for greater simplicity in women's dress, in THE NEW YORK TIMES next Sunday. Order in advance to be sure of getting a copy. Sunday edition, 3 cents. All the news that's fit to print. —Adv.

Mrs. Burnett's New Novel

is accepted by reviewers and readers alike as the greatest work that she has written. The book combines the grace and charm of her early novels with a strength of plot and of characterization bespeaking the full maturity of her intellectual powers and of her literary art. It promises to surpass in popularity the author's "Lass o' Lowrie's" and "Lady of Quality," of each of which over 100,000 copies have been sold. The title of the novel is

In Connection With

The De Willoughby Claim.

12mo, 445 pages, $1.50.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, *Publishers*, 153-157 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

PRODUCTS OF NORTH CHINA

Peculiar Methods Pursued by the Natives There.

TWO CROPS A YEAR GATHERED

No Statistics Reliable—Indian Corn Well Established—Conservatism of Chinese Farmers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Advance sheets of the report of James W. Ragsdale, United States Consul at Tientsin, on the agricultural products of North China, have been issued by the Bureau of Foreign Commerce. The report considers both the products and agricultural methods of the two principal northern provinces, Pechili and Shantung, which are taken as typical of the northern part of the empire. This region has an alluvial soil, and is usually capable of producing good crops when there is an adequate rainfall, which, however, not infrequently fails. At such times there is always a risk of a general famine.

"Perhaps the most important crop is wheat," says the report. "It grows all over Northern China, with but slight differences in manner of cultivation, due to local climate. If the wheat gets a good start in the Autumn, it looks well all Winter. It is much helped by the rains, and especially by the snows, which generally occur at intervals through the Winter.

"The Chinese are very expert in the use of manure, which they dry in the spring and pulverize; and it is always for sale at the river markets at a price varying with the locality. This manure is brought to the fields in carts, and is poured into the seed drill with the seed, so as to make a little go a great way. The practice of drilling everything is sometimes a wasteful one, as there is almost always (with their imperfect machines) a much larger quantity of seed put in the ground than can live in the limited space intended for it, and much of it has to be pulled up later by hand.

"Much of the land is made to yield two full crops a year, and after the wheat has been gathered in June, the land may be planted in beans or sweet potatoes, maize, or some other late crop. But it is recognized as the better plan to let the ground lie fallow until after Autumn harvest, when wheat may be put in again, as the increased yield compensates for the loss of the extra crop.

"The wheat usually ripens about the beginning of June, when the stalk is either pulled up by hand or the straw cut (with a small sickle not more than 4 inches in length) very near the root. It is thrashed out by the passage of a stone roller over it, and the winnowing is generally done by throwing the grain and chaff into the air with shovels, by which crude process most of the chaff is eliminated—at least a sufficient amount to satisfy the Chinese demands.

"It is very difficult," the report continues, "to ascertain the product of any Chinese crop per acre or 'mou.' All measures in China, like all weights, are extremely variable. The farmer will tell you that his land yielded so many pecks, but it may be incidentally learned that the 'peck' of that region is but a third as large as the one used in another district near by. Acres, bushels, pecks, pounds, &c., have no fixed value. For these reasons all statistics as to the productiveness of Chinese land are to be taken with considerable allowance."

Next to wheat, probably the most important food crop is millet, of which an enormous quantity is grown everywhere. White rice does not grow in Northern China, although found in Tientsin and Peking. Millet is planted as early in the Spring as the rains will allow. It is drilled into the ground and worked by plowing between the rows while it is small, and later by hoeing.

What is called "tall millet" bears no relation to the grain last mentioned. It is very similar to the sorghum, or sugarcane, extensively grown at one time in the Middle and Western States. It is planted about the same time and under the same general conditions as millet, but it grows to from 10 to 15 feet in height. "In this plant," says the report, "nature has furnished one of her best gifts to the forestless plains of Northern China. The blades are stripped from the stalks while green and cured for fodder. When ripe, the tops are thrashed for the grain. The stalk of the sorghum is so full of silica that it is invaluable for making hedges and for the roofs and sides of buildings. When used for the latter purpose the stalks are covered with very thick layers of mud, and withstand the heaviest rains for a long time. When they finally rot, they can be removed, and what is left is used for fuel. Finally, after the stalks are cut and removed from the fields, the roots are pulled up and stored away for fuel, and thus every vestige of the plant is made to serve some useful purpose.

"Indian corn has undoubtedly been introduced into China during the present dynasty," says Mr. Ragsdale. "It never grows to a great height, and the yield is probably not a quarter as large per acre as in the United States; but it is useful to take the place of other crops in a dry year, since it can be planted much later than either kind of millet. It is now thoroughly established as one of the standard crops of Northern China."

Barley is grown to some extent, and in the poor soil near the mountains much buckwheat is raised in small patches. Besides the millet already mentioned are several other kinds. The varieties of these small grains are so numerous that it is a proverb that not even a farmer can repeat all the names.

"Sweet potatoes are found throughout this entire region, sometimes of an excellent quality. They are perhaps the cheapest form of food accessible to the poor and are easily cultivated, being propagated from shoots set out after the rains have begun. Tobacco is another plant which China owes to the West, although that fact has long been forgotten. It cannot be said to be introduced more than two hundred years, but its use has become practically universal. Foreigners think it too mild, but the Chinese are attached to it. It is smoked in long pipes, holding very small quantities."

Beans of various kinds are raised in great quantities, and the peanut, said to be an importation, is extensively cultivated throughout Northern China. Poppy is grown in considerable areas in various parts of Northern China, but statistics of the production are not available. The profit is largest on food crops, but the injury done by the withdrawal of so much productive land amid such a dense population is very great.

"As market gardeners," continues the report, "the Chinese excel. They have the infinite patience which is able to tire out the hosts of insect foes always lying in wait for the farmer, and they have a large variety of vegetables which they assiduously cultivate. They are very fond of melons, and these are so cheap and abundant as to bring them within reach of the poorest people.

"The Chinese have for ages understood the art of grafting. Their orchards are a source of great profit, and are tended with ceaseless patience and care to protect the crop from insects, birds, and the still more dreaded human thieves. Fruit is always picked before it is ripe, to lessen the danger of losing it altogether, and to make it easier of transport. Now that railways have been introduced to some extent, there is no reason why fruit crops should not be brought to a profitable market."

Concerning the implements and methods in use by the farmers of Northern China, Mr. Ragsdale says:

"The Chinese hoe is a clumsy implement. It has a surface more than six inches square, and its function is to cut weeds in two, and to stir the soil from beneath, without to any extent removing it. The plow is always small, with but one handle, the moldboard having a very few inches of surface, and being always designed for surface work only. The plows are frequently drawn by men and women. No Chinaman has the smallest conception of such a thing as deep plowing, and he would be horrified at the idea of turning all the valuable surface soil underneath. The harrow is not unlike the kind we used a hundred years ago, and the farmer often has a brush drag for a convenience. He depends upon the Winter frosts, however, to do most of the work of pulverizing the lumpy soil, and in the Spring it is always easy to get the ground which was plowed in the Fall into shape for planting.

"Chinese agriculture," says the report in conclusion, "like everything Chinese, illustrates the talent of this race for doing almost everything by means of almost nothing. They fatally lack initiative; but if new methods are forced upon their attention, they may be persuaded to adopt them, and, once having done so, they will not again give them up. Efforts to introduce American cotton and other foreign seeds have generally been a failure, owing to the reluctance of the Chinese to use them, and especially to the fact that the seeds themselves do not produce the results which they do in their native soil."

Mr. Stern's Yacht Virginia Tried.

BATH, Me., Dec. 14.—The steam yacht Virginia, built by the Bath Iron Works for Isaac Stern of New York, had a four-hours' steaming trial off the Maine coast this afternoon. Mr. Stern had as guests J. F. Toms and C. R. Crane of New York. The owner has expressed his satisfaction with the boat, as every requirement was fulfilled. The Virginia will leave for New York in ten days to go into commission.

Important Announcement.

OWING to the unprecedented demand for "The Letters of Robert Louis Stevenson," the first large edition of the work, which was expected to suffice for the holiday season, was exhausted within a few days of publication. A second edition, necessarily smaller on account of the impossibility of securing the requsite quantity of paper, was immediately printed, and of this only a limited number remain unsold. A third edition of 3,000 sets is now printing, only a part of which will be ready before Chistmas.

A special edition of the "Letters" for subscribers to the Thistle Edition is also nearly sold out.

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IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The Sub-Treasury team lost a chance to win two games in the Bank Clerks' League at Reid's alleys last night through Jenkins missing an easy spare. The team won the first game easily from the Hamilton Bank bowlers. The Chemical National Bank five disposed of the Hamiltons as easily in the second game.

In the third game the Sub-Treasury team held a lead until Smith, the last man of the Chemical team, had bowled. The latter finished the game with two strikes, and it was left to Jenkins, the last man on the Sub-Treasury team, to win the game. He made nine on his first ball, and it only required a spare to win the game for the Sub-Treasury. Jenkins, however, missed the single-pin spare, losing ten pins and the game. Score:

FIRST GAME.

Hamilton—Crosby, 138; Ward, 87; Hasbrouck, 99; Kottmeier, 168; Mooney, 125. Total, 617.
Sub-Treasury—Jordan, 139; Oakley, 125; Bird, 152; Copeland, 190; Jenkins, 157. Total, 763.

SECOND GAME.

Chemical—G. Whitehead, 141; Wray, 127; E. Whitehead, 138; Hoyt, 126; Smith, 169. Total, 701.
Hamilton—Crosby, 130; Ward, 79; Hasbrouck, 151; Kottmeier, 102; Mooney, 181. Total, 643.

THIRD GAME.

Chemical—G. Whitehead, 120; Wray, 160; E. Whitehead, 146; Hoyt, 94; Smith, 183. Total, 703.
Sub-Treasury—Jordan, 178; Oakley, 131; Bird, 120; Copeland, 125; Jenkins, 140. Total, 694.

Three close games were decided in the Fire Insurance League, at Reid's Alleys, last night. The Greenwich team won two games, the first from the Liverpool and London and Globe, by 15 pins, and the second from the Queen Company, with only 20 pins to spare. Queen defeated Liverpool and London and Globe in the third game by 42 pins. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Greenwich—Falkland, 165; Rowe, 164; Sprague, 137; Grafius, 162; Van Saun, 157. Total, 785.
Liverpool and London and Globe—Constant, 163; Gardner, 165; Smith, 147; Bentley, 144; Walker, 151. Total, 770.

SECOND GAME.

Greenwich—Falkland, 120; Rowe, 141; Sprague, 120; Grafius, 173; Van Saun, 166. Total, 720.
Queen—Doubleday, 125; Lea, 127; Galloway, 155; Provoost, 147; Burdick, 146. Total, 700.

THIRD GAME.

Queen—Doubleday, 150; Lea, 120; Galloway, 141; Provoost, 125; Burdick, 155. Total, 689.
Liverpool and London and Globe—Constant, 121; Gardner, 137; Smith, 110; Bentley, 110; Walker, 169. Total, 647.

The interest in the Columbia League last night centred in the game between the Empires and Riverdales, old-time rivals. The Riverdales carried off the honors, winning by fifty-six pins. The Enterprise team was the other competitor in the series, and each team won and lost a game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Riverdale—Brodbeck, 142; Schumacher, 167; Merten, 116; Schlusing, 196; Zollinger, 171. Total, 772.
Enterprise—Koeber, 170; Miller, 127; Schlumbohs, 150; Ficken, 115; Kuehn, 166. Total, 708.

SECOND GAME.

Empire—D. Shiman, 181; Stoff, 208; Williamson, 169; Young, 160; Arnold, 185. Total, 894.
Enterprise—Koeber, 146; Miller, 146; Schlumbohs, 133; Kuehn, 176; Kolb, 162. Total, 743.

THIRD GAME.

Riverdale—Brodbeck, 142; Schumacher, 172; Merten, 185; Schlusing, 168; Zollinger, 189. Total, 876.
Empire—D. Shiman, 166; Stoff, 195; Williamson, 130; Young, 146; Arnold, 183. Total, 820.

An interesting series of games was decided in the American National tournament last night. In the first game the Golden Rods downed the Lotus team by 5 pins. The second game between the Lotus and Columbia teams resulted favorably for the former. The third game furnished the best bowling of the night, the Golden Rods defeating the Columbias by a score of 969 to 921. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Golden Rod—Meir, 158; Eckstein, 181; Herbert, 178; Sherwood, 208; Eck, 174. Total, 899.
Lotus—Gerdes, 190; Heath, 186; Warmuth, 164; Rehm, 143; Boemermann, 211. Total, 894.

SECOND GAME.

Lotus—Gerdes, 189; Heath, 176; Warmuth, 165; Rehm, 176; Boemermann, 163. Total, 849.
Columbia—Taylor, 149; Drew, 154; Brophy, 158; Hartley, 166; Roche, 148. Total, 775.

THIRD GAME.

Golden Rod—Meir, 212; Eckstein, 168; Herbert, 171; Sherwood, 211; Eck, 198. Total, 969.
Columbia—Taylor, 193; Drew, 189; Brophy, 147; Hartley, 193; Roche, 199. Total, 921.

The Morris Wheelmen team bowled in excellent form in the Harlem League last night, winning games from the Knickerbockers and Riverdales. In the game against the Riverdales. MacDonald rolled 235, the best score of the night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Morris Wheelmen—MacDonald, 163; O'Neill, 163; Schwager, 191; Huncken, 144; Gibson, 221. Total, 887.
Knickerbocker—Meyer, 172; La Forest, 175; Snyder, 163; Bump, 153; Lehrbach, 145. Total, 808.

SECOND GAME.

Riverdale—Monahan, 172; Gray, 190; Brouwer, 208; H. Ebling, 149; E. Ebling, 167. Total, 886.
Knickerbocker—Meyer, 188; La Forest, 155; Snyder, 147; Bump, 157; Lehrbach, 179. Total, 824.

THIRD GAME.

Morris Wheelmen—MacDonald, 235; O'Neill, 190; Schwager, 186; Huncken, 147; Gibson, 165. Total, 923.
Riverdale—Monahan, 148; Gray, 159; Brouwer, 192; H. Ebling, 214; E. Ebling, 171. Total, 884.

Bushwick Council tied Philadelphos Council for first place last night in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament on Trainor's alleys by defeating both Iolanthe and De Forest Councils. A large contingent of Bushwick Council "rooters" was present. Score:

FIRST GAME.

Bushwick Council—Corrigan, 145; Scharfenberg, 126; Bucken, 117; Miles, 168; Baker, 193. Total, 749.
Iolanthe Council—Benners, 115; Law, 159; Carey, 159; Smith, 93; Kay, 179. Total, 705.

SECOND GAME.

De Forest Council—Arps, 141; Cadieu, 146; Kruse, 171; Walter, 169; Maas, 171. Total, 798.
Iolanthe Council—Benners, 158; Law, 131; Carey, 109; Smith, 190; Kay, 190. Total, 778.

THIRD GAME.

Bushwick Council—Corrigan, 208; Scharfenberg, 155; Bucken, 133; Miles, 161; Baker, 169. Total, 821.
De Forest Council—Arps, 149; Cadieu, 148; Kruse, 133; Walter, 172; Maas, 176. Total, 778.

Of the four teams that competed in the Arcade head-pin tournament last night, not one of them reached the 400-mark. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Eccentric No. 1—Kelly, 93; Meagher, 90; Tobin, 99; Breen, 56; Ehlers, 65. Total, 393.

SECOND GAME.

Eccentric No. 2—Gonoude, 72; W. Connolly, 71; H. Connolly, 85; Veith, 88; Russell, 58. Total, 374.

THIRD GAME.

Harlem Plattdeutscher—Kuhlmann, 82; Fennikohl, 88; Cracker, 39; Gerken, 34; Purogal, 24. Total, 264.

FOURTH GAME.

Woodland—Dittrick, 40; Shurter, 56; Hotz, 85; Dersch, 88; Schiermeister, 69. Total, 338.

The Edisons rolled the best scores in the Arlington National Tournament last night and won two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Welcome—Bernet, 155; Wenderoth, 178; Doerr, 126; Schmidt, 162; Schulze, 118. Total, 749.
Linwood—Downes, 138; Courtney, 134; Brennan, 114; Tindale, 126; Daley, 179. Total, 691.

SECOND GAME.

Edison—Rae, 100; Roth, 165; Wenzel, 163; Holme, 169; Reese, 164. Total, 761.
Linwood—Downes, 151; Courtney, 145; Brennan, 113; Tindale, 134; Daley, 88. Total, 631.

THIRD GAME.

Edison—Wenzel, 161; Rae, 133; Roth, 160; Holme, 156; Reese, 213. Total, 824.
Welcome—Schulz, 143; Bernet, 138; Doerr, 152; Schmidt, 145; Wenderoth, 148. Total, 716.

The Fidelias, Americas, and Knickerbocker Athletic Club broke even in the series of games decided in the National League at Starr's Tournament Hall last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Knickerbocker—Davis, 164; Headley, 202; Parker, 168; Todd, 152; Starr, 174. Total, 860.
Fidelia—Wagner, 129; Kibbel, 127; Koster, 167; Poege, 179; Amann, 131. Total, 733.

SECOND GAME.

Fidelia—Wagner, 159; Kibbel, 154; Koster, 183; Poege, 189; Timm, 183. Total, 868.
America—Heitzman, 198; Freudenthal, 150; Cooke, 160; Blee, 160; Manners, 158. Total, 835.

THIRD GAME.

America—Heitzman, 191; Freudenthal, 192; Cooke, 167; Blee, 128; Booth, 211. Total, 889.
Knickerbocker—Davis, 166; Headley, 159; Parker, 160; Todd, 146; Starr, 157. Total, 787.

The Greater New York Wheelmen team lost its first game last night in the tourney of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island on the Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn. South Brooklyn Wheelmen won and lost. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Greater New York Wheelmen—Smith, 98; Steinberg, 141; Heuer, 121; Schneider, 166; Hanse, 149. Total, 675.
Carroll Park Wheelmen—Bee, 121; Watjen, 123; Egelhoff, 129; Nash, 123; Degenhart, 134. Total, 630.

SECOND GAME.

South Brooklyn Wheelmen—Hamilton, 127; Eno, 131; Stoutenberg, 130; Anderson, 171; Henry, 143. Total, 702.
Carroll Park Wheelmen—Bee, 135; Watjen, 129; Egelhoff, 163; Nash, 167; Degenhart, 138. Total, 732.

South Brooklyn Wheelmen—Hamilton, 143; Eno, 169; Stoutenberg, 182; Anderson, 129; Henry, 150. Total, 708.
Greater New York Wheelmen—Smith, 129; Steinberg, 147; Heuer, 130; Schneider, 119; Hanse, 136. Total, 661.

The games scheduled last night in the Brooklyn Arlington National tournament on Bertram and Voll's alleys were postponed until after the season, owing to the fact that some of the members of Monarch No. 1 team bowled with De Forest Council in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament on Trainor's alleys.

Tournament Games To-night.

Harlem League—Washington, Standard, Corinthian.
American National—Morningside, Rosedale, Monarch.
Columbia League—Village, Oriental, Premier.
National League—Kings County, Doolittle, Imperial.
Arlington National—Gotham, M. M. M., Glendale.
Royal Arcanum League—De Vinne, Colfax, Our No. 2.
Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League—East New York, Burnside, Brevoort.
Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Sub-Tournament—J. F. Price vs. De Witt Clinton, Fraternity vs. Burnside, Brooklyn vs. Bushwick.

WOMEN AT BILLIARD TOURNEY.

Kellogg and Threshie Tied with Smith—Stark a Winner.

It was "Ladies' Day" at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club yesterday, and many women were present to see the games in the Class B amateur billiard championship tournament. Kellogg and Threshie, the winners, yesterday, are now tied with Smith for first place.

But one game was played in the evening, and Threshie and Cutler, both of Boston, were the players. The former won by 300 to 221, his average being 8 20-35, and his best run 56. Cutler averaged 6 11-35, and made a run of 27.

In the afternoon Kellogg defeated Hevner by a score of 300 to 137. Kellogg's best run was 49, and his average 7 20-40. Hevner made an average of 3 26-39, his highest break being 20.

Stark defeated Poggenburg last night in the Inter-City Club handicap amateur billiard tournament at Daly's Academy by 300 to 243. Stark's average was 5 25-55, and his highest run 28. Poggenburg averaged 4 27-59, his best run being 28.

BASEBALL MAGNATES SILENT.

Refuse to Tell the Result of Their Conference.

The National League of baseball magnates labored yesterday afternoon and last night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and when they adjourned kept all they had done to themselves. One or two admitted that the league may be in session for several days more. The Board of Directors were in conference nearly all day, and it was rumored that their report on the shortening of the circuit and the Brooklyn-Baltimore syndicate protest may be submitted to the League to-day.

Mr. Freedman of the New York Club wants the Brooklyn-Baltimore syndicate fined in the Wrigley matter, but the syndicate seems to hold the key to the circuit-shortening proposition, and if it is fined may cause trouble for the men who are counting on a reduced circuit next year. There seems to be no doubt that the Cleveland, Washington, and Louisville owners are ready to drop out on terms that would be acceptable to the other magnates.

Tanfaran Racing Results.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 14.—Tanfaran results:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs; purse; maiden two-year-olds. Burdock, 115 pounds, (T. Burns,) 2½ to 1, won; Norford, 115, (Bergen,) 3½ to 1, second; Sisquoc, 115, (Songer,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:04. Billy Moore, J. V. Hays, St. Agnes, Sam Dannenbaum, Upper Crust, and March Seven also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Maud Ferguson, 105 pounds, (Thorpe,) 6 to 1, won; Grand Sachem, 104, (T. Walsh,) 40 to 1, second; Genua, 99, (Vittatoe,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:18. Rosalbra, Amasa, Magnus, Uncle True, and Good Hope also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; selling. Imperious, 104 pounds, (E. Jones,) 4 to 1, won; Meadowthorpe, 110, (T. Burns,) 4 to 1, second; Montanus, 101, (Songer,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:51¼. Tappan, Merry Boy, Espionage, and Jennie Reid also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs; purse. Ventoro, 104 pounds, (Spencer,) 4 to 5, won; Ballista, 104, (Songer,) 6 to 1, second; Hard Knot, 107, (E. Jones,) 9 to 5, third. Time—1:17. Zurich and Blooming Chance also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Silvertone, 105 pounds, (T. Burns,) 6 to 5, won; Sweet William, 104, (Bullman,) 6 to 1, second; Tom Cromwell, 107, (E. Jones,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:17. Mike Ryan, Sallie Goodwin, and Rio Chico also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile; handicap. Zoroaster, 114 pounds, (Spencer,) 2½ to 1, won; Wyoming, 105, (Bullman,) 2½ to 1, second; Napamax, 115, (Thorpe,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:45. Dun Blane and Mamie G. also ran.

FOREIGN MAIL TAKEN TO BOSTON

Liner Reaches That Port with 2,034 Sacks, Much of It for New York.

BOSTON, Dec. 14.—What is claimed to be the largest single consignment of mail ever brought from Europe to this country was brought to this port by the Dominion Line steamer New England to-night. She signaled the marine observer at Highland Light shortly after 6 o'clock, and then proceeded across Massachusetts Bay to Quarantine, arriving there at 8:30 and being docked an hour later.

Contrary to the usual course, the steamer was boarded at Quarantine at night, and permission given to unload the mail. The amount of foreign mail thus handled to-night broke all records at the Boston Post Office. While only a small portion of it staid here, the bulk of the 2,034 sacks has yet to be forwarded to New York and the West. The mail is mostly of a Christmas nature. The New England's heavy cargo of mail is due to the British Government chartering so many liners for transport service.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...7:18	Sun sets...4:34	Moon sets...5:53

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....5:54	Gov. Isl'd...6:28	H. Gate....7:24
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....6:24	Gov. Isl'd...7:01	H. Gate....8:57

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) DEC. 15.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Daggy, Progreso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Erna, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Hansa, Inagua, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 16.

Alleghany, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alps, Haiti	*10:30 A. M. 10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Concho, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Curityba, Matanzas, &c.	.....	.....
El Sud, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Galileo, Hull	.....	.....
Hudson, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	10:30 A. M. *12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Mesaba, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Palatia, Hamburg	.....	2:00 P. M.
Paraense, Para, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ponce, San Juan, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ravensdale, Progreso, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp	.....	.....
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

MONDAY, DEC. 18.

Senaca, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship America Maru. Mails for China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Idsumi Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. 19 and up to Dec. 23, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Dec. 23, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) DEC. 15.

Algiers, New Orleans, Dec. 8.
Buffalo, Hull, Dec. 2.
Charing Cross, Gibraltar, Nov. 22.
Cusco, Greenock, Dec. 1.
Dunblane, Gibraltar, Nov. 28.
El Monte, New Orleans, Dec. 9.
Island, Christiansand, Dec. 2.
Karamania, Gibraltar, Nov. 28.
Ras Elba, Gibraltar, Nov. 29.
Santiago, Santiago, Dec. 9.
Seneca, Havana, Dec. 11.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Dec. 2.
Stuttgart, Bremen, Dec. 2.

SATURDAY, DEC. 16.

Etruria, Liverpool, Dec. 9.
Fontabelle, St. Croix, Dec. 10.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Dec. 13.
L'Aquitaine, Havre, Dec. 9.

SUNDAY, DEC. 17.

El Rio, New Orleans, Dec. 12.
Indroghirs, Swansea, Dec. 2.
Maskelyne, St. Lucia, Dec. 10.
Peninsular, Lisbon, Dec. 2.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, Dec. 9.
Seminole, Jacksonville, Dec. 14.
Statendam, Rotterdam, Dec. 7.

MONDAY, DEC. 18.

Condor, St. Lucia, Dec. 11.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Dec. 7.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Dec. 13.
Madiana, St. Thomas, Dec. 13.

TUESDAY, DEC. 19.

Altai, Port Limon, Dec. 12.
El Paso, New Orleans, Dec. 14.
Kaiser Willem der Grosse, Bremen, Dec. 12.
Manitou, London, Dec. 9.
Neustria, Azores, Dec. 9.
Picqua, Gibraltar, Dec. 5.
Westernland, Antwerp, Dec. 9.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 20.

Georgic, Liverpool, Dec. 10.
Planet Mercury, Moville, Dec. 6.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Dec. 13.

Arrived.

SS Daggry, (Nor.,) Stanbo, Nuevitas, &c., Nov. 23, with mdse. to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Nicol, Liverpool Dec. 3, with mdse. to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 1:23 P. M.

SS Hudson, Halsey, New Orleans Dec. 7, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen.

SS Princess Anne, Boas, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Hogemann, Genoa, &c., Nov. 29, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:10 A. M.

SS Manica, (Br.,) Smith, Shields Nov. 23, in ballast to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 7:20 A. M.

SS Jerseymoor, (Br.,) Purvis, Girgenti, &c., Nov. 10, with mdse. to Cuneo Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Tjomo, (Nor.,) Nielsen, Demerara Dec. 3, with mdse. to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Heathdene, (Br.,) Sandal, Calcutta, &c., Sept. 9, with mdse. to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS La Grande Duchesse, Hanlon, Savannah Dec. 12, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Hansa, (Ger.,) Petersen, Manzanzilla, &c., Nov. 13, with mdse. to the Tweedie Trading Company. Arrived at the Bar at 3:45 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Dec. 14, 9:30 P. M., east, moderate, overcast.

Sailed.

SS Newton (Br.,) for Montevideo, &c.
SS Bremerhaven, (Dutch,) for Antwerp.
SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) for Havre.
SS Willehad, (Ger.,) for Bremen.
SS Eskdale, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Alamo, for Galveston.
SS El Dorado, for New Orleans.

Spoken.

Ship Boadicea, (Br.,) Briggs, from New York for Rangoon, was spoken Aug. 29 in lat. 9 south, lon. 33 west.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—SS Germanic, (Br.,) Capt. Haddock, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 3:30 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Capt. Vogelgesang, (from Hamburg,) sld. from Southampton for New York via Cherbourg at 12:55 P. M. to-day.

SS Lancelot, (Br.,) Capt. Case, sld. from Iquique for New York Dec. 9.

SS Michigan, (Br.,) Capt. Finlay, sld. from Belfast for New York to-day.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 2:10 P. M. to-day.

SS Hindoo, (Br.,) Capt. Cox, from New York, arr. at Hull to-day.

SS Northern Light, (Br.,) Capt. Nicholas, from New York for Antwerp, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Ems, (Ger.,) Capt. Harrassowitz, from New York, arr. at Naples at 5 A. M. to-day and proceeded for Genoa.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Capt. Bridges, sld. from Naples for New York yesterday.

SS Georgian, (Br.,) Capt. Parker, from New York, arr. at London yesterday.

SS Archimede, (Ital.,) Capt. Orengo, from New York for Genoa and Naples, passed St. Michael's to-day.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) Capt. Haddock, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Trojan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Engleton, from New York for Genoa, &c., arr. at St. Michael's to-day.

SS Advance sld. from Colon for New York at noon yesterday.

SS Finance arr. at Colon from New York at 2 P. M. yesterday.

SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Fajolle, from New York for Havre, passed the Lizard at 11:25 P. M. to-day.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Supreme Court of the United States.

93—Joseph Smith, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Tennessee.—Continued per stipulation of counsel.

81—The Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The State of Texas, and 82—The Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The State of Texas.—Argument continued by R. S. Lovell for the plaintiffs in error and by Charles A. Culberson for the defendants in error.

Call for Friday: 81, (and 82,) 79, 83, (and 84 and 85,) 86, 87, 30, 88, 89, 94, 21.

Calendars for Friday, Dec. 15.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

34—Am. Sugar Refining Co. vs. United States
35—Same vs. same.
65—U. S. vs. One Case of Paintings.
67—Heidt vs. Catherine Whiting.
68—Neidlinger vs. Yoost
71—Hudson River Pulp Co. vs. Warner Co.
74—La Republique Francaise vs. Schuh's.
14—Wright vs. Philips.
15—Attrill vs. Wright.
16—Degrauw vs. Attrill.
17—Attrill vs. Degrauw.
18—Gates vs. same.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 2 P. M. in Room 124 Post Office Building. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—New Brunswick Rubber Co. vs. Jacobs.
2—Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict vs. Wagner Typewriter Co.
3—Brill vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4—Murdock vs. Oceanic Steam Nav. Co.
5—Brown vs. Wagner Typewriter Co.
6—Brill vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
7—Hogg vs. Hoag.
8—Tainto vs. Franklin Nat. Bank.
9—Plant vs. Harrison. Cases noticed.
10—Shard vs. Andrews.
11—Mooney vs. Mooney Horseshoe Pad Co.
12—Fletcher vs. Harney Peak Tin Mining & Mfg. Co.
13—Welsbach Light Co. vs. United Incandescent Light Co.
14—Carter Crume Co. vs. Autographic Register Co.
15—Streeter vs. Met. St. Railway.
16—Waterman vs. Straus
17—Liebig's Extract of Meat Co. vs. Walker.
18—McLaughlin vs. R. Tuck & Sons.
19—Welsbach Light Co. vs. Rex Incandescent Light Co.
20—Same vs. Daylight Incandescent Gas L. Co.
21—Same vs. Union Incandescent Light Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Customs appeals.

2871—Farbenfabriken N. E. Co. vs. U. S.
2872—Farbenfabriken N. E. Co. vs. U. S.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 66 Post Office Building. In admiralty.

149—Howard vs. Tug Brinton.
215—Milliken vs. Scows Boaz and Arizona.
213—Beadle vs. Tug Ashbourne.
205—Hughes vs. Tug Municipal.
177—McConnell vs. Marine Ins. Co.
221—Shea vs. N. Y. & N. H. Steamboat Co.
114—Starin vs. Schooner William Voorhees.
120—Dearberg vs. SS. Friesland.
220—Hammond vs. Hill Bros. & Co.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 178, 180, 181.

New York Calendars This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Patterson, and Ingraham, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Motions.

1—People, &c., vs. Koerner.
2—Harned vs. Siegel-Cooper & Co.
3—Conlen vs. Starbuck.
4—Carroll vs. Star Co.
5—Madden vs. Equit. L. Assurance Society.
6—Clokey vs. Int. Rubber Clothing Co.
7—Gifford vs. Clapp.
8—Pringle vs. Long Island R. R.
9—In re Colonial Park. Non-enumerated motions.
5—Stewart vs. Morring.
19—Umfreville vs. Man. Ry.
20—Boyd vs. Hertle.
21—McGirr vs. Campbell
23—In re Mayor, &c.
24—Stanton vs. Friedman.
27—Bailey vs. Miles.
28—Bailey vs. Reed.
30—Simpson vs. Jersey City Con. Co.
31—Conlon vs. Starbuck.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Kuschel vs. Kuschel.
2—Purdy vs. Lord.
3—Gill vs. Gill.
4—Dansig vs. Kennedy.
5—Elsner vs. Vietor.
6—Treband vs. Treband
7—Anglehart vs. Met. St. Ry.
8—Joseph vs. same.
9—Embler vs. Embler.
10—Sidenberg vs. Blumenthal.
11—Treadwell vs. United Verde Copper Co.
12—Ludden vs. Bradley Salt Co.
13—Calhoun vs. Calhoun.
14—Hamilton vs. Fitzmahony.
15—Grocen vs. Cook.
16—L. D. Brown & Son Co. vs. Board of Taxes.
17—McGean vs. Gilon.
18—People, &c., vs. Allen
19—In re Siches.
20—Saegner vs. Adler.
21—In re Donnellan.
22—Ghiloni vs. Ghiloni.
23—Gaffney vs. Gaffney.
24—Watson vs. Gargullo.
25—Pomeroy vs. Pomeroy.
26—De Witt vs. Downing.
27—Anness vs. Hudnut's Pharmacy.
28—Harris vs. Riley.
29—In re E. 159th St.
30—Reed vs. Benjamin.
31—Hoppock vs. Jennings
32—Cather vs. Met. St. Railway.
33—Taylor vs. Taylor.
34—Strachm vs. Field.
35—Lennes vs. Meyer.
36—Fix vs. Fix.
37—Blumenthal vs. Weinstein.
38—Jackson vs. Knickerbooker Athletic Club.
39—Wendt vs. Mills.
40—Redmond vs. Hamilton.
41—Kohn vs. Sachs.
42—Southmayd vs. Morgan.
43—Legnitti vs. North German Lloyd.
44—Brennan vs. Gale.
45—In re O'Neill.
46—Lamb vs. Valentine.
47—Artlip vs. Artlip.
48—Burhorn vs. Lockwood.
49—Oldham vs. N. Y., Sus., &c., R. R.
50—In re Brennan.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Motions.

1—Beiz vs. Duckgeischel.
2—In re Walter Heywood Chair Co.
3—Manhattan Ry. Co. vs. Schmitt.
4—Same vs. Ammon.
5—In re E. 157th St.
6—In re E. 149th St.
7—Wallach vs. Wallach Demurrers.
1174—McAlpin vs. Bates.
1175—Same vs. Jackman.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar. To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

3916—John Church Co. vs. Robbins.
4055—Robinson vs. Adams.
4133—Doelger vs. Gilroy.
2251—Goddard vs. Am. Queen, &c.
3975—Neadel vs. Neadel.
4006—Merritt vs. Merritt.
2478—Heeseman vs. Solomon.
4125—Minkus vs. Sherman.
3521—Crane vs. Moore.
3060—Roussel vs. Plock.
3833—Libby vs. Wolff.
4048—Neukirch vs. Slaybach.
4107—Broccoli vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
11313—Kister vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
5323—Rimmler vs. Cons. Gas Co.
4114—Kappan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4028—Harrison vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5586—Biedler vs. Mayer.
5630—Gorman vs. Finn.
5631—Same vs. same.
6283—Weeks vs. Rector, &c., of Trinity Church
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 7166.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.

6379—Schwarzbaum vs. 3d Av. R. R.
5474—Pearlman vs. Goodman.
6245—Kiernan vs. Mack.
6079—Di Lorenzo vs. Aetna Ins. Co.
6080—Same vs. same.
1661—Kauffeld vs. Lyman.
2238—Billin vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
5775—Page vs. Shanwald
5789—Dzinbieniski vs. J. L. Mott Iron Works.
5822—Siskind vs. Levin.
1628—Carr vs. Ebling.
6171—Hurtlington vs. Gunther.
6118—Heritage vs. same.
2337—Libman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
6186—Fozzio vs. Skalink.
6218—Ruland vs. Waukesha Water Co.
6298—Gericot vs. 5th Av. Auction Rooms.
6245—Griffin vs. Morgan's L. & T. R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Laughlin, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Adjourned until Dec. 18.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Lester B. Smith.
2—Margaret Malone.
3—William Stainway.
4—John E. Kaughran.
5—Thomas H. Talmage.
6—Maria Huiseberg.
7—Marguerite Burger.
8—Bartholomew Fitzsimmons.
9—Belle Blum.
10—John Peters.
11—Rosa Drew.
12—Annie Drew.
13—Robert H. Lamborn.
14—Louis G. H. Murphy
15—Michael Cullinan.
16—Thomas H. Burchard
17—Mina Simon.
18—Katharina Goebel.
19—Henry O. Clauss.
20—Mary A. Welshaupt.
21—Catharina Goebel.
22—Thomas Smith.
23—Owen Healey.
24—Lydia McGinley.
25—Mary V. B. Hays.
26—Mary E. Neafie.
27—Martha R. Jones.
28—Frank L. Fisher.
29—James Fitzsimmons.
30—Henry C. Barnet.
31—Ann Kennedy.
32—Samuel T. Jack. At 11:30 A. M.
Contested will of Mary Louise Ritter.
Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M

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DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
TRUSTEE'S (FINAL) CALL NO. 25,
Maturing January 1, 1900.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Eight Hundred and Ninety-eight (898) of the General First Mortgage $5,000 REGISTERED BONDS of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, or a total par value of $4,490,000, were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of Articles 11 and 12 of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

$5,000 REGISTERED BONDS.

1034	1628	1883	3778	4541	5324	6875
1035	1629	1884	3779	4542	5325	6876
1036	1630	2024	3798	4543	5368	6877
1037	1631	2100	3804	4544	5369	6878
1142	1632	2136	3805	4545	5371	6906
1219	1633	2137	3806	4546	5372	6907
1220	1634	2138	3808	4547	5373	6908
1225	1718	2139	3826	4548	5374	6915
1252	1724	2140	3827	4549	5375	6933
1253	1744	2141	3828	4551	5376	6934
1301	1745	2148	3829	4552	5377	6936
1344	1746	2240	3830	4553	5378	6937
1345	1747	2241	3831	4754	5379	6938
1346	1748	2242	3832	4555	5380	6939
1347	1749	2243	3837	4556	5382	6948
1348	1750	2244	3838	4557	5383	6951
1409	1751	2303	3876	4558	5384	6981
1485	1752	2322	3982	4559	5385	6982
1486	1753	2324	3995	4560	5386	6991
1487	1754	2495	4037	4561	5387	6992
1488	1755	2535	4067	4562	5388	6998
1489	1756	2536	4085	4563	5390	6999
1490	1757	2859	4090	4564	5391	7163
1491	1758	2880	4091	4565	5406	7164
1492	1759	2872	4107	4566	5407	7165
1493	1760	2873	4112	4567	5416	7166
1494	1761	2874	4113	4568	5417	8609
1495	1762	2875	4114	4569	5428	8618
1496	1763	2876	4115	4570	5449	8619
1497	1764	2877	4116	4571	5450	8724
1498	1765	2878	4117	4572	5464	8725
1499	1766	2879	4118	4573	5468	8726
1500	1767	2880	4119	4574	5502	8965
1501	1768	2881	4120	4615	5513	9815
1502	1769	2882	4121	4617	5518	9923
1503	1770	2883	4122	4631	5519	9924
1504	1771	2884	4123	4632	5534	9925
1505	1772	2885	4124	4633	5538	12327
1506	1773	2886	4125	4634	5539	12329
1507	1774	2887	4126	4647	5540	12334
1508	1775	2888	4127	4719	5541	12335
1509	1776	2889	4128	4720	5542	12365
1510	1777	2890	4129	4728	5583	12394
1511	1778	2891	4130	4805	5614	12407
1512	1779	2892	4131	4806	5615	12408
1513	1780	2893	4132	4807	5668	12409
1514	1781	2895	4133	4808	5651	12410
1515	1782	2896	4134	4809	5670	12411
1516	1783	2897	4135	4810	5671	12412
1517	1784	2898	4136	4811	5687	12413
1518	1785	2899	4157	4812	5688	12414
1519	1786	2900	4138	4813	5689	12415
1520	1787	2901	4139	4814	5747	12416
1521	1788	2902	4140	4815	5748	12417
1522	1789	2903	4141	4816	5761	12418
1523	1790	2904	4142	4817	5762	12419
1524	1791	2905	4143	4818	5907	12423
1525	1792	2906	4144	4819	6204	12424
1526	1793	2907	4145	4820	6213	18063
1527	1794	2908	4146	4821	6215	18064
1528	1795	2909	4147	4822	6280	18080
1530	1796	2910	4148	4823	6281	18081
1531	1797	2911	4149	4824	6282	18082
1532	1798	2912	4150	4875	6292	18095
1535	1799	2913	4151	4905	6315	18096
1563	1800	2914	4152	4927	6316	18099
1564	1801	2915	4153	4928	6408	18174
1565	1802	2916	4154	4935	6441	18205
1566	1803	2917	4155	4938	6465	20463
1567	1819	2918	4156	4939	6466	20464
1568	1820	2919	4157	4940	6470	20495
1569	1825	2920	4158	4941	6472	20496
1570	1826	2921	4159	4955	6474	20502
1571	1827	2922	4160	4964	6479	20503
1572	1828	2923	4161	4965	6574	20509
1573	1829	2924	4162	4990	6575	20510
1574	1830	2925	4163	4991	6576	20517
1575	1831	2926	4164	4992	6577	20518
1576	1832	2927	4165	4993	6620	20519
1577	1833	2928	4166	4994	6621	20520
1578	1834	2929	4218	4995	6626	20521
1579	1835	2930	4219	4996	6627	20532
1580	1836	2931	4240	4997	6628	20534
1581	1837	2953	4260	4998	6629	20535
1582	1838	3000	4261	4999	6668	20536
1583	1839	3001	4322	5010	6669	20537
1584	1840	3002	4436	5029	6673	20538
1585	1841	3003	4442	5030	6707	20539
1586	1842	3004	4443	5031	6708	20540
1587	1843	3005	4446	5032	6710	20541
1588	1844	3006	4447	5033	6711	20083
1589	1845	3038	4448	5034	6712	20684
1590	1846	3046	4449	5035	6713	20859
1591	1847	3059	4450	5036	6723	20870
1592	1848	3060	4451	5037	6724	20871
1593	1849	3098	4452	5048	6725	20872
1594	1850	3099	4483	5049	6750	20873
1595	1851	3100	4454	5050	6774	20874
1596	1852	3104	4455	5051	6775	20881
1597	1853	3107	4456	5074	6781	20882
1598	1854	3108	4457	5078	6782	20883
1599	1855	3109	4458	5114	6783	20884
1600	1856	3110	4459	5127	6784	20900
1601	1857	3111	4460	5150	6799	20901
1602	1858	3112	4461	5151	6800	20902
1603	1859	3113	4462	5152	6802	20903
1604	1860	3114	4463	5183	6803	20904
1605	1861	3115	4464	5184	6804	20905
1606	1862	3116	4465	5190	6805	20906
1607	1863	3117	4487	5242	6806	20907
1609	1864	3306	4521	5250	6809	20908
1610	1865	3292	4522	5251	6810	20909
1611	1866	3397	4525	5252	6816	20914
1612	1867	3398	4526	5253	6817	20915
1613	1868	3500	4527	5297	6825	20917
1614	1869	3575	4528	5298	6826	20918
1615	1870	3579	4529	5299	6827	20919
1616	1871	3590	4530	5300	6834	20936
1617	1872	3591	4531	5301	6835	20937
1618	1873	3595	4532	5502	6836	20939
1619	1874	3616	4533	5303	6840	20941
1620	1875	3617	4534	5304	6841	20942
1621	1876	3680	4535	5305	6842	20943
1622	1877	3681	4536	5306	6843	20944
1623	1878	3685	4537	5312	6844	20945
1624	1879	3755	4538	5313	6845	20946
1625	1880	3776	4539	5320	6871	20947
1626	1881	3777	4540	5321	6872	20948
1627	1882					

All the outstanding bonds (both coupon and registered) issued under said mortgage have now been called for redemption.

The bonds above designated will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, No. 54 Wall Street, New York, and should be assigned to "CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE, FOR REDEMPTION."

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after January 1, 1900.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to January 1, 1900, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.
New York, November 13, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the 898 Registered Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.
FRED C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York County.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH OFFICE, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.00
Legal Depository for State, City and Court Moneys.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Separate Department with special facilities for Ladies.
Checks Drawn may be cashed at either office.
Takes entire charge of Real Estate, Mortgages, etc.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Sec. and Treas.
FRED'K GORE KING, Ass't Sec. & Ass't. Treas.
WILLIAM B. RANDALL, Trust Officer.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE TRUST CO.
STANDARD OIL BLDG., 26 B'WAY, N. Y. CITY.
Capital $2,500,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits $2,664,146.93
TURNER A. BEALL, President.
EDWIN GOULD,
THOMAS A. McINTYRE, } Vice Presidents.
S. D. SCUDDER,
S. L. CHAMBERLAINE, Sec'y and Treas.
WILLIAM M. LAWS, Asst. Sec'y and Treas.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

FINANCIAL.

Artificial Lumber Company of America

(Organized Under the Laws of the State of New Jersey.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, . . $12,000,000

$3,500,000 Six Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock
$8,500,000 Common Stock

THE NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY, ARE AUTHORIZED TO RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS AT 70 (par value $100) for $1,500,000 of the Preferred Stock of the Artificial Lumber Company of America.

Subscribers to the above will receive as a bonus one share of the Common Stock for each share of the Preferred Stock subscribed.

The money received from the above subscriptions will be placed in the Treasury of the Company, which will give the Company a cash working capital of over a million dollars. There will also remain in the Treasury one million five hundred thousand dollars of Preferred Stock, and one million five hundred thousand dollars of Common Stock.

DIRECTORS:

ALVAH TROWBRIDGE, President The North American Trust Company.
HUGH H. HAMILL, President The Trenton Trust & Safe Deposit Company.
FRANK G. SMITH, Secretary & Treasurer Adirondack Railroad Company.
GEORGE R. CRAWFORD, President Westchester Fire Insurance Company.
MELVIN STEPHENS, Director Second National Bank, Jersey City.
A. R. KUSER, Sec'y & Treas. Trenton Gas & Electric Company.
J. WESLEY ALLISON, Vice President Wood Motor Vehicle Company.
THOMAS RUSSELL, President The Union Selling Company, New York.
T. E. OTIS, President People's Brewing Company, Trenton, N. J.
General W. P. ORR, President Citizens' National Bank, Piqua, Ohio.
L. A. WILEY, Sec'y People's Gas Light & Coke Co., Chicago, Ill.
CHARLES R. HEDDEN of V. D. Hedden & Sons, Builders, New York.
Adjutant General T. S. PECK, Burlington, Vermont.

CONSULTING ENGINEER: F. E. IDELL.
TRANSFER AGENTS: THE CORPORATION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY.
TRUSTEE AND REGISTRAR: THE NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY.
COUNSEL: KELLOGG, ROSE & SMITH, NEW YORK.

This company has secured all the rights and patents of Oliver L. Gardner for the manufacture of Artificial Lumber.

This material has been manufactured for a period of twelve years and is gradually taking the place of lumber for inside decorations on railroad cars and all classes of buildings.

It can be used as a substitute for plaster and laths in buildings, as it is sound proof and temperature proof, and it **IS FIRE PROOF.**

The economies and savings in the construction of cars and buildings, and many other things heretofore made of wood and plaster, made possible by the use of this lumber are very large.

It is manufactured from a **WASTE** material of which there is an unlimited supply, and consequently capable of earning large dividends, owing to its low cost of construction.

The engineers of the Guaranty Development Company, 10 Wall Street, New York, have made a full examination of the nature of this artificial lumber and the uses to which it can be put, and they report that its value as a commercial article is practically unlimited. A detailed report of this examination can be seen at their office.

PATENTS

New patents have recently been obtained, and applied for, covering a process for the manufacture of this material in the United States, Canada, Mexico, Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Austria, Russia, and Australia, which gives to this company an **ABSOLUTE MONOPOLY.**

Careful, conscientious work, which has cost over **FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS** in cash, has been put into this enterprise to develop it up to its present finished condition so that, after long usage, it now stands as a recognized commercial commodity by architects, builders, decorators, and manufacturers of railroad cars, steamships, and boxes, and there is positively no question regarding its practicability and future position as a substitute for wood in all its uses and decorations for inside work. The company now has orders which guarantee a continuous demand larger than it is possible to fill with the present plant.

The gradual decrease in the supply of wood in the world, and the increase in the demand for same, particularly the grade that is used for inside decorations, is a well-known fact, and consequently this substitute for wood is much more valuable as a commercial commodity, under these conditions, than any new commercial proposition has been for the past twenty years.

PLANTS

A plant is now erected (fully equipped with machinery) at Barberton, Ohio, for the manufacturing of this material.

A plant will be erected within the vicinity of New York, one in the West, and one in Canada, each with an earning capacity equal to the one at Barberton, Ohio.

FINANCIAL

THE EARNINGS FROM THE BARBERTON PLANT WILL, AFTER PAYING SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON THE $1,500,000 OF PREFERRED STOCK ISSUED, PAY FIVE PER CENT. ON THE COMMON STOCK ISSUED; AND AFTER THE ERECTION OF THE PLANT IN THE VICINITY OF NEW YORK CITY, IN THE WEST, AND IN CANADA, THE EARNING CAPACITY OF THIS COMPANY WILL BE $1,800,000 ANNUALLY.

Applications are now in hand from prominent European bankers to organize corporations to manufacture and sell this artificial lumber in England, France, and Germany, and as the United States company own and control the foreign patents, a large percentage of the profits of the foreign companies will revert to the Artificial Lumber Company of America.

The books for subscriptions will open on the 18th day of December, and will close on the 23d day of December, 1899, at 3 P. M.

International Zinc Co., Ltd.

OF JOPLIN, MO.

CAPITAL STOCK - - $1,000,000

Divided into 1,000,000 Shares, Par Value $1.00 Each, Full-Paid and Non-Assessable.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

President, A. C. FOSTER, Joplin, Mo.; Director Union Stock Yards Co. and Vice Pres. So. Omaha Savings Bank.
Vice President, D. K. WENRICH, Joplin, Mo.; Postmaster of Joplin.
Secretary and Treasurer, J. B. CARMICHAEL, Joplin, Mo.; Manager Benson Electric Railroad of So. Omaha, Neb.
Hon. CHARLES P. BENNETT, Providence, R. I.; Secretary of State of Rhode Island.
Dr. IRA B. CUSHING, Boston, Mass.; President of the Cushing Process Co., Boston.
Consulting Engineer, GEORGE E. QUINBY, Joplin, Mo.; State Inspector of Mines of the State of Missouri.
Registrars and Transfer Agents, KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO., of New York City.

300,000 SHARES Are Now Offered for Public Subscription at 75c. PER SHARE

To complete the balance of the purchase price and pay for the four new mills to be erected.

EVERY INVESTOR SHOULD NOTE CAREFULLY the following exceptional features in the policy of the International Zinc Co., Ltd.:

FIRST—The net profits of the company are certified as correct by the well-known Chartered Accountants, Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co., of New York, Boston, London, and Manchester, England.

SECOND—The books of the company are kept under their supervision, and quarterly statements of the earnings of the company will be issued, certified by them, thus enabling every shareholder to verify from independent sources the enormous profits of the company.

THIRD—This **is the only mining company in the United States** to adopt this most important safeguard of its shareholders' interests.

The International Zinc Company, Ltd., is now earning over **22 per cent.** on its entire capital stock, out of which it is paying dividends at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum and carrying forward a surplus of 10 per cent.

When the improvements now under way are completed, the company will earn **42 per cent.** per annum, with ore at $30.00 per ton. A careful consideration of the certified statement of profits as set forth in the prospectus shows that this estimate is based on actually less than is now being accomplished.

EVERY INVESTOR SHOULD READ the company's prospectus, which gives in detail full information as to the company's properties and earnings, with the complete statement in which these details are certified by the Accountants.

Beginning Jan. 1st, 1900, this company will pay regular monthly dividends of one per cent., with such extra dividends from time to time as the condition of the company shall warrant.

Applications for stock, accompanied by remittance, received at either of the following offices of the fiscal agents.

JOSHUA BROWN & CO., Bankers,
45 Wall St., New York. 89 State St., Boston. 421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

BANKING HOUSE
HAIGHT & FREESE
New York, 53 Broadway.
Philadelphia, 402 Walnut St.
Boston, 85 State Street.

Our offices being connected by private wires enables us to promptly execute orders for INVESTMENT or on MARGIN 5 to 10 per cent. on the NEW YORK, BOSTON and PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGES.

Write or call for our "400-PAGE SECURITY MANUAL."

It is acknowledged an authority by Banks, Exchanges, the Press and Boards of Trade throughout the country, and is the most condensed and statistically reliable publication ever issued by a banking house.

Government, Municipal and Railroad Bonds bought and sold, also prices furnished for purchase, sale or exchange of same.

Uptown Office, 1132 B'way, nr. 26th St.

Toledo and Ohio Central Railway Company,
Toledo, Ohio, December 12th, 1899.
At a meeting of the Directors of this Company, held 11th inst., the transfer books were ordered to be closed on the 14th inst. and be reopened December 21st, 1899. STEVENSON BURKE, President.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Madison Square Garden 1sts & 2ds,
Omaha Water Co. 4½s,
St. Joseph Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 5s,
Consolidated Gas Co. N. J. 1st 5s,
Denver Union Water Co. 1st 5s,
Denver Gas & Electric 5s,
Kansas City & Omaha 1st Certif.,
Chesapeake & Ohio Grain El. 4s,
Bonds dealt in by
GUSTAVUS MAAS
26 BROAD STREET.
Estab. 1868. Tel. 2137 Cortlandt.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN, 3 GENERAL FIRST MORTGAGE REGISTERED BONDS OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., numbered 1,724, 3,397, and 3,396, for $5,000 each, in the name of Harriet M. W. Lathrop, all of which bonds have been called for redemption and payment on January 1, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that application has been made by the undersigned owner of said bonds to the Central Trust Co. of New York, (the Trustee of said Mortgage,) for payment of said bonds and the accrued interest.
The undersigned demands the immediate return of said bonds, and warns all parties not to receive or negotiate the same.
HARRIET M. W. LATHROP.
No. 2 "D" The Gerard, 122 West 44th Street, New York City.

LOST.—Ctf. No. A30896 for 50 shares Union Pacific Rd. Co. Pfd. stock in the name of Mary Bowditch Forbes. A new certificate will be issued in lieu of such lost or stolen certificate unless on or before the 1st day of Jan., 1900, cause be shown why such new certificate should not issue. Miss MARY BOWDITCH FORBES, care J. Murray Forbes, Sears Building, Boston.

FINANCIAL.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER.
GENERAL OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 13, 1899.

To the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania R. R. Co.

At a meeting of the board held this day the following resolution was, on motion, adopted:

"Resolved, That, for the purpose of providing a portion of the necessary capital for construction and equipment expenditures, during the year 1900, on the main and leased lines and branches, and for other corporate purposes, the privilege be given to stockholders of the Company to subscribe, at par, between December 27th, 1899, and January 20th, 1900, on which latter date the privilege will cease, for ten per cent. of their respective holdings as they stand registered at three o'clock P. M. on December 23, 1899. The privilege of subscribing may be sold by any stockholder. Payment in full for such stock may be made after January 14th, and must be made not later than January 30th, 1900. Receipts, which will also be negotiable, will be given bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. from January 30th to May 1st, 1900, (being 70 cents per share,) at which time said receipts will cease to bear interest.

"Certificates for the new Stock will be delivered on and after May 1st, 1900, on surrender of the receipts. Receipts covering fractions of shares will be converted into Stock when presented in multiples of Fifty dollars. All receipts must be presented for conversion before January 1st, 1901, on and after which date they will only be redeemed, at par, in cash."

Blank forms, giving the particulars of the payments as above recited, forms of subscription, and allotment of privilege, etc., can be obtained on application at this office after December 20, 1899.

Stockholders desiring their new Certificates for full shares by May 1st must deposit their receipts with the Transfer Department of the Company on or before March 15th, 1900. For all receipts for full shares deposited after that date, and for all fractional receipts, Certificates will be ready for delivery as soon after May 1st as practicable, of which notice will be given.

ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

The American Steel and Wire Co. of New Jersey.
No. 71 B'way, N. Y., December 11, 1899.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable January 2, 1900, was declared, payable to the stockholders of record at the close of business upon December 16, 1899.
For the purpose of paying the said dividend, the transfer books of the Preferred Stock of the Company will be closed upon December 16, 1899, and reopened January 3, 1900.
F. E. PATTERSON, Assistant Secretary.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company,
Office of the Treasurer, New York, Dec. 8, 1899.
A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office, on the 2nd day of January next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 15th inst.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

Manhattan Railway Company,
No. 165 Broadway, New York, December 12, 1899.
SIXTY-THIRD QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
A quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable at this office on and after Tuesday, January 2nd, 1900. The transfer books will be closed on Friday, December 15th, at 3 o'clock P. M. and will be reopened on Wednesday, January 3d, at 10 o'clock A. M.
D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.

Pressed Steel Car Company.
PREFERRED DIVIDEND No. 4.
Pittsburg, Pa., December 14, 1899.
A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾) per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company, January 15th, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 14th, 1899. Cheques will be mailed from the office of the company. The transfer books will close at three P. M., December 14th, 1899, and reopen at ten A. M., January 15th, 1900.
W. G. JACQUETTE, Treasurer.

Republic Iron and Steel Co.
November 27, 1899.
A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the preferred stock of this company has been declared, payable on and after January 1, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 15, 1899.
The transfer books will close on December 15, 1899, at three o'clock P. M., and reopen on January 2, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
S. J. LLEWELLYN, Secretary.

Colonial Trust Company,
223 Broadway, New York.
At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Colonial Trust Company, held December 12th, 1899, a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. from the earnings of the company for the six months ending December 31st, 1899, was declared, payable January 2d, 1900. Transfer books will close December 20th, 1899.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
STEUBENVILLE & INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY EXTENDED FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.
Interest due January 1st, proximo, on the bonds of this Loan will be paid at The National City Bank of New York. Transfer books close December 20th, 1899.
Checks will be mailed to holders of Registered Bonds who have filed mailing orders.
T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

The Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO (2%) PER CENT. out of the net earnings on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable January 15, 1900.
The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 12 o'clock noon on January 6, and reopen on the morning of January 17, 1900.
GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman of the Board.
New York, Dec. 14, 1899.

Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co.
New York, December 13th, 1899.
The Board of Directors this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (2½%) on the Second Preferred Stock of this Company, payable January 15, 1900, at the Central Trust Company of New York, to the stockholders of record on the 30th day of December, 1899. Transfer books will be closed December 30, 1899, and reopened January 16, 1900.
F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

American Beet Sugar Company.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND
No. 23 Nassau Street, New York.
December 13th, 1899.
A regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., on the PREFERRED STOCK of this company, has been declared payable, on January 2d, 1900, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on December 20th, 1899. Cheques will be mailed.
J. E. TUCKER, Treasurer.

92D DIVIDEND.
National Bank of North America in New York.
The semi-annual dividend of 3% on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable January 2d, 1900. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Dec. 26th, 1899, at 3 P. M., and will be reopened on Wednesday, January 3d, 1900, at 10 A. M.
HENRY CHAPIN, JR., Cashier.

United Traction and Electric Company,
Jersey City, N. J., December 14, 1899.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of January, 1900. Transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst., and will reopen 2d proxime.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

Pennsylvania Company.
FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. LOAN.
Interest due January 1st, proximo, on bonds of this Loan will be paid at The National City Bank of New York. Transfer books close December 20th, 1899.
Checks will be mailed to holders of Registered Bonds who have filed mailing orders.
T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

Havana Commercial Company,
52 Broadway, New York, Dec. 13, 1899.
**Preferred

ecretary Gage that he is thus merely nsolidating into one big gold shipment series of Government routine transacons involved in the carrying on of Philpine war operations. Certain payments n the war's account have to be made rough London, and the advocates of e project to make an immediate deit of ten millions of American gold in ndon urge that the Treasury Departent will be merely anticipating remitnces which must from time to time be ade in lesser amounts—with the possiility, perhaps, of affording quick and fective money market relief (and seurity market relief) both abroad and re.

Secretary Gage's consideration of the an is said to give some weight to the estion of what might be the popular ew of such an operation—as to how far might be rated a matter of mere Wall reet assistance and expediency.

***

With the reduction in the short interrt, to-day's market may have to stand me new tests, for bear speculators who ve been able to cover large outstanding ntracts profitably are pretty sure to reme aggressive activity the moment the arket shows a spirit of buoyancy. uch good news was heard yesterday, e influence in the market emanating om reports dated London (via Montreal d Chicago) representing that British ctories won at Ladysmith have resulted the capture of from 3,000 to 10,000 er soldiers. Manhattan Elevated, rooklyn Rapid Transit, and the local action stocks generally improved conderably on this good news, which has t more direct bearing on them perhaps an on the Steel and Wire Trust and ocking Coal and Iron; which did not so romptly respond. Still, good South frican war news ought to be as helpful bad South African war news has been. he bearing of such influences upon New ork stock market quotations passeth e understanding of ordinary common nse folks.

HE POSITION OF THE BANK OF FRANCE.

(From a Special Contributor.)

The equanimity with which the Bank of rance has held its customary course durg the increasing financial stress in Lonon, due to the South African war, and its pacity to come to the rescue with supies of the much-needed gold, when the ress threatens to become too severe, is alculated to attract special attention to at institution just now. While rates for oney ruled high all around, and the Bank England put up its discount rate to 6 r cent., a figure previously reached by e Reichsbank at Berlin, the Bank of rance kept on at 3 per cent., finally adancing only to 3½ when the British deand for gold grew importunate.

The strength of the Bank of France is ue to a variety of circumstances. It is ore distinctly a financial agency for rance than the Bank of England is for ngland, and it is not subject to such a rain under the financial operations of a idely extended empire, having commercial nnections with all the world. But for hatever part it may be called upon to ke at home or abroad, its machinery is uch less rigid and its action much less stricted than that of the "Old Lady of hreadneedle Street." It holds to-day the rgest store of the precious metals for onetary use in the world. Last week its sh resources included $375,000,000 in gold, twice and a half as much as was held the Bank of England, besides which it d $230,000,000 in silver, making its total etallic reserve over $600,000,000, against out $150,000,000 in the London institution, th all its domestic and international conections. Its note issues amounted to about 0,000,000, against which it held fully 75 r cent. in "hard money."

The Bank of France is not required to ld any fixed percentage of its deposits a reserve to secure its notes or to meet general liabilities, but it is managed th genuine conservatism and with great acity and skill, always with a strict ard for the financial interests of France, which, with its nearly eighty branches the several "departments," it is the ief custodian. It acts as the fiscal agent the Government, by whom its Governor d Deputy Governors are appointed, but atever political influence may be behind its financial acumen and integrity are ver impaired thereby.

But the great advantage of the Bank of ance lies in the flexibility of its system d the control of its management over its airs. Its gold does not have to be proted by a regulation of the discount rate d a consequent disturbance of the normal ndition of the money market. It never uses the yellow metal to its noteholders, less the notes are accumulated in large ounts and presented for the purpose of uring gold for export, and then it someies exercises its option of offering to pay silver and demanding a premium for gold. at it may, if it chooses, and for good reaon, part with its gold for a price, or loan out to relieve stress at any point where uble is threatened, receiving it back with terest when the stress is over. Twice bere in recent years it has come to the reof the Bank of England in her distress. hile its notes afford the exclusive paper rrency of France and are a full legal tenr so long as they are redeemed in coin on mand, they are not issued up to the auorized limit, and in time of a strong deand for money they can be put out in new ans. The circulation of the bank was ely increased by 100,000,000f. in a single ek, and that affords one explanation of e steadiness of the discount rate in Paris d the stability of the metallic reserve of e Bank of France.

According to an eminent financial author- to whom the writer is indebted for sugstions on this subject, the Bank of ance, and not the Bank of England, is mainstay of Great Britain in the presе financial situation, caused by the stoppge of the Transvaal gold supply and the avy drain for the transportation of troops d supplies and the costly operations of r in South Africa, which now threaten be protracted. In his opinion, the rength of this institution in such an ergency is due to the system upon which is operated, as well as the ability and ill with which it is managed. A. K. F.

New York, Dec. 13, 1899.

SUGAR DEVELOPMENTS.

There were no new developments of conquence in sugar trade circles yesterday yond the announcement that some of the iners are selling sugar to manufacturers a sixty days' guarantee, but not to groers. What this indicates, whether a temrary lull in the storm or a cloak for the mmencement of further hostilities, no one the trade seemed to know.

In reference to the Delaware Colonial gar Refining Company, Dow, Jones & Co. terday issued this Wall Street bulletin: "We are told that the recent announcent of a new $100,000,000 Sugar Company part of a big plan for a combination of various Sugar interests. Some of the mponents of the Sugar Company have intained right along that they would not l out to the American Sugar Company. ey have not stated, however, that they uld not sell out to some one else. Mr. atthiessen is a party to the plan of merg all the companies, or most of them, into e new company, and his resignation from the American Sugar Company therefore serves a fit purpose in this matter. It is said that the new Sugar deal is well advanced toward maturity, and that it will be along lines similar to those adopted by the American Tobacco Company in securing the Liggett & Myers plant."

Mr. F. O. Matthiessen, when shown the bulletin, said that he had nothing to say.

During the day over 120,000 shares of American Sugar were traded in, the prices ranging from 126 to 131¾, with the close at 130⅜—a net gain for the day of 3¼ points.

EXTRAORDINARY EARNINGS.

Notwithstanding its better general tone, the market yesterday was still inconsistent in spots, a fact borne out by the action of Colorado Fuel and Iron stocks in the face of a report in respect to its earnings which was in every sense of the word essentially favorable. This report showed that the net earnings of the company for the month of October were $182,800, an increase of no less than $121,000 over the same month last year, while since July 1 the earnings have been $574,100, as compared with $243,000 in 1898. Yet, despite this exceptionally good report, the preferred stock of the company showed a fractional decline, though the common stock gained two points.

It is pointed out that fixed charges for twelve months ending June 30, 1900, including bond interest, taxes, and preferred stock dividends, amount to $600,000, or only $25,900 more than the net earnings for the first four months of the fiscal year.

RUMORS OF LITIGATION.

As explanatory of the weakness of Brooklyn Rapid Transit for the greater part of the day yesterday, the Street was full of rumors of new and serious litigation begun or pending against the company, and it was even said that some of the interests now alleged to be back of the property were parting with their holdings as a consequence.

At the office of Sheehan & Collin, counsel for the company, Mr. Sheehan, discussing the rumors, said: "They are Wall Street fables, and there is absolutely nothing in them. Certainly no new suits have as yet been brought against the company. What may be pending, I, of course, don't know."

ABREAST OF THE TIMES.

General Manager and Second Vice President Kendrick of the Northern Pacific, which on Wednesday declared an extra 1 per cent. dividend on its common stock, shows clearly that, though the road is paying extra dividends, it nevertheless is easily keeping abreast of the times in respect to betterments and improvements. He says:

"This season we have laid 370 miles of new track and in addition have graded and ballasted 570 more miles. Everything is in splendid shape, and, thanks to the open season, we have been able to carry our work right up to the present time. Our business is very satisfactory."

TRYING TO DISLODGE A POOL.

The trading yesterday in Federal Steel was quite active, and the preferred stock at one time showed a decline of 4 points, while the common for a time fell off nearly 3 points. Both issues, however, recovered in the afternoon, and closed with only a fractional decline each.

Concerning what seemed to be a drive at the stock in the morning it was stated on the Street that an effort was being made to dislodge a 60,000 share pool, said to have been formed not long ago. If that is the case, the effort was unsuccessful.

HEAVY FOREIGN SHIPMENTS.

In reference to the report that the American Steel and Wire Company had made a contract to deliver 250,000 tons of wire and nails in Germany, an officer of that company said yesterday:

"Such an anncuncement should occasion no surprise. As a matter of fact, we are constantly sending large shipments abroad. Our export trade is a no small factor in the company's business, and what is most gratifying, is that it is steadily on the increase."

In this connection, it is stated that the company's consignments to Australia were last month the heaviest in its history.

AN EMPHATIC DENIAL.

In reference to a report that $11,500,000 Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Consolidated 7s maturing June 1, 1900, were to be paid off by a sale of Jersey Central stock at par to present stockholders, President Maxwell of the Jersey Central said yesterday:

"The story is made out of whole cloth, and there is absolutely nothing to it. The bonds, it is true, are due June 1, and we must raise the money to pay for them, but we will not do so by selling our stock. There are, I may say, only $5,300,000 of these bonds in the hands of the public, and we hold the rest."

LONDON'S LATE BUYING.

An interesting feature in connection with yesterday's market was the late buying for London account, which continued practically up to 3 o'clock, though ordinarily it is concluded several hours before. The explanation was that the cables were belated by a storm and did not arrive on their usual time. All told, London must have bought some 60,000 shares. Interesting, also, in market conditions was the wonderful activity in trading on the first hour after the opening here, when something like 300,000 shares were dealt in, more than one-fourth of the transactions of the entire day.

CRYING FOR MORE CARS.

As another evidence of Southern prosperity announcement is made from Louisville that the officials of the Louisville and Nashville declare that they could use 5,000 more cars at present, as they have much more freight than they can satisfactorily handle for some time.

REPORT NOT VERIFIED.

It was reported yesterday that a well-known Stock Exchange broker, who has recently been more or less prominent in Sugar Trust speculation, was to be cited to appear before the Governing Committee to answer some certain charges of alleged misconduct which it is said had been preferred against him.

Nothing definite, however, could be learned of the matter and officials at the Exchange denied any knowledge of any such probable action.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S STATEMENT

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve decreased £943,000, circulation decreased £48,000, bullion decreased £991,635, other securities increased £666,000, other deposits increased £549,000, public deposits decreased £806,000, notes reserve decreased £877,000, Government securities unchanged.

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability this week is 42.40 per cent. Last week it was 44.30 per cent.

Rate of discount unchanged at 6 per cent.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Declaration of the regular semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent. on Denver and Rio Grande preferred stock.

According to Southern dispatches, efforts are being made by certain promoters and financial interests in the East to form a combine of all ice-manufacturing plants in the principal cities of the South.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

Denial of a Duluth dispatch stating that the Great Northern Railway had closed a deal for the acquisition of a majority of the stock of the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad.

Payment to begin to-day of interest on United States Government bonds due Jan. 1.

Further postponement of Baltimore and Ohio's annual meeting until after Jan. 1.

Declaration of a semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent. on Oregon Railroad and Navigation preferred stock, all but a few shares of which are controlled by the Union Pacific.

Increase equivalent to 168 per cent. in Colorado Fuel and Iron's net earnings for October.

Election of O. J. Brand and Charles W. Macquoid to membership in the Stock Exchange.

A Director of the Denver and Rio Grande quoted as saying that a very conservative estimate places the surplus of the company for the first six months of the year at $675,000, despite heavy payments for equipment and betterments.

Ratification by the stockholders of the New York Central of the proposed increase in the capital stock of the company from $100,000,000 to $115,000,000.

Reduction of one-half of 1 per cent. in the rate for the last quarter on Knickerbocker Ice of Chicago common stock, stated to be due to the recent erection of two large storage houses.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 4@7 per cent., closing at 4 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods. Mercantile paper, 5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $200,021,975; balance, $9,121,537; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $556,287.

Money on call in London, 5@5½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 6 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange easier in the late trade after a strong opening. Nominal rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rate for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.81¾; demand, $4.87⅝@$4.87¾; cables, $4.88⅝. Commercial bills, $4.81@$4.82¼.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.22½@5.22½, less 1-16 and 5.18¾, less 1-16@5.19⅜; reichsmarks, 94 1-16 and 95@95 1-16; guilders at 39⅞@39 15-16 and 40 3-16@40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—20 discount. Chicago—50c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c off; selling, par. St. Louis—Par @25c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 15@20c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—On the Stock Exchange, at 2 o'clock, Rand Mines suddenly jumped up £1 on the rumors that Gen. Clery had entered Ladysmith, and that Gen. Buller had captured 3,000 Boers. The boom did not last, and South African securities closed very unsettled. Rand Mines closed at 38⅛, after jumping to 38¾ from 35½. Gold Fields closed at 7¼, after rising to 8⅜ from 6⅝.

The market for American securities, after a steady opening, fluctuated early and improved on a more buoyant feeling. Three small failures were reported. The closing tone was firm with the demand improving.

Consols for money, 101⅛; consols for the account, 101 11-16; Canadian, 95¼; Erie, 12½; Erie first preferred, 36; Illinois Central, 115; Union Pacific preferred, 76⅞; St. Paul, 122; New York Central, 137; Pennsylvania, 67½; Reading, 9½; Northern Pacific preferred, 75⅞; Atchison, 20⅝; Louisville, 82¼; Grand Trunk, 7; Anaconda, 8.

Bar silver steady at 27¼d per ounce.

Money, 5@5½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short and three months' bills, 6 per cent.

Spanish fours, 66⅛.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 129.60; Madrid, 27.50; Lisbon, 42; Rome, 6.82½. Bar gold, 77s 9½d.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 14.—On the Bourse to-day prices opened dull, but improved on buying orders from London, rumors of the relief of Ladysmith and the unchanged bank rate. They closed very firm. Spanish fours and Rio Tintos made a sharp advance, the former closing at 67.95. Three per cent. rentes, 100 francs 60 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 32½ centimes for checks.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation, decreased, 6,900,000 francs; Treasury accounts current, increased, 16,225,000 francs; gold in hand, decreased, 3,350,000 francs; bills discounted, decreased, 11,750,000 francs; silver in hand, decreased, 2,350,000 francs.

BERLIN, Dec. 14.—Prices opened weak on the Boerse to-day, but made a good recovery at the close, owing to the same reasons which influenced the Paris Bourse. Exchange on London, 20 marks 52½ pfennigs for checks. Private rate of discount, 6 per cent.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 14.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were weak, but improved toward the close. There was little business doing.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 14.—Boston and Montana, which closed Saturday at 295 and yesterday at 275, opened to-day at 265, fell further to 250, and rallied to 280. Arcadian fell 4½ to 18½, rallying to 21; Atlantic, 3 to 21; Butte, 6 to 39, rallying to 42, and closing at 40; Calumet and Hecla, 10 to 720, rallying to 725; Cochiti, ¾ to 12¼; Central Oil, 1 to 18½, rallying ½; Dominion Coal, 2½ to 43, rallying to 45, and closing at 44⅛; Elm River, ½ to 5; Franklin, 1½ to 13½; Mohawk, ¾ to 15; Osceola, 5½ to 6½, rallying to 65; Parrot, 2¼ to 32½, rallying to 34⅝; Quincy, 4 to 132, rallying to 154; Santa Fé, 1 to 5; Tamarack, 10 to 180, rallying to 185.

United States Mining rose 1⅜ to 30⅝, later 30¼. United States Oil sold ex dividend of 1½, opening at 25, against 34 at the close yesterday, equivalent to a decline of 7⅜; thence selling up to 30, and closing at 27½. Wolverine was off 3, at 35, rallying to 35¾; Utah lost 3, to 26, but later sold at 27¾; Old Dominion fell 3 to 19, later 21¾; Isle Royale lost 4 to 21, later 23½. New England Gas and Coke declined 1¼ net for the day, closing at 13⅝. American Zinc was off 5, at 20. Bell Telephone lost 10 to 335; Boston Elevated, 4½ to 94.

Call loans, 6@7 per cent; time money, 5@6; commercial paper, 5½@6. At the Clearing House balances between the banks loaned at 6 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure ..	5½	6½	Old Dominion	21½	21¾
Allouez	2½	3	Osceola	64¾	65
Arcadian ...	20½	21½	Parrot	34½	35
Arnold	5	..	Pioneer	2¼	2½
Atlantic	20½	22	Quincy	132	135
Baltic	20	21	Rhode Island	5	5½
Bos. & C. C.	20	..	Santa Fé	5½	6
Bost. & Mon.	260	270	Santa Ysabel.	7½	..
Butte & Best.	40	45	Shoe	29	30
Cal. & Hecla.	722	725	Tamarack ...	282	285
Centennial ..	18¾	19	Utah Cons...	28¾	29
Franklin	13½	14½	Washington ..	..	1
Humboldt ..	1	2	White Knob.	8	10
Isle Royale..	24	25	Winona	4½	5
Mohawk	..	16	Wolverine ..	35½	36
Old Colony ..	4½	5			

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	242	245	C. Mass. pf. ..		70
Bost. & Low.	241	242	Fitchburg pf. ..		118
Bost. & Me...	..	202	N. Y. & N.		
Bost. & Prov.	..	300	E. 6s	111	112
Bost. Elev...	94	94½	N. Y. & N.		
Bost. Gas 5s. ..		85	E. 7s	115	116
Cent. Mass... ..		17	West End		90

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell Tel.	334	337	Mex. Tel. ...	3	3½
Chi. Stk. Yds.	..	136	N. Eng. Tel. ..		142
Dom. Coal...	44½	45	U. S. Oil ...	26⅞	27½
Dom. C. pf...	118	..	W'h'se Elec..	39	40
Erie Tel.....	102	104	West. El. pf. .		65

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—Linseed preferred opened at 51⅞ and advanced to 53½, closing at 52¼. The common, which opened at 12, declined one-fourth of 1 point, and then rose to 12¼, closing at 12⅜. Biscuit common opened at 34, and then fluctuated nervously from 33⅝ to 34⅜, until after the call, when it dropped to 33½, and closed at 34. There was a drop of 1¼ points from the opening of Metropolitan preferred, at 77, after which it advanced to 78, and closed at 77¼. Match broke 1½ points from the opening, at 124½, but rose to 125, dropped again to 123½, and closed at the starting figure.

		High.	Low.	Close.
650..	Linseed	12¼	11¼	12¼
1789..	Linseed pf.....	63½	51⅛	52¼
925..	Tin Plate.....	25¼	24	25¼
400..	Tin Plate pf.....	76¼	76	76
915..	Union Traction.....	29¼	29	29
215..	Union Traction pf....	78½	77	77
535..	Diamond Match.....	125	123	124⅛
60..	Lake St. L ctfs.....	14	14	14
100..	Metropolitan L.....	28	28	28
2335..	Metropolitan L. pf....	78	75⅞	77¼
5990..	National Biscuit.....	34⅜	33½	34
210..	National Biscuit pf...	90	89	80
210..	National Carbon.....	16½	15	16
100..	National Carbon pf....	80	80	10
50..	National Steel pf.....	91¼	91¼	91¼
5..	North Chicago.....	224	224	224
410..	South Side L.....	100½	100	100
423..	West Chicago.....	115¾	113½	113⅝

BONDS.

		High.	Low.	Close.
$5,000..	Metrop'n L gold 4s.	95½	95½	95½

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Heavy selling of Amalgamated Copper for Boston account at the opening of yesterday's market for outside securities brought about a sharp decline in that stock and exercised an unfavorable influence on the whole market. Liquidation was apparent in a number of other issues, and several declines of 2 or more points were recorded. Declines seemed less the result of bear attacks than they had been on the several preceding days, and yesterday there were probably more efforts made to advance prices than to bring about further recessions in quotations. A number of issues that were weak during the morning became stronger in the late trading and recovered much of their early losses. At the close the market was irregular and net changes for the day were pretty evenly divided between advances and declines, but the larger changes were on the side of net losses. Trading was active in several issues besides Amalgamated Copper, Electric Axle and several of the industrial stocks showing fairly large totals.

Amalgamated Copper.—As a result apparently of the temporary embarrassment of one of the Boston banks a large amount of Amalgamated Copper was put in the market at the opening, and caused a decline of 2 points in that stock. It opened at 79, and on transactions amounting probably to 4,000 shares sold down to 77¼. The sharp decline was due partly to fear that the situation in Boston was even worse than reported and that it might lead to the throwing over of large blocks of the copper stocks. When it was learned that the bank that had been in difficulty had received assistance through the Clearing House, there was less desire to sell Amalgamated Copper, and it recovered nearly the entire amount of the early decline. It sold back to 79, and ended the day at 78⅝ bid, a net loss of half a point. Total sales amounted to about 5,000 shares.

In several prominent stocks, including two or three of the preferred issues of industrial stocks, urgent selling led to declines of a number of points. Comparatively little demand was shown for these issues, and sellers found it difficult to dispose of them except at considerable recessions from the latest sales. In some cases the bids recovered very sharply after the liquidation that marked the opening of the market was over, but in the majority of these issues closing bids were little better than the lowest. Among the industrial stocks that went off sharply were Havana Commercial preferred, International Pump preferred, Electric Boat common and preferred, and Standard Oil.

International Pump preferred opened at 63. It dropped a point between sales, to 61, at which figure about 500 shares changed hands. In the afternoon the price went up more than a point, and it closed at 62¾ bid, showing a loss of about 2 points. Transactions in the common stock amounted to about 500 shares, which sold at 14 and 14⅛.

Havana Commercial preferred sold at 60 to the extent of several hundred shares, and later the price dropped to 50. In this as well as in other issues sellers found it necessary to take practically what they could get. It was a day of liquidation, and buyers found it more to their advantage to await offerings of stock than to bid for them.

Electric Boat sold as low as 26¼, and closed with a net loss of 3 points, at 26 bid. A small lot of the preferred stock sold at 35, and this issue closed about 5 points lower than on Wednesday.

Illinois Transportation sold at 2 during the weak market of the early part of the day, but later was in good demand at 2¼, closing at this figure and showing no net change for the day.

New York Transportation was weak, selling off to 9⅜. It closed at 9¼ bid, a net loss of three-quarters of a point.

New England Transportation sold at 6, and at the close was offered at 6½ without a bid.

Rubber Tire common sold to the extent of 200 or 300 shares at 7, and one lot of the preferred stock changed hands at 35.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas.....	1⅜	1½
New Amsterdam.....	21¼	22
New Amsterdam pf.....	44	45½
New Amsterdam 6s, with interest..	91⅜	92⅛

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical....	..	35
American Agricultural Chemical pf..	..	77
American Bicycle	16½	20
American Bicycle pf....	62	66
American Bicycle bonds.....	90	91
American Hide & Leather pf.....	..	26
American Hide & Leather pf.....	..	80
American Woolen Goods.....	20½	22
American Woolen Goods pf.....	..	70
American Writing Paper 5s.....	67	..
Beet Sugar	24	25
Beet Sugar pf.....	77	80
Distilling Company of America....	8	8⅛
Distilling Company of America pf..	27½	28½
Electric Axle Light & Power.....	6¾	..
Electric Boat	26	28
Electric Boat pf.....	35	40
Havana Commercial	17	19
Havana Commercial pf.....	59	61
International Pump	14	15
International Pump pf.....	62¾	64
National Gramophone, ex div.....	67	75
National Salt	44	45
National Salt pf.....	77	79
National Tube	43	44
National Tube pf.....	94	96
Otis Elevator	..	23
Otis Elevator pf.....	89	90
Pittsburg Coal subs.....	96	..
Royal Baking Powder pf.....	93	94
Rubber Goods Mfg.....	27½	29
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf. ex div.....	69	71
Sloss-Sheffield	29	31
Sloss-Sheffield pf.....	69	71
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div.	437	450
Union Steel & Chain.....	20	23
Union Steel & Chain pf.....	60	65
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar.....	⅜	½

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	78¾	79¼
American Air Power.....	35	45
American Cotton	..	80
Arizona Lead	..	10½
Asphalt Company of America.....	12¾	13⅛
British Columbia Copper.....	10¾	11
Chicago & Alton sub.....	106	107
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new).....	95	96
Electric Vehicle	60	63
Electric Vehicle pf	..	90
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	..	1⅜
Flemington Coal & Coke.....	25	..
Illinois Transportation	2	2¼
*Markeen Copper	..	⅞
Mexican 5s	..	93½
New England Transportation.....	..	6½
New York Gas & Electric 4s.....	90	80½
New York Gas & Electric 5s.....	102⅜	103
New York Transportation.....	..	9¼
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie..	20¾	21½
St. Louis subs.....	..	127
St. Louis common, when issued....	26	31
St. Louis preferred, when issued...	..	93
St. Louis 4s, when issued.....	..	91⅜
Storage Power	10¾	12
Tennessee Copper.....	10⅝	12
Trust Company of America.....	220	225
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	29	31
Whipsaw Copper	12⅞	13½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue.....	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st....	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d.....	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.....	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d.....	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	237	239
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s.....	102	103
Central Park, N. & E. River.....	195	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s.....	107	109
Chicago Union Traction	25	25⅜
Chicago Union Traction pf.....	79	79½
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf.....	82	86
Con. Traction of N. J.....	64	66
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s.....	112	113
Eighth Avenue Railroad.....	400	..
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)...	87½	88½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av....	72½	75
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st.	115½	117½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d..	89	91
Nassau Electric 4s	94	95
Nassau Electric 5s	110	112
New Orleans Traction	30	..
New Orleans Traction pf.....	104	..
Ninth Avenue Railroad.....	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway.....	32½	34
North Jersey Street Railway 4s.....	90	92
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds.....	102	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st..	117	119
Second Avenue Railroad consols....	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	215	220
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	15
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.....	35	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
Union Traction, Providence.....	110	112
Worcester (Mass.) Traction.....	28	30
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.....	104	107

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest..	73	76
Central Union 6s, guaranteed	103¼	106
Consolidated Gas of Newark.....	54	..
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds..	106	108
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J....	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21¾	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds.	102	105
Denver Gas	42	47
Denver Gas 5s	80	85
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne Gas	41	43
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	80	84
Indianapolis Gas	102	103
Indianapolis Gas bonds	102	105
Lafayette Gas Co.	42	50
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s.....	84	88
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas....	42	46
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s.	64	70
Mutual Gas of New York.....	300	..
Madison (Wis.) stock.....	81	84
New England Gas & Coke.....	20	22
New England Gas & Coke bonds.....	74	76
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st.....	110	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.....	109	112

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Dec. 14, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
110	112	80	Adams Express	110	112	110	110	.....
13	13¾	170	Am. Car & Foundry ..	13	13	12	12	.....
87	89	100	Am. Car & Found. pf.	87	89	87	87½	+ ⅝
32¼	32⅝	100	American Ice	32¼	32⅝	32¼	32⅜	+ ⅛
77	80	200	American Linseed pf..	77½	77½	76½	76	+ 1½
23⅝	24⅛	1,670	American Cotton Oil..	23⅝	24	23⅝	24	+ ⅛
88	90	200	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	88	88	88	88	+ 1
11⅝	12⅜	800	American Linseed	11	12	11	12	+ ⅛
52½	53	1,825	Am. Linseed pf.....	51	53⅝	51	52⅝	+ 1½
140	145	100	American Express	140	140	140	140	+ 1
7⅝	8	300	American Malting Co.	7⅝	⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
38	40	300	Am. Malting Co. pf..	38	38	38	38	.....
33⅝	34⅛	2,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	33	34⅛	33⅝	34⅛	+ ⅝
85⅜	86⅛	1,710	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	85	86	85	86¼	+ ⅝
38⅝	39⅛	11,600	American Steel & Wire	38⅝	39	38⅝	39	+ ⅛
89	90	2,278	Am. Steel & Wire pf..	87¾	90	87¾	89	+ 1¼
128⅝	129⅝	128,700	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	128	131⅝	126	130⅝	+ 3⅝
113	115	50	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	115	115	115	115	.....
77	77	100	Am. Tin Plate Co.....	76	80	76	80	— 3⅝
25¾	25⅞	1,400	American Tin Plate pf.	25	27	25	25⅝	+ ⅝
76½	77	800	Am. Tin Plate pf.....	76¾	77	76¾	77	+ ⅛
99	100	77,100	American Tobacco	98	102	98	100	+ 1¾
40	40¾	2,300	American Steel Hoop..	40	41	39¾	40¾	+ ⅛
78	80	200	Am. Steel Hoop pf....	78½	80	78½	80	.....
42¾	43	1,600	Ann Arbor pf.	43½	43	43	43	— ⅛
20	25	1,400	Atl., T. & S. F.	20	21	19¾	20	.....
62	62½	68,000	Atl., T. & S. F. pf....	61¾	62	61¾	62	+ ⅛
37⅞	38	3,800	Anaconda Copper	37⅞	38	37⅞	38	+ ⅛
53⅝	54	4,250	Baltimore & Ohio.....	53	54	52⅝	54	+ ⅛
78⅝	79⅜	10,200	Baltimore & Ohio pf..	78¼	79	78¼	79	+ ⅛
79½	79¾	61,875	Brooklyn Rapid Tran..	78	80	76¾	79½	+ 1⅝
134	137	600	Brookl

Asphalt, and a few other specialties came under the latter head, their prices either holding firm or slightly bettering. On the other hand, Union Traction, Cambria Steel, Electric Company of America, and Tidewater Steel were a shade easier.

The close was steady at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	19¾	20	Phil. Trac	90½	93⅝
Choctaw	30	33	Union Trac	39¼	39⅝
E. Co. of Am.	12¾	13	U. Gas Imp.	156	136½
Lehigh Val.	24⅝	25	Wels. Light.	44	45
Marsden	11½	11¾	W. N.Y. & P.	5¼	5⅝

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
10..	Am. Cotton Oil	34	34	34	34
1,080..	Am. Steel & W	36½	36⅝	34¾	36
50,700..	Am. Sug. Ref	127	131⅝	125⅞	130⅜
3,290..	Am. Tobacco	98¼	100½	95½	99⅝
10..	A., T. & S. F	19½	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜
5,370..	A.,T. & S. F. pf	61¼	62½	60¾	61⅞
50..	Balt. & Ohio	54	54	54	54
36,750..	Brook. R. T	78⅝	80⅛	76¾	79½
110..	Ches. & Ohio	29⅝	30¼	29⅝	30¼
10,300..	C., B. & Q	126	127⅞	125⅞	126⅞
250..	Chi. Gt. West	13	13	13	13
8,730..	C., M. & St. P	118⅜	120	118¼	119⅞
750..	C., R. I. & P	108¼	109	108¼	109
720..	Cont. Tobacco	32	32	30⅜	31¼
8,390..	Federal Steel	54¼	54½	52⅝	54
150..	Federal Steel pf	75⅝	76	74⅜	75½
1,100..	Louis. & Nash.	79	81¼	79	80⅝
12,780..	Manhattan	99¼	100⅝	96⅜	98⅞
10..	M., K. & T. pf	33⅞	33⅞	33⅜	33⅜
2,000..	Mo. Pacific	42⅞	43⅜	42¼	43⅜
50..	Nat. Lead	25⅜	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜
620..	N. Y. Central	129¼	129½	128¼	129½
40..	N. Y. C. rights	4½	4½	4½	4½
990..	N. Y., C. & W	22½	23½	22⅝	23
1,020..	Northern Pac	58¼	54¾	53⅝	54⅝
160..	Pacific Mail	41½	42⅝	40	42⅝
1,820..	People's Gas	104½	106¼	104½	106
80..	Reading	18	18	18	18
850..	Reading 1st pf	52½	53⅝	52½	53⅝
10..	Rep. Iron & S	19	19	19	19
2,490..	Southern Pac	37⅞	38⅞	37⅝	38½
240..	Southern Ry	11⅝	12	11½	12
970..	Southern Ry. pf	54¼	55½	54¼	55½
470..	Stand. R. & T	9⅝	10	9⅝	9⅝
290..	Tenn. C. & I	80	86½	78⅜	84
10..	Texas Pacific	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
1,320..	Union Pacific	47	47⅞	46½	47⅛
340..	Union Pac. pf	73⅜	74⅜	73⅜	74
4,230..	U. S. Leather	13	14½	13	13⅝
70..	U. S. Leather pf	75½	76	75¼	76
70..	Wabash pf	20⅝	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝

158,090

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$13,000..	Am. Gas 5s	92½	92½	92	92

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	614	614	581
1st week Dec.	$42,469	$34,956	$27,786
From Jan. 1	2,016,412	1,735,272	1,483,972
DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	451
1st week Dec.	26,185	27,291	24,760
From Jan. 1	1,466,994	1,379,222	1,216,327
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	589	589	589
1st week Dec.	44,952	26,399	25,212
From Jan. 1	2,248,521	1,689,760	1,487,919
MINN., ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE—			
Mileage	1,195	1,195	1,195
1st week Dec.	94,137	90,507	81,102
From Jan. 1	4,391,394	4,046,817	3,670,714
PITTSBURG & WESTERN—			
Mileage	336	336	336
1st week Dec.	56,697	57,817	51,447
From July 1	1,560,709	1,475,343	.....
WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA—			
Mileage	644	642	642
1st week Dec.	68,600	58,800	64,800
From July 1	1,836,999	1,500,035	.....

Denver and Rio Grande for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1899, (November and December estimated)—

For the four months ended Oct. 31:

Gross earnings	$3,505,943
Operating expenses	2,117,768
Net earnings	1,388,175
Interest from securities	37,634
Total net earnings	1,425,809
Fixed charges, taxes, &c.	804,114
Surplus	621,695
From which deduct for renewal fund and bonds conversion fund	60,000
Surplus for four months	561,695
Estimated surplus for November and December	240,000
Surplus for six months	801,695
From which deduct the cost of ten standard gauge locomotives, authorized in March, 1899, to be paid for out of the surplus for the current six months	126,000
Surplus applicable for dividends	675,695

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 14.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.04	.04
Alpha Con	.03	.03
Andes	.10	.10
Belcher	.18	.17
Best & Belcher	.35	.34
Bullion	.03	.03
Caledonia	.51	.50
Challenge Con	.14	.12
Choller	.15	.14
Confidence	.65	.65
Con. Cal. & Va	1.70	1.60
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.16	.16
Gould & Curry	.11	.11
Hale & Norcross	.36	.33
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.05	.05
Kentucky Con	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con	.06	.06
Mexican	.40	.37
Occidental Con	.12	.13
Ophir	.86	.83
Overman	.11	.11
Potosi	.16	.15
Savage	.09	.08
Sag Belcher	.03	.03
Sierra Nevada	.50	.48
Standard	2.75	2.75
Syndicate	.05	.05
St. Louis	.08	.08
Union Con	.30	.28
Utah Con	.06	.06
Yellow Jacket	.12	.11
Silver bars	59⅛@59¼	59 @59⅛
Mexican dollars	47⅝@48¼	47¾@48¼
Drafts, sight	.12½	.10
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Dec. 14.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	38½	38⅞	38⅝	37
Alamo	14½	15	14	14½
Anaconda	41¾	43¼	39	40
Anchoria	75	85	75	85
Argentum	19	19⅝	19	20
Bankers'	11	11⅝	10⅜	11¼
Battle	32½	33	31½	32
Blue Belle	9½	9⅝	9¼	9¼
Colin	235	250	230	240
Columbine	19¼	19½	18	19½
Consolidated	15½	15⅝	15	15⅝
Damon	28½	28⅝	26¾	27
Elkton	114	116	116½	117½
El Paso	28½	30	28½	30
Findlay	13¼	13⅜	12⅝	13½
Fleece	29	31	30	35
Garfield	18	18⅜	17	19
Gibson	20	25	20	25
Gould	32	32⅜	33	33½
Isabella	135	136	133⅜	134½
Independence	47	49	45	47
Jackpot	59⅜	60½	55	55½
King	94½	96¾	93	95
Moon Anchor	58	60	55⅝	56½
Matos	26	29	24½	26½
National	12½	12⅝	11½	12
Ophir	52	59	50	57
Pharmacist Con.	12⅞	13	12½	12⅝
Pinnacle	28½	28⅝	25⅝	25⅝
Portland	227½	229¼	227½	228½
Raven	60	69	68	68
Rawlings	30	33	30	32
Rosa	55	60	44½	50
Sovereign	14⅝	14⅞	14½	14⅝
Tornado	46	50	46	50
Union	35⅝	35½	34½	34⅞
Vindicator	150	170	150	170
Work	29¼	30	27¼	28
Zenobia	16	18	16	18

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—To-day's statement of the conditon of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$237,775,128
Gold reserve	243,983,993
Net silver	9,755,193
Treasury notes of 1890	1,158,110
United States notes in the Treasury	15,496,328
Total receipts this day	1,855,484
Total receipts this month	28,433,042
Total receipts this year	261,467,432
Total expenditures this day	1,675,000
Total expenditures this month	20,610,000
Total expenditures this year	245,231,000
Deposits in National banks	82,583,803
Silver in bullion	109,335
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	262,583
Government receipts from customs	591,801
Internal revenue	1,201,224
Miscellaneous	62,459

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

Amalgamated Copper	$80
American Biscuit bonds	109
American Hide	36
American Hide pf	80½
Arizona Lead	10
Bay State Gas	*1⅜
Binghamton Gas 5s	96
British Col. Cop	11¼
Empire Copper	16.75
Flemington C. & C	28½
Fern. Coal Co.	15
Journeay & Burnham	5
Journeay & Burnham pf	15
Marshall Mill	.65
New York Biscuit bonds	111
National Tube	44½
N. Ams. Gas	21⅞
Retsof bonds	75
Retsof stock	20½

*Per cent.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that it will pay interest on its 4½ per cent. loan, details of which will be found in another column.

Dividends are announced by the following companies: The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company, Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company on the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad Company extended 5 per cent. loan, America Beet Sugar Company, National Bank of North America in New York, and the United Traction and Electric Company.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

W. E. D. Stokes Sells His House for $325,000—Other Dealings and Sales at Auction.

W. E. D. Stokes, the broker, has sold to William H. Moore of Chicago the dwelling 4 East Fifty-fourth Street. This house, which is just being completed, was erected by Mr. Stokes with the idea of making it his residence and may safely be classed as one of the finest private dwellings in the city. It is of the American basement type and occupies a lot 36 by 100. Mr. Golding would not disclose the price paid for the property, but it is understood to be something over $325,000.

It is learned on good authority that the following men are interested in the syndicate which will buy the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum property: Henry Seligman, Charles T. Barney, John A. McCall, William F. Havemeyer, William A. Butler, Jr., Edward N. Gibbs, Edmund L. Baylies, and George F. Vieter.

Henry D. Winans & May report the sale, for C. Adolph Low, of 16 East Sixty-ninth Street, of a 33-foot four-story brown-stone modern dwelling, to Henry B. Anderson; also, for Mrs. A. Kneeland, 16 East Sixty-second Street, a four-story brownstone dwelling, 20.6 feet front; also, for Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, 38 West Thirty-third Street, a four-story brownstone private dwelling, 25 feet front; also, for Mrs. S. Gruner, to A. J. Ditmar, 29 West Eighty-first Street, a four-story private dwelling, fronting 25 feet on Manhattan Square.

It is reported that William E. Shepard has bought the four-story dwelling 16 East Sixty-ninth Street, 33 by 100.5.

Edward P. Hamilton & Co. report that they have sold the five-story apartment house 60 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, 33.4 by 87 by 100.

Bleiman & Co. have sold for J. Sander to Mandelbaum & Lewine the three-story dwelling, 54 East First Street, 20 by 100. Mandelbaum & Lewine have also bought the four-story dwelling 26 West Ninth Street, 25 by 94, and the three-story dwelling 268 Bleecker Street, 18 by 60.

Ghames & Losere have sold for Robert Ghames to H. W. Badger the two-story dwelling on the west side of Green Avenue, Unionport, 200 feet north of Westchester Avenue.

William Stonebridge has sold for Charles Worrell to George Clark, for about $2,500, the northeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street and Hughes Avenue, 75 by 87.6.

David Stewart has sold for John B. Wilson to a client the vacant plot, 50 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth street, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

623 Ninth Avenue, northwest corner of Forty-fourth Street, runs north 20.1 by west 65 by north 20 by west 15 by south 40.1 to the north side of Forty-fourth Street, by east 80, four-story brick tenement, with store; partition sale, to the plaintiff, François Huerstel..... $27,250

1,169 and 1,171 Park Avenue, 16.9 and 16.10, respectively, by 80, two three-story stone-front dwellings; foreclosure sale, 1,169 to the plaintiff, George S. Hamlin; 1,171 to Charles F. Vollmer..... 14,300 14,400

2,100 Boston Road, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; partition sale, to the defendant, Oscar M. Hauck..... 2,575

By McVickar & Co.

2,279 and 2,281 First Avenue, 50.5 by 100, one and two-story frame buildings; foreclosure sale, to Wolf Silverman..... 15,500

229 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 14 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to William D. Du Bois..... 8,650

To-day's Auction Sales.

The folowing sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By J. Montgomery Strong, foreclosure sale, Lansing W. Walsh, referee, 115 West Sixty-third Street, north side, 135.5 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 16.8 by 100.5, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,675.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 312 West Fourth Street, west side, 51.11 feet south of Twelfth Street, 17.10 by 55.4 and irregular, four-story brick dwelling; 310 West Fourth Street, west side, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 18.3 by 56.9, four-story brick dwelling, with stores; all title and interest of the Middlesex County Bank on July 20, 1899.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Jacob Marks, referee, Railroad Avenue, Unionport, north side, extending from Washington to Jackson Street, 21.6 by 265, two-story frame building, with hall. Due on judgment, 2,225; subject to another mortgage for $7,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, John M. Stoddard, referee, 147 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, north side, 250 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $49,386.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Forty-third Street, southwest corner of Hamilton Place, for a seven-story brick and limestone flat, with stores, 80.9 by 94.11; Charles F. Rogers of 1,663 Amsterdam Avenue, owner; Henry Andersen, architect; cost, $180,000.

Macy Place, south side, 25 feet west of Hewitt Place, for three two-story frame dwellings, 21 by 55; John Higgins, owner; William Wainwright, architect; cost, $12,000.

Central Park West, west side, 23 feet south of One Hundredth Street, for two seven-story brick and limestone flats, 49.6 by 90; Alois Gutwillig of 47 Cedar Street, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $160,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, southeast corner of Waterloo Place, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 35; James E. Dougherty, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $8,500.

Sedgwick Avenue, east side, 477 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 33 by 40, and a frame stable, 32 by 21; Robert Ellis of 551 Mott Avenue, owner; Harry T. Howell, architect; cost, $5,000.

Ninth Avenue, southeast corner of Fifty-fourth Street, extending to Fifty-third Street, for a four-story brick car house, 135.10 by 525; Metropolitan Street Railway Company, owner; A. V. Porter, architect; cost, $350,000.

McGraw Avenue, southeast corner of Cottage Grove Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 45; Henry Berwin, owner; Frank P. Sabetti, architect; cost, $8,500.

Waterloo Place, east side, 76 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 19 by 42; James E. Dougherty, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $3,000.

Waterloo Place, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, rear, for a two-story frame stable and carriage house, 12 by 20; James E. Dougherty, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $250.

One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, south side, 20 feet east of Waterloo Place, for two two-story frame dwellings, 19 by 42; James E. Dougherty, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $6,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Brook Avenue, for ten five-story brick flats, 26.2 by 87.6; Leopold Huther of 35 Nassau Street, owner; Schneider & Herter, Bible House, architects; cost, $230,000.

Nos. 223 and 225 East Thirty-first Street, for a six-story brick flat, 33 by 87.9; Bernhard Paneth of 35 Nassau Street, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $32,500.

No. 451 to 455 Grand Street, for a seven-story brick and terra cotta flat, with stores, 31 by 72.9 by 86.6; Mandel, Maran & Makrowsky, owners; M. Bernatein, architect; cost, $35,000.

Sixty-third Street, southwest corner of Second Avenue, for seven five-story brick and stone flats, with stores, 25.1 by 80; John J. Houlahan of 99 Nassau Stret, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $161,000.

No. 436 West Thirty-ninth Street, for a six-story brick flat, with store, 25 by 86; Benedict Klein of 35 Nassau Street, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $25,000.

No. 2343 to 2347 East Thirteenth Street, for two seven-story brick flats, 33.9 by 90; Abraham Silverson of 236 East Sixty-first Street, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $100,000.

Nos. 23 and 25 Marion Street, for two six-story brick flats, 25.6 by 86.4; Guidette & Aliani, premises, owners; A. G. Rechlin, architect; cost, $40,000.

Freeman Street, north side, 138.1 feet east of Prospect Avenue, for four two-story frame dwellings, 22 by 64; E. H. Hammond of 1,211 Tinton Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $14,000.

No. 143 to 147 Chrystie Street, for two six-story brick flats, 25 by 93.1 and 43.7 by 53.3; Adolf Schlesinger of 60 Livingston Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $55,000.

No. 203 West Sixty-second Street, for a one-story brick stable, 14 by 25; Frederick King, owner; Newman & Duncan, architects; cost, $350.

Alterations.

No. 81 Front Street, to five-story brick lofts; Mrs. C. A. Hill, owner; C. H. Richter, Jr., architect; cost, $950.

Eighty-seventh Street, northwest corner of East End Avenue, to a five-story brick store and lofts; George Ehret, owner; F. L. Shea, architect; cost, $200.

Twenty-sixth Street, northeast corner of Sixth Avenue, to a four and six story brick store and factory; Harriet G. Coogan, owner; G. A. Schellenger, architect; cost, $20,000.

New Metropolitan Carhouse.

The old car stables at the southeast corner of Ninth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street will soon be replaced by a new four-story brick carhouse, plans for which were filed yesterday by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, through Architect A. V. Porter. The building will front 135 feet on the avenue and 525 feet on the street. It also extends through at the rear to Fifty-third Street, and has a frontage on the latter of 115 feet. The cost of the structure is estimated at $350,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Dec. 14.

ALL title to estate as heir of Jacob and Affie Edwards and Robert Edwards; Reuben B. Edwards to Jane C. E. Brown.. $1

AUDUBON AV, s e corner of 168th St, 68.9x96.8x82.5x95; Francis X. Stafford to John J. Mahoney..... 10,000

AUDUBON AV, e s, 25 ft n of 170th St, 75x95; Francis X. Stafford to Joseph S. Guthorn..... 8,000

AVENUE C, e s, 51 ft s of 13th St, 27x105, Unionport; John W. Bartram, referee, to Ella A. Stack..... 525

BARKER AV, s e corner of Elizabeth St, 100x125; Harry W. Douty to J. Herbert Johnston..... 1

BATHGATE AV, old line, e s, 105 ft n of 178th St, 27x110.4x27x100.9; Lauretta C. Hankin to Louis Jacobs..... 1

BAYARD ST, 51, 25x85; Christian F. Grunewald to Anna Rugen..... 1

CARMINE ST, 63, n s, 25x95; Max Cohen and another to Solomon Cohen and wife. 28,500

CALDWELL AV, w s, 250 ft e of 156th St, 75x115; Union Co. to Wells, also Beach Av, w s, 8.5 ft from s s of Dawson St, runs n w 51.9 to s s of Dawson St x e 49.5 to avenue x s 8.5; Alexius Edelbrock to the St. Anslem's Church..... 1

TINTON AV, w s, 181 ft s of Home St, new 50; Henry W. Gilbert to William Schmidt to Margaretha Helmecke..... 8,500

WASHINGTON AV, n corner of 168th St, 25x90; Willett K. Henwood and others to Ellen C. Whitman, quit claim..... 250

WASHINGTON AV, 722 and 724, w s, 44.8x89.1x irregular; Carstein H. Bohlen to Henry W. Gilbert..... 100

WILLIS AV, e s, 50 ft n of 135th St, 50x100; Joseph Koch referee, to John Heller 21,000

2D AV, 2,168, e s, 25x75; Frederick Storck to Antonio Maninello and another..... 100

3D AV, 1,674, w s, 26x100; Julius Livingston to Annie Levy..... 1

12TH AV, n s, 155 ft e of 4th St, 50x114, Wakefield; John J. Dale to Rosa Feld, quit claim..... 1

16TH ST, s s, 93.6 ft e of Avenue A, 50x75; Annie Levy to Julius Livingston..... 100

30TH ST, 531 West, 31x31.6; Timothy Donovan and another to Edward Lapsley..... 1

34TH ST, n s, 291.8 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x98.9; Daniel C. Logue to John Logue and others, quit claim..... 1

43D ST, 148 East, 25x100; Catharine F. Donahue to Westcott Express Company.. 25,000

74TH ST, s s, 79.8 ft w of Park Av, 20x102.2; Gustavus C. and Charles J. Weber to Lydia B. Froment..... 52,000

81ST ST, n s, 185.4 ft e of 5th Av, 19.10x102.2; Adolf Kuttroff to Augustus Stoner

82D ST, 107 East, 25x102.2; Kate W. Hayes to Harris D. Colt..... 14,500

101ST ST, n s, 125 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; William H. Scott to Lilly B. Stern..... 100

102D ST, 103 West, 50x100.11; Philip Siebs to Martha Weed..... 1

107TH ST, 326 West, 30x100.11; Charles Buek to Elizabeth G. Buck..... 100

118TH ST, 130 West, 20x100.11; Edward Oppenheimer and another to Harry Schreier..... 100

118TH ST, s s, 336 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; Edward J. S. Johnston, referee, to Edward Oppenheimer and another.... 19,500

122D ST, 55 East, 27x100.11; Christian F. Grimm to Michael Feeney..... 100

129TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 16.8x90.11; Michael Feeney to Christian F. Grimm and wife..... 100

144TH ST, n s, 240.5 ft e of Railroad Av, 108x99.11; C. H. Bohlen to Wilfred E. Wiles..... 100

146TH ST, s s, 243.10 ft e of Railroad Av, East, 25x95; Carsten H. Bohlen to Wilfred E. Wiles..... 100

Recorded Leases.

HASSEY, August, to Vincenzo Ruggiero and another; Amsterdam Av, 97, s e corner of 64th St; 64th St, 180 West, 3 years..... $540

LEICHER, Jacob, to Hirsch Roth; Attorney St, 96, 14 months..... 720

Recorded Mortgages.

BACHRACH, Louis, to Leopold Schmeidler and another; 367 and 369 East 10th St, 1 year..... $12,000

BAILEY, Thomas, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 151st St, n s, 75 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... $4,000

BOHLEN, Carsten H., to Enoch C. Bell; 146th St, s s, 243.10 ft e of Railroad Av, East, 3 years..... 10,000

BRUSH, Florence M., to Union Dime Savings Institution; 87th St, s s, 117 ft w of West End Av, 3 years..... 13,000

BUTTLES, Marvin S., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; Madison Av, w s, 25 ft s of 28th St, 3 years..... 30,000

BUZBY, Winslow E., to Thomas E. Fitzgerald; Ryer Av, e s, 407.5 ft n of Burnside Av, ½ year..... 600

CAPLAN, Henry R., to George Ehret; 8th St, n s, being courtyard in front of 67 St. Mark's Place; also 67 St. Mark's Place, 1 year..... 6,000

CHRISTIAN, Charles, to Martha J. Gerry; 1,706 Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 5,500

COHEN, Solomon, and wife, to Max Cohen and, another; 63 Carmine St, installments..... 4,500

EBERLE, Adam, to George S. Carter; Fordham Av, w s, 110 ft s of Mott St, 2 years..... 3,000

FARLEY, Thomas, to Bernard C. Murray; Stebbins Av, e corner of 169th St, 1 year 4,700

GAULT, Carrie, to Thomas Adelson and another; 95th St, n s, 110 ft e of Lexington Av, 1 year..... 10,000

GODWIN, William M., to Honora Morrissey; 716 Union Av, 3 years..... 500

GODWIN, William M., to Franklin Savings Bank; 716 Union Av, 1 year..... 4,000

GOLDSTEIN, Esther S., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 1st Av, n e corner of 79th St, 1 year..... 17,000

GREEN, Rachel, to Gustave S. Boehm; Crotona Av, w s, corner of Oakland Place, demand..... 200

HELLER, John, to Newburgh Savings Bank; Willis Av, e s, 50 ft n of 135th St, 3 years..... 9,000

HENIG, Michael and Solomon, to Benjamin Weinstein and others; 88 Clinton St, leasehold, installments..... 1,300

HOLMES, John F., to Charlotte A. O'Shea; 844 East 165th St, 3 years..... 4,700

HOUGHTON, Harriet V., to Felicia Livor; 46th St, s s, 75 ft w of 8th Av, leasehold, installments..... 2,200

HOULAHAN, John J., to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 6th St, s s, 100 ft w of Avenue B, 1 year..... 22,000

KASSEWITZ, Jacob, to Jacob Klingenstein; 3d St, n s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, demand..... 20,000

KASSEWITZ, Jacob, to Jacob Klingenstein; 3d St, n s, 375 ft e of 2d Av, demand..... 20,000

KIDANSKY, David, and Louis J. Levy to Horatio G. Curtis; 273 and 275 Madison St, 5 years..... 87,000

KIDANSKY, David, and Louis J. Levyy, to William Jay, executor, &c.; 275½ and 277 Madison St, 5 years..... 37,000

KIDANSKY, David, and Louis J. Levy to William Jay, executor, &c.; 281 Madison St, 5 years..... 30,000

KNOERZER, William, to Beadleston & Woers; 1st Av, s e corner of 106th St, saloon lease, demand..... 5,000

LANGFORD, Lilian C., to National Savings Bank of Albany; Hamilton Terrace, w s, 478 ft n of 141st St, 3 years..... 8,500

LANSING INVESTMENT COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Boulevard Lafayette, s e corner of 158th St, gore, 1 year..... 10,000

LANSING INVESTMENT COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 155th St, n s, 437.6 ft w of Broadway, 1 year..... 12,500

LANSING INVESTMENT COMPANY to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company; 156th St, n s, 437.6 ft w of Broadway, 1 month..... 12,500

LANSING INVESTMENT COMPANY to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company; 156th St, n s, 437.6 ft w of Broadway, 1 year..... 12,500

LANSING INVESTMENT COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 155th St, n s, 125 ft w of Broadway, 312.6x190.10 to 156th St, produced, 1 year..... 12,500

LANSING INVESTMENT COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 156th St, n s, 152.1 ft w of Boulevard Lafayette, 1 year..... 14,000

LANSING INVESTMENT COMPANY to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company; 156th St, n s, 152.1 ft w of Boulevard Lafayette, 1 year..... 14,000

LAPSLEY, Edward, to Warren S. Bartlett; 531 West 30th St, 1 year..... 500

LAPSLEY, Edward, to Moses T. Pyne; 531 West 30th St, 5 years..... 1,500

LAPSLEY, Edward, to Trustees of Princeton University; 531 West 30th St, 5 years..... 2,000

LEVY, Anne, to Julius Livingston; 1,674 3d Av, 1 year..... 2,000

LINEN, Alice W., to Oswald Jackson; 141 West 121st St, demand..... 18,000

LUGAR, Frank, to Broadway Savings Institution; 53 and 55 Lexington Av, 1 year..... 18,000

MICHELSON, Lena, and others to Maria H. Rider; 13 and 13½ Division St, and 26 East Broadway, 1 month..... 2,000

MOSS, John A., to Seamen's Bank for Savings; 14th St, n s, 802.11 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year..... 4,000

NEWMAN, Thomas L., to James I. Cornu; Lot 277, map of St. Raymond Park, 1 years..... 800

OGDEN, Mary A. and James W., to Sarah A. Bourne; Cauldwell Av, w s, 60 ft s of 156th St, 2 years..... 2,000

PHILLIPS, Frederick, and William S., to Thomas J. Tuomey; Lots 294 and 295, map of portion of Hunt estate, 1 year.... 1,200

RAGGIO, John B., to American Mortgage Company; 165th St, n e s, 131 ft s w of Washington Av, original line, 2 years..... 1,000

ROHE, Gertrude, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 87th St, n s, 250 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year..... 17,000

SANDLER, Samuel, to J. Prentice Kellogg; Madison Av, w s, 75.11 ft s of 109th St, 3 years..... 19,000

SANDLER, Samuel, to Hannah Zeltwanger; Madison Av, w s, 75.11 ft n of 109th St, 2 years..... 1,000

SCHAEF, Agnes, to Mary E. Kelsher; Stebbins Av, w s, 100 ft n of 165th St; also property in Greenburgh, N. Y., 1-3 year..... 700

SCHREINER, Harry, to Edward Oppenheimer and another; 120 West 118th St, installments..... 18,000

SIMON, Samuel, and Adolph James to Ernestine Shrier; 106th St, n s, 105 ft e of 4th Av, 5 years..... 8,000

SPERO, Ray, to United States Trust Company; 43 Jane St, 2 years..... 18,000

STONER, Augustus, to Robert D. Winthrop, trustee; 81st St, n s, 185.4 ft e of 5th Av, 5 years..... 27,000

WESTCOTT EXPRESS COMPANY to Catharine F. Donahue; 148 East 43d St, 2 years..... 15,000

WOELK, Ernestine and Charles A., to John and Matthias Haffen; Newell Av, w s, 200 ft n of Elizabeth St, 100x200 to Bronx River, 1 year..... 1,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

DE GRAW, Charles E., to Charles G. Moller..... Gift $6,000

KEMPTON, Jane T., to Laura A. Duane. 22,000

KEMPTON, Jane T., to Henry De F. Weekes, trustee..... 100 18,000

LINDE, Catherine, to George A. St. John..... 7,500

MILLIET, Ernest, executor, &c., to Leah S. King..... 9,200

MILN, Susan, to Newburg Savings Bank. 10,000

POWELL, Wilson M., trustee, to Sarah H. Powell..... 4,800

POWELL, Wilson M., to John T. Willets, guardian, &c..... 1 27,000

SLATTERY, John, to Arthur Schwarzenbach..... 10,000

THOMPSON, William, to Tracy H. Harris 20,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Mary A. Haviland..... 2,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to John W. Cochrane and others, executors, &c..... 20,000

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY, trustee, to Charles E. De Graw..... 4,000

WEISBECKER, Charles, to Charlotte Hastorf..... 2,000

WHITMAN, Edward S., administrator, &c., to Edmund S. Whitman and others. Nom.

WHITMAN, Edward S., administrator, &c., to Edward S. Whitman..... Nom.

WYSONG, John J., and others, trustees, to Martha M. Wysong..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, w s, extends from 69th St to 70th St, —x—; Jacob Raeich against the New York Realty Company, owner; Hudson Heating and Ventilating Company, contractor..... $100

CROTONA PARK SOUTH, s e corner of Crotona Av, 140x100; Charles Edel & Son against Fred Bailey, owner and contractor..... 200

EAGLE AV, w s, 200 ft s of 163th St, 100x100; Charles Edel & Son against Fred Bailey, owner and contractor..... 252

8TH ST, 319 to 323 East; Schneider & Herter against George Hoffman, owner and contractor..... 300

54TH ST, 145 to 153 East; Rich

WINTER RESORTS.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS, ON CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RY. A DISTINCTIVE ALL-THE-YEAR RESORT, combining a perfect Fall climate, an elevation of 2,500 feet, picturesque mountain surroundings, and HOTEL OF THE HIGHEST CLASS. The fine course of the Virginia Hot Springs Golf Club adjoins the hotel. Through compartment car from New York. Excursion tickets at C. & O. offices, 362 and 1,185 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania, N. Y., New York; also offices N. Y.; N. H. & H. R. R., throughout New England. ... STERRY, Manager, ... Springs, Bath Co., Va.

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EXCLUSIVE GOODS, JUST TO YOUR TASTE not to be duplicated elsewhere; exclusive Sterling Silver Novelties, exclusive Parisian Jewelry, exclusive Perfumery, exclusive Gloves, exclusive Prices. JAMES, 6 West 37th St., near 5th Av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ASSIGNMENT OF JOSEPH AGOSTINI to AUGUSTUS T. GILLENDER for the benefit of his creditors.

In pursuance of an order made by Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in and for the County of New York, on the 7th day of December, 1899, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against Joseph Agostini, lately doing business in the City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Joseph Agostini, for the benefit of his creditors, at his place of transacting business, the office of Arnold & Greene, No. 3 Broad Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 19th day of February, 1900.

Dated New York, December 7th, 1899.

AUGUSTUS T. GILLENDER, Assignee.

ARNOLD & GREENE, Attorneys for Assignee, 3 Broad St., New York City.

WHEREAS THE UNDERSIGNED INTEND TO apply to the Surrogate of the County of Westchester for letters of administration upon the goods, chattels, and credits which were of THOMAS G. AYCRIGG, late of White Plains, in the said county of Westchester, deceased, under the provisions of Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure; Now, therefore, all creditors of THOMAS G. AYCRIGG, the said decedent, are hereby notified to present their claims to the said Surrogate, at his office, in the County Court House, at White Plains, in the County of Westchester, on or before the twenty-ninth day of December, 1899.—Dated Nov. 22d, 1899.

ADRIAN G. HEGEMAN.
JOHN A. HEGEMAN.
B. ARTHUR AYCRIGG.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAILEY, ELLENE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated September 25, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLENE A. BAILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 256-257 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of September, 1899.—OSCAR F. GUNZ, Executor. ANDERSON PRICE, Attorney for Executor, 80 Broadway, New York City. s29-1aw6mF

CONLON, JOHN P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN P. CONLON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, his attorney, No. 41 Park Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of July, 1899. MICHAEL J. DWYER, Temporary Administrator of the estate of John P. Conlon, deceased. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Esq., Atty. for Temporary Administrator, No. 41 Park Row, New York City Borough of Manhattan. s4-1aw6MF

HARDENBERGH, EMILY IRENE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of EMILY IRENE HARDENBERGH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, viz., the office of Vernon M. Davis, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January next.—Dated New York, the first day of July, 1899. HENRY J. HARDENBERGH, FRANK M. BARNUM, Executors. VERNON M. DAVIS, Attorney for Executors, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s30-1aw6mF

HARRIETT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HARRIETT LINLEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Arthur A. Michell, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of May, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of November, 1899. WILLIAM J. LAWRENCE, Administrator. ARTHUR A. MICHELL, Attorney for Administrator, 220 Broadway, New York City. n3-1aw6mF

LYMAN, THOMAS C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS C. LYMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 420 West Thirty-eighth Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of October, 1899. ROBERT M. LYMAN, Administrator. ROBERT W. TODD, Attorney for Administrator, 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n3-1aw6mF

SMITH, MARGARET J.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Lucy Ann Ordway, James H. Mullen, Charles W. Hanks, Azel Hanks, Estelle Faulkner, Susan Buckley, Alonzo Buckley, Edward H. Peck, Jennie Weed, Estella Clark, Charles Weed, Lucille Demarest, Ella Bradshaw, Jennie Charles, Samuel Hanks, Ruth Curry, Mr. Reynolds, C. E. Kibbey, Wallace Weed, Petruvius Buckley, Nellie Hanks, Susan Hanks, Mary Hanks, Chas. L. Hanks, Effie Hanks, Elise Tomlins, and to all persons interested in the estate of MARGARET J. SMITH, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court, of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 5th day of January, 1900, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Charles W. Hanks, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 16th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

OTTO H. DROEGE, Attorney for Executor, World Bldg., New York. n24-1aw6wF

WOOLSON, JOHN A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. WOOLSON late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 878 Eighth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of October, 1899.

SADIE E. WOOLSON, Executrix.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM HILDRETH FIELD, as trustee for Margaret M. Hawes, plaintiff, against GEORGE E. FOWLER and May Adele Fowler, his wife; William Fulton, Sarah L. Henningsen, John B. Harrison, Edmund A. W. C. Hammond, Simonds Furnace Company, The Staines Rock & Taber Company, William T. Brewer, William Hanley, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated September 25, 1899.

FIELD & HARRISON, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Office and Post Office address, 237 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

To the defendant, Sarah L. Henningsen: :

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 14th day of December, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in said City of New York.—Dated New York, December 15, 1899.

FIELD & HARRISON, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Office and Post Office address, 237 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y. d16-1aw6wF

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —CITY REAL ESTATE COMPANY, Plaintiff, against LOUISE WEBER, Howard D. Hamm, Joseph Woods, Michael Mahoney, Margaret Mahoney, his wife; Katherine Mahoney, Daniel Mahoney, Elizabeth Moore, Margaret McCarthy, Pauline Simnis, Margaret Bachmann, David Barry, David J. Barry, William J. Barry, John F. Barry, Nellie A. Cael, Margaret Miller, Ann Cashman, William Daly, Catherine Daly, his wife; John Daly, Elizabeth Maher, Mary E. Daly, Margaret T. Daly, Michael Daly, Margaret Daly, his wife; Charles P. Daly, James A. Daly, Ann Daly, Mary Keefe or O'Keefe, if living, or if dead, her husband, heirs at law or devisees, or those who may have succeeded such heirs at law or devisees, all of whom are unknown to plaintiff, and Patrick Burns, Defendants.—Summons.

To each of the above-named Defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, October 24, 1899.

WILLIAM H. STOCKWELL, Plaintiff's Attorney, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants, Ann Cashman, Elizabeth Maher, William Daly, Catherine Daly, John Daly, Mary E. Daly, Margaret T. Daly, Charles P. Daly, James A. Daly, Michael Daly, Margaret Daly, and Mary Keefe or O'Keefe, if living, or if dead, her husband, heirs at law or devisees, or their successors: The foregoing summons is served on you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Henry W. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the twenty-ninth day of November, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-ninth day of November, 1899.—Dated New York, November 29th, 1899.

WILLIAM H. STOCKWELL, Attorney for Plaintiff. Office and Post Office Address, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d1-1aw6wF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JOHN ARTHUR JAMES, plaintiff, against ABRAHAM STERN, and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made in the above entitled action on November 13th, 1899, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on November 16, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the 19th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward (now in the Borough of Manhattan) of the City of New York, on the southerly side of Fifty-eighth Street, and designated by the Street Number —— West Fifty-eighth Street, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the southerly line or side of Fifty-eighth Street distant forty (40) feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of the Ninth Avenue and Fifty-Eighth (58) Street, which said point is at the centre of a party wall standing partly on the lot hereby to be described and partly on the lot adjoining it on the west, and running thence southerly and parallel or nearly so with Ninth Avenue and part of the way through the centre of said party wall seventy-five (75) feet five (5) inches; thence easterly and parallel or nearly so with Fifty-eighth Street twenty (20) feet; thence northerly and parallel or nearly so with Ninth Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall standing partly on the lot hereby described and partly on the lot adjoining it on the east, seventy-five (75) feet five (5) inches to the southerly side of Fifty-eighth Street, and thence westerly along said southerly side of Fifty-eighth Street twenty (20) feet to the point the place of beginning.—Dated November 24, 1899.

EDGAR M. LEVENTRITT, Referee.

HOWLAND & MURRAY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 35 Wall Street, New York, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

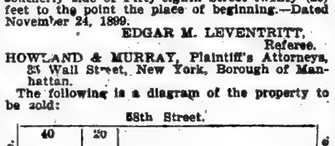

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $18,640.42 with interest thereon from November 9th, 1899, together with costs, disbursements, and allowances amounting to $615.25, with interest from November 13th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, water rents, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $1,017.95, with interest.—Dated, New York, November 24th, 1899.

EDGAR M. LEVENTRITT, Referee.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN ARTHUR JAMES, plaintiff, against ABRAHAM STERN and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made in the above-entitled action on November 13th, 1899, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on November 16, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the 19th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward (now in the Borough of Manhattan) of the City of New York, on the southerly side of Fifty-eighth Street, and designated by the Street Number —— West Fifty-eighth Street, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line or side of Fifty-eighth Street distant sixty (60) feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of the Ninth Avenue and Fifty-eighth (58) Street, which said point is at the centre of a party wall standing partly on the lot hereby to be described and partly on the lot adjoining it on the west, and running thence southerly and parallel or nearly so with Ninth Avenue and part of the way through the centre of said party wall seventy-five (75) feet five (5) inches; thence easterly and parallel or nearly so with Fifty-eighth Street twenty (20) feet; thence northerly and parallel or nearly so with Ninth Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall standing partly on the lot hereby described and partly on the lot adjoining it on the east, seventy-five (75) feet five (5) inches to the southerly side of Fifty-eighth Street and thence westerly along said southerly side of Fifty-eighth Street twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated November 24th, 1899.

EDGAR M. LEVENTRITT, Referee.

HOWLAND & MURRAY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 35 Wall Street, New York, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

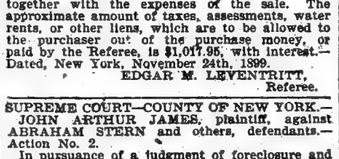

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $18,640.42 with interest thereon from November 9th, 1899, together with costs, disbursements, and allowances amounting to $619.31 with interest from November 13th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, water rents, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $752.00 with interest.

Dated New York, November 24th, 1899.

EDGAR M. LEVENTRITT, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THOMAS B. WATSON, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM J. JACKSON and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 22d day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots of land known and distinguished as Lots Numbers Fifty-seven and Fifty-eight on a map filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 24th day of September, 1896, entitled "Map of Cebrie Park, in the 24th Ward of the City of New York, and made by Robert L. Waters, City Surveyor, 9 Chambers Street, New York, August 17th, 1896."

Dated New York November 25th, 1899.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

ARNOW & CUYER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 150 Nassau Street, New York, Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is unknown:

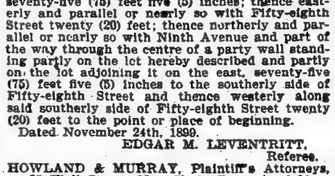

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $901.51, with interest thereon from the 13th day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $946.75-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $23.44-100 and interest.

Dated New York, 23th day of November, 1899.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

n29-2aw3wW&F&dec23

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HARRIET FERRY, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH DUSENBURY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 14th day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building erected thereon, situate, lying, and being in the 7th Ward of the City of New York, on the southerly side of Monroe Street, beginning at a point at a distance of two hundred and twenty-five (225) feet, at right angles, from the westerly side of Jackson Street, running thence easterly along the southerly side of Monroe Street, twenty-five (25) feet, and extending in length one-half of the distance to Cherry Street, bounded westerly by the land now or late of Henry Laight, northerly by Monroe Street, easterly by land now or late of Alexander Hamilton, and southerly by land now or late of Edward Laight, containing in front and rear each twenty-five (25) feet, and extending in length one-half of the distance to Cherry Street, be the said dimensions more or less.

Also all those certain lots, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the 16th Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 24th Street, distant two hundred and ninety-three (293) feet easterly from corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of 24th Street with the easterly line of 11th Avenue, and running thence northerly and parallel with 11th Avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet and nine (9) inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with 24th Street, fifty-seven (57) feet; thence southerly and parallel with 11th Avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the northerly line of 24th Street; thence southerly along the northerly line of 24th Street, fifty-seven (57) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, November 24th, 1899. THOMAS ALLISON, Referee.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Attorney for Plaintiff, 62 Wall Street, New York City.

The following are diagrams of the property to be sold as described above. The street numbers of the first parcel are 558 and 535 West 24th Street, and that of the second parcel is 256 Monroe Street.

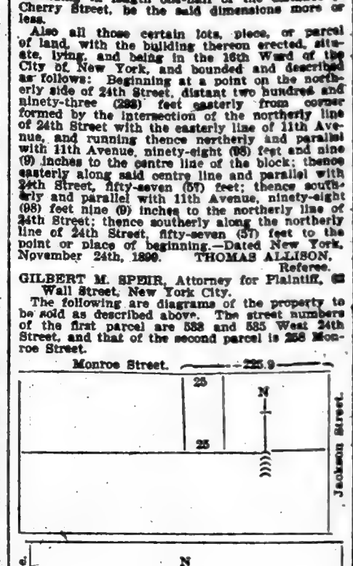

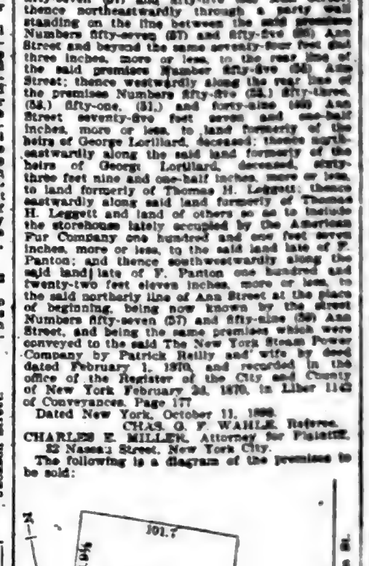

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, and assessments on the first parcel is $2,155, and on the second parcel is $4,590, which are to be allowed to the purchasers out of the purchase money or paid by the referee.—Dated New York, November 24th, 1899. THOMAS ALLISON, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ISIDORE JACKSON and another, plaintiffs, against THE LLEWELLYN CHAMBERS (a corporation) and ano., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the seventeenth day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the improvements thereof erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York, and more particularly bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-fourth Street, distant four hundred and fifty (450) feet westerly from the intersection of the westerly side of Fifth Avenue with the southerly side of Forty-fourth Street, and running thence westerly along said southerly side of Forty-fourth Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly, and parallel with Fifth Avenue, one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches; thence easterly, and parallel with Forty-fourth Street, twenty-five (25) feet; and thence northerly, and again parallel with Fifth Avenue, one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to the point or place of beginning.

And also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-fourth Street, distant four hundred and seventy-five (475) feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of the new Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, and running thence southwardly, and parallel with Fifth Avenue, one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches; thence westwardly, and parallel with Forty-fourth Street, twenty-five (25) feet, thence northwardly, and parallel with Fifth Avenue, one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to the southerly side of Forty-fourth Street; thence eastwardly, and along said southerly side of Forty-fourth Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, Nov. 20, 1899.

JAMES J. NEALIS, Referee.

A. STERN, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: its street number is 30-32 West Forty-fourth Street:

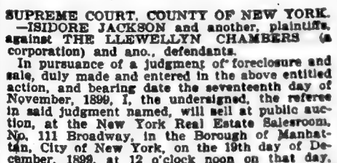

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $40,223 77-100 with interest thereon from the 16th day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $304 00-100 together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,116 18-100 and interest. The said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage covering 30 West Forty-fourth Street, amounting to the sum of $25,000, and accrued interest thereon from May 6, 1899, at 4% per annum, and to a first mortgage of $30,000 and accrued interest from June 1st, 1899, at 4% per annum, on premises 32 West Forty-fourth Street.

Dated New York, 20th day of November, 1899.

JAMES J. NEALIS, Referee.

N28-2aw3wTu&F&D19

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—RACHEL LIPPMAN, plaintiff, against THOMAS K. MOORE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, and the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, distant one hundred and fifty (150) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of said easterly side of Seventh Avenue with the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street; running thence southerly parallel to the said easterly side of Seventh Avenue one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said line, parallel with the said southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, thirty-three (33) feet six (6) inches; thence northerly, and again parallel with the said easterly side of Seventh Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street; thence westerly along the said street thirty-three (33) feet six (6) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 4th, 1899.

EZEKIEL FIXMAN, Referee.

ERDMAN, LEVY & MAYER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

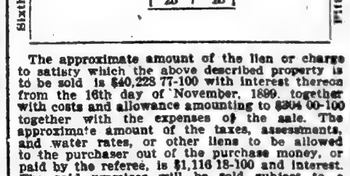

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $3,665.04, with interest thereon from the 25th day of September, 1899, together with the costs and allowance amounting to $300.95, with interest from October 9, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $220.10 and interest. The property will be sold subject to a mortgage of $33,500, with interest thereon from about April 1st, 1899, at 5 per cent.—Dated New York, December 4th, 1899.

EZEKIEL FIXMAN, Referee.

d6-2aw3wTu&F&d13

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against THE NEW YORK STEAM POWER COMPANY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 6th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, and the City of New York, on the 19th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Ann Street at the division line between the premises hereby conveyed and land formerly of Patrick Reilly, which point is distant one hundred and Twenty-four feet two and one-half inches, more or less, westerly from the northwesterly corner of Ann and William Streets, running thence westwardly along the northerly line of Ann Street, twenty-eight feet one inch, more or less, to the dividing line between the premises known as Numbers fifty-five (55) and fifty-seven (57) Ann Street; thence northeastwardly through a party wall standing on the line between the said premises Numbers fifty-seven (57) and fifty-five (55) Ann Street and beyond the same seventy-four feet three inches, more or less, to the rear line of the said premises Number fifty-five (55) Ann Street; thence westwardly along the rear line of the premises Numbers fifty-five (55) fifty-three (53) fifty-one (51) and forty-nine (49) Ann Street seventy-five feet seven and one-half inches, more or less, to land formerly of the heirs of George Lorillard, deceased; thence southeastwardly along said land formerly of the heirs of George Lorillard, deceased, seventy-three feet nine and one-half inches, more or less, to land formerly of Thomas H. Leggett; thence eastwardly along said land formerly of Thomas H. Leggett and land of others so as to include the storehouse lately occupied by the Jane Norris Company one hundred and four feet seven inches, more or less, to the said land late of P. Panton; and thence southwestwardly along the said land late of P. Panton one hundred and twenty-two feet eleven inches, more or less, to the said northerly line of Ann Street at the place of beginning, being now known by the street Numbers fifty-seven (57) and fifty-nine (59) Ann Street, and being the same premises which were conveyed to the said The New York Steam Power Company by Patrick Reilly and wife by deed dated February 1, 1870, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York February 24, 1870, in Liber 1102 of Conveyances, Page 177.

Dated New York, October 11, 1899.

CHARLES G. F. WAHLE, Referee.

CHARLES E. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

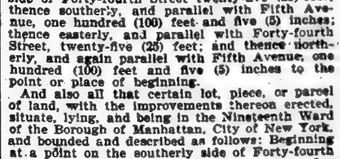

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $22,223.06, with interest thereon from the 1st day of December, 1899, together with costs and disbursements amounting to $344.35, with interest from December 1st, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $2,048.81 and interest.—Dated New York, December 4th, 1899.

CLIFFORD W. HARTRIDGE, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MARY H. MYER, as trustee under the will of Clara L. Hargraves, deceased, plaintiff, against FRANK LEON SMITH and others, defendants.—(Action No. 1.)

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the first day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninety-eighth Street distant two hundred and fifty feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Ninety-sixth Street with the easterly line of Columbus Avenue, running thence northerly and parallel with Columbus Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches, more or less, between the premises Nos. 340 and 342 West Ninety-eighth Street, to the centre line of the block between said Ninety-eighth and Ninety-ninth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with said Ninety-eighth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Columbus Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches, more or less, to the northerly side of Ninety-eighth Street; thence westerly along the northerly side of Ninety-eighth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning. The said premises being situated in Block 1,862, in Section 7, on the Land Map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, December 4th, 1899.

CLIFFORD W. HARTRIDGE, Referee.

JOHNSTON & JOHNSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 9 and 11 Centre St., Manhattan. Borough of New York City.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $24,198.91, with interest from the 24 day of October, 1899, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $236.25, with interest from the 4th day of October, 1899, and the expenses of sale.

The approximate amount of taxes and assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $475 and interest.—Dated New York, December 4th, 1899.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

d5-2aw3wT&F&D28

SURROGATE NOTICES.

RHOADS, GEORGE B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE B. RHOADS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Benjamin Wright, No. 38 Park Row in the City of New York or before the 13th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 2nd day of October, 1899. ELIZABETH RHOADS, Administratrix. BENJAMIN WRIGHT, Attorney for Administratrix, 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. oct8-1aw6mF

MARTIN, HENRIETTA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRIETTA MARTIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 101, No. 23 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24 day of June next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of November, 1899. THOMAS M. MARTIN, Executor. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Executor, 23 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

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ENJOIN THE GOVERNOR

Whalen Institutes Proceedings to Stop Astoria Grant.

..L SUE FOR AN INJUNCTION

..any Officials Say Action Is Taken Too Late—The Governor Cannot Be Restrained.

..BANY, Dec. 14.—John T. O'Brien, rep..nting Corporation Counsel John Whalen ..ew York City, came to Albany to-day served papers on Gov. Roosevelt, Sec..y of State McDonough, Attorney Gen..Davies, Controller Morgan, and other ..mbers of the State Land Board to re..n and enjoin the Commissioners from ..ting the application of the Astoria ..t, Heat and Power Company for a ..t of sixteen and one-half acres of land ..r water at Astoria. The Corporation ..nsel will move for the granting of such ..nction at a special term of the Supreme ..rt to be held at Albany Dec. 26.

..e injunction also seeks to restrain Sec..ry of State McDonough from issuing letters patent of land under water to Astoria Company, or Gov. Roosevelt ..n signing such letters patent.

..e proceedings are instituted on the affi..t of Corporation Counsel Whalen, who, ..r reciting the facts of the case, declares ..e issuance of the grants will result in ..parable loss to the city incapable of ..g redressed in money damages, and, in ..dition, the issuance of such grants will ..nously interfere with the administration ..he affairs of the Department of Docks Ferries, and particularly with the plan ..he water front of the City of New York, ..he same is being contemplated and ma..ed for the future government of the said ..er front. Wherefore the plaintiff prays ..t an injunction issue perpetually re..aining and enjoining the defendants, the ..mmissioners of the Land Office, from ..nting the applications of the Astoria ..mpany.

..ecretary of State McDonough to-day, in ..cussing the matter, said that so far as ..action and motion for the injunction ..cted the Commissioners of the Land ..ce, the suit seems to be late. The acts ..ch it is proposed to enjoin them from ..g were done at the meeting of the ..rd on Dec. 7. They then passed the ..olution making the grant in question, and ..t, having done this, their function ended ..to this grant.

When the money was paid to the State," added, "the Deputy Secretary of State ..ned the patent and sent it to the Gov..or. The patent has been in the hands ..the Governor for several days, so that ..hing remains to be done by the Land ..rd, and therefore nothing that they may restrained from doing. The complaint ..mands as relief that an injunction shall ..granted restraining the Land Board and Governor from executing and issuing ..s patent. Inasmuch as the only remain..act to be done is that of the Governor executing the patent, if the injunction granted the effect will be to restrain the ..vernor from the performance of an ex..tive act.

I am sure," he continued, "that the ..rney Corporation Counsel of New York ..st know that no court in the State has ..risdiction to restrain and prevent the ..vernor from the performance of his offi..l duties. In the Broderick case, which ..s decided by the Court of Appeals last ..r, where it was sought to compel Gov..rton and the other members of the Board ..Trustees of Public Buildings to reinstate ..oderick, under the law giving preference ..veterans, the Court held that a man..mus could not be issued as against the ..vernor, that the Executive department ..the Government was a co-ordinate ..anch, and could not be controlled by the ..iciary.

In view of this decision of the Court of ..peals, I doubt very much whether the ..al question, that is, as to whether the ..te may grant title to lands under water ..hin the territory of Greater New York, ..n be raised in this case. It seems to me ..at if the City of New York desires to ..view the action of the board some other ..thod should be resorted to.

I notice, by the eighth allegation of the ..mplaint, it is alleged that the Commis..ners of the Land Office had no legal ..ht or authority to make the grant in ..estion. If that be true, then the grant ..ued pursuant to the resolution of the Com..ssioners must be void, and therefore ..sts no title in the grantee, and it seems ..me strange that an effort should be made ..enjoin the board from the performance ..what is claimed to be an absolutely void ..t." The only proceeding that can lie is a ..it of certiorari for the review of the pro..edings of the board under which the grant ..s made.

Gov. Roosevelt will take no action as to ..e disposition he will make of the letters ..tent until a decision shall be rendered by ..e Supreme Court on the application of ..rporation Counsel Whalen. The Governor ..ught Attorney General Davies's advice ..e to what effect the service of the notice ..the motion to be argued on Dec. 26 has ..n his powers in the matter, and, while the ..inion of the Attorney General is that the ..urt has no power to enjoin the Governor ..nd that the service of a motion does not ..esen or prevent an exercise of his powers ..e the pending case, he advised the Gov..nor that it would be best, out of courtesy ..o the court, to take no action in regard to ..e letters patent until the courts have ..isposed of the proceedings which Mr. ..halen has instituted.

The special committee of the Land Board ..ppointed to procure information relative ..o grants of land under water made by the ..oard within the corporate limits of Great..r New York has submitted to the Gov..rnor a report containing the desired in..rmation. While this report has not been ..ade public, it is said that it shows that ..he price charged for the land granted to ..he Astoria Company is on a par with other ..rants made in that locality.

The officials of the Law Department yes..erday declared that the action to prevent ..he grant to the Astoria Light, Heat ..nd Power Company was taken merely be..ause this application was the first one on ..he calendar of the Land Board, and not ..ecause of any opposition there might be ..o the company as a result of the Astoria ..as scandal at the last session of the Leg..slature. "There is nothing behind the at..ack," said Assistant Corporation Counsel ..reedman. "We are merely opposed to the State ..iving away franchises which should belong ..o the city, and we mean to contest every ..pplication made under these circumstances ..until we get a final judicial decision."

ASTORIA GRANT INDORSED.

Republicans of Queens Want the Governor to Confirm It.

The efforts of the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company to secure the Governor's approval of the grant of land under water at Berrian's Island made to it by the State Land Board have been indorsed by the organization of the Republican Party in the Borough of Queens. At a meeting of the Queens County Republican Committee held in the Lincoln Club House, Third Street, Long Island City, yesterday afternoon, a preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted and the Secretary was directed to send a certified copy to Gov. Roosevelt. The resolution was offered by Postmaster George Ripperger of Long Island City.

The preamble and resolution adopted by the committee are as follows:

Whereas, The State Land Commissioners of the State of New York have granted to the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company certain privileges in relation to the occupancy and improvement of land around Berrian's Island, City of New York; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Republican County Committee, hereby indorse and approve the action of said Land Commission, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to his Excellency the Governor.

Grants of Land Under Water.

The New York, Woodhaven and Rockaway Beach Railroad has received from the State Land Commissioners two grants of land under water in Jamaica Bay, aggregating sity acres. The land is located off the northeast corner of the railroad company's dock at Hammill's, Queens Borough.

Ladies' Day at Lotos Club.

The first ladies' day of the season was given by the Lotos Club at its clubhouse yesterday afternoon. During the hours of the reception, from 2 to 5 o'clock, there was a large attendance of women who had received cards of invitation from members of the club and who listened to some good music and enjoyed refreshments. The first art exhibition of the season at the Lotos Club, which will consist of a number of American landscapes, will begin this afternoon and continue for several days.

The silky Astrachan, that comes only from Europe, makes the most luxurious overcoat possible to make—almost too luxurious; doesn't give real hard service.

But some men insist upon the very best, regardless of wear and cost, and we have it, in smooth as well as rough, in all sorts of cloths and all kinds of make-up—an overcoat stock neither we nor others can hope to better.

$50 was the price of all the Astrachans, but the olive brown hasn't proved popular—so we've chopped its price down to $35. Only the olive brown.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

339 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

LEGAL NOTES.

ENTITLED TO BACK PAY.—Justice Bischoff yesterday, in settling the order in the case of Simon Warschauer and others, who in mandamus proceedings were required to be reinstated as Inspectors of Water Supply at a salary of $3 a day, from which position they were removed by William Dalton, Commissioner of Water Supply, held that these men were entitled to a direction that Mr. Dalton audit their claims for the amount of their back pay for the period during which they were wrongfully prevented from performing their duties.

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RIGHT TO SURPLUS MONEYS.—When Mrs. Jane E. Campbell purchased certain real estate in this city in December, 1894, the consideration for the conveyance was paid entirely by her husband, William C. Campbell. He was indebted at the time to the Central National Bank for more than $10,000, and he also owed Daniel H. and Hiram C. Bennett. Mrs. Jennie J. Mandeville recently brought an action to foreclose her purchase money mortgage upon this property, and upon the foreclosure sale there was a surplus of something more than $12,000, which was deposited with the City Chamberlain. Each of the parties made a claim to this surplus. It appeared on the hearing before a referee that the bank and the Bennetts had each obtained judgment against Campbell, the former in February, 1896, and the latter in April of the same year. Then the Bennetts began a suit against Mrs. Campbell to enforce their lien as creditors upon the lands conveyed to her, and they recovered a judgment in their favor. Subsequently a like suit was begun by the bank, and a lis pendens was filed, but the action was never tried. The First Appellate Division has now affirmed an order made in the surplus money proceeding, deciding that the Bennetts were entitled to all the surplus money. The Court holds, by Justice Rumsey, that under Section 4 of the real property law of 1896, which provides that where the consideration for a grant is paid by another than the grantee it shall be presumed fraudulent as against the creditors of the person paying the consideration, and where a fraudulent intent is not disproved, a trust shall result in favor of such creditors, a creditor first perfecting an action in equity, after exhausting legal remedies to reach the trust property, acquires a lien prior to those of other creditors, entitling his claim to preference over theirs.

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VOLUNTARY DISSOLUTION OF CORPORATION.—When the Dolgeville Electric Light and Power Company instituted proceedings by petition to wind up its affairs, on the ground of its insolvency, the Commercial Bank, a creditor, interposed the objection that as the petition was not verified by a majority of the Directors, the court had no jurisdiction. It appeared that something more than a year before the petition was filed an attempt had been made to reduce the number of Directors from thirteen to five, and that the petition had been signed by four of these five. The Court of Appeals has reversed an order of the Fourth Appellate Division, affirming two orders of the Special Term, one confirming the report of the referee dissolving the corporation and the other denying the bank's application to dismiss the proceeding. Chief Judge Parker, giving the court's opinion, holds that the petition presented in such proceeding to empower the court to act must have been verified by a majority of the Directors, and that to legally increase or reduce the number of Directors of a stock corporation a transcript of the minutes of the stockholders' meeting at which the change was determined upon shall have been filed in the offices where the original certificate of incorporation was filed, as provided by Section 21 of the stock corporation law. As the filing of the transcript in this case was not done until after the proceedings were instituted, it was held that the petition was not signed by a majority of its Directors.

***

CONTRACT TO IMPROVE BOTTOM OF PARK LAKE.—William G. Horgan contracted with the city in January, 1893, for clearing and concreting the bottom of the Park lake called "The Pond," near Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth and Sixth Avenues. The contract provided that the contractor should drain off all water from the bottom during the progress of the work, that he should furnish all pumping or bailing required for the proper prosecution of the work, and that he should satisfy himself as to the nature and amount of the work to be done by personal examination of the location. There was an outlet pipe in the bottom of the lake, the gate of which only was visible on Mr. Horgan's personal examination of the proposed work; but, on his attempting to draw off the water thereby in the progress of the work, the underground pipe or sewer proved to be obstructed and failed to remove the water for a considerable depth. Mr. Horgan was consequently compelled to pump out the water, and for so doing he claimed to recover from the city as for extra work. A judgment dismissing the complaint in September, 1896, was unanimously affirmed by the First Appellate Division a year later, Justice Barrett giving the opinion. The Court of Appeals has directed a reversal, holding, in an opinion by Judge Bartlett, Judges Gray and O'Brien dissenting, that a provision in the contract that all loss or damage arising out of the nature of the work to be done, or from any unforeseen obstruction or difficulties which might be encountered in its prosecution, or from incumbrances on the line of the work, should be sustained by the contractor, applied to the work to be done, and to the unforeseen obstruction or difficulties which might be encountered under the contract, and therefore did not affect the extra work to which the contractor was subjected because of the unforeseen obstruction in the outlet pipe, such obstruction being entirely outside the contract. The municipality having, by its own act, caused the work to be done to be more expensive than it otherwise would have been under the original contract, was held to be liable to the contractor for the increased cost or extra work.

Women Wage Earners.—Miss Kate Sanborn, author of "The Wit of Women," &c., will have an article entitled "Some Wage Earners and a Smith," telling of women who have made their own way in life and have supported others without loss of feminine charm, in THE NEW YORK TIMES next Sunday. Order in advance to be sure of getting a copy. Sunday edition, 8 cents. All the news that's fit to print.—Adv.

SILK UMBRELLAS.

Made of pure twill silk, paragon frame. Steel rod, closed rolling. Sterling silver swedges.
Men's 28 inch,—black.
Women's 26 inch,—black, navy, garnet or myrtle.
Prince of Wales, "opera" and princess shape handles of English furze, box and weichsel, cherry wood, sterling silver, and horns, in novel attractive designs,
$1.95 Each;
Value $3.50.

MEN'S GLOVES.

To-day and To-morrow.

Prix Seam,—Cape "walking" Gloves,—English cut thumb,—full gusset fingers.
Fine quality, perfect shape and finish,
$1.10 per pair;
Usual price $1.50.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST

WILCOXSON SEPARATION SUIT.

Husband, Accused of Cruelty, Says the Conduct of His Wife Caused Their Domestic Trouble.

Martin Niles Wilcoxson, whose wife is suing him for a separation on the ground of cruelty, was put on the stand before Justice Russell, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, and told his side of the case. Mrs. Wilcoxson frequently showed by her whispered protests to her lawyer that she disagreed with the testimony of the defendant.

Mr. Zaring, his counsel, began at once to question him about his wife's doings with Capt. Parker at Glengariff Castle. "Was Capt. Parker stopping at the castle when you were there?" he asked.

"He was," the witness replied.

"Do you know that he was requested to leave because of his intimacy with Mrs. Wilcoxson?"

"He was requested to leave by his host because it looked as if they were intimate."

"Did you speak to your wife about the matter?"

"Yes. I told her that while I did not think that there was anything really wrong, she had certainly acted improperly, and that she had given rise to scandalous remarks on the part of others."

Mr. Zaring questioned him about letters that had been sent to his mother by the owner of the leased Grange Erin. This lady at first requested, and at last insisted, that Mrs. Wilcoxson must leave, as her actions were giving the place a bad name. These letters, Mrs. Wilcoxson said, were opened by him after his mother's death and shown to his wife. "I told her," said he, "that I had no reason to think that she was doing anything wrong, but her reception of army officers alone for hours at a time while I was away gave rise to talk. I told her that she was disgracing herself and her children by acting so. Mrs. Wilcoxson said that the letters were libelous. I told her that maybe they were, but that her actions had given people the opportunity to talk that way of her."

Mrs. Wilcoxson, the witness said, at one time told him that she was in love with an officer, and that she was going to get a divorce if she could, and if not she would go and live near him. He told of a time when she deserted him at Ostend. The tearing up of the letters, which led to her assault upon him with a whip, he said, was in consequence of Mrs. Wilcoxson's frank avowal of her love for the officer.

Mrs. Wilcoxson, he said, had in her room the photographs of Capt. Hull and Mr. Douglass. By the side of each she had a nude painting which the witness gave her before they were married. "I especially objected to Capt. Hull's photograph," he said. "I had objected mildly to them before, but when I found the servants were laughing about them I determined to take them down. I had threatened to do so before, but every time I spoke of it Mrs. Wilcoxson packed her trunk and said she would go away.

"I went in and tore up Capt. Hull's photograph. She ordered me out of the room, but I went on and tore up the photograph of Douglass as well. She said to me, 'This ends everything.' She reached up to the mantel, where she had a cowhide whip her father had given her. It was about three feet long, two inches at the butt, and was what is called a loaded cowhide. She picked it up and struck me across the face with it. I did not attempt to take hold of her. I simply put up my hands to ward off the blows from my face. I turned and went out of the room and went into Miss Lindsay's room. I said to her, 'Miss Lindsay, will you bear witness that Mrs. Wilcoxson struck me.' 'Yes, I will,' she said. 'She is a bad woman. I know that. I am sorry for you.'"

Wilcoxson also told of the incident connected with the gun, which his wife had mentioned. He said that they had talked together about a letter she had received. She picked up the gun, he said, and went out of the house with it. He called Mary Ellen, her confidential servant, and told her to follow her, as she was hysterical. He then went to a window near which she stood. The maid cried out that she could not get the gun from Mrs. Wilcoxson, and he went out himself. She cried to him, "Step a step nearer and I will shoot you." Wilcoxson said he ducked his head and caught the muzzle of the gun. He discharged it himself and then took it away from her.

Susan Elizabeth Boice, who acted as housekeeper for the couple at the Catskill house, testified to certain occurrences there. The defense then rested, and Justice Russell reserved his decision.

Bank Employes' Pay Increased.

A 10 per cent. advance was made yesterday in the salaries of the employes of the Provident Institution for Savings at Washington and Grand Streets, Jersey City. The managers re-elected the officers. The President is Edward W. Kingsland. The deposits received during the year ending Oct. 1 were $3,001,639.93; the amount paid out, $2,554,141.67. The total number of depositors was 24,200, a gain of 2,000.

SILK STOCKINGS.

Ladies' finest quality, black, pure Thread Silk Stockings,
$2.00 per pair.

Or, packed, three pairs in box,
$5.00 per box;
Usual Price $2.50 per pair.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

EXCHANGE MEMBER EXPELLED.

Washington L. Galbraith of the Consolidated Found Guilty of "Obvious Fraud."

Washington L. Galbraith was found guilty last evening of "obvious fraud" by the Board of Directors of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange and was expelled from membership. The technical charge against him involved specifications of conduct prejudicial to the welfare and repute of the Exchange, and the fundamental offense was sending out circulars of the Franklin Syndicate character after the officers of the Exchange had prohibited such practices.

Galbraith has handsome offices at 39 Wall Street, and lives at 210 Second Avenue. He joined the Consolidated Exchange in October, 1896. He had been in Wall Street for several years before he went into business for himself, and was last employed by E. B. Cuthbert & Co., who went out of business under an assignment. When Miller's concern in Brooklyn was attracting public attention Galbraith was issuing circulars which promised great returns on money confided to him for investment. The Exchange Directors made a ruling against the sending out of such circulars by members, and their claim is that he disregarded it. Galbraith was arraigned before the Directors Dec. 7, and part of the evidence against him was his circulars, which conveyed the impression that he was syndicating his phenomenal luck. One of these circulars said, in part:

Since writing you on Oct. 1 we have made a number of profitable turns for our clients in the stock market; parties who complied with our request to have funds in our hand on Oct. 10 have earned upward of 100 per cent. on their investments, and their profits are increasing every day.

The Directors were in session nearly two hours last evening before passing the resolutions adjudging him guilty of obvious fraud and expelling him. In discussing the charges against him, Galbraith insisted that when action was taken by the Directors because of the Franklin Syndicate scandal he ceased to send out his circulars. When summoned before the Directors he exhibited his trades to prove that he executed every contract he entered into. He considered that he had dealt fairly with his customers. Members of the board which decided Galbraith's case said that they knew of no action having been taken against him by any of his customers.

HIGH BIDS FOR SEIZED GOODS.

Four Lots Auctioned at the Public Stores Fascinated Buyers.

Unusual bids prevailed at the auction sale of seized goods at the Seizure Room in the Public Stores yesterday. Some of the goods sold had been seized for undervaluation, and some because of attempts to smuggle them. The sale realized nearly $5,700. The lot which brought the highest price was a pair of diamond earrings. They sold for $250. They had been appraised at only $150.

An antique inlaid table of French make, which was appraised at $64, and which was seized because that was more than 50 per cent. in excess of the invoice value, sold for $101. It had one leg broken, and was otherwise somewhat damaged. It is surmised that one reason for this extraordinary price was the fact that there was one drawer which the Custom House officials had not been able to unlock. Some of the bidders seemed to think that in this drawer would be found treasures of some French nobleman of Revolutionary times.

There were also seven cases of khaki machinery, which sold pretty well. They were said to have cost $117, and the duty would have been 45 per cent. ad valorem. The lot sold for $232.50.

A cigar dealer on the Bowery paid $7 a hundred for a lot of Puerto Rican cigars, which he afterward learned cost 48 cents a hundred in Puerto Rico.

Men's Cravats.

Fine, exclusive fabrics, Large English Shawl Scarfs,
$2.50;
Value $3.50 to $5.00

English Shawl Scarfs,—large size, fine, heavy silk,—to be tied "once over" or four-in-hand,
$2.00 Each;
Former price $3.00

The newest tie silk "knicker-foil" weave, shot-black and purple, black and yale blue, etc., or granite mixtures,—plain or striped,
$2.50 Each;
Usual value $3.50

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Registered Trade Mark.

"The Linen Store."

Handkerchief Stock at a Glance.

Plain Hemstitched handkerchiefs for men, women and children, in every variety of size, quality, and width of hem, with prices beginning at 10c. a piece and ending at $60 a dozen. Initial handkerchiefs for Children at 12½ and 25 cents each, for Ladies from 25c. to $2.00 each, for Gentlemen from 25c. to $1.00 each. Embroidered Handkerchiefs selected in every instance with a view to their individual merit from 25c. to $25 each. Lace and Lace Trimmed in beautiful assortment from 25c. to $30 each.

All Pure Linen.
"THE LINEN STORE."

James McCutcheon & Co.
14 West 23d Street, N. Y.

Gifts useful—beautiful—and NOT expensive.

Silk Mufflers,
$1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3.

House Coats,
$4.75 up to $18.

Bath Robes,
$4, $5, $6, $7, $8, $10.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

CATS.

Some fine Angora, long hair, some very affectionate, handsome and large.

CANARIES

Are now in best song; clear yellow, clear green crested variation, each one warranted to sing to suit you.

PARROTS

In great variety. Young birds at low prices and talkers. One great talker and singer, for a price for $20.00. Christmas orders solicited now and when desired. Holden's new book of Birds, 150 pages, how to keep bird singing all the time, by mail, for 25 cents stamps.

G. P. HOLDEN, 240 6th Av., bet. 15th & 16th Sts.

REV. KIELY'S WILL CONTESTED.

Charge of Fraud Against His Spiritual Adviser, Father Hefy.

A contest over the will of the Rev. John M. Kiely, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of the Transfiguration, who died on August 9 last, was begun in Surrogate Abbott's court, Brooklyn, yesterday. The ground of the contest is that Father Kiely was insane when he executed his will on Sept. 15, 1898. The will provides that $500 shall be expended in caring for his grave, $500 is to be paid to the Church of the Transfiguration for masses, and $1,000 is to be given to the parochial school. There are other bequests to relatives and for charity. The residuary legatee is the Rev. Father J. J. Hefy. He and Jacob Hurtz are named as executors.

Objections to the will are filed by Cornelius O'Connor, official guardian for Maurice F. and Christine Kiely, children of John F. Kiely, Father Kiely's brother, who has been missing since 1895. O'Connor alleges that Father Kiely was insane for sixteen months prior to the execution of the will and that Father Hefy, who was his spiritual adviser and nurse, procured the execution of the will by fraud. O'Connor also alleges that between Jan. 1, 1890, and May 22, 1897, Father Kiely executed a will making John F. Kiely's children his beneficiaries.

In the Surrogate's Court yesterday Lawyer Francis A. McCloskey moved to set aside the order appointing O'Connor special guardian of the infants. That there was no proof that John F. Kiely is dead. Surrogate Abbott said the special guardian would have to prove the existence of the prior will and adjourned the hearing for a week.

FOR NAVAL VETERANS' HOME.

Movement to Build It Launched at Musical and Dramatic Tea.

The movement for the building of the Naval Veterans' Home was successfully launched yesterday afternoon from 3 to 6 o'clock at a largely attended musical and dramatic tea given at the residence of Mrs. George W. Dilks, 34 West Ninth Street. The diversion was originated and conducted by Mrs. Andrew J. Robinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dilks.

Letters were read from Admiral Dewey, Gen. Miles, Secretary Long, Assistant Secretary Allen, Miss Bailey, the Chinese Minister, and others expressing sympathy with the movement and regretting their inability to be present at the tea. William C. Whitney sent a check for the proposed home, as did John Drew, who was to have taken part in the entertainment, but was unable to do so.

Those who took an active part in the entertainment included Lillian Russell, Mme. Giulia Valda, Mr. Dellinger, "Frona" Eldridge, Paul Johnning, "Aunt Louisa" Eldridge, Thomas Karl, and Levy's Orchestra. Mrs. Donald McLean made an address on "The Navy." The Reception Committee included Mrs. G. W. Dilks, Mrs. A. J. Robinson, Mrs. William T. Salter, Mrs. Bruce Crane, and Miss Justice. Among those present were Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, Randolph Coppenhefner, Mrs. Clarence Postley, Miss Postley, Mrs. Frederick Bacon, Mrs. G. Westervelt, and Mrs. Walter Smith.

During the afternoon there was a discussion of plans for the Naval Fair, which will probably be held at Madison Square Garden during the first week of March, 1900, for the benefit of the building fund of the proposed home.

O'Neill's.

Beginning Saturday, Dec. 16, Our Store will be Open Evenings Until Christmas.

Special Reduction Sale In the Girls' and Misses' Dept.

FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

Children's Dresses.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES in Fancy Plaids and Cashmere, three different styles, all trimmed with fancy braid and buttons, 4 to 14 year sizes. Formerly 4.00,
Special 2.00

CHILDREN'S DRESSES in all-wool Serge and Fancy Materials, sailor effect, neatly trimmed, 4 to 14 year sizes.
Formerly 7.50 and 6.50,
Special 3.98

Misses' Jackets.

MISSES' TAILOR-MADE JACKETS of Kersey, Blue, Brown, Tan and Oxford shades, a number with inlaid velvet collars, sizes 14 to 18 year sizes. Formerly
Special 7.50

Misses' Suits.

MISSES' TAILOR-MADE SUITS of Cheviot Serge, Fly Front Jacket, with inlaid velvet Collar, Brown and Blue,
Formerly 13.00,
Special 8.98

Holiday Specials in Handkerchiefs!

Very Fine Embroidered Cambric Lawn and Pure Linen Handkerchiefs, a number with Lace Edges and corners, new designs. Regular price 20c. and 25c., 12½c. Each

All-Linen Hand and Machine Embroidered and Hemstitched Handkerchiefs. Regular Price 40c. and 45c., now on sale at 25c. Each

Men's All-Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, full size and extra fine quality, quarter, half and one inch hems, with or without embroidered initials. Regular value 40c., 25c. Each

Children's Handkerchiefs with Colored Borders, with or without embroidered initials, three in a box, 25c. Box

LATEST NOVELTIES IN WOMEN'S NECKWEAR AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

A CHAPTER ON CHAIRS.

From time immemorial there has hovered sentiment about chairs. Who should we care to now possess a genuine Windsor or Chippendale, with a direct lineage to back it, but no longer able to hold any weight, when it is possible to have their replicas with the same exquisite polishings and grainings in acclimated wood?

With the matching period past, every piece of furniture stands on its own basis of elegance. There is the low-backed, wide-legged chair with broad arms, that is Dutch. Mayhap its neighbor has a high, carved back and curiously twisted legs—that is Flemish. Comfort in both or nineteenth century common sense. Our ancestors often made comfort a minor point.

Mahogany harmonizes with everything; in the dainty Louis XV. or XVI. style or in the Dutch marqueterie, it cannot fail to add a note of beauty to any furnishings, however economical or extravagant they are.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 TO 51 AND 47 WEST 19TH ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY, 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S Broadway & 30th St.....at 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinees WED. and SAT.
DANIEL FROHMAN'S COMPY.
Henry Arthur Jones's play,
The Maneuvers of Jane

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinees Thursday & Sat., 2
FOURTH MONTH
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
ANNIE RUSSELL in MISS HOBBS MISS HOBBS

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Evgs. at 8:30. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday, 2:15.
JOHN DREW | THE TYRANNY OF TEARS
Dec. 26—Empire Company in MY LADY'S LORD.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8:30. Matinees 2:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Mme. Modjeska Present
Wheels Within Wheels By H. C. Carton.
Author Lord & Lady Algy.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre B'way & 44th St. Evgs. 8:30.
MATINEE SATURDAY.
JULIA MARLOWE | Barbara Frietchie

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8. Mat. Saturday.
A GREAT SUCCESS."—HERALD.
WM. GILLETTE in His New Play, SHERLOCK HOLMES

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 8:15. Saturday Matinee at 2.
Last Week RICHARD MANSFIELD
THIS WEEK ONLY BEAU BRUMMEL
Monday, Dec. 18, for 8 nights, "The Devil's Disciple," Dec. 21, "Prince Karl," Dec. 22, "A Parisian Romance," Mat. Dec. 23, "Prince Karl," Mat. Dec. 25, "Dr. Jekyll & Mr. Hyde," Dec. 26, "The First Violin." Seats sold 2 weeks in advance.

AMERICAN B'way & 39th St. & 6th Av. LAST TIMES THIS SEASON OF
To-night, Carmen; Sat. Mat. & Ev., Aida; Evs. 8:15, 25c. to $1. Mat. Wed., Sat., 2:15; adm. 25c. Week Dec. 18, Theatre closed in preparation for Great Christmas Production.
THE BEGGAR STUDENT.

PROCTOR'S 23d ST. BIG COMEDY BILL! Cont. Perf. Moving Pictures (new) 15, 25, 50c. Mansfield & Wilbur, &c.

PALACE 59th St. & 3d Av. The Perfect Woman Cont. Perf. Alcide Capitaine, Pat Rooney, Jr., & Allen, Moving Pic.

CASINO! Last 20 Nights! Last Mat. Thurs. but 3. Some Kept. Dec. 22. 100th Performance
ALICE NIELSEN OPERA COMPANY
Last 4 Wks.! in The Singing Girl!

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. DRAGOS, GUITAROS, MARZELLA'S COCKATOOS. THE GIRL WITH THE AUBURN HAIR. Fulke & Semon. Dupree. Biograph.

Koster & Bial's 34th St. & 6th Ave. Mats., 2:15.
"ROUND NEW YORK."
50c. BARGAIN MAT. SATURDAY.
TO ALL PARTS OF HOUSE
Last Times—Next Week return to Vaudeville.

MANHATTAN Theatre 53d & B'way. Ev. 8:15. Sat. Mat. ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL, B'way & 29th St. Matinees Tues. & Sat.
Whirl-I-Gig & BARBARA FIDGETY

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. DENMAN THOMPSON & Co. in The Old Homestead. Mat. 2:15. Sat. Next Week—Daly's production, The Great Ruby.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S Music Hall. 125th St. & 7th Av. Sam Devere & Co. Pat Rooney. Mats. Wed. & Sat. WEBER'S BIG OLYMPIA COMPANY.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the Direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
Opening Night, Monday, Dec. 18, at 8.
Gounod's Opera,
ROMEO ET JULIETTE, (in French.)
Mmes. Eames, Bauermeister, and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez, (debut.) Plançon, Bars, Illy, Dufriche, Meux, Vernet, and Ed. de Reszke.
Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Wed. Ev'g., Dec. 20, at 8, Bizet's opera, CARMEN (in French.) Mmes. Calvé, Bauermeister, Van Cauteren, and Eames; MM. Saleza, H. Devries, Bars Dufriche, Queyla, and Plançon.
Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Friday Evening, Dec. 22, at 8, Wagner's opera, TANNHAUSER, (in German.) Mmes. Ternina, Olitzka, and Nordica; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, (debut.) Bars, Queyla, Muhlmann, Meux, and Plançon. Conductor, Mr. Emil Paur.
Sat. Mat., Dec. 23, at 2, Gounod's opera, FAUST, (in French.) Mmes. Calvé, Bauermeister, and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez, Campanari, Meux, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Sat. Evg., Dec. 23, at 8, at Popular Prices, Wagner's opera, LOHENGRIN, (in German.) Mmes. Susan Strong and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Muhlmann, Meux, Pringle. Conductor, Paur.
Prices for Saturday Nights: $2.50, $1.50, 75c., and 50c. Boxes, $10, $15, and $20.
Sun. Evg., Dec. 24, Grand Sunday Night Concert. Seats now on sale at BOX OFFICE, OPERA HOUSE, and at BOX OFFICE RATES at Tyson's, principal hotels, and Ruilman's, 111 Broadway.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

PADEREWSKI
CARNEGIE HALL, 57TH ST. & 7TH AV.
Dec. 16, Jan. 6, 20, at 2:30.
Seats at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.
Steinway Piano used.
Direction HUGO GORLITZ, JOHN C. FRYER.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Sunday Night, Dec. 17, SIXTH POPULAR CONCERT. KALTENBORN ORCHESTRA, HAMBOURG, Miss Grace Preston, Contralto. Direction VICTOR THRANE. Knabe Piano Used.

MENDELSSOHN HALL
Second Concert Tuesday Ev'g, Dec. 19, at 8:15.
THE KNEISEL QUARTET OF BOSTON.
Assisted by Mr. Mark Hambourg, Pianist.
Res. Seats $1.50 at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

HAMMERSTEIN'S LAST 3 WEEKS VICTORIA Evgs. 8:20. Sat. Mat. 2:15. Rogers Bros. in Wall St.
No Smoking or Drinking at Matinees.
50c. | Admission to Promenade | 50c.
Mon., Jan. 1—"Chris and the Wonderful Lamp."

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St. Evg. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15.
ONLY COMIC OPERA HIT THIS YEAR.
FRANK DANIELS IN VICTOR HERBERT'S The Ameer.

Comique (Formerly Sam T. Jack's) B'way & 29th St. Mat. Every Day. Orch., 25c & 50c.
Our Own Stock Burlesque Co. & Chorus of 40, in Hoddy Dotty
AND THE TOBASCOSCOPE Sensational Moving Pictures.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. LAST TWO WEEKS.
MR. KENDAL
MRS. KENDAL Evgs., 8:20. Matinees 2.
Special Wed. Mat. Dec. 20
Regular Mat. Sat.
The Elder Miss Blossom

THE NEW YORK. EVE'GS AT 8:15. LAST 2 DAYS
MATINEE DAILY at 2:15. BIOGRAPH PICTURES.
JEFFRIES-SHARKEY CONTEST

14th ST. THEATRE, cor 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
LAST 2 WEEKS of the Quaint Rural Drama, THE DAIRY FARM
NEXT WEEK—FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
SOUVENIRS. Monday & Friday Nights, Wed. & Sat. Matinees.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats Wed & Sat. at 2.
THE GREAT SUCCESS, BEN-HUR
Seats on sale for every perf. to March 1st.

THE DEWEY, East 14th St. Matinee To-Day. HARRY WILLIAMS' OWN Co.
Ezra Kendall, Waterbury Bros. & Tenny.

5th Ave. Theatre. B'way and 28th St. Evs. at 8. Mats Wed. & Sat. at 2.
LAST TWO WEEKS OF Mrs. Fiske in Becky Sharp

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
8th Week & Still Crowded. "WAY DOWN EAST."
Prices, $2, $1.50, 75, $1.00. Mats

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.
Fair; cold; fresh northwesterly winds.

VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,581. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1899.—14 Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY:
FOURTEEN PAGES,
WITH
SATURDAY REVIEW OF
BOOKS AND ART.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks recover.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 74⅝c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40⅝c; cash cotton, 7 11-16c.

CONGRESS.—In the House yesterday the debate on the Currency bill was continued. Mr. Scudder and Mr. Clayton, two New York Democrats, supported the measure. A lively tilt took place in the House between two Democratic members from Kentucky over the Goebel contest.—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—Gen. Buller, the British commander in South Africa, while trying to force the passage of the Tugela River yesterday, met with a crushing defeat. His troops were driven back by the Boer riflemen, and were compelled to abandon ten guns after losing one from the enemy's shell fire. The official dispatch intimates that the loss of life was great. A force of Boers has been discovered in Gen. Methuen's rear. The British announce that an attack on Mafeking has been repulsed. Baron von Suesskind, the German Military Attaché at Paris, has been withdrawn. The Dreyfus case and subsequent attacks of the French press are admitted to be the causes which led to the action. The Pope in his allocution says that there was no one more worthy than he of an invitation to The Hague Peace Conference. According to the Kaiser's calendar the new century begins Jan. 1, 1900. Insurance on the steamer Paris has been settled. Brazil has paid the last installment of the Rothschild loan. Peru's new Cabinet has been formed. Nearly all the Venezuelan States have declared in favor of the revolutionist Hernandez.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

The Republican National Committee decided yesterday to hold next year's convention in Philadelphia on June 19.

Page 2.

Maurice Strauss, formerly a well-known actor and lately an enthusiastic Spiritualist, committed suicide by jumping from the Fall River steamer Puritan.

Page 3.

Handwriting Expert Kinsley, on cross-examination in the Molineux trial, admitted that he formerly thought that the defendant did not write the address on the poison package, and that his belief was changed only after he had seen Molineux write under conditions arranged by himself. It was said in Brooklyn that the failure to try ex-Coroner Nason, who was indicted for holding alleged bogus inquests, was due to the fact that Kinsley had acknowledged that he made a mistake in his expert evidence before the Grand Jury.

Page 4.

Justice Marean yesterday granted an injunction which restrains defendant from erecting tenement houses on certain land, and which is of importance to holders of realty in restricted neighborhoods.

Page 5.

It is reported that Messrs. Whitney, Widener, and Elkins will build a new opera house in Philadelphia.

The Board of Aldermen, influenced by a statement from Controller Coler, refused to approve two bond issues of $1,000,000 each for bridges.

Page 6.

Gen. Wood, the new Military Governor of Cuba, who will sail for Havana to-morrow, predicts a brilliant future for the island, and says talk of revolt is foolish.

The knit underwear manufacturers of this State have formed a combination, and it is said that prices will be raised at least 25.

Judge F. W. Kruse was appointed to fill the vacancy in the Supreme Court in the Eighth Judicial Department.

Page 7.

Henry C. Landis, a prominent insurance man of Baltimore, jumped from the window of an infirmary while a patient there and was killed.

Page 8.

Two North River shad were sold in Fulton Market yesterday for $4 apiece.

The Rev. J. C. Lambert, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church of West Hoboken, has closed the church gymnasium on account of trouble with the Athletic Union.

Page 9.

Columbia University's different athletic organizations have been united into one general association.

Christian Hitt, employe of a chemical factory and in a dangerous condition from drinking tea in which poison had been placed, accuses a fellow-workman.

Page 11.

Gold shipments begin to-day with the carriage by the Lucania of $1,700,000.

The firm of which John C. Sheehan is a member is yet undecided as to offering a bid for the construction of the rapid transit tunnel.

Page 14.

Samuel Goldberger, a Tammany election district Captain, was convicted of colonizing voters.

To enable his client to show to a jury how an accident for which she is suing for damages happened, Warren Dixon, her counsel, held her baby in court during the illustration.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Markets.—Page 12.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 8.
Society.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

CHICAGO'S TENEMENT HOUSES.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—Chicago's display in the tenement house exhibition which opens in New York Jan. 15, under the auspices of the Charity Organization Society of that city, is almost ready. Under the direction of the Improved Housing Association, a general committee, with the help of a number of sub-committees, have been working diligently for some time. As a result, John M. George, Secretary General of the committee, has to report that with the exception of a few minor details all the work has been turned in.

Six large maps have been prepared showing, first, the most densely populated portions of Chicago; second, the mortality rates from all causes; third, the zymotic or germ diseases; fourth, diphtheria; fifth, tuberculosis, and, sixth, child mortality.

There are also two dozen photographs showing typical poor dwellings in the First, Seventh, Sixteenth, and Nineteenth Wards, in the stock yards district, near the University of Chicago Settlement, and in the Bohemian district along Blue Island Avenue.

PATERSON WRECK CLAIM PAID.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN Dec. 15.—Ex-Judge Lucius F. Deming of this city to-day filed a bond of $2,000 in the Probate Court as administrator of the estate of Mrs. Alexander Craig, who was killed, with her husband and two children, in a railroad wreck at Paterson, N. J., recently.

Judge Deming said to-day that the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, through its attorney, had offered to settle with the heirs of Mrs. Craig for damages. Judge Deming refuses to state the terms of the settlement. They are satisfactory, however, for the heirs have concluded not to bring any damage suits. Judge McGee, counsel for the railroad, has been negotiating with Judge Deming over the settlement.

It is expected a similar line of settlement will be made with Mr. Craig's heirs. The action of the railroad was voluntary.

"Tell Him to His Teeth"
that Sensolyptus Tooth Powder is the best antiseptic dentrifice you ever found. At all druggists. —Adv.

BULLER ROUTED; LOSES 11 GUNS

British Meet Crushing Defeat at Tugela River.

ARTILLERY IN A TRAP

After Hard Fighting Two Batteries Are Abandoned.

HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE.

Reported that One Brigade Suffered Severely—Battle Brought on While Trying to Relieve Gen. White.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The War Office has received a dispatch announcing that Gen. Buller yesterday met with a serious reverse, losing eleven guns.

He was attempting to force the passage of the Tugela River. Finding it impossible to effect his object, he ordered a retirement in order to avoid greater losses.

Ten of the guns lost were abandoned, while one was put out of action by the Boer shell fire.

The following is the text of Gen. Buller's dispatch:

"Buller to Lansdowne. Chieveley Camp, Dec. 15, 6:20 P. M.:

"I regret to report a serious reverse. I moved in full strength from our camp near Chieveley at 4 o'clock this morning. There are two fordable places in the Tugela River, and it was my intention to force a passage through at one of them. They are about two miles apart.

"My intention was to force one or the other with one brigade, supported by a central brigade. Gen. Hart was to attack the left Drift, Gen. Hilyard the right road, and Gen. Lyttleton was to take the centre and to support either.

"Early in the day I saw that Gen. Hart would not be able to force a passage, and I directed him to withdraw. He had, however, attacked with great gallantry; and his leading battalion, the Connaught Rangers, I fear, suffered a great deal. Col. I. G. Brooke was seriously wounded.

"I then ordered Gen. Hildyard to advance, which he did; and his leading regiment, the East Surrey, occupied Colenso station.

"At that moment I heard that the whole artillery I had sent to support the attack—the Fourteenth and Sixty-sixth Field Batteries also suffered severe losses. We have retired to our camp at Chieveley."

A special dispatch received here to-day from Frere Camp says that simultaneously with the bombardment of Colenso a furious artillery duel commenced between the garrison of Ladysmith and the Boers on Umbulwan Hill.

LONDON STAGGERED BY DEFEAT

Buller's Repulse Regarded as the Most Serious Reverse Since the Mutiny in India.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The news of Gen. Buller's reverse was received so late that morning newspaper comment to-day is confined to perfunctory expressions of extreme regret and disappointment and of the necessity of calmness and redoubled efforts to retrieve the position. This latest check is regarded as the most serious event in Great Britain's military history since the Indian mutiny.

The Standard says:

"Gen. Buller's dispatch is deplorable reading. It is the now familiar story of concealed Boers and of British troops marching up blindly almost to the very muzzle of the enemy's rifles. It cannot be doubted that the moral effect will be to aggravate our difficulties over the whole field of operations.

"The country has discovered with annoyance and surprise that subduing Boer farmers is about the hardest work we have entered upon since the Indian mutiny. Their commandants have shown themselves able to give our Generals useful, but expensive, lessons in modern tactics."

The Times says:

"Since the days of the Indian mutiny the Nation has not been confronted with so painful and anxious a situation. Plainly Gen. Buller's advance is paralyzed for the moment as completely as Lord Methuen's and Gen. Gatacre's."

The depression over Buller's defeat is all the greater as, during the last forty-eight hours, there had been reports of the relief of Ladysmith. Yesterday the War Office allowed it to be understood that the position of affairs in Natal was entirely satisfactory. The reaction is all the more pronounced on this account.

The gloomy information came too late to reach the service clubs; and only a few journalists and stragglers were waiting at the War Office. It has hardly been realized until now, even after the experience of the week, that Gen. Buller could fail.

Virtually nothing had been allowed to leak through regarding his preparations; but the public waited patiently, in the confident belief that he was taking such time and precautions as would insure success.

No independent reports of the engagement have yet been allowed to come through; but Gen. Buller's own dispatch tells the sad tale in sufficient outline to show that the British have been entrapped again by the astute Boers. It was not anticipated that Gen. Buller would make a frontal attack; but no criticisms of his movements are made, since apparently he suffered a repulse rather than a defeat, and did not push the attack home, but broke it off in the middle, so as to save a useless sacrifice of life.

It is expected that he will renew the attack shortly. Immediately on receiving the news, the War Office decided to mobilize still another division and to replace the losses of artillery. The necessary reinforcements will be hurried off as speedily as possible.

THE SCENE OF GEN. BULLER'S DEFEAT.

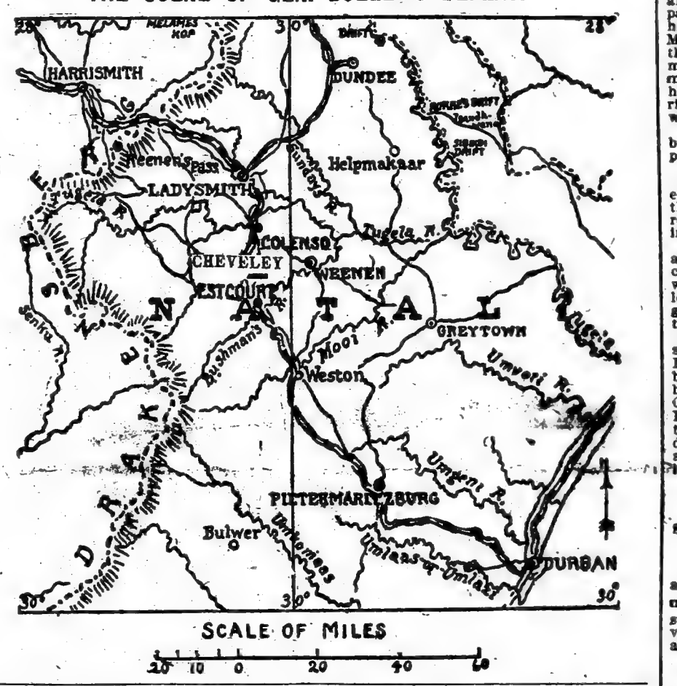

BOERS THREATEN ORANGE RIVER.

Strong Force Developed in the Rear of Methuen.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The War Office has received the following dispatch:

"From the officer commanding at Orange River, Thursday, Dec. 14:

"'Yesterday part of the mounted infantry, under Capt. Bradshaw, and the Yorkshires' and Lancashires' guides, under Lieut. Macfarlane, patrolled in the direction of Ramah and Zoutspan Drift, about ten miles east of the Orange River, to reconnoitre and report the strength of the enemy reported to be holding the drift. The mounted infantry found a strong detachment of the enemy at the drift, and a sharp engagement ensued. The enemy ultimately retreated to Goemansberg.

"Capt. Bradshaw and three men were killed; Lieut. Gregson of the East Kents and seven men were wounded.

"'The Boers had five men killed and several wounded.'"

MORE FIGHTING AT KIMBERLEY.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The War Office has a dispatch from Col. Kekewich, dated Kimberley, Sunday, Dec. 10, saying:

"The Boers have reattacked Kuruman, and have again been repulsed by loyalists and Bechuanas.

"The Kimberley forces made a demonstration northward Dec. 9, and drew 500 Boers and 3 guns. Fighting ensued for several hours. The British casualties were 1 man killed and 7 wounded."

BOERS REPULSED AT MAFEKING.

PRETORIA, Monday, Dec. 11.—It is officially announced that Molopo, west of Mafeking, was bombarded Dec. 11. Sharp fighting occurred.

The Boers attacked a British post at Mafeking during the night of Dec. 10. After severe fighting the Boers were repulsed and retired to Suyman's Fort.

GEN. CRONJE TELLS OF FIGHTING.

PRETORIA, Dec. 12.—The following official announcement has been made:

"Gen. Cronje reports that yesterday there was desultory fighting till 6, when heavy cannon fire was resumed. The Scandinavians stormed a difficult position, but it became untenable and they suffered severely. I was unable to send help. The British were in overwhelming force, but must have had at least 2,000 men put out of action, either in killed or wounded."

Another official report, from Capt. Finnhart, says:

"There were no signs of surrender, the burghers fighting with conspicuous bravery and maintaining their positions under heavy British fire. Our cannon were of very little use.

"The British were greatly assisted by balloons. Twenty-four ambulances were working backward and forward between the fighting line and the enemy's camp.

"Our loss is not definitely known. I estimate it at 100 killed and wounded."

A telegraph operator at the Modder River wires:

"Gun and Maxim firing has been proceeding since 5:30 this morning. At 10 cannonading was proceeding and at 2 the fighting was reported to be very severe. The Boer force along the river bank was being heavily attacked and is receiving assistance from the other Boer forces."

It is not known whether the operator refers to the fighting of Monday or to renewed fighting on Tuesday.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—A special dispatch from the Modder River says the firing reported by a telegraph operator was a resumption of the fighting between Gen. Methuen's forces and those of the Boers.

15,000 TROOPS ON THE WAY.

Heavy Reinforcements Due at Cape Town Between Dec. 17 and Jan. 8—Ladysmith in Danger.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Fifteen transports are due to arrive at Cape Town between Dec. 17 and Jan. 8, with about 15,000 troops of all arms; but, unless Gen. Buller is able to renew the attack, which is exceedingly doubtful, the British Generals will be compelled for another fortnight or more to remain practically on the defense.

The latest dispatches indicate the continued bombardment of Ladysmith, whose position is now perilous.

Major Gen. Sir Herbert Charles Chermside has been appointed to command the Fourteenth Brigade in the Seventh Division.

OFFICERS ORDERED TO THE CAPE.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—It is announced that Gen. Hector Macdonald has been ordered to leave India immediately, to succeed the late Gen. Wauchope in command of the Highland Brigade.

Gen. Tucker, commanding at Secunderabad, has also been ordered to the Cape, to command a division.

Gen. Hector Archibald Macdonald is one of the few British Generals who rose from the ranks. He entered the army as a private in the Gordon Highlanders in 1879. In 1880 he was with the Gordons under Lord Roberts in the Afghan campaign. He soon gained a reputation for judgment, coolness, and gallantry, and at the close of the campaign was the recipient of a commission in his own regiment. He was with Colley at Majuba Hill during the last Boer war. When the British fled at that fight Macdonald remained, and when he had run out of ammunition he knocked down two Boers with his fists. A third was about to cock his rifle to put an end to the gallant Highlander when a comrade interposed.

"Don't do that," he said. "This is a brave man. We must spare him. Take him prisoner."

And this they did.

At the battle of Omdurman he commanded a Soudanese brigade, and it was said that his dash, combined with coolness, was responsible at the critical moment for turning defeat into victory.

Gen. William Guise Tucker was present at all the important battles of the Egyptian campaign, and after the battle of El Teb was specially mentioned in dispatches for leading a handful of men up to the enemy's guns, capturing the guns, and then turning them upon the dervishes.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Charles Warren, who may succeed Lord Methuen in command of the Kimberley relief expedition, has a long and brilliant record in many capacities. He is best known as one of the most successful Commissioners of Metropolitan Police that London ever had. He occupied this position from 1886 to 1888, and resigned out of disgust at the criticisms that were leveled at him on account of the labor riot in the latter year.

METHUEN REPORTS HIS LOSSES.

Sends Partial List of 55 Killed, 253 Wounded, and 76 Missing.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The list of casualties among the non-commissioned officers and men in the fight at Magersfontein, just issued, shows 55 killed, 253 wounded, (21 severely,) and 76 missing. This, however, is apparently not a complete list.

TRANSVAAL SEEKS RECOGNITION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Mr. Macrum, United States Consul at Pretoria, has cabled the State Department that the Transvaal Government has informed him that full reports will be given through the War Office of the republic of the names and condition of British prisoners when applied for by the British authorities.

Mr. Macrum preferred a request for information on this point some time ago, and was at first refused. Now, however, that the assent of the Boer Government is given, it is noted that their response is not complete. They will not furnish Mr. Macrum himself with the information, but will oblige the British to make application to the Boer War Office. This is a small matter, but, it is said, may be indicative of an intention on the part of the Boers to force formal recognition of their independence in every official communication by the British Government.

LORENZO MARQUES, Dec. 13.—Mr. Charles Macrum, late United States Consul at Pretoria, will leave for New York Saturday, Dec. 16.

Denied that Irish Cheered Krueger.

WATERFORD, Ireland, Dec. 15. — The story printed in The Freeman's Journal to the effect that the reserves of the Royal Irish Regiment while embarking on their way to South Africa at this port Wednesday sang "God Save Ireland," cheered the Boers and President Krüger, and threw their rifles into the river, is absolutely unfounded. Nothing whatever occurred among the men beyond the pathetic leavetakings, which have been witnessed at all similar embarkations.

Webster Davis Sails for Cape Town.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Webster Davis, Assistant Secretary of the Department of the Interior at Washington, sails for Cape Town to-morrow on the steamer Mexican. He expects to visit the Transvaal. Mr. Hubert de Bathe, Mrs. Langtry's husband, will also sail on the Mexican.

Officers that Were Missing Are Dead.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The following-named officers of the Highland Brigade, who were reported missing after the battle of Magersfontain, were killed: Capt. the Hon. Cumming-Bruce, Capt. Macfarlane, Lieut. Ramsay, and Capt. Brodie, and the following subsequently died of their wounds: Col. Downman and Lieut. Campbell.

WAR FORCES WOOL UPWARD.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—According to wool experts in Chicago, the war in South Africa is threatening the prosperity of New England wool manufacturers. A heavy shipment of Cape wool is due in Boston, New York and Philadelphia have a three months' supply of this staple, and if British campaigning shall last for sixty days in the Transvaal, indications are for a sudden, sharp rise in wool, estimated at 10 to 15 per cent.

J. H. Howard, a local dealer, said to-day: "While the 15,000,000 pounds of Cape wool imported yearly is small compared with the 350,000,000 pounds we consume, that importation is a distinct necessity. Ninety per cent. of this wool is of fine grade, entering into the manufacture of fine hosiery and underwear. Boston has been the great receiving port for Cape wool, and it holds by far the greatest amount of present stock. Mauger & Avery of Boston are that city's largest importers, and perhaps hold the heaviest bulk of Cape wool. The fine grades of scoured Cape wool are quoted to-day at 62 to 65 cents, which is 20 per cent. above normal prices.

"If war continues, I would not be surprised to see these wools advance another 10 to 15 per cent. in February."

Manuscripts Are Read
with pleasure when written on the Yost Typewriter; unequaled for "beautiful work." United Typewriter and Supplies Co., 316 Broadway, N. Y. —Adv.

Every Hour a Train
Leaves Grand Central Station for Buffalo and the West; 150 miles of the Hudson River; 92 miles of the Mohawk Valley; unsurpassed scenery; perfect track, by the New York Central.—Adv.

AUTOMOBILE CABS BARRED

Jefferson Seligman and Isaac L. Rice Lose Park Permits.

BOTH DENOUNCE MR. CLAUSEN

"High-Handed Outrage," the Words Used—Commissioner Intimates that He Will Not Relent.

Two citizens well-known in Wall Street will call upon Park Commissioner Clausen this morning to demand of him an explanation why they cannot continue to operate automobiles in the Park upon the strength of permits issued a few days ago by Mr. Clausen himself.

One is Jefferson Seligman of the banking firm of J. & W. Seligman & Co., and the other is Isaac L. Rice, a Director of the Electric Vehicle Company and other electric concerns. Their permits were revoked yesterday by Mr. Clausen, but neither Mr. Seligman nor Mr. Rice had received official notice last night of the fact. They will this morning.

The reason for the revocation of the permits, according to the statement of Mr. Clausen, is that both sent automobile cabs, or coaches, into the Park, whereas, as Mr. Clausen says, their permits called for "electric automobile pleasure carriages" only, and that, furthermore, their vehicles were operated other than by themselves.

Mr. Rice's wife and two children were driving through the Park on Thursday afternoon in a cab, which Mr. Rice hires by the month and which is operated by a man in uniform. The automobile was stopped at the Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue entrance, but was allowed to pass upon presentation of the permit.

On the West Drive the automobile and its passengers and Mr. Clausen, who was driving at the time, approached one another. Mr. Clausen was astonished at the size of the vehicle, and, remembering that he had issued no permits for one of its make, closely scrutinized the driver and his passengers. About this time Capt. England of the Park Squad appeared, and Mr. Clausen ordered him to stop the cab. The driver produced his permit. It bore the signature of the Commissioner and was regularly made out to Mr. Rice.

"Well," said Mr. Clausen, after Capt. England had reported, "let it go on, but such a vehicle has no right here."

The automobile later was stopped by a mounted policeman, who ordered the driver to show his pass. Again the cab was allowed to go on, but by this time Mrs. Rice, appreciating the fact that riding in an automobile and being stopped every few minutes was not pleasure, but annoyance, ordered her driver to leave the Park and go home. Mr. Rice was indignant that evening when he heard the story, and yesterday when he was told that his permit was about to be revoked he called Mr. Clausen's action a "high-handed outrage."

"It may be," he said, "that Mr. Clausen thinks he owns the Park, and can do as he pleases by keeping some citizens out and letting others in, but I think his action is high-handed. The cab in which my wife and children rode was as much of a pleasure vehicle as any other electric cab. I do not understand his designation of 'pleasure vehicle.'

"Furthermore, his action in peering into the cab was, to say the least, decidedly unwarranted. What he means by it all I do not know. I am not prepared to say that he intended any personal affront in revoking my permit. I shall see him in the morning and see what he means. I want to know whether [illegible] not. I shall certainly demand that my permit be returned to me. He has no right to revoke it. My driver is an expert and perfectly competent."

Mr. Clausen's complaint against Mr. Seligman is that the banker's brougham in charge of an operator and footman was driven through the Park a few days ago. This was reported to Mr. Clausen, and his action of yesterday followed, although Mr. Seligman had had no notice of the contemplated action, nothing having been said when the permit was shown to an officer.

Mr. Seligman said he had three electric automobiles, a brougham, victoria, and a phaeton. The phaeton he drives himself, and the others are in charge of an operator and footman.

"I am a citizen and pay considerable money in taxes," said Mr. Seligman last night. "Mr. Clausen is also a citizen and pays taxes, except that he is a Park Commissioner in addition. His action in revoking my license is a high-handed proceeding. I consider that I have a perfect right to send my operator in the Park with my vehicles. They are essentially pleasure vehicles.

"Mr. Clausen seems to take this means of stopping the march of progress, but he cannot do it. The automobile will eventually take the place of horses. I have sold my horses and now rely on my electric carriages. My wife rides in the brougham and has been in the Park frequently. If Mr. Clausen has any grievance against me, the gentlemanly way would have been to notify me directly, instead of allowing me to learn of the revocation of my permit through the newspapers."

Mr. Seligman said that he also would make it his business to see Mr. Clausen to-day.

Mr. Clausen, when asked for an explanation of the affair, said:

"I do not term the lumbering affair of Mr. Rice's a pleasure carriage. It is one of those old-fashioned coaches of the early makes and calculated to frighten horses. I supposed those gentlemen understood the nature of the permits, and believe they had a misconception of the scope of the permits when they put the vehicles in charge of uniformed operators. Perhaps they did not understand.

"Mr. Seligman and Mr. Rice will now have to make new applications and take their turns. My plan, as they know, or ought to know, is to issue these permits gradually. I have no personal animus in this affair. The rules were simply broken, that is all. My aim is, and I want it understood, to allow in the Park only light, open vehicles driven by their owners."

LOCOMOTIVE PLANT FOR RUSSIA.

A Philadelphia Firm is Negotiating for the Building of a Factory.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says:

"The Politische Correspondenz has been informed that a Philadelphia firm is negotiating with the Russian Government for the construction of a large locomotive factory at a suitable point on the Siberian Railway, and also for a rail mill, at a total cost of $5,000,000, which will be provided by American capitalists."

The details of these negotiations were published in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Saturday, Nov. 25.

UNION PACIFIC LANDS SOLD.

Chicago Men Buy 35,000 Acres in Colorado for Irrigation Project.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—A corporation of Chicago men, called the Colorado Bijou Land and Irrigation Company, yesterday closed the purchase from the Union Pacific Railway Company of 35,000 acres of land in Colorado for development by irrigation.

The officers of the corporation are: Dr. Wilson H. Davis, President; Leslie Stavert, Vice President; O. S. Buell, Secretary; Dr. Allen T. Haight, Treasurer. Levi H. Fuller is general counsel. The deal is said to be as large a purchase as has been made in Colorado for several years, and it is expected that $200,000 will be expended in the development of the land by irrigation.

The land is on the Bijou River, covering the basin along Beach Branches, and there is enough water to irrigate 35,000 acres. There are three natural reservoirs within its boundaries, covering more than half a section of land. The Union Pacific Railway lines touch the south end of the tract, and Denver is only thirty-six miles from the boundary line.

Elegance, Pennsylvania Limited. Speed
24 hours to Chicago; 20 hours 40 minutes to St. Louis; 23½ hours to Cincinnati, via picturesque Pennsylvania Railroad.—Adv.

THE NEW CENTURY IN GERMANY.

According to the Kaiser's Calendar It Begins Jan. 1, 1900.

BERLIN, Dec. 15.—The new century will be commemorated in various ways. The Emperor has ordered that the solemn Court function usually held on New Year's Day, when the Generals, courtiers, and high officials bring their congratulations and file past his Majesty, shall occur this time on the stroke of the midnight bell ushering in 1900. The army also will be ordered to make a suitable commemoration of the new century.

The Postal Department will issue commemorative postal cards.

ALLEN MAY NOT BE SENATOR.

Doubt Whether Nebraska's Representative Can Take His Seat.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 15.—The question has been raised as to whether William V. Allen, appointed Senator from this State, can be seated. The contention of some is that Hayward, never having taken his seat, the whole matter is in the same position as in a State where the Legislature failed to elect. The question is said to have occasioned Hayward considerable worry before his death.

Several lawyers were of the opinion that, the Legislature having made an election, the failure of the person elected to qualify would not deprive the State of the right to representation. Others of equal prominence were in doubt about it.

PRINCE OF WALES ON GAMBLING.

In a Letter Referring to the Baccarat Scandal He Condemns It.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The biography of Dr. Benson, late Archbishop of Canterbury, just published, reveals an interesting letter which the Prince of Wales wrote to him after the Tranby croft scandal. It is as follows:

"My Dear Archbishop: Your kind letter has touched me very much, as I know the kind feelings which prompted you to write to me on the subject which we have discussed together, and which, as you are aware, has caused me deep pain and annoyance. A recent trial, which no one deplores more than I do, and which I was powerless to prevent, gave occasion for the press to make most bitter and unjust attacks upon me, knowing I was defenseless, and I am not sure politics were not mixed up in it.

"The whole matter has now died out, and I think, therefore, that it would be inopportune for me in any public manner to allude again to the painful subject which has brought such a torrent of abuse upon me not only by the press but by the Low Church, and especially the Non-conformists. They have a perfect right, I am well aware, in a free country like our own to express their opinions, but I do not consider that they have a just right to jump at conclusions regarding myself without knowing the facts.

"I have a horror of gambling, and should always do my utmost to discourage others who have an inclination for it, as I consider gambling, like intemperance, is one of the greatest curses which a country could be afflicted with. Horse racing may produce gambling, or it may not, but I have always looked upon it as a manly sport which is popular with Englishmen of all classes, and there is no reason why it should be looked upon as a gambling transaction. Alas! those who gamble will gamble at anything.

"I have written quite openly to you, my dear Archbishop, whom I have had the advantage of knowing so many years. Believe me sincerely yours,

ALBERT EDWARD.

"Royal Yacht Osborne, Cowes."

INDIAN FIGHTER WAS PENITENT.

Col. Judd's Widow Willed $5,000 to Offset Husband's Compunctions.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 15.—By the will of Mrs. Elizabeth C. Judd, widow of Col. Henry B. Judd, these bequests are made:

St. Luke's Hospital, New York, $5,000; Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church for Education of Indians, $5,000; General Clergy Relief Fund of the Protestant Episcopal Church, $2,000.

The will says that the bequest for Indians was made at the request of Col. Judd, who was an officer of the regular army, engaged in service against the Indians, which was distasteful to him, and he took this method of making some return for what duty had forced him to do.

ANTI-PLAGUE MEASURES.

Mobile Will Not Permit Vessels from Infected Ports to Enter Bay.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 15.—Arthur Shirely Benn, a member of the Mobile Board of Health, arrived here to-night. He says Mobile will not permit any vessel from a plague-infected port to enter Mobile Bay. All pilots have been instructed to turn such vessels to the National Quarantine Station, either at Ship Island or Dry Tortugas.

The New Orleans Board of Health officials say that they have no power to refuse vessels from Santos and other infected ports to land here if quarantine regulations have been complied with.

BATHS WILL BE GIVEN PUPILS.

Indiana Towns Prepare to Enforce Cleanliness in Schools.

Special to The New York Times.

MISHAWAKA, Ind., Dec. 15.—The City Board of Education has decided to equip with bathing facilities the new Laurel School building. Contracts have been let, and plans are being formulated for building bathroom additions to other city school structures.

The Elkhart Board of Education is considering the adoption of the plan, and in the City of South Bend specifications and figures have been asked, the Board of Education having voted to follow the newly established system.

CHURCH DANCE IN KALAMAZOO.

Pastor's Wife Takes Part—Prayer Meetings at Fifty-five Other Places.

Special to The New York Times.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Dec. 15.—While district prayer meetings were being held in fifty-five different places in this city last night, preparatory to a great revival effort to commence here on Jan. 22, under the direction of the Rev. Wilbur J. Chapman of New York City in the basement of the People's Church, a dance was in progress in which members of the church, including the wife of the Rev. E. C. Smith, the pastor, took part. The scene attracted many pedestrians to the doors of the church.

This is the church of which the Rev. Caroline J. Bartlett was formerly pastor, and which Ingersoll once said he would like to join.

A New Bank for Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 15.—The State Auditor to-day issued a permit for the organization of the Chicago Trust and Savings Bank. The institution is to have a capital of $250,000, and the organizers are George J. Stadler, Adolph Wagner, John S. Level, Morris F. Risch, and C. G. Bisren.

Price of American Gold Advanced.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Late yesterday afternoon the Bank of England made a further advance in the buying price of American eagles to 76s. 6d. per ounce, which, with the special facilities granted by the bank in the way of advances, makes the price nearly 76s. 6½d. No engagements for American gold are announced here at that price.

To Cincinnati Via Pennsylvania Limited. No Extra Fare.
Leaves New York (West 23d St. Station) 9.55 A. M. daily; arrives Cincinnati 6.50 A. M. A flying palace.—Adv.

PHILADELPHIA WINS CONVENTION FIGHT

Republican Committee Names June 19 as Date of Meeting.

NEW YORK GETS ONLY 7 VOTES

Chicago is Finally Beaten by a Bare Majority of One.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The Republican National Convention will be held at Philadelphia on Tuesday, June 19, next. The place and date were decided upon by the National Republican Committee to-day after a friendly contest for the honor of entertaining the convention between the city selected, Chicago, St. Louis, and New York. The meeting of the committee was held at the Arlington Hotel, and was presided over by Senator Hanna, the Chairman of the committee.

Forty-three of the forty-five States and each of the six Territories were represented. Senator Foraker proxy for Charles L. Kurtz, the National Committeeman for Ohio, and Senator Wolcott proxy for J. F. Saunders of Colorado, being the only absentees. In addition to the committeemen many of the big wigs of the Republican Party were in attendance. The proceedings throughout were enthusiastic and harmonious, every speech that was made emphasizing the fact that President McKinley will be renominated and that the convention will be in effect simply a ratification meeting.

There is little feeling discoverable over the victory of Philadelphia. The vote for New York showed how small the chance ever was that it could secure the coveted prize. The sentiment against naming a candidate too near Wall Street was strongly felt in the committee.

"The next time that Chicago wants to have a Republican convention," said a committeeman who favored that city, "it will probably make a push for it. The trouble was that Chicago, too highly appreciating its own merits, came here under the impression that the convention would fling itself at the Windy City. The preference for Chicago was shown by the leading vote on the first ballot; but the greater generosity of Philadelphia and the evident earnestness with which her claims were presented served to turn the scattered vote to that city."

The claims of the rival cities were presented by distinguished citizens of each in open session. The balloting occurred in the afternoon behind closed doors.

Upon the first ballot Philadelphia received 18 votes, Chicago 20, New York 7, and St. Louis 9. On the second ballot the contest narrowed down to Philadelphia and Chicago. The New York votes went to Philadelphia and the St. Louis vote was split between the City of Brotherly Love and the Windy City of the Lakes.

An amusing incident occurred in connection with this ballot. After it was concluded and announced as Philadelphia, 25, and Chicago, 23, Mr. T. N. Jamieson, the National Committeeman from Illinois, suddenly discovered that in the excitement he had forgotten to vote. He demanded that the vote should be recast, and this was accordingly done, but it did not change the result. Chicago gaining only the vote of the committeeman from Illinois. Philadelphia won by the narrow margin of one vote.

Immediately upon the announcement the Quaker City boomers who had been waiting in the lobby broke out in ringing cheers, and the hotel was soon given up to their jubilations. Later many of them went to the White House and called upon the President. As the ballot was secret, there is no record of the city for which each committeeman voted. It was the desire of the leaders at the meeting to-day that the convention should be held June 12, and that date would have been selected had it not been that it conflicted with the date of the Rhode Island elections. June 5 was then selected, but the date was reconsidered and changed to the 19th, in the hope and belief that before that date Congress will have adjourned.

After the time and place had been selected the committee considered briefly a request from Delaware that the committee take some action to straighten out the factional fight in that State to prevent two contesting delegations from appearing from that State. The committee decided that it had no jurisdiction. After the Delaware case had been disposed of the Chairman was authorized to appoint a sub-committee of five to make arrangements for the convention, also a committee of three to prepare and distribute literature. Chairman Hanna and Secretary Dick were made ex-officio members of all sub-committees.

Messrs. Manley of Maine, Long of Florida, and Simon of Oregon, were appointed a subcommittee to consider the election of delegates in the District of Columbia.

The executive session of the committee, which opened the proceedings, was very brief, and consisted in calling the roll, the adoption of the order of business, and the adoption of a resolution in memory of Vice President Hobart. The resolution was offered by Mr. Feesenden of Connecticut, and is as follows:

"The Republican National Committee assembles under conditions which cause poignant grief. It mourns the death of one who was its distinguished associate in the years which have passed, and who died second only in position of honor, rank, and station in this country—Garret A. Hobart of New Jersey, late Vice President of the United States.

"For nearly twenty years this committee enjoyed his wise counsel and his unfailing support in every emergency. His judgment was always sound and his tact and discretion unerring.

"Ever courteous and affable, his urbanity never ceasing, it was a pleasure and a privilege to be associated with him in any capacity. There was no spot or blemish on his pure private life, and the Nation's sympathies have gone out to those whom he has left bereaved. Not even a whisper was ever heard against him in his long political career. Yet he was a sturdy Republican, and gave and took hard blows in many a political fight. He never avoided an issue nor evaded a responsibility. He commanded the respect and esteem of his political opponents in almost equal degree with the devoted loyalty of his friends. Enemies he had none, public or private.

"His great heart was never closed to any just appeal for aid or sympathy.

"Every act of his busy life dignified American citizenship, and in his closing years he conferred honor upon the high office which he held.

"Every attribute of his character drew him close to those with whom he was associated. Every act of his public life, in a long and distinguished career of usefulness, justified the confidence which his fellow-citizens reposed in him.

"The Republican National Committee extends to his family its most profound and sincere sympathy, and directs that a copy of this memorial be engrossed and transmitted to them."

CHICAGO'S CLAIMS PRESENTED.

The delegations from the different cities were then invited in to present their claims. An hour was accorded to each city. The first city heard was Chicago, for which Mr. Samuel Raymond made the opening address. Mr. Raym

Tiffany & Co.

will keep their establishment open in the evening from Monday the 18th inst. until Christmas.

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Ladies' Guard Chains	$7.50 to $35.00	Gold Charms and Lockets	$3.50 to $25.00
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Gentleman's Vest Chains	$10.00 to $50.00	With Seals attached	10.00 to $36.00

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bounties of Providence and abundant crops, but we do claim that the measure, the policies, and the principles of the Republican Party have enabled the country to energize its productions and to utilize prosperous conditions for the wealth of the land, for the employment of its people, and for general and beneficent prosperity. Now the greatest concentrated exhibit of American prosperity is the city of New York. Its booming growth is greater every year than that which has made famous so many thriving towns. Within its corporate limits it is the second city of the world, and if we add Jersey City, on the other side of the North River, which is as much a part of it as the two sides of the Danube are of Vienna, or as the two sides of the Thames are of London, it is the foremost city in the world.

"It is, therefore, eminently proper that the convention which represents the party whose policies have protected the industries, stimulated the productive power and brought out the resources of the country, whose policies have opened the markets, in order that production might increase, and surpluses might grow, to the constantly increasing benefit of labor and capital, should hold its convention in this great and thriving centre of population, industry, intelligence; this epitome of the growth and prosperity and the power of the United States; this one spot where every nationality which has received welcome in the country and been adopted into our citizenship has the largest number of its people; this one spot where every section of the country has sent a portion of its active, enterprising, and brainy men and beautiful women to add to the strength and the power of the great city.

"There will be given to the convention sitting in New York a world of attention, and to its results a universal interest which is impossible in any other city in our country."

Mr. Depew's references to the unanimity of the party as to candidate and platform were received with great enthusiasm, and his witty sallies kept the delegates in a roar.

Mr. Woodruff added: "Should the holding of the Republican Convention in New York tend to bring also the Democratic Convention there, let me say for one that I believe the Republican Party of the great sound money Empire State would receive as much negative benefit from the latter as positive benefit from the former."

LIEUT. GOV. WOODRUFF TALKS.

Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff followed Senator Depew.

Mr. Woodruff said that not to afford New York the privilege of entertaining the next Republican National Convention, when it is borne in mind that not a single one of the eleven conventions which span the life of the party had been held there, would seem to savor of indifference toward the Republicans of the great pivotal State of the Union, whose electoral vote has been essential to the election of more than one Republican candidate from another State.

New York City deserved the convention because she had suffered from neglect and frequently been the victim of not unnatural outsirde political combinations.

The fact that New York Republicanism had been victorious in seven consecutive elections of State officers and the Legislature, thus surpassing the record of all the doubtful States at any period of the party's history, he urged as another title to consideration.

Mr. Ford spoke humorously, and his remarks elicited bursts of laughter. He said in part:

"New York is the only city which has the nerve to send a hotel keeper to beard a National Committee in its native lair. We have nothing to be ashamed of. We have not had a National Convention in our city for twenty years. We have the courage of our convictions. Landlords from other convention cities have no convictions, although they ought to have. If what we hear is true, some of them ought to have convictions for grand larceny."

Mr. Ford frankly admitted that the hotel men were after the Democratic Convention also.

"All conventions look alike to us," he added.

PHILADELPHIA IS PRESENTED.

When Pennsylvania was reached in the list W. S. P. Shields, Chairman of the Campaign Committee of Philadelphia, presented the claims of the City of Brotherly Love. He said he came backed by 100 business men of Philadelphia, headed by the Mayor, and accompanied by the committees of the Select and Common Councils, to invite the convention to Philadelphia. He eulogized Philadelphia as the greatest manufacturing centre of the country, and the greatest ship building city in the country and as the birthplace of the Republican Party. There was no contest for the Presidency. It would be a disgrace to suggest any name but that of Mr. William McKinley. [Applause.] He had made more history than any President who ever presided over the destinies of the Republic.

He introduced Henry Burke, Chairman of the Citizens' Committee, who said that Philadelphia had not in twenty-eight years asked for anything from the Republican Party, although it was the wheel horse of the party, with the largest Republican majority in the Union. Besides, Pennsylvania had raised the largest campaign fund in two National campaigns, and if the convention went to Philadelphia, he said, it would be held at the Auditorium, on the banks of the Schuylkill. It had a seating capacity of 8,000, but would, if the convention was obtained, be increased to 15,000. The hotel capacity of Philadelphia, he said, had been proved by the manner in which visitors to the Peace Jubilee, the Grand Army of the Republic encampment, and the Commercial Congress were entertained. The hospitality of the City of Brotherly Love was well known. In conclusion, he said that whether Philadelphia secured the convention or not, it would support that ticket with a great majority.

Mayor Samuel H. Ashbridge was then introduced and was given a rousing reception. He made a strong presentation of the claims and attractions of Philadelphia. When he said that the great cruisers New York and Brooklyn, with which Schley and Sampson sunk Cervera's fleet at Santiago, were built on the Delaware the committee and spectators cheered enthusiastically. He gave details of the accommodations and appointments of the Auditorium and an idea of the hotel accommodations.

"Besides," he said, "we have the greatest seaside resort in the world, Atlantic City, within a few hours' ride." [Applause.]

"The City of Philadelphia," said he, "might be slow, but it was never slow when the Republican Party was in straits. When money was needed the merchants, manufacturers, and bankers went down in their pockets to help win the victory." [Applause.]

PHILADELPHIA'S POLICE.

When he said that the President had frequently told him that Philadelphia had the best police regulations for parades and ceremonies of any city in the Union, the Philadelphia contingent roused the echoes with their cheers. In conclusion he called attention to the fact that Congress would probably be in session in June, and to the accessibility of Philadelphia for the attendance of Senators and Representatives. Without animosity or feeling toward the rival cities bidding for the convention, he tendered the committee a cordial invitation to come to Philadelphia, pledging in advance that no matter where the convention went, Philadelphia would give more money than any other city to win the coming battle against the heresies and Democracy. [Great applause.]

Gen. Harry Bingham, the Representative in Congress from one of the Philadelphia districts, in a graceful speech, concluded the presentation of Philadelphia's claims.

In his speech Gen. Bingham paid a handsome tribute to Mr. Woodruff. Senator Depew might be the actuality of the present, he said, but Mr. Woodruff was the potentiality of the future. The convention had gone West since 1872. Was it not fair, he asked that once in a generation the convention should come East, where the great Republican majorities were piled up? If the convention went to be a ratification meeting, as he agreed it was to be, he said the convention could not do better than come to Philadelphia, renominate McKinley, and adopt the resolutions of the last Republican State Convention of Pennsylvania.

FRIENDS OF ST. LOUIS SPEAK.

St. Louis claims were next presented, Mayor Walbridge making the first speech in behalf of that city. He said that they did not have a large delegation, "having left some of our people at home."

This reference to the large delegations from other States was received with laughter. Mayor Walbridge said that the facilities for holding the convention were superior to those of 1896. He spoke in behalf of 305,000 Republicans of Missouri.

Alluding to the reference of Mr. Miller to President McKinley he said that he wanted the citizens from the Lake City to understand that being for McKinley was not contestable, and if it were St. Louis claimed priority. He then eulogized President McKinley, saying that they were for him because he tried to prevent the horrors of war, but when Congress decided upon war the President conducted it in a manner which reflected credit upon the country, and established the United States upon a high plane before the world.

Mr. Nathan Frank of St. Louis was the next speaker. To-day, he said, we have but one candidate and boundless prosperity. The party intended to give that candidate a re-election. Why not give the city in which he was first nominated the convention, in which he would be again placed in nomination. He had nothing to say in disparagement of other cities, but he would say that New York City was principally famous for Democratic majorities, while St. Louis was as strongly Republican.

Mr. Edward Devoy was introduced as a Democrat, but who spoke for the business men of St. Louis. He said that all the people of his city, irrespective of party, would welcome the convention. It was unfortunately true, as Mr. Frank had said, that St. Louis was Republican, but as far as the business men of St. Louis were concerned there would be no party in the entertainment of the convention.

This concluded St. Louis's hour, and New York was then called.

DEPEW PLEADS FOR NEW YORK.

Gen. McAlpin introduced Senator Depew, who was greeted with tremendous cheers.

Mr. Depew said:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: On behalf of our delegation I wish to briefly present the reasons which we believe make New York the best place for holding the next National Republican Convention.

"The first considerations in selecting a city are accommodations and easy and frequent methods of communication. New York is pre-eminently equipped beyond all other cities in this respect. Fifty thousand or 100,000 additional visitors make no impression upon its hotel accommodations. These accommodations are of the variety to meet every pocket and every taste. They are from the Mills Hotel to the Waldorf-Astoria. The conformation of the city is such that the hotel district lies within a limited area. By the elevated and surface roads all the hotels are within easy communication and within thirty minutes of each other. Madison Square Garden accommodates, without crowding, 13,000 people, and is also so centrally situated as to be within easy and convenient access from the city hotels.

"This convention will probably be in session for a fewer number of days than any of its predecessors. The ticket will be nominated by acclamation. There is no division of sentiment in our party as to who shall head it. The wisdom and statesmanship of President McKinley have satisfied the party and the country, so that he will receive the immediate and unanimous nomination of the convention, and that choice will just as certainly be ratified by the people. By the time the convention meets, the choice for Vice President will be equally clear. We shall have the unique, interesting, and inspiring spectacle of a great party going before the people without any of the jealousies or the acrimonies or heart-burnings of defeated convention candidates. The platform is already formulated in the minds, not only of the party leaders, but of the voters of the country. It will point to an unexampled record of pledges fulfilled, of the beneficent results of Republican policies and extraordinary prosperity. Its keynote will be gold and glory—gold, the standard which, once fixed beyond question, has given us the first rank among commercial nations, and the glory of our arms, which has made us a world power and opened for the enormous surplus of our fields and factories distant, exhaustless, and remunerative markets.

ATTRACTIONS OF THIS CITY.

"The delegates who attend this convention and whose duties, while important, are already so clearly defined and settled, will necessarily wish to make the trip an excursion and to be accompanied by their families. Whatever may be the criticism upon New York every human being in the United States desires to visit the city, and this will be both excuse and opportunity.

"No city in the world is so situated for recreation. We have the Hudson River on the one side, the East River on the other side, and the beautiful bay for excursions. The ocean is within an hour's ride for health and a dip. The most attractive places in the world are on the beach, reached by hourly trains and boats. The art treasures of the city are unequaled upon the continent, and the theatres present the best dramatic and musical attractions.

"The presence of the convention in New York City would have an inspiring effect upon the greatest of our States, whose electoral vote has so often turned the scale of the Presidency. It will also give renewed enthusiasm to the Republicans of Connecticut on the one side and of New Jersey on the other, who have rescued from free silver those ordinarily Democratic States.

"The cosmopolitanism of New York will appeal to the delegate from every State. There is hardly a commonwealth which does not have in the great city a sufficient number of its citizens in permanent residence to form a large and flourishing society.

"The West, the South, and the Pacific Coast are represented by the most active and energetic business men of the metropolis, who are there also to represent the business interests of the sections from which they come. There are more Yankees than there are in Boston. It is by contact with these States within a State that the delegates from the several States will be brought into more intimate and close connection with the sections from which they come and with all other sections of the country than is possible anywhere except in the cosmopolitan city, which is the first city in the world and the metropolis of the Western Continent, which has, within the last two years, been treading upon London's prestige as the financial centre of the world.

"We have developed, with the excitement of our rushing business and reckless disregard of health, which characterize our active business and professional men, a class of ultimate hunters. Some are such from the necessities of their health and others are such simply for comfort. They have hitherto been seeking what they desired at St. Maurice, around the Swiss lakes, on the Riviera, on the Nile and in the deserts of Arabia. But they have found that for certain months in the year Lower California and Florida are more healthful in some lines than Cannes or Cairo, Colorado than St. Maurice, the Adirondacks than the Italian lakes. But in the month of June there is no place in the world, which, with its parks and its environs, is so attractive so healthy, and possesses so charming living, livable, and invigorating an atmosphere as New York City.

ATTRACTIONS IN JUNE.

"One of the charges frequently brought against Americans is that they are always talking about the bigness of their country. No American of to-day can tell the truth modestly and moderately without talking about the bigness of his country. We Republicans do not claim the earth, but we do claim that our policies have benefited the

on [illegible] that [illegible] returning to the city where the first Republican candidate, Fremont, was nominated on the platform of "Freedom and Liberty."

After the presentation of the claims of the four cities was completed the committee, upon the suggestion of Chairman Hanna, took a recess until 8:30, after which the vote was taken.

OPPOSES SOUTHERN METHODS.

During the meeting of the committee Cyrus Leland of Kansas offered the following resolution, which went over under the rules:

"Whereas, The Constitution of the United States provides that

"Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

"Resolved, That the Republican National Committee respectfully petition Congress to reduce the representation of the House of Representatives of Congress of the United States in any State which has in force laws 'denying to any of the male inhabitants' or 'in any way abridging the right to vote, as provided in said section of the Constitution.'"

PAYNE'S RESOLUTION SHELVED.

The Payne resolution for the reapportionment of delegates to the National Republican conventions on the basis of the Republican vote cast in the States and Territories will not be pressed at this meeting of the National Committee.

Up to to-night Mr. Payne, the author, had fully intended to offer the resolution to-morrow and to urge its adoption, but after a conference with the President at the White House to-night, at which Secretary Dick and Gov. Nash of Ohio were present, he decided to abandon the effort to have it acted on at this meeting.

Much opposition had developed to the proposed change, and the conclusion reached was that it was inexpedient to push the matter at this time.

Mr. Payne will make a statement before the committee in the morning, setting forth the reasons which prompted him to reach the decision stated.

JOY IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.—There was general satisfaction expressed on all sides when it became known here this afternoon that Philadelphia had been selected as the place for holding the Republican National Convention next year. The citizens worked hard for the honor, and intend to work all the harder from now on to properly take care of the host of Republicans that will be here. The idea of bringing the convention to this city originated with the members of the Young Republican Club, and to-night the club is duly celebrating the consummation of its project.

The delegation which went to Washington to boom the city arrived home at 8 o'clock this evening. There was a large crowd at the station to welcome the delegation, and a band of music to greet them. The delegation was escorted to the Young Republican Club, where refreshments awaited it. The municipal legislators are preparing to help in making the convention a success, and ordinances are being prepared to appropriate funds for the purpose.

The convention will be held in the large auditorium of the recent National Export Exposition. At present the big hall has a seating capacity for 8,000 persons, but will be enlarged to accommodate at least 18,000. Plans for the alteration of the building are already in the hands of a contractor. The delegates will all be seated on the main floor, while the unofficial visitors will occupy the galleries. The hall will be so arranged that no seat will be more than 150 feet from the speakers' rostrum, and every one will be able to distinctly hear the speakers. Surrounding the auditorium will be more than fifty rooms for committee work, and all other conveniences for the delegates will be close at hand.

The convention hall is located in West Philadelphia, on the bank of the Schuylkill River, and is about a mile and a half from the hotel district.

Within a half hour after the National Committee at Washington had decided to hold the convention in this city, telegrams began pouring into the hotels, asking that rooms be reserved for the period during which the convention will be held.

One of the first messages received was from Chairman of the Republican National Committee Hanna, who requested that an entire floor of the Hotel Bellevue be reserved for him. Senators Depew and Platt of New York, State Chairman Odell of New York, and Gov. Roosevelt also had rooms reserved.

The Massachusetts delegation asked for eighty rooms at the Hotel Walton, and the Indiana delegation was the second body of delegates to have accommodations reserved for it. Scores of telegrams from prominent politicians from all parts of the country were still arriving late to-night.

CHARGES OF A DEAL ARE MADE.

According to persons who reached here from Washington last night the victory won by Philadelphia in securing the Republican National Convention was achieved through the help of the Southern representatives on the committee, who voted for Philadelphia with the understanding that they would receive support to defeat the proposed plan of a change in the basis of representation, which if adopted would decrease the number of delegates from Southern States to National Conventions and which is opposed by Southern Republicans, who do not look with favor on any plan which would deprive them of any influence.

Senator Platt and B. B. Odell, Jr., Chairman of the Republican State Committee, both returned to the city last night.

Mr. Odell, when asked about the results of the meeting of the National Committee, said:

"I left Washington before the vote was taken. The selection of Philadelphia is a surprise to me, as when I left it did not look as if the convention would go to that city."

ELYTON REORGANIZATION.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 15.—In the Probate Office this afternoon John M. Caldwell, A. L. Fulenwider, and W. A. Beatty filed the declaration of incorporation of the Birmingham Realty Company, with a capital of $2,000,000. This is the first step in the formal reorganization of the Elyton Company, successor to the Elyton Land Company.

To-morrow afternoon, it is understood, the properties of the Elyton Company will be deeded to the Birmingham Realty Company by William Halls, Jr., who recently bought them at a receiver's sale for $1,040,000. Mr. Halls, in the purchase, represented the Reorganization Committee of the Elyton, of which he is Chairman. He is cashier of the Hanover National Bank, New York.

It is understood that Mr. Halls will be President of the Birmingham Realty Company, which assumes the obligations as well as the properties of the Elyton Company. The properties consist of several million dollars' worth of real estate in Birmingham and other valuable holdings.

RAILWAY STARTS 41 TOWNS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—It is not often nowadays that an old-established railroad, traversing a thickly populated and well-developed country, can, in a few weeks, create forty-one new towns, with prospects of good business from each. Yet this is what the Northwestern Company has just accomplished.

In Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota, in districts that were presumed to have been fairly well covered by railroads, this system has completed nine branch lines, along which have been located more than two-score stations and towns. Though the paint on all of these station buildings is not dry, houses are going up, grain elevators are being constructed, and other evidences of urban life manifested.

The names and locations of the places are as follows:

Iowa—Kiron, Boyer, Deloit, Schleswig, Ricketts, Berne, Soldier, Moorhead, Preparation, Orson, Pisgah, Lone Rock, Fenton, Ringsted, Halfa, Maple Hill, Dolliver.

Minnesota—Judson, Cambria, Jeffers, Tennassee, Manyaska, Fox Lake, Triumph, Northrop, Fairmont, Truman, Odin, Lewisville, Darfur, Comfrey, Bedford, Wanda, Wabasso, Okawa, Vesta, Arcola, Ivanhoe, Hendricks.

South Dakota—Astoria.

The station buildings at all the new places are uniform in construction and color. The nine extensions add 358 miles to the North-

SQUIRE FAILS FOR $3,000,000

Pork-Packing Corporation in Boston Unable to Meet Its Obligations —Assets Are $5,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 15.—John P. Squire & Co., a corporation doing a pork packing business, assigned at 4 o'clock this afternoon to H. W. Chaplin of this city. The liabilities are given as $3,000,000, assets $5,000,000. The assignment was due to inability of the company to secure ready cash to meet present obligations. Twenty other firms in New England owned or controlled in part or as a whole by the Squire corporation are to a greater or less extent affected by the failure.

Of the assets, $2,000,000 is represented by real estate, buildings, and machinery in East Cambridge and $3,000,000 is in book accounts, products, and accounts on hand. Among the claims is an item of $150,000, which represents accounts of the employes who left part of their earnings with the company.

The company was incorporated under the laws of the State of Maine, with a capital of $3,000,000. Frank O. Squire is President, Fred F. Squire Treasurer, and John P. Squire Assistant Treasurer.

The business will be carried on without any change by Mr. Chaplin, as assignee. A meeting of the creditors will be called at an early date, and Mr. Chaplin is of the opinion that all will agree on some plan that will allow the business to proceed without interruption.

The creditors are banks for the most part, the Globe National Bank of this city being one of the heaviest. Other Boston banks are involved to some extent, but the indebtedness is largly outside of Boston. The estate of the late John P. Squire is not involved in any way in the assignment.

In an interview to-night Mr. Chaplin said: "The assignment was the direct result of tightness in the money market. Practically all the indebtedness is to banks. These banks found it necessary to call their loans. The Squire Company could not raise the money to meet them all at such short notice, and it was deemed best to make an assignment. There is a clean $2,000,000 margin of assets over liabilities, and there are no incumbrances on any of the Squire property.

"The house is in a sound financial condition, and is now doing very large and profitable business. It may be that the company was a bit over-confident as to its credit, and when this call came so suddenly it found the corporation unprepared.

"A week ago we could have put a million-dollar mortgage on the company's property if we had cared to do so.

"The assignment is absolutely without preference. Many of the women in the Squire family are stockholders, and all have cheerfully turned over their stock, believing in the solvency of the concern and in the ultimate straightening out of the present tangle."

Asked as to the rumor that the cause of the assignment was an overdraft of $250,000 on the Globe Bank, which the company was called upon to make good, Mr. Chaplin said that so far as he knew the rumor was not correct, and that the indebtedness to the Globe Bank was not in the form of an overdraft.

As to the rumor that the John P. Squire Company was to be absorbed by the Swifts, Mr. Chaplin said there had been some talk of it, and he regarded it as very likely, but he did not think it would come about just at present, and not until the financial situation in general is much better than it is at present.

Mr. Chaplin explained that the two concerns, the Squire and the Swifts, were not on quite the same footing, as the latter has a million-dollar mortgage on its property, and the former has none at all. He said that John P. Squires & Co. would go ahead, straightening out its affairs as expeditiously as possible, and sometime after the beginning of the new year, if the money market got into better shape for the floating of a big enterprise, there might be a consolidation of the Squire and Swift interests.

RESULT OF JEALOUS MAN'S RAGE.

TACOMA, Washington, Dec. 15.—Adam Crist to-night shot his wife fatally, killed his eight-year-old son, seriously wounded a second, aged five years, and then shot and killed himself. Jealousy is the only motive assigned for the crime.

Crist was the proprietor of the Chicago Lodging House. He was in the kitchen of the hotel on the second floor, when his wife was called to the head of the stairs to talk to a peddler. He sent the younger child to ask her to come to the kitchen. Immediately after, four shots were fired, all of which were found to have taken effect in her body. He then turned the revolver on the little boy and wounded him in the leg, but the child managed to crawl down the stairs and escape.

The woman staggered to the sidewalk and Crist went into the hall, where he caught the eight-year-old boy. From the position of the bodies, he must have held the lad close to him while he put a bullet through his heart. A 41-calibre bullet through his own head followed, and both bodies fell to the floor, where they were found still clasped in each other's arms.

RECORDS OF THE LEGISLATORS.

Members Who Have Served for Many Years in Both Houses.

Preliminary sheets of the "Legislative Manual" have just been issued containing the names, occupations, political beliefs, home addresses, and records of the previous service as legislators of the members of the Senate and the Assembly. The manual shows that Senator Henry J. Coggeshall is the "Father of the Senate," having served continuously in that body since 1884. Prior to his election to the Senate, Mr. Coggeshall was an Assemblyman for one term. Others who have been members of the Senate for a long period are Senator John Francis Ahearn, ten years; Timothy E. Ellsworth, eight years; John Raines, nine years; George W. Plunkitt, seven years; Patrick H. McCarren, eight years; Cornelius R. Parsons, eight years; Thomas F. Grady, seven years. In some of these cases the service has not been continuous. According to the manual thirty-nine of the fifty members of the Senate have had previous experience in the Legislature.

In the Assembly Patrick H. Roche has served longer than any of his fellow-members. Mr. Roche next month will begin his eleventh term. Other members of the next Assembly who have been in Albany long enough to become thoroughly familiar with the work are Jonathan P. Allds of Chenango, Edward C. Brennan of Kings, John J. Cain of Kings, Thomas M. Costello of Oswego, J. B. Fitzgerald of New York, Joseph I. Green of New York, Henry W. Hill of Erie, George T. Kelly of Albany, Otto Kelsey of Livingston, John McKeown of Kings, S. Frederick Nixon of Chautauqua, Patrick F. Trainor of New York, and Daniel P. Witter of Tioga.

There are 19 lawyers in the Senate and 43 in the Assembly.

Package with Soldiers' Vote Opened.

A small sealed package, containing the votes of the soldiers who were on duty last election in Manila and Cuba and other places, and who reside in this city, was opened yesterday at Police Headquarters. There were 31 ballots—1 for Richmond County, 10 for Kings, and 20 for New York. They will be sent to the Inspectors of Election of the election district in which they are to be cast. As each ballot is for a different election district, there will be thirty-one polling places hired for next Tuesday, when the votes will be counted, and thirty-one Boards of Inspectors will have to meet. Each vote, it has been figured out, will cost $30.

New Jersey Minority Leadership.

The Democratic Assemblymen-elect of Hudson County have agreed upon Allen Benny of Bayonne as the minority leader for the next session of the Legislature. The eleven Democratic members from Hudson control the Democratic House caucus. Mr. Benny was born in Brooklyn in 1867. He served in the Bayonne Board of Commissioners [illegible]

BURIED INTO THE SOIL

Maurice Strauss, Once Well-Known as an Actor, a Suicide.

INSANE OVER SPIRITUALISM

A Farewell Letter to His Brother Found on the Fall River Steamer Puritan.

Driven by his desire to peer into the mystery of future life, Maurice Strauss, twenty years ago a well-known actor, and lately an enthusiastic Spiritualist, is supposed to have ended his life by plunging into the Sound from the Fall River steamer Puritan, which arrived at New York Thursday morning.

Mr. Strauss boarded the steamer at Fall River Wednesday night. He registered with Purser H. L. Beaver, who remembered him as very insistent upon obtaining an outside stateroom. When the stateroom assigned him remained locked after the steamer reached her pier in the North River an investigation was made. Its occupant had disappeared, but in the berth were found a valise and a sealed letter addressed to his brother, Jo H. Strauss, an importer, of 481 Greene Street. The missing man's pocketbook, containing a considerable sum of money, his watch, and other valuables were also left in the stateroom. The discovery was reported to the officers of the company by Capt. Colling of the Puritan, and the letter and valuables were promptly delivered to J. H. Strauss.

When seen yesterday Mr. Strauss admitted that his brother announced in the letter an intention to commit suicide by jumping overboard, giving as his reason that he wanted to meet his Creator. Beyond this Mr. Strauss would not divulge the contents of the letter. He said that he believed his brother had become insane over Spiritualism, which had apparently impressed his mind for some time. A few weeks ago, he said, he received a letter from his brother saying that he had associated himself with Mrs. C. B. Bliss, a Boston Spiritualistic medium.

Maurice Strauss was forty-two years old and a man of considerable wealth, which he had inherited from his father, who was a merchant in this city, and from relatives in Germany. For over fifteen years, up to two months ago, he had lived abroad, chiefly in Dresden and Munich. He was a connoisseur and collector of paintings. He had never engaged in business, but when a young man was well known as an actor in Boston and New York. He had frequently appeared at Daly's and other theatres in this city, and in Boston was a member of the Boston Museum Stock Company. He left the stage to live abroad when he was twenty-five years old. Upon his return to this country, two months ago, he went to Boston to live, and to renew his old theatrical acquaintances. He had rooms at 6 Berwick Park, in that city, in which were many fine oil paintings that he had brought from Europe.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 15.—Maurice B. Strauss, who it is believed committed suicide by jumping from a Fall River Line boat, left his lodgings, 6 Berwick Park, between 2 and 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, after telling his landlady that he was going to New York that night. Yesterday morning a letter was received by an acquaintance in this city, written by Strauss before he left Boston, in which he stated that he was going to jump from the Fall River boat Wednesday night, and this appears to have been the letter of a letter written to his brother, J. H. Strauss, of 1,695 Broadway, New York, for yesterday the latter telegraphed to this city to ask if his brother was dead.

Strauss had been deeply interested in spiritualism, and claimed to possess the same powers as those ascribed to Mrs. Piper. He had converted the front room on the second floor of the lodging house into a seance room.

NEWSPAPER PRINTERS STRIKE.

Pittsburg Men Attempt to Force Type-Setting Machine Tenders to Join Their Union.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 15.—The members of Pittsburg Typographical Union No. 7 have walked out of the offices of the Pittsburg daily newspapers and struck work, although the scale or contract between the printers and publishers does not expire until Dec. 24. They have not struck for higher wages. The demand is that the machinists, employed to care for the linotype machines, and who are members of Duquesne Lodge No. 158, of the International Association of Machinists, be forced to become members of the typographical union.

To comply with this demand would be to violate a contract between the publishers and the machinists. The contest of the Typographical Union, therefore, resolves itself into an attempt to disrupt a union of fellow-workmen. It is not primarily a dispute between newspaper publishers and printers, but a dispute between printers and machinists and an effort on the part of the printers to use the publishers as a club to drive the machinists into the Typographical Union.

The strike is the work of a few contentious men. The industrious printers of Pittsburg, with families to support, have been forced into it against their will. They were not allowed to vote on the proposition at all, but were ordered out by some outside authorities.

HUNTERS SHOT A "VOODOO" FOX.

Found Later It Was a Rare Specimen from the Zoological Park.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—A few nights ago Jim Johnson and Henry Brown, two colored nimrods of Fairfax County, Va., were out hunting 'possum with one of the best coon dogs in the county, General Grant. The dog struck a fox's trail, and the men followed it all night. At daybreak they came up with the dog standing guard over a big hollow stump. They smoked out the fox, and when he came out and started to run he was shot. When the hunters came up to view their prey they were struck dumb with astonishment and terror. The fox was blue. "Voodoo" was the only reasonable explanation.

The frightened hunters concluded that they had shot a witch, and there was a lively panic for a few minutes. Then, as the sun rose higher, their courage began to return, and Jim suggested that the fox had undoubtedly been the right color overnight, but had been turned blue by the smoke. With their courage restored the hunters took the mysterious corpse to Washington, and, entering a store on Pennsylvania Avenue, they offered to sell the fox. "We had to smoke him out," they explained, "and that turned him blue and spoiled him some, so we won't charge you much." The proprietor instantly recognized the fox as a rare and valuable specimen which had escaped from the Zoo a few weeks ago, and for which the officials have been hunting high and low. He told the men that a fox is all the better when he is blue, and gave them a handsome sum for their capture. The skeleton has been presented to the National Museum, and the skin is being tanned.

LAKE STEAMER IS WRECKED.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—News reached here to-night that the big steel steamer Arthur Orr is wrecked on the rocks at the entrance of Georgian Bay. Tugs were immediately sent from Port Huron to the wreck. It is reported that the vessel is in an exposed position and will be badly damaged if not speedily released. The vessel cost $225,000.

Capt. John Massey is in command. He has a crew of eighteen men.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—President Patton of Princeton University.

FIFTH AVENUE—C. E. Percy Hughes, London; Senator Aldrich, Providence; C. H. Duell, Washington.

GRAND—Miss Leonard, Binghamton; Charles L. Mason, Washington.

HOLLAND—Dr. Ulbrich, Germany; B. W. Bonnaffon, Washington; John Magee, Corning, N. Y.; William L. Elkins, Jr., Philadelphia.

IMPERIAL—F. F. Paget, Victoria, B. C.; Judge E. P. Coyne, Albany; Senator Proctor, Vermont.

MANHATTAN—Gen. R. Brandreth, Sing Sing.

NETHERLAND—Dr. Robert A. McLean, San Francisco.

WALDORF—J. N. Kirby, Wilkesbarre; Colin H. Livingstone, Washington; Mayor Josiah Quincy, Boston.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.: Miss E. Feltenstein, gloves and ribbons; 22 Franklin Street; Continental Hotel.

Cheney Brothers Company, Boston, Mass.: S. Strauss, clocks and suits, 51 East Tenth Street; Hotel Vendome.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.: J. C. Donovan, notions, 486 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Hills, C. S., & Co., Hartford, Conn.: C. S. Hills, domestics and dress goods; Hotel Manhattan.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio: G. D. Adams, paper bags, 51 Leonard Street; Holland House.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio: W. R. Rawlinson, silks and ribbons; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Vendome.

Strassburger, J., Pittsburg, Penn.; clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Swafford Brothers Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.: W. H. Mendenhall, furnishing goods, hatter and infants' wear; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Fidler Brothers, Providence, R. I.: L. N. Fidler, hats and caps; Hotel Marlborough.

Hecht Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.: B. S. Hecht, corsets; Herald Square Hotel.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.: H. B. Pettingill, dry goods; 486 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Gilbey, Lindsay & Carr Company, Rochester, N. Y.: P. Ball, stationery, 484 Broome Street.

Stephen Brothers, Omaha, Neb.; J. F. Robinson, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Frankel, I. I., St. Louis, Mo., clothing; Hotel Albert.

Hendrickson, Loder & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.: A. P. Hendrickson, hats and caps; Gilsey House.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; W. H. Caldwell, clocks and suits, 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.

Fettelbaum, J., Indianapolis, Ind., notions; Hotel Vendome.

Arbuthnot, Stephenson & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.: J. D. Lawrie, dress goods, cloaks, and upholstery goods, 90 Franklin Street; Westminster Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. B. Lowrey, carpets, Broadway and Tenth Street; Albemarle Hotel.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; L. A. Carter, cloaks, 486 Broome Street; Holland House.

Easton, J., Baltimore, Md.; W. A. Applewaite, underwear; Hoffman House.

Rauh Brothers & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; A. L. Rauh, furnishing goods, 486 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.

Gross, I., Indianapolis, Ind., dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Nathan, S., Rochester, N. Y., clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Wolfsheimer, M., Baltimore, Md., clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Bauer, Altman, Penn., furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, cold, fresh northwesterly winds.

The severest cold of the season is reported in the Northwest and the British Northwest Territory, where the temperature last evening was below zero, with minimum readings 30 to 32 degrees below zero in the British Northwest.

A storm of unusual severity occupied the North Pacific Coast States, and a trough of low barometric pressure extended thence over the Middle Rocky Mountain region and the Middle Missouri Valley.

Reports were coming last evening from the North Pacific Coast and Northern and Middle Plateau region. The temperature is below the seasonal average, except in an area extending from the Middle Missouri Valley over the extreme Upper Mississippi Valley and in parts of the middle plateau regions.

The temperature will fall to freezing in the Gulf Coast States this morning, after which it will moderate slowly in the Southern States. Along the Middle Atlantic and New England Coast the winds will diminish in force from the northwest to-day. On the South Atlantic Coast fresh northerly winds will prevail.

The display of storm signals for the season will be discontinued on Lake Superior with the closing of the locks at Sault Ste. Marie.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	THE NEW YORK TIMES.		WEATHER BUREAU.	
	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.
3 A. M.	24	51	30	50
6 A. M.	24	50	30	49
9 A. M.	26	44	32	49
12 M.	30	57	43	63
3 P. M.	34	63	43	67
6 P. M.	34	63	38	62
9 P. M.	30	56	36	57

THE TIMES thermometer is 6 feet above the street level, that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	40°
Weather Bureau	39°
Corresponding date 1898	27°
Corresponding date for last twenty years	34

The highest temperature yesterday was 44 degrees at 3 P. M., and the minimum 30 degrees at 12 P. M. The humidity

EXPERT ONCE HELD MOLINEUX INNOCENT

This Admission Made by Kinsley on Cross-Examination.

FACTS LED TO TWO THEORIES

Study of Handwritings Produced One Opinion and Then Another.

William J. Kinsley, the chief expert in handwriting for the prosecution in the case of Roland B. Molineux, charged with having murdered Mrs. Katherine J. Adams by poison in December last, and on whose testimony the State bases its main hope for the conviction of the prisoner, spent a trying day on the witness stand yesterday under cross-examination by Bartow S. Weeks, the senior counsel for the defense. Mr. Kinsley has been on the stand for six days, and Mr. Weeks is by no means through with him. There will be a re-direct examination by Mr. Osborne, who will not be content to let the testimony go to the jury in its present shape, especially after the admissions made by his expert yesterday, and then will follow a more or less protracted re-cross-examination by Mr. Weeks, so that it will be well along into next week before the prosecution again takes up its line of proof against the defendant.

Mr. Weeks directed his efforts yesterday mainly toward proving that the State had made up its mind that Molineux was the guilty man from the start, and that it did so without having any evidence in its possession warranting such a conclusion, but simply because of the popular demand that somebody should be arrested for the murder. He endeavored to show by skillful questioning of the expert that the determination of the police and the forces of the District Attorney to fasten the crime on Molineux was communicated to the experts and that this knowledge biased their opinions. He attempted to prove that Mr. Kinsley, as well as the other experts and witnesses, well knew that unless they could connect Molineux with the writing of the address on the poison package they could not hope to be employed by the State, and that in bending every energy to prove that Molineux was the murderer of Mrs. Adams, the authorities, whose duty it was to run out every clue, in whatever direction it might point, had failed to consider the possibility of any one other than Molineux being guilty, and had therefore lost sight of any other person who might have had a motive for trying to get rid of either Cornish or Mrs. Adams.

WITNESS CHANGED HIS MIND.

Mr. Weeks succeeded in drawing from the witness an admission that he had at one time said a certain state of facts pointed to the conclusion that Molineux had not written the address on the poison package, and that later he had come to the conclusion that the reverse was the fact from exactly the same premises. It was brought out that Mr. Kinsley had said in an interview that the breaks between the letters "1" and "c" on the poison package address in the words "Knickerbocker" and "Athletic," as well as other breaks between letters, pointed clearly to the conclusion that the breaks were part of an effort by the person who wrote the address to disguise his handwriting. On his direct examination Mr. Kinsley laid great stress on the similarity of the breaks between letters existing in the disputed handwritings—the requests for medicines written in the names of Cornish and Barnet and the poison package address—and the admitted handwritings of Molineux. He said frequently that he based his opinion that Molineux had made all the writings partly on the fact that these breaks were the same in all the exhibits.

Mr. Weeks asked the witness to reconcile the two diametrically opposite statements, that the breaks between letters were used as a method of disguise, and that at the same time they existed in the admitted handwritings of the defendant, which were in his natural hand, with no attempt at disguise. It was the most serious position that the expert had yet been in, and Mr. Osborne came to his relief with a speech, the purpose of which Mr. Weeks said was to give the witness a chance to think up an answer. After a wrangle between counsel, Mr. Kinsley admitted that he might have given the interview referred to, and that he might have made the statements attributed to him. At that time, he said, he was "fishing in the dark," and "looking for light," and was unsatisfied. His later and more fixed and sober opinion, he testified had come to him through longer study and under different conditions. The point obviously interested the jury, and Mr. Weeks, noticing this, was satisfied to leave the matter in that way.

Mr. Weeks also obtained from the expert the admission that he had at one time "sidetracked" Molineux, as the witness expressed it, and almost entirely eliminated him from consideration in the case, this having been due to his dissatisfaction with the samples examined by him, although he said he then had in his possession nearly a hundred samples of the defendant's writing, and as many more as he desired were offered by the defense.

HOW HE WAS CONVINCED.

He admitted having written a letter to Col. Hay of Washington, one of the experts for the prosecution, in which he said he was by no means sure that Molineux had written the address on the poison package, and in which he took exception to an opinion to the contrary expressed by Col. Hay. He admitted that at one time he thought some writing made by Gen. Molineux, the father of the defendant, was in young Molineux's hand, and then Mr. Weeks led the expert to the admission that it was not until Molineux had written to his order, with pens, ink, and paper furnished by him, and under conditions which he arranged, that he finally came to the conclusion that Molineux had written the poison package address. As soon as Mr. Weeks had obtained that admission he asked for an adjournment, and it was granted.

"I think I have given the jurors something to think about over to-morrow and Sunday," was Mr. Weeks's remark when he left the court.

Mr. Weeks's attack on the testimony of Mr. Kinsley was insistent without being violent. It gained in force from the fact that at no time was it a personal attack upon the man, but rather an attack upon his methods and manners. He conveyed the impression that he was attacking the whole theory of expert study of handwriting as a science rather than the ability of one of its exponents.

The defense again referred pointedly to J. Morton Riggs, the ex-member of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, and ex-Navy Paymaster, who is now in China. Mr. Riggs's name was prominently mentioned in the case during the inquest, and it was shown then that he had been expelled from the Knickerbocker Athletic Club for falsifying his bicycle record and on evidence presented against him by Harry Cornish, whom he had every reason to hate. Mr. Kinsley said, in answer to questions put to him by Mr. Weeks, that he had examined a number of specimens of Riggs's handwriting, but he admitted that this examination, as well as the examinations of handwritings by other members and employes of the club, was purely perfunctory. By his questioning on this point Mr. Weeks strove to show that the police, having fixed upon Molineux as the murderer, furnished the experts insufficient matter by which to enable them to fasten the crime upon any other person.

BIG CROWD AT THE TRIAL.

In spite of the fact that handwriting was to be the topic under discussion, the courtroom yesterday was more crowded than at any previous time in the trial, except when Mary Melando was on the stand. There were many women present who came and went throughout the day, their chief desire, apparently, being to get a good look at the defendant. It was an interesting gathering, including mugets and actors and critics and playwrights, but the well-known intention of the Court to have quiet made it an orderly assemblage.

Molineux, smiling as ever, took a deep interest in the cross-questioning of the expert by his counsel and his face beamed with satisfaction as Mr. Weeks brought his points strongly before the twelve men who hold his fate in their hands. Gen. Molineux was also much pleased with the day's developments and remained in court throughout the session. Mr. Carvalho framed many of the questions on technical points that were put by Mr. Weeks, and Dr. Hamilton also paid close attention to the evidence. There were the usual tilts between counsel, in which each accused the other of unfairness. The long-drawn-out explanations of Mr. Kinsley were cut short by an order directed to him by the Recorder, at the request of Mr. Weeks, that he answer categorically.

At the opening of the day's proceedings Mr. Weeks again brought out the fact that Mr. Kinsley knew long before he made his report that some of the writings submitted to him were Molineux's. He then asked for the production of the scraps of handwriting which the expert had said were given to him with the poison package address on Jan. 1. One of the letters was in the handwriting of J. Morton Riggs and one in the handwriting of Cornish.

"I hand you one of these letters," said Mr. Weeks, "and ask you if at the end of it there does not appear what looks like the signature of J. Morton Riggs?"

Mr. Osborne made a vigorous objection, after which the witness said that at the end of one of the letters appeared "per H. S. C." He said he connected the letters with Cornish and understood the writing to be in his name. Then there followed an argument as to whether Mr. Kinsley should be permitted to answer Mr. Weeks's question about the Riggs writing and upon the motion of Mr. Weeks that the letter go in evidence.

"If this letter is admitted," said Mr. Osborne, "you might as well have a van here to hold the exhibits that might be brought here. The witness examined thousands of writings, and if one is admitted they might all take the same course." After this Mr. Osborne withdrew his objection and the letter went in evidence. The witness said that the initials on the letter handed to him looked like Riggs's writing.

ONE PAPER DISAPPEARED.

"Then when you said that the only paper given to you then that you could connect with any one was the letter marked 'per H. S. C.' you were mistaken?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"I was not," said the witness.

"What has become of the paper marked 'per H. S. C.'?"

"It has disappeared."

"I suppose you have no idea where it went?"

"I have none."

"Did you reach any conclusion as to whether the papers handed you on Jan. 1 were written by the same hand?"

"I did not."

"Why not?"

"They were too meagre and unsatisfactory: I set them aside."

"Look at them now. Will you say whether or not they were written by the same hand?"

"I cannot say."

"Did you get more of that writing?"

"I did not."

"Did you ask for it?"

"Yes."

One of the papers handed to Mr. Kinsley had on it the date, "Dec. 15, 1898," with the words, "Dear Friend" on one line and "Cornish" on another. The second paper had only the name "H. Cornish" on it. The former was marked Exhibit 12 and the other 14. Exhibit 15 bore only the name, "J. Morton Riggs."

"Of all the papers given to you on Jan. 1 you have only been able to locate these three?" continued Mr. Weeks.

"That is all."

"And you have never been told, nor have you found out, who wrote these exhibits?"

"I have not."

"And, although you asked for more writing like 12 and 14, you were never able to get it?"

"No. I had more of Riggs's writing, though. I do not know that the 'J. Morton Riggs' was written by him."

"Between Jan. 1 and 7 did you get any more writings for examination?"

"Yes, many. Among them were many of the letters now in evidence as the admitted handwriting of the defendant."

"When did you get each of these letters?"

"I cannot say. They came to me from time to time."

"When did you first tell any one that you thought the address on the poison package was written by the defendant?"

"Between Jan. 8 and 10."

"Whom did you tell?"

"Capt. McClusky."

RIVAL EXPERTS DISAGREE.

"You consulted Mr. Carvalho on Jan. 16, did you not?"

"Yes."

"Did you show him a piece of paper on which there was writing in pencil?"

"I did."

The witness produced the paper and was asked if he did not tell Mr. Carvalho that he believed it to be in the handwriting of the defendant. He said he did not.

"Did Mr. Carvalho say that it was in the handwriting of the defendant?"

"He did."

"Did you tell Mr. Carvalho that Capt. McClusky told you that he had seen the defendant write it?"

"I told him that Capt. McClusky had said that it was in the defendant's handwriting. I did not tell him that I thought so, and I told him that it was merely an evidence of how persons not experts could be mistaken as to a fact." The experts glared at each other, and Mr. Carvalho shook his head in a decided negative.

"Where did Capt. McClusky say it was written?"

"In his house."

"Did he insist on that?"

"No, he backed water."

"Don't you know that the writing is in the hand of Gen. Molineux, who went with his son to the Captain's house when the defendant's name was first mentioned in the case?"

"Yes."

"How do you know it is the General's handwriting?"

"By comparison."

"Was that not written on Jan. 2?"

"I don't remember the date."

"If you say it was written on that date," put in Mr. Osborne, looking at the jury, "I will admit that it was written by Gen. Molineux and taken to Capt. McClusky's house with the statement that the defendant wrote it."

Gen. Molineux half rose to his feet and seemed about to speak, and Mr. Weeks objected excitedly. The Court sustained him, but when he remonstrated against the action of the Assistant District Attorney, Recorder Goff remarked that the incident was closed.

"Did you give that paper any study in connection with the address on the poison package?" went on Mr. Weeks.

"I did."

THOUGHT MOLINEUX WROTE IT.

"When you first compared it did you not think it was in the handwriting of the defendant?"

"I did."

"Did you find any similarity?"

"Yes."

"How often did you compare the two?"

"Twice."

"And then you went to Mr. Carvalho's office?"

"Yes."

"How long were you there?"

"About five hours."

"Did you call the next day?"

"Yes."

"Had you at that time reached any conclusion?"

"I had not."

"You have testified that at one time you side-tracked the defendant—that you had put his handwriting out of consideration. Is that right?"

"Yes."

"When was that?"

"In the latter part of January."

"When you side-tracked him you had plenty of his handwriting, and Mr. Carvalho told you that you could have more?"

"Yes, but I could not get the kind I wanted."

"Oh, you wanted a special kind!" cried Mr. Weeks, while the witness smiled. "You wanted a kind of your own, specially written and prepared for you under certain conditions. Is that it?"

"That is right," said the expert.

"And you did not get what you really needed until Feb. 20?"

"That's right."

The witness then told how on Feb. 17 Molineux had gone to the office of Mr. Osborne to write for him, (Mr. Kinsley.) Mr. Kinsley said the pens were bad, and the defendant asked for another pen. He wrote for an hour, and all the while, the witness said, a detective sat in the office and talked about poison cases and executions and the like. "You remember what an embarrassing position we were in?" said the witness.

"Oh, yes, I remember," said Mr. Weeks. "Did you not ask Mr. Carvalho if he wanted any of these specimens that were written for you, and did he not say that both you and he had passed the defendant out of the case?"

"I cannot recall that he said the last part."

SAMPLES NOT SATISFACTORY.

"Do you remember testifying before the Coroner that the samples of handwriting which you obtained on Feb. 17 were not satisfactory?"

"Yes."

"Did you say that on that occasion you were unable to get what you needed?"

"I did."

"Then down to Feb. 20 you needed specimens to convince you?"

"Yes."

Mr. Kinsley then told how he had "called down" Col. Hay for a premature expression of opinion that Molineux had written the poison address. He said also that he had employed the other experts, among them being Mr. Ames. He admitted that he had collected a part of Mr. Ames's fees under an agreement that he had with that gentleman to the effect that he should take the West as a field and the witness should take the East. Whenever either worked in the territory of the other, the witness said, they split the fees.

"On Feb. 6 how many samples of the defendant's handwriting had you?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"Fifteen or twenty."

"And were these not enough to form an opinion on?"

"No."

"After you have formed your opinion, then, you help justify yourself with arguments that, prior to the formation of that opinion, combated you?"

"No, and yes," said the witness.

"And is that the sum total of what you call the science of handwriting?"

"It is not."

"Have you not stated that the separation of certain letters in a word was a method of disguise?"

"I have."

"Did you not authorize a statement embodying that view?"

"I may have; I cannot remember."

"Did you have such an opinion regarding the separation of letters in the address on that poison package?"

"I may have had. I was theorizing in those days. I was fishing in the dark and looking for light. It was an attempt then to form some plan or idea."

"In regard to the address—is that handwriting simulated or not?"

"It is simulated. That is, it is an attempt on the part of the writer to disguise his writing rather than to write like another."

HAD FORMED NO OPINION.

"At the time when you say that you sidetracked the defendant, had you concluded that the address was not in his handwriting?"

"No, not entirely. I had formed no definite opinion."

"Did you not at that time report to Capt. McClusky that the defendant had not written the address on the poison package?"

"No. I told him that, though I had found similarities and characteristics in his handwriting, I had not sufficient evidence to satisfy my mind."

"When you talked with Mr. Carvalho were any of the original exhibits in his possession?"

"I don't know whether he had them or whether I took them there. The exhibits changed hands so often between the police and myself that it was impossible to keep track of them. Receipts were given only for the poison address."

"Then there is no way of telling how many persons handled them?"

"No."

Mr. Weeks then went into a technical dissection of the admitted writings and the poison address. The witness said that Exhibit No. 28, an envelope bearing the words "N. Y. City," had acted as a key to the whole situation. He was asked to point out what the key consisted of, and he said he did not work in that way, declining at the same time to give the information asked. There was another struggle between counsel, and Mr. Weeks, having made his point with the jury, the matter rested there. Mr. Kinsley tried to explain his condition of mind prior to Feb. 20, when he had not concluded that Molineux had written the poison address, by saying that he was beset on all hands by newspaper men, some of whom wanted to know whether from the style of the writing he could tell what was the color of the poisoner's hair and eyes.

Mr. Kinsley then told how he had examined the writings of members and employes at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club.

"How many times were you there?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"Three or four times."

"How long each time?"

"From three to six hours."

"And you examined thousands of writings?"

"There and in my office."

"Did you also examine the names on the register of the club?"

"Yes."

"Carefully?"

"Not very."

THE EXAMINATIONS PERFUNCTORY.

"As a matter of fact, these examinations were merely perfunctory, were they not?"

"They were."

"It was not such an examination as would lead you to swear that none of the persons who wrote there could possibly have written the address on the poison package?"

"I said it was."

"Do you mean to tell me that by running down a line of names you could come to such a determination?"

"I carried the chief peculiarities in my mind. When I found a sample that answered none of these I discarded it at once."

The poison address was then taken from between the glasses inclosing it and handed to the witness. He was asked to say whether he had made an ink test. He said he had not, and that he had no opinion as to the character of the ink used.

"When you got it on Jan. 1, could you tell whether the writing was recent or old?"

"I thought it was recent."

"How recent?"

"About a week or two old."

"Is it materially different in appearance now than it was then?"

"It shows some age. It is slightly darker."

"Is it any blacker than it was on Jan. 1?"

"A little."

"Could you say when you got the address on Jan. 1 whether or not it was five years old?"

"Nothing except what I have said."

"Is it possible that it might have been five years old?"

"Yes, it is possible."

Mr. Kinsley said that it was his opinion that the paper bearing the address had been part of a wrapper on a package, and that the writing had been done after the package was made up and tied. He said he based this opinion principally on the fact that the letter "S" in "St." had a distinct break between the top and bottom parts, and he thought that was caused by a person writing over a string around the box. He said that there was absolutely nothing to show whether the stamps had been put on before or after the address had been written.

"Now, in examining disputed handwriting," said Mr. Weeks, "do you follow any method or rule to form an opinion?"

"Yes."

"What is the rule?"

"I examine size, slant, shape, shade, spacing, speed, movement, the general proportions of the letters and parts of letters, and pen pressure. Those are the principal things I look for. That generally covers the field."

WATCHED MOLINEUX WRITE.

"Do you apply the same rules to simulated and dissimulated handwriting?"

"Practically."

"Have you given any study to the style of pen most suited to vertical writing?"

"Yes, a coarse pen, between a stub and a fine pen. Vertical writing is an innovation, and questions concerning it are in the experimental stage."

"Did you give that kind of a pen to Molineux to write with?"

"I did."

"You also gave him other styles of pens, did you not?"

"I did."

"Was not that done with the view of producing certain similarities between his writing and that on the poison package?"

"It was not."

"Did the fact of your seeing the defendant write on Feb. 17 and 20 enter into your conclusion that the defendant wrote the address?"

"It had no weight whatever."

"Then why did you come back to the room after leaving it to see him write?"

"So that there would be no legal question as to his having written the samples."

"You were then qualifying yourself to testify in the case?"

"No."

"Now, had you not already stated to Capt. McClusky that you would have to have more writings to make you sure in your opinion?"

"I said I would have to have more to make my decision positive or refute the opinion I had already formed."

"Did you ever say anything about refuting your opinion?"

"I did."

"On Feb. 20 you got the defendant to write the exact language that appeared on the package, did you not?"

"I did."

"So that until you succeeded in getting the defendant to write the exact language of the matters you were examining, under conditions that you prepared for him, with pen, ink, and paper to suit the purpose, you were not willing to give a positive opinion?"

"I was not."

"And yet you assume to be an expert in handwriting?"

"I do."

"And yet you were not able to form a conclusion until you had set the scene yourself and dressed the performers in the clothes you had chosen for them?"

"I was not."

The court then adjourned until Monday morning, after the Recorder had given the jury the usual admonition not to talk or read about the case.

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Auguste Boulard,

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WILLIAM SCHAUS,

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REPORTED ERROR BY KINSLEY.

Handwriting Expert Said to Have Made a Mistake and Owned Up to It in the Nason Case.

It was said in Brooklyn yesterday that the case against ex-Coroner Nason of that borough, indicted for holding alleged bogus inquests, was likely to be upset by an error said to have been made by William J. Kinsley, the handwriting expert, who gave testimony in the case before the Grand Jury and who is now a prominent figure in the trial of Roland B. Molineux. It is claimed that ex-Coroner Nason has not been brought to trial because of the fact that Mr. Kinsley has admitted that he made a mistake in determining certain handwriting submitted to him to be that of the ex-Coroner.

The indictment against Nason was obtained by District Attorney Josiah T. Marean, now a Supreme Court Justice. It is said that when Mr. Marean decided to try the case of Nason, after the conviction of Coroner Coombs, he discovered that the indictment had been found upon warrants and vouchers not signed by Mr. Nason, and that these could not be brought to bear upon him in court. It was necessary to find some voucher written by Mr. Nason himself, and expert Kinsley was called. It is said that he swore that certain writings were by Nason, and on his testimony a new indictment was found.

Mr. Marean left office without having tried the Nason case, and it fell to his successor, District Attorney Steele. It is said that when Mr. Steele got ready to try the case Mr. Kinsley examined the testimony he had given before the Grand Jury, in which he swore that Nason made certain writings, and it is claimed that he declared that he must have made a mistake. He is said to have asked permission to look the matter up again, and to have returned later saying that after a careful examination of Mr. Nason's handwriting he was compelled to admit that he had been mistaken. Because of this alleged admission by Mr. Kinsley, it is said, the case could not be brought to trial on the indictment found. The case is still hanging fire.

District Attorney Steele, when seen in relation to the matter last evening, declined either to affirm or deny the statement as to Mr. Kinsley's alleged mistake. "In my position as District Attorney," he said, "it would not be proper for me to discuss this case."

Mr. Steele also declined to say just what was the cause of the delay in bringing the Nason case to trial. The delay, he said, was due to a legal technicality, but he declined to explain what the technicality was.

Justice Marean said last night that he knew nothing about the matter, as it did not come up while he was District Attorney.

Assistant District Attorney Kellogg, who is familiar with the Nason case, could not be seen last evening. One of his most intimate friends, however, said that Mr. Kellogg, in speaking to him yesterday morning, expressed doubt respecting the accuracy of some of Mr. Kinsley's testimony. In the case of Coroner Nason, Mr. Kellogg said, according to his friend, Mr. Kinsley testified before the Grand Jury that a certain exhibit of handwriting was that of the Coroner, and afterward, when the case was being prepared for trial Mr. Kinsley came into the District Attorney's office and declared that this same handwriting was that of somebody else.

MODISTE'S STORY OF CRUELTY.

Mrs. Mullen Obtains a Separation on a Recital of Her Wrongs.

The suit of Mrs. Mary Cecilia Keagan Mullen against her husband, Thomas F. Mullen, for a separation on the grounds of cruelty and desertion, was continued yesterday before Justice Russell, in the Supreme Court.

Mrs. Mullen testified that her husband objected to her having clergymen call upon her, and that he had a way of coming into the parlor in his stocking feet when she had visitors. On one occasion, she said, she hid for three days in a closet in her mother's room for fear of him. Mrs. Mullen was a modiste and continued in business after marriage. She said that her husband first boarded at her house and then married her. A part of his cruelty, she testified, was the humiliation he brought upon her by hugging one of the sewing girls and trying to hug another in her presence.

Mary Ryan, an employe, testified that she carried meals up to Mrs. Mullen in a clothes basket, with sheets over the food to hide it. Margaret McGoey declared: "I thought it wasn't very nice for him to put his arms around the girls down in the workroom and ask 'Where is her joblots?' 'Is joblots up stairs?'" Another witness said that Mr. Mullen placed a card, on which was printed "Crazy Mag," below a crayon portrait of his wife, and afterward turned the picture to the wall.

Mr. Mullen admitted that his wife had often run through the house, probably thinking he was in pursuit. He said that she took exception to his daughter, who came from Canada to live with them. He had taken a place at Marmaroneck, he testified, and invited her to come out and live on it, but she had ignored his letters. He denied the charge of cruelty, and said: "She told me once that she only married me so that she would have a 'Mrs.' to her name. She said to me a number of times that it would be fine to be a widow."

Justice Russell gave judgment for Mrs. Mullen.

San Francisco Suicide Identified.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15.—The unknown young man who committed suicide last Sunday by jumping from the ferryboat San Rafael is believed to be Howard Tuttle, twenty-seven years old, son of a wealthy stock broker, who made his fortune in New York and now resides in Paris. The suicide is alleged to have been caused by Tuttle's unrequited love for a young woman of Oakland.

Chicago Woman Burned to Death.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—While a score of persons stood helpless on the street, Mrs. Palmer, a stenographer, succumbed to heat and smoke this morning and was burned to death. The tragedy occurred at a small fire. Mrs. Palmer's room was on the third floor of the building. She rushed to the window and begged some one to save her, but all attempts at rescue were unsuccessful. One man stood scarcely five feet from the unfortunate woman as she fell back into the flames.

CURRENCY DEBATE GOES ON

General Discussion, However, Is Brought to an End.

DEMOCRATS FAVOR THE BILL

Two New York Representatives Announce They Are for the Gold Standard and Will Vote for It.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—This was the closing day of the general debate on the Financial bill in the House of Representatives. To-morrow all speeches will be made under the five-minute rule. During the early hours to-day there was less than a score of Republican members on the floor and the Democratic representation was thin and scattered. Jones (Dem., Va.) opened the debate in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Brosius, (Rep., Penn.) speaking in favor of the bill, declared that no page in American history would shine with greater splendor through the centuries than that which tells how this Nation preserved its honor, maintained its credit, and kept its money good.

Mr. Williams (Dem., Miss.) arraigned the Republican side for inconsistency, and urged that it was possible by legislative enactment to maintain a ratio between the metals.

Mr. Bailey, (Dem., Texas.) the floor leader of the Democrats in the last Congress, received close attention from both sides when he spoke. He said a remarkable spectacle was presented by the debate on this bill. He recalled that when in the Fifty-fourth Congress Mr. Towne asserted that the Republican Party had never declared for a gold standard, the Congressional Record showed that he was interrupted by many Republicans with the exclamation: "And it never will."

Mr. Bailey said the Republican side was so busy studying the trend of events that it had no time to study the science of money. While the first section of this bill purported to establish the gold standard, the law of 1873 fixed the gold dollar as the unit of value. This bill was therefore simply a re-enactment put forward to make people believe something new and wise was being done.

When Mr. Bailey referred to the increased production of gold, Mr. Dalzell interrupted to ask if, in view of this increased supply of gold, Mr. Bailey still believed in silver at 16 to 1. The Texan responded emphatically in the affirmative, amid Democratic applause. The Democratic side simply asked a sufficiency of the money, and if this was supplied by either gold or silver, then instead of refuting the Democratic position it simply confirmed it.

Mr. Bailey declared that the logical outcome of this bill would be to take the millions of silver impounded in the Treasury into the open market and sell it, as Germany had done. If the supporters of the measure were honest and consistent they would thus offer the silver for sale now, as that would be the inevitable fate of silver under this bill. He compared the appreciation of gold values and the corresponding depreciation of cotton and wheat.

Mr. Bailey closed his speech with a stirring tribute to the time-honored and undying Democratic organization, which evoked applause from the Democratic side.

Immediately following Mr. Bailey came the statement of Mr. Scudder, (Dem., N. Y.:) "As a Democrat I favor the single gold standard, and will vote for this."

While not concurring in all of the features of this bill, Mr. Scudder said the main feature—establishing a gold standard and giving stability to values—commanded his support.

Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.,) said Mr. Bailey had discovered nothing new in the old law fixing the gold standard. The trouble had been to have gentlemen on the Democratic side accept that law, and the purpose of the present bill was to place the subject beyond further doubt and misconstruction.

Mr. Dalzell (Rep., Penn.,) said the Republican Party was a progressive party; it was ready to meet the needs and demands of the present. Mr. Dalzell referred to the published interview of "that gentleman who has made demagogy a profession" during his wanderings in Texas, that the pending bill should be defeated because it was not in the interest of the Democratic Party.

Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.,) sharply questioned this statement, saying the reference had been to the "Democracy," and not to the "Democratic Party."

Mr. Bellamy (Dem., N. C.,) spoke against the bill. Messrs. Mondell, (Rep., Wyo.) Kerr, and Broomwell, (Repn., Ohio,) spoke in favor of the pending measure.

The debate closed with a short speech by Mr. Morris (Rep., Minn.,) in support of the bill, after which at 5 o'clock the House recessed until 8 P. M.

The most interesting development in the evening session was the announcement by Mr. Clayton (Dem., Ala.,) that he intended to vote for the pending bill. In response to an unfavorable reference which had been made to gold Democrats, Mr. Clayton said there were many of that belief in New York and the number was growing constantly.

Senate Committees About Complete.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—To-day the practical completion of the Senate committees for the fifty-sixth Congress was announced officially by Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island. He presented to the Senate an order fixing the committees, and it was adopted without dissent. A few vacancies in the minority representation are yet to be filled. They will be disposed of in a few days. No other business of importance was transacted by the Senate.

Congressional Notes.

The Senate adjourned yesterday until Monday.

Senator Foster of Washington has introduced a bill extending the bounty provision of the Homestead law to the soldiers who served in the war with Spain and who are serving now in the Philippines.

House bills were introduced yesterday as follows: By Mr. Knox, Massachusetts, for civil government in Alaska; by Mr. Hull, Iowa, for the reward of distinguished service in the war with Spain; by Mr. Linney, North Carolina, to reduce the tax on distilled spirits to 70 cents per gallon.

DR. HARSHA HAS RESIGNED.

Surprise in Consistory of the Second Collegiate Reformed Church.

The Rev. Dr. Justin Harsha, pastor of the Second Collegiate Reformed Church, One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Lenox Avenue, has resigned. Dr. Harsha, who has been in poor health for several months past, went to Oklahoma about three weeks ago with M. Wright, a missionary. Before leaving he addressed a letter to the Consistory of the church of which the Rev. Dr. J. Elmendorf is Chairman, requesting a leave of absence and hinting that his resignation be accepted, to take effect on Jan. 1.

At a meeting of the Consistory held several evenings ago Dr. Harsha's resignation was discussed. It was finally decided to accept it, and Dr. Harsha's letter will be read to the congregation to-morrow morning and the acceptance announced. Dr. Elmendorf last evening said:

"Although Dr. Harsha has been in poor health for months past, his resignation came somewhat as a surprise. Several rumors have gone the rounds as to the cause of Dr. Harsha's resignation. All of them are untrue. In his letter Dr. Harsha stated that he resigned for 'sufficient reasons.' What those reasons are he knows best."

Several other members of the church when interviewed on Dr. Harsha's resignation professed ignorance of it or refused to discuss it. Dr. Harsha has been pastor of the Second Collegiate Reformed Church, which is the west side branch of the old Harlem Dutch Reformed Church, in East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, of which Dr. Elmendorf is pastor, for the past seven years. He was called to the pastorate from a church in Omaha. The parsonage has been vacated and Mrs. Harsha and her daughters are visiting friends in Massachusetts.

Plymouth Pleased with Dr. Hillis.

The annual meeting of Plymouth Church of Brooklyn, which was continued from Friday evening of last week, was held last evening, when the following officers were elected: Clerk—Frederick C. Manvel; Assistant Clerk—Frederick N. Gilbert; Treasurer—S. V. White; members of the Board of Deacons—Henry L. Pratt, George J. Corey, Frederick W. Starr, and Philip M. Knight; Deaconesses—Mrs. Kate W. Nell and Mrs. Harriet E. Burke. The report of the Committee on Church Work expressed satisfaction with the work of Dr. Hillis as pastor.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Missionary Almanac—This Day.

A. M. P. M. P. M.
Sun rises ... Sun sets ... Moon rises ...

High Water This Day.

A. M. P. M. A. M.
S. Hook ... Gov. Isl'd ... H. Gate ...
P. M. P. M. P. M.
S. Hook ... Gov. Isl'd ... H. Gate ...

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) DEC. 16.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alsatian, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Alps, Hull	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Comedic, Colombia		3:00 P. M.
Curityba, Matanzas, &c.		
El Sud, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Evan, Jamaica	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Galileo, Hull		
Hudson, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	10:30 A. M.	9:00 P. M.
	*12:00 M.	
Manitou, London		9:00 A. M.
Morgan, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Palatia, Hamburg		2:00 P. M.
Paraguay, St. Lucia, &c.	4:00 P. M.	6:00 P. M.
Ponce, San Juan, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ravensdale, Progreso, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp		
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

MONDAY, DEC. 18.

Seneca, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, DEC. 19.

Algiers, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Harold, Inagua, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Talisman, Barbados, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Valetta, La Plata	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 20.

Alliance, Colon	9:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Comal, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Southampton and Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Thana, Grenada, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
U. S. transport —, San Juan, &c.	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Wordsworth, Pernambuco, &c.	8:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Yucatan, Havana, Progreso, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, DEC. 21.

L'Aquitaine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prinz Wilhelm II., Port au Prince, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Santiago, Kansas, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	

FRIDAY, DEC. 22.

Silvia, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 16, inclusive. For dispatch per steamship America Maru. Mails for China, Japan and the Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Idzumi Maru. (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Australia (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. 16 and up to Dec. 23, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Dec. 23, for dispatch per steamship Marlposa.

(Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mail from China and Japan which arrived at Vancouver is due to leave in New York on the morning of Tuesday, Dec. 19.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) DEC. 16.

Buffalo, Hull, Dec. 2.
Charing Cross, Gibraltar, Nov. 22.
Cluno, Greenock, Dec. 1.
Dunblane, Gibraltar, Nov. 28.
Etruria, Liverpool, Dec. 9.
Ireland, Christiansand, Dec. 2.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Dec. 13.
Karamania, Gibraltar, Nov. 29.
L'Aquitaine, Havre, Dec. 10.
Ras Elba, Gibraltar, Nov. 28.
Pantigo, Santiago, Dec. 8.
Stuttgart, Bremen, Dec. 2.

SUNDAY, DEC. 17.

Argyle, Gibraltar, Dec. 3.
Chicago City, Swansea, Dec. 2.
City of Augusta, Savannah, Dec. 14.
El Rio, New Orleans, Dec. 12.
Indrachira, Swansea, Dec. 3.
Manchioneal, St. Lucia, Dec. 10.
Peninsular, Lisbon, Dec. 2.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, Dec. 9.
Rijndam, Rotterdam, Dec. 7.

MONDAY, DEC. 18.

Condor, St. Lucia, Dec. 11.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Dec. 7.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Dec. 13.
Madiana, St. Thomas, Dec. 13.

TUESDAY, DEC. 19.

Altai, Port Limon, Dec. 12.
El Paso, New Orleans, Dec. 14.
Prinz Bismarck, Naples, Dec. 8.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Dec. 12.
Manitou, London, Dec. 9.
Neuretia, Azores, Dec. 8.
Progreso, Gibraltar, Dec. 9.
Western

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

Open Till Ten Tonight

DID you ever watch a big Corliss engine, how, with almost no fuss, it carries along the machinery of some great factory? Then think of a noisy little donkey engine that is helping to raise dirt from a pit.

Christmas shopping used to be a real annoyance—it is a helter-skelter scramble yet, in most stores. Visitors are continually commenting on the difference at Wanamaker's.

There is no questioning the bigness of the business—ten of every dozen who know it from the viewpoint of the trade world will say it's biggest of all. Never mind that—we want you to know it and like it for the comfortableness of it all, and its beauty.

We never sold Christmas goods so rapidly; yet the business runs with precision. We welcome visitors as heartily as ever.

The Halsey-Stirling Paintings and descriptive chat—10:30 and 11:30 a. m.; 3 and 4:30 and 8 and 9 p. m.

The Kitchell Madonna is very effectively lighted now. It deserves study as the most wonderful composite ever made, with the result of giving a Madonna that is the sum of the inspiration of artists during three centuries.

Christmas goods are everywhere—little counters off the track of the throng where one selects almost as from a table at home. Yet parts of the great stocks—and just as beautiful and fair in price.

Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes
HALF TO TWO-THIRD PRICES

Express elevators (but not run so fast as to take your breadth) direct to the Fifth-floor Bargain Store; a corps of careful salespeople, and such shoe bargains as you'll appreciate.

We've told you how these special values come to us (and not to the general shoe trade); we've told you—we repeat it here—that the bargain shoes are just as good as the regular shoes you'll find in any regular New York shoe store, and the styles as a rule are those you'd probably choose anyway. We believe in the goods—and protect you as fully as we protect those who choose from our regular stocks.

There are more sorts than we tell of, but you can judge them all by these—

Men's $3 Patent Leather Shoes at $2. And enameled leather and black kidskin shoes as well.

Men's $3.50 and $4 Shoes at $2.30. Box-calf, patent leather, enameled leather.

Men's calfskin and kidskin Shoes at $1.80.

Men's $3 and $3.50 Shoes at $1.50. Only 208 pairs of these—patent leather, kidskin and calfskin. Shop-worn, all right after one polishing.

Men's Slippers at $1.25—values run from $1.50 to $3. Some splendid Christmas gifts.

Men's Slippers at 90c—ten sorts, black and russet. Black Felt Slippers with felt soles, 50c.

Children's Shoes—1,108 pairs for girls; spring-heel shoes with patent leather or kid tips—8½ to 10½ at 80c.; 11 to 2 at 95c.

Children's Kidskin Shoes at 50c—sizes from children's 8's to misses' 2's (only 600 pairs). Spring-heel. $1 to $1.50 qualities.

Spring-heel Shoes for Boys—sizes 9 to 13 at 80c and $1. Made like big fellows' shoes.

Boys' Shoes, 11 to 5 at $1.50. Patent leathers included.

Men's and Children's and Boys' Shoes—Ninth street side.

Women's $3.50 Shoes at $2.35—360 pairs just added to the lot. Fine kidskin; fine styles.

Women's Kidskin and Calfskin Shoes at $1.85.

1,692 pairs of **Women's $2.50 Shoes at $1.40.** Kidskin; lace; flexible soles, medium heels.

Women's $3 to $3.50 Slippers at $2—Fine; fine styles; for ball-room wear and boudoir.

Women's Kidskin Slippers at 80c and $1.25—values up to $2.50.

Women's Felt Romeo Slippers, $1. Fur trimmed; red and black.

Cloth Overgaiters, 25c a pair.

Leggings for girls and boys, 50c.

Leggings for boys and women, 75c.

Women's Shoes, Tenth street side.

So much for the bargain store. And still, the regular store on first-floor will be busy. It never was so full of Slippers for Gifts, and you know the regular lines of shoes kept there. Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Umbrellas Now if you've decided to give an umbrella—whether it be to a man, a woman, or a child—you'll be helped to a quick, satisfactory choice here. See the collection, anyhow, even if you haven't decided. It's not a gathering of numerous ordinary styles. Novelties—the best that could be found abroad and here.

Elegant handles of gun metal, some studded with jewels, and of Damascus steel, inlaid with gold; handles of sterling silver with the new enamel, and some of real Dutch silver—odd; tortoise shell, plain or elegantly inlaid. And if the umbrella is silk it's a good silk—some good ones, with various fine handles at $2.50 and $3.75, and a high-grade quality—men's or women's—at $5. There's a strong, durable umbrella here for $1—and from that they advance to $28 for one of exceptional elegance.

For children, choose at 50c to $5.

Walking Sticks Silver trimmed, of course. If he carries a stick, he will doubtless be pleased with one with an odd design. Many new ideas are effectively worked out in this large assortment. Some for 50c—others run up to $10. Broadway.

Clothing---Men's and Boys'

Anything one buys to give is exchangeable after Christmas—for the correct size. Now then, that's settled. And we'll make the exchange as a gift ought to be exchanged—graciously, discreetly.

For self or for giving—

Men's Overcoats of American Montagnac, black; cloth piping, silk linings; interlined red flannel, $25.

Overcoats of cheviot in the pretty Oxford grays—$15, $20, $25, $35.

Overcoats of kersey (all the men's stuffs, and boys' stuffs, too, are of pure wool), blue or black—permanent color. $8.50 to $15.

Overcoats of black velour—a soft, elegant woolen, satin shoulder lining, wool body lining, silk velvet collar. $20.

Boys' Winter Overcoats—blue or brown Frieze; lap seams, velvet collar, really stylish, for boys of 4 to 16 at $5.

These at $6.50 are in a new style—cuffs to the sleeves and crescent-shaped pockets. Brown or Oxford-gray.

Reefers for boys of 8 to 16—ulster collar—Frieze—brown, blue, Oxford-gray. $5, though quite well worth $6.50.

A hundred **Sailor Suits**—blue serge and cheviot, neatly made and trimmed, reduced from $6, $6.50 and $7.50 to $5. For boys of 3 to 12.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

rimmed Hats $4, $5, $6. Now it would be very wrong to call them $4, $5, and $6 hats—for they are good and stylish and new. Count up the materials—in most cases they'll come to half as much again as the hat. And there's the trimming, besides. Loss? Yes, as a rule—our way of reducing stocks and using up little bits of material.

Second Floor, Broadway and Tenth.

Women's Silk Stockings Not many but very fine. Seems rough on the stockman to ask him to sell his most sumptuous things at a loss—but broken lots can't stay here. Fair range of sizes in the lot as a whole.

2.50 for $3.50 to $7 Stockings—
black silk, open work.
black silk, embroidered fronts.
colors, with vertical stripes.
lace effects, with stripes of color.
5 for $9 and $10 Stockings—
open work, stripes of color and embroidery.
black, with open-work clocks.
and white, same style.
boot stockings with Van Dike points.
10 for $12 to $20 Stockings—
white lace.
all-over embroidered fronts.
black, open-work fronts embroidered.
black; lace inserted fronts.
lace; opera lengths (9's only).

Women's Vests—silk; elaborately crocheted designs. Five styles—white, pink, blue. $7.50, were $12. Broadway.

Flannelette Wrappers Of the new prettily striped and figured flannelettes. Made up in new styles, with various effective trimming designs. Prices quite as much to your liking as the wrappers are sure to be. $1, $1.25 and up to $2.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Canary Birds Miss Pope, the skilled bird doctor, stays another week to teach you the care of birds. She'll pick out a bird for you, if you wish.

What do you think of a store who says a woman to pick out the best things for you?

But all birds here are the pick of their tribe—we pay an extra price to have that pick. Birds, $1.65.

Cages and everything else you need; ready and fairly priced.

Basement.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart Co.,

Christmas Candies

Two Christmas Candy Stores—basement, with handy annexes about the store, and a whole extra store—across the street—76 E. Ninth.

Our own factory is turning out more tons of candy daily than ever, and we have the output of the candy-department of one of the great chocolate factories, besides.

We have sold as much as seventeen tons and a half of candy in a day—all at retail, except the 50 to 100-pound lots for Sunday Schools.

The Christmas treat is a **Five-pound Box of really fine Mixed Candies for $1,** while at 20c a pound we have various specialties of chocolate—nougat, eclairs, marshmallows and caramels.

Five-pound box of delicious Glace Fruit for $1.50.

But the candy store is more than a feaster; it is a decorator as well—and the table pieces and favors we brought from Europe have been graciously received. Some careful people say we save them well on to half from usual prices—and offer best variety. What do you think of them?

Fire Screens and Taboret Boxes

A thoughtful man, this upholstery chief. Adjusting certain stocks now, and The Day so close at hand. Couldn't have timed a sale more to your advantage, as these price reductions will show. Screens—carved mahogany frames filled in with handsome damask and silk velour—at $16, $21, $22.50, $26, $32.50. Double those figures to find yesterday's prices.

Rare English and French screens and some tables and small cabinets are also re-marked to close *before* Christmas. The screens at $30, $40, $60, $70 and $100—were a full quarter more.

And three-fold denim-covered screens, elegantly embroidered, at $13.50 instead of $18.

Taboret boxes, octagon shape, with coverings of attractively colored cretonnes; three sizes; $2.25 kinds at $1.75; the $2.75 size now $2.25; those selling yesterday at $3, now $2.50.

Third floor.

Women's Desks---100 Styles

To choose among so many styles is an advantage that will be appreciated—certainly. But there's a still greater one. The prices. Whether at $5 or $30 the saving to you is a full third. Many at the lower prices are decidedly pretty—$5.50 buys a desk that sells regularly at $8.50. It's mahogany finished, high polish; made with serpentine front. At $8 a desk of golden oak, with painted decorations on lid—it was $11.75. Mahogany desks at $17 that were $25, and at $20 that were $30, and at like reductions up to very elaborate kinds at $45 that should be $67.50.

Make your selection promptly. We will hold purchase for delivery at your convenience. Fourth floor.

Suspenders We've lots of fine ones — meant for gifts, which means they are strong and good-looking. A shiny meretritious gift is an insult—we'll save you from insulting. How much for the suspenders? $1.50 to $6 a pair for the especially fine ones. Other good ones at 50c and so on. Every pair is put in a neat gift box. Men's Store, Ninth and Broadway.

Beaded Elastic Belts Imported. Pretty. Popular. Good assortment of approved styles — good values, too. Black, a few fine fringed kinds. About a dozen qualities—50c to $3.75.

Tenth street, with Dress Trimmings.

A Sale of Pictures Engravings in gilt frames, and copies of water colors. Some dainty little standing ones at 25c instead of 40c. The large copies of water colors at 50c and 75c—easily worth 75c and $1. The engravings at 60c—they have sold at $1.

Fifth floor, Tenth street.

Men's Full-Dress Protectors This men's furnishings store is a complete store — not a counter. It ranks with the best-tone store you know. Its stocks are correct—its prices are fair. And well they can be, for five times as many men come here as go to the exclusive stores, which gives us commercial advantages.

Full-dress Protectors at $1 to $5. Here is an example—

Black silk Protectors, heavy quilted lining—with or without collar—**one dollar.**
Same style in satin; same price.

Men's Goods, Ninth street side.

Gift Pieces—Silver-Plated In the Basement, Ninth street side, there is every conceivable shape of table piece in quadruple silver plate. Such wear is next to Sterling—there's almost no wear-out of it.

Bread Trays, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.
Chafing Dishes, $10 and $12.
Water Pitchers, $3.50 to $10.75.
Candelabra, $3 to $9.

But this is list enough.

Queen Mary Perfumes Our own chemists coax the odors from the flowers into the bottles. It isn't cheap work—we don't mean it to be. In fact, we can buy perfumes much cheaper than we dare make them. But what a difference! Discreet, charming odors—sold under our own registered trade-mark: Queen Mary: which is to be taken as our personal guarantee.

Queen Mary Triple Extracts—any of them—25c an ounce. Put in your bottles.

Queen Mary Toilet Water—violet, rose, jockey club and eau de cologne—5c an ounce—in your bottles.

Or we'll give you a cheap bottle, if you forget yours.

All Queen Mary perfumes are to be had in beautiful bottles and packages at fair prices.

That's one line of elegance.

And then we control most of the sorts of the wonderful Guerlain Perfumes sold in America. Paris has loved them for half a century.

Tenth street side.

Designed and Gathered for Smokers There's been a lot of study devoted to the needs of the smoker. The evidence is in this showing in the basement. Never saw such elegance in meerschaum pipes. Beautifully carved designs—novel, too. They are $4 to $16. But there are good French briar pipes at 25c—with celluloid mouthpieces. 75c for those with amber, clear or cloudy, as you may prefer.

The smokers' tables are interesting. One is a combination of many useful articles—useful not alone to the man himself. For outside of the cups for cigars and ashes and matches, and the cigar cutter and electric lighter, there are these: A clock, a thermometer, a barometer, a compass, an electric bell and an elegant little music box. This combination is $50. Other ingeniously arranged tables in varied assortment down to $1—that for one in oak or mahogany finish, without any frills.

Pipe Racks—Unique designs in clay, made in imitation of old ivory—75c to $1.75. Some odd Japanese affairs are 75c.

Cigar boxes with moisteners, in many shapes and qualities. They're $2 to $10.

Tobacco Jars—Clay heads, 40c to $1.25.

Cigar and cigarette holders of meerschaum, with amber stems, at 50c to $6.

Basement, Tenth street side.

Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth St.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Kentucky Representatives Air Their Troubles Before the House.

TWO DEMOCRATIC VIEWS GIVEN

Mr. Berry Says Taylor Was Seated by Fraud and Will Be Ousted, While Mr. Wheeler Scores the Other Side.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—In the House to-day the serenity of the currency debate was unexpectedly interrupted by a personal clash between Mr. Berry and Mr. Wheeler, both Democrats, of Kentucky. Mr. Wheeler secured recognition to question statements made by Mr. Berry yesterday as to corruption in the recent Kentucky campaign.

Mr. Berry sat a few seats ahead of Mr. Wheeler, and the latter addressed himself personally to his colleague.

"I regret the necessity of having to wash our dirty linen of Kentucky on the floor of the House," said Mr. Wheeler, "but I do not propose that our people shall be maligned and slandered without a word of protest."

He declared that Mr. Berry represented neither Kentucky nor her people, and that the people of his district would speedily rebuke him by retiring him to private life. The election of Taylor, he asserted, had been bought and paid for, with a railroad on one side and the plain people on the other. But despite this, he said, "Gov. Goebel" would yet be seated.

"Yes, I use the word advisedly," proceeded Mr. Wheeler, referring to his characterization of Mr. Goebel as Governor, "for before the buds burst on any tree in Kentucky he will be its Chief Executive, and he will have routed that nefarious gang who won their certificate of election by corruption, fraud, and rascality."

The speaker then paid a glowing tribute to Goebel as a gallant gentleman, a tribune of the people, and denounced the reports set afloat against him.

"They were afraid of him," interjected Mr. Sulzer, (Dem., N. Y.)

"What does New York know about it?" shouted Mr. Berry.

"New York likes Goebel because he is a fighter," responded Mr. Sulzer.

Mr. Wheeler closed by declaring emphatically that Taylor had not been elected; that he had secured by irregular methods a certificate of election, but that when the calcium light of the courts was turned on this procedure, as it would be, William Goebel would be seated in the executive chair.

Col. Berry was quickly on his feet as Mr. Wheeler closed, and responded, savagely, personally, and with much feeling.

He said the speech just heard was typical of the intolerance of that Kentucky element which would not brook any freedom of opinion. It came with ill-grace from one who represented a district which for years was not true to Democracy. He did not need the influence of the gentleman or his backers. Four times he had been sent here, and he would return again.

Shaking his finger at Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Berry exclaimed:

"You are cringing at the feet of Goebel, and I tell you that your scalp is taken now by Goebel."

When reference was made to the irregularity of the Louisville Convention Mr. Wheeler sought to interrupt, but Mr. Berry waved him off, declaring that the gentleman had participated in the disorder, and had stood up and yelled down opposition, with policemen about him.

Mr. Wheeler interjected a flat contradiction of this, but, not heeding interruptions, Col. Berry proceeded in his fiery response, declaring that Mr. Wheeler was as bad as Goebel himself.

Mr. Wheeler gained a minute to reply, defending the regularity of the Louisville Convention, and saying that only a few thugs and toughs were excluded.

The tension over the affair was relieved at this point by a point of order from Mr. Cox, (Dem., Tenn.)

"What is the point of order?" asked the Chairman.

"I object to having this Kentucky side show thrust into a financial debate," said Mr. Cox, gravely, "to the edification of the Republican side."

This caused a laugh, and the heat of the exchange between the two Kentucky gentlemen was dispelled.

Mr. Boreing (Rep., Ky.,) denied that the election of Taylor in Kentucky was due to fraud, and said the strongest refutation of this charge was the fact that the election was held under the Goebel law, framed by the Democratic candidate.

OFFICE FOR A NEW YORKER.

E. V. Morgan is Appointed Secretary of Legation at Seoul, Korea.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The President to-day nominated Edwin V. Morgan of New York to be Secretary of the legation of the United States at Seoul, Korea.

ALLEGED DEFAULTER CAUGHT.

T. J. Hunter, Wanted in Atlanta, Is in Custody in Morocco.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—United States Consul General Gummere at Tangier cabled to the State Department to-day that the Moorish authorities have just arrested Thomas J. Hunter, who is wanted in Atlanta, Ga., on a charge of defaulting in his accounts as auditor of a railroad.

Hunter at first denied his identity and claimed to be a British subject, but he fitted the description of the fugitive accurately and the Consul General is satisfied he has the right man. There is no extradition treaty between the United States and Morocco, but consent was given to the surrender.

CONGRESS REFERENCE LIBRARY.

To Open in Three Weeks—Room in the Capitol Not Yet Assigned.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Herbert Putnam, the Librarian of Congress, hopes to be able at an early day to install in the Capitol a reference library, made up of selected volumes now in the new library building. This was contemplated in the last Appropriation bill. There is now no reference library at the Capitol, and books can be obtained from the Congressional Library only after a delay of from twenty to thirty minutes.

The authorities of the library have culled duplicates from the main collection and made purchases to the extent of nearly $2,000 from the general appropriation for books. These amount to over 2,000 volumes, comprising encyclopaedias, dictionaries, atlases, gazetteers, manuals, and standard reference books, particularly in history and statistics; the best collected editions of the writings of the fathers of the Republic and miscellaneous material on government, political and economic science. With the above are certain books upon topics likely to be under discussion during the present session, such as finance, subsidies, interoceanic canals, and Colonial administration. The latter constitute a special deposit, which may be changed from time to time, as occasion may require.

Attendants will be placed in charge of this material, who will offer personal assistance in its use and will make requisition upon the main collection for such further materials as may be currently required to answer particular inquiries.

Within three weeks the first installment of the collection will be ready for use, but space for it in the Capitol has yet to be assigned. It will require shelving and room for consultation and administration. It is planned to have the shelving open and well lighted, so that members may handle books directly so far as they care to do so, without the intervention of an attendant. There is little doubt that the old library space will be assigned for use as a reference library.

Licenses for Illegal Liquor Traffic.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Commissioner Wilson of the Internal Revenue Bureau has reaffirmed his former ruling to the effect that persons who engage in the sale of alcoholic liquor, even though such business is a violation of the law of their State, are nevertheless required to pay the special tax under the internal revenue laws of the United States. The paper issued to them is not a license, however, and does not protect them from prosecution, conviction, and sentence under the State law.

John T. Divine Promoted.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—John T. Divine of the District of Columbia has been appointed Chief Clerk of the Internal Revenue Bureau, Treasury Department. Mr. Divine has been confidential clerk to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

House Leases a Washington Home.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Senator Hanna has leased the Cameron residence on Lafayette Square, formerly occupied by Vice President Hobart.

FLASH OF A LARGE METEOR.

Left a Bright Train as It Passed Northward Over the City.

A large meteor, whose brilliance even the full moon could not obscure, although it passed within a few degrees to the westward of the orb of night, flashed over this city at 6:20 o'clock last night. It was seen by few, for pedestrians, as a rule, were hurrying along with their heads bent down into turned-up overcoat collars.

The meteor passed almost due north and left a train of light behind it which remained visible for a second or less after the head disappeared about midway between the zenith and the horizon. So bright was the meteor that it might easily have been mistaken for a heavy rocket had it not been that its trail seemed to burn with a steady light, instead of throwing out sparks.

COURT BARS BUILDING SCHEME.

Act Is Important to Holders of Land in Restricted Places.

Justice Marean, in the Equity Term of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, granted an injunction which is of importance to owners of property in restricted neighborhoods. The injunction was obtained by John J. Hurley and Aquila M. Hurley, as owners of property on Forty-fourth Street, in the Borough Park section of Brooklyn, and restrains Henry Brown from erecting double tenement houses with stores on property near that owned by the plaintiffs, on the ground that to erect the buildings would be detrimental to the interests of the neighborhood.

Justice Marean said that he found, as a matter of fact, that the buildings would seriously impair the use of the property near the plaintiffs' site, and that the values would be injured. He said that the injunction which he granted against the defendant was not made perpetual, as the character of the neighborhood may change. A time may come, he explained, when a permanent restriction might prove injurious to all concerned.

THE NEW HORACE MANN SCHOOL.

Fund of $100,000 Completed for the Purchase of the Site.

The fund of $100,000 required for the purchase of the land for the new Horace Mann School was announced yesterday to be completed. Miss Grace Dodge, Treasurer of the Teachers College, said that work on the new building, which is to cost $250,000, would be begun immediately. The money required for the construction of the building is already in hand, and it remains only for a clear title to the land to be obtained before commencing work.

The land, comprising ten lots, is situated on the east side of Broadway, between One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Twenty-first Streets. William E. Dodge made the first donation of $25,000 for its purchase. John D. Rockefeller subscribed $50,000 on condition that the remainder be raised before Jan. 1, 1900. Other contributors were D. Willis James, James Speyer, Seth Low, and a woman living in the West, each of whom gave $5,000. Charles W. Harkness subscribed $3,000.

SUES HOSPITAL FOR $30,000.

Miss Ward's Action Against St. Vincent's Again on Trial.

The second trial of the action brought by Miss Helen D. Ward against St. Vincent's Hospital to recover $30,000 for injuries received, as alleged, while a patient in the institution, due, as claimed, to the negligence of a nurse of little experience who was placed in attendance on her, was commenced yesterday before Justice Leventritt, in the Supreme Court. The suit was dismissed on a former trial by Justice Cohen on technical grounds. The Appellate Division held that the dismissal should be reversed. Col. E. C. James and A. I. Elkus appeared for Miss Ward. Austen G. Fox was counsel for the defendant.

Miss Ward, a sister-in-law of Henry H. Rowland, testified that, acting under the advice of her physician, Dr. William S. Lusk, she took a room in St. Vincent's Hospital on Feb. 26, 1894, for a week, paying $25 and $3 a day for the services of a skilled nurse. An operation was performed on her right leg by Dr. Lusk and Dr. Hughes, the house surgeon of the hospital. She was under the influence of ether at the time. When she became conscious her leg was paining her. The nurse told her a hot water bag was lying on it. The result of the contact of the bag was that her leg where the wound had been made was severely burned, and though she engaged several doctors, not until December of 1894 was the wound healed. She was in intense agony during all that time, and has since been unable to walk without assistance.

Miss Ward's examination had not concluded when the court adjourned until Monday next.

Norwegian Ships Fly New Flag.

All of the Norwegian vessels in this harbor yesterday hauled down the Union flag of Sweden and Norway and hoisted in its place the Norwegian flag. Yesterday the new law enacted in November last by the Norwegian Storthing over King Oscar's veto went into effect, and hereafter Norwegian merchant ships will fly the plain Norwegian Merchant flag without the device symbolizing the union. The new flag is of red ground with a white and blue cross. These flags are the merchant flags only. The royal flag and the naval flag of each country remain the same.

Military Code Amendments Proposed.

Several proposed amendments to the Military Code were presented to the Code Committee of the National Guard Association yesterday. The committee met in the office of Col. Alexis C. Smith of the Twenty-third Regiment. One of the amendments sought provides for an increase of the allowance to batteries and troops of cavalry for horse hire from $1,500 to $2,000 a year. The other amendment referred to the section about the appointment on the staff of Colonels of officers who have been in service one year "immediately preceding election." It was proposed to strike out the word "immediately."

Railroad Machine Shops Burned.

The machine shops of the Long Island Railroad located on Newtown Creek near Borden Avenue, in the Hunter's Point section of Queens Borough, were destroyed by fire last evening. Owing to the age of the building and everything being oil soaked, the flames spread rapidly. The railroad employes formed a salvage brigade and rescued most of the papers and records in the west end of the building. Paymaster William J. Jarvis of the railroad company said the loss would probably be between $15,000 and $20,000.

Government Buys the Plymouth.

The United States Government has purchased the steel screw steamer Plymouth of Boston for $80,000. The Plymouth, which was used as a tender to Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock, is now at the Lighthouse Department docks, at Tompkinsville, S. I., where she is being overhauled and remodeled for lighthouse service along the coast.

New England Society's Officers.

At the New England Society's ninety-fourth annual meeting last night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel these officers were elected: President—William E. Dodge; First Vice President—Edmund C. Stedman; Second Vice President—Thomas H. Hubbard; Treasurer—Charles C. Burke; Secretary—George Wilson; Directors—Henry W. Cannon, Arthur L. Merriam, Cercellus H. Hackett, and Vernon H. Brown.

Talks to the Church Club.

The Church Club held its first social evening of the present Winter at 578 Fifth Avenue last night, when Prof. W. J. Ashley, who occupies the Chair of Economic History in Harvard University, delivered an address on "The Mediæval Guilds of London."

The Boy Beloved of Washington.—Edward Cary, author of "Life of George William Curtis," in a contribution entitled "Lafayette, the Boy Beloved of Washington," will give a review of episodes in the relations of the young Marquis Lafayette and Gen. Washington, from Brandywine to Yorktown, in THE NEW YORK TIMES tomorrow (Sunday.) Order in advance to be sure of getting a copy. Sunday edition, 3 cents. All the news that's fit to print.—Adv.

The Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary has won, purely on its merits, the place of highest authority in the departments of the United States Government.

Here are two statements, straight from headquarters, that are typical of the many:

In the Government Printing Office

C. M. Robinson, Foreman of Proof Division: "We have in constant use in our room all the modern dictionaries, but the most thoroughly thumb-worn of all is the STANDARD. It is not only the most accurate, consistent, and complete, but its typographic excellence makes it the favorite among men engaged in bookmaking. Hundreds of useful words and helps are found in the STANDARD which can be found in no other publication of the kind."

In the United States Patent Office

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BRIDGE SCHEMES BLOCKED

Two Bond Issues Not Approved by the Board of Aldermen.

CONTROLLER'S WORDS HEEDED

Protest Received from Him Against the Mayor's Action in Opposing a Tunnel to South Brooklyn.

Controller Coler scored a noteworthy victory in the Board of Aldermen yesterday, when the members of that body, actuated largely by a statement furnished by him, refused to concur in the action of the Board of Estimate in appropriating $1,000,000 for the proposed Blackwell's Island bridge, and recommitted the bridge resolution to the Committee on Bridges and Tunnels for investigation.

The Controller's statement, a copy of which was given to every member of the board, was as follows:

"The Mayor of this city has publicly declared that if both of the proposed bridges across the East River be built, at a cost of $30,000,000, it will be impossible to enter into the construction of tunnels. This declaration raises the squarest of issues. It means that the interests of the teeming population of the whole South Brooklyn district must be sacrificed for the benefit of a few real estate speculators in Queens County. It seems that we must have a thirteen-million-dollar bridge to Long Island City, but we cannot have a double tunnel to South Brooklyn to cost $3,000,000.

"The necessities of South Brooklyn exist to-day; the people are there now. The population which the Blackwell's Island bridge is designed to serve is only expected to arrive after the bridge is built. This bridge, which it is proposed to construct at such an enormous cost, is planned to equal or exceed the capacity of the old Brooklyn Bridge—the sole connecting link to-day between the great Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn.

"Such a scheme anticipates the natural growth of this district by at least fifty years. A double tunnel could be constructed to Long Island City which would not cost over $2,000,000, and which would accommodate the traffic requirements of this district for the next twenty or twenty-five years. It is possible, therefore, to build tunnels both to Long Island City and to South Brooklyn for about one-third of what this bridge will cost. Moreover, the tunnel could be completed in less than half the time, in all probability, from the date of the commencement of the work.

"South Brooklyn to-day stands more in need of better communication to Manhattan Island than any other district across the East River. The Bridge Department acknowledges that it would have located one of these bridges there if it had not been a practical impossibility. The conditions, however, are declared by eminent engineers to be ideal for practical tunnel construction. But we are told that the actual present necessities of this important district must be ignored so that an unnecessary and scandalously extravagant bridge scheme may be 'jammed through' without proper consideration of the economy and advantages of tunnels.

"But the issue now raised by the Mayor is no longer one between the relative merits of tunnels and bridges, as applied to Manhattan and Queens transportation. He has raised an issue much more practical and more easily understood. It is the relative claims and demands and rights of Long Island City and South Brooklyn. While it is true that the tunnels both can be accommodated, the Mayor has declared that the Blackwell's Island bridge shall be constructed and that therefore we shall have no tunnels anywhere.

"I do not know what action the Board of Aldermen will take. The members of that body have the greatest opportunity of their lives. I only know that it is inconceivable to me that any Brooklyn member, be he Democrat or Republican, should deliberately vote to sacrifice the enormous present interests of South Brooklyn's population to the prospective speculative profits of certain land owners in the Borough of Queens."

Alderman McCall, the Tammany leader, called the bond resolution up on a report from the Committee on Finance. In speaking for its passage, Mr. McCall said: "I can't see that the people of Queens want tunnels. They do want a bridge, and we ought to give it to them. The only person who is anxious for tunnels is the Controller. The people of Queens have never asked us for tunnels, so I take it for granted that they don't want them."

Alderman Wafer protested against hasty action on the resolution. There was plenty of time, he said, and the fact that the Controller had investigated the subject of tunnels and bridges and had reported favorably on them ought to convince the Municipal Assembly that nothing could be lost by taking plenty of time.

"I'm in favor of bridges and tunnels," said Alderman McInnes, "but I don't intend to vote for this bridge until consideration is given to the remarkable report made to us by the city's chief financial officer."

"Chief financial liar," growled Alderman James of Queens.

"Have it your own way," Mr. McInnes rejoined, "but I want to see this subject investigated, and I'll never vote for these bonds until something is done to find out if the Controller's figures are trustworthy."

Alderman Goodman, after apologetically saying that he was a monomaniac on rapid transit, declared that he was not opposed to the proposed bridges, but he thought the amount of money involved was sufficient to cause the Municipal Assembly to go slow. "Let us quit acting as a tail to the Board of Estimate's kite," he exclaimed. "I am tired of seeing this body pass large financial measures without consideration simply because some one wants them adopted. Let us be independent."

The vote was overwhelmingly in favor of recommitting the resolution. Another resolution appropriating $1,000,000 for the proposed bridge between Pike Street, Manhattan, and Washington Street, Brooklyn, was referred to the same committee.

HEARING ON PROPOSED BRIDGES.

Objections to the Plans Presented to the Harbor Line Board.

A meeting was held yesterday by the Harbor Line Board at the Army Building, to hear whatever objections might be made by the general public to the proposed bridges Nos. 3 and 4 over the East River. The plans must be passed upon by the board with reference to their possible interference with navigation, before being approved by the War Department. Yesterday's hearing was called by request of Bridge Commissioner Shea and Col. H. M. Robert presided.

Ex-Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn was the first to speak on the plans. He said, in referring to Bridge No. 3, that he recognized the necessity of more bridges, but objected to a bridge that began nowhere and ended nowhere. He said that Flatbush Avenue should be extended to the river, and the new bridge should connect with it. Commissioner Shea said the Department of Bridges had no power at present to connect the bridge terminal with Flatbush Avenue, which would mean the condemnation of two blocks of land.

With reference to Bridge No. 4, (the Blackwell's Island bridge,) Col. Robert read a protest addressed to the Secretary of War from the New York and Long Island Bridge Company, holders of the Raingy franchise. Dr. George F. Rainey, Secretary of the company, asked the board to suspend the hearing for two weeks in order that the company's counsel might file a brief. Mr. Shea objected on the ground that the matter had been in contemplation more than a year, and due public notice had been given. Rudolph Horak, Secretary of the Taxpayers' Association of Long Island City, protested against any further consideration being given to Dr. Rainey's company.

Col. Robert announced that the board would render decision on Tuesday, and in the meantime it would consider briefs or objections filed. All briefs, he said, must be confined to the single question of the possible interference with navigation.

Women's Common Sense Attire.—H. K. Bush-Brown, the sculptor, will give the text of his recent address to the Rainy Day Club, in which he urges the abolition of the fashion plate and argues for greater simplicity in women's dress, in THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow (Sunday.) Order in advance to be sure of getting a copy. Sunday edition, 3 cents. All the news that's fit to print.—Adv.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

New York Baptists Planning Systematic City Evangelization.

YOUNG PEOPLE TO CO-OPERATE

The Movement Is Intended to Aid Struggling Churches and Also to Start Missions Where Needed.

A systematic plan of city evangelization is about to be put in operation by the Baptists of New York. It will be co-operated in by the Baptist Young People's Union and the City Mission Society. The movement has two objects, namely, to assist struggling churches and to start missions in localities where Baptist churches are needed. Thus far joint conferences have resulted in the adoption of the following recommendations: First, that the Young People's Union in each Church should hold one session a year to discuss city mission work. Second, that all the unions unite in one grand rally in February. Third, that two persons annually visit the Mariners' Temple, conducted by the City Mission Society. Fourth, that the unions unite in hiring an evangelist to engage in active city mission work.

This movement is intended mainly to establish churches in the boroughs where the population is increasing. The main reason for securing the co-operation of the young people is to interest them in church work other than that of foreign missions. The Rev. Dr. A. W. H. Hodder, Chairman of the City Mission Committee, said yesterday: "With the young people interested in city missions we intend to make things hum. The Presbyterians have just had their turn, and now we want to outdo them."

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Dec. 24.

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SUBJECT.—Christ's coming foretold. Isaiah, ix., 2-7.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Unto you is born this day in the city of David a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord.—Luke ii., 11.

The rising of "the Sun of Righteousness" which Malachi saw four hundred years before it began to illume the earth Isaiah saw more than three hundred years before Malachi was born. But many hundred years before Isaiah was born Abraham saw it as clearly as he. It was the blessed promise of a coming Saviour. For when He came, He said Himself: "Your father Abraham rejoiced to see My day; and he saw it, and was glad," for "before Abraham was, I AM." (John viii., 56-58.) He might have said the same thing concerning Isaiah and Malachi, and all the prophets by whom "God at sundry times, and in divers manners, spake in time past unto the fathers." (Hebrews, i., 1.) To every one the vision was not only one of glory, but of gladness.

This vision of Isaiah, as now brought before us, was very much like that of Malachi, which engaged our attention last week. To both it was the vision of "a great light," shining for those who walk "in darkness," and "dwell in the land of the shadow of death." Although its full consummation was distant from them in point of time, yet they saw it as clearly as if it were an accomplished fact, and spoke of it with the confidence of a great reality.

When Isaiah uttered this prophecy he was not addressing himself to a suffering and sorrowing people, and promising them deliverance from trouble. On the contrary, they were in great outward prosperity, wealth, and comfort. It was "in the days of Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah, Kings of Judah," that he fulfilled his ministry. (i., 1.) They ruled over "the Southern Kingdom," the capital of which was Jerusalem. Their combined reigns covered more than a hundred years, during fifty-two of which Uzziah sat upon the throne. (Second Chronicles, xxvi., 3.) Of every one of them, excepting Ahaz, the record is that they "did that which was right in the sight of the Lord." (Second Chronicles, xxvi., 4; xxvii., 2; xxix., 2.)

As a consequence they all prospered. The record of Uzziah especially is, "He sought God in the days of Zechariah, who had understanding in the visions of God—and as long as he sought the Lord, God made him to prosper." His army consisted of "three hundred thousand, and seven thousand, and five hundred, and made war with mighty power," so that his territory was greatly increased. New and more powerful instruments of war were invented and applied, commerce was extended—"and his name spread far abroad, for he was marvelously helped till he was strong." (Second Chronicles, xxvi., 5-15.)

Material prosperity, however, is not always, or even generally, a sign of acceptance with God. Men may—as these Kings did—do many things that are "right in the sight of the Lord," and yet not be "righteous" in His sight. It is "right" to be prudent, industrious, enterprising, and courageous, but none of these things necessarily bring any one into fellowship with God. On the contrary, they often hinder it. Even Uzziah was not righteous, however wise and prudent and successful he may have been. He was one of those that "have no root, which for a while believe, and in time of temptation fall away." (Luke, viii., 13.) His conduct was more the result of the influence of Zechariah, than of any real fellowship with his Maker.

A LOW SPIRITUAL CONDITION.

So, with all this outward, material prosperity, there was—as in the days of Malachi—a great spiritual declension. This low spiritual condition troubled Isaiah, as it did Malachi. As the prophet of God, therefore, he could only cry out as one utterly amazed, "Hear, O heavens, and give ear, O earth: for the Lord hath spoken: I have nourished and brought up children, and they have rebelled against me. The ox knoweth his owner, and the ass his master's crib: but Israel doth not know. My people doth not consider." (i., 2-4.) Their religious services were abundant, but they were formal—without heart and without power. The multitude of their sacrifices and the offering of incense were vain oblations and an abomination to the Lord. (i., 11-15.) Therefore, they were "in darkness," and "in the shadow of death."

The dreadfulness of this spiritual condition the prophet set before them by the condition of material affairs in the Northern Kingdom. The material condition they could easily understand and appreciate. It would also surely come upon them if they did not repent. Concerning them the prophet declares that before his own new-born son, "Maher-shalal-hash-baz," shall be old enough to "have knowledge to cry, My Father, and My Mother, the riches of Damascus and the spoil of Samaria shall be taken away before the King of Assyria," (viii., 3-4.)

Almost while he was speaking the army of Assyria was preparing to descend upon that doomed country. Everywhere a fearful apprehension was beginning to settle upon the people. The most northern provinces of the Northern Kingdom were Dan, on the east of the river Jordan, and Naphtali and Zebulun, on the west. In these tribes the first shock of battle would be felt. Then it would extend down the banks of the Jordan, throughout the whole of "Galilee of the nations." (v., 1.) Long before this—in the time of King Asa—these provinces had, comparatively, been "lightly afflicted" when "Ben-hadad sent the captains of the hosts which he had against the cities of Israel, and smote Ijon, and Dan, and Abel-beth-maachah, and all Cinneroth, with all the land of Naphtali." (First Kings, xv., 20.)

But in a very few years God "did more grievously afflict" the same region, when, "in the days of Pekah, King of Israel, came Tiglath-pileser, King of Assyria, and took Ijon, and Abel-both-maachah, and Janoah, and Kadesh, and Hazor, and Gilead, and Galilee, all the land of Naphtali, and carried them captive to Assyria. (Second Kings, xv., 29.) Still "more grievously" did He afflict it a few years later, in the reign of Hoshea, the successor of Pekah. Then "Shalmanezar took Samaria and carried Israel away into Assyria, and placed him in Halah, and in Habor by the River of Gozan, and in the cities of the Medes" (Second Kings, xvii., 6.) Then Israel was blotted out from being one of the nations of the earth. Those were the days of "trouble and darkness, dimness of anguish" (viii., 21,) which the prophet foresaw.

THE SINNER AND HIS MAKER.

This physical condition of fearful apprehension on account of sin, he used to depict the spiritual condition of his people. It is the condition of the sinner in every age, when confronted with his sins as he stands in the presence of his Maker. Then he is filled with a far more solemn fear than any people ever had as they watched the approach of an invading army. When he realizes the exceeding sinfulness of sin, and that he is covered with it as with the foulest leprosy, in the sight of a holy God to whom he must give account, and that he stands condemned by His righteous law, all is dark and hopeless before him. He can see no light or way of escape. All of his efforts to make himself better only seem to make him worse and to aggravate his condition. He literally dwells "in the shadow of death." But it is to just such that the Gospel of the birth of Christ is sent.

At one of the McAll meetings in France a man and his wife were noticed as regular and attentive listeners. For many nights they seemed absorbed in all that they heard. But after awhile their seats were vacant. The good pastor sought them out and learned the reason. "Oh," said the man, "I thought I could find peace and rest in your meetings. But when I heard you explain the Scriptures, and I saw my sins in the light of God, they grew black and black and black. They did leap and mount. They crushed me. I could not bear it. Instead of peace I found torment. I cannot go again."

With all faithfulness and love, the good pastor showed him that it was consciousness of sin that troubled him, and not the Gospel; that "God commendeth His love toward us, in that while we were yet sinners, Christ died for us." (Romans, v., 8.) He was prevailed upon to return to the meetings, and soon he that "sat in darkness saw great light." (Matthew, iv., 16.) Unto him a Child was born and His name was "Wonderful, Counsellor, the Mighty God, the Everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace." In Him he found rest.

The graciousness and gladness of this vision of Isaiah is much more clearly unfolded in the "Revised Version" than in that of King James. It says that in it he is looking at those who, turning away from "the law and the testimony," are seeking God in some other way, or comfort from some other source. "There is no morning," he says—not even the glimmering light which precedes the rising of the sun—"for them. They shall look unto the earth, and behold, distress and darkness—the gloom of anguish—and into thick darkness they shall be driven away." Revised Version, viii., 19-22, R. V.)

Even for them, however, the prophet sees a door of hope as he goes on to say: "But there shall be no gloom to her that was in anguish. In the former time he brought into contempt the land of Zebulun and the land of Naphtali, but in the latter time, hath He made it glorious, by the way of the sea, beyond Jordan, Galilee of the nations. The people that walked in darkness have seen a great light; they that dwelt in the land of the shadow of death, upon them hath the light shined. Thou hast multiplied the nation, Thou hast increased their joy; they joy before Thee according to the joy in harvest—as men rejoice when they divide the spoil. For the yoke of his burden, and the staff of his shoulder—the rod of his oppressor—Thou hast broken as in the day of Midian"; as when Gideon, with his 300 men scattered the host of the Midianites and slew Oreb and Zoeb, their two Princes, (Judges, vii.) "For all the armor of the armed man in the tumult, and the garments rolled in blood," shall be taken away as things of no value, and "shall even be for burning—for fuel of fire," (ix., 1-6, R. V.)

THE BIRTH OF CHRIST.

And all this bringing in of light, all this increase of joy, all this triumphant victory over enemies would be the result of a most amazing fact. It would be, the prophet says, "for," or because, "unto us a child is born." Evidently this "child" would be of no ordinary parentage, and his career would be marked by no ordinary characteristics. But it was more than seven hundred years before the mystery was made clear. Then this "child" in the person of Jesus of Nazareth "came and dwelt in Capernaum, which is upon the sea coast, in the borders of Zebulun and Naphtali," and the prophecy was literally fulfilled: "the people which sat in darkness saw great light, and to them which sat in the region and shadow of death, light" sprang up. (Matt., iv., 13-16.) But it was not for them alone. It reached even to that "great multitude" which John saw in his vision at Patmos. (Rev., vii., 9.)

Moreover, all this should be "for" or because "unto us a son is given"—not merited but "given"—the "Son of Man" in truth, but also "The Son of the Highest." Luke, i., 32.) "The Word" which was "in the beginning" with God, and "was God" John, i., 1.) "from everlasting, or ever the earth was" (Prov., viii., 23.) "was made flesh, and dwelt among us." (John, iv., 14.) When He was born, angels from Heaven proclaimed Him as "a Saviour, which is Christ, the Lord" (Luke, ii., 11.) and the Holy Ghost said, "Thou shalt call His name Jesus, for He shall save His people from their sins," and "Emanuel, which being interpreted is, God with us." (Matt., i., 21-23.)

In Him every poor, trembling sinner who sits in darkness can find light and life. He is God's free gift to a rebellious and condemned world, for it is written, "When the fullness of time was come, God sent forth His Son, made of a woman, made under the law, that we might receive the adoption of sons," (Gal., iv., 4-5.)

Now, the great characteristic of this "Child" that was to be born and of this "Son" that was to be given, the prophet says, is "the government shall be upon His shoulder"—not the government of any one particular nation, but of all the nations of the world. "For the Father judgeth no man, but hath committed all judgment unto the Son; that all men should honor the Son, even as they honor the Father. For as the Father hath life in Himself, so hath He given to the Son to have life in Himself; and hath given Him authority to execute judgment also, because He is the Son of Man." (John, v., 22-27.) Every man will be judged according to his relation to Him.

No wonder that to Him is given a name "far above all principality, and power, and might, and dominion, and every name that is named, not only in this world, but also in that which is to come." (Eph., i., 21.) For "His name shall be called—Wonderful, Counselor, The Mighty God, The Everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace." (Verse 6.) "That at the name of Jesus every knee should bow, of things in heaven, and things in earth, and things under the earth; and that every tongue should confess that Jesus Christ is Lord, to the glory of God the Father." (Phil., ii., 10-11.) "Of the increase of His government and peace there shall be no end, even forever. The zeal of the Lord of Hosts will perform this." (Verse 7.)

This is the blessed Gospel of Christmas.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What is said of the eternal existence of "The Sun of Righteousness," spoken of by Malachi?

In what respect was this vision of Isaiah like that of Malachi?

When did Isaiah fulfill his ministry, and what was the condition of the people he addressed?

Are things that are "right in the sight of the Lord" always "righteous" things, and how is it illustrated in the case of Uzziah?

What was the spiritual condition of the people in the time of Isaiah, and how was the fearful result of this condition set before them?

What were the most northern provinces of "the Northern Kingdom," and how were they "lightly afflicted"?

How were they "more grievously afflicted"?

How did the apprehension of these evils set forth the condition of the awakened sinner, and how is it illustrated?

How is this vision of Isaiah told in the Revised Version?

Of what would all this promised light and joy be the result, and what is said of the "Child" to be born?

What is said of this "Son" to be given, and why can every sinner find life in Him?

What is said to be His great characteristic, and what will be its effect?

What position does the name of Jesus give Him—what is its purpose—and what is to be the duration of His kingdom?

The Rev. J. K. Smyth's Sermons.

"The Church of God" will be the subject of the Rev. Julian K. Smyth's sermon at the vesper services in the New Jerusalem Church, East Thirty-fifth Street, near Park Avenue, to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. During the service will be sung Garrett's "Prepare Ye the Way of the Lord" and "Lovely Appear" from Gounod's "Redemption." In the morning Mr. Smyth preaches on "The Scarlet Thread; or, The Sign of the Divine Forgiveness."

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W. C. WHITNEY IN A NEW FIELD.

Reported that He, with Widener and Elkins, Will Build Opera House.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.—The statement is made here that P. A. B. Widener and William L. Elkins, the traction men, and William C. Whitney, the New York capitalist, have secured the controlling interest in the stock of the famous Academy of Music, at Broad and Locust Streets, and will erect a new opera house on the site of the present building.

OBJECT TO JEWISH HOSPITAL.

Incorporation of Emanu-El Hospital and Dispensary Disapproved.

ALBANY, Dec. 15.—The State Board of Charities has disapproved the incorporation of the Emanu-El Hospital and Dispensary of New York City, against which many protests were raised, principally on the ground that, so far as the Jewish community on the east side is concerned, there is no need for such an institution. Among the protestants were Dr. J. H. Byrne, Chairman of the Committee on Charities and Legislation of the New York Medical League, and Dr. Sturgis, Secretary of the same committee.

HUNTER ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Fell Down Stairs, Discharging Shotgun Into His Body.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 15.—A dispatch from Gouverneur, St. Lawrence County, says:

Stephen Burtis, aged fifty-five, was about to start on a hunting trip this morning when he fell down stairs and the shotgun which he was carrying was discharged. The load of buckshot entered his abdomen and he died in a few moments.

He carried an insurance policy for $5,000.

YALE GETS MARSH ESTATE.

Contest Instituted by R. H. Waters, Nephew of the Testator, Withdrawn.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 15.—The contest instituted by Robert H. Waters of Newburyport, Mass., against the will of his uncle, the late Prof. Othniel C. Marsh of Yale University, has been settled.

A formal decree was entered in the Superior Court by Judge G. W. Wheeler today approving the will, by which the entire estate, involving between $75,000 and $100,000, goes to Yale University. Waters's contest was voluntarily withdrawn. Waters claimed in his suit that the deceased had been unduly influenced by Yale University.

BISHOP SUED FOR SLANDER.

Missionary Returned from India Brings Suit for $50,000.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 15.—Dr. Salleni Armstrong-Hopkins, a returned missionary from India, who came to Syracuse a year ago, has brought an action for $50,000 damages against Bishop J. M. Thoburn of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for alleged slander. She has retained Attorney Hancock as counsel, and her brother, J. Z. Armstrong, who instituted the action, will assist. Mr. Armstrong says that he served papers on Bishop Thoburn before the latter sailed for Africa.

Dr. Armstrong-Hopkins went to India thirteen years ago, and after seven years of evangelical and medical work returned to this country. Upon leaving India she withdrew from membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The evidence to be submitted is said to be largely in the handwriting of the Bishop, and will fill three large volumes.

Killed by Jumping from a Window.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 15.—Dr. Charles C. Howland of this city was found bleeding and unconscious on the ground here early to-day, having jumped through a second-story window. He died at the hospital later. The watchman in the Banigan Building says that he found Dr. Howland intoxicated on the eighth floor of the building last evening, and not wishing to turn him into the street in a helpless condition the watchman locked him in a vacant room on the second floor. That was the last seen of him until he was found dying under the window.

Connecticut Water Famine Continues.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Dec. 15.—South Norwalk, like many other cities in the State, is short of water, and stringent measures are being taken to husband the scanty supply now on hand. The recent rains have helped out somewhat, but the danger of water famine is by no means past. The cities have a serious problem confronting them.

Penitentiary Building Burned.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 15.—Fire at the penitentiary this afternoon consumed the manufactures building and caused a loss to building and contents amounting to between $75,000 and $100,000. All the prisoners are reported to have escaped injury.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ADAMS CHAPEL, UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary, 700 Park Av.—Sunday afternoon service at 4:30 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, N. Y. All are welcome.

ALL ARE INVITED TO METROPOLITAN TEMple, 7th Av. and 14th St.—Dr. Cadman will preach morning and evening; large choir will sing; meetings every night; to-night, concert for the people, free.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, UNITARIAN, 4TH AV. and 20th St., Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, Pastor.—Sunday school, 10 A. M. Rev. John W. Chadwick will preach at 11 A. M. The public cordially invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AVENUE and 60th Street.—Service 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. R. Heber Newtown will preach in the morning.

AT LENOX AV. UNITARIAN CHURCH, COR. 121st St., Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11; subject, "A Good Word for God"; Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

AT CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, 57TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV., Rev. D. Asa Blackburn, pastor, preaches tomorrow; subject at 11 A. M., "Casting a Shadow"; at 7:45 P. M.

Rev. A. B. SIMPSON

will preach. Strangers cordially welcomed. All seats free.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES, Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St.—Evening, 7:45; address by a distinguished lady on "The Christian Faith of Illustrious Americans."

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MAD. AV. & 45TH ST., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; the pastor will preach.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th St.—Charles H. Eaton, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11, "The Star in the East," and at 7:45, "Marriage and Divorce." Evening service, "Gallic," repeated by request.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St., Rev. Howard L. Jones, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BROADWAY, 68th.—Madison C. Peters preaches 11, "Jephthah's Daughter, the Self-Sacrificing Woman"; 8, "Death in the Pot." A sermon in G sharp to students and young men generally. Welcome.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street.
Henry Van Dyke, Pastor.
Services Sunday, Dec. 17.
Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, D. D., President of Union Theological Seminary, will preach at 11 A. M.
Rev. James M. Farr, Jr., at 4:30 P. M.
Sunday School, 9:45 A. M.
Young Men's Bible Class 10 A. M.
Weekly evening Service Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, Corner Broadway and 34th St.
Regular services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The Pastor, Rev. Chas. E. Jefferson, D. D., will preach morning and evening; at 4 P. M., Song Service; Cecilia Bradford Trio. Address by William H. Fogg, Esq., at 5 P. M., Bible Class conducted by Wm. H. Thomson, M. D.; prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 21ST ST., Rev. J. Lewis Parks, S. T. D., Rector.—Holy communion, 8 and 10 A. M.; morning prayer, sermon, and holy communion, 11 A. M.; evening prayer, 8 P. M.; choral service and sermon, 8 P. M. The rector will preach morning and evening.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 113th St.—Sunday, Dec. 17, 9:30 A. M., morning prayer; 11 A. M., ordination of priests, Bishop Talbot officiating; 4 P. M., choral evensong.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 220 Amsterdam Av., Between 70th and 71st Sts.—Rev. William Lloyd will preach; morning, "What Can We Know of the Soul?" evening, "The Poem of the Weavers and the Loom."

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av., Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor, will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and at 8 P. M. Sabbath school at 3 P. M. Christian Endeavor Monday at 8; devotional meeting Wednesday at 8.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. AND 10th St., Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector. Rev. Lester Bradner, Jr., Officiating. Morning service, 11 A. M. Rev. Dr. George W. Douglas will preach. Children's service, 4 P. M. Musical service, 8 P. M. Anthem, "Jesu, Word of God Incarnate"..... Mozart Offertory, "The Holy Child"..... Parker Tidings in this church are free.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, 51st St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Aves. Dr. Crosby preaches, 11 A. M., "Only a Dream." Lecture on "Prince Hal" at 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, FIFTH Av., Above 45th St., Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer, sermon by the rector; 4 P. M., evening prayer, sermon by the Rev. John Wilmer, A.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 28TH St. and 9th Av., Rev. S. D. Hoskins, D. D., Rector.—Morning service, 10:45; choral evensong, 7:45; Rev. William J. Eberhard will preach; special music.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34TH ST., CORner Park Av.—Services 11 A. M., Dr. Minot J. Savage will preach; subject: "Ethics of the World-Situation: or, England in South Africa and America in the Philippines." Sunday school, 10 o'clock, in Chapel, entrance Park Av. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, EAST 35th St., Between Park and Lexington Aves., the Rev. JULIAN K. SMITH, Pastor.—Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. Church service, with sermon, 11 A. M. Subject of Pastor's sermon: "The Scarlet Thread in the Window; or, The Sign of the Divine Forgiveness." Vesper services at 4 P. M. The Pastor will preach a sermon on "The Christ of God."

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 6 E. 29th St.—Communions, 7 and 8 o'clock; choral celebration, 10:30; sermon by Dr. Houghton; choral evensong, 4 o'clock; two anthems.

CHURCH OF ZION & ST. TIMOTHY, WEST 57th St., between 8th and 9th Aves., Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L., Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning service. Sermon by the rector.
8 P. M.—Evening service under auspices of the Actors' Church Alliance. Sermon by the rector. Subject: "Expression and Inspiration." Every one cordially welcome.

DR. R. S. MACARTHUR

preaches in Calvary Baptist Church, West 57th St., near 6th Av. Services, 11 and 8.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 46, 22e RUE ouest.—Services religieux en diamanche à 10h. ½ du matin et à 8h. du soir. Rev. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Advent, 2,207 Broadway, Above 83d St., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Service, 11 A. M. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELIST E. E. FRANKE.

Chickering Hall, 5th Av. and 18th St. Sunday evening, 8 o'clock, subject,
"PROTESTANTISM TRUE AND FALSE."
Questions answered. Admission free.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46th St., Rev. W. S. Richardson, Assistant Minister.—At 11 A. M. the Rev. A. J. F. Behrends, D. D., of Brooklyn, will preach. At 8 P. M., preaching by the assistant minister; prelude by Mr. Harry Rowe Shelley at 7:30 P. M.; Bible school at 9:45 A. M.; prayer meetings Monday and Friday evenings at 8.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St.—Services Sunday, 17th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Rev. Francis L. Patton, D. D., President Princeton University, is expected to officiate. Sunday school and adult Bible classes meet at 9:30 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 127-143 West 45th St., Between 6th and 7th Aves.—Christian Science service Sundays at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barrard, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 2:30 P. M., singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoe solicited.

HENRY FRANK.

Church of New Thought, Carnegie Lyceum, 57th St., 7th Av.—11:30, "Inspiration"; prelude, "Religious Paradoxes."

HUGH O. PENTECOST,

64 Madison Av., near 27th St., Sunday 11 A. M. Subject, "Punishment."

JACOB A. RIIS,

Author of "HOW THE OTHER HALF LIVES."
Illustrated Address to Men Exclusively,
"THE BATTLE WITH THE SLUMS"
West Side Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, 318 W. 57th St., near 8th Ave., Sunday, 4:30 o'clock. Miss Loella Phillips, contralto. All men welcome.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, COR. 31st St.—Services 11 A. M., Pastor, Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., will preach; 4:30 P. M., Assistant, Rev. William S. Morgan, Ph. D., will preach.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 53d St., Howard Agnew Johnston, D. D., and John E. Bushnell, D. D., Pastors.—Services Sunday at 11 A. M., Challenge Divine, sermon by Dr. Bushnell. At 8 P. M. Dr. Johnston will preach on "A Defense of Theism."

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Madison Av., Corner of 24th St.—Sabbath services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., will preach. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D.—Services at Lenox Hall, southwest cor. 63d St. and Broadway. Morning Service at 11. Sunday School, 12:15. Christian Endeavor Service at 4 P. M.

MARBLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29th St. and 5th Av.
Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning—Subject: "A Popular Delusion."
Evening—Subject: "Barabbas."

FIFTH AV. COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 6th St. and 5th Av.
Rev. Donald Sage MacKay, D. D., Minister. Morning worship at 11 o'c. Evening worship 8 o'c. Dr. MacKay will preach at both services.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH.—Morning worship at 11 A. M.

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29 Av. and 7th St.
Rev. John G. Fagg, Minister.
Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c. Mr. Fagg will preach at both services.

WEST END COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb, Minister.
Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c. Mr. Cobb will preach at both services.

MARIE A. WALSH

Lectures to-morrow evening, 8:15, at rooms of Social Reform Club, 45 University Place, near 9th St. Subject, "Hygienic Law." Public invited.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON Square South.—The pastor, Edward Judson, will preach 10:45 and 7:30.

MORNINGSIDE BAPTIST CHURCH, 246 WEST 116th St., near 8th Av.—Pastor, Rev. D. A. MacMurray preaches 11 and 8, Tuesday, lecture by S. Z. Batten: Thursday, Evangelistic service. Mr. J. W. Stevens, a business man to business men, every other evening. Service at 8 o'clock.

MORAVIAN CHURCH, LEXINGTON AV. AND 30th St., Rev. H. A. Gerdsen, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M., third in Advent series, "The Song of Zacharias."

PLYMOUTH CHURCH,
(Brooklyn, near Entrance Brooklyn Bridge.)
Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis preaches at 10:30 and at 7:45.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.
REV. B. Q. DENHAM,
Hall, 125 W. 58th St.
10:45 A. M., "Increase or Decrease: Which?"
8:00 P. M., "Lives Great Through Courage."

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Broadway, Corner 73d St.
Rev. Samuel McComb, M. A., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening subject: "Dante's Divine Comedy," the second lecture in the course entitled "Helps to the Higher Life."

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE SUNDAY, Dec. 17th, 1899, at 11:30 A. M., at Carnegie Music Hall, Corner of 57th St. and 7th Av.—Lecture by Dr. Felix Adler; sub

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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FOURTEEN PAGES

AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

MR. M'KINLEY AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The review offered by Mr. SCHURZ, President of the Civil Service Reform League, of the policy of Mr. MCKINLEY toward the reform during the past year is all the more severe for the temperate and discriminating manner in which it is made. It derives especial authority also from the fact that Mr. SCHURZ, as Secretary of the Interior, during four years of peculiar difficulty and without any statutory sanction, applied the strictest provisions of the merit system to his office with recognized success. He cannot be dismissed as a theorist on this subject, and no official can with effect be quoted against his statement that the merit system is not only entirely practicable but that it is the only system under which the best service can be got and the political independence of the voters be preserved. Nor must it be forgotten that the league, through its President, has in the earlier days of Mr. MCKINLEY'S Administration, recognized very heartily the advanced ground taken by Mr. MCKINLEY and the excellent manner in which at first he sustained that ground. It would be to them and to all fair-minded men a source of the greatest satisfaction if the President had permitted them to maintain the same attitude.

The claim made in the President's message that the order of May 29 was made to improve the service and to remove good grounds for objection to the system will not stand the test of facts. The only way in which the service has been bettered is that a large number of places that had been filled in violation of the rules are taken out of the rules, and the vice of their irregularity has been removed by approving it. Otherwise the direct effect of the order has been to strengthen the hands of the spoils seekers and the spoils mongers, to promote political favoritism in appointments and promotions, to lessen the equality of opportunity in the service, and to add to the cost while diminishing the efficiency of it. The politicians are not likely to be deceived as to its effect on their privileges, and they have hailed it with delight, publicly and privately. They have, moreover, been encouraged by it to the resumption of evil practices that had previously been quite thoroughly checked. They have begun again to enlist the office holders in partisan work in the most open fashion, and they have resumed the annual levy on the salaries of the public employés. In the President's own State the collectors made their appeal not merely to the place holders at home but to those in all parts of the Union.

We are far from supposing that the course of the President in this matter has been dictated by wanton disregard for his pledges, which, nevertheless, he has distinctly broken. We have not the slightest doubt that it would have been much more agreeable to him to observe toward the reform the honorable attitude that he assumed at the start. But he has had much to contend with. New questions have been presented to him and great and doubtful tasks have been imposed on him. He has felt the pressing need of harmony in Congress, and especially among his own party. He has not felt strong enough to face opposition there, and he is not the kind of man that can directly overcome such opposition. He has believed it his duty to placate possible opponents and to reinforce his supporters by every means in his power. Unfortunately no means has been so effective as the distribution of spoils, and to accomplish this the rules had to be changed and the pledges had to be broken.

Had the President in the Spring of this year known that he had the country with him as thoroughly as it is now plain that the country is with him, we are persuaded that he would not have made the sacrifice of his personal consistency and of his convictions of real right in the management of the service that he has made. On the other hand, had he been forced to meet a powerful, intelligent, and active opposition party, ready and able to hold him to account for the violation of his pledges, he would have been stronger to overcome the spoilsmen in his own party. We regard the check he has inflicted on the progress of the principle of the public service as a trust as very unfortunate and in reality wholly unnecessary for the purpose he imagined he was serving. We have hope that as it is shown to him by the progress of events that he has erred he will correct his error and employ the great strength that he enjoys before the people to re-establish and complete that reform which he began by serving well.

MR. WILLIAMS'S PLAN.

We look with doubt and suspicion on the report that the joint resolution about the Philippines introduced by Representative WILLIAMS of Mississippi was "the result of consultation among a number of Democratic leaders in the House." There is a unity, coherence, and granitic solidity of fatuousness about the composition that stamp it as the work of one mind—undoubtedly the mind of Mr. WILLIAMS himself.

The resolution declares it to be the purpose of this Government to withdraw its land and sea forces from the Philippines upon the establishment of peace and the organization of a Government or Governments by the people of the islands, provided the Filipino Government or Governments agree to refund to us the $20,000,000 which we paid to Spain. They are to give us a naval station and coaling stations, free access for our merchandise and our missionaries. But for a period of ten years they are to surrender into our keeping "the entire question of their foreign relations" and to pay the expenses of any troops we may keep on Philippine territory at their request.

Here is organized trouble, calculated turmoil, and sure embroilment entered into with prepense and aforethought. The absolute control of domestic affairs is to be intrusted to the natives. The reins of government would pass into the firm hands of such safe and sagacious statesmen as AGUINALDO and his associates. Under their amiable and disinterested sway foreign residents would be robbed sweetly and with an attention to finish and thoroughness that would command critical approval even while it provoked violent reclamations. The Filipino Government would attend to the robbery as a part of the domestic affairs of the Government. As custodians of their foreign interests we should be responsible to the power whose citizen or subject had been despoiled.

For instance, a levy would be made upon a fat and prosperous German merchant for funds to buy gold whistles and for other budget purposes. His reluctance having been overcome by duress and hot irons and his coffers emptied into the Filipino Treasury he would go off to Berlin and make a prodigious fuss about it. Mr. WILLIAMS'S resolution is silent as to the policy to be pursued in such cases. We might pay the bill ourselves and send troops and ships to make the Filipino Government disgorge. We might at all times maintain a large standing army in Manila to keep the local government straight and protect life and property. Apparently we could not permit Germany herself to go and collect her bill, for the resolution declares that we pledge ourselves "to treat as an unfriendly manifestation toward the United States any foreign interference or aggression."

Power without responsibility is the philosophical basis of Mr. WILLIAMS'S Filipino Government. The natives are to have their fling under our protection. They are to be an independent nation save that we are to take charge of their foreign troubles and fight their wars. The cable communications from his allies in Washington which so long cheered the great soul of AGUINALDO probably no longer reach him in his mountain concealment. The news of the introduction of the Williams resolution will not be likely to give him any aid and comfort even if he gets it. The Government will therefore not be embarrassed by it. It is as a measure and test of the capacity of the Democratic leaders in opposition that the resolution is most interesting. Is this wild and reckless declaration, as crude in its phrases as it is impossible in its policy, the best they can do?

UNIFYING THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

It is probable that the Governor's commission will be able to recommend a simple plan for bringing the educational system of the State under one supervision and management. The differences that at one time threatened to arise between the Regents and the Department of Public Instruction are now in a fair way to be averted altogether, as it is understood that the plan under discussion is acceptable to both parties.

This plan was outlined before the commission by a committee of the Regents on Thursday evening. It is, in brief, to make the Chancellor of the University the chief executive educational officer of the State, adding to his present functions the duties now performed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. At the same time it is proposed to empower the Regents to pay the Chancellor a salary sufficiently liberal to attract an educator of eminent ability and National reputation.

No legislation is as yet proposed dealing with the composition of the Board of Regents. If their authority over the schools of the State is to be augmented it may be found necessary to consider some changes in the law governing their appointment and term of office. They are at present the only officers of the State who are chosen for life. A merely ornamental office to which election is bestowed as a compliment or as a graceful recognition of party service or kind treatment at the hands of newspaper editors may without harm to the body politic be impressed with a life tenure. There is some question whether it is wise to make life elections irrevocable, during the decent behavior of the incumbent, to an office where real work is to be done and decisions to be taken in important matters? At the same time the term, if it is fixed at a given number of years, should not be made short. If Regents were elected for three or four years the place would almost certainly become the subject of partisan interest and intrigue. The schools must be kept altogether out of politics.

Independent of any reorganization of the Board of Regents, the plan for unifying and consolidating the educational system will doubtless commend itself to instructed public opinion. Either the Chancellor or the Superintendent is at present a superfluous functionary. To combine the duties of the two offices and intrust them to the Chancellor would remove the possibilities of friction incident to dual control and would dispense with useless and duplicated machinery. It would also give the Regents a more intimate relation to the school system, enhancing the value and dignity of the office.

THE LONG ISLAND TUNNEL.

Some six months ago the company formed to construct a tunnel under the East River to connect with the Long Island Railroad applied to the Aldermen and the Council for the franchise which those bodies are authorized to grant. No action has been taken on the application and the delay is hindering a project of great public utility which can be carried out without the expenditure of a dollar of the taxpayers' money and with great enhancement of the taxable property of the city.

This tunnel will open up rapid transit in the most direct and advantageous manner. It will provide ample means for transferring large numbers of passengers from the heart of the down-town business district in Manhattan to the City Hall, in Brooklyn, in six minutes; to the present terminus of the Long Island Railroad, in the centre of a large residence district, in twelve minutes, and so on out through the territory traversed by the railroad as far as Jamaica, in twenty minutes. There is almost no limit to the population that can thus be brought within easy and prompt communication with the business part of Manhattan.

The plan has been carefully made, and its designers are entirely sure of its success. As a practical experiment in the use of tunnels for rapid transit it would have great value, and it can be conducted wholly at private expense. Since the Aldermen are ready to expend $50,000 for an investigation of precisely the same sort of work, it would seem much more sensible to permit the experiment to be made by the tunnel company.

BETTER BUY IT.

It is difficult to make out, from the Washington dispatches, just what the status of the negotiations is for the transfer of the Danish island of St. Thomas, or whether they are even properly to be described as negotiations. The latest and the most credible form in which the rumors reach us is that Denmark has offered us the island for three millions, coupling the offer with some kind of intimation that Germany stands ready to buy it if we do not care to go into the transaction.

The natural comment of the uninformed is that it would be a violation of the Monroe Doctrine for any European power to acquire the island, or rather the islands, for it is to be assumed that Denmark means to get rid of all her "holdings" in the West Indies, and that St. Croix and St. John are to go with St. Thomas. But there is absolutely nothing in this view. The transfer of an island from one European power to another would have no bearing whatever upon the contention we have been maintaining for three-quarters of a century that European monarchies should not be suffered to "extend their system" on this side of the ocean. Of course Germany was not in the contemplation of the framers of the doctrine, for the reason that it did not exist. And no more was Prussia, which did exist, but which had not shown the slightest outreachings in the direction of becoming a "world power."

Things have altered a great deal since. A "swap" between two European monarchies for the possession of a West India island does not come within the scope of the admonition of MONROE. But we have always reserved the right to object to such a swap when our interests were even remotely threatened by it. We have repeatedly recognized the difference between a "weak holder" of Cuba, such as Spain, and a strong holder, long before the time when we determined that the Spanish tenure of Cuba was a nuisance which we were bound to abate. The possession of St. Thomas by Denmark is one thing. The possession of it by Germany would be quite another. Our relations with Germany are excellent. It is our desire and interest to keep them so. Therefore it is our desire and interest that Denmark should not transfer her possessions in the West Indies to Germany. We are quite willing to have them remain in the possession of a quiet and stationary landlord, but we could not "view with indifference" the passage of them into the possession of an aggressive and militant power. So long as King Log chooses to hold on to them, all right. But really we cannot allow him to transfer them to King Stork.

This is the crux of the situation, as we believe the situation will be viewed by the considerate part of the American people. We do not any longer require the harbor of Charlotte Amalia, upon which our naval officers have for a generation been casting longing eyes. We have much better harbors in Ponce and San Juan de Puerto Rico, as we had occasion the other day to point out. But if Germany wants St. Thomas, then we want it more. And very possibly the easiest and cheapest method of settling the question would be for us to buy it at the Danish price.

The objection may at once occur to many readers that, if we undertake to acquire all the West India islands which the present owners find to be in the nature of liabilities rather than of assets, we shall not lack for offers. But this objection is not so serious as it seems. There being no longer any Spanish West Indies, there remain England and France. England is not in the least likely to sell her possessions to a customer who, however inconvenient a neighbor he might be to us, would be a far more inconvenient neighbor to her. As for France, it is necessary only to imagine the effect upon the Corps Législatif of a proposition on the part of the Government to dispose of Guadeloupe and Martinique to the German Government to see that there is no danger in that direction. And, behind all, there is the evident fact that, by the simple act of putting on a fraction of a cent differential duty in favor of sugar grown in American possessions, we could make all the sugar-growing islands prosperous at a stroke and stir their inhabitants up to emulation which should be the first to take advantage of our bounty. We do not undertake to say whether Mr. MCKINLEY'S free trade principles are as yet too inveterate to withstand a temptation like that. It is only necessary to point out that we have always the possibility of such an arrangement "up our sleeves" in discussing the future of the West Indies, and that, if we established such a preference for their products, the nations which pay bounties upon the export of beet sugar would have estopped themselves from making any objections.

BRIDGES AND TUNNELS.

From a purely sporting point of view, it is to be regretted that the meeting of the Board of Estimate did not take place yesterday. Both the Mayor and the Controller have caused it to be understood that they were, in the language of the Southwest, "looking for each other." If the proposal to appropriate money for preliminary investigation into the cost and practicability of a tunnel to South Brooklyn had come up, no doubt a lively altercation would have taken place. And the question could not have been prevented from coming up, in view of the resolutions both of the Board of Public Improvements and of the Municipal Assembly in favor of the appropriation.

And yet it is a matter for public congratulation that the meeting was not held. The necessary delay, before the subject can be brought up officially, will enable the disputants to cool down and to discuss the subject from a public and not from a personal point of view. The Mayor owes it even more to himself than to the Controller to make an apology for the imputation which at the last meeting he made upon the Controller's motives, an imputation which is saved from being outrageous only by being so conspicuously silly. And at the same time the Controller will have had time to form, it is to be hoped, a disposition to express his regret for imputing to the Mayor, as he has done in a published statement, an undue interest in the development of Queens County at the expense of Kings. When the smoke of this personal controversy has cleared away, each of the controversialists will be able to see more clearly that the question at issue is not one of personal sensibility but of grave public importance. It is to be hoped that they will both have the grace to treat it as such.

MAGIC SQUARE FOR 1899.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This square is composed of sixteen different numbers, which are so arranged that, added vertically, horizontally, or diagonally, the sum in each case is 1899:

461	487	485	466
481	470	473	475
474	477	479	469
483	465	462	480

It has been claimed that a magic square composed of an even number of numbers, as sixteen, like the above, could not be formed that would add odd, as 1899, but four different numbers may be taken from the above square, forming fifty-two different combinations, and the sum in each case be 1899.

H. A. WOOD, Ph. D.
Hoboken, N. J., Dec. 13, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Knew What the Letters Meant.

Tommy—Mamma had a lot of things sent home C. O. D. to-day. What does C. O. D. mean?

Tommy's Father—"C. O. D." means "Call on Dad."—Philadelphia Record.

The Disappointed One.

A severe and elderly woman passed by with one of her kind. We caught only this fragment: "It seems to me some persons are born just to get the first reading of new books at the Athenæum."—Boston Journal.

The New Examination.

Miss Baltimore—How did your brother get along with his college entrance examinations?

Miss Pittsburg—He passed in rowing and football, but was conditioned in baseball and golf.—Judge.

He Could Do It.

Ginnet—President should have suggested in his message a remedy for this trust evil.

Furrit—Perhaps that's a pretty hard thing to do.

Ginnet—Nonsense! Any fool can do it; I'll show you how.—Philadelphia Press.

THE JANITOR.

From The Chicago News.

Bedad, th' Winther brings th' woe,
Ol'm called to ivery flat;
They're always yillin' down below
A-wantin' this an' that.

"Mr. Scully, won't you please
Come up to twenty-four?
And bring along a bunch of keys—
I can't unlock the door."

"Scully, we have frosen feet;
The mercury's down to one!"
"Scully, turn that awful heat!
We're melting down to run."

"Scully, answer right away!
Who cleaned my office out?
I miss a pen, an ad. display—
The ink is all about."

"Oh, Mr. Scully, run up! Rush!
A peddler made us floe;
I didn't want to buy his brush
And he made a face at me!"

A janitor cannot be beat,
He gets his weekly pay,
To bask beside the furnace heat
And puff his pipe of clay.

WOOD ON CUBA'S FUTURE

Says Optimists' Opinions Will Be Realized in the Island.

LAUGHS AT TALK OF REVOLT

Gomez, the New Governor Declares, Will Not Make Trouble—His Own Policy.

Major General Leonard Wood, who has been appointed Military Governor of Cuba, was at the Cambridge Hotel yesterday. To a TIMES reporter he said:

"I am going to Cuba to do the very best I can. I shall sail for Havana to-morrow to relieve Gen. Brooke. When he will start for home I do not know.

"I have never been in Havana, but I believe I shall like it there. As I understand it, there have been material improvements there in the matter of sanitation and the paving of streets.

"Gen Brooke angry at my appointment? Nonsense. Nothing in it at all. I did not expect to be sent to Havana so soon. Of course I had heard of my possible appointment, but I did not expect it to follow so soon on the heels of my nomination as a Major General.

"Affairs in Cuba are in a very satisfactory shape. All this talk about a possible revolution is moonshine. Business in all branches shows a material and steadily growing improvement. The natives appreciate it and are rapidly coming to understand that the United States is going to give the people of the island a government that will best benefit all concerned.

"Will Gen. Gomez cause trouble? Not a bit of it. The General is living in peace and quiet. I am satisfied that he will do nothing to cause trouble. Of course, there are men in Cuba, as elsewhere, who delight in creating dissensions, but they are in such a very small minority that they are not worthy of serious consideration.

"When will the railroad from Santa Clara to Santiago be built? I don't know. The Foraker resolution stands in the way, but I am satisfied that our Government will do all that it consistently can to promote the welfare of the Cubans. I know that it is my purpose to do all that is possible to benefit Cuba and its inhabitants, regardless of race conditions.

"Cuba has a brilliant future, and I believe the opinions of the greatest optimists will be realized.

"Mrs. Wood will not accompany me to Cuba just now. Unfortunately, she has not been very well of late, but I am hopeful that she will be able to join me next month. She did not accompany me to New York, as reported.

"I do not care to speak about what I did in Santiago. If any good has been accomplished, let it speak for itself. But I am going to Havana to do the very best that I can to improve all sorts and conditions."

CUBAN COMMENDATION OF WOOD.

Much Curiosity in Havana as to Significance of Change.

HAVANA, Dec. 15.—The Cubano to-day expresses great satisfaction at the approaching change in the Cuban side of the administration, asserting that the general opinion is also one of satisfaction, owing to the character of Gen. Wood, from whom good government is expected.

Much curiosity, however, is expressed as to the significance of the change, most people inclining to the view that Gen. Wood is considered in Washington the best man for the place. It is not expected that there will be any substantial change of policy.

The Society of Veterans and other organizations are preparing a great ovation for Gen. Wood on his arrival. His pronounced friendly feeling for the Cubans, as well as his record at Santiago, appeal strongly to popular favor.

Wood's Policy in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—In the discussion of Cuban affairs in the Cabinet today it was developed that Gen. Wood in taking command of the island as Military Governor would pursue practically the same course that he followed in Santiago Province. Capable and trustworthy citizens from time to time will be given positions of responsibility, and so gradually become identified with the civil administration. The rigor of military rule will be lessened as rapidly as the situation safely warrants.

CUBANS THREATEN SPANIARDS.

Troops at Manzanillo Kept Ready to Prevent Mob Violence.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Dec. 15.—Capt. Partello, commanding at Manzanillo, has had troops ready for immediate action since Dec. 8, when three prominent Spaniards, Señors Rodon, Mestre, and Ferrit, gave a banquet in honor of the arrival of friends from Spain. The Cubans claimed that the Spaniards were celebrating the death of Antonio Maceo, and a mob, led by the Mayor, attacked the house and demanded the expulsion of the offenders.

Capt. Partello intervened and restored order for the time being, but the mob returned daily until to-day, when the Spaniards, fearing violence, came to Santiago.

The Spaniards assert that they had no intention whatever of slighting the Cuban commemoration in honor of Maceo. They believe the mob leaders were endeavoring to cause trouble with the Americans and to stimulate an uprising.

Another lot of concealed arms has been captured near Guantanamo by the rural guard. A party of colored Cubans was preparing to distribute the weapons.

REMOVAL OF MAINE DEAD.

Bishop of Havana Waives Usual Cemetery Charge.

HAVANA, Dec. 15.—The Bishop of Havana has agreed to waive all cemetery charges in connection with the removal from Colon Cemetery of the remains of the victims of the Maine disaster.

Father Chidwick, Chaplain of the destroyed battleship, is indignant at a charge made by a local paper that the Bishop demands $5 for a permit to remove each body. This statement is absolutely false, as the Bishop is lending all assistance and facilities in the undertaking.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR REINTERMENT.

Remains to be Brought to Arlington on a Special Train.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen, having selected the place where the dead of the Maine are to be buried, is now making arrangements for the reinterment, substantially on the same lines as those followed in the case of the Santiago victims. The remains of the Maine victims will be brought by a special train directly from Fort Monroe to Arlington. They will be carried through Gen. Sheridan's Gate and placed in hospital tents pending the burial services, each casket covered with an American flag.

It is expected that the President, the members of his Cabinet, most of the army and naval officers in Washington, and a large number of persons will be present at Arlington when the final interment takes place, probably the last week in December.

Ex-Rough Rider Cassin Sentenced.

HAVANA, Dec. 15.—Lieut. of Police Cassin, at one time a bugler in the Rough Riders, who has been on trial for killing a Cuban Major, Martinez, has been sentenced to imprisonment for two years and four months and to pay the heirs of Martinez $1,000. Cassin has already been nearly a year in prison, and half this term will be deducted from the sentence.

Holland Boat to be Again Tested.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The Holland submarine boat is on her way to Washington to give an exhibition of what she can do before the Senate and House committees, when they are ready to witness a test. Engineers are here now, laying out a course for her on the Potomac. It is expected that the boat will be here Monday.

Admiral Schley at Bahia.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Admiral Schley in his flagship Chicago arrived at Bahia, Brazil, to-day.

CENSURE THE PRESIDENT.

Civil Service League Passes Resolutions on the Relaxation of Rules —Commends Gov. Roosevelt.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 15.—The National Civil Service League to-day closed its annual session after re-electing all the old officers and adopting resolutions, some which read in part as follows:

The league regards the order issued by the President on May 29 last, withdrawing several thousand places from the classified service and relaxing the rules intended to prevent evasions of the law, as the most unjustifiable backward step taken by the Federal Administration since the Civil Service law was passed. The injurious effects of this order have already been seen in the demoralization of many parts of the Federal service; the encouragement of the enemies of reform in their efforts to cripple the merit system, and secure a further relaxation of the rules, and the widespread distrust of the promises of the President and the party in power to enforce and extend the civil service law.

We also regret that the President has not yet fulfilled the assurances given by him to a committee of the league, of his intention to include in the classified service a much larger number of places than those withdrawn, but on the contrary has included none whatever. We venture to hope that such extensions may yet be made at no distant day.

We ask Congress to remove the legislative restriction upon the consolidation of Post Offices to the end that the department may apply the merit system in minor offices, where practicable, by making them branches of larger offices, and filling them from the clerical force therein. The withdrawal of fourth-class Postmasterships from the patronage would destroy the most formidable remaining bulwarks of the spoils system.

The league rejoices in the substantial progress made in civil service reform in the State of New York by reason of an effective reform law, and heartily commends Gov. Roosevelt for his distinguished public service in aiding to restore the merit system, which had been seriously impaired by his predecessor.

The league expresses its satisfaction at the action of Gov. Wolcott of Massachusetts in extending the classified service, and resisting the insidious attempt made to cripple the merit system in that State.

We confidently rely on public opinion to effect the ultimate extension of the merit system to all branches of our National, State, and municipal Governments.

Other resolutions were to the effect that the Indian affairs since the resignation of Cornelius N. Bliss have suffered from the ravages of spoilsmen, and it was charged that the Census bill providing for 3,000 appointments, was passed with a deliberate rejection of the competitive system.

WILL OF CHARLES POTTER.

Printing Press Maker's Estate Left Principally to Relatives.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 15.—The will of Charles Potter, President of the Potter Printing Press Company, who died at Plainfield two weeks ago, was admitted to probate in the Union County Surrogate's Court to-day. David E. Titsworth, his son-in-law; Arthur T. Gallup, and Horace W. Fish are named as executors.

Mr. Potter's idea of public benefactions was that they should be made in the lifetime of the giver. He therefore gave considerable money to various institutions before he died. In his will he makes a bequest to the Rev. Dr. A. H. Lewis of Plainfield, editor of The Sabbath Recorder, who was his pastor for many years, and leaves the house at West Sixth and Division Streets, Plainfield, to the Seventh Day Baptist Church.

The bulk of the estate is divided among his widow, three daughters, and the children of his eldest daughter, who is dead. There will be no change in the management of the printing press business. No schedule was filed with the will.

JUDGE F. W. KRUSE APPOINTED.

To Fill Supreme Court Vacancy in Eighth Judicial Department.

ALBANY, Dec. 15.—Gov. Roosevelt has appointed County Judge Frederick W. Kruse to the vacant Supreme Court Judgeship in the Eighth Judicial Department, made vacant by the appointment to a full term of Judge Truman C. White. Mr. Kruse was Judge of Cattaraugus County.

The Governor, in making the announcement, said that all of the candidates were of such unusually high capacity that it was a matter of regret to him that he could not have placed each and every one of them on the bench. If he had decided from a geographical standpoint he would have appointed former Judge Potter of Lockport, as Niagara County was the heavyweight in that respect.

The Governor stated that none of the candidates had withdrawn, but that Mr. Hotchkiss had asked him to appoint Mr. Clinton in case he made up his mind not to appoint him. (Hotchkiss.) The candidates in the field were William H. Hotchkiss and George Clinton of Buffalo, Fred W. Kruse of Olean, and Alva K. Potter of Lockport.

FALLS HEIR TO FORTUNE.

California Millionaire's Death Will Enrich Long Island Man.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Dec. 15.—Thomas H. Albin of this village has been notified by California attorneys that he is one of several heirs to a fortune of $2,000,000, left by a cousin named Louis Albin, who died about a year ago in California in his eighty-eighth year. Thomas H. Albin's share is said to be about $80,000.

Louis Albin, when a lad of fifteen, shipped on a whaling voyage, embarking from Sag Harbor, then the main whaling port on Long Island. Nothing was heard of him up to within a few years ago, when he wrote some relatives here and at Brooklyn saying he was living in California. He never married, and the property, which is said to consist of mining property and shares in a sugar refinery, is to be divided among his cousins.

MILLIONAIRE SETTLES A SUIT.

Pays $900 to Compromise a Physician's Claim of $10,000.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 15.—Attorneys for Dr. B. I. Robinson of McLean, who last March brought suit against G. E. Chambers of Cortland for services to the amount of $10,000, settled the claim with the defendant's representatives for $900.

The plaintiff claimed that the defendant's life, which he saved last September after the latter had attempted suicide, was worth $10,000 to the defendant's family and to the community at large, in view of the fact that the defendant was a millionaire. The case has been the most interesting one that has arisen in Tompkins County for several years.

KNIT UNDERWEAR COMBINATION

A Member Says that Prices Will Be Raised at Least 25 Per Cent.

There is to be a radical advance in the price of fleece-lined underwear. Just how great it will be will be decided at a meeting of the American Knit Underwear Association to be held in this city on Jan. 3. One of the members said last night at the Hotel Imperial that it would not be less than 25 per cent.

The American Knit Underwear Association has been formed with a capital of $10,000,000, and its object is to regulate and maintain the prices of the various grades of fleece-lined underwear. The officers chosen are: President—F. B. Harder, Philmont, N. Y.; Vice President—George W. Kavanaugh, Cohoes; Treasurer—W. A. Harder, Hudson; Secretary—A. A. Marvell, New York.

The organization takes in all the mills in this State from Hudson and Catskill on the South to Utica on the West. This includes Cohoes, Little Falls, Amsterdam, Herkimer, and other points in the Mohawk Valley.

MOVEMENT IN BOSTON STOCKS.

Standard Oil People, It Is Asserted, Are Buying Mining Shares.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—The Standard Oil people have, it is asserted in financial circles, averted a panic in Boston by buying 12,000 shares of Boston and Montana mining stock from A. B. Bigelow, and by agreeing to purchase 200,000 shares of United States Mining, which were in the hands of brokers. The situation was greatly disturbed by these things coming right after the Globe Bank's entanglement, and it is now believed that normal conditions will prevail.

The co-operation of Standard Oil people in these matters has enlisted Standard Oil money in the market, as is evidenced by the strength of copper shares to-day. Prices rebounded like steel released from tension. Sellers abstained from selling and bears prudently let the market alone. Cash buyers appeared, and the result was generally pleasing.

FILIPINOS LOSE HEAVILY IN FIGHT.

A Sergeant with 26 Men Defeats 400 Insurgents, Killing 26—Summary Punishment for Bandits.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The War Department received a cable message to-day giving the latest developments in the situation in the Philippines. The cablegram was as follows:

"Manila, Dec. 15.

"Negros reports Sergt. Alfred Roeder, Sixth Infantry, 20 soldiers, and 18 native police attacked 400 insurgents at Madrigal, Negros, this morning. No casualties. Enemy's loss, 26 killed and many wounded.

"Batchelor, Twenty-fourth Infantry battalion, reports on 7th inst. had an engagement at the junction of Magal and Rio Grande Rivers, Isabella Province, enemy leaving four dead and five mortally wounded in trenches. Our loss was one drowned and four wounded. Says he is in need of clothing, provisions, and money. Will reach Tuguegaro, Cagayan Province, shortly. Doubtless the navy relieved him yesterday.

"Four hundred and seventy-five Spanish prisoners arrived this morning, among them the sick at Vigan, numbering 120.

"Young, at Benguil, Northwestern Luzon, reports that his troops are still pursuing the remnant of insurgents, who have twenty-three American prisoners in their possession. Country exceedingly rough. Our men without shoes; still persistently pursuing. Few Spanish prisoners now in hands of insurgents, probably 1,000, mostly in south. Expect to effect their relief in a few days."

Isolated bands of bushwacking insurgents who are caught by our forces in the Philippines are likely to be summarily dealt with. At the Cabinet meeting to-day the matter was discussed at some length, and it was the general sentiment that the situation demanded vigorous treatment.

As long as the insurgents keep up a show of an army under a semblance of discipline they will be treated as prisoners of war when captured, but when they degenerate into isolated bands of marauders, harassing our forces by cold-blooded assassinations, it is the judgment of the officers in command in the Philippines and of the President and the members of the Cabinet that the situation demands summary action.

REBELS LEARN WAR SECRETS.

A Naval Officer Asserts that Filipinos Get Copies of Orders Even Before Their Delivery.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—A letter recently received from one of the officers of the United States ship Monterey at Manila, dated Nov. 3, says:

"The Princeton to-day was ordered to coal and go to some unknown destination. Great secrecy is maintained nowadays—even misleading statements are published in the papers. They do not fool the wily natives, however, who get information from the main source of orders.

"It is said, with reason for absolute belief, that spies have been caught with copies of orders which had not yet reached the person to whom they were addressed, and that detachments of soldiers ordered by telegraph to move have been ambushed in places where the insurgents could only have reached by being informed of the intended movements. Secrecy at present is more of a pretense than a reality."

RECRUITS FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

War Department Will Send One Thousand to Fill Regiments.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The War Department has arranged to send about 1,000 recruits to Manila to fill up the regiments which are running short on account of deaths, diseases, and discharges. The steamer Sumner is being transformed into a troopship at Norfolk, and will be used for transportation of these recruits, who are now being congregated at Fort Slocum, New York.

According to the present plan, the Sumner will sail from New York City on Jan. 15, and will make the trip to Manila by the Mediterranean and Suez route.

IMPRISONMENT FOR SOLDIERS.

Mr. Root Recommends Commutation of Condemned Men's Sentence.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Secretary Root has recommended commutation of the death sentence imposed by court-martial upon Corp. Dambofer and two other soldiers of the Washington volunteer regiment, who were convicted of attacks on Filipino women. The commutation recommended is imprisonment for twenty years. In making this recommendation Secretary Root states specifically that he is satisfied of the legality of the original sentences, although they had been questioned by military lawyers.

The Forty-sixth Arrives at Manila.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Gen. Otis notified the War Department to-day that the transports City of Sydney and Pathan, with the Forty-sixth Infantry Volunteers, arrived at Manila this morning. No casualties are reported.

Rails for Philippine Roads.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Gen. Ludington has just been notified of the safe arrival at Manila of the last shipment of railroad iron desired by Gen. Otis. The iron will be used in the repair and construction of railroads in Luzon. Twenty miles of rail were sent, being shipped aboard the various transports, in which it was used as ballast.

TO REDUCE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The Quartermaster General Is Releasing Chartered Ships.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Quartermaster General Ludington is rapidly reducing the expense for transports, and thus the daily expenditure by the Government of a large sum of money. All the troops intended for use in the Philippines excepting one regiment have been forwarded. When the last regiment was started the War Department was paying for forty transports at the rate of from $500 to $1,000 a day. Many of these vessels were frequently idle while waiting for troops to embark or to disembark, but the pay went right on, whether they were moving or at anchor.

In five weeks five large vessels have been released from charter. They are the Glenogle, Tacoma, Elder, Belgian King, and Zealandia. As it will be necessary, in the judgment of the War Department officials, to have vessels at command for transport service, nine vessels have been bought, and all the others will be released from charter. These purchased vessels are to be fitted up after the manner of the Grant, Logan, Thomas, Sedgwick, and other transports that have elicited the approval of Military Attachés of foreign Governments as being the best transports ever provided for any Government. In constructing these vessels the utmost care has been observed to make them comfortable, and, in the case of vessels to be used expressly for the transportation of animals, the method of fresh-air supply promises to overcome all former danger of suffocation of the animals in consequence of closed hatches during bad weather.

The Resolute Out of Commission.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.—The supply ship Resolute, now lying at League Island Navy Yard, was to-day placed out of commission. Capt. Kelly, the Resolute's commanding officer, has been ordered to New York for special duty. All the junior officers of the vessel have been ordered to Manila and about one-third of the crew has been assigned to the Dixie, the new training ship. Within a short time the Resolute will be offered for sale.

Wants a New Cruiser Charleston.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Representative Elliott of South Carolina to-day introduced a bill for the building of a new cruiser to be named the Charleston, to take the place of the cruiser of that name recently lost in the Philippines.

Cruiser New York to Sail To-day.

The armored cruiser New York, flagship of Rear Admiral Farquhar, commander of the North Atlantic Squadron, will leave the Brooklyn Navy Yard to-day and will go direct to San Domingo City. From there she will go to San Juan, Puerto Rico, and will cruise about in West Indian and adjacent waters until March 31, when she will come north to Hampton Roads.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The Marietta sailed to-day from Points De Galle, Ceylon, for Singapore, en route to Manila.

The Machias has arrived at Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo.

The Solace has arrived at Cavite.

The Essex has arrived at Port Mahon.

The Scindia is ordered into commission at Mare Island on the 21st instant. She will sail for Manila via Honolulu and Guam on Jan. 5.

KAISER RECALLS ATTACHE

The Military Representative at Paris Is Withdrawn.

DREYFUS CASE THE CAUSE

Attacks by the French Press Were Also Instrumental in Bringing About the Action.

BERLIN, Dec. 15.—Emperor William's intention to withdraw Major Baron von Suesskind, German Military Attaché at Paris, as cabled some time ago, has just been carried out. The event is considered of prime importance. His Majesty had become thoroughly disgusted with the attacks and insinuations of the Paris press regarding the activity of the German Military Attachés and with the numerous private and official reports which had reached him on the subject, bearing out, partially at least, the newspaper charges.

His keen sense of honor was aroused, especially as he considers that German officers, who are popularly regarded by their countrymen as above reproach in military matters, ought not to be expected to furnish to the home Government information inconsistent with a nice sense of honor.

This view the Emperor wants practically borne out. He met with determined opposition on the part of some of his principal military advisers, Gen. von Hahnke, Count von Schlieffen, and Count von Waldersee, but succeeded in having his own way. It goes without saying that the Dreyfus affair was the immediate cause of the order of withdrawal. A high Government official, when questioned on the subject to-day, did not deny this.

It is understood that the duties of all German Military Attachés are likely to be modified and brought more into consonance with modern ideas of gentlemanly honor, the Emperor hoping, moreover, that the example set by Germany will be imitated by other military powers, especially by France.

PARIS INSURANCE SETTLED.

Steamer Will Be Refitted and Re-enter American Line Service.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The difficulties connected with the insurance of the American Line steamer Paris, which ran on the rocks off the Manacles May 21 last, and was refloated July 11, have been settled. The vessel will be handed over to Harland & Wolff, at Belfast, for a thorough overhauling. When she resumes her place in the transatlantic service, a year hence, she will be rechristened after an American city.

The officials of the American Line here yesterday confirmed the cable report that an adjustment had been effected between the company and the underwriters in the case of the Paris. The vessel would be refitted, they said, but how long it would be before she would re-enter the company's service they could not say. Nor had they determined definitely that the vessel's name would be changed. Asked who her commander would be, they said that point had not been decided. Capt. Watkins would not, however, have the command.

EX-PRESIDENT DROZ DEAD.

The Swiss Statesman Expired Yesterday at Berne.

BERNE, Switzerland, Dec. 15.—M. Numa Droz, the distinguished Swiss statesman and former President of the Confederation, died to-day, in his fifty-sixth year.

M. Droz was born in the Canton of Neufchatel, Jan. 7, 1844, and was less than thirty-seven years old when he became President of the Swiss Confederation. He had been elected Vice President at the same time that Auterwert was elected President. A few days before the time set for his inauguration President-elect Auterwert committed suicide by shooting himself, at Berne, and Numa Droz became President in his place.

In 1864 M. Droz founded LeNational Suisse, which he conducted in the interest of Swiss Radicalism. Five years later he was chosen a member of the Grand Council, and in 1871 was appointed Director of the Department of Public Instruction. Later he directed successively the Departments of the Interior, of Agriculture and Commerce, and of Foreign Affairs, ultimately being chosen President of the Federal Council. He secured the enactment of the Swiss law regulating the protection of literary property, and was one of the negotiators of the Franco-Swiss commercial treaty, concluded in 1882.

THE POPE FEELS SLIGHTED.

Says He Was Entitled to a Place in The Hague Conference.

ROME, Dec. 15.—The text of the Pope's allocution at yesterday's Consistory is published to-day.

The Pontiff began by announcing the appointment of the Cardinals deputed to open the sacred door of the Roman Basilica at the commencement of the holy year. He said he could have wished that the Church enjoyed her former liberty in Rome, and that she might thus have been enabled to celebrate publicly the contemplated ceremonies with the solemn usages of bygone years.

The Pope then referred to the fact that the Vatican was not invited to send a representative to the Peace Congress at The Hague an omission which, he said, had been "censured by all impartial judges." The Czar, he continued, invited the representatives of the most powerful nations, with a view of establishing peace. Yet there was none more worthy of an invitation than the Pope, who had ever desired to attain justice, to make peace, and to prevent conflict—an office which, by the Divine will, was within the attributes of the Papacy.

The Holy See had desired a place in that conference, continued the Pontiff. One voice had obstinately opposed itself to this desire and had gained the point. It was the voice of those who, with the conquest of Rome, had deprived the Pope of his powers.

"What hostility," asked the Pontiff, "have we to fear from them when, even in the face of Europe, they do not hesitate to violate the sanctity of the rights and duties which naturally flow from apostolic powers? Nevertheless, whatever the future may bring, we should certainly never, by God's help, be found on the side of those who are afraid."

Peru's New Cabinet.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 15.—The new Cabinet, succeeding the Ministry which tendered its resignation Dec. 2, owing to the attitude of the Chamber of Deputies, is constituted as follows: President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Foreign Affairs—Dr. Rivaguero; Minister of Home Affairs—Col. Parra; Minister of Justice—Dr. Romero; Minister of Finance—Dr. Belaunde; Minister of War—Gen. Velarde; Minister of Public Works—Col. Zegarra.

Venezuelans Object to Silver.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Dec. 15.—The Chambers of Commerce, banks, and traders have energetically protested against the contract awarded to Upton of Warren, Ohio, for the coinage of 2,000,000 bolivars, the reason for this protest being that Venezuela has a gold standard.

Brasil Settles the Rothschild Loan.

RIO JANEIRO, Dec. 15.—The Government to-day paid the last installment of the Rothschild loan of 1897—two millions gold. The customs dues heretofore assigned for these payments will henceforth go to guarantee the fund of paper circulation.

Venezuelan States Favor Hernandez.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 15.—Mail advices just received here says the Venezuelan revolution is taking thorough hold, nearly all the States having declared in favor of Hernandez. The best informed claim there is no doubt of his final success.

Germany Loses by Tax Frauds.

BERLIN, Dec. 15.—Proof that the income tax in Germany operates with some difficulty is furnished by an official report from Hamburg showing that the Tax Collection Department has been defrauded of 2,500,000 marks within five years.

Distress in Famine-Stricken India.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15.—The distress in the famine-stricken districts is becoming more acute. About 2,250,000 persons have received relief.

AGAINST ASTORIA GRANT.

Council Opposes Resolution of the Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen at yesterday's meeting adopted this resolution:

Whereas, The State Land Board has practically decided to convey to the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company, for a trivial consideration, certain lands under water within the boundaries of Greater New York, and

Whereas, The papers are now in the hands of his Excellency, Theodore Roosevelt, Governor of the State of New York, for his signature. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, hereby protest against the conveyance of said lands to the said Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company, and respectfully request the Governor to withhold his signature from said conveyance.

When this resolution reached the Council a storm of opposition arose, a sufficient number of Brooklyn and Queens Democrats voting with the Republicans against it to cause its defeat. On reconsideration the measure was made a special order for 3:30 o'clock. Before that hour arrived Councilman Leich, who had led the attack on the resolution, moved an adjournment, and thus action was deferred.

PRESIDENT CRAM'S WARNING.

Says City Should Have All Under-Water Land in Its Limits.

President J. Sergeant Cram of the Board of Docks and Ferries, at the board's meeting yesterday, had something to say about the Astoria under-water land grant by the State Board. Mr. Cram said that it was time that the board asked the State Board to cede to the city all the land within the new city limits lying between high and low water, so that the same conditions shall apply to the newly added sections of the city as applied to the old city's territory.

He said that the State Board was continually ceding tracts to private individuals. In Brooklyn a very large portion of the river front was owned by private persons. All these rights of private persons would eventually have to be acquired by the city, but it would be at an enormous expense, as the grantees would ask many times as much as they had paid, as instanced in the case of the property on the East River, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second Streets, owned by the Consolidated Gas Company. The board had offered $150 a running foot for the property rights here, and the company asked $750. This property, President Cram said, the company had acquired at about $10 a running foot.

A representative of the Stuyvesant estate appeared before the board in the matter of the negotiations for the purchase of a bulkhead eighty feet long at the foot of Clinton Street. The Commissioners offered $200 a running foot, and the owners wanted $400. The board decided to ask the Corporation Counsel to institute proceedings to condemn the property.

WIFE MURDERER HANGED.

Offered to Help Erect the Scaffold on Which He Met Death.

ALBANY, Ga., Dec. 15.—W. J. Glazer was hanged here to-day for the murder of his wife in August last. Yesterday Glazer offered to help in the erection of the scaffold upon which he was executed, but his aid was not accepted.

WOMAN DRIVES AND WINS.

Mrs. Prindle's Skill Reverses Result in a Trotting Race.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 15.—Mrs. Jessie Prindle, wife of George Prindle, proprietor of Prindle's Hotel, on French Street, yesterday at the Highland Park track drove John Snedeker's trotter, Pine Knot, two half-mile heats against another trotter driven by a man.

The race was for the best two out of three heats, and Mrs. Prindle landed her horse a winner. The horses were hitched to pneumatic sulkies. The winning horse had been beaten just before by the same rival. The result did not please Mrs. Prindle, who claimed she could drive Pine Knot herself in such a manner as to beat the rival horse, and the match was made.

Mrs. Prindle drove the first heat in 1:10½ and the second a shade better, easily beating her opponent.

Mrs. Prindle formerly lived on a farm in Ohio. She is proud of her ability to drive on the track.

SHANGHAIED A BUSINESS MAN.

While Visiting a German Ship a Cincinnatian Was Carried Away.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.—Government officials are investigating the facts connected with the reported "shanghaing" of Arthur Quirk, a business man of Cincinnati, who was brought to this port yesterday on the British steamship Weehawken, from Hull. Quirk claims that while he was in Baltimore he was asked to visit an outward-bound German steamship and that he had been on the ship only a few minutes when she proceeded to Bremen, where he was landed three weeks afterward and told to leave at once. While at sea he was put to work painting the vessel, as he was unable to perform the duties of an able-bodied seaman.

Quirk managed to get to Liverpool and finally to Hull, where the United States Corsul took the matter up and induced Capt. Smith, the master of the Weehawken, to bring Quirk to Philadelphia. Commissioner of Immigration Rodgers has investigated the matter and will send a report to Washington. Quirk is said to be well connected in Cincinnati.

INSURANCE MAN KILLS HIMSELF.

Jumps from a Window While a Patient at a Baltimore Infirmary.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 15.—Henry C. Landis, Secretary of the Baltimore Board of Trade, and one of the most prominent insurance men of the city, committed suicide to-day at the Union Protestant Infirmary. He entered the infirmary two weeks ago as a patient of Dr. J. M. T. Finney and underwent a severe operation for abdominal trouble, from the effects of which, however, he was rapidly recovering.

His room in the infirmary was on the third floor, and he was constantly attended by a special male nurse, not on account of any suspicion that he might attempt to take his life, but because of the seriousness of his illness. He fell into a restful sleep about 4 o'clock this morning, and was apparently sleeping just before 7 o'clock. Then the nurse left the room for a few moments to prepare some medicine. Almost as soon as he was gone, Mr. Landis must have thrown up a window and jumped from it, for he was found immediately afterward on the bricks below. He was carried inside the building, where he was pronounced dead.

Mr. Landis was sixty-two years old, not married, and lived alone at 1,429 Bolton Street. The nearest relatives left by him are one brother and a niece. The latter is Mrs. Howard D. Feast of Washington.

VENEZUELANS SHOOT CAPTORS.

Four Taken at Trinidad Recover Their Arms and Escape.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, B. W. I., Dec. 7.—An extraordinary shooting incident has just occurred here. E. Pashley of the Customs Preventive Service at Trinidad left the station at Gasparillo in a rowboat with four men. At the Island of Patos, in the Gulf of Paria, they found a boat with the name "Atlas" painted on the stern. The crew claimed they were Venezuelans, and said they belonged to the boat Cannon. Being without the necessary clearance papers, Mr. Pashley ordered a search to be made, and four Winchester rifles, (all loaded,) a revolver, and a large quantity of cartridges were found.

Mr. Pashley ordered the seizure of the boat, and ran it upon the shore. The rifles were unloaded and the ammunition taken ashore. The Venezuelans were left on the embankment in charge of three customs boatmen, while Mr. Pashley, accompanied by one boatman, proceeded up the hill. They had not gone far when Mr. Pashley heard cries from the beach. He immediately returned and found that the Venezuelans had turned on their guard, had recaptured their rifles, and attacked the three boatmen, who were beaten off with butt ends. Mr. Pashley discharged his revolver, but without effect. The Venezuelans turned their fire upon Pashley and his assistant, shooting the first through the shoulder and inflicting some slight injuries to the foot of the assistant.

The Venezuelans succeeded in recapturing their boat and escaped. Mr. Pashley was removed to the Colonial Hospital at Port of Spain. The matter is being investigated by the authorities.

College Admission Requirements.—Nicholas Murray Butler, founder and President of the Teachers College, will discuss admission requirements in THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow (Sunday.) Order in advance to be sure of getting a copy. Sunday edition, 3 cents. All the news that's fit to print.—Adv.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

How thoroughly cosmopolitan in character New York City really is was noted by a gentleman who was one of a theatre party that went to see "Barbara Frietchie" the other evening and to supper at an ultra-fashionable resort afterward. "I am never much interested in theatre parties," said he, "but there was one that night that particularly attracted my attention because the hostess was a Japanese lady, and she was the first one I had ever seen, or at least the first one that ever attracted my attention. There were a dozen persons in the party, and, though there were two other men of Japanese birth besides her husband, she was the only woman of Oriental origin. What struck me was that she was as refined as any of her companions and as thoroughly at home as an entertainer as any of her companions could possibly have been. It was so at the restaurant, where her party happened to sit very near the one I was with. Her dress was in perfect taste from the American standpoint, being thoroughly up to date and of a richness and elegance that showed that she had studied American ways of dressing in only the most fastidious school. One could find nothing in her costume to criticise, for my wife said so, and she is a merciless critic. She was ready and witty in conversation and as jolly as if she had never heard or used any other language than English. It was the same with the three Japanese gentlemen of the party, who seemed from their conversation to be Americans to the tips of their fingers. I doubt if it would be very extravagant to say that one-half of the men in the crowded dining room, the greater proportion of whom were of American birth, could have taken lessons advantageously from these Orientals in some of those elegancies of deportment which are so often lacking in the busy American, who devotes so much of his time to business and so little to the graces that serve to make of him the perfect gentleman. I suppose I ought to have known better about our Japanese residents, but the fact is that the Chinaman has been to me the type of the Oriental, and I had never before been led to think of the elegant and polished people of a nation we are so apt to confound with our laundrymen."

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Yesterday was "fish day" for a lot of people, and it brought with it surprises to many a dinner table when fresh shad was served. Shad at this time of year and in such abundance that they may be purchased at markets that make no pretenses to keeping costly delicacies, are a novelty in even New York markets. The fish come from Florida, and have put in an unusually early appearance in the rivers of the East coast, where they are caught in gill nets set for other varieties of the finny denizens of those waters. Truth is, however, that they are not what an epicure would call good shad, for they are mostly bucks, it being altogether too early for the female shad to have her roe at all developed, and why they have taken to running into the bays thus early in the season is a mystery, therefore. Bones of a very exasperating size are prominent in the make-up of these early shad, and what there is of flesh lacks altogether the quality of even the Savannah River shad, which, as every lover of fish knows, is many removes from the Hudson River or Connecticut River fish as a table delicacy. As a novelty, however, shad in December found a ready market, and people who ordered it at the hotels and restaurants where it was on the bills of fare as a feature smacked their lips and pretended that they liked it.

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"Speaking about these handwriting experts of which we are hearing so much nowadays," remarked a man who was familiar with both handwriting—at the bottom of checks—and with politicians, as he chewed his toothpick after luncheon at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, "I know a man whose handwriting would fool them all. That is the State historian, Hugh Hastings. There isn't an expert on earth who would go on the witness stand and swear that a letter written by him and the signature attached to it were ever penned by the same person. The general run of Hugh's handwriting is about as rotund as is the body of the popular historian, but his signature is thoroughly different, as angular and picket-fency as any man ever wrote. If a fellow didn't know what that signature was he never in the world would guess that it was 'Hugh Hastings,' or was in any way related to him or his ordinary handwriting."

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"The funniest experience I've had in the last twenty-four hours was with a woman from the country on the last trip up," remarked a guard on the Sixth Avenue 'L' road yesterday. "I noticed her fidgeting about and in earnest conversation with another female friend, also from the country, as we were swinging around the big curve at One Hundred and Tenth Street. Just before we reached the One Hundred and Sixteenth Street station she came to me and asked as she pointed at the recently finished arch for the cathedral on Morningside Heights, 'I say, conductor, have they really begun building the Dewey Arch over on that hill there?'"

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Harlem has poolrooms, pawnbrokers, and at least one genius. The combination works together, and in a somewhat unusual fashion. The genius "plays the races" in a small way and carefully, preferring gambling to any more laborious method of making his living. His bets are usually confined to $2 or $3 on a race, and when he clears up $5 or so on a day's betting he is satisfied. He has as a reserve a one-hundred-dollar bill. When in the course of a day's play he loses his small cash capital he reverts to that one-hundred-dollar bill, and here is where the genius and the pawnbroker come in. Rather than break that big bill, and so run the risk of losing it all, he leaves the poolroom, which is in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, goes to a pawnbroker near by, tosses his one-hundred-dollar bill over the counter with a request to "loan me $10 on that, will you?" As the bill is an old visitor, he readily secures the loan desired, returns to the poolroom and resumes his play. When he has won what he deems sufficient for the day he returns to the pawnshop, and by paying $10.20 gets his one-hundred-dollar bill "out of hock" and back into his fob pocket. The broker with whom he does business says the young genius has never yet returned for a second loan on the bill, but in the end he looks for that result of course. "Meantime 20 cents interest for the use of $10 for a few hours on such gilt-edged collateral as the young gambler puts up is not bad business, is it?" asks he of the pawnshop.

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Collectors of Americana in general and of Washingtonia in particular are exercising their wits to get possession of invitations to the Washington memorial services at St. Paul's on Thursday. Only the very few invited guests and members of the Society of the Cincinnati and of the Sons of the Revolution received the coveted bits of parchment, which even so soon as yesterday had a market value of $5 from enthusiastic collectors. At least that sum was then offered and refused for at least one of the invitations. These were neatly engraved and embossed. Upon them in colors were the seals of the Cincinnati and Sons of the Revolution. The name of the member or guest to whom they were sent was written under the invitation to the church services. James M. Montgomery, Secretary General of the Sons of the Revolution, has the credit of being the designer.

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"Once a man gets a name for being charitably inclined, and the door opens for a lot of people with schemes that they believe to be the most meritorious that can possibly be brought to the attention of the philanthropist," remarked a man who has business interests with Andrew Carnegie, and who has a chance to hear something of the claims and demands made upon him since he has shown his fondness for founding free libraries. "Mr. Carnegie's experiences with schemes, visionary and otherwise, have been about as widespread as those of any man in America, in all probability. But the climax has just been reached," went on this friend of the millionaire and philanthropist. "In and around Pittsburg and Allegheny there are quite a number of Russians, and they have a congregation of the Greek Church, with a priest who visits them occasionally. I don't happen to know just how strong they are numerically, but I should say in a general way that weak would be the word rather than strong in speaking of them as a religious body. At all events, they wanted a church, and went ahead and had plans prepared and an oil painting made of the exterior of the structure. At this point their funds gave out. They think it would cost $50,000 to buy land and build and furnish the church or mosque or synagogue, or whatever they may call their house of worship. They see no chance of raising even a fiftieth of the amount among the workmen who would attend the services. But they argue that as the Carnegie works have had a number of orders from the Russian Government, therefore Mr. Carnegie should be willing to give them the funds necessary to carry out their project. That he has now been asked to do in a very formal and polite fashion. Mr. Carnegie may do what they ask, for there is no way to judge as to what direction his philanthropies may take, but it struck me when I heard of the project as one of the cheekiest that have yet been suggested."

EDUCATIONAL UNIFICATION

The State Commission Agrees on a System.

CHIEF POWER IN A CHANCELLOR

Board of Regents Continued, in Reduced Number, with Retirement at Seventy Years of Age.

ALBANY, Dec. 15.—The commission to unify the educational system of the State, after two protracted sessions held here yesterday and to-day, has agreed upon a plan of unification which provides for the establishment of a department of education, consisting of the university and the Department of Public Instruction as heretofore existing. The executive head of this department is to be called Chancellor of the University, and he is to have all the executive powers now vested in the Superintendent of Public Instruction and in the Regents of the university.

The university is continued as the legislative head of the department, the present Board of Regents remaining undisturbed as to its personnel, with the exception that the Lieutenant Governor, the Secretary of State, and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction are no longer to be ex-officio Regents. All Regents above the age of seventy years are hereafter to be honorary Regents, with all the privileges that members of the board possess, but with no vote. No vacancy shall hereafter be filled in the board until the number has been reduced below fifteen. Hereafter vacancies are to be filled by appointment of the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Chancellor shall be elected by the Regents.

The functions of the Board of Regents have been increased by the power of passing ordinances governing the administration of the Department of Education, limited by statutory enactments.

The department shall have the following five bureaus:

First—The Bureau of Public Instruction. Second—The Department of Higher Education. Third—The Bureau of Home Education. Fourth—The Bureau of Law. Fifth—The Bureau of Administration and Science. Each bureau is to be presided over by a director, who shall be appointed by the Chancellor, and be removable by him. The bureau directors shall appoint and remove their subordinates, subject to the civil service law.

The first Chancellor is to be appointed by the Governor within twenty days after the passage of the act, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. He shall hold office for eight years, at an annual salary of $10,000. The present Superintendent of Public Instruction is continued in office as Director of the Bureau of Public Instruction until the end of his term.

The Chancellor shall have the power to designate two of the directors of bureaus as his deputies. The Regents shall elect their own President, Vice President, and Secretary.

On the much-mooted question of the management of the high schools the commission feels that the plan as adopted will meet every just expectation of both sides. While the fiscal management of all schools supported by public taxation is intrusted to one bureau all advantages accruing to high schools from their present connection with the Regents of the university are preserved intact.

The recommendations of the commission will be put into statutory form by the Statutory Revision Commission and submitted to the commission for final revision at a meeting to be held on Friday, Dec. 29.

Mandamuses for Teachers Signed.

Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday signed the orders granting the peremptory writs of mandamus against Auditor Cook of the Board of Education and the Controller, directing them to certify and audit the pay rolls of the Brooklyn teachers for September, and the payment of those salaries by the Controller. This is the final legal procedure in the suits on the part of the Brooklyn teachers, and makes effective the schedule adopted by the Borough School Board on July 5 last.

Teachers Appeal to the Mayor.

A delegation of teachers from the Borough of Richmond called on Mayor Van Wyck yesterday and asked him to do something to relieve the condition of the teachers in that borough and enable them to get their salaries for three months. The Mayor said that there would be a meeting of the Board of Estimate next Thursday. If it were then shown that insufficient money had been provided to carry out the mandatory provisions of the Ahearn law, the board would supply the deficiency. If not, he did not know that anything could be done.

HARVARD DEBATERS WIN.

Defeat Men from Princeton in Their Argument at Cambridge.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 15.—Once again Harvard added to her unbroken debating record with Princeton University by defeating that university in Sanders Theatre to-night. Her debaters had what was generally considered the harder side of the question, and accordingly Harvard is wild with delight over the signal triumph of her team. The decision was based upon the merits of the speaking and on the force of the arguments, leaving out entirely the merits of the question.

The question was: "Resolved, That England's claims in the present controversy with the South African Republic are justifiable," Harvard taking the affirmative and Princeton the negative.

Each speaker was allowed twelve minutes for his first speech and five minutes in rebuttal. The judges were Judge Simeon Baldwin of the Connecticut Supreme Court of Errors, Judge Andrew P. Wiswell of the Maine Supreme Court, and Prof. Charles H. Hull of Cornell University, and Samuel J. Elder was presiding officer. The decision was unquestioned and was greeted with wild applause.

Harvard was represented by E. Mayer, '00; R. C. Bruce, '02, and Wilbur F. Morse, '00. Alfred S. Weston, '99; Joseph H. Hill, '00, and Joseph A. Jones, '00, presented Princeton's side of the argument.

New Jersey's Traveling Libraries.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 15.—State Librarian Buchanan this afternoon sent out the first lot of the traveling libraries that have been established under a law passed last Winter. Libraries of fifty books each were sent to Shiloh, Cumberland County; Pensauken, Camden County; Freehold, Monmouth County; Blairstown, Warren County; Port Oram, Morris County, and Branchville, Sussex County. These libraries are supplied to communities making application, signed by twenty taxpayers, with a guarantee of some property owner to be responsible for all damage other than natural wear and tear.

Princeton Patagonian Expedition.

PRINCETON, Dec. 15.—The Board of Trustees of Princeton University held its regular monthly meeting to-day. President Patton's report for the month included a detailed account of the Patagonian expedition, which was undertaken by the university last Summer under the direction of Prof. Hatcher. President Patton said that a graduate of the university had given $24,000 to insure the publication of the report of the expedition, and that a body of specialists was at work in Princeton and Washington on the document, which when published will consist of six large volumes.

Oyster Output Increases.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Dec. 15.—The Connecticut Shell Fish Commission's annual report will show that there has been an increase of 1,000 acres in the amount of oyster grounds under cultivation during the year. The estimated output of oysters in Long Island Sound last year was 2,861,455 bushels, marketed at an average of 91 per bushel. Ten years ago the output was from 1,800,000 to 2,000,000 bushels per year, and fifty years ago the amount was about 200,000 bushels a year.

Macy Clerks to Have Commissions.

R. H. Macy & Co. have notified their clerks that they will receive a commission of 1 per cent. on all sales made by them during the period beginning to-day and including Dec. 23 in consideration of the fact that during this time the store will remain open evenings. Clerks who may win prizes, which have been offered heretofore, will receive either the prize or 1 per cent. of their sales, whichever is the more favorable to the clerk.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The plans for Christmas are beginning to take shape. As usual, there will be many house parties, and, as last year, these will be a special feature of the holiday season. Dr. Seward Webb and Mrs. Webb will remain at Shelburne Farms over Christmas. At present they are at George Vanderbilt's place, Biltmore, in North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt will have a large family party through the holidays. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt will also entertain a family party at their country place near Hyde Park. Ex-Gov. and Mrs. Morton will be at Ellerslie, Judge and Mrs. Gray will entertain at Albany. One of the largest house parties will be that of Mr. and Mrs. Francis M. Leggett at Ridgely Manor. Mr. and Mrs. Albert Stevens will have only a small family party at Westbury.

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Yesterday there were several receptions and "days," and in the evening at Sherry's the class known as Mrs. Church's had its first dance. There was a cotillion, led by Mr. Alexander Hadden, dancing with Miss Harriet Delafield. The favors were a variety of Japanese trinkets. The patronesses who received last evening were Mrs. Benjamin Schuyler Church, Mrs. Arthur J. Peabody, Mrs. Edward Curtis, Mrs. John Clarkson Jay, and Mrs. Henry R. Beekman. The Executive Committee selected for the Winter by the patronesses are Mr. James Montgomery Strong, Chairman; Mr. John Van S Oddie, Mr. Ashton de Peyster, Mr. Phillip Birckhead, Mr. G. Frederick Bartholomew, Mr. James R. Pierson, Mr. Augustus Ireland, Mr. Arthur Slade, and Mr. Walcott Robbins. Among the dancers were the Misses de Peyster, Miss Maisie Delafield, Miss Bowers, Miss Edith Clarkson Jay, Miss Pell, the Misses Schieffelin, Miss Angelica Church, Miss Walker, Miss Sturgis, Miss Beeckman, Miss Addie Pierson, Miss Ireland, Miss Peabody, and Miss Georgette Kidd.

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'Among the other entertainments last evening was a dinner for Miss Cornelia Helen Merrill, given by Mrs. George P. Slade, her aunt, at 62 East Sixty-sixth Street, and a large card party by the Misses de Peyster, at 112 East Thirty-sixth Street, and the meeting of Mrs. Snedeker's dancing class in the small ballroom at Sherry's.

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To-day will bring the last of the December débutante teas, and there are still quite a number of young men and women who will be introduced to society through this popular medium. Mrs. Edward Haskin Ripley of 76 Park Avenue brings out Miss Alice Van Doren Ripley; Mrs. Thomas Powell Fowler of 20 East Sixty-eighth Street, Miss Isabel Wilson Fowler; Mr. William Carpender of 16 East Fortieth Street, Miss Edith Carpender; Mrs. Carl Schefer of 40 West Thirty-seventh Street, Miss Elsie Schefer; Mrs. David McClure of 22 West Forty-ninth Street, Miss Catherine McClure; Mr. John D. Crimmins of 40 East Sixty-eighth Street, Miss Mary Crimmins; Mrs. John H. Screven of 40 West Thirty-ninth Street, Miss Ellen W. Turnbull; Mrs. Spencer Aldrich of 271 West Seventy-second Street, Miss Louise Aldrich; Mrs. Laura Riddle Green of 30 Madison Avenue, Miss Laura T. Green, and Mrs. William A. Jenner of 125 East Sixtieth Street, Miss Anna J. Jenner. Also to-morrow evening there will be the first of a series of subscription dances arranged by Mrs. Burnham Brown, at the Metropolitan Club Annex; the second dinner dance at the Country Club of Lakewood, and the first concert of the Women's String Orchestra at the Waldorf.

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With Miss Elsie Schefer at her coming-out reception to-day there will receive Miss Trowbridge, Miss Edwards, Miss Beatrice Bonner, Miss Marguerite Chapin, Miss Edith Kohlmat, Miss Charlotte Hegeman, Miss Matilde Van Rensselaer, Miss Amy Ellis, and Miss Schefer.

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Miss Isabel Wilson Fowler will have receiving with her to-day the Misses Edith Talcott, De La Vergne, Emily Hoagland, Marguerite Quackenbush, Aurelia Roe, and Elsie Todd. Miss Mary Crimmins will receive alone, but her aunt, Mrs. Lalor, and her sister, Mrs. Albert G. Jennings, will be present at the reception. Miss Louise Aldrich will be assisted by Miss Helen C. Merrill, Miss Grace Lee Smith, Miss Helen Peabody, Miss Eleanor Duffield, Miss Meisner, and Miss Jeffords of Philadelphia.

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Miss Catherine McClure will have as her assistants in receiving Miss Ella de Peyster, Miss Madge Niles, Miss Edna Loew, Miss Lulu Grace, Miss Grace Hisg, and Miss Daisy McClure. Miss Mary Mortimer, who had the first of her coming-out receptions yesterday, will have the second and last to-day. Miss Dora Chew of Orange and Miss Ballou of Providence assist her in receiving. The reception of to-day will be followed by a small dinner of twelve covers.

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There will assist Miss Anna Josephine Jenner to-day in receiving, besides her sisters, Miss Jenner and Miss Sara Jenner, the Misses Anne Biddle McIlvaine, Maud, Mildred Dix, Isabel Curtis, Gertrude von Briesen, and Florence Chapin. Miss Laura T. Green will be assisted by the Misses May Field, Eleanor Green, a cousin of the débutante; Lucy Fremont, Eleanor Phelps, Daisy Stedman, and Alice Davis.

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Miss Ellen W. Turnbull will have assisting her the Misses Sarah Fuller, Edith Thompson, Josephine Williams, Miss Penrose of Philadelphia, the Misses Vernam, Miss Alice Colgate of Flushing, and Miss Josephine Ogden. Mrs. Robert J. Turnbull and Mrs. Lorillard will also assist Mrs. Screven in this coming-out reception for their granddaughter.

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Miss Edith Carpender will be assisted by Miss C. C. Crosby, and the young girls who will also receive with her will be the Misses Ethel Du Bois, Amy Gordon Olyphant, Harriet C. Delafield, Helen Rogers, Mary Wagstaff, Louise Gallatin, Matilde Leverich of Corona, L. I.; Clara R. Bradford, and Anna K. Carpender of New Brunswick.

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The Lucania, or the Christmas ship, as she is called, for the reason that she is the only boat now sailing which can land her passengers and mails, weather permitting, in London by Christmas Eve, will take out quite a long list of passengers when she leaves her dock this morning. Among those booked to sail on her are R. W. Blackwell, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert F. Cotton, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Denny, J. O. H. Denny, and F. H. Denny of Pittsburg; Sir Charles Forrest of England, R. G. and James F. Fearon, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fleming, W. H. Gebhard, Major James R. D. Graham and Mrs. Graham of England, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Henderson, formerly Miss Hildegarde Oelrichs; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Higgins, formerly Mrs. William Breese, and born Miss Parsons of Columbus, Ohio, of London, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus P. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Ovid Musin, Russell Perkins, Lawrence Perkins, Winthrop Rutherfurd, Joseph D. Redding, Edward Valpy, Dr. H. W. Wickes and Mrs. Wickes of Baltimore, and Mr. and Mrs. I. E. Winslow. Mr. and Mrs. Henderson are returning to their English home after a short visit here, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Higgins, who came over to visit Mrs. Higgins's mother, Mrs. Parsons, at Columbus, are also returning.

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The Kaiser Wilhelm II., which sails to-day for Mediterranean ports, has booked, among others, John R. Percy, George Alden, Mrs. R. H. Baker, Miss Pauline Conover, Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Chalmers, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Knickerbacker, Mr. and Mrs. William S. Lyon and Miss Helen Lyon, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Moran, the Rev. Dr. J. Tuttle Smith and Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sanford Saltus, ex-Surgeon Gen. Rufus Tryon, United States Navy; Miss Lillian Whiting of Boston, and ex-Senator Warner Miller.

NEWPORT MAY SELL BONDS.

The Sale, Residents Fear, Means Withdrawal of the Wickford Steamer.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 16.—The City of Newport is discussing the question of disposing of some $50,000 in bonds of the Newport and Wickford Steamboat Company which it holds. The city purchased this stock when the line was organized, for the purpose of adding to the transportation facilities of the place and bettering of the mail service. This stock has never paid the city a dividend, nor does it seem likely to do so. The matter was recently brought before the City Council for action, and a special committee was appointed to see what price these stocks would bring if sold and to use the money from such a sale for the improvement of the sidewalks.

The sale of this stock would be distasteful to the people of Newport, who fear that if the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad should purchase the stock it would then become the sole owner of this road, as it holds the remaining portion of the stock. Once this corporation becomes the owner, the people fear that the cottagers would be deprived of the privilege of using this line, as the railroad, which controls all the Sound lines, might withdraw the steamer General from the Newport and Wickford Line, and cottagers and others would be compelled to use the Fall River Line. While the City of Newport maintains its ownership of this stock the officials are bound by law and by their charter to continue its present traffic.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Marie Eichler.

Mrs. Marie Eichler, widow of John Eichler, who established the John Eichler Brewing Company, died yesterday morning at her residence, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Fulton Avenue, after a lingering illness. She had submitted to the operation of laparotomy last Monday. Since the death of her husband in 1892 Mrs. Eichler, who was sixty-eight years old, conducted the business of the John Eichler Brewing Company with the aid of two nephews. Mrs. Eichler leaves an estate said to be valued at about $2,500,000. She was born in Bavaria and came to this country in 1858.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE W. HAMILTON, a veteran of the civil war, died on Thursday at his home, 6324 Leonard Street, Brooklyn. He was fifty-seven years old. For many years he was attached to the Controller's office in Brooklyn.

DANIEL G. GOTT, one of the oldest lawyers of Syracuse, N. Y., died there yesterday, aged seventy years. From 1867 until the bankrupt law was repealed he was Register in Bankruptcy for the Northern District of New York.

The Rev. H. B. THOMAS of Rahway, N. J., died at Cincinnati yesterday in the City Hospital from consumption. He arrived there Tuesday on his way south, but was unable to proceed and went to the hospital. Mr. Thomas was born in Jamaica, W. I., and was a highly educated man. He owned property on Bond Street, Rahway, and also in East Rahway. He spoke Spanish and was a believer in the future of the West Indian Islands. Mrs. Thomas is at present in Brooklyn.

LAUNDRY BILL CAUSES MURDER.

Dispute Leads to a New Hampshire Man's Death.

FRANKLIN, N. H., Dec. 15.—A dispute over a laundry bill and the display of a revolver led to a murder to-night. L. M. Yeaton, a local insurance agent, was the victim, and his assailant was E. C. Wingate, proprietor of a steam laundry.

Yeaton went to the laundry to talk over with Wingate some insurance matters. While there Wingate asked Yeaton to settle his laundry bill, and when the latter refused a dispute began. It is alleged that in the heat of the discussion Yeaton pulled out a revolver, whereupon

AEOLIAN RECITAL.

To-day, Saturday, Dec. 16, at 3 P.M.

Admission Complimentary to All.

SOLOIST,

Miss Katharine Isabelle Pelton, Soprano

In an article on "The Secret of Musical Expression," published in The Etude, a well-known critic writes:

"I often come home from a symphony concert so starved for expression that I have had to sit down and play a piece on my Aeolian, which can be played with infinitely more expression than one hears at a majority of concerts by professional artists."

In fact, it makes about as much difference who plays the Aeolian as it does who plays the piano. At the same time a child can play it acceptably, especially the simpler things, though not so well as a musician

This proves that the Aeolian is not a mere mechanical instrument, but that it is musically artistic.

The great musical critics recognized this fact as soon as they gave the Aeolian serious thought and investigated its principles and listened to its performances.

It is a significant fact, and one not to be lightly answered, that the musically cultured are to-day the most enthusiastic in their appreciation of the results achieved by the Aeolian, and the enormous possibilities it has revealed.

PROGRAM:

TSCHAIKOWSKY. Andante Cantabile, Fifth Symphony.
Aeolian Pipe Organ.
SAINT-SAENS .....Aria, Samson and Delilah
Miss Pelton.
GRIEG.....Peer Gynt Suite
Aeolian Orchestrelle.
CHOPIN.....Polonaise, Op. 26, No. 1
BRAHMS.....Hungarian Dance No. 10
Pianola.
BIZET.....Aria, Agnus Dei
Miss Pelton.
GOLDMARK.....Sakuntala, Overture
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Paris, J. ESPIC; New York, E. FOUGERA & CO.
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BASEBALL MEN IN SESSION

New York-Brooklyn Club Controversy Settled at Last.

FINE OF $500 FOR BROOKLYN

Must Be Paid to the League for Signing Short Stop Wrigley.—Freedman Elected a Director.

The baseball magnates who comprise the National League and American Association of Baseball Clubs have at last straightened out the trouble between the New York and Brooklyn Clubs over the latter signing Shortstop Wrigley after the latter signed a New York contract.

The Brooklyn Club will have to pay damages to the amount of $500 for having violated the National agreement, but this fine will go into the League treasury, and not to the New York Club. To even up matters, however, the League remitted the fine of $500 imposed on the New York Club as a result of a forfeited game at the Polo Grounds last June in which the Brooklyn team was a contestant. In addition to this the League has ordered President Young to repay to the New York Club the receipts of this game, amounting to about $500, which was held by the League pending the settlement of the dispute. The Brooklyn Club is to get its share of it.

It was over this matter that the League has been wrangling for nearly four days.

The Board of Directors in its report to the League had asked that the Brooklyn club be fined $2,500 for signing Wrigley. John T. Brush of Cincinnati and A. H. Soden of Boston championed the New York cause, while James Hart of Chicago and Frank De Haas Robinson of St. Louis led the opposition.

It was decided that all of the games played by the Brooklyns in which Wrigley took part should be thrown out in figuring the standing of the club.

The protest of the New Yorks over the New York-Baltimore game of Sept. 9 was not sustained.

As a result of the Wrigley controversy, it was decided that a player may be placed on the reserve list of a minor league club twice, instead of one time, as heretofore. The drafting price to be paid by the big league clubs to minor league clubs was increased from $500 to $1,000.

In the future the Supervisor of Umpires will have supervision of the players as well as the umpires.

When the League proceeded to elect a new Board of Directors and Board of Arbitration there was a row. After two ballots, Mr. Freedman, the New York President, was chosen to succeed J. Earl Wagner of Washington on the Board of Directors.

It was said, however, that Mr. Freedman would refuse to accept the place. The new board, if Mr. Freedman consents to act, will consist of Freedman of New York, Reach of Philadelphia, Hart of Chicago, Brush of Cincinnati, Robison of St. Louis, and Soden of Boston.

The old National Board of Arbitrators was re-elected, and consists of Hart of Chicago, Rogers of Philadelphia, Brush of Cincinnati, Soden of Boston, Robison of St. Louis, and N. E. Young.

J. A. Hart of Chicago tried to have the League adopt a schedule of 132 games instead of 154. This and his motion to have umpires assigned for the entire season before the season begins were tabled.

A resolution offered by Col. Rogers of Philadelphia indorsing the scheme of having all armories equipped with baseball appliances for the benefit of soldiers was adopted. The resolution will be forwarded to the Secretaries of War and the Navy.

GOLF ON NORTHFIELD LINKS.

W. H. Davis and F. S. Douglas to Meet To-day in the Final Round for the Atlantic City Cup.

ATLANTIC CITY, Dec. 15.—Fine golf was witnessed in the open tournament of the Atlantic City Country Club to-day on the links at Northfield. The weather was again delightful, except that a very strong and chilly wind blew across the course, which made heavy wraps desirable.

To-day's programme consisted in the playing of the first match round and the semi-final match round for the four cups offered by the Atlantic City Club. Interest centred in the contest for the first, or Atlantic City cup. In the first round W. H. Davis, F. H. Bohlen, F. S. Douglas, and C. M. Hamilton won their matches, and in the semi-final round Douglas beat Hamilton after a warm contest, and Davis disposed of Bohlen. Douglas and Davis meet in the final round to-morrow.

The following are the results of to-day's matches:

FIRST ROUND.

Atlantic City Cup.—W. H. Davis, Lakewood, beat E. A. Darby, Atlantic City, 6 up and 4 to play; F. H. Bohlen, Philadelphia, beat Jasper Lynch, Lakewood, 2 up and 1 to play; F. S. Douglas, Fairfield, beat Arden Robbins, St. Andrew's, 2 up and 1 to play; C. M. Hamilton, Lakewood, beat H. M. Forrest, Philadelphia, 4 up and 2 to play.

Second Cup.—M. M. Singer, Lawrence Harbor, beat H. C. Villepique, Lawrence Harbor, 2 up; F. P. Kimball, Lakewood, beat H. C. Fownes, Highland, 5 up and 4 to play; R. F. Pfifer, Lakewood, beat C. L. Tappi, West Brook, 1 up in 19 holes; J. N. Lippincott, Atlantic City, beat C. H. Kirk, Aromimnk, 3 up and 2 to play.

Third Cup.—H. W. Brown, Philadelphia, beat T. L. Harrison, Philadelphia, 7 up and 5 to play; G. Hersch, Lakewood, beat H. Suydam, Lakewood, 1 up; J. A. Moore, Lawrence Harbor, beat A. S. Carpenter, Philadelphia, 5 up and 4 to play; G. B. Fownes, Highland, beat W. P. Fownes, Highland, 5 up and 3 to play.

Fourth Cup.—E. T. Price, Atlantic City, beat W. E. Edge, Atlantic City, 8 up and 6 to play; H. H. Wooton, Atlantic City, beat W. H. Disston, Philadelphia, 2 up; A. H. Chadbourn, Atlantic City, beat F. W. Hemsley, Atlantic City, 6 up and 5 to play; C. A. Murphy, Ardsley, beat F. W. Bennett, Atlantic City, 1 up in 19 holes.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND.

Atlantic City Cup.—F. S. Douglas, Fairfield, beat C. M. Hamilton, Lakewood, 3 up and 2 to play; W. H. Davis, Lakewood, beat F. H. Bohlen, Philadelphia, 2 up and 1 to play.

Second Cup.—F. P. Kimball, Lakewood, beat M. M. Singer, Lawrence Harbor, 6 up and 4 to play; J. N. Lippincott, Atlantic City, beat R. F. Pfifer, Lakewood, 1 up.

Third Cup.—H. W. Brown, Philadelphia, beat G. Hersch, Lakewood, 2 up; J. A. Moore, Lawrence Harbor, beat C. B. Fownes, Highland, 3 up and 1 to play.

Fourth Cup.—H. H. Wooton, Atlantic City, beat E. T. Price, Atlantic City, 4 up and 2 to play; A. H. Chadbourn, Atlantic City, beat C. A. Murphy, Ardsley, 3 up and 2 to play.

BROOKLYN CUE EXPERT WINS.

Keeney to Play Poggenburg for Emblem—Class B Tourney.

An interesting and exciting game between Frank A. Keeney of the Crescent A. C. of Brooklyn and J. Byron Stark, in which the former by four points won the contest and the second section of the intercity and interclub handicap tournament, was held at Maurice Daly's Academy last night. Poggenburg, winner of the first section, will play Keeney a 600-point game for the Slosson-Daly emblem on next Monday and Tuesday nights, the first 300 points of which will be contested at Slosson's and the remainder at Daly's.

Keeney last night played 280 to Stark's 300, the final score being 280 to 296. Keeney's average was 5 30-50, his best run being 44. Stark made an average of 5 46-50, and his highest run was 39.

Three more games were played yesterday for the championship of Class B in the amateur billiard tournament at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. Smith and Threshie by their victories over Kellogg maintained their lead and will meet in the final game to-night to decide the championship and second prize.

Smith and Kellogg met in the afternoon game, the former winning by 300 to 210. Smith's average was 6 18-47, his best run being 44. Kellogg averaged 4 22-47, and made a break of 28.

Hendrick defeated Cutler in the first evening game by a score of 300 to 199. He made a run of 37, and his average was 6 36-44. Cutler averaged 4 23-44, and his highest run was 22.

The final game between Threshie and Kellogg was won by the former, the score standing 300 to 86. Threshie's average was 10 10-29, his best run being 49. Kellogg averaged 2 9-29, and his highest run was 13.

Connelly Beats Local Pugilist.

"Eddie" Connelly of St. John's, N. B., received the decision on points in a twenty-five-round fight with "Kid" McPartland of this city at the New Broadway Athletic Club last night. Connelly rushed his opponent throughout the fight. McPartland was knocked to the floor repeatedly. In the preliminary twelve-round bout George Jansen defeated "Jim" McKeever.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The Imperial Club appeared with only four men in the National League at Starr's Tournament Hall last night and were beaten in two games. The four men rolled good scores, however, particularly in the third game, against the Doolittles of Jersey City. The latter had out their full team, but did not have an easy time of it, the Imperials with four men rolling but fifty-two pins less than their opponents. The Doolittles and Kings County team rolled big scores in the first game. The former had the most luck and won by fifteen pins. Jackson of the Imperials did some effective work, rolling an average of 221 for two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Doolittle—Gray, 217; Barnes, 142; Duke, 180; Wright, 208; Kaufman, 190. Total, 937.
Kings County—Johnson, 180; Voorhees, 183; Beinert, 207; Smith, 171; Allen, 182. Total, 922.

SECOND GAME.

Kings County—Johnson, 175; Voorhees, 222; Beinert, 178; Smith, 151; Allen, 161. Total, 887.
Imperial—Cordes, 134; Meyer, 193; Rothermel, 189; Jackson, 228. Total, 754.

THIRD GAME.

Imperial—Cordes, 160; Meyer, 173; Rothermel, 132; Jackson, 214. Total, 779.
Doolittle—Gray, 157; Barnes, 146; Duke, 173; Wright, 188; Kaufman, 167. Total, 831.

Colfax Council won two games in the Royal Arcanum League at the Tennis Club alleys last night, defeating De Vinne Council in the first game, and the Our Council No. 1 team in the third game. In the latter game, the Our team held the lead until the final frame. Then four of the team had split spares to play for and missed them. The first two men on the Colfax team made two strikes. The loss of 40 pins, due to "splits," enabled the Colfax to gain 40 pins and win the game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Colfax—Dormagen, 143; Hinds, 142; Hodges, 118; Sandford, 182; Meier, 178. Total, 743.
De Vinne—Frankie, 159; Hull, 159; Strack, 127; Hoar, 153, Detlef, 148. Total, 737.

SECOND GAME.

Our No. 2—Wragge, 134; Wenroth, 129; Meyer, 157; Dent, 153; Schiff, 199. Total, 777.
De Vinne—Frankie, 190; Hull, 112; Strack, 109; Hoar, 164; Detlef, 140. Total, 724.

THIRD GAME.

Colfax—Dormagen, 178; Hinds, 167; McMillan, 132; Sandford, 149; Meyer, 177. Total, 798.
Our No. 2—Wragge, 157; Windroth, 139; Meyer, 124; Dept, 193; Schiff, 145. Total, 758.

The Orientals scored another double victory in the Columbia League last night and now have a clear lead for first place. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Oriental—Mitchell, 190; Lehnert, 134; Vogel, 165; Gilhaus, 161; Starr, 177. Total, 827.
Village—Schenck, 179; Seeley, 124; R. Coleman, 139; Faulk, 144; G. Coleman, 165. Total, 752.

SECOND GAME.

Village—Schenck, 188; Seeley, 146; R. Coleman, 180; Faulk, 144; G. Coleman, 182. Total, 835.
Premier—Davison, 165; O. Moses, 178; E. Moses, 193; Ullman, 150; L. Moses, 151. Total, 827.

THIRD GAME.

Oriental—Mitchell, 178; Lehnert, 167; Vogel, 179; Gilhaus, 213; Starr, 145. Total, 877.
Premier—Davison, 113; O. Moses, 172; E. Moses, 163; Ullman, 154; L. Moses, 171. Total, 803.

The Washingtons lost another game in the Harlem League last night, and are now practically out of the race for first prize. The Standards won two games. There was only four pins difference in the game that they won from the Corinthians. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Washington-J. Zenn, 167; A. Zenn, 170; A. Shiman, 179; Linden, 198; D. Shiman, 189. Total, 898.
Standard—Koehler, 179; Wells, 169; Holt, 192; Diederick, 187; Wyman, 189. Total, 916.

SECOND GAME.

Washington—J. Zenn, 155; A. Zenn, 142; A. Shiman, 179; Linden, 199; D. Shiman, 195. Total, 870.
Corinthian—S. Walter, 165; L. Mulford, 189; T. Walter, 169; W. Mulford, 149; Laudman, 182. Total, 854.

THIRD GAME.

Standard—Koehler, 192; Wells, 190; Holt, 168; Diederick, 168; Wyman, 175. Total, 893.
Corinthian—S. Walter, 211; L. Mulford, 174; T. Walter, 149; W. Mulford, 196; Laudman, 157. Total, 889.

In the American National tournament last night the Monarchs of Brooklyn defeated the Morningside and Rosedale teams. The Monarchs also furnished the best team and individual scores of the night. They rolled 965 against the Morningsides, and in the same game Krominga had a clean sheet, 5 strikes and 5 spares, for a total of 231. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Morningside—Demmler, 149; Armstrong, 190; Elche, 177; Clinch, 148; Klingerhoffer, 145. Total, 809.
Rosedale—Bellmer, 193; Mesloh, 142; Tadman, 172; Kessler, 161; A. Sievers, 169. Total, 836.

SECOND GAME.

Monarch—Krominga, 221; Walters, 183; Keppler, 193; Cadien, 202; Maass, 166. Total, 965.
Morningside—Demmler, 165; Armstrong, 188; Elche, 146; Clinch, 203; Klingerhoffer, 173. Total, 875.

THIRD GAME.

Monarch—Krominga, 158, Walters, 190; Keppler, 192; Cadien, 173; Maass, 181. Total, 894.
Rosedale—Bellmer, 167; Mesloh, 159; Tadman, 166; Kessler, 200; A. Sievers, 142. Total, 834.

The second team of the Belvidere Club made a score of 425 in the Arcade head-pin tournament last night, beating out the club's first team by twenty-five pins. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Bronxdale No. 1—Ferber, 86; Buell, 73; Hierts, 69; Worster, 37; Balz, 80. Total, 345.

SECOND GAME.

Bronxdale No. 2—Hoering, 40; Clark, 69; Demarest, 72; Haab, 59; Mandeville, 52. Total, 292.

THIRD GAME.

Belvidere No. 1—Hotaling, 53; Newkirk, 86; Hill, 69; Lockwood, 88; Heiles, 102. Total, 398.

FOURTH GAME.

Belvidere No. 2—Botts, 99; Speck, 100; Wagner, 77; Rehbeim, 55; Hunken, 94. Total, 425.

The Gothams, by winning two games in the Arlington National tournament last night, are now within a few points of the Alcos for first place. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Gotham—Heiles, 150; Dannefelser, 157; Bachman, 170; Schwach, 150; Schlichte, 176. Total, 803.
M. M. and M.—Whitney, 140; Blue, 149; Flather, 115; Coomes, 134; Craemer, 192. Total, 730.

SECOND GAME.

Glendale—Laine, 189; Englert, 106; Erb, 135; Schreyer, 142; Schwager, 140. Total, 712.
M. M. and M.—Whitney, 132; Blue, 147; Flather, 127; Coomes, 122; Craemer, 157. Total, 685.

THIRD GAME.

Gotham—Heiles, 196; Dannefelser, 173; Bachman, 138; Schwach, 148; Schlichte, 200. Total, 855.
Glendale—Laine, 186; Erb, 127; Englert, 137; Schreyer, 144; Schwager, 132. Total, 726.

The Bushwick, De Witt Clinton, and Fraternity Councils each won a game in the Royal Arcanum sub-tournament at the Elephant Club alleys last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Brooklyn Council—Murray, 129; Diares, 143; Wild, 103; Phillips, 126; Broward, 144. Total, 645.
Bushwick Council—Fenrelly, 132; Gould, 147; Knapp, 164; Wischman, 147; Miller, 119. Total, 709.

SECOND GAME.

Justin F. Price Council—Lorentz, 147; Traven, 135, Oestreicher, 125; Ehrist, 118; Heubel, 183. Total, 658.
De Witt Clinton Council—Bloom, 121; Robinson, 130; Hautt, 114; Talbot, 159; Esmdel, 173. Total, 697.

THIRD GAME.

Fraternity Council—Cottrell, 154; Brill, 127; Bowe, 130; Demerest, 134; Gibson, 130. Total, 675.
Burnside Council—Finster, 108; Corcoran, 112; King, 136; Martin, 104; Brckaw, 121. Total, 591.

In the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament at Trainor's alleys last night the East New York Council won two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

East New York Counsel—A Kiefer, 204; Haase, 143; D. Moore, 158; W. Moore, 162; C. Kiefer, 169. Total, 836.
Burnside Council—Fink, 145; Brown, 126; Powell, 148; Baker, 139; Almstead, 204. Total, 762.

SECOND GAME.

Brevoort Council—Whitbeck, 148; Walker, 169; Reynolds, 166; Dalton, 123; Meht, 166. Total, 772.
Burnside Council—Fink, 170; Brown, 161; Powell, 115; Baker, 204; Almstead, 177. Total, 827.

THIRD GAME.

East New York Council—A. Kiefer, 161; Haase, 181; D. Moore, 179; W. Moore, 232; C. Kiefer, 179. Total, 932.
Brevoort Council—Whitbeck, 174; Walker, 136; Reynolds, 140; Dalton, 151; Meht, 156. Total, 759.

Tournament Games To-day.

Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association—General Chemical Company, Dodge & Olcott, National Lead Company, Merck & Co., Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company, R. W. Robinson & Son.

Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island—Nassau Wheelmen, Logan Wheelmen, Bushwick Wheelmen.

Dr. Nichols to Coach Harvard Team.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 15.—W. C. Reid, Captain of the Harvard baseball team for next Spring, has secured the services of Dr. E. H. Nichols as head coach. Dr. Nichols, Captain of the Harvard baseball team in 1888, and is also the inventor of the manikin shark. Capt. Reid is making a personal canvass of the university to get more men who can play ball to promise to come out for the first practice in the Spring.

BALL OF "CHUCK" CONNORS.

All the East Side and Some Members of Exclusive Society See the Fun at Tammany Hall.

There was fun galore last night in Tammany Hall, for every one south of Fourteenth Street and east of Broadway who aspired to be a "sport" was in attendance there at the annual ball of "Chuck" Connors. It was not the ball of the Chuck Connors Association, but, as the flaming posters on the Bowery and all through Chinatown announced, just "of Chuck Connors, and don't yer forgit it."

Of course the ball would not have been a success without some Celestial coloring, for "Chuck" is essentially a part of Chinatown, and where he goes queues are bound to be found. The posters announced, "And we'll have noise by Wolf," and Prof. Wolf was there with a full orchestra, but so, too, were Sam Poy and Moy Gow with their quaint Chinese fiddles.

"Chuck" was on deck early with his wife, Nellie, and he was apparently looking for trouble, if the big orange sash he wore counted for anything, for his Celtic friends had warned him not to wear yellow. There were not more than three hundred people at the ball until after midnight, but by that time the fight at the Broadway Athletic Club was over and the crowd from there poured in.

Then the fun began. "Chuck," in all the splendor of his ball suit, went to the centre of the floor, and, taking off his hat, waved it to Prof. Wolf as a signal for the grand march music to begin. It was not a march that the band struck up, but instead a rag-time song, but it was melody, and that was all that was required, for every one fell into line and marched around the room. Some of the couples, more used to cake walks than ballroom marches, went through the cake walk, and two couples got off into a corner of the hall and started to dance. The "main guy" of the ball, as "Chuck" announced himself, soon spied them, and their waltz was cut short with, "Cut that splellin' out. Fergit it! Fergit it! This dance is a march, and the guy that don't know it kin git out. See?"

The balcony at the Fourteenth Street end of the hall was crowded with "Chinks," as "Chuck" and his friends called the Chinamen, and one of them had with him a little Chinese boy, quaintly clad in flowing Oriental robes. The spectators were not all east siders. They included some of the members of exclusive society who wanted to see the sights.

ATTACKS TYPEWRITER TRUST.

Motion to Compel H. H. Benedict to Answer Questions He Says Might Incriminate Him.

In the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Lacombe, yesterday, there was argued a motion to compel Henry H. Benedict, President of Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, a corporation formed to make typewriters, to answer certain questions about the Union Typewriter Company, known as the Typewriter Trust. The reason Mr. Benedict had given for not answering the questions was that to do so might incriminate him. Decision was reserved.

The case came into court for the first time yesterday. The action is brought by Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict against the Wagner Typewriter Company for alleged infringement of a patent, and the testimony has been taken before an examiner. The defense of the Wagner Company is, first, that their machine is not an infringement of the patent in question, and, second, that the real plaintiff is the Union Typewriter Company, which, being an illegal concern, as alleged, has no standing in court. The defendant's memorandum says:

"The defendant's answer set up that the complaint is part and parcel of an illegal combination known as the Union Typewriter Company; that this company was formed to aid in the restraint of trade; that a portion of its capital stock was issued in purchase of the patent in suit, and that said patent is actually the property of said company; that, by reason of this and of other matters set out at length in the defendant's answer, the complainant is not entitled to ask the interposition of a court of equity."

The memorandum goes on to quote testimony taken in the case. Clarence W. Seaman, Director and general manager of Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, testified that since 1893 he had been President of the Union Typewriter Company. He also testified that the Union Typewriter Company owned substantially all the stock of Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict.

Mr. Benedict was put on the stand before the examiner as the result of a subpoena directing him to produce the agreement relating to the sale of his stock in Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict. He did not produce them.

"When did you last have in your possession or under your control any of the papers mentioned in this subpoena?" he was asked.

"The defendant's answer, as I understand," replied Mr. Benedict, "charges me with the commission of a crime. I decline to answer the question on the ground that it might have a tendency to incriminate myself, and I demur to the question, as my answer might subject me to the pains and penalties contained in the Federal Anti-Trust act and the Statutes of the State of New York."

The memorandum went on to argue that Mr. Benedict's reasons were not sufficient to excuse him from answering the questions. "It is evident," it said, "that the real object of the witness is to protect the Union Typewriter Company."

The attorneys for Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict contended in court that the transfer of the stock of that corporation to the Union Typewriter Company did not make the Union Typewriter Company the owner of the patents controlled by the concern it absorbed, and, therefore, that the line of question to which Mr. Benedict was submitted was incompetent.

Arthur von Briesen of Briesen & Knauth, representing the defendant, said yesterday: "I think the stockholders of the Union Typewriter Company will be interested in knowing that Mr. Benedict refused to testify about the way it was formed on the ground that it might incriminate him."

SEVENTH'S MODEL MESS.

Company A's Banquet Illustrates Improvements in Commissary Department.

Should occasion ever require the Seventh Regiment to be kept under arms for a week or more in its armory, at Park Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, its 1,200 members would not go hungry, nor would they have to depend on the restaurants in the neighborhood for food. This was made plain last evening, when Company A, commanded by Capt. John Henry Townsend, feasted at a rich banquet cooked in the armory and by members of the regiment.

The complaints made by the volunteers about the food furnished them in the camps of this country, and also while in Cuba, satisfied those in charge of the Seventh that the Commissary Department of the regiment was an important one, and that it should be brought up to the highest standard of perfection. Investigation proved that there were 100 good cooks in the regiment, and arrangements were made so that they were divided ten men to a company. The field outfit being the best that could be procured, steps were taken to make the cooking department in the armory a model institution. This was done at a cost of over $5,000.

The dinner of Company A, which was served last evening, was cooked under the supervision of Private George W. Lyons, who divided the nine men under him into assistant cooks and waiters. Capt. J. W. Meyer of the Commissary Department saw that everything was served in the proper way, and at the close of the meal he had no complaint to make. The dinner consisted of beef and vegetable soup, broiled sirloin steak, baked potatoes, cauliflower, cabinet pudding, bread, and coffee.

Company G will hold its dinner in the armory on Monday night next.

Contractor Killed at Bayonne.

Dennis County, a contractor, sixty-two years old, was instantly killed yesterday at the Pacific Coast Borax Company's works at Constable Hook, Bayonne, N. J., by being struck on the head with a large beam. The body was removed to his home, 205 Twenty-second Street, Bayonne. He leaves a wife and two children.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RUMORS.

Conference of Heads of the Road and President Bacon Lead to Conjectures.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 15.—Edward R. Bacon, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company and a member of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, was in Baltimore to-day. Mr. Bacon went to the Baltimore and Ohio Central building, where he was closeted with President Cowen and Chairman of the Board Salomon the greater part of the day. It was given out in Mr. Cowen's office that the conference was without significance, being devoted exclusively to examining the annual report as far as it has been made up.

The annual meeting of the stockholders, which was to have been held to-day, has again been postponed, this time until Jan. 17. The only reason given for postponing the meeting is that the report is not ready for submission to the stockholders. An official of the company said that it was not certain that it would be ready in time for the meting in January, and in that event it would be postponed again.

The presence of Messrs. Salomon and Bacon in Baltimore excited considerable interest in financial circles and gave rise to several rumors, one of which was that they came here for the purpose of arranging for the operation of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern as part of the Baltimore and Ohio system. Another report was that the conference was for the purpose of arranging to give the Pennsylvania Railroad representation in the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio. Neither report could be confirmed.

In an interview Mr. Salomon admitted that there was some basis for the reports recently printed of an understanding or agreement between the trunk lines, including the Baltimore and Ohio.

"I am at liberty to say" Mr. Salomon stated, "that something has been done which will be of great benefit to the Baltimore and Ohio. When the persons interested are ready to make a statement it will be given out. It may be two or three months before the announcement is made."

Grand Central Station Waiting Rooms

The new waiting room and offices for the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, constructed in the main shed of the Grand Central station for temporary use while the south end of the building is being reconstructed, were used for the first time yesterday. The balcony outside of the New Haven offices on the second floor overlooking the train shed was torn down yesterday preparatory to taking down the north wall of the south end to make space for the dome of the new general waiting room, which may be ready for the public in a couple of months.

Lackawanna Brooklyn Terminal.

Work will be begun in a few days on a new freight terminal of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, which is to be established on property recently purchased in Brooklyn. A warehouse, probably the largest in Brooklyn, will be constructed there. The property was occupied for many years as a lumber yard.

A CHURCH GYMNASIUM CLOSED.

West Hoboken Episcopal Rector and the Athletic Union at Odds.

The Rev. J. C. Lambert and the Athletic Union of St. John's Episcopal Church of West Hoboken are at loggerheads, and the pastor has closed the doors of the church gymnasium against the members of the union. As to the cause of the trouble there are two statements:

"I was obliged to disband the union," says Pastor Lambert, "because the members refused to recognize the fact that as rector I am the Moderator of all societies connected with the church. There is a dispute still as to the apparatus of the union, but I shall settle that by giving up the property, though I believe the church has as much interest in it as the union."

Charles Bielitz, who was Superintendent of the Sunday school, has left the church in consequence of the trouble, and his associates of the union deny that the union was formally disbanded. They say that it gave public exhibitions and made a little money. This, they say, Mr. Lambert directed them to turn into the church funds, and when they refused he closed the doors of the gymnasium against them. They also say that Mr. Lambert refused to surrender the apparatus of which he spoke until they threatened to institute legal proceedings for its recovery.

FIGURE MOSAICS FOR CORNELL.

Successful Treatment of the Series for the Sage Memorial.

The largest series of figure mosaics ever executed in America is nearing completion at the workrooms of J. & R. Lamb, 25 Sixth Avenue. The mosaics are for the Henry Sage Memorial Apse in the chapel of Cornell University. The largest portion of the work—a series of groups in the dome—is already in place, and the mosaics which will be placed around the base of the dome will all be in position in a few weeks.

The cartoons for the work were on view yesterday at the Messrs. Lambs' studio, and it is evident that the chapel at Cornell will be enriched by work of as high a character as any produced in recent years here or abroad. Modern mosaic workers make no attempt to rival the minuteness in detail of the Renaissance period of the art, their productions resembling more nearly Byzantine mosaics. But in spite of this there is none of the patchy appearance which has marred many recent works in this medium. The colors are brilliant, of course, but they blend harmoniously, and the quasi-primitive rigidity of line—the Wardour Street imitation of antiquity, as it has been termed—is conspicuous by its absence.

Especially successful are the figures of angels in the dome, which were designed by F. R. Lamb. They are symbolic of the Church militant and triumphant and the Holy Communion. Other portions of the work were designed by Charles R. Lamb and Ella Condice Lamb.

Gets a Commission of $118,500.

Archibald C. Gracie yesterday recovered a verdict in the Supreme Court for $118,500. The action was brought against Edwin A. Stevens, Robert L. Stevens, Richard Stevens, E. A. S. Lewis, and nine other defendants to recover $225,000 for services and commissions in connection with the sale of the Hoboken Ferry Company's franchises to Roswell Eldridge in June, 1899, for $4,500,000.

THE Thompson 245 COMPANY CLOTHIERS BROADWAY
(Opposite City Hall Park, Just Below Murray St.)

$15. SALE OF SUITS AND OVERCOATS.

Only a trifle over one week to Christmas and a hasty inventory shows us too many high cost SUITS and OVERCOATS on hand. Notwithstanding the advance in cost of clothing our policy is to sell each season's goods during that season, so here go several hundred of our choicest and most fashionable SUITS and OVERCOATS that should have sold at $28.00, $25.00 and $22.00 at the more popular price of $15.00.

$15.

Some Full Dress and Tuxedo Coats, silk lined throughout, and English Worsted Prince Albert Frock Coats and Vests are also now fifteen dollars.

OPEN SATURDAY EVENING.

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(Opposite City Hall Park, Just Below Murray St.)

Christmas Shopping

is fatiguing to the average woman who takes unusual exercise while gift hunting. Usually she forgets her luncheon and the low, tired state of her system invites colds.

KOTEDSILK

underwear prevents sudden chills, and by its peculiar properties so tones up the system as to ward off colds, rheumatism and neuralgia.

KOTEDSILK UNDERWEAR CO., MILLBURY, MASS.
76 Leonard St., N. Y. City, and All Leading Stores.

NORTH RIVER SHAD IN MARKET.

Two Stray Specimens, Sold for $8, Started a Wild Rumor.

The presence in one of the Fulton Market fish stalls yesterday of a couple of fine shad started a wild rumor among epicures that the fish were running in the North River and could be had at this unusual season in any quantities. Nobody ever heard of a run of shad in the North River before March or April, and as a result of the rumor there were many applicants for the fish in the market.

The two specimens there were sold early, but at prices that indicated that there was not such a big run of shad in the Hudson as was represented. Each of these fish brought $4.

Eugene G. Blackford, a piscatorial expert, said that the two fish were really caught in the North River, but were what are known as "stray shad." Two or three such fish are found every month in the bare nets of Hudson River fishermen, and always bring fancy prices, notwithstanding the fact that they are not so fat as in the Spring.

Some Fulton Market dealers manage to get one or two such shad every day, but the majority are taken in Carolina waters. The fish weigh from three and a half to four pounds, and are never sold for less than $1 a pound. The whole New York market has received only twenty shad from these sources in the past two weeks.

The regular season for "Savannah" shad begins next week. The fish, though shipped from Savannah, and bearing that name, are really taken in Florida waters.

"About the middle of January," said Mr. Blackford, "the fish begin to run in North and South Carolina waters. We begin to receive the Chesapeake fish during the latter part of February, and by the middle of March or the first of April shad begin to run in the Hudson. If they were running regularly there now, the fishermen would be almost millionaires before New Year's Day."

Ten Years for Attempted Arson.

Julius J. Karkay of 1,908 Lexington Avenue, who was convicted of attempted arson three days ago, was sentenced to a ten years' term in State prison yesterday by Justice Furesman, in the Criminal Term of the Supreme Court. The tenement which he attempted to burn down contained seventy-eight persons.

Aid for an Old Widow Sought.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $300 wherewith to pay the entrance fee into a home for a widow almost eighty years old, who is now dependent. The society requests that any money for this case be sent to the society, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

Gold Spectacles and Eyeglasses,
Eyeglass and Lorgnette Chains,
Gold Lorgnettes
Opera and Field Glasses,
Pendant Barometers.
Bromide Enlargement
FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

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One door east of 4th Ave.
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that sells as a great "bargain" has a host of imperfections. Its price is the exact worth; oftentimes you pay too much, judging from prices of our perfect stones.

Solitaires, Twists, Clusters, Hoops, Princesse-settings.

Miss Gould to Zoological Society.

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the New York Zoological Society, held at the residence of Levi P. Morton, a subscription of $5,000 from Miss Helen M. Gould to the funds of the society was announced; also a subscription of $1,000 from Hugh J. Chishol

One Fare From Anywhere.

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You cannot own too many OIL PAINTINGS. Every additional subject makes the room into which it goes that much brighter and more interesting. The reason for buying

Oil Paintings

here is:—a painting sold in all exclusive art stores at $200 is here at $100—the very same subject and by the same famous artist. These works of art were selected by one of the best judges in the world. SPECIAL SALE—do not miss these rare values:—

W. ROLAND—Eine Liebe.....$15.00
W. ROLAND—Eine Prise.....$15.00
MERKER—Gans Bri Der Sache. $18.00
OSTERSETZER—Eine Schwerer Fall. $20.00
STEPHAN—Der Meister.....$20.00
OSTERSETZER—Schwere Arbeit. $20.00
STEPHAN—Matrose.....$20.00
HERNANDEZ RAMIEREZ—A Spanish Street.....$20.00
JOSE AEPA—An Old Mill.....$20.00
STOITNER—Die Kostprobe..$25.00
JONAS MARTIN—Landscape..$35.00
O. WELLER—The First Prize.$35.00
JOSE AEPA—Figure.....$37.00
RAMON ALDAO—Moorish Peasant Girl.....$38.00
NARBONA—Landscape.....$42.00
WALTER BLACKMAN—Scene in Venice.....$45.00
J. VILLALOA—Landscape....$50.00
GEO. H. BOGERT—Landscape. $55.00
ARTHUR HORBER—Moonlight. $65.00
A. DEFFANT—Landscape and Chickens.....$75.00
GEO. INNESS—Lake Name, Italy. $500.00

Sale 3d Floor, Front—Store open until 10 P. M.

Dictionaries Compared.

The London Daily Standard hits the nail on the head when it declares that

"Comparisons may be odious, but when a work of reference is concerned they are inevitable. The Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary, in the wealth of its vocabulary, leaves the Century far behind, and not only in comprehensiveness, but in exactitude of definition, its merits are unquestionable."

That conservative authority, *The Saturday Review*, London, states the same fact in the following words:

"In substantial merit we think the Standard Dictionary decidedly preferable to the much-advertised Century."

Americans recognize this superiority, and *The Atlantic Monthly*, Boston, particularizes thus:

"'A STANDARD DICTIONARY' (Funk & Wagnalls) is, from its fulness and general plan, to be compared rather with the Century than with the International, (Webster's,) and we shall accordingly confine ourselves to this view. . . . It introduces far wider attention to what is, on the whole, the simplest and best method of phonetic representation yet devised, and one distinctly better than that used by the Century, which is more difficult to be understood by the people. As to the spelling of words in general, a subject of far more practical interest than that of strict phonetics, hearty praise may be bestowed upon 'THE STANDARD,' which moves farther toward the proper goal than does the Century. Of the definitions themselves, it must be said that they are often clearer and more comprehensive than their correspondents in the Century."

Such comparisons are not ungenerous, they are only fair.

The world-famous American work, the Standard Dictionary, is the ideal Christmas gift. The edition for 1900 is just ready.

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CLOTHING ON CREDIT.

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CHRISTMAS IS COMING. The very mention of it gives some people heart "pats." But why should it? If you want clothes and must buy presents and cannot buy both—buy the presents. We'll take care of you on the clothes. Our "NO-EXTRA-CHARGE" CREDIT system will help you out.

WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

Ready-Made Suits and Overcoats, $10, $12, $15 $25. TO ORDER, $10, $20, $25 and $30. Boys' Suits, $3 to $12. Men's Hats, Tuxedo and Full Dress Suits, silk lined, to order, $30, $35, $40, $45 and $50.

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Write for terms and particulars.

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

Quick Service!

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Sealed Packages of these Famous

Chocolate Bonbons

Freshly made, are ready for instant delivery.

Pound, two-pound, three-pound boxes . . 60 cts. per pound

One hundred varieties.

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1123 BROADWAY. (25th St.)

DESKS.

Great Variety of Style and Price.

T. C. SELLEW

111 Fulton St., N.Y.

POISON IN HIS TEA.

Christian Hitt, Employed in Chemical Works and in a Dangerous Condition, Accuses Fellow-Workman.

Christian Hitt, thirty-three years old, of 40 Mallory Avenue, Jersey City, is lying in a critical condition at the City Hospital from poisoning by sulphate of chromium. Henry Bolzer of 112 Morris Street is in the City Prison without bail, charged with administering the poison with intent to kill.

The two men worked in the Mutual Chemical Works in Fulton Avenue in the West Bergen district. They quarreled on Monday night last, according to Hitt's statement, and the poison was administered on Wednesday night, as Hitt alleges, for revenge. It was placed, he says, in the tea in the top of his dinner can. When Hitt ate his dinner he drank a small quantity of the tea. He was immediately seized with violent pains. Fortunately for Hitt the liquid acted as an emetic, and Dr. Blanchard, who was hastily summoned, said that if Hitt had any chance of recovery it was due to that fact.

Superintendent Kaufmann submitted a portion of the tea to the chemist of the factory, who found, according to his statement, that sulphate of chromium, which is used in the factory, had been put in the tea. August Zalwowski and three other workmen then stated that shortly before noon they saw Bolzer go to Hitt's dinner can and remove the cover. They thought nothing of it because they supposed he had merely made a mistake. Bolzer denied this, but the men were positive in their assertion. Superintendent Kaufmann at once discharged Bolzer and Hitt was removed to his home.

It was not supposed then that Hitt was in any danger and the matter was not reported to the police until yesterday, when Hitt became worse and Dr. Blanchard believed that he was liable to die.

Bolzer was then arrested, and was confronted with Hitt, who fully identified him and made a statement implicating him. He was corroborated by Zalwowski and the other witnesses. Mrs. Hitt also submitted the tea left in her husband's dinner can.

Bolzer denied having attempted to poison Hitt, but would make no further statement. According to Hitt's statement, Bolzer, who was night watchman, charged him with telling Superintendent Kaufmann that he, Bolzer, neglected his duties and was asleep on his post for two hours. He denied that he had done so, but Bolzer reiterated the charge and also threatened to "fix him" for it. Hitt was not removed to the hospital until last night.

BRONX CITIZENS' FIGHT.

Proposed Ordinances to Remedy Alleged Evils in Transit System.

Two ordinances, by which it is sought to remedy the alleged inconveniences to which the residents of the Borough of the Bronx have been subjected by the management of the Union Railway Company, have been prepared by the Citizens' Committee on Street Railway Service and Adequate Waiting Facilities, and have been placed in the hands of Alderman Henry Geiger for presentation to the Municipal Assembly.

The first ordirance provides "that hereafter no franchise or extension of franchise shall be granted to any street railway company unless such company shall provide adequate waiting accommodations at all terminals and points of transfer where passengers are required to wait longer than two minutes for a car."

The other ordinance is intended to prevent passengers from riding on the rear platforms of cars, and reads: "No street or elevated railway company, or any of the employes thereof, shall permit or allow any person or passenger, other than employes in actual service on the car or policeman on actual duty on the car, to ride upon any of the platforms of cars carrying passengers. Any street or elevated railway company, or any employe thereof, violating this ordinance shall be liable to a fine of not less than $25 nor more than $50. Any person persisting to stand upon the platform shall be liable to arrest, and a fine of not less than $10 nor more than $25."

COMPLAIN OF POWER HOUSE.

Third Avenue Company's Reply to Amsterdam Avenue Residents.

The Third Avenue Railroad Company had a representative in the Harlem Police Court yesterday in the case of the residents in the neighborhood of the new power house, at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, against that company. There were ten citizens present to present their side of the case before Magistrate Flammer. They wanted a summons for the President of the railroad, as they claim the power house is a public nuisance. They assert that the plans for the building were for a car shed, and that it was built as such, but that since the power of the railroad has been changed ten big dynamos have been put in, which shake the surrounding buildings. They also claim that the steam exhaust pipes have no condensers, and that the steam, mixed with oil, drops at points hundreds of feet from the building, ruining clothes and other property in the yards. The noise of the dynamos is also kept up all night, making sleep impossible, they allege.

The representative of the railroad said that the company was now putting in condensers for the steam pipes, and that everything was being done that would comply with the requests of the property owners. He said that it was the hope of the company to have the entire power of the road in the new power house at King's Bridge within ten months, and, in the meantime, they would remedy all causes of complaints. He asked for a postponement of one month in order that the railroad could show the property owners the sincerity of the promises. Magistrate Flammer granted the request.

Movement to Improve Brownsville.

The movement for the improvement of the sanitary and other conditions of the Brownsville district of Brooklyn is being actively advanced. Yesterday Dr. Black, head of the Brooklyn Health Department, with Inspectors Metcalfe, Tighe, and Hill, Magistrate Jacob Brenner, and other officials, made a tour of the district. Dr. Black yesterday received a letter from Borough President Grout, in which the latter called attention to the fact that many houses in East New York are not connected with the sewers, and that the local water supply is drawn to some extent from land much lower than that occupied by the houses in question, and is therefore partly drainage.

Coal Exchange Elects Officers.

These officers were elected by the Retail Coal Exchange at the annual meeting last evening: President—Henry Breunich; First Vice President—G. D. Curtis; Second Vice President—George J. Eltz; Secretary—A. F. Ketckeissen; Treasurer—J. Rodenburg, Jr.; Trustees—J. Pangburg, Jr., J. Samuel Smoat, and Thomas F. Farrell.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Executive Committee of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters at its monthly meeting yesterday only transacted business of a routine character. The full board will meet next Wednesday.

Chicago advices state that the negotiations which have been pending since Tuesday for the reinsurance of the Western business of the Traders' Fire Insurance Company of New York in the Palatine Insurance Company of Manchester, England, were closed yesterday.

It was reported yesterday that negotiations are pending in the East for the reinsurance of the business of the Farmers and Merchants' Insurance Company of Lincoln, Neb., which was recently purchased by a syndicate, apparently connected with the persons who wound up the affairs of the Rockford Insurance Company of Illinois this year.

The Brokerage Committee of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange, at its meeting yesterday, took up the subject of the proposed extension of brokerage certificates. The expected recommendation from Exchange Manager Hess, stating the definite length of time for which certificates should be extended, was not received, and after some discussion the matter was laid over until next Tuesday, when a special meeting of the committee will be held to act upon this question.

The Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company of Germany, which was refused admission to this State in 1897 because of the difficulties of American Life Insurance companies in Prussia, was licensed yesterday by Superintendent Payn of the State Insurance Department to do business in this State. The company was organized in 1844, and commenced business in this country in 1878, operating only on the Pacific Coast. In 1896 its regular United States branch was established under the present management, and on Jan. 1, 1899, the assets of this branch aggregated $919,090. In 1898 the Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company of New York was organized, with $200,000 capital, in connection with the German company.

Tired Bird Credited with Seeking to Send Its Message by Mail.

Policeman Brennan of the Oak Street Station and some of the employes in the General Post Office found a carrier pigeon yesterday that they were willing to bet had as great a hypersense as the collie dog Leo that always knew when his master boarded a train fourteen miles away from home. The pigeon alighted about noon in front of the main entrance to the General Post Office, and in spite of the crowd in the vicinity did not seem frightened, but instead hopped toward the entrance to the building.

Policeman Brennan noticed that the bird was apparently puzzled, and that it looked tired. He saw also that it carried an aluminum message cylinder on its right leg, and he concluded that if the bird was too tired to deliver the message he would try to find from the cylinder for whom it was intended, and send the message by mail. But when he attempted to capture the bird it made short flights, and his efforts to snare it under his helmet caused a large crowd to gather. It took him fifteen minutes to capture the pigeon, but when he had it safely under his helmet he was puzzled as to what disposition to make of it. The Post Office people were posted on the Federal postal laws, but could not tell him whether there was a penalty for detaining a carrier pigeon message, so the policeman concluded to let the bird rest until it was ready to resume its flight. The postal clerks and carriers profess to believe that the pigeon wanted to send its message by mail.

Half an hour after its capture the pigeon was released and then it soared skyward, and after circling several times darted off toward the southwest, probably headed for Bordentown, N. J., for the name of that town and the initials "L. F." were scratched on the aluminum cylinder.

Rough Rider Fish's Undertaker Dead.

J. Charles Burton, for many years an undertaker in this city, died on Thursday in the Adirondacks, where he had gone to recover his health. He was for twelve years sexton of the University Place Presbyterian Church, succeeding his father. Mr. Burton went to Cuba to bring back the body of Hamilton Fish, Jr., a member of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, and one of the first to fall in battle. He was selected by Gov. Black as one of the members of the New York State Embalming Board, but was forced by ill-health to resign. He leaves a wife and two children.

For Women and Children's Hospital.

A concert was given at Carnegie Music Hall last evening in aid of the Metropolitan Dispensary and Hospital for Women and Children in East Eighty-second Street. One of the most interesting features of the programme was the rendering by Miss Rose McAlarney of an aria from Gounod's "Queen of Sheba," and of two ballads, "Deserted," by MacDowell, and "Spring Song," by Hyde. The other performers were Max Karger, violinist; Franz Listemann, cello; Miss Fredericka Raymond, and William W. Lowitz, pianist.

COLUMBIA ATHLETES UNITE.

The different athletic organizations of Columbia University were united yesterday afternoon into one general association, which will be known as the Columbia University Athletic Association. It will include the football, baseball, lacrosse, cycling, track, and gymnastic associations.

At the head of the new association will be a board composed of Alumni and undergraduates, which will direct its affairs. Under this board will be an Executive Committee, consisting of the Captains, managers, and assistant managers of the different teams, which will arrange all meets and games.

The consolidation plan originated at Princeton, and has since been put into practice at Yale, Harvard, and Cornell.

MORFEY WON LIVE BIRD MATCH.

"Tom" Morfey, the expert wing shot of the Lyndhurst Gun Club, defeated "Chris" Wright of Paterson in an exciting match at the Singac traps, near Greenwood Lake, yesterday afternoon. Each man shot at 50 fast-flying pigeons, and the score at the finish stood 36 to 33. The weather was raw and unpleasant, while the heavy gale that prevailed made the birds unusually fast, and as a result the scores were lower than the average work of either contestant.

The majority of birds, owing to the direction of the wind, were right quarterers, and Morfey had rather the better of the element of luck. Four of Wright's birds carried charges from both barrels beyond the boundary before they dropped, while Morfey lost five dead out of bounds. The match, which was for $50 a side, was witnessed by a score of club members. Several sweepstake events followed the match.

The scores:

	K.	M.
Thomas W. Morfey; 30 yards—		
2 2 2 2 1 0 * 2 2 2 * 1 2 2 2 2 0 2 0 2 2 1 2 * 2—19	6	
2 2 0 1 * 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 0 0 1 2 0 2 2 1 0 0 2 2—17	8	
Total	36	14
Chris. Wright; 30 yards—		
2 2 2 0 0 2 2 1 * 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 * * 2 2 2 2 0 2—18	7	
2 0 2 1 * 2 0 2 0 0 0 1 2 0 2 2 2 0 2 0 0 2 2—15	10	
Total	33	17

*Signifies dead out of bounds.

JEANNETTE GUN CLUB SHOOT.

The wintry atmosphere and stiff gale of wind developed a lot of screamers in the regular monthly live-bird shoot of the Jeannette Gun Club at its grounds yesterday. About twenty members were present, and the day's sport was thoroughly enjoyed. In addition to the shoot for the diamond medal, a five-bird team race and a miss and out kept the marksmen busy until it became too dark to distinguish the birds against the sombre background. The scores:

Club Shoot for Diamond Medal.—Conditions, ten birds each, 30 yards rise and 50 yards boundary; with a dead line at 31 yards.—C. M. Brume, 9; F. Ehlen, 9; C. Otten, 8; C. F. Peters, 8; A. Intemann, 8; H. Loeble, 8; J. Lott, 7; W. Rothmann, 7; C. Steffens, 7; H. Mohrmann, 6; J. H. Hainhorst, 6; H. Kroeger, 4; L. Feigensow 4, and E. Roff, 4.

Five-Bird Team Race.—Team No. 1—Lott, 4; Brume, 4; Intemann, 4; Connors, 4; Otten, 3; Notman, 3; Mohrmann, 2. Total, 24. Team No. 2—Peterson, 5; Ehlen, 4; Steffens, 4; Kroeger, 4; Loeble, 3; Hainhorst, 2; Whitt, 1. Total, 23.

Miss and Out, Entrance $5; Birds Extra.—Hainhorst, 6; Lott, 6; Loeble, 5; Intemann, 4; Steffens, 0; Otten, 0; Keder, 0.

Report on New Jersey Fish and Game.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 15.—The State Fish and Game Commission, in its annual report, criticises the Legislature for failure to appropriate the $5,000 requested for use in stocking the waters of the State with fish and its uplands and meadows with game. The report says that the quail brought from the West multiply, and, unlike Southern birds, have shown no disposition to migrate. It is too early, the report continues, to estimate the success of the introduction of the ring-neck pheasant, and the pike, perch, white bass, and channel catfish. The condition of the shad and sturgeon industries is treated in detail, and a liberal policy is advocated in that regard.

Hunt Is Princeton's Chess Champion.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 15.—In the final round of the university chess tournament the tie between J. B. Hunt, '02, and J. C. Henley, '02, was decided, Hunt winning the match and the university championship. The first, second, and third prizes were awarded to Hunt, Henley, and Scott, '02, respectively. Hunt and Henley will represent Princeton in the intercollegiate tournament in New York, held during the Christmas vacation.

Bicycle Races at the Garden.

Harry Elkes, champion middle-distance cycle rider of America, and Edouard Taylore, champion of Europe, will meet in a one-hour paced race at Madison Square Garden to-night. Taylore holds the world's one-hour record of 36 miles 1,400 yards. There will also be racing at Madison Square Garden this afternoon. The main event will be a one-hour race for the amateur championship between Arthur W. Ross and Ray Duer.

Wesleyan Football Captain Elected.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Dec. 15.—The members of the Wesleyan football squad today elected Solon Dodds Captain of the team for 1900.

For Police Bicycle Championship.

An agreement to meet in a series of bicycle races for the police championship was signed yesterday by Roundsman John Schuessler of the Manhattan bicycle squad, who holds the police championship of America, and Charles H. Haussler, a patrolman to meet in three races to be held at the Summer meets in the vicinity of this city. The first race will be twenty miles with motor pace for middle-distance championship, the second an unlimited pursuit race, and the third one-mile, with pace.

Steam Yacht Alberta Sold.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 15.—A. Edward Tower of this city has sold his steam yacht Alberta to Clarence A. Postley of New York City, who took the vessel away from here to-day. The Alberta, which was launched last Summer, is 180 feet long, and has a record of 19 knots an hour.

John E. Madden Sells Long Beach.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 15.—John E. Madden has sold to Frank B. Harper the bay stallion Long Beach, by Longfellow, dam Semper Idem, by imp. Glen Athol. Long Beach is ten years old, and will be placed in the stud at Nantura Farm. Since the death of Longfellow Mr. Harper has been on the lookout for one of his sons bred in the proper lines.

Renewal of the Trotting Futurity.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 15.—The Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association has announced the eleventh annual renewal of the Futurity Stake, the entries to close next March. The event is for the usual purse of $20,000.

Tanfaran Racing Results.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15.—To-day's races at Tanfaran resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs; purse; two-year-olds. Sam Dannenbaum, 108 pounds, (Henry,) 30 to 1, won; Diomed, 113, (H. Shields,) 4 to 5, second; Jolly Brigton, 115, (Spencer,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:19¼. Gravita, El Arta, Racetto, and Montebank also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs; purse; maidens. Alice Dougherty, 97 pounds, (Vittatoe,) 3 to 1, won; Limerick, 97, (Henry,) 3½ to 1, second; March Seven, 97, (T. Walsh,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:04. Miss Reel, Heartless, Blooming Chance, and Gold Finder also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile; purse; two-year-olds. Anjou, 108 pounds, (Spencer,) 3 to 5, won; The Lady, 105, (Vittatoe,) 5 to 1, second; Sunello, 105, (T. Burns,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:47. Bethos also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; handicap. King Carnival, 108 pounds, (J. Martin,) 3 to 5, won; El Estro, 85, (T. Walsh,) 3 to 1, second; Potente, 95, (Johnson,) 2½ to 1, third. Time—1:31. Three starters.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. First Call, 112 pounds, (Thorpe,) 6 to 5, won; Grand Sachem, 109, (T. Walsh,) 6 to 1, second; Donegal, 112, (Glover,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:18¾. Indra, Don Quixote, Inveraray, The Offering, and Croker also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; purse. Zoroaster, 110 pounds, (Spencer,) 1 to 4, won; Decoy, 82, (T. Walsh,) 3½ to 1, second; Wallenstein, 97, (Bonner,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:54¾. Lothian and Bogus Bill also ran.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Supreme Court of the United States:

53—The United States, appellant, vs. the Tennessee and Coosaw Railroad Company et al.—Leave granted to file supplemental brief, on motion of Amos E. Goodhue for the appellees.

21—The United States, appellant, vs. the Bellingham Bay Boom Company.—Submitted by Solicitor General Richards for the appellant. No counsel appeared for the appellee.

81—The Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the State of Texas, and 82—The Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the State of Texas.—Argument concluded by John G. Carlisle for the plaintiffs in error.

79—Peter Lee Atherton, plaintiff in error, vs. Mary G. Atherton.—Argued by Alexander Pope Humphrey for the plaintiff in error and by William Keenan for the defendant in error.

86—Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States, ex rel. Marie A. Valentine.—Argument commenced by Robert A. Howard for the petitioner.

Day call for Monday, Dec. 18: 86, 82, and 84, and 85, 87, 30, 88, 89, 94, 95, 96, and 97.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Dec. 15.—The Court of Appeals has adjourned to Jan. 8.

Appeals from orders entitled to be heard under Rule XI. should be noticed for Jan. 8, 1900. Original motions, that is to say, motions which originate in the Court of Appeals, may be on Jan. 8, and such motions may be either argued orally or submitted on Jan. 8, and such motions may be submitted without oral argument on any Monday when the court is in session. Attention of attorneys is called to Rule VII., which will be strictly indorsed.

The court to-day handed down the following decisions.

Harvey Joyce, appellant, vs. Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, unless appellant within twenty days files and serves undertaking required to perfect appeal and pays $10 costs of motion.

New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, appellant, vs. Cuthbert.—Motion to resettle remittance granted as to application of George G. Reynolds, for costs to Respondent V. A. McKensie against Appellant A. L. Schermerhorn, and denied as to the application of R. E. Prime, for a bill of costs against said Appellant Schermerhorn.

Jones vs. De Coursey, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

In re estate of Hodgman.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Hazleton, appellant, vs. Webster et al.; Lester vs. Mayor of New York City, appellant; Banchan, appellant, vs. Russell—Judgments and orders affirmed, with costs.

Noble Adam, respondent, vs. the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; in re accounts of Prentice.—Motions for reargument denied, with $10 costs.

Howard et al. appellant, vs. City of Rochester.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted and appeal dismissed, with costs.

Appellate Division Decisions.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in this city yesterday handed down the following decisions:

George Gennerich et al., appellants, vs. John Voight and another, respondents.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

Sarah M. Disbrow, respondent, vs. Griffin B. Disbrow, individually, &c., et al., appellants.—Interlocutory judgment affirmed and final judgment modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed without costs. Opinions by McLaughlin and Barrett, JJ. (Barrett, J., dissenting.)

Patrick Gallagher, respondent, vs. Jacob Hirsh, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Van Brunt, P. J.

Minnie Hoffman, by guardian, respondent, vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Patrick Gleason, respondent, vs. Augustus F. Young, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Gussie Stowasser, respondent, vs. Sherman Outfitting Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Sarah G. Watson, as executrix, respondent, vs. Francis H. Stillman, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Thomas McEvoy, appellant, vs. Bird S. Coler, Controller, &c., respondent.—Order modified by adding thereto the words "without prejudice to the right of the petitioner to bring any action he may be advised," and as modified affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Rasmus Black vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Kasryel H. Sarasohn vs. Workingmen's Publishing Association.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Mary K. Morse vs. Press Publishing Company. —Motion denied.

Horace K. Thurber vs. Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company.—Motion denied.

James A. Deering vs. William J. Reilly.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Church of St. Stanislaus vs. The Allgemeine Verein.—Motion granted upon payment of $10 costs, and, in the case the defendant withdraws its appeal, all costs and disbursements of said appeal to be paid and a consent given to cancel undertaking on appeal.

Lorimer G. Appleby vs. Sophia Sewards.—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs of motion.

Matilda E. C. Goodwin vs. Gilbert S. Coddington.—The moving papers must show appearance for the parties to the action, and the order must recite such appearances.

Bernard S. McKean vs. Tradesmen's National Bank.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

George Worcester vs. John W. Fierce and another.—The appellant being in default and no application having been made, the court below to extend time, motion granted, with $10 costs.

In the matter of Otto H. Georgi.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

The Meyer Sniffen Company vs. Edgar W. Youmans.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Helen F. Masury vs. John M. Masury.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

New York Calendars This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Emma E. Biclenberg, Margarethe Stolz.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Graham vs. Walsh—David R. Daly, Pomeroy vs. Pomeroy—Roger A. Pryor, Haydon vs. Montgomery—F. W. Dickinson, Siedenberg vs. Blumenthal—Eugene H. Pomeroy, Weekes vs. Lee—Thomas F. Donnelly, Matter of Redfield—M. Clelland Milnor, Tinsley vs. Leary—John M. Regan, Harris vs. Riley—J. P. Solomon.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—American Baptist Home Mission Society vs. Stockinger—Sidney J. Cowen, Matter of Ittner—Sylvester L. H. Ward, Hatch vs. Hatch—Francis P. Lowry.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Vivian vs. Crow—Clifford W. Hartridge.

TO-MORROW
SUNDAY 3 CENTS.

The New York Times

"A Newspaper for Intelligent and Thoughtful People."

SOME SPECIAL FEATURES.

SUNDAY DEC. 17.

Women Wage Earners.

MISS KATE SANBORN, author of "The Wit of Women," etc., will have an article entitled "Some Wage-Earners and a Smith," telling of women who have made their own way in life and have supported others without loss of feminine charm.

College Admission Requirements.

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, Founder and President of the Teachers College, will discuss admission requirements.

The Boy Beloved of Washington.

EDWARD CARY, author of "Life of George William Curtis," in a contribution entitled "Lafayette, the Boy Beloved of Washington," will give a review of episodes in the relations of the young Marquis Lafayett and Gen. Washington, from Brandywine to Yorktown.

Women's Common Sense Attire.

H. K. BUSH-BROWN, the sculptor, will give the text of his recent address to the Rainy Day Club in which he urges the abolition of the fashion plate and argues for greater simplicity in women's dress.

Order in advance from your newsdealer.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Daily 1 Cent. Sunday 3 Cents.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Single, age 28; understands the care of fine horses, harness, and carriages; strictly sober and trustworthy; excellent references from last and former employ.—T. C. A. Anderson, 244 East 35th St.

COACHMAN.—By single; age 28; understands care of fine horses, harness, and carriages; strictly sober and trustworthy; careful driver, excellent references, both written and personal. C. A. Anderson, 244 East 35th St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By young man, age thirty, with some business knowledge, where there is a chance to advance; not afraid of work. W., Box 163, Times Office.

Miscellaneous.

JANITOR.—The New York Infirmary for Women and Children wishes to obtain position as janitor for a colored man, who has been in the service of the institution fifteen years. 321 East 15th St.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) good address, intelligent, educated; has business experience; where he can advance; highest references. D., Box 180 Times Office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

SALESMEN—For Manhattan and Bronx Boroughs, New York City, general acquaintance with the building and plumbing trade; also architecture is necessary. Applicants stating previous experience, M., Box 140 Times.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FOOD SUPPLIES.
Office of the Manhattan State Hospital
No. 4 Madison Ave., New York City.

Sealed proposals for furnishing fresh and salt meats and butter for a period of three months from Jany. 1, 1900, and condensed and cow's milk for a period of six months from Jany. 1, 1900, in accordance with specifications, copies of which may be obtained upon application at Room 113, will be received at this office until 4:30 o'clock P. M., Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1899, at which time and place the Board of Managers will open all bids.

No bid for meat supply shall be considered except from persons, firms, or corporations who are actually engaged in the cattle slaughtering and shipping of beef, pursuant to the provisions of Chap. 490, Laws of 1897, and for other supplies no bids shall be considered except from parties who are actual dealers in the commodities for which they submit proposals.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for five per cent. of the amount of the bid as a guarantee of good faith.

A bond of some approved surety company for one-third the gross amount of the contract will be required after award for the faithful fulfillment of the contract.

HENRY E. HOWLAND,
President, Board of Managers.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KIRKLAND, ANNE P. M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNE P. KIRKLAND, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 25 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 11th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of November, 1899. BENJAMIN B. KIRKLAND, Executor.
WM. CLARKE STEWART, Atty for Executor, 25 Wall Street, N. Y. City.
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KIP, LAWRENCE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAWRENCE KIP, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Parsons & Parsons, 21 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the second day of July next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of December, 1899. EVA L. KIP, Administratrix.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attys. for Administratrix.
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LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—To all persons interested in the estate of THE JOHN F. PHILLIPS ADVERTISING COMPANY send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the Supreme Court, at the Special Term thereof, Part I., at the Chambers thereof, in the County Court House, in the City and County of New York, on the 31st day of January, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of George W. Elkins substituted assignee of above-named The John F. Phillips Advertising Company, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause to be shown then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said court to be hereto affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, the 1st day of December, 1899.

[L. S.] WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

Brant Chief Judge of the said Supreme Court.

JAMES M. HUNT, Attorney for Assignee, 31-33 Pine St., New York City.
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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Supreme Court of the State of New York, entered in the office of the Clerk of New York County on December 14th, 1899, notice is hereby given that the CHATE HARRIS LADIES' SOCIETY, a domestic corporation, will apply to the Supreme Court, New York County, at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of January, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to "Nookim Rachmonisth, ta Aid Poor Women in Confinement." (Chaye Harris, Organizer.)

Dated New York, December 12th, 1899.
THE CHATE HARRIS LADIES' SOCIETY,
By SARAH SCHALLIN, President.
SHAFER & LEVIN, Attys for Petitioner, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d16-law6w6s

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

AN ADVERTISING MAN, OWNING SUCCESSful trade paper, desires partner to assist in editorial or office work. Unusual opportunity for man of means of limited capital. Address SECURITY, Box 241 Times Up-town Office, 1,360 Broadway.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—ELLEN J. SWAN, plaintiff, against MATILDA WILLIAMS and Thomas Williams, her husband; James S. Todd, William Saunderson, Calvin Wright, copartners composing the firm of Saunderson & Wright; Frank B. Hawkins, George H. Hawkins, Franklin A. Errington, Arthur J. Mace, Frederick S. Gwyer, and John L. Gwyer, as surviving partners of the firm of L. H. Mace & Co.; Harstow Store Company, Watson D. Woodward, Cabinet Work and Parquette Flooring Company, Lincoln G. Backus, Francis Cummings, Price W. Hasbrouck, Frank Hasbrouck, Frederick Hasbrouck, Mortimer Rothschild, Frederick Keppler, Henry M. Tyson, Henry Steers, John P. Menke, George H. Hard, Frank B. Hard, John W. Foster, Martha J. Constant, John D. Crimmins and Thomas B. Cummins, Fred L. Stellwagen, Warner M. Westcott, James L. Jackson, J. William Jackson, Moses G. Wright, and Albert G. Retherington, William S. Fearing and Francis Higgins, as Receivers of the Archer & Pancoast Company, Charles J. Setter and Robert Wright and Roberta Wright, his wife, and Clara Wright, wife of Calvin B. Wright, defendants.—Summons. New York is the county in which the plaintiff desires the trial of this action.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, October 21st, 1899.

DUER, STRONG & WHITEHEAD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $5,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee. Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

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Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
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Members New York Stock Exchange.
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Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
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MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
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STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash or on margin.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check. Telephone No. 1239 Cortlandt.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
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STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD FOR CASH AND CARRIED ON MARGIN.
Daily Market Letter on Application.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

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Stocks and Bonds bought and sold for cash or carried on margin.
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NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY
(OF MARYLAND)
First Mortgage Bonds dated January 1st, 1897.

Notice is hereby given, as provided in the mortgage of the above-named company to the undersigned as Trustee, dated December 15th, 1896, that bonds of the following numbers have been drawn for the Sinking Fund and will be paid on presentation on and after January 1st, 1900, at the office of the GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK at 105%, with accrued interest to that date, after which interest on each of the said bonds will cease:

76	140	290	331	354	477
77	145	293	332	355	556
83	185	316	353	475	559

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, Trustee.
GEO. R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice Prest.
Dated New York, December 1st, 1899.

INDIANA BLOCK COAL RAILROAD CO.
In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the sinking fund, viz.:
Nos. 71-94 and 95, three of $1,000 each, and No. 106, one of $500.
The principal and accrued interest of the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York.
The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after January 1st, 1900.
THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO.,
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, December 1, 1899.

Toledo and Ohio Central Railway Company,
Toledo, Ohio, December 12th, 1899.
At a meeting of the Directors of this Company, held 11th inst., the transfer books were ordered to be closed on the 14th inst. and be reopened December 21st, 1899. STEVENSON BURKE, President.

The White Knob Copper Company.
Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors of the White Knob Copper Company, the stock transfer books of said company will be closed from Dec. 16, 1899, 12 o'clock noon, to and including Jan. 2, 1900.
C. G. FUNK, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

International Zinc Co., Ltd.
OF JOPLIN, MO.

CAPITAL STOCK - - $1,000,000
Divided into 1,000,000 Shares, Par Value $1.00 Each, Full-Paid and Non-Assessable.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

President, A. C. FOSTER, Joplin, Mo.; Director Union Stock Yards Co. and Vice Pres. So. Omaha Savings Bank.
Vice President, D. K. WENRICH, Joplin, Mo.; Postmaster of Joplin.
Secretary and Treasurer, J. B. CARMICHAEL, Joplin, Mo.; Manager Benson Electric Railroad of So. Omaha, Neb.
Hon. CHARLES P. BENNETT, Providence, R. I.; Secretary of State of Rhode Island.
Dr. IRA B. CUSHING, Boston, Mass.; President of the Cushing Process Co., Boston.
Consulting Engineer, GEORGE E. QUINBY, Joplin, Mo.; State Inspector of Mines of the State of Missouri.
Registrars and Transfer Agents, KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO., of New York City.

300,000 SHARES Are Now Offered for Public Subscription at **75c. PER SHARE**

To complete the balance of the purchase price and pay for the four new mills to be erected.

EVERY INVESTOR SHOULD NOTE CAREFULLY the following exceptional features in the policy of the International Zinc Co., Ltd.:
FIRST—The net profits of the company are certified as correct by the well-known Chartered Accountants, Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co., of New York, Boston, London, and Manchester, England.
SECOND—The books of the company are kept under their supervision, and quarterly statements of the earnings of the company will be issued, certified by them, thus enabling every shareholder to verify from independent sources the enormous profits of the company.
THIRD—This is **the only mining company in the United States** to adopt this most important safeguard of its shareholders' interests.
The International Zinc Company, Ltd., is now earning over **22 per cent.** on its entire capital stock, out of which it is paying dividends at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum and carrying forward a surplus of 10 per cent.

When the improvements now under way are completed, the company will earn **42 per cent.** per annum, with ore at $30.00 per ton. A careful consideration of the certified statement of profits as set forth in the prospectus shows that this estimate is based on actually less than is now being accomplished.

EVERY INVESTOR SHOULD READ the company's prospectus, which gives in detail full information as to the company's properties and earnings, with the complete statement in which these details are certified by the Accountants.

Beginning Jan. 1st, 1900, this company will pay regular monthly dividends of one per cent., with such extra dividends from time to time as the condition of the company shall warrant.

Applications for stock, accompanied by remittance, received at either of the following offices of the fiscal agents.

JOSHUA BROWN & CO., Bankers,
45 Wall St., New York. 89 State St., Boston. 421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

The Largest Fire Insurance Company in Germany.

MAGDEBURG FIRE INSURANCE CO.
OF MAGDEBURG, GERMANY.
ESTABLISHED 1844.
United States Branch, Magdeburg Building, 71 William St., N. Y.

PAUL E. RASOR, Manager. AD. DOHMEYER, Ass't Manager.

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ERNST THALMANN, of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., Bankers, N. Y.
WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER, of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynders, Counsellors at Law, N. Y.

Bankers' Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK,
10 Wall Street.
CAPITAL - - - - $1,500,000
SURPLUS - - - - $1,500,000
Transacts a general Trust and Banking business and allows interest on daily balances subject to check on sight.

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Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.

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Bayard Dominick,	Almeric H. Paget,
John F. Dryden,	William G. Park,
Benjamin N. Duke,	Gilbert M. Plympton,
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Edwin Gould,	Francis S. Smithers,
Edmund T. Halsey,	Ransom H. Thomas.
J. Walter Wood, jr.	

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,000,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.
Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent; Registrar of Stocks and Bonds; Trustee for Corporation Mortgages; Guardian; Executor; Administrator; Trustee; Committee; Receiver; Assignee, etc.
Loans Money on Bonds and Mortgage.
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OFFICERS:
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JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, Asst. Secretary.

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Frank H. Platt,	Chas. W. Morse,
James Roosevelt,	Charles V. Fornes,
Eugene Kelly,	Wm. Halls, jr.,
George R. Sheldon,	Bernard M. Shanley,
Ed. N. Gibbs,	Frank R. Lawrence,
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Provident Savings Life Assurance Society,
ORGANIZED 1875.
346 and 348 Broadway.
EDWARD W. SCOTT, President.
Issues All Desirable Forms of Policies
Assurance in force.... $100,000,000
Paid Policyholders.... $16,500,000
Assets to Liabilities 132½ per cent.

The Woman's Hotel Company
of New York City
Invites subscriptions to its Capital Stock, of which $140,000 remains to be taken.
Subscription lists close Dec. 31st.
Prospectuses & Subscription blanks can be had of The New York Security & Trust Co., 46 Wall St.; The Knickerbocker Trust Co., 234 Fifth Ave.; and the Secretary, 105 East 22d St.
Herbert B. Turner, J. Kennedy Tod,
Charles S. Fairchild, Charles F. Cox,
Charles D. Kellogg, Sec'y Committee.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 20TH, 1899.
At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
1 share Associated Manf's Mutual Fire Ins. Co.
173 shs. Pacific Fire Ins. Co.
20 shs. Greenwich Ins. Co.
FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
20 shs. City Trust Co.
70 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
25 shs. Washington Trust Co.
25 shs. Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic. R. R. Guar.
40 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
200 shs. Mahoning Coal Co. common.
100 shs. Mahoning Coal Co. Prefd.
50 shs. National City Bank.
17 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
10 shs. N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust Co.
25 shs. Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic. R. R. Guar.
25 shs. Second Avenue R. R. Co.
25 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
5 shs. do. do. do.
2 Memberships N. Y. Produce Exchange.
100 shs. Jos. Ladue Gold Mining & Dev. Co. Prfd., (Hyd.)
5 shs. State Trust Co.
8 shs. Winona & So. Western Ry. Co. & $40 scrip.
7 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
8 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
7 shs. National Bank of North America.
5 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
91 shs. Yellow Pine Co. Prefd.
10 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
50 shs. Trust Co. of America.
20 shs. Gansevoort Bank.
10 shs. Rider & Driver Publishing Co.
5 shs. Liberty Natl. Bank.
275 shs. Central Foundry Co. common.

STANDARD GAS LIGHT CO.
Stock Rights Dealt in.
MALCOM & COOMBE.
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
NO. 6 WALL ST.

DIVIDENDS.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 Fifth Ave.,
Branch Office, 66 Broadway.
New York, December 12, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. from net earnings on the capital stock of th's Company, payable Jan'y 1st, 1900, to stockholders of record of Dec. 20, 1899. Transfer books will close December 20, 1899, at 3 P. M., and reopen Jan'y 2, 1900.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Secretary.

The Oregon R. R. & Navigation Co.,
New York, December 14th, 1899.
A dividend of TWO DOLLARS ($2) PER SHARE on the Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared, payable at the Treasurer's Office, Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, New York, on and after January 2, 1900, to the holders of Preferred Stock of record at the close of business December 21, 1899.
The Preferred Stock transfer books will close for this dividend at the office of the Central Trust Company, New York, December 21, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. January 3, 1900.
ALEX. MILLAR, Asst. Secretary.

United Shoe Machinery Co.
Boston, Dec. 14, 1899.
At a meeting of the Directors of the United Shoe Machinery Company, held this day, a quarterly dividend was declared of 1¾% (87½ cents per share) on the preferred stock, and 2% (50 cents per share) on the common stock, payable Jan. 15, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business Dec. 19, 1899.
The transfer books will be closed from 2 P. M. Dec. 19 to 10 A. M. Jan. 24.
GEORGE W. BROWN, Treasurer.

Electric Vehicle Company,
100 BROADWAY,
New York, December 13th, 1899.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon the Common Stock of this Company, payable December 29th, 1899, was declared, payable to stockholders of record at the close of business upon December 20th, 1899.
For the purpose of paying the said dividend, the transfer books of the Common Stock of the Company will be closed upon December 20th, 1899, at 3 P. M., and reopened January 2d, 1900.
ARTHUR PHILLIPS, Secretary.

Knickerbocker Ice Company of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill., Dec. 13th, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable Jan. 1st, 1900, and also a quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock, payable Jan. 1st, 1900, to stockholders of record of December 18th, 1899. The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on December 18th, and remain closed until January 2d, 1900. Checks will be mailed to the stockholders by the Central Trust Company of New York. WILLIAM A. WALTER, Secretary.

Homestake Mining Company,
MILLS BUILDING, 15 BROAD STREET,
New York, December 12, 1899.
DIVIDEND NO. 279.
The regular monthly dividend of TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS PER SHARE has been declared for November, payable at the transfer agency in New York, on the 20th inst. Also EXTRA DIVIDEND (NO. 280) of Twenty-five (25) Cents, payable at the same time and place.
Transfer books close on the 20th inst.
LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

Empire Steel & Iron Co.,
No. 71 Broadway, New York, Dec. 14th, 1899.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. (3%) on the Preferred Stock outstanding Dec. 23d, 1899, out of the net earnings of the Company, and payable Jan. 2d, 1900, when checks will be mailed to all preferred stockholders.
That for this purpose the transfer books will close Dec. 23d, 1899, and reopen Jan. 3d, 1900.
GLEN WRIGHT, Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL Mortgage 4 Per cent. Registered Bonds of the Reading Co. and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Wednesday, December 20th, 1899, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Jan. 1, 1900, and will reopen Jan. 2, 1900, at 10 A. M.
W. G. BROWN, Sec'y.
Philadelphia, Dec. 13th, 1899.

TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE HOCKING VALley Railway Company First Consolidated 4½ Per Cent. Registered Bonds will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, Wednesday, December 20, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the payment of the Semi-annual interest thereon, due January 1st, 1900, and will reopen January 2, 1900, at 10 A. M.
WM. N. COTT, Treasurer.
Columbus, Ohio, December 13, 1899.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company,
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa., December 15, 1899.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. ($1 per share,) payable January 15, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 30, 1899. Checks will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Western National Bank OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
9th December, 1899.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it will be held at the Banking House, No. 15 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900. The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

The Hide and Leather National Bank of New York,
New York, Dec. 9th, 1899.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors will be held at their banking room, No. 100 William Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CLARENCE FOOTE, Cashier.

The Chemical National Bank of New York.
December 9, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 270 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January, 1900, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.
FRANCIS HALPIN, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, Dec. 9th, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900.
The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

The Seventh National Bank of New York,
New York, December 9, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 182 and 184 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
GEO. W. ADAMS, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York,
Dec. 9th, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 32 Wall Street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. W. HARTH, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York,
NEW YORK, December 8th, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

The Merchants' National Bank of the City of New York,
December 7th, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

The Second National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, Dec. 6, 1899.
The annual election of Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 190 5th Av., on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900. The polls will be opened from 10 to 11 A. M.
J. S. CASE, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK,
New York, December 7th, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

Irving National Bank,
New York, December 14th, 1899.
The annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Banking House, No. 287 Greenwich Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
J. DENNISON, Cashier.

NOTICE.—A special meeting of the stockholders of the Automatic Smoke Preventer Company for the purpose of electing Directors and Inspectors of Election, and such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 170 Broadway, New York City, on Wednesday, Jan. 3, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon.
PAUL HALPIN, Secretary.

The Liberty National Bank, New York,
Dec. 9th, 1899.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
HENRY P. DAVISON, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
New York, December 7th, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

The American Steel and Wire Co. of New Jersey,
No. 71 B'way, N. Y., December 11, 1899.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable January 2, 1900, was declared, payable to the stockholders of record at the close of business upon December 16, 1899.
For the purpose of paying the said dividend, the transfer books of the Preferred Stock of the Company will be closed upon December 16, 1899, and reopened January 3, 1900.
F. E. PATTERSON, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
Federal Steel Company,
Empire Building, 71 Broadway,
N. Y., December 12th, 1899.
The Board of Directors of the Federal Steel Company has this day declared a dividend of 3% on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable January 20th, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 20th, 1899. The transfer books of the Preferred Stock will close at 3 P. M. December 20th, 1899, and reopen January 6th, 1900, at 10 A. M.
RICHARD TRIMBLE, Treasurer.

Western Union Telegraph Company,
NEW YORK, December 13th, 1899.
DIVIDEND NO. 125.
The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 15th day of January next to shareholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 20th day of December, inst.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of December 20th, inst., and reopened on the morning of January 2d next.
M. T. WILBUR, Treasurer.

Colonial Trust Company,
222 Broadway, New York.
At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Colonial Trust Company, held December 12th, 1899, a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. from the earnings of the company for the six months ending December 31st, 1899, was declared, payable January 2d, 1900. Transfer books will close December 20th, 1899.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.

The Union Bag & Paper Company,
New York, Dec. 6th, 1899.
A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this Company has been declared payable on and after January 1st, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 14th, 1899. Transfer books will close on December 14th, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopen on January 2d, 1900, at 10 A. M. FRANK WASHBURN, Sec.

United Traction and Electric Company,
Jersey City, N. J., December 14, 1899.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of January, 1900. Transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst., and will reopen 2d proximo.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

The Commercial Cable Company,
NEW YORK, December 5, 1899.
DIVIDEND NO. 42.—The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. and a bonus of one per cent., payable January 2, 1900, to stockholders of record on December 22, 1899. The transfer books will be closed December 22, 1899, to January 2, 1900, inclusive. E. C. PLATT, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE FIRST CONsolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. registered bonds of the Southern Railway Company will close at the office of the company, 80 Broadway, New York, Friday, December 22, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due Jan. 1, 1900, and will reopen Jan. 2, 1900, at 10 A. M.
JOSIAH F. HILL, Sec'y.
Washington, D. C., Dec. 16, 1899.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks recover.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 15	884,957
To date this year	142,588,532
Corresponding date last year	108,661,782

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 15	$1,804,100
To date this year	$208,154,640
Corresponding date last year	$174,443,000

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@4 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy	½	Den. & Rio G. pf	½
Am. C. & F. pf	½	Erie 1st pf	½
Am. Linseed	½	Federal Steel pf	½
Am. Linseed pf	1	Glucose Sugar	½
Am. S. & R.	½	Great North. pf	½
Am. S. & R. pf	½	Illinois Central	1¼
Am. Steel Hoop	1	Int. Paper	½
Am. S. & W.	½	Int. Paper pf	½
Am. S. & W. pf	½	Lake Shore	½
Am. Sugar Ref	½	Manhattan Con	1¼
Am. Tin Plate	½	Met. St. Railway	½
Am. Tin Plate pf	1	Mexican Central	½
Am. Tobacco	1¼	M. & St. L. 2d pf	½
Atl. T. & S. F.	½	Missouri Pacific	½
Atl. T. & S. F. pf	½	National Lead	½
Anaconda Copper	1¼	National Steel	½
Balt. & Ohio pf	½	N. J. Central	2
Brklyn Rapid Transit	1¼	N. Y. Air Brake	1¼
Brklyn Un. Gas	1	N. Y. Central	½
Chi., B. & Q.	½	Nor. & West. pf	1
Chi. G. W. pf. B	1	Northern Pac. pf	½
Chi. G. W. deb	1	Pacific Mail	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	Reading	½
Chi. & N. W.	1	Reading 1st pf	½
C., R. I. & P.	½	People's Gas, Chi.	1¼
Chi. Term.	½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi.	½
Chi. Term. pf	½	P., C., C. & St. L.	1¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2
C., I. & L. pf	½	Pressed Steel Car	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Reading 1st pf	½
Col. Fuel & Iron pf	½	St. L. & S. F.	½
Col. Mid. pf	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	½
Col. & H. C. & I.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	1¼
Cont. Tobacco	½	Union Pacific	½
Cont. Tob. pf	½	Wabash pf	½
Del. & Hudson	½	Wheel. & L. Erie	½
Del., Lack. & West.	1	Wis. Cent. pf	1

Stocks Declined.

Chi. & East. Ill.	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	½
Chi. Term. Trans.	½	Nat. Steel pf	½
Gen. Electric	1½	Pacific Coast	1
Hock. Val. pf	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	½
Int. Silver	½	Third Avenue	4½

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Hous. & Texas cn.	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st	1½
K. C. P. & G. 1st	2	Atchison T. & S. F. 1st 2	
Mo. Pac. con.	1	San A. & A. P. 4s	2½

Bonds Declined.

Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	1	Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1½
C., M. & St. P., 4s	½	Int. & G. N. 2d	1
Minn. Un.	1	N. Y. Cent., L. S.	½
Col. Mid. 1st 4s	1	Rdg.	½
E. T., Va. & Ga. con. 5s	2	Pacific Coast 1st	1½
Erie 1st con. 7s	2½	Pac. of Mo. 1st	1½

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Gold exports started yesterday. But instead of showing any disturbance over the development the security market actually advanced. About $2,000,000 constituted the first shipment, various banking houses joining in the engagements. The warrant for the movement was found in foreign advances in the price of every form of gold, whether in bullion or coinage; and incidental bearing appeared in sharp advances in money market rates abroad.

The extent to which this gold export movement may go can be only a matter of wild guesswork. Few conservative bankers are willing to make an estimate. Too many and too complex interests are involved for anything like reasonable calculation.

The theory upon which Wall Street proceeded in the rally which attended yesterday's gold export announcement was virtually that the transaction was chiefly an attestation of the financial strength and independence of this country. We have gold to spare, Wall Street urges, and in helping England we are but increasing the consequence of our position as the creditor nation of the world. Under some prevailing circumstances this sentimental view makes a curious Wall Street exhibit. Yesterday's market showed with some vigor, however, that speculators who attempt to assail the quality of such sentiment undertake tasks that are not easy.

In yesterday's rally one attending feature was that while for more than a week past the fashion in Wall Street offices has been to hunt for weak spots in the market, to seek to make money by selling short, the disposition yesterday was so changed that with almost unanimity the traders of the Stock Exchange appeared alert only for chances to make money by buying.

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Much speculation is expended upon what may be the showing of to-day's bank statement. The Treasury Department has made heavy drafts upon the banks, and large sums of money have been transferred from New York to Boston to afford relief in banking circles there, while upon the other hand the movement of currency from the West is becoming more consequential; but the important fluctuations have been in the deposit and loan accounts, where the extraordinary liquidation of the week is directly reflected. Generally Wall Street calculators count upon what is called a "good" statement—though gains in surplus reserves through the course of this week's stock market might seem suggestive of something else than unmixed satisfaction. Wall Street pays dearly for any comfort that such surplus figures may provide.

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There is renewed and very confident expectation that some means of "relief" is being devised at Washington, but Wall Street's Washington forecasts have not recently been materializing.

SUGAR DEVELOPMENTS.

There were no new developments in the Sugar situation yesterday, though the buying of the stocks continued very active. All kinds of talk was heard in respect to developments, probable or possible, but there was nothing tangible. One report had it that a strong bull pool had been formed in order to put up the quotation, while another report had it that a pool was being formed further to depress the stock. Havemeyer interests, several days ago credited as sellers, were yesterday said to be buyers.

In their Weekly Sugar Trade Journal Willet & Gray say of the formation of the Colonial Sugar Company and of the situation generally:

"Something new is announced from Delaware viz., the proposed organization of the Colonial Sugar Company, with $100,000,000 capital, to do almost everything in the sugar line at home and in our new possessions. In the absence of any names being mentioned as promoters, much greater weight appears to be given to this matter in Wall Street than it is entitled to. It is hard to see where such an amount of money can come from for such a purpose. Certainly people are not expecting very brilliant results at present in Cuba, for instance, under the extremely slow development of that island, as already pointed out by us. Conditions in our new tropical possessions are not considered favorable for the production of refined sugars, and there are more than enough refineries already established here to supply the demand. Independent refiners state that they are not interested in the proposed company. The development of the raw sugar industry in those islands should make steady progress, but it will be some time yet before $100,000,000 is used for this purpose.

"Nevertheless, the foregoing incidents circulated in Wall Street appear to have brought about a most extraordinary liquidation among holders of the American Sugar Refining Company's stock. From being extremely strong at $140 and on the high road to $200, as claimed by Wall Street at the time, it has suddenly become apparently valueless, and in the rush to get out has declined to $125 already as a first installment of its decline. Of the capital stock of 375,000 shares, 232,000 shares were sold on Wednesday of this week. How much of this was actual stock held for investment it is impossible to know; also whether the stock is any less valuable for investment now than when selling at $140, less than a month ago. The annual meeting comes due Jan. 10, and will be awaited with much interest. Certainly nothing that has occurred during the month is sufficient to account for the present stampede."

EXTRAORDINARY EARNINGS.

In striking contrast with the recent marked decline in the quotations on the Stock Exchange of the railroad stocks, not even the standard roads excepted, and as proof of Wall Street's disregard at times for the best kind of news in the form of greatly increased earnings and continuing prosperity, comes the weekly statement of railroad earnings, to be published to-day by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle. The figures are as follows:

1st week of December.	1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alabama Gt. Southern	$44,963	$9,481	
Ann Arbor	25,526	2,606	
B. & O. Southwestern	139,139	15,034	
Buffalo, Rock. & Pitts.	85,477	29,253	
B., Ced. Rapids & N.	96,046		$16,334
Canadian Pacific	660,000	98,000	
Central of Georgia	136,313	1,848	
Chesapeake & Ohio	247,343		22,298
Chicago & East. Ill.	120,023	10,317	
Chicago Gt. Western	123,497	12,333	
Chicago, Indian. & L.	*4,122	13,013	
Chicago, M. & St. P.	852,947	80,124	
Chicago Term. Trans.	23,514		673
Chicago & W. Mich.	42,468	7,513	
Cin., N. O. & Texas P.	94,498	19,785	
C., C., C. & St. Louis	224,184	12,097	
C., Lorain & Wheeling	34,976	5,254	
Col., S. & Hocking	19,220	1,114	
Denver & Rio Grande	304,000	19,900	
D., G. Rapids & West.	26,185		1,106
Duluth S. Shore & At.	44,952	18,223	
Evansville & Indian.	6,097	6	
Evans. & Terre Haute	27,154	226	
Flint & P. Marquette	61,987	2,244	
Ft. Worth & Denver C.	26,139		4,821
Ft. Worth & Rio G.	8,376		7,379
Georgia	32,000	434	
Grand Trunk	648,261	94,085	
Chic. & Grand T.			
Det., Gd. H. & M.			
Hocking Valley	98,247	29,816	
Inter. & Gt. Northern	92,454

...tion was abnormal. Exports of breadstuffs in November decreased $3,500,000, with losses of $900,000 in provisions ...,000 in cotton, lowered the value of ...ple exports $15,337,567, in spite of an increase of $2,000,000 in oil. But enormous ...ents of manufactured products made ...xcess of exports over imports more ...$49,000,000 for the month.

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...ndustrial lines Bradstreet's says that ...eatures of the week are the numerous ...ases in wages of textile mill employes, ...which it is estimated that 195,000 ...tives North and South have had, or ...have, their earnings increased.

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...'s reports that failures for the first ... of December have been $2,766,496, ...facturing $513,328, and trading $1,574,... Failures for the week were 218 in the ...d States against 261 last year, and 20 ...nada against 31 last year.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

...rance of ½d. to 76s 6d, in the Bank of ...nd's buying price of American gold ...s.

...ment of 544,000 ounces of silver to ...e by to-day's steamer.

...rease of $31,360 in imports of dry goods ...he week, as compared with the pre... week, and increase of $266,221, as ...ared with the corresponding week last

...kholders of the Chicago and Eastern ...is to meet on Dec. 27 to confirm the ...ase of the Evansville, Terre Haute and ...go and the Indiana Block Coal Rail...

...rease in freight rates by the Central ...ht Association averaging 5 to 50 per ... to go into effect Jan. 1.

...ption by the stockholders of the Erie ...hone and Telegraph Company of the ...mmendation of the Directors to increase ...apital stock of the corporation from ...,000 to $15,000,000, the new stock to be ... as funds may be required for acquir... new property and making additions to ...ant.

DIVIDENDS AND INTEREST.

... Executive Committee of the Standard ...ight Company met yesterday in the ... of Commerce Building. After ad...ment President Russell Sage said: ... we met and transacted ordinary ...ss business. We didn't pass and didn't ...e a dividend. I won't discuss what ...ay do in this way before the year's ... Nothing new in the gas situation has ...ped. Our meeting was a regular one, ...e just discussed the business of our ...ny, which at this time of year is at ...lest stage."

...r a meeting of the Directors of the Amsterdam Gas Company yesterday ... S. Hastings announced that they had ... arrangements for the payment of the ...ns on the January interest. This ac...e said, he considered as fully refuting ...ports that the company would default ... interest of its bonds due Jan. 5.

VERNMENT CROP REPORT.

...HINGTON, Dec. 15.—The statistician of ...partment of Agriculture reports the wheat ... the United States for 1899 at 547,300,000 ..., or 12.3 bushels per acre. The produc... Winter wheat is placed at 291,700,000 ..., and that of Spring wheat at 255,600,000 ...

... important wheat-growing State has been ... by special agents of the department, and ...anges in acreage are the result of their ...rations. The newly scheduled area of Win...eat is estimated at 30,150,000 acres, which ...ut 200,000 acres greater than that sown Fall of 1898. The sowing of wheat is ...oing on in California and some of the ...n States, and the foregoing estimate is ... to correction. The average of condition ...

...acreage sown with Winter rye is estimated ...er cent. less than that sown last year. The ...e condition is 98.2 per cent.

...compilation of the annual returns from ...unt farmers is approaching completion. ...ight changes that may be called for in the ...e yield per acre of corn, oats, barley, and ...rops, as published Oct. 10, will be made at ...y date, when the final figures are avail...

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

...ey on call was 5@6 per cent., closing ...er cent.

... money, 6 per cent. for all periods. ...ntile paper, 5½ per cent. for sixty to ... days' indorsements, 6 per cent. for four to six months' single names, and ...cent. for others.

...ring House statement: Exchanges, ...5,781; balances, $9,123,816; Sub-Treasury ...bit balance, $250,553.

...ey on call in London, 5 pe. cent. Rate ...ount in the open market, 6¼ per cent. ...th short and three months' bills.

...ign exchange firm. Nominal rates ...4.82¾ for sixty days and $4.88¼ for ...nd. Rates for actual business closed ...lows: Sixty days, $4.81½@$4.81¾; de... $4.87½@$4.87¾; cables, $4.88⅛@$4.88⅜. ...ercial bills, $4.80¾@$4.81¼.

...inental exchange was quoted as fol... Francs, 5.22½ less 1-16 @5.23 and ...reichsmarks 94 and 95; guilders at ...6 and 40¾@40 5-16.

...hange on New York at domestic cen... Boston—17@25c discount. Chicago—...remium. New Orleans—Commercial, ...iscount; bank, par. San Francisco—... 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c pre... Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; ..., ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, ...; selling, par. St. Louis—Par@25c pre... Cincinnati—Between banks, 15@20c ...um; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

...DON, Dec. 15.—The Stock Exchange ...ntensely nervous all day long and the ...of the market bounced "from the ...ns to the depths" as the rumors in ...l to the relief of Ladysmith were sup... or discredited. Although the quota... were lower at the opening, consequent ... lack of confirmation of yesterday's ...able reports, the reiteration of the ...ment that several firms had received ...e confirmation of the reported relief ...dysmith led to a rapid improvement in ... Mines, which opened at 36⅞ and ...d to 38. Gold Fields rose from 6 15-16 ...-16 and Chartereds from 3 7-16 to 3⅝. ... closed firm, Rand Mines at 3⅝. Gold ... at 7 5-16, and Chartereds at 3 9-16. ... additional failures were announced ...e Stock Exchange to-day, but they ...of little importance.

... market for American securities opened ... in sympathy with the improvement ...ll Street yesterday, and on good buy... prices advanced all around. Outsiders ... coming more interested in the market. ... close the tone was steady.

...osols for money, 101¾; consols for the ...nt, 102 1-16; Canadian, 99¾; Erie, 12¾; ...first preferred, 36¾; Illinois Central, ... Union Pacific preferred, 76⅝; St. ...123; New York Central, 135¼ ex...; Pennsylvania, 67¾; Reading, 9½; ...ern Pacific preferred, 76⅝; Atchison, ...uisville, 83⅛; Grand Trunk, 7⅛; Ana... 8⅝.

...ay 5 per cent. The rate of discount in ...en market for short and three months' ... 6¼ per cent.

... silver steady at 27¼d per ounce. ...lish fours, 66⅝.

... amount of bullion taken into the Bank ...gland on balance to-day was £165,000. ...Premiums: Buenos Ayres, 129.10; Ma...26.55; Lisbon, 42.50; Rome, 6.95.

In Continental Centres.

...RIS, Dec. 15.—On the Bourse to-day ... were firm in all departments owing ... revival of the rumor regarding the ... of Ladysmith, and a recovery in ... improved the whole list. Later there ...ome reaction, stiff contangos caus...culators to realize. Rio Tintos were ...ularly affected owing to the weakness ...per. On the street, after the official ... of business, there was a fresh ad... in Kaffirs on large London buying ... Three per cent. rentes, 100f. 57½c. ... account. Exchange on London, 25f. ...or checks. Spanish fours, 67.70.

...RLIN, Dec. 15.—Prices on the Boerse ... were firm. The activity in iron and ...hares created a good impression. In...tional securities, Spanish fours, Ameri... and Canadian Pacifics were well ...ained. Exchange on London, 20 marks ...nnigs for checks.

...NKFORT, Dec. 15.—Prices were firm ... Boerse to-day on encouraging re... from Berlin and elsewhere. Spanish ... were very strong. In other interna... there was a fractional advance. ...can securities were harder.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Most of the changes in yesterday's market for outside securities were on the side of advances. For the time being liquidation seemed to be over, and yesterday the pressure to sell that characterized the market on the two or three preceding days was absent. Transactions were in smaller amount, and the only stock that was very active was Amalgamated Copper. The market opened very quietly, and in several quarters showed strength throughout the day. In the absence of urgent sellers it was found that relatively little stock was offered, and the purchase of a few hundred shares in several cases brought about advances of a point or more. Strength in the outside market was to a large extent the result of the better conditions prevailing in the Stock Exchange market, relatively few issues being affected by special influences. Among the news developments of the day was the announcement of the regular quarterly dividend on Electric Vehicle common, which very much benefited that stock.

AMALGAMATED COPPER, by far the most active issue, was late in the day one of the strongest. It opened at 79, and on the first sales went off to 78⅜, but very quickly recovered from this figure, and during the afternoon sold up to 81¼. A good deal of stock was taken in the neighborhood of 81, and, although the price fluctuated a good deal above 80, the market for the stock remained firmly above that figure. It seemed to be partly the result of manipulation that the stock reacted so sharply from the low figure recorded in the early trading. Contracts in Amalgamated on the short side are said to be large, and attempts have many times been made to force the shorts to cover. Success in this direction yesterday seemed to be small.

ELECTRIC AXLE was the most active of the electric stocks, and continued irregular. At one time it got up to 7 bid, and some stock changed hands at this figure; later the price fell back about half a point, and it closed unchanged for the day at 6⅝ bid.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION showed notable strength. On transactions amounting to less than 1,000 shares it sold up to 11. It closed with a net gain of 1 point at 10¼ bid, but no stock was offered under 12.

ILLINOIS TRANSPORTATION was also in good demand, and advanced fractionally to 2½. At the figure at which this stock is now selling, which is only 50 per cent. of its paid in value, relatively little stock is offered, and there seems to be no very good reason for the heavy decline which has occurred in the stock. It has probably been due to the throwing of stock on the market by holders who became dissatisfied with the apparent lack of enterprise on the part of the management of the company. Friends of the stock say that it has been found impossible to have a sufficient number of vehicles manufactured quickly, and that the business of the company has been advanced as rapidly as possible. It is said that the number of vehicles operated by the several transportation companies subsidiary to the Electric Vehicle Company will be very considerably increased early next year.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE advanced sharply on the announcement of the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on the common stock. No transactions in the stock were reported, but from being offered at 60 it advanced to 65 bid, with no stock to be had within two or three points of that price. The last sale was made at 59.

STORAGE POWER was strong on light transactions. It sold up to 11½, and closed at 11 bid, a net gain of three-quarters of a point.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA common sold up to 8⅜, and ended the day at 8⅜ bid, a half point advance, and the preferred stock sold at 28½, and closed at 28½ bid, a net gain of 1 point.

RUBBER GOODS preferred was in demand. It sold up to 80, where several hundred shares changed hands.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅜	1½
New Amsterdam	21¼	22
New Amsterdam pf.	44	46
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	91½	92

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	28	31
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	76	29
American Bicycle	17¾	20
American Bicycle pf.	52	60
American Bicycle bonds	89	91
American Hide & Leather	..	35
American Hide & Leather pf.	..	80
American Woolen Goods	20	20½
American Woolen Goods pf.	70½	71½
American Writing Paper 5s	57	..
Beet Sugar	24	28
Beet Sugar pf.	77	80
Distilling Company of America	8½	9
Distilling Company of America pf.	28¼	28¾
Electric Axle Light & Power	6⅜	7
Electric Boat	26	28
Electric Boat pf.	35	45
Havana Commercial	17	19
Havana Commercial pf.	60½	62
International Pump	14	15
International Pump pf.	61	63
National Gramophone, ex div.	67	72
National Salt	43	45
National Salt pf.	77	79
National Tube	44	44¾
National Tube pf., ex div.	93	94
Otis Elevator	..	23½
Otis Elevator pf.	..	90
Pittsburg Coal subs.	..	96
Royal Baking Powder pf.	94½	95½
Rubber Goods Mfg.	28	29
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf., ex div.	79	81
Sloss-Sheffield	30	32
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	69	71
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div.	457	461
Union Steel & Chain	15	..
Union Steel & Chain pf.	..	65
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝	½

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	81	81¼
American Air Power	35	45
American Cotton	..	50
Arizona Lead	..	10¼
Asphalt Company of America	12	13
British Columbia Copper	10	11
Chicago & Alton sub.	105	107
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Eletcric Vehicle	65	68
Electric Vehicle pf	..	90
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1½	1⅝
Flemington Coal & Coke	24	..
Illinois Transportation	2½	5
*Markeen Copper	..	7¾
Mexican 5s	..	98½
New England Transportation	6	7
New York Gas & Electric 4s	90	90½
New York Gas & Electric 5s	102½	103
New York Transportation	10	12
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	20½	21½
St. Louis subs.	..	127
St. Louis common, when issued	26	31
St. Louis preferred, when issued	..	86
St. Louis 4s, when issued	..	94¾
Storage Power	11	12
Tennessee Copper	10⅝	12
Trust Company of America	220	225
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	29	31
Whipsaw Copper	12⅞	13½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	237	239
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	102	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	195	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	107	109
Chicago Union Traction	28	28¾
Chicago Union Traction pf.	79	79½
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf.	82	86
Con. Traction of N. J.	64	65
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	87½	88½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	75	75
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115½	117½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	89	91
Nassau Electric 4s	94	95
Nassau Electric 5s	110	112
New Orleans Traction	30	..
New Orleans Traction pf.	104	..
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway	32½	34
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	90	92
Orange & Passaic Valley Railway	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	215½	220
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	100	200
Union Traction, Providence	110	113
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	28	30
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	104	107

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	75	78½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103½	106
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	56
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21¾	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	45	47
Denver Gas 5s	83	85
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne Gas	41	43
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	60	64
Indianapolis Gas	102	108
Indianapolis Gas bonds	103	105
Lafayette Gas Co.	42	50
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	64	70
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	42	48
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	64	70
Mutual Gas of New York	300	..
Madison (Wis.) stock	51	53
New England Gas & Coke	20	22
New England Gas & Coke bonds	74	76
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co, 1st	110	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co, con	100	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L. H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	41	43
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	61	65
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	48
St. Joseph (Mo.) 8s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	58	61
St. Paul Gas bonds	89	91
Standard Gas, New York	105	110
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	120	..
Standard Gas 1st 5s	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	14	16
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas	105	107
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	105	106½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	..	32
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	93½	94½
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	93	93¾
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94½	95
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	40	40½
Union Ferry bonds	101	102½

Industrials.

American Ginning	20	22
American Type Founders'	52¾	54
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	25
Barney & Smith pf.	98	..
Barney & Smith bonds	105	107
Consolidated Rubber Tire	7	8
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	30	35
Cramps' Shipyard	80	83
General Chemical	99	..
General Chemical pf.	97½	100
Hudson River Telephone	110	115
Lorillard Company pf.	116	117
Standard Coupler	37	41
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	45	55
Union Typewriter	26	28
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	112	115
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	120	123
Worthington Pump pf.	107	109

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel.	110	112
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis	5	7
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis pf.	20	25

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—Boston had a good recovery to-day. The mining shares led in interest; indeed, they almost made the market. United States Oil, which showed great activity, opened off 2, at 25½, rose to 28⅝, fell back to 26½, and hardened again, to 27¾; the close was at 27½.

United States Mining sold to the extent of 1,100 shares in the morning and less than 100 afterward. The price was 5¼ lower, at 25.

Montana rose 25, to 285, closing at 285; Butte, 12, to 52. Dominion Coal lost ¾, to 43¼, thence rising to 45. Osceola was up 4, at 69, later 68; Tamarack, 10, at 195, later 188. Utah lost 1¼, to 27, rose to 30, and sold later at 29½. Amalgamated rose 1⅛, to 80¾, later 80⅜. Parrot gained 2⅜, to 37, and Arcadian, 2½, to 24.

Call loans, 5½@7; time money, 5@6; commercial paper, 5½@6 per cent. At the Clearing House, balances between the banks loaned at 6 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Advenutre	6	6½	Old Colony	4½	5
Allouez	3⅛	3½	Old Dominion	21½	22
Arcadian	24½	25½	Osceola	67½	68½
Arnold	5	5½	Parrot	36½	37½
Ash Bed	..	1	Pioneer	2½	2⅝
Atlantic	22	25	Quincy	132	..
Baltic	20	21	Rhode Island	5	5½
Bos. & Cr. C.	20	..	Santa Fé	5½	5⅝
Bos. & Mon.	278	280	Santa Ysabel	7⅛	8
Butte & Bos.	52	..	Shoe	2⅜	..
Cal. & Heela	730	..	Tamarack	288	293
Centennial	18½	19	Utah Cons	29	29½
Franklin	13½	14½	Washington	..	1½
Humboldt	1	2	White Knob	8	10
Isle Royale	24½	..	Winona	4½	5
Mohawk	15	16	Wolverine	37	37½

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	242	..	Cent. Mass.	..	16
Bost. & Low.	242	..	Fitchburg pf.	117	119
Bost & Me.	198	..	N. Y. & N. E. Gs.	TN	112
Bost. & Prov.	..	300	N. Y. & N. E. 7s.	115	116
Bost. Elev.	..	97	West End	..	90
Bost. Gas 5s.	..	85			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell Tel.	331	..	Mex. Tel.	3⅛	3¼
Chi. Stk. Yd.	134	138	N. Eng. Tel.	..	140
Dominion Coal	45	46	U. S. Oil	27½	28
Dom. Coal pf.	118	..	Westh. Elec.	40	..
Erie Tel.	102½	..	Westh. El. pf.	..	65

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—Linseed preferred today opened at 53, and, after dropping ¼ point, advanced to and closed at 54. Biscuit common, after advancing to 34¼ from the opening at 34, declined to 33¾, but subsequently sold to 34½, and closed at 34¼. Metropolitan preferred touched 78, having opened at 77½, and closed at 77¾. The certificates gained a point on the opening by selling to 27, but closed at 26½.

Sales.		High	Low	Close
1,500	Linseed	12⅝	12¼	12⅜
1,987	Linseed pf	54	53	54
450	Tin Plate	27	26	27
200	Tin Plate pf.	77	77	77
100	Central Union	52	52	52
20	Chicago Brewing	2½	2½	2½
80	Chi. Union Traction	78¾	78½	78½
162	Diamond Match	124½	123⅞	124
75	Lake St. El. ctfs.	14	14	14
100	Metropolitan El	27	26½	26½
1,091	Met. El. pf.	78	77	77¾
3,578	National Biscuit	34½	33¾	34¼
36	Nat. Biscuit pf.	90½	90	90
100	National Carbon	16	16	16
150	National Carbon pf.	80½	80½	80½
500	National Steel	38	37⅝	37⅝
50	National Steel pf.	91¾	91¾	91¾
100	South Side El	102	102	102
400	West Chicago	114½	113½	114½

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close
$10,000	Chicago Gas 5s	109¾	109¾	109¾

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.—The market to-day displayed considerable strength. Trading was fairly active and well distributed. New York bought the Readings. Pennsylvania spurted sharply, Choctaw rose 2 points to 35. Union Traction was marked up a point to 40 on the rumor that dividends would be commenced within three months. Substantial fractions were gained by American Railways, Asphalt, Marsden, and Electric Company of America, while United Gas rose 3 to 158½. The feeling was generally buoyant, and the market closed firm.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	20¼	20½	Union Trac.	39¼	39⅝
Choctaw	33½	35	Un. G. Imp.	158	159
E. Co. of A.	13	13¼	Welsbach Lt.	42½	43½
Lehigh Val.	24⅜	25	W. N. Y. & P.	..	..
Marsden	12¾	12¼	Penn.	5¼	5⅜
Phila. Tract.	95¼	95¾			

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

Amalgamated Copper	$81
American Biscuit bonds	109½
American Hide	..
American Hide pf.	78
Arizona Lead	10¾
Bay State Gas	*1¾
Binghamton Gas 5s	96
British Columbia Copper	10¾
Empire Copper	16.75
Flemington Coal & Coke	27¾
Fern. Coal Co.	15
Journeay & Burnham	5
Journeay & Burnham pf.	15
Marshall Mill	80
New York Biscuit bonds	111
National Tube	40
New Amsterdam Gas	21½
Retsof bonds	75
Retsof stock	20¾
Tennessee Copper	10
Whipsaw Copper	13

*Per cent.

BIDS FOR RAPID TRANSIT.

John C. Sheehan's Firm Yet Undecided —The Statement of Engineer Parsons.

A report was circulated yesterday to the effect that the contracting firm of O'Brien & Sheehan, of which John C. Sheehan is a member, had decided not to bid for the contract to construct the rapid transit tunnel. When the matter was brought to Mr. Sheehan's attention, however, he denied that any decision in the matter had been reached.

"We have been looking it over," he said, "and you can say that we are all ready if we conclude to bid." He added that the conclusion might not be reached until the morning of Jan. 15, the day set for receiving bids.

William Barclay Parsons, Chief Engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission, said that no bids probably would be received before the day set, for the reason that every bid must be accompanied by a certified check for $150,000, and that no one would want to lose the interest on such a sum for any time when there was no advantage to be gained. He said checks would no doubt be certified at the opening of the banks at 10 o'clock on the morning of that day, and then the bids would be presented.

Mr. Sheehan yesterday declined to discuss a story that his firm had an advantage of about $5,000,000 over all other bidders, in having made a contract with the Carnegie Steel Company two years ago for the structural work that will be needed, and which has since greatly increased in price.

Indorses Underground System.

The Washington Heights Taxpayers' Association at a meeting held Thursday evening at its headquarters, One Hundred and Sixtieth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, adopted resolutions indorsing the underground system of rapid transit, and urging that the building of the road be commenced at the upper end of Manhattan Island. A committee was appointed to present the resolutions to the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Dec. 15, 1899.

Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
13⅝	14	710	Am. Car & Foundry	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	..
59½	59⅝	410	Am. Car & Found. pf.	59	59	58	58	-1
74	80	50	American Ice pf.	76	76	76	76	..
33⅞	34	900	American Cotton Oil	34	34½	33⅞	34	..
12½	12⅝	425	American Linseed	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	..
53⅝	54	1,810	Am. Linseed pf.	53	54⅜	52	54	+1
142	148	112	American Express	146	146	146	146	..
7½	8	410	American Malting Co.	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝	..
36½	38	300	Am. Malting Co. pf.	36½	36½	36½	36½	..
35½	39	1,615	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	35⅝	36	35⅝	36	+⅜
86	90¾	1,271	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	88	89⅝	88	89⅝	+1⅝
38⅜	39	12,935	American Steel & Wire	38⅜	39⅜	38⅜	39⅜	+⅞
90½	91	2,500	Am. S. & W. pf., ex d.	89⅝	91	89⅝	91	+1⅜
134½	134⅝	104,410	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	130⅝	135	129⅝	134⅝	+4⅝
27⅜	27½	3,120	American Tin Plate	27⅜	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	+⅛
77	78	380	Am. Tin Plate pf.	77	78	77	78	+1
101¼	101⅝	46,100	American Tobacco	99⅝	101⅝	99⅝	101⅝	+1⅝
42½	43	1,100	Am. Steel Hoop	40	43	40	43	+2
80	82	350	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	80	80	79	79	..
17	19	50	Ann Arbor	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	..
20⅜	21	3,750	At., T. & S. F.	20⅜	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	+⅛
62½	62⅝	24,545	At., T. & S. F. pf.	61⅝	62⅝	61⅝	62⅝	+⅝
40⅛	40⅝	1,085	Anaconda Copper	39⅝	40⅛	39⅝	40⅛	+⅜
54½	54⅝	1,050	Baltimore & Ohio	54	54⅝	53⅝	54⅝	+⅝
77	77⅝	2,920	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	77	77⅝	76⅝	77⅝	+⅝
80⅜	80⅝	51,280	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	79⅝	80⅝	79⅝	80⅝	+⅝
135	137	205	Brooklyn Union Gas	135	135	135	135	-1
13½	14½	100	Brunswick City	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	..
51½	52½	300	Canada Southern	51	51⅝	51	51⅝	..
30½	30⅝	4,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	30⅜	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝	..
127¼	127⅝	29,494	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	126⅝	127⅝	126⅝	127⅝	+⅝
88	90	500	Chicago & Eastern Ill.	90	90	88	88	-2
13	13¼	7,300	Chicago Great West.	13⅛	13⅜	13	13⅜	+⅜
78¼	79½	450	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	78⅜	80⅛	78	80⅛	+1⅝
38	39⅝	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	38⅜	39⅝	38⅜	39⅝	+1⅜
87	88½	200	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	87⅜	88⅜	87⅜	88⅜	+1
120⅜	120⅞	23,580	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	119⅜	121	119⅜	120⅝	+⅝
169½	170	375	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	169⅝	170	169⅝	170	+⅝
160	160¾	1,190	Chicago & Northw.	159⅝	160⅝	159⅝	160	+⅝
110	110¾	7,100	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	109⅝	110⅝	109⅝	110⅝	+⅝
11½	13	300	Chicago Term. Trans.	11½	11½	11½	11½	..
39	40	425	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	38⅝	40	38⅝	40	+1
62½	61¾	575	C., C., C. & St. L.	61⅝	62⅝	61⅝	62⅝	+⅝
101½	104	50	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	104½	104½	104½	104½	+⅝
45	46	200	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	45⅝	46	45⅝	46	+⅝
44⅜	44¼	3,765	Colorado Fuel & Iron	43⅝	44⅝	43⅝	44⅝	+⅝
129½	130	400	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	127⅝	129⅝	127⅝	129⅝	+1⅝
8⅝	9	100	Colorado Midland	9	9	9	9	..
22¼	23	200	Colorado Midland pf.	22¼	23¼	22¼	23¼	+⅝
5⅝	5½	1,250	Colorado Southern	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
44½	45	110	Col. Southern 1st pf.	45	45	45	45	..
16	16½	100	Col. Southern 2d pf.	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	..
16⅝	17⅜	235	Col. & H. C. & I.	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	..
183½	184	1,745	Consolidated Gas	184	184	183½	183½	-1⅜
32½	32⅝	7,140	Continental Tobacco	31⅝	32	31⅝	32	+⅜
82	82½	2,405	Corn. Tob. pf., ex div.	81	82⅝	81	82⅝	+1⅝
115⅞	118	1,000	Delaware & Hudson	116	116⅝	115⅝	116	+⅝
179½	181	1,300	Del., Lack. & West.	178	179	178	179	+1
121	122	4,400	General Electric	121	122	120⅝	122	+1⅝
40⅝	47	1,484

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Canal Street Building Sold—An Active Day in Many Classes of Property—Auction Dealings.

Holdridge & Ward and J. N. Kalley & Son have sold for a client the six-story business building 198 and 200 Canal Street, 50 by 100.

The dwelling 3 Fifth Avenue, 27 by 100, Sailors' Snug Harbor leasehold, owned by John W. Sterling, has been traded for a plot 75 by 100 on Fifth Avenue, between One Hundred and Fifth and One Hundred and Sixth Streets.

The J. M. Horton Ice Cream Company has bought from Henry M. Denton the two five-story flats, with stores, 148 and 150 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 50 by 100.

Thomas P. Fitzsimons, in connection with P. D. Benson, has sold for the Misses Beach the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 18 West Thirty-ninth Street, 22 by 65 by 100.

M. & L. Hess have sold for Strauss & Rothschild the three new five-story flats on the east side of Eighth Avenue, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, each 25 by 100, and the four new five-story flats on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue. All these properties go to one purchaser, and the deal involves about $235,000. Out of sixteen houses recently erected in this neighborhood by Strauss & Rothschild only five remain unsold—four on One Hundred and Fortieth Street and one on Eighth Avenue.

G. Tuoti & Co. have sold for Elmer W. Brown, for about $35,000, the five-story brick tenement 108 Macdougal Street, 25 by 100.

W. F. & C. H. Smith have sold 601 Walton Avenue, three-story and basement brick private dwelling, for $6,500; also, for Mrs. Kirchner, 668 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 25 by 70 by 100, for $16,000; also, for John Tolberg, 2,250 Bathgate Avenue, three-story, three-family, frame flat, 17 by 60 by 96, for $9,000.

Loewenthal & Co. have sold for Thomas Allen the five-story double flat, 31.6 by 89 by 100, 142 West Ninety-sixth Street; also, for Charles Haines, 237 East Eighty-fifth Street, a four-story brownstone double flat, 27 by 85 by 102, for $24,000; also, to Henry McCracken, 77 Fifty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, three-story two-family house, 19 by 100, for $4,500.

Hall J. How & Co have sold for Johanne Fontham two lots on the west side of Eighth Avenue, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street; also, for Charles Cashman, two lots, 50 by 100, at the southwest corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-second Street; also, for Thomas McManus, the lot at the southwest corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-third Street. The purchasers of these lots will improve them at an early date.

Otto Pullich has sold for James A. Frame & Son, for $28,500, the four-story American basement dwelling 260 West Ninety-first Street, 17 by 60 by 100.

Folsom Brothers have sold for Theron G. Strong to Edward G. Zoellner, the dwelling 28 East Thirteenth Street, 23 by 56 and irregular.

Frank R. Sharrott has sold to H. G. Peters the five-story double flat 248 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 37.6 by 100.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought from the Sisters of the Good Shepherd the dwellings 417 and 419 West Nineteenth Street, 42.10 by 80, and have sold to Adolph Schlesinger the old building 46 East Third Street, 20 by 50.

John Crawford has sold to Annie Levy the old building 223 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street. The purchaser has also acquired the adjoining parcels, Nos. 221 and 225, and will erect modern tenements on the entire plot.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Strong & Ireland.

115 West Sixty-third Street, 16.8 by 100.5, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Katharine R. Fierz.$12,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

312 West Fourth Street, 17.10 by 55.4 and irregular, four-story brick dwelling; together with 310 West Fourth Street, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 18.3 by 56.9, four-story brick dwelling, with stores; all title and interest of the Middlesex County Bank on July 20, 1899; sale by order of the Sheriff, to Henry W. Mittag..... 12,680

By Herbert A. Sherman.

147 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to John Moriarty..... 23,750

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Broadway, northwest corner of Seventy-fifth Street, for an eight-story brick and limestone apartment house, with stores, 133.6 by 159.4; William W. Astor, 'London, England, owner; Clinton & Russell, architects; cost, $400,000.

Washington Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, for one-story frame dwelling, 18 by 23; Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, trustee, owner; S. B. Ogden & Co., architects; cost, $500.

Broadway, west side, 188.7 feet south of Two Hundred and Eighteenth Street, for four two-story frame tenements, with stores, 25 by 60.6; John P. Walther, agent for owner; S. & J. P. Walther of 265 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $15,000.

Park Avenue, east side, 325 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, for four three-story frame flats, 18.9 by 60; A. C. Hencken of 30 West Eighty-seventh Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $20,000.

Ninetieth Street, northeast corner of West End Avenue, for two five-story brick dwellings, 26 and 42.6 by 57.6; Realty Improvement Company, owner; Hugh Lamb, architect; cost, $50,000.

Ninety-first Street, southeast corner of West End Avenue, for two five-story brick dwellings, 25 by 57.6; Realty Improvement Company, owner; Hugh Lamb, architect; cost, $50,000.

Nos. 279 and 281 Monroe Street, for two six-story and basement brick tenements, 25 by 81.9; Leon and Jacob Pizer of 123 East Sixty-fifth Street, owners; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $48,000.

Fifth Street, north side, 138.2 feet east of Avenue D, for three six-story and basement brick flats, 26.8 by 85; Lowenfeld & Prager, owners; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $48,000.

Intervale Avenue, west side, 150 feet south of Home Street, for a three-story frame tenement, with store, 25 by 59; Charles Klug of 1,151 Intervale Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $6,000.

Crotona Avenue, east side, 81.3 feet north of Crotona Park North, for a three-story frame flat, 20 by 56; Charles V. Halley of 1,014 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $6,500.

Crotona Avenue, northeast corner of Crotona Park North, for a three-story frame tenement, 21.6 by 60; Charles V. Halley, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $6,500.

Fifth Avenue, northeast corner of Sixteenth Street, for a ten-story brick and limestone store and lofts, 49 by 141.10 by 116.10; Leo Wise of 338 East Fifty-ninth Street, owner; Louis Korn, architect; cost, $300,000.

Bryant Street, west side, 125 feet south of Jennings Street, for a two-story frame shop, 18 by 16; John Toelberg of 1,256 Brook Avenue, owner; Nells Toelberg, architect; cost, $400.

Freeman Street, south side, 82.1 feet east of Vyse Street, for a two-story frame shop, 18 by 16; Marie Toelberg, owner; Nells Toelberg, architect; cost, $300.

Bayard Street, southeast corner of Mott Street, for two six-story brick flats, 46.10 by 46.5 and 24.6 by 84.5; Rachel Aronson of 73 Bayard Street, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $60,000.

Jackson Street, southwest corner of Henry Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 35.2 by 95.1; Bernhard Galewski of 26 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $35,000.

Stebbins Avenue, west side, 370.4 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, for two three-story frame flats, 20 by 54; John O'Leary of 1,319 Bristow Street, owner; Robert Glenn, architect; cost, $10,000.

No. 126 Riverside Drive, for a seven-story brick apartment house, 25 by 66.6; John L. Miller of 128 Riverside Drive, owner; Julius Munckwitz, architect; cost, $50,000.

No. 2,207 Second Avenue, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 25.2 by 86.6; Lowenfeld & Prager, owners; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $25,000.

No. 283 to 287 Grand Street, for two six-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 86.6; Benedict A. Klein, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $25,000.

Bernard Avenue, east side, 196 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, for a two-story frame storage shed, 50 by 30; John W. Decker, owner and architect; cost, $500.

Jackson Avenue, west side, 290.6 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for a four-story brick tenement, 28.6 by 65; Frank A. Fichtler of 887 Jackson Avenue, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $16,000.

Hoe Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of Jennings Street, for a three-story frame tenement, 22 by 55; Martin Neahn of 232 East Ninety-ninth Street, owner; Robert Glenn of 877 Brook Avenue, architect; cost, $4,000.

Alterations.

No. 536 West Forty-eighth Street, to a two-story brick stable and office; William Bradley, premises, owner; Horgan & Slattery, architects; cost, $5,000.

Boston Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, to a five-story brick flat, with stores; Thomas B. Clark, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $700.

Nos. 437 and 439 West Forty-fifth Street, to a three-story brick factory; W. H. Jordan of 119 West Eighty-third Street, owner; John A. Sinclair, architect; cost, $6,000.

No. 128 Riverside Drive, to a five-story brick apartment house; John T. Miller, premises, owner; Julius Munckwitz, architect; cost, $15,000.

No. 105 East Twenty-eighth Street, to a four-story brick clubhouse, (Printers' Club;) J. M. Burke, owner; Sylvester S. McGrath, architect; cost, $2,250.

No. 45 West Twenty-eighth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; George M. D. Kelly, owner; Schoenmaker & Co., architects; cost, $50.

Nos. 50 and 61 Broadway, to a five-story brick express office; Adams Express Company, owner; Chambers & Walker, architects; cost, $2,000.

No. 21 Bond Street, to a six-story brick store and lofts; Leon Tannenbaum, owner; Buchman & Fox of 9 East Fifty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $5,000.

Prospect Avenue, west side, 194 feet north of Jennings Street, to a two-story and attic frame dwelling; William Birrell, owner; Niels Toelberg, architect; cost, $200.

No. 231 to 245 Sixth Avenue, to an eight-story brick brick store and lofts; S. Baumann & Co., owners; A. O. Hoddick, architect; cost, $200.

No. 178 Clinton Street, to a five-story brick flat, with stores; Meyer Landsberger, owner; F. Eberling, architect; cost, $300.

Fulton Avenue, east side, 225 feet south of Tremont Avenue, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; Agnes K. Mulligan, owner; C. S. Clark, architect; cost, $200.

No. 38 Eighth Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling; John T. H. Demarest, owner; Westervelt & McIntyre, architects; cost, $150.

No. 132 Nassau Street, to an eight-story brick store and office building; C. and W. K. Vanderbilt, owners; Jonas V. Spero, lessee; J. B. Franklin, architect; cost, $500.

No. 114 to 118 East Twenty-third Street, rear, to a five-story brick studio and shop; F. C. Beach of 361 Broadway, owner; E. W. Greis, architect; cost, $200.

No. 1,991 Seventh Avenue, to a five-story brick flat; Frederick Beck, owner; McBrien & Peckworth, architects; cost, $500.

Another Astor Apartment House.

Plans were filed yesterday for the eight-story apartment house which William Waldorf Astor will build at the northwest corner of Broadway and Seventy-fifth Street. The structure, which has been planned to accommodate forty-two families, will have an exterior of brick and limestone, and will occupy a plot fronting 133.6 feet on Broadway and 164.9 feet on the street. The cost of the building has been estimated by Architects Clinton & Russell at $400,000.

New Building on Fifth Avenue.

On his recent purchase at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixteenth Street, a plot 49 by 141, Leo Wise will put up a ten-story store and loft building at a cost of $300,000. Plans, prepared by Louis Korn, were filed yesterday.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Dec. 15.

AMSTERDAM AV, 522 to 530, and 201 West 85th St, 70x102.2; George G. Duy to Louise Schwegler..... 100

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 85th St, 102.2x20; Eugene Van Shaick to Louise Schwegler..... 1

ARTHUR AV, w s, 269 ft n of King's Bridge Road, 50x125; Frank J. Butler and another to Pasquale Mailllo and others..... 2,800

AVENUE A, n w corner of 76th St, 25x75; Delia Shannon to Jacob Van Brink. 1

AVENUE A, s w corner of 7th St, 105x100, Unionport; Isaac R. B. Arnow to James H. Maloney and another..... 2,200

AVENUE U, w s, 100 ft n of Cedar Place, 50x100; Benjamin Adams to Daisy E. Brady and another..... 1

BATHGATE AV, 2,250, e s, 17.5x100; John Toelberg to Susannah Kirchner ..... Omitted

BEACH AV, e s, 100 ft s of Beck, or proposed 151st St, 20x100; Charles Schneider to Frederick Wilschek..... 100

BEAVER ST, n s, 183.5 ft e of Broad St, 16x99.4x13.9x98.11; Rosalie M. Steele, widow, to Frederic B. Jennings and another, 1-3 part..... 13,333

BEAVER ST, n s, 183.5 ft e of Broad St, 16x99.4x13.9x98.11; Edwin C. Sturges and another, executors, to Frederic B. Jennings and another, 1-3 part..... 13,333

BEAVER ST, n s, 183.5 ft e of Broad St, 16x99.4x13.9x98.11; Henrietta Hutton to Frederic B. Jennings and another, 1-3 part..... 13,333

BADHURST AV, e s, 27.9 ft n of 123d St, 27.4x50.2x26.10x61.11; Reuben H. Underhill, referee, to the American Baptist Home Mission Society..... 17,000

BROOK AV, e s, 149.7 ft n of 168th St, 17.8x95; George R. Carrington, referee, to Selma Veit..... 5,925

BROOK AV, 553 and 555, w s, 53.11x82.9x irregular; Jacob Van Brink to Delia Shannon..... 1

BROOK AV, e s, 167.3 ft n of 168th St, 17.8x95; George R. Carrington, referee, to Joseph C. Schrader..... 5,900

BROOK AV, e s, 202.7 ft n of 168th St, 17.8x95; George R. Carrington, referee, to Joseph C. Schrader..... 5,875

BROOK AV, e s, 154.11 ft n of 168th St, 17.8x95; George R. Carrington, referee, to Joseph C. Schrader..... 5,850

CANNON ST, 135, w s, 25.2x60.2x25.1x60; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Morris Kronovet..... 16,500

COLLEGE AV, s e corner of 143d St, 25x100; Albert Rothermel to Philippine Ratz. 1

FORDHAM AV, w s, 82.9 ft s of Bathgate Place, 27.7x82.8; Conrad Helle to Heinrich Roth..... 100

HEWITT PLACE, e s, 225 ft n of Leggett Av, 136.6x irregular; Abraham H. Feuchtwanger and another, individually and as executrix, to Samuel Cowen..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 59th St, 20.5x60; Mary R. Bennett to Mary E. Wright..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 125 ft n of 183d St, widened, 250x100; Sylvester Pope, and others, executors, &c., to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company..... 17,500

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 300 ft n of 3d St, 25x100; Philip Dufley to Edward P. Schell and others, executors, &c., Q. C.. 1

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 300 ft n of 3d St, 25x100; Philip Dufley to Walter, executor, to Edward P. Schell and others, executors, &c., Q. C..... 1

LUDLOW ST, w s, 100 ft n of Delancey St, 20x87.6; Harris Marsh and another to Caroline M. Boyce..... 1

LOT 305, Block H, amended map of Mapes estate; Ernst W. Nachtigall to Anton Berkowitz..... 750

LOTS A and T, map of 70 lots, Cedar Hill plot, on the Powell Farm; Maria T. Tighe to Elizabeth Nush..... 1

MADISON AV, e s, 240.9 ft s of 179th St, 18x93; Fannie Wiltiger to Louis V. Bourgeois..... 300

MAIN POST ROAD, leading from New York to Boston, adjoining lands of John Cornell, runs s e 61.7± s e 6.7 to land of Lawrence G. Fowler, x irregular to road x n e 25 to beginning; Lillian M. and Richard D. Williams to G. DeW. and T. Emory Clocke..... 1

PLOT in private St, e s, extending n and s w of Boulevard Lafayette and 501 ft s of Fort Washington Park, 123x108.11; William A. Martin to Frederick W. Edelsten..... 3,800

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 55, n s, 25x93.11; Edward R. Ponschke to Abraham Cohen. 46,000

TIFFANY ST, e s, Lot 1, Block 467, map of subdivision of property of Lyman Tiffany, 100x18.7x98.5x25.6; John Bussing, Jr., to John Toelberg..... 100

UNION AV, 607, 609 and 610; William Cainwright to Fredericke Wilschek..... 6,850

UNION AV, e s, 378 ft n of 165th St, 51x175; Philip Rhinelander to Howard Menn. 100

1ST AV, w s, 50.11 ft n of 109th St, 25x75; Charles A. Jackson to Vincent Garofalo..... 10,500

1ST AV, w s, 50.11 ft n of 109th St, 25x75; Gilbert M. Spier, referee, to Charles A. Jackson..... 9,000

8TH AV, 2,441, w s, 25.6x100; James Hughes to Augusta C. Hovet..... 25,000

8TH AV, 2,083, w s, 25x103; David Richey and another to Martha B. Mosher..... 1

3D St, 50 and 52, s s, 43x75; John K. Kernan, referee, to Edwin W. Coggeshall and another..... 79,000

5TH ST, 729 East, 16.9x83x16.8x83; Solomon Wallach to Julius Miller..... 1

39TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 25x98.9; Margaret Houlihan to William Schneider..... 1

39TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 25x98.9; William Schneider to Timothy Houlihan and wife..... 1

43D ST, 216 West, 19x½ block; Eugene B. Gray to Charlotte F. Starbuck..... 1

61ST ST, s s, 270 ft e of 5th Av, 20x100.5; Robert Olyphant to Henry C. Eno..... 1

69TH ST, 311 West, 25x100.5; 69th St, 313 West, 25x100.5; Frieda Hart to Esther A. Wheaton..... 1

77TH ST, n s, 69 ft e of Madison Av, 56x102.2; Charles Gulden to Paul L. Ford.. 50,000

81ST ST, 518 East, 25x102.2; Andrew Brose to Bertha Ullmann..... 1

87TH ST, 18 West, 20x100.8; Albert D. Oppenheim to Mary Oppenheim..... Gift

89TH ST, 446 East, 25x100.8; Caecilie Sternglanz to Richard Schinck..... 1

117TH ST, 340 East, 25x100.11; Aniello Papa to Lucia Papa..... 1

119TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Madison Av, 20x100.11; Charles Riley to Lida A. Brown..... 100

119TH ST, 220 East, 15x100.10; Charles W. Manchester to John H. Henshaw..... 500

127TH ST, n s, 210 ft e of 5th Av, 18.9x100.4; Fidelia L. Truax to Alice E. H. Thornton..... 11,750

129TH ST, n s, 443.9 ft w of 7th Av, 18.9x99.11; Elizabeth J. Wilder to Daniel Myers..... 15,000

137TH ST, 668 East, 25x100; Susannah Kerchner to John Toelberg..... 1

140TH ST, n s, 500 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 154.11x—x154.10x95; also 139th St, s s, 252.9 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 225x100; Emanuel Hellner to Joseph Morgenthau. 1

150TH ST, n s, 345.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x118.5; Nicholas Schloeder, referee, to Leo M. Mosauer..... 1,600

Recorded Leases.

BROWN, Avery T., and another, trustees, and others to Jacob Sweetman; Orchard St, 26, 10 years..... $1,100

CONNELLY, Mary J., to Ravitch Brothers; Mangin St, 79 to 85, w s, 120x100, 10 years..... 3,500

CUNEO, Lorenzo, to Gotthilf F. Wilhelm; University Place, 28 and 29 East 8th St, 4 years..... 960

MAY, Leopold, to Jacob Hiller; Ludlow St, 28, 5 years..... 2,800

STIELWELL, Lydia A., widow, to S. W. Gibson and another; 92d st, 40 West, 4 years, 9 months, and 20 days..... 5,500

Recorded Mortgages.

BROWN, Lida A., to Charles Rney; 119th St, n s, 200 ft w of Madison St, 1 year.. 8,250

BROWN, Lida A., to Charles Rney; 119th St, n s, 200 ft w of Madison St, 1 year.. 11,000

CARHART, Helen, and others to New York Security and Trust Company; Amsterdam Av, 86, 1 year..... 19,000

CLELAND, Henry and James, to Elba A. Maring; 1,581 Washington Av, 2 years.. 2,500

COGGESHALL, Edwin W., and another, joint tenants, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Company; 50 and 52 West 3d St, 3 years. 80,000

CONKLIN, Mary E., to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 81st St, n s, 256 ft w of 9th Av, 5 years..... 15,000

COWEN, Samuel, to American Mortgage Company; Hewitt Place, e s, 225 ft n of Leggett Av, 1 year..... 1,500

EDELSTEIN, Frederick W., to William A. Martin; plot begins e s of private st, extending n and s w of Boulevard Lafayette, and 501.1 ft s of Fort Washington Park, &c., 2 years..... 2,800

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Sylvester Pope and others, executors; Lexington Av, e s, 332 ft n of 183d St, widened, 3 years..... 6,125

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Sylvester Pope and others, executors; Lexington Av, e s, 197 ft n of 183d St, widened, 3 years..... 6,125

FERRIER, John R., to Carrieabelle D. Lanchantin; 112th St, n s, 300 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year..... 3,000

FERRIER, John R., to John B. Squier; 112th St, n s, 225 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year.. 3,000

FIDUCIA, Leopoldo, to Moritz L. Ernst; Brook Av, s e corner of 171st St, 3 years. 18,000

FIDUCIA, Leopoldo, to Moritz L. Ernst; Brook Av, e s, 25, 50 and 75 ft s of 171st St, 3 years, (three mortgages,) each 11,000

FIDUCIA, Leopoldo, to Moritz L. Ernst; Brook Av, s e corner of 171st St, demand..... 7,000

FISCHER, Sebastian, and wife to Harriet H. Smith; 148th St, s s, 100 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 3 years..... 8,000

FLEMING, John, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 113th St, s s, 345 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year..... 24,000

FORD, Paul L., to Charles Gulden; 77th St, n s, 69 ft e of Madison Av, with strip 7x102.2 adjoining on w s, 1 year..... 25,000

GAROFALO, Vincent, to Simon Epstein; 2,125 1st Av, installments..... 1,500

GEROFALO, Vincent, to Frances P. Field; 2,125 1st Av, 2 years..... 8,000

GLICKMAN, William H. and Mary E., to William H. Macy, Jr.; 103d St, n s, 150 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years, recorded..... 22,000

GLUCKMAN, Morris, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 211 East 60th St, 2 years..... 10,000

GOLDBERT, Philip, to Charles L. Ritzmann; 8th Av, e s, 77.2 ft n of 15th St, leasehold; installments..... 1,250

GOLDBERG, Harris, to Simon Adler and another; 57 Allen St, demand..... 3,000

GOLL, Frederick, to Lucia O. Schupp; 707 East 136th St, 2 years..... 1,500

GREENBLATT, Ely, to John H. Storer; Lewis St, e s, 68 ft n of Houston St, demand..... 3,000

GRUNEWALD, Christian F., to Bertha Losere; 2d Av, w s, 83 ft s of 12th St, leasehold, 3 years..... 5,000

GRUNEWALD, Christian F., to John Halk; 3d Av, w s, 83 ft s of 12th St, leasehold, 1 year..... 1,000

HOVET, Augusta C., to James Hughes; 2,441 8th Av, 5 years..... 15,500

HUNCHBERGER, Louise E., to Hudson P. Rose; Lots 441 and 442, amended map of Mapes estate, 1 year..... 344

HUTTER, Leopold, to Louise Backhaus; Lots 9 and 10, map of lands of Julia Heard on Mount Hope, Tremont, 3 years.. 3,000

ISAACS, Barney, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 1st Av, n w corner of 112th St, ½ year..... 25,000

KERVAN, Elizabeth M., to Margaretha Forschner; Mott Av, e s, 73.6 ft n of 144th St, 3 years..... 16,500

KIRCHNER, Susannah, to J. C. Julius Langbein; Bathgate Av, e s, 880.9 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 1 year..... 800

MALILLO, Pasquale, and Joseph Faiella, to John J. Brady; Arthur Av, w s, 289 ft n of King's Bridge Road, 1 year..... 1,200

MENN, Howard, to Philip Rhinelander; Union Av, e s, 378 ft n of 165th St, 1 year..... 4,700

MOSHER, Martha B., to David Richey and another; 2,083 8th Av, 1 year..... 3,000

MOLONEY, James H., and Joseph Liebertz to Isaac Butler; Lot 497, map of Unionport, 1 year..... 1,200

MULLIGAN, James I. and Catherine, to Susan T. Martin; Cogan's Alley, n s, 104.4 ft e of Riverdale Av, 5 years..... 900

NEW YORK REALTY COMPANY to American Mortgage Company; 76 Franklin St, 1 year..... 10,000

PARLATO, Vincenzo, and another to Rose T. Mosher; Main St, Lots 712 and 713, map of estate of Elizabeth B. King, City Island, 3 years..... 3,500

PHILLIPS, Thomas, to Harlem Savings Bank; Southern Boulevard, w s, 200 ft n of 178th St, 3 years..... 2,000

REISS, William, to Harlem Savings Bank; 599 Morris Av, 1 year..... 8,000

ROBERTS, John M., to Helen C. Brush; 1324, St, s s, 268 ft e of 8th Av, 5 years. 9,000

ROTH, Heinrich, to Conrad Helle; Fordham Av, w s, 82.9 ft s of Bathgate Av, 1 year..... 2,250

ROTHERMEL, Albert, to Edward M. Burghard; St. Ann's Av, s w corner of Westchester Av; also 148th St, n s, 109:10 ft e of Bergen Av, 1 year..... 12,000

ROTHERMEL, Albert, to Edward M. Burghard; Eagle Av, s w corner of Westchester Av; also Westchester Av, s s, new line, 32.5 ft w of Eagle Av, 1 year..

SCHLAUDECKER, Leo, to William C. B. Bergmann; 89th St, n s, 231.3 ft e of Avenue A, 2 years..... 500

SCHIMEK, Richard, to Caecilie Sternglanz; 89th St, s s, 107 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years..... 1,500

SCHMIDT, August W., to United States Trust Company; 203 West 80th St, 3 years..... 12,500

SHANNON, Delia, to Jacob Van Brint; 553 and 555 Brook Av, 2 years..... 4,100

STACK, Patrick J., to Asbbel P. Fitch; 132d St, s s, 672.6 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year..... 2,000

STANDISH, Joseph V., and wife to Cornelia P. and Martha E. Brogan; 126 East 31st St, 5 years..... 8,000

STERN, Joseph and Henry, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 218 and 220 Chrystie St, 5 years..... 27,000

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH in Yorkville, now known as Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, to William J. Willett; 85th St, n s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years..... 5,000

THORNTON, Alice E. H., to Frederick W. Loew; 17 East 127th St, 3 years..... 4,000

TOELLE, John, to John, Jr., and Amanda Bussing, joint tenants; Lot 467, map of subdivision of property of Lyman Tiffany, part of Fox estate, 3 years..... 2,500

VEIT, Selma and Karl, to Joseph C. Schrader; Brook Av, e s, 149.7 ft n of 168th St, 3 years..... 1,000

WEISS, Joseph, to Dora Scheer; 74th St, s s, 150 ft w of Avenue A, 1 year..... 8,000

WEISS, Joseph, to Dora Scheer; 74th St, s s, 150 ft w of Avenue A, 1 year..... 5,000

WEISS, Joseph, to Lambert Suydam; 74th St, s s, 150 ft w of Avenue A, secures advances..... 20,000

WILSCHEK, Friedericke, to Paul M. Herzog; 607 Union Av, installments..... 2,350

WILSCHEK, Friedericke, to Paul M. Herzog; Beach Av, e s, 100 ft s of Beck, or proposed 151st St, installments..... 1,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

ADELSON, Thomas, and another to Michael H. Elsman and another..... 4,500

CAMPBELL, Cora N., to Annie P. Green.. 500

CORSA, James L., to Daniel Ryer..... 1,500

EMERSON, Sarah H., and George Pierce, executors, &c., to Mary E. Merritt..... 4,500

EMERSON, Sarah H., and George Pierce, executors, &c., to Sarah H. Emerson, trustee..... 4,000

EMERSON, Sarah H., and George Pierce, executors &c., to Sarah H. Emerson, trustee..... 14,000

EMERSON, Sarah H., and George Pierce, executors &c., to Sarah H. Emerson, trustee..... 14,000

FOSTER, Frederic De P., to the American Bible Society..... 50,000

HOYT, Henry R., and another, executors, &c., to Louis Ettlinger, trustee..... 7,000

KAISER, John F., to Edward J. Krug, Jr..... 250

KECK, Henry, to Laura F. Van Riper.... 2,000

KEMPTON, Jane T., to Henry De F. Weeks, trustee..... 15,000

KEMPTON, Jane T., to Laura A. Delano. 18,000

KRONVET, Morris, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another..... 1,537

MALONE, Patrick, and wife to Mary I. Hill..... 1,000

PANCOAST, Archer V., trustee, &c., to Archer V. Pancoast, trustee..... 30,049

POWELL, Sarah H., to Noah C. Chapman, executor..... 3,770

PURDY, Oscar and Robert S., executors, &c., to Robert S. Purdy..... 6,018

PURDY, Oscar and Robert S., executors, &c., to Annie Z. Purdy..... 3,055

ROBITZEK, Benjamin, to George Ehret.. 5,000

ROTHERMEL, Albert, to Bernard Adler.. Nom.

ROTHERMEL, Albert, to Philippine Ratz. Nom.

SCHMUCK, Bertha, to John G. Borgstede..... 1,850

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE COMPANY to Edward T. Hunt, executor, &c.. 80,000

VEDDER, Maud R., to Thomas R. A. and William H. Hall..... 1,000

WEISMAN, Rosa, to Frances Marx..... Nom.

WINSLOW, Edward, to H. Ward Ford.... 100

YOUNG, Willis, and another to Henry W. Post..... 3,580

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 182d St, 20.10x95; Amanda Busse against Samuel McCracken, owner and contractor..... 1,765

AVENUE B, 258; Schwab Brothers against Thomas Cunningham, owner; Henry Schuhmacher & Sons, contractors..... 75

BLEECKER ST, 105; Louis Bossert & Son against the National Express Company, owners; B. D. Chandler & Co., contractor..... 310

BROADWAY, n e corner of 96th St, 100.11 x36.6x irregular; Henry Worthington against Armstrong & Bolton Company, contractor; Charles J. La Grassa..... 117

COLUMBUS AV, 35; Andrew H. Brown against Katharine R. Chenoweth, or Chenowith, owner; A. C. Chenoweth, &c., and others, contractors..... 117

COLUMBUS AV, e s, 25.2 ft n of 107th St, 75.9x100; Overbaugh & Camp against Abraham Voletsky and Harris Hellman, owners and contractors..... 1,411

CROTONA PARK SOUTH, s e corner of Crotona Av, 150x100; Raffaele Luongo against Frederick and Mary Bailey, owners..... 853

CROTONA PARK SOUTH, s e corner of Crotona Av, 150x100; John J. Tuohey against Fred Bailey, owner and contractor..... 2,500

CROTONA PARK SOUTH, s e corner of Crotona Av, 150x100; J. P. Duffy & Co. against Fred Bailey, owner and contractor..... 160

EAGLE AV, s e, 150 ft s of 156th St, 100x100; the Stallman, Peck & Taber Company against Frederick Bailey, owner and contractor..... 2,140

EAGLE AV, w s, 200 ft s of 156th St, 100x100; Jacob and Henry Cano against Frederick Bailey, owner and contractor.. 415

EAGLE AV, w s, 200 ft s of 156th St, 100x200; Raffaele Luongo against Mary Bailey, owner; Frederick Bailey, owner and contractor..... 573

EAGLE AV, w s, 200 ft s of 154th St, 100 x100; John J. Tuohey against Fred Bailey, owner and contractor..... 500

EAGLE AV, w s, 200 ft s of 153d St, 100 x100; Balaban & Glover against Fred Bailey, owner and contractor..... 570

EAGLE AV, w s, 200 ft s of 154th St, 100x100; J. P. Duffy & Co. against Fred Bailey, owner and contractor..... 90

JACKSON AV, e s corner of 163d St, 73x75; Charles Farrell against F. W. Steele, owner; L. G. Layter, contractor..... 132

JACKSON AV, e s corner of 163d St, 73x75; the Garden City Company against F. W. Steele, owner; L. G. Layter, contractor..... 132

JACKSON AV, e s corner of 163d St, 73x75.6; Henry O. Kirchner against Charles E. Miller and others, owners and contractors..... 4,500

22D ST, 206 East; Franklin S. Bailey et al., assignee, &c., against Benjamin Hayward, executor, &c., owner and contractor 84

34TH ST, 254 West; Henderson Brothers against Mary Phillipe and Kate M. Foster, lessees and contractors; E. B. H. Meyers, contractor..... 177

54TH ST, 145 to 153 East; Fanning & Travers against Rosamond Herter, owners; Frank W. Herter, contractor..... 2,168

618T ST, 59 East; Charles O. Halliday against Mrs. Benjamin Wright, owner; P. H. Kennedy, contractor..... 83

100TH ST, 208 West; Tom W. Hartley against Alfred Waldron, owner and contractor..... 144

111TH ST, s e corner of 8th Av, 200x100; Pfotenhauer & Nesbit against James H. Cassidy, owner and contractor..... 125

118TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; Robert A. Keasby against John Robertson and William Gammie, owners; Hudson Heating and Ventilating Company, contractor..... 120

141ST ST, 309 and 311 West; Joseph Selvaggi against George H. Groth, owner and contractor..... 108

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

Under Chapter 418, Laws of 1897.

74TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Avenue A, 50x102.2; Dora Scheer, with Joseph Weiss, 12 payments..... $25,000

119TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Madison Av, 20x100; Charles Riley, with Lida A. Brown, 8 payments..... 11,000

Will Bond the Lien.

George H. Groth, owner and contractor of 309 and 311 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, against whom a lien of $105 was filed yesterday by Joseph Selvaggi, states that he holds receipts for all of the amount except a balance of $9.27 and will bond the lien at once.

Lis Pendens.

CHERRY ST, 230 and 236, 4 actions; John T. Willets, as guardian, &c., against Pepi Wertheim and others, (foreclosure of four mortgages;) attorney, W. M. Powell.

DEY ST, 65; Richard C. Washburn, trustee, &c., against Edward H. Agar and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Strong & Cadwallader.

FULTON ST, 122, also Canal St, n e corner of South St, Av. 23.11x75.6x36.9x99.1, 1-8 part; Christiana F. Wallace against Annie K. Smith and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wells & Snedeker.

JACKSON AV, n e corner of 158th St, 75x87.6; Henry O. Kirchner against Charles E. Miller and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, E. J. Kelly.

LOTS A AND T, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 23d Ward; Marie Tashjian against Bridget Sullivan, (action to declare deed void, &c.;) attorneys, Black Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge.

5TH AV, n w corner of 133d St, 49.11x110; Henry W. Post against Nicholas D. Kendall and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. V. Thornall.

19TH ST, 235 West; Rose Frank against Emma Tanhauser, individually and as administratrix, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Wiener.

78TH ST, 236 East; William P. Dickson against John Delaney and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. O'Byrne.

96TH ST, 150 and 152, s e corner of Columbus Av, 21x90.11; 96th St, s s, 300 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x99.11; John E. Stevens against Peter G. Arnot and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, N. A. McBride.

111TH ST, n s, 304 ft w of 5th Av, 84x

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ORDINANCE granting to the Kingsbridge ailway Company the right or franchise to nstruct and operate a street surface railroad e upon, and along certain streets, avenues, arkways, and highways in The City of New ork.

It Ordained by the Municipal Assembly of City of New York, as follows:

HEREAS, THE KINGSBRIDGE RAILWAY any has duly presented to the Municipal As- ly of The City of New York, by presenting iling with each house thereof, its applica- in writing, for a grant of the franchise or to use the streets, avenues, parkways, and ays in The City of New York, hereinafter ioned, and for the construction, mainte- e, and operation of a double-track street sur- railroad in or upon the surface of the same;

ereas, The said Municipal Assembly, by tion adopted November 22, 1898, approved e Mayor on the 5th day of December, 1898, public notice of such application, and that e Councilmanic Chamber, in the City Hall e City of New York, on the 22d day of mber, 1898, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, application of said Railway Company would rst considered and a public hearing had on, which notice was published daily for at fourteen days prior to the hearing in two newspapers published in the City of New York, viz.: in the "New York World" and in the New York Journal and Advertiser," which s were first designated, in writing, by the r of said city on the said 5th day of De- er, 1898; and,

ereas, After public notice given as aforesaid, a public hearing duly held in pursuance of notice, whereat all persons so desiring were an opportunity to be heard, and were such application was first considered by Railroad Committees of both houses of said ipal Assembly:

ion 1. The Municipal Assembly of The City of New York hereby grants to the Kingsbridge way Company, subject to the conditions and ions hereinafter set forth, the right and hise to use the streets, avenues, parkways, ghways of the city, and to construct, main- and operate a double track street surface and in and upon the following streets, ave- parkways, and highways, viz.:

mmencing at the intersection of the southerly of Manhattan Street and the Boulevard or nth Avenue, now known as Broadway, and ng thence with double tracks through, along pon said Boulevard or Eleventh Avenue, known as Broadway, to the Kingsbridge at or near One Hundred and Sixty-ninth , including that portion of the Boulevard or nth Avenue, now known as Broadway, s situated between One Hundred and Fifty- th Street, which was also known as the vard Lafayette, and connecting with the ed tracks on the Kingsbridge Road and eway;

commencing at the junction of the Kings- Road and the easterly side of Amsterdam ue at or near One Hundred and Sixty-second and extending thence with double tracks gh, along, and upon the Kingsbridge Road intersection with Broadway at or near Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and extend- uence with double tracks through, along and said Broadway upon the bridge over the m Ship Canal and upon the proposed bridge constructed over Spuyten Duyvil Creek to northernmost point of intersection of West Hundred and Thirtieth Street, (formerly n as Riverdale Avenue) with Broadway; westerly from the junction of Broadway Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street (form- nown as Riverdale Avenue), through, along upon West Two Hundred and Thirtieth (formerly known as Riverdale Avenue), to ale Avenue; thence northerly through, and upon Riverdale Avenue to the north- oundary line of the City of New York; to- with the necessary connections, switches, s, and turnouts required for the accommo- n and operation of said railway.

2. The grant of said franchise or right said streets, avenues, parkways, and high- is made subject to the following conditions:

—That the said right, privilege, and fran- to construct and operate its said railway be held and enjoyed by said railway com- its lessee or successors, for the term of five years, with a privilege of a renewal of rant for the further period of twenty-five upon a fair revaluation of the right, such ation to be of the right, privilege, and ise to maintain and operate said railroad elf, and not to include any value derived the ownership, control, or operation of any railroad, line, or tracks by the grantee, its sors or assigns; provided, however, that the nt of the owners of one-half in value of the ty bounded on such streets, avenues, park- and highways shall be first obtained, or n thereof, the favorable determination of Commissioners, approved by the Appellate on of the Supreme Court, that such rail- hould be constructed and operated.

nd—Upon the termination of the said fran- or right, whether original or renewed, there e a fair valuation of the plant and prop- the grantee in the streets, avenues, park- and highways aforesaid, with its appur- es, and the said plant and property shall become the property of the city on the ation of the grant on paying the grantee aluation. Such payment shall be at a fair ion of the said plant and property, as ty, excluding any value derived from the ise.

—The mode of determining the valuations valuations herein provided for shall be as s: One disinterested freeholder shall be by the Board of Estimate and Apportion- one disinterested freeholder shall be chosen railway company; these two shall choose disinterested freeholder; the three so shall act as appraisers, and shall make luations and revaluations aforesaid. Such isers shall be chosen at least sixty days to the expiration of the grant, or of the re- thereof, and their report shall be filed with mptroller of the City not more than thirty hereafter. They shall act as appraisers, t as arbitrators; they may base their judg- upon their own experience and upon such ation as they may obtain by inquiries and gation without the presence of either they shall have the right to examine the of the railway company. The valuations ertained, fixed and determined shall be ive upon both parties.

th—The said Kingsbridge Railway Com- hall for and during the first five years he commencement of the operation of any of its railroad annually, on November 1st, to the treasury of the City to the credit sinking fund thereof, three per cent. of ross receipts for and during the year ending ber 30th next preceding; and after the ex- n of such five years make a like annual unt into the treasury of the City to the of the same fund of five per cent. of its ross receipts, as required by section 95 of the ad law.

Board of Estimate and Apportionment hav- mong other things, made inquiry and de- ed said above-mentioned percentage to be uate, and on December 5th, 1899, fixed and ed as the money value of said privileges or uises as follows:

per centum of the gross receipts during t five years of operation;

er centum of the gross receipts during the five years of operation;

per centum of the gross receipts during rd five years of operation; and

per centum of the gross receipts during ing years of operation.

said Kingsbridge Railway Company, in ad- to the percentages first herein set forth, as ed to be paid by the Railroad Law, after ncement of the operation of any portion of road, shall pay into the treasury of the to the credit of the Sinking Fund, percent- of its gross receipts, as follows:

and during the first five years one per of such gross receipts.

and during the second five years one per of such gross receipts.

and during the third five years three per of such gross receipts, and thereafter five nt. of such gross receipts.

but one fare shall be exacted for passage the railroad constructed under this grant, er the lines of any railroad system operated nection therewith, and that the gross re- from joint business shall be divided in the proportion that the length of said railroad operated in connection therewith, and of the railroad to be constructed thereunder.

Fifth—The said railroad may be operated by underground electrical power substantially similar to the system of underground electrical traction now in use on the railroads in Second, Sixth, Eighth, Lenox, and Madison Avenues, in this city, and by any other motive power except locomotive steam power, which may be approved by the Board of Railroad Commissioners and consented to by the owners of property, in accordance with the provisions of the Railroad Law.

Sixth—The said railroad shall be constructed and maintained subject to the supervision and control of the Commissioner of Highways and the Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies of the City of New York, in all matters with respect to which said Commissioners are respectively invested with the power of regulation and control by the charter of said city.

Sec. 3. The said grant is also upon the further conditions, namely:

First—That the said right, privilege, and franchise to construct and operate its said railway shall be held and enjoyed by said railroad company, its lessee or successors for the term of twenty-five years, with the privilege of a renewal of said grant for the further period of twenty-five years upon a fair revaluation of the right, such revaluation to be of the right, privilege, and franchise to maintain and operate said railroad by itself, and not to include any value derived from the ownership, control or operation of any other railroad line or tracks by the grantee, its successors or assigns; provided, however, that the consent of the owners of one-half in value of the property bounded on such streets, avenues, parkways, and highways shall be first obtained, or in lieu thereof the favorable determination of three Commissioners, approved by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, that such railroad should be constructed and operated.

Second—Upon the termination of the said franchise or right, whether original or renewed, there shall be a fair valuation of the plant and property of the grantee in the streets, avenues, parkways, and highways aforesaid, with its appurtenances, and the said plant and property shall be and become the property of the city on the termination of the grant on paying the grantee such valuation. Such payment shall be at a fair valuation of the said plant and property as property, excluding any value derived from the franchise.

Third—The mode of determining the valuations and revaluations herein provided for shall be as follows: One disinterested freeholder shall be chosen by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment; one disinterested freeholder shall be chosen by the railroad company; these two shall choose a third disinterested freeholder; the three so chosen shall act as appraisers, and shall make the valuations and revaluations aforesaid. Such appraisers shall be chosen at least sixty days prior to the expiration of the grant, or of the renewal thereof, and their report shall be filed with the Comptroller of the city not more than thirty days thereafter. They shall act as appraisers and not as arbitrators; they may base their judgment upon their own experience and upon such information as they may obtain by inquiries and investigation without the presence of either party; they shall have the right to examine the books of the railroad company. The valuations so ascertained, fixed, and determined shall be conclusive upon both parties.

Fourth—The said Fort George and Eleventh Avenue Railroad Company shall for and during the first five years after the commencement of the operation of any portion of its railroad annually, on November 1st, pay into the treasury of the city, to the credit of the Sinking Fund thereof, three per cent. of its gross receipts for and during the year ending September 30th next preceding; and after the expiration of such five years make a like annual payment into the treasury of the city to the credit of the same fund, of five per cent. of its gross receipts, as required by Section 95 of the Railroad Law.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment having among other things made inquiry and determined said above-mentioned percentage to be inadequate, and on December 5th, 1899, fixed and adopted as the money value of said privileges or franchises, as follows:

Four percentum of the gross receipts during the first five years of operation;

Six percentum of the gross receipts during the second five years of operation;

Eight percentum of the gross receipts during the third five years of operation, and

Ten percentum of the gross receipts during the remaining years of operation.

The said Fort George and Eleventh Avenue Railroad Company, in addition to the percentages first herein set forth, as required to be paid by the Railroad Law, after commencement of the operation of any portion of its railroad, shall pay into the treasury of the city, to the credit of the Sinking Fund, percentages of its gross receipts as follows:

For and during the first five years one per cent. of such gross receipts.

For and during the second five years one per cent. of such gross receipts.

For and during the third five years three per cent. of such gross receipts, and thereafter five per cent. of such gross receipts.

That but one fare shall be exacted for passage over the railroad constructed under this grant and over the lines of any railroad system operated in connection therewith; and that the gross receipts from joint business shall be divided in the proportion that the length of said railroad operated in connection therewith shall bear to the entire length of the railroad system which shall be operated in connection therewith, and of the railroad to be constructed thereunder.

Fifth—The said railroad may be operated by underground electrical power substantially similar to the system of underground electrical traction now in use on the railroads in Second, Sixth, Eighth, Lenox, and Madison Avenues, in this city, and by any other motive power except locomotive steam power, which may be approved by the Board of Railroad Commissioners and consented to by the owners of property, in accordance with the provisions of the Railroad Law.

Sixth—The said railroad shall be constructed and maintained subject to the supervision and control of the Commissioner of Highways and the Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies of the City of New York, in all matters with respect to which said Commissioners are respectively invested with the power of regulation and control by the charter of said city.

Sec. 3. The said grant is also upon the further conditions, namely:

First—That the said right, privilege, and franchise to construct and operate its said railway shall be held and enjoyed by said railroad company, its lessee or successors for the term of twenty-five years, with the privilege of a renewal of said grant for the further period of twenty-five years upon a fair revaluation of the right, such revaluation to be of the right, privilege, and franchise to maintain and operate said railroad by itself, and not to include any value derived from the ownership, control or operation of any other railroad line or tracks by the grantee, its successors or assigns; provided, however, that the consent of the owners of one-half in value of the property bounded on such streets, avenues, parkways, and highways shall be first obtained, or in lieu thereof the favorable determination of three Commissioners, approved by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, that such railroad should be constructed and operated.

Second—Upon the termination of the said franchise or right, whether original or renewed, there shall be a fair valuation of the plant and property of the grantee in the streets, avenues, parkways, and highways aforesaid, with its appurtenances, and the said plant and property shall be and become the property of the city on the termination of the grant on paying the grantee such valuation. Such payment shall be at a fair valuation of the said plant and property as property, excluding any value derived from the franchise.

Third—The mode of determining the valuations and revaluations herein provided for shall be as follows: One disinterested freeholder shall be chosen by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment; one disinterested freeholder shall be chosen by the railroad company; these two shall choose a third disinterested freeholder; the three so chosen shall act as appraisers, and shall make the valuations and revaluations aforesaid. Such appraisers shall be chosen at least sixty days prior to the expiration of the grant, or of the renewal thereof, and their report shall be filed with the Comptroller of the city not more than thirty days thereafter. They shall act as appraisers and not as arbitrators; they may base their judgment upon their own experience and upon such information as they may obtain by inquiries and investigation without the presence of either party; they shall have the right to examine the books of the railroad company. The valuations so ascertained, fixed, and determined shall be conclusive upon both parties.

Fourth—The said Fort George and Eleventh Avenue Railroad Company shall for and during the first five years after the commencement of the operation of any portion of its railroad annually, on November 1st, pay into the treasury of the city, to the credit of the Sinking Fund thereof, three per cent. of its gross receipts for and during the year ending September 30th next preceding; and after the expiration of such five years make a like annual payment into the treasury of the city to the credit of the same fund, of five per cent. of its gross receipts, as required by Section 95 of the Railroad Law.

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Ten percentum of the gross receipts during the remaining years of operation.

The said Fort George and Eleventh Avenue Railroad Company, in addition to the percentages first herein set forth, as required to be paid by the Railroad Law, after commencement of the operation of any portion of its railroad, shall pay into the treasury of the city, to the credit of the Sinking Fund, percentages of its gross receipts as follows:

For and during the first five years one per cent. of such gross receipts.

For and during the second five years one per cent. of such gross receipts.

For and during the third five years three per cent. of such gross receipts, and thereafter five per cent. of such gross receipts.

That but one fare shall be exacted for passage over the railroad constructed under this grant and over the lines of any railroad system operated in connection therewith; and that the gross receipts from joint business shall be divided in the proportion that the length of said railroad operated in connection therewith shall bear to the entire length of the railroad system which shall be operated in connection therewith, and of the railroad to be constructed thereunder.

Fifth—The said railroad may be operated by underground electrical power substantially similar to the system of underground electrical traction now in use on the railroads in Second, Sixth, Eighth, Lenox, and Madison Avenues, in this city, and by any other motive power except locomotive steam power, which may be approved by the Board of Railroad Commissioners and consented to by the owners of property, in accordance with the provisions of the Railroad Law.

Sixth—The said railroad shall be constructed and maintained subject to the supervision and control of the Commissioner of Highways and the Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies of the City of New York, in all matters with respect to which said Commissioners are respectively invested with the power of regulation and control by the charter of said city.

Sec. 2. The grant of said franchise or right to use said streets, avenues, parkways, and highways is made subject to the following conditions:

First—That the said right, privilege, and franchise to construct and operate its said railway shall be held and enjoyed by said railroad company, its lessee or successors for the term of twenty-five years, with the privilege of a renewal of said grant for the further period of twenty-five years upon a fair revaluation of the right, such revaluation to be of the right, privilege, and franchise to maintain and operate said railroad by itself, and not to include any value derived from the ownership, control or operation of any other railroad line or tracks by the grantee, its successors or assigns; provided, however, that the consent of the owners of one-half in value of the property bounded on such streets, avenues, parkways, and highways shall be first obtained, or in lieu thereof the favorable determination of three Commissioners, approved by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, that such railroad should be constructed and operated.

Second—Upon the termination of the said franchise or right, whether original or renewed, there shall be a fair valuation of the plant and property of the grantee in the streets, avenues, parkways, and highways aforesaid, with its appurtenances, and the said plant and property shall be and become the property of the city on the termination of the grant on paying the grantee such valuation. Such payment shall be at a fair valuation of the said plant and property as property, excluding any value derived from the franchise.

Third—The mode of determining the valuations and revaluations herein provided for shall be as follows: One disinterested freeholder shall be chosen by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment; one disinterested freeholder shall be chosen by the railroad company; these two shall choose a third disinterested freeholder; the three so chosen shall act as appraisers, and shall make the valuations and revaluations aforesaid. Such appraisers shall be chosen at least sixty days prior to the expiration of the grant, or of the renewal thereof, and their report shall be filed with the Comptroller of the city not more than thirty days thereafter. They shall act as appraisers and not as arbitrators; they may base their judgment upon their own experience and upon such information as they may obtain by inquiries and investigation without the presence of either party; they shall have the right to examine the books of the railroad company. The valuations so ascertained, fixed, and determined shall be conclusive upon both parties.

Fourth—The said Fort George and Eleventh Avenue Railroad Company shall for and during the first five years after the commencement of the operation of any portion of its railroad annually, on November 1st, pay into the treasury of the city, to the credit of the Sinking Fund thereof, three per cent. of its gross receipts for and during the year ending September 30th next preceding; and after the expiration of such five years make a like annual payment into the treasury of the city to the credit of the same fund, of five per cent. of its gross receipts, as required by Section 95 of the Railroad Law.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment having among other things made inquiry and determined said above-mentioned percentage to be inadequate, and on December 5th, 1899, fixed and adopted as the money value of said privileges or franchises, as follows:

Four percentum of the gross receipts during the first five years of operation;

Six percentum of the gross receipts during the second five years of operation;

Eight percentum of the gross receipts during the third five years of operation, and

Ten percentum of the gross receipts during the remaining years of operation.

The said Fort George and Eleventh Avenue Railroad Company, in addition to the percentages first herein set forth, as required to be paid by the Railroad Law, after commencement of the operation of any portion of its railroad, shall pay into the treasury of the city, to the credit of the Sinking Fund, percentages of its gross receipts as follows:

For and during the first five years one per cent. of such gross receipts.

For and during the second five years one per cent. of such gross receipts.

For and during the third five years three per cent. of such gross receipts, and thereafter five per cent. of such gross receipts.

That but one fare shall be exacted for passage over the railroad constructed under this grant and over the lines of any railroad system operated in connection therewith; and that the gross receipts from joint business shall be divided in the proportion that the length of said railroad operated in connection therewith shall bear to the entire length of the railroad system which shall be operated in connection therewith, and of the railroad to be constructed thereunder.

Fifth—The said railroad may be operated by underground electrical power substantially similar to the system of underground electrical traction now in use on the railroads in Second, Sixth, Eighth, Lenox, and Madison Avenues, in this city, and by any other motive power except locomotive steam power, which may be approved by the Board of Railroad Commissioners and consented to by the owners of property, in accordance with the provisions of the Railroad Law.

Sixth—The said railroad shall be constructed and maintained subject to the supervision and control of the Commissioner of Highways and the Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies of the City of New York, in all matters with respect to which said Commissioners are respectively invested with the power of regulation and control by the charter of said city.

Sec. 3. The said grant is also upon the further conditions, namely

GRANTS CONVICT'S PRAYER

Judge Newburger Shows Mercy to a Repentant Man.

WANTED FREEDOM CHRISTMAS

Reno's Letter Saves Him After Twenty-two Years in Stripes—Learned an Art in Prison.

For William Reno, who was arraigned before Judge Newburger in Part IV. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday next Christmas will be the first Christmas spent out of jail in twenty-two years. He owes this privilege to the eloquence of his pleadings and the clemency of Justice Newburger, who suspended a sentence for grand larceny and let him go on his own recognizance.

Reno had been arrested on an old charge of grand larceny on Nov. 9, just as he was leaving Clinton Prison, after having served a term of four years for the same offense. While in the Tombs awaiting trial he wrote a letter to Judge Newburger, and when arraigned in court yesterday pleaded guilty, and presented the letter to the Judge with a plea for mercy. Judge Newburger read the letter to the jurors, several of whom were visibly affected by its pathos and by the evident sincerity of the prisoner. The letter was as follows:

"The Hon. Judge Newburger:

"Dear Sir: I hope your Honor will please excuse me of taking the liberty of addressing this letter to you. I am to go before you for sentence on Friday, Dec. 15. I beg your Honor to show me some mercy. I have served many years of imprisonment, and think I have been punished and suffered much for my crimes.

"I cannot complain, because I know I deserve it. I know, your Honor, that there are few people will believe that a man who has been in prison so many times will repent and lead an honest life. For the last four years in prison I worked and studied hard, night and day, to learn a good trade so to earn a good, honest living, and on the morning of the 9th of last November I woke up a happy man, expecting to be free to go out in the world and earn an honest living. I was dressed, taken to the office, handed my few dollars that were due me, and signed my discharge papers; turned around to leave, when an officer who stood behind me rearrested me on this charge.

"I hope to God no man will ever feel as I felt then. I do not know what to say to your Honor so you will believe me. I know I deserve my punishment, but the great God, who can look in all our hearts, knows that I am a different man now when I left that prison from what I was when I went in. There are people willing to help me to lead a better life and get employment for me if your Honor sees fit to give me a chance. I beg you, Sir, give me a chance in any conditions your Honor sees fit to make, and I assure you I shall never get into trouble again. If I should get into trouble again, then let the severest penalty the law calls for be dealt out to me. Any questions you will ask me when I am called before your Honor I shall answer with nothing but the truth. So I beg of you, Sir, to have mercy upon me and give me a chance to redeem myself and live and die an honest man.

"I have not seen a free Christmas day in twenty-two years, or seen my people in that time. When I get work and can prove to them that I have turned away from crime and crooked life I would like to see them once more. I will close, hoping your Honor will excuse me for addressing this letter to you, and have mercy on me. I am your most humble servant,

"WILLIAM RENO.

"Tombs City Prison."

After Judge Newburger had concluded, D. G. Kimball, a representative of the Prison Association, came forward and said that he had interested himself in the case, and that the prisoner was deserving of mercy. He said that Reno had perfected himself as a designer of embroidery in Clinton Prison, and was considered by the prison authorities one of the best designers in America. Mr. Kimball told the Judge that Reno could easily make from $4,000 to $5,000 a year.

Judge Newburger, after a few words of advice to the prisoner, who wept bitterly, told him that he was released. Reno promised to report to the Judge every month as to his progress, and then walked out of court. His long years of imprisonment had made free movements unnatural to him, and he fell into the lockstep behind a visitor, who was also going out. His newly acquired freedom was so strange to him that it was necessary for Mr. Kimball to lead him out of the building.

Reno's record shows that he began his prison life in 1878. He was convicted on five different indictments for grand larceny.

JERSEY TRAMP PHILOSOPHER.

Had Plenty of Clothes and Studied the Science of Cheap Living.

A tramp who was arrested in Jersey City early yesterday morning, and who refused to give his name, was found to be well fortified against cold weather, so far as clothing was concerned. When searched at the Ocean Avenue Police Station he had on seven coats, one vest, and five pairs of trousers.

The only thing found in any of the pockets of the garments was a newspaper clipping, telling "How to Live On Ten Cents a Day." It had the appearance of having been well studied, though the owner admitted that he had not had 10 cents in as many weeks. He said a man who had his wits about him could live a week on 10 cents and still have the dime.

C. PERCIVAL STEWART ARRESTED

Five Indictments Found Against Him Charging Grand Larceny.

C. Percival Stewart, formerly of the Granite State Provident Association, the American Investors' Trust, and the Financial Agency Company, was locked up in Police Headquarters last night, five indictments having been found against him by the Grand Jury. The prisoner is accused of grand larceny in the second degree, by taking money under false pretenses and feloniously converting to his own use money belonging to the American Investors' Company. Indictments were also found against four of the prisoner's colleagues.

Stewart is alleged to have represented the American Investors' Company, of which he was the promoter, to be a wealthy concern, in good business standing. It occupied large offices in the Potter Building, and claimed property and assets aggregating more than $125,000. Diedrich Behrens of Brooklyn and Karl Priess, who lives on Long Island, are the principal complainants.

FOUR ELECTION CONVICTIONS.

A Tammany Captain Found Guilty of Colonizing Voters.

The case of Samuel Goldberger, Tammany Captain in the First Election District of the Eighth Assembly District, charged with colonizing voters at 17 Forsyth Street, came up yesterday before Justice Werner in the Extraordinary Term of the Supreme Court. Herman Schroeder, the chief witness for the State, testified that there were eight mattresses on the floors of two rooms, and between eight and ten men were there off and on, sleeping. He said that he received a slip of paper, and was told that he could live at 17 Forsyth Street without paying rent. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was remanded until Monday for sentence.

William E. Vokes pleaded guilty to illegal registration and to attempting to vote in the thirteenth election district of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District. He was committed to the Elmira Reformatory. James Morrissey, who tried to vote in the first election district of the Sixth Assembly District, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to confinement in the same institution. Thomas Smith, who pleaded guilty of attempting to vote in the fourteenth election district of the Eighth Assembly District, was sentenced to one year in State prison.

To all intents and purposes, you have the doctor's advice, and his best prescription for Lung and Throat diseases is JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

ROYAL
Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure

Makes hot breakfast-breads wholesome—no yeast germs, no alum. Makes cake, biscuit and pastry of superior fineness, flavor and delicacy. Makes food that will keep moist and sweet. Is most economical, because it is the purest and greatest in leavening strength. In the easy, expeditious preparation of the finer cakes and pastries appropriate to the season, Royal is indispensable.

Care must be taken to avoid baking powders made from alum. Such powders are sold cheap, because they cost but a few cents per pound. Not only will they spoil the cake, but alum is a corrosive acid, which taken in food means injury to health.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

LEGAL NOTES.

THE COMMISSIONER, NOT THE CITY, LIABLE FOR BACK PAY.—Justice Bischoff yesterday granted the applications of George S. Gilfillan and two others for reinstatement by Henry S. Kearny, Commissioner of Buildings, Lighting and Supplies, as bath attendants; but he refused to direct the Commissioner to audit their claims for the amount of their per diem during the period of their removal, as had been done upon a similar application, in which Commissioner Dalton was respondent. Justice Bischoff said that were it not for the allegations contained in the respondent's affidavits, he should conclude that the relators were entitled to such direction. It was alleged, however, that the positions from which the relators had been removed had been filled by other appointees who had received the salary and performed the services incidental to these positions. As these allegations were not placed in issue, the Court said a complete defense to a demand against the city for back pay was disclosed. All that appeared, therefore, was an existing right of action against Mr. Kearny for the wrongful removal, and if the petitions were framed as upon a demand for damages against him personally, an assessment of damages might possibly have been had, under Section 2,088 of the Code, notwithstanding the absence of a return. No notice, however, was given Mr. Kearny that a personal liability was to be asserted and enforced in the proceeding, and relief could not be granted which would be inconsistent with the averments of the petition. No demand having been shown against the city, there was no claim which should be audited as an incident to the relators' reinstatement. "The respondent may, indeed," Justice Bischoff added, "have invited the release of the city at his own expense, but this is a matter for subsequent litigation, and cannot be determined here."

***

REMOVAL OF TRUSTEES UPHELD.—Griffin B. and George A. Disbrow, who were trustees of the property left by their father, were removed by the Supreme Court at Special Term, which decided that the trust had been improperly administered, because of the "feeling of hostility between the two trustees." The Court held that for that reason, if no other, they should be removed, and that conclusion was yesterday sustained by the First Appellate Division. Benjamin D. Disbrow, at his death in 1893, left a wife and four sons, his only heirs at law and next of kin. By his will he gave all his property to his son Robert N., and just before his death he executed a deed conveying to him all his real estate. Probate of the will, after a contest, was refused, and pending an action then brought to set aside the deed the son Robert, and his wife, by a compromise, executed a trust deed, under which the sons Griffin B. and George A. Disbrow became trustees of the real estate, to pay the income to their mother during her life, and then to sell it and divide the proceeds between the four sons, Griffin, George, Robert, and Charles Disbrow. Ill feeling, which soon sprang up between the trustees, and between Griffin and his mother, finally culminated in an action by the mother, Sarah M. Disbrow, to remove both trustees. Justice McLaughlin, giving the opinion of the Appellate Division, said in part: "The defendant Griffin, in the discharge of his duties as trustee, acted in not only an arbitrary and offensive manner with his co-trustees, but he failed to treat his mother, the plaintiff, with the respect due her, not only as his mother, but as one having the principal interest in the trust property. He took the entire management of the property into his own hands, and treated with contempt reasonable requests made by his co-trustees, and the plaintiff, in reference to what he was doing. His acts were such that it is not at all surprising that the plaintiff became suspicious of him, doubted his integrity, and finally asked for his removal." The Court held, however, that the accounts of Griffin were erroneously surcharged with certain items, aggregating $1,782.16. Justice Barrett dissented from the latter conclusion, holding that the expenditures distinctly covered betterments, as distinguished from repairs, and, at any rate, there was not a particle of evidence tending to show the actual necessity of the work for which this sum was charged.

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CONSTRUCTION OF WATER SYSTEMS BY MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.—An important decision in reference to the right of a municipality to construct a system of water supply, as against a franchise previously granted to a private water company, was decided last week by the Court of Appeals. The case affects a very large amount of invested capital in various places throughout the State. The action was brought by the Skaneateles Water Works Company, to restrain the village of Skaneateles and its officers from constructing and operating in the village an independent system of water works for the purpose of supplying it and its inhabitants with water. The village had in 1887 granted to this water company, which was organized under Chapter 737 of the laws of 1873, a franchise to maintain and operate within its corporate limits a system of water works for furnishing the village with pure and wholesome water. From December, 1890, the company, which had established for the municipality, at great expense, a complete and sufficient water supply, furnished such supply for five years, when its contract with the village expired, and it was not renewed. After the company, claiming it was losing money, asked for $10 more a year than its contract price of $40 for each hydrant, the residents at a special election voted to construct an independent system of water works for the village. The present action, which was then brought, resulted in a judgment, entered upon the report of a referee, dismissing the complaint, and this decision was unanimously affirmed by the Appellate Division of the Fourth Department in October, 1896. The Court of Appeals now holds, affirming the judgment below, Chief Judge Parker giving the opinion, that the municipality might under the circumstances, under the act of 1875, construct its own water works, and that, although it had the power to acquire by purchase or condemnation proceedings the plant of the private company, it was not bound to do so, but might duplicate it with its own plant, and thus practically destroy the value of the property of the old company. Rights not expressly granted by the terms of the franchise were, the Court held, to be deemed reserved. The Court decided, however, that the provisions of the act of 1875, embodied in the amendments of 1893 and 1894, permitting the municipality to tax the old company for the purpose of constructing the new municipal plant, and permitting a discriminating tax to be imposed against the patrons of the old company, were unconstitutional, being in violation of Section 10 of the Federal Constitution. The unconstitutional provisions being, however, separable from the main provisions of the law, did not, it was held, invalidate the entire act. Judge Bartlett gave a dissenting opinion, holding that the property of the old company should be purchased by private contract or condemned under the statute before the municipal water company was permitted to begin work on its plant.

Veterans of Troop A at a Feast.

The veterans of Troop A, New York's Volunteer Cavalry, which served under Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles in Puerto Rico during the Spanish war, dined last night at the Hotel Manhattan. Flags captured from the Spanish, and some guns, swords, and other trophies from the same source were part of the decorations.

Colored Preacher Accused by Wife.

The Rev. Austin Chapman, colored, was arraigned in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, charged with assault by his wife. He was held for examination next Monday. Mr. Chapman conducts a mission at Jamaica, L. I., and also works as a longshoreman in Brooklyn.

Haunted by the Christmas phantom?

What's the sex?

If it's mannish you can have it exorcised here.

The small as well as the large things for big men and "little men."

HOUSE COATS	NECKWEAR
SMOKING JACKETS	HANDKERCHIEFS
GLOVES	UMBRELLAS
GOLF BAGS	JEWELRY
DRESS SUIT CASES	CANES
RIDING CROPS	SILK SUSPENDERS
DRESSING GOWNS	PAJAMAS

Everything men and boys wear anywhere.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

850 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
589 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

CATS.

Some fine Angora, long hair, cats very affectionate, handsome and large.

CANARIES

Are now in best song; clear yellow, clear green crested varieties, each one warranted to sing to suit you.

PARROTS

In great variety. Young birds at low prices and talkers. One great talker and singer, he's a prize for $250.00. Christmas birds selected now sent when desired. Holden's new Book on Birds, 188 pages, how to keep bird singing all the time, by mail, for 25 cents, stamps.
G. F. HOLDEN, 240 6th Av., bet. 15th & 16th Sts.

OPPOSE COPPER COMPANY SALE.

Minority Against the Plan of Senator Clark and His Associates.

Attorneys for the United Verde Copper Company and for United States Senator William A. Clark and the other Directors appeared before Justice Gildersleeve, in the Supreme Court, yesterday in opposition to the continuance of a temporary injunction restraining the sale of the mining properties of the company on Dec. 19. The company has its mines and plant at Jerome, Arizona, and is capitalized at $3,000,000, of which $9,000 is held by the minority stockholders. The sale is opposed by George A. Treadwell, as it is designed to be a formal sale for the purpose of reorganization. The proposed action involves the dissolution of the company under its New York charter and the substitution of a West Virginia charter.

Charges of mismanagement were denied by the attorney for the defense, who asserted that the stock, which had been worth only 75 cents a share, was now worth $300 a share. Justice Gildersleeve took the papers and reserved his decision.

Mrs. Glennon Indicted for Murder.

Mrs. Anna Glennon, who cut the throat of her six-year-old daughter Mary at her home in Douglass Street, Brooklyn, on Dec. 5 last, was yesterday indicted for murder by the Kings County Grand Jury. The commission appointed to inquire into the question of the sanity of the woman examined Mrs. Glennon yesterday. Dr. George F. Maddock of the commission said that Mrs. Glennon was undoubtedly insane, and that the commission would recommend that she be placed in an asylum.

Steamship Irrawaddy Sold.

The steamship Irrawaddy has been sold by the Trinidad Trading Company to Pacific Coast parties. The vessel arrived here yesterday from her last West Indian trip, and when she again sails it will be for San Francisco, coal laden. She is to be used in the San Francisco-Alaskan trade. The Trinidad Trading Company has chartered the steamship Tiomo to take her place in the Trinidad trade.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

Smith Gray & Co

NEW YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 31st St. | BROOKLYN STORE, Broadway & Bedford Ave., Fulton St. & Flatbush Ave.

Oxfords.

Looking for Oxford Mixtures?

Here you are—any number of them, from the lightest gray to dark ones with a mere suspicion of white.

Cut in any and all styles, and priced at any and all figures.

Overcoats, $18 to $50.

Raglan,
Paddock,
Surtout,
English Box,
Half Box,
Inverness.

Suits, $14 to $32.

Single-breasted Sack,
Double-breasted Sack,
Winchester Frock,
Double-breasted Frocks and
Waistcoats.

Special—Broken Lines of $25, $22 and $20 Business Suits are now $15. An unusual opportunity to procure an excellent suit at little cost.

Special attention to post orders.

BROADWAY, COR. 31st ST.

If You are Tired.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Affords immediate relief in mental and physical exhaustion and insomnia. Quiets and strengthens the nerves.

Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

LAWYER HELD BABY IN COURT.

Warren Dixon Thus Let Mother Show How Accident Happened.

Mrs. Annie Ames of 170 Bay Street, Jersey City, yesterday brought suit in the Supreme Court to recover $5,000 damages from the North Jersey Street Railway Company for injuries as the result of being thrown from one of the company's cars on June 19, 1899.

Mrs. Ames came to court carrying in her arms her baby boy. While she was showing the jury how the accident occurred it became necessary for some one to hold the baby. As no one else was available, Warren Dixon, her counsel, who is also Assistant United States District Attorney, volunteered his services. His friends in court declare that he performed the duty in a highly creditable manner. The baby was well behaved, but Mr. Dixon seemed gratified when Mrs. Ames relieved him of his charge. The trial was not finished.

SHOT IN A BOWERY HOTEL.

James Russell Likely to Die and His Assailant Not Arrested.

James Russell, twenty-four years old, a watchman, living at 19 Main Street, Brooklyn, was shot in the right eye in a fight in a rear room on the main floor of the Oregon Hotel, at 85 Bowery, last night. Russell was taken to Gouverneur Hospital, and is in a serious condition. The police of the Eldridge Street Police Station arrested five men and two women who were in the hotel at the time of the shooting.

The police were unable to learn much about the shooting at the hotel, or from the prisoners, but it was ascertained that a man known as "Buck" probably did the shooting. A detective learned that Russell and "Buck" had quarreled Thursday night in Essex Street, and that "Buck" had promised to "do up" Russell last night. "Buck" and ten other men entered the hotel last night and saw Russell sitting at a table." It is said that "Buck" walked up to where Russell was sitting and said, "Now I am going to do you." He then, it is alleged, pulled the revolver from his hip pocket and fired the shot. A Coroner was sent for last night to take Russell's ante-mortem statement.

"Buck" is twenty-three years old, 5 feet 7 inches in height, and when last seen wore a black cheviot suit. An alarm has been sent out for him.

Overcoats of Fine Kerseys,

silk lined,

$24, $30 & $40,

made up full of style and warranted to have the very best wearing qualities.

Carr's Melton Overcoats, silk lined, $40.

Overcoats too, of all kinds, $12 to $45.

GLOVES—Harnett sewn, for street wear, English made, $1.50.

Special value in SCARFS—large English square shapes, in rich Roman effects, $1.00.

Stores open this evening.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

"How happy could I be with either,
Were t'other dear charmer away."

One has this feeling here when gift choosing—so many are the beautiful things clamoring for attention in our gathering of gift beauty; suitable for any recipient's appreciation and for any donor's pocketbook. Novelties in small and large pieces of furniture, magnificent rugs from the Empires of the East; Lamps, Palms, and Jardinieres to hold them; cushions and pillows for couch and divan and many other holiday inspirations. Every article is marked in plain figures for your immediate information and at the low factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 to 47 West 15th St.
ABOVE BROADWAY.
EASTWARD 150 and 152 West 15th STREET.

LEATHER GOODS.

Finger Purses,—made of real seal, pig-skin, or morocco,—mounted with brass initial,
65 cents each.

Finger Purses,—made of real seal, alligator, pig-skin, or morocco, lined with calf,—mounted with sterling silver initial,
$1.45

Chatelaine Bags,—real seal, alligator or morocco,—lined with chamois. With or without outside pocket,
$1.00 and $1.45 each.

Men's Suit Cases,—sole leather,—steel frame,—brass trimmings,—lined with linen. Russet or olive,

22 inch	24 inch	26 inch
$4.25	$4.50	$4.75

Men's Suit Cases,—sole leather,—steel frame, brass trimmings,—lined with leather. Russet or olive.

22 inch	24 inch	26 inch
$5.25	$5.55	$5.85

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

OPEN EVENINGS
UNTIL
10 O'CLOCK.

N. B.—Special attention is directed to our New Basement, filled with a Grand Assortment of

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

AT SPECIAL LOW PRICES.

Daniell's, Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

Holiday Gifts for Men.

House Coats & Gowns.

Jackets.

All wool tricot, with quilted satin facings, colors: navy, seal and wine,
$4.75.
value $6.00.

Imported kersey cloth, satin lined, sizes 40, 42 & 44,
$6.75,
reduced from $9.75.

Tuxedo House Coats, plaid backs, trimmed with military braid,
$7.95,
value $9.50.

Imported Velveteen Jackets, satin lined, and bound with silk cord,
$14.75,
value $18.00.

Blanket Robes,
$3.95, 6.75, 8.50, 9.75

Wool Dressing Gowns, made in England,
$12.50 to $25.00.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the Direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
Opening Night, Monday, Dec. 18, at 8.
Gounod's Opera,
ROMEO ET JULIETTE, (in French.)
Mmes. Eames, Bauermeister, and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez (debut.) Plançon, Bars, Illy, Dufriche, Meux, Vanni, and Ed. de Reszke.
Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Wed. Evg., Dec. 20, at 8, Bizet's opera, CARMEN, (in French.) Mmes. Calvé, Bauermeister, Van Cauteren, and Eames; MM. Saleza, H. Devries, Bars, Dufriche, Queyla, and Plançon.
Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Friday Evening, Dec. 22, at 8, Wagner's opera, TANNHAUSER, (in German.) Mmes. Ternina, Olitzka, and Nordica; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, (debut.) Bars, Queyla, Muhlmann, Meux, and Plançon. Conductor, Mr. Emil Paur.
Sat. Mat., Dec. 23, at 2, Gounod's opera, FAUST, (in French.) Mmes. Calvé, Bauermeister, and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez, Campanari, Meux, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Sat. evg., Dec. 23, at 8, at Popular Prices, Wagner's opera, LOHENGRIN, (in German.) Mmes. Susan Strong and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Muhlmann, Meux, Pringle. Conductor, Paur.
Prices for Saturday Nights: $2.50, $1.50, 75c., and 50c. Boxes, $10, $15, and $30.
Sun. Evg., Dec. 24, Grand Sunday Night Concert. Seats now on sale at BOX OFFICE, OPERA HOUSE, and at BOX OFFICE RATES at Tyson's, principal hotels, and Rullman's, 111 Broadway.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY
SEVENTH SEASON.
First Concert, Thursday evg., Dec. 21, at 8:30, at Carnegie Hall.
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
CHORUS OF 60 ARTISTS.
Soloist . . DAVID BISPHAM
Subscription & single tickets now on sale at SCHUBERTH'S, 23 UNION SQUARE.

PADEREWSKI
CARNEGIE HALL, 57TH ST. & 7TH AV.
Dec. 16, Jan. 6, 20, at 2:30.
Seats at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.
Steinway Piano used.
Direction HUGO GORLITZ, JOHN C. FRYER.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Sunday Night, Dec. 17, SIXTH POPULAR CONCERT. KALTENBORN ORCHESTRA, HAMBOURG, Miss Grace Preston, Contralto.
Direction VICTOR THRANE. Knabe Piano Used.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Second Concert Tuesday Ev'g, Dec. 19, at 8:15.
THE KNEISEL QUARTET OF BOSTON.
Assisted by Mr. Mark Hambourg, Piano.
Res. Seats $1.50 at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

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EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Ev'gs 8:20. Mats. To-day and Wednesday, 2:15. JOHN DREW | THE TYRANNY OF TEARS Dec. 25—Empire Company in MY LADY'S LORD.

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Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:30. MATINEE TO-DAY, 2:15. JULIA MARLOWE | Barbara Frietchie

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8. Mat. To-day, 2:15. WM. GILLETTE in His New Play SHERLOCK HOLMES

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AMERICAN 42d ST. & 6th AVE. CASTLE SQUARE CO. LAST TIMES THIS SEASON OF THE BEGGAR STUDENT. To-day at 2:15. To-night, 8:15. Alda. Ev'g, 8:15, 25c. to $1. Mat. To-day, 2:15; adm. 25c. Week Dec. 18, Theatre closed in preparation for Great Christmas Production.

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THE NEW YORK. EVGS. AT 8:15. LAST DAY. LAST MAT. TO-DAY. at 2:15. BIOGRAPH PICTURES. JEFFRIES-SHARKEY CONTEST

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DEC 1899

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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The New York Times
Saturday Edition, with
Review of Books and Art.
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

An important book of biography is in preparation by Harper & Brothers, to be published some time before Spring. It is "Letters and Reminiscences of Robert E. Lee," by the son of the late commander of the Confederate forces, Capt. R. E. Lee. Capt. Lee has worked upon the volume for several years. An enormous mass of material has been examined—private journals, letters, family and Government records—and the result, it is said, will be the production of an ideal work of memoirs, authoritative and valuable as it will be graphic and picturesque. New light, it is believed, will be thrown upon the causes which governed the manœuvres of the Confederate Army during the closing days of the war.

"Paolo and Francesca," a dramatic tragedy in four acts, by Mr. Stephen Phillips, was published this week by John Lane. The story is based upon that well-known Italian tragedy of the Italian nobleese which has, since its occurrence, figured several time in literature and drama, but which is most beautifully and dramatically related in the fifth canto of Dante's "Inferno," through sixty lines beginning:

Quali colombe dal disio chiamate,

and ending:

E caddi come corpo morte cade.

Mr. Phillips was comparatively unknown prior to his receiving the first prize in poetry offered by the Academy of London. His "Paolo and Francesca," which some time in the Spring will be produced on the stage, has received extensive criticism of approval in London. Mr. Sidney Colvin, for example, in the December number of The Nineteenth Century, devotes several pages to an elaborate review of the tragedy. It is rumored in literary circles over there that "Paolo and Francesca" will be crowned by the Academy this year. Certainly no publication so far this season has been received with so much respect and enthusiasm by British reviewers.

At the time that Stevenson's letters are being so generally read, attention should be called to the death of Dr. Charles M. Hyde of Honolulu, which has just occurred. It will be recalled that the doctor, for his attacks upon Father Damien, who sacrificed his life in behalf of the lepers of Molokai, was remorselessly arraigned by Robert Louis Stevenson in a letter, which first appeared in The National Observer, entitled "Father Damien." Stevenson in his usual quiet way began by saying that if nature had blessed him with a certain power to use words in the most scathing and denunciatory sequence, Dr. Hyde had furnished him with a most inspiring topic. A short time after the death of the writer it was rumored that Stevenson had recanted. We are able to state in the most positive manner possible that Robert Louis Stevenson never wished to modify in any way his utterances concerning the maligner of the martyr Damien.

At the urgent request of the heirs and publishers of the late Grant Allen, Mr. Edward Clodd has undertaken to write a memoir of the dead author. Persons who may have in their possession letters or other material which will be useful in the preparation of the work are requested to send them to the publisher, Grant Richards, 9 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London, where, we are told, every care will be taken of them, assuring their prompt return. Mr. Allen was a very prolific writer. The overflow of his work is now coming before the public. A new book of his, "Hilda Wade," will presently be published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The theme concerns a beautiful, intellectual young woman, who takes a position as nurse in a hospital in order to thwart the inhuman experiments of a great scientist, whom she believes to be an actual murderer.

Mr. Elliot Gregory, who recently returned to New York, his native city, after a long stay abroad, has written an article on the "Poetic Cabarets of Montmartre," which he has illustrated with his own sketches. It will appear in the January number of Scribner's Magazine. Mr. Gregory's volume of charming essays, entitled "Worldly Ways and By-Ways," although published about a year ago, has sold to the extent of over 4,000 copies, which must be taken as an excellent indication that the reading public is not entirely absorbed in the four or five novels of the year which have passed the 100,000 or the 200,000 mark. All readers of "Worldly Ways and By-Ways" perhaps do not know that Mr. Gregory had rank as an artist before he became an author. For those his Scribner sketches should have particular interest. With this article he makes his first attempt to illustrate his own work. We understand that Mr. Gregory in a drawer of his desk, in his studio up town near the Worth Monument, is secreting material that might make another volume of essays. Will he not please let some one publish it?

"The Story of Donald Kestral" has just appeared from the press of D. Appleton & Co. This is by A. J. Dawson, whose tale, "God's Foundling," excited comments of all sorts some time back. The action of the new novel passes in London society, in Morocco, and in the Australian bush. It is the story of a writer's life, in which the stages of his career are graphically depicted—the novitiate, the success, and the despair of genius. The spirit of the novel is intensely modern and abounds in active life and human interest. The characters are sharply drawn, and there is a successful attempt at mental analysis.

A unique volume is being prepared for the series of "Histories of Literature," which Mr. Gosse is editing for the Messrs. Heinemann of London. It will be entitled "Chinese Literature," by Dr. H. A. Giles, Professor of Chinese at the University of Cambridge. The next volume of the series will appear shortly after the Christmas holidays; it will be Prof. Macdonell's "Sanskrit Literature."

Mr. Eden Phillpotts is at work on a new novel, the publication of which has been secured by G. P. Putnam's Sons. It will be called "The Last of Her Line." Mr. Phillpotts's "Children of the Mist," already promoted by this house, continues to grow in popularity. It is now calling for its fourteenth edition. It is believed that the book will go to press for its fifteenth

GOLDWIN SMITH'S NEW WORK.

His "United Kingdom: A Political History," in Two Volumes.*

Reviewed for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

H. Morse Stephens, M. A., Oxford,
Professor of English and Modern European History at Cornell University.

Since Goldwin Smith during the first four years of the existence of Cornell University lectured in that institution upon English history, there seems to be a certain fitness in intrusting the consideration of his latest historical work, "A Political History of the United Kingdom," to one who is, like himself, an Englishman and a graduate of Oxford, and who has in a certain sense succeeded him at Cornell. The vigor and eloquence of Mr. Goldwin Smith's teaching left its mark deep upon the students of Cornell between 1868 and 1872; he was one of the distinguished band of teachers, men of science and men of letters, gathered by Andrew D. White to give an impulse to his new experiment in education; he has left traditions which have become a part of the university, and his generous gift of his own historical library was the forerunner of the still more splendid benefaction of President White. By frequent visits to Ithaca, Goldwin Smith has kept alive the recollection of his former connection with the university; he honored its Faculty by accepting the title of Emeritus Professor in 1894, and he has always generously encouraged the efforts made to maintain a high standard of history teaching there. It may be worth while to recall in this article some of the main facts in the long and noteworthy career of the Nestor of English historical writers, and to deal rather with the life and writings of Goldwin Smith, including an examination of his historical method and an estimate of his work as a historian, than to attempt a detailed review of his latest work. A thorough criticism would fill too many pages; a partial criticism of certain chapters or statements would be unfair to the author; a commentary upon his point of view would require at least as much space as his own volumes, and the reader is more likely to decide whether he wishes to read Mr. Smith's book or not from a knowledge of Mr. Smith's personality than from a summary of his form of arrangement of the well-known facts of English history.

"The friends who urged the writer to undertake this task know that it has been performed by the hand of extreme old age." With these words Mr. Goldwin Smith concludes the brief preface to his latest and most important historical work. It is true that some few historians have, like Ranke, continued their labors until long past the allotted years of a busy life, but it would be difficult to mention among them any writer who has at the age of seventy-six completed a book so remarkable for vigor of thought and vivacity of style as "The United Kingdom: A Political History." It is difficult to think of Mr. Goldwin Smith as a man in extreme old age, for his fighting qualities and the epigrammatic brilliancy of his language are as characteristically youthful as ever in his newly published volumes. Yet seventy-six is certainly a ripe old age, and writers are few, even in this age of "grand old men," who have the strength of mind and body to produce an elaborate historical work fifty-four years after their graduation from the university. Mr. Goldwin Smith was born at Reading, in Berkshire, England, in 1823, and received his school education at Eton, where he made many schoolboy acquaintances among men now known to fame in English political life. As a member first of Christ Church, and afterward of Magdalen College, Oxford, he had a successful academic career, winning the Hertford and Ireland Scholarships for classics, open to the whole university, as well as the university prizes for Latin verse, for the Latin essay and the English essay. He took his B. A. degree after obtaining a first class in classical honors in 1845, and was elected a Fellow of University College in 1846. As a successful Oxford tutor and a particularly brilliant Oxford scholar, he was well known throughout the university, when he was named Assistant Secretary to the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the existing condition of things in Oxford University in 1850. From the work of this commission has grown the new Oxford. The abuses of the old foundations were manifest and the result of the commission's work was the passing of the Oxford University Act in 1854. Under this act was appointed the celebrated Oxford Commission, which sat until 1858, with Goldwin Smith as Secretary, and reorganized both the university and the colleges to meet modern requirements. Though forty years have passed since the reorganization of Oxford, the echoes of the great controversy between the reformers, with their radical ideas for bringing Oxford down to date, and the conservatives, who hoped to maintain studies, methods, and habits of life as old

and undigested as the college buildings themselves, have not yet died away. The difficult and young Secretary of the commission was held responsible for the changes that were effected, and the obloquy heaped upon him by his colleagues in the university first showed Goldwin Smith the personal and social disadvantage of being the spokesman of a minority with ideas in advance of its age. But if the Tories in the university resented the changes brought about, the statesmen employed upon the commission recognized the ability and clear sightedness of their Secretary, and in 1858, at the age of thirty-five, Goldwin Smith was nominated by the Government to be Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford.

This chair had been founded by George I. in 1724, with the idea of teaching Whig principles to the students at the Jacobite university, and the professorship as a royal foundation has since been a place of Government patronage. In this chair Goldwin Smith succeeded H. H. Vaughan, the successor to Thomas Arnold, and he tried to make its work a real force in the university. His eloquence and fascination as a lecturer are now only a tradition at Oxford, but the ideas he held as to the aims of the study of history at that time can be seen in his little volume, published in 1861, entitled, "Lectures on Modern History, Delivered in Oxford." Goldwin Smith, however, both as a professor and as a college tutor, refused to be a "mere don," and his keen interest in practical politics appeared in the work that he did as a member of the Popular Education Commission in 1858. He had already adopted the unpopular side in advocating the separation of England's colonies from the mother country in a series of letters to The London Daily News, which he published in 1863 in a volume with the title of "The Empire." But still more unpopular among the governing classes in England, and above all in Tory Oxford, was the position which Prof. Goldwin Smith took upon the great question of the civil war in America. With voice and pen he advocated the cause of the North, and he was, perhaps, next to John Bright, the most vigorous, consistent, and thorough-going exponent of the Northern idea on the English platform and in the English press. It was his sympathy with the North that led him to visit the United States in 1864, when he came into personal contact with President Lincoln and the great leaders of Northern thought. On his return to England he published a series of pamphlets, "England and America," "The Civil War in America," and "Experience of the American Commonwealth," and eventually in 1868 he resigned his professorship at Oxford and came to make his home on the American side of the Atlantic Ocean.

Though but forty-five when he abandoned Oxford and England, Goldwin Smith had already made a great reputation; his work at Oxford, for it was known that he was the stimulating force in the Oxford Commission, had left its mark on the university; his lectures on history had revealed the personality of an inspiring teacher; his political attitude, especially on colonial and American affairs, had shown him to be an independent thinker; his literary gifts had been made manifest in his various writings; and the charm of his conversation and the variety of his knowledge were such that when "Lothair" was published, in 1870, every one assumed that the somewhat spiteful portrait of the "young don" in that celebrated novel was intended by Benjamin Disraeli for Goldwin Smith. He was already then a most distinguished man when he joined the Faculty of Cornell University as Professor of English History upon its opening in 1868. A wider contrast between two educational institutions cannot be imagined than between the ancient University of Oxford and the new foundation of Ezra Cornell. But Goldwin Smith rejoiced more in things new than in things old, and he gave his earnest help to the experiment which Andrew D. White, his intimate friend, was attempting at Ithaca. Not only did the ex-professor at Oxford give his services and his advice to the new institution, but he presented it likewise with his own library of books on English history. That his name is honored by Cornell men goes without saying, for the countenance of such a man in the early days of the new university was felt as a special encouragement, and it established an abiding bond between Oxford and Cornell. In 1872 Prof. Goldwin Smith removed to Toronto, but he maintained his connection with Cornell as a non-resident lecturer, and for many years has continued to visit the university and to enrich its library. Of his later life in Canada it would be superfluous to say anything in this article. His well-known views as to the eventual union of the Dominion of Canada with the United States have not made him popular among his fellow-citizens. But it is characteristic of his courageous independence of mind, of his habit of being in opposition to the majority, and of his disdain for sentimentality, that he has continued to advocate his views with voice and pen where they are least appreciated. Whenever there is an unpopular cause to champion or a rebuke to be administered to some ugly Goldwin Smith is always ready to declare his views. Outside in a pungent criticism or a telling argument.

The years of his residence in Canada have been fruitful in literary production. Poetry, philosophy, criticism, literary biography, and history have all been exhibited by his prolific talent, but he has never ceased his active interest in politics, and he has followed the great political movements of the day in England, Canada, and the United States with keen but somewhat sorrowful interest. Just as he was no "mere don" at Oxford, so he has been no mere man of letters at Toronto. All his books abound in the reflections of one who has studied men and manners in many countries, and his historical works in particular are not only the writings of a historian, but of one who is a man of affairs and a man of letters as well. It is the publication of the latest of his historical works that has suggested this article, and it is now time to turn to a consideration of Mr. Goldwin Smith's other historical works, in order to show how from a study of them, as well as from a knowledge of his career and his personality, his "United Kingdom: A Political History" may best be understood and its value estimated.

It has already been stated that the appointment of Goldwin Smith to the Professorship of Modern History at Oxford at the age of thirty-five found him chiefly known from the conspicuous part he had taken as a university reformer. During his undergraduate days he had won deserved reputation as a classical scholar, but had done nothing to indicate special aptitude for historical work. The training which is now demanded of a historical teacher was unknown in England forty years ago, and it was not considered a scandal then, as it would be nowadays, to appoint as the representative of historical instruction in a great university a young man whose chief qualifications were a thorough knowledge of the classics and the zeal of an educational reformer. During the ten years of his tenure of the Chair of History, Goldwin Smith was much more interested in politics than in history, and his books, pamphlets, and newspaper articles dealt rather with burning questions of the present than with the history of the past.

His only publications of a historical nature were his "Lectures on Modern History," published in 1861, and his "Three English Statesmen: Pym, Cromwell, and Pitt," published in 1867. The latter of these volumes was a characteristic utterance of the author's ideas on history. To a student, trained as he had been in the classics, the ideas of the scientific school of history, with its earnest striving after truth for its own sake, were incomprehensible. To him the study of history meant the study of past politics, and in considering past politics he had always his thoughts fixed on their application to modern conditions. It is worthy of note that upon the title page of his latest work Mr. Goldwin Smith cites a sentence from the great English statesman whose career formed one of the topics of his first original contribution to history. "The best form of government," said John Pym, as cited by Goldwin Smith, "is that which doth actuate and inspire every part and member of a State to the common good." It is to the development of the State and to the political modifications wrought in States during the course of their history that Mr. Goldwin Smith, as a profound student of Aristotle, devotes his chief attention in his historical writings, and throughout them all he fixes the interest of his readers upon the explanation, given by history, of existing political conditions. He belongs in this respect to a school of historical writers of which he is the last survivor, a school which endeavored to explain the present by a knowledge of the past, a school which considered political in preference to social or economic problems, a school which did not consider the discovery of the truth as the one and only aim of the historian. It was a school, further, which regarded literary style as of greater importance than the historians of the modern scientific type are in the habit of doing, and which rejoiced to display the personality of the writer. These qualities in Mr. Goldwin Smith's earlier historical works were once more displayed when he again devoted himself to writing history in these latter days. For many years after his settlement in America his writings mainly dealt with current politics. He wrote upon the relations of England to Ireland, the relations of Canada to the mother country and to the United States, upon Socialistic fallacies, and upon other political and social subjects, with occasional diversions towards literary biography and criticism, as in his volumes on Cowper in the English Men of Letters Series and on Jane Austen in the Great Writers Series.

Five and twenty years after his resignation of his chair at Oxford and his settlement in America, Prof. Goldwin Smith made his reappearance as a historian, and in 1893 he published his volume on "The United States: An Outline of Political History 1492-1871." This volume did not gratify us as a history in the accepted modern acceptation of the term. It contributed no previous working up of ordinary historical material; it made no claim to any extended perspective or correct proportion; it did not aim at presenting novel views or supplying new documents; it contained narration of fact and reminiscence of travel, and it was undoubtedly intended to express the author's own individual political views. "If this book comes into the hands of an American," says the author in his preface, "his liberality will make allowance for the position of an Englishman who regards the American Commonwealth as the great embodiment of his race, and looks forward to the voluntary reunion of the Anglo-Saxon branches of the race within its pale, yet desires to do justice to the mother country, and to render to her the meed of gratitude which will always be her due." Mr. Goldwin Smith's book was immediately upon its publication recognized as being not indeed a valuable contribution to American history, but one of the most stimulating books ever written upon the United States. However much critics and general readers might differ as to the correctness of the author's views, no one could fail to be impressed by the originality of thought, the picturesqueness of style, and the sincerity of purpose, which shone through its pages. Eager expectation was therefore aroused when it was announced that Mr. Goldwin Smith had promised to follow up his political history of the United States with a political history of the United Kingdom. It was universally felt that a contribution of surpassing interest would be made, not to the knowledge but to the understanding of English history; it was a foregone matter that the literary style of a great master would be revealed once more upon the theme of his maturest reflections. It was everywhere recognized that the celebrated political controversialist of the present would be at home in treating the political controversies of the past. And lastly the author's long residence in Canada must have given him a singular equipment for a broad point of view. The title of his book showed that he was impressed with the fact that English history need not mean South British history; and the expansion of the English-speaking race was likely to obtain for a book written in America its proper recognition. He could deal more sympathetically with English history than a citizen of the United States could possibly do, while he had an advantage over the home-staying Englishman from his long residence in a colony, for, as Mr. Kipling says:

"What can he know of England, who only England knows?"

Most contrary have all these expectations been fulfilled. Mr. Goldwin Smith's "United Kingdom" must take rank as his masterpiece of literature. The task he set himself was far more difficult than the one which he attempted in his "United States"; the period covered is not only longer in point of years, but more complicated in its diversity; and the problem of what to omit must have been proportionately hard. There is not another writer to-day, whether he be trained historian or man of letters, who could have accomplished what Goldwin Smith has done in the space of a thousand medium-sized and broadly printed pages. Neither Bishop Stubbs, with his vast stores of erudition, nor Mr. S. R. Gardiner, with his specialist knowledge, patiently acquired by years of labor, of the seventeenth century, nor Mr. Lecky, with his philosophical method, could have compressed so readable a review of the whole length of English history. The only book which can possibly be compared to Goldwin Smith's admirable production is Mr. John Richard Green's "Short History of the English People." That remarkable book, published just twenty-five years ago, appealed, like Mr. Goldwin Smith's volumes, to the general reader. In many respects the two books deserve to stand side by side. Both are written with a master's grasp of the English language; both reveal the traits of genius in presenting intelligible pictures in a few well-chosen words, with an avoidance of detail; both are intended to stimulate thought rather than to prepare the way for further investigation, and both are written for the general reader and not for the scholar or the specialist. But the points of contrast between these two great books are as marked as their points of resemblance. Mr. Green deals, as his title indicates, with the history of the English people, and Mr. Goldwin Smith with the history of the English state. Mr. Green's most fascinating and fanciful pages are devoted to Anglo-Saxon history, and his work falls off both in knowledge and in vigor when he passes the crisis of the great civil war in the seventeenth century, while Mr. Goldwin Smith gets rid of the story of England before the Norman conquest in fifteen pages, and is at his best in his last 250 pages, dealing with the history of the United Kingdom from 1760, and ending with a summary of the new political conditions involved in the expansion of England's empire. Both books have an index that gives the references of their value; they are invaluable secondary sources of information, but they are not primary authorities. Mr. Green's book is more vivid and more readable, but Mr. Goldwin Smith's book will be found more trustworthy and more suggestive.

It has been said that Goldwin Smith's new book appeals to the general reader. For educational purposes it must be regarded as almost absolutely unadapted. It contains neither footnotes nor references to authorities; it makes no effort to discuss mooted and difficult problems; it supplies none of the bibliographical information rightly demanded by the historical student; it avoids topics demanding technical knowledge, and it is free from the minute discussions of detail which scare the general reader so much up they delight the scholar. In its style, no less than in its method of treatment, Mr. Goldwin Smith in his latest book appeals to the general reader. He is one of the last of the great masters of English prose style who were nurtured on the Greek and Latin classics. In directness of statement and epigrammatic brilliancy of style he has surpassed even himself in his latest book. There is not a dull page throughout his volumes, and the old age, to which he so pathetically alludes in his preface, shows no trace in its vigorous sentences. It is but too certain that none of the great living English historians can be compared with him as a writer of the English language, and the great excellence of his work lies in the fact that to him transmuted the results of their labors and their discoveries into a form that can be appreciated and enjoyed by every educated reader. But Mr. Goldwin Smith is no mere compiler of secondary history, no mere reporter of the ideas of other men. Of him, as perhaps of no other English writer of the present time, is the saying of the famous French critic "Le style est l'homme" most absolutely true. The personality of Goldwin Smith, that personality which it has been in part the aim of this article to explain through a summary of his personal and literary career, shines through on every page, and the independent thinker and great writer embodies the results of other men's researches in such fashion as to make them characteristically his own. It may be added that it is an especial pleasure for a contributor to Goldwin Smith to the professorial Chair of English History at Cornell to be able to bear testimony to the undiminished vitality of his predecessor's genius, and this article may fitly conclude with the expression of the hope that still greater length of years may be vouchsafed to the distinguished writer to full health and mental vigor, since for Goldwin Smith, to use the words of the old Oxford "leading prayer" which he must well remember, all Cornell men, whether among Faculty, alumni, or students, "are duly bound to pray."

H. MORSE STEPHENS.

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1899.

"Cleanliness Next to Godliness."

The letter in last week's TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW from the Hon. James D. Porter, who was Assistant Secretary of State under Mr. Hayard in Cleveland's first Cabinet, saying he as well as Mr. Choate had made the error of attributing the saying "Cleanliness is next to godliness" to the Bible, has called out the following interesting letters.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In your issue of to-day James D. Porter asks the origin of the saying "Cleanliness is next to godliness." I sought that saying at various times for ten years, but sought in vain, until a friend found it for me in the Talmud, as it is evidently an old Jewish saying. I have heard many a one ascribe its origin to Holy Writ.

EDMUND A. ANGELL.

New York, Dec. 9, 1899.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In response to the request for light upon the quotation, "Cleanliness is next (or akin) to godliness," I inclose a clipping from my scrapbook which I have had therein for at least twenty-five years. I believe it was taken from the "Question and Answer" column of The Journal of Commerce.

"The sentiment is often quoted as sacred Scripture, and indeed we need not wonder since it was written by a Hebrew, and is older than many parts of the Bible. It first appears in Ecclesiasticus, as the last Mishnah of Sota, Chapter IX. It is afterward found in other Hebrew works, from one of which that learned rabbi, the Rev. Dr. Bartholdy, gives the following translation: 'Purification leads to piety' says the doctrine of religion are resolved into (or are next to) carefulness, carefulness into temperance, temperance into guiltlessness, guiltlessness into chastenedness, chastenedness into cleanliness, cleanliness into godliness (or holiness), &c.' The wording of the original is that cleanliness is next to or akin to would perhaps by a closer rendering godliness or holiness. We have an old Latin rendering of the same, which for many years we took to be the original, until we discovered the earlier authority. For the benefit of the uninformed we may add that 'Mishna' (from the Hebrew 'Shanah' to repeat) is used to describe a collection of Jewish traditions and explanations of Scripture, and the oft-quoted sentence made its first appearance, as we have said, in such a work."

RICHARD T. DAVIES.

New York, Dec. 9, 1899.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Noting the letter of ex-Gov. James D. Porter in the last issue of your SATURDAY REVIEW and also your reference to it in today's TIMES, I am confident of having read that "cleanliness is next to godliness" as an original sentence either in "Handy Andy" or in "Tristram Shandy." Having neither volume at hand, I cannot verify my impression. Certainly that familiar quotation is frequently used by learned and unlearned alike as from "the Bible." "Rules of speech" of course exhibit themselves without wishing to extemporize speech.

A. S. WOODLE.

St. Luke's Rectory, Altoona, Penn., Dec. 18, 1899.

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Before venturing to indicate what these distinguished authors have to say concerning their ancestral seats it seems appropriate to mention the illustrations of the work, which vastly enhance its value and interest. The frontispiece is a photogravure showing the exterior of Alnwick Castle—a morning view of the south front. In the pages that follow are half-tone reproductions of photographs showing exteriors, halls, courts, saloons, chambers, guard rooms, libraries, stationary, and paintings of the mansions described. Over thirty pictures accompany the article by the Duke of Marlborough concerning "Blenheim and Its Memories," which probably occupies the most attractive pages in the book. Quite naturally this article chiefly concerns itself with the associations of the great Duke, and includes the fac simile reproductions of part of a love letter written by John Churchill, he who was later to become the first Duke, to Sarah Jennings; of two letters of Alexander Pope to the Duchess, and the copy of a letter by Richard Steele addressed to the same lady. "Probably," remarks the present Duke, referring to the beginning of one of the letters, "the Duchess was too clever to be deceived by Pope's cunning, by being addressed as 'Doctress in Divinity,' and being told of 'Your Grace's ghostly father, Socrates.' At any rate, Pope had his revenge, and helped to perpetuate the popular opinion of a woman at whose pettiness it is as easy to laugh as it is difficult to find a parallel to her ability." There, too, there are copies of letters from the first Duchess to her husband and to the Duke of Somerset, all ill-spelled, but revealing in every line the character of the writer.

Americans who have followed the career of the present Countess of Warwick will be interested to read what the chatelaine of Warwick Castle has to say concerning it. Here again we have another phase of intimacy expressed, which is different in character from that noted above, although quite as charming. Here at once the reader is made aware that it is a student well versed in feudal architecture who is writing. The Castle is technically yet entertainingly described, but it is not until the part that Warwick has played in English history is explained that the Countess becomes confidential concerning her husband's ancestry. But even here the impression is not weakened that we are reading the effort of a trained writer who has gone about her work with a preconceived plan and an idea of knowing just what to say and how to say it.

The article on "Holland House"—that mansion in Kensington which played such an important part in the social and political life of two centuries—is written by the Hon. Caroline Roche. Holland House is so intimately associated with the Whig politicians during the life of the late Lord Holland as it was with the intrigues of the Courts of the Georges. It was here that the youthful King George III. attempted to attract the attention of Lady Sarah Lennox, who afterward, it was said, jilted her royal lover. But, with whatever memories of the past the mansion may be filled, its architecture was never one of its strong points. Sir Walter Scott once wrote that "it resembles many respectable matrons, who, having been absolutely ugly during youth, acquire by age an air of dignity."

The articles on "Inwick Castle," "Chatsworth," "Hardwick Hall," and "Belvoir Castle" are by A. H. Malan, who in preparing his material has enjoyed many special privileges. "Charlecote," associated with the tradition of Shakespeare's deer stealing, is the work of Richard Davey.

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To be sure, Pompeii has an extensive bibliography that during the century or so of excavations has gradually built itself up around the known facts that were being revealed year by year. There have been monographs written, mostly in German, French, and Italian, on the architecture, the mural paintings, the houses, and the market place of Pompeii, and occasionally an author has from the material gathered attempted, with more or less success, to give a picture of the actual life of the city just previous to the calamity that overwhelmed it on that August day 1,830 years ago. But the books that have been published on the subject, both for the most part not readily accessible to the English or American student, deal with such a variety of themes, and are so uneven as regards scholarship, that even if one were able to read them all the city could hardly be made to live again before one's eyes. Although the work by Dr. Mau cannot but appeal to specialists in the various phases of his subject, he has so happily combined all known results with his own broad experience extending over a quarter of a century that "Pompeii: Its Life and Art" forms the most complete and trustworthy story of the buried city, its ancient culture, its arts and industries, its gradual uncovering of itself to modern eyes, that has ever been written in any language. And it is a compliment to American scholarship no less than to American enterprise that the translation of the work has been permitted to appear before the publication of the book in German. Prof. Kelsey, who made his translation direct from Dr. Mau's manuscript, should be congratulated also for his beautiful and scholarly interpretation.

The book is admirably arranged in every particular, and the pictures, some photogravures, some half-tones of reconstruction, and some fine drawings of plans are most valuable. The introduction briefly sketches the situation and history of the Campanian city previous to the catastrophe. For some reason or other people have been prone to believe that the city was buried beneath tons of hot ashes, if not by the actual lava thrown up from the crater of Vesuvius influenced, no doubt, by the tales of fiction in which this annihilation of a complete community grew rife, the reading public has not always stopped to consider the inconsistency between these theories and the fact that the remains of human bodies discovered amid the ruins were perfectly molded, and that some of the mural paintings still retain their original colors—things impossible had showers of hot ashes engulfed the place. To be sure the woodwork of some of the buildings has been found in a charred condition, but it will be seen that this is easily explicable on other grounds. Says Dr. Mau:

> With the ashes copious rain must have fallen, for the bodies of those who perished in the storm of ashes left perfect molds, into a number of which cast plaster of paris has been poured, making those casts of human figures which lend a melancholy interest to the collections in the little museum at Pompeii. The extraordinary freshness of these figures, without any suggestion of the crushing away after death in consequence of the crushing away after death in consequence of the weighing down upon them, and so completely immediately to harden into a permanent shape.

The author concludes therefore that the evidences of burial conflagrations that have been discovered simply indicate the presence of masses of glowing slag in the ashes or the effect of fires left burning in the houses. The last chapter of the introduction gives a careful description of the architectural periods which made their influence felt in Pompeii, and the student is ready for the work of excavation to be followed by that of reconstruction. The forum and its surrounding public buildings are described in the light of the most recent research.

It is impossible even to touch upon the many and varied points of knowledge that the life labor of Dr. Mau has brought forth, the new and rational theories that he has set up, or the clinging fallacies that he has swept away. There is one point, however, upon which we must dwell for a moment, for it settles a much disputed question concerning the use of the stage in the Greek theatre. Dr. William Dorpfeld has contended that the stage first came into existence in the Roman period, when there was no longer any chorus, and that a platform five feet high was then built for the actors, extending into the middle of the orchestra, which in turn was occupied by the seats of the spectators. This theory Dr. Mau shows to be erroneous. The theatre at Pompeii was built at least a century before the oldest Roman theatre, and its ruins reveal the presence of a stage three feet high, which was accessible by steps, thus showing that the actors descended to the chorus when required so to do by the ancient Greek plays that were at times produced on the Pompeian stage.

Space will not permit further comment of this work, yet it will be well to bear in mind that, while its technical descriptions and criticism of the excavations leave nothing to be desired on the part of the specialist, the graphic treatment of the subject and the marvelous skill with which the city is reconstructed and made to throb with the life of former days have a splendid interest and instruction for the general reader whose imagination is awakened and who welcomes assistance in his bid by histories of dead civilizations.

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(Continued on Page 870.)

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HOLIDAY BOOKS.

(Continued from Page 867.)

Howells's text, forms one of the most appropriate gift books of the season. As for the story itself: admirers of this author's art will find nothing that will cause to waver their former appreciation. The peculiar literary method of Mr. Howells is now an established institution in American letters, and to criticise his latest book, which in point of view, movement, and incident, is in no wise different from the novels which provoked his early fame, would be both superfluous and impertinent.

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Miss Cary's "Browning, Poet and Man."*

Miss Cary has written a fit companion to her admirable book on Tennyson published last year, and the publishers have made it a joy to the eye, in its binding, paper, type, and illustrations.

If the delightful volume cannot be said to supply "a long-felt want," it certainly supplies a long existent want which, perhaps, we have been too stupid to feel. Now that Miss Cary has divined and supplied the need, we perceive that hers is the one book which no lover of Browning, and none who wish to love him, can possibly do without. Her style is so full of ease and grace that the casual reader will scarcely appreciate the difficulty of the task she has triumphantly accomplished; the enormous amount of material mastered, and the fine selective skill which has resulted in this fascinating "survey." She has compressed into something less than three hundred pages all that really needs to be known of the poet's life, with one chapter devoted to Elizabeth Barrett and another to that story of married love of which the world never grows weary. She gives succinct and elucidating criticisms of the principal poems, glancing at them in their order of composition, as well as grouping them in relation to their subjects. She gives an exposition of the poet's ethical teaching, and adds copious quotations from contemporary critics, French as well as English. To all this is added an account of the principal Browning societies, with an excellently balanced judgment of the value and the disadvantage of their work to the poet's reputation.

Indeed, in a certain sense, Miss Cary's book is intended to protect Browning from his friends. While the Browning societies have explained obscure passages and have illuminated for their members the poet's meanings, they have undoubtedly frightened away a large public that is his right. "What!" says the plain-minded reader, "when the strenuous study of a whole society is needed in order to understand Browning, can I, a single individual, hope to gain anything from him by the mere reading?" And so thousands to whom he would have been an inspiration have passed by on the other side, leaving him to the Browning societies. This is the tendency Miss Cary deprecates. She says in her modest preface: "If I strengthen in any degree the feeling that Browning's poetry is to be read like that of other poets, not as a task, but for the reader's pleasure, I shall be content." How perfectly she succeeds in her aim, let her book testify. Apropos of the laborious elucidations of the Browning societies, she slyly tells an apt anecdote: "The readers who love Browning for Browning's sake are reminded of the Judge who having intimated to the defendant's counsel that the case would probably go in his favor was yet obliged to listen to a long argument on the side of the defense. 'Nevertheless,' said the Judge at the end, 'the Court is still with you!' The Court is still with Browning, certainly, but whether because or in spite of the efforts of the Browning societies can hardly be determined satisfactorily."

We note in passing a little slip of the writer's memory or pen—on Page 14 a quotation from Rabbi Ben Ezra being accredited to Abt Vogler—a mote in the sunbeam of the accuracy of the work.

The volume is enriched with twenty-five photogravures of great interest. The face of the youthful Browning fairly radiates poetry, while in all the later portraits the poet seems sedulously concealed under the "wesen" of the man of affairs. Only in Mrs. Cameron's photograph is the seer made to reveal himself. Who else, by the bye, ever photographed the soul? Of Mrs. Browning we have at last a satisfying portrayal, spiritual and charming, wholly unlike the drawn, sickly countenance painfully familiar. There is a fine face of John Morley, and we welcome Mrs. Cameron's Tennyson and her wonderful Carlyle. To these are added other portraits and various places associated with the poet.

Not the least gift Miss Cary bestows is a fresh appreciation of Browning the man—one of the few men who gain something from every revelation, even the most intimate. "What you are speaks so loud I cannot hear what you say," exclaims Emerson—true, alas, of a long line of preachers of righteousness since the son of Beor. But what Browning was adds new strength to the voice that more and more we perceive to have been freighted with a message for the ages.

*BROWNING, POET AND MAN. A Survey. By Elizabeth Luther Cary. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.75.

Among English Hedgerows.*

In his interesting preface Mr. Mable reminds us that there is a "race memory" as well as an individual memory, and that the country in which "a race has once lived, whose fields it has tilled, and whose cities it has built, can never be quite unfamiliar to the children of its makers." This accounts, he thinks, for the pleasure with which we read books about English life and English landscape. Undoubtedly it is true to an extent, but our cisatlantic sentiment has been strained to the utmost by some of the travelers who have been inspired to write commonplace books about commonplace experiences at Stratford or in Lincolnshire or in the Lake country. Mr. Johnson's title, in itself so felicitous, is at the same time perilously suggestive of these other books, in which a superficial observation has supplied the text for indifferently pretty pictures of English hamlets and roadsides, seen by a Kodak from the vantage ground of a travel-stained bicycle. It is, therefore, a satisfaction to find so much good meat in these descriptions of rural life, with its simple, monotonous, and ceremonially dull and mean routine. The author has been curious about significant, not insignificant, details, and whether his background is flat and shabby colored, as in his picture of the Gray Goose Inn, or charmingly picturesque, as in the description of "A Springtime Walk," we feel that he adds to our knowledge of the real world. He tells us, pleasantly enough, of the dark, rich color of English foliage, of the velvety grass fields and tangled lines of hedges, of tiny, wayward footpaths through the wheat patches, of swallows and rooks and daws and blackbirds and lapwings and skylarks, but he also tells us of the laborer's wages, of his meal times, the food he eats, and the clothes he wears, and of life in the collieries, of weddings and funerals, and market days, of the churches and the types of sermon preached by the clergy of different denominations, of game and game laws, of farm tools and machinery, of cricket and hop-picking, of chimney sweeping, and the customs of country drinking houses. He has made the acquaintance of sextons and shoemakers, ploughmen and farmers and shepherds, and he reports their conversation without superfluous comment and with a keen appreciation.

In most of the villages he found great sociability among the inhabitants, and the "publics" are perhaps the most important institution to be noted. "The ordinary English inn," he says, "is something half way between a hotel and a saloon. Only on occasional use will take customers, yet while the main business is confined to selling liquors, an important item of trade consists in serving the traveling public with light lunches. Many landlords do better still, and will set forth an elaborate dinner when it is called for. But above all else the inn as an institution is notable for the unanimity with which its bar and taproom draw to themselves the local population. The inn is the villagers' chief public meeting place, the centre of the community socially, and as such possesses special interest." The clean Chaucerian figure, standing for the general type and a barrel of beer and "quantities of other liquors" every day, yet the village in which it was situated was "a very quiet little hamlet of hardly a dozen houses, with a prominent farming country round about of green fields and hedgerows and scattered dwellings." The hour for closing is 10 o'clock, a rule universally enforced, and before this time the visitors make way with from two to eight pints of beer apiece, cost of a wage of 30s. a week the laborer with a large family to support must nevertheless indulge to his drink.

Mr. Johnson's photographic aid much to the attractiveness of his volume. They are well-chosen and well-taken, but they are not at all the book's excuse for being. Without them it would still be in itself an admirable picture of scenes of interest of a land "that really owns the attractions of antiquity." The style is direct and unpretending, the author succeeds in impressing his own enjoyment of scenes and characters in his readers, and as an observer he is to be encouraged.

*AMONG ENGLISH HEDGEROWS. Written and illustrated by Clifton Johnson. With an introduction by Hamilton Mable. New York: The Macmillan Company, 66 Fifth Avenue. 1899. Price, $2.25.

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*THE TROUBADOURS AT HOME. Their Lives and Personalities, Their Songs and Their World. By Justin H. Smith, Professor of Modern History in Dartmouth College. 178 Illustrations. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1899.

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Continued on Next Page.

have made a deep but not a very definite impression upon the popular mind. A troubadour is commonly conceived as a picturesque figure not associated with any especial country, race, or history, his songs possessing a sentimental interest without representing his individuality. To reconstruct him as nearly as possible as he really was, surrounded by his actual environment and set against his true historic background, is the purpose of Prof. Smith's book, and certainly no pains have been spared in qualifying for the task. The author has consulted a large number of authorities, basing his account upon the conclusions of that "body of scientific Provençal scholarship represented by 'Romania,' the 'Zeitschrift für romanische Philologie,' and a few other periodicals in France, Germany, and Italy," and not upon old ideas or "popular" writers; he has traveled over the ground most closely connected with the lives of the more notable troubadours to gain the local color of the charming Provençal region; he has photographed the characteristic details of such delightful old towns as Tornac, Anduze, Beauville, Gaillac, each of them identified with romantic episodes; he has translated specimens of troubadour poetry, with authentic illustrations of the music to which it was sung, and he has imparted his information with very little, perhaps with too little, of what is called the "historical style," endeavoring rather to appeal to the general reader with an easy and colloquial fluency that hardly does justice to the real sobriety of his effort. For the benefit of those who wish either to verify his impressions or to go deeper into the subject, he has given a copious list of his sources, and has arranged his various indexes with a somewhat cumbersome but praiseworthy particularity, and upon a systematic plan. He has no new theory to support, but has tried to gather and present in a readable form "facts already established by investigators." The notes, which are very full, supplement and in a sense dignify the text by their precision of statement and by the authority of their contents.

In a work of this sort it is, of course, impossible to sustain an even pitch of interest throughout. The troubadours were as different one from another as the poets and musicians of our own day. Some of them like Guilhem de Cabestaing, Pons de Capdueih, Marcabru, and Bernart de Ventadorn, were men of more than ordinary mark, and the record of their adventures has the true flavor of romance, suggesting not merely impetuous words and deeds, but individual genius, old thoughts run into an original mold, and depth or solidity of character. Others, like Peire Raimon and Peire d'Alvernhe, were commonplace and dull, and their peaceful piping has no special charm about it. Their principal use in the book is to illustrate the manners and customs of their time and country. Some of these are sufficiently odd in the light of the present order.

"The towns have many curious usages," a troubadour announces in an imaginary conversation with the author. "At Montpellier a man who lends money at interest cannot testify in court; a debtor compelled by process of law to pay is fined a third as much as he owed; no alloys of gold or silver are tolerated; no unreasonable agreement, even in writing, can stand; a woman, unless a widow, cannot marry without the consent of her parents or kin; shaking hands makes a bargain legal; none but citizens can dye woolens or sell more of them than they can carry on their persons; in wedding processions torches and open candles cannot be displayed and there can be no music but trumpets; the bridegroom is allowed neither garments of silk nor a shirt worked with gold, silver, or pearls; wedding presents are rigidly limited, and the procession cannot include more than twenty persons besides the two households. At Limoges a betrothal is celebrated by the relatives with a banquet of bread, cheese, salt, pepper, an ordinary wine, and when it is time to try on the bridal crown the young man may invite three or four friends to the lady's home and give at his own expense another modest banquet. This is all that may be done. The money to be spent for each part of the trousseau is fixed by law, and an outfit that disregards the rigid limits is publicly burned. At the wedding feast pastry is not allowed, or even roast meat. Neither are those who marry controlled more strictly than others; for example, a baker who cheats is hung at the end of a pivoted pole and dipped a sufficient number of times in a dirty pool."

The rules of etiquette were minute, and a well-bred lady took food only with her thumb and two fingers and was careful "not to drink before her mouth was clear." The requisites for a fine supper were as admirable as those we find to-day in George Meredith's novels—"1, a suitable hour, neither early nor late; 2, a safe, pleasant, and ample space; 3, an air of good humor and liberality on the part of the host; 4, a plenty of viands, so that the guest might please his taste; 5, a variety of drinks; 6, willing servants; 7, agreeable and friendly company; 8, pleasant music; 9, a plenty of lights; 10, delicate and fine cooking; 11, a seasonable conclusion; 12, quiet and repose afterward." The rules for lovemaking were as carefully formulated as any and as binding. In considering the relation between the troubadour and his lady, the author reminds us that much of the ordinary love-poetry fashionable between the eleventh and fourteenth centuries was merely poetry of compliment "in return for what was, in effect, pay," and also that the ideal of "courtly love," as it was called, when honorably carried out, was high enough, involving the most chivalric and unselfish devotion on the part of the troubadour. On the other hand, the ideal was one that could seldom be entirely carried out, and recommended on its formal side [illegible] and as its conditions [illegible]

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That Nicolas Poussin never "biased" in spite of his admirable qualities as a painter is probably due to the fact that he was essentially a literary painter. His present biographer says that he "reasoned more than he observed," that he "became absorbed in his studies of ancient and Renaissance masters, and, although he loved nature and sought truth, these scholastic pursuits hindered intimate contact with living things." In other words, he followed too closely the letter that killeth. Hence his pictures, despite the beauty of their execution and the nobility of their conception, leave us cold.

Desiring above everything perfection in his art, he failed to attain the imperfection essential to what we call charm. "I have neglected nothing," was his modest boast in response to an inquiry as to how he had reached his place among the greatest artists even of Italy, and it is partly owing to this conscientiousness that he missed in his work the personal note that often fills acceptably the place of genius.

Nevertheless his art was in one respect almost revolutionary. In his fondness for and treatment of landscape he so far surpassed his contemporaries and immediate predecessors as to make it his individual field. His studies, made in the direction straight enough from nature and with a certain enthusiasm not seen in his figure painting, show the strength of his talent when he was driven upon himself. We think of him now as a landscapist because among all his subjects, historical, religious, or genre, landscape is what he saw with his own eyes alone and painted according to his own fancy, having but the scene and his imagination to work with.

The fact that he was an intensely self-conscious painter, continually reminding himself of the importance and dignity of his vocation, gave him what is frequently called an "elevated style." His sense of tactile values was so strong that much of his work suggests sculpture, and his method of developing his theme emphasized this effect. "From the time of his first residence in Rome," his biographer states, "he had employed wax models for groups in pictures. After he had conceived a subject, he made a sketch of such a nature as to afford him an idea of the whole composition. Then he shaped wax models, about half a hand high, of all the figures, and arranged them so as to show the theme in relief, in order that he might see light and shade effects on their bodies. Afterward he made other larger models of his figures and clothed them, that he might notice the disposition and fall of the folds over the nude. To this end he used fine linen or wet muslin to secure the shading and values. He formed the drapery on his mannikins with a pointed stick; then, taking soft wax, gave them hands, feet, and heads, or made out of other pieces angels, buildings, and ornaments, all most skillfully and with great tranquillity."

Color he used sparingly, fearing to so much persuade the eye as to distract attention from the idea represented in the painting. He had many theories and expressed them in letters to friends, but the writings upon art, with which he has often been credited, do not exist. It was his sensible conviction that "so long as precepts are not put into action they cannot produce a habit of work whose result is skill," and by this conviction he consistently lived, following out systematically the methods he advocated, with remarkably few changes in style. Thus, although possessed of scanty originality, and lacking the exuberant vitality of the greater Renaissance masters whom he followed, his sincerity and dignity gave his work a considerable [illegible]

Naturally [illegible] was so regular and [illegible] considered as his painting containing no great vicissitudes or startling events. He was always in delicate health often suffering greatly, and in early life he was very poor, [illegible] hardships which he was ill-fitted to bear, and frequently dependent upon the generosity of friends. Fortunately he married young a woman who was devoted to him, and whom when she died after thirty-four years of almost unbroken companionship he mourned with pitiful intensity. Nowadays, his biographer declares, it is easier to find fault with his work than with his character. He was free from avarice, scrupulous in his dealings with others, true to his friends, and deeply affectionate. In his later life he grew melancholy with illness, but his strong will enabled him to paint almost until the end.

The author has shown great industry and enthusiasm in preparing her monograph, and has made use of many original authorities. She states in her preface that Maria Graham's "Memoirs of the Life of Nicholas Poussin" has hitherto been the only authority on the subject in English, and her own idea has been not to recount old facts, "as if they had been freshly discovered," but "if possible, to contribute some fresh material and to attain a better standard by which to measure Poussin's real worth and importance." The appendix contains documents relating to the Poussin family and to Poussin's death, and some selections from his observations on painting. There are also a bibliography and two catalogues of his paintings, one arranged with reference to the galleries, the other with reference to subjects, and with the names of engravers who have reproduced his work. The only fault to be found with the book as a biography is the somewhat disconnected and confused way in which the facts are brought together, as if the writer had not spent enough time on arrangement of her material after obtaining it, or else had not let it ripen quite long enough in her mind. Style is a work of this sort, however, is

(Continued on Page 872.)

*NICOLAS POUSSIN, HIS LIFE AND WORK. By [illegible] Smith. [illegible] Charles Scribner's Sons. [illegible]

D. Appleton & Co.'s New Books.

A History of American Privateers.

By EDGAR STANTON MACLAY, A. M., author of "A History of the United States Navy." Uniform with "A History of the United States Navy." One volume. Illustrated. 8vo. Price $3.50.

By Edgar Stanton Maclay.

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By Félix Gras.

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A Story of School, Football, and Golf. By RALPH HENRY BARBOUR. Illustrated by B. West Clinedinst. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

By HEZEKIAH BUTTERWORTH,

The Treasure Ship.

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The Story of Magellan

AND THE DISCOVERY OF THE PHILIPPINES. Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

The Hero of Manila.

Dewey on the Mississippi and the Pacific. By ROSSITER JOHNSON. Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth, $1.00. In the Young Heroes of Our Navy Series.

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of very minor importance, and historians of Parsons's work may well be grateful for this contribution to their collection.

Hunt's Art Life.*

This fifth history of William M. Hunt's career is written by the editor of the "Talks on Art," and is obviously a labor of love. It is difficult to say what definite impression Hunt made upon art, but the impression he made upon his pupils is unmistakable, and the object of his biographer appears to be the unbending of a reputation that has not held its own, perhaps, in the twenty years that have passed since the memorial exhibition of his work held the year of his death. Whatever is thought of him as an originator, his appreciation of excellence in the work of other artists gave him genuine distinction at a time when to know the good from the bad meant more than it does now on account of our surpassingly debased standard. Studying for a time under the guidance of Couture, he had the acuteness to perceive that the method he followed readily and to the great satisfaction of his master was superficial and limited. In 1852 he came upon Millet and the two men proved singularly congenial companions in spite of the differences in their temperament. For Hunt friendship was equivalent to valorous championship. He both glittered and was gold as a sympathetic comrade, and it is easy to believe that he gave Millet some good half hours to lighten his struggle with desperate poverty, the incivility of critics, and the sombre tendencies of his own nature. They trudged up to the Paris exhibitions together, Hunt dressed as Millet was in the peasant costume, with blouse and sabots, and in the same way they roamed about the country in the neighborhood of Fontainbleau. On these excursions they gathered material and trained their eyes to observation. "We would start out together," Hunt says in one of his accounts of his intercourse with Millet, "and perhaps come to a cart by the roadside. We would sit down, and he would make me notice how it sagged, how the light fell upon the wheels, and all sorts of things about it. Anything was interesting to him. We would be out all the afternoon, and perhaps walk no more than half a dozen roads." Hunt's worship of Millet and lavish purchase of his work gained him the name of "the mad American." The later development of Millet's fame proved, however, that from a worldly point of view he was anything but mad to accumulate his pictures. The story of this early period is told picturesquely.

"When I first saw his pictures in Paris," Hunt is quoted as saying, "I was walking through the exhibition with one of my friends, and we were delighted with them. No one else cared for them. They were called des tristes affaires.' I was in Couture's studio at that time. He cared nothing for them. I went to Barbison, where Millet lived, staid there two years, and was with him all the time. I found him working in a cellar three feet underground, his pictures mildewing with the dampness, as there was no floor. I bought as much of his work as I could, and after a while the idea was started in Paris that a rich Englishman was buying up all his pictures. The people in the city were alarmed, and began to come to Barbison and get from him what they could. It will give you some idea of the low prices at which his work was sold then to know that for "The Sheep Shearers," the most expensive picture of his which I bought, I gave $800. He never touched any of the money. The man from whom he bought his colors had written that he must either send him some money or a picture, so he set to work to complete this painting. When I saw it I knew that I must have it, so I paid the man $200 and took a receipt for his bill. When I thought that the picture was done, when any one would have thought so, he was still dissatisfied with the girl's left hand, which pulls back the fleece from the shears. He thought that it had not the right action, so he kept it ten days longer. Whenever I went to see him he was still at work upon it. I asked him why he put no wrinkles or markings into the girl's cap. He said 'because he was trying to make it look like a tea rose leaf.' And that was the man whom the critics call careless and slovenly! I wouldn't let them see my Millet drawings. Their dry eyes would burn holes right through them."

Hunt's strong convictions and power of persuasion were undoubtedly of great value to Boston in developing and fixing her standards of art. He patronized his brother artists wherever he found merit in their work, and his home contained numbers of pictures by young men just returned from Paris, and depressingly "let down" by the atmosphere of indifference in their own country. At the same time, he encouraged people in the purchase of such modern French masters as Corot, Millet, Diaz, and Barye. One proof of his excellent judgment is his appreciation of Daumier's drawings. In his own work he was much influenced by his environment, and, while the statement of his biographer, that had he remained in Europe he "would have left a name second to none," must certainly be considered extreme, there is no doubt that the absence of stimulus from contact with art greater than his own, and possibly also the temptations of social opportunities that led away from rather than toward his artistic ambitions, hampered him and kept him from doing consistently good work. Although we are supposed to receive from this study of him the im-

*ART-LIFE OF WILLIAM MORRIS HUNT. By Helen M. Knowlton. With illustrations from his Works. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1899. $5

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pression that he was a great teacher, the list of his pupils is not impressive, and the only one who has attained distinction is John La Farge. Hunt's own work is not of a kind to endure, and his influence as an artist will be felt only through the memory of his personality. He was a man of strong convictions, and his opinions were expressed with a vigor that left no doubt as to their meaning. He was a man of the world, and his manners were those of a gentleman. He was a man of culture, and his conversation was that of a scholar. He was a man of genius, and his work was that of a master. He was a man of character, and his life was that of a hero. He was a man of courage, and his death was that of a martyr. He was a man of faith, and his hope was that of a saint. He was a man of love, and his charity was that of a father. He was a man of wisdom, and his counsel was that of a sage. He was a man of power, and his influence was that of a king. He was a man of peace, and his rest was that of a child. He was a man of God, and his reward was that of a servant.

Parkman's "Montcalm and Wolfe."*

Dull blue, the faded blue of the royal regiments of France, with the English bearskin romping on a field sown with the Bourbon lily, makes the livery of this holiday edition of a story that needs no embellishment and has a catastrophe as sad and splendid as ever dawned upon the imagination of a Greek dramatist. From the title page of each of the two volumes looks the face of one of the heroes, Montcalm, inscrutably smiling; Wolfe, earnest and determined, and scattered along the reader's way are those who played in the drama of New France and those who, safe in Europe, pulled the strings to guide the puppets or shifted the scene as pleased monarch, Minister, or favorite. Normanville and de Chatesault; astute Franklin and Penn; De Levis, De Vaudreuil, and Diereville, and as many more are pictured as they stand today on canvas; Sir William Johnson, Putnam, Carver, Bouquet, Loudon, Amherst, and another group appear in portraits taken from memoirs, and to these are added Canadian views, battle scenes, a portrait of Parkman, and maps and battle plans, everything needed to illuminate the history of the seventeen years that left England dominant in the North.

English Artists of To-day.*

The book is an admirable example of the modern gift-book. It is handsomely bound, finely made, luxuriantly illustrated, and moderate in price. The artists written of are all men who have achieved a high reputation, and the examples of their art chosen for reproduction are those commonly accepted as in their most characteristic manner. The frontispiece is the lovely "Hope," by Watts, in itself enough to furnish any picture book with an excuse for being, and no fewer than ten of his remarkable portraits are given. The volume, moreover, is far from being merely a picture book. It provides the reader with a clear and agreeable account of the works of Watts, Millais, Leighton, Burne-Jones, Orchardson, Alma-Tadema, and Poynter, and with a brief statement of the outward circumstances of their lives. The critical part of the text is not of great importance, but Mr. Monkhouse shows a discernment in his appreciations that is not fairly rendered by his style of writing. A certain deprecatory kindliness in his criticisms frequently obscures their real freedom and justice. His comparison of the temperaments of Watts and Tennyson is more suggestive than the casual thinker will at first suppose, and his discussion of the transition period in the art of Millais is at least a basis for interesting criticism. The best commentary on the amazing contradiction of Millais's painting, however, is the series of pictures marking his progress and decline. In these chosen for the present volume various stages are most delicately indicated. We pass from an etching for the "Gorm," made to illustrate a story by Rossetti, enchanting in its directness and severity, to the gracious portrait of Lady Rigaud, then to the "Lorenzo and Isabella," the "Order of Release," and the "Ophelia," from these pictures overborne by the pre-Raphaelite theory to the perfect flowering of his unique genius in "The Autumn Leaves" of 1856, and thence by gradual degrees to "The Minuet" and "The Stitch, Stitch, Stitch."

Moore's "Lalla Rookh."*

Last year a costly edition of Moore's masterpiece appeared, with almost 11 illustrations in color made by the photo-etching process from designs by American, Persian, and European artists, and this is now reproduced in a more simple but beautiful form. The photo-etchings are replaced by half-tones, and the vellum paper by "enamel," and the cover differs somewhat from that used in 1899, but those who have not seen the original will be well content with this, inasmuch as it is printed from ten plates and is much less expensive. Nobody needs to be told the story of Moore's writing this book, self-isolated from the Britain of the day, reading nothing not Oriental, surrounded by as many Oriental objects as he could bring together, his mind saturated with Persian colors and odors, his pen allowed to use none but Persian images and phrases. Persia still waits her Kipling, and nothing brings her more clearly before the vision than these verses of the one Celtic poet who deliberately cultivated the imagination. Those who read them for the first time in this edition will find them, as the bumpkin found "Othello," "chuck full of quotations," for Moore's contributions to that species of literature are enormous. The beautiful songs, too, are familiar to many a singer unconscious of their source, and will be here found in a harmonious setting.

*MONTCALM AND WOLFE. By Francis Parkman. Two volumes. 8vo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $6.

*BRITISH CONTEMPORARY ARTISTS. By Cosmo Monkhouse. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1899. $5.

*LALLA ROOKH. By Thomas Moore. Boston: Dana, Estes & Co. $2.50.

A List Not Restricted to the Publications of 1899.

Last week we gave as the special feature of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW a list, with short reviews, of 100 books adapted to purchase during the Holiday season. It was a list restricted to books actually published during the year 1899. While a few were books of older date than 1899, as to first publication, they had been brought out in new editions this year usually with illustrations. With a few exceptions of this kind, the list embraced only books which made their first appearances during the present year.

Readers who may wish to have a list not restricted in this way will find one in the columns that follow here, the number of books being 200. Some of these works first came out a half, or even three-quarters, of a century ago; indeed, Charles Lamb appears among the authors. For the preparation of this list we are indebted to the Buffalo Public Library, an institution which has done a great deal of advanced and wholesome work in directing its patrons to the best books. As prepared by that library, the list was arranged alphabetically as to authors, and no attempt was made at classification. But for the purposes of THE SATURDAY REVIEW it has seemed best to make a classification under such headings as our readers have already become accustomed to in our Holiday, Summer reading, and Spring lists, and in our Books Received.

A year ago this library placed on exhibition in Buffalo a collection of books appropriate for Christmas gifts to children. The experiment proved a great success. The exhibition was largely attended, and led, it may be assumed, to the purchase of many good books instead of poor ones, and to the wise substitution in numerous instances of books in place of senseless toys. That interesting list of titles for which there was large demand, was published in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, and was commented upon. It was not difficult to find fault in some cases with selections and omissions, but the general plan was so excellent and was so cordially approved that there is little wonder that the experiment has been now repeated on a more ambitious scale.

On Nov 28 of this year the Buffalo Public Library put on exhibition in the Directors' room the present collection of 200 books, and officially recommended the books as appropriate, on general principles, for Christmas gifts. The collection was not limited, as a year ago, to books appropriate for children, but the other features that had made the former exhibition popular—the attractive room, the long hour, (from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.) the refusal of the library to sell the books or to act as agent for their purchase, the listing of the publishers' advertised price with each book, the restriction of the collection to volumes for sale in the Buffalo stores, and the printing of an attractive catalogue in which a few explanatory words were added to each title—all these features were strictly retained.

The books are to remain on exhibition to Buffalo until nearly Christmas Day, and there is little doubt that they will again influence many purchasers. Every facility is extended, indeed, for the examination of the collection. The room is light and pleasant. A large table and plenty of comfortable chairs are provided, and it is noticed that the visitors often linger over the display for several hours. In observing the operation of the plan one is impressed by the thought that, in so far as the function of a public library is to direct the literary taste of the community, it could hardly gain its end better than by thus suggesting which books, from the continually vast output, are, generally speaking, the best worth buying. The list, which is of no slight popular interest, is as follows:

HISTORY.

NEWBOLT. Henry. Stories from Froissart. Illustrated. Macmillan Company. $1.50

CRAWFORD. F. Marion. Ave Roma Immortalis. Studies from the Chronicles, Roma. Illustrated. 2 vols. Macmillan Company. $5

HUE. Otway. A History of the Pianoforte and Pianoforte Players. From the German. By E. E. Kellett and E. W. Naylor. Illustrated. Dutton & Co. $5

EARLE. Alice Morse. Home Life in Colonial Days. Illustrated by photographs. Macmillan Company. $2.50

MARTIN. Benjamin. Wilde and Charlotte M. The Stories of Paris to History and Letters. 2 vols. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons. $4

LODGE. Henry Cabot, and Theodore Roosevelt. Hero Tales from American History. Illustrated. Century Company. $1.50

FOREMAN. John. The Philippine Islands. A Political, Geographical, Ethnographical, Social, and Commercial History of the Philippine Archipelago. Second edition. Revised and enlarged. Plates and maps. Charles Scribner's Sons. $5

PARKMAN. Francis. Montcalm & Wolfe. Illustrated with forty-five photogravure plates. 2 vols. Little, Brown & Co. $6

BIOGRAPHY.

RICHIE. Emilie Barlow. Her Life, Her Work and Her Time. Translated by Elizabeth Lee. Illustrations. 2 vols. Charles Scribner's Sons. $10.

BOURGINNIS. Comte. British Contemporary Artists. Portraits and many illustrations. Charles Scribner's Sons. $5.

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—*Public Opinion, Nov. 2, 1899.*

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SOLD EVERYWHERE. PUBLISHED BY THE CENTURY CO.

MUNGER, Theodore Thornton. Horace Bushnell, Preacher and Theologian. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

HUBBARD, Elbert. Little Journeys to the Homes of Eminent Painters. Portraits. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.

STEVENSON, Robert Louis. The Letters of Robert Louis Stevenson to His Family and Friends. Selected and edited, with notes and introduction, by Sidney Colvin. 2 vols. Portraits and illustrations. Charles Scribner's Sons. $5 net.

BROWNING, Robert and Elizabeth B. Letters: 1845-6. With portraits and fac similes. 2 vols. Harper & Brothers. $5.

OLIPHANT, Margaret Oliphant Wilson. Autobiography and Letters. Arranged and edited by Mrs. Harry Coghill. Two portraits. Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.50.

TENNYSON, Alfred, Lord. Life and Works. 10 vols. Macmillan Company. $20.

HALE, Edward Everett. James Russell Lowell and His Friends. With portraits, fac similes, and other illustrations. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2

JOHNSON, Rossiter. The Hero of Manila: Dewey on the Mississippi and the Pacific. Illustrations by B. W. Clinedinst and others. D. Appleton & Co. $1.

POETRY AND ESSAYS.

REPPLIER, Agnes, Compiler. A Book of Famous Verse. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

SCOTT, Sir Walter. Poetical works. Edited with careful revision of the text. By William J. Rolfe. Illustrated. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $3.50.

STEVENSON, Robert Louis. A Child's Garden of Verse. Illustrated by Charles Robinson. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

LONGFELLOW, Henry Wadsworth. Complete Poetical Works. Cambridge edition. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

WHITTIER, John Greenleaf. The Tent on the Beach, and Dramatic Lyrics. Illustrated. By Charles H. and Marcia O. Woodbury. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

LUCAS, Edward Verrall, Compiler. A Book of Verses for Children. Henry Holt & Co. $2.

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Continued on Page 874.

The Diary of a Librarian

(Not written by Dorothy C. Whitcher.)

It is said that advice is a good thing not to follow, yet my advice as to the choice of reading is so frequently asked that I have almost persuaded myself that it is of some value to book users and buyers.

Monday.

The first caller this morning was in difficulties. He had just listened to an exponent of what is called "the higher criticism"—he needed a tonic; fortunately I had one at hand. It was George Adam Smith's Biography of Professor Drummond. I certainly know of no other book that will so impress on his mind that Christianity is immeasurably bigger than all criticism—that the advanced thought and Christianity *do* go hand in hand. I wonder if he will enjoy as much as I did this picture of a great man's struggles and triumph. . . .

Tuesday.

To-day the only incident worth noting is one that has happened frequently of late. Among the visitors was a woman who must see the librarian—no, the assistant would not do. She only wanted me to recommend "something as interesting and good as 'David Harum' or 'Richard Carvel.'" I had solved this problem before, so I handed her "The Gentleman from Indiana," by Booth Tarkington. I knew when she took it that she felt doubtful; however, the first few chapters will clear her mind of doubt on that subject.

Wednesday.

Oh! the questions they ask and the books they seek. For instance: "I want a book to read aloud—light but not frivolous—humorous but not machine made—and it must have pictures—the children do enjoy the pictures so." This woman carried away "The Court of Boyville," by William Allen White—but what shall I do when she calls for another just as good next week. . . .

Thursday.

To-day I'm sure I pleased at least one book hunter. He was a boy. His hobby, natural history. Birds and butterflies his special study. I showed him three books—"Bird Neighbors," "Birds That Hunt and Are Hunted," and Dr. Holland's "Butterfly Book." I will have to qualify my first statement, as he was very much displeased, or at least only one-third pleased, when he left. I only allowed him to take one volume, when he wanted all three.

Question—Should the rules of our library be more liberal?

Friday.

The next visitor who found his way into my sanctum also had troubles, but far less serious they seemed to me; possibly to him just as serious. He had a boy who, as he expressed it, devoured everything he could get in the way of books, but who, he feared, was getting an entirely false idea of life—too much blood and thunder. "Is he fond of water?" I asked. On being assured that he was my task was an easy one. He went off with "A Gunner Aboard the Yankee" under his arm. His face still wore an anxious look. I shall hear from him again.

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The first thought of the critic as he runs over this catalogue is that the departure from a year ago is possibly too ambitious, that it over-reaches itself in attempting to name in 200 titles the best for all, when most of these titles have to be chosen from late publications, since the books preferred for Christmas presents are generally new. It is surely easier to make such a list comprehensive when the range of age is limited. The second thought is expressed in the query as to how far one can justly criticise a list when the limitations imposed by the restriction to "books on sale in Buffalo stores" cannot be accurately pictured. If a good title be missing shall we blame the list-maker or the bookseller? In spite of this drawback, however, the catalogue has value and interest. Two hundred books in a number large enough, in all conscience, to give the cream of the volumes that can properly tempt to Christmas purchase the general reader of any age, and Buffalo is too large a city to have such a list of books appreciably cut by the slimness of the range of choice on the book store counters. So the critic can put on his spectacles.

In a section by themselves are shown seventeen picture books for "very little folks." There is only one out of the number which has not the imprint of E. P. Dutton & Co., and two-thirds of the whole number are listed at from 25 cents to $1.50, which seems a good deal for just "a picture book." They are good picture books, of course; but in a year when recent book sales held by Bangs & Co. have contained many items of unusual interest, few books of extreme importance have been offered. The collection of J. C. Cleaz, sold Dec. 5-7, contained, however, a copy of the first edition (London, 1822.) of De Quincey's "Confessions of an English Opium Eater" in the original boards. The sum of $11.50 was paid for the book, which is seldom seen in such condition. At the sale held on Dec. 1 of "Cuttings from the Library of an Amateur," a large number of scarce sporting books were offered. Surtees's "Handley Cross," 1854, first edition, half morocco, fetched $11.25; his "Mr Facey Romford's Hounds," 1865, first edition, half morocco, going for $10.75; his "Mr. Sponge's Sporting Tour," 1853, first edition, original cloth, for $10.75, and his "Plain or Ringlets," 1860, first edition, original cloth, for $11.50.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec 12 and 13, Bangs & Co. sold the collection of the late William Kelby, long the librarian of the New York Historical Society. Many books relating to New York State and the city were thus brought forward, in addition to a great number of Confederate laws and civil war literature. The most important book sold was John Beard's "Vindication of the Worship of God According to the Church of England," printed in New York in 1726 by William Bradford, which, though unbound and stained, reached $27, William A. Woodward securing it. Despite its condition, it was a bargain at that price, as its rarity is extreme, no copy apparently having been sold in recent years. Neither William Menzies nor George Brinley had a copy. Other prices at the Kelby sale were as follows: "List of Persons Interred in the General Burying Grounds in New York and at Bellevue and Potter's Field from Aug. 1 to Nov. 14, 1799," $30. Bought by "Tuo."

"The Picture of New York and Stranger's Guide to the Commercial Metropolis of the United States," New York, 1828, fine copy, $20. Bought by Frederick W. Morris. (A copy sold last season for $25, and in 1896 for $21.)

"Riker's Harlem: Its Origin and Early Annals," New York, 1881, presentation copy, $27. Bought by "City."

Edmil's "History of the Town of King's Bridge," New York, privately printed in an edition of fifty-three copies, 1865, $15. Bought by "Tuo."

Books at Auction—Mr. Kelby's Collection.

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FYLE, Howard. The Garden Behind the Moon. A Real Story of Unreal People. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

JUVENILE FICTION.

JEWETT, Sarah Orne. Betty Leicester's Christmas. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

JEWETT, Sarah Orne. Betty Leicester. A Story for Girls. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

RAYMOND, Evelyn. The Rose and Circle of Gentleness. Illustrated by Elizabeth G. Berry. $1.50.

SMITH, Gertrude. Days of Shepherds. Pastels. Illustrated by Bertha C. Day. Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

HUGHES, Thomas. Tom Brown's School Days. By an Old Boy. Illustrations by Gordon J. Browne. Macmillan Company. $2.

RAY, J. Christian. Yuletide Fairy and Folk Tales, from the Danish of Svend Grundtvig, J. T. Kristensen, Ingvor Andersen, and L. Bodelsen. Illustrated. Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

MACDONALD, George. The Light Princess and Other Fairy Tales. Illustrated by Mabel Humphrey. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

GRINNELL, George Bird. Jack, the Young Ranchman; or, A Boy's Adventures in the Rockies. Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

HALL, Ruth. The Boys of Seaway. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

FULLER, Caroline M. Across the Campus. A Story of College Life. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

WILLIAMS, Jesse Lynch. The Adventures of a Freshman. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

WYSS, J. R. The Swiss Family Robinson; a translation from the original German, edited by W. H. G. Kingston. Illustrated by H. Kley. E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

KING, Charles. Cadet Days. A story of West Point. Illustrated. Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

DEFOE, Daniel. The Life and Strange Surprising Adventures of Robinson Crusoe of York, Mariner: as Related by Himself. Illustrated. E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

PERRY, Mrs. Hope Dunham. A Story for Girls. Illustrated by Frank T. Merrill. Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

TWAIN, Mark. The Prince and the Pauper. A Tale for Young People of All Ages. Illustrated. Harper & Brothers. $1.75.

ANDERSEN, Hans Christian. Stories. Translated from the Danish by W. Angelsdorf. Illustrated by E. A. Hardy. E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

BROWNE, Frances. Granny's Wonderful Chair, and Its Tales of Fairy Times. Illustrated by Mario L. Lucas. Griffith, Farran, Browne & Co. $2.

PEATTIE, Elia W. Ivory Ann, and Other Girls and Boys. Herbert S. Stone & Co. $1.50.

FIELD, Caroline Leslie. Nannie's Happy Childhood. Illustrated. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

ANDERSEN, Hans Christian. Fairy Tales. Translated by Mrs. E. Lucas. Illustrated by Thomas, Charles, and William Robinson. J. M. Dent & Co. $2.50.

FYLE, Howard. The Merry Adventures of Robin Hood. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.

MARTINEAU, Harriet. Feats on the Fjord. A Tale. Illustrated. Temple Classics for Young People. Macmillan Company. 50 cents.

DIX, Beulah Marie. Soldier Rigdale: How He Helped in the Mayflower and How He Served Miles Standish. Illustrated by Reginald B. Birch. Macmillan Company. $1.50.

BOOKS FOR VERY LITTLE FOLKS.

CHERRY TREE FARM. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

MEADOW LAND FRIENDS. E. P. Dutton & Co. 25 cents.

BABY'S FRIENDS. E. P. Dutton & Co. 25 cents.

BABY'S BOOK OF PETS. E. P. Dutton & Co. 25 cents.

THE A B C OF CHILDREN'S NAMES. E. P. Dutton & Co. 25 cents.

BRIGHT PAGES FOR THE CHICKS. E. P. Dutton & Co. 25 cents.

ROCK-A-BYE BABY. E. P. Dutton & Co. 25 cents.

OUR PUSSIES. E. P. Dutton & Co. 25 cents.

THE NIGHT BEFORE CHRISTMAS. E. P. Dutton & Co. 25 cents.

NEW RHYMES FOR NURSERY TIMES. By Edith A. Stendal. Frederick A. Stokes & Co. $1.25.

MERRY TIMES. With Stories and Rhymes. E. P. Dutton & Co. 25 cents.

HUMPTY DUMPTY. E. P. Dutton & Co. 25 cents.

THE FOX AND THE GEESE. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.

SOMETHING FOR THE CHICKS. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.

FOLK AT THE FARM. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.

DICKY BIRD LAND. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.

The first thought of the critic as he runs over this catalogue is that the departure from a year ago is possibly too ambitious, that it over-reaches itself in attempting to name in 200 titles the best for all, when most of these titles have to be chosen from late publications, since the books preferred for Christmas presents are generally new. It is surely easier to make such a list comprehensive when the range of age is limited. The second thought is expressed in the query as to how far one can justly criticise a list when the limitations imposed by the restriction to "books on sale in Buffalo stores" cannot be accurately pictured. If a good title be missing shall we blame the list-maker or the bookseller? In spite of this drawback, however, the catalogue has value and interest. Two hundred books in a number large enough, in all conscience, to give the cream of the volumes that can properly tempt to Christmas purchase the general reader of any age, and Buffalo is too large a city to have such a list of books appreciably cut by the slimness of the range of choice on the book store counters. So the critic can put on his spectacles.

In a section by themselves are shown seventeen picture books for "very little folks." There is only one out of the number which has not the imprint of E. P. Dutton & Co., and two-thirds of the whole number are listed at from 25 cents to $1.50, which seems a good deal for just "a picture book." They are good picture books, of course; but in a year when recent book sales held by Bangs & Co. have contained many items of unusual interest, few books of extreme importance have been offered. The collection of J. C. Cleaz, sold Dec. 5-7, contained, however, a copy of the first edition (London, 1822.) of De Quincey's "Confessions of an English Opium Eater" in the original boards. The sum of $11.50 was paid for the book, which is seldom seen in such condition. At the sale held on Dec. 1 of "Cuttings from the Library of an Amateur," a large number of scarce sporting books were offered. Surtees's "Handley Cross," 1854, first edition, half morocco, fetched $11.25; his "Mr Facey Romford's Hounds," 1865, first edition, half morocco, going for $10.75; his "Mr. Sponge's Sporting Tour," 1853, first edition, original cloth, for $10.75, and his "Plain or Ringlets," 1860, first edition, original cloth, for $11.50.

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THE WEEK IN ART.

The first large picture auction sale of the season at the American Art Galleries, a display of portraits by A. A. Anderson at the Avery Galleries, and the first of the season's monthly art displays at the Union League and Lotos Clubs, made up the sum total of the week's art events in New York.

The auction sale was that of the pictures owned by M. Lamoriniere. The collection was a dealer's collection, and hence as most of its examples were well-known, it did not attract any particular attention. There were some good names represented by fair examples, and many of the works by the painters of the modern Italian and French-Spanish schools told good stories and were attractive in color. The works of these schools, however, have not as yet obtained a permanent hold on the affections of New York art lovers, and the attendance at the exhibition and sale was not large and the prices obtained not high.

A. A. Anderson is a portrait painter who has the reputation of securing, as a rule, for his sitters people of social or business position and influence. His portraits hang in many of the most fashionable houses of New York. Those he now shows at the Avery Galleries will not, on the whole, add to his reputation. They are uneven in merit, and, as a rule, while well drawn, are stiff, hard in color, and with florid and over elaborated backgrounds and details. The most successful of the portraits shown are those of Miss Katherine Neilson, which has a rather daring but successful color scheme of red, is easy in pose, and an excellent likeness; the full-length standing portrait of Mrs. Arthur Kemp, formerly Miss Belle Neilson, which has been noticed before in this Supplement, for its dignified and graceful pose, flowing lines and solidity; the full-length standing portrait of the Hon. John Wanamaker, which has force and good color, and the refined seated portrait of Mrs. Henry Steers, Jr., which strikes a good and full color note in its yellow gown whose texture is well rendered. The portrait of Miss Endicott, seated on a garden bench with a background of foliage, is stiff and artificial, and there is over-elaboration of detail and too much smoothness in the portraits of Mrs. J. C. Ayer and Mrs. Henry Steers, Sr. The portrait of Dr. William H. Pepper, whom Mr. Anderson has painted standing by a bed in a child's hospital ward, feeling the pulse of an invalid child, whose body suggests that of a corpse, fails of success, for while the color scheme of the composition, soft grays and blues, is well carried out, the light is well managed and the figure of the nurse standing at the head of the bed is excellent, the physician's face and form are so smoothed out as to give the impression of weakness instead of strength. In brief, it may be said that the artist's draughtsmanship, composition, and poses of his subjects are far in advance of his color sense and treatment.

Once again, and appropriately at Christmas time, comes M. Paul Helleu with an exhibition of seventy-eight of his charming little dry-point etchings of women and children, three or four lithographs, and seventeen drawings, also of the same subjects, at the Keppel Gallery. There is really nothing new to be said of this graceful and refined artist's work this year. It was fully described last year in this Supplement, and it is again worth study as an example of what remarkable results can be achieved by an etcher who so thoroughly understands the use of the line as M. Helleu. The artist has given us a number of portraits, as he did last year, of his wife and young daughter in many graceful poses engaged in household diversions and occupations. It is given to few artists to be able to so charmingly and faithfully interpret the sentiment and grace of refined women's household work and occupation, and in studying these little glimpses of a Parisian household's life, one recalls George Herbert's line:

"Who sweeps a room as by God's law makes it and the action fine."

The newly formed American Society of Miniature Painters will hold its first annual exhibition at the Knoedler galleries from Tuesday, Jan. 9, until Saturday, Jan. 20, inclusive. The exhibition will consist of original miniature paintings, and works from photographs will not be admitted. The jury of selection is composed of W. J. Baer, Lydia F. Emmet, Laura C. Hills, I. A. Josephi, John A. MacDougall, and W. J. Whittemore, and W. J. Baer and W. J. Whittemore are the Hanging Committee. I. A. Josephi is the President of the new society; Laura C. Hills the Vice President, Lucia F. Fuller, the Treasurer, and William J. Baer the Secretary, and there are ten founders. Miniatures are now again in fashion, and many a man and a woman prefers a miniature to an oil portrait.

An exhibition of paintings by Philip L. Hale, the well-known Boston music and art critic, opened yesterday at the Durand-Ruel galleries and will continue there until Dec. 30. Due notice of the display will be made in this Supplement next week.

Mr. John Aspinwall will give a talk at the Camera Club, 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, next Thursday evening, Dec. 28, entitled "New Orleans to the Pacific," and which will be illustrated with lantern slides. There is now on exhibition at the rooms of the club a collection of pictorial photographs by various European and American makers (not members of the Camera Club) taken from the private collections of Miss Weil, Miss Watson, Alfred Stieglitz, John Beeby, Joseph Obermeyer, Joseph T. Kelley, and others.

A remarkable find has been made in the studio and house occupied by the late Rosa Bonheur, at the village of By, in France, of some 2,000 works by the artist, 200 of which are finished canvases in oil, and the remainder sketches and studies in oil and water color, together with a number of drawings, many of them important, and all characteristic of the great woman painter. The collection, which is valued at over 1,000,000 francs, is being prepared and arranged for exhibition and sale next Spring in Paris. Mr. Edward Brandus of this city secured permission to bring here and exhibit the 200 finished works, but found that he could not do so without paying prohibitory duties, as the tariff regulations now prevent the introduction of the works of any foreign artists for exhibition here even under bond, unless accompanied by the artist. As Rosa Bonheur is dead, there did not appear to be any way of complying with the American tariff regulations, and so America will be deprived of the opportunity of seeing this interesting and remarkable collection before its dispersal by auction.

The meetings that have been held during the week in Baltimore under the auspices of the Municipal Art Society of that city, and which have had for their object the discussion of subjects pertaining to the beautifying of a city, have been well attended and very successful. Illustrated lectures were given by Mr. Edwin H. Blashfield of New York on mural decoration, and by Mr. George Kriehn, lately of the Stanford Junior University of California, on the development of European and American cities. Among those present from New York at the meetings were Edwin H. Blashfield, Charles de Kay, Frederick S. Lamb, Russell Sturgis, C. Y. Turner, and J. Q. A. Ward.

The Society of American Artists, whose annual exhibition will be held at the Fine Arts Building, between March 14 and April 29, elected its jury on Tuesday night, as follows: Douglas Volk, A. N. A.; Edwin H. Blashfield, N. A.; Herbert Adams, A. N. A.; Henry O. Walker, A. N. A.; Daniel C. French, George R. Barse, A. N. A.; Albert Herter, William T. Smedley, A. N. A.; Otto H. Bacher, William H. Hyde, Kenyon Cox, H. Bolton Jones, N. A.; H. Siddons Mowbray, N. A.; William Thorne, William M. Chase, N. A.; Charles C. Curran, A. N. A.; Samuel Isham, Frederick W. Kost, Leonard Ochtman, A. N. A.; Walter Clark, A. N. A.; Alfred A. Collins, Bruce Crane, A. N. A.; Ben Foster, Francis C. Jones, N. A.; John La Farge, N. A.; Howard Russell Butler, A. N. A.; Abbott H. Thayer, A. N. A.; Louis Paul Dessar, William A. Coffin, A. N. A., and Irving R. Wiles, N. A. The last three members were elected to serve as the Hanging Committee.

The bridge to be built in Washington to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the death of the first President of the United States will probably lead to other monuments taking this form. The idea is not a new one, by any means. It is, at any rate, as old as the Romans, but in modern times the possibilities of a departure from the usual sculptured group, or monolith, or building, seem to have been overlooked. There is one specimen of a memorial bridge in Connecticut, but doubtless the idea for the Washington structure came from the Alexander Bridge, now being built in Paris to commemorate the visit of the Czar to the French capital. The advantages of a bridge as a medium for beauty of form and ornamentation are too obvious to need recapitulation.

When the new building of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court on the east side of Madison Square is completed, the public will be astonished at the elaborate character of the interior decorations and the beauty of the paintings and sculptures. It is seldom that a public building has been erected with so little reference in the newspapers to its features, and it is the more strange in this case, because it is the ambition of the architect, James Brown Lord, that the structure shall be the finest of its kind in the United States.

The building is rapidly nearing completion, and it is expected that it will be formally opened early next month. The courtroom will be on the lower floor. This chamber is lighted by a number of fine stained-glass windows and a dome of similar material. Beneath the dome, extending around the room, are paintings, while there are also three large panel paintings by Edward Simmons, Henry O. Walker and Edwin H. Blashfield, respectively. Talbots of the Tuscumcot American sculptors have also contributed figures and bas-reliefs, while the other decorations and materials are rich in the extreme.

The exterior of this building has attracted much attention, since it neared completion, but all except those engaged on the work have been kept in entire ignorance of the beauty of the interior.

Our country, peculiarly fortunate in its historians, finds the most fascinating of all of them, in point of literary style, in JOHN FISKE, says the Boston Herald.

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M. Louis Lougnay, Editor, announces the Sixth Edition of the Leland Nurses' Directory, Dec. 6th. On Sale at all Bookstalls. Price, One Dollar. Subscriptions to M. Louis Lougnay, 163 East 64th St.

The New York Times
Saturday Review of Books and Art

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 16, 1899.

GOOD-WILL FROM AUTHORS AS PUBLISHERS' ASSETS.

The early history of bookselling is very interesting reading, both as showing how a business which began in a very humble way—printer, publisher, and bookseller being united in one man—has reached its present position; but even more so as indicating the difference in birth and breeding between the booksellers of the past and our present publishers. The earliest men of letters were mainly dramatists, but their plays were printed only after being acted, and apparently as a mere afterthought, it being said that Shakespeare himself never made a penny through the publication of his plays. But as the use of the printing press spread a race of authors by profession sprang up—clever men, although inhabiting Grub Street, who made a living by writing for the booksellers; existing wretchedly, however, and at the beck and call of their employers.

Thomas Fuller states in a preface to his "Worthies" that "no stationers have hitherto lost by him," and the booksellers continued to describe the last two impressions of his "Holy State" as the "third edition"—as if really ashamed of its popularity—a condition quite unlike our own methods, the number of editions into which a book has gone being considered a valuable advertisement.

In the seventeenth century all great writers either had private means or depended on the patronage of rank and wealth; an author's reward lying more in the hope of place and favor from the great than in money compensation from his publisher. Dryden's popularity and the cleverness of the "Prince of Booksellers," Jacob Tonson, brought about a slightly better condition of affairs. In the eighteenth century Sintot and Edmund Curl were the leading publishers—the latter's life being one long quarrel, both with the authorities and with authors. Curl was pilloried in the "Dunciad," a note thereto reading as follows:

> He (Curl) carried the trade many lengths beyond what it ever before had arrived at; he was the envy and admiration of all his profession. He possessed himself of a command over all authors whatever; he caused them to write what he pleased; they could not call their very names their own. He was not only famous among them; he was taken notice of by the State, the Church, and the law, and received particular marks of distinction from each.

The above "note" is remarkable for two reasons. First, as showing the servile and miserable condition of authors; but equally so, it might seem, as indicating the patronizing attitude the world assumed toward the early publishers. Perhaps the man who did most to raise both author and publisher in the estimation of the world was one who united in himself both characters—Samuel Richardson, our first great novelist and, after 1754, master of the Stationers' Company.

But, after all, was the author of the latter part of the eighteenth century in a much more dignified position? We find Dr. Johnson writing a bookseller: "I am obliged to entreat your assistance; I am under arrest for £5 18." Yet, even though forced by circumstances to work for the most beggarly pay, we can see how much more self-respect Dr. Johnson really had—the best example of which is the story of his knocking down the bookseller Osborne with a folio. As Boswell tells it, Dr. Johnson said, "Sir, he was impertinent to me and I beat him."

Of course, in the early days of our own century the condition of things was very different. Publishers sprang from a better class, and the author was no longer the literary hack only. If we are to take Thackeray's point of view, however, as indicated by the struggles of Arthur Pendennis, Clive Newcome, Philip Firmin, and Warrington to get on in the literary world, which we have good authority for thinking were drawn more or less from his own experiences, Grub Street was still much in evidence. The various publishers' imprints shown by the early issues of the great writers of the beginning of the century go to prove that the relations between publisher and author could not have been entirely satisfactory, each new book showing a new imprint.

But the history of the last fifty years, for both publishers and writers, shows a quite different condition. Of course there are instances to the contrary, but in the majority of cases publishers seem to have realised that their authors' good will is a far more important factor in their financial prosperity than almost anything else. Naturally there are authors and authors, as well as great differences in publishers—as indeed in men in general.

There are some writers who seem to think of nothing but present gain, and who do not recognise or remember the courtesy shown them by various publishers, bringing out their books first with this imprint, then with that. One case in particular we might mention, a writer of many and good books, who seems to seek a new publisher for each new venture.

An early and striking example of the pleasant relations between publishers and writers will be found in the case of Ticknor and Fields, whose imprint and plain brown cloth covers are such a guarantee of a book's excellence. Mr. Fields in particular seems to have realised how much an author's good-will adds to a publisher's prosperity, and many and interesting are the stories of that firm's courtesy and kindness toward young authors—both English and American—whose friendship they gained by kindly and generous treatment, and whose later fame—aided in no small way by their publisher's kindly attitude—reacted in giving that house a name whose beneficial results have been felt through all its various changes of title down to the present day.

Naturally there is a very evident reason for the work of a young writer bearing the imprint of one of the less important publishers; nor can there be found any ground for criticism, should such writer's later books issue from better and better houses. In such circumstances, however, we often find the later publishers acquiring from the smaller men the right to publish such early work, the very fame of the better known and often better books, and the weight of the publisher's imprint contributing materially toward increasing the sale of the earlier books.

The very fairness and generosity shown authors by some of our better-known publishers carry with them the latter's own reward; both from contributing toward the fair fame of the house as well as from a financial standpoint. The Stevenson Letters, so lately published, afford a striking case in proof of our assertion. The American editions of Stevenson's books were formerly brought out by various houses, but in late years they have all been acquired by the Scribners for their Thistle Edition. The result was doubtless brought about, if we may judge from the letters, largely through the pleasant relations established between author and publisher shortly after their first meeting.

Writing to William Archer, Stevenson comments upon some of the business relations he had made, adding: "It is worth while, perhaps, to get in tow with the Scribners; they are such thoroughly gentle folk in all ways that it is always a pleasure to deal with them." Again, writing to Mr. Burlingame, the editor of Scribner's Magazine, in regard to "The Master of Ballantrae," Stevenson says: "This tale (if you want it) you are to have, for it is the least I can do for you." The friendly relations between the Scribners and Stevenson is shown by the very familiarity of the letters published in these volumes. For instance, when, after asking that certain books be sent him to read, he adds: "I have to thank you for the accounts, which are satisfactory indeed," and, again: "I desire nothing better, than to continue my relations with the magazine, to which it pleases me to hear I have been useful—" or, and it is surely only when we are on exceptionally pleasant terms with people that we ask favors, and especially in such an off-hand way—"I might add that if there was a good book or so—new— • • • such would be welcome."

In fact, the tenor of the entire second volume of these letters shows the friendly atmosphere enveloping his relations with his publishers. The advantageous offers made to Stevenson by the Scribners in 1887, including not only his books, but a series of articles for the magazine and the serial rights in his stories, made up on the pleasant relations existing between them and Stevenson's family, which enabled them to show the family scrap books, interior views, amateur photographs, and all sorts of interesting relics of the Samoan days.

It is quite possible, too, that out of these amicable relations—such conditions usually being very well known—came the initial steps which eventually led to the publication of the Outward Bound Kipling, the Scribners thus having control of American editions of two of the most important sets of books of the present day. More recently the Scribners have begun a collective edition of Frank R. Stockton's writings, to be called the Shenandoah Edition, in which enterprise it would be possible to find similar conditions leading, at last, to similar results.

Therefore all such instances (and we have cited the Scribners here because it was a reading of the Stevenson "Letters" that really gave the suggestion of a text for this article) go to prove our original statement that a publisher can have no more valuable asset than an eminent author's good-will. It is quite possible, also, that loss of prestige in a publishing house might be due, in some degree, to carelessness or absolute neglect and indifference in these matters, and a resulting dissatisfaction, which would prevent younger writers from seeking an imprint for their books which their fathers had thought most valuable. At any rate, taking a look ahead, we might predict failure for houses which should become negligent of that important asset, good-will from its authors.

A PUBLIC PRINT COLLECTION.

To the general public progress at our Public Library is made evident by better service, longer hours, better catalogues, more books, improved methods, and all the other factors which make for the fullest utility. To the specialist, interest is centred in his own particular line of study, and here, too, there is felt the increase of literature and the greater accessibility thereof.

During the three and one-half years of the existence of the New York Public Library as such the Board of Trustees has on many an occasion—often hardly apparent to outsiders, yet important in influence and results—proved its public spirit. The amplification of certain departments, the establishment of others, have formed progressive steps in the upbuilding of a library worthy of this city and its wants.

Of distinct innovations, an exceedingly important one is the recent decision by the board to accept Director Billings's proposition to establish a print room, such as we find in the British Museum, the Bibliothèque Nationale, and other large European libraries. Using the word prints in the broadest possible sense, such a collection would not only include engravings to delight the connoisseur and the collector, but would comprise also such which have a historical interest apart from their artistic value—portraits, views, costumes, historical scenes, pictures of individual houses, &c.—material for culture-history and of distinct value to those carrying on research in special lines. We need hardly insist here on the value of exhibitions of prints to the greater public.

There is no public print collection in New York City—soon nearly than Boston, in fact. While our library's collection of prints is as yet comparatively small and does not comprise many engravings of great value, yet there are a number of interesting prints here. Such are those in the sumptuously extra-illustrated Emmet books, a fairly good collection of portraits (made up from the Lenox, Tilden, Emmet, and Ford collections,) and specialties like the caricatures of the War of 1812, by W. Charles, and the aquatints of J. Hill, (both from the Ford collection.) "Iconophile" publications, Easter prints, &c.

The decision to establish a print room in the New York Public Library is not only a wise and far-seeing one, but it also carries with it the assurance of growth. For many probably most, of the private collections in the city will sooner or later find their way here once it is understood that such gifts will be preserved, properly cared for, and put to good use. Some collectors have simply been waiting for such an opportunity to place their collections before a wider public. In fact, the first important gift is already noted. Mr. John Durand offers a complete set of the engravings of his father, A. B. Durand. One may thus entertain the brightest hopes for the development of this newest and very important branch of the library's activity.

AUTHORS AND RED HERRINGS WITH RULES.

A contributor to The Author of London tells a harrowing tale of how, on the very morning that an appreciative review of a certain book appeared in The Times, he discovered the writer of the said book frying a red herring for his breakfast. This leads the contributor to ask pathetically, "Can a man live by authorship?" The reply seems easy. "Can a man live by shoemaking?" He can if he knows how to make good shoes and keeps pegging away.

A point to be considered in a scientific examination of this subject is, "What constitutes a living for an author?" Doesn't he oftimes want too much? Why should he not be content with a red herring for his breakfast? Luxury would be a bad thing for him, engaging his energies and making him dull. Authorship, like other forms of virtue, should be largely its own reward. The fact is that Hobbins, who conducts the corner grocery, and has a smaller intellectual equipment than the author, (in the latter's opinion,) but more money, ought to be unworthy the notice of any self-respecting author. Would the author like to carry on the grocery store and have the molasses barrel burst all over him the first hot day?

One of the most charming of American painters has formulated the proposition that material things are a burden and ought to be beneath any man laboring in whatsoever branch of art. He has always carried his idea into practice. He never, for instance, bought a cradle for any of his babies. One of them had the measles in a trunk, and came through all right, and has lived to be a credit to his sire. By leaving the lid up and taking out the top tray a trunk is not a bad place in which to have the measles. You are ready, too, to move in case the landlord becomes obstreperous about the rent.

In the breakfast-getting instance first cited, it would seem to the impartial observer that the herring, not the author, had the greatest cause to complain. Indeed, it is not recorded that the author did complain. Your red herring is no bad meat. Fish is said to be good brain food, and though many authors are eulogised from requiring any brain food, it is quite possible that this one may have had call for it. Happy the author who can fling to the appetising steam of his own red herring while he reads a good criticism of his new book! Far better this than that the herring should listen to the abuse of the author as the Scottish reviewer gives him the second turn in the skillet and dashes on a touch of red pepper!

But to return: the rates now paid by the better periodicals ought to enable any man with the necessary ability and with reasonable industry to live and pay for his herrings, with a box of sardines on Sundays and holidays, made from young herrings. True, he may occasionally have to fry his own herring, but if he is wide awake this ought eventually to enable him to write a cook book, perhaps entitled "The Author's Own Cook Book: Fifty Ways for Preparing Red Herrings. With an Appendix Containing a Directory of Herring Dealers and of Periodicals Which Pay on Acceptance."

Authors who fail to make a living at their profession may be roughly divided into two classes—those who have not the special talent required and those who won't work. Many authors spend too much time in front of the photographer's camera; the camera should be left to the actor and the man who has been cured of something. A man writes a book, and while it is selling, instead of writing another, he gets his picture taken. There are too many solemn interviews with authors. The author should spend less time telling how he wrote his book, less time at clubs talking with men of his own kind and trying to brave them with the impression that he has read their books, less time worrying over the too obvious fact that they have not read his. Instead of making grave treks about the country looking for local color, color which nine times out of ten won't wash, let him write a story which will stand alone and not have to lean on a background picked up through a car window. Local color, to be "fast," must be absorbed in one's youth, while one is impressionable, and not after having become hardened by rejected manuscripts, the hideous grimaces of the critics, and the baleful glare of the camera. Let the author plant his talent against a background which he has long known: the longer the better. let him also write English and shun dialect as he would a specklove orchard. Our author may not patronize more than one newspaper clipping agency, nor read over the flattering personal notices of himself oftener than twice a day. Under no circumstances may he contradict a critic or argue with an editor. If a publisher send for him he is to make all haste to go, take off his hat when he enters the room, and in no case attempt to offer any advice concerning the publishing business. He is not to criticise other and more successful authors in a loud and gamesmy voice, and when asked if autograph hunters bother him he is to tell the truth and reply that their requests give him genuine pleasure. He is not to tell how many times he rewrote a given story, nor respond to any inquiries as to the color of the ink he uses or his hours of work, and he shall use his best endeavors to discourage the literary labors of brothers, cousins, great-uncles, &c. In short our author is to strive to be a modest gentleman. Keep the salutary rules above given constantly in mind, work as hard the day after he gets a check as the day before, thus he shall retain the respect of mankind and the spatter of the good red frying herring shall be heard in his household.

ONE HE LIKES BEST OF ALL.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Please give me a little space to wish to thank you for the "one hundred books" number of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. Not only have you clearly and interestingly touched upon the new books which have come to light this year, but you have handled the rare editions of our old favorites with so much kindness and such a true appreciation of their worth that this number of THE REVIEW (always good) may be suggested above all the rest of them—a perfect of perfumes, a book of books.

Fortunately am I endued with the amount of talent—mechanical and mental—expended on it, and the painstaking care devoted to the particular character and personality of each of these many minds. The authors and publishers should feel grateful to you. Certainly your readers if they can understand the magnitude of this labor of love for a higher mental development, will join me in heartfelt congratulations.

CYRIL GOLDTHWAITE.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 14, 1899.

POE AND MRS. WHITMAN

Her Own Version of His Visit to Providence Given in a Private Letter.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The inclosed letter is from an octogenarian friend of mine in Denver, Col., George W. Eveleth, M. D. I know him in my teens as a correspondent of Poe. I have been ill and remiss in forwarding this.

Poe, I remember, deferred to Eveleth's critical judgment and to the latter's suggestion that footfalls could not "tinkle on the tufted floor." Poe said he wanted thereby to convey an idea of the supernatural. Z. T. HAINES,

Winthrop, Me., Dec. 11, 1899.

Dear Haines: With particular pleasure I acknowledge the receipt of your clipping from THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, giving an account of "Poe and Mrs. Whitman." The reading of it started me upon a hunt into my collection of ancient epistolary literature. I found twenty contributions by the lady named, bearing dates from Dec. 15, 1864, to Nov. 30, 1875. Our correspondence began fully ten years earlier, but by some means my share of the effects is "among the missing." In one of these now before me there is reference to a letter written by me in 1853. Jan. 17, 1860, the following passages were indited by Mrs. Whitman:

"I cannot, I think, stay long 'on this bank and shoal of time.' Before I go I want to put into your hand the accompanying statement about one of Griswold's myths. It is a statement which I have made to but one person; and that one has met with a sad, strange fate, so that the record is lost in oblivion. From a rough sketch, prepared in 1860, I send you the inclosed. If you will copy it, and send me the copy, I shall be glad. * * *

"'To S. E. R., March 10, 1860.

"'Dear Sir: It is not a little singular that within a few days of your note, forwarded to me by Messrs. —— of New York, I received one from a gentleman in Philadelphia (who was to be connected with Mr. Poe in the publication of The Stylus) announcing that he had prepared, and was intending soon to publish, a vindication of Edgar Poe. I do not think it will affect the success of your book, nor that, from its scope and purpose, it will appear for a considerable while yet, if at all.

"'He questioned me with regard to some of the charges brought against Mr. Poe by Dr. Griswold, especially to the story of his riotous conduct at the house of a New England lady, rendering necessary a summons of the police.'

"You will have seen that some of the critics of my little book have chosen to assume that, since I make no reference to this pleasant and piquant fiction, the story was undoubtedly a true one. If I had not wished my vindication to be entirely impersonal, in so far as it related to my own connection with its subject, I most certainly could have acquitted him of all the grosser accusations in that most improbable narrative.

"Mr. Poe came to Providence on the occasion referred to, by invitation of the Providence Lyceum, to deliver the second lecture in its course. (Daniel Webster having delivered the first.) Before leaving New York he said to a lady of that city: 'I am going this evening to Providence.' 'To be married, I hear,' rejoined the lady. 'No, but to deliver a lecture before the Lyceum.'

"On that slender foundation Mr. Griswold raised a fabric—a Temple of Fame—that was made immortal. 'You will go down to posterity,' said a witty friend, 'as the brilliant New England lady who sent her Raven lover to prison on the evening of his bridal!'

"Now for the facts of the case. In an interview with Mr. Poe some three or four weeks previous to his lecture he had vehemently urged me to an immediate marriage. As an additional reason for delaying a union which under any circumstances seemed to all my friends full of evil portents, I read to him some passages from a letter which I had recently received from one of his New York associates. He appeared to be deeply pained and wounded at the result of our interview and left me abruptly, saying that if we should meet again it would be as strangers. He passed the evening in the barroom of his hotel, and after a night of delirious frenzy returned the next day to my mother's house in a state of great mental excitement and suffering, declaring that his welfare for time and eternity depended upon me. A physician—Dr. A. H. Okie—was sent for by my mother, who, perceiving indications of brain fever, advised his removal to the house of his friend, G. W. Pabodie, where he was kindly cared for until his recovery.

"The incident naturally caused much talk and gossip, and was, I suppose the basis for Griswold's doctored statement.

"'Only this and nothing more.'

"'S. H. W."

That, I presume, may be taken as the original authoritative pronunciamento upon which both E. S. T. (of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW) and Ingram (in his "Life of Poe") have reared their versions of the affair. Concerning the portrait which formed the subject of the beautiful poem reproduced in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, Mrs. Whitman wrote:

"The one (daguerrotype) taken in Providence expressly for me was photographed and sent to Ingram, and was selected by him from a number of other photographs to illustrate his memoir prefixed to Black's Edinburgh edition of Poe's Complete Works. It has been admirably engraved, and is thought by those who remember the original to be more like him than any of the other portraits extant."

Here enters the query, whether said piece of poetry, "The Portrait," is the same to which its author alludes as follows:

"I have an unpublished poem, the best, I think, that I have ever written, which I should be glad to see in print before I leave the planet, as I am preparing to do soon!"

G. W. E.

Denver, Col., Nov. 14, 1899.

Work of Some Artist Binders.

An important collection of bindings is now being exhibited by Meyer Brothers & Co. of this city. In point of variety of items, in number of master artisans represented, in exquisiteness of decoration, in gilt work, in inlaid leather, and in emblematic designs the exhibition will particularly appeal to collectors. The modern theory that the binding of a book should be emblematic of its text has here its most recent and finest expression. Meunier, more alert than many of his rivals, has caught the spirit of the times, and has undoubtedly established a standard for the future. His Reliures Symphoniques are perfectly in harmony with the books that they cover. Specimens of his best work occupy a conspicuous place at the present exhibition.

Among the work of other artist binders shown are the large edition of "Paul et Virginie," bound in full levant by Marius Michel, four sets of the plates being printed on satin; the famous copy of Duval's "Les Baisers," edition of 1770, full margin, leather lining, tooled edges, by Chambolle-Duru; the early poems of A. Dumas, fils, called "Fechez de Jeunesse," with five extra portraits, inscribed by the author, bound by Charles Meunier; an exquisite edition of Mérimée's "Carmen," illustrated with original water colors, by H. de Sta and bound by Ruban. Kaufman is also well represented by his chefs d'oeuvres, as are also David, Sambianck, Workmen-Petit, Kaster, in the binding of special or rare editions of Fortunio, Molière, de Musset, Boileau, "Liaisons Dangereuses," Murger, Feuillet, de Grammont, Flaubert, &c.

Scott's Best Works.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

A young girl, whom God has singularly gifted, has asked me to mark out for her a course of reading in Walter Scott's romances. Here is my tentative list: "Guy Mannering," "The Antiquary," "Old Mortality," "The Heart of Midlothian," "The Bride of Lammermoor," "A Legend of Montrose," "Ivanhoe," "Kenilworth," "Quentin Durward," and "The Talisman." As to the wisdom of this my choice I should be very glad indeed to hear from the multitudinous readers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW. JOHN BAXTER.

Passaic, N. J., Dec. 7, 1899.

COLONIAL PATRIOTISM.

The Queen's Rangers.

A Story of Revolutionary Times.

By CHARLES LEONARD MORTON.

Illustrated by WILLIAM F. STECHER.

12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

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The scene of the tale is laid in and about New York City, and faithfully portrays the life in those Revolutionary days.

Our other notable new books for this Winter's reading are:—

"A Revolutionary Maid."
By Amy E. Blanchard.

"Barbara's Heritage."
By Dunmore L. Scott.

"With Perry on Lake Erie."
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A story of finance and business schemes and men—and of genial characters and English country life for women.

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A new novel by Mr. Crane, the first important one he has written since "The Red Badge of Courage." Mr. Crane was in the Greco-Turkish war as a correspondent, and he has laid the scenes of his story in the region where this occurred. Both the hero and heroine meet with many exciting adventures, and the interest in the story is never allowed to flag. There is also a charming sketch of life in a New England college town.

"Stephen Crane has reached maturity at a bound in his new novel. He has dropped his mannerisms and acquired a manner. . . . He tells his story swiftly, vigorously and always with limpid clearness. The story is worth the telling."—The New York Herald.

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By GEORGE GISSING.

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Mr. Gissing's latest work. In this, as in "The Town Traveller," he shows little of the cynicism that marked his early books. He has forsaken the lower strata of society and has written a charming story of love—"the crown of life."

"To the thoughtful reader, the story will be worth a dozen 'tales of love and marriage.'"—Providence Journal.

Size, 4¾x7½ inches, cloth, 300 pages, $1.50.

THE SHIP, HER STORY.

By W. CLARK RUSSELL.

The story of the birth of the ship, her launch, her growth from the "dugout" to a great ocean steamer or an armor-clad ship of war, is described in this work. In his introduction, Mr. Russell says:

"My pages will not be accepted as a very learned and gravely important contribution to the literature of the ship. They will be regarded as mere prattle, as we wander about the ship building yard. We tell what we know and what we believe to be the truth, and if we are wrong, we apologize. . . . At the same time, it is perhaps due to myself to say that this book is the issue of considerable reading, and of my lifelong admiration of that most beautiful and poetical expression of the handiwork of man—the sailing ship."

With 50 illustrations by R. C. Seppings Wright, which Mr. Russell pronounces beautiful and in many respects faultless.

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"The Piano and Its Players."*

The present volume is not so much a translation as a free version of Dr. Oscar Bie's "Das Clavier," which, written for Germans, is in a form unchanged could there would be generally understood in England and America; so that its editors, E. E. Kelsett and R. W. Naylor, with the author's permission, have made many additions and omissions. The volume presents an exceedingly interesting history of the origin and development of the modern piano, from the days of Queen Elizabeth and her spinet down to the latest product of our best piano makers. The book is a very valuable addition to musical knowledge, tending, of necessity, not only upon its special subject, but also upon the development and perfecting of musical forms; to graceful rise of orchestral music and the opera; the great composers, and their influence upon the clavier and the final evolution of virtuoso players, with the important influence they exerted. Both in the great scope of the book and such in the richness of its contents that it is extremely difficult to a review to attempt to indicate its value. The volume is very profusely illustrated with reproductions of old musical pictures, photographs of musical instruments, old and new, bits of scores, and photographs of musicians of all ages and countries—the whole adding very much to the interest of the book.

"Old England; a Prelude," forms a sort of introduction to the book, its object being to show that music is at the present time flourishing more at home than in public; that the playing of chamber music is more popular than opera, and that, therefore, in this our own day, it is eminently proper to study the history and scope of the instrument which makes this condition possible. This may be true in Germany, but hardly so in America; however, let Dr. Bie state his own case:

> When once the clang of the violin and of the cor Anglais has faded from our ears, and all comparison has been laid aside, then, and then only, the soul of the pianoforte rises before us. * * * Is it no good thing to have the whole material of tone before one's ten fingers, to penetrate it, truly to penetrate it; to feel beneath one's nerves all the subtilties of all music—the song, the dance, whispering, shrieking, weeping, laughter—all, I mean, voiced in the tone of the pianoforte, * * * which embraces the lyrical nature of the violin and the dramatic nature of the orchestra? In such all-embracing power, the pianoforte in the twilight chamber, a strange and dear (alle tal) art, a rhapsody for the intimate spirit which can express itself by improvisation, and an archive for the historian, to whom it unrolls the whole life of modern music in its universal speech. * * * Then only do I love the piano—then is it faithful, then noble, genuine, unique.

In the days of Elizabeth the clavier began for the first time to play an important part in the world; the clavier music of that day charming us with the "extreme simplicity of musical form, and we have it because it comes before us in an archaic dress; exhaling an aroma whose popular sweetness mingles beautifully with the slight harshness of its naïve style." Among the first published clavier collections is "Chansons Madrigals, and Dances," Lyons, 1589, while in England there were to be found many manuscript collections of virginal music—"Queen Elizabeth's Virginal Book," and others belonging to the Earl of Leicester, Lady Neville, and many others. The first collection of such music, however, to be regularly published there was one engraved on copper plates by William Hole, 1611. The included pieces by Byrd, Dr. John Bull, and Gibbons, and was called "Parthenia," the title page, besides its letterpress, containing a vignette of a young girl seated at her virginal playing.

The clavier cymbal, an improved form of the clavier, owes its origin directly to the organ, its tone being heavier than that of the clavier. It would be most interesting to trace the influence of the old instruments upon the early English composers, as well as the latter's gradual downfall; "England's musical fame—omitting Purcell, the evening star—rests on this early period." English clavier music was closely connected with and influenced in its development by the song, while in France dances are the beginning of all instrumental music. In the seventeenth century the dance "still rules French music, and not merely French music, but French life"; so that a proper understanding of clavier music in France must start from a knowledge of the dance—"almost all its pieces are dances, whether they declare themselves as such or not." Couperin and Rameau were its leading exponents.

Scarlatti, "remarkable to us in the present day in that he occupies the position of an early writer whose pieces still play a part, though a small one, in modern public concerts," was the greatest clavier player that Italy ever had. Technical ability, too, is said to have been appreciated in Venice earlier than elsewhere, the Register of Organists at St. Mark's going back to 1318. At the beginning of the seventeenth century, Frescobaldi, who had gained an important position as organist and clavier player, could at his recitals in St. Peter's command an audience of 30,000 people. The author writes:

> It was inevitable that the Italians should invent the opera—the opera in which everything tends rapidly to the spectacular, singers, scene painters, musicians, and the public. Apart from its relation to opera, all Italian music is unintelligible, and it is no accident that for centuries the Italians stood in the forefront of opera.

The best-known Italian clavier, or, as they were called, cemballo, players were

*A HISTORY OF THE PIANOFORTE AND PIANOFORTE PLAYERS. Translated and Revised from the German of Oscar Bie. By E. E. Kelsett, M. A., and R. W. Naylor, M. A., Mus. D., with numerous portraits, illustrations, and facsimiles. London: J. M. Dent & Co. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 1899. $6.

Mediæval Music.*

The present is the second edition of the above book, rearranged and revised, the first issue having gone out of print within a month after its publication. The book is a historical sketch of music in the Middle Ages. Mr. Hope states in his preface that his book is intended to show:

> How far abroad in all matters musical England was during the mediæval times over all Continental nations, excelling especially in part writing and part singing. The major mode, harmony, counterpoint, canon, fugue and glee were first made use of, if they were not invented and originated, in this country, in proof of which there is much evidence. Dreamers there were, Lamb said, who thought "the Elizabethans had the prerogative of having the most handsome women and of being the most accomplished in the skill of music of any people."

The wanton, wholesale destruction of our cathedral and monastic libraries during the reign of Henry VIII. and again during the course of the Great Rebellion, must, no doubt, many priceless musical treasures of the past. * * * Libraries were ransacked for ancient musical service books and orders were given that these books should be torn and destroyed and that the cathedral services should be abolished. Organs were to be pulled down and the pipes melted into quart pots or made into bullets. * * * It was a period of disorganization in musical art. In 1644 Cromwell issued a proclamation that players and other musicians should be considered rogues, vagabonds, and beggars. Thus the preeminence of England as a musical nation, held from the tenth to the seventeenth century ceased, and England was left behind other nations in progression.

The study of mediæval music is necessary to the musician if he would understand modern music, while the epitome of ancient music can only be comprehended through a thorough knowledge of the principles on which modern music is based.

It is impossible clearly to understand what the established forms of musical structure mean, unless we know how they have grown up. History is or should be a key to the true philosophy of music as an art, and both ought to be studied together, or, as such a mode of study will generally clear away many of the fallacies by which musical theory is at present surrounded.

The book first takes up the music of ancient Egypt, contemporary sculptures and inscriptions on old tombs indicating they may have known as much of the

*MEDIÆVAL MUSIC AS HISTORICAL SCIENCE. By Robert Charles Hope, F. R. A. S., author of "A Glossary of Ecclesiastical Ornament and Costume," &c. Second edition, revised. London, New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

Greeks, who found [illegible] music, and [illegible] the beginning of the Christian era, and other points, it being of the utmost value. The greatest instruments were then and [illegible] the water the natural instrument. Instrumental aids after the way of Asiatic origin, the Greek [illegible] used it in this way and never to accompany voices.

Pythagoras of Samos, who lived (580-500 B. C.) is said to have been the first to use monochords to express musical sounds. He is also credited with increasing the number of notes in the Greek, increasing also the octaves to the five, and improving the manner of using that instrument. Pythagoras, (470-427 B. C.) is said to have first made music a science, extending still further the Greek scale and increasing the number of the lyre to fifteen.

Mr. Hope describes very extensively the music of the ancient Greeks, stating also that all musical histories that are founded on the "Treatise on Music," by Boethius, are misleading because the latter took up music "simply as a branch of arithmetic. He had no practical knowledge of music. He could not even tell one key of a church tune began at the top or the bottom of the [illegible] stave of Southern's treatise."

Unfortunately, this work, though quite regarded as an indispensable textbook, is too elaborate and impractical to render any real assistance to the modern student.

As yet Mr. Hope says that, though "new harmonically represented in new orchestral settings are not to be refused upon, yet, until within a few years ago the tones of mediæval music, even a knowledge of our notation for obtaining musical degrees."

Antiphonal singing was introduced into Greece from Jewish and Syrian countries; the greater "unity" being used in the music of the Latin race, so that instead of being responsive, like the chants of the present cathedral service.

The Greek compilers were characteristic melody as entirely apart, and therefore, like our congregational singing, wherein the tenor of each [illegible] with those of women and children. The unison of the [illegible] being naturally to obtain lower than the others, under the antiphonal.

The term "Ambrosian chants," being very familiar to us all, it is interesting to note Mr. Hope's statement as to that term:

> Mr. Ambrose wrote * * * he merely wished to take upon himself the task of rewriting the hymnody and the modes of execution of the hymns, psalms and antiphonals that were sung in the church which he had founded at Milan. There is some probability that the work consisted of the introduction of instrumental music as well as antiphonal chanting into the Gaulish, to also ordained that the psalms and hymns should be sung after the manner of the Oriental churches.

Mr. Hope also quotes St. Cyril on calling attention

> To the breach of the apostolic injunction by allowing women to sing in the church. He says they should sing with their lips, but not let any sound be heard as St. Paul commanded them to keep silence in the churches.

St. Augustine wrote a treatise on music and rhythm in six books, which is still in existence. Preceding here congregational singing was introduced at Milan in 386, he says:

> The devout people kept watch in the church ready to die with the Bishop, they arrived * * * Then it was first ordained that after the manner of the Eastern churches, hymns and psalms should be sung lest the people should [illegible] through the tediousness of sorrow and from that day to this the custom [illegible] there, yea, almost all the congregations throughout other parts of the world following herein.

Mr. Hope carefully examines all evidence as to the origin of "Gregorian" or "Gregorianized music," thinking it a gradual development, and not the work of any one man.

It is therefore quite a mistake to suppose that what is called Gregorian music is of the age of St. Gregory the Great. The chief genuine outlining notes than the "use of Rome," "Sarum Gregorianized of non Ambrosiano," "We who follow the use of Rome and we who follow the use of Milan." It is more than probable—almost certain—that the system of music to which St. Gregory's name has without any reason been assigned came into existence through the introduction of the organ, between the eighth and tenth centuries.

The Greeks and Romans got their organs from ancient Egypt. Water organs were supposed to have been invented by Ctesibius the Egyptian, 270 B. C., and Mr. Hope describes old organs for us, boiling us that water organs, with ten pipes, a novelty in Nero's days, had in the seventh century become so common that a gentleman's house was incomplete without one. Portable organs, carried by slaves from house to house, were also common.

The whole chapter on the "Introduction of the Organ" is an interesting one, but space will permit no further extracts, and it is only possible to add that among other chapters Mr. Hope's valuable book talks up the subjects of the "Mediæval System of Music," "Notation," (which is to music what the alphabet is to literature,) "Polyphonic" and "Measurable Music" being the subjects of the last two chapters, while an appendix contains "Monody or Harmonic Music," and a discussion of the subject of Gregorian versus Anglican music.

There are a number of interesting Mediæval musical facts scattered through the volume, such as the statement that Dunstable was the first to conduct in England with the baton, that the Italian terms for various degrees of tempo—adagio, andante, allegro—were introduced into England by Henry Purcell in the seventeenth century; that the first book printed in England with mensural notes was Higden's "Polychronicon," (Wynkyn de Worde, London, 1495;) and that a collection of twenty English songs by various writers was also printed by de Worde in 1530. Both these books are to be

found in the British Museum, as is also a copy of the earliest book containing engraved music.

A Guide to Opera.*

In a remarkably well printed and attractively paged volume, the work of the University Press, appears an ably written "Guide to the Opera," containing as a general introduction an explanation of the form and structure of operas generally, their origin and gradual development; also accurate definitions of the general classes into which such works are to be divided, as well as a concise explanation of the different constituent parts, making up the general framework of such musical form.

The opera grew out of the masques and Court ballets of the Middle Ages. The first work to secure the name of "dramma in musica" was "Dafne," the poet Rinuccini writing the words and Jacopo Peri the music. This the first music drama was performed in Florence in 1597, before a private audience, the representation being so successful that Peri was commissioned to write another for the marriage festivities of Henri IV. and Marie de Medici. This opera, "Eurydice," given in 1600, was the first to have public presentation. The orchestra to whose use it was adapted consisted of a harpsichord, a large guitar, a viola di gamba, a large lute, and three flutes.

In 1607 the marriage of di Gonsaga to the Infanta of Savoy led, in imitation of the earlier celebration, to Monteverde's being commissioned to compose a second music drama, "Arianna," and the following year the same composer produced his "Orfeo," (Mantua, 1608,) with a greatly increased orchestra of thirty-six instruments, including every variety of tone—such as trombone, strings, and brass and wood winds.

Nineteen years before Peri's "Eurydice" was first heard, "Circe," a ballet comique de la royne, was given at the Louvre in honor of a royal marriage, by its composer, Baltazarini, the best violinist of his day. "These early masques and ballet operas were so magnificent, both with regard to dresses and scenery, that it is easy to see why they were a luxury for the aristocratic class."

So the introduction goes on, showing the construction of the early forms of operas—a series of arias or airs, connected by recitatives; next defining the different arias—aria cantabile, aria di portamento, aria di mezzo carattere, aria poulante, and aria di bravoura. In time the construction of operas was gradually altered by the addition of new forms—concerted pieces and finales, which added variety and animation to the existing forms, until Gluck's time, whose aim was to bring the words and music of an opera into greater uniformity, which, followed by Mozart's efforts in the same direction, had such great and important bearing upon the development and growth of our modern opera.

Wagner's reforms are too familiar to need discussion. We may recall, however, his symphonic use of the orchestra, his neglect of the aria, and his concerted finale; his banishment of ensemble pieces * * * and his employment of the leit-motifs as the foundation of his musical framework."

Miss Singleton next takes up the recitative, the earliest example of which is contained in Peri's "Eurydice," explaining its gradual development, which, like that of opera in general, owes so much to Gluck and Mozart. Passing next to the classification of all music dramas, under the four general heads of Opera-Seria, Opera Comique, Grand Opera, and Opera Bouffe, she next touches upon the overture, telling us that "an opening instrumental prelude to the musical drama, opera, or even the Court ballet, seems to have been always used. * * * Sulli's model * * * an allegro in fugue form, followed by one or two dance movements, was used for nearly a century. Gluck was the first to feel the need for preparing the hearer for the musical play." Mozart's overtures are unsurpassed, "a regular return of subject and episode, obeying the same laws of form that govern the first movement of a symphony or sonata, without a repetition of the first section." Beethoven's Lenore overture, No. 3, is more like a dramatic prelude than an overture. In her preface Miss Singleton says:

> For complete enjoyment it is as necessary to understand the music as it is the words and action for it is incontestable that every great composer considered his part in the work at least of equal importance with the dramatist's, and that he never wrote a meaningless musical phrase. The function of the orchestra thus merits the most careful attention in the old as well as the modern operas. * * * I have abstained as much as possible from mere criticism, though in some cases I have thought the opinions of great musicians and critics of sufficient interest to be admitted. * * * Of course I must expect criticism regarding my choice of operas for treatment. * * * My purpose * * * was to enable those interested to trace the progress of the lyrical drama from Gluck to Wagner. The foreshadowing of modern methods is plainly visible.

In the carrying out of her design Miss Singleton takes up and describes in much detail twenty-nine typical operas, from Gluck's "Orfeo" down to and including Wagner's "Die Götterdämmerung," each opera being prefaced by a bit of criticism by some competent musical authority, von Bülow, writing of "Don Giovanni," Liszt of "Les Huguenots," the others being done by equally competent hands. The various operas are described, act by act, both from the standpoint of the music as well as of the libretto, in such fashion as to make them very clear to us, and to completely carry out Miss Singleton's aim to "make it easy for any one to take up my book and then go to the opera and never be in doubt throughout the evening as to why any character is on the stage, or what he is doing there."

Miss Singleton's work has been very well done, and the book should find a place on the shelves of all operagoers, as well as of many other music lovers. For the full enjoyment of many an overture or other portions of an opera to concertgoers depends for a considerable extent upon familiarity with its story and the musical motives therein contained. The book is illustrated with reproductions of photographs of the leading opera singers of the day—mostly in character—and typographically, as well as from the interest of its subjects, should find many readers.

Beethoven.*

An interesting life of Beethoven appears as the initial volume of "The Master Musicians," edited by Frederick J. Crowest, the present study being from the pen of the editor of the series. In his preface the author says that, while Beethoven has been the subject of numberless books and articles, "it has been difficult to find a handy volume at once illuminative and concise—a book which, while it would appeal to the average musician, would provide the larger public with a complete and proper view of the immortal master. It is hoped the present work will meet this deficiency."

The arrangement of the book is very good. The first chapter is a concise biographical synopsis of about fifty pages of Beethoven's birth, parentage, and environment. Coming of a musical race, his father and grandfather being both Court musicians, he alone, of a family of seven children, rose to eminence. The Beethovens were poor but respectable—the Van in the name being no sign of nobility—and the father's salary of £30 per annum being the only resource of a family of nine persons. Beethoven certainly could not look back to a happy childhood. Mr. Crowest lays special emphasis upon the important bearing of this poverty:

> But for stress of domestic conditions, this second child would not, probably, have received so large a share of the parents' musical ministrations. Impressed by what had been accomplished by the father of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart as a musical wonder, Beethoven, senior, set about the shaping of * * * a child with pronounced musical ability. * * * To this circumstance mainly the world owes its heritage to Beethoven—* * * four years old when he began to study music, and who at nine had learned all that his father had to teach him.

If this were entirely true, what a debt the world would owe the family poverty! However, it would seem in the case of a man of such supreme genius that in some way, at some time, his creative faculty would surely have found a proper outlet.

The first chapter, then, rapidly reviews the life of the greatest musician of all time, from his birth in 1770 to his death, fifty-seven years later. The second part of the book, "Beethoven the Man," is larger and more interesting:

> The natural temperament of Beethoven has been much discussed, and all sorts of ideas have got abroad respecting the manner of man he was. Probably the world will never know the real Beethoven, so difficult was it for any one to make a very prolonged study of his fitful disposition. We have his letters and music, which speak for themselves, but if we wish to know more we have to fall back upon the impressions of those whose fortune, good or bad, it was to come into personal contact with him. When all this information is sifted we are still confronted with much that is contradictory, much which, placed side by side, positively negatives not a little what we would fain picture of the genius. The explanation is found probably in the fact that he was rarely caught in two moods alike, and that impressions formed of him varied according to the degree in which his good will and sympathy were aroused and extended.

The fact that Beethoven's family relations, especially with his brothers and the nephew for whom he did so much, were, to say the least, uncongenial; that his genius set him apart from his surroundings; and, above all, on account of his deafness, is probably to be largely taken in account in all estimates of his personal character. But in spite of the fact that he may have been "gey ill to live wi'," Beethoven the man was without doubt a thoroughly good, conscientious, kind-hearted man.

But the most important and interesting portion of the book for all readers is the survey of "Beethoven the Musician," which forms the subject of the last chapter. Here, in a compass of nearly a hundred and fifty pages, is a careful analysis of the lifework of one of whom Mr. Crowest writes:

> "Beethoven the Musician" is a stupendous theme. From whatever view he is considered, whether as a symphonist, chamber music composer, sacred harmonist, and song writer, or judged entirely by his solitary opera, "Fidelio," * * * Beethoven stands alone, towering pre-eminently. Of the great ones of music, Palestrina, Gluck, Haydn, Mozart, * * * who have created periods and had followers in the history of music's art, Beethoven is most conspicuous. He soars to a musical height never before reached, * * * the like of which it seems hopeless to imagine will ever be attained again. * * * The title "ton-dichter," or poet in music, which Beethoven preferred to all others, was surely never more fitly applied.

In a short review it is impossible to do more than indicate the contents of this interesting volume and to add that a valuable set of appendices contribute largely to the interest of the book. The first appendix is a Beethoven bibliography—a full list of all the books and articles either bearing upon or written about him, with an introduction suggesting lines for further reading, most valuable to music lovers. A good list of the master's published works, founded on Nottebohm's "Thematic Catalogue," comes next, followed by a chronological list of the principal events in Beethoven's life, the concluding appendix being "Personalia and Memoranda," short biographical accounts of the principal persons mentioned in connection with Beethoven; the latter not only adding very much to the interest of the book for ordinary readers other than musicians, but also to its value for reference purposes.

The volume contains numerous interesting illustrations, and should appeal, both from the interest of the subject and the fulness of its treatment, to a wide circle.

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*A GUIDE TO THE OPERA. Description and Interpretation of the Words and Music of the most Celebrated Operas. By Esther Singleton, Translator of Lavignac's "Music Dramas of Richard Wagner," &c. Illustrated. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

*BEETHOVEN. By Frederick J. Crowest, author of "The Great Tone Poets," &c. With portraits and portraits. London: J. M. Dent & Co. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 1899. $1.25.

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SOME RECENT BOOKS.

Comments and Criticisms From Our Readers.

Hapgood's "Lincoln"—McClernand and Grant.

In your SATURDAY REVIEW of Dec. 2, Page 812, an article appeared which called attention, among other things, to a statement made on Page 243 of Hapgood's "Lincoln," which reads as follows:

While McClellan was drilling the army Lincoln was steadily keeping up his fight for the political solidarity of the North and the conciliation of the Border States. When Congress adjourned, Aug. 6, and Congressman McClernand, who had represented Lower Illinois for many years, came to say good-bye to the President, Lincoln handed him a Brigadier General's commission, and told him to "Keep Egypt right side up."

The paragraph refers, of course, to Gen. John A. McClernand, who afterward became a Major General, and who still survives at the advanced age of eighty-seven years, with his mind clear and vigorous.

This new life of Abraham Lincoln contains, perhaps, some little new material in relation to the subject of the memoir, but lest its statements should be held by future historians to be all true and correct, I beg to present the evidence that some of them are incorrect and without foundation in fact.

Having enjoyed the personal acquaintance of Gen. McClernand for the last thirty years, during which time he has been a resident of this city, Springfield, Ill., I called upon him on Dec. 8, 1909, at his residence, and in the course of the interview read to him the article referred to relating to his appointment by President Lincoln as a Brigadier General. The veteran listened attentively, and his eyes flashed with the old fire of his vigorous manhood, when he fought at Donelson and at Shiloh, as he said: "The statement is absurd; there is not a word of truth in it," and, continuing, he related the circumstances under which he was commissioned as Brigadier General. The disastrous battle of Bull Run had been fought, and in consequence the entire North had become fully awake to the situation. Congress had taken steps to meet the exigencies of the hour, and, pursuant to the authority given the President, a large army was summoned into the field.

Elihu Washburne of Illinois was one of Lincoln's intimate personal and political friends and advisers. At his suggestion the members of the Illinois delegation in Congress were called together to agree upon and recommend Illinoisans to be commissioned as Brigadier Generals from Illinois. McClernand was present at the conference, and with the others voted first to recommend the appointment of Ulysses S. Grant. It was at that conference that McClernand was also named by the other members of the delegation, and he was accordingly commissioned under the same recommendation as was Grant.

To show the absurdity of Norman Hapgood's statement, it is sufficient to say that, although McClernand was at one time a member of Congress for "Lower Illinois," and wielded extended political influence in "Egypt," he had, some years previous to 1861, removed to Springfield for the practice of law, but upon the death of Representative Harris he was elected to Congress from the Sangamon district, in which was Mr. Lincoln's home.

He was not, in any sense, in the position of a political boss, and thus to be depended upon by Mr. Lincoln to "keep Egypt right side up." So much for the truth of history.

EDWIN S. WALKER.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 12, 1909.

Does it not seem that the view of the ethics of politics assumed by Mr. Schumacher in your SATURDAY REVIEW of the 2d inst. is a misleading one?

Basing his conclusions on extracts from Norman Hapgood's recent book on Lincoln, he justifies McKinley by the example of his great predecessor.

That both men listened to the popular voice is true; that both men were politicians is true; but Lincoln was a politician only when he had seen no reason to defy the narrower considerations of policy. On Page 57 of Mr. Hapgood's book it will be seen that Lincoln, with only one other legislator on his side, took an unpopular stand against slavery. Is that like McKinley's vacillations on free silver?

In the chapter called "Facing the Storm," it is shown how firmly Lincoln kept his adherents from yielding an inch on the slavery issue. The fact that he was a strong man, willing to make certain compromises, does not reduce his actions to a level with the compromises of a weak man.

Hasty generalization is a too prevalent American habit. It leads Mr. Choate to bunch together Sampson and Nelson; it leads your correspondent to bunch together McKinley and Lincoln.

One is a great man—of a certain type; the other is a small man—of a similar type.

F. H. THOMPSON.

New York, Dec. 11, 1909.

Crawford's Men Natural, His Women Loyal.

Kindly allow me the privilege of a small space in your columns to many thanks for words.

Many are the remarks which one constantly hears, and many the criticisms one frequently reads, in alluding to this so-called "grinding out" of books, in reference to Mr. Marion Crawford. To my mind, these casual remarks express a flippant and revolting contention, which demands some response for its alleviation. Of all the writers who are now contributing to this floodtide of novels, of every shape and form, on the public, Marion Crawford, more than almost any other writer, seems to me to have least deserved the above attack.

His books, I confess, did for a time appear with almost startling regularity, but who is there who can or will deny that they were one and all interesting and well told. From a literary standpoint, in regard to style, diction, &c., I hardly think he can be harshly treated by the severest of critics. He is a storyteller, and in that capacity he is a wonderful success.

He tells a fanciful and romantic tale in a natural vein with a fluency of which few can boast.

Although slight in plots, we find in all his works a wonderful mastery of emotions, pure and simple, a most human treatment of the romantic passions painted with the touch of a genius.

His simplicity of expression, purity of diction, and marvelous display of circumstance in his conversations have at least placed him on a higher plane than the other novelists of the day.

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He seems to have hit upon that happy medium and given to men that are natural and women that are loyal, remembering all the while that they are perfectly human, with struggles to contend with, struggles both physical and moral, the necessary struggle of all natural people. That he has become prominent and successful is due undoubtedly to his fluency in writing, his power of portraying consistently human character and passion, and also his rare and well-developed storytelling faculty, which makes all of his works interesting and fascinating.

R. T. MURA.

New York, Dec. 10, 1909.

"Via Crucis."

In your SATURDAY REVIEW of Nov. 27 Mr. Hal Walsh of Milford, Conn., finds fault with Marion Crawford's references on "affinity."

Now, Mr. Marion Crawford is the equal a student and scholar to lay himself open to such a charge of assertion as opposed by his critic. "Via Crucis" is written from an eleventh century standpoint, and cannot be held to be informed of a later century's facts and utterances. At and within the period of the Abbot's speech it was true as he said. The Council of Lateran in the next century undid much ecclesiastical legislation, and in so much reinvesting the impediment of affinity. That council, confirmed still later by Trent, took away old views and gave birth to the dictum. "Affinity does not bring forth affinity." viz., Affinitas non parit affinitatem."

REV. JOHN PRICE.

Pittsburg, Penn., Nov. 30, 1909.

"The Degeneration of Dorothy."

I begin with the humble knowledge that the opinion of an Englishman is generally derided, in fact, some one, I believe, has gone so far as to denominate the Hub as being merely a state of mind rather than a locality. However, with the odds somewhat against me, I make bold to break a spear with "Honest Reader" in regard to "The Degeneration of Dorothy," even though I have the very vivid intuition that it is quite as futile as tilting with a windmill, inasmuch as this specimen of that type which Dingeree so diligently sought hails, I see, from Chicago, a locality further known for the windy quality of its atmosphere and windy proclivities of its inhabitants rather than any transcendent taste or judgment of literature.

To begin, I beg to regard this novel in an altogether different mind. I may venture to say, superior point of view. That is, while being mildly interested in the many amusing incidents and bright dialogue, I regard as paramount its purely serious features. This book is strong, and to my fancy there is no mistaking of that fact. I fairly revelled in Dr. Archbill's strange theory elucidated to a grief-stricken father with the dramatic accoutrement of the physician's incongruous masquerade costume of a Court fool, and the striking concomitance of the poor, duped mother, a victim of Spiritualism, lying dead up stairs, the whole coming at midnight after and in dramatic contrast to the feverish glitter and frivolity of the Pettibone-Peabody ball. And this was only one of the many such strong situations which appealed to me, a poor Bostonian, not lucky enough to be born in Chicago.

Again, there is a very beautiful lesson in the admirable and apparently father being brought out of the cloak of cold, scholarly reserve, and to a full world realization of the Maker through the sorrows inflicted upon him by his child's misfortune.

I certainly would venture to say that the use of such a strange plot as the translation of blood is fully justified when the author makes such very good use of it, and not only succeeds in entertaining, but also considerably edifies his readers. The purely scientific side of the story is also, to my fancy, very delightful, because it treats on highways of what we feel all the while is a plausible impossibility. I hardly think the author will lose very bad over this Chicago opinion of his work, considering that that impressario Maurice Grau declared only last week that he will never return to that town with his troupe again, simply because Chicago will not patronize the art.

Chicago, many will remember, was the very town where one of the papers denounced the arrival of the Grau opera company and a hanged day on account of the coming week. The poor benighted inhabitants—or denizens—of that city really could not see any difference between the two, which was proved by the fact that the paper in question published the pictures of the hanged boy and the chief prima donna side by side. Oh, la, la, la, la, la!

As I, on my part, can scarcely go back on the bridge which has so pleasantly carried me over the chasm of a couple of evenings, I would ask that you, also, kindly publish this letter from

ANOTHER HONEST READER.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 10, 1909.

I agree with "Honest Reader" in regard to "Degeneration of Dorothy" and endorse him for having the courage of his convictions. That is a novel that has no more excuse for existence than a play which I had the misfortune to see last Summer in Paris and which received on the opening night (!) proof of extreme nervousness. Beautifully clad in bright hues and adorned with the glitter of the words in questionably unrestrained, and while it may suit the alcohol-strung nerves of the French has no charms for the healthy mentality of the American public. This novel is a work that is only interesting as a psychological study in moral antipathy, and, while plausible, is consequently all the more dangerous. I condemn its so-called brilliancy and characterize its very moral incomprehension, its atmosphere as they only serve to degrade in a pleasant covering the lurking portents beneath, pretty much as a cancerous growth is administered to a glass of lemonade soda.

As to the moral or point or lesson or whatever Mr. Kennedy seeks to convey, making that endeavor to his credit he refers to "practical philosophers." I might say that in that phrase he has succeeded in describing himself very, very nicely indeed. The author may claim that all evil is finally resolved into good, but such final conclusions are only due obviously as many ways to the Carthage of prophecy. It may only ever avail to say to the forest and shed its leaving transformation of blood for its plot, an article in this wide, wide country can conscientiously survive it of being superfluous that is all.

FRANK J. ALLEN.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 12, 1909.

I must really beg to take exception to "Honest Reader's" remarks in regard to "Degeneration of Dorothy." His criticism, to my taste, is altogether too sweeping and biased.

Attracted by a glowing notice in The Item of my city (Philadelphia) I procured a copy of this novel, and finished it in two sittings. I found it like a mental champagne cocktail—sparkling, snappy, and exhilarating.

I think there is a great deal of ability displayed, not only in creating a very improbable story in such a very probable manner, but also in managing to retain the reader's sympathy for Dolly—I grew very fond of her—throughout, and even in her most misguided moments.

Again, there is the admirable and deliberate delineation of honest and light fancy lightening up the tragic background, and in an striking contrast as a fabric of black velvet embroidered with a pattern of gold and silver.

I may—being a Philadelphian—be benighted, but to my taste—which bows to be thrilled—the "Degeneration of Dorothy" has all the strangeness of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, with almost—I desire to be conservative—the personal fascination of "Trilby."

"Honest Reader" practically admits that he has been entertained—which is so much as can be expected from most novels—but complains of a lack of moral publishers. I would disagree with him, for to quote the words of the review above referred to, I, too, found in it "a depth and an opportunity for serious reflection rarely encountered in the latest day glare of fiction."

Asking that you kindly give me the same opportunity as afforded "Honest Reader," I beg to remain, sincerely, CYNICUS.

Philadelphia, Penn., Dec. 11, 1909.

The Browning Letters.

I was greatly surprised on reading the article in one of your Saturday Reviews entitled "More the Brownings Wrote About Us." It seems impossible that Mr or Mrs. Browning should have held our American men of letters in contempt, or that they should have shown ingratitude for intelligent appreciation in our country. On the contrary, Americans always found in the Casa Guidi a warm welcome and genial en-

ception, and it is from them almost exclusively that we knew how Mrs. Browning looked and lived and labored in her happy Florentine home. Story, the American sculptor, was one of the favored visitors, and gives us charming pictures of the gifted household. The Hawthornes, who were living in Florence in 1858, also give us vivid and picturesque sketches of the Casa Guidi inmates. Mrs. Hawthorne writes on the occasion of her first visit to them:

We found a little boy in an upper hall with a servant. I asked him if he were Pennini, (a pet name bestowed upon the little boy, Robert, at his birth.) He said yes. In the dim light he looked like a waif of poetry, drifted up into the dark corner, with long, curling hair, and buff silk tunic, embroidered with white. He took us through an ante-room into the drawing room and out upon the balcony. In a moment Mr. Browning appeared and welcomed us cordially. The balcony was full of flowers, in vases, growing and blooming. In a church opposite a melodious choir was chanting. In the dark-blue fields of space overhead the stars, flowers of light, were also blossoming one by one as the evening deepened. The music, the stars, the flowers, Mr. Browning, and his child, all combined to entrance my wits. Mrs. Browning, small, delicate, dark, and expressive, looked like a spirit, a cloud of hair falling on each side her face in curls, so as partly to veil her features, but out of the veil looked sweet, sad eyes. Musing and far-seeing and weird, the smallest possible amount of substance incloses her soul, and every particle of it is infused with heart and intellect. We soon returned to the drawing room, a lofty, spacious apartment, hung with Gobelin tapestry and filled with carved furniture and objects of vertu. Everything harmonized—poet, poetess, child, house, the rich air, the starry night. Pennini was an Ariel flitting about—gentle, tricky, and intellectual.

Another writer says: :

Toward America Mrs. Browning had always a friendly feeling. She was an enthusiastic admirer of our country, and seemed to feel a gratitude for the appreciation shown here for her husband's work, as well as for the fondness evinced for her own poetry. She told of an English lady of rank asking if Mr. Browning was an American, and added that not the smallest village in America but would have been better informed on the subject.

The Brownings have been so loved and honored in this country that now, when they have passed away, it seems a pity that any disturbing impressions should be attached to their memory.

EMILY C. COBB.

Brewster, Mass., Nov. 23, 1899.

"The De Willoughby Claim."

One feels a bond of sympathy with the reviewer of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's recent story as regards the title of that bit of fiction. "In Connection with the De Willoughby Claim" is certainly formidable, and it is with some trepidation that we attack a book bearing so fearful a name. Unconsciously, to us who are uninitiated, pictures of deeds and musty law books crowd before our mental vision, and we vacillate between getting our "mouths fixed" for a dry tale of facts or a thrilling story of legal entanglement.

The question of a book title is a more serious one than the average reader imagines. The choice of a child's name is scarcely fraught with more interest and care to its parents than is that of a book to its author. There is always the danger of lapsing into the "light," and if the impression is created that a book is "trashy" it is done for. Then, too, there is the equal danger of "dryness." One does not take kindly to a book the title of which leaves nothing to the imagination. "When Knighthood Was in Flower," I feel sure, owes much of its popularity to the romance of its name. Proper names are, it is true, the most conservative. A simple title like "Richard Carvel," "Hugh Wynne," "David Harum," and the like leave nothing to be feared, but all to be expected. Mr. Paul Leicester Ford has a happy faculty of putting much in his titles. "The Story of an Untold Love" fills one with a delicious sense of dreaminess before he opens the covers of the book. His "Many-sided Franklin" gives greater scope to the imagination, and hence more vivacity to its perusal than would a plain "Life of Benjamin Franklin," &c., have lent.

Mr. Thomas Hardy's "Jude the Obscure" was rechristened several times while still in serial form before a decision was finally arrived at. As "John Gray," "The Choir Invisible" was but a fair success, and yet, when after a year or two the book reappeared, touched up but slightly and called by another name, it sold by the thousands. After all, this would lead to the conclusion that on the eve of this twentieth century of ours Shakespeare's theory is about to be refuted, and we find that there is much in a name. G. S.

New York, Nov. 20, 1899.

"Letitia Berkeley, A. M."

Will you permit a reader to call your attention to a noteworthy new book—a first utterance? The note rings strong, withal at times strident, in Mrs. Josephine Bontecou Steffens's novel, "Letitia Berkeley, A. M." But it is a woman's tone, and as such is often full and low and warm—a real contralto, to pursue the simile in its characteristic impressiveness. It is the voice of a clear-sighted consciousness. Without digression, without ornamentation, suggestion, or any appeal to the senses, the story stirs the feelings of the reader to a glow in its climaxes, its cases of sympathy. And because of the single purpose dominating it, the work is evenly sustained on every page. "Scientific rather than emotional," a publisher's introduction explains, but, truly, a heroic reserve of emotional powers rather ponderously understays the tale.

The terse epithet is the only diversion the author allows herself—the contradiction of verbosity, as "A breezy, out-of-doors, cold bather was Philip," when the scarcely acknowledged lovers, Horn the toy gale which took them by surprise upon emerging from warmth and shelter after their struggle against the blizzard, "Ready Philip was fairly abashed by the suddenness of his opportunity. It was his opportunity, however, and—"

The author has something to say. Her novel is a problem novel. Life is made of such problems, and she speaks out, strikes out from the shoulder in straightforward honesty, though frequently, in the first part of the story, in the words of her creation, Mrs. Ball, whose coarse and perverse make-up lend themselves to the expression of certain ideas regarding society people. This character is not altogether repulsive, because she is strong and shrewd. Also, Mrs. Ball has truth to stand by. Truth, ugly, forceful, smites harshly through her talk from the first, and she uses the bluntest of terms for what she has to say. And the climax with Philip in which the brusque woman arraigns him for his love affair with Letitia, and breaks at the last almost into profanity, is brutal in its force. She has bruised her guilty guest as if with blows; she has torn the act of his mother from its hiding place, and "he, looking up, pale, * * * realized this—in his heart he understood it, 'Does she—my mother—know that you—'

"'Know of her sin?' concluded Mrs. Ball for him, as he paused, appalled at what her directness revealed in. 'I guess she does. It didn't take but one look from me—to send her—out of New York.'" Philip's knowledge of his illegitimacy is used by her then to force him to make reparation to Letitia, whom he considers unworthy of him. The girl who has been the object of Philip's desire leaves New York all but ruined. She studies medicine in Paris, where she refuses Philip's belated offer of marriage.

* * * * * * * *

A minor love story runs its tributary course toward the great stream of Robert's and Letitia's passion. At its crisis it bursts into the current of a woman's agony, reinforcing the larger flood. Masterly, this bringing together of two sombre crises! This problem, the background loves of Jadwiga and Vladimir, the magnificent, world-large passion of Robert and Letitia receive their answer and the book is done.

FLORENCE BROOKS EMERSON.

Richmond Valley, S. I., N. Y., Nov. 23, 1899.

"Children of the Ghetto."

In THE SATURDAY REVIEW of to-day's date appear two letters referring to my epistle on the "Children of the Ghetto," to which I should like to reply. The writer of one letter most emphatically condemns Reb Shemuel for his action, losing sight, it seems, of the fact that it was the "law" he was upholding, and to a Hebrew the law is infallible—"is God," as he tells David Brandon. Zangwill seems all through the book to be emphasizing the fact that to the orthodox Hebrew obedience to the Divine command is as necessary now as when in olden times Abraham willingly placed his son on the altar for a burnt-offering to God, and to Reb Shemuel, reared in the orthodox faith, taught to reverence the letter of the law, and responsible as a Hebrew father for his child's spiritual welfare, no other course was open. As to torture in Zangwill's book the "father suffers almost as greatly as the daughter, but, goaded on by duty, he never flinches. Such adherents form the stamina of all religions, for they are the weight that prevent the "spirit" from taking too many or too broad aspects.

Beneath, the dungeon is depicted as a creature ruled by her lusts; her passion from "self," "not a triumph of Jewish law." Indeed, I doubt very much if Mr. Zangwill did not intend to make her decision to stay at home an impulse or sentiment. This fact seems to be emphasized more in the drama, for after her deliberate resolve to accompany David Brandon has been taken, the action of her father handing her the ticket while she helps him with his shroud is so full of fatal meaning that she repents her decision, and through the love and pity for her father she renounces her lover.

In reading "Children of the Ghetto" we must not forget either the religious conditions in which the characters live, or the verse that says:

Don't laugh, but a sullen people
Thou hast like all Jews shall remain
The burden of all days and sorrow
Upon the house of your pain.

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RUBENS.

Emile Michel's Work on the First Great Modern Artist.*

Reviewed for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

Russell Sturgis.

When the century was younger the traveling student was taught to look to the works of Rubens, in the north, with the same awful respect which he was understood to feel for those of Raphael in the south. Timidly was it admitted that there were other great northern artists as well. Van Dyke was allowed to be a great portrait painter, as well as by breevet an English gentleman; but Van Dyke's greatness was enhanced by the fact that he had been a pupil of the older and altogether supreme Flemish master. Rembrandt was not so much thought of as a painter—his reputation as an etcher and as a student of quaint and curious sides of life was gladly admitted, and it was recognized that this inquisitive looker-on had painted some pictures which had their own remarkable qualities. Still, partly because his most important works lay out of the regular Englishman's tour on the Continent, and partly because the vast technical merit of his paintings, which even now baffles and annoys all but the practical student of painting, had then been hardly brought into light by critical examination, Rembrandt was passed by.

As for the Continental public, it might almost be said that Fromentin was needed to teach to it what Rembrandt was as a painter; and Fromentin did not come till 1875. But Rubens was always the demi-god; and Thackeray's half jocose but really intelligent chat about him and his pupil Jordaens, which is lost somewhere in The Cornhill Magazine or in the bound-up series of Roundabout Papers, is to be accepted as rather a protest against the too exclusive admiration among Englishmen for the great man of Antwerp. With the years following 1860, and the increasing interest in what may be called the evolution of painting, as well as in the personality of the painter, artists of more peculiarly individual gifts were minutely studied, and each of these began to have his strong and enthusiastic following. One man, himself a painter if still more a writer upon art, found that he preferred Franz Hals. Another great artist and excellent judge is but the exponent of many less potent or less aggressive thinkers when he takes Rembrandt as his one master, who can never err. Still another who notes that the Dutchmen of a time still later than Rubens's own are almost the originators of the English school of landscape, and that directly and indirectly they have influenced modern French painting to an unspeakable degree, pronounces aloud for the unmatched excellence of Hobbema, Cuyp, and Ruysdael. So that for some decades now the traveler among picture galleries has been sent to other masters than Rubens as exemplars of what is great in painting.

It is time for a reaction to set in. Rubens may not appeal to us of the modern world as prophet, as mystic, as that which the modern world craves—something different from itself. He may not appeal to the seeker after an especial refinement of some especial kind. He is a modern himself, is Rubens; and as such he does not appeal to our modern longing for the remote, the foreign, the subtle—to that which is outside of our experience. He is the chief of moderns. He is of good family, well brought up, notably courteous, and gentle in his discourse, sensitive and sympathetic, pitiful and kind to those who depend upon him or to those whom he may injure or benefit almost at will; he paints because he loves to, and continues always to paint because he is paid highly, both in cash and in praise; and also because the world has grown modern and is no longer horrified at seeing a gentleman handling the brush; because mediævalism and the feudal system have lost their grip on the northern world, where the Flemish and Dutch artisans and merchants have carried their point and made their mark. Living, then, as a most successful painter, who is also known to be a man of rank, and furthermore to have won the confidence of sovereigns and to have served some of them on very private missions of their own, this socially powerful, highly taught, highly trained, vigorous gentleman, reasonably fond of pleasure, reasonably fond of show, a leader in society if ever there was one, takes a place in art which no conception of ours can transfer to antiquity or to the world of the Middle Ages. Even Raphael's personal charm, even Buonarroti's dignity, individual power, and prestige, even Titian's long and brilliantly successful career centred in a community itself given up to commerce, even Velasquez's intimacy with his Prince and his unquestioned position at Court—even these gifts and graces failed to give to their possessors that especially striking position, as of a successful modern artist, which Rubens seems to have gained without effort. The others had the time, or the social surroundings, or the traditional prejudices against them; Rubens alone seems to have found these non-existent or easy to disregard. And he has left the most prodigious amount of important work of high, if not of the very highest, character, the most numerous array of large and extremely well-painted pictures, which any great man of the past has left as his undeniable production. It is at Antwerp and at Munich that his paintings are collected in great masses; it is there that the student must go who would learn to know his Rubens; and yet, if these two museums, the old Pinakothek at Munich and the Palace of Fine Arts in Antwerp which replaces the old Academy—if both of these were swept away there would still in Rubens paintings enough and important enough left in the galleries and churches of Europe for the student to judge fairly both of the master's greatness and of the true nature of that greatness.

The time has come for a reaction, and the present book may be at once a sign that it has begun, and a powerful stimulus to it. One is pleased to see in the preface those very appropriate words, words which claim for Rubens what is assuredly his, and waive all that is doubtful: "When we think of his diverse gifts, of his taste for science, of his literary culture, of his understanding of the political ability that made him the adviser * * * we are apt to forget that he was a painter, that he loved his art first, and brought to it all the resources of a wonderful memory and an extraordinary intelligence, a firm will, and unceasing application." Given these qualifications, with the inexplicable gift of artistic insight and artistic expression, even in a less degree than as Rubens had them, and the resulting body of work must always command respect and invite study.

Rubens was born in the year after Titian's death and three years after the death of the chronicler Vasari. When he was eleven years old Paul Veronese died. When he was fourteen years old Tintoretto died. The other great Italians had been dead so long that they must have been nearly as much "old masters" to Rubens as to us. Even Michelangelo had been dead thirteen years when Rubens was born; and when Rubens started for Italy and began his more serious studies as an artist, thirty-six years had passed since the great Buonarroti's departure from the scene of his long and hard-worked existence. Only one great master was to be Rubens's contemporary. Velasquez was born twenty-two years after him and died twenty years after him; and Velasquez is as modern a man in his life and in his art as Rubens, except in so far that he lived in dreaming Spain, always behind the age, and then at the commencement of her rapid decline, instead of in energetic and commercial Antwerp, head of the Catholic Netherlands and reaching out a hand of commercial brotherhood to the Protestant Netherlands across the Scheldt. Spain in her death struggles, under the most narrow-minded of all able Princes, dragged Antwerp down with her to what would have been ruin for a less vigorous commonalty of merchants and artisans; but the modern spirit was in Antwerp still, and waited for a century and a half until its chance came again. And Rubens himself shows the modern spirit in everything; he is a good Catholic, so far as attendance upon mass and liberalities to the Church go; but there is no sign in his writings or in his paintings that he cared for religious matters at all. He lived without suffering interference or causing scandal alike in ultra-Catholic Spain, in divided and controversial Flanders, and in carelessly indifferent Lombardy. The author of the book before us, though he does not dwell upon Rubens's mental characteristics as much as he might have done, yet notes that "his strong common sense repudiated all superstition," and that "he could not believe in the miracles which were accepted by the crowd with complacent credulity." The conclusion (Vol. II., p. 166) is that "he was naturally reticent and bound to a large number of ecclesiastics by ties of affection," but that "he did not hesitate on occasion to criticise them impartially if he thought their doctrines dangerous or their acts reprehensible."

Considering now how this book does its appointed work, it must be noted in the first place, and especially, that there are eighty plates, each made so large as has been thought expedient and without much restraint caused by the size of the book, for the page is nearly nine inches in clear width by more than a foot in height. These plates are half of them photogravures, and the other half what are too loosely described as "colored plates," the truth being very commonly that they are printed in a tint in attempting fac similes of the original drawing, or the like. Actual coloring is used in certain cases, as in the first volume opposite Page 14, where a portrait head drawn in red and black, known as "Rubens's Mother," is reproduced with great apparent exactitude. There are also nearly two half-tone prints scattered through the text. One would not disbelieve the statement on the title page had it been that there were twice as many total illustrations as are actually claimed, so close do they follow one another throughout the two volumes. As for the text, it is even calculated to serve as a foundation for the study of Rubens's art. The qualities of the painting are justly enough reckoned up as the narrative goes on. It does not go into very subtle distinctions or minute analysis of any kind, nor is there any great profundity in the art criticisms offered; but neither are there any heedless or perfunctory talk. The criticism is from a sound and safe ground of true comprehension of the painter's point of view.

The single serious fault which the book has as a history and an artistic biography is in a certain wordiness. There are places where one would gladly omit a half page of mere conjecture or the long-winded statement of our entire ignorance concerning a given episode, which ignorance might have been expressed in ten words. The question arises in the reader's mind whether this too fluent wording in certain places has not been deliberate—whether there has not been felt the need of extending certain epochs of Rubens's life to proportionately as many pages as other and better known parts of his career, perhaps in order to find room for the desired pictorial illustration. At all events this is the chief regret that the reader feels, for it is not altogether to be complained of that the writer of so elaborate a historical work should leave to others or to himself at a different time the task of minute critical and analytical description of the paintings themselves.

RUSSELL STURGIS.

*RUBENS: HIS LIFE, HIS WORK, AND HIS TIME. By Emile Michel, member of the Institute of France, author of "The Life and Work of Rembrandt." Translated by Elisabeth Lee. In two volumes, with forty colored plates, forty photogravures, and 372 text illustrations. London: William Heinemann. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, importers. 1900. $15. The same on Japan paper, with duplicate set of India plates in a folio. Limited to fifty sets. Boston: Hardy, Pratt & Co.

COLERIDGE'S ALBATROSS.

"Not Best to Kill Your Moment."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

One of the interested and greeting readers of your truly delightful SATURDAY REVIEW awoke with more or less suppressed ire to learn of Nov. 10, hoping that one of his able correspondents would point out the moral of "The Ancient Mariner" to the busy women who failed to find one after two careful readings of the poem. Their conclusion—"that it was not best to kill your moment"—is a view over on the fearful punishment of the mariner and the crew chiefly proves. The moral lessons taught by the poem are many and apparent. Coleridge, speaking of "The Ancient Mariner," said that for a work of such pure imagination the poem had too much moral, and that the only or chief fault of the work was the obtrusion of the moral sentiment so openly on the reader as a principal or cause of action. The writer traces a third reading of the poem will enable her busy sisters to appreciate the beautiful moral lesson which the supposing mariner conveys.

He prayeth best, who loveth best
All things, both great and small;
For the dear God who loveth us,
He made and loveth all.

MARGARET FORAN.

Jersey City, N. J., Dec. 10, 1900.

Punishment for Ruthless Slaughter.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

While looking through the "Questions and Answers" column in the last very notable number of THE SATURDAY REVIEW I noted a paragraph sent in by The Boston Journal giving its idea of the moral of Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner." This enlightened publication, in the most naïve manner possible, remarks: "Ladies and Gentlemen, the moral of 'The Ancient Mariner' is to refrain from killing an albatross," and then proceeds to give a description of that bird which would lead to its identification in the Desert of Sahara.

Besides being very misleading the above explanation gives one the impression that the albatross is protected from injury by a special law of Providence, which metes out a far severer penalty for the killing of one than follows the slaughter of any other fowl of the air or beast of the field. I am sure Coleridge never wrote his grand poem with any such narrow purpose in view.

Do you not rather think that Coleridge meant to express allegorically through the killing of the albatross and its results, that the ruthless slaughter of any of its creatures, especially after they had rendered man a kindness, as the albatross had the sailors, is displeasing to the Almighty, and sure to be avenged? The moral seems to me to be that God watches over all his creatures, the brute creation as well as mankind, and is sure to punish any wanton cruelty exercised against the lower portion of living things. Indeed, the poet expresses exactly this sentiment in the following verse of the poem:

He prayeth best, who loveth best
All things, both great and small;
For the dear God who loveth us,
He made and loveth all."

If Jesus even that a great poem like "The Ancient Mariner" would have a broader moral than to preach protection for a single bird out of all the rest of the brute creation.

JOHANNA LOMBARD.

New York, Dec. 12, 1900.

Origin of the Poem.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Replying to your correspondent who asks the meaning of Coleridge's great poem, "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner," the following is submitted:

The poem was written according to an agreement between Coleridge and Wordsworth by which each was to write a poem embodying his own philosophy. Wordsworth was to take subjects from ordinary life, softening novelty to nature. Coleridge supernatural characters, giving them human interests. Wordsworth was a realist, Coleridge an idealist.

After this it had its origin in four sources. A young man, neighbor of Coleridge, had dreamed of a skeleton ship worked by a skeleton crew. The diamond sparks were suggested by Coleridge's reading of the Epistles of Pantinus, Bishop of Nola, and the symbolism was borrowed from Catholic theology. The shooting of the albatross was Wordsworth's suggestion, derived from "Shelvocke's Voyage Round the World." Shelvocke tells that he and his companions had sent, since passing the Straits of Le Maire, seen a living creature except one black albatross, which followed them several days, until the second Captain, to a dark mood about the bird, thinking it to be of evil omen. The sight of the poem and Coleridge's application changed the color of the albatross from black to white, and made it friend and comrade of the mariners. The suffering of the bird by the ancient mariner was a violation of the law of love. Having lost the love which is the harmony of life, his heart withered until purified by sorrow. To break the law of human sympathy, says Dante, is to strike a blow at the universe. He who loves not, wrenches himself away from God. It is significant that the purification of the mariner comes through his sympathy with joy rather than with sorrow. It comes with the happiness of living things and a sense of their beauty. And with the sudden rush of gladness to his soul he heard again the sweet landsounds he was wont to hear in the old days of peace, the skylark's song, the lonely note of the thrush, and

"A noise like of a hidden brook
In the leafy month of June
That to the sleeping woods all night
Singeth a quiet tune."

The Ancient Mariner blew to explain his wrong, and to have joy again in fullness of life, but his companions are fatally punished because they consented to the crime.

deliberately and for selfish reasons, whereas the Ancient Mariner acted from a hasty impulse. Dante teaches the same lesson. Hell is the deliberate choice of evil. Not even God can save us from Inferno if we choose it.

The reader of the poem, if at all familiar with Coleridge's life, sees in it an expression of the craving of his own soul for rest from doubt in a "world gone wrong."

"Alone, alone, all all alone
Alone on a wide, wide sea!"

Like the mariner, he too came home at last to rest in the sweet peace of love and hope, and to believe

"He prayeth best who loveth best
All things both great and small,
For the dear God who loveth us,
He made and loveth all."

CLARA CONWAY.

New York, Dec. 6, 1899.

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His Recollections of His Long and Beneficent Episcopate.*

The present volume appears in response to earnest solicitations made by certain members of the House of Bishops in the Autumn of 1891 that Bishop Whipple would give to the public a history of his great life work, most of it being spent among the Indians of our Northwest. Probably of all the laborers in the Indian missions none has been more untiring, more earnest, or more successful than our author, the Indians' true friend. He has lived his life for them, plead their causes with our highest officials, and will probably give the remainder of his days to this once great but now downtrodden race. No one can read the Bishop's book without being in deep sympathy with these people, who are not so bad as many believe. Bishop Whipple tells us of their numerous good qualities, which at times surpass those of their white oppressors. Bishop Whipple is a native of Adams, Jefferson County, N. Y., and says of himself:

My childhood was as happy as a tender mother and a blessed home could make it. I owe much to my holy mother, from whom I learned the blessedness of God's Word, and whose unfaltering voice in speaking of Divine truth saved me from skepticism.

At the age of ten years he entered Prof. Avery's boarding school in Clinton, N. Y.; later he was sent to a school under the charge of the Rev. Dr. Boyd and the Rev. John Covert. He then went to Oberlin, but was obliged to give up his studies there on account of ill-health. He accepted an offer from his father, and for a time was connected with him in business. The Bishop was always deeply interested in political affairs, and, through the influence of Gov. Dix, was appointed Division Inspector, with the rank of Colonel, on the staff of Major Gen. Corse. Of this period he says:

It afforded many pleasant hours of recreation with the fuss and feathers of military equipage. During the scare of the patriot rebellion in Canada we were ordered to the defense of the frontier, but the Government had wisely sent out some regulars, who settled the matter before we entered upon actual service, and our military reputation was saved.

His last service in the political world was as Secretary of a State Convention. When Thurlow Weed heard that Mr. Whipple had become a candidate for holy orders he remarked that he "hoped a good politician had not been spoiled to make a poor preacher." Mr. Whipple pursued his theological studies with the Rev. Dr. W. D. Wilson, and was ordained to the deaconate in Trinity Church, Geneva, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1849, and to the priesthood in Christ Church, Sacket's Harbor, N. Y., in February, 1850. He was called to Zion Church, in Rome, N. Y., in 1849. Mr. Whipple was married about this time to Miss Wright, daughter of the Hon. Benjamin Wright. Both Mr. and Mrs. Whipple found much to do in the church parish and among the poor, especially of Rome. On one occasion:

Like most young clergy, I was overconfident of my theological attainments and of the soundness of my philosophy. The Rev. Dr. George Leeds, my neighbor in Grace Church, Utica, had asked me to preach for him. I selected the sermon which I considered my best. The following day I met Judge Beardsley, who had known me from childhood, and, laying his hand earnestly on my shoulder, as I supposed to commend my eloquence of the preceding day, he said: "Henry, no matter how long you live, never preach that sermon again! I know more philosophy than you have learned. You must not try to preach to the Judge, but to the tempted, sinful man. Tell him of the love of Jesus Christ, and then you will help him." My aunt, Mrs. George Whipple, a niece of Daniel Webster, told me that when Mr. Webster was visiting in the country he attended the little church morning and evening. A fellow-Senator said to him: "Mr. Webster, I am surprised that you go twice on Sunday to hear a plain country preacher when you pay little attention to far abler sermons in Washington." "In Washington," Mr. Webster replied," "they preach to Daniel Webster the statesman, but this man has been telling Daniel Webster the sinner of Jesus of Nazareth, and it has been helping him." These taught me that God's message to Jesus Christ is to the heart.

In 1853, owing to Mrs. Whipple's illness, Mr. Whipple accompanied her to Florida and for a time was in charge of Trinity Church, St. Augustine, and held services in many places in the State. After spending the Winter in the South he returned to Rome in the Spring. About 1856 Mr. Whipple accepted a call to Chicago, to the congregation known as the Free Church of the Holy Communion, then holding services in Metropolitan Hall. Mr. Whipple entered upon his work with great zeal and became loved and esteemed by a large number of people to whom he endeared himself. Much of his work was among Chicago's poor and outcast. "Volumes would not hold the experience of those days." In June, 1859, Mr. Whipple was elected Bishop of Minnesota and was consecrated as such on Oct. 13, 1859, in St. James's Church, Richmond, Va. His first service in his diocese was on Nov. 10, at Wabasha, a missionary station, where he baptized an infant. Very soon after he visited the Indian mission of St. Columbia, Gull Lake.

No words can describe the pitiable condition of these Indians. Our Indian affairs were then at their worst; without government, without protection, without personal rights of property, subject to every evil influence and the prey of covetous, dishonest white men, while the fire-water flowed in rivers of death.

At Gull Lake he found a few Christians among the redmen, and after his return from this visit he resolved to ever be the friend of the Indian at his door. There were

*LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF A LONG EPISCOPATE. Being Reminiscences and Recollections of the Right Rev. Henry Benjamin Whipple, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Minnesota. 8vo. 376 pages. New York: The Macmillan Company. London: Macmillan & Co., Ltd. Price, $3

The current idea that Indians are silent and morose in their presence of strangers they are reproved, but they are naturally observant and appreciative of kindness, and their hospitality is unbounded for Indians. They are generous to improvidence, and there is a chapter on some of the great white gatherers that would have not been found. It is a relief to be preserve a calm exterior and perfect self-control under all circumstances. Indians are rarely rude or wrathful. Mechanical appliances are a terror to the Indians with new powers, and are never made the ground for making his companions uncomfortable. His boredom in meeting persons and doing is proverbial. Mentally he is charred with the Indians. Their privileges are open, and they have as unwritten law that any one has a right to sleep in them. Permission is not asked, but when a stranger enters it is accepted as a matter of course, often nothing being said on either side. The Indian's standard of excellence is symmetry of proportion. Indians are not profane, and it is well known that they do not take the name of God in vain, nor are the senseless oaths common among profane white persons. Travelers usually learn their ideas of Indian character by the vagabonds of the border villages or railway stations, who have had manhood by contact with the worst elements of our own race. It would be as just for a foreigner to describe the character and habits of the American people from what he had seen in the slums of New York.

In 1869 Bishop Whipple moved his family to Faribault, and for years his work among his people was arduous. He drove 3,000 miles each year over the prairies, holding services in schoolhouses, wayside inns, the forest, in houses of worship loaned by Christians of other denominations, and in Episcopal churches. He founded schools and even went to Washington, the Nation's capital, to intercede for the redmen.

The frontier men were loyal-hearted, and when the civil war came they enlisted gladly. When President Lincoln called for troops the first regiment that was mustered in was from Minnesota, and Bishop Whipple preached to the men May 12, 1861, and was afterward elected Chaplain of the regiment, but duty to his diocese prevented him from accepting the office. During the civil war, three times a year, the Bishop went to Washington to plead for the Indians. In his labors for these people he had the sympathy of the officers of the army, and none knew better than they the shameless violations of treaties and the dishonesty which have caused so many wars. In the report of the Indian Commission sent to investigate the atrocities committed by Col. Chivington upon the Cheyennes, Gen. Sherman said:

The scenes which took place that day would have disgraced any tribe in the interior of Africa. This Indian problem, and a good many other problems, can be solved by one sentence in an old Book. "Do unto others as ye would have them do unto you."

The question of money-earning industries for the Indian women received much attention. They are very skillful with their needles. Miss Sibyl Carpenter became interested in these women, taught them lacemaking, and beautiful laces are now sent to all parts of the United States. There are at present eight schools for teaching this industry, and the teachers are true missionaries.

On July 16, 1862, Bishop Whipple laid the cornerstone of the Bishop's church in Faribault. The church was called the Cathedral Church of Our Merciful Saviour. The idea was to make the cathedral a centre around which would be built up schools. The first of these to materialize was the Seabury Divinity Hall. This cathedral was the first one of the American Church in the United States, and was consecrated in 1867. In 1866 St. Mary's Hall for young girls was opened, and later a boys' school.

In 1870 Bishop Whipple was obliged to spend part of the Winter in Florida, on account of poor health. He there met some of his old parishioners, and after the death of his daughter built a memorial church in Maitland. "In 1886, in response to an invitation from the Archbishop of Canterbury, on the nomination of our Presiding Bishop Williams, I preached the opening sermon before the Lambeth Conference in the chapel of Lambeth Palace." He also preached the sermon at the consecration of the Croyden Church, and delivered another sermon before the University of Cambridge, which institution conferred upon him the degree of LL. D.

During his remarkably useful life Bishop Whipple has been quite a frequent traveler. In 1890 he started on a trip to Egypt. When en route he stopped in England, spending a Sabbath at Windsor, where he delivered the morning sermon in St. George's Chapel and met the Queen in the afternoon. The following day she sent to him a portrait of herself, also a copy of her "Journal in the Highlands." After a delightful trip the Bishop returned in better health and again resumed his work in his diocese, for to him there seems to be no work so dear.

This autobiographical sketch is most entertaining and instructive. It gives the experience of a man whose broad, active life has brought him into close contact with all classes of people and with all great questions of his time. He has been acquainted personally with most of the contemporary men of note in all walks of life. The history of his own life involves to a measure the history of our country. As told by him, it is delightful reading, and one feels as if acquainted with the author and his friends. His great work has been with the Indians, but to tell of it all requires the space of his large book, by no means too large for perusal, but not to be condensed into this brief notice. The work, those "lights and shadows" of a brilliant and noble man's life are of immeasurable value, both to churchmen and men of the world. It is a most complete description of many years grandly spent, yet all is told without ostentation.

Sermons and Obituary Notices at the Time of His Death—Buried Before His Death Was Generally Known.

In remaking the death of George Washington, which has been recently brought to memory in view of the anniversary of that event on Dec. 14, it seems almost as though one's attention were carried back into ancient history, so rapid has been the material growth of our country since 1799. How swift has been the advance in all those things that pertain to the higher civilization. Take one—that of travel and methods of communication; what a parody upon the present system seems the slow, cumbersome way of our forefathers that now arouse both contempt and wonder.

It is easier to hear from Manila and South Africa than it was to learn of Washington's death. In many parts of the country it was long after Christmas before the fact was known, and in spite of the comparatively short distance between Mount Vernon and New York, the truth remains that Washington had died and was buried before the residents of this city knew anything about it. He died Saturday night, Dec. 14, and was buried with simple honors on Dec. 18 on his Mount Vernon estate. On the morning of Dec. 19 the New York papers published their first accounts of his death. Deep black lines bordered most of the pages, and in many cases these were continued for several days.

The New York Daily Advertiser, then published by Charles Holden, at 71 Pine Street, added black lines between every column on Saturday, Dec. 21, and embellished the leading column with a crude cut of a funeral urn, under which were the words "Hung in the heavens with black. Geo. George Washington, covered with glory and rich in the affections of the American people." A brief editorial eulogy was closed by the following contributed lines, which are a fair sample of the numerous poetical tributes called forth at that time.

From Vernon's mount behold the hero rise!
Resplendent forms attend him through the skies.
The shades of war-worn veterans round him throng
And lead onward, their honored chief along.
A laurel wreath th' immortal Warren bears,
Ascends triumphal Mercer's hand prepares,
Young Laurence, next th' avenging bolt of war,
With port majestic guides the glittering car.
Montgomery's godlike form directs the way,
And Green unfolds the gates of endless day.
While angels, trumpet-tongued, proclaim
Thee all
Due honors for the first of men prepare.

Every newspaper in the United States, irrespective of political differences, contributed its share in eulogy of Washington, and for many days their columns were filled with accounts of Washington's funeral services and orations in other places.

The Alexandria Times was the first newspaper to print the news of Washington's decease, which it did on Monday morning, Dec. 16, in this simple paragraph:

It is our painful duty first to announce to our country and to the world the death of Gen. George Washington. This mournful event occurred last Saturday evening about 11 o'clock. On the previous night he was attacked with a violent inflammatory affection in his throat, which in less than twenty-four hours put a period to his life.

Funeral services were held in all the large cities, those in Philadelphia and New York being the most impressive. In the former city the memorial services were attended by President Adams, his Cabinet, and all the members of the House and the Senate. Gen. Henry Lee, the Revolutionary "Light-Horse Harry," delivered the oration in which occurs that well-known phrase, "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." All the rest has long since sunk into oblivion, although at the time it was one of the most popular of the Washington eulogies and was widely published in pamphlet form in this country and in London. In New York services were held on the last day of the year, and Governeur Morris gave the address, in St. Paul's Church. Every society in the city had its representatives. Gen. Alexander Hamilton was one of the chief mourners, and with him were many members of the Cincinnati and old Revolutionary veterans. All theatrical performances in the new Park Street Theatre had been abandoned for over a week, and when the doors were reopened on Monday evening, Dec. 23, the interior looked more like a temple of mourning than a house of gayety. The chandeliers and pillars supporting the balcony were covered with black, and the exercises were in keeping with the somber appearance. Besides the exhibition of a funeral urn surrounded by figures commemorative of Washington and his deeds, the chief feature was the recital of a monody by the English actor, Thomas A. Cooper. The poem consisted of ninety-eight lines, and was composed by Charles Brockden Brown, the first American to adopt literature as a profession, and who at that time was publishing a magazine that had the usual ephemeral existence. About ten days later the monody was repeated by request.

The proclamation of President Adams, setting apart Feb. 22, 1800, as a day of mourning, furnished an opportunity for hundreds of eulogies and sermons. Many, to be sure, were given before that time, but the published records bear witness to the fact that the great day of oratorical tribute to Washington was on the 22d of February. Franklin B. Hough in 1865 enumerated 220 titles, and it is quite probable that a number escaped him.

Some of these sermons make very curious reading to-day, and were it not for the fact that Washington formed the subject of

OPINIONS FROM AUTHORITIES

EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN says of "In Chimney Corners," Mr. Seumas MacManus's book: "Not the least doubt as to the prerogative of your Donegal boy, Seumas MacManus. We are on 'the old sod' at once, whether reading his folk-lore and country sketches, or—having him read them for us."

Says Col. John F. Finerty, of Chicago, editor, author, and, above all, Irishman: "I consider Seumas MacManus the premier Irish sketch and character writer of the day. His dialect is easy and natural, and since Carleton, no novelist has given a truer delineation of Irish peasant character."

William McAdoo, late Assistant Secretary of the Navy and a native of Mr. MacManus's own Donegal, says: "His work breathes the very spirit of the soil and is charmingly fresh and natural. . . . Mr. MacManus is one of the writers of the new Celtic school who are doing a great work in taking Irish literary effort out of the rut into which it had fallen."

The *Dublin Daily Express* says of the illustrations, which have "created a sensation" across the water:

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THOMAS B. MOSHER,
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their theme, they would not even interest the collector of Americana. Not only was Washington compared to all the worthy characters in Biblical history, but the heroes of Greece and Rome were held up as parallels of his greatness. One of the best samples of this method of eulogy is found in the very able sermon delivered by the Rev. Dr. William Linn before the Cincinnati Society in this city. Dr. Linn was one of America's strongest pulpit orators. The Cincinnati members were so pleased with his discourse that they made him an honorary member. Among his tributes to Washington, he said:

Like Fabius, he was prudent; like Hannibal, he was unappalled by difficulties; like Cyrus, he conciliated affection; like Cimon, he was frugal; like Philemon, he was humble; like Pompey, he was successful. If we compare him with characters in the sacred records he combined the exploits of Moses and Joshua, not only by conducting us safely across the Red Sea and through the wilderness, but by bringing us into the promised land; like David, he conquered an insulting Goliath.

Timothy Dwight, the versatile President of Yale; Joseph Willard, President of Harvard, and Samuel Stanhope Smith, President of Princeton, all delivered eulogies on Washington, that of the Harvard President bearing the unique distinction of being the only one given in the Latin language. Dr. Dwight's sermon was honored by being published with a portrait of Washington, now very rare. Only three or four of the large number of orations that were published in pamphlet form contained a portrait. Engravers were scarce in those days, and it took some time to make a plate, and most of the sermons were printed as soon as possible after being delivered. A pamphlet containing two sermons by the Rev. Dr. Uzal Ogden of Newark is sometimes found with a copperplate portrait of Washington.

The Right Rev. Bishop John Carroll preached a birthday memorial sermon in St. Peter's Catholic Church of Baltimore. The Rev. Dr. James Madison, Bishop of the Episcopal Church in Virginia, preached on the same day in Williamsburg, choosing as his text, "I have fought a good fight and have finished my course." This was one of the few Washington orations that was republished in London. Simon Chaudron delivered an oration in French before a Masonic lodge of his countrymen in Philadelphia on the virtues of Washington. His discourse was printed in pamphlet form and also appeared in many newspapers.

All classes sought to do honor to the memory of Washington, and a review of the names of the speakers reveals many who held prominent places in various walks of life a century ago. The muse of poetry was also invoked, and the papers of the day published scores of odes, monodies, elegiac poems, and hymns, the majority of which are unmistakably crude in construction, but they struck the popular chord of condolence, and show no lack of patriotic sentiment.

It may be well, in closing, to give one of the best of these poetical tributes, and the lines will surely lose none of their interest when it is said that they were written by Dr. John Aikin, an Englishman of considerable literary and scientific abilities:

Point of that pyramid whose solid base
Rests firmly founded on a nation's trust,
Which, while the gorgeous palace sinks in dust,
Shall stand sublime and fill its ample space:
Elected chief of Freedom! greater far
Than Kings, whose glittering parts are fixed by birth,
Named by thy country's voice for long try'd worth,
Her crown in peace as once her shield in war!

Deign, Washington, to hear a British lyre,
That ardent, greets thee with applausive lays,
And to a patriot hero homage pays:
O, would the muse immortal strains inspire
That high beyond all Greek and Roman fame
Might soar to times unborn thy purer, nobler name.

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FROM WEST TO EAST.

On Tuesday every book-jobber in New York City sent in "re-orders" for "The Gentleman from Indiana," by Booth Tarkington, and when they ordered 250 or 500 we had to cut the order in two to supply these demands and those from other cities. (This, by the way, did not include Wanamaker, who sells as many of the books at retail as most jobbers.)

It has taken New York just five weeks to discover "The Gentleman from Indiana." The book has been selling very rapidly through the Middle West—particularly in Chicago. Indianapolis alone has already had over a thousand copies.

It's easy to see why Mr. Tarkington's first book has so soon made its way. It's a strong, clean, wholesome love-story of the Middle West, real but charmingly romantic, and with a vein of irresistibly subtle yet kindly humor.

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There must be good reason for this, as the discriminating critic is hard to please nowadays; but even he, the *Tribune* says, "will be interested and delighted, we venture to say, in unusual measure."

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NOTES AND NEWS.

Items Gathered During This Week's Tour of the Publishing Houses.

I.—NEW YORK.

"The Charming Rinks," by Arabella Kenealy, author of "Dr. Janet of Harley St.," and "Mrs. Ames Such Gentleman," is being prepared for publication by Harper & Brothers. It is a romance, very much in the style of "Jane Eyre." A new volume by Cutcliffe Hyne, "The Lost Continent," is also in active preparation by the same house.

Edward F. Bigelow, editor of Popular Science, a well-known specialist in nature studies, will conduct a new department in the St. Nicholas to be called "Nature and Science for Young Folks."

An Irving and Terry souvenir has been published this week by the Doubleday & McClure Company. Besides other drawings the leaves contain four pictures in color by Pamela Colman Smith. They represent Sir Henry Irving as he appears in the last act of "Robespierre," and Irving and Miss Terry as they present themselves in "The Merchant of Venice," "Nance Oldfield," and "The Amber Heart." A descriptive text, which has also a biographical tendency, is contributed by Mr. Bram Stoker, Sir Henry's manager, and the author of "Dracula."

Mr. H. T. Finck, having allowed himself a fortnight's rest after reading the final proofs of his "Primitive Love and Love Stories," which has just been published by Charles Scribner's Sons, has begun work on a book of 40,000 words, which will be entitled "Songs and Song Writers." He has promised to have it ready for his publishers by early Spring. The volume will chiefly concern itself with the neglected treasures of lyric song.

Mr. Caspar Whitney has resigned from Harper's Weekly, and propose to found a home for the literature of the "free people," as Kipling happily calls them, which will include not only the publication of books on sports, travel, and adventure, but a monthly magazine devoted to the same subject. A weekly paper is also projected which will cover current comment, news, and criticism.

Three weeks after publication George Ade's "Fables in Slang," published by Herbert S. Stone, has passed into its nineteenth thousand.

La Grande Revue, a periodical started in Paris under the editorship of Maitre Labori, who defended Dreyfus at the recent trial in Rennes, has sought to attract American readers to its pages by advertising in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. We certainly hope that the confidence of the proprietors of La Revue has not been misplaced. Time will show them better than anything else. It may properly be added that THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW has many friends abroad who take a keen interest in its success, and whose letters of appreciation have appeared from time to time in these columns. La Grande Revue is something on the plan of the New Lippincott's. Novels by André Theuriet, Jean Richepin, Leon Daudet, Jean Aicard, and G. Rovetta will shortly appear in it. Articles are also promised by Anatole France, Gabriel Monod, Havet, Clémenceau, de Prés-ensé, Joseph Reinach, and Emile Duclaux.

In the first ten days of December 23,000 copies of "David Harum" were sold. The book has now reached its three hundred and ninety-first thousand. A short time ago we mentioned the fact that the story was rapidly making its way in the West. We are now enabled to present documentary evidence that this is a fact. The following extract is taken from The Emporia (Kansas) Gazette: "The Gazette is pleased to note that culture is pushing through the great American desert very rapidly, for in Smith Center the public library advertises that great and good book, 'David Harum,' by that popular young author, R. Kipling."

Richard Le Gallienne's new book, "The Worshipper of the Image: a Tragic Fairy Tale," is being published by John Lane of the Bodley Head.

Pancoast's "Standard English Poems," published by Henry Holt & Co., together with Kleuze's "Deutsche Gedichte," and Canfield's "French Lyrics," also published by this house, constitute quite a little library of the world's best poetry. And to this list might be added Lucas's "Book of Verses for Children." "Standard English Poems" is the most complete work of its kind since Dana's monumental "Household Book of Poetry." It is interesting to note that the only poem by a living author included in Mr. Pancoast's work is Kipling's "Recessional."

In the "World's Wheat Supply," which is presently to be published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, Sir William Crookes, President of the British Wheat Association, runs a tilt against Mr. Edward Atkinson. Mr. Atkinson criticised severely the statement made by Sir William at the meeting of the British Association, to the effect that by 1930, at the present rate of increase of population, not enough wheat-producing land would be left in the world to supply bread eaters with the average eight bushels a year now consumed by them. Mr. Atkinson asserted that this was absurd and averred that in the United States alone new land fit for wheat raising could be brought into use to supply all the world with wheat. To this statement Sir William now replies, taking up the States of the Union one by one and pointing out how small are the areas of land fit for wheat growing which are not now in use. He still maintains that by 1930, if the population increases at its present rate, there will not be land enough left in the world fit for raising wheat to supply the bread eaters with food. He is supported by two eminent American authorities, Mr. C. Wood Davis and the Hon. John Hyde, Statistician of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The Roycroft Shop has now ready in a limited edition, "Ali Baba of East Aurora," by Fra Elbertus, "being an appreciation, discreetly done, of the life, labors, and pub-

Harper's Magazine for January will be marked by several important special articles. Archibald Colquhoun will write on the spread of Russian power in Northern Asia in an article entitled "The Occupation of Siberia"; Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University, will contribute an article on "What the Founders of the Union Thought of Territorial Expansion"; Chalmers Roberts will give a portrayal of social life and customs in Cairo; Arnold White will write on the British Colonial Office, and Julian Ralph will present a paper on one of the most beautiful and unknown Indian cities, Oudeypore.

David D. Wolf's "Her Ladyship's Elephant," published by Henry Holt & Co., is now selling in its ninth edition. "The Cow Gaddy," in spite of the failure of the play based upon this novel, has now gone into its twenty-first impression. By a curious whim of the reading public more copies are being sold during the present month than were disposed of during the corresponding period last year.

Apparently all the energy in the publishing business is not confined to this side of the Atlantic. Here is an example of what a London publisher can do when put to the test. When Mr. Edward Arnold found that his first edition of 5,000 copies of "Red Pottage" was leaving him at the rate of a thousand copies a day, he promptly ordered 10,000 copies to be printed, bathered, bound, and delivered within six days from the date of his order. And, lest his customers should suffer in the meantime, he informed them that, as he had sold 2,000 copies of the first edition of "Red Pottage" to Mudie's Library, the book could doubtless be seen there without any undue delay. It is not an unusual thing for authors to think and say that if only their publishers would pay a proper amount of attention to their particular books, there would be no difficulty about their reception by the public, but it is hardly probable that Miss Chetwynd-Ley will feel that she has any cause for complaint against her publisher on the ground of lack of enterprise. Harper & Brothers are presenting the American issue of this book.

Collectors of Omar Khayyam editions may be interested to learn that in 1887 Frank Siller of Milwaukee issued a booklet of translations which included thirteen epigrams from the Persian of Omar. The little duodecimo volume was called "Songs of Manitoba and Other Poems," and was published through a local book firm, T. H. Gray Company. It is now quite scarce. The poems include translations from the German, Spanish, Russian, Pseudo-Omar, and a few from the Persian of Djelladin Rumi, in addition to the thirteen Omar epigrams. The book antedates by one year the "Strophes," issued by Leslie Garner, also a Milwaukee author. Siller translated "Evangeline" into German, and the translation was Longfellow's commendation. His Omar translation is not so well done. The form made familiar by Fitzgerald and later translators is not preserved, the too evident desire to be literal has caused the translator to sacrifice considerations of greater importance.

The haughty Englishman who never ask years ago "Who reads an American book?" would hardly believe his eyes if he could have taken up THE NEW YORK TIMES a week ago and read the announcement of The Illustrated London News, one of the most conservative of British papers, which declared that "nothing in Europe or America could be found so fitting to offer to its friends at this holiday time as that princely American work, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary, edition of 1898." This British journal states further that it is itself devoted to pictorial art, and is captivated by the art features of the Standard Dictionary, with its many full-page colored plates and its thousands of illustrations, to say nothing of its rank in lexicography.

Dr. D. T. Callahan has just published through the Cambridge Encyclopedia Company a new satirical comedy, entitled "Wall Street; or, the Making of a President; a Crime in Four Acts."

A new edition in ten volumes of the works of Jane Austen has just been published by the Macmillan Company. A colored frontispiece accompanies each volume. The edition is uniform in size and binding with the Temple Classics. The same house is also publishing "Literary Reminiscences," by Edouard Grenier, translated from the French by Mrs. Abel Ram; "Henry Irving, a Record and Review," by Charles Hiatt, author of "Ellen Terry and Her Impersonations"; the fourteenth volume in the series of the novels of Ivan Tourgenief, "A Desperate Character and Other Stories," and Clement Scott's book on the English stage.

One of the interesting features of the publication of the late John Bartain's "Reminiscences of a Very Old Man, (1808-1897)" is the attention given the book by collectors and extra illustrators. Many copies have been purchased by collectors of prints, who are making most valuable volumes by the insertion of numerous and rare illustrative engravings.

The current issue of Harper's Weekly is the Christmas number. Many of the illustrations are in tints or colors. Frederic Remington, for example, has made some striking pictures for Fitz-James McCarthy's "The Military Search for Betty McKeever." There are also pictures in color by Howard Pyle and E. Herbig. A timely article has been contributed by Brigham Young, entitled "Shall the Mormon Question be Revived?" Two full pages are given up to the reproduction of photographs taken during the first battles around Ladysmith.

The Saturday Evening Post of Philadelphia will present its Christmas number Dec. 21. The opening story will be by Rudyard Kipling; it is a tale of Private Ortheris and his dog. Garm; Joel Chandler Harris will tell "Why the Confederacy Failed," a thrilling story of the Secret Ser-

II.—BOSTON.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—Under Two Flags is Cuba" was the title by which Capt George Clarke Musgrave intended to publish a book early in the spring of 1898, but, being arrested as a spy and sent to Spain, the circulation of both the manuscript and the photographs by which it was to be illustrated was limited to Gen. Blanco and those members of his staff who were able to read English. Released upon the demands of the British Government and ridden, on pain of death, not to return to the island, he embarked with the American military expedition, and, after the fall of Santiago, recrosse his track, adding another flag to the gaily in the title, only for the publication to be again delayed by a wound received in what he calls an impromptu duel with a Spanish Colonel, and it at last appears from the press of Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. as "Under Three Flags in Cuba."

Capt. Musgrave's first landing in Cuba, before he wrote "The Cuban Insurrection," was as a filibuster, and acquainted with the patriotic resolves of Spain and strongly sympathizing with her, and he writes with uncommon impartiality. More than two-thirds of the book is devoted to the period between his landing in 1895, and the American declaration of war, and his opinions are changed by what he saw, although he makes no claim to perfection or even for conveying humanity for the Cubans. Indeed, he writes with real impartiality, and his closing chapter, summarizing the present needs and proper policy for the government of the island, is worth more than the entire contents of some of the volumes written by clever persons whose acquaintance with Cuba, land or free, is reckoned only by months.

Mr John Trevitt Trout's "The Iron Star," issued by the same firm, is a remarkable series of historical sketches, each a link in a chain formed from the iron of a meteorite which fell to earth in prehistoric times. It takes the young reader through the ages of stone and bronze, introduces him to the lake dwellers, the vikings, and canutes, England, tells him of the Crusades and Magna Charta, and at last of Columbus and Miles Standish. The scheme is very skillfully worked out, and the author's wide line illustrated the book with examples of ancient implements and strange foreign weapons, and scenes occurring in the story. Mr Trout's stories and verses for children are good, but he has written nothing approaching the merit of this book.

A pretty little book, entitled "Bruno" and written by Byrd Spilman Brown, has been added to Messrs. Little & Brown's list since the catalogue was prepared. It is a story of a dog's life and death, and of the faithfulness which made him a genuine companion to his masters. Not a learned dog like Dietrich, but an elegant morsel of refinement like Lowell's Brunetto is a dog whose character is not likely that lovers will be quite complete for them until they can go over to the "Happy Hunting Grounds" to get Bruno to live with them again.

With this book will come the long-delayed "The Nabob," the first issue of the new edition of Daudet. It is in two volumes, each with a frontispiece, and it has a long critical introduction by Mr. Brander Matthews, who thinks that Daudet has more humor and more charm than Balzac, Hugo, Flaubert, Maupassant, or M Zola, more sympathy than any but Hugo, more sincerity than any but Flaubert, and to perhaps a rarer combination than any of them. The translation is Miss Wormeley's. Two other pieces of French fiction will accompany it—M Bourget's "Pastels of Men," ten stories published eight years ago by Messrs. Roberts Brothers, and now given the author's portrait as a frontispiece, and M Cabanton's "The No 13," in a new translation by Mr. Queen Saunders (yes, and a name of a dusky red with wickedly suggestive dark lustres, for to a rose coloring he took. No author has been more translated than M Cabanton, for he has been the victim of pirates with whom style is of no consequence. The present version is in English rather better than the French of the original.

Literary Boston will remember the gentle Charles T Brooks, who made German translations a labor of love, starting patiently for hours over an intractable verse and happy as a child when he had discovered its exact English equivalent. A smaller circle remembers him as the author of a spiritual portfolio hymn, in the same measure as "America," but written to "Hark," a much better and more inspiriting air, but the last generation of children knew him as the translator of "Max and Maurice" by Wilhelm Busch. The two heroes of this book are combined practical jokers, whose horrible end was taken as a warning to the primitive days of 1870. A second book, "Plisu and Plum," describes the descendants of a malicious man, who also comes to grief. The former book is printed on terra-cotta paper, the latter on bluish-green, and both are illustrated with German pictures, funny with a species of innocent ugliness—something like the ugliness of a Brownie.

Mme Stevenson made "The Child's Garden of Verses" a standard of comparison, nothing has so nearly approached it as some of the brief poems in Pauline Tabb's "Child Verse," recently issued by Messrs. Small, Maynard & Co., but they do not in any way resemble Stevenson, who wrote as a child would wish to write. Father Tabb writes to make the child think or else to make it smile and prefers the latter result. Even the little prayers are quaint, as if he would make the little ones smile even while kneeling. Mr Goodhue has given the book pretty end papers with line drawings, showing a child who opens its eyes to the Christmas dawn to find a new rocking horse impatiently awaiting its rider, and the same youngster kneeling to say his evening prayer with the stars looking in at the window. Inviting blank spaces solicit one to write the name of some small child therein. Father Tabb himself writes a stanza for each lucky children as have "author's copies."

1899

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

"E. M. S.," New York City: "Will you kindly give me the poem of which I herewith quote two lines, and the author's name?

'Love me little, love me long,
Is the burden of my song.'"

This should be found in any good collection of old ballads. The two lines quoted occur in a ballad published about 1570. Marlowe used the first line in his play, "The Rich Jew of Malta," acted in 1591, though not published till 1630.

"J. McM.," Ithaca, N. Y.: "In answer to the inquiry of T. H. Loomis, 191 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, I would say that the poem, beginning 'Hast thou sounded the depths of yonder sea,' is, I believe, by Frances Ridley Havergal, the English writer of religious verse."

"J. L. S.," New York City: "What is the value of an old copy of St. Thomas Aquinas, 1487, in the original binding?"

Without knowing which of the works of Aquinas this is, the value is hard to determine. Possibly it is worth from $10 to $30.

"Lennox Rose," New York City: "I should be glad to hear any particulars about the first folio (1623) edition of Shakespeare's Works; the present value, about how many copies now in existence, and if any are on exhibition in New York City."

In 1623 thirty-six of Shakespeare's plays were printed in a folio volume of nearly 1,000 pages at the charges of W. Jaggard, I. Smith Weeke, and W. Aspley, as well as of Edward Blount, the plays being arranged under three headings: "Comedies," "Histories," and "Tragedies." The volume contained on the title page an engraved portrait of Shakespeare, and was sold at £1 a copy. Sidney Lee says Jaggard and his associates probably printed about 500 copies, about 200 of which have been traced within the past century. (George Steevens believed that only 250 copies were issued.) Lee states that only twenty copies are now known in a perfect condition, and mentions Conigsby Sibthorp's copy, (13½ inches high;) Daniel's fine copy, (13¾ by 8¾ inches,) purchased by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts for £716 2s. in 1864, and the British Museum, Devonshire, and Huth copies. At least six other fine copies, however, are owned in Great Britain, and about a dozen in excellent condition are in American public and private libraries. At the Lenox Library our correspondent can see four copies of the first folio, (another, the Phoenix copy, is in the Columbia College Library,) as well as copies of the other folios and the best literature on the subject. The article on Shakespeare by Bohn in his edition of Lowndes's "Manual," pages 2,253-2,386, has much interest; Justin Winsor's "Bibliography of the Original Quartos and Folios," Boston, 1876, possesses great value; Sidney Lee's article in the "Dictionary of National Biography," fifty-first volume, elaborated in 1898, and published separately by Macmillan & Co., has importance. Last Summer a copy of the first folio brought £1,700 in London. This is the record price. Other high prices paid at auction are as follows: Ives sale, New York, 1891, $4,200; sale in London, 1896, £750, (now in America;) Daniel sale, 1864, £716 2s.; Thorold sale, 1886, £900, (now in America;) Ashburnham sale, 1898, £585; Henry Perkins sale, 1873, £585; Tait sale, 1878, £480, (now in America.) Charlemont sale, 1865, £455; Tite sale, 1874, £440, (later sold at the Ives sale and now owned here;) Frederick Perkins sale, 1889, £415.

"Buffalo," Buffalo, N. Y.: "Will THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW kindly define or explain what is meant by 'naturalism,' 'impressionism,' 'realism,' and 'symbolism' in literature, and name authors who stand as exponents of these various schools? What are the titles of two or three of the best books of George Moore?"

1. Volumes have been written in defining these "schools" and in establishing or demolishing the claims of their disciples. Generally speaking, "naturalism" may be defined as a careful adherence to nature in literature, or the attempt to depict persons and things as they actually are; "realism" may be said to be the depicting of character and scenes as they are believed to exist. The writers of neither school pretend to give "all," but in matters of selection "naturalism" may be said to take the average and "realism" the significant. Realists themselves deny this, however. Mr. Howells once wrote, "The realist finds nothing insignificant; all tells for destiny and character; nothing that God has made is contemptible." Nevertheless, Mr. Howells does not hesitate to omit all that seems to him to be inconsistent with his theme. "Impressionism" is neither the attempt of the literary artist to represent the actual (naturalism) or the significant, (realism,) but the attempt to set before the reader the exact emotions that moved the writer at given times, without opinions, without judgment, and without moralizing. "Symbolism," as its name implies, consists of the use of symbolic words and phrases in poetry that have a significance beyond their dictionary meaning. It is an appeal to the emotions rather than to the mind, and produces its effects quite as much through phonetics as by figures of speech, strange words, and strange combinations of words. It is hard to name any author as the exponent of any particular school, for the simple reason that the self-avowed exponents are rarely consistent with their respective creeds. M. Zola has been called the high priest of naturalism; Balzac has been called the father of realism; M. Pierre Loti is considered the best exponent of literary impressionism, while the promoters of symbolic or decadent verse were Paul Verlaine and Stéphane Mallarmé, whose laurels are now said to be worn by M. Henri Régnier.

2. "A Mummer's Wife," "Esther Waters," "Celibats."

"Childe Harold, Jr.," Washington, D. C.: "A. J. Phillips, 17 Prospect Street, East Orange, N. J., will find the lines he seeks in Wordsworth's 'Rob Roy's Grave.' They are also used by Walter Scott on the title page of his novel, 'Rob Roy.'"

"The creatures see of flood and field,
And those that travel on the wind!
With them no strife can last; they live
In peace and peace of mind
For why? because the good old rule
Suffices them, the simple plan
That they should take who have the power,
And they should keep who can."

Wanted and to Exchange.

William Henry Shelton, Librarian, Subscription Clerk, 34 West Twenty-fifth Street, New York: "I wish to inquire of you each week if subscribers, who have ordered Book or Peterson's Magazine, on the afternoon of the day of publication a lady brought me the plates from six years of Godey's. Letters and postal cards came from all parts of the country, (particularly from Brooklyn,) and within two weeks we have covered more than thirty years of those or similar publications.

"The plates from Graham's Magazine I find more desirable than those from Godey's or Peterson's. They were furnished to that magazine by a French publication called Le Follet, and were much superior to the plates made here. It seems to have been the custom at that period with several of the ladies' magazines, in England as well as in America, to buy their color fashion plates from one or another of the Parisian magazines. An extra edition of the plates, which were steel engravings with stippled faces and draperies colored by hand, was printed for London or Philadelphia. The Le Follet plates have descriptions of the costumes in engraved French script, as they appeared in that magazine, with "Graham's Magazine" printed below. Peterson, on the other hand, produced equally fine plates in the sixties, which were engraved in Philadelphia, that fact being thinly disguised under the inscription "Les Modes Parisiennes." Godey's was first published in 1830, boldly announcing its embellishments as Philadelphia fashions, but affording its fair patrons only two plates a year, which were of excellent quality. By the year 1841 Godey's had advanced to publishing one fashion plate with each monthly issue. The Journal des Dames, first published in Paris in 1817, seems to have been the pioneer of this class of publications. A number was issued with colored plate every five days or seventy-three plates each year. The publication for the first two years was oblong in form, the single costume figure standing in the middle section of the page flanked by patterns for embroidery.

"It is the purpose of this library to expend its available funds from year to year in the creation of a working library of costume and reference books for the use of painters and illustrators. The first important work will be the collection and classification of plates showing the costumes of the century, and the first step in this direction is the collection of the monthly plates issued by the ladies' magazines that flourished between the thirties and the seventies. From 1800 to 1830 will be a difficult period to cover, but a member of the club who is warmly interested in the plan will be in Paris this Winter with plenty of leisure and every facility to make some valuable acquisitions in that particular period."

J. E. Horton, Box 108, White Plains, N. Y.: "I will pay cash for 'Peter Parley's Own Story,' New York, Sheldon & Co., 1864, and 'Recollections of a Life,' by Samuel Goodrich."

Charles H. Ward, 159 West Seventy-third Street, New York City: "If C. R. V., New York City, will state price and condition of 'Journal des Opérations Militaires du Siège et du Blocus de Gênes,' by Paul Thiebault, Paris, 1891, which he wrote about in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Nov. 25, I will make him an offer."

C. H. Kyte, 95 Broadway, New York City: "I will exchange Ruskin's 'Stones of Venice,' (three volumes, in half calf,) almost new, for other standard works."

Henry Paret, 207 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, New York City: "I offer for exchange a set of 'Foster-Lore,' four numbers, (complete;) 'The Bibelot,' Volume I., loose numbers, the same bound; Volume II., loose numbers; Harper's Magazine, March, 1894, (with suppressed reference to Whistler, in 'Trilby;') set of 'The Poster,' five numbers, (complete;) 'The Vampire,' and 'The Conclusion.'"

Mrs. William Rothery, Matteawan, N. Y.: "I should like to dispose of the following books: 'Illustrated London News,' London, 1858, two volumes, cloth; Allen Cunningham's 'Lives of Painters and Sculptors,' New York, 1852, three volumes; Voltaire's 'Age of Louis XIV.,' London, 1752, first volume; Dearborn's 'Republic of Letters,' New York, 1826; a book by William Cheselden, surgeon, with forty copper plates, published by David West, Boston, 1808; Napier's 'History of the War in the Peninsula in the South of France, 1807-14,' London, 1828, and a book published in Rome in 1811, with forty-eight illustrations, once owned by H. K. Brown, sculptor."

L. B. Thomas, 6 Aspen Ridge, Elmira, N. Y.: "I want to dispose of the following: Kipling's 'Plain Tales from the Hills,' (Indian Stories,) Numbers 1 and 4 of the Rupee edition, Allahabad and London, 1890, four volumes, picture covers, $3; Lang's 'Red Fairy Book,' London, 1890, first edition, cloth, $3; Steurlen's 'Manuel de l'Amateur, d'Illustrations,' Paris, 1875, (useful for the extra illustrator,) $3; Bulwer's novels, complete set, London, 1896, twenty-six volumes, cloth, $7.50; the same, New York, recent date, thirteen volumes, cloth, $5; Brehm's 'La Vie des Animaux,' Paris, 1868, four volumes, half morocco, nearly 1,000 illustrations, $5; 'Literary Souvenir,' London, 1828, large paper copy and plates on India paper, $2; Cicciaia's 'Views at Rome,' about 1800, 100 copper plates, $2; Capt. Ayloffe's 'Pocket Historical Companion for Gentlemen and Ladies,' London, 1762, 49 plates, calf, $2; a collection of engraved portraits, 28 on copper, 49 on steel, and 63 on wood, (the latter neatly mounted,) 26 being English Kings in folio, published by Caudee & Co., London, about 1795, $5; also genuine specimens of early printing, being 10 leaves each of Martial's 'Epigrammata,' Venice, 1493; St. Bonaventura's 'Opuscula,' Brescia, 1495, and Cicero's 'Epistolæ,' woodcut initials, Milan, 1498."

W. W. Bennie, 806 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, New York City: "I have 'The Tatler' complete in five volumes, London, 1730, in pretty good condition, which I would like to dispose of for cash."

Dr. H. A. Laurent, 54 West Ninety-seventh Street, New York City: "I wish to sell or exchange 'Natural History of the State of New York,' nineteen volumes, in perfect condition; several volumes with hundreds of hand-colored plates. No reasonable offer refused."

J. H. Richardson, 69 Second Street, South Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I have for sale an extra illustrated copy of the Century Club's "Eulogies on Julian C. Verplanck," in one volume, with seventy-eight inserted plates."

"W. C. A.," 940 Diddle Avenue, Pittsburg, Penn.: "I desire to secure a copy of the 'Life of Joseph Story,' by W. W. Story, in two volumes, published about 1851."

John H. Saylor, Brandywine, Caroline County, East Va.: "I want to get a good copy of the complete poetical works of Lord Byron, including his suppressed poems up to 1827."

Appeals to Readers.

R. Haynes, 28 South Market Street, Boston: "Who is the author of 'My Son's Manual,' published anonymously by the Appletons about 1845?"

William Tyler Olcott, 207 East Forty-sixth Street, New York City: "Can you tell me who is the author of 'The Child's World?' The first stanza is as follows:"

"Great, wide, beautiful, wonderful world,
With the beautiful water round you curled,
And the wonderful grass upon your breast,
World, you are beautifully dressed."

"Shenandoah," New York City: "I should be glad to have the name of the author of the following poem, which I have seen in print, but cannot find:"

"Who was it sorry alms bestowed
Upon a woman, then a maid?
Who was it that his heart and hand
Gave to the Queen of Samarcand?
They called her Golden Hair'd for she
Was—"

R. H. Cunningham, 33 West Thirty-eighth Street, New York City: "Will you notify me if you have any of THE SATURDAY REVIEW'S in bound or unbound form, and the price per copy? Even though the bound copies of some numbers are not to be had, I should be glad to have the unbound copies, as I desire to complete my collection, as I intend, if possible, and would greatly appreciate the receipt of any illustrated periodicals that readers may send to my address."

Walter Malone, 105 Fifth Avenue, New York City: "I desire to secure a copy of the 'Life of Joseph Story,' by W. W. Story, in two volumes, published about 1851. Also, I desire to secure a copy of the 'Life of Lord Byron,' including his suppressed poems up to 1827."

I desire to inquire of you each week if subscribers, who have ordered Book or Peterson's Magazine, on the afternoon of the day of publication a lady brought me the plates from six years of Godey's. Letters and postal cards came from all parts of the country, (particularly from Brooklyn,) and within two weeks we have covered more than thirty years of those or similar publications.

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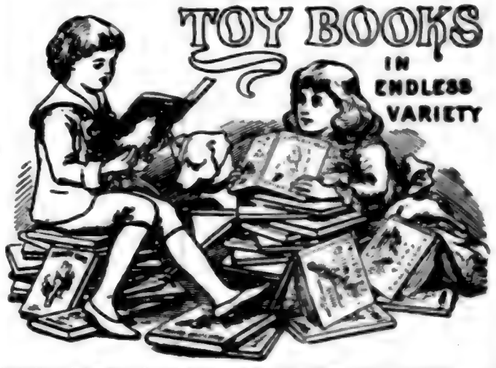

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THE MACMILLAN COMPANY BOOK PAGE

This page gives a summary of some of the most important of the Macmillan Company's New Holiday Books heretofore advertised here. Why not cut this list out, send it to your bookseller, and ask him to send you these books to look over?

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GLOOM AND FEAR IN LONDON

Great Excitement Over the Many Serious Repulses.

THE WAR OFFICE IS BLAMED

Gen. Buller Was Ordered to Attack the Boers at Once.

To Obtain More Troops Will Be Difficult—No Hospitals Ready for the Wounded—Anger at the Transvaal's Use of Delagoa Bay.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—It is still the war with us, and nothing but the war. Three defeats in one week have fairly upset our equanimity, and the population of London is becoming excited to a degree that has rarely been witnessed.

You have had the news as fast and as fully as it came to us, and the subject is too painful to be gone over again. It may, however, be interesting to offer some explanation of the passion of rage, disappointment, and I might almost say fear that has swept over the country to-day.

Gen. Buller's defeat has been brought about by orders from home. Our inept War Office and scared Government were alarmed on Thursday by the terrible blow inflicted upon Lord Methuen's force. I explained last week that his position was a dangerous one, because he was so far from his base of supplies as to be compelled to strike swiftly or else fall back. He struck, and was beaten so completely that if the Boers had possessed a strong cavalry force it is probable that he would have had to surrender.

The country began to be angry, and the noisier part of the population to clamor for instant revenge. In their alarm lest the reaction should grow there can be no doubt that the War Office telegraphed urgent orders to Gen. Buller to attack the Boers on the Tugela River bank, drive them back, and relieve Ladysmith. Had Buller been a man of the fibre of Wellington or your Gen. Grant he would have put the telegram in his pocket and bided his time. Unhappily, brave man though he be, he is a Court party soldier and has never enjoyed an independent command of a magnitude to give him confidence in his own judgment. Therefore he obeyed orders, and rushed on to defeat.

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BULLER'S DANGEROUS POSITION.

What will happen now I cannot prophesy, but it is plain enough even to the man in the street, that unless Buller's force is increased to a strength sufficient to enable him to threaten the Boers in the front, while a formidable command is detached to work around behind the Boer intrenchments, he may hammer away at the enemy without any more success than he had yesterday until his army goes to pieces or ceases to obey orders. Already our finest troops have been mown down like grass, putting all Scotland and half Ireland into mourning, and there is only too much reason to fear that raw, half-trained regiments may shirk the call of duty and refuse to face the deadly fire of the enemy when the next pinch comes.

As for Lord Methuen, it is obvious that unless he makes up his mind to withdraw his troops to the Orange River he runs great risk of having his communications effectively cut, and of being obliged to surrender to avoid starvation. Neither Gen. French nor Gen. Gatacre, the latter of whom led off with the first defeat, is in any position yet to send forward sufficient reinforcements to occupy the sixty miles or more lying between the Orange and Modder Rivers.

Altogether the South African position is as gloomy as our worst enemy could desire, and all the Continent is chuckling with delight at the mishaps that have befallen us. Herr Bebel said the other day in the German Reichstag he trusted that more disasters to the British arms would follow, and that the result of the war would be the establishment of an independent Republic embracing all South Africa, with more to the same effect. His words were received without one symptom of protest from the German Government or from any party in the House; indeed they little more than re-echoed the words of Von Bülow.

The clamor now is for more troops—to send out instantly more troops. The Sixth Division has been hustled on board ship, or the greater part of it, and is now underway, and a seventh is somehow to be raked together by calling out the last of the regular army reserves and all the remaining militia reserves. When these have been mustered and the whole of our regular army sent abroad, including all the cavalry that should have gone to the Cape first and is being sent last, we shall have nothing but a few militiamen and volunteers to draw upon for the defense of other portions of our Empire, and no militiaman or volunteer can be sent abroad except on his own consent. He must elect for foreign service, a step that so far comparatively few men have taken.

***

DIFFICULTY IN RECRUITING.

Indeed, our most serious difficulty lying immediately ahead is just this one of recruiting. Not long ago the popular and famous Gordon Highlanders marched and pibroched in detachments through their own country, Aberdeenshire and Northeast Scotland, on a recruiting expedition, making the most of their recent exploit. The result was seventeen recruits. While all of our working population is comparatively well off, finding abundance of employment and good wages, the ranks of the army cannot be filled up, and such punishment as has fallen upon our crack brigades in South Africa damps the ardor of the most enthusiastic would-be soldier.

But as we have made our bed, so we must lie in it, and the present temper of the nation is unquestionably to persevere with the war at all hazards, at no matter what cost. Already counsels are being tendered not only to draw a further portion of the white garrison from India but to transport Ghurka and Sikh Regiments to fight against the Boers.

As yet the War Office has betrayed no desire to accept the latter part of this advice, and indeed it opens up possibilities too appalling to think about. What would be the effect upon the nation and upon the civilized world if we were to send our Indian mercenaries to fight against a white race descended from the best and noblest blood of Europe? What might be the effect upon the natives of India when those that survived among their countrymen went home to tell how the Boer sharpshooters and artillery mowed down the race so long their masters? Only the counsels of insane desperation could suggest such a step as this, and I believe it will never be taken.

***

THURSDAY'S FALSE REPORT.

What makes the rage and despair of the country so extreme to-day is the false hope with which it was buoyed up on Thursday and yesterday. All Thursday morning people went about gloomily, disposed to think the worst of everything, and plentifully cursing the Colonial Secretary, the War Secretary, the Commander in Chief, the War Office, the Generals, and all concerned. Then in the afternoon a wild rumor was started, as you know, and scattered over every money market in the world, about a great British victory in which from three to ten thousand Boers were captured. No confirmation of this sensational news came yesterday, but the tale was persisted in. Not only so, but people from fashionable society rushed into the City to inform their brokers that they had been at the War Office, that they had dined with the War Minister or this, that, or the other influential personage, and had been assured that there was a great victory, only the facts could not be told until this morning. Every one, therefore, went to bed in the highest hopes of a triumph that would end the war. "It will all be over by Christmas yet," more than one sanguine individual said to me last night, and lo, we open the papers to-day to find that Gen. Buller has shared the fate of Methuen.

How did this false story arise? Doubtless out of the orders sent by the War Office to the Commander in Chief in Natal. These orders leaked from the offices of the telegraph company, and were interpreted to mean that victory was certain. At the War Office the same feather-headed optimism prevailed, and I have not the least doubt that Lord Wolseley, who was dining with the Queen, went to bed fully persuaded that he would read this morning how Buller had crossed the Tugela River and driven the Boers away from Ladysmith.

Words cannot depict the extent of the reaction from which we now suffer, but an episode such as this serves to display better than any disquisition the spirit and temper with which the nation has entered upon this appalling conflict.

***

NO PREPARATIONS FOR WOUNDED.

Another contrast has its suggestiveness. We have been sending away regiment after regiment, division after division of our little but splendidly equipped army amid great popular rejoicings and boastful anticipations of a military triumph to come. Already the wounded from our hosts in the field are streaming back again in miserable plight, and no preparation has been made for their reception. Convalescent hospitals that should have been ready are not ready, nor beginning to be ready. The great national fund of upwards of £400,000 collected for the families of the soldiers and for the sick and wounded is being so twisted round with red tape that complaints are already pouring in to the newspapers about its uselessness and inefficiency.

The soldier goes forth to fight, and is hailed as a splendid fellow, a hero of heroes, when he goes. A bullet strikes him, he falls wounded, and is sent home to be neglected like a worn-out shoe. We shall remedy this in time, doubtless, if time is given to us, but for the present the contemplation of contrasts such as this has a tendency to make the quiet citizen hot about the heart.

***

EUROPE AT PRESENT TRANQUIL.

Of foreign politics, I have nothing much to say this week. In most places all is a dead calm, and in Austria still a dead-lock. It may be the calm before a storm in some places, but on the whole I see no indication that the surface of affairs will be seriously ruffled outside of the Austrian Empire. Should that burst asunder—and the Emperor's attempt to smooth away the differences have been absolutely futile—then all Europe may drift into a caldron of social and racial disturbances. The Eastern question would almost certainly be opened anew, and no man can foretell how events would shape themselves or what sides would be taken by the Western nations when it was opened.

At present, however, nothing happens in Austria, and possibly while the Emperor lives the different raging nationalities within the empire may abstain from striking at each other's skulls.

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JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

In the Far East it is likewise calm. Japan energetically repudiates any design to make an attack on Russia, and declares that her vast military preparations, far beyond her real strength to bear, are only commensurate with her own dignity as a great power. That may be believed by those of easy faith, but Russia is unquestionably not in that class, for her preparations for both defense and attack go on unremittingly, straining her finances, and curtailing the Czar's programme of peaceful international development.

***

DIPLOMATIC CHECK IN CHINA.

As for China, we have lost the thread of the intrigue going on there, and not even the Peking syndicate has been able to pick it up again for us. We begin to fear that our Ambassador has been outwitted, perhaps through no fault of his own. His energetic protests and equally energetic proclamation of Great Britain's rights have rather thrown the temporizing Chinamen into the hands of those who would not mind hurting us if it did not cost them much money or trouble.

The Anglo-American Hankow-Canton railway concession has not yet been definitely given to the capitalists who propose to build it, and Russia and France are said to be doing their best to prevent them from getting the contract ratified.

Perhaps you are in a position to see that no nonsense of this kind is permitted; at present Great Britain is not. Our hands are full, so full that we can think of nothing except this South African business, not even of India, with its thousands perishing every day from famine—it has 2,500,000 on relief works—its plague spots, and increasing misery.

But we may soon have to wrangle nearer home, about Delagoa Bay, for our rage is great that the position of Portugal as a neutral power allows the Transvaal to use that port far more effectively than if it were the owner thereof. A. J. W.

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From Grand Central Station, along the Hudson River, through the Mohawk Valley to Buffalo and the West, by the New York Central.—Adv.

CURRENCY DEBATE CLOSES

Republicans Taunt Democrats on Failure to Talk Silver.

COURT OFFER OF AMENDMENT

Debate Grows Warm as Many Democrats Rise to Offer Substitutes—Levy Defends the Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The six days' debate upon the Currency bill closed to-day in a sensational manner. The Republican leaders had evidently set a trap for the minority, to show that discord existed on the money question, and it was timed so as to make the scene as dramatic as possible. Just at the close of the debate to-day three of the heavy-weights, Gen. Grosvenor, of Ohio; Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Dolliver, of Iowa, were put forward to call the attention of the country to the fact that in the long debate very little had been heard about free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 from the minority side of the house, and that not one had offered an amendment containing such a proposition.

Mr. Grosvenor said it was one of the signs of the coming regeneration of the Democratic Party. Mr. Richardson, the minority leader, indignantly denied any intention of abandoning silver, and called attention to the fact that under the special order under which the House was operating neither a substitute nor a motion to recommit was in order.

Then Mr. Dalzell challenged a number of the opposition to offer a free-coinage amendment. In response, half the Democratic membership rose and demanded the privilege, but only here and there was an Eastern Democrat shouting his approval. There were cries of "Bluff!" from the Democratic side, but the Republicans, after the parliamentary obstacles had been removed, through Mr. Overstreet, who was in charge of the bill, asked unanimous consent for an amendment to the rule to permit this amendment to be offered. Then Mr. Driggs and Mr. Levy, two New York Democrats, blocked this game with objections.

No amendments were offered to this bill to-day, and only one section of this bill was read. The whole time was occupied in speeches. The incidents of the day were a sensational speech by Mr. Lentz (Dem., Ohio,) denouncing the prosecution of the war in the Philippines, and charging an alliance between Great Britain and the United States to subvert liberty—one in South Africa and one in the Orient—and an attack upon the memory of ex-President Hayes by Mr. Clark, (Dem., Mo.) Mr. Brown, an Ohio Republican, warmly defended the memory of Mr. Hayes.

The vote upon the Currency bill will be taken immediately after the reading of the journal on Monday. Mr. Overstreet, in charge of it, says it will have 35 majority. He says eight Democrats will vote for it and seven will not vote either way.

GROSVENOR ANSWERS BAILEY.

The general debate upon the bill closed yesterday, and to-day the bill was read for amendment under the five-minute rule. Upon motion of Mr. Moody (Rep., Mass.,) the Senate resolution was adopted for the appointment of three members of the Senate and five of the House to make arrangements for the unveiling of the statue of Daniel Webster presented to the Government by Stilson Hutchins on Jan. 18, 1900.

The clerk then entered upon the reading of the Currency bill.

Upon a pro forma amendment, Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) got the floor in reply to some of the statements made by Mr. Bailey (Dem., Texas,) yesterday. He wondered, he said, whether if the Democratic Party had been successful in 1896 and a free-coinage bill had been enacted the tide of gold which had flowed into this country to stimulate industry would have come.

He had read a quotation from a speech made by Mr. Bailey during the debate upon the Dingley bill, predicting that if that bill failed to bring prosperity the Republicans would not live long enough to secure an audience from the people upon the proposition that they could be made happy by increased taxation. In view of that prophecy, Mr. Grosvenor thought the Republicans could view with equanimity Mr. Bailey's forebodings of yesterday. "There is hope for us yet," said he, amid Republican laughter and applause.

Mr. Clark (Dem., Mo.,) made an amusing speech, poking fun at the Republicans for their efforts to secure consolation from the late elections. It reminded him, he said, of the boy who, in response to a question as to affairs at home, replied:

"Oh, very well; mother and sister are dead, but we managed to pull the old man through."

With combs cut, both wings broken, and tail feathers out, the Republicans were crowing because the old man had pulled through. The only person who, he thought, was entitled to extract comfort from the elections was Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio. He had pulled the old man through. [Laughter.]

Mr. Mahon, (Rep., Penn.,) criticised Mr. Bailey for not frankly admitting, as Mr. Sibley (Dem., Penn.,) had done, that the return of prosperity was due to the restoration of the Republican Party to power.

LEVY SUPPORTS THE BILL.

Mr. Levy, (Dem., N. Y.,) announced his intention of voting for the bill, although he did not agree with some of its provisions. His voice was scarcely audible and he could be heard with great difficulty.

Mr. Levy said:

"While this bill in all its features is not the best bill that might be presented for enactment, and while I regret that no opportunity has been given to us either to amend or consider it in committee, I am prepared to vote for it, confident in the hope that it will meet in conference the same fate that every other important measure originating in this house has met with, and that it will emerge purged of some of its imperfections and in that respect, at least, a better bill.

DEFENDS NEW YORK.

"While I have the opportunity I would like to say in this connection a few words regarding the attacks on New York. Every Currency bill or financial measure which comes before this House for discussion is made the pretext for these unjust attacks. She is characterized as the abiding place of all the evils that ever have or ever will afflict this Government, and as the home and refuge of all the enemies who seek to destroy the welfare of our Nation.

"New York rejoices in the prosperity which has come to every State in the Union, and her own prosperity is only an index of the advancement of our country. She does not hoard her wealth—she is constantly applying it to the betterment of the various sections of our country seeking her aid.

"She builds railroads and highways, she sells your securities and finds a market for your properties, she is the clearing house and clearing port of a majority of the States, she is their market for supplies to be purchased from or sent abroad. She contracts, as it were, the markets of the world and brings them to your feet; she moves your crops and finds investment for money from East, North, West, and South. You prosper when she prospers—you advance as she advances, and you fall when she fails.

"I am in entire sympathy with the chief purpose of this bill—the maintenance of the parity of all our money. This was one of the most pronounced principles of the Democracy of Jefferson and of his followers in the apostleship of Democracy for generations.

"The enactment of this bill will remove from the arena of political agitation a question that, of all questions, is most disturbing to the material interests of the country. An uncertainty respecting the standard of value for our currency, coinage, and bonded obligations tends to retard and cripple the business of the country at home and abroad, while certainty and fixedness upon that question stimulate and perpetuate the conditions that promote natural and individual prosperity.

"The settlement of the question thus agitated, removing that question from the sphere of politics and serious controversy, must afford a mighty impetus to this Nation in its progress in the fields of commerce and finance, extending to all parts of the world, strengthened, as we shall be, by unimpeachable and unlimited credit at home and abroad, and moving on to the manifest destiny of becoming the great commercial and financial centre of the world.

"But this measure is not only sound in policy—it is sound also in ethics, in common honesty. There should be only one dollar, whether for public or private transactions, and common honesty as well as sound policy demands that the standards of value, whether in gold, silver, or paper, should be fixed according to the value of that form of the circulating medium, the intrinsic value of which is the highest."

OTHER DEMOCRATS SPEAK.

Mr. Fitzgerald (Dem., N. Y.,) announced his intention of voting for the bill, but bitterly denounced its banking features. He had no apology to make for his advocacy of the gold standard, he said. In doing so he was not obliged to execute the grastronomic performance of some of the Republicans on the other side. He had always favored the gold standard. He gave it as his opinion that the enactment of the bill into law would be of incalculable service to the Democratic Party in removing the money question from politics for at least six years.

THE CULMINATION OF A TRUST.

Mr. Norton (Dem., Ohio,) expressed the belief that the pending bill was the culmination of a gigantic money trust. This trust, he declared, was at the foundation of the alliance between Great Britain and the United States which existed at this hour. The Republicans jeered this utterance.

The Democrats gave Mr. Glynn (Dem., N. Y.,) a round of applause when he announced that he would keep step with the National Democracy and vote against the bill. The measure, he said, was inconsistent in its terms and "a play to the galleries" to secure the backing of the wealth of the country in the next campaign. There were, he thought, some good features in the bill which he would vote for if he could. But as a whole it did not meet his views and he would vote against it.

Mr. Grow, (Rep., Penn.,) in speaking for the bill, gave an interesting résumé of the history of the National debt to show that the pledge of the Government to pay its bonds and redeem the greenbacks in "coin" meant "gold."

Mr. Carmack (Dem., Tenn.,) said he did not believe that it was ever intended by this bill to strengthen and reform the currency. The real purpose was to make all Government obligations payable in gold.

CHAMP CLARK ON HAYES.

The debate was enlivened at this point by a bout between Mr. Brown (Rep., Ohio,) and Mr. Clark, (Dem., Mo.) The former resented what he regarded as a slight put upon the memory of the late President Hayes in some remarks made by Mr. Clark earlier in the day. Mr. Brown paid a glowing tribute to the memory of Mr. Hayes. In reply Mr. Clark declared that Mr. Hayes was a "counterfeit President" for whom he had a supreme contempt, even though he was dead.

"He stole the Presidency," said Mr. Clark savagely, "the greatest crime in the tide of times. I wish he could have lived forever and borne the scorn of decent men to the end of the world. His sepulchre should bear the words, 'This man was guilty of the monumental crime against human liberty.' Now," concluded Mr. Clark, as he retired to his seat, "if they can make anything of that let them make it."

Mr. Clark's words were received in silence on both sides of the House.

The debate then lapsed into dullness for an hour, interrupted only by a brief but sharp exchange between Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.,) and Mr. Bailey, (Dem., Texas,) the former making a covert reference to his fight for the Senate, and Mr. Bailey countering by saying that the gentleman from New York was never so serious as when he tried to be funny, and never so funny as when he tried to be serious.

Later Mr. Landis (Rep., Ind.,) created considerable amusement by reading an extravagant eulogy of Grover Cleveland, made by William H. Wallace of Missouri, in seconding Mr. Cleveland's nomination in 1892. Mr. Landis read the extract to contrast it with the bitter denunciations of Mr. Cleveland in which Democrats in the House were indulging.

It happened that Mr. Vandiver (Dem., Mo.,) got the floor next, and his appearance caused an outburst of laughter.

"The speech of the gentleman from Indiana," said he, "is the most unkindest cut of all. It is true that we once believed that the fat-witted occupant was a Democrat. But now we know he is a Republican. And you are welcome to him," he added, with a wave of his hand toward the Republican side, amid Democratic applause.

LENTZ ARRAIGNS REPUBLICANS.

Mr. Lentz (Dem., Ohio,) charged that the pending bill had been prepared by the 3,000 National banks, a secret combination that wielded more influence than the Masonic fraternity, the Odd Fellows, and the Red Men combined. The bill was intended to increase the power of the National banks. All the rest that was in it was already in the law. As he proceeded Mr. Lentz's remarks became sensational.

"We are in favor of renominating William Jennings Bryan," said he, "and we will put in a plank against trusts; we will put in a plank against imperialism, and we will put in a plank against the British alliance, an alliance that is now open and apparent. [Applause on the Democratic side.] They are shooting down liberty in South Africa while you are shooting it down in the Philippine Islands. [Applause on the Democratic side.] That is evidence sufficient that both Governments are operating upon parallel lines.

"The first blossom of liberty in the Orient to be cut off by the Republican Party of the United States; the first substantial struggle for liberty in Africa to be mowed down in its infancy by the Queen of England, with the Czar asking for a peace conference!

"If things are not inside out, how can the Republican Party stand impotent and silent while England is shooting to death a republic in South Africa, and while, under the military and imperialistic powers that patronage has delivered to the President here, the crime of crimes is being committed under the Stars and Stripes of the Union?

"The President at Madison, Wis., said: 'One small fraction of one small tribe resists our authority in the Orient.' Aye, my friends, with an army there and on the way of 75,000 to subdue one small fraction of one small tribe, an army larger than Sherman needed to march to the sea, an army larger than Grant needed to take Vicksburg, is now called into requisition and kept there for nearly a year to subdue one small fraction of one small tribe.

"Is that the source of your prosperity? Is your Egan pension of $75,000 for being reduced, degraded, and dishonored, is your Beef Trust that murdered 4,800 men, while the Spaniards killed only 350, is that the source of your prosperity? [Applause on the Democratic side.]

"Is your humiliation and subordination of the man who won the most magnificent naval victory that the world has seen, Winfield Scott Schley, [applause,] is that the source of your prosperity? Is your subordination of Brooke and Miles and Merritt, the men who had been trained, together with their associates, at an expense of millions of dollars to this country, and the putting of politicians in the army saddle, is that the cause of your prosperity? [Applause on the Democratic side.] You will live to be ashamed of your record."

BRYAN ON THE BILL.

In the closing hour of the debate, Mr. Gaines (Dem., Tenn.) produced a telegram from W. J. Bryan denying a purported interview with him.

"I believe the bill is bad in every particular," said the telegram, "but I did not say it would injure the Democratic Party. But it will injure the country, and should drive out of the Republican Party all sincere believers in bimetallism."

Mr. De Armond (Dem., Mo.) closed the debate on the Democratic side. He called attention to the fact that only one section of the bill had been read, and no opportunity had been given to amend the bill. He declared it was the opinion on the minority side that the bill was designed to create a huge, far-reaching and all-pervading bank trust. He had intended to offer an amendment, but the section to which it would apply had not been reached.

He had the proposed amendment read at the clerk's desk. It provided that it should be unlawful for any bank under its provisions to combine with any other bank for the purpose of increasing or restricting the coin in circulation, credit, or interest. That amendment, Mr. De Armond said, if adopted, might help to prevent the fruition of the scheme in this bill. By this bill the Government would issue no more money. Its issue was to be turned over by it to the banks so long as they operated the power in the interest of themselves and the Republican Party.

A CHALLENGE TO DEMOCRATS.

The scenes attending the close of the debate were exciting and dramatic. When Mr. De Armond concluded but twenty minutes remained before the debate was to close under the rule. Mr. Richardson, the minority leader, protested against what he assumed to be the purpose of the Republicans to take that time to close the debate. He demanded the regular order.

Thereupon Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) got the floor for five minutes, which he occupied in taunting the Democrats for their evident desire to abandon free silver at 16 to 1. During the six days' debate, he said, the House had heard no arguments for free silver and he humorously hailed it as a sign of the coming regeneration of the party in conclusion he said that out of the debate had come the settled conviction on both sides of the House that the enactment of the pending measure would put into law the policy which had governed and guided the country for nearly thirty years.

Mr. Richardson indignantly denied Mr. Grosvenor's assertion of the proposed abandonment of the issue of free silver. He said that if the gentleman from Ohio had followed the debate he must have heard some strong speeches in favor of free silver. He called attention to the fact that but one section of the bill had been read and charged that the special order, which did not permit the offering of a substitute or a motion to recommit, had been framed for the especial purpose of preventing the offering of a free silver substitute.

"Does the gentleman desire to offer such a substitute?" asked Mr. Overstreet (Rep., Ind.).

"The rule was passed to prevent me from doing so and the debate has been deliberately conducted with this same end in view," responded Mr. Richardson.

The Republicans laughed derisively as Mr. Richardson went on to characterize Mr. Grosvenor's covert charge as a cheap attempt at political capital, which was beneath the dignity of a great party. He inveighed against the hypocrisy of the other side.

"You tied our hands," said he, "in the beginning. This bill is a bill to establish the gold standard and break down the bimetallism power. The free coinage of silver is not involved."

Then Mr. Dalzell (Rep., Penn.,) took the floor and in half a minute the House was in a furor. He pointed out that any Democrat could have demanded the reading of the bill, and, alluding to Mr. Richardson's charge of hypocrisy, he waked the echoes as he said:

"I hurl back the charge. You do not dare," he shouted, shaking his finger at the other side, "not one of you dares or would dare if you had the opportunity to offer a free-coinage amendment and risk a vote upon it. No gentleman on the other side is so much a leader that he would dare expect to rally his cohorts upon that proposition."

A dozen Democrats jumped to their feet as Mr. Dalzell concluded. Mr. Bailey, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Sulzer (Dem., N. Y.,) and Mr. Williams, (Dem., Miss.,) were all clamoring for recognition, but Mr. Hepburn, (Rep., Iowa,) who was in the chair, recognized Mr. Dolliver. The Iowan looked across the aisle when order had been restored.

"Before I begin," said he, blandly, "I will agree to yield the floor if any gentleman on the other side desires to offer a free-coinage amendment."

Almost half the Democratic side seemed to rise en masse. Mr. Bailey was foremost. "I ask it," he called. "I ask it." "I ask it," shouted others, amid wild cheers on the Democratic side.

"Dozens of us ask the privilege," cried Mr. Williams. "We challenge you for the opportunity."

Rushing down one of the side aisles came Mr. Driggs, (Dem., N. Y.,) shouting. "I object." "I object."

"Does the gentleman want any further evidence?" called Mr. Williams.

CALLS IT A BLUFF.

The confusion was indescribable. Mr. Hepburn pounded with his gavel, while the Republicans seemed to be enjoying the scene of discord. Mr. Dolliver had aroused. When order was restored Mr. Dolliver yielded to Mr. Bailey, who preferred the request for unanimous consent.

"The gentleman from Texas," said Mr. Hepburn from the chair, "well knows that in committee it is not competent to entertain a request to change the order under which the House is operating."

"Your bluff is called," shouted Mr. Williams, his index finger pointing at Mr. Dolliver, while the Democrats cheered lustily. Meantime the hour of 5 o'clock came and the committee rose and reported the bill to the House without amendment.

Mr. Lentz (Dem., Ohio,) asked whether it would be in order for him to ask unanimous consent to offer an amendment to the tenth section to provide that any individual as well as a bank might deposit bonds with the Treasury and receive their par value in currency. To this the Speaker replied in the negative.

Thereupon Mr. Overstreet asked unanimous consent that the special order under which the House was operating be so amended as to allow a substitute providing for the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 to be offered. Instantly Mr. Driggs of New York, who had not relinquished his position on the right of the chair, shouted, "I object!" Mr. Levy, (Dem., N. Y.,) from the rear of the hall also objected.

"Objection is made," announced the Speaker, amid a shriek of Republican laughter. The House was then at 5:05 o'clock declared adjourned until Monday under the terms of the special order.

PREPARING FOR THE VOTE.

Mr. Tawney Says 170 Republicans Will Be Present To-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The final arrangements were being made to-day for the vote on the Financial bill in the House on Monday. Mr. Tawney, the Republican "whip" said about 170 out of the 186 Republican members would be present, and those absent would be paired for the bill. It is estimated also that about 150 Democrats would be present.

A proposition has been made to allow a vote on a motion to recommit, with instructions to the Banking and Currency Committee to report an amended bill, if the Democratic managers desired this procedure. Mr. Richardson, the Democratic floor leader, says, however, that the proposition is too indefinite, and he will give no intimation of the parliamentary procedure he will adopt.

CONGRESSMAN MAY'S ATTITUDE.

His Talk About His Vote Excites Comment in Brooklyn.

The position of Congressman Mitchell May of Brooklyn with regard to the Currency bill is exciting much speculation among politicians and others in the borough. Mr May was in Brooklyn yesterday, and when seen discussed the bill freely. While he intimated that his vote would be cast in favor of the measure, he would make no positive statement one way or the other.

"I was elected to represent the Sixth Congressional District," said Mr May. "It isn't a question of how I feel, but of how my constituents feel. If it were possible for the whole Democratic Party to be united on any measure nothing would give me greater pleasure than to help bring harmony by my vote.

"As it is, I can take but one of two positions. If I favor the bill I am not aiding my country by speaking of it now. My vote can accomplish the end my constituents wish, and it shall be given on Monday. If I should vote against the bill, I would not be doing my country any harm, because the bill will pass, and nothing I can say will do any possible good.

"It would be very distasteful for me to be called upon to give my first vote against my party, but I realize that I speak only for my constituents and the interests I have in them as well as the duty I owe and the obligations I am under to them. My vote shall always be cast in the interests of Brooklyn."

Holiday Rates to the South
made by the Southern Railway. (See schedule on Page 28.) New York Office, 271 Broadway.—Adv.

PRISONER EXCITES SYMPATHY.

Fishkill Landing Woman Will Not Prosecute a Man Who Robbed Her to Obtain Food and Medicine.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., Dec. 16.—Stephan D. Brundage, a young man in the last stages of consumption, pleaded guilty to-day to the charge of highway robbery in Judge Rogers's court, and was held to await the action of the Grand Jury. The prisoner stole to provide food for himself and family.

A week ago Josephine Kelly, twenty-three years of age, was held up on one of the principal streets of Fishkill Landing while on her way to church. The robber took her pocketbook, which contained $20, but returned a Prayer Book which she also carried. The only clue she could give the police was that he had a sallow complexion. Chief of Police Mara suspected Brundage, and yesterday arrested him at Goshen. He had shaved off his mustache.

When brought into court Brundage's condition was pitiful. He is only twenty-three years of age. His weight is not more than ninety pounds, and his lungs are in such a condition that he can hardly speak above a whisper. His wife, a handsome young woman, was in court. When he was arraigned yesterday he pleaded not guilty, but after he had been taken back to the jail the excitement produced a severe coughing spell, and he made a confession.

"I haven't long for this world," he said. "I am sick and out of work. I had no money and not a crumb in the house to eat. I was released from the Elmira Reformatory some time ago, because they said I would live but a short time. Since then I have tried to be good and get work. There was nothing for me to do, and I wandered aimlessly about. My family had no breakfast, and I felt that I must have some medicine or I would die. I saw Miss Kelly coming with the pocketbook in her hand, and the impulse to seize it overcame me, and I took it from her. Then I bought some bread and medicine and went home."

The condition of the prisoner excited the sympathy of the spectators. Miss Kelly was much affected, and will not appear before the Grand Jury against him.

A STOCK EXCHANGE ENJOINED.

Chicago Directors Cannot Interfere with Ware & Leland.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—L. K. Boyesen, acting for Ware & Leland, appeared in Judge Tuley's court this afternoon and asked for an order restraining the Board of Directors of the Chicago Stock Exchange from interfering with the business of the firm. A temporary injunction was issued, as is the case in such matters. No date was set for the hearing.

Mr. Boyesen's contention was that the Directors had violated their rules in expelling E. F. Leland without preferring written charges and giving him a chance to answer them.

MARRIED POST OFFICE WOMEN.

Those Now in the Service May Stay Under the Recent Ruling.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—First Assistant Postmaster General Heath recently made a ruling affecting married women in the postal service. To-day he made a statement in which he said that the ruling had been misconstrued to mean that every such woman must immediately resign. No such sweeping was intended, he declared.

"The case upon which I made the ruling," he said, "was that of two clerks in one Post Office who married. The women insisted upon remaining on the pay-roll. I held that the presence of husband and wife as clerks in the same office was inimical to the service, and that the woman should vacate and permit her husband to support her, thus allowing her position to go to some one who had no means of support. I intend to apply this ruling to women clerks in Post Offices who in the future marry, but women who are already married and who hold positions as Post Office clerks and whose employment under their married names has been approved by the department will not be disturbed."

DEMOCRATS FAVOR THE WEST?

National Convention May Be Given to Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—Now that the Republicans have decided to hold their National Convention in Philadelphia, the Democratic managers are more inclined to listen to the suggestion of choosing Chicago for their convention city next year. They believe it will be good politics to cater to the West, while the Republicans, for the first time in many years, have arranged to go East. The Democratic National Committee is to meet within three or four weeks for the purpose of settling the question.

When the committee last met in Chicago there were two avowed bidders for the convention—Milwaukee and Kansas City. Since then New York has made a tentative effort to secure it, and Cincinnati has also been talking of its facilities for entertaining the state and platform makers. Buffalo also wants the Democratic event, but its claims have not seriously impressed the party managers.

The visiting committeemen have invariably told the local leaders that Chicago can get the convention if an organized effort is made in that direction, but the local men so far have refrained from encouraging the idea, and the impression has gone forth that Chicago's influence would be exerted in Milwaukee's behalf.

MONEY FOR MT. VERNON FUND.

Every Person Entering the Grounds Thursday Paid Admission.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The observance of the anniversary of the death of Washington was of very decided interest to the ladies of the Mount Vernon Association. They have charge of the grounds, and it is a rule of the association that no one shall be admitted to the estate except upon payment of a fee, usually 25 cents, which goes to the fund for the maintenance of the house and grounds, and for the purchase of Washington relics.

The rule that payment for admission must be made was not relaxed Thursday. Every person who attended the ceremonies—the President and Cabinet, Masons, Red Men, black men, and white men, not of any organization—was obliged to pay to get in. Almost everybody secured the benefits of a rate made with the transportation companies, but no one entered without pay.

The result was that about 5,000 persons contributed from 15 to 25 cents each to the Mount Vernon maintenance fund.

DRESS SLASHER STILL AT WORK.

Washington's Queer Criminal Commits Further Depredations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Washington's dress slasher is still at work, having evaded the watchful eyes of specially detailed police officers.

Mrs. L. H. Blake, while shopping on Seventh Street last night discovered that her skirt and velvet cape had been cut in several places and ruined. A reward of $100 was recently offered for the detection and arrest of the vandal who commits these outrages, and the police have been looking for the person, supposed to be a woman who does the cutting, but have obtained not the slightest clue.

Labels for Washington Trees.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Washington streets are shaded in Summer by something like seventy-five thousand trees of different varieties. It has been suggested to the District of Columbia Commissioners that a valuable and important educational work would be accomplished by applying labels in a liberal way to indicate the botanical and common names of the trees, about which most people are profoundly ignorant.

For Your Christmas Dinner
Order a supply of good old Evans Ale or Stout.—Adv.

BULLER'S LOSSES REPORTED AT 1,097

Of This Number 82 Are Dead and 667 Are Wounded.

THE MISSING AGGREGATE 348

Officers, Killed 8, Injured 38, and Unaccounted for 18.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Gen Buller reports to the War Office that his losses in yesterday's engagement were:

Killed, 82; wounded, 667; missing, 348; a total of 1,097.

The following list of casualties was issued late to-night:

KILLED.

Field Artillery—Capt. A. H. Goldie and Lieut. C. B. Schrieber.

Dublin Fusiliers—Capt. A. H. Bacon and Lieut. R. C. B. Henry.

Inniskillin Fusiliers—Major J. F. W. Charley and Capt. Frank C. Loftus.

Medical Corps—Capt. M. J. Hughes.

Thornycroft's Mounted Infantry—Lieut. C. H. Jenkins.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Devonshire Regiment, 5; Rifle Brigade, (the Prince Consort's Own,) 1; Fifth Brigade, staff, 1; Inniskilling Fusiliers, 8; Border Regiment, 3; Connaught Rangers, 2; Dublin Fusiliers, 3; Irish Fusiliers, 1; Horse Artillery, 1; Field Artillery, 5; Medical Corps, 1; Mounted Infantry, 3; Natal Carabineers, 2; South African Lighthorse, 2.

The wounded include: Capts. N. J. Goodwyn, J. F. Radcliffe, P. C. W. Vigors, the Hon. St. Leger Jervis, A. J. Hancocks, W. F. Hersey, H. J. Buckley, J. E. S. Probyn, H. M. S. Lewan, J. K. R. Brush, H. D. White-Thomson, H. I. Reed, F. A. G. Elton, and W. N. Congreve.

Majors R. H. G. Heygate, A. N. Gordon, and F. A. B. Racington.

Cols. J. G. Brooke, Long, H. Hunt, and Lieut. Ponsonby of Thornycroft's Mounted Infantry, and Lieut. the Hon. F. H. S. Roberts, son of Lord Roberts of Candahar and Waterford.

Officers taken prisoners or missing: Field Artillery, 5; Devon

ine that a few reverses make it necessary to drain the country of every man able to carry a rifle. The volunteers are greatly worked up, and numbers of applications to serve in regiments, from individuals, have been received. It is learned, however, that Lord Wolseley believes that, though these men are excellent as volunteers, they lack the evenness, in the ranks and among the officers, which marks a line regiment. To use his own words, they are "brilliant in spots, but weak in others," and, while he appreciates the offers, he sees no way to accept them at present.

The action of the National Liberal Federation this week in deciding to support a vigorous prosecution of the war, but reserving the full right of criticism, now and in the future, while stating that there is much to be deplored in the conduct of the negotiations preceding the hostilities, may be said to voice the opinion of the bulk of the Liberal Party.

LONDON EDITORS DESPONDENT.

British Press Comment Goes So Far as to Intimate that the Empire Is in Danger.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—As might have been expected, the desperate state of the British arms in South Africa, as revealed by the defeat of Gen. Buller at Tugela River, where, at one stroke, he lost treble the number of guns Wellington left in the hands of Napoleon during the six years' fighting in the peninsula, while adding to the determination of the authorities to send every available man to the front, caused something in the nature of a momentary panic.

It is long since the tone of the newspapers has been so chastened and pessimistic. Some of the comments go so far as to say the crisis is so far reaching that Great Britain stands "where she stood over a century back, when the American colonists, men of British and Dutch blood, were in arms."

The Evening Standard declares the situation calls for all the equanimity and determination and perseverance of the empire, and demands the immediate calling out of all the volunteers, embodying all the Outlanders expelled from the Transvaal, to guard the lines of communication, thus freeing all the regulars for service in the fighting line.

The Star urges the "commandeering" of all the great English Atlantic liners for the transportation of reinforcements and says the country must "set herself the task of plucking victory out of defeat," adding:

"The guilt of the Government is superseded by the danger of the empire. We are thinking of a hostile Europe, we are thinking of India, and, whatever happens, we implore the Government not to move another man from Calcutta or Bombay. We remember the mutiny."

The St. James's Gazette is also apprehensive of foreign complications, and thinks France is preparing for some venture which will be in the nature of a defiance of Great Britain, and urges the Admiralty to form a new squadron of the ships in the reserve.

The Globe, after facing the situation and urging the immediate dispatch of reinforcements and the use of the militia, continues:

"And we can turn with equal confidence to the strong arms and loyal hearts of our fellow-subjects in Canada and Australia. Those offers which were so liberally made and which were not too generously received at the beginning of the war, will, we are confident, be renewed, as the urgency of the contest reveals itself. They can see as keenly as ourselves that not only our supremacy in Africa, but the maintenance of the empire is at stake."

The Pall Mall Gazette's review of the situation says:

"It is no use crying over spilt milk. Surprises of all sorts must be expected in war. Our position for the advance is intact. Nothing has occurred to shake our belief in Gen. Buller. Let us steadily trust him and furnish him as rapidly as possible with more guns and more horses and men."

GERMANS JUBILANT OVER DEFEAT.

Disaster to Buller Delights Berlin Press and People.

BERLIN, Dec. 16.—The German press and people are jubilant over the news from South Africa, and everywhere in the streets people stop each other and offer congratulations.

Among the press comments to-night is that of the Kruz Zeitung, which says:

"Thus the fighting power of the third column is destroyed; and the campaign against the Boers is disastrously ended. What, however, means more, is that England's decadence, long ago apparent to far-sighted statesmen, has thus become visible before the whole world."

The Vossische Zeitung says:

"The English yesterday met the greatest defeat in this campaign, so productive of disappointments and losses."

The National Zeitung says:

"The second chapter of this war is now also ended, and is much worse than the first. Its effect upon the Afrikanders in Natal and Cape Colony must be very unfortunate for the English cause."

The semi-official Post, after making merry of the British pretensions in this war, says:

"England had better not have counted upon her colonies," citing the New South Wales Lancers as specimens of the colonial troops.

The Deutsche Tagezitung calls it the beginning of the end, and concludes its article thus:

"We, in Germany, do not wish England to get off cheaply. The more they are humbled in the Boer war and the more completely their power in South Africa is broken, the better for us."

The Boersen Courier says:

"The attitude of the English people in view of these hard knocks deserves every praise;" and the paper adds, "that in any case England's position as a world power is secured by her navy."

The Tageblatt compared Gen. Buller's defeat with that of the Italian Gen. Baratieri at Adowah.

The Lokal Anzeiger says:

"Surely a severer trial the British world and empire never had to meet, for, as things are now, England will have to thank the other powers for their sincere love of peace only if she emerges from this war with a whole skin and mere loss of prestige."

FRANCE VIEWS IT CALMLY.

Paris Public Not Demonstrative Over News from Buller.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—For the third time this week Parisians met hoarse-voiced news venders running along the boulevards today shouting "Crushing defeat of the English," "Great victory for the Boers," and displaying the front sheets of their papers bearing big headlines—"The English Routed," &c. The French people heard and read the news with interest and discussed these British defeats in the cafés without a display of sorrow or sympathy for the British; but, at the same time, without any outward demonstration of gleeful satisfaction that could be regarded as offensive by British spectators.

The violently anglophobe press, such as La Libre Parole and La Patrie, naturally treat the British disasters as joyful tidings; but the respectable journals—Le Temps, Le Journal des Débats, La Liberté, and others—discuss the news soberly and moderately.

Le Journal des Débats expresses admiration at the wonderful calmness and sangfroid with which the British nation has met blow after blow. The paper concludes its article with the remark that it would be a heavy blow to the social organization of Great Britain if Mr. Chamberlain's venture brings her to conscription.

Le Temps also comments upon the weakness of Great Britain's army to cope with the present emergency, and says:

"Mr. Chamberlain little suspected that in letting loose this war he was going to reveal the insufficiency of the military forces of the British Colossus."

La Patrie, which tells its readers that Mr. Chamberlain is seeking to bring about a war with France in order to restore in the eyes of Europe Great Britain's prestige, so shaken by the defeats of her army by the Boers, says that a few more disasters like that at Magerfontein and Tugela River will mean a British war with France in the coming Spring, and declares that the concentration of the French northern fleet at Brest and the recall of the Mediterranean Squadron to Toulon are the first precautionary measures taken by the French authorities.

"The British Army," La Patrie adds, "has lived a century on the reputation of the Duke of Wellington; and perhaps the navy also lives solely on the reputation of Nelson. The war in the Transvaal has demonstrated the weak points of the British Army, the weakness of the British Empire, the incapacity of its military chiefs, and the fictitious strength of its troops, who only had to fight savages."

The same paper publishes the report of an interview with a French General, whose name is not given, who describes the ignorance displayed by the British officers as "unheard of," and declares that the Boers are evidently superior in tactics and strategy and, perhaps, in courage.

ITALY COMMENTS ON THE DEFEAT.

Great Britain's Loss Causes a Profound Impression.

ROME, Dec. 16.—Gen. Buller's reverse produced a profound impression in all circles here, where it is regarded as most serious for the military prestige of England. The afternoon papers devote long articles to the subject.

The Avanti says:

"It is a veritable disaster for Great Britain, and the chief responsibility falls upon Mr. Chamberlain. The probability is that the final success of the British troops will thereby be considerably delayed."

The Italia is of the opinion that the cause of imperialism in South Africa has sustained a severe check.

The Tribunal says the defeat brings into prominence the weakness of the British artillery.

AUSTRIAN PRESS IS MODERATE.

Reviews the British Defeats from a Philosophical Standpoint.

VIENNA, Dec. 16.—Gen. Buller's reverse was the subject of almost universal comment in the Austrian press to-day. Most of the papers incline to the assumption that Gen. Buller's military motives in hurrying engagements are found in the situation at Ladysmith, and they conclude that the capitulation of that place may shortly be expected.

The Neue Freie Presse says:

"If the attack was the outcome of a political consideration, there could only have been the excitement prevailing among the Afrikanders and the state of public opinion in England."

The Frendenblatt fears these successes will bring the Boers fresh auxiliaries from the Dutch Cape Colonists, but adds:

"Yet it is to be seen whether the Boers know how to follow up victory."

The Wiener-Abenblatt thinks that the consequences of the two last reverses may, in so far as human judgment can foretell, be the fall of Ladysmith and Kimberley, the outbreak of an Afrikander rebellion, and that, unless something wonderful happens in the meantime, an improvement can only be secured by reinforcements, which are not expected till January.

The Deutsche-Volksblatt believes the cause of Gen. Buller's defeat, as on previous occasions, was faulty reconnoitring.

Has Sympathy for Great Britain.

BUDAPEST, Dec. 16.—The Magyar Neuzel, commenting on the British check in South Africa, expresses the warmest sympathy for the British Army in its misfortune, and adds:

"Every liberal nation in the world would deeply regret if the position of Great Britain, the standard bearer of civilization, were shaken. Austria-Hungary would sorely feel the consequences of any loss of power by England."

LONDON MARKETS DEPRESSED.

War News Sends the Prices of Stocks Downward.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The news of the defeat of Gen. Buller at Tugela River caused a momentary panic on the Stock Exchange here to-day, where there was intense excitement in all departments. Immediately after the opening jobbers started realizing, and all prices opened from one to six points below the closing prices of yesterday, Consols being down 1¼. Rand Mines were heavily affected, starting at 33, as against yesterday evening's closing price of 33¾. De Beers opened at 25½, as against 27. Chartereds at 3, as against 3½, and Gold Fields at 5⅞, as against 7 5-16.

Americans were very flat and were freely offered by local and Continental holders, at prices which they found difficulty in obtaining. Foreigners moved in sympathy with the other securities. Parisian stocks, however, held their own comparatively well.

After the first rush the market steadied somewhat. Still, speculators were reluctant to engage in fresh commitments, confining themselves to the closing of open accounts.

The market views of the situation are of the most serious character, both politically and monetarily, the latter mainly because a fresh defeat of the British troops will delay longer the supply of South African gold.

Two unimportant failures were announced early in the day.

Prices closed better than they opened, but prices were below the best. Rand Mines, 33; De Beers, 24½; Gold Fields, 6 15-16; Chartereds, 3⅛.

BRITISH CABINET IN COUNCIL.

Denied, However, that It Was Called Because of the Disaster to Gen. Buller.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—A hastily summoned meeting of the Cabinet was held at the Foreign Office this afternoon. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, was not present.

Lord Salisbury, who came to London today to attend the meeting, returned to Hatfield House this evening. Regarding the suggestion that the Premier came specially because of the news of Gen. Buller's reverse and summoned an emergency meeting of the Cabinet, it is announced that the gathering was simply one of a series of meetings of the Cabinet Committee on National Defense, to which only a limited number of members belong, and which did not necessitate their presence.

GERMANY'S MENACE PASSED OVER.

Buller's Defeat Almost Obliterates von Buelow's Speech.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The grave situation confronting Great Britain in South Africa almost obliterates the effect of the speech of the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count von Buelow, in the Reichstag, Monday last, though scarcely any announcement of recent years has had so much bearing on the future of Europe. In spite of the uninformed comment in some English quarters that Count von Buelow spoke merely for political effect, in other words, "jollied" the Reichstag by means of jingoistic sophistries for home consumption, to vote for the new navy in Vienna—which is in closer touch with Berlin than any other capital—Count von Buelow is interpreted as flinging down the gauntlet to Great Britain.

The Neue Frie Presse, which has personal connection with the Foreign Minister of Germany, declares Germany is determined to obtain the greatest possible advantage from the South African complications, and adds:

"The cool mention of England dissipates all apprehensions caused by Emperor William's stay at Windsor, and it is not impossible that England's difficulty may, in certain circumstances, be Germany's opportunity."

The Vienna correspondent of The Standard, retailing much more similar comment, reiterates what has often been heard here, namely, that Great Britain is more hated on the Continent on account of her interference in behalf of the United States, when the latter was at war with Spain, than for any other recent cause. Why Count von Buelow should have gone out of his way to indicate the possibility of Great Britain's hostility and belittle the friendship between her and Germany is an enigma yet unsolved by any British authority.

A concensus of the best opinion tends to the belief that the German Minister wished to offset Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's rash speech at Leicester. Yet, this seems a small excuse for such language at this period, while the suggestion that Count von Buelow spoke for purely political effect is dismissed as being entirely uncharacteristic of the man who is rapidly achieving the reputation of being the first statesman in Europe.

"So far," says The Saturday Review, referring to the war, "we have been able to answer each reverse by the potent argument of another division, but that cannot last forever."

Such an expression, appearing in an ultra-Conservative and optimistic publication, is significant.

While the Von Buelow anti-Britishisms have not stirred resentful criticisms, the public is just beginning to realize that, with 100,000 men in the field, no progress is being made in any direction, and Kimberley and Ladysmith seem as far off as ever from the promised relief.

QUEEN VICTORIA DISTRESSED.

Great Britain's Ruler Much Concerned Over Buller's Defeat.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Queen Victoria was greatly concerned about the latest reverse.

The Commander-in-Chief, Lord Wolseley, was at Windsor Castle when the news arrived, and he took a special train back to London.

WILL REORGANIZE WAR OFFICE.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Criticism of the military authorities is finding vent in quarters that heretofore have studiously avoided, as premature, any strictures on either the War Office or the Generals in the field. Unless some striking change for the better soon marks the course of the British arms, there bids fair to break over the head of the Government a storm of indignation such as has not been seen since the Crimea.

That such a movement is not without cause is evidenced by information gleaned by a correspondent that the authorities have already decided that a reorganization of the War Office is absolutely necessary and that it will not be delayed a day longer than can be helped, though it can scarcely be done until hostilities cease.

METHUEN'S LOSS PLACED AT 963.

Revised List Shows Seventy Officers Among the Casualties.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The revised list of the British casualties at the battle of Magersfontein shows the total to be 963, of which number 70 were officers.

The Black Watch were the heaviest sufferers. Of the rank and file 42 were killed, 182 wounded, and 111 are missing.

METHUEN RENEWS THE FIGHT.

Shells the Boers for Two Hours and Then Retires.

MODDER RIVER, Dec. 15.—During a demonstration in force this morning the British guns shelled the Boers for a couple of hours. The Boers did not reply until the British were retiring.

The Boers are further intrenching and strengthening their old defenses, with the evident intention of fiercely disputing control of the railroad.

GREAT VICTORY, SAYS CRONJE.

Transvaal Commander Reports the Fight with Methuen.

PRETORIA, Dec. 13.—An official dispatch from Gen. Cronje, Boer commander at Modder River, says:

"The Boers captured a great quantity of loot, including 200 Lee-Metfords, cases of cartridges, and hundreds of bayonets. Great numbers of the British have retired from Twee-Rivieren in the direction of Belmont. The loss of the British was very great. There were heaps of dead on the field. The wounded are being attended to, temporarily, at Bissett's farm. The Sappers and Miners must have suffered severely.

"The Boers suffered heavy losses in horses. I cannot otherwise describe the battlefield than as a sad and terrible slaughter. Monday was for us a brilliant victory. It has infused new spirit into our men and will enable them to achieve greater deeds."

MAFEKING HOLDS BOERS AT BAY.

Asserted that Col. Baden-Powell Has Forced Them Back.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 16.—Advices from Bulawayo say that a dispatch from Mafeking, dated Dec. 6, announced that the scheme of advancing the military works was acting well, and had forced the Boers to evacuate the strong, commanding fortification northeast of the town.

It was added that the British continued pushing back the Boers and were then working toward their main siege batteries. The British casualties were trifling. The Boer force was then reduced to about 2,000 men, with four field guns and some siege guns.

PRETORIA, Dec. 13.—Advices from Mafeking say an attack on a small British fort has been made with good results. The fort was demolished. Heavy cannon firing is proceeding.

Col. Baden-Powell has sent the Boers a notice advising them to lay down their arms and return to their homes, promising them that protection will be given them as soon as Great Britain has taken over the Transvaal.

ROYALTY HONORS THE MAINE.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The West India docks were gay this afternoon with about 6,000 prominent people present, including a number of royalties. The occasion of this gathering of celebrities and others was the presentation of the Queen's flag to the American hospital ship Maine. The Duke of Connaught, surrounded by the ladies of the committee, on the poop deck, presented the flag to Lady Randolph Churchill. He said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: In the name of her Majesty the Queen, I present this union jack to the hospital ship Maine as a mark of her Majesty's appreciation of the generosity of those who have found money for the ship, and also as a mark of her appreciation of the charity which a large number of American women and men have shown toward the soldiers or the Queen, speaking their own language, who are now fighting gallantly in South Africa.

"It is a great pleasure to me to be asked to perform what I believe to be a most unique ceremony. Never before has a ship sailed under the combined flags, the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes, and it marks, I hope, an occasion which brings out the feeling of generosity and affection which the two countries have, I hope, for each other. I cannot thank those who have come forward in this manner sufficiently for what they have done. As an officer in the English Army I feel, I can assure you, most deeply for what you have all done, and I am sure the officers and men who, I hope, will reap the advantage of this well-found ship, will ever bless those who have done so much for them. I would like to mention many names, but I am afraid it is impossible.

"But I will ask Lady Randolph Churchill to accept, in the names of those who have worked with her, the thanks both of the Sovereign of our country and of all Englishmen and women, for the splendid present of this hospital ship."

Simultaneously with the Duke of Connaught loosing the Union Jack the Stars and Stripes were broken out from the mizzenmast.

Lady Randolph Churchill replied, thanking the Queen and the Duke of Connaught.

The Bishop of Islington blessed the ship and the flag was hoisted by the Duke. After several unsuccessful tugs he broke out the stops, and an immense Union Jack with a red cross in its centre flew out in the sunshine. "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "God Save the Queen" were played by the Scots Guard Band. The crowds cheered, and the dockers, clustered along the river banks, joined in the applause. Lady Randolph called for three cheers for the Duke of Connaught, which were given heartily.

The royal party included the Duchess of Connaught and Princess Louise of Lorne. They drove away after having inspected the Maine, which is expected to sail for South Africa in about a week.

Lord Beresford Ordered to Sea.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, this morning, confirmed the announcement of his appointment to second in command of the British Mediterranean fleet. He has informed his constituents that this necessitates his resignation of his seat in the House of Commons, where he has represented York City in the Conservative interest.

WINSTON CHURCHILL RECAPTURED?

LOURENZO MARQUES, Delagoa Bay, Dec. 16.—It is rumored that Winston Churchill, the newspaper correspondent who recently escaped from Pretoria, has been captured at Waterfalboven.

This is about half way between Pretoria and Portuguese territory.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—A special dispatch from Pretoria, dated Wednesday, Dec. 13, says that before the escape of Mr. Winston Churchill he wrote to the Transvaal War Office declaring that, as a correspondent, he considered his detention as a war prisoner unjustifiable.

He expressed in his letter the highest appreciation of his treatment. His escape was cleverly executed, but there is little chance of his being able to cross the border.

CANADA OFFERS MORE TROOPS.

OTTAWA, Dec. 16.—As soon as the dispatch announcing that a second contingent had been accepted from Australia by the Imperial Government, the officers of the Ottawa Field Battery, headed by Major Hurdman, renewed their offer to send the battery. The Governor General sent for the Premier, and a Cabinet council was called.

The Cabinet was in session all afternoon and Dr. Borden, Minister of Militia, reported that he had a number of offers for service in a second Canadian contingent for South Africa. The offer for this contingent is now before the British authorities. The Government will wait until such time as the War Office authorities notify them of the need of the contingent. As soon as it is

WEBER PIANOS

In addition to the regular styles of Grands and Uprights in the choicest woods, we are displaying some special designs in LOUIS XIV., RENAISSANCE, and COLONIAL cases, and will give estimates on other designs conforming to any architectural requirements.

Inspection Invited. Correspondence Solicited.
Old instruments taken in exchange.
Open Evenings Until Christmas,
WEBER WAREROOMS,
Corner Fifth Ave. and 16th St., N. Y.
606 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

accepted the regiment will be sent forward.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The St. James's Gazette this week, commenting on the Canadian contingent, says:

"They have shown that their long home training and colonial campaigning experience have not been lost on them, and they are now getting their reward in being pushed to the front. We should like to see a little more notice of this taken in the London press. The colonists are intensely loyal, but they are a little sensitive, and appreciative notice of the work they are doing would be good imperial cement."

Gen. Montgomery Moore, formerly in command in Canada, has been selected to succeed Gen. Kelly-Kenny, at Aldershot, where the latter has been in charge of the mobilization.

MAY SEND ALL TROOPS TO WAR.

Predicted that Halifax Garrison Will Go to South Africa.

Special to The New York Times.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 16.—The series of reverses culminating in the repulse of Gen. Buller at Tugela River, has had a disquieting effect on the soldiers in this garrison. Officers here freely predict that England will call out every available man, and it is thought that Halifax may be left without a regular garrison. If the imperial forces are withdrawn for service in South Africa, the forts here will be manned for the first time by the Canadian militia, and possibly by a detachment of Canadian artillery.

Lieut. Dwyer, an officer of the Royal Artillery stationed here, who has a superior knowledge of gunnery, has been ordered to report for service in South Africa at once.

BULLER'S WOUNDED OFFICERS.

Sketches of Some of Those Shot at Tugela River.

The Hon. St. Leger Henry Jarvis, who was wounded in the battle at Tugela River, is the fifth son of the third Viscount St. Vincent, who died in 1879. John Jervis, Earl St. Vincent, received that title on account of the splendid victory he achieved over the Spanish fleet off Cape St. Vincent in 1797.

Capt. Vincent was born Sept. 7, 1863. He is an aide de camp to the Queen and well known in London society. Another brother, the Hon. Ronald, is Captain of the Third Battalion of the Northumberland Fusiliers.

Capt. Joseph F. Radcliffe, also wounded, is the second son of Sir Joseph Percival Pickford Radcliffe of Rudding Park, York, and Caverswall Castle, Stafford. Capt. Radcliffe was born in 1862, and married, in 1898, Miss Gertrude Coventry, daughter of John Coventry of Burgate House, Hampshire. His mother is the only surviving daughter of Sir Edward Doughty Tichborne, the ninth Baronet of that name, and the uncle of Roger Tichborne, the man who is supposed to have been drowned at sea, and who was impersonated by the celebrated Tichborne claimant.

Among the other wounded were Capt. H. D. White-Thomson, a son of Col. Sir Robert T. White-Thomson, K. C. B., of Broomford, Exbourne, Devonshire, and Major Robert Henry Gage Heygate, who is the eldest brother of and heir to Sir Frederick Gage Heygate, third Baronet. The latter was born July 26, 1859. His grandfather, the first Baronet, was a Lord Mayor of London, and his father was Member of Parliament for Londonderry for many years. His mother was the only daughter and heiress of Connolly Gage of Ballarena, Londonderry.

Lieut. Gerald Maurice Ponsonby is a grandson of the second Lord de Mauley and the eldest son of the Hon. and Rev. Maurice John Ponsonby, vicar of New Swindon, and Honorary Canon of Bristol Cathedral. His grandfather on the mother's side was the second Lord Sudely. He was born Oct. 7, 1876.

More Mules Shipped to South Africa.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 16.—The British transport Hermes, with 900 mules, sailed for Cape Town to-day. The Hermes is the sixth vessel which has left this port with mules for the English Army in South Africa.

SULZER WOULD AID THE BOERS.

Introduces a Resolution in the House Protesting Against Great Britain's Mode of Warfare.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Representative Sulzer (Dem., N. Y.,) to-day introduced a joint resolution in the House declaring that a state of war exists in South Africa, and according belligerent rights to the Transvaal Government.

The resolution is as follows:

"Joint resolution, declaring that a state of public war exists between Great Britain and the Transvaal Republic and that belligerent rights be accorded to the Transvaal Government.

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the Government of the United States recognizes a condition of public war between the Government of Great Britain and the Government of the Republic of the Transvaal, and the United States of America hereby declare that they will maintain a condition of strict neutrality between the contending powers and accord to each all the rights of belligerents in the ports and territory of the United States. The Congress of the United States protest and remonstrate against the barbarous manner in which the war has been conducted by Great Britain, and the President is hereby authorized to take such steps as may be expedient in his judgment to secure an observance of the laws of war as recognized by all civilized nations and bring about an honorable peace."

Mr. Sulzer said of the resolution:

"My sympathy is with the heroic Boers. They are making a brave and gallant fight against great odds for their homes, their firesides, and their liberties. We should not secretly or openly help Great Britain to their disadvantage. We should accord the Boers all the rights of belligerents. I want to see the Boers win, and I hope they will. I am opposed to the pig-sticking mode of warfare Great Britain is carrying on. If what I read in the papers is true, this cruelty and inhumanity puts England beyond the pale of civilization.

"I shall do all in my power to pass this resolution. It will come up in the House, and I want to go on record in favor of the Boers and their republic and against England or any Anglo-American alliance, expressed or implied."

SAYS THE BRITISH WILL WIN.

Johannesburg Man in Chicago Discusses the Situation.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—John McCracken, for nine years representative in Johannesburg of a large mining machinery house in this city, arrived in Chicago to-day. He said of the situation in South Africa:

"The British cannot overcome the enemy without heavy losses. The Boers have meant war for ten years and have prepared during the last four. They have stores of ammunition and the best modern rifles. The atmosphere of South Africa is so pelucid and clear that to one not a native the distances are deceptive. A kopje that seems a mile away is in reality nearly two miles off. The British soldiers are new to the country, and this atmospheric illusion undoubtedly handicaps them. You will notice that so far in the war the British have used their heavy guns first and then trusted to the bayonet, whereas the Boer rifle fire has been terrific."

Mr. McCracken declares Great Britain will finally conquer and settle the South African question forever. He says:

"It may take millions of pounds and another hundred thousand men, but the job will be cleaned up."

More Australian Troops Accepted.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Dec. 16.—The Imperial authorities have telegraphed to the Governor of New South Wales, Earl Beauchamp, accepting the offer of a further Australian contingent for South Africa, and suggesting that the men should be mounted and good shots.

MUNITIONS OF WAR SALES.

Government Not to Interfere with Them, Despite Protest.

The Department of State in Washington will not do anything to interfere with the sale of munitions of war in this country to the British Government, to be used in fighting the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, nor with their transportation to England or anywhere else that the British Government wishes to have them sent. That is the substance of a letter which Secretary of State Hay has just written in reply to a protest made by Charles D. Pierce, Consul General of the Orange Free State, in this city.

Mr. Pierce's protest was due to a letter which he received from Dr. Hendrick Muller, Envoy Extraordinary of the Orange Free State at The Hague, Holland, calling his attention to the shipment by a cartridge company of Bridgeport, Conn., of 5,000,000 cartridges to South Africa. He also said that this company had received other large orders from the British Government, and directed him to protest to the United States Government against the sale of the munitions of war to be used against the Orange Free State, with which this country is at peace.

Mr. Pierce accordingly wrote to Secretary of State Hay, and yesterday morning he received a reply from Mr. Hay citing authorities to show that in case of war belligerents have the right to purchase any kind of goods in a neutral country, subject to confiscation after shipment.

When asked whether he had to say anything in regard to this reply, Mr. Pierce said: "Nothing at all." He could not himself tell how American volunteers could get into the Boer Army, but if they went from here to a certain port in Europe, he added, there were funds on hand there to transport suitable men who wished to join.

MANY AUTOMOBILES BURNED.

Electric Vehicle Company's Factory, Next to St. Bartholomew's Parish House, Destroyed.

The four-story brick building, 211-219 East Forty-second Street, occupied by the Electric Vehicle and Transportation Company, was gutted by fire last night. The first two floors of the building were used as manufacturing and repair shops, while the third and fourth floors were utilized as store rooms for automobile manufacturing materials and new automobiles.

The fire was discovered in the rubber room by Watchman William Friedman. The first alarm was turned in at eighteen minutes after seven and was quickly followed by a second, third, and then a fourth alarm. Chief Croker, who hurried to the scene, personally directed the fight against the fire.

The Third Avenue Railroad Company is changing the power on the Forty-second Street road, and to move the gas and water pipes it has dug trenches on the sides of the street to receive the pipes. The torn up condition of the street somewhat embarrassed the firemen.

The firemen were able to prevent the flames from spreading to any extent, but could not save the electric company's building, and so rapidly did it burn that in about twenty minutes after the first alarm was given the roof fell in, carrying with it the upper floors. It is said there were fifty new automobiles on the third and fourth floors.

The cars of the Third and Second Avenue and Forty-second Street lines were stopped, because of the hose lines and engines, for over an hour. There was an enormous crowd to witness the fire, which was spectacular from the height to which the flames rose. The reserves of police from three stations were out to keep the crowd in order.

During the fire a hose of Engine No. 24 burst, and the stream struck John Murray, a passing citizen, in the breast, in front of 979 Third Avenue. He was knocked down and drenched, and the squirming hose, like a great serpent, fell on top of him, after pushing him up against the building. No one seemed to come to his aid, the crowd which had also been drenched running away. At last a girl of twelve years ran across the vacant space in sight of the crowd and lifted the cumbersome hose off the prostrate man, releasing him. He got up and went home, and the girl who was cheered by the crowd and refused her name, ran away.

St. Bartholomew's Parish House towered over the automobile building, and there are side windows in it. These are provided with iron shutters, but were all open when the fire started. The St. Bartholomew's Boys' Club was in session on the sixth, or top, floor, and Superintendent George McVicker got a number of the boys to help him close the iron shutters. The flames, however, got into the top floor later, and did about $2,000 damage.

There was also a girls' club of thirty or forty in session on the fifth floor, and a men's club of half a hundred on the fourth floor, when the fire started. There was not any great excitement, however, as all descended out of the building in safety, and they joined the crowd which had gathered to watch the fire.

The five-story factory building in the rear, at 212 to 222 East Forty-third Street, occupied by the John H. Stearns & Co. silk works, was partly damaged by fire.

The loss on the burned building was estimated by Chief Croker at $250,000.

FACTORY GIRLS IN A PANIC.

Stop for Their Clothes Before Escaping from Burning Building.

Two hundred girls lost their wits for a time yesterday afternoon when a fire started on the fourth or top floor of the brick factory building at 14 and 16 Ninth Avenue. They all rushed for the closets in which they kept their street clothes, and so much confusion was caused that the girls were thrown into a panic for a while. All escaped safely to the street, however. The fire did $30,000 damage, but its cause was not ascertained.

The building is owned by John Jacob Astor. It is occupied on the top floor by the Excelsior Dry Batteries Company, on the third floor by the S. G. Brewster & Co. candy manufactory, on the second floor by the Innovation Trousers and Trunks Company, and on the first floor by the William Cox Seed Company.

The flames were first noticed in the rear of the top floor. A girl screamed and then all the others screamed as they noticed both smoke and flame. They rushed to the closets for their street clothes, although the flames were gaining headway. With arms full of wraps of all kinds they hastened out to the stairs and down to the street. On each floor were met other girls, and on each floor a similar experience had been gone through by the women employed there.

The firemen had to pour an immense lot of water on the fire, and this caused a serious damage to the stock of candy in the Brewster place. Many Christmas boxes were destroyed. The company claims its loss is $10,000.

The fire damages only the top floor, where the loss to the Excelsior Dry Batteries Company was put at $5,000. The loss by water to the Innovation Trousers and Trunks Company is $5,000; to the Cox Company, $5,000, and to the building, $5,000.

TAILOR'S SHOP IN FLAMES.

Fire in Pearl Street Does $1,200 Damage—Dogs and Game Cock Saved.

The tailor shop of Michel Goldsmith, on the first floor of the four-story brownstone-front building at 125 Pearl Street, was discovered ablaze at 6 o'clock last evening by James Martin and William Powers, two boys, who were standing at Hanover and Pearl Streets. They ran as fast as they could to the house of Engine Company No. 4, in Old Slip, and gave the alarm.

Capt. Finn sent a fireman to investigate, and when he reached the corner of Pearl Street and Old Slip he shouted at the top of his voice, bringing the apparatus, which had already been hitched up. Goldsmith's shop was found on fire from end to end, and flames had already leaped into the big light shaft, which separates this from the other building at 78 Beaver Street.

The janitress of both buildings, Mrs. O'Neill, and her young son Jimmie, were in their apartments on the top floor, and the smoke was so thick that they had to escape by the shuttle to the roof of the next building, and then to the street. Mrs. O'Neill's canary bird was smothered, but she and her son succeeded in saving a game rooster and three pet dogs.

Mrs. O'Neill told the police that she had been afraid of a stove in a rear room of Goldsmith's shop. Materials for cleaning clothes were also kept in this room in which the firemen found the blaze had started. Mrs. O'Neill said she told Goldsmith that the stove was unsafe.

Goldsmith's stock was damaged to the extent of $1,000. The building, which is owned by William P. Douglass of 224 Broadway, was damaged about $200.

GOLD WITHOUT LABOR.

Nome City's Praises Sounded by a Successful Explorer.

"Nome City is the best place in the world to work for gold," said Arthur Vogt yesterday to several old friends among whom he had distributed a few gold nuggets, and then he added: "I am going back there next April."

Arthur Vogt formerly lived in Madison Street, near Hamburg Avenue, Brooklyn, and in April, 1898, he and a party of friends went to Alaska and the Klondike to search for gold. The company quarreled and disbanded, and Vogt and Benjamin J. Becker, also of Brooklyn, went to Nome City.

"Working the beach near Nome," said Vogt, "is better than staking claims and diggings. When the tide receded you could run your hands through the heavy moss and your nails would be covered with gold dust. Your boots, too, would be covered with gold. We found many nuggets, but no big ones to speak of.

"They have a newspaper up there, and the city when I left was rapidly filling up. The missionaries, who were the first to discover gold at Nome, have the best claims. Indians do their mining."

Vogt suffered a great deal from cold and hunger on his way home. For eight days he and others were on a schooner that went adrift in Bering Sea. The food gave out and they nearly starved. Finally the United States Revenue Cutter Grant towed the schooner into port. Vogt said he was perfectly satisfied with what gold he had found and was going to see his parents, at Egg Harbor, N. J.

Concessions to Boston Pressmen.

BOSTON, Dec. 16.—Three additional concerns to-day conceded the new schedule demanded by the junior pressmen and press feeders of the city, and this noon the Master Printers' Association, acting for nearly all the remaining firms, requested a conference with the Scale Committee of the employes. The men employed by the 12 firms still holding out number less than 140 out of the Franklin Association's total membership of more than 500.

Strike at a Pennsylvania Colliery.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Dec. 16.—Three hundred and fifty men were thrown out of employment to-day owing to the strike at Girard colliery. Several men were discharged last night for being impudent to officials. The men induced sympathizers to stand at the mine armed with clubs to prevent employes from going to work.

Machines to Replace Boston Lasters.

BOSTON, Dec. 16.—A strike started by the lasters in the employ of the Thomas G. Plant Shoe Manufactory threatens to spread throughout the entire factory. Forty of the welt sewers joined the lasters to-day, and the strikers said that the cutters and stitchers were on the point of coming out. It is said that there is dissatisfaction over wages in every department. Mr. Plant said to-day that he would substitute machines for the lasters.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—Dr. Walter H. Kernan, Salt Lake City; Ralph Dillon, Jerome, Arizona; Henri Jonas, Montreal; Theodore R. W. Lant, Bath, England; Ellsworth Daggett, Salt Lake City.

MURRAY HILL—Henry Austin Potter, Worcester; W. H. Underwood, Buffalo; Dayton Ogilvie, Montreal; Robert Graham, Boston.

HOLLAND—F. E. De Long, Philadelphia; W. O. Ertzog, Chicago; C. N. E. Maltser, Amsterdam, Holland.

GRAND—W. H. Oxford, Binghamton; Joseph R. Edson, Washington.

PLAZA—A. Hagen, Jr., Philadelphia; R. D. Allen, Chicago; H. C. Dreher, Philadelphia.

NETHERLAND—W. de Goeffrey, Washington; A. Keller, Philadelphia; J. E. Lolor, Anaconda, Mont.

SAVOY—Judge M. S. Stover, Amsterdam, N. Y.; Max Kaufman, Frankfort-on-Main, Germany; J. Allen Haines, Chicago.

BUCKINGHAM—August H. Strong, Rochester; Prof. C. Smock, Trenton.

MANHATTAN—Robert R. Taft, Providence; William B. King, Washington; T. Lemon, China.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator George F. Hoar, Massachusetts.

HOFFMAN—James McIntosh, Boston; R. N. Dickman, Chicago.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Baumgardner, L. S., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; E. W. Goodnow, domestics, white goods, and house-furnishing goods; 45 Leonard Street; Westminster Hotel.

Burnham, Stoepel & Co., Detroit, Mich.; F. D. Crawford, underwear; J. Wilson, furnishing goods; F. C. Stoepel, domestics; 49 Leonard Street.

Dove, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; D. H. Witmer, cloaks; 9 Walker Street.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; G. F. Newell, furnishing goods; 49 Leonard Street.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair and cold; fresh north to east winds.

Low temperatures continue in the Northwest, the zero line last night reaching to Western South Dakota; elsewhere throughout the country temperatures have generally risen, although they remain below the seasonal average from the M

PROGRESS IN POISON TRIAL

Mr. Kinsley's Testimony and What Mr. Weeks Has Made of It.

LOOKING INTO BROOKLYN ERROR

Defense, However, May Not Refer to It —Experts in Conference—Change in the Programme.

The sixth week of the trial of Roland B. Molineux for the murder by poison in December last of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams will open in the Court of General Sessions to-morrow before Recorder Goff and a jury that has already listened to the evidence presented by the prosecution for two weeks. William J. Kinsley will be on the stand under cross-examination by Mr. Weeks, and the opening of the sixth week of the trial will also mark Mr. Kinsley's eighth day on the stand as a witness.

Mr. Kinsley had comparatively clear sailing in expounding his theories, on which he bases the assumption that the prisoner wrote the address on the poison package sent to Harry Cornish, until Friday, when Bartow S. Weeks, for the defendant, opened his cross-examination in earnest.

Slowly and skillfully he drew from the expert the admission that until as late as February last, after he had been examining the handwritings of the prisoner for nearly six weeks; when he had before him numerous admitted writings by him and was promised as many more as he should call for, and when he knew that the main efforts of the prosecution were directed toward finding Molineux guilty, he had nevertheless at this time "side-tracked" the defendant, as he called it, and had eliminated him from the case entirely for the time being, at least.

At that time Mr. Kinsley said he did not believe, after a close and exhaustive study of the defendant's writings, that he had written the address on the poison package, and, having led the witness to this point, Mr. Weeks then put the question to him which, it is said, will have more to do with determining in the minds of the jury the weight to give to expert testimony than anything which has so far been adduced at the trial.

It was the acknowledgment of the expert that not until he had Molineux write in his office with special pens and on special paper, under conditions prepared by the expert, in a style demanded by him, and the very words contained on the poison package, did he come to the conclusion that the man suspected was the guilty person.

Mr. Weeks sneered at a profession that based its conclusions on such matters. Again and again, in an effort to impress the jury, he made the witness admit that he had all the writings of the defendant that he wanted, but that he could not get the style he wanted. Early in the trial Mr. Weeks had brought out that Mr. Kinsley had asked Molineux to write vertically, in the style of the writing on the poison package, and that, when the defendant had protested that he never wrote in that style, the expert said he endeavored to move the paper under the writer's hands into such a position as to compel him to write vertically. It was this last writing that Mr. Kinsley admitted had acted as a key, and forced upon him the conviction that Molineux sent the poison.

Coincident with the obtaining of this admission from the chief expert for the prosecution came a story from Brooklyn to the effect that Mr. Kinsley had testified to one state of facts before the Grand Jury regarding the identity of handwriting, and when the case was ready for trial had refused to testify to the same state of facts, but had suddenly announced that he had been mistaken. This has caused Mr. Osborne a great deal of anxiety.

There is some question whether the matter can be brought before the jury in the present case, and there is also some question as to whether it will be used, even if it is available as testimony. Mr. Osborne and Mr. Weeks both observed great reticence on this subject yesterday, but it is known that the details of the Brooklyn case were being thoroughly investigated by the emissaries of the defense.

It was stated that the bringing before the jury of the facts contained in this Brooklyn mistake of the expert might act as a two-edged sword. Mr. Kinsley had already admitted to Mr. Weeks and the jury that he is not infallible, but for all that he stuck to his assertion that his fallibility did not extend to the Molineux case.

With fallibility admitted, it was said yesterday by a person closely connected with the case that it might not be wise for Mr. Weeks to bring up the Brooklyn matter, for Mr. Osborne would use the same state of facts to prove Mr. Kinsley's conscientiousness, and that it was problematical which view of the situation the jury would take.

That Mr. Osborne intends to strengthen his lines of expert testimony was evidenced yesterday when there was a long conference in his office between Mr. Kinsley, Col. Hay of Washington, who came to the conclusion that Molineux wrote the address on the package before Mr. Kinsley did, and who was called to account by the latter for his alleged hasty judgment; Dr. Persifor Frazer, the Philadelphia expert; William E. Hagan, the Troy expert, and David H. Tolman of Chicago. Mr. Osborne already knows just what these experts will swear to, and he refused to state why he had called them into conference.

It was learned, however, that as soon as Mr. Weeks is through with Mr. Kinsley, Mr. Osborne will put his other experts on the stand at once. He does not purpose to cut in with other testimony at this stage, but he will keep the minds of the jurors on commas and spacing and shading and pen holding as long as he can. This is another change in Mr. Osborne's programme, brought about, it is said by the cross-examination of Mr. Kinsley by Mr. Weeks.

In the week just past one of the most important matters has been the admission by Molineux that he used blue tinted paper on which was a crest made up of three crescents entwined. This admission was made on the day Mary Melando was trapped and brought into the jurisdiction of this State as a witness. The woman, who acknowledged that she had been bribed by Molineux and that she was in the habit of visiting his rooms in the Newark factory of which he was Superintendent, swore that she had seen paper of that kind in Molineux's room, and that she had purloined three sheets of it.

Her testimony on this point, coming as it did, after the admission by the defendant that he used such paper, failed to make an impression, and the feature of her examination was the questioning by the Recorder, who established that as early as January last Miss Melando had visited Mr. Weeks's office and had been questioned concerning the paper. Mr. Osborne admitted, however, in his opening address that this kind of blue paper was sold in at least two stores in New York and two in Newark, and the defense will show that a large amount of it was sold by the manufacturers, and that therefore it was much in use.

There has been a rumor in circulation recently of more or less persistence that the person who bought the silver bottle holder from Hartdegen & Co. in Newark has been found and will be put on the stand. The rumor cannot be traced to any reliable source, and Mr. Osborne has refused to talk about it. If this person has been found the discovery of his identity and whereabouts was made since Mr. Osborne opened the case for the State, for in his opening he made the positive statement that the jury would never know either where the bottle holder or the cyanide of mercury was bought.

Another feature of Friday's session was the admission in evidence of a piece of paper containing pencil writing by Gen. Molineux which was given to Capt. McClusky the day after the defendant was first accused of the crime. Mr. Kinsley admitted that he first thought this writing was by young Molineux and that Capt. McClusky had given it to him as such. It has not yet developed whether this paper was given to the detective with the statement that it was written by the defendant, or whether McClusky, having obtained the writing and knowing its origin, was desirous of putting the expert to the test.

Much has been said and written of the demeanor of the defendant. Not once since the case opened has he appeared either surprised or worried. The sudden switches of evidence made by the District Attorney have had no terrors for him. He has the air of a man who is extremely confident of his acquittal, in fact his bearing seems to preclude the possibility of any other thought ever having entered his mind.

Gen. Molineux, his father, who has been at his side since the trial opened, has much the same air of confidence. Mr. Weeks and Mr. Battle, Mr. Carvalho and Dr. Hamilton evidence the same state of mind. The surprises of the prosecution have not as yet caused any panic in the ranks of the defense.

AGUINALDO GETS AWAY.

Major March Abandons Pursuit of the Rebel Leader, Who Continues His Flight to Bayonbong.

MANILA, Dec. 16.—Major Peyton C. March of the Thirty-third Infantry has abandoned his pursuit of Aguinaldo, and has reached Bagnen, in the heart of the Grand Cordilleram, where the range is 10,000 feet high, and food is scarce and travel almost impossible.

From native couriers and Spanish prisoners it was learned that Aguinaldo left Bontoc, in the province of the same name, with three women and two soldiers, three days before and headed southward, evidently for Bayonbong, in the Province of Nueva Vizcaya, where, it is thought, he may encounter the Americans.

Major March's command was depleted 20 per cent. by the two days' march from Cervantes to Bagnen, so he returned to Cervantes Dec. 10.

Scattered bands of Macabebes which have been operating in the north are being collected, with the intention of sending them back to Manila, as there is much sickness among them and they are unfit for further mountain work.

Lieut. Chadwick, with thirty Macabebes, visited the mountain town of Pamposa and received the surrender of a company of insurgents, including three officers, with their arms and ammunition.

Gen. Concepcion and other Filipino officers who have surrendered have been taken to Vigan. Concepcion, who is cheerful, insists that the insurgent organization will be maintained even in the districts where the Americans are operating, also claiming that the Filipino leaders can use their troops whenever they desire. He suggests that the only method of terminating the war is the capture of Aguinaldo and the obtaining of an order from him for the troops to surrender their arms. But Concepcion believes Aguinaldo will never be captured.

NEGROS NATIVES IN FLIGHT.

Went to Mountains on Hearing of Alleged American Defeats.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Gen. Otis cables as follows to-day:

"Manila, Dec. 15.

"On the 8th inst., Gen. Smith at Negros reports that early in December a number of the inhabitants of four coast towns entered the mountains, believing the statements of Panay and Luzons that the Americans had been overwhelmingly defeated in those islands, that Aguinaldo was about to dictate terms of peace, and the American Congress to confer independence, when the established civil Government of the island would be overthrown. They also were told that all Negros were about to rise and drive out the Americans. No depredations were committed, and no consequences of importance apprehended."

THE BROOKLYN AT MANILA.

Cruiser Is Four Days or More Ahead of the New Orleans.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The Brooklyn arrived at Manila to-day, winning easily the long race from this country, which she has been running with the New Orleans. The New Orleans sailed from Singapore to-day for Manila, so that she is about four days behind the Brooklyn.

While the Brooklyn is this distance ahead of the New Orleans, it is pointed out at the Navy Department that unless something befalls the New Orleans before she reaches Manila from Singapore, she will actually have made the trip from the United States to Manila in the same, or even less, time than the larger cruiser.

The Brooklyn sailed from Fort Monroe on her long voyage Oct. 16, and it was five days later, Oct. 21, when the New Orleans got away from New York, so that the elapsed time occupied in the voyage, allowing the New Orleans five days to make the run from Singapore to Manila, will be about the same in such case.

Capt. Jewell, who took the Brooklyn out from this country, has been relieved at his own request from the command and ordered to return to the United States. He has completed his tour of sea service and will give place to Capt. C. M. Thomas, who will sail on Jan. 6 for his station.

DISEASE THREATENS SOLDIERS.

Capt. Finley Says a Terrible Malady Prevails in the Philippines.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 16.—Capt. J. P. Finley of the Ninth United States Infantry arrived here to-day from the Philippines. He acted as Quartermaster there. He is on crutches owing to a terrible malady, which, he says, is shockingly prevalent among the officers and men there. The first stage of the disease is dysentery, which becomes cronic. Then nerve paralysis sets in, and some are crippled for life.

"I have seen men," said Capt. Finley, "with their feet drawn out of shape, arms swollen and almost useless, while their facial muscles were so drawn as to prevent them from talking intelligibly. As to myself, when I left Manila both of my legs, below the knees, were so affected that I had to use two crutches."

CATS FOR PHILIPPINE SERVICE.

Newark Man to Send 300 for the Storehouses at Manila.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 16.—Frederick Butler of 103 Roseville Avenue yesterday advertised in the local newspapers that he would pay 15 cents apiece for full-grown cats, which he declared he wanted to ship to the Philippines.

About a week ago Mr. Butler received a letter from John Montgomery, an old friend of his, who is now at Manila. Montgomery wrote that he had secured a contract from Gen. Otis to supply 300 cats for the United States Government storehouses there. The buildings are said to be overrun with rats, and the American officers expect to get rid of the rodents by important cats from the United States.

Mr. Butler said this afternoon that he has thirty-five cats already enlisted for service in the Philippines. As the felines were purchased they were tagged and numbered and placed in a box in Mr. Butler's cellar.

Mr. Butler says he will make his first shipment of cats on a transport which will sail from Brooklyn on Dec. 27.

Spaniards Will Be Sent Home.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Under the terms of the treaty of peace with Spain, the United States agreed to send home all the soldiers of the Spanish Army held in captivity by the insurgents in the Philippines. Congress made an appropriation of $1,500,000 to carry out that purpose. The recent successful operations of Gen. Otis resulted in the release of about 4,000 additional Spanish prisoners and instructions have been cabled to Gen. Otis to contract with the Ceballos Transportation Company for their return to Spain.

Hoar Will Not Talk on Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Senator Hoar has written a letter to ex-Senator Edmunds replying to an invitation to be present at a meeting to be held, to-morrow night to discuss the Philippine question. Senator Hoar declines to attend, because he thinks that what he will have to say on the Philippine question would be more effective if said in his place in the Senate than elsewhere.

Negro Troops Will Leave This Week.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Arrangements have been made to send the Forty-eighth Volunteer Infantry, colored, to Manila on the transport Grant, which is now undergoing repairs at San Francisco. It is expected that she will sail next week.

The Forty-first Reaches Aden.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The transport Logan, with Col. Richmond and the Forty-first Volunteer Infantry, arrived at Aden at noon to-day. All on board reported well.

Lieut. Brumby's Condition Worse.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The condition of Lieut. Brumby was reported as slightly changed for the worse this afternoon.

Albany Municipal Appointments.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 16.—Mayor-elect Blessing to-day announced all of his important appointments except that of Commissioner of Public Safety. He has offered this position to a number of prominent business men, but all have declined. The more important of the officials named are: Commissioner of Public Works—Charles M. Bissell; City Engineer—Walter Melius; Commissioner of Charities and Correction—Edward B. Cantine; Civil Service Commissioners—Edward N. McKinney, Calvin W. Edwards, Republicans; Gerrit Y. Lansing, Democrat.

CUBANS TO ENTER THE ARMY.

Several Regiments of Natives Will Be Recruited on the Island.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—It is intimated that several regiments will be recruited in Cuba from among the natives to relieve our troops, so that they may be sent to the Philippines to replace returning soldiers. The Cubans have been found anxious to enlist in our service, and are believed to be capable of performing military duty in a proper manner.

A number of applications have been received at the War Department from officers of the army for appointments in these regiments, and it is probable that the Colonels will be selected from among Captains of the line who have had some experience in Cuba, and who have an intimate knowledge of the Spanish language. The junior officers are likely to be taken from among non-commissioned officers and from civil life.

The organization of the regiments will be arranged in detail soon.

WOOD'S AUTHORITY IN CUBA.

Editor of La Lucha Says It Must Be Supreme Throughout the Island.

HAVANA, Dec. 16.—Señor San Miguel, editor of La Lucha, said to-day:

"It is extremely important that all the military commanders in the island shall be subordinated to the command of Gen. Wood. Nobody must be able to say, 'In this province I command,' 'In this town I am the head,' as was said with Gen. Brooke. If this is not clearly understood beforehand, friction among the department commanders is sure to occur, particularly between those in the same city. Gen. Wood being the personal representative of the President should have every barrier cleared away and be given a full chance to carry out his policy."

Señor San Miguel declares he does not see how it is possible for Gen. Wilson to remain under Gen. Wood. He believes that Gen. Ludlow is the best man for Governor of the Matanzas-Santa Clara Department.

Gen. Wood Off for Havana.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, the new Governor General of Cuba, sailed for his post yesterday on the Ward Line steamship Mexico. He arrived at the pier but a few minutes before the vessel sailed, and stopped only long enough before getting aboard to shake hands with some friends who had come to see him off. With Gen. Wood was his aide, Lieut. E. C. Brooks of the Sixth Artillery.

TROOPS TO LEAVE CUBA.

Gen. Brooke Will Send Cavalrymen Back to Western Posts.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Gen. Brooke, at Havana, has telegraphed the War Department that he has arranged to send the following troops on that station to the United States:

Troops A, B, C, and D, Eighth Cavalry, with Major Stanton, and Lieuts. Donaldson, Dixon, Williams, and Lott, to go to Fort Riley, Kan., by way of New York. Capt. Sayre will join the squadron at Fort Riley.

Troops E, F, G, and H of the Tenth Cavalry, numbering 400 enlisted men, with 300 horses, and Capts. Hunt, Ayres, and Carlton, and Lieuts. Whitehead and Whiteside, will be sent to Galveston for distribution along the Mexican frontier.

It is expected that the Fifteenth Infantry will leave about the 30th inst. The regiment will go to New York and be distributed between Governors Island and Plattsburg.

More Immigrants Reach Havana.

HAVANA, Dec. 16.—To-day 1,500 immigrants from the Canary Islands arrived here, making a total of 7,000 who have arrived thus far during December.

TO TEST A PRACTICE SHIP.

Board of Inspection Will Witness the Trial of the Chesapeake.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 16.—The United States practice ship Chesapeake, Commander Joseph G. Eaton, was towed from the Navy Yard to President's Roads this afternoon. She will lie at anchor there until Monday morning, when she will hoist sail and go to sea for a trial lasting about forty-eight hours.

The orders of the Navy Department at Washington are that the vessel shall have a trial to the satisfaction of the Board of Inspection, beginning on Dec. 18 and lasting not longer than Dec. 22. The board consists of three naval officers, and Commander W. H. Emery is President.

To-morrow the Chesapeake's crew will be drilled, and the ship's gear will be shaken up to be in readiness for Monday. The sailing will depend on the weather conditions.

Cruiser New York Sails.

The United States cruiser New York, flagship of Rear Admiral Farquhar, commanding the North Atlantic Station, sailed yesterday for West Indian waters for the Winter's cruise and manoeuvres. She will touch first at Santo Domingo City, where she will be joined by the Machias and Detroit.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The Detroit has arrived at Colon.

The battleship Massachusetts has been ordered into reserve at League Island. Her men are wanted to supply the crew for the battleship Kentucky, about to be turned over to the Government.

URGED BETTER ARCHITECTURE.

Not a Decorative Example of It in the City, Says Prof. Hamlin.

"Architecture and Citizenship" was the subject of a paper read by Prof. A. D. F. Hamlin of Columbia University before the League for Political Education yesterday morning.

"Citizenship," said Prof. Hamlin, "implies responsibilities and duties which, though founded in ethics, extend to the arts, and particularly to architecture. These duties in respect to architecture are likely to be neglected unless the importance of architecture itself in our life is appreciated. It is the one art which constantly surrounds us, frames our life, and teaches us at innumerable points. Since the arts teach us through the emotions, and since the multiplication of healthful and cheerful sensations of pleasure cannot fail to affect the community beneficially, the establishment of material surroundings which produce such sensations is most important.

"Our cities have recognized one aspect of this truth in their generous provisions of public parks, but they have failed wholly to see that precisely the same considerations warrant generous expenditures for decorative architecture. There is not a single work of decorative architecture in all Manhattan. Third-rate capitals of Europe are far ahead of this great city in that respect. Here is a field for agitation and activity. The city can at least give us good architecture in all its public buildings. The scandal of Horgan & Slattery, municipal architects by the grace of Tammany, and the official slights to Messrs. Withers & Thomas in the Tombs Prison and Hall of Records affairs should be made impossible by the pressure of public opinion.

"In the field of private and commercial architecture there should be developed the sentiment that the individual owes to the public in all his building operations the duty of providing the most beautiful structure within his power, embellishing thus to the utmost his fifty or more feet of street frontage, since all the value of this frontage is derived from its use by the public. An ugly building is an insult to the public and a moral crime. Good architects cost no more than bad ones. The citizen who does no building has, also, a duty in the promotion of good taste and high ideals by direct agitation and personal influence. To this end architectural study, itself a liberalizing pursuit, should be more general."

Heavy Foreign Holiday Mails.

Christmas activity was shown at the General Post Office last week in the immensity of outgoing foreign mails. The three liners Trave, St Louis, and Lucania, carried away, besides an almost unprecedented number of mail bags filled with presents of various kinds, international money orders representing an aggregate of over half a million dollars. To facilitate the rapid delivery of Christmas mail, the Post Office Department at Washington has ordered that all foreign mail deposited at the New York office since the sailing of the Lucania yesterday morning shall be sent to Boston to-morrow night, and carried abroad by the Dominion liner New England, which sails for Liverpool Tuesday morning.

One Hundred Years Old To-day.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Dec. 16.—Thomas S. Barnes of Olmsteadville will celebrate his one hundredth birthday to-morrow. He has 186 living relatives, and well remembers his father's account of the battle of Bloody Pond, of which he was a witness.

ALBANY LEGISLATIVE PLANS.

No Definite Decision Yet to Make Mr. Kelsey Chairman of the Cities Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 16.—As legislators drop into town, ostensibly to pick out quarters for the Winter, and in reality to ascertain the situation, little information is gleaned as to the coming session of the Legislature. Speaker Nixon of the Assembly was here early in the week to attend State board meetings. He held conferences with Assemblymen Allds and Kelsey and the Governor. There was talk of placing Mr. Kelsey of Livingston at the head of the Cities Committee, but nothing was decided. Mr. Kelsey prefers the places he has on the Ways and Means and Judiciary Committees. Moreover, he is well aware that the secret purpose of putting him there, when it is known that he has not a city in his county, is to have him stand sponsor for bills amending the New York Charter, which no New York City Republican, it is believed, dare introduce.

The idea of placing a rural Republican at the head of the Cities Committee, it is said, springs from the fear that a city member might be defeated by his constituents for "jamming through" the bills which Mr. Platt and the Republican organization will have introduced. Mr. Kelsey's district is independent of all metropolitan influences, and it is said to be Mr. Platt's intention to have the burden of all city bills borne by the farmers. In the discussion over Mr. Kelsey's selection the fact has been lost sight of that he does not depend on the Platt organization for his election. He is said to have declared that he will not bind himself to do the bidding of the Republican machine.

Various programmes have been outlined for legislation, the latest being a general negative policy. This is not thought to be the real intent. One subject which will demand attention and positive action is inland commerce, the Canadidan waterways having diverted commerce from New York to such an extent that something must be done. The Governor and the Advisory Canal Board will call attention to the subject and suggestions will come from other sources. What form the legislation for canal improvement will take is not known.

Various amendments will be proposed to the corporation franchise tax law. The Tax Commission wants $50,000 to pay lawyers to collect special information. The advocates of good roads will insist on a larger appropriation for the payment of the State's share of the cost of improving highways. Gov. Roosevelt will endeavor to oust the present Fisheries, Game and Forest Commission, and will encounter the same sort of opposition in the Senate that blocks his desire to get rid of Louis F. Payn.

SOLDIER RUNS AMUCK.

Inspired by Alcohol He Does Some Shooting—Now Under Guard.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Nicholas Davis of Kentucky, a member of Troop B, Third Cavalry, stationed at Fort Myer, Va., who had been drinking heavily, armed with a Krag-Jorgensen rifle and several hundred rounds of ammunition, barricaded himself in an upper room of the company quarters yesterday. He imagined the place was assailed, opened all the windows commanding the various approaches, and proceeded to shoot aimlessly about.

Bullets flew in all directions until the Colonel gave orders to a Sergeant to take a guard and shoot Davis. The Sergeant obeyed, but instead of ordering the guard to fire did so himself. The bullet struck the butt of Davis's rifle, shattering it. The flying splinters knocked Davis senseless and scarred his face somewhat, though giving him no very serious injury. He is now closely confined, and is receiving treatment.

ON BRYAN'S CANDIDACY.

Senator Jones Says His Nomination Cannot Be Prevented.

"It is impossible to prevent the nomination of William J. Bryan for the Presidency by the National Democratic Convention next year," said United States Senator John P. Jones of Nevada to a TIMES reporter at the Hoffman House yesterday.

"The attempt may be made," he continued, "to spring other candidates, but it will amount to nothing.

"Do I think that Bryan has a chance of election? Certainly I do. As matters in the financial market are to-day, his chances are excellent. There is a great dearth of money, and it is being keenly felt in many quarters. If these conditions continue, Bryan stock will steadily advance. That is certain. It's all well enough for the people to say that President McKinley will have a walk-over, but there are a whole lot of people in this country who have got in the habit of doing their own thinking, and they are voters.

"While business is generally very good, there is not sufficient money to carry it. We must have more money or less business or there will be trouble.

"Bryan is a more formidable candidate than many are inclined to consider him, and I think that time will confirm my opinion."

STATE EDUCATIONAL SCHEME.

The Governor Indorses the Bill and Hopes for Its Passage.

ALBANY, Dec. 16.—Gov. Roosevelt today expressed himself as highly pleased with the general plan for unification of the educational system of the State as agreed upon by the special commission appointed by him for the purpose. He said:

"I believe that the general plan for unification, as adopted, is admirable, and I feel confident that we all can come to a substantial agreement. Above all things the friends of unification, who desire to put an end to the present anomalous condition with all its attendant friction, must agree to disregard differences of detail in order to put through a scheme that will bring substantial justice."

The Governor took this opportunity of publicly thanking the members of the commission, Messrs. Holls, Daly, Kernan, and Wilkinson, who have given their time and labor to the subject without remuneration of any sort. He also said that he was anxious to get the bill in satisfactory shape for the consideration of the Legislature, and that it was immaterial to him whether the Regents or himself should have the power of appointing the Chancellor.

LABOR FEDERATION BOYCOTT.

Declared in Operation Where Union Labor Is Employed.

DETROIT, Dec. 16.—The question of boycotting concerns which employ part union and part non-union workmen, caused considerable contention at to-day's meeting of the American Federation of Labor. The matter was brought out by a resolution declaring the boycott against Swift & Company universal, applying to the Swift packing establishments in cities where the concern employs union labor as well as in those where it does not.

Treasurer Lennon differed from most of the speakers on this subject. He held that it was inconsistent and unfair to organized labor and only retarded a boycott to push it against industries in which union labor was employed. The resolution was adopted.

The adverse report of the Committee on Organization on a proposition for a National Union for the paper hangers was adopted.

SUPPOSED DEAD MAN ALIVE.

Boat He Sailed On Lost, and Ship that Picked Him Up Had a Close Call.

WOODBURY, N. J., Dec. 16.—Jacob Hendrickson of this place, who was believed to have been lost at sea, is alive and well, his wife, who had mourned him as dead having received a letter from him announcing that he is on his way home.

Mr. Hendrickson sailed from Philadelphia for Canada, Oct. 9, on the schooner H. and J. Bienderman. In the letter received by his wife he says that on the return trip the vessel encountered a snowstorm and gale off St. John, N. B., on Nov. 12. The ship was partly dismasted and began to leak. All hands were kept at the pumps for forty-eight hours.

At last, with eight feet of water in the hold, order was given to abandon the schooner. One boat carried all hands, eight in number. The gale had moderated, although a cold wind was blowing and the sea was rough. The shipwrecked men were 400 miles from land.

After drifting for two nights and a day they were rescued by the steamship Hestia, Capt. Ferguson, bound for Glasgow. Three nights after their rescue they were called on to help the crew of the Hestia, which was in danger of foundering in a gale. Fifty-five head of cattle were washed overboard and the vessel was badly crippled, but succeeded in reaching Glasgow in safety. The schooner Bienderman foundered.

RIO THREAD MILLS MAY MOVE.

Clark Company Protests Against Passaic River's Condition.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 16.—The Passaic Interests Committee of the Board of Trade has received a letter from the Clark Thread Company, in which it is stated that through the pollution of the Passaic River and filling up of the same, the conditions have become such that the company may be compelled to move its plant and 4,000 employes to some other place. The letter was one of several hundred in reply to a circular sent out by the committee inviting complaints, and asking for suggestions on this subject.

The committee has decided to arrange for a hearing before the Finance Committee of the Common Council and the Board of Works with a view of obtaining an appropriation for dredging around the outlet of sewers. It was also decided to lay the facts regarding pollution, together with such other data as could be obtained, before the State Sewerage Commission. Finally it was determined that in the event of an appropriation from the city being obtained, to ask Congress for an appropriation of $100,000 for the improvement of the river, from the Pennsylvania Railroad Bridge to Belleville.

REFERS TO McCLUSKEY.

Prisoner Held at Rome Sends to New York for a "Character."

ROME, N. Y., Dec. 16.—George Washington Kennedy, arrested yesterday while trying to pawn one of eight gold watches in his possession, protests his innocence and pleaded not guilty before the Recorder. His case was set down for Monday. He says he got the movements from a man named Frye in Chicago and the makers of the movements say they sold such to Frye. Kennedy has wired a friend in New York, asking him to request Chief of Detectives McClusky to vouch for him.

The detective department yesterday morning received a letter from the Chief of Police of Rome, N. Y., inclosing references given by Kennedy in New York City. The references were investigated, and it was found that Kennedy was a traveling salesman for a jewelry house. His character was vouched for by men to whom he had referred. The information obtained by the department was wired to Rome.

Magazine Has Changed Hands.

Negotiations for the sale of the weekly magazine Success, which have been pending for some time, came to a conclusion yesterday afternoon, when the magazine passed from the ownership of Louis Klopsch to that of J. H. McGraw, President of the McGraw Publishing Company. Mr. McGraw and Dr. Orison Swett Marden are now the sole owners of the magazine. Under the new management the policy of Success will be radically changed. The weekly edition will be discontinued and the magazine will become a monthly.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	7:19	Sun sets	4 54	Moon rises	5:22

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	7:29	Gov. Isl'd	8:01	H. Gate	9:37
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	8:00	Gov. Isl'd	8:32	H. Gate	10:21

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, DEC. 18.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Seneca, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, DEC. 19.

Algiers, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Harold, Inagua, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Talisman, Barbados, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Valeria, La Plata	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 20.

Alliance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Comal, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Southampton and Antwerp	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*12:30 A. M.	
Tijoca, Grenada, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
U. S. transport —, San Juan, &c.	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Wordsworth, Fernambuco, &c.	3:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Yucatan, Havana, Progreso, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, DEC. 21.

L'Aquitaine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prins Willem II., Port au Prince, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Santiago, Nassau, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	

FRIDAY, DEC. 22.

Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 23.

Altai, Jamaica, &c.	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Buffalo, Hull		
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Etruria, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Island, Christiana, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Manitou, London		
Olinda, Nuevitas	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Patricia, Hamburg		8:30 A. M.
Philadelphia, San Juan, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*11:30 A. M.	
Statendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 622, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship City of London. Mails for China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 622, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miami. Mails for Australia (except West Australia), New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. 19 and up to Dec. 622, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Dec. 21, for dispatch per steamship Marloora. Mails for Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 624 inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Algoa. (Letters must be directed "per Algoa.")

Registered mail closes at 6 P. M previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii of the following dates: Melbourne, Nov. 21; Sydney, Nov. 22; Auckland, Nov. 25, and Honolulu, Dec. 5, arrived at San Francisco per steamer Mariposa, and are due in New York on the morning of Thursday, Dec. 21.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY. (SUNDAY.) DEC. 17.

Arkle, Gibraltar, Dec. 2.
Charing Cross, Gibraltar, Nov. 28.
Chicago City, Swansea, Dec. 2.
El Rio, New Orleans, Dec. 12.
L'Aquitaine, Havre, Dec. 9.
Madelyne, St. Lucia, Dec. 10.
Patricia, Hamburg, Dec. 3.
Peninsular, Lisbon, Dec. 2.
Philadelphia, San Juan, Dec. 12.
Ras Elba, Gibraltar, Nov. 28.
Statendam, Rotterdam, Dec. 7.

MONDAY, DEC. 18.

Condor, St. Lucia, Dec. 11.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Dec. 11.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Dec. 13.
Madiana, St. Thomas, Dec. 13.

TUESDAY, DEC. 19.

Altai, Port Limon, Dec. 12.
El Paso, New Orleans, Dec. 14.
Fuerst Bismarck, Naples, Dec. 6.
Kaiser Wilhem der Grosse, Bremen, Dec. 12.
Manitou, London, Dec. 8.
Navarria, Azores, Dec. 8.
Pizarro, Gibraltar, Dec. 8.
Westernland, Antwerp, Dec. 9.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 20.

Advance, Colon, Dec. 14.
Georgic, Liverpool, Dec. 10.
Planet Mercury, Mortille, Dec. 6.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Dec. 13.

THURSDAY, DEC. 21.

Alsatia, Gibraltar, Dec. 7.
Columbia, Hamburg, Dec. 13.

FRIDAY, DEC. 22.

Chateau Lafite, Havre, Dec. 10.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg, Dec. 11.

Arrived.

SS Island, (Dan.,) Sejodt, Copenhagen, &c., Nov. 30, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.

SS Stuttgart, (Ger.,) Grosch, Bremen, Dec. 8, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:45 A. M.

SS La Croma, (Aust.,) Cercich, Dunkirk Nov. 25, with mdse. to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:15 A. M.

SS Baron Cawdor, (Br.,) Sutherland, Sourabaya, Dec. 5, via Delaware Breakwater Dec. 14, with sugar to Peter Wright & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Watt, Liverpool Nov. 9 and Queenstown 10th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 P. M.

SS Fulmorton, (Br.,) Davies, Liverpool Dec. 4, in ballast to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:45 P. M.

SS Buffalo, (Br.,) Loverdge, Hull Dec. 2, with mdse. to Sanderson & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.

SS Island, (Den.,) Sejodt, Stettin, &c., Nov. 25, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed in sandy Hook at 9:30 P. M.

SS City of Augusta, Dorrell, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Santiago, Leighton, Guantanamo, &c., Dec. 1, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:45 A. M.

SS Dunblane, (Br.,) Farquhar, Calcutta, &c., Oct. 4, with mdse. to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS Amerath, (Br.,) Kaspe, Antwerp Nov. 23 via Hermuda Dec. 12, in ballast to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Cuzco, (Br., new, 2,773 tons,) Dex

QUAY CONTEST IS ARGUED

Senate Committee Listens to Attorneys in the Case.

EX-SENATOR EDMUNDS APPEARS

Mr. Penrose Intimates that Counsel Is in the Employ of Mr. Wanamaker, but This Is Flatly Denied.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—An investigation of the right of former Senator Quay of Pennsylvania to a seat in the Senate by appointment of the Governor of Pennsylvania was begun to-day by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections. The hearing to-day was purely a legal argument on the right of the Governor to make the appointment in the circumstances which arose in the case of Mr. Quay—a question which repeatedly has been thrashed over by the Senate in other cases.

Every member of the Privileges and Elections Committee was present and several Senators interested either on personal grounds or in the legal arguments to be presented, and a large sprinkling of prominent Pennsylvanians attended the hearing.

John P. Elkin, Attorney General of Pennsylvania, stated that he would address the committee on behalf of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Ex-Senator Edmunds announced that he would appear for those who remonstrated against the seating of Mr. Quay, and that he had as coadjutors Hampton L. Carson and George Wharton Pepper.

W. J. Brennen, an attorney of Pittsburg, announced his appearance for the Democratic members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and that he had associated with him James A. Stranahan.

Senator Chandler said the committee had decided to limit to-day's hearing to four hours, one and a half hours of which would be allowed to Mr. Elkin, two hours to former Senator Edmunds, and one-half hour to Mr. Elkin in which to close the argument. This time, he said, might be distributed by Mr. Elkin and Senator Edmunds to suit their convenience.

In the coufse of his opening argument Mr. Elkin contended that a sovereign State was at all times entitled to full representation in the Senate, according to the spirit and letter of the Constitution. The intention of the framers of the Constitution was to keep the representation of each State complete, and he maintained that the Governor, having authority to appoint a Senator to fill a vacancy caused by death, resignation, disqualification, or expulsion, had also full power to appoint in the event the Legislature failed of its duty to elect. He held that the failure of the Legislature to perform its duty ought not and could not operate to the State's disadvantage in the Senate. The true position, in his opinion, was that the Governor enjoyed the full power to fill any vacancy that might occur in the State's representation for any reason whatever. That was the broad and liberal view to take of the intent of the Constitution's framers, and he cited many authorities in support of his position.

Attorney General Elkin was followed by Hamilton Carson. As he was about to begin his argument Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania interrupted to inquire: "Do you not appear here as the paid attorney of John Wanamaker?"

Mr. Carson replied that he did not apnear in the pay of Mr. Wanamaker or in that of anybody else.

Ex-Senator Edmunds then seized the opportunity to disclaim for himself any connection with Mr. Wanamaker in the case.

"My only relations with Mr. Wanamaker," said he, "are that I sometimes buy tinware at his establishment."

Senator Pettus, (Dem. Ala.) a member of the committee, entered a sharp objection to any Senator not a member of the committee interrupting counsel.

Mr. Carson presented an elaborate legal and Constitutional argument against the seating of Mr. Quay. He maintained it was important that each State's representation should be kept full, but he regarded it as equally important that the Senators from the several States should be selected properly and in accordance with the Constitution. He doubted the desirability of according to the State Executive such authority as was exercised by the Governor of Pennsylvania in this case—to appoint anybody to the Senate whom he might choose. He argued that the wording of the Constitution conferred only a limited power upon the State Executive in the matter of appointments to the Senate, and that that limitation was placed upon the Executive with full knowledge of the express meaning of the words employed. He urged the committee and the Senate, in considering the case in hand, to follow the well-established precedents of the Senate in not recognizing the right of the Governor to appoint when an opportunity had been afforded the Legislature to elect which it had not embraced.

Mr. Carson concluded his argument with the declaration that the Legislature of Pennsylvania had actually been prevented from performing its duty of electing a Senator by the Governor of the State, and that it was the first time in the history of Pennsylvania that the power of the Executive had been exercised in that manner.

Ex-Senator Edmunds followed Mr. Carson elaborating some of the legal and Constitutional points made by his colleague. He declared that the authority to make appointments was constantly being trenched upon by the executive power, not only of the States, but of the Nation itself.

The President was exercising such power by making recess appointments of men who had previously been rejected by the Senate. This he regarded as dangerous, and urged the Senate to take a firm stand against such usurpation of power as a protection to itself.

Mr. Edmunds maintained that, the vacancy having occurred during a session of the Legislature and that after the vacancy had occurred the Legislature had endeavored but failed to elect, the Governor was barred from exercising his Constitutional right to appoint. He contended that the case of Mr. Quay did not fall within the authority conferred upon a Governor to fill a vacancy in the State's representation in the Senate.

Attorney General Elkin closed the hearing with an argument in rebuttal of the statements and arguments advanced by Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Carson. He adverted to the position taken by Mr. Edmunds in the Senate in 1879, in which he had contended for the Governor's right to appoint. He argued that Mr. Edmunds's position was correct then and his argument good law.

To this Mr. Edmunds assented, but maintained that the cases were totally different.

In conclusion, Mr. Elkin held that the judgment of the Governor as to the necessity for calling an extra session of the Legislature which had failed to elect a Senator was final and conclusive, and that he therefore had full authority to exercise his Constitutional right to appoint, in order that the State's representation should be complete.

A NEW ARABIC NOTATION.

Up-town Magistrate's Daughter, a Kindergarten Pupil, the Author.

There is a City Magistrate living up town who is possibly raising a mathematical prodigy in the person of his three or four years old daughter. She has only recently begun to attend the kindergarten and yet meditates changes in the system of enumeration now in vogue, which, while startling, are certainly suggestive.

When asked the other day to count, she hesitated some, and then lisped:

"None, some, one, two, free, fore."

To Refine Cuban Sugar in Florida.

TAMPA, Fla., Dec. 16.—Plans have been perfected for the erection in this city of a big sugar mill and refinery. It is the intention of the men behind the enterprise not only to make Tampa the market for the sugar cane of Florida, but to bring the crude article from Cuba and refine it here. The men interested do not care to have their names made public at present, but they have authorized the statement that the refinery will be established.

Murder in a Minnesota Jail.

LITCHFIELD, Minn., Dec. 16.—John Dougherty, Charles Brobst, Philip Rowe, Casper Schmidt, and William Backbush have been indicted for the murder of a man named Miller in the Eden Valley Jail. Miller had eloped with Schmidt's wife and was found and locked up. The Grand Jury has discovered that a mob broke into the jail, choked him to death, and left his body hanging in his cell. The Coroner's jury had returned a verdict that Miller committed suicide.

In Fashion's mirror are our clothes reflected. If you want to be sure of her favor let us make for you.

We conform to her every whim—and add our distinctive finish. High grade overcoating, silk lined throughout, to order, $22.00. Our tuxedo and full dress suits, silk lined throughout, at $30.00, are exceptional value. Money back if you think otherwise!

Samples, Fashion Booklet, free.

ARNHEIM,

OUR ONLY STORE,

BROADWAY & 9TH STREET.

PRICE OF SEALSKINS RISES.

Advance 40 Per Cent., and Furriers Look for Greater Increase.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—Furriers expect an advance of 75 per cent. in the price of sealskins by Jan. 1. According to advices there are about 26,431 Alaskan skins in sight, of which 18,922 comprise those from the 1898 catch and 8,420 of the 1899 gathering. The North American Commercial and Trading Company secured but 16,801 skins this year, and one-half of them will be held over until next Fall.

John T. Shayne said to-day: "I have been fortunate enough to secure 1,092 skins, which I have now on hand, and the advance in prices means to me about a profit of $30,000. In 1890, when there was a big leap in prices, I cleared $90,000 on the advance. This advance in prices means that a seal coat which this year sells for $300 to $400 will cost from $100 to $200 more in 1900."

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 16.—Owners of sealing vessels have received word from London, England, to-day, of an advance of 40 per cent. in the prices of sealskins at the sale just held. As a result of this advance $500,000 comes to this port for skins shipped from here. The skins sold at from 64 to 68 shillings.

INSURANCE AGENTS' REBATING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There seems to be some animated discussion in progress among high authorities in insurance circles upon the subject of agents' rebating. Little has been heard from the agents' standpoint, presumably because the ordinary life insurance agent would not be supposed to have any opinions worth considering.

It is a known fact that there are laws against rebating in the several States of the Union, and it is also perfectly well understood that these laws were framed and placed upon the statute books by and under direction of the insurance companies.

That these laws were not intended to prevent rebating is clear upon their face.

The laws were made in the nature of a law against conspiracy, which necessarily involves the coming together of two or more persons for the purpose of committing a crime.

Unlike laws against conspiracy, however, when the crime is committed only one of the conspirators becomes a criminal, while the other stands justified before the law, having committed no offense whatever.

The anomalous feature of this law further appears in the fact that the party benefited by its violation is the one who remains innocent, while the party who is injured is held to be a criminal.

The harsh application of the penalty (fine and imprisonment) which applies to the agent is a graceful acknowledgment by the companies that it is easier to find agents than customers.

It was found necessary for the complete fulfillment of this remarkable legislation to add the penalty of imprisonment to that of the fine imposed because, after the company's customer had robbed the agent, the agent had no money to satisfy the offended dignity of the State; hence nothing was left to give satisfaction but the jail.

For the enforcement of this law, which was founded neither in justice nor in common sense, the companies were obliged to form a union, which was known as an "anti-rebate compact" by which they eluded the courts of the country by appointing an arbitrator of their own, who was paid by them, and who took the place of the common courts of justice, who judged and executed the criminal conspirator who had been robbed by his innocent co-conspirator.

Hypocrisy, however hooded, is never fully concealed, and seldom succeeds.

Each company appeared to believe that its own agents would work wonders for its own benefit, while the agents of the other companies would be paralyzed by the terrors of the law.

The matter of rebating is in the hands of the companies, and always has been. Its only value is to the companies themselves, by bringing them business at the expense of the agents.

Its only evil is to the agent, by forcing him to give away his proper compensation in order to procure business for his company.

If the companies desire to stop the practice, either for moral or financial reasons, the anti-rebate compact has power to arrange a schedule of commissions, which would be quite as profitable to the companies and much more so to the agents, by deferring a portion of the commissions to the times of subsequent payments of premiums.

Such a course would be a saving to the companies on lapsed policies, would produce a better class of business, and would give substantial credit, standing, and respectability to the agent, and would also save our legislators from the disgrace of passing one-legged conspiracy laws.

So long, however, as the agents are willing to devote their earnings to the procurement of business for these corporations, the system of rebating will be deplored and continued by the companies.

A UNDERWRITER.

New York, Dec. 11, 1899.

For Abolishment of Death Penalty.

The abolishment of capital punishment in this State was the subject of discussion last night before the Committee on Philanthropic Labor of the Society of Friends in Rutherfurd Place. It was decided to draft a bill which will be presented to the next Legislature for the purpose of abolishing the death penalty. Among the speakers was Gen. N. M. Curtis of Ogdensburg, who said Senator Depew and William Bourke Cockran are among the prominent men of New York who have favored the abolishment of capital punishment.

Disastrous Fire in Chicago Store.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—Unlooked-for realism attended the holiday illumination planned for this evening by the Division Street Merchants' Association, when the store and stock of Sidney Mandl, President of the association, was destroyed by fire. The store was filled with people at the time and a serious panic resulted, many women and children being thrown down and trampled upon. None of the injured will die. The fire, which was originated by the crossing of two electric wires, caused a total damage of $55,000, the loss being fully covered by insurance.

MISS ZEREGA AS A RESCUER

Saves Life of Her Mother in Crowded Fifth Avenue.

HER OWN INJURIES SERIOUS

Run Down by a Cab in Front of the Waldorf-Astoria, Her Temporary Home.

The heroism of Miss Florence Zerega is the cause of her lying dangerously ill in the Waldorf-Astoria, suffering from three fractured ribs, a fractured collarbone, a broken ankle and toe, and severe contusions of the body.

Miss Zerega saved the life of her mother, Mrs. Eliza Zerega, yesterday in Fifth Avenue, just outside the hotel, by dragging her out of the path of a recklessly driven horse handled by a cab driver declared to have been intoxicated. She was knocked down, and now she and her mother are ill, Mrs. Zerega having sustained a severe shock. The cabman, Walter Eastman, employed by J. Moulton, a liveryman at 217 Lexington Avenue, is a prisoner in the West Thirtieth Street Station.

Mrs. Zerega, her mother, and Miss Zerega's brother, Frederick, and his wife live at the Waldorf-Astoria. The Di Zeregas have a country house, Island Home, at Westchester village, where they live part of the year. They have been guests at the hotel for several weeks. Mrs. Zerega and her daughter went shopping yesterday morning. On their return about 1 o'clock they started to cross Fifth Avenue at Thirty-third Street, from the east to the west side. This has long been one of the busiest corners for traffic in the city, carriages and vehicles of all sorts continually passing during the daytime.

Mrs. Zerega led the way. She is a woman over sixty years of age. She thought herself safe, as the nearest carriages were apparently a safe distance away from her in all directions. But the daughter and a number of passers-by observed that a horse was being driven at a rapid rate down the avenue and that Mrs. Zerega would be hurt if she were not thrust out of the way. Miss Zerega sprang quickly forward and dragged her mother back by the arm.

In doing so she had to put herself in nearly the same position as her mother had been in, and this endangered her own safety. The cab horse bore down on her, and it was an impossibility for her to draw back in time. She saved her mother, but went down herself on the pavement; stricken by the horse's hoofs and the shaft of the cab.

Then a dozen men hurried out into the street. Miss Zerega had fainted from pain and fright and a few feet away on the sidewalk her mother saw in a swoon. Cabmen and carriage drivers pulled up their horses, and Policeman Ultridge of the West Thirtieth Street Station dashed out and picked up the young woman. She was bleeding from cuts on the head and body, and her rich gown was torn and soiled.

Another man picked up Mrs. Zerega, and mother and daughter were carried into the Turkish Room of the hotel. They were quickly recognized by employes of the hotel.

Dr. C. Thayer Adams, the hotel physician, was called. He brought Miss Zerega back to consciousness after a time, but she was in such intense pain that he had to give her an opiate, and she was yet under its influence last evening. Her mother's condition improved as the night advanced. Lated Dr. L. A. Di Zerega, who said he was a relative, was also called in and attended the women. Miss Zerega's recovery is expected.

Several men had held the cab driver Eastman, and after Policeman Ultridge had looked after Mrs. Zerega and her daughter, he returned to the corner and arrested the man. There were many persons ready to denounce Eastman, and not a few were outspoken.

Miss Fanshaw, who is staying at the hotel, said she saw the accident, and that it was Eastman's fault. One man said it was a "case of slaughter" in its recklessness. Others declared it was Eastman's negligence wholly that caused the accident.

Assistant Manager Thomas of the Waldorf-Astoria attributed the accident largely to what he called the negligence of the Police Department. He said he had applied for a policeman to be stationed at the corner, because it is the busiest one, he said, in the city during the day.

Eastman will be arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court this morning. He was sober last night and maintained that he was not at fault.

BRONCO MAKES A STIR.

Runs Away and Jumps Over a Bicycle Policeman's Wheel.

A bronco pony caused havoc and excitement in Eighth Avenue last evening by running away and jumping over the bicycle of a member of the Bicycle Squad police. The animal was first discovered coming down the avenue at One Hundred and Thirty-second Street by Roundsman John Cahill, who was on his wheel. The roundsman gave chase and soon got past the pony. The animal jumped over the policeman's wheel and again started down the avenue at a rapid pace. At One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street Bicycle policeman John J. Walsh joined Cahill in the chase. The animal had by this time turned into One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street.

The policemen followed the animal through One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, St. Nicholas Avenue, Manhattan Street, Amsterdam Avenue, and to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, where it was caught in a pile of building material in the street.

A great crowd had gathered in the thoroughfares traversed by the frightened pony and their yells and screams added to the excitement.

A rope was placed about the animal's neck and he was led to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, where the policemen were instructed to place him in a near-by livery stable.

John W. Boyd of 309 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street later in the evening called at the station house and claimed the animal. When captured the bronco had a portion of his harness on. Many pedestrians had narrow escapes from being knocked down.

FIFTH AVENUE RUNAWAY.

A Team's Mad Race Northward Checked by Bicycle Policeman.

A team of horses attached to a carriage, owned by Thomas Kayton, a liveryman of 161 East Seventieth Street, and driven by Henry Coffey of 234 East Seventy-seventh Street, became unmanageable in Fifth Avenue, near Sixty-first Street, last night and raced northward. At Sixty-fifth Street the team ran into a horse attached to a delivery wagon coming out of Central Park, smashed the wagon, and slightly injured the horse. The driver, Christopher Martin, of 1,443 Second Avenue, escaped injury by jumping.

The team was caught between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh Streets by Bicycle Policeman Leukuhl and returned to the owner.

EXPECTORATING IN CARS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The action taken by the Hoboken Board of Health on "spitting" in street cars, as reported in this morning's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES, is quite gratifying. Though the fines are reduced, it shows that their order is not a dead letter, and suggests the query why are we so far behind our smaller neighborhood in the work of reform? Is it, as I am told, hopeless under Tammany rule to expect the enforcement of laws? I am constantly annoyed and made indignant by this intolerable offense to all decency, not only by the passengers on our surface cars, but by the officials of the roads, who occupy seats while those who pay stand and make all about them foul with tobacco juice. Must such disgusting insults to a patient public be longer endured? Why are not the conductors held responsible for the cleanliness of their cars?

Is it not time to enforce the order of the Health Board of the City of New York?

New York, Dec. 9, 1899. M. C. B.

Bonner Horses to be Sold.

The horses of the late Robert Bonner, among which are Sunol, Ansel, and Praytell, will probably be sold by the Fasig-Tipton Company at their February sale. It was announced some time ago that the stable would be sold by Peter C. Kellogg at his November sale, but owing to the unexpected appointment of a temporary administrator for the estate, the horses could not be delivered to Robert E. and Frederick Bonner in time for Mr. Kellogg to sell them.

SHERIFF'S JURY AT DINNER

First Panel's Banquet at the Hotel Savoy an Elaborate Affair.

EX-SPEAKER REED THE GUEST

Speeches by William H. McElroy, Sheriff Dunn, Sheriff-Elect Grell, and Commissioner Keller.

The annual dinner of the First Panel Sheriff's Jury, at the Hotel Savoy last night, was one of the most elaborate and jovial affairs of the kind held so far this season. The banquet of 250 covers was spread in the ballroom, which had been profusely decorated with palms. The table decorations were pink and crimson roses, and the dais, in addition, was decked with broad crimson ribbons.

William H. McElroy presided. Ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed was the guest of honor. Others present included Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn, Sheriff-elect William F. Grell, Commissioner of Charities John W. Keller, Justice James Fitzgerald, Justice Frederick Smyth, District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner, Randolph Guggenheimer, A. G. Paine, Augustus Thomas, John S. Wise, Justice P. H. Dugro, Judge Rufus B. Cowing, Justice David McAdam, Justice C. H. Van Brunt, John F. Carroll, Maurice Untermyer, Peter F. Meyer, Patrick Keenan, Major P. Bradlee Strong, J. L. Taylor, Justice Henry Bischoff, Jr., Arthur F. Bowers, Thomas I. Brady, Judge Newburger, Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, Justice Francis M. Scott, Justice C. H. Truax, J. Seaver Page, Andrew Miller, E. S. Innet, Charles E. Safford, and Frank E. Conover.

Mr. McElroy, in a witty speech, extended congratulations to retiring Sheriff Dunn and to Sheriff-elect Grell. Mr. Dunn, in responding, said that the position of Sheriff of the County of New York was as nice a position as any man would wish for, and he was sorry that he had to relinquish it. "If Mr. Grell gets as much pleasure out of the position as I have gotten during the past two years he will have lots of fun," he said.

How popular Mr. Dunn had made himself was evidenced by the fact that when he concluded his little speech the company applauded warmly and followed its applause by singing, spontaneously, "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

Sheriff-elect Grell, in a brief speech, expressed the hope that at the conclusion of his term of office he would also have earned a meed of the esteem enjoyed by Sheriff Dunn, in whose footsteps it was his desire to follow.

Commissioner Keller followed with a speech in which humor, wit, and sarcasm alternated. In eulogizing Sheriff Dunn, he related an anecdote. Some time ago, he said, there came to him a widow who had just lost her husband, and whose only realizable possessions had been a horse and cart that he had left her and that had been in the employ of the city.

A Sheriff—not Mr. Dunn—had seized the cart, and the woman wanted to know whether she could not find employment for the horse on city work. He (the Commissioner) met Sheriff Dunn and asked him whether he would not employ the horse. The Sheriff said he would think about it, but wanted to know whether the animal had passed the civil service examination! "The horse was employed," said Mr. Keller, "and I want to say that he manifested more intelligence than do a good many men in the public service."

The Commissioner then praised New York, to which, he said, every American of prominence came sooner or later, and men of all nationalities seeking to better their condition wended their way. "I have heard that McKinley will come to New York," he concluded, "and that William J. Bryan's itinerary will end here—with a stop-over pass in Washington. And why should they not come? Is not New York the first city in the United States, the one city we in our hearts believe will ultimately be the greatest city in the world? Talk about Athens, why, we have in our midst men so wise that their wisdom would astonish Socrates, such monuments in our parks as would stagger Phidias, could be see them. And Rome! Have we not noble Romans here in multitudes occupying positions under the City Government?

'Jerusalem never had the wealth that New York possesses, and the children of Israel are well represented in this modern city. It has been asked, what became of the Israelites who passed on dry land through the Red Sea. The signs on the stores in Broadway will answer that question. Then how about Ireland? The Emerald Isle may never enjoy the privilege of self government, but Irishmen will be representative in a government so long as there is a municipal administration in New York."

Mr. McElroy, in introducing ex-Speaker Reed, observed that there was one delusion Mr. Keller had shown in his speech that he was laboring under. The Commissioner's remarks that Bryan would come to New York, with the parenthetical addition that the aspirant for President would have a stop-over for Washington, reminded him of a line in Longfellow's "Excelsior": "Try not the pass, the old man said." [Applause.] "I was on a railroad recently," he said, "with a pass, and when I presented it the ticket man said, 'Not good on this train.' I believe that that is what the people of New York will say about Bryan's pass with the stop-over at Washington." [Laughter and prolonged applause.]

Ex-Speaker Reed's speech was brief and facetious. He said that he felt that New York, as Mr. Keller had remarked, was a cosmopolitan city, but that it contained Americans as well as persons of the other nationalities he had enumerated. While wandering in Hester Street one recent Sunday afternoon, and being athirst, he saw many signs on the store fronts that he did not understand. "Finally," he went on, "I happened upon some that bore such names as O'Connor, O'Shaughnessy, and Daly, and I said to myself with a sigh of relief, 'Now at last, I am in my native land.' I quenched my thirst at O'Connor's and went away satisfied that there were Americans in New York."

J. L. Taylor, an American who has long resided in London as the European agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, spoke on "Our Kindred Across the Sea." He lauded the hospitality of Englishmen, and said that when Americans went there from the Continent it was with the feeling that they were among their own kindred.

"Let us not forget," said Mr. Taylor amid loud applause, "that in our hour of gloom, when all the rest of the world was against us, England extended her sympathy and encouragement to us, saying, 'Brothers we are with you.' It behooves us now, in this England's moment of greatest trial, to assure her in turn of our sympathy."

Major Strong then entertained the company with reminiscences of his experience in the Philippines.

SARATOGA COUNTY WAR.

Vacant Judgeship Causes Trouble for State Senator Brackett.

There is disturbance in the Republican camp in Saratoga County. It is caused by the appointment of County Judge J. W. Houghton to the vacancy created on the Supreme Court bench by the death of Justice John R. Putnam. Judge Houghton's elevation has left the County Judgeship vacant, and it is understood Gov. Roosevelt is ready to appoint any competent man recommended by State Senator E. T. Brackett.

For a long time C. C. Lester, a son of ex-County Judge Lester, has had a longing for the place, but he and the Senator are not on good terms, it is claimed. Senator Brackett, so it is alleged, was attacked by a Saratoga newspaper at the instance of Lester's friends, who charged that Senator Brackett wanted to keep Lester in the background.

The Senator, so the story goes, tired of these attacks, and to stop them promised to aid Lester in getting the necessary delegates to secure him the County Judgeship nomination. Peace was patched up, but Senator Brackett, it is stated, did not take into account the possible death of Judge Putnam. Now, it is said, he must support Lester or submit to further attacks from the latter's friends, who will also do all in their power to prevent Senator Brackett's renomination if he does not keep faith with Lester. And it is said that Senator Brackett has another and favorite candidate.

Condemned Soldiers Escape Death.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The President has commuted to imprisonment for twenty years the capital sentences imposed by court-martial upon four American soldiers, members of a Washington regiment, in the Philippines, for attacks upon native women.

Southern Methodists Oppose Roberts.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Dec. 16.—The Methodist Conference of Mississippi, in session here to-day, adopted resolutions opposing the seating of Representative Roberts of Utah.

RIDLEYS'

CHRISTMAS GREETING TO ALL!

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

A Bulletin that may serve as a reminder to some and a guide to others.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS. *Basement.* Toys, Dolls, Games, Velocipedes, Billiard and Pool Tables, Houses, Stores, Punching Bags.

TREE ORNAMENTS,

Druggist Sundries, Brushes, Baskets, Hardware, Willow Ware, Tin Ware, Wooden Ware, Iron Ware,

LAMPS,

Sporting Goods,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

Japanese Goods, Crockery, Glass Ware, Art Goods, Picture and Picture Frames, Paints and Enamels.

Ground Floor. **GLOVES** for men, women, and children, of kid, suede, buck, silk, or worsted both lined and unlined.

Dress Goods,

Millinery Goods, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Laces.

Silver Ware. Silver Table Ware, Ink Sets, Smoker Sets, Cake Dishes and Sterling Novelties.

Rings, Brooches, Fans, Albums, **DIAMONDS** *Watches* **Clocks** **BRONZES** Chains, Thimbles, Pocket Books, Optical Goods,

Artists' Materials, Collar and Cuff Boxes, Umbrellas, Canes, Pipes, Cigar Cases, Finger Purses, Music Rolls.

Ground Floor. Cutlery, Pocket Knives, Carving Sets, Slippers, Shoes, Rubbers.

Dress and Custom Shirts, **MEN'S** Neckwear, Suspenders, Sweaters.

FURNISHINGS.

Feather Boas, Renaissance Scarfs, Squares, and Doilies,

Opal and Celluloid Novelties.

Decorated Cushions, Perfumery Soaps,

Toilet Boxes,

Manicure Cases, Shaving Sets, Atomizers, Military Brush Pairs, Fancy Garters, Confectionery, Candy, Soda Water, Yankee Notions.

Small Wares, **HOSIERY,** Woolen Skirts,

Handkerchiefs.

Ladies' Neckwear, Mufflers, Silk and Wool Dress Patterns.

4th Floor. Rugs, Carpets, Mats, Matting, Easels, Rockers,

FURNITURE.

Couches, Desks, Chairs, Cabinets, Racks, and Fancy Tables.

2d Floor. Pens, Pencils, **BOOKS** Calendars. Crepe Paper.

Fountain Pens, Christmas Cards, Music, Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hats; Infants' Merino, Lace and Velvet Caps and Bonnets, Old Ladies' Dress Caps, also Men's and Boys' Hats and Caps.

Fur Capes, Fur Robes, **FURS** Fur Gloves Blankets,

Carriage Robes, Bed Blankets, Horse Blankets, Horse Goods, Supplies, Surcingles, Feed Bags, Whips.

LADIES' SUITS,

Wraps, Jackets, Infants' Wear.

Curtains, Upholstery,

Portieres, Lambrequins, Table Linen, Comfortables, Fancy Pillows and Table Covers, Worsted Scarfs, Knit Jackets, Worsted Afghans.

3d Floor. Men's, Boys', Children's **CLOTHING. OVERCOATS.**

Smoking Jackets, Dress Suit Cases, Go Carts, Stoves.

TRUNKS,

Leather Goods, Bric-a-Brac.

CARS REACH US FROM EVERY FERRY AND FROM ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.

PROMPT DELIVERIES EVERY DAY!

10% DISCOUNT to Sunday Schools, Fairs and Clergymen.

309, 311, 311 1-2 to 321 **GRAND** STREET, New York, N. Y.

THE ROBERTS CASE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article on "The Roberts Case," by the Rev. Dr. Abbott, dated Dec. 5 and published in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Dec. 7, claims the support of British Constitutional history and the custom and practice of Parliament in support of the way in which he wishes Congress to deal with the claim of Mr. Roberts of Utah to the seat in the House of Representatives to which he has been elected by the people of that State.

Dr. Abbott's magazine, The Outlook, takes this same ground in an article on the same subject, published Nov. 18 last. Congress in its early days had a difficult problem to deal with—to get orderly control of its sessions for effective Federal service, and at the same time to safeguard the State rights, of which the several States forming the Union were so jealous. A careful study of contemporary history shows very clearly how difficult was the task of the early statesmen of the Republic.

Dr. Abbott says the United States Constitution was largely borrowed from the British Constitution, which is therefore a guide to its interpretation. I am not here arguing the right of Mr. Roberts to his seat, but for the sake of historic accuracy I ask Dr. Abbott, who is a busy man, to make a further study of British precedents, which I contend are not s thoroughly in support of his views regarding the Roberts case as he now claims. He refers to the long contention of John Wilkes with the House of Commons. That case was not finally settled until 1781, and it was undoubtedly familiar to the American statemen who evolved the United States Constitution in 1787, after years of patient labor.

The Wilkes controversy had stirred the British people for nearly twenty years, but Mr. Wilkes, a worthless profligate, obtained that seat from which he had been expelled and prevented from taking during many years, both as member for Aylesbury and a several times elected member for Middlesex.

George III., by Lord North and his majority in the House of Commons, was determined to sustain the expulsion of Wilkes and to keep him from retaking his seat in opposition to the views of Lord Chancellor Camden and the Solicitor General of the Lord North administration, both of whom resigned, in opposition to the views of Lord Chatham and of Mr. Burke, and of nearly all the great statesmen of the day—Henry Fox excepted—while Grenville and others who at first opposed Wilkes's rights changed their view when it became apparent how seriously the House of Commons, subservient to the King's North administration, was putting in jeopardy the inherent rights and liberties of Constitutional government by the arbitrary strain on the Constitution, in the autocratic stretching of its own prerogatives, and by the curtailment of the privileges or immunities of its members, the people's representatives. The controversy ended in 1781, when the House of Commons had the whole record on the journal and all action against Wilkes from the beginning expunged, annulled, and abrogated "as subversive of the rights of the whole body of electors of this kingdom."

The disposition of the Bradlaugh controversy (1880-91) shows that the House of Commons still supports that view.

I respectfully refer Dr. Abbott to Sir T. Erskine May's (late Chief Clerk of Parliament) "Constitutional History from 1760," the complement of Hallam's or to Aubrey's "Rise and Growth of the English Nation," Vol. III. HOWARD S. JACKSON.

New York, Dec. 8, 1899.

State Military Reorganization.

ALBANY, Dec. 16.—The State National Guard Convention, to be held here Jan. 24, will discuss the proposed reorganization of the militia, as outlined by Gen. Butterfield. The bill subjects to military duty all able-bodied citizens and aliens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, and provides for a regular force and a volunteer body to be known as the Reserve Militia. Among the proposed amendments to the Military Code that may be submitted will be one providing for an increase of the allowance to batteries and troops of cavalry for horse hire from $1,500 to $2,000 a year.

Gen. Greene's Descendants.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The term "presumptive genealogy" seems especially applicable to the claims of many people named Greene who allege their descent from Gen. Nathanael Greene of Revolutionary fame.

I beg them all to take notice that there is not now, and for some time past has not been, one single male descendant of the great General bearing the name Greene.

Possibly they regard their claim as a compliment to the General; or are they counting on the singular fact that it is not known where he is buried, so that if he turns in his grave at each new spurious claim, no one will be the wiser?

R. W. G. W.

New York, Dec. 10, 1899.

Ruling on Reimported Spirits.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Commissioner Wilson of the Internal Revenue Bureau has held that spirits reimported in a distillers' original package, may be reduced to a proof not less than 90 per cent. on the premises of a wholesale liquor dealer, under the regulations contained in Circular 542.

Preparing for Highway Robbers.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Dec. 16.—Numerous residents of this city are applying to Mayor Elwood for permission to carry revolvers, owing to the recent highway robberies and the presence of suspicious characters.

COLORADO TRAINS SNOWBOUND.

Several Leaving Denver Are Stalled in the Drifts.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 16.—While the weather was warm and springlike in Denver today, not a car wheel was moving Between Colorado Springs and Palmer Lake. This forenoon twenty trains were stuck in the snow between Palmer Lake and Pueblo, where drifts are reported up to the car roofs.

All freight trains were abandoned, and the railways bent all efforts to liberate the passenger trains. The Rio Grande train was stalled at Fountain, and a Colorado and Southern train was stuck in the drifts at Monument. The Santa Fé train leaving this morning before daylight was stopped at Palmer Lake, and the next passenger train was stalled at Castle Rock Hill.

Fresh snow is falling, and a heavy gale fills up the cuts as fast as the snowplows push through them. This evening two trains had been released.

PRAYERS FOLLOWED BY RAIN.

Meriden, Conn., Threatened by Drought Has Been Relieved.

Special to The New York Times.

MERIDEN, Conn., Dec. 16.—The copious rainfall of last night relieved the residents of this city from a serious situation as regards the water supply.

From the unstinted use of water, the residents had been gradually curtailing its use until in the higher sections of the city the supply was shut off entirely. Each succeeding day the weather reports were read eagerly in the hope that an area of low pressure would be found wending its way in this direction. The skies were scanned eagerly day and night, and every cloud was the signal for a gathering of city officials to discuss the probabilities for a precipitation. All the time the conditions were growing more alarming.

Last Sunday, by which time the feeling of gloom had become intense, special prayers were offered for relief from the threatened famine. Then a pastor of a Congregational church and the rector of a Roman Catholic church made special prayers the order of the day. The rain followed and the backbone of the famine, it is believed, is broken.

TO WIDEN THE STREETS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some ten or fifteen years ago I read an article in THE NEW YORK TIMES advocating the adoption of an ordinance, or law, to compel builders of tall structures in narrow streets to erect these buildings some distance back from the line of the old houses, so that gradually these streets would be widened and become light and broad thoroughfares and not mere gloomy cañons, reached by very little light and sunshine.

The article in question deplored the fact that such an ordinance had not been adopted before the erection of a certain building, (I think it was the Mutual, in Nassau Street,) but that it was too late to prevent that now, &c. But it was not too late then at all, and it is not too late to-day to advocate such a law, but it is the highest time that some such step be taken to widen the streets of lower New York, before they are entirely lined by ten or twenty story buildings.

Broadway and many other streets are much too narrow for the ever-increasing traffic, and this pertains not only to the street proper, but even more so to the sidewalks. On Broadway, for instance, at certain hours of the day you cannot walk fast without constant danger of running into somebody or of being in turn run down by some one who is as much in a hurry to reach his destination as you are yourself.

This overcrowding of the sidewalks could, I think, be partially remedied if all obstructions abutting from the buildings, such as stoops, railings, stairs, entrances to cellars, &c., be radically erased and done away with, so that the sidewalks would run flush up to the walls of the buildings and be unobstructed by anything abutting or protruding therefrom. This would add some three or more feet to the width of the sidewalks. Part of this, if only one foot on each side of the street, might in turn be given up to widen the middle part of the street, to give more room to teams and trucks. What such few feet would amount to in narrow and overcrowded streets needs no explanation.

And this widening of the streets seems to be entirely feasible, as it has been successfully accomplished in European cities. The stoops and the entrances to cellars can be drawn into the buildings, railings thus becoming unnecessary, and the lights over vaults can be easily made smooth and flush with the rest of the sidewalk and thus not obstruct pedestrians.

F. C. THEO. KRUGER.

New York, Dec. 7, 1899.

Fatal Collision at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 16.—A Cleveland, Akron and Columbus passenger train, running into this city forty minutes late, collided with a switch engine near the State Insane Asylum at 6 o'clock this evening, and as a result two railway employes are dead and one is dying. The coupling pin behind the passenger engine's tender broke and none of the passenger coaches left the track. The passengers did not suffer beyond a severe jolting.

The Navy Wants 5,000 Recruits.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—Capt. Blockinger, in charge of the United States naval recruiting station in this city, has been ordered to enlist an unlimited number of landsmen. The Navy Department wants 5,000 recruits immediately to prepare for service on the new battleships and cruis

Remember that the Big Store is
Absolutely Fire-Proof.
When you shop here you're safe—in more ways than one.

Until Xmas the Store will be open evenings.

THE BIG STORE. A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

Do Your Christmas Shopping Early.

The New York Journal published a day or two days ago an editorial concerning Christmas shopping—that was so full of good advice and sound common sense—that we think it best to repeat it in preference to anything we could say on the same all-interesting subject just now. Here it is:

Are you a prospective holiday shopper? Then remember that procrastination during holiday time is the thief of comfort.

We say this not only on behalf of thousands of clerks and shop girls, but for the benefit of the public.

If you have Christmas shopping to do, you should go about it at once. The results will be more satisfactory to you, as well as to the clerks who wait upon you.

In this connection a few "don'ts" will not be amiss.

Don't delay your holiday shopping any longer than you can possibly help.

Don't put off shopping until the afternoon when you can shop in the morning.

Don't be impatient with the store employes.

Don't jostle and push when by waiting patiently you can achieve the same end.

Don't take your baby into the crowded stores lest in the crush it be injured.

Don't expect the same attention from clerks two days before Christmas that you can get now.

Don't expect to be waited on at once, to the exclusion of other customers, and don't lose your temper. The young men and women who work in the department stores are obliged to stand on their feet from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock at night during holiday week, and it is not surprising that their tempers are often worn threadbare.

Leather Goods.

Our stock this season is larger and finer than ever before, and there's hardly anything in this department that would not make a valuable and suitable Christmas gift. What would be more acceptable, for instance, to either man or woman than a fine pocketbook, a card case, a letter case, a writing tablet or a set of collar and cuff boxes? If purchased here the cost would not be great—less, in fact, than elsewhere, as these quotations will show:

Men's Grain Leather Bill Folder, with covered button, well finished at . . **45**

Men's Real Seal Bill Folders, leather lined, at . . . **98**

Men's and Women's Seal Card Cases, worth all the way from 75c. to $1.50 apiece, your choice of the lot to-morrow at . **98**

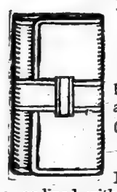

Men's Grain Leather Strap Hip Pocketbooks at . **75**

Grain Leather Chatelaine Bags, leather lined, with outside pocket, at . **39**

Leather Writing Tablets, in real alligator, seal, monkey skin, etc., at. . **2.50**

Leather Combination Pocketbooks (leather throughout), in real seal, morocco, monkey skin, lizard skin and other leathers, 45 different styles, plain and with sterling silver corners: worth up to $1.50 apiece, your choice at . . . **98**

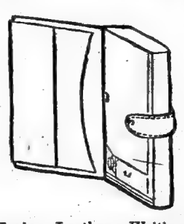

Grain Leather Writing Tablets, box shape, with receptacle for pens, etc., at . **98**

Pocketbooks of alligator, all leather, at . . . **1.50**

Women's Combination Pocketbooks, in real seal, one piece; also Combination Pocketbooks of morocco and monkey skin; your choice at **2.00**

Hornback Alligator Pocketbooks and Pocketbooks of the best and finest leather, at prices ranging from $2 to **15.00**

Collar and Cuff Boxes of leather, satin lined, imitation monkey skin, in black, brown, gray and tan, in various colors, with sterling silver name plate on lid, worth $1.75; here to-morrow, your choice at **1.25**

Collar and Cuff Boxes, in various kinds and styles of leathers, at prices ranging from 75c. up to . **7.50**

A most complete assortment of Shopping and Chatelaine Bags, also Grain Leather Shopping Bags, at, each . . . **45**

Genuine Seal Chatelaine Bags, leather lined, choice of a dozen different styles and sizes, at . . **98**

Chatelaine Bags of seal, alligator, monkey skin and hornback alligator, at prices ranging from $2.50 to **9.50**

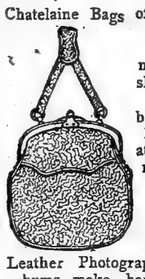

Leather Photograph Albums make handsome and useful presents. We have them at prices ranging from $1.25 to . **25.00**

Leather Cigar and Cigarette Cases. an endless and handsome variety of them, ranging in price from 75c. each to . **10.50**

Leather Cigar Case, with embroidered front, offered as a special to-morrow at . . . **1.25**

Books for Holiday Presents.

"Books are a guide in youth and an entertainment for age. They support us under solitude, and keep us from being a burden to ourselves. They help us to forget the crossness of men and things, compose our cares and passions, and lay our disappointments to sleep."—Jeremy Collier.

Our collection of holiday books in quantity and quality is, we believe, without an equal in this city to-day. All the old favorites can be had in new dress and fine bindings, and all the newest and best books as well. The young and the old—all tastes, all minds and all purses can be suited here, and for less money than elsewhere. Nothing makes better presents than good books, and there's hardly any present that would cost you less. For to-morrow, these quotations:

A Choice Series of Books for Boys and Girls. Over 200 titles to select from; published at 50 cts., 75cts and $1; our price per vol., **35c**

A few of the titles:

A Sailor Boy with Dewey—Bonehill.
The Boat Club—Optic.
Now or Never—Optic.
Lost in Samoa—Ellis.
Red Rose and Tiger Lily—Meade.
The Children's Pilgrimage—Meade.
The Little Lame Prince—Mulock.
Sundown Songs — Laura Richards.
A Hole in the Wall—Louisa M. Alcott.
The Cottage Neighbors—Nora Perry.
Nonsense Songs—Lear.
Off for Hawaii—Bonehill.
Life of Kit Carson—Ellis.
The Man Without a Country—Hale.
The Blue Fairy Book—Lang.
Cooper's Leather Stocking Tales, 5 volumes, published at $1.50; our price . . **60c**
Eliot's Complete Works, 6 volumes, published at $3.00; our price . . **1.25**
Cooper's Sea Tales, 5 volumes, published at $1.50; our price . . **60c**
Complete Works of Dickens, 15 volumes, published at $7.50; our price . **2.75**
Bronte's Works, 6 volumes, published at $3.00; our price **1.25**
Sunny Lands of the Eastern Continent, hundreds of full-page illustrations, with descriptions by John L. Stoddard, published at $2.00; our price . . **1.15**

Sets of Books

in fine cloth bindings, gilt tops, good paper and excellent type.

Life of Washington, by Irving, 3 volumes, published at $4.50; our price . . **1.50**
Longfellow's Prose and Early Poems, 3 volumes, published at $4.50; our price **1.45**
Macaulay's Essays and Poems, 3 volumes, published at $4.50; our price . **1.50**
Prescott's Conquest of Peru, Ferdinand and Isabella; 2 volumes each; published at $3.00; our price, per set . . **85c**
Boswell's Life of Johnson, 4 volumes, published at $5.00; our price . . **1.75**
Complete Works of Oliver Goldsmith, 4 volumes, published at $5.00; our price **1.95**
Works of Josephus, 3 volumes, published at $4.50; our price . . **1.45**
Green's History of the English people, 5 volumes, published at $6.00; our price . . **2.35**
Ships and Sailors, being a collection of songs of the sea as sung by the men who sail it, with numerous illustrations in color and in black and white by R. F. Zogbaum, published at $5; our price, **1.45**
The Bible for Young People, in words of easy reading, with magnificent colored plates, published at $1.50; our price . . **65c**
Remington Frontier Sketches by Frederic Remington, published at $2.00; our price . . **1.00**

Jewelry.

—Some special prices on fine jewelry, silverware and silverplated ware, watches, clocks, opera-glasses, optical-goods, &c. All these goods have a permanent and lasting value, and will make Christmas gifts that will be gladly received by all. Each and every article will be found to be just as advertised, otherwise it can be exchanged or the purchase price will be refunded. A comparison of our prices with those charged elsewhere for the same goods will convince the most sceptical that we can and do sell the best goods for the least money.

Sterling Silver.

6 Sterling Silver Teaspoons, in a handsome white leatherette case; worth $4.75; here to-morrow at **2.95**

Sterling Silver Cold Meat Fork, extra heavy, a choice of 3 handsome patterns; regular $3.00 value; here to-morrow at . . **2.25**

Christmas and Birthday Spoons, of sterling silver with gold-lined bowls, French gray handles, with the month embossed on each handle; worth $1.75; here to-morrow at the special price of . . **98c**

Sterling Silver Almond Dish, highly polished, with embossed borders, 3 stylish and unique shapes; worth $2.50; here to-morrow at . . . **1.50**

Clocks.

Marbleized Iron Clocks, ornamented in gilt, fitted with New Haven 8-day movement and cathedral gong; special to-morrow at **4.75**

Ansonia One and Eight-Day Clocks, rich gold sets ranging from $9.50 to . . . **67.00**

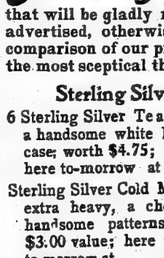

Ansonia 8-Day Royal Bonn Porcelain Clocks with gilt and floral decorations; special to-morrow at **5.50**

Boudoir Clocks, Japanese porcelain, richly decorated; regular $2.00 value; here to-morrow at . **90c**

Gold Rings.

Men's Initial Rings, mounted on onyx stone, Old English style, worth $3.75 each; here to-morrow at . . . **2.25**

Boys' Heavy Solid Gold Rings, with carbuncle stone, worth $3.00; here to-morrow at . . . **1.95**

Boys' Solid Gold Rings, with real opal; worth $2.50; here to-morrow at . . . **1.48**

Misses' Solid Gold Stone Set Rings; choice of 25 or more different designs; worth up to $3.00; here to-morrow at . . . **1.48**

Ladies' Handsome Solid Gold Chased Band Rings, regular value up to $2.50; here to-morrow at **1.25**

Misses and Children's Solid Gold Rings, stone set and handsomely chased; worth up to $1.00; here to-morrow at . . . **48c**

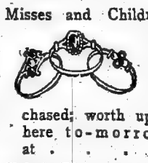

Baby's Rings of solid gold, extra heavy, beautifully chased, worth 75c apiece; here to-morrow at . **38c**

Quadruple Plated Cups and Saucers, gold lined, handsomely embossed and highly polished, worth $2.50; here to-morrow at . . . **1.50**

Candelabras, quadruple plated, handsomely embossed, 5 lights, worth $6.75; here to-morrow at **4.95**

Candelabras, quadruple plated, handsomely embossed, with 3 lights, worth $5.75; here to-morrow at . . . **4.25**

Fern Dishes, quadruple plated, with movable inside dish; regular $3.25 value; here to-morrow at . **2.25**

Pens and Pencil Holders.

Solid Gold Pen, in white leatherette case, a choice of several styles, each worth fully $2; here to-morrow at . . **98c**

Sterling Silver Pencils and Toothpicks in handsomely embossed styles; worth up to $1.25; here to-morrow at . . **48c**

Diamond Jewelry.

Diamond Brooches, handsome open work, with large diamond in centre, worth $35 each; here to-morrow at . . **27.00**

Handsome Enamelled Bug Brooch, 4 different colors, set with pearls and diamonds, worth $25; here to-morrow at . **15.00**

Cluster Ring, handsome opal, set with beautiful diamonds, worth $40; here to-morrow at . . **32.00**

Marquise Rings, turquoise centre, surrounded with 14 diamond chips, regular $15.00 value; here to-morrow at . . **9.00**

Men's Solid Gold Snake Ring, double heads set with diamond and ruby, worth $18; here to-morrow at . . . **12.00**

Solid Gold Tie Clasp, handsomely chased and set with good size diamond, worth $5.50; here to-morrow at . **3.25**

Children's Diamond Ring, solid gold, extra weight, set with genuine diamond chip, worth $1.50, special to-morrow at . . **75c**

Gold Jewelry.

Ladies' Solid Gold Bracelets, with 8 genuine good sized turquoises, in fancy setting; actual value $15, special to-morrow at . . . **10.50**

Turquoise Screw Earrings, in heavy solid gold mountings, worth $1.50, here to-morrow at **98c**

Solid Gold Lorgnette or Fan Chain, 48 inches long, with handsome jewel set slide, worth $6.75; here to-morrow at . . **4.25**

Watches.

Ladies' solid gold 14-karat hunting Case Watches, with Waltham Movement, worth $25.00; here to-morrow at . . **18.50**

Ladies' Hunting or Open Face Watches, case guaranteed for 25 years, fitted with Hampden movement (the "Molly Stark"); worth $15.00; here to-morrow at . . . **10.25**

Ladies' handsome enamel Chatelaine Watches, set with pearls and gold, inlaid in 4 different colors; worth $15 00; here to-morrow at . . . **11.75**

Ladies' 14-karat gold-filled Hunting Case Watches, fitted with a fine American movement, and handsomely engraved cases; worth $8.00; here to-morrow at . . . **4.95**

Ladies' Silver Chatelaine Watches, open face style, plain polish back, and a fine jewelled movement; worth $6.50; here to-morrow at . . . **3.75**

Ladies' Silver Chatelaine Watches, handsomely engraved and engine turned cases, fitted with good Swiss movement; worth $3.75; here to-morrow at . . . **1.95**

Men's Solid Gold 14-karat Open Face Watches, thin model, heavy, plain polished or engine turned cases, fitted with Waltham or Elgin movements; worth $35 00; here to-morrow at . . . **25.00**

Boys' Silver Open Face Watches, with second hand, engraved and engine turned styles and fitted with a good Swiss movement; worth $4.75; here to-morrow at . . **3.25**

Boys' Silver Hunting Case Watches, good, heavy case, fitted with a good Swiss movement; has second hand; worth $7.50; here to-morrow at . . **4.95**

Novelties.

Match Safe, sterling silver, worth $1.25; here to-morrow at . . . **75c**

Powder Jar, cut glass, with heavy sterling silver cover and sterling handle puff, worth $3.00; here to-morrow at . . **1.38**

Sterling Silver Stamp Box, worth 75c.; here to-morrow at . . . **48c**

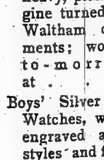

Sterling Silver Top Emories, worth 25c.; here to-morrow at . . **19c**

Sterling Silver Cigar Cutters; worth 75c.; here to-morrow at . **48c**

Why not do your Xmas shopping Monday and be through with it? The following list of Xmas suggestions may assist you in deciding what to look for:

Christmas Presents of Furniture

Are sure to be appreciated, as nothing more useful could be given to your home folks or friends. Any of the following offerings will make suitable and economical gifts:

Golden Oak Writing Desk, highly polished, has shaped legs, good supports on lid, and large drawer with cast brass trimmings; fully worth $6.00; here to-morrow at **4.25**

High Arm Chair of artistic design, in golden oak or mahogany finish, well made and very durable, has seat and back upholstered in the latest designs of velour and Belgian velvets, suitable for parlor or sitting room; sold regularly at $5.50; our special price for Monday . . **3.50**

Heavy Oak Morris Chair, has broad arm, reversible cushions of velour and corduroy, and is extremely well made; fully worth $7.50; here to-morrow at . . **3.90**

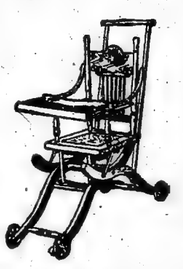

Wheel High Chair of oak, can be adjusted to position of carriage, sells regularly at $3.75; here to-morrow at . . **2.25**

Full and complete lines of Children's Chairs, Rockers and Furniture of all kinds at very reasonable prices.

We have also a few handsome Gold Frame Parlor Suits that we will dispose of at very moderate prices.

Piano Stool of mahogany, oak or ebony finish, brass claw feet grasping glass balls; regular price $2.75; our special price . **1.75**

Xmas Slippers for Men, Women and Children.

Next to a clear conscience for comfort, there's nothing like a pair of easy-fitting slippers. They make Christmas presents, too, of the kind people gladly welcome. For to-morrow:

Men's Romeos, of soft Vici Kid, hand-turned, in tan and black, sizes 6 to 11; regular price $2.00 per pair, to-morrow at . . . **1.50**

Ladies' and Misses' Juliettes (see illustration), made of felt, hand-turned, with fur binding, in bright red and black, all sizes; sold regularly at $1.50 per pair, here to-morrow at **98c**

Boys' Romeos, of soft Vici Kid, hand-turned in tan and black, sizes 2½ to 5½, per pair **1.25**

Youth's Romeos, of soft Vici Kid, hand-turned, sizes 11 to 2, per pair . . . **1.00**

Women's Dorsey Slippers (see illustration), of fine Vici Kid, in black and bright red; regularly worth $2.50 per pair, here to-morrow at . **1.69**

Women's Satin or Kid Sandals, one strap, in pink, blue, white and black satin; regular $2 00 and $2.50 goods, but as the sizes are broken, offered to-morrow at per pair, ... **69c**

Ladies', Misses' and Children's All-Wool, Jersey Leggings in half-button or all-button styles, heretofore $1.0, $1.25 and $1.50 per pair; your choice of any size in stock to-morrow at . **69c**

Sewing Machines

Make exceedingly useful and appropriate Christmas gifts.

The one we offer for to-morrow is a strictly high grade machine, an improvement on the latest Singer Sewing Machine, and is made by one of the best manufacturers, whose name is stamped on each machine. It is almost noiseless, has self-threading shuttle, automatic tension and latest attachments, and comes in polished oak, 5-drawer, drop-head style, and has the appearance of a table when closed. We guarantee this machine for five years from the date of purchase. Instructions cheerfully given without charge. And to-morrow the price will be **14.95**

In the Toy Store

the crowds were simply enormous all last week—and why?—Because the display and the variety beats anything to be seen elsewhere in America—and because we sell toys for so much less than others.

Yet, great as the crowds were—we have taken care of all very comfortably, for *this* Toy Department is over 50,000 square feet large, and has 250 trained salespeople at its command. For Monday we've prepared a very tempting list of values—as follows:

Doll Carriages at half price. Slightly damaged reed carriages, with strong gearing and superior upholstering, complete with parasol and rod, steel axles and wheels, reduced as follows:

1.45 kinds to . . **73c**
1.75 kinds to . . **88c**
1.95 kinds to . . **98c**
2.45 kinds to . . **1.23**

Dolls: A carefully selected assortment, consisting of stylishly dressed dolls in assorted fabrics of extra quality; also kid body dolls of superior quality, cork stuffed, have movable eyes and flowing hair; also jointed dolls; regularly 50c., Monday . . . **39c**

Toy Furniture at one-third off. Our entire stock of slightly marred white enamel furniture, consisting of bureaus, cabinets, dressers, bookcases, etc., handsomely designed, and beautifully decorated with brass fittings, Monday at one-third off the regular prices.

Mechanical Railway—This amusing toy is strongly constructed of steel, includes a clock-work engine, tender and three cars, also circular railway track. It is not to be confounded with the cheap tin kind; regularly $4.50, special at . . **3.50**

Horse, Loaded Wagon and Harness, strongly built, a splendid outfit, sold regularly at $1.30, special at . . **1.00**

Shoo-Fly Rockers, neatly painted and ornamented with swinging play box and upholstered seat, extra strong, the regular $1.25 kind, special at . . **85c**

Hot-Air Engines, 14-inch high, handsomely bronze finished and thoroughly tested, regularly $1.25, special at . . **85c**

Crokinole Boards, very strong and handsomely polished, complete, with set of disks . . . **85c**

Patrol Wagons, 21x38 inches, brass rails, front and rear seats upholstered, brass gong, whip sockets, wheels extra heavy, have welded tires, strong gearing and well braced, all parts handsomely painted; a regular $8.50 wagon, special at . . **7.00**

Christmas Tree Ornaments—Our grand display of Ornaments in all sorts of shapes and colors at . . . **4c., 7c., 8c. & 9c**

Christmas Tree Candles, superior quality, twisted, 48 in a box, for . . . **7c**

Drums, with sheep-head top, embossed metal body, regularly 25c; special at **19c**

Tool Chests, put in a strong box, with a full set of tools, the regular 25c kind, for . . . **18c**

China Tea Sets, put in a strong box, a set worth 40c.; special at . . . **25c**

Christmas Tree Holders that will fit any size tree, have steel screw and patent clamp, made of malleable iron, regularly sold at 75c.; special at . . **35c**

Games. A large selection of well-known popular 35c. games; Monday special at **28c**

Wagon Blocks, include a strong-built wagon and 20 blocks; exceptional value at . . **8c**

Fancy Animal Picture Cubes, handsomely painted, with six different pictures. special at . . **42c**

Soldier Suits, your choice of Military, Firemen's or Police Suits, extra well made, fast colors, the regular 50c. kind; special at **39c**

Boys' Bicycles.

Why not buy your boy a bicycle for a Christmas present? Here's a splendid chance to get one worth having at a low price:

We will sell to-morrow just 50 of the highest grade bicycles suitable for boys. These are not juvenile wheels, but 28-inch wheels with 20-inch frames. They have guaranteed single tube tires and are high grade in every respect. Worth $30.00; here to-morrow, while they last, at just **16.75**

Smoking Jackets.

We've bought a large and complete stock from a "hard up" manufacturer at a very low price for cash, and are in a position therefore to offer some great bargains, such, for instance, as the following:

Men's Smoking Jackets of all-wool tricot and stylish check coatings, silk edging; sold elsewhere at $4.00 . . **2.75**

Men's Smoking Jackets, made of fine English double-face reversible coatings, edges bound with silk galloon braid or silk cord; regularly worth $6.00; here to-morrow at . . . **3.95**

Men's imported Jackets, made of fine silk matelasse and Scotch imported double-surface house coatings, with best fittings throughout; worth $8.00; on sale to-morrow at **5.00**

Men's House Coats, high-grade garments, made of fine silk velvets, assorted shades; drape cord fatigue cloths with silk facings, fine quilted linings and best edge finishings; worth fully $10.00; here **6.95**

Fur Dept.

We have made some cash purchases recently which in turn will save you a lot of money if you buy your Furs here and now.

Mink Scarfs, value $10.00, at **5.00**

Sable Scarfs, value $10.00, at **5.00**

Electric Seal Muffs, value $5.00, at . **2.90**

Lynx-Hare Animal Scarf, value $5.00, at . . **2.25**

Electric Seal Collarettes, value $10.00, at . . **4.90**

500 Ladies' Mackintoshes

of best wollen Henrietta cashmere, navy blue, brown, garnet, gray and black; best woven Scotch plaid linings in 10 colors; finely tailored with double welt seams, single or double detachable capes, with velvet collars, warranted waterproof, value $6.00, at . **3.90**

Art Pottery and Bric-a-Brac

A superb assortment—greater than ever shown here or elsewhere—and the prices emphatically the lowest in town.

Dinner Sets, of finest Austrian china, 103 pieces, large soup turene, choice of three handsomely hand-painted decorations, with gold tracing, fully equal to French china, imported to sell at $20.00, at **15.00**

Gas Lamps, with ornamental cast brass base, 14-inch Teplitz china column, hand-painted decorations and finished in gold, fitted with best argand burner, with chimney and tripod, 10-inch decorated dome shade and six feet of best mohair gas tubing, worth $5.00; Monday, complete for . . . **2.95**

Beer Steins. We have the largest and best selected stock of these goods to be found in the city. For Monday we offer special values in genuine imported Steins with relief figures and German inscriptions, with best quality embossed and polished metal tops at 50 to 85c., also hand-painted Steins in assorted sizes, ranging in price up from . **1.75**

Bric-a-Brac at Half Price. A special feature of Monday's sale will be a table of fine Bric-a-Brac, Bronzes, etc., at Half Price.

Utopian ware, made and decorated to imitate Rookwood, very best glaze and soft mellow decorations, blended in most artistic manner; a special table arranged for Monday, with vases and fancy pieces worth from $1.50 to $3.00, your choice at . **1.00**

Jumbo Cups and Saucers, handsomely decorated, and gold traced; regular 50c. to 75c. values, special for Monday at **39c**

Silk Mufflers and Silk Handkerchiefs.

We have just bought an entire stock of Silk Mufflers, which we are offering greatly below prices prevailing elsewhere. There is an endless variety of new and attractive patterns for you to choose from at the following very low prices:

Value—	50c	75c	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50
Price—	**39c**	**50c**	**75c**	**1.00**	**1.50**	**1.75**

Ladies' Silk Handkerchiefs, richly embroidered, in plain white and colors, at the special prices of **19c, 25c, 35c** and **50c**

Men's Plain Silk Handkerchiefs, special at . **25c, 35c** and **50c**

Men's Silk Initial Handkerchiefs, beautifully embroidered, at **25c, 39c, 50c** and **85c.**

All of them worth and sold elsewhere for very much more.

Christmas Groceries

at money-saving prices. Here are some of them:

Nuts—100,000 lbs. New Mixed Nuts, 2 lbs. . . **25c**
Dates—50,000 lbs. Fancy Hallowi Dates, 1-lb. pkg. . **8c**
Figs—25,000 lbs. choice Four Crown Smyrna Figs, 2 lbs. **25c**
Raisins—Seeded, New Season Choice Raisins, per pkg. . . **10c**
Fruit—Sweet Jamaica Oranges, per doz. **25c**
Chocolate—Hazel Quick Lunch Chocolate, easily made, ½-lb. tin. **15c**
Olives—Queen Olives, extra selected, 17-oz. bot. . . **25c**
Pickles—Hazel Mixed Pickles, choice and dainty, per bot. **17c**
Jelly—Milford Jellies, pure fruit, large tumblers. . . . **17c**
Mince Meat—Hazel Condensed Mince Meat; doz., **$1.15**; pkg. **10c**
Prunes—Fancy California Prunes, large, full, and meaty; 12 lbs., **$1.00**; per lb. **9c**
Plum Pudding—Hazel Plum Pudding; can. **19c**
Coffee—Combination Java, ful flavor; 5 lbs., **$1.00**; per lb. **22c**
Hazel Laundry Soap, absolutely pure and free from all chemical adulterations, full pound cakes; per box of 60 lb., **$2.55**; per cake. **4½c**
Tea—Our new season Fancy Garden Grown Formosa, Oolong, Moyune, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, English Breakfast, Japan, India and Ceylon Tea, choice aromatic flavor; sold elsewhere at 75c. and 90c.; special 5-lb. caddy, **$2.25**; per lb. **48c**
Canned Vegetables—Hazel brand selected solid hand-packed red-ripe Tomatoes, fancy Maine Sugar Corn or Marrowfat Peas of uniform size; per doz., **$1.25**; per can. **11c**
Canned Fruit—Royal Red brand Lemon Cling or Yellow Crawford Peaches or Bartlett Pears, packed in heavy syrup; per doz., **$2.35**; per can. **20c**
Royal Red brand Apricots, choice California fruit; per doz., **$1.75**; per can. **15c**
Fish—Choice Columbia River Salt Salmon, 10-lb. kit. . . . **95c**
Vegetables—Fancy Boston Lettuce, tender heads. **5c**
Rice—Choice Carolina Rice, 20 lbs. **$1.00**
Crackers—Cocoanut Macaroons, per lb. **15c**
Spice Drops, per lb. **9c**
Cheese—Herkimer County Full Cream Cheese, per lb. **15c**
Starch—10 lbs. Best Laundry Starch **39c**

TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY

Wherein People of the Eastern Sections Agree and Differ.

EFFECTS OF THE RAILROADS

Thrift and General Prosperity the Rule in Tennessee—Comparison of the Illiterates—Local Politics.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 26.—To get out of Eastern Kentucky and into the heart of Eastern Tennessee is a matter requiring little expenditure of time. It is but a passing from one side of a ridge of mountains to the other. From Middlesborough, in Bell County, Kentucky, to Knoxville, in Knox County, Tennessee, is but a railroad ride of about two hours. If you leave Middlesborough at 6 in the morning you will be put out of its magnificent hotel building without so much as a cup of coffee to fortify the system against the mountain mists, and you will reach Knoxville prepared, if your stay in Eastern Kentucky has been of a week's duration, to thoroughly appreciate such luxuries as baths, tidy and well-furnished rooms, an all-pervading atmosphere of comfort, and the unwonted entertainment of a band at supper. On the way, almost as soon as Bell County, has been left behind Cumberland Gap, a difference is observable. Claiborne County, Tennessee, is as distinctly different from Bell County, Kentucky, as two counties lying side by side could well be. In one there is but a repetition at most stations on both sides of Pineville of the scenes at many Southeastern Kentucky stations, of groups of men who appear to have acquired the habit of meeting every train to receive General Prosperity, evidently unaware that it is a condition and not a person, and that it has been arriving gradually and by stealth, instead of approaching in a charge and with banners.

In passing from Kentucky to Tennessee by way of Middlesborough the traveler goes through Claiborne, Grainger, and Knox Counties, and into a country of railroads. Whether it be altogether owing to the influence of the railroads or not may be disputed, but while Eastern Tennessee, traversed by railroads for many years, has many rough inhabitants, the general aspect of the farms is vastly better than in the neighbor State; there are more large houses, there are more painted houses, a better general appearance of thrift, more regard for tasteful surroundings, and less curiosity about a man who wears a derby hat. The kind folk out in Clay County do not take offense at a derby hat or its wearer, but its wearer is advertised as not a man of the mountains. No one might easily "mistake up" as an original mountaineer. A horse or mule, clothes not too new, an easy seat in the saddle with not too erect a carriage, a floppy hat, a genial "Good mornin'" or "Howdy" to men, and a doffed hat to women, even of the humblest sort, readiness to return the cheerful greetings of children, and the adoption of a soft and drawling manner of speech, are "properties" that would enable one to palm himself off as accustomed to the country.

It is but a hundred miles or thereabout south of Manchester, in Clay County, Kentucky, to Knoxville, Tenn. But of the two places seem to be a half century apart, instead of a matter of six or seven hours. From Knoxville to Chattanooga there is a condition of things for which Kentucky's mountain counties must wait, a territory of vast resources, within reach of many railroads, yet still scarcely touched. Enough has been done, however, in the direction of development of varied natural wealth to advance the comfort, taste, and ambition of a region teeming with riches that awaited only the command of capital and enterprise.

Chattanooga, a miserable village at the close of the war of the rebellion, in which 1,200 or so people smothered in the dust when they did not wallow in the mire, has come through a gay and intoxicating "boom" experience soberer and wiser, holding on to much of the gain secured during a period of overexpansion, with an aversion so great for "booms" that its wiser men deprecate even the use of the word to describe the present industrial activity. The city did not slip back between 1890 and the close of 1899. The last census reported a population of 29,100. The next will show, including some annexed suburbs, not far from 40,000. The output of manufactures in 1890 was about $10,000,000; the census of 1900 will report a yearly output of $20,000,000. The great "boom," which aimed to develop enormous growth, strained but did not exhaust the resolution and effort of the community. Its solid blocks of commodious buildings are well occupied by tenants, few stores or dwellings lack occupants, the brick street pavements are a vast and economical improvement over the soft streets of only a few years ago, and the business men are now moderately and prudently discussing propositions calculated to encourage the investment of capital to develop the mineral wealth so near at hand.

The restraint of that "personal liberty," which can be gratified only by the patronage of public bars at all hours, week days, and Sundays, is carried to an extreme in Chattanooga, quite unknown to New York. Bars must close at 10 o'clock each night, and must remain closed all day Sunday. There was difference of opinion about this regulation, and it was manifested in a recent municipal election. The early closing ordinance was approved by many order-loving citizens of both parties, who were willing to be restrained in order that some classes of the population should not be tempted. The dividing line zig-zagged through the Republican and Democratic organizations, and the contest for Mayor was made with three candidates, one, the Independent, running distinctly as an advocate of the early closing regulation. The result was that the Independent candidate, Mr. Frierson, polled a vote so large as to enable the Republicans to elect Mr. Wassman, their candidate, over Dr. Sims, the Democratic candidate, by about 30 plurality. The division was so considerable as to constitute a very good illustration of Tennessee, of the tendency to break parties and vote independently. The early closing regulations continue. It may be irksome, but it is a fact that drunkenness does not appear to be common. Just now the city appears to be interested deeply in the question of water supply, which is in the hands of a private corporation, but which should be, in the judgment of many citizens, acquired and operated by the municipality.

Knoxville boasts that it was never a "boom" town, and it very modestly insists that whatever of prosperity it has achieved has been gained steadily, and chiefly by the enterprise and capital of its own people. It has every superficial indication of prosperity. Its stores are fully stocked with goods intended in part for those only of cultivated taste and capable purse; its street railways are doing a good business; its great woolen, cotton, and marble works are operated with the largest number of employes that can be advantageously kept at work; in the great car shops of the Southern Railway 1,000 men cannot turn out needed rolling stock fast enough to keep down the "car famine" common to the country; the cotton mill employs 700 operatives all the time; the hotels were never so constantly filled up with commercial travelers, and the travelers have not in many years found it so easy to obtain orders. The city has shown its capacity to recover from disaster by completely rebuilding the business houses destroyed by a recent great fire, the new buildings being better than the old, and fully tenanted.

The civilizing and developing railroad has done much to give to East Tennessee its conspicuous prosperity. So it is natural enough that Tennessee should look with favor upon projects for new railroads. Knoxville is now considering the question of assisting the proposed "Black Diamond" line, projected to cross Kentucky and Tennessee to Knoxville, and possibly to be extended to Port Royal, S. C. If its route should bear far enough to the East to open some of the dark counties of East Kentucky, it will be doubly beneficial to that section; it will afford an outlet for the bituminous coal that is to be found almost everywhere, and it will provide the stimulation and the means for a better education of the people. Out of their timber and coal they may still hope to extract the light of knowledge as well as the cultivated taste that will require many things now regarded as superfluous for comfort and health.

Tennessee is not agitated by political questions now. The politicians of both parties have some small controversies on hand, but the largest home question appears to be that of the election, in 1901 of a successor to United States Senator Turley. There are several willing Democrats. The latest heard from is Judge D. L. Snodgrass, a lawyer of admitted ability, now on the bench in the highest court of the State. But Gov. Benton McMillin is not lost sight of. "Gov. McMillin," said a very capable Judge of Tennessee men and affairs, "is the best executive the State has had for years. He is honest, economical, and sensible; he cannot be used by designing men; under his administration the Treasury is able to report a balance this year of about $200,000. He may not be brilliant, but he commands confidence by reason of his strict devotion to duty and his official frugality. I do not think it at all unlikely that Gov. McMillin will outstrip all his opponents by simply jogging along in the path of duty."

There is more talk about the Senator who is to be elected in 1901 than about the Democrat who must be named in the Spring of 1900 for President. The Democrats whom it has been my fortune to meet have assumed that Col. Bryan will be nominated. A few of the Democrats I chanced to meet at Frankfort expressed the opinion that they believed he would be elected. They also asserted their belief that Goebel was elected to be Governor of Kentucky, and should take the seat, peacebly if permitted, by force if necessary. But there are other Kentucky Democrats who hope for his nomination for the reason that they regard it as a foregone conclusion that the Democratic Party is doomed to defeat in 1900, and that nothing would be so convincing as another defeat with Col. W. J. Bryan as the leader.

Tennessee is a fellow-sufferer with Kentucky in holding a vast mass of illiterate population. Indeed, according to the census of 1890 its illiterates were enumerated as 340,140, or 50,000 more than were found in Kentucky, with about 100,000 more of population. In Kentucky, however, the white illiterates were more numerous than in Tennessee; in Tennessee the black illiterates were about 170,000, as compared with 110,500 in Kentucky. In 1890, with a school population of 481,585, Tennessee expended $1,660,750 to educate them, thus devoting $1,327,500 more to schools for that number than Kentucky gave for more than 510,000 children. This comparative liberality put Tennessee in the twenty-fifth place among the States in the amount of money expended for public education, with seventeen States below her before Kentucky is reached. Tennessee did not have as many teachers as Kentucky, nor as many private schools by about 900. The start gained by Tennessee has been maintained, I am assured, and it is confidently predicted by competent observers that the figures as to illiteracy in the census of 1900 will show that white illiteracy has diminished greatly, and that more improvement has been made in the colored population than in any former decennial period.

The ignorant whites of Tennesse are largely mountain people, like the ignorant whites of Kentucky, but not a few of them are found in the cities, and a tenacious body of them along the rivers. Their manner of life, their fare, their needs, their enjoyments are the same. A few of them in both States make "moonshine" whisky. The quality in one State is identical with that in the other. It is all for neighborhood consumption. None of it is either palatable or comfortable to the taste or system of the man whose indulgence has been only in seasoned liquor. It is taken by some of the mountain types with apparent immunity from alarming toxic effects, but some of the non-drinkers told the writer that it kills more good men in a year than have been shot in all the mountain counties in fifty years, in single combat, in feuds, and in election rows. From a revenue officer I heard the assertion that most of the illicit distillers are non-resident and not dangerous. They will stand by at a bonfire of a still, see the revenue officers destroy their implements and product, and say nothing. This is the rule. It is the exception when the "moonshiner" fights, either from ambush or in the open. The spies who have betrayed him and wrecked his business would also discover him as the perpetrator of violence, and he would become an outlaw in some distant part of the mountain country, with all the regret that a mountaineer is believed to feel in parting from his original home.

The vagaries of types and the blindness of manuscript from the hand accustomed to the invariably legible typewriter may lead some of the Clay County readers of THE TIMES of Sunday, Nov. 26, to regard its correspondent as one of the writers who cannot desist from writing unpleasant or ill-natured things about them. When I am made to say that the women ride horseback "without skirts," which would be obviously strange without explanation, the word "long" was missing, the riding habit that I saw being simply the usual walking habit. The Lucas House at Manchester is not "a grand old house" architecturally. It is "quaint" as to its appearance; its grandeur is its hospitality, a quality of which you get with a conviction that it cannot be quite paid for with the paying of the bill.

E. G. D.

ILLMAN COLLAMORE & CO.

For the Holidays

The largest and most complete exhibit of choice articles in China and Glass to be found anywhere.

Fifth Avenue and 30th St.

BLAINE'S NEPHEW CHALLENGED.

First Threatens a German Count with a Revolver.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 16.—James F. Blaine, a nephew of James G. Blaine, and Secretary of the Minneapolis Wholesale Grocers' Association, to-day marched Count Meyerdorf of Prussia out of his office at the muzzle of a revolver. The exact cause is not known, as neither party will discuss the matter, but it is said the Count slapped Mr. Blaine's face and the revolver march followed.

The Count later challenged Mr. Blaine to a duel at Minnehaha Park at sunrise tomorrow morning, but the person to whom he gave it to deliver to Blaine tore up the document, informing the Count he must deliver such messages in person.

WILL SHIP LAFAYETTE DOLLARS.

Entire Coinage Soon to be Sent to Chicago.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.—The coinage of the 50,000 Lafayette dollars at the mint here for the Lafayette Memorial Commission has been completed. The money will shortly be packed in bags and put in small kegs, $1,000 to a keg, each weighing when filled sixty pounds, and be sent out to the members of the commission in Chicago, under the care of an express company.

The commission, under the direction of its Secretary and Treasurer, will then give the people generally an opportunity to subscribe for the dollars until a date yet to be decided upon, when all the dollars not disposed of will be taken to the Paris Exposition, and there sold.

It is expected that owing to the smallness of the issue, the value of the souvenirs will ultimately exceed the price of $2, which will be asked for them by the commission.

FIREMEN ON A FOOL'S ERRAND.

White Plains Volunteers Have Fun at Expense of Their Successors.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 16.—The old volunteer firemen of this place had the laugh on the new paid firemen early this morning, when one of the latter, seeing a quantity of smoke coming out of one of the towers of St. Mary's Church, turned in an alarm. The church was built some years ago, and the architect, in order to hide a big chimney, disguised it by building a tower around it.

The janitor had started his fire for Sunday, which caused the smoke. The new firemen did not know about the disguised chimney, and when they arrived with their apparatus the janitor came out and looked with surprise. When he learned the situation he enjoyed the joke immensely, and it was some time before he could check his merriment to tell the new firemen about the chimney.

The old volunteer firemen, who themselves had three times been called out on the same fool's errand before the paid department came here, stood on one side and enjoyed the joke on their successors as well as did many citizens.

Jersey City Hotel Changes Hands.

The Hotel Washington, Jersey City, has passed from the possession of Hamblen & Son to that of Frank M. Case, recently the manager of Taylor's Hotel, which has been razed to make way for a twelve-story office building. Mr. Case is the lessee and manager. Hamblen & Son contemplate a new hotel enterprise in New York.

Better Wages for Coal Miners.

LANSFORD, Penn., Dec. 16.—Notices have been posted by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company of an increase of 26 cents per week in the miners' wages and 21 cents for laborers. It will affect 3,000 employes.

BRITISH AND THE BOERS

AMERICAN LOVE FOR BOERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You have published a letter from Thomas G. Shearman asking Boer sympathizers to answer certain questions. Permit me the pleasure of answering them. I will put my answers in the same shape that he has used for his questions but my answers shall contain the facts without concealment or perversion so far as I know them and with a fairness which seems to me to be somewhat wanting in some of his.

I.—Suppose we New Yorkers were only sixty thousand in numbers when Mexican miners asked us if they would be protected if they exploited the mines along Harlem River, and we answered rather indignantly that of course they would, as all men would receive equal protection under our laws. Suppose on this all Mexico assumed that it had received a special invitation to come here and an assurance of special rights, and that thereupon 150,000 of them, some excellent gentlemen like Barney Barnato and others, the very scum of the mining camps, were to pour into our midst and establish themselves on the Harlem flats: would we not keep a watch on them even if they paid us in taxes no more than any other citizen and not as much as the British charge in the Klondike, and although they did us the inexpressible favor of carrying out of our country hundreds of millions of gold every year?

1. Suppose these 150,000 Uitlanders announced their intention to go to the City Hall, take control of the City Government, and dispose of our property, our persons, and even our nationality as they saw fit. Would we approve?

2. Suppose, in the same connection, having all the virtues and good habits of a mining camp, that we appreciate so clearly from our Western experiences, even with our own people and not with haughty Mexicans, they were to demand that all their taxes were to be spent on themselves: would we think they were wholly modest and reasonable?

3. Would we furnish those amiable gentlemen with firearms, especially in view of certain events which were long impending and which finally took place?

4. Suppose these excellent and philanthropic Mexican Uitlanders then planned a revolt by force against us, to seize our Government, to overthrow our institutions, and to give us up captives to Mexico: would we allow them to hold meetings, to organize such a revolt, to publish newspapers to encourage it, to criticise our Government, or in any way to complete their plans?

5. Would we permit our Mexican invaders to acquire the rights of citizenship without renouncing their allegiance to Mexico and assuming all the obligations of New Yorkers? Would we allow them to retain a double nationality, to be New Yorkers in order to cripple New York's defense against their plots and to be Mexicans in order to transfer the whole country to foreign jurisdiction?

II.—If a band of Mexicans in Mexico were then to arrange with these Uitlander conspirators in New York (of course, without the approval of the Mexican Government—that goes without saying, for the attempt failed) for an armed raid upon New York, at which the Mexican Uitlanders were to rise and murder all they could of the people who had received them and allowed them to make hundreds of millions of dollars out of the country, and a vigorously inclined gentleman of the name of Jamisino were to lead this raid against our city wholly unprepared for it, and this raiding expedition were protected in its preparation by the overwhelming power of Mexico, on whose soil it was wholly armed and organized. Suppose, then, that we hastily called out our gallant Seventh Regiment and captured the entire body of freebooters so suddenly and effectually that their allies in the city had no time to rise, and even Mexico had to disclaim all connection and all approval or knowledge of the attack (whereat the whole world smiled disagreeably and sardonically, even as though it doubted the virtue and truthfulness of honest Mexico.) Suppose, thereupon, that we said to these lawless freebooters that instead of hanging you, as was always done by England in similar cases, we will let you off, the rank and file free the leaders with a fine, and even Jamisino himself with a penalty that he could well afford to pay, all of which sums put together did not half defray the expenses we had been put to. Suppose we did this partly out of humanity, partly as a matter of wisdom, and partly through a desire to placate the terrible Mexican nation: should we not rather be praised by the world and have the sympathies of all right-minded men for our magnanimity than be abused for our harshness?

III.—Suppose that the Mexican Government, sensitive at this defeat of Mexicans, even though repudiated as outlaws, were to begin hunting for an attack upon the lamb peacefully drinking at the brook down stream and discover it was muddying the water, and loudly and fiercely demanded redress, and suppose we humble and weak New Yorkers offered to submit all questions of liability to any arbitrator the Mexican Government would name, even Spain itself: would not public conscience say we had done all that could be asked of us?

IV.—Suppose, instead of accepting this, Mexico raised its demands, never stating explicitly what it wanted nor what it would be satisfied with. If, for instance, it first demanded the franchise and with a fierce outburst of rage at our anticipated refusal sent 10,000 troops to our borders and, when we promptly and unexpectedly conceded their demand, they suddenly demanded the equal employment of the Mexican language in our courts and the Aldermanic Chamber and with another roar of rage sent 10,000 more armed men and commenced mobilizing the entire Mexican Army, casting cannon, preparing ammunition, and hiring transports: should we be blamed for thinking their intentions were hostile?

V.—If this went on till they had 50,000 soldiers on our borders or on the way, would we be regarded as very bloodthirsty if we began war without waiting till all the men and all the guns had arrived, and would we not be considered fools if we delayed to strike a blow for our liberties till all hope of defending them were gone and we were shackled hand and foot?

VI.—If, then, we whipped the 20,000 at our very gates and pushed on to meet the additional force, would we not be justified in invading the sacred soil of Mexico, even in stirring up our fellow-kinsmen there to dissension, even in capturing the capital and upsetting the Government if we could?

"Some wise men are anxiously inquiring" if we should not retain our friendship for England, right or wrong. Strange as it may seem and in spite of what I have written and much more that I have thought, I am one of those wise men. Put the war on the Boers as only a manifestation of the irrepressible conflict, don't offer any sham or hypocritical pretenses, and I go a long way with you. But, then, I think this war the most awful blunder of the century, and I believe that the self-complacent, cynical, contemptuous, narrow-minded Mr. Joseph Chamberlain will be the most deeply execrated man in England before it is over. It would have been easy enough to conciliate the Boers, even to induce them to accept a united Afrikander colony, in the long run, after the pattern of Canada, but to conquer them by arms is almost hopeless and absolutely useless. What is the good of the territory for peaceful arts when bitter hate and suppressed rebellion are smoldering day and night and only waiting for England's difficulties to break out into a fierce flame. Let us keep friends with England, who is our only natural ally—besides Holland—in the world. She has made an awful mistake and must lose everything she is fighting for, whether she wins or loses on the battlefields. It may be our good fortune to help her out and bring about pacification and measurable good will. People do not necessarily hate each other because they have met on hostile fields, and if the English were inclined at the outset to despise the Boers, they have got over that most effectually. Our Nation is essentially a Dutch nation in all but language, not an English one. In love of liberty, respect for law, generous hospitality, equal treatment of strangers, and in a hundred feelings, thoughts, views, ideas, and desires we are Dutch primarily, although the English have fed at the same pure fountain and absorbed many of the same views. And English, American, Dutch—including the little Boer republic—should go hand in hand, and if Continental Europe don't like it we will partition Continental Europe.

And now, Mr. Shearman, you close by saying the Boers "would shut Americans out of their country." That is a gratuitous assertion; "would do" is pure assertion; "have done" is proof, and you yourself say that 60,000 Boers have invited 150,000 Uitlanders to come in, possess, and make fortunes out of their mines. What, then, becomes of your gratuitous hypothesis?

ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT.

New York, Dec. 10, 1899.

BOER LOVE FOR AMERICANS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"It is not against the rules of modern warfare to shoot horses, but it is against all the rules of honorable warfare to calumniate and belie a brave enemy."

These are the noble words of Gen. Buller, addressed to journalists and others who support Great Britain in this war and retail slanders against the Boers. They do him great credit. But Gen. Buller is a brave and honorable foe.

For sheer recklessness I have read nothing on the war to outdo the letter signed by T. G. Shearman in your Sunday issue. Mr. Shearman either knows nothing of the facts or he deliberately misrepresents them.

Take one statement of many: "To be deprived of the right to hold any meeting, publish any newspaper, criticise the Government, or even petition for redress."

Every statement here is false. Newspapers were published by the Outlanders even up to the declaration of war. Moneypenny of The Star escaped in a woman's garb, after editing a paper that called daily for the destruction of the republic. The Transvaal Leader was quite as bad, edited by another Englishman named Fakeman. These papers were constantly threatening the Government, abusing it, demanding that England should come in and make an end of it. Suppose newspapers in America asked England to come here and "destroy our corrupt Government," what would happen? Mr. Shearman will do well to read again Gen. Buller's words. But the other statements are equally false.

I. There is a municipality in Johannesburg, elected by the people. (2) The sanitary conditions are not worse than in any new town similarly situated. Water, electric light, a great system of main sewers, trams, police, &c., were in full swing or were being inaugurated in 1896 or 1897, and the town is only a very few years old. (3) The right to carry arms was only denied after it was found that an organized insurrection was being planned, and that its leaders had arranged to overthrow the republic and hand it over to England. (In Ireland no man can carry arms under English rule to-day; nor even in Great Britain without a license.) (4) In no nation under heaven are men allowed citizens' rights if they refuse to give up their citizenship of their native country. British subjects desired to remain so, and yet to have a voice in the Transvaal Government. Does America allow that?

II. There is no Government that awaits "overt" acts before putting treason laws into force. A conspiracy to commit "overt" acts is enough.

III. Suppose a large body of Mexicans came into an American State, and, while refusing to become American subjects, demanded citizens' rights, and avowed their aim to be annexation of that State to Mexico, how would we treat them?

IV. If they arranged for an expedition of armed Mexicans, and the Mexican Government winked at the expedition, and these ruffians were captured and sent back to Mexico, and were made popular heroes there, how would America act? If after that invasion we put our defenses in order on the Mexican border, would we be warranted in doing so?

V. If Mexico surrounded our borders by troops, called out her reserves, told us she would discuss terms of settlement no longer, what would we do?

VI. If we were 40,000 or 50,000 farmers and Mexico were a mighty empire, and if we told her that we could not allow this massing of troops on our borders, would it not be an act of the most magnificent courage and would all lovers of liberty not applaud us?

And if our farmers held their own with the best troops in the world; if 800 (as at Elandslaagte) fought for hours against 4,000; if boys and old men met the crack regiments of a great army and acquitted themselves like heroes, what would we say?

With the rest of Mr. Shearman's production I have nothing to do. He is grossly absurd in his statements as to Europe and America, but in regard to the Boers he is utterly regardless of the facts, and he ought not to write about what he does not know. As far as I have been able to find out American opinion, as gathered from meetings and other evidences, it is with the Boers, pace Mr. Shearman and some press writers.

C. DIAMOND.

New York, Dec. 10, 1899.

P. S.—I hope you will raise your voice against the shooting of Boers who have surrendered. See the letters from British officers in the press. Who are the savages—the Boers, who take prisoners, or those who shoot down men who surrender?

ANSWERS MR. SHEARMAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Thomas G. Shearman in to-day's TIMES puts sundry questions to all sympathizers with the Transvaal and Orange State farmers, and I beg opportunity through the same medium to essay an answer, but only by putting the same questions to Mr. Shearman with a few trifling changes in the terms of them.

Suppose a colony of American Puritan farmers settled in South Africa for one hundred years. Suppose Russia in time acquires dominion over their territory, and holds it to this day. Suppose those American farmers were compelled twice to leave their seats, their homes, and their farms, and with unspeakable hardships to trek northward and to make new settlements in a howling wilderness infested with nations of fierce savages. Suppose after founding a republican State they are again compelled to give up their territory to the Russians; and thus once more they migrate and found republican states; in short, in the tragic history of those two States write "American Farmers" instead of "Boers," and then answer the following questions:

I. If 150,000 Russians were invited (or at least were suffered) to settle within the territories of those American Republican and Puritan farmers; if those Russians bought up all the valuable land—auriferous land, to wit—and carried on the entire productive industry of the country, viz., goldmining, for farming, it seems, is not an industry, at least not a productive industry—and paid substantially all the taxes, enough to support the 60,000 farmers, their wives and their children,—if the farmers were excluded so to apply the public income; but in point of fact those silly farmers chose rather to buy war material and erect forts against the coming of the inevitable conflict with the Russians, would those 150,000 Russians submit to the following conditions:

1. To live in cities built by the Russians, but denied any municipal government whatever. It would be a hardship, but the farmers act wisely in refusing those Russians any measure of self-government as long as they acknowledge allegiance only to the Russian crown.

2. To have those cities deprived of sanitary privileges. That is surely an injustice. Let the Russians make remonstrance. There are cities in the United States that are not very well policed in the sanitarian sense. Before crying out against the inhumanity of the farmers the Russians should prove that the South African Republic is answerable for this state of things.

3. To be denied the right to carry arms, while every farmer and his boy are armed. The rate of insurance on the continuance of the two republics would be pretty high if the farmers permitted the 150,000 Russian foreigners and enemies to have arms.

4. To be deprived of the right to hold any public meetings; to publish any newspapers; to criticise the Government, or to petition for redress. Hardships! But all the world knows that those grievances do not exist or did not exist until the war, or perhaps shortly before it.

5. To have no right to vote for candidates for office except on condition that they renounce all protection of the Russian Government. Correct! But then even though they renounce they must wait fourteen years before they are enfranchised. Correct again! The farmers know what value to set on such renunciation pronounced in South Africa by Br——I mean Russian subjects sojourning at the Rand.

II. If the leading men among the 150,000 Russians conspired to revolt against these conditions, yet committed an overt act (as understood in Anglic law,) were to be arrested, tried and on conviction of intent to levy war upon the republic, were sentenced to death, but let off on payment of a fine, what would those Russians say? What they ought to say is: Thank God, I got off easy. It is a pretty serious thing for foreigners to conspire against the life of a State while they are sojourning in its territory.

I think there is no necessity for answering the other questions put by Mr. Shearman. But by a change of the terms they can all be answered in a way which will deprive them of force as against American sympathizers with the two gallant little republics.

Perpetuae sunto.

JOSEPH FITZGERALD.

Mamaroneck, N. Y., Dec. 11, 1899.

THE OUTLANDERS' GRIEVANCES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with amazement and amusement Mr. Shearman's contribution to the Transvaal controversy. He attempts to illustrate what he conceives to be the Outlanders' alleged grievances by picturing what appears to him to be a parallel case. He supposes that 150,000 Americans have been invited to locate in Mexico, recites that after they have by their skill gained all the wealth of the country, they are ground under foot by the natives thereof, who number all told 60,000, and who refuse to give them the right of suffrage unless they will forswear allegiance to the United States, and assumes that under these circumstances the United States Government would send an army of 150,000 men to Mexico to gain political rights for the American gold seekers!

Does not Mr. Shearman's argument refute itself? Would 150,000 Americans, possessing all the wealth of the country need to call on the Government at Washington for help against 60,000 Greasers?

The South African Republic has sent nearly all its own soldiers away from its territory and with them have gone voluntarily thousands of Outlanders (not British) including thousands of Americans, and the bulk of those left to patrol and defend the Transvaal are Outlanders themselves. Does not this fact indicate that the alleged grievances of the Outlanders are largely the inventions of the British gold hunters who desire to steal the country and add another chapter to that long history of greed and war upon the weak which has gained for England the title of the "Robber Nation of the World?"

We hear much of the beneficent rule of the British in Africa and how much better it is than the Dutch. How happens it then, that when the Boers reach Natal and Cape Colony the farmers and burghers who have been enjoying the blessings of English sway for a hundred years are eagerly rebelling against Britain and joining the army of the republics by thousands?

Mr. Robert B. Roosevelt in a recent letter in which he deprecates telling the truth about England because it patted us on the back in the Spanish and Philippine wars, admits that Britain well deserves the title of "Perfidious Albion." This morning's papers quote from the London Times and other English journals fearful accounts of British barbarity at Elandslaagte, so full of horror that even the English pulpit and press are aroused to protest, but these reports only show that "English civilization" has not advanced beyond what it was when it hired the merciless savage against the American colonies in 1776, and when it blew the Sepoys from the muzzles of its cannon and murdered wounded prisoners by the thousands in the Soudan to save itself from caring for them.

"The mills of God grind slowly, yet they grind exceeding small," and it may be that the righteous retribution that should overtake this nation steeped in blood may come from the little despised South African Dutch Republics.

THEODORE M. BANTA.

New York, Dec. 11, 1899.

THE SMOOTH BOER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Thomas G. Shearman in your Sunday issue asks some questions which he evidently thinks can be answered in but one way, and when so answered completely dispose of the whole Boer question. He asks what would we Americans do under certain conditions. Has it never occurred to him that it is far more important to know what we Americans should do than what we would do? As a teacher of ethics Mr. Shearman would probably justify any means by the end. It seems to me that he in his position could readily prove too much. If we ask what the Americans would do under certain conditions in justification of England's treatment of the Boers, we might easily justify the Philippine war by what England would do under similar circumstances. This, we understand, Mr. Shearman would be loath to do.

But, answer Mr. Shearman's questions in any way we choose, nothing in reality becomes settled. This question can only be settled by consideration of principles. Admit that England has a right to dictate to the Transvaal what its naturalization laws shall be, and we admit that every nation has a similar right under similar circumstances. With this admission China would have a right to demand the free admission of the Chinese to the chance of American citizenship.

The Boers, it seems to me, have looked through the intentions of the Uitlanders, thereby demonstrating the sharpness of their perceptions. The Uitlanders have no more intention of becoming properly assimilated Transvaal citizens than have the Chinese of becoming American citizens. Mr. Shearman has become suddenly very well satisfied with nineteenth century civilization; but it strikes me that the Boers show remarkable wisdom in fighting shy of it, especially when presented in the highly moral clothing of a mining camp.

G. W. THOMPSON.

Brooklyn, Dec. 11, 1899.

WEIGERT SAYS HE IS SANE.

Declares There Is a Plot, However, to Make Him Out Insane.

Charles Weigert, a draughtsman, forty-six years old, who lives at 338 Central Avenue, Brooklyn, told to Magistrate Lemon, in the Ewen Street Police Court yesterday, such a peculiar story touching an alleged attempt to send him to an insane asylum that the Magistrate decided upon a thorough investigation. Weigert has a wife and five children. He was arraigned in court on a warrant obtained by his wife, who charged him with walking in his sleep and continually muttering murderous threats. Weigert denied the allegation.

He declared that ten years ago he had a prosperous tobacco business in Harlem. He made his brother-in-law the General Manager while he (Weigert) attended to the out-of-town trade. Returning from a long business trip one day, Weigert discovered, he alleged, that his business had gone to ruin. Afterward, he said, his wife had him arrested and confined in the insane asylum on Randall's Island, but friends obtained his release. Weigert told Magistrate Lemon that his committal to an asylum was part of a plot to drive him mad.

"I am not insane," he said. "I was never insane, yet all the trouble I have had is enough to have made me a madman. My brother-in-law and some others are now trying to make me out insane."

Weigert was paroled until Wednesday, when the County Physician will examine him as to his mental condition.

DECIDES ON RIPARIAN RIGHTS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 16.—Judge E. B. Adams has handed down an opinion from the bench of the United States Circuit Court, in which he established the precedent that questions involving the ownership of accretions to property along navigable rivers are matters for the Federal courts to consider. In the course of his decision Judge Adams says:

"I have found many cases announcing the general doctrine that local laws must determine the riparian rights of owners, but subject in all cases to the primary right of the United States in navigable waters for the purpose of commerce."

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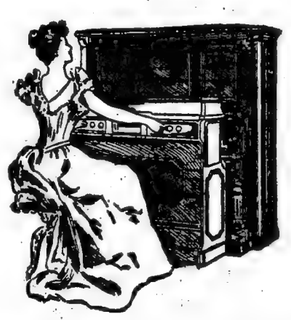

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PAYNE RESOLUTION IS SHELVED

Opposition of Senator Hanna Prevents Effort to Change Basis of Republican Representation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The members of the Republican National Committee were received by President McKinley to-day at the White House. There was no speech-making, the members of the committee simply passing through the room and shaking hands with the President. After the reception the members of the committee returned to the Arlington Hotel, and assembled in session. Mr. Payne of Wisconsin, who had prepared a resolution to change the basis of representation, said that he would not offer it, but would make a statement to the committee.

He said:

"I ask the committee to honor me with its attention for a few minutes for a statement somewhat personal in its nature.

"It is well known, by members of the committee, both from the public press and correspondence with them, that I have intended to offer and advocate the adoption by the committee of a resolution recommending to the next National Republican Convention a change in the basis of representation in subsequent conventions. I some time since gave to the press for publication and discussion the resolution which I had prepared to present to the committee upon the subject.

"Briefly stated, it proposed to make the National Convention, which nominates Republican tickets and formulates platforms, fairly representative to those who vote for Republican platforms and Republican principles. The proposition has received the support of almost the entire Republican press of the country, and I have reason to believe that upon its merits, as well as upon grounds of expediency, it has the support of a large number of this committee.

"I have not in the slightest degree changed my conviction as to its justice, nor have I the slightest doubt as to its expediency. Within a day or two it has encountered opposition which I had no reason to anticipate, including that of the Chairman of this committee. It is sufficient for me to say that out of my regard for his opinion, and the opinions and wishes of others high in the councils of the party, to which, as a loyal Republican, I feel bound to defer, I am constrained not to offer the resolution.

"I thank the committee for its indulgence, and I have made this statement only in obvious justice to myself."

Senator Hanna took the floor and briefly discussed the Payne proposition, although it was not formally before the committee. He said that he did not believe it was the province of the National Committee to inaugurate any such radical changes. The committee was appointed for the purpose of assisting in every honorable way the election of the ticket nominated and to arrange the preliminaries for the next convention. Changes in the basis of representation he thought should be left for the convention to deal with. He did not believe that the committee should make recommendations to Congress as to legislation. In their individual capacity, members could ask their Senators and Representatives to bring about such legislation as they favored, but the committee, he thought, should maintain its position as an organization to conduct the affairs of the party under the instructions of the convention. If it assumed more, it would be charged with dictation. Mr. Hanna's remarks were cheered by the committee.

None of the other propositions on the subject was brought forward.

The Sub-Committee on Arrangements for the convention was announced as follows: Manley of Maine, Chairman; Price of Wisconsin, Scott of West Virginia, Kerens of Missouri, Kean of New Jersey, with Hanna and Dick, Chairman and Secretary of the National Committee, as ex-officio members.

The selection of delegates from the District of Columbia was referred to an election board.

There was some talk about the large representation from Territories, but no action was taken.

Senator Hanna, when asked how he regarded the work of the committee during its present meeting, replied emphatically: "Very satisfactory."

When asked when the committee would meet again, it having adjour

FROM THE FRENCH CAPITAL

Sensation Produced in Paris by Mr. Chamberlain's Speech.

NO ANTI-BRITISH ALLIANCE

Real Purpose of the Franco-Russian Compact Now Unattainable—Third Empire Beauty Dead.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—The great sensation today is the news conveyed in Mr. Chamberlain's speech of an Anglo-German alliance. It is not too much to say that this has shattered the fondest dreams of ninety-nine French politicians out of a hundred, and that henceforward the scheme of a Russo-French and German alliance directed against Great Britain must be abandoned, probably for all time.

It is a delicate task to analyze the psychology of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs at this exciting juncture. The Franco-Russian alliance was concluded ostensibly for the purpose of preventing an aggression of Germany against France, which was still supposed to be nourishing sentiments of révanche and an undying, if unspoken, determination to regain possession of the conquered provinces. Russia, however, knew perfectly well that France had no sane hope of ever again trying conclusions with Germany. The claim of France on Alsace-Lorraine is exactly similar to that of Don Carlos on the French crown. It is a legitimist pretension, a thing beautiful in itself from many admirable and acceptable points of view, but devoid of all practical import.

That curious magnetism which brings together the champions of lost causes on the common ground of a Bohemia of broken reputations, dissipated youth, spoiled illusions, and disputed property is the force which attaches the dead or still-born movements of Boulangism, Chauvinism, Nationalism, Bonapartism, and Clericalism one to another. With the Whites of Spain, that pathetic band of madmen whose white banner no longer waves over their shocking annual banquets of yore since the "Roy" submitted to the republicanism of the Pope, with the Jeunesse Royaliste and the dissolved League of Patriots, may be reckoned the professional enemies of Great Britain and the partisans of révanche.

The Russians, understanding this, have managed without any difficulty whatsoever to make Great Britain support the only offensive consequences of an alliance with France, which in the beginning was of a purely defensive character, and ostensibly aimed at Germany. Russia and France, however, did not succeed in hurting Great Britain or putting any serious obstacles in the path of her political development. Russia's aim—the humiliation of the British, which is also the sole object of the Franco-Russian alliance—would have been obtained if Germany's collaboration could have been obtained.

It was a ticklish matter for France to make overtures to Germany, but she was willing to do so, and did so, nevertheless. Her press would have unanimously supported such a policy had it been publicly declared, and, if I except one or two papers such as the Aurore, whose influence may be practically discounted as valueless, they have made no secret of the fact. With the extinction of all sentiment of révanche Germany knows that she has nothing further to fear from France. And France has, moreover, nothing of any value to offer to Germany. The enlightened statesmen of Germany have grasped these facts, even if her press has not. They saw that Germany's interests lay in a cordial entente with a nation which has similar needs, and develops, to meet these, energies similar to her own.

The alliance of France is the clutch of a drowning man. France has now found out, too late for her purpose, that Germany no longer needs her, and will no longer help her against the foe she has secretly been fighting with the aid of Russia, ever since she lost Egypt. There is no longer question of a bargain or a price. Now in its desperation the French Government would like to repudiate the policy it has followed for the last decade, and bury the hatchet with Great Britain. But the opportunity has gone.

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FORMER COURT BEAUTY DEAD.

A curious old relic of the Third Empire has just disappeared in the person of the Comtesse de Castiglione, whose beauty in its prime rivaled that of the Empress Eugénie. Comtesse de Castiglione was an Italian and had been a playfellow of Napoleon III. when he was a boy. Her beauty was so wondrous that crowds of people would follow her in the streets. The Empress was said to be jealous of her, and stories were told about family disputes at the Tuileries on her account. But they were mostly untrue.

It was said that she had gone to one fancy ball as Leda, the swan, in a costume which had been fashioned by rolling in a feather-bed after a bath of liquid gum. Report also accused her of having appeared on another occasion as Salammbô and said that the Empress, who objected to her bare feet, sent a chamberlain to conduct her to her carriage. But these tales were greatly exaggerated. The Comtesse de Castiglione, however, posed as a model to more than one famous sculptor, personating goddesses of antiquity. Her form was almost faultless and could be compared to that of the Venus of Milo. She died a couple of days ago in a little apartment at the corner of the Place Vendome, opposite the street which bears her name, but was not named after her. She spent the evening of her life in the strictest seclusion, seeing nobody. Her shutters were always closed, and the gas lighted daylight being tabooed.

"LA BELLE HELENE" REVIVED.

The Variétés Théâtre has revived "La Belle Hélène," perhaps the best-known of Offenbach's opera bouffes. It is almost exactly thirty-five years ago—the date having been Dec. 17, 1864—that, at this very theatre, the first performance took place. If the composer, whose death occurred in 1880, were only alive to-day, he would be more than agreeably surprised at the manner in which his work is now produced. Offenbach often bitterly complained of the deplorable mise en scène accorded to his pieces, of the poverty of the orchestra, of the lack of choristers. The wealth of his imagination suggested to him an infinity of incidents—arias, dances, choruses—all supplementary to the main line of his plot, but where his music often attained its highest charm and delicacy, far too many of these, to the composer's intense chagrin, had to be omitted, owing to the ruthless exigencies of funds and stage room.

At the present revival all this has been changed. In the place of an orchestra composed of 18 musicians there is now one composed of 50. The chorus, which in 1864 was made up of 9 or 10 persons, who, according to the needs of the case, left the stage as lords and ladies and returned by another entrance as peasants and maids, is now composed of no less than 90. At the first performance the mise en scène cost only 8,000 francs. The management of to-day boasts that the present revival has cost over 100,000 francs. Added to this many passages in the original manuscript formerly eliminated have now been incorporated for the first time. The result is a performance of a high order, with which no one would have been more pleased than Jacques Offenbach himself had he lived to see it.

As a matter of fact, the score of "La Belle Hélène" is exquisite. Here, more than elsewhere in his work, shines the fantasy of the master, his wit, his animation, and gayety, and his incomparable ease of rhythm. Amid a dazzling picturesqueness and color it is noticeable that the burlesque never degenerates into vulgarity, and that in the midst of the most mirth-provoking sallies there is always a note which borders on melancholy. The libretto, written by Meilhac and Halevy, consists of an enormous caricature of heroes of epic verse. Here figure Menelaus, victim, as in the tragedy of Sophocles, of the caprice and fantasy of the gods; Ajax and Agamemnon, Achilles and Calchas. This lack of respect for the heroes of mythology led to vigorous protest from the leading critics of the day. Théophile Gautier, Jules Janin, and Roquelplan all wrote to protest against what they regarded as an outrage on antiquity. "For us," said Gautier, "the gods of Olympia and the heroes of mythology live always, and we are filled with pain when parody Théophile Gautier, Jules Janin, and Roquelplan added: "Antiquity is so great that it is beyond our respect." But it was not long before all three joined in the chorus of the crowd and admitted the fascination of the music, and also the talent of the composer.

A number of genial jests in "La Belle Hélène" have become proverbial, and many scenes have become well-nigh legendary. The famous "concours des bouts rimés" and the noble "jeu de l'oie" are examples. There is also the passage when Colchas and Agamemnon try to persuade the unfortunate Menelaus to accept his conjugal mishaps without murmuring, because it is the will of Venus that it should be so. All that is genuine classic buffoonery. The principal rôle, that of Hélène, is now held by Mme. Simon-Girard. Many famous actresses have played the part, among whom Hortense Schneider, Anna Judic, and Jeanne Granier may be cited. Brasseur is the Agamemnon, and Baron is an inimitable Colchas. The three acts of the play represent in turn Sparta and the Acropolis, Hélène's palace, and the sands at Nauplia.

CONGRATULATIONS TO LABORI.

Although nearly three months have elapsed since the Rennes trial was brought to a conclusion, Maître Labori, the valiant counsel of Alfred Dreyfus, is still receiving many letters of congratulation from admirers all over the world. From Italy he has received numberless post cards with a uniform printed address. A few days ago he received from an American artist a beautiful portrait of himself, painted from illustrated papers. On this picture Labori is represented pleading at the bar of the Rennes court-martial. The likeness, I am told by people who have seen the picture, is very good. ROWLAND STRONG.

SEVERE COLD IN GERMANY.

Eight Deaths from Exposure in Berlin in Four Days.

BERLIN, Dec. 16.—Severe cold weather and snowstorms have prevailed throughout Germany this week, and this has produced considerable suffering. From all the large cities there are reports to that effect, and there have been many deaths due to exposure. In Berlin alone there were eight deaths from exposure during the last four days.

The temperature was lower than for years past. At Koenigsberg it was 23 degrees below zero, in Berlin 18 degrees below, and at Breslau 22 degrees below.

The weather moderated to-day, but there have been heavy snowfalls in both the north and the south, and trains are everywhere behind time. Munich lies buried in snow. In Sprottau, Prussian Silesia, snow has been falling continuously for forty-eight hours.

24 Above Zero Chills London.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Americans wonder at the fuss made in London over the weather. The lowest temperature is 24 degrees above zero, yet everybody is complaining of the intense cold, and the newspapers are printing long stories from the weather sharps, comparing this with previous frigid periods, the most recent of which was in 1895.

THE "OPEN DOOR" IN CHINA.

Germany the Only Government Yet Asked to Give Assurances.

BERLIN, Dec. 16.—From an authentic source it is learned, regarding the "open door" in China, that the Washington Government has not yet asked any other power besides Germany to furnish assurances, verbal or written, to maintain the open door, but now that Germany's answer is entirely favorable all the other powers interested will be asked, including France, Russia, Italy, and Great Britain.

It is expected that all of them will answer favorably, except perhaps Russia. But it is hoped that strong moral pressure can then be brought to bear on Russia to yield.

NEW LONDON PUBLICATIONS.

A Project Under Consideration to Start a Radical Daily.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Several new publications are on the eve of birth. Eyre & Spottiswoode are bringing out an illustrated weekly on the lines of The Illustrated London News, edited by Clement Shorter, who for ten years edited The News. Sir George Newnes, proprietor of The Westminster Gazette and other papers, is responsible for another sixpenny illustrated weekly, entitled The King.

A still more ambitious project under consideration is the starting of a radical daily in London. Since the anti-war editors were removed from The Chronicle and Echo, no paper in London has opposed the Government's policy, out and out. Radicalism, as represented by the weekly Speaker, is not representative of the metropolitan press.

STARVATION MENACES PERSIA.

United States Minister Bowen Asks Aid from This Country.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—United States Minister Bowen informs the State Department that great distress prevails in Persia in consequence of the high price of bread. He says the situation is growing worse every day, and that the prospects are that the poor will be face to face with starvation throughout the Winter. American missionaries cannot obtain bread enough for their servants or for the schools and hospitals under their care.

Minister Bowen asks that the situation be made known to the American people, with the suggestion that contributions of money be sent by draft on the Imperial Bank of Persia, at Teheran, made payable to the order of the Rev. Lewis F. Esselstyn, senior American missionary, who will use it for the relief of the suffering poor.

R. P. PORTER SAILS FOR HOME.

Pleased with Trade Treaties and with Gen. Wood's Appointment.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Robert P. Porter sailed for New York to-day on board the American Line steamer St. Paul. He says the completion of the German commercial treaty is of vital consequence to the United States foreign trade. He added:

"With the French treaty confirmed by the Senate, the German treaty buttoned up, and the existing satisfactory British trade relations, four-fifths of our European trade will be covered."

Mr. Porter, it is understood, represents most important private interests in Cuba, embracing $27,000,000 of British-American and Cuban capital. He thinks the appointment of Gen. Leonard Wood as Governor of Cuba is an admirable step, because he is "a military man imbued with the spirit of civil government."

GERMAN COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.

Government Aid Assures the Success of the Project.

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BERLIN, Dec. 16.—With Government aid, including financial assistance, the projected Commercial Museum may now be regarded as secured for Germany. Consul General Mason regards this as the most important matter in relation to the commercial intercourse of the United States and Germany that has happened for years.

As a result of inquiries made to-day, it may be said that the plans have not yet been developed in detail. It may be decided to establish several branch institutions, one at Hamburg, another at Stuttgart or Frankfort, and a central one in Berlin. However, it is assumed that Germany's Commercial Museum will be under Imperial Government control, with financial support from the empire. Geheimrath Wermuth, Germany's ex-Commissioner at Chicago in 1893, has special charge of the project for the empire. All the remaining large industrial associations, among them the Bund der Industriellen, joined the movement yesterday. Practically there is no dissenting voice.

The Foreign Office also regards the movement most favorably, as also does Count Posadowsky-Wehner, the Minister of the Interior, who, after the reconvening of the Reichstag, will make a communication on the subject. A noteworthy feature is the intention to ask the leading agricultural representatives to join the movement by advice, thus frustrating possible Agrarian opposition to the project.

British Consuls' Work for America.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—A correspondent of The Standard suggests that the United States Government ought to present to the British Consuls in Spain a year's salary each as a recognition of their services during the war, as they had much extra work and were subjected to insults. There are only five of these Consuls. They received queries from the Secretary of State at Washington, regarding their extra expenses and fees collected while guarding United States interests, but nothing further resulted.

Dublin Degree for Mr. Chamberlain.

DUBLIN, Dec. 16.—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and Mrs. Chamberlain are the guests of Earl Cadogan, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Countess Cadogan prior to Mr. Chamberlain receiving a degree from Dublin University Monday.

GEN. HERNANDEZ IS DEFEATED.

Castro's Government Troops Crush the Venezuela Rebel.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Dec. 16.—The Government troops yesterday completely defeated those of Gen. Hernandez, near Tocuyo, a town in the State of Barquesimeto, thirty-four miles from Trujillo.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—United States Minister Loomis, at Caracas, has cabled the State Department that President Castro's forces have completely defeated the insurrectionists under Gen. Hernandez. No details are given, but it is believed that the engagement took place near Maracaibo, as that town was in possession of Hernandez at last reports.

PLAGUE ABATING IN CHINA.

Minister Conger Hopes the Measures Adopted May Stamp It Out.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—United States Minister Conger writes to the State Department from New Chwang, China, that, while the danger from the plague may not be entirely over, the disease is believed to be abating.

He says that the measures taken by the Tzotai in co-operation with the foreign Consuls toward improving the sanitary conditions, care of the sick, disposition of the dead, and disinfection of infected houses ought in the course of the Winter to stamp out the disease entirely and materially lessen the chances of another epidemic in the Spring.

Indian Plague Victim at Plymouth.

PLYMOUTH, England, Dec. 16.—The Peninsular and Oriental Line steamer Ballaarat, from Calcutta Nov. 15 for London, has arrived here with a native Indian fireman on board suffering from the plague.

NEW HOLLAND-AMERICA LINER.

The Potsdam Launched at Hamburg and to Enter the Service in May.

HAMBURG, Dec. 16.—The new twin-screw steamship Potsdam, built for the Holland-America Line, was successfully launched here to-day. The vessel is the third of the five new steamers which the Holland-America Line contracted for some years ago. The Potsdam will be ready to take her place in the regular service about May 1 of next year.

The vessel's dimensions are 565 feet long, 62 feet beam, and 44.6 feet deep, giving her a gross tonnage of nearly 13,000. She is fitted with bilge keels, and her two propellers will drive her at an average speed of fifteen knots. Leaving New York on Saturdays at 10 A. M., she will be enabled to land her passengers for the Paris Exposition at Boulogne-sur-Mer, France, on the second Monday afternoon after sailing, and her passengers for Holland and the Rhine on Tuesday morning. Besides a large cargo capacity, the vessel will have accommodations for about 250 first and 150 second cabin passengers, in addition to a large number of steerage passengers.

Cunarder Saxonia Launched.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The Cunard Line steamer Saxonia was launched to-day at the Clydebank yards. The Saxonia is planned to be of enormous carrying capacity. She will be put on the Cunard Company's Liverpool-Boston Line.

Salisbury's Daughter-in-Law Ill.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Lord Salisbury was no sooner recovering from the blow caused by the death of his wife than he was afflicted by another personal sorrow in the severe illness of his favorite daughter-in-law, Lady Cranborne. At one time this week her life was despaired of, but it is now hoped she will recover from her sickness, which started with a severe attack of influenza.

Nicaragua Cabinet Appointments.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Dec. 16.—President Zelaya has appointed Señor Fernando Sanchez Minister of Foreign Affairs and Señor Lugo, Minister of Public Instruction.

Count Tolstoi Resumes Work.

MOSCOW, Dec. 16.—Count Tolstoi, the Russian novelist and social reformer, has sufficiently recovered from his illness to resume work.

For a Monument to Emin Pasha.

BERLIN, Dec. 16.—Steps are being taken to erect a monument to Emin Pasha, in Oppeln, his native place.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Rhett—Tyler.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Miss Elizabeth Tyler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Tyler, and William Brisbane Rhett were married to-day at noon at the Church of St. Michael and All Angels in the presence of a large assemblage, including relatives of both bride and bridegroom from this and other cities. The bride was escorted to the chancel by her father and was preceded by her cousin, Miss Caroline Clark of Paris, France, as maid of honor. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Turner, the rector. Thomas Rhett was best man for his brother. The bride's dress was of white satin trimmed with lace and chiffon. A tulle veil was worn, and she carried a large bouquet of white orchids. The wedding breakfast, at which fifty guests were entertained, followed at the Tyler home. The fact that both families are in mourning was the reason for a small reception. Later in the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Rhett left for their honeymoon trip. They intend to make their home in Brooklyn.

Wiman—Scofield.

Miss Louise M. Scofield, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Scofield, and Henry Dun Wiman, son of Erastus Wiman of New Brighton, S. I., were married yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's parents on New York Avenue, Clifton, S. I. The Rev. John C. Eccleston, pastor of St. John's Church, Clifton, officiated. Miss Susetta Townsend Marsh, sister of the bride, was maid of honor. The flower girls were the Misses Gladys and Constance Lord, the bride's cousins, and the Misses Eleanor and Gertrude Walker, nieces of the bridegroom. The best man was David Marsh. A reception was held after the ceremony which was attended by the immediate relatives and friends.

A Coming Washington Wedding.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Miss Margaret Cox and Lawrence Vincent Benet, whose marriage will take place next Wednesday at St. Paul's Church, have been the recipients of frequent social attentions this week. Last night Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Le Gare gave a large dinner in their honor, and to-night Major and Mrs. Wallace invited a dinner company to meet them. Monday night there will be a dinner for Mr. Benet at the Metropolitan Club. The ushers at the wedding will be John Sidney Webb, Alexander Le Gare, Montgomery Blair, and Casper Crowninshield. Edward P. Casey of New York will be best man, and the bride's only attendant will be her sister, Miss Sally S. Cox. William Robinson Cox of New York, brother of the bride, will escort her to the altar.

HOLD-UP AT FRANKLIN SQUARE.

Charles Elkin of Jersey City Drugged and Robbed of a Watch.

A well dressed man, wearing diamonds, was found on the stairway of the elevated railroad at the Franklin Square station last night by Policeman Stephen Ryan, who took him to the Oak Street Station. There Sergeant Lindemann at once saw that the man had a wound on the back of his head, and instead of making a prisoner of him put him in the back room and sent for an ambulance from the Hudson Street Hospital.

Surgeon Smith found the man dazed, but he said he was not intoxicated, but acted as if he had been drugged. He sewed up the wound and declined to take the patient, saying he would come around all right. The man handed his card to the Sergeant, which read "Charles Elkin, 91 Mercer Street, Jersey City." He said he was a School Superintendent in Jersey City, and claimed that his gold watch had been taken from him.

Police Headquarters in Jersey City was called up on the telephone, and after a while a priest came over in Mr. Elkin's carriage and took him home. Mr. Elkin told the police that he did not remember coming to this city. He said he had had an engagement to meet his wife at Sixth Avenue and Thirty-third Street yesterday afternoon, but he had not kept the engagement.

Not long ago another man was "held up" at this same station and relieved of all his money. A policeman and some newsmen then chased the thieves, but did not succeed in catching them.

MUSIC HEARD YESTERDAY.

Mr. Paderewski's Second Piano Recital at Carnegie Hall Largely Attended.

The second piano recital by the famous Polish pianist, Mr. I. J. Paderewski, took place yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall. The audience was considerably larger than that which attended the first recital by the same artist, on Tuesday last. The assembly represented in money about $6,500, which is about $1,000 more than the amount of the receipts at the first recital. Every part of the house was crowded, and there was the usual gathering of standers at the rear of the orchestra. The attitude of the audience toward the pianist was precisely the same as it is at every one of his recitals, and since so much has been written that is not true in regard to this matter, it is time that a plain, unvarnished statement of exactly what takes place at each of these entertainments was printed. And here it is.

In the first place a Paderewski audience is different from the general audience which goes to a piano recital. It is made up in part of those who know all about piano playing, for these would naturally go to hear the most attractive artist of his time. But there are also hundreds of those who know absolutely nothing about the piano, and who cannot tell the music of Beethoven from that of Chopin. These are the persons who go to see rather than to hear the artist. They are curiosity seekers, and it is from their actions, mingled with the silly performances of a few sentimental girls, that the writers of the sensational stories about the behavior of the public at the Paderewski recitals get their material.

The first evidence of the presence of the ignorant is the interruption of well known compositions by applause before they are finished. But on the whole it may be said that the audiences listen to the player with rapt attention. Those who go out of curiosity soon find themselves under the spell of this man's wonderful witchery of music. When the recital is at an end, then begins the performance which is so often described with absurd exaggeration. The pianist leaves the stage. Then those who have been standing at the rear begin a systematic endeavor to call him out, while they press forward to points where they can see him better. The scene becomes precisely like that which may be observed at the close of the opera season. There are about 3,000 persons in the house. Of these 2,500 or 600 leave the auditorium the moment the programme is completed. Of the remainder perhaps two-thirds stand up expectantly, well knowing what is going to take place. The other third proceeds to push its way down the aisles toward the stage. It is composed chiefly of those from the back seats and the rear of the house. As this crowd goes, it keeps up a constant fire of applause. When this fire begins there are no signs of uncommon enthusiasm among the audience. But, as every one knows, applause is catching, and in a few minutes more join in the din. The pianist returns to the stage and bows. Then the men shout "Bravo!" and a few girls wave their handkerchiefs as the artist retires.

The pianist comes out again and bows two or three times. He makes a movement as if to retire once more. The applause doubles. He bows courteously and goes to the piano. The women in the aisles push one another somewhat eagerly in their desire to get near to him. Those who cannot reach a close position put their opera glasses to their eyes. Others stand up on the seats. These are very few. Most content themselves with twisting their necks in the attempt to see around those in front of them. The pianist plays an additional number. He goes off. Again there is a pushing of those who have not been close, and they make the burden of the applause for another piece. The pianist comes forth again and the former scene is repeated. Here and there one may see the waving of a handkerchief. Many women crowd as close to the stage as possible. They all seem to be calm. They behave exactly as they do at the end of the season at the opera, when they stay in the house and most phlegmatically call out the leading artist twenty or thirty times.

The pianist plays a second encore. The people who cannot see the movements of his hands push about uneasily in the aisles. Here and there some one stands on a seat. When he reaches a particularly brilliant passage, a few stand on their toes in the effort to see his hands. No one sees any of the crazy performances described with so much detail in some quarters. Women do not tear off their corsage bouquets, nor throw their jewels at him. No one screams. No one faints. Just what has been here set forth took place yesterday. He played three encores. Then a half dozen stalwart piano movers appeared on the stage and took away the piano. Before that had happened two-thirds of the applauders had started for home. And this is the true story of what goes on at the Paderewski recitals.

MERITS OF THE PERFORMANCE.

A Formidable Programme Played in a Masterly Manner.

Mr. Paderewski's programme yesterday consisted of the Brahms variations on a theme by Handel, Beethoven's sonata, Opus 54; Schumann's "Carnival," the fantaisie in F major, a nocturne, an étude, a mazurka, and a valse by Chopin, Rubinstein's A minor barcarcle, the pianist's own minuet in A minor, and the tenth of Liszt's Hungarian rhapsodies. Those who are acquainted with piano music will understand that this was a programme well chosen to show all that there was in the player. It can be said without attempting to go into details that the performance of it was masterly. Perhaps the Brahms variations have been given here with more power, but never with such a variety of intimate detail. The Beethoven sonata is not often played, and its beauties were probably not patent to the average hearer. But the manner in which Mr. Paderewski read it was simply lovely. He made of it a color piece of the softest and sweetest autumnal tints.

Schumann's "Carnival" was read with a most complete insight into its marvelous poetic content. This, indeed, was the performance of a great master, and if Mr. Paderewski had never done anything before, judges of piano playing would have known from this that he was a leader. In Chopin he is always happy, and he played the numbers of this composer very beautifully yesterday. He played the Rubinstein barcarole so that he made the piano as vocal as a soprano and as vibrant as a great bell. The Liszt composition was a display of agility coupled with color. As encores the pianist played the Tausig arrangement of Strauss's "Man lebt nur einmal," the "Butterfly" étude of Chopin and Mendelssohn's "Spinnerlied." His next recital will be on Jan. 6, but he will give an orchestral concert on Dec. 31.

THE WOMEN'S STRING ORCHESTRA.

First Concert of the Present Season at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The first concert of the present season of the Women's String Orchestra was given at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. The audience, as was to be expected from the fact that there is a large number of subscribers to this organization, was one of sufficient size to fill the Astor Gallery, in which the concert took place. The programme consisted of the following numbers: A concerto grosso by Handel, songs by Giordani, de Lara, Faure, and Tschaikowsky; theme and variations and a gigue by Rheinberger for violin and organ, a Nocturne for strings by Blasser, the prologue from "Pagliacci," a berceuse by Hartmann, "Vendredis," written by Sokolow, Glazounow, and Liadow in combination, and a bourree by Bach, arranged by Bachrich. The soloists were Miss Ida Branth, the concert mistress of the orchestra, and Mr. Emilio de Gogorza, baritone.

The Women's String Orchestra is in a flourishing condition, owing to the substantial backing which it receives, and its forces are now strong. There are twenty-four violins, six violas, four 'cellos, two double basses, and two harps, all played by women. The organization is composed of amateurs, with one or two exceptions, and is not open to the same criticism as if it were made up of professionals. The tone is substantial and full, and is of good quality. The playing is not yet free from roughness, and there are yet too many slips to suit the taste of the conductor. But the women who compose the orchestra are evidently in earnest about their work, and they deserve praise for the sincerity of their efforts.

NEW OPERA FOR THE AMERICAN.

"A Basso Porto" to be Sung There in English Next Month.

Henry W. Savage, proprietor of the Castle Square Opera Company, has purchased the American rights of the opera, "A Basso Porto," by Niccola Spinelli.

It will be presented by a company of his forces for the first time in English at the Exposition Music Hall in St. Louis Jan. 8. During the latter part of the month the production will be brought in its entirety from St. Louis and presented at the American Theatre.

BACK FROM OPERATIC TOUR.

Maurice Grau Talks of His Company's Successes and of the Salezade Nevers Controversy.

Maurice Grau, in advance of his company, returned to this city yesterday morning, after an absence of three months, during which time he has presented his operatic organization in seventeen cities in this country and Canada, fulfilling an exceptionally successful season in every city visited, with the exception of Chicago, where the engagement was not as good financially as was expected. Many members of the company have already returned to this city, while those of the organization who participated in last night's performance in Boston will arrive here this afternoon by special train. The season in this city will open to-morrow evening.

Mr. Grau, when seen at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday afternoon, said that he was indeed glad to get back after his long tour.

"I have endeavored," he said, "to give the music-loving public of the various cities my company visited the best performances possible, and in this I think my company has succeeded. In Boston we were more successful this year, both artistically and financially, than we have been for several years. At the performance of 'Faust' Friday night we had the largest audience and largest receipts in the history of that theatre."

Concerning the controversy between M. Salezade, one of his tenors, and M. Maurice de Nevers, a friend of Edouard de Reske, who, it was said, had insinuated that there were no tenors connected with the company this year, and for which it is also represented, he apologized, Mr. Grau said:

"It is unjust to drag into this affair persons who have no connection with it. Why should Jean de Reszke's name be brought into this matter, particularly as he has no opportunity to defend himself, he being in Europe? Whatever M. de Nevers has said or has not said never was said by either Jean or Edouard de Reszke. M. de Nevers is not the secretary, or is he the press representative, of Edouard de Reszke, and he has not come to this country, as has been said, to boom Jean de Reszke. Neither Jean nor Edouard de Reszke, therefore, should be held responsible for whatever M. de Nevers has said. If the impression has gone forth that I am endeavoring to give opera without tenors of ability, I want to say right here that my organization has five of the best tenors in the world to-day. Alvarez, Van Dyck, and Saleza form a combination that cannot be got together elsewhere, and my other two tenors, Dippel and Salignac, are exceptional in their respective ways.

"I can state most positively that M. de Nevers sent a letter of apology to the two tenors Van Dyck and Saleza, and under the circumstances I think the incident should be called closed."

PLAYERS GET A WEEK OFF.

"Round New York in Eighty Minutes" Ends Its Engagement.

The engagement of "Round New York in Eighty Minutes" was terminated last night at Koster & Bial's Music Hall. Manager Brady will allow the company to take a vacation this week, after which he will probably begin a road tour with the attraction at the Boston Theatre Dec. 25.

Referring to his retirement from Koster & Bial's, Mr. Brady yesterday said that, despite rumors to the contrary, he is not connected with the house in any way, and that he does not contemplate an alliance or co-partnership with a view of taking the theatre with Robert Blei, Thomas O'Rourke, Florence Ziegfeld, Jr., or any one else. Mr. Brady added that the possibility of his becoming connected again with the place was for the present as remote as it could well be, but that if he ever did become identified with it it would be with entirely different affiliations.

Minstrels for the Herald Square.

For the fortnight that must elapse between the close of "A Greek Slave" engagement at the Herald Square Theatre next Saturday night and the metropolitan production of David Belasco's new play, "Naughty Anthony," the boards will be occupied by Primrose and Dockstader's minstrels. The performances will begin at a Christmas Day matinée.

Symphony Concerts for Children.

The series of five concerts for children arranged to take place in Mendelssohn Hall will not be given this season. Instead, six symphony concerts will be given on Saturday afternoons in January, February, and March at Carnegie Hall, under the direction of Frank Damrosch.

Marie Tempest Quits Light Opera.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Marie Tempest has left Daly's Theatre because George Edwardes objected to her tights, requesting her to substitute knickerbockers for them. Miss Tempest now announces that she has abandoned light opera entirely and will devote herself to the higher branches of her art.

Zangwill's Play Fails in London.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Owing to its lack of success the last performance of "Children of the Ghetto," by Israel Zangwill, was given at the Adelphi Theatre this evening. The company will sail for the United States next Wednesday.

NOT MARRIED TO MAUDE ADAMS.

Charles Frohman Again Denies Old Story—Actress's Plans.

Theatrical circles last night were again discussing the rumor that Charles Frohman and Maude Adams were married recently in one of the Western cities where Miss Adams has been appearing in "The Little Minister." This report crops out at least two or three times every year, and is as often denied by Mr. Frohman and Miss Adams. Mr. Frohman, when asked about the story last night, said:

"THE NEW YORK TIMES has a standing denial from me of this report, and in this instance it can be said, as heretofore, that the report is absolutely false."

Miss Adams will begin an eight weeks' engagement in this city Jan. 9. During the period her repertoire will consist of "The Little Minister," "Peg Woffington," and "As You Like It." Later Mr. Frohman will probably present her in a revival of "Romeo and Juliet."

CHICAGO WANTS HER MONEY.

Will Employ a Man Especially to Look After Franchise Payments.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—Frequent discoveries that large amounts of money are due the city under different franchises has spurred Mayor Harrison to a decision that a franchise bookkeeper must be employed by the city, either in the Controller's or Public Works office. A recommendation to this effect will be included in the next appropriation bill when it goes to the City Council.

As an example of how the city is deprived of what is due it until some accident brings some forgotten clause to the surface, the case of the Northwestern Elevated and the accumulated $10,000 just collected for the Wells Street bridge maintenance is cited. There are many cases where the street railways are supposed to pay for maintaining bridges, and even building them, that have been overlooked, and it is proposed to have an expert dig them up, so the city will not continue to be the loser.

UPSET SALVATIONISTS' POT.

Boys Have a Lively Scramble for the Money Which Rolls Out.

There was a lively scramble for the money in a pot, which stood on three legs in City Hall Park, near the Register's Office, yesterday afternoon. Some boys bent on obtaining the contents upset the pot and dumped out the money. Two of the boys, Arthur Messer, eleven years old, of 71 Cherry Street, and James Porrino, ten years old, of 57 Oliver Street, were captured after a hot chase, by Policeman James Brooks of the City Hall Station and finally sent to the Gerry society.

The pot was one of those which have been placed about the city by the Salvation Army for gathering funds to feed the poor on Christmas Day. It was in charge of Amolius Starkweather of 118 Avenue D, and he was talking to his relief, another man, when the boys seized the pot and upset it.

"Keep the pot a boiling!" was the motto inscribed on the vessel, which was covered on top with wire netting. Fifty-four cents were found on the boys, and it is said they got this money after upsetting the pot.

SAY HE IS A CLEVER THIEF.

Police Arrest Man Wanted for Robbing Houses While Looking for Furnished Rooms.

The police of the West Twentieth Street Station have in their custody a man for whom they have been looking for several months. He described himself last evening when arrested as George Grant, fifty years old, but refused to give his address claiming that his wife was sick, and that he did not want her to know that he had been arrested. Grant is a fine looking man, standing six feet tall in his stockings. He was well dressed.

Grant's method, according to the police, has been to enter a house for the purpose of renting a furnished room. Once inside, he would complain of having some trouble in his throat and ask for a drink of water. While the woman who was showing him the room was getting the water for him Grant would make his way to other rooms, it is alleged, and grab up all the jewelry he could see, putting it in his pockets.

The police say they have been able to trace him back to last September, when, it is alleged, he robbed the house of C. Wolf, who at that time lived at 18 West Sixty-sixth Street, but whose present address is not known.

Grant was arrested in the flat of Mrs. Julia Howe, on the second floor of 243 West Twenty-first Street. Grant asked Mrs. Howe to show him a room, saying that he wanted it for himself. The only fault he found with the room was that it had light-colored curtains on the windows. He then complained of being troubled with tonsilitis, and asked the woman to get him a glass of water.

Mrs. Howe, suspecting the man, asked him to follow her into the kitchen. He did so. After drinking the water, Grant asked for another and then stepped into another room while Mrs. Howe went to get the second glass of water.

When Mrs. Howe returned to where Grant was she saw a glove sticking out of a jewel case. The woman accused the man of being a thief and said that his glove was in the jewel case. Grant denied that the glove belonged to him, but when Mrs. Howe picked it out of the jewel case he took it and started to walk out of the flat into the hallway. The woman looked into the case and found that many trinkets, which belonged to her daughter, now deceased, were missing.

Once in the hallway Grant started up stairs and the woman started down stairs. On her way to the street she met Charles Handscome, another occupant of the house. She told Handscome that a thief was in the house. Handscome ran up stairs and caught Grant, holding him until the arrival of Detectives Walsh and McCarthy.

The other station houses were notified of the arrest and in a short while several complaints had been made against Grant. One of the first received was from Mrs. Bessie Smith of 162 West Eighty-ninth Street, who identified Grant as the man who had visited her flat four weeks ago. After he left she missed a watch, valued at $75; a purse containing $6 in cash, and a gold scarf-pin.

Mrs. Julia A. Bridge, of 105 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, identified Grant as the man who had entered her house two months ago under the guise of wanting to rent a room, and, it is alleged, stole a silver ring and a gold watch.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Capt. Arthur Barnes.

Capt. Arthur Barnes, sixty-five years of age, a citizen of North Carolina, and for eighteen years doorkeeper of the Senate Marble Room at the Capitol, and doorkeeper for many years for the Democratic National Committee, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning at Washington. He is supposed to have died from disease of the heart, having been for years subject to attacks showing weakness of that organ.

Capt. Barnes was a short, ruddy-faced, and silvery bearded man, of cheerful disposition. He had served in the Confederate Army as a cavalryman, and was brought to Washington by Senator Ransom. Wherever the National Committee had its campaign headquarters Capt. Barnes was on duty, and his personal acquaintance was large. He has held his place in the Senate under all changes of party control. He was a Free Mason, and his funeral will be in charge of that fraternity. His body will be taken to his former home, at Tarboro, N. C., for interment.

Gen. William F. Rogers.

Gen. William F. Rogers, who served in the civil war, died suddenly at Buffalo yesterday. He was seventy-nine years of age, having been born in Philadelphia in 1820. He entered the service in the Twenty-first New York Volunteers, serving for two years, when he was brevetted Brigadier General by President Johnson. Later he was successively Auditor, Controller, and Mayor of Buffalo. In 1887 he was appointed Superintendent of the Soldiers and Sailors' Home, at Bath, resigning about eight years ago because of advancing age.

Joseph Browne.

Joseph Browne, Secretary and Treasurer of the American Tobacco Company, died at his home on Watchung Avenue, Plainfield, N. J., yesterday. He had suffered from typhoid fever for several months. Mr. Browne was born near Gloversville, N. Y

WOMAN PERFECTS TORPEDO

Dr. M. J. Alsbau Masters the Principle of Steering It.

INVENTION OF CAPT. T. W. JUST

He Will Marry the One Who Conquered the Problem He Could Not Solve—Double Engine of Destruction.

A torpedo, whose development has been the life study of a former British Captain of artillery and has just been perfected by a New York woman, is the latest engine of destruction that has won the indorsement of many United States, British, and Austrian authorities. The invention is the work of Capt. Thomas W. Just, and the woman who has contributed to its ultimate success is Dr. M. J. Alsbau of 31 East Twenty-second Street, this city.

The Just-Alsbau torpedo, as it is called, consists of an ordinary shell similar to the Whitehead projectile, to which is attached a false head, which in itself becomes a shell that is practically the same as a charge from a mortar, and strikes the vessel or other object above the water line, while the main charge in the torpedo proper is projected at a vessel from beneath the surface of the water. Both missiles are hurled at the same time with the same charge of explosive.

When fired from the gun, which is technically known as a projector and similar to the regulation torpedo tube, the head of the missile is destined to create havoc in the upper works of a vessel with a charge of 2,000 pounds of dynamite, gun cotton, or cordite, while the heavier explosive is destined to cause wreck below the water line. One of these projectiles is sure to reach the object owing to an arrangement of an electric appliance similar to the Marconi system of telegraphy, but which is controlled in such a manner that its force can be directed in a certain direction instead of all around the compass, as is the case with the Italian's method.

The projectile is propelled by liberating liquefied air through the discharge orifices to the electors, and forms a hydraulic jet which impinges against the water. The torpedo, as designed by Capt. Just, is cylindrical in form, with each end tapered. It consists of two parts, the main feature being the submarine projectile. The forward end is adapted to fit in a corresponding socket in the after end of the head or shell, which is designed to do its work above the water. The head, when in place, is temporarily locked to the head of the main part of the torpedo, and when fired, the bolts holding it are temporarily loosened, so that they slide over the tapering head of the torpedo proper.

The head is provided with a forward compartment, in which is placed the special explosive. This explosive is inserted through an opening in the end of the head, closed by a cap piece, at the end of which is a detonator that insures the ignition of the charge upon contact with the exploder or at any suitable interval after contact.

A hand wheel below the breech of the tube acts as the lanyard, and upon its being turned the pressure of air is forced between the "sabot" and the projectile. The latter, being movable, is forced forward. The torpedo is arranged with pins on either side, at the point where it tapers off toward the false head, that run in specially prepared grooves in the barrel of the projector, and which steady the flight of the missile until it passes out from the muzzle. By an automatic action the key on the sabot releases the steering gear, which is the part of the work that Mrs. Alsbau has perfected.

This gear is composed of a pair of flanges on either side and a keel or vernal fin that drops of its own weight as soon as the torpedo is released. The effective range of the torpedo is from one to two miles, and can be regulated accurately from the firing point. Should the roll of the vessel from which the torpedo is fired cause the missile to be driven downward at an angle that would preclude it from reaching the objective point, a lever, weighted on either end with leaden balls, turns the inclined planes on either side to such an angle that the messenger is kept just below the surface of the sea, is steered directly at the object aimed at, and by the electric magnets is propelled directly at the object, whose destruction is contemplated, whether that object is a battleship drawing thirty feet of water or a small craft drawing but three feet.

There is a bit of romance connected with the completion of the new torpedo. The general scheme was all right and practical, but not until Capt. Just met Mrs. Alsbau could he master the principle of steering the explosive tube. To her belongs the credit of inventing the balanced lever that operates the lateral steering planes and the fin keel. Capt. Just is engaged to marry Mrs. Alsbau.

A company with a capital of $1,000,000 has been incorporated to manufacture the new projectile, and is perfecting arrangements for experiments with it in New York Harbor. These tests will cost $50,000, one-fifth of which the Government will be requested to contribute. Should these experiments prove successful the invention will be offered to the United States Government, and if it declines to buy the exclusive right to manufacture and use it, the company will sell its product to every nation on the globe.

CENSUS COUNT IN NEW YORK.

Supervisor Wilbur Mapping Districts for Enumerators—Estimates as to the Population.

The actual work of enumeration for the twelfth census is less than six months away. Charles S. Wilbur, Census Supervisor for Manhattan and the Bronx, is busily engaged in dividing the territory under his care into enumeration districts. Each of these districts it is intended shall contain a maximum of 2,500 persons, and it is expected that there will be about 1,200 of them, with an average population of 2,000. Although Mr. Wilbur does not yet venture an estimate of the number of persons that the next census will show as living in Manhattan and the Bronx, this would indicate that a population somewhat exceeding two millions will be found in the two boroughs.

The allotment of these enumeration districts is based upon estimates drawn mainly from the directory counts, and the election registry lists. Where new parks have been opened the sections are made larger than such estimates would warrant, and, conversely, where many institutions with a large number of inmates are situated, the sections are narrowed. In the congested lower east side, and in some portions of the west side, where there has been rapid growth of the foreign population in the past few years, the enumeration districts are much smaller in extent than those of the census of 1890. In some portions of the east side, a district will include less than a single block.

The time allotted for the actual work of enumeration is two weeks. For the compilation of their reports the enumerators will be allowed two more weeks. The enumerators will be appointed by the local supervisor, with the approval of the Director General. The department insists upon great care in their selection. If possible, the enumerators are to be residents of the district to which they are assigned.

Banquet of the Swiss Club.

The seventeenth annual dinner of the New York Swiss Club was held last night at the Knickerbocker Cottage, Sixth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street. The speakers were the Hon. J. B. Pioda, Minister from Switzerland to the United States; Chancellor W. D. MacCracken of the New York University, R. Huegle of the Swiss Legation, Augustus Hourlet, President E. P. Stahel, Dr. J. Freidrich, J. Bertschmann, M. L. Muehlemann of the United States Sub-Treasury, J. Eugene Robert, Raoul Pictet, and A. C. Francioli. A solemn toast was drunk to the memory of the late President of the Swiss Republic.

Meagher's Brigade Veterans Dine.

The veterans of Meagher's Irish Brigade, who have met every year since the battle of Fredericksburg, dined last night in the Sturtevant House. There were 200 veterans and guests present. A telegram was read from Amos J. Cummings, in Washington, saying: "Congratulate you and the Boers on your victories. Make Krüger and Gen. Joubert honorary members." Resolutions were passed expressing sympathy for the Boers. The speakers were Gen. James R. O'Beirne, Col. Edward Duffy, and Dr. David B. Poal.

BALTIMORE RAILROAD FIGHT.

Mayor Hayes Is Determined to Sell the Western Maryland and May Remove President Hood.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 16.—Mayor Hayes, in the six weeks he has been in office, has shown the politicians, the other city officers, business men, and the officials of properties in which the city is interested that he is the whole administration, and that he proposes to run the city according to his own ideas. To-day he caused a sensation in railroad and business circles by declaring that he intended to institute foreclosure proceedings against the Western Maryland Railroad, in order that it should be put up at auction. If there are no other bidders the Mayor declares that the city will buy in the property and run it as a department of the City Government.

As the city virtually owns the road, the new Mayor has also threatened to remove Gen. John M. Hood, its President, if he objects to the sale of the property. President Hood has tartly replied to Mayor Hayes that he will not be deterred from doing his duty in connection with the railroad by any threat to remove him from the management.

The Mayor had a conference last night with C. C. Beaman of New York, representing a New York syndicate, in reference to the sale of the road. The syndicate is headed by John I. Waterbury of New York. Mayor Hayes says he is convinced that the syndicate is sincere in its desire to buy the road, and he believes there will also be other bidders.

"The road must and shall be sold. The present relations between the city and the company are intolerable," says the Mayor.

It is expected that competition at the sale will run the price up above the figures named by the New York syndicate, which were about $4,485,000. The New York syndicate requested the city officials to allow it to advance the money needed to refund the Western Maryland loan maturing in January.

The sum of $875,000 is required for this purpose, and a new loan was authorized by the Legislature at its last session. The refunding bonds are being prepared by the city officials, and will be ready on Jan. 2. This loan embraces what are known as the third mortgage bonds, on which the Western Maryland has defaulted in interest for several years.

TRAINS COLLIDE IN BOSTON.

Two of Four Persons Injured Are Taken to the Hospital.

BOSTON, Dec. 16.—A rear-end collision between two passenger trains on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad occured this evening near the Broadway Extension Bridge, in this city, in which one car was telescoped.

Four persons were injured, two of whom are now at the hospital, the others being able to go to their homes.

MRS. O'NEIL IS ACQUITTED.

Chicago Woman, Accused of Fraud, Released in Canada.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Dec. 16.—A decision was rendered to-day in the case of Mrs. H. J. O'Neil of Chicago, who was arrested here some weeks ago on a charge of defrauding her creditors out of many thousands of dollars' worth of goods.

Judge Choquet, before whom the preliminary hearing was proceeding, ruled that the evidence taken by Judge Sicotte, the special Commissioner appointed to take evidence of witnesses in the United States, could not be admitted, because the Commissioner had not given the proper notice to the counsel on both sides and because the stenographers who took the depositions in the United States never certified to the correctness of their notes under oath, as required by the Canadian criminal code. Under these circumstances he refused to admit the evidence.

The lawyers representing the prosecution said that they were not prepared to ask for the appointment of another Commissioner, and as there was no evidence before the court to support the charge, Judge Choquet acquitted Mrs. O'Neil. The civil actions were also withdrawn, and the seizures being removed, Mrs. O'Neil regains possession of the goods and is once more at liberty.

THE APPEAL TO IRISH HEARTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer, by request of the representatives of thousands of "loyal Irish" scattered over America, would ask you to give space in your columns for a brief reply to a letter which recently appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES entitled "An Appeal to Irish Hearts," over the signature of Caroline Arnott, 68 Merrion Square, Dublin, Ireland.

The loyalty of the hearts, for which the writer speaks, is not that base cringing loyalty to the Sassenach oppressor which inspires Mrs. Arnott; the loyalty purchased by

"Bribes in money and place,
And titles the badge of shame and disgrace,"

But loyalty to the cause for which Robert Emmet and his compatriots suffered and died, with which lovers of liberty all the world over, irrespective of nationality, heartily sympathize.

The audacity of this appeal, while strongly characteristic of the brazen effrontery of the West Briton, gives evidence of gross ignorance on the part of the writer of the feeling prevailing in this country, not only in "thousands of American families with Irish connections," but universal among the American people, both native and foreign born, who sympathize with the Boers in their heroic struggle against the invader.

To Catherine Arnott, who makes the appeal "on behalf of the special fund which has been inaugurated by my husband, Sir John Arnott, and being distributed by Lord Roberts and a committee," the loyal Irish in this country would reply, Any man with a drop of Irish blood in his veins enlisted or holding a commission in the English Army has thereby sold himself to shame and death, committed treason to his country, and consequently can prefer no claim for assistance, either to himself or family, on any human being except his purchasers. Why does not Mrs. Arnott, Sir John, Lord Roberts, and the other coproprietors of "our common empire" contribute out of the accumulations made by themselves and their ancestors, through the ages of bondage, spoliation, and slaughter, during which they have occupied the land and plundered the people of Ireland? A very small percentage of their superfluity would suffice to avert the "dire poverty and destitution" which has been for long years the normal condition of the Irish peasantry in consequence of English misrule.

To the surviving husbands of those "broken-hearted women," to the fathers of those "helpless children," and to those Irish young men who, enticed by the blandishments of the recruiting Sergeant or dazzled by his glowing pictures of military glory, may contemplate enlisting in the English Army, the Irish of America would say, Pause and think before you, in the words of our immortal Davis,

Go to find midst crime and toil
The wrath to which such guilt is hurried;
Go to leave on Afric's soil
Your bones accursed, bleaching, unburied;
Go to crush the good, the brave,
Whose wrongs with wrath the world is filling;
Go to slay each brother slave,
Accept the blood-stained Saxon shilling,

The American people, having at home so many widows and orphans, helpless women and children, left in destitution by the death or absence of husbands and fathers in the Philippines or Antilles, whom they are bound by every principle of patriotism and National honor to assist, would be guilty of base ingratitude by contributing to any foreign relief fund, however meritorious the object may be, while these are in want.

CELTIC-AMERICAN.

Brooklyn, Dec. 9, 1899.

Sailing of Henry Savage Landor.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The American line steamer St. Paul, which will sail for New York, from Southampton, to-morrow, will have among her passengers Henry Savage Landor, the Thibetan explorer, who will lecture for several months in America. Mr. Landor has just returned from his second expedition to Thibet and Nepaul, where he broke the world's record in mountaineering, reaching, at the summit of one of the Lumpa peaks, an altitude of 23,500 feet.

Holidays for Barge Office Employes.

The immigration officials at the Barge Office promulgated a new rule yesterday, which is that hereafter the employes of the bureau shall have Sunday afternoon as a holiday. Hereafter no immigrants will be transferred from vessels to the Barge Office on Sunday unless they can be landed there before noon. This arrangement is not kindly received by the steamship companies, as they will have to hold the immigrants aboard and feed them until Monday.

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PATRICK J. GLEASON BANKRUPT.

Ex-Mayor of Long Island City Owes $226,894.14, While His Assets Are $8,938.32.

Ex-Mayor Patrick Jerome Gleason filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States Court in Brooklyn yesterday. The total amount of his liabilities is given as $226,894.14, while his assets are $8,938.32. Among the liabilities are the following:

Personal tax on $10,000, $327; collateral inheritance tax, $166; as administrator to Stephen Mackin, $3,000; George Ehret, brewer, $1,602.80; First National Bank, Brooklyn, two notes, $1,629.59; the Trustees Illuminating Property, $5,899.96; Ames Building, Boston, Mass., $41,419.08. Judgments: As administrator of David Binns, deceased, $10,335.08; David A Richards and M. B. Smith, $915.37; Wilson C. Reynolds, $1,930.83; East River Gas Company, (for furnishing gas from 1895 to 1899,) unknown; State of New York, $200; John McKee, $118.53; Yellow Pine Company, $366.12; Henrietta Valentine, $5,692.49; David E. Valentine, $3,830.50; John Kipple, $1,327.12; James H. Christian, $7,138.39; Juliet Christian, $6,988.39; Gean Marie Mantell, $5,020.12; Tunis E. Buler, $1,048.65;; Emma A. Schley, $12,800.04; Eugenia R. Sweeney, $2,827.79; Edwin R. Leavitt, $1,024.25; H. A. Rowell, $5,434.38; Randolph F. Rabe, $2,948.65; Richard D. Lankford, $27,073.86; James Kennedy, $11,479.82; Henry A. Powell, $2,312.90; Anthony S. Woods, $2,250.20; New York and Queens Electric Railway Company, $10,000; Union College; $3,000; George W. Stephens, $4,500; Edward M. Tyrrell, $6,000; Thomas P. Buke, $8,000, and Thomas W. Kiely, $2,013.

Mr. Gleason says his assets include an interest in a house and lot at 167 Twelfth Street, Long Island City, on which the taxes and assessments have not been paid for fifteen years; one lot in Kansas City, which was sold two years ago for unpaid taxes; testimonials from school teachers, the Hebrew Association, and the Sixty-ninth Regiment; two black cocker spaniel dogs, one short-tail Irish terrier, a battle axe, tin, value unknown; watch, $25; stud, $25; unliquidated claims: Richardson & Co., $224.65; Henry Stanton, Jamaica, cash loan, $2,000; James W. Lamb, cash loan, $5,000; James Sheridan, cash loan, $40; Thomas Cavanagh, Long Island City, cash loan; $1,000, and Anthony S. Woods, Long Island City, cash loan, $252.

In the petition Mr. Gleason states that these claims are considered worthless and their value nothing. Continuing, he says he has $32 in cash in the Queens County Banks; three suits of clothes worth $15 each; overcoat, $15; four pairs shoes, worth $20; three suits of underwear, valued at $8; three dozen shirts, $12; three dozen collars, $7; three dozen pairs cuffs, $7; one dozen pairs socks, $8; four photographs, (large,) one small photo, value unknown, and household goods, including one bed, bedding, and household utensils, valued at $100. Judge Thomas appointed Charles A. Wadley referee.

Mr. Gleason's examination in supplementary proceedings to find out whether he is able to pay a judgment obtained against him by ex-Police Capt. Woodas for $2,250.20 was continued in the morning by Lawyer L. J. Grant. The ex-Mayor at first refused to answer Mr. Grant's questions and was taken before Justice Garretson, where he claimed that his lawyer had gone to file an application in bankruptcy which would explain all his affairs. Justice Garretson told him that he would have to answer Mr. Grant's questions notwithstanding.

Mr. Grant asked him about the large diamond which he wears in his shirt front. He said that he bought it from "Diamond Sam" about twelve months ago and cannot remember how much he paid for it.

When asked about his old team, Parnell and Gladstone, he said that he sold Gladstone to a Boston man for $500 or $600, and Parnell to the Woodside Water Company for $50. He drove Parnell to court yesterday, with the permission of the water company.

Mr. Gleason said he had no source of income. He lives on "pure air," he said, and sometimes borrows money. He recently borrowed $100 from Thomas P. Burke, to whom he owes $5 for a fine imposed on him in Jamaica.

SAVANNAH ACADEMY BURNED.

Incendiary Suspected of Desiring to Destroy All the School Buildings in the City.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 16.—After making two unsuccessful attempts to burn schoolhouses in Savannah, some one succeeded at an early hour this morning in destroying the greater portion of the Chatham Academy, the largest school building in the city. A portion of the building was gutted by the flames, and the entire structure drenched by water. The loss is nearly $40,000. Hundreds of children lost their school books.

There is no doubt that the fire was of incendiary origin. When the firemen reached the burning building they detected the odor of kerosene oil, which had been liberally sprinkled about the room in which the fire started. Within an hour the eastern half of the academy was burned to the ground.

The fire caused great uneasiness throughout the city. Thursday night the academy was found on fire in one of the upper rooms. Prompt discovery prevented its destruction. Early last evening St. Patrick's School was set on fire. The school authorities fear that some miscreant is endeavoring to burn down all the school buildings in Savannah.

The police were asked to keep a close watch on the buildings last night, but their vigilance did not prevent the second fire in the academy. There is no positive clue to the incendiary. The Trustees of the academy met this morning and offered a reward of $250 for proof sufficient to convict any one of having caused any of the fires. The City Council has offered a reward of $1,500 for the same purpose.

This morning two white boys were taken in custody by direction of the Superintendent of Police, and carried to the barracks. He said they were held for disorderly conduct. They were discharged from custody in a few hours. One of these boys was a pupil of St. Patrick's School, and was expelled. The other recently was expelled from one of the grammar schools of Chatham Academy. The Superintendent of Police says there was not enough evidence to hold them.

To-night the school houses are being carefully watched by men especially engaged for that purpose.

STRANDED STEAMER IN PERIL.

Arthur Orr Ashore at Georgian Bay May Be Lost.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 16.—It is feared that the steamer Arthur Orr, reported wrecked off the Isle of Coves, Georgian Bay, is a total loss, as the insurance on her expired Dec. 12. She was worth $220,000, and had belonged to the company only three months.

She had 70,000 bushels of corn and 2,000 tons of package freight, worth in all $130,000. She was wrecked a year ago on the North Shore, but was rebuilt here.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—Two wrecking expeditions were to-day hastened to the steamer Arthur Orr, ashore on Cove Island. One went from Owen Sound and the other from Midland, the nearest points in Georgian Bay.

The steamer's cargo is insured for $54,500. Of this $27,000 is on the grain, placed in English companies. The Union Marine has $25,000 on the flour and the Indemnity has $2,500.

Final Trial of the Craven Postponed.

BATH, Me., Dec. 16.—The official runs for standardizing the new torpedo boat Craven, which were begun here several days ago, were completed late this afternoon, but owing to the darkness, the hour run to sea, which was to have brought the official test to a close, was postponed. The boat worked splendidly in every way, and the opinion that she is much superior to her sister ship, the Dahlgren, was freely expressed.

AGAINST SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

The American Federation of Labor Condemns the Measure with Only Three Dissenting Votes.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 16.—The American Federation of Labor this afternoon registered emphatic disapproval of Government subsidies to American ship owners, and later declared almost unanimously against the principle and practice of subsidy legislation. Federal officeholders and others who had been lobbying to obtain an indorsement of the Frye subsidy bill suffered a decided defeat.

The question was raised by the bringing in of two resolutions, one from the boilermakers and iron ship builders favoring subsidy legislation, the other opposing ship subsidies. The Resolutions Committee offered as a substitute for both, a resolution declaring that the natural resources of America abundantly offer all the materials necessary to the building of ships much more cheaply than they can be obtained in Europe, and also oppose all subsidies.

William J. Gilthorpe of the boilermakers', argued for subsidy legislation, chiefly on the ground that it costs more to operate American than foreign ships. He attributed the decline of American, compared with foreign shipping, to lack of Government assistance on this side of the Atlantic.

Mr. Warner of the New York Machinists declared that the only opposition to eight-hour legislation in Congress came from those interested in shipbuilding.

Vice President Duncan offered the following addition to the committee's substitute resolution:

"Resolved, Further, that we are decidedly opposed to all legislation of this kind, and will not give it consideration until the great shipbuilding firms of the country, which would be its greatest beneficiaries, withdraw their opposition to our eight-hour work day legislation, and cease their discrimination against the employment of union workmen."

Mr. Wilkie, one of the fraternal British delegates, and himself a shipbuilder, alleged that many misstatements on the subsidy subject had been made by shipbuilding firms on both sides of the Atlantic. He advocated an investigation by a joint committee from the labor organizations of both countries.

Andrew Furnseth of the Seamen's Union charged that, stowed away in the recesses of the Subsidy bill, was a re-enactment of the English press gang idea.

President Gompers told the convention of interviews with him by promoters of the bill, and said that the latter declined to give any assistance toward passing an eight-hour law.

After considerable further discussion Mr. Duncan's amendment was accepted by the Resolutions Committee and the resolution, as amended, was adopted by the convention with but three adverse votes. A general declaration against subsidies was adopted the English press gang idea.

FREAKS OF THE POST OFFICE.

Odd Names Found Among the Postmasters and Mail Stations of the United States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The versatility of American parents in naming their children is freshly brought to mind every time one sees a new batch of Post Office appointments. A large proportion of these faithful servants of the Government have names that sound like a trolley car bumping along off the track, and as nearly every batch of appointments contains some of these freak names, it almost seems as if Uncle Sam had a fancy for the quaint and queer. Most of the names of this character are not queer by reason of foreign derivation, but simply illustrate the bizzare possibilities of English names.

In the latest batches there is the usual proportion of odd names. A Postmaster has been appointed for Bibon, Wis., whose parents decreed that he should journey through life under the appellation of Dee Meyers. On the same day that Dee received his commission the Government conferred a similar honor upon Jay Gumm, who is now handling the mails in McMillan, I. T. Out in Voxpopuli, Texas, the Government's work is now being done by a good American named Florian Fruka. Right after the appointment of Dee Meyers and Jay Gumm came those of Jarvy Caudill and Ellert Keefed, one in Kentucky and the other in Minnesota.

Yesterday the Postmaster General confided the mails of Lydia, Ohio, to a doubtless upright citizen with the sinister name of Swearigen. Yesterday, too, Laxsonville, Tenn., gained a Postmaster, who, through the carelessness of his parents and the malign influence of the demon of combination, is obliged to stagger under the name of Green Keel. On the same day Vaclav F. Kucera was appointed Postmaster of Colton, Neb., and a Postmistress was appointed for Breslau, Penn., whose name is an incoherent mass of consonants that reminds one of Eugene Ware's "Siege of Djrpkwtz." Her name is Mary Teljszo. Contrasted with these foreign-sounding names is the good old American title of Eph Shaver, who has a Post Office out in Ottertail County, Minn.

Parents have been as cruel to daughters as to sons, for among these recent batches of appointments shines the name of Penelope Jines. Penelope is Postmistress of Faulkner, Ind. Two other Postmistresses appointed at about the same time are named Hartsock and Goodgame. Postmistress Breeding of Best is doubtless a person of the best breeding, though her town formerly bore the lawless name of Yell. The new Postmaster of Saddle is named Bottomly. There is a combination of two good old Yankee names in the appointment, made yesterday, of Postmaster Nance of Reuben. Some older appointments are those of Eva Whitecotton, Knud Alfstad, Eelke Poortinga, and Sister Mary Rosaine Green, all made in one day, shortly after Samson was put in charge of Job.

The Post Office list of the United States is studded with flippant names like Ino, Uno, Igo, and Ido. Malevolent humor possibly prompted the selection for Ino of a Postmaster named Wise, or perhaps it was only a sense of the fitness of things. Igo was formerly on the Star route to Ono, but was ordered to be omitted a few days ago, possibly because the rhythm of the combination was becoming intolerable.

The naming of Post Offices after military heres has been a fad since the outbreak of the Spanish war, and is now beginning to die out; but after Deweys, Roosevelts, Schleys, and Shafters had dotted the Union, a flippant Texas town with an admiration for the Rough Riders turned up a short time ago with a request that its Post Office be named "Teddy," which, after due deliberation, was done. On the same day a Post Office in Georgia varied the usual procedure of securing the names of the great and good by naming itself Quilp. The flippancy with which some towns brand themselves with opprobrious names is illustrated by Twobit, S. D. The town is probably worth more than that. Some of the names, however, evince a lively and poetic fancy, as Blue Ash, Ohio; Bonny Doon, Cal., and Gallant Green, Md.

The Winter orders discontinuing Post Offices are sometimes suggestive. Hardly had the weather begun to get cool when the service from Hotwater to Lightfoot was discontinued. Three days later the department discontinued an Issue, in Maryland, a Piano in Oregon, and a Chestnut in Virginia, and this suggestive order was promulgated concerning a Post Office with the enticing name of Kissemee: "Supply Kissemee at site authorized." A few days afterward it was ordered that mail should no longer go from Earnest to Lax.

MANHATTAN CLUB ENTERTAINS.

The members of the Manhattan Club gave a "housewarming" at the new home of the club—the old quarters of the University Club at Madison Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street—last night. A large part of the membership and many friends of the club were in attendance. During the evening several performers from various theatres presented a musical and vaudeville entertainment which was well received.

The House Committee, under whose auspices the affair was held, announced that the purpose of the assemblage was to show the friends of the club what had been accomplished since the removal from the old home at Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue. Much gratification was expressed by the club's officers at the growth in membership since the new house was opened. More than 200 new members is the record for the last two months.

BOSTON PRODUCE FIRM ASSIGNS.

BOSTON, Dec. 16.—Francis Batchelder & Co. of 55 Blackstone Street, dealers in produce and provisions, assigned to-day for the benefit of their creditors to James Bailey, Jr. This step was taken because of the contingent liability of the firm on about $70,000 of the paper of John P. Squire & Co. The direct liabilities are about $200,000, with nominal assets in excess of that sum. The firm has conducted a successful business for many years, its transactions this year having amounted to about $1,000,000. The business will be carried on for the present by the assignee, and it is believed that matters will soon be adjusted so that the firm can resume. A meeting of creditors will be held next week.

Rothenberg & Co.

FORMERLY LUDWIG BROS.

34, 36, 38, 40, 42 West Fourteenth Street.

Money Refunded on Any Unsatisfactory Purchase.

Christmas Goods at the New Store.

There is a welcome for all at this store, whether you come to look or to buy. Our constant aim is to merit the patronage of the people by giving them greater values for less money than can be found elsewhere, while nothing short of a personal visit will convince you as to the positive values we offer below.

Interesting Silverware Items for Holiday Gifts.

There is nothing which makes a nicer Christmas gift than silverware when of an established and reliable brand. All of our flat tableware is made by William A. Rogers, our hollow ware and fancy goods by the Homan Silver Plate Company, who place their guarantee on every article that it is quadruple plate on white metal.

Candelabra, 5 lights, handsome pattern, our regular 5.98 style, to-morrow at . . . 4.98

Salts and Peppers, six styles, triple plate . . . 19c

Fruit Knives, half dozen to box . . . 59c

"Rogers" Butter Knife and Sugar Spoon, two pieces, in satin-lined box, per set, to-morrow . . . 64c

"Rogers" Oyster Forks, in satin-lined boxes, to-morrow at . . . 1.24

"Rogers" Berry Spoons, four patterns, in satin-lined boxes, to-morrow at . . . 78c

Nut Pick Sets, including cracker and six picks, silver-plated on steel, in satin-lined box, to-morrow at 36c

Tea Sets, 4 pieces, including teapot, sugar bowl, spoon-holder and cream pitcher, in either engraved, satin or burnished finish, our regular 6.75 set, to-morrow at . . . 4.98

Others up to . . . 25.00

Butter Dishes, fancy engraved satin finish, guaranteed quadruple plate, on white meta, the same as our most expensive, to-morrow at . . . 1.24

Crumb Trays and Scrapers, fancy design, to-morrow at . . . 1.49

Syrup Jugs, with trays, at . . . 1.69

Pudding Dishes, with rim and cover, and inside dish porcelain lined, to-morrow at . . . 2.19

Special for Christmas Buyers.

In Our Popular Shoe Department.

Women's felt Juliette Slippers in Red, Blue, Green, and Black, were $1.49, closing out at . . . 1.00

Women's Worsted hand-knitted Slippers in many handsome shades and two-toned colors, special for Xmas week . . . 98c

Men's $1.25 Slippers marked down to . . . 1.00

Men's $1.49 Slippers marked down to . . . 1.19

Men's $2.00 Slippers marked down to . . . 1.49

Men's Imitation Alligator Slipper, 98c value, here at . . . 59c

Women's Patent Leather Shoes, $3.50 values, for . . . 1.98

Little Boys' Shoes, suitable for holiday gifts . . . 89c

For the baby there are those 98c satin quilted and fur trimmed shoes, all colors, at 69c

Holiday Gifts in Clothing Dept.

Elegant assortment of Men's Smoking Jackets, House Coats and Slumber Robes.

Double face English Coatings, pretty patterns, cuffs and edges trimmed with satin reverse soft roll, everywhere else $4.98, here extra special at . . . 3.95

Beautiful embroidered Blouses for boys 3 to 10 years, deep colors, well made, equal to the usual $1.98 kind, here . . . 98c

Children's Tam o' Shanters, Toboggans and pull down Caps, worth 29c, to-morrow at . . . 19c

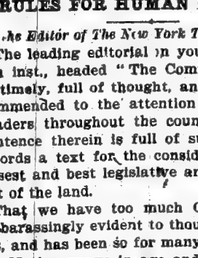

Handkerchiefs for the Holidays

Our Gift Boxes of Holiday Handkerchiefs for Women, Men and Children are desirable presents and the prices are exceedingly low for desirable qualities. Here are some of our special lines:

Children's handkerchiefs, in boxes, at 12½c., 14c. and . . . 23c

Ladies' Initial Handkerchiefs, box, at 35c. and . . . 49c

Ladies' Sheer Linen Initial Handkerchiefs, box, at . . . 79c

Gents' Hemstitched nitial Handkerchiefs, box, at . . . 42c

Gents' Hand Embroidered Initial Handkerchiefs, box, at 79c. and . . . 98c

Gents' Pure Linen, Hand Embroidered Initials, box, at . . . 1.49

Fancy Lace Trimmed, Embroidered in Vandyke and Hemstitch effects.

A line of Lace Trimmed and Embroidered, each at . . . 9c

A line of fine Embroidered and Hemstitched, each, at . . . 12½c

High Grade Linen, Embroidered & Lace Edge, 25c., 39c. & . . . 45c up

Real Duchesse Handkerchiefs, $1.10, $1.19, $1.49, $1.98 to . . . 6.98

Silk Mufflers, white, black and colored, at 49c., 59c., 75c., 98c. up . . . 2.98

HOLIDAY NECKWEAR.

Long Chiffon Jabots fine Lierre Lace trimmed; extra value, each . . . 1.39

Fine Fringed Taffeta and Chiffon Jabots and Stock attached, in pink, blue, lilac, cream, &c.; extra value, each . . . 1.79

Choice assortment of long Taffeta Jabots and Collars, plain and lace inserted; this line includes numbers of different designs, and such pretty colors, all at, each . . . 1.98

Renaissance Ties in white,
Renaissance Ties in black,
Renaissance Ties in black and white—
All hand made at
89c., 98c., 1.19, 1.59, 1.98 to 3.98

Black hand run Spanish Scarfs, in all widths, at
1.50, 1.98, 2.49 to 5.98

Fancy Goods for Xmas Gifts.

Albums in Celluloid, Plush and Leather, up from . . . 75c

Cuff and Collar Boxes, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Work, Manicure and Toilet Boxes, Necktie and Photo Boxes, Frames in Gilt, Silver, and Enamelled, Smoking Sets, in Silver-Plated, Wood and Porcelain, Hand-Painted Toilet Sets, Jewelry and Watches, Opera Glasses and Bags, Brooches, Rings, Hair Ornaments, Ear-rings from 25c up to 10.00

Kid Gloves.

For Men, for Women, for Children; an assortment which is complete in every detail. Note—Should size or color not be correct, Gloves will be exchanged after the Holidays.

Perfumery.

In this department every manufacturer of importance is represented. Roger & Gallet, Pinaud, Atkinson, Bradley, Lubin, Colgate, &c. Perfumery from 10c. a bottle up to 1.98, all put up in beautiful boxes; also children's handkerchief extract in suitable bottles.

Umbrellas.

A most useful holiday gift, from 98c. up to 8.93, with natural wood handles, pearl, ivory, &c. We charge nothing for engraving. Full line for children, women and men.

Holiday Books.

Flower Fables. By Louisa Alcott. Bound in cloth and stamped in colors. Per copy . . . 24c

The Education of Mr. Pipp. C. D. Gibson's Latest Book of Drawings. Published at $5.00. Our special price . . . 3.49

Blue Jackets of 1898. By Willis J. Abbot. A History of the Spanish-American War. Bound in holiday style cloth. Per copy . . . 99c

Victor Hugo's Les Miserables. 5 volumes. Bound in English cloth and stamped in gold. Per set . . . 65c

The Grenadier. By James E. Farmer. Published at $1.25. Special, . . . 25c

Baby's Biography. Published at $3.75. Special . . . 2.69

A. Conan Doyle's Works. 5 volumes. Bound in cloth and stamped in gold. Per set . . . 65c

Scott's Stamp Album. Latest 1899 edition. Per copy . . . 98c

Complete Set of Alger's Ragged Dick Series. 6 volumes. Bound in English cloth and stamped in gold. Per set . . . 4.14

A Full Assortment of Calendars, Christmas Cards, Prayer Books and Rosary Beads.

All the Latest Books at reduced prices.

Also a large assortment of Toy Books and Books for Boys and Girls.

STORE OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

ROTHENBERG & CO., 34 to 42 W. 14th St.

RULES FOR HUMAN CONDUCT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The leading editorial in your issue of the 7th inst., headed "The Coming Question," is timely, full of thought, and may well be commended to the attention of thoughtful readers throughout the country. The last sentence therein is full of suggestion, and affords a text for the consideration of the wisest and best legislative and judicial talent of the land.

That we have too much Constitution is embarassingly evident to thoughtful observers, and has been so for many years, and as the Nation grows in age and expanse, this embarrassment must inevitably grow apace. It may be idle to discuss questions that have been settled, whether wisely or otherwise, yet, if timely discussion shall serve to prevent further unwisdom on any line of action it cannot be wholly profitless. The Constitution, as originally adopted, was more than enough, yet it has been repeatedly amended, and other amendments have frequently been seriously suggested and urged, all or any of which, if adopted, could hardly have failed to add to the complexity of the instrument and perplexity of the people who should be called upon to construe and conform to it. Only infinite wisdom can safely be trusted to construct a code of inflexible rules for human conduct. Therefore, if such a code is attempted by human ingenuity, the less there is of it the fewer will be the imperfections in it. Any provision in such an instrument other than those of the most comprehensive character, and invariably good for all times, all peoples, and all conditions, must sooner or later provoke discord and thus impair, if not destroy, the value of the whole product. It can hardly be questioned that our own history at least indicates, if it does not prove, the correctness of this opinion.

Had the framers of the Constitution directed their attention exclusively to the construction of a plan of government and left all specific applications of the principles therein embodied to the people and their successive generations as the exigency of occasion might require, they, seemingly, would have builded more wisely than they did. Among the embarrassments that might thus have been avoided may be mentioned the ever-growing and never-ending list of "Constitutional questions" with which our courts are burdened, involving, as it does, unmeasured time, labor, expense, and suspense of the people during repairs and adjustments of the Governmental machinery. A simple legislative enactment, if found defective or unwise, can easily be amended or repealed. Not so with the fundamental structure of the Government—the Constitution. Renunciation of the Constitution means revolution. Let the people beware therefore of adding new bands to their bondage lest they drive themselves to the dread alternative of deliverance or destruction.

Question: Can the living age be trusted to govern itself? If so, it can best do so without a straitjacket. If not, if it is degenerate, then no amount of wisdom and

CLAUSEN CALLED DESPOT

Automobile Rules Mr. Rice Considers Unwarranted Tyranny.

TO FIGHT FOR HIS RIGHTS

Mr. Seligman Again Condemns Park Commissioner—Mr. Clausen Shows No Signs of Yielding.

Isaac L. Rice, who with Jefferson Seligman suffered on Friday a revocation of his automobile permit to enter Central Park with the styles of vehicles both gentlemen have been using, declared yesterday that his Constitutional rights had been infringed. Mr. Rice has determined to invoke the aid of the law, and if he finds that he has legal ground for a suit to maintain his rights as a free citizen, one will be brought against Park Commissioner Clausen to determine whether or not he has a right to exclude from the Park any style of pleasure vehicle an owner wishes to send in. Mr. Seligman is much in the same frame of mind, but up to last evening he had not determined just what course he would take. Neither Mr. Rice nor Mr. Seligman called upon Mr. Clausen yesterday. Both decided to consult legal advisers first.

Mr. Rice repeated his assertion yesterday, made the day before, that Mr. Clausen's action was a "high-handed outrage," and followed this up with a letter to the Park Commissioner, which is as follows:

"I have hitherto fully respected your position in relation to the entrance of automobiles into the Park, as it was ostensibly based on your fear that they might frighten horses and thereby endanger the safety of the Drive. This fear proved groundless in my case, as I and my family entered the Drive three times, under the permit granted by you, without awakening the slightest attention of a single horse. This, indeed, was only what I expected, as it seemed incomprehensible to me that the horse—an animal whose good sense is proverbial—should not notice an automobile at Fifty-ninth Street, and be frightened out of its wits by it at Sixtieth Street simply because that happened to be under the control of the Park Commissioners.

THRUST AT MR. CLAUSEN.

"To-day, however, by your revocation of my permit, and your statements to the press, I find that your ostensible reason for objecting to automobiles is only a secondary consideration. It is not in your capacity as the protector of the public within the precincts of your jurisdiction, but as arbiter elegantiarum that you object to my carriage.

"In order to find favor in your eyes, apparently it is not essential that the driver be a man who understands how to manage the carriage, (as I received my permit without any examination as to my ability to drive,) but that he should wear no uniform; that he should prove and identify himself as the owner of the carriage; that the carriage shall not be old-fashioned, [sic;] that it shall be of the Stanhope type, open, so as to afford no protection against the inclemency of the weather, &c. In other words, your position is not that of a public servant acting in the public interests, but that of a despot. If your authority as Park Commissioner allows you to make a regulation of this character, it must also allow you to place your hat in some conspicuous place and permit no one to enter the Park who will not bow to it.

"Your ruling, therefore, affects the rights and liberties of the citizen, for which I believe there must be a remedy."

This letter was written immediately after the receipt by Mr. Rice yesterday morning of the notice of the revocation of his permit, sent under Mr. Clausen's orders and signed by Chester H. Smith, Assistant Secretary of the Park Board. It is similar to one received by Mr. Seligman, the wording of which is:

I am directed by the Commissioner of Parks for the Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond to advise you that he has this day revoked the permit No. 9, issued on the 12th inst., to enter and pass over the drives of Central Park with your electric automobile carriage.

This revocation is due to the fact that the vehicle you have been using, being of the general style of a coach, is not the kind which any of the few permits now issued for experimental use are intended. Cabs and coaches, for the present at least, are objectionable. Open pleasure vehicles of the Stanhope style are permitted to be used under the present permits. Should you desire a renewal of your permit to enter the Park with a vehicle of that character, the Commissioner will be glad to consider an application therefor.

MR. RICE MAY BRING SUIT.

"I am not through with Park Commissioner Clausen yet by any manner of means," said Mr. Rice. "I consider that he has trampled upon my rights as a citizen. I shall probably bring suit to determine just what power this Park Commissioner has over his fellow-citizens. I am going to consult my lawyer, however, and will be guided by his advice."

Mr. Rice showed his permit, signed by Mr. Clausen, which reads that he "may enter and pass over the drives of Central Park with his electric automobile carriage." He continued:

"That says nothing about the style of pleasure carriage to be used, and as I have said, Mr. Clausen has no legal right to distinguish between styles of pleasure vehicles. It is not for him to say what kind of an electric vehicle he will let me use, as he implies in his letter revoking my permit."

Mr. Rice here produced a statement signed by his driver, William Fonda, which he has prepared to show that the horses in the Park pay no attention to automobiles, and that the danger upon which Mr. Clausen places so much stress is "rather forced." The statement says:

"I entered the Park with Mr. Rice's carriage at the Fifty-ninth Street entrance. I was asked for my permit and allowed to pass. I was stopped on the West Drive, near the Seventy-second Street entrance, and again showed the permit. I was stopped again on the West Drive, between Seventy-second and Eighty-fifth Street, but allowed to pass on indicating that I had a permit.

"Right near the Eighty-fifth Street entrance I was stopped by two gentlemen riding in a carriage, neither of them being in uniform, who asked to whom the permit was issued. I gave the name, and then one gentleman said, 'All right, only Mr. Clausen wanted to know,' and then he said that no doubt we would hear from Mr. Clausen. This was the third time that I had been in the Park with the carriage. The first and second times, Dec. 12 and 13, I drove Mr. Rice alone, and was asked for the permit only once each time.

"On the last trip, yesterday, I drove Mrs. Rice and her two youngest children—a little girl of six and a little boy of five.

"The carriage was quieter than any in the drive, as there were no horses' hoofs to make a noise.

"I met a great number of horses, and not a single one took the slightest notice of the carriage."

MR. SELIGMAN'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Seligman said yesterday: "I have made no move yet. I am considering what is best to do. One thing is certain—while I repeat what I said, that Mr. Clausen has acted without right or reason in shutting my vehicles out of the Park, there are other places in the city where I can go. One is naturally inclined to think that the Commissioner regards the Park as his private property."

Park Commissioner Clausen said yesterday that orders have been issued to the Park police to stop the automobile cabs, coaches, or broughams from hereafter entering the Park, whether the person operating has a permit or not.

"Furthermore," said he, "in order to prevent the recurrence of the abuse of the permit, whether intentional or otherwise, I have caused a new form of permit to be issued which will specifically set forth what kind of an automobile will be allowed in the Park. The new permit will contain the phrase, 'open pleasure carriage,' the style of this carriage to be distinctly stated so that there will be no mistake.

"Permits will continue to be issued, but all owners who get them in the future must be competent operators, or have such in charge."

Mr. Clausen said that those who already have permits will be expected to live up to his requirements, but they will not be officially notified unless they break his rules by attempting to enter the Park with a prohibited style of vehicle. Then the police will give the necessary official information.

MR. BUZBY GETS A PERMIT.

First to Test Mr. Clausen's Order Against Automobiles.

Winslow E. Buzby of 223 East Seventeenth Street was yesterday granted a permit to enter Central Park in his electric automobile, by Commissioner Clausen.

Mr. Buzby was the first to try to enter the Park in an automobile in order to test Mr. Clausen's order that no automobiles should be admitted. Mr. Buzby said on Friday that he thought he was being discriminated against. He said he had had an application on file for two years to enter the Park in an automobile.

Mr. Buzby's permit, which is the first to be issued since those of Messrs. Jefferson Seligman and Isaac L. Rice were revoked, specifies that he may "enter upon and pass over the drives of the Central Park with an open electric pleasure carriage, (phaeton,) operated by an experienced motorman."

SHIPBUILDING IN MAINE.

Prosperity Has Struck the Yards and Builders Hope that 1900 Tonnage Will Exceed 1899 Output.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Dec. 16.—Prosperity, long absent, has returned to the shipyards of Maine, and there is rejoicing all along the shore. For some years past the new tonnage figures have been so small as to be scarcely worth publishing, but now the showing is encouraging, and the prospect is bright. This year about 50,000 tons of new shipping have been launched, and there is every prospect that the year 1900 will show an increase of at least 50 per cent. over these figures. The notable ships of the year are the two steel ships and the steel bark launched by the Sewalls of Bath; the five-masted schooners John B. Prescott, built at Camden, and Nathaniel T. Palmer, built at Bath; the four-masters at Thomaston and Milbridge; the steam yacht Virginia and the naval vessels at Bath.

There are to be built in the coming year numerous four-masters, several five-masters, and two six-masters, one each of the latter at Camden and Bath, while there seems to be a growing demand for schooners of moderate size, like the Pendleton Brothers, Belfast-built, and the John Maxwell, Milbridge-built, of 762 and 455 tons respectively. The cost of materials has increased about 30 per cent., that of iron and steel nearly 100 per cent. and that has the effect of discouraging operations to a great extent, especially in metal vessels. It is not likely, however, that prices will long remain as they are, and a return to reasonable rates will be followed by greatly increased activity in all departments of building.

The opening of the Philippine ports, when it occurs, will relieve the scarcity of hemp, which will, naturally, decline to something like its former price, 6 to 7 cents per pound. The price is now 16 to 17 cents.

The number of vessels now on the stocks or under contract to be built in Maine yards in the coming year is much greater than for many years. The Bath Iron Works have now in process of construction naval vessels and tugs to the amount of 7,991 tons displacement. Percy & Small have a five-masted schooner of 2,300 tons to be launched in February, and will then begin work on a five-master of 2,500 tons. They will also build a six-masted schooner of 5,000 tons capacity to be commanded by Capt. Lincoln M. Jewett of the schooner Charles P. Notman.

The New England Company, Bath, has three barges under way and will build a 2,000-ton schooner and one of 1,000 tons. G. G. Deering will build a five-masted schooner of about 2,000 tons. Kelley, Spear & Co. have contracted to build two barges of about 850 tons each and a four-masted schooner of 1,600 tons. William T. Donnell will build a four-masted schooner of about 1,600 tons. In the Waldoborough district business promises well for 1900. At Rockland, Cobb, Butler & Co. are building for the Southern lumber trade a three-masted schooner of 550 tons, to be named Wellfleet, and to be launched in January. At Thomaston, Washburn Brothers are building a four-masted schooner of about 1,100 tons, to be launched in January, have laid the keel for a three-masted schooner of 350 tons, to be launched in the Spring, and are having the frame cut in Virginia for a 1,600-ton four-masted schooner to be built next Summer.

At Rockland, I. L. Snow & Co. are to build a light-draught three-masted schooner of about 200 tons. At Waldoborough, George L. Welt will build a five-masted schooner of about 1,800 tons, for William F. Palmer of Boston. She will be named Fannie Palmer, for a daughter of the principal owner, and will be commanded by Capt. George V. Williams of Wellfleet, Mass.

In the Belfast district, at Camden, there is now on the stocks a five-masted schooner of about 1,800 tons to be launched in a few days, and a four-masted schooner of about 1,400 tons to be launched in February. There are under contract at Camden a six-masted schooner of 2,700 tons, and a five-master of 1,800 tons, to be launched next Fall. At Belfast, Carter & Co. will build a 700-ton four-masted schooner for Pendleyon Brothers of Islesborough, and there are several other contracts in view for Belfast.

In the Machias district Sawyer Brothers of Milbridge have contracted to build a three-masted schooner of about 450 tons, and at Machias, McKay & Dix of New York, who have leased the old Longfellow yard, are to build two four-masted schooners of about 1,200 tons each.

The most notable of all the vessels to be built during the coming year are the six-masted schooners at Camden and Bath. When, last Winter, the five-masters Nathaniel T. Palmer, at Bath, and John B. Prescott, at Camden, were launched, it was freely predicted that the limit of size in schooners had been reached, and that never again would such monster fore-and-afters be built. This same prediction has been made every year since the building of big schooners began, but it has never yet been fulfilled, and so no man can set the limit in the size of the big schooners.

The Prescott and Palmer are of 2,249 and 2,242 tons net register, respectively, which is larger than most ships, but the six-masters are to be of about 2,700 tons each. The Prescott and Palmer carry each about 4,400 tons of coal; the six-masters are to carry 5,500 tons. It would require about thirty-two men to sail a ship of the size and carrying capacity of these big schooners, while the schooners carry only eleven men all told. They are used almost altogether in the coal trade, make quick trips, use steam power for handling cargo, sails, and anchors, and also for pumping and other heavy work. They earn a great deal and can be sailed very cheaply for vessels of their size and capacity.

No wooden ships have been built in Maine for some years. The last brig built in this country was the Telos, launched from Crosby's yard, Bangor, in 1883. She is a fine vessel of her class, but there is more money now in schooners, which are better adapted for the coastwise trade, which, of course, American vessels have all to themselves. The square-rigger is generally a deep-water man, and where he goes he must face the sharp competition of countless steamers and sailing vessels of other nations.

At Bath, steel ship building has become an industry of considerable importance, and this year there have been launched in addition to naval vessels, two ships of 2,918 and 2,919 tons, and a bark of 1,196 tons, besides a large steam yacht, the Virginia, for Isaac Stern of New York, costing about $175,000. There is every prospect that the steel shipbuilding industry at Bath will become extensive.

Chapel at Sag Harbor Dedicated.

SAG HARBOR, L. I., Dec. 16.—The handsome chapel attached to the Presbyterian church was dedicated last evening. The Rev. Robert K. Wick of Jamaica, a classmate of Pastor Clarence Hall Wilson, conducted the exercises, and was assisted by the Rev. Epher Whitaker of Southold. The chapel, which cost about $7,000, is a memorial structure, most of the funds having been given in memory of deceased relatives. Miss M. Julia King, daughter of the late Samuel King, a former pastor of the church, was the largest individual donor. She subscribed $2,000 in money, and, in addition, gave the pulpit furniture, a piano, and the gas fixtures.

To Foreclose on Altgeld's Building.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—Foreclosure proceedings have been brought in the Circuit Court by holders of the first mortgage bonds issued by the Unity Company, owners of the Unity Building, a modern skyscraper, in which ex-Gov. John P. Altgeld was formerly interested. The aggregate of the indebtedness on which the foreclosure is brought is $304,500.

New Volume of New York Reports.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 16.—The one hundred and sixtieth volume of the New York Reports has just gone to the press. The New York Reports are the proceedings of the Court of Appeals. The new volume is the twelfth of State Reporter Edmund H. Smith.

Panther Gets Poultry and Pigs.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Dec. 16.—A big panther is terrorizing residents in the vicinity of Mountaindale, Sullivan County. Hunters have been unsuccessful in pursuit of the beast, which is destroying poultry and small pigs.

BOSTON BANK IN TROUBLE

Broadway National in the Hands of Controller Dawes.

SQUIRE FAILURE THE CAUSE

The President of the Pork-Packing Concern Also at the Head of the Financial Institution.

BOSTON, Dec. 16.—As a result of the failure of the John P. Squire Company, pork packers of Cambridge, for $3,000,000, which was announced late yesterday afternoon, the Broadway National Bank of this city, in which the Squires were largerly interested, did not open its doors to-day, and a notice at the entrance announced that the affairs of the bank were in the hands of the Controller of the Currency.

The news that the bank had closed caused considerable excitement in financial circles, which had not entirely recovered from the disturbance occasioned by the announcement on Thursday that the Globe National Bank had obtained credit from the Clearing House to the extent of $300,000. A crowd soon gathered about the bank doors, and it did not take long for the news of the trouble to circulate widely. All sorts of wild rumors were started. These reports made mention of other banks with which the Squires were connected, and one or two institutions were named which, it was said, would be most likely to feel the influence of the disturbance. For an hour these conditions prevailed, but as one after the other of the banks mentioned was found to be doing business as usual, the agitation began to subside, and by 11 o'clock affairs apparently had resumed their normal state.

The Broadway National Bank is situated at the corner of Milk and Arch Streets. Roswell C. Downer is its President and Frank O. Squire, President and manager of the John P. Squire Company, is Vice President. When it became known yesterday that the Squire firm was in trouble the Clearing House took up the question of giving assistance to the Broadway National. After an investigation of the trouble, which was not completed until last evening, it was decided to take no action in the matter. The officials of the bank at once entered into communication with Controller Dawes, with the result that the institution was placed in the Controller's hands, Bank Examiner D. G. Wing being designated as temporary receiver.

The Broadway National Bank was incorporated in 1853. Its last statement, presented at the close of business Dec. 9, gave the following figures: Capital, $200,000; loans, $1,895,000; circulation, $45,000; individual deposits, $2,348,000; due banks, $131,000; due from resident agents, $274,000; Clearing House balance, $273,000; due from banks, $168,000; legal tenders, $158,000; specie, $113,000.

Members of the Clearing House Committee refused to discuss the Broadway Bank question to-day. The opinion among bankers is that no important failures will follow the closing of the institution. A prominent banker said that the management of financial affairs in Boston was in the hands of very able men, who would do all in their power to avert additional disasters. Another banker, when asked if he expected other failures as the result of the closing of the Broadway Bank, said: "It is possible that there may be a weak institution or two which will be affected, but what of it? If a bank is not on a solid footing the sooner it is known the better. In the long run it is cheapest and best for the community that unstable concerns should go to the wall."

F. H. Curtiss, Cashier of the Broadway Bank, said to-day that the institution was solvent, and he added that there actually was $600,000 in cash in the bank's vaults this morning. Mr. Curtiss also said that all the heavy depositors had expressed their confidence in the institution, and had agreed to allow the deposits to remain. It was declared that the capital stock had not been impaired in any way.

Frank O. Squire, Vice President of the bank, said: "I was as much surprised at the closing of the bank this morning as the public could have been. I certainly did not expect it."

There was considerable talk during the forenoon of the possibility of runs on some of the banks in the city. Squads of policemen were sent to various parts of the bank district to prevent crowds from gathering, but there was no need of their presence. One bank objected to having the patrolmen stand near its place of business.

The City of Boston was a depositor in the Broadway National Bank and $97,000 of city money is tied up. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts also had a deposit in the bank amounting to about $50,000.

A dispatch from Washington says Controller Dawes is very reluctant to talk about the failure of the Broadway National Bank or the general banking situation in Boston, but he dictated the following:

"The general condition of the Boston banks is strong, and there is no ground for fear of any general trouble. The causes of embarrassment of the Broadway National Bank are due to the failure of the Squire Packing Company. Until the report of the temporary receiver has been received no estimate can be given as to the probable results of the liquidation of the Broadway National Bank. While the capital has been lost, a heavy loss is not expected for the depositors."

Mr. Dawes was asked if any of the other New England banks were likely to be affected by the Squire failure. He said he could not tell, but he thought the paper was so well distributed outside of Boston that none of the country banks was in danger of being seriously embarrassed by the failure.

The local correspondents of the Broadway National Bank of Boston are the Chase and National Banks and the National Bank of North America. At each it was reported yesterday that the Boston bank had a credit balance, in two instances a small amount and in the other a sum of importance. None of these New York banks had deposits with the Broadway.

SQUIRE CONCERN'S CONDITION.

Member of the Firm Says Creditors Will Be Paid in Full.

BOSTON, Dec. 16.—Frank O. and Fred F. Squire and their attorneys, with Herman W. Chaplin, the assignee, were busy to-day upon the affairs of the Squire pork packing concern, the assignment of which was announced yesterday. Very little new information could be gleaned to-day as to the situation. It was said that a thorough examination of the affairs of the company was in progress.

Assignee Chaplin says that the assignment provides that the present assignee shall withdraw in favor of such other assignee, if any, as the creditors may decide upon, and that a meeting of the creditors will be called as soon as notices can be mailed to them. "The creditors," he said, "are chiefly banks, widely scattered, but principally in New England and in New York State."

One of the members of the Squire firm, referring to the assignment and the closing of the Broadway National Bank, to-day said: "While I cannot state just how seriously our assignment may affect the Broadway Bank, I am justified in saying that the bank and all of our creditors will be paid dollar for dollar and nobody will lose a cent."

According to an official of one of the Boston banks interested in the Squire assignment, the creditors will vote to grant an extension to the company, owing to the excellent balance sheets displayed.

Swift Not to Buy the Squire Plant.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—William H. Veeder, attorney for Swift & Co. of Chicago, is authority for the statement that the firm will not buy the plant of J. P. Squire & Co., the bankrupt pork packers of Boston. Mr. Veeder says the firm never contemplated such a deal.

MARKET STILL ERRATIC.

Another Notable Slump in Stocks—Over 500,000 Shares Involved in Short Day's Trading.

The stock market had another erratic day of it yesterday, thanks to the panicky condition of the London market, due to the British reverses in South Africa, and to a more or less timorous feeling here because of the financial troubles in Boston.

At the opening of the local market London cables reported prices there for Americans at from 1 to 3½ points below the closing figures in this market on Friday night. At the outset the New York market shared in this depression, some of the stocks declining several points, in sympathy with London weakness, but later the market took on a firm tone and held it until within a half hour or so of the close, even some of the shorts, who had sold earlier, covering.

When the final decline came, however, it came with a rush, and many of the quotations were considerably knocked down.

Among the conspicuous losses were: American Steel Hoop, 2½; American Sugar, 4½; American Tobacco, 2¾; Atchison, 2⅝; Baltimore and Ohio common, 2¼; Baltimore and Ohio preferred, 2½; Brooklyn Rapid Transit, 3⅛; Burlington, 3⅜; Chicago and Eastern Illinois, 5; St. Paul, 2⅝; Chicago and Northwestern, 3; Colorado Fuel and Iron, 2⅜; Consolidated Gas, 3⅜; Continental Tobacco, 2½; Lackawanna, 3½; Federal Steel common, 2⅝; Federal Steel preferred, 3; Glucose Refining, 6; Great Northern, 3⅜; Louisville and Nashville, 3⅜; Manhattan, 3⅝; Metropolitan, 8; Missouri Pacific, 3; New York Central, 3½; Northern Pacific, 2½; Pacific Mail, 2⅛; Pennsylvania, 2½; People's Gas, 4½; Reading, 2¼; St. Louis Southwestern, 4⅜; Southern Railway preferred, 2½; Tennessee Coal and Iron, 5; Third Avenue Railroad, 3½; Union Pacific, 2½.

As an evidence of the activity of the market it may be said that over 500,000 shares were traded in in the two hours of business.

Oregon Bank in Liquidation.

WASCO, Oregon, Dec. 16.—The Sherman County Bank has gone into voluntary liquidation. All depositors will be paid in full.

LEGAL NOTES.

INDEFINITE GIFTS FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES.—Nathan F. Graves, by the tenth clause of his will, executed in September, 1893, gave his residuary estate in trust for the purpose of founding, erecting, and maintaining the Graves Home for the Aged, to be situated in the City of Syracuse, N. Y., which institution he said was "intended as a home for those who, by misfortune, have become incapable of providing for themselves, and those who have slender means of support." In an action brought in the Supreme Court by Benjamin G. Allen and others against Charles E. Stevens and others, as executors under the will, for its construction, and to have the tenth clause adjudged to be void, the Special Term decided the will to be in all respects valid, but the Appellate Division of the Fourth Department, in October, 1898, by a divided court, held that this clause was invalid, and reversed the judgment. The Court of Appeals has now reversed the judgment of the Appellate Division and affirmed that of the Special Term. Chief Justice Parker, giving the Court's opinion, says that under the Laws of 1893, "to regulate gifts for charitable purposes, (which was passed soon after Samuel J. Tilden's will creating such a trust had been declared invalid because of indefiniteness and uncertainty in its operations and purposes,) Mr. Graves's will would not fail because of indefiniteness of the beneficiaries. The Court decided the purpose of the act referred to was to restore to the Supreme Court the powers formerly exercised by the Court of Chancery to administer trusts that were indefinite as to beneficiaries. The Court also held that neither would such a gift fail for not being given to a corporation already formed, or thereafter to be created. It was the purpose of the act of 1893, the Chief Judge said, to exempt permanent charitable trusts from the operation of the law against perpetuity, by directing the Supreme Court to administer the trust. Where, as in this case, trustees were named in the will, and they were prohibited by its terms from holding any portion of the testator's property longer than for the lives of two persons named in it, the trustees would be charged with the management and conduct of the trust until the expiration of the period mentioned, at which time the title to the trust property would vest in the Supreme Court. Such a gift to trustees in trust for the purposes named of more than one-half of the testator's property was held not to be violative of the law of 1860, which prohibits a person having a husband, wife, &c., from bequeathing to any benevolent, charitable, &c., society, association, or corporation, in trust or otherwise, more than one-half of his estate. Judge Gray gave a dissenting opinion.

THE GIFT VESTED IN THE INFANT.—Francis McCabe, by his will, gave his residuary estate to his executors in trust during the life of his daughter, Rosanna, with directions to pay specific sums from the income to this daughter, and to his granddaughter, Loretta Donlon, until certain liens and incumbrances upon the real property were removed. The income was then to be divided into three parts, one of which was to be paid to Loretta. On the death of Rosanna, and the termination of the trust, one-third part of the whole estate was to go to the granddaughter, with the provision that if she be deceased at the time of such division, her share was to go to her issue, if any. Loretta, then the wife of Thomas F. Brandon, died during the lifetime of the testator, leaving an infant child. On the accounting of the executor, a question arose as to the effect of the death of Loretta during the lifetime of the testator upon the gift made to her of the yearly sum until payment of the incumbrances upon the testator's realty. The executor claimed that the gift lapsed and failed utterly; the child's administrator claimed it vested in him, while the infant's special guardian claimed the infant was entitled to it absolutely. The Surrogate held that the amount belonged to the administrator. The First Appellant Division, on appeal by the executors and the special guardian, has now affirmed the decree of the Surrogate, so far as it adjudged that the gift did not lapse, but it decides that the gift survived to and became vested in the infant, the only surviving child of the granddaughter, and that the several installments of the gift, with interest, should be paid to the child's general guardian, when appointed. Justice Patterson, who gave the opinion of the court, decided that under the provisions of the Revised Statutes, (2 R. S. 66, Sec. 52,) the gift to the granddaughter, as here, of so much of the net income of the estate until a certain event happened, was a legacy, and one which by the terms of the statute vested in her surviving child. That child was substituted by the statute, as legated, and the right vested in her, as if the granddaughter "had survived the testator and had died intestate." In the words of the statute did not, as held by the Surrogate, carry the gift to the granddaughter's personal representatives, but solely for the child or descendant of the deceased legatee, by making that child or descendant the immediate recipient of the testamentary gift, directly from the testator. But for the statute, it was held the gift would have lapsed.

INTERPLEADER REFUSED.—Rose Kreiser, as assignee of Samuel Kreiser, sued the city for the amounts deposited by Mr. Kreiser with the City Chamberlain, claiming an assignment to her on Sept. 16, 1898. The assignment was on that day filed in the office of the Controller. The defendant asked for an order interpleading John L. Melcher, who had obtained judgment against Kreiser on Sept. 27, 1898, and had served the Controller with an order in third party proceedings. Samuel Kreiser was examined in supplementary proceedings and a receiver was appointed. Melcher's attorney made affidavit in this action that he was informed and believed that Melcher intended to have the assignment set aside, but without stating that Kreiser could not claim this sum from the city. An order granting the interpleader was reversed by the Appellate Division, which held that no substantial claim had been made by Melcher against the city for the payment of this sum, and that upon the facts there was no substantial objection to the right of the plaintiff to the fund.

WIFE'S LOVE COSTS A BEATING.

Works to Buy Christmas Present, Which Arouses Jealousy.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 16.—A desire to surprise her husband with a Christmas gift resulted in Mamie Brown receiving a brutal beating and sending her spouse to jail. Mrs. Brown secured a position as domestic, and with her wages bought a ring for him. When Charles Brown, the husband, who was jealous of the charms of his wife, found a man's ring in her possession he beat and kicked her in a shocking manner.

Mrs. Brown thereupon swore out a warrant for his arrest, and Justice Grannan sent the accused to jail. He will spend his Christmas behind the bars, but Mrs. Brown has not yet decided what she will do with the ring.

Maine's Big Game Season Closed.

BANGOR, Me., Dec. 16.—The big game season in Maine closed this week, and the returns show that the number of deer transported through Bangor by rail was 3,415, an increase of 38 over last year's record. Some deer are yet to be transported, under special license. The number of moose transported to date has been 138. Last year the moose shipments numbered 202. Shipments still to be made will probably bring the total fully up to last year's figures.

SUPREME COURT SALE.

Nos. 30 & 32 W. 44th St.

NEAR FIFTH AVE.,

To be sold at auction by WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer,

TUESDAY, DEC. 19, AT 12 NOON,

At the New York Real-Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

This is perhaps the choicest piece of vacant property in this select neighborhood. Excavated and ready for immediate building; specially adapted for club, apartment-house, or institution.

Parties wishing to purchase or desiring any information, address J. P. Everett, Esq., Attorney for owners, 4 Warren St., (Tel. 3882 Cortlandt,) or A. Stern, 31 Nassau St.

FIGHTING TILING TRUST.

Jury Disagrees in Mr. Kiernan's Suit Against American Company.

The jury empaneled to try the case of Peter J. Kiernan against the American Encaustic Tiling Company and the other organizations connected with it, which control the tile, grate, and mantel business in this city, disagreed yesterday, after a trial which lasted for eight days. The disagreement of the jury still leaves the question open as to whether members of an organization have the right to prevent persons who are not members from buying goods of a trust.

Kiernan claimed that, because he was deprived of his membership for non-payment of dues, which he had paid, he was boycotted. He alleged that the organization refused to deal with non-members, and that he was consequently debarred from carrying out contracts which had been entered into by him.

The defendants maintained that their by-laws were not in restraint of trade.

A TABLET FOR A RECTOR.

N. O. Havemeyer and Others Erect One in Memory of B. M. Yarrington.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Dec. 16.—A tablet in memory of the Rev. Benjamin M. Yarrington is to be unveiled at Christ Episcopal Church to-morrow morning with appropriate services. Christ Church is the richest denomination in town, having among its membership Henry O. Havemeyer, A. Foster Higgins, George Rowland, and other New Yorkers.

The late Mr. Yarrington was for fifty-six years rector, and for three years Rector Emeritus of Christ Church, his being the oldest rectorship in the Connecticut diocese. He died March 19, 1898, at the age of eighty, and was succeeded by the Rev. M. George Thompson, the present rector.

Mr. Havemeyer and the other members have contributed $500 for the purchase of the tablet, which is of bronze, with marble background. It is 4 feet 2 inches wide and 2 feet 7 inches in depth. The marble border is 3 inches on all sides. In raised letters on the tablet is the inscription:

"This tablet is erected by the congregation of Christ Church in loving memory of the Rev. B. M. Yarrington, born March 18, 1812, died March 19, 1898. Rector fifty-six years. Rector Emeritus three years."

At the bottom are the words:

"Well done, thou good and faithful servant. Enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The insurance brokerage firm of Lethbridge & Davidge has been absorbed by Johnson & Higgins.

C. M. Nichols & Co. have been appointed sole Chicago agents of the Greenwich Insurance Company.

Maitland & McAvoy have been appointed Chicago agents for the State Fire Insurance Company of Liverpool.

Adam Archibald has been appointed Boston agent of the Traders' Fire Insurance Company of New York.

W. H. Dale of Omaha has been appointed special agent of the Manchester Fire Insurance Company of England for Nebraska and Iowa.

John W. Brooks has been appointed special agent of the Delaware Insurance Company and the Reliance Insurance Company for Minnesota and Wisconsin.

The Western Underwriter of Cincinnati will be issued from Chicago after Jan. 1, under the continued management of E. Jay Wohlgemuth and C. M. Cartwright.

The business of the Toledo Life Insurance Company, which was incorporated last year with ex-Gov. Foster as President, has been taken over by the Cleveland Life Insurance Company.

C. L. Andrews, Secretary of the Detroit Fire and Marine Insurance Company, has been elected Vice President to succeed the late J. J. Clark, and A. H. McDonnell has been chosen Secretary.

It is reported on good authority that the Union Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia has decided not to enter the Western Union, and the agents of the company are being notified to that effect.

J. William Middendorf has been elected President of the Fidelity Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of J. Ramsey Barry, and George R. Webb has been elected Vice President.

A controlling interest in the stock of the Merchants' Insurance Company of Providence, R. I., has been purchased by Price, McCormick & Co. The company was organized in 1851 and is capitalized at $200,000. It was stated yesterday that the ultimate intention of the purchasers is to reinsure the company, probably in the Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

The insurance on the building of Barbara Stimmel at 291 Bowery, which was considerably damaged by fire yesterday, was distributed as follows: Phoenix of Hartford, $15,000; Caledonian, $7,500; Commercial Union, $5,000; Palatine, $5,000; Howard, $5,000; Firemen's of Baltimore, $5,000; Newark, $5,000; Firemen's Fund, $5,000; Pennsylvania, $5,000; Springfield, $5,000; Providence-Washington, $2,500; Mechanics', $2,500; State of Pennsylvania, $2,500; Reliance, $2,500. H. A. Landgraff & Co. will adjust the loss.

The insurance on the property of H. Griffin & Son at 75 Duane Street, which was considerably damaged by fire Friday night, was distributed as follows: On stock, Palatine, $5,000; Lancashire, $5,000; Queen, $5,000; American of Philadelphia, $5,000; New Hampshire, $5,000; Merchants' Lloyds, $5,000; Citizens' of New York, $2,500; American of New York, $2,500; Reading, $2,500; Rochester German, $2,500; Glens Falls, $2,500; Grand Rapids, $2,500; Buffalo German, $2,500; Hanover, $2,500; North America, $2,500; Western of Pittsburg, $2,500. On fixtures, Imperial, $1,000. H. A. Landgraff & Co. will adjust the loss.

The suburban business of the Spring Garden Insurance Company of Philadelphia was reinsured yesterday in the Western Assurance Company of Toronto, and the suburban department of the former company, which has yielded a net profit of $72,000 in four and a half years, will change hands. Negotiations were practically concluded late yesterday afternoon, by which George E. Wood, the suburban manager of the Spring Garden, will become the suburban manager of a British office, which will take care of the business as it expires. This deal will probably tend to help the reorganization of a rating compact in suburban territory.

Killed by a Falling Chimney.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 16.—Michael Zinner, a tinsmith, was instantly killed this morning by a mass of falling masonry from the chimney of the Friedenwald Company, printers, at the corner of Baltimore and Eutaw Streets. The bricks and mortar in the chimney were loosened and thrown to the street by an explosion of gas, and they struck Zinner, who was passing the establishment, crushing him into a pulp.

Think Mail Boxes Have Been Robbed.

BUFFALO, Dec. 16.—The Post Office authorities have reason to believe that two mail-box thieves have been operating in Buffalo during the last week. Whether or not they have stolen many letters is not known. Mail boxes in various parts of the city have been tampered with, it is claimed, by men dressed as carriers and provided with keys.

Trainer Robinson Remains at Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 16.—Trainer James Robinson, who had charge of the Yale football eleven during the past season, was to-day signed by Manager Dwight Dana for the Yale track athletic team. Manager Dana announces that Mr. Robinson will take charge of the track men on Feb. 1 and will remain with them until after the annual intercollegiate meet, about May 25.

Missing Man's Body Found.

ROME, N. Y., Dec. 16.—The body of Frank Garvin, aged forty-five years, who had been missing since Wednesday night, was found in the sluice of Lock No. 2, Black River Canal, to-day. It is supposed that while endeavoring to cross the sluice on a plank he slipped and fell in.

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Cobbler Seat Rocker, oak, imitation mahogany, 2.75

5-piece inlaid Marqueterie Parlor Suits in silk damask and silk plush upholstery; worth $40.00... 19.98

Elegant Lady's Desk in oak, with mirror, $4.98

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FAIR HEIRS LOSE A POINT.

Mrs. Craven Gets a Chance to Prove Her Claims.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16.—Mrs. Nettie F. Craven, who claims to be the widow of ex-Senator James G. Fair, has won a partial victory in Judge Troutt's court. The Court decided that she may prosecute her claims for a family allowance of $5,000 a month.

Mrs. Craven will now be permitted to prove, if she can do so, that she is the widow of the deceased Senator.

HONOR TO HENRY'S MEMORY.

The President Writes of the Work of the Professor.

ALBANY, Dec. 16.—At the centennial celebration by the citizens of Albany of the birth of Prof. Joseph Henry, LL. D., held here to-night under the auspices of the Albany Institute and the Albany Historical and Art Society, President Verplanck Colvin of the Institute read a letter from President McKinley, attesting the good work done by Prof. Henry in developing magnetic telegraphy. He said that not only our own country, but the world at large owes much to Prof Henry for his scientific discoveries.

Letters were also received from Gov. Roosevelt and Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, Chairman of the Lighthouse Board of the United States, inclosing the remarks of Admiral George Dewey, when Secretary of the Lighthouse Board, on the death of

MOON UNDER AN ECLIPSE

Not Total and Not Important in an Astronomical View.

BEAUTIFUL AS A SPECTACLE

Clouds Fade Away as the Strange Shadow Grows, Obscuring the Gracious Earthly Satellite.

Clouds marred the commencement of the eclipse of the moon last night, and for a time it looked as though it would be invisible during the period of greatest interest, but they gradually dissolved as the eclipse progressed, and in doing so lent some beautiful effects to the spectacle. When at its height the eclipse was seen in this city under perfect conditions, as far as the atmosphere was concerned. It was not total, though practically so to the eye of the ordinary observer. There was, however, at the period of greatest obscuration one glittering pinpoint of light remaining, and this speck, tiny though it was, destroyed whatever value the eclipse might otherwise have possessed from a scientific view point.

Astronomical calculations showed that the eclipse would begin at 6:42, reach its greatest degree of obscuration at 8:26, and end at 10:07, and that the exact surface immersed in shadow would be 996-1,000 of the whole.

As the eclipse came on the outline of the moon could hardly be distinguished, but presently it was seen that something out of the ordinary was happening. Before a quarter of the surface was darkened, however, the clouds grew a little thinner, and then it was seen that the shadow was creeping over the moon from north to south.

At this stage an iridescent ring of grand proportions formed itself in the sky about the fading luminary. At first it was broken by several banks of heavy black clouds, but these speedily broke into small fleecy masses, which sailed slowly across the space within the halo. The ring lasted but a few minutes, and after it faded several small meteors trailed across the part of the sky where it had been. The passing clouds gave the effect of a heavy penumbra.

At last the satellite, save for the microscopic point, hung in the sky a dull ball, lit only by the feeble reflected reddish light, and the familiar features on its surface seemed as though coarsley sketched in with charcoal. Then the point of light seemed to slowly drop to the lowest part of the ball, and then grew as the shadow receded upward until the moon again resumed her full sway.

Although it was too chilly to stand still long, passers-by generally made a brief halt at avenue corners to gaze at the spectacle, and cab drivers up town were often seen, in turning away from the view, to take a quick glance back at it, at peril of collision with some other vehicle or pedestrian.

Prof. Harold Jacoby, adjunct Professor of Astronomy at Columbia College, said that no official observations were being made of the eclipse. "The only value of a lunar eclipse to astronomers," he said, "lies in the occultation of stars by the darkened disk. The time is noted when the star disappears behind the moon and when it comes into view again.

"From these data it is possible to determine the moon's apparent diameter, but if the eclipse is not total it is very difficult to notice the exact time of the occultation. There have been several occasions when the occultation of the Pleiades has been effected by the moon while totally eclipsed."

This was the second eclipse of the moon during the year now passing. The other, on the night of June 23-24, was total, but was not visible to this part of the world.

Viewed by Naval Astronomers.

WASHINGTON, Dec 16.—The eclipse of the moon was viewed at the Naval Observatory to-night. While almost total, there was enough light left to interfere with the accomplishment of any satisfactory scientific results. The naval scientists, however, made observations of the occultations of about twenty of the faint stars that lay in the lunar path and the results will be compared with those of similar observations made in other parts of the world.

Stars Observed at Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 16.—The eclipse of the moon was observed here to-night by Profs. Charles Young and Taylor Reed, and several photographs of it were taken by Assistant Professor H. N. Russell. Prof. Reed located four stars near the moon which are visible only when the moon is eclipsed. Prof. Young said that as it was not a total eclipse it was not of especial scientific importance.

Observations at Yale University.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 16.—During the eclipse of the moon to-night Dr. Chase of Yale University took a few photographs, and because of the clear weather which prevailed, it is thought that they will develop into excellent pictures. The professor also used the heliometer to measure the diameter of the moon and its distance from the earth and other planets.

Photographed at Smith Observatory.

GENEVA, N. Y., Dec. 16.—Dr. William R. Brooks, director of Smith Observatory, made observations of the eclipse of the moon to-night. The sky was perfectly clear, and the results were satisfactory. Many photographs were taken by Dr. Brooks.

COL. JOHN F. GAYNOR MARRIES.

Ceremony Follows the Granting of a Divorce to His First Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 16.—Col. John F. Gaynor of New York and Annie L. Pitney of Washington were married here to-day by the Rev. W. T. May, at the parsonage of the Reformed Episcopal Church. Col. Gaynor applied in person at the Court of Common Pleas for the marriage certificate. The bride's mother and sister accompanied him to the Court Clerk's office and also witnessed the marriage ceremony. The entire party then left for Washington.

The domestic affairs of Col. Gaynor have been discussed for months. Although he married Miss Carrie B. Gifford of New York in 1890, he, it appears, took another wife on June 10 of this year, the bride then being known as Miss Annie L. Pitney of Rockville, Md., stenographer at the Shoreham Hotel, Washington. With her Col. Gaynor went to Europe. Wife No. 1 entered proceedings for divorce when the Colonel and Wife No. 2 returned from Europe last September. A decree of divorce was granted this week in New York, awarding to Mrs. Gaynor No. 1 $10,000 in cash and $150 a month alimony, and to-day's ceremony followed.

TO FREE AN ARMY MASCOT.

He Belonged to the Eighth Illinois, but Fell Into Bad Ways.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—Mrs. Lucy L. Flower and the officers of the Children's Home and Aid Society are endeavoring to secure the release of Cecil Benjamin from the John Worthy School at the Bridewell. Cecil is a colored lad of twelve, who was adopted as a mascot by the Eighth Illinois Volunteers. He was born in Panama, and he ran away from home when eight years old and arrived at Santiago as a stowaway. He was there all through the bombardment and battles, and witnessed Shafter's entrance into the city.

When the Eighth Illinois arrived to take the place of the First Illinois the negro regiment adopted the boy and he came to Chicago when the soldiers returned. Here he was abandoned and fell into bad ways. He was arrested for stealing a watch and sent to the Bridewell. The story of his life was told to the ladies, who took up his case.

Anniversary of Whittier's Birth.

AMESBURY, Mass., Dec. 16.—The anniversary of the birth of the poet Whittier was celebrated in this city to-day, under the direction of the Whittier Home Association. The principal address was by Robert A. Rantoull, President of the Essex Institute, Salem, on "The Political Life of Whittier." Letters of regret were read from Senator Hoar and the Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler of Brooklyn, N. Y.

TWO MOTORMEN FATALLY HURT

Yonkers Trolley Cars, Running at Top Speed, Crash in a Head-On Collision.

YONKERS, N. Y., Dec. 16.—Two trolley cars came together while running on a single track on Nepperhan Avenue at 10:45 o'clock last night. Both cars were going at top speed and they met with terrific force. The motorman on each car was fatally injured.

Car No. 13 was bound south and car No. 41 was bound north. John Flood was in charge of No. 13, and John Maidock was the motorman on No. 41. Flood's car was behind time, and should have been on a siding, out of the way of No. 41. Flood was trying to make up his lost time and reach the side switch but car No. 41 had already passed the siding.

When the cars came together both were thrown from the track. Flood and Haidock were wedged in between the cars, and when removed were unconscious. Both of Flood's legs were cut off at the knees, and he was cut and bruised about the head and body. Haidock was crushed and injured internally. The men were removed to St. John's Hospital.

HOLD-UP IN A DRUG STORE.

Thief in Yonkers Gets Away with the Till, but Is Captured.

YONKERS, N. Y., Dec. 16.—At 6 o'clock this evening a footpad walked into the drug store of George B. Wray, on Elm Street, and suddenly jumping behind a counter, struck Charles Daub, the clerk, a terrific blow on the head, knocking him down. The man then seized the till and started for the door. Daub shouted for assistance, and Dr. F. Werner ran from a rear room into the store. He was confronted by the stranger, who leveled a revolver at him, and threatened to shoot if he came nearer. Then the thief backed out of the door and ran down Elm Street.

Dr. Werner and Terrance McGuire gave chase, and after running three blocks McGuire captured the thief. Policeman James then came up and took charge of the prisoner. He was taken to Police Headquarters, where he gave his name as John Mason and said he lives at 387 Third Avenue, New York City. A revolver and the money he had stolen from the drug store were found on him.

"BILLY" WIGHTMAN BANKRUPT.

Former "King of the Gamblers" Files a Petition in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—William T. Wightman, once the "King of the Gamblers" here, filed a bankruptcy petition to-day with liabilities of $14,000 and $50 assets. In the "wide open" days he ran several gambling houses and owend several strings of horses with George V. and "Al" Hankins. He was worth $250,000 once.

"'Billy' Wightman has been pretty quiet of late years," said a man once prominent in gambling circles, as he read the notice of the bankruptcy petition to-day. "He never got over the throw-down the administration gave him. It was a bad throw-down, too, but what could Wightman do about it? He wasn't much of a kicker.

"Frank O'Brien, who died two years ago, got the same treatment, and got so hot he threatened to kill the Mayor on sight. But Wightman was not looking for trouble. He simply sighed, accepted the deal, and sank under the waves. I don't think he will ever do much again, either in the gambling business or around the races."

ELMIRA SCHOOLS ABANDONED.

The Reformatory Is Forced to Give Up Three Departments.

Special to The New York Times.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Dec. 16.—Three departments of the New York State Reformatory have been abandoned by the Board of Managers, who have been in session here for the past two days. Prof. R. Charles Bates, the head of the manual training department, is retired by this action, as are his two assistants. Bates was drawing a salary of $1,500 a year and allowances. The photo engraving and cooking schools are also closed and inmates from these departments will be transferred to the trades schools.

President Sturgis of the board said to-night that this action was made necessary by the decreased appropriation this year. It is $15,000 short of last year.

The manual training department was one of the prides of the institution, and was held up as a model in this line of work all over the world.

Prof. Bates was Brockway's right-hand man and confidential adviser, and was Brockway's choice as his successor. The abandonment of the department has occasioned much surprise here.

NEWARK FIRM SELLS OUT.

Casper Soer Gives Up Furniture Business and Leaves the City.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 16.—Casper Soer, who conducted a furniture store at 200 Market Street under the name of J. C. Sayre & Co., closed his door last Wednesday and has not been seen since. Until two weeks ago John Kurz had an interest in the business, but he withdrew, taking about $600 worth of book accounts as his share.

The men started the firm in August. They secured a large amount of goods on credit and surprised their business rivals by their low prices. The old dealers could not understand how a young firm with little cash capital could afford to sell goods so cheap, and also sell on the credit plan.

Before going away Soer sold to the Newark Auction and Storage Company the furniture, stoves, and other goods in the store for cash. It is said he told a friend he got $1,500 for his stock, which furniture dealers consider was worth $5,000 to $6,000.

Jacob L. Newman, the lawyer who drew up the papers dissolving the partnership, said to-day that Soer told him the business did not pay, and that he was going to sell out. "I believe he is out of the State," said Mr. Newman, "for he said something about having to go and stay until he could begin bankruptcy proceedings. The company got about $5,000 worth of goods on credit."

Seeks Games for Western Collegians.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—Dr. Hollister, Athletic Director of the Northwestern University, will go East soon to arrange baseball games for the purple team this Spring. It is probable that contests will be scheduled with Pennsylvania, Lehigh, Brown, and Williams. The doctor did his undergraduate work at Williams, and then took his medical degree at the University of Pennsylvania. At both colleges he was prominent in athletics, and during his last year at Pennsylvania he was Captain of the baseball team. This it is thought will make it easy for him to arrange games with the Eastern teams.

Policeman's Fatal Fall from a Car.

Melborn Bruce, an officer attached to the Seventy-seventh Precinct, Newtown, Queens, died in St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, yesterday from a fracture of the skull. Bruce was forty-three years old and was married. While returning home from duty yesterday morning he attempted to get off the front platform of a trolley car at Grand Street and Maiden Lane, Newtown. He fell, striking on his head. He leaves a wife and several children.

A Chinese Swindler.

The rector of a well-known Episcopal Church reports to the Charity Organization Society the following instance of fraud: A Chinaman in native costume tells a pitiable story of being unfortunately found in this city with money all gone, a twenty-dollar bill having been drawn out of his pocket with his handkerchief, and needing some three dollars and a half to enable him to go to Philadelphia, promising faithfully to send it back as soon as he lands in that city. He trades on the fact that he is a Chinaman and that no Chinaman ever cheated.

Death Follows Assault by Robbers.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Dec. 16.—Peter Sharkey, a resident of Keene, N. H., died in this city to-day as the result of injuries received early Thursday morning, when an attempt was made to rob him. He was internally injured and received bruises about the head and shoulders. A reward of $250 has been offered by the District Attorney of Warren County for the arrest and conviction of the parties concerned in the murder.

Ex-President Cleveland Ill.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 16.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland is confined to his house with an attack of rheumatism. Dr. J. H. Wickoff, his physician, said that the attack is slight, and that Mr. Cleveland will in all probability soon be in his usual health again.

FOREIGN CYCLISTS FALL

Three Champions Defeated in the Garden by American Rivals.

TAYLORE FAR BEHIND ELKES

Ross Wins from Duer—Kramer, Martin, Eaton, and Ireland Victors.

Continental bicycle racing stock experienced an awful slump last night at Madison Square Garden, when in the presence of 2,000 persons three foreign champions went down before the superior prowess of American bicycle cracks.

The home talent began eradicating the foreigners from the lists in the afternoon. Giovanni Tommaselli, champion of Europe, of which much had been expected, did not reach the semi-final stage in either of the two races in which he was entered. Meyers, champion of England and Holland, got second place in the one-mile professional, but was nowhere among the winners of the handicap event of the same distance.

The crowning American triumph and the corresponding European disaster occurred when in the one-hour paced event Harry Elkes outdistanced Edouard Taylore by more than two and a half miles. As in the contest with Albert Champion, Elkes's last foreign victim, Taylore had some ill-luck, but the American's superiority was so manifest throughout that the galling nature of the Frenchman's defeat was unmitigated.

The Harlem Wheelmen are rejoicing over the honors carried off by their representatives, Frank L. Kramer and J. H. Lake. Kramer won first places in the half-mile amateur and the mile handicap, while Lake got second and third in these events, respectively.

When the motor-pacing machines began to warm up for the one-hour contest between Elkes and Taylore the excitement of the crowd reached its highest point.

It was almost 10 o'clock when Elkes, in pink, and Taylore, in red and white, took their places on opposite sides of the track. The pacers were already at work circling the track. Just before they reached their respective rivals the pistol cracked. Elkes caught his pacer first, while a lap was finished before Taylore had put himself in the shelter of his machine. During the first two miles Elkes passed Taylore. The Frenchman spurted and caught Elkes, who, as the Continental trio went by, dropped his American friends and took up with the European crowd until his own machine caught him, and then he showed his back to the foreigners.

Elkes then settled into the habit of lapping Taylore nearly every mile. Taylore changed pacers and lost ground while doing so. The second machine was so slow that he was soon obliged to abandon it and started on alone. This occurred in the fifteenth mile, when Elkes was one and one-tenth miles ahead. When the latter saw Elkes was alone he abandoned his own pacing machine and went it alone. The crowd applauded this sportsmanlike act. Elkes, however, took up his machine again as soon as he learned that Taylore's was getting ready. The time at the fifteenth mile was 28:57 2-5, and at the thirty-first mile 59:34 2-5. At the finish Elkes was two miles and seven laps ahead of his opponent.

DEFEAT FOR BUFFALO CRACK.

The most interesting performance of the afternoon was the fifteen-mile amateur paced race, in which Arthur W. Ross of Harrison, N. J., defeated Ray Duer of Buffalo, by more than half a mile. Ross holds the amateur paced mile record, and is ambitious for European honors. Duer holds the amateur one-hour record, and his friends were pretty confident over the result of yesterday's race. In the first two miles Duer gained a half of a lap on Ross, but he could not maintain the lead. Ross hung to his pacer as if he were attached to it, and in the fifth mile he had not only covered up the gap, but gained a half of a lap on the Buffalo boy. In the sixth mile Duer lost his pacer for a short distance, and did so several times during the race. In the last two-thirds of the race Ross steadily lapped his opponent on an average of every two miles. At the end Ross was six and three-quarters laps ahead.

The time was 28:34 2-5, which is very fast time for an indoor track, and comes very close to Michael's outdoor record for that distance. The first mile was ridden in 1:58 4-5. The fastest mile was the fifth, which was ridden in 1:50 3-5, and the slowest was the fourteenth, 2:06 1-5. At the end of five miles the time was 9:26 3-5; at the end of ten, 18:57 3-5.

The afternoon was devoted mainly to trial heats of events which were finished in the evening. This wise change the management was led to make through their experience on a recent occasion, when it was found impossible to finish all of the events in one evening. The arrangement also heightened the interest of the evening programme, inasmuch as the tiresome trial heats were avoided and only the cream of the races presented to the much larger crowd of the evening.

The other event which was finished in the afternoon was the half-mile novice, which was won by K. H. Martin of New York in the slow time of 1:06 4-5.

In the trial heats for the international half mile professional, open, event, Banker broke his chain, and although he was again listed for the fourth heat with Tommaselli, he did not appear, and lost his place in the finals. In his heat Tommaselli acted as if he had things all his own way with A. B. Stone of Denver. The champion loafed for a lap or two, when suddenly Stone jumped into the inside and to the chagrin of the Italian kept it and finished first.

The only Continental champion who won a place in the finals of this event was Henri Meyers, champion of England and Holland, who won his heat very prettily.

The Italian champion reappeared in the Tommaselli one-mile professional handicap as scratch man. He soon caught the bunch, with "Bob" Walthour, the Southern champion, close behind him. Then he rested, and when the bunch sprinted the Italian was still apparently resting, for he came in fourth and lost a place in the semi-final. R. S. Ireland, a six-day starter, won, with G. V. Babcock and "Bob" Walthour following. In the second heat of this event Meyers got third place only after a lively tilt with W. A. Rutz of New Haven. In the third heat "Al." Newhouse and Banker appeared, but failed to gain places in the semi-finals.

HALF MILE INDOOR RACE.

In the final of the half-mile indoor championship J. B. Jacobson set a hard pace and led until the last lap, when Frank L. Cramer, the American amateur champion, passed him by a brilliant spurt. J. H. Lake of the Harlem Wheelmen, got the second place by less than a foot. Cramer's time was 1:05.

The one-half-mile international was one of the best short races of the evening. In the second lap Jay B. Eaton, "The Indoor King" took the lead and won in 1:04 2-5, but only after Henri Meyers of Holland had set before him one of the hardest propositions of his racing life. Meyers, with the disadvantage of the outside, pushed Eaton hard for a couple of laps and almost got the pole, but the champion of Holland and England had to content himself with second place. A. B. Stone, of Denver, Col., got third.

In the semi-finals of the Tommaselli mile handicap Meyers was heartily applauded for the whole-souled manner in which he dug his way from scratch through a crowd of favored men to the first place and then held it until safely by the tape.

In the final of the Collett mile handicap the scratch men, Kramer and Collett, caught the bunch during the first lap and held third and fourth places, respectively, until the next to the last lap, when Kramer slipped by the leaders and won out. Collett couldn't catch him because J. H. Lake was in the way. But gradually the New Haven crack, who was playing the title rôle, forged ahead and got second place by a neck.

Tommaselli was not in the finals of the mile handicap race that bore his name. Henri Meyers was, but he wasn't in at the finish. He was the only scratch man in a field where the limit was 120 yards, and the least favored had a start of 75 yards.

R. S. Ireland, a starter in the recent six-day bicycle race, with a handicap of 75 yards, won, in 2:07 1-5.

The international pursuit race, unlimited, was limited to one and a quarter miles, with apparent ease by the American team, Louis Gimm and Oscar Aronson. The race had not been long in progress before it was seen that Jean Fischer and Pierre Chevalier of France were being steadily caught.

SUMMARIES.

Half-Mile Novice.—Won by K. H. Martin, New York; time—1:16 4-5. Second, Owen De Boise, and third, W. J. Murray.

Fifteen-Mile Amateur Paced Race.—Won by Arthur W. Ross of Harrison, N. J.; time—28:34 2-5.

Half-Mile Amateur Indoor Championship.—Won by T. L. Cramer, Harlem Wheelmen; time—1:05. Second, J. H. Lake, Harlem Wheelmen, and third, J. B. Jacobson of New Haven, Conn.

One-half Mile International Professional.—Won by Jay B. Eaton, Elizabeth, N. J.; time, 1:04 2-5; second, Henri Meyers, Holland, and third A. B. Stone, Denver, Col.

Collett One-Mile Handicap.—Won by Frank L. Cramer, H. W.; time, 2:07 2-5; second, G. H. Collett, New Haven, Conn., and third, J. H. Lake, Port Richmond, S. I., (15 yards.)

Tommaselli One-Mile Professional Handicap.—Won by R. S. Ireland, Newark, N. J., (75 yards;) time, 2:07 1-5; second, A. B. Stone, Denver, Col., (75 yards,) and third, Oscar Aronson, Brooklyn, (105 yards.)

International Pursuit Race, Unlimited.—Won by Louis Gimm and Oscar Aronson, caught Jean Fischer and Pierre Chevalier of France in 1¼ mile. Time—2:32 1-5.

One Hour International Paced Match.—Won by Harry Elkes of America; distance, 31 3-10 miles. Edouard Taylore, distance, 28 6-10 miles.

EX-GOLF CHAMPION BEATEN.

Davis Defeats Douglas in Open Tourney at Atlantic City—Other Prize Winners.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 16.—The open golf tournament of the Country Club of Atlantic City was concluded to-day on the Northfield links with some very interesting playing. The programme consisted of the final rounds for all four cups, and an eighteen-hole handicap and a foursome for members of the same clubs. W. H. Davis, Lakewood Golf Club, won the Atlantic City Cup by defeating Findlay S. Douglas of the Fairfield County Golf Club, ex-amateur champion, 3 up and 2 to play.

F. P. Keating won the consolation cup, defeating J. Haines Lippincott in finals by 5 up and 4 to play.

The scores were:

F. P. Kimball, Lakewood—
Out .....5 5 5 3 7 4 7 4 5—45
In .....4 5 7 5 5 —26—71

J. H. Lippincott, Atlantic City Country Club—
Out .....5 7 6 4 7 4 7 3 6—49
In .....4 5 9 5 7 —30—79

The third prize was won by Frank A. Moore, Lawrence Harbor Country Club, who defeated H. W. Brown of the Philadelphia Country Club, by 5 up and 4 to play. A. H. Chadbourne, Atlantic City Country Club, won fourth prize. E. A. Darby of Atlantic City Country Club won the open handicap, F. S. Douglas being the only scratch man. The scores:

Name and Club.	Grs.	H'cp.	Net.
E. A. Darby, Atlantic City C. C...	91	5	86
F. Paul Kimball, Lakewood.....	94	5	89
H. C. Villapague, Lawrence Harbor	96	6	90
Charles L. Tappan, Westbrook....	99	9	90
Findlay S. Douglas, Fairfield.....	91	0	91
William H. Davis, Lakewood.....	95	4	91
Arden M. Robbins, St. Andrews..	95	4	91
Francis H. Bohlen, Philadelphia C. C.	95	4	91
E. T. Price, Atlantic City.....105		14	91
J. H. Lippincott, Atlantic City C. C.101		9	92
A. S. Carpenter, Philadelphia C. C.103		11	92
R. E. Griscom, Philadelphia C. C..	97	4	93
Robert L. Phifer, Lakewood.....105		9	96
Frank A. Moore, Lawrence Harbor.107		11	96
T. L. Harrison, Atlantic City.....109		12	97
M. R. Collins, Atlantic City.....114		17	97
M. M. Singer, Lawrence Harbor....104		6	98
C. M. Hamilton, Baltusrol 103		4	99
Henry Suydam, Lakewood 110		11	99
M. K. Taylor, Atlantic City 110		9	101
M. Leeds, Atlantic City 120		18	102
C. Fownes, Pittsburg 117		11	106
C. Levis, Atlantic City.....125		19	106

Andren M. Robbins and F. P. Kimball won the foursome competition.

The scores:

	Total.
Robbins and Kimball—	
Out .....5 5 5 3 8 4 6 3 6—46	
In .....5 8 6 6 5 4 4 3 6—47—	93
Tappan and Phifer—	
Out .....7 6 7 4 7 6 8 4 5—54	
In .....6 4 7 7 5 6 6 8 6—55—	109
Lynch and Hamilton—	
Out .....N5 7 4 3 6 4 6 3 7—45	
In .....6 4 6 5 8 5 5 9 8—56—	101
Forrest and Bohlen—	
Out .....5 5 4 6 7 5 7 3 5—47	
In .....4 4 7 8 7 5 5 6 7—53—	100
Brown and Harrison—	
Out .....5 6 6 5 7 5 6 5 5—50	
In .....4 8 6 6 6 5 8 7—54—	104
Griscom and Suydam—	
Out .....5 5 6 4 9 6 10 3 6—54	
In .....5 3 7 6 7 6 5 11 7—57—	111
Singer and Moore—	
Out .....6 7 4 5 6 4 6 4 7—49	
In .....4 5 7 7 5 4 5 5 7—40—	98
Villepague and Darby—	
Out .....5 6 5 5 8 3 7 5 6—50	
In .....5 5 11 6 4 4 7 7—58—	108

SECRETARY ROOT ON CANTEENS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer is not sufficiently schooled or interested in what is called the art of war to attempt a general criticism of what you consider the excellent report of Secretary Root. But there is one part of this report which seems to have received very queer treatment at the hands of a "vigorous and trained mind," unless the sign of vigor and training is the ability to obscure the real situation touching the question under discussion. I refer to the Secretary's treatment of the army canteen law. As many will remember, the seventeenth section of the Army Reorganization bill, passed Feb. 27 last, is as follows:

"That no officer or private soldier shall be detailed to sell intoxicating drinks as a bartender or otherwise in any post, exchange, or canteen, nor shall any other person be required or allowed to sell such liquor in any encampment or fort, or on any premises used for military purposes by the United States, and the Secretary of War is hereby directed to issue such general order as may be necessary to carry the provisions of this section into full force and effect."

It is probably not an exaggeration to say that nearly every man who voted for this measure, those who secured the incorporation of the section in the bill, and the thousands of citizens who petitioned Congress for such a measure believed that the seventeenth section quoted prohibited the sale of all intoxicating liquors by anybody at post exchanges or army canteens. But an opinion was rendered by Attorney General Griggs regarding the canteen section of the bill, to the effect that by its provisions the sale of liquor was not prohibited as supposed, and the sale was continued in spite of the letter and spirit of the statute.

In the report of Secretary Root, as published in THE TIMES of Saturday, the law is referred to as having been passed in accordance with "popular clamor," and the Secretary tells us that the opinion of certain army officers was sought, and they declared that the sale of liquor in the canteen "promoted the temperance, discipline, morals, and health of the enlisted men," and therefore such sale was continued.

The matter at issue for the Secretary to clear up was not the use of liquor by soldiers, or its sale in the canteen, but the nullification of a law of Congress by the War Department, on the unsupported opinion of the Attorney General. An opinion, by the way, which has been condemned by many of the best lawyers in the country.

What the people want to know is, with due regard to the preservation of our liberties, and the inviolability of each co-ordinate branch of the Government, what right the War Department had to fail in the execution of a statute which the lawmaking body had enacted. Conduct of that sort, in the estimation of many patriotic citizens, seems to be the establishment of a precedent fraught with danger.

It should be remembered that however easy it is to refer to "popular clamor" in contemptuous terms, such clamor is the thing which must inspire law making where free government exists. When it comes to the anti-canteen law, it is safe to say that few, if any, enactments of the Fifty-fifth Congress had behind them the authority of so many autograph signatures of citizens, in the shape of petitions, as the anti-canteen law. To trifle with and nullify a statute thus demanded, is a grave matter, and it is not helped by the plea on the part of the nullifiers that they know better than the people what is the proper thing to do. There is infinitely less danger to free government in hasty and ill-considered legislation in obedience to "popular clamor," than in the nullification of such legislation by any department of the Executive branch of the Government.

Had the War Department collected the opinion of army officers, as a basis, and with that testimony, however prejudiced many would have felt it to be, recommended the repeal of the anti-canteen section of the Army bill, it would have followed a safe, constitutional, and sound mode of procedure. But as it stands now, the War Department, and the whole Administration, is open to a charge of wilful nullification of law, on an unwarranted pretext, and for the satisfaction and benefit of the liquor interest. HENRY W. WILBUR.

New York, Dec. 4, 1899.

HELD UP IN HIS STORE.

Facing a Revolver Max Metzger Unhesitatingly Surrenders Money to a Robber.

Max Metzger, a druggist at Liberty and Railroad Avenues, Brooklyn, was held up at the point of a revolver last night and robbed of over $20 and a silver watch. The druggist was in his store alone about 10 o'clock when a man entered with one hand in a bandage. Mr. Metzger stepped forward to wait upon him and found himself facing a revolver.

"Now give up what you got in the cash drawer and in your clothes and be quick," said the robber, and the druggist unhesitatingly handed him $20 from his cash drawer, his watch, and what money he had in his pockets.

The man then backed out of the store, still covering the druggist with his revolver, and when he reached the street disappeared. The druggist reported the robbery immediately to the Liberty Avenue Police Station, but the man was not caught up to a late hour. He was short of stature, about twenty-two years of age, and wore a black overcoat and black derby hat. One of his hands was bandaged.

WEAVERS THREATEN TO STRIKE.

Fall River Operatives Claim Advance Was Not Made.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 16.—Weavers employed in the Parker Mill claim that the 10 per cent. advance has not been allowed them. It is claimed that the posted prices show an advance of less than 5 per cent. on some classes of goods, and if the pay envelopes of this class of help do not show the full advance next week, the operatives threaten a strike.

Superintendent Cook of the Kerr Thread Mills of this city, a branch factory of the American Thread Trust, arrived home to-day from a visit to the officials of the trust in New Jersey, where he went to confer regarding the wage situation here. The trust has decided not to grant an advance to its 600 employes here at the present time, but promises to do so when trade conditions warrant it.

Woolen Mills Grant an Advance.

NORTH BRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 16.—The Riverdale Woolen Company will advance wages 10 per cent. Jan. 1. About 300 hands are employed and the works are running overtime.

WANTS HER OWN POST OFFICE.

Brooklyn Opposes a Consolidation and Accuses Senator Platt.

The bill by which it is proposed to consolidate the Brooklyn and Manhattan Post Offices has aroused vigorous opposition among the business men and citizens of the borough across the river. It is believed in Brooklyn that if the local postal service is controlled by the authorities in Manhattan, Brooklyn will suffer. It is alleged that a Manhattan man could not wholly understand the needs of Brooklyn, and that, unconsciously, perhaps, he would favor Manhattan in whatever improvement should be made in the general service.

There is already talk of a big petition to Congress protesting against the bill. The measure is quite generally regarded in the borough as a political move against Postmaster Wilson, and Senator Thomas C. Platt is alleged to be more or less responsible for it.

Assistant Postmaster Taylor had this to say about the matter yesterday:

"Without wishing to criticise the Manhattan office, it might be said that matters there now are in such a condition that they cannot well take care of the mail they have, let alone stand responsible for the mail of Brooklyn. Take politics out of the situation and reason from a business standpoint, and what would be the benefit derived?"

NO CIGARS IN BOSTON TO-DAY.

Police Told to Prevent Their Sale Except in Drug Stores.

BOSTON, Dec. 16.—Chairman Clark of the Police Board lectured the Captains to-day on the sale of cigars on Sunday. He pointed out the law on the matter, which makes such sales illegal. This applies to all large hotels as well as restaurants and tobacco stores, although druggists can sell the cigars as "drugs."

Chairman Cark told the Captains that they would be held responsible for the enforcement of this law.

WATER FROM THE ADIRONDACKS

Joseph S. Wood Says the City Should Get Its Supply There.

The members of the City College Club last evening listened to a paper on "The Water Supply of New York," read by Joseph S. Wood, counsel to the Water Commissioners of Mount Vernon. Mr. Wood, when asked what he thought of the Ramapo scheme, treated the entire question with derision, and said that in view of the future water needs of the city the addition of the water from that watershed was not worth considering.

He advised following the example of the metropolitan water system of Massachusetts, only upon a much grander scale, that is getting the water from the Adirondacks watershed, which would supply not only the Greater New York, but also all the cities in the Hudson River Valley.

"It is a well-established fact," said Mr. Wood, "that the rainfall in this section runs from thirty to sixty inches per annum, an average of forty-five inches. About one-half of the rainfall can be impounded, so that in dry years, when the rainfall is not over thirty inches, we can store for the use of the public a supply of about 60,000 gallons per day for each square mile of the watershed. As the city has in its three sources of supply a watershed of 465 square miles it can in very dry years rely on no more than on an average daily supply of 200,000,000 gallons. As we are now using 265,000,000, an increase in the rate of consumption of 7½ per cent. per annum, it is evident that the time is not far distant when the three watersheds will be insufficient to supply the absolute wants of the city, even if every gallon of the water that flows therein were impounded.

"It is idle to delude ourselves with the idea that it is simply necessary to enlarge the dams in the Croton watershed or build new ones. We must seek for the water that New York requires from some other source. Lake George will not answer the purpose, because it has a watershed of only 340 square miles, and it is only 326 feet above tide water.

"The source from which New York City should get its water supply is to be found in the Adirondacks. There the watershed above Glens Falls covers an area of 4,000 square miles. Even at a level of 800 feet above tide water there are over 500 square miles in the Adirondacks watershed. The formation of the land is such that the whole territory is cut up into scores of large lakes that form natural reservoirs, and the State Engineer and Surveyor in his annual report shows that storage reservoirs at a level of 800 feet above tide water can be constructed therein and connected with each other that will hold 115,000,000,000 gallons, at a cost of $1,172,500.

"The storage capacity of the Croton water system is only 46,000,000 gallons at a level of 175 feet above tide water. If a water supply should be obtained from the Adirondacks at a level of 800 feet above tide water, not only would it be sufficient to supply every building in the city by gravity alone, but its purity would be beyond question."

Trolley Cars for Far Up-Town Line.

Electric cars will be running from the East River end of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to Amsterdam Avenue, and north to One Hundred and Sixty-first Street on Thursday next, if the plans of the Third Avenue Railroad do not miscarry. Work will be pushed, as fast as possible, on that part of the line which extends from One Hundred and Sixty-first Street to One Hundred and Ninetieth Street.

Ehrich Bros.

6th Ave. and 23d Street.

Ehrich Christmas Suggestions.

There are a thousand articles—and more—that cannot be mentioned here. You know that the fifty stores under this roof have been carefully prepared for Christmas time. We have told you all of that. You know that Santa Claus receives the little tots at his lodge in the Toy Store; you know that there is entertaining music there. Chances are you have noticed that our photographer is as busy as busy can be snapping pictures of the children—without charge.

We are thoroughly well equipped for handling mail orders. Prompt and efficient service has done much to encourage mail shopping here. But our facilities are sure to be overtaxed during the days just preceding Christmas. Order early.

Christmas stocks were never handsomer. It still remains for us to suggest to your mind many a handsome and inexpensive present. Here are the suggestions—hundreds of them:

Right Furniture for Presents.

Odd Chairs.

$5.00 Golden Oak RECEPTION CHAIR, upholstered spring seat, at 3.50

$4.50 Mahogany Finished CORNER CHAIR, upholstered spring seat, at 2.75

$7.50 Mahogany Finished CORNER CHAIR, upholstered spring seat, at 5.25

$10.00 Mahogany finished Inlaid CORNER CHAIR, upholstered sp'ng seat, at 6.98

$16.00 Mahogany Finished Inlaid CORNER CHAIR, upholstered sp'ng seat, at 12.00

$14.75 Mahogany finished, Inlaid ARM CHAIR, upholstered spring seat, at 9.98

Rockers.

$3.50 LADIES' REED ROCKER, close woven cane seat, 2.10

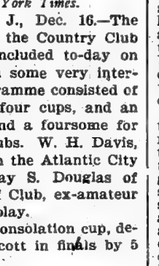

$9.50 LARGE GOLDEN OAK ROCKER, Tapestry seat and back . . 6.75

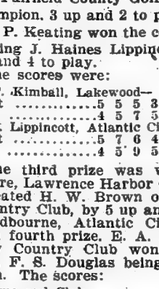

$3.98 LARGE GOLDEN OAK ROCKER, wood seat, 2.75

5.00 LARGE GENTLEMAN'S REED ROCKER, close woven cane seat . . 3.25

4.00 LARGE GOLDEN OAK ROCKER, high back, wood seat . . 2.98

6.50 LARGE GOLDEN OAK, HIGHLY POLISHED ROCKER, wood seat, 4.50

Music Cabinets.

$6.00 Mahogany Finish MUSIC CABINET 4.50
$8.50 Mah

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

5th Ave THEATRE, B'way and 28th St. Evenings at 8. Matinées at 2. Edwin Knowles.....Sole. Mgr.
15TH AND LAST WEEK.
Mrs. Fiske
AND HER ADMIRABLE COMPANY IN
BECKY SHARP
(Founded on Thackeray's "Vanity Fair.")
By LANGDON MITCHELL.
LAST MATINEES WED. & SAT.
FINAL PERFORMANCE SAT. EVE.

SPECIAL.—5th Ave. Theatre.—SPECIAL
COMMENCING XMAS NIGHT, DEC. 25.
Mr. Knowles announces the Initial Performance in New York City of the Musical Comedy entitled
THREE LITTLE LAMBS.
THREE LITTLE LAMBS.
THREE LITTLE LAMBS.
COMPANY OF SIXTY-FIVE, INCLUDING THE MISSES ADELE RITCHIE, NELLIE BRAGGINS, MARIE CAHILL, CLARA PALMER, THE MESSRS. W. E. PHILP, RAYMOND HITCHCOCK, W. T. CARLETON, EDMUND LAWRENCE. Sale of seats will commence to-morrow.

WALLACK'S.
B'WAY & 30TH ST. EVGS. 8:15.
SATURDAY MATINEE 2:15.
XTRA MAT. XMAS DAY.
THIRD WEEK OF SUCCESS.
FRANK
DANIELS,
In Victor Herbert's Comic Opera,
THE
AMEER.
"Achieved a great success."—Post.

MANHATTAN
Broadway & 33d St. Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat. only.
Wm. A. Brady & F. Ziegfeld, Jr., Props. & Mgrs.
MR. F. ZIEGFELD, JR., PRESENTS
ANNA HELD
In Smith & De Koven's Musical Comedy,
PAPA'S WIFE.
EXTRA CHRISTMAS NEW YEAR MATS.
And Special Matinee Wed., Jan. 10.
OTHERWISE SAT. MATS. ONLY.
SEATS ON SALE SIX WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

KEITH'S
14th St., bet. Broadway & 4th Av.
Continuous Performance. 12:30 to 10:45 P. M.
THE GIRL with the AUBURN HAIR.
MME. ADELAIDE HERRMANN, the only Prestidigitatrice in the World. Smedley Sketch Club, Smith and Campbell, The Van Aukens, Frank Cushman, Biograph, and
JOSEPH HART & CARRIE DEMAR

KOSTER & BIAL'S.
GREAT SHOW TO-NIGHT.
ALL STAR ACTS.
Monday: Return to Vaudeville.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
Charles Frohman .....Manager
LAST 6 NIGHTS.
LAST WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY MATINEES.
Mr. Charles Frohman Presents
MR. JOHN DREW
in Haddon Chambers's Comedy of Temperament,
THE TYRANNY OF TEARS
Saturday Night—FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.
NEXT WEEK, MONDAY, DEC. 25,
CHARLES FROHMAN'S
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY
First play—A Whimsical Romance,
MY LADY'S LORD.
By H. V. Esmond.
SEATS READY THURSDAY.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE, 24th St., nr. B'way.
Hoyt & McKee, Lessees. Charles Frohman, Mgr.
Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2.
.....MESSRS. FROHMAN PRESENT
Wheels Wheels
Wheels Within Wheels
Wheels Wheels
By R. C. Carton, author of "Lord and Lady Algy." Cast includes John Mason, Hilda Spong, Philip Cunningham, Grace Elliston, Grant Stewart, Eva Vincent, C. W. Butler, and Robert Hilliard.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S
CRITERION THEATRE, Cor. Broadway and 44th St.
Evenings, 8:30. Matinée Saturday, 2:15.
LAST 3 WEEKS,
Owing to Other Engagements,
MISS MARLOWE'S GREATEST SUCCESS.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
JULIA MARLOWE
in Clyde Fitch's Triumph,
BARBARA FRIETCHIE.
Xtra Matinée Xmas and New Year's.
TUESDAY, JANUARY 9,
Charles Frohman Presents
MAUDE ADAMS.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way.
Evgs., 8 o'clock. Matinées, 2:15.
Hoyt & McKee, Lessees. Charles Frohman, Mgr.
2D MONTH.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
William Gillette
in the new four-act drama, entitled
SHERLOCK HOLMES,
By Wm. Gillette and A. Conan Doyle.
Xtra Matinée Xmas and New Year's.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

INTERNATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION
AT American Institute,
Nos. 19 and 21 W. 44th St.
AMERICA, ENGLAND, FRANCE & GERMANY
—REPRESENTED.—
OPEN DAILY,
10 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
DEC. 4TH TO DEC. 24TH

CASINO! 3d Mnth & Last 3 Wks! OF THE MELODIOUS TRIPLE TRIUMPH!
ALICE NIELSEN OPERA COMPANY!
Superb Souvenirs Nxt Fri. Evg.—100th time!
The Singing Girl!
Evgs. at 8:15. Carriages 10:55. Mats. Sats. at 2.
Jan. 8—Rice's "LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD."

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way & 38th St.
AL HAYMAN & CO.....Proprietors
Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.
Special Wednesday Matinee.
"Such acting is seldom seen on the stage of the world."—Clement Scott.
MR. AND MRS. KENDAL
In their London Success, THE
ELDER MISS BLOSSOM.
"Worth going a long way to see."—Evening Sun.

Beginning Christmas Night,
MR. N. C. GOODWIN
AND
Miss MAXINE ELLIOTT
Begin their annual engagement at this theatre in Clyde Fitch's Play,
The Cowboy and The Lady.
Seats Ready Thursday.

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....At 8:20
Matinées Wednesday & Sat.
Extra Matinée Xmas & New Year's Day.
Henry Arthur Jones's Comedy.
Permanent Home of Daniel Frohman's Co.
The Maneuvers of Jane. 4TH WEEK OF

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St.....At 8:30
Daniel Frohman....Manager
Matinées Thursday & Sat. 2.
Matinées Xmas & New Year's Day.
4TH MONTH.
Charles Frohman Presents
ANNIE RUSSELL
in Jerome K. Jerome's brilliant 4-act comedy
MISS HOBBS-----MISS HOBBS

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Eve., 8:15.
Matinée Saturday only.
—TELEPHONE NO. 2224 MAD. SQ.—
The Woman who makes you laugh. MAY IRWIN Special Mat. Christmas and New Year's.
and her company in her new deliciously funny comedy,
SISTER MARY.
The crowning triumph of her many successes.

14th ST. THEATRE, cr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat
LAST WEEK of the Quaint Rural Drama, THE DAIRY FARM
SOUVENIRS To-morrow & Friday nights, Wed. & Sat. Matinées.
Commencing Xmas Day Matinée. (Seats selling.)
Return of Last Season's Great Triumph.
THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER.
New and magnificent production—Special Cast.

THEATRE COMIQUE B'WAY & 29TH ST (Formerly 8th T. Jack's.) MAT. EVERY DAY ORCH., 25c. & 50c
THE VAUDEVILLE BURLESQUE CO, WITH FATIMA in Oriental Dances, and the TOBASCOSCOPE Sensational Moving Pictures

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS.
WORLD IN WAX.
EDEN MUSEE
NEW TO-DAY
SPECIAL GROUPS AND FIGURES.
SANTA CLAUS
and the
CHRISTMAS ANGELS.
NEAPOLITAN TROUBADOUR ORCHESTRA
This Afternoon and Evening.
CINEMATOGRAPH To-morrow and Each Week Day
Every Hour from 1 to 10 P. M.
The Marionette Christmas Pantomime,
"BLUE BEARD."
To-morrow.—Holiday books Free for the children.

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st St. & B'way.
Evgs. at 8. Wed. & Sat. Mats. at 2
JACOB LITT.....Proprietor.
N. B. DO NOT BE MISLED BY TICKET SPECULATORS. ALTHOUGH THEATRE FILLED AT EVERY PERFORMANCE, SEATS ARE USUALLY TO BE HAD UP TO THE RISE OF CURTAIN.
THE CENTURY'S DRAMATIC SENSATION,
KLAW & ERLANGER'S STUPENDOUS PRODUCTION, GEN. LEW WALLACE'S
Ben-Hur
Arranged for the Stage by WILLIAM YOUNG
Music by EDGAR STILLMAN KELLEY.
Under Stage Direction of BEN TEAL.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props. & Mgrs.
SOUVENIRS FRIDAY EVENING.
THE FAMOUS RURAL DRAMA,
WAY DOWN EAST.
Direction Wm. A. Brady.
THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
PRICES, 25—50—75—$1.00.
Matinées Wed. & Sat. at 2. Eve., 8:10.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Eves., 8:15. Matinée Saturday only.
By arrangement with the estate of Augustin Daly. Fourth and LAST WEEK.
A GREEK SLAVE
"Much better than the Geisha."—Alan Dale, Journal.
Last Mat. Sat., Dec. 23.
SPECIAL FOR THE HOLIDAYS FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY, Beginning WITH A CHRISTMAS MATINEE CARNIVAL,
PRIMROSE & DOCKSTADER In Refined Minstrelsy.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Mat. Sat. Mon. & Tues., "HOFGUNST," (At Court.) Wed., Thurs. & Sat. Mat., "Maedel als Rekrut." Fri. & Sat. Night, "Goldfische." (Railroad of Love.)
SEATS ON SALE. for the engagement of the greatest German comedian, FelixSchweighofer, beginning Christmas, Monday, Dec. 25. First Week—Blitzmaedel & 's Nullerl.

Proctor's 23d ST. Cont. Perf. 15c, 25c, 50c. FOX & ALLEN. Pauline Moran. 30 Other Stars.
Palace 58th St. & 3d Av. Jennie Yeamans Cont. Perf. Mansfield & Wilbur Watson, Hutchings, &c. 15, 25, 50

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. JAMES A. HERNE'S Great Play, SHORE ACRES.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. 10c. to All.
1,000,000 Curios. Something New Daily.
Visit the Early Shows and Avoid the Crowds.

The King of All Freaks, FRANCISCO LENTINE,
3-LEGGED WONDER.
VICTORINE Sword Swallower. Swallows 12 swords at one time.
Guessing contest for pony. Sunday Concerts.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA
Eves. at 8:20. Mat. Saturday at 2:15.
No smoking or drinking at matinées.
WEDNESDAY EVE., DEC. 27TH, 100TH TIME—SOUVENIRS.
LAST 2 WEEKS
ROGERS BROTHERS
IN
WALL STREET.
J. J. McNally's Vaudeville Farce.
Staged by Ben Teal. Music by Maurice Levi.
Jan. 1st, Klaw & Erlanger & B. D. Stevens'
CHRIS and the WONDERFUL LAMP
with Jerome Sykes & Edna Wallace Hopper.
Seat Sale Begins Tuesday, Dec. 26th.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St. One Block East Grand Central Depot. Mats. at 2. Evg's., 8:15.
SECOND YEAR HENRY V.
SECOND YEAR MATINEE 25c. EVERY DAY DONNELLY
SECOND YEAR STOCK
SECOND YEAR CO.
THIS WEEK,
CARMEN.
Based on Bizet's Opera. By John M. Morton.
EVENING PRICES 25-35-50 EVENING PRICES.
SUBSCRIBERS' SEATS RESERVED EACH WEEK WITHOUT XTRA CHARGE.

THE DEWEY 14th St. Between 3d & 4th Aves.
TO-NIGHT
ANOTHER GRAND BILL
MILTON & DOLLIE NOBLES
MR. & MRS. MARK MURPHY
WILLIAMS & TUCKER,
FALKE & SEMON,
WM. F. DENNY,
THE FIELDS,
BARONESS VON ZEIBER,
POOLE & PURDY,
(Illustrated Songs.)
Robert Recker's Harmonists,
Com. To-morrow, Mon. Mat., and all week
MERRY MAIDEN BURLESQUERS.
"At the French Ball," "Maidens' Seminary."

WEBER & FIELDS' Music Hall, B'way & 30th St. Matinées Tues. & Sat.
WHIRL-I-GIG and BARBARA FIDGETY.

HARLEM OP. HOUSE. Ev'gs. 8. Sat. Mat., 2.
The Original Production from Daly's Theatre.
THE GREAT RUBY.
Dec. 25—MRS. LESLIE CARTER IN "ZAZA."

CARNEGIE HALL TO-NIGHT At 8:15
Last Popular Sunday Night Concert.
Prices $1.00, 75c., 50c., 25c.
1,000 Seats at 25c.
Direction Victor Thrane. Knabe Piano Used.
KALTENBORN ORCHESTRA
AND LAST APPEARANCE WITH ORCHESTRA OF
MARK HAMBOURG
WHO WILL PLAY THE LISZT CONCERTO.
MISS GRACE PRESTON
CONTRALTO.
GRAND WAGNER PROGRAMME
BOX OFFICE OPEN ALL DAY SUNDAY.

AMERICAN, 42nd ST. AND CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO., 8th AVE.
CLOSED WEEK OF DEC. 18 TO PREPARE
SUPERB SPECTACULAR PRODUCTION OF
THE BEGGAR STUDENT
FOR
CHRISTMAS WEEK.
A CAST OF POPULAR FAVORITES,
D. Eloise Morgan, Gertrude Quinlan, Bessie Tannehill, Belle D'Arcy, Wm. G. Stewart, Reginald Roberts, Frank Moulan, Louis Cassavant, Chas. Myers and "The Best Light Opera Chorus in New York."—"Herald."
Evs. 8:15, 25c. to $1. Mats. Wed. Sat. 2:15. 1,100 seats 25c
SPECIAL MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY.
SEATS NOW SELLING.

THE LAST NIGHT AND THE MERRIEST.
HUNGARIAN PEASANT BALL,
For the CHARITY FUND of the Hungarian Literary Society of New York.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN,
December 31, 1899.
Grand Concert from 9 to 12. Three hundred peasants in spectacular tableaux. One hundred coryphees in fiery Hungarian dances. Revival of mirthful Hungarian peasant customs. Boxes and reserved seats at TYSON'S Theatre Ticket Offices.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. and Madison Av.
Charles Frohman .....Manager
Evenings, 8:30. Only Matinée Saturday.
For Three Weeks Only.
—MR. RICHARD—
MANSFIELD.
To-morrow (Monday) Evg. at 8:30.
FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY
THE DEVIL'S DISCIPLE.
BY G. BERNARD SHAW.
THURS., DEC. 21—PRINCE KARL.
FRI., DEC. 22—A PARISIAN ROMANCE.
SAT. MAT., DEC. 23—PRINCE KARL.
SAT. EVG., DEC. 23—DR. JEKYLL & MR. HYDE.
On Monday, Dec. 25,
THE FIRST VIOLIN.
Seats on sale two weeks in advance.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL
LADIES' MATS. Wed. & Sat.
125th St. Third Ave.
TO-NIGHT
Jos. J. & Myra Davis, Dowling and Co.
Manhattan Comedy 4.
And other Star acts.
—NEXT WEEK—
LILLIAN BURKHART
AND COMPANY.
CHAS. WAYNE & ANNA CALDWELL.
12—OKABE'S JAPS—12
Hastings & Wright, etc.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Three Lecture-Song Recitals
by the renowned English Vocal Teacher,
MR. WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE
on January 4, 9, and 16, at 3 o'clock.
Subscription tickets, $2.50 and $4.00.
Sale now open at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the Direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
TO-MORROW EVENING AT 8.
Gounod's Opera,
ROMEO ET JULIETTE (in French).
Mmes. Eames, Bauermeister, and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez, (début,) Plançon, Bars, Illy, Dufriche, Meux, Vanni, and Ed de Reszke. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Wed. Evg., Dec. 20, at 8, Bizet's opera, CARMEN, (in French.) Mmes. Calvé, Bauermeister, Van Cauteren, and Eames; MM. Saleza, H. Devries, Bars, Dufriche, Queyis, and Plançon. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Friday Evening, Dec. 22, at 8, Wagner's opera, TANNHAUSER, (in German.) Mmes. Ternina, Olitzka, and Nordica; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, (début,) Bars, Queyla, Muhlmann, Meux, and Plançon. Conductor, Mr. Emil Paur.
Sat. Mat., Dec. 23, at 2, Gounod's opera, FAUST, (in French.) Mmes. Calvé, Bauermeister, and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez, Campanari, Meux, and Ed de Reszke. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Sat. Evg., Dec. 23, at 8, at Popular Prices, Wagner's opera, LOHENGRIN, (in German.) Mmes. Susan Strong and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Muhlmann, Meux, and Pringle. Conductor, Mr. Emil Paur.
Prices for Saturday Nights—$2.50, $1.50, 75c, and 50c. Boxes, $10, $15, and $30.
Sun. Evg., Dec. 24, Grand Sunday Night Concert.
Seats now on sale at BOX OFFICE, OPERA HOUSE, and at BOX OFFICE RATES at Tyson's, principal hotels, and Rullman's, 111 Broadway.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL, 57TH ST. & 7TH AVE.
Extra Concert by
PADEREWSKI
Sunday Ev'g, 31st Dec., at 8.30 o'Clock,
Assisted by
WALTER DAMROSCH and his ORCHESTRA
The last Two Recitals in New York.
JANUARY 6TH AND 20TH AT 2:30.
Seats at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY
SEVENTH SEASON.
First Concert, Thursday evg., Dec. 21, at 8:30, at Carnegie Hall.
FRANK DAMROSCH .....Director
CHORUS OF 60 ARTISTS.
Soloist.....DAVID BISPHAM
Subscription & single tickets now on sale at SCHUBERTH'S, 23 UNION SQUARE

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Second Concert Tuesday Ev'g, Dec. 19, at 8:15.
THE KNEISEL QUARTET
OF BOSTON.
Assisted by Mr. Mark Hambourg, Piano.
PROGRAMME: BEETHOVEN, Quartet E flat major, Op. 74; DVORAK, Terzetto for Violins and Viola, Op. 74; RICHARD STRAUSS, Quartet for Piano, Violin, Viola, and Violoncello, C minor, Op. 13.
Res. Seats $1.50 at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

EDWARD BROMBERG
assisted by ELLIOTT SCHENCK in a Song Recital.
Berkeley Lyceum, Dec. 18, 3 P. M.

THIRD AVE. THEATRE. Matinée Monday.
New Melodrama, WICKED LONDON.

THE CITY'S SHEEP FLOCK.

It Is a Benefit to Central Park as Well as a Curiosity and an Ornament.

"Why does New York City keep a flock of sheep in Central Park?" is a by no means unusual query that one who frequents the Park may hear, particularly if he is addicted to the habit of sitting on the benches near the South Meadow, where the sheep most frequently feed, or if he takes a ride about the drives in the carryals. "Are sheep such curiosities about here that they are shown like the wild animals in the menagerie?" asks the visitor from the country. They are not so far out of the way in this query, either, for as a matter of fact a very great percentage of the people who go to the Park for an outing or to use it as a breathing ground, have never seen a flock of sheep on the hillsides of country farms. They are therefore both a curiosity and a picturesque addition to the attractions of the Park. They also give to the youngsters who do not know of the usefulness of the collie dog an object lesson, for several of these faithful animals act as shepherds and herders for the sheep, and also keep away stray dogs who might otherwise be tempted to attempt a meal of mutton.

But the chief reason for the maintenance of the city's flock of sheep is their value as preservers of the turf. Every man who has had to do with raising a plot of turf about his home, his farm, or his country club, knows that this purpose can be better accomplished if he has to assist him a flock of sheep. These animals are clean feeders, and nibble down close to the roots of the grass, keeping it closer than can any lawn mower yet devised. This is desirable, as the strength of the growth goes into the roots and the creepers that shoot off from them, and so makes a close and tough surface. The droppings of the animals are the best possible fertilizer, making the growth of the grass both rank and rapid. So it will be seen that the sheep are kept in the Park alike as ornaments, curiosities, and as direct care-takers of the turf, in which respect they have no equal.

ARTIST AND BILLIARD PLAYER.

John A. Hendrick of New Haven, Conn., who has been doing some very pretty billiard playing in the amateur tournaments, is erratic. At times he makes shots that are almost marvelous, even to the experts, shots that show not only nicety in handling the cue, but a thorough knowledge of angles, which is after all the basis of good billiards. But he is uneven and unsteady in his play. At times it seems as if he could make the ivory balls answer to any of his whims, no matter how erratic these may be, and a few minutes later he will miss shots that would be easy for the veriest tyro to make. It is his temperament, say the critics who watch the play. Possibly temperament may be "it." But Hendrick is a man rather out of the ordinary, and had necessity compelled would have been what the New Englander calls a "Jack at all trades." He is, or could be, a very expert machinist, possibly an inventor of consequence if he would apply himself to it, as he is known in his home city as a sort of "mechanical genius." He was once an expert marksman with gun, rifle, or revolver, but that was not wholly to his taste, and he dropped it. He has a gift for literary work, his friends say. He says the manual labor in such work is so wearing that the intellectual pleasure and financial returns are no compensation for it. And so he does not affect that sort of thing. What he loves and what he devotes himself to aside from billiards is painting in a dilettante sort of fashion. An excellent draughtsman, with a good eye for color, he has done some clever work with the brush, and if he was asked his profession he might say he was an artist, because he has a studio. His art work is as erratic as his billiard playing, but the best things he has done are pictures of still life—the stiller the better. He made quite a hit a few years ago by painting pictures of greenbacks of the National bank issue. These were done with such fidelity that it was almost impossible to tell whether the framed bill was the genuine thing of a painting. Examination with a glass would alone make certain the truth. Three or four pictures of this sort made by Hendrick are now owned in this city.

WANT CHEAPER TYPEWRITERS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The Administration is about to make a systematic attempt to secure by combination a considerable reduction in the price of type-writing machines. The movement originated in the Navy Department, and Secretary Long has addressed a letter to the other members of the Cabinet inviting them to send their chief clerks to a conference with the object of combining their orders for the entire year in the effort to secure low prices for high-grade machines.

According to a rough estimate the United States Government calls for no less than 10,000 typewriters each year.

COLER'S FIGHT FOR TUNNELS.

Hearing To-morrow on the Proposed $2,000,000 Appropriation for East River Bridges.

The Committee on Bridges and Tunnels of the Board of Aldermen will give a public hearing to-morrow afternoon on the proposed ordinance to appropriate $1,000,000 for each of the two projected bridges over the East River. Controller Coler, who wants action on the bridges suspended until there can be a thorough investigation of the practicability of constructing a series of tunnels in lieu of the bridges, will present arguments in favor of the former, and the engineers of the Department of Bridges, who some time ago made adverse reports on the tunnel plan, at the request of the Mayor, will likely oppose the tunnels. The decisive vote by which the Aldermen on Friday refused to concur in the bond resolution, and submitted it to the Committee on Bridges and Tunnels, indicates that there is a disposition to study the question, and it was said yesterday that the resolution was in serious danger of defeat.

Controller Coler's advocacy of a tunnel between Whitehall Street, Manhattan, and Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, which would practically open up the densely populated parts of South Brooklyn to the benefits of the underground rapid transit system, has found many admirers, especially among the Brooklyn members of the board, and these, it was pointed out yesterday, can, with the assistance of the Republican and Citizens' Union members from this borough, prevent hasty action on the matter. If the passage of the bond resolutions can be deferred until after the present board goes out of office, the new board, in which there are sixteen Republicans, can defeat it, as the Democrats cannot control a sufficient number of votes to pass any resolution involving the expenditure of money. In such cases there must be forty-five affirmative votes to insure passage of a bond issue, and there is no mandatory provision which will, as has happened in several instances of late, force the members of the Municipal Assembly to concur with the Board of Estimate.

Mr. Coler is convinced that tunnels sufficient to carry all the present traffic and to provide for any contingency that may arise within the next twenty-five years can be built far more economically than the two projected bridges. He is not opposed to bridges particularly except in so far as they will not give so nearly adequate service as will tunnels, especially after the rapid transit tunnel is a reality. Another reason why he favors tunnels is because if it be shown that inter-borough communication can be established in that way great benefit will accrue to the city through more numerous and more favorable bids for the underground railways. He assumes that if prospective bidders can see that there is a possibility of making connections which will bring the hundreds of thousands of residents of the outlying boroughs directly into communication with the rapid transit line, the bids will undoubtedly be more favorable to the city.

It is by no means a certainty that the Controller has fired his last gun in favor of tunnels. In his communication to the Municipal Assembly on Friday he said that the interests of the "population of South Brooklyn were to be sacrificed for the benefit of a few real estate speculators in the Borough of Queens" by the carrying out of the plans for the proposed bridges. Information, it was said yesterday, has reached the Controller that certain Tammany Hall leaders have acquired property in the Borough of Queens which must be taken for the approaches to the Blackwell's Island Bridge. Mr. Coler, when asked about the matter, declined to talk, but it was declared he has data which will show that Tammany's interest in this particular bridge is not an outgrowth of its solicitude for the welfare of the people of the Borough of Queens.

PITTSBURG PRINTERS' STRIKE.

Newspaper Editorial Forces Assist in Operating Linotype Machines.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 16.—The striking printers on the daily papers called for a conference with the publishers at midnight. Nothing will result, however, as the publishers apparently have the better of the situation and do not feel like dealing with the union. The afternoon papers were on the street on time, an improvement on the morning papers. The editorial forces went to work on the linotype machines, so that only half a dozen were idle. The writing forces were consolidated under one editor in one office.

It is said to-night that many of the striking printers have returned to work, and The Post, Press, and Leader have as many men as they can accommodate. They are also exchanging matter. Quite a number of printers from surrounding towns applied for places to-day and country correspondents offered their aid.

STORE THIEVES AND DETECTIVE

Both Have Already Appeared in the Mass of Holiday Shoppers That Crowd the Big Shops.

Christmas shopping has set in earlier than ever this year, say the merchants, and a stroll about the shopping districts will readily verify the truth of their assertions. Shops have been overrun during the past week, and the strain of the unusual work has already begun to tell on the clerks who have to cater to the wants of the traders and sightseers.

Store "detectives" are in demand as a result of this lively crowding of the shops, and the agencies that furnish this sort of people have all they can do to meet the demand. Most of the men and women furnished are novices, and the experienced shopper can spot them much more easily than it would seem possible for the new detectives to spot would-be shoplifters. The feminine "spotters" seem the most self-conscious, and their attempts to appear to be the shoppers and sightseers they are not are sometimes most ludicrous. They fuss about the counters where they are stationed, and while apparently seeming to be on the lookout for bargains, can plainly be seen watching other women who are actually in search of bargains.

This espionage makes many women who are out to buy and not to steal nervous in the extreme, and the "floor walkers" and store Superintendents are overwhelmed with complaints from offended womankind who go to them with their assertions that they are being offensively watched and hampered in their attempts to do legitimate shopping. It takes a lot of diplomacy to smooth the ruffled feathers of these birds, who are rarely satisfied with the explanation that the detectives are not watching the particular complainant, but some one else who happens to be at the same counter or table, or with any other apology that happens to come to mind at the instant.

But in spite of these occasional complaints from offended customers and the danger of offending still others, the managers of the stores have to keep a big force of these detectives on their pay rolls, else they would certainly lose such a mass of stuff as materially to cut down the profits in these days of quick sales at a small margin of profit.

"Detectives are as necessary to us as are our sales girls," said the manager of one of the big apartment stores to a TIMES reporter, "and while we undoubtedly make enemies of some of the shoppers by their use, it is the only way that we can protect ourselves. The amount of petty peculation that goes on daily, and in which women who do not need to steal but who apparently cannot resist temptation are involved, would not be believed by people not in the trade. Our detectives, incompetent as many of them undoubtedly are, manage nearly every day to take from customers who have pilfered things enough to more than pay for their salaries. While some of them may be oversuspicious, they are impressed with the necessity of never making a mistake, and we have had but two instances thus far this season where complaints have been made that were not warranted.

"We arrest very few of these petty thieves, of course. It would not be policy to get a reputation for making arrests indiscriminately, else we should drive nervous and perfectly honest women from our store. We simply 'hold up' the people we catch, get the goods back, and then let the peculators go with a warning that they must never come back to our store, and there are mighty few that do not respect this warning. Where we make mistakes, of course we do the best thing that we can to mollify the parties suspected, who sometimes compel cash payments as a balm to injured feelings that cut a hole in a day's profits. Detectives who make a mistake of the sort that causes us such trouble are discharged at once, and their period of usefulness in this city is at an end.

"The whole question is one of the most annoying that a shopkeeper has to do with, but there seems no other remedy than to putselves in the hands of the detectives rather than to lose through shoppers who would pilfer."

IN TOMBS ON LARCENY CHARGE.

J. Percival Stewart and J. Wolf Brown of American Investors' Company.

J. Percival Stewart and J. Wolf Brown of the American Investors' Company, who were arrested Friday on indictments for larceny, were before the Court of General Sessions yesterday, and were committed to the Tombs on a bench warrant.

Brown was arrested Friday night in his well-appointed cottage at Bensonhurst, L. I., by Detective McConville. The detective interrupted him in a game of cards with several friends. Brown attempted to shut the door before McConville could enter the house, but the latter's boot was in the way. Then, at the point of a pistol, Brown surrendered.

SCHOOL LAW ATTACKED.

New Jersey Boards of Education Combine to Defeat Proposed Legislation Affecting Centralization.

Representatives from the various Boards of Education in Hudson County, N. J., met yesterday afternoon in Public School No. 4, Park Avenue and Sixth Street, Hoboken, to consider Senate Bill No. 197, which codifies and revises the school laws of the State and which, it is alleged, both infringes upon the dignity and powers of every Board of Education in the State and is hostile to the best interests of the schools and all the teachers.

The bill was framed by a special commission appointed by Gov. Voorhees. The bill was presented so late in the session of the Legislature that it could not be properly considered. The commission was therefore continued and will report at the coming session. The bill will be bitterly fought on the ground that it centralizes unlimited power in the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, authorizes him to remove teachers and members of Boards of Education without trial, requires a two-thirds vote of all members of a board to overrule him, entails great and unnecessary expense on taxpayers by the creation of a lot of new officers, and contains a number of bad, illegal, and ridiculous provisions. The Boards of Education of the State will meet on Tuesday at Trenton to discuss the bill and yesterday's action was taken to place before this meeting the various objections to the bill.

Commissioner of Public Instruction William S. Stuhr of Hoboken presided. He said the bill was a thoroughly bad and vicious measure. John J. Mulvaney of the Jersey City Board of Education said the bill was inimical to the best interests of the schools. Mayor Fagan of Hoboken said that he failed to see any good in the bill.

Commissioner Keresey offered a resolution opposing the bill, which was unanimously adopted. Copies of the resolution will be sent to the various Boards of Education throughout the State. On motion of Commissioner Mulvaney it was resolved to ask all the Boards of Education in the county to send delegates to a convention in the City Hall, Jersey City, on a date to be fixed by Chairman Stuhr, to take action against the bill. A committee of three was appointed to prepare and present a draft to that convention setting forth the objections to the bill.

One of the Commissioners said it was the same fight in New Jersey as in New York—centralization vs. decentralization.

QUEENS TEACHERS' DILEMMA.

Mandamus Proceedings Bring Out the Fact that There Are Not Sufficient Funds to Pay All.

A peculiar condition of affairs now confronts the teachers in the city schools in the Borough of Queens. If those in one school under mandamus proceedings collect their October salaries, teachers in some of the schools must go without, as there is not enough money to pay all the teachers. This condition was disclosed before Justice Garretson, in the Supreme Court, in Long Island City, when the application of the teachers of the high school in that city for a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel the city authorities to pay them came up for argument.

Ex-Corporation Counsel Walter J. Foster appeared for the teachers, and Assistant Corporation Counsel W. J. Carr, for the city. The order to show cause was against Mayor Van Wyck, Controller Coler, and Auditor Cook of the Department of Education. Counsel had agreed that Mayor Van Wyck was not a party to the action, and that he should be dropped.

After outlining the legal points involved Mr. Foster dwelt upon the failure to pay the teachers and stated that the pay rolls of all the schools for October exceeded the amount of cash on hand by about $3,000 and for that reason Auditor Cook had declined to pay them, except on an order of the Court.

Mr. Carr stated that the present trouble never would have arisen had the local School Board done its duty, and that the Auditor had been deceived by the statements of the members of the Queens School Board in whom he had trusted.

Justice Garretson said that he recognized that public educators are in too many cases but poorly rewarded for their labors, but he could not see how he was to act for the benefit of the relators in the proceeding and not pay the rest of the teachers in the borough. He stated that it was evident that some one was to blame, and that inattention or the failure to perform a duty was causing innocent persons to suffer.

Mr. Daly, representing the Superintendents and clerks of the School Board, stated to the Court that his clients had a prior claim to any money in the fund, and asked the Court to so rule. Justice Garretson declined to accept that interpretation of the law, and instructed the lawyer to prepare a case and submit it to the Court. All the papers were handed to the Justice, and he will render a decision in a day or so.

The statement made by Justice Garretson is taken to indicate that he will deny the teachers' application, and the only course that will then be open to them will be to bring individual suits against the city and collect their unpaid salaries by means of a judgment.

THE RAILWAYS OF JAPAN.

Year's Addition to the Mileage of Lines Open for Traffic Was 471.

The progress of railway work in Japan during the year ended March 31 last has been unusually great, according to the annual report of the Imperial Railway Bureau, lately published. The addition made to the mileage of the lines open for traffic was 471 miles and 30 chains, which is an increase of 30 miles over the record of the preceding year. The entire mileage of State and private lines at the end of the year was 3,420, of which 768 were State and 2,652 private lines. These, added to the lines under construction and those for which charters had been given, reached the figure of 5,810 miles. In 1895 the total mileage was 2,118, and in 1889 it was less than 1,000.

At the end of March, 1899, the number of railway companies incorporated under formal charters was 58, with a total capital of 238,775,000 yen, ($118,909,950)—paid up, 158,181,389 yen, ($78,774,332)—and a mileage of 3,737 miles, (open, 2,652 miles.) Besides these, 29 new companies were formed under provisional charters during the period, with a total capital of 43,535,000 yen, ($21,680,430,) and a mileage of 809. Of the companies under formal charters, those which were actually doing business numbered 42, the rest being engaged in the work of construction. Out of these 42 companies only 5 had more than 100 miles open for traffic.

The average cost of construction per mile on State and private lines was $30,879, as compared with $27,127 in 1897-8. The increase in the cost of construction is the result of the general rise in price of commodities and labor.

The total rolling stock in Japan at the end of the year comprised 1,103 locomotive engines, 3,811 passenger cars, and 14,088 freight cars. Compared with the corresponding date of the previous year, there was an increase of 209 locomotive engines, 911 passenger cars, and 2,663 freight cars. As to the ratio of the rolling stock to the open mileage, there were for every 100 miles thirty-two locomotive engines and 112 passenger and 413 freight cars. The traffic returns for the last fiscal year show that the total number of passengers carried on the State and private lines was 99,061,889, while the goods transported amounted to 9,916,126 tons, besides luggage and parcels which aggregated 36,705 tons.

The gross income on the State and private lines for the year is put at 31,700,676 yen ($15,786,937.) Against this income the working expenditure amounted to 17,765,544 yen, ($8,847,241.) so that there was an aggregate profit of 13,935,132 yen ($6,939,676.) Compared with the preceding year, there was an increase of 5,173,129 yen ($2,576,218) in income and 5,401,448 yen ($2,689,921) in expenditure, the result of which was a decrease of 228,319 yen ($113,703) in the profits.

MECHANICAL TOY NUISANCE.

Seals that "Swim" Under the Feet of Hurrying Passers-by on Sidewalk.

It seems probable to the casual pedestrian that the street vendors of mechanical toys who recklessly start them running between the feet of passers-by must rely for a considerable portion of their incomes upon the good nature or pity of citizens who inadvertently break their wares by stepping upon them. Their stock in trade has included tiny

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The two victories that the bowlers representing Merck & Co. scored in the Wholesale Drug Trade Association tournament yesterday, at Reid's alleys, gave them second place. Dodge & Olcott's team also improved its position by winning two games, while the National Lead Company team, by losing two games, dropped from second to fifth place. The Dodge & Olcott team made a splendid showing, rolling two scores of over 800. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Dodge & Olcott—Howe, 177; Ely, 154; Olin, 164; Robertson, 162; Ruddiman, 188. Total, 845.

General Chemical Company—Joeger, 137; Ackerman, 166; Gore, 93; Norman, 146; Storm, 172. Total, 714.

SECOND GAME.

General Chemical Company—Joeger, 140; Ackerman, 170; Gore, 137; Norman, 151; Storm, 135. Total, 733.

National Lead Company—Kemble, 147; Saunders, 160; C. E. Meek, 135; Sedford, 126; R. P. Meek, 151. Total, 725.

THIRD GAME.

Dodge & Olcott—Howe, 168; Ely, 179; Olin, 152; Robertson, 151; Ruddiman, 190. Total, 840.

National Lead Company—Kemble, 181; Saunders, 150; C. E. Meek, 113; Sedford, 153; R. P. Meek, 117. Total, 714.

FOURTH GAME.

Merck & Co.—Urbach, 171; Heins, 179; Stern, 105; Robertson, 141; Darius, 135. Total, 731.

Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company—Furgang, 143; De Bois, 124; Hamann, 135; Klahre, 120; Malsch, 115. Total, 637.

FIFTH GAME.

R. W. Robinson & Son—Kimball, 161; W. R. Robinson, 145; Littell, 128; Hopper, 137; Smith, 184. Total, 755.

Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company—Furgang, 102; Du Bois, 120; Hamann, 194; Klahre, 140; Madsch, 154. Total, 710.

SIXTH GAME.

Merck & Co.—Urbach, 137; Heins, 167; Stein, 136; Robertson, 141; Darius, 151. Total, 732.

R. W. Robinson & Son—Kimball, 134; W. R. Robinson, 128; Littell, 120; Hoffer, 131; Smith, 159. Total, 672.

The Bushwick, Logan, and Nassau Wheelmen each won and lost a game last night in the tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island at The Elephant club alleys. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

Logan Wheelmen—Schiff, 156; Brush, 148; Hooper, 139; Oxley, 148; Taylor, 159. Total, 750.

Nassau Wheelmen—C. Teare, 140; Hughes, 185; Sparks, 119; Lamy, 146; Smith, 141. Total, 704.

SECOND GAME.

Nassau Wheelmen—C. Teare, 155; Hughes, 166; Sparks, 114; Lamy, 144; Smith, 149. Total, 728.

Bushwick Wheelmen—Mahlen, 116; Buckner, 162; Schrieber, 133; Delaney, 134; Landman, 168. Total, 713.

THIRD GAME.

Bushwick Wheelmen—Urquhart, 137; Bucken, 157; Schrieber, 140; Delaney, 180; Landman, 204. Total, 826.

Logan Wheelmen—Schiff, 178; Brush, 174; Hooper, 110; Oxley, 160; Taylor, 142. Total, 764.

RECORDS OF THE BOWLERS.

Standing of the Contestants in the Various Greater New York Tournaments.

The following tables show the standing of the competitors in the various bowling tournaments in Greater New York:

NEW YORK ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	High Sc'e.		W.	L.	High Sc'e.
New York No. 1	9	1	858	Citizens'	4	4	830
Our No. 1	8	1	908	De Vinne	3	5	804
Lenox	6	2	823	Stanley	2	6	700
Colonial	4	2	800	Manhattan	3	9	739
Americus	6	4	829	New York No. 2	1	5	741
Colfax	6	4	799	Defendam	1	6	718
Harlem	3	2	823	Knicker-bocker	1	8	589
Yonkers	4	3	797				
Our No. 2	6	5	844				
Empire City	5	5	880				

BANK CLERKS' LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	High Sc'e.		W.	L.	High Sc'e.
Importers & Traders'	4	0	847	National Park	2	2	798
Republic	4	0	785	Plaza	2	2	666
Chas. No. 1	5	1	778	Seaboard Nat.	2	4	742
Mechanics & Traders'	5	1	825	Hamilton	2	4	752
Sub Treasury	6	2	879	Mercantile	2	4	733
Broadway, Brooklyn	4	2	742	Eleventh Ward	2	4	694
Chemical	4	2	748	J. P. Morgan & Co.	2	4	754
Manhattan Co.	3	3	802	Mt. Morris	1	3	749
Hanover	3	3	783	Am. Exch.	1	3	746
Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.	3	3	773	Chase No. 2	0	4	700
				Kountze Bros	0	6	691

FIRE INSURANCE LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	High Sc'e.		W.	L.	High Sc'e.
Greenwich	7	1	785	At. Mutual	3	3	752
Palatine	5	1	762	L. & L. & G.	4	4	789
Underwrit's'	5	1	760	Germania	3	3	727
American	15	1	842	Queen	2	4	700
American	5	1	842	Allianee	1	5	774
German-A	4	2	751	Home	1	5	742
Nor. Union	4	2	751	Northern	0	6	698
Phe. Brklyn	4	2	777	Union	0	6	708
Niagara	5	3	756	Hanover	0	6	702
Royal	3	3	748				
Lancashire	3	3	745				

LIFE INSURANCE LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	High Sc'e.		W.	L.	High Sc'e.
F. & Casu'y	7	0	814	J. Hancock	3	4	812
Metropolitan	5	2	829	Prudential	3	4	852
Equitable	4	3	730	Mutual Life	0	5	856
M. Benefit	3	2	849	Germania	0	5	724

WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE ASSOCIATION.

	W.	L.	High Sc'e.		W.	L.	High Sc'e.
Colgate & Co.	10	2	915	Seabury & Johnson	6	6	783
Merck & Co.	7	3	762	Nat Lead Co.	5	5	796
Dodge & Olcott	8	4	845	Parke, Davis & Co.	4	8	754
Gen'l Chemical Co.	7	7	754	Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co.	1	13	698
R. W. Robinson & Son	6	6	791				

AMERICAN NATIONAL.

	W.	L.	High Sc'e.		W.	L.	High Sc'e.
Corinthian	10	2	936	Golden Rod	6	8	969
Empire	9	3	975	Rosedale	5	7	973
Monarch	7	3	957	South Paw	5	7	937
Spartan	8	4	934	Lotus	4	6	894
Fidelia	9	4	919	Arlington	3	5	928
Columbia	9	5	884	Oriental	3	6	894
Germania	9	5	955	Doolittle	4	8	905
Metropolitan	7	5	950	Glendale	4	8	894
Bleecker	7	7	925	Riverdale	2	8	897
Orchard	4	4	925	Central	2	8	890
Morr.Inside	6	8	891				

HARLEM LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	High Sc'e.		W.	L.	High Sc'e.
Empire	8	2	1063	Corinthian	6	8	909
Knickerb'r	12	4	987	Grove Hill	5	7	936
Oriental	9	3	904	Boulevard	5	7	935
Riverdale	9	3	955	Audubon	5	7	904
Washington	10	4	926	Colonial	5	7	892
Morris W.	9	5	1004	Premier	5	9	923
Phoenix	6	4	946	Cyclone	5	9	885
Lenox	7	5	965	Central	4	8	892
Morningside	7	7	941	Friendship	2	8	904
Lotus	5	5	892	Harlem W.	1	11	900
Standard	7	9	961				

COLUMBIA LEAGUE.

	W	L.	High Sc'e.		W.	L.	High Sc'e.
Oriental	13	1	1023	Village	7	7	882
Corinthian	11	1	998	Mercury	5	9	846
Standard	10	2	942	Audubon	5	9	823
Empire	11	3	994	Gerelli	4	10	897
Belvidere	9	3	928	Puritan	4	10	877
Riverdale	11	5	925	Boulevard	4	10	837
Owl	9	5	927	Enterprise	3	9	826
Morningside	12	6	886	Empire City	3	11	810
Columbia	7	5	870	Mephisto	2	14	795
Hamilton	8	6	905	Diamond	1	13	740
Premier	8	8	869				

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	High Score.		W.	L.	High Score.
Metropolitan	8	0	968	Empire	5	5	902
Corinthian	8	0	945	Kings Co.	4	4	922
Rosedale	7	3	912	Morningside	3	3	926
America	5	3	880	Oriental	3	5	937
Doolittle	6	4	937	Riverdale	3	5	920
Golden Rod	6	4	880	N. Y. A. C.	1	3	843
Knick. A. C.	7	5	918	Imperial	2	8	938
Berkeley	7	5	904	Lotus	1	5	916
Fidelia	5	5	1017	Phoenix	1	7	847
Pontiac Wh.	5	5	937	Harlem R. C.	1	9	818
Washington	5	5	918				

ARLINGTON NATIONAL.

	W.	L.	High Score.		W.	L.	High Score.
Alco	11	1	887	M. M. & M.	6	6	813
Gotham	11	3	887	Glendale	6	8	855
Bleecker	9	3	831	Homestead	5	9	817
Edison	10	4	874	Linwood	5	9	759
Oradell	9	5	864	Manhattan	3	11	798
Holsehen	9	5	790	Black Bass	3	11	783
Welcome	7	6	884	Amity	0	14	722
Straggler	7	7	818				

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	High Sc'e.		W.	L.	High Sc'e.
Philadelphos	9	1	900	Long Island	6	6	849
Bushwick	9	1	915	Fern	6	6	882
J. F. Price	10	2	918	De Forest	5	5	868
East N Y'k	10	2	900	Lefferts	5	5	793
Gilbert	9	3	878	Alert	4	6	855
Bedford	7	3	884	Brooklyn	4	6	847
Fort Greene	8	4	913	W. Irving	3	9	829
Fraternity	8	4	865	Atlantic	4	8	767
De Long	6	4	880	Iolanthe	4	10	922
Welcome	6	4	774	Commonw'h	3	9	802
De Witt C.	6	4	870	Gramercy	1	7	761
Burnside	7	5	868	Brevoort	1	11	851
Nassau	7	5	870	Seaside	1	11	751
Fulton	7	7	880	Ridgewood	1	11	815

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM SUB-TOURNAMENT.

	W.	L.	High Sc'e.		W.	L.	High Sc'e.
E. New Y'k	10	0	860	Philadelphos	4	4	773
Gilbert	9	2	899	De Long	5	5	869
Fern	7	3	793	Fulton	3	5	773
Lefferts	6	3	771	Nassau	3	5	746
Bedford	8	4	856	Bushwick	3	7	769
Long Island	7	4	720	J. F. Price	2	7	684
De Witt C.	8	5	763	Fraternity	2	8	723
Brevoort	7	7	789	Brooklyn	2	9	763
Fort Greene	5	5	861	Burnside	2	9	769

BROOKLYN ARLINGTON NATIONAL.

	W.	L.	High Sc'e.		W.	L.	High Sc'e.
Mon'h No. 1	2	0	898	Chauncey	3	3	882
Corinthian	3	1	915	Orient. W.	3	3	861
Kings Co.	3	1	1002	Arlington	3	3	917
Imperial	4	2	882	Mon'h No. 2	3	3	864
S. Paw No. 2	4	2	885	S. Paw No. 1	1	5	878
Echo	5	5	882	Amersport	0	6	892

BROOKLYN GUN CLUB SHOOT.

Dr. Webber and Van Allen the Important Winners.

Dr. Webber won the cut-glass decanter that was offered as a prize in the sixth sweepstake event of the Brooklyn Gun Club in the shoot at Union Course, yesterday. The other important winner of the day was Van Allen, who captured the Francotte gun in the fifty-bird race, after a tie with Woods, and also made a strong bid for the free entrance to the Grand American Handicap. John Wright, the club Treasurer, conducted the shoot. The work of the experts at the traps was watched by many spectators. The scores:

First Event, 15 Birds, Sweepstake, Inanimate Targets from Magantrap.—Van Allen, 14; Thompson, 13; Woods, 12; Dr. Webber, 12; Bennett, 10; Meeker, 9.

Second Event, 15 Birds, Same Conditions—Van Allen, 14; Meeker, 13; Hopkins, 13; Bennett, 11; Thompson, 10; Webber, 9.

Third Event, 15 Birds, Same Conditions.—Thompson, 15; Van Allen, 13; Hopkins, 12; Webber, 12; Meeker, 7.

Fourth Event, 15 Birds, Same Conditions.—Webber, 13; Van Allen, 13; Thompson, 12; Hopkins, 12.

Fifth Event, Same Conditions.—Kemble, 11; Dr. Cramer, 11; Bennett, 11; Lane, 8.

Sixth Event, Contest for Cut Glass Decanter, Open to Club Members Only, 35 Birds.—Dr. Webber, 22; Remsen, 22; Hopkins, 21; Bennett, 21; Van Allen, 19; Woods, 17; Thompson, 15; Kemble, 13; Crawford, 13; Dr. Cramer, 10.

Club Shoot, 50 Birds, for Francotte Gun and Free Entrance to Grand American Handicap.—Van Allen, 44; Woods, 44; Remsen, 42; Hopkins, 41; Patterson, 38; Dr. Webber, 37; Thompson, 37; Cramer, 36; Kemble, 35; Townsend, 32; Lane, 27.

Special Event, 25 Birds, Handicap.—Dr. Cramer, (handicap 5,) 20; Kemble, (handicap 3,) 18; Meeker, (handicap 5,) 17; Van Allen, (scratch,) 19; Dr. Webber, (scratch,) 18; Thompson, (scratch,) 17; Nichols, (handicap 1,) 16; Keenan, (handicap 3,) 11.

GUARDSMEN IN RIFLE MATCHES.

Seventh Regiment Prone Class and Non-Experts' Contests.

Two rifle matches, the prone class and non-expert, were shot last night at the Seventh Regiment Armory ranges. Corp. A. E. Wells of Company E and Private W. H. Palmer, Jr., of Company G, succeeded in making scores of 68. Palmer won admission to the expert class last night by adding a rapid-fire score of 77 to the deliberate 68.

Five prizes were awarded in the prone class match, which differs from the class match only in that the prone score is shot first. Ties are decided by the best score made prone. Seven shots are fired prone at 500 yards and seven standing at 200 yards. The winners and scores of last night's match follow:

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Corp. A. E. Wells, Co. E	33	35	68
Veteran A. Stein, Co.	32	35	67
Sergt. A. Stevens, Co. F	31	35	66
Private W. N. Bavier, Co. C	30	35	65
Lieut. H. V. D. Black, Co. B	31	33	64

Other good scores were:

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
W. H. Palmer, Jr., Co. G	32	35	67
Corp. C. J. Austin, Co. C	31	35	66
Sergt. R. M. Kalloch, N. C. S.	31	35	66
Corp. W. M. Phillips, Co. D	31	33	64

"The non-expert match is open only to those who have never made a score of 68 or better in any armory rifle club match or in a competition for the Abeel Trophy. Five prizes were awarded, as follows:

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Private W. H. Palmer, Jr., Co. G	34	34	68
Lieut. T. C. Wiswall, Co. F	33	32	65
Private W. B. Short, Co. D	32	33	65
Sergt. O. W. Uhl, Co. C	31	34	65
Private E. S. Auchincloss, Co. K	33	31	64

The following additional qualifications as sharpshooters were made last night:

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Lieut. T. C. Wiswall, Co. F	33	32	65
Private W. B. Short, Co. D	32	33	65
Sergt. O. W. Uhl, Co. C	31	34	65

COLUMBIA GOLFERS WIN.

Fairview Club Team Defeated at Bronxville by a Heavy Score.

A team of four Columbia golfers met a similar number yesterday from the Fairview Golf Club on the latter's links near Bronxville. The latter club is one of the younger organizations in the district above the river, and is just developing some good golf material. That still more developing is needed is seen from the fact that Columbia won by the high score of 34 strokes to 0. Samuel Nash, Jr., won a special prize for the best gross score, and J. A. Edwards, Captain of the Columbia team, made the second best record. Later in the day Nash made a new amateur record of 82 strokes for the course. It was:

Samuel Nash, Jr.:
Out ..... 5 6 4 4 6 4 5 4 5—43
In ..... 4 5 4 5 5 3 4 5 4—39—82

The score in the team match was:

COLUMBIA.	Holes.	FAIRVIEW.	Holes.
Samuel Nash, Jr.	13	W. A. McKewan	0
J. A. Edwards	8	A. M. Rose	0
Lyman Rhoades, Jr.	9	Stanley Cohen	0
J. G. Bates	4	A. T. Rose	0
Total	34	Total	0

Racing Results at Tanfaran.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16.—The races at Tanfaran to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile; purse; two-year-olds. Surdine, 110 pounds, (Spencer,) 1 to 3, won; Limerick, 100, (Henry,) 8 to 1, second; Prestomo 108, (Thorpe,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:04. Diomed, F. W. Brode, Bogus Bill, and Antonbette also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth; selling. Daisy P., 107 pounds, (Vittatoe,) 2 to 1, won; Tappan, 110, (Thorpe,) 6 to 1, second; Wyoming, 107, (Spencer,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:53¾. Silver Tone, Red Pirate, and Judge Wofford also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile; selling. Ringmaster, 103 pounds, (Henry,) 5 to 1, won; Personne, 102, (Stuart,) 25 to 1, second; Ballista 102, (Sonker,) 7 to 5, third. Time—1:48¼. Terrene, Rapido, Einstein, and Fleming also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and a quarter; Holiday Handicap. Topmast, 107 pounds, (Spencer,) 3 to 1, won; Marcato, 111, (Thorpe,) 3½ to 1, second; Morinel, 106, (Vittatoe,) 3½ to 1, third. Time—2:12½. Malay, Meadowthorpe, Forte, and Rosormonde also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; handicap. Sybaris, 104 pounds, (E. Jones,) 3 to 1, won; King Carnival, 112, (J. Martin,) 2 to 1, second; Aluminum, 90, (Phelan,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:17. Ben Lodi and Montallade also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and an eighth; hurdle handicap. Monita, 130 pounds, (Lenhart,) 2 to 1, won; Granger, 160, (Glover,) 2½ to 1, second; Major S., 145, (Coady,) 3 to 1, third. Time—2:01. Duke of York II., Rossmore, and J. O. C. also ran.

GOSSIP OF THE TRAPS.

At a meeting of the Prospect Gun Club of Brooklyn, held a few days ago, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—William La Roche; Vice President—Joseph Fallert; Secretary—Charles E. Hill; Treasurer—W. E. Banks; Trustees—F. J. Ashfield, C. T. Dotter, and C. E. Snively.

***

Owing to the fact that the Emerald Gun Club will not hold its regular club shoot during the current month, it has decided to give an open all-day shoot on Dec. 19. All the events will be at live birds, and Louis H. Schortemeier, Vice President of the club, will conduct the affair. Many of the best wing shots in this vicinity have signified their intention of competing in the various events.

Reinstated by Amateur Athletic Union.

The Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union has reinstated Charles Patterson, Pastime Athletic Club; James J. Bresnan and J. J. Boyle of the New West Side Athletic Club. The latter two, basket ball players, were disqualified for playing when unregistered. The following athletes of the Fourth Separate Company of Yonkers, N. Y., who committed a similar offense, were also reinstated: Edward King, Jerry Lenihan, James Maiden, John A. Ryer, Charles Williams, and John McQuillan.

SPORTING GOODS.

Dear Madame:

Men love (next best to you) guns and golf and fishing and out-of-door playthings, and the clothing that goes with them Our business proves it. A visit to our store would prove it to you. May we suggest?

Skates,	$ .40	to	$6.50
Hockey Sticks,	.35	to	.75
Golf Clubs ("S. D. & G.," equal to imported),	1.50	and	2.00
Golf Balls (per dozen),	3.00	and	5.00
Caddy Bags,	1.00	to	6.00
Golf Coats	8.00		
Sweaters,	2.00	to	7.50
Golf Stockings,	.50	to	2.50
Fencing Foils (per pair)	1.50	to	4.75
Fencing Masks,	2.50	to	6.00
Punching Bags,	1.25	to	5.00
Dumbbells,	.15	to	1.00
Indian Clubs,	.15	to	1.00
Fishing Rods,	.50	to	25.00
Fishing Lines,	.02	to	3.00
Reels,	.10	to	30.00
Tackle Boxes,	1.25	to	15.00
Shot Guns,	6.00	to	375.00
Rifles,	1.00	to	75.00
Air Rifles,	1.00	to	15.00
Revolvers,	2.00	to	15.50
Leather Gun Cases,	3.00	to	12.00
Ammunition Boxes,	2.00	to	10.00
Hunting Knives,	.50	to	6.00
Pocket Knives,	.50	to	6.00
Dog Collars,	.10	to	3.00
Hunting Coats,	1.00	to	18.00
Hunting and Fishing Boots and Shoes,	6.00	to	10.00
Leggings,	.75	to	3.00
Game Bags,	.90	to	3.75
Bicycles (Boys' and Girls'),	20.00		
Bicycles (Men's and Women's),	17.50	to	75.00
Kodaks,	5.00	to	35.00
	Less 33 1-3 per cent.		
Premo Cameras,	5.00	to	50.00
Rekko Cameras,	8.75		
Everything that goes with Cameras at little prices.			
Field Glasses,	5.00	to	60.00

Besides these there are boxing gloves, baseball and football supplies—everything a strong, out-doors man or boy likes. All at prices lower than those found elsewhere.

Schoverling, Daly & Gales,

302-304 Broadway, cor. Duane St.

YALE'S ATHLETIC TEAMS.

Trainer "Al" Copeland to be Superseded by Murphy, Who Leaves Pennsylvania.

"Al" Copeland, who had charge of the training of the Yale track and field athletic teams last Spring, has been officially notified that the Yale Athletic Club has secured a new trainer. At the same time it is learned that "Mike" Murphy will resume his duties as trainer at Yale at the expiration of his contract with the University of Pennsylvania, next June. It is not definitely known who will train the Yale athletes for the Spring games, but as "Jim" Robinson handled the football team this Fall, it is not at all unlikely that he will do the work.

When Copeland assumed charge at New Haven last Spring he had practically to develop a new team, and, when this is considered, the team made a respectable showing in the intercollegiate championships. Robinson, therefore, will have some seasoned athletes to train.

There are several reasons offered for Murphy's departure from the University of Pennsylvania. One reason is said to be Woodruff's intention to assume full charge of the training of the men and the coaching of the football squad. One other reason given is that Murphy wants to make a change because after this year there is no chance of developing a champion athletic team, as this is the last year at college for Tewkesbury, Kraenglein, Grant, and McCracken, who practically won the championship for the University of Pennsylvania. At Yale there is excellent material now for a first-class team, and Murphy is anxious to take charge and be able to maintain his reputation as a trainer of championship teams.

MAY BUY FOUR LEAGUE CLUBS.

Baseball Men's Committee to Get Prices—A New Alliance.

The National League baseball magnates adjourned yesterday, after a session lasting five days, without settling the matter of a shorter circuit, further than to appoint a committee, consisting of John T. Brush, James Hart, Col. John I. Rogers, and A. H. Soden to ascertain what the Washington, Baltimore, Louisville, and Cleveland Clubs can be purchased for, and report to the League at a special meeting to be called probably in January.

The committee is authorized to arrange details, subject to the approval or disapproval of the League. There appears to be no doubt that a majority of the owners want an eight-club league next season if the four clubs which are not paying can be bought out at a reasonable figure. Washington, Cleveland, and Louisville can be purchased, it is said, but there is much doubt expressed about Baltimore.

The meeting was productive of dissatisfaction in many quarters. Old cliques and combinations were broken and new ones formed. One of the surprising developments was the breaking away of John T. Brush from his old friends and his alliance with the forces of Andrew Freedman, the New York magnate. From the acknowledged leader in baseball politics Mr. Brush has now become the lieutenant of Mr. Freedman.

A further attempt to placate Mr. Freedman was tried at yesterday's session when Col. Rogers offered a resolution remitting the fine imposed on the New York Club in the "Ducky" Holmes case. Col. Rogers was persuaded to withdraw his motion. When President Young gave out the news of the meeting the fact that such a motion had been made was not told.

The schedule and umpire questions were laid over until after the report of the special committee is made to the league. Mr. Hart wants a schedule calling for 132 games for each club in case the twelve-club circuit is maintained, and one calling for 140 games in case of an eight-club league next year.

Veteran Baseball Player Dead.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 16.—Fred Waterman, aged fifty-four, a member of the famous Cincinnati Reds of 1869, when they were the baseball winners, died here to-day at the hospital.

COLUMBIA BEATEN AT HOCKEY.

New York Naval Militia Won by Two Goals to One.

The members of the hockey team of the New York Naval Militia scored a brilliant victory last night in a match with the Hockey Club of Columbia University, at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink. The militiamen won by a score of 2 to 1. Paulding making both goals in the second half of the game. The line-up:

Columbia.	Positions.	Naval Militia.
Hudson	Goal	Campbell
Lawrence	Point	Coolidge
O'Dwyer	Cover point	Walton
Eyre	Forward	Shack
Henderson	Forward	Loughman
Wolf	Forward	Koehler
De Witt, Duden	Forward	Paulding

Score—Naval Militia, 2; Columbia, 1. Referee—Mr. Callender.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sterling Pianos.

A Sensible Question Answered.

The question which many people are asking is: **Which is the best piano to buy?** There is a score of **reliable makes** and hundreds of **unreliable makes.** How can I tell the

Reliable From the Unreliable?

Look up the record of the old established and popular manufacturers and then examine their pianos. **Test them thoroughly.** Listen to sensible arguments. Ignore those who slander and belittle the kinds that you know to be reliable. Avoid those who resort to tricky and unbusinesslike methods in selling.

Don't Think

that because one employs prominent artists to use unknown pianos in concerts it is necessarily the choice of the artist. It's business. Free concerts don't make good pianos. **Those who have good pianos do not have to resort to such methods to sell them.**

Investigate the Sterling.

Compare it with the best pianos made and you will quickly decide which piano to buy.

During our 40 years' experience we have made and sold more than 123,000 Sterling instruments, and we honestly believe that not a single purchaser of a Sterling Piano has reason to regret their choice, for **STERLINGS** satisfy the most critical.

"There are 6,500 STERLINGS in Brooklyn homes."

SPECIAL.

Some Odd Pianos at Reduced Prices.

9 **SPECIAL STERLINGS** direct from the factory, at reduced prices. They are perfect in every way and encased in highly polished **Italian Walnut** and **San Domingo Mahogany.**

5 **STERLING UPRIGHT GRANDS.** Special styles which have been on exhibition for the past two months at the Export Exposition in Philadelphia. They are beautiful specimens of the piano maker's art. Some are beautifully trimmed with satin finish brass candelabras, handles, etc. Others are richly carved. All are slightly damaged from handling, so slight that they could easily be sold for new. The price is **$300.00** instead of $450.00 and $500.00.

Second Hand Uprights of various makes, which have come to us in exchange for

STERLINGS.

All have been put in perfect repair and newly finished. Every Piano in this lot will be guaranteed for 5 years.

2 very good Uprights	$140	2 medium quality	$110
7 extra good Uprights	$160	7 good Square Pianos	$40
2 Very fine Uprights	$185	12 very fine Squares	$50 to $85
3 medium quality	$125	9 Parlor Organs	$25 to $45

(Pianos selected now will be reserved for Holiday delivery, subject to your order.)

Regina Music Boxes.

50 different styles. 1,000 tunes. Just the thing for Xmas gift. Price **$7.00** to **$300.00.**

THE STERLING PIANO CO.,

MANUFACTURERS,
Wholesale and Retail Warerooms,
(Entire building, four floors.)

536 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

Look for the name STERLING.

Opposite Montauk Theatre. Open Every Evening until Christmas.

THRESHIE, BILLIARD CHAMPION.

Won the Title in the Class B Amateur Tournament.

Charles Threshie, champion of the Boston Athletic Club, won first prize and the championship of Class B in the amateur billiard tournament held under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Union, by defeating J. De Mun Smith of St. Louis last night in the theatre of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. Threshie did some marvelous playing during the middle stages of the game, making a series of brilliant runs. Smith was the favorite. A pretty run of 50, the highest break made by Threshie, was a feature of the contest. Smith did not strike his gait until the twenty-second inning, when he made a run of 68 by clever nursing and position play. Threshie's play then fell off, while Smith's improved, and with two fair runs of 24 and 21 brought his score up to 181. Threshie finished the game with a run of four in the twenty-ninth inning, equaling the average of 10 10-29 made by Stark in the tournament last year. The score:

Threshie—5 0 7 11 2 21 15 9 15 23 50 25 2 12 0 24 6 32 1 13 1 0 2 15 3 1 1 0 4. Total, 300. Average, 10 10-29. High runs, 50, 25, and 32.

Smith—3 4 2 0 1 12 0 0 0 0 2 5 1 1 0 7 10 0 9 0 11 0 8 3 24 1 1 21 1. Total, 181. Average, 6 13-28. High runs, 68, 24, and 21.

Referee—Dr. A. B. Miller, K. A. C.

The following is the final standing of the contestants in the tournament:

	W.	L.	H. R.	B. A.	G. A.
Threshie	5	0	74	10.34	7.65
Smith	4	1	72	11.11	6.19
Kellogg	3	2	49	7.50	5.58
Hendrick	2	3	52	6.81	4.98
Cutler	1	4	74	6.31	5.42
Kevner	0	5	36	4.12	3.67

Smith gets second prize and Kellogg third. The special medal offered for the best run of the tournament will be duplicated by the club, Threshie and Cutler each receiving one, both having a run of 74 to their credit. The prizes were presented at the clubhouse last night, immediately after the final game, by Dr. A. L. Ranney, Secretary of the A. A. U. Billiard Committee.

The South's Opportunity.

From The Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal.

The one great hope of the Southern people, particularly the people of the cotton States, lies through the open door to the Pacific. All that hastens our short-cut to the Pacific—all that tends to augment the activities of he Pacific—shortens our journey toward the grandeur and the glory of the past. The fact is so conclusive that he who shuts his eyes to it, who sets his face against it, from Richmond in Virginia to Austin in Texas—all around the magic circle of the Gulf of Mexico—will go to his political death.

In Memory of Confgderates.

A general order issued by Gen. John B. Gordon, as Commander of the United Confederate Veterans, says: "As the grand old commonwealth of Kentucky gave Mr. Jefferson Davis to the Confederacy, he having seen the light of day on the 3d day of June, 1808, at the spot where the Baptist church of Fairview is now located, in what was formerly Christian, now in Todd County, Ky., and as Sunday, June 3, 1900, will be the ninety-second anniversary of his birth, that day will be specially set apart for religious and memorial services

PLATT AND THE PRESIDENT.

Declares Mr. McKinley Has No Choice for Vice President—Woodruff Makes an Impression.

Senator Platt had nothing to say last night about State or local matters. Concerning the Vice Presidential nomination, he said:

"I have talked with President McKinley about the Vice Presidency, but he has not expressed a preference for any candidate. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff made a favorable impression in Washington, and a good many people are talking of Secretary of War Root, but it is too early yet for the organization in New York to make any choice."

Mr. Woodruff was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, and remained in conversation with Chairman Odell for a long time. He would not say anything about the Vice Presidency or discuss the chances of his nomination. His friends are extremely active in his behalf, and are working hard to accomplish the end which they have started out to attain.

MR. PLATT AND MR. PAYN.

Senator's Attitude in the Insurance Superintendent's Fight for Office Still Undisclosed.

Louis F. Payn, State Superintendent of Insurance, called at Republican State Headquarters last night and had a long talk with Chairman B. B. Odell, Jr. At the close of the talk both denied that their conference had anything to do with the question of a successor to Mr. Payn as head of the Insurance Department.

Republicans who are in the confidence of the organization leaders say that Payn is preparing for a hard fight to retain his present position. In the event of an open fight between Gov. Roosevelt and Mr. Payn during the coming session of the Legislature it is not known what course Senator Platt would adopt. Chairman Odell and Mr. Payn are personally friendly, but those who closely follow Republican politics express the opinion that the organization would not risk the results of an open break with the Governor on the eve of a Presidential and Gubernatorial campaign.

Mr. Payn himself could not be induced to say anything last night about his plans. "I will not say a single word," was his answer to all requests for an interview. Since last Wednesday his friends have been saying that he "talked too much" in the interview which he gave to reporters in which he arraigned Gov. Roosevelt. Yesterday Senator Platt said he had received a telegram from Mr. Payn, in which the latter declared that "90 per cent. of the interviews attributed to me were garbled, and no attention should be paid to them."

Speaker S. Frederick Nixon is expected here this morning for a talk with Senator Platt and Mr. Odell about the legislative programme and the make-up of the Assembly committees. It is understood that a final conference between Gov. Roosevelt and the organization leaders will be held in this city before the Legislature convenes.

ANTI-GRUBER FIGHT ON.

Federal Office Holders Warned that They Must Oppose Him.

The regular Republican county organization has declared war on Abraham Gruber, the anti-Platt leader in the Twenty-first Assembly District. The fight against Gruber, who is a foe of Lemuel Ely Quigg, President of the Republican County Committee, is in charge of ex-Assemblyman George C. Austin. An attempt will be made by Austin to prevent the election of Gruber as a delegate to the Republican State Convention next Spring to elect delegates at large to the National Convention to be held in Philadelphia on June 19.

Gruber was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night and said that the Platt men had informed certain Federal office holders who live in the Twenty-first District that they would lose their positions if they refused to oppose Gruber in the Spring primaries.

The Gruber men are mustering their forces, and smilingly predict victory for their leader in the coming contest.

AMBULANCE IN A SMASH-UP.

Two Doctors and the Driver Seriously Hurt in a Collision with an Electric Car.

An ambulance of the Harlem Hospital was wrecked, and Drs. Emil A. Muller and J. W. Babcock of the hospital staff and the driver, Martin Spellman, were seriously injured at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth Street early this morning in a collision with a north-bound Third Avenue electric car.

The ambulance was returning from a call at 208 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, where Robert J. Quinlan of 185 West One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street was found to be suffering from alcoholism. Quinlan was placed in the ambulance, and was being taken to the hospital.

Driver Spellman was ringing his bell. As he was crossing Third Avenue the ambulance was struck in the middle and hurled against an elevated road pillar. Spellman was thrown ten feet into the air and landed on his head. He received a number of cuts, a sprained ankle, was badly shaken up, and a portion of the wrecked vehicle fell on him.

Dr. Muller was pitched against a pillar. His left arm and three ribs were broken, and he also received a severe scalp wound. Dr. Babcock's skull was probably fractured, but he was internally injured. Quinlan, the patient, was badly cut over the body.

Word was sent to the hospital for another ambulance, and one arrived in charge of Dr. Noifsey. The four injured men were placed inside and taken to the hospital, where Dr. Noifsey and Dr. Campbell, the house surgeon, dressed their injuries.

The motorman, Charles W. North, thirty-four years old, who lives at One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Third Avenue, was arrested and locked up in the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station charged with assault.

For some time the ambulances of the hospital have had to be very careful when crossing Third Avenue, at One Hundred and Twentieth Street. The cars never slacken speed, it is said, while the Second Avenue electric cars, which are operated by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, are always stopped when approaching One Hundred and Twentieth Street in either direction.

VOTE AGAINST CYCLE RACING.

Six Districts of State Divisions, L. A. W., So Decide.

Representatives of the six districts of the New York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen met last evening at the Grand Union Hotel, and adopted a resolution which placed the New York Division on record as opposing the racing question.

Resolutions were also offered and adopted instructing the division to use its best efforts to procure a cycle path across the Brooklyn Bridge, the Harlem and East River bridges, and all bridges to be built; also that the Executive Committee and officers of the organization endeavor to obtain an appropriation of $1,000,000 by the next Legislature for the cause of good roads.

The following delegates were elected to attend the National Assembly: H. E. Ackerly, P. F. Brunner, John F. Clark, A. E. Crow, E. F. Hill, J. C. Howard, L. C. La Roy, F. A. Myrick, G. C. Pennell, C. H. Strickland, H. C. White, John B. Uhle, Huyler Ellison, R. W. Dye, W. M. Meserole, C. J. Obermayer, G. T. Stebbins, J. A. Stivers, C. B. Benson, H. A. Folger, W. E. Underhill, W. L. Beck, John D. Chism, R. D. Webster, and R. H. Robe.

The Treasurer's report showed the total receipts for the fiscal year 1899, ending Dec. 1, to be $11,834.20, with a total disbursement of $11,808.56.

Employes Stole Many Toys.

CINCINNATI Dec. 16.—Thomas Haverfield, assistant shipping clerk of Amberg & Bell, wholesalers of toys and notions, was arrested yesterday after detectives found his house full of goods belonging to the firm. Edward Steinrede and Louis Huesman, two other employes of the same shipping department, were arrested to-day, after goods belonging to Amberg & Bell were found in their respective homes. No estimate is given of the losses.

Widow Sues for $1,000,000 Estate.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16.—Mrs. Mary A. Henarie, widow of the late G. V. B. Henarie, filed a contest of her husband's will to-day. Property worth fully $1,000,000 is involved. Henarie was a liquor merchant. His will ignored the existence of Mrs. Henarie, but devised the whole estate to Louis Radgsky and his wife. Mrs. Henarie alleges that her husband was of unsound mind and unduly influenced by Radgsky.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

IF you would strike an harmonious note in the selection of your Holiday Gift, decide at once upon a

WISSNER PIANO.

Wonderful power and resonance, exquisite tone-quality, delicacy of touch, solidity in their structural formation are some of the characteristics of these justly celebrated instruments.

During a period of the sharpest competition known in this century they have attained their present high position.

Prices and Terms Agreeable.

This will be a week of sacrifices in second-hand stock.

Upright and Grand PIANOS

Comprising Chickering, Hardman, Bradbury, Kranich & Bach, Steinway, Knabe, etc.,

$85 to $140.

Good Squares in Abundance,

$35 to $75.

Come and examine the

Wissner Grand

In Upright Form.

A novel and most important feature in piano construction.

BROOKLYN: Fulton & Flatbush Av. | NEW YORK: 25 East 14th St.
JERSEY CITY: 80 Montgomery St. | NEWARK: 611 Broad St.
FACTORIES: 1063 to 1088 Atlantic.
OPEN EVENINGS.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL TERMINAL.

Railroad Said to Have Bought the Soo's Property in Minneapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 16.—The Times to-morrow will say:

"The Wisconsin Central Railroad has completed arrangements for freight terminal facilities in this city, and will, if the plans are carried out, in the next two years spend nearly $2,000,000 in this city.

"The Times has been informed by a gentleman connected with the Northern Pacific Road, who stated that he had received his information from officials of the Wisconsin Central Road, that the Wisconsin Central has bought the Soo's property on the east side of the river, and that it will use that property for terminal purposes.

"He also said the same road has secured property at Second Avenue and First Street North for a freight house, and that it has practically decided to build its own bridge across the river to connect the terminals with the freight house. The same authority gives the information that the Wisconsin Central has leased for ninety-nine years running rights upon the Great Northern Road from St. Paul to this city."

THE REAL MORMON QUESTION.

From The Denver (Col.) Post.

Polygamq has been becoming extinct in Utah as rapidly as death could remove those involved in it. It is not unreasonable to expect that within a comparatively brief span of years polygamy will become as rare there as it is in New York. And then the real Mormon problem will be as far from solution as ever, unless in the meantime it be solved by the Mormon people themselves.

What the people of Utah are struggling for is political freedom. They desire the privilege of settling for themselves such public questions as may arise. A citizen of Denver might live a dozen years in Salt Lake and remain uncontaminated were every Mormon ecclesiast practicing polygamy. There would be nothing occur that would offend his sight or affect his morals. But when a single churchman, holding a religious office that places him far above every civil official, compared with whom in the eyes of the devout worshiper the President of the United States pales into insignificance—when such a man has strong political convictions and doesn't hesitate to give them utterance, then the citizen's rights are bound to be invaded. The churchman's political views become the belief of those who regard him as infallible and the result is any election he is interested in goes as he desires.

This is the real, live Utah problem. Many brave, devoted men have been bending themselves to the solution for years. Happily the future grows brighter for them, though the end of the fight is still far in the distance. Roberts was once a factor in this movement, but he deserted the cause after the most thorough identification with it. He received his reward when he was nominated for Congress. He was elected because there really was no choice among the candidate and he represented political principles at least that were dear to the majority. In his fight for admission to the House he has not had the moral support of the progressive members of his own party. Those Democrats have allowed him to defend himself as best he may. They have done nothing to hamper him because they regard the contest as having originated in partisanship. They have seen the Republicans who began the Roberts fight supporting Republican polygamists—just as open polygamists as Roberts, but without a tithe of his ability—and doing it unblushingly. Hence they have refrained from identification with the crusaders, although they will not regret the annihilation of his ambitious hopes.

Priestcraft, the domination of the church in politims, is the great menace to a high citizenship in Utah. Polygamy is becoming only an incident. That the union of church and State will finally be severed there can be no doubt. It is a principle that is as dear to Mormon as to Gentile, and happily there are to-day as many Mormons as non-Mormons who contend for it. With a cause based in justice and right such as theirs, they are bound ultimately to triumph.

Mail Bag on a Brake Beam.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

A mail bag, torn and badly used up, was removed from a brakebeam beneath a postal storage car in a Vandalia east-bound train at Terre Haute, Ind., on Sunday, Dec. 10. The bag, which contained some valuable mail matter, was wrapped closely around the brakebeam and had apparently been picked up at Milford, Ohio., carried through on the fast train to St. Louis, and then brought back east as far as Terre Haute before its presence on the brakebeam of the car was discovered. Railroad men cannot understand how the bag managed to become wrapped around the beam so tightly nor how the railroad Inspectors overlooked it.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

Store Open Evenings Until Christmas.

Significant Statistics.

To meet the requirements of our Holiday business we have now in service 185 wagons and automobiles including a large number of hired double vans. We believe this is more than is used by any other concern in Greater New York, and double the number used by any other store in Brooklyn.

Our East New York Distributing Depot has never had so many goods to deliver in this section of our city, and never has the service been so efficient. Our Distributing Depot in South Brooklyn has been moved into new and larger quarters at Sixty-first Street and Fort Hamilton Avenue. The new building is a handsome structure of brick and stone 60x100, and was erected for us under the direction of Mr. G. L. Morse, our architect. We will from now on be able to serve our South Brooklyn patrons even more promptly than heretofore.

With the recent addition of two stories to our Schermerhorn and Livingston Street wing we now have over 500,000 square feet of floor space devoted to our business, exclusive of numerous detached warehouses and factories in the vicinity and throughout the city Can you realize what this enormous area means? It means if we had room enough to put our entire store on the ground floor it would cover eleven and a half acres! Or, if our store could be extended along Fulton Street, one story high, and 100 feet deep (an ordinary store is 20x100 feet) it would give us a mile of frontage, reaching twice as far as from Fulton Ferry to City Hall!

Our latest pay roll shows that we have 4,300 employes, exclusive of factory hands.

And we are still growing.

Purchasers are getting their packages delivered with a promptness and despatch which, in fac of the remarkable business we are doing, is really surprising. Notwithstanding, thousands of considerate patrons are taking small parcels with them.

LAME MAN CURED AT LOURDES.

History of the Case as Related by a Roman Catholic Bishop.

From The Indianapolis News.

Bishop Chatard, speaking of his long absence from home, (he left here on the third day of April, and returned on Dec. 9,) talks interestingly of his sojourn at various points on the Atlantic coast, in this country, and of his tour in Europe. "From this country," said the Bishop, "I went to London, where I stayed a few days and saw a number of friends. From there I went to Paris, where I stopped with relatives. From Paris I went to the celebrated sanctuary of Our Lady at Loudres, with its miraculous waters—waters which if taken in proper spirit and with proper faith, produce wonderful effects.

"There are," continued the Bishop, "modern miracles which cannot be gainsaid. I have personal knowledge or one that to me is a satisfactory answer to the peer that 'signs do not follow those who believe.' I have cited this case in my lectures on 'Christian Truths.' A man, by name Pierre de Rudder, of Jabbeke, near Bruges, in Belgium, had his leg broken by the fall of a tree. For seven years he suffered from this fracture, in which both the bones of the lower leg, the tibia and fibula, were broken, which was complicated with an external wound, continually discharging. Seven different physicians visited the poor man; everything tried was of no avail. The limb shriveled and dangled perfectly useless; and walking without crutches was impossible. Not only was this the case, but on April 7, 1875, he was obliged to put on the wound an oak bark plaster to destroy the worms in it. The foot could be bent from side to side so that the heel was in front.

"On that day Pierre de Rudder, who had been praying faithfully to Our Lady of Loudres, visited our sanctuary at Oostakker. The journey by rail and wagon caused him a great deal of suffering, but still he continued hopeful and praying. After a while he seems to have lost consciousness, for he found himself at the foot of the altar, not knowing how he came thither. He looked for is crutches. He had left them at his place on the bench. He rose up, bewildered; found that he could stand; that he was cured completely.

"In the Spring of 1878, returning from Italy to America, leaving my route of travel I went into Belgium. At Jabbeke I saw and talked to Pierre de Rudder, with the cure Abbe Slock, with several of De Rudder's neighbors and intimates, with the inn-keeper at Jabbeke, and with one of the doctors who had attended the case. All testified to the miraculous cure. The doctor said 'art could not accomplish such a cure as had taken place in De Rudder.'

"De Rudder showed me his leg and the scar that remained. There was no inequality from callous or loss of substance of the skin. He was sound of limb and walked without limping, there being no difference in the length of his limbs, nor any deformity in them. I cannot flatter myself everyone is going to accept this fact as a miracle, or believe it supernatural, or be induced by it to acknowledge the efficacy of devotion to the blessed Virgin, or finally to enter the fold of the church. Faith is a gift of God, and the Spirit breatheth wheresoever He will."

Manhattan Wins at Football.

In a spirited football contest at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, yesterday, the Manhattan Club defeated the Staten Island Club by a score of two goals to nothing. A. Smedley, Catty, Reynolds, and C. H. Hill played in splendid style for Manhattan, and Hancock, Sparks, and Whitelaw distinguished themselves for Staten Island. A previous game betwen the teams had resulted in a tie.

Bumps, the Roadster, Is Dead.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 16.—Bumps, the fastest roadster in the world, the property of C. K. G. Billings of Chicago, died at Billings Park to-day of lung fever. Billings paid $8,000 for Bumps a year ago. He had a wagon record of 2:03½ and made a quarter on the New York Speedway in 0:28½.

American Yachts Going to Germany.

BERLIN, Dec. 16.—The fleet of the Imperial Navy Club has been enlarged by the purchase by Count Sholto Douglas and Dr. von Briening of the American steel yachts Alcaea and Lasca.

BULLER'S AMERICAN RELATIVES.

Descendants of His Father's Cousin Now Residing in the West.

Olathe (Kan.) Letter to Chicago Tribune.

The English family name of Buller has acquired a special interest by the reflected renown of the Gen. Sir Redvers Buller, now commanding the British army in the Transvaal. There is an American branch of the family which retains many of the dominant traits of character that have given place and power to their relatives in England, and these American Bullers are entirely worthy of their respectable origin.

A correspondent of The Tribune called on Mrs. Gertrude Buller of this city, who is the widow of Edward Buller of Lamar, Mo., once a distinguished lawyer and for a time a member of the Missouri House of Representatives. Mrs. Buller's complexion and figure suggested that she, too, might be English, but she is an avowed American. She has a mother's pride in the lineage of her son and daughter, and though wishing to avoid publicity, consented to tell what she knew of her husband's family, which is quite old. The family had its origin in one of the oldest communities in England—down in Devonshire, near Exeter, where Winfrid was born a thousand years ago and began his religious work which gave him the title of Saint Boniface.

The American branch of the family was established by Charles G. Buller, a cousin of the father of the present General. Charles G. was given the liberal education preparatory to taking orders in the clergy of the Church of England, but there is a tradition that he dissented from some of the High Church doctrines, renounced his intended career in the ministry, and left England in his early manhood for the British colonies in Canada, taking passage in a sailing vessel. There is also a pretty little story about a Miss Boucher, the daughter of a London wine merchant, who so strongly reciprocated the love of the young student that she shortly after followed him to Canada, and they were married at Cobourg, on Lake Ontario, where six sons and two daughters were born to them. The mother was an estimable woman of strong character, inherited from the old wine merchant, who compelled her to arise at 4 o'clock each morning to practice her music.

During the civil war in the United States Charles G. Buller and his family moved to this country, settling on a farm in the then pioneer region a few miles from McGregor, Iowa. There the oldest son, Charles, and youngest son, Frederick, died. The other children grew to maturity, and three of them studied at Ann Arbor, Mich. After eight years, however, the old couple returned to Canada, and made a home for themselves at Hillside Farm, two miles from Campbellford, Ontario.

It was at that home that the present Gen. Buller visited in 1870, when he was a Colonel in Gen. Wolseley's Red River expedition, and at that time he presented the American family with a photograph showing him in the dress of a civilian. The photograph was taken by Mayall, 224 Regent Street, London W., and is an interesting portrait.

The sons of the American branch have all proved strong in character and of unimpeachable honor. The English idea of primogeniture prevails, and Reginald Francis Buller of Hailey, Idaho, is now regarded as the head of the family, being the first-born. He was graduated from Ann Arbor, settled down to the practice of law at Stockton, Mo., served in the Missouri Legislature, and is now President of the First National Bank of Hailey, Idaho. His son, Charles Osborn Buller, is now a student in the Shattuck Military School at Faribault, Minn.

The second son was Edward Buller, who also graduated from Ann Arbor, went to Dover, Ark., and after a few months there removed to Lamar, Mo., where he practiced law successfully, was conspicuous in politics, and became a member of the Missouri Legislature. His two children—Edith Cornelia, aged fifteen, and Francis Wentworth, aged twelve—are now in the Olathe schools. Edward, the father, died in 1891, leaving a competence to his family, and the children are being carefully educated.

The third son of Charles G. is Dr. Frank Buller of Montreal, Canada, who had the distinguished honor of being physician to Princess Louise when she presided over the Government House at Ottawa.

The fourth son is Edward R. Buller, a farmer of San José, Cal., who has a son named Frederick Buller, now studying medicine at Toronto.

The two daughters are still living, making their home at Vancouver, B. C. One is married, and is now Mrs. Edith Barwick. The other is Miss H. F. Buller.

ARCHIBALD FORBES.

Interesting Reminiscences of the Famous Editorial Correspondent's Visit to This Country.

From The Detroit (Mich.) Free Press.

It is no small record for a war correspondent to pass through seven distinct campaigns of warfare, but when, in addition to this, such a man achieves, meanwhile, numerous specific triumphs as a news-getter and deliverer, then indeed is he entitled to fame. It is such a record and such achievements that have made Archibald Forbes, who is now critically ill in London, perhaps the most notable war correspondent now living. Born in Moray, Scotland, in 1838, Mr. Forbes received his education at the Aberdeen University.

Immediately after graduation and in a spirit of adventure he enlisted in the Royal Dragoons. For ten years thereafter he served in the British Army, never rising above the chevrons of a Corporal, but acquiring an intimate acquaintance with life in the field, in the barracks, and on the march. His first service as war correspondent was for The London Daily News, and for that paper he passed through five campaigns in Europe, one in Asia, and one in South Africa.

Nearly twenty years ago Mr. Forbes appeared in Detroit in the old Music Hall as a lecturer. He was greeted by a tremendous audience and after the lecture there was a reception at the residence of the Hon. W. G. Thompson, who was then Mayor of the city. At that time Mr. Forbes was about forty-three years old and a fine picture of manhood. He was above six feet in height, he had square, broad shoulders, and a superb head set upon a strong neck. His hair, just touched with gray, was abundant and wavy, and he wore a heavy dark red mustache. He had the carriage of a soldier, while his dark eyes were piercing in their intensity. He was essentially companionable, and on the day following his lecture, as he was to lecture in Ann Arbor that evening, he did not leave Detroit until afternoon. In a social chat in Mayor Thompson's office he revealed the true high-grade companionship of a man of the world, cordial with all, possessed of an inexhaustible fund of reminiscence and entirely unassuming.

In speaking of the value of historic mementos he related how, at the surrender after Sedan, which he and other correspondents witnessed, one of his companions accidentally overturned a bottle of ink and stained the cloth upon the table. "And that cloth to this day," he continued, "is retained as a historic relic because it is stained with ink from a bottle which the Emperor Napoleon, in his nervousness, had capsized."

About the time of Mr. Forbes's visit there was intense rivalry among the various telegraph companies in this country, which had brought about an effort at their consolidation under one management. It had proceeded so far that Rufus Hatch had obtained an injunction to prevent such action. The value of telegraphy to the world and Mr. Hatch's injunction were being discussed when Mr. Forbes said, "I do not know your Mr. Hatch, but he will not be long dead before not only your telegraphs but your railroads and your large manufacturing interests will be consolidated, because the trend of the times is toward centralization, and it will prove a good trend for all concerned."

If that prediction was somewhat correct in its estimate, he was more prophetic in an observation he made relative to the situation in South Africa. Mr. Forbes had served through one campaign in that land and was one of the small party who first discovered the mutilated remains of the Prince Imperial. At the time of his visit to Detroit, the British were in possession of Pretoria, and severe fighting was going on to the discomfort of Parliament. The Boers had asked for the appointment of a royal commission to inquire into their claims, and the Colonial Secretary, the Earl of Kimberley, had declared that if the Boers would only lay down their arms the problem would be solved.

The situation had been brought up for discussion through Mr. Forbes's relation of a meeting he had once had with Gen. Joubert, which ended with the observation, "That man is a born commander of men, and back of that he has the innate accuracy of judgment which produces the great General." Later on, Mr. Forbes exclaimed: "Nonsense! The Boers are mere lumps of humanity with absolute stubbornness as their only qualification. They won't get hungry or thirsty, don't you know, because they are too stubborn to recognize a physical need; they will live on roots and wild game till these resources give out, and then their God only knows what they will do. It is only stubbornness that makes them work, and they are brutal in their capacity for work." And so he went on predicting that Great Britain would never see peace for her colonists in South Africa until the Boers were exterminated. "It is all nonsense to suggest that they will lay down their arms. They are so stubborn that they wouldn't know how to do such a thing, and it would be a mercy to them and to the world at large if a sort of a Red-Sea-and-Pharaoh arrangement could be fixed up for their benefit."

Consignees Not Found.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

At the Wichita Street fair a few months ago the Wells, Fargo Express Company had a float in the parade. The float represented a big delivery wagon piled full of express packages, and in preparing it the express people borrowed from the Dold Packing Company a couple of huge meat boxes which weighed, empty, eighty-five pounds. To make the display appear realistic these boxes were stenciled with the fictitious addreses, "J. Scholson, Berlin, Germany," and "A. Hunt, Liverpool, England." After the parade the float was driven to the Wells, Fargo office and unloaded, and that seemed to be the end of the affair. But it was not the end, for last week the Wichita agent received a couple of tracers informing him that one box was in Berlin and the other in Liverpool, and that the people to whom they were adressed could not be found. Investigation then revealed that the night force at the office had found the boxes piled upon on the platform and had billed them out according to address. The error occurred more easily as Dold often sent boxes to the express office when in a hurry without making out a bill, and it was the custom of the office to rush such boxes along.

An Auk Comes South.

From the Manchester (N. H.) Union.

It will be quite a surprise to many who have visited Billings & Freeman's store in Lebanon and seen what they supposed was an eagle, to learn on the authority of the Rev. C. A. Downs that it is but a little auk, or foolish gillemot, a bird that is almost a perfect stranger so far inland as where it was captured. Few particlars are known of this species, which is very rare, and has its home in Greenland and as far north as Spitzenberg. In Greenland it is called the ice bird. It is not by nature a crafty bird, and is simetimes easily captured. It is, when seen, usually on the seacoast, and has very peculiar habits in feeding.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Restaurant and Chinaware in Basement.

MATTHEWS

Toys, 3rd Floor. Dolls, 2nd Floor.

To enumerate our many special Holiday Gifts in this last great week before Xmas, would take time and space, but to convey an idea of our system of doing business, would add: "There is no Misrepresentation as to the Quality of any Goods Through Alluring Advertisements. The Prices Are the Lowest Named Anywhere, for Reliable Merchandise, and a Visit to Our Store Will Convince You of Our Restless Enterprise to Gather All That is Newest. We Invite Comparison Before Making Your Holiday Purchases. Advantageous Changes From Day to Day in Our Prices will be made to close, in our many lines."

OUR WORD FOR IT? You can buy Toys from us cheaper than Toys of their description and quality are usually sold for! We have marked them at prices, so as not to carry any over to another year, their room being too valuable for us to sacrifice. Sunday School Societies supplied in quantities.

A Stirring Book Sale.

2,500, 12mos, good type, on good paper, cloth bound book, by such authors as Charles Dickens, Alexandre Dumas, Bulwer Lytton, Rudyard Kipling, etc., 200 titles in all, usually sold for 35c., our price 29c.

5 vol. set in box of cloth bound, good type books, by such authors as Macaulay, England, Jules Verne, E. Marlett, Fenimore Cooper, our price $1.25 per set.

Beautiful Wild Flowers of America, by A. B. Henry, with colored plates.
Their Silver Wedding Journey, by W. D. Howells, 2 vols., illustrated.
The Golf Girl, by Maud Humphrey, colored plates, our price, 87c.
Cupid and Foot Lights, by James L. Ford, illustrated.
2 vol. set of Lytton's, gilt top, good type, uncut edge, 75c. per set.

A few of the best selling books for the Holidays, such as David Harum, Richard Carvel, Janice Meredith, Hugh Wynne, When Knighthood Was in Flower, King's Mirror, Other Fellow, and Via Crucis.

The poems of Dante Gabriel Rossetti, 2 vols., $1.08 a set.

Cooper's Leather Stocking and Sea Tales, in half leather, 5 vols. in box, special $2.45 a set.

Bibles, Prayer Books and Hymnals.

A special lot of Children's Bibles, 25c.
Teachers' Bibles, from 68c. up.
Prayer Books and Hymnals, 69c. per set and up.
1 special set of large type, calf binding, India paper Bibles, $2.59.
Catholic Prayer Books, 12c. up to $3.00 in leather.
Celluloid covered Prayer Books, 89c. up.
Vest pocket edition for men, 89c.

Children's Books.

A large assortment of Juvenile Books for boys and girls, by Alger, Ellis, Otis and Strat-Meyer, L. T. Meade, Grace Aguilar, A. D. T. Whitney, Pampton, and Laura A. Richards.
A complete line of board, linen, and paper Books, from 3c. to $1.98.
Father Goose, new book, "Father Gander."
Alice in Wonderland, illustrated.
Scrap Books from 25c. up.

Scrap Books for poetical extracts, 49c. up.
Calendars and Xmas Cards, in a large variety and at very low prices.

Stationery Store.

Desk sets in sterling silver, colonial gold and gun metal.
Sterling silver Pens, with pearl handles, 25c.
Sterling silver Letter Openers, 15c.
Sterling silver Seals, from 25c. upward.
Sterling silver top Mucilage Bottles, 39c.
Sterling handle Roll Blotters, 25c. up.
Sterling silver top Ink Bottles, 25c.
Sterling silver Pencils, 25c. up.
French enamel Desk Sets.
Fancy boxes of Writing Paper, suitable for Holiday gift, 25c. up.
Pen Knives, pearl and stag handle, from 25c. up.
Poker Sets, 98c. up.
Diaries for 1900, from 12c. upward.
Cards engraved in latest style type.

Women's $3.50 and $4.00 Shoes at $1.97 a Pair.

700 pairs of WOMEN'S VICI KID BUTTON AND LACE SHOES, with welted and stitched soles, bull dog and full round toe shapes, patent leather and kid tips, heavy and medium-weight soles, suitable for present street wear. The regular retail price of any pair of them is from $3.50 to $4.00; sizes are broken, and to close them out quickly they are marked for Monday, a pair, at . . . **$1.97**

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S BOX CALF AND DONGOLA KID, spring heel, button and lace shoes, broad opera toes, stitched extension soles, patent leather and kid tips, a splendid wearing, dressy street or school shoe, sizes 8½ to 11, 98c.; sizes 11½ to 2 . . . . . **$1.23**

BOYS' HEAVY CALF LACE SHOES, double soles, broad and bull dog toe shapes, calf tips, solid and serviceable, sizes 12 to 2, $1.29; sizes 2½ to 5½ . **$1.60**

75c. Each.
Sterling silver Vinaigrette,
Bonnet Brushes,
Nail, Cuticle and Embroidery Scissors,
Cigar Cutters,
Match Safes,
Shaving Brushes,
Court Plaster Covers,
Silver Mounted Dressing Combs,
Puff Boxes and Manicure Articles, in endless variety.

98c. Each.
Infants' Sterling Silver-backed Brush and Comb Set,
Bonnet and Hat Brushes,
Napkin Rings, Pin Pyramid,
Extract Bottles, Dental Floss Cases,
Cigar Box Openers,
Whisks, Bonbonnieres,
Memorandum Tablets, and all the latest novelties in Sterling silver.

Case containing Sterling Silver Handle Mirror, Hair Brush and Comb, rich, elaborate, artistic designs, special at $5.25.
Case consisting of Sterling Silver, Large Size Hair Brush, and Dressing Comb, special, at $3.39.
Case containing Sterling Silver Medium Size Hair Brush, and Dressing Comb, special, $1.98.
Sterling Silver Shaving Set, $1.89.
Sterling Silver Large Size Cloth Brush, $1.98.
Sterling Silver Hat Brushes, 79c., 89c. and 98c.
Sterling Silver Bonnet Brushes, 75c., 98c. and $1.49.
Sterling Silver Mounted Nail Polishers, 49c., 75c. and $1.25.
Heart Shape Case, containing Sterling Silver Thimble, Silver Mounted Emory and Embroidery Scissors, 98c.

We persevere and exhibit more costly articles, which we guarantee will give immensely satisfactory and gratifying results.

Fulton St., Gallatin Pl., Livingston and Smith Sts., Brooklyn.

A. A. WEBSTER & CO.,

440 Fulton Street.

THE VALUE OF DIAMONDS.

NOTE—We refer herein to perfect Diamonds, such as are free from color and defects.

The value of a diamond is more stable than that of gold. Its intrinsic worth can't be severed from the stone. A diamond that is yours *is yours forever*—unless it gets lost.

If you would give a diamond at Christmas, whether ring, brooch or scarf pin, make sure that it is a pure stone. For the only valuable part to an imperfect diamond is the price you pay for it.

We sell pure diamonds.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Morris K. Jesup, and many other prominent people.

J. WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert."
215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 1613.

Bits of Tin No Longer Wasted.

From The Lewistown (Me.) Journal.

The present age sometimes is accused of extravagance, but we utilize many an article that our forefathers threw away. For instance, the many small strips of tin plate that are cut off the ends of the countless numbers of sheets, during the season in the sardine canning factories at Eastport, are now being turned into money. From nearly every sheet of the costly tin plate a small piece is cut off and this formerly was dumped on the beach as worthless. Much of the small scrap tin is now gathered up, pounded together, and shipped west, where it is worked into many new forms, including window weights, etc. The former bright strips of metal are too valuable for this use and are now used in making tobacco tags and the like. Four cars loaded with strips of tin plate lately left Eastport for Baltimore.

THE SENATE EXPENDITURES

Curious Items for Which Large Amounts Are Paid.

OVER $600 FOR PENKNIVES

Nearly $1,300,000 Spent During the Year—Over $2,300 to Furnish the Vice President's Room.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—However luxurious the Senate may choose to be, it always makes a clean breast of its expenditures once a year. Promptly after the opening of the Congress the Secretary of the Senate, William R. Cox, made his report of the receipts and expenditures of the Senate from July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899, and, as usual, this document contains some entries that possess interest for those who have heard of the liberality with which the upper branch of the Nation's Legislature provides for its needs. Still, the Senate does not spend all the money it might. To be sure, it spent $1,293,263.25 in the year, which was $91,687.66 more than it got rid of in the preceding year. But it also had to its credit $87,199.66 which it might have expended if it had regarded further outgo necessary, convenient, or desirable.

Two items of expense of interest are those showing that the officers and other employes received $43,789.17 as "extra month's pay" in July, 1898, and again in March, 1899, drew $50,092.30, being two gifts to persons very highly paid and who are idle, in the nature of things, about six months each year, most of them on annual salaries.

Just why the Senate required so large a stock of cutlery during the year covered by the report of the Secretary is not explained. The war was over in November, 1898, so far as everybody in this town, except the Bureau of Navigation, was concerned, and yet in that month the Senate required edged tools in small variety and great numbers. For instance:

NOV. 19, 1898.

½ dozen Wostenholm knives, at $7.20	$3.60
1½ dozen Wostenholm knives, at $49	73.50
1 dozen Wostenholm knives	28.50
½ dozen Wostenholm knives, at $24	12.00
½ dozen Wostenholm knives, at $25	12.50
½ dozen Wostenholm knives, at $16.20	8.10
½ dozen Wostenholm knives, at $18	9.00
½ dozen Wostenholm knives, at $11	5.50
½ dozen Wostenholm knives, at $11.50	5.75
½ dozen Wostenholm knives, at $25	12.50
½ dozen Wostenholm knives, at $14.50	7.25
½ dozen Wostenholm knives, at $25.80	12.90
½ dozen Wostenholm knives, at $16	8.00
½ dozen Wostenholm knives, at $15.50	7.75
½ dozen Wostenholm knives, at $14.80	7.40
½ dozen Wostenholm knives, at $16.45	8.23
½ dozen Wostenholm knives, at $18.50	9.25
½ dozen Wostenholm knives, at $19.50	9.75
½ dozen Wostenholm knives, at $16.75	8.37
½ dozen Wostenholm knives, at $19	9.50
½ dozen Wostenholm knives, at $21.25	10.63
½ dozen Wostenholm knives, at $17.30	8.65
½ dozen Wostenholm knives, at $31.20	15.60
½ dozen Wostenholm knives, at $20.15	10.07
½ dozen Wostenholm knives, at $9.35	4.68
1 dozen Wostenholm knives	13.80
2 dozen Wostenholm knives, at $14.10	28.20
½ dozen Wostenholm knives, at $16.25	8.12
½ dozen Wostenholm knives, at $22.25	11.12
	$368.22

But this is not a sufficient number of knives to meet the immediate demands of the Senate. A few days later it made these purchases:

NOV. 22, 1898.

½ dozen King's knives, at $4 per doz	$2.00
½ dozen King's knives, at $7.25 per doz	3.63
½ dozen King's knives, at $10 per doz	5.00
½ dozen King's knives, at $8.37 per doz	4.18
½ dozen King's knives, at $7.50 per doz	3.75
2 dozen King's knives, at $6 per doz	12.00
½ dozen King's knives, at $10 per doz	5.00
½ dozen King's knives, at $9.50 per doz	4.75
½ dozen King's knives, at $8 per doz	4.00
½ dozen King's knives, at $12 per doz	6.00
½ dozen King's knives, at $8 per doz	24.00
½ dozen King's knives, at $13.50 per doz	6.75
½ dozen King's knives, at $9 per doz	4.50
½ dozen King's knives, at $10 per doz	5.00
½ dozen King's knives, at $5.25 per doz	2.63
½ dozen King's knives, at $9 per doz	4.50
½ dozen King's knives, at $10 per doz	5.00
½ dozen King's knives, at $5.25 per doz	2.63
½ dozen King's knives, at $9 per doz	4.50
½ dozen King's knives, at $10 per doz	5.00
1 dozen King's knives	9.00
1 dozen King's knives	7.50
1 dozen King's knives, at $11 per doz	5.50
½ dozen King's knives, at $3.88 per doz	1.94
½ dozen King's knives, at $8 per doz	4.00
½ dozen King's knives, at $5.25 per doz	2.62
½ dozen King's knives, at $12 per doz	6.00
½ dozen King's knives, at $12 per doz	6.00
½ dozen King's knives, at $10.25 per doz	5.12
½ dozen King's knives, at $4.30 per doz	2.15
½ dozen King's knives, at $8.75 per doz	4.38
½ dozen King's knives, at $12 per doz	6.00
½ dozen King's knives, at $11.50 per doz	5.75
½ dozen King's knives, at $9 per doz	4.50
½ dozen King's knives, at $9.50 per doz	4.75
½ dozen King's knives, at $6.30 per doz	3.15
½ dozen King's knives, at $8.50 per doz	4.25
½ dozen King's knives, at $6.88 per doz	3.44
½ dozen King's knives, at $7.50 per doz	3.75
½ dozen King's knives, at $8 per doz	4.00
½ dozen Western knives at $24 per doz	12.00
½ dozen Western knives, at $11.50 per doz	5.75
½ dozen Western knives, at $4 per doz	2.00
½ dozen Western knives, at $6 per doz	3.00
½ dozen Western knives at $8 per doz	4.00
½ dozen Western knives, at $3.80 per doz	1.90
½ dozen Western knives, at $4 per doz	2.00
½ dozen Western knives, at $40 per doz	13.33
	$240.47

By Christmas Day of 1898 every Senator should have been provided with six knives, and a few of them might have had seven in their sleeves or pockets. They had cost more than $600, which is low as armaments go, but a pretty penny for pocket knives, foreign and domestic. Yet on Dec. 12 it appeared to have discovered that something further was needed in the way of cutting implements, for it made these purchases:

½ dozen pairs scissors, 6 inch, at $4.20	$2.10
½ dozen pairs scissors, 5½ inch, at $3.72	1.86
½ dozen pairs scissors, 5 inch, at $3.24	1.62
½ dozen pairs scissors, 4½ inch, at $3	1.50
½ dozen pairs scissors, 6 inch, at $4.20	2.10
½ dozen pairs scissors, 5½ inch, at $3.72	1.86
½ dozen pairs scissors, 4 inch, at $2.76	1.38
½ dozen pairs scissors, 5½ inch, at $3.84	1.92
1 dozen pairs scissors, 4 inch	5.70
½ dozen pairs scissors, 5½ inch, at $5.76	2.88

And again, three days later:

DEC. 15.

½ dozen Rodgers knives, at $27.43	$13.71
½ dozen Rodgers knives, at $43, stag	21.50
½ dozen Rodgers knives, at $13.30, ivory	6.65
½ dozen Rodgers knives, at $31.73	15.87
½ dozen Rodgers knives, at $22.90	11.45
½ dozen Rodgers knives, at $19.87	9.93
½ dozen Rodgers knives, at $15.07, stag	7.54
½ dozen Rodgers knives, at $11.53, stag	5.76
½ dozen Rodgers knives, at $17.60	8.80
½ dozen Rodgers knives, at $16.83	8.42
½ dozen Rodgers knives, at $17.23	8.61
½ dozen Rodgers knives, at $23.40	11.70
½ dozen Rodgers knives, at $11.53	5.77
½ dozen Rodgers knives, at $20.90	10.45
½ dozen Rodgers knives, at $19.13	9.56
½ dozen Rodgers knives, at $19.60	9.80
½ dozen Rodgers knives, at $16.83	8.41
½ dozen Rodgers knives, at $31.50	15.75
6 sets scissors, at $5.94	35.64
6 sets scissors, at $3.40	20.40
6 cutlery cases, at $4	24.00
6 cutlery cases, at $2.50	15.00
2 dozen scissors, at $3.40	6.80
1 dozen scissors	4.80
½ dozen scissors, at $8.28	3.12
½ dozen scissors, at $6.87	3.43
½ dozen scissors, at $10.47	5.24
½ dozen scissors, at $5.90	2.95
½ dozen scissors, at $10.13	5.06
½ dozen scissors, at $5.23	2.62
½ dozen scissors, at $13.73	6.86
1 dozen scissors	12.00

THE VICE PRESIDENT'S ROOM.

That the Senate is convinced that "the best is good enough for us" may be assumed from a glance at the items bestowed upon the adornment of the room of the Vice President. That room is always kept in spick and span condition, but never a year passes that it does not come in for something new and handsome. These are some of the items charged against the room:

AUG. 10, 1897.

1 mahogany silk and satin chair for room of Vice President	27.00

NOV. 5, 1897.

Antique mahogany desk and bookcase combined, all hand work, for Vice President's room	325.00

NOV. 12, 1897.

1 imported silk mohair Khedive carpet, Vice President's room	465.00

NOV. 24, 1897.

2 mahogany library tables for Vice President's room	150.00
1 Davenport sofa for Vice President's room	180.00
5 mahogany chairs for Vice President's room, at $7	35.00

NOV. 26, 1897.

1 Neapolitan silk-velvet portiere and pole and brocade silk curtains and rods for Vice President's room	170.00

DEC. 1, 1897.

2 olive-striped sultana cushions, stuffed with down, for Vice President's room, at $8.87½	17.75
2 rods and silk curtains for windows in Vice President's room	7.50
1 Persian rug for Vice President's room	12.00
3 silk antique Khedive rugs for Vice President's room, at $15	45.00
1 toilet glass, Vice President's room	10.00

DEC. 14, 1897.

2 pairs Brussels point-lace curtains made to order, for Vice President's room, at $150	300.00
2 velour silk cushions, Vice President's room	9.00

DEC. 18, 1897.

1 Royal Sennah rug, Vice President's room	120.00
1 Royal Sennah rug, Vice President's room	92.50
483½ yards Axminster carpet, made and laid, Committee on Immigration, at $2.65	128.96

DEC. 28, 1897.

2 pairs velour curtains, with brass poles and standard, Committee on Territories	91.75
3 silk sash curtains, Committee on Public Lands	7.50
4 silk sash curtains, Vice President's room	7.50
2 mahogany S. and S. chairs, Vice President, at $9	18.00
1 silk velour slumber robe, made to order, for Vice President's room	45.50

Sterling silver inkstand for Vice President's room, to contain not less than 300 ounces of silver, made from specially prepared design, in accordance with contract approved in writing by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, on Dec. 18, 1897 ..... 1,000.00

The usual thirst afflicted the Senate in June, 1898, and it cost the people of this country $1,399.59 to quench it, the Senate getting the rebate on the empty bottles returned:

April 18, 1898.

For 1 case ozonate lithia water, 100 pints	9.50

June 8, 1898.

4 boxes lemons, at $4	16.00

June 9, 1898.

6 boxes lemons, at $4	24.00

June 13, 1898.

6 boxes lemons, at $4	24.00
32 boxes lemons furnished June 15 to 29, 1898, at $5.50	176.00
2,510 pounds sugar furnished from Jan. 1 to June 29, 1898, at $5.48 per 100 pounds	137.54
106 cases ozonate lithia water, quarts, furnished from Jan. 1 to June 29, 1898, at $6.88	729.28
	$1,116.32
Credit by 3,700 empty bottles returned, between Jan. 1 and June 29, 1898, at 1 cent	37.00
	$1,079.32

July 5, 1898.

For 4 cases Apollinaris, at $8.50	34.00
351 pounds granulated sugar	19.23
6 boxes lemons, at $5.50	33.00

July 6, 1898.

4 boxes lemons, at $5.50	22.00
38 cases ozonate lithia water, furnished from July 1 to Aug. 11, 1898	227.04
	$335.27
Credit by 1,500 empty bottles returned from July 1 to Aug. 11, 1898, at 1 cent	15.00
	320.27
	$1,399.59

Senators Mason and Quay were the champion telegraphers of the body during the year reported. Between Jan. 8 and 10, 1899, Mason sent about 110 telegraphic dispatches to as many persons in Illinois, at a cost of about 20 cents each. He had fits of dispatch sending from time to time. On March 18, 1898, Mr. Quay sent, at Government expense, 246 telegrams, about two-thirds of them addressed to persons in Altoona, Pennsylvania, and a large proportion of the remainder to Roaring Springs, in the same State. There is no suggestion of the interest the Government possessed in the correspondence between the Senator and the two or three towns addressed. The cost of telegraphing in the fiscal year was $6,759.16, or $2,896 less than was drawn for the purpose.

SENATOR MORRILL'S FUNERAL.

When it comes to funerals the Senate will have nothing mean. There is but one account of a funeral in Secretary Cox's report, that of Senator Morrill. It is interesting in its items. See how it was built up:

For expenses of committee in attendance upon the funeral of the late Senator J. S. Morrill, from Jan. 1 to 8, 1899, under resolution of Jan. 5, 1899, as follows:		
Newspapers, telegrams, &c	$5.17	
Porterage en route	23.00	
Suppers and carriages at Burlington, Vt	21.75	
		$49.92
For expenses incurred by Congressional Committee accompanying the remains of the late Senator J. S. Morrill to Montpelier, Vt., on Jan. 2, 1899, under resolution of Jan. 5, 1899, as follows:		
Expenses at Pavilion Hotel, Montpelier, Vt.:		
Breakfast for 20 persons, at 75 cents	$21.75	
Dinner for 31 persons, at 75 cents	23.25	
Eight rooms at 50 cents per room	4.00	
		$49.00
Jan. 3.		
For the following for the funeral of the late Senator J. S. Morrill, under Senate resolution of Jan. 5, 1899:		
State casket with copper lining	$400.00	
Engraved plate	10.00	
Special red cedar shipping case, copperplate corners and handles, double size	90.00	
Embalming and service of undertaker at Washington	59.50	
Attendance of undertaker to Montpelier, Vt	25.00	
Use of hearse, 2 miles, at $3.50	108.50	
Use of hearse twice, at $8 each time	16.00	
		$709.00
For the following carriages for use at the funeral of the late Senator J. S. Morrill, under resolution of Jan. 5, 1899:		
Dec. 27, 1 carriage	4.50	
Dec. 28, 1 carriage	4.50	
Dec. 29, 1 carriage	10.00	
		19.00
For services in connection with funeral of Senator J. S. Morrill, under resolution of Jan. 5, 1899, from Jan. 1 to 3, 1899, as follows:		
Special train service, Washington to Jersey City	$452.00	
Special train service, Jersey City to Springfield	330.00	
54 fares, Springfield to Montpelier, at $4.90	264.60	
36 fares, Montpelier to Rutland, at $3.23	117.00	
36 fares, Rutland to Troy, at $2.49	89.64	
Special engine, Troy to Albany	25.00	
36 fares, Troy to Washington, at $9.65	347.40	
Special engine, Weehawken to Jersey City	15.00	
1 ticket, Proctor, Vt., to Boston, Mass	4.82	
1 ticket, Boston, Mass., to New York, via Shore Line	5.00	
1 ticket, Boston, Mass., to Washington, via steamer Maryland	12.25	
Use of Pullman cars Hesperia and Humber, Washington to Montpelier and return	300.00	
Commissary supplies	78.96	
		2,041.67

The charges of different Washington newspapers for the same advertisement vary greatly.

The Evening Star Newspaper Company:	
Dec. 31. For publishing programme of the funeral of the late Senator J. S. Morrill, under Senate resolution of Jan. 5, 1899	4.95
The Washington Post Company:	
Dec. 31. For publishing programme of the funeral of the late Senator J. S. Morrill, under Senate resolution of Jan. 5, 1899, 38 lines, 1 time	38.00
The Washington Times Company:	
Dec. 31. For publishing programme of the funeral of the late Senator J. S. Morrill, in both morning and evening editions on editorial page, under Senate resolution of Jan. 5, 1899	70.00
For chairs for funeral	29.29
For material for use at funeral of the late Senator J. S. Morrill, on Dec. 31, 1898:	
15 yards black crape, at $2.50	37.50
3 yards black ribbon, at 40 cents	1.20
3 7-12 dozen white silk gloves, at $12	43.00
36 funeral regalias, at $5	180.00
	261.70
Dec. 31. For decoration of the Senate Chamber for funeral of the late Senator J. S. Morrill, resolution of Jan. 5, 1899	$100.00
Floral piece furnished, and packing and delivery at station floral pieces taken from Senate Chamber	25.00
	125.00
Dec. 31. For meals furnished 6 members of the Capitol police detailed at the funeral of the late Senator J. S. Morrill, under Senate resolution of Jan. 5, 1899	4.85
Dec. 31. For services rendered by the choir of All Souls' Church at the funeral services of the late Senator Morrill, under resolution of Jan. 5, 1899	40.00
For railroad services	23.50
	$3,465.88

Then there were such prime necessities as blackola, quinine pills, bromo seltzer, bromo caffeine, soda mint tablets, gargling oil, combs and brushes, antikamnia tablets, and lithia tablets, all of which were bought and paid for out of public funds.

DUEL FOUGHT BY TWO NEGROES.

One Has His Pistol Shot from His Hand—Both Arrested.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 16.—George Douglass and Andrew Smith, colored, ice-cream makers, quarreled and decided to settle their differences with pistols at ten paces. The duelling ground selected was the rear of 921 Madison Avenue, where they were employed. After exchanging half a dozen shots Smith's weapon was shot from his hand and he sought shelter in one of the sheds attached to the place, where he remained until the police arrived and took the combatants to the Northwestern Police Station.

They will answer the charge of trying to kill each other in the Criminal Court.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Still Further Improvement Shown in a Week of Varied Dealings.

SALE OF THE ASYLUM BLOCK

Fine Dwellings Still in Demand—Latest Sales by Brokers — This Week's Auction Schedule and Its Features.

Continuing along the same general lines, the market shows its most favorable characteristic in a gradual strengthening, rather than in any special transactions of great interest. The Orphan Asylum deal, it is true, is very much of a special transaction, but having dragged along in various stages of incompletion over a period of two months, it cannot be classed with the business of the last week. Its importance, however, generally speaking, has not been lessened by the seemingly endless negotiations. It is a deal of the size and character to affect other deals, in fact, to control the market in its immediate neighborhood, and it would be difficult to find a broker or owner along Fifth Avenue who is not glad that the formality of signing contracts is all that remains to complete this $2,000,000 transaction.

The future of the block has already become the subject of speculation. That the bulk of it will be used for residence purposes there seems to be little doubt. Whether the Union Club will take the Fifty-first Street corner on the Fifth Avenue front will be known only after that organization has met and voted on Wednesday evening. It is well known that the sentiment of the club is far from unanimous on the subject of abandoning the present house at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, and there is liable to be considerable opposition from the conservative element to the proposition to move up to Fifty-first Street. In the event of the Union Club's not taking the corner opposite the cathedral, it, too, will be sold as residence sites, the purchasing syndicate looking with little favor on any hotel or apartment house scheme.

Buying of fine dwellings continues to be a feature of the market, and the last of deals of this character, headed by the sale of W. E. D. Stokes's house for $325,000, has been a long one for the last week, the Fifth Avenue and Riverside sections sharing honors about equally. Ex-Gov. Morton, already a large holder of realty, showed further confidence in this form of investment by his purchase of the dwelling completed Lucile apartment house at St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street.

Builders and others with building operations under consideration seem to look with apprehension on the new Building Code. The rush to get plans on record is almost unprecedented in the history of the Building Department, over $4,000,000 being represented by those filed last week. At the present rate there will be enough plans filed under the existing code before the new code takes effect, on Saturday, to make the latter practically inoperative for a considerable period.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

The Seaboard Realty Company has sold to an investor the eight-story business building, recently completed, at 59 Fourth Avenue, 25 by 167 and irregular.

L. J. Phillips & Co. were the brokers in the sale of 148 and 150 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to the J. M. Horton Ice Cream Company.

Herman Wronkow has sold to John Roberts the four five-story flats 9 to 15 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, on a plot 75 by 100, taking in exchange the seven-story apartment house at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 50 by 100.

George R. Read has sold for Lowenfeld & Prager, to Joseph Personeni, the four-story building 496 West Broadway, 25 by 75. The buyer is the owner of No. 498, adjoining.

E. A. Cruikshank & Co. have sold for Rocco M. Morasco and Dominick Abbate to the Italian Mission of the Protestant Episcopal Church 127 Elizabeth Street, an old building on lot 25 by 94. The property adjoins 359 and 361 Broome Street, already owned by the mission.

William P. Giles has sold to Henry A. and John Bade the five-story brick building at the northeast corner of Canal and Mott Streets, 21.1 by 99.7.

William C. Lester has sold to D. V. Mackie the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 351 West Fifty-sixth Street, 18 by 100.

Kahn & Baumann have sold for Charles H. Heinberg the five-story double flat 1,730 Madison Avenue, 25.11 by 79, the buyer giving in part payment the four-story flat 213 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, 19.4 by 100.

Murray & Hill have sold the two five-story tenements on the north side of Fifty-second Street, 375 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, to Frederick Aldhous, who gives in exchange the plot at the southeast corner of Bradhurst Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, 101 by 82.3 by 99.11 by 102.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought the old building 133 Thompson Street, 22 by 100.

The Auction Room.

Last week was another one of uninteresting results at auction and voluntary offerings fared poorly. Eleven lots on Gerard and Walton Avenues, a partition sale, were withdrawn, but, on the whole, Bronx property made a better showing than that south of the Harlem River. The three-story frame flats on the east side of Webster Avenue, between Alden Place and One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, sold under foreclosure, went to an outsider, and William M. Ryan was successful with an executor's sale of several vacant parcels on Third and Washington Avenues.

The most important offering for this week will be that of 30 and 32 West Forty-fourth Street under foreclosure. This property was sold several months ago by Jackson & Stern to a syndicate which had planned to erect thereon an apartment house. The project was abandoned, however, after the excavation had been completed, and on Tuesday Auctioneer William Kennelly will sell the property to satisfy a claim of about $40,000. Prior mortgages on the lots amount to $55,000.

Tuesday's list also includes the building at the southwest corner of Greenwich and Rector Streets, to be sold by William M. Ryan, and the dwelling, 162 West Seventy-third Street, offered in partition by Auctioneer Ingraham.

Among other parcels advertised in foreclosure proceedings are the southeast corner of Pearl and Pine Streets, 57 and 59 Ann Street, and the southeast corner of Canal and Varick Streets.

There were recorded last week 289 mortgages for $4,386,366; of which 93, for $1,263,835, were at 5 per cent.; 128, for $1,561,156, were at more; and 73, for $1,561,375, were at less. In the corresponding week last year, there were recorded 293 mortgages for $5,553,797; of which 99, for $1,837,615, were at 5 per cent.; 133, for $1,681,482, were at more, and 61, for $2,034,700, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, DEC. 18.—By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Chase Mellen, referee, St. Ann's Avenue, east side, 300 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 75 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,717; subject to other mortgages for $7,825.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Chase Mellen, referee, Brook Avenue, west side, 151 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, 79 by 80, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,750; subject to another mortgage for $6,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sampson H. Weinhandler, referee, 168 Pearl Street, southeast corner of Pine Street, 20.7 by 47.3, five-story brick building. Due on judgment, $12,431; subject to another mortgage for $35,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Frank W. Thomas, referee, 127 West Sixty-third Street, north side, 229.7 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 18.9 by 100.5, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,958.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John M. Stoddard, referee, Frederick Street, east side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, 50 by 87.6, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,938.

TUESDAY, DEC. 19.—By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, James J. Nealis, referee, 30 and 32 West Forty-fourth Street, south side, 450 feet west of Fifth Avenue, each 25 by 100.5, vacant, excavated and ready for building. Due on judgment, $40,533; subject to other mortgages for $50,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, James J. Nealis, referee, 555 and 557 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, north side, 350 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, 50 by 106.6, two four-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $7,648.

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, Greenwich Street southwest corner of Rector Street, 26 by 65.10 by 28.2 by 68.3, five-story brick building, with stores.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, John F. O'Ryan, referee, 277 Pleasant Avenue, west side, 75.2 feet south of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 13.1 by 74, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,927.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry P. McGown, referee, 102 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $21,802.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., partition sale, W. Usher Parsons, referee, 162 West Seventy-third Street, south side, 175 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 18.6½ by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 681 Wales Avenue, west side, 212.7 feet south of Westchester Avenue, 25 by 144 by 28 by 130.5, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $12,442.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, Thomas Allison, referee, 533 and 535 West Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 298 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 57 by 98.9, one-story buildings and vacant; 258 Monroe Street, south side, 200.9 feet west of Jackson Street, 25 by half the block, three-story brick dwelling, with two-story brick extension.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Avery D. Andrews, referee, 345 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, north side, 90 feet west of Manhattan Avenue, 16.8 by 80, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,538.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, N. Taylor Phillips, referee, 47 to 53 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 300 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 100 by 99.11, four five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $4,037; subject to other mortgages for $56,100.

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, B. W. B. Brown, referee, 416 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, southwest corner of Hamilton Terrace, 20 by 80, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $18,810.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John M. Stoddard, referee, 320 and 322 East Ninety-fifth Street, south side, 300 feet west of First Avenue, 48 by 100.8, five-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,425.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edgar M. Leventritt, referee, 364 and 366 West Fifty-eighth Street, south side, 40 feet east of Ninth Avenue, each 20 by 75.5, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $19,246.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Elbert Crandall, referee, 669 and 671 Wales Avenue, west side, 312.7 feet south of Westchester Avenue, each 25 by 72.4 and irregular, two four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $1,763; subject to other mortgages for $12,930.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 20.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Daniel O'Connell, referee, 122 and 124 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, south side, 239 feet west of Lenox Avenue, each 18 by 100.11, two three-story brownstone-front dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $16,040.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., partition sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 329 East Eighteenth Street, north side, 225 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 102.2, four-story brownstone-front double flat.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Frank D. Arthur, referee, 1,360 Avenue A, east side, 102.2 feet south of Seventy-third Street, 25 by 98.9, two-story frame dwelling and vacant. Due on judgments, $6,151; subject to another mortgage for $1,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Frank D. Arthur, referee, Kelly Street, north side, the block front between Wales and Beach Avenues, being 155.9 feet on Kelly Street, 36.6 feet on Wales Avenue, and 100 feet on Beach Avenue, with an irregular northerly line, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,287; subject to another mortgage for $9,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Frank D. Arthur, referee, 730 Elton Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, 30 by 100, three-story frame dwelling, with stores. Due on judgment, $2,335; subject to another mortgage for $2,500.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Frank W. Thomas, referee, 613 West Forty-sixth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 102.5 and irregular, five-story brick building, with two-story brick building at the rear. Due on judgment, $7,648.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 116 West Seventy-ninth Street, south side, 125 feet west of Columbus Avenue, four-story stone-front dwelling; all title and interest of Charles L. Buckl on May 29, 1895.

THURSDAY, DEC. 21.—By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Chase Mellen, referee, 68, 70, and 72 Varick Street, southeast corner of Canal Street, 74.3 on Varick Street by 74.8 on Canal Street by 61 by 30.10, three and four story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $60,380.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Emil Goldmark, referee, Washington Avenue, southwest corner of Butler Place, Cebrie Park, 50.8 by 108.11 by 50.4 by 116.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,148.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Algernon S. Norton, referee, 662 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, southeast corner of Melrose Avenue, 21 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; 665 East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, northeast corner of Melrose Avenue, abutting on the foregoing, 21 by 100, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $15,963.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Samuel V. Heimberger, referee, 557 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, north side, 301.7 feet east of Broadway, 18 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,876.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 933 Park Avenue, east side, 25.6 feet south of Eighty-first Street, 25.6 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $24,814.

By John S. Mapes, foreclosure sale, Isidore H. Kramer, referee, Mulford Avenue, Throg's Neck, southwest corner of James Street, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $433.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale, 457 West Forty-fourth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 100.4, three-story brick dwelling.

FRIDAY, DEC. 22.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John Proctor Clarke, referee, 797 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, north side, 150 feet east of Brook, formerly Clifton, Avenue, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling, with one-story frame dwelling at the rear. Due on judgment, $3,300.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, William Deutsch, referee, 65 East End Avenue, east side, 51.5 feet north of Eighty-second Street, 25.6 by 100, five-story brick tenement; 68 East End Avenue, west side, 76.8 feet north of Eighty-second Street, 25.3 by 98, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $9,200; subject to other mortgages, on first parcel, $13,000; on second parcel, $14,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Charles G. F. Wahle, referee, 57 and 59 Ann Street, north side, 144.2 feet west of William Street, 28.1 by 102.11 and irregular, four-and five-story brick buildings. Due on judgment, $50,731.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Frank W. Thomas, referee, 538 East One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, south side, 375.3 feet east of Morris Avenue, 16.8 by 100, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $7,903.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Jacob Marks, referee, Railroad Avenue, Unionport, north side, extending from Washington to Jackson Street, 21.6 by 265, two-story frame building, with hall. Due on judgment, $2,225; subject to another mortgage for $7,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Wilkens Place, east side, 150 feet north of Jennings Street, for a three-story frame tenement, 22 by 60; Mary A. and Catherine Kelaher of 21 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, owners; J. H. Lavelle of 772 Jackson Avenue, architect; cost, $6,500.

Clinton Avenue, west side, 150 feet south of Tremont Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 60; Jacob Ramsteck, owner; Charles S. Clark of 719 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, architect.

Penfold Avenue, south side, 100 feet south of Southern Boulevard, for two two-and-a-half-story frame dwelings, 21 by 53; James and W. H. Bolton, Boston Avenue and Minford Place, owners; C. S. Clark, architect; cost, $8,000.

Fairmount Place, north side, 75 feet west of Prospect Avenue, for a one-and-a-half-story frame carriage house, 15 by 18; W. Edebohls, premises, owner; C. S. Clark, architect; cost, $300.

Webster Avenue, northeast corner of Wendover Avenue, for a one and three-story frame dwelling, with store; L. A. Levy of 20 Broad Street, owner; J. E. Kerby of 722 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

Nos. 195 and 197 Allen Street, for two six-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 75.3; Joseph

OUR METHODS IN BUSINESS

Comparison with Those of Exporting European Countries.

Save in Educational Facilities, Says W. C. Barker, We Lead the Whole World.

From a Paper by William C. Barker Before the International Commercial Congress.

What are we Americans doing in the way of schools for training our young men for commercial life in foreign countries? It is true that sons of rich men can go to college and learn languages as taught there; that is, to read and write general composition; but I do not know of a school or college where a young man who wishes to fit himself for a commercial traveler in any foreign country can learn the commercial language of that country. I regret to say that, as a rule, the sons of our manufacturers care more for baseball, golf, rowing, and other athletic sports than they do about international law or commercial languages. If an American firm want a foreign traveler, are they able to find an American who can speak the German, French, or Spanish language who is competent to do it? They may, but they are very scarce.

I know of a firm who recently advertised for a traveler for Europe. They stipulated that applicants must be able to speak and write German and French. They received several hundred applications, but not 1 per cent. of them were American-born citizens.

The question is often asked, Which is to be preferred, a man who speaks the language, knows the customers, the customs of the country, but does not understand American ways of doing business or the possibilities of American goods or of the manufacturers to supply goods to meet all requirements or an American who thoroughly understands the goods he is to sell, their possibilities, American ways of doing business and is imbued with American ideas and enterprise, but who is not able to speak the language and does not know the customs of the people? Having tried both in connection with the sale of agricultural machinery, I will take the latter every time.

I know a man who represented a manufacturer of harvesting machines in Europe; he could not speak anything but the English language. A trial of different makes of machines was to be held. All the other representatives were foreign born and spoke the language, but their machines were of American manufacture and did not understand their language. My friend, being an American, and his machine being of American manufacture, understood each other so well that the judges employed a talking machine to tell him that he had won the first prize, and the principal dealer employed the same talking machine to secure the agency.

The American commercial traveler has no equal in any country; his enterprise, hustle, and acuteness are proverbial; he possesses a species of "contagious enthusiasm," and has the faculty of inoculating all with whom he comes in contact with this enthusiasm for American goods.

The American commercial traveler is at a great disadvantage by reason of not having the proper commercial education, but we are fast realizing the advantage of travelers having such an education, and I predict that in the very near future such schools will be established and equipped with the best teachers and apparatus the world can supply.

Give American commercial travelers the advantages of such an education and our European cousins will have to look closely to their laurels or the United States will soon become the centre of the world's commerce.

BUSINESS METHODS.

There is a marked difference in the methods of obtaining and conducting foreign trade. A German manufacturer sends his representative to a foreign country to learn what kind of goods are sold, to obtain samples for him to copy, and to take orders for imitations at prices lower than those asked for the originals; he then imitates them, even to original manufacturer's name, trademark, or patent number. To sell such goods at a low price he must reduce his workmen to the lowest place of wage earning; this course does not benefit the dealer or consumer, for an "imitation" is never better than its "original."

An English manufacturer insists that his machinery and goods are just what are wanted; he will not entertain the thought that they can or should be modified to meet the requirements. He argues that, having manufactured them in their present forms for so many years, they must surely be perfect.

Neither of these methods stimulates inventive genius or the development of new ideas.

An American manufacturer sends his representatives to study the requirements of the trade in his line, and report carefully all conditions of labor, power used, &c., then he makes such modifications in his goods or machinery as will meet those requirements. I say "modifications." An American manufacturer seldom changes the mechanical principles of his goods. As a rule, it is not necessary, as we have within the limits of these United States every kind of soil, grow nearly every kind of grain and crop, have nearly every class of labor and climate to contend with that can be found in the world, and our manufacturers have adapted their products to meet all these varied demands. This being the case, it is only necessary for them to know the requirements of a market to supply them. They will not make antiquated articles, neither will they make imitations. They give the dealer something new and better, put into the hands of the user an article that will enable him to earn more money, live better, and be a better man or woman; for such an article the user will pay a better price, and the manufacturer can pay better wages for producing it; thus the dealer, user, and producer are all benefited.

* * *

FACTORY METHODS.

In Europe a manufacturer will make a large assortment of different classes of goods, thus necessitating the frequent shifting of the men from one class of work to another. As the result they are not experts in any one class of work.

The American manufacturers confine themselves to one specialty or class of goods, the men working at the same machines on some parts continuously, thus becoming experts in that particular thing, and being paid by piecework, develop special tools for their work, premiums often being offered by the proprietors for new ideas or tools for this purpose.

The European manufacturer of machinery builds on the theory "weight indicates strength." The American manufacturers say "weight does not indicate strength"; therefore, the reason of the great difference in weight between the European and American machines. As, for instance, a European agricultural engine developing twenty-horse, actual power, will weigh about 20,000 pounds; an American of same power about 13,000 pounds. A European mower weighs about 1,000 pounds; an American of same width of cut weighs 750 pounds.

As transportation and duty are based on weight, this additional weight is an expensive matter for the importer, to say nothing of the saving in motive power for moving them from place to place.

The European manufacturer says, "time is of no value." They sacrifice "time" to save outlay in new and improved methods, they employ old machines, tools, and methods; speed their machines to suit the movements of poorly paid workmen.

An American manufacturer says "time is money"—they spend money to save time; they employ the last and most improved machines, tools, and implements; they speed their machines so as to turn off the greatest possible amount of work, and employ the best men money can hire to operate them.

Gov. Stone, in his adress of welcome the other day, said: "Our manufacturers economize labor." I want to emphasize that point, and say, that they also economize "time."

I once had the pleasure of visiting a large manufacturing establishment in Europe, where they made nearly every article known in the line of agricultural machinery. I was interested, and desired to go through the works; at first the general manager was rather doubtful as to the propriety of permitting me to do so, but when I assured him that I would give him the benefit of suggestions as to how we did things in the United States, the manager concluded that possibly he might get some ideas from me that would be as valuable to him as what I might see would be to me, so we started on the rounds of the shops. We entered the wood-working shop. There I saw them using the old single spindle boring machine, and the single chisel mortiser, boring one hole and cutting one side of a mortise at a time. The manager was greatly surprised to learn that American manufacturers used gang boring machines, boring all parallel holes through a piece at one movement, and gang mortisers cutting all parallel mortises at one stroke. In the forge room I found them using rope and pulley attached to a drop hammer, running in upright guides, worked by hauling the hammer up by hand and allowing it to fall—this was their trip hammer—it was a "tripper" in earnest. When I referred to our power hammers striking 100 to 150 blows per minute with power equal to 1,000 to 2,000 pounds per stroke, the manager could hardly believe it.

I saw a man working at a machine, and I had to look twice to see if either the man or machine was in motion. I inquired why they did not speed the machine up and have it turn off more work; his reply was that the machine was set to suit the speed of the man, and when told that in American shops the machines were run to their highest efficient speed, and if a man could not or would not speed his movements to correspond, another was put in his place who would; his reply was that their workmen would not do so.

When asked his opinion as to the reasons European manufacturers adhered to the old ways and principles, while Americans adopted new ones, he said: "The European manufacturers have inherited their ideas from their ancestors, their workmen had done the same, and they could not change them now, while the ancestors of you 'Americans,' when they landed with William Penn on American soil, found themselves surrounded with new conditions that required new methods of thought and action to meet, so every one set himself to thinking in his own way along different lines, to provide the means and methods to meet these new requirements; they accomplished it, and their descendants have each kept on thinking out new ways and methods of doing things ever since—as a result they have become 'a nation of inventors and mechanics.'"

SPEED OF PRODUCTION.

What are the results of these different methods? I will not tire you with statistics beyond stating that in 1890 we exported $151,102,376 worth of manufactured goods. In 1899 we exported $338,667,794 worth of manufactured goods, an increase in nine years of $187,565,418.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works of this city received on Jan. 1, 1896, an order for thirty-two large passenger locomotives for Russian railways. These locomotives were required for transportation purposes during the festivities attending the coronation of the Czar. They were shipped in two lots, sixteen on March 30 and sixteen on April 3 of same year. They reached destination, were erected, and put into operation in time for the coronation festivities. * * *

The same company received in January, 1896, an order for four locomotives for use on the Egyptian railroad in the Soudan. Shipment was guaranteed in eight weeks. A bounty was offered for anticipating the contract date, and the engines were completed and shipped in thirty-three days from time order was placed.

We have factories building grain binders that harvest the world's wheat crop, at the rate of one complete machine in every three minutes.

We build pumps to supply water for the deserts, and people of all classes, at the rate of one complete pump in each three-fourths of a minute. We build plows to turn the soils of all nations and climes at the rate of two per minute.

In 1889 we imported from England all the bicycles used in this country. In 1899 we exported more bicycles than were made in all other countries put together.

One of the most striking illustrations of the difference between European and American ways and the truth of the axiom that "time is money" is the construction of the Atbara bridge in Central Egypt. On Oct. 16, 1898, Lord Cromer made a requisition upon the War Department of the Egyptian Government in London for a bridge. Plans were prepared, and on Dec. 29, 1898, report was made that no suitable material was in stock. The English builders said it could not be completed within two years. Lord Cromer urged its construction, saying that if not completed before the floods the advance on Khartum would be delayed for at least six months. Therefore, bids were asked for from two different American firms. The Pencoyd Iron Works of this city offered to furnish the material in six weeks, therefore a contract was signed early in February of this year, work was begun on Feb. 8, delayed several days by reason of the blizzard, the material was shipped in two lots, one lot on Feb. 25 and the other March 16, the bridge was erected under the direction of American foremen, who did not understand the language of their laborers, and turned over to the authorities on Aug. 26, 1899—six months and eighteen days after the contract was signed. When we consider the distance which this material was transported, it makes one of the most notable feats of American enterprise yet on record. Another notable feature of this transaction was the price. The lowest English bid was $87,750 and two years' time to erect. The American firm's bid was $31,000, or a trifle over two-fifths of the English price. * * *

LABOR CONDITIONS.

In Europe the laborer is taught that his Government will provide for him in old age, so he has no care for the morrow. In America the laborer knows that he must provide for his own future, and does it.

In Europe capital rules labor. In the United States labor rules capital.

In Europe Governments enact laws compelling employers to deduct a certain amount from wages earned by their employes for the Government insurance fund for their employes, thus taking away all incentive to provide for themselves.

In America our workmen organize building and loan associations and savings banks of their own; by this means they soon own their own homes and lay by a competency for the future.

Home builders and savings bank depositors are seldom found in the ranks of strikers or of labor agitators.

In Europe workmen as a class are poorly paid, poorly educated, and have but limited voting power. In America we have manufacturing establishments that maintain free libraries, lecture rooms, free hospitals, and the workmen have their societies and organizations, officered and controlled by those chosen from their own ranks, and their vote has the same power as that of the capitalist.

A QUESTION OF POSTAGE.

What to Do with Undesirable Tickets to Charitable Entertainments.

"I am up against a condition that needs a satisfactory solution for myself as well as others," remarked the young man of many friends and acquaintances and a limited income. "Look at these." He took from his pocket six letters, all addressed to his wife. These came in the morning's mail. Every one of those six envelopes contains five tickets to entertainments to be given in behalf of as many different charities. One of them, from The Strollers, has a half dozen charities and a building fund to be benefited. The tickets I am requested to buy—or my wife is—and in this particular instance it amounts to the same thing. In case I do not buy I am requested to return the tickets. These things come in bunches every week. I don't want to buy; can't afford to buy, in fact, if I wanted to. No postage has been inclosed for the return of the tickets to the senders. What am I to do? Pay the postage and return the tickets to the senders, a matter of about a dollar for this week's bunch of tickets, or throw the whole business into my waste basket, paying no attention whatever to the missives. I'm bound to slip on the toes of some of my friends if I ignore the whole business, I suppose, but really I can't see why I should be asked to pay return postage on a lot of stuff that I haven't asked for, don't want, and wouldn't use if they were given to me. I'm not stingy, but I have to be economical, and my wife and I both have our pet charities, for which we do all that we can afford. Really the thing is a nuisance and an imposition. I wish some one might formulate a rule. There must be a lot of the readers of The Times who are puzzled as I am by these annoyances. They are no more anxious to appear as boors than I am, nor to violate the rules of decency and good breeding. Do they submit to this draft on their postage stamp allowance or ignore the whole business as I am tempted to do?"

Presents for 2,000 Children.

The hearts of at least 2,000 poor children in Williamsburg will be gladdened on Christmas morning by the East End Christmas Tree Association of the Eastern District of Brooklyn. The little ones will be invited to an entertainment in the Amphion Theatre, which will be followed by a distribution of gifts comprising toys, candy, and fruits. The East End Christmas Tree Association is composed of women well known in Williamsburg. That section of Brooklyn has probably more poor children than any other. Particularly is this true of the Fourteenth and Sixteenth Wards. At a meeting to be held on Tuesday the boxes in the theatre will be disposed of and other arrangements made. The Board of Managers for the present year are: President—Mrs. Walter J. Barron; Vice Presidents—Mrs. A. H. Baird, Mrs. J. H. Fleming, Mrs. J. H. Dick, and Mrs. Edwin Knowles; Treasurer—Miss Louisa C. Wurster; Recording Secretary—Mrs. C. T. Caldwell; Corresponding Secretary—Miss M. A. Latimer.

PROSPERITY OF THE BRONX

Astonishing Advance in Real Estate Values in the Borough.

BIG PROFITS REALIZED BY SALES

Plans for No Fewer Than 1,627 New Buildings Filed During the First Nine Months of the Year.

From a real estate point of view the past year has been a remarkable one in the Borough of the Bronx. Building operations show an increase of one-third over those of 1898, and values have taken fabulous jumps. Single lots have been sold for $20,000, a figure that a couple of years ago would have been considered a ridiculous valuation even by the most audacious boomer. During the early part of the year there was a great hue and cry raised against high taxes, but this had little or no effect upon the transactions and throughout the length and breadth of the borough real estate men report excellent business for the year, while fortunes have been made by builders, speculators, and investors.

Mr. Charles M. Kaeppel, one of Bronx Borough's prominent real estate dealers, in reviewing the business of the year, said to a representative of The New York Times yesterday:

"It is not so many years ago that this section of the city was dubbed 'The Annexed District.' The name alone was enough to keep investors away and give them an idea that the section north of the Harlem River was an insignificant chunk of wilderness tacked on to the City of New York in order to please the population of farmers and backswoodsmen who inhabited it. If we attempted to assert our rights as citizens of the metropolis we were goodnaturedly laughed at, and if you gave your address, the question would be, 'How far are you from Jerome Avenue?' And later on, 'Are you anywhere near Third Avenue?' To-day the borough is popularly alluded to as the north side, a name given to it before the Greater New York consolidation act became a law, and it is beginning to assume its proper place in the city.

"One of the strangest features of this year's real estate transactions have been the large and successful sales of property offered at auctions—parcels in some instances bringing higher prices than could be obtained at private sale. Why this should be can hardly be explained, except by the timidity of investors, who perhaps figure, (as real estate men often figure for investors,) that if certain property is worth a certain figure to some one else it's worth that to me, the result being that the buyers outbid each other, and finally realize that they have paid full market value. The first auction sale of any importance during the past year, and the one which set the ball rolling, was the offering of a parcel consisting of 144 lots by the Bathgate estate last January, which realized the sum total of $515,275. At this sale the southwest corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 25 by 100, vacant, brought $16,700; the southwest corner of Tremont and Arthur Avenues, about 33 by 99, averaging 9 feet of rock above grade, brought $9,500; inside lots on Tremont Avenue, adjoining, brought from $4,500 to $4,775 each; lots on Washington Avenue, between One Hundred and Seventieth and One Hundred and Seventy-first Streets, about 25 by 150 brought $3,850 each; southeast corner Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 25 by 95, $6,000; northeast corner Bathgate and Wendover Avenues, 25 by 100, with rock averaging 12 feet above grade, $7,100; the vacant northwest corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 25 by 100, $12,700; inside lots adjoining ranging from 20 to 25 feet frontage, with a depth of from 100 to 175 feet, brought from $6,000 to $8,000 each. At this sale the southwest corner of Third and Wendover Avenues, 25 by 100, with a mountain of rock on it, was sold to Mrs. Marie Eichler for $20,000, the highest price ever realized for any corner lot on Third Avenue.

"It is interesting to recall that about two years previously the lot on the northwest corner of Wendover and Third Avenues, at the first Bathgate estate sale, was sold to Messrs. Heilner & Wolf for $9,000, and the southeast corner of Third and Wendover Avenues, about 33 by 100, was bought by Dr. C. A. Becker for $8,000, who immediately resold it at a handsome profit. In May, 1899, Mr. Gustave Huerstel offered fifty-one lots on Third Avenue, Fulton Avenue, and One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, with the result that the northeast corner of Third Avenue and Julia Street (now St. Paul's Place) brought $3,500; two lots on Third Avenue adjoining, $3,500 each, while the southeast corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 25 by 100, sold for $4,450, and four adjoining lots on Third Avenue brought from $3,100 to $3,350 each. Comparing the above prices with those of the last Bathgate sale in this neighborhood gives an idea of the advance in the Bronx realty.

"At the Peyton estate sale James L. Wells sold 132 parcels for $403,700 in one afternoon. This sale had the effect of placing values in neighborhoods where few sales had been made in years past. One of the best examples of values was shown last April, when Mr. M. Morgenthau bought the Brown property at Sedgwick and Lind Avenues and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, containing 160 lots, at the recorded price of $138,000, and one month later offered it at auction, and sold it for $172,870, showing a profit of $34,870. However, in some quarters it is asserted that his profit amounted to $50,000.

"There have been many private sales, all of which show wonderful increases in values. For instance, a plot on Tremont Avenue and Southern Boulevard consisting of 185 lots was sold during the early part of the year for $125,000 and resold five months later for $160,000. The present owner has since been offered an advance, which has been refused. The north side of Tremont Avenue, including both corners of Marmion Avenue, 225 by 190, was sold to Mr. John W. Cornish for about $40,000. The plot on the northeast corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Eightieth Street was bought by a speculator, who held it for three months and realized a profit of from $5,000 to $6,000. The same man bought the block bounded by Lafontaine and Arthur Avenues and One Hundred and Eightieth Street. He bought it from a firm at a profit of $8,000, and in turn resold it within two months at an advance of over $8,000. Hundreds of similar examples could be given."

When asked about building operations Mr. Kaeppel said:

"Notwithstanding the steady rise in building material and vacant property, building operations in the Bronx have been unprecedented. Buildings have been springing up like weeds. During the first nine months of the present year plans for 1,627 new buildings were filed at an estimated cost of over $15,000,000.

"Never in the history of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards has money been loaned as liberally as during the present year. It is not so long ago that downtown investors ridiculed the idea of lending large amounts in what they termed Westchester. To-day, we find the leading fiduciary institutions lending large amounts, not only at the standard rate of 5 per cent., but in a great many instances at 4 and 4½ per cent. This in itself shows conclusively the high regard in which Bronx Borough property is held by leading New York financiers, who are known the world over for shrewdness and business insight.

"Among the mortgages placed during 1899 was one of $300,000, on the property bounded by One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, Park Avenue, and the Harlem River, another of $128,000, by a bank on the buildings situated on the northeast corner of St. Ann's and Westchester Avenues. The Equitable Life Assurance Society lends $500,000 on the New York University property at Morris Heights. The Cheesebrough property, on the Southern Boulevard and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, is mortgaged for $70,000, a mortgage of $104,000 is placed on a manufacturing plant near One Hundred and Forty-first Street, having a frontage of 75 feet on Rider Avenue running through to the canal, another of $85,000 was placed on the apartment building covering the junction of Boston and Third Avenues at One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, containing about two and a half city lots.

"It has been said that there is an overproduction of flat houses in the Bronx. This is not so. As soon as a new block is finished it is rented. Ninety per cent. of the flats rented in the district are to former residents of Manhattan who prefer to pay lower rents for better accommodations. There is a great demand for two and three story houses, and stores in good locations are in great demand, all of which speaks well for the prosperity of the Bronx.

"As to the future of the borough, that is assured, for the natural trend of the city's growth is northward, and the Bronx, with all its proposed improvements, will reap a golden harvest. The Manhattan elevated railroad will undoubtedly complete its line to Fordham, and to bear this out, a number of consents of owners and mortgagees along the line has been secured and filed as an addition to those which had previously been recorded ten years ago.

"The completion of the Willis Avenue Bridge and the viaduct across the Harlem Railroad yards means a thoroughfare from First Avenue, Manhattan, to Yonkers and Mount Vernon, by way of Willis, Melrose and Webster Avenues, which will in all probability receive one name, and thereby become the most extensive avenue in the Bronx.

"The One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street Bridge will make another great improvement, as it brings the west side close to our doors. Work on this structure is to begin before the new year sets in.

"Rapid transit for our borough is now an assured fact, and for immediate relief the suggestion that the Harlem and New Haven Railroads be used for that purpose is highly commendable."

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

CENTRAL NEW ENGLAND'S PLANS.

Will Build an Extension and Compete with New Haven Road.

The Central New England Railway Company, which has a system of 181 miles, and whose main line is from Campbell Hall to Silver Nails, N. Y., and which leases the Hartford and Connecticut Western and the Dutchess County Railroad, is to proceed with its extension between Tariffville, Conn., and Springfield, Mass. This has become possible by the decision in its favor by Judge Prentice of Hartford, in the case of a farmer named Montague at West Suffolk, who blocked the operations by litigation. When the extension is in operation the Central New England will compete with the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company on New England west-bound traffic.

Of the plans of the Central New England its Treasurer, J. K. O. Sherwood, says that its relations with the New York Central are agreeable, while it holds the New Haven responsible for the Montague farm suit and cherishes a grievance against that company on this account. The New England has a great advantage through its use of the Poughkeepsie Bridge, which gives the shortest natural route between the Pennsylvania coal regions and New England, and for this traffic the New Haven cannot successfully compete, and will have to greatly reduce rates east to west. The New England has a water front of 2,000 feet at Rhinebeck, and will next Spring operate a steamship line, which will be managed by C. W. Chapin, and the New England's system with this will make up an important New England and Hudson River rail and boat route for New York. Mr. Sherwood adds:

"We have a forty-year traffic contract with the Boston and Albany, which, according to the terms of the lease to the New York Central, is to be kept intact. We have hitherto been unable to take advantage of this contract, as we had no direct connection with the Boston and Albany at Springfield, and any business that passed through Hartford was subject to the switching charges of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, thus precluding any profits to us.

"Hitherto we have had to haul our cars westward practically empty, as the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad was in a position to force this condition. Now our connections through the Boston and Albany with the Boston and Maine and other lines in the northeastern part of New England will enable us to compete better with the New Haven Road."

TO USE WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Ann Arbor Railroad Adopts the System for Its Lake Ferry.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—A dispatch from Toledo says the Ann Arbor Railroad will put wireless telegraphy to practical test by introducing it in connection with the car ferry business across Lake Michigan. The contract with the Marconi people has been closed, and the system will be introduced at once. The stations will be at Frankfort and at a point near Menominee, Mich. The distance to be covered is about eighty-three miles.

The Ann Arbor is attempting to keep this ferry open all Winter, and the new method will receive a thorough test. If it fails a cable will be laid across the lake next year. Representatives of the wireless system express confidence that they will be able to give satisfactory service.

Appointments on Santa Fe System.

These appointments for the service of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company are announced: H. U. Mudge, General Superintendent, made General Manager, succeeding J. J. Frey, resigned; C. F. Ressegule, General Superintendent of Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé, made General Superintendent of Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé; W. Nixon, Superintendent of the Chicago Division, made General Superintendent of Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé; Avery Turner, Assistant General Superintendent of Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, made Superintendent of Chicago Division. The office of Assistant General Superintendent is abolished.

Jersey Central's Atlantic City Route.

The Central Railroad of New Jersey will on Jan. 8 begin operating a fast passenger train service to Atlantic City. New trains of parlor and vestibuled coaches will be used, and new locomotives of the compound type, and the largest and fastest yet introduced, will be in service. The route is via Lakewood. A train will leave New York at 3:20 P. M., arriving at Atlantic City at 6:35 P. M. Returning, the train leaves Atlantic City at 2:10 P. M., arriving in New York at 5:25 P. M.

Increase of Capital Approved.

ALBANY, Dec. 16.—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners to-day approved of the increase of stock of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company from $100,000,000 to $115,000,000, the increase to be used for equipment purposes.

HAS YET TO SEE DEWEY ARCH.

City Official Has This Distinction, Though He Stood Almost in Front of It.

It is hard to believe that there is in this city, living south of Central Park, an active man of affairs, who is abroad every day in the public streets, who is as patriotic as Americans generally, and yet has not seen the Dewey arch. Such a person has been discovered. He holds a pretty high position under the Municipal Government. He was greatly disappointed when a sudden family emergency prevented him from seeing and being a part of the great public celebration which marked the Admiral's home coming. He had persistently refused all invitations to go to Madison Square before that and see the progress made on the arch, saying that he did not want to see it until it stood complete in all its beauty.

After the great day had come and gone he found himself very busy for a week or so with the duties of his office, which had been much increased by work in connection with the reception, and found it impossible to get to Madison Square while daylight endured. He promised himself that he would make a special trip on purpose to see the arch but it so happened that on every day he set something else intervened and he did not get to that part of the city at all until last Wednesday when he was summoned by telephone to the Fifth Avenue Hotel on a matter of urgent official business.

He walked down Broadway from the elevated station at Thirty-third Street, finally revolving the matter that was heavy on his mind. He arrived at the hotel without looking to right or left, but found that the gentleman he was to see had not yet arrived. He stepped outside the building and, leaning against one of the columns of the portico, gazed down the avenue, still pondering. Finally the man he expected came up, and together they walked into the hotel and had a long talk about the business in hand. The conference lasted longer than either expected, and when it broke up the office holder found he was just a little late for another important engagement, and he hurried from the front entrance of the hotel and through Twenty-third Street to Sixth Avenue.

"Well, sir, you have seen the arch at last," was the salutation of his first subordinate when he got to his office a little later in the day. The chief's jaw dropped and his eyes opened wide as he replied: "Seen the arch! Why, confound it, I haven't seen it. I forgot all about its being there and I stood in front of the hotel for fifteen minutes wondering what those big marble columns with the white balls on top had been put up there for since the last time I was there." Then he went straight to his appointment calendar and wrote on the leaf for next Sunday: "Morning—go to see the Dewey arch, sure."

TEACHES MUSHROOM RAISING.

Miss Torrey of Orange Has Discovered a New Field in Women's Work—Her Other Occupations.

There is a clever little woman in Orange, N. J., who is doing something entirely new in the line of women's work. She is teaching the insidious art of raising mushrooms. She is Miss Adeline W. Torrey, who is very well known from her social standing in New York, as well as in New Jersey. She was the founder and organizer of the Daughters of the Revolution of the latter State, and is a member of the Orange Woman's Club.

There have been several women before this who have gone into mushroom raising, but Miss Torrey is without doubt the first to give instructions in the art. That it is an art and a difficult one to learn she discovered herself when she first attempted it. She had good common sense, business sense, though she had not been long a business woman, and not wishing to follow a penny-wise-and-pound-foolish policy, when she went into the work she decided to learn it thoroughly and properly, and she engaged a professional mushroom raiser to give her lessons.

The idea of a teacher she found by that experiment was excellent, but not always practical. Mushroom growers are not anxious for competitors, and at the close of her course of instruction she found that she did not know much more than she did in the first place, and had spent a good deal of money. The art could be taught, but it had not been. Then she started to work on her own hook. She visited the plant of a mushroom grower who had been very successful, found that his methods did not suit the conditions of the beds she was to have in her own house in Orange, and by taking up various books went to work herself and evolved methods of her own. These proved very satisfactory, her mushrooms began to come up bravely, and she has now more customers than mushrooms, and always standing orders.

The teaching came about incidentally, and Miss Torrey, seeing her opportunity, took advantage of it. A woman who was fond of mushrooms decided to raise them for her own table, but she did not know how to go to work to have it done.

"Why don't you go to Miss Torrey and have her give your gardener instructions?" inquired a mutual acquaintance.

"I would be only too glad to if she would do it," said the mushroom lover, and she sent for Miss Torrey forthwith.

"I felt like a naughty child who hadn't learned its lesson, and was going to make a failure and be punished, when I was first asked to give the directions for making some one's else mushroom bed," says Miss Torrey. "I had never done anything of the kind before, but I thought I might as well make a beginning, and I tok the little book of directions which I had prepared myself and started out. That was the way I began giving lessons.

"The woman was delighted with my home-made book of directions, and wanted one somewhat enlarged, with all the particulars for mushroom cultivation in it, so I went home, filled it out a little more fully, and copied it. Now I go and give lessons for a certain number of days at $5 a day, or I will undertake to direct the whole preparation of the beds and give my book of instructions for $25."

Miss Torrey has been raising mushrooms for herself for the past four years. She has a man to do the heavy work, preparing the soil for the beds, and sprinkling them when they need it, and she gathers the mushrooms and delivers them to her customers. These are many of them prominent New York women, friends of Miss Torrey, and others are in Orange. Their orders are standing, and when several pounds are needed for a special occasion the order is given a few weeks in advance so that the mushrooms may be ready to fill it. Mostly the large mushrooms of broiler size are preferred to the buttons. It is too much trouble to keep in touch with the market prices of mushrooms, which vary from less than a dollar to over two, and Miss Torrey charges one price for her products, $1 a pound the year through.

She gets her beds laid and planted about the 1st of October, as early as it is pleasant to store them in a house cellar, and in about six weeks the mushrooms appear, and from then on she usually has them constantly until March, though the time may vary a little. Her beds are in a room partitioned off in the cellar, and the room has such additional heat as it may need besides that given from the furnace, in the coldest weather, by a single gas jet in one of the pipes running through the small room.

The mushrooms are only one of Miss Torrey's ventures. When she found it necessary to go into business five years ago she decided she would be the proprietor of whatever undertaking she went into, and the first was the practical work of preserving. Tomato butter and tomato relish made from old receipts to be served with meats, are her specialties, with orange marmalade, currant jelly, and preparation of piccalilli.

These she supplies to the woman's exchanges in New York and Orange, as well as to many private families. That was her first work, and she superintends it with a strong woman to help her with the manual labor. It was a year later that she took up the mushroom culture, and also that of violets, for which she has a hotbed in the yard, the two working in to advantage at a season when the preserving is over. Now the business has been worked up so that a good many hundred dollars pass through the proprietor's hands in the course of a year. This is not all profit, for there is a great deal of outlay required.

LEAKAGE FROM WATER PIPES.

City Club Denies It Only Aggregates 4 Per Cent. of the Supply.

The contention made by Commissioner Dalton of the Department of Water Supply that the leakage from defective pipes, hydrants, and underground connections does not aggregate more than 4 per cent. of the supply, and that such leakage is far below the average in other great cities, was vigorously denied yesterday by members of the City Club who have been investigating the subject. One of the members of the club cited statistics from official reports of the Water Department showing that in 1890 New York City, embracing the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, received 77 gallons per capita per day, while in 1899 the daily supply amounted to 121 gallons per capita. Liverpool's daily supply is 30 gallons per capita of population, while Providence, R. I., has 35 gallons a day for each inhabitant, and in neither place is there a shortage.

The same man, quoting from a report of Gen. William Ludlow, who was for three years at the head of Philadelphia's waterworks, said, "Forty gallons per day per head is an ample amount for all purposes," and from an article on the subject of waste by Col. G. E. Waring, Jr., "The distributing system of every large water supply in America is a seine. Whatever else may happen, the underground leak may be depended upon twenty-four hours in the day and 365 days in the year."

BOARDERS WANTED.

23 WEST 50TH ST.—One elegantly furnished room, second floor; also hall room; private tables; references exchanged.

40 EAST 38TH ST.—Large front room, second floor; ample closets; parlor dining room; references.

72D ST., 168 EAST.—Attractive, large room, bath connecting; parlor dining room; also small room; references.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MAD. AV. & 38TH ST., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; the pastor will preach.

CHRIST CHURCH, 71ST ST. AND BROADway, Rev. Dr. J. S. Shipman, Rector.—Morning services at 11; evening at 8; Sunday school at 9:45 A. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barrard, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoe solicited.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, NEW YORK., Lenox Av. and 122d St., Rev. H. P. Nichols, Rector.—10 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., "Claim of the Ministry on Our Young Men"; 3:45, evensong; 8 P. M., "The American Episcopal Church Conquering Respect."

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, SUNDAY, Dec. 17th, 1899, at 11:20 A. M., at Carnegie Music Hall, Corner of 57th St. and 7th Av.—Lecture by Dr. Felix Adler; subject, "The Right Spirit of Christmas Giving." All interested are invited.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D ST.—On Sunday Dr. Silverman will lecture on "Hypocrisy in Society"; service begins at 11:30. All are invited.

FINANCIAL.

BUY P. D. P. D. Q.

At 7 it was a sale on threatened assessment. It went to 3⅞. Great efforts were made to shake people out of their stock. Rival roads must have it. D. (Peoria, Decatur and Evansville) at any cost. It will sell over 25 quick. That price makes only $2,125,000 for $8,500,000 of stock. It is cheap at $5,000,000. Stock will now be let in on reorganization without assessment. This will make big money. Hereafter no public information given. Communications by letter only.
INSIDER, 1,269 Broadway.

MEETINGS.

NOTICE IS HERBY GIVEN THAT A MEETING of the stockholders of WRIGHT, DURYEE & BARWISE, Incorporated, will be held at the office of the company, No. 79 Front Street, in the City of New York, on the 3d day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing one Director for the ensuing four years, and also for the election of Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated December 9th, 1899.
C. ARTHUR BARWISE, Secy.

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EASTMAN, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., or the
NEW YORK BUSINESS INSTITUTE,
81 East 125th St., New York, N. Y.
CLEMENT C. GAINES, M. A., B. L., Prest.

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Handball, boxing, fencing, baths, &c. Wood's Gymnasium, 6 East 28th St.; entrance, $5; monthly dues, $2.

FRENCH ACADEMY, 853 BROADWAY; French instruction; Prof. BERGER, from Paris; no payment in advance; free trial.

YOUNG MAN DESIRES LESSONS IN English branches; exchange for stenographic lessons. CONWAY, 118 West 115th St.

160 WEST 85TH STREET.
Miss MURPHY and Miss GAYLORD'S SCHOOL

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Don't buy what everybody else can buy everywhere and all over. Our Christmas novelties are most exclusive, original, unique, and not to be duplicated in town. Our Perfumery is acknowledged to be most delicious and incomparable. Our gloves are the very choicest in quality and the very lowest in prices. A visit to our store will both delight you and pay you.

A. F. JAMMES,
4 W. 37TH ST., NEAR 5TH AVE.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

TWO MEN, HAVING $20,000 EACH TO INvest, desire third man with like amount of cash to join them in a general export business to the Far East. Must be willing and capable to travel in the interests of the business in Asia

AZTEC LIFE ILLUSTRATED

Significance of the Exhibit of Ancient Mexican Art.

MYSTERY OF THE CODICES

As Represented in American Museum, Scholars May Decipher Them — Forbidding Sacrificial Stones.

The opening of a Hall of Ancient Mexican Art in the American Museum of Natural History a few days ago might almost be said to mark an epoch in the history of that institution, for it places it at once in the first rank, among all the museums of the world, in one of the most important fields of American archaeology—that pertaining to what is popularly known as the Aztec people. Within the past few years investigation in this field has received a pronounced impetus through the efforts of public-spirited men in this country and abroad, and the American Museum has been the first institution to reap the benefit.

The new exhibit is believed to be the most comprehensive of its kind in existence, and comprises a large collection of reproductions of ancient Maya and Aztec "books," casts of all the principal sculptures, both monumental and mural, and a fair representation of the original objects. It is due largely to the generosity of the Duke of Loubat that an effective representation of objects scattered thousands of miles apart is now made for the first time. Many of the ancient monuments are still buried in the jungles of Southern Mexico and Guatemala, amid the ruins of the old temples, a few are in the National Museum of Mexico and in similar institutions elsewhere, while the originals of the old codices, or picture writings, are carefully preserved in the great libraries of Europe, and attempts to reproduce many of them have not been made until quite recently.

Exploration in this field may now be said to be ahead of investigation—a marked contrast to the conditions which have prevailed for more than a century. But exploration so far has done but little more than scratch the surface. In the interior of Guatemala and in Yucatan there are literally thousands of ruins of temples and other structures which have never been seen by a white man. The lumber men are the pioneers in this region. So heavily wooded is the country, however, that an explorer might pass within fifty feet of a great temple and never know of its existence.

AZTEC PICTURE WRITINGS.

The exhibit of ancient picture writings, reproductions in color of the so-called codices, occupies a long case in the centre of the hall. The originals were executed on prepared deer skins or on paper made from the leaves of the maguey plant, with a surface whitened for the painter, such as is in common use in Mexico. Some of the old Spanish writers described these manuscripts as having been written on the prepared bark of trees, but none of that variety is known. Very few of the Maya codices have been published. Most of those which have been discovered were sent to Europe just after the conquest of Mexico, and have been found in the libraries there by accident. The Aztec manuscripts are more numerous.

Interpretation of these codices is still in its infancy. Numerous attempts to decipher the old writings have been made, but authorities differ so widely that their conclusions cannot be said to have passed beyond the controversial stage. It is known, however, that most of the manuscripts consist largely of chronological tables. The system of writing was a hieratic one, known only to the priests and a few others. One of the main difficulties encountered in the attempts to interpret the ancient writings is their lack of uniformity. In different examples the same ideas are expressed in different ways; in some the variety of colors used is undoubtedly significant, the cardinal points, for example, being always indicated by the same colors, as they are to-day by the American Indians. In other specimens such significance, if it exists, has yet to be determined. Similarly, the symbols employed vary considerably in the different specimens. It is for this reason that the bringing together of accurate reproductions of all the principal codices, it is believed, will have an important influence on the study of the manuscripts.

In the central cases in the hall, filled with the mute relics of long past ages, may be seen what some have regarded as the most momentous event in the history of mankind—the birth of an alphabet. Picture writing in its simple form is the method used by the American Indians, but in the Aztec codices it can be seen in its highest development. The codices also show that the Aztecs used, to a certain extent, a phonetic system, in which the symbols refer not to the thought, but to the sound which indicates that thought when spoken. In some of the specimens conventional symbols were employed to represent the sound of the first syllable of the name of a thing. It was the beginning of the change from picture writing to the phonetic system.

THE STONE OF THE SUN.

The collection of casts of ancient Mexican carvings comprises a large variety, ranging, in time of discovery, from the celebrated calendar stone, which has been on public exhibition for more than a century, to some recently found rock sculptures from Guatemala. The most important specimen represented is the calendar stone, or stone of the sun, as it has been called. This wonderful piece of work, according to the best authority, was completed more than four centuries ago. The original was sunk in the surface of an altar on the top of a pyramid, where the City of Mexico now stands, and it is recorded that on its inauguration the then ruler of the Aztecs killed 100 victims upon it with his own hands, drinking of their blood and eating of their flesh.

The stone represents the division of time of the Aztec system. The Aztec year consisted of 365 days, each of which had a particular name, except the last five, which were nameless and were regarded as unfortunate. The year was divided into two parts, called respectively the moon reckoning, of 260 days, and the sun reckoning, of 105 days. There was another division into eighteen months of twenty days each, and each month comprised four weeks of five days. Fifty-two years made a cycle, and each of those years had a particular name. According to the Aztec belief the world has been destroyed four times, by war, hurricanes, rain, and a general flood, respectively, and the present is the fifth period of creation.

Some of the ceremonies incident to the system are also indicated in the carvings. At the end of each cycle all fires were extinguished and the men went about wearing black masks, for it was believed that the world would then come to an end. On the last night the people went to a neighboring mountain, on the summit of which could be seen, lying upon a sacred circular stone, a man who had voluntarily given himself up for sacrifice. At midnight the priest thrust a knife into the victim's breast and tore out his heart, while another placed a piece of soft wood over the open wound and revolved a stick upon it until a spark was produced. The spark was caught up and carried to a neighboring funeral pile, the flames from which announced to the people that mankind had received a new lease of fifty-two years of existence.

THE SACRIFICIAL STONE.

In the religion of the ancient Aztecs human sacrifice played an important part, and the lives of thousands of human beings were offered to the gods. In the case of distinguished persons, the victim was sometimes allowed the privilege of a personal combat with a man of his own standing and rank before he was sacrificed. These combats took place on a large circular stone. In the centre of the main hall in the museum there is shown a cast, the original of which was long supposed to have been one of these gladiatorial stones, but which is now regarded as a sacrificial stone, upon which were placed the hearts of the victims.

The stone is known as the Cuauhxicalli of Tizoc, "Bowl of the Eagles," on account of a large bowl-shaped cavity in the centre, connected by a channel or groove with the rim. It is believed to have been used in connection with the calendar stone. The central bowl is surrounded by grooves, designed to collect the blood from the hearts thrown upon the stone, which was then drained off through the main channel "to wash the face of the sun;" in other words, to be applied to the calendar stone. The stone is believed to have been carved when the elder Montezuma ruled, and was inaugurated in 1448 A. D.

In addition to the two examples which have been noted, there are many other specimens, equal in size and hardly less important. On entering the hall, the most conspicuous object on the left is the so-called Great Turtle of Quirigua, an exceptionally fine specimen of carving. Beyond this, on both sides of the hall, there are several finely carved pillars. The largest of these monoliths, some twenty-five feet in height, is too high for the hall, and has been placed on the floor below. On the right of the upper hall is shown the Temple of the Cross, the back of which consists of a bas-relief known as the Tablet of the Cross, consisting of three sections. The right-hand section was brought out by the explorer Stephens half a century ago, and for many years was stored away with the rubbish in the cellar of the Patent Office Building in Washington, unknown and unvalued. It is now in the National Museum and is perhaps its most valued possession. The carving is exceptionally fine and well executed, and the symbols of the days and months, although carved in stone, correspond almost exactly with those on some of the painted manuscripts. The collection is especially rich in these base-reliefs showing hieroglyphics, numerous specimens being shown on the walls and on screens in the hall.

MANY ORIGINAL SPECIMENS.

In the class of original objects the exhibit is also rich. The American Museum has been able to secure many of these under its arrangement with the Mexican Government, and others have come to it from various sources. In cases at the ends of the hall there are many Tarascan terra cotta figures, sculptures in stone, pottery, jadeite ornaments, copper implements, carved stone yokes, &c. In a case by itself stands a life size terra cotta figure of a warrior in cotton armor. Not more than one-sixth of the original specimens in the possession of the museum have been placed on exhibition, owing to lack of room. Eventually the objects will be brought together and placed in the adjoining hall on the west, which is not yet completed by the builders.

One of the most interesting exhibits in this class is that of funeral urns, made of pottery elaborately decorated. Within recent years the demand for these by museums and private collectors has been so great that the business of counterfeiting them in Mexico has asumed quite respectable proportions. The museum has in its store rooms, and will eventually place on public exhibition, a case devoted especially to these counterfeits, so that the tourist may learn before he leaves his own country the pitfalls which await him in the land of the Aztecs.

CASH FOR WOMAN'S FUND.

Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association's Auxiliary Reports.

Mrs. James Speyer, 257 Madison Avenue, Treasurer of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, reports the following contributions to the Woman's Fund up to date:

Mrs. E. F. Shepard.	$250	Miss K. Du Bois...	10
Mrs. R. T. Auchmuty	200	Mrs. F. S. Smith...	10
Mrs. James Speyer.	125	Mrs. T. F. Jackson	10
Mrs. E. Herrman...	100	Mrs. W. H. Phillips.	10
Mrs. C. B. Alexander	100	Mrs. D. E. Gurnee..	10
Mrs. F. Gallatin....	100	Mrs. F. Pearson....	10
Mrs. W. H. Osborn.	100	Mrs. J. F. Kernochan	10
Mrs. H. R. Winthrop	100	Mrs. J. H. Archbold.	10
Mrs. Annie Battin..	100	Mrs. G. P. Cammann	10
Mrs. C. C. Jackson.	50	Mrs. A. R. Flower.	10
Mrs. H. P. Wertheim	50	Mrs. H. D. Auchincloss	10
Mrs. E. L. Bayliss.	30	Mrs. J. E. Burrill...	10
Mrs. M. K. Jesup...	25	Mrs. A. N. Morris..	10
Mrs. J. L. Barclay..	25	Mrs. A. Greer.....	10
Mrs. J. P. Morgan.	25	Mrs. W. Robinson...	10
Mrs. B. Brewster...	25	Mrs. P. Hayden....	10
Miss K. E. Turnbull.	25	Mrs. S. R. Lesher...	10
Mrs. Warner Miller.	25	Mrs. C. H. Woodbury	10
Mrs. J. P. Norris...	25	Mrs. H. D. Auchincloss	10
Mrs. F. S. Witherbee	25	Mrs. W. Rhinelander	10
Mrs. H. R. Bishop..	25	Mrs. J. P. Martin..	10
Mrs. S. V. Harkness	25	Mrs. H. Pell.....	10
Mrs. G. A. Crocker.	25	Mrs. C. H. Godfrey..	10
Miss M. A. Van Winkle	25	Mrs. S. R. Guggenheim	10
Miss Penfold.....	25	Mrs. G. Sutton.....	5
Mrs. Pruyne.....	25	Mrs. L. Stix.....	5
Mrs. J. B. Lawrence	25	Miss Heyward.....	5
Mrs. T. M. North..	20	Mrs. H. Vogel.....	5
Mrs. J. H. Lazarus..	20	Mrs. H. Rosenwald.	5
Mrs. J. E. Alexandre	20	Mrs. C. Porter.....	5
Mrs. J. Hendricks..	20	Mrs. W. H. Tillinghast	5
Mrs. Marion Story..	20	Mrs. W. G. Hamilton	5
Mrs. L. S. Wolff...	20	Mrs. W. S. Opdyke..	5
Mrs. D. C. Blair...	15	Mrs. F. Morris.....	5
Mrs. A. C. James..	15	Mrs. W. A. Smith..	5
Mrs. W. S. Skidmore	15	Mrs. S. A. Blatchford	5
Mrs. T. H. Hubbard.	10	Mrs. E. B. Sexton..	5
Mrs. C. Kellogg....	10	Mrs. H. Halstead..	5
Mrs. A. Heckscher..	10	Mrs. J. H. Sweetser.	5
Mrs. R. M. Hunt...	10	Mrs. C. C. Tiffany.	5
Mrs. N. Hess.....	10	Mrs. B. A. Sands...	5
Mrs. B. Winthrop...	10	Mrs. G. S. Edgell...	5
Mrs. S. F. Peters...	10	Mrs. A. Hendricks..	5
Mrs. M. S. Fechheimer	10	Mrs. G. B. Satterlee.	5
Mrs. J. H. Wright..	10	Mrs. E. T. Welles..	5
Mrs. J. M. Fiske....	10	Mrs. S. H. Russell..	5
Mrs. F. Herrmann..	10	Mrs. T. E. Satterthwaite	5
Mrs. F. A. Dana.....	10	Mrs. J. E. Blake....	5
Mrs. W. N. Cromwell	10	Miss A. M. Clarke...	5
Mrs. C. G. Clarkson.	10	Mrs. H. Oothout....	5
Mrs. W. E. Dennis..	10	Mrs. H. T. Hoppin..	5
Mrs. D. C. Blodgett.	10	Miss E. A. Chandler.	5
Mrs. G. W. Forsyth.	10	Mrs. P. D. Cravath.	5
Mrs. J. H. Aldrich..	10	Mrs. M. G. Hopf.....	5
Mrs. H. S. Wilson..	10	Mrs. H. M. Day.....	5
Mrs. John Hone....	10	Mrs. J. Pedersen....	5
Mrs. Alfred Ray....	10	Mrs. E. E. Lorillard.	5
Mrs. E. L. Burrill...	10	Mrs. C. S. Smith....	5
Mrs. J. D. Flower..	10	Miss A. T. Van Santvoord	5
Mrs. G. L. Nichols..	10	Mrs. R. S. Hayes....	5
Mrs. J. H. Hall.....	10	Mrs. E. Bell.....	5
Mrs. L. Boardman..	10	Mrs. T. Bowdoin....	5
Mrs. G. S. Bowdoin.	10	Miss Schnabel.....	5
Mrs. F. B. Porter..	10	Mrs. J. Tolfree.....	5
Miss A. Keteltas...	10	Mrs. R. B. Moffat..	5
Mrs. G. Griswold....	10	Mrs. R. S. Hayes....	5
Mrs. S. N. Mann....	10	Mrs. E. Bell.....	5
Mrs. J. H. Benedict.	10	Miss M. D. Collamore	5
Miss E. Aymar.....	10	Mrs. J. R. Strong...	3
Mrs. A. Schenck...	10	Miss M. E. Woodbury	2
Mrs. M. B. Du Bois.	10	Miss Miriam Paillard	2
Mrs. G. H. Millard..	10	Miss J. R. Brodhead.	2
Mrs. A. Scheftel....	10		
Mrs. J. J. Goodwin.	10		

M. I. BLOCH MISREPRESENTED.

Charges Against the Dieppe Casino Director Without Foundation.

In THE NEW YORK TIMES of Oct. 14 last there appeared a dispatch from Paris which was to the effect that an Englishman named Derrick, together with his master, a Capt. Murphy, had been attacked by police detectives at Dieppe, and the servant had been so seriously injured that he died some days later. It was further stated that Capt. Murphy had incurred the wrath of the Dieppe Casino officials because he had secured the conviction of the manager of the Casino, a man named I. Bloch, for swindling. It was further said that Bloch was "an adventurer and ex-jailbird."

It appears that the Paris correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and through him this newspaper, have been the victims of a campaign of revenge systematically carried on by the man Murphy. Emile M. Blum of 22 Broad Street, formerly United States Consul at Barcelona, is a friend of M. Bloch, and from the latter he has received a statement, together with a number of clippings from French newspapers, which, Mr. Blum says, give the true facts of the case.

M. Bloch declares that at Dieppe last Winter a man who called himself Capt. Murphy conducted himself so scandalously in the Casino, where he quarreled and fought with all those with whom he came in contact, that admission to him had to be refused. It appears from L'Eclaireur of Paris that Murphy assaulted Lee Jortin, the English Consul at Dieppe; that he had been sentenced to eight days' imprisonment for other misconduct, and that on his appealing to the court at Rouen the judgment was affirmed and the penalty doubled.

Then, it is alleged, Murphy began a systematic campaign in the English newspapers, with the object of revenging himself on the management of the Dieppe Casino and the police of that place. The servant whom he declared to have been assassinated testified before the Correctional Tribunal, saying that he knew nothing of any assault on either himself or his master. He was at home when the alleged assault was said to have been committed.

Furthermore, M. Bloch is not a jailbird, and bears the best of reputations. In certain English and American newspapers he was represented as having served two years in prison as a consequence of the Max Lebaudy affair. M. Bloch says that he never even met Lebaudy, and was certainly never in prison. He mentions the name of Gen. Porter, the United States Ambassador to France, to whom he is known, in support of his denial of the allegations.

The offense for which Murphy was imprisoned was for threatening Dieppe police officials with a revolver, and assaulting the members of the force who arrested him after he had smashed one of the doors of the Casino.

Verdict of $2,670 for Mrs. Ames.

Mrs. Annie Ames of Jersey City, in whose suit against the North Jersey Street Railway Company her baby played so important a part, yesterday secured a verdict for $2,670. Mrs. Ames was riding on one of the company's cars on June 19, 1898, when the motorman started the car suddenly. Mrs. Ames was thrown to the floor of the car and her ankle sprained. When the verdict was announced, Warren Dixon, counsel for Mrs. Ames, lifted the baby and kissed it. He said the baby was entitled to the credit of the victory.

To all intents and purposes, you have the doctor's advice, and his best prescription for Lung and Throat diseases is JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Stern Brothers

Desirable Articles for Holiday Gifts

Dress Patterns

of All-wool Materials, in Plain Colors, Fancy Cheviots and Homespun Mixtures, at $2.35, 2.75, 2.95, 3.25

Black Fabrics, in Plain and Fancy Weaves, at $2.95, 3.35, 3.95, 4.50

Cotton Dress Patterns, at $1.10, 1.25, 1.50

Fur Departments

Ladies' Scarfs		Ladies' Muffs	
of Electric Seal,	at $3.98	of Black Coney,	at $1.18
of Alaska Sable,	at $6.95	of Electric Seal,	at $1.85
of Mink,	at $9.25	of Alaska Sable,	at $5.25
of Blended Stone Marten,	at $19.75	of Mink,	at $9.00

Cloak Departments

Ladies' Golf Capes of English Reversible Cloths or Scotch Plaid Rugs, at $6.75, $9.00, $12.25
Value $9.75 to $17.50

Ladies' Jackets, of black Cheviots or Kerseys, lined with satin, at $7.50, $10.75
Value $10.00 to $16.50

Ladies' Silk Waists & Petticoats

On the second floor

Silk Waists of Plain Taffetas, tucks or cording, dress sleeves, in black and colors, at $4.75, $5.50, $6.85

Petticoats of Black and Colored Taffetas, with Spanish flounce and two ruffles, at $5.75

of Taffeta Silks, in street, evening shades and black, flounce of eight-inch pleating, at $7.50

of Black and Colored Taffetas with deep accordion-pleated ruffle, or with two corded ruffles, at $9.50

Holiday Gifts for Men

English House Coats Checks and Plaids, Value $5.75 at $3.95

Tuxedo House Coats of English Reversible Cloths, Value $7.50 at $4.95

Smoking Jackets of Tricot Cloth, quilted satin lining, Value $9.75 at $6.85

of Silk Matelasse, Value $16.50 at $10.50

Blanket Robes of figured California Blankets, Value $7.95 at $5.75

Men's & Women's Silk Umbrellas

Suitable for Holiday Gifts

26 and 28 inch twilled silk, close rolled, with handles of Pearl, Ivory, Gun Metal and Natural Woods, at $2.95
Value $3.75 to $4.75

26 and 28 inch twilled silk, handles of Pearl and Ivory 7 ins. long, also solid Ivory Hooks, mounted with Sterling Silver, $3.95
Value $5.00 to $6.50

26 and 28 inch extra quality silk, handsome handles of Pearl and Ivory, with Sterling Silver Mountings, at $4.95
Value $6.75 to $7.50

Horn and Natural Wood Canes, silver mounted, at $1.00, $1.50

Third Floor

Bric-a-Brac, Lamps & Art Objects

Special Values, To-morrow

Porcelain Figures, Formerly $2.75 at $1.25

Teplitz Busts, at $3.75

Louwelsa Pottery Choice pieces $1.95, 2.75, 3.75

Rich Bronzes, Curio Cabinets, Clocks & Lamps

At Greatly Reduced Prices

West Twenty-Third Street.

EX-SPEAKER REED SUMS UP.

Remark of Lawyer Hill in Brooklyn Gas Syndicate Suit Brings "Tears to His Voice."

Justice Werner, presiding in the Extraordinary Term of the Supreme Court, called by Gov. Roosevelt to try election cases, adjourned all the trials of men who have been indicted for violation of the election laws yesterday for the purpose of hearing the summing up of the case of Logan against the Brooklyn Gas syndicate, the evidence in which was heard by him before the election trials began.

Ex-Speaker Reed, ex-Judge Thacher, and ex-Judge Cohen are counsel for the defendants. William B. Hornblower is counsel for Logan, the plaintiff. J. L. Hill is counsel for E. C. Benedict, a separate defendant, who has some issues in common with the plaintiff in the case.

Edward P. Lyon, associate counsel with Mr. Hornblower, opened for the plaintiff. He said the Williamsburg stock was the keystone of the consolidation, and Logan controlled 7,202 shares, to 10,717 controlled by all the others in the syndicate, thus being able to block the consolidation. The entire testimony, leaving out the plaintiff's own, was a proof of the contention that Logan put this into the pool with the agreement that it should be used for purposes of consolidation only and not sold. Mr. Lyon said the syndicate agreement seemed to him a sham, an ex-post facto agreement got up to get what could be got out of Logan.

Mr. Hill followed, and then Mr. Reed began his argument. He said Logan had gone into the Brooklyn Gas consolidation to save the value of his holdings, knowing that consolidation was on foot. For every dollar he put in he gained three or four, said Mr. Reed, and then he referred sarcastically to a statement of Mr. Hill that the syndicate paper had been signed for the purpose of cheapening Logan's stock. This was too bad, Mr. Reed said, adding, "Why, it actually brings tears to my own voice to think of it."

"Every man connected with these dealings," he continued, "was struggling for his own interest. Trade is always a contest. It was a struggle of human selfishness on each side. That is legitimate; it is recognized by law; it is proper and suitable. The plaintiff and his counsel have shown the utmost horror of what they call stockjobbing.

"What the law requires of men is that they shall keep within the Revised Statutes. The law requires that they shall be honest in their transactions. That is all it requires. Logan had a perfect right to buy up and get control of stocks for the purpose of blocking this consolidation and forcing a good price for getting out of the way. We were endeavoring to consolidate, and he was trying to get as much out of us as he could."

In replying to another phase of Mr. Lyon's argument, Mr. Reed said: "Laws do not enforce the highest equity—using, of course, the word in the broad sense of humanity. They cannot right every shade of wrong. What we endeavor to do is to manage in a fair way, taking into account human infirmities.

"I should like to admit that what Mr. Logan has said is true, if I could, even for argument's sake," he remarked. "If Mr. Logan thinks that this whole consolidation should be undone because a mistake was made about his little interest, why, the only thing we can say is that there is really too much ego in Mr. Logan's cosmos."

Mr. Hornblower replied to Mr. Reed. It was decided to adjourn till Tuesday afternoon to hear the summing up in the case of Logan against Benedict.

BANK SUES LORILLARDS.

Eleventh Ward Institution's Old Claim Against Jacob Lorillard.

A suit has been brought in the Supreme Court by the Eleventh Ward Bank against Pierre and Louis Lorillard to recover a sum of more than fifty thousand dollars, which is claimed to be due from Jacob Lorillard's estate to the bank.

The bank, in 1890, took a claim from Jacob Lorillard for $50,000, which it assigned to George E. Weed, who brought a suit, in which he recovered judgment for the amount due, with costs, the total amount being $55,063. The defendant, in 1897, and again in 1898, paid $1,000 of the judgment. This left a balance of $53,063, and, as Weed was unable to collect it, he assigned his claim back to the bank.

The bank now claims that Jacob Lorillard is in Europe and may not return, and that Louis and Pierre Lorillard are trustees for him under the will of his father, Peter Lorillard. The bank wants to collect its claim from this trust.

WATERS PIANOS

A Beautiful New Waters Grand Upright Piano, 7 1-3 octaves, 3 stringed, full iron frame, repeating action, ivory keys, 3 pedals, very rich deep tone, with fine singing quality, and containing all the latest improvements, for

$225

cash, or $250 on installments; only $10 down and $7 per month. Stool, cover, tuning and delivery FREE.

We also offer a new, large size, 7 1-3 octave, 3-stringed Chester Piano

$180

cash, or $200, payable $10 down and $5 per month. This is a reliable, well-made piano, fully warranted and the best value ever offered for the money.

Don't fail to examine our pianos, or send postal for catalogue with reduced prices and terms.

Open Evenings Until Jan. 1st.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,

134 Fifth Av., near 18th St.

CARPETS!

RUGS! RUGS! RUGS!

For the Holidays!

No more suitable or useful Christmas gift!

Turkish, Lemington, Arlington, Wilton, Axminster, Body Brussels and Smyrna, in all sizes, from a small mat to the largest carpet dimensions, AT POPULAR PRICES.

FURNITURE.

Our Own Upholstering, Mahogany Parlor Suits, in Satin Damask Coverings.

Elegant line of Odd Pieces for Parlor or Reception Room, consisting of Chairs, Divans and Musical Cabinets, in Mahogany (carved and marquetry effects); also in Gold and Vernis-Martin, etc.

Morris Chairs and Writing Desks.

Upholstery Goods, in Silk and Satin Damask; Curtains—All the various grades; Draperies, Sofa Pillows, Scarfs, &c.

All Especially Suitable for Presents.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,

SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

Open Evenings All This Week.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

TATTLE-TALES OF CHRISTMAS.

We know what King Christmas has done already.

He has our store wholly under his sway. Every floor is transformed into a Christmas treasure house, where furnishings quaint and rare, of every artistic kind and style, are gathered in profusion—full of Christmas spirit.

Who but feels the thrill of genuine love of giving, when looking at our Oriental rugs used as hangings or lying in great piles of irridescent color—or Old English teatables, card tables, muffin stands, and tea trays?—or at the comforts of the library floor—the great billowy easy chairs and couches and little unique chairs; elegant tables or handy students' tables.

Who could wander anywhere on our floors without receiving a host of inspirations for holiday giving?

It is time now to be inspired and

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST

NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

CATS.

Some fine Angora, long hair, cats very affectionate, handsome and large.

CANARIES

Are now in best song; clear yellow, clear green crested varieties, each one warranted to sing.

BULLFINCHES

which whistle airs from the Operas, Waltzes, &c.

PARROTS

In great variety. Young birds at low prices and talkers. One great talker and singer, he's a prize for $250.00. Christmas birds selected now sent when desired. Holden's new Book on Birds, 186 pages, how to keep bird singing all the time, by mail, for 25 cents, stamps.

G. H. HOLDEN, 240 6th Av., bet. 15th & 16th Sts.

DEWEY ARCH SUBSCRIPTIONS.

August Belmont to Give $5,000—Amount So Far Promised, $200,000.

August Belmont, it was announced at the offices of the Citizens' Committee to Perpetuate the Dewey Arch yesterday, has promised $5,000 to the fund. Many large subscriptions were received in the course of the week just ended, amounting in all to nearly $30,000.

The Metal Trades Committee, through H. H. Hendricks, its Chairman, has handed in checks amounting to over $5,000. This is the first subscription from any of the various trade and business committees, and large amounts are expected from all the others, some of them this week. The metal trade men have also subscribed additional amounts, which will be sent to the Treasurer of the Citizens' Committee soon.

The total amount received or promised up to date reaches about $200,000—one-fifth of the entire sum required. This does not include some promises conditional on the entire amount necessary being subscribed.

A meeting of the Executive Committee is to be held next Wednesday evening at the Savoy Hotel. Plans for entertainments in the course of the Winter in aid of the fund will be formulated, and it is expected that some decision will be reached on the question of making public the names of contributors and the amounts subscribed.

Iron Foundry Changes Hands.

The old established business of Howell & Saxtan, iron founders, who for the past forty years were situated at Park Avenue and Hudson Street and at 351 Adams Street, Brooklyn, and of which the late James Howell was a member, yesterday passed into the hands of the Eagle Iron Works, Jacob May, President. The sale includes the buildings, which will be demolished, and patterns and machinery of both the foundry and shops, which will be transferred to shops of the Eagle Iron Works.

Victim of Poisoned Tea Better.

Christian Hitt, who was poisoned at the Mutual Chemical Works, West Bergen, by sulphate of chromium placed in his tea, was somewhat improved yesterday, and the physicians had hopes of his recovery. Henry Bolzer of 112 Morris Street, who is in the City Prison charged with putting the poison in Hitt's tea, will not be arraigned until Hitt is able to appear against him.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

This week Great Reductions will be made on all

CHOICE HOLIDAY GOODS.

In our New Basement, covering an additional space of 10,000 square feet and brilliantly illuminated by 500 electric lights, elaborate preparations have been made to exhibit goods suitable for the Holidays as well as the convenience afforded our customers to make their selections intelligently and carefully, avoiding the great crush at this season of the year in the other Departments on the first, second and third floors.

The additional space is filled with

CRYSTAL AND GOLD RICH CUT GLASS, AND FINE IMPORTED CHINA, BRIC-A-BRAC, AND ROYAL VIENNA WARE, CLOCKS, BRONZES, LAMPS, RICH SILVER TOILET ARTICLES, DOLLS, GAMES, ETC.

FINE JEWELRY.

Exquisite Solid Gold Brooches of every description, set with Diamonds, Pearls and other Precious Stones, from $1.75 to $275.00

Beautiful Watches in Gold, Silver, Gun Metal, Nickel, ranging in price from . . . . $1.75 to $125.00

A charming array of Rings for young and old, at from 50c. to $20.00

FANS—in great variety—Spangled on Gauze, Lace, finely painted, with Pearl and Ivory sticks, from 50c. to $30.00

Special Bargain Sale of 5,000 Umbrellas,

For Men, Women and Children.

450 Men's Gloria, Natural Handles, value $1.50 and $1.75, TO-MORROW, 98c. and $1.25

300 Fine Union Taffeta Silk, with handsome silver trimmed natural handles, worth $3.00, . TO-MORROW, $1.95

600 Extra Fine All Silk, Horn, Ivory, Pearl, and Natural Silver Trimmed Handles, value $5.00 to $12.00, TO-MORROW, $3.87 to $7.75

250 Women's English Gloria, Dresden Handles, worth $1.35, TO-MORROW, 85c

500 Union Taffeta Silk, with Dresden, Pearl, Ivory, Horn, and Fancy Silver Trimmed Handles, value $3.00, . . TO-MORROW, $1.95

750 extra fine assortment of rich Handles, pure silk, regular price $4.00, ... TO-MORROW, $2.95

1,200 Children's Umbrellas . TO-MORROW, 50c. to $3.95

1,000 Finest Umbrellas for Men and Women, wonderful values. TO-MORROW, $4.95 to $15.00

Blankets and Comfortables.

We place on sale Monday a splendid assortment of Eider Down Quilts, in Sateen, Silk and Satin Coverings at popular prices.

One special lot in Sateen Coverings, 6 feet square, regular value $6.00, ... TO-MORROW, $4.75

Also a complete line of high grade California Blankets, suitable for Christmas presents, at lowest prices for fine goods.

50 pairs of extra large size Blankets, size 80x90, weight 7½ lbs., our regular price $8.50, to close Monday, $5.98

A MILLION

CALENDARS & CHRISTMAS CARDS,

From 2c. to $5.00 Each.

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 10 P. M.

Broadway, Eighth and Ninth Streets.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

NOVELTIES IN

Paris Neckwear.

Tippets, Collarettes, Boas, Ruffs.

Fine Lace Scarfs, Jabots, Fichus, Collars.

Silk Ties, Stocks.

Lace and Embroidered

Handkerchiefs.

Feather Boas.

Nets, Chiffons and Veilings.

Broadway & 19th Street.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS,

And Fine Jewelry.

BENEDICT BROTHERS, of Broadway and Cortlandt street, have for the HOLIDAYS a fine and carefully-selected stock of choice Diamonds and other Gems; fine Gold Jewelry, Sterling Silver Goods, &c. Attention is called to our several grades of TIMEKEEPING WATCHES all made especially for our house, and bearing our name.

EVERY WATCH GUARANTEED.

"The Benedict" Perfect Collar and Cuff Button.

In gold, extra heavy rolled gold, and sterling silver.

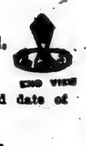

NOTE—THE GENUINE BENEDICT BUTTON has the name "BENEDICT," and date of patent stamped upon it. A SET OF FOUR MAKES AN ACCEPTABLE PRESENT.

BENEDICT BROTHERS, Jewelers,

Broadway and Cortlandt Street, N. Y.

SUES THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

W. E. Young Wants Reinstatement and $200,000 Damages.

An action has been commenced in the Supreme Court by William Euclid Young against the New York Stock Exchange, through its President, in which the plaintiff demands an injunction restraining the defendant from excluding him from the privileges of membership, and also damages in the sum of $200,000 on account of the pecuniary loss and injury to his reputation by reason of the action of the Board of Governors of the Exchange in expelling him on Dec. 30, 1896.

Young was a member of the Exchange for nearly thirty years, having joined it in 1860. [illegible] Dec. 22, 1896, he was the [illegible] representative of the firm of E. B. Cuthbert & Co. About a week later, on Dec. 30, after a trial before the Board of Governors, he was convicted of having participated in an irregular transaction in connection with Jacob Kirkner and expelled. He protested against the action of the Board of Governors and endeavored to have it reversed, but without success. In January, 1897, he made a general assignment to E. F. Bullard.

Young's attorneys in the action are Montignani, Mallory & Ehmendorf of Albany.

Sale of Postage Stamp Sets.

Postmaster Van Cott invites attention to the fact that the sale to the public of newspaper and periodical postage stamps in sets ceases on Dec. 31, and states that there are still a number of sets on hand which may be purchased if application is made before the above-mentioned date.

Sunday
December 17-1899

Daily, 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday, 3 Cents.

Part Two
Pages 17-30

Horner's Furniture.

EVER-WELCOME GIFTS.

There can be no more serviceable Gift, nor one that will prove a more constant reminder of the giver, than any one of the following lines, all of which are marked at specially attractive prices.

Writing Desks,	Lounges,
Dressing Tables,	Work Tables,
Fancy Tables,	Easy Chairs,
Cheval Glasses,	Gilt Chairs,
Parlor Cabinets,	Inlaid Chairs,
Music Cabinets,	Rockers,
Curio Cabinets,	Shaving Stands,
Bookcases,	Pedestals,
Leather Screens,	Jardinieres,

Art Ware Novelties, &c.

Also VERNIS-MARTIN FURNITURE in every line. Largest assortment in the city

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 W. 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

WHAT INTERESTS CHICAGO

Another Religious Convention of the Liberal Type.

TO GET RID OF PLANK WALKS

Three Thousand Miles of Them Now in the City—Good Year for Lake Commerce—Robbers Flourish.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—This city, which ever since the World's Fair has been the meeting place of conventions of the liberal religions, saw another gathering of that kind this week in Sinai Temple. Dr. Thomas of the People's Church, presided, and by his side sat Rabbi Hirsch, Dr. Joseph Stolz, the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, the Rev. Galusha Anderson, and many others. Dr. Thomas paid a tribute to Sinai Temple and Dr. Hirsch in his opening address, saying that if it had not been for that congregation, the Congress would not have had a place to meet. All dogmatism was forgotten in the meetings and the spirit of love was the only religion manifested. All present united in repeating the Lord's Prayer and all bowed to receive the benediction invoked by Dr. Hirsch.

Dr. Anderson of Chicago University said: "This is an honest period to-day; skeptics are honest in their statements. This is a missionary period, too; every door in the world is open. Environment will not save people. True, sweatshops and the like should cease, but you must save individualy by the message revealed in the death of our Lord. Don't reconstruct society to save men, but save socicty and men with it. Do not discuss theology; preach to the average man. We must be born again in the spirit of faith. Our bond is love that binds us to the King and binds us to one another in the kingdom. He who fears God and accepts righteousness is eligible to the kingdom."

The sessions continued three days, and to-morrow the wife of Dr. Thomas is to be ordained as an assistant to her husband in the People's Church work.

The production of "Quo Vadis" as a spectacle occurred at McVicker's Theatre Tuesday night with over 200 people on the stage, including some very capable actors. The production had the advantage of magnificent stage setting, and from the manner in which it was received, it is probable that it will be a popular success. The adapter had, of course, to make many changes, particularly in the way of eliminations, in order to get the story in presentable dramatic form, but the general opinion appeared to be that he had accomplished the work with commendable skill. Great credit is due to Max Freeman for his management of the stage.

A FRONTIER TOWN FEATURE.

It will seem strange to a New Yorker to read that there are in this, the second city of the country, and one which aspires to rival the metropolis, over 3,000 miles of plank sidewalks and that some of these are within a mile of the City Hall. Chicago presents many characteristics of the frontier town, and this is one of the most noticeable to the stranger. The business streets of the down town district are, of course, of stone, as are also those of the principal residence thoroughfares, but there are many hundred miles of wooden walks within a few miles of the city's centre. Of necessity these get out of repair and cause accidents and much inconvenience.

Chicago has paid hundreds of thousands of dollars in damages to people who have been injured by these defective walks. Plans for the elimination of these eyesores are now under way, and it is proposed to omit from future specifications for public work all reference to wood as a material for the walks. This will come up in the form of an ordinance, which the Council will probably pass, as a majority of the members have awakened to the objection to the old-fashioned walks. Stone, cement, or cinders will be the substitutes, the latter being used upon the unimproved streets.

Vessel men and shippers generally are congratulating themselves on the fact that the lake season just closed was not so disastrous as the previous one. The total number of vessels which went out of existence was forty-two, against fifty-eight in 1898. The tonnage lost this year was only 16,000, while that of last year was nearly double that amount. Last year's losses were so heavy that they affected freight rates, but this year no such result will be experienced. Of all kinds there were 569 losses, and of these Lake Erie, as usual, had the greatest number, no less than 98 being charged to that body of water. Fully 50 per cent. of the total losses of the year are said to have occurred in the narrow channels connecting Lake Superior with Lake Huron and Lake Huron with Lake Erie. These disasters took the form of strandings and collisions, caused by crowding in those narrow passages. The increased size of lake craft in the last few years has greatly added to the number of disasters in such places and vessel men will urge upon Congress the necessity of increasing the capacity of those channels. The loss to commerce through the blockade at the Soo a short time ago was greater than that caused by any direct disaster.

GOOD YEAR FOR UNDERWRITERS.

The underwriters who have carried large lines this season are said to have made much money. This has been increased by the fact that the disastrous season of 1898 drove many out of the business in disgust and left the field to a smaller number. Rates have been from 25 to 75 per cent. higher. The grain-carrying trade has been especially profitable to the underwriters, for the percentage of losses in this line was very small. These facts will send a good many back into the insurance business, for this year's showing has caused lake risks to be looked upon with great favor on London Lloyds and other exchanges.

The opinion of Mayor Harrison that the sidewalks are public property and that the city should control the spaces underneath them, even to exacting rent therefore, was embodied in a decision rendered this week by Judge Dunne in a case where a man injured by falling into a coalhole sued the owner of the building in front of which the hole was. The court said: "It is against public policy to allow public property to be used by private individuals without requiring the private individuals or corporations so using public property to insure citizens passing over the public property against any loss they may suffer by reason of the private use of such property."

Judge Dunne said that the subject had never been submitted to the upper court on the broad question of public policy, and both property owners and the city would look with interest for the Supreme Court's opinion. He overruled the defendant's demurrer and an appeal was taken. The decision has a special bearing on owners who have extended subways under sidewalks, as is the case in much of the down-town district. Under the ruling the property owner would not be released from liability should any citizen be injured through any defect in the walk. Where the Supreme Court has ruled in such cases and held that the tenant was liable because of his possession of the property, the question of public policy has never been considered. Judge Dunne is confident that the upper court will reverse its rulings when it considers the question that it is against public policy to allow private individuals to control public property without insuring the public from injury.

GOOD TIMES FOR ROBBERS.

The season of robberies and burglaries has been unusually profitable for the parties of the first part, and the police have made the annual announcement that the reign of crime has got to stop. From Nov. 11 to Dec. 9 over $20,000 was taken by the highway robber, the burglar, and the pickpocket. Thieves climbed poles and stole 1,000 feet of copper telegraph wire. They got away with 5,000 cigars, and then, becoming bolder, stole the laprobe from a Police Inspector's buggy. Two robberies occurred on elevated trains in the presence of several persons. Nine stores were broken into, and in one case a safe was blown open. Nineten residences were entered, many of them in the daytime, and over $4,000 worth of property stolen. Of course, the police have not been idle. They have made several clever captures and recovered several thousand dollars' worth of goods. But the citizens are highly indignant at the frequency of the hold-ups.

The Associated Charities propose to rid the city of tramps, but they can hardly do that without the assistance of the police, and the Mayor has put himself on record as opposing the movement. The charity officials have collected statistics to show that giving shelter to tramps in the police stations in Winter is a very bad thing, for the provident associations which demand some labor in return for food and shelter are by no means so well patronized as they should be, while the station houses are crowded with the wanderers. Letters on this subject have been received by the Associated Charities from experts in various parts of the country. Josiah Flynt, who was once a tramp himself, and now writes for the magazines, says that Mayor Harrison is "the hoboes' friend," but the Mayor, so far from denying this, rather says he is not ashamed of the phrase. He says that nothing will induce him to close the station houses to the homeless in Winter so long as the shelters provided by organized charities fail to meet the requirements of the time.

The coming year will see built the manual training school provided for in the will of George M. Pullman. The sleeping car man set aside the sum of $1,000,000 for that purpose, and the funds will be transferred to the trustees early in the coming year. It will consist of stock in the Palace Car Company, which the trustees may retain or convert into money or other securities at their option. The trustees are not hampered in any way. The school is to be free, but out-of-State pupils may be admitted on payment of a small tuition fee. As soon as the school is incorporated a Superintendent will be chosen and the site selected. It should be one of the finest institutions of the kind in the country when it is in running order. It was Mr. Pullman's hope to start the school in his lifetime and that it should be situated in the town of Pullman.

R. B. P.

"Buy China and Glass Right"

HIGGINS & SEITER.

FINE CHINA
RICH CUT GLASS.

MESSRS. HIGGINS & SEITER are of the opinion that it is just the kind of people who habitually read THE TIMES—people of sound judgment and educated tastes—who will most thoroughly appreciate the magnificent Holiday Exhibit of Rich China and Fine Cut Glass, now on view at Nos. 50, 52, and 54 West Twenty-second Street. It may surprise some to know that we now carry the largest and best selected stock of these beautiful wares to be found in the United States, if not in the world; but such is the fact. The famous price policy of "*Always at Least ¼ Less Than Elsewhere*," supplemented by judicious buying and fair dealing, has worked remarkable results. Certainly there is to-day no other such a "Store for Presents" in the City of New York. If you have any doubt upon the subject, come and be convinced. Meantime, note the following paragraphs—and prices:

Marble Pedestals, Bronzes, Figures, Etc. We have recently received some very handsome marble figures, pedestals, bronze figures, (some with electric-light attachment,) very artistic. Marble pedestals, full size. **$12.50 each.**

Chocolate Sets, Brandy and Coffee Sets, Etc. A most complete assortment of chocolate sets, brandy and coffee sets, Five o'clock tea sets, etc., are shown in our store, No. 54. These are all moderately priced and make very effective and acceptable gifts.

Teakwood Tables. Importing Teakwood tables direct from Canton, China, thus saving middlemen's profit, enables us to sell these at prices very much below those usually asked. For instance, a Teakwood table, hand carved, marble top, 31 inches high, size 12x16 inches, one shelf underneath.. **$5.80 each.**

Cordial or Liqueur Sets. If you are at a loss to know what to get for a gentleman, see our assortment of cordial, brandy, or liqueur sets shown in store No. 52. There are many different styles, shapes, decorations, prices, etc. One set of green glass with gold edges, consisting of six glasses, one decanter, and handled mirror, complete set.. **$7.70.**

Rich English China Plates. Our customers tell us that there is no such assortment of rich English china service plates to be seen elsewhere; judging from our large sales this must be true. A description here would be impossible; we would like you to see them.

Plates at $2.00. From one entire table you have your choice of some very handsome English and French plates; there are many different styles, decorations, etc., at.. **$2.00 each.**

Boudoir Sets. A great many different patterns of rich and handsomely decorated boudoir sets, consisting of brush and comb tray, three covered boxes, one hairpin tray, and one ring stand; instead of $15.00 real value..... **$7.50.**

Smokers' Articles. An inexpensive and yet always acceptable gift to a gentleman is a cigar or tobacco jar or pipe rack. We have a most complete line of these imported novelties, all at moderate prices.

Manufacturers' Samples. One of the most fortunate happenings of the season in the china and glass world is the arrival at this time (just in the height of the shopping season) of a large shipment of manufacturers' samples, consisting of—

Fancy trays, chocolate sets, covered muffin dishes, hair receivers, bon-bons, croton sets, cups and saucers, candlesticks, ink stands, paper racks, etc.; these were all bought at 50 cents on the dollar and will be sold accordingly. We are too busy to stop to mark the entire lot, so we have arranged them on our SPECIAL BARGAIN TABLES as follows:

50c	articles on the	25c	table.
$1.00	"	50c	"
2.00	"	$1.00	"
4.00	"	2.00	"
10.00	"	5.00	"
20.00	"	10.00	"

Lamps. Choose from an entire table of lamps the one which pleases you best, at..... **$10.00**

We also have a magnificent line of rich hand-painted lamps.

Dinner Ware. We have just received a new pattern in dinner ware. It is a reproduction of an English pattern both in decoration and shape. It is the best we have ever seen. It is Limoges china and has a hair-brown decoration with a key border on a burnished gold edge; handles all solid gold. This is to be sold in open stock—127-piece Dinner Set, $125.00. We would like you to see this and 500 others.

While this advertisement is being prepared we are receiving 100 Limoges china dinner sets, assorted flower decorations, artistic shapes. For those who desire to make a useful Christmas present, or buy a dinner set for their own use, here is an opportunity—instead of marking these at their real value, $25.00, we will sell them during this week at.. **$18.00 per set.**

Sterling Silver Mounted Cut Glass Punch Bowl. An ample from our cut glass and sterling silver department is a magnificent footed cut-glass punch bowl mounted with very heavy sterling silver hand-chased top..... **$125.00.**

Those desiring to purchase now can have the goods held and delivered at any date desired. Brooklyn deliveries and calls are now made by our own wagons, thus insuring perfect satisfaction to our Brooklyn patrons.

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.
50-54 West 22d St.
WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.
50-54 West 22d St.
WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.

WILL AID WEATHER BUREAU.

Bill Relating to Appointments and Pensions in This Branch of the Government's Service.

Willis L. Moore, Chief of the United States Weather Bureau, has drafted a bill which is now before Congress, and which, if it becomes a law, will tend, he believes, to establish a discipline and efficiency in the personnel of his bureau second to that in no other portion of the Government service. What he calls an ideal merit system applied from the humblest employe to the Chief of the bureau himself, is the basis of the proposed law. The bill contains several departures from the existing Civil Service law, which Mr. Moore thinks is defective in its application to the bureau, because of the peculiar exigencies of the weather service.

The bill, which was introduced by Congressman James W. Wadsworth, apportions appointments among Senators, Congressmen, and delegates without regard to their political faith. It provides that candidates shall be nominated under such rigid restrictions as to age, physical condition, and education, as shall render it practically impossible for a permanent appointment or promotion to fall to an unfit person. It aims to prevent the use of political influence to obtain promotions or removals, and to render the tenure of office of any employe safe so long as his services are advantageous to the Government, but no longer.

The bill also provides for a pension fund for aged or disabled officials by withholding a certain percentage of all salaries. Some of the reasons advanced for this feature by Chief Moore are that employes work 365 days in the year and longer hours than are usual in any other branch of the public service. They are subject to great vicissitudes of climate, being required to serve from Alaska to the West Indies according to the exigencies of the service, which also prevents them from establishing homes.

According to the proposed measure employes of twenty years' standing, if disabled, may be retired by a retirement board composed of the Chief of the Bureau and two employes, to be selected by the Secretary of Agriculture, and receive a pension equal to 30 per cent. of the highest annual salary they received at any time during their final five years of service. Twenty-five years with disablement may bring an annuity of 40 per cent., and employes who are sixty years old, with thirty years service to their credit, may be retired upon their own request with 60 per cent. pensions, and those who after the same length of service have reached sixty-five years must be retired with 75 per cent.

The bill provides that vacancies in the lowest grade of observer, clerk, and stenographer shall be filled by appointments apportioned among the States and Territories in their alphabetical order and vacancies in the mechanical positions, or as messengers or artisans are to be similarly apportioned, but according to the alphabet reversed. Age limits for appointments range from fifteen to thirty-five years. The bill, if passed, is to go into effect July 1, 1900. Chief Moore has the hearty support of Secretary of Agriculture Wilson in the proposed measure.

Flower Mission's Christmas Cheer.

The New York Flower Mission, founded in 1870, will be open Dec. 19, 20, 21, and 22 at 104 East Twentieth Street for the reception and distribution of Christmas cheer for hospitals and insane asylums on the islands and for tenement house sick. Fruit, jelly, candy, pop-corn, Christmas cards, evergreen decorations, and supplies and delicacies of all sorts, or money for their purchase, will be gratefully received, also toys, books, games, and dolls for Randall's Island, and for very poor tenement house children, the latter being supplied in their own homes by responsible charitable visitors.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

This week must settle the absorbing gift question. What better solution than some of to-day's magnetic offerings, to be read as representing a myriad more, covering every shade and possible phase of the most exacting demand?

Suits and Wraps.

Group 1—SUITS.
Tailor-made all wool black cheviot and camel's hair, coat taffeta lined, skirt with single box pleat, just finished in our own workroom, so, thoroughly of the latest fashion. None to compare at..... **$16.50**

Group 2—SKIRTS.
Excellent pebble cheviot, heavy stitching, double box pleat back, all the features of $10.50 Skirts—each..... **$7.75**

Group 3—JACKETS.
Finest Silk Velour, trimmed with Persian Lamb, same value and finish as $29.75 Coats, each, Monday..... **$23.50**

Group 4—GOLF CAPES.
Practically undiminished lines of colorings and new plaid back effects. One very striking special (not over many)..... **$5.00**

From that to $29.75.

Clearing Every Silk Waist We Have.

Domestic.	Imported.
$2.69	$9.00
$3.98	$12.50
$4.75	$18.00
$5.75	$25.00
Sold to 12 Dollars.	Worth $18 to $69.

Once this was decided upon we went to work reducing prices in a fashion unknown before. The garments thus affected present, from first to last, an extraordinary variety. We made many domestic Waists right in this house, some from models that Paris supplied; a full and sufficient guarantee that in reliability, careful workmanship and high fashion they are all that can be desired. The Imported are rarely beautiful, "model" in name and fact, with an individuality all their own, many in exclusive effects that heighten the charm of possession. At the prices they are wonderful, and no one ought to let the chance escape.

Holiday Furs.

Group 1.---COATS.
Made from very best selected Broadtail Persian fur. Actual value, in fact regular price, is $175.00. We offer a limited number at..... **$119.00**

Group 2---COATS.
Persian Lamb, beautiful in gloss, curl and effect, lined with best heavy satin. The $125.00 value forbids our continuing them long at..... **$75.00**

Group 3---SCARF SALE.

Alaska Sable Scarfs	$5.00
Alaska Sable Scarfs (Extra block.)	$11.50
Baum Marten Scarfs, extra block, natural claws and cluster of wolverine tails	$24.75
Blended Mink Scarfs, with cluster of wolverine tails	$16.50

House Coats.

The richer, more elaborate velvets and matelasses, the subdued or florid plaids, meet in this stock to gratify refined tastes and prove that handsome House Coats are not necessarily expensive.

Reduced---Are

A lot of imported English Coats that should by rights be $9.00. All sizes are here, designs are neat, finish excellent. Take any at..... **$6.50**

House Coats in small checks and mixtures, or solid tricot, if a new plain color be wanted. We know none like them at..... **$4.75**

Bath Robes.

Reliable eiderdown, well made and sufficiently dressy to bring $4.00. They will move faster at..... **$2.75**

Heavy eiderdown Blanket Robes, best of the new stripes and shades, "different" looking to the majority, at..... **$4.75**

Unheard-Of Book Prices and Book Selling

In four words—*all literature is here.* In four more—*each offering is matchless.* Short syllabled books for immature minds; the storied treasures of all nations, countries and ages; single volumes; fiction and fact, in sets; prose and poetry; light reading and heavy; all extremes meet here in half a million famous works, for sale at a tithe of actual, universal value.

Handkerchiefs---Recognized Acceptable Gifts.

One-half intrinsic value, one-half sentiment—it's a permanent, kindly mode of remembrance. Six days and nights of crowded counters are before us, and we rise to the occasion. For completeness of assortment and individually fine weave, style and finish, there could not be a better choicer stock. Coming to details, your attention is called to these Imported, Handkerchiefs, put up in boxes of *half a dozen.*

For Women—Half Dozens.		For Women—Half Dozens.	
Embroidered and lace trimmed	70c box	All linen initialed, an extra value	$1.00 box
Embroidered, lace trimmed and hemstitched	85c box	All linen initialed, small letter	$1.15 box
Embroidered, scalloped and lace trimmed	$1.45 box	All linen initialed, medium letter	85c box
Embroidered and hemstitched	$2.25 box	**For Men—Half Dozens.**	
Extra embroidered and lace trimmed	$2.75 box	All linen initialed, medium letter	85c box
All linen initialed and hemstitched	85c box	All linen initialed, extra value	$1.10 box
All linen initialed, fine grade	$1.45 box	All linen initialed, fine grade	$1.45 box

Boxes with every purchase of $1.00 and upward.

Lace Scarfs, Etc.

Wherever we say "Renaissance" there is a hand made piece. Figure on the fineness and amount of labor in production. Then, in a measure, realize what these (temporary) prices mean.

Lace Scarfs, renaissance, medallion design and rings in centre, 20 by 60 inches..... **$2.98**

Renaissance.

Centre Pieces, all renaissance lace, 20 by 20 inches, a special 10 dozen lot, at..... **98c**

Lace Squares, renaissance, with rings and fancy stitches 27 by 27 inches..... **$2.48**

Lace Centre Pieces, extra fine Renaissance, 20 by 20 inches..... **$1.68**

Lace Scarfs, renaissance, elegant fancy point stitches, many rings, 20 by 63 inches..... **$5.98**

Lace Table Covers, fine all Renaissance, very handsome, with clusters of rings, 36 by 36 inches, each..... **$6.48**

Special Items from
Lace Department.

Ecru Lierre Lace Robes, Tunics, with Black Lace Skirts and Flouncings, are among the most attractive gifts a lady could receive.

Lierre Lace Robes, with apron and tunic fronts, waists and sleeves inserting effects and ruffles, **$12** and **$22.50** much lower than formerly.

Ecru Venise and Lierre Lace Tunics and Redingotes, **$10.00** to **$55.00** have been $12.50 to $63.00.

Chantilly and Marquise Lace Skirts, best Lyons make, **$32.00** to **$45.00** have been $42.98 to $57.98.

Ecru Lace Flouncings and All Overs, high grade qualities, **$2.50** per yard, formerly $2.80 to $4.98 per yard.

Fine Fans.

Art in colors and effects, the daintiest decorations of European experts.

A special in painted and spangled gauze..... **98c**

A French Fan, lace edged and entwined, miniature pictures and gaudy spangles..... **$3.50**

Other French Fans, more decorative, painted with courtly scenes..... **$5.00**

Rare specimens of Dresden hand painting, real laces and finest work, **$10** to **$35.**

Suggestions That May Decide.

In Leather—A Writing Tablet; may cost 98c., or $10.00 if of finest leather. Collar and Cuff Boxes teach orderliness and save trouble, 98c. to $6.00. Photo Albums, one picture to a page, or two or three; there's a great play of fancy in color, size and leather. Cigar Cases carry exceptional inducements—We closed a sample line in calf, morocco and seal; instead of putting them in stock at $1.50 to $4.00, they're on a counter at $1.00, $1.50 and $2.25—a considerable difference. Pocketbooks ought to have a special column, those at 48c. and 95c. especially so. Nine-tenths of the stock must be left out, but your visits will tell all and make up for the omission.

In Silver—Take for example Hollow Ware and Table Ware. There is pleasure to giver and recipient in the exclusive, uncommon designs we monopolize. No fear of duplication on a friend's table, with the comfortable consciousness that your gift is newest of the new. Tiny spoon to massive tureen, this display surpasses all, and its prices are consistently reasonable.

In Bags—The $5.00 Suit Case deserves place among any man's possessions; you buy a $6.75 value, good all through and good to look at. Alligator Hand Bags are well to the fore; between $2.89 and $4.50 are all sizes from 12 to 17 inches—handsome adjuncts to shopping or trip. Possibly you have thought of Fitted Bags, with nickel celluloid, silver or ivory equipments; it may decide your wavering ideas to see the great line we show. Have we helped to choice? We haven't begun to tell of a tenth.

Jewelry Items of Much Attraction.

Boys' Nickel Watches, reliable timekeepers	$2.98
Gun Metal Watches for men and women (Tempus movement); fifty $7.50 Watches at	$5.00
Gold and Silver Watches for men and women	$5.00 to $75.00
Solid Gold Brooches, set with pearls, amethysts and other stones	$2.00 to $150
Men's Scarf Pins, diamond and pearl settings, formerly $8.70, now	$5.00
Solid Gold Penknives	$2.00

Lots of Dolls.

Germany sends us sturdy dolls with plenty of prettiness, safe to buy and sure to last. Exquisite little ladies come from Paris, daintily dressed, some with wardrobes fit for a season in society. As you enter the north door there they all are—costly as you care for, or as low as..... **25c**

Opera Glasses.

Field and Opera Glasses; long range; clear field..... **$3.50**

Pearl Opera Glasses, Lemaire's make; fine ones as low as..... **$8.00**

Lorgnettes.

Never more popular than now.

In celluloid	$1.00 up.
In real shell	$2.98 up.
Sterling silver	$4.75 up.
In gold plate	$5.00 up.

Real Shell Combs with rhinestone settings. This stock meets all gift requirements.

19th Street. Sixth Avenue. 20th Street.

SOUGHT ARREST, BROKE WINDOW

Dennis O'Brien, Hungry and Out of Work, Got Desperate.

Dennis O'Brien of 384 Eighth Avenue, Manhattan, early yesterday morning smashed a plate glass window valued at $100 in Otto Oetinger's drug store at 61 South Eighth Street, Brooklyn, in order that he should be arrested. He is twenty-nine years old, and has been out of work for several months. According to O'Brien's story, told to the police, he was shunned by everybody from whom he begged for food, and then, in a fit of desperation, he put his right hand through Oetinger's show window and waited there to be arrested, so that he could be sent to prison.

O'Brien had a deep gash on his right wrist, and he was so weak when he reached the police station that a hurry call for an ambulance was sent to the Eastern District Hospital. Dr. Halpin found that an artery in O'Brien's wrist had been cut by the broken glass. After the man's injuries were bandaged he was locked up. In the Lee Avenue Police Court later he begged Magistrate Lemon to send him to prison. O'Brien was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

NO GAMBLING ON THE TRAINS.

Lackawanna Official Issues an Order on Complaint of Mr. Comstock.

Superintendent Edward G. Russell of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad yesterday issued the following order from the Hoboken offices of the company:

"The Society for the Suppression of Vice having given notice that gambling is being practiced on the company's trains, employes are directed to prevent gambling in the cars of the company and are forbidden to furnish to passengers cards or boards for playing at any game to be used in gambling."

The complaint was made by Anthony Comstock. Mr. Comstock, who lives in Summit, noticed a poker game in the smoker one day last week. Instead of chips the players were using an old deck of cards. No money was in sight, and when Hoboken was reached the men who had played left the train and boarded the boat for New York.

Mr. Comstock walked behind, and heard them trying to settle up in cash what they had won and lost on the way to the city. Each card was equivalent to 10 cents, and a goodly sum changed hands.

Mr. Comstock, when he reached his office, lost no time in sending an account of what he witnessed to Superintendent Russell, and the above order was sent out.

RESCUED BROTHER AND SISTER.

One Boy Throws Them to Another from Roof of Burning House.

During a fire in the five-story brick tenement at 70 Henry Street yesterday morning a little boy and his brother rescued their brother and sister from the roof of the house. They also rescued two other children. The fire started in a coal office on the first floor and did $250 damage.

There are two families on nearly all the floors of the house, while on the top floor lives the Monks family, consisting of the mother, John, twenty-one years old; Mamie, George, and Joseph, the last three small. The families on the floors below the top floor climbed out on the fire-escapes, as the halls and stairs filled with smoke, and made their way to the next house, No. 68.

The Monks family, however, could not do this, as the house is one-story higher than No. 68. So they had to go to the roof, and two children of another family were with them. Joseph Monks is a red-haired boy about fifteen years old, and he works at night. He got home about the time the fire started, and, not being able to make his way into the burning building, went through No. 68 to the roof.

When he saw his mother, two brothers, and sister on the roof of the burning building he told John to throw the children down, and he stood an I broke the falls of George and Mamie and the other two children. Mrs. Monks got down herself, the descent to the roof being but seven feet.

DIDN'T KNOW THEIR FATHER.

Dispute as to Identity of a Body Settled by Missing Man Himself.

A curious instance of children not knowing their father has come up through the finding of a body in the East River at the foot of Thirty-first Street Dec. 7. It was taken to the Morgue, where some of the family of William M. Nolan of 20 Cornelia Street identified the body as his, while others hold opposite views.

William M. Nolan, Jr., went to the Morgue Tuesday and positively identified the body as that of his father, though he said his father did not wear such clothing as that with which the body was clothed. He had brought three friends with him, and, though one of them said that the body was that of Nolan, the other two said it was not.

Margaret and Anna Nolan, daughters of the missing man, went to the Morgue Wednesday and looked at the body. One of them said the body was their father's, but the other was just as positive that it was not. The dispute led to the leaving of the matter with the landlord, who had known Nolan for many years. The landlord visited the Morgue, looked at the body, and said it was not Nolan's.

Several visits were made to the Morgue by the four persons, the son and one sister stoutly maintaining that the body was Nolan's, and the landlord and the other sister being positive that the body was not. Sometimes two would come together and would disagree. The result was that the Morgue keeper scratched the identification off the books and the undertaker who had been instructed to take charge of the interment of the body was informed that the order was countermanded.

While the family were still discussing yesterday afternoon the question whether the body was that of the father or not, Nolan walked in as well as ever.

Convict Proves to be Innocent.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 16.—Joseph Goldberg, who has been serving a term for burglary in the Trenton Prison, has made application to the Court of Pardons for his release. Goldberg was formerly a "stool pigeon" for the New York police and was convicted last year for robbery at Asbury Park. His petition is accompanied by an affidavit made by Benjamin Silverman, who was convicted for the same burglary, in which Silverman declares he swore falsely against Goldberg to satisfy a grudge. Several New York policemen have made affidavits declaring that Goldberg was engaged in New York doing detective work the night the burglary was committed.

At the Play and With the Players

Marital difficulties have, from the very beginning, been the staple of comedy. An interesting play must have a subject that can be understood by everybody, sentiment that touches the common heart, "situations" growing out of misunderstandings and equivocation?. One character or set of characters must have something to conceal from the others, or at least from one other. Matrimonial complexities supply "motive," which is hard enough to find in modern life. Therefore so many of our comedies cling to the same old subject. Everybody comprehends it, can laugh sympathetically at the comic side of it, and realize the unhappiness that can grow out of it.

With the writers of the advanced drama, which is avowedly written above the heads of the "general public," which affects to deal truthfully with human nature and human society above everything else, and to have a better purpose than entertainment, the choice of marital infidelity as a subject is not as easily explainable as it is when the playwrights of the commercial theatre use it. The "advanced" ones rarely get any sort of fun out of it. They stick to the subject, evidently, because it is unpleasant. Their idea always seems to be that to be disagreeable is to be artistic.

Now, comedy of intrigue, of the very brightest description, when it deals with foolish wives and befooled husbands, or the reverse, is apt to be distasteful to persons of mature years who have purged their minds by right living, have felt the sting of sorrow, and come to a realizing sense that the "war of the sexes" is not such an important element in life as flippant, erotic, and depraved writers assume. To the innocent young also the subject is surely not satisfying, though the most famous writers of this kind of comedy in English—Wycherley, Congreve, Farquhar, Vanbrugh, Sheridan, for instance—were young men when they turned out their masterworks.

Granted that there always is a middle class of coarse-minded folks in a theatrical audience, it is, nevertheless, a patent fact that there has been an oversupply of plays making sport of marital relations for many years, and that a work of this kind must have unusual vivacity and originality to secure success. There is always a large audience which is not "nice" for a farce which is not "nice" but sufficiently funny; but comedy is another thing.

Mr. Carton's piece called "Wheels Within Wheels," at the Madison Square Theatre, is comedy, and except in the structural weakness of its second act is as clever an example of the comedy of intrigue as the English stage has lately produced. It is witty and vivacious, it is as nearly original as a work of its kind can be, its characterization is distinct and smart. Of course nobody believes in it—believes that it is true to life in modern London, or that its personages were drawn from observation of life anywhere.

Of all these personages Lord Eric Chantrell is, surely, the most malicious libel on British humanity, worse than the careless Mrs. Bulmer, the selfish baronet, the sottish "man-about-town," or the incredibly silly young wife. This gentleman is represented as an amiable, idling, slow-minded bachelor in middle life, who meets a woman under the most compromising circumstances, has reason enough to believe she is going to the bad, and yet determines to make her his wife. We are not permitted to be in doubt about the slowness of Lord Eric's mind or the depravity of his taste. In the very last scene in the play, after he has proposed marriage to the seemingly defeated and disgraced widow, he is shown to be astounded at her revelation of her innocence.

But Charles Lamb's idea that the personages of artificial comedy must not be judged by the standards of sense and morality that obtain in the workaday world holds as good with Carton as with Congreve. The contemporary writer is smart enough to have allowances made for him. I have no words to excuse the emptiness, the straining for verbal effect, the lack of device which mar the second act of "Wheels Within Wheels," but there is salt in both the other acts, and a three-act piece with two good acts is never to be despised.

The performance of "Wheels Within Wheels" reveals again the agreeable personality and the competent skill of the Australian actress Hilda Spong, whose portrayal of Imogene Parrott in "Trelawny of the Wells" was exactly right. Quite the same measure of praise could scarcely be applied to her acting of Carton's very tough-skinned "woman of the world,' who is, in fact, a "shocker." But doubtless Miss Spong's cheerful and delightfully irresponsible manner of denoting the curious traits of the venturesome widow is valuable in quieting one's apprehensions. It may truthfully be said of Miss Spong that she makes Mrs. Bulmer charming. Mr. Mason acts with all needful skill, too, as the adventurous bachelor, and makes the man just comprehensible enough to cause one to wonder what Carton means by his conduct. But perhaps it is not worth while to wonder.

It is always gratifying to be able to record a triumph for Robert Hilliard. He is a native actor who has presence and force, but has had trouble in finding his exact field. I have no idea that rowdy comedy of the Holcroft pattern is coming in again just because of the success of Mr. Hilliard in the Goldfinchlike rôle of Jim Blagden, but Mr. Hilliard attests his fitness by his humorous portrayal of this roysterer, for "character comedy," and his experience with Carton's play will doubtless turn out to be as useful to him as Arthur Bourchier's was to Bourchier in London. Mr. Hilliard manifestly was too loud in the first performance. Blagden's emphasis was out of all proportion to the small size of the theatre and the rest of the performance. But that was an error easily corrected.

An American abroad has sent me this interesting note:

In Harper's Weekly, (Nov. 25, 1899,) you quote the following dialogue from the play of "Sherlock Holmes":

Holmes—Is the lady old or young?
Billy—Old, Sir.
Holmes—Handsome?
Billy—Four-wheeler, Sir.

Mr. Gillette's version is evidently adapted from the following attributed to W. S. Gilbert:

Scene, the lobby of Doyly Carte's theatre, London. Time, the early days of "Pinafore."

W. S. G., standing by box office as audience is leaving theatre after the play. Enter to him a "long swell," with monocle and much "side."

Long Swell, (peremptorily and with hauteur)—Er-aw! See here, me man, call me a hansom. Look sharp!"

W. S. G., (deadly calm)—Well! You are a four-wheeler; you surely wouldn't have me call you a handsome, now, would you?

As Mr. Dooley might say: "In th' interest of th' alliance, Hinnessy, it is bethter f'r us to give credit to th' hands accrass th' say, f'r anny little jokes they may think thimsilves entitled to."

Mr. Gillette may have heard the Gilbert anecdote, of course. The bit of dialogue was not quoted, however, as an example of original wit. It serves in the play.

"Henry Irving, a Record and Review," by Charles Hiatt, (London, George Bell & Sons,) is that rara avis, a theatrical book really worth reading, and consequently worth printing; one to be recommended cordially to people who like the theatre and enjoy reading about it. It is much better than any other extant book about the career of the greatest English actor of these times.

In the first place Mr. Hiatt writes with authority of the facts of Irving's public career and such in his private life as are of actual interest in connection with his record as an actor. This biographer, if so formidable a term may be fairly applied to Mr. Hiatt, can be appreciative without falling into the blindly adulatory mood. His own criticism is sensible. His selections from the body of published criticism relating to Irving are judicious.

He tells the whole story of Irving's life to the present hour with no superfluous details. He reproduces many interesting play-bills on which the name of his hero has figured, including that one of the historic opening night of the New Royal Lyceum Theatre, Sunderland, Sept. 29, 1856, when Irving made his first appearance on any stage, every first night bill of the London Lyceum under his management, and many of the Bateman régime.

The illustrations include reproductions of many rare portraits of Sir Henry, in character and out of it, as well as caricatures of him, generally in character, made from the hour of his triumph in "The Bells" to the era of "Peter the Great" and "The Medicine Man." A lucid account is given of each of the Lyceum's famous productions, and there are many pictures of scenes in Lyceum plays.

This week will be full of dark days for theatricals—six of them, in fact. Everybody will be shopping, day and night. No full houses can be counted upon except for the plays that are drawing so well that seats must be bought a long while ahead. "On the road" some of the wiser stars and combinations will "rest" this week. In this town there will be a huge theatrical re-awakening Christmas night, but this week there will be nothing new to speak of. At the Garden Theatre Mr. Mansfield will revert to Bernard Shaw's clever play called "The Devil's Disciple," in which his portrayal of the sentimental cynic, Dick Dudgeon, is a work of dramatic art of so great relative value, in these times, as to command much esteem.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

MRS. WHIFFEN'S STAGE GOWNS.

And Some of Those of Her Associates in the Company at Daly's.

When is the time coming when there will be a special dress performance of every play in which pretty gowns are worn, when the women in the audeience will have a special view of them and see all the perfections of detail and style that they do not see now?

Shocking, of course, from the point of view of acting alone, but if the art of dressing is not art with a big A, it is art with a small capital; and, oh! there are such attractive things about stage gowns that no one knows except the woman who wears them.

Take "The Manoeuvres of Jane," for instance. There might be a small book written about those gowns and the accessories alone. One thing interesting, when one comes to think of it, is the general sombre effect.

With the exception of Miss Tyree's pink gown and the pink frock of one of the maid-servants, every gown in the play is in dull tones. That is rather a surprise. The elderly English matrons might be expected to wear quiet tones as becoming to their dignity and eminent respectability, but who would expect them on the impulsive, warm-hearted, emotional, headstrong Jane? Wouldn't any one take it for granted that in that first act, where she makes her unwilling entrance into Chaney Court, that she would wear a gay, "perky" little gown of some kind instead of that plain dark-blue cloth? Then the charming gown of panne velvet, in one of the tan shades, might be worn by a most sedate young woman, and the last-act gown of crêpe de chine and white lace is colorless. That big, long, loose coat in which Jane starts off to be married, with its pale-blue lining and the pretty little hat she wears, both very becoming to Miss Manneling, look more like what might be expected of her, but the gowns as a whole must be intended to show unsounded depths in Jane's nature.

Jane has been misunderstood, curbed where she should have been guided, and consequently has taken the bit in her teeth. Her quiet good taste in her frocks proves without doubt that behind the tumultuous outside there are hosts of good qualities that will in time appear and make Jane a fine specimen of an Englishwoman, the practical, sensible mother of a large family of children. But this is of course fine character reading, and goes to an extent that would shock the most realistic dramatist.

That panne gown is very pretty to examine. It is simple, but trimmed with applications of lace and with the touch of pink coral at the neck.

Miss Tyree's pink gown is really twins. The wily Constantia is supposed to spend the night in a small boat with little Lord Bapchild in that gown. But it is the twin gown in which she enters Miss Dodd's house in the morning, miserable, wet and bedraggled. The two gowns were made exactly alike in the first place, pink velvet, pretty lace and all. Then the one was given a little boating expedition all by itself before the play appeared on the first night, and was then reduced to an entirely up-to-date, all-night-in-a-boat condition. It is enough to cause a feminine heartbreak to witness the destruction of such a pretty gown, but that is one of the sacrifices the exigencies of the stage demand.

One of the gowns Mrs. Walcot wears as Mrs. Beechinor the black brocade, has some very pretty effects in pearl embroidery on black net, whose full value must be seen near at hand to be appreciated, but no one in the theatre who sees the big collar of lace that Mrs. Whiffen wears over Lady Bapchild's heliotrope velvet gown would doubt that it was a very charming piece of real lace, though that, too, will reward a closer acquaintance. It is a very lovely piece of lace honiton, with the design of thistle, rose, and shamrock, the pattern of the thistle very distinct. The shamrock and the leaves of the rosebush are woven in here and there and a scalloped edge is formed of the roses. Mrs. Whiffen has a quantity of lovely old laces and many interesting ornaments that she wears in a play like this, and at times when they are appropriate.

MRS. WHIFFEN'S LACES.

"All my laces were given me by my aunt, Louisa Pyne, who was the well-known singer," says Mrs. Whiffen. "She is over seventy now, and of the many laces she accumulated she has given away all but a few, and I have many that she has given me, knowing that they would be useful in my profession. Many people think that this piece of honiton was made to commemorate some special occasion, though the pattern of the rose, shamrock, and thistle is one that is used to represent Great Britain in many ways, is used a great deal even for table cloths. I am only afraid in wearing it that something will happen to it, and there is only one woman I would trust to mend it. She is an Englishwoman who lives near Honiton and understands making pillow laces. She lives in Chicago now, and I send the lace to her by express.

"Laces are worn so much now, and in the character of Lady Bapchild, an English woman of high station, they were so appropriate. The lace ruffles in the sleeves are of old English point. I have put things on just as I thought an elderly English woman would wear them. In the first place she would be a little old-fashioned in her gowns. She would have them made along the lines of the modern gowns, but a little different. A woman of that age would never wear a sheath skirt, so in that heliotrope velvet any one who notices would see that the skirt was made just a little fuller than the modern skirt. She would not wear a décolleté gown, either, and the sleeves come to the elbow. They are a sort of a bell sleeve, with a flare something like a modern sleeve, but yet not just it. The lace is put on perfectly plain, without a fold to show all the beauty of the design.

"Yes, I wear a good deal of old-fashioned jewelry, all my own. One bracelet is of silver, with three large cairngorms set in it, and another broad brand bracelet is of large links interwoven and flexible, and with pink topaz set in the clasp. Then I wear two of the old-fashioned narrow-band gold bracelets, in two pieces with a hinge at one side, and which clasp together at the other with a little gold chain as a guard, bracelets that were worn a great deal at one time. Two brooches that I wear are the old brilliants set in silver that are not to be found now, the kind that are seen in fine old shoe buckles. There is a pair of earrings to match these, and I wear another pair of gold ones that were given me when I was married, thirty-two years ago.

"I like to have things that mean something for my own personal satisfaction, even if they do not all show to the people in front. I can act a great deal better when I feel that I am dressed as the character I represent would be. It is a great deal of work at first, but then when everything is just right you are able to feel perfectly comfortable and forget about the dress. I like to feel in every detail of Lady Bapchild's dress I am like one of those old ladies.

"In the first act, with the gown of tan moiré, I wear a fichu of point de esprit, and the hat that I wear with it is made exactly after the style of the black mushroom garden hat the Queen used to wear driving. Oh, yes, I have seen her in it many times, but not of late years, for she only wears it now in the garden. The milliner made it after my design. I couldn't get any straw, and this is made of black net. The chatelaine watch that I wear in the first act is an old one that was given Mr. Whiffen.

"That is a most charming little watch. It is about the ordinary size of a lady's watch, not like one of those old-fashioned watches which are large and so thin that they have a pancake appearance, but a thick little watch, open-faced and with a jeweled crystal back. This crystal is curved, and shows the watch works through and on the inside of the crystal are the jewels, a crown at the top and a pattern of jewels extending around like a wreath. On the two edges of the watch are rows of tiny jewels, and in the hand of the watch shows some fine old workmanship. Mrs. Whiffen wears the watch pinned at her waist, with a chain falling in loops.

Mrs. Whiffen's second act gown is of gray crepe de chine, worn with a jabot of lace in front. Perhaps the chief characteristic of this is the dull color which might be called lachrymose, for it is while wearing this gown that Lady Bapchild is dissolved in tears.

"I liked the part of Mrs. Mossop in 'Trelawny,'" said Mrs. Whiffen, continuing, and speaking of the parts she enjoyed dressing, "because there was a chance to wear a good many old things, not in the same style as for Lady Bapchild, for Mrs. Mossop was the landlady. But there was a chance to wear old caps and gowns. We keep those old things by us so long that we are rather glad to have a chance to use them after a while. Mrs. Mossop had to be a stout woman, though, and I had to pad a bit, and it was rather uncomfortable.

"I didn't have to learn how to wear the hoop skirts. They were wearing them when I was married. Indeed they are not uncomfortable. They are very easy to walk in; I wondered why I was getting along so easily and freely. One character that I liked was the blind woman in the 'Charity Ball.' She wore everything that looked soft and pretty, as a blind woman would. There were tans and browns, and in the last act, when she was in mourning, a black gown, but all with soft fichus.

"I always think of any one who is blind dressed in soft colors. I should want to dress them that way. There must always be soft colors for soft and gentle parts, and those more pronounced for aggressive parts. Soft laces for old people, though sometimes they must be very stiff and prim. I never could dress a part until I had read it through carefully, even though I knew what the character was, the age, and time, and everything about it. The characteristics make such a difference.

SOME OF HER REMEMBRANCES.

"Yes, I remember my first part, though there was no dressing in it. It was a fairy in a burlesque with short tarletan skirts. Of course I was proud of it, and I did what I wouldn't do now, I went to the expense of getting new dresses for it so that I could wear different colors, one evening pink, one blue, and one white. Only one dress was provided, and I bought the others. But I could do it then, for I had a good home. When you have to make a home for yourself you look after the pennies more.

"You couldn't change the color anyway in a play now without throwing the whole color scheme of the play out of order. If you wanted to buy a new gown it would have to be of the same color. But then I was on the stage alone part of the time, and they didn't mind. Bless my, they didn't dress plays then as they do now. People go to the theatre now to get the fashions, I know my dressmaker tells me that women go to her and say that such and such a woman on the stage wears such and such a gown, and they want one like it, it was so pretty. Then, if she hasn't seen the play she goes and gets the idea. In earlier days, if we had two or three dresses in the wardrobe they could usually be made over with different sashes to look presentable."

Just here an interesting side light was thrown upon stage gowns and their wearers' feelings for them. Wouldn't almost any woman in private life think that when a stage gown had seen service on the stage and been retired that something might be made out of it for private use, even if it was nothing but a bolero? Every woman turns her odds and ends of pretty clothes into boleros nowadays.

It would seem as if when a woman loved her profession, as women of the stage must to remain on it and act well, it would be a pleasant association for her to have her stage gowns about her. So it was quite natural, though the question was put almost incidentally, that Mrs. Whiffen should be asked:

"Can't you often make some use of your stage gowns for private life?" But Mrs. Whiffen looked as if she had received some moral shock—a suggestion of some awful impossibility.

"Oh, never! Oh, never use stage gowns for private life," she answered, quickly; "or, at least," she went on, "I never could. I have tried, but I couldn't bear myself in them. No one can have an idea of the feeling there is about it. And it is the same with a private dress that has been taken for the stage. There have been a few times when I have worn them on the stage on a pinch, but I never could wear them afterward for myself.

"I suppose the real reason is that you have the feeling that so many people have seen you in the gowns that you think every one would know you by it. Of course that wouldn't be so, but you would have that feeling, and it would not be possible."

MR. CONRIED'S PROGRAMME.

Felix Schweighofer, the German comedian, who will make his first appearance in this country at the Irving Place Theatre Christmas night, is esteemed a great artist in Germany. His are the flexible countenance, the "various voice," the sure sense of effect, the quick observation, the unfailing mimetic gift which form the equipment of the "character" actor, the genre comedian. Schweighofer's repertory is as richly varied as Coquelin's. His gift of facial expression is surpassed only by his command of the tricks of "make-up." His "theatre" includes a gallery of portraiture of his country and his hour. He has been likened to Menzel, the draughtsman, for the verisimilitude of his portrayals. He is always studying types. Photographs of him in character exhibit his wonderful pictorial versatility. Of course, this does not stamp him necessarily as an actor of the first rank. The expression of passion and emotion, not of physical peculiarities, is the actor's first duty. The great actor is first of all an interpreter of poets. Schweighofer's biographer has very little to say of the poets he interprets.

Schweighofer is fifty-seven years old now. He was born in Brunn, Austria, of poor parents who knew nothing of theatres, but he left the shop in which he was put to work in his boyhood and got a job in a queer little traveling troupe. For years he worked like a slave for poor pay. But he was ready when his call came.

The two plays of Schweighofer's first week at the Irving Place Theatre will be "Ein Blitzmaedel" and "'S Nullerl." This week there will be performances of "Hofgunst," "Maedel als Rekrut, and "Goldfische." After Schweighofers engagement Mr. Conried will produce the sequel to "Im Weissen Roess'l," called "Wieder im Roess'l," and will also revive Albert Lindner's famous tragedy of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, called "Die Bluthochzeit." In this Mr. Conried himself will appear as the French King, Charles IX. Interest in this revival will be increased by the recent announcement that an English version of this drama will be produced by Sir Henry Irving at the London Lyceum next Spring.

VARIOUS DRAMATIC TOPICS.

The announcement that a play for Mr. Goodwin's use is to be made out of Paul Leicester Ford's brilliant romance of American political life, "The Hon. Peter Stirling," is not surprising. The wonder is that the work of dramatizing the novel has been so long deferred. As a matter of fact, "The Hon. Peter Stirling" was originally designed for a play, and the scenario was submitted to Mr. Crane, who could not "see himself" in the principal character. Mr. Ford, who was then known principally as a historical essayist, turned the work into narrative form and entered upon a new and prosperous stage of his career as a novelist. Miss Mildred Dowling, who will assist Mr. Ford in this dramatization, showed her comprehension of dramatic effect in her little piece called "Dangerfield '95," in which Annie Russell acted so charmingly.

There is probably no other actor now in sight who would so nearly fit the character of "David Harum" as Mr. William H. Crane. It will require some sort of "composition," of course. David Harum will be a "character part", and Mr. Crane, for a long time, excepting in the last act of "A Fool of Fortune," has been appearing as Mr. Crane. His Peter Stuyvesant was an attempt in the direction of strong characterization, but he had too little help from his playwrights in that piece to secure any sort of result worth remembering.

Maude Adams will act Lady Babbie in St. Louis this week, and will appear in Toledo, Dayton, Columbus, and Indianapolis in Christmas week. Viola Allen will appear as Glory Quayle in Philadelphia this week, and will come to the Borough of Brooklyn next. Julia Arthur will act the Empress of the French in that borough this week, and at Christmas will go to her native Canada. W. H. Crane has begun his annual tour in Connecticut. Christmas week he will go to Philadelphia.

Wilfred Clarke, the younger son of the late John Sleeper Clarke, who was for two years a member of Daly's company, has gone "into the vaudevilles." He will rely on some of his father's famous rôles, to wit, Major Wellington de Boots and Timothy Toodles, to please the good folks who find such entertainments to their liking, using condensed versions of the old plays, of course.

The cast of "Little Red Riding Hood," which will be presented at the Casino after Miss Nielsen's engagement, will include Kittie Mitchell, Ida Mulle, Hallen Mostyn, Walter Jones, Norma Whalley, Mayme Gehrue, Hattie Delaro, and the pantomimist, David Abrahams.

A dramatization of a story by Conan Doyle called "The Firm of Girdlestone" was acted under the title of "Dark Deeds" at the Bowdoin Square Theatre in Boston last week. It seems to have been a sensational melodrama of a very ordinary pattern.

There are twenty-three men and two women in the Japanese dramatic troupe which appeared in Boston last week. A Boston reporter asserts that the performances of the Orientals once more illustrate the homely old adage that "People are very much like folks." The scenic effects must be uncommonly ingenious. In the little play they do, which resembles the legend of Pygmalion and Galatea, according to the Transcript, the Gejsha statue, when it is first revealed, does not look so substantial even as a statue. The lights are so arranged that the effect is the flat presentment of a picture without perspective. The illusion is perfect, and the dramatic effect much greater when it is a picture rather than a statue that is suddenly endowed with life and motion. This is but one of many surprises, by the way, for at the end, after the wife's jealousy has subsided and she, her husband and the living statue have come to an amicable understanding, four or five lay figures awake into unexpected existence. It is as pretty a little play as one could wish to see. Mme. Yacco is a dainty bit of decalcomania, transferred from a Japanese fan or jar, and in the ntional dance, which she introduces in this piece, and in all her motions, she is the very embodiment of grace.

Divorce is the theme of the drama from the French of Paul Hervieu, which will be produced by John Blair at Carnegie Lyceum next Wednesday night. "Les Tenailles" was acted by the Comédie Française in 1895. It has never been translated until now. "Ties," the English version will be called. An unhappy and dissatisfied wife, after two years of married life, begs for a separation from her selfish and indifferent husband. He much prefers things as they are. A divorce would involve a scandal—a division of the fortune—would disarrange his life. Ten years elapse. Fergan and his wife are living quietly in the country with their only child, a delicate boy of nine. Fergan has decided that the boy must be sent away to school. The mother is alarmed; it is only her care that can prolong his life, and finally to save him she tells Fergan that he is not his son—that he has no authority over him. Hervieu's "philosophy" is summed up in the few words he gives the wife: "Ten Years with me to be an honest woman, and on my knees begged for a separation. You would not listen to me. My fault has been against you—yours against nature, and we must both pay the penalty."

Few persons who see "The Manoeuvres of Jane" at Daly's remember the actor of the broadly comic rôle of Prebendary Bostock when he was the favorite of a large part of the play-going public as the hero of romantic drama. In 1866, when George Boniface "created" the rôle of Rudolph, "a poor artist," in Mr. Barras's celebrated drama entitled "The Black Crook," he had enjoyed ten years of popularity, and had starred in the "legitimate." He was always a versatile actor, however, and his success in comic characters in these later years is, therefore, not remarkable. He was the original Pygmalion in Gilbert's poetic comedy in this country, at Wallack's, in 1872, and at a later stage of his career he took up "The Streets of New York," and starred in the rôle of Badger, in which Lester Wallack, J. K. Mortimer and Frank Mayo had been his most distinguished predecessors. His portrayal of James Telfer, the old-fashioned actor, in "Trelawny of the Wells," at the Lyceum Theatre last season was admirable in every respect.

"A Wonderful Woman" is the title of the new farce in which Fanny Rice will star this season. Theosophy is said to be its subject. The title was used years ago for a little two-act drama from the French which was very popular with lady stars who had reached a certain age. Its leading character was a fascinating but mature woman.

"Arizona," by Augustus Thomas, has been as cordially received at the Tremont Theatre in Boston as in every other city in which the play has been acted. There seems to be no room for doubt that the play acts as well as it reads. When it gets to New York it will doubtless have a very long run. The new domestic drama by Mr. Herne, called "Sag Harbor," which New York will not see until Mr. Hammerstein's latest theatre is finished next season, is also enjoying a profitable run in Boston.

Christmas week will be overcrowded with theatrical novelties. New plays will be given at the Empire, Knickerbocker, and Fifth Avenue Theatres; the German comedian, Schweighofer, will make his American début at the Irving Place; interesting changes of bill will be made at some of the other theatres. The habitual "first-nighters" will be in a quandary at Christmas night. As for the professional critics, what they can see they will see. The rest will have to go unseen, so far as they are concerned.

One of the new plays of Christmas week will be "The Cowboy and the Lady," by Clyde Fitch. This has been praised in Philadelphia, damned in London, and sneered at in Chicago. Yet, we may surely hope, it will have a fair and unprejudiced hearing here. Mr. Nat Goodwin and Miss Elliott have the principal roles in the play. The first appears as Teddy North, an Eastern young man, who goes to the Far West and becomes a cowboy.

"The Village Postmaster," by Jerome Eddy and Alice Ives, has been uncommonly successful "on the road" this season. It will come back to town, to its old abiding place, the Fourteenth Street Theatre, Christmas day, and Mr. Rosenquest promises that the scenery and costumes will all be new.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

DALY'S THEATRE.—"The Manoeuvres of Jane" continues.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—This will be John Drew's last week for the present at the Empire Theatre.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Miss Annie Russell is still playing in "Miss Hobbs." Miss Russell will stay at the Lyceum until Jan. 20.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—"A Greek Slave," the American presentation of the London musical farce, will enter on the fourth and last week of its engagement tomorrow evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Frank Daniels and his company continue with their performances of "The Ameer." The piece moves now in an easy and sprightly manner and seems to be amusing.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Mrs. Fiske and "Becky Sharp" will remain in this city but one week more, the final performance falling on Dec. 23, after which the company will go on an extensive tour of the country.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—This week's offering consists of the Vaudeville Burlesque Company, headed by Fatima, the Oriental dancer. A special feature will be the Tobascoscope, showing French moving pictures.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—To-morrow night's performance ushers in the last week of the long run of "The Dairy Farm." It will also be the one hundredth and fiftieth performance of the play, and souvenirs will be distributed.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—There has been a remarkable demand for seats for "Ben-Hur." The house has been crowded at every performance, and seats are sold far in advance. It looks as if no limit to the run need be thought of for a long time to come.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—"Carmen" in dramatic form will be the offering of the Donnelly stock company this week. The version used is an adaptation by John M. Morton from Prosper Merimée's novel of "Carmen" and Bizet's opera of the same name.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. Kendal enter on the last week of their engagement to-morrow night in "The Elder Miss Blossom." The special Wednesday matinées begun last week will be continued regularly during the remaining part of their engagement.

GARRICK THEATRE.—William Gillette, who is near the end of the second month of "Sherlock Holmes," is still playing to standing room audiences. Charles Frohman has made arrangements for Mr. Gillette's appearance in his play for the next two years, covering both America and England.

CRITERION THEATRE.—Miss Julia Marlowe continues to attract large audiences to her performances of "Barbara Frietchie." There will be no more midweek afternoon performances during Miss Marlowe's season at this house. The only matinée will be the regular one on Saturday.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA.—"The Rogers Brothers in Wall Street" will continue to be the attraction at this playhouse until the end of the month. The Rogers brothers will present their usual new features this week, and will shortly exploit a burlesque on "Barbara Frietchie," which is now in active preparation.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—To commemorate the fiftieth performance of "Way Down East" at this house, and the two hundred and fiftieth time of this play in New York City, Friday evening, Dec. 22, every woman holding a reserved seat coupon will be presented with a silver jardinière as a souvenir of the occasion.

DEWEY THEATRE.—Beginning to-morrow afternoon and continuing every afternoon and evening for the week, Jacobs and Lowry's Merry Maidens Burlesque Company will furnish the entertainment. Heading the company is Miss Nellie Hanley, and in her support are the Revere sisters, William J. Mills, Josie Flynn, Sam Rice, and James Lowry.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—James Herne's play "Shore Acres" will open a two weeks' engagement, beginning to-morrow. Although Mr. Herne's play is unconventional in construction and almost entirely free from old-time theatrical devices, it is uncommonly interesting, and its story cannot fail to hold the attention of even the most blasé theatregoer.

WEBER & FIELDS'S MUSIC HALL.—Another success has been added to Weber & Fields's répertoire in "Barbara Fidgety," and the new burlesque, together with "Whirl-i-gig," is nightly delighting audiences that crowd the theatre. A new finale has been introduced in the first act. Lillian Russell closes it with a hunting song, assisted by the entire chorus attired in appropriate costume.

GARDEN THEATRE.—Richard Mansfield will this week be seen in four widely varying portrayals. According to the order of presentation, the bill to-morrow, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings will be George Bernard Shaw's comedy, "The Devil's Disciple"; Thursday evening and at the matinée Saturday, Gunter's "Prince Karl"; Friday evening, "A Parisian Romance," and Saturday evening, "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde."

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—"The Girl With the Auburn Hair" remains this week, and the other headlines will be Joseph Hart and Carrie De Mar. The remaining part of the bill includes Mme. Adelaide Herrmann, the widow of Herrmann the Great, who reproduces some of her late husband's most popular illusions in a new setting which she calls "A Night in Japan," The Smedley Sketch Club, Smith and Campbell, the Van Aukens, and Frank Cushman.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—The bill this week is full of comedy features, and the numbers are Jennie Yeamans, Gertrude Mansfield and Caryl Wilbur in "Color Blind"; Watson, Hutchings, and Edwards in a skit, "The Dramatic Agent"; Doherty's poodles, Dick and Alice McAvoy, Bowery types; Ward and Curran, eccentric comedians; May Cook, cornetist and vocalist; Arthur Rigby, monologist; kalatechnoscope, Wilson and Leicester, and others.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—This week's offering is to be the production of "The Great Ruby," which ran so long at Daly's Theatre last Winter. Lady Garnett, the rôle played by Miss Rehan, is filled by Miss Isabelle Urquhart. Others in the cast are Louise Thorndyke Boucicault, who plays the adventuress, the Countess Charkoff. Prince Kassin Wadia, Sir John Garnett, Longman, and Brent are played by Louis Massen, White Whittlesey, William Hazeltine, and Frank Losee.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.—Beginning to-morrow night, this house returns to straight vaudeville, and the Wednesday and Saturday matinées will be continued. The programme arranged will have among its numbers Clivette, Cushman, Holcomb, and Curtis, operatic trio; Alcide Capitaine, Binns and Binns, the musical comedians; the Brothers Damm, comedy acrobats; the De Foresets, Barney Reynolds, the Beaumont sisters, and Marie Dressler, assisted by Adele Farrington, in a musical sketch.

THE CASINO.—The one hundredth performance of "The Singing Girl" will take place on Friday evening, Dec. 22, and will be noteworthy not only by the distribution of handsome souvenirs, but by the introduction of two new songs for Miss Nielsen by the composer, Victor Herbert, and an entire new set of topical verses for the comedians by Joseph Herbert. The souvenirs will be handsome jewel cases. Rehearsals of "Little Red Riding Hood," the holiday pantomime to follow Miss Nielsen, are well under way.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—In the number of features announced for this week no two acts are alike, and this indicates a wide diversity of entertainment. The leading numbers are John C. Fox and Katie Allen in the farce, "The Flat Next Door"; Harry Howard's ponies and monkeys, Pauline Moran and Turner's pickaninnies, Conway and Leland, one-legged acrobats; the kalatechnoscope, Halladay and Ward, talking comedians; Raymon Moore, the tenor; Freeze Brothers, Shedman's dogs, and a score more.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—The bill this week will be practically new throughout. Francisco Lentini, the three-legged boy, will be seen again. Victorine, the sword swallower, will be another prominent attraction, and Lee Hung Fee, the Chinese magician, will be retained for another week. Among the many attractions to be found in other parts of the building are Herr Drayton, the cannon-ball juggler; Setunka, the Hindu fakir; Amelia, the Indiana fat girl; Allen's up-to-date Punch and Judy, Prof. Frank's Broom Factory, and others. In the theatre a double variety company will be seen.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—Lillian Burkhardt and company will be seen in a play called "Passing Fancy" during the week. Miss Burkhardt will also introduce a little play from her own pen entitled "Her Soldier Boy." Charles Wayne and Anna Caldwell will present their sketch "To Boston on Business," while Hastings and Wright will introduce a number of musical hits. Okabe's twelve imperial Japs will be seen in acrobatic juggling and slack wire acts. C. W. Littlefield will show the perfection of mimicry, the Paterson brothers a comedy horizontal bar act. Deveaux and Deveaux will be seen in musical novelties, while McMahon and King come with the funny act, "Down Near the Railroad Crossing"; Bennett and Kessner with a series of new illustrated songs will close the bill.

EDEN MUSEE.—For several months preparations have been made at the Musée for a Christmas celebration. They were completed yesterday, and to-day an elaborate Christmas group was placed on exhibition. It is in the lobby of the musée, and extends nearly the whole width of the building. It represents the front of a cathedral of the Renaissance period. At the side of the edifice Santa Claus, in costume, stands ringing three huge bells suspended in the steeple. At the side near the top of the church are four angel figures, their attention directed to two little cherubs, who stand at one of the two open windows. This group is one of the most elaborate and expensive ever made at the musée. Another extra Christmas attraction will be Tilly's marionettes; they will give two exhibitions daily of a Christmas pantomime. The other attraction will be new moving pictures.

STEPHEN PHILLIPS'S PLAY.

"Paolo and Francesca," the poetical drama by Stephen Phillips, quotations from which have already appeared in this column, has been published in London. The author has presented the story of the tragedy of the house of Malatesta in its simplest form, without the accessories which various commentators of the sixteenth century have added to the story as told by Dante. The incidents are historical; the only essential innovation is the character of the widowed and childless cousin of Giovanni, Lucrezia degl' Onesti, who, bitterly jealous herself, fans the jealousy of the husband, and actually plans the tragic end. Lucrezia's sudden outburst of grief and rage against her lonely fate is, poetically speaking, one of the finest passages in the play:

Gio.—Lucrezia! this is that old bitterness.
Luc.—Bitterness—am I bitter? Strange, O strange!
How else? My husband dead and childless left,
My thwarted woman-thoughts have inward turned,
And that vain milk like acid in me eats.
Have I not in my thought trained little feet
To venture, and taught little lips to move
Until they shaped the wonder of a word?
I am long practised. O those children, mine!
Mine, doubly mine; and yet I cannot touch them,
I cannot see them, hear them—Does great God
Expect I shall clasp air and kiss the wind
Forever? And the budding cometh on,
The burgeoning, the cruel flowering:
At night the quickening splash of rain, at dawn
That muffled call of babes how like to birds;
And I amid these sights and sounds must starve—
I, with so much to give, perish of thrift!
Omitted by His casual dew!
Gio.— Well, well,
You are spared much: children can wring the heart.
Luc.—Spared! to be spared what I was born to have!
I am a woman, and this very flesh
Demands its natural pangs, its rightful throes,
And I implore with vehemence these pains.
I know that children wound us, and surprise
Even to utter death, till we at last
Turn from a face to flowers: but this my heart
Was ready for these pangs, and had foreseen.
O! but I grudge the mother her last look
Upon the coffined form—that pang is rich—
Envy the shivering cry when gravel falls.
And all these maimed wants and thwarted thoughts,
Eternal yearning, answered by the wind,
Have dried in me belief and love and fear.
I am become a danger and a menace,
A wandering fire, a disappointed force,
A peril—do you hear, Giovanni? O!
It is such souls as mine that go to swell
The childless cavern cry of the barren sea,
Or make that human ending to night wind.

The struggles of Paolo against his destiny, the half-unconscious yielding of Francesca to what was at first a mere "drawing of youth to youth," and the central scene in the "place of leaves" where the book of Lancelot and Guinevere proves to be "the Galeotto, the go-between of the lovers"—all this is told with perfect truth to nature, with a thoroughly artistic reserve, and in verse that is always melodious and sometimes of extraordinary beauty. And here is the final speech of Paolo, before the two pass together to the room where happiness and death await them:

Pao.—What can we fear, we two?
O God, Thou seest us Thy creatures bound
Together by that law which holds the stars
In palpitating cosmic passion bright;
By which the very sun enthralls the earth,
And all the waves of the world faint to the moon.
Even by such attractions we two rush
Together through the everlasting years.
Us, then, whose only pain can be to part,
How wilt Thou punish? For what ecstasy
Together to be born about the globe!
How wilt Thou punish us who cannot part?
Franc.—I lie out on your arm and say your name—"Paolo!" "Paolo!"

Women Here and There—Their Frills and Fancies

There are a bicycle face, a mushroom neck, an automobile expression, and various other eccentricities caused by different pursuits, but there is one thing that woman might cult vate with advantage to other people, to say nothing of themselves, and that is a car eye. In both the surface and elevated cars it is nothing unusual to see women standing at one end of a car playing the usually acrobatic gymnastics on the strap that make car riding so unpleasant, while at the other end are plenty of seats or a noticeable amount of space covered by a few people who will willingly move if she goes to that end of the car. Very often a stranger will nudge the woman and point out the seat to her. If there are several seats they let her stand, because it is so utterly ridiculous that she has not sense enough to take one of them. A man looks at the woman hanging on to the strap, looking self-consciously out of the window perhaps, then he looks at the seats, and then his face says as plainly as can be: "Well, Madam, if you prefer to stand I shall not interrupt your pleasure." Where the woman needs the car eye in another case is where there are plenty of seats in the car and she crowds herself into a place for one, or where two women crowd into one seat and make a line of people move, when by walking a few steps they would have found plenty of room. This is done very frequently. It is not selfishness and it is not altogether thoughtlessness. It is more often a sort of embarrassment which many women seem to feel in looking around the car before they are seated. They think themselves conspicuous. But it makes too many people uncomfortable to call for much sympathy. It is comparatively easy when a car is passing, in the season of closed cars, to take account of stock through the windows and note the vacant places as the car is slowing up.

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There is a new use for the old piano stool. It has quite gone out these days and an all-wooden stool or chair has taken its place. Some of the old stools were very respectable-looking pieces of furniture and made of fine wood. One family which has one has improvised a useful piece of furniture from it. The upholstery was removed and in its place was securely fastened a box which had been secured at the grocer's and neatly stained. On top of the box, which is laid on its side, is placed the family dictionary, where it is always ready for use, and which can revolve in a most convenient manner on the screw of the old stool. In the box, through its opening at the side, are placed the magazines of the month, which must be at hand, but litter the room. The piano-stool-dictionary-stand is such a convenience that the family which made the discovery does not know how it ever existed without it. To secure another effect a bit of upholstery can be tacked on the top with a frill around the edge to hide the sides, and if this is in keeping with the room the result is very good. Home-made furniture is not always to be recommended, but with the excellent foundation the stool offers it does not require any great amount of talent to make a useful article.

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There is a little shop up town whose head clerk, the daughter of the proprietor, is an enthusiastic young saleswoman, for many of the goods are Swedish, and she is interested in them as coming from her native land. She doesn't remember much of them at home, for she was a baby of four when the family came to this country and brought with them, among other things, one of the butter boxes of the country—quaint little wooden affairs which answer for market baskets and to carry many small purchases there—filled with Swedish eggs, for who could be sure that they would not be better than any found in this country? They have some of these butter boxes decorated in the shop, with other things of wood and birch bark and a little Swedish china, but the most interesting things are the Swedish aprons. Some of these are of a kind of Swedish embroidery and others are of wool. These woolen aprons are in bright-colored strips running horizontally, small and narrow, and all hand made.

"We sell some of these to Swedish girls who like to give their mistresses something for Christmas, and they like them because they have never seen them before," says the little Swedish girl, "but we sell mostly to Americans, for duties make things too high for the Swedish girls to buy."

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"Dear me," said the woman at the theatre the other night, as she studied her programme, "if I was a first-class actress I should just hate to have them say that Smith & Co. or A. B. C. Brown made my gowns. I should be afraid people would think I got 'em cheap for using the name. I never did think much of one of those shops anyway. They needn't say the gowns came from there. They look it."

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"The prospect of my relatives and friends of Christmas presents from me looks more and more doubtful," says the Brooklyn school teacher. "If the salaries are paid before Christmas all right. If they are not—well, I shall not spend two cents for Christmas presents."

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"Seems to me it is about time they had something different to represent time," said the oculist. "Now why don't they have in place of the old skeleton hour glass and scythe a figure holding out a pair of spectacles and a woman with an expression of anguish on her face pushing them away? Women, as a rule, have such a horror of glasses, and yet they are so careless about their eyes that they have to put them on much sooner than they need. For instance, just now my business is dull. Women are too busy to have their eyes doctored, but after Christmas I shall have a harvest. I know it by years of experience. Fine fancy work for Christmas presents will have worked the mischief. You sympathize with people who are obliged to misuse their eyes to support themselves, but when they use them up over unnecessary needlework it is another thing. If the oculists and opticians ever need to work up their business all they will have to do will be to open a fancy work competition and offer prizes for different kinds of fancy work, and by the time the affair is closed they will have paid expenses and reaped a big harvest."

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The professor had come from Holland and was ready to settle down in New York as soon as he should have collected the furnishings for his office. Among these were to be one or two skeletons, rather expensive articles, so when he read an advertisement in the paper of several reputable skeletons at reduced prices he decided to investigate. He had an idea that the call would take him to the house of some other professional man, and he was somewhat surprised when he found that the address given in the paper was that of a large and fashionable boarding house and it was the mistress of the house who had skeletons for sale. The professor had a pretty dry Dutch wit, and after he had examined the wares offered and found them quite satisfactory he turned to the landlady and said:

"The skeletons are everything that I could desire, but—er—I should like to ask one question. I might have some scruples, you know—in fact—er, I suppose, Madam—these gentlemen here do not represent any of your former guests?"

But they did not. There had been a practiceless doctor boarding for a time in the house, and he had departed suddenly, leaving the skeletons as his sole assets.

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A New York girl who has a sister living in London is not going to receive presents from her from that city. The sister has gone to the shop of a big American jeweler in Regent Street, selected goods that are made in New York, the order was sent across, and the presents are to be delivered from the New York shop to the girl.

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The Comtesse de Castiglione, the once-famous Parisian beauty, who has recently died, could never become reconciled to the loss of her youth and charms. She was a wonderfully beautiful woman in her day, but when her beauty began to fade she became a recluse, and spent the remainder of her life mourning her lost graces. She took no comfort in the thought of her past triumphs, as many women do, and was so jealous of her own portrait that when by comparison with it she could see that old age was drawing near she tore it into fragments. The Comtesse must have been either much more beautiful than most women originally or a more just critic of her own defects later than women generally, for if all so-called beauties objected to their painted portraits because they were more beautiful than the originals there would be a good many famous paintings that would be destroyed in short order.

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"There," said the fishman, "I am positive that woman is a New Englander. She has ordered four clams sent up with the oysters for her oyster stew. Every good New England cook will put a few clams into her oyster stew to give it a more delicately saline flavor. There is no taste to the clams, but they give a character that the oysters would not have without them."

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If a customer is waited on by an intelligent clerk in a first-class shop it is very probable that any questions asked about the goods will be truthfully answered. When the truth is not told it is more likely to be the fault of the clerk than of the proprietor. In one of the up-town shops where fine furniture is sold the proprietor happened to pass a clerk who was talking with a customer the other day and heard him tell an absolute untruth about something the customer was thinking of purchasing. He stepped up immediately, sent the clerk off, waited on the woman himself, and corrected the statement that had been made. The woman probably never knew that it had not been an error and did not know that it was the proprietor of the place who was taking her order. The clerk was dismissed. "Why should any one tell an untruth about the goods he is selling?" says a man who has been in business for many years. "It doesn't pay."

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"You can never make me believe that animals have not a large share of intelligence," says a woman who is fond of them. "I have a very lazy little fox terrier which I have photographed several times, and he seems to know what I am doing and enjoys it thoroughly. He will sit up for any length of time and hardly wink, he is so pleased. Ordinarily he does not care to come when he is called, but let me call him from the top of the house and tell him to come and have his picture taken, and he bounds up the stairs as fast as his legs will carry him and takes any position I put him in.

"Then I have a cat which is very fond of being petted. My sister will talk to him by the hour and call him 'Pretty cat, beau-ti-ful animal,' and he purrs, looks as happy and pleased as possible, and evidently cares more for her than for any one else in the family. But the other night he was cross for some reason or other, and he did not want to be petted. Nothing suited him. But my sister called him, as usually, 'Com-m-e here, pret-ty fellow." He did go to her, but only to lift one of his front paws and give her a hateful little slap and then walk off. It was absolutely human, and I never realized before why some women are called cattish.

"There is our horse, too. He is a high-spirited animal, and we feel that it is as much as one's life is worth to touch him with the whip. He is a splendid horse, but he does not need the whip, and he will not have it. But the other day, when he was standing at the door, little Dick got out and in some way climbed up into the carriage, and when we looked out he was standing up with the whip in both hands and laying it over the horse's back. Even a little boy has a good deal of strength in his small hands, and every blow of the whip must have hurt, but the horse did not move. If he had Dick would have been thrown out and killed. Animals reason, and they have better qualities as a foundation for their reasoning than a good many human beings, I believe."

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An English woman's magazine offers prizes for designs for original costumes from amateurs. The woman who wins the prize can then go to a big West End shop and have the costume made up and the materials supplied at the expense of the magazine. In addition to this, or to offset it, as one chooses to look at it, she has to give her portrait to the magazine to be published as the successful prize winner.

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There is something new to help my lady in that difficult task of "doing up" her hair. She will not have a "beautiful back hair," as little Lord Bapchild says affectionately of Constancia's tresses in the "Manouevres of Jane," if she does not take several views of it in dressing. The new assistant is a glass shaped like a hand mirror, but with a longer handle and made to fasten to the back of a chair. My lady, while she is combing her hair, sits in the chair and views the back of her head in the large mirror on her dressing case.

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A New York school teacher—maybe she lives in Westchester and maybe she does not—is just now looking forward every day to her school luncheons with great pleasure. She lives too far from home to go back and forth at noon, and at one time she always took a light luncheon, but now she has a hot meal that might almost be called a dinner. It comes from the house of one of her pupils, who lives near by. The mother is a splendid cook and housekeeper, and the dinners, which are sent in piping hot, are delicious. There is always a delicious soup, then meat of some kind—on a certain day turkey, on another chicken, sometimes varied with fish and vegetables—all nicely cooked.

"But just wait until you have occasion to give the boy a good scolding," says another teacher. "Though I suppose you would have such a tender feeling for the luncheon that it would extend to the boy."

"No," answered the teacher of the hot luncheons, "it would not make any difference. I should not spare the words because of the good things to eat. But I am glad," she added, "that he is a very good boy and never needs reprimanding for lessons or behavior."

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An imported bedstead of stained green ash has scenes of night and morning upon it. The former, with the word "Nuit," is at the head. It is a silver moon with dark clouds and black bats, effective but somewhat nightmarish. On the outer edge of the footboard a big rising sun is in gold, with a jolly face in the centre, the word "Matin" being at the top and a conventionalized bird at the other side.

FEMININE FRILLS.

There hasn't been much talk of the "new woman" lately, but there is a good example of her to be seen on stormy days occasionally now that the long, loose coats are so generally worn. And they are becoming very general, and it looks as if by the first of the year every little typewriter in the down-town offices would have one of some shape or style. But she is not the young woman who looks "new" in them. The business woman does not wear the short skirts. One girl who does was doing her Christmas shopping one stormy day last week, and had put on the short skirt—not very short, but just short enough, and with it she wore her new three-quarter-length coat. That has, particularly the back view, a somewhat masculine appearance, and with the short skirt beneath it and a plain little felt storm hat the girl looked pretty enough, but very much like the caricatures that appeared a little while ago of the masculine new woman when she was more of a topic for discussion than she is now.

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Two Christmas presents that are to be particularly attractive are to be neck chains of amethysts and topaz, one chain having the former and the other the latter kind of stones. They are these pretty new chains that pin to the bodice of the gown instead of fastening around the neck. These are to be about twelve inches long, and the stones, most attractive ones, were picked up in the corner of the Woman's Exchange where the "little Russian girl" sells her wares from the land of the Czar. In the centre of the chain is a large round stone. On either side, separated by a few links of gold, are two oval stones, and at intervals on each side of these three small stones. The last two of these small stones are set into the heads of stick pins, and form the ends of the chain. They fasten into the gown half way around the neck so that there is a chain in front only, not passing around the throat. Each stone is set in a ring of gold in the way that has been popular for some time.

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A pretty dinner gown is made of alternate narrow strips of accordion plaited crêpe de chine and lace. The plaits are set close together at the waist line, and gradually widen to the lower edge of the skirt. The narrow panels of lace are slightly narrower at the waist, and also widen gradually to the edge of the skirt. The bodice is made of alternate horizontal rows of the lace and plaited crêpe also.

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The old-fashioned box plaits are to be seen as the trimming of underskirts. A box-plaited ruffle is four or five inches wide. There are one or two inch wide plaits separated by an equal space, and the plaiting is stitched on an inch or so below the upper edge and the top of each plait is caught down.

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A handsome gown of tan velvet has the over-dress outlined with a design in cut cloth applique, stitched on with gold thread, the design edged with a tiny gold braid. The body of the over-dress is covered with a small all-over pattern of the cut cloth, each design set some distance apart and stitched on with the gold thread.

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Effective evening gowns have net over-dresses worn over contrasting silk foundations, and small silk flowers such as are used in millinery are tacked to the net. They are in a color to match the goods beneath or in a contrasting color, as red flowers on black net over white satin.

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A long wrap which is being made for a New York woman has a deep yoke and high collar of baby lamb, and from the yoke hangs a skirt of half-inch plaited red cloth. The collar is lined with ruched black chiffon, and a rolled cord of this chiffon edges the yoke in front and ties once, falling in long ends to the lower edge of the cloak.

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A woman on the street the other day wore another edition of the plait-fitted bodice. Her plaits were on the shoulders, two deep ones taken on either shoulder and at the back and front of the bodice and then tapered down to a point on the bust and half way to the middle of the back.

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The warmest things in skirts not flannel are made of a soft elastic silk material, a sort of matelasse cloth, and edged with embroidered silk ruffles. They are very pretty, but in the French underwear they are not inexpensive.

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The big shops and parts of shops where cooking utensils are sold do not do much special business at Christmas except in the way of chafing dishes and coffee machines. Every woman and every other man is delighted to have one of these for a Christmas gift.

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One other thing that pleases the housekeeperly woman, and which is not high in price, is the little pepper grinder. The man who is a connoisseur of good things to eat says that pepper should be freshly ground to be good, and hence ground for individual use at the table. These little table pepper machines come in attractive forms. One of the prettiest is a little wooden cask of well-finished wood, others are in wood of different shapes, some are all of metal, and others of glass and metal.

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The three-cornered clothes hamper has been developed by small city houses. It is a convenience for houses that are not small, for bathrooms, where the hampers are frequently kept, seldom have any waste room.

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"A number of my friends are going to receive little match-holders from me this Christmas," says a girl who has not an over-abundance of money. "No, they are not to be made; they are of Kaga ware, and I am getting them not only because they are cheap, but because they are good. They are the kind in which the matches stand—perhaps they may have been made for toothpicks, but I hate to think so—and are small and will not accommodate many at a time. But the decoration is good, they have some interesting Japanese characters on the inside, and they only cost 50 cents each. I am giving them to hold matches on desks to light tapers for sealing wax. Did you ever notice what a difficult thing it seems to be to buy anything for 50 cents when your finances are limited to about that amount? I won't give cheap silver, and I won't give anything that I feel is a reflection upon my taste or buy for the sake of buying something. These little match receivers quite satisfy me.

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"I seem to be going into writing-desk supplies, for besides these I am going to make some gifts of little solid brass candlesticks, Russian, small miniature tall candlesticks, the kind that the little Russian girls play with in their first efforts at housekeeping at home. They are heavy brass, just the size for a taper, and they also cost 50 cents. With the crowds of things in the shops it is a very difficult thing to find anything that seems to be at all new in the way of a gift at moderate price. I am not sure that the price makes all of the trouble, either. It is a study to find any kind of gifts that are new and interesting."

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Little gray velvet elephant pincushions are among the attractive and useful articles to be seen. They are original in the way of having tusks that look like tortoise shell.

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Children are wearing long coats with pretty effect. Two small sisters on Fifth Avenue the other day wore bright red coats with short capes. A little girl with them wore a long black velvet coat with a broad collar edged with sable and carried a sable muff. The other children carried, one a sable and one an ermine muff. All three wore large black hats.

THE WEEK IN WASHINGTON

Memorial Celebration at Mount Vernon Attracted Crowds.

PAYNE REPRESENTATION PLAN

Southern Wing of the Party Opposes It—Peculiarity in Names on the House Roll Call.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The assembling of the Republican National Committee, the celebration of the anniversary of the death of Washington, the proceedings before the special House committee to get rid of Representative B. H. Roberts, and the announcement of the make-up of the Senate committees have been the events of the week here, which incidentally brought out Senator Depew in two speeches not made in the Senate.

While the ceremonies in observance of the death of Washington were not elaborate, they were impressive, the most strikingly impressive part being the unusual crowd at Mount Vernon. That hallowed spot has its throng of visitors on every weekday in the year, and sometimes there are enthusiasts who are compelled, because of the brevity of their stay in this city, to be satisfied with a Sunday trolley trip to the edge of the grounds, which are closed on that day, and to return home with the limited satisfaction of being able to say that they could see the home of Washington dimly through the trees. On Thursday, however, trolley cars and boats could scarcely carry down and back the people who were impelled to go out of curiosity or respect. Possibly there were never so many persons at Mount Vernon since the old house was built.

The streets of Washington, its hotels, and restaurants, its public conveyances, felt the temporary influx of visitors, and rejoiced thereat; for while there has been a diminution in the number of signs denoting apartments to let, it is still possible to obtain shelter without great difficulty. The Washington memorial parade was small and early, and comparatively few persons saw it. The President made the trip to Mount Vernon and back in a special trolley train.

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The struggle to secure the convention was lacking in the animation that has heretofore characterized it. This was owing to the accepted fact that there is to be no contention at the convention about the leading nomination. Wherever the convention was to go, it was to renominate President McKinley. To do that, possibly by acclamation, instead of proceeding by the tedious roll call, will shorten the meeting, as it unquestionably will diminish the interest in the preliminary exercises.

In the matter of the Vice Presidency, while an announcement has been made that Secretary of War Elihu Root is to be the Administration candidate, this may not be with the President's full approval. There is no doubt now, after Mr. Root has been in public office long enough to have opportunity to show his quality of mind and his adaptability to executive work, that he could be nominated, and that he would fill the place of the Vice President with distinction. The President is profoundly gratified to have him in the War Department. He runs that department to suit himself and the President. Everybody, except some officers who are conscious that their combs have been cut, feels that the right man is in the office. There is good authority for declaring that the President would be glad if he should not be nominated and would consent to remain longer in the War Department, close to the Chief who has learned quickly to rely upon his judgment and to rest confidingly in his advice. To banish Mr. Root to the Capitol, to perform the drudgery imposed upon the presiding officer of the Senate, and to accept the risk of getting a weaker man in the War Department, would be regarded by the President as a great misfortune.

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What has been known by many National Committees of the Republican Party as the Payne scheme of representation in conventions is one that has for years appealed to the sense of the majority, but that provoked the Southern section of the party to vehement opposition. Republican National Conventions are now made up on a basis similar to that of a National apportionment. The number of Senators and Representatives in Congress from a State being known, that State has been accorded two delegates for each Senator and two for each Representative. So Alabama, having two Senators and nine Representatives, has been allowed to send to a Republican convention four delegates at large, representing two Senators, and eighteen delegates, representing nine Representatives. New York, with two Senators and thirty-four Representatives, has been sending seventy-two delegates to National Conventions. The Payne proposition abandons the imitation of the Congressional apportionment plan. In its place it provides for a convention with 894 delegates, the same in number as the last National Convention, but it distributes the delegates among the States according to the Republican vote cast in those States at the last Presidential election. Alabama, according to this plan, will get but nine delegates, losing thirteen. New York, gaining because of its large Republican vote, will get eighty-six delegates, a gain of fourteen. Besides Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, and Wyoming will lose. It will at once be seen that the idea at the back of the plan is one that has long been accepted as guiding both parties in their respective States in making all political conventions.

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Confidence and general harmony were the conspicuous characteristics of the meeting of the Republican National Committee. From every section of the country came the same report, of the satisfaction of the people with business conditions and their unwillingness to venture political experiments, for fear they might affect the industrial activity that has reached to every remote point. The characteristics and temper of the Democratic National Committee, which will meet later on, will be studied with grave concern by anxious Democrats and with not a little interest by Republicans. Already there have been some advance indications here of unrest and possible revolution before the next convention is held. Mr. Sibley's published abandonment of the 16-to-1 dogma and his admission that his advocacy of it had been mistaken, Senator Daniel's ingenious but none the less effective though paradoxical talk at the meeting of the Virginia Democratic Association, and the stand taken by the New York Democrats in favor of the gold standard bill now before the House, are indications most significant of the lack of harmony that must affect the Democratic meeting unless the free-silver members of it are so strong and so headstrong that they will not permit any talk that is not loyal as well to Bryanism as to Bryan.

Nothing can be plainer to those who enjoy any degree of familiar acquaintance with leading Democrats than that the effusive displays of admiration for Col. Bryan and the prompt assertion that he will be nominated are convenient and conventional in the party. The present fear with the Democrats who believe that it is time to drop that plaything and to play politics is that the devotion to Bryan has been so long cultivated that the Democratic rank and file will not catch up with the reasoning leaders until after the favorite of 1896 has been once more nominated.

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If the Democrats were more determined than they are to insist again upon acceptance of the free silver idea as a test of Democratic soundness, they would be more bitter than they are in denunciation of the attitude of the ten New York Democrats who have decided to vote for the Republican currency measure because it is a gold measure. All of these men, most of them new in politics, have taken their stand, knowing very well that it may bring their careers to a close. But such men as Mr. Scudder, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Clayton, Mr. Driggs, and their associates, have determined their course for themselves. Rather, they maintain that their constituents have pointed it out for them; for not one of the gold-standard Democrats from New York has the faintest idea that their constituencies expect them to vote for a double standard. By accident, or perhaps for temperamental reasons, Mr. Driggs appears to have been a sort of whip or leader of the Democratic sound money men, although none of them needs a guide or governor, and he has reminded some members of the House and a few newspaper men of the time when George Fred Williams of Boston and the Bryan host, in company with Gen. Charles Tracey of Albany, gave days and nights to rounding up the Democrats so as to prevent them from stampeding for free coinage. Williams argued, coaxed, scolded and ridiculed the weak and wavering until enough men had been convinced to assure the defeat of the silver bill. He wrought better than he knew; and Mr. Driggs is an earnest and diligent toiler in the field formerly occupied by George Fred Williams without any expectation of following him over to the silver camp.

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A student of peculiarities suggested by the roll call in the House of Representatives has made up an entertaining combination of names rather common. This investigation followed the discovery that the maker of the roll call had omitted the name of Roberts of Utah, indicating that the officer of the House responsible for the list was convinced that it would not be necessary to have the name of Roberts ready for calling. But the list does carry the names of both Loud and Long. In each roll call Little and Small are asked to vote. Then Moon and Mudd are appealed to in close company. Scattered through the list are Hill, Marsh, and Lane. Such names as Newlands and Littlefield seem descriptive and oddly associated, but have no such startling effect as the coupling of Robb and Steele. Tongue and Spight are quite close together, and Joy and Payne follow each other with a brief interval. Various useful callings are represented by names, Baker, Barber, Bishop, Brewer, Butler, Cooper, Miller, Turner, Smith—six of them, and Weaver dot the long list. There is a Cannon and a Ball. Hay, Hedge, and Snodgrass may be found with a little foraging. There are a Brown, two Greens, and a White—who is black. Jack and Gill are also in the list, but Gill does not pronounce it that way. There is a large number of repeated names, but the Smiths are stronger than ever before in a session of the House.

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There is a wide and desolate area of ground, with the remnants of a foundation discernible, on the spot where the Department of Justice Building stood not many months ago. The beginning of the new building has been put off for ninety days, the Attorney General hoping that in the meantime the Congress will authorize the condemnation of the remainder of the block and the extension of the plans so as to secure a much larger edifice. The property desired is at the corner of Fifteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, including the land on which the Riggs Bank stands. It is very valuable, and the owners do not desire to sell. It seems that after plans had been adopted for the ground already owned by the Government it was found that the Attorney General, the Court of Claims, and the libraries for both, would be badly crowded in the building as designed. The new designs will be made to provide a building nearly twice as large as that at first proposed. At the same time an effort is to be made to obtain a site on Capitol Hill, near the Congressional Library, for a Supreme Court Building. This was a favorite project with the late Senator Morrill.

E. G. D.

LIFE ON ARMY TRANSPORTS.

Usual Idea of Their Discomforts Sometimes Incorrect—Changes in Cuba Since American Occupation.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Dec. 8.—The word "transport" does not suggest much luxury in the way of ocean travel; on the contrary, one is rather more apt to picture a large flat boat on the lighter plan, with accommodations for none but soldiers, and even those accommodations very scant; their only resting place the hard floor of the deck, with blanket and knapsack for mattress and pillow. The idea of traveling on a transport for pleasure is far from the minds of most people. Moreover, the Government does not grant every one permission to take a trip on one of these boats, but for army people it is the usual way of going to and from Cuba, and the other West India military stations.

Of the several steamers engaged in the army transport service between the United States and the West Indies, the Sedgwick is beyond doubt the most desirable. As she lies at her dock in East River, one might easily think her one of the ocean greyhounds, as she in reality was before she assumed her present name. The City of Chester of the Inman Line was familiar to the public. One might write pages in praise of her conveniences and luxuries, her fine engines claimed to be second to none, and, best of all, her easy motion.

The stateroom of the master of the vessel is a spacious one, fitted up with excellent taste, rivaling in its appointments, sumptuous bachelor apartments on land; the master, however, is not a bachelor, and occasionally his family goes with him on his voyages to the tropics.

The master and the ship's officers attend to the navigation of the ship, but beyond that their duties cease. An army officer of the Quartermaster's Department is on board each transport, and he looks after everything else. To be sure, he has a retinue of assistants, but every detail comes under his observation in one way or another. After the vessel gets under way, the passengers assemble in the cabin and the roll is called. On the list before the Quartermaster is the name of each passenger, his destination, and the reason why he is allowed to travel as the Government's guest. Each of these reasons was given to the Adjutant General at Washington before permission to travel on the boat was granted.

It is not the Government's purpose to realize an income from the dollar a day paid by the passengers, for the fare given is excellent, including all that the market affords in the greatest profusion, and not until the last day out is condensed milk resorted to, so well is provision for the trip made.

The scene on deck is not unlike that on any ocean liner. There are little groups of passengers here and there enveloped in furs and steamer rugs, book in hand, or gazing out upon vacancy; other groups discussing whist in the cabin; a desperate flirtation going on between some pretty girl going to visit her brother, and some young officer whom the said brother had asked to be polite to her on the trip. Almost every one is cheerful, for the end of the journey usually means reunion with loved ones. On a recent trip down, two of the passengers were the wife and daughter, respectively, of a Colonel whom they had not seen for more than two years. At the first port touched, Matanzas, a tug came out to the steamer soon after she cast anchor, and the one officer on the tug was the Colonel who had been separated from his family for so long.

The Cuba to which we have come this Winter is very different from that of a year ago. Although it is still foreign in many ways, American customs greet us on every hand, American sign boards are conspicuous all along the streets, bicycles have come into general use among the native inhabitants, and American vehicles are seen on all of the streets.

Many Americans are living here, engaged in occupations of various kinds. Many of these are realizing large incomes and spending the same lavishly. The army people here are migratory. There is nothing certain about their stay, and it seems scarcely worth while for them to set up their Lares and Penates, when an order may come at any moment taking them far away. But the civilians are making Cuba a permanent place of residence, and wherever there are Americans there is usually one house that is a social centre, where one is sure to find other Americans.

Living expenses are still very high, so that, try as one may, one spends a great deal on the common necessities of life. Army officers have less furnished to them and receive no more pay in this country or in any of our foreign stations than at home, and yet have to pay much more to live. A problem which many are trying to solve is how to pay out $15 to $50 more than their salary each month and yet remain clear of debt.

The Cubans are hospitable, and entertain a great deal, mainly by giving balls. As in many foreign countries, Sunday with them is a gala day, and their most important festivities take place then. They seem to be adopting American customs, that before the occupation last January were unheard of among them. Cuban ladies used never to appear on the street alone. Now it is quite common to see them going about unattended.

DOROTHY STANHOPE.

Society of Comparative Religion.

The American Society of Comparative Religion will hold a meeting at the New York University at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. Dr. Beller will speak on "A Visit to Palmyra."

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Themes and Topics

In the Musical World

The return of Mr. Paderewski may be set down as of no small benefit to musical art. The playing of many pianos is a weariness to the flesh and of the making of virtuosos there is no end. But behind the virtuoso lies the great art of playing on the piano and the beneficent task of interpreting the music of the masters. Mr. Paderewski is indeed a virtuoso, but with a difference. In him of all pianists, with a very few exceptions, the perfection of technic is obscured by the beauty of his readings. To be sure one cannot always agree with his conception of a composition, but one is forced to admit that his presentation of that conception carries with it some highly potent arguments for its own existence. The beauty which he finds in a work may not be the beauty which you find there, but it is beauty none the less; and when you have heard him play, you go away with the conviction that what he found in the music was there. Something else may have been there which he did not reveal to you, but you are not likely to quarrel much about that while you are listening to him.

It has been said in this paper that he does not play exactly as he used to. Perhaps that needs a little explanation. He plays with greater breadth, with more authority, with a more lovely repose than ever before. His art has rounded into a more admirable symmetry. There is in it the depth of a more oceanic calm, a more convincing evidence of reserve power. There are bursts of furious strenuousness at times in his playing, and perhaps there is an attempt to get a bigger sound out of the piano than there was formerly. But none the less the same old beauty of tone is there. It is in his constant endeavor to make the piano sing and the unfailing success of the endeavor that Mr. Paderewski places himself in a solitary position among the pianists of our time.

His technic seldom amazes the hearer. It is a technic trained to one end, and that is the preservation of the beautiful singing tone in every passage, no matter how difficult. There is never any parade of facility in Mr. Paderewski's playing. The ease with which he surmounts obstacles is forgotten in the result. And that result is never acrobatic dexterity, but inevitably musical beauty. His command of the varieties of touch known to pianists is wonderful. It is complete, and it is backed by a taste of the purest and most refined kind. Coupled with this command of touch is a mastery of the art of pedaling which is unique. In this he certainly excels every other pianist now before the public.

Students of piano playing know that it is by the combination of pedaling and the varieties of touch that pianists get the wonderful range of tonal tints now at their command. No other pianist equals Mr. Paderewski in this department of his art. It is by means of his skill in this that he maintains throughout all of his performances the marvelous beauty of his singing style. It is his skill in this which makes it possible for him to sing a Chopin nocturne through the piano as no other player can. It is this which enables him to make the most intricate figure work seem to be the exfoliation of a melodic thought instead of mere passage work, as it so often seems to be in the hands of an inferior player. We have heard a good deal too much of this passage work playing. Of course there are compositions in which there is passage work pure and simple, but somehow when Mr. Paderewski plays them they seem to be vitalized into musical worth.

Another feature of his playing that ought to be carefully observed by the hearer is his phrasing. How beautifully he distributes the accentuation with regard to the contour of each phrase! How beautifully he makes each phrase show its correct relation to the other parts of the melody! These are the achievements of a master, of one who understands not only the art of singing on the piano, but the fundamental laws of musical structure. Such achievements do not come by intuition, though there must be the natural gift of love for the beautiful. They come rather by the power of constant study, of thoughtful and loving analysis of every composition which the pianist undertakes to play. Undoubtedly many singers might learn much from the finish, the restful perfection, the high artistic serenity of Mr. Paderewski's phrasing.

And what a lesson all his performances give in self-control! Master of himself, he becomes master of his instrument, of its music. He never lets his passionate temperament run away with him, but pours it into the artistic design which he has prepared till the whole thing glows with the fire of his genius. Yes, genius is the right word for such an organization. It is not mere talent that so gets the start of the world. It is only genius that speaks in the unmistakable tones of command. The hysterical girls who worship at the foot of the throne may not perceive the genius, for their whole thought is superficial. But there are women, and men, too, who feel the potent charm of this man's playing, and they cannot well be accused of silly sentimentalism. A great artist, a master, a dispenser of the beautiful in bounteous way is this player, and if the world falls at his feet and renders him homage which seems exaggerated he wins it fairly, and let no one begrudge him his triumphs. Whatever else may be said of his art, it is unfailingly amiable, and the personality which pervades it is lovable.

Piano playing is a feat of manual dexterity and mechanical skill which rises to artistic importance as it becomes a means of expression in musical reproduction. The elegant smoothness of intricate passages, the dazzling brilliancy of trills, and the grace of delicate ornamentation, all the various qualifications of the touch—the scintillating staccato, the clinging legato, the insinuating tenderness of the piano and the commanding power of the forte; the even more expressive restrictions of the movement—the impetuous accelerando, the lingering ritardando, the ritenuto and stretto, and the fanciful rubato—all are at the player's bidding to serve his artistic purpose, yet more artistic and effective as the performer sacrifices his individual taste and liking to the higher requirements of musical art as qualified in the character of the composition.—Adolph Carpé, "The Pianist's Art."

He who has talent uses the pedal well; he who has none uses it badly. This dictum seems to be about the gist of the scanty explanations on the use of the pedal found in the older piano methods. * * * Instead of saying he who has talent uses the pedal well, let us say, "He who uses the pedal well has talent." —First and last sentences of Hans Schmitt's treatise on the use of the pedals.

All piano forte technic has primarily the one aim of producing a tone fine in itself and felicitous in expression.—Adolph Kullak, "The Aesthetics of Pianoforte Playing."

When the fire and impulsiveness of emotion are held in check by the restraining and regulating influence of the intellect; when the repose and the positiveness of the latter are stirred by the spontaneous inspiration of the former, the one supplying what the other lacks, both going hand in hand; then this blending of soul and brain, accompanied by faultless technic, results in the highest attainable executive perfection and artistic beauty.—Adolph Christiani, "Principles of Expression in Pianoforte Playing."

If music, therefore, is to be treated as an art, it is not our feelings but our imagination which must supply the aesthetic tests.—Edouard Hanslick, "The Beautiful in Music."

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Once more let us protest against the degradation of Mr. Paderewski's art by that part of the public which indulges in manifestations of hysterical excitement at each of his concerts. This sort of excitement reveals itself first in a wild and uncontrollable desire to applaud. The pianist's hearers cannot wait till he finishes any number, but if there be two or three movements, they break in with their noisy demonstrations between the movements, although the player does not raise his hands from the keys and thus endeavors to inform their ignorance that there is more to come. But all this class of listeners to music goes about with a motto written on its forehead. It is this: "If a soloist stops, we'll applaud him."

In the very best known pieces of the piano player's repertory these persons applaud in the wrong places. They care nothing for the music. They know nothing about it. They could not tell a sonata from a gigue to save themselves from instant death. All they are looking for is opportunity to announce in some loud way that they are worshippers of the pianist. No doubt many of them are under the delusion that he is playing things that none of the other pianists play, and they applaud him vociferously because they think he is accomplishing unheard of feats of technic. This is an insult to so great an artist. Yet it is a common mistake of the ignorant.

The wild rush of women to the front of the auditorium at the conclusion of each concert is not a thing that a man cares to see. It tends to increase the skepticism of the male as to the reasoning powers of the female of his species. It also tends to lower his ideal of womanhood. This mad desire to get near to a man who has made you feel will not bear analysis. It is not a pretty exhibition of femininity.

If the people who indulge in it are of the opinion that they are giving the artist a great joy, they may as well rid their minds of such an impression at once. Paderewski is not at all delighted by the procession of musical Bacchantes down the aisles after his recitals. He is too much an artist to rejoice in the thought that he has made people aesthetically drunk. He would much prefer to be judged by the high imagination of his audiences and not by their feelings. But as he cannot help himself, he gracefully submits to the inevitable. I cannot speak with authority on the subject, but I have a gentle suspicion that when it is all over he goes home, kisses his wife, and says, "What fools these women be!"

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If Mr. Charles Martin Loeffler, violinist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, lived in Berlin, he would be treated as a person of considerable importance in the musical circles of that city. But he lives in America, and that brings him much too close to many of those who are called upon to pass judgment on his merits. His compositions which have been heard in this city entitle him to a place of no small size in the musical activities of the day. Symphonies by foreign composers of much less music worth than his chamber music have had the honor of performances by the leading orchestras of the country, and as for songs, Mr. Loeffler's are far and away finer than many of those which are sung year in and year out by singers who are wise, perhaps, after all, in their choice. Mr. Loeffler's songs are not for the ordinary salon singer, but for the vocalist who possesses deep musical insight and the art of conveying the inner content of songs to the audience.

The violin and orchestra piece which was produced on Thursday night by the Boston Symphony Orchestra is not one of the most successful works of Mr. Loeffler. Nevertheless it is interesting and deserved to be heard. By its ingenious use of those wonderfully fecund Russian melodies alone it commanded attention, and its orchestral coloring was a delight to hear. As a master of scoring Mr. Loeffler has no superior in this country and few equals anywhere. Rich and various as his orchestral tints are, they are never garish, and the ear is not assaulted, as it too often is in the music of less judicious writers for the instrumental body. But, after all, it is impossible to avoid the opinion that this composer's most substantial successes have been gained in the more intimate forms of music, through which his peculiarly reflective and dreamy thought breathes itself more directly to the hearer.

W. J. HENDERSON.

THE OPERA SEASON.

To Begin at the Metropolitan Opera House To-morrow Night.

The annual season of grand opera in French, Italian, and German at the Metropolitan Opera House will begin to-morrow evening with a performance of Gounod's work, "Romeo et Juliette." In all that is to be found up to the present time in the announcements of the manager of the enterprise there seems to be no food for popular excitement, yet the subscription is the largest that has ever been known in this city, and probably in any other. So far as can be seen at the present the season will be practically a repetition of those which have preceded it. We shall hear the same operas, and almost the same persons in them. As the public has elected to regard these persons as some sort of demi-gods, this is not a matter for wonder. There are to be some new persons in the company, and these, too, we make no doubt, will speedily be deified. Our operatic heaven will soon be as crowded as Olympus in the fabled days of old. Mr. Grau sends out the following alphabetical list of the divinities:

Sopranos—Mme. Suzanne Adams, Mlle. Mathilde Bauermeister, Mme. Emma Calvé, Mme. Emma Eames, Mlle. Zella de Lussan, Mme. Lillian Nordica, Frl. Olga Pevny, Miss Susan Strong, Mme. Marcella Sembrich, Mme. Clementine de Vere, Frl. Milka Ternina.

Contraltos—Miss Elenore Broadfoot, Mme. Van Cauteren, Miss Marie Brema, (for a limited number of performances only,) Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink, Mlle. Eugenia Mantelli, Mlle. Rosa Olitzka.

Tenors—M. A. R. Alvarez, M. Jacques Bars, M. Claude Bonnard, Herr Hans Breuer, Herr Andreas Dippel, M. Ernest Van Dyck, M. Queyla, M. A. Saleza, M. Thomas Salignac, Signor Vanni.

Baritones—Herr T. Bertram, Signor G. Campanari, M. E. Dufriche, Herr Fritz Friedrichs, M. Illy, M. T. Meux, Herr A. Muhlmann, Signor Pini-Corsi, Herr A. Van Rooy, Signor A. Scotti.

Basses—M. Hermann Devries, M. Pol Plançon, Mr. Lempriere Pringle, M. E. de Reszke.

Conductors—Enrico Bevignani, Luigi Mancinelli, Emil Paur.

The repertoire will be selected from the following list, and will be evenly divided between the Italian, French, and the German operas: "Romeo et Juliette," Gounod; "Faust," Gounod; "Philemon et Baucis," Gounod; "Les Huguenots," Meyerbeer; "L'Africaine," Meyerbeer; "Le Prophète," Meyerbeer; "Herodiade," Massenet; "La Navarraise," Massenet; "Mignon," Thomas; "Hamlet," Thomas; "Carmen," Bizet; "Ero e Leondro," Mancinelli; "Aida," Verdi; "Otello," Verdi; "La Traviata," Verdi; "Il Trovatore," Verdi; "Falstaff," Verdi; "Rigoletto," Verdi; "Lucia di Lammermoor," Dohizetti; "Don Pasquale," Donizetti, "La Favorita," Donizetti; "La Fille du Regiment," Donizetti; "La Gioconda," Ponchielli; "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," Rossini; "Mefistofele," Boito; "Martha," Flotow; "La Sonnambula," Bellini; "Cavalleria Rusticana," Mascagni; "Pagliacci," Leoncavallo; "Nozze di Figaro," Mozart; "Don Giovanni," Mozart; "Il Flauto Magico," Mozart; "Fidelio," Beethoven; "Die Lustigen Weiber von Windsor," ("The Merry Wives of Windsor,") Nicolai; "Lohengrin," Wagner; "The Flying Dutchman," Wagner; "Tannhäuser," Wagner; "Die Meistersinger," Wagner; "Tristan und Isolde," Wagner; "Das Reingold," Wagner; "Die Walküre," Wagner; "Siegfried," Wagner; "Die Götterdammerung," Wagner.

It is a cunning phrase, that "selected from." The manager could without falsification put on his list all the operas which have ever been produced, and then select from them "Faust," "Les Huguenots," "Carmen," and the rest of those which Mr. Grau knows that the public likes to hear. The manager is not to be blamed for not giving new works, since the people subscribe with the certainty that they are going to hear the old ones. It is the singers who attract the public, and for that reason it may not be amiss to print here the biographical sketches of the newcomers furnished by the manager.

Albert Raymond Alvarez was born of French parentage at Bordeaux, and is not a Spaniard, as many have imagined. The date of his birth is lost in conflicting statements, but the presumption is that he is in the prime of life within the twoscore mark of passing years. For several years first tenor at the Grand Opéra at Paris, his career during that period has been one long triumph. One success after another has fallen to his lot, and now the figures demonstrate that he has not only appeared since the beginning of his career in forty-five grand operas, but has created eleven original characters, a record quite unique and perhaps impossible away from the sacred precincts of the Paris Grand Opéra. Not all were permanent successes, as a matter of course. That would be quite impossible in view of the somewhat questionable material produced by most of the modern composers, yet we are assured that the fiery manner and splendid vocal qualities of Alvarez have saved more than one opera from disaster. His Paris experiences include original rôles in "Gautier d'Aquitaine," "Thais," "La Montagne Noir," "Fredegonde," "Helle," and "Messidor," while at the Covent Garden Theatre in London he created the chief tenor parts in "Amy Robsart," "The Lady of Longford," "La Navarraise," "Inis Mendo," and "Messaline." None of these operas save "La Navarraise" have ever been heard in New York, and most of them are hopelessly without inspiration or value, yet as indicating the activity of this tenor and his wide range of experience it is interesting to recall the names.

But it is in the standard repertory that Alvarez has gained his chief fame. All of the important tenor rôles, except those of Wagner's later period, have been made his own. If contemporaneous testimony is worth anything he has triumphed in all of these creations, uniting voice, manner, and dramatic strength in performances of remarkable power. Alvarez is at least to the lyric manner born. At an early age he devoted himself to music. At eighteen he was already an excellent musician, and he enlisted voluntarily in the French Army as a conductor of music. After leaving the army at the age of twenty-three his voice had developed to such a degree that he made up his mind to go to Paris and study singing. He studied with a private master, A. de Martini, who, marveling at his musical abilities and the surprising progress he made, did not wish him to study for a long time at the Conservatory. This was with good reason, because in a comparatively short space of time Alvarez was able to make his début at the Royal Theatre at Ghent, and from there he went immediately to the French provinces and sang at the Grand Théâtres at Lyons and Marseilles. It was during his engagement at the latter place that his reputation spread to such an extent that he was summoned to Paris by the managers of the Opéra. Here he made his début on March 14, 1892, in the rôle of Faust, and since that time has sung constantly the heroic rôles at this theatre. He has appeared nearly every Summer at Covent Garden, and last season made a short visit to this country, singing, however, only in Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and St. Louis. Report assigns to him a fine presence, elegant appearance, and striking personality. He is tall, commanding, and said to be a master of both vocal and dramatic expressions. His fiery outbursts are represented to be without prejudice to the lyric quality of his art, and the understanding is that his voice is brilliant, resonant, and of the true tenor quality.

Milka Ternina was born in 1863 at Vezisce, Croatia. Her tender years were passed in Agram under the care of an uncle, for her father died when she was six years old. When she was sixteen she went to Vienna to become a pupil of the Conservatory. Although her people were musical she was the first of them to look forward to the life of a public singer. She herself once wrote: "When I was attending the High School at Agram the opportunity was given me to study music and the languages at home, and I learned French and Italian and a little German. I began to study the piano when I was about ten years old, and two years later I took my first singing lesson from Miss Ida Winiberger. She is the one that awakened in me a love for music and showed me the beauties of song. Should I ever reach the heights that were thus enticingly shown me? At that time there was no thought of my going on the stage; but the same question comes to me now."

Encouraged by Prof. Gansbacher, who declared that success would follow her endeavor, she studied under him at the Vienna Conservatory three years. She made her first appearance on the stage at Leipsic in June, 1883, as Elizabeth. Her second appearance in that city was as Elsa. From Leipsic, where she was unhappy for a year, she went to Graz, where she remained two years, singing the soprano parts of the repertory, with the exception of the coloratura rôles. She was at Bremen the season of 1886-7, taking the place of the late Katherine Klafsky. There she staid four years, and she added to her repertory the parts of Brünnhilde and Isolde. When she appeared as Brünnhilde Anton Seidl was conductor. In 1890 she was engaged at the Court Theatre at Munich, and she made her appearance as Isolde June 12. She is still a member of the Munich company, although offers that are regarded as extravagant in Germany have been made to her by other managers. She is a Court singer and has received medals and other honors.

She has been a guest in many cities, where she has sung in opera or in concert. Thus in May, 1894, she was at the Niederrheinische festival at Aix-la-Chapelle; she appeared at the Gewandhaus, Leipsic, Oct. 24, 1895; she sang with great success in the Netherlands, and she sang for the first time in London at a Wagner concert, conducted by Hermann Levi, April 25, 1896. She came to the United States early in 1896, and made her first appearance in this country in Boston, Feb. 1, 1896, as Brünnhilde in "Die Walküre." At Covent Garden in 1898 she was crowned with laurels for her impersonations of Leonore, Isolde, Sieglinde, and Brünnhilde.

Her career has been neither uncommon nor sensationally romantic. As she herself once said: "I regret that I cannot tell you of any extraordinary experiences which I have had during my life. I have had no adventures, and my imagination is not fertile enough to invent any." Fraulein Ternina is looked upon to-day as the greatest of the younger generation of Wagner singers—of that generation which is to succeed Sucher, Materna, Malten, and Lehmann.

Theodore Bertram was born at Stuttgart on Feb. 13, 1868. His father was Heinrich Bertram, a well-known baritone, and his mother also won distinction as a dramatic soprano. It is no wonder, therefore, that Herr Bertram turned to music at an early age. His first intention was to become an instrumental player, and for a while he performed on the 'cello in the orchestra of the opera house at Stuttgart. The discovery that he had a voice, however, turned his ambition in another direction, and he began to study singing under the tuition of his father, who is now a professor at the Stuttgart Conservatory. Herr Bertram made his first appearance at Ulm in "Der Freischütz" in 1889. The following year he was engaged by Pollini for his famous company at Hamburg. Then followed a season in Berlin, and from there he passed to the Royal Opera House at Munich, where he has remained ever since. Herr Bertram is said to have a voice of remarkable range, which enables him to sing such basso rôles as Mephistopheles and Sarasto in "The Magic Flute," as well as baritone parts like Hans Sachs, Wolfram, Telramund, Don Giovanni, Wotan, and Vanderdecken. Two years ago Herr Bertram was married to Mme. Moran-Olden, the dramatic soprano who was heard in New York several years ago under the direction of Edmund Stanton at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Antonio Scotti was born at Naples in 1866, and began to study music at the age of nineteen. His only teacher was Mme. Paganini, a niece of the famous violinist. He remained under her tuition for four years, and made his début at Malta in 1889 in the rôle of Amonasro in "Aïda." The following year he was engaged for the Theatre Argentine, at Rome. From there he went to South America with the company headed by Tamagno, where his success was so great that he was compelled to return every season for the next six years. Signor Scotti has also sung in Madrid, Warsaw, Moscow, and Odessa. In 1899 he was engaged for La Scala in Milan, where Mr. Gray heard him and signed him for the Covent Garden last Summer. His success in London led to his engagement for the Metropolitan Opera House. Signor Scotti succeeded Maurel in the rôle of Falstaff after the first production of the opera, and was warmly congratulated by Verdi and Boito. His repertory is a large one, and includes such rôles as Don Giovanni, Valentin, Escamillo, Rigoletto, Hamlet, Hans Sachs, Wolfram, Iago, Don Carlos, Tonio, and Don Pasquale.

Miss Susan Strong hails from Brooklyn, and made her first appearance in grand opera as Sieglinde in "Die Walküre," at Covent Garden, London, in 1895. Her teacher has always been Francis Korbay, to whose careful training she has attributed whatever success has come to her. Following her début in London Miss Strong sang in Naples, and then came to this country in 1896 with the Damrosch Opera Company. She then filled two engagements at Covent Garden, winning marked distinction in the rôles of Brünnhilde in "Siegfried," Aïda, Sieglinde, and Venus. Her repertory in German also includes Gutrune, Elsa, Eva, Senta, and Isolde. In Italian Miss Strong also sings Marguerite and Pamina in "The Magic Flute." She has also sung the rôle of Selika in "L'Africaine" in French.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR THE WEEK

SUNDAY—Kaltenborn Popular Concert, Carnegie Hall, 3:15 P. M.
Arion Society, concert, Clubhouse, 8 P. M.

MONDAY—Edward Bromberg, song recital, Berkeley Lyceum, 3 P. M.
"Romeo et Juliette," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M. Opening of the season.

TUESDAY—Kneisel Quartet, Mendelssohn Hall, 8:15 P. M.

WEDNESDAY—Leo Schulz's morning concert, Carnegie Lyceum, 11 o'clock.
"Carmen," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.

THURSDAY—Musical Art Society, Carnegie Hall, 8:30 P. M.

FRIDAY—"Tannhauser," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.

SATURDAY—"Faust," Metropolitan Opera House, 2 P. M.
"Lohengrin," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.

THE WEEK AT THE OPERA.

The programme for the week at the Metropolitan Opera House is as follows: Monday, "Romeo et Juliette," Mme. Eames and Mme. Mantelli and Messrs. Alvarez, Plançon, E. de Reszke, and Illy; Wednesday, "Carmen," Mme. Calvé, Mme. Eames, M. Saleza, M. Plançon, and M. Devries; Friday, "Tannhäuser," Mme. Ternina, Mme. Olitzka, Mme. Nordica, M. Van Dyck, M. Plançon, and Herr Bertram; Saturday afternoon, "Faust," Mme. Calvé, Mme. Mantelli, M. Alvarez, Signor Campanari, and M. E. de Reszke; Saturday night, "Lohengrin," Miss Strong, Mme. Schumann-Heink, Mr. Dippel, Mr. Muhlmann, and Mr. Pringle.

ARION CONCERT.

The second concert of the Arion will take place at the clubhouse to-night. The programme will be as follows:

Overture to "Phadra" ..... J. Massenet
Orchestra.
The Folksongs ..... Johannes Brahms
In Stiller Nacht
Du mein, einzig Licht.
Schoner Augen ... e Strahleh.
Mannerchor a Capella.
Two violoncello pieces.
"Waldesruhe" ..... Dvorak
Capriccio ..... J. Klengel
Herr Alwin Schroeder and Orchestra.
Hungarian Rhapsody, No. 2 ..... Franz Liszt
Orchestra.
'S treul Deandle ..... Hugo Grunwald
Mannerchor a Capella.
Aria "Sappho" ..... Gounod
Fraulein Olitzka.
Two pieces for violoncello:
Adagio,
Menuetto con variazioni. } ..... P. Locotelli
Herr Alwin Schroeder.
"Ich glaub' lieber Schatz" ... Hermann Spielter
Mannerchor a Capella.
Songs:
Im Herbst ..... Franz
Vergebliches Standchen ..... Brahms
Fraulein Olitzka.
Schlachtgebet ..... Louis V. Saar
Mannerchor, Tenor Solo, (Herr August Granitza.) and Orchestra.

THE KALTENBORN CONCERTS.

A programme of especial interest will be presented at Carnegie Hall Sunday evening for the last of the Kaltenborn Orchestra popular concerts. Mark Hambourg will play by request, the Liszt Concerto No. 1, E flat major. Miss Grace Preston, contralto, will make her first appearance here since returning from a course of European study. Franz Kaltenborn will accede to a request for a violin solo with Handel's Largo; and the orchestra will contribute, among other things, some favorite Wagner selections. Here is the programme in full:

Overture, "Midsummer Night's Dream." ..... Mendelssohn
Orchestra.
"Divinites du Styx" from "Alceste" ..... Gluck
Miss Grace Preston.
Largo ..... Handel
Violin solo, Mr. Carl Engel.
Concerto No. 1, (for piano and orchestra,) in E flat major ..... Liszt
Mark Hambourg.
Prelude, Act III., Bridal Procession, "Lohengrin" ..... Wagner
Prelude and Love Scene, Act II., "Tristan und Isolde" ..... Wagner
Arr. by W. H. Humiston, (new.)
Siegfried's Death and Funeral March, "Die Gotterdammerung" ..... Wagner
Wotan's Farewell and Fire Music, "Die Walkure." ..... Wagner

MR. SCHULZ'S MORNING CONCERT.

Mr. Townsend H. Fellows and Mr. Leo Schulz are to give their fifth and last chamber musicale on Wednesday morning next, Dec. 20, at 11 o'clock. Mr. Carl Stasny of the New England Conservatory will be at the piano, Mr. Boegner the violin, and Mr. Schulz the 'cello. Mr. Townsend H. Fellows will sing and Mr. Huhn will be the accompanist. Following is the programme: 1, 'cello sonata, A minor, Opus 36, Edward Grieg; 2, baritone, (a) "Dast Madchen an das erste Schneeglockchen," Weber; (b) "Der Doppelganger," Schubert; 3, 'cello quartet; (a) "Religioso," Golterman; (b) "Cradle Song," Fitzenhagen; 4, trio, G minor, Opus 15, Smetana.

The Harlem Philharmonic Orchestra will play the following programme on Dec. 20 and 21 under the direction of Mr. Henry Fleck:

Symphony No. 3 ..... Tschaikowsky
Concerto in F minor ..... Chopin
(Burmeister edition.)
Overture, "In Fruhling" ..... Goldmark

This will be the first production in New York City of Tschaikowsky's third symphony. The work contains five movements, and is thoroughly characteristic of the great Russian master. The concert soloists will be Miss Sara Anderson and Richard Burmeister. The public rehearsal is given at the Harlem Opera House and the concert at the Waldorf-Astoria.

THE KNEISEL QUARTET.

The second evening concert in the series given by the Kneisel Quartet will take place in Mendelssohn Hall on Tuesday at 8:15 o'clock. The programme will be as follows: Beethoven, quartet in E flat, Opus 74; Dvorak, terzetto for two violins and viola, Opus 74; Richard Strauss, quartet for pianoforte and strings. Mr. Mark Hambourg will play the pianoforte part in the last-named composition.

The terzetto by Dvorak and the pianoforte quartet by Richard Strauss will doubtless be new to most of the listeners. The terzetto is a charming work, in a quite unfamiliar instrumental garb. Beethoven wrote several string trios, but they are for violin, viola, and 'cello—a combination that seems to afford more tonal solidity than that employed by Dvorak, yet this charming work will be found to be extremely effective as to tonal balance. The terzetto was written a considerable time ago; the composer intended it at first for the diversion and instruction of his children in their musical studies, but it grew to unexpected dimensions under his hand, as such things will when a master finds he has something to say, and it turned out to be far too difficult for the little Dvoraks to play, so the father put it by for some years, but finally published it. For this there will no doubt be a feeling of gratitude in the house next Tuesday, for the composition is highly characteristic of Dr. Dvorak's most charming and spontaneous vein.

"The Strauss Quartet" is one of the composer's early works, written before he had entered the period of storm and stress that is now urging him to exhaust the resources of the modern orchestra in the service of programme music. It is "absolute" music of the purest kind, showing a gift of original melody, and in treatment reminiscent of Brahms, a fact that in itself indicates how far he has changed his point of view since he wrote his op. 13.

"The Beethoven Quartet" is the one known as "The Harp Quartet," dedicated to Prince Lobkowitz, written in 1809, when the French were besieging Vienna and when Beethoven was so much disturbed by the firing—his lodging at that time being in an exposed position on the city wall—that he on at least one occasion took refuge in the cellar of his brother's house. How little these things interfered with his productive capacity is seen not only in this beautiful quartet, but in the pianoforte concerto in E flat and the sonatas in F sharp and E flat, all of which were written at the same period.

One of the most important musical events of the season will be the concert of the Musical Art Society, which takes place in Carnegie Hall on Thursday evening next, Dec. 21. The first part of the programme will as usual be devoted to old church and Christmas music, the two special features being the mass by Palestrina and an "Ave Maria" by Verdi which he describes as the "Scala Enigmatica" harmonized for four voices. The society will have the assistance of Mr. David Bispham. The complete programme is as follows:

"Missa Brevis" ..... Palestrina
"Adeste Fidelis" ..... Old Catholic Hymn
"Ave Maria," (Scala enigmatica) ..... Verdi
"Willst du dass ich geh" ..... Brahms
"Immer leiser wird mein Schlummer" ... Brahms
"So willst du des Armen" ..... Brahms
David Bispham.
Four Folk Songs, Book VII. ..... Brahms
David Bispham and chorus.
"Two Motets" ..... Walter Damrosch
"Trost in Tranenen" ..... Cornelius
David Bispham and chorus.
"Wings of a Dove" ..... Howard Brockway
"Hey Nonino" ..... Howard Brockway

MR. WHITING'S CHAMBER RECITALS.

Arthur Whiting will give four recitals of chamber music at 819 Madison Avenue. The first will take place to-day at 3 P. M. The programme is as follows:

Brahms—Trio, E flat, Op. 40, (violin, horn, and pianoforte.) Mr. Whiting, Mr. Kneisel, and Mr. Hackebarth.
I. Capriccio, B minor, Op. 76, No. 2.
II. Intermezzo, E major, Op. 116, No. 4.
III. Capriccio, D minor, Op. 116, No. 7.
IV. Romanze, F major, Op. 118, No. 5.
V. Intermezzo, C major, Op. 119, No. 3.
Beethoven—Sonata, (Kreutzer,) A major, Op. 47, (violin and pianoforte.) Mr. Whiting and Mr. Kneisel.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

The preparations for the elaborate productions to be given by the Castle Square Opera Company during the latter half of the third season of opera in English at the American Theatre have necessitated the closing of the theatre for the week of Dec. 18. It will be reopened with a special matinée on Christmas Day, Dec. 25, when a superb spectacular production of Millioecker's tuneful opera, "The Beggar Student," will be given. It will be followed by "Die Fledermaus," never before given at this theatre. "A Basso Porto," ("At the Lower Harbor,") its first production in America, and the first time in English on any stage; and many other novelties in both grand and light operas. "The Beggar Student" will reintroduce to American Theatre audiences Miss D. Eloise Morgan, Miss Gertrude Quinlan, Mr. William G. Stewart, Mr. Reginald Roberts, and Mr. Frank Moulan. The cast will also include several newcomers in the persons of Miss Bessie Tannehill, Miss Belle D'Arcy, Mr. Louis Casavant, and Mr. Charles Myers. They will be assisted by the great singing chorus of sixty, the American Theatre orchestra, and a military band. A feature of the performance will be a grand march, which will employ over 100 supernumeraries, garbed in the picturesque attire of the period. Sumptuous stage settings, accessories, and novel electrical effects have been manufactured especially for this production, which is calculated to surpass all previous presentations of light opera at this theatre.

Mme. Saville, whose departure from Vienna for her American concert tour was delayed by a special performance of the Imperial Opera Company, sailed on the Kaiser Wilhelm Dec. 13, and she is due here on Tuesday.

Petschnikoff's next New York appearance will be at Carnegie Hall, Dec. 26. Since he last played here the great Russian violinist has filled engagements with the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and Chicago Symphony Orchestra, and he has given recitals in St. Louis, Philadelphia, Detroit, St. Paul, and Chicago.

The following facts concerning Mark Hambourg are significant: Eight appearances with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, two with the New York Philharmonic, three with the Kaltenborn, and two with the Thomas Orchestra in Chicago, place fifteen orchestral appearances to his credit within the first seven weeks of his stay in America, an almost unparalleled record for any pianist here; and in Philadelphia and Cincinnati he has already been booked for return dates. This besides a large number of recitals given by this eminent young Slav pianist.

The Seidl Society of Brooklyn, which had just completed its twelfth season of orchestral concerts at the time of Mr. Seidl's death, and which has been inactive since that event, will renew its activities with the beginning of the new year. Mr. Emil Paur will conduct an orchestra of sixty men, and be assisted at the first concert to be given at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Thursday evening, Jan. 4, by two local artists, Mr. Dudley Buck, tenor, and Mr. August Walther, pianist. The second concert will occur on Feb. 10, and the third on March 17.

Mr. Paderewski will give one orchestral concert this season. It will take place at Carnegie Hall on Dec. 31 at 8:30. The great pianist will be assisted by Walter Damrosch and his orchestra.

THE MUSICAL SEASON IN ROME.

Announcements of Grand Opera Productions at the Costanzi Theatre.

ROME, Nov. 28.—The management of the Costanzi Theatre here has already published the programme for the second series of operas to be given at the well-known theatre during January and February. The series is to be opened with the première of Maestro Puccini's anxiously awaited "La Tosca," fixed for Jan. 4. Eleléa Darclée is to sing the title rôle, and De Marchi and Giraldoni complete the trio of first-class artists chosen by the composer for the opening night. Sardou is to be present also.

The other operas selected for performance are Halévy's "La Juive," Wagner's "Tannhäuser," the same composer's "Lohengrin," Massenet's "Sappho" and "Werther," Verdi's "Aïda," Donizetti's "Elisire d'Amore," Mascagni's "Amico Fritz," and Gounod's "Faust." Outside of the three singers mentioned above, the principal artists engaged are Signorina Novelli and Gemma Bellincioni, Brogi, De Lucia, and Vignas. Leopoldo Magnone is to direct.

With such a strong company, the Costanzi bids fair to be the most popular of the Roman opera houses during the coming Winter.

The new Politeama Adriana and the Argentina are two more Roman theatres where grand opera is most probably to be heard during the carnival season, (January and February,) and if we take into consideration the humbler attempts of the Nazzonale and the Quirino, the theatregoing public will have no dearth of dramatic music this Winter.

Naturally, interest and expectation centre at present upon the "first night" of the new "La Tosca," and, as far as I know, the public will not be disappointed. In the line of instrumental music, Rome will be again able to hold its own against the more northern cities of the peninsula, as it did last year and the year before. In addition to the regular orchestral concerts of the Philharmonic Society and the Santa Cecilia and the chamber music "afternoons" of the Court Quintet and the Guilli Quintet, we are to have several recitals by foreign celebrities. Add to these the concerts of the Sebastian Bach Society and those of Sgambati's new orchestra, not to mention a dozen others, it is apparent that Rome certainly has a right nowadays to be considered as one among the "musical" cities, not only of Italy, but of Europe. At present the Costanzi and the Politcama Adriano are bringing to a close two unusually successful autumnal seasons, with such operas as Boito's "Mefistofele," Meyerbeer's "Dinorah" and "Les Huguenots," Mascagni's "Iris," Ponchielli's "Gioconda," Giovana's "Fedora," Bellini's "Sonnambula," and Verdi's "Trovatore," &c. Sonzogno, the well-known editor and impresario of Milan, is hard at work contracting for the rights of a Winter season at the Argentina Theatre of this city, but, although he has offered to guarantee the usual number of performances without the usual subsidy, his efforts have so far met with considerable opposition, due in great measure to the influence brought to bear against the enterprise by the strong "Costanzi" party.

Besides "La Tosca," we are promised several other new works by Italian composers during the coming Winter, which promises to be one of more than usual interest.

M. Saint-Saens's New Work.

The Paris correspondent of a London paper writes: "M. Camille Saint-Saëns's new lyric drama 'Prosperine' was performed for the first time at the Opéra Comique last night. The subject of the work may be summed up in a few words. Prosperine is a courtesan of the Italian Renaissance period, who is enamored of a young signor named Sabatino. Out of pure coquetry she, however, refuses his advances. Wearied with being always rejected, Sabatino falls deeply in love with Angiola, sister of his friend, Renzo, with whom he goes to the convent to seek his affianced bride. When Prosperine learns that Sabatino is to marry Angiola, she is seized with a fit of jealousy, and seeks to inspire her former admirer with love for her, in the hope that he will break off his projected marriage. Her efforts, however, prove vain. Sabatino sends her away to receive Angiola. Instead of leaving, Prosperine hides behind some tapestry, determined to spring forth at an opportune moment between the lovers, and stab her rival. She does, in fact, suddenly leave her hiding place, but when her hand is lifted to strike Angiola, the knowledge of the indignity of her own life and the remorse for it causes her to turn the weapon against herself. She stabs herself and dies wishing happiness to the young couple.

"Saint-Saëns is at the present moment perhaps the best French musical composer. After having written symphonies, oratorios, concertos, operas, &c., he not long ago produced a ballet gavotte, which has met with great success. It was, therefore, with high anticipations that the musical world of Paris went to the Opéra Comique to hear 'Prosperine.' The first act is lively and brilliant, the orchestration being fairylike. The critic can but admire the variety of those tones, which are always employed at the proper place and in their right turn. A Sicilienne sung by two voices was particularly remarkable, and Prosperine's reverie, followed by her anger and nervous exaltation on learning of the proposed marriage of Sabatino, gave great éclat to the close of the first act. The second act, however, is still finer. It may be said that it is useless for the dramatical development of the piece, but the convent scene is simply exquisite, breathing innocence, charity, and purity. Unfortunately, from this moment the interest diminishes, and it becomes clearly apparent that the dramatic part of the drama has not inspired the musician. The melodies are less fresh and the orchestration heavier. But the entrance of Angiola in the fourth act is charming, and the final trio comm

Some Happenings in Good Society.

Congratulations may be extended this week on the anniversaries of their weddings to—

Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Smith, (Miss Fannie Taller,) Dec. 17, 1896.

Senator George Peabody Wetmore and Mrs. Wetmore, (Miss Edith Ketcltas,) Dec. 22, 1869.

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Ireland, (Miss Adelia Duane Pell,) Dec. 22, 1863.

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With Christmas only a week away, the influence of the coming holiday season will be felt increasingly in the social world from this morning on through the week. Blank days now begin to appear on the social calendar for the first time in some weeks, and the thoughts and energies of the members of the gay world will be devoted for a time more to Christmas shopping, outings, and arrangements than to entertaining and entertainment.

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The schools and the colleges will begin to send their students home for the Christmastide by Thursday next, and the welcoming of the young people by their friends and families, with the dinners and other family reunions which Christmas always brings, will fill the hours and days. Yesterday brought almost the last of the more notable coming-out receptions which have been such a feature this year of December, while with the weddings of Mr. F. Leopold Schmidt, Jr., and Miss Gertrude T. Townsend at East Williston, L. I., and of Mr. Graham Lusk and Miss Mary Woodbridge Tiffany, daughter of Mr. Louis C. Tiffany, in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, both of which will be celebrated on Wednesday next, December's fashionable marriages will also close. Other events of the present week which must be noted this morning will be Mrs. George Crocker's evening reception and musicale for her daughters, the Misses Rutherford, at her residence, 1 East Sixty-fourth Street, on Tuesday evening; the reception to be given for Mrs. Wyllys Rossiter Betts by Mrs. Frederic H. Betts, at 22 East Sixty-fifth Street, also on Tuesday afternoon; Mrs. Edson Bradley's reception at her residence, 892 Fifth Avenue, for her daughter, Mrs. Herbert Shipman, on Wednesday afternoon, and the amateur theatricals to be given by Mrs. George Gould at her Lakewood residence on Thursday evening, and of course the opera, whose first night is to-morrow, is always a gala one in society.

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The opera is, with the exception of the Horse Show, the one place where all grades meet, and although it may have something of the dress-parade or even the Tussaud waxworks idea about it, it is much enjoyed by the entire audience. The list of boxholders has already been given. Mrs. Astor has announced that she will be present to-morrow, as has been her wont for many years. Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. Edmund Baylies, Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Mrs. Luther Kountze, Mrs. Henry Barbey, and Miss Iselin will be among the representative women of fashion in the parterre, and the number will be increased by the addition of Mrs. John R. Drexel and Mrs. Pembroke Jones. The dinners given before the opera will not be elaborate, and the opera socially will be in full tide at the intermission after the second act.

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For sixteen years, or since that eventful night in November, 1883, when the Metropolitan Opera House was first opened, the initial appearance on their annual return to this country of the European song birds has, with the exception of the season following the burning of the first opera house and the Winter of 1897-8, when no opera was given, been perhaps the most important event of the Winter social season in the metropolis. For it "my lady" spends weeks of planning and preparation; for it a host of dressmakers and milliners have been designing and working day and night; for it, the musical world has also been preparing, and to it a small army of people have been looking forward.

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The Opera House will present, as usual, a fascinating scene to-morrow night. There will be new forms and faces in many of the boxes and seats, and there will be ghosts in other boxes and seats, and these will even walk the corridors unseen by the many, but whose presence will be felt by the few.

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Other entertainments in the week before Christmas are not many in number. There are still a few débutantes to bring out, and the receptions are not all over. Perhaps the most elaborate private entertainment will be that given by Mrs. George Crocker, 1 East Sixty-fourth Street, on Tuesday evening, which will take the form of a musicale. Mrs. Crocker's youngest daughter, the second Miss Rutherford, makes her début at this affair, and Mrs. Crocker's new home will be thrown open for the first time for the inspection of her many friends. The last touches were put upon the drawing room and the other handsome apartments during the week. Mrs. Crocker has employed wherever possible home talent, and her magnificent residence is a monument to the workmanship of New York artists and decorators. The musical part of the programme will be interpreted by such artists as Mme. Nevada and Signor Campanari. The former has been a personal friend of Mrs. Crocker, and was her guest on the first evening of the Horse Show.

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On the same evening, Tuesday, the annual Christmas ball of the junior class of Columbia University will take place at Sherry's. This, with the Cendrillon dance at Sherry's, will constitute the list of larger entertainments for the week. Wednesday and Friday will both be fashionable nights at the opera, the latter especially so. Dinners will be given and there is a rumor that the dances known as "supper dances" will be revived by the set in which Mrs. John Jacob Astor and Mrs. Ogden Mills hold prominent positions.

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Always about the last week in December Mrs. Astor begins her series of state dinners. She is followed by Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, who have always chosen Tuesdays for these entertainments, and Mrs. Townsend Burden. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and Mrs. John R. Drexel are both engaged in entertaining in this manner, and it would look as if the dinner would be the popular form of social amusement this Winter. At nearly all these dinners there are thirty or more guests, and there is also an orchestra and some vaudeville performers or individual singers or artistes. As nearly all the fashionable houses have private ballrooms attached, this form of entertainment becomes in reality a dinner dance, and has the supposed merit of being exclusive. Once during the season a larger entertainment is given and the entire visiting list is asked.

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The past week was rich in its offering of débutantes. Yesterday there were almost numberless teas, and the Assembly showed an array of "buds" which was larger than in any former year. Many of the young women in a certain set which for years has been rather devoid of débutantes are still adjudged to be of the "awkward age," and will not be presented this Winter. Miss Nathalie Wells, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Storrs Wells; Miss Gwendolyn Burden, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Burden; the Misses Mills, the Misses Cryder, Miss Stewart, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rhinelander Stewart; the Misses Bryce, Miss Kountze, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze, and Miss Jessie Sloane, the daughter of Mr. Henry Sloane, will wait until another Winter. There is yet another Miss Morton to come out, and there are three Vanderbilt débutantes, the Misses Twombly and Miss Webb, who, on account of mourning for the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, will wait also until the close of 1900 before entering society.

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Among the possibilities of next Spring is a reunion of the Vanderbilt family abroad. Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly are contemplating an early start for Europe, and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will be in Paris in the early Spring. Then Mr. William K. Vanderbilt and Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt will also stop in the gay capital. At present the George Vanderbilts are entertaining at Biltmore, and Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb leave there to-day after a week's sojourn for Shelburne Farms, where they will pass the Christmastide.

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Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McKay Twombly will leave this city next Friday for Biltmore, N. C., where they are to spend Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt. Dr. W. Seward Webb, Mrs. Webb, and family are spending this week at Biltmore, but owing to their own Christmas festival at Shelburne will be unable to spend the holidays with the Vanderbilts, and will return here next Tuesday and go at once to Shelburne, Vt. Mr. William K. Vanderbilt will leave Hot Springs, Ark., for this city on Sunday evening.

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Mrs. George Gould will remain in town a few days longer until after the first night of the opera. Her private theatricals will take place, as announced already, at Georgian Court, Lakewood, on Thursday. Mrs. Gould was one of the guests at the Assembly ball on Thursday evening. It was really her first appearance in society this Winter, although she was at the Horse Show one afternoon.

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One of the most enjoyable as well as the most brilliant entertainments ever given in New Haven took place last Tuesday evening in that city. Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Hotchkiss of 55 Hillhouse Avenue gave a ball to introduce their daughter, Miss Helen Hotchkiss, who has recently returned from an extended trip through Europe. The supper was furnished by Delmonico, and the numerous rooms in the Hotchkiss mansion, with their hundreds of American Beauty roses, were veritable conservatories. Mrs. Hotchkiss and her daughter received in the large west parlor of their old Colonial mansion. The spacious private ballroom at the north end was given over to dancing. Music was furnished by a Hungarian band from New York. Mrs. Hotchkiss wore a beautiful gown of yellow satin and white crepe, while Miss Hotchkiss's frock was of white embroidered in silver. Among the many present were President Hadley and Mrs. Hadley of Yale College, ex-President and Mrs. Dwight, Dr. and Mrs. Bacon, Prof. Fisher, Dr. and Mrs. Godfrey Dunscomb, Mrs. Henry Trowbridge, Mr. T. Hunt, Mrs. W. K. Townsend, Miss Townsend, Miss Gillett, Mr. and Mrs. Justus Hotchkiss, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Whitney, Mrs. Duer, Mr. Horace Brookes of New York, Mrs. James Trowbridge, Mrs. Ingersoll, Miss Robinson, and Mrs. Stephen Phillips. The engagement of Miss Hotchkiss and Mr. E. E. Garrison of the Yale class of '97 has just been announced.

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Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, who sailed for Europe on Wednesday, will remain away from Newport for a year or perhaps longer. Mr. Lawrence will be greatly missed from the Reading Room and the Horse Show next Summer. Work has begun on the handsome cottage for Mrs. Edith Pomeroy on Ocean Avenue, Newport, and early next Summer it will be ready for occupancy. A feature is to be the large ballroom. The Hon Sidney Webster and Mrs. Webster have closed their Newport cottage and are in New York for the Winter, with Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster. During their absence a large force of men will make elaborate improvements to the Webster estate on Harrison Avenue.

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Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Potter have decided to remain at their Newport cottage for the Winter. Mrs. Robert Garrett of Baltimore, who recently purchased the Travers estate on Narragansett Avenue, Newport, has decided to expend a large sum of money on her new purchase for improving and enlarging the estate. Mrs. Frank Foster, a sister of Mrs. Garrett, has begun extensive improvements to the Ledyard estate on Catherine Street, Newport, which she purchased a short while ago. The members of the Hill Colony at Newport arrange theatre parties for every performance which occurs at the opera house there, whether it is a cheap company or the Frohman attractions, two of which visited Newport during the week.

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An entertainment for children will be given under the auspices of the New York Exchange for Women's Work, on the afternoon of Dec. 28, at Wallack's Theatre. Trained animals, ventriloquists, and prestidigitateurs will furnish all kinds of amusement for the little folks. A similar entertainment given during the holidays last year was a great success. The proceeds of the affair will go toward the running expenses of the exchange.

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The Cinderella cotillions will hold the first dance of their fourth season at Dodworth's on Thursday evening, Dec. 28. The patronesses are Mrs. Thomas Dimond, Mrs. Horace S. Ely, Mrs. George Pryor Johnson, Mrs. David Olyphant Haynes, Mrs. James Baird, Mrs. Ebenezer Sturges Mason, Mrs. William A. Parke, Mrs. Arthur L. Root, Mrs. James K. O. Sherwood, Mrs. Charles H. Van Brunt, and Mrs. S. Charles Welsh.

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It has been another gay week for both the débutante and her chaperon in Baltimore. The entertainments, however, are still more for the younger members of society, and it will not be until after the holidays that the older women will come to the front, and with their dinners and luncheons ignore the young maidens. On Monday, as there was no cotillion, a number of people gave box parties, either followed by suppers or preceded by dinners. The Ross Winans had a small party at the Academy. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Brown were among their guests. The Robinsons always go Mondays when there is no cotillion, and Mrs. Robinson had quite a party with her, principally her daughters, single and married. Afterward they gave a small supper at their house, on Park Avenue. Their guests then were Mrs. Van Bibber, Miss Mary Winter Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay Barry, and Mr. Winchester. Mr. and Mrs. Ral Paar are at last going to start on their wedding trip, and will go to California soon for a visit of several weeks.

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The death of Mrs. Gilmor Meredith in Baltimore, following that of her husband so soon, is very sad, and quite breaks up the old Meredith home, Miss Emma Meredith being the only one of the family now remaining. The Merediths are relatives of the New York Howlands, and also of Mrs. Grinnell in New York. Mr. and Mrs. Francis M. Jencks are not going out this Winter, on account of the death of their youngest child this past Summer. They are, however, again at their home, on Mount Vernon Place, after an absence of several months in New York State. A marriage in January of interest to many people will be that of Mr. Johnson Poe and Miss Sadie Cromwell of Frostburg, Md. Mr. Poe, like all his brothers, was a great football player, and is also a Princeton graduate.

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Mrs. David Stewart of Baltimore is now in Rome with her sister, Mme. Pangirus Bey. Later on Mr. Stewart will join her, and they will visit Count and Countess Ida Conturbia, at their place at Milan. Harry Lehr is spending more time than usual in Baltimore this Winter. Mrs. Lehr and Miss Frances Lehr are at home to their friends informally on Sunday afternoons. A number of women now take Sunday afternoons as their reception hours. Among others then found at home are Mrs. Wilson Patterson, the Misses Robinson, Mrs. Ross Whistler, Miss Mary Winter Davis, Miss Boone, Mrs. McDowell, and the Misses Lee.

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Sunday afternoon teas at the Baltimore Country Club are a favorite mode of entertaining there this season. The Misses Boone will give one this Sunday afternoon in honor of Miss Agnes Repplier, the writer. Mrs. I. Ridgeway Trimble gave the first of a series of at homes on Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Trimble was Miss Margaret Jones of New York, and married Dr. Trimble here a year ago. She is much liked in Baltimore society, and has been entertained a great deal since her marriage. Another New York woman popular in Baltimore society is Mrs. W. R. K. Taylor (née Miss Sarah Hard.) Last year Mr. and Mrs. Taylor spent in New York, but have finally decided to make this city their home, and have bought an attractive house on Charles Street, which they will occupy before long.

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The most notable social event in Baltimore this past week was the Clinton Paines entertainment at Lehman's Hall on Thursday in honor of their débutante daughter, Miss Mabel Paine. First there was a reception for all the members of society, old and young, quiet and conservative. This lasted from 9 until 11. At 11 came the younger set, girls, men, and married people for the cotillion and supper. Everybody was there at one or the other of the entertainments, and the affair was a great success. Mrs. Paine was Miss McCreary.

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There are two New York girls in Baltimore this week—Miss Eleanor Anderson, who is visiting Miss Jean Clark and who has been at many entertainments, and Miss Colt, who is visiting Miss Marie Louise Schermerhorn. Miss Schermerhorn's family on her father's side are New Yorkers, but have lived here for quite a while. Mrs. Howard Munnikhuysen will give a large reception on New Year's, and later in January will give a ball for Miss Lily Munnikhuysen, her débutante daughter. The James Garys intend to give a domino ball on the 4th of January. Mr. and Mrs. Gustave Lurman have taken an apartment in Baltimore this season. Their daughters, the Misses Frances and Katherine Lurman, have returned recently from Jersey City, where they have been visiting their sister, Mrs. George Blow.

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Most of the Tuxedoites spent the week in town, but the beautiful weather of yesterday brought many back to pass Sunday at the clubs. Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard, Jr., gave a large dinner at their cottage Sunday evening last in honor of Miss Cora Randolph and her fiancé, Mr. Richard Trimble. Mrs. F. O. French and her daughter, who have been spending a few weeks at Tuxedo with Amos T. French, sailed for Europe on Tuesday.

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After the holidays the headquarters of the Tuxedoites will be at the new Winter clubhouse. The main clubhouse will be closed and thoroughly repaired, and many improvements will be made. E. H. Miles of England, champion tennis player of the world, is laying out the new courts at the Tennis Club preparatory to the opening on New Year's Day. Mrs. Nicholas Fish is having erected at the north entrance of Tuxedo Park a library and public bath, to be dedicated to the memory of her son, Hamilton Fish, Jr., who was killed at Santiago. A marble slab has been received from a sculptor in New York, and placed in the building, with the inscription, "In Loving Memory of Hamilton Fish, Jr., Sergeant U. S. Vol. Cavalry, Killed in Battle June 24, 1898." The building is of brick, 20 by 30 feet.

A BUSY DAY IN SOCIETY.

Mr. John D. Crimmins gave a coming-out reception yesterday at his residence, 40 East Sixty-eighth Street, for his daughter, Miss Mary Crimmins. Mrs. Lalor, aunt of the débutante, and her sister, Mrs. Albert Gould Jennings, received with her. Miss Crimmins wore an unusually pretty gown of white crêpe de chine. The floral decorations were elaborate and extremely beautiful. In one room American Beauty roses were used, in another delicate pink bridesmaid roses, and in another exquisite orchids, while delicate sprays of rare Southern blooms, ordered from the South by Hanft Brothers especially for this occasion, gave a unique touch to the decorations. The music rendered was unusually fine. The reception was very largely attended.

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At the coming-out reception yesterday of Miss Edith Carpender, daughter of Mr. William Carpender of 16 East Fortieth Street, there assisted the débutante in receiving, besides Miss Catherine C. Crosby, the Misses Mary Wagstaff, Ethel Du Bois, Harriet C. Delafield, Amy G. Olyphant, Louise Gallatin, Mathilde Leverich of Corona, L. I., Clara R. Bradford, and Anna K. Carpender of New Brunswick, N. J. Miss Carpender's gown was of white silk, with satin stripes, and was trimmed with lace and chiffon. Her flowers were pink roses.

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Mrs. Spencer Aldrich of 271 West Seventy-second Street gave at her residence yesterday a coming-out reception for her daughter, Miss Louise Aldrich. The Misses Meissner, Eleanor Duffield, Helen Peabody, Grace Lee Smidt, Helen Cornelia Merrill, and Miss Jeffords of Philadelphia received with Miss Aldrich. The débutante's gown was of white net over white liberty satin elaborately trimmed with scroll work of satin ribbons, chiffon, and fringe. Her flowers were pink roses. Mrs. Aldrich was in black net over satin, with chiffon trimmings and jet garniture.

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Mrs. Henry Colt Mortimer of 54 West Twenty-first Street gave the second of two coming-out receptions for her daughter, Miss Mary Mortimer, yesterday afternoon. The first took place on Friday. Miss Mortimer was assisted by Miss Ballou of Providence, R. I., and Miss Dora Chew of Orange, N. J. The débutante's gown was of white mousseline de soie and chiffon. Mrs. Mortimer wore a gown of black lace over black satin. The reception was followed by a small dinner.

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Mr. and Mrs. John H. Screven gave yesterday at their residence, 40 West Thirty-ninth Street, a coming-out reception for their granddaughter, Miss Ellen W. Turnbull. Miss Turnbull's mother, Mrs. Robert J. Turnbull, being in mourning, her grandparents gave the reception. Miss Turnbull wore white crêpe de chine, with cream lace trimmings; her flowers were pink roses. Her aunt, Mrs. Lorillard, was in gray cloth, with turquois blue, and Mrs. Screven wore a handsome black costume. The young women who assisted in receiving were the Misses Sarah Fuller, Josephine Williams, Ethel Davies, Edith Thompson, Miss Penrose of Philadelphia, Miss Alice Colgate of Flushing, Miss Josephine Ogden, and the Misses Vernam.

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Mrs. David McClure of 22 West Forty-ninth Street gave a coming-out reception yesterday for her daughter, Miss Katharine McClure. Those who assisted in receiving were the Misses Ella de Peyster, Miss Daisy McClure, Miss Edna Loew, Miss Lulu Grace, Miss Grace Hoag, and Miss Madge Niles. The débutante wore a gown of white chiffon, trimmed with Chantilly lace and spangled with silver. Miss Daisy McClure wore a gown of white guipure cloth over white silk, and Mrs. McClure's costume was pale blue crêpe de chine, with trimmings of white lace, and her ornaments were diamonds and pearls. The reception, which was a large one, was followed by a dinner of twenty-six covers.

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Miss Elsie Schefer, who was given yesterday a coming-out tea by her mother, Mrs. Carl Schefer, of 40 West Thirty-seventh Street, was assisted in receiving by the Misses Trowbridge, Edwards, Beatrice Bonner, Marguerite Chapin, Edith Kohlsaat, Charlotte Hegeman, Mathilde Van Rensselaer, Amy Ellis, and her sister, Miss Schefer.

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Mrs. Thomas Powell Fowler of 39 East Sixty-eighth Street gave yesterday a coming-out reception for her daughter, Miss Isabel Wilson Fowler. There assisted Miss Fowler in receiving the Misses Emily Hoagland, Edith Talcott, Marguerite Quackenbush, Aurelia Roe, Elsie Todd, and Miss De La Vergne. Miss Fowler's costume was white point d'esprit over white satin. Her sister, Miss Ruth Fowler, wore white lace over pink, and Mrs. Fowler's gown was black lace over green.

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Another of yesterday's coming-out teas was that of Mrs. William A. Jenner of 125 East Sixtieth Street, given for her daughter, Miss Anna J. Jenner. The débutante was assisted in receiving by her sisters, Miss Jenner and Miss Sara Jenner, and the Misses Gertrude von Briesen, Anne Biddle McIlvaine, Mildred Dix, Isabel Curtis, Florence Cragin, and Miss Mead. The débutante wore a simple gown of white chiffon over white silk. Miss Jenner wore a white taffeta silk, trimmed with tulle and black velvet. Miss Sara Jenner was in a pearl-gray crêpe de chine, with trimmings of black velvet and lace, and Mrs. Jenner wore a gown of pale gray bengaline, with cream lace.

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At the tea given by Mrs. Laura Riddle Green of 80 Madison Avenue for her daughter, Miss Laura T. Green, the Misses Mary Field, Eleanor Green, Lucy Froment, Eleanor Phelps, Daisy Stedman, and Alice Davis assisted in receiving. The reception was followed by a dinner for the débutantes only, and later by a dance for about sixty. On Monday evening there will be a second dance for the same number of the débutante's friends. Miss Green wore a princess gown of white panne velvet with touches of white lace; her flowers were pink roses. Mrs. Green was gowned in pink brocade.

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A large dinner was given last evening by Mr. and Mrs. David McClure at their residence, 22 West Forty-ninth Street, for their débutante daughter, Miss Katharine F. McClure. Among those present were Miss Daisy McClure, Miss Ella de Peyster, Miss Grace, Miss Charlotte Whiting, Miss Cecil Boardman, Miss Emily Trowbridge, Miss Niles, Miss Loew, and Miss Hoag; the Messrs. J. Philip Benkard, Stephen Pell, Lawrence Atterbury, Harry Cleveland, J. P. Grace, Lawrence Elliman, the Hon. C. Hanbury Tracey, Reginald Thompson, and Alfred Maclay. The dinner was followed by a small dance.

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The Knickerbocker dances are to be held at Delmonico's on Jan. 5 and 25, Feb. 13 and March 8, respectively. The Friday evening Assembly dances, which were also to be held at Delmonico's, have been merged into the Knickerbocker, and the patronesses of this last series have become associate patronesses of the Knickerbocker. The Knickerbocker patronesses began sending out invitations after Thanksgiving, and on Dec. 1 had received 150 acceptances. These dances are to be held in the large ballroom. A new feature is that tables are to be reserved for those who care to play whist or hearts. There are many young married people as well as maidens and men among the subscribers. The patronesses are Mesdames Henry Clarke Coe, George Browne Hurd, Charles S. Jenkins, James Russell, Henry Bramble Wilson, Albert Effingham Lawrence, Jahial Parmly, George Wallace Jarman, Frank E. Barker, and Edward Davis Jones. The associate patronesses are Mesdames Wendell S. Phillips, John Van Nostrand, Richard B. Leake, James F. Secor, Jr., Manning K. Eyre, James G. Wentz, and Edgar L. Marston.

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Mrs. Francis Schroeder of 816 Madison Avenue gave a reception yesterday afternoon at her residence for her daughter, Mrs. Charles H. Stout, formerly Miss Henrietta Schroeder, who was married last year.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Miss Blum of 5 East Seventy-third Street will be at home on Wednesdays in February.

Mrs. Charles Gulden, Mrs. Alfred M. Snedeker, Miss Gulden, and Miss Margaret Gulden received yesterday afternoon at 15 East Eighty-third Street.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Joseph W. Strauss and Miss Jennie R. Stern. They will receive at 153 East Seventy-fourth Street on Sunday, Dec. 24.

Mrs. Gustave M. Minzesheimer, who has recently returned from her wedding tour, has moved into her apartments, 1,215 Madison Avenue, and will be at home to her friends Fridays in December.

Grace Church chantry on Thursday evening last was crowded at the wedding of Miss Mary Townsend of Staten Island and Mr. Isaac Everson Winslow of London, England. The groom is a native of Brooklyn; was educated at the Polytechnic Institute, and took up electrical traction as a profession. Mr. and Mrs. Winslow sailed for England yesterday on the Lucania to occupy their home in London.

Mrs. Henry Bramble Wilson of 37 West Eighty-sixth Street gave a large reception yesterday afternoon, at which the engagement of her daughter, Miss Ella Willard Wilson, to Mr. Paul Comstock, of Richmond, Ind., was announced. Mrs. Wilson was assisted in receiving by her daughters, Mrs. Reid Fell and the Misses Wilson, Miss Edna Smith, Miss Mabel Potter, Miss Helen Palmer, Miss Gertrude Chase, Miss Florence Wilson, Miss Katharine North, Miss May Rogers, Miss Ray Russell, Miss Stella Somers, Miss Edna Schuyler, Miss Mabel Croll, and Mrs. J. De Linet Maguire.

Recent letters from London tell of the unusual success there—social and musical—of Mr. Louis A. Von Gaertner, well known in New York and Bar Harbor. He has been visiting or dining with Lord and Lady Suffield, Mrs. Derek Keppel, Lady Musgrave, Miss Elizabeth Green, Lord and Lady Ernest Hamilton, the Henry M. Stanleys, the Tennants, Lady Randolph Churchill, and her sisters, Mrs. Jack Leslie, and Mrs. Moreton Frewen. He was lately made a member of the new Bath Club, having been proposed by the Duke of Abercorn, and seconded by Mr. Willie Grenfell of Taplen Court.

FASHIONS FOR MEN.

The Latest Things in Bathrobes, Dressing Gowns, Lounge Coats, Overcoats and Mufflers.

The set rules and unbreakable laws upon men's dress make the slight diversion that is allowed in bathrobes, room jackets, &c., all the more interesting. This season the bath robes are prettier than ever. There is a chocolate shade of elderdown, reversible with blue, that is particularly good. The edges are bound with brown satin ribbon. The cut and style are about the same as last year. A broad collar finishes the neck. Two pockets and a cord with tassels at the end are the only addition to an otherwise perfectly plain, loose garment. Some of the checker-board effects are also smart.

A handsome dressing gown was brought from Russia not long ago by a well-known man to be utilized for reading when the wee small hours found him still up and the temperature of the house had become chilly. The lining is of well-matched baby leopard skins, as is the deep collar and Russian cuffs, while the outside is positively barbaric in its gorgeousness. A pale olive green background is covered with large disks and figures of yellow, white, green, and crimson silk that form a bewildering mass of color. The length and cut are that of a regular bathrobe. A heavy silk cord and tassel, combining the different colors, belts in the waist and holds the robe snugly about the figure.

A new idea which is being adopted by some of the fashionable tailors is to have buttons on the sleeves of lounge coats, and linked instead of buttoned. The advantage is that the linen cuff, which naturally fastens in the same way, fits better than when the coat cuff is confined in the old-fashioned way.

Fur-lined coats are finding their way about as the mercury drops. There is little difference in them from those of other years. Perhaps they are not quite so long, and a decided preference is shown for Persian lamb collars and cuffs, although seal is gaining in favor. Paddock and kennel coats are waning in favor. The Raglan is accepted in preference to the Inverness for evening wear. The Chesterfield is being cut more to the figure, and a smart effect can be had by having the coat made of treble mill cheviot.

There are many silk mufflers from which to select. The best are of solid color, in basket weaves, or heavy silks, perhaps with a narrow or thread stripe of black silk. These scarfs, which are known as neckerchiefs, entirely cross the shirt front, and can be bought in a number of the best shops. Very soft cashmere kerchiefs or scarfs are also good form, as well as comfortable, and less expensive than the silk.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The annual convention of the National Guard Association of New York will be held in Albany on Jan. 24 next, and promises to be of exceptional interest. There are a number of amendments to the Military Code to be offered. One amendment is that the laborers in armories located in cities be allowed $2.50 per day instead of $2, as at present. They have a great deal of work to do, and are on duty a great many hours, and the pay they receive at present is insufficient. Another amendment is that troops and batteries be allowed $500 per year more for horse hire than they are now receiving. The present allowance is inadequate, and to meet the demands of the service the members have to draw upon their own pockets to defray the expense. There will also be an amendment relating to the appointment of staff officers, and it will be recommended that an officer can be appointed on a staff who has had one year's experience in the military service at any time. As the clause in the code now reads, an officer must have had one year's experience "immediately" preceding his appointment. This word frequently prevents the appointment of very desirable officers and, it is held, should be eliminated.

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The old rumor that Camp Black on Long Island was to be used as a drill ground for the National Guard in place of the Peekskill Camp has been revived the past week, and it was stated that General Headquarters had practically decided to abandon Peekskill. Major Gen. Roe says there is nothing in the rumor, and that no such proposition is being considered.

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The bill which Major Gen. Butterfield intends to introduce in Congress, which in brief makes the National Guard a reserve regular army and puts it directly in control of the War Department, is held by officers of the Guard who are conversant with the needs and the best interests of the force to be an impracticable scheme. As one prominent officer put it: "You cannot get young men who have to work for a living to enlist in any force which would require them to leave their work from two to three weeks at a time, or longer, for drilling purposes under direction of the War Department. It is hard enough now to get citizen soldiers to give up one week every two years for camp. Then, again, suppose Congress were to appropriate two or three million dollars per annum for a National militia force, it wouldn't allow the men more than $6 or $7 a year, and it would be a very poor and unreliable element that would enlist for such a recompense. You cannot make soldiers to act as a reserve regular army by two or three weeks' drill per year. The best plan, in the opinion of practical officers who have made a study of the matter is that the status of the National Guard should first be defined. The Guard is a valuable force to the Government as well as to the State. In case of great emergency the President should be empowered to order it into service while volunteers are organizing, and doubtless many valuable officers could be selected from its ranks. If desired for the United States service, however, these officers say, there should be no volunteering by organizations, but the President should order such as he desires into the service.

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Capt. J. N. Hegeman of Gen. Smith's staff has returned from a very successful and enjoyable hunting trip in the West, which he made with Major Gen. Miles, Major Black, Surgeon Daly, United States Army; Col. W. F. Cody, (Buffalo Bill,) Lieut. Jacobus, Second Battery, and others. The party bagged considerable game, including antelope and deer, and Capt. Hegeman brings home among his trophies a splendid specimen of the bald eagle. The Captain also says that on one ride out in the timber reserve in Wyoming he received a copy of THE NEW YORK TIMES, brought to him by Jesse Nelson, the mail carrier, who had journeyed 125 miles from Red Lodge. "I can assure you, THE TIMES was a very welcome visitor, and was greatly in demand by the entire party," said the Captain.

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The members of the Twenty-second Regiment and its friends are looking forward with considerable anticipation to the review of the regiment to be held at the armory next Thursday night, at which Gov. Roosevelt will be the reviewing officer. He will be accompanied by his staff and a large number of prominent military men will be among the guests. Following the review there will be a reception. This will be the first appearance of the Twenty-second in an armory ceremony since its muster out of the volunteer service and an excellent military display is looked forward to. Capt. Bell will have the Chinese Consul and his suite as his guests during the review. Company F will hold an entertainment in January next. Whether it will be a stag or a dance will be decided later. Company K has unanimously elected Second Lieut. Walter E. Harding First Lieutenant. He is very highly spoken of, and has been a member of the regiment for four years. Quartermaster Sergt. McElroy of Company D has applied for his discharge after eight years' service, and his comrades are endeavoring to persuade him to remain with them for eight years longer. Company K had a very enjoyable stag at an outside resort last Thursday. Company D has postponed its dance until after the holidays. In the same company Lieut. Schonberg, recently elected, has received his commission, and Privates H. B. Lewis, E. L. Knight, and Donald Campbell have been promoted Corporals. Sergt. J. M. Wilson has won the Bell medal for 1900 for superior shooting on the armory range.

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Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith will review the Seventy-first Regiment at its armory next Tuesday night. This will be the first appearance of Col. William D. Bates in command of the Seventy-first since he has been commissioned Colonel. Judging from the preliminary drill of the regiment last Tuesday night the ceremonies of the evening will be very interesting. The regimental band under Prof. Fanciulli will furnish the music. There will be dancing after the military ceremony. Immediately after the review medals for long and faithful service given by the State will be presented to the following members of the regiment: Twenty Years' Service—Sergt. Major Joseph J. Adgate, non-commissioned staff; Private William J. Burt, Company K; Fifteen Years'—Capt. Anthony J. Bleecker, Company G; Capt. John W. Dowling, staff; Capt. John H. Whittle, Company A; Second Lieut. William C. Garthwaite, Company F; Battalion Quartermaster Sergt. John H. Beatty, non-commissioned staff; Ten Years'—Capt. William R. Hill, Company E; Capt. Arthur Lester Robertson, Company C; First Lieut. Herbert H. True, Company L; Second Lieut. Frederick H. Weyman, Company B; First Sergt. George B. Young, Company I; First Sergt. William F. Weiss, Company A; Sergt. Oscar Bruckheimer, Company C; Sergt. Arthur L. Canterbury, Hospital Corps; Sergt. Charles H. Ryer, Company C; Sergt. James E. Carroll, Company B; Sergt. James C. Rodgers, Company C; Corp. Edward Doty, Company D; Corp. William M. Merriam, Company C; Private Paul C. Masterstieg, Company A; Private John E. Jefferson, Hospital Corps; Private David Broder, Company I; Private George S. Andrews, Company E. Col. Bates, in an order assuming command of the regiment, says that in so doing he is fully aware of the great responsibilities that devolve upon a commanding officer of a regiment, and appreciates the high honor that has been conferred upon him in being the unanimous choice of the officers of this regiment for its Colonel, and that it will be his constant endeavor to promote and advance the best interests and prosperity of the regiment.

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The election of a Lieutenant Colonel and Major of the Seventy-first Regiment, shortly to be held, is exciting considerable speculation as to who the lucky men will be. The Captains who are next in the line of promotion are J. H. Wells, W. H. Linson, and W. L. Hazen, and it is thought that all three of them may appear in the field as candidates. It is also said to be possible that some outside candidate may be chosen by the committee. The committee of Captains appointed to report upon the candidates are Capts A. J. Bleeker, L. W. McLeod, A. L. Robertson, W. R. Hill, E. B. Bruch, A. S. Williams, and D. L. Hough.

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Brig. Gen. Smith of the Fifth Brigade intends to take a leave as soon as he can get away, and he hopes this will be before the new year. The General, who will be accompanied by his family, may visit among other places Puerto Rico and Mexico.

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The recent lecture on rifle practice to the officers and men of the Eighth Regiment by Col. N. B. Thurston of Gen. Roe's staff proved so interesting and instructive that he will probably repeat it before several other organizations. The only trouble is that the Colonel has received so many invitations that he hardly knows how he can accept them all.

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So rapid has been the work of the Department of Rifle Practice under the direction of Col. Thurston that all the State marksman's badges won by members of the Guard the past season will be distributed by Jan. 15 next. Another fact worthy of note is that all organizations in the Guard, including the artillery, practiced rifle firing at outdoor ranges.

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Col. Jarvis of the Eighth Regiment has decided to parade his command at the armory for review on or about Dec. 28. Company C will give a ball at Turn Hall, Eighty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue, to-morrow night. The rifle range of the regiment has been open for nearly a month. Improvements are being made, and under the supervision of Major William H. Romer, the I. S. A. P., and his assistant, Capt. George L. Baker, some excellent practice scores have already been made.

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Surgeon Emmet of the Sixty-ninth Regiment has been appointed a member of the Fifth Brigade Examining Board.

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Major Gen. Daniel Butterfield will review the Twelfth Regiment at its armory on Thursday evening, Dec. 28, and a dance will follow the military exercises. The veteran organization of the Twelfth will be present on the occasion. Shooting in the armory range is interesting the members of the regiment, and some excellent scores are being made. Company C has been doing very good work, and up to last Monday night had qualified twenty-three marksmen and three sharpshooters. Sergt. W. S. Lamb has qualified as an expert.

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Col. Alexis C. Smith of the Twenty-third Regiment, who has announced his intention of resigning, will hand in his resignation at a meeting of the Board of Officers on Jan. 8. Col. Smith, in announcing his projected retirement, desired to give his command ample notice in order to avoid confusion, and so that the administration of the regiment would not be impaired. Col. Smith has been a member of the Twenty-third for close on twenty-four years and is a highly esteemed and capable officer. It is uncertain who will succeed him.

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Col. Austen, since assuming command of the Thirteenth Regiment, has lost no time in mapping out work for his officers and men, and in a lengthy order announces dates for various drills and other details of instruction and duties incumbent on members. The regiment is ordered to assemble in dress uniform for review and parade on Wednesday evening, Dec. 27. Except for the review ordered

ECHOES FROM THE LINKS

Golf in the South Showing Up with More Activity.

TROUBLE ON STATEN ISLAND

Cricket Club May Move Permanently to Fox Hills — Temperance Women Against Sunday Play in Chicago.

Indications that the golf fever is running more to the South are becoming clearly apparent every week. The excellent turn-out on the Atlantic City links during the last three days shows that the golfing fraternity is willing to travel, provided there is a guarantee of good and well-managed sport. As its initial open tournament the Atlantic City Country Club put forth its ablest efforts, and the result was highly satisfactory to the host and those entertained. Herbert M. Harriman, the amateur champion, was not present, but the former champion, Findlay Douglas, was in the lists, fresh from his victory at Lakewood, and, as was expected, he qualified among the first set, although W. H. Davis of the Lakewood Club won the gold medal for the lowest qualifying score. The season, thus ably opened, at Atlantic City will be continued with activity throughout the Winter, and a number of events will be given.

On the far Southern links at Aiken, S. C., and Florida, golfers are appearing in larger numbers. At the country club at Jacksonville a championship tournament has been in progress, some of the well-known Southern golfers trying for honors being C. B. Cory, B. H. Barnett, Isaac Brereton, W. M. Bostwick, Jr., and M. G. Macdonald. This Jacksonville course is the largest and one of the best in the State. The old nine holes have been enlarged for the present season to a playing distance of 2,600 yards, nearly 500 yards longer than last year. Oscar Bunn, the professional, holds the record for the old course at 75 strokes. A mixed foursome match played last week had eighteen competitors, and Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Macdonald won, beating the second pair by one stroke.

Coming home to our local links, while there has been nothing startling of a competitive character, there have been several internal club questions of more than ordinary moment. These have chiefly been confined to the Staten Island Cricket and Harbor Hill Golf Clubs. The latter has not yet entirely recovered from the complication of having its own member, J. A. Janin, Jr., win the championship of the island, an event which the Directors refused to sanction for various reasons, one being because it was played on Sunday on the Fox Hills links. A meeting of the board was held last week to determine how the club would meet this peculiar difficulty, but evidently the troubles are not wholly eradicated, for the only news given was, "nothing done."

The proposed change of its entire club plant from Livingston, the long-settled home of the Cricket Club, to the headquarters at Fox Hills has given the members something of lively interest to talk about. The new golf links and house at Fox Hills have practically drained the Livingston Clubhouse of its former activity, many faces being seen no more in their old accustomed haunts. The club hardly feels able to maintain two establishments, and, in view of the recent fire in the Cricket Clubhouse, a considerable sum of money would have to be spent to put the place in first-class condition, if the club intended to remain there. The Fox Hills property offers ample room for tennis and a cricket field, and the entire club will probably be removed there at an early date. The change illustrates very sharply the immense success that golf has given many clubs, and it is golf that is really leading the entire Cricket Club to move to new quarters. The name Staten Island Cricket and Baseball Club seems almost a misnomer in view of the bad second these sports are to golf.

With an open Christmas on local links, a few club handicaps will be in order. The Nassau Country Club of Glen Cove has already announced Christmas events for Classes A, B, and C. That all-Winter competitions will be encouraged is seen from the presentation of three cups by Leonard J. Busby for December, January, and February events. Plans are under way to make Winter features of hockey, skating, and curling, and a Shooting Committee has just been organized of Howard W. Maxwell, Horatio M. Adams, Donald J. Geddes, and W. Burling Cocks.

The old St. Andrew's Club held its annual meeting last week at Delmonico's, and re-elected J. B. Thomas, President, and the other officers as follows: Vice President—R. H. Robertson; Secretary—Harry Holbrook, Jr.; Treasurer—W. E. Hodgman; Captain—John Reid, Jr.

In Philadelphia the season practically came to a close with the completion of two important championship tournaments. One was for the women's team championship of the Quaker City. The Merion and Philadelphia Country Club teams were tied for this honor, and the deciding game was held on the neutral links of the Huntington Valley Country Club. Merion won by 19 holes to 8, her team being a strong one, consisting of Miss Francis C. Griscom, Miss Elsie F. Cassatt, Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Miss McNeely, Miss K. K. S. Cassatt, and Mrs. J. B. Farnum. Miss Edith Burt was captain of the Country Club team, and her contest with Miss Griscom was one of the most spirited matches in the game, the latter winning by one hole. This is the second year that the Merion Club has held the championship of the Women's Golf Association of Philadelphia.

The other big event was F. H. Bohlen's victory of the individual championship of the Philadelphia Country Club. Bohlen about a month ago won the championship of all Philadelphia. In the final round for his club honor he met H. M. Forrest, and they had one of the hottest games of the season. Thirty-six holes were played, Bohlen led by 1 at the end of the first 18 and won the match on the thirty-sixth green by that narrow margin.

While the annual statistics of a golf club may not add much importance to the annals of the game, such figures are interesting to the members, and serve to keep interest alive in the club's career. Some clubs at the end of each season prepare a comprehensive list showing just how many matches have been played and the best scores made during the season. The Brae Burn Club, near Boston, is one of the latest to add its statistics to the general list, and a very interesting golf history it shows. The club played 18 games of a total number of 1,836 holes, winning 10 with 952 holes and losing 8 with 884 holes. W. B. Merrill won more games than any other member, and Charles J. Travelli, the new club champion, came second. Herbert C. Perkins made the best gross score during the year, 85 strokes, the bogey being 90; but the latter figure was only beaten twice, and both times by Perkins. Mrs. W. M. Phelps won the women's championship.

The Yountakah Country Club, near Nutley, which has begun its golfing career in a very successful manner, has recently secured a license for the club's house, and the additional and warming conveniences that are now offered are found to be very beneficial toward the encouragement of Winter golf. Winter golf, as every devotee of the sport well knows, is played as much within the narrow confines of the club's café as it is upon frozen and partially snowclad links. Sometimes it has even happened that the time spent over friendly but nevertheless heated discussions over "What I did and what you didn't do" is greatly in excess over the real game in the open air. The golfer, however, has justified himself as appearing on the links in Winter, and he is charged with a few new experiences to dole out at forthcoming dinners. The Yountakah course will be kept open throughout the season, and the course has been well crowded during the recent Saturdays.

The Brookline Country Club, near Boston, has closed its golf course for the Winter, and the annual meeting held last week at the Parker House was one of the most satisfactory in the club's history. Golf was responsible for a large part of the liquidation of the eighteen-thousand-dollar debt. Francis W. Lee was re-elected Treasurer, and the Executive Committee for the new year consists of Arthur W. Stedman, George E. Cabot, Sewall H. Fessenden, and B. S. Blanchard. G. H. Windeler was Secretary of the Golf Committee, and he has been almost swamped with compliments from his golfing friends and admirers. The new eighteen-hole course has been very popular, and has stimulated golf activity to a larger degree than ever before.

The Elkridge Golf Club of Baltimore, which was organized almost year ago by some of the golfing members of the famous Elkridge Kennels, has just closed a very successful season, but will keep its course open with temporary greens all Winter. Encouraged by its success the Golf Committee is arranging a more elaborate plan for next year. Nearly 100 members who actually play the game are on the club list. T. Courtney Jenkins, the sixteen-year-old Baltimorean, who defeated Findlay Douglas last Spring, was beaten on handicap allowance in the final Elkridge tournament by Donnell Swann. The latter was allowed five strokes, and he beat Jenkins by 3 up and 1 to play. N. W. Williams took the Consolation Cup.

Secretary Robert B. Kerr of the United States Golf Association was somewhat surprised to read the other day, chiefly in out-of-town papers, the full programme of next year's National championships. Some golf prophet, he stated, smiling, had evidently attempted to forestall the action of the delegates to the annual meeting in February, when the localities for the big games will probably be chosen. It is "probably," because last year the entire matter was shifted off to the Executive Committee, but indications point to a return of selection by the delegates themselves. To return to the prophetic utterances, Garden City is set down for the amateur championship, the Chicago Golf Club for the open, and Myopia for the women's event, the latter being announced as follows:

"It is on the card to award the women's championship to the Myopia Hunt and Country Club of Boston, but if the association desires to make a popular change in the women's they will hold it during the month of June instead of October, when the Myopia course would have even greater difficulties to overcome than confronted the Bala people this year, when the Fall grass, that is so prevalent there after the early part of September, is even more of a curse around Boston and is the bane of all golfers."

As an official Secretary Kerr, of course, has "nothing to say," but it is quite likely that the amateur event for Garden City is not a surprise. Naturally, a good deal depends upon the new hotel, for that is relied upon to furnish the much-needed accommodations.

The Sunday golf question still continues to be a disturbing subject in many localities. "It is rather strange," remarked a golfer, "that the Sunday feature in the game has come up now, when the season's sport has run its course, and the inducements to play on Sunday are not as alluring as was the case in milder weather."

It is a trifle curious, that's a fact, yet paragraphs continue to appear in many papers throughout the country showing that several clubs are passing through the agonies of whether "to play or not to play" on the Sabbath. The Women's Christian Temperance Union of Chicago has addressed the officers of the Chicago Golf Club, beseeching them to close their links on Sunday, for its moral effect, and also as a preventive toward leading sundry caddies into temptation, who for paltry financial gain are willing to make various Sunday schools suffer through lack of their attendance. It is said that this action by the Chicago body may be taken up on a broader scale by the Women's Christian Temperance Union in a crusade against Sunday golf throughout the country.

In New Haven a pastor, aided by a committee from his congregation, has made a protest against Sunday play on the links of the New Haven Country Club at Whitneyville. The Congregational Church of that place is the one that has taken up the cudgels. The club has agreed to stop play on Sunday morning, but in reply stated that each member would have to decide the matter for himself in the afternoon. Judge Loomis of the Connecticut Supreme Court, in a letter to the church officials on the subject, said, among other things:

"Where there are numbers of players and a regular contest, it seems to me the better opinion is that it would amount to sport, and as such punishable under the statute."

At Hempstead some of the pastors have protested against the depopulation of the Sunday schools by the boys, who prefer to caddy on the Garden City and Meadow Brook links.

The Ridley Park Golf Club of Chester, Penn., has closed such a prosperous season that plans are now under way to build a new clubhouse before the games of 1900 begin. The membership is close to 100. H. F. Kenney is the President, and Miss Helen I. Kenney is Secretary.

College golf continues to grow in different localities. The University of Wisconsin recently made arrangements to lay out a new course at Madison for next season. The club has seventy members, including many members of the Faculty, and a series of games with Western colleges is being arranged for next year. The Pennsylvania State College has just organized a club, with Prof. Leete as President. Thirty members start the club, most of whom have been playing the game over a year. A nine-hole course on the college property will be laid out for use next Spring, and, besides several college games, team matches will probably be played with the University of Pennsylvania and other clubs.

English golfdom has been thrown into considerable perturbation recently over the announcement that Lieut. F. G. Tait of the famous "Black Watch" Highlanders was among the wounded in the recent disastrous battle in South Africa. Tait has been for several years one of the most popular and strongest golfers in Great Britain, and lost the amateur championship last year by a narrow margin to John Ball, Jr. Tait has won many big events, and on the links has long been considered as good as any other man. The dispatches did not state how severely the golfing soldier had been wounded, but his friends are hoping for the best, and trust that he will not be incapacitated from taking part in many future tournaments.

AMONG THE OARSMEN.

The Nassau Boat Club will celebrate Christmas with an entertainment and reception at its Winter quarters, in West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street.

Dr. J. F. Buckley, who was recently elected President of the Wyanoke Boat Club for the fifth successive term, and who is also Secretary of the Harlem Regatta Association, has been presented with a handsome silver loving cup by the members of the club in appreciation of his untiring efforts and success in managing the affairs of the club, which has been very prosperous throughout his term of office.

There are still several scullers who appear in the Harlem River daily when the weather permits and take several mile spins in shells and gigs. They are clad in heavy woolen sweaters, and declare the exercise is enjoyable and invigorating.

About twenty-five members of the Union Boat Club are contestants in a handball tournament which is in progress at the boathouse, where a spacious court has been built on the second floor. Several prizes are offered by the club, and the contest is a very lively one. There is also a tournament in progress at the Metropolitan Rowing Club's boathouse.

The Friendship Boat Club, which is one of the oldest clubs on the Harlem River, will probably remove its boathouse from "Scullers' Row" to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and the Harlem River early next Spring. A committee of club members has been appointed to look for a new site, as the ground in the rear of where the house now stands, at One Hundred and Thirty-second Street and Park Avenue, is being filled in.

Rumohr, the Canadian sculler, who won the association single scull race at the National regatta of 1899, has been elected a member of the Harlem Rowing Club. Rumohr will remove to this city on March 1, and next season will represent the Harlem Rowing Club in senior singles and doubles. In the latter events he will have J. E. Nagle as partner. It is the opinion of many rowing experts that Rumohr is the only amateur oarsman in the United States who can give Ten Eyck a race that would prove interesting.

The Harlem Navy Bowling League, composed of the various rowing clubs along the Harlem River, has been fully organized, and the tournament will begin on the alleys at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, on Jan. 29, and end on March 1. There are seven clubs represented in the tournament, and $130 has been appropriated for five team prizes and four individual prizes.

Repairs and improvements are being made to the Atalanta Boat Clubhouse that will cost about $300. The club is in a prosperous condition and the membership increasing instead of falling off, as it usually does during the Winter months.

The Crescent Rowing Club has announced its intention of joining the ranks of the Harlem River Regatta Association at its annual meeting. The Crescent Rowing Club is the only club on the river that is not a member of the association.

John Smith, the boat builder, is building a new double racing gig for the Nassau Boat Club. The boat will be built very light and upon lines that will insure speed.

The Harlem River Regatta Association has agreed not to hold its annual regatta for 1900 on Decoration Day. This action was taken for the reason that for several years past the Passaic Regatta Association and Harlem Regatta Association have been holding their regattas on the same day. This was very detrimental to both events, as it was impossible for oarsmen to compete in both regattas, so that either one or the other event suffered. The 1901 date will be at the option of the Harlem Regatta Association.

James Pilkington, the veteran oarsman, who was appointed last Spring as Chairman of the committee to devise ways and means to bring the National Regatta of 1900 to this city, is working hard, and will call a meeting of the committee in a few days. He says that an investigation of the speedway course on the Harlem River showed that it excelled any in the country, and that four crews would be able to row abreast in full view of the whole course. The National Regatta has not been held in this city for twenty-seven years. It is necessary to raise about $1,300 in order to defray the expenses of the regatta, but that, it is believed, could be done easily, there being thirteen clubs along the Harlem River alone.

Candidates for Yale Crews.

The candidates for the freshmen crew at Yale have received orders from Capt. Fred Allen of the 'Varsity crew to be ready to begin work on Jan. 13. Capt. Allen has decided to have the candidates for the 'Varsity crew begin rowing on Jan. 23. There are about 110 candidates for the 'Varsity and class crews this year. The men are urged to keep up a good standing in their recitations during the coming term, and also to be careful about marks, so that there may be no difficulty in regard to examinations when the crews go to New London in the Spring.

THE COLUMBIA'S TRIP ABROAD.

Should She Cross the Atlantic, the Yacht Will Meet Valkyrie III. and Shamrock and Perhaps Meteor.

The rumor that the victorious single-sticker Columbia was to sail for the Mediterranean yesterday caused something of a flurry in yachting circles, but those who know simply laughed at the report. A prominent member of the New York Yacht Club said that the Columbia was still at City Island, and was covered over with a shed in order to protect her from the inclement weather in case she did not cross the Atlantic before Spring.

"When the Columbia was built," he continued, "it was the intention of Commodore Morgan and his associates to send her across the ocean to compete with the best of the foreign yachts for whatever prizes were available. This, of course, included a race for the Cape May Cup, which was won by the Genesta, and has remained on the other side ever since. It is a fact that the Columbia could not give speedy boats, of which Duc d'Abruzzi's Bona is an example, their time allowance under the girth rule which prevails in English waters. The French rule, which is in vogue in the Mediterranean, is a modification of the girth rule, and would handicap deep boats such as Columbia and Shamrock so badly that they would hardly stand any chance of winning.

"Mr. Iselin, the only man who can state positively whether or not the Columbia is going abroad, is in Europe now. He will doubtless consult with Sir Thomas Lipton and other yachtsmen in reference to Columbia's racing on the other side. She will surely go over if Mr. Iselin can make arrangements for a series of races under the sail area and load water line formula of measurement, such as governs the races for the America's Cup. Should he fail in perfecting such arrangements, it is probable that the victor in the late series against Shamrock will remain in her snug berth on City Island until next Summer."

A prominent British yachtsman in a recent letter to the yachting editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES says that should Columbia cross the Atlantic, the Valkyrie III. will be purchased and placed in commission, the Shamrock will be refitted, Emperor William's Meteor will probably remain in British waters, and Watson's two new cutters will make up a class that will be unprecedented in yachting history.

The possibility of Columbia going to England has been the topic of considerable discussion as to the chances of the American yacht compared to the fliers of the British fleet. Many experts have taken the stand that Valkyrie III. would have made a better showing against Columbia than did the Irish cutter, and there are some few who profess to believe that she would have won. Their contention is that Valkyrie is the best boat in going to windward in light airs that has ever been built, and on at least three of the days when neither Columbia nor Shamrock could finish the race within the stipulated time Valkyrie would have been able to cover the distance. This contention is of course purely from an English point of view, but unless Columbia crosses the Atlantic and conclusively proves her ability to defeat Valkyrie they will be entitled to their opinions.

Apart from the big class, which without Columbia will be of minor importance, there will be plenty of good sport on the Clyde and around the British coast. The sixty-five-foot class gives promise of splendid sport. Fife has designed two new boats for it that are already in frame and planked up, and negotiations for one or two more are in progress. Of the boat in the class that are already built, Fife has designed two, Watson one, and Arthur Payne one. These boats are all modern racers, and have been designed within the past two years.

The Mediterranean season will not be quite so satisfactory from the viewpoint of a racing yachtsman. Sir Thomas Lipton has decided not to fit out Shamrock for the Riviera, and Charles Day Rose announces that the Distant Shore will not be placed in commission until just before the Clyde races, so that the magnificent prizes that are annually offered for the Mediterranean season will be at the mercy of the second raters. A number of American steam yachts will as usual cross for the Riviera season, and even if Columbia is not seen, the burgee of the New York Yacht Club will be in evidence from some of the most magnificent yachts afloat.

NEW RULES FOR KNOCKABOUTS.

In Preparation by the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound.

The Executive Committee of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound is hard at work compiling a set of rules for the government of the knockabout classes during the coming Summer. The members will endeavor to present a report that is identical with that made last week by the special committee appointed by the Knockabout Association of Boston. The changes are important and sweeping, but are believed to be in line with the aim of the association to secure a safe and seaworthy, as well as speedy, type of boat, at the same time allowing designers a little more liberty in making variations of the existing type.

The removal of absolute restrictions on ballast in force under the existing rule is the most important alteration. In its place a given amount of weight and displacement is recommended, allowing the designer to divide the proportion of ballast to displacement in a manner that he may deem most advantageous in developing speed. By retaining the present restrictions on construction and minimum beam, a lightly ballasted boat or one of flimsy construction is made impossible as much as it is under the existing rule. The practical effect will be to secure as good a boat as at present, at the same time permitting a boat of greater beam than the minimum required to carry less ballast than the narrower ones.

With the absolute restriction, now in vogue, to a minimum of 3,500 pounds of outside ballast for keel boats and 3,000 pounds for the centreboard type, the designers who have been prominent in the class have generally evolved a yacht with the least possible beam as the one giving the least displacement. With an actual displacement restriction in force, liberty is given to try a beamier boat with less ballast than was formerly required.

The Boston committee has recommended that each boat must weigh at least 5,900 pounds, with all racing gear on board. The Executive Committee of the Sound Association will not recommend this clause, for the reason that it would be impracticable for yachtsmen along the Sound to have their craft weighed. This obstacle is a formidable one, but it is a known fact that the Herreshoffs weigh every one of their products up to thirty-five feet.

No change is proposed in the sail area of 600 square feet for raceabouts and 500 square feet for knockabouts, except that the actual area of the jib is measured instead of the forward triangle. It is also proposed to do away with the restrictions as applied to the cabin house, while still retaining the water-tight cockpit or its alternative, two water-tight bulkheads. The knockabout must still be a keel boat without a bowsprit.

In making the various recommendations the committee will advise the admission of the boats already built without alterations from their present form, if they conform to the other restrictions except actual displacement.

AS TO ONE-DESIGN YACHTS.

Growing Opinion that a Chance Should Be Given to Young Designers.

Yachtsmen in the vicinity of New York have begun to tire of the strictly one-design classes, which, while so far as offering pleasure to their owners have filled the requirements, have as racing classes done very little toward the advancement of yacht designing. This objection does not hold good in the restricted classes, where the designer must keep within certain measurements in order to have the craft eligible to race in a certain class, for in that case the designer is permitted a certain amount of leeway in form and at times in construction that will permit the more talented to build a faster craft, which is for the ultimate benefit of the sport.

In the one-design boats the best sailed boat will always win, and the result of the races show the ability of the sailor and not the excellence of model or design. Furthermore, as their is no competition, owing to the general type of craft embodying only the ideas of one individual, there can be but little development.

This statement, made by one of the best known yachtsmen in this city, holds good in every size of craft. In the sixty-five-footers now building at Bristol there will be but a slight difference in general model from that of Columbia, and while they will be fast boats, there is little doubt that some of the younger designers, if given an opportunity to build to the same restrictions, would turn out a craft that would finish well up among the best sailed of the fleet.

It is a fact well known to racing yachtsmen that Herreshoff has been more successful against Watson and Fife than he has against such men as Gardner, Crowninshield, Crane, Hanley, and others in this country, a comparison that shows plainly in the smaller classes in which the younger men have had an opportunity.

"Opportunity has much to do with success," said a well-known yachtsman, "and if our young men in the ranks of professional naval architecture are not given a chance, development stops to a great degree, and one-design yachts do not develop the science beyond the ideas evolved in a single brain."

NEW CLASS OF RACERS FOR THE SOUND.

Thirty-Foot Sloops to Figure in Contests During the Season.

The particular class of yachts around which interest will centre on Long Island Sound next season will be thirty-foot sloop class, and several new boats will compete in the various races during the season. In addition to the new craft, several of the crack thirty-foot catboats that have won prizes along the Sound during the past two years will be transformed into sloops and will be extensively raced.

The Yacht Racing Association will have the thirty-footers as a regular class, and a number of clubs, including the Indian Harbor and Bridgeport Yacht Clubs, have signified their intention of promoting the new class, which will, to great degree, take the place of the one-design thirty-footers. The class promises to give as much sport as the twenty-one-foot knockabouts have in the past.

The Bridgeport Yacht Club will also make an attempt to revive interest in the half-rater class that was introduced some years ago by the Sewanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, and for which its international challenge cup was first offered. The Bridgeport Club will also continue to boom dory racing, twenty-five of these tiny craft being enrolled in that organization.

YACHTS AND YACHTSMEN.

A model of Charles R. Flint's new steam yacht, now in process of construction at Ayre's yard, at Upper Nyack, will be one of the exhibits in the Paris Exposition. The craft, which was designed by Charles D. Mosher of this city, will, its projectors say, be the most speedy vessel in the world. She is confidently expected to steam at a rate of more than fifty miles an hour, and to show that this speed is more than the dream of an enthusiast, it can be said that Mosher has already developed a rate of forty miles an hour with E. Burgess Warren's Ellide and has also designed such flyers as the Feiseen, Norwood, Viner, and Buzz. The model was made by Gustav Grann.

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Crowninshield is at work on designs of a fast cruising launch, forty-five feet over all, for J. B. Cornwall of Rochester. She will be equipped with a twenty horse power gas engine.

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Clinton H. Crane of this city has designed a twenty-five-footer and a twenty-one-footer that will be raced in the knockabout classes on Long Island Sound next season. The names of the owners are withheld for the present, and the plans have been forwarded to Hawley, at South Boston, who will build the boats.

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Efforts are being made by the leading clubs along Long Island Sound to promote interest in a new class of racing yawls for the coming season. The craft are to be 43 feet racing length, with a restricted sail spread, but with no other limitations on the ingenuity of designers.

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The Indian Harbor Yacht Club has raised its annual dues from $15 to $25—the new scale to take effect from the annual meeting of the club. A well-known member of the club said yesterday that the Indian Harbor Club gave a greater equivalent for the amount of dues than any other club in the country. This statement is partly true, as far as a well-appointed clubhouse and safe anchorage apply to the needs of yachtsmen, and when the new yachting club is organized in this city the comfort of the members of all clubs will be considered, and without doubt many members of the Greenwich organization will avail themselves of its conveniences.

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E. M. MacLellan, Secretary of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, announces the following appointments by the Board of Governors: Chairman of the Regatta Committee—Edward M. MacLellan; Chairman of the House Committee—Clay M. Greene. Commodore Hazen L. Hoyt announces William G. Newman as Fleet Captain, and E. M. MacLellan and Robert Jacob as delegates to the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound. The annual report of the Secretary exhibits a membership as follows: Honorary, 4; life, 17; non-resident, 4, and active, 85, a total of 110. The club fleet contains seven steamers, eight launches, three schooners, three yawls, three cuttrs, fifteen sloops, six knockabouts, ten catboats, and six sailing dories. The Treasurer's report shows a balance in bank of $43.79, and the House Committee's report is a favorable document. The following applications for membership have been received to date: Albert P. Thayer, Stock Exchange, New York, proposed by E. M. MacLellan; Joseph F. Wheelock, the Lambs, New York, proposed by Hazen L. Hoyt; George Bowles, Harold Stevenson, Percy Baxter, Port Washington, and A. Jones, Port Washington, proposed by G. A. Corry.

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A member of the Larchmont Yacht Club said yesterday that Commodore Clarence Postley has signified his intention of racing his schooner Colonia next season in every race to which she is eligible, the same as he has done ever since he purchased the yacht and altered her to a centreboard craft. The steam yacht from which Commodore Postley's flag will float was purchased largely for the accommodation of Mrs. Postley, who did not care to put up with the inconveniences that necessarily are in vogue on a racing yacht. It is also probable, despite the rumor of a few days ago, that the nomination as chief flag officer of the club will again be tendered to Commodore Postley. Edward S. Hatch, the present Vice Commodore, will also be one of the flag officers, but Rear Commodore Philip T. Dodge will decline the renomination, owing to the fact that he intends to spend the greater part of the year in Europe. Commodore Dodge will not build a schooner, as was reported some time ago.

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Several of the silver prizes won by the late James Ashbury have just been sold in London. The trophy won by the Cambria in her race with Dauntless across the ocean in 1870 was purchased for £76, and that won by her in the Royal Victoria Yacht Club regatta in 1868 went for £53. Other cups were sold at much lower figures.

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"The opening of a more direct passage from New York Bay to the sea by way of the East Channel, which is now under way, will work a certain change in yachting about New York," says the current issue of Forest and Stream, "but another scheme has just been proposed, which, if carried out, will have a still greater effect. The idea is to build a tide water ship canal between Jamaica Bay, on the sea side of Coney Island, and Flushing Bay, on the Long Island Sound, just clear of Hell Gate. The ground being low between the two points, with the earth of a sort which is easily excavated, and with this earth available for filling at the ends and along the route, the plan presents no serious difficulties. If carried out, with a harbor at each end through the deepening of Jamaica and Flushing Bays, it will open an immense area of water front for commercial purposes. So far as yachting is concerned, such a canal would offer a short, direct, and easy passage between the sea and the Sound in place of the present way through Hell Gate and the East River, narrow, crooked, with strong tides, and at all times greatly overcrowded."

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At Poillon's yard, South Brooklyn, a schooner is being constructed for Mr. Max Agassiz of Newport. The new boat, which is from the board of J. Beavor Webb, is of wood, 90 feet over all and 70 feet on the water line. She will be completed early in April.

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The New York Yacht Club has negotiated for a loan of $240,000 at 4½ per cent. on its new property, in West Forty-fourth Street. This plot of ground, which cost $148,000, was presented to the club by Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan. The Equitable Life Assurance Society is the mortgagee.

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS.

Question Whether the L. A. W. Will Relinquish Its Control of Racing Revived—Hardy Women Riders.

The absorbing topic among the advocates of cycling throughout the country is whether or not the League of American Wheelmen will relinquish its control of racing at the annual meeting of the league, which will be held next February. About this time a year ago the same agitation took place. The league did not vote to give up its control of racing, but since then the anti-racing faction has been strengthened and prominent cycling officials maintain that a change will take place at the coming meeting. Conway W. Sams, one of the leaders in cycling, declared against racing last year, and was asked to accept the nomination for President on an anti-racing platform. He refused to run against Thomas Keenan, Jr., who was elected. An effort was made again this year, and for a time it looked as though he would accept the nomination, but now that President Keenan has practically declared himself a candidate for re-election, Mr. Sams will not run.

Otto Dorner, Chairman of the Highway Improvement Committee of the league, is now being spoken of as a possible candidate, and he will probably be the choice of the Far Western division to oppose Keenan. Mr. Dorner for a number of years has rendered valuable services as the head of the Good Roads Committee, and would receive the support of the New York, Ohio, and Maryland divisions on an anti-racing ticket.

***

The proportion of women to be seen on the roads at this season of the year is larger than any other previous season. The wheelwomen who once became converted to the idea of riding every day throughout the year, weather permitting, are quite as enthusiastic as the men. On week days especially, when the men are at business, the women constitute about three-fourths of those on the road. Many of them are confirmed cold-weather riders, and will be found on the road even when the thermometer is below the freezing point. For cold-weather riding a heavy skirt and long-top riding shoes, serviceable woolen gloves, a soft hat, and a thick coat or jersey constitute the favorite apparel. A new style of sweater is favored by many. This allows of a lighter coat to be worn.

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At the annual election of the Greater New York Wheelmen the following officers were elected: President—O. M. Reed; Vice Presidents—Henry Kugeler, John Hartjen, and W. H. Stewart; Treasurer—Frank R. Smith; Secretaries—Charles Tovin and B. Fowler; Major—I. Roberts; Captain—E. A. Franke.

***

One of the latest devices in the coaster brake, which enables the rider to stop pedaling on down grades, or at any time when a sufficient degree of speed has been attained, the wheel continuing to coast along while the feet are held stationary on the pedals at any convenient position, is so arranged that a brake spoon acts upon the rear tire. A slight backward motion of the pedal from any position throws back the oscillator, attached to the rear hub, and draws the brake spoon against the tire with force easily graduated and controlled according to the needs of the situation. Upon relieving the backward pressure on the pedals, the wheel coasts on with freedom, or the forward pedaling may be resumed.

***

A feature of a 1000 tire is a strip of fabric running the entire circumference of the tire, the object being to protect the inner tube from the friction of the walls of the rims, and also to act as an extra precaution in the protection of the valve stem.

GOSSIP OF THE HORSEMEN.

Marcus Daly has purchased of Bowerman Brothers, Lexington, Ky., a three-year-old filly by Clay King, dam Alice Leyburn, by Baron Wilkes, second dam Mamie. Alice Leyburn was owned by Mr. Daly, and was lost at sea while being shipped to England. Mr. Daly has a decided fancy for the Clay King blood. He has also purchased of Peter Duryea, Patchen Wilkes Stock Farm, near Lexington, a mare by Dictator, dam by Patchen Wilkes. Last week Mr. Daly bought Bow Bells and Rosy Morn from May Overton, Lexington, for $15,000. Since then he has offered Overton $8,000 for a two-year-old stallion by Bow Bells, dam Rosy Morn. The offer was refused.

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Frank J. Gould has purchased a handsome bay saddle gelding from C. L. Bailey, and takes daily riding on him in Central Park. Before Mr. Gould bought this saddle horse he usually rode his polo pony. This pony has jumped 6 feet 2 inches, and is regarded by many competent judges as the handsomest and best in New York.

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Ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant and Mrs. Grant are very fond of horseback riding, and can be seen in Central Park almost every fine day. Mrs. Grant usually rides in the morning, and Mr. Grant in the afternoon.

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Gen. Thomas T. Eckert has recently brought on from Springhurst Stock Farm, Lexington, Ky., a splendid high school bay gelding, and will now be one of the regular riders in the Park.

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C. H. Pierce, one of the oldest riders in New York, can frequently be seen in the morning driving in the Park or on the Speedway behind a high-stepping brown cob. In the afternoon Mr. Pierce rides at Durlands. His favorite mount is a bay Canadian mare. John A. McCall is out early in Central Park on fine mornings. He usually rides a Kentucky-bred chestnut gelding. Col. Franklin Bartlett and James H. Hyde are devotees of the saddle horse, and seldom let a bright day pass without taking a ride. Richard Halsted has three mounts, a chestnut gelding, a bay gelding, and a chestnut mare. Mr. Halsted manages to give each one a good deal of exercise.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

This Scotch and English Game Said to be Growing in Favor.

It has been said that every sport or pastime, no matter what its popularity on its native heath, finds a place in the category of American games. Thus the English cricket, the Scotch golf, the Irish hurling, and the Canadian lacrosse all have their followers in this country, while the national or chief pastimes of other places are not forgotten. Of recent years the Scotch and English game of Association football has been creeping into popularity, and although it has had many things to contend with, it has obtained a firm foothold here, and promises to become some day one of the leading Winter pastimes of the United States.

In the New England States the game is now the chief Winter amusement. The fact that its introducers and principal votaries are workingmen, whose time is so limited that games on the Sabbath have been indulged in, militated not a little against its popularity with those of more leisure, but the formation of teams by Harvard University and other prominent athletic associations has succeeded in killing the prejudice, and now the highest class of amateur sportsmen indulge in the pastime. The game has gained many devotees in all the chief athletic centres of the country, and Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Pittsburg, and Detroit have each several clubs.

Wherever the game has been played it has served as a great attraction to the spectators, and in England crowds of thirty and forty thousand are not infrequent at the principal games. Governing bodies for the game in this country have not made very strenuous efforts for the promotion of its popularity. There was an American Association, but its value, if any, was confined to one district. What it needs is a series of inter-city games, and an annual international contest for the championship would serve as a drawing card. The infrequency of accidents and the stringent rules against foul and rough play is an important argument in favor of the Association against Rugby rules. The universities and public schools in England rejoiced when they saw the onward march of Association football. Fewer broken limbs signaled the advance of the new game, and when a football match passed off without accident relief was depicted on the faces of the principals, whose charges had frequently been sent home badly injured.

Bowling Notes.

A meeting of the Interborough Bowling League, recently organized, will be held this afternoon at Pump's Tournament Hall, 624 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, to arrange for a tournament. The competition will be limited to twenty-one clubs. At to-day's meeting applications are expected from the best clubs in Greater New York. The following clubs have already decided to enter a team: Corinthian, Orchard, Audubon, Claremont, Chippewa, Pontiac Wheelmen, Morris Wheelmen, and Hooker.

***

The arrangements for a match between Charles Starr and Albert Silver for a purse of $1,000 are nearly completed. Three series of games will be played, each series on different alleys. Each series will be best six out of eleven games, and will count as one game, the winner of two of these series receiving the purse. The alleys and dates on which the games will be rolled have not yet been decided upon.

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The tournaments that draw the biggest crowds are the Life Insurance and Archdiocesan Leagues at Starr's Tournament Hall. When the latter bowl games it is almost impossible to find standing room after the series begins. There is always a good attendance of women at the games of the Life Insurance League.

THE PIANOLA

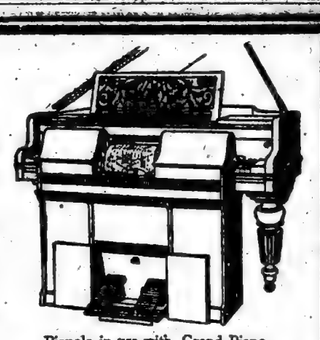

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Technic	The Pianola supplies technic, the mechanical obstacle which has heretofore debarred the novice from musical expression and which has been acquired only at the expense of unlimited application by the great musicians.
Touch	The sixty-five fingers of the Pianola strike the sixty-five keys of the piano by means of a pneumatic, according to the technic of the composition, the elasticity of the air producing a pliant, yielding, and remarkably sympathetic attack that is almost identical with that of the human fingers.
Expression	Expression,—that which alone makes a performance musical and gives life and variety to playing, is entirely subject to the will of the performer. He may vary the touch, as a writer in "The Musical Courier" says, "From the feathery touch of a Joseffy to the lion's touch of Rubinstein." In other words the Pianola, through semi-automatic methods, makes possible an individualized result.

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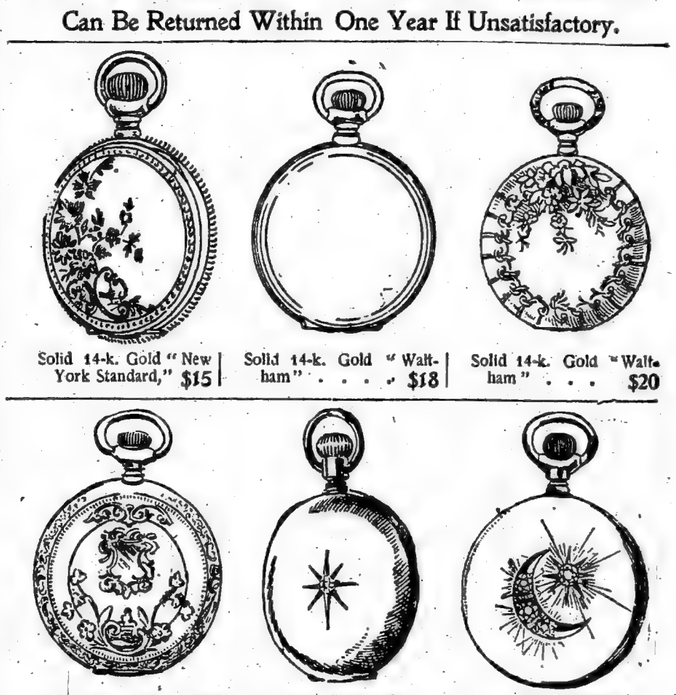

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AFRICAN RAILWAY PLANS

Schemes for the Development of the Dark Continent.

LINES BUILT AND PROJECTED

Consul Skinner Suggests that There Is a Field for American Iron Men to Keep an Eye On.

As a sort of offset to the proposed Cape to Cairo railway project of the English, the French people are now agitating for a trans-Saharan line, which shall enable them to reach the hinterland of their possessions in Southwestern Africa, and the rich Lake Tchad region.

Apropos of this agitation United States Consul Skinner, at Marseilles, has sent to the Bureau of Foreign Commerce of the State Department an abstract of a report made by the Marseilles Chamber of Commerce, which shows the exact railway situation in Africa, the accompanying map showing railroads actually constructed, those which have been studied officially and have been practically decided upon, roads under construction, and those suggested by public opinion, these latter being notably the English Cape to Cairo plan and the French trans-Saharan scheme. Under this latter head, but omitted from the map as schemes of the far too remote future, are the suggested roads from Suakin, on the Red Sea, to Berber; from Lake Schad to Fashoda; from Loanda, in Portuguese West Africa, to Lake Tanganyika, and from Walfish Bay across German Southwest Africa to Buluwayo.

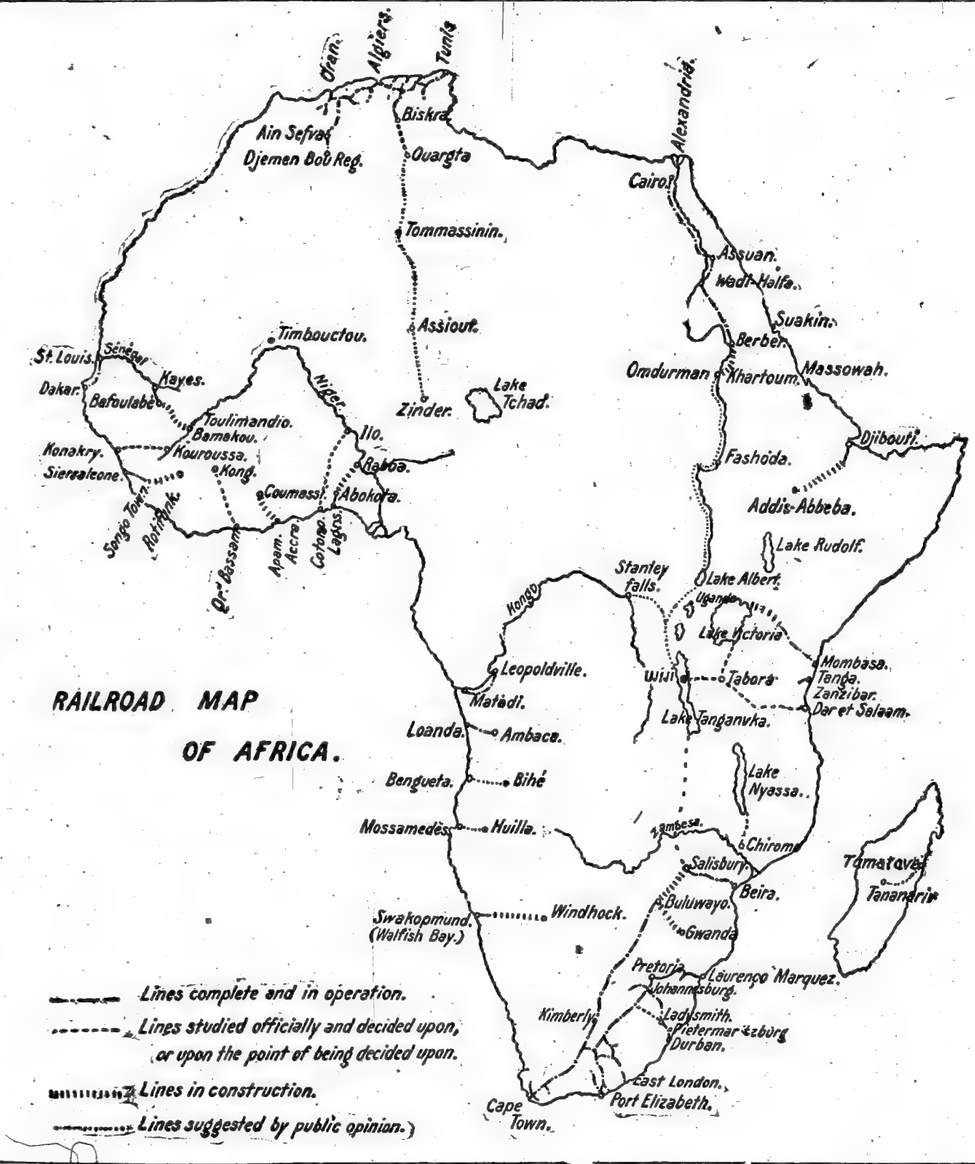

Says Consul Skinner: "The Marseilles Chamber of Commerce, in its report to the Minister of Commerce, says: 'The question whether the railways will pay is not to be considered.' It declares that France having laid hands upon points 1,200 and 1,800 miles from the sea, must establish a connection or lose the fruit of its labor. While reiterating that the doubtful element of future profit must not hinder actual work, the intimation is held out that a profitable traffic can be built up. The Belgian Kongo region is cited as an example. The railway from Stanley Pool to the sea, 400 kilometers (249 miles) long, was fully completed in May, 1898, and 100 kilometers (62 miles) were in operation as early as 1896. The total capital and bonds amount to 65,000,000 francs ($12,545,000,) and the present monthly receipts are 1,000,000 francs ($193,000.) The commercial movement has increased from 17,650,000 francs ($3,406,450) in this colony in 1893 to 50,500,000 francs) $9,746,500 in 1898. The principal business is in caoutchouc, a product that is firm in price and even advancing, while the general trend of prices of other products is downward. It is contended that the French colonies in Africa are veritable mines of rubber, and need only means of transportation to bring about highly prosperous conditions."

As a reason for his report, the Consul writes: "The interest in railway building cannot fail to impress the American observer as pointing to a long continuance in the demand for iron and steel, and serves also as a lesson upon the best method of settling our newly acquired spheres of influence. What has been already done, and what is projected in Africa, may be gleaned from the following:

Districts.	Railway Completed. Miles.	Building, Surveyed, and Definitely Projected. Miles.
Tunis-Algeria	2,361	690
Senegal-Soudan	276	224
French Guinea	...	342
British Guinea	35	183
Ivory Coast	...	280
Gold Coast	42	82
Dahomey	...	497
Lagos	43	143
Belgian Kongo	249	1,243
Portuguese Kongo	221	...
German West Africa	72	363
*Cape Colony	4,350	...
Uganda	288	644
Madagascar	...	249
Total	7,937	4,920

*Cairo to Cape project not included in this table.

In another portion of its report to the Minister of Commerce the Marseilles Chamber of Commerce says: "This year we have to mention profound modifications in the power and expansion of the five great nations which direct the world—that is, England, Russia, the United States of America, Germany, and France. These five seek everywhere to make their influence supreme. The present year will be marked by the entrance of the United States as a colonial power which wishes its part in the division of the world. France pursues its African march from the Atlantic to the Red Sea, and rubs against the British project of connecting Cairo and the Cape. The great fact which holds attention is the effort being made to exploit these possessions without delay by the construction of railways."

The Brooklyn Opera Society.

The Brooklyn Opera Society will give a performance of the "Bohemian Girl" at the Amphion Theatre, Brooklyn, Tuesday evening. The cast includes Edward P. Waterbury, Joseph L. Bensel, Allan S. Booth, William S. Caywood, Harry Hunt, Miss Mabel Lowell Mackenzie, Mrs. Ella G. Mitchell, and Mrs. Herbert E. Hawes. Prof. Carl Veath will act as conductor.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

HAS GREAT BRITAIN ACKNOWLEDGED THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLICS?—European diplomatic circles have been thrown into a flutter of excitement by the statement published in the Russian Official Messenger saying that the British Chargé d'Affaires in St. Petersburg had officially informed the Russian Government that Great Britain "is in a state of war with the South African Republics." The expression "state of war" is interpreted both in St. Petersburg and in Paris to mean that by its use Great Britain formally and distinctly acknowledges the independence of the South African Republic and the Orange Free State. The Novoye Vremya, the most influential Russian organ, whose utterances are often semi-official announcements of the policy of the Government, says:

"No communication of this kind has hitherto been made by the British Cabinet to the Government of any other Continental power. In British political circles it has been stoutly maintained that the armed struggle between Great Britain and the Transvaal and the Orange Republic was by no means a war in the ordinary acceptation of the word, but merely the quelling of a revolt of the Boers, who had risen in arms against the Government, under whose paramountcy they were deemed to live. The communication made by the British Chargé d'Affaires puts an end to all these views. Great Britain has recognized that she 'is in a state of war' with the Transvaal and Orange Republics, and has thereby acknowledged the independence of both the South African republics. * * * Henceforth, no European Cabinet has the slightest motive for abstaining from treating with 'the South African republics' in the strict sense which this expression has in international law."

Le Figaro of Paris devotes an editorial article to the subject, in the course of which M. Valfrey, the foreign editor, says that neutrals have nothing to say in the matter unless, indeed, "the Government" has been overthrown by the rebels. M. Valfrey points out that this fact clearly explains Europe's reserve in the affair, as whatever the form in which mediation was offered Great Britain was justified in regarding it almost as an act of hostility. If, however, adds the foreign editor of Le Figaro, the two South African republics are formally recognized by Great Britain as belligerents, then the good offices of third parties in the direction of mediation and even of arbitration, under the conditions foreseen by The Hague act, could no longer be regarded as an infringement of neutrality or of British sovereignty.

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A FORECAST AS TO THE FUTURE OF SOUTH AFRICA.—The Journal of Economics, published in Vienna, pretends to have authoritative information upon which it bases an elaborate article dealing with the future of South Africa "when England has successfully ended the war." The writer anticipates that the country will be reorganized as a confederation on the Canadian model, with extensive autonomy for each of the responsible local Governments. A lucid description of the main features of the new State is then given, which, the writer points out, will be nearly equal in area to all Europe, excluding Russia, while its extent will be thirteen times that of the United Kingdom, and six and one half times that of Austria-Hungary and Bosnia.

The Journal of Economics then sums up by observing that this federation which Great Britain is now creating will prove a second India for the mother country, providing a new and inexhaustible market for its industrial products. Within a quarter of a century the natives, whose sole occupation was war and plunder but a few years ago, will be converted into farmers like the numerous other races upon whom Great Britain has imposed the Pax Britannica. The present war, concludes the writer, is regrettable for the destruction which it causes, "but, with the thunder of the cannon, new laws come into existence, and the foundations of a new civilization are being laid in the Dark Continent. In a word, England is now engaged in making world history on the grandest scale."

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MOVEMENT IN LONDON TO SAVE THE TUDOR HOUSE.—The London County Council has had its attention called to the deplorable condition of the historic Tudor House, at Bromley-by-Bow, and a popular movement is on foot to have the Council preserve the mansion and convert it either into a university settlement or a museum. In either case it will be necessary to restore the interior which, it is said, can be accomplished at a cost of less than £1,500. The press of London has been induced to take hold of the matter, and it is believed that the Council will be in favor of having the building at once placed in proper hands.

The Tudor House has been untenanted for several years, and no attempt has been made to keep it in a state fit for habitation. All the windows on every face of the building have been riddled by the gamins of the district. The interior is in a similar state of ruin. The once beautiful and elaborately decorated woodwork has rotted, and the plaster has fallen from the walls and ceilings. The house stands near the centre of about two acres of ground, which for several years has been utilized by the people of the district as a recreation park. This Autumn some improvements were made on it for the benefit of the public; the old boundary wall was demolished, and is being superseded by ornamental iron railings, through which there will be three gateways—one in St. Leonard Street and two in Grey's Road. A bandstand was recently erected in the centre of the grounds, and an open-air gymnasium is now being fitted up for boys and girls.

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DEATH OF THE COMPANION OF THE EX-EMPRESS EUGENIE.—The Paris papers, with the exception of Le Gaulois, devote but little space to the announcement of the death of a woman who was well known in Paris during the last days of the Second Empire, and who, until her death, shared the exile and confidence of the widow of Napoleon III. The woman was Mme. Lebreton, sister of the late Gen. Bourbaki. She died at Farnborough, England. For more than ten years, up to the time of her death, Mme. Lebreton had been intrusted with the superintendence of the charitable works of Eugénie, to whom she was much attached. She was chosen reader to the Empress in 1867, when her brother was in command of the Imperial Guard. When the Empress escaped from Paris she was accompanied to England by Mme. Lebreton, and the latter may be said to have never left the side of the imperial widow until death intervened. Le Gaulois says that the loss of Mme. Lebreton will undoubtedly be a great blow to the ex-Empress, who had no one who served her so faithfully, or who could mourn with her in sympathy over the sorrows and sufferings of her troubled life.

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BRITISH AND UNITED STATES TROOPS AT MALTA.—The fact that every United States troopship that passes through the Mediterranean stops at Malta, where the soldiers are allowed to land and mingle with the British garrison there, is arousing much comment at Marseilles, where the papers publish letters from their Maltese correspondents. It is announced that on Nov. 20 the United States transport Thomas, from New York, having on board the Forty-seventh Regiment, United States Volunteers, under the command of Col. Walter Howe, reached the island. The force, which consisted of fifty officers, 1,400 men, and fifteen nurses, was invited to land. The regiment, it is said, escorted by the band of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, which is now on its way to South Africa, gave an exhibition drill on the Floriana parade ground. In the evening the officers were entertained by their British hosts, and toasts were exchange for the success of the respective campaigns.

Col. Howe's men are described as giants in physique—"strong, deep-chested, well-grown men, who look none the worse for their voyage and confinement on board ship."

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THE NEW GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.—Queen Victoria has just approved the appointment of Sir Henry Stafford Northcote to be Governor of Bombay. He will succeed Lord Sandhurst on the expiration of the latter's tenure of office in February. Sir Stafford has resigned his membership in the House of Commons, where he has represented Exeter since 1880. He was created a Baronet in 1887, and is the second son of the late Earl of Iddesleigh. He was educated at Eton and at Merton College, Oxford. Soon after graduation he entered the Foreign Office. He accompanied the Marquis of Ripon on the mission to arrange the Alabama treaty of 1871, and became Secretary to the British Claims Commission.

When Lord Salisbury went to Constantinople as Ambassador Extraordinary in 1876, Mr. Northcote went with him as his private secretary. He was also secretary to his father. Among his other appointments was that of Acting Third Secretary in the Diplomatic Service. He was made G. B. in 1890. In 1885 he became Financial Secretary to the War Office, which position he retained until the reorganization of the office two years later. Of all the Indian appointments the Governor of Bombay is considered in importance second only to that of the Viceroy of India, particularly at this time when famine and plague are ravaging the territory.

TRAVELS WITH AN ALARM CLOCK

Device of Sleepy Passenger on Elevated Road Saves Him Many Cigars.

Elevated railroad conductors and guards are disposed to frown upon an innovation recently introduced by one of their regular night passengers to Harlem, for should the practice become general they will be deprived of lots of cigars, which they have come to look upon as a legitimate perquisite from late travelers of somnolent tendency, who want to be waked up in time to get off at their proper stations. In fact, some of the railroad men have been known to accept quarters and half dollars from men in dress suits and of flippant manner, though in most cases they consider themselves superior to cash tips.

The passenger in question is a night worker; that is to say, he goes home every morning at about 4 o'clock, boarding his train far down town. He always carries an old leather satchel filled with papers, and this satchel, placed on a car window sill, makes him an excellent pillow. The friendly railroaders have always tried to see to it that he was not carried beyond, and he was seldom overlooked in the rush of business which sometimes occurs even at that hour, because when this little service was necessary it was always repaid with a smoke offering. The conductor looking in at him at the station just before his destination a few nights ago saw that he was slumbering soundly, and started toward him, but just at that moment there came from the old satchel under the sleeper's head a fierce buzzing sound, as though the satchel was stuffed with a thousand active hornets which had suddenly awakened and were making desperate efforts to sting their way out through the leather. The traveler awoke with a jump, of course, placed the satchel, still buzzing, on the seat beside him, and calmly buttoned his overcoat. Then he passed out with a smiling "Good night," but there was no cigar that morning.

He had simply concluded that it would pay him to carry an alarm clock to and fro between his lodgings and his office, packed away in the middle of his old bag of papers, and now he says that for comfort and convenience a double lower berth on a Manhattan Elevated car is just as good as a half section on a trunk line sleeper.

City Club Dinner.

A dinner will be given at the City Club to-morrow night, at which the question of ballot reform will be discussed. State Senator Nathaniel A. Elsberg of the Fifteenth District will be one of the speakers.

SUPREMACY IN IRON TRADE

Carnegie Company in Full Control of the Situation.

TERMS OF ROCKEFELLER DEAL

H. C. Frick's Position—Why the Attempt to Consolidate the Carnegie Interests Was Abandoned.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 16.—In view of many conflicting stories now published as to wars that are scheduled to come off between iron ore and steelmaking interests, especially since the resignation of H. C. Frick from the Carnegie Steel Company, a few facts may be interesting.

Eight years ago H. W. Oliver of the Oliver & Snyder steel interests at Pittsburg leased a large mine on the Mesaba Range, near here. Mr. Carnegie, then as now, the head of the greatest steelmaking concern of the world, was not inclined to go into the mining business, but a short time later he changed his mind on Mr. Oliver's representations. Mr. Carnegie was finally convinced that the Mesaba Range was so enormous that no future discoveries could ever shake the safety of investments in its mines, and the tempting offers made by the Oliver interests, who found themselves sorely in need of funds to carry on the development of the properties they had secured, resulted in the organization of the Oliver Mining Company, in which the Carnegie Steel Company took a five-sixths interest, and the Oliver & Snyder Steel Company the remainder. The new company backed by unlimited funds at once began the purchase of mines and mineral lands, and soon extended its scope beyond the Mesaba Range over five Lake Superior ranges, picking up at low prices the very choicest mines and lands. It was practically alone in this business for two years, and so had the field to itself, thus having opportunity to gain the best at prices that now seem very small.

When the Oliver Company took the Mountain Iron Mine of the Mesaba Range under lease from John D. Rockefeller, it agreed with Mr. Rockefeller that it would ship its ore from that and other specified mines over his road and in his ships, to a minimum annual amount of 1,200,000 tons, and this contract brought into being the Bessemer Steamship Company, a Rockefeller concern, now the third largest steamship organization on the face of the globe. Certain other agreements passed between the two interests relative to their business, important among which was a clause that Mr. Rockefeller should not become a competitor of the Carnegie Steel Company in the manufacture of steel. Though at the time this agreement was made the Rockefeller interests had in mind the erection of a vast steelmaking plant, and had actually proceeded so far as to purchase a site for it, this agreement has been closely adhered to, and neither Mr Rockefeller nor his money have become associated in the making of steel, except in the way of loans on good security.

Then the wave of combination passed over the country, led by the association into the Federal Steel Company of the varied interests of the Minnesota Iron Company, the Duluth and Iron Range Road, and the Illinois Steel Company, these three forming an association similar to what Messrs. Rockefeller and Carnegie would form were they joined. The National Steel, the American Tin Plate, two closely allied concerns; the American Steel Hoop, also associated with the two last mentioned, and the American Steel and Wire, were organized. Part of these concerns, with the Carnegie Steel Company and the Federal Steel, could have combined into one a great part of the steel billet, rail, beam, and general trade of America.

Mr. Frick broached to his chief the idea of such a giant combination, but Mr. Carnegie did not like it. His company, he thought, needed no such alliances. It was still Mr. Carnegie's hope to continue it as the giant steel-making firm of the world, and he did not want to lose individuality in any combination. Further, he doubted the effect on the American people of any such organization as his daring colleague proposed. But he gave his associates, headed by Frick, an option on his interests in the Carnegie Steel Company, announced that the remainder of his life was to be spent in philanthropy, and went to Scotland.

W. H. Moore of Chicago, who had been instrumental in forming some of the preceding combinations in steel took the actual handling of the formidable and tremendous deal, publicly announcing that subscriptions would be taken in various cities for the new Carnegie Steel Company, and did actually receive some such. A charter was obtained in New Jersey, with such a capital that the public became alarmed, and the project lagged. Then Judge Moore was suddenly abandoned by his associates. That any such scheme was in mind was denied by authority, and the whole matter was dropped. Mr. Carnegie returned to the United States, the option was canceled on its expiration, the forfeit taken by Mr. Carnegie, and a reorganization effected in the Carnegie Steel Company. This let out those who had been most active in the negotiations. Mr. Frick became a "consulting partner," according to the official statement, "the same as Mr. Carnegie and others." Mr. Carnegie then announced that the Carnegie Steel Company had "just begun to grow," a unique way of saying to those who might be considering the question of opposition that they had better watch out.

When the National Steel Company was formed the Oliver & Snyder interests were taken by it, including the steel plants and ore rights. So that Mr. Oliver's power in the Oliver Iron Mining Company is reduced to a minimum, the ore divisions in that concern being five-sixths Carnegie and one-sixth National Steel.

Now it is reported in the newspapers that Frick and Rockefeller are going into steelmaking in competition with Carnegie. They cannot unless the Rockefeller contract with Carnegie is abrogated, and Mr. Rockefeller does not care to do this. It is also stated, in the same connection, that Frick, Mellon, Rockefeller, and Oliver control the Mesaba. That is also a mistake. So far as any one interest can control the Mesaba, that one is the Carnegie Steel Company. Practically all the Mesaba's ore in sight is held by this company, the Federal Steel, the Rockefeller interests, the American Steel and Wire, and certain Ohio Valley steelmaking interests. Of these various holdings that of the Carnegie Company is so far in the lead as to be rivaled by none. And it is constantly strengthening its position by buying mines, not only on the Mesaba, but on all other ranges as well.

There are two links in the chain from raw ore to finished steel that the Carnegie Company has not possessed, these being lake tonnage and rail transportation from the mines to Lake Superior. A great fleet of ships is now under construction for the company, and a charter for a railway in Northern Minnesota has been obtained. The company has what no competitor controls so far—a modern high-grade railway from Lake Erie to its furnaces. As one answer to the talk of competition, this road is now being double-tracked.

In any fight for supremacy in the iron trade of America carried on west of tidewater the five Lake Superior ranges are the key to the situation. No steelmaker today, thanks to Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Oliver, can hope for success unless he controls ore in quantity. The whole matter resolves itself into this question, How much ore can be had by any new rival at such a price as will permit competition with concerns that have already secured enough to last them generations? The big mines of Lake Superior that are not to-day in the control of one or the other of the present steelmaking combinations, aside from the Rockefeller holdings, can be counted on the fingers.

Mr. Frick has a location in the West for a large steel plant, and is likely to erect great mills and furnaces. But it can be set down as a fact that Rockefeller is not with him, and that the Carnegie company's relative position is not affected by whatever is likely to result. Its stores of ore in the ground have been selected with the requirements for every class of steel making in mind. It has Bessemer ores to a larger extent than any rival, has vast stores of ores suitable for making open-hearth steel, a quality that, as soon as the present excess demand is over, may push Bessemer from its position, and has whatever is necessary to make any steel under the best and most economical mixtures. It would be impossible for any new rival to come into the market and secure without the expenditure of larger sums than are readily available any such ores as are in the hands of the present great companies.

Reuben Lodge's Golden Jubilee.

Reuben Lodge, No. 3, Independent Order Free Sons of Israel, will celebrate its golden jubilee at 4:30 P. M. to-day by a banquet, followed by a ball, at the Lexington Opera House.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), SIXTH AVE.

Our Prices Are Always Very Much Lower than Elsewhere, and at No Time Is the Difference So Pronounced as During the Holidays.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

Handkerchiefs for Everybody.

We've been so busy selling Handkerchiefs there has been no time to arrange a display of them. You seem to know where the best bargains are to be had. That accounts for the stupendous trade at our counters. Fluttering decorations do not compensate for exorbitant prices. The bulk of our Handkerchief stock came from our own factory at Belfast. No other American retail store can claim such a source of supply. It kills the middleman's profit and guarantees you the largest value for your money.

Over sixty distinct kinds of Men's All-linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, half dozen in box, 72c., $1.19 and $2.49.

Women's Fine Embroidered All-linen Handkerchiefs, 24c., 47c., 69c., 99c., and so on by easy rises up to $2.09.

Women's Fancy Embroidered Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, half dozen in box, 54c., 82c., and $1.07 per box.

Women's All-linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, half dozen in box, 57c., 82c., and $1.13 per box.

Women's All-linen Handkerchiefs, nicely embroidered initials, half dozen in box, $1.24.

Diamonds and Other Jewelry.

We rearranged and readjusted our Jewelry Department to meet the demands of the period. The reorganization included doubling the usual space and salesforce. Our preparations were wise. Go there and you'll understand why. Buyers are thick all the time. We consummated a trade that permits us to sell Diamonds at one-third less than the prices that prevailed before the recent rise:

Diamond Solitaire Rings, $16.49 to $209.24.

Diamond Brooches, $12.49 to $598.24.

Solid Gold Rings, over five hundred varieties to select from, $1.34 to $9.99.

Solid Gold Watch Fobs, $3.99 to $21.99.

Solid Gold Link Cuff Buttons, one hundred styles, $1.47 to $10.99.

Solid Gold Brooches, $1.13 to $24.99.

Solid Gold Stick Pins, 79c. to $4.99.

Men's Solid Gold Stud Sets, $1.31 to $5.99.

Gold Watches, small size, 14 and 18 kt., worth $20.00; our price $14.94 and $12.49.

Women's and Children's Furs.

No use waiting until the season wanes. Right now—on the threshold of Winter—we offer elegant Furs at prices that are usually current on the eve of Jack Frost's departure. The advantage of *early* economies appeals to quick-witted buyers. Choose Furs this week and you'll be prepared for the snow siege when it does start and save money as well.

Women's Electric Seal Neck Scarfs, cluster style, trimmed with six tails, $3.74.

Women's Alaska Sable Neck Scarfs, trimmed with eight tails and two heads, $4.67.

Women's Alaska Sable Neck Scarfs, very full, finished with eight sable tails, $11.34.

Women's Stone Marten Neck Scarfs, selected skins, eight tails and natural claws, $17.99.

Women's Electric Seal Coats, double breasted, full revers, high collar, lined with Skinner's satin, $39.99.

Fine Rugs for Presents.

If worthy Rugs at rates unmistakably low are potent, there'll be an enthusiastic call for these goods. They came to us under exceptionally favorable conditions. Instead of taking all the gain ourselves we share it liberally with you. For example:

Bokhara Rugs, beautiful modern and antique effects, sizes 3 ft. x4 ft. to 3 ft. x6 ft., sold regularly from $20.00 to $40.00; our prices $13.99 to $23.49.

Carabaghs, Daghestans and Shirvans, average size 3½ ft. x5½ ft., sold regularly at $15.00, $12.00 and $9.00; our prices $10.53, $8.41 and $6.99.

Anatolian, Mossula and Carabagh Rugs, average size 4 ft. x8 ft., sold regularly at $30.00 and $25.00; our prices $24.49 and $19.98.

Carpet Rugs, made of Tapestry, Velvet, Body Brussels and Axminster remnants.

Axminster, $9.75—size 6 ft. x9 ft.
Tapestry, $11.03—size 8¼ ft. x10 ft.
Velvet, $24.29—size 10½ ft. x12½ ft.

Women's Imported Hand-Made French Underwear.

Fine, beautiful fabrics, of course. Dainty trimmings—for they were made in France. We had them sent over for the Christmas throngs. They arrived late. Our prices for these lovely hand-made garments are no higher than others charge for the kinds that come from our American factories.

Corset Covers, made of English nainsook, French style, trimmed with two rows of Valenciennes lace insertings, lace ruffle and ribbon . . . $1.49

Corset Covers, made of English nainsook, French style, trimmed with Valenciennes lace inserting, fine beading, hand feather-stitching and ribbon . . $2.49

Corset Covers, made of English nainsook, French style, trimmed with two rows of Valenciennes lace insertings, lace beading, hand feather-stitching and ribbon $2.69

Drawers, made of long cloth, finished with feather-stitched, lace-edged nainsook ruffle 99c

Drawers, made of long cloth, finished with tucked lace inserting and feather-stitched, lace-edged nainsook ruffle $2.74

Drawers, made of long cloth, trimmed with fine ribbon beading and embroidered ruffle . . $4.34

Night Gowns, made of long cloth, finished with nainsook ruffle, trimmed with Valenciennes lace edging and ribbon beading $2.79

Night Gowns, made of long cloth, trimmed with fine tucks, collar of Valenciennes lace inserting, lace ruffle $3.79

Night Gowns, made of English nainsook, collar of fine hand embroidery, lace ruffle . . $8.74

Walking Skirts, made of lawn, finished with wide lawn ruffle, lace insertings, lace edging and lace edged dust ruffle $5.49

Walking Skirts, made of lawn, finished with wide lawn ruffle three rows of lace insertings, wide lace edging, and two lace-edged under ruffles . . . $7.99

Walking Skirts, made of lawn, finished with wide lawn pointed ruffle, fancy lace inserting, lace ruffle, and two lace-edged under ruffles . . . $12.99

Straus Cut Glass.

None is richer. It won first prize at the World's Fair. Factory on the premises. You are invited to go through it. Apply at Superintendent's desk for a pass.

Fruit and Salad Bowls, three shapes, deep cuttings all over, fancy shapes, sold elsewhere at $7.50; our prices $3.97 and $3.49.

Celery Trays, latest shapes and finest cuttings, $2.87, $3.49, $4.47 up to $11.37.

Cranberry Bowls, showy chrysanthemum design, $3.98, $5.97, $6.47 up to $23.41.

Fruit Nappies, seven inches in diameter, fancy cuttings, others charge $5.00; our price, $2.97.

Fruit and Salad Bowls, large size, various shapes, graceful patterns and brilliant cuttings, others charge $5.00; our price, $3.47.

Celery Trays, dainty shell shapes, rich cuttings, others charge $6.50; our price, $4.87.

Table Tumblers, diamond and fan patterns, others charge per doz., $3.00; our price, $1.97.

Bohemian Glass.

A superb line of Flower Vases in all the desirable new Bohemian colors, among which are the new tall Tulip-Shaped crimped Edge Vases for long-stemmed cut flowers. These are the goods shown in all prominent florists, but we have them in greater variety, and, it is needless to say, at half the price.

Punch Sets, including covered bowl, ladle and twelve glasses on tray, $5.47 to $28.91.

Kimmel Sets, including bottle and six glasses on tray, 69c. to $2.43.

Lemonade Sets, including pitcher and six tumblers on tray, 87c. to $3.87.

Champagne Sets, including tankard and six glasses on tray, $3.81 to $5.87.

An attractive exhibit of Flagons, Pokale, Drinking Cups and Rhine Wine Glasses, with quaint German inscriptions, fragments of Teutonic legends and folklore, noble emblems and escutcheons.

Furniture---In Annex.

The variety of Furniture we show, and the remarkably low prices are interesting to Holiday buyers. Here's a bare outline—a quick sketch of what you may expect to find. The details are exceedingly meagre, but the values are immense:

Gilt Chairs, forty styles, $1.99 to $64.99.

Martin Vernis Tables, twenty styles, $3.99 to $19.99.

Solid Mahogany Inlaid Tables, $11.74 to $99.99.

Work Tables, thirty styles, $7.74 to $37.49.

Music Cabinets, twenty styles, $8.24 to $40.38.

Parlor Cabinets, forty styles, $23.49 to $249.74.

Library Tables, eighteen styles, $5.99 to $99.99.

Combination Bookcases, thirty styles, $11.49 to $51.74.

Women's Desks, forty styles, $2.34 to $54.99.

Shaving Stands, twenty styles, $9.99 to $22.67.

Morris Chairs, forty styles, $2.49 to $74.99.

Fancy Rockers, one hundred styles, $2.99 to $22.49.

Hall Chairs, thirty styles, $3.67 to $31.49.

Tabourettes, twenty styles, $1.61 to $23.99.

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THE BRITISH DEFEATS.

Our London correspondent gives evidence which is cumulative of that which has reached us from other sources of what he calls the "passion of rage, disappointment, and, I might almost say, fear," which has swept over England.

No wonder. Three defeats in one week, and three defeats at widely separated and critical points, are enough to account for a far more effusive demonstration than the London street crowd, to say nothing of the English people, has been making. Upon the right, the left, and the centre of the British invasion there have been distinct and decisive repulses. Kimberley is in very obvious danger on one side. Ladysmith is in equally imminent danger on the other. And all while the British forces have scarcely at any point reached the outworks of the great natural fortress which the Transvaal constitutes.

The feeling which these reverses have aroused in England is a grim and bitter determination to "see it through." The feeling which they ought to arouse in this country is a sympathy with the British in their trouble which should at once outrun and neutralize any feeling of sympathy we may have entertained and felt ourselves justified in entertaining on the other side.

The thing, in a word, has become too serious to allow of our giving free rein to our sentimental sympathies. Many Britons and still more Americans have been disgusted with the manner in which the British negotiations have been carried on. They have seemed to discern an intention to substitute might for right on the British side, to make the will of the stronger "stand for a reason." Such patriotic Britons as JOHN MORLEY and FREDERIC HARRISON and JAMES BRYCE have shown themselves ashamed as well as disgusted. We do not deny that it behooved them to be so, and that it is most unfortunate for Great Britain that, at such a crisis in her history as this has turned out to be, her destinies should have been intrusted to Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN. And yet patriotic Englishmen may exclaim, in the language of the real Poet Laureate, though even Mr. KIPLING himself would doubtless disclaim and might reverse such an application of his words:

Yea, though we sinned and our rulers went
from righteousness,
Deep in all dishonor though we stained
our garment's hem;
Though we stumbled and we strayed
O be ye not dismayed;
We were led by evil counselors; the Lord
shall deal with them.

We repeat that the thing has become too serious to allow us to give rein to our sympathy with the Boers, either as the "under dog" or as a people who may, in some sense, be regarded as struggling, if not against actual oppression, against imperative and arbitrary demands which no people with a spark of spirit could fail to resent and resist. But what confronts us to-day is the question whether it would be better or worse for the world that the British nation should cease to play the chief part which it has so gloriously sustained in the leadership of political and industrial civilization, in the commercial development of the world.

To that question has it come; and to that question we do not see how any intelligent and considerate man can be in doubt what answer it behooves him to return. Least of all can there be any doubt what answer an intelligent and patriotic American ought to return. We ourselves have been subjected to the same hatred which the Continent that calls itself "Europe" has lavished upon Great Britain, and for the same reasons. As to some nations, or, rather, some Governments, we have been too free. As to all, we have been too successful. Our motives, all of us know, have been misconstrued and misrepresented, when we went to war to do a job of housecleaning in Cuba, just as Great Britain has really gone to war, no matter how much the diplomacy of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN may have succeeded in disguising her motives, to do a job of housecleaning in the Transvaal. As a result of the war which was thus forced upon us we have been forced into the way of empire, forced to "take up the white man's burden." Our one worthy exemplar in this task has been the British Empire. She is the one power in the world which can show us, which has shown us, how to make a success of colonies and dependencies and distant possessions. It is she, more than ourselves, which is entitled to the praise which our own poet LOWELL arrogated for us:

She of the open hearth and open door.

Every one of us who has thought about the subject knows that it is only upon British principles that we can hope to make a success of the possessions which have fallen to our lot. The unsuccess of Great Britain in South Africa has encouraged all her enemies to lift up their voices against her. The yelp of the moribund nations is heard as well as the growl of the Governments of the nations that are "waiting to be born" and in which the people have as yet no voice, as well as the voices of the people who are so politically backward that they are willing to be enslaved. Every one of them is willing and waiting to do her a mischief, now that she has been led into a political and military blunder. Now is the time when a clear voice should be heard from this side of the Atlantic, a clear but by no means an official voice, proclaiming that the people of the United States know that Great Britain is fighting their battles in the modern world and making known an unquestioning belief that the predominance of the English-speaking race in the world is even better assured for the twentieth century than it is recognized at the end of the nineteenth.

ARE WE DEGENERATE?

In a number of the eulogies pronounced during the past week on the character and services of WASHINGTON there has been a note of despondency at the assumed contrast between the spirit of the people in those days and in ours. The feeling is more or less bitterly and emphatically expressed that it would no longer be possible for a leader so lofty in his purpose and so pure and unselfish in his conduct to get the following that WASHINGTON got both in military and in civil life.

We shall not undertake to say whether a crisis such as WASHINGTON met would find the Nation provided with a like leader, but we are confident that such a leader might readily secure more general and more faithful support than WASHINGTON really enjoyed. Fortunately, perhaps, the darker side of a time like that of WASHINGTON fades from history, and especially is it true that the shining virtues of so noble a character cast a kind of glory on those associated with him that they are not in themselves capable of producing.

Any one who will take the trouble to read even cursorily the letters of Washington himself will discover that he found plenty of cause in some of the men on whom he was dependent for discouragement and disgust, and, had that been possible to his stout heart, for despair. It was from the camp at Cambridge in 1775, when the first ardor of the struggle was not yet lost, that he uttered the angry cry: "There are men among us so basely sordid as to counteract all our exertions for the sake of a little gain." And a few months later, when he was endeavoring to carry out a partial reorganization of the army, and at the same time to maintain the precarious position from which he sought to force the evacuation of Boston, he wrote in confidence to a member of the Congress: "Such a dearth of public spirit and such want of virtue, such stock jobbing and fertility in all the low arts to obtain advantage of one kind and another in this change of military arrangement, I never saw before, and pray GOD's mercy I may never be witness to again. I tremble at the prospect."

These are not isolated and exceptional expressions. Like ones are to be found not only all through the correspondence of the Revolution, but in that of the period of his Presidency. Every student of the history of that time knows the outrageous abuse to which he was subjected by his political opponents, especially as the close of his second term drew near. Much of this was due, of course, to the passions aroused by the war, and particularly to the lingering animosity toward England, with the ideas and institutions of which he was suspected of being in too strong sympathy. But even this suspicion was grossly unjust, and the persecution of WASHINGTON—it was nothing less—was a proof of a level of public intelligence beyond all question lower than prevails now.

Though WASHINGTON himself was as pure as snow, there were measures of his administration that cannot be exceeded to-day in the corruption to which they gave rise. For these HAMILTON—to whom the Nation owes a great debt—was chiefly responsible. While his own motives in them are not questioned, he made no secret of his expectation that the newly founded Federal Government might be strengthened by attaching to it selfish and unscrupulous men through ties of practical corruption. The history of his tactics in securing his ends in the State of New York would make the most daring schemes of Tammany seem timid. They were only surpassed by those of the opposition, with which the great JEFFERSON was identified.

We shall not be accused of wishing to excuse the evils or the vices of the present by comparing them with like or worse vices and evils in the time of our forefathers. But surely such comparison does not justify despair. What our fathers did to escape the consequences of then existing mischiefs we can the more readily do if we recognize the facts as they were and as they are. It would be a pity if we could not learn something from their experience. We believe that on the whole the American nation has advanced, even when measured by the standard of the time of WASHINGTON, and we are confident that it will continue to advance. We are a very different people from that which held the scattered stations on the eastern slope of the Alleghanies, and the problems with which we have to deal are very different. We do not believe that they are more baffling or that the nation will be found less able to solve them. As the Americans of the close of the eighteenth century were welded into a strong young State on the anvil of war, and as the Americans of the middle of the nineteenth century fought out among themselves the tremendous question of slavery and became the most united and vigorous of modern nations, so, we are sure, they will, under the beneficent influence of their essentially free institutions, work out with steadfast progress the tasks the future may impose.

"ATTACHES" AND SPIES.

Undoubtedly there is something very gallant and chivalric, and thus attractive, about the character of the German Emperor. The resemblance which has been found by psychological inquirers between him and the present Governor of New York is more than merely fanciful. We can fancy "Governor WILHELM" doing most of the things that Governor ROOSEVELT has been doing and "Kaiser TEDDY" doing most of the things that Kaiser WILHELM has been doing.

It required no particular perceptiveness to discover that services were demanded of a Military Attaché at a foreign Court, in the condition which the "Attaché" business has been assuming, which could not decently be required of an officer and a gentleman. This journal pointed out that fact long before the Dreyfus case attained its malodorous vogue. But it is one thing to perceive such a fact as this and quite another to give effect to one's perceptions, when one is in a position of official and still more of "imperial" responsibility. This latter is what the Kaiser has been doing. It is a consideration of the Dreyfus case which has impelled him to this conclusion. Having reached it he proceeds to put it into action by recalling his Military Attaché at Paris, the capital where the scandal arose, and by giving out that "a German officer ought not to be expected to furnish to his home Government information inconsistent with a nice sense of honor."

There can be no doubt that he is in the right. A Military Attaché is either an ornamental and rather superfluous appendage to an embassy or else he is a person whose desire is to find out what the Government to which he is accredited desires to conceal. The military information which he can get without trouble is not the information he is valued for getting, since it is open to whoever chooses to ask for it. It is the information that is withheld from him that he is expected to obtain. This means that he is the head of a bureau of spies, and that it is his business to bribe men to betray their country, if in no other way he can get at their official secrets. Espionage is a necessity in time of war, and the spy, as well as the employer of spies, may be a patriot and a man of honor. But in time of peace, and between nations ostensibly friendly, it is a dirty business, in which officers and gentlemen should not be required to engage. The proposition is plain enough, but it is more than doubtful whether any other monarch in Europe than the German Kaiser would make the practical application of it. He is to be respected accordingly, and his action may very likely lead to a revision of the whole code of diplomatic ethics relating to the appointment and functions of Military Attachés.

POPULAR INSANITY IN THE ROBERTS CASE.

Those sad men who make mental pathology the subject of life study have given some attention to the phenomenon of imitative or suggested action among men in crowds, where an idea possessing a few minds spreads throughout the mass until it possesses all minds, quite independent of any conscious exercise of the reasoning faculty. Politicians and stump speakers have often observed the phenomenon without understanding its nature. Writers of political histories recognize its effects but rarely note its inception and progress. Yet the behavior of crowds under the influence of suggestion is a subject that cannot be ignored by the careful analyst of the working of government by the people. Sir HENRY MAINE comes very near a true conception of this force in the following passage from his "Popular Government":

> In our day a movement appears to have very distinctly set in toward unmodified democracy, the government of a great multitude of men striving to take the bulk of their own public affairs into their own hands. Such a government can only decide the questions submitted to it as the old courts of justice decided them, by applauding somebody who speaks to it. The ruling multitude will only form an opinion by following the opinion of somebody—it may be a great party leader—it may be a small local politician—it may be of an organized association—it may be of an impersonal newspaper. * * * Crowds of men can be got to assent to general statements, clothed in striking language, but unverified and perhaps incapable of verification; and thus there is formed a sort of sham and pretence of public opinion. There has been a loose acquiescence in a vague proposition, and then the people, whose voice is the voice of GOD, is assumed to have spoken.

The insanity of the American people over the polygamist ROBERTS is a typical case. It is a fine pathological specimen. We hope that no anti-Roberts man or woman will be offended by our use of the word insanity. It is the right word. Insanity is a condition where the subject is removed from the control of right reason, and it may result either from organic or functional disease. It is a function here that is at fault. Wholesome and salutary respect for law has been overslaughed by a hysterical manifestation of a moral sentiment. Knowing and feeling that the polygamous relation is immoral and revolting, the people have insisted that their Representatives in Congress should keep ROBERTS out of the seat to which he was lawfully elected, and from which, until he had taken the oath, he could not be excluded without violence to the Constitution. They put a question of private morals above a question of public law.

The clear principle of law is that Mr. ROBERTS, satisfying the Constitutional requirement of eligibility and holding a valid certificate of election, was entitled to take the oath of office and his seat. That is or should be evident to every competent student of the precedents and the provisions of the Constitution. Then and not till then the House could properly begin an inquiry into his qualifications to sit and act as a member of Congress. Then, his disqualification being duly established, he could be lawfully excluded. That is the law of the Roberts case.

The people showed that they cared nothing about the law. Their moral loathing of this polygamist made them indifferent to the Constitution, of which they are commonly most reverent. They signed by millions a petition for his exclusion. Here was a beautiful example of insanity by suggestion, the insanity of crowds—beautiful, we mean in the pathological sense; for from the point of view of the student and defender of popular institutions it is seriously disquieting. It is a grave matter for the people in a democracy to lose their sense of proportion and perpetrate a greater evil in seeking to cure a less. Having lived in the polygamous relation, Mr. ROBERTS was sinful according to prevailing ethical standards; and he was unquestionably a lawbreaker. But these minor evils are certainly corrigible by the orderly process of law. The major evil of a violation of the Constitution and the creation of a dangerous precedent is without complete remedy and constitutes a continuing danger. The clamor of the people has forced their Representatives to put the less above the greater. That was unsound judgment, that was popular insanity.

The recent remarkable gust of anger at Admiral DEWEY was another illustration of the misjudgment of the crowd under suggestion. Like a flock of sheep following its leader, the mass, under the sway of the imitative impulse, began with one accord to abuse the Admiral whom a few days earlier it had covered with adulation. Then, under the guidance of the few who had not lost their heads, it returned to sanity and made voluble amends for its error.

The newspapers have many sins. But may it not be set to their credit that there be some among them that, in times of popular madness, when reason has fled from the crowd and a false public opinion has been created and is in danger of becoming effective, give good counsel to the people, expose error, and point out the true path? The deterrent force of the press upon such occasions of unwholesome excitement is manifestly of value in restoring the normal condition of the political organism.

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

There is one good work in this city that is entitled to especial consideration at this time, peculiarly consecrated to the happiness of children. It is the Children's Aid Society.

Since its organization under the wise and faithful guidance of the lamented CHARLES LORING BRACE its work has steadily extended with constantly greater demands on its resources and on the energy and zeal of those engaged in it. Its usefulness has kept pace with the extension of its field so far as the contributions to its funds would permit. Its principle of action is the same and the results are as rich as ever.

The one object of the society, as its name indicates, is to aid the children who need help not merely in support, but far more in education and in surrounding them with the influences of a pure home and enabling them to become decent, self-sustaining, and self-respecting members of the community. When we recall the conditions in which the lot of thousands of the children of the city is cast, the forces that unite to condemn them to a life of want, of suffering, or of only too probable vice, the value of such aid must seem incalculable. It has been shown to be so in hundreds of cases.

There can be no gift more completely in accord with the spirit of the Christmas time than a contribution to the Children's Aid Society.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In succeeding to the office held by Gen. BROOKE, Gen. WOOD has attained the position toward which the natural course of events has for a year been tending to carry him. At Havana and in control of all Cuba he can do no better work than he did at Santiago, but he will do more of it, and the beneficial effects of his energetic and judicious rule will be felt all over the island instead of in a single corner of it. His predecessor need feel no humiliation at finding himself recalled. The administration of Gen. BROOKE has been criticised with some severity and perhaps with some justice, but it has been a good one on the whole, and he will leave Cuba in a vastly better condition than it was when he assumed control there, a fact which shows plainly enough that his grave mistakes have not been numerous. He goes with the excellence of his intentions unquestioned either in Cuba or the United States, and even the irritable and suspicious politicians of Havana have found more fault with him in small matters of civil government than in large ones. Thanks to him, Gen. WOOD will take up the problems of reconstruction with no scandals of any sort to redeem and no well-justified or deeply seated prejudices to overcome. To assert that he will make as complete and brilliant a success in the broad field as in the narrow one would be unsafe, for he must now depend, not on his demonstrated ability to do things well himself, but on a much rarer talent, which he may or may not possess, that of securing faithful and intelligent services from many subordinates. But though certainty is lacking, confidence is abundant, that the pro-consular power will be well exercised by the new Governor. He will be cordially received in Havana by all except the little group of irreconcilables, and they can only subject him to a few petty annoyances. President MCKINLEY and Cuba alike are to be congratulated on this appointment, and Gen. WOOD begins his work under particularly favorable auspices. Americans no less than Cubans will profit from the glory he is expected to earn.

—For New Yorkers, as for other dwellers in cities, absence of rain or snow and moderate temperature are the only requisites of pleasant weather, and to us, therefore, the Winter so far has been extremely enjoyable. At this time of year, however, there is peril in a too constant succession of clear days, and already reports that show the nature of the danger are beginning to come in from the suburbs. Out there people do not regard rain simply as a maker of mud and inconvenience. They appreciate its close connection with the water supply, and for weeks past have been watching with apprehension the steady lowering of the water level in the reservoirs. In the Summer that would not excite any attention, but now it is decidedly serious. If freezing weather comes and finds the ground dry and streams almost forgetting to run, a lot of inconvenience and some little real suffering are sure to follow. New York itself can stand a considerable siege, but some of its near neighbors are already close to the end of their aqueous resources. And a modern house, especially one in the suburbs, becomes uninhabitable with terrible promptness when its water supply fails. Slight notice has been taken recently of the Weather Bureau's frequent prophecies of rain that did not materialize, because city folks are more than willing to overlook the substitution of a bright day for a storm, while they are irritable enough when the prophet errs in the other direction. It is well to remember, however, that our present joys may be expensive, and that the only good weather is seasonable weather. What is badly needed just now is an old-fashioned downpour lasting the better part of a week.

—Perusal of the dispatches from South Africa tends to render daily more and more pertinent the question, Why is it that England finds no use there for the very recently and very clearly demonstrated talents of Gen. KITCHENER? There have been rumors that he, like our Gen. WOOD, is viewed with a jealous dislike by less successful officers; but in a state of affairs so serious, not to say desperate, as they are now in Cape Colony and Natal, one would not expect this feeling to be effective much longer. KITCHENER has a habit of doing what he starts out to do, and so far as known he does not depend upon the friends of his enemy for guidance in the enemy's country.

—It appears to be a cause of quiet but very sincere joy in several parts of the country that the Franklin Syndicate ran its amazingly successful course right here in the metropolis instead of somewhere else. The assumption is, we gather, that if the fraudulent scheme had been worked in a small city or the rural districts, New Yorkers would have smiled in a way wearisome to all beholders, and would have hinted more or less openly at the ease with which the population of the American hinterland can be deluded. Well, there may be something in this theory, and certainly the metropolis is not in a position to resent the sarcastic sympathy now turned in its direction. Still, our friends should remember that Brooklyn is not exactly New York, whatever the charter may say, and they should also remember that a large, and perhaps the much greater part of the profits of the Franklin Syndicate came to it by mail from considerable distances.

—Our remarkable Board of Health has at last made up its powerful mind on the coffee question, and people are probably even more surprised than pleased to find that the decision reached after such long and unnecessary delay is in moderately close accord with common sense. There is proverbial authority for believing that all is well that ends well, but the fact remains that heavy pecuniary losses have been inflicted upon a number of importers and shipping men, the coffee market has been seriously disturbed, and an important branch of the city's trade has been imperiled simply because our Board of Health is composed of politicians instead of scientists. Their report shows no evidence of knowledge that the precautions ordered are adequate, and, such as they are, they might as easily have been devised two weeks ago as now. It is lamentably easy to establish a strict quarantine against a place, but it is extremely difficult to enforce one against a disease. To do so is always the first thought of an incompetent official, the last of those who are abreast of the times.

—Among the speeches made at the recent International Commercial Congress in Philadelphia was one by Mr. COOLIDGE S. ROBERTS, the delegate from Buenos Ayres, and in the course of his remarks he opposed with vigor the theory that "trade follows the flag." After stating that the number of American firms doing business in the Argentine has been steadily decreasing for many years, Mr. ROBERTS said: "A reason often given why the United States does not increase its business with the countries of South America is because of lack of lines of steamships carrying the American flag, but this reasoning is fallacious, because wherever there is freight to be had there the steamers flying the flags of different countries are to be found competing. From personal observation, I know that there is no difficulty in securing room at all times for merchandise, whether outward or homeward, at reasonable rates." The advocates of subsidized ships will regard this as heresy of the worst kind, but they will talk a long while before they prove that there is profitable business for more steamers than now seek cargoes at Buenos Ayres or other South American ports. It was Mr. ROBERTS's opinion that the way to get Argentine trade was to adopt better methods of introducing our wares and to be more careful to offer the Argentinos what they want.

—Severely as the tempers of patriotic Americans are tried by the oratory and the literature of the anti-imperialist coterie, our cousins in England have their greater worries increased by utterances even more nearly treasonable than anything we have to endure. Take, for instance, the following pretty specimen from The Dublin Herald: "Ladysmith has fallen! Such is the thrilling bit of news which has reached us from a reliable Continental source this morning. If it is proved to be true, and that the Irish brigade contributed to so dire a British reverse, the hearts of Irishmen the wide world over will thrill with a keen delight they have not experienced in our time before. 'GOD send it is true!' will be the fervent prayer in many an Irish homestead to-day. For if it is indeed the case that this important strategic point has come into the hands of the brave Boers, it marks the beginning of the end, not alone of British prestige, but of the whole robber system that has for so long plundered and dominated so large a portion of the globe." It is indeed a free country where the publication of matter like that does not increase the jail population.

—Americans who yearn for evidence that they come of noble forebears need not apply for it to Mr. EDWARD WILSON JAMES, though he has made a thorough study of Colonial genealogies and knows a lot about them. In the preface to his "Lower Norfolk County Antiquary" Mr. JAMES announces that he will not reply to people who write to him for information in regard to their aristocratic ancestors, partly because he hasn't the time for extra work, and partly because in a vast majority of cases he would be obliged to disappoint the hopes of his correspondents by denying even the possibility that they are descended from the quality. "The mere fact," he says, "that one bears a distinguished name is no evidence of connection with a distinguished family. Great numbers of men, soldiers, sailors, and members of the theatrical profession in particular, for various reasons change their names, and thousands of foundlings are picked up in the streets of cities every year and are frequently given the names of the most influential men in the country. In addition to this, in former ages, the bondsmen and tenants on the large estates in England largely took the names of the estates and thus acquired the names of the owners of the estates, just as the negroes after the war of secession took the names of their owners." Then come still more painful details: "A large majority of the people who came to America down to about 1820 were too poor to pay their way, and were sold here, or consigned to people for whom they worked out their indebtedness thus acquired. Of the convicts who were sent to the colonies little need be said. The overwhelming majority were undoubtedly men, and it is highly improbable that many of the women were of the kind to become the mothers of families, and it is therefore improbable that they to any extent perpetuated themselves. If an American should find himself the descendant of an indentured servant, he need not blush, for he will find himself in illustrious company."

THE ARCH ORIGINAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every one must serve his time at every trade
Save censure; critics alone are ready-made.

The above lines from a great poet, we would like to call to the attention of Mr. Teunis Van Duzer, who writes a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES of Nov. 28.

Of course, no one in praising the arch, or wishing it to be made permanent in Madison Square, intended any disrespect to Gen. Worth. I do not know that it has even been suggested by any one but Mr. Teunis Van Duzer that the proximity of the arch to the Worth Monument was a detriment to the appreciation of the latter.

However, we will take him on his own estimation of the moral statement that "the arch's artistic value does not warrant the sacrifice of spoiling the Worth Monument." May we not truthfully reply that the artistic value of the Worth Monument does not warrant its preservation in its present site, to the detriment of any better monument equally worthy that may be fittingly placed in that part of Madison Square?

The general effect of a city is far more important than the localizing of the memory to a hero in some particular place which may have had no particular association with him.

The insignificance of the Worth Monument will be more and more accentuated as the buildings in the immediate vicinity become more and more lofty, as they are sure to do.

The statement that the Romans derived their artistic inspiration from things purely Roman shows that Mr. Van Duzer is not a close student of history, for there never was a people who plagiarized as much and even stole as many monuments from other peoples as the Romans did. The Greeks themselves borrowed their artistic types and forms from people more ancient than they, and recreated them their own by modification and development.

No people have been able to cut loose from the traditions of the past in building up a new present, whether it be in religion, in art, in literature, in science, or in law. Each age of civilization, like each individual man, is the sum of all its antecedents.

If Mr. Van Duzer is sua generis greater than the sum of all his antecedents, the sculptors of the arch would be only too glad to do him homage if he will design an arch that shall be purely American in all its parts, and better than has ever been done before—that shall be expressive of our people with all their love of liberty, individuality, business ability, talent for big commercial enterprises, and ward politics—"instead of stooping to copy," as they did in their monument put up in the hurry of six weeks. He condemns it from top to bottom, but let him design one anew, and take six months about it.

No one supposed this present arch was to be reproduced for the permanent structure, but if this can be done by our sculptors in six weeks as a temporary structure, I think we can safely trust them to do a permanent one in the fullness of time, unless Mr. Van Duzer proves his superior ability in the interim.

JOSIAH C. PUMPELLY.
Manhattan, Dec. 9, 1899.

BARBARA FRIETCHIE'S FLAG.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Recent correspondence with my uncle, Franklin Reno of Chicago, who was on the staff of my father, Gen. Reno, during the civil war, has developed some facts apropos of Barbara Frietchie's Union flag, which may interest the readers of THE TIMES.

My uncle states that Gen. Reno and his troops, on their way through Frederick, Md., passed the house of Barbara Frietchie just previous to the battle of South Mountain, Sept. 14, 1862, and she saluted them with a Union flag. Gen. Reno halted his command, got off his horse, and walked up the steps to where she stood, and shook hands with her, the troops and the people in the vicinity began to cheer, and Barbara Frietchie was quite overcome by the ovation. She made a little speech and presented a flag to Gen. Reno. This flag he placed in his box, and after his death on the battlefield a few hours later, my uncle took the flag from the box and sent it North with his body. My uncle adds that father was somewhat affected by the interview with Barbara Frietchie, and that as he rode away he said to my uncle, "Whom does she remind you of?" My uncle replied, "Mother," and father nodded his head in the affirmative.

The small flag which was sent North with my father's body is still in our possession, and I think there can be no question that it is the one which Barbara Frietchie presented to him.

JESSE W. RENO.
New York, Dec. 11, 1899.

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me that a striking feature of the politics of the day (I am speaking more particularly of local as distinguished from National politics) is the absence of co-operation between the practical and the theoretical politicians—between those who practice without theorizing and those who theorize without practicing.

The practical politicians conceive a measure usually adapted to further their own private, selfish ends, and, often without any further excuse for championing it, bring their whole force to bear upon its promotion. The theoretical politicians get wind of the movement, obtain a grasp more or less comprehensive of the motives which prompt its purveyors, look into the history of the matter—study the subject from a disinterested standpoint—and give their conclusions to the public in letters and editorials in our various newspapers and journals. While they are calling the wicked practical politicians to account and pointing at their entire disregard for the public good, the latter are smiling in their sleeves and going their own sweet way.

Take the recent agitation over the Constabulary bill. A writer in one of our weekly papers says the promoters of the bill seem absolutely ignorant of the history of the matter. He refers to a scheme of police control which has been successfully carried into effect in Europe. Now, does any one believe that, should this remark fall under the eye of the practical politician, he would take advantage of it?

I am merely stating a remarkable condition of things, Mr. Editor. I do not attempt to offer a solution of this problem of non-co-operation. Nor do I even maintain that any solution is possible, though I sincerely trust, as all good citizens must, that co-operation may at some time in the near future become the order of the day.

Morristown, N. J., Dec. 12, 1899. R. P.

CHRISTIAN DUTY OF LAYMEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Monday I read a full account of a meeting held on the previous day at Carnegie Hall for the promotion of Christian Science, and addressed by an ex-Judge from Chicago. While I have no sympathy with the followers of Mrs. Eddy, I could but feel that in arranging for such a meeting and putting forward an ex-Judge to address it, they were setting an example that might well be followed by the various religious denominations of the metropolis. Mr. Moody has often insisted upon the duty of laymen to speak from the platforms of theatres and public halls upon religious topics, in services arranged to attract those who do not frequent regular places of worship. Surely the time is ready for such non-professional Christian effort.

If we should take the lists in the churches that are commonly called evangelical, we should find the names of large numbers of Judges, lawyers, doctors, teachers, and other professional men. These men are the prop and support of all good causes within their denominations so far as their means and business gifts are concerned, but how few of them enter with zest into the distinctively religious activities for which the churches exist.

Perhaps such men fail to appreciate the wide hearing that they might have from many who do not care to listen to the preaching of ministers. To such persons clergymen seem to me "talking shop" when they are presenting religious duties and privileges. If all of the prominent laymen in this town would turn their thought, business sagacity, and power of speech into simple, direct expressions of their own faith in God and in His revelation to men both by the Scriptures and in Jesus Christ, the spiritual revival, which all agree to be desirable, would be accomplished. It might also bring back to their original mission some among the ministers whose thoughts and utterance have been given far too much to the proclamation of negations.

G. A. WARBURTON.
New York, Dec. 13, 1899.

AN OLD NEW YORK COUPLE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A few days ago an account of a very aged couple at Norwalk, Conn., appeared in your paper. They were married in 1831, and were thought to be the oldest couple in the United States.

In my native town, Smyrna, Chenango, N. Y., is an older couple, but they have not been married quite as long. They are Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Stanbrow. Gardner Stanbrow was born Nov. 1, 1808, and his wife, Deadama, Dec. 6, 1808. They were married Aug. 29, 1832, so they have lived together over sixty-seven years.

As far as health and mind are concerned, both appear as well as fifty years ago. They still attend church, read the papers, and take interest in the news, and are active in work about the house.

H. A. W.
Hoboken, N. J., Dec. 12, 1899.

Trains from Yonkers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the interest of long-suffering commuters, permit me to call attention to a particularly stupid piece of mismanagement on the part of the New York Central. I live in Yonkers, and this evening desired to take a train for the West. I found there were trains for New York as follows: One at 7:03 and one at 7:20 P. M., arriving in New York fifteen minutes apart, and that no train left Yonkers after 7:20 until 8:38, or an hour and eighteen minutes later—too late for me to make my connection. Both the 7:03 and 7:20 are locals, the first from Croton and the second from Yonkers. The consolidation of those trains would serve both points equally well, as the objective point is New York City. In this event the Yonkers train could leave at 7:30 or 7:45, thus reducing the long interval of one hour and eighteen minutes. There may be some occult reason for this arrangement, but I fail to see where the company could be out anything by making this change—certainly the public would be benefited.

COMMUTER.
New York, Dec. 11, 1899.

PHILADELPHIA'S HOTELS.

From The Philadelphia North America.

No city in the country is more capable of entertaining the delegates and visitors to the National Republican Convention than Philadelphia. No city ever handled an encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, which always involves a vast concourse of people, more competently than this city.

Here are nineteen of the best-equipped hotels in the United States, able to accommodate with comfort 5,500 persons, besides innumerable boarding and lodging houses in the heart of the city.

Visitors to the recent Grand Army of the Republic Encampment gave unanimous testimony to the ability of Philadelphia as a host. The entire array of some 40,000 veterans, soldiers, and visitors to the encampment was cared for without the slightest inconvenience. Where necessary, hotels provided additional accommodations by utilizing cots in parlors and drawing rooms.

Arrangements for accommodations for the convention week next June will probably begin in a few days. In fact, it was stated at the Walton and Lafayette that instructions had been received from Washington from prominent Senators for reservations of the best apartments for the week.

The capacity of the various houses in the central section is as follows:

Walton	900	Lorraine	200
Lafayette	700	Donner's	150
Continental	700	Bellevue	150
Bingham	450	Stratford	150
Aldine	300	Flanders	150
Hanover	300	Stenton	100
Colonnade	250	Gladstone	100
Green's	250	Colonial	75
Vendig	250	Hamilton	75
Windsor	200		

NUGGETS.

Flighty Woman.

"Mrs. Bruggs, you have more faults than I ever dreamed of in any woman."

"Well, Mr. Bruggs, you have plenty of faults yourself."

"There you go again—always changing the subject when I try to talk to you."—Chicago Record.

Real Mean.

Janet, (indignant)—What do you think? Will Slowgo told me last night if he had half a chance he would kiss me.

Kitty, (sympathetically)—That was real mean of him, wasn't it, when he knew he had a whole chance and you couldn't divide it?—Detroit Free Press.

Readjustment.

Employer—I'm afraid I cannot accede to your request for an increase of salary; but I'll tell you what I will do. I'll reduce the other clerk's pay down to what you get.

Clerk—Oh, thank you, sir. You are very good. It will be just as satisfactory, just as satisfactory.—Boston Transcript.

Repudiates the Responsibility.

"It's strange," he said, "how easy it is for a pretty girl to make a fool of a man."

"Oh, I don't think I would put it just that way," she replied, "but I will admit that it's strange how easy it is for a man to make a fool of himself over a pretty girl. Fools, you know, are usually self-made."—Chicago Post.

"THE PRIESTESS OF HUMANITY."
—LECKY.

In my hands I hold your future of unprofitable days,
All the crafts that ye profess are at my call,
Your impartial, grave historian now has learned to speak my praise,
Your great artist yields to my imperious thrall.

When your wolfish passions leap and bear all formal barriers down,
When your days of ninety-three run crimson red,
I am then the living symbol of your Reason that ye crown
With a blood-red cap of License on my head.

When in days again grown formal, ye would seek to cloak your shame
Lest its nakedness offend Decorum's god,
To grim want, to cant's injustice, not to me impute the blame
If I flaunt it wide and blazon it abroad.

Who am I? What ye have made me. An unthinking child—half grown—
Flung by fate upon a world of dreary lust:
In God's sooth, I take my vengeance, scattering wide what ye have sown,
And I hate you while I gnaw my dying crust.

Was it man or God, foreseeing such offenses needs must be,
Launched His woe upon the man by whom they came?
—It were better with a millstone ye were cast into the sea
Than My little ones, through you, should come to shame.

Man or God, your greatest Human, with a single eye to read
The true pathos of this world's sad Magdalen:
That the strong should spoil the feeble, should exploit the weaker's need,
Is the law of apes and tigers—not of men.

While with manly, kindly pity He our frailties weak could see,
How He scourged with living flame your fancied great;
Not the outcast, but the spoiler, the devouring Pharisee
Woke the lightnings of His wrath, and scorn, and hate.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL.
Paris, France, Nov. 24, 1899.

Lafayette: The Boy Beloved of Washington.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES
By EDWARD CARY.
Author of "Life of George William Curtis."

LAFAYETTE was a lad of barely twenty when he met Washington at Philadelphia in September, 1777. According to his own account he must have been an impetuous as well as an obstinate youth, with more than the usual boy's tendency to ambitious dreaming, but with a talent for winning affection. He related in his mature years that he was disciplined at school for an essay in which he described "a perfect horse as one that at the sight of the whip would throw his rider." After the fashion of his time, he was married at the age of sixteen and he and his wife were passionate lovers their lives long. His uncle, the Marshal de Noailles, sought for him a place in the household of one of the royal princes, but the life of the court suited him not at all, and by a disrespectful allusion to the person of his future patron he managed to defeat that project and joined the regiment in which he had a commission.

He was only eighteen when, being in garrison at Metz, he first learned from the Duke of Gloucester, at the table of the Count de Broglie, his commander, the news of the American Declaration of Independence. He was greatly excited by the story of the struggle, but it is curiously indicative of a certain shrewdness in his make-up that at the moment his first resolution was formed to seek service in the American army, he reasoned also that "if Great Britain should win back her colonies it was all up with the French Antilles, with the French possessions in Africa and Asia, with their mercantile marine, and consequently with their navy, and finally with their political existence." He confided his purpose to the Count de Broglie, who utterly refused to countenance it. "I saw your uncle die in the Italian war," he said, "and was by the side of your dying father at the battle of Minden. I cannot aid in the ruin of the sole remaining branch of the family." But the lad was not to be dissuaded. After innumerable obstacles had been gotten over, he finally fitted out a vessel at his own expense, and eluding the order of arrest that had been issued for him, he set sail for America in company with the Baron de Kalb, and reached Philadelphia in safety.

His reception in the ante-room of the Congress would have chilled a temper less ardent and unselfish. The chamber thronged with foreign officers, seeking commissions far too freely promised by Deane at Paris. Lafayette sharply separated himself from this crowd by addressing to Congress a note in which he declared: "My sacrifices give me the right to demand two favors: one is that I may serve at my own expense, the other that I may enter the service as a volunteer." Congress promptly replied by voting him a commission as Major General, leaving the question of command to Washington. The General invited him to join his military family and received him with "perfect courtesy and friendliness." This was the beginning of one of the most famous, as it is certainly one of the most charming friendships of our history. It was the privilege of Lafayette at the outset to be able to show at once his courage and his possession of unusual military qualities. On the luckless battlefield of Brandywine, where the army was almost crushed and where the retreat was practically a rout, Lafayette was badly wounded in attempting to rally the troops, and despite his wound directed the stand finally made at the bridge of Chester which enabled the army to take a defensible position and saved it from complete disaster. When Washington sent to him his own surgeon, his request was: "Care for him as you would for my son, for I love him as one."

Lafayette had arrived at a time when the fortunes of the States were at a low ebb. Philadelphia was lost, and Washington, with only 5,000 ill-clad, half-starved men, was compelled to go into Winter quarters at Valley Forge. Lafayette rejoined the army on its retreat to this place and rendered excellent service in command of the Virginia riflemen composing the rear guard. Already Washington had learned to confide in his prudence and vigilance as well as in his energy, and during the long and cruel Winter he found the young Frenchman as patient and cheerful under hardship as he was eager in fighting. The foreign officers, the best of whom were a sore trial to Washington because of the jealousy they excited among the Americans, and their tendency to insist on their own claims to precedence based on their experience, were largely held in check by the influence of Lafayette, who in all things showed and required the most absolute respect for the authority and for the wishes of the General.

With the new year came a fresh trial of his fidelity. Gates, who had returned from the North, where he had been sent to gather the fruits of the victory over Burgoyne which Schuyler had assured, was engaged in the cabal to which Conway gave his name. They imagined the scheme of an expedition into Canada under the independent command of Lafayette, taking him from Washington's side and tempting his ambition to join in the conspiracy to belittle and finally displace the General. Lafayette refused the command unless he could remain under the direct orders of Washington. The conditions could not well be refused, and Lafayette set out for the North after consulting in the fullest manner with Washington. Neither of them had any confidence in the feasibility of the expedition, and when the means provided were found to be utterly insufficient, despite the utmost energy in pushing preparations, the Marquis, with the full approval of Washington, returned to the latter's camp. "I am now bound to your fate," he wrote in his quaint English, "and I shall follow it and sustain it, as well by my sword as by all the means in my power." And he wrote to Baron Steuben: "Permit me to express the pleasure your visit to General Washington gives me. That great man can have no enemies but those of his country. No worthy mind can resist the attraction of such qualities as his. I believe that I know him as well as any one can. His honesty, his candor, his lofty intelligence, his virtue in the broadest sense of the word, are above all praise."

After the French treaty had been successfully negotiated by Franklin and Deane the British abandoned Philadelphia, and it became the object of Washington to harass them as much as possible on their march to New York and to seek all chances for favorable attack. The advance was entrusted to Lafayette with a detachment of picked troops. At the last moment he yielded the command to Lee, who claimed it as due to his seniority in the service, though he had opposed the movement, and had at first declined to command. Lafayette, with characteristic generosity, yielded to the request. At Monmouth Court House Lee, in substantial disobedience of orders, withdrew from the advantageous position taken by Lafayette and began a retreat that would have proved disastrous had not Washington, summoned in hot haste by Lafayette, arrived in time to re-form the lines and change defeat to partial victory. Lafayette's account of the day is filled with enthusiastic praise of Washington. "In this affair," he writes, "badly begun but well finished, Gen. Washington seemed to seize fortune at a glance, and his nobility, his grace, his presence of mind were never better displayed. Never was he grander in battle. His presence checked the retreat, his disposition of the troops determined the victory. His fine bearing in the saddle, his calm bravery, his spirited expression, heightened by the feelings aroused by the events of the morning, aroused the greatest enthusiasm." That night, and far into the morning, the Marquis and the General, "lying on the same cloak," discussed the conduct of Lee, who was court-martialed, suspended from his rank, and shortly left the army, as Lafayette remarks, "unregretted."

When Admiral d'Estaing arrived on our coasts Lafayette was dispatched by Washington with such troops as could be spared to coöperate in an attack upon the British at Newport. The expedition failed through a number of accidents and there was bitter disappointment and resentment toward the French commander. The occasion was noteworthy mainly for the successful efforts of Lafayette to maintain the honor of his country's representative and at the same time restore harmony between the French and American officers. He went so far as to call Gen. Sullivan to personal account for an offensive allusion to the French in a general order, and obtained an apology. About the same time, much against the advice of both Washington and d'Estaing, he challenged Lord Carlisle, one of the British Commissioners sent to offer terms to the States, for an insult to the French nation. Lord Carlisle very properly declared that he was responsible only to his King and his country for his official words, but the young man's eagerness to fight for the good name of France, foolish as it was, counted for much in the warmth of his reception when he return to that country, as he did early in 1779.

It was a remarkable career that Lafayette had run in the thirteen months that he had been in the service of the Republic. He was only twenty-one when he set sail for his native land, but he bore with him testimonials from Washington, from Congress, from the cool and wary Gerard, the French envoy, and from the veteran d'Estaing, not merely as to his zeal and fidelity, but as to his military talents and to the soundness and clearness of his judgment and the breadth of his views, that might well be the envy of a man grown gray in public affairs. He devoted all his energies while in France to securing the dispatch of a fleet and army to aid in the American cause. From the first he insisted on what was finally granted, that the forces should at all times, when acting together, be under the command of Washington, and he deliberately chose to retain his own commission in the American Army. No wonder that when Washington received the news of his arrival at Boston tears of joy stood in his eyes.

The succor that Lafayette announced was sorely needed, for it is not to be denied that the patriot cause was languishing to the point of exhaustion. Nearly a year was spent, with varying fortune, before the stroke that determined the final victory became possible. In the preparation for this stroke the services of Lafayette were of the highest value, were indeed indispensable. Early in 1781 he was sent by Washington with a small but picked force, to be strengthened as much as possible by the militia, to defend Virginia against the movement of Cornwallis to seize it. Substantially the rate of the Republic hung upon his success. The loss of Virginia would have brought the loss of all the States to the South. Cornwallis was the ablest General the British had sent to America. Lafayette described him as "cool and active, a formidable combination of qualities in a foe." He had a well disciplined and well equipped force, and was strong in well mounted cavalry. He had burned his tents and all the baggage he could spare, that he might move with the greatest swiftness. Lafayette did the same. He was inferior in numbers, and was compelled to rely upon strategy pure and simple. The campaign, as Lafayette wrote to his wife, was a series of races, in which he managed to get in a little ahead, and of efforts to avoid fighting while seeming eager to fight. As the militia, including a considerable number of young Virginia gentlemen with excellent horses, joined Lafayette, he became strong enough to press Cornwallis with great activity but with the utmost caution toward the coast at Yorktown, where the British hoped for reinforcements by sea. At this moment a fortunate accident occurred. A letter from Washington informing Lafayette of his belief that the next project would be an attack on the British at New York was captured, while a letter from Lafayette to Washington informed him that Cornwallis was in a position where he could be hemmed in with the coöperation of a fleet. This plan was already among the possibilities contemplated by Washington.

The world knows the history of that plan, and its brilliant success. It is not so generally realized that it was the skill, energy, and cool courage of Lafayette in his desperate struggle to baffle the veteran Cornwallis and to corner him with inferior force, that made this decisive success practicable. So far as one cause can be assigned to great and complex events, it is not too much to say that the independence of America was due to the young Frenchman who sought it so generously and fought and worked for it with such noble constancy. Save Washington alone there is none of the gallant soldiers of freedom in that memorable war who deserves a higher or more secure place in the system and love of the American people. EDWARD CARY.

The Future of Fur-bearing Animals

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES
By Leon Platky,
Editor of "Cloaks and Furs."

The latter part of the eighteenth century is generally conceded to be the turning point which marks the expansion of the world's fur trade. Russian, English, and American trading companies then opened up vast territories to commerce and spread civilization throughout the Far Northern regions. Most important in this development, because affording to the pioneers both food and clothing, was the wealth of fur-bearing animals found in endless number and varieties unknown until then in what proved to be the world's preserves of such animals. The surplus peltry obtained by barter or otherwise, on account of its high intrinsic value and facility with which it was brought into the markets of the world, besides giving new furs and a wider scope to the world's fur trade, became a powerful incentive to explorers and settlers to invade an otherwise barren and inhospitable country.

Thus we hear of voyagers who explored the most inhospitable regions far to the north, which now, after many years, disclose a vast stock of gold and an inestimable wealth of other minerals. Regions which, in default of other incentives, would have forever remained a blank on the map, were made accessible and productive for the brotherhood of nations by their production of furs and skins.

Progress, while opening up vast tracts of land, on which countless numbers of animals have roamed since times immemorial without let or hindrance from man, while benefiting mankind, has successively and—alas successfully—crushed out of existence countless millions of valuable fur-bearing animals that now exist but in tradition. The hosts of ferae naturae of forest, stream, and field, to which cultivated fields or cleared forests betray the presence of their arch enemy, man, have been hunted and driven, step by step, to less frequented regions, where, for a while at least, they are enabled to escape the hunter's rifle and the trapper's pitfalls.

Interested statements of the impending extinction of species of fur-bearing animals are invariably brought before the public at times when fashion most heartily declares herself in their favor and as invariably result in a considerable appreciation of the market value of the furs in question. While these statements should be taken cum grano salis, they are in many instances but too true. They come, indeed, much nearer to the actual truth than a casual investigation of reported records of the international public sales, with their seemingly inexhaustible supply, would make it appear. The fact that, year after year, according to the briskness of the fur business, large numbers are offered at these sales of skins of certain species of which we are informed but a handful remains in existence does not by any means disprove the fact of their gradual disappearance.

At what a sacrifice are these skins obtained? How rarely will prime skins compose the collection of any single hunter, trapper, or collector? And how long will it be before many species of our most desirable fur-bearing animals will become extinct through the rapacity and lack of foresight of those most directly interested? The unprecedented prices realized, for instance, at the last London public sale, no later than the fifteenth of the present month, for Alaska sealskins which will establish their value in this country in their finished state at between sixty and one hundred dollars for a single skin are ominous for the seals. "The scarcer the animal the higher its price" is an old maxim that has settled the existence of entire families of the animal kingdom.

The season of 1899-1900, while a profitable one for the fur trade throughout the entire world, has, owing to the enormous prices paid for skins, and owing to the continued high incentive values established even now, cut deeply and lastingly into the fur reserve and stock of the world. The unprecedentedly large quantities consumed and now collected in response to the urgent demand speak louder than words of the fearful slaughter for which a day of reckoning must and will come. And what has the fur trade done to guard itself against an ultimate decline of the industry in view of an ever-increasing demand and a steadily decreasing stock and reserve of fur-bearing animals? Have the traders been content to kill the goose that laid the golden egg and to work upon the maxim of "After us the Deluge"? or have they, perhaps, opened other sources from which to draw? A number of sources, indeed, will remain permanently open and certain species are in no danger of extinction. Thus an important supply of fur-bearing animals will ever be assured from those animals for which the dread or presence of man has not the same effect as on those that he relentlessly hunts to extirpation. Centuries of proximity to human habitation, and the protection of "close seasons" seem to have robbed such ferae naturae as the fox, squirrel, raccoon, hare, marten, opossum, &c., of that fear that has driven the wild cat, the lynx, the bears, and the wolves, as well as other ferocious beasts, from their lairs and haunts and cleared from their presence entire continents. In countries that have been for centuries in the highest state of cultivation such animals as the marmot, muskrat, wombat, skunk, mink, and marten are found, in small numbers, it is true, yet in their aggregate forming a sure and fairly large source on which the fur trade may always rely. Another large, but, as far as its duration is concerned, less certain reserve of fur skins is found in the tracts of virgin lands on the American, Asian, and African continents. The inaccessibility of these regions, as in the arctic regions, assures to the world for many years to come a large supply of some of the most valuable and valued peltries known to the trade.

It is not in the chimerical artificial raising or farming of wild fur-bearing animals that the modern furrier expects to find relief. It is rather his own ingenuity that may stand him in good stead when the dreaded moment may arrive. He may not by that time need to dread it any longer. In the meantime the dealer supplies what is asked from him and furnishes to Dame Fashion, regardless of consequences, whatever her dictates exact. Working in concert the fur dyer and furrier have improved nature by employing the skins of domestic animals, the supply of which is inexhaustible, in so artistic or beautiful a manner that their value in the finished garment closely approaches and in many instances even surpasses the value of the rare wild fur-bearing animal. Thus of domestic fur-bearing animals we have the lambkins of Persia, Astrakhan and the Crimea, which furnish us with so-called baby-lamb, Persian lamb, Astrakhan and Krimmer skins. From Chinese farms we obtain the beautiful Thibet skins, mouffon, goat and dog skins. Holland furnishes vast quantities of cat, geese and swan skins. From Sweden we obtain the skins of the eider duck and other attractive skins employed in the fur trade, while France and Belgium, under the most varied nomenclature, furnish to the world millions upon millions of rabbit skins. The meek rabbit, not he of the warren, but he of the farmyard, of which annually millions are consumed by the frugal peasantry of France, Holland, Belgium, and Germany, leaves, after his short space of life is closed, a really handsome pelt. Although to the uninitiated the statement may seem strange, it is the skin of the rabbit that in larger quantities than any other fur and in larger amounts in actual dollars and cents, forms the most important part of the fur business of modern times. While it has been justly stated that from a muskrat anything in the way of a fur article, from a plain button to a sealskin sacque, could be produced, the rabbit skin lends itself to imitating almost if not entirely every furskin with the exception of the rougher or full furred sort. Owners of noble furs, such as Alaska seals, Kamchatka otter, ermine, sables, noble foxes, chinchillas, and real martens are likely, according to the present outlook for these prices than those for which they could be furs, to possess them at more reasonable replaced. LEON PLATKY.

Some Wage Earners and a Smith.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES
By KATE SANBORN,
Author of "The Wit of Women," &c.

LAST week was particularly full of good things for me. One day I drove from Wellesley to Watertown to call on Harriet Hosmer. She is with relatives in her old home—the house where she was born and where she did her first modeling. Recently reading in Miss Whiting's record of Kate Field's life of Miss Hosmer as a universal favorite in Rome, a dearly loved friend of the Brownings, and associated with the literary and artistic coterie there, a living part of that memorable group, most of whom are gone, I longed to look in her eyes, to shake her hand, to listen to her conversation. Every one knows of her achievements as a sculptor; her "Zenobia" and "Beatrice Cenci" are fine.

After waiting a few minutes, into the room tripped a merry-faced, bright-eyed little lady, all animation and cordiality as she said; "It is your fault that I am a little slow in coming down, for I was engrossed in one of your own books, too much interested to remember to dress."

The question asked soon brought a flow of delightful recollections of Charlotte Cushman, Frances Power Cobbe, Grace Greenwood, Kate Field, and the Brownings. "Yes," she said, "I dined with them all one Winter; they were lovely friends." She asked if we would like to see some autograph letters of theirs. One which seemed specially characteristic of Robert Browning was written on the thinnest of paper in the finest hand, difficult to decipher. And on the flap of the envelope was a long message from his wife. Each letter was addressed to "My Dearest Hattie," and ended "Yours most affectionately." There was one most comical impromptu sent to her by Browning from some country house, where there was a house party. They were greatly grieved at her failure to appear, and each name was twisted into a rhyme at end of the line. Sir Roderick Murchison, for instance, was run in thus:

As welcome as to cow is fodder-rick
Would be your presence to Sir Roderick.

"Frowning" mated Browning. Miss Hosmer promised to give us a book of reminiscences, and this letter, which has never been printed, will then appear in full.

A poor pun started another vein. "You must hear some of Miss Cobbe's puns," said Miss Hosmer, and they were so daringly, glaringly bad as to be very good. When lame from a sprain, she was announced by a pompous butler at a reception as "Miss Cobble." "No. Miss Hobble," was her instant correction. She weighs nearly 300, and one day, complaining of a pain in the small of her back, her brother exclaimed, "O Frances, where is the small of your back?"

Miss Hosmer regards Grace Greenwood (Miss Lippincott) as one of the best raconteurs and wittiest women she has known. She was with her at some museum where an immense antique drinking cup was exhibited, large enough for a sitz bath. "A goblet for a Titan," said Harriet. "And the one who drained it would be a tight un," said Grace.

She thought the best thing ever said about seasickness was from Kate Field, who, after a tempestuous trip, said; "Lemonade is the only satisfactory drink on a sea voyage; it tastes as well coming up as going down."

By the way, every one of the women mentioned was a wage-earner, and gloried in it.

The following afternoon was given to a reception at the Women's Press Club of Boston. There sat 300 cultivated, brilliant women, all journalistic wage-earners and many of them the sole support of several others. Mrs. Howe, more than eighty years of age, but with no signs of failing powers, introduced the guest of honor, Stevenson's stepdaughter, (another wage-earner,) who charmed us all with her womanly presence and musical voice as she told us just what we most wanted to hear—bits of the everyday home life of R. L. S.

On Wednesday Calvé gave us her marvelous interpretation of Marguerite in "Faust," thrilling and warming a Boston audience to a miraculous degree.

Coming home, my heart swelled with pride for women. I hear that one Smith of some Western university said the other day that "the world would be better off if every woman wage-earner were to lose her job at once." By crowding into the labor market they have a cheap Chinese-labor effect on the wage rate, and their competition makes it less likely that a man will be able to support a wife. And the old, old story about woman's proper sphere.

"Does that stir a fever in your ink bottle?" slyly inquires my friend, the editor. Not the least rise of temperature is noticeable. I have always been interested in the Smiths who have distinguished themselves. It was a Smith who discovered the secret cipher in which Pepys wrote his diary. A Smith and a John Smith gave us the first American book, and Smiths have done good work in every walk of life. It remained for this sociological Smith at the very close of the century to write himself down as a phenomenon, neither worthy of study nor an attack, as far behind the times as one who should deplore the railroads with their faithful fliers and sigh for the lumbering stage coach and tedious canal boat.

It is evident that if men had gladly and generously supported all the superfluous women (their wives occasionally numbered in) no woman would need to be a wage-earner. Only sheer dire necessity has forced females into competitive exertion for their daily bread. If this were to stop, many men would be left adrift. I giggle by myself over a few instances that come to enforce this truth.

A loving, trusting, home-making little woman was told by her husband after six weeks of married life, that it was a disgrace for any woman to accept money from a man; she must make her own hay. This astounding announcement was written. She accepted the situation; bore and reared seven children; fed, clothed, educated all; cared for this specimen when his health and mind failed; paid his funeral expenses; wore the conventional mourning garb of a widow; provided a proper monument, and has never posed as a martyr or heroine. She is known the world over to-day, universally loved and respected.

Another, a strikingly handsome creature, had the same experience, and three daughters to support. She developed a special gift, and has made a tremendous pecuniary and social success; was invited in England to appear before royalty. She told me with a merry laugh that her husband did once give a theatre ticket to the oldest girl and a celluloid comb to the twins!

A brave sister in delicate health is now supporting a lazy brother who failed in business, while he sits at home, dreaming of the possibility of lightening woman's labor by the invention of an automatic machine for washing milk bottles!

Stalwart, bearded men pressing into women's proper occupations, force women out and upward. We see them behind counters selling ribbons, exhibiting and descanting on lingerie; they crimp hair, wait on table, make dresses, cook and do all so well. What is left for their sisters but to advance?

Most appreciatives tributes are now paid by men of the true type to women wage-earners, and the new phase of affairs is cordially accepted. The kindness and substantial encouragement given by men is the brightest side of this question. A few will always remain hopelessly tied to the hitching post of by-gones. Such insist that women cannot work without losing their personal charms; that women cannot invent, cannot compose music, cannot tell a rattling good story, or make an extempore speech; that they never possess wit or humor; that all they are fit to do is to stay close at home and be happy!

My grandmother told me that years ago a woman who came in to work for a day inquired for my mother and heard that she had gone to Boston. With a look of horrified surprise she exclaimed, "Poor creetur!" If Prof. Smith is logical, he must eject the woman wage earner from his home—the cook who provides nourishment for his great brain, the waitress who sees it is attractively served, the maid who every morning picks up his shirt and stockings and sets his room to rights.

I met a young lawyer on the steamer during my Alaska trip who wanted to rouse me to expression and asked me if I didn't agree that women were mere cattle. I replied, "I am sorry to suppose your mother was a cow, but she must have been, to produce such a calf as you." Mr. Smith's remarks are suggestive of another animal.

Let me see, how many men did Mrs. Oliphant support by her pen? Who was it who took care of Alcott's family while he conversed as a mystic oracle? "I travel in Lou's chariot," said this dreamer, serenely. But why recall a hundred other notable instances? It isn't worth while.

Here's my proposition: If every male non-wage earner, from the worthless adventurer who secures our wealthiest girl to drunken Jack, who beats his wife on washing day for not having a dinner to suit him, could be eliminated at once, the world would then indeed be better off.

KATE SANBORN, Wage Earner.

Entrance to College.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES
By Nicholas Murray Butler,
Dean of the School of Philosophy, Columbia University.

In twenty-five years the number of students in the undergraduate courses of colleges and scientific schools has increased from 573 in each 1,000,000 of population to 1,193. In the eighty-seven colleges for men, for women, and for both men and women in the Middle States and Maryland there were in 1897-8 nearly 17,000 undergraduate students. Not only scores of public high schools, but scores of private schools and academies share the responsibility of preparing these young men and women for college life and college study. The examination for entrance to college is, therefore, a matter of grave concern to a very considerable portion of the population. Beyond this, it is of high importance to the public at large that the educational system by which so many of the natural leaders of thought and opinion are trained shall be simple, flexible, democratic.

Each college is at liberty to fix and to enforce its own standards for admission. There is no ministry or central administrative authority, as in Prussia or France to prescribe a uniform scheme for college entrance to which every institution must conform. We have thus had all of the measureless gain which comes from the cultivation of individuality, and we have also experienced the undoubted evils which unrestricted idiosyncrasy develops. For a long time the evils were minute. A pretty definite and generally agreed upon amount of Latin, Greek, and mathematics formed the staple of the course preparatory to college, and the admission examination was substantially restricted to these. After a time, however, the pressure from the newer studies began to be felt. English, the modern European languages, the natural sciences, history, all, one after another, claimed and found a place in the programme of studies; but not all colleges treated them alike or in the same spirit. Some grudgingly yielded a point here and there; others, particularly the newer foundations, put the new subjects on a par with the old. An infinite variety of combinations of all these elements and of varying amounts of them being possible in one college admission scheme, an infinite variety of college admission schemes resulted. The schoolmaster with pupils at the same stage of advancement but looking forward to entering different colleges, found himself first burdened, then discouraged, then exasperated by the diversity of college admission requirements. Education became increasingly impossible for him and for his pupils, and a process of special college cramming based on old examination papers and experience with the personal and institutional peculiarities of examiners took its place. The conscientious schoolmaster did not like the situation, but he seemed powerless to prevent it. So he began forming associations of his fellows to discuss it. The various organizations of secondary school teachers and the associations of colleges and secondary schools which were formed first in New England, and then successively in the Middle States and Maryland, in the North Central States, and in the South, have given more time and attention to the problems growing out of the college admission examination than to any others.

Two important and authoritative discussions of this whole subject have lately been added to the literature of education. These are the reports prepared by authority of the National Educational Association—one, the report of the Committee of Ten on Secondary School Studies, of which President Eliot was Chairman, in 1894; the other, the report of the Committee on College Entrance Requirements, of which Assistant Superintendent Nightingale of Chicago was Chairman, in 1899. The questions involved in college entrance are, therefore, now clearly stated and reasonably well understood by the representative colleges and secondary schools. This is the necessary condition precedent to any genuine and lasting improvement in the present situation.

It seems to be generally admitted that two things are necessary in the interest both of sound secondary school work and of the colleges themselves: (1) An agreement upon a uniform statement of any requirement for admission which is made by two or more colleges, and (2) provision for a uniform administration of nominally identical requirements. The time has certainly not yet come, and I do not see that it need ever come, when public interest requires that all college admission requirements shall be identical. But the time has come, some time since, when public interest requires that the same topics when required for admission by two or more colleges should mean the same thing and be stated in the same way. For example, the requirements in Caesar, Virgil, Homer, algebra, laboratory physics, should be uniform by topic. The secondary school should be able to teach all intending college students in Virgil, Homer, or laboratory physics as one group, and should not be compelled to separate those who are going to offer a given subject at Harvard from those who purpose offering the same subject at Columbia, Princeton, Union, Williams, or Yale, because those colleges all state their requirements in one and the same subject, e. g., algebra, in a different way. Personal idiosyncrasies of college teachers, pride of authorship, and institutional traditions have combined to develop and to preserve these differences. Public interest and the interest of education itself now demand that they be done away with; and as rapidly as this demand is given frequent and emphatic public expression and the several colleges are cited to show cause why they should not agree on uniform statements of one and the same topic, progress will be made in accomplishing a reform. Publicity is the worst foe of an unreasonable educational condition.

This point gained, however, a second and equally important one remains. Vagaries of interpretation and administration may, and easily will, nullify any uniformity of statement which may be arrived at. Moreover, college entrance examinations will never, in my judgment, be satisfactory from an educational point of view until their administration is shared by representatives of the secondary schools. They, and they alone, know accurately the conditions and the practical limitations of their work. They can at once detect and point out the bearing upon secondary school teaching of any class of tests or any theoretical standard of satisfactory performance. There seems to be every reason why they should, and no reason why they should not, have a share in the formulation and administration of college entrance tests.

It was for reasons such as these that a largely attended meeting of the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland, held at Trenton, N. J., on Dec. 1 and 2, unanimously adopted a series of resolutions calling for the establishment of a Joint College Admission Examination Board, on which the secondary schools shall have representatives. Steps have already been taken by a group of colleges in the Middle States to put the necessary administrative machinery in operation, and it is not impossible that a beginning may be made with the new plan in June, 1900.

The functions of the Joint College Admission Examination Board are to be two, the aim of the first of which is certain to be accomplished speedily through the operation of the second. These functions are: (1) To bring about, as rapidly as may be, an agreement upon a uniform statement as to each subject required by two or more colleges for admission; (2) to prepare, or to cause to be prepared, an annual series of college admission examination papers, to hold examinations in June of each year at convenient points throughout the Middle States and Maryland, and to issue certificates based upon the results of such examinations which shall be accepted, for what they cover, by the several colleges in lieu of the existing separate and diverse admission examinations. While this board will originate in the Middle States and Maryland, it is hoped that it will in time have a national institution, and include the co-operation of colleges in every section of the United States.

The initiative in the formation of such a board must, of course, be taken by the colleges. The next step will be to call upon the Executive Committee of the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland, in accordance with the Trenton resolutions, to name the representatives of secondary schools to serve upon the board until Dec. 1, 1900. The board may then organize and proceed to prepare papers and arrange examinations for June, 1900.

In order to obtain the maximum of advantage from this plan of institutional co-operation, it will be important, I think, to make the following administrative regulations, among others:

1. No college admission test shall be adopted unless it has been favorably passed upon by a representative of the colleges and by a representative of the secondary schools.

2. No answer-paper or other performance by a candidate shall be rejected save by the concurrent judgment of at least two examiners.

3. Rejected answer-papers shall be returned to the Principal of the school from which the candidate comes, both for his information and to enable him to ask a revision of the unfavorable judgment, if he so desires.

4. The actual examiners under the jurisdiction of the Joint College Admission Examination Board shall include secondary school teachers as well as college teachers.

Secondary school teachers are justified in hailing the establishment of this board as a new emancipation proclamation. If this plan is wisely and broadly administered, in a truly educational and not in a pedantic way, it will confer untold benefits alike upon colleges, secondary schools, pupils, and the public. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER.

Rational Dress for Women.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES
By H. K. BUSH-BROWN.
Member of the Sculpture Society.

TO THE LADIES of the Rainy Day Club: When I had the honor of addressing you, I supposed it to be just a friendly talk, so it was something of a surprise to find reporters there and extracts from my address in the papers. Their garbled accounts distorted the meaning of my words, which were not intended in a malicious spirit of ridicule, as has been made to appear.

I, therefore, take the liberty of making my address public, that our friends who were not present may understand that I am not "as devil as I am black."

You may be pleased to know that the next evening I encountered one of my own sex who took me seriously to task, and defended the present mode from every point. As a last resort, he said, "This slavery to custom is part of human nature and cannot be changed, however much you talk; it always has been and always will be. In the very centre of Africa the wild natives have just the same subservience to fashion, and would no more deviate from it than the men and women of New York."

To this I replied, "Where, then, is all this much-boasted civilization, where this accumulated influence of nineteen hundred years of the teachings of Christ, if we are, in these respects, no better than our savage ancestors, or our benighted brethren in the heart of Darkest Africa? The life and character of Christ were the very soul and embodiment of the unconventional." While I admit it seems like pouring water on a duck's back to protest against the sins which are common to all of us, it may yet be worth while to put things in their true light, even though I am made to appear ridiculous in the attempt.

I am aware it is man's place to be in the background in this kaleidoscopic realm of woman, to be, in fact, not only of a monotone in hue to contrast with her scintillations, but also to create the power that generates the motions.

In retiring to my proper shadowy position in the rear, let me advise the Rainy Day Club to change their entertainment committee.

Her mistake, the mistake of the entertainment committee, was in taking them seriously. They are not a reform club, but an entertainment society, of which there are many of similar name. They serve an excellent purpose, and are the substitutes of this generation for the sewing circles and reading circles of our mothers.

Hoping I may be forgiven for the reluctant acceptance of the invitation to address you on some topic of art, I am, respectfully yours, H. K. BUSH-BROWN.
107 East Twenty-seventh Street, New York, Dec. 13, 1899.

THE ADDRESS.

Ladies of the Rainy Day Club: When the entertainment committee asked me to address the ladies of this club, I was overwhelmed by the honor conferred on me, and am very sure she has judged badly in using her persuasive entreaty with me, as you will soon be aware.

Of course I wanted to know what the Rainy Day Club was, and being informed it was for the purpose of advocating the use of short skirts on rainy days, it seemed possible that here was a motive that might excuse a few words on the topic of "Art in Women's Dress."

The very title of the club is suggestive of many things and indicates that the women are, even here, the shy and timid angels whom we men love with a whole heart and could scarcely wish to change even in this, for herein is involved one of their great charms. Yet, I must point out that the club title announces that here is an idea without a conviction, a movement at reform without courage.

In spirit of the appropriateness, I ask if it is good to have short skirts in the rain, is it suitable, cleanly, wholesome, or attractive to sweep the streets with your dresses in fine weather? Certainly the ungraceful efforts at holding them up does not justify the custom.

Have you ever tried to reason it to a logical conclusion why women all follow the same fashion in the form or cut of their dresses? You do not, of course, think it necessary to the harmonies of life that your dresses should all be of the same color, because this last logical step would have long ago put you all in grays like the Quakers, or in blacks like the women of holy orders, or in some gayer hues. No, it cannot be for love of the fashion to have all forms in dress cut by the same pattern, for you surely do not think that every passing style, like puffed sleeves, is becoming alike to the stout, the thin, the short, the tall, in all walks of life, from the most wealthy to the hardest toiling.

No, it is not that, or you never would have attained the emancipation you have in the designing of bonnets, which gives us that infinite, wonderful, I may say, beautiful variety.

No, it is because you are timid by nature, timid by education and environment, that you dare not face the criticism of the conventional in the person of your dressmaker, the fashion plate journals, and the dealers in the wares you use.

It seems to me that bonnet making has in a sense become elevated to the plane of a fine art. Why should not costume occupy the same place? I see you gasp for breath, as though each of you said to herself, "My dresses cost me more now than I can afford, or more than I wish they did, and where would we women be if this crazy fellow's ideas were put in practice?"

I think I can show you that in attaining this better result it can be done at a less cost to each one of you than the aggregate of the present expenditure of each. In the first place, you are in the hands of the enemy. These laws of fashion that are so binding on every one of you are imposed by those who have things to sell—the dealers in fabrics and made garments. They publish the fashion plates gratis, and you poor, deluded women grab at the bait as though you liked it. You obediently change the cut of your clothes at least once a year, all for the good of trade and the depletion of your own pockets. You run like sheep, all in one direction, because you do not dare to be outside the fold of fashion. And when you make a protest it is called a "Rainy Day Club," because you are only half hearted about it. If you get an idea on this subject, do have the courage to make it a conviction and the bravery to live up to it.

Now, in taking up the purely artistic side of it, I hope also to demonstrate the economical. In order to consider this, some things must be granted—first, the non-existence of fashion plates; second, the existence of dressmakers who are trained in the principles of design and the harmonies of color—in plain words, artists in the profession; third, that the cost of material is not greater for an artistic than for a fashion-made gown.

Granted that uniformity of fashion no longer exists, and it naturally follows that frequent changes in a woman's dress will no longer be required. Consequently the dress we are to make for my lady is to be just as beautiful as her means will allow or her good, modest sense will permit. It is going to be made for her and no one else in the world, and will be not only the most becoming, but expressive of her own best taste as to what is suitable for the occasions of its use. It is to be permanent, and because it is individual and a part of herself she will be proud to wear it just as long as she feels disposed. For her it will always be in the fashion.

Bold indeed must the man be who would prescribe the number of a woman's dresses, or the years of duration for them. That may be safely left to her judgment. Inasmuch as this one is to have an indefinite existence, or serve, we will say, as an evening gown for three years, she can afford to make a better one than if it is to be cast aside or remodeled every year, and still have a long credit to the account compared with the present custom.

The result of this would be that the women would all be better dressed than they are now, and at less expense in the long run. We should have, instead of sameness in form, an infinite and, I hope, beautiful variety. Dressmaking would become a respectable and elevating profession that would broaden the minds of all engaged in it, and of every woman in the land, because she would have a new ideal that is now denied her by reason of the slavery to following the fashions.

If dressmaking could be lifted to the field of art where it belongs, then would we have the abandonment, or at least a mitigation, of the present sweat shop and factory system. This would be one of the great gains.

Before leaving this I want to touch upon the moral side. It is by no mere poetical figure that the artists have represented the ideal woman with a globe in her hand, for she controls the destinies of the world. This is true in more senses than one, but in no particular more so than in this question of dress, for it involves the whole moral question of our love of display that is common to both sexes.

We want to dress as well, appear as prosperous, and be as much looked up to for these things as those whom we see about us. "I have got to do these things in order to keep up with my set" is the common attitude of the world. A dinner party by people in very moderate circumstances must provide all one could command in the best hotel.

All this sort of thing is an evidence that we are striving to be more than we really are. This is commendable in the moral and intellectual, perhaps, but not in the material side of life.

The rush and pressure of life in our modern civilization are so great that we are carried forward, all of us, we know not how, and we do not quite see the true relation of things. National peace and prosperity beget extravagance, display, selfishness, love of ease and luxury. In turn follow enervation and a lowering of the moral tone. I am saying nothing new. Such has been the history of all countries in all ages.

On the women, dear friends, depend the destinies of this country more than on the men. The best of life is not to be found in expenditure on dress, or in the gratification of ambitions for display.

The abolition of the fashion plate would, I think, tend to more simple dressing, and would also give the women more time for other and higher things. Am I safe in saying that one-half of their time is now spent in making and remaking their costumes—changing them to suit the supposed demands of the hour?

I think the annihilation of the fashion plate might reduce this expenditure of time one-half or two-thirds, and the expenditure in money in like proportion. It would depend on the women, however. You could, no doubt, spend the time and the money more wisely, and perhaps more to your satisfaction.

The desire to be attractive in every way is natural to you, and I could not wish you to be otherwise. The men, I admit, want all these things just as much as you do. The American husbands are the most generous in the world; they want their wives and daughters to have all that they could wish for; they are willing frequently to deny themselves things they would like, but their wives and daughters never, and this is the rock that many a family bark is shipwrecked on.

Let me entreat you not to abuse this spirit of generosity. I admit the sin of extravagance is more the man's than the woman's, and not infrequently because he lives two lives in the sense that his business life and his home life are kept entirely separate. The wife is not made conversant with the general daily, monthly, yearly state of the business finances.

With an overgenerous husband and ignorance of the facts as to family resources, no wonder the family ship

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FINANCIAL.

ONE WEEK AGO TO-DAY.
we advised you in the columns of this paper that the physical condition of the property, coupled with the mismanagement by the officers of the company, could not possibly permit of a stock dividend being paid for a long time to come on
BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT,
particularly when the fixed charges were to be increased something like a quarter of a million of dollars per year in consequence of the issuance of seven millions of additional Bonds. Every customer on our books stands
SHORT OF B. R. T.
at to-day's close, and nearly every one of them also short of St. Paul, which sold yesterday around 120. To trade profitably in the stock market you must be in touch with people who make it their business to know what are the intentions of the principals. Not a paper in New York City referred to the B. R. T. Bond issue until Monday morning last. Refer to the columns of this paper of Sunday last, when you must admit that we know our business.
We will either furnish you advice on the market, mail or telegraphic, during the balance of this year for Ten Dollars, or we will take immediate charge of your account, operating it for
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DIVIDENDS.

Knickerbocker Ice Company of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill., Dec. 13th, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable Jan. 1st, 1900, and also a quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock, payable Jan. 1st, 1900, to stockholders of record of December 18th, 1899. The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on December 13th, and remain closed until January 2d, 1900. Checks will be mailed to the stockholders by the Central Trust Company of New York. WILLIAM A. WALTER, Secretary.

Pressed Steel Car Company.
PREFERRED DIVIDEND No. 4.
Pittsburg, Pa., December 12th, 1899.
A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾) per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company, January 15th, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 14th, 1899. Cheques will be mailed from the office of the company. The transfer books will close at three P. M., December 14th, 1899, and reopen at ten A. M., January 15th, 1900.
W. O. JACQUETTE, Treasurer.

Colonial Trust Company.
222 Broadway, New York.
At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Colonial Trust Company, held December 12th, 1899, a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. from the earnings of the company for the six months ending December 31st, 1899, was declared, payable January 2d, 1900. Transfer books will close December 20th, 1899.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL Mortgage 4 Per cent. Registered Bonds of the Reading Co. and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Wednesday, December 20th, 1899, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Jan. 1, 1900, and will reopen Jan. 2, 1900, at 10 A. M.
W. G. BROWN, Sec'y.
Philadelphia, Dec. 13th, 1899.

TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE HOCKING VALley Railway Company First Consolidated 4½ Per Cent. Registered Bonds will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, Wednesday, December 20, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the payment of the Semi-annual interest thereon, due January 1st, 1900, and will reopen January 2, 1900, at 10 A. M.
WM. N. COTT, Treasurer.
Columbus, Ohio, December 13, 1899.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE FIRST CONsolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. registered bonds of the Southern Railway Company will close at the office of the company, 80 Broadway, New York, Friday, December 22, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due Jan. 1, 1900, and will reopen Jan. 2, 1900, at 10 A. M.
JOSIAH F. HILL, Sec'y.
Washington, D. C., Dec. 16, 1899.

Interest on Mobile City Bonds.
The January, 1900, coupons of Mobile City Bonds, issue 1881, will be paid on and after January 1, 1900, in New York by the Mercantile National Bank, and in Mobile by the First National Bank of Mobile.
Z. M. P. INGE, Trustee, &c.

Interest on Mobile City Bonds.
The January, 1900, coupons of Mobile City Bonds, issue 1881, will be paid on and after January 1, 1900, in New York by the Mercantile National Bank, and in Mobile by the First National Bank of Mobile.
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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
9th December, 1899.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it will be held at the Banking House, No. 15 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900. The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, Dec. 8th, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900.
The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

The Seventh National Bank of New York,
New York, December 9, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 182 and 184 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 9, 1900, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
GEO. W. ADAMS, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York,
Dec. 9th, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall Street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York,
NEW YORK, December 8th, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

Irving National Bank,
New York, December 14th, 1899.
The annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Banking House, No. 287 Greenwich Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
J. DENNISON, Cashier.

National Broadway Bank of the City of New York,
New York, Dec. 11th, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 287 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

The Liberty National Bank, New York,
Dec. 9th, 1899.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
HENRY P. DAVISON, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
New York, December 7th, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

CHICAGO BANK STATEMENT.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK,
CHICAGO, ILL.,
December 2d, 1899.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$11,533,106.13
U. S. bonds and other bonds	1,047,702.35
Due from U. S. Treas. & banks.	3,719,648.82
Cash	3,864,698.61
	$20,165,155.91

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and profits	1,262,321.03
Circulation	45,000.00
Deposits	17,857,834.88
	$20,165,155.91

JAMES H. ECKELS, President.
JOSEPH T. TALBERT, Cashier.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Wall Street has passed through a week of extraordinary incidents. On some days almost panic conditions have ruled; and in the list of net changes for the week only an insignificant number show advances; practically the entire stock list declined; and, virtually, the same statement describes the course of the bond market as well. Declines in bonds did not run to the extent of losses in stocks, but the list of substantial recessions is none the less a long one. The shrinkage in the market value of shares on the Stock Exchange extends far beyond one hundred millions of dollars. Throughout the week grave rumors have had circulation. Some reports have been such gross fabrications as to be their own refutation. Other disturbing representations have unfortunately been shown to have foundation. Troublesome developments have appeared in some financial centres and liquidation has been precipitated on such account. Money market rates have not much advanced, though a stiff 6 per cent. charge seems generally prevailing. Finally, gold exports have started, this development being due, however, chiefly to the financial strength of the United States, in contrast with financial weakness elsewhere in the world.

South African war news has come to be influential. For a long time the New York stock market ignored all the news, good or bad, from that quarter, estimating it as of about as much consequence as the Philippine campaign has involved for security market values here. But so extraordinary have been the developments of recent days that the New York stock market has shown quick reflection of the defeats which British arms are suffering, being in this a follower of the London market, which at times has been very seriously disturbed.

Measured from the standpoint of trade and foreign patronage, the continuance of the Boer war could not fail to provide large profits for this country in demands upon us for not only ammunitions and manufactures generally, but breadstuffs, especially. What Wall Street most looks at, however, is the effect which Boer war reverses inflict upon the British investor; and not merely setbacks in quotations, but large liquidating transactions have in recent days testified that this phase of the situation has become acute. Great Britain's drafts on South Africa for gold are, of course, stopped, and not only war demands, but other financial exigencies are so pressing at London that during the past week it became a matter of urgency to obtain gold in large quantity from some quarter. The Bank of France was and still is relied upon for substantial loans to the Bank of England, but the natural resort of Great Britain must be the United States; for here we have not only larger stores of gold, but are much better able than any other country to spare it.

On this account we have had a variety of stories representing that many millions of gold are to be sent from New York to England, one series of representations having it that these shipments were to be by a syndicate of bankers here, while other reports have quoted the United States Government as prepared to transfer millions of dollars to London as a special fund credited to Philippine war accounts. Rumors to this effect, and some too grotesque for quotation, have had much circulation; but not one responsible banking authority vouches for any of the tales to which Wall Street has been treated.

The gold export movement that has started, whether or not it proceeds much further, reflects commercial transactions merely—such shipments abroad being practically automatically brought about by sterling exchange rates which make such export transactions profitable. As to whether or not this movement will reach proportions of great consequence is altogether problematical, not one authority being willing to be quoted as making a forecast. What certainly is not in any important quarter disputed is that we have the yellow metal to spare, that shipments threaten no damage. Recognition of this fact is, indeed, so well established in Wall Street that official announcement of the first shipment found prompt sequel in an actual advance in stock market quotations.

What precipitated the stock market weakness toward the close of the week was chiefly uncertainty as to what might be the outcome of financial difficulties revealed at Boston and elsewhere. Some commercial houses of importance disclosed embarrassment and some banking institutions were put under suspicion. At Boston the Clearing House had to issue certificates wherewith to rescue one involved bank, while yesterday another bank there was unable to open its doors.

Rumors prevailing earlier in the week, corroborated by such developments, exerted depressing influence upon market values, naturally. It has become sadly clear that a tremendous overissue of industrial securities early in the year has congested capital gravely and has forced unfortunate conditions upon many underwriters. The matter of the intrinsic value of new securities has not been the issue; what has been controlling is the fact that there has been no actual market for new stocks when pressed for sale. Many—probably most—of the newly incorporated properties are making large profits, earning substantial dividends; but they are raw, untested, not yet popular—without market status; and holders whose necessities have required quick liquidation have found themselves seriously embarrassed. This has been true not in a few cases but in a long list.

Conditions of this sort, with their imposition of extraordinary losses, have not had strange sequels in reports such as have disturbed Wall Street, representing that both institutions and individuals were in trouble. Names of men of high standing and the names of institutions capitalized for millions of dollars have been freely bandied, sensational rumormongerings being carried on industriously. In some instances circumstantial evidence has seemed to point to the probability that there was not smoke without fire. "The tape talks" is a saying for long years dear to the Wall Street heart; and as day after day quotations have receded in various parts of the market Wall Street observers have become more and more unsettled in their views of what might be the mixture of fact in the fiction.

The situation in Boston has been the chief concern, however, of people best informed, and grave responsibilities have been apprehended as to some operating elements there, for Boston firms and Boston banks have been large advancers of money on copper mine stocks, Sugar Trust shares, and other skyrocketty collateral.

At the close of business yesterday there seemed to be hopes tending toward confidence, however, that the worst stage of the situation at Boston has been passed and that further sensational developments are not to be apprehended there.

Of rumors touching New York affairs there has been ample supply, and some of the newer trust companies have had their affairs and relationships much discussed; but Clearing House authority can be quoted as declaring that 90 per cent. of the disquieting rumors are altogether false.

It is, indeed, the statement of bankers of importance and with large opportunities for knowledge that the financial situation here is healthy, that grave troubles are not impending, and that after the present fit of hysteria is over Wall Street will have opportunities to see that where in some quarters there seemed to be weakness there has really been disguised strength. It is even intimated that in order to make their market ventures more profitable some interests much discussed have been simulating anxieties. This hardly seems, however, to have the sound of frankness. Wall Street has serious troubles quite enough.

Meanwhile, good times show in every business department in every part of the country. What Wall Street seems afflicted with to some extent is the theory that prosperity is a peril.

SATURDAY.

Stocks decline heavily.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 16	500,261
To date this year	163,863,593
Corresponding date last year	108,357,527

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 16	$2,345,500
To date this year	$810,504,140
Corresponding date last year	$877,285,590

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@6 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Reading	½	Twin City R. T.	⅞

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car. & Fdy. pf.	⅝	Laclede Gas	½
Am. Cotton Oil	½	L. E. & W. pf.	1¼
Am. Linseed pf.	1⅜	Louis. & Nash.	3⅜
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1	Manhattan Con.	3⅝
Am. S. & R. pf.	1½	Met. Street Ry.	8
Am. Steel & Wire	1½	Mexican Central	½
Am. Steel Hoop	2½	Minn. & St. L.	1
Am. Steel H. pf.	1	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	3
Am. Sugar Ref.	4½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1⅝
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	3¼	Missouri Pacific	3
Am. Tin Plate	1½	National Biscuit	½
Am. Tobacco	2⅞	National Lead	1¼
Am. Tob. pf.	2	Nat. Steel	1¼
Anaconda Copper	2¼	N. J. Central	1½
At., T. & S. F.	1	N. Y. Central	3½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	2½	N. Y., Ont. & W.	1
Balt. & Ohio	2¼	Norf. & West.	1⅝
Balt. & Ohio pf.	2¼	Norf. & West. pf.	1¼
B'klyn Rapid Tr.	3½	Northern Pacific	1¼
Canada South	⅝	North. Pac. pf.	2½
Canadian Pacific	2½	Pacific Mail	2⅛
Ches. & Ohio	1¼	Penn. R. R.	2½
Chi., B. & Q.	3¾	People's Gas, Chi.	4½
Chi. & East. Ill.	5	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	½
Chi. Gt. West.	½	P., C., C. & St. L.	5
C. G. W. pf., A	2	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2
C., M. & St. P.	2⅝	Pressed S. Car	1½
Chi. & N. W.	3	Pressed S. C. pf.	¾
C., R. I. & P.	1⅝	Pullman Car	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	2¾	Reading 1st pf.	2¼
Col. Mid. pf.	1¾	Reading 2d pf.	¾
Consol. Gas	3¾	Rep. Iron & Steel	1¼
Cont. Tobacco	1¼	Rep. I. & S. pf.	½
Cont. Tob. pf.	2½	St. L. S. W. pf.	4½
Del. & Hudson	½	Southern Pacific	1½
Del., L. & W.	3½	Southern Ry.	⅝
Den. & R. G.	⅞	Southern Ry. pf.	2⅛
Den. & R. G. pf.	1¼	Tenn. Coal & Iron	5
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	½	Texas & Pacific	1
Erie 1st pf.	1⅜	Third Avenue	3½
Federal Steel	2⅝	Union Pacific	2½
Federal Steel pf.	3	Union Pacific pf.	1⅞
General Electric	2	U. S. Leather	1
Glucose Sugar	6	U. S. Leather pf.	1½
Great North. pf.	3⅝	Wabash pf.	1½
Hocking Valley	½	Wells-Fargo Exp.	3
Hocking Valley pf.	½	West. Union Tel.	½
Illinois Central	1½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	½
Int. Paper	¾	Wis. Central	⅞
K. C., F. & G.	⅝	Wis. Cent. pf.	1

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Declined.

At., T. & S. F. adj.	1¼	Missouri Pacific con.	1
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf., inc.	1	Ore. & Cal. 1st	1½
Chi. & N. W.	3½	St. L. & I. M. 5s	1
Erie 1st gen. 4s	1	St. L. S. W. 1st	2⅞
K. C., P. & G. 1st	1¾	St. L. S. W. 2d	1¾
L., Ev. & St. L. con. 5s, t. r.	7	Wabash, Deb. B	1⅝

There were no advances.

OUR ABILITY TO SUPPLY ENGLAND. WITH GOLD.

[FROM A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

For reasons that may be partly political the Bank of France does not thus far seem disposed to come to the rescue of the Bank of England in its time of financial need by offering to loan from its own abundant supply of gold to that institution. At the time of the Baring failure, in 1890, it showed a more accommodating spirit and sent £3,000,000 to London to relieve the stress. It could easily perform the same service now, and may yet do so if sufficient inducement is offered, but sentiment appears to play a part in these great transactions, and it looks as though the English bank preferred to obtain relief from some other quarter and the French institution were quite willing to have it do so.

While this is a matter of business, there is room for a choice of customers, and that may be determined by sympathy. At all events, just now the Bank of England seems to prefer to raise its price for American eagles and gold bars to asking accommodation in the way of a loan from the Bank of France, and our financiers are in an obliging mood for a profitable transaction because they see no reason for trying to keep gold in this country if it is wanted more elsewhere. Our supply was never so great as it is at present, and the only ground for objecting to the departure of a considerable sum is the fact that the coin forms part of our currency and all our money is finding profitable use at home. We have been coining gold at the rate of considerably more than $100,000,000 annually, and at the beginning of the present fiscal year the Mint had about $120,000,000 in bullion on hand. The gold in the vaults of the Treasury is approaching $300,000,000 and the banks of the country hold more than as much more. In New York alone there is $150,000,000 of gold in the banks, $105,000,000 in the Sub-Treasury, and about $60,000,000 at the Assay Office. The entire stock of gold in the country cannot fall far below $1,000,000,000. It is stated by the Director of the Mint as having been $945,798,788 at the beginning of the year 1899.

Of the world's production of gold in the preceding year, amounting to $287,000,000, the United States absorbed about $200,000,000, while the stock of European countries was not at all increased from it. In the general distribution they lost a little more than they gained. About one-fourth of the supply came from the Transvaal, but there has been a steady increase in that from Australia and from the United States, including Alaska; but, whatever the source, the lion's share has been finding its way to this country through the attraction of the "trade balance" and the facilities for investment here. In spite of the dying clamors of the disappearing silverites, the United States is destined to be the great gold country of the earth, and while it holds no single reservoir so capacious as that of the Bank of France or the Bank of Russia, it holds in the National Treasury and the vaults of its numerous financial institutions a larger supply than either of those countries.

So it comes about that it is an easy matter for us to answer the call of England for gold in her time of need, with little reference to the condition of our trade balance or the state of the exchanges. It is a time of year when the normal movement would be in this direction, for month after month we export far more merchandise than we import, and most of our balances in all our international trade are settled through London. But England's gold supply from South Africa is cut off, while she has occasion for an unusual amount for her war expenses, and the enormous volume of credit operations that are carried on between the two countries, involving securities and loans of various kinds, makes it possible to segregate the gold movement from the mass of commercial transactions. Our bankers, even those who derive no profit from the business, regard with complacency the sending of gold to England at a time when we would normally be receiving it from that quarter, because they see in it only the working of the law of demand and supply at a time when we hold the largest available supply and have no reason for withholding it from a pressing demand.

New York, Dec. 16, 1899. A. K. F.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement issued yesterday shortly before the close of business pleased neither the bears nor the bulls. The bears expected a more unfavorable statement; the bulls thought it should have been better. As a matter of fact, however, it did not appear to be much different from what in generally well-informed banking circles was expected. The surplus reserve increased $166,300, while loans decreased $5,054,400, deposits $4,545,200, circulation $346,000, and specie $2,738,500. Legal tenders, however, increased $1,768,500—an item that seemed to surprise many.

In considering the statement it is well to bear in mind that the gold taken for export does not figure in the statement. At the same time the fact should not be lost sight of that not a little money was sent to Boston during the week; while, of course, there was a gain by reason of the return flow of money from the interior and by shipments from Canada.

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Discussing the statement and the money situation generally, President Van Norden of the National Bank of North America, said:

"The statement was about as foreshadowed. Undoubtedly, the return flow of money from the interior was an appreciable factor in the statement. The banks received over $900,000 more than they sent out, and we at this bank received just about our proportion. Apparently, the return flow has well begun, and will steadily continue. In regard to gold shipments, there is nothing serious in the situation. The country is full of gold, and if we can send some to London it will improve the situation there to such an extent as to reflect favorably on our market. It is always well to bear in mind that, undoubtedly, the Secretary of the Treasury will furnish the banks with gold, in the event of necessity, by buying bonds."

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This week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same period in 1898 and 1897:

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Loans	$676,409,900	$708,555,800	$606,679,300
Deposits	739,540,300	806,912,100	689,981,400
Circulation	16,065,300	16,341,700	15,751,100
Specie	141,230,300	164,325,100	104,267,000
Legal tenders	50,680,300	54,376,300	78,931,900
Total res.	$191,910,900	$218,701,400	$183,198,900
Res've req'd.	184,885,075	201,728,025	167,742,850
Surplus res.	$7,025,825	$16,973,375	$15,726,050

REASONS FOR CONFIDENCE.

Of Wall Street and business conditions, past and present, and of the outlook for the future, Mr. W. E. Connor says:

"Dun and Bradstreet's report business conditions throughout the country prosperous, increasing in volume, and wages advancing. The best-informed steel and iron men in the country—those who have made a successful business career, which is evidence of their sound judgment—are investing millions of dollars in new plants and additions to old ones. These plants cannot be in full operation for a year. Would these large expenditures be made if the managers did not see a continuance of good times in iron and steel for at least three years ahead?

"Railroad men and manufacturers throughout the country agree that their business for 1900 will exceed that of 1899.

"The silver question is dead. The Democratic Party cannot agree on any campaign issues which will unite their party. President McKinley's re-election is beyond all doubt.

"Disbursements for January dividends and interest will be the largest the country has ever known. A considerable amount of this will be reinvested in Wall Street securities. The liquidation of the past three weeks has eliminated all weak holders of securities. Wall Street to-day is on a sound foundation. There is only one unsatisfactory condition in this country—the locking up of money by the United States Treasury, which is beginning to affect the mercantile community. Our future depends largely upon the action of the Secretary of the Treasury. If he releases money, business will continue to improve; if he does not do so, there will be a restriction of trade; but it seems incredible that he should not take action soon to relieve the situation. The bankers who have advised him not to act, claiming that only Wall Street was suffering for funds, are proved to be wrong by recent events in Boston. Again, it is not well to let even Wall Street suffer. It is through Wall Street channels that nearly all the corporations must raise their funds for improvements and equipment. To check the buying of rails, cars, and other supplies by the continuance of money conditions which prevent the selling of Treasury securities by any corporation is depriving the manufacturer of orders he would otherwise receive, and is not good business judgment.

"London is our best customer for American investment securities and products. Any action taken by the country to relieve the London money market is of benefit to us. The close business relations between the two countries cannot be ignored. The earnings of our corporations must ultimately determine their market values. It is a time when judicious selection in purchase ought to soon show a handsome profit.

"The brilliant and successful campaign on the bear side which Mr. Keene has conducted put a stop to floating questionable industrials and checked the inflation of values which would have ultimately led to a serious condition of affairs."

C. P. HUNTINGTON'S VIEWS.

Discussing the report that 130,000 shares of Southern Pacific had been shipped to Europe in ten-share certificates within the last ten weeks, and referring to general matters, Mr. C. P. Huntington says:

"The report may be so. As a matter of fact, the shares are coming and going all the time, and there is no significance in the movement.

"As for business conditions, there is really nothing new to say. To-day is better than yesterday, and to-morrow will be better than to-day. We are enjoying our full share of the prosperity, and have nothing of which to complain.

"Concerning the Subsidy bill and its effect on Pacific Mail, really I am not taking any especial interest in the bill, other than the interest that every American citizen concerned in the welfare and development of his country should take. Of course, the bill would be a great benefit to this country. We are carrying only a small part of the commerce of the sea, when we should carry much more.

"I launched a boat costing something like $500,000, and by the building of it American labor was benefited. The lumber that entered into its construction was American lumber, while the iron was American iron, mined and manufactured here. So you can see what it would mean to encourage American shipbuilding."

RECORD-BREAKING BUSINESS.

In view of the fact that during the recent decline in Stock Exchange quotations, even the standard railroad stocks shared in the decline, this statement of President Maxwell of the Central Railroad of New Jersey is significant:

"Our business this month has been better than it ever was at this time in previous years. We are as busy as we possibly can be, and apparently that good state of affairs

favorable circumstances to permit of its rallying in the Spring, so as to obviate plowing in and resowing. The actual closing quotations of yesterday showed slight declines in the leading wheat futures from those of Dec. 9, with maize at about even, December and May, New York, showing an advance of one-eighth. The importance of this coarse grain in our commerce and economics was fully set forth in the November statement of the Treasury Department on exports of breadstuffs, and taking into consideration its ratio of production to wheat —2,200,000,000 to 547,000,000 bushels—and its price, cash, 39¾c. to 74c., and the demands on it for glucose, smokeless powder, artificial rubber, meat production, and manufacture of prepared foods, its rank as a commodity is vastly more important than it was two or three years ago. The increase in its demand as a food staple in European countries is remarkable, and the American product is popular everywhere. A prediction that even the mammoth crop of this year will not be in excess of demand and consumption appears to be based on excellent reasons.

Of one danger to the Winter wheat Prime, in his crop summary, says:

Winter wheat was put into the ground and seeding finished about the usual time. It made fairly good growth, but in many areas lacked moisture. It is badly infested with Hessian fly in Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan. It was in these States the present season where the fly did so much injury to the crop, and there is no reason in the world why history should not repeat itself the coming season in this area. It is very hard to eradicate the Hessian fly when it once finds lodgment in the wheat fields, and the only remedy is deemed to be in a change of crop. The crop everywhere is bare of snow, but that is nothing against it at the present time. Looking at the situation as a whole conditions to-day for the growing crop are fairly favorable. Nothing to worry about, but at the same time nothing very encouraging, as the land generally lacks moisture, and it is hard to tell when the Spring opens what will be the developments connected with the Hessian fly.

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The course of the leading wheat and corn futures in the Chicago and New York markets during the week is shown in these tables of actual closing prices:

CHICAGO FUTURES.

	Dec. 9.	Dec. 11.	Dec. 12.
Wheat—			
December	66⅝	65⅛	65½
May	69 15-16	69 3-16	69
Corn—			
December	30⅞	30⅜	30½
May	32 15-16	32 11-16	32⅝
Wheat—	Dec. 13.	Dec. 14.	Dec. 15. Dec. 16.
December	66	65⅞	65 15-16
May	69 9-16	69⅛	69⅝
Corn—			
December	30½	31¼	31 30⅜
May	32⅞	33⅜	33 3-16 32 15-16

NEW YORK FUTURES.

	Dec. 9.	Dec. 11.	Dec. 12.
Wheat—			
December	72⅞	72⅛	72⅜
May	75⅞	74½	74⅝
Corn—			
December	39¼	38⅝	38⅜
May	38⅞	38⅜	38⅝
Wheat—	Dec. 13.	Dec. 14.	Dec. 15. Dec. 16.
December	72½	72⅜	72¼
May	74⅞	75	74⅝
Corn—			
December	39⅝	39⅝	39¼ 39⅜
May	38¾	39⅝	39¼ 39

The range of May wheat at Chicago yesterday was 68⅞ to 69⅜ cents, and of May corn 32⅞ to 33 cents, wider than it has been of late for the chief cereal, and narrow for maize. On the local port-market curb May wheat privileges were: Puts, 72⅝ cents; calls, 75 1-16 cents.

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In their Chicago grain letter of yesterday Price McCormick & Co. said:

WHEAT—The crowd followed the crop report this morning and sold wheat rather liberally, and the British reverses in South Africa also had a disturbing and unsettling effect. Under these influences the market sold off to 68⅞ cents for May wheat, but in the late dealings all of this loss was recovered, the market advancing to 69⅜ cents, where it closed. As predicted in our yesterday's letter, the Government report indicates a crop of wheat (Winter and Spring) of 547,300,000 bushels. The condition of growing Winter wheat is 97.1, the area of 30,150,000 against 29,933,000 last year. The final estimate of the Manitoba wheat yield is 27,922,230.

Liverpool cables were ½d higher to-day. A good increase is expected in the visible supply on Monday. Northwest receipts, 355; last week, 409; last year, 849. World's shipments are estimated at 5,200,000, against 7,700,000 the previous week.

CORN—Corn is firm; there is some increase in receipts, and arrivals promise to be some freer. It is a peculiar market speculatively, inasmuch as bulls get tired and sell out only to replace their lines after falling to loose confidence in the property. Demand cash corn from feeders said to be heavy. Market will easily work higher.

McIntyre & Wardwell's New York grain letter of yesterday said:

WHEAT—The firmness of European markets and continued small deliveries by our farmers were checks on selling freely on the bearish crop report. Only a moderate decline was recorded where a much greater one was expected. The Corn Trade News, received to-day, in commenting on crops reads them favorably in all countries but India, where the prospect is "gloomy." In England a cental of wheat is the same price as a cental of oats, and more than a shilling under a cental of barley. Dear money is lessening the disposition to carry stocks. On the other hand, the low price is against farmers' deliveries. The Western markets report receipts of 555,000 bushels, against 1,049,000 bushels last year, and shipments 201,000 bushels. Clearances from Atlantic and Gulf ports, 652,000 bushels. Sales to exporters, 120,000 bushels. The Government report, issued at 4 P. M. yesterday, made the entire wheat crop of the United States 547,300,000 bushels, averaging 12.3 bushels per acre. By comparison with what was indicated in September, the report is bearish and occasion for a weaker market. In September the officially estimated acreage of all wheat was 43,750,000, and condition 70.9. On a basis of ten years previous, with average of September conditions 82.59 and yields 12.21, the indicated crop was roundly 496,000,000 bushels. Subsequent special investigations by the Department of Agriculture practically declare said acreage was 750,000 too low, and condition should have been 77.1 instead of 70.9. Regarding the Winter wheat planted this Fall the area is 30,150,000, and condition Dec. 1 97.1. This is 200,000 acres over last year, when no condition was officially expressed, but it was very high—higher than now given.

CORN—An expectation that the Government would make a report on the crop of the year was disappointed. Statistician intimates it will not be long delayed. There was a little decline that can be ascribed to several causes not connected with the supply and demand for this cereal. There was quiet in foreign markets, and moderate export sales. We heard of 80,000 bushels. The receipts of the week at this port of 891,000 bushels will not tarry here. Most of it is applicable on sales for export. Our stock is only 1,000,000 bushels, and that is small with Winter just beginning. The interior receipts of 891,000 bushels compare with 791,000 bushels last year. Shipments from interior centres, 1,182,000 bushels. Clearances from coast ports, 601,000 bushels.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 3@6 per cent., closing at 5 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods. Mercantile paper, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $258,505,631; balances, $8,686,169; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,924,498.

Money on call in London, 5 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 6⅛ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange dull and firm. Nominal rates were $4 82¼ for sixty days and $4 88⅛ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4 81½@$4 81⅝; demand, $4 87½@$4 87⅝; cables, $4 88⅛@$4 88⅜. Commercial bills, $4 80¾@$4 82¼.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs 5 22½ less 1-16 @5.23 and 5.19¾; reichsmarks, 94 and 95; guilders at 39 15-16 and 40⅛@40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—30c discount. Chicago—50c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c off; selling, par. St. Louis—Par @25c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 15@20c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The market for American securities opened weak. Stocks were offered freely and prices broke badly, with declines ranging from ½ to 3⅜, the latter in St. Paul. Later there was a slight rally, but the close was weak.

Consols for money, 100⅝; consols for the account, 100⅞; Canadian, 93¾; Erie, 12; Erie first preferred, 34⅞; Illinois Central, 114; Union Pacific preferred, 75; St. Paul, 121⅜; New York Central, 132½; Pennsylvania, 66½; Reading, 9¼; Northern Pacific preferred, 75½; Atchison, 20; Louisville, 81¾; Grand Trunk, 7; Anaconda, 7⅝.

Bar silver steady at 27 5-16d per ounce. Money, 5½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short and three months' bills, 6½ per cent.

Spanish fours closed at 65⅝.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £77,000.

American eagles, 76s. 6d. Bar gold, 77s. 9½d.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 129.10; Madrid, 20.65; Lisbon, 44; Rome, 6.95.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—Prices opened very weak on the Bourse to-day, large selling orders of Kafirs received from London causing a heavy decline. There was a partial recovery toward the close.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 75c ex interest. Exchange on London, 25f 38c for checks. Spanish 4s, 67.05.

BERLIN, Dec. 16.—Business on the Boerse to-day opened very depressed. The news of Gen. Buller's reverse in South Africa caused a heavy fall in Kafirs, which influenced the other sections. Before the close, however, locals rallied and Spanish 4s recovered a portion of their decline.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 53½ pfennigs for checks.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 16.—On the Boerse today international securities reflected the weakness of the London market and prices generally declined. Spanish 4s fell 1⅝.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In yesterday's market for outside securities, the only stock that was very active was Amalgamated Copper. Most other issues were neglected, some being traded in not at all and others to the extent of only a few hundred shares. Some irregularity in prices resulted from the day's transactions, but, as a whole, the market was fairly firm. Very few of the net changes were of any importance. Indeed the market was so quiet that there was little chance for much variation in quotations. Some signs of further liquidation appeared, but only in small amount and in a limited number of issues.

AMALGAMATED COPPER opened a point off from Friday's close, the decline being due principally to the news from Boston in regard to the failures in that city. For a time Amalgamated showed a good deal of strength, and it was not until near the close that the price showed any considerable recession from the opening sale. Final sales were made at 79½, and the stock closed at 79⅝ bid, a net loss of 1⅝ points. In view of the situation, the relative steadiness of the stock was viewed with some surprise. It would seem that inside support was being given, although no plan appears to fix the stock at any particular price, as was done when the stock first received support from inside interests. Conditions prevailing in Boston which have already led to considerable embarrassment are naturally somewhat menacing to the copper group, and the relatively small decline which has occurred in Amalgamated Copper in the last two or three days can hardly be viewed as extraordinary under the circumstances. Traders did not take any very active part in the transactions in Amalgamated Copper. Houses with Boston connections were fairly large buyers of the stock yesterday, and it was said in some quarters that stock sold for that account a few days since was partly taken back yesterday. Transactions amounted to probably 3,000 shares.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS bonds sold at the opening at 92¼ and later at 92. They closed at 91½ bid, showing no net gain for the day. They were practically not at all benefitted by the official announcement that the January interest had been provided for and would be promptly paid. It is generally supposed that the money needed to pay the January coupons has been borrowed, and in the announcement few found any reason to advance the price of the bonds. Total transactions amounted to probably less than $25,000 of the bonds. Neither the common nor the preferred stock was active, and there was practically no change in the bid for these issues.

OTIS ELEVATOR common was weak. A small amount of stock offered found a poor market and caused the price to fall off more than a point to 22¾. The stock was offered at this figure at the close.

STORAGE POWER was active to the extent of about 1,300 shares, most of which sold at 11½. Final sales were made at 11¾, and the stock closed at 11½ bid, a net gain of half a point.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION sold at a further fractional advance, and closed with a net gain of ¾ of a point, the final bid being 11. Top price for the day was 11½.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	⅞	1⅛
New Amsterdam	21	22
New Amsterdam pf	44	46
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	91½	92½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	28	31
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	77	78
American Bicycle	18¾	20
American Bicycle pf	52	60
American Bicycle bonds	89	91
American Hide & Leather	..	35
American Hide & Leather pf	..	80
American Woolen Goods	20	21
American Woolen Goods pf	77	79
American Writing Paper 5s	87	..
Beet Sugar	24	28
Beet Sugar pf	77	80
Distilling Company of America	7¼	7¾
Distilling Company of America pf.	25	26½
Electric Axle Light & Power	6¼	6½
Electric Boat	23	..
Electric Boat pf	35	45
Havana Commercial	17	18½
Havana Commercial pf	61	62½
International Pump	14	15
International Pump pf	62	63
National Gramophone, ex div	67	..
National Salt	43	45
National Salt pf	77	79
National Tube	44	45
National Tube pf., ex div	93	95
Otis Elevator	20	23
Otis Elevator pf	88	90
Pittsburg Coal subs	96	..
Royal Baking Powder pf	94	96
Rubber Goods Mfg.	27½	29
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf., ex div	79	81
Sloss-Sheffield	30	32
Sloss-Sheffield pf	69	71
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div.	458	460
Union Steel & Chain	15	..
Union Steel & Chain pf	..	65
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	..	⅛

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	79⅜	79⅝
American Air Power	35	45
American Cotton	..	50
Arizona Lead	9⅞	10¼
Asphalt Company of America	12	13
British Columbia Copper	9¾	10⅛
Chicago & Alton sub	105	107
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	63	69
Electric Vehicle pf	..	100
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1⅛	..
Flemington Coal & Coke	2¼	..
Illinois Transportation	2½	2¾
*Markeen Copper	6½	7⅜
Mexican 5s	..	98½
New England Transportation	6	6½
New York Gas & Electric 4s	90	90¼
New York Gas & Electric 5s	102¾	103
New York Transportation	11	12
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	20½	21½
St. Louis subs	..	127
St. Louis common, when issued	26	31
St. Louis preferred, when issued	..	93
St. Louis 4s, when issued	..	94¾
Storage Power	11¼	12
Tennessee Copper	10¾	12
Trust Company of America	118	120
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	..	28
Whipsaw Copper	12⅜	13½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	237	238
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	102	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	107	109
Chicago Union Traction	28	28¾
Chicago Union Traction pf	79	79½
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf	82	86
Con. Traction of N. J.	64	65
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	85	88
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	70	74
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115½	117½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	82	88
Nassau Electric 4s	94	95
Nassau Electric 5s	110	113
New Orleans Traction	28	30
New Orleans Traction pf	102	104
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway	32½	34
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	90	92
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	215	230
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
Union Traction, Providence	110	113
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	28	30
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	104	107

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	74	76
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103½	105
Consolidated Gas of Newark	56	..
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21¾	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	45	47
Denver Gas 5s	83	85
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne Gas	41	43
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	60	64
Indianapolis Gas	102	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	103	105
Lafayette Gas Co.	42	50
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	64	70
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	42	48
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	64	70
Mutual Gas of New York	300	..
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	20	22
New England Gas & Coke bonds	74	76
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co	55	56
North Hud L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	41	43
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	61	65
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	58	61
St. Paul Gas bonds	89	91

Bid. Asked.

Standard Gas, New York	105	110	
Standard Gas, New York, pf	120	..	
Standard Gas 1st	116	118	
Syracuse Gas stock	14	16	
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	90	
Western Gas	105	107	
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	105	106½	

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	..	32
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	93½	94½
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	65	68
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	93	94
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	41	43
Union Ferry bonds	100½	102½

Industrials.

American Ginning	20	22
American Type Founders	53	55
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	25
Barney & Smith pf	98	..
Barney & Smith bonds	105	107
Consolidated Rubber Tire	7	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	30	35
Cramps' Shipyard	80	83
General Chemical	59	..
General Chemical pf	97½	100
Hudson River Telephone	110	115
Lorillard Company pf	116	117
Standard Coupler	37	41
Trenton Potteries	8	10
Trenton Potteries pf	45	55
Union Typewriter	26	28
Union Typewriter 1st pf	112	115
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	123
Worthington Pump pf	107	109

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	110	112
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis	5	7
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis pf.	20	25

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 16.—Much of the talk on the Street to-day, which was calculated to excite apprehension, was groundless, but in times like these it is difficult to sift the truth from fiction. Prices tumbled very rapidly during the last hour. The United States Oil group of securities naturally fared the worst. United States Oil itself, after getting something of a lift during the early dealings, slumped to 20 just at the close, the lowest price ever quoted for this security. Standard Oil money has come into Boston and has helped over a bad crisis. The Squire failure has certainly brought losses to more than one bank, but not of sufficient size, it is believed, to seriously affect any of them besides the Broadway.

In the copper shares Montana dropped sharply from 278 to 270, Parrot from 35 to 33 on heavy selling, Osceola was down to 65, Butte sold at 48, Old Dominion was off to 20, and Arcadian sold at from 24 to 22, with the closing at 22½. The pressure to sell at times was enormous. This was particularly true of United States Oil during the last fifteen minutes.

In the general market Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Atchison preferred, Federal Steel, and Sugar were all freely sold, and Boston Elevated dropped to 94. The closing at every point was very heavy, and the feeling, though hopeful, is still very nervous.

There was brought over from New York last night $1,000,000 in gold certificates in part payment for the purchase of the 15,000 shares of Boston and Montana stock. The balance of the money is so far represented in New York exchange. No one is talking money rates at present. There are practically no outside loans making. Banks are taking care of their customers from 6 per cent. upward, whether on call or time. At the local Clearing House this morning the rate between banks was nominally 6 per cent., but nobody was disposed to lend or borrow. New York funds sold at 30 cents discount.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	5½	6¼	Old Colony	2	..
Allouez	3	..	Old Dominion	20	20½
Arcadian	22½	23½	Osceola	65	67
Arnold	5	..	Parrot	33¼	34½
Atlantic	20	25	Pioneer	2¼	2½
Baltic	19	20	Quincy	133	136
B. & Cr. Cr.	20	..	Rhode Island	5	6
Bost. & Mon.	270	275	Santa Fé	4½	5
Butte & Bos.	45	50	Santa Ysabel	7¼	7¾
Cal. & Hec.	725	735	Shoe	30	..
Centennial	17	18	Tamarack	185	..
Franklin	12½	..	Utah Cons.	26	26¼
Humboldt	1	2	Washington	1	1⅛
Isle Royale	23	..	White Knob	8	10
Mohawk	15½	16	Wolverine	36	37

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	243	245	Fitchburg pf. 117 119
Bost. & Low.	241	..	N. Y. & N.
Bost. & Me.	198	200	E. 6s. 111 112
Bost. & Pr.	..	300	N. Y. & N.
Bost. Elev.	94	95	E. 7s. 115 116
Bost. G. 5s.	..	85	West End. 89 91

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. B. Tel.	340	..	N. Eng. Tel. 140
Chi. Stk. Y.	..	133	U. S. Oil. 20 22
Dom. Coal	43¼	44	Westinghouse Electric 40 ..
Dom. C. pf.	118	..	Westinghouse Elect. pf. 64¼
Erie Tel.	100	103	
Mex. Tele.	3	3¼	

Sales.	500,261

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.—Considering the demoralization which prevailed in New York and London, the local market held remarkably well to-day. There were no breaks of serious import, and nowhere was there any pressure of stock. Prices, as a rule, were either wholly unchanged, or showed small fractional losses. The only exceptions were United Gas, 158½ to 156, and Pennsylvania Railroad, 66¾ to 65½; American Asphalt, 12⅞ to 12¼, and Union Traction, 40 to 39½. Even in these issues there was good buying on the decline.

The Electric Light case, in which an effort was made to break the contract between the city and the Philadelphia Electric Company, was decided in favor of the company to-day, but it had no effect upon the stock.

The market was fairly steady at the close at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	19⅞	20½	Phila. Trac.	95⅞	95⅜
El. Stge.	114⅝	115	Union Trac.	39½	39¾
Elec. Co.	4	4⅛	Un. Gas & Imp.	156	157
Lehigh Val.	24¾	25	W. N. Y. & P.	5	5½
Marsden	11¾	12			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—There was very little business upon 'Change to-day. Linseed opened at 53¼, but dropped to 52½ and closed at 52¾. Metropolitan Elevated preferred opened at 76½ and closed a point higher. Biscuit common ranged from 33 to 34¼, closing at 33¾.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.
700	Linseed	12⅝	12¼	12⅝
1050	Linseed pf	53¼	52½	52¾
250	Tin Plate	27	27	27
160	Union Traction	29½	29	29½
100	Union Traction pf	79	79	79
30	Chicago Brewing	2¼	2¼	2¼
235	Diamond Match	123¾	123	123
1400	Metropolitan L. pf	77½	76½	77½
1505	National Biscuit	34½	33	33¾
3	National Biscuit pf	89¾	89¾	89¾
100	National Carbon	16	16	16
6	South Side L.	101	101	101

Sales.	60,250

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
10	Am. Spirits	4	4	4	4
510	Am. Steel & Wire	37	38¼	36⅞	36⅞
15,730	Am. Sugar Ref.	132½	133⅝	129⅝	129⅝
980	Am. Tobacco	98¾	100¾	98¾	99
10	At., T. & S. F.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
3,740	At., T. & S.F. pf.	61	61⅞	59⅞	59⅞
16,270	Brook. R. T.	79¼	79⅝	77	77
10	Balt. & Ohio	53	53	53	53
50	Ches. & Ohio	29⅝	30¼	29⅝	29⅞
5,590	Chi., B. & Q.	126	126⅝	124½	124½
4,070	C., Mil. & St. P.	118¼	119⅞	117⅝	117⅝
14	Chi., R. I. & P.	109⅝	109⅝	108½	108½
780	Cont. Tobacco	31¼	32¼	31¼	31¼
3,050	Fed. Steel	52½	53⅜	51⅝	51⅝
180	Fed. Steel pf.	75½	76⅜	75	75
330	Louisv. & Nash.	80¼	80½	78⅞	78⅞
1,080	Manhattan	98	98⅞	95½	96
690	Mo. Pacific	42⅝	43¼	41⅝	41⅝
40	N. C. Central	128	128	128	128
40	N. Y. Cent. r.	4½	4½	4⅜	4⅜
40	N. Y., O. & W.	23½	23½	23½	23½
20	North Am	14½	15	14½	15
200	Nor. Pacific	53⅜	54	53	53
90	Pac. Mail	42	42	42	42
580	People's Gas	106½	106½	103¼	103¼
50	Pt. C. C. & St. L.	74	74	73½	73½
660	Reading 1st pf.	53½	53⅝	53¼	53⅜
1,800	South. Pacific	39⅜	39⅝	37½	37½
20	Southern Ry.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
50	South. Ry. pf.	54¼	54⅞	54¼	54⅝
120	Stand. R. & T.	10	10	10	10
80	Tenn. C. & I.	33½	33½	31¼	31¾
1,300	Union Pac.	46⅝	47½	45¾	45¾
40	Union Pac. pf.	74	74	73⅜	73⅜
660	U. S. Leather	13½	13⅝	12¾	12¾
100	W. & L.E. 2d pf.	27½	27½	27½	27½
100	West. Union	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝

$18,000	

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$7,000	Am. Gas 5s	92½	92½	92½	92½
6,000	Mo. Pac. con. 6s	114	114	114	114
5,000	Wis. Cent. 4s	90½	90½	90½	90½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks —Saturday, Dec. 16, 1899.

—Closing— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
13	13⅜	520	Am. Car & Foundry	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
56⅛	58¼	330	Am. Car & Found. pf.	58¼	59	58½	59	— ⅝
32	32½	200	American Ice	32½	32½	32½	32½	— ½
35½	34	400	American Cotton Oil	33½	33½	33½	33½	— ½
52	52½	1,005	American Linseed pf	52⅜	52⅝	52	52½	— 1⅝
143	146	30	American Express	145	145	145	145	.....
36	37¼	300	Am. Malting Co. pf	37	37	36½	37	+ ¼
34¼	34½	1,310	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	34½	35	34½	34½	— 1
85	85¼	1,050	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	86	86	85	85	— 1½
37¼	37½	6,510	American Steel & Wire	37	38½	37	37¼	— 1½
129½	130	55,726	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	131	133⅜	129	130	— 4½
113	115	200	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	113½	113½	113	113	— 3½
25¾	26	800	American Tin Plate	25	27½	25	26	— 1½
77	79	240	Am. Tin Plate pf	77	78	77	78	.....
98¾	99	15,120	American Tobacco	99	100⅝	98¾	99	— 2⅜
..	..	100	American Tobacco pf.	141	141	141	141	— 2
40	41	2,400	American Steel Hoop	42½	43	40	40	— 2½
79	80	2,200	Am. Steel Hoop pf	80	82	79	79	— 1
19½	19¾	5,320	At., T. & S. F.	20	20¼	19½	19½	— 1
59½	59¾	28,620	At., T. & S. F. pf.	61	61½	59⅝	59⅝	— 2⅞
38	38½	1,970	Anaconda Copper	39	39½	38	38	— 2¼
51½	52	2,234	Baltimore & Ohio	53	53½	52	52	— 2¼
74⅝	75	5,923	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	75	76½	74½	74⅝	— 2½
77¼	77½	36,700	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	79	79⅝	77⅜	77½	— 3½
12½	13¼	260	Brunswick City	14	14	13	13	— ⅝
50½	51	250	Canada Southern	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	— ⅝
92	92⅜	240	Canadian Pacific	92	92	92	92	— 2⅞
29⅜	29⅝	9,130	Chesapeake & Ohio	29½	30⅛	29⅜	29⅝	— 1½
123¼	123½	13,765	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	125¼	126¼	123¼	123½	— 3¾
..	..	200	Chicago & East. Ill	83	83	83	83	— 5
..	..	53	Chi. & East. Ill. pf	122½	122½	122½	122½	.....
12⅜	12⅞	1,275	Chicago Great West.	13	13	12¾	12⅝	— ⅛
76½	80⅝	300	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	78	78	77	77	— 2
14	15	17	Chi., Ind. & Louis	13½	13½	13½	13½	.....
118	118¼	31,510	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	118½	120	117½	118¼	— 2⅝
157	158

New York the increase, as compared with 1898, was 17.6 per cent., and as compared with 1897 and 1896, respectively, 32.9 and 52 per cent.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows.

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.07	.06
Alpha Con.	.03	.03
Andes	.12	.11
Belcher	.15	.17
Best & Belcher	.34	.35
Bullion	.03	.03
Caledonia	.52	.50
Challenge Con.	.13	.14
Chollar	.15	.15
Confidence	.65	.65
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.65	1.70
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.16	.16
Gould & Curry	.10	.11
Hale & Norcross	.36	.37
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.06	.05
Kentucky Con	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con	.06	.06
Mexican	.38	.41
Occidental Con.	.12	.12
Ophir	.83	.89
Overman	.11	.11
Potosi	.17	.17
Savage	.10	.09
Sag Belcher	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.47	.49
Standard	2.75	2.75
Syndicate	.05	.05
St. Louis	.08	.08
Union Con.	.28	.30
Utah Con.	.06	.05
Yellow Jacket	.11	.11
Silver bars	59½@59⅝	59⅛@59¼
Mexican dollars	47½@48½	47½@48½
Drafts, sight	12½	12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Dec. 16.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	42½	43	40	44
Alamo	15¼	16	15¾	15¾
Anaconda	44	46	45½	47
Anchoria	75	80	75	80
Argentum	19	19½	19½	19¾
Bankers'	11	11½	11	11½
Battle	23½	24	23½	24
Blue Belle	10	10	9¾	10
Cash	240	241	240	250
Columbine	19½	20	19½	20
Consolidated	15¾	16	15½	16
Damon	29⅝	29¾	29½	29⅝
Dikeon	117⅝	118	116½	117
El Paso	21	22½	22	22½
Findlay	13¾	14¼	12¾	14
Fleece	20	21	20	21
Garfield	19	20	18	18⅞
Gold Cord	25	26	25	27
Gould	33¾	34	32	32½
Isabella	145¼	146	141	145
Independence	45	47	45	50
Iron	61	62	63½	64
Keystone	95½	98	95½	98
Mary Anchor	60	61	60½	62
Matoa	26	29½	25	30
National	13¾	13	12¾	12½
Orbit	52	53	51	52
Parmenter Con.	14¾	15	14½	15
Pinnacle	29	30	29	30½
Portland	224	226	220	230
Raven	71	73	68	69
Rawlins	30	33	30	33
Rea	52	57	54	58
Sovereign	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15¾
Tornado	4	5	4	5
Union	25	25½	25	25½
Vindicator	150	162	150	160
Work	29½	30	29½	30
Zenobia	17½	20	17⅝	18¼

Imports of Specie Port of New York Dec. 9 to 15 Inclusive.

Steamer.	Where from.	Amount.
GOLD BULLION—		
G. Washington	Tampico	$3,944
GOLD BULLION—		
G. Washington	Tampico	27,689
FOREIGN SILVER COIN—		
St. James	Gonaives	1,369
SILVER COIN—		
Yucatan	Vera Cruz	4,979
SILVER BULLION—		
Yucatan	Vera Cruz	19,916
Red City	Bristol	3,830
GOLD BULLION—		
Bath City	Bristol	9,220
Mesaba	London	18,128
SILVER BULLION—		
Mesaba	London	7,524
GOLD BULLION—		
Wentworth	Bridgetown	400
SILVER BULLION—		
Alleghany	Limon	85,000
AMERICAN GOLD COIN—		
Alps	Kingston	20
AMERICAN SILVER COIN—		
Alps	Kingston	14
FOREIGN SILVER COIN—		
Alps	Kingston	1,007
GOLD BULLION—		
Alliance	Colon	14,298
FOREIGN SILVER COIN—		
Alliance	Colon	530
FOREIGN GOLD COIN—		
Alliance	Colon	973
Total		$209,350

Specie Exports from the Port of New York from Dec. 11 to 16 Inclusive.

Dec.	Steamer.	Destination.	Amount
11.	Belvernon	Haiti (United States)	$2,500
11.	Trave	London	16,100
12.	St. Louis	London	217,085
15.	Lucania	London	194,700
15.	Lucania	London	G. C., (United States) 450,000
15.	Alps	Haiti	S. C. (Haiti) 400
Total			$2,880,785

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Dec.	Steamer.	Destination.	Amount
4.	Prins Wm. IV.	Haiti	G. C., (United States) $6,000
8.	Cherokee	San Domingo	G. C., (United States) 5,500
8.	Cherokee	San Domingo	S. C., (Mexican) 7,330
8.	Grenada	Port Spain	S. C. (Mexican) 1,925
8.	Umbria	London	S. B., 293,405
Total			$3,195,005

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	921	921	921
1st week Dec.	$120,139	$124,105	$132,376
From July 1.	3,294,728	3,215,242	....
COLUMBUS, SANDUSKY & HOCKING—			
Mileage	273	273	273
1st week Dec.	19,229	15,106	....
From Jan. 1.	810,833	777,838	....
FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY—			
Mileage	453	453	455
1st week Dec.	36,159	41,980	40,041
From Jan. 1.	1,496,137	1,407,947	....
GEORGIA RAILROAD—			
Mileage	307	307	307
1st week Dec.	33,090	32,636	34,420
From Jan. 1.	1,494,675	1,470,408	1,485,256
ST. PAUL & DULUTH—			
Mileage	244	244	244
Month November.	205,950	201,289	189,060
From Jan. 1.	1,787,631	1,551,697	1,493,863
SANTA FE, PRESCOTT & PHOENIX—			
Mileage	224	224	224
1st week Nov.	21,618	19,960	.....
Month	76,500	66,905	.....
From July 1.	382,150	356,586	.....
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	937	937	937
2d week Dec.	86,923	88,204	81,755
From July 1.	2,814,050	2,404,731	.....
ATLANTA & WEST POINT for October—			
Gross	69,952	57,071	53,438
Op. expenses	32,902	30,101	26,996
Net	37,049	26,970	26,442
Gross, 4 months.	227,158	201,270	189,466
Net, 4 months.	108,707	86,184	80,327
CLEV., AKRON & COL. for year ended June 30—			
Total gross	938,745	864,002	718,051
Total expenses	662,132	647,850	577,915
Net	276,611	216,152	140,136
Prop. exp. to gross	70⅝	75	80⅝
Charges	201,328	175,116	179,197
Surplus	75,283	41,049	39,061
GEORGIA & ALABAMA for October—			
Gross	119,439	134,656	124,163
Op. expenses	83,564	86,044	70,929
Net	35,875	48,612	53,234
Gross, 4 months.	449,388	445,215	398,578
Net, 4 months.	147,929	134,388	131,907
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS for the month of October—			
Gross earnings	1,448,204	1,538,523	1,403,555
Op. expenses	865,399	788,304	743,446
Net earnings	581,305	750,220	660,109
Pro. op. ex. to gr.	59¾	51¼	53⅛
Int. on bonds and rentals	287,277	285,338	285,544
Surplus	294,027	464,832	374,565
Gross, 4 months.	4,744,227	4,456,358	4,445,510
Net, 4 months.	1,664,724	1,742,945	1,752,731
Surp., 4 months.	516,808	600,551	610,254
PITTSBURG & WESTERN for the year ended June 30—			
Total gross	1,867,904	1,775,836	1,663,364
Total expenses	1,213,256	1,268,520	1,036,844
Net earnings	654,708	507,316	626,520
Pro. op. ex. to gr.	65	71⅓	62⅝
Other income	.....	.....	3,000
Total income	654,708	507,366	629,520
Charges	804,550	757,170	757,700
Deficit	149,842	249,804	128,180
RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG & POTOMAC for the year ended June 30—			
Total gross	988,259	770,726	680,750
Total op. exp.	572,203	468,679	447,310
Net earnings	326,056	302,047	233,450
Pro op. ex. to gr.	63¼	60⅞	65¾
Other income	22,266	9,025	7,829
Total income	348,322	311,072	241,279
Total charges	251,130	250,039	240,911
Surplus	97,192	61,033	368
SANTA FE, PRESCOTT & PHOENIX for October—			
Gross earnings	85,892	80,530	62,942
Op. expenses	35,885	41,899	26,451
Net earnings	50,006	38,630	36,491
Pro. op. ex. to gr.	41¾	52⅝	42
Gross, 4 months.	305,650	289,681	234,193
Net, 4 months.	107,394	147,159	130,540
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & KANSAS CITY for the year ended June 30—			
Gross	2,062,738	2,245,974	2,232,001
Op. expenses	1,651,593	1,979,018	1,851,778
Net	431,145	266,956	380,223
Prop. op. expenses to gross	79¾	88	82⅞
Interest	540,000	540,000	540,660
Deficit	108,855	273,044	159,777
WESTERN OF ALABAMA for October—			
Gross	70,473	66,241	45,336
Op. expenses	40,228	35,673	27,971
Net	30,245	30,568	17,365
Gross, 4 months.	241,361	220,438	189,483
Net, 4 months.	94,600	88,054	66,979
WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL & PITTSBURG for November—			
Gross	113,142	96,146	64,204
Op. expenses	74,224	61,691	35,618
Net	38,918	34,455	28,586
Gross, 4 months.	548,068	485,006	389,572
Net, 4 months.	173,364	150,740	110,483
MISCELLANEOUS EARNINGS.			
IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY for the year ended Oct. 31—			
Receipts:			
Ticket sales	132,347	138,657	176,693
Charters	40,065	37,285	35,062
Rentals	1,000	3,567	16,760
Privileges	12,025	11,050	14,200
Miscellaneous	32,115	107	1,079
Total	224,152	190,646	243,794
Disbursements:			
Pay rolls	51,345	47,689	52,052
Rentals	23,670	27,689	50,836
Term. charges	12,490	17,477	29,618
Interest	28,945	28,043	28,204
Loss and damage.	1,505	3,055	2,337
Op. ex. and mis.	84,543	79,859	82,709
Total	202,498	203,812	245,748
Surplus	21,654	*13,166	1,954

*Deficit.

GOLD EXPORTS AND EXCHANGE.

The Lucania took to Europe yesterday on London account $2,450,000 in American gold coin. The increase from $1,700,000, the amount decided on on Friday evening, was due to Baring-Magoun increasing their shipment from $500,000 to $1,000,000 and to a shipment of $250,000 by Muller, Schall & Co. The first gold shipment east of the season is therefore:

Barring, Magoun & Co	$1,000,000
August Belmont & Co.	500,000
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	700,000
Muller, Schall & Co.	250,000
Total	$2,450,000

Reports of intended shipments of gold next week by the National City Bank, Lazard Frères, and others were denied on authority, while Drexel was said that in the course of business the advantages and economy of shipping gold might dictate action.

The sterling exchange market was practically unchanged yesterday, the closing quotations for demand sterling being 84.87½ to 84.87⅝, with the market quiet and steady. C. Schumacher & Co., in their weekly review of the exchange situation, said:

During the week demand sterling and cables advanced steadily until Thursday morning, when the prices receded 1⅛@⅜c. per pound sterling from the highest point. The advance was gradual until Wednesday, when it went up like a rocket, gaining 3½c. per pound streling between morning and evening. While short sterling never wavered in its upward course until Thursday, sixty-day sterling and Continental bills were very weak in tone, particularly on Monday, when they had become almost unsalable. On that day the market was so bad, particularly for Continental bills, that over a third of that day's receipts had to be carried over to the next day. It was late in the afternoon of Tuesday that these accumulations could be marketed. The market from that day steadily gained until Thursday when it receded about 1-16 per cent., the same as demand sterling.

Yesterday with discount in London at 6¼@6⅛ per cent., demand sterling held its own at about $4.87½, but sixty-day bills declined 1⅜@1½ per pound sterling. Continental bills 1-32@1-16 per cent. Compared with the quotations of a week ago demand sterling still shows an improvement of ⅜c. per pound sterling, sixty day sterling ½c. per pound sterling, while Continental bills show no change whatever, although last Monday and Tuesday morning francs were about 3-16 per cent. lower, and reichsmarks 1-16@⅛ per cent. lower. For the cause of these fluctuations we must look to the Transvaal—this was plainly shown by the rapid advance in demand sterling after Methuen's defeat and the succeeding decline after the rumor of a victory by Gen. Buller—the defeat caused sales of stocks here for London account of 50,000 to 60,000 shares. The subsequent rumor of victory caused the repurchase of an equivalent amount.

Meanwhile the English money market is tightening constantly, the strain being such that assistance from outside has become necessary. It was reported at one time that the Bank of France had arranged to render this assistance, but the news was not confirmed. The only other outside sources from which England may now expect relief are the United States, Canada, and Australia. Our first shipment leaves by the steamer Lucania to-day. The amount so far reported is $1,500,000. This amount will probably be further increased before the steamer sails. Our own money market, though not as high as it has been, still continues at an average of 7 per cent., a rate to which we are now gradually getting accustomed.

Money rates are not quoted as active on Saturdays. The nominal rate for call loans yesterday was 4 per cent. The amount of Canadian gold received in this city during the week was $2,900,000. Of this, the Bank of Montreal had $2,400,000, the Bank of British North America $400,000, and the Merchants' Bank of Halifax $100,000.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The East New York Button Works of Brooklyn; capital, $10,000. Directors—L. Rothschild, John Long, and Julius Henden, Brooklyn.

Camden Mining Company of New York City; capital, $15,000. Directors—E. T. Brockman and W. B. De Billier, New York; Henry Bronk, Albany.

Cling Surface Manufacturing Company of Buffalo, to manufacture mechanical and electrical supplies; capital, $25,000. Directors—Albert B. Young, Elizabeth J. Young, and William D. Young, Buffalo.

The West Chasey Granite Company of West Chasey, Clinton County; capital, $5,000. Directors—William M. Carnes, West Chasey; Charles H. Booth, New York; M. F. Parkhurst and John R. Booth, Plattsburg.

New Jersey Corporations.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 16.—Companies were chartered here to-day as follows:

Solar Motor Company; to use sun power for driving machinery and to generate heat; capital, $350,000.

British American Bond Company; to deal in realties, bonds, &c.; capital, $100,000.

New Haven Oyster Company; to propagate, plant, and grow oysters in Connecticut; capital, $100,000.

The Continental Type Bar Company and Boston Sheet Metal Company surrendered their charters. Each was capitalized at $100,000.

Incorporated in Delaware.

DOVER, Del., Dec. 16.—Certificates of incorporation were filed here to-day for the Silver King and Gold Mining Company of Spokane, Wash., for the purpose of acquiring and operating gold and silver mines, capital, $500,000; and the John Cassidy Company of Brooklyn, to do general printing, capital, $120,000.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

GLENS FALLS UMBRELLA COMPANY.—The Sheriff has received an execution for $1,400 against the Glens Falls Umbrella Company of 391 Broadway, in favor of John Brister.

MARCO GANY.—Deputy Sheriff Rinn has received an attachment for $820 against Marco Gany, grocer and dealer in teas at 270 Hudson Street, in favor of Adams Brothers & Co. An attachment for $200 obtained a few days ago was promptly settled. Mr. Gany has been in business since June, 1898.

BERNARD TRAYNOR.—The Sheriff yesterday received seven executions against Bernard Traynor, dry goods dealer at Amsterdam Avenue and Sixty-second Street, in favor of the following creditors: George H. McMechen & Son, $154; Louis Manauer, $114; William H. Hill, $307; Oscar Fribourg, $129; John W. King, $184; Charles R. Culver, $187, and Lazarus Fried, $402.

FARMERS' BUTTER AND EGG COMPANY.—The Sheriff has received an execution for $2,326 against the Farmers' Butter and Egg Company of 580 Amsterdam Avenue in favor of Nathan Harrison. It is said the company sold out recently, and has liabilities estimated at $8,000. It was incorporated in 1884, and had creameries at Cooperstown, Collier's, and Portlandville, N. Y. Two months ago the company estimated the assets at $22,000.

Out of Town.

PHILIP H. BRUCK.—Philip H. Bruck, former Mayor of Columbus, Ohio, has made an assignment to J. N. Turner. The assets are placed at $77,000, and liabilities at about $60,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

GEORGE S. WHITE.—George S. White, clerk, at Yonkers, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $6,838 to two creditors for money loaned and advertising, and no assets.

H. & M. WEITZNER.—Henry and Max Weitzner, who did business as the Berlin Cloak and Suit Company, at 173 Mercer Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,695, and assets $298 in accounts.

NEW YORK MILK COMPANY.—Schedules of the New York Milk Company of 104 West Forty-seventh Street, show liabilities $1,593, assets $1,813, consisting of accounts, $1,202; cash, $11; sterilizing plant and cans at Circleville, N. Y., $600.

C. E. MCDOWELL.—Clarence E. McDowell, clerk, residing at 320 St. Nicholas Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,613, and assets $5. There is only one creditor, who obtained a judgment for $2,613 in 1885 at Elmira, N. Y.

S. W. WALDRON.—Samuel W. Waldron, residing at 105 East Eighty-sixth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $21,189 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1889 and 1890. Of the liabilities $9,348 is due the estate of Walter Waldron. He was formerly a builder.

L. C. KING.—Lewis C. King, residing at 253 West Eighty-eighth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $178,322 and no assets. He was of L. C. King & Co., importers of varnishes at 171 Front Street who made an assignment on Feb. 7, 1898. George E. D. Todd, his partner, has already received a discharge in bankruptcy.

JAMES AND ALLAN MACNAUGHTAN.—James Macnaughtan, formerly President of the Tradesmen's National Bank, and Allan Macnaughtan, President of the Wool Exchange, have applied for their discharge in bankruptcy, and the order to show cause has been set down for Dec. 27 before Judge Brown of the United States District Court.

HARRIS LEVY.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Harris Levy, shoe dealer, at 196 Varick Street, by A. A. Joseph, for three creditors whose claims are as follows: A. J. Bates & Co., $1,267; George Silver & Son, $407; Lazarus Fried, $447. They allege that on Dec. 9 he removed his entire stock of boots and shoes and secreted the same, permitted a City Marshal to seize $200 worth of stock on an attachment; that he always carried a stock worth $4,000; that all the goods purchased from the petitioners were new goods, but those seized by the marshal were second-hand goods, and that he failed to disclose what had become of his goods.

HORACE MOODY.—Horace Moody of 15 to 21 Park Row has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $140,644 and no available assets. A large part of the liabilities is in connection with the Fort Plain and Richfield Springs Railway Company, of which he is Secretary and Treasurer. Charles Seidler appears in the schedules for $75,000 on account of the Fort Plain and Richfield Springs Railway Company, and also for $3,000 which he advanced to the company, and is secured by 118 first mortgage bonds of the company. Among the creditors are W. B. Brown, $16,707; Phebe J. Twombly, $6,664, and M. A. Frisbie, $6,373. The debts were contracted from 1892 to 1899, and outside of the railway company are chiefly for borrowed money, merchandise, and notes. He has three shares of the Nicaragua Canal Company, but they are hypothecated. Mr. Moody was formerly for many years an insurance broker and afterward a partner in the firm of Moody & Jackson, railroad contractors, at 68 Broad Street.

FRANCESCO AIELLO.—Judge Brown of the United States District Court has appointed Francesco Tocci receiver in bankruptcy of the assets of Francesco Aiello, who did business as Aiello & Co., bankers, at 180 Worth Street, on the application of Gen. S. F. Kneeland, and the bond was fixed at $30,000. Mr. Aiello made an assignment on Sept. 27 to Mr. Tocci, who gave $50,000 bonds in the Supreme Court. After the assignment Mr. Aiello disappeared and has not been heard from. Mr. Tocci has since been collecting the assets. He has found that there are unpaid drafts issued by Mr. Aiello to transfer money from New York to Hongkong, China, aggregating $140,000, and about 1,000 in number. Mr. Tocci has succeeded in procuring money from the Hongkong National Bank in China and London to the amount of $24,000, has converted the fixtures and other tangible assets into cash, and there is $6,000 to Mr. Aiello's credit in the Bank of Genoa, Italy, which Mr. Tocci has not been able to collect. There has been drawn against that account more than enough to cover the entire amount, but the drafts have not been paid on account of the assignment, but Mr. Tocci believes steps should be taken to recover the money. He has heretofore been unable to begin any proceedings for its recovery, as he was restrained by the court from making disbursements of that character. Among the assets is some real estate in Brooklyn, incumbered by a mortgage, the interest on which is now due and should be paid to prevent foreclosure proceedings.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BEADLE, Robert G.—Peter Krasky	$75
BURDICK, Leonard S., and the Farmers' Butter and Egg Company—Nathan Harrison	2,326
CARBONE, Michael and Domenico Corsi—Pietro A. Carbone	347
CAMPBELL, Charles E.—The Butterick Publishing Company, Limited	526
DAVIDOW, William H.—H. Paley and others, costs	'24
ENGERT, Mary—G. Schreeth	307
FOLSOM, Sarah E., and David Lockwood—Morris Badt	262
FOLSOM, Sarah E., and David Lockwood—Morris Baot	206
FOLSTER, Frederick W.—W. H. Hildick.	80
FLUCKES, Adeline D.—Crandall & Godley Company	78
HARMON, Harry W.—Edward C. Stearns and others	412
HAFFBURGH, Marcus, and Philip Murphy—Michael Landers	17
HAFFBURGH, Marcus, and Philip Murphy—Patrick Maroney	23
HATCH, Margaret E.—John H. Vogel and another	111
LOEB, Willy—Julius Bien, Jr., and others	109
LUTTER, Jane—Thomas B. McGovern	555
LONG, John W.—A. D. Taylor	49
LEVENE, Louis—New Amsterdam Gas Company	41
MICHELSON, Sarah—S. Spiegel	62
MOENCH, John—E. C. Balch	41
MARRONE, Michael—M. Clune and another	791
MASON, William B.—Fruit Auction Company	36
MOORE, H. Morton—J. Murray and another	286
NESBITT, Hugh—J. P. Bell, Jr.	298
PARR, William F.—New Amsterdam Gas Company	25
ROGERS, Charles H.—C. L. Mixer	57
REID, James—New Amsterdam Gas Company	40
STANION, Loyal—S. Levy	545
STUDACHER, Fredericka—O. Tirrill	420
STUVER, Emma R.—New Amsterdam Gas Company	43
SEELIG, Morris—A. W. Gould	934
TRAYNOR, Bernard—George K. McMechen & Son Company	154
TRAYNOR, Bernard—L. Hanauer and another	114
TRAYNOR, Bernard—W. H. Hill and others	307
TRAYNOR, Bernard—J. W. Krieg and others	184
TRAYNOR, Bernard—L. Fried	402
TRAYNOR, Bernard—C. R. Culver	187
TRAYNOR, Bernard—Oscar Fribourg	129
THURBER, Francis B., and Burhaus Van Steenberg—The Huguenot National Bank	5,874
WEISS, Phillip—New Amsterdam Gas Company	13
RIVERSIDE STABLE COMPANY—F. Moosburger and others	135
THE GLENS FALLS UMBRELLA COMPANY—John Brister	1,409
THE MANHATTOR, &c.—F. Otten	122
CONSOLIDATED CONSTRUCTION COMPANY—E. Lazansky	99
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Louis E. Salmon, $50; Clara A. True, $107; Clara A. True, $86; William A. Boyle, $120.	

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.74
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.40⅜
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29¼
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.90
Cotton, middling	7 11-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅞
Sugar, graulated	5.18
Molasses, O. K. prime	.36
Beef, family	12.75
Beef hams	22.75
Tallow, prime	.05
Pork, mess	10.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.05¾
Lard, prime	5.75
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	23.00
Butter, Western creamery	.27

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—Flour steady; Winter patents, $3.40@$3.50; straights, $3@$3.20; clears, $2.90@$3.10; specials, $3.90; patents, $3.20@$3.50; straights, $2.70@$3; bakers', $1.90@$2.50; No. 3 Spring wheat, 63⅛@64⅜c; No. 2 red, 67@68c; No. 2 corn, 31@31¼c; No. 2 yellow corn, 31¼@31⅝c; No. 2 oats, 22¾@23c; No. 2 white, 25⅜c; No. 3 white, 24¾@25¼c; No. 2 rye, 51½@52c; No. 2 barley, 38@45c; No. flaxseed, $1.49; Northwestern, $1.49; prime timothy seed, $2.30; mess pork, per bbl, $8.10@$10.20; lard, per 100 lb, $5.15@$5.52½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.20@$5.45; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5¾@6⅛c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.45@$5.55; whisky, on basis high wines, $1.23½; sugars, cut loaf, unchanged; clover, contract grade, $8.25 @$8.50.

COTTON.—Liquidation was the order of the session at the Cotton Exchange. Unfavorable cables were expected, but the foreign advices were even worse than looked for. The recent English reverses in South Africa were seriously considered in connection with a barely steady closing of the Liverpool cotton market at a net decline of 1@2 points; whereas the tenor of private cables had recently been leading some to expect better market conditions in England. The local cotton market at the opening was therefore 7 to 8 points lower. Later business developed a feverish, unsettled situation, with the longs, as a class, disposed to sell out, while the shorts picked up considerable new courage and sold with greater confidence than for some time past, increasing the net decline 7@9 points in the face of flattering advices regarding the crop movement. The condition of the Southern spot markets, the statistical situation in general, the cotton goods markets, and the spinning districts at large.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.20@7.21
January	7.30	7.30	7.25	7.26@7.26
February	7.33	7.33	7.31	7.31@7.32
March	7.40	7.41	7.37	7.38@7.39
April	7.42	7.43	7.40	7.41@7.42
May	7.46	7.47	7.43	7.44@7.45
June	7.45	7.47	7.43	7.44@7.46
July	7.47	7.47	7.44	7.45@7.46
August	7.42	7.43	7.40	7.41@7.42
September	7.05	7.05	7.03	7.05@7.07
October	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94@6.95
November	.....	.....	.....	6.90@6.91

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16.—Spot cotton quiet and unchanged; sales, 7,000 bales. Speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 6,000 bales; receipts, 2,000 bales; American, 2,000 bales; middling uplands, 4⅝d. Futures opened steady; sellers at 1 point decline. Closed barely steady; 1@2 points net lower. December-January, 4.10b.; January-February, 4.08½b.; February-March, 4.07⅞.; March-April, 4.05½@⅝; April-May, 4.04⅝.; May-June, 4.02½b.; June-July, 4.01½b.; July-August, 4d ½; August-September, 3.61⅝.; September-October, 3.54⅝.; December, 4.12b.

WOOL.—LONDON, Dec. 16.—The arrivals of wool for the first series of wool auction sales in 1900 amount to 81,550 bales, including 25,000 bales forwarded direct. The imports during the week were: New South Wales, 2,086 bales; Queensland, 1,519 bales; Melbourne, 1,099 bales; South Australia, 80 bales; New Zealand, 2,783 bales; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 2,992 bales; Marseilles, 896 bales; elsewhere, 1,021 bales.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	.....	.....	.....	72¼
May	74½	74 9-16	74 5-16	74½
Corn—				
December	39⅞	39⅞	39¼	39¼
May	38⅛	39	38⅞	39

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	65⅝	65⅞	64⅞	65⅞
May	69½	69⅝	68⅞	69⅝
July	69⅝	69⅞	69 7-16	69⅝
Corn—				
December	30½	30 13-16	30⅜	30¾
January	30 15-16	31	30⅝	31
May	.....	33	32⅝	33
Oats—				
December	22 5-16	22⅝	22 5-16	22⅜
May	24	24½	24	24½

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Most of the forenoon wheat ruled barely steady around the curb figures of Friday night, which, because of the bearish Government report, were ⅜@⅞c below the regular close. Sentiment in the local market was quite bearish all the morning, and throughout the regular session room traders, finding nothing in the situation to justify a reduction of short accounts, increased their obligations on that side to a moderate degree. Neither foreign houses nor outsiders took any part in the market and it was a narrow affair throughout the morning with last official prices ⅝c under the previous night. On the curb, however, owing to export rumors and fears of political complications abroad, short accounts were covered in a great measure and prices rallied on May from 74⅛c to 74⅝c, bid, closing at the latter point at 1 o'clock.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 16.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 65⅞c; No. 1 Northern, 64c; cash, 64⅜c; December, 64⅜c; May, 68¼c; July, 69⅜c; No. 2 Northern, 61⅞c; No. 3 Spring, 58⅞c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 16.—Wheat—In store; No. 1 Northern, December, 63c; May, 66⅝ @66¾c; July, 67⅛@68c. On track; No. 1 hard 66c; No. 1 Northern, 64½c; No. 2 Northern, 62½c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 16.—Wheat—Steady; No. 1 Northern, 66⅛@67c; No. 2 Northern, 64⅛@ 65c; rye steady; No. 1 55@56c; barley firm; No. 2, 44¼c; sample, 37@44½c.

CORN—No. 2 corn closed 39⅞c for both elevator and delivered, and 40⅜c free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed 29¼c; No. 3 oats, 29½c; No. 2 white, 31c; No. 3 white, 30½c; track mixed, 29@30¼c; track white, 31@34c; No. 2 white clips, 31½c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 61½c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 61c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 56@57c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 41c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 44@48c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

BUTTER—Market nominal.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.80@ $4; Winter straights, $3.35@$3.45; Winter patents, $3.50@$3.80; Spring clears, $2.80@$3.10; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.85@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.60@ $2.75; no grade, $18.25 per ton, to arrive; buckwheat flour, $2.25@$2.35. Rye Flour—Good, $3.10 @$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.50. Cornmeal—Kiln dried, $2.25@$2.30, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white and yellow, 85@90c; coarse, 78@80c. Feed—Quoted: Spring bran, spot, $16.75; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $17.25@$17.50; coarse Winter bran, $17@$18; fine white; middlings, $17@$19; city feed, $17@$17.50; hominy chop, $16.25; oilmeal, $20@$26.50, nominal.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 16.—Demand for flour firm; first patents, $3.40@$3.50; second patents, $3.20@$3.30; first

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

The Old-Fashioned Christmas Dinner.

ne ol'-fashioned Chris'mas dinner's wuth a dozen now-a-days,
hat's delivered by installments, in the sleek new-fangled ways.
ake me back, O almanac! to the time when sev'ral "courses"
ome together in a bunch, an' united all their forces!
Twas a time when, j'ined together, old an' young an' saint an' sinner
ould be found all gathered round one old-fashioned Chris'mas dinner!
Thus said Ahab Adams, merchant, from a stress of thought to free him,
o his brother Shubal Adams, who had come from Maine to see him.]

ft I think that dinner over—how once more I'd like to try it!
ut, you see, it can't be managed; all my money wouldn't buy it.
an't fetch back the old-time framework; can't arrange the proper meetin':
ost of all the folks I'd ask here, long ago has quit their eatin'.

'irst I'd want a slice o' Winter that would fetch out what was in you:
ir a haft o' glitterin' blades sharp as if they meant to skin you;
'roze-up cloud-boats near the hills, tryin' hard to make a landin',
'rees with snow-white blankets on, sleepin', like the hosses, standin';
'ences peakin' through the drifts, clear plate-glass across the river—
ll the chimneys breathin' steam crawlin' upward with a shiver;
un a yellow chunk of ice; failed to furnish any heatin',
n' remains for nothin', 'cept to be present at the meetin';
ritters in the barn sharp-set as they was before you fed 'em;
now and frost unusual sassy—yell out every time you tread 'em.
hat would be a val'ble mornin', wuth the trouble of apprisin'!
lad that Chrisimas happened 'round on a day so appetizin'!

hen I'd want our Dad on deck—up an' down as last year's cider—
ade us toe the mark, you know—but a fust-class good provider.
'hen he slung his banner out—"Come an' hev a Christmas dinner,"
very one that got the word knowed his stomach was a winner.
ow they hus'led through the snow!—horses kep' their bells a-ringin',
unners creakin' like a sign—gals a-cacklin' an' a-singin';
l' folks wrapped up double-bulk—baby bundles half a dozen—
ogs that wouldn't have thanked the dogs of the King to call 'em cousin!
o I'd hev 'em come an' come, ere the morning hour was through with;
Come in wagonloads on runners—more than we knowed what to do with!

Mother—wouldn't I hev her there?—would I!—well, somehow or other,
I hain't learned so I kin speak stiddy yet, concernin' Mother.
see times that I would give half my days of growin' older,
For a half an hour of her, with her gray head on my shoulder.
[Thus said Ahab Adams, merchant, proud of his success, with reason,
And his good financial prospects growing brighter every season.]
—WILL CARLETON in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

Recruiting for the Boers in Paris.

From The Saturday Review.

Here and there in the Café Pracope groups discuss the "distress" of the "Boeres." The committee is still in the back room at Voltaire's table, busy; a tall man, almost bald and pale, says wearily that it does nothing but talk. It has been sitting for weeks, he declares, waiting for recruits and 100,000 francs. It has got the men, but still waits for the money and—always will. At last we are informed that the committee will see us and, what is more, that the committee will join us. And soon the committee comes—not a determined score, as we expected, but a solitary young man with a soft beard and dreamy eyes. He bows courteously, and wonders what we want. His idea is simple and seemingly sincere; it is to aid the Boers "who are in need of help"; and so, in reply to a number of applications, he has founded a committee. He at the present moment alone represents it.

Four hundred men have offered their services, and are ready to start; but there are no funds. Each volunteer must have an outfit and pocket money; each, however, is too poor to equip himself, being either a student or a laborer or a mechanic. "And so I sit here, and wait," he concludes, "wait for some generous person to equip my men and myself, for I, too, am poor, and I also wish to go. When? I cannot say; perhaps never. But I have mapped out our route and made out a list of steamers that leave Marseilles. I have hours days, and details arranged. I have 400 men, all ready. But I have neither outfits for them, nor ammunition, nor money." Sadly he speaks, and sincerely. Slowly he rises; and, after bowing again, returns to Voltaire's table. He sits there to-day, he will sit there to-morrow, for hours at a time, waiting, watching and hoping. When volunteers present themselves he enrolls them. If they ask when they must get ready to start, he replies: "Je ne sais pas. J'attends. Nous partirons peut-être demain, ou à la fin de la semaine, ou dans un mois—peut-être jamais."

The Barrel Organ in Church.

From Notes and Queries.

To attend a church where the music is supplied by a barrel organ must be very like stepping into a bygone century, but it is an experience which the parishioners of Trottiscliff—A Kentish village within twenty-five miles of London—can every week enjoy. Its adherence to old customs may be pardoned, for a church was standing at the time of the Domesday Book, and the existing chancel is more than 800 years old. Its pulpit is the one that stood in Westminster Abbey until 1824. The musical capabilities of a barrel organ are limited, but the parishioners of Trottiscliff have a choice of sixty, there being six barrels, each supplying ten tunes—most of them very old-fashioned.

Tangier.

From The Fortnightly Review.

Were it not for the black, businesslike jetty pushed out into the bay for the convenience of the foreign steamers, and the flags of the European legations flouting the dull-red Moorish banner on the fortress—Tangier, in this year of grace 1899, might be the Tangier of at least 600 years ago; and, barring a few modern Christians on donkeys, with Paris bonnets, tweed suits, and cutaway coats, we might even fancy ourselves walking the streets "way back" in the time of the Crusades, while the people who pass us seem to join hands through the Middle Ages with the immemorial untouched East of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob Indeed, here the nomad successors of such patriarchs may still be seen with their camels coming in from the desert, pitching their tents on the confines of a town without roads, or wheel carriages, or any other signs of modernity save certain mysterious wires overhead, which have the impertinence to establish electric communication between the town of Tangier and its environs.

Out on the cool Marchand toward sunset (a delicious upland of downs close above Tangier commanding a superb view of Spain with the Bay of Trafalgar in the distance) groups of Spanish and Jewish children turn out to play.

The Moor and the Roumi (Christian or foreigner) take their evening gallop; the peasants, white-shrouded women, and men in brown-hooded jelabas, flock back from the town to their distant Cabyle villages.

As the shades of evening fall the Soko is thronged, but no longer with buyers and vendors. The whole place is now given up to light-hearted merriment. Here four champions, with long sticks in place of rapiers, engage in mimic contest before a squatting crowd of applauding connoisseurs. The story teller or comedian, two-stringed lute in hand, strides up and down in front of another group, gesticulating wildly. In a corner of the Soko, the snake charmer and fire eater comes in for his full share of attention. Town affairs, the last execution or murder, are eagerly discussed; and here and there debates run so high that a spectator might suppose that bodily violence, even to knifing, is about to follow; seldom anything of the kind happens.

Some Transvaal Names.

From The International Review.

Cronje: A General in the Boer Army. The last syllable in this name has the same sound as the last in "lawyer," except that there is no "r." (A great majority of English-speaking people do not sound a final "r" of this character, but as some Americans do, especially Westerners, it is necessary to note the fact.) The name under consideration is pronounced "Kron-yeh."

Helpmekaar Pass: An important mountain pass in South Africa which probably will be heard of frequently as the Boer war progresses. It means "help each other." Pronounced "Help-muh-kahr," the second syllable being like the first in "murmur," with no "r."

Johannesburg: The capital of the Transvaal or South African Republic. In Dutch "j" has the sound of our English "y," and "a" is like that in "father." The Dutch "g" has a very peculiar, guttural sound which few Americans can master. It is permissible, therefore, for us to pronounce it as our English "g." The best usage in pronouncing this name may be figured as "Yoh-hahn-ness-burg."

Mafeking: A South African town frequently mentioned in the public press of the day. Pronounced "Mah-fay-king," the "a" broad as in "mar."

Natal: South African British colony. Without exception every American whom we have heard use this name has pronounced it incorrectly—with the same "a" sounds and the same accentuation as in "naval." The correct pronunciation is as different from this as it well could be, viz., "Nah-tahl," the "a's" being as in "father" and the accent most decidedly on the last syllable.

Veldt: (Dutch) field. The "v" in Dutch is "f" in English. Pronounced "felt," the "d" being elided.

Pagan Christmas Rites.

From The Chautauquan.

So many of these rustics' observances smack of heathen rites that a Christian celebration in the country of France transports the guest from traditionless America back into ancient Gaul, the Gaul of the Druids as well as the Gaul of the Romans. It is a striking thing to note how skillfully the early Church transformed all these pagan festivities, whether of the Winter solstice or the Latin saturnalia, into modes of commemorating the great event of the Christian religion. This transformation extends even to the smallest details. Certain kinds of Christmas cakes are found in some provinces, where those shaped like bullocks' horns, evidently the traditional form, appear side by side with cakes fashioned after the infant Saviour. Both styles are baked to be distributed among the poor. So on Christmas eve in many places the peasants believe that all the spirits of evil are loosed for a season. The devil breaks out of hell and tries by phantoms and mirages to entice the faithful from the path which leads to the midnight mass. Hobgoblins, sprites, and demons of the air are given full sway to torture and steal the barnyard cattle. Only the surest of bolts and the stoutest of doors will insure protection against their fiendish arts. But once the night has passed and the Christ is born, all these imps of darkness retreat to their prisons to lie in subjection again until another holy night approaches. But the good goes with the bad.

When the midnight mass is being sung the cattle fall on their knees before their mangers and worship Him who was born in their stall. And because their kind once afforded shelter to the King of Glory the power of speech is granted them at a given moment, which they utilize for the purpose of uttering prophecies.

The Wrens and Robins at Table.

Phil Robinson in The Contemporary Review.

There is a large Summer house in the orchard, with a table in it and commodious seats, a weather-proof thatch as solid as a cottage roof, and stout walls of young pine logs and oaken rustic work. But it is so very little used that, if it were not that its ruin would cause great inconvenience to certain wrens and robins, it really might not be kept in repair at all. But the wrens and the robins have taken to it too seriously to have their confidence betrayed. To them it is one of the leading "natural features" of the landscape; what a heathered hillside is to grouse, or a dark pool to trout. According as their mood runs, it is their "sweet Auburn" or their hundred-gated Thebes. But, whichever it may be, the Summer house is their property, acquired by the simple process of taking possession of it, and should you go into it they do not hesitate to remind you that you are in the way. I sometimes feel on going in that I ought to have brought some agent's card or "order to visit." Certainly, when speaking of having made use of it, one should add, "by the courtesy of the wrens," or "by the kind permission of the robins." Their young are absurdly tame—all too tame, poor little mites, for their safety.

One day, entering the Summer house, I found the robins feeding three young ones on the seat. The mother flew away, but the fledgelings staid where they were, as she told them. They moved up a little, so to speak, to oblige me, to make room for me, as it were, on the seat. As I remained for nearly two hours, the parents had to abandon their timidity, and to feed their children just as if they did not see me sitting there. They were never actually disagreeable about one staying long, but the persistent way in which the wrens kept coming to see if you had gone yet, chirping disappointedly to find you had not, and flying away, was disconcerting.

And, as you wrote, tiny flocks of fluff would come sailing down from the roof on to the table, and scraps of moss drop on your head or paper. I do not think the wrens did it purposely, but still, at the back of it all, why should there not have been an idea that it was as well that you should be allowed to see that everybody was not so idle as yourself, and that, while you sat there trifling with pencil and paper, others might be really busy and deserving of consideration?

Poisoning by Canned Meat.

From Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.

Instances of poisoning from the eating of canned meats have become quite common. Although it may be possible that in some instances the ill effects result from metallic poisoning, in a great majority of cases the poisonous substances are formed by putrefactive changes. In many cases it is probable that decomposition begins after the can has been opened by the consumer; in others the canning is imperfectly done, and putrefaction is far advanced before the food reaches the consumer. In still other instances the meat may have been taken from diseased animals, or it may have undergone putrefactive changes before the canning. It should always be remembered that canned meat is especially liable to putrefactive changes after the can has been opened, and when the contents of the open can are not consumed at once the remainder should be kept in a cold place or should be thrown away. People are especially careless on this point. While every one knows that fresh meat should be kept in a cold place during the Summer, an open can of meat is often allowed to stand at Summer temperature and its contents eaten hours after the can has been opened. This is not safe, and has caused several outbreaks of meat poisoning that have come under the observation of the writer.

Taps.

Sleep.
Now that the charge is won,
Sleep in the narrow clod;
Now it is set of sun,
Sleep till the trump of God.
Sleep.
Sleep.
Fame is a bugle call
Blown past a crumbling wall:
Battles are clean forgot:
Captains and towns are not;
Sleep shall outlast them all.
Sleep.
—LIZETTE WOODWORTH REESE in The Atlantic Monthly.

General Tom Thumb and the Queen.

From St. Nicholas.

The American Minister, the Hon. Edward Everett, was very kind to his countrymen, and it was at his house that Mr. Barnum met a certain Mr. Murray, master of the Queen's household. On the day following, one of the Queen's Life Guards appeared before Mr. Barnum with a note containing an invitation from the Queen to General Tom Thumb and his guardian, Mr. Barnum, to appear at Buckingham Palace on a specified evening.

In retiring from the royal presence, Mr. Barnum attempted to follow the example set by the lord in waiting by backing out. The gallery was of great length, and the gentlemen with long strides made rapid progress; but Tom Thumb's short legs left him far behind—or before. Seeing that he was losing ground, he turned and ran a few steps, then resumed the process of "backing." Again losing ground, he repeated the performance, to the great amusement of the royal spectators. The Queen soon sent another summons, and the General, with his guardian, made a second visit to the palace, being received in the Yellow Drawing Room. A third visit was soon paid to Buckingham Palace, and this time the Queen's uncle, Leopold, King of the Belgians, was present, and was greatly amused, asking many questions; and Queen Victoria, desiring the General to sing, inquired what song he preferred. "Yankee Doodle," was the prompt reply. All present laughed heartily, and her Majesty said: "That is a very pretty song, General; sing it, if you please," and he did.

Strange Prophecies.

From Chambers's Journal.

Clement V. and Philip IV. procured the condemnation of Molay, the Grand Master of the Templars, to the stake. As he was led to execution Molay cited his persecutors to appear before God's throne, the King within forty weeks and the Pope within forty days. Within those respective times both died. Rienzi, the last of the Tribunes, condemned to death Fra Moriale. When he had pronounced the sentence the culprit summoned the Judge to meet death himself within the month, and within the month Rienzi was assassinated.

In 1575 Nanning Koppezoon, a Roman Catholic, tortured to death during the religious strife in the Netherlands, recanted his extorted confession when on the way to the scaffold. A clergyman, Jurian Epeszoon, tried to drown his voice by clamorous prayer. The victim summoned him to meet him within three days at the bar of God, and Epeszoon went home and died within that time. While at the stake Wishart openly denounced Cardinal Beaton: "He shall be brought low, even to the ground, before the trees which have supplied these fagots have shed their leaves." The trees were but in the bravery of their May foliage when the bleeding body of the Cardinal was hung by his murderers over the battlements of St. Andrews.

Put Up the Sword.

I have sung of the soldier's glory
As I never shall sing again;
I have gazed on the shambles gory,
I have smelled of the slaughter-pen.

There is blood in the inkwell clotted,
There are stains on the laurel leaf,
And the pages of Fame are blotted
With the tears of a needless grief.

The bird is slaughtered for fashion,
And the beast is killed for sport;
And never the word compassion
Is whispered at Moloch's court.

For the parent seal in the water
Is slain, and her child must die
That some sister or wife or daughter
Her beauty may beautify.

And the merciful thought we smother—
For such is the way of man—
As we murder the useless mother
For the "unborn astrakhan."

But a season of rest comes never
For the rarest sport of all;
Will His patience endure forever,
Who noteth a sparrow's fall?

When the volleys of hell are sweeping
The sea and the battle plain,
Do you think that our God is sleeping,
And never to wake again?

When hunger and ravenous fever
Are slaying the wasted frame,
Shall we worship the red deceiver,
The devil that men call Fame?

We may swing the censer to cover
The odor of blood—in vain;
God asks us, over and over,
"Where is thy brother, Cain?"
—JAMES JEFFREY ROCHE in The Century.

Sun Worship and Sacrifice.

From The Nineteenth Century.

"I think," said Raja Sivaprasad, "that sun worship was the original worship of both the Persians and the Hindus. I have even seen animals as the sun rises gaze on it with awe, which is perhaps the first beginning of this feeling of reverence for the source of light. The Vedas are full of sun worship. But the priests of the Hindus gave up the simple, direct worship of the sun, and brought in by way of sun offerings animal sacrifices consumed by fire, for they looked upon fire as part of the sun. In course of time people began to think and to question with regard to this sacrificial worship. Then came Buddha, and Buddha being a good and great man, when he saw the animals' throats cut thought: 'How can good possibly come of doing evil?' And the first thing he did was to forbid sacrifice and say: 'Not hurt any creature is the best virtue.' Buddha went out from his home and meditated. Then he came back to Benares, and at Sarnath argued with the Brahmans, who justified their sacrifices on the authority of the Vedas. But Buddha said: 'What are the Vedas but the work of munis and rishis? There is nothing supernatural about them.' And so the great schism arose, Buddha against the Brahmans and the Brahmans against him. Many of the rajas and maharajas came and heard him and were converted, till at last Buddhism was in the ascendant, for we have in India a saying, 'As is the King, so are the people.' Then came King Vikramaditya, in whose honor a new era was founded, reckoning by which we are now [this was in 1892] in the year 1949. King Vikramaditya was a Kshatriya, and believed in Brahmanism, and with his reign Brahmanism and Vedic religion began to revive.

"After many centuries appeared Sankaracharya, a Brahman, who undertook to persecute and drive out the Buddhists. He said: 'These people do not believe in a Creator. How can they possibly be tolerated?' And he drove them out, and reestablished the Vedic religion. By this time the disapproval of animal sacrifice had become firmly rooted. And as sacrifices were enjoined in the Vedas, Sankaracharya got over the difficulty by saying that it was only in the golden age, when the animals slaughtered could be restored to life, that sacrifices were required; there was no need to sacrifice now. To this day animal sacrifice is dispensed with among the majority of the Hindus, although not so among the Kshatriyas and among many of the Sudras."

The Great Trek. Its Consequences.

Right Hon. James Bryce in The North American Review.

This Great Trek of 1836 has been the source of all subsequent troubles between the Dutch and English races in South Africa. The circumstances attending it developed in the minds of the emigrant Boers three passions which have characterized them ever since, and which must be understood, because they are the key to the subsequent history of the country. One of these is a deep dislike to the British Government, which they conceived to have forced them to quit their old homes by a course of injustice and oppression. Another is a love of independence for its own sake, a sentiment which is in their Dutch and Huguenot blood, (for some of the leading families were sprung from French Huguenots, who had gone to Africa from Holland after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes,) and which had shown itself, even before England took the Cape, in risings against the Government of the Dutch East India Company. A third is an ardent attachment to their Calvinistic faith and to their old habits and usages.

Cut off from all the influences of Europe, and leading a rude and solitary life on their enormous ranching farms, they were, when they went out into the wilderness, nearly two centuries behind the people of Western Europe in the thoughts, as well as in the arts, of modern civilization. The conditions of their warlike life among hostile savages after the Trek kept them so backward that they might really be said to belong rather to the seventeenth century than to the nineteenth.

Chinese Civilities.

From "The Yangtze Valley and Beyond," by Mrs. J. F. Bishop.

"Men began to pour into the roadway from every quarter hooting, and some ran ahead—always a bad sign. I proposed to walk, but the chairman said it was not safe. The open chair, however, was equally an abomination. The crowd became dense and noisy; there was much shouting and yelling. I recognized many cries of 'Yang kwei-tze' (foreign devil) and 'Child-eater!' swelling into a roar; the narrow streets became almost impassable; my chair was struck repeatedly with sticks; mud and unsavory missiles were thrown with excellent aim; a well-dressed man, bolder or more cowardly than the rest, hit me a smart whack across my chest, which left a weal; others from behind hit me across the shoulders; the howling was infernal; it was an angry Chinese mob. There was nothing for it but to sit stolidly, and not to appear hurt, frightened, or annoyed, though I was all three."

Substitutes for Silk.

From Chambers's Journal.

A German doctor, improving on a method patented in France some years ago, has produced from cotton a fibre which in many respects surpasses the material from which it is prepared; and the same may be said of an English process patented in 1897, by which, from a mass of cotton dissolved in certain chemicals, continuous threads may be spun and fibres obtained of any desired length. The fineness and length of the fibres produced by either of these processes are the chief features of improvement, which may possibly induce manufacturers to take them up. The former is already being handled on a large scale on both sides of the Channel; and the latter, although as yet scarcely beyond the experimental stage, bids fair to become equally successful.

We hear that even silk—the queen of all fibres—is not secure on her throne. She likewise has many competitors, and that little lepidopterous laborer, the silkworm, is likely soon to be out of work. Of these, one hails from certain Mediterranean shores, notably Sicily, where at low tide, from myriads of shellfish which attach themselves to the rocks and larger stones upon the beach, a quantity of very fine and glossy fibrous matter not unlike a cobweb, and similar in appearance to silk, is obtained, and this, when thoroughly washed, dried, and combed, is made up into fabrics.

Another fibre which threatens to displace the produce of the silkworm is that known as Vanduara silk, produced in Glasgow by artificial means and at a very small cost. It consists of extremely fine threads obtained by forcing a gelatinous solution through a number of minute apertures; and after undergoing a special water-proofing process the fibres become pliable, and can be handled on the looms with perfect ease.

Spun glass, in fine and glossy fibres, capable of conversion into textile fabrics possessing a sheen even surpassing that of silk, has long been known; but unfortunately it has serious disadvantage unfitting it for general use.

Why Should the Hindu Change His Faith?

From The Contemporary Review.

Why, the Hindu asks himself, should he accept this Western religion? He has one of his own, ancient, potent, elastic; it embodies his instinctive genius, suits his special needs, is older than the Christian, rests on thought he has elaborated and many Western men have learned to admire. To surrender his religion would be to make a complete surrender of himself, his past, his separate mind and being, and to become a mere echo of the civilization he despises. The Hindu reaction is thus a very real force, moved by reasons we cannot but respect. Patriotism lives behind and within it; in it the Orient stands up against the Occident, defies it, challenges its right to come East and impose itself on what is older, more congenial to the Oriental nature, and too deeply rooted to be plucked up by alien hands. And so we need not be surprised to find the reformer succeeded by the reactionary, though behind the veil of his reaction the spirit that would reform still lives.

For the Hinduism he defends is not the Hinduism of the multitude, the religion of the street and the temple, of Kali Ghat and the Durga puja, of the sacred river or caste; it is an idealized system, eclectic, clothed in garments which are heirlooms from the past, but quickened by a spirit which belongs to the present. Not all it finds in Hinduism is Indian, but some of it is very Occidental indeed.

The Andes and Mountain Sickness.

From "The Highest Andes," by E. A. Fitz Gerald.

I got up and tried once more to go on, but I was only able to advance from two to three steps at a time, and then I had to stop, panting for breath, my struggles alternating with violent fits of nausea. At times I would fall down, and each time had greater difficulty in rising; black specks swam across my sight; I was like one walking in a dream, so dizzy and sick that the whole mountain seemed whirling round with me. The time went on; it was growing late, and I had now got into such a helpless condition that I was no longer able to raise myself, but had to call on Lanti to help me. I was right under the great wall of the peak and not more than a few hundred yards from the great couloir that leads up between the two summits. I do not know the exact height of this spot, but I judge it to be about a thousand feet below the top. Here I gave up the fight and started to go down.

I shall never forget the descent that followed. I was so weak that my legs seemed to fold up under me at every step, and I kept falling forward and cutting myself on the shattered stones that covered the sides of the mountain. I do not know how long I crawled in this miserable plight, steering for a big patch of snow that lay in a sheltered spot, but I should imagine that it was about an hour and a half. On reaching the snow I lay down and finally rolled down a great portion of the mountain side. As I got lower my strength revived, and the nausea that I had been suffering from so acutely disappeared, leaving me with a splitting headache. Soon after 5 o'clock I reached our tent. My headache was now so bad that it was with great difficulty I could see at all.

The Queen and Her Hard Landlord.

From Sir Edward Russell's "That Reminds Me."

On one occasion her Majesty was speaking to a gentleman of high station, when she said, "I don't like the ——'s," (referring to a landed family.) "Why, ma'am?" "Oh, because they are very bad to their tenants; and many of their cottages are in a horrid state; and if anything is done by any tenants at their own expense to improve their condition, the first thing the ——'s do is to raise the rent upon them." It may well be supposed that at this the gentleman who was honored with this conversation rather smiled. He said, "Well, I am only glad, ma'am, that you sympathize with the afflictions of tenants." Whereupon the Queen said, "Oh, I am a tenant myself. I hold ——" (naming a place of her Majesty's) "from Mr. —— of ——, and I have made many improvements, and every time I have made an improvement my rent has been raised."

The Wind at the Door.

Often to my door
Comes a twilight visitor.
When the mountain Summer day
From our valley takes his way,
And the journeying shadows stride
Over the green mountain-side,
Down the clove among the trees
Moves the ghostly wandering breeze.
With the first stars on the crest
And the pale light in the west,
He comes up the dark ravine
Where no traveler is seen.
Yet his coming makes a stir
In the house of Ash and Fir:
"Master, is't in our abode
You will tarry on the road?"
"Nay, I like your roof-tree well,
But with you I may not dwell."
Birches whisper at their sill,
As he passes up the hill:
"Stranger, underneath our boughs
There is ample room to house."
"Friends, I have another quest
Than your cool abiding rest."
And the fluttering Aspen knows
Whose step by her doorway goes:
"Honor, lord, thy silver tree
And the chamber laid for thee."
"Nay, I must be faring on,
For to-night I seek my own.
Breath of the red dust is he
And a wayfarer like me;
Here a moment, and then lost
On a trail confused and crossed.
And I gently would surprise
Recognition in his eyes;
Touch his hand and talk with him
When the forest light is dim,
Taking counsel with the lord
Of the utterable word."
Hark, did you hear some one try
The west window furtively,
And then move among the leaves
In the shadow of the eaves?
The reed curtain at the door
Rustled; there's my visitor
Who comes searching for his kin.
"Enter, brother; I'm within."
—BLISS CARMAN in Scribner's.

Gen. Grant Owns Up.

From "That Reminds Me," by Sir Edward Russell.

When Gen. Grant came to Liverpool and was entertained at the Town Hall, a quite unknown Liverpool man wrote to the Mayor, with many apologies, but asking if he might take the liberty of asking for a few minutes' conversation with the great soldier. * * * The Mayor hesitated, but found a way of mentioning the matter to the great man, who, without hesitation, said "Certainly, let the gentleman come." He came. He said to the General, "Now, Sir, after amateur as I am, I have followed every step of the war, and think I understand every movement except one. On such a day you were there, and the Southerners were there"—pointing to plans on a map that he had brought. "Now, it seems to me that you ought certainly to have gone there, whereas you went there"—pointing again. Gen. Grant, the usually taciturn, and when not taciturn phenomenally terse, just took the cigar from his mouth and said, "You're right, Sir. Damned blunder!" And in a moment the amateur strategist, beaming now, was courteously dismissed.

Sir Astley Cooper.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

When Sir Astley Cooper lived in Broad Street, London, he had every day a numerous morning levee of city patients. The room into which they were shown would hold from forty to fifty people, and often callers, after waiting for hours, were dismissed without having seen the doctor. His man Charles, with more than his master's dignity, would say to disappointed applicants when they reappeared on the following morning: "I am not sure that we shall be able to attend to you, for our list is full for the day; but if you will wait, I will see what we can do for you." During the first nine years of his practice, Sir Astley's earnings progressed thus: First year, £5 5s; second, £26; third, £64; fourth, £96; fifth, £100; sixth, £200; seventh, £400; eighth, £800; ninth, £1,100. Eventually his annual income rose to more than £15,000; the largest sum he ever made in one year was £21,000. A West Indian millionaire gave him his highest fee; he had successfully undergone a painful operation, and sitting up in bed he threw his nightcap at Cooper, saying: "Take that!" "Sir," replied Sir Astley, "I'll pocket the affront"; and on reaching home he found in the cap a check for 1,000 guineas.

At Nazareth.

From the black embers of the wintry earth
The West withdraws the reddening flame of day;
So ends the seventh annual of my birth—
And see! a Star—to mock our brazier gray.
Dost thou remember how at hours like these—
Yea, mother, I was not too young to know—
Thou wouldst get humbly down upon thy knees,
And, opening wide our rustic coffer, show
The Magi's golden tributes treasured there:
The casket with its heap of gleaming stones
And coins of mystic kingdoms old and rare;
The incense arks, the myrrh's bejeweled cones
With countless hieroglyphs graven o'er:
These wouldst thou lift into my baby hands
Till lap and breast and arms could hold no more;
Then, pouring out the precious incense sands
Over the brazier coals, while all the room
Grew white with wreathing odors sanctified,
Thou wouldst prostrate thyself amid the gloom,
Sweet mother, on the ground before thy child.
To-night there is no incense for thy Son:
The chill wind finds the brazier black as death;
Nay, do not kneel—here, here, my breast upon,
Let starlight show the vapor of thy breath.
—THOMAS WALSH in The New Lippincott.

The Chrysanthemum.

From The Saturday Review.

The National Chrysanthemum Society was instituted just fifty-three years since, in 1846. The flower which it has taken under its patronage, upon whose aggrandizement it has bestowed so successfully such patient and ingenious care, has been established among us only a little over a century. The first time it was thought worthy of a "show" all to itself was in 1830. Fancy if one of those early patrons could have dropped in at the exhibition last week and seen what his favorites had attained to! Surely he would have thought himself translated. The very generic name of the plant, the "golden flower," at first so pertinent, has lost its distinctiveness. There are golden chrysanthemums still, it is true; yellow blossoms incomparable for purity and brilliance; but what of all these other colors not less brilliant and pure, these rich damasks, royal purples, flushed pinks, this dazzling white that puts a snowdrift to shame, at last actually a bloom that is just sea green?

Color, size, form, growth, all have undergone a change that half a century ago it entered into no man's heart to conceive. And the end is not yet, it may be: the last wonder has not yet been revealed for us; so limitless in its possibilities and potency is that "affectation of Men to gratifie the Pleasure of their Eyes, inciting them to push on things to more and more Perfection."

Life in East London.

From Walter Besant in The Century.

The dominant note of East London is that it is a hive of working bees. There are, it is true, a few drones in it. They are not the fat and luxurious drones of the other London, those who live in luxury without labor, and are down-laden with the curse of idleness. Our drones, the East London drones, are the residuum, the lees of humanity, who cannot and will not work; they are miserable, half-starved, skulking drones. They beg, they thieve, they do anything with a willing mind so long as it is not work. They dwell in the slums; they are, in the language of the day, the "submerged," but all the King's horses and all the King's men cannot drag them out of the slough, nor can any river—not Abana or Pharpar, or even the Jordan itself—cleanse the Augean stable of their mind. The helping hand grows tired of pulling and tugging at them; they will not come; they sink back into their Male-bolge; the black mud closes over their heads. Let them be.

It is a city of working bees. As we linger and loiter among the streets multitudinous, we hear, as from a hive, the low, contented murmur of continuous and patient work. There are two millions of working people in this city. The children work at school; the girls and boys, the men and women, work in factory, in shop, and at home; in dock and in wharf and in warehouse, all day long and all the year round, these millions work. They are clerks, accountants, managers, foremen, engineers, stokers, porters, stevedores, dockers, smiths, craftsmen of all kinds. They are girls who make things, girls who sew things, girls who sell things. There are among them many poor, driven, sweated creatures, and the sweaters themselves are poor, driven, sweated creatures; for sweating once begun is handed on from one to the other as carefully and as religiously as any holy lamp of learning. They work from early morning till welcome evening.

Pot Herbs.

From Longman's Magazine.

In its strict sense, as used by the early botanists, a pot herb is a "herbe that serves for the potte," and of these we have a considerable number in our native flora. Among them may be mentioned the wild cabbage, sea beet, and mercury. The use of the wild cabbage, or sea colewort, is hardly extinct yet. It is still gathered by the peasants on the sea cliffs of Devonshire in hard Winters when garden produce is scarce. This plant is the origin of our garden varieties, such as savoys and brussels sprouts, and broccoli and cauliflower, and has been cultivated from very early times. The great naturalist John Ray noticed it growing wild on Dover Cliffs, where it still flourishes in remarkable abundance. Indeed, in Summer time the white chalk cliffs from Dover to St. Margaret's Bay are gay with the pale yellow blossoms of this plant. It may also be seen in considerable plenty on the picturesque cliffs which command the entrance to Dartmouth Harbor, in South Devon. In the Isle of Wight it was formerly abundant, (A. D. 1665,) especially on the Culver Cliffs, between Bembridge and Sandown; but for some reason which it is difficult to discover the plant has become very scarce of late years.

The sea beet, (Beta maritima,) sometimes called sea spinach, the origin of our beetroot and mangold wurzel, is a common plant near the sea. It is mostly abundant in salt marshes and on banks and waste places along the shore. Fifty years ago the young leaves were regularly gathered by the poorer classes in the Isle of Wight, and "boiled and eaten as greens with the pork or bacon which then formed so constant an article in the dietary of our Hampshire peasantry." Occasionally the plant is so used now, and it certainly forms an excellent substitute for spinach.

Customs of the Mosquito Indians.

From Bell's "Tangowera."

The Indians are not acquainted with the art of kissing, but they sniff or smell the skin of the cheeks, which answers the same purpose. The little child is lifted in the father's arms, and he buries his nose in its stomach. Handshaking is as common as with us, but I have noticed that there is always a tinge of melancholy in the character of the Indians, which breaks out where we should expect hilarity. Thus, after a long absence, sisters and mothers sit down, and throwing a cloth over their heads, with their hands clasped on the head of the person who has returned, cry over him with their dirgelike song. On the part of the wives, it is supposed to be improper to show any emotion, consequently they take little notice of the husband on his return, but confine their attention to others and to their duties in the meantime.

Extracts from an Old Magazine.

From The Monthly Intelligencer.

On the 27th of February, 1731, two publishers were taken into custody for publishing a libel entitled "The Divine Catastrophe of the Royal Family of the Stuarts."

On the next day the new church at Bloomsbury was consecrated by the name of St. George, as was also the burying ground in the Fields adjoining.

On March 8 Charlforth and Cox, two solicitors convicted of forgery, stood in the pillory at the Royal Exchange, and on the same day five malefactors were executed at Tyburn.

On April 26 the death of "Mr. Daniel de Foe, Sr., eminent for his many writings," is recorded; and among the appointments on the 29th of the same month is that of William Cowper, Esq., to be Clerk to the Commission of Bankruptcy.

THE OLD AND THE NEW WAY

Of Treating Catarrh, Bronchitis and Consumption.

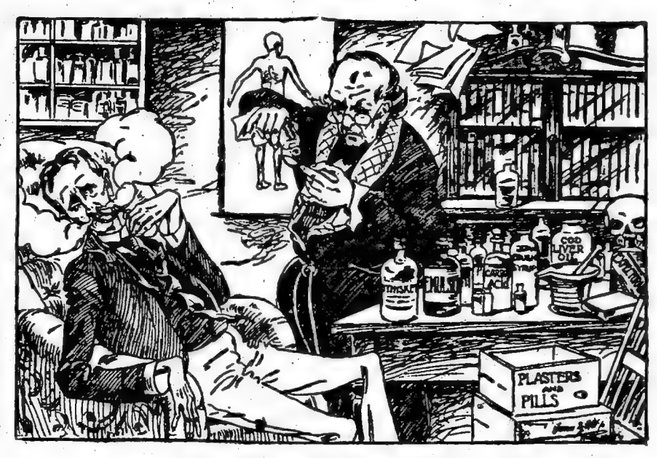

THE OLD METHOD

Under Which the Death Rate from These Diseases Increased Over Twenty Per Cent. Annually.

THE NEW METHOD

Which Reduced the Death Rate from Consumption Alone, Thirty-four Per Cent. During the Past Year.

THIS NEW TREATMENT

Has Cured Over Eighty Thousand Persons of Catarrh Since September 1st, 1898.

IT CURES BY INHALATION.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Croup Cannot Exist Where It Is Used.

The two illustrations above show more plainly than words can express the wonderful change that has been made in the treatment of respiratory diseases during the past two years. Formerly, any sufferer from Catarrh, Asthma, Consumption or Bronchitis was at once placed under the care of some physician and dosed with all sorts of nauseating drugs and tonics. Even as far back as twenty-five years ago, the doctor seemed to be aware of the fact that in order to reach these diseases inhalation must be used, and experimented with atomizers, sprays and douches, in the hope of finding some germicide which could be forced into the bronchial tubes and lungs. That all these treatments proved practically useless is shown by the fact that, during the past twenty years, the number of deaths from catarrh and consumption alone has increased from 8,000 to over 200,000 a year. The discovery that these terrible scourges were germ diseases did not lessen the death rate, for of all the germicides known to the profession but one of them could be inhaled into the lungs, and this, Chlorine Gas, was deadly poison. The others, carbolic acid, ammonia and creosote (liquids) must touch the germs themselves in order to destroy; consequently could not be used with effect, as it is absolutely impossible for moisture in any form to enter the bronchial tubes and lungs. The discovery of

THE NEW DRY AIR GERMICIDE

made the cure of these diseases by inhalation possible; without it there was no way of reaching the germs, and up to the present day

NO OTHER HAS BEEN FOUND.

HYOMEI alone is the only germicide of sufficient power to destroy the bacilli of Catarrh, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Croup and Consumption, and which can be taken in the air we breathe without injury to the patient.

KILL THE GERMS

of these diseases and you have no need of stomach medicines, or the service of a physician. You can sit in your own home, in church, at the theatre, and cure yourself. The little inhaler can be carried in the pocket and a few moments' use of same will prevent Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Croup. You take no risk as with all other treatments, for every bottle is guaranteed and your money refunded if it fails to cure.

Hyomei is sold by all druggists, or sent by mail.

CAUTION—Beware of Imitations of Hyomei containing Poisonous Ingredients.

Hyomei Outfits, complete, $1.00. Trial outfit, 25 cents. Extra bottles, 50 cents. Hyomei Dyspepsia Cure, 50 cents. Hyomei Soap, 25 cents.

THE R. T. BOOTH COMPANY, Ithaca, N. Y.

DR. WILSON AGAIN

Cures the Deaf Free

At His Regular Thursday Evening Lecture, 240 Fifth Avenue.

Dr. Wilson, the great aurist, gave another of his regular free illustrated lectures last Thursday evening to an interesting and much interested audience at the New York headquarters of the National Association of Physicians and Surgeons, 240 Fifth Avenue.

Many of those present were totally deaf, and several of these were selected by lot and were given free treatment with results as follows:

Mrs. G. Spears, 223 East 118th st., New York, totally deaf both ears

CAMPAIGNS OF THE BOERS

Incidents of Sieges at Ladysmith, Kimberley, and Mafeking.

CONQUEST OF NATAL AIMED AT

Burghers Considered the Task One That Would Cause Them No Great Trouble.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 16.—The position of affairs at Ladysmith continues to excite much anxiety, while the progress of the campaign on the western borders of Cape Colony is being regarded with great interest. Sir George White's little garrison at Ladysmith continues to be invested by the great bulk of the Boer forces. Next to that of Mafeking, the siege of Ladysmith promises to be the most picturesque incident in the earlier stages of the campaign. The British force took up its position there, determined to make a stand and accept battle on the enemy's terms. The women and children and non-combatants generally were removed from the town to a neutral zone a few miles away, and the two Generals set to fight an artillery duel which is bound to exercise an enormous influence on the first part of the struggle.

The country round about not being of a nature to justify military excursions except in such strength as the number of British troops at present at Ladysmith renders impossible, the garrison must remain in the town to be shot at, and, although, of course, the garrison can shoot in turn, it is obvious that the advantage lies with the Boers, who have the option of selecting the points of attack. The result of the siege so far, however, is scarcely flattering to the Boer artillery. In addition to the artillery of the Boers rarely making good play, their ammunition is very defective. Many of their shells do not explode, on account, it is said, of the ammunition having been kept in stock too long.

M. Louis de Rougemont has just returned to the Cape from Ladysmith, where, he says, he witnessed the recent engagement from a hill. Speaking of the situation and the battle, he said: "I consider the place the finest possible to find for defense. Every 100 yards is a fortress, and I consider Ladysmith impregnable. Hide's farm was the seat of the fight, and he drove the cattle into town. Soon after hostilities began, I saw a pretty sight. While the big shells were passing over, some women who were washing linen kept at it, and never stopped even to see what damage was done. I should like to have asked their nationality."

THE SIEGE OF KIMBERLEY.

It now seems that Cape Colony is to occupy the serious attention of the Boers. Kimberley, being close to the Orange Free State border, naturally claims their first attention. The diamond centre has for some time been in a state of siege, which from every point of view, however, it is regarded as being well able to withstand. The Boers are now shelling the town. With the object of hitting the electric light, they fired at the Premier Mine, but their shells fell harmlessly. They then moved their guns forward, and were seen to throw up intrenchments near Alexandersfontein, with the object evidently of attacking Beaconsfield, a suburb of Kimberley. They also opened on the Kimberley reservoir, but their shells, falling 1,500 yards short, the Royal Artillery in Kimberley disdained to reply.

The attempt of the Boers to bombard Newton was a dismal failure. They apparently fired from an old siege gun at an extreme range—over 6,000 yards—none of the shells taking effect. The children ran about picking up the shells after each explosion, many of these being almost intact. Later there was a brisk artillery duel between the Premier Mine, and two parties of Boers. The natives were kept down the mine for safety. One of the Boer shells struck the embankment in front of the fort, another entered the compound and struck the cooking pot, but none did any damage. The Royal Artillery plunged a shell right among the Boers, knocking over the gunners and disabled the gun. There was a brisk market for fragments of the injured cooking pot, choice specimens as mementoes readily fetching £1 apiece. New barricades have been formed and additional sentries posted. Mr. Rhodes, who is in Kimberley, was recently stopped and refused permission to pass without a permit. There have been three weddings in the town since the commencement of the siege.

A Kimberley cab driver, captured by the Boers and taken to their camp at Spytfontein, has since been permitted to return. He says the Free Staters talked boastfully of their intention to take Kimberley, but admitted that they had not the least idea how it was to be carried out. They confessed that their artillery had not come up to expectations.

Head Commandant Wessels has written to Col. Kekewich at Kimberley, stating that he would receive in his camp at Olifantstein any Afrikander desirous of leaving Kimberley. Col. Kekewich thereupon intimated that any such persons who might wish to accept the invitation would be permitted to leave, but upon the distinct understanding that they would not be allowed to re-enter the town during the siege. Some Kafirs who left Kimberley under the impression that they were genuine Afrikanders were turned back by the Boers.

LIVELY TIMES AT MAFEKING.

Matters have been pretty lively, also, at Mafeking. Col. Baden-Powell has been keeping the Boers on the move day and night, and has taken every precaution, not only to prevent the town being rushed by the Boers, but also to render as small as possible any damage resulting from the Boer bombardment. The night attacks of the British appear to have worried the Boers considerably. Although the Boers have shelled the town day by day, but little damage has resulted, the British casualties having been but few. Commandant Cronje has brought all his guns to bear on the town, and hailed shells in its direction for hours. His pieces, however, appear to have been light field guns, and have proved singularly ineffective. The humor of it is that Commandant Cronje, at a loss what next to do, wrote to Col. Baden-Powell requesting him to surrender Mafeking to "save further bloodshed." In reply, Baden-Powell asked when the bloodshed was to commence, and Cronje, greatly annoyed, sent to Pretoria in haste for heavy field guns, keeping up a light bombardment in the meantime just to show that he was in the neighborhood.

Immediately on its arrival, a 94-pounder Krupp cannon commenced throwing shells into the town, causing a few casualties and damaging some of the buildings. Col. Baden-Powell has completed the subterranean shelters, affording shelter for both troops and civilians during the heavy bombardment of the town from the danger of the bursting shells. Under cover of the bombardment the Boers attempted to get within rifle range. Being discovered, they were beaten off after a sharp engagement. In the sortie both soldiers and civilians behaved gallantly, and the Boers had their first opportunity of judging the mettle of the Protectorate Regiment at close quarters. So warm was their reception that there is little danger of their attempting to rush the town, except in greatly overwhelming numbers.

However, Col. Baden-Powell, observing that the enemy was coming to too close quarters, determined on a night attack, an enterprise of great daring. It was nevertheless accomplished in magnificent style. A squadron under Capt. Fitzclarence, in the dead of night, left the camp in Mafeking, where the few who knew of the undertaking awaited the result in great anxiety, and crept stealthily toward the Boer trenches. The Boers were taken completely by surprise. The British squadron left the camp with fixed bayonets, and as soon as they had reached their destination, the Captain's whistle was sounded, and was followed by a ringing cheer as the men dashed forward to the Boer trenches. For a time the night air rang out with the shouts and yells of the contending forces. The Boer forces in the rear rushed forward and discharged their rifles. Capt. Fitzclarence's whistle sounded again, and at this signal the Britishers sprang out of the trenches and scattered themselves silently in all directions, just as the Boers in the trenches were reinforced by their comrades from the rear. Under a shower of rifle shot the British ran back to their lines. Besides a loss of six killed, the British had ten wounded, including Capt. Fitzclarence, and also one man taken prisoner by the Boers. This bayonet attack has had the effect of stopping the Boers from making trenches within range of the town. It is estimated that the loss of the Boers was very heavy. When the British ambulance went out to fetch in the dead, it was met a quarter of a mile distant from the town by Commandant Botha, who expressed his admiration of Fitzclarence's attack.

HEAVY ARTILLERY ENGAGEMENT.

On the hottest day of the siege, Commandant Cronje commenced his big gun attack at four o'clock in the morning, concentrating upon Cannon Kopje, which he evidently recognized as the only way into Mafeking. At six o'clock the Boers opened a tremendous fire into the kopje from both sides. The British replied with a withering fire, and put the enemy's 12-pounder temporarily out of action. Under the cover of their artillery fire the Boers crept up close to the kopje, fully aware that rushing tactics only could avail them, but the Protectorate Maxim, together with the police volleys, wore them down, and after five hours' hard fighting they were repulsed The opinion prevails that the Boers were beaten for all time so far as Mafeking is concerned. The Boers must have lost very heavily; for several hours two wagons were engaged along their position picking up the dead and wounded. The British casualties were three killed and five wounded. After the fight the kopje resembled a shambles. The look-out tower was shot to pieces.

Commandant Cronje is a heavy, thick-set man of stolid countenance, with bushy eyebrows, stern, set mouth, grizzled mustache, and dark thick beard, streaked with gray. He is a typical Boer, with the strongest racial prejudices. Stories of his daring deeds in the early days as a pioneer among hordes of hostile savages are recounted with almost reverential awe by unsophisticated burghers at the present day for the emulation of youthful warriors. In guerrilla warfare he is credited with being the ablest tactician in the whole of the Boer forces.

TRANSVAAL SHORT OF FUNDS.

The Transvaal Government is evidently running short of funds. The pay of the police is much overdue. The normally busy mining centre of Barberton is deserted; there are not over fifty males there. Pretoria is unable to obtain any news of the campaign, official or otherwise. The Government has taken over the mines in the neighborhood of Johannesburg, and a careful examination of the workings is being made. It is believed the authorities are on the eve of sensational discoveries. While carelessly tapping the walls of Hosken's Buildings the Detective Department noticed that they gave forth a hollow sound. The walls were demolished, and what was believed to be a thick buttress crumbled into dust, revealing a cavity packed with a valuable assortment of goods. Further investigations proved the floors to be false, and it is believed the cellars are overflowing with merchandise. The search is proceeding.

Col. J. G. Stowe, the Consul General of the United States at Cape Town, has communicated by telegraph with the Transvaal Government, informing it of the names and condition of the Transvaal prisoners at Simon's Bay. This act of official courtesy, it is hoped, will be appreciated by the Transvaal State Secretary, and cause him to facilitate the inquiries which are being instituted by the United States Consul at Pretoria as to the status and condition of the British prisoners. Rumors are being circulated by the Dutch inhabitants in the neighborhood of Cape Town that the prisoners of war at Simon's Bay are being badly treated. The facts, however, are as follows: The prisoners are victualed exactly the same as the British troops when on board ship. More can scarcely be expected by prisoners captured as troops.

The prisoners are allowed to smoke at all hours upon the upper deck—a privilege which the British officers and seamen do not enjoy. Bedding is provided for them, but not clothing. They are required to perform such cleaning work as is absolutely necessary to keep the portion of the ship allotted to them clean; this is always required of seamen and troops. They are not, however, required to do any other work. Any luxuries, except liquor, which they care to purchase, or which they may receive from friends, are allowed them. They are allowed to interview friends from noon to 4 P. M. daily, and are allowed to correspond freely by letter, except in regard to politics and the disposition of troops, so that their letters are under censorship. They are treated with every consideration and under the most liberal interpretation of the international duties toward prisoners of war laid down by the accepted writers.

SCENES ON THE PRISON SHIP.

The friends of the prisoners at the Cape take full advantage of the permission accorded them, and there is quite a crowd of visitors each day to the Penelope. At the stern of the vessel floats the white ensign, and on the fore and aft bridges a couple of bluejackets are on sentry with loaded rifles. The deck presents a motley scene. The prisoners and their friends stand about in groups, absorbed in conversation. Those who have no friends lounge about the decks smoking. Some are playing quoits, while others are busy making purchases from the Indian hawkers, who drive a thriving trade. The prisoners are dressed in a variety of costumes; many of them are smartly attired in well-cut tweed suits, while others, with their clumsy garments, ungainly "veldschoen," and broad slouch hats, present the appearance of hailing from the backveldt, although, as a matter of fact, nearly all of them come from the Rand or its immediate vicinity. Between themselves and their friends conversation is carried on in Dutch, but, on accosting them in English, one is astonished to find how large a proportion of them not only speak English, but speak it fluently and with a less pronounced accent than is to be heard among Afrikanders in Cape Colony and even in Cape Town itself. Generally speaking, the prisoners by no means convey the idea of the backveldt Transvaal, although here and there are to be seen men who have evidently come straight from the country.

A striking figure among the prisoners is Capt. Schiel, who was shot through the leg at Elandslaagte, but is now sufficiently recovered to be able to get about with the aid of a crutch. Capt. Schiel is a middle-aged, well-set-up man, with iron-gray hair and a determined mien. He speaks English fluently and in conversation gives one the idea of being socially a genial and good-natured soldier of fortune. He denies that he is the man for whom the British Government offered £1,000 in connection with the Zulu war of 1879, and, moreover, declares that he has never done anything of which an officer need be ashamed. As to the war and its issue, he is not to be drawn into hazarding a prophecy. He pays a high tribute to the British infantry in general and the Gordon Highlanders in particular, whose charge up the hill at Elandslaagte he describes as a magnificent piece of work. Capt. Schiel has applied to Gen. Buller to be released on bail, but has been refused.

THE PRISONERS SANGUINE.

The majority of the prisoners are very sanguine as to the result of the war, and it is evident that they do not for a moment entertain the idea of the Boers being beaten, and consider it quite impossible that the British flag will ever again fly at Pretoria. Nothing will convince them that at Elandslaagte the British force was not greater than their own, and the opinion is common among them that had there been better generalship on their own side they would never have been prisoners of war at Simonstown. Many members of the captured force point out that leaders who become so excited as to take places with their rifles in the firing line, while neglecting the actual direction of operations, cannot possibly attend to their legitimate duties.

With regard to the Boer plan of campaign, it is evident that the conquest of Natal was not considered as a task that would cause any very serious trouble. Once in possession of the military depot at Ladysmith, they considered there would be little difficulty in seizing Pietermaritzburg and Durban, and thus place themselves in possession of the whole colony. Ladysmith, they admit, is a strong position, but they deemed a strong commando capable of readily capturing it. The Boer idea appears to have been that when they conquered Natal and garrisoned it with a powerful force the British Government would be ready to make terms. Col. Stowe has visited the Boer prisoners on board the Penelope. More Boer prisoners are en route to the Cape.

Among the killed at Elandslaagte was Gen. Kock, member of the Executive Council. Gen. Kock had no military rank in time of peace, but, with eight others, was appointed to command the various divisions into which the Transvaal was divided for the purposes of the present war. The command held by Gen. Kock was that of a portion of the forces which entered Natal from the Transvaal, and under him were the German and Hollander Corps. Gen. Kock's column appears from all accounts to have detached itself from the main body and taken the division of Ladysmith, while the latter went round to Dundee. It is stated that Lieut. Col. Schiel led the forces at Elandslaagte, although Gen. Kock was nominally in command. It is highly probable that this was the case. Being entirely unaccustomed to artillery, it can be readily imagined that the General would have been only too willing to relinquish to a more masterful spirit than himself the conduct of operations requiring the employment of special tactics. Whether the result would have been different had Gen. Kock retained command can only be a matter of speculation. It is safe to assume, however, that the rout would have been less complete, for a Boer General would never have kept the field in face of a galling fire, while, on the other hand, a dashing officer like Schiel, with a body of his fellow-countrymen, well accustomed to discipline, under him, would hold the position to the last, but the presence of a considerable element of the rabble, or "poor white" class of Boers, made the position untenable.

BOER LEADERS AFFLICTED.

Up to the present every member of the Transvaal Executive has lost a member of his family. The Kocks and Wolmarans have suffered most. Frickkie Wolmarans, Mining Commissioner at Hocksoord, was among the killed at Elandslaagte. Also J. du Preez, one of the wealthiest landowners at Krugersdorp, as well as Messrs. Hayber and "Tom" Hinds, well known throughout the Transvaal as manufacturers of tobacco. It is also said that Commandant Ben Viljoen was killed at Elandslaagte, but this has not been officially confirmed. All that can be ascertained for certain is that he is missing. It was at first generally supposed among the Boers that he had been taken prisoner at Elandslaagte, but as this has proved not to be the case and he has not yet turned up, the Boers have probably concluded that he was killed. The Boer prisoners say that when Viljoen found himself and party surrounded by the British and the centre of the Hussar charge, he exclaimed: "I wish the man who told us the English can't fight was here now."

Five Britishers remained at Krugersdorp, Transvaal, on the strength of their permits, but have now been sent to the front, strongly protesting. The last Britisher to leave the place has now arrived at Durban. She is the wife of a tradesman, and had resolutely resolved to see it out, but the threats of her Dutch neighbors at last became unbearable. The woman says that the district is in mourning, the number of West Rand burghers reported killed being very large.

There has been arrested on a charge of high treason at Pietermaritzburg, the capital of Natal, a man named Vandam, who joined the Rifle Association of the city and took the oath of allegiance. As, however, he subsequently admitted being a cousin of Commandant Vandam of Johannesburg, and also of Dr. Leyds, he was requested to resign. He, notwithstanding this, continued to attend meetings of the association. He thus aroused suspicion. His case has been remanded.

It is still possible to leave the Transvaal by the Delagoa line, and some of the firms in Cape Town have received purely business communications, dated nearly three weeks ago. Further advices, however, are not expected, as it is understood that the last commandos have now been called to the front. A refugee, who has recently come via Delagoa, gives a remarkable—and bearing in mind the well-authenticated facts of 1881—and almost incredible account of the lenient treatment of spies in Johannesburg. He says that two Englishmen were apprehended with dynamite and fuse on their persons, without permits, at 11 P. M. in the public streets. Although it was the general opinion that the sentence would be death, they were after trial by court-martial, only lashed the next morning and put over the frontier. Four natives, however, were tried by court-martial one afternoon, sent to Pretoria, and hanged the next morning.

On the evening in which he left the refugee noticed the Government police, although it was Sunday, and the Boers are generally rigid Sabbatarians opening grocers' stores by means of chisels and choppers. From conversation he overheard, it would appear that a portion at least of Johannesburg is doomed. The officials declare that they must make the capitalists suffer, and have decided, whether they win or lose the day, to destroy the Exchange House, Goldfields Consolidated, the Robinson and Barnato Buildings, and other property.

The telegram from Transvaal Secretary Reitz, threatening to shoot six British officers from among the prisoners of war at Pretoria, in the event of the death sentence being passed upon a man named Marks, arrested at Durban on the charge of being a Transvaal spy, is loudly condemned as an instance of Boer ferocity. Secretary Reitz states that Marks is no spy of the Boer army, but a secret detective for criminal cases, and as such was sent to Natal long before war was declared, all of which the Transvaal Secretary states can be proved by the Magistrate of Pietermaritzburg. The Transvaal Government therefore requests that the prisoner be allowed to proceed to the republic without molestation, as in case of his execution the Government will shoot six British officers in his place. The telegram was sent to Sir George White, in command at Natal, and communicated by him to Gen. Buller in Cape Town, who suggested that the answer be: "The Transvaal Government, when it declared war, should have withdrawn its detectives. If a Transvaal detective has been found within our lines during war, we are justified in holding him until the reason for his presence can be properly explained. Will make the inquiries suggested by your telegram."

THE SURRENDER OF VRYBURG.

There has just arrived in Cape Town a number of refugees from Vryburg, which is shown on the maps of South Africa as a town in British Bechuanaland, but which, on the declaration of war by the Transvaal, was promptly annexed by the Boers. Among the refugees are several members of the Volunteer Corps, which, before what is termed the fall of Vryburg, was disbanded, owing, it was generally supposed, to several of its members being suspected of doubtful loyalty. It now appears that the disbandment was simply resolved on when the townspeople, in public meeting assembled, determined to yield to the demands of Gen. De la Rey to surrender in order to avoid bloodshed. With a force of 100 police and 60 volunteers, and with one Maxim, the town was helpless against the Boers, who were 1,100 strong, and had three guns. The part played by Major Scott in the surrender was heroic and pathetic. When the meeting had resolved to surrender and sent a deputation to request him to retire, the Major first called the officers of the volunteers and police together, and explained the position—namely, that his orders from Col. Kekewich were to hold the place, and that he was determined to do so. He was, however, overruled by numbers, and most reluctantly he retired with the police to the veldt. Although there was only twenty-four hours' supply of either food or water in the town, Major Scott made one more desperate effort. He called for men who would fight to the last. Six responded to his appeal. On this he went out, but with a broken heart. The men camped out on the veldt for the night, but without any camp equipments, and Major Scott lay down to rest beside Sub-Inspector Rush. In the course of the night he complained of the cold, and rose up and left the Sub-Inspector's side. Two minutes afterward Rush heard a shot, and, thinking it was the Boers upon them, he raised an alarm, only to find Major Scott shot through the head, and quite dead. The police buried the Major next day at Geluk, where the spot is now fenced in.

At the time of the surrender many farmers were gathered in town for Nachtmaal, a periodical form of religious service, in which the farmers of a Dutch district in South Africa travel many miles to town in order to take part. Both farmers and townspeople were seized with panic and fled in all directions. Gen. De la Rey, in a short speech, declared the town to be annexed to the Transvaal, at the same time hoisting the Vierkleur. The Civil Commissioner and his officials, who had remained at their posts, were then summoned by the General, who ordered them to leave the town. They were, however, treated with every courtesy, and passes to convey them through the Boer lines were given them.

The officials, with their wives and families, in the course of their journey to Cape Colony, had to pass several commandos both of Transvaal and Free State burghers. Their treatment by the Free Staters was much better than by the Transvaalers, who jeered at them, but offered no violence. In every way, and especially in smartness and equipment, the Free State commandos, the refugees say, compare favorably with those of the Transvaal. The camps of the latter were guarded in the most slovenly manner. Many of the stores on the road had been looted, and the burghers were wearing clothing that had thus been commandeered The railway station at Taungs was utterly looted, the papers being scattered over the veldt, while miles of telegraph tape had been unwound as if in sport. In fact, the Boers had behaved like children at mischief. The railway bridge at Hartz River had been broken and a good deal of damage done at points along the line. Nevertheless, the refugees met with considerable kindness at the hands of some Free State officials, who went to much trouble to lighten the hardships of the little party. The power of the Kimberley searchlight may be judged from the fact that its reflection was seen seventy miles distant from Kimberley. This light is an awe-inspiring as well as inexplicable phenomenon to the Boers, who try in vain to escape its rays as it plays upon their laagers and upon themselves when on the march. It literally searches them out and throws them into a light as clear as day.

Since the surrender of Vryburg the Civil Commissioner has been the object of much adverse criticism throughout the Colony, which apparently was unmerited. It is claimed that but for the line of action he adopted there would have been great and useless bloodshed. After the Mayor bolted, he had to assume the responsibility of governing the town. When the evacuation had been decided on a number of the residents visited the Boer laager and urged them to take possession.

W. S.

The United Hebrew Charities.

A summary of statistics of the work of the United Hebrew Charities for November shows the number of applications received and dealt with to be 2,824, representing 9,413 individuals. Relief was refused for sufficient cause in 748 cases; 90 persons were supplied with transportation to different parts of this country and Europe; 12,174 garments, 484 pairs of shoe, and 81 articles of furniture and bedding were distributed, 68 nights' lodging and 205 meals were furnished to homeless men and women. In the employment bureau there was a total registry of 722 applications. Work was found for 247, 70 refused work, and 228 failed to call after registering. In the industrial school there was an average attendance of 226 girls learning sewing and dressmaking. The receipts for the month were $7,104.04. The disbursements in the various departments for relief were $9,800.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

Carlsbad Pine Cone Soap. Nothing else known to science as good for the skin.

BROOKLYN. OPEN EVERY EVENING TILL CHRISTMAS.

"A Perfect Thing." The Narcisse Glove.

Christmas Week Visions.

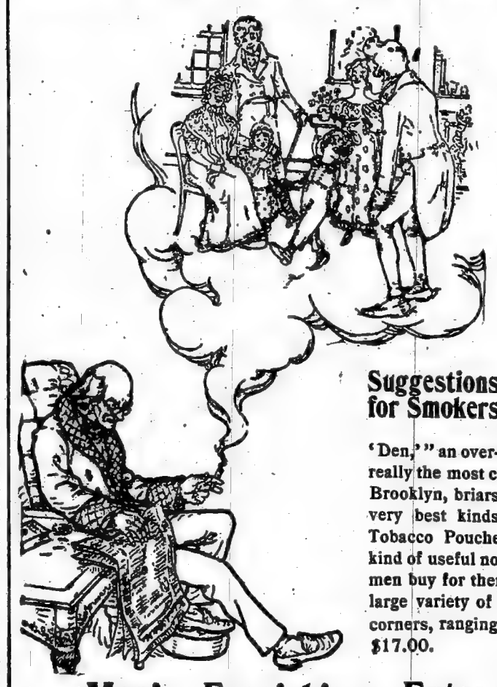

It is said that the person who always sits on the cushion of advantages will go to sleep. It is the disadvantages which keep one awake. Our forceful opposition to difficulties always brings some betterment, some new achievement, which keep this store awake.

The disadvantages of not having all the room we wished in order to accommodate you resulted in our new building. Its very much increased facilities, its enlarged elevator service, its roomy broad aisles, its good light, its pure air, its new Departments, its convenient Tea Room, its better display of goods, its cheerfulness, until to-day it's the second largest store in Greater New York, and second to none in merchandising advantages. Christmas week, the most crowded shopping week in the year, will be comfortable here. Our increased space and facilities warrant that. Our delivery department has always been an ideal one. But we've even improved on the scope and effectiveness of the best, assuring you the most accurate and prompt service in New York. The whole store is replenished with the very newest Christmas goods from the roof to the basement, and at prices that are incomparable. To have been here last week doesn't mean that you have seen what we have this week. Every day changes the scene. Come and enjoy a visit.

Suggestions for Smokers.

"I'm glad I have found a place where I can get a suggestion for a smoker's 'Den,'" an over-heard remark. But we've really the most complete stock of Pipes in Brooklyn, briars and meerschaums of the very best kinds, Cigar Holders, Trays, Tobacco Pouches and every conceivable kind of useful novelty. Those things that men buy for themselves. Among them a large variety of water Pipes for Turkish corners, ranging in prices from $1.75 to $17.00.

Men's Furnishings Extraordinary.

Exceptionable Chances for Gift Buyers. Makers' Stocks at ½ and ⅔ Prices.

The recent warm weather is largely responsible for this opportunity. Some makers got timid. We didn't, and bought their stocks after they had taken off more than their profits. The gain we give to you. To properly show them we have opened an annex to our regular department on the second floor. Revolving stairway will take you there in 26 seconds.

On Second Floor.

$4.50 TO $5.50 HOUSE COATS, $2.75—Fancy plaids and checks and wool cloth and corduroy HouseCoats for men.

$5.50 TO $7.50 HOUSE COATS, $3.75—Men's plaid back cloth, English plaids and satin-faced tricot House Coats.

$4.00 TO $5.00 BATH ROBES, $2.75—Made of wool eiderdown.

$5.00 TO $6.50 BATH ROBES, $3.75—Handsome all-wool eiderdown Robes.

50c. SCARFS, 25c.—All shapes, light and dark colorings, the best yet.

50c. SUSPENDERS, 25c.—Elastic Suspenders, silk ends, one in a box.

$1.00 SUSPENDERS, 50c.—Handsome silk Suspenders, silver plated and gilt buckles, one in a box.

$1.00 AND $1.50 PAJAMAS, 75c.—Men's and boys' domet flannel and madras Pajamas.

DOMET NIGHT SHIRTS, 45c.

Men's and boys' domet flannel Night Shirts, exceptional value.

In the Regular Department.

$6.00 TO $15.00 HOUSE COATS, $4.50, $5.50, $6.15, $7.50—Men's plaid back, plain cloths and fancy Mattelasse House Coats.

$6.00 TO $9.50 HOUSE ROBES, $4.75—Fancy cloths, blanket and eiderdown Robes.

$5.00 MACKINTOSHES, $2.75—Large men's sizes only.

$6.00 TO $10.00 MACKINTOSH. $3.75.

$7.50 TO $10.00 MACKINTOSH, $5.50.

$9.50 TO $12.00 MACKINTOSH, $7.50.

Bric-a-Brac, Lamps, Cut Glass, Clocks.

Have you been in our basement lately? If not, come this week; you will hardly know our China store. It is immensely enlarged and improved. Everything is now at its best; new, beautiful things, both ornamental and useful—better and larger than ever, and as for prices, they are lower than the usual store prices.

Bric-a-Brac ½ and ⅓ Prices.

Several tables are filled with a collection of beautifully decorated Austrian Vases, tinted in delicate tints and trimmed with gold. On Monday you may buy them at these ridiculous prices:

AT 50c.—All the Vases that formerly were $1.00 and $1.25.

AT 98c.—For the $2.00 and $2.50 Vases.

AT $1.98—For the $4.98 Vases.

Bohemian Glass Vases at ⅓ Prices.

A lot of rich Bohemian glass Vases in cameo effect, richly decorated in a heavy gold pattern. There are two styles. The colors are ruby and green.

9-inch Vases, 59c. instead of $1.50
11 " " 98c. " " 2.50
13 " " $1.25 " " 3.00

Lamps at Half Price.

Newest Designs and Best Styles, pretty but inexpensive Decorated Lamps, with Globes to match, up to the finest Art Lamps that have ever been produced, have all been reduced NEARLY HALF PRICE.

Good Lamps, tastefully decorated and fitted with the best Centre Draft Burners and Metal Parts of the best. A large variety of pretty floral decorations to choose from. All are richly tinted.

$3.75 instead of $6.00 | $6.98 instead of $12.00 | $15.00 instead of $25.00
5.98 " " 10.00 | 8.50 " " 15.00 | 20.00 " " 35.00

And those beautiful Fine Art Lamps the production of the Ceramic Art Company. These are the Handsomest Lamps ever produced. The paintings are all by the best artists. The colors are soft, rich and beautiful. It is impossible to describe them. You should see them. They'll speak for themselves.

The Handsome Hand-painted Floral Lamps with Globes have been reduced thusly:
The $59.00 Lamps are reduced to $39.00
" 65.00 " " " " 45.00
" 85.00 " " " " 55.00

One Fine Lamp with Bust of Queen Louise and Bust of Marie Antoinette, $65.00, reduced from $100.00.

One Fine Lamp with Bust of Napoleon on Globe and Josephine on Lamp, $70.00, reduced from $115.00.

One Fine Lamp with Bust of Rembrandt on Globe and Bust of Rembrandt's Daughter on Lamp, $75.00, reduced from $125.00.

Hints in Jewelry.

GOLD—Heart Charms set with small diamond, $1.39 and $1.69.

Scarf Pins, variety of styles, set with small diamond, $1.25.

Link Sleeve Buttons, set with one diamond and two fancy stones, clover and crescent design, $3.98.

Screw Earrings, twist and flower design, set with diamond brilliant, $5.39 and $5.98.

Brooches, twist and wreath, chased or plain, set with jewels, $1.75.

Lorgnette Chains, heavy rope design, $9.49.

Rings, set with two fine opals, $1.49.

Rings, set with small diamond brilliant, $2.49 and $3.98.

Fobs, variety of styles, in 10 and 14 karat gold, $5.00, $5.25, $5.98, $6.75, $6.98 and $7.49.

DIAMOND—

Large size Sunburst Brooch, pure white, diamonds set in platinum, at $110.00; was $165.00.

Harvest Moon Brooch, set with 17 very fine white diamonds, $39.50, was $59.00; same with 19 larger diamonds, $61.75, was $92.50.

Enamelled Butterfly Brooch or Chatelaine Pin, with 5 white diamonds, $14.75, was $22.00.

STERLING SILVER—

Men's Hose Supporters, sterling silver, mounted, $1.49.

Men's Armlets, sterling silver mounted, 49c., 89c. and $1.89.

Bib Holders, variety of styles, 65c. and 98c.

Chased Key Rings, 25c., 39c. and 59c.

Glove Menders, 98c.

Thimble Case, 98c. and $1.25.

Bodkins and Stilettos, 39c. each.

Children's and Baby Bracelets, 49c. and 75c.

Sterling Silver Soldered Link Purses, $2.25, $3.25, $3.49 to $18.00.

Extra Heavy Muff Chains, $3.49; light weight, with slide, $1.49.

Imported Safety Chain for fur collars or boas in gun metal, silver and Roman gold finish.

$3.00 for Regular $5.00 to $15.00 Umbrellas.

It seems almost like telling you what can't be true when we say these Umbrellas are the regular $5.00 to $12.00 and $15.00 kinds, and that there are more $10.00 ones than less. But it's a fact or we wouldn't say so, and happens thus wise: The long-continued dry weather has very materially lessened the demand for umbrellas, and a maker with a large stock was frightened. We made our terms, fortunately, just in the nick of time for Christmas. We pass the purchase on to you, with all there is in it. But for the umbrellas. There are 1,187 of them, for both men and women. About half are men's full 8-rib, 28-inch; balance are women's. Beautiful gift giving handles of genuine ivory, real Cape Horn tortoise shell, rare natural woods, long 9 to 12-inch Princess's pearls, and every one richly trimmed with sterling silver. All at $3.00 each, and they are the regular $5.00 to $15.00 kinds, too. Is it worth while getting here early enough to chance getting a $15.00 umbrella for $3.00?

The Charms of a Peerless Toy Store.

Our Toy Store is so large and cheerful and airy and so accessible in our great big new basement that everybody finds it the easiest place in all New York to shop in. The children aren't the only ones who enjoy themselves here. The place is gayety itself; all are happy. Those who have serious cares will be the better for an hour's recreation among the unique and uncommon things never shown before. As for the prices, they make buying very simple.

Soldier Suits, different styles, choice, 75c.

Magic Lanterns, with full set of views, 35c.

Boys' Sleds, four sizes, your choice, 75c.

Boys' Flexible Flyers, best sled made, $1.99.

Mechanical Steam Trains, consist of locomotive, tender and six cars, 38c.

Shoofly Rockers, very substantial, $1.00.

Boys' Velocipedes, any size, choice, $1.00.

Girls' Tricycles, any size, choice, $2.50.

Trick Boxes, complete, 25c.

150 full roll Dolls' Carriages, with parasol and rod, $1.48.

150 Dolls' Carriages, with parasol and rod, 38c.

100 Special Dolls' Go-Carts, 75c.

SEWING MACHINES—A perfect machine, which does all the sewing same as mamma's, 88c.

A limited quantity of Desks, good furniture finish, $1.25.

Steam Upright Engines, with steam gauge, 98c.

Beautiful things in White Enamelled Furniture, nicely decorated, at very low prices.

100 Toy Ice Cream Freezers, make cream while you wait, while they last, $1.15.

Books and Bargains in Books.

This week is sure to be a great week for books, and though we have every facility, the best classification, and most complete arrangement for serving you quickly and comfortably, still, come in the morning if you possibly can; it will be pleasanter. Our Book Store is full of snaps. The following will be picked up first thing tomorrow:

AT $7.50 INSTEAD OF $12.00—Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary, bound in all sheep, for Monday only.

PRAYER BOOKS, 25c.—Another large lot of Catholic Prayer Books, the Key of Heaven, leather and full gilt. The same as our offer of last Monday. You may remember the lot only lasted a couple of hours.

HYMNALS AT $1.00—These are Episcopal Hymnals, genuine Oxford, latest edition, India paper. Why, the ordinary selling prices of these books are from $2.00 to $6.70 each. Two sizes and a large variety of bindings to select from. Hundreds of other good offers too.

A Colony of Best Dolls.

There are Dolls here that are pictures and the grown-up people just love to stay around and watch them. Can you blame the children then for being almost glued to the spot when they see them? But then our dolls are so natural it seems almost an insult to them to call them dolls, and they are so nice we kind of hate to spoil the charm by quoting prices. All the same, the prices have a practical charm, an economy about them, that can't be beaten. Second floor, new building, roomy, light, airy and cheerful, and only 26 seconds from the main floor by the revolving stairway.

UNDRESSED—
Jointed Dolls, first quality in every particular, at one-third of the regular prices.
24 inch at $2.49 instead of $3.48
20 " " 1.98 " " 2.69
18 " " 1.49 " " 2.39
14 " " 1.25 " " 1.75
20 inch Jointed Doll, open and shut eyes, shoes and stockings, at 98c.

12 inch Jointed Doll, open and shut eyes, first quality bisque head, with shoes and stockings, 49c.

DRESSED—
125 Nicely Dressed Babies, open and shut eyes, lawn slip trimmed with lace and embroidery, caps to match, high chair included in the price, $1.98.

Underwear at Less Than Cost to Make.

Second Floor, Take Revolving Stairway.

These are broken lots of winter Underwear that we offer to-morrow at prices really less than cost to make.

AT 19c. INSTEAD OF 35c.—Women's very heavy shaped ribbed cotton Vests, handsomely finished at neck, high neck, long sleeves. Also French band Drawers.

AT 39c. INSTEAD OF 75c.—Women's white merino Vests, high neck, short sleeves, with Drawers to match. Also a small lot of men's silver gray fleece-lined Shirts.

AT 49c. INSTEAD OF 75c.—Men's extra heavy natural merino Shirts, self fronts and long sleeves, with Drawers to match. Sizes, Shirts, 36 to 46; Drawers, 32 to 40.

AT 79c. INSTEAD OF $1.50—Men's extra quality wool-faced, fleece-lined Shirts, self fronts and long sleeves; also Drawers to match. These are mostly large sizes.

Christmas Handkerchiefs at Half.

We have handkerchiefs at $48 each. Have you seen any of them? Of course every one don't want to pay so much, but it just illustrates the completeness of our Handkerchief store.

Women's and Misses' Handkerchiefs, every thread pure linen, hemstitched, at 5c., 8c., 12½c., 17c. and 25c. each.

Women's Initial Handkerchiefs at 5c., 9c., 12½c., 18c., 25c., 35c. and 45c. each.

Women's Swiss and Hand-Embroidered Lace, trimmed, scalloped and loop edges, at 12½c., 17c., 25c., 48c., 75c. and $1.00 each.

Men's and Boys' Handkerchiefs, white nd colored borders, at 5c., 12½c., 17c., 5c., 35c. and 50c. each.

Men's Initial Handkerchiefs, every thread pure linen, at 12½c., 25c., 35c. and 50c. each.

Men's Silk Initial Handkerchiefs and plain Hemstitched at 25c., 35c., 50c., 75c. and $1.00 each.

Men's and Women's Mufflers, black, white and colors, at 49c., 75c., 98c., $1.50, $2.00 and $3.98 each.

Fine French Embroidered Handkerchiefs, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $4.00, $5.00 up to $25.00 each; reduced from $3.00 to $48.00.

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Generally fair, fresh east to south winds.

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TO-DAY:

TEN PAGES,

WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—Gen. Roberts has been assigned to the chief comamnd in South Africa, with Gen. Kitchener as his chief of staff. Gen. Roberts's son, who was wounded in the battle of Tugela River, is dead. A meeting of Boer sympathizers in Dublin, called to protest against the proposal to confer a degree on Mr. Chamberlain by Trinity College, was broken up by the police, who were called out in force. Troops were also held in readiness to repress disorder. Two offers to raise regiments in the United States for service in South Africa, have been received by the Canadian Minister of Militia. The northern part of Cape Colony is in a state of virtual rebellion on account of Buller's reverse; the natives also are losing faith in the British. Señor Silvela denies the report that there is to be an alliance between Spain and Russia. A cyclone yesterday devastated the island of Mozambique. Berlin is to have underground railways. The German residents of Puerto Cabello have sent a protest to the Government, complaining of the inactivity of Capt. Ehrlich at the time of the bombardment.—Pages 1 and 6.

Page 1.

Lieut. Thomas M. Brumby, Dewey's former Flag Lieutenant, died of typhoid fever at Washington.

Henry Andre, making his first appearance as a prestidigitateur at Proctor's Pleasure Palace, shot off a finger.

Senator Platt had a talk yesterday with Speaker Nixon and Chairman Odell regarding the make-up of the Assembly committees.

Quay's friends in Washington are uneasy on account of a rumor current there that Gov. Stone will call a meeting of the Pennsylvania Legislature to elect a Senator.

Page 2.

The congregation of the Church of the Messiah applauded yesterday the sermon of Dr. Minot J. Savage in defense of Great Britain.

The war in South Africa was indirectly the cause of a war of words yesterday in Plymouth Church, between Deacon S. V. White and Thomas O. Hague.

The Merchants' Association's General Committee, appointed at President McKinley's suggestion to consider revision of customs laws, will meet on Wednesday to act upon the report of its Executive Committee.

Page 3.

An official statement was made public showing the financial condition of the Russian Empire.

Three lawsuits have grown out of the will of Frederick C. Schaefer, the brewer, who died in 1897.

Jacob A. Riis, in a lecture on "The Battle with the Slums," urged young men to be reformers, and praised the work of Gov. Roosevelt.

Page 7.

As a result of the cut in the allowance made by the city to the New York Free Circulating Library the library and all its branches will be closed on Sunday, and other retrenchments will be made.

Page 10.

Miss Florence Crosby has sued Benjamin P. Cheney, husband of the actress, Julia Arthur, for damages in $50,000 for exclusion from the Broadway Theatre on Nov. 18.

The Rev. Dr. George T. Purves of Princeton University has accepted the call to become pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. The formal election by the congregation will occur Dec. 20.

The Rev. Dr. William Justin Harsha resigned the pastorate of the Second Collegiate Reformed Church, owing to reports about his financial troubles, ill-health, and opposition in his congregation.

Adit Gen. Avery D Andrews has sent in his resignation, and Gov. Roosevelt has accepted it, to take effect Dec. 31. Gen. Andrews says that his retirement is solely for business reasons.

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RETURNS TO HIS FIRST LOVE.

Minister Who Tried Suicide When Engaged to Two Women Will Marry His First Choice.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 17.—After becoming engaged to one girl, falling in love with another, renouncing his first attachment, and attempting to commit suicide as the easiest way to solve the snarl in which cupid had involved his affections, the Rev. George Allen of Milton has essayed another venture in the direction of matrimony.

A special meeting of the Session of the Presbyterian Church at Milton, of which he is pastor, was called on Friday evening, when his engagement was announced to Miss Minnie Gedney, niece of Dr. Gedney, a leading Ulster County physician, residing at Milton.

It was to Miss Gedney that it was reported Mr. Allen was engaged before he made an attempt to kill himself at the home of his cousin, Mrs. Henry Hustis, in Cold Spring in November of last year. He stood before a mirror and fired six bullets from a 22 calibre revolver into his head. Four of the bullets were extracted, and owing to a good constitution he recovered. The only explanation made at that time for the act was that Mr. Allen was temporarily out of his mind because of an attachment which he had come to regard as unsuitable.

For about a year previous to the incident referred to his health had not been good, and the Summer previous he had spent with his father in Paisley, Scotland. On the steamship, returning from Scotland, he met Miss Nokes, a pretty trained nurse, connected with a New York hospital. The two became engaged before leaving the steamship at New York. When Mr. Allen thought the subject over calmly he felt that he had made a mistake, but how to rectify it and do justice to Miss Nokes and meet the demands of his own conscience he could not decide. For three weeks prior to the attempt he made on his life he was out of his mind, and was cared for by friends at Milton.

When Miss Nokes learned the real state of Mr. Allen's mind she released him from his engagement.

During all his troubles the members of Mr. Allen's congregation remained faithful to him. The announcement of his engagement to Miss Gedney brought to him the hearty congratulations of every member of his church, with best wishes for the happiness of his bride-elect and himself.

DOCTORS TORTURE A PRIEST.

Use an Electric Battery in Satisfying a Personal Grudge.

Special to The New York Times.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Dec. 17.—Sensational developments are promised in the case of the robbery of the Rev. Father Stanton, the Catholic priest at Clinton, a week ago. The two robbers remained in the house two hours, and by threatening to shoot him kept Father Stanton from giving an alarm. For two hours they tortured the priest with an electric battery they brought with them. The battery was applied to his feet and neck.

It is said that the two men went to the house a second time, but were frightened away. Since then three miners have remained with Father Stanton each night.

During the past few days the town has become greatly excited over the suspicion that the two men are prominent physicians. It is said that they were intoxicated, and did not really intend to commit the robbery, but were gratifying their personal animosity.

Members of the congregation have employed detectives to locate the guilty persons.

LIEUT. T. M. BRUMBY DEAD

Well-Known Naval Officer Succumbs to Fever.

WAS DEWEY'S RIGHT-HAND MAN

Rendered Valuable Services at Manila —The Interment Will Be Made in Georgia.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Lieut. Thomas M. Brumby, Flag Lieutenant to Admiral Dewey during the Manila campaign, who has been ill with typhoid fever for several weeks, died at Garfield Hospital shortly after 6 o'clock this evening.

His death, while not unexpected, was a great shock to Admiral Dewey. The relations of the two men for several years past had been very intimate, and a strong friendship had grown up between them. Lieut. Brumby went out to the Asiatic station with the Admiral, and had been there with him until they both returned to the United States several months ago. In his capacity as Flag Lieutenant to the Admiral, Lieut. Brumby was thrown with his chief practically all the time, and acted as his personal representative in many matters of detail delegated to him by the commanding officer.

He was regarded by Admiral Dewey as a bright, energetic, and capable assistant, while his devotion to the Admiral was marvelous. The burden of his thought during the latter days of his illness, when his mind was racked with delirium, seemed to be regarding his work for the Admiral.

The Lieutenant's last illness, dated from about Nov. 27, the first symptom being nothing more than a cold, which, however, failed to yield to treatment and soon afterward he went to the Garfield Hospital, where he died. Admiral Dewey was unremitting in his attentions to him until his condition became precarious and visitors were not allowed to see him.

Some days ago Mrs. W. I. Heyward of Marietta, Ga., a sister, was summoned, and Thursday she was joined by her husband, both remaining with the Lieutenant until he died. His aged mother is still living in Marietta, Ga. Lieut. Brumby was unmarried.

Nothing definite has been decided concerning the funeral, except that the body will be taken to Georgia for interment, leaving here to-morrow night for Atlanta. It is entirely improbable that Admiral Dewey will accompany the remains, but will designate his secretary, Lieut. H. H. Caldwell, to perform that duty.

In his report of the battle of Manila Admiral Dewey recommended that Brumby be advanced some numbers on the list of Lieutenants. His recommendation was adopted by the Navy Department, and the name was sent to the Senate, but together with a number of other promotions made by the department was not acted upon.

The promotion recommended placed him about thirteenth on the list of Lieutenants, and had it been confirmed he would in less than a year from now have reached the grade of Lieutenant Commander. The Lieutenant's death is the third of those who were closely associated with Dewey at the battle of Manila, who have died since that time, namely, Capt. Gridley, Commander Wood, and Lieut. Brumby.

Lieut. Brumby was presented with a sword by the Legislature of Georgia on the 26th of October. He remained in Georgia some days after that, and returned to Washington about the middle of November.

Lieut. Brumby's father was Col. Arnoldus V. Brumby, who graduated in 1835 from the West Point Military Academy. He served in the Florida war of 1836 against the Seminole Indians. In 1851 he established the Georgia Military Institute at Marietta, and when the civil war began was placed in command of the Fourteenth Georgia Infantry, but ill-health forced him to resign after a few months' service. It was in his father's institute, afterward burned to the ground by Gen. Sherman in his march to the sea, that Lieut. Brumby was born in 1855. The family moved to Athens in 1863 and to Atlanta about 1868.

Young Brumby entered the Annapolis Naval Academy on Sept. 29, 1873, and was graduated June 18, 1879. He was assigned to the Tennessee, on which he served for two years. He was promoted Ensign on Nov. 26, 1880, and the next year was assigned to the receiving ship Franklin. As Ensign he served also on the Jamestown, 1882; the Gedney 1882-5, and the Vandalia, 1885-7. He was promoted Junior Lieutenant April 21, 1887, and was made Lieutenant Aug. 24, 1892. Meanwhile he had served on the Vandalia, the receiving ship Vermont, and the schoolship St. Mary's. In 1896 he was again assigned to the Vermont, and in 1897 was sent to the Naval Observatory and War College.

When Admiral Dewey, then Commodore Dewey, was assigned to the command of the Asiatic Squadron, he chose Thomas M. Brumby, who was at that time stationed in Washington, to be his flag officer. In 1898 Brumby was placed on duty on the Olympia. At Hongkong and in the Philippines he became known as "Dewey's right hand man." President McKinley, in one of his speeches, said that while a Northerner first raised the flag over Santiago it was a Southerner, Brumby, who set the Stars and Stripes floating over Manila.

A grandson and two nephews of the late Col. Brumby are line officers of the navy, and other members of the family served as officers in the volunteer army during the war with Spain.

MARIETTA, Ga., Dec. 17.—Mrs. Ann Eliza Brumby, the aged mother of Lieut. Brumby, received the news of her son's death very calmly. The long illness of the Lieutenant had prepared Mrs. Brumby for the shock, and she displayed little emotion. She admitted that she had given up hope of his recovery several days ago.

The Brumby burying ground is in Atlanta, and while Mrs. Brumby would like to have the remains of her son brought home she said to-night she would offer no objection should the Washington officials desire to inter the body there.

ACTORS USE BALL CARTRIDGES.

Members of the "Three Musketeers" Company Are Wounded by Their Comrades on the Stage.

Special to The New York Times.

PHOENIX, Arizona, Dec. 17.—A performance by the "Three Musketeers" Company at the Patton Grand here late last night came to an abrupt ending. The Opera House was packed when some unexpected shooting in the fourth act caused a stampede.

In accordance with the lines of the play, one member of the company in the rear of the stage, and concealed from the audience, commenced shooting his pistol with frequency. Seven or eight actors on the stage replied, and they were all shooting with marvelous rapidity. Paul Gilmore and David Halbert, members of the company, fell to the floor during the shooting, but that was a part of their acting, and not until Gilmore exclaimed, "For God's sake, stop shooting; these are ball cartridges!" did the firing cease.

Gilmore and Halbert were both seriously wounded, but they will not die. In the meantime the audience yelled "Murder!" and called to the police for protection. Women were screaming when, to cap the climax, the lights went out, and the crowd jammed itself at the doors in a mass packed too tightly to get outside.

The company's supply of blank cartridges had given out, and shortly before the performance a small boy went to a store to purchase a supply. The clerk sold him ball cartridges, thinking they were blank. The cartridges were a peculiar kind and have not been in use for some years. The lead balls were hidden behind a thick wad, and it would require more than a hurried examination to reveal the true nature of the cartridges. During the shooting at least thirty of these leaden missles whizzed before the footlights and in various corners of the Opera House.

The Holidays bring joy and cheer; so does "OLD SARATOGA," the celebrated whiskey made by Rosskam, Gerstley & Co., sold by Acker, Merrall & Condit.—Adv.

AGUINALDO CONTINUES FLIGHT.

Is Making for Cabugaon, Cagayan Province—Gen. Young's Forces Divided—McCalla Takes Two Towns.

MANILA, Dec. 17.—The following dispatch, dated Dec. 15, has been received from a correspondent at Laoag, Province of North Ilocos:

"Natives at Manitong, Province of North Ilocos, report that Aguinaldo, in disguise, and accompanied by several of his Generals, left that place last Saturday with 500 men, going in the direction of Solsona, from which point he intended to proceed to Cabugaon, Province of Cagayan.

"An insurgent Major, claiming to be in command of 100 Filipinos who have been guarding twenty-three American prisoners at Cabugaon, surrendered. He wrote his Captain to deliver the prisoners to Gen. Young.

"Gen. Young's command is now divided into six or seven parties, which are operating in the mountains about Laoag. Several parties are hunting for Gen. Tino.

"Major Swigert, with a detachment of the Third Cavalry, had an engagement with 120 insurgents near Dingras. Two Americans were killed and two wounded. Several Filipinos were killed.

"Capt. McCalla of the navy has occupied Claveria and Pantelona. The Filipinos surrendered 1,000 rifles."

CONVENTION FIGHT ECHOES.

Chicagoans Declare that Dr. Jamison's Absentmindedness Gave the Decision to Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Chicagoans here are still busy explaining why they did not get the Republican Convention. The Chicago delegation came here expecting that the convention would be thrown at their heads, and they have not yet recovered from the shock they received when it went to Philadelphia. The French cry, "We are betrayed," has been raised, and Chicago is looking for a victim.

Dr. T. N. Jamison, the Illinois member of the National Committee, is the likeliest candidate, and the indications are that he will have to spend a great deal of time explaining to his fellow-citizens why Chicago did not get the convention. There is also some growling at Senator Hanna, and it is asserted that Philadelphia would not have secured the necessary votes if word had not been passed around that Hanna favored Philadelphia. The explanation that Philadelphia won because a majority of the committee preferred it as a site for the convention of 1900 is not accepted by Chicagoans, and they refuse to entertain it for a moment.

The charge against Jamison is that he forgot to vote. On the first ballot Chicago was in the lead. On the second Chairman Hanna announced that somebody had failed to vote. R. C. Kerens had attempted to change his vote to Philadelphia, but the Chairman had ruled that this could not be done. After Chairman Hanna discovered that there was a missing ballot, he passed around his hat, asking the committeemen to deposit their ballots as their names were called. This gave Kerens a chance to vote for Philadelphia, and Philadelphia won by a single vote.

This is the story the Chicago men tell when they are explaining how it happened, and they assert that had the forgotten vote been cast, Kerens not being allowed to vote for Philadelphia, Chicago would have had a majority. And they allege that the forgetful committeeman was their own representative, Dr. Jamison.

Dr. Jamison says he did vote, and that it was some other committeeman who forgot. It is alleged, however, that he admitted to several committeemen that his was the forgotten vote. His friends say that if Jamison did not vote for Chicago, it was because he was absentminded, and that he did not mean to let Philadelphia have the convention. It is doubtful, however, if his absentmindedness will be received as an excuse in Chicago, in the state of mind in which Chicago people now are.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Cincinnati Will Make an Effort to Have It Held There.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 17.—There will be a strong effort made to have the next Democratic National Convention held in Cincinnati. The building erected for the International Saengerfest last June is retained in expectation of having this convention here. It was decided to make an effort for the Republican National Convention, but it was said that the Republican Committeemen would not consider any Ohio city when it was conceded that an Ohio man would be renominated.

The Saengerfest hall seats 14,800 and cost over $90,000. With a suitable building already constructed, it is claimed that Cincinnati will offer every inducement that can be offered by other cities. It is understood that John R. McLean, the Ohio member of the Democratic National Committee, will do everything in his power for his native city, and other members of the committee are known to be favorable to this city.

THE TEXAS AT HAVANA.

The Disinterment of the Maine Dead Begins To-day.

HAVANA, Dec. 17.—The United States battleship Texas, Capt. Sigsbee commanding, has arrived here, and Capt. Greene, Commandant of the naval station, has conferred with Capt. Sigsbee with regard to the removal from Colon Cemetery of the bodies of the victims of the Maine disaster. The present intention is to remove the remains with as little ceremony as possible.

The work of disinterment will begin to-morrow morning. Each coffin will be inclosed in a metal casket and be surrounded by a disinfecting compound. The caskets will be removed during the night to the naval wharf, where they will be under guard until all is ready for removal to the battleship, which, it is expected, will take place Wednesday night or Thursday at daybreak. The Texas will then leave at once. Father Chidwick will identify the coffins as they are taken from the ground, having a chart showing the exact location of each.

ARMOUR & CO. AIDS SQUIRE & CO.

Chicago House Comes to the Rescue of the Boston Firm.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 17.—The financial situation in so far as it relates to the great packing house of John P. Squire & Co., which has failed for $3,000,000, has been greatly helped to-day by the action of Armour & Co. of Chicago, who, it is stated, have come to the assistance of the stranded company.

Just what has been done is not known, but it is understood that enough money has been guaranteed to make the company go along without much further trouble. Whether Armour intends absorbing the plant cannot be ascertained, the firm refusing to discuss the matter.

CHRISTMAS AND THE JEWS.

Dr. Hirsch Says His People Should Not Make It a Day of Rejoicing.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—In Sinai Temple to-day the Rev. Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, the most prominent Jewish clergyman in Chicago, denounced the celebration of Christmas by the Jews as a day of rejoicing.

He said every true Jew, remembering history and knowing that the day is one of persecution to his people in Europe, should observe the day not in gladness, but in sorrow. This Christmas in particular, Dr. Hirsch said, was one that should not be observed with cries of "Peace on Earth, Good Will Toward Men" when nations were at war.

He declared Christmas was a day dreaded by the Jews of many European countries, as they feared for their lives.

Through Sleeper to Cleveland via Pennsylvania Railroad
Leaves New York (West 23d Street Station) 7:55 P. M. daily. Connects for Akron.—Adv.

BIG FIRE ON FIRST AVENUE.

Tenement Dwellers Routed Early This Morning by Fierce Blaze in Factory Building.

Fire started in some sudden manner at 12:40 o'clock this morning in the big factory building 655 and 657 First Avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Streets. The flames spread with such rapidity that the firemen, fearing the destruction of many of the tenements which crowd upon the factory on all sides, hurriedly sent out additional alarms. Within fifteen minutes of the time when the flames were first seen four alarms had been sent in.

The building was occupied by a wire works, a cigar factory, a machine shop, and other business firms. It was apparent that there was no hope of saving this building, and every effort was devoted to the tenements.

Very soon after the arrival of the first engine the avenue was blocked with half-clothed men and women, who tumbled from the tenements with wild cries.

The flames shot from the cellar of the building, through an elevator shaft, and burst through the roof to light up the neighborhood for blocks around. Sheets of flame burst from windows, and showers of sparks fell upon the gathering crowds and the frightened tenement dwellers.

The basement was occupied by a livery stable owned by Michael Kiley of 154 East Forty-second Street. There were fifty horses in the place. All were destroyed, despite the efforts on the part of police, firemen, and citizens to save them.

The ground floor was occupied by a bottling establishment owned by an Italian, whose name could not be learned. The second floor was occupied by A. McGurk, manufacturer of mattresses. The third floor was occupied by Challan, Helenex & Co., manufacturers of wire and wire supplies. The fifth and sixth floors were occupied by Emil Ney, cigar manufacturer.

It seemed several times as if the five-story brick cigar factory owned by Maurice Jacoby, with an entrance in Thirty-eighth Street and extending to the rear of the burning building, would catch fire. This was prevented by the hard work of the firemen.

Chief Croker was in command of the firemen, while Capt. Delaney had charge of the reserves which were sent out from the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station.

Roundsman Quinn and a squad of men were sent into the tenement house, at 653 First Avenue, to rouse the tenants. They got everybody out, apparently without much trouble. On the third floor they found Mrs. Landsberg's three children, two, three, and five years old, unconscious from smoke. The little ones were carried down stairs and were revived after a little work.

Chaplain Smith of the Fire Department was on the ground during the fire.

It was impossible to get an estimate of the loss. A watchman familiar with the contents of the several floors, thought it would take $60,000 to replace the property destroyed. The fire was well under control at 2:30 o'clock this morning.

QUAY'S FRIENDS UNEASY.

Rumored in Washington that Gov. Stone Will Call a Meeting of the Legislature to Elect a Senator.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—There is some disquietude among the friends of Matthew Stanley Quay to-night in consequence of the persistency of the report that Gov. Stone, who appointed him to be Senator, is to convene the Legislature of Pennsylvania in extra session to endeavor to elect a Senator. Members of the Senate Committee on Elections, having the Quay case in charge, are at a loss to know where this report could have originated. Quay's opponents, who are also trying to trace it, suspect that it indicates a settled conviction on the Quay side, after repeated polls of the Senate, that he cannot be seated and that it would be better to make a second effort to pull him through the Legislature.

It is not generally believed by either the Quay men or their opponents that Gov. Stone will do any such weak and hasty thing. It would, say all the Pennsylvanians who have talked about the report, at once show that he doubted his right to appoint after the Legislature had refused to elect. It would also plunge the Legislature into another contest, which would be hopeless for Quay, but would afford Gov. Stone the chance which some of his friends say he covets, of being voted for and elected Senator himself. This, it is asserted by Pennsylvania politicians, would be the end of Stone, for it is not believed that he could poll as large a vote as Quay.

A Senator not on the Elections Committee, but who has been polled as intending to vote for Quay, said to-night that he did not think it likely that Quay could win his fight unless opinion changed very decidedly in the Senate. It was true, he said, that Quay is personally liked in the Senate, but members were doubtful of the wisdom of disregarding the precedent set in the Corbett case, although for his part he considered the precedent wrong. Having adopted it, and forbidden Governors to appoint after Legislatures had refused to elect, it would look very much like encouragement to other Governors to send Senators here from the offices of Governors instead of through the joint assemblies of the States.

The case will go over until after the holiday recess, beginning Dec. 20.

WANTED A MILITARY FUNERAL.

Ohio Man Accused of Double Murder Desired by Will to be Buried in the Atlantic Ocean.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEFONTAINE, Ohio, Dec. 17.—On May 22, when Ernest Austin, now on trial on the charge of murdering his mother and brother, was lying at the home of a neighbor suffering from self-inflicted wounds, he thought he was going to die, and, summoning Attorney Willis, he made and signed a will, which was duly witnessed by two neighbors.

These men were made executors for the second clause of the will, which provided that in case of his death, he should have a military funeral, be buried in the Atlantic Ocean, and have a salute fired over the place where the body was sunk.

In the first part of the will he made arrangements for the payment of all of the expenses and other bills he might have outstanding. In the third and last section he bequeathed the balance of his estate, which consisted of a fine farm and all the stock on it, which he came into possession of by the death of his murdered mother and brother, to the lodge of United American Mechanics, at Mingo, of which he was a member. This will has just been made public through the progress of the trial. It is believed that the Austin case will be given to the jury this week.

MARCONI SYSTEM IMPROVED.

Discovery of a Receiver 2,000 Times More Sensitive than His.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 17.—Researches by Prof. Reginald A. Fessenden and his assistant, Prof. Kintner, in the electrical laboratory of the Western University of Pennsylvania have resulted in the production of a receiver for wireless telegraphy that is 2,000 times more sensitive than the "coherer" of the Marconi system.

In speaking of the discovery to-day Prof. Fessenden said: "Although we have improved the receiver so that it is 2,000 times as sensitive as the original one we realize that we have not yet begun to see the limit. Marconi in his brilliant experiments has demonstrated that messages can be sent over ninety miles. As our receiver is much more sensitive it is clear that the messages can be sent by our method very much further, though just what the limit is I would not like to say. It should be possible to send messages at least across the Atlantic with poles less than 200 feet high. The ultimate distance must be determined by actual experiment."

Twenty-one Inches
is the length of the line printed by the No. 9 Yost typewriter. Unequaled for statistical work. United Typewriter & Supplies Co., 316 Broadway.—Adv.

FIXING ASSEMBLY SLATE

Senator Platt Confers with Speaker Nixon and Mr. Odell.

THE COMMITTEES AGREED ON

Allds to be Majority Leader—Cities Chairmanship for Kelsey—Mr. Payn's Chances.

Senator T. C. Platt, leader of the Republican State organization, had a long talk yesterday morning with S Frederick Nixon of Chautauqua, who will again be Speaker of the Assembly, and B. B. Odell, Jr., Chairman of the Republican State Committee, who represents Mr. Platt while the latter is in Washington. The make-up of the Assembly committees formed the subject of discussion. Several times during the past few weeks Mr. Platt has talked with his lieutenants about this matter, which has given him much trouble to settle with satisfaction to all persons concerned.

It was learned after yesterday's conference that while the committees were practically agreed on, some changes may be found necessary before the official announcement is made on the floor of the Assembly Chamber. Assemblyman Jotham P. Allds of Chenango County will again be Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, which carries with it the leadership of the majority on the floor. There has been no opposition to the selection of Allds for a second term in this place, and Speaker Nixon is anxious to have him as his chief lieutenant in the contests which are anticipated during the session.

The Chairmanship of the Cities Committee, which has bothered the leaders more than anything else, according to the present programme will go to Assemblyman Otto Kelsey of Livingston County. George W. Aldridge, ex-State Superintendent of Public Works, is in the city for the purpose of looking after the interests of Assemblyman Weston E. Lewis of Monroe County. Mr. Aldridge would like to see Mr. Lewis at the head of the Cities Committee, but it is understood that he may be assigned to the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment in case it is finally determined not to give this post to Assemblyman Abram C. De Graw of Brooklyn, who was Chairman of the committee at the last session. Mr. De Graw himself announced a week or two ago that he would not get his old committee again, but since then pressure has been brought to bear to have him returned.

Assemblymen James G. Graham of Orange County and Willian A. Tripp of Dutchess County are both mentioned in connection with the Chairmanship of the Insurance Committee. If Mr. Graham does not get the place it is expected that the Chairmanship of the Judiciary Committee will go to Assemblyman Louis Bedell of Orange County, which is the home of Mr. Odell, who is anxious to have his own Assemblymen get desirable appointments. Assemblyman Thomas M. Costello of Oswego County will probably be found at the head of the Committee on Labor and Industries, while Assemblyman Robert J. Fish of Madison County is slated for head of the Railroads Committee.

Two other Chairmanships which are regarded as settled are those of Public Health and Privileges and Elections. Assemblyman Nelson H. Henry and Assemblyman Edward H. Fallows, both of this county, are said to be the selections for these places. Mr. Fallows could have had the Cities Chairmanship had he wished it, but he declined to accept it after consulting with some of his friends.

It was announced at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night that Gov. Roosevelt would be in the city at the end of the week for a final talk with Senator Platt on the legislative programme and the matter of appointments which will be at the disposal of the Governor during the coming year. The principal one of these will be the superintendency of the Insurance Department, now held by Louis F. Payn. Mr. Payn saw Senator Platt yesterday before leaving the city. He wants to retain his place, and has said that he would fight the Governor if he attempted to name another man, relying on his friends in the Senate to vote against the confirmation of anybody else. This promises to be the feature of the session.

Mr. Payn's friends have been saying that he made a great mistake in making a public declaration of antagonism to the Governor in his recent interviews printed in the local newspapers. Mr. Payn has been told this by those who for years have been his political allies. His friends in the organization, in discussing the matter, say that he has placed the Governor in a position, by his open defiance, where he will be forced to name some one else for his place. The Governor's friends here assert that he will name a man for Mr. Payn's place, regardless of the effect it might have on the next campaign.

Senator Platt returned to Washington on an afternoon train.

SECOND STAGE CAREER ENDED.

After Losing an Eye as an Actor, Andre Turned Prestidigitateur and Shot Off a Finger.

Henry Andre, thirty-five years old, of 107 East Twenty-third Street, professionally known as "Zanzic," a prestidigitateur, shot himself in the hand last night while performing at Proctor's Pleasure Palace. It was his first appearance on the vaudeville stage.

In one of his tricks he used several rings borrowed from persons in the audience. The rings were apparently rammed into the barrel of an antiquated pistol. This was to be discharged at a beer bottle on a table, and from this bottle a white guinea pig was to be drawn forth with the rings on a blue ribbon about its neck.

The pistol used in the act had to be a very large one, and it was only yesterday morning that "Zanzic," after several weeks' search, found what he wanted in a second-hand shop on Third Avenue. So long had the weapon been in stock that it never occurred to him that it might be loaded. He only intended to use a percussion cap to produce a report when the pistol was fired.

When Zanzic pulled the trigger last night there was a flash and a report which would have been creditable to a small cannon. Then the act ended abruptly. The performer bowed and smiled and quickly retired to the wings. The next moment the curtain went down. Two-thirds of the audience applauded, but the remaining third, failing to see the point, insisted on some sort of an explanation. Finally another performer stepped before the curtain and said that an accident had happened, and that the "professor" was seriously hurt, having shot off one finger. After a brief intermission a troup of acrobats appeared on the stage, and the performance went on.

In the meantime there was much excitement back of the curtain. Roundsman Sennett of the East Fifty-first Street Police Station heard the commotion from where he was standing, in the Fifty-eighth Street door of the theatre, and, finding out what had happened, sent to Flower Hospital for an ambulance. The surgeon, on his arrival, found that "Zanzic" had shot his left index finger off at the second joint. He was taken to the hospital, where an amputation was performed. If the man escapes lockjaw and blood poisoning he probably will recover in three or four weeks. He can hardly return to the stage as a legerdemain artist, as his hand is likely to be crippled.

Two years ago the same man was endeavoring to make his living as an actor. He was the villain in a one-act melodrama wherein the heroine, in self-defense, was supposed to fire at him with a revolver. He got too close to her one night and the powder burned his left eye out, necessitating his retirement from the dramatic field.

Genuine Holiday Pleasure
Trip to Chicago on the "Pennsylvania Limited" over the Pennsylvania Railroad. More comfortable than home.—Adv.

FRANCE AND CHINA MAY FIGHT.

Dispute Over Boundary of French Concession Has Led to a Skirmish —Trouble Is Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Dec. 17.—Hongkong mail advices state another Franco-Chinese war is imminent over the delimitation of French "leased" territory at Kuang Chcu Bay, on the Tonkin border. This dispute is of several months' standing, the French having demanded thrice the amount of territory which China is willing to concede under France's original demand for an open port there under French domination.

Marshal Su, China's most famous General and the victor in the battle of Liang Shan in the last Franco-Chinese war, was sent to Kuang Chou Bay with 30,000 well-drilled troops. He bore special orders from the Empress Dowager to uphold the Chinese cause in the settlement of the dispute with a firm hand, and to fight if necessary without any further orders from Peking. Marshal Su arrived last month at Kuang Chou Wan, on Kuang Chou Bay, and a skirmish between the Chinese and French troops followed upon his refusal to longer temporize over the boundary negotiations. A half-dozen Frenchmen and sixty Chinese were wounded, according to French reports.

Marshal Su has a reserve force of 6,000 regulars at Tse Khan, and is preparing for a big fight. The French have a much smaller force, and to strengthen them have assembled the warships Descartes, Pascal, Bengali, Surprise, Lion, and Dentrecasteaux.

NO SPANISH-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

Senor Silvela Says Spain Will Not Give Up African Possessions.

MADRID, Dec. 17.—Señor Silvela, the Premier, replying to a question on the subject in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, said the report of an alliance between Spain and Russia, based upon the cession of Ceuta, the Spanish seaport town in Morocco, opposite Gibraltar, was without foundation.

"Neither now nor in the future," he declared, "will Spain on any account cede her African possessions."

The Spanish Government has formally recognized Gen. Cipriano Castro as President of the Republic of Venezuela.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER'S GIFT.

The Tuskegee Industrial Institute Is to Receive $10,000.

Booker T. Washington has received a letter from John D. Rockefeller, who offers $10,000 to the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, at Tuskegee, Ala. Half of this amount is to be used in meeting last year's deficit caused by the erection of necessary buildings and other improvements.

The remaining $5,000 is to be used toward the present year's current expenses.

CLAIM THEY WERE MISLED.

Norwalk People Subscribed for Books Without Knowing It.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Dec. 17.—The representative of a Chicago firm that was getting records of family ancestors for a history of Fairfield County two years ago is now in Norwalk and vicinity delivering the books at $15 each. Many people are greatly surprised when the book is delivered to them, saying they had no knowledge of ordering it. They are told that they did, and are shown their signatures. If the book is then refused the agent leaves it at the door and says their attorney will enforce payment.

Those who refuse to receive the book say the signatures were procured by subterfuge, as they were asked to sign after they had given a family record, and were told by the agent that the signature was desired to show that the record was genuine. It now transpires that they were signing an order for a $15 book.

MAY LOSE THEIR LIVES.

Mother and Daughter Burned as the Result of an Explosion in a Cellar.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Dec. 17.—Three persons were burned here late this afternoon by the explosion of gases in a cellar. The injured are Mrs. William Chamberlain of East Third Street, her daughter Lottie, fifteen years of age, and Joseph Stevens, a man employed by Mr. Chamberlain.

Mrs. Chamberlain had occasion to go into the basement of her home, and found that a barrel of varnish was leaking and that considerable of the stuff had run out upon the floor. She examined the barrel and found one of the hoops had broken. She obtained another barrel, and she and Stevens proceeded to transfer the varnish in the broken barrel to the good one. This was accomplished, and they then started to clean up the cellar floor.

While they were doing this Miss Chamberlain stood close by. It was becoming dark, and Mrs. Chamberlain struck a match, intending to light a lamp. The striking of the match was accompanied by a rush of flame and an explosion. The flame enveloped Mrs. Chamberlain and her daughter, and to a less extent Stevens.

Mrs. Chamberlain's clothing ignited, as did that of her daughter. They ran up stairs and, grabbing rugs and bed clothing, wrapped themselves in them and rolled about the floor. This put out the flames, but both were so badly burned that there is little hope of their recovery.

Stevens was a little distance off when the explosion took place, and escaped with a scorched face and singed hair.

BLUE LAWS FOR MT. VERNON.

Clothiers Arrested for Selling on Sunday—Two Prisoners Escape.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 17.—The police of this city to-day began the enforcement of the law forbidding any dealer to sell goods on a Sunday. The Christian Endeavor Societies have been stirring up trouble here for some time and have caused the saloon keepers much trouble.

Only two arrests were made to-day, as the storekeepers had warning and would not sell to policemen whom they knew. Morris Greenwald and Jacob Sedermann, both clothiers, sold articles to policemen and were arrested and gave bail. They will have hearings to-morrow before Judge Schatz.

Patrolman Masterson had trouble. He made two arrests and both prisoners escaped. One of the prisoners was a woman. The policeman entered her place and made a purchase. As he put the parcel into his pocket he informed the woman that she was under arrest. She stormed and fussed, but put on her things and prepared to accompany the officer.

He started for the door with the woman behind at a distance of a few feet. He stepped through the door first, and as he did so it was slammed behind him. The key was quickly turned and he was on one side and the woman on the other. He waited for some time, but could not get in to take the woman into custody again.

A little later he arrested a man for selling him an article of wearing apparel, and the prisoner said he would have to get his hat and overcoat. He went up stairs for them and did not return, and a search later showed he had gotten away. Both will be arrested this morning when they open their stores.

Leaves New Jersey Fair Association.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 17.—John Guild Muirhead, Secretary of the Inter-State Fair Association since its establishment, has tendered his resignation, to take effect in January. No one has yet been elected to succeed him. Mr. Muirhead intends going into business.

The Otto Huber Brewery, Manhattan Office, Metropole Hotel. Telephone 2,002 38th St.—Adv.

GEN. ROBERTS WILL COMMAND IN AFRICA

His Chief of Staff to be Gen. Lord Kitchener.

RESERVES CALLED OUT

Strong Force of Volunteers to be Formed at Once.

ROBERTS'S SON DEAD

Succumbs to Wounds Received at Tugela River.

Northern Part of Cape Colony Practically in

the heroic measures now decided upon savor rather of weakness than of strength.

Rumor has it that the question of expenses has really been at the bottom of the half-hearted measures hitherto adopted, and it is not unlikely that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and other members of the Cabinet will resign.

QUEEN TO REMAIN AT WINDSOR.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The Court Newsmen have issued the following announcement:

"The arrangements made for the Queen's departure from Windsor have been postponed until after Christmas, as, owing to the present state of affairs in South Africa, the Queen is unwilling to be at a great distance from London."

Not for years before has the Queen decided to spend Christmas away from Osborne. Her decision to remain at Windsor, in touch with the Cabinet, is a measure of the gravity of the crisis and of the anxiety her Majesty feels for the welfare of the country.

She is, nevertheless, in fair health. Saturday morning she took her usual drive, and just before dinner that evening she received Lord Wolseley, who, with Major Gen. Sir Henry Peter Ewart, Crown Equerry to the Queen, dined at Windsor.

The Queen's graceful act in presenting a flag to the American hospital ship Maine is highly appreciated by her own people, as well as the Americans in London, and the morning papers express the hope that the incident means something more than a pretty ceremony.

REBELLION IN CAPE COLONY.

Whole Northern Part of the Country with the Boers—Natives in Basutoland Uneasy.

STERKSTROOM, Cape Colony, Dec. 16.—As a result of the British reverses, the whole country to the northward is virtually in a state of rebellion.

The natives there, as well as those in Basutoland, are said to be much disturbed and to be losing heart regarding the strength of the British.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 14.—Secret meetings of Boer sympathizers continue to be held in various parts of Cape Colony, and the attitude of the Dutch farmers is truculent.

DURBAN, Dec. 16.—The Natal Government Gazette announces that Gen. Buller has appointed a commission to inquire into the losses of the people of the colony resulting from the Boer invasion.

GEN. ROBERTS'S SON DEAD.

Only Child of the New Commander in Chief Succumbs to Wounds.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Lieut. the Hon. F. H. S. Roberts, son of Baron Roberts of Kandahar and Waterford, who was wounded in the engagement at Tugela River, is dead. Such was his display of gallantry on Friday in an attempt to rescue the guns that he was recommended for the Victoria Cross.

The young officer who has died from his wounds was the only surviving male child of the famous General. The man who would have probably inherited the title, Col. J. Sherston, a nephew of Lord Roberts, and at one time his aide de camp, was killed at the battle of Dundee. Lieut. Roberts was regarded as one of the most promising young officers in the British Army.

He was born at Simla Jan. 8, 1872, and, like his father, was destined for the army from childhood. On both sides he came of fighting stock, his mother being a daughter of Capt. John Bews of the old Seventy-third Regiment, now known as the Black Watch. Lieut. Roberts was educated at Eton, and afterward at the Royal Military College at Sandhurst. He passed the examination for the army with honors, and eight years ago received his commission in the King's Royal Rifles. He obtained his first "step" four years later.

In spite of his youth, he had seen active service in four campaigns, and his gallant conduct on the field of battle had won for him two "mentions" in dispatches to the War Office. He was in the Isazai, Waziristan, and Chitral relief expeditions, and in the Nile expedition of 187-8. He had arrived in South Africa only a few weeks before he was wounded.

BERLIN COMMENT CONTINUES.

Belief Generally Expressed that Great Britain's Standing as a Great Power Is Gone.

BERLIN, Dec. 18.—A distinguished member of the Diplomatic Corps, in the course of a discussion to-day regarding Gen. Buller's reverse, said: "It means morally far more for Great Britain than the mere loss of the battle. Her prestige after the defeats of last week has fallen enormously on the Continent, and it will be many years before she will again venture to assume a tone toward a great power such as she took in the Fashoda affair.

Most of the Berlin papers, as well as those throughout the country, comment upon Gen. Buller's defeat in a serious and dignified tone, although with a considerable undercurrent of satisfaction at Great Britain's humiliation. It is admitted that Great Britain is now fighting to save her South African possessions. The general belief is that Sir Redvers Buller acted prematurely and under pressure from the home Government. The official papers take a rather gloomy view, as if apprehensive of awkward complications.

The Kreuz Zeitung says: "Great Britain's decadence is now apparent to the whole world."

The Vorwaerts hopes the war will result in the establishment of the United States of Africa on a republican basis, but it is also convinced that such an outcome would not affect Great Britain's position as a great power.

The Vossische Zeitung thinks it would be hopeless for Great Britain to match herself against a great power.

The military papers severely criticise British tactics.

RUSSIAN PRESS PLEASED.

Leading Journals Express Gratification Over Buller's Defeat.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 18.—The Novoe Vremya, which does not conceal its pleasure at Gen. Buller's defeat, says:

"The whole campaign must now be recommenced, but under altogether altered conditions of opinion in England."

The Svjet says: "The Almighty is manifestly bestowing His blessing on the Boer arms. God is punishing an arrogant and rapacious people, who have oppressed and persecuted other races in order to enrich themselves."

IRISH MEETING BROKEN UP.

Dublin Police Called Out and Troops Kept in Readiness to Subdue Boer Sympathizers.

DUBLIN, Dec. 17.—The announcement that a pro-Boer meeting would be convened to-day as a protest against the proposal of Trinity College to confer a degree upon Joseph Chamberlain led to exciting scenes. A large force of police was called out, and the troops were held in readiness.

Maud Gonne, the so-called "Irish Joan of Arc," and James Connolly, the Irish Republican, drove in a wagonette to the place appointed for the meeting, which was attended by a large crowd. Mr. Connolly tried to speak, but was prevented by the police. The wagonette then made a tour of the streets, the crowd rapidly increasing, cheering for the Boers, singing "God Save Ireland" and "We'll Hang Joe Chamberlain on a Sour Apple Tree," and using disgusting expressions against the Queen, the empire, and the army.

While passing Dublin Castle, the occupants of the wagonette waved the Transvaal flag defiantly, whereupon the police stopped the vehicle and seized the flag.

The wagonette, attended by a large body of police, who often cleared the streets, then drove to the roms of the Irish Transvaal Committee, where Michael Davitt, William Redmond, and J. O'Brien were waiting. A meeting of about sixty persons was held, Messrs. Davitt, Redmond, and O'Brien speaking in violent condemnation of the war and of Mr. Chamberlain, and declaring that the latter's visit to Ireland at such a moment was proof of his callous nature. The speakers urged that, should an opportunity occur, Dubliners ought to show

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Tiffany & Co.,

Union Square.

Open Evenings until Christmas.

their detestation of the Colonial Secretary in unmistakable fashion.

Mr. Davitt said: "All Irishmen rejoice in the triumphs of the Boers. No power in Europe would now fear Great Britain, except, perhaps, the Prince of Monaco." Mr. Redmond said: "Mr. Chamberlain deserves not doctors, but executioners."

Ultimately a resolution, proposed by Mr. Davitt, was carried, denouncing the war, and calling upon the powers, particularly the United States, to take steps to insure the independence of the Boer Republic.

While Maud Gonne was speaking, somebody shouted a reference to the Phoenix Park murders. The Chairman and Dr. Davitt warmly protested, however, that no violence should be shown.

The meeting closed amid tremendous cheers evoked by a rumor that Ladysmith had fallen. Maud Gonne and Mr. Connolly drove off with the intention of holding open-air meeting, but the police arrested Mr. Connolly.

IRISHMEN DENOUNCED ENGLAND.

Sympathy with the Boers Expressed at Two Meetings.

The United Irish-American Societies met last night in Fernando's Hall, Third Avenue and Fiftieth Street. The larger part of the evening was devoted to a discussion of the South African war. Michael J. Jennings presided. Many speeches were made and England was denounced with all the force that the orators could command.

The delegates then unanimously adopted a resolution in which England was denounced as the "hereditary enemy of representative government," and it was declared that "her war is one of lust for territory and utterly without justification, and the Boers deserve and merit the support of all free men and particularly of all Americans." The Chairman was instructed to appoint a committee to engage either the Grand Central Palace or Madison Square Garden for a mass meeting to denounce England.

While this meeting was in progress a similar one was being held by the Irish National Club, at 320 West Fifty-ninth Street. Edward O'Flaherty was Chairman of this meeting, and made a speech in favor of the Boers. After several more speeches denouncing England had been made the following telegram was sent to Representative William Sulzer:

"Irish National Club congratulates you on Boer resolution. Patriotic work of this kind will knock the bottom out of the Anglo-American lunacy craze and save our Republic for the accomplishment of her mission."

VOLUNTEERS FROM UNITED STATES.

Two Offers to Raise Regiments Here Sent to Canadian Minister.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 17.—Two offers to raise regiments in the United States for service in South Africa have been received by Dr. Borden, Minister of Militia. One offer is from New York State and the other from Idaho. The names of the parties making the offers are withheld, but they are both Canadians, the former being at one time a member of the old Grand Trunk Rifle Brigade, but is now a prominent manufacturer in the United States.

A telegram was also received this afternoon by the Minister from Charles George Douglas Roberts, author and poet, now in New York, offering his services if a Canadian contingent is sent.

Farewell Banquet for Maine Fund.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The farewell banquet at Carlton Hotel last evening in aid of the fund for the American hospital ship Maine realized £2,000 ($10,000). Among those present were the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Marquis of Lorne, United States Ambassador Choate and Mrs. Choate, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Lady Randolph Churchill, Mrs. Arthur Paget, Count Deyn, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, and Baron de Stael, the Russian Ambassador Baron de Staal, the Russian Ambassador; Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, British Ambassador to Spain; Prince Domidoff, Princess von Hatzfeldt, the members of the Maine Committee, and the doctors. After the banquet a concert was given by American artistes.

Died from Reading War News.

TORONTO, Ontario, Dec. 17.—Edmund Morris, General Inspector of the Ontario Bank, and widely known in banking circles, died suddenly of heart failure this afternoon. His son is an officer in Gen. Buller's army in South Africa, and Mr. Morris was attacked shortly after reading the latest war bulletins posted at the newspaper offices.

GEN. ROBERTS'S CAREER.

Sir Frederick Sleigh Roberts, First Baron Roberts of Kandahar and Waterford, Victoria Cross, Knight of the Order of St. Patrick, Grand Commander of the Bath, and the holder of many other orders and decorations, is known to Tommy Atkins—as readers of Kipling are aware—just as "Bobs." And, as a matter of fact, this sobriquet he considers as high an honor as any of the others, for it means that he has endeared himself to his men, that they trust him, and are proud to serve under him.

Gen. Roberts was born at Cawnpore, India, Sept. 30, 1832. He was a younger son of Gen. Sir Abraham Roberts, and was destined for the army almost from his birth. He was educated at Eton, then at the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, and afterward at Addiscombe, the training school of the East India Company. He was only nineteen years old when he entered the Bengal Artillery as a Lieutenant, and went to Hindustan to serve the company. In those days he was associated with such men as Outram, Havelock, Nicholson, and the Lawrences, and worked under them, unknown to fame, until the Indian mutiny. Then he received enough experience of hard fighting to serve the average soldier for a lifetime. He was at first one of Nicholson's staff officers, at the head of the Punjab movable column. Then he went to Delhi, on the artillery staff, and afterward was with Sir Colin Campbell at the relief of Lucknow.

When the relieving army got close to the rebel lines outside Lucknow, Sir Colin, wishing to let Outram know of his progress, wanted a flag raised on the mess house. Within plain view of the mutineers Lieut. Roberts climbed to the top of the building, and, amid a rain of shot, raised the flag on the turret nearest to the foe. It was shot away, and he replaced it. Again it was shot away, and he raised it again. But it was not for this deed that Roberts won his Victoria Cross. That was done at Khodagunge Jan. 2, 1858. He saw in the distance two sepoys going away with a standard. Putting spurs to his horse, he overtook them. They turned and presented their muskets at him, and one of the men pulled the trigger. It snapped, missing fire, and the sepoy was cut down by Roberts's sword. The other mutineer rode away, and the young Lieutenant brought the standard back to camp. The same day he rescued a wounded comrade under almost similar circumstances.

In the years that followed the mutiny Roberts saw almost continual service. He was at Umbeyla, in the frontier campaign, in 1863; in 1867 he had charge of the embarkation of the force for the Abyssinian campaign. In 1871 and 1872 he was the senior staff officer in the Lushai campaign, and from 1875 to 1878 he was Quartermaster General. All his promotions were "for merit."

It was toward the end of 1878 that the great opportunity of Gen. Roberts's career came to him. The Ameer of Afghanistan rebelled against the authority of Great Britain, and Roberts was sent at the head of the army to subdue him. He carried the enemy's stronghold at Peiwar Kotal with a splendid rush at odds of almost ten to 1. The next year the news of Sir Louis Cavagnari's murder in Kabul horrified all England, and Roberts was called upon to lead another avenging force. With 6,000 men he cut his way straight through the hostile land, and in thirty days placed the British flag above the citadel of Kabul, after routing the Afghan Army, which outnumbered the British by twelve to one. Then, after reinforcements had been sent to him he began one of the most famous marches in history—over towering mountain ranges and through hostile territory, straight from Kabul to Kandahar—300 miles in twenty days. At the end of the march he crushed Ayoob Khan, and the whole empire rang with the praises of the man who a few months before had been almost unknown.

Since then Roberts has advanced, slowly and always "for merit," to the position of Commander in Chief of the forces in Ireland. He was put in command in Madras, then in command of the army in Burmah, and then was made Commander in Chief of the British Army in India. In the last-named capacity he did work the value of which only soldiers can appreciate properly. He fortified the northern frontier of Hindustan with a chain of fortresses from end to end; he made both the British and native troops far more effective than ever before; he obtained better rations for the men, and he secured better equipments.

It is for this quiet work of organization that Roberts is known to the rank and file as "Bobs," and it is doubtless because of his ability in this direction he has been selected to drag victory out of defeat in South Africa.

Lord Kitchener's Record.

The exploit which gave Lord Kitchener his peerage is of recent date, and the details of the story of the campaign against the Soudanese dervishes of last year are still familiar. When the war with the Boers broke out he is said to have urgently requested the War Office to allow him to take part in it, but he was not successful.

Horatio Herbert Kitchener, first Baron Kitchener of Khartoum, was born in 1850. He is the eldest son of the late Lieut. Col. H. H. Kitchener, and was educated at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. He entered the Royal Engineers in 1871, and first obtained notice for his management of the Egyptian Cavalry in the campaigns of the early eighties. In 1890 he was appointed Sirdar of the Egyptian Army.

EXTENT OF BOERS' PREPARATIONS.

M. de Long, the manager of the dynamite factory at Modderfontein, in the Transvaal, has just returned to France, and has been interviewed by the representatives of several of the Paris journals. He says that the British Government can have had no idea of the vast extent of the preparations that the Boers have been quietly making for years, with the realization that another struggle with the full force of Great Britain was inevitable. Even should the Boers be driven out of Natal, he points out, no British Army could ever hope to enter the Transvaal and survive.

Since the war began, he says, heavy artillery that had been carefully stored away has been brought forth. He asserts that the forts at Pretoria and Johannesburg are as strong as any fortresses in the world, and have, within the last month, been rendered absolutely impregnable, while Edelberg alone could hold its own with 25 men against 10,000 assailants, particularly in the rainy season, which has just begun, causing unfordable streams suddenly to spring into existence.

M. de Long states that there are about 6,000 well-trained German volunteers in the Boer Army, who have not yet been allowed to go to the front. He adds that the Governments of the Boer Republics are showing a great economy of strength, and have not yet used a third of their military resources.

AGAIN PLEADS FOR BOERS.

At the patriotic service which was held yesterday afternoon by the Rev. Madison C. Peters, Chaplin of the Ninth Regiment, in the armory in West Fourteenth Street, Gen. James R. O'Beirne, the unrecognized representative of the Transvaal Republic in the United States, delivered a long address on the moral courage of the Christian soldier.

He said that at the crucial moment in battle the wise commander always relies on the man of moral courage, who, satisfied that he is doing his duty, will hold his ground and await the order to charge.

Gen. O'Beirne took the opportunity to call the attention of his hearers to the rude and quaint heroes who are to-day, he said, fighting the flower of a great power so successfully. Although they are not trained soldiers, Gen. O'Beirne said, the Boers are possessed of the same moral courage that inspired the Revolutionary Fathers who likewise vanquished the same mighty force, and by so doing established this Republic.

BRITISH OFFICERS HERE.

Major J. Fowle of the Twenty-first Lancers of the British Army, with Private W. H. Rowlatt, arrived here yesterday on the steamer Etruria en route for New Orleans. The Major said that he came to supervise the shipment of 900 mules from New Orleans to Cape Town. Both the Major and the private who accompanied him were with Kitchener in the battle of Omdurman, their squadron losing 1 officer and 1 private and 39 wounded.

Private Rowlatt, describing the use of the lance, said that in the battle of Omdurman he had killed some ten men. He had himself been wounded by having his arm nearly severed by a scimitar.

Regarding the present war the Major declined to talk. Another officer abroad, who did not wish to have his name used, said that one of the difficulties encountered by the British was the poor condition of their horses after the long voyage in transports. One of the mistakes made had been the tardiness in throwing troops into Cape Colony, but the Government had followed the course which has been so disastrous because it was feared that the sending of large forces of troops before hostilities began would disturb conditions in Cape Colony.

WAR IN PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

The war of shot and shell in South Africa was indirectly the cause of a lively war of words yesterday morning in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. The verbal belligerents were Deacon S. V. White and Thomas O. Hague, the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for the Assembly in the First District of Brooklyn in the recent election.

Mr. Hague lately came to the conclusion that Plymouth Church should take some action expressing its disapproval of the South African war, and urging friendly mediation in the trouble. Inspired with this thought Mr. Hague prepared a resolution to be cabled by Plymouth Church to the City Temple Church of London, the City Queen's Church of Wolverhampton, and the leading Congregational Church of Liverpool. The resolution was as follows:

"Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, tenders fraternal feelings of deep sympathy with the bereaved families of England, and will co-operate in any movement of Congregational Church action to end the war immediately by friendly mediation."

Armed with this resolution, Mr. Hague went to church yesterday morning, it being his intention to introduce it for adoption. In the parlor of the church he met Deacon White, and to him he read the resolution. Mr. White heard him with every indication of disapproval.

"This is not a proper time to present anything like this," he said, when Mr. Hague had concluded. "You ought to give notice before introducing such a resolution."

"Well, I'm going to present it now," Mr. Hague replied somewhat defiantly.

"You won't get a Corporal's guard to vote for it if you do," said Mr. White. "It would be impossible to get it through. It is not a proper resolution, anyhow."

"I don't see why not," returned Mr. Hague, warming up. "Plymouth Church took similar action in the Venezuelan dispute."

"That was carried unanimously," retorted Mr. White. "It was the proper thing to do. Plymouth called upon the churches in Great Britain to affiliate with her in preventing hostilities. It would be impossible to get any one in Plymouth to stand for anything that would seem like censure. The men who stood as a bulwark in the interests of this country a little over a year ago are the same men who are guiding Great Britain in her present troubles."

Here Mr. Hague interfected something about Germany, but Mr. White would not let him finish.

"Germany has nothing to do with it," he said. "Salisbury was Premier in the time of our trouble, and he is Premier now. In our difficulty with Spain, Great Britain was the nation which, more than any other, prevented other powers from forming an alliance against us."

At this stage of the dispute the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, the pastor, entered the parlor. Mr. Hague turned to him with the resolution. Dr. Hillis looked it through and then said very seriously:

"I do not think that this is a proper thing to present to Plymouth Church at this time. I trust that you will not undertake to do so."

Mr. Hague, very much nettled, apparently, turned again to Mr. White. "This church," he said, warmly, "is run by a lot of little lawyers and others, and I'm going to get out."

"You can't go too soon for me," returned Mr. White, with equal warmth.

Mr. Hague then started to leave the parlor. Turning, he sent back this parting shot:

"This church is run by a clique of lawyers who want to do all the talking. They are dominated by a spirit of bloodthirstiness, and lack the spirit of Christ."

Then Mr. Hague left the church and returned to the Hotel St. George, where he lives, without introducing the resolution.

There were a number of members of the church present in the parlor while the dispute was going on, and it excited a great deal of comment in and out of the church during the day. Mr. Hague was still somewhat ruffled over the affair when seen last evening.

"The proposition," he said, referring to the resolution, "was spurned with contumely and reproach, and in language out of keeping with Christian charity and forbearance. Thus blessed are the peacemakers by the powers that be of Plymouth Church."

Mr. Hague said he did not intend to leave the church.

DR. SAVAGE DEFENDS BRITISH.

The Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage, preaching in the Church of the Messiah yesterday, defended Great Britain's course in South Africa. He said in part:

"There is not a spot on earth to-day where Great Britain's foot is placed that would not be unspeakably worse to-morrow if that foot were lifted and taken away. Not one step has Great Britain taken around the world that has not meant the uplifting of humanity, finer and higher religion, education, industrial advance, opportunity for liberty, just as fast as the people were fit for it, and unspeakable blessing to all involved. Where, then, should our sympathies be? At first blush, whatever the problem that may arise, should they not be with Great Britain?"

Dr. Savage then briefly reviewed the case of the Boers. He said the Boers have no exclusive right to the gold mines in their country, despite the fact that they were there first. "If a people be in possession of a certain country, are their rights unlimited?" he asked. "Never. The concession would be monstrous, and it has never been admitted since the beginning of human sanity. I believe that at every point the British have been right.

"I believe that a disaster to Great Britain would be the greatest calamity that could be conceived next to the destruction of our own Republic. She is fighting against Russia in China for what? English advantages? No, the advantage of civilization, for open ports, liberty, to keep the Czar from absorbing China—the England of the East—for the sake of the world.

"I believe the worst came to worst and there was a war between Russia and Great Britain in the East for the two world ideals which they represent, I believe America would owe it as the highest duty to God to place every ship, every gun, every dollar she possesses at the back of and beside Great Britain."

This remark caused a remarkable demonstration. The members of the congregation almost unanimously applauded the sentiment.

"God grant that there may be no meddling on the part of France or Russia until Great Britain settles the problem which she has on her hands," he continued. "But did I wield the power of thousands and such meddling came I would say, 'Hands off!' to any power on the globe. Let us remember that for world purposes there is no such thing as England and America—England and America are one at heart, one in religion, one in interest, one in ideals, one in hopes, and we must be one in either defeat or victory."

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

THE SEABOARD CONSOLIDATION.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 17.—In an interview to-day John Skelton Williams, President of the Seaboard Air Line, gave a résumé of the opposition of Thomas F. Ryan to the consolidation into the Greater Seaboard Company of the various Southern railways. Among other things, Mr. Williams said:

"It may be proper at this time, in view of certain allegations which have been published by Mr. Ryan's attorneys recently, to state exactly what his interest is in the Seaboard system. He owns less than 20 per cent. of the capital stock of one of the eighteen roads in the system, and this road is less than eighty miles long, out of a total mileage in the system of more than 2,500 miles. This road does not control directly or indirectly any other road in the system, with the exception of a small lumber line in North Carolina, about thirty miles long. He has a few shares here and there, is some of the other roads, but the total value of his holdings of the shares in the other roads is less than $5,000.

"Taking all the securities which he holds in the entire Seaboard system at their market value, it would represent less than 3 per cent. of the actual value of the Seaboard system, based on the present market value of its securities, or scarcely 1 per cent. of the value of the three systems which it now proposes to consolidate into the Greater Seaboard."

President Williams stated that he believed that consolidation would be an accomplished fact within a few weeks, and that all matters tending toward that end were being rapidly disposed of.

CASH GIRLS AND THEIR WORK.

Delegates of the Central Federated Union complained yesterday that cash girls in department and dry goods stores were being overworked during the holiday season, and that they often were kept at their work until 10 o'clock at night. A delegate suggested that a committee be sent to remonstrate with the proprietors of those stores; another delegate advised that the girls be organized into a union, and a third advised that the Factory Inspectors' attention be called to the matter.

Delegate Barondess said he was sure that the Factory Inspectors would not do anything in the matter, as they were controlled by the Republican machine. As to organizing the children, Delegate Barondess said such a question was absurd. He was in favor of taking up the cause of the girls, and of appointing committees to call on the merchants and ask them to lighten their work.

Delegate Timothy Healy of the eccentric firemen said that some time ago he had organized a secret union of dry goods salesmen, but that the employers discovered the fact and took measures against the leaders.

The meeting appointed a committee to visit dry goods merchants and ask them to lighten the work of the cash girls.

A communication was received from the Lithographers' Protective and Benevolent Association, which wanted a certain firm that manufactured children's building blocks boycotted.

"I move that every delegate who buys those blocks for Christmas presents for his children be fined $10," said Delegate Greef of the carpenters.

"And I amend that a committee be appointed to visit the house of every delegate to see whether he has bought any boycotted blocks," said another delegate.

A committee was appointed to investigate the matter.

Delegate Cowen of the amalgamated engineers said that recently eighty men had been brought over in the steamer St. Louis in the guise of Russian sailors. These people, however, said Delegate Cowen, were machinists, and they were put to work in the Cramps' shipyards in Philadelphia in the places of strikers.

C. A. A. I. L. Industrial Conference.

The Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor has issued a call for an industrial conference, to be held in Washington, D. C., on February 18, 19, and 20, to discuss matters of interest to workingmen. All trades unions have been invited to send delegates.

William H. Carpenter Dead.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 17.—William H. Carpenter, author, poet, and editor, died at his home in this city to-day, aged eighty-six years. He was born in England, but came to this city nearly seventy years ago. Mr. Carpenter's literary career covered a period of over sixty years. Besides publishing a number of volumes of prose and poetry, Mr. Carpenter contributed largely to various magazines.

THE "SOHMER" LEADS THE LIST OF THE HIGHEST GRADE PIANOS.

SOHMER PIANOS

Sohmer Building, Fifth Ave., cor. 22nd St. Only Salesroom in greater New York.

C. C. SHAYNE,

Manufacturing Fur Merchant,

124-126 WEST 42D STREET,

BETWEEN BROADWAY & 6TH AV.

Store open evenings until Christmas.

ALARM FOR STEAMBOAT FIRE.

Police, Firemen, Hospitals, and Bronx Residents Victims of a Hastily Formed Opinion.

A stranger in town who might have wandered into 300 Mulberry Street just after dark last night would never have believed he was in the famous Police Headquarters of the metropolis. The few men in uniform and their listless manner were more in keeping with some small station.

If he were fortunate enough to wait a moment, however, he would have witnessed a remarkable metamorphosis. Suddenly the telephone bell began to ring. Not the ordinary, every-day ring indicating that some Sergeant wanted to tell that "John Smith, thirty years old, homeless," had been found by the wayside full of the liquid that intoxicates and had been gathered in. It was not that kind of a ring But rather a buzz and a series of burrs that suggested accidental crossing of telephone wires with a trolley feeder. A policeman ran to the 'phone and taking the ear trumpet, heard this:

"Hello! Hello! Police Headquarters?" in a voice that betrayed great excitement.

"Yes, what's the matter?"

"This is Queens! Queens Borough! Borough of Queens!" and the man in Queens was so excited by this time that the other policemen at the Headquarters' end of the 'phone could hear his voice as it gurgled and spurged out of that part of the trumpet which was not covered by the operator's fairly large ear.

"Seventy-sixth Precinct, Queens!"

"Yes, but what is wrong?" asked the operator losing patience.

"Steamboat on fire. Hundreds people drowning. In the Sound off Oak Point. Send reserves from—," but the operator waited no more. Quickly he reported to his superior officer the purport of the message. As quickly as the electric fluid could flash the news over the wires Capt. Wiegand, in the Morrisania Station, and Sergt. Reilly, in the Alexander Avenue Station, received a command to get all their reserves to the scene instanter. Reporters sent the news to their respective papers, and soon newspapermen by the dozen were flying uptown.

At Headquarters everything was activity. Hospitals were called up and told to hold themselves in readiness for the scores of victims that were coming to them, and at the Morgue preparations were made to receive the bodies which were promised forthwith.

The Harlem Hospital and the Fordham Hospital at once sent their available ambulances to the foot of East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, or Oak Point, near where the steamboat was supposed to be burning.

In the Morrisania and Alexander Avenue Stations the policemen had just come in after their tour to stay for several hours on reserve. It had been raining, and they were soaked to the skin. But the danger they believed waiting for hundreds of fellow-creatures appealed to them, and to a man they piled into the patrol wagons talking only of what method of rescue they would undertake when they reached the Sound shore.

"It's the worst time of the year," said one. "Most of the boats are tied up for the Winter, and it's too darned far and the water's too cold to swim for it." In this all agreed. But somehow they expected in some way to do something, and knowing that "New York expects every policeman to do his duty," they went forward.

Some small boy stood near the Alexander Avenue Station as he saw the policemen pile out and into the patrol wagon. With the small boy's ready wit he caught enough to tell him what was wrong, and in his shrill treble he ran up One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street calling the news to other small boys who likewise ran. It was only a few minutes until the clanging of the patrol wagons and the rushing of ambulances added to the alarm started by the aforesaid small boy, and through East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and parallel streets there rushed a multitude to the scene of the accident.

The patrol wagons from the two stations came together in the Southern Boulevard. Sure enough there was the fire. Tongues of flame leaped skyward, and volumes of dense black smoke were plainly visible.

"She's close in shore," said the driver of the Morrisania wagon. "Maybe we'll be able to do something, anyhow."

"Listen, there's somebody calling for help!" said another policeman.

By this time the fire engines from the nearest fire houses were added to the procession. All turned into One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and made good progress until after the New York and New Haven Railroad tracks were crossed. Beyond that progress was slow and dangerous. The streets in that part of the city are all laid out, wide and regular—on the map. In reality they are mere lanes, which are nothing but series after series of wallows and chuck holes.

After half an hour's plunging the patrol wagons got as far as they could, and back of them were stalled the engines—all several hundred feet from the shore. The policemen tumbled out and through the deep mud and mire made their way to the shore. The firemen laid hose after much hard work.

No steamboat, not even a rowboat, was on fire. No lives were imperiled at all. But on the edge of the water they found an old and long-since abandoned boathouse fast disappearing in the flames.

OLD ARMY MULE EXECUTED.

WILLETS POINT, L. I., Dec. 17.—Through an order of the War Department Jack, the old army mule, known to every visitor at the army post here for some years, was executed yesterday.

Jack was about thirty-five years old, and had a good record. For many years he was used in the service, and was finally turned over to the engineers who had charge of the work of removing the rocks in the Hell Gate Channel. For three years Jack worked underground, drawing in and out the cars of stone and powder.

When Hell Gate was blown up he was turned over to the post here, and it was almost a year before anybody could drive him. Jack could not get used to the light, and many a private who thought he knew how to conquer him came to grief after a short trial. At last the mule became accustomed to daylight and performed his labor faithfully until three years ago, when age showed itself and he had to be retired. The Government finally got tired of feeding Jack, after waiting three years for him to die a natural death.

Jack was yesterday placed in charge of some privates, who formed in line and marched slowly to the beach. Once there Private Mason spoke a few encouraging words, and then led the mule to a pile of wood. Placing a rifle to the animal's head Mason pulled the trigger, and the career of the mule was ended. The body fell on the wood. A match was applied, and wood and Jack burned together.

REVISION OF CUSTOMS LAWS.

Merchants' Association's Committee to Meet—Appraiser's Ruling Disputed.

The general committee appointed by the Merchants' Association of this city at the suggestion of President McKinley to consider a revision of the United States customs laws, will meet Wednesday afternoon at the rooms of the association to act upon the report of the Executive Committee. This report has been sent to all members of the general committee, and so far approving letters have been received from John Pitcairn, President of the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company; John N. Carpender, President of the Norfolk and New Brunswick Hosiery Company; Thomas B. Meehan of Thomas Meehan & Sons, Germantown; W. S. Frye, President of the New England Tobacco Growers' Association; Edward P. Mason, President of the Mason & Hamil Company of Boston; John H. Hall, Treasurer and General Manager of the Colts Patent Firearms Manufacturing Company of Hartford, and others.

The meeting, originally set for this afternoon, is postponed to give place to a hearing of the committee at the Treasury Department at Washington on its protest against a recent ruling of Appraiser Wakeman, which adds a duty of 2 cents per square yard on a large number of cotton fabrics. In this protest the committee was joined by a number of importers of this and other cities, and by a number of domestic dealers, who have made large contracts for future delivery under the old interpretation of the schedule.

The Executive Committee of the association has also addressed a letter to Appraiser Wakeman asking that he name representatives from among the domestic manufacturers and importers to attend an informal conference with the Appraisers of the Ports of Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, called by him to discuss the classification of cotton fabrics, and to assure a uniform appraisement of such goods at all ports. No date has yet been set for this conference.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—R. M. Gardner, Liverpool; Gen. Roy Stone, Washington; C. Wood, Albany.

BUCKINGHAM—Thomas S. Gates, Philadelphia; William Whelen, Cedars, Quebec.

FIFTH AVENUE—M. A. Soto, Paris; J. J. Barber, Syracuse.

GRAND UNION—The Rev. Eugene Sheehey, Ireland; A. Martini, Amsterdam, Holland.

HOFFMAN—Charles S. Good, London; George T. Coffey, London; W. E. Mellen, London; F. R. Meades, London; Dr. McClure, London; S. L. Maduro, Panama; Fernaud Rabellez, Paris; Judge Samuel H. Beardsley, Utica; Judge Andrew Hamilton, Albany; the Rev. Dr. Thomas E. Skinner, Raleigh.

HOLLAND—Sir Henry Lynch Bloss, Ireland; R. F. Haworth, England; A. Lawson, Scotland; S. Clay, England; Major Fowle, Twenty-first Lancers, England.

IMPERIAL—Gibson Oliver, Albany; E. Summerfield, Lawrence, Kan.; B. W. Rogers, Denver; R. Percy Barnes, Montreal.

MURRAY HILL—Talcott H. Russell, New Haven; Lieut. Francis H. Pope, United States Army, West Point, R. E. Kingsford, Toronto.

MANHATTAN—Winthrop Ames, Boston; O. J. Bailey, Peoria, Ill.; Dr. A. E. Abrams, Hartford; R. Thorn Phillips, Baltimore; W. B. Atwood, Boston; Dr. A. B. Kibbe; Seattle.

NETHERLAND—W. Carrier Weidersheim, Philadelphia; De Courcy May, Scranton; F. A. Payne, Boston.

PLAZA—Robert McCormick, Chicago; C. H. Babcock, Rochester.

SAVOY—Henry B. Steele, Chicago; A. E. Wells, Boston; Mme. Sembrich.

STURTEVANT—Capt. F. L. Pope, Buffalo.

WALDORF—Judge Lynde Harrison, New Haven; Ellis Ames Ballard, Philadelphia; L. Blanchet, Paris; J. M. C. Lapper, London; T. Andreseur, Maracaibo; G. N. Dennett, Honolulu; Mme. Nordica.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Brafman, J., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; J. Brafman, woolens; Hoffman House.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; B. Mayer, cloaks and suits; 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Oppenheimer & Steiner, Baltimore, Md.; H. Oppenheimer, woolens; Hoffman House.

Strouse & Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; I. Strouse, piece goods; 733 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Heiman, M., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; J. Schiller, millinery; 602 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Burnham-Hanna-Munger Company, Kansas City, Mo.; H. L. Root, hosiery and gloves; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Laughlin, W. H., Lexington, Va.; notions; Hotel Marlborough.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 67 White Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Rosenfield, Kröpf & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. A. Rosenfield, trimmings; Hoffman House.

Wertheimer, M., Cleveland, Ohio; clothing; Hoffman House.

Barnard-Putnam-Sumner Company, Worcester, Mass.; F. B. Waite, black goods; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; W. S. Parker, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Levy, H., Louisville, Ky.; clothing; Hotel Albert.

Plant, J., & Son, Danbury, Conn.; H. D. Plant, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Rieke, C. F., & Sons, Paducah, Ky.; L. M. Rieke, dry goods and notions; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Williams & McAnulty, Scranton, Penn.; L. J. Williams, carpets; Westminster Hotel.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; B. H. Tobin, furniture; W. A. Holman, dry goods; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Murray, Blan

"Standard of Highest Merit."

FISCHER PIANOS.

Attention is called to the large assortment of Fischer Pianos now on exhibition at our warerooms. Cased in rare and choice woods and artistically designed.

Also several styles expressly designed for the Holiday season.

Especial attention is called to our new small Grands.

Open evenings from Dec. 18th to 23d inclusive.

FISCHER PIANO WAREROOMS
33 Union Square—West,
Between 16th and 17th Streets, New York

Five cents

stops a cough in a minute

The best $5 doctor in practice cannot do more for a cough.

Dean's mentholated drops are a quick, certain relief; and for scientific reasons they are also the most practical curative.

The throat tickle feeds the continuous cough. From continuous coughing the bronchial tubes may become ulcerated. That is the danger to be avoided.

The wisest preventive is Dean's cough drops—the simplest, yet surest. It is a vigorous and pure mentholation which centers its power upon the tickling spot and stops it. Though powerful it is extremely pleasant.

DEAN'S

IS THE NAME.

Ask your druggist for DEAN'S. They are widely distributed. All wholesalers and retailers sell them.

To Women

As a physical need, when recommended, we offer for the use of women

Hunter Baltimore Rye

The Purest Type of the Purest Whiskey

Because it is the

Purest
Tonical
Stimulant.

Endorsed by Leading Physicians.

A. B. HART & FRANK MORA, Representatives
3 S. William St., New York, N. Y.

Mantels, Tiles, Open Fireplaces
HOUSEHOLD ART GOODS.

We offer an elegant and varied assortment of

Useful Holiday Gifts

at manufacturers' prices.

ANDIRONS, FENDERS, FIRE SETS | Of all styles combined with Onyx, Gold, Silver, and Iron.

Brass and Gilt Tables with Onyx tops, French Folding or Rich Standing Screens. Brass Wood Holders. In fact everything for the Chimney piece.

WM. H. JACKSON & CO.,
Broadway, Corner 17th St.

CHRISTMAS Gift glassware, attractive even beyond that for which our store is justly famous, at prices which add to the attraction.

C. DORFLINGER & SONS,
915 BROADWAY,
near 21st Street,
NEW YORK.

RUSSIA'S FINANCIAL STATUS.

Official Statement Made on Behalf of the Empire to Offset False Assertions Current.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—M. Routkowsky, the agent of the Ministry of Finances of Russia, in Washington, in a communication which has received the approval of the Russian Ambassador, complains of the attempts which he says were made in Europe recently to create in this country the impression that the relations between the Governments of Japan and Russia were strained. "Immediately after these statements has been authoritatively denied by the Russian Ambassador and the Japanese Minister here," says M. Routkowsky, "other sensational rumors were started, presumably at Berlin, and directed against the credit of the Russian Empire. These were followed by libels directed against the eminent statesmen to whose care was intrusted that credit, and an appeal made to Japan, in an article on Russian finances, to attack that country before her trans-Siberian railroad could be completed."

M. Routkowsky adds that in view of the fact that all of these false rumors and misstatements, if not exposed, might leave among capitalists and financiers in this country an erroneous impression, he has decided to give to the press some figures on the subject. These figures show that during the twelve years from 1887 to 1898 the ordinary revenues of the Russian Government steadily increased from 820,000,000 rubles in 1887 to 1,584,000,000 rubles in 1898, and that during the whole of that time, with the exception of two years (1887 and 1891) the expenses were considerably less than the receipts, the surplus for the twelve years amounting to 790,000,000 rubles. For the same twelve years the extraordinary revenues and expenses of the Government make a total of the former of 1,126,000,600, and of the latter of 2,075,000,000 rubles. The items in the extraordinary revenues are shown to have been: Loans, 941,000,000 rubles; reimbursement of debts to the Government of private railroads, 111,000,000 rubles; all other, 74,000,000 rubles.

The items of the extraordinary expenses during the same period were: Purchases of high-rate bonds and payment of various debts, 1,035,000,000 rubles; construction of new State railroads, including trans-Siberian road, 653,000,000 rubles; relief of the distressed population during famine of 1891, 161,000,000 rubles; increase of capital of Imperial State Bank, 43,000,000 rubles; warships, 90,000,000 rubles; all other expenses, 93,000,000 rubles. In January, 1887, the national debt was 4,357,000,000 rubles, and Dec. 31, 1898, it was 6,109,000,000 rubles. This increase, it is stated, was due partly to the refunding of high rate loans in 5 bonds at a low rate, but principally to the purchase of many railroads by the Government, which are earning large returns on the money invested.

The deposits of the people in the savings banks on Jan. 1, 1887, are shown to have amounted to 44,000,000 rubles, while on June 1, 1899, they had increased to 567,000,000 rubles.

THE BATTLE WITH THE SLUMS.

Jacob A. Riis Tells Young Men to be Reformers and Praises the Work of Gov. Roosevelt.

Jacob A. Riis delivered an illustrated lecture yesterday afternoon to a large audience of young men at the West Side Young Men's Christian Association upon the topic, "The Battle with the Slums." Verbally and by stereopticon views Mr. Riis pointed out the characteristics of the slums in this city as they were before reform touched them, as they are now, and as it is hoped to make them. He made frequent references to Gov. Roosevelt, and gave him much credit for results that had been accomplished. He contrasted old tenements with modern ones, and congested quarters of the city with those where parks and playgrounds have been provided.

Mr. Riis took an optimistic view of present conditions, saying what when schools, playgrounds, parks, swimming baths, and gymnasiums were built for the youth of the east side it was safe to say that the millennium was near. "Our century has been described as the century of great inventions," he said. "I would not characterize it as such, but as the century in which the public conscience awoke."

In speaking of the difficulties met with in obtaining parks for congested portions of the city, principally through the failure of officials to keep their promises, he said: "But in Albany to-day there is a man who was elected on a pledge, and he is keeping the pledge. The loud applause which greeted this allusion to the Governor pleased Mr. Riis, and he said: "You're all right. Anybody that claps like that for 'Teddy' is all right. I was talking with the Governor the other day about his early days in politics and he said to me, 'I wanted to be one of the kind that counts.'

"Don't be afraid of being called cranks," said Mr. Riis, in admonishing his hearers to be reformers. "The world is simply aching for a man that will do the right without flinching. It is good to be a hero or a great General, but what the world is pining for just now is men that have the courage to do right. And what is more, believe in man. That is one of the secrets of Roosevelt's success. People say he is too confiding, but he is not. He looks for the good in men, and he brings it out. It was so with the corrupt police force we had. He saw the good in the men, and it came out."

He made other references to Gov. Roosevelt, displayed his picture, and quoted him as saying: "It is better to be faithful than famous."

SPANISH WAR VETERANS.

Thomas L. Moore Elected Commander of the Association.

The Spanish War Veterans' Association of this city held its first annual election of officers at the headquarters, 2,994 Third Avenue, Saturday night. The officers chosen are: Commander—Thomas L. Moore; Vice Commander—Joseph B. McTeigue; Adjutant—James F. Kennedy; Quartermaster—L. W. Peters; Surgeon—Dr. R. P. Froelich; Chaplain—A. Harlow; Officer of the Day—Frank Schaller; Officer of the Guard—T. F. Dooley; Sergeant Major—C. M. Atwood; Quartermaster Sergeant—J. F. Bissinger.

In order that the headquarters might be as centrally located as possible, it was voted that until a suitable house can be secured the headquarters be removed to lodge rooms in the Harlem Lyceum, at One Hundred and Seventh Street and Third Avenue. The first meeting of the veterans at the new headquarters will take place on Jan. 6, when the officers will be formally installed, and the new ritual of the organization put in practice.

IN THE STATE PENITENTIARIES.

The Number of Prisoners Is Steadily on the Decrease.

ALBANY, Dec. 17.—According to the annual statistical reports filed with the State Prison Commission the total number of prisoners confined in the prisons, penitentiaries, reformatories, houses of refuge, and county jails of the State is steadily on the decrease, and especially is this fact noticeable in the penitentiaries.

Where, in 1895, there were 4,608 prisoners confined in our penitentiaries and 2,824 in 1897, the population in these institutions during the past year, ended Oct. 1, shows a record of 2,221, a decrease of over 600. In every penitentiary, except in New York County, there is a decrease, and this exception shows but a slight increase of 36 over last year's population.

SHOT HIS PROTECTOR.

Detective Employed to Guard a Young Man Is Killed by His Charge.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 17.—There was a sensational murder to-day at the residence of E. Alexander Ferguson, on Dayton Street. Dudley Ferguson, son of E. A. Ferguson, has been afflicted with melancholy on account of failing to pass an examination recently for admission to the bar.

The family employed Gus Meehan, a well-known detective, to "shadow" young Ferguson, more for the protection of the young man than anything else. When the detective appeared to-day young Ferguson shot him, and Meehan soon died. Dudley Ferguson was arrested. E. A. Ferguson is one of the most prominent attorneys here. He is the author of the act under which the Cincinnati Southern Railway was built, and he has been the counsel and Trustee of that road. He was also a promoter of other enterprises.

Four Vessels for the Morgan Line.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Dec. 17.—A contract for the construction of four new freight and passenger vessels for the Morgan Line has been awarded to the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company. The total cost is to be $2,400,000.

CARDINAL GIBBONS EXPLAINS.

Praised John Boyle O'Reilly Without Knowledge of His Career—English Catholics May Welcome Him.

An end has apparently been put to the discord among English Catholics in their attitude toward Cardinal Gibbons, who has been asked by Cardinal Vaughan to deliver the sermon at the dedication next year of the new cathedral at Westminster, by the Baltimore prelate's explanatory letter published in the last issue of The London Tablet.

The trouble arose over a eulogistic introduction written nine years ago by Cardinal Gibbons to "The Life and Writings of John Boyle O'Reilly." W. E. H. Lecky, the English historian, in a recently published book, severely criticised the Cardinal for this introduction, declaring that O'Reilly, being a sworn Fenian, entered a regiment of Hussars, assumed the uniform of the Queen, and took the oath of allegiance for the express purpose of betraying his trust and seducing the soldiers of his regiment."

This criticism of the Cardinal was approved by an English Catholic, who, writing anonymously to The London Times, declared that under such circumstances the Baltimore prelate could not be welcomed by English Catholics if he accepted Cardinal Vaughan's invitation.

In his letter to The Tablet Cardinal Gibbons says:

"I feel it due to myself and the interests of truth to declare that till I read Mr. Lecky's criticism I did not know that Mr. O'Reilly had ever been a Fenian, or a British soldier, or that he had tried to seduce other soldiers from their allegiance. In fact, up to this moment I have never read a line of the biography for which I wrote the introduction."

The Cardinal declares that he know Mr. O'Reilly "only as a quiet, unobtrusive gentleman of conservative views, whose ardent temperament was mellowed by time and experience; as an exemplary husband and father, as a devoted Christian, who valiantly defended Catholic principles," and as a man who, by his literary talents, enjoyed the good-will and society of such writers as Holmes, Whittier, and Lowell.

In explanation of his having written the introduction to Mr. O'Reilly's memoirs without having been familiar with his career, the Cardinal says: "Without presuming to hold up such a course as an example to others, I must confess that this was not the first time I had communicated a preface to a book without even having seen the work itself, relying on the integrity and the judgment of the author. And I would not be surprised if Mr. Lecky himself, in his large experience, has heard of busy writers who have done likewise."

Commenting editorially on Cardinal Gibbons's letter, The Tablet says:

"The Cardinal's explanation is simble and ample. He was not aware that Mr. O'Reilly had ever been a Fenian, and knew nothing of the details of the charge upon which he was condemned in an English court of justice. And surely, if that had been otherwise, time might have been allowed to bring forgiveness for an offense committed so long ago, and so nobly atoned for."

Referring to the intimation that the Cardinal would be received coldly, The Tablet says: "Let him come and try; we will answer for his welcome."

SUITS OVER SCHAEFER ESTATE.

Albert Schaefer Seeks to Enforce Payment of a Compromise Sum.

No fewer than three lawsuits have grown out of the will of Frederick C. Schaefer, who was a member of the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company, and who died May 20, 1897, leaving an estate whose exact value has yet to be determined, but which is estimated to amount to nearly $1,500,000. This was originally bequeathed, in equal parts, to his three sons, Edward C., George G., and Albert Schaefer, and two of his three daughters, Mrs. George H. Chatillon and Mrs. Josephine N. Elcke. The other daughter is Baroness Rose K. von Burtenbach, who resides in Germany. She received only a small legacy under the will, moneys and property equivalent to her share in the estate, including a dower of about $25,000, having been paid to her during her father's lifetime. By a codicil to his will, made shortly before he died, however, Mr. Schaefer left only the income from a fifth of the estate to Albert Schaefer, the principal, on his death, to go to his children, if he had any, and in the contrary event, to revert to the residuary estate. Edward C. Schaefer, George G. Schaefer, and George H. Chatillon were named as executors.

Albert Schaefer, who is a bachelor, and in delicate health, filed, when the will was presented for probate, a petition alleging undue influence. Subsequently a compromise was reached, and he agreed to make no objection to the probate in consideration of the payment of a sum of $35,000. He alleges that he has received no part of this sum, and a suit is pending in the Supreme Court to enforce a settlement It probably will be reached next month.

Mr. Schaefer has also brought suit in the Surrogates' Court for a compulsory accounting by the executors. This action has been brought under the article of the code which provides that after the expiration of eighteen months any creditor or legatee under a will can compel an executor to render an accounting. This case may come up this week.

The third suit is a purely formal one, brought in the Supreme Court by Edward C. and George G. Schaefer against their fellow-executor, George H. Chatillon, to secure the judgment of this court as to the disposition of Frederick C. Schaefer's stock in a real estate concern, and which is said to be very valuable. Albert Schaefer is equally interested in securing this judgment. This matter is also expected to come up before the end of the year.

In the two other suits Addison Gardner is attorney for Albert Schaefer. The executors are represented by Ashbel P. Fitch. George G. Schaefer, when questioned yesterday refused to discuss the proceedings in any way. "We have decided to say nothing about the matter," he said.

New Steamship El Cid Here.

The steamship El Cid, the last to be completed of the four new Morgan liners built at the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company's yards to replace the vessels sold to the Government during the war, reached this city yesterday fresh from the hands of her builders. She is exactly like the new El Sud, El Norte, and El Rio already in commission. El Cid was named after its predecessor which became the Niotheroy in the Brazilian Navy and is now the Buffalo of the United States Navy.

Miss Zerega Resting Easily.

Walter Eastman, the cab driver who ran over and seriously injured on Saturday Miss Florence Zerega at Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, was charged with reckless driving in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, but was remanded until to-morrow morning. Miss Zerega, who is stopping at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel as a guest of her brother, Frederick Zerega, was resting easily last night. Unless unexpected complications set in, she will recover.

New French Liner in Port.

The French Line steamer L'Aquitaine, formerly the Normannia of the Hamburg-American Line, and for a time an auxiliary Spanish naval vessel, arrived yesterday, looking very much like a new craft, after an extensive overhauling. She is commanded by Capt. Poirot, formerly of the steamship La Champagne. The trip was a somewhat tempestuous one, and nearly every one aboard was seasick, even some of the sailors.

$20,000 Fire on Wooster Street.

The seven-story business building at 179 Wooster Street was damaged by fire yesterday afternoon to the extent of $5,000. The Boston Waist Company, which occupies the third and four floors, lost $10,000, and the Improved Sponging and Refinishing Company, which occupied the second floor, rear, lost $5,000, making a total loss of $20,000. The cause of the fire is not known.

William Schaus
ART GALLERY
Open Evenings
Until Christmas.
204 Fifth Avenue (Madison Square)

OUR HOLIDAY OFFERING

Everything Pretty and Useful.

Handkerchiefs,
Wool and Down Comfortables,
Real Lace Bed Spreads,
Tapestry Table Covers,
Portieres and Panels,
and a great variety of Silk Squares for Fancy Work.

McGibbon & Co.
Broadway and Nineteenth Street.

W. & J. Sloane

Prior to the taking of their Annual Inventory and to make room for their new stock, are now offering this season's patterns of

SMITH'S WILTON VELVET CARPETINGS

at unusually low prices.

The best inexpensive Carpet made.

Broadway & 19th Street.

An Article of Underwear

to which is pinned no little slip of complicated directions for washing; which needs no special soap; no particular treatment; which may be soaked with the white goods, and put through the wringer with them; dried any way and dampened down for to-morrow morning.

Impossible? Oh, no! Try it and see.

KOTEDSILK
TRADE MARK—REGISTERED

ON EVERY GARMENT.

KOTEDSILK UNDERWEAR CO., MILLBURY, MASS
76 Leonard St., N. Y. City, and All Leading Stores.

KILLED A MAN WITH A STONE.

Three Generations of a Family on Trial for a Murder.

SCRANTON, Penn., Dec. 17.—A murder trial in which three generations of a family were defendants ended to-day with a verdict of manslaughter against Thomas Gallagher, aged twenty-one years, the youngest of the four defendants, and acquittal for his brother, Joseph Gallagher; his mother, Ann Gallagher, and his grandmother, Bridget Dempsey.

The murder for which they were tried was the killing of James Quinn, in Carbondale Township, Aug. 13 last, during a quarrel between the Quinns and the Gallaghers, which began in a dispute between boys. The witnesses were all positive that the fatal wound was caused by a stone thrown by Thomas Gallagher.

Speedway Moving Pictures.

There was a gathering of riders and drivers at the Harlem Music Hall yesterday, who came there upon the inivtation of Messrs. Hurtig & Seamon, to view a series of motograph pictures of the Speedway. The pictures were taken Sunday morning last, when the Speedway was crowded with well-known horsemen. Among the first pictures shown was that of a lively brush between Mrs. Gill, driving Jack, and Alexander Newberger driving Smilax. The pictures will be shown this evening.

Freight Wreck on the Jersey Central.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Dec. 17.—A heavily loaded coal train ran head-on into a freight train at Doughty's Crossing of the Central Railroad of New Jersey this morning. Both engines were wrecked, and six coal cars and five freight cars were piled in a heap. The tracks were torn up, and traffic on the east-bound tracks was delayed for eight hours. Both engineers and firemen jumped and escaped injury.

Fire and Loss of Life in Duluth.

DULUTH, Dec. 17.—Fire this morning destroyed the factory of the Duluth Boot and Shoe Company. One of the firemen, H. McVitte, was killed by falling walls, and John Twaddle and Capt. John Welsh were injured seriously. Loss on stock and building, $130,000; insurance, $90,000.

Policeman's Wife a Suicide.

Mrs. Mary E. Bonjour, thirty-three years of age, wife of Policeman Daniel Bonjour of the Seventy-fourth Precinct, killed herself yesterday by drinking carbolic acid, at her home, at 478 Third Street, Astoria. Mrs. Bonjour leaves three children. No reason is known for her act.

Western Minister Called to London.

DETROIT, Dec. 17.—The Rev. Dr. J. T. Sunderland, formerly pastor of Unitarian churches in Ann Arbor, Mich., and Oakland, Cal., has accepted a call to the Highgate Unitarian church, London, England, the church of which the late Rev. Dr. Speare was pastor.

Hanna Did Not Lease Hobart House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The announcement that Senator Hanna has leased the late Vice-President Hobart's house in this city is stated to have been erroneous.

HARDMAN PIANO

"The Only Piano that Improves with Use."

See the new Hardman Baby Grand

HARDMAN, PECK & CO.,
136 & 138 Fifth Ave., New York.

ANDERSON & CO.,
470 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN

THE OPERA PIANO.

New and elegant designs, also several slightly used. WRITE FOR BARGAIN LIST.

Warerooms, Broadway, Cor. 47th St.
OPEN EVENINGS.

DOLL'S HIGH GRADE GRAND AND UPRIGHT Pianos; new Pianos to rent; second-hand Pianos at low prices. JACOB DOLL, Mfr., 144 6th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—By a lady as companion and attendant to an invalid or aged person; references exchanged. Companion, 708 Columbus Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By young girl as first-class cook; best city reference. 804 6th Av.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By reliable young Protestant; North of Ireland; experienced; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. Hetherington, 631 Columbus Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress by day; does all kinds of family sewing, curtains, cushions; also repairing dresses, finishing, and alterations. Seamstress, 773 Amsterdam Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler; understands his duties thoroughly; specialty receptions, dinner parties keeping silver as new; personal city references. 218 W. 32d St.; Vandecam's bell.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Swede, age 29; understands the care of fine horses, harness, and carriages; strictly sober and trustworthy; excellent references from last and former employer. C. A. Anderson, 244 East 35th St.

COACHMAN — LAUNDRESS or COOK.—As coachman in city or country; wife good laundress or plain cook; excellent reference; late employer can be seen. A. H., 270 West 23d St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A French maid; must be competent seamstress; best city references required. Apply 12 to 2 P. M., 718 Madison Av.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Chase Mellen, referee, St. Ann's Avenue, east side, 300 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 75 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,717; subject to other mortgages for $7,825.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Chase Mellen, referee, Brook Avenue, west side, 151 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, 79 by 80, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,750; subject to another mortgage for $6,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sampson H. Weinhandler, referee, 168 Pearl Street, southeast corner of Pine Street, 20.7 by 47.3, five-story brick building. Due on judgment, $12,431; subject to another mortgage for $35,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Frank W. Thomas, referee, 127 West Sixty-third Street, north side, 239.7 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 18.9 by 100.5, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,958.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John M. Stoddard, referee, Frederick Street, east side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, 50 by 87.6, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,938.

REAL ESTATE.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.

Furnishes careful appraisements of real estate at regular rates. Apply to Bureau of Investment, 37 Liberty St.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

GEO. R. READ. W. J. VAN PELT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE.
751 5TH AVE. at 58th St.
1 Madison Avenue, cor. 23d St
HEAD OFFICE 60 CEDAR ST.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

THE MONTICELLO,
76th Street and West End Avenue. One 8-room Apartment for rent. Electric lights, elevator, steam heat, and all modern improvements. Building thoroughly fireproof.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

TWO MEN, HAVING $20,000 EACH TO INvest, desire third man with like amount of cash to join them in a general export business to the Far East. Must be willing and capable to travel in the interests of the business in Asia, as may be required. One of the parties interested has an established business in New York, with exceptional Eastern connections and excellent facilities, and wishes to extend scope of business to embrace wider territory. This will require active participation and capital of third party. Highest references as to standing, responsibility, and capability will be required, as well as furnished. Address CHINA, Times.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FRANCIS E. CLARK, D. D., PRES. UNITED Societies of Christian Endeavor, will address young people in Calvary Baptist Church, West 57th St., near 6th Av., this evening, at 8 o'clock. Ira D. Sankey will sing.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 and 14 East 49th Street.
CLASSES AND PRIVATE LESSONS.
Commencing Saturday, Oct. 21st.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 1,689.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—MARY L. R. FANCHER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Mary L. R. Fancher, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated December 11th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 27th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Dec. 16, 1899.

NO. 1,696.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—ERNEST C. HINCK, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Ernest C. Hinck, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 12th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 27th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Dec. 16, 1899.

NO. 758.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MORRIS LIVINGSTON, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Morris Livingston, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 14th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 3d, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Dec. 16, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL RITTER, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Samuel Ritter of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Samuel Ritter was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1899, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
December 15th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 1,688.—JOHN SCHLACHTER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that John Schlachter, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 11th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 27th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Dec. 16, 1899.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the Exchange Place Real Estate Company, a domestic Stock Corporation, has filed in this office on this eleventh day of December, 1899, papers for a voluntary dissolution of such corporation, under Section 57 of the Stock Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this eleventh day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. B. H. MONGIN,
Deputy Secretary of State.

Seal of Secretary of State and 10-cent U. S. revenue stamp, duly cancelled, affixed.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —I, Edo E. Mercelis, Receiver of the CROSBY ELECTRIC COMPANY, do hereby give notice that under and pursuant to an order of this court made and entered herein the 28th day of November, 1899, I will present my account to Francis B. Delehanty, Esq., the Referee appointed by said order to take and state my account, at the office of said Referee, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on December 27th, 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

EDO E. MERCELIS, Receiver.
CHAS. N. MORGAN & SON, Attorneys for Receiver, 27 William Street, New York City.

EXCURSIONS.

WASHINGTON. Pleasant Three-Day Trip, by Royal Blue Line, Thurs., Dec. 28. Hotel and Traveling Expenses included.
$12. According to Hotel $14.50
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1225 Broadway, N. Y.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY in the City of New York, plaintiff, against JOHN T. FARLEY, Emma Johnson, Frances Kirby, Edward Dougherty, Jane McMenomy, Samuel Brown, Augustin H. Goelet, Simon Feist, Benjamin W. Tuckley, Louis Wein, Watson H. Bowne, Warren Ferris, Louis Cosby, defendants.—Summons.—New York is the county in which the plaintiff desires the trial of this action.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, August 9th, 1899.

DUER, STRONG & WHITEHEAD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 50 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants Emma Johnson, Frances Kirby, Edward Dougherty, and Jane McMenomy:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 24th day of October, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said county.—Dated New York, October 27, 1899.

DUER, STRONG & WHITEHEAD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
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SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—THE FUCHS & LANG MANUFACTURING COMPANY against JAMES J. KEOUGH.—Summons with Notice.—Plaintiff desires trial to be had in New York County.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, June 16, 1899.

J. E. LUDDEN,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office Address, No. 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendant, James J. Keough:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 4th day of November, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 4th day of November, 1899.

Dated New York, November 4th, 1899.

J. E. LUDDEN,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office Address, No. 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES A. JACKSON, plaintiff, against THOMAS T. READ, defendant.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, November 6th, 1899.

JOHN HETHERINGTON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office Address, 16 and 18 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To the defendant, Thomas T. Read: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. H. W. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 1st day of December, 1899, and filed with the summons and complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in said county.—Dated December 9th, 1899.

JOHN HETHERINGTON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
16 and 18 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
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SURROGATE NOTICES.

BEACH, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BEACH late of Evanston, Illinois, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at Room 49, No. 51 Chambers Street, in Manhattan Borough of the City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of January next.—Dated New York, June 30, 1899. CATHARINE BAGOT TOWNSEND WANDELL, Executors. THOMAS W. BUTTS, Attorney for Executors, 51 Chambers St., N. Y.
jy10-law6mM

CUMING, JAMES R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES R. CUMING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richard W. Freedman, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the first day of July, 1899. LETITIA CUMING, ALMON GOODWIN, HENRY THOMPSON, Executrix and Executors. RICHARD W. FREEDMAN, Attorney for Executors, No. 2 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. jy3-law6mM

FRY, SIMON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON FRY, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Horwitz & Samuels, their attorneys, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of December, 1899. MARY FRY, Executrix. ISAAC FRY, Executor. HORWITZ & SAMUELS, Attorneys for Executors, 346 Broadway.

HEARN, EDWIN R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWIN R. HEARN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of King & Jessup, their attorneys, No. 30 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 16th day of April next.—Dated New York, this 9th day of October, 1899. FRANK J. HEARN and WILLIAM H. HEARN, Executors. KING & JESSUP, Attorneys for Executors, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL JACOBY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Attorney of Executors, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 15th day of May next.

Dated New York, the 28th day of October,

Open Every Evening this Week except Saturday.

Christmas Bounty—And the Wanamaker Store

THE problem for us is: how to get enough beautiful, useful, practical things to supply your demands.

Delivery service is expanded to meet all requirements. Everything sold thus far is sent home,—or packed and ready, if you named a later day for delivery.

Our staff that watches foreign invoices is hurrying in the belated cases; we are even selling such of next spring's goods as are fit for giving.

It is an orderly, well-managed hurry now to have Christmas things ready for Christmas—for, while we have sold to date vastly more than ever before, there are thousands more of you coming to us, depending on this store bountiful. Express time now on everything—not a scramble, but the rapid controlled movement such as sends trains along safely at sixty-five miles an hour.

Half a thousand more helpers than last year—days made longer by hitching on the evening hours, which are the store's glistening times. More electricity, more steam, another elevator to carry boxes in and parcels out.

We are being heartily thanked for giving New York a needed extra store; we have to thank Our Public for the endorsement that is both recompense and goad to still-better storekeeping.

The Holiday Tableaux in the Rotunda are very real—for we see things largely in the light of our own feelings. You will cap this year of 1899 with a Christmas fitting and worthwhile. Our help, our haste, our carefulness, and, withal, our welcome to visitor—sightseer and purchaser.

London Paintings: half-hour exhibits at 10:30, 11:30, 3, 4:30, 8 and 9 o'clock—more pictures than ever at each showing.

The wonderful Madonna can be seen continuously.

THINGS TO GIVE TO MEN

Jules Monard Gold Watches, $125, $130.
Wanamaker Special Gold Watches, made for us in Geneva, $50.
Other watches, starting at $1.75 for some in nickel cases, up to $150 for those of fine gold.
Diamond Rings—same prices as before the African war. But only while present stocks last. Diamond Pins.
Smoking Jackets, Lounging Robes, Bath Robes. We brought many from London.
Suspenders—the mountings will last a life-time. New elastic is cheap.
Smoking Tables. The finest have both the help of many conveniences and music-box. Finest Meerschaum Pipes are $16—cheaper than they used to be.
Slippers—the practical, comfortable sorts.
Traveling Outfits. Furnished bags that hold every creature comfort.
Pocket-Books that are strong enough to withstand swelling.
Books—every fit book is here and such reference books as widen a man and save headaches and worry.
Fur Gloves—finest are $20.

A New Upright Piano Why not? A bijou instrument, 4 ft. 2 in. high, 4 ft. 9 in. long, 2 ft. deep—yet it holds the full 7 1-3 octave Royal action. Snugly built—ideal for boudoir and small rooms. Cased in mahogany or oak. And the price is $175.

By the way, do you know all about this piano store? Fifth floor.

Silk Waists A new lot—fresh and crisp taffeta silk waists in the best shades—some black. Corded all over. The price is $5, though you'd not think $6.50 exorbitant. Second floor.

Parlor Cabinets and Tables The holiday spirit pervades this large field of fine furniture. There have been great preparations here. Furniture of elegance, brought from wherever superiority of product is known, fill almost endless aisles—and plentiful stocks in reserve from which to draw. There's a showing here today of parlor and curio cabinets and fine vernis-martin tables—goods of particular excellence. Over 100 styles—and at least half of these priced a third to a half less than regularly. Some hints of savings follow:

Vernis-martin Curio Cabinets at $12 that sell regularly at $24, at $13 instead of $27, at $17 instead of $34, at $20 instead of $48. And some of mahogany at $28 that sell regularly today at $56. A few at $50 that were $140.
Vernis-martin Parlor Tables at $9, though regularly $18, at $12 instead of $24, and so on.
Vernis-martin Screens at $16, $40 and $44 that are regularly just double.
Then there's a miscellaneous group—Work Tables, Desks and Cabinets of various sorts at $14 to $130—prices that represent reductions of a third at least, up to a full half.
All new, perfect goods, fresh from the maker—some that have no duplicates in this collection. Fourth floor.

Dress Goods for Gifts Merry Christmas all around—the mill-men have lived to see wholesale prices twenty per cent. above the calamity level. Everybody is busy, and to keep little lots from under foot, they sold the goods to us—so did some of the importing houses. A loss, but it's on such a wee fraction of their business that it doesn't hurt.

Dress patterns—fine for gifts—are selling anywhere to-day cheaper than we can replace the goods in many cases.

Liberal lengths, neatly banded—
At $2—Of Fancy Mixed Suiting.
At $2.40—Of Half Wool Covert Cloths.
At $2.50—Of Striped Homespun Cheviot.
At $2.65—Of All-wool Vigoreaux.
At $2.45—Of English Striped Suiting.
At $2.65—Of Silk-and-wool Fancy Velour Stripes.
At $3—Of Fancy Silk-and-wool Suiting.
At $3—Of Camel's-hair Cheviot.
At $3.30—Of Self-colored Figured Worsteds.
At $3.75—Of Ladies' Cloth.
At $4.50—Of Cheviot Covert Cloth.
At $4.50—Of Silk-and-wool Crepe Brilliant.
At $4.50—Of Camel's-hair Plaids.
At $5—Of two-toned Cheviots.
At $6—Of Matelasse Cheviot.
At $6—Of Imported Mixed Poplins.
At $7.50—Of Whipcord Covert Cloths.

And lengths of Black Dress Goods, neatly banded, starting at $2.25 a pattern and ending at $6.

Pretty Cottons—
50c a pattern for pretty Calicoes.
$1 a pattern for pretty Seersuckers.
$1 a pattern for printed Cashmerettes.
$1.25 a pattern for Printed Percales.

Dress patterns of wool goods with proper garniture, attractively packed in fancy boxes, $2.50, $2.75, $3, $3.25, $3.50, $4 and $5.50. Rotunda and Fourth avenue.

Women's Neckwear Surely there was the gift-making thought in the mind of the buyer who chose these attractive stocks. The collection seems brighter, cheerier, prettier than ever before. More extensive, too—you'll find variety enough. Newest, best styles throughout, and not a piece in the store that's dear.

Some fancy bows, wholly new in style, at 50c each.
Jabots, in pretty boxes, 25c and $1.
Ruffs, in many styles, at 95c and $1.50.
Ostrich Boas, rich, elegant, at $12, and upward, according to length.
Broadway and Tenth street.

Wanamaker Calendars It's the renaissance time of the calendar. The advertising calendar is not all-sufficient—there are rooms where the dately reminder of the storekeeper, coal seller and medicine man are not "the thing," well-appointed offices where advertising calendars are not admitted. How do we know? Well, for several years our calendar business has strengthened—we have elegant calendars made to our order, to sell. Fifty-one thousand people have taken our catalogues of calendars for 1900. Not a catalogue left—and the calendars are "selling like hot cakes."

Thirty-eight styles, some with pictures after Humphreys, Brundage, Grivaz and Moran, **10c to 35c**—as much beauty as has cost 25c to $1.25 heretofore.

These at 10c each. By mail, 12c.
No. 32. Outing—6-piece fan; women's heads; 6x11 in.
No. 33. Merry Childhood—6-piece fan; children's heads; 6x11 in.
15c each. By mail, 17c.
No. 21. Rose Queen—4 slats, drop; roses, by C. Klein; 6½x16 in.
No. 22. Pansy Time—4 slats, drop; pansies, by C. Klein; 6½x16 in.
No. 27. True Hearts—4 slats in the shape of a heart, drop; designs of landscapes and flowers; 5½x26 in.
No. 30. The Children's Week—7-piece fan, children's heads; 8½x15 in.
No 31. The Seasons—7-piece fan, handsome landscapes; 8½x15 in.
20c each. By mail, 25c.
No. 9. Heartsease—4 leaves, turn over; pansies, by C. Klein; 8½x11½ in.
No. 10. Floral Reverie—4 leaves; 8½x11½
No. 13. Pastoral—4 leaves; turn over; landscapes, from water-color designs; 7½ x13 in.
25c each. By mail, 30c.
No. 8. Summer Roses—4 leaves, turn over; roses, by C. Klein, 8½x11½ in.
No. 11. Children of the Year—4 leaves, turn over; children's heads, by Frances Brundage; tied with silk loops: 8½x11½.
Both book stores.
And special counters on Second and Fifth floors.

Furs Pardon this little list—we must give diversified news today—three million people thinking of Christmas.

Sealskin Coats, London-dyed skins, $150.
Persian Lamb Coats, collar and revers of chinchilla, $125.
Collarettes of natural lynx; high storm collar with animal heads, $20.
Scarfs of blended Baum marten, with cluster tails, $25.
Collarettes of stone marten, high storm collar, $40. Second floor, Broadway.

Headwear for Little Folks Tam O'Shanters made of camel's hair—quite the vogue, $1, $1.25.

Double-band Golf Caps, cloth and cheviot, 65c and 85c.

Polo Hats of chinchilla, plush and cloth, 85c to $2.50.

Derbys and Telescopes, $1,50, $2.

Toques for baby, 35c. And for older children at 25c to $1.25.
Second floor, Tenth street.

Blankets The purchasing of blankets here is attended always with these advantages: The sizes and weights are *accurately* given—no guesswork or exaggeration; the prices are favorable to the consumer—our large buying brings us price concessions the benefit of which we're willing you should share,

Now, here are blankets at $3.50 a pair. They weigh 5 lbs. and measure 72x84 in.; filling of long staple wool on cotton warp. A good value.
At $4 a pair—A trifle smaller, 70x82, but the same weight, and all wool.
At $5 a pair—Extra large—78x86—7 lbs.; these have wool filling on spool cotton warp.
Exceptionally good qualities, too, at $6 and $8 a pair.
Some of those fine French blankets are still here; one of these is equal in weight to an ordinary pair. They're shown in various pretty colorings. $10 each.

Slumber Robes Those of Italian silk are in greatest favor. Some Roman stripes at $1.50 each, and at $2.50. Rich, delicately colored robes, Italian silk with Jacquard patterns, are $5. At the same price, handsome wool blankets—used frequently for house and dressing gowns. Third floor.

Eiderdown Sacques More to sell at 35c each. To be offered at half-past ten this morning. Only one to a purchaser. Their predecessors were all gone in an hour or two. These will go as quickly. Be prompt if you would own one. The material is the same quality as that used in the dollar garments. All good, solid colors.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Hats from Paris and Here

A baker's dozen of very elegant Fur-Trimmed Hats have just come to us from Paris. Rebeaux, Virot, Pouyanne and Lewis send them. We thought you'd appreciate this latest touch of French fashion.

Our own trimmers have done wonders this week—made up half a hundred sweet little Evening Hats which we shall sell today at $5 to $7.

The day's millinery news is decidedly interesting. Yes, and important.
Second Floor, Broadway.

The Wanamaker Store.

Women's Handkerchiefs—Half Price

Seems strange that anybody should feel overstocked with handkerchiefs. With 3,000 sorts we are nearly meeting your demands. But, of course, there is the Wanamaker guarantee of "all-linen." Other sellers let you guess. Well, we have an importer's clear-up lot—mostly 50c and 75c Handkerchiefs—hemstitched and embroidered—to sell at Eighteen (18c) Cents.
Broadway.

Silks Why not add enough silk for waist—no matter what else you give. To help you to buy quickly we've cut waist-lengths from quite two hundred pretty silks and packed them in neat gift boxes. $2 and more.

The silks are in light and dark colorings and black. We've thought it out—how many gifts there are to buy, and all that—so you'll find lots of silks at **half price** among these gift-lots. But good silk in every case.
Rotunda.

Down Comfortables There's comfort in the very thought of these—the knowledge that they're thoroughly good. *We* know that, and you have our assurance. Down Comfortables are made here. The down is pure — odorless. Some that are covered with sateen are $3.75. And there are luxuriant silk ones at $10, $15, $16 and up to $150.

Comfortables filled with cotton are $1 to $3. Third floor.

Knit Petticoats There's one kind at 65c. It's all cotton, in pink, pale blue, red or navy blue. Those of wool in light or dark solid colors, with wide borders—some of silk, in contrasting colors—$1 to $1.75. Suitably boxed for giving, if you wish.
Second Floor, Tenth street.

THINGS TO GIVE TO WOMEN

Watches. Suit your taste, her fancy and your purse. $5 to $120.
Diamonds—which are next surest to government bonds.
Silver Table Ware. Silver Toilet Ware.
Furs. We got more fine furs for this season than ever before. Already we are searching for more.
Wraps of cloth, silk; and velour is proper again.
A Piano—the Angelus is a piano player; the Angelus Library keeps you supplied with music.
Silk for dress or waist.
Art China, Bronzes, Marble Figures, Bric-a-Brac.
Pictures—meritorious ones, whether you spend little or much.
Kid Gloves. A Paris store asked to share the product of our Grenoble producer.
Handkerchiefs. There are only three stores in America where linen is always all-flax.
Books. Subscription to Periodicals.
Desks Music Cabinets Pretty Chairs.

Elegant Lamps Reduced French china bases in artistic shapes, decorated with roses, orchids and the like—and different. The metal trimmings are in Renaissance effects, finished like Etruscan gold. We are simply selling, for him, the remainder of his winter production—and here are only a few—

$12 instead of $20 $25 instead of $50
$20 instead of $35 $50 instead of $100
$100 instead of $150.

Basement.

New Pocket Books From Vienna—just reached us in time for today's selling—the oddest, handsomest pocketbooks any woman ever owned. Leather—hard to tell what sorts, those Viennese workers manipulate it so queerly. But some of the pieces are embossed with shadowy figures, touched with a queer coppery glint; others have silver mountings—l'Art Nouveau. $2 to $14.
Main floor, Tenth street.

Silk Petticoats These are in all the new shades, and black. Made attractively. Accordion plaited. Petticoats that sell regularly at $7. These, without a single fault, at $5.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Christmas Candies An excellent quality of glace fruits, $1.50 for 5-lb. box, and a 5-lb. box of fine mixed candies for $1.

Various chocolate specialties; nougat, eclair, marshmallows and caramels—at 20c a pound.

THINGS TO GIVE TO BOYS

Mechanical Toys Typewriters Skates Sleds Rubber Boots
Musical Instruments Outfits for Games Pocket Knives Silver Pencils Bicycles
Printing Presses Canes, 50c to $5 Cameras Sweaters Scarf Pins, $1.50 up to $50.
Fountain Pens, $2.50 up Military Brushes Smoking Materials of Chocolate Silk Mufflers
Watches—$5 to $125—solid gold ones at $22.50.
Books—healthy, live stories that teach facts of importance amusingly, or cultivate a taste for good reading.
Gloves A Big Overcoat.
Things to play store with—even the building to carry on the business in.
Barns Stables Soldier Equipment.

THINGS TO GIVE TO GIRLS

Dolls—the finest are dressed like real ladies. But any doll gives pleasure.
Doll Outfits Doll Houses and Furniture Games Music Boxes
Books—The Elsie Books; Loyal Hearts and True. The list might fill this page.
Watches—$5 to $50.
Toilet Pieces—something to start their bureau sets.
Furs. We had trouble in getting girlish fur garments, so had them made to our notion.
Belts and Belt Clasps Artists' Materials Umbrellas, 50c to $5 Stationery Music Rolls
Renaissance Lace Collars, $4.50 Pocket-Books, plain or mounted Card Cases Opera Glasses
Perfumery Work Boxes Jewelry Fancy Neckwear Silk Petticoats, $5.

Five Books for Men—
Dutch and Quaker Colonies in America, by John Fiske, 2 vols., $3.
Saracinesca, by F. Marion Crawford, illustrated, 2 vols., $3.75.
Brewer's Dictionary of Phrase and Fable, half morocco, 75c.
Allibone's Dictionary of Authors, 5 vols., $12.50.
Constantinople, by W. T. Grosvenor, illustrated, 2vols., $2.25.

Five Books for Women—
Their Silver Wedding Journey, by W. D. Howells, illustrated, 2 vols., $3.75.
Life and Letters of Sir John Everett Millais, 2 vols., $7.50.
Life and Character, Drawings by W. T. Smedley, $3.50.
Our Poets, Their Portraits and Poems, 75c.
Last Days of Pompeii, illustrated edition, 2 vols, $2.

Five Books for Boys—
On Wood Cove Island, by E. S. Brooks, 75c.
Natural History, by Alfred H. Miles, (20 colored plates), 90c.
Plantation Pageants, by J. C. Harris, $1.50.
In Blue and White, by E. S. Brooks, 90c.
No Surrender, by G. A. Henty, $1.

Five Books for Girls—
Loyal Hearts and True, by Ruth Ogden, $1.
Dorothy and Her Friends, by E. O. Kirk, 90c.
Maid of the First Century, by F. Madison, 75c.
A Pretty Tory, by J. G. Lincoln, $1.10.
Told Under the Cherry Tree, by Grace Le Baron, 75c.

Book Stores—Both sides of Ninth Street.

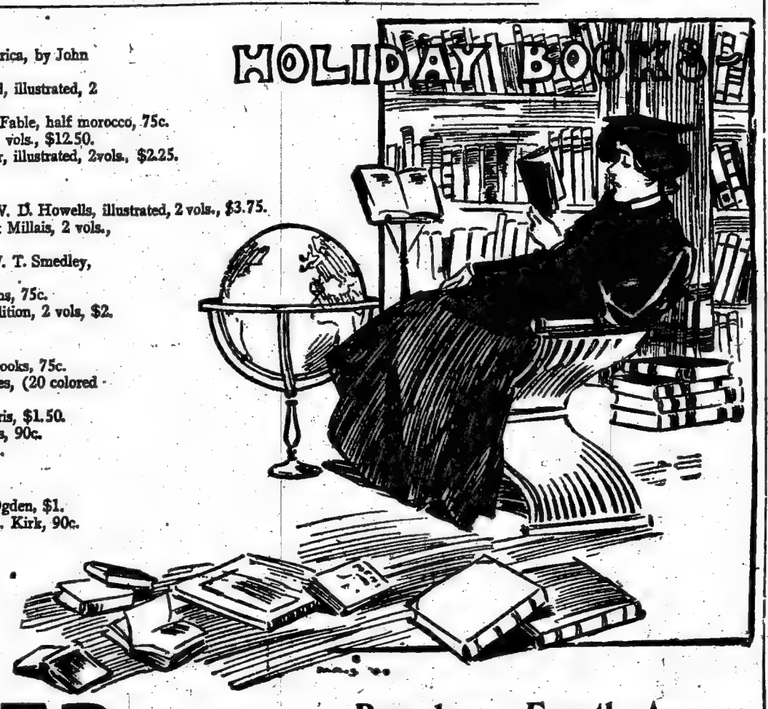

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.,

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...7:20 | Sun sets...4:24 | Moon rises...6:23

High Water This Day.

A. M. A. M. A. M.
S. Hook...8:12 | Gov. Isl'd...8:44 | H. Gate...10:40
P. M. P. M. P. M.
S. Hook...8:44 | Gov. Isl'd...9:19 | H. Gate...11:15

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) DEC. 18.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algiers, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, DEC. 19.		
El Norte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Harald, Inagua, &c	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Talisman, Barbados, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Valetta, La Plata	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 20.		
Alliance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Southwark, Southampton and Antwerp	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Tijomo, Grenada, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
U. S. transport —, San Juan, &c	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Wordsworth, Pernambuco, &c.	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Yucatan, Havana, Progreso, &c	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, DEC. 21.		
Comal, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
L'Aquitaine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prins Willem II., Port au Prince, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Santiago, Nassau, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	
State of Nebraska, Glasgow		1:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, DEC. 22.		
Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, DEC. 23.		
Altai, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Buffalo, Hull		
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Etruria, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas, &c	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Island, Christiana, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Manitou, London		
Nueces, Key West and Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Olinda, Nuevitas	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Patricia, Hamburg		8:30 A. M.
Philadelphia, San Juan, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*11:30 A. M.	
Statendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
SUNDAY DEC. 24.		
Seminole, Charleston, &c.		10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship City of London. Mails for China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Idzumi Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. 19 and up to Dec. 25, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Dec. 23, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa. Mails for Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Algoa, (letters must be directed "per Algoa.")

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) DEC. 18.

Argyle, Gibraltar, Dec. 3.
Charing Cross, Gibraltar, Nov. 23.
Chicago City, Swansea, Dec. 3.
Condor, St. Lucia, Dec. 11.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Dec. 7.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Dec. 13.
Madiana, St. Thomas, Dec. 13.
Maskelyne, St. Lucia, Dec. 10.
Peninsular, Lisbon, Dec. 2.
Ras Elba, Gibraltar, Nov. 29.

TUESDAY, DEC. 19.

Altai, Port Limon, Dec. 12.
El Paso, New Orleans, Dec. 14.
Fuerst Bismarck, Naples, Dec. 8.
Kaiser Wilhem der Grosse, Bremen, Dec. 12.
Manitou, London, Dec. 9.
Neustria, Azores, Dec. 9.
Picqua, Gibraltar, Dec. 5.
Westernland, Antwerp, Dec. 9.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 20.

Advance, Colon, Dec. 13.
Algonquin, Jacksonville, Dec. 17.
Georgic, Liverpool, Dec. 10.
Planet Mercury, Moville, Dec. 6.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Dec. 13.

THURSDAY, DEC. 21.

Alsatia, Gibraltar, Dec. 7.
Columbia, Hamburg, Dec. 13.

FRIDAY, DEC. 22.

Chateau Lafite, Havre, Dec. 10.
El Mar, New Orleans, Dec. 16.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg, Dec. 11.

SATURDAY, DEC. 23.

Campania, Liverpool, Dec. 16.
Jersey City, Swansea, Dec. 9.
Ontario, Hull, Dec. 11.
Pocassett, Liverpool, Dec. 11.
St. Paul, Southampton, Dec. 16.

Arrived.

SS Philadelphia, Chambers, Porto Cabello, &c., Dec. 6, with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 8:10 A. M.

SS Tryg, (Nor.,) Danielsen, Havana Dec. 10, in ballast to Bennett, Walsh & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M. 16th.

SS Christiania, (Ger.,) Schrotter, Swinemunde Oct. 14 via Belfast Dec. 2, with mdse. to the Hamburg American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS Patricia, (Ger.,) Bauer, Hamburg, &c., Dec. 4, with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Liv, (Nor.,) Rasmussen, Havre, &c., Nov. 17, with mdse. to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Abbazia, (Aust.,) Thianich, Trieste, &c., Nov. 12, with mdse. to Hirzel, Faltman & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS L'Aquitaine, (Fr.,) Perrot, Havre Dec. 9, with mdse. and passengers to Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at at 11:45 A. M.

SS Vedra, (Br.,) Ward, Shields Dec. 2, in ballast to Columbia Oil Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Oscar II., (Nor.,) Olsen, Vera Cruz Nov. 29 and Progreso Dec. 9, with hemp to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

SS Statendam, (Dutch,) Boujer, Rotterdam Dec. 7, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. South of Fire Island at 6:15 P. M.

SS Rio Grande, Avery, Brunswick, Ga., Dec. 14, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS El Rio, Mason, New Orleans Dec. 13, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Old Dominion, Tapley, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS El Cid, (new,) Quick, Newport News, to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Jefferson, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Dec. 17, 9:30 P. M., north, light, thick fog.

Sailed.

SS Asia, (Ger.,) for Savannah.
SS Alexandria, (Dan.,) for Christiania, &c.
SS Algiers, for New Orleans.
SS Ravensdale, (Br.,) for Progreso.
SS Hudson, for New Orleans.
SS Daggry, (Nor.,) for Progreso.
SS Manhattan, (Br.,) for London.
SS Kathadin, for Newport News.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Wyatt, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 10:55 A. M. to-day.

SS Snowflake, (Br.,) Capt. Howard, sld. from London for New York yesterday.

Three Children Burned to Death.

NICHOLASVILLE, Ky., Dec. 17.—Three small children of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Reynolds, aged one, three, and six years, respectively, were burned to death to-day. They had been locked up in the house while Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds were on a visit to a neighbor. The parents returned in time to see the house collapse.

Bowling Tournament Games To-day.

Columbia League—Belvidere, Audubon, Orrel.
American National—Monarch, Arlington, South Paw.
Harlem League—Phoenix, Belvidere, Audubon.
National League—Morningside, Imperial, Empire.
Royal Arcanum League—Americus, Lenox, Defendum.
Junior Order United American Mechanics—George Washington, State Board, Nathan Hale.
Brooklyn Interclub—Brooklyn Bicycle Club vs. Carleton, Knickerbocker vs. Crescent, Lincoln vs. Columbian, Aurora Grata vs. Hanover.
Brooklyn Arlington National—Arlington, Corinthian, Chauncey.
Brooklyn Royal Arcanum—De Long, Welcome, Alert.
Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Sub-Tournament—Fort Greene, Nassau, Gilbert.

Entries for Brighton Beach Stakes.

Entries for the Foxhall and Produce Stakes of the Brighton Beach Racing Association will close Dec. 30. The Foxhall Stakes of $15,000 will be run in 1901 for foals of 1899, then two years old. The association will add any amount necessary above the entry fees to make up the gross value of the stake. The Produce Stakes, also $15,000, will be run in 1902 for the produce of mares covered in 1899. The race will be run in two divisions, the first for colts and geldings only, and the second for fillies, the value of each division to be proportioned to the sex of the eligible foals. In each division $1,500 will go to second and $750 to third place.

STORE OPEN EVENINGS. STORE OPEN EVENINGS.

The Wanamaker Store

A Christmas Present

That is a Present

YOU will doubtless give a number of presents to a number of different people this Christmas. Is there one person above twelve years old among them who would not be gratified at getting in the Christmas stocking a great big set of beautiful books, full of delightful story-reading, that would last and be a source of pleasure and profit for a lifetime?

You can make just such a present, and that by drawing on your Santa Claus money for only one single dollar, paying the rest in small monthly sums after the holidays.

If you wish your set delivered before Christmas, order NOW. We thought we had sets enough to last over Christmas, but they are going very rapidly. We promise prompt delivery on all accepted orders received during next three days. If you delay longer than that you risk having to wait for your set.

That Coupon

in the opposite corner of the page will bring you full information about the half price and terms of payment, together with sample pages of the History. It should be clipped off (cutting along the dotted line) and sent in at once. If you want the books for Christmas, however, you'd better use the coupon in the lower corner instead, sending in a dollar with it. That will save time.

Its Tremendous Scope

Many homes possess good histories of England, of Germany, of France; most comfortably-well-off families have a good history of the United States, but how many own reliable histories of Hawaii, of the Japanese, or of the Philippine Islanders? These and all other nations and races are justly measured in Ridpath's great "History of the World." And, what is more, you form a clearer and better conception of each nation by thus viewing all the nations arranged in their true relations to each other.

Cut This Corner off, if you wish further particulars before ordering and fill in the blank and mail it to-day.

John Wanamaker, N. Y.

You may send me specimen pages of Ridpath's History of the World and full particulars of the Wanamaker History Club

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

T 18

This Coupon Enables You to Save $31.

CUT HERE

The three-cornered coupon, up above, is the "information coupon." If you sign it, and send it in you will receive full information about the History and about the half price and long-time-for-payment arrangement. You will receive also a sample-page book which contains a few of the colored plates, charts, etc., and shows the style of type, quality of paper, etc., used in the volumes.

The Real Books are 11 Inches Tall. The Set Weighs 62 Pounds

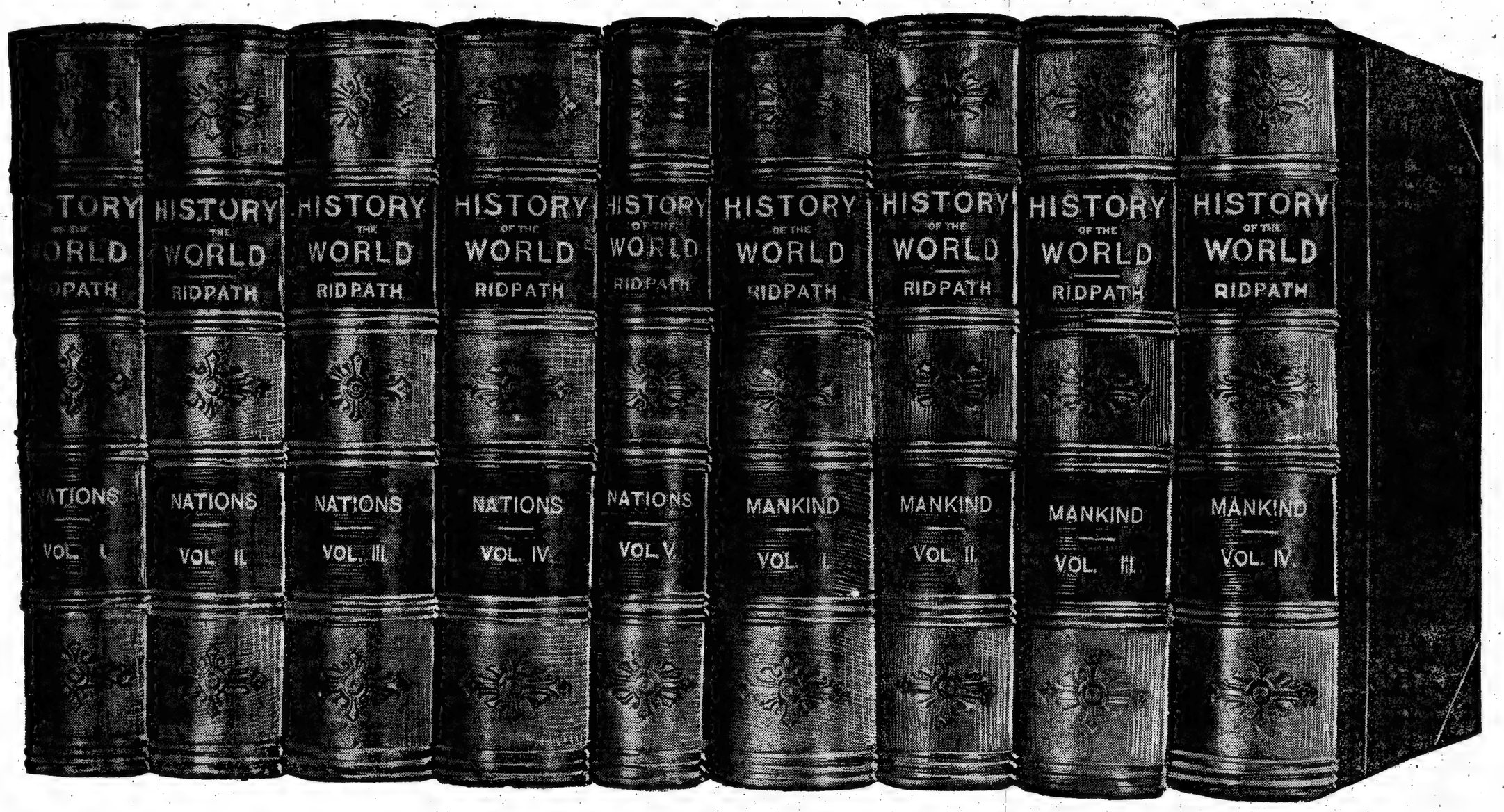

$1 Before Christmas---$2 Monthly Afterward

The Coupon just underneath this space is the "Order Coupon." Use it if you want prompt delivery of the books—delivery before Christmas. Cut it off along the dotted line and fill it out with your name and address. Then send it in together with a dollar. It will receive prompt attention.

Cut This Coupon off fill in blank, MAIL TO-DAY. T 18

CUT HERE

DATE .....

JOHN WANAMAKER, N. Y.:

Enclosed is $1 club fee. Send me one set Ridpath's History of the World in 9 volumes, half Russia binding. I agree to pay to your order $34 additional (instead of regular price $66) in monthly payments of $2 from date. It is agreed that title to books shall not pass to me until total amount is paid.

NAME .....

BUSINESS ADDRESS .....

HOME ADDRESS .....

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HOW IT WOULD WORK.

The friends of Mr. BRYAN submit to the American people a Philippine policy which deserves a candid examination. Mr. BRYAN might be wrong about silver, but right about the Philippines. In large transactions the safe way is to hear both sides, to consider the matter as a whole and try to determine which is the wiser way. The Bryan policy with the Philippine Islands has been formulated by Representative WILLIAMS of Mississippi in the resolutions which he offered in the House on Thursday. We here reprint the preamble and resolutions entire:

Whereas, The hope has been held out that the Filipinos now waging war against the forces of the United States in the Island of Luzon would lay down their arms if authoritatively assured that it was the intention of the Government and the people of the United States ultimately to grant to the people of that island their independence and the absolute control of their domestic affairs; and

Whereas, Such is the intention of the Government and of the American people, who do not believe in wars of conquest or criminal aggression against other peoples, and have frequently declared their horror thereof; therefore

Resolved, That it has always been our intent and purpose to recognize the inalienable rights of the Filipinos to self-government and national independence, and that in pursuance thereof we shall make formal recognition of these rights and withdraw our land and sea forces upon the establishment of peace and the inauguration of a Constitutional Government or Governments by the people of the islands or any of them, provided the said Government agrees, or the said Governments agree, to refund the $20,000,000 which was paid by us to the Queen of Spain; to give us in fee simple, with right of sovereignty vested in us, a place suitable for a naval station and other places fitted for coaling stations, and to grant the American people in perpetuity the right of free access to all of their ports for goods, merchandise, and persons bent on peaceful or missionary pursuits.

We pledge ourselves to treat as an unfriendly manifestation toward the United States any foreign interference or aggression for the period of ten years from and after the establishment of such a Government, provided that the Government and people of said islands shall surrender into our keeping during that period the entire question of their foreign relations, and shall pay the expenses to which we may be put for such troops as shall at the request of said Government be kept on Philippine territory, and of such ships and civil forces as may be kept in the Philippine or adjacent waters for the purposes of the protection herein promised.

Is this a well-considered plan for attaining the ends we seek to attain in the Philippines? Those ends are the advancement of the native population in education, in material prosperity, and in respect for law; the faithful discharge of all the obligations, domestic and exterior, to which we have fallen heir in the Philippines; and, in justice to ourselves, the use of the opportunities opened to us by the possession of these islands to promote our foreign trade and the prosperity of our merchants, our manufacturers, and our people. If at some future time it should prove that we could confer independence upon them without too great a risk to themselves or too serious a sacrifice of our own interests, that would be the final aim of our Government. It must always be kept in view.

How shall we best accomplish these ends? All the authorities who have any qualification to speak upon the present condition and capacities of the Filipinos warn us that it will take years of patient training to make them capable of self-government; that we must inculcate the love of civil order and teach the art of government by small beginnings, proceeding to larger responsibilities gradually until under our care the race has been morally and politically regenerated. That is what the Philippine Commission tells us, that is what we learn from our officers there, and from Americans who have gone among them and studied them close at hand.

But the Williams resolution contemplates an immediate recognition of the right of independence and the withdrawal of our land and sea forces "upon the establishment of peace and the inauguration of a Constitutional Government or Governments by the people of the islands or any of them." There are further conditions that they shall agree to repay to us the $20,000,000 which we paid to Spain and give us a naval station, coaling stations, and port rights, but these are all unimportant in comparison with that momentous declaration that we "shall make formal recognition of these rights (self-government and national independence) and withdraw our land and sea forces."

If this resolution should become the law of the land and Gen. OTIS should be instructed by the President to carry it into effect AGUINALDO and his scattered bands would come hurrying back to Manila immediately upon the receipt of the news that we were going to let them have their way. They could set up a "Constitutional Government" in twenty-four hours. We should then be called upon to withdraw our land and sea forces. It would be imperative to withdraw them all at once—that is, the safety of our men would require that our full display of force be maintained to the end, and that the city be covered by the guns of the fleet until the last transport was ready to sail away. It is puerile to talk about keeping American troops there at the request and expense of the Filipinos. We can trust nothing to the vindictive and treacherous native character. When the last American soldier has been withdrawn the reckoning of the fighting Tagalos with the natives who have been friendly to us would begin. The life and property of foreign residents would be entirely at their mercy and nothing that we know of their temper and disposition would lead us to expect any gentler fate than pillage and murder for the unfortunate foreigners whom we had basely and inhumanly abandoned to their uncovenanted mercies. We have already pointed out the extent of the responsibilities we should have to assume to other powers for their murdered and despoiled subjects.

To be mulcted in money damages, however, is a minor humiliation compared to the loss of National self-respect and the insults which other nations would heap upon us as a cowardly and faithless people. They would feel a just contempt for the political judgment of a country that deemed the Filipinos capable of self-government, but a sterner feeling would possess their minds when they reflected upon our dishonorable throwing off of responsibilities assumed in the face of the whole world. We hold our heads pretty high now. We should sink to a condition lower than that of China if we fled from our unperformed obligations in the Philippines. After that exhibition of poltroonery the meanest nation would feel free to insult and snub us.

If Mr. WILLIAMS's plan is meant for anything it is intended to make the Filipinos contented and happy. Its sure effect would be to plunge them into a state of disorder and bloodshed which would be terminated only by the strong hand of some power that would waste not a moment in discussing the consent of the governed with AGUINALDO.

This is not merely Mr. WILLIAMS's plan; it is the plan of the Democratic opposition, of the Bryanites. It is reported that they will make their campaign next Summer on this issue. The plan will not bear examination. It is sufficient for its rejection to say that it will not accomplish its purpose of making the Filipinos free, happy, and contented. Beyond that, it is cowardly, faithless, and bloody. As a party policy it reeks of the fatal incapacity of the Bryan Democracy.

LENDING GOLD.

The conditions that enable the United States markets to send gold to England in the present crisis were very clearly set forth in our financial columns yesterday by our special contributor "A. K. F." Practically the process is one of lending for the sake of the higher return that the needs of England justify. The fact that it is going on at a time when ordinarily the current would be in the opposite direction shows how widely it differs from any process to which the condition of the country has hitherto accustomed us, how far it is a question of lending instead of paying.

The causes that have led up to the present situation are, of course, numerous and somewhat complex, but among the most obvious and important is the very great prosperity in all lines of production, manufacture, and trade that has prevailed in this country in increasing degree for the last four years. In considerable part this has been due to the coincidence of large crops here and short crops in the other grain producing countries, giving us the unusual combination of heavy supply and good prices. But other causes have been at work, and their influence has been great. One of these has been the natural reaction from a long and trying period of relative stagnation and enforced economy. Another has been the remarkable advance in the practice of organization, the concentration of capital and energy with the corresponding increase of product and reduction of cost, permitting us to take advantage of the new opportunities. Still another has been the stimulus given to the enterprise of our people by the events that have completely changed our position among the nations of the world and our outlook upon the future. And very effectual indeed has been the victory for sound money in 1896, when the mind of the people was cleared of delusions, and the adoption of the world's standard of value was insured. If we wish to understand the tremendous influence of this fact we have only to ask ourselves what would be the chance of our lending gold abroad if we were in doubt as to whether the Treasury would maintain gold payments at home.

Not long ago, when gold was drawn from this country to England, it was to pay for purchases made there or elsewhere or to pay for American securities sent home. This latter operation was in effect only the collection of debts owed by Americans abroad. Securities, whether stocks or bonds held abroad, were necessarily evidences of money borrowed to carry on American enterprises. It would not be safe to say that all these have returned and that we have paid all our foreign debts. But it is safe to say that we have gone so far in this direction that no serious drain of gold need be at any time feared for any such purpose. The securities now remaining in foreign hands are for the most part those that the holders either cannot sell or do not wish to sell. They are either the evidence of very bad or of very good bargains, and of course the latter are the more important. Nor does the change in our relations with foreign capital and with London, which is the seat of its operations, stop here. The present lending of gold from a stock larger and more available than any other in the world indicates that for the time being New York and not London is the financial centre and capital. Undoubtedly conditions will change, and the former course will be resumed in greater or less degree. But it is clear that the old state of things will not be permanent if it should be restored. The very great resources of the United States, the productive capacity that is directed to developing and using those resources, the steady growth of our population, and the advance in general intelligence and well-being are now free to work their natural effect. Unsound currency and the hampering influence of protection are either removed or in the course of removal. It was long ago predicted by the acute mind of Mr. GLADSTONE that when the United States came to the consciousness of their own strength and snapped the bonds with which they had foolishly bound themselves, they would seize the sceptre of commercial and financial supremacy from the hands of the mother country. That is precisely what is happening.

THE CURRENCY DEBATE.

Never was there a more curious episode in our political history than the debate, or imitation of debate, that has gone on in the House of Representatives the past week. The Democrats protested, as was their duty from the conventional point of view of the opposition, that the Currency bill was being "jammed through" without sufficient chance for discussion, but they have shown little desire to avail themselves of the chance that they had, and were evidently relieved when the thing was over with.

At the close a request for unanimous consent to introduce an amendment providing for free silver was opposed by a Democrat. But the attitude of some of the Republicans was not more consistent, and many of them were obliged to listen with such patience as they could command to citations from their past speeches against the gold standard. The only comfort they could gather in this disagreeable predicament lay in the fact that the most conspicuous examples of contradictory utterances were drawn from the speeches of President MCKINLEY while in Congress. It is not to be denied that if the Currency bill had not been made a caucus measure it would have been doubtful if it could have secured the normal Republican vote.

It is easy enough to twit politicians with inconsistency, and a good deal of twitting was done on both sides during the week. But it is only the stupid and the weak that never learn, and it is an enormous advantage for the country that the Republicans have learned that it is to their party's interest to change their attitude on the currency. That means that public opinion has been educated to the level of demanding the gold standard. After all it is really better that the politicians should be forced to follow the advance of public opinion than that the public should be guided blindly by even intelligent political leaders. What we gain is more solidly gained and will not easily be lost.

THE DEPLORABLE REVERSES OF THE BRITISH.

Let no American imagine for an instant that this Nation or the cause of civilization will be the gainer by the disasters to the British forces in South Africa.

The injury of England is of concern to us all. Our interests, moral, political, and material, would suffer by her defeat at the hands of the Boers. The two nations sustain relations to each other which forbid that we should be indifferent to the calamities that befall her. Bound together by ties of peculiar sanctity and firmness, ties closer than those that unite any other nations on earth, these two peoples of the English speech have an influence in the world's affairs that would be lamentably impaired by the abasement of either. They have a work to do which neither might be able to perform alone, and which the world can ill afford that they should leave undone.

England stood by us. Let us stand by her. We had the great help of her moral support. Let us give her our sympathy and good wishes. The envious and watchful knew that she was our friend. Let all the world know now that we are hers.

THE NAVY IN LAND WARFARE.

The presence of an unusual factor in the defense of Natal has aroused much important discussion among British naval officers and strategists at home. The unusual factor is the navy—the introduction of naval officers, seamen, and naval armaments in warfare carried on several hundred miles inland. And the question as to how far the naval strength may thus be legitimately employed has revived in the course of argument that much disputed question as to the actual status of the Marine Corps. Both these questions have a certain importance to Americans.

The consensus of opinion among British naval authorities seems to be that the employment of a portion of the navy's personnel and great guns in the interior of South Africa has established a dangerous precedent. Great emphasis is laid on the fact that a flagship and two formidable cruisers have been practically made useless for the time being. Moreover, it is demonstrated that while the death of a soldier means the loss of a single fighting unit, the death of a sailor on land amounts to the death of two. The latter must be replaced by a fresh military unit on shore and by another sailor on board ship. It is the same way with the armaments. The destruction of a naval gun on shore practically places out of use two engines of war.

The British naval officers do not deny that their arm is always at the service of the War Office wherever and whenever exigencies of the military situation demand it, and they affirm with much emphasis that no pedantic regard for the separate functions of each arm will ever cause the navy to hesitate. Still, they would impress upon the War Office that every endeavor should be used to make the necessity of employing naval resources by the military as remote as possible. Sir JOHN COLOMB seeks to provide for all future contingencies by having the Marine Corps so organized that it would be able to assist land operations with naval guns whenever the military situation required.

There is no doubt that a precedent has been formed. The employment of British bluejackets in the siege of Sevastopol only remotely resembles the present case. But whether the precedent be dangerous or not depends upon the future action of the military authorities. Broadly speaking, we believe that the possibility of receiving aid from the navy to any great degree or at any great distance inland should never be taken into account by military strategists. As we understand it, the employment of a naval brigade at Ladysmith is the result of an emergency. The Boers had succeeded in planting siege guns within range of the place. The War Office had not provided for this contingency. The situation was only saved by expressing to the front Capt. LAMBTON with heavy naval artillery and men trained to operate it.

When Gen. SHAFTER's expedition landed in Cuba and it was discovered that the heavy siege guns had been left behind no attempt was made to demonstrate the fact that the great guns might be removed from the ships to take their places. It was not known how soon every gun aboard ship might be required to fight a foe on its natural element. The Spaniards, to be sure, used some of their naval guns in defending Santiago, but they perceptibly weakened their naval strength by so doing. The point should be emphasized. Campaigns inland should be planned as though there were no navy in existence. The British Admiralty will doubtless make representations to this effect to the War Office.

The plan suggested by Sir JOHN COLOMB, if carried out, would mean the absolute reorganization of the Marine Corps in a way that would utterly destroy its present functions and usefulness and be at variance with the traditions of this "ever faithful" auxiliary arm. Many things bind the Royal Marines to the Marine Corps of the United States. Both have been maligned; neither has ever been known to falter in the performance of its peculiar and trying duties; both have the same motto, and the cap of the British marine and that of the American bear nearly the same emblem. It is to be hoped that the solution of the difficult question will not include the consideration of any plan which shall destroy the status of the Royal Marine. It is plainly and simply the duty of the War Office to prevent the recurrence of the exigencies that demanded the use of the naval arm at Ladysmith.

ADJUTANT GENERAL ANDREWS.

The retirement of Adjt. Gen. ANDREWS is a cause for sincere regret to all who have an interest in the militia service of the State.

He brought to the office he has held for the past year peculiar qualities of great value. He had had the training and experience of a regular army officer in a variety of branches. Not only by his education at the Military Academy and his service in the artillery, but by his experience at headquarters at Washington and as Quartermaster and Acting Inspector General in the time of the Spanish war, combined with his service in the National Guard of the State, he was thoroughly fitted for the task assigned to him. He had the additional advantage of the intimate and sympathetic friendship of the Governor, with whom he had served in the Police Board of this city.

There is no question that the tribute of praise so unstintedly given to him by Gov. ROOSEVELT is richly deserved. He found the National Guard extremely disturbed and confused by the experience of the Spanish war, and he leaves it in an excellent state of efficiency in all regards. It is hardly necessary to say that in this work he has had in view solely the good of the service, and that neither personal nor political considerations have been allowed to weigh with him. He resigns because his private affairs claim his attention, and he is quite justified in the belief that he is entitled to be relieved at least for the present from further duty.

NUGGETS.

A Utilitarian.

"What kind of a man is Bloggs?"

"He's the kind of man who would fill the candy bags on a Christmas tree with cough drops."—Chicago Record.

Disagreeable.

Westerner—Doesn't the New England climate agree with you?

Easterner—No, it doesn't even agree with the weather predictions.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

The Way He Does It.

"Who is that man who spends all his days digging away in the library and all his nights writing for dear life?"

"He? He's one of the busiest people alive. He writes those long, chatty chapters signed 'The Lounger.'"—Washington Star.

Finesse.

"Mamma, what did you tell the conductor to let us off at Schiller Street for? That's a block further than we wanted to go, and we'll have to walk back!"

"You didn't think, child, that I would try to pronounce 'Goethe' before a car full of people, did you?"—Chicago Tribune.

THE OLD AND THE NEW.

From The Chicago News.

He galloped away on his fiery steed,
And his armor shone as he tripled his speed;
On through the villa at breakneck tear,
Away to the heath of his ladye fayre;
Arriving within he rattled his steel
And swung his blade when he went to kneel;
He pleaded his love in that spacious hall—
The old-fashioned love that was best of all.

He spins away on his chainless wheel,
An armorless knight on a steed of steel;
Onward he flies! 'Tis a moonless night,
A brakeless wheel and an oilless light,
A thoughtless youth—he reaches the door
And kneels to her on a rugless floor.
He gives his mustache a faultless curl,
And pleads his love to a heartless girl.

AFFAIRS IN PUERTO RICO

People Anxiously Await News of Congressional Action.

ALL BUSINESS IS PARALYZED

Anomalous Position of the Island Makes It Unsafe for Investors—Census Taking Is in Progress.

PONCE, Puerto Rico, Dec. 11.—Now that Congress is in session Puerto Rico feels more than ever the high cable rates she is compelled to pay. The newspapers are able to furnish only meagre cablegrams, and many persons strongly advocate an appropriation from some source by which the Government for a few thousand dollars a year would supply free to the newspapers several thousand words of general news each day.

Intense interest is felt here in regard to the action of Congress respecting Puerto Rico, and everybody is looking forward eagerly to the arrival of the New York papers containing the President's message, of which scarcely fifty words have as yet been published here.

The Military Government is preparing for an elaborate system of direct internal taxation to replace the revenue now derived from the tariff, which everybody expects Congress will promptly remove. Taxes are placed upon horses and carriages and personalty of every kind, but licenses are not affected. All men over twenty-one years of age living in Puerto Rico and owning property of any kind or conducting a business of any sort are taxed $1 per year for school purposes.

Business in Puerto Rico remains absolutely paralyzed. Nobody will invest a cent or undertake any enterprise until the island has some standing. In addition to this, the local elections, which have been in progress for over a month past, have annihilated what little business was left.

An order has recently been issued from headquarters establishing a Board of Insurance and Surety Commissioners, whose duty it is to examine all companies doing an insurance business in Puerto Rico, and to enforce the fulfillment by them of certain requirements.

The $200,000 which the President some time ago gave to the island from the Emergency Fund, together with other funds on hand, make $600,000 which will be spent between now and July 1 next upon the roads of Puerto Rico. Nearly all the contracts have been let, and the work is being pushed rapidly.

The recent failure of the firm of Felici Costa & Co. was a severe blow to many friends of the firm, which had been in business thirty-five years, and had unlimited credit. The flood following the cyclone destroyed about $200,000 worth of coffee and sugar in their warehouses, in waiting for a market. The liabilities are about $400,000, and the assets about $200,000, consisting largely of non-negotiable paper of planters and others, upon which it is impossible to realize now, as the planters were all ruined by the hurricane. The United States Provisional Court appointed Henry Fritze Commissioner and Hermenio Armstrong receiver for the firm, which, it is rumored, will shortly reorganize and recommence business.

The work of taking the census, by no means a small task, is rapidly progressing, and the districts from which complete returns have been sent in show a decided increase. Basing calculations upon the last census, which gave the population as 894,000, it is estimated that the present census will show over 1,000,000 inhabitants upon this small, but fertile, island.

PUERTO RICO'S NEW SCHOOLS.

American Teachers, Textbooks, and Methods Are Being Introduced—Politics Hinder Progress.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Dec. 12.—Since the American occupation great strides have been made in the public school system of Puerto Rico. Under the Spanish rule the system was scarcely worthy of the name. There was not a public school building in the entire island, the school sessions being held mostly in the houses of the teachers, no text books were to be found, and what little school furniture there was was of the crudest form.

The first move toward the reorganization upon American methods was made by the appointment, in January, 1899, of Gen. Eaton as Inspector of Schools. The school laws were revised, making the schools entirely free; the teachers' salaries were made payable by the insular Government, instead of by the municipalities, and provision was made for the organization of school districts.

Gen. Eaton found the task before him too great for one of his advanced years. The climate also had its ill effects, and he resigned in May. His assistant, Victor S. Clark, took charge of the schools. A Board of Education was organized, consisting of five members—three Puerto Ricans and two Americans. Each municipality on the island now has its American teacher, about seventy-five being employed. There are some five hundred Spanish teachers. The schools are now held in houses separated from the houses of the teachers, and modern text books in English and Spanish are used. All public schools are under American supervision. The school year has been reduced from twelve to nine months, and salaries have been increased somewhat, being placed on the American currency basis.

Ground has been broken for the establishment of a normal and industrial school at Fajardo, on the northern coast. This school will open during the coming Spring. The City of Fajardo subscribed $20,000 toward its construction, and the Insular Government a like sum.

An Indian training school under American teachers has been established in San Juan in an up-to-date school building. About 250 pupils, mostly Puerto Ricans, are studying in this school. All courses are in English, and English text books are used exclusively. The grades range from kindergarten through college preparatory.

Last Spring a similar school with similar grades was started at Ponce, with American teachers, but under private auspices. This is now a public school, with an enrollment of 250.

It is the policy of the department to organize good American schools, giving instruction in English, and this is being done as fast as funds permit in order that native schools may be remodeled upon an American basis, by following the methods of American instructors.

Fifteen per cent. of the people read and write, and of these one-third have been taught in their own homes or in private schools or in other countries than Puerto Rico. For some years many have been sent to the United States for their education. No religious instruction is permitted.

The children appear very eager to learn English, and seem to pick it up with remarkable aptitude. The teachers employed are from the United States, and are mostly young normal graduates, with modern methods.

The great bane of the schools is politics. A large percentage of the male teachers are politicians. Some are agitating against the new system as detrimental to their own interests. Most of the teachers, however, heartily co-operate with reforms.

Capt. Carter's Secretary Arrested.

HAVANA, Dec. 17.—Mr. Conley, who at one time was private secretary of Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, has been placed under arrest here by order of Secretary Root. For some time Mr. Conley has been employed as a stenographer in the Custom House.

Jockey Club's Sacred Concert.

HAVANA, Dec. 17.—The Havana Jockey Club has issued invitations for a sacred concert to be given on Sunday next.

Big Guns at Willets Point.

WILLETS POINT, L. I., Dec. 17.—A detail of artillerymen from Battery M, Seventh Artillery, under command of Lieut. Andrew Moses, are mounting two big Buffington-Crozier disappearing gun carriages upon the bluff here. The work is progressing slowly as the guns to be mounted are the largest in the service. It is thought the work will be ready in the early Spring, by which time the guns will be ready.

Rev. Dr. Merritt's Son Fatally Shot.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 17.—The sixteen-year-old son of the Rev. Dr. Merritt of West Webster shot himself in the right eye this morning at his home, and is now at the City Hospital. He will die.

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS.

House Will Vote on Currency Bill Today—Committees to be Named Tuesday—Adjournment Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The two events of importance in the House this week before the adjournment for the holiday recess on Wednesday will be the vote on the Currency bill to-morrow immediately after the reading of the Journal and the announcement of the committees on Tuesday.

Under the terms of the special order with reference to the Currency bill, neither a motion to recommit nor a substitute proposition is in order, and the vote will be taken directly upon the passage of the bill. The result is a foregone conclusion, as it will command every Republican vote. The interest in the vote, therefore, lies only in the record of Democratic disaffection it will show.

The Eastern Democrats generally, with the exception of a few from New York, are not in line with their Democratic brethren from the South and West on the money question, but not all of them will vote for the bill. According to a careful canvass made by Mr. Overstreet of Indiana, who has been in charge of the measure, it will receive eight Democratic votes at least, and he believes seven Democrats will dodge. He figures that the bill will have a majority of thirty-five. So far as can be ascertained no other business will be transacted by the House this week.

The Senate has no programme for the week, and the indications are that short daily sessions will be held and very little business transacted. The body will adjourn for the Christmas holidays on Wednesday.

Outside of official nominations, there is practically no business on the calendar, all important matters in committee having been delayed for the reorganization of the committees effected at the close of business last week. So far no notices of speeches on any subject have been given, and Senators generally express themselves as disposed to postpone the real business of the session until after the recess.

It is expected that the financial bill will be received from the House during the week. It will be referred to the Committee on Finance. This committee expects to make its report soon after the resumption of business in the new year. The real work of the session will then begin.

FINANCIERS IN CONFERENCE.

New York and Boston Men Try to Bolster Up the Boston Situation.

BOSTON, Dec. 17.—The Post will say to-morrow:

"As a result of a conference of Boston and New York financial men which, at 2 o'clock this morning had been in almost uninterrupted session for more than twenty-four hours, it is probable that there will be a special meeting of the Stock Exchange at 9 o'clock this morning to consider drastic measures for the present financial situation.

"At this conference it was practically decided that, if no other action was taken, support would at least be given good stocks in order to prevent what might be termed a 'gamblers'' panic.

"There is one stock in particular, a Boston stock, which has sold far above par, which went a little below it Saturday, and large blocks of which are expected to be thrown on the market by men who think they must have the money to protect themselves in other lines. Thrown upon a market in which there are no buyers there is no telling how far the downward rush would carry the prices.

"A measure which was being considered at the conference at an early hour this morning was united action by the Stock Exchange in the refusal to execute selling orders. But such action, or any radical step, will depend to a great extent upon the London market this morning. If that should be very bad, some drastic measures are almost certain to be adopted to bolster up the situation here.

"It was reported last night that negotiations were in progress for the absorption of large blocks of United States Mining for cash by New York interests. A conference with that object in view was in progress at a late hour last evening. It came down merely to a question of price. As is well appreciated on the Street, such a purchase at this time would be a great relief to the situation."

CLAIM AMERICA IS UNFAIR.

Germans Discuss Tariff Relations with the United States.

BERLIN, Dec 17.—At a meeting of the Cologne Manufacturers' Association yesterday Manager Steller reported upon the recent Philadelphia Congress, greatly belittling its importance. He advised against the appointment of an international committee to investigate the tariff disagreements between Germany and the United States, and said:

"Such tender consideration for the Americans is misplaced. Only a self-assertive attitude on the part of the German nation can impress American public opinion. We must make the Americans realize that we can dispense with them, if necessary, and we must demand that Germany be treated upon a footing of decent, reasonable reciprocity."

The Hamburg Boersenhalle advises conciliatory measures, advocating a reduction in the duty on maize and a less severe inspection of American commodities. It claims, however, that the American treatment of Germany in tariff administration is unfair.

GERMANS CENSURE AN OFFICER.

Protest Against Capt. Ehrlich's Inactivity at Puerto Cabello.

CARACAS, Nov. 28.—The German colony in Puerto Cabello has sent to Emperor William a protest against the action of Capt. Ehrlich, commander of the German training ship Stosch, at the time of the bombardment, on Nov. 11. The charge is that, although being at anchor off Puerto Cabello, he did not interfere to prevent the bombardment.

It is understood that the German Minister at Caracas, Dr. Schmidt-Leda, takes virtually the same view of the case.

RITUALISM IN ENGLAND.

The Bishops Will Not Prosecute the Non-Conforming Clergy.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The Most Rev. William Dalrymple Maclagan, Archbishop of York, in a pastoral letter regarding the ritual, says:

"It has been widely stated that the Bishops have determined to prosecute clergy who do not conform. These rumors are without the slightest authority. We do not believe that a single Bishop has thought of such a step.

"But, although the Bishops themselves may abstain from prosecutions, it is not likely that they would place any impediment in the way or others desiring to take steps. Those clergy who are in an anomalous position are little more than a handful."

Underground Railways for Berlin.

BERLIN, Dec. 17.—The Province of Brandenburg will issue a loan of 12,000,000 marks for the construction of subsidiary railways, and the City of Berlin will build an extensive system of underground railways.

Kaiser Will Witness a Launching.

BERLIN, Dec. 17.—The New Hamburg-American Line steamer Deutschland will be launched at Stettin Jan. 3, in the presence of the Emperor. Baron von Buelow will perform the ceremony of christening the new vessel.

Cyclone Devastates Mozambique.

MOZAMBIQUE, Dec. 17.—The island was swept to-day by a terrific cyclone, which did immense damage, destroying many houses in Mozambique.

Actors' Church Alliance Service.

The third regular service of the Actors' Church Alliance was held last evening in the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, in West Fifty-seventh Street. The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix of Trinity Church read the prayers, the Rev. Walter E. Bentley, who was formerly an actor, read the lessons, and the rector of the church, the Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck, preached the sermon, his subject being "Inspiration and Expression." At the close of the services Dr. Lubeck and the other clergymen held a short reception. Mr. Bentley announced that the badges and pins of the alliance would be ready for delivery Friday.

GEN. ANDREWS RESIGNS

Adjutant General to Retire from Office Dec. 31.

BUSINESS DEMANDS HIS TIME

He Declares that His Personal and Official Relations with the Governor Are Cordial.

Adjt. Gen. Avery D. Andrews has sent in his resignation to Gov. Roosevelt, giving as his reason that he is too much occupied with business to attend to military affairs. Among his intimate friends it is known that he wished to take this step some time ago, but remained in office to assist in the re-establishment of the National Guard after the Spanish war. Following is the letter of resignation which he sent to the Governor:

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt:

Dear Sir: I have the honor to submit herewith my resignation as Adjutant General of the State. As explained to you several weeks ago, the demands of my personal business affairs are such that it is no longer possible for me to devote the necessary time and attention to my official duties as your chief of staff, and I therefore with regret request that my resignation be accepted, to take effect not later than Dec. 31, 1899.

My annual report will contain a detailed review of the work of the Adjutant General's office for the year, but it may not be improper to enumerate briefly some of the more important results achieved under your administration. The new system of staff administration, which came into existence with your inauguration, has been fully organized and is now in satisfactory operation; the National Guard and Naval Militia have been re-equipped at considerable expense and re-established upon an efficient working basis; political considerations have not been permitted to have the slightest influence in military or naval concerns, and, notwithstanding an extraordinary number of changes in personnel among both officers and men, due largely to past and present service in the United States volunteers, the effective strength of the State troops today exceeds 15,000 men and is larger than ever before. The work of the year, while voluminous and exacting, has also been interesting and congenial, and I retire from your staff with the greatest personal regret. In severing our official relations, permit me to express my grateful appreciation of the generous freedom of action and the cordial support which I have invariably received at your hands. Respectfully,

AVERY D. ANDREWS,
Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

The Governor's reply to this was as follows:

Gen. Avery D. Andrews, Adjutant General, New York:

Sir: I accept your resignation, to take effect Dec. 31, 1899, with the greatest reluctance. I cannot overstate the value of the work you have performed during this year. The Guard was in a very disorganized condition as a result of the Spanish war at the time that you came into office, and largely owing to the zeal, energy, disinterestedness, and high appreciation of the military and civic necessities of the situation which you have shown, it has now been brought to a thoroughly satisfactory point of efficiency. I thank you most heartily on behalf of the State, and greatly regret that you have to leave me. Very truly yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

When questioned in regard to his resignation Gen. Andrews said: "My resignation as Adjutant General is due solely to the necessities of my personal affairs which have recently made unusual demands upon my time. My personal and official relations with the Governor, and, as far as I am aware, with the National Guard and Naval Militia, are now and always have been most cordial and pleasant. Much has been accomplished during the past year in organizing a new staff system, and in re-establishing the National Guard and Naval Militia upon an efficient basis, but constant and laborious effort is needed to keep them up to the highest standard of equipment, discipline, and efficiency, and I do not feel that I can longer devote the necessary time to the service of the State. Having been continuously in active military service since entering West Point, including service in the regular army, United States volunteers, and National Guard, I feel that I may at this time not improperly ask to be relieved from further duty, at least for the present. I shall, however, always retain the deepest interest in all military matters, particularly of this State."

Gen. Andrews could not forecast the selection of his successor, as that, he said, was a matter about which only the Governor had any information. Several high officers of the Guard, who were in the secret of Gen. Andrews's resignation, believe that Col. Edward M. Hoffman, at present Inspector General on the staff of Major Gen. Roe, stands a good chance of being selected, but another officer gave it as his opinion that Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt, commanding the First Brigade, might succeed Gen. Andrews.

"Gen. Butt has ample time to give to the duties of the office," said the officer, "and has made a fine record as an executive officer. Gen. Butt was a member of the committee which drafted the Military Code, and no one excels him in knowledge of the affairs and needs of the Guard."

Brig. Gen. Butt expressed surprise yesterday afternoon at the news of Adjt. Gen. Andrews's resignation. "I regret to hear it," he said, "as Andrews made a very capable Adjutant General."

Asked as to the truth of the rumor that he might succeed Gen. Andrews, he replied: "There is nothing in it. I shall not be appointed, for I am a Democrat, and the office will go to a Republican. I would not take it, however, if it should be offered to me. I prefer to retain my present position. The Adjutant General, under the present system, is too much under political influence. Politics hamper him and interferes with the proper discharge of his duties. If I took the office I should insist on conducting it along strictly military lines, or I would give it up. No, Sir; you can say I have no idea or intention of becoming Adjutant General."

Major Gen. Charles F. Roe said that he had no knowledge as to who would be appointed to succeed Gen. Andrews.

Gen. Andrews was appointed by Gov. Roosevelt from among a large number of candidates. He is a son-in-law of Major Gen. J. M. Schofield, United States Army, retired. Gen. Andrews entered West Point as a cadet in July, 1882, and upon being graduated became a Second Lieutenant in the Fifth Artillery July 1, 1886. He was promoted First Lieutenant in the Fourth Artillery in November, 1892, and was transferred to the Fifth Artillery in December of the same year. He resigned from the army in November, 1893, to engage in the practice of law. In the Spanish war he served as Lieutenant Colonel and Quartermaster, and as Acting Inspector General of the First Division First Army Corps. He first entered the New York National Guard as engineer on the staff of Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald of the First Brigade in November, 1893. In the extensive manoeuvres attending the sham battles at Van Cortlandt Park he displayed much ability in topographical work. He resigned from the staff of Gen. Fitzgerald in February, 1898, and was elected Major of Squadron A in March, 1898. He was appointed Adjutant General by Gov. Roosevelt in January, 1899. He served on the Police Board of this city when Gov. Roosevelt was President of the board.

BALTIMORE BANK RESIGNATION.

Christian Devries Gives Up the Presidency He Had Held Many Years.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 17.—A flurry was caused to-day by the announcement that Christian Devries had resigned the Presidency of the National Bank of Baltimore, a post he had held for nearly twenty years. The resignation was entirely unexpected and neither Mr. Devries nor any of the bank directors would discuss it.

Mr. Devries has been prominent and highly respected in financial circles for many years. He is one of the city's Finance Commissioners, a Director in the Atlantic Trust and Deposit Company, and President of the Charles A. Vogeler Company, which is owned practically by his family. Mr. Devries married the widow of Mr. Vogler a little over a year ago.

The National Bank of Baltimore is the oldest financial institution in the city, and always has been noted for its conservatism. It had a capital stock of $1,210,700, a surplus fund of $400,000, and undivided profits of $78,503.58 Dec. 2, 1899. J. Thomas Smith is cashier. The Directors are C. Morton Stewart, Christian Devries, Richard Cromwell, James L. McLane, George Poole, O. A. Parker, and Major Alexander Shaw.

The Charles A. Vogeler Company is one of the largest manufacturing concerns of proprietary medicines in the United States.

NEW VENEZUELAN CONSUL

Col. Gonzalez Arrives to Take the Place of Mr. Delfino.

SAYS CASTRO IS IN CONTROL

Opposition to the Government Set Up by Revolution, He Reports, Is Disintegrating.

Col. Elias Gonzales Esteves, the newly appointed Venezuelan Consul General at New York, arrived on the Red D line steamer Philadelphia yesterday. He received his appointment from Cipriano Castro, Provisional President of Venezuela. Col. Gonzalez is a brother-in-law of the Venezuelan Minister of the Exterior, Gen. Andueza Palacio, and has previously held several minor positions under the new Government. He is a native Venezuelan, but has spent much time traveling in Europe, and has visited this city several times on pleasure trips. He speaks little English.

Col. Gonzalez did not fight in the last revolution because he was out of the country at the time. He won his military title in the Guzman-Blanco war. He is about fifty years old, tall, and a typical Spaniard in appearance, with black hair and mustache slightly tinged with gray. He said in regard to the revolt now in progress against Castro, which is led by Gen. José Manuel Hernandez, that it was really of little importance, and that Hernandez had at the present time not more than 500 men, poorly armed and but half clad. The last news he received before the Philadelphia sailed from La Guayra was that Hernandez had been routed on Dec. 9. Col. Gonzalez believes that Hernandez is now somewhere in the neighborhood of Valencia, and is confident that peace will be established by New Year's Day.

Though Castro has held the reins of government since Oct. 24, he still remains Provisional President, but Col. Gonzalez says the people will elect him President as soon as peace is restored. Hernandez, he says, was offered by Castro and accepted the post of Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, yet on the following day he left Caracas with 1,000 men, and took the field against him. Castro at once sent 3,000 men after him.

There is no Venezuelan Minister in Washington at present. Col. Gonzalez says that Señor Bolet Peraza, confidential agent of the Provisional Government in the United States, whose office is at 40 Broadway, in all likelihood will be appointed very shortly to this place, which he held under a former Administration.

Col. Gonzalez said there was no foundation for the rumors of war between Venezuela and Colombia because of the aid Castro is supposed to have given to the revolutionists there in return for services which they rendered him against his predecessor, Andrade. He denied that Castro helped the Colombian revolutionists.

It has been said that Castro is not very friendly to Americans, and in proof of this is cited the fact that several leading American merchants signed a petition to Castro asking him to retain Antonio Delfino as Consul General in this city, a position he has held for some time. Among the signers were John D. Rockefeller and Flint, Eddy & Co., but the document was not even acknowledged. Col. Gonzalez said he knew nothing about the petition, but he knew that Castro had the warmest feelings for the United States, especially as the first diplomat to call upon him upon his elevation to the head of the Government was the United States Minister to Venezuela.

Revolutionists are reported to have captured Maracaibo, and the port is closed. Col. Gonzalez said this was true, but on the day he left 3,000 men on three transports under command of Gen. Julio Sarria had left La Guayra for that place, and he had no doubt but that they were now in possession. In fact, he did not believe that the insurgents waited until their arrival, as the city is not a strategic point. The trouble at Maracaibo, he said, was nothing more than an uprising in the barracks.

Some of Col. Gonzalez's statements do not agree with dispatches which have reached this city in regard to the Venezuelan situation. The latest news reports indicate that Hernandez has about 10,000 men in the field in different parts of the country, and that he himself is near Valencia, where an important battle is expected shortly, and that in the State of Los Andes, where Castro was born, 1,000 men under Gens. Rangel and Morales, who were in charge of the Government troops when Castro made his fight against Andrade, have taken arms for Hernandez, as have others who served under the deposed President.

Col. Gonzalez will call upon Mr. Delfino this morning to demand the surrender to him of the Consulate at 17 State Street.

WOODRUFF STILL A CANDIDATE.

Denies Hanna Frowned Upon His Nomination as Vice President.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff denied last night that there was any truth in a report from Washington printed in a local newspaper that he had had a talk with Senator Hanna while in Washington recently in which the latter told him he was opposed to his nomination for Vice President next year.

"It is an excellent newspaper story," said Mr. Woodruff. "I saw Mr. Hanna frequently during my stay in Washington, and we had several conversations. I am certain that Mr. Hanna told no one what passed between us, and I know that I have not."

Mr. Woodruff is still a candidate for the nomination, although it is reported that the national leaders favor the selection of Secretary of War Elihu Root. Well informed politicians declare that the Lieutenant Governor has pinned his hopes to the organization in this State. If New York is permitted to name the candidate he hopes that he will have the support of the organization and win the prize.

Reported Position for J. M. Gray.

Brooklyn politicians were interested yesterday by a report to the effect that John Morrissey Gray, who was defeated for Register by James R. Howe in the last election, has been slated to succeed Sheriff-elect William Walton as Deputy Commissioner of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies. The report is not credited in certain quarters, however, where it is said the position has been promised to Councilman Doyle for one of his constituents.

FIFTY YEARS MAN AND WIFE.

Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Baer Celebrate Their Golden Wedding.

Fifty years ago—Dec. 17, 1849—Abraham Baer of 232 East Eighty-second Street, then in his twenties, married Miss Bertha Hirsch at Bromberg, Germany. Yesterday the couple celebrated their golden wedding anniversary by receiving a large party of friends at their home. Congratulations were accompanied with presents and at 6 o'clock the guests partook of a dinner, at which further expressions of good will were uttered and the health of the aged couple was drunk.

Mr. and Mrs. Baer have lived twenty-eight years in this country. Mr. Baer was formerly a clothing merchant in this city, but retired many years ago. Besides two sons and five daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Baer have twenty-two grandchildren. They are members of the Congregation Atereth Israel in East Eighty-second Street.

Quiet Sunday in Hoboken.

For the first time in many years the saloons of Hoboken were closed yesterday—as to the front doors. It was by no means a dry Sunday, nowever, as the side doors afforded all the accommodations needed by the thirsty. There was no performance at the Lyric Theatre, nor was there any music at the saloons along the river-front streets. The police authorities said they did not intend to allow any Grand Jury to find a second indictment against them on the charge that they permitted the Sunday laws to be violated.

Burglar Shoots Chief of Police.

FARGO, N. D., Dec. 17.—Chief of Police Murphy of Moorhead, Minn., was shot today while attempting to arrest a burglar named Collins. Collins shot and ran, but fell, dropping his revolver, with which Murphy shot him in the head. Both men are in a hospital at the point of death.

Vermont's Centenarian Entertains.

BENNINGTON, Vt., Dec. 17.—Thompson A. Barnes, the oldest man in Northern Vermont, to-day rounded out a full century by entertaining 106 relatives at a dinner.

TO ADVANCE FREIGHT RATES.

Railways Will Increase Tariffs from 20 to 50 Per Cent.—Action May Affect Retail Prices.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—The Chronicle tomorrow will say:

"One of the most radical and general advances ever made in freight rates will go into effect on all the railroads east and west of Chicago on Jan. 1.

"Thousands of articles of every-day consumption will be affected, and the increase will average 35 to 40 per cent., the jump on many classes reaching 50 per cent. The contemplated action of the railroad officers has aroused the shipping interests of the country, and vigorous protests are being made against the sweeping rise.

"The shippers say that if the carrying charges are increased to the extent announced by the railroads it will have the effect of increasing retail prices in every line of trade.

"Sugar, soap, coffee, flour, coal, and farm implements are a few of the articles to be affected. On these, as well as 1,500 other articles, the increase will run from 20 to 40 per cent. The rate on coal, for example, west of Chicago, will be pushed up 25 cents on the ton.

"Rates on cattle will be advanced to 28 cents per 100 pounds and hogs and sheep will go up from 25 to 30 cents and dressed meat to 40 cents per hundred pounds. Hay is another article that will feel the advance severely. The tariff on this will be increased $1.10 per ton.

"On the roads east of Chicago the increase in rates will be accomplished by changing the class under which the articles affected are shipped. This will be done by taking the items out of what are known as 'commodity' classes and putting them in the 'classes.' The roads east of Chicago will do most of the rate advancing.

"Chicago shippers are circulating petitions asking the railroads to defer the announced advances until April 1, to enable them to catch up with their orders. Should the railroad officers refuse, disastrous results to manufacturers and wholesalers will, it is claimed, be the consequence. Shippers in several jobbing centres talk of appealing to the judiciary to prevent what they term the arbitrary action of the railroads.

"Officers of the railroads in defense of their rate-increasing action declare that the advances are made necessary by the increased cost of everything they are compelled to buy, from ties to engines. They further aver that there is no reason why the railroads should continue to quote panic rates while merchants, manufacturers, and others are advancing prices."

INDIANS HAVE A DEATH FEAST.

Perform the Last Rites of Mourning for Their Chief.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 17.—A death feast was held on the Cattaraugus Indian Reservation at Towanda Saturday afternoon at the conclusion of the mourning period in honor of David Stevens, the Wolf Chieftain who died ten days ago at his home near Lawton's. During this mourning period fire and fresh food have been kept on his grave and a small excavation to the body has been open to let the dead chief's spirit absorb the spirit of the food and warmth.

The feast was held at the late Pagan's home. The braves were slow in assembling, but after a time the Pagan high priest, Herman Crow, arose and turning his back upon the people, began to talk in the native tongue, looking out of the open door, his eyes resting upon the ground. After he had spoken for a time, the effects of the dead chieftain were brought out, the speaker taking piece by piece, talking at length about each one and giving them to the persons appointed to receive them. This ceremony continued until all the clothing, including boots, canes, and satchel, was disposed of.

At the conclusion of the speaking the feast was served. Each squaw brought a pail, which was filled with soup and taken home to be eaten. The pies, cakes, cornbread, and fried cakes were passed around, each person taking his share. The spirit of the departed is also supposed to partake of this feast, this being its last relationship to the tribe before it goes to the happy hunting grounds.

HIGHWAYMAN USED A RAZOR.

Threatened His Victim in an Elevated Railroad Waiting Room.

A highwayman attacking his victim in the Eighteenth Street Station of the Sixth Avenue elevated road yesterday afternoon departed somewhat from conventional methods. Instead of a revolver as a weapon, he used a razor. He was successful, for the victim's only means of defense was an iron cuspidor and he did greater damage to the property of the Manhattan Railway than he did to the robber.

It happened about 1 o'clock in the uptown station. Edward J. Ryan of 348 West Eighteenth Street, the ticket chopper, said he noticed that the two men came up together. They were quarreling over something, and each paid his own fare. Ryan paid no more attention to them for a few minutes. Then his attention was attracted to the men's waiting room by the sounds of a suffle. He looked in and saw one man standing over the other with a razor in his hand, while the man on the floor was handing out some small change as quickly as his cramped position would permit.

Ryan immediately fled for a policeman. He found Patrolman Kreus of the West Thirtieth Street Station. When the policeman and ticket chopper reached the scene, the highwayman was just leaving the waiting room. His victim had arisen, seized an iron cuspidor, and hurled it at his despoiler. So poor was his aim, however, that the cuspidor crashed through the window and came uncomfortably close to Policeman Kreus's head.

The highwayman was seized and taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station. He gave his name as William Dalton, thirty-five years old, and said he lived in the Borough of Richmond. He is colored. His victim said he was Bynum Murphy, of 127 West Twenty-seventh Street. He, too, is a negro. He said he had surrendered all the money he had—about a dollar. That sum, in small change, was found on Dalton. The latter was charged with highway robbery. The police say both Dalton and Murphy are known to them as suspicious characters. They, however, did not detain Murphy.

GIRL DEFIES POLICE.

With Capture Imminent, She Attempts to Drown Herself.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 17.—Mary M. Bowles, an eighteen-year-old girl, a ward of the State Charity Board, is in the Everett lock-up charged with larceny. The Bowles family is poor, and employment for Mary was procured by the authorities in the family of C. A. Emery. On last Wednesday night Mrs. Emery's daughter was married, and the display of wedding gifts, which included gold coin, tempted the girl to theft and flight.

Early on the following morning she gathered up several of the bride's dresses and the coin and took the train for Boston. She left the train at Brockton and came the rest of the way by street cars. The Everett police were watching her mother's house when she arrived and entered it.

The girl saw the policeman and escaped by leaping from a second story window.

With an officer at her heels the girl ran across open fields to a pool of stagnant water covered with a thin coating of ice. Across this she tried to go, but sank to her waist. Then she defied the police and she she would never be caught alive. The quick work of the officers alone kept the girl from carrying out her threat of suicide.

The girl told the matron that she had planned to visit her mother for a few hours and then to go to Nova Scotia.

KILLED BY NEGRO OFFICER.

Charleston Policeman Prevented the Rescue of Prisoners.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 17.—Officer Robert Hutchinson, colored, when attracted to a yard in Smith Street to-night by screams and pistol shots, found a negro woman, who claimed to have been beaten by her husband, John Heyward. The officer was unable to get at the facts in the case and arrested the pair. As they were proceeding out of the gate three men, Daniel Heyward, Alonzo Heyward, and Daniel Coafum, rushed out of a house, and attempted to take the prisoners from Hutchinson.

As Daniel Heyward came up the policeman knocked him down with his club. The others crowded and struck Hutchinson to the ground, cutting his overcoat to ribbons, beating and bruising him with his club, which they had taken. The officer drew his pistol and fired three times from the ground. Alonzo Heyward was killed and Coafum was shot in the head. The woman was also shot in the leg.

LIBRARY DOORS TO CLOSE

Sunday Loans Stopped by City's Cut in Appropriations.

CHILDREN CHIEF SUFFERERS

Officers of the Free Circulating Institution Explain Work of Their Branches and Their Dilemma.

As a result of the cutting down by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the allowance made by the city to the New York Free Circulating Library, a notice was conspicuously posted yesterday in all of the eleven branches throughout the city of the library that they would be closed on Sundays. The Trustees, at a meeting held last Tuesday, decided that this was one of the simplest ways of making a retrenchment. The notice follows:

"On account of the small allowance by the city for the year 1900, this library will be closed on Sundays on and after Dec. 24, 1899."

For the library $92,000 was spent last year in running expenses, $82,000 of which came from the city and $15,000 from private sources. This year the Board of Estimate and Apportionment allowed the library only $61,500 in spite of an increased circulation and the establishment of a new branch at Chatham Square. The closing of the libraries on Sundays will save about $5,000 in wages of substitutes, heat, and lighting, and the purchase of new books will be reduced 20 per cent. as a further retrenchment.

J. Morris Wing, General Librarian, when seen at his home, 303 East Eighteenth Street, last night, in regard to the closing of the libraries, said that still further retrenchments were being considered by the Trustees in order to get through the year without ending with a deficit.

"We are like a big mercantile house," said he, "which has suddenly and unexpectedly found that banks won't take its paper. We had been counting on a certain income for the year, and had established a new branch and made other plans for expanding the work of the library, when we found that our income had been cut down by a big fraction. There was nothing to do but retrench."

The cutting down of the allowance of the New York Free Circulating Library was the result of a change in the policy of the city's financial board in regard to institutions of its character. This library is not the only one that has suffered. The Aguilar Free Library, being a large concern, has also been cut from $40,000 to $28,000, and will have to practice economy. The laws of the State permit the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to allow two free circulating libraries a maximum of 10 cents on each volume of their certified circulation. The State Board of Regents determines what the certified circulation is, and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment bases its allowance upon the figure certified to.

When the board came to make up the budget for 1900 a new scale was decided on. It was determined that libraries should receive their allowance on a sliding scale favoring the small institutions. For the first 10,000 volumes of circulation 10 cents a volume was allowed. A cent a volume less was deducted from the rate over 10,000 volumes. The allowance on 50,000 volumes of circulation figures out just about 8 cents a volume.

The certified circulation of the New York Free Circulating Library last year was 1,200,000, and the allowance for that number figures out 5½ cents on each volume. The Aguilar Library is the next largest circulating library, and the only one affected to any great extent.

The State certifies only to the books loaned to individuals to be taken from the library. No credit has been given for books used in the reading rooms. The State has never recognized the "traveling library" system established by the society. In accordance with this system, small libraries have been furnished, the books frequently being changed, to fire engine houses, to the public schools when asked for, and to study clubs. A system of "home libraries" has also been in vogue for some time, which provides for small libraries in crowded tenement houses. These loans of books were made at the society's own expense.

The estimated expense for this year was $90,000. The estimated income since the Board of Estimate and Apportionment's action is $77,000. It costs more to circulate the books than the city has allowed, to say nothing of the cost of books.

The library has property to the value of half a million dollars, the gift of members of the society. Of the 146,837 regular borrowers from the library over 90 per cent. are children. The percentage of children borrowing from the new Chatham Branch is much higher than this.

Mr. Wing said last night that the society could meet its expenses this year on an allowance of eight cents a volume, but Mayor Van Wyck had informed a committee that waited on him after the budget was announced that the budget having been passed it could not be amended now. The society appeared before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment at the public hearing given to charitable institutions and stated its needs, but was not informed of the action of the board until after the budget was adopted, action having been taken in executive session.

FOUND HIS MISTAKE AND DIED.

Bookkeeper Worked on Sunday and Expired on the Way Home.

Farnk Lencioni, a bookkeeper employed by a catering firm at 867 Sixth Avenue, was seized with a hemorrhage while on his way home from work last night. He was carried to a drug store at Sixth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, where he died before a physician could be called.

Lencioni was thirty-five years old. He lived with his mother, whom he supported, at 163 West Forty-eighth Street. He had been in the employ of the Sixth Avenue caterer for twelve years and earned a good salary. A year ago he caught a severe cold which developed into consumption. The money he had been able to save was soon spent for medical treatment, and the disease progressed as his bank account grew smaller. Tied to his desk by the necessity of earning a living, the sick man worked yesterday to find an error which prevented his books from balancing Saturday night. The mistake was discovered about nine o'clock, and his death followed a few minutes later.

THE ORIENT WANTS LUMBER.

Pacific Coast Mill Men, However, Cannot Get Vessels to Carry It.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Dec. 17.—Puget Sound lumber men are unable to fill large orders for the Orient because of the scarcity of vessels to carry lumber across the Pacific. Charter rates are very high, reaching $20 per 1,000 feet to Liverpool.

Manager Palmer of the Vancouver Mills says that 50,000,000 feet, aggregating forty cargoes, could be sold for China and Siberia if vessels were available. Russian Government agents are in the market to buy 9,000,000 feet for Spring delivery at Vladivostock. The Chinese imperial railways are seeking 10,000,000 feet for Shanghai delivery, while much larger quantities of ties and car-building material are wanted at Tien-Tsin for North China railroads.

The mills can readily furnish the lumber, but dare not risk insuring delivery. The demand from South Africa, South America, Australia, Hawaii, and Europe is also very heavy. Lumbermen predict large price advances in the near future.

CHILD CAUSES FOUR DEATHS.

Throws Powder Into a Fire and Causes an Explosion.

LOUISA, Ky., Dec. 17.—At Ailance Post Office, Floyd County, Nelson Hamilton was pouring out some gunpowder from a keg, when his four-year old son picked up a small amount and tossed it into the fire. The explosion threw some embers into the pile of powder and a terrific explosion followed. The father and little son and two older children, who were in the room, were knocked insensible. The ceiling was lifted from its place, the walls spread, and the upper part of the house came down and stopped about half way on the walls, thus fastening all the doors securely.

When the oldest daughter regained consciousness sufficiently to realize that the house was in flames she tried to open a door, but at once saw the hopelessness of such an effort and began to scream for help. A neighbor arrived in time to burst in a door and get the tortured persons out, but they were so badly burned that all died within a few hours.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

While it was in his official capacity that Randolph Guggenheimer, President of the Municipal Council, appeared at the meeting of the Household Economic Association to make an address a few days ago, he takes something more than a superficial interest in such matters, for he has made cooking a sort of hobby. Mr. Guggenheimer lives well and knows how to do it, as chefs who have had to do with preparing dinners he has given will attest. No steward will do for Mr. Guggenheimer when an important dinner is on. He deals directly with the chef then, and there is rarely a conference of this sort at which the lawyer does not have a timely suggestion to make as to the component parts of the menu. If it was necessary he could go to the kitchen and prepare many of the dishes he orders, though it is in the composition of sauces and gravies that he is at his best. He could probably give Hermann Oelrichs a lively turn at preparing a dish of terrapin, regarding the composition of which the two are pretty well agreed. Mr. Guggenheimer finds recreation in fussing about where cooking is in progress, and he was able, long ago, to graduate with honors from the chafing-dish class.

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There is a young man up town with a fondness for pets that are a bit out of the ordinary. A friend traveling in the West Indies forwarded to him a mongoose, and with this addition to his menagerie he was happy. Two weeks ago another arrived, and now the owner of the menagerie is miserable. He does not know whether to call the two "mongooses," or to refer to them as "mongeese." Just now he does this sort of thing when he meets an acquaintance who is familiar with his fad:

"You know that mongoose that Tom sent me last Summer? Well, he has sent me another, and they are a lively pair, I assure you."

"What are you going to do with them, raise mon—, eh, whatever you call 'em, for the market?"

"Can't do that, you know, for both of my mon—, whatever you call 'em, are males."

"Better kill one of them at once then, a fellow'll know what to call one of them, but when it comes to referring to more than that single one you'll have everybody crazy trying to guess which is the right thing as between mongeese and mongooses."

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"Does it last well?" asked the bustling little woman of her dignified companion on a Broadway car.

"Never saw anything last like it," replied the questioned one. "It lasts like the Widow Cruse's oil, as the Good Book says."

And then the dignified woman wondered what a couple of people who overheard her were smiling at.

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"If there is one thing that makes me madder than another about this whole street car business," said one of the strap-hangers in an Eighth Avenue car that was headed for its Polo Ground terminus, "it is the cool way in which the street car employes who are either going from or going to work will monopolize the seats in a car and allow paying passengers to stand. Look at the deadheads in this car and at the number of others that are standing. It is not an unfair example of the sort of thing that one may see on this particular line most any day of the week." One side of the car had five burly men in full uniform of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, and nearly opposite were three others also seated. Two women separated the latter batch from two policemen in full uniform who, having been relieved from duty, were comfortably seated and on their way home. It was late at night, but not too late for the car to be packed and to have as its occupants a number of ladies on their way to their homes from the theatres, apparently, after the enjoyment of an after-the-show supper. Five ladies were standing, and the conductor of the car saw no reason why he should ask the company's employes to stand and allow the women to be seated. Evidently there is need of some sort of a regulation for the control of the manners of the company's employes when they are not on duty, but are yet on the cars of the company that employs them. It would not be a bad idea for Police Commissioners to give the patrolmen a few lessons in good manners while they are off post and riding for nothing on cars, particularly when citizens who have no free privileges are compelled to stand in the same cars. "Street car hogs" are thick enough without having their number added to by these wearers of uniforms.

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One of the best-known lawyers in town suggests that it would be a proper thing for the leaders of fashion in the city to institute the fashion of wearing the crush opera hat on Sundays when going to and from church services. "The tall silk hat," says he, "is just as much of a nuisance at the church as it is at the opera or the theatre so that every reason that applies for taking the crush hat to a place of amusement applies as to wearing it at church. Then, should the fashion be adopted, aside from the comfort for the wearer, it would be a sort of badge that a man was on his way to church and was not out on a walk for the purpose of 'giving the girls a treat.' The crush hat is a sort of badge of fashion, showing that the wearer is accustomed to the usages of society, at least. The scheme would have economic merit as well, for a crush hat is a good rainy day hat, which the silk one is not, and should the idea be taken up it would be a good thing for the hatters, for every well-dressed man would have a crush hat that would be made in conformity with the prevailing fashion just as he now has a silk hat for business wear. Push the thing along, Mr. Heard About Town, and when the leaders in fashion adopt the thing there will be a host of followers of the style who would adopt it as a matter of comfort and for appearance sake, if for no other reason."

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"There stands a good example of one of the self-made men in this country," said one of a party chatting in the Sinclair House, and indicating Martin McEniry, a wealthy brewer from Cohoes, Albany County. "Twenty-five years ago," he continued, "Mr. McEniry reached Albany with 25 cents in his pockets and a determination to make his way in the world as the rest of his capital. He had no acquaintance in the capital city, but in less than twenty-four hours he had secured a position as teamster for the late ex-Congressman Terrence Quinn, who operated a large brewery. Very shortly afterward the main building of the brewery was destroyed by an explosion, and McEniry was put to work with others gathering the bricks and stacking them up with other débris. One noon hour McEniry, who is a fine penman, occupied some of his leisure time in marking a number of joists with the name of the owner in chalk. 'Who wrote that?' asked Mr. Quinn of his Superintendent. 'A greenhorn,' was the reply. 'Send him to me,' ordered Brewer Quinn. McEniry, fearing he had committed an offense that would cost him his job, appeared before Mr. Quinn, who asked: 'Can you keep books?' 'Yes,' replied the astonished McEniry. 'And can you write as well with a pen as with chalk?' 'I think so.' The next morning McEniry stepped into a vacancy in the brewery office. Promotion came rapidly, and soon he was Superintendent at a salary of $6,000 a year. He remained with Mr. Quinn and his successor, ex-Mayor Nolan of Albany, and today is part owner of the brewery and owns other property valued at more than $100,000."

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"High life below stairs," as it has been called, is very much interested in a competition set down for Wednesday evening at the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club, which is the swell club for that sort of thing in the big borough across the bridge. Coachmen employed by the members of the club are to have a chance to compete for a prize for the most skillful driving done on the tan-bark ring of the club. There are a number of coachmen over there who think they are able to drive even better than can their masters, and the contest will be a hot one. Coachmen this side of the river are even taking a lively interest in the trials, and some of them have been engaged during the past week in giving points to men who are to compete. At least one of these coachmen who is anxious to get the prize has been taking lessons at one of the riding academies here of one of the professional teachers who drives at the Madison Square Garden Horse Show. He thinks that when it comes to a question of grace in handling the whip and the lines he will come out ahead of his competitors by reason of this course of instruction. As to driving between obstacles, this particular coachman has no fears, as it is said that he coached his employer in that sort of thing before the latter made his début as a fancy driver at one of the horse shows a few years ago

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Three redheads, a couple of broadbills, and a half dozen black ducks formed the bag of a happy hunter who was out on the Great South Bay for some shooting on Friday. The flight of ducks has been small as yet, he reports, as the weather has not been cold enough to force the ducks well within the hunting grounds. It will take a good cold snap to bring the shooting up to what it has been some years in that region, and the old hunters says the season will be a very short one. The first flight of wild geese for the year was reported on Thursday afternoon, the birds putting in an appearance nearly a month later than they did a year ago.

PRISONER JUMPS FROM TRAIN.

Insurance Swindler and Forger in Custody of a Sheriff Disappears En Route.

Special to The New York Times.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Dec. 17.—Forger James H. Morton, alias Rogers, alias Hall, en route from Boston to Sioux City with his wife and Sheriff Davenport of Woodbury County, jumped from an Illinois Central train west of Dubuque last night and is a fugitive.

Morton, who is about thirty-five years old, appeared in Sioux City about two months ago as solicitor for a reputable life insurance company. Nothing was known of his antecedents. Dec. 4 he took the application of C. J. Holman of Sargent's Bluffs, near Sioux City. Holman paid $100 cash and gave a note for $100.86.

On the margin was printed a recital that the note was to be paid in one year, but should be void if Holman survived the year. Morton clipped off this recital, raised the note to $2,100.86, and discounted it at a Sioux City bank. The bank paid him $800, reserving payment of the remainder, according to custom, until the note should be verified.

Holman was notified next day that the note was in the bank. He hastened to Sioux City, pronounced the note a forgery, and Sheriff Davenport took the trail. He traced Morton to Chicago, then to Montreal, Springfield, and Boston, where he caught him. Morton consented to come without a requisition. The Sheriff never let him out of his sight until the train passed Dubuque. Then he stepped out of the stateroom to converse with a friend.

When he returned Morton had entered the toilet room. He tried the door and found it locked, called for the porter's keys, opened the door, and found the window of the toilet room up, and the man gone. Sheriff Davenport telegraphed in all directions and then came to Dubuque and communicated with the interior by telephone. Davenport believes Morton has found shelter near Earley.

SWINDLER USED ROACH'S NAME.

Bogus Son of the Shipbuilder Unmasked on Arrival of W. J. Leland.

Herman W. Donath, thirty-two years old, of 1,328 Eighth Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., was arrested in the Grand Hotel last night for passing a forged check for $3 on that house. He had registered as John B. Roach, Jr., of Chester, Penn., a son of Mr. Roach, the shipbuilder.

When William J. Leland, the proprietor of the hotel, came home from Philadelphia last night, he happened to mention to the clerk that he had a pleasant day.

"I called on my old friend, Roach, the shipbuilder," he said. "Mrs. Roach is a cousin of mine."

"Why young Roach is stopping here," said the clerk, showing Mr. Leland the register and the entry made by "Mr. Roach."

"Not on your life," said Mr. Leland. "There isn't any John B. Roach, Jr., living, if I know the Roaches, and I guess I do."

The clerk assured Mr. Leland that he was mistaken. Young "Roach" had talked with him, seemed to know all about Roach the shipbuilder, and had even told him of several vessels recently launched by his "father's" firm. He displayed a check drawn on the First National Bank of Chester, Penn., for $3, signed "John B. Roach, Jr.," and tendered it to the clerk in payment of his bill.

Mr. Leland communicated with Sergt. Walsing of the West Thirtieth Street Station, and detectives were sent to the hotel. They waited in the lobby until the bogus Roach came in, and then arrested him.

His identity was first disclosed by some letters and telegrams in his pocket, and when these were produced he admitted who he was. One letter was from his father, August Donath of Washington, D. C., and was full of good advice. The writer seemed to suspect that all was not well with his son, who had written to him that he was employed as a commercial traveler. The father reminded his son that "honesty is the best policy" and included several other equally wholesome maxims.

When Donath's room was searched nothing but a dress suit case was found. It contained a silver knife and fork. A key marked "Astor House" was found in one of his pockets.

FEAR LOST BARGE WENT DOWN.

Searching Vessels Give Up Hope of Finding the Missing Whaleback.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—A dispatch from Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., says:

"Whaleback barge Hundred Fifteen, which has been missing on Lake Superior since Wednesday last, was to-day given up for lost, with her crew of nine men. The only names known of the lost are: Capt. Arthur Boyce, Mate Michael Stynop, Cook William Buckner.

"The steamer Colgate Hoyt, which had the lost barge in tow, gave up the search for her to-day and passed down through the locks bound for Lake Erie. The tug Vigilant, which was also searching for the Hundred Fifteen, likewise gave it up. While it is likely that the whaleback company will send out its steamers from Duluth in a further search, the crew of the Hoyt have no doubt but the barge went down in the great storm of Wednesday."

With the rest of the whaleback fleet, the lost barge passed to the Rockefeller interests in the general shakeup of vessel property in October. There was no insurance on either vessel or cargo.

STATE EDUCATIONAL PLANS.

Senator White Will Devote His Time to Passage of His Bill.

SYRACUSE, Dec. 17.—Senator Horace White said to-night that he proposed to principally devote his attention, during the coming session of the State Legislature, to the passage of an educational measure in conformity with the report of the commission in the matter of unification of the educational departments of the State.

The bill as proposed by Senator White embodies the report in its entirety, and makes it a part of his educational bill of last Winter. The report is in exact accord with his ideas, and as he would have personally preferred to have had last Winter's bill. It also is assured of the determined support of Gov. Roosevelt.

LEMAIRES COMING HERE.

The Lemaire Optical Company, with a capital of $1,000,000, will file articles of incorporation at Albany in a few days, and will establish two factories in the United States, which, it is expected, will give employment to 5,000 men. One establishment will be at Franklin Park, Ill., where a tract of land has been leased, and the second at a point in Connecticut. Machinery valued at $500,000 will be imported for the plants. Offices and show rooms will be opened Jan. 10 in this city at 30 East Twenty-third Street.

The Lemaire Company, which has factories in England and France, is entering the United States as a manufacturer because of the heavy duties on their goods, ranging from 60 to 65 per cent. The glass for the lenses will be imported, and ground and mounted here.

Coffee Ship at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 17.—The British steamer Willowdene, from Rio de Janeiro via Santos, coffee laden, arrived at the Mississippi quarantine station to-night. Her crew of twenty-five men is in excellent health, and there was no sickness aboard during the voyage. The Cotton Exchange and other bodies are urging the Board of Health to refuse to permit the ship and cargo to come to the city even after disinfection and detention. The Board of Health is not certain of its powers in prohibiting entry to a healthy ship. The ship has 43,000 bags of coffee aboard.

Death of Capt. Luke Smith.

Capt. LUKE SMITH of Acton, Mass., died yesterday in his eighty-seventh year. He gained his military title in the Civil War. He was one of the founders of the Bunker Hill Historical Society and its first President.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Samuel Conover.

Samuel Conover, sixty-two years old, a stock broker, who was formerly President of the Produce Bank, which went into liquidation some years ago, died Saturday at his residence, 200 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, of apoplexy. Mr. Conover enjoyed good health until Dec. 11, when he had an apoplectic stroke while sitting in his office, in Leonard Street.

He was born in this city and educated in the public schools. When a young man he became identified with banking interests, his first position having been in the Merchants' National Bank. Later he became connected with the Fourth National Bank and rose to the position of paying teller, and then he became President of the Produce Bank and remained with it until it went into liquidation. In 1879 he was a candidate for Mayor of this city, and was defeated by Edward Cooper. He served a term as Park Commissioner and was once elected to the Assembly from the White Plains District. A widow and one daughter, Mrs. Florence Bostwick, survive him. Funeral services will be held at his late residence to-morrow evening.

James Nelson Pidcock.

Ex-Congressman James Nelson Pidcock of New Jersey, who was a power in State politics for many years, died at his home, in Whitehouse, yesterday from paralysis. He was stricken Saturday night while seated at his desk in his library. Mr. Pidcock was born at Mechanicsville on Feb. 8, 1836. He became the leader of the Hunterdon County Democrats thirty years ago, and in 1876 was elected a State Senator. In 1884 he was elected to Congress from the old Fourth District and served four years. After retiring from Congress he remained active in politics, but the redistricting of the State in 1890 cut up the districts so that he lost control of the Congressional district. He was President of the Rockaway Valley Railroad.

William Floyd-Jones.

William Floyd-Jones, a member of the firm of Worden & Co., bankers and brokers, died Saturday at his residence, 128 East Thirty-fourth Street, from typhoid fever. Mr. Floyd-Jones was thirty-two years old. He was the youngest son of the late William Floyd-Jones of Massapequa, L. I., and was descended from the old Long Island family of Floyd-Jones, whose homestead at Massapequa has stood for over two centuries. He was a member of the Union Club. He leaves a wife, who was Miss Lillian Ferris of this city, and a son, one year old. The funeral will be held at the Church of the Incarnation to-morrow morning. The interment will be at Massapequa.

Hannibal Smith.

Hannibal Smith, a prominent lawyer in New York State, died at his home at Watertown yesterday, aged sixty years. He leaves a wife, two sons, and a daughter. He was born in Oswego, N. Y. He was graduated from Hamilton College in the class of '66. In 1870 he was elected Principal of the High School and Superintendent of Schools of Watertown. In 1874 he formed a law partnership with Gen. Bradley Winslow, which continued until 1877. He was a member of the State Commission which drafted a charter for cities of the third class, and was a Director and Treasurer of the Standard Publishing Company.

James W. Reis.

James W. Reis, general manager of the National Steel Company, died yesterday at his home, in New Castle, Penn., aged about thirty-five years. The cause of his death was typhoid fever, from which he had been suffering for some weeks.

He was a brother of William E. Reis, President of the National Steel Trust. He was looked upon as one of the most promising of the young steel manufacturers of the country.

William Vance Marquis.

William Vance Marquis, who was Lieutenant Governor of Ohio under the Campbell administration, died suddenly of heart trouble yesterday at Bellefontaine, Ohio, in the office of Dr. Chalfant, upon whom he had called for treatment. Mr. Marquis was seventy-two years of age. He had been engaged in mercantile and banking business here for many years.

Walter Shanly.

Walter Shanly, a well-known civil engineer, died yesterday at the St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal, where he resided. He constructed the Hoosac Mountain Tunnel, and was General Manager of the Grand Trunk for four years. He was associated with the development of the St. Lawrence Canal system. He was in his eighty-first year.

Obituary Notes.

ISAAC B. FARRAN of Malone, N. Y., supposed to be the oldest man in his county, died Saturday. He was ninety-nine years old. Up to a few weeks ago he frequently was seen driving his team about town.

ROMLO BALCAZAR died Saturday of Bright's disease at the French Hospital, West Thirty-fourth Street. Mr. Balcazar was sixty years old. He was a native of Calle, and came to New York in 1874. He was a dealer in straw goods imported from South America.

ELIZABETH R. MACGREGOR died in Washington Saturday morning of heart disease. She was the widow of James C. MacGregor of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the mother of James MacGregor, an attorney of this city, and of Mrs. James Byrne, whose husband is a partner in the law firm of Hornblower, Byrne & Miller. The funeral and burial will take place in Cincinnati.

WILLIAM MILLS, a paint merchant of Brooklyn, died yesterday of heart disease at his home in Willmore Place. Although born in Ireland, Mr. Mills spent the greater part of his life in Brooklyn. He was an earnest advocate of improvements in the Williamsburg section. He leaves a widow and several children, all adults. He was an Episcopalian, a Mason, and a member of the Seymour Club of the Fourteenth Ward.

Mrs. RACH

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee. Transfer Agent. Registrar, &c.
PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
Foreign Exchange.
Loans made against approved collateral.
Interest allowed on deposits.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

Geo. F. Armstrong & Co.
BANKERS & BROKERS,
MEMBERS OF
New York and Boston Stock Exchanges.
44 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
346 DEVONSHIRE ST., BOSTON.
231 MAIN ST., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Ward, Armstrong & Co.,
20 GT. WINCHESTER ST., LONDON.

DOUGLAS & JONES
Members New York Stock Exchange,
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad St., New York City.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD FOR CASH AND CARRIED ON MARGIN.
Daily Market Letter on Application.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

316 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK,
GEORGE H. ROBINSON.
Member New York Stock Exchange.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES
37 William St., New York. 298 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

A. J. DE KANTSTEIN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange,
30 West 23d St.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash and carried on margin.
SPECIAL LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.,
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch Offices:
1,500 BROADWAY, CORNER 34TH ST.
621 BROADWAY, CORNER HOUSTON ST.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 & 34 BROADWAY.

E. C. POTTER & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
36 WALL STREET.
Members of New York Stock Exchange

J. G. Zachry, BONDS
33 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 7
GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED JULY 17, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that fifty (50) of the Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Georgia Pacific Railway Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

63	266	365	531	680	811	920
84	295	368	549	714	812	923
103	296	383	552	716	819	931
153	365	406	533	721	857	932
164	327	463	607	725	874	937
221	350	516	668	779	917	993
252	351	522	675	787	918	995
259						

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due February 1st, 1900, in accordance with the terms of the Mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By E. F. Hyde, 2d Vice President.
New York, November 1, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the fifty bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.
FRED C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Co. of N. Y.
R. D. LANKFORD,
Of Georgia Pacific Railway Co.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds, and the coupons therefrom maturing February 1st, 1900, will be paid at this office on or after the first day of February, 1900, at par.
Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee,
By E. F. Hyde,
Second Vice President.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital, $1,000,000
Surplus, $1,000,000
37 and 39 Wall St.
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, V.-Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
Morris K. Jesup, Dudley Olcott, Geo. A. Hardin, Edward B. Judson, Robert Hoe, William L. Bull, Richard Mortimer, Samuel Thomas, John E. Parsons, John T. Terry, Brayton Ives, D. O. Mills, Fred'k D. Tappen, C. P. Huntington, Bradley Martin, Heber R. Bishop, J. Howard King, Wm. H. Tillinghast, Geo. Henry Warren, Hamilton Smith, Haley Fiske, J. Edward Simmons, George Coppell.

FINANCIAL.

Artificial Lumber Company of America

(Organized Under the Laws of the State of New Jersey.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, . . $12,000,000

$3,500,000 Six Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock
$8,500,000 Common Stock

THE NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY, IS AUTHORIZED TO RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS AT 70 (par value $100) for $1,500,000 of the Preferred Stock of the Artificial Lumber Company of America.

Subscribers to the above will receive as a bonus one share of the Common Stock for each share of the Preferred Stock subscribed.

The money received from the above subscriptions will be placed in the Treasury of the Company, which will give the Company a cash working capital of over a million dollars. There will also remain in the Treasury one million five hundred thousand dollars of Preferred Stock, and one million five hundred thousand dollars of Common Stock.

DIRECTORS:

ALVAH TROWBRIDGE, President The North American Trust Company.
HUGH H. HAMILL, President The Trenton Trust & Safe Deposit Company.
FRANK G. SMITH, Secretary & Treasurer Adirondack Railroad Company.
GEORGE R. CRAWFORD, President Westchester Fire Insurance Company.
MELVIN STEPHENS, Director Second National Bank, Jersey City.
A. R. KUSER, Sec'y & Treas. Trenton Gas & Electric Company.
J. WESLEY ALLISON, Vice President Wood Motor Vehicle Company.
THOMAS RUSSELL, President The Union Selling Company, New York.
T. E. OTIS, President People's Brewing Company, Trenton, N. J.
General W. P. ORR, President Citizens' National Bank, Piqua, Ohio.
L. A. WILEY, Sec'y People's Gas Light & Coke Co., Chicago, Ill.
CHARLES R. HEDDEN of V. D. Hedden & Sons, Builders, New York.
Adjutant General T. S. PECK, Burlington, Vermont.
Hon. J. P. WHITNEY, Q. C., M. P., Ontario, Canada.

CONSULTING ENGINEER:
F. F. IDELL.

TRANSFER AGENTS:
THE CORPORATION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY.

TRUSTEE AND REGISTRAR:
THE NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY.
COUNSEL:
KELLOGG, ROSE & SMITH, NEW YORK.

This company has secured all the rights and patents of Oliver L. Gardner for the manufacture of Artificial Lumber.

This material has been manufactured for a period of twelve years and is gradually taking the place of lumber for inside decorations on railroad cars and all classes of buildings.

It can be used as a substitute for plaster and laths in buildings, as it is sound proof and temperature proof, and it **IS FIRE PROOF.**

The economies and savings in the construction of cars and buildings, and many other things heretofore made of wood and plaster, made possible by the use of this lumber, are very large.

It is manufactured from a **WASTE** material of which there is an unlimited supply, and consequently capable of earning large dividends, owing to its low cost of construction.

The engineers of the Guaranty Development Company, 10 Wall Street, New York, have made a full examination of the nature of this artificial lumber and the uses to which it can be put, and they report that its value as a commercial article is practically unlimited. A detailed report of this examination can be seen at their office.

PATENTS

New patents have recently been obtained, and applied for, covering a process for the manufacture of this material in the United States, Canada, Mexico, Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Austria, Russia, and Australia, which gives to this company an **ABSOLUTE MONOPOLY.**

Careful, conscientious work, which has cost over **FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS** in cash, has been put into this enterprise to develop it up to its present finished condition so that, after long usage, it now stands as a recognized commercial commodity by architects, builders, decorators, and manufacturers of railroad cars, steamships, and boxes, and there is positively no question regarding its practicability and future position as a substitute for wood in all its uses and decorations for inside work. The company now has orders which guarantee a continuous demand larger than it is possible to fill with the present plant.

The gradual decrease in the supply of wood in the world, and the increase in the demand for same, particularly the grade that is used for inside decorations, is a well-known fact, and consequently this substitute for wood is much more valuable as a commercial commodity, under these conditions, than any new commercial proposition has been for the past twenty years.

PLANTS

A plant is now erected (fully equipped with machinery) at Barberton, Ohio, for the manufacturing of this material.

A plant will be erected within the vicinity of New York, one in the West, and one in Canada, each with an earning capacity equal to the one at Barberton, Ohio.

FINANCIAL

THE EARNINGS FROM THE BARBERTON PLANT WILL, AFTER PAYING SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON THE $1,500,000 OF PREFERRED STOCK ISSUED, PAY FIVE PER CENT. ON THE COMMON STOCK ISSUED; AND AFTER THE ERECTION OF THE PLANT IN THE VICINITY OF NEW YORK CITY, IN THE WEST, AND IN CANADA, THE EARNING CAPACITY OF THIS COMPANY WILL BE $1,800,000 ANNUALLY.

Applications are now in hand from prominent European bankers to organize corporations to manufacture and sell this artificial lumber in England, France, and Germany, and as the United States company own and control the foreign patents, a large percentage of the profits of the foreign companies will revert to the Artificial Lumber Company of America.

The books for subscriptions will open on the 18th day of December, and will close on the 23d day of December, 1899, at 3 P. M.

Twenty-five (25%) per cent. of subscriptions are payable on application and the balance on allotment on or before January 8th, 1900.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,
ST. PAUL BUILDING,
222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
Transacts a General Trust and Banking Business.
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.

Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on Certificates of Deposit.

OFFICERS:
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, JAMES W. TAPPIN, } Vice-Presidents.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer.
EDMUND A. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.

TRUSTEES:
Henry O. Havemeyer, Anson R. Flower, Lowell M. Palmer, John E. Borne, Richard Delafield, Daniel O'Day, Percival Kühne, Frank Curtiss, Vernon H. Brown, Seth M. Milliken, Cord Meyer, Perry Belmont, Wm. T. Wardwell, Henry N. Whitney, Theo. W. Myers, L. C. Dessar, Geo. Warren Smith, John S. Dickerson, James W. Tappin, Geo. W. Quintard, W. Seward Webb.

Provident Savings Life Assurance Society,
ORGANIZED 1875.
346 and 348 Broadway.
EDWARD W. SCOTT, President.
Issues All Desirable Forms of Policies
Assurance in force $100,000,000
Paid Policyholders $16,500,000
Assets to Liabilities 132½ per cent.

J. OVERTON PAINE,
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y.
Member New York Produce Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, COTTON, GRAIN, &c.,
bought and sold on the New York Exchanges for cash or on margin of 5 per cent. and up. Com. 1-16.
MARKET LETTER ISSUED DAILY.
MAIN OFFICE,
60 AND 62 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
(Opening on the gallery of the Exchange.)
BRANCH OFFICE, Broadway & 30th St.
Call or write for SPECIAL LETTER issued MONDAY, entitled
LIQUIDATION BY POOLS.
Free on request.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.
146 Broadway, New York. 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.
Capital & Surplus, $5,000,000.
Offers its services for the safe keeping and judicious management of trust funds.
This Company is the largest lender on mortgage in the State, and can, therefore, render invaluable service to those who wish to invest in good mortgages.
Receives money on deposit at current rates of interest, issuing its Certificates of Deposit therefor.
The Company acts as Executor, Guardian, Committee, Trustee, Receiver, Registrar, or Transfer Agent.
CLARENCE H. KELSEY, President.
FRANK BAILEY, Vice-President.
EDWARD O. STANLEY, Treasurer.
CLINTON D. BURDICK, Secretary.
JOHN W. SHEPARD, Ass't Treas.
J. WRAY CLEVELAND, Ass't Sec'y.
EDWARD E. SPRAGUE, Solicitor.
TRUSTEES.
George G. Williams, Alexander E. Orr, Augustus D. Juilliard, Elihu Root, Charles S. Brown, Louis Windmuller, John Jacob Astor, Julien T. Davies, Charles R. Henderson, Frederick Potter, Charles Richardson, Ellis D. Williams, John S. Kennedy, William H. Ingraham, Charles A. Peabody, Woodbury Langdon, James D. Lynch, Robert Olyphant, Martin Joost, Benjamin D. Hicks, William J. Easton, John D. Hicks, Charles Matlack, Clarence H. Kelsey, Frank Bailey.

North American Trust Company
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL.....$2,000,000
SURPLUS.....1,000,000
Fiscal Agent for the United States in Cuba.
OUR FOREIGN DEPARTMENT has reliable agents in all cities and towns of **Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Austria, Hungary, France, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, and Holland;** also **Mexico, Central and South America,** and is prepared to give prompt attention to the collection of legacies, management of estates, special payments, etc., in those countries.
OFFICERS.
Alvah Trowbridge.....President
Heman Dowd.....Vice-President
Stanley L. Conklin.....Secretary
Francis C. Prest.....Assistant Secretary
DIRECTORS.
Alvah Trowbridge, John G. Carlisle, Charlton T. Lewis, Samuel M. Jarvis, James B. Dill, Hugh Kelly, Charles W. Drake, Heman Dowd, Fletcher S. Heath, Luis Suarez Galban, Henry F. Shoemaker, Roland R. Conklin, Wager Swayne, James S. Kuhn, Arnold Marcus, Stanley L. Conklin, Archer Brown, L. Carbajal, Marques de Pinar del Rio.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. HANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.
NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.
CAPITAL, - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - $3,000,000
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR, AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to cheque or on certificate.
DRAFTS ON ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND GERMANY BOUGHT AND SOLD. COLLECTIONS MADE. TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, AND COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED.
WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Asst. Treas. and Sec.
WM. C. EDWARDS, 2d Asst. Treas. and Sec.
JOHN GAULT, Manager Foreign Dept.
DIRECTORS:
Samuel D. Babcock, George F. Baker, George S. Bowdoin, August Belmont, Frederic Cromwell, Walter R. Gillette, G. G. Haven, E. H. Harriman, R. Somers Hayes, Charles R. Henderson, Adrian Iselin, jr., Augustus D. Juilliard, James N. Jarvie, Richard A. McCurdy, Levi P. Morton, Alexander E. Orr, Walter G. Oakman, Henry H. Rogers, H. McK. Twombly, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Harry Payne Whitney.
LONDON BRANCH,
33 LOMBARD STREET, E. C.
Buys and sells exchange on the principal cities of the world, collects dividends and coupons without charge, issues travellers' and commercial letters of credit, receives and pays interest on deposits subject to cheque at sight or on notice, lends money on collaterals, deals in American and other investment securities, and offers its services as correspondent and financial agent to corporations, bankers, and merchants.
Bankers,
BANK OF ENGLAND,
CLYDESDALE BANK, Limited,
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Limited,
PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
Solicitors,
FRESHFIELDS AND WILLIAMS.
London Committee,
ARTHUR JOHN FRASER, Chairman.
DONALD C. HALDEMAN.
LEVI P. MORTON.

OREGON RAILWAY & NAVIGATION CO.
First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Bonds.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street, New York City, for the sale to the trustees of one hundred and fifty-eight First Mortgage Bonds of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company for the Sinking Fund, as provided in the mortgage to the undersigned securing the same, dated September 1st, 1880.
In the event of the Trustee not being able to purchase the bonds in accordance with the terms of Section 4, Article 2, of the mortgage, it will become necessary for the Trustee to DRAW bonds BY LOT AT PAR.
Proposals must be presented before 12 o'clock M. on the 30th day of December, 1899, and should be directed as follows: Proposals for the Sinking Fund, The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee, E. S. Marston, President, 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street, New York City.
THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO., Trustee.
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, December 15th, 1899.

CHES. & OHIO
WILL SELL AT 40.
Holders of Chesapeake & Ohio stock will soon get 40 for all the stock they may care to sell. While the general list of stocks has fallen from 5 to 30 points in the last two weeks, Ches. & Ohio stock has been quietly bought for control by the two richest railroad corporations in the United States. This stock will sell above 40 in January.
New York Central will sell at 175 and eventually sell higher than Lake Shore.
Pennsylvania will sell at 145.
Alert investors and speculators will do well to secure these stocks now. They are safe, sound, and sure to be very profitable.
T. S., 1,242 Broadway.

Southern States Lumber Company.
Notice is hereby given that twenty-five (25) First Mortgage Bonds of the SOUTHERN STATES LUMBER COMPANY, Nos. 23, 37, 42, 53, 54, 55, 99, 118, 140, 143, 177, 178, 181, 195, 228, 249, 288, 340, 344, 346, 470, 472, 477, 480, and 499, have been drawn by lot for redemption from the amount to the credit of the Sinking Fund and will be paid for at the rate of $1,025 per bond, with accrued interest, at the office of Knickerbocker Trust Company, 66 Broadway, on the first day of January, 1900, after which date said bonds will cease to bear interest.
KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY,
By C. T. BARNEY, President.
December 1st, 1899.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE TRUST CO.
STANDARD OIL BLDG., 26 B'WAY, N. Y. CITY.
Capital.....$2,500,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits.....$2,664,146.93
TURNER A. BEALL, President.
EDWIN GOULD, THOMAS A. McINTYRE, } Vice Presidents.
S. D. SCUDDER,
S. L. CHAMBERLAINE, Sec'y and Treas.
WILLIAM M. LAWS, Asst. Sec'y and Treas.
FOR SALE—$100,000 20-YEAR 5% GAS BONDS; plant earning interest and dividends. For full particulars address PRINCIPAL, Box 190 Times.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Metropolitan Savings Bank
1 and 3 THIRD AV., (opp. Cooper Institute.)
CHARTERED 1852.
93D DIVIDEND.
New York, Dec. 12, 1899.
INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1899, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM
Will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY 17TH, 1900.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1st, 1900.
JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.
EDWARD SHERER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, First Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Bonds.
Coupons No. 5, due January 1, 1900, from the above-mentioned Bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Tuesday, December 26, 1899.
Coupons Nos. 2, 3, and 4 are payable by The Mercantile Trust Co. of New York.
The Books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds will close at noon on Saturday, December 23, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on January 2.
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

American Beet Sugar Company.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND.
No. 32 Nassau Street, New York, December 15th, 1899.
A regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., on the PREFERRED STOCK of this company, has been declared payable, on January 3d, 1900, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on December 26th, 1899. Cheques will be mailed.
J. E. TUCKER, Treasurer.

Colonial Trust Company,
222 Broadway, New York.
At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Colonial Trust Company, held December 12th, 1899, a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. from the earnings of the company for the six months ending December 31st, 1899, was declared, payable January 2d, 1900. Transfer books will close December 20th, 1899.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL Mortgage 4 Per ent. Registered Bonds of the Reading Co. and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Wednesday, December 20th, 1899, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Jan. 1, 1900, and will reopen Jan. 2, 1900, at 10 A. M.
W. G. BROWN, Sec'y.
Philadelphia, Dec. 18th, 1899.

Havana Commercial Company,
32 Broadway, New York, Dec. 13, 1899.
Preferred Stock Dividend.
The Board of Directors, at a meeting held this day, have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable Jan. 15, 1900, to stockholders of record. Transfer books will close Saturday, Dec. 30, and reopen Tuesday, Jan. 16.
FORD HUNTINGTON, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

Oregon Short Line Railroad Company
Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds.
Utah & Northern Railway Company
First Mortgage 7% Bonds.
Utah & Northern Railway Company
Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds.
Coupons due January 1st, 1900, from the above-mentioned bonds will be paid at maturity, on presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Tuesday, December 26, 1899.
OREGON SHORT LINE RAILROAD COMPANY.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

Western Union Telegraph Company,
NEW YORK, December 13th, 1899.
DIVIDEND NO. 125.
The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 15th day of January next to shareholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 20th day of December, inst.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of December 20th, inst., and reopened on the morning of January 2d next.
M. T. WILBUR, Treasurer.

United Shoe Machinery Co.
Boston, Dec. 14, 1899.
At a meeting of the Directors of the United Shoe Machinery Company, held this day, a quarterly dividend was declared of 1½% (37½ cents per share) on the preferred stock, and 2% (50 cents per share) on the common stock, payable Jan. 15, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business Dec. 19, 1899.
The transfer books will be closed from 2 P. M. Dec. 19 to 10 A. M. Jan. 2d.
GEORGE W. BROWN, Treasurer.

Knickerbocker Ice Company of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill., Dec. 13th, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable Jan. 1st, 1900, and also a quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock, payable Jan. 1st, 1900, to stockholders of record of December 18th, 1899. The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on December 18th, and remain closed until January 2d, 1900. Checks will be mailed to the stockholders by the Central Trust Company of New York. WILLIAM A. WALTER, Secretary.

TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE HOCKING Valley Railway Company First Consolidated 4½ Per Cent. Registered Bonds will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, Wednesday, December 20, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the payment of the Semi-annual interest thereon, due January 1st, 1900, and will reopen January 2, 1900, at 10 A. M.
WM. N. COTT, Treasurer.
Columbus, Ohio, December 13, 1899.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE FIRST Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. registered bonds of the Southern Railway Company will close at the office of the company, 80 Broadway, New York, Friday, December 22, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due Jan. 1, 1900, and will reopen Jan. 2, 1900, at 10 A. M.
JOSIAH F. HILL, Sec'y.
Washington, D. C., Dec. 16, 1899.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HERBY GIVEN THAT A MEETING of the stockholders of WRIGHT, DURYEE & BARWISE, Incorporated, will be held at the office of the company, No. 79 Front Street, in the City of New York, on the 3d day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing one Director for the ensuing four years, and also for the election of Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated December 9th, 1899.
C. ARTHUR BARWISE, Secy.

A MEETING OF THE HOLDERS OF THE third mortgage bonds of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company will be held at the office of the Executive Committee of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company, 71 Nassau St., in the City of New York, on THURSDAY, the twenty-eighth day of December, 1899, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of appointing a co-Trustee in the place and stead of John N. Hutchinson, deceased.
CHARLES LANIER, President.
Dated December 14th, 1899.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
9th December, 1899.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it will be held at the Banking House, No. 15 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900. The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, Dec. 8th, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900.
The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

The Seventh National Bank of New York,
New York, December 9, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, 182 and 184 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 9, 1900, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
GEO. W. ADAMS, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York,
Dec. 9th, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall Street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. W. BARTH, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York,
NEW YORK, December 8th, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

Irving National Bank,
New York, December 14th, 1899.
The annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Banking House, No. 287 Greenwich Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
J. DENNISON, Cashier.

New York National Exchange Bank,
S. W. Cor. Chambers St. and West Broadway.
New York, Dec. 8th, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking office, West Broadway and Chambers St., on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
LEWIS E. PIERSON, Cashier.

The Merchants' National Bank of the City of New York,
December 7th, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

The Second National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, Dec. 6, 1899.
The annual election of Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 190 5th Av., on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900. The polls will be opened from 10 to 11 A. M.
J. S. CASE, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK,
New York, December 7th, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

The Liberty National Bank, New York,
Dec. 9th, 1899.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
HENRY P. DAVISON, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
New York, December 7th, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 17.—Last week's market was strong but quiet. The actual cloth business done was not large, but there was an increased Calcutta demand, which partly was executed, for shirtings and light goods. Fair lines were booked fur Burmah, Java, Karachi, and the minor Indian markets. China was nibbling again, but otherwise there were only small reorders for assortments.

Yarns were fairly active and firm, American yarns being rather dearer, and Egyptian yarns being from ⅛ to ¼ higher, spoiling business.

Rouen reports considerable activity, with an upward tendency in yarns. All kinds of cottons and gray prints, dyed heavily, are under order for months, and prices are rising. Mulhouse reports a fair business in grays, with delivery extending to the end of 1900. Yarns are rather higher, somewhat hindering free sales.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—On the Stock Exchange last week Wabash preferred fell 1½ points, Wabash debentures 3¼, Baltimore and Ohio 2¾, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé 1, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé preferred 2, Southern Pacific 2¼, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul 2, Denver and Rio Grande preferred 2, Erie firsts 1¾, Louisville and Nashville 1¾, Norfolk and Western 1¾, Union Pacific 1⅞, Northern Pacific preferred 1⅝, Southern preferred 1½, Denver and Rio Grande 1½, Chesapeake and Ohio 1, Pennsylvania 1, and New York Central and Hudson River 1.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The security market has reached the point where it is sensitive enough to respond to good news almost as quickly as to bad. Liquidation has been thoroughgoing. Weak accounts have been slaughtered by wholesale. People with thin margins are not being permitted to carry lines of stocks. All this represents marked changes, and among those changes is the fact that raids may no longer be demoralizing, for there are relatively few stocks now being so carried that scarecrow campaigning can dislodge them.

***

Where Wall Street men met yesterday there was much divergence of opinion as to what might be the opening and subsequent course of to-day's market. Some forecasters were sure that the Treasury Department was to afford "relief" and others predicted such disproof of certain recent disquieting rumors as would inspire renewal of confidence. Contrary views referred to unsettled financial conditions at Boston and the extraordinary tension of depressed feeling at London.

The one fact upon which all agreed was that the bear campaign (or bear foresight) having witnessed even more than was prophesied, may be regarded logically as ended.

Opinions were virtually uniform on one score—that to-day's market was likely to be shaped by the day's own developments.

***

What shows significantly in some quarters is that operators of exceptional consequence have been preparing in the midst of recent nervousness for the beginning of activity for improvement at the first signal that conditions are normal again. This is especially likely to be disclosed in the iron and steel properties, where the short interest more persistently holds on than elsewhere in the market. American Steel and Wire, American Steel Hoop, Federal Steel, and Tennessee Coal and Iron will be leaders when such a turn comes.

***

Traders continuing active on the bear side will be likeliest to be attracted by the uncertain situation of stocks of very high price rather than those wherein liquidation has already done so much leveling. Some suggestion of this tendency was disclosed at the close of business on Saturday, when Consolidated Gas suddenly broke sharply.

***

Quotations from London will be anxiously watched for—and their course may be influential. British consols are become, indeed, just now a worldwide barometer.

CANADA BEING BENEFITED.

J. H. Cass of the Laurentian Hills Asbestos Company of Montreal, Quebec, with connections in this country, says:

"Business in Canada is very good, though prices in some lines are not what, in my opinion, they ought to be. It is not surprising that we are having good times across the line, for it is but a logical consequence of your good times—and that you are having good times my travels through your country have thoroughly convinced me. I notice that prosperity in the United States is invariably followed by prosperity in Canada."

NEW EQUIPMENT.

Among the many orders for new equipments placed by various railroad companies last week are the following:

St. Louis and San Francisco, 400 box cars; Seaboard Air Line, 200 box cars; Canadian Pacific, 200 cars; Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling, 50 side-dump cars of 80,000 pounds' capacity; Delaware and Hudson, 12 first-class passenger coaches; Chesapeake and Ohio, 25 consolidation locomotives and 1,500 coal cars; Southern, 650 box cars, 1,000 coal and flat cars, 30 passenger coaches, and 41 locomotives; Hocking Valley, 5 switching engines and 6 passenger engines, and Duluth, Messabe and Northern, 7 freight engines.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Dec. 16	$1,849,644,928	$51,807,123
Dec. 9	1,114,066,435	45,117,036
*Dec. 2	1,039,138,966	46,097,791
Nov. 25	1,036,762,288	53,682,106
Nov. 18	1,024,534,833	55,800,585
*Nov. 11	1,091,754,797	57,126,

87—Tribune Assn. vs. Elsner & Mendelson Co.
78—Anderson vs. Van Brink.
79—Melchers vs. Fitter.
80—Ploghoft vs. Dunphy
81—Ridgely vs. Man. Shipping Co.
82—Hubbard vs. Hubbard.
83—Sykes vs. Vidal Fixed Aniline Dyes.
84—In re Swan.
85—Ale vs. Krall.
86—Pyrogravure Co. vs. Staber.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Motions.
1—In re E. 175th St.
2—In re Bathgate Av.
3—In re E. 177th St.
4—In re E. 180th St.
5—In re Clifford Place.
6—Hartman vs. Hartman.
7—Tracey vs. Dolan.
8—Man. Ry. vs. Morss.
9—Wohrmann vs. Wohrmann. Demurrers.
1174—McAlpin vs. Bates.
1175—Same vs. Jackman.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar. To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.
4065—Robinson vs. Adams:
4133—Doelger vs. Gilroy.
2251—Goddard vs. Am. Queen, &c.
3975—Neadel vs. Neadel
4006—Merritt vs. Merritt
4125—Minkus vs. Sherman.
3521—Crane vs. Moore.
3060—Roussel vs. Plock.
3333—Libby vs. Wolff.
4048—Neukirch vs. Keppler.
4111—Klepper vs. Klepper.
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4352.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Hennessy, and Schwarzkopf for the People.
1—Martin Regan.
2—George Shrady.
3—Charles A. Gibson.

SUPREME COURT—Extraordinary Trial Term—Held in Special Term.—Part VI. Room—Werner, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Trial calendar.
1—Julius Lyons.
2—Payton Edwards.
3—Thomas J. Reilly.
4—Jeremiah O'Keefe.
5—John Williams.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XII., for trial. Calendar clear. Preferred causes.
11086—Hall vs. O'Connor
11513—Schrafft vs. Hanington.
10122—Speta vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
12026—Rothschild vs. Marks.
12059—Martin vs. Lake.
11973—People, &c., vs. Packer.
12123—Rice vs. Burton.
12036—Grampia vs. Weiss.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., and VI., for trial.
4759—Lacs vs. Everard's Breweries.
4567—McHugh vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
4021—Gribben vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
2936—Lewis vs. Conn. Mut. Life Ins. Co.
3957—Goetz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10233—Witherow vs. Slaybach.
4107—Broccoli vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1313—Kister vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
3823—Rimmler vs. Cons. Gas Co.
4114—Kaplan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4028—Harrison vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3586—Biedler vs. Mayer.
3630—Gorman vs. Finn.
3631—Same vs. same.
4283—Weeks vs. Rector, &c., of Trinity Church
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 7166.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers — Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
John Cunningham, Matthew Morgan.
Joseph Schmeckenbecher
Michael Wallace.
Peter Muller,
James F. Reilly,
Anthony R. Malcas,
Christian Loos,
Katherine Stewart,
Ann Daughen,
Mary McElroy Noir.
At 11 A. M.
Lina Schaeffer.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, Ground Floor, in County Court House—Varnum, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.
1525—Ann Hanffy.
1497—Henry Carey.
1503—Charlotte Suess.
1505—Clara T. Hewitt.
1517—August Dubenkropp.
1520—Frederick Lanzer.
1523—Edward A. Nichols Estate of John Swinburne.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
874—Lowenthal vs. Blumenthal.
1150—Porath vs. O'Shaunnessy.
3042—Granich vs. 2d Av. R. R.
1381—Davis vs. C. L. Pullman Car Co.
1062—Frankfurt vs. Met. St. Ry.
1063—Holzman vs. same.
1685—Coyle vs. Gies.
3068—Rosenberg vs. Met. St. Ry.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
50—Weaver vs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
83—Iselin vs. same.
1207—Urban vs. Schultz.
87—Collins vs. City of New York.
88—Blumenthal vs. Weinstein.
89—Early vs. O'Brien.
90—Wendt vs. Shenanta Mills.
91—Oldham vs. N. Y., Sus., &c., R. R.
92—Flynn vs. Mears.
93—Mandeville vs. Davis.
94—Wilson vs. New York Steam Power Co.
960—Horwitz vs. Bernstein.
884—Glass vs. Ferris.
1177—Vincent vs. Gallagher.
1834—Siegman vs. Grau.
239—Abram French Co. vs. Shapiro.
1804—Wood vs. Flint.
1863—Zuchar vs. Union Ry.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
1759—Del Rosso vs. Met. St. Ry.
1760—Epstein vs. same.
1762—Kruger vs. same.
1739—Bologne vs. same.
1717—Darling vs. same.
1639—Antonosky vs. same.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, O'Connor, and Collins for the People.
1—Roland B. Molineux.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—November Term Continued.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Gardiner and Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, O'Connor, and Collins for the People.
1—Roland B. Molineux.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland, Cowan and Honey for the People.
1—Daniel Sweeney, Harry Gilsen, Herman W. Behrman
2—Matthew Hagan, Christopher Kennedy, William McCarthy.
3—George Knecht.
4—Bertha Weiss.
5—Edward Owens, Charles Windsor, Kate Klein.
6—Max Rosenberg.
7—John Wieden, Samuel Abrahams.
8—Patrick Cullen, Samuel Samuels.
9—Michael Levy.
10—Lorenz Andrew, Charles Savizzi.
11—Martin Blank.
12—James Klernan, John Gallagher, John Toohill.
13—Edward V. Krauss.
14—Leonardo De Prete.
15—Gartano Zingore.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the People.
1—Jacob Bensheim.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Blumenthal for the People.
1—Antonio Pucci.
2—Andrew S. Quirk.
3—Samuel Karp.
4—George W. Johnson.
5—Charles Barlow.
6—Lizzie Kelly.
7—John Ramer.
8—Annie Braun.
9—Lillian Maher.
10—Max Muller, alias Max Landrigky.
11—Parker Bruzil.
12—Antonio Perez.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Newell vs. Fowler—Francis B. Delehanty. Field vs. Fowler—Francis B. Delehanty.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Day Calendar.—Marean, J.
406—Munoz vs. Munoz.
397—Frazer vs. Frazer.
400—Sisco vs. Martin.
442—Mott vs. Blashford.
439—Oschman vs. Reuter.
381—Allison vs. Stevens.
399—Hemlein vs. Tissott.
235—Breden vs. Hittman
87—McKeever vs. Cohen
330—White vs. Rodeman
402—Evans vs. Grams.
41—W. A. Gaines & Co. vs. Salit.
405—Broome vs. Cochran.
410—Schafhaus vs. Coney Island & Gravesend, &c., R. R. Co.
412—Taft vs. Harral.
440—Cleveland vs. Pomeroy.
241—Fryatt vs. Fryatt.
70—Brady vs. Parker.
431—Cole vs. Cole.
434—Brundage vs. Munger.
420—Fox vs. Fox.
435—Price vs. Lange.
425—Kornder vs. Kings County El. R. R. Co.
426—Kornder vs. Kings County El. R. R. Co.
155—Senholzi vs. Senholzi.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar. Part I.—Jenks, J.; Part II.—Dickey, J.; Part III.—Maddox, J.; Part IV.—Smith, J.; Part V.—Hirschberg, J.
3911—People vs. Fielding
1385—Courtenay vs. N. Y. & B'klyn Bridge.
1712—Nannery vs. Union Ferry Co.
2776—Clark vs. Cliff Paper Co.
2171—Romano vs. Wilson.
2172—Ervolino vs. same.
3419—Apel vs. Firth et al.
2624—Jeffards, Jr., vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
2625—Jeffards, Jr., vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
1646—McPherson vs. Gillespie.
3010—Roots Co. vs. Longhran.
1381—Murphy vs. B., Q. Co. & Sub. R. R.
2859—Ruger vs. Terry.
2419—Anderson vs. Nassau R. R.
2716—Long Isl. Brewery vs. McGarry.
1803—Neustadt vs. Nassau R. R.
2737—Hennessy vs. B'klyn H. R. R.
2092—Caulfield vs. Caulfield.
2364—Stewart vs. Calvert.
3780—Praft vs. Johnston.
4056—Brown vs. B'klyn H. R. R.
4195—Paris vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
2877—Lamphron vs. Curtis.
4143—Cornelius vs. Vose.
1721—Parkin vs. Derr.
2292—Baxter vs. St. Mary's Hospital
844—Ball vs. Haberman Mfg. Co.
811—Wright vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
3129—People vs. Cone.
3018—Nitz vs. Pardon.
2379—Brunner vs. Coney Island & B'klyn R.R.
2029—Rabinowitz vs. Bay State Clothing Co.
1969—Devaney vs. Degnon-McLean Co.
3957—Dorlan vs. Finley.
3124—Marino vs. Du Bois Sons.
2857—Rahmer vs. Norris
2596—Franklin vs. Nassau R. R.
3354—Holmes vs. Eriksen.
2107—Flanagan vs. Grady.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be held for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.
3193—Danforth vs. Barnes.
3168—Decker vs. Equitable Life Association Co. et al.
2385—Peck vs. Met. Street R. R.
4382—U. S. for Snyder vs. Stratford et al.
3120—Weinstein vs. Nelson.
3121—Fisher vs. Nelson.
3175—Bernsee vs. Weinberg.
1764—Maher vs. City of New York.
374—Boughan vs. Morning Journal.
2556—Helfenberg vs. Bernstein.
1926—Gross vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2148—Marnell vs. City of New York.
2747—Lagan vs. Nassau R. R.
3015—Feeley vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2475—Dissieux vs. same.
3251—Cathcart vs. same.
3317—Stein vs. same.
2506—Field vs. Lenz.
2719—Menger vs. Robinson.
1914—Meyers vs. Nassau R. R.
213—Liwori vs. Horton.
2498—Deker vs. Bergen.
3017—Craig vs. Laflin & Rand Powder Co.
682—Mals vs. Rub.
1973—McKeon vs. Behlen
4493—Dahl vs. Nassau R. R.
2621—Wilson vs. Rosebrock.
2861—Burtis vs. Sheinberg.
3443—Byrnes vs. Nassau Brewery.
2689—Gormley vs. Scott.
4119—Porcella vs. Clason
1634—Gilhooly vs. B. H. R. R.
4156—Frost vs. same.
1003—Chronigk vs. same.
1835—Froehle vs. same.
807—Vandewater vs. Kalbfleisch Chemical Co.
4201—Whitman vs. Taft.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3465.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part. I.—Aspinall, J.
Cristaldo Compitello, James Doyle.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part II.—Hurd, J.
Mike Angelos.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—Abbott, S.—The wills of Rachel L. King, Elise Gartner, Mary Coleman, Marla Jane Glover, Joseph La Furnel, Mary Clancy, and Ulpian Van Sinderen.
The accounting in the estate of Augustus Smith.
The estates of George W. Wicker, Geeza C. Liszka, and Thomas McGee.
The administration in the estate of Elizabeth Woolsey.
The revocation of letters of administration of Richard H. Willoughby.
Contested calendar at 10:30.—92—The will of George B. Watson.

Queens County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Garretson, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.
78—Van Kuren vs. Christoffers.
344—Matthews vs. New York and Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co.
88—Paetzig vs. Schmidt.
93—Place vs. Place.
94—Burger vs. City of New York.
97—Smith vs. Metropolitan St. Ry.
98—Hubbs vs. Strauss et al.
102—Willis vs. Mapk Paving Co.
104—L'Hommedieu vs. Payne.
105—Same vs. same.
107—Brasee vs. Welsh.
108—Foster vs. City of New York.
110—Nichols vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
111—Oliver vs. New York and Queens Co. R. R.
112—Worth vs. same.
114—Smith vs. Nassau Electric R. R.
115—Long vs. same.
116—Kruger vs. Segelken

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JAMES N. BERRY, formerly of Laurel-in-the-Pines, Assistant Manager.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—PETER L. O'NEILL as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of Catherine O'Neill, deceased, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH B. McCLURE and others, defendants.
In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 7th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the certain lease, term of years and leasehold premises described in said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:
A lease made by John Jacob Astor to Michael Lawless and his assigns, bearing date the 16th day of August, 1830, and recorded in the office of the Register of New York County, on the 22nd day of August, 1830, in Liber 1548 of Conveyances, Page 398, and the leasehold premises thereby granted are bounded and described as follows, to wit: All those certain lots of ground situate, lying, and being in the eastwardly side of Washington and the southerly side of Little Twelfth Streets, in the Ninth Ward of the City, County, and State of New York, and being taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Washington Street by the southerly line of Little Twelfth Street, and running thence southwardly along said line of Washington Street, sixty-nine feet two and three quarter inches; thence eastwardly and at right angles or nearly so to the said line of Washington Street, sixty feet two and one quarter inches; thence northwardly to the southerly line of Little Twelfth Street, thirty-two feet eleven inches, and thence westwardly along said line of Little Twelfth Street eighty-one feet ten inches, to the point or place of beginning, be the same more or less, together with the buildings thereon erected, and any renewal or right of renewal of said lease, subject, however, to all existing sub-leases of said property.—Dated New York, December 8th, 1899.
WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.
HENRY B. CULVER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

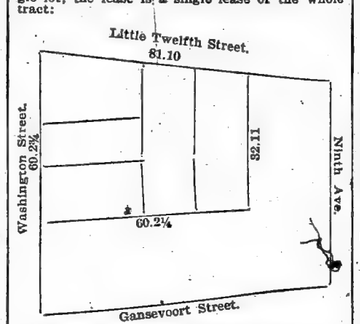

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, assessments, or other liens upon said premises is about $800, which will be allowed out of the purchase money or paid by the referee.—Dated December 8th, 1899.
WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE GIRARD LIFE INSURANCE, ANNUITY, AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, as Trustee for Neilson Brown, under the will of Alexander Brown, deceased, plaintiff, against WILLIAM B. POPE et al., defendants.—Notice of sale.
In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action on the fourth day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment appointed, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of November, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, to wit:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Fourth Avenue distant twenty-five feet six and one-half inches southwardly from the southeastwardly corner of Eighty-first Street and Fourth Avenue, running thence eastwardly, parallel to Eighty-first Street, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet, thence southwardly, parallel to Fourth Avenue, twenty-five feet six and one-half inches, thence westwardly, parallel or nearly so with Eighty-first Street, one hundred feet to the easterly side of Fourth Avenue, thence northwardly, along the easterly side of Fourth Avenue, twenty-five feet six and one-half inches to the point the place of beginning; being the same premises conveyed to William B. Pope by William H. Ransom and wife by deed dated September 10th, 1866, and recorded September 13th, 1886, in Liber 1,987 of Conveyances, Page 141. Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder, and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof.—Dated New York, November 6th, 1899.
JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.
ADAMS & COMSTOCK, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 36 Wall Street, New York City.
The premises to be sold consist, known as No. 933 Park Avenue, and the following is a diagram thereof:

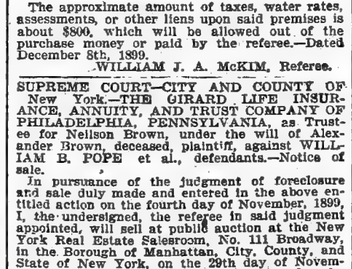

The approximate amount of the liens or charges upon the premises, to satisfy which the property is to be sold, is $24,423.34, with interest thereon from the third day of November, 1899, besides the costs and allowance amounting to $380.40, with interest thereon from November 4th, 1899, besides the expenses of the sale.
The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and other liens upon the property which are to be paid by the Referee out of the purchase money or allowed to the purchaser is:
Taxes for 1897 ..... $378.00
Taxes for 1898 ..... 361.80
Taxes for 1899 ..... 496.08
Water rent by meter since Feb. 14, 1898, amount not fixed, to which should be added the interest on said amounts respectively.—Dated New York, November 8th, 1899.
JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.
The above sale is hereby adjourned to December 21, 1899, at same hour and place.—New York, Nov. 29, 1899. JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.
ADAMS & COMSTOCK, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—In the matter of the final accounting of WILLIAM T. ESTABROOK as assignee of Ezekiel M. Pritchard and Horace F. Pritchard (E. M. Pritchard & Son) for the benefit of creditors.—Citation for accounting on behalf of assignee.
The People of the State of New York to all persons interested in the estate of Ezekiel M. Pritchard and Horace F. Pritchard, heretofore doing business as co-partners at the City of New York, under the firm name and style of E. M. Pritchard & Son, assigned to William T. Estabrook for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required to appear in the New York Supreme Court of the County of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in Part I., for litigated motions, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause why a settlement of the account of the proceedings of William T. Estabrook as assignee of the said Ezekiel M. Pritchard and Horace F. Pritchard, co-partners as aforesaid, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, to attend a settlement of such account.
Witness Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of said court, and the seal of the aforesaid court at the City and for the County and State aforesaid on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1899.
[L. S.] S. H. K.
Attest: WM. SOHMER, Clerk.
J. HOMER HILDRETH, Atty. for Assignee, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.
To the Yellow Poplar Lumber Co., (and any officer thereof,) Coal Grove, Ohio, creditor:
The foregoing citation is served upon you by publication and without the State of New York, pursuant to order of Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, 1st Department, dated the 12th day of December, A. D. 1899, and filed with the petition of the assignee herein, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the same date. Yours, &c., J. HOMER HILDRETH,
Atty. for Assignee, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

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PERSONAL.

DESCENDANTS OF RICHARD HODGES, DECEASED, who was born about 1753 in Somersetshire, and afterward resided in London, England, are requested to communicate with F. E. HODGES, Esq., Solicitor, 30 Cockspur St., London, England.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN ARTHUR JAMES, plaintiff, against ABRAHAM STERN, and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made in the above entitled action on November 13th, 1899, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on November 15, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the 19th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward (now in the Borough of Manhattan) of the City of New York, on the southerly side of Fifty-eighth Street, and designated by the Street Number —— West Fifty-eighth Street, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the southerly line or side of Fifty-eighth Street distant forty (40) feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of the Ninth Avenue and Fifty-eighth (58) Street, which said point is at the centre of a party wall standing partly on the lot hereby to be described and partly on the lot adjoining it on the west, and running thence southerly and parallel or nearly so with Ninth Avenue and part of the way through the centre of said party wall seventy-five (75) feet five (5) inches; thence easterly and parallel or nearly so with Fifty-eighth Street twenty (20) feet; thence northerly and parallel or nearly so with Ninth Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall standing partly on the lot hereby described and partly on the lot adjoining it on the east, seventy-five (75) feet five (5) inches to the southerly side of Fifty-eighth Street and thence westerly along said southerly side of Fifty-eighth Street twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated November 24, 1899.
EDGAR M. LEVENTRITT, Referee.
HOWLAND & MURRAY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 35 Wall Street, New York, Borough of Manhattan.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

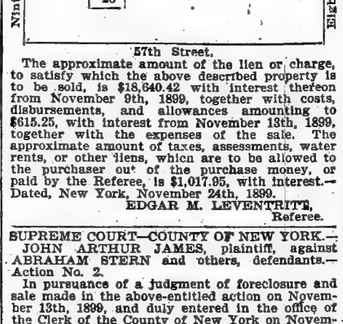

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $18,640.42 with interest thereon from November 9th, 1899, together with costs, disbursements, and allowances amounting to $615.25, with interest from November 13th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, water rents, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $1,017.95, with interest.—Dated, New York, November 24th, 1899.
EDGAR M. LEVENTRITT, Referee.
SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN ARTHUR JAMES, plaintiff, against ABRAHAM STERN and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made in the above-entitled action on November 13th, 1899, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on November 15th, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the 19th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward (now in the Borough of Manhattan) of the City of New York, on the southerly side of Fifty-eighth Street, and designated by the Street Number —— West Fifty-eighth Street, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line or side of Fifty-eighth Street distant forty (60) feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of the Ninth Avenue and Fifty-eighth (58) Street, which said point is at the centre of a party wall standing partly on the lot hereby to be described and partly on the lot adjoining it on the west, and running thence southerly and parallel or nearly so with Ninth Avenue and part of the way through the centre of said party wall seventy-five (75) feet five (5) inches; thence easterly and parallel or nearly so with Fifty-eighth Street twenty (20) feet; thence northerly and parallel or nearly so with Ninth Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall standing partly on the lot hereby described and partly on the lot adjoining it on the east, seventy-five (75) feet five (5) inches to the southerly side of Fifty-eighth Street and thence westerly along said southerly side of Fifty-eighth Street twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning.
Dated November 24th, 1899.
EDGAR M. LEVENTRITT, Referee.
HOWLAND & MURRAY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 35 Wall Street, New York, Borough of Manhattan.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

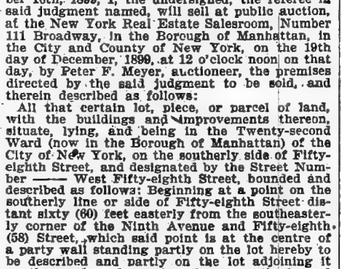

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $18,640.42 with interest thereon from November 9th, 1899, together with costs, disbursements, and allowances amounting to $619.31 with interest from November 13th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, water rents, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $752.00 with interest.
Dated New York, November 24th, 1899.
EDGAR M. LEVENTRITT, Referee.
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—BENJAMIN W. WINANS, as Trustee for Hugh M. Gregory under the last will and testament of William W. Winans, late of the City, County, and State of New York, deceased, Plaintiff, against OLGA NAGLER, John A. Knox, Hettie Knox, and Robert B. Currier, as Trustee for Hugh M. Gregory, under the last will and testament of William W. Winans, late of the City, County, and State of New York, deceased, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 13th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3d day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described.
The following is a description and the particular boundaries of the premises adjudged to be sold, and a designation of the boundaries and description of the premises adjudged to be covered by the mortgage herein, as follows:
All that certain lot, tract, or parcel of land and premises hereinafter particularly described, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the Borough of the Bronx, City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Decatur Avenue, distant one hundred and fifty-five feet and two hundred and thirty-five one-thousandths of a foot (155 235-1,000) southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said easterly side of Decatur Avenue with the southerly side of Travers Street, as the same are laid down on map of the Department of Public Parks, and running thence easterly parallel with the boundary line between lands formerly of the Twenty-fourth Ward Real Estate Association and the lands formerly of J. Coles, one hundred feet and sixty one-hundredths of a foot, (100 60-100;) thence southerly and parallel with said Decatur Avenue thirty-seven feet; thence westerly and parallel with said first-described boundary line one hundred feet and sixty-one-hundredths of a foot (100 60-100) to said easterly side of Decatur Avenue, and thence northerly, along the same, thirty-seven feet to the point or place of beginning, containing all the land within said bounds.
The premises above described are situated in Section 12, Block 3,278, upon the land map of the City of New York.
Dated New York, December 7th, 1899.
W. BENTON CRISP, Referee.
JOHN HERBERT WINANS, Plff's. Att'y., No. 150 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

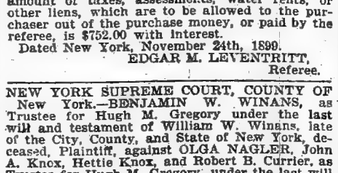

The approximate amount of liens or charges to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $4,459.90, with interest thereon from the 10th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $248.10, together with the expenses of said sale. The approximate amount of taxes, easements, and water rents or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is $741.88, and interest.
W. BENTON CRISP, Referee.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

GOING ABROAD? GAZE'S High-class Escorted Tours. 54th year.
Dec., Jan., and Feb. to France, Italy, Paris & London, 50 Days, $310, and 67 Days, $405.
Jan. 27, Feb. 10, to Italy, EGYPT, PALESTINE, Turkey and Greece, 76 Days, $360, and 98 Days, $430.
Also other tours; programmes post free.
Nile Tours by newest, finest Steamers, $171.50.
Apply at once. Independent travel tickets everywhere. "Tourist Gazette," 100 pp., on travel, 5c. stamps.
HENRY GAZE & SONS, 113 Broadway, New York.

CUNARD LINE
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Piers 51 and 52 North River.
Etruria..Dec. 23, 10 AM | Lucania..Jan. 13, 2 PM
Campania..Dec. 30, 2 PM | Etruria..Jan. 20, 9 AM
Umbria..Jan. 6, 9 AM | Campania..Jan. 27, Noon
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents. 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

HOLY LAND. Annual Series of High-class Oriental Tours, visiting EGYPT, the NILE, HOLY LAND, etc. Long and Short Tours; Fares from $720.00.

THE NILE. The demand for accommodation on our NILE STEAMERS is so great that an EXTRA steamer from Cairo on Jan. 25 has been arranged for. Tourists intending to visit the FIRST or SECOND Cataracts of the NILE, or to proceed to the SOUDAN, should apply at once for berths.
Plans, programmes and all information from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New York.
Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, etc.

JAPAN-CHINA
Hawaii and Philippine Islands
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
AMER MARU..Dec. 21 | H. K. MARU...Jan. 16
GAELIC.....Jan. 6 | CHINA.....Jan. 24
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON $2.50 VIA THE NEW ROUTE
TO NEW HAVEN, PROVIDENCE, AND BOSTON.
NEW HAVEN LINE NARRAGANSETT BAY LINE.
Steamers daily, Sunday excepted, from Pier 25 East River, for New Haven at 5 P. M. and 12 midnight; for Providence and Boston at 5 P. M.

Albany Evening Line
Steamers DREW and DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with express trains for all points North, East, and West.

Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie Boats
Leave foot of Christopher Street every week

Appropriate gifts for the clerical stocking hung in any study; from the missionary-box suit to silken cassocks.

Cottas, cassocks, surplices, chasubles, albs, stoles, amices, cinctures, berettas—everything the clergy wear in church or home, day or night, winter or summer.

Bathrobes, dressing gowns and house coats that appeal to the senses—please the eye, satisfy the taste, soothe the touch.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

860 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

A Condition

enables us to sell during this week

61 bales of

Rare Antique Oriental Rugs,

divided as follows:

$33.00,
$21.50,
$17.50,
$15.50,

½ usual prices.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

Open Evenings! | *Open Evenings!*

O'Neill's.

Christmas Gifts.

The bothersome question, "What shall I buy?" may be quickly answered here, for our stock of Holiday Goods is one of the most complete in New York, and includes almost everything there is that is appropriate for Christmas giving.

Lamps, Bric-a-Brac, Bronzes, Marble Groups, Brass and Onyx Goods, Pictures, Art Furniture, Sofa Pillows, Rugs, Oriental Goods, Fine China, Rich Cut Glass, Jewelry, Silver Toilet Articles,

Silverware, Leather Goods, Canes, Umbrellas, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Smoking Jackets, Sewing Machines, Bicycles, Cameras, Dolls, etc., etc.

Books! Books! Books!

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Great Dress Goods Sale! | *Great Dress Goods Sale!* | *Great Dress Goods Sale!*

O'Neill's.

The Greatest Dress Goods Purchase of the Year Goes on Sale This Morning!

20,000 Yards of

Black and Colored Dress Goods

From Three of the Leading Importers of New York!

We bought their entire stock of thirty-three Distinct Styles and qualities, and bought them remarkably cheap—cheap enough to enable us to make the strongest Dress Goods offering ever announced in the City of New York—20,000 yards—not of an inferior grade, but, on the contrary, goods of standard quality, go on sale this morning

At the Extraordinary Price of

69c. Yard.

These goods are 44 to 48 inches wide, and the majority of the styles have formerly retailed at 1.25 to 1.75 yard, and among them will be found a great variety of styles in Black Goods that are especially suitable for Entire Costumes and Separate Skirts.

One of the Best Features of This Sale is the Color Assortment.

It includes all the most desirable shades, both for the present as well as the coming Spring Season.

This big offering gives you an opportunity to purchase a useful and handsome Holiday Gift or to supply your Spring needs for a remarkably small outlay.

Open Evenings Until Christmas.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

ATTRACTIVE HOLIDAY GIFTS.

To-day:

UMBRELLAS AND CANES — CALENDARS AND CARDS
MEN'S HOUSE COATS — SILVER NOVELTIES
DRESS SUIT CASES — LEATHER GOODS

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

Ladies' Department.

Desirable and useful articles for

Christmas Gifts.

Fur Muffs and new style Neck Pieces, in sable — fox — marten — mink, etc.

Ladies' Ties — Bows — and Fancy Neckwear, in silk, lace and chiffon.

French Flannel Waists in a variety of beautiful colors—plain and embroidered,

$3.50,

reduced from $5.50 & $6.

13th St. Store Only.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

Diamonds
Pearls
Rubies
Emeralds

and all other Precious Stones direct from the Importer. Finest goods—lowest prices.

J. H. JOHNSTON & SON,

18 John Street, New York.

FORMERLY UNION SQUARE.

Send for illustrated catalogue—Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, and Duplicate Wedding Presents.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

ORIENTAL CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

"Innumerable stains and splendid dyes, as on a tiger-moth's damask'd wings."

Guendjis and Beloochistan Rugs,

$9.00

(averaging 5.4x3.6 ft., value $12.50 and $15.00.)

Shirvans, Daghestans & Kazaks,

$15.00

(averaging 6.3x3.8 ft., value $20.00 and $25.00.)

Large assortment of East Indian armor. Trophies for Cosey Corners at $2.25. Still a variety of holiday furniture novelties at factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

For Dyspepsia.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Taken after meals prevents acidity and distress of the stomach, headache, and the offensive belching of wind.

Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

DR. HALL'S PULPIT FILLED

Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church's Call Accepted by Dr. Purves.

THE CONGREGATION PLEASED

President Patton Preached at the Morning Service and Announced the Time of Formal Election.

The Rev. Dr. George T. Purves, Professor of New Testament Literature and Greek Exegesis in Princeton Theological Seminary and pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Princeton, will be the new pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church of this city, to succeed the late Rev. Dr. John Hall.

The announcement was made from the pulpit of the Fifth Avenue Church yesterday morning by President Patton of Princeton University, who preached to the congregation, that the session at a meeting held on the evening of Dec. 7 had voted to issue a call to the congregation to meet in the church Wednesday, Dec. 20, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Dr. Purves as pastor of the church. This announcement, signed by Silas B. Brownell, clerk of the session, closed with the words, "if the way be clear."

The action of the session at its last meeting was taken on the strength of the joint meeting held Dec. 3 by the Pulpit Supply Committee, also known as the Committee of the Congregation and the Session. The result of that meeting is contained in the following official statement given out yesterday:

"At a joint meeting of the Committee of the Congregation and Session acting as a committee of the whole to nominate a suitable person for the pastorate of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, held Dec. 3, 1899, on motion it was unanimously resolved that the session be requested to call a meeting at an early date for the election, if the way be clear, of the Rev. Dr. George T. Purves as pastor. It was further resolved that the Chairman and Mr. Charles Britton be appointed a committee to prepare and report to the session the action of the committee."

At the meeting of the session held Dec. 7 the action of the Committee of the Whole was indorsed unanimously, and H. Edwards Rowland, James Talcott, and William Irwin of the session, and Messrs. Sheldon and William Brookfield from the congregation were appointed a committee to present to the congregation the name of Dr. Purves as the unanimous choice of those having the matter of the selection in charge.

After this meeting, or on Dec. 9, a committee visited Dr. Purves at Princeton and asked him if he would accept a call, the action of the session being unanimous. Nothing then remained to be done except to await Dr. Purves's decision, and then call the congregation together. A favorable answer received by Mr. Rowland from Dr. Purves on Saturday paved the way for the announcement from the pulpit yesterday. This letter Mr. Rowland refused to make public. It will be read Wednesday night to the congregation.

Many of the members of the church expressed their approval of the choice. The selection of a pastor has hung fire so long that the congregation has become weary with the long-drawn-out uncertainty. Expressions were heard to the effect that the congregation will welcome Dr. Purves with open arms.

Dr. Purves is under average height, although well knit and active. He is greatly beloved in Princeton, and every effort has been made by university, seminary, and townspeople to keep him there, the argument being made that his field of usefulness is quite as great in the university town as in guiding the religious destinies of a powerful church in a large city.

Dr. Purves has preached in the church twice, and created, it is said, a very favorable impression. His delivery and mannerisms are essentially different from those of Dr. Hall. Dr. Hall's delivery was deliberate and he had a deep, powerful voice; Dr. Purves is quick and nervous in his delivery, and he speaks with a rapidity that requires close attention. He is noted, however, as a preacher of power and he has originality of thought, with the true Princeton conservatism.

Dr. Purves is forty-seven years old and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1872. He was graduated from the Theological Seminary in 1876. He first served as pastor of a church in Wayne, Chester County, Penn., and from 1880 to 1886 was at the Boundary Avenue Church, in Baltimore. His next pastorate was at the First Presbyterian Church in Pittsburg. He remained there for six years. He was called to Princeton Theological Seminary from that charge in 1892 to succeed the Rev. Dr. Hodge. At Princeton, Dr. and Mrs. Purves live in the home formerly occupied by President Patton before he became President of the university.

Dr. Purves has lately taken occasion to deny the reports of ill-health which have been freely circulated in this city. He said a few days ago that his health was excellent.

DR. PURVES IS SILENT.

Refuses to Discuss His Call to Fifth Avenue Church.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 17.—The Rev. Dr. Purves, whose proposed departure from this place to accept the pastorate of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church has aroused general opposition here, spoke at the chapel exercises this morning, but made no reference to the question of his call to New York.

When seen later Dr. Purves refused to say anything. All the members of his church and the Faculty of the college and a large number of the undergraduates have asked him to stay.

A CONGREGATION UNDECIDED.

Collegiate Reformed Body May Join the Presbyterian Church.

The congregation which has met for some time in the chapel of New York University, on University Heights, began balloting yesterday to determine whether organization shall be effected as a Presbyterian, or Reformed Protestant Dutch church. The voting will continue through two more Sundays, when it is expected that a sufficient number of ballots will have been cast for final action.

Although brought together by joint action of the Presbytery and the Consistory of the Dutch Reformed Church, the congregation leaned toward the latter, and assumed the name of the Collegiate Reformed Church. Since its foundation, however, the congregation alleges that insufficient interest has been shown in its welfare by the Consistory, and the sentiment has turned toward the Presbytery. It is probable that the vote will be unanimous toward organization as a Presbyterian church.

Cornerstone Laying in Jersey City.

The cornerstone of the new parish house of St. Anthony's Polish Roman Catholic Church, Jersey City, was laid yesterday in the presence of 3,000 persons by the Rev. John A. Sheppard. The building, which will be erected under the direction of the Rev. Julius Kwiatkouski, rector of the church, will be three stories high, and cost $40,000. It will contain a chapel, a school, a billiard and bowling room, and a public hall with stage.

A New Italian Church Down Town.

A new house of worship is to be erected at 359 and 361 Broome Street, for the congregation of the Italian Protestant Episcopal Church of San Salvatore, formerly located at 305, 307, and 309 Mulberry Street, but which has had only temporary quarters since its building was condemned by the city, three years ago, to make way for the widening and extension of Elm Street. The church's rector is the Rev. Alberto Pace.

Ordained as Priests.

The Rev. Stephen Van Rensselaer of New Lenox, Mass., and the Rev. John H. Wilson of Tivoli, N. Y., were ordained as priests of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine yesterday. Bishop Talbot of Central Pennsylvania conducted the service.

TELLS OF CURES AT LOURDES.

Father Edmund Conducts Services at a Brooklyn Grotto.

The Rev. Father Edmund, a lecturer of the Passionate Community, who recently arrived from Lourdes, France, told yesterday at the new French Mission Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, Brooklyn, of the cures he personally observed at the French grotto, and conducted special services at the grotto. Long before 4 o'clock, the time appointed for the services to begin, entrance to the church could not be obtained, so great was the crowd that had come to hear Father Edmund.

When the services began a lighted wax taper was handed to each person present. Then a procession, headed by priests, descended from the altar steps and proceeded down the centre aisle of the church, followed by over 1,200 of those present, carrying the flaming tapers. As the processional began to move, the audience joined in a chorus, singing the hymn of little Bernadette. When the processional party arrived at the grotto, they found grouped about it a number of persons afflicted with incurable diseases.

After the procession had halted at the shrine and the usual exercises had been concluded, Father Edmund told of the many cures which came before his personal observation. He said a well-known society woman of New York whose ailment baffled the knowledge of the leading physicians of the two hemispheres, was cured while he was at Lourdes. Father Edmund, when asked for the name of this woman, refused to give it, however. He further declared that several other prominent New Yorkers have been cured at Lourdes. Numerous cures are said to have been effected at the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, Brooklyn, but the Mission Fathers will not reveal the names of the persons.

TRADE IN CHRISTMAS TREES.

Extent of the Traffic Here—The Pioneer Dealer.

During the past ten days freight cars have been coming over various roads to this city laden with Christmas trees for the holidays. There are now some 250,000 of these trees, mostly balsam or fir, piled up at different points along the West Street river front. Some thirty men own them.

The industry is one that has been carried on for sixty years past in this city, but it is only within the past twenty years that it has assumed large proportions. Two of the largest dealers, J. G. Piper and E. K. Chapman, have each about 40,000 trees. The trees vary in height from 6 to 30 feet. The 30-foot ones are for churches and for the outside of saloons. The smaller trees average about 75 cents apiece in price. They come from Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and New York. The cutting begins about the 1st of November each year. The dealers employ a number of men at this work.

Mr. Piper said yesterday that this year's prices were as good as usual. He expects before the end of the week to have gotten rid of his immense stock. The last of this week he said prices would be high and the supply scarce.

"Bob" Carr, who is not over seventy-five years old, is said to be the pioneer in the Christmas tree industry. He was employed in it sixty years ago. For a time the trees were stored in Washington Market, but the business grew so great that they had to be stacked up on dock property along the river, the dealers paying the city for the use of the property.

H. G. CADMUS ARRESTED.

City Employe Accused of Causing the Death of John Lynch.

Harry G. Cadmus, a clerk in one of the local public offices in Brooklyn, and a son of William H. N. Cadmus, a former local politician, was admitted to bail yesterday in the Butler Street Police Court on a charge of homicide. He is charged with causing the death of John Lynch of Brooklyn, which occurred Saturday morning.

The men were together in a saloon on the night of Dec. 8 and entered into a dispute over a small bet. According to Cadmus, Lynch was the aggressor. He struck Cadmus several times on the body and in the face. Cadmus struck back, catching Lynch on the point of the chin with his clinched fist. The blow sent Lynch to the floor, causing concussion of the brain.

REV. DR. HARSHA DEPARTS

Resignation Read at the Second Collegiate Reformed Church.

TROUBLE TOO HEAVY TO BEAR

Reports About His Debts, Ill-Health, and Church Opposition Lead to His Retirement.

An unusually large congregation gathered in the Second Collegiate Reformed Church, at One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Lenox Avenue, yesterday morning. Many persons not members of the church were present, attracted by the publication of articles regarding the expected resignation of the pastor, the Rev. Dr. William Justin Harsha.

The Rev. Dr. J. Elmendorf, pastor of the First Collegiate Reformed Church and senior pastor of the Second Church, conducted the services, and after making the announcements for the week said that he had been instructed by the Consistory to read to the congregation Dr. Harsha's letter of resignation, which was as follows:

For sufficient reasons I ask for leave of absence from my pastoral duties from this date.

I also tender my resignation as pastor of the Second Collegiate Reformed Church, to take effect on Jan. 1, 1900, and beg your acceptance of the same.

I further wish you to unite with me in an application to the Classis of New York for a dissolution of the pastoral relations between the Rev. W. J. Harsha, D. D., and the Collegiate Reformed Church of Harlem.

After reading the letter Dr. Elmendorf said that the Consistory had accepted the resignation at a special meeting held for its consideration, and that the matter would come up for action before the Classis in due time. He then began an invocation, in which he referred to the heavy burden of sorrow which rested upon the congregation, and said that many hearts there were wounded, especially the hearts of those who had been led to accept the Christian faith through the ministrations of the absent pastor. He also prayed that sorrow might make the flock more fervent in their prayers for the absent one that he might have the strength to fulfill every duty, and bear every trial. There were many moist eyes in the congregation, as Dr. Harsha was popular, and in his seven years' pastorate had built up the church wonderfully. Dr. Elmendorf's sermon contained no reference to the affairs of the church.

After the service members of the congregation gathered in knots and discussed the resignation. General regret was expressed by all, and many said that they were disappointed in not having had the opportunity of bidding Dr. Harsha farewell. Dr. Elmendorf, when seen in his apartment at the Hotel Winthrop, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue, last evening, said that the affair was a very sad one, and that regret was expressed on all sides. He said that, considering the situation, Dr. Harsha probably had acted wisely in handing in his resignation. Malicious rumors, he said, had been circulated regarding Dr. Harsha, and these, coupled with poor health and the heavy burden of debt he had shouldered, had proved too much for him.

When asked as to the procedure to be followed now that the resignation had been accepted by the consistory, Dr. Elmendorf said that the separation of the pastor and the congregation was complete except for the approval of the classis. A special meeting of the classis will be held, but the date has not yet been fixed. Dr. Elmendorf said that although Dr. Harsha's pastorate would undoubtedly cease Jan. 1, he would continue to receive his regular salary of $5,000 a year for the first six months of the new year. This, he said, would give him time to recuperate and arrange his affairs, and by that time there would be a demand for a man of his ability.

Many rumors have been circulated regarding the cause for Dr. Harsha's resignation, but the true reasons are worry over financial affairs, ill health, and a desire on the part of "an old fogy element" in the church, as one member of the congregation expressed it yesterday, to have him leave. When Dr. Harsha came from Omaha seven years ago to accept the pastorate of the Second Collegiate Reformed Church he was in debt to the extent of about $40,000. This indebtedness, Dr. Harsha's friends felt, was in no sense a reflection on him, as it was explained that it had been contracted through indorsing paper for a religious publishing concern in the West. Since he has been in this city Dr. Harsha has been paying of his obligations, and it is estimated that he has paid about $12,000 voluntarily of his salary.

Dr. Harsha made an assignment of all his salary over $3,000 to Edward S. Clinch, a lawyer, in 1896, with which to meet these debts. Justice Beekman, however, set aside the assignment, declaring it void as far as his creditors were concerned. Mr. Clinch, when seen last evening, refused to make any statement regarding Dr. Harsha's financial affairs. He said, however, that the treatment of Dr. Harsha by the press of this city had been outrageous, and that if Dr. Harsha had paid no attention to all other faith the matter probably never would have been mentioned. Dr. Harsha is at present in the West with a missionary friend, while his wife and family are in Massachusetts.

BEATEN IN A HORSE TRADE.

Clothing Dealer Begged that His Animal Be Killed, and Finally Left It Gazing at a Coffin.

The police of the Eldridge Street Station would like to find a certain second-hand clothing dealer in Eldridge Street, who once thought he knew something about horses. After being "done" in a horse trade the man wandered into the police station Saturday night, and, with much emotion, asked to have some one come and kill his purchase, as it was not fit to live.

It seems that the clothing man, desiring to extend his business, resolved to institute a cart service for the collection and distribution of his goods. In an evil hour he came under the malign influence of a horse dealer on Front Street. The horse dealer said he had an animal of a very superior sort, which he was compelled to sell. He had paid, he said, $400 for the animal at a forced sale. He agreed, however, to rob himself and family to the extent of letting the animal go at $100 cash. The clothing dealer finally bought the beast for $50 in cash, and three suits of clothing, which, according to the placards upon them in his store, had been for sale at $6.66 each, but had been "marked down" from $38 each, their real worth.

The animal was delivered on Saturday, and his appearance astonished the clothing dealer, who had inspected him before only in the rather poorly lighted Front Street stable. His ribs stood out like the slats on a picket fence. The spinal column was also in evidence, some parts of it not even being concealed by skin. The clothing dealer also noted that while one of the animal's eyes seemed to gaze upon him with a look of almost human hopelessness and despair, the other, which was of a leaden bluish color, seemed to regard him with stony indifference. He attributed this to some temperamental peculiarity, until a passer-by shocked him with the information that the horse was blind in one eye. It was discovered later that he had no teeth, and was very lame in three of his legs.

The owner finally threw up his hands in despair, and then went about asking some of his neighbors to shoot the horse. They one and all refused to commit the deed, and at 11 o'clock at night he went to the police station and asked that word be sent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to send a man to kill his horse. The Sergeant told him to telephone himself, and the man replied that the horse wasn't worth it, and left.

At midnight Policeman Lyons, while walking along Allen Street, noticed an aged and decrepit horse leaning heavily against an undertaker's window, gazing with his good eye at a nice satin-lined casket displayed temptingly within. Policeman Lyons arrested the horse, and, together the two made their way slowly and painfully to the police station. Several vagrants along the route guyed the officer unmercifully. Somebody called him a mounted park policeman strayed away from his beat and lost. "What's the charge, officer? What's the charge?" was shouted whenever Lyons was forced to stop and let the horse lean upon him and rest.

At the station house it was decided that the horse should be shot, but nobody seemed able to decide just where. It was finally arranged to give the vagrant a night's lodging in the patrol wagon house, and yesterday morning an officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals put it out of its misery. If the police can find the owner, he will be arrested for abandonment.

Suicide of an Artilleryman.

Samuel Hahn, thirty-three years old, a private in Company N, Fifth United States Artillery, stationed at Fort Hamilton, was found dead yesterday afternoon in a hotel at 252 East Houston Street. By his side on the bed in which he lay was a vial that had contained morphine. Hahn went to the hotel on Saturday evening at 6 o'clock and registered. When he had not left his room at 1 o'clock the proprietor burst the door in. Hahn had been dead over twelve hours.

Hebrew War Veterans Organize.

A preliminary meeting for organization of the Hebrew veterans of the Spanish-American war, under the guidance of the Hebrew Union Veterans, was held yesterday in the Municipal Court room at the Yorkville Court. About eighty veterans were present, and committees were appointed to go ahead in the work of organization. Officers will be elected at the next meeting, on Jan. 7.

Answers to Correspondents.

J. A. D.—Communicate with Inspector of the United States Life-Saving Service, 17 State Street, New York.

M. R.—The following are the United States courts, named in the order of their rank: District Court, Circuit Court, Circuit Court of Appeals, and Supreme Court. Briefs must be submitted on legal cap paper, nine inches wide by fourteen long. There are no requirements regarding size or setting of type.

S. B.—The Japanese words "Shinjumeido-joshi" do not form a connected sentence. "Shinju" and "joshi" both signify "a double suicide of lovers," to whom earthly ties are forbidden, the former word being a colloquial, and the latter a literary form. "Meido" is a term frequently met with in Buddhist writings. It refers to the "dark pathway traveled after death," leading either to heaven or to the infernal regions, according to the context.

MEMORIAL OF J. W. AMBROSE.

In Recognition of His Securing the Improvement of New York Harbor.

A committee representing the subscribers to the banquet given in this city in April last, to Senator W. P. Frye of Maine, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce, have presented a life-size bronze bust of the late John W. Ambrose of this city, to the members of his family. Mr. Ambrose secured from Congress, after a number of years of labor, appropriations amounting to several millions of dollars to widen and deepen the channels in and around the Port of New York. The committee, in presenting the bust to Mr. Ambrose's family, inclosed the following letter:

"The undersigned committee, on behalf of the subscribers to the dinner to Senator Frye on April 26, 1899, take pleasure in presenting to you a bronze bust of your honored father, Mr. John W. Ambrose.

"In making this presentation the undersigned wish to give expression to the feeling of warm regard and sincere friendship that they entertained for your father, as well as to their appreciation of his splendid services in securing the improvement of the Harbor of New York, and they desire to bear witness to the high character and sterling worth of their deceased friend, whose memory will not only be cherished by those who had the opportunity and privilege of his intimate acquaintance, but also by all those citizens of this great metropolis who have at heart the advancement and development of their native city. Yours very respectfully,

"W. BAYARD CUTTING.
"GUSTAV H. SCHWAB."

The casting of the bust was done in Philadelphia from a model executed by Andrew O'Connor of this city, and is considered an excellent likeness of Mr. Ambrose, as well as an admirable example of the sculptor's art.

SUES JULIA ARTHUR'S HUSBAND.

Florence Crosby Asks $50,000 for Exclusion from Broadway Theatre.

Miss Florence Crosby has carried out her threat and brought suit against Benjamin P. Cheney, husband of Julia Arthur, for $50,000 damages for being excluded from the Broadway Theatre on Nov. 18, when Julia Arthur was playing there in "More Than Queen."

"Yes," said Miss Crosby last evening, "I have only asked $50,000 damages, but I think the figure is much too low. It ought to be double that at least for such an outrageous proceeding as ejecting a lady from a theatre. The case is in the hands of Emanuel M. Friend, my lawyer."

On Saturday evening, Nov. 18, Miss Crosby, accompanied by a Mr. Hughes, entered the theatre and was stopped by John Major, Miss Arthur's business manager, who told her that Mr. Cheney had given orders that she was not to be admitted. Mr. Hughes was told that he might remain, but declined and went away with Miss Crosby, who had been persuaded to leave and was escorted to the door by a Central Office detective.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the Direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.

TO-NIGHT AT 8.
Gounod's Opera,
ROMEO ET JULIETTE (in French).
Mmes. Eames, Bauermeister, and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez, (début,) Plançon, Bars, Illy, Dufriche, Meux, Vanni, and Ed de Reszke. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Wed. Evg., Dec. 20, at 8, Bizet's opera, CARMEN, (in French.) Mmes. Calvé, Bauermeister, Van Cauteren, and Eames; MM. Saleza, H. Devries, Bars, Dufriche, Queyla, and Plançon. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Friday Evening, Dec. 22, at 8, Wagner's opera, TANNHAUSER, (in German.) Mmes. Ternina, Olitzka, and Nordica; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, (début,) Bars, Queyla, Muhlmann, Meux, and Plançon. Conductor, Mr. Emil Paur.
Sat. Mat., Dec. 23, at 2, Gounod's opera, FAUST, (in French.) Mmes. Calvé, Bauermeister, and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez, Campanari, Meux, and Ed de Reszke. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Sat. Evg., Dec. 23, at 8, at Popular Prices, Wagner's opera, LOHENGRIN, (in German.) Mmes. Susan Strong and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Muhlmann, Meux, and Pringle. Conductor, Mr. Emil Paur.
Prices for Saturday Nights—$2.50, $1.50, 75c. and 50c. Boxes, $10, $15, and $30.
Sun. Evg., Dec. 24, Grand Sunday Night Concert.
Seats now on sale at BOX OFFICE, OPERA HOUSE, and at BOX OFFICE RATES at Tyson's, principal hotels, and Rullman's, 111 Broadway.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....At 8:20
Matinées Wednesday & Sat.
Extra Matinée Xmas & New Year's Day.
Henry Arthur Jones's Comedy.
Permanent Home of Daniel Frohman's Co.
4TH WEEK OF
The Maneuvers of Jane.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2.
Extra Matinée Xmas & New Year's Day.
FOURTH MONTH.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
ANNIE RUSSELL in MISS HOBBS
MISS HOBBS

GARDEN THEATRE. Madison Av. and 27th St.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
For Three Weeks Only.
MR. RICHARD
MANSFIELD
To-night, To-morrow, & Wed. Evg. at 8:30.
THE DEVIL'S DISCIPLE.
By G. Bernard Shaw.
THURS., DEC. 21—PRINCE KARL.
FRI., DEC. 22—A PARISIAN ROMANCE.
SAT. MAT., DEC. 23—PRINCE KARL.
SAT. EV., DEC. 23—DR. JEKYLL & MR. HYDE.
On Monday, Dec. 25,
THE FIRST VIOLIN.
Seats on sale 2 weeks in advance.

CARNEGIE HALL, 57TH ST. & 7TH AVE.
Extra Concert by
PADEREWSKI
Sunday Ev'g, 31st Dec., at 8.30 o'Clock,
Assisted by
WALTER DAMROSCH and his ORCHESTRA
The last Two Recitals in New York.
JANUARY 6TH AND 20TH AT 2:30.
Seats at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY
SEVENTH SEASON.
First Concert, Thursday evg., Dec. 21, at 8:30, at Carnegie Hall.
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
CHORUS OF 60 ARTISTS.
Soloist.....DAVID BISPHAM
Subscription & single tickets now on sale at SCHUBERTH'S, 23 UNION SQUARE

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Second Concert Tuesday Ev'g, Dec. 19, at 8:15.
THE KNEISEL QUARTET
OF BOSTON.
Assisted by Mr. Mark Hambourg, Piano.
Res. Seats $1.50 at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

5th Ave. Theatre, B'way & 28th St. Evs. at 8
Last w'k. Last Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Mrs. Fiske in Becky Sharp
Next Mon.—Musical Comedy—3 Little Lambs.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs. 8:20.
Last 3 Weeks. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
JULIA MARLOWE | Barbara Frietchie
Tuesday, January 9—MAUDE ADAMS.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way.
Evenings, 8. Matinée Saturday.
EXTRA MATS. XMAS & NEW YEAR'S.
WM. GILLETTE in His New Play SHERLOCK HOLMES

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St.
LAST 6 NIGHTS. LAST WED. & SAT. MAT.
JOHN DREW | The Tyranny of Tears
Dec. 25—Empire Company in MY LADY'S LORD.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way
Evenings, 8:30. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday.
WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS Xtra Mats. Xmas & New Year's

CASINO! Last 18 Ngts! Last Mat. Sat. but 5. 3D MNTH & Last 3 Wks! Souvs. Nxt. Fri. Evg! 100th TIME! ALICE NIELSEN OPERA COMPANY in The Singing Girl

THE DEWEY East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. Merry Maiden Burlesquers.
"At the French Ball." "Maiden's Seminary."

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX—New Groups. Extra Attractions To-day. Christmas Pantomime, Blue Beard. CINEMATOGRAPH Every Hour. Neapolitan Troubadour Orchestra.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. Joseph Hart & Carrie De Mar, Mme. Herrmann. THE GIRL WITH THE AUBURN HAIR.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Daly's original production The Great Ruby Evgs. & Matinée Sat. 2.

14TH ST. THEATRE. Cor. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. and Sat. Res. orch. circle or bal., 50c.
LAST WEEK of the SOUVENIRS THE DAIRY FARM
TO-NIGHT & Friday night, Wed. & Sat. Matinées.
Next Week, commencing with Xmas Day Matinée. THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38th.
MR. KENDAL LAST TWO WEEKS.
MRS. Mats. Wed. and Sat.
Evenings 8:20. Matinées at 2. The Elder Miss Blossom

Next Week—Seat Sale Thursday.
N. C. Goodwin and Maxine Elliott
THE COW BOY AND THE LADY.

HAMMERSTEIN'S LAST 2 WEEKS. VICTORIA Ev'gs, 8:20. Sat. Mat. 2:15. Rogers Bros. in Wall St.
DEC. 27—100TH TIME—SOUVENIRS.
Mon., Jan. 1—Chris. & The Wonderful Lamp.
SEAT SALE BEGINS DEC. 26TH.

AMERICAN 42ND & 8TH AVE CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO.
Seats now selling for Xmas week.
THE BEGGAR STUDENT.
SPECIAL MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY.

BROADWAY Theatre. 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2.
THE GREAT SUCCESS. BEN-HUR
SPECIAL MATINEE XMAS DAY.

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St. Evg. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
XTRA MATINEE XMAS DAY.
FRANK DANIELS in THE AMEER.

Proctor's 23d ST. Cont. Perf. 15c, 25c, 50c. FOX & ALLEN. Pauline Moran. 30 Other Stars.

Palace 58th St. & 3d Av. Jennie Yeamans Cont. Perf. Mansfield & Wilbur Watson, Hutchings, &c. 15, 25, 50

MANHATTAN Theatre, 33d & B'y Ev. 8:15. Sat. Mat. ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.

KOSTER & BIAL'S GREATEST SHOW in Town. Marie Dressler, Assisted by Adele Farrington, Clivette, Cushman, Holcombe, & Curtis, Binns & Binns, Capitaine, Beaumont Sisters, De Foreests, etc.

HOME AGAIN THE NEW YORK Com. Sat. Night 17 times only. SPECIAL XMAS EDITION, THE MAN IN THE MOON Including New Santa Claus Pantomime.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
SOUVENIRS Friday Evening.
The great rural play, "WAY DOWN EAST."
Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10.

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only.
MAY IRWIN IN SISTER MARY
Biggest hit of all.

Comique (Formerly Sam T. Jack's) Bwy & 29th St. Mat Every Day. Orch., 25c. and 50c.
Fatima The Vaudeville Burlesque Co. with Oriental Dances, and Tobascoscope Sensational Moving Pictures.

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL, B'way & 30 St. Matinées Tues. & Sat.
Whirl-I-Gig & BARBARA FIDGETY

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. JAMES A. HERNE'S Great Play, SHORE ACRES.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. THIS WEEK—CARMEN.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Last Week of the Tuneful Spectacle A GREEK SLAVE. Next Week: Primrose & Dockstader's Minstrels.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St. & 7th Av. Res. Or. 50c. Bal. 25c Music Hall. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LILLIAN BURKHART CO. Wayn & Caldwell, etc.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE, TO-NIGHT, Mat. Sat. The Great Comedy Success, "HOFGUNST"

HUBER'S 14th St. Museum. 10c. to all. 3-legged boy. Theatre, 2 Co.'s.

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1899. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Dec. 16...	4,992,653
Same week last year.....	4,332,360
Stocks to date this year.....	163,863,593
Corresponding date last year.	108,357,527
Bonds for the week.....	$11,174,900
Same week last year.....	$39,539,410
Bonds to date this year.....	$810,504,140
Corresponding date last year.	$877,285,590

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 4@15; at three months, 6; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Linseed	1½	Clev., Lor. & W. pf.	1
Am. Steel & W. pf.	1¾	Colorado Midland	1
Am. Tin Plate pf.	3	P., C., C. & St. L.	5
Chi. Term. Tran. pf.	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Steel Hoop	2	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	4½
Am. Cotton Oil	1	Minn. & St. Louis	3½
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	6
Am. Linseed pf.	5⅝	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	3½
Am. Express	5	Missouri Pacific	4½
Am Malting	1⅛	Mo., Kan. & Texas	1
Am. Malting pf.	3	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	1⅝
Ann Arbor pf.	1	Mobile & Ohio	3
At., Top. & S. F.	2	National Biscuit	1½
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	4½	Nat. Biscuit pf.	2½
Anaconda Copper	2½	National Lead	1½
Baltimore & Ohio	3	National Steel	3½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	5½	N. J. Central	1
Brooklyn Rapid Tr.	3½	N. Y. Air Brake	6
Brooklyn Union Gas	2½	N. Y. Central	4½
Brunswick City	1½	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1½
Canada Southern	1½	N. Y., Ont. & West	1½
Can. Pacific	2½	Norf. & West.	2½
Chi. Con. Traction	4	Norf. & West. pf.	2
Chi., Bur. & Qy	6⅝	Nor. Pacific	1⅜
Chi. & East. Ill.	10	Nor. Pac. pf.	2⅝
Chi. Great West.	1½	Pacific Mail	1½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	3	Pennsylvania	2½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	1	People's Gas, Chi.	5⅛
Chi. Gt. West. deb.	2	Peoria & Eastern	1
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	1½	Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	3⅝	Pressed Steel Car pf.	1½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	4½	Pitts. & West. 1st.	3
Chi. & Northwest.	5	Pullman Car	3¼
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	3½	Reading 1st pf.	3½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	5¼	Reading 2d pf.	1
Clev., Lor. & Wheel.	1½	Rep. Iron & S.	1¼
Col. Fuel & Iron	1½	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	1
Col. South. 2d pf.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	2
Col. & Hock. Coal	2½	St. L. S'w'n pf.	6⅝
Cont. Tobacco	2½	St. Paul & Omaha	3
Cont. Tobacco pf.	3½	Southern Pacific	3¼
Consolidated Gas	9⅞	Southern Ry.	1
Del., Lack. & West.	8	Southern Ry. pf.	2⅝
Denver & Rio Gr.	1½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	24
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	3	Texas Pacific	1⅜
Erie 1st pf.	1½	Third Avenue	18½
Evans. & T. H.	1	Union Bag & Paper	1
Federal Steel	4½	Union Bag & P. pf.	1¼
Federal Steel pf.	4⅜	Union Pacific	3⅜
General Electric	5	Union Pacific pf.	2⅜
Glucose Sugar Ref.	7⅞	U. S. Leather pf.	2½
Glucose Sugar R. pf.	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.	2
Great Northern pf.	1½	Wabash pf.	1⅜
H. B. Claflin	1	Wagner Palace Car	6⅝
Hocking Valley pf.	1	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	1
Illinois Central	2½	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	1⅜
International Silver.	1½	Wisconsin Central	2½
Iowa Central pf.	2½	Wis. Cent. pf.	1½
Kan. City, P. & G.	1½		
Laclede Gas	6½		
Lake Erie & W. pf.	2		
Louisville & Nashv.	4½		
Manhattan	4⅝		
Met. Street Ry.	16½		
Mexican Central	1		

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C. of N. J. gen. 5s, r.	1	San A. & A. P. 4s.	2½
C. I. & L. ref. 6s.	6	T. C. & I. 1st, Birm. 6s	1
F. & P. M. con. 5s.	2		
L. & Nash. gold 5s.	3		

Bonds Declined.

At., T. & S. F. adj.	2½	Louis. & N. gen. 6s.	1½
B. & Ohio 3½s	1½	Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	2½
Balt. & O., S. W. Div. 3½s	1½	Mo., K. & Texas 2d.	1½
B. Un. El. 1st.	1½	Mo. Pacific con.	2½
Cent. of Ga. gen.	1⅞	Mo. Pac. coll. tr. 5s.	1¼
C. of Ga. 1st pf., inc.	1	N. Y. Cent., M. C., 3½s	1
Ches. & O. con. 4s.	1½	Norf. & W. con. 4s.	1½
Ches. & Ohio 4½s.	1½	Oregon S. L. 6s.	1¾
C., M. & St. P., So. Minn. 5s.	1	Pacific Coast 1st.	1
Col. Mid. 2-4s.	1½	Pennsylvania 4½s.	1
Col. Mid. 1st 4s.	1	Peo. & East. 1st.	1
E. T. Va. & Ga. con.	1½	P., D. & E. 1st, t. r.	1½
Erie con. prior 4s.	1½	St. L. & I. M. gen. 5s.	2⅝
Erie 1st gen. 4s.	2	St. L. & S. F., Cent. Div. 4s.	1½
Evans. & T. H. gen.	1	St. L. S. W. 1st.	3½
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	2½	St. L. S. W. 2d.	3
Hous. & Texas gen.	1	So. Pac. coll. tr. 4s.	2⅜
Ill. Cent., W. L. 4s.	1	So. Pac., Cent. Pac. 1st 4s.	1⅝
Ind. & G. Nor. 2d.	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s.	3
K. C., P. & G. 1st.	1⅜	Texas Pacific 1st.	1
Lake Erie & W. 1st.	1½	Wabash 1st.	1½
L., Ev. & St. L. con. 5s, t. r.	7	Wabash, Deb. B.	2⅜
Louis. & N. coll. tr. 4s.	1¼	W. N. Y. & P. gen.	1
		Wilkes. & East. 1st.	1¼

OUR LONDON CABLE.

EFFECTS OF THE WAR NEWS

The Week Ended in a Semi-Panic—Stock Exchange Has So Far Stood the Strain Well, but More Failures Are Inevitable—Excitement Telling on Industrial Affairs—Spain More Prosperous.

Cable Correspondence.

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LONDON, Dec. 17.—A week of strain and anxiety has ended in something very near to a panic, both on the Stock Exchange and in the money market, thanks to the news yesterday morning of Gen. Buller's defeat. All the good effect that otherwise would have been certain to follow the announcement of gold coming from New York was completely obliterated, and the effects of the disaster are all the greater because on Thursday and Friday we were buoyed up by the belief of a great victory. But there is too much reason to fear now that when the gold arrives it will be drawn out of the Bank of England and hoarded.

Already some of our large banks are getting alarmed, and a run on them is by no means a remote contingency as things at present look. If you are able to spare us ten millions sterling we may stand a shock, but I fear that half this sum lost in New York might bring our looming troubles on your market.

We are able to draw gold now solely because the anticipated quantities of cotton have not come forward. Bills drawn in anticipation of these shipments have therefore to be renewed, and the rates on such offered for discount last week were generally higher than on other foreign paper. On Friday sixty-day American drafts coming this week in some cases sold at 6¾ per cent. discount, and from 6⅝ to 6½ per cent. was the common rate earlier in the week. Add to this the advance in the Bank's price for American eagles, and the necessity for gold remittances becomes evident. Yesterday business was paralyzed and the discount rate hard at 6½ per cent., with the banks refusing to buy from brokers.

Small consignments of gold are arriving from the Continent, but only from the open markets, a source of supply soon exhausted. Directly the stocks of the State banks are threatened, up will go their rates. Open market discount in Berlin is now 6 per cent., and it is probable enough that the Reichsbank will put its rate up to 7 per cent. Other markets on the Continent exhibit less signs of strain, but all are unable to do much to help us, and although it was reported all last week that the Bank of France was going to send considerable amounts of bullion to the Argentine Republic none has gone yet.

The position, therefore, is anxious at all points in spite of the gold on the way from New York, Australia, Berlin, and Paris.

Our Stock Exchange last week was put to an extreme strain and stood it well. Money to the end of December rarely cost at best less than 7 per cent., and frequently 10 per cent., but payments were effected without a serious hitch. Ten firms so far have failed, but none of them important ones. Yesterday, however, the excitement was again indescribable, and prices dropped, cataractwise, Rand mines opening at 6 below Friday's price, and dealings being often impossible. The latest prices were worse than the opening in most cases. Further smashes are therefore inevitable, and the recoil here is sure to react disastrously in Paris, where the buying has followed ours. In the feverishness of our mood we have been turning to your stocks, but it was the wholly wild sort of gamblers who bought.

All these surging torrents of excitement are beginning to tell on industrial affairs, and the outlook is much less good than it was a few weeks ago. Dear money also kills forward orders, and causes manufacturers to purchase by the week. In spite of all the great activity in our iron and steel industries, for instance, iron ore merchants complain that they cannot book new orders equivalent to their output. It is the same with textile fibres, and production of all kinds is beginning to be seriously interfered with by dear coal.

Altogether we are not happy just at present, but evils foreseen and dreaded are often mock prophets of disaster, so we hope for the best.

A friend just returned from Spain informs me that that country is more prosperous than before the war, so prosperous in Catalonia that the millowners could not afford to close their works as a demonstration against the new taxation, and therefore concluded the best way was to compromise and wait for bad days. The Government, however, is as vicious and inept as ever, with eternal talk and nothing done, and with all the old corruptions clamoring to be fed.

The debt of outer London now amounts to almost £43,500,000, and projected outlays come to at least £3,000,000 more. The annual charge is £2,711,000, or about 18d. on the pound of ratable value. Many municipalities throughout the country are fully as much or more burdened, but London has spent less on public works yielding revenue than on any other item. These figures are exclusive of the debt of the old city corporation, which, when added, brings the total load of the metropolis up to £48,000,000. The city livery companies enjoy revenues estimated at fully £125,000 a year, none or which goes to the relief of this formidable weight. A. J. W.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Dec. 18.

Royal Baking Powder Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Tuesday, Dec. 19.

South Side Elevated Railroad, Chicago—Books close.
United Shoe Machinery Company—Books close.

Wednesday, Dec. 20.

American Steel Casting Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Colonial Trust Company—Books close.
Dominion Coal Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Electric Vehicle Company—Books close.
Federal Steel Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Fifth Avenue Bank, New York—Books close.
Fifth Avenue Bank, Brooklyn—Books close.
Homestake Mining Company—Books close.
Knickerbocker Trust Company—Books close.
National Steel Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
New England Cotton Yarn Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Newport News and Old Point Comfort Electric Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Ontario Silver Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Oregon Railroad and Navigation—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad—Books close.
Union Ferry Company—Books close.
United Traction and Electric of Providence—Books close.

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Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Dec. 16, 1899.

Range for Year 1899. Highest.	Range for Year 1899. Lowest.	Closing Sat., Dec. 16. Bid.	Closing Sat., Dec. 16. Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended Dec. 16, 4,992,653.	Amount Capi'l Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period	Week Ended Dec. 16. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Dec. 9, '99.
118⅝ February 28.	108¾ January 16.	110	115	...	Adams Express	$12,000,000	Dec. 11, '99.	2	SA	111⅝	111⅝	110	110	108½	125
21⅞ May 25.	13 December 11.	13	13⅝	½	American Car & Foundry Company	20,000,000				14	14½	12	13⅜	....	6,385
68½ September 7.	56⅝ June 16.	56½	58½	...	American Car & Foundry Company pf.	20,000,000	Nov. 1, '99.	1¾	Q	58	59⅝	57	59	....	5,965
46 November 2.	33 December 11.	33½	34	— 1	American Cotton Oil	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '99.	4	A	33	34⅝	33	33½	33⅜	6,910
97⅞ October 26.	88¼ January 5.	93	95	— 1	American Cotton Oil preferred	10,198,900	Dec. 1, '99.	6	SA	95½	95½	95	95	88	385
160 August 29.	133 June 19.	143	146	— 5	American Express Company	18,000,000	July 1, '99.	3	SA	140	140	140	140	147	252
41½ September 8.	32⅜ December 16.	32	32½	— ½	American Ice Company	22,939,100	Nov. 15, '99.	1	...	32⅜	32⅞	32¼	32¼	....	10,245
85 September 11.	73½ December 14.	74	80	+ ⅛	American Ice Company preferred	12,440,000	Oct. 14, '99.	1½	Q	74	75	73½	75	....	460
16⅝ November 29.	8⅝ June 20.	12	12½	— 1⅛	American Linseed Company	16,750,000				11¼	12¾	11¼	12¾	....	3,515
61 December 1.	44½ June 20.	52	52½	— 5⅝	American Linseed Company preferred	16,750,000	Dec. 15, '99.	1¾	Q	50¼	54½	49¼	52¼	....	9,351
37½ January 4.	7⅜ December 15.	7¼	7⅝	— 1⅛	American Malting Company	14,000,000				8¼	8¾	7¾	7¾	30	2,470
57½ January 26.	36 December 13.	36	37½	— 3	American Malting Company preferred	14,400,000	Oct. 16, '99.	1¾	Q	40½	40⅝	36	37	82¼	3,018
89 April 20.	32½ December 14.	34⅛	34¾	— 1	American Smelting & Refining Company	27,000,000				35⅝	37⅝	32½	34¼	....	11,302
94½ April 20.	80 May 31.	85	85½	— 3	American Smelting & Refining Company pf.	27,000,000	Oct. 10, '99.	1½	Q	87	88	82½	85	....	8,544
48⅝ November 28.	24 May 24.	40	41	— 2	American Steel Hoop Company	10,120,600				41½	43	39½	40	....	12,969
84⅛ September 14.	70 May 13.	79	80	+ ½	American Steel Hoop Company preferred	14,000,000	Oct. 10, '99.	1¾	Q	78½	82¼	77¾	79	....	3,370
72 May 4.	24½ December 14.	27¼	27½	— 2⅜	American Steel & Wire Company	50,000,000				38½	40	34¾	37¼	33¾	62,940
106⅜ March 13.	85⅝ December 11.	88	89	+ 1⅝	American Steel & Wire Company preferred	40,000,000	Oct. 14, '99.	1¾	Q	90	91¾	85¾	91	91⅞	12,740
182 March 20.	122¾ January 4.	129⅞	130	— 8¼	American Sugar Refining Company	24,968,000	Oct. 2, '99.	3	Q	133	139¾	125½	130	124	782,500
133 March 20.	110 January 16.	115	115	— 5½	American Sugar Refining Company pf.	24,968,000	Oct. 2, '99.	1¾	Q	113¼	115¾	115	113	112	310
105 April 18.	95 December 14.	92	97	— 2¾	American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1¾	Q	95	96	96	95	98	110
52⅝ April 4.	20 December 11.	25¾	26	+ ⅞	American Tin Plate Company	28,000,000				20	27½	20	26	....	14,435
90½ February 8.	74⅛ December 11.	77	79	+ 3	American Tin Plate Company preferred	18,000,000	Oct. 30, '99.	1¾	Q	74¼	78	74¼	78	....	3,335
220½ April 5.	85½ June 21.	93¾	95	— 5	American Tobacco Company	54,500,000	Nov. 25, '99.	1½	Q	100	104¾	95	95	141¾	350,105
150 March 6.	132 January 4.	132	...	— 2	American Tobacco Company preferred	14,000,000	Nov. 1, '99.	2	Q	141	141	141	141	130	100
70 April 26.	37½ December 13.	38	38½	— 2½	Anaconda Copper Mining Company	30,000,000	Nov. 1, '99.	12	SA	40	40⅜	37½	38	....	25,705
35⅝ October 28.	14 April 29.	17	19	...	Ann Arbor	3,250,000				17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	....	50
48½ October 26.	36 May 8.	42¾	43	— 1	Ann Arbor preferred	4,000,000				43	43	43	43	38	1,000
24⅞ February 28.	17 May 9.	19½	19⅝	— 2	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	102,000,000				21⅝	21⅝	19¼	19½	18⅝	84,156
68⅛ August 24.	50⅝ January 7.	50½	50⅝	— 4½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe preferred	114,119,500	July 20, '99.	1½	SA	63¾	64	60⅝	60⅝	51	202,185
61½ April 20.	43⅞ June 22.	51¼	52	— 8	Baltimore & Ohio	42,500,000				54	54⅜	52	52	48⅜	23,494
85½ November 28.	67½ June 21.	74⅝	75	— 5½	Baltimore & Ohio preferred	59,227,000				79¼	79⅝	74½	74⅝	75¼	56,532
127 April 15.	75½ September 20.	77⅛	77¼	— 8⅛	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	48,000,000				79	81⅜	76¾	77¼	72¾	405,150
190 March 17.	134 December 14.	135	137	— 2½	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	5	SA	135	138	134	135	129¾	4,065
20⅝ August 4.	9¼ May 9.	12¾	13¼	— 1⅛	Brunswick Dock & City Improvement	5,000,000				13⅜	14	12⅜	13	12⅝	2,145
69 November 20.	30¾ March 23.	62	68	— 1	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	6,000,000				55	55	55	55	52	100
96½ September 22.	60 May 19.	90	97	...	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg preferred	6,000,000	Aug. 15, '99.	1	SA	98	98	95¾	95¾	74¾	800
70 January 22.	50½ December 14.	50¾	51	— 1⅞	Canada Southern	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '99.	1	SA	52	52⅜	50¾	50¾	56¾	2,470
95½ May 31.	84⅝ March 15.	92	99⅝	— 2½	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Oct. 2, '99.	3	SA	93½	94½	92	92	....	840
31½ December 4.	23⅝ May 31.	29¾	30	— 6⅝	Chesapeake & Ohio	40,532,400	Oct. 26, '99.	2	...	29¾	31	29	29¾	25	71,540
145¾ February 15.	125¾ December 16.	128¾	125½	— 9¾	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	96,159,700	Dec. 15, '99.	1½	Q	129¾	129⅞	125¾	125½	121⅝	100,285
68⅝ April 26.	40 December 11.	...	...	— 4	Chicago Consolidated Traction	15,000,000				40	41	40	41	....	275
100½ September 1.	69¾ January 4.	...	...	— 10	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,800	July 1, '99.	3	SA	89½	89⅝	88	88	56⅝	1,300
135⅜ September 7.	112¾ January 4.	...	...	...	Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred	5,830,700	Oct. 2, '99.	1½	Q	122½	122¾	122½	122½	....	50
20⅞ January 28.	12⅜ December 16.	12⅜	12⅝	— 1⅛	Chicago Great Western	21,254,800				14	14	12⅝	13⅛	14⅜	28,115
85⅛ August 26.	80⅜ January 5.	76½	80¼	— ⅝	Chicago Great Western preferred A	11,371,800	July 31, '99.	2	SA	80	81½	77	77	82⅜	2,975
44⅜ September 6.	25 June 22.	37⅝	39½	— 1	Chicago Great Western preferred B	7,459,100				30	39⅝	30	39¼	30⅞	1,200
102⅜ August 15.	88⅝ January 4.	97	97⅝	— 6	Chicago Great Western debenture	18,775,900	July 15, '99.	1	SA	90	90	89	89	94¼	1,000
29 November 28.	7⅝ January 4.	24	25	— ⅝	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	20,500,000				14¼	14⅝	13	13⅝	7⅝	3,457
62¼ November 28.	31 January 4.	46	50	— 1½	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf.	3,000,000				46	47⅝	46	47¼	42	630
125⅝ September 6.	117½ December 14.	118¾	119¼	— 1⅝	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	47,166,900	Oct. 21, '99.	1¾	SA	121¼	121⅝	119¾	119¾	124⅝	124,275
176⅜ September 6.	164⅜ January 4.	...	...	— 1	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	34,306,400	Oct. 21, '99.	2½	SA	170½	170⅝	168½	168½	172	2,440
172 September 1.	161 January 4.	...	...	— 1	Chicago & Northwestern	30,119,800	July 1, '99.	2½	SA	166	166	164	164	168	1,000
212 September 1.	191 January 4.	...	...	— 1	Chicago & Northwestern preferred	30,119,800	July 1, '99.	2½	SA	192	192	192	192	192	100

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Dec. 16, 1899—Continued.

WEEKLY STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Name of Stock	Range for Year 1899 Highest	Range for Year 1899 Lowest	Course Sat. Dec. 16	Net Ch'ge Prev. Week	Range for Week Ended Dec. 16 Highest	Range for Week Ended Dec. 16 Lowest	Last Sale	Sales Week Ended Dec. 16	Par	Amount Outstanding	Last Dividend Date	Last Dividend Per Cent	Period
Chicago & Alton	180 September 26	134 February 6	178	+ 1	178	178	178	10	100	3,000,000	Feb. 28, '99	2	Q
Preferred	180 September 26	134 February 6	178	+ 1	178	178	178	10	100	3,000,000	Feb. 28, '99	2	Q
Chicago Terminal Transfer	9¾ March 27	5¼ January 6	8	+ ¼	8	8	8	100		1,000,000			
Preferred	25 March 27	15 January 6	20	+ 1	20	20	20	100		1,000,000			
Chicago, Burl. & Quincy	118¾ December 27	98¾ January 6	116	+ ¾	116	116	116	100	100	20,000,000	Dec. 15, '99	1¾	Q
Chicago, Indiana & Southern	30 December 1	19 July 6	30						100	4,000,000			
Preferred	75 January 4	60 July 28	75						100	2,000,000			
Chicago, Milw. & St. Paul	168 December 27	130 January 6	167	+ 1	168	167	168	1,100	100	30,000,000	Dec. 15, '99	1¾	Q
Preferred	185 December 27	150 January 6	184	+ 1	184	184	184	100	100	12,500,000	Dec. 15, '99	2	Q
Chicago & North Western	214 September 11	168 February 6	211	+ 2	211	211	211	100	100	42,962,050	Oct. 2, '99	1¾	Q
Preferred	245 September 11	192 February 6	245	+ 2	245	245	245	100	100				
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	127¾ April 20	107¾ January 6	115	+ ¾	115	115	115	100	100	25,000,000	Dec. 15, '99	1¾	Q
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha	174 November 28	130 January 6	174	+ 4	174	174	174	100	100	6,000,000	Dec. 15, '99	2½	Q
Preferred	174 November 28	163 January 6	174	+ 4	174	174	174	100	100	6,000,000	Dec. 15, '99	2½	Q
Cleveland, Cin., Chic. & St. Louis	85 February 8	61 January 6	85	+ 4	85	85	85	100	100	20,000,000	Dec. 15, '99	2	Q
Preferred	120 February 8	90 January 6	120	+ 4	120	120	120	100	100	10,000,000	Dec. 15, '99	3	Q
Cleveland & Pittsburg	180 November 27	150 March 20	180	+ 2	180	180	180	100	50	6,000,000	Dec. 15, '99	1¾	Q
Colorado Coal & Iron	30 November 17	15 March 13	15	+ ¼	15	15	15	100	100	2,000,000			
Preferred	75 April 3	50 April 3	75						100	2,000,000			
Colorado Fuel & Iron	42 December 27	25 January 6	42	+ 2	42	42	42	100	100	10,000,000			
Preferred	90 December 27	67 January 6	90	+ 2	90	90	90	100	100	10,000,000			
Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	19 November 27	14 March 20	15	+ ¼	15	15	15	100	100	2,000,000			
Consolidation Coal	150 January 7	130 January 6	150						50	3,000,000	Dec. 15, '99	2	Q
Continental Tobacco Company	45 January 7	35 January 6	45						100	10,000,000	Dec. 15, '99	1¼	Q
Preferred	120 January 7	105 January 6	120						100	10,000,000	Dec. 15, '99	1¾	Q
Delaware & Hudson	127¾ April 20	107¾ January 6	115	+ ¾	115	115	115	100	100	25,000,000	Dec. 15, '99	2½	Q
Delaware, Lack. & Western	196 December 15	159 January 6	196	+ 6	196	196	196	100	50	10,000,000	Dec. 15, '99	3½	Q
Denver & Rio Grande	25¾ April 27	15¾ January 11	18	+ ¾	18	18	18	100	100	25,000,000	Dec. 15, '99	1¾	Q
Preferred	69¾ April 27	45¾ January 11	70	+ 3	70	70	70	100	100	25,000,000	Dec. 15, '99	3½	Q
Detroit City Gas	14 November 28	6 April 4	14	+ ¾	14	14	14	100	100	2,794,300			
Detroit, South Shore & Atlantic	15 November 28	7¾ January 30	15	+ ¾	15	15	15	100	100	12,000,000			
Preferred	35 November 28	14 January 30	15	+ ¾	15	15	15	100	100	12,000,000			
Erie	29¾ January 19	12 December 12	13	+ ¼	13	13	13	100	100	112,228,700			
Erie 1st preferred	62 January 24	32¾ June 21	35	+ ¼	35	35	35	100	100	42,844,600			
Erie 2nd preferred	52¾ January 30	18¾ May 8	19	+ ¼	19	19	19	100	100	16,000,000			
Evansville & Terre Haute	45¾ November 17	36 January 26	44	- 1	44	44	44	100	50	6,000,000			
General Electric Company	42 December 27	25¾ January 3	25¾	- ¼	25¾	25¾	25¾	100	100	63,961,500			
Federal Steel Company	75 April 3	51¾ December 14	71¾	+ ¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	100	100	63,961,500			
General Electric Company	182 November 27	125 January 3	119½	- ½	119½	119	119½	100	100	19,278,600			
Glucose Sugar Refining Company	170 March 20	85¼ January 3	119	- 5	119	119	119	100	100	21,677,300			
Great Northern Preferred	195 March 13	136 January 3	190	- 1	190	190	190	100	100	80,405,000			
H. B. Claflin Company	117¾ July 13	97 January 3	112	- 4	112	112	112	100	100	7,500,000			
Hocking Valley	68 September 6	42½ May 15	62						100	11,940,000			
Homestake	142¾ July 13	120 September 6	142¾	+ 1	142¾	142¾	142¾	100	100	12,000,000			
Illinois Central	122 January 23	110 January 7	110½	- ½	111	110½	110½	100	100	60,000,000	Sept. 1, '99	2½	SA
Iowa Central	68¾ January 23	37 December 11	39	+ ½	39	39	39	100	100	17,445,900	Sept. 1, '99	1¼	SA
Preferred	95 January 6	70 December 15	70						100	17,445,900	Sept. 1, '99	2½	SA
International Paper Company	42¾ January 23	32¾ May 31	42¾	+ 1	42¾	42¾	42¾	100	100	41,567,000	Sept. 1, '99	1¾	Q
Preferred	94 February 17	77 May 31	94	+ 1	94	94	94	100	100	10,000,000	Sept. 1, '99	2½	Q
International Silver Company	16 March 22	7¾ January 18	10	+ ¾	11	10	10	100	100	9,000,000			
Iowa Central preferred	28¾ August 25	10¾ March 7	13¾	+ ¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	100	100	2,500,000			
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf	15 March 22	7 March 15	10	+ ¾	11	10	10	100	100	9,000,000	Oct. 1, '99	1¼	Q
Knickerbocker Ice Company (Chicago)	94 February 17	70 November 14	88						100	3,000,000	Oct. 1, '99	1¾	Q
Knickerbocker Ice Company (Chicago) pf.													
Lacede Gas	78¾ November 1	51 March 4	77	- ½	78	77	77	100	100	7,500,000	Dec. 1, '99	1¾	Q
Lake Erie & Western	25 November 1	14¾ January 3	18	- ½	18	18	18	100	100	3,000,000	Dec. 1, '99	1¾	Q
Lake Erie & Western preferred	84 November 1	60 November 6	77	- 2	77	77	77	100	100	3,000,000	Dec. 1, '99	2½	Q
Long Island	138¾ April 3	85¾ December 16	97	- 5½	97	97	97	100	50	6,000,000	Dec. 1, '99	2	Q
Louisville & Nashville	107 October 30	83 March 6	97	- 4½	97	97	97	100	100	12,000,000	Dec. 1, '99	2	Q
Manhattan Consolidated	138¾ April 3	85¾ December 16	97	- 6½	97	97	97	100	100	40,000,000	Dec. 1, '99	2½	Q
Metropolitan West Side El. Chicago, pref.	94 November 28	44¼ May 5	95¾						100	6,000,000	Dec. 1, '99	1¾	Q
Mexican Central	17¾ April 27	12¾ December 16	13¾	- ¼	13¾	13¾	13¾	100	100	10,714,200	Dec. 1, '99	1¾	Q
Mexican National certificates	10¾ October 30	7 January 7	10¾	- ¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	100	100	12,500,000	Dec. 1, '99	1¾	Q
Michigan Central	110 October 25	100 January 3	108	- 2	108	108	108	100	100	54,000,000	Dec. 1, '99	2	Q
Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. Ste. Marie	94¾ May 18	73¾ January 10	94¾	+ 1	94¾	94¾	94¾	100	100	4,000,000			
Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. Ste. Marie pf.	97¾ May 18	73¾ January 10	94¾	+ 1	94¾	94¾	94¾	100	100	14,000,000			
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	14¾ January 30	10¾ February 10	13¾	- ¼	13¾	13¾	13¾	100	100	62,450,000			
Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	45¾ August 31	29¾ May 13	39¾	- ¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	100	100	15,000,000			
Missouri Pacific	82¾ April 4	78 May 25	82¾	- 1¼	82¾	82¾	82¾	100	100	41,567,000			
Mobile & Ohio	82 August 26	32 January 3	42	- 1	42	42	42	100	100	6,250,000			
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis	102 December 15	83 January 3	98	- 4	98	98	98	100	100	10,000,000			
National Biscuit Company	40¼ January 20	33¼ December 14	36	- ¼	36	36	36	100	100	20,000,000			
National Biscuit Company preferred	104 January 21	96 December 12	100	- ¼	100	100	100	100	100	20,000,000			
National Lead Company	28¾ January 7	20¼ December 14	26	- ¼	26	26	26	100	100	14,904,400			
National Lead Company preferred	115 January 21	106 December 13	106	- ¼	106	106	106	100	100	14,904,400			
National Steel Company	49¾ March 27	38 December 14	38	- ¼	38	38	38	100	100	10,000,000			
National Steel Company preferred	98¾ August 11	86 May 15	91	- 3¾	95	91	91	100	100	10,000,000			
New Jersey Central	137¾ January 3	115 January 3	115	- 1	115	115	115	100	100	15,000,000			
New York Central	121¾ December 1	113¾ December 18	127¾	- ¼	127¾	127¾	127¾	100	100	100,000,000			
New York Central Rights	1¾ March 20	¼ June 20	¼	- ¼	¼	¼	¼	100					
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf.	85 December 15	70 January 3	77	- 1	77	77	77	100	100	14,000,000			
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf.	70 December 15	60 January 3	67	- 1	67	67	67	100	100	14,000,000			
New York, Ontario & Western	28¾ December 15	23¾ January 3	26	- ¼	26	26	26	100	100	25,000,000			
Norfolk & Western	29¾ December 15	23¾ January 3	27¾	- ¼	27¾	27¾	27¾	100	100	25,000,000			
Norfolk & Western preferred	74 December 15	63 January 3	73	- ¼	73	73	73	100	100	25,000,000			
Northern Pacific	53¾ December 15	43¾ January 7	53¾	- ¼	53¾	53¾	53¾	100	100	80,000,000			
Northern Pacific preferred	78¾ December 15	63¾ January 3	73¾	- ¼	73¾	73¾	73¾	100	100	80,000,000			
Pacific Coast	49 May 11	47¾ December 16	47¾	- ¼	47¾	47¾	47¾	100	100	6,000,000			
Pacific Coast second preferred	88 November 1	64¾ July 5	64¾	- ¼	64¾	64¾	64¾	100	100	3,914,400			
Pacific Mail	35¾ January 30	32¾ October 14	33	- ¼	33	33	33	100	100	20,000,000			
People's Gas, Chicago	107¾ January 4	101 January 3	103	- 3	103	103	103	100	100	25,000,000			
Peoria & Eastern	54 November 28	40 January 10	40	- 1	40	40	40	100	100	6,000,000			
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	117¾ April 27	100 January 10	103	- 3	103	103	103	100	100	10,000,000			
Pittsburg, Cin., Chic. & St. Louis	171¾ May 5	157 December 16	157	- 6	157	157	157	100	100	22,649,200			
Pittsburg, Cin., Chic. & St. Louis preferred	190 December 16	170 January 10	170	- 7	170	170	170	100	100	10,714,200			
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago	186 December 16	165 January 10	165	- 3	165	165	165	100	100	15,000,000			
Pittsburg & Western preferred, t. r.	44¾ May 13	43 January 10	43	- 1	43	43	43	100	100	1,500,000			
Pressed Steel Car Company	78 May 25	57¾ December 14	86	- 3½	86	86	86	100	100	15,000,000			
Pullman Palace Car Company	188 January 21	138 October 20	138						100	54,000,000			
Quicksilver	2 August 9	2 December 13	2						50	5,708,700			
Preferred	2½ August 9	2 December 13	2						50	5,708,700			
Reading	19¾ December 13	17¾ January 4	18½	- ¾	19	18	18	100	50	60,800,000	Dec. 15, '99	1¾	Q
Reading 1st preferred	37¾ March 22	29¾ January 7	32¾	- ¾	33	32¾	32¾	100	50	23,000,000	Dec. 15, '99	2	Q
Reading second preferred	33¾ September 6	25¾ December 11	27¾	- ¾	28	27¾	27¾	100	50	20,852,000	Dec. 15, '99	1¾	Q
Republic Iron & Steel	18 December 11	13 December 11	16	- 1¼	16	16	16	100	100	10,000,000	Dec. 15, '99	1¾	Q
Republic Iron & Steel preferred	64 December 11	57¾ December 11	64	- 1	64	64	64	100	100	10,000,000	Dec. 15, '99	1¾	Q
Rio Grande Western	141 January 4	125¼ January 3	130½	- 4½	130½	130½	130½	100	100	6,800,000	Dec. 15, '99	2	Q
Rio Grande Western preferred	90¼ December 1	86 January 3	87	+ ½	87	87	87	100	100	6,800,000	Dec. 15, '99	2	Q
St. Joseph & Grand Island	3¾ June 24								100	4,000,000			
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st preferred	8½ June 24								100	2,000,000			
St. Joseph & Grand Island second preferred	9 June 24								100	2,000,000			
St. Louis & San Francisco	85 January 6	60 May 17	80	- 3	80	80	80	100	100	26,666,840			
St. Louis & San Francisco 1st preferred	114 January 4	94 May 17	94	- 2	94	94	94	100	100	14,285,700			
St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	94 January 4	74 May 17	74	- 2	74	74	74	100	100	16,500,000			
St. Louis Southwestern	31¾ August 28	17 January 3	32	+ 2	32	32	32	100	100	4,099,800			
St. Louis Southwestern preferred	69¾ August 28	54 January 6	64	+ 2	64	64	64	100	100	4,099,800			
St. Paul & Duluth	156 November 30	104 May 9	104						100	3,802,100			
St. Paul & Duluth preferred	155¾ November 29	140¾ November 2	140¾						100	3,802,100			
Southern Pacific	40¾ January 25	33¾ December 14	37¾	- ¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	100	100	60,000,000			
Southern Railway preferred	128 September 11	96 September 20	96	- 2	96	96	96	100	100	12,000,000			
Standard Rope & Twine	111 January 6	90 December 16	90						100	1,000,000			
Tennessee Coal & Iron	150 August 22	111 January 6	111	- 2	111	111	111	100	100	20,000,000			
Texas Pacific & Land Trust	115 March 17	90 December 16	90	- 24	90	90	90	100	100	1,000,000			
Third Avenue	125¾ February 27	111¼ December 16	111¼						100	10,000,000			
Twin City Rapid Transit	141 February 24	117¾ January 6	126	- 15½	126	126	126	100	100	15,010,200			
Union Bag & Paper Company	45 March 28	19¼ December 11	20¼	- 1½	21	20¼	20¼	100	100	16,000,000			
Union Bag & Paper Company preferred	80 December 2	75 December 11	75	- 1½	76	75	75	100	100	11,000,000			
Union Pacific Railway	81¾ December 2	32¾ June 20	45¾	- 3½	45¾	45¾	45¾	100	100	80,583,200			
Union Pacific Railway preferred	94 December 2	72¾ June 20	87¾	- 2½	87¾	87¾	87¾	100	100	27,855,000			
United States Express	60 November 2	47¾ December 11	47¾	- 2	47¾	47¾	47¾	100	100	10,000,000			
United States Leather	40¾ November 2	24 June 7	27	- 1¾	27	27	27	100	100	61,508,900			
United States Leather preferred	94 November 2	81¼ December 11	84	- 2¾	84	84	84	100	100	60,808,900			
United States Rubber	40¾ April 27	28¾ December 14	32¾	- 1¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	100	100	23,255,500			
United States Rubber preferred	121 November 2	104 December 14	103½	- 2	104	103½	103½	100	100	23,255,500			
Wabash	7¾ June 19	4 May 22	7¾	+ ¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	100	100	20,000,000			
Wabash preferred	25¾ April 5	18 May 22	24	+ ¾	24	24	24	100	100	20,000,000			
Wagner Palace Car Company	195¾ November 10	181 July 17	191	+ 6½	191	191	191	100	100	10,780,000			
Wells-Fargo Express	153¼ September 6	134 December 16	138						100	8,000,000			
Western Union Telegraph	94 January 31	84 June 20	87	+ ½	87	87	87	100	100	97,530,000			
Wheeling & Lake Erie	27¼ September 25	17¼ June 23	17¼	- ¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	100	100	2,500,000			
Wheeling & Lake Erie first preferred	64 September 25	50 June 23	50	- 1½	50	50	50	100	100	2,500,000			
Wheeling & Lake Erie second preferred	37¼ September 25	25 June 23	25	- 1½	25	25	25	100	100	2,500,000			
Wisconsin Central	60 August 28	48¾ May 20	50½	- 1½	50½	50½	50½	100	100	7,000,000			
Wisconsin Central preferred													

Note.—The highest and lowest prices, unless otherwise designated, are based on sales of 100-share lots, including extra dividend of ½ per cent. on first preferred and 1-3 of 1 per cent. on second preferred paid in stock at par. Dividend period changed from semi-annual to quarterly and extra payments discontinued. Quarterly. M.—Monthly. All stocks in this table par $100, with these exceptions: Evansville & Terre Haute, Readings: Pittsburg & Western preferred; American Tobacco and Detroit City, each of which is $50 par.

*Sales of less than 100 shares, including extra dividend of ½ per cent. on first preferred and 1-3 of 1 per cent. on second preferred paid in stock at par.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Dec. 16, 1899.

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Dec. 16..$11,174,900

	Week Ending Dec. 16.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	46
Albany & Susquehanna 6s	116	116	116	116	3
Albany & Susquehanna 6s, reg	113	113	113	113	1
American Cotton Oil deb. 8s	102½	102⅞	102½	102⅞	2
American Dock & Improvement 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	5
American Tobacco scrip	101	101	99	100	*416
Ann Arbor 4s	91	91	91	91	7
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	97	97⅛	96⅞	97⅛	360
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	80⅝	80⅝	78½	78⅝	703½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s, reg	79¼	79¾	79½	79½	2
Austin & Northwest 5s	98	98	97¼	97¼	45
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	94¼	94½	93	93	489½
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	98	98⅛	96¾	97⅛	222½
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	88¾	89½	88¾	89	81
Broadway & Seventh Avenue consol. 5s	120	121	120	120	13
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	100½	100⅝	100¼	100⅝	2
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	2
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	97	97	95	95¼	33
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	78	78	78	78	1
Canada Southern 1st 5s	108	108	107⅝	108	22
Canada Southern 2d 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	5
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	90½	90½	88	88⅞	161
Central of Georgia 1st pref. inc	35	35	33	33	32
Central of New Jersey general 5s	119¾	121	119¼	120¼	26
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s, registered	119	119	119	119	1
Central Pacific 4s	80	80¼	79½	79⅝	357½
Central Pacific 1st 4s	98	98	97	97⅛	364
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	95½	95½	93	94½	115
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, Series A	115½	115½	115½	115½	4
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	103	103	103	103	1
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 2d con. 4s	100	100	100	100	10
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s	116½	116½	115	115	32
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	102½	102⅞	102¼	102¼	17
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	5
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Iowa Div. 4s	104	104	104	104	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy consol. 7s	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	13
Chicago & Eastern Illinois consol. 6s	136	136	136	136	6
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen. 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	22
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	114	114¼	114	114¼	8
Chi., Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 5s	100	100	100	100	22
Chi., Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 6s	115	115	115	115	2
Chicago & Indiana Coal 1st 5s	107	107	107	107	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, So. Minn. 6s	119½	119½	119½	119½	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	111	111	111	111	1
C., M., & St. P., Iowa & Dakota ext. 7s	167	167	167	167	10
C., M. & St. P., Hastings & Dakota 5s	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	2
Chicago & Northwestern 3½s	107	107	107	107	5
Chicago & Northwestern consol. 7s	142	142	142	142	4
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific general 4s	105¾	106	105¼	105¼	89
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	94½	94½	94	94	7
Chi., St. Louis & New Orleans 5s	124	124	124	124	1
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. 4s	93	93	92¾	92⅞	19
C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	101	101	101	101	18
Cleveland & Marietta 1st 4½s	110½	110½	110½	110½	2
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	72½	72½	72½	72½	15
Colorado Midland 2-4s	64	64	63¼	63¾	56
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen. 5s	94½	94½	93	93	22
Colorado & Southern 4s	84	84	83½	84	110
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 5s	124	124	123¼	123¼	15
Delaware & Hudson 1st, Penn. Div. 7s	148	148	148	148	4
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	98¾	98½	97⅞	98½	45
Denver & Rio Grande Improvement 5s	104	104	104	104	5
Detroit City Gas 5s	99	99	98½	98½	20
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette 1. g. 4½s	20½	20½	20½	20½	2
Detroit & Mackinac gold 4s	77	77	77	77	2
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	114¼	115	113	113½	51
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. Divisional 5s	116½	116½	116½	116½	5
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. 1st conv. 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	8
Erie 1st consol. 7s	140½	140½	140	140	18
Erie prior lien 4s	90¾	90¾	90	90	33
Erie general lien 4s	70¼	70¼	69	69	55
Evansville & Terre Haute gen. 5s	103	103	103	103	3
Flint & Pere Marquette consol. 5s	103	103	103	103	4
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 5-4s	60	60	60	60	6
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	74	74	71½	71½	60
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	102¾	102¾	102	102¼	47
General Electric debenture 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	2
Green Bay & Western debenture, B	7	7	6½	6½	55
Hocking Valley 4½s	101	101	100¼	100½	82
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	83½	84	83	84	28
Houston, East & West Texas 5s	101	101	101	101	1
Illinois Central, Western Line 4s	109½	109½	109½	109½	25
Illinois Central, Louisville Division 3½s	101½	101½	101½	101½	11
Indiana, Bloomington & Western 1st 7s	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	1
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	91	91	91	91	4
Iowa Central 1st 5s	112¼	112¼	112	112	9
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	82½	82½	82½	82½	10
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	77½	77½	77½	77½	5
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf 1st 5s	69¾	70	68	69¼	75
Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago, 5s	95	95	95	95	3
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	120	120	120	120	15
Lake Shore 1st 7s	103½	103½	103½	103½	1
Lehigh Valley Terminal 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	5
Lexington Ave. & Pavonia Ferry 1st 5s	123½	123½	123½	123½	9
Long Island Ferry 4½s	98	98	98	98	1
Louis., Evans. & St. Louis 1st 5s, tr. r	58	58	58	58	5
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	99	99	99	99	10
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	115½	115½	115½	115½	3
Louisville & Nashville 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	6
Louis. & Nash., St. Louis Division 1st	124	124	124	124	1
Louis. & Nash. collateral trust 4s	97½	97½	97	97	19
Louis. & Nash. collat. trust 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	5
Louis. & Nash., Ev., Hend. & Nash. 6s	111	111	111	111	3
Louis. & Nash., Nash., Fl. & Shef. 5s	109	109	109	109	6
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	120	120	120	120	9
Metropolitan West Side El., Chicago, 4s	96⅞	97½	96⅝	97½	71
Mexican Central 1st income	22½	23	22	22	73
Mexican Central 2d income	10	11	10	10¼	46
Mexican International consol. 4s	87	87⅜	87	87	61
Michigan Central consol. 7s	108	108	108	108	2
Midland of New Jersey 1st 6s	116½	116½	116½	116½	1
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st, Mich. Div. 6s	140	140	140	140	5
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	7
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	90	90	90	89½	46
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	68¼	68½	68½	67	266
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 5s	93½	93½	93	93	12
Missouri, Kansas & Texas extended 5s	94⅝	94⅞	94½	94⅜	37
Missouri Pacific coll. gold 5s	93½	93½	93	93	5
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	115	115	113	113	96
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	83½	84	83½	84	2
Morris & Essex 7s, 1901	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	10
N. Y. Cent., Lake Shore collat. 3½s	97¾	98	97⅜	98	151
New York Central deb. 5s, 1884-1904	106½	106½	106½	106½	14
New York Central deb. 5s, 1884-1904, reg	106⅝	106⅞	106⅝	106⅞	2
New York Central, Mich. Cent. collat. 3½s	97	97¼	96	96	33
New York Central, Mich. Cent. 3½s, reg	96	96	96	96	5
New York & Harlem 1st 7s, reg	101¼	101½	101½	101½	1
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	105½	105½	105½	105½	20
New York Chicago & St. Louis 4s, reg	105½	105½	105½	105½	9
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	105½	105½	104	104	6
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	91⅝	91⅝	90	90⅝	168½
Northern Ohio 1st 5s	103½	103½	103¼	103¼	1
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	65¼	66	65	65	225½
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	102¼	102⅝	101½	102	547
Omaha & St. Louis 1st 4s	75½	75½	74	74	5
Oregon & California 1st 5s	100	100	98½	98½	12
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	101	101	100½	100⅝	86
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	114	114	113½	113⅝	24
Oregon Short Line 6s	128	128	127¼	127½	21
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	105	105	104	104½	9
Pacific of Missouri 1st 4s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	1
Pennsylvania 4½s	113½	113½	113½	113½	5
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville 6s, tr. r	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	30
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	85	85	85	85	1
Pittsburg & Western 4s	100	101	100	101	30
Pittsburg & Western 4s, trust receipts	101	101	101	101	3
Reading general 4s	85¼	85½	84¾	85⅞	290
Richmond & Danville deb. 5s, stamped	105	105	102½	102½	5
Rio Grande Western 4s	97	97	96	96½	24
Rio Grande Southern 1st 5-4s	74½	74½	74½	74½	2
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 2-3-4s	84	84	81	83¼	40
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	106½	106½	107	107	527
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern 4s	80	80¼	79	79	152
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	100½	100½	100	100	52
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	124¼	124½	124	124	3
St. Louis & San Francisco consol. 6s	93	93	93	93½	12
St. Louis, & San Fran., Central Div. 4s	92⅜	92⅜	92¼	92⅜	2
St. Louis & San Fran., Southwestern Div. 4s	100	100	100	100	5
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	85	85	83½	83½	168
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income	57	57	55	55	973
St. Paul, M. & M. cons. 6s, reduced to 4½s	118½	118½	118½	118½	30
St. Paul & Duluth City 5s	122	122	122	122	3
St. Paul & Duluth 5s	116	116	116	116	1

BONDS.

	Week Ending Dec. 16.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	96	99	96	99	4
Southern Pacific col. tr. 4s	80	80⅜	79	79	843½
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	6
Southern Railway 5s	107¾	108	107	107⅝	142
Standard Rope & Twine income	22	22	22	22¼	146
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	80	82½	80	80	17
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Birm. Div. 6s	111	111	110	111	6
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	104	104¼	104	104	71
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	112	112	111	111	56
Toledo, Peoria & Western 1st 4s	80	80	80	80	4
Trenton Gas & Electric 5s	103	103	103	103	1
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	104	104	104	104	1
Union Pacific 1st 4s	103½	103⅝	102⅜	103⅝	3231
Union Elevated, Chicago, 5s	109½	109½	109½	109½	7
Virginia Midland gen. 5s	109	109	109	109	3
Wabash 1st 5s	114	114	113½	113½	47
Wabash 2d 5s	100	100½	100	100	31
Wabash debenture, Series B	38⅞	38½	38	38	626
Western New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	113	113	112¾	112¾	15
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen 5-4s	67½	68½	67½	68½	5
West Shore gtd. 4s	113⅝	112	111	111½	25
West Shore gtd. 4s, registered	111½	111½	111	111	27
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	104	104	103	103⅜	10
Wisconsin Central 1st 4s	91½	91½	90	90	84

Total sales.....$10,970,600

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Dec. 16, 1899.

United States 5s, coupon	112½	112½	112½	112½	5
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	133⅜	134½	133⅜	133⅜	87½
United States 4s, 1925, registered	133⅜	133⅜	133⅜	133⅜	3
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114½	115	114½	114⅝	36
United States 4s, 1907, registered	113	113⅜	113	113⅜	22½
United States 3s, registered	109¾	110	109¾	110	10
United States 3s, coupon	109⅝	110	109⅝	109⅝	53
United States 3s, coupon, small	109½	109⅝	109½	109⅝	*3

Total sales.....$178,800

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Dec. 16, 1899.

Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991	85½	85½	85	85¼	25½

Total sales.....$25,500
Grand total.....$11,174,900
*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1899.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	102	Dec. 2	99	Feb. 3	102	Dec. 2
United States 4s, 1907, registered	114	June 20	111	Mar. 2	113¾	Dec. 14
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	115	Dec. 12	111	Oct. 3	114¾	Dec. 14
United States 4s, 1925, registered	134½	Dec. 8	128	Feb. 14	133⅜	Dec. 15
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	134½	Dec. 12	128	Feb. 10	133⅜	Dec. 16
United States 5s, registered	115¾	Apr. 8	110½	Oct. 31	110½	Oct. 31
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	113¾	Apr. 3	110½	Nov. 1	112½	Dec. 13
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	110	Dec. 6	106⅝	Feb. 28	106⅝	Dec. 16
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	109⅝	Dec. 7	106½	Jan. 5	106⅝	Dec. 15
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	110	Dec. 14	106½	Jan. 4	110	Dec. 14

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1899.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	113	June 1	107	Oct. 3	107	Oct. 3
Louisiana consolidated 4s	110	Apr. 24	108⅝	Jan. 30	110	Apr. 28
Louisiana, consolidated 4s, small	109¼	Feb. 27	109½	Feb. 27	109½	Feb. 27
North Carolina consolidated 4s	108	June 30	96¼	Jan. 15	97	July 12
Tennessee settlement 3s	99	June 30	96	Oct. 20	96	Nov. 28
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	95	Jan. 20	93½	Nov. 22	93½	Nov. 22
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	9	Mar. 5	6	Mar. 4	8½	Oct. 26
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	87⅝	Sept. 1	82½	Jan. 3	85¼	Dec. 16

Last sales in 1898 of State bonds not yet dealt in on the Stock Exchange this year:

Alabama, Class A, small	105	Aug. 10	
Alabama, Class B	108	Sept. 26	
Alabama, Class C	104	Nov. 20	
North Carolina 6s, 1913	128	Feb. 23	

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 16th day of December, 1899:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$252,278,136.18		
Gold bullion	142,880,239.45		
		$395,158,375.63	
Outstanding gold certificates	$181,591,119.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	29,573,269.00		
		152,017,850.00	
Standard silver dollars		$404,613,986.00	*$243,140,525.63
Outstanding silver certificates	$400,793,544.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	5,773,203.00		
		$395,020,301.00	
Silver bullion		.....	9,593,665.00
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$7,634,231.00		109,749.58
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	80,954,049.00		
		$88,588,280.00	
Less outstanding Treasury notes		88,588,280.00	
United States notes		$28,352,059.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	$13,785,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	1,215,000.00		
		12,570,000.00	
			15,782,059.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$1,143,425.00		
National bank notes	4,063,790.64		
Fractional silver coin	2,862,209.51		
Fractional currency	30.87		
Minor coin	213,868.48		
Deposits in National banks	83,016,750.12		
Bonds and interest paid	12,226,287.17	$103,516,391.79	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$9,135,185.83		
Outstanding checks and drafts	6,796,802.24		
Disbursing officers' balances	59,020,298.54		
Post Office Department account	5,184,635.45		
Miscellaneous items	2,948,170.84		
		83,094,077.90	
			20,422,313.89
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$239,048,313.10

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month:	This Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$589,332.21	$11,206,817.63	$105,976,403.95
Internal revenue	961,767.19	14,639,870.80	141,894,522.16
Miscellaneous	22,447.31	1,181,597.35	17,220,750.10
Total receipts	$1,573,546.71	$27,027,285.78	$265,091,676.21
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	120,000.00	5,530,000.00	51,013,077.03
War	446,000.00	6,636,000.00	75,403,321.90
Navy	195,000.00	2,995,000.00	26,319,295.35
Indians		530,000.00	4,762,626.17
Pensions	200,000.00	6,950,000.00	68,495,165.68
Interest	200,000.00	200,000.00	21,602,572.19
Total expenditures	$1,155,000.00	$22,885,000.00	$247,596,060.52
Excess of receipts over expenditures	418,546.71	4,142,285.78	17,555,675.69
Receipts last year—			
Customs	832,964.24	9,733,980.00	93,014,684.11
Internal revenue	828,313.40	12,459,899.30	138,232,490.26
Receipts from all sources last year	1,520,631.68	22,641,188.27	227,196,284.61
Expenditures last year	1,205,000.00	24,494,000.00	312,260,504.23

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

Deposits under act July 14, 1890	45,000.00	2,187,537.50	6,127,062.80
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	64,920.00	746,295.00	6,229,383.76

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$341,420,426.00	$101,885,536.00	$443,306,012.00
This fiscal year	5,065,810.00	2,575,894.00	5,641,704.00
This month	740,706.00	47,978.00	788,684.00
This day	120,962.00	1,116.00	122,078.00

*Gold and Silver, including fractions, received for redemption of United States

1899

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Mil. Elec. Ry & L. con. g.5s,1926..*F A	107	May 25	89	Dec 11	89½	Dec 16	..	89½
Mo. Kan. & Tex. 1st g. 4s, 1990..*J D	98	Aug 14	103½	Feb 4	106	Oct 27	..	..
Do 2d g. 4s, June 1. 1990.....F A	73⅝	Aug 28	65¼	May 9	67	Dec 16	67	67½
Do 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944.....M N*	96¼	Sep 7	82	Jan 19	94⅜	Dec 15	94	95
M.,K.&T. of Tx. 1st gt.g.5s,1942.M S*	95	Aug 21	86	Jan 19	93	Dec 13	92½	93½
K. C. & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990.....F A*	82	Jan 21	73¼	Jan 5	77½	Dec 14	77	78
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd.g.5s,1940.M N*	96½	Sep 2	85	Jan 21	94	Dec 8	94	..
Boonville Bridge gtd. g. 7s,1906.*M N	100⅜	Nov 22	100⅜	Nov 22	100⅜	Nov 22	..	..
Mo., K. & E. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1942.*A O	107½	Jul 13	101¼	Jan 3	105½	Dec 8	..	105¾
Missouri Pac. 1st con. 6s, 1920...M N*	121¾	Apr 28	108¾	Jan 3	113	Dec 16	113½	114½
Do 3d 7s, 1906.....M N*	117	May 17	113	Nov 2	114	Dec 7	113	..
Do tr. g. 5s, stpd., Jan., 1917...M S	102	Aug 29	91½	Jan 3	97	Dec 8	..	..
Do 1st col. g. 5s, 1920.....F A*	93½	Jul 26	88	Jan 3	93	Dec 13	92½	93½
Pac. R. of M. 1st ext. g. 4s,1938.F A*	109	Jul 13	104¾	Dec 15	104¾	Dec 15	..	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938.....J J*	115	Apr 20	110	Nov 10	110	Nov 11	..	..
St. L. & I.M.gn.con.l.g.g.5s,1931.*A O	114⅜	Jul 14	105	Jan 3	107	Dec 16	107¾	108½
Do do gtd. g. 5s, 1931.....*A O	111½	Jan 31	109	Oct 4	109	Nov 1	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927...J D*	130¾	May 9	125	Jan 9	127¾	Nov 15	..	..
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927.....Q J	122	May 23	117	Feb 21	121¾	June 30	..	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938.....M S*	90	Aug 26	82½	Jan 4	84	Dec 15	..	..
Do Mont. Div. 1st. g. 5s, 1947..F A*	109¼	Jul 25	108	Jan 4	109	Oct 2	..	..
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931.....*J J	..	..	..	..	84	Apr., 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st, 1913..J J*	123¾	Feb 14	120	Sep 11	130	Nov 20	..	..
Do 2d 6s, 1901.....*J J	101	Sep 12	101	Sep 12	101	Sept 12	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928.....*A O	108½	Sep 7	105¼	Apr 22	106	Dec 1	..	..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Alb....*J J	..	..	..	..	103	Mar., 96	..	..
Do 1st g. 4s, Jasper Br., 1923...*J J	115	Mar 22	113	Dec 1	115	Dec 1	..	..
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s,Nov. 1915.A O	..	..	..	..	108½	Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 1st 7s, 1903.....*J J	117½	Jan 31	111½	Oct 4	112¾	Dec 4	112¾	..
Do registered.....*J J	117¾	Jan 30	111¼	Oct 3	111¼	Oct 3	112	113
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904.....M S*	113¼	Jan 30	104¾	Dec 14	106½	Dec 14	105½	106¼
Do do registered.....M S*	113¼	Jan 26	105½	Oct. 16	106⅜	Dec 12	105½	..
Do reg. deb. 5s, 1889-1904.....M S*	..	..	..	..	108½	Fe 21, 98	105½	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905.....*J D	105	May 3	103¼	Jun 26	103¼	June 26	..	..
Do do registered.....*J D	..	..	..	..	104¾	Feb 5, 98	..	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s,1905.*M N	107⅞	Feb 2	101⅜	Sep 9	102½	Nov 21	..	..
Do do registered.....*M N	102¾	Aug 1	102¾	Aug 1	102¾	Aug 1	..	..
Do g. mtge. 3½s, 1997.....J J*	113¾	Jun 12	103⅝	Nov 16	110	Dec 1	105¾	..
Do do registered.....J D*	112½	Apr 14	111½	Feb 17	112½	Apr 14	..	..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s, 1998..*F A	102	Jan 28	96	Dec 15	96	Dec 15	97	..
Do do registered.....*F A	100	May 25	93	Nov 14	96	Dec 12	..	..
Do Lake Shore col. g.3½s,1998.*F A	103	May 25	97½	Oct 25	97¼	Dec 12	..	98
Do do registered.....*F A	103	Jun 26	97	Oct 25	97¼	Dec 4	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361....*J J	117¾	Jun 29	104¼	Jan 3	112	Dec 12	111	112
Do registered.....*J J	115¾	Jun 15	109¾	Jan 4	111	Dec 14	110½	111
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936.....J J*	112	Aug 31	100	Dec 4	100	Dec 4	..	..
Do registered.....J J*	..	..	..	..	106	Jne 17,98	..	..
Clear. El. C.1st s.f.gtd.4s,S.A.1940.J J	..	..	..	..	95	Jul 28,98	..	..
Do do registered.....J J	..	..	..	..	104	Jul 24,97	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 1st 7s, 1900.....*M N	108	Jan 12	103¾	Jun 14	104	Aug 16	101¼	..
Do registered.....*M N	106½	Jan 27	101¼	Dec 12	101¼	Dec 12	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986..*F A	..	..	..	..	103	May 7,97	103	..
R.W.& O.con.1st ext.5s,July,1922..J O	132	Jan 18	122½	Nov 27	127½	Dec 7	..	..
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1941.....*M N	..	..	..	..	105	Jan., 97	..	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s,1915....*F A	113	Apr 13	113	Apr 13	113	Apr 13	..	..
Utica & B. R. gtd. g. 4s,1922.....J J*	..	..	..	..	107	Au 13, 98	..	..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991...*J D	106½	Nov 14	106	Nov 14	106½	Nov 14	..	..
N. Y. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1927...A O*	123	Jun 16	123	Jun 16	123	July 14	..	125
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—								
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906...F A*	123	Jun 13	123	Jun 13	123	June 13	..	124
Lake Shore con. 1st g. 7s, 1900...J J*	107¼	May 4	103	Nov 27	103¾	Dec 15	103	..
Do do registered, 1900.....Q J*	106½	Feb 20	101⅞	Dec 6	101⅞	Dec 6	..	..
Do con. 2d 7s, 1903.....J D*	117¼	Mar 20	114¼	Jun 20	114¼	Nov 13	110	..
Do do registered, 1903.....J D*	116½	Jan 5	113	Dec 8	112	Dec 8	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1997.....*J D	112¾	May 5	106	Jan 3	110½	Nov 21	..	..
Do do reg stered.....*J D	111	Apr 27	106	Jan 5	109½	Dec 4	..	..
C. & Sp. 1st gtd. L.S.&M.S. 1901..*A O	..	..	..	..	108¾	Dec 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934.....J J	122¾	Nov 3	122¾	Nov 3	122¾	Nov 3	..	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s,1902..*M N	112½	Apr 27	107¾	Dec 5	108	Dec 14	107¾	..
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902.....*M N	103	May 6	103	May 6	103	May 9	..	..
Do 6s, 1909.....*M S*	..	..	..	..	122	Fe 25, 98	118	..
Do 5s, 1931.....*M S*	129	Nov 20	129	Nov 20	129	Nov 20	..	..
Do do registered, March, 1931.Q M	127	Dec 2	127	Dec 2	127	Dec 2	..	..
Do 4s, 1940.....*J J	..	..	..	..	105	Fe 25, 98	..	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937...A O*	109	Aug 25	105	Oct 19	105¾	Dec 16	105	106
Do registered.....A O*	106½	Jul 19	103½	Nov 10	105¾	Dec 14	..	..
N.Y.,N.H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903.*J D	..	..	..	..	101¼	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do con. deb. certs, $1,000.....A O	191	Apr 21	173	Jan 6	189	Nov 6	..	..
Do registered.....187	187	Nov 17	187	Nov 17	187	Nov 17	..	..
Do do small certs, $100.....185	185	Aug 23	172	Jan 10	185	Aug 26	..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937..M N*	133	Aug 16	133	Aug 16	133	Aug 16	..	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918....*M N	..	..	..	..	125½	Feb 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905.....J J	121½	Jun 20	117¾	Jul 6	117¾	Sept 18	117¼	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905.....J J	115	May 11	113	Jul 20	113	July 29	112½	..
N.Y.,O. & W.ref.1st g.4s,June,1992. M S	160⅜	Aug 5	103	Apr 12	104	Dec 13	..	104
Do do reg., $5,000 only.....M S	..	..	..	..	101¼	No 30, 98	..	..
Nor. Pa. Ry gen. l.g.1st g.6s, 1921.*J J	120	Apr 11	114¼	Jan 3	119½	Apr 12	..	..
Do registered.....*J J	112	Jul 20	112	Jul 20	112	July 20	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923...*F A	137¼	May 15	131¼	May 15	131¼	May 15	..	..
Do registered certificates.....Q F	132	Jul 28	132	Jul 28	132	July 28	..	..
N. P. Ry p.ln.r.f. & l.g.g.4s,Jan.,1997.Q J	106¾	Jun 14	101	Oct 12	102	Dec 16	102	102¼
Do registered.....Q J	104¼	May 12	102	Jul 14	102½	Oct 3	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047...Q F	70	Jun 21	61½	Nov 10	66	Dec 16	66	65¼
Do do registered.....Q F	66¼	Jun 17	63¼	May 16	66	Sept 21	..	..
Wash. Cent. 1st g. 4s. Mch, 1948.Q M	98	May 5	90	Jan 27	95	May 11	..	86½
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933..J J*	121½	Oct 7	112	Jan 0	120½	Dec 7	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941..*M N	107¾	Jun 22	107¼	May 22	107¾	June 22	..	..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931.....*M N	133	Jun 19	130	Feb 7	135	June 19	..	..
Do New Riv. 1st g. 6s, 1932...*A O	130	Aug 24	128	Dec 1	128	Dec 1	..	..
Do imp. & ext. 6s, 1934.....*F A	..	..	..	..	117½	Au 30, 98	..	..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922..*J J	..	..	..	..	101	Fe 23, 97	109	..
Scl. V. & N. E.1st gtd.g.4s,1989..M N*	101	Apr 22	96	Dec 11	99	Dec 16	98½	100
Nor. & W.R.1st con. g. 4s,1996...A O*	96½	Aug 28	88½	Jan 7	96⅝	Dec 15	..	..
Ohio Riv.R.R.1st g. 5s, 1936..*J D	104	Oct 24	103	Sep 27	103	Oct 24	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937.....*A O	85	Dec 8	85	Dec 8	85	Dec 8	..	..
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1901...J J*	85	Feb 7	65	May 24	74	Dec 12	..	..
Pac. Const Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946..*J D	110	Nov 3	103	Jul 26	104½	Dec 16	104½	..
Panama sk. fd. sub. 6s, 1910.M N*	104⅜	Nov 21	103½	Oct 17	104⅜	Nov 21	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921...J J*	116	May 22	113½	Dec 13	115¾	Dec 16	..	..
Do registered, 1921.....J J*	115½	Mar 9	115	Nov 29	115	Nov 29	..	..
Do gtd.3½s,col.tr.reg.cfs, 1937.M S*	..	..	..	..	102	No 11,98	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. ri esta g.4s,1923.*M N	..	..	..	..	108	My 12,97	..	..
Un. N. J. R.&C.gen.4s,1944...*M S	..	..	..	..	115¾	Fe 24, 98	..	..
Clev. & Marietta 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935.	110¼	Dec 12	110¼	Dec 12	110¼	Dec 12	110¼	112
P., D. & E. Tr. Co. cf. 1st 6s, 1920.*J J	101	Feb 20	96⅝	Dec 12	98⅜	Dec 12	..	..
Do Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920.....J J	..	..	..	..	100	De 23, 97	..	..
Do E. Div. Tr.Co.cfs.1st 6s,1920.M S*	99¾	Aug 31	93¼	Apr 3	97¾	Nov 23	..	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926.....M N*	..	..	..	..	17	My 23,98	..	..
Do do Tr. Co. cfs. 1st inst. pd..	..	..	..	..	20	De 20, 98	..	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s,Feb.,1921..Q F	126	Apr 28	126	Apr 28	126	Apr 28	120	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921.....M N	100¾	Jul 18	96	Nov 14	96	Dec 9	90	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932.....J D*	..	..	..	..	127	No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922..A O*	..	..	..	..	107¾	Oct 28,98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J*	..	..	..	..	121	No 26, 98	..	..
P.C.C. & St.L.cn.g.gt.4½s,A.1940.A O*	118	Jul 14	114	Oct 17	116	Nov 28	114½	115¾
Do Series B, gtd. 1942.....*A O	119	Jun 13	114	Apr 11	115¾	June 20	..	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942.....M N*	..	..	..	..	113	No 23, 98	114½	115½
Do Series D, 4½s, gtd., 1945...M N*	107	Dec 5	104¼	Nov 8	107	Dec 5	..	..
P., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900.....F A*	107½	Jan 6	106¾	Mar 15	105¾	Apr 13	..	..
Do registered, 1900.....F A*	..	..	..	..	106¼	Ap 23, 97	..	..
P. Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912.....J J*	141	Mar 29	138¾	Jan 3	140	Nov 16	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912.....J J*	140¾	May 1	139	Nov 16	139	Nov 16	..	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912.....A O	135	Jun 7	126	Jun 7	135	June 7	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932..A O*	119¾	Oct 4	119¼	Oct 4	119¼	Oct 4	..	..
C. & P. con. sk.g. fd. 7s, 1900..M N*	108	Apr 19	106¾	Sep 11	105¾	Sept 11	..	..
Do gen. gtd. g. 4½s, s. A. 1942..*J J	121	Jul 5	121	Jul 5	121	July 5	..	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gt. g.4½s,1941.J J*	114	Oct 19	112¾	Jun 9	114	Oct 19	..	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942..*M S	..	..	..	..	102	No 10, 97	..	..
P. Jc. & Le. 2d g.5s,Se.A&B,Je.1928.A O	..	..	..	..	114	Mar., 93	..	..
P., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. l. 6s, 1932.J J*	..	..	..	..	117	Mar., 89	..	..
P., P. & F. 1st g. 5s, 1916.....J J*	90	Jun 24	90	Jun 24	90	June 24	..	..
P., S. & L. R. 1st g. 5s, 1940.....A O*	116	Jul 17	113	Jan 5	116	July 29	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943.....J J*	..	..	..	..	98	Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917.....J J*	101¾	Dec 5	98	Jan 5	101	Dec 14	100½	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. ctfs.....101	101	Nov 23	98¾	Jan 31	101	Dec 11	100½	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997.....*J J	91⅝	Jun 16	84⅜	Dec 11	85⅝	Dec 16	85½	85½
Do registered.....*J J	89¾	Jun 29	84⅜	Dec 6	84⅜	Dec 6	..	..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. s. 1939..J J	102¾	Jan 30	91	Jan 4	96¾	Dec 16	..	..
Utah Cent. 1st gtd. g. l.g.4s, 1917.A O	88¾	May 11	87½	Apr 20	93	June 27	84	..
Rio Gde. Junc. 1st gt. g. 5s, 1939..J D*	104½	Jan 24	102¼	Feb 3	105	Nov 10	..	..
Rio Gde. South. 1st g. 5-4s, 1940...J J*	74½	Dec 8	72	Aug 11	74½	Dec 15	..	..
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947..*J J	87	Oct 27	79¾	Jul. 11	83¾	Dec 15	82	83¼
S. L. & S. F. 2d g.6s,cl.A.1906.M N*	114¾	Mar 2	110	Nov 14	110	Nov 15	110¼	..
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1906.....M N*	115¼	Mar 26	110	Nov 18	112	Dec 8	110¼	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906.....M N*	115	Mar 24	110	Nov 14	110	Nov 15	110¼	..
Do 1st g. 6s, P. C. & O., 1919..F A*	..	..	..	..	113¾	Dec 16	..	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931.....J J*	126¾	Jun 27	122	Jan 3	124	Dec 16	..	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931.....J J*	112¾	Jun 30	107	Jan 3	109	Dec 16	..	..
Do 1st ref. g. 5s, 1987.....A O*	106¾	Mar 27	100¼	May 22	100¼	Dec 16	..	..
Pt. S. & V. S. B. 1st g. 6s, 1910.*A O	..	..	..	..	105	Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996.....J J*	99	Jun 15	93	Jan 4	95¾	Dec 14	95¼	95¾
Do Southw. Div. g. 5s, 1947.....A O*	102	Mar 16	98	Jan 12	100	Dec 13	..	..
Do Sent. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1936..*A O	98	Jan 16	92¾	Dec 13	92¾	Dec 13	..	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd.cts.1989.M N*	96¾	Jul 8	85½	Dec 16	85¾	Dec 16	85¼	86
Do 2d g. 4s, inc.bd cts. Nov., 1989.J J	66¾	Aug 4	40¾	Jan 4	67	Dec 16	66	67
St. P. Cy. Ry Co. cn.g.5s, 1937..*J J	112	Aug 4	103	Mar 7	112	Nov 28	..	..
St. Paul & Du. 1st 5s, 1931.....F A*	122¾	Jan 10	120	Feb 8	120	Feb 8	118	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917.....A O*	115	Jan 20	103¾	Oct 18	110¾	Dec 16	105	113
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968.....*J D	102	May 18	99	Aug 11	100¾	Nov 24	95¼	..
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909..A O*	124½	Feb 20	115¾	Nov 28	119¾	Nov 28	118	118¾
Do Dak. ext. 6s, 1910.....M N*	125¾	Jan 24	119	Dec 8	119	Dec 8	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933.....J J*	145¾	Jan 21	135¾	Mar 3	141	Dec 8	..	..
Do do registered.....J J*	167¾	Feb 22	167¾	Feb 22	167¾	Feb 22	..	..
Do do reduced to 4s.....J J*	119¾	Jun 23	119¾	Jan 3	119¾	Dec 15	..	..
Do do do registered.....J J*	..	..	..	..	106¾	My 23,97	..	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937...*J D	106¾	Apr 14	103	Dec 7	103	Dec 7	..	..
Do do registered.....*J D	104	Jan 24	104	Feb 28	104	Jan 24	..	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J J*	..	..	..	..	122¾	Jan 15,98	..	..
Mon. Cent 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937..*M N	133	Jun 19	130	Feb 7	135	June 19	..	..
Do registered.....*M N	..	..	..	..	117	Ap 27,98	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s.....*J J	..	..	..	..	117	Ap 27,98	..	..

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Do registered.....*J D	..	..	..	..	115	Ap 24, 96	..	..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942..M S*	107¾	Aug 9	95	Mar 13	103⅜	Nov 20	..	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919.....*J J	112¾	Sep 7	112⅜	Oct 2	112⅜	Oct 2	..	..
Sa., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934.*A O	125¼	Feb 15	122	Nov 3	122	Nov 3	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934.....*A O	112	Mar 17	112	Mar 17	112	Mar 17	..	..
Sea. & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926.....J J*	..	..	..	..	104½	Feb 5, 97	..	..
Southern Pacific Co.—								
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col.,Aug.,1949.J D	87¼	Mar 16	79	Dec 14	79	Dec 16	78⅝	79
Do do registered.....J D	85	Nov 6	85	Nov 6	85	Nov 6	..	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949..M A*	107¾	Aug 25	97	Dec 16	97¼	Dec 16	97	97¼
Do mge. gtd. g. 3½s, Aug. 1929.J D	80¼	Mar 2	79¾	Dec 16	79¾	Dec 16	..	..
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910...F A*	114	Apr 28	108	Oct 17	108	Oct 17	110	..
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905.....*J D	110¼	Feb 3	103¼	Oct 30	103¼	Nov 4	..	..
Do M. & T. Div. 1st 5s, 1931..*M N	105	Apr 28	100½	Jan 6	102¼	Dec 14	..	..
Hous. & T. C. 1st, W. & N.7s,1903.J J	..	..	..	..	102	Nov., 94	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937.....J J*	113½	Jun 28	107	Feb 21	112¾	Dec 7	..	..
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912...A O*	112	Sep 25	108	Oct 5	110	Oct 19	110	..
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921...*A O	90	Feb 16	83	Dec 13	84	Dec 15	..	85
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920.....J J*	..	..	..	..	114	No 17, 97	..	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918.....*A O	139	Jan 20	134	Nov 22	134	Nov 22	123½	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927.....*J D	105	Mar 18	97	Jan 3	98½	Dec 15	..	..
San A. & A.P.1st gtd. g. 4s,1943..*J J	86	Feb 28	77	Dec 9	79½	Dec 15	..	..
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905.....F A*	..	..	..	..	116	De 14, 98	..	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912.M S*	..	..	..	..	106¼	No 17, 97	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943.....J*	106½	Jun 17	102	Jan 3	104	Dec 16	103	..
S.P.c.f Ari.gtd.1st g.6s,Mch,1909-10.J J	115	Jun 29	109¼	Jan 3	112¾	Dec 15	112	..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s,Ser.A,1905.*A O	122	Apr 20	107	Nov 1	107	Nov 1	..	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937.....M N*	107	Aug 16	104	Nov 18	104	Nov 24	..	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37.....M N	106¼	Apr 28	103¾	Dec 16	103¾	Dec 16	..	..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1941..J J*	101	Apr 5	90	Jan 3	97½	Dec 16	..	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911..*J J	..	..	..	..	113¾	No 23, 98	..	..
Gila V. G. & N.1st gtd.g.5s,1924..M N*	105¼	Jul 21	103	Nov 13	104	Dec 6	..	..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907.*J J	..	..	..	..	98	Aug 6,97	..	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938.....A O*	106	Aug 23	106	Aug 23	106	Aug 23	..	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994.....J J*	112½	Jun 29	103¼	Jan 3	107⅝	Dec 16	107½	108
Do registered.....J J*	..	..	..	..	98	Oct 31,98	..	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g.4-4½-5s,1996.J J	110¼	Jun 13	107¼	Jan 4	108¼	Aug 14	..	..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938.*M S	110	Jul 8	106	Mar 3	107½	Oct 10	..	107
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918.....J J*	..	..	..	..	112¾	Au 17, 97	..	..
Col. & Green. 1st g. 5s, 1916.....J*	118¾	Jun 8	117	Mar 18	118¾	June 8	..	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900.....J J*	105¾	Jun 12	103¾	Sep 21	103¾	Dec 1	..	..
Do divisional g. 5s, 1930.....J J*	113½	Jun 28	114½	Jan 14	116½	Dec 13	116	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956.....M N*	120	Jul 14	113	Dec 15	113¾	Dec 16	..	..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922..*J J	124½	Feb 2	119⅜	Jul 28	123	Dec 6	..	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925.....J J*	125	May 10	119	Jan 9	124	Dec 6	..	..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915.....*J J	128¾	Jun 24	120	Nov 4	123	Dec 9	122	123
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909.....M S*	101	Oct 9	100	Mar 17	101	Oct 9	..	..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927.....*A O	110	Jun 2	102½	Dec 12	105	Dec 12	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936.....*M N	116¼	Jun 19	109	Nov 1	109	Dec 15	..	..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936.....*M N	115	Aug 11	113¼	May 13	115	Aug 11	..	..
Do serial, Series D.....A O*	102	Oct 13	102	Oct 13	102	Oct 13	..	..
Do serial, Series E.....*A O	109	Jan 12	109	Jan 12	109	Jan 12	..	..
W., O. & W. 1st cur.gtd.4s,1924.*F A	94	Jan 31	90	Feb 22	90	Feb 23	..	..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914...J J*	120¼	Apr 14	117	Aug 22	118	Oct 30	..	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919...*M N	111	Apr 27	102¼	Jan 3	106	Nov 29	..	..
Ter. Ass. of St. L. 1st 4½s,1939.A O*	113	Oct 2	112¾	Jun 15	113	Oct 2	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1914.....F A*	114½	May 8	111⅜	Nov 3	111⅜	Nov 3	..	..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930..A O	..	..	..	..	103	Oct 27,97	..	..
Tex. & Pac. E. Div. 1st g. 6s,1905.*M S	107	Oct 31	104	Jun 7	107	Nov 2	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000.....*J D	116⅝	Jul 14	106¼	Jan 9	111	Dec 16	112	112½
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000....Mar	56	Apr 24	45⅞	Jan 27	50	Oct 27	..	..
Do do Trust Co. certificates.....	56¼	Jul 14	51½	Nov 20	51¼	Nov 20	..	..
Third Avenue 1st g. 5s, 1937.....J J*	129¾	Jun 29	125¾	Jan 14	128	Dec 1	..	..
Tol

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Continued from Page 1.

Western Union Telegraph Company—Books close.

Thursday, Dec. 21.

Commercial Cable Company—Books close.
Guaranty Trust Company—Books close.
Quincy Railroad Bridge Company—Books close.

Friday, Dec. 22.

Franklin Trust Company, Brooklyn—Books close.
Louisville Street Railway—Books close.
St. Louis and San Francisco Railway—Books close for dividend on first preferred.
Standard Coupler Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Wallabout Bank—Books close.

Saturday, Dec. 23.

Empire Steel and Iron Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Manhattan Trust Company, Brooklyn—Books close.
P. Lorillard Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Reading Traction Company—Books close.
Street's West Stable Car Line—Books close.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Net changes of one point or more in the more active stocks were:

ADVANCES.

Con. Rubber Tire..2
Havana Com.....1½
Havana Com. pf...1
Royal B'king Pow-der pf. 2

DECLINES.

Amalgamated Cop.1½
Agricultural Chem.7
Agricul. Chem. pf..1
Am. Woolen Goods.3
Am. Wool. G. pf...2½
Cramps' Shipyard.3
Distilling of Am...1⅝
Dist. of Am. pf....3¼
Electric Boat 4
Fleming, C. & C...3
Internat. Pump....1
Internat. Pump pf.2
Lorillard pf. 2
Nat. Gramophone.3
Nat. Salt 1
Nat. Salt pf.....1
New Ams. Gas...1½
New Ams. Gas 5s.1½
Otis Elevator 5
Rubber Goods pf..1
Sloss-Sheffield ...3
Sloss-Sheffield pf..4½
Standard Oil 8
Un. Typewriter....2½
Un. Typew. 1st pf.1
Un. Typew. 2d pf.1
United Shoe Mach.5
United S. Mach. pf.2

Liquidation that brought such large declines the week before last was continued during the week just ended, and resulted in further considerable net losses. Declines of 1 point or more were recorded in a number of the more active stocks, while in some cases the week's recession in price amounted to 3, and, in a few cases, to even 5, points. Transactions by traders were to a less degree than during the previous week responsible for the losses suffered. Much disposition was shown in many stocks to clear up accounts and convert holdings into cash, even where the operation necessarily entailed considerable loss. Conditions in the Stock Exchange market were reflected in the outside market, which generally follows the more important market. Indeed, it would be difficult to assign special causes for many of the declines recorded during the past week, and in most cases they have to be attributed to a small amount of forced selling and to a larger amount of selling by weak or overapprehensive holders.

In the opinion of most observers of the market, the past week's operations will eventually prove of much benefit to the market, as they have eliminated from it a considerable amount of stock that was weakly held and which has now, in all probability, passed into stronger hands. Among the stocks that suffered most were a number of industrial stocks, and net losses were by no means restricted to speculative issues. Indeed, the stocks generally considered in this class were in most cases firmer than the more substantial issues. Copper stocks were among those which at one time or another during the week were notably depressed. This was in large part due to selling for Boston account, which selling was the result of the difficulty met by one or two of the banks in that city. At all events, this was the explanation offered and generally accepted.

In Amalgamated Copper the curb found by far the most active issue of the week. Daily transactions in the stock averaged a number of thousands of shares, and on some days this one stock furnished probably more than half of the total business. It followed a very irregular course, fluctuating sharply almost daily, but keeping within a range of 3 or 4 points. It sold as low as 77¼ and as high as 81½, and closed at 79⅜ bid, a net loss of 1¼ points. The course of the stock seemed to indicate that it was receiving inside support. This was not given, as in the first case, by holding the stock at a given figure and taking all the stock that appeared in the market, but whenever the stock became very weak fairly large buying orders appeared in the market and generally brought about a sharp rally. This appeared to be done by inside interests, although some of the support given the stock came from buying for the short account. Traders were fairly active in the stock on a number of days, but no very determined effort was made by them either to advance or to depress the price of the stock. Total sales for the week amounted probably to between 20,000 and 25,000 shares, an amount much in excess of the business in any other issue.

New Amsterdam Gas suffered a further decline in the common stock and also in the bonds, each of which showed a net loss at the end of the week of 1½ points. No changes occurred in the local gas situation, and there was really but little ground on which to base any definite action in the stock. Only in regard to the bonds was any announcement of importance made, and this was in regard to the payment of the January interest. In some quarters it had been feared that the money for the January payment might not be forthcoming, and apprehension in this regard led to considerable selling of the bonds. Interests connected with the New Amsterdam Gas Company have all along insisted that there was absolutely no doubt of the January coupons being promptly met, and during the past week the Directors of the company took occasion to formally announce that these coupons had already been provided for and would be paid on the day they fall due. But notwithstanding this announcement the bonds closed at the lowest and with a net loss of 1½ points. The view taken was that the money needed for the interest payment has been borrowed, and that this can hardly be considered as improving the financial condition of the company. It is to be said that the largest holders of the bonds are expressing complete confidence in them and say that there is no doubt that whatever may be the manner chosen to put an end to the local gas war the New Amsterdam Gas bonds will be amply provided for.

Announcement was made of the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on Electric Vehicle common, and this very favorably affected that stock. The last sale prior to the declaration of the quarterly dividend was made at 59, and from this figure the bid rose to 65. It closed at 63 on Saturday, while at the close of the previous week no bid at all could be had for the stock.

Among the industrial stocks that suffered considerable losses were International Pump preferred, which sold down to 61, a decline of 3 points. On Saturday this stock recovered a point of its earlier loss. Closing quotations showed a net loss of 1 point in the common stock, which sold down to 14. Havana Commercial preferred sold down to 59, but on the same day it recovered 2 points and ended the week at 61 bid, a net gain of 1 point. In the common stock prices were considerably improved, and at the close showed a net advance of 1½ points. Other important net losses for the week were 7 points in Agricultural Chemical common, 3¼ points in Distilling of America preferred, 5 points in Otis Elevator common, 8 points in Standard Oil, and 3 points in American Woolen Goods common.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to THE NEW YORK TIMES by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	113½	114½
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	107½	108½
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	99	101
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	35	40
Bleecker St. & F. F'y 1st 7s	100	102
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	225	245
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	102	103
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	115½	117
Brooklyn City Railroad	237	238
Brooklyn City & New. 1st	115½	117
Brooklyn El. bonds	103	103½
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	111	113
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	114	..
Central Crosstown	270	300
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	125	130
Central Park, N. & E. River	108	..
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	107	109
Chicago Union Traction	28	28¾
Chicago Union Traction pf	70	70½
Christopher & Tenth Street	168	175
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	106	107
Coney Island & Brook. stock	325	335
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 5s	101½	103
Consolidated Traction of N. J.	67	68
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Columbus Railway	23	23½
Columbus Railway pf	86	90
D. D., E. B. & B. stock	125	150
D. D., E. B. & B. 5s	117	120
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 p. c. scrip	102	104
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410
Eighth Avenue 6 per cent. scrip	108	..
42d St. & Grand St	390	..
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av.	70	74
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	115½	117½
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	82	88
Kings County El. 4s, (new)	85	88
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn)	110	113
Nassau Electric 4s	94	95
New Orleans Tr. com., (new)	30	..
New Orleans Tr. pf., (new)	104	..
Ninth Avenue	195	205
North Jersey Street Ry.	..	33
North Jersey Street Ry. 4s	91	92
North Shore Traction com.	15	16
North Shore Traction pf.	85	87
Orange & Passaic Val. bonds	103	104
Rochester Railway	15	17
Rochester Railway con. 5s	100	111
Second Avenue stock	200½	202
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	107½	108½
Second Avenue consol. 5s	115½	117
Sixth Avenue stock	215	230
Southern Boulevard 5s, 1945	113	115
South Ferry 1st 5s	107	110
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Twenty-third Street	395	410
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	106	108
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1990	115	118
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
United Traction, Providence	112	113
United Trac., Prov., bonds	115	116

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company.	Amt.	Payable	Books Close.	Books Open.
Ach., T. & S. F. pf. (semi-annual)	1¾	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Feb. 1
Boston & Albany (quarter)	2	Dec. 31	.....	.....
Boston & Maine common (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 1	Dec. 1	Dec. 1
Boston & Lowell	4	Jan. 1	Dec. 11	Dec. 11
Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn	1	Jan. 1	Dec. 25	Jan. 1
Chicago & Alton common	2	Dec. 27	Dec. 16	Dec. 26
Chicago & Alton pf	3½	Dec. 27	Dec. 16	Dec. 26
Chi. & E. Illinois (semi-annual)	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 14	Dec. 26
Chi. & E. Illinois pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 14	Dec. 26
Chi. Gt. West. pf. A	2½	Jan. 21	.....	.....
Chi. Gt. West. deb.	2	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	.....
Chi. & N'western (semi-annual)	3	Jan. 1	Dec. 12	Dec. 16
Chi. & N'west. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 5	Dec. 12	Dec. 16
Chi., R. I. & Pacific (quarter)	1¼	Feb. 1	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Chi., St. P., M. & Omaha (annual)	5	Feb. 20	Jan. 24	Feb. 15
C., St. P., M. & O. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Feb. 20	Jan. 21	Feb. 15
Den. & Rio Gr. pf. (semi-annual)	2	Jan. 15	Jan. 6	Jan. 17
Hocking Valley pf.	1½	Jan. 10	Dec. 4	Dec. 13
Manhattan (quarter)	1	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 3
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	2½	Jan. 15	Dec. 30	Jan. 16
New York & Harlem (semi-annual)	4	Jan. 2	.....	.....
N. Y. & Harlem pf. (semi-annual)	4	Jan. 2	.....	.....
N. Y. N. H. & H. (quarter)	2	Dec. 30	Dec. 16	Jan. 2
Northern Central	4	Jan. 15	.....	.....
Northern Pacific	1	Feb. 5	Jan. 11	Jan. 23
Northern Pacific (extra)	1	Feb. 5	Jan. 11	Jan. 23
Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf.	2	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 4
Pennsylvania & Northwestern	2	Jan. 10	.....	.....
Phila. Wilm. & Balt.	4	Jan. 2	.....	.....
Prov. & Worcester (quarter)	2½	Dec. 30	.....	.....
Quincy R. R. Bridge	5	Jan. 1	Dec. 21	Jan. 2
Rich., Fred. & Pot.	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 5
Rutland pf.	1	Jan. 1	.....	.....
St. Louis & San Fran. 1st pf.	2	Jan. 6	Dec. 22	Jan. 6
Wor., Nashua & Roch.	2	Jan. 1	Dec. 15	Jan. 1

STREET RAILWAYS.

Chicago City Ry. (quarter)	3	Dec. 30	Dec. 15	Dec. 21
Chicago Un. Trac. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 20	.....	.....
Cin. Street Ry. (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 2	Dec. 16	Dec. 22
Louisville (Ky.) Ry.	1	Jan. 1	Dec. 22	Jan. 2
Newport N. & Old Pt. Com. pf.	2½	Jan. 1	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Reading (Penn.) Traction	50c	Jan. 1	Dec. 23	Jan. 10
Ridge Avenue Pass.	$3	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 3
South Side El., Chicago	1	Dec. 30	Dec. 19	Jan. 2
Union Passenger R. R., Philadelphia.	$4.75	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 2
United Trac. & El., Prov. (quarter)	1	Jan. 1	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Wash. W. Pow. (Spokane, Wash.)	$1	Jan. 1	Dec. 15	Jan. 2
West End St. (Boston) pf.	4	Jan. 1	Dec. 17	Jan. 2

BANK STOCKS.

Bank of New Amsterdam	5	Jan. 2	.....	.....
Fifth Avenue (quarter)	20	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Fifth Avenue (extra)	5	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Fifth Avenue (Brooklyn)	2½	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Nat. Bank North America	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 26	Jan. 3
Wallabout, Brooklyn	2½	Jan. 2	Dec. 22	Jan. 3

TRUST COMPANIES.

Colonial	5	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Franklin, Brooklyn (quarter)	2½	Jan. 2	Dec. 22	Jan. 2
Fidelity Trust Co., Balt., (quarter)	3¼	Jan. 2	.....	.....
Guaranty	6	Jan. 2	Dec. 21	Jan. 2
Knickerbocker	3¼	Jan. 1	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Manufacturers' (Brooklyn)	2	Jan. 2	Dec. 23	Jan. 2
Manufacturers' (extra)	2	Jan. 2	Dec. 23	Jan. 2

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Am. Beet Sugar pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 3	.....	.....
American Express	3	Jan. 2	.....	.....
Am. Steel Casting pf.	3½	Dec. 20	Dec. 18	Dec. 21
Am. Steel & Wire pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 16	Jan. 3
American Sugar Ref. (quarter)	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 11	Jan. 3
Am. Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 11	Jan. 3
Am. Sugar Ref. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Jan. 2	Dec. 11	Jan. 3
American Thread pf.	2½	Jan. 2	Dec. 5	Jan. 2
American Surety Co. (quarter)	2	Dec. 30	Dec. 16	Jan. 11
Am. Zinc, Lead & Smelt (quarter)	$1	Jan. 1	.....	.....
Boston Belting Co.	$2	Jan. 1	Dec. 16	Jan. 1
Boston El. Light (quarter)	2	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Calumet & Hecla Mining	$20	Dec. 29	.....	.....
Celluloid Co. (quarter)	1¼	Dec. 30	Dec. 14	Jan. 2
Celluloid Co. (extra)	1	Dec. 30	Dec. 14	Jan. 2
Chi. Junc. Ry. & U. Stock Yards	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 14	Jan. 3
C. Junc. Ry. & U. S. Y. pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 14	Jan. 3
Commercial Cable (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 21	Jan. 3
Commercial Cable (extra)	1	Jan. 2	Dec. 21	Jan. 3
Continental Tobacco pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 3
Dominion Coal pf.	4	Jan. 1	Dec. 20	Jan. 1
Electric Vehicle (quarter)	2	Dec. 29	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Empire Steel & Iron pf.	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 23	Jan. 3
Federal Steel pf.	3	Jan. 20	Dec. 20	Jan. 6
Finance Co., Penn., 1st pf. (quarter)	$1.50	Jan. 2	Dec. 16	Jan. 3
Havana Commercial pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 15	Dec. 30	Jan. 15
Homestake Mining (monthly)	25c	Dec. 26	Dec. 20	Dec. 26
Homestake Mining (extra)	25c	Dec. 26	Dec. 20	Dec. 26
International Paper pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 21	Dec. 15	Jan. 2
Knickerbocker Ice, Chic. (quarter)	1	Jen. 1	Dec. 18	Jan. 2
Knick. Ice, Chic., pf. (semi-annual)	3	Jan. 1	Dec. 18	Jan. 2
Maryland Coal pf. (semi-annual)	3	Dec. 30	Dec. 18	Jan. 2
Maryland Coal pf. (extra)	1	Dec. 30	Dec. 18	Jan. 2
Mergenthaler Linotype (quarter)	2½	Dec. 28	Dec. 16	Jan. 2
Mergenthaler Linotype (extra)	2½	Dec. 28	Dec. 16	Jan. 2
National Biscuit (quarter)	1	Jan. 15	Jan. 6	Jan. 6
National Steel pf. (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 30	Dec. 20	Dec. 31
National Tube pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 3
New Eng. Cotton Yarn pf.	3½	Jan. 1	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
New Haven Iron & Steel	20c	Dec. 30	.....	.....
N. Y. & East River Ferry (quarter)	1¼	Dec. 15	Dec. 1	Dec. 10
Ontario Silver Mining	10c	Dec. 20	Dec. 11	Dec. 21
Pennsylvania Steel pf.	1¾	Jan. 15	.....	.....
P. Lorillard pf. (quarter)	2	Jan. 1	Dec. 23	Jan. 2
Pressed Steel Car pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 15	Dec. 14	Jan. 15
Republic Irgn & Steel pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 2
Royal Baking Powder pf. (quarter)	2½	Jan. 2	Dec. 18	Jan. 3
Standard Coupler	1½	Dec. 30	Dec. 22	Jan. 2
Standard Coupler pf.	4	Dec. 30	Dec. 22	Jan. 2
Street's West Stable Car Line	$3.50	Jan. 1	Dec. 23	Dec. 31
Swift & Co. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 16	Jan. 5
Tamarack Mining	$6	Dec. 28	Nov. 29	Dec. 17
Union Bag & Paper pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 1	.....	.....
Union Ferry (quarter)	½	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Union Switch Signal pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 10	Dec. 31	Jan. 11
United Gas Improvement (quarter)	2	Jan. 15	.....	.....
United Shoe Machinery	2	Jan. 15	Dec. 19	Jan. 2
United Shoe Machinery pf. (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 15	Dec. 19	Jan. 2
United States Oil (quarter)	75	Jan. 1	.....	.....
United States Oil (extra)	50	Jan. 1	.....	.....
U. S. Leather pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 3
Weisbach Light (quarter)	50c	Dec. 22	.....	.....
Western Union Telegraph (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 15	Dec. 20	Jan. 2

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
American Tin Plate Company	Dec. 15	Jan. 16	Jan. 16	Annual
Bank of New York, N. B. A.	.....	.....	Jan. 9	Annual
Chemical National Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 9	Annual
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	.....	.....	Dec. 27	Special
East River National Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 9	Annual
Hanover National Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 9	Annual
Laclede Gas Light Co., St. Louis	.....	.....	Jan. 15	Annual
Laclede Gas Co.	Dec. 24	Jan. 24	Jan. 22	Special
Mechanics' National Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 9	Annual
Merchants' National Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 9	Annual
National Bank of the Republic	.....	.....	Jan. 9	Annual
New York National Exchange Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 9	Annual
Pressed Steel Car	Dec. 14	Jan. 15	Jan. 9	Annual
Western National	.....	.....	Jan. 9	Annual
Western New York & Penn.	Dec. 30	Jan. 9	Jan. 8	Annual

Street Railways—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Westchester Electric 5s, 1943	110½	112½
Worcester Traction common	30	32
Worcester Traction pf.	104	107

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	65	68
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	93	94
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	..	32
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry 5s	93½	94½
Union Ferry	41	43
Union Ferry bonds	100½	102½

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	210	220
Atlantic	190	..
Bankers'	200	210
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	330	325
Brooklyn	400	..
Central	2100	..
Central Realty Bond & Trust	300	..
City	390	..
Colonial	460	465
Continental	360	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1400	..

Trust Companies, &c.—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fifth Avenue	400	..
Flatbush	160	..
Franklin	300	325
German-American	30	40
Guaranty	..	675
Hamilton	270	..
International Banking & Trust	155	165
Kings County	350	..
Knickerbocker	375	..
Lawyers' Surety	..	110
Lawyers' Title Insurance	150	..
Long Island Loan & Trust	250	280
Manhattan	350	425
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	325	..
Mercantile	300	..
Metropolitan	425	450
Morton Trust	400	425
Nassau	180	195
N. Y. Security & Trust	500	..
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1400	..
North American	..	155
People's	300	..
Produce Exchange	..	185
Real Estate Trust Co.	300	..
Standard	210	..
State	400	..

Trust Companies, &c.—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Title Guarantee & Trust	335	
Trust Company of America	118	120
Union	1400	1440
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	535	555
United States	1600	..
Washington	315	..
Williamsburg	200	210

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	115	120
Commonwealth	100	108
Continental	520	..
Eagle	230	240
Empire City	90	95
Farragut	80	..
German-American	500	520
Germania	270	300
Greenwich	170	180
Hamilton	105	110
Hanover	165	175
Home	225	230
Kings County	190	..
Nassau, Brooklyn	160	..
New York	95	100
Niagara	170	180
North River	145	150
Pacific	145	150
Peter Cooper	110	120
Phenix, Brooklyn	..	195
Rutgers	..	100
Stuyvesant	80	..
United States	120	125
Westchester	320	..
Williamsburg City	430	..

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	430	..
American Exchange	180	..
Astor National	490	..
Bowery	290	300
Broadway	245	..
Butchers & Drovers'	90	..
Central	180	190
Chase	425	..
Chatham	..	310
Chemical	3900	..
Citizens'	150	..
City	2000	..
Colonial	240	..
Columbia	190	..
Commerce	250	280
Continental	128	..
Corn Exchange	365	390
East River	120	..
Eleventh Ward	150	..
Fifth Avenue	2800	..
Fifth National	225	..
First National	3250	..
Fourth National	175	185
Fourteenth Street	145	165
Gallatin	375	..
Gansevoort	..	80
Garfield	1500	..
German-American	115	..
Germania	325	..
German Exchange	235	260
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	125	..
Hanover	735	..
Hide & Leather	120	..
Home	120	140
Importers & Traders'	525	550
Irving	170	..
Leather Manufacturers'	210	..
Liberty	310	..
Lincoln	775	..
Manhattan	255	275
Market & Fulton	215	240
Mechanics'	205	210
Mercantile	192	..
Merchants'	170	180
Merchants' Exchange	118	..
Metropolis	425	450
Mount Morris	200	..
Mutual	140	..
Nassau	155	..
National Union	350	..
New Amsterdam	575	..
New York	250	270
New York County	1500	..
New York National Exchange	116	..
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
Ninth National	90	95
North America	200	..
Oriental	190	200
Pacific	170	..
Park	490	505
People's	225	..
Phenix	100	..
Plaza	500	..
Produce Exchange	120	130
Republic	200	215
Riverside	210	..
Seaboard	275	..
Second National	550	..
Seventh National	160	..
Shoe & Leather	100	106
State of New York	120	130
Twelfth Ward	120	135
Union Square	210	..
Western	325	..
West Side	375	..
Yorkville	210	..

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	100	102
Amalgamated Copper	79⅞	79¾
Am. Agricultural Chemical	28	31
Am. Agricultural Chemical pf.	77	78
American Air Power	35	45
American Bank Note Co.	47	50
American Bicycle	18¼	20
American Bicycle pf.	52	60
American Bicycle bonds	85	91
American Ginning	20	22
American Graphophone	..	13⅞
American Graphophone pf.	130	140
American Grocery 1st pf.	10	..
American Press Association	75	85
American Typefounders'	53	56
American Wool Goods	20	21
American Wool Goods pf.	77	79
Anderson Tobacco	10	12
Arizona Land	9⅝	10¼
Asphalt Company of America	12	15
Barney & Smith Car	22	25
Barney & Smith Car pf.	95	..
Barney & Smith Car 5s	105	107
Beet Sugar	24	28
Beet Sugar pf.	77	80
Bliss, E. W.	138	145
Bliss, E. W., pf.	125	135
British Columbia Copper	9⅝	10¼
Celluloid Company	90	92
Central & South American Tel.	110	112
Central Fireworks	12	14
Central Fireworks pf.	52	55
Chesebrough Mfg.	340	350
Ches. & Potomac Tel. stock	75	80
Chicago & Alton sub.	105	107
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Consolidated Car Heating	48	52½
Consolidated Fireworks com.	10	..
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	70	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire	7	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	30	35
Cramps' Ship and Eng. Bldg.	80	81
Distilling Co. of America	7¼	7⅝
Distilling Co. of America pf.	25	26½
Electric Axle Light & Power	6¼	6½
Electric Boat	23	..
Electric Boat pf.	35	45
Electric Vehicle	63	69
Electric Vehicle pf.	..	100
*Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1½	1⅝
Empire & Bay State Tel.	75	..
Erie & Western Trans.	80	..
Flemington Coal & Coke	24	..
General Chemical	57¼	..
General Chemical pf.	97	100
General Electric Automobile	1	10
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	113	125
Havana Commercial	61	62⅛
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	76	85
Hoboken Land & Imp.	100	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	105	..
Hudson River Telephone	116	118
Illinois Transportation	2½	2⅝
International Pump	14	15
International Pump pf., ex div.	62	68
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60
J. B. Stetson com.	100	..
J. B. Stetson pf.	120	..
Journeay & Burnham com.	5	..
Journeay & Burnham pf.	15	..
Lanston Monotype	87	90
Lorillard pf.	..	115
Madison Square Garden stock	..	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	30	..
Markeen Copper	6½	7⅞
Mergenthaler Linotype	205	210
Mexican 5s	..	98½
National Gramophone	67	..
National Salt	43	45
National Salt pf.	77	79
National Tube	44	45
National Tube pf., ex div.	93	95
National Wall Paper deb. stock	70	80
New England Transportation	6	6½
N. Y. Biscuit bonds, 6s	111	114
New York Gas & Electric 4s	90	90½
New York Gas & Electric 5s	102⅝	103¼
New York Transportation	11	12
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	190	200
Nicaragua Construction, new	..	6
Old Dominion Steamship	98	102
Otis Elevator	20	23
Otis Elevator pf.	88	90
Penn. Salt Mfg.	114	140
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	152	160
Pittsburg Coal subs	100	103
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	20⅛	21¼
Procter & Gamble	275	300
Procter & Gamble pf.	90	100
Royal Baking Powder	94	96
Rubber Goods	27½	30
Rubber Goods pf.	79	81
Safety Car Heating & Light	188	192
St. Louis subs	..	81
St. Louis com., when issued	36	38
St. Louis pf., when issued	..	93
St. Louis 4s, when issued	..	94⅝
Simmons Hardware com.	180	190
Simmons Hardware pf.	140	145
Singer Mfg. Co.	395	400
Sloss-Sheffield	30	35
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	80	85
Standard Cordage	10	12
Standard Oil of New Jersey	380	385
Standard Rope & Twine	3	4
Stevens Institute	100	..
Tennessee Coal	104	108
Texas & Pacific Coal	69	..
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	106½	..
Trenton Potteries common	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	55
Trow Directory	50	60
Union Steel & Chain	15	..
Union Steel & Chain pf.	..	65
Union Typewriter common	25	27
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	113	115
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	119	122
United Shoe Machinery com.	29	31
United Shoe Machinery pf.	22	23
United States Glass	28½	29
United States Glass pf.	95	105
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅛	½
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	..	29
Westinghouse Air Brake	438	440
Worthington Pump pf.	107	109

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State	1⅝	1¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with int.	74	76
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	9
Central Union Gas bonds	103½	108
Consolidated Gas of Newark	56	..
Con. Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consol. Gas of N. J.	21⅝	22½
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	87½	89½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	104	..
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105	106½
Denver Gas	43½	44½
Denver Gas bonds	93	95
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	41	43
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	60	64
Grand Rapids stock	107	..
Grand Rapids bonds	104	106
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	42	47
Ind.-Nat. & Ill. 1st 5s	64	67
Indianapolis stock	102	108
Indianapolis 1st 6s	103	105
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	42	47
Lafayette 1st 6s	64	67
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	42	43
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	64	67
Madison (Wis.) Gas	81	93
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	107	111
Mutual of New York	200	..
New Amsterdam	21	25
New Amsterdam 2d 5s	44	50
New England	50	..

Gas Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
New England Gas & Coke	20	22
New England Gas & C. bonds	74	76
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103¼
N. Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
N. Hudson L., H. & P. Co. bds.	107	109
Ohio & Indiana stock	41	43
Ohio & Indiana bonds	61	65
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	93	98
St. Paul Gas stock	57	59
St. Paul Gas bonds	88	90
Standard Gas, New York	100	105
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	120	..
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	16	18
Syracuse Gas 5s	85	90
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	105	106
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	106	106½
Williamsburg 1st 6s	101	103

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlanta & Charlotte	125	130
Bald Eagle Valley	200	..
Boston & Providence	302	..
Cayuga & Susquehanna	200	..
Columbus & Xenia	212	..
Delaware & Bound Brook	190	..
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	102	..
Erie & Pittsburg	155	165
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	140	150
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.	120	..
Grand River Valley	125	135
Inter-Ocean Tel. Co.	120	..
Kansas City, St. L. & C. pf.	150	..
Kal., Allegan & G. Rapids	145	..
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	180	..
Naugatuck	252	265
New York & Harlem	400	..
N. Y. Lackawanna & Western	138	145
Northwest Tel. Co.	115	..
Norwich & Worcester pf.	206	..
Old Colony	205	..
Oswego & Syracuse	210	..
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	..
Peoria & Bureau Valley	138	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough.	146	..
Providence & Worcester	317	..
Rome & Clinton	128	..
Troy & Greenbush	140	..
Utica & Black River	150	..
Utica, Chen. & Sus. Valley	135	..
Valley R. R. 1st 6s	110	..

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1899 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given:

Closing Dec. 16. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale	
190	..	**Albany & Sus.**	3,500,000	July, 1899	3½	*210 Oct. 13	*206½	May 11	*210	Oct. 13, 1899
..	..	American Bank Note	.....	Sept. 29, 1899	$1	.....	.....		*43	Mar. 5, 1898
130	..	American Coal	1,500,000	Sept. 1, 1899	4	150 July 27	*130	Feb. 3	144	Aug. 10, 1899
25	34	Am. District Telegraph	3,845,000	Nov. 15, 1899	1¼	52½ Mar. 3	30	Oct. 18	32	Dec. 2, 1899
4	4¼	American Spirits Mfg.	27,329,700	.....	..	15½ Mar. 13	4	Oct. 14	4	Dec. 8, 1899
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	3,984,900	.....	..	41½ Mar. 13	29	June 1	*24	Oct. 16, 1899
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sept. 6, 1899	3	.....	..	.....	*121	Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,065,000	Oct., 1899	1	.....	.....		100	Oct. 31, 1898
196	..	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	1,420,000	July, 1899	2	106½ Nov. 14	106½	Nov. 14	106½	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	B'lyn Wharf & W. pf., Series B.	5,000,000	.....	..	21 Feb. 15	21	Feb. 15	21	Feb. 15, 1899
117	..	Bur., Cedar Rap. & Northern	5,500,000	Aug. 1, 1899	4	110 Jan. 31	100	Jan. 17	*110	May 22, 1899
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1899	¾	94 Nov. 29	85	Feb. 20	93	Dec. 8, 1899
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	.....	..	.....	.....		28¾	Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	Chicago & Alton	18,764,000	Oct. 2, 1899	$2.25	175½ Mar. 25	168	Jan. 11	171	April 5, 1899
..	..	Chicago & Alton pf.	3,479,500	Sept. 1, 1899	3	*198 Feb. 10	*192	Jan. 30	*193½	Feb. 15, 1899
175	180	Chi., St. P., Minn. & O. pf.	12,646,800	Aug. 21, 1899	3½	185 Sept. 1	170	Jan. 16	175	Dec. 8, 1899
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July 1, 1899	4	.....	.....		102½	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	6,500,000	Oct. 2, 1899	1½	.....	.....		120	June 4, 1898
185	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,700	Dec. 1, 1899	1¾	189¾ Oct. 30	184¾	Mar. 6	*188¾	Oct. 25, 1899
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf.	500,000	.....	..	8½ Apr. 21	2	Apr. 14	2½	Dec. 2, 1899
..	..	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf.	336,700	.....	..	30 June 8	*10	Feb. 25	30	June 9, 1899
190	195	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	Oct. 2, 1899	1¾	194½ Nov. 18	189	Jan. 26	193	Nov. 21, 1899
95	..	**Des Moines & Ft. D. pf.**	763,000	Aug. 1, 1899	7	110 June 13	80	Jan. 3	110	June 20, 1899
400	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	Oct., 1899	3¾	.....	.....		*362½	Oct. 3, 1898
87	91	Evans. & Terre Haute pf.	1,284,000	Oct. 16, 1899	2½	98½ Sept. 9	70	Jan. 7	90	Dec. 6, 1899
..	..	**Ft. W. & Denver City**	2,555,000	Mar. 15, 1898	2	25 Jan. 5	14	Aug. 9	*16	Nov. 16, 1899
18½	20	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100	.....	..	30 Mar. 28	14	Feb. 4	21½	Oct. 21, 1899
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel.**	5,000,000	Oct., 1899	1¼	.....	.....		*108¼	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 15, 1899	1½	*45 Nov. 3	*30	Mar. 23	*45	Nov. 3, 1899
..	..	**H. B. Claflin 1st pf.**	2,600,300	Nov. 1, 1899	1¾	*101 June 6	*99½	Jan. 31	*101	June 6, 1899
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,600	Nov. 1, 1899	1½	*100 Feb. 28	*100	Feb. 28	*100	Feb. 28, 1899
..	..	Harlem	8,038,650	†Oct. 2, 1899	2	*390 Mar. 14	*360	Jan. 25	*390	Apr. 12, 1899
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	.....	..	120½ May 2	57½	Jan. 3	*105	May 20, 1899
100	..	**Illinois Central** leased line	10,000,000	July, 1899	2	*104 Nov. 8	*99¾	June 12	*103½	Dec. 4, 1899
3¾	4	**Keokuk & Des Moines**	2,600,000	.....	..	5½ Feb. 1	3	May 9	3¾	Dec. 7, 1899
16	20	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	1,524,600	Apr. 15, 1899	½	22½ Aug. 26	16	May 2	17½	Dec. 8, 1899
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Oct. 1, 1899	1	*32 Jan. 25	*30¼	Jan. 16	*32	Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke	2,500,000	.....	..	9 Aug. 17	7½	Nov. 9	7½	Nov. 9, 1899
..	..	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	.....	..	39 Apr. 25	5	Jan. 25	10	Dec. 1, 1899
65	75	Maryland Coal pf.	1,876,000	July 1, 1899	2	70 Sept. 28	58	Apr. 24	70	Sept. 28, 1899
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Sept. 30, 1899	5	.....	.....		*152	May 31, 1897
26½	28	Met. West Side Electric	7,500,000	.....	..	29½ Nov. 23	14	Apr. 25	29	Dec. 8, 1899
184	186	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July, '99 3½ S. A.		185¼ Nov. 13	176	Jan. 3	*184	Dec. 8, 1899
..	..	**National Linseed Oil**	1,000,000	.....	..	9⅛ Jan. 14	3¼	June 9	3½	June 9, 1899
5	..	National Starch Mfg.	5,000,000	.....	..	9 Nov. 2	4¾	Mar. 17	8¾	Nov. 15, 1899
60	..	Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st pf.	3,000,000	May 1, 1899	2	70 Oct. 27	43	Apr. 20	65	Nov. 9, 1899
15	..	National Starch 2d pf.	2,500,000	Oct., 1896	6	25 Oct. 16	13	Mar. 17	25	Nov. 15, 1899
35	40	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Oct. 2, 1899	2	42 Jan. 25	36	Oct. 27	36	Oct. 27, 1899
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	Oct. 10, 1899	3	.....	.....		*350	Nov. 16, 1897
208	214	N. Y., N. H. & H.	52,308,600	Sep. 30, 1899	2	222 Apr. 20	199	Jan. 19	213	Dec. 8, 1899
77	..	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st pf.	5,000,000	Mar., 1898	2	85 Oct. 24	65	Mar. 7	80½	Dec. 9, 1899
132½	134	N. Y., Lack. & West.	10,000,000	Oct., 1899	1¼	133 June 7	129½	Jan. 27	132½	Dec. 8, 1899
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	Oct. 14, 1899	1¼	.....	.....		*124	Jan. 28, 1897
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Oct. 10, 1899	1	88⅞ Nov. 6	70	May 15	88¾	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,300	.....	..	*7 Aug. 18	*5	May 26	*7	Nov. 6, 1899
..	..	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec. 31, 1897	75c	10½ Apr. 27	6	Mar. 23	8⅜	Dec. 7, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation	19,029,200	July 2, 1898	1	52 Jan. 23	33	June 2	*45	Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf.	11,000,000	July 11, 1899	2	77¾ Sept. 22	68¾	June 16	75½	Oct. 7, 1899
82	88	**Pacific Coast** 1st pf.	1,515,500	Nov. 1, 1899	1¼	90 Feb. 20	84½	Apr. 18	84½	Dec. 9, 1899
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898	2	.....	.....		*95	Sept. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf.	5,000,000	Dec. 1, 1899	1¾	*110 June 26	*110	June 26	*110	June 26, 1899
330	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Nov. 1, 1899	4	*375 June 17	*362	Feb. 16	*375	June 17, 1899
..	..	Philadelphia Company	7,500,000	Sept. 1, 1899	2¼	102 Mar. 3	86	July 24	85	Aug. 7, 1899
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Oct. 2, 1899	2	121 Jan. 16	*117	May 16	*117	May 16, 1899
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	July, 1899	3	*137 Mar. 3	*137	Mar. 3	*137	Mar. 3, 1899
9½	10	**Quicksilver pf.**	4,291,300	May 15, 1899	⅛	14 Apr. 13	8	June 7	9½	Dec. 4, 1899
131	..	**Rome, W. & Ogdens.**	10,000,000	Nov. 15, '99 1¼ Q.		130½ Jan. 26	129⅜	Mar. 1	*134	Dec. 5, 1899
59	59½	**Silver Bullion certs.**	.....	.....	..	65 Apr. 28	59	Sept. 21	60⅝	Nov. 10, 1899
200	..	Sixth Avenue	2,060,000	July 1, 1899	3½	*200 Mar. 2	*200	Mar. 2	*200	Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	June 3, 1899	1	.....	.....		*147	Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf.	3,721,100	June 30, 1899	3	.....	.....		*144½	Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	559,525	July, 1899	2½	.....	.....		100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,649,400	.....	..	.....	.....		10	July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	Jan. 16, 1899	4	.....	.....		*40½	Feb. 5, 1897
20	25	Tol. & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 15, 1893	1	25 Jan. 25	20	Jan. 21	24	Nov. 29, 1899
40	50	Tol. & Ohio Central pf.	3,705,000	July 25, 1896	1¼	45 Dec. 2	35	Jan. 25	45	Dec. 2, 1899
..	..	Tol., St. L. & Kansas City pf.	5,805,000	.....	..	5 Nov. 14	5	Nov. 14	5	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	Oct. 1, 1899	1¼	.....	.....		64	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	Oct. 10, 1899	2½	.....	.....		*215½	Mar. 15, 1897
..	20	U. S. Flour Milling	3,000,000	.....	..	58¼ Sept. 15	12	Mar. 6	*12	Nov. 21, 1899
13	35	U. S. Flour Milling pf.	5,000,000	.....	..	78½ Sept. 15	12	Dec. 5	15	Dec. 8, 1899
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Sept. 1, 1899	3½	.....	.....		165	Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July, 1899	3½	.....	.....		*174	Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	Western Union Beef	13,600,000	Nov. 23, 1897	2	.....	.....		5	Apr. 18, 1898
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	Nov. 15, 1899	1½	120 Aug. 8	120	Aug. 8	120	Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg.	8,813,096	.....	..	.....	.....		*98	Sept. 23, 1898
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1899	3	98¼ Jan. 24	93¼	Mar. 6	*98	Mar. 15, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. †And $12.50 extra. All stocks in this table par $100 except Beech Creek, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Evansville and Terre Haute preferred, Harlem, Morris & Essex, Pittsburg, McKeesport & Youghiogheny, Pennsylvania Coal, Warren Railroad, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia Company, and Kingston & Pemmbroke, the par of each of which is $50. New Central Coal is $20 par, American Coal $25 par, and Southern & Atlantic Telegraph $25 par.

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Market Letter on Application.
Telephones No. 1422 and No. 820 Broad.

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Dec. 16, total transactions included 4,392,633 shares of stock, $10,970,000 bonds, including $178,800 Government and $25,500 State bonds.

In detail, the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS.

	Dec. 16,'98.	Dec. 17,'99.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.	4,332,360	4,992,633	*660,273
Banks	10	.....	10
Mining	3,500	.....	3,500

*Increase.

BONDS.

	Dec. 16,'98.	Dec. 17,'99.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.	$38,748,080	$10,970,000	$27,777,480
State	379,000	25,500	353,500
Government	412,330	178,800	233,530

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Dec. 15, 1899	$10,373,093
Week ended Dec. 16, 1898	11,043,794
From Jan. 1, 1899	494,529,880
From Jan. 1, 1898	410,897,029

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Dec. 12, 1899	$10,559,112
Week ended Dec. 13, 1898	9,023,816
From Jan. 1, 1899	438,502,704
From Jan. 1, 1898	455,305,647

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Dec. 15, 1899	$46,992
Week ended Dec. 16, 1898	1,300,245
From Jan. 1, 1899	14,084,991
From Jan. 1, 1898	98,846,930

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Dec. 15, 1899	$1,714,000
Week ended Dec. 16, 1898	170,430
From Jan. 1, 1899	27,833,455
From Jan. 1, 1898	10,449,599

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Dec. 16, 1898	$1,129,815
From Jan. 1, 1898	88,397,331

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Dec. 15, 1899	$1,667,008
From Jan. 1, 1899	13,748,464

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Dec. 15, 1899	$162,358
Week ended Dec. 16, 1898	4,767
From Jan. 1, 1899	3,389,231
From Jan. 1, 1898	2,666,111

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Dec. 15, 1899	$730,605
Week ended Dec. 16, 1898	1,056,670
From Jan. 1, 1899	44,370,889
From Jan. 1, 1898	46,066,847

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Dec. 15, 1899	$568,247
Week ended Dec. 16, 1898	1,051,853
From Jan. 1, 1899	40,974,658
From Jan. 1, 1898	43,400,736

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Dec. 15, 1899	$209,350
Week ended Dec. 16, 1898	1,305,012
From Jan. 1, 1899	17,983,222
From Jan. 1, 1898	101,513,041

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Dec. 15, 1899	$2,444,605
Week ended Dec. 16, 1898	1,227,030
From Jan. 1, 1899	72,207,344
From Jan. 1, 1898	56,516,446

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Dec. 15, 1899	$2,235,255
From Jan. 1, 1899	54,224,122

Total Net Imports of Specie.

Week ended Dec. 16, 1898	$77,982
From Jan. 1, 1898	44,996,595

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, showed an increase in the reserve of $1,166,300. The banks now hold a surplus of $7,025,825 above the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in the loans of $5,054,400, a decrease in specie of $2,738,500, an increase in legal tenders of $1,768,500, a decrease in deposits of $4,545,200, a decrease in circulation of $346,000.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and the corresponding date last year:

	Dec. 16,'99.	Dec. 9,'99.	Dec. 17,'98.
Loans	$676,409,900	$681,464,300	$708,535,800
Specie	141,230,600	143,969,100	164,325,100
Legal tenders	50,680,300	48,911,800	54,376,300
Net deposits	739,540,300	744,085,500	806,912,100
Circulation	16,065,300	16,411,300	16,341,700

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Dec. 16,'99.	Dec. 9,'99.	Dec. 17,'98.
Specie	$181,230,600	$143,969,100	$164,325,100
Legal tenders	50,680,300	48,911,800	54,376,300
Total re've	$191,910,900	$192,880,900	$218,701,400
Reserve req'd against dep.	184,885,075	86,021,375	201,728,025
Surplus of reserve above legal req'rements	$7,025,825	$6,850,525	$16,973,375

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding week in 1898 and 1897:

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Jan. 7	$23,530,375	$22,294,575	$43,991,450
Jan. 14	28,263,075	25,098,775	52,172,525
Jan. 21	34,693,675	31,375,200	57,667,300
Jan. 28	39,252,025	35,900,450	59,168,250
Feb. 4	37,452,675	34,781,625	54,540,050
Feb. 11	35,511,825	32,437,050	51,638,225
Feb 18	34,373,525	31,888,450	55,065,350
Feb. 25	30,334,900	22,950,320	57,020,975
March 4	24,578,125	20,823,500	53,556,925
March 11	23,395,600	22,721,425	52,983,350
March 18	19,071,175	23,060,100	48,108,975
March 25	18,557,425	33,851,475	48,895,750
April 1	15,494,850	35,720,800	47,666,575
April 8	15,018,825	35,720,800	47,666,575
April 15	19,471,525	37,346,075	46,960,900
April 22	24,175,900	43,325,100	49,277,900
April 29	25,524,675	44,564,675	48,917,625
May 6	19,331,950	43,916,475	44,095,975
May 13	27,187,625	46,097,225	44,490,500
May 20	34,631,525	50,715,250	45,939,350
May 27	43,933,725	53,704,600	46,616,100
June 3	42,710,600	52,349,700	45,320,825
June 10	39,323,100	58,841,100	47,601,475
June 17	30,003,300	59,272,800	48,390,950
June 24	25,697,800	62,206,250	49,230,150
July 1	14,274,550	62,013,350	41,384,875
July 8	5,062,475	53,345,300	41,361,375
July 15	10,695,750	49,365,825	46,036,900
July 22	12,055,600	45,012,900	47,361,575
July 29	10,811,125	41,904,475	45,720,150
August 5	8,110,600	39,898,000	41,002,125
August 12	14,395,375	33,111,850	38,882,725
August 19	15,062,350	28,830,250	39,753,450
August 26	12,378,525	21,343,300	39,517,700
Sept. 2	9,101,250	14,991,050	34,114,150
Sept. 9	2,458,825	7,076,775	26,668,525
Sept. 16	*275,150	4,240,400	19,895,175
Sept. 23	2,983,700	8,252,875	15,997,500
Sept. 28	1,724,450	15,327,150	15,550,400
Oct. 7	645,200	18,743,600	13,485,500
Oct. 14	1,177,350	19,661,550	14,614,500
Oct. 21	1,441,075	23,412,325	22,904,700
Oct. 28	3,038,525	26,001,550	21,271,800
Nov. 4	*338,350	19,023,050	21,181,225
Nov. 11	*2,788,850	15,011,600	21,765,150
Nov. 18	*312,025	16,667,375	23,408,250
Nov. 25	6,652,200	18,857,075	22,560,425
Dec. 2	8,536,700	17,097,950	22,122,050
Dec. 9	6,859,525	16,743,300	18,687,425
Dec. 16	7,023,825	16,973,375	15,726,050

*Deficit.

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1899	$7,025,825	1804	$33,315,825
1898	16,973,375	1803	76,188,825
1897	15,726,050	1802	5,445,225
1896	33,274,475	1891	19,161,500
1895	17,088,800	1890	4,498,900

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DEC 1 1899

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers; fresh southerly, shifting to westerly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,583. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1899.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere and Jersey City. TWO CENTS

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks demoralized.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 76c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40⅝c.; cash cotton, 7½c.

CONGRESS.—The Currency bill was passed in the House yesterday by a vote of 190 to 150. Eleven Democrats voted in the affirmative. Senator Morgan of Alabama spoke against the trusts in the Senate. The credentials of W. V. Allen, appointed Senator by Gov. Poynter of Nebraska, were questioned by Senator Chandler of New Hampshire. Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota introduced a resolution offering the thanks of Congress to Rear Admiral Schley. Speaker Henderson yesterday appointed the committees.—Pages 5 and 7.

FOREIGN.—There was a rush of volunteers to enlist in Great Britain yesterday in response to the Government's call. Four seasoned regiments will be ordered from India to reinforce Gen. Buller. Lord Roberts will sail for South Africa Saturday. Lord Kitchener to-day started on his way to the front. It is rumored in London that a war loan will be called for. Students rioted in Dublin yesterday, attacking the Mansion House and tearing down the green flag. More troops are to sail from Canada. The will of George Smith, the Chicago banker, who died in London, was probated there yesterday. There is a scarcity of sailors in Germany. The abuse of the Queen in France has caused only a few notices of withdrawal of British exhibits from the Paris Exposition. Bernard Quaritch, London's famous bookseller, is dead. The Hernandez rebellion in Venezuela is said to be crushed. Chess experts yesterday began a tournament in Vienna. There was another decline in London tin yesterday. Austria's Ministry, it is announced, will resign to-day.—Pages 1 and 8.

Page 2.

June Gayle, Silver Democrat, was yesterday elected to Congress from the Seventh Kentucky District.

The Illinois Supreme Court has held that the Chicago anti-department store ordinance is unconstitutional.

The Executive Committee of the regular Republican organization of Kings County yesterday indorsed the candidacy of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff for Vice President.

The Coroner's jury at Rome, N. Y., investigating the death of Mrs. Davis, who was attended by a Christian Scientist, recommended that the Grand Jury investigate.

Page 5.

William Henry Lee, a well-known hotel man, died suddenly yesterday.

Justice-elect Daniel E. Finn is a defendant in a suit for fees earned during his incumbency as a Deputy Sheriff.

Alice L. Snyder was arrested charged with swindling several women in a dressmaking investment. She used Miss Helen Gould's name without warrant as a bait.

The Silver Republican leaders issued yesterday at Washington an address in denunciation of the Currency bill and appealing to the free coinage sentiment for help.

The City of Kansas of the Memphis and Cincinnati Steamship Line was burned to the water's edge yesterday morning at New Madrid, Mo. All the passengers escaped.

Dr. S. M. Jenkins, charged with murder, was yesterday shot and probably fatally wounded in the courtroom at DaHas, Texas, by Hugh Wheat, the brother of one of his alleged victims.

Page 6.

District Attorney Gardiner decided to prosecute the "steerers" who frequent the Criminal Court Building.

The Venezuelan Government announced the recapture of Maracaibo and the resumption of commerce at that port.

Five persons were hurt and several rescues were made at an early morning fire that destroyed a double tenement house in Hoboken.

The Rev. Arthur Ritchie of the Church of St. Ignatius has recovered from the sudden attack of illness which seized him in his pulpit on Sunday.

Gov. Roosevelt has appointed F. W. Devoe a Commissioner of the New York and New Jersey Bridge, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of C. M. Vail.

Surrogate Varnum yesterday decided the contest over the will of Christine Ehminne, which was made on her death bed under what is presumed to have been undue influence, adversely to the proponents.

Daniel J. Pierce, G. Percival Stewart, and Francis Wolfe Brown, American Investors Company officials, pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging them with larceny, and were held for trial in $10,000 each.

In yesterday's fog, the heaviest that has visited New York and vicinity thus far this season, there was a rear-end collision on the Brooklyn Fifth Avenue Elevated Road, in which three boys were hurt. Traffic was much delayed.

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The Pennsylvania Railroad Company's plan for pensioning aged employes will go into effect Jan. 1.

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The Boer and Philippine wars were discussed before the Congregational Club at the Hotel St. Denis by the Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark, President of the Society of Christian Endeavor, and President Schurman of Cornell University.

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The Charles A. Vogeler Company, druggists, of Baltimore, and manufacturers of St. Jacob's Oil, have made a general assignment for the benefit of their creditors.

A new anchorage for Santos coffee-laden lighters has been provided just inside the Erie Basin breakwater. The plague-port ship Lassell was released from Quarantine yesterday.

The cross-examination of William J. Kinsley, principal handwriting expert for the prosecution in the trial for murder of Roland B. Molineux, was continued yesterday by counsel for the prisoner.

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The work of disinterring the bodies of the Maine victims was begun at Havana yesterday.

The New York Presbytery by a strong vote has decided against a trial for heresy of Prof. Arthur C. McGiffert of the Union Theological Seminary.

The Michigan Legislature met in special session in order to vote on an amendment to the State laws, which places railways on the same basis for taxation as all other property.

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The Methodist preachers at their meeting yesterday adopted strong resolutions in condemnation of prizefighting.

Page 16.

There was a hearing on the relative merits of bridges and tunnels before an Aldermanic Committee

The Doubleday & McClure publishing firm will be reorganized in January, Mr. McClure retiring from active partnership.

Stephen H. Olin, a well-known lawyer, is reported as likely to succeed Avery D. Andrews as Adjutant General of the National Guard of the State.

Christine Sporgen, who brought a breach of promise suit against Carl Fischer-Hansen, was convicted with James M. Petersen of conspiracy in trying to blackmail the defendant.

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Epidemics in the Norwalks.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Dec. 18.—The health officers of the Cities of Norwalk and South Norwalk have plenty of work upon their hands. In Norwalk the Centre School has been closed because of a threatened diphtheria epidemic, while in South Norwalk scarlet fever has broken out in the Springwood section, which is densely populated with Italians, Hungarians, and other immigrants. Typhoid fever is also prevalent in South Norwalk, probably because of the semi-water famine in that city.

BRITISH RUSH TO ENLIST

Volunteers Respond Promptly to the Official Call.

TROOPS TO GO FROM INDIA

Four Seasoned Regiments Will Sail at Once from Bombay to Reinforce Gen. Buller.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—Throughout the country volunteers are responding with the utmost alacrity to the official notices. Lord Lonsdale says he believes the Government will only accept from twenty to fifty men from each yeomanry regiment. It is asserted that many officers of the volunteer regiments are offering to go as troopers, if not accepted as officers.

Several Colonels have placed their regiments at the disposal of the War Office. About 300 artillery volunteers offered their services at Edinburgh before noon.

Lord Chesham, commanding officer of the Royal Buckinghamshire Yeomanry, has been authorized to organize a force of 3,000 yeomanry, who will proceed to the Cape. The yeomanry forces sent out will be drafted so as to work together with the mounted infantry and mounted militia from Canada and Australia.

It is understood that the volunteers selected will not form a separate corps, but will join their linked battalions to the regular forces in South Africa.

The War Office has been in communication with Gen. Sir William Lockhart, Commander in Chief in India, with a view of ascertaining what troops can be spared from his forces, and it is understood that, as a result of these inquiries, a force will almost immediately leave Bombay for Durban, including four regiments of seasoned troops, with an ammunition column and a brigade of artillery, including horse and field batteries. It is hoped that this force will reinforce Gen. Buller within a month.

The Duke of Connaught visited the War Office yesterday. Since the appointment of Lord Roberts as Commander in Chief in South Africa, the question of rank no longer bars the Duke from going to the front; and, as he has a strong desire to go, it is believed that only the Queen's reluctance stands in the way. It is not unlikely that this will be overcome.

Inquiries among the Liverpool ship owners show that transportation for 50,000 men, with horses and equipment, can be ready before the men are prepared to start. The Government has chartered the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamer Assaye and the Goorkha of the Union Line.

Mr. J. B. Robinson, the South African millionaire, writes to The Daily Chronicle, reasserting that the Boers have unlimited supplies of ammunition and ample stores of food, and declaring that all statements to the contrary should be ignored.

George J. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, addressing the volunteers and riflemen in London this evening, said:

"I little thought, when I accepted this invitation, that I would address men to whom an appeal had been made to stand shoulder to shoulder with the regulars in South Africa. The possession of 250,000 volunteers will be regarded by the country, I am sure, as a great element of security, and I am confident that they are all prepared to do their duty.

"The colonies also are prepared to do their share, and Canada and Australia are to the fore, welcoming the opportunity to go to the front." [Enthusiastic cheering.]

After praising the great services of the naval brigades assisting the troops in South Africa and testifying to the constant anxiety of naval men to be in the thick of the fighting, Mr. Goschen said:

"It is impossible to grant their desires, although these soldiers and sailors would be glad to go to South Africa in thousands, because, when 120,000 regulars have left our shores, the responsibility for the efficiency of our navy will be immensely increased.

"I believe the preparedness of the navy has contributed essentially to assist Britons to remain calm and confident, despite the black outlook.

"We have not only to look at South Africa, but at the situation and at possible emergencies all around; and, without being an alarmist, I would insist that we must sacrifice much to the imperative duty that every ship be fully and properly manned."

Mr. Goschen concluded with an eloquent tribute to the unanimity of the country and the colonies in supporting the Government in a grave crisis.

The Times says editorially:

"Lord Roberts will have absolutely a free hand and may be expected to resume the original plan of campaign abandoned by Gen. Buller under the necessity of relieving Ladysmith."

ROBERTS WILL SAIL SATURDAY.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—Gen. Lord Roberts and his staff will sail for South Africa on the Dunottar Castle Saturday.

"Bobs," as Lord Roberts of Kandahar is familiarly known, is a name to conjure with in Great Britain, and that Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener are considered the right men to retrieve the disastrous situation in South Africa is amply evidenced by the more cheery tone of all the war discussion this morning. In spite of the attempts of the authorities to gloss over the supercession of Gen. Buller, the fact remains that the new appointments cannot be regarded otherwise than as the penalty for his failure. A semi-official communication says:

"The disposition to regard the change as a reflection on Gen. Buller is entirely erroneous. As the forces engaged in South Africa increase officers of higher rank are, naturally, appointed to the supreme command.

The communication then instances the successive steps from Gen. Symons to Gens. White and Buller, and now to Gen. Roberts. In spite of the plausibility of the argument, every one recognizes that it is not the whole truth. The friends of Gen. Buller see in the headlong plunge of the Cabinet a suspicious panic, and they picture hasty conclaves and the Ministers, with blanched faces, telegraphing to Roberts and Kitchener to come and save the empire. While, perhaps, these are overdrawn, there is no denying that the prodigious exertion which the Government considers necessary to crush the two little republics shows that even sedate Lord Salisbury sees the extreme gravity of the present aspect of affairs. Probably the Ministers remembered the peril which the public seems to have forgotten of a possible rising of the Kafirs. Indeed, unpleasant rumors are already current in this direction, which would be infinitely more serious than a rebellion of the Dutch.

A curious coincidence in connection with Lord Roberts's appointment at the present juncture is the circumstance that he was similarly appointed Commander in Chief after the British defeat at Majuba Hill. On this occasion, however, he will not reach South Africa to find peace patched up between his sailing and arriving.

LORD KITCHENER STARTS TO-DAY.

CAIRO, Dec. 18.—Gen. Lord Kitchener, who has been appointed Chief of the Staff of Gen. Lord Roberts of Kandahar, the new Commander in Chief of the British forces in South Africa, leaves Omdurman Tuesday, and will arrive here Friday.

He will start for Cape Town as soon as possible.

ARTILLERY NEEDED BY BRITISH.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford is quoted in an interview to-day as saying:

"The issue of the war will depend more upon artillery than anything else, especially at the siege of Pretoria and other places, where the biggest battles are expected. Therefore I urge that all the naval guns which can be spared from the reserves and other ships be mounted on artillery trails and limbers for field service immediately. This move is necessary, as there are no quick-firing twelve-pounders of twelve hundredweight in the army.

"The Government should immediately commission every ship in 'A' Division of the navy, as a needful precaution against any nation seeking to take advantage of Great Britain's condition. No friendly nation could object. It would only be running water through hose pipes so as to prepare for fire.

"I am greatly pleased to see Gens. Roberts and Kitchener go to the aid of Gen. Buller."

CANADA TO SEND MORE TROOPS.

Offer of Second Contingent Accepted by Great Britain.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 18.—The Cabinet made an official announcement to-night that a second contingent for service in South Africa had been accepted and would be raised and dispatched at once by the Government.

The composition of the force will be probably as follows:

1. A and B batteries of the permanent corps. Their peace strength is 230, combined, but the full field strength is over 300, and they will be brought up to that. They will take twelve guns.

2. A force of 500 mounted infantry, made up from the Northwest Mounted Police and the Royal Canadian Regiment of cavalry. To take the horses, guns, and men probably two steamships will have to be chartered, and the contingent will not likely be got off as speedily as the last was.

Lieut. Clare B. Schreiber, a nephew of Mr. Collingwood Schreiber of Ottawa, Deputy Minister of Railways, was killed in the battle at Tugela River on the 15th inst. The Lieutenant was one of the artillery officers under Col. Long who were killed in endeavoring to save the guns at the river. It was his first action. His father was a cavalry officer.

Australian Troops Prepare to Sail.

MELBOURNE, Dec. 18.—An Australian mounted contingent of a thousand men will sail for South Africa before Jan. 10. An additional New South Wales battery of artillery is to sail immediately.

BRITISH WAR LOAN RUMORED.

Consols Flat in London Owing to Reports that the Government Will Borrow Money.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—Consols were flat to-day because a large new issue is said to be in contemplation by the Government to pay the extraordinary expenses of the South African war, for which sufficient provision was not made in the estimates. Something of the kind is probable, but the tale is not confirmed.

The national debt of Great Britain on March 31, 1898, the latest date for which exact statistics are available, amounted to £638,266,482, divided as follows:

1. The funded debt.	
(a) Permanent	£585,787,624
(b) Annuities	40,515,080
2. The unfunded debt	8,133,000
3. Other capital liabilities	3,830,778

The permanent funded debt on the date mentioned consisted of the following stock:

2¾ per cent. consols	£522,668,380
2¾ per cent., 1905	4,647,222
2½ per cent	31,826,171
Bank of England debt	11,015,100
Bank of Ireland debt	2,630,769
Bond debt, 2¾ per cent	13,900,000

The increase of the national debt by the new issue of consols, said to be in contemplation, will check the process of paying off the Government obligations, which has been going on for many years so steadily and successfully as to justify the following statement in Whitaker's Almanack for 1899: "The national debt took many years to reach the gigantic proportions which it assumed under the regency of George IV., and any serious reduction was regarded as almost hopeless, but it has been so vigorously and so successfully attacked during the past twenty-five years that it bids fair to be all but extinguished within a reasonable limit of time. Even so late as 1883 the funded debt stood at £713,000,000; it is now less than £586,000,000, and within the next twenty years, at the present rate of shrinkage, will be nearly £200,000,000 less."

The debt reached its highest proportions in 1816, when it exceeded £900,000,000, nearly all of which had been expended in foreign wars within a comparatively brief period. At the accession of George III. the debt was under £140,000,000, and in the first twelve years of his reign it was reduced £10,000,000. The costly and unsuccessful resistance of the American Revolution added £121,000,000 to the debt, and after this came the series of Continental wars, from the outbreak of the French Revolution, in 1793, until the exile of Napoleon, at St. Helena, in 1815. During these twenty-three years of war money was borrowed in the most extravagant manner, and the Government securities greatly depreciated. From 1793 to 1801 the average price of £100 3 per cent. stock was £57 17s. 6d.

Since 1816 the reduction of the debt has been going on steadily, but not rapidly until recent years. At the accession of Queen Victoria in 1837 the gross amount of the debt was £761,422,570, and in the period from then until March 31, 1898, it was decreased by £123,156,088.

Indications Point to a Loan.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The Daily Chronicle's financial article, which is written by A. J. Wilson, a leading authority, says: "The expenditure for the war considerably exceeds £2,000,000 per week, and as the Treasury cannot hope to sell its bills on the market under 5 per cent., it is evident that the Government must soon come upon the market for money."

AMERICAN MINISTER OFFENDED

Reported that He Has Asked to Retire from The Hague to Avoid Unpleasantness There.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch from Antwerp:

"The British and American Ministers at The Hague have asked permission to retire to Antwerp, with a view of avoiding personal unpleasantness during the anti-English attitude of the Dutch.

"There is no foundation for the reports on the Continent that the diplomatic relations between Great Britain and the Netherlands are strained."

RUMOR OF THE QUEEN'S DEATH.

Denial Given Out Says She Is in Excellent Health.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—A baseless rumor that the Queen was dead and a report that Kimberley had surrendered were circulated today.

Later the official information was given out that the Queen is in excellent health and that there is no indication of the surrender of Kimberley.

The Queen, it was added, passed a quiet day at Windsor. She took an airing in the afternoon. It is said her Majesty may leave Windsor for Osborne, Isle of Wight, Dec. 29.

Mr. A. J. Balfour dined with the Queen this evening.

HOW GEN. BULLER LOST THE DAY.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—A correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing from Frere Camp, Natal, Dec. 15, and describing the Tugela River battle, says:

"The Boers in great force occupied a strong, intrenched position, commanding the river and reaching back about 800 yards from its further side. Gen. Hart's brigade, on the left, first attempted a crossing under a murderous Nordenfeldt and rifle fire. The Royal Dublin Fusileers, the Royal Enniskillen Fusiliers, the King's Own Scottish Borderers, and the Connaught Rangers crossed with superb and unflinching gallantry, but the position on the other side was found utterly untenable.

"The British suffered heavily from a perfect hail of artillery and shrapnel, while their own artillery was very badly mauled. They were, therefore, obliged to recross the river.

"On the right Gen. Hildyard's brigade,

Continued on Page 2.

THE PLYMOUTH GOES ASHORE.

Fall River Liner, with Six Hundred Passengers Aboard, Strikes a Reef Off Riker's Island.

The big sidewheel steamer Plymouth of the aFll River Line, one of the largest vessels of her type in the world, went ashore on a reef on the north side of Riker's Island at 8:30 o'clock last night. She had about 600 passengers aboard at the time A hole about five feet in diameter was stove in the boat wel forward and she made water rapidly.

The Captain appeared to have lost his bearings on account of the fog, which was almost impenetrable at the time of the accident. To make his task of piloting his boat all the more precarious the tide was low. There was considerable excitement among the passengers, but Capt. Simmons and his crew assured them that there was no danger.

A boat was lowered, and several of the crew, under the first mate, put off to Port Morris, whence the report of the accident was sent by telephone to the company's offices, at Pier 19, North River, foot of Murray Street.

The steamers Maine, City of Worcester, and several freighters owned by the New York and New Haven Railroad were chartered by the Fall River Line officials and dispatched with several tugs to the disabled steamer.

Such of the passengers as desired were taken off, but the majority decided to remain on the Plymouth and be towed back with her to her pier. This, it was said, was entirely feasible. At 1:45 o'clock this morning the Plymouth was lying on her keel, listing slightly to port. She had two fathoms of water fore and aft and about eight feet amidships.

An official of the line said last night that the Plymouth was valued at $1,000,000. Since her companion steamer, the Priscilla, was laid up for the Winter, the Plymouth has been handling the traffic between this city and Fall River alone.

She left her pier at 5:30 o'clock last night and her slow time to Riker's Island was due to the fog.

The damage to the steamer could not be estimated, but it will be considerable.

The dimensions of the Plymouth are: Length on water line, 351 feet 8 inches; length over all, 366 feet; molded beam, 50 feet; depth, 21 feet. She was launched in 1890.

AMERICAN PRISONERS FREE.

Gen. Young Believes They Are in the Hands of Our Troops—Lieut. Gillmore Is with Them.

MANILA, Dec. 19.—9:20 A. M.—It is officially announced that Gen. Young reports that he believes the American prisoners, including Lieut. Gillmore, are now in the hands of the United States troops.

Lieut. Col. Howze and Major Hunter have been operating with small commands in North Ilocos Province, and it is supposed that one of these has effected the release of the Americans.

The report has not yet been verified.

GEN. ALGER DRAWS A CONTRAST

Believes Work of British War Office Places His Services in a Favorable Light.

DETROIT, Dec. 18.—Ex-Secretary of War Alger has been watching the Transvaal war with more than ordinary interest, and so far, he says, he has found only cause for congratulation in contrasting the work of the British War Office with his own. He said to-day that the people of the country could judge for themselves of the work done in our late war.

Gen. Alger said:

"It must be remembered that this country was much less prepared for war than England. The War Department had not a single ship. Our army was yet to be organized. We had no money, and could do nothing until Congress made the appropriation of $50,000,000. We took more men to Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Manila than the English have sent to Africa. We had to equip them. We had to enlist them and muster them in. We had to do a thousand things which the British have not been obliged to do.

"As for South Africa being further away from England than Cuba," Gen. Alger said, "distance matters little when the men were once aboard ship." The General said he intended to prepare a history of the work of the War Department during the war with Spain.

WASHINGTON'S MAD DOG SCARE.

It Continues, but No One Seems to Know How It Began.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The mad dog scare in Washington continues, although it is impossible to find the person or persons who have encountered the dog or dogs. Last week 467 dogs were captured as a result of the increase of the pound master's force. On Saturday the District Commissioners asked the Health Officer to submit a written report on the subject. The Health Officer's report confesses his inability to discover the original dog or dogs, but says that there seems to be no doubt that it or they exist somewhere in the District.

A proclamation will be issued by the Commissioners announcing the existence of a state of hydrophobia, and requiring all dogs to wear muzzles. Sixty-seven of the 467 dogs captured have been released. One of them belonged to the wife of a Senator, who went to the pound and treated Poundmaster Einstein to a bit of her mind. She said that her husband would have a bill introduced to abolish the pound.

CADETS WILL STOP HAZING.

West Pointers Have Determined to Practice It No More.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Dec. 18.—By unanimous vote the cadets have resolved to stop hazing at the Military Academy. The decision was reached when it became evident that Col. Mills would use all his powers to suppress it.

The movement began in the first class, and all the other classes soon followed its example. During the past Summer hazing had been unusually severe, and the utmost vigilance of the authorities was necessary to keep the cadets within bounds.

Col. Mills notified the battalion that hazers would receive no mercy from him. The first one caught happened to be a second class man, who had just returned from a year's suspension for the same offense. He was hazing Cadet U. S. Grant, 3rd, when detected. Fifteen minutes were given to him to quit the academy. His classmates saw the danger of continuing hazing, and they willingly accepted the first classmen's suggestion that it should be stopped.

The authorities are delighted at the good sense displayed by the cadets.

DAY OF PANIC AND FINANCIAL WRECKS

Securities Fall Many Points and Millions Are Lost.

FAILURES ALARM TRADERS

Produce Exchange Trust Company and Allen & Co. Suspend.

BANKS OFFER MONEY

Proffered Loans of $11,000,000 Aid the Stringent Money Market.

Government Now to Give Assistance—False London Rumors Contribute to the Excitement on the Stock Exchange.

Much the worst panic that Wall Street has seen since the memorable crash of 1893, commonly known as the "Cordage Smash," came upon the Street yesterday, and when the day was over market values had declined millions upon millions of dollars, men who but a few hours before had counted their money by the thousands were ruined, and gloom was everywhere. In many respects, indeed, it was probably the worst single-day panic the Street had ever known. Only three stocks in the entire list, and those scarcely dealt in at all, managed to stand the storm and make any gain, while all the others—standard railway stocks no less than doubtful industries—went down and down until in not a few cases net losses were represented by double figures. After yesterday's experience Wall Street men, recalling the troubles following President Cleveland's Venezuelan message in 1895, and the opening of the Bryan free silver campaign in 1896, were inclined to talk of those times as days of comparative quiet.

As in 1893, so now, overspeculation in industrials may be said to be the prime factor in causing the general demoralization, though there were many other contributing and incidental causes. But while in 1893 the industrials were relatively few, now they are many; and it is for that reason that fear is entertained in some quarters lest the worst may not be over.

The day opened under gloomy conditions. The English market, owing to last week's reverses in South Africa, was depressed and Americans were weak; Boston's financial difficulties produced alarm regarding the situation here; while rumors vague and uncertain—and the more potent for evil because of their very vagueness and uncertainty—were heard of probable and pending failures. And so, under these fear-begetting circumstances, with brokers and traders disheartened by the losses of last week, the market opened feverish and unsettled. After the first half hour of trading, however, nothing serious developing, the market assumed a more buoyant tone, and prices actually were beginning to look normally firm.

FAILURES AND FALSE RUMORS.

Suddenly as a bolt from the blue in its effect, notwithstanding the many reports of the week previous respecting the condition of the concern, came the announcement of the suspension of the Produce Exchange Trust Company. At once the Street took on that form of hysteria which only the Street can assume, with the consequence that the ruthless sacrificing of stocks was immediately begun. For a time it looked as if there would be no end to it; but good buying extraordinarily good under the circumstances—put a stop to the decline, and conditions once again became normal. This temporary restoration of confidence was aided greatly by the statement that a number of the Clearing House banks had decided to lend money all day at a regular 6 per cent. rate.

But the rally was only momentary. Scarce had the better feeling manifested itself than the announcement came of the suspension of Henry Allen & Co., together with wild talk of other failures. Then the lifting cloud descended again upon the Street, and prices broke more rapidly than before. Some little time later some of the banks upon whom speculators had been depending to live up to their promise to lend money at 6 per cent., began to call in their loans, and at the same time demanded at the rate of 186 per cent. for new loans. And, as though this were not enough, rumors were circulated that Quen Victoria had died and that Ladysmith had fallen, signifying that on the morrow there would be a panic in the English market. Of course the rumors were false, but they served their purpose. Confusion worse confounded followed, and men in the Street veritably ran amuck.

On the floor of the Exchange, which all day had been a perfect bedlam, the scene was wellnigh indescribable. Brokers—and the room was alive with them as it had not been in years—gathered at the various trading posts and shouted and shrieked and sold, all the while prices falling, falling, falling. Stocks were dumped on the market by the wholesale, and where there was no ready buyer the quotations went down until a purchaser was found. Often between sales prices dropped a point or two at a time.

BANKERS TO THE RESCUE.

The situation finally became so alarming, even the best stocks sharing in the decline, that at about 2:30 o'clock the strong moneyed interests of the Street felt that something must be done. J. P. Morgan & Co. first came to the rescue by offering $1,000,000 at 6 per cent., and shortly after $10,000,000 was offered, as the result of the meeting of a committee of bankers. Call money rates immediately became normal, and stocks began to rally, with the result that in the last fifteen minutes of the day's trading some of the quotations appreciated 4 and 5 points. Had it not been for this final rise, the losses, significant and disastrous as they are, would have been much greater.

Unfortunately, the rally came too late for many speculators, whose margins and money had been exhausted, while many others had long before sacrificed their holdings in order to save a little something from the impending ruin. As on other panic days, the slaughter would not have been so great had not the contagion of fear spread; but spread it did, and even to strong holders.

Reviewing the declines, the stocks that stand out foremost are the local traction stocks, American Sugar, American Tobacco, Consolidated Gas, Continental Tobacco, Federal Steel, Tennessee Coal and Iron, People's Gas, and United States Leather. Other stocks, it is true, were decidedly erratic, but these were conspicuously so. American Tobacco fell an extreme of 20¾ points, Metropolitan 20¼, People's Gas 12, American Sugar 10, Continental Tobacco 11¼, Consolidated Gas 11, Tennessee Coal and Iron 17, Federal Steel 12¼, and United States Leather preferred 8½.

SOME REMARKABLE DECLINES.

The remarkable features of the declines are indicated by the following table, showing the astonishing range of prices in the few hours of business:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Net Loss.
American Sugar	131⅞	120	125	5
American Tobacco	99	78¼	83	16
Baltimore & Ohio pf.	74⅝	68	69	5⅝
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	78	65½	73½	4
Consolidated Gas	179	168	173½	6⅛
Continental Tobacco	31¼	20	22½	9
Federal Steel	52	39⅜	45	6½
Great Northern	166	159	159	7½
Metropolitan	167½	147	156	11
Manhattan	96¼	88	91	5¼
New York Central	128⅜	120	121	7
People's Gas	103⅜	91	94	9
Southern Pacific	37	30¼	33⅜	3½
St. Paul	118⅝	113¼	114½	3⅝
Tennessee Coal & Iron	81	64	70	10
Third Avenue	123	117⅜	117⅜	8⅝
United States Leather pf.	73	64½	66	7⅜

More significant still will these figures appear if the declines are figured up in dollars and cents. Taking the amount of Sugar that was traded in yesterday—say 105,000 shares—the net loss in market value was over $500,000. In the case of American Tobacco, with 75,000 shares traded in, the loss was $1,200,000; in the case of Metropolitan Street Railway, with 25,000 shares, over $275,000; in Brooklyn Rapid Transit, with 99,000 shares, $396,000; in Federal Steel, with 47,000 shares, $310,500; in New York Central, with 12,000 shares, $84,000; in Southern Pacific, with 110,000 shares, over $380,000, and so on. When, however, the entire capital stock of each company is considered, and the market quotation of each share is cut down anywhere from $5 to $16, a tremendous shrinkage in market value is developed.

OTHER STOCKS SUFFERED.

While those mentioned were the conspicuous declines, there were others that were nearly as significant, as will appear from the subjoined list of losses of two points or more scored by other stocks. As the figures show, even such standard railway stocks as St. Paul, Chicago and Great Western, Great Northern, Northwestern, New York Central, and Pennsylvania could not withstand the blighting influences of the decline. The figures follow:

Coal Stocks—Jersey Central, 2; Lackawanna, 8; Delaware and Hudson, 3½; Reading common 3¼, first preferred 2½, second preferred 4; Hocking Valley preferred, 3; Wheeling and Lake Erie second preferred, 4½.

General Railroad Stocks—Ann Arbor, 7⅞; Atchison preferred, 3½; Baltimore and Ohio common, 3; Baltimore and Ohio preferred, 5¾; Canada Southern, 4⅜; Canadian Pacific, 3½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 2½; Burlington, 5¾; Chicago Great Western, 2½; preferred A, 2; preferred B, 4½; debentures, 5; Monon, 3½; St. Paul, 3¾; preferred, 3; Northwestern, 8½; Rock Island, 6⅞; Omaha, 5; Chicago Terminal Transfer preferred, 4¾; Big Four, 4⅜; Colorado Southern first preferred, 5; second preferred, 2½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 4; Erie first preferred, 6½; Great Northern preferred, 7½; Illinois Central, 3; Iowa Central preferred, 4; Louisville and Nashville, 3⅝; Missouri Pacific, 2; Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie, 2¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 2; New York Central, 7; New York, New Haven and Hartford, 2; New York, Ontario and Western, 2½; Norfolk and Western, 2½; preferred, 2¼; Northern Pacific, 5¾; preferred, 4⅜; Pacific Mail, 4⅜; Pennsylvania, 2¾; Pan Handle, 4¾; preferred, 2¾; Pullman's Palace Car, 6; Rio Grande Western, 6; Southern Pacific, 3½; Southern Railway preferred, 3½; Union Pacific, 2⅜; preferred, 4¼.

Steel and Iron Stocks—American Steel and Wire, 2⅜; preferred, 6; American Tin Plate, 2; preferred, 3; Colorado Fuel and Iron, 4½; General Electric, 4; National Steel, 2½; preferred, 2; New York Air Brake, 14; Pressed Steel Car, 4½; preferred, 10¾; Republic Iron and Steel, 2⅜; preferred, 2½; American Car and Foundry, 2¾; preferred, 4; American Smelting, 3¾; preferred, 7.

Industrials—American Cotton Oil, 2¼; American Linseed Oil preferred, 3; Glucose Refinery, 3; Continental Tobacco preferred, 6½; International Paper, 2; preferred, 4⅜; United States Rubber, 3⅝.

Gas Stocks—Brooklyn Union Gas, 4; Lacelede Gas, 2½; preferred, 3½.

Copper Stocks—Anaconda, 9.

OVER 1,500,000 SHARES SOLD.

As to the number of shares sold, it was one of the biggest, if, indeed, not the biggest, on record, the total being something over a million and a half. In the first hour of trading alone 465,000 shares were dealt in, while in the first two hours the total was about 880,000. At one time there was a lull, but at the close the buying and selling were on such an enormous scale that it was not until 3:10 o'clock that the last quotation was ticked off the tape, while not a few brokers remained on the floor of the Exchange until after 3:30 o'clock adjusting their accounts.

Of the three stocks that scored gains little is to be said. They are: American Ice, which rose ½ point on sales of 300 shares; Chicago and Eastern Illinois, which appreciated 1¾ points on like sales, and Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis preferred, whose gain was 2¾ points on a sale of 100 shares.

The Consolidated Exchange suffered along with the Stock Exchange, securities tumbling there in the same way. The aggregate of transactions was large, and many speculators were hard hit. The Exchange got off without any failures, however. Similar conditions prevailed on the Cotton Exchange, where the excitement was great and all options tumbled more or less. The Coffee Exchange had a notably dull market, characterized by weakness.

As to the outlook for to-day, except among professional bears, hope is expressed that the demoralization is ended, but the growing hesitancy of conservative bankers to continue loans where doubtful industrial stocks are held as collateral is taken in some parts of the Street to signify that there may be a further calling of loans today, and a consequent further enforced liquidation with declining quotations. On the other hand, the action of J. P. Morgan & Co. in lending $1,000,000 at 6 per cent. shortly before the close of the market, when money rates were 186 per cent., together with the decision of the bankers to lend $10,000,000 at ordinary rates had an appreciably good effect, which, it is believed by many, will be so continuing that its influence will be plainly seen in to-day's market.

The certainty that the Government will come to the rescue, as announced last night in a dispatch from Washington, is another important encouraging factor. Secretary Gage promises to place $30,000,000 or $40,000,000, if necessary, in Government depositories.

What J. P. Morgan himself thinks—and it is he whom the Street credits with breaking yesterday's panic—is best told in his own words to a reporter when approached on the subject: "I think everything will come out all right."

TRUST COMPANY'S FAILURE.

Features of Its Management Which Displeased Edwin Gould—Payment in Full Promised.

The New York Produce Exchange Trust Company suspended payments and closed the doors of its office in the Standard Oil Building yesterday. While the disaster was not wholly unexpected, its announcement on the Stock Exchange was coupled with reports, declared wholly unwarranted by those affected by them, of the impending failure of several important firms and corporations. Its result was to demoralize the Stock Exchange, and the Stock Exchange house of Henry Allen & Co. was caught unprepared for emergency and forced to announce its suspension.

The following notices posted on the doors of the Produce Exchange Trust Company's offices announced its plight:

The Board of Directors of the Produce Exchange Trust Company has deemed it to the best interests of its depositors and stockholders to suspend payments pending the readjustment of its affairs. The following special committee, viz., Edwin Gould, C. P. Armstrong, George R. Bidwell, Edwin A. Maher, and Frank Brainard, has been appointed by the Board of Directors to take charge of the property and affairs of the company, and are in possession thereof for the Board of Directors.

ALMON GOODWIN,
WILLIAM NELSON CROMWELL,
Counsel for the Committee.

The Produce Exchange Trust Company has suspended payments pending an examination and an adjustment of its affairs. The condition of the company shows ample assets to pay all its obligations.

The immediate cause of suspension is its inability to convert its securities into cash in time to meet the sudden and abnormal demand made upon it.

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

A statement of the company's affairs at

Beall and Vice President McIntyre should retire.

MR. GOULD DISSATISFIED.

He was so dissatisfied with the result of his investigations that he on No. 17 resigned as Vice President and Director, but rescinded his action when assured that attention would be given to his views. At that time he was willing to subscribe $500,000 to put the company on a stable footing. On Dec. 5 he wrote to the Executive Committee of the trust company:

On Wednesday, Nov. 29, I made an informal statement to the Executive Committee to the effect that I had lately been able to examine the loans and other assets of the company more fully than I was able to do before my election as Vice President, and that I found matters in connection therewith for which I did not care to assume responsibility.

Although the subject had been mentioned to me previously, my election as Vice President at the meeting of Sept. 20 was a surprise, and before I was familiar with the business of the company. Since then I have been able to make only a superficial investigation, but the result has been unsatisfactory to me.

The item which has appeared in our statement as "other bonds," consisted chiefly in the shares of an underwriting syndicate. It has been changed so as to be more in accordance with the facts. I find that large sums of money have been tied up in aiding the underwriting of certain industrial enterprises until the amount so invested, together with what we have agreed to furnish if called upon, equals nearly, if not quite, the combined amounts of our capital and surplus. Most of this is uncollectible if needed, is due at indefinite times, and with certain privileges of renewal to the borrowers.

What changes shall be made I leave to the judgment of the Directors, and I shall be glad to work with them upon any plan looking to the betterment of the condition of the company between now and the next annual meeting if the board shows any desire to improve matters. Very truly yours,

EDWIN GOULD.

P. S.—I should like to have this letter spread on the minutes of the Executive Committee and read to the Board of Directors at its next meeting.

BANK EXAMINER'S REPORT.

This was not the only danger signal exhibited to the Directorate of the company. F. D. Kilburn, Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New York, who yesterday was at the offices of the trust company in the discharge of his duty, made this report, on an investigation made by Examiner A. C. Judson:

A special examination of the Produce Exchange Trust Company was made by the Banking Department on Dec. 7. This examination was because of rumors in regard to the company which were in circulation in and about Wall Street. It was completed on Dec. 9, and I had an interview with the President, Mr. Beall, and the Vice President, Mr. Scudder on that day in reference to the company's condition. I told them that they were in a precarious condition, and that immediate steps should be taken to fortify themselves against large withdrawals, which, I believed, would result on account of the rumors about the company. I criticised the so-called "syndicate loans" very severely, and pointed out the fact that they had not sufficient quick assets with which to meet the demand that would probably be made.

I learned last night that Mr. Beall did not communicate my suggestions to his Board of Directors and, except one or two who had learned something from other sources as to its condition, none of the Directors were informed of the true condition until Saturday afternoon or yesterday evening. The result was that not sufficient time remained to make arrangements, which I believe otherwise could have been made, to tide the company over. I have no doubt that all depositors will be paid in full.

The statement of the Produce Exchange Trust Company as of Nov. 21, 1899, showed resources of $13,899,356.08, including cash in hand and in banks, $3,254,347.45; New York City bonds, $2,514,172.50; other stocks and bonds, $837,075.16; demand loans on collateral, $2,703,322.22; time loans on collateral, $3,391,982.48; bills purchased, $1,063,632.69, and accrued interest, $44,823.58. Its liabilities were stated as: Capital, $5,000,000; undivided profits, $164,146.93, and deposits, $8,735,209.15.

Its officers are President Beall, Vice Presidents Gould and McIntyre, and S. D. Scudder; Secretary and Treasurer, S. L. Chamberlaine, and Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, W. M. Laws. The Directors are Charles P. Armstrong, Amzi L. Barber, Frank Brainard, Turner A. Beall, George R. Bidwell, Charles A. Deshon, A. Goepel, Edwin Gould, H. Irvine Keyser, Edward R. Ladew, Thomas A. McIntyre, Henry A. McGee, W. Willis Merrill, J. W. Middendorf, Edward A. Maher, S. D. Scudder, John A. Shibley, John P. Truesdell, C. M. Warner, John Skelton Williams, and E. F. C. Young.

BANK AND TRUST COMPANY PART.

Rumor was last evening busy with the International Banking and Trust Company, which has been regarded as an ally of the Produce Exchange Trust Company. This may have been due to the decision of the Seventh National Bank not to continue to clear for the International. At any rate, President Browne of the International issued this statement as authoritative:

The Produce Exchange Trust Company holds no stock of the International Banking and Trust Company, nor has the International Banking and Trust Company any money due it or on deposit with the Produce Exchange Trust Company, except $50,000 in the ordinary course of business.

It is only necessary to look at the list of the Directors of the International Banking and Trust Company to see how uncalled for such a rumor was.

The examination to-day revealed that the Produce Exchange Trust Company had scattered through its loans less than 1,000 shares of International Banking and Trust Company stock, which appears in small lots in various loans to individuals in no way connected with the International Banking and Trust Company in the ordinary course of business.

The balance sheet of the International Banking and Trust Company, as made up by an examination yesterday, shows:

New York City bonds	$980,000
Deposits in New York banks, less $50,000 in the Produce Exchange Trust Company	562,000
Demand Loans	647,000
Time loans	484,000
Bills purchased	470,000
Due by sundry banks	236,000
Cash in office	41,000
Total	$3,430,000
Demand deposits in other New York banks	489,000
Total assets	$3,919,000
Deposits	2,321,000
Excess assets	$1,598,000

RELATIONS OF THE CONCERNS.

A Wall Street bulletin explaining the relations between the two companies said:

The Produce Exchange Trust Company became interested in the stock of the International Trust and Banking Company in this way. When the last named increased its capital stock its managers induced the Produce Exchange Trust Company to underwrite $300,000 of the new issue, on condition that if the company had to take the stock, the proceeds should remain with the Produce Exchange Company at 3 per cent. interest. The company had to take the stock and has since been holding the purchase money on deposit and paying interest on the same.

W. H. Kimball, President of the Seventh National Bank, declared late last evening that the action of his bank was taken merely in the ordinary course of business, and was in no sense an act of hostility toward the trust company.

"In this panicky time," he said, "all trust companies and other concerns are under suspicion, because, in case of trouble, the liquidation of their affairs would take place through us as their clearing agent. The International Banking and Trust Company is abundantly able to take care of itself. Our action was taken at the meeting of our Board of Directors to-day, and had been in contemplation for some time.

"There is nothing in the action which will in any way operate against the trust company's ability to obtain another clearing agent. The trouble in the stock market had nothing to do with the action, nor was it in any way connected with the failure of the Produce Exchange Trust Company. The notice gave to the trust company the required twenty-four hours to make the change. The clearing of the trust company's business tomorrow morning will be made through the Seventh National Bank, for which the trust company has, as usual, made ample provision. It does not need a clearing agent. Most trust companies do not have clearing agents anyway."

President Browne of the International Banking and Trust Company, when seen at his residence last night, added this to his previous statement: "Beyond the convenience, it is immaterial whether the Seventh National Bank clears for us or we clear for ourselves. However, we shall immediately have a new Clearing House bank, much larger than the Seventh."

SEABOARD AIR LINE DEAL.

Thomas F. Ryan, in answer to an inquiry as to an interview with John Skelton Williams regarding his holdings of stock in the Seaboard system, published in a morning newspaper, said: "At present I have nothing to say on the subject."

Mr. Ryan, asked what knowledge he had of the relations of what is known as the Williams or Seaboard Syndicate with the Produce Exchange Trust Company, replied: "I have no knowledge of the relations existing between the syndicate and the trust company, and would not discuss the subject, under the circumstances if I had any such knowledge."

A dispatch received last night from Baltimore reports J. William Middendorf of that city, a Director of the Produce Exchange Trust Company, as saying: "The company was interested as a subscriber to the syndicate formed for the purpose of financing the proposed reorganization of the Seaboard Air Line, but its suspension will in no way impede the progress of that reorganization, which is now practically an accomplished fact."

Thomas A. McIntyre, when asked about the failure of the Produce Exchange Trust Company, said: "I have nothing to say. They owe us nothing; we owe them nothing. We are not affected by the failure, and what I say for McIntyre & Wardwell I say for myself personally."

President Snyder of the Western National Bank said that the Produce Exchange Trust Company owed the bank nothing, had never borrowed a dollar from the bank, and had a very handsome balance to its credit.

The Produce Exchange Trust Company was a designated depository for State and municipal moneys and for savings banks and State banks' funds. At the office of City Chamberlain Keenan it was said that the city had about $150,000 on deposit with the trust company. Deputy Chamberlain Campbell remarked: "In my opinion the city will not be a loser. I am told that every cent is secure. The city often had a half million on deposit with this company."

A dispatch from Baltimore quotes President Gordon of the International Trust Company of Maryland, which had relations with the Produce Exchange Trust Company, as saying: "A small reciprocal amount has been kept for some months between the two institutions, but the International Company has now on deposit, after squaring the account, a net balance of $24,000 due the Produce Exchange Company, the balance having always been on that side since the account was opened."

Tiffany & Co.,

Union Square.

Open Evenings until Christmas.

CINCINNATI MONEY SENT EAST.

One-Half of the Reserve Funds Loaned to New York.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 18.—"One-half of the reserve funds of Cincinnati banks have been loaned in the New York markets," said a Director in three banks to-day, "and at 7 and 8 per cent interest. This shows the city's prosperous condition. Money here ranges from 4 to 6 per cent."

Vice President Kellogg of the Third National Bank to-day said: "A great deal of Cincinnati capital has gone East. Different trusts have paid hundreds of thousands to individuals in Cincinnati to buy them out of their various businesses, and this money has been turned into the banks, and we have found a market for it in the East. Cincinnati is very prosperous; never more so.

"Money jumped to 100 per cent. in New York to-day, but it will not affect the Cincinnati market except to call more money to New York."

President Hinsch of the Fifth National said he had heard of money going East. "Cincinnati is one of the easiest money markets in the world," he said, "being unusually prosperous at present."

HENRY ALLEN & CO. SUSPEND.

Amount Involved May Be $1,000,000—Firm Experienced a Similar Disaster in 1893.

The Stock Exchange firm of Henry Allen & Co., which did business as commission brokers and bankers at 14 Wall Street, was forced into a suspension yesterday by the rapid downward course of the stock market. The announcement made for them from the rostrum of the Stock Exchange by Chairman Kennedy was: "We regret to announce the fact that we are unable to meet our contracts."

Under the rule of the Exchange the contracts of the firm were openly closed on nearly 11,000 shares, and about 10,000 shares were disposed of on the floor through private settlement. The shrinkage through their operations amounted to about $140,000. The transactions included buying and selling contracts and were for the following stocks: North American, Northern Pacific, common and preferred; General Electric, Pennsylvania, Louisville and Nashville, Southern Pacific, People's Gas, "Big Four," Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Union Pacific common, Leather, Continental Tobacco, Burlington, Rock Island, Manhattan, Baltimore and Ohio preferred, Ontario and Western, American Tobacco, Atchison, common and preferred; Texas Pacific, Denver and Rio Grande, American Car and Foundry preferred, Rubber common, Missouri Pacific, Sugar, New York Central, American Tin Plate common, and American Tobacco.

At the offices of the firm no statement is beyond that the suspension was not likely to be permanent was given out. The Street estimate was that the amount involved in the embarrassment was from $750,000 to $1,000,000, and that there was little doubt that the assets would meet the liabilities. The firm has enjoyed an enviable reputation, and after the announcement of its suspension received many offers of substantial assistance.

PROBABLY NO ASSIGNMENT.

Henry Allen, the senior partner, was with his lawyer, C. H. Brush, during the day. Mr. Brush said of his client's plight: "I was in the office of Allen & Co. at 10 o'clock this morning and then there appeared to be no necessity for an assignment. Now I do not think that it was necessary. The firm is examining into the condition of its affairs. It took the first step necessary in notifying the Stock Exchange of its embarrassment. I do not think there will be an assignment. The members of the firm have a host of friends, and I would not be surprised if they saw them through. The suspension was caused by the sudden shrinkage in stock values and inability to reach important clients out of town."

Allen & Co. kept their account at the Bank of the State of New York. Its President, Richard L. Edwards, said: "This firm has a big balance to its credit. Its banking affairs were in the best of shape. This morning there appeared to be no more reason for its suspending than for you or me to suspend. But it couldn't get money it should have had quick enough. I hear it will pay everything, and I hope it's so."

The present firm of Henry Allen & Co., founded Feb. 28, 1896, consists of the senior member and his stepson, Edward L. Norton, the Stock Exchange member. The former firm of the same name was compelled on May 4, 1893, to make an assignment by the slump in National Cordage from 37 to 18¾, which carried the market down. With Allen & Co., R. L. Smyth & Co. and Schuyler Walden were caught in the bear market maelstrom. Deacon S. V. White failed the next day, and several Consolidated Exchange concerns met with disaster. Allen & Co. settled their affairs honorably, and when they started anew they prospered.

DEFENDANTS IN A BIG SUIT.

Henry Allen & Co. are defendants in a sensational civil suit brought against them by James N. Veazey of Cincinnati to recover a sum which is estimated at about $1,000,000. The matter is now in the hands of Hamilton Odell of 35 Nassau Street, as referee.

Veazey was Superintendent of the sales department of Tullidge & Co. of Cincinnati, one of the largest whisky firms in existence. His testimony before the Congressional investigation of the affairs of the Whisky Trust six years ago was instrumental in breaking up that great combination.

Mr. Veazey asserts that at that time Henry Allen & Co. entered into an agreement with him that if he would keep them in constant touch with all that went on before the committee in Washington, they would give him 50 per cent. of whatever sum they might realize as a result of this information.

He declares that on some days he sent them as many as 400 telegraphic dispatches, and besides was in constant telephonic communication with them. As a result of these efforts Allen & Co. have been said to have cleared a profit of about $2,000,000 by their operations in Wall Street. They offered him a small sum as his share, he says, and he commenced action for an accounting against them through Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson. The matter came up in the Supreme Court about six weeks ago.

When the plaintiff's evidence was all in a motion was made to dismiss the case on the ground that the action was contrary to public policy and therefore void. Counsel for both sides made arguments, and were instructed to submit briefs to the referee, which they promised to do by Jan. 1. Neither side has as yet done so.

Edgar M. Johnson of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson said yesterday that, while the failure of Henry Allen & Co. was apt to make a great difference in the sum they might ultimately recover, it would make not the slightest difference in the prosecution of the suit.

Wisdom of Health

is the wisest of all wisdom. The quickest way to make weak stomachs strong, to make sickly people well, is to use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It is the best medicine in the world for indigestion, dyspepsia, also liver or weak kidneys. It cures all stomach ills. It makes and keeps people well. **A Private Revenue Stamp** should cover the neck of the bottle.

Beware of Imitations

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

RELIEF FOR MONEY MARKET.

Action of J. P. Morgan & Co. and the Committee of Bankers—Treasury to Deposit Funds.

Aside from the failures, which contributed principally to the production of yesterday's panic, the most important events of the day were the offer of $1,000,000 at 6 per cent. by J. P. Morgan & Co. and the meeting of bankers at the Clearing House, which resulted in an offer of $10,000,000 at the same rate. These offers quieted the call money market, in which the rate had risen to 186 per cent., representing a commission of one-half of 1 per cent. a day, in addition to the regular rate of 6 per cent. Under their influence call money closed at 8 per cent.

When matters were at about the worst point Frederick D. Tappen, President of the Gallatin National Bank, and J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank, hastily summoned the Presidents of the leading banking institutions of the city, and about 2:20 P. M. they met informally in the Clearing House, twelve in number.

There were present, besides Messrs. Simmons and Tappen, both of whom are members of the Clearing House Committee, President E. H. Perkins, Jr., of the Importers and Traders' Bank; President James T. Woodward of the Hanover National Bank, President Henry W. Cannon of the Chase National Bank, President James Stillman of the National City Bank, President George F. Baker of the First National Bank, President George C. Williams of the Chemical National Bank, President W. A. Nash of the Corn Exchange Bank, Vice President Richard Delafield of the National Park Bank, President Stephen Baker of the Bank of the Manhattan Company, and President Mason of the Bank of New York.

CONTRIBUTION OF $10,000,000.

They discussed the situation and promptly agreed to put $10,000,000 into the market, each bank contributing in proportion to the balance it could spare. One of the bank Presidents mentioned said afterward that the banks contributed from $500,000 to $3,000,000 each. Another said the general run of contributions was about equal—something under $1,000,000.

The money was immediately offered to the loan crowd on the Stock Exchange through Howard P. Frothingham. It found the money rate then about 50 per cent., and the offer of this large sum promptly brought it down to about 6 per cent., though it rallied slightly before the close of the day's business. The situation had been somewhat relieved before the arrival of this $10,000,000 by the loan of $1,000,000 made by the house of J. P. Morgan & Co. This, followed by the prompt action of the banks, gave the money rate nearly as sensational a tumble as its ascent had been. Of the $10,000,000 offered at least $8,000,000 was taken by the loan crowd.

Deputy Assistant Treasurer Maurice L. Muhleman at the Sub-Treasury, in discussing the situation of the money market yesterday referred to the fact that the Government had still some $5,000,000 worth of bonds to buy out of the $25,000,000 which it recently decided to purchase as a means of relieving the money market. "If money is as tight as it is thought," he said, "it is surprising to me that the price of all these bonds is not forced down to the point where the Government has agreed to buy them, as the money obtained by their sale could be so advantageously loaned in the open market. It may be that it is not so much stringency that accounts for to-day's money troubles as the unreliable character of some of the securities on which it is sought to borrow funds."

The call has been issued for a meeting of bankers at the Clearing House at 11 o'clock this morning to consider the money situation and take steps to relieve it.

ACTION OF SECRETARY GAGE.

The following is the text of a dispatch received last night from Washington, conveying the promise of the Treasury Department to take steps to relieve the money situation:

"The Secretary of the Treasury announced at the close of business to-day that he would increase the funds in depository banks now existing, and would designate new depository banks, which may apply and qualify themselves by deposit of United States bonds as the law requires. To such banks the incoming receipts from internal revenue, estimated at about $1,000,000 per day, will be distributed. The large balance in the Treasury will enable the Government to deposit to a total of thirty or forty millions, should so much be applied for."

The promised action of the Government was one of the uppermost topics of discussion last night at the up-town hotels. "Thirty millions," said ex-Senator Jacob A. Cantor, at the Hoffman House, "is a mere drop in the bucket. One hundred millions is needed. I see no reason for the panic; but it is here, and we must do the best we can."

"The whole trouble," said a bystander, a gentleman prominent in public affairs and possessing large means, "is that the revenues of the Government are too large and money needed in business is being hoarded in the Federal Treasury. When Mr. Cleveland was President, bonds were sold to get money, but now the Government has the money, but cannot find the means to put it in circulation. At this time of the year capitalists buy bonds to escape taxation, and the average bondholder is not a philanthropist. The trouble which culminated today began last September, when money was sent West and South to move the crops. Wall Street expected that money back, but it did not come because the West and South needed it in legitimate business, due to the general prosperity."

GHOST SCARE, SAYS MR. DEPEW.

The Senator Deprecates the Alarm Over the South African War.

United States Senator Chauncey M. Depew was at the Holland House last night. Talking with a reporter, he said:

"A singular illustration of either modern apprehension of the horrors of war, or hysterical nervousness over nothing, is the panic in securities and the distress of the public over the losses in the battles in South Africa. In all the battles there, of which so much has been made, there have been 1,000 killed, 3,000 wounded, and 2,000 taken prisoners and missing. This is the net result of four battles, which, the headlines say, are the bloodiest in history, and, Wall Street says, unparalleled.

"Those of us who remember the civil war, and were more or less in it, recollect 23,000 killed and wounded on our side in the battle of Gettysburg. We remember about 10,000 a day, killed and wounded, in the battles of the Wilderness for seven days in succession. The country met these horrors with perfect calm. By calmness, I mean that while the distress was great with all people for the terrible loss of life and the frightful suffering of the soldiers, business did not lose its head.

"With $240,000,000 of gold lying idle in the National Treasury to-day, with the business of the country in every department of activity more prosperous than ever before in our history, with Europe piling up her indebtedness to us at the rate of about $125,000,000 a week, which must be paid in gold or its equivalent, with the war in the Philippines practically over, the political economist and financial writer of the future will say that the panic at the close of 1899 was the biggest ghost scare in the annals of history."

POLITICIANS ON THE PANIC.

Some of Them Said to Have Been Hard Hit—Talk of the Cause and the Political Effects.

At the up-town hotels there were manifestations of feverish excitement yesterday. Around the stock boards and tickers groups of men stood eagerly watching the chalking of quotations or the running of the tape. Every now and again there was an exclamation denoting disappointment or despair. According to reports in circulation, many politicians from up the State have been hard hit. They would not admit it, but their countenances in some instances were gloomy enough to confirm the rumors.

The causes and effects of the panic, especially with reference to its bearing on the political situation, were freely discussed. In one group were seen ex-Senator J. Irving Burns of Westchester and Charles S. Wilbur, Commissioner of the Federal Census. They did not agree as to the origin of the trouble.

"I think we need more money," said Mr. Wilbur.

"We have money enough," replied Mr. Burns. "The gold reserve in the Treasury on Dec. 1 was abnormally large, and the figures show that money in this country has increased from about $19 to $25 per capita since 1896."

Col. Atterholt of Akron, Ohio, is regarded as a well-informed financier. Talking with a reporter at the Albemarle, he said: "I have been expecting something of this sort. Wall Street is generally a few weeks ahead of the West, and I am fearful that unless there is a speedy rally, there are serious times ahead."

An Ohio capitalist who makes his home at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and is largely interested in many enterprises, said, when the promise was given not to use his name: "Let the component parts of the industrials go in on their own securities. Then they will be on a basis to invite competition and on a footing fair and equitable to all concerned. There will be no furries then, and investors will be secured against these revolutionary periods in the stock market. It is likely that in the future the consolidation of individuals will be in the nature of a mutual compact among themselves, without the aid of New York promoters, who have always inflated the capitalization beyond that which is considered safe in order to secure a round recompense for themselves.

"In order to consolidate an industry, it has appeared to be necessary to have the aid of some outside influence, as the manufacturers themselves are jealous of one another. This gave a new field to promoters, mainly in this city, who have acquired millions of these stocks."

Among politicians, there were many who said that a great depression in Wall Street securities would mean a rise of Bryan stock. John W. Bookwalter of Ohio, who is at the Holland House, said:

"I predicted this break months ago. We must have an increased circulating medium or we must decrease the volume of business. There is not enough money to do the business of the country. We are about to adopt another financial measure, but that will not afford a remedy. Gold is being recognized as the money standard of the Western world. Paper is not money, and we have not gold enough."

RUSSELL SAGE IS CHEERFUL.

He Talks Hopefully, Especially of the Gas War and Manhattan.

Russell Sage was seen after the close of the market yesterday, and seemed undisturbed by the exciting events of the day. He thought that one good result might be expected from the day of panic—a bettering of the gas situation. In response to a question as to how negotiations were progressing for a settlement of the gas war he said:

"Well, they are always going on. Every day, I believe, is a step in advance, and we are gradually getting to a position where there will be an end of rate-cutting. This tumbling of stocks to-day will do something to further the movement. It will tend to bring the people interested to a realization of the folly of cutting one another's throats."

Mr. Sage was asked what he took to be the cause of the panicky condition of the market.

"I lay it to the fact that people had bought stocks at fictitious values," said he, "and began to see that their holdings were not worth what they had paid for them, and so made an effort to get out of them quickly. That started the movement."

In response to a question about the dividend which the Standard Gas Light Company recently omitted to declare, Mr. Sage said: "That will come along all right. It will be paid in due course. It belongs to our stockholders, and they will get it."

Mr. Sage expressed his continued confidence in Manhattan, and said that the possibility of having to get out of Battery Park in a few days was not worrying him. "I don't think they will make us get out," said he. "I think some consideration will be shown for the large traveling public, which depends on the Manhattan Railway Company for daily transportation."

CLEVELAND INVESTORS LOSE.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 18.—Cleveland investors lost quite a good deal of money yesterday on account of the big break in stocks in Wall Street. Some estimate the loss at more than $1,000,000, but this, it is thought, places it too high. Those who make the estimate show that the promoters of a good many of those companies on which the stocks broke live in Cleveland. Therefore these men back the industries heavily.

On Sunday the reports received here were to the effect that rock bottom had been reached and that, as all the concerns were making immense profits, the stock must go up despite any prospective stringency in the money market. This occasioned a great deal of ordering and a good many thousands of dollars were placed. The stocks went from five to six points lower during the day than at the opening, and all of the Cleveland money went to the New York bears.

STOCK PANIC IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 18.—This was the most exciting day in years on the Baltimore Stock Exchange. Trust stocks were hammered unmercifully on account of the failures. The bottom dropped out of the trust company stocks, in which there has been more or less of a boom for nearly a year. The slump carried prices down anywhere from 1 to 15 points. Support seemed to have been entirely withdrawn. Even at the low level substantial interests were slow about according the market support.

In many instances the lowest prices of the year were recorded. International Trust led the downward movement with an extreme decline of 13 points. Mercantile Trust broke 12 points, Continental Trust 8 points, Maryland Casualty 4 points, United States Fidelity and Guarantee 7 points, Fidelity and Deposit 5 points, and Maryland Trust 5 points. Many weak accounts were wiped out during the day. Some brokers forced speculative clients to sell. They adopted this course for self-protection, as many of their calls for additional margin were not heeded.

There were declines as high as two points between sales. In some respects it was the most exciting day in the history of the Stock Exchange, and the only reason that liquidation was not heavier was because there was no market to absorb the offerings. Conservative financiers characterized the scare as foolish.

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BRITISH RUSH TO ENLIST

Continued from Page 1.

displaying equal heroism, succeeded in entering the village of Colsenso, but the Sixth Battery encountered a murderous fire and was compelled to retire, leaving guns and ammunition wagons on the veldt. This brigade also was obliged to fall back.

"Meanwhile Gen. Barton's brigade also failed to take possession of Hlangwri Hill, as was intended, and the entire force retired on Chieveley. Gen. Clery was in command."

STUDENTS RIOT IN DUBLIN.

Attack Mansion House And Tear Down Green Flag—Cheer Mr. Chamberlain in the Streets.

DUBLIN, Dec. 18.—The Trinity College students to-day made a demonstration at the Mansion House, where they tore the green Corporation flag to shreds and caused other damage, the police being forced to intervene.

The students numbered about 150. They beat the caretaker, who attempted to protect the Corporation flag.

At the college the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the British Secretary of State for the Colonies. There was a brilliant assemblage at the ceremony. The undergraduates gathered on the college grounds and sang patriotic songs. Then they sallied to College Green, cheering vociferously and carrying the royal standard and the union jack. The latter was captured by the police, much to the annoyance of the students, who returned to the college in an ugly mood.

The students made a desperate effort to recapture the union jack, but the police were too strong for them. In the meantime a hostile crowd had assembled on College Green and more stringent measures were taken to keep the students within the gates.

Mr. Chamberlain and his wife and Lady Betty Balfour, when driving to the college, were cheered at some points. But there was a noticeable difference of opinion among the crowds lining the streets. While the procession was passing from the Provost's residence to Examination Hall the cheering was deafening. The students lined the passage and held aloft union jacks, under which the procession passed. Mr. Chamberlain appeared to thoroughly enjoy the demonstration. As the procession entered the hall all the people present rose and cheered Mr. Chamberlain.

At the close of the ceremony Mr. Chamberlain, in response to the cries of the students, said they had met under very disappointing circumstances. If the arrangements had been recent, he added, he would not have chosen the present occasion to receive the honor from the university. Their minds, Mr. Chamberlain continued, were solemnized by the serious news from South Africa, but England had always been accustomed to hold her own in adversity. He was old enough to remember the Crimea and the earlier period of the Indian mutiny, when England met with greater disasters than she had just experienced, but eventually the nation sprang to its feet and recovered its equanimity, and no doubt it would do so again.

In conclusion, Mr. Chamberlain exhorted the students, now that he was one of their doctors, to practice the virtues of toleration and patience.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The papers are ridiculing the Daviti-O'Brien "fiasco" at Dublin, as the attempt to hold a pro-Boer meeting there yesterday is termed. They point out that they "prudently kept within the walls, where a member of the audience directly incited the murder of Mr. Chamberlain by alluding to his visit to the Castle in the words, 'there was one man shot there before.'"

All the advertised speakers are charged with having "played hide and seek with the police," with the exception of Miss Maud Gonne, "who bravely faced the music, but was of course protected by her sex."

WARREN TO REINFORCE METHUEN.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—According to a dispatch from Cape Town, Gen. Sir Charles Warren and his staff have started for De Aar. This seems to indicate that the Fifth Division will be sent to reinforce Lord Methuen, a decision which will meet with general approval, as the opinion is almost everywhere held that it would be useless to waste any more time by frittering away men between the various columns.

The Morning Post, in a rather alarmist article, remarks upon the difficulty of deciding such a crucial matter, and says:

"Besides three Generals in the field, all of whom need to be reinforced, there is the rebellion in Cape Colony to be considered. This makes four pressing calls on the Fifth Division. The trouble is, Who is to decide and on what principle?"

The Morning Post, reviewing the various positions of the beleaguered commanders and garrisons, asserts that the relief of Ladysmith is the most important emergency and that a victory in Natal would change the whole face of affairs. It also points out the urgent need of having the navy in readiness to move at any moment to protect the line of communication with South Africa, suggesting that "a quarrel with some foreign power might come any day, without any British intention to have one."

NEW YORK APPLAUSE CAUSES JOY.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The Daily News, comments upon the spontaneous response to the Government's appeal for volunteers from all parts of the empire.

It says the most remarkable scene of all recorded from the United States was the demonstration in favor of the British in the Church of the Messiah, in New York City, during the discourse of the Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage on Sunday.

Boers Blow Up a Bridge.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—A dispatch from the Modder River, dated Saturday, Dec. 16, says the Boers have blown up the railroad culverts two miles north of Gen. Methuen's camp.

WAR CAUSES GRAIN TO ADVANCE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—Indications that the war in South Africa has reached a proportion sufficient to actuate a marked improvement in the foreign demand caused a sharp advance in wheat to-day, May closing 1¾c over Saturday. Other grains were influenced by wheat, May corn closing ¾c and May oats ½@¾c higher.

The small world's shipments, the decrease on passage and other statistics rather bullish were completely overshadowed in the wheat pit by the foreign news. May wheat opened ½@¾c over Saturday at 69¾@70c. Shorts covered, but offerings were not liberal and the price advanced to 70¼@70¾. From this point the market early dropped off to the initial figures on selling against privileges, as the price was far above calls. But this was regained, and from that point to the close the advance was persistent.

DR. ANDREWS SEES WORLD AT WAR

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—"If Great Britain is ultimately successful in South Africa, the powers of the world will unite to resist her advance. A coalition will be formed against British domination, and when this war of the nations comes, which side will the United States take? We must take one side or the other. That will be a sad day for our Nation. Yet I say we never have got into a scrape yet that we did not get out of. And, as a prophetic American, I tell you we never shall."

The foregoing statement was made by Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews, ex-President of Brown University and now Superintendent of the Chicago public schools, in his address on the "War in South Africa," at the Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church last evening. The occasion was the Men's Sunday Forum Meeting, and Dr. Andrews startled his hearers by the declaration that international war was inevitable and would follow the success of Great Britain in the Boer war. He announced that from the moment Kruger's followers surrendered, England necessarily would come in conflict with other powers in carrying out its plans of colonization.

He declared that clashes would follow the attempt to build the Cape to Cairo Railroad, and that the contemplated effort of Great Britain to build a railroad from the Suez Canal to Bombay, which would give that nation a direct means of throwing munitions of war into the lands about the headwaters of the Euphrates, would be resisted.

The address of Dr. Andrews was heard by an audience that packed the chapel. Several times he referred to the wrongs of the African people, both in the United States and in Africa, and his words brought out great cheering.

HIBERNIANS TO RAISE $1,000,000.

Movement Started in St. Louis to Aid the Boers.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 18.—At a meeting of the County Board of the Ancient Order of Hibernians the Boer-British war was discussed at length, and the members decided to start a movement to raise $1,000,000 for the purpose of equipping and transporting troops to South Africa to aid the Boers in their fight for independence.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Ancient Order of Hibernians, recognizing the great importance of the success of the Boers in their war in the Transvaal against the hereditary enemy of the Irish race, urgently request our National President to call a meeting of the National Directory for the purpose of causing $1,000,000 to be subscribed by the members of the order in America, to be applied in equipping and transporting men for the South African war and otherwise aiding the gallant Boers in their fight for liberty, the destruction and dismemberment of the British Empire, and the advance of the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

We further urge that this sum be raised by a popular per capita assessment of $10, and that immediate action be taken for the collection of this fund.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—John T. Keating, National President of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, said to-day that the plan to raise $1,000,000 in the organization to aid in fitting out troops to help the Boers in their fight with the British met with the enthusiastic indorsement of every member of the order. Speaking of the movement Mr. Keating said:

"Personally, I am in hearty accord with it. We have more than 200,000 members, and if each member gives $5 toward the fund it would not be difficult to raise the proposed $1,000,000."

NOVEL TEACHINGS OF THE WAR.

German Critic Says Value of Militia Is Shown.

BERLIN, Dec. 18.—The situation in South Africa and its reflex influence on European politics continue to occupy the German press. An influential military writer in the Berliner Tageblatt says:

"The British, for the near future, will be confined to the defensive in all three seats of war. They will be unable to overcome the Boers even after receiving all available aid from home and from the colonies unless they adopt Boer tactics themselves, which they are unable to do. In a military sense the Boer war has already been productive of novel teachings, especially showing that war is well possible with militia."

GEN. FRENCH FORCED TO RETIRE.

Superior Boer Artillery Drives British Troops Back.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Naauw Poort, Cape Colony, dated Dec. 16, says:

"The Boers brought a big gun to bear on the British near Vaar Kop. The British pieces were too small to reach the enemy; and, after an intermittent artillery duel, Gen. French withdrew under shell fire, but without losses, to Arundel."

GATACRE'S GUIDES FOUND DEAD.

Men Who Misled the British Shot on Battlefield.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Frere Camp says that the bodies of two of the guides who misled Gen. Gatacre at Stormsberg were found on the battlefield.

The men had been shot.

To Build a Big Organ Factory.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Dec. 18.—The negotiations between the Garwood Land Improvement Company and the Organ Trust for the location of the consolidated factories of the latter at Garwood have been successful, and work will be started this week on the construction of buildings that will give employment to 800 skilled mechanics when the factories are in operation, which will be within a year. One of the considerations of the contract entered into between the trust and the land company is that the name of the town shall be changed to either Aeolian or Vocalion.

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SOCIETY AT THE OPERA

The Wealth and Fashion of the Metropolis on View Last Night.

RICH COSTUMES AND JEWELS

Great Auditorium Presented a Brilliant Scene, with Prominent Women in Their Smartest Gowns.

The second marked event of the Winter social season—the opening of the opera—occurred last evening. Although the evening brought the usual scenes, an array of wealth and fashion in the boxes, and a house in which nearly every seat was taken, and in which hundreds of men and women stood in the spaces back of the parquet the performance through, the atmosphere of the great house was not a warm one, and there was something lacking which made the event appreciably less brilliant than last year

The cause of this dimmed brilliancy was not difficult to discern. The anxious faces of the men who restlessly moved from box to box and who were during the acts gathered in the corridors to discuss not the new tenor, not the music, but Wall Street, told the story. The memories of a day of financial panic and the fears of what to-day may bring were too vivid to be allayed by varied colors, flashing lights and jewels, the smiles of beauty, and Gounod's matchless melodies. So close are the relations of the marts of finance to the world of society that even those who hold great fortunes felt and saw that a chill was in the air.

But as Nero fiddled when Rome burned, New York society tried to throw off the memory of its losses of yesterday and its fears for to-day, and made a brave if forced showing of wealth and gayety.

Although this Winter there are many prominent families in mourning, notably the Vanderbilts, the Goelets, and a branch of the Belmonts, all owners of boxes in the parterre, there were no empty places, and the "glittering horseshoe" showed an unbroken circle of fashionable women, beautifully gowned and with regal jewels, while the tier above was but a repetition of the one below.

In fact, the entire house was filled, although not as crowded as on the first night of last year, and the women in the orchestra chairs and the parquet and also in the dress circle and even the upper balconies were nearly all attired in handsome evening toilettes, which made the scene, as always, a fascinating one. All the leaders of fashion wore their most becoming gowns and made a dazzling display of jewels, and during the intermissions those in the audience not in the most fashionable parts of the house seemed to enjoy the spectacle of New York society on parade quite as much as they did the woes of the fair Juliet and her gallant Romeo, as told by the melodic genius of Gounod.

The parterre showed a few new faces, and there were also new subscribers in a few of the parterre and second tier boxes and in the parquet. But the majority of all the old operagoers were there, many of them filled with reminiscences of other seasons, and even with stories of the days of opera houses where society was wont to gather long before even the Academy of Music and its predecessor, the house in Astor Place, were built.

As usual, the fashionable part of the audience was late in arriving, and it was only after the curtain descended upon the second act that the sudden flash of lights revealed that the social part of the annual function was at its full. From almost 8 o'clock the approaches to the opera were crowded with many women, evidently dressmakers and milliners who came to see the latest fashions

There was not very much revealed in the quick flight from the carriage to the lobby, but there was quite a study in wraps, which, like last year, were extremely handsome and showy. There was a great quantity of costly fur used in the adornment of these garments and a lavish use of the richest materials.

THE ASTOR BOX.

Mrs. Astor arrived just at the close of the second act. As usual, Mr. Harry Lehr sat in the box from the beginning of the performance. The entrance of the Astors created a veritable sensation. Mrs. Astor wore a black velvet gown brocaded in white and all her famous diamonds, including a stomacher of these precious stones, a band of black velvet around her neck sewn with enormous brilliants and a diamond coiffure with white plumes. Mrs. John Jacob Astor was absolutely radiant in a gray gown most elaborately embroidered in silver and jewels.

It was worn quite décolleté, and in her hair and on her neck she wore superb diamonds. The Astor box drew all eyes, although there were some very remarkable and striking costumes in the house. Among these were the black velvet, trimmed with diamonds, of Mrs. Starr Miller; the gowns of silver mail worn by Miss Van Nest and Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson; Miss Clews's very vivid pink gown, Mrs. Edmund T. Baylies's frock of a most remarkable shade of green, and the lavender frock and wonderful pearls of Lady Colebrook.

SOME BOXHOLDERS' GOWNS.

The gowns worn last evening were of unusual beauty, and the use of spangled and elaborate embroideries added to the general effect. In Gen. Thomas's box No. 1 were Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, who wore a very light shade of Nile green simply made and diamonds, and Miss Thomas in gray embroidered in silver, with a large corsage bunch of pink roses.

In Box No. 3 were Mrs. R. T. Wilson in gray brocade and diamonds, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies in bright apple-green velvet with a diamond star and a tall green feather, and Mrs. Orme Wilson in mauve and diamonds. Mr. R. T. Wilson, Mr. Edmund L. Baylies, and Mr. Orme Wilson were the men in the box. In Box No. 5 were Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore in black and white, Miss Wetmore in pink, and Senator George Peabody Wetmore.

The Astor box, which comes next, has already been described. In Box 9 were Mrs. Stanford White, in white satin and diamonds, and Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, in black tulle; Mr. Charles Dana Gibson, and Mr. Stanford White.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mr. William Harriman, and Dr. Lewis Rutherfurd Morris.

In Box 13 were Mrs. Lloyd Bryce in white, with shoulder straps of pink velvet; Miss Bryce in white, with a large pink bow in her hair, and Mrs. Richard Hunt in pale pink. In Box 15 were Miss Iselin in gray, and Mrs. Beresford in yellow satin and diamonds.

In Box 19 was Miss Barbey, in white, with a large bow of orange velvet on the shoulder, and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., in black. In Box 21 was Mrs. Benjamin Brewster in black. Box 24 is that of Elbridge T. Gerry. Mrs. Gerry wore a black gown embroidered heavily in iridescent jet and hung with diamonds. She had a white feather in her hair. Miss Gerry was in blue, and Miss Mabel Gerry in pink. Mrs. John Sloane and Miss Evelyn Sloane were in Box 25. Miss Sloane was in lavender and wore a large bouquet of violets. Mrs. Fordyce Barker and Miss Barker were in Box 27.

In Box 29 were Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson, Miss Van Nest, and Mrs. Alexander Van Nest. Both Mrs. Jackson and Miss Van Nest wore most striking costumes of silver cloth which fitted perfectly to the figure and silver ornaments. Mrs. Van Nest was in white and diamonds. In Box 31 were Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock was in lavender and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., in white.

In Box 35 were Mrs. Pierpont Morgan and the Misses Morgan. Mrs. Heber Bishop, in black; Miss Bishop, in white, and Mrs. James F. D. Lanier, in black, were in Box 34, and in Box 32 were Mrs. Luther Kountze, in black and diamonds, and the Marquise de Tallyrand-Perigord, who wore a striking costume of black velvet and a tiara of diamonds and diamond ropes, and a large star or net corsage.

In Box 30, that of William C. Whitney, were Lady Colebrook in mauve, embroidered profusely in silver and ropes of pearls, and Mrs. Almeric Paget in pink, Sir Edward Colebrook and Almeric Paget. In Box 28 were Mrs. Bayard Cutting in white velvet and Miss Cutting in white. In Box 24 were Mrs. Theodore Frelinghuysen in mauve and diamonds. Mrs. F. S. Witherbee, in mauve, embroidered in silver and diamonds, and Mrs. Watts Sherman in black velvet, with corsage ornaments of diamonds and diamond aigrette, were in Box 22.

Mrs. Ogden Mills had a beautiful gown of pink satin embroidered in silver, which was fastened with pink roses. In her hair she wore a large diamond ornament. With her was Miss Crocker of California, in white. She wore a very becoming coiffure of pink roses. Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, in mauve, sat in the back of the box.

Mrs. H. Pembroke Jones had Box 18. Her gown was of light gray embroidered in silver, and she wore superb diamonds. With her was Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, who was in white, with a large bow of pink ribbon in her hair, and Mrs. Willie Jay, who only remained a short time. Mrs. Jay was in white and wore a superb garniture of diamonds and emeralds. In Box 16 were Mrs. Levi P. Morton in black, and the Misses Morton, one in pink and one in white.

Mrs. Starr Miller, who was with her sister-in-law, Mrs. George Henry Warren, wore an extraordinary gown of black velvet with shoulder straps of diamonds and a diamond necklace. Her hair was worn in the same style as affected by Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, and it was crowned with a great eight-pointed tiara of diamonds. Mrs. George Henry Warren wore black velvet and diamonds, and a diamond crown, very small, in the shape of the one worn on state occasions by Queen Victoria.

Mrs. Henry Clews, in Box 12, wore a beautiful white gown with shoulder straps of green velvet and diamonds. Miss Clews, who was with her, had a very vivid pink gown and pink roses, and in her hair she wore a velvet ornament of the same kind. Mrs. William Goadby Loew, who was Miss "Queenie" Baker, was with Mrs. Baker, in Box 10. Her gown was white, with garniture of pink roses and diamonds.

In Box 8 were Mr. Cornelius Bliss and his family. Mrs. Bliss wore gray and black and Miss Bliss was in white. In Box 6 were Mr. Schuyler Parsons and Miss Parsons. Miss Parsons was in white, with white roses. In the August Belmont box was Mrs. James Speyer, in very light blue and diamonds. In the box were also Mr. Murray Young, Mr. Speyer, and Mr. Frederic Baldwin.

In Box No. 2 were Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Juilliard. Mrs. Juilliard wore black and silver brocade.

THE GRAND TIER BOXES.

On the Grand Tier, in Box No. 37, were Mrs. Sanford Bissell and Miss Julia Wells. They had with them as guests Mrs. Ferdinand Wilmerding, Adjt. Gen. Corbin, Herbert Livingston Satterlee, and Everett J. Wendell. Miss Wells was in gray satin, embroidered with jewels, and Mrs. Sanford Bissell wore yellow satin, with a garniture of nasturtiums, jewels, and diamonds.

In Box 39 were Mrs. Frederic Goodridge and her daughter, Mrs. Gouverneur Carnahan; in Box 41 were Mrs. Westervelt, who had with her as guests Mrs. Belle Neilson, James K. Gracie, G. M. Tooker, and Leonidas Westervelt. Mrs. Westervelt was in black, Mrs. Neilson wore an empire gown of black and white with garniture of roses; Miss E. L. Breese was in Box 45, and in Box 47 were Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Riker.

F. B. Jennings and family occupied Box 49 and Jacob H. Schiff was in Box 51, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Thompson and Miss Sara Gibbs Thompson in Box 53. Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Poore and Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Converse occupied Boxes 36 and 38, respectively. In Box 30 were Mr. and Mrs. Talbot J. Taylor, formerly Miss Jessie Keene, and there were rumors in the house during the evening that Mr. James R. Keene was also in this box. Mr. Jefferson Coddington had a party in Box 46. Among those in the stall boxes were Mrs. Henry L. Burnett, in pink, and Mr. and Mrs. James L. Martin. Mr. and Mrs. John C. Cowdin, and Mrs. Francis M. Banks.

Among others in the orchestra seats and other parts of the house were Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mrs. Robert G. Remsen, Miss Remsen, Miss Elizabeth Remsen, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Peters, Mr. and Mrs. McCoskry Butt, Mrs. Henry Draper, Mrs. Peter Hayden, Mr. and Mrs. James Hude Beeckman, Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Shattuck, Mrs. Burke Dodge, Miss Dodge, W. Emlen Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Haggin, G. G. Frelinghuysen, Henry Livingston, Dr. J. P. Munn, Mr. and Mrs. Brayton Ives, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Postley, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sturgis, Mr. and Mrs. Ralli, F. E. Pearsall, Mr. and Mrs. Percival Kuhne, Thomas Cushing, Miss Edith Cushing, Tracy Dows, Mrs. Grace Townsend Gray, Harry Sands, Percy Bramwell, Wainwright Parish, Clinton Adams.

Isidor Wormser, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Myers, Judge and Mrs. C. H. Truax, R. W. Tailer, E. N. Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, Miss Whiting, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson Smith, Warren Delano, Jr., Edward M. Shepard, F. A. Constable, Eliot Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Wormser, Jr., Worthington Whitehouse, Charles Pfizer, Creighton Webb, Harry Batcheller, William C. Schermerhorn, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel W. Bridgeman, H. C. Beadleston, R. De Foores, Mr. and Mrs. Paul D. Cravath, A. P. Montant, Bruce Price, E. R. Post, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Butler Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Hendricks, Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright, Mrs. James Andariese, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Porter, M. and Mme. Chartran, Mrs. C. B. Wetherell, and Miss Sackett.

FEATURES OF THE PERFORMANCE.

M. Alvarez, the Tenor, Appears as Romeo and Is Much Applauded.

When Signor Mancinelli ascended to his chair of state and began to beat the rhythm of the prelude to the opera, the well-known and well-liked "Romeo et Juliette" of Gounod, the scene was so familiar that it was hard to believe that any time had elapsed since the same work had been performed before in the Metropolitan Opera House. But when the ballroom scene was disclosed to the eyes of the audience it was at once apparent that something had happened since last season. The scenic attire was new. It was the old scene, but it was so disguised in handsome new paint that only its general outline betrayed it. A similar and more elaborate surprise awaited the audience in the balcony scene, which was performed in a new and elaborate set of real beauty. A handsomer scene of the kind has not been presented in New York.

The liberality of Mr. Grau in giving us new scenery was excelled by his generosity in providing a new orchestra. Evidences of its superiority to the old one were not lacking, but it will not be necessary to discuss them in detail at present. There will be operas in which the work of the orchestra will play a more conspicuous part than it does in "Romeo et Juliette." Another matter which was noticeable immediately after the rise of the curtain last night was that the chorus had been subjected to some musical training. The passage expressive of admiration of Juliet was sung with more shading than heretofore, and it may be said at once that the work of the chorus throughout the evening was less rude than it used to be in the same opera.

With evidences at the beginning of the season of an intention on the part of the manager to improve the general background of the performances we may set on the Winter of 1899-1900 with reasonable hope that at least some of the slovenlin ss in the mise-en-scène which has too often been noticeable at the Metropolitan will disappear. This is a matter of grave importance. If our operatic institution is ever to rival those of Europe, we must have good orchestra, good chorus, and good mounting, and signs of advance in these matters should be hailed with delight.

The cast last night was one that could be equaled only by Mr. Grau himself. It would have graced the Grand Opera of Paris in the heyday of the fame of Gounod, and it was consistent with the dignity of a house in which many famous triumphs have been seen. The only important newcomer was M. Albert Alvarez, principal tenor of the Paris Opéra, who made his first appearance in this city, but not in America. First impressions of such artists as this are not always to be trusted, yet it seems safe to say that Romeo will prove not to be this gentleman's happiest achievement. A man of splendid presence, an actor of unsurpassed grace and much eloquence, an experienced routinière, and the possessor of a very fine voice, M. Alvarez was most effective in those scenes which permitted him to give full freedom to the volume of his tones.

His vocal method will call for further discussion, but the first impression made by it is that it is decidedly unfavorable to the delivery of such repressed and refined music as that of the balcony scene. The duet was beautifully sung, but the soliloquies were neither noble in tone nor absolutely true to the pitch. In the duel scene M. Alvarez had his opportunity, and he sang with splendid power, arousing the audience to great enthusiasm. He was recalled many times.

The other début was that of M. Illy, who sang Mercutio in a manner which might be described by his name, were that not bad English. The other principal singers were old friends. Mme. Eames made her reappearance as Juliet, and was accorded the hearty welcome which she deserves from this public. She was in good voice, although the best quality of her tones was not heard till the balcony scene. This she sang very poetically indeed, and with a warmer color in her voice than she has been wont to reveal. It may not be amiss to add that again her lovely appearance aided the illusion of the scene very greatly.

M. Plançon was again the familiar Capulet of old, and M. Edouard de Reszke was the Frere Laurence. These two stalwart and sonorous bassos maintain their hold on the public favor, and they earn the laurels which they wear. M. Plançon's voice has had a more velvety surface than it had last night, but his art had all of its usual dignity and elegance. M. Edouard de Reszke was in good voice and sang superbly. Mlle. Olitzka was an acceptable Stephano, and the other small parts were tolerably performed. On the whole, then, the season began with a generally good presentation of a lovely opera. Thus the enterprise is once more successfully under way. The pecuniary outlook is certain, and the artistic features of the season may henceforward be discussed at leisure and with freedom.

Established 1823.

WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO., Baltimore, Md.

NEW THEATRICAL BILLS

Mansfield Revives Bernard Shaw's American Drama.

DUDGEON'S SELF-SACRIFICE

Other Changes of Bill—Gossip About Plays and Actors—In the Various Places of Amusement.

Bernard Shaw's smartly ironical drama called "The Devil's Disciple" wears very well for a piece of its character, and the performance of it given at the Garden Theatre last evening by Mr. Mansfield and his company was obviously enjoyed by the audience. To be sure, people who do not know the play continue to be misled by the idea they receive, because of Shaw's imperfect stagecraft, that Anthony Anderson is a coward who runs away to save his neck and leaves another man to die in his stead. This spoils the effect of the play for many, who thus fail to catch the author's point of view and are surprised by the dénouement.

But the wit of the dialogue has not begun to dim, and with Mansfield to act the sentimental cynic and heroic blackguard, Dick Dudgeon, the piece is likely to last some years yet. Mansfield's denotement of Dick's various and ill-assorted traits is always graphic, and in the closing scenes is remarkably facile and interesting. He cannot be said to win sympathy, but probably the author would regard the actor who did as much as that for his gruff and overfrank hero as a bad artist who misinterpreted him.

The supporting cast is not as good as it used to be, but Miss Edith Evelyn acts Judith well, and Mr. Kingdon is fairly good as Burgoyne. The actor who was most applauded last night, after the star, was Mr. Prince Lloyd, whose bad diction and lack of resource, however, were painfully apparent in the rôle of the purposeful Parson. Mr. Andrews, as the lout, and Miss Monk as the stern and bitter widow were as effective as ever.

PLAYERS TO HURRY FROM LONDON.

Boer War Drives "The Belle of New York" Company Home.

The depressing effect which the war in South Africa has had upon theatrical enterprises in England, more particularly in London, has prompted the management of the Shaftesbury Theatre, where "The Belle of New York" has been doing a phenomenal business for two years, to close the house after next Saturday night's performance.

The entire company will sail for this country on the first steamer it can board. Upon its arrival here it will be reinforced by Phyllis Rankin, Harry Davenport, and Dan Daly, and enter upon a week's engagement at the Casino, beginning Jan. 15. A tour of the United States, playing one or two nights in all the large cities, will follow. The revival of the play on Jan. 15 will necessitate a postponement of "Little Red Riding Hood," which was intended for production on this date.

"Carmen" at the Murray Hill.

"Carmen," an adaptation by John M. Morton from Prosper Mérimée's novel of the same title, is the revival which the members of the Donnelly Stock Company are appearing in at the Murray Hill Theatre this week The performance was in every respect satisfactory, the principal characters all being well played, and the scenic effects adequate.

Theatres and Music Halls.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—"Hoddy Dotty," with its many improvements, is distinctly a better attraction that it was the opening week.

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—Miss Anna Held continues in her successful attraction of "Papa's Wife." Its final days are still a great way off, the patronage being extraordinarily large.

EDEN MUSEE.—"Till's" Marionettes began their holiday engagement last evening. They presented a Christmas fantasy and a modification of "Blue Beard." In addition there were new moving pictures.

DEWEY THEATRE.—"The French Ball" and "A Female Seminary" were the titles of the burlesques given yesterday. The olio served to introduce Lowry and Rice, Josie Flynn, the Two Judges, Edson, a trick dog; the Sisters Revere, Dillon Brothers, and Nellie Hanly.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—Francisco Lentine, a three-legged boy, is the chief attraction this week. Victorine, a sword swallower, is another leading feature. Lee Hang Fee, a Chinese magician; Herr Drayton, a cannon-ball juggler; Setuka, and others are also in the bill.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—Yesterday's audiences appeared to find ample enjoyment in the programme, which included Jennie Yeamans, Gertrude Mansfield and Caryl Wilbur in a comedietta called "Color Blind," Watson, Hutchings, and Edwards; Doherty's poodles, Ward and Curran, Dick and Alice McAvoy, May Cook, Wilson and Leister, and Arthur Rigby.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—James A. Herne's play "Shore Acres" was presented before a large audience last night. The company is a capable one. In the part of Nathaniel Berry, created by Mr. Herne, Charles G. Craig was exceptionally good. The play has a homely sort of realism that appeals strongly to the west side patrons of this house, especially about the Christmas season.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—In the programme yesterday a great many excellent features were shown, those especially interesting being Joseph Hart and Carrie De Mar, who appeared in a rather clever sketch. "The Girl with the Auburn Hair" continues to attract attention. Others in the bill were Mme. Adelaide Herrmann, the Smedley Sketch Club, Smith and Campbell, the Van Ankens, and Frank Cushman.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—In the programme presented yesterday there was an unusually large number of excellent comedy features, the particularly interesting ones being John C. Fox and Miss Katie Allen in a farce, Harry Howard's ponies and monkeys, Pauline Moran and Turner's pickaninnies, Conway and Leland, Halladay and Ward, the Kalateschnoscope, and the Freeze brothers.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—A large audience and an excellent bill marked the first night's performance at this house. The programme presented Lillian Burkhart in her sketch, "A Passing Fancy"; Charles Wayne and Anna Caldwell in their farce, "To Boston on Business"; Hastings and Wright, Okabe's troupe of Japanese, C. W. Littlefield, the Patterson brothers, De Veaux and De Veaux, and McMahon and King.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.—The change from extravaganza to straight vaudeville has evidently met with the approval of the patrons of this treatre, which was very evident from the large audience present last evening. The programme, which was one of the best offered at this house in a long time, included Clivette, Cushman Holcomb, and Curtis, an operatic trio; Binns and Binns, the Beaumont Sisters, Miss Marie Dressler, assisted by Adele Farrington, Helen Marvin, and many others.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—"The Great Ruby," was revived at this house last night for the first time in New York since the play was withdrawn from Daly's Theatre last season. The audience was evidently pleased with the melodrama, almost every one of the big scenes being heartily applauded, and every act had its curtain calls. The cast included Miss Isabel Urquhart as Lady Garnett, White Whittlesey as Prince Kassim, George Heath as Captain Dalrymple, and Louis Massen as Sir John Garnett.

SOL SMITH RUSSELL ILL.

He Was Unable to Conclude His Performance in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—Sol Smith Russell was unable, on account of sickness, to complete the first act of "Hon. John Grigsby," at the Grand Opera House to-night. Mr. Russell made the announcement himself. So like an imaginary plea to a jury were his remarks, and so in keeping with the character of an early-day lawyer in Illinois, which he was portraying in the play, that the large audience failed to grasp his meaning until his last sentence was pronounced and he announced that he would return to his hotel and obey the instructions of his physician.

Mr. Russell's trouble is mental paralysis. He was unable to play last week, and spent the time in Minneapolis, his home. The engagement here is canceled. He went on the stage to-night against the advice of his doctor.

"Miss Hobbs" Pleases London.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—Charles Frohman presented Jerome K. Jerome's comedy, "Miss Hobbs," now running at the Lyceum Theatre in New York City, at the Duke of York's Theatre, London, this evening. Play and company met with a cordial reception. The principal rôles were taken by Miss Evelyn Millard, Herbert Waring, and Miss Agnes Miller.

BLACK TO FIGHT FOR PAYN.

Editorial Demand for the Superintendent's Reappointment—The Threatened Opposition to the Governor.

Gossip over the name of the man most likely to be nominated by Gov. Roosevelt to succeed Louis F. Payn as Superintendent of Insurance, and the discussion of the prospect of Payn being able to prevent confirmation by the Senate of any nomination other than his own, still continue to be the favorite pastime around Republican headquarters. Interest in the matter was heightened yesterday by an editorial which appeared in The Troy Daily Times, which is regarded as the personal organ of ex-Gov. Black, who appointed Payn to his present position. After commending the manner in which Mr. Payn has administered the business of the Insurance Department, the editorial, in part, declared:

Superintendent Payn deserves reappointment because the interests of the State, and of the insurers and insured in the State, will be best served by such an act. Superintendent Payn deserves reappointment because he has earned it.

Moreover, such a reappointment would be in harmony with Gov. Roosevelt's own promises as to his attitude toward faithful servants of the public.

The opportunity has come to Gov. Roosevelt to uphold one public servant who has done his duty well, and to keep his public pledge.

The Glens Falls Times, owned by ex-State Treasurer Colvin, in a recent issue also made an editorial demand for Payn's retention in office.

At headquarters it was said that these public announcements indicated that the friends of ex-Gov. Black were ready to oppose Gov. Roosevelt in the Legislature this Winter, and in next year's convention, if he refuses to reappoint Payn.

Reports from Albany yesterday declared that the Governor was considering some twenty names in his effort to find a man to succeed Payn. Among them are ex-Senator Persons of Buffalo, ex-Attorney General Hancock of Syracuse, and Emmett Rhodes of Auburn.

MR. WOODRUFF'S CANDIDACY.

Kings County Organization Indorses Him for Vice President.

The Republican organization of Brooklyn yesterday afternoon, through the Executive Committee, officially indorsed the aspirations of Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff for the Vice Presidential nomination.

Mr. Woodruff resigned as Chairman of the committee and Michael J. Dady was chosen in his place. Mr. Dady was re-elected Chairman when the committee organized prior to the last campaign, but immediately afterward resigned. This move was made that Mr. Woodruff might become the head of the Campaign Committee as Chairman of the Executive Committee.

ROOT AND THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

H. C. Payne Says Sentiment Is in His Favor All Through the West.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18.—Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin, speaking to-night of the Vice Presidency, said:

"Sentiment around Wisconsin, and in fact all through the West, is pronounced in favor of Secretary of War Root. The Western States, while they would naturally prefer a Western man ordinarily, are a unit for the Secretary, and in order to have him in the position are perfectly satisfied to let the nomination come East. I am satisfied that Mr. Root will be nominated, and I base my belief on what I have seen and heard in the past few months. Of coufse there is no doubt about McKinley's renomination, and I should not be surprised to see both him and Secretary Root named by acclamation."

TO OUST MR. DAVENPORT.

Alleged Plan to Get Office for a Republican.

It was said in Brooklyn yesterday that another attempt was being planned to legislate William B. Davenport, the Public Administrator, out of office. Efforts in this direction have been made before, but they have failed of their purpose. A bill, it is said, is being prepared for introduction at Albany, designed to make the office a salaried one. The bill, according to report, will be so worded that it will temporarily suspend the office, and when re-established Register Howe will have the appointment of a new man for the place.

This is declared to be an indication that the scheme is to oust Mr. Davenport that a Republican may get his place.

GRUBER'S BLOW AT QUIGG.

Anti-Platt Leader's Plan to Take Away Election Patronage.

At the meeting of the Republican County Committee, to be held next Thursday night, Abraham Gruber, the anti-Platt leader in the Twenty-first Assembly District, says he will introduce a resolution, which, if it is passed, will take from President Lemuel Ely Quigg much of the election patronage which he now has. At present the list of Republican Inspectors and clerks of election is made up by the President of the County Committee. Gruber wants to give the executive member or the delegation to the County Committee from each district the right to name these election officers.

Gruber and Quigg are political enemies, and the former claims that Quigg has inspired a fight against his leadership in the Twenty-first District. The object of this contest, according to Gruber, is to defeat him for election as a delegate to the National and State Conventions next year.

REPUBLICAN CLUB TICKET.

No Opposition to the Regular List, Including Senator Depew, Expected.

The Republican Club at its regular monthly meeting last night received the report of the Nominating Committee, which has made up the regular ticket for officers for next year. The election will be held on Monday, Jan. 15. There is no talk of opposition to the re-election of Senator Chauncey M. Depew as President, and indications point to but one ticket, which is as follows:

President—Chauncey M. Depew; Vice Presidents—First, Louis Stern; Second, Charles H. Treat; Third, P. C. Costello. Recording Secretary—Pratt A. Brown; Corresponding Secretary—Alfred R. Conkling; Treasurer—J. Edgar Leaycraft.

Executive Committee, (to serve until January, 1905)—William M. K. Olcott, Robert B. Kenyon, William Leary, John Sabine Smith, and James W. Spaulding; to serve until January, 1904—Robert C. Morris; to serve until January, 1902—Edward C. Jones; to serve until January, 1901—William Einstein.

Committee on Membership, (to serve until January, 1903)—J. P. Marshall, Henry C. Piercy, and Donald McLean.

Committee on Library and Publication—Herbert H. Gibbs, James T. Nicoll, Alfred L. M. Bullowa, Henry A. Uterhart, Henry Melville, Judah L. Taintor, Edward W. Harris, Edward F. Brush, and I. Albert Englehart.

Committee on Finance—Lyman G. Bloomingdale, Seth M. Milliken, Thomas H. Hubbard, Louis Marshall, and Alfred R. Shattuck.

GAYLE ELECTED TO CONGRESS.

Wins in Seventh Kentucky District Over Fusion Candidate.

Special to The New York Times.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 18.—By a majority of from 2,800 to 3,200, June Gayle (Silver Democrat) was elected to-day to Congress from the Seventh District, to succeed the late Evan Settle. The election passed off without incident in the eight counties composing the district, and the vote fell about 33 per cent. short of the usual totals. In no county was any particular interest taken in the election.

The opposition candidate was W. C. Owens, the nominee of the anti-Goebel Democrats, who was also supported by the Republicans. The fusion failed to bring the desired result, for while the Republican leaders were active in Owens's behalf, the mass of the party did not seem to care to choose between Democrats whose only difference of opinion is with reference to State politics. The Democratic vote was heavier in proportion than the Republican vote, though it also was light. The anti-Goebel Democrats nearly all voted. Owing to rains and heavy roads the full vote of all the counties has not been received, but the only question is the size of Gayle's majority.

Mr. Harburger Re-elected Leader.

The members of the County General Committee of the Tenth Assembly District of Tammany Hall met for organization last night, and elected the following officers: Frederick Wiemann, Chairman; William Sohmer, First Vice Chairman; John P. Koch, Second Vice Chairman; Louis Arnstein, Recording Secretary; Andrew Lang, Corresponding Secretary; George C. Schneider, Financial Secretary; Adam Pregenzer, Treasurer, and Philip Straub, Sergeant at Arms. Julius Harburger was re-elected a member of the County Executive Committee.

Engineers and State Licenses.

The Metropolitan Council of Steam Engineers, representing 12,000 members of sixteen engineer and firemen organizations, met last evening at 110 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and passed a resolution condemning the proposed bill to have all engineers hold State licenses. Under the proposed bill, the council says, any man, so long as he can pass the examination, will receive a license, while under the present law only an engineer who has served five years as a fireman can secure one.

STARS FOR LETTER CARRIERS.

Stripes Not to be Used Hereafter to Designate Length of Service.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Postmaster General Smith has just issued an order providing that length of service shall hereafter be indicated on the uniforms of letter carriers not by stripes, but by stars. One black silk star will mean that the carrier has served five years; two black silk stars, ten years; one red silk star, fifteen years; two red silk stars, twenty years; one silver star, twenty-five years; two silver stars, thirty years; one gold star, thirty-five years, and two gold stars, forty years.

To distinguish substitute letter carriers from regular carriers who have not received their first star, each substitute carrier must wear a black cloth bar, a quarter of an inch wide and one and a half inches long, half an inch above the black braid on each sleeve.

PRINTING OF DUTCH RECORDS.

Bill to be Introduced at Albany Appropriating Money for the Work.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 18.—Antiquarians and lawyers in this part of the State are interested in a project to have the early Dutch records in Ulster and Albany Counties, now stored in the County Clerk's office in Albany and Kingston, printed verbatim.

Former Judge Alphonso T. Clearwater of Kingston has interested many prominent people in the scheme. State Historian Hugh Hastings is also in favor of it. Assemblyman Snyder of this county is to introduce a bill at the coming session of the Legislature calling for an appropriation for the translation, compilation, and printing of the records.

It is estimated that to translate and print the records will cost at least $100,000. The sale of copies of the records would, however, reimburse the State to some extent.

It is believed that the State of New York would be doing a great service to students of history all over the world by carrying out this project.

Mrs. H. A. C. Taylor's Will.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Dec. 18.—The will of Mrs. Charlotte T. Taylor, wife of Henry A. C. Taylor, was offered for probate in the Newport Probate Court to-day. She bequeaths her house, at Twenty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, and her cottage here to her husband and her children. The latter are Henry R. Taylor, Moses Taylor, and Harriett Richmond Taylor. All the property bequeathed to Mrs. Taylor by her mother, Harriett Fearing, and her father, Daniel B. Fearing, and all her jewelry are equally divided between the three children.

THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN.

Perry S. Heath, Chairman of Committee on Organization and Literature.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Senator Hanna, as Chairman of the Republican National Committee, to-day named the Committee on Organization and Literature. Perry S. Heath is Chairman, and the other members are Controller Charles G. Dawes and Senator Shoup, Chairman Hanna and Secretary Dick being ex-officio members.

Mr. Heath held a similar position in the campaign of 1896. It has been understood for some time that he was to have an active part in the management of the campaign of 1900. He is one of the young Republicans who have come to the front in politics in recent years, and his work in 1896 was particularly acceptable to the leaders. After the election he was appointed First Assistant Postmaster General. Mr. Heath was asked to-day about the work of his committee during the next campaign, and replied:

"When Chairman Hanna and Secretary Dick return from their holiday visit home, there will be a meeting of the committee, and then the work will be mapped, out. Meanwhile there is nothing I can say about it. As far as my selection is concerned, I am particularly gratified. It is an honor I did not expect."

Mr. Heath said he did not intend to leave the Post Office Department, and that there was nothing in his coming political work which would interfere with his duties there. Headquarters will be opened in Washington early in January, it is understood.

THE WESTERN MARYLAND SALE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 18.—Mayor Hayes today completed the preliminary arrangements for forcing the sale of the Western Maryland Railroad. He stated the company's total indebtedness to the city, including unpaid interest, is over $8,000,000. The principal of debt, less the sinking funds, amounts to approximately $4,485,000.

Mayor Hayes's determination to force the sale of the road has aroused tremendous opposition in business circles. President Hume Smith of the Chamber of Commerce and President Summerfield Baldwin of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association came out to-day strongly against it. The business of the road has been improving and business men contend that the city should not let it slip out of its hands unless paid the full value of it.

The Mayor's opposition to President Hood, through whose management the property has been improved, is sharply criticised in business and financial circles. It is said that should the Mayor succeed in forcing the retirement of Mr. Hood from the Presidency, Mendes Cohen, a prominent civil engineer, will succeed him. Mayor Hayes has been officially informed that there will be at least one other bid than that of the New York syndicate headed by President Waterbury of the Manhattan Trust Company.

Estate Divided into 16,288 Shares.

Special to The New York Times.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 18.—The estate left by a miser, which is valued at $35,000, will be divided into 16,288 shares in order to carry out the provisions of the law, for there are no closely related heirs. The amount of the war tax is now being calculated, and, owing to the remoteness of the relationship, the percentage of the Government will be large. The estate is that of Peter Leitschuck and his wife. The husband died in 1898 and the wife last January. No heirs appeared, but Attorney Charles G. Hulsewede found many distant relatives in Germany and the far Northwest. There are so many of these that 16,288 is the common multiple of their shares. The net result will be about $1.50 a share, some getting perhaps a few hundred dollars each, but the greater number a very small sum.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; D. Roditi, general buyer; 8 Greene Street.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seely, notions; 32 Franklin Street.

Goll & Frank Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; E. L. Phillips, millinery and ribbons; Hotel Normandie.

Weinbaum Brothers, Nashville, Tenn.; N. A. Weinbaum, notions and furnishing goods; Union Square Hotel.

Updegraff, G., & Son, Hagerstown, Md.; G. F. Updegraff, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hoyt, Sefton, Hoyt Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. H. Hoyt, dry goods; Holland House.

McAuslan & Wakelin, Holyo

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

OPEN EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK EXCEPT SATURDAY

Wanamaker's in New York

The Fourth Christmas

OUR holiday sales gauge business growth. In the beginning of this business there was a Christmas. The magnitude of our first Christmas sales surprised us. They were encouraging but humiliating. We were not proud of the way the business was handled. But that belongs to the past. This is the third holiday season since. And we have an honest pride now. Each day marks cumulative gains in sales, organization keeps the business moving quietly and steadily. Visitors are synonymous with buyers, and the quick throngs in the aisles tell how many they are. New York has a congenial atmosphere for the Wanamaker methods. But even yet our people blunder sometimes, they're human—can't help it.

Mr. Cooley's office—4th avenue and 10th st.—is the Wanamaker Clearing House. If you think you have a grievance tell it to him or his office.

Life at All Points

How a store like this touches life at a thousand points is an interesting abstract question. The important query is, how will it touch you to-day?

We don't spend money on general advertising. Our cash goes into daily interests. *That* gives vitality to our printed news—and you cannot afford to miss it. The chances are that you—whoever you may be—cannot read this without finding something, perhaps many things, that are directly personal to yourself.

Music Cabinets---Many Bargains

Sixty styles are shown—$5 to $95. Modest pieces of simple oak to elaborate affairs in vernis-martin. And here's a hint to the alert shopper and to the still undecided seeker for suitable holiday presents: Many of the cabinets are reduced to-day.

Some mahogany finished pieces are $5 to $10, though yesterday $7.50 to $15.
Of mahogany at $20, $22 and $44; regularly $35, $34 and $66.
Vernis-martin cabinets at $30, $45 and $50, that have been priced at $45, $67.50 and $76.50.

Held for delivery to your order, if requested.

Fourth floor.

Places to Visit.

The Little Salon in the Millinery Store, in which are shown the dashing styles of next spring's printed Foulard and India Silks. In silks the year 1900 is already here. Second floor.

The Rotunda, where holiday visions are illustrated in panoramic form. First floor.

The Hall in which Mr. Halsey-Stirling's marvelous reproductions of the paintings in the National Gallery, London, are shown at 10:30 and 11:30 a. m. and 3, 4:30, 8 and 9 o'clock p. m. Third floor.

The Oriental Corner, Third floor.

The Picture Gallery. Recent additions of important pictures from the last Paris Salon, (several of them have taken medals and honorable mention,) increase the interest in this popular collection. Fifth floor.

Holiday Bazar of miscellaneous things. Fifth floor.

Women's Jackets Seven dollars and a half. Think seriously of that sum.

Remember that it concerns one hundred jackets—two lots, fifty each.

Lot One—Shown first to-day. Cloth, heavy black cheviot with diagonal boucle curl; very sightly. Lining, stout satin of durable texture. Style, fly front, dipped forepart, notched collar; jaunty and the latest. Value at $15.

Lot Two—Collection of kersey and cheviot in several styles; only a few of each. Were it otherwise $12 would be the least price for any of them. All new.

This century group of jackets will surely find one hundred new and happy owners before our closing bell rings to-night.

Second Floor, Broadway.

Furs for Girls They've been neglected heretofore — their elders receiving the almost exclusive attention of the makers and dealers. Even the little bits of girls have received more consideration. Now we've prepared for this ignored class. Here are some sets—round muffs and cluster scarfs with tails—warm, pretty, inexpensive.

Electric Chinchilla, $7.50 a set.
Blue Mouflon, $7.50 a set.
Natural Badger, $10.
Nutria, $10.
Electric Seal, $7.50.
Krimmer, $13.50.
At $5 to $7.50—Scarfs of Alaska Sable trimmed with tails.
At $10—Natural Mink scarfs trimmed with tails.
At $8.50—Natural Lynx Scarfs trimmed with tails.

Second Floor, Broadway.

Silk Handkerchiefs and Mufflers A silk handkerchief is sometimes silk only in part—and in name—a fraud. As in our handkerchiefs of linen, so in these of silk—purity. When we offer initialed silk handkerchiefs at 25c, it is still true. They're pure silk, and are exceptionally good value, price considered. And there are most excellent sorts at 50c and 75c. There's a large stock—all of it good.

Men's and women's all silk mufflers at 75c., $1 and in short upward steps to $5.

Broadway.

Dress Goods. Positively Important

Fine Black Mohair; Imported Wool Poplins, Granites, Whipcords and Rayetine; woven and printed Flannelettes; Cotton Dress Patterns. Large lines of all the foregoing are offered to-day at prices that indicate reckless cheapness. Follow the detail carefully. *These goods are for retail sales only and not for the trade.*

At Fifty Cents
Very fine high lustre black Mohair, fresh and perfect. Present value and price after this lot is sold, 75c.

At One Dollar
All-wool Poplins, various colors, very fine qualities, reduced to-day from $1.50.
All-wool Granite Cloth, extra fine quality; many colors, reduced to-day from $1.50.
Whipcord Covert Cloths of the $1.25 grade.

At One Dollar and a Quarter
A choice variety of Whipcord Covert Cloths, in various colors, of the $1.50 and $2 grades.

At Ninety Cents a Pattern
1,000 10-yard Dress Patterns, of latest styles for next spring, fine printed Percale. Price yesterday, $1.25. On sale at 9:30 A. M. Not more than three patterns to one buyer.

At Seven Cents
Woven Flannelette, a very large variety of fancy plaids and checks. Reduced in price for to-day's sales.

At Nine Cents
Printed Plaid and Polka Dot Flannelette in very large variety. The reduction is large and the price is below the cost at the mill.

At Two Dollars
Choice Satin Rayetine just reduced from $2.50.

All of the foregoing are fresh and desirable and each price is far less than the goods can be reproduced at to-day. There is a paradox in big reductions on a rising market.

Rugs Oriental Rugs have had the floor in our late merchandise discussions. It was right. We have many of them to show as you may readily discover.

When our place stepped into the rank of the best carpet stores (how few there are!) the public flocked here for Smyrna Rugs, and before we knew it we were leading the retail trade in them. That's interesting, and the stock now here ought to make the following good reading:

1 ft. 6 in. x 2 ft. 10 in., 90c and $1.15.
1 ft. 9 in. x 3 ft. 9 in., $1.25 and $1.65.
2 ft. 2 in. x 4 ft. 6 in., $1.75 and $2.25.
2 ft. 6 in. x 5 ft., $2.25 and $3.
3 ft. x 6 ft., $3.25 and $4.25.
4 ft. x 7 ft., $5.50 and $7.
6 ft. x 9 ft., $14.50.
7 ft. 6 in. x 10 ft. 6 in., $22.50.
9 ft. x 9 ft., $25.25.
9 ft. x 10 ft. 6 in., $27.50.
9 ft. x 12 ft., $28.50.
9 ft. x 15 ft., $42.

Algerian Rugs, English mohair. And you'll never know their beauty and their cheapness if you depend on types to tell you.

24 in. x 56 in., $3.50. 36 in. x 36 in., $3.
30 in. x 63 in., $4.50.

Leamington Rugs, Wilton Rugs, both English and American are here, also Prestwicks, Axminsters, Ingrain Art Squares. Try us and find if there are any rugs that we cannot show you.

The Animal Rug that you want awaits you. Bears, Leopards, Tigers, Wild Cats glare at you in make-believe but harmless fashion. Their skins are gentle as lambskins as they surrender them to your floor and make a luxury of foot steps.

Third floor.

Tapestry Single Pieces Stop. Think about it a little bit. You rave over tapestries of the middle ages or the later artistic periods of French household art. You can rave just as much over the French loom products of the period. Remember *that* and then come here. Prices of the former are fabulous, of the latter within the reach of the slender purse. And they furnish as does nothing else. They are going thus:

First, there's a series of four panels entitled "The Chase," 41x93 in.; they have been $30; price $22.50. Will be sold separately.
An allegorical subject, 41x92 in., was $57. Price $42.50.
Some painted panels, various good subjects, are now $50 and $60 instead of $75, others at $25 instead of $35 and $45.

Third floor.

Lace Curtains The unselfishness of the man who manages this upholstery store is again apparent in to-day's offering. He reduces prices *during* the holiday season—right when the goods are most wanted. These fine lace curtains are without a blemish in themselves. Yet there is a fault—the meagreness of the stocks. Two pair lots mostly, and they're intolerable. The penalty is an ill wind to the curtain stocks, though profiting you.

Real Arabian Lace Curtains at prices a quarter less than former fair figures—$12.50 to $75 instead of $17.50 to $90.
Real Renaissance—eleven patterns of these beautiful French laces. $7.25 to $25.50 a pair regularly. Prices $5.50 to $18.50.
Irish Point—standard goods in ten attractive patterns; ecru; were $6 to $8 a pair. Choice at $5.

Third floor.

Flannelette Sacques Some at 50c each—pretty and good. Pink, blue or red. Full front, fitted back. Pinked ruffles on collar, sleeves and bottom of sacque. Ribbon at neck.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's House Coats The Men's Furnishing Goods Store attracts many seekers after gifts for men. They linger beside the house coats, they buy house coats.

Our House Coats for men are made by experts that know their business. Originality and exclusiveness are always sought for in men's house coats, but are seldom found elsewhere—always found here. Prices $3.75 to $16.50. Tricots, velveteen, tweeds, cheviots and all the other fabrics.

Men's Bath Wraps of Elderdown A choice collection of styles from a firm that weaves the cloth and makes the garment complete. That tells the story of cheapness—we add, that qualities and styles are elegant.

$4—Fancy striped single-faced cloth.
$5—Fancy plaid, heavy, single-faced cloth.
$6—Neat plaid, heavy, double-faced cloth.

If you buy, your friendship for us will be increased.

Men's Store, Ninth and Broadway.

Down Pillows Down Pure clean down, muslin case, tapestry cover—the result Down Sofa Pillows. Were yesterday and still should be $1.75, $2 and $2.25. But the "should be" shall not be and they go down to the simple cheapness of

One Dollar and a Half

and we can't afford to print another word about them.

Third floor.

Pillow Shams They've been bought extensively in previous seasons — presumably for gifts. We put these up suitably for giving. From 65c, for those of good quality cambric, up to $15 for exquisite specimens.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Umbrellas and Our Umbrella Buyer Our umbrella buyer is very ambitious. His umbrellas and their handles are personlly collected from Paris, Vienna, Berlin, London, New York, and Philadelphia. His determination was to show the most comprehensive and most elegant umbrella stock in America—and that ambition is satisfied, the stock is here.

Umbrellas at $28. And at fifty cents. Also every grade between.

The next thing is to sell them. That will be done if you read this. Here are some points—

$3—Silk umbrellas for men and women, 26 and 28 in.; choice variety of fancy handles.
$3.75—Extra quality silk umbrellas for men and women; fancy handles; value $5 at least. This lot of umbrellas is choice, attractive and very cheap.
$5—Men's dress suit case umbrellas, also a very choice selection of umbrellas at the same price—handles of pearl with and without silver. White ivory with gold decoration; Whangee sticks with silver trimming, and other styles.
Gun metal handles for umbrellas to order, from $6 to $13.50.
Sets of umbrellas and canes to match, in cases, with handles of ivory, silver, stag horn, $16.50 to $36.

Our business is merely to bring you and the umbrellas together. Then you'll do the rest.

Broadway.

Table Linen in Sets These sets are of an excellent snow white Irish linen—a table cloth and a dozen napkins. The cloths, 2 yards, 2½ yards or 3 yards long; the napkins all 25 in. square. They are neatly boxed. $5.50, $6 and $6.50 a set, according to size of cloth. Good values—suitable gifts

Fourth Avenue.

An Important Book Offer

Tissot's Life of Christ, a work of wondrous beauty and inestimable value, may be yours at little cost. There are thousands to whom ownership of this greatest religious work of modern times was doubtless a consummation devoutly to be wished. Yet the original cost—$160—placed it far beyond their reach. Through the Wanamaker-Tissot Club, Tissot's Life of Christ is now attainable upon easy terms: Upon acceptance of your application for membership—dependable upon your references—you pay an initial fee of $1. Thereafter $3 a month for a stated period—the total being about a fourth the price at which the work was published.

Four sumptuous volumes, containtng 500 illustrations, one-quarter of which are exact reproductions of Tissot's beautiful paintings; Tissot's notes during his ten years' travels and labors in the Holy Land; explanatory drawings, and 365 compositions from the four Gospels.

What more appropriate gift upon the approaching day devoted by all Christendom to commemoration of His nativity than this, His life, in such elegant form!

The Shoe Sale Continues

Brisk selling every day and all day. The purchase was a large one, and the prices are small enough to keep up a lively interest. Bargain shoes for men, women and children, yet practically the same sort of goods that are selling in many another store at a third and a half more than the prices here. Can't tell of each particular bargain. Judge of attractiveness of the store-ful by these sample offerings:

Men's $3.50 Shoes at $2.30. Box-calf, patent leather, enameled leather.
Men's calfskin and kidskin Shoes at $1.80.
Men's slippers at $1.25—values run from $1.50 to $3. Sizes broken.
Men's Slippers at 90c—ten sorts, black and russet.
Black Felt Slippers with felt soles, 50c.
Children's spring-heel Shoes with patent leather or kid tips—8½ to 10½ at 80c. 11 to 2 at 95c.
Spring-heel Shoes for Boys—sizes 9 to 13 at 80c and $1.
Boys' Shoes, 11 to 5, at $1.50. Patent leathers included.

Ninth street side.

Women's $3.50 Shoes at $2.35; fine kidskin.
Women's kidskin shoes at $1.85; welted soles; $3 quality.
Women's $2.50 Shoes at $1.40. Kidskin; lace; flexible soles, medium heels.
Women's kidskin Slippers at 80c, $1.25 and $2—values average double.
Women's Felt Romeo Slippers, $1. Fur trimmed; red and black.

Tenth street side.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., JOHN WANAMAKER Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

SILVER MEN CRY FOR AID

Free Coinage Republicans Formulate an Address.

CURRENCY BILL IS DENOUNCED

Believers in the White Metal Urged to Rally to the Support of Those Who Are Fighting Gold.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—After the passage to-day by the House of the Financial bill, the Silver Republican leaders in the city held a meeting and adopted an address setting forth their views as to its effect. The address is as follows:

"To the members of the Republican Party who still believe in bimetallism:

"The passage by the House of Representatives to-day of the Gold Standard and Bank Currency bill exactly as agreed upon by the Republican caucus and without the opposition of a single Republican vote marks the culmination of a policy long carefully pursued by certain influences in control of the leadership of the Republican Party and justifies the action of the men who in 1896 refused to remain in that organization after the adoption of the St. Louis platform.

"The Republican National platforms of 1888 and 1892 had been unequivocally in favor of bimetallism and the use of both gold and silver as standard money. Nevertheless it was apparent several months before the assembling of the National Convention of 1896 that the machinery of the Republican Party had passed wholly into the hands of the banking and creditor interests and that it was the purpose of the latter to commit the party to the advocacy and achievement of the gold standard. Against this danger the undersigned and many other Republican bimetallists at that time vainly attempted to arouse the masses of the party. The politicians and newspapers privy to the scheme denounced our fears as unfounded or simulated, and, by skillful use of catch words and generalities, succeded in forestalling any widespread comprehension of their designs. When the convention met, a similar ingenuity governed the framing of the declaration on the money question.

QUOTES FROM THE PLATFORM.

"Its essential part was as follows:

"We are therefore opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved. All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold, &c.

"It is strange that so manifest an insincerity should have deceived anybody. Clearly, if the gold standard was desirable, the free coinage of silver was undesirable, however secured. If the gold standard was right, free coinage of silver must be wrong. Nobody could intelligently and honestly demand the international free coinage of silver and at the same time express such emphatic satisfaction with the gold standard as an alternative. As a matter of fact, this declaration was intended as a definite assurance to the speculative banks and their allies that the Republican Party, if successful in the election, would proceed with all politic speed to the establishment of the single gold standard in all its rigor. The promise to 'promote' the international free coinage of silver was never meant to be observed in good faith, yet it proved 'a good enough Morgan until after the election.' Relying upon it, forced as it was throughout the West and central portions of the cuntry by the editors and orators of the Republican Party, millions of voters were held in line for the ticket, for, as stated in the Republican campaign 'Text Book for 1892,' the Republican Party was 'a bimetallic party.'

SAYS BRYAN WOULD HAVE WON.

"No one whose political judgment has the slightest weight may deny that a frank pronouncement for the gold standard in that platform, or a straightforward interpretation of it by the Republican candidate for President as meaning the gold standard and nothing else, would have elected Mr. Bryan by an overwhelming majority. To construe the election of 1896 as a mandate by the American people for the establishment of the gold standard is to appropriate political goods under false pretenses.

"As soon as the election was over and the fruits of this chicane had been gathered the great Republican newspapers began to discard their convenient ambiguities about 'sound money' and 'honest money,' and to claim the rest as a definite verdict in favor of gold. These utterances increased in volume and precision as the advent of the new Administration approached. The President also, although not able to at once form the habit of directness in speech, soon showed by his actions that he no longer considered the pre-election construction of the platform to be binding. His appointment as Secretary of the Treasury of perhaps the most conspicuous gold standard advocate among the great bankers of the country was obviously not especially designed to 'promote' any kind of bimetallism. To be sure there was sent abroad the alleged International Monetary Commission. Unless the hoax was to be openly confessed this was the least the President could do. But for fear that after all foreign Governments might take the procedure seriously he sent to Congress in July, 1897, at the very moment when his commission's proposals were before the English Cabinet, a special message recommending the so-called Indianapolis Monetary Convention plan, with its programme of the single gold standard, retirement of the greenbacks, and extension of the powers, privileges, and immunities of the National banks. Meantime his Secretary of the Treasury was declaring in interview after interview, most of which were carefully reproduced in Europe, that bimetallism of any kind, international or otherwise, was not only impossible, but undesirable. Of course, no serious negotiations were possible after all this. The international commission became an international joke. 'It folded its tent like the Arab, and silently stole away.' Its distinguished and discomfited Chairman sought early opportunity in the Senate to explain its failure in a speech, in which neither his diplomatic artifices of rhetoric nor his denunciation of the Secretary of the Treasury could hide the responsibility of the official head of the Administration. The remainder of the programme entered upon at St. Louis has been obediently pursued. The international agreement for the free coinage of silver having failed to be 'promoted,' steps are now taking to insure that the gold standard shall be 'preserved.'

FATE OF SILVER DOLLARS.

"The present bill 'preserves' it with a vengeance. The vast bonded debt of the country now payable in 'coin,' that is, either in gold or silver, is to be made payable in gold alone. Nearly half a billion of standard silver dollars, heretofore not redeemable in anything, not constituting a burden on either the gold reserve or the credit of the Government, but forming a large percentage of our basic money, are hereafter to be redeemable in gold, thus increasing tremendously the strain on that metal and becoming an 'endless chain' with which to pull gold from the Treasury and affording the final destruction of the silver dollars as money and their forced sale as bullion, after the manner of the German procedure of 1872. The greenbacks, the best paper money the world ever saw, the product of the patriotism and statesmanship of the Republican Party in the days of Abraham Lincoln, are to be virtually destroyed by being changed into gold certificates, to be locked up in the Treasury and paid out only for gold. The tax on the circulation of the National banks is to be reduced and the amount of the bank currency they may issue on Government bonds deposited is to be increased from 90 per cent. to par of the bonds, thus making their business enormously more profitable, opening the way to an immedfate possible inflation of bank notes, not legal tender, excellent for getting into debt on, but unavailable for getting out of debt with, to the extent of $800,000,000, and placing the regulation of the volume of money, and hence the determination of prices and the burden of debts, absolutely in the power of the banks and the creditor class. The inevitable tendency among these banks will be toward a uniformity and co-operation of management, the result of which will speedily be the erection of a great bank-money trust more powerful than all other trusts and combines, and ultimately, if the Republican Party should remain in power, irresistible and unresisted by the Government itself.

CALL OUT FOR HELP.

"Thus, fellow-citizens, the scheme we denounced in 1896 is nearing consummation. The policy that was denied by the Republican Party in that campaign stands now confessed. Millions of you who voted the Republican ticket in 1896 would not have done so had you believed your party destined so soon to be the agent of the forces that now dominate it. Millions of you were bimetallists in 1896 and remain so to-day. Now that the promises then made to you are clearly seen to have been insincere, now that as a consequence of the deception practiced upon your honest confidence, your country is about to be handed over to the ownership and control of the great speculative banks and their associated trusts and combinations; may we not appeal to you to come to the rescue of the liberties of the people and their imperiled institutions? In the Spring of 1897 the undersigned took the steps leading to the organization of the silver Republican Party. Against the betrayers of the Republicanism of Abraham Lincoln that party resolved to wage unending war. To-day the necessity for its work is more evident than ever. Come with us and help us. We believe that the highest devotion to the Republic is that your once venerated demands that you oppose to the uttermost the present tendencies of the party which still wears the name, but has forsaken the principles of its heroic days."

This is signed by Charles A. Towne, Chairman committee; Henry M. Teller, R. F. Pettigrew, Frank J. Cannon, Edgar Wilson, Charles S. Hartman, John Shafroth, and Fred T. Dubois.

CIVIL SERVICE LAW VIOLATED?

National League Will Seek to Show 75 Per Cent. of Recent Appointments Illegal.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—That 75 per cent. of the National civil service appointments made since President McKinley's famous order of May 29, 1899, removing 10,000 positions from the classified service, have been in defiance of the law will be the purpose of the National Civil Service League to attempt to show in a circular prepared which it is to issue shortly, sanction for its publication having been given at the annual meeting of the league which was held in Indianapolis last week.

Edwin Burritt Smith, a prominent member of the league, who returned from Indianapolis to-day after having attended the sessions of the body, is authority for the foregoing statement. Mr. Smith said that a startling indictment of the Administration would be set before the public soon.

Speaking of the meeting at Indianapolis, Mr. Smith said that the McKinley order called for severe criticism at this meeting of the league, and that it was a difficult question with which the organization had to deal.

BERNARD QUARITCH IS DEAD.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—Bernard Quaritch, the famous art dealer and vendor of rare books, died yesterday in his eighty-second year. He had a world-wide reputation among bibliophiles.

For the best part of half a century Bernard Quaritch held his position as the greatest dealer in old books in the world. "The Napoleon of the Book Trade" was one of the many titles bestowed on him by collectors, to whom his word was law, so far as the value or rarity of a volume was concerned. It is no exaggeration to say that he made in great measure the modern market for scarce books. His methods were the same as those of a financier. He would "corner" a certain line of books, and then bull the price on them until the public followed his lead. But he was something more than an astute dealer. He had a true love for his business and a marvelous knowledge of the history of books; while, if he desired a volume, no price was ever too great for him to pay.

Mr. Quaritch was born in Germany, the son of a Prussian officer who had engaged in civil employment. He found himself in miserably reduced circumstances at his father's death, which occurred when he was a child, and after struggling for some years he went from Berlin to London. After two years' stay there he went to Paris, where he attained his first real insight into the old book trade.

Quaritch's stay in London had convinced him that there was the best market for rare and costly things, and after remaining in the French capital for a few years he went back to England in 1845, and became an employe of the late Mr. Bohn, with the avowed object of becoming "the first bookseller in Europe." He achieved his object in an astonishingly short space of time by study and unremitting toil and his genius for his trade.

A visit to Mr. Quaritch's book shop in Piccadilly was something which few Americans could forego if they desired to see all the sights of London. From the outside one could gather absolutely no idea of the treasures within. There was the name "Quaritch" in faded letters over the entrance, and behind a dirty window a few unimportant volumes. But within one found room after room of a big building crammed with the greatest treasures of bibliography—first editions of the classics, Aldines, Elzevirs, Shakespeare folios and quartos, illuminated manuscripts, splendid bindings, everything that is rare and curious and desirable to the collector. And Mr. Quaritch was equally interesting with his books. His mind was a perfect encyclopaedia of knowledge of bibliographical lore. Let the question be put to him as to the rarity of any particular volume, and he could almost invariably tell what it was worth, where it was printed and when, how high was the tallest copy, and where the specimens known to exist were to be found.

As to another side of his character, perhaps the best description is that which was given several years ago in The World of London:

"Mr. Quaritch's good deeds few know, nor would he care to have them set forth; but when homes have been broken up he has made new ones, where help has been sorely needed he has given it; he has been a father to the fatherless, and provided for young children, now middle-aged men and women, and all, if not secretly, quite unostentatiously; and he has so endeared himself to an unusually large number of people that when he dies—which heaven send may be many years hence!—a good deal of light and warmth will pass away from this dim, chilly world, leaving it sensibly darker and colder to many when the old bookseller is gone and Bernard Quaritch is no longer at home at 15 Piccadilly."

DRUG CLERKS' SHORTER HOURS.

Retail Druggists and Their Employes Reach An Agreement.

The Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association, at its regular monthly meeting last night in the College of Pharmacy, ratified an agreement with the members of the New York Pharmaceutical Clerks' Association, the Kings County Clerks' Association, and the German Drug Clerks' Association, whereby the latter agree to work 140 hours in two weeks. The clerks have the privilege of working 76 hours one week and 64 the following week, if they prefer.

It is said this agreement practically concludes the agitation which has been going on for several months for shorter hours for drug clerks.

MR. SULZER'S NEW VENTURE.

When Congressman William Sulzer went to Alaska last Summer rumor connected his trip to the Far North with the movements of a woman, who, it was said, was intent on marrying him. Mr. Sulzer denied this report, saying that his journey was merely for the purpose of relaxation and recreation, and his friends were content with this explanation. Yesterday, however, one of Mr. Sulzer's friends asserted that while in Alaska the Congressman had secured options on gold mines which promise to make him wealthy, and that he had taken in as his partners Senator William A. Clark of Montana and Senator John P. Jones of Nevada. The location of the mines was not made known, but it was said that Mr. Sulzer had no immediate intention of retiring from politics.

Trolley Car on Fire on the Bridge.

Trolley Car No. 1,703 of the Seventh Avenue line took fire on the Brooklyn Bridge about 6:40 o'clock last evening, and was brought to a sudden standstill by the motorman. The women passengers, of whom there were about six, screamed and hurried from the car with the same number of men who were aboard. No one was hurt, and the car was pushed to the Park Row curve by another car, and afterward to Brooklyn again. A fuse had burned out.

Austria's Ministry Resigns To-day.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—A special dispatch from Vienna announces that, in consequence of the paralysis of parliamentary business due to persistent Czech obstruction, the Austrian Cabinet, headed by Count Clary Aldringen, which was formed last October to succeed the Ministry of Count Thun-Hohenstein, will resign to-day.

For the Holidays

Useful articles always make acceptable gifts. We offer choice English Luncheon and Tea Baskets, for tourists and excursionists; Coffee Machines; Chafing Dishes; Afternoon Tea Kettles; Table Egg Boilers; The Triple-flame Warming Lamps for Tea, and a thousand other articles of comfort and convenience.

Only Modern and Artistic Goods, and Best Quality.

Goods delivered free to any part of the "Greater New York," or carefully packed and delivered at station within 100 miles of New York.

LEWIS & CONGER
130 & 132 West 42d St.,
Between Broadway and Sixth Avenue, New York.

America's Largest CREDIT CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS.
CAREY & SIDES
56-58 4TH AVE.,
COR. NINTH ST.
MEN'S AND BOYS'
CLOTHING
ON
CREDIT.

READY MADE AND TO ORDER.

This is where we can be of service to you. Christmas is an awful drain on every pocket book. You can get your clothes from us (ready made or to order) and you can take advantage of our "NO-EXTRA-CHARGE" CREDIT system. This enables you to financier nicely—it's one of our ways of making business.

WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
Ready-Made Suits and Overcoats, $10, $12, $15 to $25. TO ORDER, $10, $20, $25 and $30. Boys' Suits, $3 to $12. Men's Hats, Tuxedo and Full Dress Suits, silk lined, to order, $30, $35, $40, $45 and $50.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
Write for our terms and particulars.
OPEN SATURDAYS UNTIL 10:30; MONDAYS, 9. Open evenings until Christmas.

VICHY CELESTINS
IS A
Natural Mineral Water,
known for centuries and imported
ONLY IN BOTTLES,
For Disordered Stomach and Indigestion.
Its value has been testified to by thousands.
So-called Vichy in Syphons Is Not Vichy.
Get the Genuine.
Your Physician will recommend it.
General Agency, 220 B'way, N.Y.

Kennedy
12 Cortlandt St.
Underwear
The more you buy the more you save.
Mercerized Silk, $1.98 each.
Heavy cotton—light and medium weight merino—all colors, 49c. each.
Silk Suspenders 49c.
Fancy Shirts 98c., worth $1.50.

Millions of Lovers
of Fine Confections
Testify That
LOWNEY'S
Chocolate Bonbons
have no equal. Their delicious quality and delightful flavors are world famous. Over 100 varieties.
In dainty packages, 1 lb., 2 lb., 3 lb., and 5 lb. . 60 cts. per lb.
Our Special "Ribbon package," 50 cts. per lb.
1123 Broadway, (25th St.)

MANTELS, FIREPLACES.
Mantels from $10 and up. Buy direct. Unusually good value.
ANDIRONS, GAS LOGS, &c.
JACKSON'S.
246 Front St
near Fulton.
No Branch Stores
Same address for the past 70 years.

BASTINE'S
Absolutely Pure and Full Weight.
FLAVORING EXTRACTS
Highest Grade Made. Ask Your Grocer.

Wheatena
The Best HEALTH FOOD for BREAKFAST
Sold by ALL GROCERS.

CURRENCY BILL IS PASSED

Final Vote on the New Measure Shows 190 to 150.

ELEVEN DEMOCRATS VOTE AYE

Republicans Stand as a Unit—Wheeler and Stallings of Alabama and Smith of Maryland Not on Record.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The Currency bill was passed to-day by the House by a vote of 190 to 150. It had the support of every Republican in the House and of eleven Democrats—Messrs. Clayton, Driggs, Fitzgerald, Levy, Ruppert, Scudder, Underhill and Wilson of New York; Mr. McAleer of Pennsylvania, Denny of Maryland, and Mr. Thayer of Massachusets. All the other Democrats voted against the measure or were paired against it except Mr. John Walter Smith, Governor-elect of Maryland; Mr. Stallings of Alabama, and Gen. Joseph Wheeler of Alabama. Hr. Stallings has not been present in the House this session, owing to illness, and one of his colleagues announced that if present he would have voted in the negative. Gen. Wheeler is serving in the Philippines. Mr. Smith is, therefore, the only member of the House who did not go on record upon the bill to-day.

Almost every seat in the hall was occupied when the House convened. Mr. McRae (Dem., Ark.,) came over from Atlantic City to vote and Mr. Chickering (Rep., N. Y.,) was present on crutches. Mr. Bartlet (Dem., Ga.,) who sustained a severe accident some time ago, was also present on crutches.

Neither a motion to recommit nor an offer of a substitute was in order by the terms of the special rule under which the House was operating.

Mr. Gaines (Dem., Tenn.,) asked if it was in order to recommit with instructions to report back a free coinage bill.

"It is not," replied the Speaker. The bill was then read a third time and placed upon its final passage.

"I demand the yeas and nays," said Mr. Overstreet (Rep., Ind.,) in charge of the bill. Members rose on both sides en masse to second the demand.

"Evidently a sufficient number," said the Speaker. "The Clerk will call the roll."

The rol call was followed with great interest. There were no demonstrations when the Democrats who broke away from the majority of their party voted in the affirmative. The Clerk called the names a second time of the Democrats who declined to respond on the first roll call. Every Republican voted for the bill.

When the Speaker announced the passage of the bill by a vote of 190 to 150 the Republicans broke into cheers.

MORGAN ASSAILS THE TRUSTS.

Alabama Senator Demands that Vast Combinations of Capital Be Restricted.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) called up his resolution (to prohibit combinations between corporations to control inter-State commerce and transportation) and addressed the Senate upon it.

Mr. Morgan dealt in the beginning with the legal aspect of trusts, and the difficulty of reaching them through the enactments of State Legislatures or of Congress. He regarded the evils called trusts as all included in the combinations of persons to control trade What an individual could accomplish in trade was regarded as legitimate, but when great corporations were aggregated together to control any given branch of trade or commerce or transportation, it became evident that the rights of the people were likely to be infringed. It had for years been a serious problem before the law-making power to control these combinations, and upon the solution of that problem would, in his opinion, depend much for the people.

Mr. Morgan declared that all the advantages which had been gained by the trusts had been obtained at the expense of the people, and particularly of labor.

"I desire to know," he added, "whether this Congress will respond to the almost despairing demand of the people for relief."

Mr. Morgan referred to the control obtained by certain trusts of the coal and iron lands of his own State of Alabama and of Tennessee. These lands had, he said, passed into the maws of the trusts, but had not passed from under the control of the States. He declared that the Legislatures of those States never would consent to the holding of those lands by trusts, and intimated that measures would be taken by the representatives of the people to protect their interests.

Mr. Morgan spoke briefly, his argument being directed particularly to the members of the Committee on Judiciary, to which, at the conclusion of his speech, his resolution was referred.

QUESTIONS ALLEN'S CREDENTIALS.

Senator Chandler Objects When Nebraskan's Name Comes Up.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Thurston (Rep., Neb.,) presented the credentials of his recently appointed colleague, ex-Senator W. V. Allen, and they were read.

Gov. Poynter's commission named Mr. Allen as Senator until his successor should be elected and had qualified. To this Mr. Chandler (Rep. N. H.,) took exception, pointing out that Mr. Allen could hold his seat only until the Legislature should meet.

"Of course," said Mr. Chandler, "that part of the credential must be regarded as void."

PETTIGREW WOULD THANK SCHLEY

South Dakota Senator Offers Resolution in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota to-day introduced a joint resolution tendering to Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley and to the officers and men under his command the thanks of Congress "for highly distinguished conduct in conflict with the enemy, as displayed by him in the destruction of the Spanish fleet off the Harbor of Santiago July 3, 1898."

The resolution was referred to the Commitee on Naval Affairs.

GRIDLEY'S MOTHER'S PENSION.

Bill Introduced in Congress to Grant an Increase.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Among the bills introduced in the Senate to-day was one by Senator McMillan (Rep., Mich.,) increasing the pension of Mrs. Anne Gridley, mother of the late Charles V. Gridley, who commanded Admiral Dewey's flagship, the Olympia, in the battle of Manila Bay.

A few years ago Mrs. Gridley was granted a pension of $20 per month for services as a Union nurse during the civil war. For a few years past she has occupied a clerkship in the Land Office, but her impaired health and advanced age render it probable that she will not be able to render clerical service very much longer.

Representative Gardner (Rep., Mich.,) introduced the same bill in the House.

Commend Gold Congressmen.

The Manufacturers' Association of New York at its monthly meeting, held at its rooms, 198 Montague Street, Brooklyn, last evening, adopted a resolution commending the Long Island Congressmen who voted for the Currency bill and disapproving of the action of Congressman May in voting against the measure. Following the business meeting there was an interesting "stag" Christmas entertainment.

Ex-Senator Gray Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The Senate today confirmed the nomination of George Gray of Delaware to be United States Circuit Judge for the Third Judicial Circuit.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

Among the House bills introduced yesterday was one by Mr. Grosvenor, (Rep., Ohio,) for pensioning all who served ninety days in the war of the rebellion.

A bill was introduced in the Senate yesterday by Mr. Platt of Connecticut to establish a division in the Treasury Department for the regulation of insurance in the several States.

As the Utah witnesses in the Roberts case could not reach Washington until late yesterday, the House investigating committee had no session; it will meet against this morning

Senators Chandler, Allison, and Bacon were appointed yesterday members of the committee to attend the unveiling of the statue of Daniel Webster in Washington Jan. 18, 1900.

The announcement of the death of Representative Bland of Missouri, which occurred last Summer, was made yesterday in the House by Mr. De Armond, (Mo.,) and the House out of respect to Mr. Bland's memory immediately adjourned.

Senator Sullivan yesterday introduced a bill authorizing the acquisition of the right of way for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal by the Government of the United States, and giving power to the President to negotiate with Great Britain for the abrogation fo the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), SIXTH AVE.

OPEN EVENINGS.

OUR PRICES ARE ALWAYS VERY MUCH LOWER THAN ELSEWHERE, AND AT NO TIME IS THE DIFFERENCE SO PRONOUNCED AS DURING THE HOLIDAYS.

Special trains on the Elevated R. R. leave station at 14th St. and Sixth Avenue at 5:58, 6:06 and 6:10 P. M. The cars are empty until they start from this point.

Art Pottery and Bric-a-Brac.

We searched through the Old World centres for all that is novel and beautiful in these goods. Our selections represent the choicest products of every maker who is appreciated by connoisseurs and critics.

Many of the articles we show are rare specimens—so rare that no duplicates exist. You'll find them only here. But for all that the prices are not extravagant. Judge by these:

Royal Bonn Vases, $3.43, $4.67, $8.43, $9.87.

Teplitz Figures, $1.97, $3.89, $6.89, $11.87, and so on up to $79.41 per pair.

Vienna Vases and artistic examples of classical paintings from our own Rudolstadt factory and studio, $4.87, $9.87, $12.87, $29.87, up to $249.99 per pair.

Royal Dresden China.

We completed a purchase that had been pending, just in time to have the goods ready for the Holiday trade. The well known and universally prized Royal Dresden China at about half regular prices. Included in this lot are the following items:

One hundred dozen Dessert Plates, seven inches in diameter, hand-painted flower decorations, embossed and gold edged, worth 50c; at 23c.

The celebrated "Cross Swords" trade marks of the Royal Dresden Pottery is impressed on each piece.

Rich Gilt Fruit Comports and Salad Bowls, $2.49, $3.47, $4.81 and $5.87.

Fine Decorated Plates.

A magnificent Variety of Single Course Plates from the best English and Limoges makers. They are exquisite in their beauty and the prices are refreshingly low.

English China Plates, new terra cotta and Tyrolese border—shading into gold—game birds painted in centres, $47.61 per dozen.

English China Plates, Empire green and gold borders, fish centres painted by Hammerley's best artists, $31.87 per dozen.

German China Dinner Plates, small bouquet, nosegay and garland decorations, gold edge, would be cheap at $4.50 per dozen; our price $2.28.

Austrian China Dinner Plates, festoons of delicate sprays, gold edge, would be cheap at $5.00 per dozen; our price $2.76.

Austrian China Dinner Plates, dainty gold lace borders, very effective and elegant, great value at $3.96 per dozen.

Breakfast Plates, same style as above, $2.83 per dozen. Tea Plates $2.76 and Bread and Butter Plates. $1.79.

Plates and Cups and Saucers—a recent importation from the Rudolstadt pottery—royal blue and maroon underglaze with painted panels and gold ornamentation, $4.93 to $12.47 per dozen.

Oyster Plates.

Our assortment is unquestionably unsurpassed. The tints and decorations are charming. The prices are matchless—$3.96 to $23.67 per dozen. Come and see these plates. If we fail to sell you it won't be the fault of the goods or the prices.

Terrapin Sets.

They are in a class by themselves—supply a need that nothing else does. If you have terrapin you should also have a Terrapin Set—tureen, cracker jar and twelve plates, $7.97 to $18.63. The decorations are very handsome, with plenty of gilt.

Bargains in Punch Bowls.

A large lot of fine Punch Bowls, Doulton patterns, gold edges. Some of them have slight imperfections—invisible unless you hunt for them. You may take them for less than the cost of manufacture.

$1.97 for One Gal. Size	$4.47 for Four Gal. Size
$2.97 for Two Gal. Size	$5.87 for Six Gal. Size

An Attractive China Miscellany

Patriotic Loving Cups—embellished with medallions of Washington and Franklin, here only, $1.47 and $1.87. Loving and Stirrup Cups from the great German, Austrian, Coalport and Royal Worcester factories, $3.47 to $28.32.

Sterling Silver-mounted Cut Glass Loving Cups, $4.97 to $69.41.

A rare exhibition of old style Pitchers, quaint, artistic conceits, including Uncle Toby, John Bull, Owls, Fish and other grotesque forms. Thirty styles from 47c to $1.47 each, which Antique dealers ask fabulous prices for.

German Steins, Flemish Flagons and Tankards, with legendary inscriptions authentically antique, modern priced.

Fancy China Cuspidores. No other store in the world shows a greater variety. Prices range from 23c to $4.97 each. Two styles, richly colored and gilt Cuspidores, just reduced to 79c and 97c, that are worth double.

* * *

A repetition. The bulk of our Handkerchief stock came from the Macy factory at Belfast. This is the only store that sells Handkerchiefs without having to pay a tribute to the middleman. YOU save his profit—and more. For instance:

Men's All-linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, an immense quantity, representing unequalled values. The prices are 9c, 12c, 21c, ranging up to 94c.

Men's All-linen Handkerchiefs with embroidered initials, remarkably fine qualities at 19c, 29c and 49c.

Men's All-linen Handkerchiefs, half dozen in fancy box; you can't match them anywhere without paying a third more than we ask; 72c, $1.19 and $1.49 per box.

Women's All-linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 7c to 29c. With embroidered initials, 12c and 24c. All-linen embroidered, 24c to $2.09. All-linen with embroidered initials, six folded in fancy box, $1.24.

* * *

Two sales of pre-eminent importance are now going on in the Annex. The first involves five hundred cases of Sherry, Madeira, Burgundy and Bordeaux Wines—Rums and Gins secured at sacrifice prices from John Osborn's Sons & Co. after they had gone into voluntary liquidation. You may buy them here at retail for less than regular wholesale rates.

The other event concerns Cigars. We are selling choice imported and domestic brands at under prices. Qualities that gift Cigars should be—rich, flavorous and satisfying.

* * *

Fans—all the pretty, dainty kinds. White and tinted feather fans, with chased pearl sticks; black and gray, with sticks of fine tortoise shell. Ethereal gauze—spangled, tinseled and be-laced. Others are exquisitely hand-painted. You could choose a score of things and do worse than a fan.

* * *

Hints from the Furniture. For a man: Shaving Stands, $8.99 to $22.67, or Morris Chair, forty styles, $2.49 to $74.99, or Library Table, $3.99 to $99.99. For a Woman: Desk, $2.34 to $54.99, or Music Cabinet, $8.24 to $40.38, or Work Table, $7.74 to $37.49, or Fancy Rocker, $1.49 to $22.49, or Gilt Chair, $1.99 to $64.99.

* * *

Notwithstanding weeks of unparalleled selling we still show a large and attractive line of Oil Paintings—$13.48 to $106.99. Don't pass the Photo Medallions, 17c. to $6.74, and the Pastel Landscapes, gilt, bronze and burnished gold frames, $1.69 to $9.98.

* * *

Screens, solid oak and mahogany frames, three panels, mounted with denim, decorated with graceful empire and colonial designs, effectively appliqued. Manufactured to retail at $15.00. They fell into our hands so we can make the price $9.98.

* * *

Men enjoy Smoking Tables as ardently as women enjoy Work Tables. That's a choice suggestion for both men and women. There's a splendid display of Smoking Tables on second floor of the Annex—walnut, cherry, mahogany and oak—$1.29 to $6.98.

* * *

$4.98.

Want to spend that amount for a woman's present? Then go to the Lace Department. You'll find two very special items. Of course, you can buy either of them elsewhere—if you'd as lief pay $8.00 as $4.98.

Fifty Real Duchesse and Duchesse and Point Lace Handkerchiefs—fine sheer linen centres, deep edges and elegant patterns, $4.98.

Plaited Liberty Chiffon Capes, made with full ruff collar, ribbon streamers $4.98.

WILLIAM HENRY LEE DEAD.

Well-Known Hotel Man Succumbs to a Stroke of Apoplexy.

William Henry Lee, one of the best known hotel men in the country, was found dead in bed at his residence, 18 West Thirty-second Street, yesterday at noon. He had been in ill-health for the past two months. Dr. John A. Irwin, Mr. Lee's physician, said death had probably been caused by apoplexy. Mr. Lee had probably tried to summon help when taken ill, and, in getting up, had fallen against a dresser in the room and had received a slight scalp wound.

Mr. Lee was fifty-five years old, and up to two months ago was the manager of the Imperial Hotel, when he resigned his position and opened a boarding house. During his career he was manager of the Windsor Hotel, destroyed by fire; the Victoria and Vendome, of this city; the Richfield Springs Hotel, Richfield Springs; Indian Harbor Hotel, Greenwich, Conn.; the Ponce De Leon, in Florida, and several other hotels. He leaves three sons and a daughter.

WARNED BY SECRETARY ROOT.

War Department Clerks Told Not to Divulge Information.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Secretary Root has issued an order calling the attention of War Department employes to the rules forbidding the divulging of information regarding the business of the department. He reminds them that the Revised Statutes prohibit the giving of any information to aid or assist in the prosecution or support of any claim against the United States. He also calls attention to War Department orders of May 15, 1894, which direct that no information shall be directly or indirectly communicated respecting the business or records of the department to any person not on duty in the department bureaus without the express authority of the Chief of the bureau concerned.

"The official records and business of the department," says the Secretary, "are strictly confidential, and are not to be disclosed to any one nor made the subject of conversation out of the office, or in the office except so far as necessary to the proper discharge of the public business. The provisions of this circular must be strictly observed, and any violation of it will be reported for the action of the Secretary of War."

Last Hearing in Haights' Suit.

The hearings in the application of Mary L. Haight for a divorce from Henry L. Haight, both deaf-mutes, were closed yesterday and Justice Giegerich reserved decision. Ex-Justice Van Wyck, as counsel, put in very little evidence for the defendant. Mr. Haight was merely placed on the stand to deny various statements made by witnesses for Mrs. Haight.

PRISONER SHOT IN COURT.

Dr. S. M. Jenkins Probably Mortally Wounded at Dallas by Brother of One of His Alleged Victims.

DALLAS, Texas, Dec. 18.—The trial of Dr. S. M. Jenkins, charged with murder, came to a sudden and tragic end to-day, when Hugh Wheat, twenty-eight years of age, a brother of Mary Wheat, one of the doctor's alleged victims, shot and probably fatally wounded the prisoner in the crowded courtroom.

Court had just convened. The State introduced as the first witness Hugh Wheat, who walked into the courtroom with his hat on, came up to the railing where the defendant sat, pulled a pistol, and shot Dr. Jenkins in the back, the ball passing near the spinal column, inflicting what is believed to be a mortal wound.

After Wheat fired he dropped the pistol and ran toward the door. John Halligan, brother-in-law of Jenkins, picked it up, and fired at Wheat, missing him. Wheat and Halligan were arrested, but the latter was released on bonds of $5,000.

Staten Island Train Kills a Boy.

John Where, the nine-year-old son of William Where of 21 Merseread Avenue, Port Richmond, was killed by a Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad train on the trestle between Port Richmond and West Brighton last night. He had been sent to Starin's shipyard by his father, and was on his way out when hit by the train.

Howard Tuttle Said to be Alive.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 18.—Howard Tuttle, recently reported to have committed suicide by jumping into the Bay on account of unrequited love, is said to be alive.

Wanamaker's

Only 5 days Left

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There's a fourth way; it's for tardy folks. That is to wait until The Wanamaker Century Club is closed and then MISS the half price.

One Dollar of your Christmas Money is all that's necessary to secure for you this superb set of volumes—the "authority of authorities"—the one best-of-all reference works for every one—and you!

The dollar is for membership in the Wanamaker Century Club, which secures for its members the latest revised edition of the Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia and Atlas—and it's all one has to pay to get the volumes. The purchase is completed afterward, leisurely, by little monthly instalments that only figure about 10 cents a day. In the meantime you have the use of the volumes—and haven't made a drain on your Christmas purse. Couldn't be much easier, could it?

You're going to own a set some time; it's cheapest now and easiest to pay for. So easy that many folks are buying them to give away—for Christmas,

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"Constant use of The Century has taught me to value it very highly. In the new edition you have certainly added greatly to its merits."
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President Harvard University.

"The Century has first place on my shelves and is indispensable to me. Formerly it was my last 'Court of Appeal' when in doubt; now it is the first and last."
LEW WALLACE,
Author of "Ben Hur."

"The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia and Atlas is a masterpiece of condensation. Its constant use has filled me with a strong sense of the care bestowed to insure accuracy."
JAMES A. BRYCE,
Author of "The American Commonwealth."

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Since these sets began to leave us, a few weeks ago, $528,438.00 worth (at retail prices) have been sold, and $264,219.00 has been saved in purchase money to the members of The Wanamaker Century Club through the half price offer. This is a great many volumes—and a great many saved dollars. You can join in the book-getting and the money-saving if you're prompt.

These people, whom you know, have bought the volumes already. Ask them, if you like, about the merits of the work.

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Hon. Melville W. Fuller, LL. D., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the U. S.
Hon. Lyman J. Gage.
Nelson A. Miles, Major General, U. S. A.
Chauncey M. Depew.
Cardinal Gibbons.
John Hay, Secretary of State.
Richard Olney, LL. D.
Hon. T. B. Reed.
John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy.
Right Rev. Henry C. Potter.
F. L. Patton, D. D., LL. D., president of Princeton University.
General Wesley Merritt.
Hon. George F. Hoar, Senator for Massachusetts.
William T. Harris, LL. D., Commissioner of Education.
The Very Rev. Thomas J. Conaty, D. D.

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JUSTICE-ELECT A DEFENDANT.

Daniel E. Finn's Deputy Sheriff Days Recalled by Suit for Fees.

Daniel E. Finn, Justice-elect of the First District Municipal Court, is the defendant in a suit being tried before Justice Freedman, in the Supreme Court, brought by Amelia Gorman, as executrix of the estate of John J. Gorman, ex-Sheriff. The suit involves about $1,000, the amount of certain keepers' fees incurred while Mr. Gorman was Sheriff and Mr. Finn was a deputy. His chief, in 1891, placed him in charge of the Kaldenberg Company's property. Finn detailed Thomas Hanna and Augustus Moyer to guard it and they were kept at the place for 100 days.

On account of a conflict between the receiver, Clarence Lexow, and the Sheriff, neither of the keepers received his fees. They sued Sheriff Gorman and obtained a judgment against him. The Sheriff contended that Finn, and not he, was responsible for the keepers' fees. The present action is the result.

In his defense of the suit, Finn insists that he was instructed by Sheriff Gorman to place the keepers in charge of the property, and that these instructions were given as the result of the advice of William E. Stillings, who was counsel to the Sheriff.

Mr. Stillings, on the witness stand yesterday, denied that he had ever given such advice to Sheriff Gorman. The trial will be resumed to-day.

Suspect Foul Play in O'Hea's Death.

The body of John O'Hea, thirty years of age, employed with Hecker Brothers, at the foot of Rutgers Street, was found yesterday morning in a yard at the rear of 58 Scammel Street, where the man lived. It is not known how he met his death, but the police suspect foul play. O'Hea was making preparations to return to his widowed mother in Ireland.

USED MISS GOULD'S NAME.

Alice L. Snyder Charged with Swindling in Dressmaking Investment.

Magistrate Flammer yesterday held Alice L. Snyder, forty-six years of age, of 161 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, in $1,000 bail for trial on a charge of swindling several women out of money. Mrs. Florence Monroe of 121 West Forty-fourth Street testified that she answered an advertisement inserted in a newspaper by Miss Snyder, who wanted a partner in a dressmaking enterprise, which was to be patronized, so Miss Snyder claimed, by Miss Helen Gould, from whom she had a letter. Mrs. Monroe put in $500, which she had earned as a nurse for the late William Webb, a shipbuilder. Mrs. Emma L. C. Van Winkle of 117 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, testified that she bought a half interest in the same establishment for $200, supposing also that Miss Gould was to patronize the establishment. Mrs. Elizabeth H. Mitchell of 53 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, said that she paid $200 for an interest, and all the women who appeared against Miss Snyder asserted that she exerted some magnetic influence over them. The dressmaking establishment never amounted to anything, and they all lost their money.

Mrs. Van Winkle showed the Magistrate the following letter she received from Miss Gould when she suspected Miss Snyder of trying to defraud her:

597 Fifth Avenue.
April 13, 1899.

Mrs. E. L. C. Van Winkle:

Dear Madam: Your letter of April 11 has reached me, and in reply I would say that all I know of Miss Alice Snyder is that many years ago her husband had business connections with my father, during the course of which my father had to communicate with Mr. Snyder by letter. Subsequently finding that Miss Snyder was in need of money, I offered to pay certain sums for such of my father's letters as she held in her possession. I also gave her some sewing to do, but have never met her personally and cannot vouch for her business ability, as I know nothing about it. Very truly,
HELEN GOULD,
per J.M.L.

MISSISSIPPI STEAMER BURNED.

City of Kansas Destroyed at New Madrid, Mo.—All Passengers Escape.

NEW MADRID, Mo., Dec. 18.—The steamer City of Kansas of the Memphis and Cincinnati Steamship Line was burned to the water's edge early to-day while lying at the foot of Main Street.

All the passengers escaped, but a large amount of cotton, with considerable other freight and baggage, was destroyed. The total loss is estimated at $50,000.

The fire started in the front cabin about 1 A. M., when all the passengers and most of the crew were asleep. They were quickly awakened, and all gained the shore in safety, just in time to escape the flames. The landing stage was burned away, but planks were run out to the shore, and most of the passengers crossed on these. Some of them had been awakened so suddenly that they had not time to dress. A number of passengers on the opposite side of the boat jumped into the water. Fortunately, it was not deep there, and they waded ashore.

The State of Kansas was bound up to Cincinnati from Memphis, which place she left last Saturday, with her cabins well filled with passengers and a heavy load of freight, consisting of 1,600 bales of cotton and miscellaneous merchandise.

Several Hurt by Collapse of Bridge.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 18.—Fifty men and two teams were dropped into the Brandywine River this evening by the parting of the cables of a suspension bridge at Kentmere. No one was killed, but a dozen persons were more or less seriously hurt. The bridge was suspended fifteen feet above deep water, and the weight of the large number of men who were returning from work at the Brandywine granite quarry caused the bridge to collapse. Several men clung to the cables until help reached them, while others swam to the shore. A horse was drowned.

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"The only practical and valuable addition to an envelope since the day when gummed flaps took the place of sealing wax."

The Munn Wired Envelope presents in simple form a solution of the whole vexed problem of envelope opening, and marks an epoch in the history of time and labor-saving inventions.

It is one of those little things, the value of which impresses at sight, and which goes to mark the difference between convenience and inconvenience in business life.

The Munn Envelope contains every quality of the ordinary envelope, WITH ADDITIONAL QUALITIES:

**"You can open the Munn Envelope with a KNIFE,
While you cannot open the ordinary envelope with a wire."**

The Munn Envelopes once used will become indispensable to bankers and merchants doing a large business through correspondence, as checks and valuable papers enclosed in them will be safe from mutilation by the sharp letter openers usually employed.

The mere question of the time saved in getting at the day's mail is an important item. The wires of half a dozen Munn Envelopes may be pulled while you are inserting a knife blade under the tightly gummed flap of a single ordinary envelope. The wire is also a protection against the tearing of an envelope in the mails, and as such must recommend itself equally to the banker or business man and the manufacturer who mails large numbers of checks and important papers.

The Munn Wired Envelope is a free insurance on its contents.

The Munn Wired Envelope is to the ordinary envelope of to-day as this latter is to the rudely-sealed piece of paper which was folded round letters fifty years ago.

Aside from the feature of the wire, these envelopes will be found of superior quality and excellence of finish, as they can only be made by the highest grade machines and the most skilled operators. Entirely new machinery had to be invented and constructed for the manufacture of these envelopes, and the present plant represents the result of trained thought and unlimited expenditure, a fact which is of interest as an earnest of the superiority of its output.

From one thousand to one hundred thousand envelopes can be delivered, printed to order, within 24 hours.

ESTIMATES BY MAIL OR BY TELEPHONE, (519 SPRING.)

THE MUNN WIRED ENVELOPE CO.,

133, 135, 137 Mulberry Street, N. Y.

CITY ENVELOPED IN FOG

Rear End Collision on Brooklyn Fifth Avenue Elevated Road.

THREE BOYS WERE INJURED

Ferryboat Columbia's Passengers Frightened in a Crash with Tugboat—Traffic Delayed.

The heaviest fog that has visited New York and vicinity thus far this Winter hung over the landscape yesterday like a great yellowish blanket. It acted as a serious deterrent to rapid or any other kind of transit. Under its all-pervading and depressing influence every living thing was made more or less anxious and unhappy, except a few London tourists, and even their comfort was marred somewhat by envy and homesickness. The fog was in all respects quite as good an article of its kind as the London make.

Traffic was thrown out of gear for the entire day. On all the elevated roads in Manhattan and Brooklyn men were stationed along the tracks to prevent accidents. At switching points the track guards used whistles to prevent collisions. Delays were the rule everywhere. The surface road cars moved slower than usual, and there were frequent blockades. In the harbor and along the waterfronts throughout Sunday night and yesterday the air was filled with the screech of fog whistles and the tolling of ship and ferryhouse bells.

Ships that passed in the night the Fire Island signal station got lost in the fog and remained in unknown locations for many hours before being reported at Quarantine. Few vessels scheduled to sail yesterday passed out, and still fewer arrivals passed in. Ferryboats felt their way across the rivers and bay at long intervals, and bumped into each other frequently. Tugboats and other harbor craft either remained tied up or groped blindly along at a snail's pace. Along shore the fog caused much vehicular commotion and picturesque profanity. Wagon poles were intertwined into dimly outlined truck wheels or thrust their iron-shod noses into inoffensive tailboards. Commuters from the suburbs were delayed alike by train and boat, and in many cases arrived at their places of business one or two hours late.

The first collision reported during the day was from the Brooklyn Fifth Avenue Elevated Railroad at 8:15 o'clock in the morning. A north-bound train was just leaving the Ninth Street station when the train following came out of the fog at considerable speed and its motor car jammed into the rear car of the forward train, shattering the platforms and the woodwork near the ends of both. Three boys standing on the rear platform of the forward train were injured. George Traner, twelve years old, of 443 Fifty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, was injured in the hip and back and suffered from a severe shock. Alexander Rodman, fourteen years old, of 287 Seventeenth Street, had his foot jammed and badly cut and finger lacerated. Bert Clark, fourteen years old, of 274 Forty-seventh Street, was slightly injured about the body.

Thousands of Brooklynites unwilling to trust themselves on the ferryboats took the bridge cars, which were consequently congested for hours.

On the Sixth Avenue and Third Avenue Elevated Roads the morning express trains ran so slowly and were so much delayed that more than a thousand passengers were unable to crowd aboard those which did arrive and were forced to take the local trains, which ran at a snail's pace. The stations were jammed with passengers.

The second collision of the day was on the water. The Wall Street ferryboat Columbia was crossing to the New York side with about 700 passengers, when she bumped violently against the tugboat Robert Haddon. Both boats had altered their course somewhat after discerning each other, and as a result no further damage was done than a scraping of paint, a violent keeling, and a semi-panic among the ferryboat passengers. Three of the deck hands of the tug became so frightened that they jumped on the ferryboat.

Another collision on the water was that between the Erie ferryboats Passaic and Susquehanna. The latter was badly damaged, about thirty feet of the women's cabin being torn away. There was no one in the cabin, and no one was injured. The collision occurred at the entrance to the ferry slips on the New Jersey side. The Passaic was crowded with passengers, but there was no panic.

The steamer John E. Moore could not go to Ellis Island at all. The boat leaves at 7:30 o'clock in the morning regularly, and at that time there were seventy-five workmen and twenty-five employes of the Immigration Department at the Battery waiting for the boat. They were unable to go to the island, and the night force of workmen at the island, employed on the new buildings, was unable to return to New York.

The Maine Steamship Company's steamer Manhattan, which was due here at 7:30 o'clock on Sunday night, pased City Island at 6 o'clock that evening, but did not get to her pier until 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The Mount Hope of the Bridgeport Line, which was due at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, got in at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The fog, which came on the city early Sunday evening, lifted somewhat during the early afternoon yesterday, but settled down again before nightfall.

At the Weather Bureau the officials said that it was due to the sudden shifting to the east of the winds, which had been blowing steadily from the north and west for several days. The barometrical pressure is also very high.

LARCENY IN STAGE LESSONS.

Rosenberg Convicted on the Story of His Pupil, Who Owns Up to 30 Years, but Has Aspirations.

Mrs. Alma Morgan Kenney, a well-dressed, statuesque blonde, who is an elocutionist, and has aspirations toward a stage career, was the principal witness against Max Rosenberg, who was tried yesterday before Judge Blanchard, in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions, on a charge of grand larceny. According to her story, Rosenberg, who represented himself as an actor, had promised to bring her out as a star in a new version of "Cleopatra." He was to advertise her, and give her lessons in the dramatic art as well. Mrs. Kenney paid for these services in several installments of $50 each, but claims that she received no adequate return for her money.

Under cross-examination by Emanuel Friend, the defendant's counsel, she said that Rosenberg had given her six lessons. "They lasted about fifteen minutes each," she said, "and I paid for them all."

"And did you consider yourself fitted to go before the public?" asked the lawyer.

"I certainly did," said the witness.

"Why did you allow yourself to be advertised as an English actress," asked Mr. Friend, "when you had never been in England?"

"It was against my wish," said Mrs. Kenney.

"How long have you been an elocutionist?" asked Mr. Friend.

"Ever since I was a young girl of fifteen Summers," said the witness.

"How long ago was that?"

Mrs. Kenney refused to answer.

"Was it twenty years?" asked the lawyer.

Mrs. Kenney sniffed disdainfully and remained silent.

"Thirty years, then?" asked Mr. Friend.

"It might be fifty years," said the witness, with considerable asperity.

When Judge Blanchard ordered her to answer the question, she owned up to having been an elocutionist for fifteen years. "Now that you know my age," she said, "I hope you are satisfied."

Rosenberg's defense was a general denial, and a statement that the complainant had received a return in advertisements and lessons for the money given him. He was convicted of grand larceny. According to Assistant District Attorney Honey, who prosecuted him, he has been convicted three times before of the same offense, as well as on a charge of bigamy.

W. D. McCrackan the Speaker.

W. D. McCrackan, M. A., author of "The Rise of the Swiss Republic," and other works on Switzerland, addressed the annual banquet of the Swiss Club last Saturday night, and not the Rev. Dr. Henry M. McCracken, Chancellor of the New York University, as was stated in the news report of the banquet which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES the following morning.

DETECTIVES WORKED UNASKED.

Saw an Advertisement of the Loss of a Pin, Found It and the Thief, and Then Told the Owner.

Martin D. Knapp of 2,961 Seventh Avenue, on the night of Dec. 10, while riding in an electric car, had a valuable diamond horseshoe pin stolen by men who were standing near him on the platform of the car, at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue. He did not report the loss to the police, but put an advertisement in a newspaper. Detective Vallely saw the advertisement, and with Detectives Cain, Stripp, and Milburn started out to find the stolen property.

While standing in front of the Marlborough Hotel a few days ago Detective Vallely overheard several cabmen jesting about a handsome pin which Cabman Hiram Frost of 520 West Twenty-eighth Street was wearing. The detectives questioned Frost, and he said he had bought the pin from a man named "Teddy." Frost gave a description of "Teddy," and the detectives came to the conclusion that he was "Teddy" Miller, whose picture is No. 4,005 in the Rogues' Gallery. Frost was taken to Police Headquarters, where he identified the picture of Miller as that of the man who had sold the pin to him. Then the detectives began a search for Miller.

On Sunday evening the detectives located Miller and a man named George Simpson, another alleged crook, and arrested both of them. Frost was taken to Police Headquarters again, and identified Miller, and then the detectives called on Mr. Knapp for the first time. He had given up his pin as lost, and was startled when told what had been done in the case. He went to Police Headquarters and identified Miller as one of the men who had jostled him on the car the night his pin was stolen.

Miller was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Mayo, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, and held in $1,000 bail for examination. The detectives are looking for his accomplices, whom they say they know.

TO PROSECUTE "STEERERS."

District Attorney After the Men Who Prey on the Relatives of Petty Criminals.

District Attorney Gardiner, whose attention was called yesterday to the practices of a class of men known as "steerers," who infest the Criminal Court Building, has decided to take immediate action against them. Judge Cowing will charge the Grand Jury to-morrow in regard to their operations, and as many of them as possible will be indicted. The District Attorney's office will use all its influence for speedy convictions and heavy penalties in these cases.

The sources of income to the "steerers" are the poorer classes of people and the foreigners, whose relatives are on trial for petty offenses. They represent themselves as lawyers having great influence with the Judges and the District Attorney's office, and offer to get minor criminals out of trouble or to have their sentences mitigated for a fee. Their victims see them moving about the courtrooms with the air of persons in authority and holding short conversations with the Judges and lawyers, and readily accede to their demands for money.

The conversations which take place between the Judges and the "steerers" are generally as follows: The "steerer" goes up to the Judge and says, "Good morning, Judge." The Judge answers him, and the "steerer" manages to make a few remarks about the weather before the Judge escapes. The "steerer" then returns to his victim and tells him that he has settled his case with the Judge, and the victim gratefully pays over $50 or $75. Some of these leeches are able to get the court calendars in advance, and spend the evenings visiting the houses of the relatives of the people scheduled for trial.

On Saturday a "steerer" was overheard talking to a woman whose son was to be tried for a petty offense. "If I don't help you," said the "steerer," "your son will get two years. Give me $50, so that I can take the District Attorney out to dinner, and he will only get one." The woman would have paid the money gladly if she had not been warned. Yesterday her son was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, the maximum penalty for his offense.

FATHER RITCHIE'S ILLNESS.

Recovers from the Sudden Attack in His Pulpit Sunday.

The Rev. Arthur Ritchie, rector of the Church of St. Ignatius, West Fortieth Street, was seized with a sudden attack of illness while preaching in his church on Sunday evening, and was obliged to discontinue his sermon.

Father Ritchie had officiated at the morning service without showing any signs of being ill, and he appeared quite well until about half way through with his sermon in the evening. He spoke as usual extemporaneously. He suddenly broke down. Finding that he was utterly unable to concentrate his mind on the sermon he gave out the offertory hymn, and after this and the benediction the congregation dispersed.

The illness of the rector caused great alarm among the members of the church, and for a time it was rumored that Father Ritchie was seriously sick. There was only a small congregation present, on account of the bad weather, but yesterday morning the news of the occurrence soon spread, and many inquiries were sent as to the his condition. The sexton had been asked on Sunday evening to send for a physician, but Father Ritchie would not allow this, saying that he would recover in a few hours.

Inquirers yesterday received the intelligence that Father Ritchie was quite well again, and had gone to Nyack to attend to his regular duties in connection with the home founded by the congregation of St. Ignatius's Church there for poor persons. Mr. Ritchie has a room at the home, and slept there on Sunday night.

This is not the first time that Father Ritchie has been attacked in the same way. About a year ago he was forced to give up officiating at a service for a like cause, and some time before that he suffered from a similar attack. The sudden break-downs are attributed to strain from overwork, Father Ritchie being indefatigable in looking after the church and its various affiliated institutions. The attacks, his physician says, do not denote any serious condition.

Father Ritchie is one of the best-known clergymen of the High Church party in this city. He was ordained a priest in 1873, and came to New York from Chicago after the death of the Rev. Dr. Frederick C. Ewer, the first rector of the Church of St. Ignatius, in 1881.

MILL HANDS' GREAT HARVEST.

The Large Increase in Wages in New England Factories.

From The Boston Herald, Dec. 13.

Figures from the pay rolls in the manufacturing towns of New England tell a story of unexampled prosperity in those industrial centres. The two great industries that lead the procession of prosperity are the cotton and the woolen, and in both of these the advances recently made, or that take effect to-day, or that begin with the new year, as happens in the various places, carry the wages of the employes beyond the boom rates of 1893. The result is that millions of dollars more will be paid to the working people next year, and there appears to be no indication of any disturbance of the existing conditions for some time to come.

Fall River, the great centre of cotton mills, adds about $2,000,000 to her annual pay rolls for 28,207 persons employed. This is in addition to the restoration of the old rate last April.

Lowell's cotton mill operatives begin work to-day on the new schedule, which adds 10 per cent. to their wages and $20,000 a week to the pay rolls.

New Bedford reports that 13,000 wage-earners are now receiving the largest wages ever paid there.

Lawrence operatives will to-day know exactly what the extent of the advance promised them by the various mills is, but it is expected to average about 10 per cent for the 18,000 persons employed in the various mills.

The increase in wages for the 12,000 employes of the cotton mills of Manchester, N. H., goes into effect to-day, and adds about $6,725 to the weekly pay rolls.

Reports of the same tenor come from the other great factory centres of this State, from Rhode Island, Maine, and New Hampshire, and, while in some cases no uniform rate of advance is given, the mills are busy, and the people are prosperous.

VENEZUELAN PORT REOPENED.

Maracaibo Retaken by Government Forces and Commerce Resumed.

Señor Elias Gonzalez Estevez, the newly appointed Venezuelan Consul General, who assumed charge of the Consulate here yesterday, received a cable dispatch from his Government announcing the recapture of the City of Maracaibo. The dispatch adds: "Port has been reopened to commerce."

Maracaibo was taken by the rebels about two weeks ago, and the latter have been in control until now. As a consequence the port was closed to shipping by the Government to prevent the insurgents from collecting customs duties. Three thousand men under Gen. Julio Sarria were sent from Caracas by Provisional President Castro to retake the place.

The appointment was announced yesterday of Señor José Antonio Veluttini as Vice Consul of Venezuela in this city. The latter is a son of Gen. J. A. Veluttini, a former President of the Venezuelan Senate and at present Commander in Chief of the Government forces in the Department of the East.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Dec. 18.—President Castro's troops have occupied Maracaibo, ousting Gen. Hernandez's party without fighting. This has produced a good impression throughout the republic.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—A dispatch to Señor Pulido, the Venezuelan Chargé, states that the revolution is crushed and Hernandez's force is completely destroyed. Details are not given of the forces engaged and the number of casualties. The engagement occurred on the 14th inst., and is the one referred to by Minister Loomis. Señor Pulido regards the information such as to justify the belief that the disorder in Venezuela is at an end and that peace will be restored.

Castro's Government Recognized.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Dec. 18.—Spain, Italy, and Germany having to-day indicated their recognition, President Castro's Government has now been formally recognized by all nations.

CHILD IN A MANHOLE.

Sudden Disappearance and Fortunate Rescue of Lena Doll.

While on her way home from school yesterday afternoon, Lena Doll, nine years old, who lives at 348 West Thirty-ninth Street, suddenly disappeared from the side of her sister Minnie with whom she was walking. The children attend a private school in Forty-second Street, near Seventh Avenue, and had progressed as far as Ninth Avenue Minnie turned around to speak to her sister and found that she was missing. She heard her crying, however, and walking back a short distance saw her sister being carried out of a manhole by a workingman.

When she had been lifted to the sidewalk the child said that she was watching her teacher, who was on the opposite side of the street and did not see the opening in the sidewalk.

Two men were at work in the sewer when the girl fell into it, and they quickly brought her to the surface. She escaped injury and ran home with her sister.

F. W. DEVOE APPOINTED.

To be a Member of the New York and New Jersey Bridge Commission.

ALBANY, Dec. 18.—Gov. Roosevelt has appointed Frederick W. Devoe of New York City a Commissioner of the New York and New Jersey Bridge, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Charles M. Vail.

Frederick William Devoe was born in this city Jan. 26, 1828. He entered business as a clerk when fifteen years old. He became junior partner in the firm of Raynolds & Devoe in 1852, and in 1864 organized the firm of F. W. Devoe & Co. Since 1890 he has been President of the F. W. Devoe & C. T. Raynolds Company, paint and varnish manufacturers. He has at various times acted as President of the Board of Education, of the Greater New York Commission, and of the New York Juvenile Asylum.

FIVE HURT IN HOBOKEN FIRE.

Early Morning Blaze Destroys a Double Tenement House.

A fire at which one person was seriously hurt, four persons slightly injured, and several heroic rescues were made by police and firemen, occurred in Hoboken early yesterday morning. The burned building was 118 Jefferson Street, a double four-story brick tenement house, occupied by seven families, aggregating thirty-five persons.

Those injured were Lizzie Kirschoff, eleven years old, who had a severe fall and who inhaled so much smoke that her recovery is doubtful; Sophia Kirschoff, her sister, thirteen years old, suffering from shock; Dennis Sullivan, overcome by smoke; Margaret Bruder, forty-seven years old, ankle sprained; John Schultz, fourteen years old, badly bruised.

The fire originated in the cellar and is supposed to have been caused by tramps, who had free access to the place. It was discovered by Frank Kirschoff, father of the two injured girls. He warned his family and the other tenants and then sent in an alarm.

By the time he got back to the house all the tenants were astir, but the flames had made great headway, and when the firemen and police arrived it was seen that the house was doomed. Policeman Barrone and Fireman McMahon carried Mrs. Sullivan and two children down from the third floor. Dennis Sullivan, the head of the family, insisted that his daughter Julia was still in her room. It was while he was trying to find her that he was overcome. After Barrone and McMahon had carried him out it was found that Miss Sullivan had escaped and taken refuge at the house of a neighbor.

After Kirschoff ran out to give the alarm his wife and children made their way out. Lizzie fled by way of the fire escape. It was enveloped in smoke, and, after fighting her way nearly to the bottom, she became unconscious and fell. She was taken to St. Mary's Hospital. Sophia was overcome on the stairs, and fell half way down the second flight, when she was caught by a fireman. He carried her to a window, and she was taken down a ladder. John Schultz and Mrs. Bruder were injured by falling down stairs. All the other tenants escaped without injury.

None of the tenants saved any of their effects. The total loss is $7,200. The building, owned by William Helke, was valued at $6,000, and was fully insured.

Slight Fire on the Ship Orinoco.

A fire did about $100 damage aboard the steamship Orinoco, lying at the foot of East Nineteenth Street, last evening. The Orinoco which belongs to the Quebec Steamship Company, has been undergoing repairs. The fire started where boilermakers had been at work over the boilers. There was no fire in her furnaces. One fire engine and the fireboat Robert A. Van Wyck put the blaze out, leaving the vessel listed at an angle of about ten degrees from the water pumped into her.

Bottle Worth $400 Gone.

Christopher Gedner, a Pole, sixty-seven years old, of Madison Street, Flushing, kept $400 in gold in a bottle, which he buried in his cellar. He saw the money was unmolested last week, but when he went after it yesterday to send to a sister out West to pay a mortgage on a house it was gone. Gedner says his sister will now lose the property.

UNDUE INFLUENCE PRESUMED.

Burden of Proof on the Proponents in a Death Bed Will Case.

The contest over the will of Christine Ehminne, which was tried before Surrogate Arnold, was decided by Surrogate Varnum yesterday adversely to the proponents. The will offered for probate was claimed to have been made by Mrs. Ehminne on the 24th of April, 1896. She was a German woman, seventy years old, comparatively ignorant, and without known relatives. She had been seriously ill for some time, from pleurisy and pneumonia. The instrument was claimed to have been executed one hour before her death, and when she was weak and feeble, almost in extremis, and prevented from collapse only by hypodermic injections of brandy, strychnine, and musk. She was too weak to write, and could only make a cross, when her hand was guided.

In a will made eleven years before, when she was in perfect health, and which the Surrogate holds to have been properly executed, she described the beneficiary as her "so-called sister." In the will of 1896 she ignored that beneficiary and named the lawyer who drew the will, an entire stranger to her, as her executor. She gave a legacy of $1,000 to a washerwoman, with whom she had but slight acquaintance, but who was then nursing her, and the rest of her estate, amounting to nearly $20,000, was given to a female doctor, whom the Surrogate describes as of somewhat questionable character and standing.

This woman, who lived in the same tenement, had very little acquaintance with the decedent, and was a person as to whom the evidence showed Mrs. Ehminne had expressed her fear and dislike. It did not appear, the Surrogate said, that there had been any estrangement between her and her "so-called sister," who, with her husband, had rendered her many kindnesses.

Two experts had testified that under the circumstances the decedent could not have been mentally competent. The Surrogate holds that the burden of proof, in view of this evidence, was on the proponents, and under the peculiar and suspicious circumstances shown the burden of proof was shifted to repel the presumption of fraud and undue influence.

INDICTED FINANCIERS PLEAD.

American Investors Co.'s Officials Deny Larceny Charge—Corr Arrested.

Pleas of not guilty to indictments charging them with larceny were made by Daniel J. Pierce, G. Percival Stewart, and Francis Wolfe Brown, before Judge Cowing, in Part I. of General Sessions, yesterday. They were held each in $10,000 bail for trial.

Pierce was arrested in Brooklyn on Sunday. He and Brown are Directors of the American Investors Company, of which Stewart was President.

Nicholas F. Corr, who is said to be an associate of Stewart, was arrested yesterday and locked up in Police Headquarters. Corr is thirty-two years old and lives at 115 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street. He posed as cashier, First Vice President, and Treasurer of the Financial Agency Company. He was arrested at the office of the American and Union Ice Company, in Twenty-fourth Street, near Seventh Avenue, on one of the six bench warrants issued on Dec. 15. He is charged with grand larceny.

WHAT

Prof. D. Hayes Agnew

SAID TO A PATIENT:

"Get a case of the Genuine **Johann Hoff's Malt Extract** and use it freely and liberally. No small wine-glass doses, but a good half tumbler full, or even more, every meal, and you will not have cause to regret it."

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. The Genuine JOHANN Hoff's Malt Extract must have the signature of "Johann Hoff" on the neck label.

HOUSE COMMITTEES NAMED

Assignment of Members Announced by Speaker Henderson.

IMPORTANT PLACE FOR PAYNE

The New Yorker Is Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee—Is Also on Insular Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Speaker Henderson to-day announced the committees of the House of Representatives. It proved to have very few surprises, as the Speaker preserved the time-honored custom of following precedent as to old members, leaving them in their old Chairmanships and places, and gradually advancing them as vacancies occur. The important new Chairmanships are those of Mr. Brosius of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee; Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio, Chairman of Merchant Marine and Fisheries; Mr. Southard of Ohio, Chairman of Coinage, Weights, and Measures, and Mr. Cooper of Wisconsin, Chairman of the newly formed Committee on Insular Affairs.

The new members of the Ways and Means Committe are McCall and Long, Republicans; Newlands, Silver, and Cooper, Democrats. Appropriations and Foreign Affairs also get a considerable amount of new blood. Military Affairs has the largest new membership, six Republicans and three Democrats. The membership of the Insular Committee is notable in being a "committee of Chairmen," the heads of Ways and Means, Appropriations, Foreign Affairs, Commerce, Post Offices, &c., being represented also on this committee.

The new members of the House receive full consideration from the Speaker, although, following custom, they necessarily take the lower places on committees.

The Democratic members receive fewer places than in the last Congress, as the larger Democratic representation in this House compelled a reduction in the number of places for each.

The only incident in connection with the reading of the lists was Mr. Bailey's interrogatory of the Speaker as to whether Gen. Wheeler's name had been placed upon the Committee on Ways and Means. Speaker Henderson responded in the negative.

The Ways and Means Committee as announced includes a blank, which is left for the name of Gen. Wheeler. As he has not been sworn in as a member of the House his name could not be inserted, as Mr. Bailey had informed the Speaker that objection would be raised if the name was included. Mr. Bailey retires from the committee at his own request to give place to his Texas colleague, Mr. Cooper.

The committees are as follows:

WAYS AND MEANS—Payne, (N. Y.,) Dalzell, (Penn.,) Hopkins, (Ill.,) Grosvenor, (Ohio,) Russell, (Conn.,) Dolliver, (Iowa,) Steele, (Ind.,) Tawney, (Minn.,) McCall, (Mass.,) Long, (Kan.,) Republicans; Richardson, (Tenn.,) Samuel M. Robertson, (La.,) Swanson, (Va.,) McClellan, (N. Y.,) Cooper, (Texas,) Democrats; Newlands, (Nev.,) silver.

APPROPRIATIONS—Cannon, (Ill.,) Bingham, (Penn.,) Grout, (Vt.,) Hemenway, (Ind.,) Barney, (Wis.,) Moody, (Mass.,) Pugh, (Ky.,) Van Voorhis, (Ohio,) McCleary, (Minn.,) Littauer, (N. Y.,) Republicans; Livingston, (Ga.,) McRae, (Ark.,) Allen, (Miss.,) Pierce, (Tenn.,) Benton, (Mo.,) Taylor, (Ala.,) Democrats; Bell, (Col.,) Populist.

JUDICIARY—G. W. Ray, (N. Y.,) Jenkins, (Wis.,) Parker, (N. J.,) Overstreet, (Ind.,) Alexander, (N. Y.,) Warner, (Ill.,) Kerr, (Iowa,) Littlefield, (Me.,) Freer, (West Va.,) Kahn, (Cal.,) Republicans; Terry, (Ark.,) De Armond, (Mo.,) Lanham, (Texas,) Elliott, (S. C.,) Underwood, (Ala.,) Smith, (Ky.,) Fleming, (Ga.,) Democrats.

BANKING AND CURRENCY—Brosius, (Penn.,) Fowler, (N. J.,) Hill, (Conn.,) Prince, (Ill.,) Capron, (R. I.,) Walker, (Mass.,) Cederhead, (Kan.,) Overstreet, (Ind.,) Lovering, (Mass.,) Shattuc, (Ohio,) Republicans; Cox, (Tenn.,) Stallings, (Ala.,) Driggs, (N. Y.,) Talbert, (S. C.,) Rhea, (Ky.,) Thayer, (Mass.,) Lewis, (Ga.,) Democrats.

INTER-STATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE—Hepburn, (Iowa,) Fletcher, (Minn.,) Sherman, (N. Y.,) Wanger, (Penn.,) Joy, (Mo.,) Corliss, (Mich.,) Stewart, (N. J.,) Barkam, (Cal.,) Hawley, (Texas,) Mann, (Ill.,) Lovering, (Mass.,) Republicans; McAleer, (Penn.,) Davey, (La.,) Adamson, (Ga.,) Davis, (Fla.,) Muller, (N. Y.,) Shackleford, (Mo.,) Democrats.

RIVERS AND HARBORS—Burton, (Ohio,) Reeves, (Ill.,) Dovener, (West Va.,) Bishop, (Mich.,) Acheson, (Penn.,) Morris, (Minn.,) Alexander, (N. Y.,) Tongue, (Oregon,) Lawrence, (Mass.,) Davidson, (Wis.,) Republicans; Catchings, (Miss.,) Lester, (Ga.,) Bankhead, (Ala.,) McCulloch, (Ark.,) Berry, (Ky.,) Sparkman, (Fla.,) Ball, (Texas,) Democrats.

MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES—Grosvenor, (Ohio,) Hopkins, (Ill.,) Young, (Penn.,) Lybrand, (Ohio,) Greene, (Mass.,) Miner, (Wis.,) Stevens, (Minn.,) Jones, (Washington,) Fordney, (Mich.,) Wachter, (Md.,) Republicans; Fitzgerald, (Mass.,) De Vries, (Cal.,) Spight, (Miss.,) Daly, (N. J.,) Ransdell, (La.,) Chanler, (N. Y.,) Small, (N. C.,) Democrats.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS—Hitt, (Ill.,) Adams, Jr., (Penn.,) Cousins, (Iowa,) W. A. Smith, (Mich.,) Heatwole, (Minn.,) Gillett, (Mass.,) Fowler, (N. J.,) Landis, (Ind.,) Clarke, (N. H.,) Brown, (Ohio,) Republicans; Dinsmore, (Ark.,) Clark, (Mo.,) Williams, (Miss.,) Berry, (Ky.,) Howard, (Ga.,) Burleson, (Texas,) Scudder, (N. Y.,) Democrats.

MILITARY AFFAIRS—Hull, (Iowa,) Marsh, (Ill.,) Ketcham, (N. Y.,) Brownlow, (Tenn.,) Parker, (N. J.,) Capron, (R. I.,) Stevens, (Minn.,) Perea, (N. M.,) Dick, (Ohio,) Mondell, (Wyo.,) Esch, (Wis.,) Republicans; Sulzer, (N. Y.,) Cox, (Tenn.,) Lentz, (Ohio,) Hay, (Va.,) Jett, (Ill.,) Slayden, (Texas,) Broussard, (La.,) Democrats.

NAVAL AFFAIRS—Boutelle, (Me.,) Foss, (Ill.,) Dayton, (West Va.,) Loudenslager, (N. J.,) Hawley, (Texas,) Butler, (Penn.,) Bull, (R. I.,) Mudd, (Md.,) Watson, (Ind.,) Metcalf, (Cal.,) Republicans; Cummings, (N. Y.,) Meyer, (La.,) Tate, (Ga.,) Rixey, (Va.,) Kitchin,, (N. C.,) Vandiver, (Mo.,) Wheeler, (Ky.,) Democrats.

POST OFFICES AND POST ROADS—Loud, (Cal.,) Ketcham, (N. Y.,) G. W. Smith, (Ill.,) Gardner, (N. J.,) Sperry, (Conn.,) Corliss, (Ill.,) Bromwell, (Ohio,) Bingham, (Penn.,) Perea, (N. M.,) McPherson, (Iowa,) Cromer, (Ind.,) Republicans; Swanson, (Va.,) Moon, (Tenn.,) Griggs, (Ga.,) Burke, (Texas,) Little, (Ark.,) Sibley, (Penn.,) Cowherd, (Mo.,) Democrats.

PUBLIC LANDS—Lacey, (Iowa,) Eddy, (Minn.,) Mondell, (Wyo.,) Miller, (Kan.,) Burke, (S. D.,) Jones, (Wash.,) Burkett, (Neb.,) Esch, (Wis.,) Moody, (Oregon,) Flynn, (Oklahama,) Needham, (Cal.,) Republicans; Shafroth, (Col.,) Wilson, (Idaho,) Silver; Kleberg, (Texas,) De Vries, (Cal.,) Meekison, (Ohio,) Griffith, (Ind.,) Brundidge, Jr., (Ark.,) Democrats.

INDIAN AFFAIRS—Sherman, (N. Y.,) Curtis, (Kan.,) Eddy, (Minn.,) Stewart, (Wis.,) Lacey, (Iowa,) Packer, (Penn.,) Pearce, (Mo.,) Gamble, (S. D.,) Flynn, (Oklahama,) Shelden, (Mich.,) Gill, (Ohio,) Republicans; Little, (Ark.,) Stephens, (Texas,) Zenor, (Ind.,) Wilson, (S. C.,) Thayer, (Mass.,) Fitzgerald, (N. Y.,) Dougherty, (Mo.,) Democrats.

TERRITORIES—Knox, (Mass.,) Fletcher, (Minn.,) Hamilton, (Mich.,) Spalding, (N. D.,) Brick, (Ind.,) Lane, (Iowa,) Graham, (Penn.,) Cushman, (Wash.,) Perea, (N. M.,) Boreing, (Ky.,) Flynn, (Oklahama,) Republicans; McAleer, (Penn.,) Moon, (Tenn.,) De Graffenreid, (Texas,) McDowell, (Ohio,) Finley, (S. C.,) Epps, (Va.,) Democrats.

INSULAR AFFAIRS—Cooper, (Wis.,) Cannon, (Ill.,) Hitt, (Ill.,) Payne, (N. Y.,) Hepburn, (Iowa,) Loud, (Cal.,) Tawney, (Minn.,) Babcock, (Wis.,) Moody, (Mass.,) Crumpacker, (Ind.,) Republicans; Jones, (Va.,) Maddox, (Ga.,) Williams, (Ill.,) Henry, (Texas,) Carmack, (Tenn.,) Clayton, (Ala.,) Sibley, (Penn.,) Democrats.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS—Mercer, (Neb.,) Gillet, (N. Y.,) Bartholdt, (Mo.,) Burleigh, (Me.,) Weymouth, (Mass.,) Howell, (N. J.,) Stewart, (Wis.,) Showalter, (Penn.,) Rodenberg, (Ill.,) Republicans; Blanchard, (La.,) Little, (Ark.,) Brantley, (Ga.,) Norton, (S. C.,) Smith, (Md.,) Thomas, (N. C.,) Democrats.

PACIFIC RAILROADS—Powers, (Vt.,) Hepburn, (Iowa,) Faris, (Ind.,) Shattuc, (Ohio,) W. A. Smith, (Mich.,) Davenport, (Penn.,) Brown, (Ohio,) Foss, (Ill.,) Throop, (Penn.,) Driscoll, (N. Y.,) Republicans; Slayden, (Texas,) Quarles, (Va.,) Sheppard, (Texas,) Finley, (S. C.,) Noonan, (Ill.,) Democrats.

LABOR—Gardner, (N. J.,) McCleary, (Minn.,) Lorimer, (Ill.,) Showalter, (Penn.,) Bartholdt, (Mo.,) Henry, (Conn.,) Graham, (Penn.,) Emerson, (N. Y.,) Republicans; Talbert, (S. C.,) Rhea, (Ky.,) Cummings, (N. Y.,) Caldwell, (Ill.,) Riordan, (N. Y.,) Democrats.

INVALID PENSIONS—Sulloway, (N. H.,) Gibson, (Tenn.,) Minor, (Wis.,) Graff, (Ill.,) S. W. Smith, (Mich.,) Calderhead, (Kan.,) Cochrane, (N. Y.,) Hodge, (Iowa,) Hoffecker, (Del.,) Republicans; Miers, (Ind.,) Norton, (Ohio,) Driggs, (N. Y.,) Spight, (Miss.,) Crowley, (Ill.,) Gaston, (Penn.,) Democrats.

REFORM IN THE CIVIL SERVICE—Gillett, (Mass.,) Landis, (Ind.,) Lacey, (Iowa,) Bromwell, (Ohio,) Fowler, (N. J.,) Bowersock, (Kan.,) Mann, (Ill.,) Metcalf, (Cal.,) Republicans; Robertson, (La.,) Terry, (Ark.,) Elliott, (S. C.,) Fitzgerald, (Mass.,) Glynn, (N. Y.,) Democrats.

IMMIGRATION—Shattuc, (Ohio,) Graff, (Ill.,) Adams, (Penn.,) Howell, (N. J.,) Baker, (Md.,) Lawrence, (Mass.,) Cousins, (Iowa,) Republicans; Otey, (Va.,) Campbell, (Mont.,) Ruppert, (N. Y.,) Wilson, (N. Y.,) Democrats.

CENSUS—Hopkins, (Ill.,) Russell, (Conn.,) Babcock, (Wis.,) Heatwole, (Minn.,) Acheson, (Penn.,) Crumpacker, (Ind.,) Burleigh, (Me.,) Brownlow, (Tenn.,) Republicans; Griffith, (Ind.,) McDowell, (Ohio,) Wilson, (S. C.,) Ryan, (N. Y.,) Kluttz, (N. C.,) Democrats.

ELECTIONS, NO. 1—Tayler, (Ohio,) Linney, (N. C.,) Mann, (Ill.,) Hamilton, (Mich.,) S. A. Davenport, (Penn.,) Burkett, (Neb.,) Republicans; Bartlett, (Ga.,) Fox, (Miss.,) and Glynn, (N. Y.,) Democrats.

ELECTIONS, NO. 2—Weaver, (Ohio,) Olmsted, (Penn.,) Landis, (Ind.,) Miller, (Kan.,) Burke, (S. D.,) Thomas, (Iowa,) Republicans; Robinson, (Ind.,) Gaines, (Tenn.,) Green, (Penn.,) Democrats.

ELECTIONS, NO. 3—Mesick, (Mich.,) Cockrane, (N. Y.,) Faris, (Ind.,) Roberts, (Mass.,) Weeks, (Mich.,) Driscoll, (N. Y.,) Republicans; Miers, (Ind.,) Burke, (Texas,) and McLain, (Miss.,) Democrats.

COINAGE, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES—Southard, (Ohio,) Minor, (Wis.,) Hill, (Conn.,) Odell, (Wis.,) Boutell, (Ill.,) Cushman, (Wash.,) Bowersock, (Kan.,) Hedge, (Iowa,) O'Grady, (N. Y.,) Waters, (Cal.,) Republicans; Ridgely, (Kan.,) Populist; Cochran, (Mo.,) Shafroth, (Col.,) Silver; Riggs, (Ga.,) Gaines, (Tenn.,) Sutherland, (Neb.,) Levy, (N. Y.,) and Wilson, (Arizona,) Democrats.

AGRICULTURE—Wadsworth, (N. Y.,) Henry, (Conn.,) Baker, (Md.,) Lorimer, (Ill.,) Connell, (Penn.,) White, (N. C.,) Bailey, (Kan.,) Wright, (Penn.,) Haugen, (Iowa,) Dahle, (Wis.,) Republicans; Williams, (Miss.,) Stokes, (S. C.,) Lamb, (Va.,) Cooney, (Mo.,) Gordon, (Ohio,) Allen, (Ky.,) Wilson, (Arizona,) Democrats; Neville, (Neb.,) Populist.

PUBLIC LANDS—Lacey, (Iowa,) Eddy, (Minn.,) Mondell, (Wyom.,) Miller, (Kan.,) Burke, (S. D.,) Jones, (Wash.,) Burkett, (Neb.,) Esch, (Wis.,) Moody, (Oregon,) Flynn, (Okla.,) Needham, (Cal.,) Republicans; Wilson, (Idaho,) Shafroth, (Col.,) Silver; Kleberg, (Texas,) De Vries, (Cal.,) Meekison, (Ohio,) Griffith, (Ind.,) Brundidge, Jr., (Ark.,) Democrats.

RAILWAYS AND CANALS—Chickering, (N. Y.,) Davidson, (Wis.,) Shattuc, (Ohio,) Showalter, (Penn.,) Brown, (Ohio,) Crump, (Mich.,) Roberts, (Mass.,) H. C. Smith, (Mich.,) Republicans; De Graffenreid, (Texas,) Denny, (Md.,) Burnett, (Ala.,) Atwater, (N. C.,) Bellamy, (N. C.,) Democrats.

MANUFACTURERS—Faris, (Ind.,) Baker, (Md.,) Thropp, (Penn.,) Stewart, (N. Y.,) Emerson, (N. Y.,) Gill, (Ohio,) Republicans; Vandiver, (Mo.,) Bellamy, (N. C.,) Underhill, (N. Y.,) Finley, (S. C.,) Klutts, (N. C.,) Democrats.

MINES AND MINING—Crump, (Mich.,) Eddy, (Minn.,) Connell, (Penn.,) Shelden, (Mich.,) Gamble, (S. D.,) Lovering, (Mass.,) Mondell, (Wyo.,) Moody, (Ore.,) Republicans; Tate, (Ga.,) Ryan, (Penn.,) Campbell, (Mont.,) Hall, (Penn.,) Wilson, (Arizona,) Democrats; Wilson, (Idaho,) Silver.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS—Mercer, (Neb.,) Gillett, (N. Y.,) Bartholdt, (Mo.,) Burleigh, (Me.,) Weymouth, (Mass.,) Howel, (N. J.,) Stewart, (Wis.,) Showalter, (Penn.,) Rodenberg, (Ill.,) Republicans; Allen, (Miss.,) Brewer, (Ala.,) Broussard, (La.,) Howard, (Ga.,) Gaston, (Penn.,) Democrats.

EDUCATION—Crow, (Penn.,) Knox, (Mass.,) Powers, (Vt.,) Bourell, (Ill.,) Gardner, (Mich.,) Tompkins, (N. Y.,) Jack, (Penn.,) Morgan, (Ohio,) Republicans: De Armond, (Mo.,) Bartlett, (Ga.,) Vandiver, (Mo.,) Cusack, (Ill.,) Denny, (Md.,) Democrats.

MILITIA—Marsh, (Ill.,) Burleigh, (Me.,) Hull, (Iowa,) Steele, (Ind.,) Parker, (N. J.,) Graham, (Penn.,) Dick, (Ohio,) Gardner, (Mich.,) Republicans; Stark, (Neb.,) Populist; Young, (Va.,) Turner, (Ky.,) Crowley, (Ill.,) Ruppert, Jr., (N. Y.,) Democrats.

PATENTS—Kerr, (Ohio,) Reeves, (Ill.,) Barney, (Wis.,) Corliss, (Mich.,) Freer, (West Va.,) O'Grady, (N. Y.,) Tompkins, (N. Y.,) Jack, (Penn.,) Republicans; Sulzer, (N. Y.,) Clark, (Mo.,) Fitzpatrick, (Ky.,) Brazeale, (La.,) Rhea, (Va.,) Democrats.

PENSIONS—Loudenslager, (N. J.,) Brownell, (Ohio,) Weymouth, (Mass.,) Sheldon, (Mich.,) Boreing, (Ky.,) Vreeland, (N. Y.,) Henry C. Smith, (Mich.,) Weeks, (Mich.,) Republicans; Stallings, (Ala.,) De Graffenreid, (Texas,) Fitzpatrick, (Ky.,) Davenport, (Penn.,) Crawford, (N. C.,) Democrats.

CLAIMS—Graff, (Ill.,) Pearce, (Mo.,) Fletcher, (Minn.,) Boutell, (Ill.,) Thomas, (Iowa,) Needham, (Cal.,) Southard, (Ohio,) Thropp, (Penn.,) Bailey, (Kan.,) Republicans; Robb, (Mo.,) Rixey, (Va.,) Otey, (Va.,) Underhill, (N. Y.,) Phillips, (Ohio,) Fitzgerald, (N. Y.,) Democrats.

WAR CLAIMS—Mahon, (Penn.,) Gibson, (Tenn.,) Otjen, (Wis.,) Mesick, (Mich.,) Weaver, (Ohio,) Haugen, (Iowa,) Spalding, (N. D.,) Pearce, (Mo.,) Republicans; Henry, (Miss.,) Bradley, (N. Y.,) Brenner, (Ohio,) Sims, (Tenn.,) Caldwell, (Ill.,) Democrats.

PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS—Smith, (Ill.,) Bishop, (Mich.,) Cochrane, (N. Y.,) Lybrand, (Ohio,) Packer, (Penn.,) Watson, (Ind.,) Brick, (Ind.,) O'Grady, (N. Y.,) Perea, (N. M.,) Republicans; Jones, (Va.,) McCulloch, (Ark.,) May, (N. Y.,) Johnston, (West Va.,) Gilbert, (Ky.,) Democrats.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Babcock, (Wis.,) Harmer, (Penn.,) Mudd, (Md.,) Jenkins, (Wis.,) Sprague, (Mass.,) Mercer, (Neb.,) White, (N. C.,) S. W. Smith, (Mich.,) Allen, (Me.,) Pearré, (Md.,) Republicans; Meyer, (La.,) Latimer, (S. C.,) Cowherd, (Mo.,) Otey, (Va.,) Clayton, (N. Y.,) Norton, (Ohio,) Sims, (Tenn.,) Democrats.

REVISION OF THE LAWS—Warner, (Ill.,) Gibson, (Tenn.,) Dayton, (West Va.,) Linney, (N. C.,) Otjen, (Wis.,) Lybrand, (Ohio,) Olmstead, (Penn.,) Tompkins, (N. Y.,) Republicans; Lloyd, (Mo.,) Robbins, (Ala.,) Robinson, (Neb.,) Williams, (Ill.,) Salmon, (N. J.,) Democrats.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT, VICE PRESIDENT, AND REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS—Corliss, (Mich.,) Powers, (Vt.,) Cousins, (Iowa,) Butler, (Penn.,) Sulloway, (N. H.,) Brownlow, (Tenn.,) Curtis, (Kan.,) Phillips, (Ohio,) Republicans; Rucker, (Mo.,) Snodgrass, (Tenn.,) Zeigler, (Penn.,) Foster, (Ill.,) Brazeale, (La.,) Democrats.

ALCOHOLIC LIQUOR TRAFFIC—Sperry, (Conn.,) Pugh, (Ky.,) Bowersock, (Kan.,) Gardner, (Mich.,) Allen, (Me.,) Morgan, (Ohio,) Republicans; Turner, (Ky.,) Barber, (Penn.,) Burnett, (Ala.,) Polk, (Penn.,) Ryan, (N. Y.,) Democrats.

IRRIGATION OF ARID LANDS—Tongue, (Ore.,) Barham, (Cal.,) Jenkins, (Wis.,) Ray, (N. Y.,) Warner, (Ill.,) Reeder, (Kan.,) Phillips, (Ohio,) Republicans; Shafroth, (Col.,) Wilson, (Idaho,) Silver; Sutherland, (Neb.,) Populist; Gaston, (Penn.,) Democrat.

VENTILATION AND ACOUSTICS—Prince, (Ill.,) Hamilton, (Mich.,) Reeder, (Kan.,) Morgan, (Ohio,) Republicans; Smith, (Ky.,) Wilson, (N. Y.,) Atwater, (N. C.,) Democrats.

EXPENDITURES IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT—William Alden Smith, (Mich.,) Packer, (Penn.,) Adams, Jr., (Penn.,) Clarke, (N. H.,) Republicans; Lester, (Ga.,) Barber, (Penn.,) Brewer, (Ala.,) Democrats.

EXPENDITURES IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Cousins, (Iowa,) Wadsworth, (N. Y.,) Pearre, (Md.,) Fordney, (Mich.,) Republicans; Terry, (Ark.,) Lamb, (Va.,) Zeigler, (Penn.,) Democrats.

EXPENDITURES IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT—Grout, (Vt.,) Russell, (Conn.,) Brownlow, (Tenn.,) Young, (Penn.,) Republicans; Stark, (Neb.,) Populist; Burnett, (Ala.,) Democrat.

EXPENDITURES IN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT—Stewart, (N. J.,) Greene, (Mass.,) Emerson, (N. Y.,) Waters, (Cal.,) Republicans; Wilson, (S. C.,) Brenner, (Ohio,) Cusack, (Ill.,) Democrats.

EXPENDITURES IN THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—Wanger, (Penn.,) Gill, (Ohio,) Wachter, (Md.,) Cromer, (Ind.,) Republicans; Robb, (Mo.,) Gilbert, (Ky.,) Hall, (Penn.,) Democrats.

EXPENDITURES IN THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT—Curtis, (Kan.,) Dovener, (W. Va.,) Moody, (Ore.,) Brick, (Ind.,) Republicans; Riordan, (N. Y.,) Noonan, (Ill.,) Green, (Penn.,) Democrats.

EXPENDITURES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Dolliver, (Iowa,) Moody, (Mass.) Kahn, (Cal.,) Linney, (N. C.,) Republicans; Catchings, (Miss.,) Bradley, (N. Y.,) Young, (Va.,) Democrats.

EXPENDITURES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Gillett, (N. Y.,) Wright, (Penn.,) Dahle, (Wis.,) Bailey, (Kan.,) Republicans; Ryan, (Penn.,) May, (N. Y.,) Atwater, (N. C.,) Democrats.

EXPENDITURES ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS—Gamble, (S. D.,) Bartholdt, (Mo.,) Rodenberg, (Ill.,) Hoffecker, (Del.,) Republicans; Small, (N. C.,) Scudder, (N. Y.,) Johnston, (W. Va.,) Democrats.

ACCOUNTS—Bull, (R. I.,) Joy, (Mo.,) Loud, (Cal.,) Olmstead, (Penn.,) Vreeland, (N. Y.,) H. C. Smith, (Mich.,) Republicans; Bartlett, (Ga.,) Dinsmore, (Ark.,) Naphen, (Mass.,) Democrats.

LIBRARY—Harmer, (Penn.,) McCleary, (Minn.,) Republicans; Cummings, (N. Y.,) Democrat.

PRINTING—Heatwole, (Minn.,) Boreing, (Ky.,) Republicans; Tate, (Ga.,) Democrat.

ENROLLED BILLS—Baker, (Md.,) Hamilton, (Mich.,) Stewart, (N. Y.,) H. C. Smith, (Mich.,) Republicans; Lloyd, (Mo.,) Wilson, (S. C.,) Polk, (Penn.,) Democrats.

APPORTIONMENT BY STATES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Among the members of the House from some of the States there is mourning over the committees as appointed, in consequence of the losses suffered in Chairmen and in places. A comparison of the appointments with those for the Fifty-fifth Congress ought not to be made without explanation, as the explanation accounts for the differences of which complaint is made. The West has been very well taken care of. Illinois increases in the number of Chairmen, although she lost members in the last Congressional election. Ohio gains three Chairmen, and Pennsylvania, which held eight Chairmanships in the last Congress, comes out three places short. New York, owing to her inability to elect a majority of the delegation, loses her hold upon three of the nine Chairmanships, getting only six.

Pennsylvanians fancy that the kindness shown to Wisconsin and the reduction of Pennsylvania's importance in the House may be traceable in part to the attitudes taken respectively by Wisconsin and Pennsylvania in the Speakership contest. Wisconsin turned over to Henderson when he needed her to assure his election, but Pennsylvania put up a candidate and held out until the offer of aid was unnecessary to assure Henderson an easy victory. This attitude is now attributed to the sagacity of Quay, and the lost chairmanships will continue to remind Pennsylvania of the mistake of assuming that mystery is always a good thing to indulge in in political contests.

The comparison of assignments of chairmanships to the last Congress and to this is presented in the following table:

States.	55th Congress.	56th Congress.	States.	55th Congress.	56th Congress.
California	2	1	Nebraska	1	1
Connecticut	0	1	N. Hampshire	1	1
Illinois	6	8	New Jersey	3	3
Indiana	2	1	New York	9	6
Iowa	7	5	Ohio	4	7
Kansas	1	1	Oregon	1	1
Kentucky	1	0	Pennsylvania	8	5
Maine	2	1	Rhode Island	0	1
Maryland	0	1	South Dakota	0	1
Massachusetts	2	2	Vermont	3	2
Michigan	1	4	Virginia	1	0
Minnesota	1	1	Wisconsin	1	2
Missouri	1	1			

HOW NEW YORKERS ARE PLACED.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Speaker Henderson, in naming committees, has provided for the New York members, Republicans and Democrats, with reference to their experience, their intimated or supposed preferences, and their degree of past and possible usefulness to the majority party. There was a large number of new members to be placed. Several of the Republicans have been named on three committees, but Littauer is satisfied with one place, that on Appropriations. Besides being Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, Mr. Payne is a member of the Committee on Insular Affairs, to look after the new foreign possessions.

As for the Democrats, they have fared variously. Mr. Sulzer, the leader of the delegation, is placed on Military Affairs and Patents. Of the members who voted for the Currency bill, Chanler goes to the important Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, without other assignment. Clayton is on the busy District of Columbia Committee, a position usually sought for. Driggs, the wheelhorse of the gold Democrats, is placed, to his satisfaction, on Banking and Currency and Invalid Pensions, and will have to do a lot of hard work. Fitzgerald obtains places on Indian Affairs and Claims. Levy goes to Coinage, Weights, and Measures. Col. Ruppert is assigned to Militia, which is not highly important, and to Immigration and Naturalization, which is. To Scudder the Speaker has paid a very flattering compliment in naming him, in his first session, to be a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee. Underhill goes to two important committees, and Wilson is placed on three. The New York Republicans are placed as follows:

Alexander—Judiciary; Rivers and Harbors.
Chickering—Chairman Railways and Canals.
Cochran—Elections No. 3; Private Land Claims; Invalid Pensions.
Driscoll—Elections No. 3; Pacific Railroads.
Gillet—Public Buildings and Grounds; Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture.
Emerson—Manufacturies; Labor; Expenditures in the Navy Department.
Ketcham—Military Affairs; Post Offices and Post Roads.
Littauer—Appropriations.
O'Grady—Coinage, Weights and Measures; Patents; Private Land Claims.
Payne—Chairman Ways and Means; Insular Affairs.
Ray—Chairman Judiciary; Irrigation of Arid Lands.
Sherman—Chairman Indian Affairs; Inter-State and Foreign Commerce.
Stewart—Manufacturies; Enrolled Bills.
Tompkins—Education; Patents; Revision of the Laws.
Vreeland—Accounts.
Wadsworth—Chairman Agriculture; Expenditures in the Treasury Department.

These are the places provided for the New York Democrats:

Bradley—War Claims; Expenditures in the Department of Justice.
Chanler—Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
Clayton—District of Columbia.
Cummings—Naval Affairs; Labor; Library.
Driggs—Banking and Currency; Invalid Pensions.
Fitzgerald—Indian Affairs; Claims.
Glynn—Election No. 1; Reform in the Civil Service.
Levy—Coinage, Weights and Measures.
McClellan—Ways and Means.
May—Private Land Claims; Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture.
Muller—Inter-State and Foreign Commerce.
Ryan—Election No. 1; Reform in the Civil Service.
Ruppert—Militia; Immigration and Naturalization.
Ryan—Alcoholic Liquor Traffic; Select Committee on Census.
Scudder—Foreign Affairs; Expenditures on Public Buildings.
Sulzer—Military Affairs; Patents.
Underhill—Manufacturies; Claims.
Wilson—Immigration and Naturalization; Ventilation and Acoustics.

TWO MILLION GIFT FOR GIRLS.

A Philadelphian Will Build an Industrial School for Them.

From The Philadelphia Press.

P. A. B. Widener's gift to Philadelphia of an industrial home for crippled children is to be duplicated in a measure by an industrial school for girls, to be presented to the city by James M. Munyon. The institution will be built on the rolling land between the Old Lancaster Road and George's Hill, Fairmount Park, near the "Towers," Mr. Munyon's home. In scope, the school will do for fatherless girls of Philadelphia what Girard College is doing for boys. It will cost $2,000,000.

For many years Mr. Munyon has had in mind the establishment of such an educational institution. With that end in view he has bought, during recent years, a large plot of elevated ground overlooking the city and containing nearly thirty acres. Upon this site he will erect a college unique in character and long deemed a desired addition to the charities of Philadelphia.

The school will consist of a number of small structures grouped about a large central edifice. Plans have been drawn by prominent architects, but one has not yet been selected by the founder.

The aim of the school will be to furnish educational facilities to poor girls of the city, either orphans or fatherless. Girls who at this time are put out at service among strangers will be received at the school and there receive a thorough English training until they reach a certain age, when they will be started along particular lines of education for which they show fitness. Higher education is not the object of the school. Practical training, which will make the students of immediate value to themselves and to the world as wage-earners, will take the place of theoretical instruction.

Mr. Munyon said: "It is my intention to provide expert instructors in those branches of industry which will bring the students immediate returns when they pass out into the world. Latin and Greek, chemistry and physics will not be taught. In their stead will be courses in stenography, dressmaking, domestic economy—in short, any branch of work which will be of monetary value to the girl in after years. Girls will be taken into the school at the age of ten years, and will be graduated, at the age of eighteen, independent women, able to make their way in the world. Art and music will be taught girls who show an aptitude for those branches."

The Munyon school, like Girard College, will be placed in charge of a Board of Trustees, of which the Governor of the State will probably be the nominal head. Mr. Munyon will endow the school with funds sufficient to keep it a self-sustaining institution. It will be non-sectarian.

New York Heirs of Oscar Coles.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Dec. 18.—Surrogate Petty of this county has admitted the will of Oscar Coles, a former resident of Manhattan, later of Aiken, S. C., who had a Summer residence at Bellport, and who died there last Summer. The estate, estimated at $175,000, consists of considerable real estate at Aiken and some in New York State. The will gives to his niece, Cordelia C. Whitney, wife of Dr. Albert Whitney of 157 West Seventy-fifth Street, Manhattan, $10,000, and to his legal adviser, Charles W. Bennett of 27 Pine Street, Manhattan, $5,000. The residue of the estate, real and personal, goes to Mrs. L. B. Scrymser, wife of Clarence H. Scrymser of the Borough of Richmond. Mrs. Scrymser is the daughter of a sister of Mr. Coles's wife, deceased.

Congressman Resigns as a Captain.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 18.—Congressman R. Wayne Parker, who is Captain of the Essex Troop, has sent his resignation as Captain to the military authorities at Trenton to take effect on Jan. 1. Capt. Parker will be unanimously asked by the troop to reconsider his action. His Congressional duties, however, will doubtless interfere.

RAILROAD'S PENSION SYSTEM.

Pennsylvania Company's Plan Goes Into Effect Jan. 1—Graduated Rate According to Length of Service.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18.—It was officially announced to-night that the plan of pensioning aged employes by the Pennsylvania Railroad will be put into effect next January. There will be 950 employes retired and pensioned on that date. Thereafter all officers and employes not yet seventy years of age will be retired and pensioned on the first day of the month following their attainment of that age. The plan also provides an age limit for the employment of new men, no new employe to be taken into the service who is over thirty-five years old.

President Cassatt to-day issued a circular containing the details of the plan. It provides for the retirement of all employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad system east of Pittsburg and Erie, embodying the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Northern Central Railroad Company, Philadelphia, West Jersey and Seashore Railroad Company, the Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, and the Philadelphia and Camden Ferry Company, who have attained the age of seventy years, and the payment to such employes of a pension equal to 1 per cent. for each year of continuous service of the average salary for the last ten years. It also provides for the retirement of all officers and employes between the ages of sixty-five and sixty-nine years who, having been thirty years in the service of the company, are physically disqualified, and the payment to them of a pension computed on the same basis. These pensions will be payable at the same rate during the lives of the pensioners, provided the total amount for pensions shall not exceed the sum of $300,000 a year. When the total expenditures for pensions exceeds the above sum, a readjustment of the pension roll on the basis of a lower percentage will be made to bring the amount within the maximum limit.

This new department, the conception of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, is an extension and the outgrowth of the Pennsylvania Railroad relief system adopted by the company several years ago and still in operation. In addition to the pension allowance the employes relieved from the service on account of age limit who are members of the relief fund will also receive from the income of the surplus fund, accumulated during the past fourteen years, an additional allowance each month, according to the class to which they have contributed during the period of their membership. Members of the relief fund, relieved from service on account of age limit, will be permitted to retain title to death benefit, according to their class membership, by the payment of a small contribution each month.

The new pension department will be in charge of a board of officers appointed annually by the Boards of Directors of the various companies interested. The members of the Board of Officers will hold office for one year, will be under the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and will report to the Board of Directors. The Board of Officers for the year 1900 are Charles W. Pugh, Second Vice President, Chairman; John P. Green, First Vice President; S. M. Prevost, Third Vice President; Samu

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SIXTEEN PAGES

THE TROUBLE ON THE EXCHANGE.

The excitement, amounting for the time to panic, on the Stock Exchange yesterday was due primarily to the collapse of a new trust company which broke under the burden of speculative securities that it had not succeeded in unloading. The collapse came at a moment when speculation on the Exchange had for some little time been difficult and precarious, and when the minds of the habitués were strained and nervous. Whether the disturbance will have any serious effect on the general business situation depends largely on the extent to which speculation has gone and the degree to which the resources of the business community have been involved in it. There is no evidence of any real danger from this source and every reason to believe that the prompt action of the principal banks in offering money on the Exchange has met the only difficulty that was formidable, the panicky feeling there existing.

THE TIMES has sometimes been regarded by some of its readers as too cheerful in its views of the business situation, but it has not ignored the perils involved in the extraordinary prosperity of the last two years. About two months ago the rules of the Clearing House in regard to trust companies clearing through members of the Clearing House were made public. Shortly before, and, it is fair to infer, in anticipation of this action, the trust company that closed its doors yesterday had severed such connection as it had with the Clearing House, and its officers had announced the desire and intention to do a more independent and an "over-the-counter" business. Their "vigorous" policy excited some admiring comment among men who were more eager to make money than they were to make sure of meeting their obligations. The comment of THE TIMES on the general situation at that time was as follows:

> It is a general impression among financiers that a very important source of the prosperity of a trust company is the "handling" of the securities of the numerous new enterprises resulting from the concentration of existing concerns and the formation of new corporations. The extent to which this concentration has been carried is well known, and it is equally well known that conservative men regard it as not at all free from risk. That there is a legitimate field for such concentration, there in this field it offers solid advantages, and, under careful management, will afford permanent and secure investment, is not denied. On the other hand, the process, precisely because of its real advantages under proper management, presents tempting opportunities for exploitation of the confiding and the ill-informed. And there is an immense difference between securities issued to obtain capital for a legitimate and fairly secure business and those issued for the stock market mainly. That both kinds have been created, and the latter in large volume, is very well known.
>
> It should be obvious that this difference should be strictly observed by trust companies in any dealings that they may feel justified in undertaking in this direction. We have no means of knowing with certainty that it is not so observed. There does exist, however, among careful observers of the financial situation a feeling that a serious danger may arise from this source. Clearly no harm can be done by pointing it out. A reaction sooner or later from the speculation that necessarily accompanies the kind of prosperity we now enjoy is bound to come. When it does come trust companies should be in a condition to meet it and to reduce its evils to the lowest point. It would be a very serious matter if any number of them were guilty of inviting or aggravating it.

In view of what happened yesterday it will hardly be denied that the warning conveyed two months ago was needed, or that if all the financial institutions of the city had been subjected to the inspection of the Clearing House and to the application of the principles by which the Clearing House is guided, the disaster would not have come, or would have been less serious.

The experience of New York during the year has been peculiar. A very large portion of the enterprises, of all grades of soundness, launched in the fervor of last Spring, were "financed" here, and the effect on the resources and the credit of our people was considerable. At the same time the activity of business throughout the country made heavy demands on New York. Both business and speculation knocked at our doors and were not denied. Speculation has been checked, and those too deeply involved in it have been seriously embarrassed, as the story of yesterday shows. But business in all lines that may be called legitimate continues active and prosperous and essentially sound. We do not believe that speculation has gone far enough to have any permanent effect upon it. There will be some necessary house-cleaning; assets that have been carried at fancy figures will have to be reduced to their true value; credits that have been unduly extended will have to be readjusted. It is, as we have repeatedly pointed out, a process that has to come sooner or later, and is only serious when it is too long delayed. In the present instance it is the judgment of the best-informed observers that the delay has not been sufficient to be dangerous. The banks show every disposition to meet promptly and vigorously the approach of anything like general apprehension, and with mental equanimity secured, the immediate future may be regarded as in no wise threatening.

ENGLAND'S ENEMIES AND ENGLAND'S FRIENDS.

The press of the Continental countries and the street crowds of their capitals openly rejoice at the reverses England has suffered in South Africa. Their sympathies are not with her. They pray for the triumph of the Boers. They want to see England humbled and her great influence in European politics diminished. If she were altogether effaced as a world power there would be tumultuous demonstrations of glee in the cafés of Paris, Berlin, and Vienna, where public opinion is so readily formulated and manifested; and a feeling of deep satisfaction would prevail in the courts and high places of the three great empires of the Continent.

We need not pause one moment to determine where our interest lies and where our sympathy belongs. The future greatness of this Nation depends upon the uninterrupted progress of the world and upon the assured dominance of liberal principles in the regenerated communities that are peopling the waste and abandoned places of the earth. In what way would progress and liberalism prosper by the triumph of the inert semi-civilization of the Boer Republics of South Africa? What more dreadful calamity could befall the cause of human advancement than the abasement of England to a condition where, as one of the spiteful Continental journals puts it, she would "no longer be able to match herself against a great power," where she would no longer be a power to be reckoned with when "leagued oppression" concocted its reactionary designs or poured out its men and treasure to turn back humanity in its march? Where on the map of the broad earth can any man put his finger and say "There the United States would profit by the destruction of the British Empire"? Do our material and political interests, do our feelings as men and women, does our National sentiment, prompt us to respond with gleeful huzzas to the sentiment of the Kreuz Zeitung, that "the decadence of England is now apparent to the whole world," or do they prompt us to utter our heartfelt sympathy for the Government and the people of England in their sad disasters and perplexities?

When the Holy Alliance was planning its deviltries at Troppau and Verona and Laybach three-quarters of a century ago it was a British Minister who "called into existence a new world to redress the balance of the old." Whether the revolted Latin-American colonies of the New World would have risen to national independence without CANNING'S aid is a historical question which it would be quite profitless to discuss, but it is certain that if CANNING had chosen to commit England to the principles of the Holy Alliance of the reactionary and absolutist Continental powers we should have had to fight for our Southern neighbors and the Monroe Doctrine would have been established in blood or not at all. The Boers, terrible alike for their incapacity for progress and for their quality as fighting men, are chargeable with no such designs against constitutional government and liberal ideas as those which were ratified at Verona in 1822. But it would be as unnatural and monstrous for us now to pray that they may humiliate England and destroy her power as it would have been for CANNING to throw in her influence with the reactionary powers of the Holy Alliance. It is not that we have any reason to wish ill to the Boers, but that we have every reason of the head and of the heart to wish England well.

She is our friend. In the highest and best sense she is our ally and we are hers. Nothing that the Boer race can ever do in the future history of the world, no idea that they will ever stand for, no impress that they will ever make upon civilization would compensate us for the loss at this time of England's sympathy and effective help. The two greatest advancing nations of the earth have need of each other.

Fortunately the temper of the crowds in the capitals of Europe is not always the same as that of the chancelleries. The tone and spirit of French and German popular hostility to us in our war with Spain are curiously reproduced in the comments now made in Paris and the German cities upon the British disasters. But while the crowds raved and railed and cheered for Spain the Governments pursued the strict line of correct neutrality. There was talk of interference then. It came to nothing. There is talk of interference now. It will likewise come to nothing.

If England were really on the point of being overcome by a strong power against whom she had employed her entire strength, then, indeed, the old grudges might be paid off by Continental powers whose grasping schemes she has so often balked. But no Government will send a man or a ship or so much as a remonstrance to hinder her in the execution of her purposes in South Africa. Were there among the Continental powers a European concert which cherished some common scheme of seizure and depredation out of which each might secure its due share of the booty, it is not impossible that advantage might be taken of England's preoccupations to make a move where none would dare move were she hand-free. But France could offer Germany nothing in Egypt, Russia could offer her nothing in Asia, that would tempt her to join in invoking the tempest.

Besides, there is the friendship of the United States. No calamity that could befall England would leave us unscathed. The war that would come of any attempt to set bounds to her ambition in South Africa would be fraught with untold loss and dangers for us. What power would want to make war on England knowing that by that act it would become the enemy of the United States? On the Continent they make no secret of one motive of their hostility to her. They want to humble her because she is our friend. If the fact that we are her friend, too, is kept in the view of all the world there will be very little danger of any regrettable complications.

BISHOP POTTER ON THE PHILIPPINES.

Doubtless it will not be very long before Bishop POTTER expands and develops, for the benefit of his countrymen, the observations which he has permitted to be summarized for The Herald. There could be no more competent observer, and none whose remarks upon the political and social and commercial problems which confront us there could be more illuminating.

But there is one remark among them which cannot be too early or too strongly impressed upon our merchants. That is the remark that British and German merchants have shown a much quicker and more general appreciation of the commercial opportunities opened by American administration in the islands than has been exhibited by our own.

It is to be feared that there is no doubt of the accuracy of the Bishop's observation. It concurs too well with what we have had from other sources, and with what we should naturally expect. The American manufacturer has been enervated for two generations by too much protection. He has not been put on his own resources. You could not expect that, when he had only to go to Congress and "make a poor mouth" in order to be secured against foreign competition. But now, in a great many branches of business, he has confessedly outgrown the "home market" thus secured to him. And when he goes into neutral markets, he must stand on his own merits and be prepared for competition.

Perhaps some weak brethren may suggest the extension of our tariff to our new possessions as a substitute for competition. But with a President, and that President Mr. MCKINLEY, who finds it feasible to write a message without so much as a mention of the once sacred tariff, that hope is manifestly illusory. The American manufacturer must make up his mind that he must compete on fair terms for the trade of American possessions, just as the British manufacturer has all this time been doing for the trade of British possessions. When he has once learned that lesson we need have no fears for the result. But he cannot begin to learn it too soon. Indeed, it seems that he is already late in learning it, and he may be commended to study Bishop POTTER'S view of him.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

The situation in South Africa is that, having "felt of" the Boers in three different places on the line of their advance, the British have discovered that they themselves are not strong enough to force the fighting. One of the British reverses, that of Gen. GATACRE, was an accident. He was misled by his guides, and put at the mercy of an inferior force of Boers in a superior position, from which they were thus enabled to deliver upon him a deadly and irresistible fire, before which he was compelled to retire with great loss. If he had been as well informed as they were and had made his advance accordingly, the testimony of the Boer commanders is that it is they who would have been compelled to fall back.

But Gen. GATACRE'S column was at most operating a diversion, and the importance of its repulse is almost exclusively moral. It is hard to see what its objective was, or even its ultimate object, except to draw away as many of the enemy as possible from the real theatres of operations. On the other hand, the operations of the columns under Lord METHUEN and Sir REDVERS BULLER had very distinct and important objects. The object of the former was the relief of Kimberley; that of the latter the relief of Ladysmith. The two operations were necessarily distinct and separable. The towns are some three hundred miles apart, being separated by the entire breadth of the Orange Free State. The line of communication, supply, and retreat is formed, in one case, by the railroad that runs northward from Cape Town through Kimberley, in the other by the railroad that runs northwestward from Durban through Ladysmith, and ultimately to Johannesburg. Between these two is the less important but more direct road which traverses the Orange Free State and along which the advance of Gen. GATACRE was made.

Each of the advances has been repulsed and for the present neutralized, Gen. GATACRE'S by a misadventure, but the other two after pitched battles that showed they were not equal to the task they had undertaken. Now all three have fallen back, and are intrenched, having for the time abandoned offensive operations, and relying on the reinforcements that are to be forwarded from England. It will take at least six weeks to make these reinforcements available, nobody at the British War Office having apparently had any notion that they would be necessary, or that the force already in South Africa would not be ample to complete the work of subjugating the two republics and rendering them powerless to resist the British terms of peace, whatever these might be. Now the question is, What use will the Boers make of the respite of six weeks that is granted to them before the invaders will be in a condition to reassume the offensive?

They will, of course, attempt in this interval the capture of Kimberley and of Ladysmith. We do not know very much about the condition of either garrison. That of Kimberley, a place which Mr. CECIL RHODES declared, when he betook himself to it, to be "as safe as Piccadilly," seems much the more desperate. It was announced some ten days ago that the garrison had already been put on short rations. And indeed Lord METHUEN'S advance seems to have been premature, so far as his own operations were concerned, and to have been determined by the urgent danger of the place. The urgency of the danger at Kimberley and the unlikelihood that the place can hold out, now that the relieving force has been defeated, are doubtless the considerations upon which the military critic of The London Morning Post, whose comments upon the campaign have given him so authoritative a position among his own countrymen, urges that Gen. METHUEN, as well as Gen. GATACRE, shall "act strictly on the defensive," and that the first division of reinforcements shall be sent to Natal. Undoubtedly the fall of Ladysmith would involve more serious consequences than the loss of Kimberley, seeing that it would involve the loss of a greater body of British troops than has been surrendered before, since the surrender at Yorktown, a century and more ago. But the advice none the less indicates a belief that Kimberley is doomed.

How much military enterprise have the Boers? That is a question which has by no means been satisfactorily answered, and yet it is the question upon the answer to which a great deal depends. Thus far they have been attacked in their own chosen positions, and they have defended themselves against an enemy outnumbering them upon the whole, though not at the points of collision, at least two to one, with the same stubborn courage with which their ancestors resisted the Spanish viceroys. But it does not follow that they will appear to equally good advantage in offensive operations. They now have six weeks, at least, to show what they can do in that way. If during this interval they can secure the capture of Kimberley, they will have scored the most impressive of their successes in the war. But if they can also secure Ladysmith and the 11,000 men under the command of Gen. Sir GEORGE WHITE, they will have inflicted upon the British Empire such a blow as it can be scarcely said to have received in modern history.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—After negotiations extending over some two years, the Massachusetts State Society United States Daughters of 1812 has secured the probably effectual assistance of Secretary LONG in obtaining from Congress permission to rebuild the old frigate Constitution, now tied up in the Charlestown Navy Yard. In a letter to the President of the society the Secretary has announced his approval of the plan and the forwarding by him of a communication to the House Committee on Naval Affairs recommending the passage of a bill under which the work proposed can be executed. The intention is to restore the famous ship to a serviceable condition in order that she may be used as a training ship or otherwise, as may be deemed best. The cost of the restoration is to be defrayed by popular subscription and the work done at the navy yard to the satisfaction of the department. The Secretary adds: "The Constitution as she exists to-day is a relic of the glory of the navy in its early days, and the fact that the memory of her prowess is still cherished among the people is a gratifying evidence of the patriotism that should be encouraged. The restoration of this old man-of-war for the Government by voluntary contributions from the people under the auspices of this society would be an object lesson of great value to the Nation."

—A special dispatch from Indianapolis published in The Chicago Tribune makes the remarkable statement that Capt. TAYLOR was deprived of the command of the battleship Indiana because, without any previous consultation with his superior officers, he gave to the State after which his vessel was named a cannon taken from the cruiser Maria Teresa. This act, if the author of the dispatch is well informed, was highly displeasing to the Navy Department, but it determined not to demand the return of the gun, and though it could not let the matter pass unnoticed, to leave unexplained the transfer of the Indiana's Captain to another field of duty. It is said that only one person—Gov. MOUNT'S private secretary—was informed of the department's annoyance over the disposition of the gun. It is hard to tell what to think about this story. Other officers, and Admiral DEWEY is one of them, have been guilty of the same offense, if it is an offense, without incurring any punishment, so far as known. That, of course, is not to say that they were not punished, but it is distinctly queer that the facts should have come out in this particular case alone. The chances are that the alleged facts are merely fancies, and possibly the desire was to give somebody else a sly dig over Capt. TAYLOR'S shoulder.

—There was reasonable excuse for the irritation displayed by the two gentlemen whose automobile licenses were suspended by the President of the Park Board, for the exercise of official power and judgment evidenced a lamentable lack of tact and a complete failure to appreciate that what really needed condemnation and correction was not so much the use which had been made of these particular licenses as the wording of them all and the method of issuing them. If Mr. CLAUSEN had started out with the proposition that nobody should be allowed to run an automobile until his ability to do so had been demonstrated to and guaranteed by a board of authorized and competent examiners, his position would have been safe from enlightened criticism and the whole problem could have been speedily and satisfactorily solved. It was not far from the height of absurdity, however, to grant permits to the owners instead of the operators of the new machines, with an unmentioned understanding on the one side that only automobiles of a certain sort should be admitted to the parks, and on the other side an expressed agreement to restrict the utilization of the permit to skilled and experienced persons. As between the several kinds of automobiles, Mr. CLAUSEN has not the faintest right to exclude any not pronounced unsafe by his experts, unless the nature and employment of the vehicles are such as would exclude them even if they were drawn by horses. The transfer of licenses from one person to another should be entirely forbidden. The certificates of Captains and mates are not passed about to suit the convenience of shipowners, but each would-be commander or assistant commander has to get and keep his own warrant of competency. It should be the same with automobile licenses if they are to serve their only legitimate purpose—the protection of the public.

—If the condition of the Government dry dock at Port Royal is as reported on apparently good authority, the need of a most searching investigation into the circumstances of its construction is obvious. The dock is said to have been a failure from the day of its completion, for though it was intended to receive the largest of our warships, only one of them, the Indiana, ever entered it, and she, having gone in on an exceptionally high tide, had to wait a month for another that would take her out. Since then the remarkable discovery has been made that, owing to the lack of safe anchorage, only vessels of light draught can approach the dock. This, though bad enough, is not the worst feature of the case. Even if vessels could get to the Port Royal dock, it is not in a state to receive them, for the effects of faulty design and construction are manifesting themselves in all directions in the shape of bulging walls and innumerable leaks. It is asserted that Admiral ENDICOTT, under whose supervision all the Government dry docks now are, has declared that this one is useless to the navy, since it would be reckless to attempt the docking of any first-class vessel in it. Yet the Port Royal dock is only a little over three years old, and it cost $500,000. Its building was authorized during the Harrison Administration, and, according to The Baltimore Sun, "one of the last acts of Secretary TRACY was to award a contract for its construction to a Washington firm whose experience in building operations was confined to houses." The ravages of the teredo have had something to do with the rapid deterioration of the dock, and this fact, naturally, is emphasized by those who maintain that timber docks should never be built in waters frequented by that most troublesome mollusc.

—So frank is the upper house of Congress in making public an itemized list of its petty expenditures for pocket knives, apollinaris water, and other similar articles of personal comfort and convenience, that it is evident the Senators think such expenditures of the products of taxation are all right. We are far from saying that they are all wrong, and yet the impression made on the mind of the average taxpayer by reading articles on the subject like the long one published in THE TIMES on Sunday is the reverse of pleasant, and if the Senators realized that fact they might deem it judicious to abandon a few of their undignified perquisites. The amount of money involved is insignificant, but for men holding an office so high it is almost as reprehensible to be ridiculous as to be wicked, and most assuredly these annual lists do excite laughter that is neither kindly nor respectful.

—Kentuckians are never at a loss when asked to tell why they regard their State with loving pride, and the reasons they give are undoubtedly good ones. That having been cordially admitted, it is certainly permissible to suggest that the sons of Kentucky might profitably distract their attention for a while from the glories of the Blue Grass region and turn it to the matters not at all glorious that have supplied one of our staff correspondents with topics for a notable series of letters. He went among the Kentucky mountains with no theories to confirm and no prejudices to justify. He has refuted several calumnies and toned down many exaggerations put in circulation by hostile or sensational writers, but still the state of affairs he describes is one distinctly disgraceful for those responsible for its continuance, and in that responsibility every Kentuckian shares to some extent. Black illiterates are bad enough, but white are infinitely worse. The statistics which our correspondent has given put all the inhabitants of Kentucky on the defensive. They are arraigned at the bar of public opinion, not for the appalling ignorance of an appreciable part of their number, but for long-continued neglect of that ignorance and their present refusal to adopt the simple means and spend the far from enormous amount of money necessary to put an end to a dangerous and shameful situation.

NUGGETS.

An Excessive Demand.

"Josephine always looks so gloomy at Christmas time."

"Yes; I wonder what ails her?"

"I think she is vexed with her brothers and sisters because they have so many children."—Detroit Free Press.

Experience Teaches.

"Well, I've learned one thing," he said as he broke away from the crowd of speculators.

"What is that?" he was asked.

"Never bet on war news that comes from stock exchange sources."—Chicago Post.

Unique Talent.

"Mrs. Bingley is a wonderful woman."

"In what way?"

"When she takes the second prize at a card party she can appear so tickled with what she gets that she always makes the winner of the first prize jealous and dissatisfied."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Urgent Case.

Poor Patient—I sent for you, doctor, because I know you are a noted physician, but I feel it my duty to inform you that I haven't over $25 to my name.

Dr. Biggfee—Very well, then, we must try to cure you as quickly as possible.—New York Weekly.

His Paper's Motto.

"I've got a good motto for my new paper."

"What is it?"

"'What we have we hold.'"

"O! I see; referring to the circulation. That's good. But, by the way, I didn't know you were a publisher."

"I'm not. This is a patent fly paper."—Philadelphia Press.

A TRIAL IN NEW AMSTERDAM.

Ye who have chafed at the law's delay
And the tedious trials of our later day—
Ye who have laughed at the sage pretense
That ponders ridiculous evidence—
Hear of a process, devoid of sham,
In the trim little town of New Amsterdam.

Burgher Jan Haecklus standeth here
Claiming his due for a barrel of beer
Sold—on the record this fact stands proven—
To crafty Jacobus Van Couwenhouven.
Cometh Jacobus, that wily man,
Boldly admitting the sale by Jan,
Naithless maintaining no pay is due
Seeing the beer is a worthless brew,
Muddy of color and flat and sour,
Drawn from the vat in an evil hour.
Further, he seeketh of startled Jan
Gold for redress of his inner man.
What did the worshipful schepens do?
Think you they summoned a learned crew
Laden with volumes, retorts, and vials,
Such as bewilder our modern trials?
Nothing of ptomaines or germs knew they;
Naught of the microbe that stalks by day.
Nothing they knew of the wondrous men
Skilled in the lore of the subtle pen.
Nothing they knew of our modern shame—
Perjury sanctioned by Science's name.
The highway to Justice was broad and clear—
"Court is adjourned to 'inspect' the beer."

Out to the open the jury wan
With doubtful Jacobus and hopeful Jan.
Nothing was heard for an hour or twain
But mellow gurgles, the soft refrain
Of long-drawn breathing and smack of zest
That tells of the spirit of man at rest,
While the jury, seated along a fence,
Absorbed and digested "the evidence."
Seemly the session, though all too short,
E'en for the litigants. Soon the Court
Gravely convened at its former stand,
Wiping its mouth on the back of its hand,
And spake with conviction, as jurors should:
"Verdict for plaintiff. The beer was good."

ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

ON BOER AND FILIPINO

Foes of the British Likened to Old New Englanders.

"OUR CAUSE ENGLAND'S CAUSE"

President Schurman and Dr. Francis E. Clark on the Great Conflicts of To-day.

Two wars—the Boer and the Philippine—were discussed at a largely attended regular monthly meeting of the Congregational Club at the Hotel St. Denis last evening by speakers who have had good opportunities to gain practical knowledge of the conditions surrounding those struggles. They were the Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark, President of the Society of Christian Endeavor, who visited South Africa about two years ago, and President J. G. Schurman of Cornell University, and Chairman of the Philippine Commission. A dinner preceded the speaking, over which President Randall Spaulding of the club presided. Many ladies were among the listeners.

Dr. Clark said that the world's progress is indebted to Great Britain for the way in which she has exercised substantial justice in her colonies. Although she has much to blush for, he said, she is in advance of other nations in her treatment of her dependencies. The Boers, he said, look upon Africa as theirs as Americans look upon America as theirs, and in their own view are fighting for their native country and their firesides.

"It is because they stand together, understand each other, and love their President, that they are making a fight," Dr. Clark said.

"When I met President Krüger a short time ago," he continued, "he said to me: 'Are you one of the Yankees who always run to the Queen when they get into trouble?' This was after the Jameson raid, when some Americans in the Transvaal had put themselves under the protection of the British Consul. Krüger told me that he was glad to have any one come to the country who loved the Lord Jesus Christ."

Dr. Clark said that the word "Boer," ("farmer,") which stands for their race reveals not only their rustic side, but also their better side. They have the strength of men who live in the country, and they average six feet in height.

"I saw the Volksraad of the Orange Free State convene," he said, "and there were forty splendid specimens of men. Most of them were six feet two inches tall. I do not wonder that the British Generals have had trouble in conflict with such men as these." He added that they were not unlike the old New Englanders.

President Schurman said: "Whether England be right or wrong in taking up the gauntlet thrown down by Krüger, I will not undertake to say, but I do know that in the Orient where we have had trouble our cause has been England's cause. I do know that while observing neutrality she has facilitated our work in all ways possible."

President Schurman said that the British home Government had ordered British ships to go through the archipelago and that their Captains were instructed in the course of their voyage to meet the leading insurgents and point out to them the folly of further resistance to the United States. One of the ships that went on this mission, he said, was the Powerful, commanded by Capt. Lamberton, of whom much has been heard in South Africa.

One of the most beneficent results of the war with Spain, President Schurman said, was the bringing together of the British and American people.

"I sometimes say that I am not an imperialist," he continued, after the applause which greeted this sentiment subsided, "but I am not an anti-imperialist if by that is meant hauling down the flag where it has justly been placed."

Mr. Schurman said that Protestant missionaries were much needed in the Philippines, and he thought the Island of Mindanao would be a good place to send them first, as the Roman Catholics have not established themselves there as they have in Luzon. He said, though, that the churches must agree on one form of Protestant Christianity to offer to the natives, or, like the Chinese, they would be very apt to make the mistake that every different sect was an entirely separate and distinct religion. He said that it looks as though the fighting in the Philippines was pretty near an end.

"I think there are many of the Filipinos who are fighting who are animated by the idea of loyalty to independence. Aguinaldo himself, I think, is an honest man," he remarked.

President Schurman said that, from observations he had made in provinces where facts were obtainable, he concluded that not more than one-third of the money collected for the insurrection ever reached the Filipino Treasury.

"The white race means to the Filipino only the Spaniard," he said. "As Spain made promises and broke them, they will not believe promises made by any other white man. Their hatred of the white race has been a most important factor in energizing the insurrection."

He recommended that a civil government be established in each province as soon as it is subdued, thus letting the Filipinos see what a good thing it is. He said that he regretted that Americans had been allowed to establish saloons in the Philippines, for the Filipinos are a temperate people, and the sight of intoxicated Americans disgusts them. "Nothing has done so much to damage the reputation of the American people as this," he said.

Roads were the first necessity when the islands are restored to peace, Mr. Schurman declared, and after that schools should be established, for the Filipinos are anxious for education, but most important of all, he said, was a permanent civil service, with appointment and promotion founded upon merit and fitness, rather than one built up by ordinary political appointments.

The speaking closed with an address by the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson, pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle Church of this city, upon "The Colonial Development of New England," and the hymn "America" was sung by all present before the assembly broke up.

FILIPINO GUERRILLAS TAKEN.

Major Smith Captures a Band in the North—Zambales Is Clear of Rebels—Operations in Panay.

MANILA, Dec. 18.—Gen. Lawton starts to-night from Manila, with cavalry under Capt. Lockett, and battalions of the Twenty-ninth and Twenty-seventh Infantry, under Lieut. Col. Sargent, to capture San Mateo, where Geronemo has three hundred insurgents.

Gen. Grant has nearly cleared Zambales Province. He discovered, hidden in Subig Bay, a steamer, the Don Francisco, of 180 tons, fully equipped and coaled. She is supposed to be the vessel Aguinaldo was keeping ready for his escape.

Capt. Layson of the Thirty-second Regiment has routed an insurgent band in Zambales Province, killing several officers.

Major Smith, with three companies of the Seventeenth, surrounded and captured another band of guerillas, which were terrorizing a large section north. The troops killed several of the band.

Gen. Hughes has captured insurgent strongholds at Capiz and Romblon, the navy co-operating. One man was killed and one wounded.

The insurgents in the Island of Panay are apparently suppressed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Gen. Otis to-day cabled the War Department as follows:

"Hughes reports from Romblon Island his arrival at Capiz, Northern Panay, 10th instant, driving out all Tagalos. Carpenter, with six companies, is occupying Northern Panay; two companies on Romblon Island. Hughes, with battalion Nineteenth Infantry, has gone to Cebu to police that island.

"Young, Northern Luzon, reports several minor engagements, with few casualties.

"Col. Hare, with small column, still in pursuit of insurgents' column which has the American prisoners; has passed through mountains, and is marching on Pamplona, short distance west of Aparri; navy co-operating.

"Seven hundred and thirty-one Spanish prisoners arrived last evening; 500 more expected to-day; 1,400 leave for Spain this afternoon."

NEWS OF AMERICAN PRISONERS.

Eleven of the Yorktown's Sailors Taken at Baler Are Still Alive.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Encouraging news reached the Navy Department to-day from Admiral Watson at Manila, respecting the members of the crews of the Yorktown's boats which landed at Baler last Spring. The report gives the account of a sailor of the party who has made his way to Manila, and it shows that eleven of the original party of fifteen are still alive.

The man Rynders, who brings this news, was coxswain of the Yorktown, a native of Amsterdam, but a resident of San Francisco, where he shipped. The four dead men mentioned enlisted at the following points: Hygard, a Russian at Brooklyn; McDonald, of Carmel Valley, Cal., at Mare Island; Dillon, a native of Peru, Ind., at Mare Island, and Morrissey, a native of Columbus, Neb., also at Mare Island. Admiral Watson in his cablegram says:

"Manila, Dec. 17.

"Seaman Rynders of the Yorktown, captured at Baler, recaptured with Woodbury by cavalry at Bayonbong, has reported on board the flagship; both wounded when Gillmore was taken and left behind; he reports Nygard, McDonald, Dillon, and Morrissey killed. Rynders, Woodbury, and Venville wounded in foot, unable to travel. Doing well at Baler June 15. Expect Woodbury to-morrow; wounded not cared for; wounds received personal care. Woodbury and Rynders walked nearly to Manila."

PHILIPPINE CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Gen. Otis's latest casualty list is as follows:

Drowned.—Rio Grande, near Cabanatuan, Nov. 7, Twenty-second Infantry, C. J. Marks, Company F; at Tayug, Dec. 7, Twenty-fourth Infantry, John H. Johnstone, Corporal, Company H.

Dysentery.—Nov. 25, Thirty-fourth Infantry, Frank Wells, Company A; Dec. 9, Eleventh Cavalry, John Delaney, Sergeant, Company E; Dec. 13, Fourth Infantry, Otto Unger, Company M; Dec. 14, Twenty-first Infantry, David E. Buckingham, Company I.

Typhoid.—Nov. 27, Twenty-second Infantry, Charles Rainwater, Company C; Dec. 7, Twelfth Infantry, Dean S. Shearer, Company E.

Gunshot Wounds in Action.—Dec. 10, Thirty-third Infantry, Gilbert Baron, Company C; Dec. 16, Thirty-sixth Infantry, Hardy L. Lawrence, by comrade; Dec. 9, Third Cavalry, Charles Rist, Company F.

Suicide.—Dec. 15, Thirty-sixth Infantry, Mark A. Hallis, Corporal, Company E.

Meningitis.—Dec. 10, Thirty-seventh Infantry, Lewis L. Eastwood, Company C.

Variola.—Dec. 10, Third Cavalry, William C. McFarland, Company K.

Tuberculosis.—Dec. 5, Thirty-fifth Infantry, Homer Paup, Company A; Dec. 16, Twenty-second Infantry, Arthur Hollenbeck, Company E.

Colitis.—Dec. 7, Eighteenth Infantry, Thomas Smith, Company I.

Septicemia.—Dec. 15, Ninth Infantry, Henry Wolper, Sergeant, band.

PHILIPPINES IN THE SENATE.

Bacon and Tillman Offer Resolutions Providing that the Islands Be Given to the Filipinos.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—What the Senate may accomplish in the way of legislation for the Philippines during the present session is problematical, but that the question will be thoroughly discussed is indicated by the number of resolutions bearing upon it being introduced.

In opposition to the retention by the United States of the Philippine Islands, two resolutions were introduced to-day, one by Mr. Tillman (S. C.) and the other by Mr. Bacon (Ga.) While they differ in phraseology, their intent practically is the same—to yield the islands to a government to be established by the Filipinos themselves. Both Senators gave notice of their intention to address the Senate on their respective resolutions.

Senator Bacon's resolution provides:

First—That the United States has not waged the Spanish war for acquisition of territory.

Second—That in receiving the cession of the Philippines it is not the purpose of the United States to maintain permanent dominion over them or to incorporate the inhabitants thereof as citizens of the United States, or to hold such inhabitants as vassals; and the United States hereby disclaim any disposition or intention to exercise permanent sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over said islands.

Third—That the United States, having overthrown opposition to the authority of the United States in the Philippines, the duty and obligation rest upon the United States to restore peace and maintain order throughout the islands, and to continue the maintenance of order until a stable government of the people shall have been established.

Fourth—It is the purpose of the United States, so soon as order shall have been established, to provide opportunity and prescribe methods for the formation of a Filipino Government to be thereafter independently exercised, the intention being to accord to the Filipinos the same degree of independence accorded the inhabitants of Cuba.

Fifth—That after such stable government is established the United States, reserving such harbors and coaling stations as may be needed, shall transfer to the Filipino Government all rights and territory secured in the Islands from Spain, and then leave the dominion and control of the islands to their people.

Sixth—That it is the purpose of the United States to secure the guarantee of the continued independence of the Filipino Government.

Mr. Tillman's resolution, after reciting some clauses of the Declaration of Independence, declares that under the Constitution the Federal Government has no power to rule over colonial dependencies, but is restricted in its operations to States as integral parts of the Union and to Territories intended for future States. It declares further that the expansion of our commerce has not been and cannot be dependent upon the adoption of a policy of imperialism, and winds up with the declaration that we are opposed to the retention of the Philippine Islands by the United States, and that it is our purpose to consent to the independence of the Filipinos as soon as a stable government shall be established by them, and toward the prompt establishment of such government we pledge our friendly assistance."

SHAFTER DISCHARGES KOPPITZ.

Man Who Told False Story of Logan's Death Loses His Place.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Gen. Shafter, at San Francisco, to-day telegraphed the War Department as follows:

"In the matter of the stories concerning Major Logan's death, the matter has been carefully investigated, and as a result I have, according to direction of the Secretary of War, ordered Koppitz discharged. Also Second Steward England. Full report mailed to-day."

Koppitz was accused of circulating stories to the effect that Major Logan was shot by his own men in revenge for ill-treatment.

Building Material for Manila.

Fifty-nine bids for supplying hardware, building material, and paints for use in Manila were opened by Col. A. S. Kimball, Assistant Quartermaster General of the United States Army, yesterday. The transaction will be the largest of the kind since the American occupancy of Manila. All supplies must be delivered on board transports in Brooklyn not later than Dec. 28 by the successful bidder.

MAHMUD PASHA A FUGITIVE.

Sultan's Son-in-Law Takes Wife's Jewelry and Other People's Money.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 18.—The flight of the Sultan's son-in-law, Mahmud Pasha, Thursday, with his wife's jewels and all the money he could collect, has caused a great sensation here.

It has now been ascertained that he sailed for Marseilles on a steamer, and the Turkish Government has telegraphed to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcassé, asking for the arrest of Mahmud on his arrival at Marseilles and his return to Constantinople on the charge that he is implicated in a plot to assassinate the Sultan. This accusation, however, is generally discredited, and it is believed the refugee is the victim of an intrigue.

BRITISH EXHIBTS AT PARIS.

Abuse of the Queen Has So Far Caused Few Withdrawals.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The Executive Committee of the Royal Commission for the Paris Exposition held a private meeting to-day at Marlborough House, the Prince of Wales presiding.

It is understood that, although there have been received a few notices of minor withdrawals of exhibits on account of the abuse of the Queen by certain French journals, it is not likely that serious results will follow, so far as the British exhibit is concerned.

American Banker's Will Probated.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—Justice Barnes, in the Probate Court to-day, pronounced in favor of the will, dated June 24, 1897, and two codicils of George Smith, the banker of Chicago, who died here Oct. 7 last. The plaintiffs were the executors. The defendant was Catherine Cooper, the testator's next of kin and heir-at-law, who insisted that the will and codicils should be formally proved.

A Cool Greeting for the Kaiser.

BERLIN, Dec. 18.—After a heated debate to-day the Berlin Municipal Council decided to send New Year's greetings to Emperor William, though these will be worded in much cooler terms than heretofore.

KINSLEY ADMITS A POINT

Poison Package Address Analyzed by Aid of Lettered Exhibits.

WHY HE ACCUSES MOLINEUX

Handwriting Expert's Rules and Mr. Weeks's Prodding — Prisoner's Wife and Mother in Court.

The sixth week of the trial of Roland B. Molineux for the murder a year ago of Katherine J. Adams by poison opened yesterday before Recorder Goff, in the Court of General Sessions, with William J. Kinsley, the chief handwriting expert of the prosecution, on the stand under cross-examination by Bartow S. Weeks, the senior counsel for the defense. Mr. Kinsley was on the stand all day, and Mr. Weeks's efforts were directed toward applying to indiscriminate writings of the defendant, as well as to the particular writing made at the request of the expert and the address on the poison package, the rules that Mr. Kinsley himself said were those which he had employed in leading up to the conclusion that Molineux was the writer of the poison package address.

It was tedious and dreary work, but Mr. Weeks, it was thought, made many points that will be clearer when he puts his own experts on the stand to attempt to controvert what Kinsley has testified to. The expectation that Mr. Kinsley would again go into the intricacies of technical description kept a greater part of the crowd away that usually besieges the courtroom doors. Those who did gain admission were soon tired out and beat a retreat.

WEARINESS IN THE COURT.

Toward the close of the afternoon session the scene was like anything rather than an important murder trial where a man is fighting for his life. Alongside of the Recorder was an easel bearing sheets of paper with occasional letters written thereon. Before this sat a young man who droned out his reasons for asserting that the prisoner was a poisoner. The hands of the witness beat the air from time to time in illustration of curves and slants, and he talked on and on, answering questions that were put to him by the counsel. In front of the witness and below him sat another man looking through a magnifying glass at a mass of papers pasted in a book as if he had never seen them before. The Judge closed his eyes from time to time. The jurors tried to follow the witness and all day long turned the leaves of their big albums as he referred to the numerous exhibits by their numbers. At the prisoner's table three men examined papers. Even the accused man seemed more bored than usual. The heat and bad air in the court room were insufferable.

When Mr. Kinsley was first put on the stand he said to Mr. Weeks that the rules applied for the determination of the authorship of disputed handwriting were slant, shape, shade, spacing, speed, movement, general proportion of letters and parts of letters, and alignment. When yesterday Mr. Weeks examined him at length on each one of these different particulars he asserted that some of them did not figure much in determining the authorship of the address on the poison package. Among these, Mr. Kinsley said, were spacing and speed. He made the admission that he had not given fifteen minutes' consideration to the matter of spacing in all the eleven months that he had been working on the case. He said, regarding the question of speed, that the address on the package was written more slowly, he thought, than the admitted writings of the defendant.

MR. WEEKS'S THRUST.

"Then you just put those particulars in for the purpose of carrying out the alliteration; is that it?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"Oh, no," said Mr. Kinsley.

"But you are fond of alliteration, are you not? It accounts for your statement some time ago that you were in the chicken business for 'fun, feathers, and flesh.' Is that right?"

Mr. Kinsley looked about for Mr. Osborne. Mr. Osborne was out of the courtroom at the time, and the question was unanswered.

A diversion was introduced at the morning session by the appearance in court for the first time since the taking of testimony began of Mrs. Molineux and Mrs. Roland B. Molineux, the mother and wife of the defendant. They came in before court convened with the General, and took seats at the counsel table. They were both quietly dressed in black.

When the name of the defendant was called both women turned half about and watched for his appearance. He saw them as he entered, and his step was accelerated. As he came within the rail to the point where his wife sat he placed both arms around her neck and kissed her. Then with his arms still around his wife he leaned over and kissed his mother. He next shook hands with his father and counsel, and the case at once proceeded. The women listened to the testimony of the expert during the morning, but did not return after the noon adjournment.

The cross-examination of Mr. Kinsley was promptly begun by Mr. Weeks.

"Now, Mr. Kinsley," he said, "I call your attention to People's Exhibit 'D,' 'E,' and 'G,' the letters signed 'H. Cornish,' and ask if in your opinion they were written rapidly."

"Quite rapidly."

"I call your attention to Exhibits 'B,' 'C,' 'J,' 'H,' and 'I,' the papers signed 'H. C. Barnet,' and ask if your opinion is that they were written rapidly."

"'B,' 'J,' 'H,' and 'I' were written rapidly. 'C' was written slower."

'ABOUT THE POISON PACKAGE.

"And about Exhibit 'A,' the poison package address, how was that written?"

"Slower—much slower."

"Very slow?"

"Yes."

"Labored, in fact?"

"Yes, labored."

"Were you not compelled to use the 'Barnet' and 'Cornish' letters in order to reach your conclusion that the defendant wrote the address on the poison package?"

"I was not compelled to, and did not do so altogether."

"But you used this as a basis?"

"Yes. I used them as a basis."

"Then I understand you to say that you used all your rules you specified to the other day for determining between disputed handwritings—that is, size of letters, parts, slant, shape, shade, spacing, speed, movement, general proportion of letters, and parts of letters, pen pressure, and general alignment?"

"Yes. I used all those rules to make a comparison between the 'Barnet' and 'Cornish' letters and the Exhibit 'A,' the poison package address."

"Now, then, Mr. Kinsley, I want you to take all these rules and apply to all the defendant's admitted writings and the writings done by him on request, and show us how you compared and applied them to Exhibit 'A,' and in what way the resemblance is noticeable."

This the witness did at great length and in response to many questions from Mr. Weeks he told how, in his opinion, the characteristics of some letters ran noticeably through all the exhibits.

DISSIMILARITY IN LETTERS.

In the course of Mr. Kinsley's demonstration Mr. Weeks brought out the statement that there was a noticeable dissimilarity running through all the handwritings in the size of the letters.

"Do you think the letters on the poison package address are unusually large?" said Mr. Weeks.

"Yes, they are larger than ordinarily."

"Could not any one have written them that size?"

"No, Sir."

"Do you mean to say there is any human being, twenty-one years old, who could not make those letters that size?"

"I do."

The examination of the witness then passed to the question of the size of parts of letters, in which, after a great many questions and answers, the witness admitted he would not put great reliance on the alleged rules governing inquiry and investigation on this point.

Mr. Weeks then questioned the witness as to his next rule, the slant, as applied to the letters in the handwritings in the series of the People's exhibits. The witness continued his demonstration on the blackboard. Mr. Weeks continually running in a crossfire of questions. Many of these Mr. Kinsley regarded as of an insinuating nature, and though he apparently endeavored to answer good humoredly he was not always successful.

The witness said that there was a very marked similarity all through the disputed and admitted writings in the general characteristics of the letter "h." This letter, the witness said, had more of the normally correct lines and curves than any one in all the writings in the exhibits.

Taking up the letter "r," he said the letter "r" in "Knickerbocker" and the word "forty" in the poison package address had the same general characteristics throughout the writings. This he gave as one of the reasons for his conclusion that the defendant wrote Exhibit "A."

RESEMBLANCES IN WRITINGS.

At the afternoon session Mr. Weeks questioned the witness further and at great length on the resemblance which he swore that he found between the admitted and the disputed writings. In answering these questions, the witness continued the analysis of letters under the rules which, he declared, governed his investigation. Finally Mr. Weeks said:

"Now, Mr. Kinsley, will you kindly enumerate all the abnormalities you find in the writings in Exhibit 'A' and the disputed writings?"

The witness then went into an exhaustive analysis of various letters in which he claimed abnormal shapes existed. When he had concluded, Mr. Weeks asked:

"Is it not a fact, Mr. Kinsley, that you build up a rule and then make the letters fit the rule?"

"No, Sir."

"Mr. Kinsley, are not the capital stems in Mr. Molineux's handwriting particularly prominent?"

"Yes."

"Now, are not disguises in handwriting attempted particularly in capital letters?"

"Yes."

"Mr. Kinsley, how does a person disguise his handwriting?"

"Well, it is my observation that any man who undertakes to disguise his handwriting generally succeeds only in exaggerating the prominent characteristics of his writing."

MR. KINSLEY'S ADMISSION.

The question of spacing was next taken up, and in answer to questions by Mr. Weeks the witness said he measured the spacing between words and letters by his eye only. He said he had not given the matter of measurement much time or thought.

"Do you mean to say," said Mr. Weeks, "that you have given this matter of spacing more time here to-day in this examination than you have during all the weeks and months you have studied this case?"

"I considered this one of the minor points," said the witness.

"But you have used it as one of the strongest?"

In response to a request of Mr. Weeks, the witness then at considerable length went into the technical ground of a conclusion as to disputed writings when based on the matter of speed.

Mr. Kinsley admitted that he had not been able to form a conclusion that Molineux wrote the poison address without the aid of the lettered exhibits, but he said that he could come to the same conclusion now without them.

"Is there anything in Exhibit A to indicate to you whether it was slowly written, or whether the person who wrote it was in the habit of writing slowly?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"There are some things that would indicate such a thing," replied the witness.

"Is there anything to indicate that the person who wrote Exhibit A is capable of writing with both the right and left hand?"

"Nothing."

"Is there anything to indicate a movement of both wrists and fingers in this same writing?"

"Yes, there is."

Regarding pen pressure, the witness said there were plainly to be seen evidences of this hand habit. All through the numerical exhibits the witness told of what he claimed to be the exact location of the pen pressure in the letter "C."

Mr. Kinsley finally reaffirmed, in answer to questions, that from application of the rules enumerated by him he had based his conclusions that the defendant wrote the address on the poison package and also the disputed Barnet and Cornish writings.

Court was then adjourned, at 5 o'clock, until 10:30 o'clock this morning.

GOFF ON LAWYER TYPES.

Manhattan Law Club Members Say He Characterized Men Now Notably in the Public Eye.

It was the prevailing and expressed opinion of the members of the Manhattan Law Club, which Recorder Goff addressed last night at the University Settlement, that when the Recorder spoke of two types of lawyers which were very common and often came before his eyes, he had in his mind images of Assistant District Attorney Osborne and Bartow S. Weeks as examples of these two types. Recorder Goff mentioned no names.

"I know one lawyer," said the Recorder, "of the widest education, intelligence, and experience who is so keen and sharp that he commands universal admiration. He is so sharp, however, and so keen about the small things that, while he receives the admiration of the jury, he lacks the capacity for inspiring belief in the sincerity of his cause. His very sharpness creates suspicion.

"There is another lawyer, however, who employs a different method. He pays little attention to detail, and frequently allows his opponent to gain small points of little consequence. His method impresses the jury with an idea that he wants to get at the truth. He ingratiates himself with the jury, gains their confidence, and frequently wins a case where a sharper man would lose."

The Recorder said that the law was no easy road to a fortune, and he urgently advised any of his hearers who contemplated going into it as an easy method of gaining wealth or fame, to embark in some other pursuit.

He warned his hearers against the debating society, which, he said, while productive of great benefit, often led young lawyers into grave mistakes. It made them contentious and pedantic, said he, and prone to refer to old, forgotten laws.

"Under our present political system," said the Recorder, "we send men to Albany who are wholly incapable of properly framing a statute.

"Another evil which I must warn you against is an undue reliance on eloquence. I know of no gift at a greater discount at the New York bar to-day than eloquence."

SAILORS SCARCE IN GERMANY.

Rise in Industry Attracts Men Away from the Sea.

BERLIN, Dec. 18.—With the rapid growth of the German Navy and the German marine there has been an increasing scarcity of native crews, especially in respect of trained young sailors. A few years ago Germany furnished a large portion of the crews of English vessels, but to-day the crews of German vessels are partly composed of foreigners. This change is due chiefly to the phenomenal rise of German industry, which has been accompanied by a uniform rise in wages paid for skilled labor, which has acted as an incentive to draw away from a seafaring life.

It is already foreseen that, with the doubling of the German Navy now contemplated, this difficulty will increase, and steps are being taken to meet it. At Bremen the North German Lloyd Company is organizing a cadet school to train young men for the company's service.

To-day representatives of all the large shipping firms met in Berlin and founded a society for furthering technical and practical training of sailors for the navy and the merchant marine. The Imperial Government will be strongly represented in the society, which will be formally organized on Jan. 12 under the name "Deutscher Schulschiff Verein."

Heated Motor Cabs for Berlin.

BERLIN, Dec. 18.—In the course of a fortnight a number of heated motor cabs will be running in the streets of Berlin. The fuel used will be carbon, electrically heated.

Franz Himmer, Singer, Dead.

BERLIN, Dec. 18.—Herr Franz Himmer, who was the first Wagnerian singer in the United States, where he appeared in 1862, has just died at Hildesheim.

Big Catch of Fish.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 18.—William Boyce and two other fishermen captured several thousand tom-cods on Saturday night in the Hudson. This is the biggest catch ever made here. The fishermen caught them with nets, and brought up seventy or more fish at every haul. The fish are plentiful now, and thousands are being taken out nightly.

Clergyman Knocked Down by a Cab.

The Rev. George Blank of Columbus, Ohio, who is stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, was knocked down by a cab in front of the hotel yesterday afternoon and slightly injured. He was in the street looking at the Dewey arch, and in trying to avoid an ambulance stepped in front of the cab, which was being driven too rapidly to avoid him.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

"I don't suppose there is a graduate of Yale during the past twenty years, at least," said one of them at the University Club yesterday, "but remembers old 'Pop' Smith, who has been regarded as a sort of mascot by the members of all the recent Yale athletic teams. It must have been fully a half century ago that he went to New Haven from England and established himself as boot and shoe maker in ordinary to the students. He was a favorite in a short time, as he made good footwear, and became the most ardent sort of a Yale partisan when athletics came into vogue and the contests between college teams began. It was a score of years ago that 'Pop' began to be a regular attendant at the practice grounds when the athletes were at work, and his flowing gray beard and hair were known to all the boys who took a hand in the sports. I noticed that the old man was not at the Princeton-Yale football game in the line with the substitutes, as had been his custom for years, and instituted inquiries. Last week I had occasion to go to New Haven, and then found that the old man had taken to his bed, from which, in all probability, he will never rise again. He has passed the fourscore-year mark by several years, and his years, if not his days, are numbered. There are a lot of Yale men who will be sorry to hear of the old man's breakdown, for there were none of the characters the students were thrown in contact with for whom they had a greater liking than for old 'Pop' Smith. What with 'Mory's' gone, 'Pop Smith' retired, and the fence and campus wiped out the old landmarks that the students of a generation ago loved seem to be 'getting it in the neck,' as the boys say. And what have they got in their place? A couple of lunch wagons that the students think it is funny to call 'kennel clubs' and 'dog wagons,' because they serve frankfurters there to the hungry students."

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A new name for it cropped out yesterday, when a couple of young girls from the country rode up Broadway on a cable car. When it reached Madison Square, "Oh, look, Mamie," said the younger of the pair, "there's Mr. Dewey's arch."

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"Railroad men have run up against a condition that is a puzzling one to them up in our district," remarked a New England railroad man at the Manhattan Hotel yesterday. "THE TIMES has told of the trouble we are having in both getting and handling coal in our section, and of the importation of coal to Boston from the Canadian provinces in consequence, where, in spite of the duty, it can be sold in competition with the American product. These troubles of the New England roads grew out of the fact that we ran too many of the cars to 'scrap' when the law was passed three years ago that all freight cars must be equipped with automatic brakes. We had until Jan. 1, 1900, to provide new cars, and never for a moment thought there would be any trouble in getting them. So we took our time in ordering them, of course, so as to make the best possible showing to the Directors. The present car famine is the result. The cars sent to scrap were burned after having been torn to pieces so that the metal could be got out for the junk piles, and many of them were not so completely worn out but that they could have been used very handily in these days. The wave of railroad prosperity set in while this work of destruction was in progress, and car builders were overrun with orders. As the Western roads felt this wave first, they got their orders in ahead of us, and we of New England were compelled to wait. Now all the roads in our section are caught short-handed. If the law prohibiting the use of cars not automatically equipped is enforced in January we shall be 100 per cent. worse off than we are at present, and it will be a physical impossibility to haul our freight."

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Never since suspenders were introduced as an article for men's wear have such gorgeous things in their line been shown as are now displayed at the haberdashers' and fancy goods stores. They are of all shades and combinations of silks and satins, and gold and silver are used galore for the buckles and other metal parts of the braces. In some of them the semi-precious gems are used for ornamenting the buckles, and the cost reaches a very high limit—if there is a limit. Some of them are so gorgeous that the recipient of them as a Christmas present will be tempted to doff his waistcoat when he wears them, so that the general public can get a glimpse of his treasures. Those Chicago reformers who say that the suspender is going out of fashion probably had not seen the gorgeous things that the suspender makers have turned out for the Christmas trade when they began their agitation.

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Members of the various Turn Vereinen here are already talking of and preparing for the annual meeting and exhibition of their National League, which is to be held in Philadelphia next June. Not only are delegates to be elected at the meetings next month, but the members are getting into trim for the gymnastic performances which will be a feature of the convention. Local Turners say that the showing made by picked athletes from this city will be the finest ever made at an annual meeting by New Yorkers. There will be more than a hundred competitors from this city for the various prizes in turning, tumbling, wrestling, and the other sports in which the Turners excel.

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While Frank Work is not one of the active competitors in the racing that goes on over the Speedway every pleasant day, he has by no means abandoned his habit of driving on the road. His favorite team nowadays is a pair of black mares, who may not be as speedy as his famous team, Edward and Dick Swiveller, were in their prime, still it takes a very speedy pair to snow their heels to the mares ever which Mr. Work handles the lines with all his old-time skill. Of that team that once held the record to pole, Edward is still living in the stables of Mr. Work, now being twenty-seven years old. Dick Swiveller died a few weeks ago, at the age of twenty-nine. Up to the time of his death the old gelding was an especial pet of Mr. Work, who never neglected to take him a few lumps of sugar whenever he visited the stables. Although Mr. Work is now about eighty years old, he continues his custom of driving alone, seated in a three-quarter road wagon. He still believes that there is no pleasure for either himself or his horses if there is another party in his wagon with him.

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There is a Columbus Avenue marketman who is a bit of an artist in a way. He always has a tempting array of good things to eat in his show windows, and has devised a novelty for his Christmas attraction. A brilliantly plumaged wood duck seems to be sitting on a nest in one corner of the window, her nest of a rich mottled brown. That nest is made of a lot of quail so arranged about the window that only the feathers of the breasts show. From this mass of quail breasts near the centre of the window rise two pheasants, with their gloriously brilliant plumage, the whole making a show that cannot but arrest the attention of the passer by and suggest an investment for a game dinner.

MR. ROSSITER ON TRANSFERS.

New System, He Says, Has Increased Bridge Traffic Tremendously.

President Clinton L. Rossiter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company said yesterday that, as a result of the operation of the new system of transferring passengers from the suburban trolley cars to the elevated railroads, the traffic over the bridge railroad was now the heaviest in its history. Mr. Rossiter said that reports from Superintendent Barton of the bridge division showed that an average of about 190,000 passengers was now being carried over the bridge railroad daily, an increase of from 40,000 to 50,000 over the former management. The traffic yesterday, as a result of the fog on the river, broke all records and caused an unusual congestion at the bridge.

Speaking of the report that a number of ticket sellers at the Manhattan end of the bridge had been discharged, causing the public difficulty and annoyance in getting tickets during the rush hours, Mr. Rossiter said:

"We discharged just three men. We did this, as, on account of our issuing a uniform ticket for both the Kings County and Brooklyn Elevated Railroads, there was no necessity for keeping open separate ticket booths. During the rush hours, however, we now have as many ticket sellers at work as before. We will shortly issue coupon tickets which will be good on either of the elevated lines, as well as on the trolley cars. This, we believe will further simplify travel."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The first secular day of the week before Christmas was not one that brought many events. The third Musical Morning at the Astoria, the entertainment at Sherry's in aid of the Barnard Free Scholarship in the afternoon, with a few "at homes," were all the incidents of the daylight hours. The social interest of the day centred chiefly in the first night of the opera, the story of which will be found in another column. This event absorbed universal attention in the social world. Mrs. B. Aymar Sands gave a dinner for her daughter and a few of the latter's young friends, but there were no formal dinners of note, as the members of the gay world all wished to be early at the opera.

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The evening was a gayer one for the women in society than for the men, for the Wall Street panic made its influence felt even in the abodes of wealth, and numbers of men who ordinarily would have been at the opera were either kept down town in their offices until a late hour or remained at their clubs to talk over the day's disasters and prepare for to-day's campaign, while there were numerous anxious faces in the boxes, seats, and corridors of the Opera House. A panic in the stock market on the eve of Christmastide is neither a timely nor a welcome event.

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The Patricia, which arrived yesterday from Hamburg and Plymouth brought among other passengers Mr. E. Clinton Carter and Miss Marianne Carter, Cecil Gage, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Mann, Dr. Pemberton and Mrs. Pemberton, Mrs. C. H. Pemberton and Miss Pemberton, and Mrs. C. C. Wilson and Miss Alice Wilson. Allan Campbell, a son of the late George T. Campbell and a brother of the Princess Barberini, formerly Miss Jane Campbell, and who has been abroad for nearly three years past, arrived on Sunday on the Etruria, and among others who came on the same ship and whose names have not already been published were Mr. and Mrs. W. M. S. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Ripley, and Sir Henry Lynch-Blosse.

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Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould will make a cruise in Southern waters this Winter on their steam yacht Nada. They have invited a party of friends to accompany them on this cruise, which will extend to Mexico and Jamaica. The start will not be made until after New Year's, and the Nada will be sent in advance to some Southern port, while Mr. and Mrs. Gould and their friends will go by train to board her there. Mr. Eugene Higgins, who is reported as being at Nice, will sail from England soon after New Year's with two or three men friends on a cruise in the Mediterranean on Mr. Higgins's steam yacht Varuna, which has been laid up at Brightlingsea, England, since the finish of the yacht races.

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There is great interest felt and expressed in club circles in the special meeting of the Union Club to be held to-morrow evening at the clubhouse, and at which it is now confidently thought the club will vote to move up town. The Site Committee, which consists of Messrs. Charles D. Dickey, Jr., Joseph Agostini, Franklin Bartlett, and John McLean Nash, has reported favorably on the purchase of the plot at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street for $700,000, and this favorable report will go a long way toward strengthening the hands of the large element in the club which favors the organization moving up town. The club has always been desirous of securing, when it did move, a site on a northwest corner of the avenue, but such a site does not seem to have been procurable.

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Attention has been called in this column to the curious excitement which the recent visit of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel to Philadelphia seems to have caused in the newspaper offices of that town, but which does not appear to have been existent in the social life of the Quaker City. The following paragraph from a last Sunday's Philadelphia journal transcends, however, all that has gone before: "The visit of the Drexels was all too brief, say those who were looking to some fine entertainments and high doings in their honor, but as Mrs. Drexel wore her diamond crown to the vaudeville one night it is hard to understand how any reasonable person could ask more." Referring to Mr. Drexel's lease of Claudon Park, Lord Onslow's place in Surrey, England, the news of which was published first in this column, the same writer says: "This announcement settles the question of Mr. Drexel's self-expatriation. He's only going to live in England for the next five years."

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One of the most interesting and important items of social news of late from Philadelphia is that which intimates that some of the great capitalists in that city have purchased the controlling interest in the old Academy of Music and will tear down the building and erect on its site a really fine modern opera house. If this plan is carried out the Assembly balls, the oldest in the country with the exception of the St. Cecilia of Charleston, can at last be held in a place worthy of their age and distinction.

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Invitations have been received for the wedding to-morrow at Oakhurst Plantation, Mississippi, of Mr. William Sherman Fitch, eldest son of Lieut. Thomas Fitch, United States Army, and Mrs. Fitch, and whose mother was the oldest daughter of the late Gen. Sherman, and Miss Almira Russell Hancock, the daughter of Mrs. Ellerton Dorr, Jr., who was Mrs. Hancock before she became Mrs. Dorr, and who is the sister of Mrs. Isaac Lawrence, Mrs. Bryce Gray, and Mrs. Mortimer Thorn of this city. The ceremony will be performed by the bridegroom's uncle, the Rev. Thomas Ewing Sherman, S. J., and the eldest son of Gen. Sherman. Mr. and Mrs. Dorr are entertaining a large house party at Oakhurst, to which several New Yorkers and Bostonians have gone on.

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This evening will bring quite a number of entertainments. Mrs. George Crocker will give a large musicale, of which mention has already been made; the second Fortnightly Dance will take place at the Astoria, Mrs. Thomas Huger Pratt, 20 Waverley Place, will give a dinner dance for her daughter, Miss Harriette Wright, at Sherry's, and at the same place in the large ballroom will occur the Christmas ball of the junior class of Columbia College. There will also be a few afternoon social diversions, among which are the receptions of Mrs. Frederick H. Betts for her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Wilys Rossiter Betts, who was Miss Ada Godfrey; of Mrs. Clarence Postley, 317 Fifth Avenue; the Misses Nevins, 20 Fifth Avenue; of Mrs. Arthur P. Sullivan and Miss Sullivan, 584 Fifth Avenue, and of Mr. A. Muller-Ury at his studio, in the Sherwood Building.

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William K. Vanderbilt arrived in the city yesterday. He came in his private car from Hot Springs, Ark., where he has been spending ten days. He will leave the city again on Friday for Biltmore, N. C., where he goes to spend the Christmas holidays with Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt. The Sloane family will not go down to Biltmore to spend Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt, but will remain at their home, at Fifty-second Street and Fifth Avenue. With Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane there will be for Christmas Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hammond, Miss Lila Sloane, and Malcolm Sloane.

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Mrs. Belle Neilson and her daughter, Miss Katherine Neilson, will sail for Europe on Jan. 9, and will remain abroad for the Winter, and possibly through next Summer.

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The Duchess of Marlborough will soon make her first appearance on the stage. In this case it will not be the professional but the amateur boards which the young Duchess will tread. She is announced to recite at the coming tableaus and masque vivants, to be given in London in February by Mrs. Arthur Paget. The masque has been written to suit the talents of the amateurs. In the tableaus there will be Helen of Troy and Cleopatra, the latter to be represented by Mrs. Brown Potter, whose appearance here in that rôle will be well remembered. There will also be a performance of "The Pantomime Rehearsal."

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Now that American women are devoting themselves to the welfare of the English wounded in the Transvaal, it is interesting to notice that Mrs. Dudley Leigh, who was Miss Baby Beckwith of this city, is forming a society in London for the purpose of alleviating the sufferings of horses, which after a battle are often left to linger in their agonies for hours, instead of mercifully being put out of their pain. The Prince of Wales has announced his personal interest in the matter, and a small band may go out to the Transvaal for this purpose under the rules of the Geneva Convention.

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Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin will celebrate Christmas by a large house party at Balmacaan, their country seat in Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin have already left London, and will remain at Balmacaan over the holidays.

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The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough have given up all hopes of getting in their new London house, the foundations for which are not yet begun, for at least two years. For that time they have hired furnished Warwick House. The Countess of Warwick now remains for the greater part of the year in the country. The Duke of Marlborough has been at the Quorn Hunt, but it has been very dull there, and he and the Duchess will spend Christmas at Blenheim.

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Any comment on the movements of London society at the present moment is unnecessary. The eyes of every one are turned to South Africa. So many English families already are in mourning that there is little prospect of even a Spring season. There are a few house parties over Christmas, but all the great county and hunt balls have been postponed. Mr. and Mrs. Henry White will entertain a few friends at their country seat, and the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire will also have a small family party. Among the Americans in London the Maine seems to be the chief topic of conversation, and all that correspondents write are details of the furnishing of the ship, the preparations for Mrs. Arthur Paget's tableaus, and the movements of a few Americans and English people who are now and then seen in the shopping district or dining or supping at the various hotels.

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The Ogden Goelets are now victims of the newspaper picture mania. Illustrated periodicals possessing cuts supposed to be portraits of Mrs. Goelet and Miss Goelet make these an excuse for publishing every ten days some extraordinary rumor concerning their matrimonial intentions. Now it is Col. Douglas Dawson, the Military Attaché of the British Embassy, whom Mrs. Goelet is to marry, and ten days ago it was the Prince Henri d'Orleans. The only foundation for these rumors is that Mrs. Goelet has been in Paris, and has gone out a great deal in society, especially in an English-Parisian set which makes the Hotel Ritz its headquarters.

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Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer and Mrs. Berryman are booked on the German ship to arrive this week from Europe. Mr. and Mrs. Spencer have been near Lucerne all Summer. Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Sr., the mother of Mr. Lorillard Spencer, has a villa there. Lucerne has been one of the gayest watering places in Europe during the last season.

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There seems to be very little going on in Paris except dinners and theatre parties and little suppers at different restaurants. The only entertainment of note last week was a musicale by Mme. Marchesi, at which several Americans sang and many of the American colony assisted. Mrs. Walden Pell is still quite ill. Among the well-known Americans in Paris at present are Mrs. Griswold Gray, Mrs. George Ingraham, Miss Fannie Reed, and Miss Elizabeth Smith-Clift.

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The rumors which from time to time have been given in this column relative to the dissensions between the American women who have been getting up the benefits for the hospital ship Maine in London seem to be growing and there is evident friction, according to letters and cable reports, between Mrs. Arthur Paget and Mrs. Ronalds. For a time things did not go very smoothly between Lady Randolph Churchill and Mrs. Blow, who is one of Mrs. Ronalds's friends and who has been a hard worker in the cause. But forces seemed to have combined and Lady Randolph Churchill has gone over, according to last accounts, to the Ronalds side. Mrs. Paget was not one of the guests in the private rooms reserved for the Duke and Duchess of Connaught at the flag raising. Mrs. Paget, however, is getting along famously with her theatricals and tableaus. She has the support of the Prince of Wales and royalty in these. Mr. Hebor Bishop's party at Houghton for the Prince was chaperoned by Mrs. Paget.

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Mrs. Choate finds herself quite an important personage this year in England, as she is the only Ambassadress who is available at a state function. The German Ambassador's wife does not go out in society, the Countess Deym is never in London, the French Ambassador is a widower, and the wives of the other Ambassadors have remained in their native countries.

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Mr. Bagby's third musical morning took place at the Astoria yesterday. David Bispham and Mme. Nevada sang. Mr. Bispham sang "Chansan Ancienne," arranged by Sanxay," and "Die Ehre Gottes," by Beethoven. He also delighted his audience with three old English songs—"The Bailiff's Daughter of Islington," "O, So Sweet Is She," "The Pretty Creature"—and lastly created great entnusiasm by singing "Danny Deever." Mme. Nevada sang the Bell song from "Lakmé," "Trawonschka," by Tschaikowski; the "Shadow Dance" from "Dinorah," by Meyerbeer, and for encores a bird song and "Listen to the Mocking Bird." Mr. Max Bendix played a violin concerto, and andante and finale, also an andante by Goddard and Mazurka Zarzicki. In the audience were Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Mrs. George De Forest, Mrs. Norton, Miss Callender, Miss De Forest, and Mrs. Untemeyer. The next musicale will take place on Thursday, Dec. 28. Mme. Emma Eames will be the soloist.

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A "benefit" for the Barnard College scholarship took place at Sherry's yesterday afternoon. Miss Virginia Calhoun gave as a monologue "Sakuntala; or, the Fatal Ring." She took part in the London production of this play. Miss Calhoun brought the play to America, and at Mr. William Winter's suggestion it was turned into a monologue. "Sakuntala" has been described by Goethe and others as one of the chief masterpieces of Oriental literature after the great Sanskrit epics. It is a work of rare beauty. Musical selections from "Tristan und Isolde," "Walhalla," "Percival," and Goldmark's Sakuntala Overture, under the direction of Mr. Krehbiel, and Mr. Henry Holden Huss, accompanied the monologue. Sir Edwin Arnold has expressed much interest in this first presentation of "Sakuntala," to an American audience and has written Miss Calhoun a special letter on the subject. This was Miss Calhoun's first appearance before a New York audience and she was cordially welcomed. The entertainment was both unique and interesting. Miss Calhoun wore the East Indian costume. She has an agreeable voice and presence, and made a favorable impression, and Mr. Huss's accompaniments added greatly to the effect of the recitation.

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Mr. and Mrs. William E. Shepherd have taken No. 16 East Sixty-ninth Street and will soon remove there from 20 East Fifty-fifth Street. Mrs. Shepherd was Miss Gwynn, sister of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Heckscher—Hart.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18.—A very fashionable wedding took place at noon to-day at St. James's Church, when Miss Ethel Hill Hart, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Hart, became the bride of Ledyard Heckscher, son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Heckscher. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Joseph N. Blanchard, rector of the church. The maid of honor was Miss Mary Lapseley Pile. The bridegroom was attended by his brother, Stevens Heckscher, and the following acted as ushers: Samuel Chew, Robert K. Cassatt, Lyman Tremain, J. Lardner Howell, Dr. Charles Norris of New York, F. S. Blake of Boston, and S. Lawton of New York.

The bride wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with old point lace, and with diamond ornaments, and carried a spray bouquet of lilies of the valley and orchids. The bridesmaids were Miss Bertha Lippincott, Miss Edith Peters, Miss Christina Penrose, Miss Marion Harding Curtin, Miss Amy Fenn-Gaskell Hall, Miss Juliet Biddle, Miss Anna Scott Buckley, and Miss Minnie Peters. They wore gowns of white crepe de chine with lace zouaves, large black hats with drooping black feathers, and all carried spray bouquets of lilies of the valley tied with white satin ribbon and streamers of tulle.

The church was beautifully decorated. The columns of each pew in the centre aisle were entwined with smilax, large bunches of azaleas being placed in vases at the top, from which hung streamers of white satin ribbon and tulle. The altar and chancel were decorated with palms and white rose trees. Following the ceremony a small breakfast was given at the home of the bride's parents, 330 South Twenty-first Street.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Malcolm Graham.

Malcolm Graham of the firm of Hartley & Graham of this city, died yesterday at his country residence, Seabright, N. J., after an illness of several months. In September he suffered an attack of typhoid fever which left him in a condition of such weakness that his death had been expected for several weeks. Mr. Graham was the son of John Lorimer Graham, in his time a prominent lawyer, and also a Postmaster of this city. He was born in 1832 and received his education principally under the guidance of private tutors. His business career commenced with a clerkship in the firm of Smith, Young & Co. Later he entered the firm of Schuyler, Hartley & Graham, which dealt in guns and ammunition, and which later became the firm of Hartley & Graham. Mr. Graham acquired a fortune. He was one of the owners and officers of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company, the Remington Arms Company, and the Bridgeport Gun Implement Company. Mr. Graham was twice married, his first wife being a Miss Douglass, sister of Mrs. Robert G. Dun. The children resulting from this marriage are Malcolm, Jr., John L. and Mary Douglass Graham. His second wife was the widow of Benjamin M. Whitlock. Mr. Graham was a member of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, and at the time of Dr. Hall's resignation the oldest member of its Board of Trustees. At the time of the trouble in that church, antecedent to the death of Dr. Hall, Mr. Graham resigned from the Board of Trustees. Mr. Graham was a member of the Century, Metropolitan, Union, Union League, and New York Yacht Clubs, and other organizations. His tastes, however, were domestic, and much of his time outside of business hours was occupied with religious and philanthropic matters. He expended much money annually in the support of worthy charities.

Theodore C. Wallace.

Theodore C. Wallace died at his home, 36 Prospect Avenue, Montclair, N. J., yesterday, of kidney disease. He was fifty-seven years old. He was a member of the firm of Ogden & Wallace, iron workers, of Greenwich Street, Manhattan. He had been in the iron business for forty years. He had lived in Montclair since 1882. He was a member of the Veteran Association of the Seventy-first Regiment, New York. He leaves a wife, one son, and three daughters.

Obituary Notes.

A. B. HULSO, President of the Village of Monroe, N. Y., died yesterday from the effects of a fall from a wagon on Saturday. He was a member of the Assembly from Orange County in 1865.

Mrs. F. B. HOFFMAN, well known by the name "Myrtle Peek," as a horsewoman, and the owner of the Peek running combination, died at her home in Silver Lake, Mass., on Sunday night.

OSCAR P. HOEHNE, a wealthy resident of Jersey City Heights, who in May last went to spend a year with his family at Grottkau, Germany, his birthplace, died there on Dec. 2. He leaves a wife and four children.

CHARLES E. NOBLE, seventy-five years old, died at his home at Morristown, N. J., Saturday. Mr. Noble was born at Southwark, Mass., and was educated at Suffield Literary Institute, Suffolk, Conn. He followed the profession of civil engineering and was prominent in various railroad engineering enterprises.

MICHAEL HAGERTY, Chief of Police of Rome, N. Y., died yesterday from stomach trouble, aged fifty-three years. He was born in Troy, but had lived in Rome since boyhood. For many years he owned and ran boats on the Erie Canal. He had been on the Rome police force since March, 1890, and during all but two months since then had been Chief.

ISAAC J. EVANS, aged forty-six years, ex-Judge of Oneida County, dropped dead at his home in Rome, N. Y., yesterday af

"When you do drink, Drink Trimble."

Green Label.

Trimble Whiskey

The Green Label bottling is 10 years old. A Pure Rye Whiskey. Unequalled for Family, Medicinal or general use. Get the best.

Ask for Trimble Green Label

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WHITE, HENTZ & CO., Phil.a N.Y.
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Flavor

is the point which holds the Lucke Rolled Cigar in the esteem of those who know what it is. No amount of antagonism can shake the consumer's affection for a thing which pleases highly.

The intelligent smoker finds a rich, pleasing, tropic-grown leaf in the Rolled Cigar, and he can smoke them without trouble to his nerves.

The same gratification is not found in anything costing less than 2 for 25. A quarter buys ten.

"Cluett"

25 CENTS EACH

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MAGIC HAIR STAIN

for lightest brown or black; prepared by George Ormsby, wigmaker, 169 Tremont St., Boston; contains no lead or nerve poison; no smutting or rubbing off; use it once; nothing like it; price $1. Sold by C. N. Crittenton Co., 115 Fulton St., N. Y.; Walter S. Rockey, 8th Av. & 35th St., 42d St. & B'way.

DIES TRYING TO HIDE IDENTITY.

J. S. Johnston of New York Refuses to Reveal His Friends' Names.

BUFFALO, Dec. 18.—J. S. Johnston, a photographer at 1,263 Broadway, New York, died at Niagara Falls yesterday of heart trouble. Mr. Johnston would not give his home address or the names of any friends in New York, even when he was told that his death was near.

John S. Johnston made a specialty of scenic photography. He photographed most of the United States warships during the war with Spain. He also photographed all of the international yacht races during the past ten years. It was while taking photographs of the Columbia-Shamrock races that he caught a severe cold, on account of which he left town last Tuesday for Niagara Falls, to benefit his health.

Very little of his history is known. His home was at 461 West One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, where he lived alone. It is said that he was a native of Ireland and about sixty years old; that he was married and had a grown daughter, but had been separated from his family for some time.

SAYS RECTOR ASSAULTED HIM.

Bill Collector Gets a Warrant for the Rev. Maguire's Arrest.

BAYONNE, N. J., Dec. 18.—Recorder Lazarus this morning issued a warrant for the arrest of the Rev. Horatio W. Maguire of Calvary Episcopal Church, Avenue C and West Forty-fifth Street, this city, who is accused of having assaulted Alexander Martin, a bill collector, living at 32 East Forty-first Street. Martin alleges that the Rev. Maguire entered his (Martin's) barn this morning and gave him a thrashing, declaring that he did so because Martin circulated the story that the rector was going to sue his wife for divorce. The Rev. and Mrs. Maguire do not live together.

Martin was not able to give a clear account of the real causes which led to the trouble, claiming that Mr. Maguire gave him no opportunity to explain the case or to deny the charge.

It has long been known that the Rev. and Mrs. Maguire have been living apart, but the reason for this is not known to any one but themselves.

The Rev. Mr. Maguire has the full support and confidence of a majority of his congregation, who firmly believe in him in every way.

Mr. Martin says the minister made a mistake in accusing him.

LOST A $275 WATCH.

Mrs. Francis Wilson Advertising for It for a Friend.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Dec. 18.—Mrs. Francis Wilson, wife of the actor, who is advertising in the New York papers for the return of a watch, said to-night the watch did not belong to her. It was the property of Miss Jennette Van Vleck, daughter of George Van Vleck of the Standard Oil Company.

Miss Van Vleck lost the watch on Nov. 11 in a store on Twenty-third Street. She missed it within five minutes, but it was not to be found when she returned to the place where she had been trying on a waist. The watch was valued at $275, and had been made to order in Switzerland. Mrs. Wilson said the reason her name was used was that Miss Van Vleck had returned to her home in Ohio.

Wealthy Farmer Killed by a Hog.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Dec. 18.—John Van Doren, a wealthy farmer living near Whitehouse, is dead as a result of injuries received on Thursday, when he was attacked by a hog. Mr. Van Doren called to his dog, and the animal attacked the hog so fiercely that it left Mr. Van Doren and went for the dog. This enabled Mr. Van Doren to make his escape, or he would have been torn to death by the hog as he lay on the ground. Mr. Van Doren was seventy-eight years old.

Parole System in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 18.—Samuel S. Moore, Keeper of the New Jersey State Prison, has made his annual report to Gov. Voorhees. Mr. Moore says experience for nearly nine years shows the parole system to work well. Only 4 paroles were revoked out of 300, and but 10 were returned to prison under conviction of other crimes.

NOT TO TRY M'GIFFERT

Presbytery's Strong Vote Against Hearing of Heresy Charge.

SAYS FAITH IS SAFEGUARDED

Ministers Warned to Distinguish Between Critical Theories and "The Certainties" of Their Belief.

Prof. Arthur C. McGiffert of the Union Theological Seminary, whose book, "A History of Christianity in the Apostolic Age," has caused so much trouble among ministers of the Presbyterian faith, will not be tried for heresy at this time. The long-disputed question as to whether the New York Presbytery, in accordance with the instructions from the General Assembly, should recommend a trial or whether the matter should be dropped was decided in favor of the latter proposition at the adjourned meeting of that body late yesterday afternoon on the adoption of resolutions prepared by the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke and the Rev. Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston. These were adopted by a vote of 78 to 27.

The keynote of the resolutions, which admonish Prof. McGiffert and all other ministers investigating the higher criticism to be careful in the future, was that "a trial for heresy at this time would work grave injury to the interests of Christ's kingdom." Even in the face of the preponderance of the vote, one or two of the twenty-seven who want a heresy trial freely predicted that the General Assembly might yet order one for Prof. McGiffert.

Acting Moderator Wylie, however, opposed this view, saying that, so far as the Presbytery of New York is concerned, "the McGiffert matter is settled."

"And I do not believe," added Dr. Wylie, "that the General Assembly will take it up. It might have in other days, but the vote to-day is so strong in this body that we may consider the controversy ended."

The text of the resolutions is, in part, as follows:

TEXT OF THE RESOLUTIONS.

"Whereas, The General Assembly of 1899 referred 'the whole matter of the teachings of the Rev. A. C. McGiffert, D. D., to the Presbytery of New York for such disposition as in its judgment the peace of the Church and the purity of doctrine may require';

"Resolved, That the following minute be entered upon the records as the judgment of this Presbytery in the matter:

"I. It finds that the teachings of the book entitled 'A History of Christianity in the Apostolic Age,' by the Rev. A. C. McGiffert, are in certain points, according to the judgment of the majority of this Presbytery, erroneous and seriously out of harmony with the facts of Holy Scripture as they have been interpreted by the Presbyterian Church. These teachings, according to their author, have already been misunderstood; but this very liability to misunderstanding is one of the elements which make this Presbytery disapprove of them, as likely to lead to yet more serious error. The following examples are cited as statements especially open to such construction, viz.:

"(1) The apparent acceptance of the theory that the Sacrament of the Holy Communion was not instituted by Christ Himself upon the occasion of the Last Supper as a memorial feast.

"(2) The discrediting of the view so long accepted by the Church that the Third Gospel and the Book of the Acts were written by St. Luke, the companion of St. Paul, and the suggestion that they were more probably the work of some writer living in the latter part of the first century, a generation after the death of the Apostle.

"(3) The expression of uncertainty as to the authorship of the Fourth Gospel, and the assertion that the discourses in it attributed to our Lord, although 'they embody Christ's genuine teaching at least to some extent,' are the composition of the author.

"(4) The view that 'Jesus's emphasis of faith in or acceptance of himself, is throughout an emphasis, not of his personality, but of his message, and thus simply a reaffirmation of filial trust in, devotion to, and service of God as the essential and sufficient condition of an eternal life of blessedness in heaven.'

"II. This Presbytery recognizes the principle, frequently asserted by the Presbyterian Church, that a man is not necessarily to be held responsible for the general consequences which seem to others deducible from his views in certain particulars. The distinct and definite disapproval of the aforesaid teachings of Dr. McGiffert by this Presbytery does not preclude it from accepting as sincere and reassuring his public and personal avowal that he is 'in accordance with the faith of the Presbyterian Church and of Evangelical Christendom in all vital and essential matters'; that he reverently accepts the holy communion as one of the divinely appointed sacraments of the Christian Church; that he acknowledges the authority of the Holy Scriptures as the only infallible rule of faith and practice; that 'most emphatically' he believes in the Deity of Christ,' and that he is 'in hearty sympathy with the genuinely Pauline and Protestant doctrine of salvation through faith alone.'

PURITY OF DOCTRINE GUARDED.

"III. The Presbytery, moreover, is persuaded that the action of the last General Assembly, taken in connection with this action of the Presbytery of New York, is sufficient to guard the purity of the doctrine of the Church, so far as any teachings of the book in question may affect the same, inasmuch as in view of said action there can be no possible misunderstanding in any quarter as to the attitude of the Presbyterian Church toward teachings which it formally disavows.

"IV. In view of the foregoing considerations, and recognizing the manifest evils and misunderstandings that are wont to connect themselves with an attempt to establish by judicial process the limit of conscientious differences in the interpretation of the standards, the Presbytery, having herewith recorded its disapproval of the teachings referred to its judgment by the Assembly, believes that neither the interests of the peace of the Church nor the protection of the purity of its doctrine calls for any further action at the present time, but that a trial for heresy would work grave injury to the interests of Christ's Kingdom.

"V. Finally, the Presbytery counsels and enjoins all members of this body, and especially such as are engaged in critical studies, to refrain from setting forth the disavowed teachings as if indorsed by the Presbyterian Church, and, while exercising the liberty of scholarship, to be careful to distinguish between the theories of criticism and the certainties of faith, and also faithfully to maintain sound doctrine and loyally to study the peace of the Church."

A long discussion followed an amendment to these resolutions, introduced by the Rev. Dr. Bliss, which was inserted in the last paragraph, as follows: "To distinguish between the theories of criticism and the certainties of faith."

Dr. Van Dyke opposed this insertion, but it was adopted by a large vote, after which there was easy sailing for the Presbytery.

The resolutions, as they now stand, were in lieu of the report of the committee made at the November meeting.

Some discussion arose over amendments offered to the adopted resolutions by Prof. Brown, who proposed a substitution for the first paragraph, and following this a reaffirmation of fundamental belief and some other changes in the wording, but declaring against a trial for heresy. These amendments were defeated by a vote of 46 to 58.

Betrayed by Chattering Teeth.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 18.—Tony Panano was in a row in which James Creig was stabbed in the back yesterday, and when chased by the police chose a novel hiding place. There is a little brook that runs under the hat factory of E. V. Connett & Co., and Panano crawled under the building and stretched himself in the brook. The water ran along his body, causing his teeth to chatter. Policeman Kehoe, while searching about the factory, heard a noise underneath the building, and saw what he thought was a muskrat. It moved just then and he recognized Panano's head. When Panano emerged his teeth were chattering, and Kehoe recognized that as the noise he had heard.

Flowers Bloom in Connecticut.

Special to The New York Times.

GRENWICH, Conn., Dec. 18.—The season here is unusually mild, and instead of people shoveling snow they are picking wild flowers. Last week Henry Collinge saw dandelions blooming near E. C. Benedict's property, and to-day Joseph Brennan, while walking about R. M. Bruce's estate noticed some bluebells. Their color was somewhat faded, but he picked two dozen flowers.

SERVANT ROUTS BURGLAR.

Mary Coffey Protects Her Employer's Wife and Many Children and Becomes a Heroine.

Every housewife in Brooklyn might have envied Mrs. Paul Fritzmeyer the possession of Mary Coffey as a servant yesterday. Mary Coffey is declared to be a model in the discharge of her duties, and yesterday morning she proved that she is also able to fill the rôle of protector of her employer's home in the absence of the man of the house.

The Fritzmeyers live in Utica Avenue, near Carroll Street. Mr. Fritzmeyer, who was formerly in the lithographic business, is at present in Europe on a business trip. The family at home consists of Mrs. Fritzmeyer, her seven children, and Mary Coffey, who is twenty-four years old. The eldest of the children is fourteen years old.

Mrs. Fritzmeyer at 3 o'clock yesterday morning was awakened by the sound of footsteps on the floor of the front piazza. She fancied that she heard some one attempting to get in at a window in the side of the front hall, and she called to the servant. Her cries aroused the children as well as the servant, and the little Fritzmeyers flocked into their mother's room in affright. Mrs. Fritzmeyer was telling the servant that she feared burglars were trying to get into the house, when there was a sound of breaking glass. Clara, the eldest of the children, peering from a window, saw a man trying to force open a front window down stairs. At this everybody, with the exception of Mary Coffey, began screaming for the police.

The servant asked the man from the window what he was doing on the premises, but the burglar made her no answer, nor did he show any disposition to go away. The Fritzmeyer house is surrounded by grounds, and is somewhat removed from the other houses in the neighborhood. No policeman appeared in answer to the calls for help, and the family became terror-stricken. The servant, however, kept her self-possession.

"Where's your father's pistol?" she asked Clara, calmly.

Clara got the weapon from a bureau drawer, and the servant went to the window with it. She fired twice at the man below, and at the second shot he limped away. Before reaching the gate he fell on his face on the turf. He got up again, however, and went out through the gate, disappearing in the darkness.

After he had gone, the woman saw that he had left his coat and overcoat lying on the grass near the piazza. That made her suspect that he would return, and, revolver in hand, she sat by the window awaiting his coming. Until daylight the servant maintained her vigil, but the burglar did not come back. Soon after daylight she saw a neighbor passing in the street and called him in. He was told the story of the burglar and went at once to the Atlantic Avenue Police Station, where he reported the matter. Detectives were sent to the house to make an investigation. On the grass, besides the coat and overcoat mentioned, they found a black derby hat and a necktie, which the burglar had left behind him. The coat was spattered with blood and there were blood stains on the porch. Mary Coffey believes that she winged the burglar with one of the shots she fired at him. The police say that the man may have cut his hand in breaking the window pane, as the glass was also bloody. Nothing was found in the pockets of the man's garments to give a clue to his identity.

The servant was the heroine of the neighborhood yesterday.

DREAM AND BURGLAR'S SHOT.

East Orange Citizen Wounded in His Home Returns the Fire, but the Thief Escapes.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 18.—Edgar F. Bailey of 11 Watson Avenue, a member of the firm of Bailey & Alling, Newark lumber dealers, was shot by a burglar in the early hours of this morning, when he surprised the burglar in his dining room, where the man was gathering up silver plate and other articles of value. Mr. Bailey fired twice at the burglar, but he made his escape, although he is believed to have been wounded. The bullet from the burglar's revolver lodged in Mr. Bailey's left thigh. The wound is not dangerous.

Mr. Bailey and his wife retired early last night. "Have you got your revolver, Edgar?" his young wife asked mischievously, and the husband replied affirmatively.

Several nights ago Mr. Bailey dreamed that he had found a burglar in his house, and had been shot by him. The dream impressed him so much that he purchased a revolver, sleeping with it under his pillow.

Mr. Bailey was awakened at midnight by hearing a slight creaking sound as if a window were being raised. Rousing his wife, the two listened intently, but hearing nothing further went to sleep again.

About two hours later Mr. Bailey was again awakened. He heard a noise. The sounds of some one moving about down stairs could be plainly heard. Putting on a few garments he took his revolver and descended the stairway to the hall below. Then he turned on the electric light. Carefully he searched the parlor, and, finding no trace of a burglar there, went out into the dining room. There he found that the buffet had been disturbed, and that pieces of silverware were missing from their places.

Mr. Bailey at this point heard a noise in the butler's pantry adjoining. Just as he opened the door leading to the kitchen the burglar appeared in the pantry doorway. Mr. Bailey raised his revolver and two shots rang out. Mr. Bailey and the burglar had fired almost simultaneously. Mr. Bailey saw the burglar clutch at his head and then became conscious of a stinging pain in his leg and fell to the floor. He succeeded, however, in raising himself from the floor in time to fire another shot at the fleeing burglar.

Mrs. Bailey hearing the shots had rushed down stairs, where she found her husband lying on the kitchen floor, faint from the loss of blood. She telephoned for Dr. Jesse D. Lippincott of 207 Summer Avenue, Newark, the family physician. Chief of Police Blaurock was also notified.

The cap which the burglar wore is the only clue the police have.

PLANS OF THE BRICK TRUST.

Will Control Sixty-nine Yards in New York and New England.

BOSTON, Dec. 18.—The Herald says:

"The Union Brick Company is the latest arrival in the world of trust. Although chartered in New Jersey, Alexander S. Porter of Boston will be President and R. W. Whitney, also of Boston, will be selected as Treasurer.

"The Directors are S. A. Carleton, President of the Bay State Brick Company; O. W. Norcross of Norcross Brothers, Worcester; J. C. Parry, President Parry Brick Company, Cambridge; G. B. Parry, President Mechanicsville Brick Company, New York; Alexander S. Porter, Boston; M. W. Sands, Cambridge; F. C. Parmenter, East Brookfield; W. A. Sanborn, Exeter, N. H., and E. H. Capen, Boston.

"The company will control no less than sixty-nine brick yards, situated in New England north of Connecticut and Rhode Island, east of the Hudson River, and south of Saco, Me.

"The value of the yards to be acquired is fixed at $2,782,200. It is proposed that the company shall issue: In 7 per cent. preferred stock, $1,500,000; common stock entitled to 6 per cent. dividends, $2,000,000; twenty-year 6 per cent. sinking fund mortgage bonds, $1,750,000. The estimate of the output of the yards for the past year was 325,000,000 bricks."

Newark Nun's Silver Jubilee.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 18.—The silver anniversary of the profession in the order of Sister Mary of the Divine Heart, Mother Superior in this city of the Sisters of Charity of the Good Shepherd, was celebrated this morning at the home of the order, Thirteenth Avenue and South Eighth Street. The Mother Superior was born in New York and made her profession in the order at Maryville, Mo.

Paterson's Health Inspector Resigns.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 18.—Dr. J. L. Leal, Health Inspector of this city, resigned this afternoon. He leaves his city position to enter the employ of the East Jersey Water Company as sanitary expert. He was Sanitary Inspector of this city for thirteen years.

More Smallpox in Morristown.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Dec. 18.—A new case of smallpox was reported to the Health Department yesterday. The patient is Mrs. Hulen of Race Street, the stepmother of Alfred Hulen, the first patient.

MAINE DEAD ARE DISINTERRED.

Work of Removing the Bodies from Havana Begun in Colon Cemetery.

HAVANA, Dec. 18.—This morning a gang of fourteen gravediggers, superintended by Chaplain Chidwick and Dr. Macour, began the exhumation in Colon Cemetery of the remains of the victims of the Maine. After clearing away the tops of the mounds from a majority of the graves, the men set to work at 7 o'clock to open up the first three, which contained twenty coffins. About 1 o'clock this afternoon the first coffin was raised. It contained the remains of Joseph Seery and was one of the few tin-lined coffins in which bodies were placed some days before the funeral took place. The next contained the remains of Harry Keys, and the third those of Eldon Nero.

As the coffins were raised to the grave side, the remains were immediately placed in tin-lined coffins prepared with lime and charcoal bottoms, after which more lime and charcoal were used, and then the coffins were carried a few yards away, where tinsmiths nailed down and hermetically sealed the lids, the names being distinctly painted thereon.

Chaplain Chidwick, using his chart, kept a strict account in each instance. Forty coffins, exhumed to-day, were carried to the cemetery chapel, about a hundred yards away. Two watchmen are on duty for the night.

The weather was favorable, a gentle breeze stirring the pines which stand around the graves. Twenty-five soldiers and about as many other spectators were present.

A most distressing, but unavoidable, feature was the necessity of removing the broken remnants of several coffins. Father Chidwick at first refused to allow this to be done in the only way it seemed practicable to remove them, but as the lime which was originally put in as a disinfectant had caked firmly, there was no alternative.

Died from Brooding Over the Maine.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Dec. 18.—James McClusky of Newburg died at the State Hospital here to-day from dementia and insanity, due to brooding over the destruction of the battleship Maine.

Counterfeiter Arrested in Havana.

HAVANA, Dec. 18.—Acting under orders from Collector Bliss, the Secret Service Police have arrested Louis Milan, who was found in possession of a dangerous counterfeiting outfit. Of late suspicion had been attracted to Milan, and it was discovered that he had excellently engraved plates for ten and twenty dollar bills, and bank paper enough to have flooded the island.

Keeper of Cuba's Archives Dead.

HAVANA, Dec. 18.—Señor Ponce de Leon, Keeper of the Archives of Cuba, died last evening. He was buried to-day.

GEN. EDGAR R. KELLOGG RETIRED.

Similar Action Will Be Taken with Brig. Gen. Carpenter.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Brig. Gen. Edgar R. Kellogg, recently promoted from Colonel of the Sixth Infantry, has been placed on the retired list, on his own application, after thirty years' service. A similar course will be followed in the case of Brig. Gen. Gilbert S. Carpenter, recently promoted from Colonel of the Eighteenth Infantry, and now in active command of that regiment in the Philippines.

These retirements will cause two vacancies in the list of Brigadier Generals.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Admiral Schley's flagship Chicago sailed from Bahia for Buenos Ayres yesterday.

The Detroit has sailed from Colon for Key West.

The Dixie has started from League Island for Norfolk.

The Philadelphia and the Iowa have arrived at San Diego.

The Porter has arrived at Newport.

Sampson Now a G. A. R. Man.

PALMYRA, N. Y., Dec. 18.—Admiral Sampson was mustered into membership in the James A. Garfield Post, 193, Grand Army of the Republic, this evening. He promised to join the local post some time ago, sending in his application and the usual dollar bill. After the ceremony to-night there was a campfire, at which there was a large attendance of veterans. Admiral Sampson's dollar bill has been framed, and hangs conspicuously in the lodge room.

Reina Cristina to Stay at Norfolk.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The Navy Department has concluded that it has not the means of converting into a receiving ship the captured Spanish cruiser Reina Cristina. Therefore the vessel will be allowed to remain at Norfolk, for the present at least.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Lafayette Fire Insurance Company of New York has been admitted to Michigan.

The Boston Insurance Company has applied for admission to the Western Union.

The December meeting of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters will be held to-morrow.

The Brokerage Committee of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange will meet to-day to act upon the proposed limited extension of all outstanding brokerage certificates.

The Kings County Fire Insurance Company has been admitted to Kentucky, and Clarence J. Hellman of Louisville and Runnells & Manchester of Cleveland, Ohio, have been appointed agents. The company recently reinsured the Brooklyn and Long Island business of the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company.

George E. Wood, manager of the suburban business of the Spring Garden Insurance Company, which was reinsured Saturday in the Western Assurance Company of Toronto, has been appointed General Agent of the Scottish Union and National Insurance Company, and manager of the North American Insurance Company of Boston for the same territory.

The insurance on the property at 14 and 16 Ninth Avenue, which was considerably damaged by fire last Saturday night, was distributed as follows: On New Excelsor Dry Battery Company—North America, $1,500; Aetna, $1,000. On Cox Seed Company—Springfield, $1,250; Reliance, $1,000; Pennsylvania, $1,000; Westchester, $1,000. J. I. Le Bowski & Co. will adjust the loss.

The stockholders of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company, at a special meeting to be held to-day, will vote on a proposition to increase the capital stock of the company from $250,000 to $500,000. President Daniel Myers yesterday said that the increase will be authorized. The company has just reinsured the business of the Globe and Rutgers Fire Insurance Company and the Insurance Company of the State of New York.

The insurance on the property of Doniger Brothers, at 179 Wooster Street, which was damaged by fire Sunday, was distributed as follows: Atlanta Home, $4,500; Lancashire, $2,750; Liverpool and London and Globe, 2,500; National of Hartford, $1,500; Reading, $1,000; Imperial, $1,000; Continental, $1,000; Commerce, $1,000; Williamsburg City, $1,000; Firemen's of Baltimore, $1,000; Caledonian, $1,000; Hanover, $1,000; Insurance Company of North America, $750; London Assurance, $750; Palatine, $500. J. I. Le Bowski & Co. will adjust the loss.

The insurance on the property of M. & M. Cummings & Co., at 62 and 64 Marshall Street, Newark, which was much damaged by fire Saturday night, was distributed as follows: On building—Lion, $5,000; National of Hartford, $2,500; Agricultural, $1,250; Commercial Union, $1,250. On stock—Erie, $3,000; North German, $2,000; Aachen and Munich, $1,000; National of Hartford, $1,000. On machinery—German-American, $1,666.67; Western of Toronto, $1,666.67; Westchester, $1,666.66. The property of Weigand & Doerzbacker was insured as follows: Caledonian, $1,000; Commercial Union, $1,000; Niagara, $1,000. H. A. Landgraff & Co. will adjust the loss.

Lincoln Fire Receivership Praised.

Louis L. Coudert, the referee appointed to settle the accounts of Andrew Freedman, receiver of the Lincoln Fire Insurance Company of New York, filed his report with the County Clerk yesterday. The report says that Mr. Freedman collected $180,000 in cash and other property in excess of $50,000, paid every claim against the corporation, and returned to the stockholders over $100,000, which was over half the par value of their stock. Mr. Coudert praises the work of the receiver and his counsel, Messrs. Stern and Rushmore, saying in conclusion: "I attribute this successful winding up of so large a corporation to the assiduity, learning, and skill of the receiver's counsel and to the painstaking care of the receiver and his assistants."

SUPREME COURT SALE.

Nos. 30 & 32 W. 44th St.

NEAR FIFTH AVE.,

To be sold at auction by WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer,

TUESDAY, DEC. 19, AT 12 NOON,

At the New York Real-Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

This is perhaps the choicest piece of vacant property in this select neighborhood. Excavated and ready for immediate building; specially adapted for club, apartment-house, or institution.

Parties wishing to purchase previ[illegible] or desiring any information, address J. P. Everett, Esq., Attorney for owners, 4 Warren St., (Tel. 3832 Cortlandt,) or A. Stern, 31 Nassau St.

MICHIGAN RAILWAY TAXATION.

Legislature Meets to Vote on the Question of Placing Railways on Same Basis as Other Property.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 18.—The Michigan Legislature met in special session at noon to-day in response to the call of Gov. Pingree. The Governor's object is to secure the passage of a joint resolution providing for submission to the people at the general election next November of an amendment to the State laws placing railways upon the same basis for taxation as all other property. At present the railroads pay specific taxes upon gross earnings.

Interest in the special session is increased by the fact that the Grand Jury, which has returned indictments alleging bribery against some of the legislators, is still in session here. Speaker Adams of the House of Representatives, who is one of the indicted men, presided to-day, as usual.

The message of Gov. Pingree was read this afternoon before the joint session of the two houses. It urged the passage of the proposed joint resolution, so as to permit the enactment of laws by the next Legislature for equal taxation of all property at its true cash value. The Governor said in the course of his message: "The inequality of our system of taxation is so great that immediate steps should be taken to remedy it." The question involved had, he added, for years been exhaustively discussed, and was therefore no longer properly open for debate, but called for energetic action.

Gov. Pingree referred to the history of the Atkinson Railway Taxation act, which was declared unconstitutional by the State Supreme Court, and recalled the fact that a joint resolution of similar purport to the one now proposed passed the House in the regular session, but died in the Senate committee. He called particular attention to a clause in the 1898 platform of Michigan Republicans, which commended the Pingree administration for its efforts in the direction of equal taxation, and favored immediate legislation for taxing railroads, telegraph, telephone, and express companies' properties upon their true value. The message urged that the matter be considered only as a matter of principle.

The Governor submitted a table showing the comparative value of railway property in the States which most nearly resemble Michigan in population and development, and stating the value at which Michigan's railway property would be assessed if worth as much a mile as such property in the other States mentioned, viz.: Indiana, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin. His deduction from this was that Michigan railway property, based on such values, would pay several times the amount of revenue to the State which it does now. The Governor concluded by saying: "It is well for you to remember that there are only three States in the Union in which railroads pay specific taxes upon the gross earnings."

Mr. Cleveland Better.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 18.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland, who is confined to his house with a slight attack of rheumatism, is rapidly recovering from the illness. Dr. James H. Wikoff, Mr. Cleveland's physician, said to-day his patient will probably be able to go out again within a day or two.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:20	Sun sets...4:35	Moon rises..7:21

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....8:57	Gov. Isl'd...9:26	H. Gate...11:22
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....9:28	Gov. Isl'd..10:00	H. Gate...11:56

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) DEC. 19.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
El Norte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Harald, Inagua, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Talisman, Barbados, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Valetta, La Plata	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 20.

Allianca, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Southwark, Southampton and Antwerp	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Tjomo, Grenada, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
U. S. transport —, San Juan, &c	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Wordsworth, Pernambuco, &c.	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Yucatan, Havana, Progreso, &c	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, DEC. 21.

Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
L'Aquitaine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prins Willem II., Port au Prince, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Santiago, Nassau, &c.	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow	.....	1:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, DEC. 22.

Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 23.

Altai, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Buffalo, Hull	.....	.....
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Etruria, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Island, Christiana, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Manitou, London	.....	.....
Nueces, Key West and Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Olinda, Nuevitas	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Patricia, Hamburg	.....	8:30 A. M.
Philadelphia, San Juan, &c.	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Statendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

SUNDAY DEC. 24.

Livorno, Pernambuco, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston, &c.	.....	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship City of London. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. 20 and up to Dec. 23, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Dec. 23, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa. Mails for Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Algoa, (letters must be directed "per Algoa.")

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) DEC. 19.

Charing Cross, Gibraltar, Nov. 23.
Chicago City, Swansea, Dec. 3.
Condor, St. Lucia, Dec. 11.
El Paso, New Orleans, Dec. 14.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Dec. 7.
Fuerst Bismarck, Naples, Dec. 8.
Kaiser Willem der Grosse, Bremen, Dec. 12.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Dec. 13.
Madiana, St. Thomas, Dec. 13.
Manitou, London, Dec. 9.
Maskelyne, St. Lucia, Dec. 10.
Neustria, Azores, Dec. 9.
Peninsular, Lisbon, Dec. 2.
Picqua, Gibraltar, Dec. 5.
Ras Eiba, Gibraltar, Nov. 29.
Westernland, Antwerp, Dec. 9.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 20.

Advance, Colon, Dec. 13.
Algonquin, Jacksonville, Dec. 17.
Georgic, Liverpool, Dec. 10.
Planet Mercury, Moville, Dec. 6.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Dec. 13.

THURSDAY, DEC. 21.

Alsatia, Gibraltar, Dec. 7.
Columbia, Hamburg, Dec. 13.

FRIDAY, DEC. 22.

Chateau Lafite, Havre, Dec. 10.
El Mar, New Orleans, Dec. 13.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg, Dec. 11.

SATURDAY, DEC. 23.

Campania, Liverpool, Dec. 16.
Jersey City, Swansea, Dec. 9.
Ontario, Hull, Dec. 11.
Pocassett, Liverpool, Dec. 11.
St. Paul, Southampton, Dec. 16.

SUNDAY, DEC. 24.

British King, Antwerp, Dec. 10.
La Bretagne, Havre, Dec. 16.
Montcalm, London, Dec. 12.

Arrived.

SS Cienfuegos, (Cuban,) Smith, Manzanilla Dec. 7 and Cienfuegos 10th, with mdse. and one passenger to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M. 17th and anchored in Gravesend Bay owing to thick fog.

SS Spartan Prince, (Br.,) Adamson, Genoa Nov. 29 and Naples Dec. 2, with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Seager & Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 7:45 P. M. Anchored in lower bay.

SS Altai, (Br.,) Morris, Kingston, &c., with mdse. to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Passed in Sandy Hook at 7:53 P. M. Anchored in lower bay.

SS Argyle, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, Yokohama Aug. 10, Hiogo Sept. 29, Moji Oct. 1, Shanghai 17th, Hongkong 27th, and Singapore Nov. 4, with mdse. to Irwin, McBride, Catherwood & Co. In Quarantine at 11 15 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Dec. 18, 9:30 P. M., south, light, clear sky, thick off shore.

Sailed.

SS Manhatan, (Br.,) for London.
SS Erna, (Br.,) for Kingston, &c.

Spoken.

Bark Dumfriesshire, (Br.,) McGibbon, from New York for Melbourne, no date, was spoken in lat. 33 south, lon. 15 west.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—SS Critic, (Br.,) Capt. Griffin, from New York for Leith and Dundee, passed Butt of Lewis yesterday.

SS John Sanderson, (Br.,) Capt. Erskine, from Yokohama, &c., for New York, passed Malta yesterday.

SS H. H. Meier, (Ger.,) Capt. Steencken, from Bremen for New York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS

HOW FAITH CURISTS HEAL.

A Coroner in Investigating a Death Hears that Teaching the Commandments Will Cure Disease.

ROME, N. Y., Dec. 18.—The Coroner's inquest in the case of Mrs. M. M. Davis, who died under Christian Science treatment, was continued this evening. Dr. W. B. Reid, who made the autopsy, said he examined for strychnine or arsenic, but found none in the stomach. There was a strong alcoholic odor present.

Mrs. Jennie Watson, a friend of Mrs. Davis, said she called to see the deceased a week before her death. Miss Moore, the Christian Science healer, and others were present. They refused to let Mrs. Watson see Mrs. Davis. Witness said several times on other visits, when she had seen Mrs. Davis, she expressed the opinion that she would need a doctor.

Miss Moore testified that she had been a Christian Scientist eleven years. She has a certificate from the Massachusetts Metaphysical College. The District Attorney endeavored to get her to describe the course of study there. She said it would take ten days or two weeks to describe it. The Attorney said there was plenty of time, and her reply was that she could not give a description. During her examination she said:

"I do nothing physically. I do not do the same thing with every patient. The mentality of the patients is not the same. The healer does not touch the patient. The understanding of the Commandments is necessary to do healing."

Among other things, in reply to the District Attorney, she said she would treat patients by the truth—by the God power. She also said Christian Science teaches that a physician should not be called in with a healer. Asked what sickness was, the witness said it was the opposite of health; she would treat sickness by changing the mentality. She would tell patients they were children of God and teach them the Commandments. In that way she could heal any disease. She could heal a broken leg if the patient fully understood God. She had had some instruction in physiology and had read medical books.

The Coroner's verdict was that Mrs. Davis came to her death from paralysis of the heart, caused by valvular disease of the heart and that her death was greatly hastened by the treatment accorded her by the persons having her in charge. The verdict recommends that the District Attorney present the case to the Grand Jury.

THE DEPARTMENT STORE LAW.

Illinois Supreme Court Holds That the Chicago Ordinance Is Unconstitutional.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—A special dispatch from Springfield says that the Illinois Supreme Court to-day held void the anti-department store ordinance of Chicago.

The Court sustained the judgment of the Criminal Court of Cook County in appeal from a Chicago Justice of the Peace, who imposed fines of $25 and costs on Charles Netcher, proprietor of the Boston Store, for selling certain kinds of merchandise where certain other kinds of merchandise were sold. The Court declares the ordinances are "an attempted interference by the city with rights guaranteed to the defendant by the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Illinois." The Court says:

"When an owner is deprived of the right to expose for sale and sell his property he is deprived of property within the meaning of the Constitution, by taking away one of the incidents of ownership."

It is declared to be plain that the ordinance is a "mere attempt to deny a property right to a particular class in the community where all other members of the community are left to enjoy it. It is immaterial whether such a denial is in a statute or in an ordinance passed by virtue of a statute. It is equally invalid in either case."

C. A. VOGELER COMPANY FAILS.

Christian Devries, Its Head, Resigned Presidency of National Bank of Baltimore Last Week.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 18.—The Charles A. Vogeler Company, druggists, consisting of Christian Devries and his wife, formerly Mrs. Minnie A. Vogeler, have made a general assignment for the benefit of their creditors. Henry S. Dulaney, who has been for many years the general manager of the concern, is the assignee. The attorneys for the company say that they are not able to give any statement of the character and extent of its business or of the extent of its assets and liabilities at the present time.

Mr. Devries resigned the Presidency of the National Bank of Baltimore last week. The Vogeler Company was founded in 1874 under the name of A. Vogeler & Sons. The principal product of the concern was St. Jacob's Oil, a liniment which was advertised very extensively, the company being one of the pioneers in "landscape advertising."

The Directors of the National Bank of Baltimore held a special meeting at 10 o'clock this morning, at which the resignation of Mr. Devries, who has been President of the institution for more than twenty years, was accepted. The question of selecting a successor was deferred until to-morrow morning, when another meeting of the board will be held. After the meeting the statement was made that the indebtedness to the bank of the Charles A. Vogeler Company amounts to $18,000. This is not secured. The bank also holds some of Mr. Devries's personal paper, the latter being secured.

FOR SANTOS COFFEE LIGHTERS.

New Berth Provided for Them—The Lassell Released.

A new anchorage for lighters loaded with Santos coffee has been decided upon. Hereafter these lighters, in charge of Dr. Doty's officers, will be anchored just inside of the Erie Basin breakwater, for the eight days' exposure required.

Several lighters now in the Narrows loaded with water-soaked coffee from the Lassell will be emptied at sea, as the coffee has been declared worthless by the underwriters.

The Lassell herself was released from Quarantine yesterday afternoon, and will go to the Erie Basin dry dock for survey. The stevedores who handled the coffee cargoes of the J. W. Taylor and the Lassell left Hoffman Island yesterday.

FINDS FOR COMMISSION MEN.

Illinois Court Decides They Need Not Procure a License.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 18.—The Supreme Court declared invalid the act to license commission merchants. The cases were appealed from the Criminal Court of Cook County, where judgments were obtained against Edward C. Reichwald, William G. Reichwald, and Charles W. Losser, indicted for receiving and soliciting certain prints without securing a license.

In its decision the court holds the first two sections of the act valid—that the inspections complained of are clearly within the power of the State.

The sections following are declared invalid. In these provisions the Board of Inspectors is created to license and prescribe regulations for commission merchants, and its duties are set out. This board is composed of one member each from various private organizations, which the law provides shall become incorporated.

To Teach Care of Animals.

A new line of work was established by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in the illustrated lecture delivered last night by Prof. E. A. A. Grange at the American Horse Exchange. The society proposes to educate citizens in all the knowledge appertaining to domestic animals and the sort of treatment needed to bring out their good points and guarantee freedom from disease and pain when possible. Prof. Grange organized the bacteriological department at the Michigan Agricultural College, at Lansing, Mich., and during the latter part of his fifteen years' connection with the college occupied the chair of Veterinary Science. The lecture last night was the first of a series and was illustrated with slides and by the aid of several horses from the stables of the Exchange. It was devoted to the exposition of the "points" of a horse and how to judge them.

"Silver Dollar" Smith Sinking.

"Silver Dollar" Smith, who is ill at his home, 64 Essex Street, suffering from diabetes and consumption, was reported to be much worse at an early hour this morning. It was said he is sinking rapidly.

M. Knoedler & Co.

invite attention to their unusually important collection of

Paintings, Water Colors, and Engravings.

All suitably adapted for Holiday Presents.

355 FIFTH AVE., COR. 34TH ST.

OPEN EVENINGS.

A Teaspoonful of

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

taken every morning, will keep your blood pure and fortify your system against disease.

All Druggists.

25c., 50c., and $1 per bottle.

SLOOP TO SAIL FOR CUBA.

Voyage Will Take Three Weeks—A Crew of Three.

The sloop Ida Belle Lowndes, owned by Capt. Thomas Madge of Greenwich, Conn., will leave to-day for Cuba with her owner and a crew of two men. The sail will be both for pleasure and business, including a cruise for some weeks off the south coast of the island.

The sloop is 44 feet over all, 15 feet beam, 5½ feet draft, and with a tonnage of six and one-half. There is a comfortable cabin, containing three berths and many conveniences. In addition to the sails, there is one screw, worked by an auxiliary gasoline engine. The first stop will be Philadelphia. It is expected that the boat will be three weeks in reaching Cuba.

LEHIGH TERMINAL RUMOR.

Report of the Black Tom Island Passenger Project Unconfirmed.

A rumor to the effect that the Lehigh Valley Railroad would establish an independent passenger terminus on the Black Tom Island property recently purchased by the Standard Oil Company gained wide circulation among railroad men in Jersey City yesterday. The oil tanks of the Eagle Oil Company, a branch of the Standard Oil Company, are now being removed from their place near Caven's Point, it was said, to make way for the Lehigh Valley tracks to Black Tom.

Lehigh Valley officials at Jersey City disclaimed yesterday knowledge of such a project. One, however, admitted that the company, which now uses the Pennsylvania terminals, would establish a depot at some point on the bay shore as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

Eugene Delano of this city, a Director of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, while tacitly admitting last night that a movement was on foot to obtain independent terminal facilities, said he was not in a position either to affirm or deny authoritatively the reported selection of the Black Tom site.

MOUNTED POLICEMEN TOO BIG.

All Who Weigh Over 200 Pounds to be Transferred to Other Duty.

Chief Devery has ordered the mounted policemen in all the boroughs of the city to appear at Police Headquarters to be weighed. There are about 300 men in the mounted squad.

The Chief says that some of the men are too heavy to ride horses. He says that there are men on the mounted force who weigh 220 and 225 pounds, which is too much weight for a horse to carry around several hours a day. The men who weigh over 200 pounds will be taken off such duty.

Tenderloin Station to be Improved.

The Tenderloin police station will undergo remodeling, at a cost of $12,000. Plans were submitted yesterday to the Department of Buildings for a new staircase from the basement to the third story of the station house, and for the addition of a story to the prison building in the rear. The second, third, and fourth floors of the latter building will be devoted to dormitories for the patrolmen, while the basement and first floor will be taken up by cells. Improved lighting and ventilation will also be provided.

THE KIELY WILL CONTEST.

Father Hefy Appointed Administrator of Brooklyn Priest's Estate.

In the contest of the will of the late Rev. Father John M. Kiely of the Church of the Transfiguration, Brooklyn, Cornelius O'Connor, as special guardian of Maurice and Christina Kirby, children of Father Kiely's nephew, John F. Kirby, a week ago, before Surrogate Abbott, charged the Rev. Jeremiah J. Hefy, the executor named in Father Kiely's will, with using undue influence.

On motion of counsel for Father Hefy to set aside the order appointing Mr. O'Connor as special guardian on the ground that there was no proof that John F. Kirby, the father of the children, who has been missing since 1897, was dead, Surrogate Abbott decided that Mr. O'Connor must show the existence of an alleged prior will, which he claims exists, and in which it is alleged the two children contesting were beneficiaries.

Lawyer F. A. McCloskey yesterday applied for the appointment of Father Hefy as temporary administrator of the estate, and Mr. O'Connor opposed the application. The Surrogate said that he saw no reason why Father Hefy should not be appointed administrator, and later in the day the appointment was made.

PROTECTION OF FISH.

League of Salt-Water Fishermen Meets—Central Road Accused.

The Protective League of Salt Water Fishermen held its regular monthly meeting last night at 106 West Thirty-first Street. The object of the league is to secure the enforcement of laws for the protection of salt-water fish and to keep nets out of the waters of rivers and bays.

A legal committee, headed by Municipal Court Justice George F. Roesch, has in preparation a bill making illegal the use of nets within a circle of a fifty-mile radius from the City Hall which will be presented this Winter to the Legislature. The bill also provides for the appointment of fifteen Fish Wardens to carry out its provisions.

One of the practices which the league opposes is that of the menhaden fishermen, who go down in the lower bay and, with purse nets 500 or 600 fathoms long, take in thousands of tons of "bunkers" and all sorts of fish, many of which are edible. These are indiscriminately taken away to be ground up for fertilizers, thus destroying immense quantities of food fishes.

President Theodore Biedinger of the league says that complaints have been received from citizens regarding the destruction of fish caused by the deposit of refuse from the gas works by the Central Road. He says that the refuse is taken in tank cars from the gas works at Mott Haven in the middle of the night up along the Hudson River at the Highlands, and there by means of pipes forced down into the bottom of the river, killing many fish. Mr. Biedinger says that when refuse is put into the river in that manner the law which forbids the pouring of any refuse detrimental to fish in the waters is violated.

Teachers to Take Part Pay.

At a meeting of the public school teachers of Staten Island held last night it was decided to accept from Controller Coler 94 per cent. of over-due salaries on account, this in no way to affect their claims upon the city for the balance they claim as due them under a new schedule. It is reported that the Controller will accept the proposition.

PRIZEFIGHTING ATTACKED.

Methodist Preachers Adopt Strong Resolutions—Petition the Governor and the Daily Press.

The Methodist preachers' meeting at 150 Fifth Avenue yesterday adopted vigorous resolutions against prizefighting. The subject was discussed some weeks ago, and yesterday the resolutions submitted by a special committee were adopted unanimously without debate. The committee was composed of the Rev. Drs. William H. Lawrence, John Rhey Thompson, and J. W. Campbell. The resolutions were as follows:

"The committee appointed to prepare a minute on the Jeffries-Sharkey prize fight would respectfully report:

"First. That brutal exhibition was a crime against the peace and dignity of the Nation. A bare recital of the facts connected with this event is sufficient to bring the blush of shame to all lovers of law and order. Amid the crowd of criminals of every age and character which such a scene attracted were representatives of our commercial and professional life, Aldermen of the city, and members of the Legislature. Four hundred policemen, detailed to keep order, showed that New York had taken this public shame under its protection. With every base appetite of depraved human nature stimulated and gratified, that motley crowd returned to certain portions of Manhattan and Brooklyn to make the night hideous with a saturnalia of vice and crime.

"Second. Some of the great New York dailies used all modern appliances to further debauch the public mind. Before their offices was displayed the spectacle of immense crowds standing in the rain to read on the bulletin boards the progress of the fight. Midnight extras ministered to the public excitement. Page after page of sickening details the next day entered homes of piety and peace. Like Egyptian frogs, these reports penetrated every place with their loathsomeness. The morning trains carried reports written in the most seductive style to every part of the land.

"Third. The latest triumphs of modern invention have been seized by greedy purveyors of amusement to repeat daily before promiscuous audiences scenes of that prize fight.

"Fourth. We deplore as the saddest fact of all that this condition has been made possible by the enactment of the Horton law at the last session of the New York Legislature. Therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we hereby petition his Excellency Theodore Roosevelt, Governor of the State of New York, and the members of the Legislature soon to assemble at Albany, to expunge from the statute books that law enacted simply in the interests of the criminal classes of this country. The teachers of morality and lawabiding citizens have some rights which their legislators are bound to respect. Society cannot afford to have law and justice poisoned at its foundation.

"Resolved, That we request the newspapers to sacrifice the pecuniary advantage of ministering to a depraved public taste and to join the teachers of pure morality and the lovers of peace and concord in upholding things that are 'pure, lovely, and of good report.'"

The New York Methodist Education Society, which assists ministerial students, held its annual meeting after the preachers' meeting. These officers were elected: President—The Rev. Dr. James M. King; Vice President—The Rev. Dr. Robert Crook; Secretary and Treasurer—The Rev. Dr. W. H. Mickle.

AUSTRIANS PLAY CHESS.

Experts of the Empire Paired for a Tournament Yesterday.

VIENNA, Dec. 18.—The National Masters' Chess Congress opened in this city at the Vienna Chess Club yesterday evening, when twelve experts residing in the Austro-Hungarian countries declared their readiness to play in the tournament, for which the late Baron Kolisch had provided the prizes in his will. Albin, Alapin, Marco, Schlechter, Schwarz, Wolf, and Zinkl of Vienna, Popiel of Bothnia, Korto of Prague, Brody and Maroczy of Budapest, and Prock were the men ready for the fray.

When the ballot was taken in order to ascertain the pairing for all the games to be played in the tournament, it was found that Wolf had drawn 1, Zinkl 2, Schlechter 3, and Popiel, Prock, Brody, Maroczy, Schwarz, Korto, Alapin, Albin, and Marco drew the remaining numbers in the order named. Hence the schedule for the eleven rounds of the contest was made up as follows:

First Round—Zinkl vs. Albin; Schlechter vs. Alapin; Popiel vs. Korto; Prock vs. Schwarz; Brody vs. Maroczy, and Wolf vs. Marco.

Second Round—Schwartz vs. Brody; Korto vs. Prock; Alapin vs. Popiel; Albin vs. Schlechter; Wolf vs. Zinkl, and Marco vs. Maroczy.

Third Round—Schlechter vs. Wolf; Popiel vs. Albin; Proch vs. Alapin; Brody vs. Korto; Maroczy vs. Schwarz, and Zinkl vs. Marco.

Fourth Round—Korto vs. Maroczy; Alapin vs. Brody; Albin vs. Prock; Wolf vs. Popiel; Zinkl vs. Schlechter, and Marco vs. Schwarz.

Fifth Round—Popiel vs. Zinkl; Prock vs. Wolf; Brody vs. Albin; Maroczy vs. Alapin; Schwarz vs. Korto, and Schlechter vs. Marco.

Sixth Round—Alapin vs. Schwarz; Albin vs. Maroczy; Wolf vs. Brody; Zinkl vs. Prock; Schlechter vs. Popiel, and Marco vs. Korto.

Seventh Round—Prock vs. Schlechter; Brody vs. Zinkl; Maroczy vs. Wolf; Schwarz vs. Albin; Korto vs. Alapin, and Popiel vs. Marco.

Eighth Round—Albin vs. Korto; Wolf vs. Schwarz; Zinkl vs. Maroczy; Schlechter vs. Brody; Popiel vs. Prock, and Marco vs. Alapin.

Ninth Round—Brody vs. Popiel; Maroczy vs. Schlechter; Schwarz vs Zinkl; Korto vs. Wolf; Alapin vs. Albin, and Prock vs. Marco.

Tenth Round—Wolf vs. Alapin; Zinkl vs. Korto; Schlechter vs. Schwarz; Popiel vs. Maroczy; Prock vs. Brody, and Marco vs. Albin

Eleventh and Final Round—Maroczy vs. Prock; Schwarz vs. Popiel; Korto vs. Schlechter; Alapin vs. Zinkl; Albin vs. Wolf, and Brody vs. Marco.

The results of the first round, which was played to-night, were as follows: Zinkl and Albin divided honors, as did Schlechter and Alapin. Popiel defeated Korto. The game between Prock and Schwarz was adjourned in favor of Schwarz. Maroczy and Brody and Wolf and Marco drew.

The second round will be contested to-morrow.

BASEBALL FUTURE IN DOUBT.

Ewing May Manage the New Yorks If Disputes Can Be Settled.

William "Buck" Ewing has not been signed to manage the New York baseball team next season, as has been reported. Should the National League reduce its circuit to the satisfaction of Andrew Freedman, President of the New York Club, and all other subjects of controversy, such as syndicate baseball, be eliminated, Ewing, who was once the most popular player that ever wore a New York uniform and under whose captaincy the local team became known as the "Giants," will handle the New York team next season. Mr. Freedman said yesterday that he considered Ewing a capable manager, and would be pleased to have him manage the team.

It is the general opinion of the club owners who are still in New York that the attempt to reduce the league circuit to eight clubs will meet with all sorts of obstacles. The committee that was appointed to confer with the Baltimore, Washington, Cleveland, and Louisville Clubs and have these clubs drop from the circuit has not yet made much progress. A meeting was held on Sunday, at which all four clubs were represented. Cleveland wanted $40,000 to give up its franchise. The Washington Club demanded $46,000 and Baltimore $70,000. The Louisville Club did not name any price.

The Brooklyn Club has threatened to carry its case into court sooner than pay the five-hundred-dollar fine imposed for its action in the Wrigler case. If it does, there may ensue a genuine baseball war. It has been pointed out that if a club will not abide by the rulings of the league, there is no reason why the ball players should not refuse to be governed by the clubs and break their contracts.

Time in the Wrigley case. If it does, there

The meeting of the Eastern League, which was to have been held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-day, has been postponed until the National League has reached a settlement as to the make-up of its circuit for next season.

Intercollegiate Golf Conference.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 18.—Chester Griswold, President of the Intercollegiate Golf Association, to-day announced that a meeting of the association will be held at the Murray Hill Hotel, New York, next Thursday night to make amendments to the rules and to transact other business. Among important changes in the rules proposed are whether the English method of scoring will be adopted in place of the present system, and whether the date of the annual tournament shall be changed from the Fall to the Spring. The application of the University of Pennsylvania for membership will also be considered.

World's Record for Jump on Skates.

Frank McDaniels of Minneapolis, Minn., holder of the world's record for a running long jump on skates, 21 feet 7 inches, established a world's record for a standing high jump on skates on Saturday night at Loring Park, Minneapolis, Minn., clearing the bar at 6 feet 4 inches. The measurements were made from heel to toe of the skates, which had a blade seventeen inches long.

Racing Results at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 18.—Results at Oakland:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs, selling. Plan, 101 pounds, (T. Walsh,) 3 to 1, won; Gauntlet, 102, (T. Burns,) 7 to 10, second; Rio Chico, 95, (Henry,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:15⅘. Locono, Don Luis, Brown Prince, Senator Dubois, Tammany, and Del Rio also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Eleven-sixteenths of a mile. San Tomas, 108 pounds, (Thorpe,) 2 to 1, won; Fine Shot, 108, (Bullman, 7 to 1, second; J. V. Hays, 109, (Givens,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:09½. Norford, Windy Jim, Summer, Britt, Druidess, Spike, and The Echo also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth, selling. Casdale, 98 pounds, (J. Martin,) 3 to 1, won; Dare II., 105, (T. Walsh,) 5 to 1, second; Horton, 106, (T. Burns,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:50. Tom Cromwell, Coda, Dr. Marks, and Owyhee also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Emeryville Handicap. Napamax, 104 pounds, (Thorpe,) 7 to 5, won; Moringa, 99, (Devin,) 4 to 1, second; Ventoro, 95, (T. Walsh,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:43. Lothian and Flamora also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Southern Girl, 107 pounds, (Thorpe,) 4 to 5, won; Princess Zelka, 107, (Spencer,) 2 to 1, second; Herclean, 110, (Henry,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:15¾. The Buffoon, Floridan, and Gravita also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs, selling. Montgomery, 101 pounds, (Vittatoe,) 2 to 1, won; Jerid, 102, (Bullman,) 3 to 1, second; Tibouron, 99, (Henry,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:15. Amaza, Whitcomb, Etta H., El Estro, and Peace also ran.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

D. M. Nesbit Company of New York City, to deal in lumber; capital, $5,000. Directors—Fred T. Nesbit, C. W. Kellam, and Frederick V. Hass, New York City.

Perrott & Perrott of New York City, to act as shipping agents and packers; capital, $25,000. Directors—R. W. Rose, New York City; F. W. Thomas and C. F. McLinden, Troy.

S. B. Caldwell of Brooklyn, to carry on a wholesale and retail drug business; capital, $10,000. Directors—Samuel B. Caldwell, Martina H. Caldwell, and George Doane Russell, Brooklyn.

Studebaker Brothers Company of New York, to manufacture and sell vehicles; capital, $5,000. Directors—Frederick S. Fish, South Bend, Ind.; William R. Timis, Yonkers; M. H. Alliger, Brooklyn.

Kean Power Company of New York City, to manufacture and supply steam and electric power; capital, $1,000. Directors—Frederick W. Hunter, Crawford, N. J.; Augustus S. Newman, Garrisons, N. Y.; William V. Newman, New York City.

Indian Kettles Park Association of Hague, to establish a Summer resort in the vicinity of Indian Kettles Park; capital, $50,000. Directors—Edward Barr and George Maynard, New York City; Benjamin C. Barnell, Jr., Elizabeth, N. J.; John S. H. Clark, Newark, N. J.; Charles C. Clark, Hague, N. Y.

Incorporated in Delaware.

DOVER, Del., Dec. 18.—A certificate of incorporation was filed here to-day of the Patent Title and Guarantee Company of New York City, to secure patents, &c.; capital, $500,000.

Ten Hurt in Indiana Collision.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., Dec. 18.—An Air Line Road engine and a Pennsylvania suburban train running between Louisville and New Albany collided at Vincennes and Main Streets in this city to-day. The Pennsylvania train consisted of an engine and two coaches. It had 150 passengers. One of the coaches was struck in the centre and thrown over on one side, knocked off the trucks, and badly demolished. Ten passengers were injured, but with possibly one exception it is not thought any of the injured will die.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.76
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.40⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29¼
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.90
Cotton, middling	.07½
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅞
Sugar, granulated	5.18
Molasses, O. K. prime	.36
Beef, family	12.75
Beef hams	22.75
Tallow, prime	.05
Pork, mess	10.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.05¾
Lard, prime	5.67½
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	23.00
Butter, Western creamery	.27

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—Flour, steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 65@67c; No. 2 red, 68@69½c; No. 2 corn, 31¾@31¼c; No. 2 yellow corn, 31⅝@32c; No. 2 oats, 23@23¼c No. 2 white, 25¾@26c; No. 3 white, 25@25¾c; No. 2 rye, 51c; No. 2 barley, 38@43c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.49@$1.49¾; prime timothy seed, $2.55; mess pork, per barrel, $8.60@$10.15; lard, per 100 lb, $5.10@$5.32½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.15@$5.40; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5⅜@5½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.50@$5.60; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.23½; sugars, cutloaf unchanged; clover, contract grade, $8.25.

COTTON.—Almost unprecedented excitement prevailed on the Cotton Exchange. Seldom, if ever, in the history of the institution has the volume of business been so great as that transacted between 10 o'clock and 3 o'clock to-day. No official record of the number of bales sold has been kept, the system of officially reporting the amount involved in transactions having been abandoned a long time ago. It is semi-officially estimated, however, that the amount of cotton traded in at New York to-day came near to reaching the million bale mark, the heaviest previous total having been something like 800,000 bales. There was a perfect avalanche of selling orders, until the executive capacity of the commission houses was tested as never before. The opening was easy at a decline of 4 to 6 points. Southern spot markets were officially reported by wire as follows: New Orleans, easy, ⅛c lower, at 7 3-16c; Savannah, quiet and easy, 1-16c lower, at 7⅞c; Charleston, 7¼c; Wilmington, 7¼c; Norfolk, 7 5-16c; Baltimore, 1-16c lower, at 7⅞c; Augusta, 1-16@⅛c decline, now 7 3-16@7¼c; Memphis, 7¾c; St. Louis, 7¼c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	7.15	7.15	6.98	6.97@6.99
January	7.21	7.21	6.90	7.01@7.02
February	7.26	7.26	6.99	7.06@7.08
March	7.33	7.34	7.09	7.12@7.13
April	7.35	7.35	7.08	7.15@7.17
May	7.39	7.41	7.09	7.19@7.20
June	7.41	7.41	7.12	7.20@7.21
July	7.41	7.41	7.08	7.20@7.22
August	7.35	7.37	7.05	7.15@7.16
September	7.00	7.00	6.96	6.95@6.96
October	6.93	6.93	6.89	6.85@6.86
November	6.84	6.84	6.84	6.80@6.82

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 18.—Spot cotton dull; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 7,000 bales; receipts, 9,000 bales; American, 9,000 bales; middling upland, 4 11-32d; futures opened quiet, 1@2 points lower; closed 4@4½ points net lower; December-January, 4.06d; January-February, 4.04d; February-March, 4.02½d; March-April, 4.01d; April-May, 3.63½d; May-June, 3.63½d; June-July, 3.61d; July-August, 3.60d; August-September, 3.57d; September-October, 3.50, nominal; December, 4.08d. Manchester—Yarns move slowly. Cloths quiet.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	73¼	73⅝	72⅞	73¼
May	75¼	76½	75 3-16	76½
Corn—				
December	39¾	39¾	39⅞	39⅝
May	39¼	39⅝	39¼	39⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	66⅝	67½	66¾	67¼
May	70	71¼	69⅞	71⅛
July	70⅝	71¼	70 7-16	71⅝
Corn—				
December	31	31¼	31	31¼
January	31⅜	31½	31 3-16	31⅜
May	33¼	33½	33⅛	33⅜
Oats—				
December	22⅝	22¾	22 5-16	22⅝
May	24 3-16	24⅜	24⅛	24¼

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Contrary to the experience of other speculative markets on Monday, grain experienced an advance and activity such as has not been witnessed before in many a day. Wheat alone advanced 2 cents a bushel, closing near the top point of the day, and 1⅜@1¾ cents higher than Saturday. From opening to close, with one exception, the upward tendency continued, the only period of reaction being at midday, when visible supply figures appeared with an increase of 801,000 bushels. While the latter had been expected, because of an addition to the regular stocks at Chicago through a private house being made public, it nevertheless inspired more or less selling, which broke May wheat from 76 cents to 75½ cents. This was more than made up during the afternoon, however, May reaching 76½ cents at the best point, against 74⅜ cents on Saturday's curb. The advance was attended by a good deal of covering for local and other account, with moderate volume of investment buying for outsiders. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red 76c; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 82½c, spot; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 80¾c, nominal; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 81½c, spot; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 82c, early January; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 82c; early January; No. 1 hard, New York, 81½c, spot; No. 1 Northern, New York, 80¼c, spot; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 78½c, to arrive

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 18.—Wheat—In store: No. 1 Northern, December, 64¾c; May, 67⅞c; July, 69⅛@69½c. On track: No. 1 hard, 67¾c; No. 1 Northern, 66½c; No. 2 Northern, 64½c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 18.—Wheat, firm. No. 1 Northern, 65@68c; No. 2 Northern, 64@66c. Rye—No. 1, 56c. Barley—No. 2, 44½c; sample, 36@44½c.

DULUTH, Dec. 18.—Wheat—No. 1 hard cash, 66¾c; No. 1 Northern cash, 65¾c; May, 69⅝c; July, 69¾c; No. 2 Northern, 63¾c; No. 3 Spring, 59c.

CORN—No. 2 corn was quoted 40c, elevator and delivered, and 40½c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed 29½c; No. 3 oats, 28¼c; No. 2 white, 31¼c; No. 3 white, 30½c; track mixed, 29@30½c; track white, 31@34c; No. 2 white clips, 31½c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 61½c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 61c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 56@57c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 41c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 44@48c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

BUCKWHEAT—Market nominal.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.80@$4; Winter straights, $3.35@$3.45. Winter patents, $3.50@$3.60; Spring clears, $2.80@$3.10; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.85@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.60@$2.75; no grade, $18.50 per ton, to arrive; buckwheat flour, $2.25@$2.35. RYE FLOUR—fair to good, $3.10@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.50. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.25@$2.35, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, 85@90c; coarse, 78@80c. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $16.75@$17; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $17.25@$17.50; coarse Winter bran, $17@$18, latter white; middlings, $17@$19; city feed, $17@$17.50; hominy chop, $16; oil meal, $25@$26.50, nominal.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 18.—Flour—Business fair; first patents, $3.40@$3.50; second patents, $3.20@$3.30; first clear, $2.20@$2.30. Bran—In bulk, $11@$11.25.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $10@$10.75; family, $12@$12.50; short clear, $11@$12. BEEF—Mess, $10.50; family, $12.50@$13; packet, $11.50@$12; extra India mess, $21@$23. BEEF HAMS—$22.50@$23.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5⅝c; 180-lb, 5⅝c; 160-lb, 5¾c; pigs, 6¾c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 6¼@6½c; 10-lb, 6c; 12-lb, 5¾c; 14-lb 5¼c; pickled shoulders, 5¾c; pickled hams, 8¾@9c; Western greens, 8¾@9c; city greens, 8¼@8½c. TALLOW—City, 5c bid; country, 4¾@5c. LARD—$5.65@$5.70; city lard, $5.25; refined lard, South America, $6.50; Continent, $5.95; Brazil, kegs, $7.60; compound city, $5.25@$5.37½; Western, $5.25@$5.37½. STEARINE—Oleo, 7¼c; city lard stearine, 7@7¼c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 18.—Closing: Beef—Extra India mess, 82s 6d; prime mess, 76s 3d. Pork—Prime mess Western, 57s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 45s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 31s; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 35s; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 34s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 34s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 33s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 32s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 33s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 28s 6d; American refined, in pails, 30s 3d. Butter—Finest United States, 95s; good, 75s. Cheese—American finest, white, 57s; American, finest colored, 59s. Tallow—Prime city, 25s 6d; Australian, in London, 26s 3d. Cottonseed oil—Hull refined, December-April, 18s. Turpentine—Spirits, 38s 0d. Resin—Common, 4s 4½d. Linseed oil, 23d. Petroleum—Refined, 7⅝d.

COFFEE.—During the forenoon the coffee market was a little steadier, some positions advancing 5 points, following an advance of ¼f at Havre, ½@¾ pfennig at Hamburg, 325 reis at Rio, and 100 reis at Santos, with receipts at Rio and Santos still small, being only 22,000 bags. Business was not active; sales on the call were confined to 500 bags; up to 12 M., 2,500 bags, and for the entire season 12,250 bags. In the afternoon the market was a trace easier, in sympathy with the extraordinary break in the price of cotton and the unsettled condition of affairs in Wall Street. There was no particular pressure, however, and prices changed but little. The market at the close was steady in tone, with prices finally 5 points higher to 5 points lower.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75@5.80
January	5.85	5.85	5.75	5.85@5.90
February	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.85@5.95
March	6.00	6.00	5.95	5.90@5.95
April				5.95@6.00
May	6.05	6.05	6.00	6.00@6.05
June				6.05@6.10
July	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.10@6.15
August	6.20	6.20	6.15	6.15@6.20
September	6.30	6.30	6.25	6.20@6.25
October				6.25@6.30
November				6.30@6.35

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Coffee market quiet; good average Santos, 8⅝00; receipts, 15,000 bags; stock, 673,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market opened ¼ pfennig higher; at 2:30 P. M., ¼@⅝ pfennig net higher; sales, 10,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market opened quiet at ½ franc higher; at 12 M., ¼ franc lower; at 3 P. M., firm and unchanged; at 5:30 P. M., unchanged; total sales, 36,000 bags; January, 38.75; February, 39.00; March, 39.25; April, 39.50; May, 39.75; June, 40.00; July, 40.25; August, 40.50; September, 40

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS,
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general Banking Business.
Interest allowed on deposits.
Orders executed for cash or on margin.
Investment Securities
A SPECIALTY.
LIST SENT ON APPLICATION.

Wm. Cossitt Cone & Co.,
44 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
MEMBERS CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE.
Execute Commission Orders
PURCHASE OR SALE
INVESTMENT SECURITIES,
STOCKS, BONDS, WHEAT,
FOR CASH OR MARGIN.
CALL OR WRITE FOR
SPECIAL REPORTS
—AND—
MARKET LETTER.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
Lakewood Hotel, Lakewood, N.J.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg 54 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 301 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., New York. 298 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

TUNSTALL & CO.,
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold for cash or carried on margin. Market Letter on Application.
Telephones No. 1492 and No. 830 Broad.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.,
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch Offices:
1,300 BROADWAY, CORNER 34TH ST.
621 BROADWAY, CORNER HOUSTON ST.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 & 34 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

Sugar—B. R. T.
Refer to the columns of this paper of Sunday, Dec. 17th, for the following, which is
NOT HINDSIGHT:
"SELL 'CRANE' (B. R. T.) AND 'FRY' (on any advance from opening figures sell) ST. PAUL, BURLINGTON, FEDERAL STEEL, T. C. I., MONDAY."
Before the opening Monday we wired over one thousand traders: "FIRST ADVANCE FROM OPENING SELL GRANGERS, SUGAR, BROOKLYN," and later in the day, on receipt of news of the coming break, we advised sale of Sugar at 129 and Brooklyn at 73.
IS THIS THE SERVICE YOU NEED?
If so, send us Ten Dollars for service during the coming two weeks on
SUGAR—BROOKLYN
and all other stocks in which you may be interested.
Again we call your attention to the opportunities for profit making. Not a single account in our office but was short of BROOKLYN ABOVE 77, or ST. PAUL ABOVE 120.
We sold B. R. T. at 76, 75, 74, 73, 72, and 71. Not a trade was covered to-day with less than
7 POINTS PROFIT
for our customers. We sold Sugar at 129, 125⅞, 123, and not a share covered above 122¼. Now, if we can do this for others, we can do it for you, and we want the chance to prove our ability to MAKE MONEY.
We will accept your account of One Hundred Dollars and manage it for 30 days for
5% of the net profits.
One Hundred Dollars will margin
TWENTY SHARES 5 PER CENT.
Get your remittance in our hands as early as possible, that we may put you on the right side of
SUGAR AND B. R. T.
If convenient, we shall be glad to have you call.
JNO. H. KIMBALL & CO.
NO. 50 BROADWAY, N. Y.

NOW IS THE TIME
To purchase the Cheap Railroad stocks. Don't think the market is going to the dogs. I was a Bear when they were selling from 10 to 20 points higher. When I started advertising in The Herald, Nov. 26, to sell sugar for 110, and in fact the whole market, my clients have made fortunes. Write for advice to somebody that knows what they are talking about. I am the same one that advertises in Herald 107. ORIGINAL TRUTHFINDER, Times Up-town.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

Artificial Lumber Company of America

(Organized Under the Laws of the State of New Jersey.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, . . $12,000,000

$3,500,000 Six Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock
$8,500,000 Common Stock

THE NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY, IS AUTHORIZED TO RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS AT 70 (par value $100) for $1,500,000 of the Preferred Stock of the Artificial Lumber Company of America.

Subscribers to the above will receive as a bonus one share of the Common Stock for each share of the Preferred Stock subscribed.

The money received from the above subscriptions will be placed in the Treasury of the Company, which will give the Company a cash working capital of over a million dollars. There will also remain in the Treasury one million five hundred thousand dollars of Preferred Stock, and one million five hundred thousand dollars of Common Stock.

DIRECTORS:

ALVAH TROWBRIDGE, President The North American Trust Company.
HUGH H. HAMILL, President The Trenton Trust & Safe Deposit Company.
FRANK G. SMITH, Secretary & Treasurer Adirondack Railroad Company.
GEORGE R. CRAWFORD, President Westchester Fire Insurance Company.
MELVIN STEPHENS, Director Second National Bank, Jersey City.
A. R. KUSER, Sec'y & Treas. Trenton Gas & Electric Company.
J. WESLEY ALLISON, Vice President Wood Motor Vehicle Company.
THOMAS RUSSELL, President The Union Selling Company, New York.
T. E. OTIS, President People's Brewing Company, Trenton, N. J.
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L. A. WILEY, Sec'y People's Gas Light & Coke Co., Chicago, Ill.
CHARLES R. HEDDEN of V. D. Hedden & Sons, Builders, New York.
Adjutant General T. S. PECK, Burlington, Vermont.
FRANK J. SAXE, General Manager Export Lumber Company, Ltd., New York.
Hon. J. P. WHITNEY, Q. C., M. P., Ontario, Canada.

CONSULTING ENGINEER: F. F. IDELL.
TRANSFER AGENTS: THE CORPORATION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY.
TRUSTEE AND REGISTRAR: THE NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY.
COUNSEL: KELLOGG, ROSE & SMITH, NEW YORK.

This company has secured all the rights and patents of Oliver L. Gardner for the manufacture of Artificial Lumber.

This material has been manufactured for a period of twelve years and is gradually taking the place of lumber for inside decorations on railroad cars and all classes of buildings.

It can be used as a substitute for plaster and laths in buildings, as it is sound proof and temperature proof, and it **IS FIRE PROOF.**

The economies and savings in the construction of cars and buildings, and many other things heretofore made of wood and plaster, made possible by the use of this lumber, are very large.

It is manufactured from a **WASTE** material of which there is an unlimited supply, and consequently capable of earning large dividends, owing to its low cost of construction.

The engineers of the Guaranty Development Company, 10 Wall Street, New York, have made a full examination of the nature of this artificial lumber and the uses to which it can be put, and they report that its value as a commercial article is practically unlimited. A detailed report of this examination can be seen at their office.

PATENTS

New patents have recently been obtained, and applied for, covering a process for the manufacture of this material in the United States, Canada, Mexico, Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Austria, Russia, and Australia; which gives to this company an **ABSOLUTE MONOPOLY.**

Careful, conscientious work, which has cost over **FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS** in cash, has been put into this enterprise to develop it up to its present finished condition so that, after long usage, it now stands as a recognized commercial commodity by architects, builders, decorators, and manufacturers of railroad cars, steamships, and boxes, and there is positively no question regarding its practicability and future position as a substitute for wood in all its uses and decorations for inside work. The company now has orders which guarantee a continuous demand larger than it is possible to fill with the present plant.

The gradual decrease in the supply of wood in the world, and the increase in the demand for same, particularly the grade that is used for inside decorations, is a well-known fact, and consequently this substitute for wood is much more valuable as a commercial commodity, under these conditions, than any new commercial proposition has been for the past twenty years.

PLANTS

A plant is now erected (fully equipped with machinery) at Barberton, Ohio, for the manufacturing of this material.

A plant will be erected within the vicinity of New York, one in the West, and one in Canada, each with an earning capacity equal to the one at Barberton, Ohio.

FINANCIAL

THE EARNINGS FROM THE BARBERTON PLANT WILL, AFTER PAYING SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON THE $1,500,000 OF PREFERRED STOCK ISSUED, PAY FIVE PER CENT. ON THE COMMON STOCK ISSUED; AND AFTER THE ERECTION OF THE PLANT IN THE VICINITY OF NEW YORK CITY, IN THE WEST, AND IN CANADA, THE EARNING CAPACITY OF THIS COMPANY WILL BE $1,800,000 ANNUALLY.

Applications are now in hand from prominent European bankers to organize corporations to manufacture and sell this artificial lumber in England, France, and Germany, and as the United States company own and control the foreign patents, a large percentage of the profits of the foreign companies will revert to the Artificial Lumber Company of America.

The books for subscriptions will open on the 18th day of December, and will close on the 23d day of December, 1899, at 3 P. M.

Twenty-five (25⅛) per cent. of subscriptions are payable on application and the balance on allotment on or before January 8th, 1900.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
CAPITAL . $2,500,000
SURPLUS . $2,500,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances,
subject to cheque through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar and Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
Is a legal depository for Court and Trust Funds.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
Special attention given to the management of real estate and the collection and remittance of rents.
Carefully selected securities for investment always on hand.
Transacts a General Banking Business.

OFFICERS:
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RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary.
THOMAS C. CLARKE, Jr., Asst. Sec'y.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer.
W. HUNT HALL, Asst. Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:
ASHBEL P. FITCH, WILLIAM E. SPIER, WILLIAM BARBOUR, ANSON R. FLOWER, HENRY S. MANNING, HENRY S. REDMOND, SAMUEL A. MAXWELL, JOHN R. HEGEMAN, MYRON T. HERRICK, C. I. HUDSON, CHAS. F. CUTLER, S. C. T. DODD, EMERSON McMILLIN, WILLARD BROWN, H. O. HAVEMEYER, PHILIP LEHMAN, JAMES M. DONALD, EDWARD F. CRAGIN, GEORGE CROCKER, GEO. BLUMENTHAL, J. WILLIAM CLARK, EDWARD C. SCHAEFFER, JOEL F. FREEMAN. FRANK JAY GOULD.

Bankers' Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK,
10 Wall Street.
CAPITAL - - - - $1,500,000
SURPLUS - - - - $1,500,000
Transacts a general Trust and Banking business and allows interest on daily balances subject to check on sight.

OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, Louis V. Bright, } Vice-Presidents.
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.

DIRECTORS:
Louis V. Bright, Wm. H. Hollister, D. Crawford Clark, Percival Knauth, George Coppell, Francis H. Leggett, Bayard Dominick, Almeric H. Paget, John F. Dryden, William G. Park, Benjamin N. Duke, Gilbert M. Plympton, George W. Ely, William Schall, jr., Albert E. Goodhart, John W. Simpson, Edwin Gould, Francis S. Smithers, Edmund T. Halsey, Ransom H. Thomas, J. Walter Wood, jr.

The Woman's Hotel Company
of New York City
Invites subscriptions to its Capital Stock, of which $140,000 remains to be taken.
Subscription lists close Dec. 31st.
Prospectuses & Subscription blanks can be had of The New York Security & Trust Co., 46 Wall St.; The Knickerbocker Trust Co., 234 Fifth Ave.; and the Secretary, 105 East 22d St.
Herbert B. Turner, J. Kennedy Tod.
Charles S. Fairchild, Charles F. Cox,
Charles D. Kellogg, Sec'y Committee.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER.
GENERAL OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 13, 1899.

To the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania R. R. Co.

At a meeting of the board held this day the following resolution was, on motion, adopted:

"Resolved, That, for the purpose of providing a portion of the necessary capital for construction and equipment expenditures, during the year 1900, on the main and leased lines and branches, and for other corporate purposes, the privilege be given to stockholders of the Company to subscribe, at par, between December 27th, 1899, and January 20th, 1900, ON WHICH LATTER DATE THE PRIVILEGE WILL CEASE, for ten per cent. of their respective holdings as they stand registered at three o'clock P. M. on December 26, 1899. The privilege of subscribing may be sold by any stockholder. Payment in full for such stock may be made after January 14th, and must be made not later than January 20th, 1900. Receipts, which will also be negotiable, will be given bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. from January 20th to May 1st, 1900, (being 70 cents per share,) at which time said receipts will cease to bear interest.

"Certificates for the new Stock will be delivered on and after May 1st, 1900, on surrender of the receipts. Receipts covering fractions of shares will be converted into Stock when presented in multiples of Fifty dollars. All receipts must be presented for conversion before January 1st, 1901, on and after which date they will only be redeemed, at par, in cash."

Blank forms, giving the particulars of the payments as above recited, forms of subscription, and allotment of privilege, etc., can be obtained on application at this office after December 20, 1899.

Stockholders desiring their new Certificates for full shares by May 1st must deposit their receipts with the Transfer Department of the Company on or before March 15th, 1900. For all receipts for full shares deposited after that date, and for all fractional receipts, Certificates will be ready for delivery as soon after May 1st as practicable, of which notice will be given.

ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

BANKING HOUSE
HAIGHT & FREESE
New York, 53 Broadway.
Philadelphia, 402 Walnut St.
Boston, 85 State Street.

Our offices being connected by private wires enables us to promptly execute orders for INVESTMENT or on MARGIN 5 to 10 per cent. on the NEW YORK, BOSTON and PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGES.

Write or call for our "400-PAGE SECURITY MANUAL."

It is acknowledged an authority by Banks, Exchanges, the Press and Boards of Trade throughout the country, and is the most condensed and statistically reliable publication ever issued by a banking house.

Government, Municipal and Railroad Bonds bought and sold, also prices furnished for purchase, sale or exchange of same.

Uptown Office, 1132 B'way, nr. 26th St.

CHES. & OHIO
WILL SELL AT 40.
Holders of Chesapeake & Ohio stock will soon get 40 for all the stock they may care to sell. While the general list of stocks has fallen from 5 to 30 points in the last two weeks, Ches. & Ohio stock has been quietly bought for control by the two richest railroad corporations in the United States. This stock will sell above 40 in January.

New York Central will sell at 175 and eventually sell higher than Lake Shore.

Pennsylvania will sell at 145.

Alert investors and speculators will do well to secure these stocks now. They are safe, sound, and sure to be very profitable.
T. S., 1,242 Broadway.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
TRUSTEE'S (FINAL) CALL NO. 25,
Maturing January 1, 1900.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Eight Hundred and Ninety-eight (898) of the General First Mortgage $5,000 REGISTERED BONDS of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, or a total par value of $4,490,000, were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of Articles 11 and 12 of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

$5,000 REGISTERED BONDS.

1034	1628	1883	3778	4541	5324	6875
1035	1629	1884	3779	4542	5325	6876
1036	1630	2024	3798	4543	5368	6877
1037	1631	2100	3804	4544	5369	6878
1143	1632	2136	3805	4545	5371	6906
1219	1633	2137	3806	4546	5372	6907
1220	1634	2138	3808	4547	5373	6908
1223	1718	2139	3826	4548	5374	6915
1252	1724	2140	3827	4549	5375	6933
1253	1744	2141	3828	4251	5370	6936
1301	1745	2148	3829	4552	5377	6936
1344	1746	2240	3830	4553	5378	6937
1345	1747	2241	3831	4554	5379	6938
1346	1748	2242	3832	4555	5380	6939
1347	1749	2243	3837	4556	5382	6948
1355	1750	2244	3838	4557	5383	6951
1409	1751	2303	3876	4558	5384	6981
1485	1752	2322	3882	4559	5385	6982
1486	1753	2324	3895	4560	5386	6991
1487	1754	2405	4037	4561	5387	6992
1488	1755	2535	4067	4562	5388	6998
1489	1756	2536	4085	4563	5390	6999
1490	1757	2859	4090	4564	5391	7163
1491	1758	2860	4091	4565	5406	7164
1492	1759	2872	4107	4566	5407	7165
1493	1760	2873	4112	4567	5416	7166
1494	1761	2874	4113	4568	5417	8609
1495	1762	2875	4114	4569	5418	8618
1496	1763	2876	4115	4570	5419	8619
1497	1764	2877	4116	4571	5450	8724
1498	1765	2878	4117	4572	5464	8725
1499	1766	2879	4118	4573	5468	8720
1500	1767	2880	4119	4574	5505	8965
1501	1768	2881	4120	4615	5513	9815
1502	1769	2882	4121	4617	5515	9923
1503	1770	2883	4122	4631	5519	9924
1504	1771	2884	4123	4632	5534	9925
1505	1772	2885	4124	4633	5538	12327
1506	1773	2886	4125	4634	5539	12329
1507	1774	2887	4126	4647	5540	12334
1508	1775	2888	4127	4719	5541	12335
1509	1776	2889	4128	4720	5542	12365
1510	1777	2890	4129	4728	5583	12394
1511	1778	2891	4130	4805	5614	12407
1512	1779	2892	4131	4806	5615	12408
1513	1780	2893	4132	4807	5638	12409
1514	1781	2895	4133	4808	5652	12410
1515	1782	2896	4134	4809	5670	12411
1516	1783	2897	4135	4810	5671	12412
1517	1784	2898	4136	4811	5687	12413
1518	1785	2899	4137	4812	5688	12414
1519	1786	2900	4138	4813	5689	12415
1520	1787	2901	4139	4814	5747	12416
1521	1788	2902	4140	4815	5749	12417
1522	1789	2903	4141	4816	5761	12418
1523	1790	2904	4142	4817	5762	12419
1524	1791	2905	4143	4818	5907	12423
1525	1792	2906	4144	4819	6204	12424
1526	1793	2907	4145	4820	6208	18063
1527	1794	2908	4146	4821	6218	18064
1528	1795	2909	4147	4822	6280	18080
1530	1796	2910	4148	4823	6281	18081
1531	1797	2911	4149	4824	6282	18082
1532	1798	2912	4150	4875	6292	18095
1533	1799	2913	4151	4905	6315	18096
1563	1800	2914	4152	4927	6316	18099
1564	1801	2915	4153	4928	6408	18174
1565	1802	2916	4154	4935	6441	18208
1566	1803	2917	4155	4938	6465	20403
1567	1819	2918	4156	4939	6466	20404
1568	1820	2919	4157	4940	6470	20495
1569	1825	2920	4158	4941	6472	20496
1570	1826	2921	4159	4955	6474	20502
1571	1827	2922	4160	4964	6479	20503
1572	1828	2923	4161	4965	6574	20509
1573	1829	2924	4162	4990	6575	20510
1574	1830	2925	4163	4991	6576	20517
1575	1831	2926	4164	4992	6577	20518
1576	1832	2927	4165	4993	6620	20519
1577	1833	2928	4166	4994	6621	20520
1578	1834	2929	4218	4995	6626	20521
1579	1835	2930	4219	4996	6627	20532
1580	1836	2931	4240	4997	6628	20534
1581	1837	2953	4260	4998	6629	20535
1582	1838	3000	4261	4999	6668	20536
1583	1839	3001	4322	5010	6669	20537
1584	1840	3002	4436	5029	6673	20538
1585	1841	3003	4442	5030	6707	20539
1586	1842	3004	4443	5031	6708	20540
1587	1843	3005	4446	5032	6710	20541
1588	1844	3006	4447	5033	6711	20583
1589	1845	3038	4448	5034	6712	20684
1590	1846	3046	4449	5035	6713	20859
1591	1847	3059	4450	5036	6723	20870
1592	1848	3060	4451	5037	6724	20871
1593	1849	3098	4452	5048	6725	20873
1594	1850	3099	4453	5049	6759	20873
1595	1851	3100	4454	5050	6774	20874
1596	1852	3106	4455	5051	6775	20881
1597	1853	3107	4456	5074	6781	20882
1598	1854	3108	4457	5078	6782	20883
1599	1855	3109	4458	5114	6783	20884
1600	1856	3110	4459	5127	6784	20900
1601	1857	3111	4460	5150	6799	20901
1602	1858	3112	4461	5151	6800	20902
1603	1859	3113	4462	5152	6802	20903
1604	1860	3114	4463	5183	6803	20904
1605	1861	3115	4464	5184	6804	20905
1606	1862	3116	4465	5190	6805	20906
1607	1863	3117	4487	5242	6806	20907
1609	1864	3306	4521	5250	6809	20908
1610	1865	3392	4522	5251	6810	20909
1611	1866	3397	4525	5252	6816	20914
1612	1867	3398	4526	5253	6817	20915
1613	1868	3500	4527	5297	6825	20917
1614	1869	3575	4528	5298	6826	20918
1615	1870	3579	4529	5299	6827	20919
1616	1871	3590	4530	5300	6834	20936
1617	1872	3591	4531	5301	6835	20937
1618	1873	3595	4532	5502	6836	20939
1619	1874	3816	4533	5303	6840	20941
1620	1875	3617	4534	5304	6841	20942
1621	1876	3680	4535	5305	6842	20943
1622	1877	3681	4536	5306	6843	20944
1623	1878	3685	4537	5312	6844	20945
1624	1879	3735	4538	5313	6845	20946
1625	1880	3776	4539	5320	6871	20947
1626	1881	3777	4540	5321	6872	20948
1627	1882					

All the outstanding bonds (both coupon and registered) issued under said mortgage have now been called for redemption.

The bonds above designated will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, No. 54 Wall Street, New York, and should be assigned to "CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE, FOR REDEMPTION."

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after January 1, 1900.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to January 1, 1900, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

New York, November 13, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the 898 Registered Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

FRED C. RANDALL, With Central Trust Company of New York.
A. H. KENT, Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT, Notary Public, New York County.

REDEMPTION
OF
First Mortgage Bonds of the Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Company of Philadelphia.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage of the EQUITABLE ILLUMINATING GAS LIGHT COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, dated February 1, 1898, One Hundred and Twenty-one (121) Bonds were this day drawn in accordance with the requirements of Article Third of the Mortgage:

143	2048	2991	3904	5269	6276
212	2064	3064	3905	5298	6309
218	2166	3100	3913	5299	6317
223	2280	3134	3926	5491	6387
232	2282	3168	3927	5568	6402
257	2443	3229	4003	5624	6508
301	2478	3248	4018	5710	6568
319	2548	3290	4087	5740	6696
411	2551	3325	4154	5742	6901
483	2576	3334	4159	5754	7046
637	2584	3399	4239	5800	7128
1132	2639	3403	4337	5813	7200
1270	2670	3423	4431	5862	7205
1417	2681	3470	4485	5872	7206
1432	2694	3496	4445	5904	7241
1478	2695	3500	4547	6016	7288
1500	2718	3530	4801	6060	
1504	2743	3542	4933	6090	
1658	2768	3669	4990	6188	
1782	2844	3795	5012	6195	
1895	2886	3801	5221	6206	

These bonds will be paid at 105 and accrued interest to January 1, 1900, on presentation at the office of the NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY, 46 Wall Street, New York City, on and after January 2, 1900.

Interest will cease on the above bonds on January 1, 1900.

December 1, 1899.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 20TH, 1899
At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
(By order of Executors.)

1 share Associated Man'f'g Mutual Fire Ins. Co.
173 shs. Pacific Fire Ins. Co.
20 shs. Greenwich Ins. Co.
112 1-3 shs. Mechanics & Traders' Bank.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
25 shs. Washington Trust Co.
25 shs. Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chi. R. R. Guar.
40 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
200 shs. Mahoning Coal Co., common.
100 shs. Mahoning Coal Co., pref'd.
50 shs. National City Bank.
10 shs. N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust Co.
25 shs. Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic. R. R. Guar.
25 shs. Second Avenue R. R. Co.
25 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
5 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
2 Memberships N. Y. Produce Exchange.
100 shs. Jos. Ladue Gold Mining & Dev. Co. pfd. (Hypd.)
5 shs. State Trust Co.
8 shs. Winona & So. Western Ry. Co. & $40 scrip.
7 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
8 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
7 shs. National Bank of North America.
5 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
91 shs. Yellow Pine Co. Pref'd.
50 shs. Trust Co. of America.
20 shs. Gansevoort Bank.
10 shs. Rider & Driver Publishing Co.
5 shs. Liberty Nat'l Bank.
275 shs. Central Foundry Co. common.
10 shs. Central Trust Co.
100 shs. Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R. Co.
8 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
5 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
$500 Morris & Essex R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bd. 1914.
$1,000 Oregon Ry. & Nov. Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bd. 1909.
25 shs. Consolidated Tel. & Electric Subway Co.
200 shs. A. B. Cohu Co.
$2,000 Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5 p. c. Bds.
23 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
10 shs. 8th Ward Bank, B'klyn.
75 shs. Franklin Trust Co.
100 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
25 shs. Westchester Trust Co.
5 shs. North American Trust Co.
400 shs. Havana-American Cigar Co., common.
50 shs. Pennsylvania Coal Co.
5 shs. Home Insurance Co.
5 shs. Empire City Fire Ins. Co.
25 shs. New York Fire Ins. Co.
100 shs. Amalgamated Copper.
100 shs. Amalgamated Copper.
50 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
15 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$3,000 The Berkeley School 2d Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1903.
5 shs. Central Trust Co.
100 shs. Century Machine Co.
$15,000 Wabash R. R., Des Moines Divisional 4 p. c. 1st Mtge. Bds., 1939.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, Dec. 19, 1899, at 12:30 P. M.
at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
To close an Estate.

3 shares The London & Sioux City Colony & Investment Co., $100 each.
$500 Debenture of the Union Loan & Trust Co., Sioux City, Iowa; March, 1894, and all subsequent coupons.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
40 shares Mechanics' & Traders' Bank, $25 each.
$2,000 Angeles Water Co. 6 per cent. Bonds, due June 1, 1912. All coupons after December, 1894 (hypothecated.)
5 shares American Surety Co., $50 each.
Lists at Auctioneers, 71 and 73 Liberty St.

DIVIDENDS.

Chicago Great Western Railway Co.
The Board of Directors of the Chicago Great Western Railway Company have declared the semi-annual dividend of $2.50 per share on the Preferred A Stock for the half year ending with December, 1899, payable on the 31st day of January, 1900, to the holders of record on the last day of December, 1899, and in accordance with the contract pertaining to said stock have ordered that the surplus earnings for said half year applicable for dividends on said stock shall be carried forward and held available for the dividend of the second half of the fiscal year ending with June, 1900.
The transfer books of the Preferred A Stock will be closed from the close of business on the 26th day of December, 1899, to the 1st day of January, 1900.
By order of the Board of Directors.
R. C. WIGHT, Secretary.
St. Paul, Minn., December 7th, 1899.

Chicago Great Western Railway Co.
The 15th semi-annual payment of $2.00 per share interest on the 4 per cent. Debenture Stock of the Chicago Great Western Railway Company will be made, according to the contract pertaining to said stock, on the 15th day of January, 1900, to the holders of record on the last day of December, 1899.
The transfer books of the 4 per cent. Debenture Stock will be closed from the close of business on the 20th day of December, 1899, to the 1st day of January, 1900.
By order of the Board of Directors.
R. C. WIGHT, Secretary.
St. Paul, Minn., December 7th, 1899.

Electric Vehicle Company,
100 BROADWAY,
New York, December 15th, 1899.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of TWO PER

banks, or in some other way devise money market ease.

It is disclosed that plans for immediate action by the Clearing House Association do not have uniform approval. There are big banks whose managers regard Wall Street's agitation of yesterday as merely a matter of hysteria sure quickly to cure itself. In the view of such bankers "assistance" from the Clearing House would at this juncture be provocative of additional evil.

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In excited consideration of developments right at hand Wall Street gave small heed yesterday to the disclosure of disturbing conditions at Boston and elsewhere. Some uncomfortable suggestions came over from Philadelphia, and there were ill-natured rumors from Chicago, but on the Stock Exchange only what was bad coming to pass here got attention. The Boston situation has not become satisfactory. Large amounts of money—quoted as high as $6,000,000—have been sent over from New York within the past few days to help out interests there overloaded with copper stocks bought in recent skyrocketty manipulation, and other remittances are likely to be necessary. For the first time the rumor circulators were busy after the close of yesterday's business with hints of trouble at Pittsburg. Old Baltimore stories were in live revival, too. None of these out-of-town suggestions were, however, to any extent influential on the Stock Exchange yesterday. Whatever the devastation, it was traceable to developments and suspicions touching New York only.

The New York Clearing House Committee was in late session last night. Results were not officially announced.

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Tests of the market at the opening of the Stock Exchange to-day may be exceptionally important. London quotations available ahead of business here may have influence. At yesterday's opening a drop of 1 per cent. in British consols was an effective factor.

Conservative authorities—and they can be quoted after a careful canvass in high places throughout Wall Street—are almost uniformly of the opinion that Wall Street has already felt the worst of its "panic." They point out that liquidation has been drastic to the furthest degree, that weak holders of stocks have been eliminated from the market, that purchases on a large scale have been made for the strongest interests in the financial world. The Wall Street situation is, they agree, abnormal, unwarranted by business conditions—directly contrary to every operating commercial and industrial element. Thus, they insist, a turn must come in Wall Street's situation, and they think it should come quickly.

Good times ought to mean something. Wall Street is the country's only calamity spot. The New York Stock Exchange has become one big bargain counter—for people who can afford to buy and afford to hold.

ORDERING NEW EQUIPMENT.

Railway stocks may decline on the stock market, but the earnings of the roads continue to increase and their business to expand. An evidence of this is the news from Anniston, Ala., that in order to accommodate its increasing traffic, and the better to be provided for the future, the Southern Railway Company has ordered 1,000 gondola cars, in addition to the other new equipment recently ordered.

FLOWER STOCKS WEAK.

It was commented on in the Street yesterday that not since Gov. Flower's death have the prices of the so-called Flower stocks been as low as they were yesterday. Brooklyn Rapid Transit, which held up under the earlier depressions, could not stand the continuous hammering, and reached the lowest price of the year.

SUGAR TRUST DIRECTOR.

The only new news in the sugar trade yesterday was the announcement that Arthur Donner had been elected a Director of the American Sugar Refining Company in the place of F. O. Matthiessen, resigned.

SUB-TREASURY OPERATIONS.

There was but one single bond offering of $50 at the Sub-Treasury yesterday. January coupons were presented on which $9,000 was paid, while in the neighborhood of a million dollars in registered interest was paid out.

SINKING FUND PURCHASE.

It is announced that the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company will receive proposals until Dec. 20 to sell to the sinking fund $150,000 Oregon Railway and Navigation Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Decline in British consols in the London market attributed to belief that a new war loan will be made.

Order placed by the Southern Railway for 1,000 new gondola cars.

Foreclosure sale of the Western Maryland Railroad to take place early in January.

New York Central to enter into active competition with the trolleys at points where the local traffic will justify such a course.

Increase of $36,626 in Lake Erie and Western's surplus for October, making an increase of $185,343 since Jun. 1.

According to Cincinnati advices the reorganization of the National Starch Company is progressing under the plan of the syndicate which has purchased control of the company.

Deficit of $2,028,725 under legal requirements shown by weekly statement outside banks, an increase of $774,650 as compared with the previous week.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 6@186 per cent., closing at 8 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods. Mercantile paper, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 7@8 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $120,005,655; balances, $7,745,859; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,805,842.

Money on call in London, 4½@5 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 6½ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange easier. Nominal rates were $4.82¼ for sixty days and $4.85¼ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.81⅝@$4.81¾; demand, $4.87⅛@$4.87¾; cables, $4.88⅛@$4.88⅝. Commercial bills, $4.86¾@$4.82.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.23⅜ and 5.19⅜; reichsmarks, 94@94 1-16 and 95; guilders at 39 15-16 and 40⅛@40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—33 1-32@25c discount. Chicago—40c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c off; selling, par. St. Louis—10c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, par@15 and 25c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—Business on the Stock Exchange here to-day opened with a better tone on the readiness of the Government to face the situation. But thoughts of a prolonged war, the dearness of money, political considerations, and the probability of a war loan, added to the liquidation of bankrupt stocks, led to a depression which sent consols below par for the first time since 1894. They were quoted at 99⅞ at 2 o'clock. All the departments had shared in the fall. Americans were flat. Canadian Pacifics were 2 below Saturday. Kafirs were weak: Rand Mines, 32⅛; Chartereds, 3; Gold Fields, 6⅛; De Beers, 24¼; Spanish 4s, 64¾; Rio Tintos, 43⅝.

The market closed with general gloom and almost a semi-panic. The realisation of the cost of the war in men and money again brought the monetary position into prominence. It was seen that the funds required necessarily must be much larger than originally estimated, hence a rush to unload. Under the lead of consols, after the close, street prices were, in many cases, still lower.

An investigation into the causes of the semi-panic on the Stock Exchange fails to reveal any substantial reason, apart from the timidity and nervousness of the public in the face of the reverses in South Africa. The depreciation was not accompanied by any extensive liquidation, such as would occur in New York with a similar fall in prices. The changes were mostly in jobbers' quotations, and did not attend the large transactions.

The Daily Mail's financial expert says: "It is no secret that some of the big firms were helped over at the last settlement, and there was much forced selling of stock yesterday, with the evident idea of not maintaining a false position any longer. The last account of the year will bring a crop of failures. This is inevitable; but it is unwise to place reliance on absurd inventions or to consider that, because there are natural financial difficulties arising out of dear money and lower prices, there must necessarily be a real financial crisis. The rash speculator has much to tremble about, but the real stockholder has only to sit tight, and the storm will blow over."

It is asserted in responsible quarters that the leading financial houses have taken precautions that will meet the difficulties of the next settlement. The bank rate, it is thought, hardly will go higher this year, and, although the situation is grave, one good victory for the British arms would probably do much to dispel the disturbance.

There was one small failure.

Closing prices were as follows: Consols for money, 99; consols for the account, 99¼; Canadian, 91½; Erie, 11⅞; Erie first preferred, 34½; Illinois Central, 113½; Union Pacific preferred 74½; St. Paul, 120; New York Central, 130½; Pennsylvania, 66½; Reading, 9¼; Northern Pacific preferred, 75; Atchison, 19⅝; Louisville, 79; Grand Trunk, 6⅜; Anaconda, ⅛.

Bar silver quiet at 27 5-16d per ounce.

Money, 4½@5 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short and three months' bills, 6¼ per cent.

Spanish 4s, 64¾.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £19,000. Bar gold, 77s. 9d. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 129.30; Madrid, 26.67; Lisbon, 44; Rome, 6.92½.

In Continental Circles.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—Business on the Bourse to-day opened fairly steady, but large selling orders from London caused a sharp relapse in all departments, which was increased by rumors of fresh British defeats in South Africa, the reported surrender of Kimberley, and apprehension of dearer money. The market closed in a very excited condition and with an extremely unfavorable tone. Three per cent rentes, 99 francs 75 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 35 centimes for checks. Spanish fours closed at 66.

BERLIN, Dec. 18.—Prices opened fairly steady on the Boerse to-day. There was great weakness later, however, in consequence of large sales in response to advices from Western Bourses. Canadian Pacifics were flat, Spanish fours declined. Exchange on London 20 marks 53 1-8 pfennigs for checks.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand increased 20,880,000 marks; treasury notes decreased 360,000 marks; other securities increased 33,660,000 marks; notes in circulation increased 6,700,000 marks.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 18.—On the Boerse to-day prices were quiet and weak, but there was no pressure for sales.

MADRID, Dec. 18.—Gold was quoted to-day at 26.80.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 18.—Boston had an active day and stocks generally were heavy. United States Oil rose from 20 to 26, later 23, and Central Oil fell 1, to 17¾. Montana lost 10, to 260. Other mining shares yielded sharply in the final dealings, but there was no wild outpouring as in New York, and the market held comparatively well.

All of the brokers' sheets were cleared through the Stock Exchange Clearing House without a sign of trouble, the banks having upheld the brokers splendidly. Prices generally yielded from 1 to 3 in the leading Boston stocks. Butte fell 6, to 42, and there were a few other exceptionally heavy losses, but as a whole the market showed a strong power under it to uphold it against anything like a bad fall such as was seen in Wall Street. There seems to be perfect harmony between banks and brokers here, and there is much reason for satisfaction in the Boston markets record to-day.

The Clearing House Association issued a statement this morning to the effect that up to the present time the Globe and the Broadway banks were the only two that had appealed to the association for assistance, and that in all probability the affairs of the Broadway Bank would be wound up in due course. The Clearing House Association voted to-day to vest authority in its regular committee to issue certificates at their discretion. This will enable the committee to act, in case a financial institution should need assistance, without calling a meeting of the association.

It seemed to be the general opinion that the crisis has been passed and that if no further heavy business failures are announced conditions will soon be in their normal state.

A Director of the Broadway Bank said this evening that the officials to-day realized on the $200,000 warehouse receipts deposited by the J. P. Squire Company to secure some of their paper. The same officer said it was probable the Controller of the Currency would issue an order to-morrow permitting the reopening of the bank. It is understood on State Street that assistance has been pledged by strong New York or Western people—presumably the Armours—which will put the bank in a position to resume business, at the latest, before the week is ended.

Call loans, 6@7; time money, 5@6; commercial paper, 5@6%. At the Clearing House balances between the banks loaned at 6 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	6	9	Old Colony	4	4½
Allouez	2½	3½	Old Domin	19½	21
Arcadian	21½	22½	Osceola	64	65
Arnold	4	..	Parrot	32½	..
Ash Bed	..	1	Pioneer	1⅝	2½
Atlantic	20	22	Quincy	130	132
Baltic	18	20	Rhode Isl'd	..	5
Bost. & C.	20	..	Santa Fe	4½	5
Bost. & Mon.	250	258	Santa Ysabel	7½	7⅝
Butte & Bos.	42	45	Shoe	28½	..
Cal. & Hec.	..	725	Tamarack	279	..
Centennial	14⅜	15½	Utah Cons.	22½	24
Franklin	11⅜	..	Washington	1	..
Humboldt	1	2	White Knob	8	10
Isle Royale	22	22½	Winona	4	5
Mohawk	14	16	Wolverine	34½	35

Railroad Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Bost. & Alb.	238	..	Fitchburg pf.	117	..
Bost. & Low.	240	..	N. Y. & N. E. 6s	110	112
Bost. & Me.	198	200	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	110	..
Bost. & Prov.	..	300	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	114	..
Bost. Elev.	..	94	West End	87	88
Bost. Gas 5s	..	85			
Cent. Mass.	12	12½			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. Bell T.	335	..	Mex. Tel.	3	3½
Chi. Sk. Yds.	..	131	N. Eng. Tel.	..	140
Dom. Coal	41	42	U. S. Oil	23¾	24
Dom. Coal pf.	118	..	West. Elec.	..	40
Erie Tel.	103¾	..	West. El. pf.	..	94¼

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

Amalgamated Copper	79
American Biscuit bonds	100¼
American Hide	32½
American Hide pf.	78
Arizona Lead	10¼
Bay State Gas	1⅞
Binghamton Gas 5s	96
British Col. Copper	10¼
Empire Copper	17.25
Flemington C. & C.	27¾
Fern. Coal Co.	16
Journeay & Burnham	5
Journeay & Burnham pf.	15
Marshall Mill	75
New York Biscuit bonds	111
National Tube	40
New Amsterdam Gas	21¾
Retsof bonds	75
Retsof stock	20½
Tennessee Copper	10½
Whipsaw Copper	13½

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Practically every stock on the list declined yesterday. Conditions that prevailed in the Stock Exchange were chiefly responsible for the conditions in the outside market, which were little else than a reflex of those prevailing in the more important market. It might almost be said that for many securities there was absolutely no market. Especially during the early part of the day was it difficult to find bids for stock, and where lots were pressed for sale and sold at the market some very low figures were recorded. It was fortunate that the amount of stock urgently offered was small, else the day could hardly have passed with as light losses as those which showed in the final figure. With the exception of Amalgamated Copper and possibly one or two other issues the day's transactions were light. Commission brokers advise their clients not to press their stock for sale, as market orders could not possibly be executed without very considerable losses.

In the afternoon the market, although it did not increase in activity, became steadier, and in a certain number of stocks part of the morning's loss was recovered, although the final quotations in almost every case showed some recession from Saturday's closing figures. The relatively small amount of stock pressing for sale was in several instances indicated by the fact that bids considerably above the figures at which the several stocks had sold earlier in the day were made without being supplied. At no time was there anything like excitement on the curb, and at the close the market was relatively strong. The steadiness in the curb market is no doubt chiefly due to the fact that in that market the majority of transactions are conducted on a cash basis, a condition that has frequently proved a notable source of strength. Good buying in the afternoon was induced by the declines which so considerably cut down quotations, and this buying did much to steady the market and make the close much stronger than had been the earlier market.

Observers of the outside market seemed to feel that yesterday's conditions are not likely to be continued, for few of the special conditions affecting that market can be considered as in any wise unfavorable, but naturally the course of the curb market depends upon Stock Exchange conditions.

AMALGAMATED COPPER, probably the most active issue, continued its erratic course, and the strength which it displayed at the close was all the more notable on account of yesterday's market conditions. It went off with the rest of the list, suffering to the extent of over 2 points, but rallied quickly from the lowest and closed at the highest for the day, and only three-eighths of a point below Saturday's closing bid. Sales in the early afternoon were made as low as 77, the bottom figure, and the last sales were effected at 79, with 79 bid for the stock at the close. Inside support seemed the only explanation of the strength displayed by this stock, and some of the late buying had much the appearance of being part of a plan to advance the price. Transactions amounted probably to not less than 2,500 shares.

Among the stocks which suffered most were a number of the industrial issues, including some that heretofore have been in best demand. As noted, these declines were due to the execution of market orders in the face of a general indisposition to buy even when stocks were offered at a considerable sacrifice. In few, if any, stocks were the declines the result of special unfavorable influences—general market conditions amply explaining all the losses recorded.

OTIS ELEVATOR common sold off to 16, a decline of more than 6 points from the last previous sale made on Saturday. But very little stock changed hands at this figure, and bids of 20 made late in the day were not supplied, showing that no general disposition was shown to throw stocks on the market without regard to price.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA preferred was another stock that went off very sharply on light transactions. This issue, which closed on Saturday at 25 bid, the lowest sale on that day having been in the neighborhood of 26, sold at 21, a decline of nearly 5 points. In this case also the closing bid was considerably better than the lowest for the day. Distilling common was much firmer than the preferred, selling in the neighborhood of 7½ and closing at 7 bid, a net loss of only a quarter of a point.

Similar conditions prevailed in a number of other issues, among them Royal Baking Powder preferred, which sold off to 90; International Pump preferred, which changed hands at 60; Sloss-Sheffield preferred, which went to 67, and Standard Oil, which at the close was offered at 454, against 458 bid on Saturday.

Closing quotations, many of which, owing to yesterday's conditions, are necessarily nominal, were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1¼	1½
New Amsterdam	19	19½
New Amsterdam pf.	41½	43
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	90	91

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	..	31
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	77	78
American Bicycle	18½	20
American Bicycle pf.	52	60
American Bicycle bonds	89	91
American Hide & Leather	..	35
American Hide & Leather pf.	..	80
American Woolen Goods	18	20
American Woolen Goods pf.	76	77
American Writing Paper 5s	67	..
Beet Sugar	24	28
Beet Sugar pf.	77	80
Distilling Company of America	7	7⅛
Distilling Company of America pf.	22	23
Electric Axle Light & Power	..	6½
Electric Boat	19	25
Electric Boat pf.	35	45
Havana Commercial	15	16
Havana Commercial pf.	60	61
International Pump	14	15
International Pump pf.	60	61
National Gramophone, ex div.	67	..
National Salt	42	44
National Salt pf.	75½	78
National Tube	42	44
National Tube pf., ex div.	90	93
Otis Elevator	20	23
Otis Elevator pf.	..	90
Pittsburg Coal subs.	90	100
Royal Baking Powder pf.	90	91
Rubber Goods Mfg.	25	28
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf., ex div.	78	80
Sloss-Sheffield	28	30
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	67	69
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div.	..	454
Union Steel & Chain	15	..
Union Steel & Chain pf.	..	65
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝	1

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	79	79⅛
American Air Power	85	90
American Cotton	..	50
Arizona Lead	9⅞	10¼
Asphalt Company of America	11	13
British Columbia Copper	..	9½
Chicago & Alton sub.	104½	106
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	..	53
Electric Vehicle pf.	..	100
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1	1⅝
Flemington Coal & Coke	22	24
Illinois Transportation	2	2¾
*Markeen Copper	6½	7¾
Mexican 5s	97	98½
New England Transportation	..	65
New York Gas & Electric 4s	90	90½
New York Gas & Electric 5s	102¾	103
New York Transportation	9	10
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	20½	21½
St. Louis subs.	122	125
St. Louis common, when issued	26	31
St. Louis preferred, when issued	..	93
St. Louis 4s, when issued	..	94¾
Storage Copper	9½	12
Tennessee Copper	10	12
Trust Company of America	..	215
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	..	28
Whipsaw Copper	12¾	13½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	287	288
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	102	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	107	118
Chicago Union Traction	28	28¾
Chicago Union Tractio, pf.	79	79½
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf.	82	86
Con. Traction of N. J.	64	65
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	83	88
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	70	74
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115½	117½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	82	88
Nassau Electric 4s	94	95
Nassau Electric 5s	110	113
New Orleans Traction	28	30
New Orleans Traction pf.	102	104
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway	32½	34
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	80	92
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	215	230
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
Union Traction, Providence	110	113
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	28	30
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	104	107

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	9
Buffalo N. Y.) 1st, with interest	..	75½
Central Union 5s, Guaranteed	103½	105
Consolidated Gas of Newark	56	..
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21¾	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	45	47
Denver Gas 5s	85	88
Essex & Hudson Gas	43	45
Fort Wayne Gas	41	43
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	60	64
Indianapolis Gas	102	103
Indianapolis Gas bonds	103	105
Lafayette Gas Co.	42	45
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	64	70
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	42	48
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	64	70
Mutual Gas of New York	300	..
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	88
New England Gas & Coke	20	22
New England Gas & Coke bonds	74	76
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	58
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	41	43
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	61	65
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	86	91
St. Paul Gas bonds	89	91
Standard Gas, New York	105	110
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	120	..
Standard Gas 1st 6 per cent. bonds	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	14	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 6 per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas	105	107
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	105	106½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	..	32
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	93¼	94½
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	65	68
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	93	94
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	41	43
Union Ferry bonds	100½	102½

Industrials.

American Ginning	20	22
American Type Founders	53	55
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	25
Barney & Smith pf.	93	..
Barney & Smith bonds	105	107
Consolidated Rubber Tire	7	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	30	35
Crampe' Shipyard	80	83
General Chemical	59	..
General Chemical pf.	97½	100
Hudson River Telephone	110	115
Lorillard Company pf.	116	117
Standard Coupler	37	41
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	45	55
Union Typewriter	8	8½ 28
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	113	115
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	120	123
Worthington Pump pf.	107	109

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel.	110	112
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis	5	7
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis pf.	20	25

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—It was a bad day for stocks. Metropolitan Elevated preferred, which opened at 76½, fell to 71½ at the close. Linseed common broke from 12 to 11 at the finish and the preferred declined from 52 at the start to 48¼ at the wind-up. Heavy selling of Biscuit common broke it from 33⅜ at the beginning to 30½, but it closed at 32. The preferred lost two points from the opening at 89, but closed at 88. Match, which opened at 122½, advanced to 121½, but closed at 118. South Side Elevated opened at par, advanced ¾, dropped to 99, and closed at 99½. Metropolitan bonds ranged from 95¼ to 94⅞, closing there.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
1,851	Linseed	12	11	11
155	Linseed pf.	52½	48¼	48¼
150	Radiator	45	45	45
25	Radiator pf.	103¼	103¼	103¼
175	Strawboard	29	29	29
450	Tin Plate	26	25	25
150	Tin Plate pf.	75¾	75	75
60	Union Traction	28	27¾	28
211	Union Traction pf.	76	75	75
457	Diamond Match	123	118	118
75	Lake St. L. certfs.	13¾	13½	13¾
14	Metropolitan L.	26½	25½	26
4,003	Metropol. L. pf.	76½	71½	71½
6,127	Biscuit	33¾	30½	32
128	Biscuit pf.	89	87	88
125	Carbon	16½	15	15
100	National Steel	34½	34½	34½
520	National Steel pf.	90	87	87
1,171	South Side L.	100¾	99	99½
7	Union Loop	95	95	95
227	West Chicago	113½	113	113

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
$31,000	Metropol. L. gold 4s	95¼	94⅞	94⅞
3,000	Lake St. L. deb. 5s	94	93	93

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18.—The stock market to-day was unable to withstand the demoralization which prevailed in New York. At the start some firmness was shown, but as the calls for more margin were not responded to, brokers began selling out accounts. On top of this came sales by people who sold in an effort to protect their New York holdings. The result was a weak and lower market, but no scare. The movement of prices may be briefly summarized as follows: United Gas, 155½ to 143⅛ to 145½; Union Traction, 38⅞ to 34½ to 35¾; Asphalt, 12½ to 10⅜ to 11⅝; Electric Company of America, 12⅜ to 10; Marsden, 12 to 9 to 9¼; Pennsylvania Steel preferred, 93 to 89; Philadelphia, Electric, 5 to 5⅛; Bethlehem Steel, 17½ to 15¾; Cambria Steel, 19⅝ to 18; Lehigh Valley, 25 to 23⅜; Pennsylvania Railroad, 65⅝ to 64; Philadelphia Traction, 95 to 93; Tidewater Steel, 13 to 11½. The close was weak and unsettled.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	17½	18	Marsden	9¼	9½
Choctaw	32	33	Union Trac.	35¾	36
Diam'd Steel.	4⅞	5	U. Gas Imp.	145½	146
Dany. Bess'r.	3	3¼	Welsbach L.	42½	43½
El. Co. of A.	10¼	10⅝	W. N. Y. & Penn.	5	5¼
Lehigh Val.	23	23¼			

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 18.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.06	.07
Alpha Con.	.03	.03
Andes	.11	.12
Belcher	.14	.15
Best & Belcher	.30	.34
Bullion	.03	.03
Caledonia	.50	.52
Challenge Con.	.10	.13
Choller	.15	.15
Confidence	.64	.65
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.55	1.65
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.15	.16
Gould & Curry	.10	.10
Hale & Norcross	.35	.36
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.04	.06
Kentucky Con.	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con.	.02	.06
Mexican	.32	.36
Occidental Con.	.13	.12
Ophir	.70	.83
Overman	.10	.11
Potosi	.16	.16
Savage	.08	.10
Sag Belcher	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.44	.47
Standard	2.20	2.75
Syndicate	.05	.05
Union Con.	.08	.08
Utah Con.	.04	.06
Yellow Jacket	.10	.11
Silver bars	59½@59⅝	59¼@59⅝
Mexican dollars	47⅝@48⅛	47⅝@48⅛

Sales....1,530,012

COLORADO SPRINGS, Dec. 18.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

Special to The New York Times.

	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
Acacia	36½	36¾	42¾	43
Alamo	15	15½	15½	16
Anaconda	41	43	44	46
Anchoria	75	80	75	80
Argentum	17	19	19	19½
Bankers'	11	11¼	11	11½
Battle	32	32¾	33½	34
Blue Belle	10¾	11	9¾	10
Coin	249	251	249	251
Columbine	18¾	19¾	19½	20
Consolidated	14	15	15¾	16
Damon	28½	27	29½	29½
Elkton	112½	113	117¾	118
El Paso	30	32	31	33½
Findlay	13	13¾	13¾	14¼
Fiesce	29	31	29	31
Garfield	17	17½	19	20
Gibson	22¼	26	22¼	26
Gould	30	32¾	33¾	34
Isabella	135¾	136	145¾	146
Independence	48¾	49½	45	47
Jackpot	60	60½	61	62
King	95	100	95½	98
Moon Anchor	59	59½	60	61
Matoa	24½	27	26	29½
National	11½	11¾	12¾	13
Ophir	55	59¾	52	60
Pharmacist Con.	13½	13⅞	14⅞	15
Pinnacle	25¾	26½	28½	29
Portland	224	225	234	236
Raven	69½	71	71	73
Rawlings	29¾	30	30	33
Rosa	49	55	52	57
Sovereign	15	15¼	15¾	15¾
Tornado	43	50	48	50
Union	34	34½	35	36½
Vindicator	150	170	150	162
Work	28½	29¼	29¼	30
Zenobia	18	20	17½	20

Decline in London Tin.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The metal market declined to-day. Tin dropped to £104 5s for cash, and futures showed a loss of £5 12s 6d. The extreme weakness was due to the announcement of the failure of D. D. Carroll & Co.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Dec. 18, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
110	112	300	Adams Express	110	110	110	110	—2
11	12	200	Am. Car & Foundry	13	13	11½	11½	—2¼
50	55½	970	Am. Car & Found. pf.	57⅜	57⅜	55	55	—4
11½	11⅝	470	American Linseed	11⅝	11⅝	11¼	11¼	—1½
48½	50	1,885	Am. Linseed pf	50	51⅜

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

New Boulevard Apartment House in a Trade—Other Dealings—Plaintiffs the Buyers at Auction.

McVickar & Co. have sold for the Central Realty Company the recently completed six-story elevator apartment house at the southwest corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Second Street, fronting 105 feet on Broadway and 125 feet on the street. The buyers are Jacob Steinhardt and Julius Goldman, who give in payment eight lots on Manhattan Square South, 50 feet east of Columbus Avenue, at $400,000. While the entire transaction was in the nature of a trade, the sale of the lots was virtually for cash, and it is believed that $50,000 a lot is the high record on Seventy-seventh Street.

Terence Farley's Sons have sold to James Taylor the five-story American basement dwelling at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Fiftieth Street on a lot 45 by 47.

Alfred Seton, Jr., has sold for William P. Latting to Mrs. Eulalie Ladging for $55,000 the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 43 West Thirty-eighth Street, 23 by 55 by 98.9.

Pease & Elleman have sold for the estate of George H. Moore to a client the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 57 East Seventy-eighth Street, 18.9 by 55 by 102.2.

It is reported that William Miller has sold the four-story dwelling 208 West Seventy-second Street, 25 by 100.

A. H. Mathews has sold for the Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia to Frederick V. Haas the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 112 West Forty-ninth Street, 21.4 by 100.

S. Fine has sold for Mandelbaum & Lewine the three-story brick dwelling 268 Bleecker Street, 18 by 69.

L. & D. Baum were the brokers in the recently reported sale of the Lenox Hill apartment house at Madison Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street for Henry Corn.

Herbert B. Rexer and J. M. Pilcher have sold for C. F. David the five-story double tenement 427 East Nineteenth Street, 24 by 92.

Results of Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By John N. Golding.

St. Ann's Avenue, east side, 300 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 75 by 100; vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Charles Unangst $8,640

Brook Avenue, west side, 151 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, 79 by 80, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Charles Unangst 7,250

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

168 Pearl Street, southeast corner of Pine Street, 24.7 by 47.3, five-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Henry Elias Brewing Copany 40,729

127 West Sixty-third Street, 18.9 by 100.5, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church. 15,000

Frederick Street, east side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, 50 by 87.6, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Andrew J. Dalton.. 3,140

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, James J. Nealis, referee, 30 and 32 West Forty-fourth Street, south side, 450 feet west of Fifth Avenue, each 25 by 100.5, vacant, excavated and ready for building. Due on judgment, $40,533; subject to other mortgages for $50,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, James J. Nealis, referee, 555 and 557 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, north side, 350 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, 50 by 106.6, two four-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $7,648.

By William M. Bryan, executor's sale, Greenwich Street, southwest corner of Rector Street, 26 by 65.10 by 23.2 by 68.3, five-story brick building, with stores.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, John F. O'Ryan, referee, 277 Pleasant Avenue, west side, 75.2 feet south of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 13.1 by 74, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,927.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry P. McGown, referee, 102 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $21,892.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., partition sale, W. Usher Parsons, referee, 162 West Seventy-third Street, south side, 175 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 18.6½ by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 681 Wales Avenue, west side, 212.7 feet south of Westchester Avenue, 25 by 144 by 28 by 130.5, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $12,442.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, Thomas Allison, referee, 533 and 535 West Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 293 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 37 by 98.9, one-story buildings and vacant; 258 Monroe Street, south side, 200.9 feet west of Jackson Street, 25 by half the block, three-story brick dwelling, with two-story brick extension.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Avery D. Andrews, referee, 345 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, north side, 90 feet west of Manhattan Avenue, 16.8 by 80, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,536.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, N. Taylor Phillips, referee, 47 to 53 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 300 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 100 by 99.11, four five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $4,637; subject to other mortgages for $56,100.

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, B. W. B. Brown, referee, 410 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, southwest corner of Hamilton Terrace, 20 by 80, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $18,910.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John M. Stoddard, referee, 320 and 322 East Ninety-fifth Street, south side, 309 feet west of First Avenue, 40 by 100.8, five-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,435.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edgar M. Leventritt, referee, 364 and 366 West Fifty-eighth Street, south side, 40 feet east of Ninth Avenue, each 20 by 75.5, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $19,246.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Elbert Crandall, referee, 669 and 671 Wales Avenue, west side, 312.7 feet south of Westchester Avenue, each 25 by 72.4 and irregular, two four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $1,763; subject to other mortgages for $12,930.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 3,479 Third Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 86.2; Jared Lockwood of 304 West Ninety-first Street, owner; Ralph S. Townsend, architect; cost, $14,000.

Crotona Park North, north side, 24.5 feet east of Crotona Avenue, for three two-story frame dwellings, 18 by 52; Charles V. Halley of 1,014 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $12,000.

Prospect Avenue, east side, 308.10 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for two three-story frame dwellings, with stores, 22 by irregular; Caroline Wiegand of 1,015 Prospect Avenue, owner; J. William Limer of 2,557 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $5,600.

No. 481 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, for a one-story frame photograph gallery, (temporary.) 30 by 30; Henry Huber Company of 481 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, owner and architect; cost, $1,000.

First Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and First Street, for four six-story brick tenements, 25.5 and 25 by 95 and 86.6; A. M. Janpole and L. Werner of 206 Broadway, owners; George F. Pelham, architect; cost, $106,000.

First Avenue, west side, 75 feet north of First Street, for a seven-story brick apartment house; Benedict A. Klein, owner; George F. Pelham, architect; cost, $50,000.

Second Street, south side, 291.8 feet west of First Avenue, for a six-story and basement brick flat 33.4 by irregular; Benedict A. Klein of 125 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $60,000.

First Street, north side, 225 feet west of First Avenue, for a six-story and basement brick tenement, 25 by irregular; Benedict A. Klein of 125 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham of 563 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $40,000.

Sixty-second Street, north side, 105 feet west of Second Avenue, for two six-story and basement brick flats, with stores, 25 by 87.3; Lowenfeld & Prager of 115 Broadway, owners; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $45,000.

First Street, north side, 100 feet west of First Avenue, for three six-story and basement brick flats, with stores, 25 by 111; Benedict A. Klein, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $112,000.

Nos. 458 and 460 Grand Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 43.10 by 88.1; Rosenberg & Feinberg of 129 Vernon Avenue, owners; Sass & Smallheiser, architects; cost, $4,250.

Alterations.

Nos. 122 and 124 Duane Street; to a five-story brick store and lofts; Lorillard estate of 3 Mercer Street, owner; Jordan & Giller, architects; cost, $4,000.

No. 450 Broadway; to a five-story brick store and lofts; Lorillard estate, owner; Jordan & Giller, architects; cost, $4,000.

Nos. 137 and 139 Thirtieth Street; to a three-story brick police station; city, owner; T. C. O'Brien of 300 Mulberry Street, architect; cost, $12,000.

No. 751 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street; to a one-story frame dwelling; Samuel Garland, premises, owner; John De Hart, architect; cost, $4,500.

No. 310 East Twenty-eighth Street; to a five-story brick flat; S. Niewenhous, owner; J. Bockell & Son, architects; cost, $500.

Monroe Street, northwest corner of Scammel Street; to a five-story brick tenement, with store; H. Wilter, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 105 Worth Street; to a five-story brick store and lofts; Clinton Ogilvie, owner; Richard Berger, architect; cost, $50.

Realty Co. Increases Capital Stock.

At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Alliance Realty Company held yesterday at 111 Broadway the proposed increase in the capital stock of that corporation from $5,000 to $3,000,000 was voted upon favorably.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Dec. 18.

AVENUE B, n e corner of 9th St, 23.8x 70; Sarah A. B. Downs and another to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 20,000

BAINBRIDGE AV, n w s, 244.7 ft n e of Travers St, runs n w 239.7x n e 50x s e 149 to Avenue x s w 52.5 to beginning; Thomas B. Odell, referee, to Charles J. Coulter 5,700

BRIGGS Av, s e s, 228.8 ft n e of Travers St, 50x125x irregular; James C. Bennett to Mary A. Costello ..... 100.

EAST END AV, w s, 50.4 ft n of 88th St, 25x96; Max C. Baum to Adam Happel 1

EAST HOUSTON ST, 314, n s, 24.11x89.9 x24.10x91.4; Thomas J. Dunn, as Sheriff, to Augustus C. Bechstein and another 700

ELTON AV, s s, 350 ft w of Milton St, 55x120.6x52x123.3, (correction deed;) Andrew Purdy to Sylvester Kramer 1

GRAND BOULEVARD and Concourse, proposed, e s, 195.6 ft n of 198th St, — x 72.3x50x72; Charles Danenbaum to William Danenbaum 1

HAMILTON ST, 14 and 16, 34.8x108.6; Frederick Sackett to William W. Davies. 1

HILL AV, w s, 292.6 ft s of King's Bridge Road, runs n 292.6 to road x w 205 to Murdock Av x s 659.5x e 100x n 450x e 100; King's Bridge Road, s s, 191.11 ft w of Morrisania Av, runs w 58.5x s 100.1x e 25x s 75x e 25x n 145.11; also Hill Av, e s, 270.8 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 75 x100; Hill Av, e s, 395.8 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 25x100; Amundson Av, w s, 100 ft s of Jefferson Av, 50x100; Amundson Av, w s, 200 ft s of Jefferson Av, 200x100; Land Company A of Edenwald to William Eberle 1

LEXINGTON AV, 345, e s, 20.5x90.9; George W. Nicholson and another to Joseph Schaeffler 50

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 103 ft n of 89th St, 20.5x99.0; Rachel A. Mitchell and others to Joseph Schaeffler 18,750

LOT 105, map of Neill estate, 24th Ward; Adeline Grossman to Conrad Heilmann.. 1

MATILDA ST, e s, 250 ft n of Elizabeth St, 50x100; Augusta Nelson to Margaret C. Scott 3,600

RIVINGTON ST, 130 and 138, 44.2x irregular, ½ part; Robert Friedman to Israel Lippmann 100

SHERMAN AV, n e corner 163d St, runs n — to 164th St x e — x s.— to 163d St x w — to beginning; Fannie Hofheimer to Maximilian Morgenthau 100

SHERMAN AV, n w corner 163d St, runs w — to centre of Spring or Lewis St x n e — to 164th St x s e — to Avenue x s to beginning; Fannie Hofheimer to John Massimino 100

SHEIL ST, s s, Lot 774 and east 1-3 of Lot 775, map of Laconia Park, 33.4x100; Frederick D. Ring to New York Building Loan Banking Company 1

UNION AV, e s, 473 ft n of lands of W. W. Fox, 25x100x27x112; Catharine A. Snyder to John Graham and another.. 1

WASHINGTON AV, n w corner 172d St, 30.5x95.4x30.6x95.4; John Massimino to Maximilian Morgenthau 100

3D AV, e s, 75.9 ft s of 98th St, 25x83; Edward W. S. Johnston, referee, to the Dry Dock Savings Institution 18,416

5TH AV, s w corner of 114th St, 100.11x 65.6; Thomas McManus to Charles E. McManus 1

7TH AV, s s, 205.6 ft w of Union Av, 22x 116.6x24x110; William Hendrickson to Michael Meehan 750

4TH ST, n s, 313.5 ft e of Avenue B, 24.9x 96.2; Albert Herskowitz and another to Leonora Spielberger ..... Omitted

36TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Lexington Av, 25x98.9; Mary A. Frost and others to Sarah A. Brintnall 1

36TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Lexington Av, 25x98.9; Caleb B. Knevals, as executor, to Sarah A. Brintnall, ½ part 1

36TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Lexington Av, 25x98.9; Sarah A. Brintnall to Harris E. Adriance 46,000

52D ST, 509 West, 25x100.25; John J. Jones and another, trustees, to Morris Levinson 17,900

52D ST, 505 West, 25x75; John J. Jones and another, trustees, to William G. Gerhardt, ½ part 6,100

52D ST, 505 West, 25x75; John J. Jones and another, trustees, to Adolph Heil, ½ part 10,100

53D ST, n s, 176.8 ft e of 2d Av, 19.2x 100.5; Walter W. Taylor to Allan G. Macdonald 1

62D ST, n s, 275 ft w of Central Park West, 106.7 ft to Broadway x116.2x164.11 x100.5; Amos F. Eno and others, executors, to Philip H. Dugro and others 175,000

62D ST, n s, 175 ft w of Central Park West, 50x100.5; Amos F. Eno and others, executors, to Philip H. Dugro and others 89,400

62D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 75x100.5; Amos F. Eno and others, executors, to Philip H. Dugro 59,100

77TH ST, s s, 50 ft e of Columbus Av, 200x102.2; Jacob Steinhardt and another to Eugene W. Caldwell 1

81ST ST, 221 East, 25.6x102.2; John F. Hill to Frederick Correll 1

85TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x102.2; Frederick Bachmann to Bertie Rosenfeld ..... Exchange

87TH ST, 65 and 67 East, 51.1x100.3; John McLaughlin to John Murray 1

102D ST, 142 West, 31.6x100.8; Thomas Allen to Hermann Ahrens 48,000

98TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Richard S. McNeill to Sarah C. Crankshaw 1

102D ST, 249 West, 18x100.11; James Livingston to Metz Reincke 1

102D ST, s s, 200 ft e of West End Av, 125x105.2x125.1x98.7; Central Realty Company to Jacob Steinhardt and another.. 100

109TH ST, n s, 187.10 ft e of 3d Av, 19.4x100.11; Marcus Baumann to Charles H. Heimburg 12,200

112TH ST, s s, 320 ft w of 3d Av, 17.11x 100.11; Annie Levy to Paul M. Herzog.. 10,000

112TH ST, s s, 211.8 ft w of 3d Av, 33.4x 100.11; Paul M. Herzog to Annie Levy. 100

114TH ST, 307 East, 20x100.10; Henry A. Tallman to Ernest B. Wintersmith 9,000

114TH ST, 307 East, 20x100.10; Ernest B. Wintersmith to New York Building Loan Banking Company ..... Omitted

117TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 50x 201.10 to 118th St; Philip E. Arcularius, as administrator, to Nelson D. Stilwell, all title 11,000

117TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 50x 201.10 to 118th St; Philip E. Arcularius, individually, to Nelson D. Stilwell, all title 100

117TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 50x 201.10 to 118th St; Maria Bonnett to Nelson D. Stilwell 11,000

122D ST, s s, 287 ft e of 5th Av, 34x100.11; James D. Putnam to Charles V. Fornes. 1

122D ST, 245 East; Adam Happel to Minnie Baum 1

122D ST, 245 East; William F. Acton and others, executors, to William Lyman 10,000

140TH ST, 306 to 318 West, 105x96.11; Edmund Coffin to Mary J. Gordon 1

141ST ST, n s, 446.1 ft e of Broadway, 20.7x99.11x irregular; Patrick H. Lynch to Nelson J. Ferris 1

142D ST, n s, 225 ft w of Clifton Av, 25x 100; Otto Elsele and another to Fritz Harris 8,500

144TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Convent Av, 75 x99.11; Franklyn Paddock, referee, to Theodore Killan 1,000

149TH ST, s s, 190 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 60x99.11; Eva Steinmetz to Patrick H. Lynch 1

158TH ST, s w corner Melrose Av, 24.4 x100; Timothy F. Sullivan to Henry W. Gilbert 7,000

Recorded Leases.

CALAM, Theodore H., to William Moller; 82 Pike Street, 6 years $1,800

MARSIMUS, Katherine, to William H. Hepenstal; Madison Av, s e corner of 110th St, 5 8-12 years ..... $982.

ROBERTS, Joseph, to Michael Lasko; 1st Av, w of 100 ft n of 108th St, 50x62x—x 18, 5 years 250

SNIFFEN & FOLEY, agents, to Constance Rosati; 1,634 Lexington Av, 3 years 360

Recorded Mortgages.

ADRIANCE, Harris E., to Seamen's Bank for Savings; 36th St, s s, 100 ft w of Lexington Av, 3 years 30,000

ANDERSON, Emmie A., to American Mortgage Company; 56th St, n s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 1 year 30,000

BAUM, Minnie, to Adam Happel; 245 East 122d St, also plot in rear, 1 year. 850

BRADY, John T., to Timothy R. Green; 420 East 110th St, 5 years 10,000

CALDWELL, Eugene W., to Jacob Steinhardt and Julius Goldman; 77th St, s s, 50 ft e of Columbus Av, 200x102.2, 1 year 140,000

CALLAHAN, Julia, to Mutual Loan Association; 411 to 415 Canal St and 1, 1½, and 3 Sullivan St, assigns rents ..... Nominal

CAPONIGRI, Maria F., and Pasquale, to Anna S. Finck; 107th St, s s, 300 ft w of 1st Av, 2 years 3,000

CAPONIGRI, Maria F. and Pasquale, to Anna S. Finck; 107th St, s s, 325 ft w of 1st Av, 2 years 3,000

CASSENS, Christopher, to Laura F. Van Riper; north half of Lot 323, map of Port Morris and East Morrisania, 2½ years 400

COHEN, Samuel J., to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 129 Avenue C, 1 year.. 11,000

COSTELLO, Mary A., to Margaret Knox; Briggs Av, s e s, 228.8 ft n e of Travers St, one-third year 4,500

CRANKSHAW, Sarah C., to Richard S. McNeill; 98th St, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 20,000

CRANKSHAW, Sarah C., to Matilda McNeill; 98th St, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 2,500

DAVIES, William W., to Frederick Sackett; 14 and 16 Hamilton St, demand.. 7,000

DEEMER, John M., to Ernst B. Muller; 24th St, n e s, 325 ft s e of 6th Av, 1 year 2,000

DOYLE, John B., to Robert C. Watson and others, executors, &c.; 132d St, n s, 74.11 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 3 years.. 18,000

DOYLE, John B., to Robert C. Watson and others, executors, &c.; St. Ann's Av, n w corner of 132d St, 3 years 17,000

DOYLE, John E., to John F. Steeves; St. Ann's Av, n w corner of 132d St, 1 year 5,000

DUGRO, Philip H., and others, to Amos F. Eno and others, executors, &c.; 62d St, n s, 275 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year 122,500

DUGRO, Philip H., and others, to Amos F. Eno and others, executors, &c.; 62d St, n s, 100 w of Central Park West, 1 year 140,000

DUGRO, Philip H., and others, to Amos F. Eno and others, executors, &c.; 62d St, n s, 175 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year 27,500

FERRIS, Nelson J., to Amanda Bussing; 141st St, n s, 440.1 ft e of Broadway, extends to Hamilton Place, demand.. 18,000

FISCHEL, Harry, to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; Grand St, s s, 25 ft w of Eldridge St, 1 year 50,000

GERRINGER, William G., and Adolph Heil, to Albert O. Walters; 505 West 52d St, 3 years 11,000

GRAHAM, John, and Hugh Kirk to Catherine A. Snyder; Union Av, e s, Lot 11, map of farm of William A. Ashe, Morrisania, 3 years 6,500

HAFF, Cecelia and Alexander, to Alfred M. Livingston; 106th St, n s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years 26,000

HAIRIS, John, to John Heiris, Jr.; 805 Columbus Av, 2 years 4,000

HEIRIS, John, to Ellen Albro; 106 West 63d St, 5 years 7,000

HEILMAN, Conrad, to Adeline Grossman; Lot 105, map of Neill estate, installments 550

HEPENSTAL, William H., to George Ehret; 110th St, s e corner Madison Av, saloon lease, demand 1,800

HOFFMANN, Michael A., to Maggie A. Voorhis; 85th St, n s, 252.4 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years 5,500

KELLNER, Eva, to Bowery Savings Bank; 113th St, s s, 80 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years 4,000

KIRSH, Nathan, to Citizens' Savings Bank; 54 Ludlow St, 5 years 12,000

KRAKOWER, Fanny, to Pinkus Nathan; 220 Henry St, 5 years 22,000

LEVINSON, Morris, to John T. Bruce; 509 West 52d St, 3 years 18,000

LEVINSON, Morris, to Alice M. Bailey; 509 West 52d St, 3 years 1,000

LEVY, Annie, to Paul M. Herzog; 112th St, s s, 211.8 ft w of 3d Av, installments 5,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another, to Sarah A. B. Downs; Avenue B, n e corner 9th St, 1 year 5,000

MASSIMINO, John, to Charles A. Peabody, Jr.; Sherman Av, w s, 33 ft n of 163d St, extends to centre line of Spring, or Lewis St, 2 years 9,500

McGARRY, Frank, to Henry Keck; Elliott Av, s w corner of Wilson Place, 3 years. 1,500

MILLER, John L., to George C. Currier; 424 Columbus Av, 3 years 35,000

MURRAY, John, to John McLaughlin; 87th St, n s, 158.11 ft w of Park Av, 3 years 5,000

MURRAY, John, to John McLaughlin; 87th St, n s, 133.4 ft w of Park Av, 3 years 20,000

MURRAY, John, to John McLaughlin; 87th St, n s, 133.4 ft w of Park Av, 3 years 5,000

NEALE, Mary E., to American Mortgage Company; Union Av, e s, 141.2 ft s of Westchester Av, 2 years 2,200

O'BRIEN, John J., to Ann E. Berwick; Bathgate Av, e s, 104 ft n of 181st St, 3 years 5,000

OPPENHEIM, Anne, to Albert Oppenheim; Broome St, n w corner of Willett St, 3 years 3,500

OPPENHEIM, Herman, to Albert Oppenheim; Pitt St, e s, 87.9 ft n of Broome St, 3 years 3,500

PICKEN, John A., to Henry T. Molter; 131st St, n s, 125 ft w of Park Av, 5 years 20,000

PURRY, Anne, to Charlotte Mayer; 321 West 26th St, 1 year 1,000

RUDOLPH, Lizzie and Charles E., to Edward H. Cole; Walton Av, n w s, 325 ft s w of 3d St, 25x200 to Jerome Av, 3 years 5,000

RUSSELL, John R., to John F. Betz; 70 South St, salon lease, demand 5,200

SCHAEFFLER, Joseph, to Excelsior Savings Bank; 345 Lexington Av, 3 years.. 12,000

SPIELBERGER, Leonora, to Albert Herskowitz and another; 4th St, s s, 313.5 ft e of Avenue B, installments 6,000

STARR, SUSAN T. J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 32 Dey St, 2 years. 2,800

STEVENS, Sarah J. E., to John H. Judge, trustee; 65 Beach St, 2 years.... 8,000

STEVENS, Sarah J. E., to Winifred E. Judge; 65 Beach St, 2 years 6,000

STILWELL, Nelson D., to Philip E. Arcularius, administrator, &c., and another; 119th St, s s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 2 years 9,000

STILWELL, Nelson D., to Philip E. Arcularius, administrator, &c., and another; 117th St, n s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 2 years 9,000

261—Robert Rae, jr., et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the Homestead Loan and Guarantee Company.—Motions to dismiss or affirm submitted by Frederick McKenney in behalf of John P. Wilson, and William B. McIlvaine in support of motions, and by Robert Rae in opposition thereto.

86—Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States, petitioner, vs. the United States ex rel. Marie A. Valentine.—Argument continued by Robert A. Howard for the petitioner, by B. E. Valentine for the respondent, and concluded by Robert A. Howard for the petitioner.

473—Edward Hain, claimant, &c., petitioner, vs. Samuel E. Weltus et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit submitted by Thomas Harvey Clark in behalf of Wilkelmus Myrederse for the petitioner and by Harrington Putnam for the respondents.

83—The Ohio Oil Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Indiana, use of Madison County; 84—The Ohio Oil Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Indiana, and 85—The Ohio Oil Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Indiana, use of Madison County.—Argument commenced by M. F. Elliott for the plaintiff in error and continued by C. O. Shirley and W. L. Taylor for the defendants in error, and by George Shirts for the plaintiff in error.

Call for Tuesday: 83, (and 84 and 85,) 87, 30, 88, 89, 94, 95, 96, 97, 99.

Calendars for Tuesday, Dec. 19.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ. —Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

34—Am. Sugar Refining Co. vs. United States.
35—Same vs. same.
67—Reid vs. Catherine Whiting.
74—La Republique Francaise vs. Schultz.
14—Wright vs. Phipps.
15—Attrill vs. Wright.
16—Degrauw vs. Attrill.
17—Attrill vs. Degrauw.
18—Gates vs. same.
83—Nat. Starch Mfg. Co. vs. Duryea.
84—U. S. vs. Morris Express Co.
85—U. S. vs. Stone.
86—Hanchett vs. Silver Peak Mine.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Customs appeals.

2871—Farbenfabriken N. E. Co. vs. U. S.
2872—Farbenfabriken N. E. Co. vs. U. S.
2899—Pichhardt & Kutroff vs. U. S.
2757—U. S. vs. Borgefeldt.
2859—Hiller & Sons vs. U. S.
2842—P. H. Petry & Co. vs. U. S.
1127—Dickerhoff vs. U. S.
1140—Stern vs. U. S.
1237—Engelhorn vs. U. S.
2720—Wells-Fargo & Co. vs. U. S.
2838—Jules, Racine & Co. vs. U. S.
2137—Schering vs. U. S.
2822—Wells & Wells vs. U. S.
2144—The German Artistic Weaving Co. vs. U. S.
2958—Foppes vs. U. S.
2533—U. S. vs. Merck.
95—Bogle & Scott vs. U. S.
1479—U. S. vs. James P. Smith & Co.
2789—Tiffany vs. U. S.
2976—A. S. Blumenthal vs. U. S.
2666—Borgfeldt vs. U. S.
2628—White vs. U. S.
2534—Downing vs. U. S.
2470—Sherman, Cecil & Co. vs. U. S.
2668—Leapy & Co. vs. U. S.
2502—Pitt & Scott vs. U. S.
2995—Gustave Salomon Bros. vs. U. S.
2793—U. S. vs. Gabriel & Schall.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Brown, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 66, Post Office Building. Motions in bankruptcy.

In re Joseph Koransky.
In re Hattie Hyman.
In re H. Emslie & Son.
In re Robert A. Osborn
In re Oscar Tamagno.
In re Frank T. Neely.
In re David Guttohn.
In re Adolph Kuffler.
In re De Leeuw & Oppenheimer
In re David Garfunkle.
In re George el. McAdam.
In re James Brown.
In re Louis Lowensohn.
In re D. & R. Hirschberg.
In re A. Friedman.
In re Admiralty Calendar at 11 A. M.
137—Osterhoudt vs. Tug Italian.
1—De Farcounet vs. Western Ins. Co.
185—Baker vs. Tug Philip Hoffman.
181—Clyde vs. Rainer & Co.
176—Tucker vs.
Gallagher.
223—Fillmore vs. Hughes.
149—Howard vs. Tug Brinton.
215—Milliken vs. Scows Boaz and Arizona.
205—Hughes vs. Tug Municipal.
221—Shea vs. N. Y. & N. H. Steamboat Co.
114—Starin vs. Schooner William Voorhees.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Brown vs. Coler.
2—Moss vs. Burnham.
3—Man vs. Van Rensellaer.
4—Thomson vs. Clark.
5—Schlesinger vs. Gumb.
6—Gilbert vs. Redican.
7—Langdon vs. Johnson.
8—Hendler vs. D. T. Culver Co.
9—Hayes vs. Kerr.
10—Robinson vs. Yoran.
11—Lowenfeld vs. Stern.
12—N. Y. Public Library vs. Tilden.
13—Bigelow vs. same.
14—Boyian vs. Cassin.
15—Silverman vs. Silverman.
16—In re St. Mark's Place.
17—Fix vs. Fix.
18—People, &c., vs. Commercial Alliance Life Ins. Co.
19—In re Orchard St.
20—Clausman vs. Clausman.
21—Dornbusch vs. Sletjen.
22—Kernochan vs. Sire.
23—Greenberg vs. Dunn.
24—McLockin vs. Met. St. Ry.
25—Briel vs. Schingel.
26—In re Mayor, &c.
27—In re Elmwood Cycle Co.
28—Produce Exchange Trust Co. vs. Gibbs.
29—Bragen vs. Chevra Pool Zedek, &c.
30—In re Lent.
31—Levy vs. Levy.
32—Fraser & Chalmers vs. Lancaster.
33—Mechanics' & Trad's Bank vs. Miller.
34—In re Journal Pub. Co.
35—Ellwanger vs. Ellwanger.
36—Saenger vs. Adler.
37—Anness vs. Hudnut's Pharmacy.
38—Smith vs. Smith.
39—Taylor vs. Taylor.
40—Carr vs. Butler.
41—White vs. Well.
42—Embury vs. Ellison.
43—Blechner vs. Sieber.
44—Reed vs. Reed.
45—Bernstein vs. Winezeimer.
46—Dietrich vs. Mayor, &c.
47—Hoyt vs. same.
48—Henry Huber Co. vs. Coury.
49—L. D. Brown & Son vs. Board of Taxes.
50—Am. Thread Co. vs. Feltner.
51—Pascucci vs. Prince.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—Belz vs. Duckgeischel Demurrers.
1174—McAlpin vs. Bates.
1175—Same vs. Jackman.
1176—Same vs. Richardson.
1145—Reiger va. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1164—Bean vs. Clausen.
1189—Radley vs. Lugra. Preferred causes.
2469—Whitlock vs. Gould
4128—Rogers vs. Berger.
4040—Franklin Nat. B'k vs. Lewis.
4264—Danzer vs. Stephens.
4287—Marx vs. Degener.
4050—Simpson vs. Simpson.
4293—Goldberg vs. Barth.
3880—Del. & H. Co. vs. Feltner.

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 86th St, 100x100; Yellow Pine Company against Mark E. Stevens and Arthur C. Searles, owners; Jacob Du Bois, contractor..... $44

BATHGATE AV, n e corner of 174th St, 49.8x95.7x49.11x95.7; Bernard Glasser against Morris Neufeld and Isidor Cohen, owners; J. D. Carman, contractor. 10

COLUMBUS AV, e s, 25.2 ft n of 107th St, 75.10x100; L. Bindman and others against Abraham Voletsky and Harris Hellman, owners and contractors 282

CROTONA PARK SOUTH, s e corner of Crotona Av, 140x100; Low & Flogaus against Frederick Bailey, owner and contractor 104

ELDRIDGE ST, 139; Murtagh & McCarthy against H. Libman, owner; Daniel Mahoney & Co., contractors..... 388

IRVING PLACE, 78; Empire City Marble Company against Dr. Eliott Gorton, owner; Herman Probst, contractor 1,600

PARK ROW, 13 to 21; John V. Schaefer Company against Park Row Construction Company, owner; Rudolph M. Haan, owner and contractor 14,270

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, extending from 159th to 140th St, 200x100; Daniel Fitzpatrick against Mammie Bradley, owner; Manhattan Improvement Company and others, contractors 800

WENDOVER AV, s s, 151.6 ft e of Washington Av, 50.6x100; William M. Crane against Etta Wolff, owner and contractor 186

9TH ST, 728 to 732 East; Wotherspoon & Son against Leopold Kaufmann, owner; Daniel Mahoney, contractor..... 84

13TH ST, 544 and 546 East; Wotherspoon & Son against Julius and Max Bachrach, owners; Daniel Mahoney, owner and contractor 42

42D ST, corner of Vanderbilt Av, —x—, Grand Central Station; Charles Vogelsberger against the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, owner; Grace & Hyde, contractors; Coutant & Goble, sub-contractors 27

42D ST, corner of Vanderbilt Av, —x—, Grand Central Station; William H. Storms against the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, owner; Grace & Hyde, contractors; Coutant & Goble, sub-contractors 8

43D ST, 23 East; Jacob E. Oberst against Meyer L. Sire, owner; Lorenzo R. and Paulina Hartung, contractors..... 80

69TH ST, 29 West; John Montgomery against Amy F. Smith, owner and contractor 738

69TH ST, 537 to 551 East; Hugh J. Barron against the Hammond Typewriter Company, owner and contractor..... 3,000

72D ST, and North River; George J. Storms against New York Central Railroad Company, owner; Grace & Hyde, contractors; Coutant & Goble, sub-contractors 8

79TH ST, 64 East; Jacob E. Oberst against Henry D. Goodman, owner;

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—Trial desired in New York County.—WILLIAM C. HYDE, plaintiff, against UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as trustee of the will of Robert H. Moran, deceased; Mathilde C. Hyde, Margaret M. Hyde, Edward Moran, (1,) Edward Moran, (2,) Robert Moran and Helen Moran, his wife; Peter Moran and Harriett Moran, his wife; Frank Moran and Kate Moran, his wife; William Moran and Ann Moran, his wife, (the plaintiff being ignorant of the first names of the said wives, they are designated by fictitious names;) the widow, heirs, devisees, grantees, and assigns, if any, of Paul Moran, deceased; the widow, heirs, devisees, grantees, and assigns, if any, of Malcolm Moran, deceased; Annie Crow and James Crow, her husband; Norah Pratt and Eugene Pratt, her husband, (the plaintiff being ignorant of the first names of said husbands, they are designated by fictitious names;) Sherman Moran and Teresa Moran, his wife, (plaintiff being ignorant of the first name of the said wife, she is designated by a fictitious name;) Sarah M. Batchellor, Theodore Batchellor and Ellen Batchellor, his wife; William R. Batchellor and Mary Batchellor, his wife, (the plaintiff being ignorant of the first names of said wives, they are designated by fictitious names;) Genevieve Hogan and Thomas Hogan, her husband, (plaintiff being ignorant of the first name of said husband, he is designated by a fictitious name;) Alice C. Moran, as executrix of the will of Robert Moran, deceased; William C. Hyde, as executor of the will of Margaret M. Hyde, deceased; New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, as trustee of the estate of Catherine R. Townsend, deceased; James Caffery, and Charles C. Mahon, defendants.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated August 18th, 1899.

EDWARD L. GODFREY,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Edward Moran, (1,) Robert Moran, and Helen Moran his wife; Peter Moran and Harriett Moran, his wife; Frank Moran and Kate Moran, his wife; William Moran and Ann Moran, his wife; (the plaintiff being ignorant of the first names of the said wives, they are designated by fictitious names;) the widow, heirs, devisees, grantees, and assigns, if any, of Paul Moran, deceased; the widow, heirs, devisees, grantees, and assigns, if any, of Malcolm Moran, deceased; Annie Crow and James Crow, her husband; Norah Pratt and Eugene Pratt, her husband; (the plaintiff being ignorant of the first names of said husbands, they are designated by fictitious names;) Sherman Moran and Teresa Moran, his wife, (plaintiff being ignorant of the first name of the said wife, she is designated by a fictitious name;) Sarah M. Batchellor; Theodore Batchellor and Ellen Batchellor, his wife; William R. Batchellor and Mary Batchellor, his wife, (the plaintiff being ignorant of the first names of said wives, they are designated by fictitious names;) Genevieve Hogan and Thomas Hogan, her husband, (plaintiff being ignorant of the first name of said husband, he is designated by a fictitious name.)

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Francis M. Scott, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 30th day of October, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, in said State.

The object of this action is to make partition according to the respective rights of the parties, and if it appear that partition cannot be made without great prejudice to the owners, then for a sale of the following described premises, viz.: Premises in New York City, on the westerly side of Washington Street, 245 feet and five inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of Morris and Washington Streets, being twenty-six feet and five inches front and rear and about eighty-nine feet and nine inches in depth on both sides.

And also premises in New York City on the easterly side of West Street, beginning at the northwest corner of lot formerly granted by New York City to William Gibbons, and being twenty-six feet and five inches front and rear, and about eighty-nine feet and nine inches in depth on both sides.

And also premises in New York City, known as No. 17 Rector Street, bounded northerly by Rector Street, southerly by land formerly of heirs of Isaac Moses, easterly by land formerly of Doctor Charlton, and westerly by lot secondly mentioned in petition for partition of lands owned in common by William M'Kenney and others, being on Rector Street thirty feet five and one-half inches, in the rear twenty-nine feet seven inches, easterly forty-seven feet four and one-half inches, westerly forty-five feet ten inches.—Dated New York, October 30th, 1899.

EDWARD L. GODFREY,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
n21-law7wTu

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—HENRIETTA HOPPOCK, plaintiff, against JOSEPH D. JENNINGS, Thomas Hutton, Mary Hutton, his wife, (name Mary being fictitious, real name unknown;) John Maeder, tenant, (name John being fictitious, real name unknown;) John Roberts, tenant, (name John being fictitious, real name unknown;) John Gedoice, tenant, (name John being fictitious, real name unknown;) Thomas Hyde, tenant, (name Thomas being fictitious, real name unknown;) William Miller, tenant, (name William being fictitious, real name unknown;) George Gerhardt, tenant, (name George being fictitious, real name unknown;) Frank Frost, tenant, (name Frank being fictitious, real name unknown;) Henry Rain, tenant, (name Henry being fictitious, real name unknown;) Charles H. Pflueger, The R. E. Parsons Company, Taylor & Co., Virgil B. Gibney, William J. Rogers receiver of the Rogers & Sherwood Printing Company; the Bourbon County Distilling Company, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated Oct. 9, 1899.

MORRIS P. FERRIS,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Office No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Post Office address same as office.

To the defendants, Thomas Hutton and Mary Hutton, his wife, (the name Mary being fictitious, real name unknown;)

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 9th day of December, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the County Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House of said county, on the 11th day of December, 1899.

MORRIS P. FERRIS,
Attorney for the plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
d12-law6wTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HARRIET FERRY, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH DUSENBURY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 14th day of November 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building erected thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Ward of the City of New York, on the southerly side of Monroe Street, beginning at a point at a distance of two hundred and twenty-five (225) feet, at right angles, from the westerly side of Jackson Street, running thence easterly along the southerly side of Monroe Street, twenty-five (25) feet, and extending in length one hundred feet, (225) feet, and one-half of the distance to Cherry Street, bounded westerly by the land now or late of Henry Laight, northerly by Monroe Street, easterly by land now or late of Alexander Hamilton, and southerly by land now or late of Edward Laight, containing in front and rear each twenty-five (25) feet, and extending in length one-half of the distance to Cherry Street, be the said dimensions more or less.

Also all those certain lots, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the 16th Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 24th Street, distant two hundred and ninety-three (293) feet easterly from corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of 24th Street with the easterly line of 11th Avenue, and running thence northerly and parallel with 11th Avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet and nine (9) inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with 24th Street, fifty-seven (57) feet; thence southerly and parallel with 11th Avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the northerly line of 24th Street; thence southerly along the northerly line of 24th Street, fifty-seven (57) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, November 24th, 1899. THOMAS ALLISON, Referee.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Attorney for Plaintiff, 62 Wall Street, New York City.

The following are diagrams of the property to be sold as described above. The street numbers of the first parcel are 533 and 535 West 24th Street, and that of the second parcel is 258 Monroe Street.

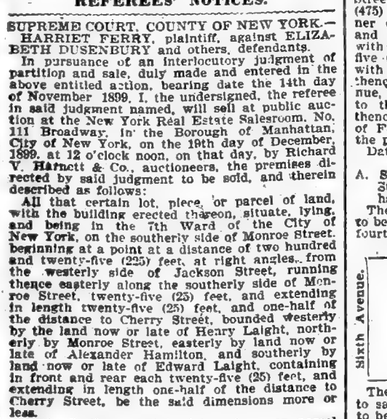

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, and assessments on the first parcel is $2,155, and on the second parcel is $4,590, which are to be allowed to the purchasers out of the purchase money or paid by the referee.—Dated New York, December 24th, 1899. THOMAS ALLISON, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against the NEW YORK STEAM POWER COMPANY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 6th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 31 day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment directed to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Ann Street, at the division line between the premises hereby conveyed and land formerly of F. Panton, and which point is distant one hundred and forty-four feet two and one-half inches, more or less, westerly from the northwesterly corner of Ann and William Streets, running thence westwardly, along the northerly line of Ann Street, twenty-eight feet one inch, more or less, to the division line between the premises known as Numbers fifty-seven (57) and fifty-five (55) Ann Street; thence northeastwardly through a party wall standing on the line between the said premises Numbers fifty-seven (57) and fifty-five (55) Ann Street and beyond the same seventy-four feet and three inches, more or less, to the rear line of the said premises Number fifty-five (55) Ann Street; thence westwardly along the rear line of the premises Numbers fifty-five (55,) fifty-three, (53,) fifty-one, (51,) and forty-nine (49) Ann Street seventy-five feet seven and one-half inches, more or less, to land formerly of the heirs of George Lorillard, deceased; thence northeastwardly along the said land formerly of the heirs of George Lorillard, deceased, sixty-three feet nine and one-half inches, more or less, to land formerly of Thomas H. Leggett; thence eastwardly along said land formerly of Thomas H. Leggett and land of others so as to include the storehouse lately occupied by the American Fur Company one hundred and one feet seven inches, more or less, to the said land late of F. Panton; and thence southwestwardly along the said land late of F. Panton one hundred and twenty-two feet eleven inches, more or less, to the said northerly line of Ann Street at the place of beginning, being known by the street Numbers fifty-seven (57) and fifty-nine (59) Ann Street, and being the same premises which were conveyed to the said The New York Steam Power Company by Patrick Reilly and wife by deed dated February 1, 1870, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York February 2d, 1870, in Liber 1142 of Conveyances, Page 177.

Dated New York, October 11, 1899.

CHAS. G. F. WAHLE, Referee.

CHARLES E. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

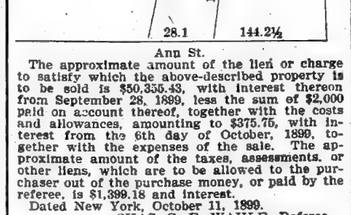

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $30,335.43, with interest thereon from September 28, 1899, less the sum of $2,000 paid on account thereof, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to $375.75, with interest from the 6th day of October, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,399.18 and interest.

Dated New York, October 11, 1899.

CHAS. G. F. WAHLE, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Friday, Nov. 17, 1899, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, Nov. 3, 1899.

CHAS. G. F. WAHLE, Referee.

CHARLES E. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Friday, Dec. 1st, 1899, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, Nov. 17, 1899.

CHAS. G. F. WAHLE, Referee.

CHARLES E. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, New York.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Friday, Dec. 8, 1899, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, Dec. 1, 1899.

CHAS. G. F. WAHLE, Referee.

CHARLES E. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, New York.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Friday, Dec. 22, 1899, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, Dec. 8, 1899.

CHAS. G. F. WAHLE, Referee.

CHARLES E. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, New York.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ISIDORE JACKSON and another, plaintiffs, against THE LLEWELLYN CHAMBERS (a corporation) and another, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the seventeenth day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York, and more particularly bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-fourth Street, distant four hundred and fifty (450) feet westerly from the intersection of the westerly side of Fifth Avenue with the southerly side of Forty-fourth Street, and running thence westerly along said southerly side of Forty-fourth Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly, and parallel with Fifth Avenue, one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches; thence easterly, and parallel with Forty-fourth Street, twenty-five (25) feet; and thence northerly, and again parallel with Fifth Avenue, one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to the point or place of beginning.

And also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-fourth Street, distant four hundred and seventy-five (475) feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, and running thence southwardly, and parallel with Fifth Avenue, one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches; thence westwardly, and parallel with Forty-fourth Street, twenty-five (25) feet; thence northwardly, and parallel with Fifth Avenue, one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to the southerly side of Forty-fourth Street; thence eastwardly, and along said southerly side of Forty-fourth Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, Nov. 20, 1899.

JAMES J. NEALIS, Referee.

A. STERN, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: its street number is 30-32 West Forty-fourth Street:

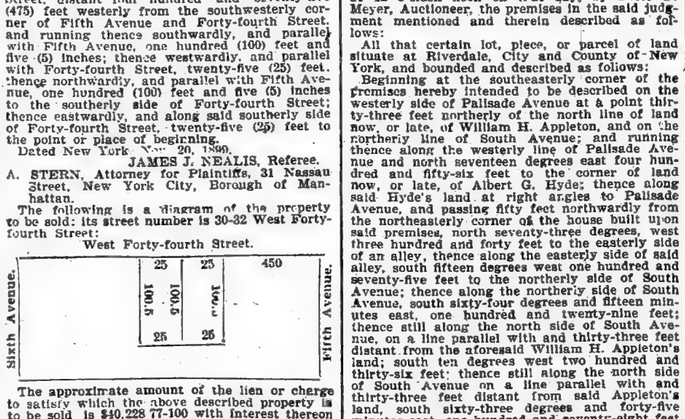

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $40,228 77-100 with interest thereon from the 16th day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $304 90-100 together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,116 18-100 and interest. The said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage covering 30 West Forty-fourth Street, amounting to the sum of $23,000, and accrued interest thereon from May 6, 1899, at 4% per annum, and to a first mortgage of $30,000 and accrued interest from June 1st, 1898, at 4% per annum, on premises 32 West Forty-fourth Street.

Dated New York, 20th day of November, 1899.

JAMES J. NEALIS, Referee.

N28-2aw3wTu&F&D19

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SIEFKE, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SIEFKE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Francis B. Chedsey, No. 302 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the sixth day of March next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of August, 1899. HENRY SIEFKE, Jr., Executor. FRANCIS B. CHEDSEY, Esq., Attorney for Executor, No. 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. au29-1aw6mTu

SMITH, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES SMITH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 15 Whitehall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of November, 1899. SHERMAN HOYT, Executor. GERRIT SMITH, Attorney for Executor, 43 Wall Street.

n21-law6mTu

YOUNG, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. YOUNG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of November, 1899. MINNIE K. YOUNG, Executrix. RASTUS S. RANSOM, Attorney for Executrix, 290 Broadway, N. Y. City. n14-law6mTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN ARTHUR JAMES, plaintiff, against ABRAHAM STERN, and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made in the above entitled action on November 13th, 1899, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on November 16, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the 19th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward (now in the Borough of Manhattan) of the City of New York, on the southerly side of Fifty-eighth Street, and designated by the Street Number —— West Fifty-eighth Street, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the southerly line or side of Fifty-eighth Street distant forty (40) feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of the Ninth Avenue and Fifty-Eighth (58) Street, which said point is at the centre of a party wall standing partly on the lot hereby to be described and partly on the lot adjoining it on the west, and running thence southerly and parallel or nearly so with Ninth Avenue and part of the way through the centre of said party wall seventy-five (75) feet five (5) inches; thence easterly and parallel or nearly so with Fifty-eighth Street twenty (20) feet; thence northerly and parallel or nearly so with Ninth Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall standing partly on the lot hereby described and partly on the lot adjoining it on the east, seventy-five (75) feet five (5) inches to the southerly side of Fifty-eighth Street, and thence westerly along said southerly side of Fifty-eighth Street twenty (20) feet to the point the place of beginning.—Dated November 24, 1899.

EDGAR M. LEVENTRITT, Referee.

HOWLAND & MURRAY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 35 Wall Street, New York, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

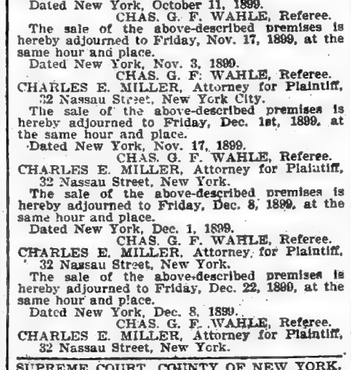

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $18,640.42 with interest thereon from November 9th, 1899, together with costs, disbursements, and allowances amounting to $615.25, with interest from November 13th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, water rents, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $1,017.85, with interest.—Dated, New York, November 24th, 1899.

EDGAR M. LEVENTRITT, Referee.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN ARTHUR JAMES, plaintiff, against ABRAHAM STERN and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made in the above-entitled action on November 13th, 1899, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on November 16th, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the 19th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward (now in the Borough of Manhattan) of the City of New York, on the southerly side of Fifty-eighth Street, and designated by the Street Number —— West Fifty-eighth Street, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line or side of Fifty-eighth Street distant sixty (60) feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of the Ninth Avenue and Fifty-eighth (58) Street, which said point is at the centre of a party wall standing partly on the lot hereby to be described and partly on the lot adjoining it on the west, and running thence southerly and parallel or nearly so with Ninth Avenue and part of the way through the centre of said party wall seventy-five (75) feet five (5) inches; thence easterly and parallel or nearly so with Fifty-eighth Street twenty (20) feet; thence northerly and parallel or nearly so with Ninth Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall standing partly on the lot hereby described and partly on the lot adjoining it on the east, seventy-five (75) feet five (5) inches to the southerly side of Fifty-eighth Street and thence westerly along said southerly side of Fifty-eighth Street twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated November 24th, 1899.

EDGAR M. LEVENTRITT, Referee.

HOWLAND & MURRAY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 35 Wall Street, New York, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $18,640.42 with interest thereon from November 9th, 1899, together with costs, disbursements, and allowances amounting to $615.25, with interest from November 13th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, water rents, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $1,017.85, with interest.—Dated, New York, November 24th, 1899.

EDGAR M. LEVENTRITT, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN ARTHUR JAMES, plaintiff, against ABRAHAM STERN and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made in the above-entitled action on November 13th, 1899, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on November 16th, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the 19th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward (now in the Borough of Manhattan) of the City of New York, on the southerly side of Fifty-eighth Street, and designated by the Street Number —— West Fifty-eighth Street, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line or side of Fifty-eighth Street distant forty (40) feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of the Ninth Avenue and Fifty-Eighth (58) Street, which said point is at the centre of a party wall standing partly on the lot hereby to be described and partly on the lot adjoining it on the west, and running thence southerly and parallel or nearly so with Ninth Avenue and part of the way through the centre of said party wall seventy-five (75) feet five (5) inches; thence easterly and parallel or nearly so with Fifty-eighth Street twenty (20) feet; thence northerly and parallel or nearly so with Ninth Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall standing partly on the lot hereby described and partly on the lot adjoining it on the east, seventy-five (75) feet five (5) inches to the southerly side of Fifty-eighth Street and thence westerly along said southerly side of Fifty-eighth Street twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated November 24th, 1899.

EDGAR M. LEVENTRITT, Referee.

HOWLAND & MURRAY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 35 Wall Street, New York, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $18,640.42 with interest thereon from November 9th, 1899, together with costs, disbursements, and allowances amounting to $615.25, with interest from November 13th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, water rents, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $1,017.85, with interest.—Dated, New York, November 24th, 1899.

EDGAR M. LEVENTRITT, Referee.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN ARTHUR JAMES, plaintiff, against ABRAHAM STERN and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made in the above-entitled action on November 13th, 1899, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on November 16th, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the 19th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward (now in the Borough of Manhattan) of the City of New York, on the southerly side of Fifty-eighth Street, and designated by the Street Number —— West Fifty-eighth Street, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line or side of Fifty-eighth Street distant sixty (60) feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of the Ninth Avenue and Fifty-eighth (58) Street, which said point is at the centre of a party wall standing partly on the lot hereby to be described and partly on the lot adjoining it on the west, and running thence southerly and parallel or nearly so with Ninth Avenue and part of the way through the centre of said party wall seventy-five (75) feet five (5) inches; thence easterly and parallel or nearly so with Fifty-eighth Street twenty (20) feet; thence northerly and parallel or nearly so with Ninth Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall standing partly on the lot hereby described and partly on the lot adjoining it on the east, seventy-five (75) feet five (5) inches to the southerly side of Fifty-eighth Street and thence westerly along said southerly side of Fifty-eighth Street twenty (20) feet to the point the place of beginning.—Dated November 24, 1899.

EDGAR M. LEVENTRITT, Referee.

HOWLAND & MURRAY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 35 Wall Street, New York, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $18,640.42 with interest thereon from November 9th, 1899, together with costs, disbursements, and allowances amounting to $615.25, with interest from November 13th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, water rents, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $1,017.85, with interest.—Dated, New York, November 24th, 1899.

EDGAR M. LEVENTRITT, Referee.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN ARTHUR JAMES, plaintiff, against ABRAHAM STERN and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

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Artists are careless; they'd get married in anything.

The man that doesn't look at home in dress clothes looks out of place.

Homelike feeling produced by a perfect fit—we make to fit.

Evening dress suits, $27, $32, $40, $46.

Dinner coats, $15, $18, $25.

You pay a good tailor $15 for a white evening waistcoat.

We give you three for $15.

Opera hats, $7; silk hats, $6.

N. B.—AT PRINCE STREET STORE ONLY.

Revising stock brings to light a handful of dress coats and Tuxedos—odds and ends.

We mark them from ⅓ to ¼ former price. Mostly large and small sizes.

Coats, $5; waistcoats, $1.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

850 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

BRIDGE AND TUNNEL TALK

Hearing on the Question Before an Aldermanic Committee.

QUEENS FILLS THE CHAMBER

Residents of the Borough Plead for the Blackwell's Island Bridge—Controller Favors a Tunnel.

What purported to be a hearing on the relative merits of tunnels and bridges as a means of inter-borough communication was held before the Aldermanic Committee on Bridges and Tunnels yesterday. The members of the committee had expected to listen to arguments as to the desirability and cost of both plans, but, with only two exceptions, the speakers represented the wishes of the residents of the Borough of Queens, and few arguments were presented on either side. Controller Coler pleaded briefly for the adoption of the tunnel plan, which originated with him, and Alfred R. Conkling, on behalf of taxpayers of the Borough of Manhattan, seconded his efforts, at the same time demanding another hearing at which the merits of the case could be discussed. The committee at its adjournment gave no intimation of what it intended to do, but it probably will report to the Board of Aldermen this afternoon.

Nearly 200 residents of the Borough of Queens, each wearing a red ribbon on which was printed "A Bridge for Queens," and led by Borough President Bowley, gathered in the Aldermanic Chamber to take part in the hearing. Every one of them applauded every word spoken in favor of the Blackwell's Island bridge, and scowled when tunnels were mentioned approvingly.

Bridge Commissioner Shea began the speechmaking. The chief use to which tunnels could be put, he said, was for railroad purposes. They were not feasible for vehicular or pedestrian traffic, and the arguments that they were more economical and could be built in less time, while worthy of consideration, were not sufficient to overcome the objections. He said he welcomed the investigation of the subject, so far as it applied to a tunnel between Manhattan and South Brooklyn, where a bridge was out of the question, but, inasmuch as the two projected bridges had been under consideration by the City Government for a year, he thought they should be built, after which attention could be given to tunnels.

Controller Coler, who followed Mr. Shea, told the committee that the city had a present debt incurring capacity of $50,000,000, and that this would be extended to $65,000,000. "Starting on this basis," the Controller said, "if you charge off $30,000,000 for bridges and $30,000,000 or $40,000,000 for rapid transit, you will force the city into a position where it will have to patronize private water companies. If the city allows its debt incurring capacity to be eaten up at once, it will drift into private ownership of public utilities, although the administration was elected on a platform in which public ownership of franchises was a prominent plank.

"Such a tunnel as I have proposed between Manhattan and Queens could be built in two years. This would give you a margin that would enable you to build bridges as needed. I speak only from the financial point of view, and I am sure that if the people of Queens understood the situation thoroughly, they would see that the immediate benefit to be derived from the building of a tunnel would more than offset the inconvenience arising from delay in erecting an expensive bridge."

President Bowley arose, amid the plaudits of his constituents, to reply to the Controller. He declared that the only proper means of travel over the East River was by bridges. He expressed surprise that the Controller should "oppose and obstruct these bridges" because their construction would impair the debt limit. "A short time ago," he said, "Mr. Coler wanted to spend $25,000,000 for a park at Coney Island that could be used four months in the year. What had become of the debt limit then?" Continuing, Mr. Bowley said: "The building of this bridge will add millions to the taxable values of Queens and fill it with people. Give us a chance to develop, and I'll give my personal guarantee that in ten years Queens will have double the population of Brooklyn." At this prophecy the men from Queens applauded vigorously and the members of the committee laughed.

Councilman Cassidy, who next spoke, said he "wondered who wrote the statements Controller Coler had sent to the press," and then described the advantages that would accrue to Queens from the building of a bridge. He did not touch on tunnels, however, any further than to say that he did not regard them as a good means of travel.

E. Platt Stratton, a civil engineer, presented a brief in which he said that tunnels had worked well when controlled by private corporations, but had failed when controlled by municipalities. If a tunnel under the East River were a valuable franchise, he inquired, why had not the franchise for a tunnel extending from Forty-second Street, Manhattan, to Long Island City been utilized? He regarded tunnels as fitted for railroad purposes, but not for ordinary traffic.

Alfred R. Conkling, after asking for another hearing, said that the people of Manhattan, who would have to pay the greater part of the cost of bridges or tunnels, were averse to paying money out unnecessarily. While willing that Queens should get its share of improvements, he felt that tunnels, as offering a cheaper and more easily built means of communication, should receive due consideration.

Louis Windmüller, William Richtenstein, Aldermen Stewart and Wafer, Solon Anderson, and W. S. Rasquin also spoke.

Patriotic Appropriations Approved.

Mayor Van Wyck has signed the ordinance appropriating $250,000 for the Soldiers and Sailors Monument, and also the resolution, offered by Alderman Wentz, providing for the purchase of a new National flag for the City Hall.

Christmas Thoughts

come easy here—the RIGHT THING will suggest itself. Read—

Silk Mufflers,
fancy plaids and stripes, and white and black, $1 to $5.

Bath Robes,
Terry Cloth—Elderdown—Blanket Cloth, $2.95 to $10.

House Coats,
extensive assortment of plain colors, and double faced cloths, $4.75 to $18.

Neckwear,
of rich embossed figures, in imperials & English Squares, 50c. to $3.

Full Dress Protectors,
black, lined with white, and fancy colorings, $1 to $4.50.

Silk Umbrellas,
buckhorn, ivory and silver mounted handles, $5 to $10.

13th St. Store Open Evenings Until Christmas.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

Smith, Gray & Co.

NEW YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST. | BROOKLYN STORE, Broadway & Bedford Ave. Fulton St. & Flatbush Ave.

Gifts Men Like.

House Coats, $5 to $30.
Dressing Gowns, $5 to $30.
Bath Robes, $5 to $15.
Umbrellas, $1.50 to $20.
Sticks, $1 to $7.
Gloves, $1 to $4.50.
Mufflers, $1 to $10.
Scarfs, 50c to $3.50.
Bags, $5.50 to $18.
Rain Coats, $10 to $40.

Every day we're told that Oxfords are scarce.

Plenty here—smooth, rough, light, medium or dark. Cut in every fashionable style.

Overcoats, $18 to $50.

Raglan,
Paddock,
Surtout,
English Box,
Half Box,
Inverness.

Suits, $14 to $32.

Single-breasted Sack,
Double-breasted Sack,
Winchester Frock,
Double-breasted Frocks and
Waistcoats.

Business Suits, $15.

Broken lots of our best $25, $22 and $20 lines. You don't often get a chance like this.

Special attention to post orders.

BROADWAY, Cor. 31st St.

OLIN FOR ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Well-Known Lawyer Named as Likely to Succeed Gen. Avery D. Andrews.

It was said yesterday that Stephen H. Olin, a well-known lawyer, stood the best chance of being appointed to succeed Avery D. Andrews as Adjutant General of the New York National Guard. Mr. Olin is now Assistant Adjutant General at division headquarters in this city. He is the son of the Rev. Dr. Stephen Olin, who was one of the leading educators of his generation in the United States. Dr. Olin married Julia M., the daughter of Judge James Lynch of New York and of Janet N. Tillotson, granddaughter of Judge Robert R. Livingston.

The Olin family is of Huguenot descent, and its American ancestor was John Olin, who was captured by a press gang of a British man-o'-war in 1678 on the coast of Wales. The warship anchored in Boston Harbor a few months later, and young Olin escaped ashore. He married Susannah Spencer, of Welsh descent, and settled in Rhode Island.

Stephen H. Olin was born at Middletown, Conn., in 1847, and was graduated from Wesleyan University in 1866. In 1895 he received from it the degree of LL. D. He is a member of the firm of Olin & Rives, and, in addition to being Assistant Adjutant General, is Chief of Staff of the First Brigade of the National Guard, with the rank of Colonel. In 1894 he was one of the Commissioners to revise the public school law. He has been President of the Wesleyan Alumni Association and is a Trustee of that university and of the New York Public Library. In 1879 he married Alice W. Barlow, daughter of S. L. M. Barlow. She died in 1892, leaving two daughters, Alice Townsend and Julia Lynch Olin. The city residence of Mr. Olin is at 136 East Nineteenth Street, and his country home is Glenburn, Rhinebeck-on-Hudson. He is a member of the Century, University, The Players, Lawyers', and City Clubs, the Downtown Association, and the Bar Association.

LAYS CLAIM TO DIAMONDS.

Woman Who Lost Gems Three Years Ago Thinks She Has Found Them.

The loss of a bag containing diamonds, the property of Miss Essie Blum of 882 Douglass Street, Brooklyn, will form the subject of a hearing in the Lee Avenue Police Court to-day. Mrs. Florence Moore, the proprietor of a bakery at Sanford Street and De Kalb Avenue, will be called upon to explain what she knows about the missing gems.

Three years ago the Blum family lived in the neighborhood of Mrs. Moore's bakery. Miss Blum went out shopping one day, and in a small alligator bag hanging from her waist she carried diamonds valued at more than $350. On her return she went into Mrs. Moore's bakery to make a purchase. A few minutes after leaving the bakery she missed the bag, and retraced her steps to search for it. She was unable to find any trace of it or of the diamonds, and her complaint to the police was fruitless. John Reichenbach, a butcher in the same neighborhood, said that on the day the diamonds were lost he had seen an unknown man kick a bag lying on the sidewalk, then pick up the bag, open it, and walk off with it. This person was sought, but never could be found.

The incident was forgotten until last Friday, when Miss Blum, while shopping in Fulton Street, came across Mrs. Moore. The latter wore several pieces of diamond jewelry, and Miss Blum, after a hasty glance, came to the conclusion that the gems were some of her long-lost ones. She went to the Lee Avenue Police Court yesterday and obtained a summons for Mrs. Moore to appear to-day. Mrs. Moore said last evening: "The diamonds I own have been mine for many years. I never saw the diamonds Miss Blum lost."

MEN'S CRAVATS.

This sale includes an extensive purchase of an importer's entire stock. The designs are exclusive.

300 dozen. Latest Importation of English silk blanket squares. Moorish and Persian designs in Repton and Claysilk, or heavy "box" and "mat" weave.

Light or dark shades, rich medium colors, black and white.

Tied as Ascots, Imperials or "Once-over," $1.05 each; Value $1.50 to $3.50 Each.

Box of half-dozen, $6.00.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

UMBRELLAS.

WOMEN'S 26 IN. MEN'S 28 IN.

8 rib,—paragon frame.

Made of Union Taffetas Silk, an excellent, durable material,—guaranteed for one year's wear.

Handles are manufacturers' samples,—novel and handsome designs. Silver mounted, massive ivory—silver trimmed cape horn or natural box and furze wood, $2.60; Value $4.50.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

LEGAL NOTES.

OBSTRUCTION IN SIDEWALK ON VILLAGE BRIDGE.—The Court of Appeals recently reversed a judgment of the Appellate Division of the Third Department, which affirmed a dismissal of Charles H. Fordham's suit, as administrator, against Gouverneur Village, for damages for the death of his wife, Adell M. Fordham. It appeared on the trial that at the time of the accident, the village was laying a water pipe under the sidewalk of a bridge over the Oswegatchie River, connecting the principal streets of the village, and for that purpose cut holes in the planking. The work not having been finished on the day the holes were cut, they were each covered at nightfall with a plank one or two inches thick. Before this, the walk had a smooth surface, but no light or signal was then placed on the bridge. Mrs. Fordham, who was thirty-eight years old and in vigorous health, left her home on this night intending to cross the bridge, and soon after was found on the bridge sidewalk, upon her hands and knees, trying to get up. She was assisted home. It was found that her knee had been seriously injured, and amputation and death followed. Mrs. Levar, who found the injured woman upon the bridge, testified that they both felt about on the sidewalk at the spot and found a plank which was about a finger-length higher than the rest of the walk. The attending physician said the injury was such as would be produced by falling and striking the knee upon the floor or some hard substance. Judge Haight, giving the unanimous opinion of the Court of Appeals, held that the evidence sufficed to take the case to the jury upon the question whether the injury was caused by stumbling over the plank, and upon the question of defendant's negligence and the decedent's freedom from contributory negligence. The Court held that evidence was improperly excluded which had been offered on the part of the plaintiff to show that on the evening of the injury several persons had stumbled upon the planks used to cover these holes. The evidence was held to be competent, so far as the plank upon which it was claimed Mrs. Fordham stumbled, was concerned.

THOMAS ARMSTRONG'S WILL SUSTAINED.—The will of Thomas Armstrong, in which he gave the bulk of his property to Union College, making no provision for his only child and son, Emmet Armstrong, has been sustained by the Court of Appeals, which recently affirmed the decision below in an action by David F. Doble and others against Emmet Armstrong and others to establish the validity of the testamentary probate. Mr. Armstrong, who at his death, five years ago, was seventy-six years old, came to this country a poor and friendless boy, and commenced to work at his trade of a tailor. He married in 1842, when twenty-three years old, and then began to study law. Five years later he went to Clinton County, in this State, where he attained a position of eminence at the bar. He was Colonel of a regiment in the civil war. He accumulated an estate of some $250,000. His son, now fifty years old, was educated at Union College and in Europe; where he traveled considerably. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong separated seventeen years ago, and while she was seeking an absolute divorce here he got one in the Dakota courts, in 1883. By a subsequent agreement between them, he paid her $15,000 as alimony and in lieu of dower. Ten years ago he married another woman, and soon after gave real estate to Union College, the income from which, $6,650, was to be applied to the support of students, who should be farmers' sons from Clinton County. This was followed by another deed to the college, and in 1893, by a holographic will, he gave his residuary estate to that institution, an annual income of $2,000 being reserved for his wife. The Court of Appeals holds (opinion by Judge Gray) that the burden was upon the son of establishing the testamentary incapacity of the testator over the prima-facie evidence of the validity of the will afforded by its probate. Its provisions were not invalidated because they were unequal or unjust, or the result of passion, or of other unworthy or unjustifiable sentiments. The verdict sustaining the will was held to be properly directed by the Court where the evidence did not show or tend to prove that he was influenced by any insane delusion in his domestic relations. The proof was held to be abundant that these relations were sufficiently unfortunate and unhappy, whether attributable to his behavior or not, to embitter him and to harden his affections against his son, who had disappointed his ambition, and who, turning against him in his latter years, had passed out of the sphere of his life.

CYCLONE AT LORENZO MARQUES.

Ships Wrecked and Houses Blown Down by the Storm.

The Commercial Cable Company made the following announcements yesterday:

"We are advised that the cable between Mozambique and Lorenzo Marques is interrupted. A terrific cyclone at Mozambique has caused interruption of the Delagoa Bay cable. Houses blown down. Ships in harbor wrecked. Telegraph station unroofed, but instruments saved."

Sacred Peacocks for the Park.

The star attraction at the Central Park menagerie to-day will be a pair of sacred white peacocks, which will arrive this morning from Cincinnati. The birds have been a part of the Robinson circus and were exchanged for one of the cape buffaloes. The white peacock is the albino of the peacock family and only a very few of them are found outside of their native country, India, where they are held as sacred.

FLANNEL WAISTS.

MAIN FLOOR;

500 Flannel Waists,—fine French materials,—a variety of light Persian patterns,—warm colored checks and plaids,—suitable for "morning" or "house" Waists,

A manufacturer's surplus stock. Sizes 32 to 40

$1.95 Each; Value $3.75 to $4.50

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

FINE DRESS GOODS.

In Suit Lengths.

IN THE BASEMENT:

French Poplin and Armure in light gray or tan, Plain Satin Stripe, Ribbed Velours and other imported fabrics, Six yards for $5.50; Value $10.50

1200 Dress Patterns of excellent materials, $3.00 each; Value $5.00

Numerous lengths of heavy plaid-back cloth,—suitable for rainy-day skirts.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

CATS.

Some fine Angora, long hair, cats very affectionate, handsome and large.

CANARIES

Are now in best song; clear yellow, clear green crested varieties, each one warranted to sing.

BULLFINCHES

which whistle airs from the Operas, Waltzes, &c.

PARROTS

In great variety. Young birds at low prices and talkers. One great talker and singer, he's a prize for $250.00. Christmas birds selected now sent when desired. Holden's new Book on Birds, 136 pages, how to keep bird singing all the time, by mail, for 25 cents, stamps.

G. H. HOLDEN, 240 6th Av., bet. 15th & 16th Sts.

THE DOUBLEDAY & McCLURE CO.

Mr. McClure Will Retire from Active Partnership in January and the Firm Will Be Reorganized.

A change in the organization of the Doubleday & McClure Company, which is in effect a dissolution of partnership between Messrs. Doubleday & McClure, will take place early in January. It is understood, however, that Mr. McClure, although retiring as an active partner, may still retain a small interest in the stock of the company.

As reconstituted, the firm will include Frank N. Doubleday, Walter H. Page, formerly editor of The Atlantic Monthly and literary adviser to Houghton, Mifflin & Co.; J. L. Thompson, who has been business manager of the Doubleday & McClure Company since its organization two years ago; Henry W. Lanier, son of the late Sidney Lanier, who has also been connected with the house from the first, and S. A. Everitt, who has been in charge of the manufacturing department. James MacArthur, a former editor of The Bookman, will represent the firm in London and have charge of its foreign interests.

Mr. Page will assume charge of the literary work of the firm, and it is expected that the firm name will eventually be changed to Doubleday, Page & Co. The business will be removed early in the year to 34 Union Square East, the present quarters at 145 East Twenty-fifth Street, which are shared with the S. S. McClure Company, having been outgrown. The latter company itself requires larger space on account of the development of McClure's Magazine, the new encyclopaedia, and other publishing enterprises of Mr. McClure.

These changes, both Mr. Doubleday and Mr. McClure say, will be made solely to further the development of the two firms. Their personal friendship remains unimpaired, and they will continue to be associated in other enterprises.

The business of the S. S. McClure Company will be continued as it now is with the addition of a book publishing department.

TWO GUILTY OF CONSPIRACY.

Blackmail the Object of Christine Sporgen's Breach of Promise Suit.

Christine Sporgen of Cedarhurst, L. I., and James M. Petersen of 50 Nassau Street, were convicted yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions of conspiracy in trying to blackmail Carl Fischer-Hansen of 43 Nassau Street several weeks ago. Miss Sporgen, who had been a cook in Mr. Fischer-Hansen's employ about seven years ago, instituted a breach of promise suit against him. It was alleged that the suit was the outcome of a plot planned by the woman, Petersen and several other men.

Justice Jacobs, in sentencing Miss Sporgen to six months in the penitentiary, said that he made her sentence lenient because he regarded her as a tool in Petersen's hands. Petersen was remanded to the Tombs. He will be sentenced next Wednesday.

O'Neill's

OPEN EVENINGS.

Holiday Gifts in Furniture

An immense stock of the latest designs in Parlor, Library and Dining Furniture, all of the reliable kind, and all at unusually low prices. These are special:

Morris Chairs
Golden Oak Morris Chairs, with reversible velour cushions filled with hair,
☞ Regular price $18.00.
Special 12.00

Mahogany finish Morris Chairs, spring seats, large broad arms and good hair cushions,
☞ Regular price $15.00
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Rockers
A special lot of Mahogany finish Rockers, beautifully inlaid and highly polished,
☞ Regular price $7.00
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Corner Chairs
Mahogany Corner Chairs, inlaid with pearl, spring seat covered in Damask,
☞ Regular price $12.00
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☞ *All Cash Purchases of Furniture delivered free to any Railroad Station within 100 miles of N. Y. City.*

Mail Orders receive prompt attention.

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Was it because Charles Dudley Warner had "had experience," we wonder, with ordinary Christmas trinkets, that he was impelled to speak out in meeting like this:

"But consider how full the world is of holiday goods that are of no earthly use, and are not even artistic, and how short life is—and how starved are many drawing rooms, not for holiday goods, but for objects of beauty."

Consider it, indeed! And then consider how full our warerooms are of just those "objects of beauty" that delight people of taste, and that are indissolubly associated with the needs of one's daily life; and how lasting such gifts are, and how easily they are obtained, when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Holiday Gifts

are most appreciated when for personal adornment.

Hair Ornaments

of only Genuine
Tortoise and Amber Shell,
Rhinestones, Jets,
Laces, Flowers, &c.
Also
Ostrich Feather Fans,
Hair, hat, clothes, nail and tooth brushes, hand mirrors, shoe horns, buttoners, &c., made of the genuine tortoise shell.

Exquisite goods at reasonable prices.

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933 BROADWAY, 21ST 22D STS.
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AMUSEMENTS.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way & 38th. MR. KENDAL LAST WEEK. MRS. Mats. Wed. and Sat. Evenings 8:20. The Elder Miss Blossom Matinées at 2.

★ Next Week—Seat Sale Thursday. N. C. Goodwin and Maxine Elliott THE COW BOY AND THE LADY.

ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK
West 66th St., near Columbus Ave.
OPENING OF THE CHAMPIONSHIP HOCKEY SEASON
Thursday, Dec. 21st, at 8:15 P. M.
New York A. C. vs. Hockey Club of N. Y.
Admission 50 cents. Resv'd seats 25 cents extra.

HAMMERSTEIN'S LAST 2 WEEKS. VICTORIA Ev'gs, 8:20. Sat. Mat. 2:15. Rogers Bros. in Wall St.
DEC. 27—100TH TIME—SOUVENIRS.
Mon., Jan. 1—Chris. & The Wonderful Lamp.
SEAT SALE BEGINS DEC. 28TH.

14th ST. THEATRE, cr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LAST WEEK of the Quaint Rural Drama, THE DAIRY FARM
SOUVENIRS TO-MORROW MATINEE. Friday night & Sat. Mat.
Next week, commencing with Xmas Day Matinée. THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER.

EDEN MUSEE
WORLD IN WAX—New Groups.
Extra Attractions To-day.
Christmas Pantomime. Blue Beard.
CINEMATOGRAPH Every Hour.
Neapolitan Troubadour Orchestra.

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SOUVENIRS Friday Evening.
The great rural play, "WAY DOWN EAST."
Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10.

THE DEWEY East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY.
"At the French Ball." "Maiden's Seminary." Merry Maiden Burlesquers.

5th Ave. Theatre, B'way & 28th St. Evs. at 8. Last w'k. Last Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Mrs. Fiske in Becky Sharp
Next Mon.—Musical Comedy.—3 Little Lambs

Comique (Formerly Sam T. Jack's) Bwy & 29th St. Mat. Every Day. Orch. 25c. and 50c.
Fatima in Oriental Dances, and Tobascoscope Sensational Moving Pictures.
The Vaudeville Burlesque Co. with

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St. Evg. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
XTRA MATINEE XMAS DAY.
FRANK DANIELS in THE AMEER.

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only.
MAY IRWIN Phone 2224 Mad. Sq. IN SISTER MARY
Biggest hit of all.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Daly's original production The Great Ruby Eves., 8. Matinée Sat. 2.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St.
MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c.
THIS WEEK—CARMEN.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. JAMES A. HERNE'S Great Play. SHORE ACRES.

HUBER'S 14th St. Museum. 10c. to all. 3-legged boy. Theatre, 2 Co.'s.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. Greatest Vaudeville Show in Town.

Useful Holiday Gifts! | *Useful Holiday Gifts!*

O'Neill's,

Special Holiday Offering in the Women's Cloak and Suit Dept.

COATS AND JACKETS.

Coats of rough-faced Cheviots, with high storm collar inlaid with velvet facings and revers of Peau de Soie and lined with black Taffeta,

Special $10.

Jackets of Kersey, in brown, tan and black; short, jaunty effects, elegantly finished and strictly men tailored, lined throughout with heavy satin, regular value $15.00,

Special 9.98.

SUITS.

Suits of black and navy Serge, also in Oxford mixtures; fly front Jacket, lined with Taffeta, new shape Skirt, regular value $12.00,

Special 6.98.

FURS.

Alaska Sable Neck Scarfs, finished with Eight Tails and Heads,

3.98 and 4.98.

Electric Seal Jackets . . . 29.75 up
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Collarettes . . . . . 4.98 up

These Furs are all correctly made and matched and are splendid value.

SILK WAISTS.

Fine Taffeta Silk Waists, in all the leading colors, tucked front with hemstitching, bell sleeves,

Special 4.98.

MACKINTOSHES.

Double texture Mackintoshes, Serge outside, with fancy plaid back, full military cape and inlaid velvet collar; done up in fancy boxes,

Special 4.98.

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A multitude of unusual things are ready for your choosing—at Vantine's.

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An elaborate showing of many of the rarest and most extraordinary of Eastern precious and semi-precious stones, with settings cleverly adapted to occidental uses—the work of Indian, Persian, Turkish, and Egyptian gold and silversmiths.

JEWELS, IN BELTS AND BUCKLES.
TURQUOISES IN PURSES AND PUNGENTS.
JEWELED BOXES, IN ANTIQUE TURKISH SILVER.
CHAIN PURSES.
SILVER BRAIDED BELTS.
ANTIQUE CHINESE MANDARIN BUCKLES.
GOLD, SILVER, SILVER GILT BUCKLES.
ART BAGS.
NECK CHAINS.
INDIAN SILVER BON-BON TRAYS.
ANTIQUE RING AND HAIR-PIN BOXES, JEWELED.
ANTIQUE SILVER MIRRORS.
JADE PUNGENTS.
EASTERN NECKLACES.

Oriental Perfumes and Sachets

—a delightful whiff of the luxurious East. Then the dainty way in which they're put up makes them doubly welcome as a gift. Small slippers, boxes, cushions and the like, covered with rich Turkish Embroideries—the small bottles fit in just right.

Special:
India Sandalwood Perfume
50c and 75c bottle
In quaintly ornamented Chinese and Japanese jars and bottles.

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Imported Silk Mufflers

Figured Barathéas and Fancy Checks, at $2.25
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Plain and Figured Black or White, at $1.50 to $6.45

Full-Dress Protectors

Black Silk or Satin, $1.65 with roll collar, $1.95

Special Values in

Figured White Silk Flowing End Scarfs, Puffs, Tecks, Ascots and Four-in Hands, at 95c

West Twenty-third Street

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. LAST 5 NIGHTS. LAST WED. & SAT. MAT.
JOHN DREW | The Tyranny of Tears
Dec. 25—Empire Company in MY LADY'S LORD.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St., nr. B'way. Evenings, 8:30. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday.
WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS Xtra Mats. Xmas & New Year's

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:30.
Last 3 Weeks. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
JULIA MARLOWE | Barbara Frietchie
Tuesday, January 9—MAUDE ADAMS.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8. Matinée Saturday.
EXTRA MATS. XMAS & NEW YEAR'S.
WM. GILLETTE in His New Play SHERLOCK HOLMES

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. and Madison Av. Evenings 8:30. Saturday Matinée, 2:15.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD
To-night and To-morrow Night, at 8:30,
LAST 2 TIMES,
Thurs. Evg. & Sat. Mat., "Prince Karl"; Friday, "A Parisian Romance"; Sat. Evg., "Dr. Jekyll & Mr. Hyde"; Mon. Evg., Dec. 25, "The First Violin." Seats Ready.

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....at 8:30
Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2.
Special Matinées Xmas & Jan. 1.
Permanent Home of Daniel Frohman's Co.
THE MANEUVERS OF JANE
Comedy, 4 acts, by Henry Arthur Jones.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2.
Extra Matinée Xmas & New Year's Day.
FOURTH MONTH.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
ANNIE RUSSELL in MISS HOBBS

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Seats now selling for Xmas week.
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SPECIAL MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. Joseph Hart & Carrie De Mar, Mme. Herrmann.
THE GIRL WITH THE AUBURN HAIR.

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL, B'way & 29th St. Matinées Tues. & Sat.
Whirl-I-Gig & BARBARA FIDGETY

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the Direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
To-morrow Evg., Dec. 20, at 8, Bizet's opera, CARMEN. Mmes. Calvé and Emma Eames; MM. Salezs and Plançon. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Friday Evening, Dec. 22, at 8, Wagner's opera, TANNHAUSER, (in German.) Mmes. Ternina, Olitzka, and Nordica; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, (début,) and Plançon. Conductor, Mr. Emil Paur.
Sat. Mat., Dec. 23, at 2, Gounod's opera, FAUST, (in French.) Mmes. Calvé, Mantelli; MM. Alvarez, Campanari; and Ed de Reszke. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Sat. Evg., Dec. 23, at 8, at Popular Prices, Wagner's opera, LOHENGRIN, (in German.) Mmes. Susan Strong and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Muhlmann, Meux, and Pringle. Conductor, Mr. Emil Paur.
Prices for Saturday Nights—$2.50, $1.50, 75c. and 50c. Boxes, $10, $15, and $30.
Sun., Dec. 24, Grand Sunday Night Concert.
Soloists: Suzanne Adams, Schumann-Heink, and M. Plançon, together with Met. Op. House Orchestra. Conductor, Mr. Paur.
BOX OFFICE, and at BOX OFFICE RATES at Tyson's, principal hotels, and Ruhman's, 111 B'way.
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MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Second Concert To-night at 8:15.
THE KNEISEL QUARTET OF BOSTON.
Assisted by Mr. Mark Hambourg, Piano.
PROGRAMME: BEETHOVEN, Quartet E flat major, Op. 74; DVORAK, Terzetto for Violins and Viola, Op. 74; RICHARD STRAUSS, Quartet for Piano, Violin, Viola, and Violoncello, C minor, Op. 13.
Res. Seats $1.50 at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM. JOHN BLAIR'S Course of Modern Plays | Wed.-Thursday Eves. "TIES" By PAUL HERVIEU.

CASINO! Last 17 Nghts! Last Mat. Sat. but 5. Souvs. Nxt. Fri. Evg! 100th TIME! Mat. Xmas Day! Alice Nielsen OPERA COMPANY Mat. N. W'Yrs Day Jan. 3.—Rice's "Little Red Riding Hood." In The Singing Girl

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Mat. To-morrow at 2.
THE GREAT SUCCESS. BEN-HUR
SPECIAL MATINEE XMAS DAY.

MANHATTAN Theatre, 33d & B'y. Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Last Week of the Tuneful Spectacle A GREEK SLAVE. Next Week: Primrose & Dockstader's Minstrels.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-night. Last time of the great success, "HOFGUNST." Wed. & Thur. nights, "MAIDEL ALS REKRUT"

LECTURES.

THE RIME OF THE ANCIENT MARINER with DORÉ illustrations, will be given to clubs and classes by MISS CLARA CONWAY, 149 West 41st St.

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Colder and generally Fair, west to north winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,584. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks recover.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75½c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40½c.; cash cotton, 7½c.

CONGRESS.—The Senate bill, with a few amendments, will be substituted in the Upper House for the currency measure which has just passed the House. Debate will begin Jan. 4. Some dissatisfaction is expressed among Congressmen over the appointment of the new committees on insular affairs.—Page 5.

FOREIGN.—The British Government will raise a force of 10,000 men similar to the American Rough Riders for service in South Africa. It has been learned that Gen. Buller personally was in command at the battle of Tugela River. Lord Methuen's position is being menaced by the Boers. A dispatch from Kingston, Jamaica, says Colombian Indians have caused a strike among the workmen of the American canal survey party. There is more trouble brewing between the natives of Samoa. The Earl of Tankerville died yesterday at London. The Marquis of Queensberry is critically ill there. It is asserted in Berlin that if the United States interposes no objection, Germany will open negotiations to buy the Island of St. Thomas.—Pages 3 and 7.

Page 1.

Major Gen. Henry W. Lawton was killed yesterday in action by a Filipino sharpshooter before the trenches at San Mateo.

The examination of W. J. Kinsley, chief handwriting expert for the prosecution in the Molineux case, was finished yesterday. John F. Tyrrell, another expert, declared he believed Molineux addressed the poison wrapper.

A map-drawing machine for which the Government paid $25,000 is now being adjusted at Willets Point, L. I., for use by the army in Cuba.

Normal conditions were restored in Wall Street, and many prominent stocks scored important advances. Owing to the action of the local banks and the Treasury Department there was such an abundance of loanable funds that the rate for call money was forced down to 2 per cent. There were no important developments regarding Monday's failures.

Page 2.

The National Bank of Port Jervis closed its doors.

An Oklahoma court has annulled the decree of divorce obtained by W. F Hutchinson of this city.

Page 3.

There are indications that the Democrats in the Senate will vote against the ratification of the Samoan treaty.

Page 4.

The Greater New York Fire Protective Company, of which ex-Chief Hugh Bonner is President, made an assignment yesterday.

Gen. Horatio C. King last night at the National Civic Club of Brooklyn talked on "Patriotism vs. Partisanship."

Robert W. Fielding, ex-Deputy Commissioner of the former City of Brooklyn, was put on trial yesterday charged with falsely auditing a bill against the city.

Page 5.

Gov. Murphy of Arizona expressed confidence that the Territory would be admitted to Statehood this Winter.

State Department officials yesterday denied that the United States had interfered in the Franco-Chinese difficulty.

In its forthcoming report to the Legislature the State Commerce Committee will urge the further improvement of the State's artificial waterways.

Spain has decided to continue payments of interest to Americans under the treaty of 1834, although the legal obligation has ceased.

The Controller of the Treasury ruled that Admiral Sampson was not entitled to a Rear Admiral's pay while acting in that grade and reduced the amount allowed him.

The Attorney General yesterday decided that Superintendent of Insurance Payn's report on the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association does not contain sufficient facts on which to base proceedings.

Miss Helen Gould and others, at a meeting of the Women's Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, yesterday offered resolutions expressing gratification and appreciation for the action of Congress in preventing Brigham H. Roberts from taking the oath of office in the House.

Page 6.

In a lecture Henry A. Clapp, a Boston critic, held that the present status of the drama and the theatre in the English-speaking nations is low, both intellectually and morally.

Page 7.

The Committee of the Board of Aldermen will give another hearing on the bridge-tunnel question. Controller Coler replied vigorously to an attack upon his motives in favoring tunnels.

Page 8.

Isaac H. Klein and several others have resigned from the Citizens' Union.

Cement mines at Rosendale, N. Y., caved in, doing much damage to the works.

Highwaymen have attacked three persons recently in West Sixty-ninth Street.

A negro murderer in Pennsylvania was run down by a mob of 200 men and killed.

Burglaries and highway robberies have been committed almost nightly for the last week in many parts of Brooklyn.

Miss Anglessea Willets of 77 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, after spending ten years in a convent, has reappeared in society.

Nestor Ponce de Leon, a lineal descendant of Ponce de Leon, discoverer of Florida, and until recently a lawyer in this city, died in Havana, Cuba.

Harold P. Cropper, son of Dr. Samuel P. Cropper of this city, developed suicidal mania yesterday and was taken to Bellevue Hospital violently insane.

The first anniversary of the death of the Rev. Father Thomas McKee Brown was observed yesterday with a requiem mass at the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Mary the Virgin.

The Fall River Line steamboat Plymouth, which struck the rocks off Barretto Point in the Sound during foggy weather, has been sent to Erie Basin for repairs to her damaged outer hull.

A Republican factional fight is in progress in Rensselaer County which is said to have an important bearing upon the question of the reappointment of Superintendent of Insurance Louis F. Payn.

There will be a hearing to-morrow before the Inter-State Commerce Commission on protests against the reclassification of freight promulgated by the railroads east of the Mississippi River.

Gen. Brooke will issue to-day a proclamation turning over the military government of Cuba to his successor, Gen. Leonard Wood. He says that the change which has taken place in the island during his administration is truly marvelous.

Page 14.

After a review of the Seventy-first Regiment last night, long-service medals were presented to twenty-five members.

W. Bayard Cutting yesterday purchased for $150,000 the real estate, rights, and franchises of the South Brooklyn Railroad and Terminal Company.

Under the new special jury system, in use for the first time at the trial of William Neufeld on the charge of having murdered Mrs. Annie Kronman, six jurors were selected in one session of two hours.

Five persons were burned to death in a tenement house fire at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Second Street, and two others in a similar fire at 496 Tenth Avenue. At the former place there were several heroic rescues by firemen.

Some members of the Thirteenth Regiment, of Brooklyn, are objecting to the proposed use of the armory drillroom by the National German Singing Festival, fearing that the erection of seats will damage the floor.

Amusements.—Page 6.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 11.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Legal Notes.—Page 5.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 8.
Markets.—Page 13.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 8.
Society.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

For Your Christmas Dinner
Order a supply of good old Evans' Ale or Stout.—Adv.

GEN. LAWTON KILLED BY FILIPINO BULLET

Laughs When Warned of Danger by His Staff Officers.

BALL PIERCES HIS HEART

Falls in Front of His Men at the San Mateo Trenches.

MANILA, Dec. 19.—Major Gen. Henry W. Lawton has been shot and killed. The bullet that ended his life struck him in the breast as he was standing before his troops at San Mateo. His heart was pierced by the ball and death was almost instantaneous.

Gen. Lawton left home Monday night, having returned from his northern operations Saturday, to lead an expedition through Mariquina Valley, which has been an insurgent stronghold throughout the war. The valley has several times been invaded but never held by the Americans. Gen. Geronimo was supposed to have there the largest organized force north of Manila, and Gen. Otis wished to garrison Mariquina.

The night was one of the worst of the season. A terrific rain had begun and is still continuing.

Accompanied by his staff and Troop I, Fourth Cavalry, Gen. Lawton set out at 9 o'clock, in advance of the main force, consisting of the Eleventh Cavalry and one battalion each of the Twentieth and Twenty-seventh Infantry, which started from La Loma at midnight.

With a small escort he led the way through an almost pathless country, a distance of fifteen miles, over hills and through canebrake and deep mud, the horses climbing the rocks and sliding down the hills. Before daybreak the command had reached the head of the valley

San Mateo was attacked at 8 o'clock, and a three hours' fight ensued. This resulted in but few casualties on the American side, apart from the death of Gen. Lawton, but the attack was difficult because of the natural defenses of the town.

Gen. Lawton was walking along the firing line, within 300 yards of a small sharpshooters' trench, conspicuous in the big white helmet he always wore and a light yellow raincoat. He was also easily distinguishable because of his commanding stature.

The sharpshooters directed several shots which clipped the grass near by. His staff officers called Gen. Lawton's attention to the danger he was in, but he only laughed with his usual contempt for bullets.

Suddenly he exclaimed, "I am shot!" clenched his hand in a desperate effort to stand erect, and fell into the arms of a staff officer. Orderlies rushed across the field for the surgeons, who dashed up immediately, but their efforts were useless. The body was taken to a clump of bushes and laid upon a stretcher, the familiar white helmet covering the face of the dead General.

Almost at this moment the cheers of the American troops rushing into San Mateo were mingling with the rifle volleys.

After the fight six stalwart cavalrymen forded the river to the town, carrying the litter on their shoulders, the staff preceding with the colors and a cavalry escort following. The troops filed bareheaded through the building where the body was laid, and many a tear fell from the eyes of men who had long followed the intrepid Lawton. The entire command was stricken with grief, as though each man had suffered a personal loss.

Owing to the condition of the country, which is impassable so far as vehicles are concerned, the remains could not be brought to Manila to-day. Mrs. Lawton and the children are living in a Government residence formerly occupied by a Spanish General.

San Mateo lies between a high mountain behind and a broad shallow stream in front, with wide sandbars, which the insurgent trenches and the buildings commanded.

The Americans were compelled to ford the river under fire. It was while they were lying in the rice fields and volleying preparatory to crossing the stream that Gen. Lawton was shot. All except the officers were behind cover. A staff officer was wounded about the same time, and one other officer and seven men were wounded.

After three hours' shooting the Filipinos were dispersed into the mountains. Col. Lockett took command when Gen. Lawton fell.

GEN. LAWTON'S CAREER.

Rose from the Ranks, Fought in Three Wars, and Was the Man Who Subjugated Geronimo.

The death of Major Gen. Henry W. Lawton removes from the United States Army its most picturesque figure. A giant in stature, tireless, fearless, and a veritable demon in temper when roused to action, he was a perfect type of the hero that in every age and country has commanded the worship of his followers.

Physically he was a marvel. He was 6 feet 3 inches in height; and every ounce of his 210 pounds was bone and sinew. He was erect, long armed, and deep-chested, and the only evidences of his fifty-six years were a few gray hairs. After undergoing every hardship incident to Indian campaigns in the Southwest, he went to Washington and lived a life of ease for ten years, but the outbreak of the Spanish war found him as capable of arduous service as when he enlisted in the Union Army at the age of eighteen. When he felt like it he could work forty-eight hours at a stretch, and when the mood seized him he could sleep as long without turning over. He could fast two days and then eat two dozen reed birds at a sitting. His forehead was high and narrow, his cheek bones prominent, his jaw square, his lips thin, his eyes gray, and his hair stood up like bristles.

AS HIS FRIEND SAW HIM.

A little over a year ago, when the country was talking about him as the hero of the battle of El Caney, a fellow-officer who had served with him in the Southwest wrote the following personal description and reminiscence:

"Lawton reminds me always of Scott's Norman Baron, Front de Boeuf. He has better morals, of course, but he is as big as the giant slain by Richard of the Lion Heart, is as direct in his methods, and, in personal or general combat, every bit as savage. There is plenty of the primal man in him. What he thinks he says. He has a strong sense of justice, but his temper is terrific and he is not gentle. He requires of subordinates the utmost endeavor, and gets it. He asks no one to do work that he is not competent and willing to do himself. Naturally a leader, he goes first, and the more difficult or desperate the undertaking the faster he goes.

"He has lived a life of peril and hardship. His only rule of hygiene is a tub in the morning. He has taken no sort of care of himself. Yet so splendidly was he endowed by nature that there is no perceptible weakening of his forces. Apparently he is as powerful and enduring as when I saw him first. That was more than ten years ago. He had completed one of the most remarkable feats of strength and perseverance chronicled in the long annals of the Anglo-Saxon race, but he was as fresh as a rose in the morning.

"He stood on the Government reservation at San Antonio, surrounded by the tawny savage band of Chiricahua Apaches, whom he had hunted off their feet. The squat figures of the hereditary enemies of the whites grouped about him came only to his shoulders. He towered among them, stern, powerful, dominant—an incarnation of the spirit of the white man, whose war drum had beaten around the world. Clad in a faded dirty fatigue jacket, a greasy flannel shirt of gray, trousers so soiled that the stripe down the leg was barely visible, broken boots and a disreputable sombrero that shaded the harsh features burned almost to blackness, he was every inch a soldier and a man. To the other officers at the post the Indians paid no sort of attention. To them Gen. Stanley and his staff were so many well-dressed lay figures, standing about as part of a picture done for their amusement, but the huge, massive man with the stubble on his chin had shown them that he was their superior on hunting grounds that were theirs by birthright, and they hung upon his lightest word.

"The man of El Caney is the reincarnation of some shining, helmeted, giant warrior, who fell upon the sands of Palestine in the First Crusade, with the red blood welling over his corselet and his two-handed battle sword shivered to the hilt. The race type persists unchanged in eye, in profile, in figure. It is the race which in all the centuries the Valkyrs have wafted from the war decks—the white-skinned race, which, drunk with the liquor of battle, reeled around the dragon standard at Senlac, which fought with Richard Grenville, which broke the Old Guard at Waterloo, which rode up the slope at Balaklava, which went down with the Cumberland at Hampton Roads, which charged with Pickett at Gettysburg—the race of the trader, the financier, the statesman, the inventor, the colonizer, the creator, but, before all, the fighter."

CREATED FOR A FIGHTER.

He realized as well as anybody else that he was created for a fighter. Speaking a few years ago of the circumstances under which he received his Captain's commission in the volunteer army in the civil war, he said:

"It was a lovely day in June, 1862, that my commission as Captain was handed to me. I had been commanding my company for some time, and I knew I would receive the formal promotion, for my immediate superiors had all indorsed me in the most favorable terms. But I had not the formal warrant to assume the rank. When it was handed to me I would not have changed places with King or Kaiser. I was nineteen years old, and, though my upper lip was as bare as a girl's, I was a Captain in a fighting regiment. It was then that I felt that if I had a 'vocation' for anything upon earth it was the life of a soldier. Then and there I determined to make the service of my country my life's work."

EARLY ARMY EXPERIENCE.

Gen. Lawton was born at Manhattan, now within the limits of Toledo, Ohio, in 1843, and at the age of eighteen entered the volunteer army as Sergeant of Company E, Ninth Indiana Infantry, immediately after the firing on Fort Sumter. He was mustered out July 29 of the same year, and less than a month later, on Aug. 20, went to the front again as First Lieutenant in the Thirtieth Indiana, with which he served until the close of the war. He was promoted Captain May 17, 1862, and Lieutenant Colonel Nov. 15, 1864, and on March 13, 1865, was brevetted Colonel "for gallant and meritorious service." At the same time he won a medal of honor for distinguished gallantry in leading a charge of skirmishers against the enemy's rifle pits, taking them with their occupants and stubbornly and successfully resisting two determined attacks of the enemy to retake the works.

It was in front of Atlanta in August, 1864, that he thus distinguished himself, and won the most prized decoration of the United States Army.

A REGULAR ARMY OFFICER.

He was mustered out of the vounteer service Nov. 25, 1865, and immediately sought a commission in the regular army, for which he was recommended by Gens. Sherman, Sheridan, and J. T. Wood. On July 28, 1866, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant and assigned to the Forty-first Infantry. He was promoted First Lieutenant July 31, 1867, and on the reduction of the army in 1869 was transferred to the Twenty-fourth Infantry. He joined the cavalry arm of the service Jan. 1, 1871, and was assigned to the Fourth Cavalry at the request of Gen. Rinald S. Mackenzie, who had been placed in comamnd of that regiment with a view to reorganizing it. Gen. Mackenzie, himself a remarkable soldier, said of him at that time: "I like that new Lieutenant of mine, Lawton. Unless I am very wide of the mark, he will prove a great soldier."

Lawton served with his regiment in Arizona and the adjacent territory for about nineteen years and fought with the troopers in many of the hardest Indian campaigns in the history of the Southwest. He was promoted Captain March 20, 1879, and while holding that commission performed the service upon which his fame as an Indian fighter chiefly rests.

HIS INDIAN CAMPAIGN.

The Chiracahua Apaches, with Natchez as hereditary Chief, were really ruled by Geronimo, the medicine man, one of the most crafty, treacherous, and blood-thirsty redskins with which the Government ever had to deal. Gen. Crook, who was in command of the troops in the locality, exhausted every effort to capture Geronimo and his band, but without success, and in the meantime the Apaches were constantly appearing at unexpected places and committing the most atrocious barbarities in the line of robbery, incendiarism, and murder.

Finally, in the Spring of 1886, President Cleveland summoned Gen. Sheridan to the White House and gave directions which resulted in orders to Gen. Crook to change his methods of campaigning. The latter, stung by the implied rebuke, sent an answer which resulted in his instant removal from the command in Arizona. Gen. Miles hastened from Fort Leavenworth in April to take the field in person against Geronimo. After obtaining an idea of the situation he selected Capt. Lawton to command a force of picked men, whose instructions were to pursue Geronimo and his band and never leave the trail until they were dead or captured.

GERONIMO GIVES UP.

Lawton's campaign lasted for weeks, and military authorities have declared it to be without a parallel in the annals of Indian warfare for the ability and perseverance displayed. Once for five days Lawton's men were without food, except such as they could gather on the march, and for two days they ate nothing whatever. They were finally forced to subsist on the flesh of their worn-out pack mules. The pursuit was kept up relentlesly, and from the beginning to the end of the chase Geronimo never had a moment's rest. In August, when Geronimo had been followed almost to the Mexican border, he offered to surrender, upon the single condition that the lives of himself and his followers should be spared. Gen. Miles approved the terms, and the name Apache from that time ceased to be one to inspire terror in the Southwest.

Largely in recognition of this service Capt. Lawton, on Sept. 17, 1888, was made Major and Inspector General and thus transferred from the sphere of hardship in the field to one of the most desirable staff positions in the army. He was promoted Lieutenant Colonel Feb. 12, 1899, and became Colonel July 7, 1898, upon the increase of the staff at the outbreak of the Spanish war. This was still his rank in the regular service at the time of his death, but in the volunteer army he had won fresh laurels, both in Cuba and the Philippines.

FIGHTS AGAINST SPAIN.

At the opening of the war he sought duty in the field, and on May 4, 1898, was commissioned Brigadier General of Volunteers. He went to Cuba with Gen. Shafter, and on July 1 was chosen for the important work of commanding the division which began the main operations against Santiago by taking El Caney. He performed valuable services throughout the Santiago campaign. For his gallantry at El Caney he was pro-

Continued on Page 2.

"OLD SARATOGA," for private or social use, is the peer of all whiskies. Be sure and get it for the Holidays. Rosakam, Gerstley & Co. make it. Acker, Merrall & Condit sell it.—Adv.

KRUEGER IS READY FOR PEACE.

Will Insist, However, that the Old Conditions in South Africa Prevail.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Statements are published from Boer sources in Brussels and Berlin that President Kruger is willing to conclude peace on the basis of the status quo.

Otherwise he will call upon the Boers in Cape Colony to join in proclaiming the independence of the Cape territories of Great Britain.

SOLDIERS RETURN WEALTHY.

Find Thousands in Gold and Silver in Luzon, Bury Much of It, but Bring Home $150,000.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 19.—From a trustworthy source it was learned to-day that two companies of Montana volunteers who came back from Manila on the transport Zealandia brought with them $150,000 in gold and Mexican silver.

This treasure was first discovered by two men at Caloocan. They were the first to enter the town, which was very rich. The two Montana men entered a large mansion, but found the place deserted. They then went into the garden, and in a corner saw traces that the soil had recently been dug up. They prodded the soil with their bayonets and soon struck something hard. Digging down, they uncovered a large chest, which contained thousands of dollars in gold coin.

The men who found the gold treasure took all they could carry. Then they uncovered a large chest filled with Mexican dollars. The men of the two companies were lined up and marched through the garden, and as each man passed he scooped up double handfuls of silver and filled his pockets.

On the voyage over on the Zealandia poker was the favorite pastime, chips being worth $5 and no limit. Some of the men had as much as $5,000 each in gold and silver, and with the purser there was deposited $150,000, for which no receipts were given, the purser simply keeping a memorandum of each man's sack.

Besides the treasure brought home, the soldiers left thousands buried in different places in Luzon, trusting to maps and markings to secure it after being mustered out.

MARK HANNA AS SANTA CLAUS.

Will Distribute $5,000 Among His Street Railway Employes.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 19.—At the request of Senator M. A. Hanna, the Little Consolidated Street Railroad, of which he is President, will distribute $5,000 among its employes Saturday night as a Christmas gift.

The Senator in a telegram to the Directors says he wants to show the company's "appreciation of the manly course taken by its employes during the late strike" on the Big Consolidated lines when they refused to go out.

DEWEY MAY TAKE PRECEDENCE.

Effort to Place Him Ahead of the Army at White House Reception.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—A few days ago it was asserted, on what appeared to be semi-official authority, that at the New Year reception at the White House, Admiral Dewey would be expected to follow custom and appear at the head of the navy contingent, behind the army, which is said always to have come first on formal occasions. Since then the official programme has been published, and the order given was set forth as expected.

Now, however, it appears that this is not satisfactory to the Navy Department or to the President, and that a revision of the programme may be made placing Dewey and his staff ahead of the army in the line. The Navy Department contention that Admiral Dewey should have first place is based upon the idea that he is higher in rank than the General commanding the army. On the other hand the army insists that Gen. Miles stands relatively in the same position as Admiral Dewey. Miles is a Major General, but is the third in order from the President. Admiral Dewey is an Admiral, ranking with a General, but he is third from the President, just as is Gen Miles.

If a new arrangement is made it will be with the sanction of the President, and it will be made known before Jan. 1.

AMERICAN FLOUR IN TURKEY.

Detained at the Custom House on Pretext that It Is Unwholesome.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Last Summer annoyance was felt by shippers of American flour to Constantinople because, at the instigation of local millers, a cargo of flour was detained in the Custom House there by order of the Turkish officials. Minister Straus, after vigorous representations, secured the release of the flour, having better luck in this respect than some of the other Ministers who appeared on behalf of countries similarly annoyed.

It was supposed that the interference would not occur again, but it is now reported that other cargoes have been detained upon the pretext that the product of American mills is unwholesome and must be kept out of use. There will be a renewal of the representations made last Summer, with a strong demand that Turkey shall not directly or indirectly discriminate against American products.

As there is comparatively little trade with Turkey, there is not much opportunity for retaliation, and the Government will depend largely upon the good-will of Turkey and the skill of Minister Straus in presenting the case of the United States.

ARMY'S MAP DRAWING MACHINE.

Now Being Adjusted at Willets Point—For Use in Cuba.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLETS POINT, L. I., Dec. 19.—Many surveyors from Brooklyn and others interested in the study of topography have visited the Government post at this place the last few days to inspect the new orograph, which is now being put in readiness by the Engineer Corps of the United States Army, for use in Cuba. It is the only map-drawing machine ever made for an army to be put in use either during a war or in times of peace. The machine cost the Government about $25,000, and resembles a bicycle.

The machine was built for the United States Engineer Department, and, it is claimed, is the only one ever manufactured that will actually perform the service expected of it.

The machine requires careful handling, but produces quickly a map that would take several skilled surveyors some time to produce. When adjusted, the machine is pushed over a road or stretch of open land by three soldiers, and the map is drawn as the machine is moved forward. The orograph consists of two well-built carriage wheels, each ten feet in circumference, one following the other in a single track. The wheels on one side support a box thirty-nine inches long, fifteen inches deep, and eight inches wide. This box contains mechanism.

On the other side of the wheels is a well containing mercury. It is twenty-four inches in diameter and half an inch deep. The orograph in operation must not be allowed to careen on either side. The principles upon which the machine is constructed are those of the perambulator, operating in conjunction with a lever maintained continually in a horizontal position by floating in a mercury filled well. This lever is twenty-four inches in length and half an inch thick, with floats attached to each end. The pencil used to indicate altitude moves an inch for every fifty feet change of level.

Bensolyptus Antiseptic Tooth Powder removes all traces of tobacco. Cleanses the teeth and sweetens the breath. At all druggists.—Adv.

ANOTHER NAMES MOLINEUX

Expert John F. Tyrrell Says He Addressed Poison Wrapper.

KINSLEY'S EXAMINATION ENDED

Effort of Mr. Weeks to Introduce Letter Said to be in Gallagher's Writing Rouses Mr. Osborne.

After having been on the witness stand for nine days, three of which were given over to a searching cross-examination, William J. Kinsley, the chief expert in handwriting for the prosecution in the case of Roland B. Molineux, concluded his testimony yesterday. Mr. Weeks excused him at 3 o'clock, and the next half hour was taken up by Mr. Osborne in an attempt to clear up some of the points that had become involved by the cross-examination.

Another of the State's experts, John F. Tyrrell of Milwaukee, Wis., who is employed by the Northwestern Life Insurance Company, was then put on the stand. He was there only long enough to say that in his opinion all the exhibits in the case—the admitted writings, the Barnet and Cornish letters, and the poison wrapper address—were written by the defendant. He had just gone into an explanation of the reasons for his belief when court adjourned.

It was another dreary day, filled with technical calculations and deductions, except for the semi-sensational way in which Mr. Weeks sought to introduce in evidence a letter said to be in the handwriting of Felix J. Gallagher, once an employe of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, and later cashier in the New York Athletic Club. What Mr. Weeks's object was is in doubt, for he was overruled by the court, and not allowed to put the letter in evidence, but the effort succeeded in working up Mr. Osborne to such a pitch of excitement that the court intervened to make him subside.

Mr. Gallagher's name was frequently mentioned in connection with the case before and during the time it was before the Coroner. He was at one time taken to both places where letter boxes had been hired in the name of Cornish and Barnet, but he was not identified as the lessee of the boxes by the proprietors of the places. Mr. Osborne, when his objection to the introduction of the letter which Mr. Weeks said was in Gallagher's handwriting had been sustained, dared Mr. Weeks to name his man. Mr. Weeks quietly took an exception to the ruling of the court and the incident ended.

KINSLEY IN OTHER CASES.

Mr. Weeks took occasion to call Mr. Kinsley's attention to a number of cases in which he had testified before. He was asked about the Mildred Brewster case in Vermont, where the defendant had been acquitted after he had sworn that she made the writings on which it was sought to convict her, and Mr. Kinsley still maintained that he was right, in spite of the opinion of the jury to the contrary.

He was also asked about the Coroner Nason case in Brooklyn, and admitted that in that instance he was wrong, and had so told the District Attorney. As had been foreshadowed, Mr. Osborne used this point to show the conscientiousness of the expert, and Mr. Kinsley's explanation on redirect examination was that when he testified before the Grand Jury that Coroner Nason had made certain writings he had as a guide only one envelope addressed by him. Later, he said, he got four more envelopes, and from these he concluded that he had made a mistake.

Mr. Kinsley was also asked about the Sigmund case, which he had said was the first case in which he had testified before a court without a jury. "At that trial did you not say in answer to a question that juries had disagreed with you, but the Court never?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"I did," was the reply.

"And that was the first case in which you testified before a court without a jury?"

"It was."

"Now, in view of that state of facts, do you consider that was a fair and honest answer?"

"I do."

"The Court differed with you then?"

"It did."

In answer to questions by Mr. Osborne, Mr. Kinsley said he thought at the time he was giving his opinion that Molineux had written the disputed writings he was giving an opinion contrary to the view held by the District Attorney. The next moment he said the District Attorney had never intimated to him what the official opinion was, and these two statements caused Mr. Weeks to smile.

"PEN FAILURES" DESCRIBED.

The first request made of Mr. Kinsley by Mr. Weeks when court opened was to explain to the jury what he meant by the term "pen failures." This he did by saying that he meant a failure of the pen to mark. This was the result of various extraneous circumstances; it might be caused by a particular nervousness of the writer, or the condition of pen and paper used might cause it. When a person was copying from writing placed before him, the handwriting would be more or less constrained and unnatural.

When asked to describe the every-day hand written by the defendant, Mr. Kinsley said it was an extremely rapid hand, and indicated extreme nervousness on the part of the writer. He said it was a flowing hand, with a slight tinge of femininity about it. The hand was erratic, yet indicated a rapid action of the mind.

The witness was also asked to explain what he meant by a term he had frequently used, "characteristically the same." He did not refer, Mr. Kinsley said, to the character of the writer, but the handwriting. He meant by the term general peculiarities that could be found running all through the writing, and wherein certain letters had under all conditions the same characteristics.

The crossing of the "t" and the dotting of the "i," that the witness had indicated as being characteristically the same throughout all the writings in the numerical and alphabetical exhibits, was talked of at some length, the expert stating in what manner the peculiarities were most marked. He said the defendant had peculiar ways of crossing the "t," and yet it was seldom crossed in the same manner.

He was asked if he thought a mere matter of resemblance between handwriting amounted to anything. He answered: "Yes, I think it amounts to a great deal."

Mr. Weeks then asked the witness if he did not consider it possible to take the writing of any man who wrote a hurried and nervous hand and find in it many points of resemblance to the writings of another man whose hand possessed none of the characteristics named. The witness said he did not think such a things possible.

The witness said he did not place much importance on "pen pressure," and he was then asked if in the case of Samuel J. Kennedy he had not said in answer to a question that he placed great importance on it and nerve tremor. The question was read by Mr. Weeks from the minutes of the trial of the People vs. Kennedy, but the witness said he could not remember what he had testified to.

KINSLEY WRITES POISON ADDRESS.

Changing the subject, Mr. Weeks said: "Mr. Kinsley, you said the other day you were willing to do some vertical writing for us. Are you still willing?"

"I am," answered the witness.

"Will you do so?"

"Yes. Do you wish me to write on the blackboard or with pen and ink?"

"Oh, pen and ink, by all means."

Preparations were speedily made at the table, and Mr. Kinsley sat down and wrote. After having written one specimen, a wrapped package, about eight inches long and four inches square, was given to him, and he was asked to write the words on Exhibit A, leaving room for five postage stamps. Mr. Kinsley wrote the famous poison address, and the specimen of handwriting was marked for identification.

The witness was next asked to reproduce on the blackboard some of the characters of his own handwriting. While doing so every one looked bored, Mr. Kinsley as well. Mr. Osborne turned, facing the jury, and remarked in an undertone.

"This is just as relevant as the scratching of Kinsley's hens."

Mr. Weeks asked the Court to reprimand the Assistant District Attorney, but the Recorder would not do so.

Then Mr. Weeks asked Mr. Kinsley if he did not find some peculiarities in his own handwriting that he had stated he had never found in any man's writing save that of the defendant. The witness said he did not.

The witness was kept at the blackboard for half an hour or more, being questioned by Mr. Weeks as to right and left curves, base and loop lines, up and down strokes, and other technicalities.

When Mr. Kinsley was asked to compare certain features of his own handwriting with what Mr. Weeks claimed to be certain resembling features in the disputed writing, he looked bored, but made no objections, and began his demonstration.

In answer to questions, Mr. Kinsley said all writing except that of mere practice was done unconsciously. In this feature of the unconscious formation of words, letters, and lines, he said, was the seat of the great difficulty in successfully disguising any handwriting.

HIS ORAL REPORT TO McCLUSKY.

The first question asked by Mr. Osborne on redirect examination was if the witness, at the time he had made his oral report to Capt. McClusky, in which he said he thought Molineux wrote the address on the poison package, had not formed his conclusion from the handwriting alone. Mr. Kinsley answered that he had.

"Is it not a fact that you asked Capt. McClusky to allow you to collaborate with Handwriting Expert Carvalho?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"I did."

"Did you do so?"

"I did, on Jan. 16."

"Now, Mr. Kinsley, Mr. Weeks brought out certain things on which you and Mr. Carvalho agreed. Now I want you to go ahead and tell this jury all the rest of the things you agreed on." The witness then recited the conversation he had with Mr. Carvalho in which the latter agreed with the witness that the person who wrote the address on the poison package had also written the Barnet and Cornish letters.

Mr. Kinsley was then asked to take Exhibit F, one of the Barnet letters, and Exhibit 24, an admitted specimen, and call to the attention of the jury the alleged similarity in the word "oblige." This he did at some length, and the question of other characteristics of the defendant's writings was taken up, much of which had been brought out in the direct examination.

When the witness had concluded the foreman of the jury asked Mr. Kinsley what nature of cases he had most often appeared in as a witness. The witness explained that he had appeared before every court save the United States courts, and that he had testified in almost every kind of case. He could not give definite statistics, he said, but promised to furnish a record of the cases. He was then excused.

Expert Tallman was called for, but was out of the room, and John F. Tyrrell took the stand. Mr. Tyrrell, in answer to questions, said he had begun the study of handwriting about fourteen years ago, and that he had testified on his first court case in October, 1894. He had testified in all in about twenty cases. He was retained in this case by telegram, he said, on April 30.

Here Mr. Weeks interposed and asked for permission to examine the witness as to his qualifications. Mr. Tyrrell told Mr. Weeks he had testified twelve times this years, three times in this case.

Mr. Tyrrell was then allowed to state that in his opinion one hand had written all the chief exhibits and the court adjourned.

OFFERS GAS AT 50 CENTS.

New Company Makes a Surprising Proposition to Passaic.

PASSAIC, N. J., Dec. 19.—At a meeting of the Common Council last night the new United Gas Improvement Company made an offer to supply gas to the city for 50 cents per 1,000 feet. The offer of the company was that the Council send one man, the new company one, and the old company one to San Francisco to inspect Dr. Chisholm's 50-cent gas plant there.

If the plan is practicable the United Gas Company will pay $50,000 for seventeen years to the city, $20,000 to each of the hospitals, $28,000 for a new school, will give the police and firemen relief funds $10,000 each, and will also furnish Passaic City with 50-cent gas and private consumers at the same rate. The offer created a surprise and caused no action to be taken on the gas question.

The present gas company has offered a new schedule to the city, reducing its rates to $1.25 a thousand and providing a diminishing scale, by which in five years the city is to enjoy gas at the rate of $1 a thousand.

SAYS SHAVING IS A NECESSITY.

New Jersey Judge Discharges Barbers Held for Keeping Open Sunday.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 19.—Shaves are a necessity, according to Recorder George B. Senoir, who this morning handed down his decision in reference to the Barbers' Union and its Sunday closing movement. The Judge dismissed every complaint lodged by the union against those barbers who refused to close on Sundays in face of the fact that they were threatened with arrest.

"This question as to keeping stores open on the Sabbath," the Recorder said in his decision, "is indeed a fine one, and I have been some time studying it carefully before passing judgment. I want you all who are listening to me to remember that this is a modern time—an age of progress, when usages and customs make our laws. I myself think shaving a necessity. I do it at my home every Sunday myself, and so do countless others, who are God-loving Christians. Yes, even preachers of God's Word do it.

"It is as much of a necessity as is bathing on Sunday, and I don't think it comes within my province to say who shall or shall not keep open his shaving parlors on the Sabbath. I therefore discharge all the barbers who have been arrested in this court for keeping their stores open on Sunday."

The courtroom was crowded, and many ministers were present. They were indignant. Their sentiments were voiced by the Rev. Mr. Kranz, presiding elder of the Paterson District of the Newark Methodist Episcopal Conference, who said: "We will have a meeting of our elders and have Recorder Senoir put off the bench."

The barbers, backed by the ministers, will take the case to a higher court. Those who favor Sunday shaving intend to have the law amended so as to include shaving in the list of Sunday necessities.

DEATH THREATENS A LORD.

The Marquis of Queensberry Is Critically Ill in London.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The Marquis of Queensberry, who was found insensible in bed at the Raleigh Club yesterday, is now in a very critical condition.

The eighth Marquis of Queensberry, John Sholto Douglas, D. L., was born July 20, 1844, and succeeded to the title in 1858. He was Representative Peer for Scotland from 1872 to 1880 and Lieutenant Colonel of the Dumfries Volunteers from 1869 to 1871.

Nassau County Court House Trouble.

MINEOLA, L. I., Dec. 19.—The Nassau County Board of Supervisors has rejected all the bids for building the proposed Court House according to the two plans which have been selected as satisfactory. Both of the plans were supposed to call for a building not to exceed the appropriation of $100,000 available, but the lowest bidder asked over $160,000.

FREE TILL XMAS.—A pair of rubbers to every purchaser of ELECTUS Shoes. Once worn, always wanted. Adjustable instep. Perfect Fit. Button Spring Fastener. "Push—It's on. Pull—It's off." Electus Stores, 425 B'way, N. Y.; 1,217 M'k't St., Phila.; 307 E. Balt. St., Balt., and 1,218 F St., Wash.—Adv.

A Cure for Insomnia.

A ride from New York to Chicago over New York Central Lines, so smooth and luxurious you can't keep awake after dark.—Adv.

WALL STREET CALM AGAIN

Exciting

Corn Exchange Bank, and representatives of various other banking institutions, met again in the Clearing House at 11 o'clock yesterday morning and decided to repeat their action of the previous day and form a syndicate to loan money at prevailing rates. A pool of $10,800,000 was made up, the contributors being the following banks: National Bank of Commerce, National Union, Gallatin National, Chase National, Importers and Traders', Corn Exchange, National Park, Fourth National, Hanover National, First National, Bank of America, Manhattan, and Chemical National. A prominent banker is authority for the statement that if to-day's market shows need of it similar action will be taken.

Howard P. Frothingham began to offer this fund to the loan crowd on the Exchange about 11:30 A. M. He loaned it at prevailing rates. Some $2,500,000 to $3,000,000 was taken on call at 30 per cent. Then the rate dropped to 25, next to 20, and then to 15 per cent., a large amount being loaned at that rate. C. W. Turner suddenly appeared on the floor with an offer to lend $5,000,000 of the National City Bank's funds at 6 per cent., and the market fell to that figure. Mr. Turner succeeded in loaning only about $3,500,000, some of it going under 6 per cent. Mr. Frothingham loaned about $5,250,000 of the syndicate money, and $5,000,000 besides that in the course of the day. The Corn Exchange Bank managed to loan only $50,000 out of an offering of $500,000. Mr. Frothingham said he expected the call money rate to be 6 per cent. at to-day's opening.

The $5,000,000 offered by the National City Bank was the amount of Government deposits received by that bank yesterday. Secretary of the Treasury Gage had announced his intention to relieve the money situation by depositing internal revenue receipts and other Government funds in New York banks. Yesterday various depository banks sent to the Sub-Treasury Government bonds of the aggregate par value of $6,660,500. It being necessary for them to deposit in the Sub-Treasury bonds the par value of which equaled the amount of cash they wanted the Government to deposit with them. The fact that this amount of bonds had been sent in was immediately communicated to Washington, and Secretary Gage sent $5,000,000 worth of Government funds to the National City Bank. It is believed that he also sent $1,680,500 to the banks that sent in the other bonds, but what banks they were could not be learned yesterday.

The internal revenue receipts sent to the Sub-Treasury yesterday amounted to $1,188,000. These receipts are customarily deposited in various banks, but when any bank gets more of them than equals the par value of the bonds it has deposited with some Sub-Treasury, it must turn in the excess cash to that Sub-Treasury. The sum so turned in at the New York Sub-Treasury yesterday, $1,188,000, was sent to the Clearing House to form the Sub-Treasury's credit account there, but the day's balance showed the Sub-Treasury in debt to the Clearing House some $900,000. The Sub-Treasury paid out about $1,000,000 in anticipated January interest on Government bonds, without rebate.

INSURANCE COMPANIES' ASSETS.

Decline in Stocks Will Be Shown in Their Annual Reports.

The break in the value of stocks, coming so near the end of the year, is causing much anxiety among insurance men, because in their annual reports to the various State Insurance Departments on Dec. 31 the assets of their companies have to be quoted at the market values of that date.

The statements made on Dec. 31, 1898, scheduled the holdings of the companies at the top prices prevailing then. If the prices of yesterday should be maintained until the end of the year, the assets of many of the large companies would be very sensibly reduced, with particularly bad effect upon their net surpluses, especially in view of the heavy fire losses, which have operated to prevent a profit on the year's underwriting.

No two companies will be affected alike by the decline in stocks, and some companies have their assets almost entirely in bonds and guaranteed stocks. The companies which have dealt in the more speculative stocks have feared but a slight decline until recently, and sixty days ago the net difference in the value of their assets was considered a negligible quantity.

The movement of the market in the next ten days will have an unusually important interest for underwriters generally, and fire insurance companies in particular.

TRUST COMPANY'S AFFAIRS.

Edwin Gould Likely to Manage the Produce Exchange Concern If It Resumes Business.

There was no change last night in the situation in which the Produce Exchange Trust Company found itself on Monday morning. The special committee, of which Edwin Gould is Chairman, appointed by the Board of Trustees to take charge of the property of the corporation and administer its affairs to the best advantage, held a session of an hour last evening. When it ended the Secretary of the committee, S. A. Scudder, Third Vice President of the trust company, said that the committee had not made enough progress to warrant the making of a public statement.

During the day no business was transacted in the company's office, and no one but its officers was admitted to them. Notices from out-of-town banks in reference to the payment of their checks on the Produce Exchange Trust Company included: Bank of America for Exchange Bank of Albany, Ga.; Liberty National Bank for the Galeton Banking Company of Galeton, Penn.; National City Bank for the American Exchange Bank of St. Paul, Minn.; National Park Bank for the West Duluth Bank, Minnesota, and the First State Savings Bank of Three Rivers, Mich.

Edwin Gould said yesterday morning that his attitude toward the company was fully outlined in his communication to the Executive Committee of the 5th inst. To the reorganization or the winding up of the company he was willing to devote any time that might be necessary, but it seemed to him to be inadvisable to talk of progress made in any direction until some definite plan had been outlined.

Thomas A. McIntyre said that he was indifferent to the current rumors about himself, his firm, and the Produce Exchange Trust Company. Everything," he remarked, "will come out all right, of that I am certain. The company's affairs will be found in much better shape than could be expected after the stories that have appeared about it." Mr. McIntyre added that early on Monday morning it was found that $2,500,000 was needed to meet the situation, and he offered $1,500,000 of this amount. The other Trustees made no tender of the remainder.

Mr. Gould declined to discuss this assertion, but Almon Goodwin, the associate counsel of the special committee, asserted that Mr. McIntyre did not offer the sum stated, but spoke of raising $1,000,000.

A report that the affairs of the Produce Exchange Trust Company could be put into a condition of entire soundness for $800,000 was taken to a member of Mr. Gould's committee. "Yes, with less than that, if I am acquainted with the situation," he remarked. "I have great faith in the future of the company, but if it comes to liquidation we shall do very well. I find nothing but favorable indications, but we are tied up through the want of quick assets. If we could only put into its affairs one-half of the assets scheduled as 'syndicate loans,' $4,423,500, we should be put on our feet. I criticise the judgment that was exercised when the company was found to be embarrassed. I believe that had as the money situation was, we could have gone to the banks, despite their want of friendliness to the concern because of its withdrawal from Clearing House privileges, and have raised $2,000,000 on our collateral. I say this partly because I have faith in the policy of interest that should bind all banking associations, and because I am convinced that self-interest would have induced the banks to avoid a disaster to any company, on the ground that the misfortune of one is the misfortune of all.

"What the Produce Exchange Trust Company wants just now is quick assets. I haven't the slightest doubt that the depositors will be paid in full and that if we go into liquidation the stockholders will get an equivalent for their holdings. The committee has received many evidences of the faith of the depositors in its ultimate success. Some have said that they want their deposits to remain and that they are not anxious about them. Others have asked that the company be continued in business at all hazards, but under new management, and, if it be thought advisable, under a new title. Of course, if it goes on, it is fair to assume that Mr. Gould will be its President and dictate its policy."

SEABOARD LINE NOT AFFECTED.

Trust Company's Suspension Will Not Interfere with Its Plans.

John Shelton Williams, President of the Seaboard Air Line, who was in town yesterday, said: "The suspension of the Produce Exchange Trust Company will have no effect whatever upon the carrying out of our plans for the consolidation of the Seaboard Air Line system with its associated lines and the unification of this system, which will comprise more than 2,500 miles of road and form the shortest line between the North and the South.

"The connecting links, which are now rapidly approaching completion, will be opened next month. Neither the Seaboard Air Line nor any of its allied roads has ever borrowed one dollar from the Produce Exchange Trust Company, and the total

Tiffany & Co.,

Union Square.

Open Evenings until Christmas.

amount of money which the Produce Exchange Trust Company is advancing to both the Seaboard Air Line and the Florida Central and Peninsular syndicates combined is less than $540,000. These loans are, however, backed by ample collateral, and will, of course, be promptly provided for as they mature, if they should not be paid off beforehand.

"I have seen the statement in a morning paper alleging that the Southern Railway interests, by interfering with the financial plans of the Seaboard, had blocked the proposed consolidation. It is certainly without foundation so far as it alleges that our plans have been in any way blocked."

Henry Allen & Co.'s Future in Doubt.

No decision as to the future had been arrived at last night by Henry Allen & Co., the Stock Exchange firm which on Monday found itself embarrassed in the downward course of stocks. Its members were busy yesterday with their lawyer and in communicating with customers and going over their books. One of the firm said that in such circumstances it was not easy to discover at once the exact condition of affairs and that it was probable that it would be several days before this would be known. The improved condition of the market, he added, was favorable to the interests of the firm.

International Trust Company.

William Sherer, manager of the New York Clearing House, said yesterday that he had not received notice of the selection by the International Banking and Trust Company of a new clearing agent in place of the Seventh National Bank. President Stewart Browne of the trust company said that its depositors could easily convince themselves that its affairs were in the best and most solvent condition. "We are ready," he added, "for any depositor who wants his money." The company will move May 1 next to its building, 137 Broadway, which is in course of erection.

MANY BANKS ASK FOR MONEY.

Treasury Gets Offers of $15,000,000 in Bonds Against Deposits.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day received a large number of applications from National banks for deposits of public funds, under the Secretary's announcement of last night. At the close of business the amount of bonds which had been offered by National banks as security for such deposits was $15,000,000, from all parts of the country, but the larger number of these applications come from New York and other Eastern cities, although some have been received from the large cities of the Middle West.

Under the Secretary's offer, cash will be transferred to National banks on deposit of United States bonds to their par value, except on 3s, on which 95 per cent. will be allowed, and 2s, on which 90 per cent. will be allowed. This is an old rule, and is intended to secure the Government from possible loss by reason of temporary excess of cash on hand over bonds on deposit. As the receipts from internal-revenue do not average quite $1,000,000 a day, it is not expected that the effect of the new order will be felt for some days to come.

It is stated that in making allotments of funds the department will discourage the purchase of bonds on the part of banks seeking deposits, for the reason that if the banks should go into the market for this purpose it probably would put up the price, which would be against the interests of the Government, which is itself in the market for the purchase of about $5,000,000 now remaining unoffered under the Secretary's recent proposition to purchase $25,000,000.

Representative Levy of New York to-day introduced in the House a bill to amend the Revised Statutes to permit the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit in his discretion with the National banks of the United States the customs receipts of the United States, and providing that the Secretary of the Treasury shall establish a rate of interest to be paid by the National banks on all moneys deposited with them.

A visitor to the Treasury Department today had a lecture with him the delivery of which created some astonishment. He considered the Treasury greatly to blame for the disturbed condition of things in New York. "Instead of increasing the amount of United States deposits in the banks," he said, "they should be reduced. The possession of such large deposits, with the temptations about that have been so freely offered of late to acquire interest in shaky undertakings have served to stimulate men who found it easy to run banks and borrow money that they would have done without if it had not been so accessible. This money has been used to inflate schemes of doubtful value, and when more money was needed to throw after that already invested these speculators ran to the banks and borrowed more. As long as the Treasury kindly keeps the banks well supplied with money the borrowers will draw upon the deposits. The mistake is in the Treasury attempting to go into business with these kite-flyers, which it seems to me has been the case."

ECKELS ON THE PANIC.

Ex-Controller Says the Flurry Is Merely Temporary and Will Leave No Serious Effects.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 19.—Ex-Controller J. H. Eckels is here to-day in attendance upon the annual banquet of the Kansas City Commercial Club, which he addressed to-night on the subject, "Banking and Currency." Concerning the flurry in Wall Street he said:

"This is only a temporary condition. It comes from a tight money market, caused in a large measure by the disturbed conditions abroad. London has need for all the gold she can get. Her African supply, amounting to about $6,000,000 a month, has been cut off. This in itself is a serious blow. Abroad the money ordinarily needed in commercial undertakings is lessened until there is no money left for speculative investments. This has had the effect of causing those in England and on the Continent to drop their speculative ventures suddenly.

"As soon as there is one decisive British victory in Africa we will see a decided change, and the markets will assume normal conditions.

"There is great prosperity in the United States. The people here are less in debt than they were ten years ago. Agricultural products are higher than for several years. Railroad earnings are high. The country generally is in splendid condition, and we shall soon see the flurry pass without serious consequences.

"I notice it is stated that Secretary Gage is going to make additional deposits in the New York banks. I trust this is so. As long as we have a Sub-Treasury system that takes out of the channels of trade and commerce each day so much money and locks it up in idleness, the Secretary ought to exert every power to lessen, as much as possible, its evil effects. This he is undertaking to do, and for doing it he is entitled to everybody's appreciation and not criticism.

"I am confident that the whole thing will exhaust itself in the present flurry, and at the end all stocks will be in stronger hands than before the slump set in."

Mr. Eckels forecasted the National political situation in the following words:

"The man who is nominated at the next National Democratic Convention will never be elected. The Democratic Party is divided against itself. Four years from the next election possibly the Democracy may unite to name a more formidable candidate than it can to-day."

State Forestry Agent Promoted.

ALBANY, Dec. 19.—J. Y. McClintock of Rochester, special agent of forest lands, has been promoted to Assistant Superintendent and engineer of the Forest Preserve Board, at a salary of $2,000.

The Deweys to Visit Brooklyn.

Admiral Dewey has accepted on behalf of himself and Mrs. Dewey the invitation extended by the Union League Club of Brooklyn to a dinner at the clubhouse on the evening of Feb. 5.

GEN. LAWTON KILLED BY FILIPINO BULLET

Continued from Page 1.

moted Major General of Volunteers July 8, 1898.

RECEIVES PRESIDENT'S THANKS.

Last Winter, when it became apparent that there was to be serious fighting with the insurgents in the Philippines, Gen. Lawton was assigned to duty there. He left this city on the transport Grant Jan. 19, 1899, and took the field immediately upon his arrival at Manila. His brigade participated in the hardest fighting of last Spring, and captured, among other towns, Santa Cruz, San Rafael, and San Isidro, the last-named place having been the insurgent capital until Aguinaldo's forces were driven out of it.

After the capture of San Isidro by Gen. Lawton, President McKinley sent him the following dispatch:

"To Otis, Manila: Convey to Gen. Lawton and the gallant men of his command, my congratulations upon the successful operations during the past month, resulting in the capture this morning of San Isidro. WILLIAM McKINLEY."

This dispatch was dated from Hot Springs, Va., May 17, 1899.

Early in October Gen. Lawton resumed offensive operations, and his command was constantly on the move, and often engaged with the enemy from that time until his death.

PROMOTION WAS COMING.

In his battles in the Philippines Gen. Lawton never took any precautions for his personal safety. On the contrary, he exposed himself to the constant fire of the enemy by wearing a conspicuous uniform and riding a large horse. His absolute indifference to danger, coupled with his prominence in the fighting line, made him a target for the Filipino sharpshooters, but until the day the fatal bullet struck him he seemed to bear a charmed life.

Had Gen. Lawton lived he would have received his commission as a Brigadier General in the regular service within a few weeks. On Monday night the President gave instructions to prepare his commission as a Brigadier General to fill one of the existing vacancies and the Adjutant General's clerks were at work on the commission when the information of Gen. Lawton's death was conveyed to the department. He would easily have attained the grade of Major General before his retirement, which would not have taken place until 1907.

Gen. Lawton's wife was Miss Craig of Redlands, Cal.

THE GOVERNOR A MOURNER.

Deplores the Loss of One of the Army's Ablest Generals.

ALBANY, Dec. 19.—Upon being informed of the death of Major Gen. Lawton, Gov. Roosevelt to-day paid the following glowing tribute to the memory of the deceased soldier:

"I feel most deeply grieved over the death of Gen. Lawton. At Santiago as in the Philippines he showed himself one of the ablest Generals, and one of the most gallant soldiers in the entire American Army. I esteemed him greatly, and I mourn his loss as I know all the country must."

FOR A STATUE OF LAWTON.

Indianapolis Men Recommend that a Monument Be Erected.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 19.—The Commercial Club was holding a meeting in its rooms when the news of the death in the Philippines of Major Gen. Lawton was received by the President, Capt. W. E. English, who served with Gen. Lawton during the Spanish-American war. Capt. English immediately offered a resolution to the effect that Gen. Lawton's gallant services to the country should be fittingly recognized by the State of Indiana in a heroic-sized statue, to be placed in Monument Circle. The resolution, which follows, was unanimously adopted:

"The board deplores the death of the gallant Indiana soldier, Gen. Lawton, and recommends that a bronze statue of Gen. Lawton be erected by the State of Indiana on Monument Place, as a representative of the State for the Spanish-American war period."

KING'S TRIBUTE TO LAWTON.

As Friend He Was as Lovable as He Was Heroic as a Soldier.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 19.—Gen. Charles King, who commanded a brigade in Gen. Lawton's division up to June last in the war against the Filipinos, was much depressed on hearing of the death of his former commander. Gen. King paid a warm tribute to the dead General in the following words:

"The death of Gen. Lawton is a calamity, yet one I have been in dread of ever since he took command of our division last March. In point of dash, energy, and endurance he was one of our best. His one fault lay in his utter contempt for danger. We could not prevail upon him to use cover or shelter of any kind. He was continually running into every kind of danger, exposing himself to death or capture when there was no need of it. He wanted to see everything for himself, and would stalk out in front of the lines, the most prominent figure on the field.

"We loved him; we always have, ever since old cavalry days, when he was the hardest and most daring of all the band of young officers that won distinction under Crook, Miles, and Merritt. He was MacKenzie's 'right bower,' and his later work in the Philippines was incomparable. As friend and comrade he was as lovable as he was great and heroic as a soldier."

LAWTON'S STORY OF HIS BIRTH.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 19.—Last month the Maumee Valley Pioneer Association made Gen. Lawton an honorary member, and his reply to a letter of Secretary J. L. Pray acknowledging the courtesy was received from Manila only a few days ago. In this letter he wrote:

"I have observed that there has been some controversy among some of my friends relative to the place of my birth, and that there may be no misapprehension on that point with the Maumee Valley Pioneer Association I desire to state that I was born in Manhattan, near Toledo, Ohio, March 17, 1843, although my parents removed almost immediately to Maumee City, Ohio, where I spent my boyhood."

OTIS REPORTS LAWTON'S DEATH.

Sends the Official News to the War Department.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The War Department to-night received from Gen. Otis the following official confirmation of the killing of Gen. Lawton near San Mateo, Luzon.

"Manila, Dec. 19.

"Gen. Lawton, engaged in driving insurgents from San Mateo section of country northeast of Manila, killed instantly at 9:30 yesterday morning. A great loss to us and his country."

Comrades Planned a Testimonial.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 19.—Gen. Lawton was a member of Sion S. Bass Post, G. A. R. The post had raised a fund of nearly $1,000 to purchase a testimonial sword, which was to have been presented to Gen. Lawton upon his return from the Philippines.

FILIPINO LEADER TALKS.

Mabini Says If Natives Are Satisfied with Form of Government Guerrilla Warfare Will End.

MANILA, Dec. 19.—Mabini, formerly a member of the Filipino Cabinet, and considered the strongest and brainiest follower of the insurrection, said to-day:

"The future peace of the Philippines depends entirely upon the form of government the Americans establish. We are vanquished because we lacked food and munitions and mismanaged our affairs. But the spirit of independence is craving for recognition. The individuality of the Filipino people still lives. If the Government eventually established here is liberal, secure, and free, the satisfaction and contentment of the people will result. And there will be no trouble. If it be otherwise, the people will be dissatisfied and will materially and mentally sympathize with and aid the revolutionary movement which will surely occur sooner or later. Without the people's support such a movement is impossible.

"Everything depends on what the Americans do. The subsequent guerrilla warfare will be easily terminated if the people do not support it, which they will not do if they are satisfied. Otherwise, it is possible, to prolong it indefinitely.

"I believe the Filipino people should be consulted as to the nature and details of the Government to be established. If the war results in the recognition of our desires, rights, and necessities as a people to be governed, it will not have been in vain."

Mabini spoke unofficially, expressing his own opinions.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

AMERICANS CAUGHT IN A TRAP.

Ambushed in the Philippines and Forced to Retreat.

MANILA, Nov. 21.—Belated mail reports have reached Manila of an expedition on the Island of Cebu last month by a small force of American soldiers of the Sixth Infantry, which was repulsed by insurgents mainly through the desertion of native allies upon whom the Americans depended. Two of the Americans were killed and two wounded, and in the force of native police accompanying them one was killed and four wounded. No official report of the affair has reached Gen. Otis, and consequently the censor refused to permit the incident to be cabled.

The American commander at headquarters in the town of Cabu received information that a force of insurgents had occupied the village of Maulbaulon on the west coast of the island, that they were levying heavy taxes and taking food and horses, and that the villagers would be glad to have them driven away.

Capt. Walker took a detachment of ten soldiers aboard the steam launch Powerful on the 14th of October and proceeded along the coast, stopping at the towns of Naga and Carcal, where ten men were added to the force from each garrison.

At the latter town a body of 160 native policemen, who were friendly to the Americans, were mustered into the service by their Captain, Señor Mejia. These natives were armed with spears and bolos, and had but a few guns. On the evening of the 15th, the Powerful reached Maulbaul, and her passengers were landed with difficulty through a rough sea. The insurgents had retreated to the hills, so the forces camped for the night. Early in the morning they went on the march.

For three miles they advanced along a narrow road with the sea on one side and high cliffs on the other. Finally they were compelled to enter a rocky pass, approaching it across a bridge so narrow that they were compelled to march two abreast. Just as they entered the pass there was a great explosion almost in their faces, and they were covered by a shower of soft earth. The insurgents had prepared a gunpowder mine to annihilate the party, but the soil and the rocks were so powdery that the Americans suffered no injuries beyond bruises.

The explosion was followed by a brief but exciting experience. Immediately after the report the Filipinos hidden in the cliffs opened fire. Two Americans and five natives fell at the first volley, which came from very short range. The commander of the police was hit in the hand and a pair of field glasses which he carried were shattered. The police were thrown into confusion, and after a moment's hesitation they fell back and began to run, leaving the few Americans to bear the attack. This the men of the Sixth did bravely. They rallied in order, carrying their dead and wounded and returning the insurgent fire with such effect that eighteen of the enemy were killed. The party returned to Maulbaul and re-embarked for Cebu, where they arrived the following day with their dead and wounded. The conduct of the native police found some excuse in their poor equipment.

NATIVE POLICE MUTINY.

Insurgents Driven from Panay to Negros Create Trouble.

MANILA, Dec. 19.—The Panay insurgents have been driven out and Gen. Hughes is passing to Negros, where they are creating trouble. Two hundred recent arrivals there from Panay ambushed Lieut. A. C. Ledyard with a party of fifteen men of the Sixth Infantry. It was in this fight that Lieut. Ledyard was killed, falling in the second volley.

Col. Smith, Governor of Negros Island, has been obliged to arrest several prominent natives on charge of conspiracy. The native municipal constabulary in three towns recently mutinied and went into the mountains, but the native soldiery are reported loyal.

SICK SOLDIERS COME HOME.

Transport Arrives with 78 Men—Four Die on the Voyage from Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 19.—The transport City of Rio de Janeiro has arrived from Manila with several officers on leave and a number of sick and discharged soldiers. Patrick Fleary, Thirty-fifth Infantry, died on the outward voyage, and the following soldiers, invalided home, died on the way from Manila:

Fred A. Walker, Company D, Ninth Infantry; Hamilton F. Markland, discharged, Sergeant, Battery D, Sixth Artillery; John Bender, Sergeant, Company B, Ninth Infantry, and James C. Gardner, Corporal, Company B, Third Infantry.

Eight insane men were brought home. They are W. A. O'Neill, F. K. Mulner, G. W. Decker, D. E. Young, G. M. Barton, Joseph Hoffman, L. Ford, and F. Thayer.

The sick number seventy-eight non-commissioned officers and men, most of whom are suffering from dysentery, though some were wounded in battle. They will be transferred to the Military Hospital at the Presidio after the transport, which was placed in quarantine to-day, has been docked.

The following officers arrived on the ship: Major Noble, Twenty-fourth Infantry, on sick leave; Capt. French, Sixteenth Infantry; Capt. A. A. Augur, Twenty-fourth Infantry, and Capt. Rodgers, Twentieth Infantry, on recruiting duty; Capt. Poindexter, Medical Department, sick leave; Capt. Dunning, Sixteenth Infantry, recruiting duty; Lieut. P. Schaffer, Thirteenth Infantry, sick leave; Lieut. W. A. Leiabot, Twenty-third Infantry, recruiting, and Lieuts. Titus, Heffelfinger, and Pray, Acting Assistant Surgeons.

The transport is to be turned over to its owners, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

PRIESTS AID THE JUNTA.

Gen. Otis Reports Two Participated in the Negros Uprising.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Gen. Otis to-day cabled the War Department as follows:

"MANILA, Dec. 19, 1899.

"Information from Hongkong and Negros shows that late Negros uprising was work of Hongkong Junta. Three junta agents visited Negros in the latter part of November and took in 300 Tagalos from Panay and much junta literature which they circulated. They announced great victories in Luzon, that insurgent independence would be recognized soon by the United States, and warned Negros of punishment in store and directed an uprising throughout the island for Dec. 2.

"The result was gathering of a few hundred of the ignorant masses and robbers and consequent fright of the better element. Gen. Smith has imposed on the towns concerned a fine to be paid into the general treasury. He reports the guilt of two priests and says American clergymen are needed. The Negros would be easily controlled if left to themselves, but fear Tagalo vengeance when Aguinaldo fully establishes himself by driving the Americans out of Luzon. The most improbable statements are believed by ignorant natives."

SELF-RULE FOR FILIPINOS.

De Armond in the House Offers Resolution Similar to Bacon's.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Representative De Armond of Missouri introduced in the House to-day a resolution declaring the purpose of the United States in the Philippines.

After quoting from the Declaration of Independence regarding the inalienable rights of man, it declares that under the Constitution the Federal Government has no power to rule over colonial dependencies; that the expansion of our commerce cannot be dependent upon a policy of imperialism involving subjugation and annexation of Asiatic colonies, and that "we are opposed to the retention of the Philippines, and that it is our purpose to consent to their independence as soon as a stable Government shall be established by them, and toward the prompt establishment of such a Government we pledge our friendly assistance."

Dewey Wants Chinese Admitted.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Admiral Dewey has renewed his request that the Chinese who served with him during the battle of Manila Bay be given the right to enter the United States free of restrictions, in a letter to Secretary Long, which has been forwarded to Congress for consideration.

A Volunteer Deserter Caught.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 19.—John W. Coleman, aged nineteen, of Cohoes, was arrested last night on the New York Central Railroad, where he was stealing a ride. He enlisted in one of the volunteer regiments now in Manila and deserted from Camp Meade, Aug. 23. He changed his soldier uniform for a naval uniform and passed himself off as a sailor of the Indiana. He will be taken to West Point to-morrow.

Infantry Arrives at Manila.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—A dispatch received at the War Department from Gen. Otis reports the arrival of the transports Hancock and City of Pueblo at Manila this morning with the Forty-fourth and a portion of the Forty-third Infantry aboard.

Troopship Thomas at Singapore.

SINGAPORE, Dec. 19.—The United States troopship Thomas has arrived here.

The Thomas left New York Nov. 2, having on board the Forty-seventh Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Col. Walter Howe. She is the first of the three troopships taking reinforcements to the Philippines by the Transatlantic route.

AEOLIAN TRUST FORMED.

Self-Playing Musical Instruments and Perforated Sheet Music Industries Under Control of One Company.

Special to The New York Times.

MERIDEN, Conn., Dec. 19.—The Aeolian Company of this city has practically completed its plans for the concentration of its newly acquired properties at Garwood, N. J., on the line of the New Jersey Central. The Aeolian Company has absorbed the Votey Company of Detroit, Mich., and the Vocalion Company of Worcester, Mass., thus securing entire control of the self-playing musical instruments as well as of the perforated sheet music industries in the country.

The Detroit plant will be removed as soon as suitable buildings can be erected for it, and one of the conditions of the removal is that the Aeolian shall have the privilege of renaming the town. The contract will be awarded to the H. Wales Lines Company of this city. The buildings are to be ready for occupancy next Spring, and will furnish employment for 800 workmen. The Worcester plant will be removed as soon as practicable after the Detroit plant is installed, but the factory in this city will continue to be run as heretofore for many years, and Superintendent Chase said to-day it may never be removed.

The Aeolian Company was organized as the Aeolian Organ and Music Company in 1887, and was capitalized at $225,000. Its officers are W. B. Tremaine of New York, President and General Manager; John C. Schooley, New York, Treasurer, and John H. Chase of this city, Secretary and Superintendent. The works here employ about 200 hands.

CHICAGO ROAD ASKS FOR TIME.

Northwestern Elevated Cannot Complete Its Structure by Jan. 1.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—In despair of completing the Northwestern Elevated Road before Jan. 1 in accordance with the mandate of the Council, the officials of the line, through their attorney, to-day asked the Committee on Railways to grant them more favorable terms than those specified in the sub-ordinance prepared by the corporation counsel.

Alderman Mavor and his associates deferred an answer until after a conference to be held to-morrow. Acting on the suggestion of Mayor Harrison, the committee, it is understood, will not recede from the terms dictated to President Louderbach two weeks ago.

HUTCHINSON'S DIVORCE IS VOID.

Oklahoma Court Annuls Decree Obtained by New York Man.

Special to The New York Times.

PERRY, Oklahoma, Dec. 19.—The divorce decree of W. F. Hutchinson of NewYork was declared null and void in court here to-day. Hutchinson was given a divorce from his wife, Mary E. Hutchinson of Lynn, Mass., in January last on the ground of abandonment. He alleged that his wife sold out his beautiful home in Passaic, N. J., in 1895, and left with his child while he was away from home.

When Hutchinson obtained his divorce he went to New York, his former home. His wife learned of the divorce she began a suit to set it aside on the ground of fraud and false charges. The court opened the case and to-day declared the divorce null and void.

It is said that Hutchinson has married a well-known society woman since his return to New York City.

PORT JERVIS BANK SUSPENDS.

Embarrassed by Goldsmith's Defalcation and Bank Failure Here.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Dec. 19.—The National Bank of Port Jervis suspended this morning. The Directors held a meeting at 7 o'clock, and soon afterward this notice was attached to the front door:

"Whereas, This bank has been unable to realize upon its securities so as to provide funds at once for the immediate use of the bank; and,

"Whereas, Some portion of its funds has been rendered unavailable by the failure of one of the depositories in the City of New York;

"Resolved, That this bank forthwith close its doors and suspend the transaction of business temporarily and until such time as it can realize the necessary funds."

In an interview President Marvin stated that the defalcation of Assistant Cashier Goldsmith was the primary cause of the suspension. A quiet but steady withdrawal of deposits followed, and yesterday the failure of the Produce Exchange Trust Company, which was a depository of the bank's funds, still further crippled it. The condition of the bank shows ample assets to pay all depositors.

Continuing, Mr. Marvin said: "The cause of the suspension is simply the inability to turn the bills receivable into cash on the instant so as to meet immediate demands. It is hoped the period of suspension will be but brief."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Word has been received at the offices of the Controller of the Currency that the National Bank of Port Jervis, N. Y., closed its doors to-day. I. C. Moore, National Bank Examiner, has been placed in charge as temporary receiver. Following is the statement of the condition of the bank on Dec. 5 last, according to its own report:

Capital stock, $130,000; surplus and profits, $46,511; circulation, $31,500; deposits, $414,391; due to banks, &c., $3,886; borrowed money, $57,806. Total resources, $683,601.

CHICAGO UNIVERSITY IN NEED.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—The Wall Street stock flurry has hampered Dr. Harper in his efforts to raise the remainder of the $1,000,000 required by Jan. 1 in order that the University of Chicago may secure John D. Rockefeller's provisional gift of $1,000,000. This statement was made to members of the Junior College by the President to-day.

The students present were those who have completed the first two years' work. The President was giving them advice as to preparations for their public appearance at the convocation exercises Jan. 2. He said: "Come ready to make an enthusiastic demonstration in case somebody in the audience should announce a gift of $100,000 for the university, for you know such things have happened in the institution's history. Yesterday was a blue Monday for the college. Until 11 o'clock at night I was in conference with wealthy men, and I never saw such disquiet among them. The events which took place recently in Wall Street have had the effect of drawing many purse strings tighter, but I hope to have the amount made up on convocation day."

Dr. Harper refused to say anything as to the amount still required.

DIAMOND JEWELRY.

A careful inspection of our new designs in diamond rings, lace pins, scarf pins, etc., will convince you that notwithstanding the recent advance in the cost of precious stones we have not raised our prices.

Diamond Solitaire Rings,	25.00 to 500.00	Seven-stone diamond pendants,	60.00 to 250.00
Diamond cluster with Pearl, Ruby, Emerald Centre,	35.00 to 750.00	Diamond and Pearl Brooches,	20.00 to 150.00
Diamond two-stone effects, with small diamonds in ring shank,	50.00 to 450.00	Diamond Sunburst pins,	25.00 to 500.00
		Diamond Solitaire pins,	35.00 to 150.00

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Sole Exporters: THE APOLLINARIS CO., Ld., London.

Gov. Smith to Resign from Congress.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 19.—Col. John Walter Smith, Governor-elect of Maryland, who now represents the First District in Congress, announces that he will resign his seat about Jan. 1. His inauguration as Governor will occur early in January, and it is expected that soon after the inauguration ceremonies he will order a special election to choose his successor as a member of the House of Representatives.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—Mrs. Willard Reed Green, London; A. Grimwood, Exeter, England; William J. Raid, Paris.

STURTEVANT—Yan Van Veutersberg, Amsterdam, Holland.

HOLLAND—S. M. Brown, Edinburgh, Scotland; Senator A. J. Beveridge, Indiana.

CAMBRIDGE—H. A. Baldwin and Alfred T. Hartwell, Honolulu.

ALBEMARLE—W. H. Lowther, England.

FIFTH AVENUE—T. H. Smallman, London; A. Hoffman, London.

MANHATTAN—Ex-Gov. David B. Hill, Albany.

MURRAY HILL—State Senator Frank M. Higgins, Olean.

BUCKINGHAM—Maddonnell Mason, Mexico.

SAVOY—Lady Bowyers, London.

PLAZA—Gen. Charles Miller, Franklin, Penn.

NETHERLAND—James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railway, St. Paul.

EMPIRE—A. E. Kielfino, Caracas.

HOFFMAN—Andre Morren, Antwerp, Belgium; F. de P. Alvarez, Havana.

IMPERIAL—Magnus Rubens, Copenhagen; A. B. Colvin, ex-State Treasurer; W. McLean, London; George Hough, Matlock Bath, England.

GRAND UNION—John Palmer, ex-Secretary of State.

GRAND—Gen. E. M. Hoffman, Elmira.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. C. Bassford, handkerchiefs; H. Manchester, cloaks and suits; 104 Worth Street.

Tootle-Weakley Millinery Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; R. H. Kester, hats and caps; 98 Spring Street; Hoffman House.

Pitts-Kimball Company, The, Boston, Mass.; L. B. Taylor, boys' clothing; Hotel Imperial.

White, R. H., Co., Boston, Mass.; A. I. Calkut, millinery; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Root & McBride Co., Cleveland, Ohio; S. L. Rolfe, notions; 91 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; J. A. Custer, linens; H. J. Eisenberg, laces, notions, and fancy goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Cincinnati Woolen Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; E. Grever, woolens; St. Denis Hotel.

David, A., & Co., Wilmington, N. C.; A. David, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Binswanger & Rice, Rochester, N. Y.; S. Rice, woolens and tailors' trimmings; Stuart House.

Freeman Overall Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; E. G. Freeman, piece goods; Grand Hotel.

Berger, A. A., Florence, Ala.; notions; Grand Hotel.

Grief, L., & Brother, Baltimore, Md.; S. Grief, woolens; M. Grief, tailors' trimmings; 757 Brodway; Herald Square Hotel.

Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Hamburger, woolens and tailors' trimmings; 714 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Goldenberg, C. & N., Williamsport, Penn.; C. Goldenberg, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Meyers Brothers, Rochester, N. Y.; S. Meyers, clothing; N. Meyers, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Gilmer, S., Winston, N. C.; dry goods;

ROUGH RIDERS FOR BULLER

Great Britain to Enlist 10,000 Expert Horsemen.

ONLY THE BEST TO BE CHOSEN

Lord Mayor Newton of London Is Equipping a Thousand City Volunteers at Citizens' Expense.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The Government has at last consented to mobilize a force which Gen. Buller is credited with having demanded all along as an essential of success in South Africa, namely, 10,000 mounted infantry. This morning the War Office issued an order to the effect that the Government had decided to raise for South Africa a mounted infantry force, to be called Imperial Yeomanry and to be recruited from yeomanry, volunteers, and civilians possessed of the requisite qualifications.

Enlistment will be for one year, or during the continuance of the war The men must be between twenty and thirty-five years of age, and of equal physique to the ordinary cavalry soldier. Officers and men are to provide their own horses and to wear neutral tintcloth shooting jackets, not necessarily uniform, felt hats, breeches, and gaiters. All must be good riders and marksmen. They will be similar to the American Rough Riders.

The same order invites every volunteer regiment that is linked with a regular battalion serving at the front to supply a full company, which will take the place of the mounted infantry of the regiment.

These arrangements are expected to result in a considerable force. The enrolled strength of the yeomanry forces, which originated in the troublous period of the French Revolution, is now 10,433. Their services have never before been called for in war.

The Lord Mayor of London, Alfred Newton, is raising and equipping a force of 1,000 volunteers among the City Corps. The large city firms are contributing the necessary expenses.

Col. Sir Charles Howard Vincent, Commandant of the Queen's Westminster Volunteers, has also offered to raise a regiment of 1,000 picked marksmen.

The enthusiasm of volunteer enlistments continues and promises to give the Government ample material.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling addressed a meeting at Rottingdean last evening, called for the purpose of forming a volunteer company.

The Queen has announced her intention of entertaining at Windsor Castle on Dec. 26 the wives and children of soldiers serving in South Africa who reside in the neighborhood. Tea will be served, her Majesty probably presiding in person, and a Christmas tree twenty-five feet high will hang with gifts.

The British second-class cruiser Isis will convey Gen. Lord Kitchener from Egypt to the Cape. She has been ordered to steam at sixteen knots.

The latest news from Gen. Methuen, dated Dec. 17, indicated that the situation appeared to be a complete impasse. The Boers were gathering reinforcements and extending their fortifications on both his flanks, but it was believed they would be unable to attack the British position. On the other hand, it was regarded as impossible for the British to turn the Boers' flank, which was resting on the river to the east and rapidly approaching the river to the west. The Boer lines of intrenchments are continuous, and capable of rapid connection at many points.

Some of the papers express considerable misgivings at troops going from India to South Africa. They think the risks too great, and that it may lead to two continents being ablaze instead of one.

The most ample recognition is given in the press to the great outburst of loyalty in Canada, and the remarks of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier, and the Cabinet, as representative of both the English and French sections, are specially welcomed.

ISSUE OF CONSOLS DISCUSSED.

Not Believed that Over £10,000,000 Can Be Floated Now.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The Daily Chronicle, in its financial article this morning, says:

"The fear of a large new issue of consols undoubtedly overhangs the market. Already the price at which the Government could place them is being discussed. On Monday some leading financiers thought the issue might be made at 95. Yesterday (Tuesday) 90 seemed more like the figure at which £10,000,000 could be sold; but the Government could not put out a larger amount just now at any figure."

GEN. BULLER WAS IN COMMAND.

Dispatches Show that He Directed the Fighting at Tugela River.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Special reports regarding the fighting at Tugela River are still filtering through, but all the newspapers complain that these are severely censored, and it is still impossible to get an accurate idea of the battle. From the latest accounts, however, it appears that Gen. Buller was in personal command.

A correspondent at Chieveley Camp says the Boers excuse themselves for firing on the stretcher bearers by asserting that two squads of the Connaught Rangers took cover under civilian bearers of the Red Cross, and that this act drew the Boer fire, three being killed and several wounded.

Much anxiety is caused by the fact that the War Office has not yet received a full list of the casualties at Tugela River.

GREAT BRITAIN'S YEOMANRY.

Ancient Organization That May Go to the Front.

If the British Yeomanry are allowed to volunteer for service in South Africa in any number, many of the best-known noblemen and public men in the United Kingdom will go to the front. The yeomanry is the cavalry branch of the militia, but its organization differs considerably from that of either the militia or the volunteers. Military historians find it impossible to trace the origin of the yeomanry, but it is agreed that it is one of the most ancient of the military institutions of Great Britain.

Toward the end of the last century the yeomanry were entitled "Gentlemen and Yeomanry," which indicates that in earlier days the force was constituted in the same way as at present—landed proprietors as officers, and farmers and tradesmen of country towns and villages as the rank and file.

The yeomanry, at the beginning of this year, consisted, including the staff, of 11,891 men and officers. The troops are well trained, having to assemble for drilling and shooting practice a certain number of days in the year. The annual gathering of the yeomanry is always an event of importance in country towns, and balls and other functions are arranged in their honor.

Among the prominent men who, as Lieutenant Colonels of regiments, will go to the front should the War Office decide to accept the offers of service, are the following:

Lord Willoughby de Broke and the Marquis of Hertford of the Warwickshire Regiment; Lord Chesham, (Buckinghamshire;) Viscount Ebrington, (Devonshire;) the Marquis of Worcester, (Gloucestershire;) Lord Harris and Sir Fitzroy Donald Maclean, (Kent;) Lord Gerard, (Lancashire;) Viscount Galway, (Nottinghamshire;) Viscount Valentia, M. P., (Oxfordshire;) Viscount Bungarvan, (Somersetshire;) the Earl of Lonsdale, (Westmoreland and Cumberland;) the Right Hon. Walter Hume Long, M. P., (Wiltshire;) Lord Windsor, (Worcestershire;) Lord Bolton, (Yorkshire;) the Earl of Scarborough,) Yorkshire Dragoons;) the Hon. Osbert William Craven, brother of the Earl of Craven, (Berkshire;) Sir Simon Macdonald-Lockhart, (Lanarkshire;) Sir William A. Baillie-Hamilton, (Lothians and Berwickshire;) Sir Herbert L. W. Williams-Wynn, (Montgomeryshire,) and Sir Charles Edward Gregg Phillips, (Pembrokeshire.)

Besides these, the officers of lower rank include many famous names. The Earl of Durham, for instance, is an officer in the yeomanry. It is no exaggeration to say that many of the noble families in Great Britain will, should this force be sent to the front, have nearly all their members except those who are under age, in South Africa.

ANGRY WITH DR. ANDREWS.

Chicago Alderman Objects to His Pro-British Opinions.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—Public advocacy of Great Britain's side in the South African war by Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews, Superintendent of Public Schools in Chicago, was the cause of resolutions being introduced in the City Council last evening calling for his resignation or his immediate suspension and removal from his position by the Board of Education should he ignore an invitation to step down.

The head of the public schools was subjected to a heated denunciation by Alderman Cullerton, the mover of the resolutions. The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Schools.

MAY CALL PORTUGAL TO ACCOUNT.

Great Britain May Interfere to Cease Transvaal Supplies.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The Standard hints editorially this morning that if Portugal continues to allow supplies of war material and foreign volunteers to reach the Transvaal through Delagoa Bay, England will have something to say in the matter.

RECRUITING AGENT ARRESTED.

N. S. Peverill Detained at Rochester for Enlisting Men to Fight with the British.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 19.—For the past two days an innocent-looking notice has been published in local papers asking "single young men wishing to see service with the 'British' in South Africa," to communicate with N. S. Peverill, 15 Concord Avenue, this city. In response to it, so Mr. Peverill said in an interview to-day, thirteen men who want to see service against the Boers, or at least who are willing to enter the army in Canada, have made application for enlistment.

Mr. Peverill added:

"I want to say that I am not enlisting men for war purposes. There are no signed papers transferred between the men who hand their names in to me and myself. I am simply asking men who want to go to Canada to see service to hand their names to me."

Late this afternoon United States Commissioner Stull caused Peverill's arrest. He was taken before Commissioner Stull, and admitted to bail. He will be given a hearing on Monday next.

QUEEN CONDOLES WITH ROBERTS.

Thanks Bereaved General for Going to South Africa.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The Queen has sent a letter to Gen. Lord Roberts, the newly appointed Commander in Chief of the British forces in South Africa, warmly sympathizing with him on the death of his gallant son and thanking him for the great patriotism he has displayed in putting aside his terrible private grief in order to devote himself to the affairs of the nation.

American Driven from Transvaal.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Joseph Kirkland of Chicago, accompanied by his sister, has arrived in London from Johannesburg, whence they had to flee with other refugees, despite their Boer sympathies. Mr. Kirkland was manager of an important business there and was compelled to leave so hurriedly that he had to abandon his horses and carriages, as well as other belongings, which the Boers promptly appropriated.

Fired On by a British Warship.

MADRID, Dec 19.—The Spanish steamer Ciudad de Cadiz, which has just arrived at Las Palmas, Canary Islands, from Cadiz, reports that she was pursued and overhauled last Saturday by a British cruiser, which fired guns, compelling her to heave to, interrogated her as to name and route, and then allowed her to proceed.

Services for the Dead Soldiers.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—A most impressive memorial service was held in St. Paul's Cathedral this afternoon in memory of the soldiers killed in South Africa. The Lord Mayor, Mr. A. J. Newton, and the city officials attended in their robes of office. The Cathedral was thronged, those present including the Duke of Cambridge and the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Secretary of State for War.

Australia Sends Hospital Corps.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Dec. 19.—The Government of this colony has decided to send a field hospital corps and a battery of artillery to South Africa in addition to the mounted contingent.

Britain's Losses Interest the Kaiser.

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—Emperor William is said to exhibit the keenest personal concern regarding the war in South Africa, especially the fate of the British troops. Each day he receives dispatches showing the latest losses, and these he communicates to the German Princes, who, like himself, have blood ties with England.

War Delays Transatlantic Mails.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The Post Office has issued a notice to the effect that, owing to the Majestic, Britannic, and Cymric being taken as transports, no White Star Line steamers will go to New York Dec. 27 or Jan. 3. Letters for the United States and Canada will not be dispatched Dec. 27. Letters posted next week will be forwarded by a Cunard Line steamer Dec. 30. The midweek mails will be forwarded by the North German Lloyd Line steamer Trave Jan. 3.

Fund for British Soldiers' Families.

CAMDEN, N. J., Dec. 19.—A movement has been started in this city by the Order of the Sons of St. George to raise a fund for the widows and orphans of the British soldiers killed in the Transvaal, and is meeting with a promising response from the various lodges throughout the country. In Camden and Philadelphia contributions amounting to over $500 have been made, with several lodges yet to be heard from. The three lodges at Trenton have subscribed $1,000. The Grand Lodge of this State and the Supreme Lodge at Chicago have become interested in the fund and the Chicago lodges have pledged $51,000.

"A GREEK SLAVE" TO TRAVEL.

It has been definitely decided to terminate on Saturday night the engagement of "A Greek Slave," which has been presented at the Herald Square Theatre for the last five weeks. This production has suffered one of the roughest experiences that have befallen any piece thus far shown in New York this season. After the close of the comic opera's career in this city William Winterfield, who has financed it, will find that the production has cost him close to $30,000.

Mr. Winterfield last night said that as a musician he felt competent enough to judge what is good or bad in a comic opera. In London last Spring he witnessed a performance of "A Greek Slave." He became enamored of its merits and forthwith opened negotiations for the purchase of the rights from the Augustin Daly estate. He visited the theatre in London where the opera was given six times, and then came home, prepared to back his judgment with the necessary cash, and even now, in spite of the heavy losses thus far sustained, Mr. Winterfield still has confidence in the production. He will take it on the road, beginning with a three weeks' engagement at the Columbia Theatre, in Boston.

Mr. Winterfield said that he had been negotiating with several prominent theatrical managers of this city who are desirous of purchasing the rights, but that he thought he was able to retrieve his losses alone.

"The whole trouble," said Mr. Winterfield, "is that I am not a theatrical man myself, and was forced to accept the judgment of others. I was in the West when the cast was engaged, or I would have insisted upon many changes. I deposited a guarantee of $3,300 to open on a date when those in charge of the rehearsals knew it was not possible to get the production ready at that time. Notwithstanding all this, I consider 'A Greek Slave' a splendid piece of property."

New Jersey School Organization.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 19.—About 200 representatives of School Boards throughout the State met in the Senate Chamber to-day and organized the New Jersey School Board Association and adopted a constitution and elected officers. H. Brewster Willis of Middlesex was elected President. President Willis said there was no foundation for the claim that the organization was being formed in opposition to the State Teachers' Association.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Vanderbilt in Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 19.—Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt were here to-day and current report has it they are looking for a cottage for next season.

CANADIAN SOCIETY DINES.

Sir Roderick Cameron Talks of Canada's Future and the War in South Africa.

The Canadian Society held its third annual Christmastide dinner at the Hotel St. Andrew last evening, and had for its guests Sir Roderick Cameron, Frederick Massey, and M. J. McDougal. Women were present for the first time at a society dinner, and apparently took as much interest as the men in the speeches for Anglo-American friendship and responded heartily to the toasts drunk standing to the Queen and President McKinley. The Rev. Dr. Edward H. Krans, President of the society, presided. Speeches were made by Dr. Krans, Dr. Wolfred Nelson, Sir Roderick Cameron, and others.

Sir Roderick, in the course of his remarks, said that he had great hopes of the Dominion of Canada. "The people of the north,' he went on, "have always been famous fighters, and some day I think the Canadian people will be the ruling power on this continent. [Cries of "Hear, hear," and subdued laughter.] I am as confident of that as I am of anything. If ever there is a change, I believe the Dominion of Canada will anex the whole of New England, such parts of New York as she sees fit, and may extend her new teritory out into the Western plains."

Later, referring to the Transvaal war, he said: "I don't object to a little bloodletting now and then. I don't sympathize with the idea that the latter days of her Majesty's reign are going to be sad ones. The army that England has sent out in a little over six months is the largest one ever put out. In the French or German war there was not at any time an army of over 80,000."

Here Sir Roderick was interrupted by one of his friends at the guest's table, who in an undertone seemed to question his statement referring to the "largest army."

"Well, so far as the Transvaal war is concerned," he said, "it will be over in less than ninety days. No doubt Oom Paul now is ready to sue for peace."

Then Sir Roderick, with a passing reference to the late battles, said that an Englishman never knows when he is beaten, and he never allows himself to know it. Great Britain's victory, he said, would make an impression on the whole world. Sir Roderick was heartily cheered when he sat down.

Dr. Krans spoke for friendship between the two nations of England and America and said that the moral support of this country so unreservedly manifested by the organs of public opinion for England will never be forgotten.

Dr. Nelson said: "As a Canadian of mixed descent, English and French, and as a former Canadian volunteer, I wish to emphatically contradict a statement that has appeared in some newspapers on this side of the border. It has been stated that our French-Canadians are not loyal to Canada and the Throne of Great Britain. This pernicious falsehood was sent by a press correspondent in Canada to an American paper. It is false, wilfully false, in every fibre of its make-up."

SIGNALS FROM THE GRAVE.

Gilt Hall, Bell, Skyrocket, Bomb, and Lamp in a Contrivance to Prevent Premature Burial.

At the Academy of Medicine last night was exhibited a novel contrivance for the prevention of premature burials. The device is the invention of Count Michel de Karnice Karnicki, Chamberlain of the Emperor of Russia, and has been brought here by M. Emile Camis of Paris.

The apparatus used for the demonstration presented a gruesome spectacle. On the platform rested a coffin, with the front side left out to give a view of the interior. Four stanchions 6 feet high, corresponding to the depth of a grave, supported a scaffolding, upon which rested the apparatus proper.

"La Karnice," as the Russian invention is called, consists of an iron box about two feet square, from the under side of which a four-inch iron tube extends downward and fits into a hole in the coffin near its head. Through this tube extends a small iron rod, having at the lower end a rather ornate handle extending to within five inches of the chest of the body. The latter was represented last night by an exceedingly live French youth. The upper end of the bar connects with the mechanism in the box above.

On the outside of this box is rigged a large gilt ball on a six-foot lever, which, when the instrument is wound up, is held in a horizontal position by a sort of trigger. The grave is supposed now to have been filled in, leaving the box of machinery and the gilt ball inert on top. No one is supposed to be left in the vicinity except the cemetery keeper or gravedigger.

"Now we will suppose the body suddenly comes to life," said the man, whom Mr. Camis delegated to explain the contrivance, addressing the audience, which looked rather uncomfortable. "Which will you have the corpse do, pull the rod at his breast or push it? It works perfectly either way. Pull it? Very well, then."

At a signal the recumbent youth in the coffin pulled the rod. Instantly on top of the supposed grave the gilt ball flew up on its lever with a bang. The lid of the machinery box flew open, and a bell within with the capacity of a dozen alarm clocks began to ring energetically, and fresh air was admitted.

The interior of the box displayed a lamp which it was explained could be left lighted at night. The automatic opening of the box released a reflector which adjusted itself near the lamp. This reflector, it was explained, would throw the cheerful light of the lamp down through the four-inch tube into the coffin, so lighting up the interior that "one could read a newspaper with ease." The lecturer referred to this last feature several times as being particularly comforting.

The interior of the machinery box further contained a small double-barreled arrangement whereby simultaneously with the agitation of the gilt ball, the ringing of the bell, and the lighting of the lamp, a small skyrocket would be set off, and a lighted bomb would be thrown a short distance away there to explode. By this time, it was but fair to assume, the lecturer said, that the cemetery keeper if not the entire neighborhood would be apprised of the fact that something was wrong at that particular grave.

In case, however, it was demonstrated after a reasonable time that death had been real the machine could be pulled from the grave the same as a small post. The aperature left in the top of the coffin would be closed by a spring valve. The machine would then be ready for use again.

"What about small children who do not know enough to pull the rod?" asked a physician. "The lecturer was slightly confused, but said that some movement of the infant might push the rod connecting with the machinery.

It was suggested that the machinery box of the apparatus might be connected by telephone with the sexton's house. The lecturer said that might be arranged.

HOUSE HAS A NEW HUMORIST.

Cushman of Washington Develops Into a Wit at the Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Representative Cushman of Washington, who has bloomed here as a new humorist, and disappointed himself when he fell into making a funny speech on the Currency bill when he had prepared to be serious, is long and lank, not at all well favored, and his homeliness is of wide repute at home. Sometimes he has been called the Abe Lincoln of Washington, because of the similarity of his style with that of the rail-splitter who became President.

Cushman tells a story on himself, and it is being retold, but in such shape as to deprive it of the humor that he imparts to it. His version is that on one occasion, speaking at a country meeting, the Chairman of the county came to him. He had heard that Cushman looked like Lincoln.

"I've heard that you were like Abe Lincoln," said this plain-spoken man. "I want to shake hands with you. I met Lincoln, who was certainly very homely and a man of brains. I'm bound to admit that you resemble him in one of these respects."

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It is the favorite of the artists and the refined musical public.
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FIFTH AVENUE, COR. 22D STREET.

COLONIAL SUGAR COMPANY.

Certificate of Incorporation Filed Allowing $100,000,000 Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 19.—A certificate of incorporation was filed at Dover today for the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, with a capital of $100,000 and the privilege of increasing that amount to $100,000,000. The company purposes to operate in the new possessions and is said to be a rival to the Sugar Trust.

The company is chartered to engage in the production, manufacture, and refining of sugar, molasses, and melada. The real promoters of the company are keeping their transactions quiet, and the incorporators named in the charter who are merely acting are James Lord, James Virdin, and Civil Engineer John C. Hopkins.

NEW IRON MILL FOR CHICAGO.

Plant Expected to be Under Way in Ninety Days.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—The Emlyn Iron Works, has closed a contract with East Chicago land companies, through A. De W. Erskine, for fifteen acres of land along the canal leading to Lake Michigan, where it expects to establish a large plant within the next ninety days for the manufacture of merchant iron.

It will employ 300 men from the start, and increase the number to 400 before the first year has ended.

Business men from Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Illinois compose the new corporation. The company has $1,250,000 behind it to begin with, and, it is asserted, any sum required to advance its interests will be placed at the command of the Directors when matters are fairly under way.

COTTON MILL TO BE ENLARGED.

Dallas Factory at Huntsville, Ala., Increases Its Stock.

Special to The New York Times.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Dec. 19.—The stockholders of the Dallas Manufacturing Company to-day authorized the capitalization of that corporation to be increased $614,000 for the purpose of adding 25,000 spindles and 1,200 draper looms. The present mill of 25,000 spindles and 800 double looms will be used for fine sheetings, and the new portion will be devoted to the manufacture of coarse goods for export.

Work will begin on the additions, and when completed the Dallas Mills will be the largest in Alabama, excepting alone the Merrimack Mills, also located in this city. The action of to-day increased the capital stock to the full amount authorized by the legislative act of incorporation, $1,250,000.

OHIO'S TAX ON TELEPHONES.

Supreme Court Says Bell Company Should Pay on Rental Value.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 19.—The Supreme Court to-day, in a test suit brought by the Auditor of State against the Auditor of Franklin County, decided that telephone instruments must be placed upon the tax duplicates of the various counties at a valuation based upon their earning capacity. Only the wires, poles, and other tangible property have heretofore been taxed. The decision follows the principle of one by the United States Supreme Court in what was known as the express case, where it was held that the earning power is the true basis of taxation where the property taxed is protected by patents.

The boxes owned by the Bell Telephone Company were taxed at a valuation of $3.42 each, and it was the contention of the State that they ought to be taxed at their net rental value of $160 per instrument. It is estimated that there are 25,000 instruments in use in this State, representing an earning capacity of $5,833,000 and putting the telephone companies on the same basis as the express or telegraph companies, the State will gain in taxes about $80,000 annually.

GEN. ANDREWS'S SUCCESSOR.

Favored Candidate Said to be Capt. Landon of the Seventh.

A dispatch from Albany yesterday stating that Gov. Roosevelt has under consideration fully half a dozen names for a successor to Adjt. Gen. Andrews, and that he will not appoint any one who is not thoroughly approved by Gen. Andrews, gave rise to a report that the candidate favored by Gen. Andrews, and also by Major Gen. Roe and Brig. Gen. Fitzgerald, is Capt. Francis G. Landon of Company I, Seventh Regiment.

Gen. Roe, when seen last night in regard to the report, declined to say anything in regard to the possible appointment of Capt. Landon, as he did not know what the Governor would do, and was not in a position to discuss Gen. Andrews's successor.

It was learned that the Republican State organization has not presented the name of any man to succeed Gen. Andrews, and it is not thought that the organization will have any candidate for the place. In view of the fact that Gov. Roosevelt takes a personal interest in National Guard affairs, the organization leaders have decided to refrain from urging any particular man.

The name of Inspector General Edward Morris Hoffman of Elmira, is prominently mentioned in connection with the place, and the organization people believe he will be the man selected.

MARRIED POSTAL CLERKS.

Assistant Postmaster General Heath Says They Are Objectionable.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—First Assistant Postmaster General Heath said to-day that his much-talked-of order against the retention of Post Office employes who marry was a necessary step in the public interest, though it had been spoken of as if it were an attack upon married women. The impossibility of retaining clerks who marry each other, Mr. Heath said, was due to the peculiar unreasonableness of brides and bridegrooms.

"Perhaps there is no reason why two good clerks should not remain good clerks after they are married," said Mr. Heath, "but the unalterable fact is that they don't. Two clerks will work together in the same office and give entire satisfaction, even after they have fallen in love. Finally they are married, and instantly there is a change. They refuse to be treated like other clerks. They are on an entirely different plane. They can no longer be regarded as two satisfactory workers, but as one highly unsatisfactory worker. Their personal relations are continually obtruding themselves and getting in the way of the public business. The only way to restore harmony and have the public service properly performed is to get rid of one of them. Two married clerks are a source of discord to any office.

"I will admit," added Mr. Heath, "that there may be women who could marry fellow-employes and remain in the department performing their duties satisfactorily and never giving the least hint that they expected to be treated differently from other clerks. I should think it quite possible that there might be such women. But I have never seen one and have never heard of one."

Gov. Roosevelt's New Year Reception.

ALBANY, Dec. 19.—Gov. Roosevelt will spend Christmas in Albany with his family. He will hold his annual reception for the members of the Legislature, the State officers, and public men from 12 o'clock until 1 o'clock on Monday, Jan. 1.

William Schaus
ART GALLERY
Open Evenings
Until Christmas
204 FIFTH AVENUE (MADISON SQUARE)

GERMANY WANTS ST. THOMAS.

She Will Buy the Island If America Interposes No Objections — Plans to Get Coaling Stations.

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—In Count von Buelow's budget speech last week occurred a passage indicating Germany's need of a number of bases and coaling stations for the German Navy. This passage was purposely worded cautiously, the meaning being somewhat veiled, so as not to attract the suspicions of other nations, but there is the best authority for the statement that Germany's aims, during the next few years, will be earnestly directed to the acquisition of a number of such points in parts of the world where German war vessels, in a time of actual hostility, would need them most, particularly in the Far East, the Antilles, Central America, South America, and Polynesia.

It is asserted here that the Government's denial of the reported German negotiations for the purchase of the Danish West Indies, while literally correct, is in a sense an evasion. Germany really desires St. Thomas, because, with the frequent disturbances in the Central American Republics, by which German property always suffers largely, and with the Nicaragua Canal once completed, a coaling station near by will become highly necessary.

Germany, however, has been restrained from entering into negotiations with Denmark for the purchase of St. Thomas out of consideration for American sentiment, which formerly opposed such German acquisition there. She is now trying to ascertain whether the American objections still continue. If assured that they do not, she will begin negotiations.

SAMOAN TREATY IN DANGER.

The Democrats in the Senate May Vote Against It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—There are indications in the Senate that the Democrats may take advantage of the requirement that there shall be a two-thirds vote to ratify the Samoan treaty of partition to prevent its approval. The Republican vote is now fifty-one, and two-thirds of the Senate would be fifty-seven votes. All the Democrats are not of the same opinion as the Democratic members of the Foreign Relations Committee.

The Democratic opposition is based upon the assumption that the United States had no right to take the island of Tutuila from the natives, that there has been a usurpation of power, and that there has been a departure from traditional policy in negotiating with two foreign powers to bring about the settlement registered in the treaty.

EARL OF TANKERVILLE DEAD.

An American Girl, Wife of His Son, Is Now a Countess.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The Earl of Tankerville is dead.

By the death of the Earl of Tankerville another American Countess will be added to the long list of women born in this country who hold exalted titles in the British nobility. Lord Tankerville is succeeded by his son, Lord Bennet, who, on Oct. 23, 1895, married Miss Leonora Van Marter of Tacoma, Washington.

The Tankervilles are descended from Thomas Bennet, who was Sheriff of London in 1594. The late peer was born Jan. 10, 1810. He was the eldest son of the fifth Earl, who married Mlle. Armandine Sophie Leonie Corisandra, a daughter of Antoine, Duc de Gramont. He was christened Charles Augustus, and was educated at Eton and Oxford. In 1868 and 1867 he was Captain of the Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, and the two following years was Lord Steward of the Queen's Household.

Lord Tankerville was a member of the House of Lords before he succeeded to the earldom. After sitting, as Lord Bennet, in the House of Commons for North Northumberland from 1852 to 1859, he was in the latter year summoned to the House of Lords as Viscount Ossulston, a title that had been in his family, and that was revived for his benefit. The same year his father died, and he took the higher title.

On Jan. 29, 1850, the late Earl married the Lady Olivia Montagu, only daughter of George, sixth Duke of Manchester.

The earldom is one of the richest in England, the rent roll being an enormous one. Lord Tankerville owned two seats, one of them, Chillingham Castle, Northumberland, being a historic building.

The Kaiser's New Year's Eve Plans.

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—The Court presentation at 12 o'clock New Year's Eve will include the various Ambassadors and their wives, and even the Ministers of minor States. The Emperor will have a series of original surprises in store for his guests. A symbolical charade, written and composed by his Majesty and by Count Philip von Eulenburg, German Ambassador at Vienna, will be acted. Its theme will be a salutation of the New Year.

Indians Retard Canal Work.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 19.—Late Colombian advices just received here say that, while the revolution in that republic is not absolutely crushed, good prospects are entertained of an amicable compromise. In the meanwhile hostilities are practically suspended. The United States steamship Scorpion, with the Canal Survey party on board, is reported to be meeting with difficulties in the hostile attitude of the Indians, which has caused the laborers with the expedition to strike.

American Pianiste Plays in Berlin.

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—Miss Celeste Groenvelt of New Orleans, assisted by the Philharmonic Orchestra, gave a successful pianoforte concert this evening at the Singacademie before a distinguished audience. She recently lost her father, mother, and a sister, and the whole American colony in Berlin deeply sympathizes with her in her bereavement.

Died on an Ocean Steamer.

GIBRALTAR, Dec. 19.—Mark Herbert, a saloon passenger of the Werra, Capt. Weyer, from Genoa and Naples, died on board the steamer, and his remains will be taken by her to New York.

TRAIN ROBBERY IN KANSAS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 19.—The passengers on the Missouri Pacific's Omaha and Nebraska City passenger train, which left here at 9:15 o'clock to-night were robbed by two masked men, who boarded the train in Kansas City, Kan.

They levied their forced contribution after the train started, holding up the passengers in the Pullman coach. The conductor was among the persons robbed. At Nearman, Kan., six miles out of the city, the train slowed up for the station and the bandits dropped off and disappeared.

The booty secured by the robbers was five gold watches and about $100 in money. No shots were fired and no one was injured.

INDEPENDENT CLUB DINES.

Twenty-first District Citizens Hear from Their Legislators.

The Independent Club of the Twenty-first Assembly District, composed of west side citizens, many of whom were active in the fight against the laying of four tracks on Amsterdam Avenue, gave a dinner last evening at the Arbor, 2,648 Broadway. Covers were laid for fifty. The Rev. Dr. John P. Peters presided, and the guests of the evening were Controller Bird S. Coler, Senator John Ford, Assemblyman-elect Fallows, and Alderman-elect Matthews.

Senator Ford, in a speech, touched upon the bills he had under consideration, mentioning a School bill providing for a separate fund for teachers' salaries, a bill to compel the New York Central Railroad Company either to remove or elevate its tracks on Eleventh Avenue, and a measure providing for the taxation of trust companies. He also spoke in favor of increasing the debt limit to 20 per cent., and the improvement of the Erie Canal by deepening it to fourteen feet.

Assemblyman Fallows spoke in favor of the Massachusetts ballot law, exhibited specimens of the ballots, and explained their advantages. He intends to introduce a bill providing for the adoption of this ballot.

Democrats Elect Mayor of Meriden.

Special to The New York Times.

MERIDEN, Conn., Dec. 19.—The municipal election here to-day resulted in the choice of E. E. West for Mayor by a majority of 394 over the Republican candidate, W. A. Kelsey, publisher of The Morning Record. For the other city offices the Republicans were successful.

MORE TROUBLE IN SAMOA.

Followers of Mataafa Drive Out Supporters of Malietoa.

APIA, Samoa, Dec. 13, (via Auckland, N. Z., Dec. 19.)—The German flag was hoisted over the Court House to-day as an official notification of the annexation of the islands, by agreement, to Germany. The German Consul, on board the Cormoran, was interviewed by the Samoan chiefs. He replied that the Samoans could have their own King and chiefs. They then informed the Consul that Mataafa would be selected.

Having declared their Government established, the Mataafaites are driving the Malietoans out of the villages. Trouble appears imminent.

SHEEHAN STILL THE LEADER.

Opponent of Mr. Croker Re-elected in the Ninth Assembly District.

John C. Sheehan was unanimously re-elected as executive member of the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Ninth Assembly District at a meeting of the District Committee last night. The election was in accordance with the new primary election law, but it was discounted in effect by the result of the primaries last September.

In accepting the election, Mr. Sheehan said that he would continue throughout the year as the leader of the district, and that "the rights of the district" would be upheld. Although the remark was made in quiet tones, it was interpreted by those who heard it as a defiance to Richard Croker and any others who should interfere in the affairs of the district, and was received with loud cheers.

The other officers chosen were Bernard Courtney, Chairman; John McGarry, Dennis Clifford, Dr. J. J. Goodman, and Philip F. Olwell, Vice Chairmen; Senator Louis Munzinger, Treasurer, and Frank Worder, Albert Creelman, Charles B. O'Neil, and Bernard Cummings, Jr., Secretaries. Six hundred names were added to the list of the District General Committee.

It was said at the Pequod Club, where the meeting took place, that in the fight for supremacy in the district, Mr. Sheehan spent $8,000 and Senator Munzinger $4,000 to defeat the revolt which was led by Councilman Frank Goodwin and Thomas F. Smith, as representatives of Mr. Croker.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:21	Sun sets...4:36	Moon rises..8:20

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...9:35	Gov. Isl'd..10:07	H. Gate.....
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...10:10	Gov. Isl'd..10:40	H. Gate...12:03

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) DEC. 20.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alliança, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Southwark, Southampton and Antwerp	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Tjomo, Grenada, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
U. S. transport —, San Juan, &c	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Wordsworth, Pernambuco, &c.	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Yucatan, Havana, Progreso, &c	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, DEC. 21.

Comal, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
L'Aquitaine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prins Willem II., Port au Prince, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Santiago, Nassau, &c.	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow		1:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, DEC. 22.

Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 23.

Altai, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Buffalo, Hull		
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Etruria, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Island, Christiana, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans.		3:00 P. M.
Manitou, London		
Nueces, Key West and Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Olinda, Nuevitas	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Patricia, Hamburg		8:30 A. M.
Philadelphia, San Juan, &c.	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Statendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

SUNDAY DEC. 24.

Livorno, Pernambuco, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston, &c.		10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. §22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship City of London. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

Only Three More Nights of Christmas

WEDNESDAY, Thursday and Friday nights only, to see Wanamaker's in its Christmas toggery under the glint of its thousands of electric lights. The store will be closed at 7 o'clock Saturday evening—for that's the secular Christmas Eve.

If you've been here during the month—and you probably have—you liked the store unless there was a fly in its ointment of good service. If you saw anything in the conduct of the business that was wrong in fact, or supposedly wrong; if ever-so-slight blunder occurred in your transactions, please tell us—write it down. The Wanamaker store system is proven right and helpful; there may be troubles of administration. Will you help us right them—help us by pointing them out? Let us have a composite store—your ideal and ours.

The swing of the Christmas business is splendid—the volume of it is such an endorsement as even New York has almost never given. But the sliver from a toothpick may cause one a nightmare. Have we helped **you** to a merrier Christmas? That's the question we hope can be answered with a "yes."

We want you to look upon Wanamaker's as your store—to be proud of; to have in mind as a place to bring friends to. We want you to believe it

The Brightest, Carefulest, Most Economical Store in New York

That is its best excuse for being the busiest. Yet there is never a scramble here. Even during the Christmas rush it has been comfortable—for you are one of a pleasant throng at Wanamaker's.

Women's Suits--Some Great Values

There is a patent on this business—the freshness of stocks. The best stores you or we know have not infringed on our methods. It takes courage, to be sure, to sell almost-brand-new things at half price, but we do. Full stocks of everything up to the last safe moment. Then out goes the surplus, let it cost us what it may. Next morning the store is new because of the newness in it. To-day—

A hundred Tailored Suits, values up to $18, are **reduced to $7.50.**

Fifty Tailored Suits, values up to $22, are **reduced to $10.**

And this means an absolute clearance of these lines. Think it over—then (excuse the hint) hurry!

Second floor, Broadway.

Overcoats---Men's and Boys'

We sell more clothing for men than for boys, because men are particular and they like the carefulness and safe economy of this store. Women buy the boys' clothes—and, despite the many who come here, it is safe to say that two-thirds of the boys' clothing is bought at too dear a price. Extravagant prices are dear: poor clothing is dear—maybe extravagant prices are the safer waste. But you can skip both.

Men's Overcoats, American Montagnac, $25. Silk-lined; edges piped with cloth.
Men's Overcoats of Carr melton; Oxford-gray and black; silk lined, $30.

Other sorts up to $55, and down to $8.50.

Boys' Overcoats—one hint of a store-ful—
Of all-wool Frieze—brown, Oxford-gray or navy blue—stylishly made. $5. For ages 4 to 16.

Second floor, Fourth Avenue.

Imported Capes By the way, these newest Capes from Paris and Berlin are charming gift things.

Look at one—
Of pastel-gray broadcloth, 44 in. long. Seven rows of white braid are swished round it in pleasing curves and twists; shoulders seem to be made up of similar braiding. There is a large flaring collar, edged with white fox. The cape is full lined with quilted white silk. The price is $73—and this one of the Paris conjurings.

Others run from $32 to $137.50. It's safest of all to buy a cape because there is no bother about the fit.

But we're careful to make other presents right—even by after-Christmas alterations.

There are black capes — some especially suited to elderly women—$25 to $68.

Second Floor.

Warm Waists and Wrappers Think it over, are there not half a dozen people whom you should remember, and can best remember—by giving them something to wear? We are not thinking so much of the abjectly poor as of those under your roof.

Pretty Flannel Waists, at $5. Others at prices touching as low as $1.25.
Flannelette Waists, 75c and 95c.
Flannelette Wrappers, $1 to $3.25.
Eiderdown Wrappers, $2.75 to $13.50.
Cashmere Wrappers at $3.75 to $20.
Silk Wrappers, $10 to $36.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Girls' Shirt Waists These are garments for girls of 12 to 16 years. Warm, well-made waists, and, withal, stylish. Of various flannels and velveteen. At $1.75 there are waists of fine flannel, attractively trimmed with rows of white braid. Some also at $2.50 and $3. And at $3.75 pretty waists of velveteen, with full front and French back.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Books for Giving We have dressed up the brain-children of Dickens, Thackeray and the rest in good clothes—made library editions that appeal to book lovers. We are not book publishers in the broad sense, but book buyers—but we do manufacture these splendid holiday editions, because we're particular and because you appreciate the real economy of such work.

CARLYLE, THOMAS—Complete. 10 vols., cloth, $7. The French Revolution, 3 vols., cloth, $2.25.
DUMAS, ALEXANDRE—Romances, 15 vols., cloth, $10.50; half calf, $16.50.
ELIOT, GEORGE—Complete. 8 vols., cloth, $5.50; half calf, $8.
GREEN, JOHN RICHARD—History of the English People. 4 vols., cloth, $2.75; half calf, $4.50.
GUIZOT, M.—History of France, from the earliest times. Translated by Robert B. Black, M.A. 8 vols., cloth, $6; half calf, $9.
HUGO, VICTOR—10 vols., cloth, $7; half calf, $10.50. Les Miserables, 3 vols., cloth, $2.25; half calf, $3.75.
IRVING, WASHINGTON—8 vols., cloth, $5.50; half calf, $8.
MOTLEY, JOHN LOTHROP — Dutch Republic. 3 vols., cloth, $2; half calf, $3.50.
THACKERAY, WILLIAM MAKEPEACE —10 vols., $7.

Two Book Stores—in the store, Ninth street side. Across Ninth street at No. 74 E. Go to whichever one seems roomiest.

Christmas Wreaths We've a thousand ready. We'll try to keep up with the demand—and probably fail to do so.

Wreath, with centre star of immortelles, 40c. Without star, 25c.

With the plants in the Basement—by the way, we heard a woman say our palms "looked real natural." They are—we find no satisfaction in selling the prepared palms.

Wreaths on Fifth Floor, as well.

Furs for Gifts

We couldn't conduct a "dry goods fur business"—you wouldn't let us. We have asked you so often to believe in the store, and to hold it to strict accountability, that to sell the riff-raff of any goods would mean simply that we'd get the stuff sent back again. That's right.

So we haven't a "fur department," but we have a fur store that brings peltry from the best marts and fur fashions from St. Petersburg and Paris.

Furs. Would you buy a diamond at hap-hazard? And furs are next to gems in any list of the luxurious.

Persian lamb Collarette, top collar, ruffle and tabs of black lynx, $100.
Collarette of blended stone marten; tabs and tails, $100.
Collarettes of Alaska sealskin, top collar and border of natural Hudson-bay sable. Tabs finished with twelve tails. $150.
Collarette of beautiful dark eastern mink, $200.

But why bother with more list? If possible, do a little shopping—our furs look all the better by comparison.

Second floor.

Men's Rain Coats This is an ideal coat we tell of to-day—a high-grade, stylish, durable garment, *rain proof*. The material is a closely woven English fabric, made by a new process that renders it rain-defying. Very full in skirt; sleeves starting from collar seams with outside strapping down centre of sleeves; soft-roll cuffs—in fact, swell. Tans, browns and grays—$16.50, $25 and $30.

Men's Store, Ninth and Broadway.

Rubber Boots and Shoes If Santa Claus has had fifty thousand letters this year from New York children, depend on it that forty-six thousand have asked for gum boots—and the rest of the writers forgot. They surely did not ignore.

If the child wears spring-heel shoes, it is only sensible to buy spring-heel rubber boots. Funny this hasn't been appreciated before.

3-buckle Arctics are gifts for men.
So are Boots—knee or hip high. You can be sure which he wants.

But your own health calls for carefulness—these damp days are much safer for you if your feet are dry.

Women's Rubbers, all the styles, 50c.
Men's Rubbers, "storm" or low cut, 75c.
Slippers. The Christmas stocking of father or big brother should surely hold slippers, even if the ends stick out. And at the rate we are selling them, it looks encouraging for these dear fellows.

Main Shoe Store, First floor.
Bargain Shoes and Slippers, Fifth floor.

Handkerchiefs Busier than ever, at Handkerchief selling—more counters; more helpers.

Of course, if New York really appreciated the Wanamaker way of selling handkerchiefs we should have more than half the trade of the whole city—and be at a loss what to do with it. But we shall grow as fast as does your appreciation.

Men's hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 12½c ea.
Men's Handkerchiefs, hemstitched and initialed, 25c.
Women's embroidered Handkerchiefs, 12½c each.
Finer at 25c and up to many dollars a piece.

Pure linen in every case—that's what makes this the safe handkerchief store. There are just two more in this whole land.

Broadway.

Decorative Plates Reduced! Small lots left of many beautiful styles. To be sure, nobody buys them by the dozen—they're sold by the piece. But we can't afford sample room when stocks run low. Hence—

Dresden Plates, $1.25, $3 and $3.25 each—values up to $5.
Cauldon Plates, $5.50 and $8 each—values up to $12.
Doulton Plates, $1.25 and $2.80—values up to $4.20.
Vienna Plates, $2.75 and $3.25—values up to $5.

In the Basement Art-Room, with the marble figures, bronzes and other bits of beauty.

Basement.

Gifts of Gold It would seem that the store that deals in precious metals, which have intrinsic and easily ascertained value, and in precious stones that come near to having a fixed basis—it would seem that such a store could not excel another store, unless in variety.

But it can—because gold in jewelry doesn't sell at bullion value but at an artistic valuation. And therein comes the chance to charge too much.

To say that we have gold scarfpins at $1.50 to $50 means nothing at all until you see the pins. But you rest on two things—that we have variety and that Wanamaker's prices, whenever tested, prove lowest.

Things to give—

Scarf Pins	Brooches
Links	Cuff Pins
Rings—men's, women's and little girls	Hat Pins
Cigar Cutters	Lockets
Match Boxes—finest is $50	Pocket Knives—finest is $25
Pipes—$5.75 to $9.50	Pencils
And, of course, Watches.	Tie Clasps

Broadway and Tenth street.

Vienna Bronzes Tiny pieces—some no larger than grasshoppers—some in the form of grasshoppers; and hundreds of queerly-wrought shapes. Rather expensive; very nice.

Stationery Store, First floor.

Gifts in the Japanese Store There's much to interest one in this collection of things Japanese. Quaint and curious specimens of ceramic art, wonderful carvings in wood and ivory, rare vases of bronze, odd-looking pistols and swords for wall adornment—many another most acceptable gift for man or woman.

Some beautiful screens that show the remarkable skill of the Japanese in carving and inlaying. One of these is $100—another $200. Plenty much less expensive, though not much less attractive.

Sets of sweetest toned chimes, and soft-sounding, melodious gongs—the former a full octave, $50, $60 and $75. The gongs in sets of 5 for $40, sets of 6 are $55 and sets of 8, $95.

A unique collection of Phoenician glass—made about 300 to 500 B. C. Much of it has been sold. Some excellent specimens still remain.

A belated lot of teakwood furniture has just arrived. It's marked very reasonably.

Basement.

Cameras Photographing is easiest of the arts—just press the button. To be sure, the preliminary work and the finishing have to be thought of—but you needn't worry over that. Any boy or girl can "take" pictures—and will appreciate a camera for Christmas.

Kodaks are sold right now at a third off the list prices.
Wizard Cameras are just reduced one-third—which makes the Cycle Wizard sell at $6.67, and so on to the long-focus wide-angle Wizard, with diaphragm shutter, telephoto and extra railroad lenses, $33.35.

Basement.

Christmas Candles Five-pound box of really good Mixed Candy for $1. That's one of the Christmas attractions.

The most luscious Maroons at 80c a pound—another attraction. And these two things bound the most comprehensive candy store you could wish for.

Candy for Christmas Morning?
Bon-Bons for Dinner?
Table Decorations?
Favors?
Candy for the Sunday-school treat?

Basement, or at 76 E. Ninth—go whichever place seems roomiest.

Tissot's Life of Christ

The French are slaves to art and artistic perfection. Were it not so they never could have held their position as producers of beauty for the world. Add to the art instinct the veneration of an adoring worshiper and you begin to see why Tissot, skilled and famous, gave ten years to painting The Christ. He lived in the valleys and on the hills where the Saviour walked; he drank in the atmosphere and color of the Holy Land.

But only a few could see the pictures as he painted them. Then the printers' work, and a hundred of the most skilled workmen of Le Mercier & Cie of Paris, were put on the task of reproducing them. It took four years under the constant guidance of M. Tissot. The task was finished and the world has

The Great Religious Work of the Century

Expensive? Necessarily—or its producers thought so, when they summed up the costs. They sold the Edition de Luxe at $500 and the ordinary edition (ordinary only by comparison—it is elegant), at $160. With the aid of certain safe economies a few dollars per set were saved on the present edition, and by the large economy possible through The Wanamaker-Tissot Club, you can, by becoming a member, get the complete set

Four Magnificent Volumes

by paying **$1 initial fee** and obligating to make a stated number of monthly payments of $3 each—not many, and the number depends on the expensiveness of the binding selected.

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GEN. H. C. KING ON PATRIOTISM.

Denounces Free Silverites and Those Who Espouse the Cause of the Filipinos.

Gen. Horatio C King addressed the members of the National Civic Club of Brooklyn last evening on "Patriotism vs. Partisanship." His speech, which is in the nature of an answer to addresses made by Edward M. Shepard and others before the club, was a caustic review of the Chicago platform, and of the attitude of those who espouse the cause of the Filipinos.

"In the election of 1896," said Gen. King, "morality and religion joined hands to save the Nation from lasting disgrace and humiliation. The echoes of the divine edict thundered from Sinai, 'Thou shalt not steal,' have reverberated through the ages, and woe to that nation which under political, economical, or other subterfuge shall dare to disregard them."

Referring to the Indianapolis Convention he said: "This old guard of the Democratic Party, true to the principles upon which this Republic was founded, enunciated that noble platform that rallied to its support a grand army of unselfish followers and defeated the purpose of that undemocratic mob which, crazed by the blasphemous metaphor of a Populist orator, nominated William J. Bryan for President."

Of the attitude of the anti-expansionist, he said: "Aguinaldo, who the anti-expansionist would have us believe is a modern Washington, was encouraged by this apparent division of opinion to strike a blow for independence before he could know what policy the Government intended to pursue. And it cannot be gainsaid that the continued agitation by the minority in this country has emboldened him to persevere until now his army is scattered and he himself is a fugitive from merited punishment. In a great emergency there is no room for political divisions on the question of maintaining the honor of the flag. Lack of unanimity means aid and comfort to the Filipinos who are in rebellion.

"For my own part, I have no fear that the final judgment of this Nation will ever work injustice to any one. The work before us is to prepare the inhabitants of these fertile islands to govern themselves; to develop the riches so long neglected; to fill their land with churches and schoolhouses; in a word, it is for us to carry to them all the blessings of civilization of which they now have little or no conception. If this noble purpose brings wealth to our own land who will deny to us this honorable reward? The Filipinos will soon learn the difference between Spanish tyranny and American protection.

"The duty before us is plain; we cannot recede with honor. To throw obstacles in the path of the Government in its efforts to restore order is not true patriotism. The blood of our soldiers is on the heads of those who have encouraged Aguinaldo to resistance, who by the most reprehensible methods have led him to believe that by prolonging the unequal contest this Government would recognize his authority and place him in supreme power."

At the conclusion of Gen. King's address there was a debate, in which Edward M. Shepard, A. Augustus Healy, and James L. Bennett took part Mr. Shepard expressed some forceful arguments in opposition to the views of Gen. King on the matter under discussion.

HUGH BONNER'S COMPANY FAILS.

Fire Protective Concern to be Reorganized—Liabilities Small.

The Greater New York Fire Protective Company, of which ex-Chief Hugh Bonner is President, made an assignment yesterday for the benefit of creditors. The assignment was made to George F. Willis, who is the General Manager of the company, and it was taken in order to effect a reorganization. William Van Steenbergh, attorney for the company, said the liabilities amounted to only a few thousand dollars.

The company was organized June 1, 1898, with a capital stock of $50,000. The officers, in addition to Hugh Bonner, are J. J. Nevin, Vice President; A. C. Greenwood, Secretary, and John J. McDavitt, Treasurer. The purposes of the company were the installation of fire alarm systems connected with the City Fire Department in buildings, as well as furnishing a patrol for removing and guarding valuable property during and after fires. Subscribers paid $25 a year.

The company, besides its central station and offices, at 127 West Thirty-seventh Street, maintained stations at 3 and 4 Congress Street and at 238 St. Nicholas Avenue. Wagons were sent to every fire of importance night or day, and upon the occurrence of a serious fire the owner of the property and the business tenants were at once aroused at their homes and taken to the scene in one of the company's wagons.

A similar concern organized in Boston has done a big business. The company here has a list of 250 subscribers, including many of the big dry goods stores, the City Chamberlain's office, the Controller's and Register's offices, but this number is not sufficient to support the business as at present organized. An order issued by Fire Chief Croker a month ago, prohibiting the employes from entering any burning building except those in which the company has subscribers, is said to have been a serious blow to the new organization, preventing the demonstration of its worth to possible subscribers.

A meeting of creditors of the company will be held next Friday. It was announced that the company would retain its central office and had notified its subscribers that it would resume its service within sixty days.

COLUMBIA IRON WORKS FAILS.

Shipbuilding Concern in Baltimore in the Hands of a Receiver.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 19.—Judge Phelps, in the City Circuit Court late this afternoon, appointed Harry A. Parr receiver for the Columbia Iron Works and Dry Dock Company. Mr. Parr gave bonds for $100,000. The receiver was appointed by consent. The Columbia Works built several vessels for the navy.

In the petition, which was filed by Mr. Parr, it is alleged that in the course of the transaction of its business the company has subjected itself to many obligations, now aggregating between $375,000 and $400,000, including about $172,000 in promissory notes held by Baltimore banks, indorsed individually by ex-Mayor William T. Malster, the President of the company; by Christian Devries, the President of the Charles A. Vogeler Company, which assigned to-day, and by the petitioner. Notes aggregating $75,000 indorsed by the three gentlemen named and by Charles M. Swain of Philadelphia, it is stated, are held by banking institutions in the Quaker City. Of these notes, the petition recites, about $30,000 have already matured, and others are about to fall due. The company is insolvent, it is stated, and has no available cash to meet its obligations.

In view of the fact that the petitioner has indorsed a large amount of the company's paper, it is alleged that he and other individual indorsers are in danger of being made responsible for the same. It is therefore of the utmost importance to him and to them that the assets of the company be protected "from the disastrous results of an unseemly scramble on the part of the company's creditors."

In the answer of the company it is stated that it has a large claim against the Federal Government for work done by it in constructing vessels, and that, if sufficient time is allowed to finish its work under existing contracts, it will be able to pay all its obligations. It is essential, the answer states, that some time be allowed, and that some method be devised by which it can acquire the money necessary to complete its work. It consents, therefore, to the appointment of a receiver.

The answer was signed by Mr. Malster, as President, and by Samuel K. Thomas, Assistant Secretary of the company.

In Memory of Jewish Soldiers.

A project to build a monument to the memory of the Jewish soldiers who fell in the civil war, and also of those who died in the war with Spain and in the Philippines, has been started by the Hebrew Union Veteran Association. At a meeting of the association in the vestry room of Temple Emanu-El Sunday a committee of nine was appointed as a Finance Committee, and seven members were named for a Committee on Plans for the monument. The monument will cost $25,000 and the Temple Emanu-El has donated a plot of ground in Salem Fields Cemetery, valued at $8,000, as a site for it.

Death Followed Fall in Street.

Bernard Schweidring, fifty-seven years old, who lived at 827 Avenue A, fell upon the pavement, at Fifty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue yesterday afternoon, and died about two hours later at Bellevue Hospital of apoplexy. He leaves a wife and a son. He was connected with many German clubs and organizations.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

"Just how far-reaching is the effect of the panic in Wall Street," said E. S. Brower of Fayette, one of the extreme southwestern counties of Pennsylvania, "is shown by the interest taken in it by the people of our section, about which the great world knows almost absolutely nothing. We have been a quiet farming community up to last Summer, and few expected that we should ever play an important part in the manufacturing life of the country. But all that has been changed in a sixmonth. Now the southwestern section of our county is being invaded by engineers and miners and railroad builders. Farms are being wiped out of existence, steel rails are going down, and buildings are going up, until it seems to us as if Fayette County were the centre of all the activities of the country. The Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Roads are rushing work building roadbeds, and there is a bustle and confusion that has set us all by the ears. It all comes about from the fact that there is now being developed there one of the largest coke sections in the world, and one that is destined to become larger than the Connellsville region, of which the whole world knows. Why we have an interest, and more than a passing one, in this Wall Street flurry is because all the work that is being done is for the big industrial combinations, whose securities are now being tossed about in such a fashion that we do not know whether our boom is to continue or to come to a premature end in the borning. The Federal Steel, American Steel and Wire, Republic, and National Steel Companies have all become interested in our coal beds, and have taken up territory aggregating over 25,000 acres for their coke works. They and the railroad companies that are assisting them in the development of the territory have prepared to spend about $3,000,000 for that purpose alone. If the schemes laid out, and on which a lot of work has already been done, go through, it means a lot for that almost undeveloped section of Pennsylvania. If this Wall Street business means a check to it, it means also a serious check to our hopes at least, and incidentally, we fear, it means also a loss of what to our people seems a tremendous lot of money, for it is our all."

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"Speaking of Christmas shoppers," said a conductor on a Broadway car yesterday, "it is a singular fact that we have had more seasickness on Broadway in the past two weeks than there was in the harbor at the time of the international yacht races. I have hardly made a midday trip through the shopping district without having some woman from the country complain of it, and more than a score of times I have been compelled to stop my car to let some woman get off who was actually suffering so that she was afraid to stay aboard any longer. Can't tell what it is that causes it, but I suppose it is the jerky motion made by stopping and starting so frequently, coupled with the fact that the women always look out of the car windows, and so get something of a motion that completely upsets their stomachs, just as it does on the water. It's funny, but it's a fact."

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"Kindergartens are well enough in their way, I have no doubt," remarked the oculist as he finished the examination of the eyes of a child of six or eight years, who had come to be fitted with glasses. "My children will not be sent to them, however, as I wish to preserve their eyes. I have a notion that the work the children do in perforating, drawing, working with beads, and all that sort of thing is the cause of half the trouble that we eye doctors have to deal with. It strains the eyes, and makes as much trouble as does the fine needlework that is the fad among the older girls. The work set for the children at the kindergarten may be, and of course it is, instructive and entertaining, but it does create defects in vision that have to be corrected early in life in order that the eye may be saved from permanent injury."

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Pillsbury, the chess player, whom Brooklyn claims as her very own, but who claims New York as his abiding place, is traveling about the country giving exhibitions at chess and checkers and whist. A feature of his performance is to play eight games of chess, blindfolded, while he is taking a hand at whist and at the same time playing a couple of games of checkers. He is more than moderately successful in these attempts to do three things at once.

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Alexander T. Vogelsgang, who is in the city to attend the wedding of his brother, a Lieutenant in the navy, is President of the California Fish and Game Commission and the man who was most active in bringing about the artificial propagation of salmon in Pacific waters. It is the first visit Mr. Vogelsgang has made to the East, coming by way of the Southern Pacific and Washington City. During his stay in the State he expects to be able to study the methods of fish culture here, and see if he can find any new ideas that will be of value in his work in his own State.

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George B. Hulme, Charles A. McCully, and Samuel W. Taylor are back from Pittsburg, where they acted as judges at the Horse Show, which was ended on Saturday night. It was for the Smoky City as great a success socially and from a horsey standpoint as was the recent affair at the Madison Square Garden, and all three say that the Pittsburgers are as thoroughly up to date in all the niceties of traps, harness, and carriage appointments as is New York City. This proves that the Pittsburg contingent that was here during the National show learned their lesson well, and are as willing to spend money lavishly to get blue ribbons as are New Yorkers. Sidney Holloway, the young man who rode so well at the Garden show, was there with a string of hunters, and managed to pick up a lot of prizes to add to the collection at his New Rochelle home.

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Now that James R. Keene has added a number of millions of dollars to his already large collection by his successful bear campaign in Wall Street, there is no good reason why he cannot successfully carry out his proposed racing campaign in England. That he will go across the ocean next Summer is now a certainty, and there will be a sigh of relief in certain down-town quarters when he takes his grip in hand and starts for Epsom Downs and Newmarket Heath. There are people who would not have mourned if he had started a month ago.

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"Phil" King, he of great fame at Princeton as a football player, is liable to have "Prof." tacked on to the front of his name. That is not because he has been perfecting himself intellectually since he graduated and became a football coach, but because the graduates and undergraduates of the University of Wisconsin want him to remain at that college for several years to come. King's family has objected to his remaining a football coach, but it is believed that these objections may be overcome if he is made a member of the Faculty of the Wisconsin institution as a Professor of Physical Culture or something of that sort, and given a place similar to that held by Stagg at the University of Chicago. The chances are, says a friend of his, that the request of the alumni of the institution will be granted, and that for a few years to come, at least, King will be the coach of the Badger baseball and football teams, but under another name.

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Some of the insurance men and brokers have found a way to dodge the new regulation for the cancellation of revenue stamps. This requires that documentary stamps of the value of 10 cents or over shall be mutilated by three parallel incisions across their face. Labor-saving handlers of the stamps now affix five-cent stamps in a string to the necessary amount where it is possible, and so save the trouble of complying with the regulations.

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One way in which men of vast capital make one hand wash the other, without wasting any of the soap, was cited by a lumberman who has just returned from a trip to Mississippi and Louisiana in search of Southern pine lands. While on an inspecting tour he found that the Big Creek Lumber Company in Louisiana, which is cutting about 120,000 feet of lumber a day, is only another name for George Gould. That fact, he is inclined to think, may have a trifle to do with the fact that the Big Creek Company is not annoyed by competitors when the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company desires lumber of any sort for repairs or new construction work along its line.

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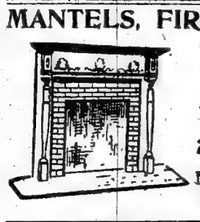

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EX-CITY OFFICIAL ON TRIAL.

Robert W. Fielding Charged with False Audit of a Bill.

The trial of Robert W. Fielding, indicted for alleged conniving in his official capacity as Deputy Commissioner of City Works of the former City of Brooklyn at the audit and allowance of alleged fraudulent bills brought against the city, was begun yesterday before Justice Wilmot M. Smith, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn. When the court adjourned six jurors had been obtained

It is charged in the present indictment that Fielding fraudulently audited a bill of Daniel F. Doody for repairing New Utrecht Avenue in 1897.

Railroad Franchise Invalid.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down an opinion in the suit between the Tarrytown, White Plains and Mamaroneck Railroad Company, as respondent, and the New York, Westchester and Connecticut Traction Company, as appellant. The opinion says: "We have recently decided in the cases of Dusenbury and the village of Bronxville against the defendant that the duty lies on the company of showing affirmatively that it has the necessary consents of the property owners to constitute a valid franchise for the construction of its railroad in the street. The plaintiff in this case entirely fails to sustain that burden."

ROBERTS ON THE DEFENSE

Witnesses from Utah Give Testimony Against Him.

PLURALITY OF WIVES CHARGED

Accused Representative-Elect Asks to Bar All Evidence as to Facts Prior to His Selection to Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—A number of witnesses from Utah appeared to-day before the committee of the House which is investigating the case of Mr. Roberts of Utah. They included Mrs. Dr. Luella Miles, a practicing physician of Salt Lake City; Mrs. McDougall, Mr. E. L. McDaniel, and S. E. Wishard, all of Salt Lake City.

Mrs. Dr. Miles of Salt Lake was the first witness. She gave details of a call she made at the house of Mrs. Dr. Maggie Shipp Roberts on April 12, 1897. She addressed Mrs. Shipp Roberts as "Dr. Shipp," whereupon the witness said she was interrupted with the request, "Doctor, you can call me Dr. Roberts." Mrs. Roberts went on to explain, the witness said, that she had been married to Mr. Roberts for seven years.

When Mr. Roberts cross-examined the witness, she repeated the same story.

After the witness had stepped aside, Mr. Roberts submitted an objection to the effect that this testimony related to 1897, whereas the committee had no jurisdiction over him prior to his becoming a member of Congress.

"Then you contend," said Chairman Tayler, "that the testimony should be confined to polygamous practices subsequent to March 4, 1899?" "I do," answered Mr. Roberts.

"The objection will be noted," responded the Chairman.

The Rev. S. E. Wishard was the next witness. He gave his business as that of Superintendent of the Home Missionary Work of the Presbyterian Synod, embracing Utah. He knew both Mr. Roberts and Mrs. Dr. Roberts, and related his first meeting with the latter in September, 1897. This occurred, he said, on the train at Manti, Utah. He was in the car with Roberts and spoke with him. A lady sat beside him and he beckoned to her, and then introduced her, saying: "Mrs. Roberts, Mr. Wishard."

Whether Roberts said "My wife" in making the introduction or simply said "Mrs. Roberts," the witness was not sure. But he was positive the introduction was as wife. Subsequently Mr. Wishard said he called on Mrs. Roberts at her home, to make sure he had made no mistake. The sign in the front of the house read, "Dr. Margaret C. Roberts." In the parlor he saw on the wall a large portrait of Roberts, and on a table a small picture of him. He saw Mrs. Roberts, recalled to her the introduction on the train, and she remembered it.

On cross-examination, Mr. Roberts brought out Mr. Wishard's opposition to Mormonism, and then asked: 'Was Roberts drunk when he made this introduction referred to?"

"Not that I know of."

"Was he insane?"

"I do not know."

Mr. Wishard said that in conversation with Mrs. Dr. Roberts he had asked her if the young lady in Washington with Roberts was her daughter, and she answered in the negative.

Mrs. Maria C. McDougall testified to an incident occurring July 22, 1898, when she was on the train from Butte, Mont., to Salt Lake City. Mr. Roberts and Mrs. Dr. Roberts traveled on the same car as far as Pocatello.

"Once I heard Mr. Roberts introduce his companion as 'my wife,'" testified Mrs. McDougall, "and repeatedly as 'Mrs. Roberts.'"

Edwin McDaniel, former manager of The Salt Lake Herald, was examined at considerable length, mainly on the politics and convention affairs pertaining to Roberts's nomination to Congress. In 1896, while managing The Herald, he had a conversation with Roberts, in the course of which Roberts told him he had three families.

Mr. Schroeder, the Gentile representative who conducted the direct examination, submitted a copy of an editorial by Roberts in The New Era relating to polygamy and its Biblical status.

Mr. Roberts presented a formal objection to the testimony on the general lines already stated. His statement follows: "Roberts submits that no testimony should be considered which concerns acts now beyond the limits fixed by the Statutes of Limitations. The member from Utah in a criminal prosecution would be protected from the consideration of acts barred by the United States Statutes of Limitations; how much more, then, ought the limitations to be invoked to bar the consideration of alleged acts in this proceeding."

After citing Sections 1,044 and 1,046 of the statutes, the objection adds:

"As the authority of this committee over the member from Utah, even if given the utmost stretch of its latitude, only extends to the time of his membership, viz., from March 4, 1899, he asks that the inquiry as to evidence before this committee shall be limited to that time."

At the afternoon session Mr. T. J. Brandon, a resident of Centreville, Utah, where he had been Postmaster and Probate Judge, testified that he had known B. H. Roberts for years; also Louisa Smith Roberts and Celia Dibble Roberts. He knew the children of Louisa Smith Roberts, five or six in number. Celia Dibble Roberts also has six children, if he remembered correctly.

He knew that on the morning of Aug. 11, 1897, it was currently reported about Centreville that B. H. Roberts had twins born to him by Celia Dibble Roberts. He had seen them frequently since then. He also gave circumstantial details of other children of Celia Dibble Roberts, who, he said, were recognized in the town as the children of B. H. Roberts. These children called for the mail of Celia Roberts, and also occasionally for B. H. Roberts, while the witness was Postmaster. Celia Roberts was publicly and privately reported to be the wife of B. H. Roberts. The latter was about the house frequently.

Mr. Brandon said Celia Dibble Roberts now occupied the house formerly occupied by Louisa Smith Roberts, who had moved into a new house built by B. H. Roberts. This change of homes occurred about four years ago. B. H. Roberts owned both buildings, according to general repute. While Postmaster, when one of the Roberts children called for mail for "father" he delivered the mail of B. H. Roberts.

Mr. Ray Brandon, son of the former witness, also related events occurring at Centreville. He knew Roberts, Louisa Smith Roberts, Celia Dibble Roberts, and most, if not all, of the children. He said it was generally reported that twins were born to Celia and B. H. Roberts, and he had seen them and talked with them. He had seen Roberts about the Celia Roberts house, just as any husband and father would be about working around the house and barn. A short time ago, the witness said, he was passing the Celia Roberts house, when one of Roberts's nieces presented the twins and said they were the twins of B. H. Roberts.

Mr. Schroeder stated that this closed the evidence on hand, and would be all unless the committee wished further testimony. There were two other gentlemen who could testify, and if the committee desired more direct testimony, it could be had only for summoning the women reputed to be wives of Roberts.

Chairman Tayler asked Mr. Roberts what line he desired to follow. He said he had no witnesses, but he had some documentary evidence he wished to present, and hoped it would arrive to-morrow.

"Do you expect to place yourself on the stand as a witness?" asked Mr. Miers, a member of the committee.

"I do not," replied Mr. Roberts.

At the request of Representative Page Morris of the committee, Mr. Brandon returned to the stand and was asked by Mr. Morris as to the marital repute of Roberts and Celia and Louisa Roberts.

"There is such a general repute," the witness replied. "It is that Celia Dibble Roberts is recognized by the entire community as B. H. Roberts's second wife. She is dealt with by the Mormon Church as his second wife."

"How about Louisa Roberts?"

"She is recognized as his first wife."

Mr. Brandon said the third reputed wife, Margaret Shipp Roberts, had come there once to attend the funeral already referred to.

The records of these marriages, the witness said, were in the temple, which was the only depository of plural marriages. He said it was generally understood that Roberts was in the employ of and paid by the Church.

This brought about quite a sharp exchange between the witness and Roberts.

"Do you not know," asked Roberts, "that the Mormon Church does not pay those ministering for it?" "I know," replied Mr. Brandon, "that the rank and file are not paid, but the higher ones are paid."

"And is not E. H. Roberts in the rank and file?" "No, sir; you are considered as one of the influential ones, and at the time you were called down it was sated that you received $100 per month from the Church."

"Did not Roberts deny it publicly?" "I know," said the witness, "that the Bishop says he sends a part of the tithing up there (Centreville) to pay you."

"Do you not know that none of the tithing is sent there?" "I only know what the Bishop says."

It was decided to hear the arguments on the case on Jan. 4.

GLAD ROBERTS IS OUT YET.

Miss Helen Gould and Others at Home Mission Meeting Formally Thank Congress.

More than usual interest attached to the regular "third Tuesday" open meeting of the Women's Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, held at the Presbyterian Building, Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street, yesterday morning, from the fact that representatives of other Protestant Churches were present as guests. The announced subject was "Our Country," but the ruling topic was the advantage which the opponenets of the Mormon, Brigham H. Roberts, have gained in their fight to prevent his taking the seat in Congress to which he was elected. Many congratulations were extended to Miss Helen M. Gould by acquaintances whom she met at the meeting for the work she has done in this cause. Mrs. D. E. Finks presided.

The first resolution bearing on the Roberts case was offered by Mrs. R. S. MacArthur, Vice President at Large of the Women's Home Mission Work of the Baptist Church, and was as follows:

"Women of New York and vicinity, in council assembled, representing various organizations co-extensive with our Republic, desire to express their hearty appreciation and gratitude for the patriotic action taken by the members of the House of Representatives in preventing Brigham H. Roberts from taking the oath of office. They are assured that the same high sense of honor and zeal for our country's welfare will prevent the disgrace of his admission to the House to share in the councils and legislation."

This was unanimously adopted, as were all the others, and then Miss Gould read the following resolution from the platform:

"Women of New York and vicinity, in council assembled, representing various organizations co-extensive with our Republic, desire to convey to R. W. Tayler of Ohio, member of the House of Representatives, their high appreciation of the action taken by him of preventing Brigham H. Roberts from taking the oath of office in the House. They are watching with intense interest the proceedings of the committee to which the subject is referred, assured that the exhaustive investigation being made will result in such recommendations to the House as shall vindicate the honor and integrity of our country."

Mrs. John S. Bussing, President of the Women's Executive Committee of the Reformed Church in America, then presented a similarly worded resolution thanking Congressman Thomas C. McRae of Arkansas and Mrs. William Kincaide, who represented the Congregational Church Home Mission Work, presented a petition to the United States Senate to enact during the Fifty-sixth Congress such legislation as shall add to the Constitution of the United States an amendment prohibiting polygamy in every State and Territory of the Union. Mrs. Clinton B. Fiske, President of the Women's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, before presenting a like petition to the House of Representatives, told in a half-humorous way of her experience in making a Thanksgiving Day call upon Orson Davis, a Mormon, several years ago. She was directed from one of his homes to another by women and children who answered her knock, until at last she found him in one of his establishments.

The Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong delivered the address of the day. He gave many words of encouragement to the women of the Home Missionary Boards and complimented them highly for what they had done in the Roberts matter. He spoke in favor of expansion and predicted that the coming century would see a great contest between the Anglo-Saxon and the Slav for the supremacy of the world.

Miss Helen M. Gould has addressed a letter to Dr. Strong, as President of the League for Social Service, in which she conveys to him much information which she has gleaned about polygamy and Mormonism from works by Mormon authors. One of them, "Plural Marriage and the Manifesto," was sent to her with the compliments of Nathan Tanner, Jr., the writer. In this pamphlet many citizens of Utah are named to prove that polygamous marriage may be prolific in good results. She finds that Brigham H. Roberts himself advances the theory that the spirits of men formerly had an existence in another world and that he holds that marriage should be not for this life, but for all eternity, and that he also argues that it is possible for men to become gods. She has discovered, too, that Roberts teaches a distinct doctrine of polytheism in one of his works, which has the full sanction of the Mormon Church authorities.

THE FRANCO-CHINESE TROUBLE.

Officials Say America Has Taken No Part in the Difficulty.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—It is asserted at the State Department that our Government has interfered in no degree whatever between France and China in connection with the pending difficulties between the two countries.

It is positively denied that either through Mr. Porter or any other person has the United States addressed any demand upon the French Government for an explanation of its course.

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Horace Speed, to be United States Attorney for the Territory of Oklahoma; H. G. Ewart, to be District Judge for the Western District of North Carolina.

Capt. George W. Melville, to be Engineer in Chief and Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering in the Department of the Navy, with rank of Rear Admiral.

W. G. Simpson, to be Postmaster at Highbridge, N. J., and C. T. Knight, to be Postmaster at Monroe, N. Y.

Presidential Nominations Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The Senate to-day confirmed a large number of nominations, including the following:

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY.—C. H. Brown, Northern District of New York.

POSTMASTERS. — CONNECTICUT — E. E. Crowe, South Norwalk; W. Holmes, Shelton.

NEW JERSEY—L. E. Jeffries, May's Landing; D. M. Merchant, Morris Plains.

NEW YORK—T. H. Dickinson, Champlain; G. T. Eveland, Franklin; G. E. Marcellus, Lercy; W. Holden, Portville; C. E. Parker, Nepera Park; L. I. Pearsall, Seacliff; F. M. Preston, Oswego Falls; G. L. Rapelye, Corona; I. S. Slaight, Tottenville.

Want Prohibition in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The Anti-Saloon League is circulating petitions asking Congress to make the District of Columbia a prohibition community. The league believes Congress will act if a number of Washington business men join in the request.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

NEW YORK—Haynes, A. H. Dresser; South Troupsburg, James B. Potter; Tyner, Milo H. West.

NEW JERSEY—Stanley, Walter V. Sayrs.

Congressional Notes.

A bill creating a commission of five to revise and codify the pension laws of the United States was passed by the Senate yesterday.

Stewart of Nevada handed up a joint resolution granting the Commercial Cable Company the right to lay a cable to Cuba. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Relations with Cuba, of which Senator Platt of Connecticut is Chairman.

Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota offered a bill for the establishment of "a high court of patents, trade marks, and copyrights, to consist of seven Judges." The bill provides that the proposed court shall be a court of record and of appellate jurisdiction.

Senator Sullivan of Mississippi presented a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to refund money realized on cotton captured in the Southern States during the civil war and from the tax levied upon cotton in those States at that time. This money was covered into the United States Treasury.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections agreed to take up on Friday, Jan. 5, the protest against the continuance of Senator Clark of Montana to occupy his seat in the Senate. No decision was reached in the Scott case. The Quay case was not considered in committee.

William V. Allen, the recently appointed Senator from Nebraska, was present when the Senate convened, and at the conclusion of the reading of the Journal Mr. Thurston, (Rep., Neb.,) his colleague, presented him at the Secretary's desk, where the oath of office was administered. Mr. Allen was cordially greeted by his old colleagues.

CURRENCY BILL IN THE SENATE.

Substitute, with Amendments, Offered for the House Measure—Discussion Set for Jan. 4.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The Financial bill passed by the House yesterday was received from the House, and at the suggestion of Mr. Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.,) Chairman of the Finance Committee, it was referred to that committee.

The committee had authorized Mr. Aldrich to report the Senate Financial bill as a substitute for the House bill as soon as the House bill should be received, and Mr. Aldrich lost no time in carrying out this instruction. He gave notice that he would ask for consideration of the substitute bill Jan. 4, at 2 o'clock, and this was agreed to.

The committee agreed to several changes in phraseology of the bill. One of these changes was made in the second section relating to the sale of bonds for the maintenance of the gold reserve, and is as follows:

"The gold coin received from the sale of said bonds shall be covered into the general fund of the Treasury and exchanged for notes which have been redeemed in the manner hereinbefore provided, and the amount of gold coin and notes in the reserve fund shall at no time exceed the maximum sum of $150,000,000."

Another change applies to the provision concerning the issuance of notes by banks so as to provide explicitly for the application of this provision to banks "upon which an amount of circulating notes has been issued less than the par value of the bonds."

A provision is also added for the repeal of the present law limiting the issuance of bank notes to less than the par value of bonds deposited.

TO RESTRICT REPRESENTATION.

Congress Will Consider a Bill Providing for a New Basis.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—For expediency the Payne plan of reapportioning delegates to the Republican National Convention was not voted on at the recent meeting of the committee, but there are indications that the project to restrict representation in Congress will be taken up with the view of limiting the strength of a State's representation to the actual number of voters reported as participating in Congressional elections.

Representative Hopkins, who was made Chairman of the Census Committee in the House, finds a strong sentiment in favor of such a measure on the Republican side. Mr. Hopkins did not propose the measure, it having been brought into the Fifty-fifth Congress by Mr. Crumpacker of Indiana. The bill will undertake, under the sanction of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, to reduce representation because of the fact that certain citizens are prevented from voting.

There are Democrats here who would be surprised to see such an act passed, and who would not regard it, if passed, as not entirely uninvited. Democrats in Kentucky declared after the Gubernatorial election that colored voters were excluded from the polls at precincts in Lexington and Frankfort by the election officers. Louisiana Democrats have stated that there was no doubt that colored voters have been excluded from the polls in Congressional elections.

One eminent Southern Democrat has said that if such a measure is passed it will be because it has been invited.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE DISCUSSED.

Ex-Speaker Grow Defends Retention of the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—In the House to-day Mr. Payne, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, presented the resolution for the distribution of the President's message to the various committees having jurisdiction.

It was in the usual form. Mr. Payne stated that Mr. Grow, the venerable ex-Speaker of the House, desired to address the House for forty minutes upon the resolution, and it was arranged that the Democrats should have an equal amount of time if they desired it.

Mr. Grow read a carefully prepared speech in defense of the policy of retaining possession of the Philippines as a logical result of the war with Spain and Dewey's victory in Manila.

He said the people of the District of Columbia would have just as much right to rebel against the authority of the United States as the people of the Philippines. The "copperheads" of 1861-5 were succeeded by the "anti-imperialists" of to-day. Both sought to embarrass the Government.

Mr. Hall, (Rep., Col.,) submitted some remarks in criticism of the statements in the President's message about the prosperous condition of the country. He charged that a large proportion of the alleged prosperity was fictitious, and instanced the case of the numerous industrial trusts which, he said, had been inflated with wind and floated. Many of these bubbles had been pricked within the last few days, and to-day the newspapers were filled with the stories of disaster on Wall Street.

Mr. Gaines, (Dem., Tenn.,) spoke briefly in opposition to Mr. Grow's statement last Friday that from 1860 to 1878 "coin" was understood to mean and did mean "gold." The resolution was then adopted.

AFFAIRS OF NEW POSSESSIONS.

Dissatisfaction in Congress Over Naming of Additional Committees.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—It is apparent that some dissatisfaction is felt by the members of the Foreign Affairs Committee in the House and the Foreign Relations Committee in the Senate over the creation of the Insular Committee in the House and three new committees in the Senate to take care of the affairs of our new possessions. It is not maintained that Cuba is a foreign country, so it is not considered appropriate by the Speaker that its affairs should be taken up by a Foreign Affairs Committee.

Puerto Rico is certainly not foreign, and its affairs should be considered, it is contended, by a committee other than that on foreign affairs. But it is plain that the work of the Foreign Affairs Committee must be affected by the reference to the new committees of business for which the members of the older committee have been prepared and which they unquestionably expected to take up and consider.

Mr. Hitt goes upon the Insular Committee of the House, but he is the only member of the Foreign Affairs Committee who gets a place in that body.

ARIZONA SEEKING STATEHOOD.

Gov. Murphy Thinks the Territory Will Be Admitted This Winter.

Gov. N. O. Murphy of Arizona, who is at the Holland House, is sanguine that that Territory will shortly be admitted to the union of States.

"I don't want to say much at this time," he said yesterday, "but the outlook is most favorable. We have a population largely in excess of very many of the Territories heretofore admitted to Statehood. Our country was never before so prosperous, both in mining and agriculture. The people are contented, progressive, and industrious. Everything is moving along excellently on industrial lines, and the people are a unit on the question of Statehood. I shall return to Washington to-morrow. We have been patiently knocking at the doors of Congress for some time, and I sincerely believe we are to be admitted soon after the opening of the new year."

New Bills in the House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Among the bills introduced to-day in the House were the following:

Mr. Hull of Iowa, to authorize the Secretary of War to examine the property known as Bulls Ferry, opposite Eighty-sixth Street, New York Harbor, with a view to its utilization as a home for the army transport service.

Mr. Taylor of Alabama, on behalf of his colleague, Gen. Wheeler, to require the First Sergeant of each company of the United States Army to call each month the names of the members of his company killed in battle.

Mr. Lacey of Iowa, providing that any person who shall be found guilty of obstructing any train carrying United States mails shall be punishable by a fine of $10,000 or imprisonment for ten years, or both.

Missionary Board's New Secretary.

The Rev. Robert Bootman Kimber, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, Seymour, Conn., has been elected local Secretary to the Board of Managers of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The office is one newly created. His duties will be confined to the routine of the office of the Associate Secretary to the board, at the Church Missions House, Fourth Avenue and East Twenty-second Street.

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SPAIN WILL PAY INTEREST.

To Continue Payments to Americans Under the Treaty of 1834, Although Not Compelled by Law.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The Spanish Government has undertaken to continue the payments which it was pledged to make under the treaty of 1834, and the State Department has been notified that the Government at Madrid has drawn two drafts for the payment of the interest due on what are known as the "perpetual rentes of 1834." These drafts cover the arrears of interest for the years 1898 and 1899, the payments having been suspended upon the outbreak of war. It was entirely within the technical right of the Spanish Government, under international law, to refuse to be bound by the treaty of 1834, and its action is regarded by the State Department as peculiarly gracious.

The payments under this treaty are made on account of illegal blockading operations by the Spanish naval forces early in this century, when the Spanish South and Central American colonies were struggling to achieve their freedom. American shipping and mercantile interests generally suffered from these blockading operations, and a joint commission assessed damages against the Spanish Government in favor of the American claimants to the amount of about $600,000. Instead of paying the cash, the Spanish Government, with the consent of our own Government, as well as of the claimants, inscribed the names of the latter upon what is known as the roll of "perpetual rentes," guaranteeing to pay the claimants the interest upon this principal in perpetuity.

SAMPSON WAS PAID TOO MUCH.

Controller of the Treasury Cuts Off $549, and Rules He Was Not Entitled to Rear Admiral's Pay.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—R. J. Tracewell, the Controller of the Treasury, has revised the action of the Auditor for the Navy Department in allowing the claim of Rear Admiral William T. Sampson for pay as Rear Admiral while performing the duties of that grade.

In making the readjustment Controller Tracewell finds that Rear Admiral Sampson was allowed $549 too much by the Auditor for the Navy Department in arriving at the differences in pay in the various grades which Admiral Sampson held.

The Controller holds that an officer of the navy nominated for advancement in number in pursuance of Section 1,506, Revised Statutes, which advancement is not concurred in by the Senate, and who receives an ad interim appointment for such advancement while his case was pending before the Senate, is not entitled to the pay of the grade to which it was proposed to promote him.

The Controller also holds that there is no law authorizing the payment of the pay of Rear Admiral, United States Navy, to an officer below that grade because he performs the duty and is accorded the rank of said grade.

BYNUM EXPECTS CONFIRMATION.

Denies that He Ever Joined the Republican Party.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—William D. Bynum, formerly of Indiana, and recently appointed a member of the Board of General Appraisers at New York, that he had ever stated that the Republican Party. He when on the stump favoring he had always said that he with the Republicans except on the financial question.

He said he had never voted the Republican ticket, and never took part in a Republican convention of any kind, and he did not see how any one in the Senate or anywhere else could consider that he was a Republican. He added that the law in regard to members of the Board of Appraisers being of different political faiths, simply provided that they should not all be of the same political party. He was confident that his nomination would be confirmed.

CALLS FREE MASONRY SINFUL.

Father Thomas Cusack Creates a Sensation in Flushing.

The Rev. Father Thomas Cusack, who is assisting in conducting a mission at St. Michael's Church, in Flushing, L. I., has created a sensation by certain statements he made against Masonry. Flushing is one of the strongest Masonic centres on Long Island, many prominent members of the order living there.

In response to a question by one of the attendants at the mission, "Is it wrong for Catholics to become Freemasons?" the Father replied: "It is. Freemasonry teaches the natural religion of man instead of the supernatural or revealed religion of Jesus Christ. The very oath that a man takes on becoming a Freemason is sinful.

"On taking the first degree a man takes an oath that if he divulges any of the secrets of the order a knife may be drawn across his throat, his tongue pulled out, and his body divided. On taking the second degree the oath is that a man's left breast may be cut open and his heart pulled out if he divulges a secret. On taking the third degree the obligation is that a man shall be disemboweled for violating the oath of secrecy."

PROSPEROUS YEAR FOR KANSAS.

Gov. Stanley Tells of the Increase of Wealth in the State.

Gov. W. E. Stanley of Kansas is at the Holland House. Talking with a reporter yesterday he said:

"Kansas was never in better shape than at present. In the last year we have refunded $3,000,000 of State bonds at lower rates. We were paying 6 and 7 per cent. Now we are paying 4 and 5. Our bank deposits were never before so large, and we have more than $8,000,000 surplus above the required legal reserve. Why, in Brown County, where there are no large towns, the bank deposits exceed $60 per capita.

"Everything possible is being done to safeguard the people, and you would be surprised at the rapidity with which private debts are being paid off. To add to our good fortune, additional zinc deposits of great value have been found. Kansas will soon be one of the richest States in the Union."

WANTS CANALS IMPROVED.

State Commerce Commission to Urge Legislature to Action.

Members of the State Commerce Commission are busily engaged on their report, which is to be presented to the Legislature some time between Jan. 10 and 15. It is known that among other recommendations the further improvement of the artificial waterways of the State to a considerable extent will be urged.

Many arguments have been made against the canals, for there are many opposing interests, but all have failed, and much new and valuable matter bearing on them and other subjects in the scope of the commission's labors will be placed in the Governor's hands. Ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn is the Chairman of the commission, the other members of which are Alexander R. Smith, C. C. Shayne, Andrew H. Green, and Hugh Kelly. The Commissioners decline to discuss the forthcoming report.

Held Blameless for Son's Death.

Coroner Bausch and a jury yesterday exonerated Lawrence Doyle from all blame in connection with the death of his son, Thomas Doyle, who died in Gouverneur Hospital on Dec. 1 from the effects of a stab wound in the stomach. Doyle lives at 25½ Gouverneur Street.

LEGAL NOTES.

LOSS OF PREMIUM OF TRUST INVESTMENT.—The late Jesse Hoyt directed his executors to invest $1,250,000 for the use and benefit of his daughter, Mary Irene Hoyt, and to apply the income "to her use, for and during her natural life, in the most bounteous and liberal manner as to expenditure, and so as to promote her convenience and comfort and gratify her reasonable desires." The principal sum, or the securities in which it should be invested, and any surplus upon the daughter's death, was to go to nephews and nieces of the testator. The executors were directed to distribute or retain without sale all such stocks or securities as the testator might have at the time of his decease, which they thought expedient to hold, but they were not to make any new investments, except in first mortgage bonds and mortgages on unincumbered real estate or United States, State, railroad, and city bonds. In creating the trust fund for the daughter, the trustees did not set apart any of the securities held by the testator, but invested $250,000 in cash, chiefly in Government and railroad bonds at a high premium. Owing to a contest over the will, though the testator died in 1882, the trust was not established until October, 1886. The premiums, which the trustees paid amounted to $245,000, and to restore this sum they retained each year from the income a sum equivalent to the proportionate wearing away of the value of the securities, in order to create a sinking fund. In August, 1895, Miss Hoyt for the first time objected to the retention during the preceding year by the trustees for such purpose of $8,039. A referee reported that the trustees were justified in this course, but the Surrogate decided otherwise. The First Appellate Division, in March, 1898, unanimously reversed the Surrogate's decree, holding that the depreciation in the value of the Government bonds, caused by their approaching maturity, should be borne by the life beneficiary. The Court of Appeals has now reversed the Appellate Division and affirmed the Surrogate's decree. Judge Bartlett, giving the opinion, holds that it was the intention of the testator, derived from the face of the will and the surrounding circumstances, to impose the loss of the premium upon the remaindermen—his nephews and nieces.

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PAROL EVIDENCE INADMISSIBLE TO AVOID A RELEASE.—Anthony Van Arsdale Winans, about November, 1894, after the death of his father, Anthony V. Winans, and the probate of his will, received a release signed by Grace E. W. Moore, who was a devisee under the will, and by W. G. Winans, by the terms of which they released to him all their interest in the estate. After Mrs. Moore's death, an action was brought by Francis G. Moore, her executor, to set aside the release, on the ground that it was signed by Mrs. Moore on the representation that all the relatives, devisees, and legatees of the testator were to join in its execution. William W. Moore, husband of decedent, stated on the trial that his wife received a letter inclosing the release, in which she was requested to sign it, and by which it was stated that other members of the family were going to sign, and that unless she signed and they all signed it would be void; and that she executed the release and sent it to the writer of the letter. A judgment of the New York Special Term in favor of plaintiff, holding that, as the paper was not signed by other members of the family, it was void, was reversed by the First Appellate Division two years ago. The Court of Appeals has now affirmed the judgment of the Appellate Division, on the opinion of Justice Rumsey below, in which it was held that the evidence referred to did not show that the release was delivered on any condition, and that an instrument conveying real property, apparently complete upon its face, which must necessarily be under seal, cannot be delivered to the grantee upon a parol condition.

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MASTER AND SERVANT.—Thomas Ray, fifteen years old, who had been in the service of various trainers, including one named Albert Cooper, returned to the latter's service as stable boy and jockey in the Spring of 1891, after Cooper had been put in charge at the Morris Park track of the training of thoroughbred horses owned by James R. Keene and Foxhall Keene. In a suit by Ray against the Keenes for injuries he received, he testified that he rode horses for exercise and speeding on the Morris Park track, where he and eight or ten other boys lived together, slept, and ate their meals. After he was through with his work on Aug. 22, and was about to leave with his companions for a swim, Cooper told him to ride a horse belonging to a Mr. Crosson. While coming down the stretch, going very fast, as Cooper had directed him, the horse ran against the fence, threw him off, and kicked him in the head. The liability of the defendants was placed upon the ground that they violated Section 292 of the Penal Code forbidding the employment of any child under sixteen for such purposes. The Court of Appeals has sustained the judgment below dismissing the complaint, holding that the employers of a trainer who employed jockeys to ride racing horses, did not render such owners liable for an injury done to a jockey under sixteen, whose employment for such purpose was forbidden by statute, by reason of his being compelled, contrary to his expressed wish, by the trainer to ride the horse of a third person.

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ADVANTAGEOUS CONTRACT PREVENTED.—In an action brought by the St. Lawrence Manufacturing Company against Marcus P. Mason, one of its Trustees, for $53,000 damages for preventing the consummation by parties in Minnesota of a contract made by them with the corporation to furnish certain advantageous inducements for the removal of its furniture and harrow works from Gouverneur, N. Y., to Minneapolis, Minn., it appeared that the Trustee advised such parties that material facts in regard to the condition of the corporation had been concealed from them. A nonsuit, granted on the trial, and affirmed by the Third Appellate Division, was recently sustained by the Court of Appeals. Judge Bartlett, giving the opinion, held that the Trustee had performed only an obvious duty, as a matter of honest business dealing, and that there was no act of his which could be regarded in law as the proximate cause of the abandonment of the contract, but that the abandonment resulted from the report of an expert who examined the condition of the corporation, at the suggestion of its President, after the Trustee's disclosure. Judge Bartlett remarked that it must be admitted that the record was not particularly creditable, either to Mr. Corbin, the President of the company, or to Mr. Mason, the defendant. "The former," the Court said, "is shown to have concealed the truth in regard to this well-nigh moribund corporation, and the defendant seemed willing to have done the same thing if his bonus of $3,200 had been paid him under the Minnesota contract."

MADE HIM LATE FOR SCHOOL.

Chief Concern of Lad Pulled from Beneath Horses' Heels.

Thomas Whitley, nine years old, of 163 Steuben Street, Jersey City, was knocked down in Montgomery Street yesterday by a wagon. He was saved from being run over by James J. Hopkins, Principal of the High School, who dragged him from under the horses' heels. Young Whiteley's chief concern was lest he should be late for school, as he would have to go home to have his clothes cleaned.

"You needn't worry about that," said Mr. Hopkins, "I'll send an excuse to No. 2 school, and you can take your time."

Whiteley is said to be a bright pupil. He clothes himself by selling papers after school hours.

TO LOOK INTO EAST SIDE VICE.

Police Board Has Decided to Act—Captains May Be Transferred.

The Police Board has decided to make a thorough investigation of the moral condition of the lower east side. A resolution was passed Monday authorizing the Committee on Rules and Discipline, consisting of Commissioners Hess and Sexton and President York, to investigate the Eldridge and Fifth Street Precincts, and also to make an inquiry into the charges that a gambling house is in operation at 9 Second Avenue, the proprietors of which are said to be in collusion with the police.

President York would not divulge just how his committee proposed to go about the investigation, but it is understood that a number of persons and representatives of societies and churches who have been complaining about the east side will be summoned before the board to tell what they know. The Captains of the two precincts named, it is said, may be transferred to other commands.

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Marble and Bronze Figures, Mantel Sets, Onyx Tables and Other Rare Specimens

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The collection of articles involved in this sale consists principally of "Show Pieces." That means they were made for exhibitions, for special displays or for testing the possibilities of certain artists and potteries.
Our buyers secured many of them at about half their real value. They have served us well—in a decorative way—and we have no further use for them. You will find them arranged on the second floor, adjacent to Cut Glass, marked for quick distribution.

Satsuma Kora, dragon cover, 46 inches high, would be a bargain at $50.00; doubly a bargain at $24.87.

Pot and Pedestal—Valluris Faience, turquoise blue shadings. 44 inches high, $28.87.

Roman Gladiator—Teplitz Terra Cotta, 36 inches high—a pure classic—price now is $34.63.

Satsuma Vase, 48 inches high, dragon handles, richly gilded, slightly imperfect, $100.00 would be a fair price for it—we'll sell for $37.31.

Rudolstadt Ewer, authentic Cappo di Monti style, 46 inches high, reduced from $87.41 to $47.41.

Bust of Winter—a Teplitz Terra Cotta allegorization, 32 inches high, no duplicate, $43.49.

Pot and Pedestal, from the Royal Art Pottery, England. The pedestal is five feet high; the Pot is twenty inches in diameter, $49.66.

Piano Lamp, five feet high, Cloisonne Vase, solid brass mountings, complete with handsome globe. The cost of the Vase alone was $100.00; you may own the Lamp for $63.49.

Piano Lamp, six feet high, made of large pieces Mexican onyx, beautiful gilt trimmings, complete with superb globe, $99.63.

Hungarian Vase, ancient battle scenes vividly portrayed in bas-relief, 44 inches high. Only one ever made, $143.66.

Crystal Candelabrum from the celebrated Cristallieries de Baccarat, 87 inches high, fitted for twenty-four electric lights, cut in the most artistic effect, adorned with myriad hanging prisms that sparkle and radiate the clearest and brightest of tints, worth $1500.00; we'll sell it for $498.41.

"The Fisher Girl"—A Castellina marble figure, 34 inches high, reduced from $149.00 to $66.46.

Bronze Figure of Mercury, 33 inches high. A duplicate displayed in the window of a prominent art dealer at $250.00; our price $139.66.

Mantel Set, solid onyx with gold trimmings, including clock and pair of urns, no duplicate, reduced from $187.66 to $99.66.

Onyx Tables, two very elaborate styles of which there are no duplicates, reduced from $118.66 to $49.66

Many other smaller pieces, but equally artistic and desirable, have been reduced in the same way.

THE MUTUAL RESERVE WINS.

Attorney General Says He Has No Facts on Which to Proceed.

ALBANY, Dec. 19.—Attorney General Davies to-day made his decision in the case of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, in which he says he is powerless to take action against the corporation unless facts stated in the report of the Superintendent of Insurance warrant such action. In forwarding the decision to Mr. Payn, Mr. Davies says:

"I am convinced that your report fails to state sufficient facts upon which an action could be predicated by the Attorney General against the corporation under the provisions of the statute."

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The December meeting of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters will be held to-day.

The New York Insurance Department has approved the charter and other papers of the Potomac Fire Insurance Company, and a representative of the department will now go to Washington to examine the affairs and condition of the company because of its application for admission to this State.

The Insurance Company of the State of New York, whose business has just been reins

The New York Times.

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

NOT QUITE DEAD.

The President has placed the money question first in order, and the Republicans in Congress, by taking the matter up at the very beginning of the session, indicate that they regard it as first in importance.

Certainly the money question cannot be dead, when in legislation it takes precedence over a question involving the principles of our Government and the rights of millions of people with whom we are at war. * * * Not until the recent message was sent to Congress has the gold standard been clearly and unequivocally recommended. It indicates that in the next campaign the Republicans will make an open fight for gold monometallism.

Heretofore all parties have advocated the double standard, differing only as to the means of restoring it. Now it will be a clear-cut issue between the double standard and the single gold standard. If the gold standard is accepted by the American people it will only be a question of a short time when silver will be denied legal tender qualities and reduced to the level of subsidiary coinage.—W. J. BRYAN.

No, the money question is not quite dead, but the symptoms of its impending dissolution are so numerous and alarming that public interest in it has narrowed down to the revelations of the autopsy and the ceremonies of the funeral. It is true that the Republican Party will make the next campaign "an open fight for gold monometallism." There is no reason why it should be a secret or subterranean fight. The principle they contend for will already have been established and enacted into law. A Republican Congress and a Republican President will have put upon the statute book a law declaring the gold dollar to be the standard unit and measure of value. The country will then have a currency system unmistakably based upon the gold standard, the single gold standard. We shall not have gold monometallism, for there will be a very great amount of silver coin in circulation and the Government will continue to coin silver, which will retain its debt-paying powers unimpaired under the declarations of the act of 1890. Mr. BRYAN knows very well that we shall be a monometallic country only as to the standard, not as to coinage and circulating medium.

In making an open fight for the sound and honest system they have established, the Republicans will be in the position of a clergyman defending the Ten Commandments before a pious and assenting congregation; of the head of a well-brought-up family asserting at the dinner table that politeness and courtesy are commendable; of an upright man reminding his equally upright neighbors that honesty is the best policy. In the view of the Republican Party and of the very great majority of the American people there is only one side to the money question, the gold side, the honest side, the side which is to be the law of the land as soon as the Senate passes the House bill.

The Republicans will no longer fight in the open country as in 1896, but will defend an impregnable fortress which they have had the wisdom to construct since their former contest with the forces of Bryanism. Their banner will be shown this time upon the outer wall. It is true, as Mr. BRYAN says, that the Republicans were timid about gold in 1896. Mr. MCKINLEY himself shunned the use of the word at first, and the leaders feared to put it into the platform. They compromised with their fears by inserting a lot of empty stuff about international bimetallism. We saw then, and said, what Mr. BRYAN now says, that this was "politics." There was no more chance then of an international agreement than there is now—that is, none at all. The wiser Republican leaders must have known it had no chance, but they did not know the sentiment of the country well enough to risk a campaign on a gold-standard platform, so they "trimmed."

They have quit trimming and no longer make any pretense of interest in international bimetallism. Why? Because they are no longer in doubt about the sentiment of the American people, the American voters. They know that an honest currency based on the gold standard is the choice of the people in so many States that a candidate running on a gold-standard platform will receive a very great majority of the Electoral votes. That is why they have passed a gold-standard law, that is why they will oppose gold to Mr. BRYAN'S silver next Summer.

To the visible and sure proofs of popular belief and preference which have determined the Republican policy Mr. BRYAN and his managers are as blind as bats. After twenty years of active discussion and many costly experiments the American Nation has deliberately chosen the gold standard. Mr. BRYAN is going to ask it to abandon its choice and accept the silver standard, which it has rejected with every symptom of loathing and distrust. He cannot see that the world has moved. He does not even see that some of the Democratic States, or States usually reckoned Democratic, like Kentucky, Tennesee, Maryland, and even Alabama, for local or general reasons, will be likely to vote against him if he puts silver to the front again.

The vain and light-headed ambition of BRYAN is easily accounted for. It is pleasanter for him to run for the Presidency again, to make speeches everywhere and to be in the public eye all Summer, even if he knows that he is going to be disgracefully beaten, than it would be to shut himself up to privacy and honorable toil. But the party, the leaders of the Democracy, why are they blind, why do they insist on plunging over the cataract in broad daylight.

REVIEWING THE SITUATION.

Three points stand out in the various views expressed as to the disturbance in Wall Street on Monday. These are: The relation of the Government to the local money market and the degree to which the Treasury can and ought to come to the relief of the market; the speculation in "industrials," with its effect on general business; the relation of the currency system to business.

As to the Treasury, Mr. GAGE has done all that he can do or can be asked to do by offering to place in the banks the internal revenue receipts, amounting to a million a day, up to some thirty millions. The banks of the Clearing House are seeking to make arrangements, which will not be difficult, to secure United States bonds from the trust companies and from the savings banks to make the required deposit against the Treasury funds. Whatever relief can legitimately be afforded by the Government will be extended in this way. It was the only way left open, for the purchase of bonds at the price the Treasury would pay had been shown to be impracticable. The offers already made had not been accepted. It must be borne in mind, however, that this relief is available only against the effect of apprehension upon general business. It will not give values to stocks that have none, and the money thus made loanable cannot be borrowed on stocks of that character. It will be a definite and substantial source of tranquillity and courage, among the class that were "short" of those qualities. That is all that can be expected from it and all that is intended by it.

As to the effect of the speculation in so-called "industrials," it is easy enough to see that it has been very great, but it is not easy to say whether it is yet exhausted. A very large amount of the accumulated capital of the country, resulting from a long period of enforced economy followed by a period of good crops and good prices, has been locked up in the securities of this class. But all industrials are not speculative, and even those that are in some degree speculative have a solid basis of earning capacity, not equal to the superstructure of securities, but sufficient to make these securities valuable if they can be held a reasonable time. The dangerous industrials are those in which the proportion of the securities manufactured for the Street and not based on actual earning capacity is so large that the holders cannot carry them or unload them in a sober market. For these the only possible disposition is extinction or such contraction as will bring them to a safe basis. A good deal of this has been accomplished, and every effort will be made to do what remains to be done with the least strain on general credit. Fortunately the bulk of this speculation appears to have been confined to the East, and chiefly to New York. The rest of the country has largely furnished the elements for the combinations and we have kindly undertaken to float the securities of these combinations. The disturbance of credit and confidence caused by the inevitable reaction has been pretty well confined to this section.

For this state of things it is plain that the operation of our currency system is to an appreciable degree responsible. We have all heard in the last two days the cry that there is "not money enough," and that there should be some easy way to get more when it is needed. But the real difficulty has been that when there was too much money there was no way of contracting it. When it was not in active use in the various parts of the country it flowed to the money centres, and especially to New York, and helped to promote the very speculation that has caused our present trouble. If the currency so congested in New York had been retired when it was no longer needed in exchanges throughout the country, the temptation to the inflation of credit that has taken place would have been far less. So far as the volume of the currency and its character are involved in the actual situation the lesson of that situation is that the currency should be made truly elastic. It should stretch to meet legitimate demands and it should shrink when these demands cease.

COMMISSIONER SCHURMAN ON THE PHILIPPINES.

There is much common sense and real statesmanship in the recent utterances of President SCHURMAN as to the future of the Philippines. Whether that future is to be reasonably peaceful and prosperous is the problem for us to solve, and its solution is the test of the right or wrong of our whole policy.

Our chief difficulty is in the distrust of the natives. The only way to remove it is by actually proving ourselves trustworthy. The great mass of the natives judge us by the Spaniards, who are the only whites they have known. The Spaniards, in too many cases, deceived, cheated, robbed, and persecuted them. They expect like treatment from us. So far we have had little chance to prove that the expectation is not founded in fact. We have been forced to fight the only class of the natives that had shown much ability to manage affairs. These naturally have spread the notion that we are seeking conquest only for gain. As the insurrection yields it is our plain duty, as President SCHURMAN insists, to establish local civil government with the largest participation possible for the natives and with the public pledge to extend that participation as rapidly as the natives show that they can make good use of it.

For the supervision of this process we need a tested and trained civil service, independent of all the political jobbery that has so largely prevailed in our own country. We are bound to give the Filipinos a better service than our own, because we are acting as trustees, and have no moral right to act at all except as trustees. We may sacrifice our own interest to partisanship; we have no right to sacrifice theirs. This is the substance of President SCHURMAN'S teaching from the rich experience he has had. It is a vital and much needed lesson.

MR. ALGER ON MOVING ARMIES.

But for himself Mr. RUSSELL A. ALGER would be regarded by his countrymen with a relief not readily to be distinguished from admiration. When anything occurs to bring him to their minds their amiable impulse is to say: "Oh, what does it matter? He did get out, didn't he? Let the man alone."

Now this state of the public mind is, of all possible states, the best for Mr. ALGER, if he only knew it. Why does he not know it? Has he no friends? As a matter of fact we know he has. We are even frequently informed, and we are willing to be informed, that "personally he is a very nice fellow." But then the friends whom he has made ought to have enough courage to explain to him that the people are willing to forget what he ought to be anxious to have them forget. If he will say nothing about his administration of the War Department they are willing to let it go. That and the facts of his service in the civil war are the only two things about his record that his countrymen have any very strong objections to. They will waive their objections as long as he is content to remain in strict privacy. For the rest of his natural life there is nothing so becomes him as modest stillness and humility.

Why, oh, why, should not the man in respect to whom this singularly amiable temper, so characteristic of the American people, prevails, be not merely contented but overjoyed with his immunity? Why should he force himself upon the public notice. Why, of all things in the world, should he announce that he is preparing a history of his administration of the War Department? Why, in particular, should he institute and invite a comparison between the work of the British War Office in the invasion of South Africa and the work of his department in the invasion of Cuba? Infatuated man! The British War Office has forwarded to South Africa some seventy thousand men of all arms, with all their apparatus and appliances. And there has not been a single scandal about the operation. He managed, with incredible labor, to forward about twenty thousand men from Tampa to Santiago for the invasion of Cuba, not so many days' sail as the other is weeks'. He managed to reduce their apparatus of war to hopeless confusion before they left their native shores, to send away the cavalry without horses and the artillery without sufficient guns, to starve and poison the troops, from the moment they landed, and to expose the military service of this country, except so far as concerned the actual efficiency of the officers and men on the fighting line, to the derision of the world.

Things have changed. Mr. ALGER is out, Mr. ROOT is in. Their countrymen have not suggested the punishment of Mr. ALGER for disgracing the Nation. They have shown themselves willing to forget his service in the War Department. Why will he not let them? Why will he insist upon raking up that sad and disgraceful story when it can be of no use but for reproof and edification? It is hard to tell. The most obvious answer is that Mr. ALGER has no friends or none whose advice has any influence upon him.

TO RESERVE FIFTH AVENUE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some time ago your paper indorsed a petition or a resolution that was introduced into the Municipal Assembly having for its object the restriction of Fifth Avenue from Twenty-third Street to Fifty-ninth Street during certain hours of the day—after 2 o'clock—to pleasure vehicles, and only those business vehicles requiring to deliver goods on Fifth Avenue, and they only to approach Fifth Avenue from the side street nearest the number where goods are to be delivered. If you will note the condition of Fifth Avenue in the afternoon, and as it has been all the Fall and Spring for several years past, you will see that it is almost impossible for anybody driving a private vehicle to drive there with any pleasure, and certainly not possible with safety; the avenue is so crowded with all kinds of business wagons, some of them a disgrace to the concern which owns them, and the drivers seemingly taking delight in interfering, though I presume their principal endeavor is to see the driving. In no city in this country is it so the case as here, and in no city do I believe would it be allowed where practically the only approach to the park is through one street. There are many thousands on the sidewalk who do not belong to the wealthy class who would like to walk and see the beautiful horses and vehicles who are robbed of that pleasure by the crowded condition of the street, and it is unsafe for any pedestrian to cross it, as the accidents that occur there show. The conditions of that street are forcing a great many people I know out of the city a great deal of the time, as is the subject of remark, but those interested in it don't care to take up the matter, as they have always been defeated upon the plea that it was legislation for a class, which it surely is not. But certainly so brilliant a show of equipages, conceded by everybody who has traveled the finest in the world for the number and variety of turnouts, should be allowed a free chance for the driving upon a street which is practically an entrance to a most beautiful Park and people are entitled to go there safely. CITIZEN.

Our correspondent puts the case accurately as well as forcibly. It is not only an inconvenience to everybody who can afford either to keep a carriage or occasionally to hire one for a visit to the Park, and to strangers as well as to residents, that the one avenue which is available for access to the Park and for pleasure driving below the Park should be so crowded and congested during the driving hours by the drivers of trucks and business wagons which are not allowed within the Park itself at any time. It is also a public nuisance and a municipal disgrace. As our correspondent says, it is not allowed in any other city in the country to anything like the same extent. It is rather a mortifying reflection that no other city has a municipal Legislature composed of persons so unthinking as the members of our own Municipal Assembly. But that seems to be the natural conclusion from the facts.

The nuisance is an old one, but it is a growing one. At this season Fifth Avenue is crowded all the afternoon with pleasure vehicles making their way to or from the Park. If it were reserved, like the drives in the Park itself, for their use during those hours, there would still be confusion. But this confusion is worse confounded when the avenue is opened also to the drivers of business vehicles, who might as well take any one of half a dozen other routes which are not crowded. They take this, as our correspondent suggests, mainly because they can thus see the turnouts on the avenue. But, incidentally, nobody who tries to use the avenue for pleasure driving can have failed to notice that, with a certain proportion of them, there is an added satisfaction in getting in the way of pleasure vehicles and obstructing the procession.

Doubtless the public purpose would be answered if the owners of business vehicles would instruct their drivers to keep off the avenue in the afternoon unless they had business in it; and, if they had, to enter it at the corner nearest their business and leave it at the next corner. But a municipal regulation would effect the same object in a more direct way. If Mr. CLAUSEN and Mr. GUGGENHEIMER would consult about the matter, which both of them doubtless fully understand, there ought to be no trouble in getting the needful regulation.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Evidence of the curious tendency that is in us all to see what we are looking for, and not to see, or, at least, to ignore, things in which we have little or no personal interest, is to be found in the fact that The Philadelphia Medical Journal views the reassembling of Congress with anxiety, not because of what it may do or not do with the currency and the Philippines, but because in its abounding ignorance it may take ill-advised action on the question of vivisection. Our learned contemporary seems to fear the worst from the statesmen whom it calls "our Misrepresentatives," and it more than intimates that all will be lost unless the American people "once more resume the tremendous labor of preventing crimes against civilization and science." Continuing in less impassioned style, the Philadelphian writes: "For us the most important is the attempt, undertaken and represented by the anti-vivisectionists, to legislate against scientific medical progress and the lessening of the great common burden of disease and death. Senator GALLINGER has reintroduced the Anti-vivisection bill as Senate Bill No. 34. It is a wearying struggle, but we must resume it with each session of Congress. Eternal vigilance is here the price of liberty in a most literal sense. Every physician should send protests to his Representatives in Washington, and in any other way bring all right influences to bear to prevent these recurrent attempts at evil legislation." There may be an element of exaggeration in these remarks, but the warning is one well worth heeding, and, while the matter may not be quite as important as The Medical Journal thinks, still it is very far from inconsequential.

—Our own Newburg correspondent made what seemed like a sufficiently moving tale when he recorded the thrilling vicissitudes and finally happy adjustment of the Rev. GEORGE ALLEN'S love affairs. He told, as they will recall whose memories run back to that—journalistically speaking—remote epoch, the beginning of the week, how Mr. ALLEN of Milton engaged himself to one young woman, repeated the pleasing process with another without any preliminary loosening of the former bonds, shot himself in the head six times as the most convenient remedy for the resulting worries, and then recovered, not to face new troubles, as would have been the case with a less fortunate man, but to be released by fiancée No. 2, reaccepted by fiancée No 1, and proclaimed a model pastor by his discriminating congregation. This, as we have remarked, was a well-variegated story, and we had not thought of finding fault with it until we found it rehearsed in The Herald with an added and most remarkable detail—a detail the absence of which left our own version a poor thing, for which humiliated apology is necessary. For from our neighbor's account we learn not only that the Rev. GEORGE ALLEN shot himself six times, but also that every one of the bullets entered whatever there may be within the amiable gentleman's skull through the same hole in his forehead! That circumstance certainly should not have been omitted. Of course, it is an impossibility, but impossibilities are the commonplaces of the Newburg hinterland, and the more of them a narrative from that region contains the more nearly self-evident is its absolute accuracy. The Herald's correspondent had the courage of his opportunities, while ours—but why dwell on a topic so saddening?

—While we are in some doubt about the wisdom of devoting any more space to a question that never should have been raised—the self-answering question as to when this century ends and the next one begins—still it is something that people insist on talking about, and that is enough to show that they find in it a mysterious interest and a more mysterious uncertainty. Those of them who are unable to grasp the fact that a century is 100 years, and who therefore are maundering on with what they imagine are arguments to prove that next month is the beginning of a new era, were much encouraged the other day when a somewhat obscurely worded translation of the Pope's latest decree referred to the coming year as ushering in the twentieth century. The Latin text of the document has now been made public, and in it there is no faintest trace of support for so silly a theory. What the Holy Father wrote was this: "Cum insuper media nocte postremae diei mensis Decembris futuri anni praesens absolvatur saeculum novumque habeat initium, valde congruum est, ut pio quodam ac solemni ritu Deo Gratiae agantur pro acceptis hujus decursi saeculi beneficiis, et potiora impetrentur, urgente praesertim necessitate temporum ad novum saeculum auspicato ineundum." That is clear, accurate, and explicit. It doesn't, of course, prove that "on the last day of the month of December of the coming year the present century will end and the new one have its beginning," but it recognizes the fact in unmistakable language. The German Emperor, apparently, must stand in solitary grandeur as the only man of any prominence who cannot count up to one hundred. If he enjoys the sensation, nobody has a right to complain.

—Attention is called by The Western Electrician to a curious legal problem that has arisen in the City of Memphis. It is one of considerable moment, in view of the existing and prospective competition between telephone companies, and its authoritative settlement is to be desired. It seems that two Memphis telephone companies gave a certain coal dealer the number 343, and the man advertised it until it became familiar to the people. Later one of the companies undertook to give that same number to a competitor of the coal dealer, and an injunction suit has been begun on the ground that the number has become valuable to the original owner as a part of his business. It is thought that the case will be carried to the Supreme Court of Tennessee for a final decision. "The result," says The Western Electrician, "will be looked for with no little interest. Of course, there will be no dearth of calling signals in any event, and unless business competitors attempt to obtain the use of certain numbers with the deliberate intention to mislead, the contention seems to be capable of ready adjustment." This is not an opinion as to what would be a just decision, and really the matter offers many opportunities for argument. It all depends, of course, on who owns a telephone number—the company that allots it or the man to whom it is allotted.

—One RUSSELL A. ALGER, who, as not quite everybody has yet forgotten, was Secretary of War in the days of some time ago, has been watching the progress of events in South Africa, and as a result of his observations he has concluded that the art of war is not as well understood as it was in his day. This is at once amusing and pathetic. The ex-Secretary contrasts the end of the Cuban campaign with the beginning of that against the Boers. If he waits a while he may not find so many excuses for self-congratulation. The best that can be said in his behalf is that Santiago was taken in spite of him. The Britishers, too, have their troubles, and, if not their Algers, men whose foresight and skill can hardly be called perfect. But this is not the time for comparisons—certainly not for comparisons between incommensurables.

SYMPATHY FOR THE BRITISH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to thank you for your two editorials on the British defeats. You might, I think, have made them still stronger. Our civilizations stand and fall together! The powers of evil, which you represent as rejoicing over England's defeats, will, if England's power be destroyed, attack us next; our experience in the last war showed that.

It is a turning point in the history of the world; cannot the friends of England meet and decide upon some plan of action to defend her cause—at least with tongue and pen—against the attacks now made upon her by the same parties and with the same malignity which persecuted Dreyfus? It is none too soon for such action, and the danger is none too small.

J. BLEECKER MILLER.

New York, Dec. 18, 1899.

THE BOERS' RIGHT TO FIGHT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why should an American newspaper like THE NEW YORK TIMES advocate and defend the cause of Great Britain in her unwarranted bloody trespass in South Africa against a people who are fighting in defense of their homes, for their liberty and independence? Is not the manifest destiny of mankind the world over working to that end, that precious boon, the inalienable right of self-government? Are not the Boers struggling against the power of a mighty empire for that liberty with such heroic patriotism that demands the admiration of freedom-loving people everywhere? Are they not animated with the same spirit that gave us our freedom, thanks to the revolutionary spirit of American patriots? Is it becoming that an American journal should take the side of invading monarchical armies to crush a people that are giving another evidence that our forefathers fought for? When you print, as you do an editorial, "The Deplorable Reverses of the British," you astonish American readers throughout the land and pain your subscribers with such un-American utterances. To be neutral would be bad enough, but to be against a people fighting for their independence and self-government, in defense of everything that a liberty-loving people hold dear, is fighting against what THE NEW YORK TIMES enjoys to-day and supporting the same enemy that tried to deprive you of it.

AN OLD TORONTO BOY.

Brooklyn, Dec. 18, 1899.

Our Pro-Boer Sentiment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was sorry to see you in to-day's TIMES express sympathy for England, and advocating moral assistance to her, a course of proceeding which, if you continue in, will deprive a great many readers of THE TIMES of their favorite newspaper.

Believe me, there is such a strong pro-Boer sentiment in the United States that any Administration which shows the least leaning toward an English alliance would next year be swept out of existence, even swallowing Bryan as President rather. England is the octopus which sucks the earth for the benefit of a small clique in London, for all her colonies are on the verge of bankruptcy. O. C. LAWLER.

New York, Dec. 18, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Knew Two Kinds.

"See my lovely new oriental screen."

"Yes. Is it one that folds when you don't want it to or one that won't fold when you do want it to?"—Chicago Record.

Lacking.

"I gave that tramp a whole mince pie."

"Well?"

"He said a real lady would have added some Roquefort cheese."—Indianapolis Journal.

The Proper Thing.

She—Isn't that a duck of a bonnet the doctor's wife has on?

He—Yes, and it's very appropriate, too.

She—How so?

He—Her husband's a quack.—Chicago News.

The Way the Money Goes.

Wife—I must get a cut-glass perfume bottle for Irene, and a foxskin muff and a boa for Jennie, and a monogramed bonbon box for Gertrude. Oh! won't this be a happy Christmas?

Husband—Yes; but I thought you also wanted some coal, wood, and groceries.—Boston Courier.

BURNS IN AMERICA.

John MacFarlane in Toronto Globe.

Oh! peasant bard of princely fame,
Whom Scottish hearts enshrine,
Whose songs, a priceless heritage,
With cords of love entwine;
Not by the Doon and Nith alone,
The storied fields of Ayr,
Thy witchery of power enthralls
And prompts to do and dare;
Fair Florida thy worth doth know,
The mighty woods of Maine
Have caught amid primeval gloom
The glory of thy strain;
In silent watches of the night,
At stirring noon of day,
The peerless Hudson oft hath heard
Sweet Afton's magic lay!

From east to west, no distance keeps,
On Texan plains afar
Thy light of song, O loving heart,
Has pierced—a guiding star!
Beneath the Rockies, weird and white,
The herder knows thy cheer,
Touch'd by the spell the hunter dreams
And drops a tribute tear;
For, lo! the weary years have fled,
The heathy hills of home
A moment flash in fancy's beam
Across the Atlantic's foam;
And hushed to hear, the solemn night
Unbends in starry sheen,
While prairie winds seem fluting low
The charms of Bonnie Jean!

Where erst the lilied flag of France
Did guard St. Lawrence tide,
Where Ottawa's dark stream doth flow,
Ontario's waters glide;
The melting sweetness of thy line
The lover's joy endears.
Thy deeper note to Age doth bring
The precious balm of tears;
In camp and clearing, wheresoe'er
The toiler's lot is cast,
Thy clarion-call to honest worth
A benison has pass'd;
Oh! miracle of manhood high!
Oh! pillar'd Hope that turns
Men's longing gaze—the new world crowns
The ploughman—Robert Burns!

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

Two Novelties at the Kneisel Quartet's Concert Last Night in Mendelssohn Hall.

The Kneisel Quartet is always sure of a hearty welcome when it comes to town in these days, and therefore it was to be expected that its concert at Mendelssohn Hall last night would be attended by a large audience. The programme introduced to this public two novelties, a terzetto for two violins and viola, by Antonin Dvorak, and a piano quartet by Richard Strauss. These were heard in the order named, but were preceded by Beethoven's quartet, Opus 74, well known as the Harp Quartet on account of certain pizzicato effects in it. If we mistake not, the Dvorak work, or a part of it, was once played here as an orchestral number under the direction of Walter Damrosch. The Strauss piece had not been heard in public before last night, though it is well known to some of the amateur quartets of the city.

As it was the more pretentious of the two novelties, it may be considered first. The first movement gives the key to the nature of the work as a whole. The first theme, which is introduced at once, is intended to be vigorous, but as is so often the case with Mr. Strauss's conceptions, is simply active. It includes, or rather leads into, a cheap triplet passage, which the composer evidently thought a fecund idea. The cantabile is fluent and is melodious, but its endeavor to be impassioned issues in mere pumped-up sentimentality. The working-out part is much too long and makes an altogether too free use of the triplet passage before mentioned. Indeed it is fair to say that the principal aim of the free fantasia seems to be to present this idea in as many different keys and with as many variations of harmony as possible. The entire movement is cheap and conventional in workmanship, and is superficial in feeling.

The scherzo, which follows, shows Mr. Strauss at his worst. Here he lets loose with a sort of fiendish exultation his stupendous talent for sheer ugliness. He writes against every instrument with an ingenuity which it is painful to see put to such a bad use. Why a man should work so hard and do so much thinking to produce such hideous music is what no one can tell, not ever Herr Richard Strauss of Munich himself. And what a trio! Could Beethoven have heard it, he would have said things not included in any biography. The slow movement is perhaps the most pretentious of the four, but it cannot command praise any more than the others. It is only sentiment, and very poor sentiment at that, for it is not genuine. One can almost see Herr Richard Strauss smiling and saying to himself, "Now we shall make them weep." But they refused to weep. On the contrary, many of them went home. The last movement is an incomprehensible wilderness of cacophony of Strauss's choicest type, and all music lovers know what that means. One can fancy that he hears echoes of those sad pranks of Till Eulenspiegel. But enough of this stuff. It would be a waste of time to give it so much comment, were it not for the fact that there is a determined effort in some quarters to make people believe that this fellow is a genius. But genius elevates; it does not destroy.

Dr. Dvorak's terzetto was written as an exercise for his children, or it was begun as one. The composer soon found that he liked the work too well to let it rest in its original thought, and he developed it to its present form. And a very delightful one it is. The whole composition blooms with charming melody. Slav in color, but so piquant and so fresh in conception withal that he would indeed be blasé who could listen to it without real pleasure. It has four movements, and in all of them the composer has shown fruitful fancy and the highest kind of musicianship in the part writing. The composition is not easy to play, and it is no wonder that it outgrew the capacities of the diminutive Dvoraks. It was played last night in a masterly manner by Messrs. Kneisel, Ondricek, and Svecenski.

In the piano quartet the Kneisels had the assistance of young Mark Hambourg, the pianist. Until this performer arrives at the years of musical discretion, he will not be a satisfactory chamber music player. In the first two movements of the work he kept the lid of the piano down and also himself. But he then had the lid raised, and when he found that he could get more tone out of the instrument, he concluded to try and get more speed also. The result was that the ensemble suffered not a little.

CONCERT FOR THE DEWEY ARCH.

Admiral and His Wife and Gov. and Mrs. Roosevelt Will Attend It.

Admiral and Mrs. Dewey and Gov. and Mrs. Roosevelt have announced their intention of visiting this city on Feb. 6, in order to attend a concert at Carnegie Hall, the proceeds of which will be given to the Dewey Arch Fund. The concert is being arranged by Walter Damrosch, who is a member of the Citizens' Committee for Perpetuating the Dewey Arch. Emil Paur will direct with Mr. Damrosch.

It is understood that several of the most prominent singers now appearing at the Metropolitan Opera House have volunteered their services, and the Oratorio Society of New York has also agreed to take part. The programme will include the "Manila Te Deum," by Walter Damrosch. The affair is to be given under the auspices of the Ladies' Auxiliary Committee of the Citizens' Committee, assisted by Louis Windmüller of the Executive Committee.

STATUS OF DRAMA AND THEATRE.

Henry A. Clapp Thinks It Low, Intellectually and Morally.

The present status of the drama and the theatre in the English-speaking nations is, in the opinion of Henry A. Clapp, dramatic critic, of Boston, who delivered a lecture on this subject at Association Hall, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, a very low one indeed, both intellectually and morally. Our drama, said Mr. Clapp, lacks distinction and elevation, has no permanent literary value, and produces nothing that is going to remain in the intellectual stock in trade of the race.

In giving his views of the causes of this decadence, Mr. Clapp began by treating of the character of the audiences.

Fifty years ago, said he, the auditorium was constructed primarily for the comfort and convenience of the gentry, and the play was generally addressed to patrons in the boxes. Now boxes have practically disappeared, except in the proscenium, where they are maintained so that Mayors and Governors and other exalted persons may be seen, and the theatre has been turned into a place where the great public goes to be amused. The fashionable and cultured classes in the community are largely kept from patronizing the theatre by the lateness of the dinner hour, and the theatre, being immediately dependent on the crowd, and having nothing but the box office to regulate its policy, the result is that plays are given to suit the taste of the audience, and there has been a steady drop in taste. The standard of the drama has gone down, and is still descending, with nothing to check it. The theatre never leads anybody. It simply tries to trim its sails to the popular gale.

The lecturer, however, said he had little sympathy with the talk that the toil-weary multitude wanted simply to be amused and to rest and cared nothing about the merit of a play. He admitted that there were some good, rational plays on the stage at present, but said the bulk of the entertainment provided at theatres was cheap and inept. Our great English literature has stopped having plays in it. Not one of the playwrights using the English language to-day is of the first or even second rank of littérateurs.

Speaking of the morality of the stage, Mr. Clapp said that the nature of some of the plays tolerated, and which even young girls were allowed to see, was "horrible." One of the causes which had helped to bring this moral decadence about, he firmly believed, was the World's Fair at Chicago, where in the great picture and sculpture galleries the nude was so conspicuous a feature.

Mr. Clapp thought that the charge of deterioration could not be made against acting, for the combination of the English aplomb and French sensibilities in the American nature had gone to make many admirable actors, and this fact was marvelous when it was considered that there was no great school of acting. The lecturer thought, with William Archer, the remedy for the literary deterioration of plays would be the establishment by wealthy men of an independent theatre, in which the highest standard of dramatic literature would be maintained.

MAY GET "THE GREAT RUBY."

J. Wesley Rosenquest Said to be Negotiating for It.

Manager J. Wesley Rosenquest of the Fourteenth Street Theatre, accompanied by Arthur Rehan, brother of Miss Ada Rehan, who will acquire the rights of "The Great Ruby" after March 1, visited Newark, N. J., last week for the purpose of witnessing a performance of the company touring under the direction of Jacob Litt and appearing at the Harlem Opera House this week.

It was said yesterday that negotiations for the purchase of the rights of "The Great Ruby" from Mr. Rehan by Mr. Rosenquest will soon be consummated.

The company now appearing in the play will, with only a few changes, remain intact, and an extensive tour of the cities not visited by Mr. Litt's company will be undertaken. The production, it is expected, will then return to New York for an extended run at the Fourteenth Street Theatre.

M. Alvarez to Sing in "Carmen."

The first change this season in the scheduled cast to appear in the opera of "Carmen" to be given at the Metropolitan Opera House will occur this evening, when M. Alvarez will be substituted for M. Saleza, who was to sing the role of Don Jose. M. Saleza contracted a severe cold while in Boston last week, which has not as yet yielded to treatment. He hopes to be able to sing either Monday or Wednesday night of next week.

Actress Marries Steamship Purser.

Bonnie Goodwin, an actress connected with a burlesque company, now playing in Jersey City, and S. G. Lyons were married at Police Headquarters, Jersey City, last night by Justice McCormack. It was the bride's second marriage. Mr. Lyons said he is purser of a steamship which arrived here yesterday. Mrs. Lyons said she would retire from the stage at the end of the present week.

BUILDING MEN MAKE PROTEST.

Desire that No Step Be Taken to Name a New Commission.

ALBANY, Dec. 19.—Judson Lawson, Frank E. Conover, James H. Havens, Louis Harding, and John B. Leo, composing a committee from New York City representing the Builders' League, Building Trades' Club, Mason Builders' Association, Master Carpenters' Association, and the New York Lumber Trade Association, waited on the Governor to-day with a memorial protesting against any movement being made to ask the Legislature to appoint a building commission to prepare a new building code for the City of New York.

Among the principal reasons advanced that such action be not taken are:

That it is a self-evident proposition that it is unfair, unjust, and unwise to place laws upon our statute books that would tend to curb the inventive genius of the engineer, the architect, and the builder.

While our political affiliations are in direct opposition to the dominating party in our city to-day, yet in the works of the code commission we cannot find a trace of party advantage, and we deem the code a fair and just one for the protection of all citizens and proper conduct for building operations.

TRADES UNIONS GROWING.

Membership in This State Over 209,000—Immigration Figures.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 19.—The quarterly Bulletin of the Bureau of Labor Statistics covering the three months of July, August and September has been made public. It shows a rapid increase in membership in the trades unions and a largely reduced percentage of idleness. Within that period there were organized 233 unions, and the total membership of all the unions, old and new, is set down at 209,120, the largest number yet recorded by the bureau. During the quarter mentioned the proportion of members unemployed was 2.3 per cent. In the corresponding period in 1898 the proportion was 5.7 per cent.

In New York and Rochester building operations have been more extensive this year, but in Buffalo and Syracuse there was a slight falling off. The estimated cost of projected buildings and alterations in New York City in July, August, and September this year was $32,552,876, as against $23,220,688 during the corresponding period of 1898.

The volume of immigration, the report says, was larger than it was last year. The largest contingent of immigrants still comes from southern Italy, while the second place is held by the Jews, and the Irish come third.

Of the six chief races represented in the compilation for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1899, the greatest disparity in the proportion of races was among the southern Italians, 67.8 per cent. of whom were males and 32.2 per cent. females, while the Jews showed the smallest proportional dissimilarity, 51.2 per cent. being males and 48.8 per cent. being females. In the Irish immigration the females were predominant to a very noticeable degree, their percentage being 61.4 to the males 38.6 per cent.

According to the bulletin the movement for shortening hours of labor in this State has made considerable progress. Nearly 20,000 members of labor organizations obtained the Saturday half-holiday since last Spring without any reduction of weekly wages.

The quarterly report of the New York State Free Employment Bureau, says the bulletin, shows an increase in the number of applications for work, of applicants for help and of situations secured as compared with the corresponding period of 1898. The Superintendent calls attention to the law that prohibits the final acceptance of a fee by the keeper of a private intelligence office unless he has secured a situation for the applicant. The Superintendent says he has heard of no cases in which the law has been complied with.

ECHO FENCE WAR SETTLED.

Ansel Smith Brought to Terms After a Two Years' Fight.

PORT JEFFERSON, L. I., Dec. 19.—The Echo fence war is settled, Ansel Smith, who for two years has defied the Commissioners of Highways, having removed the fence he placed in the highway because he claimed the land belonged to him. A week ago the Commissioners of Highways removed the fence by force, but when they departed the posts were replaced.

Commissioner Terry swore out a warrant before Justice Wheeler. Officer Brown went to Echo to serve it, but Mr. Smith had gone away. The fence was again removed while the officer stood by, but before night Mr. Smith returned and replaced it. It was then arranged to have a hearing in the case to-day, but on Saturday Mr. Smith appeared before the Justice and agreed to tear up the fence. He will now receive the $100 awarded him by the Condemnation Commission.

THE PRESBYTERY MEETING.

Dr. Van Dyke Did Not Oppose the Amendment Offered by Dr. Bliss.

The statement in the report of the New York Presbytery meeting in THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday, that the Rev. Dr. Van Dyke had opposed an amendment offered by the Rev. Dr. Bliss to the McGiffert resolutions is an error.

Dr. Bliss's amendment, in effect that ministers should "distinguish between theories of criticism and certainties of faith," was offered as an addendum to the joint resolutions presented by Drs. Johnston and Van Dyke, which were adopted after Dr. Van Dyke had left the meeting.

As a matter of fact, the amendment offered by Dr. Bliss was taken from Dr. Van Dyke's own papers on the subject, and expresses precisely, Dr. Van Dyke said yesterday, the views for which he had been contending for the last fifteen years. The amendment, moreover, was presented with the full knowledge and consent of Dr. Van Dyke.

The error arose from the fact that the Presbytery holds secret meetings, and the fragmentary reports which are allowed to get out are sometimes misleading.

Must Give Mount Vernon Pure Water.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.,

BRIDGE-TUNNEL QUESTION

Aldermen Decide to Give Another Hearing on the Subject.

COLER REPLIES TO AN ATTACK

Says that Intimations that He Is Influenced by Private Interests Are Lies.

Although the Committee on Bridges and Tunnels of the Board of Aldermen had decided to report favorably on Mayor Van Wyck's plan for two new bridges over the East River, Alfred R. Conkling, representing a number of heavy taxpayers in this borough, succeeded yesterday in convincing the board that the subject was important enough to make another hearing necessary. Friday at 10 A. M. was set as the time for such hearing. Mr. Conkling, in a letter to the board, declared that sufficient study had not been given to Controller Coler's plan for tunnels instead of bridges, and asked for an opportunity to be heard again.

Mr. Conkling's letter was not the only contribution to bridge vs. tunnel literature which the Aldermen had before them yesterday. J. Rufus Terry, Chairman of a committee of taxpayers of the Borough of Queens, sent to every member of the board a long letter in which he attacked the Controller vigorously, for what he called Mr. Coler's "most reckless, unwarranted and malignant attack upon the Borough of Queens." He also accused the Controller of "misstating facts," and of "jumping at conclusions." Referring to a statement made to the Municipal Assembly by the Controller, Mr. Terry asked:

"Is it possible that a sane man, occupying the honorable and powerful position of Controller of the City of New York, can allow himself to make such false and wicked statements concerning a matter that seriously affects the welfare of nearly a quarter of a million people on the Long Island side of the East River alone, to say nothing of the many thousands more of mechanics and working people that are affected, who now reside on the Manhattan side?"

Mr. Terry then went on to say that the Controller misstated facts when he declared that the Blackwell's Island Bridge would cost $13,000,000. That sum, he said, was one-third too large. Mr. Coler's figures, it may be said parenthetically, were taken from the estimate of Chief Engineer Probasco of the Department of Bridges, who fixed the cost of the structure at over $12,870,000.

After reciting the fact that the centre of population of the city lies near the Manhattan approach to the proposed bridge, and declaring that the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge was followed within three years by the construction of 10,000 buildings in Brooklyn, Mr. Terry said:

"The Long Island Railroad is not in favor of the Blackwell's Island Bridge, and although they are believed to have had control of a charter for building a bridge across Blackwell's Island for many years, nothing tangible has been done toward its construction, and the present President of that corporation, soon after coming into office, was frank enough to say that the building of a bridge by them was not among the probabilities.

"That corporation now controls the only ferry worthy of the name, (the Thirty-fourth Street ferry,) giving a means of communication between the Boroughs of Queens and Manhattan. Probably it would not benefit them to have a bridge, at least for some time to come, so they have of late been diverting the public by talking of a tunnel from Brooklyn to Manhattan. On Oct. 18 last a committee appeared before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, asking for an appropriation for the construction of the Blackwell's Island Bridge. The Controller is a member of that board, and was then present. No word of protest went out from him at that time. Had he then opposed the measure, the people would have had an opportunity to have presented their argument in its favor.

"He has waited until the last moment to issue his manifesto. What new light has dawned upon him? What has converted him to the embryo scheme of the Long Island Railroad Company? Is it possible that the chief financial officer of the great city has become so interested in this corporation, or in the stretch of lands about Coney Island, that he has ceased to have an interest as a public official in an enterprise so important to the whole municipality as the Blackwell's Island Bridge?

"He had a vision not long ago of a great park at Coney Island, costing millions of dollars, where many of his friends are said to be financially interested. Is his vision of tunnel structures of like character and induced by like motives?"

When a copy of Mr. Terry's letter was shown to Controller Coler, he said that the people of Queens were apparently under the impression that he wished to retard the growth of that borough, though such was not the case. "As for Terry's imputation that I am interested in the Long Island Railroad or lands about Coney Island," he said, "he lies if he makes it as a statement of fact. My position is and always has been that I do not believe the city ought to rush headlong into extravagant expenditure and disregard the debt limit. Only one result can follow such action, and that is that we will in a few years be hampered by a lack of funds to carry on needed improvements. I contend that tunnels offer one way out of the dilemma, and, whether my contention be right or wrong, it is worthy of deeper investigation than has yet been given to it."

The Aldermanic Committee on Bridges and Tunnels, after holding up for a year an ordinance providing for the construction of a bridge over Newtown Creek, between Brooklyn and Queens, at Grand Street, finally reported it favorably yesterday. No action was taken on the report.

An East River Tunnel Franchise.

Assemblyman Brennan yesterday called the attention of an evening newspaper to an act, designated as Chapter 1,014 of the Laws of 1895, which grants to the New York and Brooklyn Tunnel Company the right to construct a tunnel under the East River from any eligible point between East Sixteenth Street and Whitehall Street in the old City of New York and North Eighth Street and Atlantic Avenue in the former City of Brooklyn. He contended that this franchise would preclude the city from building any tunnel within the territory designated without purchasing the right. Controller Coler, however, contends that the franchise is by no means an exclusive one, and that if the city desires to build a tunnel it can do so without consulting any private owners.

ALDERMEN ON EXPENDITURES.

Resolution for a Home Rule Committee's Trip to Albany Approved.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday referred to the Finance Committee a resolution authorizing an issue of $250,000 in special revenue bonds to pay awards made to property owners for damages due to changing the grades of certain streets. The awards were made by the Change of Grade Damage Commission.

A resolution providing for an appropriation for sites for police stations was defeated, but another, instructing the Controller to pay $100 for the expenses of a committee which went to Albany last Winter to urge the Governor to disapprove all measures aimed against home rule, was adopted. Alderman Woodward, in explaining his vote, said: "Home rule is cheap at any price, and the committee accomplished a great deal of good at Albany."

May Fight Tax on "Right of Way."

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 19.—The corporations using the streets of this city for their business, including street railways and electric lighting companies, will probably go to the court and question the right of the city to tax their "rights of way," as the Tax Commissioners to-day decided to assess $1,045,208 upon the North Jersey Street Railway Company for its "right of way." The total assessments now made against the street railway company, including real estate, personal and the "right of way" determined upon to-day is $4,014,768.

Atlas Tack Corporation Sold.

BOSTON, Dec. 19.—The property of the Atlas Tack Corporation was sold to-day at public auction to K. L. Harrison of New York for $200,000. It is understood that he was acting in behalf of H. H. Rogers of the Standard Oil Company.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday was not a cheerful day for the members of the gay world, who were obliged perforce, now that they are in harness, to go from one house to another all the afternoon and evening in the heavy rain so as to make an appearance at the receptions, dinners, dances, and musicales which made up the sum total of the day's doings.

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The day after the opera that festivity is discussed over tea tables and at receptions. Monday evening could have been more brilliant in some respects, but it showed that fashionable women intended to dress more expensively than ever this Winter. The gowns embroidered in silver and in jewels and the substitution of jewels themselves for material were indications of this. There was also some innovation in the way of dressing the hair. The English women have abandoned the exaggerated structure of last year, notwithstanding that the Princess of Wales clings to it, and in its place have substituted a very severe coiffure. The hair is parted in the middle, and is waved from the temples, and there are many little curls worn over the forehead, which shows a disposition to return to the old ringlets worn in the forties. Lady Colebrook and Mrs. Starr Miller both dressed their hair in this way, and it was extremely effective.

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The tiara seems to have disappeared almost completely, single diamonds, queer little crowns, or odd ornaments sparkling with large brilliants taking their place. Mrs. Ogden Mills wore a species of diamond headdress which resembled the trident of Neptune, a lyre, or even the more humble tuning fork. Diamond stomachers, and in fact the entire front of a gown, covered with brilliants or pearls or silver, which, at a short distance resembles the tin foil used by confectioners in which to wrap chocolate, are among the new fads. Miss Van Nest and Miss Thomas wore what might be termed cuirasses, in shape like those of Brunhilde and the Valkyrie, and at the same time tight fitting and perfectly supple, clinging to the figure. All these bizarre effects contributed to the brilliancy of the house, but it made the women look as if they had stepped from the pages of some fourteenth century missal or an old window in some ancient cathedral.

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That New York society is absolutely divided into cliques and clans this season could be seen at a glance on Monday night. The clans stick to one another, and the visiting was among the individual boxes of particular sets, whose members did not seem to know each other. The second tier boxes have become more fashionable than last year, and the presence of Miss Burden, Mrs. Frederic Neilson, and other women of the Newport set in them, showed that society is broadening even in its divisions. The absence on Monday evening of quite a distinctive number of women who are conspicuous in society was noticed. Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mrs. John Drexel, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Mrs. George B. De Forest, and Mrs. Duncan Elliot were not seen in the parterre or tier boxes, and their absence on an opera first night seemed odd.

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The second of the fortnightly dances organized by Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield took place in the Astor Gallery at the Astoria last evening. The first of these dances, as will be remembered, fell on the same date as that of the first junior cotillion, and both affairs suffered thereby. Last night the dance clashed with the junior ball of Columbia College at Sherry's, and as many of the young men and most of the young women who are members of the fortnightlies had also invitations to the Columbia ball, they tried to take in both, some going first to the fortnightly and afterward to the college ball, and others pursuing the opposite course. The fortnightly dance was a pretty and enjoyable one and, considering the bad weather, was well attended. Some of those present were Miss Beeckman, Miss Edith Jay, the Misses Delafield, Miss Marguerite Chapin, the Misses Richards, Miss Ruth Hoe, Miss Marie Huntington, and Messrs. Schuyler Schieffelin, Tracey, Johnson, Leopold Francke, F. P. Delafield, Cecil Landale, Clarence Storm, Arthur Slade, and Alexander M. Hadden.

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The annual Christmas ball, which it is the custom for each succeeding junior class of Columbia University to give at this time in aid of the university athletics, took place in Sherry's large ball room last evening. The room was decorated with the college flags and with palms and ferns, and presented an attractive appearance. Small blue and white banners were grouped around the electric light fixtures on the pillars, a huge blue flag, on which was inscribed the class number 1900, was hung on the wall opposite the main entrance to the ball room, while small triangular flags were fastened all around the walls of the ball room in a straight line. This ball is an event of importance and interest to the younger element in New York society, and especially to those families who have brothers, sons, or other male relatives students at or graduates of Columbia. The ball is, therefore, always sure of a large clientele and of a goodly financial return, to which the various athletic organizations of the university look largely for support. This year, as usual, the long list of patronesses was made up of women prominent in society who have supposed affiliations with or in the university. Some of these patronesses were present last night, together with all the younger dancing element who were not at the fortnightly dance at the Astoria or Mrs. Pratt's dance held in the small ballroom at Sherry's. Among the patronesses who were present were Mrs. H. H. Boyesen, Mrs. Charles H. T. Collis, Mrs. William H. Falconer, Mrs. Augustus N. Lawrence, Mrs. W. G. Eyer, Mrs. James O'Shea, Mrs. J. Meehan, Mrs. Karl W. Buchholtz, Mrs. E. B. Bensel, Mrs. J. W. Grace, Mrs. Charles V. Mapes, Mrs. Henry F Shoemaker, Mrs. S. M. Stevenson, Mrs. Morris S. Wise, and Mrs. G. M. Jacocks. The committee under whose auspices the ball was given was composed of Augustine Neil Lawrence, Jr., Chairman; R. S. Woodward, Jr., J. Edmund O'Shea, Henry Jayne Mills, J. A. Meehan, George A. Eyer, Leon F. de Prince, G. W. Buchholtz, William A. Bensel, B. McL. Falconer, W. H. Grace, Clive S. Mapes, Henry W. Showmaker, Henry M. Wise, H. H. Jacocks, and Maxwell Stevenson. There was no cotillion.

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Mrs. Thomas Huger Pratt of 29 Waverley Place gave a dance and dinner last night at Sherry's for her daughter, Miss Harriette Wright, the guest of honor being Count Mercati of Greece, who is Miss Wright's fiancé. The Count is a son of the President of the Ionian Bank of Greece. The wedding of the young couple will be celebrated next year, either at Cannes in April or in London early in June. The dinner was one of fifty-eight covers, and was served at four tables. The favors were two large Leghorn hats, filled with pink roses and white hyacinths. Large ribbons were laid across the table to each woman's plate, and after the dinner these ribbons were drawn, and those having cards at the ends got the two hats. Among the guests were Gen. H. L. Burnett and Mrs. Burnett, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest La Montagne, Mr. Perkins, Mr. J. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. James Converse, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Pratt, Mr. Lawrence Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bloodgood, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Leggett, Mrs. Pankhurst, Messrs. Carlisle Boyd, Morton, R. Kip, Henry H. Kip, Wade Chance, Francis F. Plummer, Du Pont Coudert, Leonidas Westervelt, N. C. Nicholls, William V. Stebbins, Van Benthuysen, and the Misses Di Zerega, Lounsbery, Jane Plummer, Angelica Church, Edith Plummer Augusta Robinson, Alberta Sturgis, Berry, Adele Spaulding, Kate Pratt, Lilian Proctor, Grace Gillett, Pauline Ives, Barnes, and Marian Addoms. Miss Wright wore a gown of white tulle, trimmed with paillettes of silver and embroidered with pink roses. Mrs. T. H. Pratt, Miss Wright's mother, was costumed in white satin, with medallions and embroidery of silver, and wore a diamond tiara and a necklace with pearl pendant. Mrs. Pankhurst, the grandmother of Miss Wright, was in black net.

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Mrs. John C. Westervelt of 7 West Fiftieth Street gave a tea yesterday afternoon at her residence for Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Kendal and Mme. Olitzka of the Metropolitan company, the latter having just returned to this country. Mrs. Westervelt's object in giving the tea was to start a movement for the raising of money to be sent to the widows and children of the English soldiers who have fallen fighting in South Africa, all subscriptions to be handed to Mrs. Kendal, who has undertaken to forward such moneys to England. Mrs. Westervelt received in a handsome costume of black silk and black lace. Among those present in addition to the Kendals, the Misses Kendal, and Mme. Olitzka were Mr. and Mrs. Brander Matthews and the Misses Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. F. Hopkinson Smith and Miss Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Pell, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph T. Low and the Misses Low, R. S. Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hamilton, H. L. Mott, Mrs. Bruce Brown, Mrs. W. F. Stafford, Chevalier de Wooten Doplintes, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hoe, Miss Susan De Forest Day, Mrs. Kingdon of Lakewood, Mrs. Sanford Bissell, Hampden Robb and the Misses Robb, the Rev. John Wesley Brown and Mrs. Brown, and Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze. The decorations were simple and were of the Christmas colors, red and green. Mme. Olitzka sang "The Lost Chord" and rendered other selections.

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Mr. A. Muller-Ury, the well-known portrait painter, gave a reception at his studio, in the Sherwood, yesterday afternoon. There was a large attendance, despite the storm and heavy rain. Music was furnished by a mandolin orchestra, and there was a collation and a punch bowl over which a pretty girl dressed in Italian peasant costume presided. Mr. Muller-Ury showed five or six recently finished portraits, including an important three-quarter-length seated portrait of President McKinley, two three-quarter-length standing portraits of Mrs. Brown and Miss Daly, a daughter of Marcus Daly, respectively, and three bust portraits of Miss Rutherford, daughter of Mrs. George Crocker; Mrs. Thompson, a sister of Mrs. Jordan L. Mott, Jr., and Mrs. Charles Stout, formerly Miss Henrietta Schroeder. These canvases, and especially the portraits of Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Stout, and Miss Rutherford, were much admired by the guests, among whom were Mrs. W. A. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Clement C. Moore, Miss Masterson, Mrs. Havemeyer, Mrs. George Hoffman, Miss Emily Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. Cameron, and Mr. and Mrs. Beckwith.

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Mrs. Ernest La Montagne, formerly Miss Catherwood of California, who recently moved into the house which Mr. La Montagne purchased from Mr. Bradford, at 114 East Thirtieth Street, will give a large reception at her residence this afternoon. The decorations will be of holly and Christmas greens. Mrs. La Montagne, who is an excellent shot with the gun and rifle, will go South with her husband on a hunting trip early in January.

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Mrs. Frederic H. Betts of 22 East Sixty-fifth Street gave a large reception yesterday afternoon for her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Wyllys Rossiter Betts, (Miss Ada Godfrey,) who were married last April, at her residence. Mrs. Edson Bradley, who had issued cards for a reception at her residence, 802 Fifth Avenue, this afternoon, for her son-in-law and daughter, the Rev. Herbert Shipman and Mrs. Shipman, (Miss Julie Fay Simpson,) has been obliged to abandon the reception in consequence of the death of Mr. Bradley's mother, Mrs. Glover C. Arnold and Miss Arnold of 115 East Thirtieth Street will give a large reception on the afternoon of Saturday, Jan. 6.

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The winning of the suit instituted by Mr. Archibald Gracie against the Commodore Stevens estate, at Hoboken, has been the subject of much congratulation to the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Gracie. The suit was one for an adjudgment of a commission asked by Mr. Gracie in the sale of the rights owned by the Stevens estate in the Hoboken ferries. The amount awarded Mr. Gracie by the decision is over $100,000. Mr. and Mrs. Gracie have not been seen very much in society recently, and have been leading a very quiet existence on Staten Island. Mrs. Gracie was Miss Constance Schack.

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The date of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel's dance is Jan. 8 instead of Jan. 2, as reported. It will be given at Sherry's. This is in the mode of Philadelphia, whose society residents give many of their entertainments in various halls, hotels, and restaurants instead of private houses.

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Mr. and Mrs. Arthur M. King of 61 West Eighty-sixth Street have been obliged to recall the cards for their at home to-morrow evening, from 8 to 10, owing to the dangerous illness of James M. Marvin of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., the grandfather of Mrs. King.

MRS. CROCKER'S MUSICALE.

Mrs. George Crocker, formerly Mrs. Rutherfurd of California, gave last evening, at her new residence, northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, a reception and musicale which was the most notable entertainment thus far of the season. Expectation in regard to this entertainment has been high for some time past, as it had become known that the Crocker house is one of the most sumptuously appointed of that series of palaces which have been erected during the past five years on New York's "Park Lane," as that section of Fifth Avenue which skirts the Central Park from Fifty-ninth to Ninetieth Street, is now called.

The reception and musicale of last evening were, in a sense, therefore, a housewarming for the new Crocker mansion, and there were comparatively few absentees from the four hundred guests who were invited. The hour set for the musicale was 9 P. M., and before 10 most of the guests had arrived. They entered first the reception room at the left of the main hall, in which the hangings and furnishings are of pale yellow brocaded velvet and satin, and which last evening was decorated with yellow chrysanthemums, palms, and ferns. The dining room, which is finished in black walnut, with ornamentation of gilt leaves on the panels, and whose draperies are of brocaded velvet in rich shades of moss green, was decorated last night in white and green, with lilies of the valley, chrysanthemums, and palms. The ceiling and panels of this remarkably handsome room were made abroad, and were copied, as is the whole room, from a similar room in an old French château, where Mrs. Crocker was once a guest. This room is extremely rich and soft in color and dignified in tone and finish. Another handsome apartment is the smoking room in the basement, which is finished in mahogany. As this room is not yet finished, temporary hangings were put up in it for last evening. The guests after doffing their wraps advanced up the broad staircase, with its balustrade of wrought-iron work, decorated with dull gilt leaves and fruit. After greeting their hostess, who received with her two daughters, the Misses Rutherfurd, passed on through the drawing room, whose furnishings and hangings are of rose pink, and which was decorated with pink roses and soft greens, to the ballroom, where the musicale was held. The programme of this was as follows:

1. (a) Mélodie ..... Tschaikowsky
   (b) Calabrese ..... Bazzini
   Mr. Alexandre Petschnikoff.
2. Prologue (Pagliacci) ..... Leoncavallo
   Signor Campanari.
3. Chanson du Mysoli ..... Félicien David
   With flute obbligato.
   Mme. Emma Nevada.
5. (a) The Swan ..... Saint-Saens
   (b) Hungarian Dances ..... Brahms
   Mr. Alexandre Petschnikoff.
6. (a) Titania's Cradle ..... Liza Lehman
   (b) In der Fremde ..... Taubert
   (c) La Fée Aux Chansons ..... Bemberg
   Mme. Emma Nevada.
6. Air, "Marriage of Figaro" ..... Mozart
   Signor Campanari.
7. Variations on the Carnival of Venice ..... Benedict
   Mme. Emma Nevada.
   Mr. Orton Bradley at the piano.

The singing of Mme. Nevada and Signor Campanari was much enjoyed, but the chief applause of the evening was given to Alexandre Petschnikoff, the Russian violinist, who is a protégé of the Princess Ourasoff, and who last evening made his initial drawing room appearance in America. At the conclusion of the musicale a supper was served at small tables by Sherry.

Among the guests were Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest C. La Montagne, Miss Crocker, Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Earl Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Coster, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Childs, Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Col. William Jay and Mrs. Jay, Mrs. Frederic Neilson, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Miss Clews, Mrs. J. F. Pierson, Miss Pierson, Gen. Henry L. Burnett, Mrs. Burnett, E. N. Taller, Mr. and Mrs. Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Lanfear Norrie, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Hamilton, and Messrs. T. Sanford Beatty, J. Louis Webb, A. M. Bagby, R. B. Van Cortlandt, A. Muller-Ury, J. Searle Barclay, Jr., Robert S. Minturn, Lispenard Stewart, and Harry Lehr.

Back Broken, Lived Eleven Weeks.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Dec. 19.—Arthur H. Tuthill died at his home, in Jamesport, last night after suffering eleven weeks with a broken back, received in a runaway. He was an attendant at the Jamesport Congregational Church, and also belonged to the Christian Endeavor Union since its formation. He was forty years old, and is survived by a widow and two children.

MEMORIAL ARCH SCHEME.

John K. Carey, in Washington, Collects Money and Discusses Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Senator Lodge has introduced a bill providing for the erection of a five-hundred-thousand-dollar National memorial arch in this city. A man named John Kortz Carey has been sending out appeals for popular subscriptions for the same purpose, saying that $500,000 is to be appropriated by Congress, if it passes Lodge's bill, and $500,000 raised by popular subscription.

Mr. Carey's efforts came into public notice through the inquiries of a Boston firm which responded to his appeal by sending him a check for $25. Mr. Carey appears on his letter-head as Treasurer of "The National Memorial Arch Association." Later the Boston firm wrote to ask some questions about the scheme, and Mr. Carey replied, saying, among other things: "Your check was deposited last week. If you desire our check for same, we will send it." Two of Mr. Carey's representatives called upon the firm and offered to return the contribution, but the firm declined.

In an interview Mr. Carey said: "New York started to get up a Dewey arch, but New York is only New York, and Washington represents the whole country. Besides, those Gothamites are lobsters, and they don't know the difference between a façade and a mince pie. I saw the possibilities of a memorial arch to commemorate our heroes. I'm not a hero, but I know how to treat 'em after they're dead. I have a partner named Case, who is a corker. We got Congressman Sulzer to introduce the bill in the House and Senator Lodge in the Senate. Sulzer is all right. He saw that this arch was a real good thing. That man has a good nut on him, and it's full of meat.

"Case and I have been putting up our money for the expenses. We hope to get on the commission that the bill provides for. I suppose somebody will start to knocking the scheme, just because a couple of young fellows with only a little coin, originated the idea. If some big guy, with a lot of nerve and a pocketful of kopeks, had started it, everybody would have wanted to give him champagne dinners for being so bright. But how can anybody knock such a beautiful idea?

"We have received a lot of letters from Governors and Mayors. Gov. Roosevelt indorsed the idea, and you know he is one of the most conservative men in the country. If anybody is so 'grouchy' that he 'renigs' after he has given his subscription, we'll pay him back. We offered those men in Boston their money back, and anybody who squeals will have his money refunded so quick it will take his breath away. We are going to get this bill through, and the only pay I will ever get is in honor."

Mayor Quincy of Boston was one of the persons called upon by Mr. Carey's representatives. The appeals for contributions are sent out on an imposing letter-head of the association. Senator Lodge's bill makes no provision for a popular subscription.

IDEAL JAIL FOR PRISONERS.

They Can Unlock the Cell Doors at Will or Escape If They So Desire.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 19.—The Freeholders to-day directed an immediate overhauling of the locks in the county jail. There have been many escapes from the jail. A trusty in conversation with a turnkey yesterday said there was not a man in the jail who could not open the door of his cell if he desired. He showed the turnkey that a piece of wood, a broken spoon, or any piece of wire would open any lock in the place, and that it could be done as readily from the inside as from the corridor. There was a peculiar twist needed to perform the trick, but the knowledge was always transmitted from prisoner to prisoner.

It was found that almost every prisoner had a tool with which to open his door. If during the night he wanted a drink he opened the door, went for his drink, went back, and relocked the door. If he wanted to escape he went to an empty cell on the top tier, pushed a hole through the tar paper roof, and crawled through. The jail was once broken into and the Sheriff's apartments robbed

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Abner D. Thurber.

Abner D. Thurber died on Monday at his home, 49 Sidney Place, Brooklyn, of apoplexy. He was born at Delhi, N. Y., in 1839, and had lived in Brooklyn twenty-five years. He was one of the old firm of Thurber, Whyland & Co. of Manhattan, afterward the American Grocery Company, from which he retired some time ago. He leaves a wife and four children.

Obituary Notes.

Judge CLIFFORD ANDERSON died at Macon, Ga., last night after a long illness. Judge Anderson was for many years Attorney General of Georgia and codified the laws of the State in 1895.

WILLIAM HUNTER, for ten years Chief Engineer of the Central of Georgia Railway system, died at Savannah, Ga., yesterday of pneumonia. He was a native of Cork, Ireland, and a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin. Previous to his connection with the Central he was engaged with the Norfolk and Western and the Atlanta and West Point. He was fifty-five years of age.

Col. J. A. S. REED, formerly general agent of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, died Monday night at his home, in Chicago. Mr. Reed was born in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1832. On account of failing health he retired from the Lehigh Valley Company a year ago. He was formerly the owner of the well-known pacer Directly, whose record for a mile is 2:03½, but sold the animal at the recent Horse Show in New York City.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Clubmen and all other Connoisseurs of good liquors never allow them to be spoiled by the addition of impure mineral waters and drink CARL H. SCHULTZ'S Selters, Vichy, or Carbonic.

Nothing is more desirable than a healthy skin, and GREVE'S OINTMENT excels in producing it. PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM is life to the hair.

E. & W. "SYOSSET" E. & W.
A Wide Seamed Collar.

DIED.

BRADLEY.—Suddenly, Monday, Dec. 18, at her residence, 153 Madison, Av., Maria Rodermond Bradley, in the 75th year of her age.
Funeral Wednesday at 10:30 A. M. from the Madison Av. Reformed Church, Madison Av. and 57th St.

BREADON.—On Monday, Dec. 18, 1899, Mary, daughter of the late George and Bridget Breadon.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 64 West 37th St., Thursday at 11 A. M.

DE BIEXEDON.—On Monday, Dec. 18, Olive Cantoni, daughter of Edward Fremaux and Olive Douglass De Beixedon, in the 5th year of her age.
Funeral service at 214 8th Av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 20, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

GRAHAM.—At his residence, in Seabright, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 18, 1899, Malcolm Graham, son of the late John Lorimer and Emily Clason Graham.
Funeral services will be held at the Brick Presbyterian Church, 5th Av. and 37th St., New York City, on Friday morning, Dec. 22, at 10 o'clock.

KRUG.—On Monday, Dec. 18 1899, Sadie Pearson, wife of Charles F. Krug.
Funeral service at her late residence, 270 West 96th St., on Wednesday evening, Dec. 20, at 8 o'clock.

NEVIUS.—On Monday, Dec. 18, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Alan W. Lukens, Elizabeth, N. J., Eliza W. Nelson, widow of the late Prof. William J. Nevius, in the 87th year of her age.
Funeral service on Thursday, Dec. 21, at 2:30 P. M., 441 Westminster Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

NORTH.—On Monday, Dec. 18, at her residence, Waterbury, Conn., Amelia H. North, widow of the late Dr. Alfred North.

SMITHERS.—On Tuesday, Dec. 19, in his 20th year, Charles Henry Smithers, Jr., eldest son of Charles Henry and Emily Brett Smithers.
Funeral services on Thursday evening, Dec. 21, at 8:30 P. M., at 269 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn. Interment private. Montreal papers please copy.

VAN EPS.—On Tuesday, Dec. 19, at his residence, 98 Hicks St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Albert B. Van Eps, in the seventy-seventh year of his age.
Services at late residence Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment at his former home, Kinderhook, N. Y., Friday at 1:15 P. M.
Albany and Schenectady papers please copy.

WADE.—On Dec. 18, 1899, at the residence of her daughter, in Philadelphia, Mary A., widow of Robert Wade, Esq., late of New York City and formerly of Sheffield, England.
Interment at Englewood, N. J., Thursday, Dec. 21, on the arrival of the 1:10 train from 23d St., Erie Railroad.

WALLACE.—At Montclair, N. J., Dec. 18, Theodore C. Wallace, in his 57th year.
Funeral service at his late residence, 36 Prospect Avenue, on Wednesday, Dec. 20. Carriages in waiting on arrival of 1:20 P. M. train from foot of Barclay Street, New York. Boston papers please copy.

A.—THE KENSICO CEMETERY.
Private station Harlem Railroad; 43 minutes' ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 E. 42 st.

GOV. THOMAS'S ULTIMATUM.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 19.—Gov. Thomas has issued an ultimatum to the United States Government, in which he practically declares that if the United States does not keep the Utah Reservation Indians from crossing the Colorado border, the militia of the State will drive them out.

A year ago, in a brush with Deputy Wardens, two Indians were killed. This year the redskins came in force and in war paint, and the deputies kept at a respectful distance till the Indians had slaughtered all the game they wanted.

More Smallpox in Morristown.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Dec. 19.—There are four cases of smallpox in this city. The first victim was Albert Hulen, who contracted smallpox while on a visit to Rockaway. The next was Hulen's father, followed by Mrs. Hulen, and last night Jacob Depew was found to be suffering from it. All the victims live in one house on Race Street. The patients are all colored.

DEATHS REPORTED DEC. 19.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date of Dth. Dec.
ARMSTRONG, Joseph, 873 Columbus Av.	1	18
AQUINALDI, Bianchetti, 222 Sullivan.	1	18
BRANDENSTEIN, Barbara, 114 W. 100th St.	84	17
BRANIGAN, Annie, 224 E. 34th St.	61	18
BUHR, Bertha, 614 E. 9th St.	39	17
BROWN, Catherine, 326 E. 74th St.	60	18
BOLDEN, Frank, 666 9th Av.	2	17
BROWN, George J., 301 E. Broadway.	77	18
BROWN, Harry, 803 6th Av.	33	18
BARONE, Angela R., 160 Mulberry St.	24	18
CURRAN, James, 19 Commerce St.	57	16
CURTIN, William, 452 W. 49th St.	32	18
CAPOTE, Rosa, 87 W. 3d St.	24	17
CONNOLLY, William M., Foundling Hospital	1	14
COHN, Fannie, 59 Willett St.	7	18
COOPER, George, 228 W. 31st St.	52	19
CHUNG, Fy Yung, 11 Mott St.	29	19
DOYLE, Gertrude A., 242 E. 32d St.	22	18
DINSDORF, Henry, 1,661 Avenue A.	30	17
DIVRICH, Stephen A., 525 Hudson St.	1	18
DI TULLIO, Francesca, 2,054 1st Av.	1	15
DE FORREST, Dell, Manhattan State Hospital	27	17
DOANE, Edmund M., Jersey City.	59	17
DUCARD, Hattie, 1,018 Avenue A.	2	17
DRISCOLL, John, 130 Cherry St.	44	16
DEHAAN, Bertha, 814 E. 6th St.	29	19
DE CUNZO, Alfredo, 79 Baxter St.	1	19
DEMPSEY, Ellen, Hudson, N. Y.	57	19
FRAGLIO, Maria, 10½ Downing St.	28	17
FASANELLI, Vito, 252 W. 47th St.	30	17
FITZMAURICE, T., 512 W. 49th St.	72	18
FARRELL, Patrick, 434 W. 54th St.	1	18
GERSTMAN, M. C., 55 W. 114th St.	1	18
GROS, Louis, 53 E. 103d St.	62	17
GREEN, John, 330 E. 37th St.	29	18
HALGREN, Barbara, 76 W. 102d St.	46	18
HAMILTON, Ellen, 42 Stuyvesant St.	43	18
HEGNER, Martin, 502 6th St.	1	18
HUPPEL, Max, Foundling Hospital.	1	13
HINCHEY, Maurice, 403 E. 22d St.	24	16
HOWARD, Sallie E., 1,477 Lexington Av.	22	18
HAERTING, Paul, 307 E. 9th St.	42	16
HART, Frederika, 301 W. 130th St.	42	19
JOBST, Anna, 710 11th Av.	38	17
JONES, Catherine, Manh. State Hosp.	54	18
KREUTZBERG, Helene M., 853 3d Av.	70	17
KRUG, Sadie P., 270 W. 96th St.	30	18
KEATING, Edna, 239 E. 113th St.	1	18
LENCIONI, Maurice, 163 W. 48th St.	33	17
LUPI, Amelia, 80 Macdougal St.	1	17
LARSEN, Peter A., 22 Greenwich St.	52	18
LEWIS, John H., 427 6th Av.	54	14
LEE, William H., 18 W. 32d St.	54	18
LYNCH, Edward, 77 Roosevelt St.	9	17
LEVINE, Celia, 83 Willett St.	1	18
MADER, George, 1,033 1st Av.	1	18
MAHONEY, Edward, Foundling Hosp.	1	14
MAN, unknown, Harlem Hospital.	38	17
MONTAPERTA, Antonia, 213 E. 70th	70	18
MEYERS, Wanda, 1,485 Amsterdam Av.	1	17
MURPHY, James, 411 E. 29th St.	4	18
MANCUSO, Rachael, 190 Hester St.	38	18
MAHON, Catherine, 439 E. 77th St.	57	17
MORRIS, Kate M., Broadway, near 108th St.	25	18
MASI, Felice, 28 Madison St.	35	18
MEEHAN, Mary A., 157 W. 62d St.	49	18
McKEEVER, Anna, 26 W. 13th St.	1	18
McGOVERN, Mary J., 45 Washington	1	18
OGILVIE, Nettie E., Lake Delaware, N. Y.	35	18
PAKOLSKY, Annie, 18 Clinton St.	1	15
PRICE, Isidore, 734 2d Av.	3	19
RAFIN, Giuseppe, 2,157 1st Av.	40	14
ROWLETT, William, 232 E. 87th St.	49	17
RICHARDS, Nancy, 206

One Fare From Anywhere.

Bloomingdale's

3d Ave., 59th to 60th St.

Rare and interesting specimens from the noted studios of Paris, Vienna, Berlin, Italy, Japan, Switzerland, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, England and all the art centres of Europe in

Art Objects, Bronzes, Marbles.

Paintings on Porcelain. Bronzes and Marbles. Clocks and Marble Sets. Carved Ivory. Dutch Silver. Ivory Miniatures. Terra Cottas, Oriental Subjects. Limoges, Enamels, Plaques, and Vases. Daum, Cally, and Lorraine Glass. Lamps, Shades, &c.

Many Original Pieces from the Paris Salon Exhibition of 1899.

Also Marbles from the studios of the most noted sculptors of Florence.

A year of the most critical collecting and lavish expenditure was required to bring our present showings together. The connoisseur will be delighted with our display; everybody will be pleased.

Prices about half those demanded by exclusive art dealers.

FRENCH MINIATURES, in antique ormolu gold frames, comprising many historical subjects, artistically painted on ivory and considered rare specimens; our special prices, $1.95, $2.95, and..... 3.95

Main Floor.

Holiday Gifts.

Leopard Rugs.

FULL MOUNTED HEADS.

$35, $45, $55.

A reduction of $10 each.

Himalaya Tiger Rugs.

FULL MOUNTED HEADS.

$200, $225, $250, $275.

$25 less than regular prices.

Polar Bear Rugs.

FULL MOUNTED HEADS.

$150, $200, $250, $400.

$25 to $50 less than regular prices.

A large variety of all kinds of Hall and Parlor Rugs at Reduced Prices.

C. C. Shayne

124 and 126 WEST 42D ST.

Between Broadway and 6th Av.

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THE OLD CURIOSITY SHOP.

Few New Yorkers are aware that we, too, have a "Curiosity Shop." But it is an institution of such striking convenience, so original in conception and so useful and advantageous that there is no doubt of its permanence. Our "Curiosity Shop" is located in ex-Governor Morton's building. Here, through one of the quaintest entrances, you arrive at the fine new clothing and haberdashery store of Maduro Bros. & Co., 112 and 114 Nassau Street. This progressive firm has transformed its splendid business into an efficient assistant to men about town. In connection with their regular trade they have added dressing rooms, barber shop, bathrooms—ordinary and shower—bootblacking parlor and lockers. Having been detained down town, and desiring to go to theatre or elsewhere without first being forced home, your business man steps into Maduro's, and lo, he comes forth arrayed like a bridegroom. Meanwhile his discarded raiment has been properly cleaned, repaired, and pressed, and with his soiled linen, if desired, sent home. All this costs but a nominal sum.

The clothing and furnishings sold by this firm have won for them an enviable reputation and given them a splendid impetus in this departure. The wonder is how this firm can give such great values for such modest prices.

Quick Service!

Customers Do Not Have to Wait Who Buy at

LOWNEY'S

Sealed Packages of these Famous

Chocolate Bonbons

Freshly made, are ready for instant delivery.

Pound, two-pound, three-pound boxes . . 60 cts. per pound

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MILLINERY, RIBBONS, SILKS, VELVETS, HOSIERY, DRESS GOODS, GLOVES, SHOES.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

TOYS! DOLLS!! BOOKS!!!

MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED AND PROMPTLY FILLED.

OPEN EVENINGS!

From Saturday, Dec. 16, 1899, to Saturday, Dec. 23, 1899, Both Inclusive.

309 TO 321 GRAND STREET, NEW YORK.

Schumann's Sons,

Jewelers,

937 & 939 Broadway, N. Y.

Open Evenings until Christmas.

THIEVES REVEL IN BROOKLYN.

Burglaries and Highway Robberies of Almost Nightly Occurrence in Many Parts of the Borough.

Burglaries, highwaymen, and other types of robbers are having a merry time of it in Brooklyn these days. Within the past week numerous unusually bold robberies, including burglaries and hold-ups, have taken place in the borough, and in nearly every case the thieves have escaped arrest.

Less than a week ago Max Metzger, a druggist at Liberty and Railroad Avenues, was held up and robbed at the point of a revolver in his store by a lone robber, who got safely away.

Several nights later two houses in the same block on State Street were burglarized in bold fashion. Four suspects were arrested by the police in this case.

On Monday morning a burglar, while attempting to enter the home of Paul Fritzmeyer on Utica Avenue, was shot at by a young woman of the household and put to flight. The police have gained no trace of him.

At midnight on Monday night two men boarded a Flatbush Avenue trolley car in Flatbush, and, covering the conductor with a revolver, robbed him of all the money in his possession. They, too, made their escape.

Yesterday another bold burglary and a highway robbery were reported. The house burglarized this time was the residence of Dr. Francis H. Stuart, at 123 Joralemon Street, in the Heights section of the borough. The thieves forced an entrance to the house through a basement window early on Monday morning. While the burglars did not carry off much of value, they apparently had a pleasant time in the house while the family lay serenely asleep up stairs. They obtained eatables from the kitchen pantries and enjoyed a feast in the dining room, the remains of which were found on the table by the astonished servants when they came down stairs later in the morning.

Walter W. Arundale of 51 Main Street was on his way home late on Monday night when he was assaulted and robbed by two footpads at the corner of Main and Washington Streets. The thieves took his gold watch. William Gibbons of 62 Front Street and Nell Gillespie of 66 Washington Street were arrested on suspicion and held for a hearing in the Adams Street Police Court.

Besides the cases mentioned, many other burglaries have been committed in several of the best residential sections of the borough. The facts in regard to them, however, have been kept from the public by the police.

HIGHWAYMEN ON THE WEST SIDE.

Three Robberies on One Block in Sixty-ninth Street.

According to some of the residents of the upper west side, that part of the city is becoming a favorite resort for highwaymen. They say that Sixty-ninth Street, between West End and Amsterdam Avenues, especially, is so infested with robbers that any one venturing through it after dark is almost sure to be held up. This block contains several vacant lots and unfinished buildings, where the robbers are said to make their headquarters.

Mrs. C. J. Merrill of 101 West Seventieth Street was passing through Sixty-ninth Street on Saturday night when a man jumped out from a vacant lot and grabbed at her pocketbook. He succeeded in getting it out of her hand, but it was fastened to her wrist by a strap. The highwayman endeavored to break the strap, while Mrs. Merrill screamed for help. The man finally became frightened and ran away.

Mrs. C. B. Culver of 271 West Sixty-ninth Street was not so fortunate, for she was forced to give up $12 to robbers early on Friday morning. Her father had died on Thursday night at 101 West Ninety-sixth Street, and she was on her way home from watching at his bedside when she was confronted by two men at Sixty-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. They asked her to give them what money she had, and she promptly turned over her purse, containing the money. They were evidently not satisfied with this, for they started to pull the earrings from her ears and only desisted when a newsboy, hearing her cries for help, came to her assistance.

J. B. Foster of 271 West Sixty-ninth Street was also held up on the same block. He is a newspaper man, and was going home early in the morning, when two men appeared from behind a tree and ordered him to hand over his money. He tried to rush past them, when one of them struck him on the head, crushing his hat and raising a big lump. Mr. Foster put up such a vigorous fight, however, that his assailants were glad to get away.

The police of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station say that none of the robberies has been reported to them.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

HEARING ON FREIGHT RATES.

Merchants to Appear Before the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

The railroads east of the Mississippi River have promulgated a reclassification of various kinds of freight, which will go into effect Jan. 1. The Merchants' Association, with a number of other organizations and many merchants, objected to the reclassification, and the Inter-State Commerce Commission will give a hearing on the protests at Washington to-morrow.

The result of the reclassification will be a general advance in the rates on many lines of freight.

The general contention of the railroads is that the advance in prices has compelled them to pay from 15 to 40 per cent. more for material used by them in the operation of their roads, which has necessitated an advance in freight rates. The merchants most affected are those who deal in dry goods, coffee, sugar, soap, and hardware.

One contention of the shippers is that the arbitrary advance upon short notice will cause serious loss in many directions, for the reason that large numbers of manufacturers, agents, and commission men have made contracts for future delivery of goods extending well into the year 1900, the contracts being based upon present prices and present freight rates. In view of this fact, they say, such a sweeping change should not be put into effect without sufficient notice to shippers.

BOSTON AND ALBANY LEASE.

BOSTON, Dec. 19.—The Boston Advertiser to-day says that in addition to the opposition of many Democrats in the Legislature to the proposed lease of the Boston and Albany Railroad to the New York Central Company, which will come up for approval at the coming session of the General Court, a new factor has appeared in the opposition of interests representing the Fitchburg Railroad, which, it is said, are evidently not satisfied with the outlook.

The Advertiser says that these Directors will oppose the lease of the Albany, as there is a feeling in the western part of the State that under the lease more traffic than ever would be diverted to the Albany Road, the Fitchburg in the past having suffered through the traffic arrangements between the Albany and the New York Central.

A circular protesting against the lease of the Boston and Albany to the New York Central and signed by John D Bryant, Francis Blake, Uriel H. Crocker, Edward S. Dodge, Frank W. Reynolds, and Charles P. Robinson, has been sent to the stockholders of the Boston and Albany Railroad Company.

RAILWAYS TO GET MORE TIME.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission has decided to grant the request of the railroads for the extension of time in which to equip their rolling stock with approved couplers and other safety appliances.

The commission will announce its decision probably to-morrow, and, it is understood, the time limit will be extended six months from Jan. 1 next, the date now set.

The Vanderbilt Trunk Lines.

Representatives of the Vanderbilt trunk lines had a meeting yesterday at the Murray Hill Hotel. Among those present were A. J. Smith of Chicago, T. S. Timpson and W. H. Underwood of Buffalo, and O. W. Ruggles of Chicago. "Really," said Mr. Timpson to a TIMES reporter, "there is no great significance to our meeting; we meet about once a month. But I can say that our reports of business are most satisfactory. I have been railroading for a long time, but I never saw railroad business in a better condition."

No Receiver for Cape May Road.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 19.—Vice Chancellor Reed filed an opinion this afternoon denying the application of the City of Cape May for the appointment of a receiver for the Cape May, Delaware Bay, and Sewall's Point Railroad. The application was made because taxes are due Cape May City to the amount of $2,000.

PLYMOUTH AT ERIE BASIN.

Fog-Bound Boat's Damaged Outer Hull to be Repaired There—Was Scraped by Rocks.

The Fall River Line steamboat Plymouth, which struck the rocks off Barretto Point in the Sound while bound from New York for Fall River Monday night, returned to her pier early yesterday morning. All of her 500 passengers had been transferred to the Stonington Line steamer Maine, which was fogbound off the same point during the night, and most of the cargo had been transferred to the Taunton, one of the Fall River Line's freight boats, also bound east and delayed by fog.

The transfer was accomplished by 3:30 o'clock in the morning without incident, the water being smooth, so that the boats were able to be made fast alongside. The Maine and Taunton then worked their way east, while the Plymouth groped her way back to the city. The fog bells and whistles of the fogbound fleet of Sound steamers could be plainly heard in Harlem throughout the night.

The Plymouth did not, as at first reported, stick fast. She simply scraped over a ledge of jagged rocks. She was drawing fourteen feet at the time. She has a double bottom and it was only the outer hull that was injured. One of the officials of the line said yesterday that it was a matter only of stopping the leaks repairs could be easily made, as a small pump had sufficed to keep out all of the water that came into her double bottom. She was what the steamboat men call "weeping" in several places where rivets had been pulled out and seams strained along the port side. Just how much overhauling the steel work will require, however, it was said, could not be determined until she had been examined in drydock. A small portion of her cargo, brought back with her, was landed at her pier yesterday, and she was then sent to the Erie Basin to undergo repairs.

IN MEMORY OF FATHER BROWN.

Requiem Mass Marked Anniversary of Episcopal Rector's Death.

The first anniversary of the death of the Rev. Father Thomas McKee Brown was observed yesterday with a requiem mass at the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Mary the Virgin, in West Forty-sixth Street, of which he was the founder and the rector for the last twenty-nine years of his life. There was a large congregation, in which women very largely predominated. Many Protestant Episcopal clergymen from various metropolitan and suburban parishes were also present.

The Rev. Father Christian, the rector, was the celebrant of the mass, the curates, Fathers Linn and Macpherson, assisting. The music was Wilcox's mass. It was sung by a double quartet and soloists under the direction of Dr. Prentice, the organist of the church. There was no sermon, but a communion service was held, in which about half a dozen members participated.

As the congregation filed out of the church many paused to admire the reduced artist's model of the memorial to Father Brown, of which J. Massey Rhind is the sculptor, and which has been on view in the edifice for some time. Father Christian announced that his efforts to collect the large sum necessary to finish the work in lasting marble during the year following Father Brown's death had been brought to a successful termination by a generous contribution which he had received only the night before. The model represents the figure of Father Brown clad in sacerdotal garments, lying full length upon a catafalque, with the hands pressed together as in prayer. Two angels kneel at either side of the head of the figure, and at the foot is a crouching lion. The memorial will be life size when completed, perhaps six months hence, and will stand between the two forward piers or columns of the church.

FROM A CONVENT TO SOCIETY.

Miss Willets of Brooklyn Reappears After Ten Years' Seclusion.

After spending ten years in a Roman Catholic convent in this city, in strict seclusion from the world, Miss Anglessea Willets, daughter of Mrs. Edward B. Willets of 77 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, has returned to society. Miss Willets left the convent last April, but her re-entrance into society did not take place until a few days ago, when she was reintroduced at a reception given in her honor by her mother.

Miss Willets's retirement to a convent, it is said, was not an absolute renunciation of the world. Being of a religious turn of mind, she believed it to be her duty to give up the world for a time and live in the pious atmosphere of a convent.

Miss Willets and her mother are now giving a series of afternoon receptions. "The facts in the case," said Mrs. Willets last evening, "are simply that my daughter, who is a Roman Catholic, has returned home from a sense of duty toward her family, after several years' absence, and, like other people, we are giving a series of afternoon teas. She has been with us several months, and we but lately returned from the country."

NESTOR PONCE DE LEON DEAD.

Lineal Descendant of Florida's Discoverer Passes Away in Havana.

Nestor Ponce de Leon, a lineal descendant of Ponce de Leon, discoverer of Florida, died at Havana on Monday. Mr. de Leon, who was sixty-three years old, had been a resident in this city up to eight months ago. For several years he had practiced law here, and at one time was associated with the late Chief Justice Charles P. Daly. During his recent stay in Cuba he transacted much business there for several prominent law firms in this city.

Mr. de Leon came here from Cuba during the ten years' war. This move was in consequence of his activity in behalf of Cuban independence, and his plantations in Havana and Pinar del Rio, said to have been valued at $2,000,000, were confiscated by the Spanish authorities. Upon his arrival here he became Treasurer of the Cuban Junta, and held that position till the end of the revolution. His advice was often sought by the Junta during the last revolution. Mr. de Leon was the author of several works in the Spanish language and also a Spanish-English technological dictionary.

Governor General Brooke several months ago appointed Mr. de Leon custodian of the archives of Havana and Director of the Museum of Natural History there. Mr. de Leon leaves a wife and family. His son, Dr. N. J. Ponce de Leon of 73 West Eighty-fifth Street, is now in Havana.

Claimant of Diamonds Not in Court.

Essie Blum of 882 Douglass Street, Brooklyn, was not in the Lee Avenue Police Court yesterday morning to press the charge she had made against Miss Florence Moore, daughter of a well-to-do baker at Sanford Street and De Kalb Avenue. Miss Moore was discharged, and her lawyer told the Magistrate that he thought Miss Blum should be compelled to appear in order that his client might have full justice. Miss Blum informed the police a few days ago that she thought Miss Moore was in possession of some diamonds lost by the former three years ago.

Receiver for Franklin National Bank.

Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court, before whom the affairs of the Franklin National Bank have been heard, yesterday decided to appoint a temporary receiver, who will take charge of the bank's affairs until after the meeting of the stockholders, which will be held shortly.

Again to the front for the Holidays

The World-Renowned Appetizer and Invigorator,

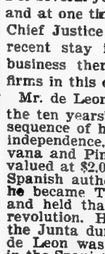

DR. SIEGERT'S ANGOSTURA BITTERS.

(From South America.)

The only genuine. No Christmas Table Complete Without It.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND DOMESTIC SUBSTITUTES.

A FIGHT THAT AFFECTS PAYN.

Insurance Superintendent's Tenure of Office Involved in a Rensselaer County Controversy.

There is a pretty political kettle of fish in Rensselaer County, the home of ex-Gov. Frank S. Black. Senator Thomas C. Platt, according to people in that part of the State, is accountable for the trouble.

In the elections last month the Republicans, by a fusion with the Conway Democrats, scored a decided victory, electing a city ticket in Troy and a county ticket in Rensselaer on which all the nominees except Daniel E. Conway, the fusion candidate for Mayor of Troy, were Republicans. Now Joseph A. Leggett, Postmaster of Troy and a leading Platt man, claims that he is entitled to all the credit for the victory. Black's friends dispute this statement and assert that all credit for the victory belongs to the ex-Governor.

Within the last few days two meetings have been held in Troy by Republicans. One declared faith in Leggett, the other pronounced confidence in Black. The controversy is important in its bearing on the retention of the office of Superintendent of Insurance by Louis F. Payn, as it may compel Senator Platt to show his hand in regard to that matter. Black wants Payn retained; what Senator Platt wants is not known, though it is supposed by many he is in favor of giving him a second term. Gov. Roosevelt is certainly averse to reappointing him.

H. O. Ingalls, formerly counsel to the Rensselaer Republican Board of Supervisors, said to a reporter last night: "Leggett is evidently in Platt's corner and is trying to do Black in Rensselaer County."

"I don't know what to think of the fight," remarked John Don, Treasurer of Rensselaer County. "Black won the fight against ex-Senator Murphy, but Leggett claims the credit. Black made Leggett what he is, politically, but Leggett knows a thing or two about politics. Perhaps he thought Black intended to make his home in New York, and that he had a right to go to the front. That was a mistaken idea."

Among New York politicians the belief is entertained that Platt fears the active influence of Black in State or New York City politics, and he has spurred Leggett on to make the fight. There are many Rensselaer County politicians in town, and all agree that they see the hand of the Senator in the Black-Leggett controversy. The Republican press in Troy is divided on the issue. The Times being for Black, while The Record is for Leggett.

OUT OF THE CITIZENS' UNION.

Isaac H. Klein and Others Withdraw from the Organization.

Isaac H. Klein has resigned from the Citizens' Union. He said yesterday that his business would not permit him to indulge in politics. Several other members have recently resigned from the organization. It is said that the resigning members favor the nomination of independent tickets in local campaigns and are not satisfied with the idea of fusion movements, and this is thought to be the reason for the withdrawals.

Mr. Klein refused yesterday to discuss his resignation, and other members refused to talk about the matter.

THE ASSEMBLY CHAIRMANSHIPS.

Gossip Regarding Assignments to the Leading Committees.

Gossip over the Assembly committee Chairmanships continues to be one of the principal diversions of Republican leaders. It was said last night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel that it had been decided to make Assemblyman Merton E. Lewis of Monroe Chairman of General Laws. Mr. Lewis was George W. Aldridge's candidate for the head of the Cities Committee, but this place is to go to Assemblyman Otto Kelsey of Livingston.

After much deliberation and the consideration of various names, it is almost certain that Assemblyman William L. Coughtry of Albany will be made Chairman of the Insurance Committee. Assemblyman Robert J. Fish of Madison is slated for the Judiciary Committee, and Assemblyman Louis Bedell will probably be found at the head of the Railroad Committee.

OFFICES FOR TAMMANY MEN.

Three Places to be Filled by the Mayor the Last of This Month.

Mayor Van Wyck will have several important offices to distribute on Dec. 31, and for some days the political gossips have been busy connecting the names of Tammany workers with the various places. The offices to become vacant are: One Police Commissioner, one Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments, and one member of the Change of Grade Damage Commission.

The first becomes vacant through the expiration of the term of Commissioner John B. Sexton, who will, it is said, certainly succeed himself. The elevation of Tax Commissioner Grell to the Shrievalty, will make a place to which ex-Coroner Ferdinand Levy, it is expected, will be appointed. To the third place, which is made vacant by the election of Warren W. Foster to the Court of General Sessions, it was said last night ex-Police Inspector Thomas F. McAvoy, the Tammany leader in the Twenty-third Assembly District, would be named.

DEMOCRATS CALLED TO MEET.

National Committee Will Convene in Washington Feb. 22.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Senator Jones, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, has issued a call for a meeting of that committee to be held at the Raleigh Hotel, in this city, on Feb. 22 next. The purpose of the meeting is to fix a time and place for holding the National Democratic Convention next Summer.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

E. W. Wakelee Republican Leader of the House—Officers Selected.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 19.—The Republican House caucus for the selection of officers for the Assembly during the coming session of the Legislature, which begins next month, was held to-day in the Assembly Chamber, and the principal places were filled without opposition. E. W. Wakelee was elected permanent Chairman, which makes him leader of the House. Following are the officers:

Speaker—Benjamin F. Jones, Essex; Clerk—James Parker, Passaic; Assistant Clerk—George E. Poole, Morris; Journal Clerk—Noah F. Morrison, Union; Sergeant-at-Arms—Frank Tantum, Monmouth; Assistants—Horatio Hazens, Ocean; John G. Cooper, Somerset; Bill Clerk—George P. Powell, Essex.

The rules of the last House were adopted, except those relating to the engrossing department. On motion of Assemblyman Wright the Attorney General was asked for an opinion as to the constitutionality of the bill establishing the office of Supervisor of Bills.

Mazet Calls on the Governor.

ALBANY, Dec. 19.—Robert Mazet, Chairman of the Mazet investigation committee, called on Gov. Roosevelt to-day and submitted an outline of the recommendations that the committee will embody in its report to the Legislature. Mr. Mazet declined to state what they were.

Title Trust of Jersey City.

The Title Trust and Guarantee Company of Jersey City yesterday elected these Directors: Abram Q. Garretson, Charles L. Corbin, Bernard M. Shanley, William G. Bumsted, Edward F. C. Young, De Witt Van Buskirk, Earle Insley, George F. Perkins, William H. Corbin, John A. Walker, Frank H. Earle, James B. Vredenbergh, Spencer Weart, Lawrence Fagan, and Edward L. Young. At a meeting of the Directors these officers were chosen: President—Abram Q. Garretson; Vice Presidents—William H. Corbin and George F. Perkins; Treasurer and Secretary—J. E. Hulshizer, Jr.; Title Officer—John Glendorf. The annual report shows the deposits on Dec. 1 aggregated $7,000,000, an increase of $1,700,000 over the previous year.

Phi Beta Kappa Alumni Meeting.

The first meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Alumni Association for the present college year was held last evening at the Hotel Savoy. The principal feature of the evening was the reading of a paper entitled "Light on Roman Life," by Prof. James C. Egbert, Jr., of Columbia University.

When You Buy a Package of

HOOCHENOO CHEROOTS

you get THREE good satisfying smokes for FIVE CENTS which are Better than any Cigar now on the market, no matter what you may pay for it.

RUPPIN & LANDSBERG, JERSEY CITY, MAKERS.

FRISCH & CO., 411 BROADWAY, N. Y., DISTRIBUTERS.

PROCLAMATION BY BROOKE.

Says the Change Which Has Taken Place Under His Administration Is "Truly Marvelous."

HAVANA, Dec. 19.—Gen. Brooke will issue to-morrow the following proclamation:

"By direction of the President I hereby transfer to my successor, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, the duties and responsibilities of the office of Military Governor, bespeaking for him that support and confidence which you have come to accord me. To those who have been associated with me in the performance of the difficult task of reorganizing and placing in operation the civil government of the island, I hereby tender this expression of appreciation and thanks for their loyal and patriotic support and assistance.

"A year ago I found the country most thoroughly devastated, its resources and commerce destroyed, and its rural population gathered into towns, without food and without shelter, and dying of starvation and exposure. The Government of the United States immediately supplied work and food. In a short time those conditions passed away, and now the country is rapidly pressing forward to a prosperity hitherto unknown in its history.

"Look about and see how true this is. The various steps that have led to the present condition are well known to you and need not be mentioned here. The change is truly marvelous. Without the semblance of civil government then, you have now a complete organization.

"Your municipal and provincial governments are all in the hands of your own citizens. The military control is purely advisory and supervisory. Many of your laws have been modified and changed to suit the times in which you live, as well as the interests of good government. Your courts have been reorganized and are in operation. Peace reigns. Law and order rule.

"By your own industry and by a careful observance of these conditions, the full restoration of your social affairs and prosperity is assured. With the feeling that the future is in your hands to make or to mar, and trusting that wise counsels may prevail among you, I say to you farewell."

OFFICIALS BACK FROM HAVANA.

Commissioner Scannell Praises Its Volunteer Fire Department.

Among the passengers on the Ward liner Havana, which arrived here yesterday from Havana, were Fire Commissioner Scannell and Corporation Counsel Whalen. Commissioner Scannell went to Havana on the invitation of the municipal authorities to advise them in Fire Department matters as an expert. When asked if it was true that he had gone to Havana to exploit an automobile fire vehicle in which Richard Croker is said to be interested, the Commissioner laughingly replied: "We will discuss that later on."

Discussing the Havana Fire Department, Commissioner Scannell said that it was entirely composed of volunteers. "The only members of it," said he, "who are paid are the engineer and driver of each piece of apparatus, of which there are six. There are 600 firemen, for the most part merchants. When the alarm is given, they vault over their counters, take the first cab, and are off to the fire. The uniform is similar to that of the old New York volunteer force—red shirt, helmet, and blue trousers. The department has two corps, municipal and commercial. I consider them excellent volunteers.

"There are no hook and ladder trucks, since Havana houses are one story high. Nobody sleeps in the engine houses except the engineer, driver, horses, and mascot. The time of hitching up and getting out is thirteen seconds. They are able to make this time because the horses are stabled close to the engine and not in the rear. Fires are of rare occurrence, because each household has a separate building for a kitchen. The department is fully adequate to meet existing conditions. I have no intention of returning to Cuba, and while there I suggested no changes in the department."

Corporation Counsel Whalen said that his trip had been one purely for pleasure. Mr. Whalen praised the work of Major Rathbone, in charge of the customs, and Capt. Lucian M. Young, Captain of the Port of Havana. He said the streets were clean and that Havana was as safe as New York after dark.

NO UNION OF POST OFFICES.

Postmaster Wilson Says Brooklyn Will Not Be Joined to Manhattan.

Postmaster Wilson of Brooklyn, who returned from Washington yesterday, expressed himself as being confident that the proposed consolidation of the Manhattan and Brooklyn Post Offices would not be effected.

"I am satisfied," said Mr. Wilson, "that the department at Washington has no intention of consolidating the Manhattan and Brooklyn offices. They believe the sentiment in Brooklyn to be decidedly against the measure, and that it would not be of benefit economically or otherwise to put the plan into effect."

DEVELOPED SUICIDAL MANIA.

Son of Dr. Samuel P. Cropper Taken to Bellevue Violently Insane.

Harld P. Cropper, twenty-eight years old, of 57 East Eighty-sixth Street, son of Dr. Samuel P. Cropper, who is connected with the Health Department, was taken from his home to Bellevue Hospital last night violently insane. Dr. Osgood of the Presbyterian Hospital brought the patient to Bellevue.

The young man's father accompanied him. He said his son had acted strangely for several weeks. He seemed morbidly melancholy, and yesterday his malady took a dangerous turn. Young Cropper tried to end his life several times, but was restrained by servants.

Verdict Against Daniel E. Finn.

A jury sitting before Justice Freedman in the Supreme Court yesterday returned a verdict for $1,286.92 against Daniel E. Finn, Justice-elect of the First District Municipal Court, in favor of Amelia Gorman, widow of ex-Sheriff John J. Gorman. The suit grew out of a dispute over the pay of two keepers employed by Mr. Finn when he was Deputy Sheriff under Mr. Gorman. It was decided that Mr. Finn was responsible for their pay.

Found Dead in Her Room.

The body of a young woman known as Annie Clark was found yesterday in her room at 313 West Nineteenth Street. The gas was escaping in the room and it is supposed she committed suicide. Little is known about her except that she has a sister in New York named Nellie Clark, who is a corsetmaker, and that she corresponded with a young man called "Will," at Boston Post Office, Box 376.

WHAT PROPORTION

of Northerners go South for the cold weather? A greater number yearly, but the majority stay North and need

KOTEDSILK

underwear to protect them from the sudden and violent climatic changes incident to our winters.

KOTEDSILK TRADE MARK REGISTERED

ON EVERY GARMENT.

KOTEDSILK UNDERWEAR CO., MILLBURY, MASS.

76 Liberty St., N. Y. City, and All Leading Stores.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY WINS.

Ohio Supreme Court Dismisses Charge of Bribery Against It.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 19.—The Supreme Court handed down a decision to-day dismissing the bribery case of Attorney General Monnett against the Standard Oil Company.

The Attorney General furnished information to the effect that he was approached by Charles Squire of New York with a bribe of $400,000 if he would permit the cases pending against the Standard Oil Company to go by default. It was claimed that Mr. Squire was the representative of F. B. Squire, Secretary of the Standard Oil Company; Frank Haskell, and Frank Rockefeller, son of the President of the company. The decision dismisses the case on the ground that the information does not connect the Standard Oil Company with the attempt at bribery stated therein.

HERMIT OF PINE CREEK DEAD.

Recluse Near Norwalk, Conn., Passes Away in Solitude.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Dec. 19.—The authorities are investigating the cause of the death of Robert Wright, seventy years of age, better known as the Hermit of Pine Creek. He lived alone on a small island, and was but rarely seen in town, and then he came only to purchase the necessities of life, though he always seemed well supplied with money. This latter fact has caused people to believe that he had a snug fortune concealed on the island. He was found dead by some duck hunters in his shanty, while it appeared that the place had been ransacked.

Wright's wife died ten years ago. The old man had a family of grown children, but he preferred to mourn his loss in the little cabin, and discouraged visits from every one.

NEGRO RUN DOWN AND SHOT.

Killed Superintendent of Coke Works and Was Chased by 200 Men.

DUNBAR, Penn., Dec. 19.—Sanford White, Superintendent of Construction of the W. J. Rainey Coke Company, was shot and killed to-day by David Pierce, a colored employe.

The trouble began with a quarrel between Pierce and Richard Cunningham, Superintendent of the Mount Vernon works of the W. J. Rainey Company, over a question of work. White interfered in behalf of Cunningham, when the negro drew a revolver from his pocket and fired. The ball penetrated White's abdomen, making a fatal wound.

Immediately after firing, Pierce ran for his life, with more than 200 persons in hot pursuit. He was chased for more than two miles before his pursuers came within shooting distance, but as soon as they did he was made the target for a shower of bullets. He fell with seven wounds through his body, and died in a short time.

White was about fifty years of age, married, and had several children.

CEMENT MINES CAVE IN.

Rosendale Works Much Damaged, But No Life Was Lost.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 19.—A cave-in occurred in the cement mines of the New York and Rosendale cement works at Rosendale this morning. Thousands of tons of rock and dirt fell in, carrying down buildings and machinery. It was at first supposed that fifteen miners were buried in the débris, but later in the day it became definitely known that no one was killed.

The cave-in was rather in the nature of a series of landslips, thousands of tons of rock and earth sliding from the mountainside down into the Delaware and Hudson Canal in the valley. The iron bridge of the Wallkill Valley Railroad, which is about 500 feet long, was struck, but was not seriously injured, and after straightening some rails which were bent, trains were permitted to pass over it.

The landslide began last night, when a great quantity of rock gave way. The workmen went in as usual this morning. At 8 A. M. another great mass was dislodged, and every one got out of harm's way. The greatest fall of earth and rock occurred about 10 o'clock and carried with it engine and boiler houses and other buildings of the cement company. Exactly how much damage was done cannot be stated yet.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

On account of the rush during the holiday season, we advise intending purchasers to visit our warerooms as early in the day as is convenient.

For the accommodation of those unable to call during the day, we will remain

OPEN EVENINGS

UNTIL CHRISTMAS

THE STERLING PIANO CO.,

MANUFACTURERS.

Wholesale and Retail Wareroom

(Entire building, four floors),

NO. 536 FULTON ST., Brooklyn.

Look for the name STERLING.

Opposite Montauk Theatre.

VOGELER COMPANY'S FAILURE.

Property of Devries and His Wife Conveyed to a Trustee.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 19.—Christian Devries and Mrs. Minnie A. Devries, his wife, filed a joint deed of trust this morning, conveying all their property, real and personal, to Henry S. Dulaney, trustee, to be by him converted into cash and used in the liquidation of the debts of the Vogeler Company, of which Mr. Devries is President.

Mr. Dulaney filed a bond for $300,000, which would indicate that the assets are $150,000. Of this, $75,000 is in realty and $75,000 in personal property. The liabilities of the concern are not definitely known, but are estimated at between $175,000 and $200,000.

C. Morton Stewart was chosen President of the National Bank of Baltimore to-day, to fill out the unexpired term of Mr. Devries, resigned. The permanent President will be chosen at the annual election in January.

Schroeder Order of Arrest Vacated.

Justice Marean, in the Equity Term of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, vacated yesterday the order of arrest against Quarantine Commissioner Frederick W. Schroeder, which was obtained in the suit brought against him by Mrs. Alice M. Drew to recover $30,000 for the alleged conversion of 10,000 shares of the stock of the Standard Gold Production Company of Colorado.

Steamship Neustria Detained.

The Fabre Line steamship Neustria, which arrived yesterday with 761 steerage passengers from Naples, has been detained at Quarantine, as it was reported 20 passengers from Trieste were smuggled aboard despite their rejection by the United States Consul at Naples. Health Officer Doty has cabled to Naples to learn if the report is true. All of the passengers are well.

Mrs. Margaret Hastings Dead.

ALBANY, Dec. 19.—Mrs. Margaret Hastings, wife of the late Col. John Hastings, died at the family residence in this city early this morning. She was the mother of State Historian Hugh Hastings and of John Hastings, formerly managing editor of The Albany Evening Journal.

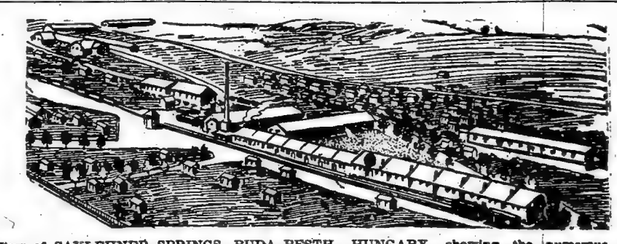

View of SAXLEHNER SPRINGS, BUDA PESTH, HUNGARY, showing the numerous wells that yield the

Hunyadi János

Natural Aperient Water.

The ordinary dose, one to two wineglasses half hour before breakfast, produces a copious evacuation without leaving behind it any intestinal discomfort or exhaustion.

ANDREAS SAXLEHNER, Sole Proprietor of the Springs.

AUTOMOBILE CLUB CHALLENGE.

The American Organization Decides to Enter the Competition Next Year in France.

A special meeting of the Automobile Club of America was held at the Waldorf-Astoria last night for the purpose of considering the challenge for the Gordon Bennett Automobile Cup, at present held by the Automobile Club of France, and which will be contested for next Summer in France. George F. Chamberlin, Vice President of the club and Chairman of the Board of Governors, presided. The matter was referred to the Committee on Runs, Tours, and Contests, which made a favorable report. It was then unanimously resolved to accept the challenge, and notification of the fact with 3,000f. forfeit will be mailed to-day.

The club has a right under the rules to be represented by three vehicles. Two members have already signified their desire to challenge through the club. They are A. L. Riker of the Riker Electric Motor Company, Elizabethport, N. J., and Alexander Winton, a manufacturer of automobiles at Cleveland, Ohio. It is understood that the third challenger will be the Locomobile Company.

The prospects of the race were eagerly discussed at the club, and confidence that the trophy would be brought to the United States was freely expressed. "And once we get it here," said one member enthusiastically, "it will come to stay, like the America's Cup."

The clubs that will compete, in addition to the American Club, are the Automobile Club of Great Britain, the Automobile Club of Austria, the Automobile Club of Germany, the Automobile Club of Switzerland, and the Automobile Club of Turin. The competing automobiles must weigh not less than 400 kilograms and carry at least two passengers seated side by side. Each passenger must weigh not less than seventy kilograms, and both must remain in the vehicle throughout the race. If passengers of lighter weight are carried the difference must be made good with ballast. The automobiles must be made in every part in the countries from which they challenge.

The race, which will be held under the rules of the Automobile Club of France, will be a go-as-you-please affair, without any stipulated stoppages to take place on the road. The distance will be from 550 to 650 kilometres, the course to be between two towns or apportioned into several outward and homeward journeys, of not less than 150 kilometers each.

Gen. Avery D. Andrews, who has resigned as Adjutant General of the National Guard, has also resigned the Presidency of the Automobile Club of America, of which he was elected the head at the first meeting of the organization on Oct. 16. Capt. Homer W. Hedge, Secretary, said last night that a meeting of the club would be called shortly to elect a new President. Among the candidates for active membership are Sir William C. Van Horne, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and G. Creighton Webb. The club intends to establish a good library of automobile literature and to institute lectures on the subject of automobiles.

Frederick R. Simms, founder of the Automobile Club of Great Britain, is expected to visit New York in February, when the American club will give a dinner in his honor.

WOULD BEAUTIFY THE CITY.

National Sculpture Society Members Discuss Plans for Enriching the Open Spaces.

Members of the National Sculpture Society met last evening and discussed various plans for the "Enrichment of the Open Spaces of New York" from the Battery to the Harlem River. A number of photographs of views in the city and plans for suggested improvements were thrown upon a screen by a magic lantern.

The first speaker, George E. Bissell, suggested that at the intersection of streets, especially in the tenement districts, fountains, surrounded by trees, and with sculptural adornments, might be placed. The corners of the buildings at the junctions of the streets might be rounded, and the result would be that the crowded districts of the east side would be made cheerful-looking at a small expense.

Nelson S. Spencer, speaking on "The Battery," advocated the building of a column to commemorate the historical incidents connected with that part of the city, and symbolizing the great number of immigrants who entered the United States through the old Castle Garden.

Charles A. Lopez, dealing with St. Mark's Place, suggested that a large architectural bas-relief might be placed at the end of the building at the junction of Clinton Place and Astor Place. He exhibited a design as a suggestion for this relief, which was received with much applause.

Charles A. Caffin spoke on "Union Square." He said that the square had become recognized as a place for parades and open-air meetings, and suggested the building of a sort of semicircular colisseum at the north end, with seats for auditors and a rostrum for speakers. He declared that, should some such plan ever be adopted, it would be necessary to alter the arrangement of the square itself to a more formal style, and complained that it was impossible to walk through either Union Square or any other of the city's parks without losing time.

Speaking on "Madison Square and the Dewey Arch." Roger Riordan remarked that the members of the National Sculpture Society seemed to think that it would be more becoming to keep in the background as far as the building of a permanent arch was concerned. He thought modesty was a good thing, but at times was out of place. With regard to such an excellent work as perpetuating the Dewey Arch it was certainly out of place.

Karl Bitter explained a plan for the Plaza and the treatment of Fifth Avenue from the south end of the Park to the Museum of Art. He said that if the wall bounding the east side of the Park were moved back thirty feet, and the pathway left, an arrangement would result similar to that of the Champs Elysées and Rotten Row. Carriages would be able to drive up one side of the path and down the other, while seats could be provided on the pathway itself, with possible sculptural adornments.

Charles R. Lamb advocated the clearing away of all the buildings in City Hall Park except the old City Hall, and the employment of a new entrance to the Brooklyn Bridge as part of a general design for beautifying that part of the city.

FINGERHUT MURDER TRIAL.

Counsel for the Accused Woman Sets Up a Claim of Self-Defense.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Dec. 19.—This was the second day of the Fingerhut murder trial, in which Mrs. Fingerhut is charged with killing Paul Roehricht of New York, who owned the farm upon which the Fingerhut family live. The State closed its case and the counsel for the woman made his opening address.

He said he would prove that Roehricht had tried to induce Theodore Fingerhut, the woman's husband, to set fire to his house, saying he would get the house insured for a large amount, would also pay for Fingerhut's insurance on his household goods, and that Fingerhut would make several hundred dollars out of it. Fingerhut refused to do it, he said, and this incensed Roehricht, who never showed himself afterward on the premises Fingerhut occupied until the day he was shot. He also stated he would prove that Robert M. Clark had never served the notices of ejectment he claimed to have done.

About fifteen or twenty minutes after the father and son left home, the day of the shooting, he said, five or six men came to force an entrance into the house. Mrs. Fingerhut warned them off, saying her husband and son were away, and asking them to wait until they returned. In a short time Roehricht appeared with Robert M. Clark, and Mrs. Fingerhut asked him why he treated them in that way. Mr. Roehricht said: "You must get out."

Clark then appeared at one door with a pistol, he said, and another man at the other door with a hatchet. A battering ram was used, and the woman was frightened. Mrs. Clemmons, a neighbor, was with her, and two small children were in the house and they were crying. Mrs. Fingerhut cried: "My God! they are going to kill me." She then stepped to the window, and fired the shot which killed Roehricht.

Theodore Fingerhut, who was then called as a witness, testified to substantially the facts related by the lawyer, and was on the stand until the closing of court.

Arthur D. F. Wright Dead.

Arthur D. F. Wright, thirty-six years old, a tea merchant and President of the corporation of Wright, Duryee & Barwise of 70 Front Street, died suddenly of heart disease Monday at his residence, 59 Morningside Avenue. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and was the son of the late John Wright, who was also in the tea trade in this city. He came to this country when a child, and had been connected with the tea trade for the last ten years. He leaves a wife and infant son.

VIENNA CHESS TOURNAMENT.

The Second Round Completed, with Brody Ahead.

VIENNA, Dec. 19.—The second round of the national chess masters' tournament was played to-night, when the results were as follows:

Brody defeated Schwarz, Kortc defeated Prock, Alapin and Popiel adjourned their game, much in favor of Alapin; Albin and Schlechter adjourned their game on even terms, Wolf and Zinkl drew, and Marocsy and Marco adjourned their game, much in favor of Marocsy.

The third round will be played in the following order to-morrow: Schlechter vs. Wolf, Popiel vs. Albin, Prock vs. Alapin, Brody vs. Kortc, Marocsy vs. Schwarz, Zinkl vs. Marco.

NEED FOR A NEW WHITE HOUSE.

Mansion at Washington Too Small for Present Necessities.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Senator Cullom's bill to improve the White House has aroused considerable interest here and has had the effect of reviving the periodical discussion as to whether the building is suitable for the President and whether better quarters should not be devised. It has been suggested that a building for the President's own use should be erected on the White House ground. The White House is more a business office for the President than a house, and the Chief Executive of the Nation has really narrower quarters in his big house than most well-to-do private citizens. He lives, practically, in a few rooms in his official residence, and has been compared to a tailor living over his store.

In connection with this discussion some interesting views were advanced to-day by an official who believes that the White House is entirely inadequate to the public needs.

"The reason why the inadequate house is retained," he said, "is that we are all waiting for the right woman to come to Washington. The future of the White House depends on some woman whose husband will be elected President. Not until a clever female politician who combines feminine charm with political skill enters the White House will the doom of the old building be sounded.

"Every step forward that has been made in the history of that institution is due to a woman. Abigail Adams was the first builder of the White House; Dolly Madison completed it. The building waits now for a Dolly Madison, and makeshifts like Senator Cullom's bill will be the only improvements that will ever be made until the new Dolly Madison comes.

"It is really remarkable how few women who command the necessary attributes for a successful politician have occupied the White House. There have been a few clever politicians who lacked the necessary feminine charm; there have been many more who were charming and gracious, but had no political skill.

"But when the right woman comes to Washington as wife of a President, and discovers that the White House, as a residence for the head of a Nation of 70,000,000 people is a back-number absurdity, then Congress will take hold of the matter with a will. Before they know that she is influencing them the old White House will be a thing of the past, and the President will have an official residence that is big enough for his needs. The new White House will be her monument, as the old one is that of Abigail Adams and Dolly Madison."

TWO YOUTHFUL FIRE FIGHTERS.

Remove Five Children from Danger, and Then Put Out the Flames.

A bracket lamp hanging in the kitchen of John Sullivan's apartments, on the second floor of the four-story tenement house 110 Sullivan Street, fell yesterday afternoon and set fire to the table beneath. No one was in the house at the time save the six children of the family.

The oldest of these, Edward, twelve years old, shouted fire and then began the work of saving his younger sisters and brother from possible danger. He picked up his baby brother, William Dewey, and carried him to the fire escape outside the front window, at the same time leading his sister Lillie, nine years old, by the hand. He then went back into the rooms and, with the help of Henry Hager, thirteen years old, who lives in the house, took out his other sisters, eleven, six, and four years old, respectively, to the same place of safety.

When the children had been properly disposed of the two boys ran back to the kitchen and succeeded in putting out the flames by throwing water upon them. When the firemen reached the scene they found nothing to do. The damage was slight.

COUNCIL AND CORPORATIONS.

Harlem Railroad Bridges and Astoria Land Grant Considered.

In the Council yesterday the Committee on Bridges and Tunnels reported an ordinance requiring the New York and Harlem Railroad to erect three bridges across Park Avenue between Ninety-eighth and One Hundred and Second Streets. The ordinance was offered a year ago by Councilman Christman, but several Tammany members have obstructed its passage. Mr. Carley, the Tammany leader, opposed it again yesterday, but a bare majority, including the Republicans, voted for it, and the resolution was adopted. The estimated cost of the bridges is $28,000. Mr. Christman, in speaking for the ordinance, gave as the reason for the opposition of Mr. Oakley that the latter was engineering an ordinance to give the New York Central Railroad Company a permit to lay tracks on Forty-seventh Street for the American Express Company. A permit for this work is now held up in committee because three of the members refuse to sign the report.

After a hard fight a resolution calling on Gov. Roosevelt to withhold his signature from the letters patent to the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company for lands under water at Berrian's Island was adopted. Councilman Cassidy of Queens defended the grant, saying that the land would be worth nothing until the grantee had expended thousands of dollars upon it and that the outcry made by Tammany Hall was not justified by the facts.

Boy Accused of Robbing Employer.

Harry Rubin, fifteen years of age, the son of a butcher, at 355 East Fifty-third Street, and employed until a few days ago as a clerk to Max Schneider, a tailor at 587 Lexington Avenue, was arrested last night and sent to the Gerry Society rooms on a charge of robbing his employer of $61. Rubin deposited money daily in a bank for his employer, and it is charged that he would deposit less than was intrusted to him and then change the figures in the book so his employer could not catch him. When the book was balanced, however, the trick was detected.

Dead Man's Diamond Missing.

Mrs. Lencioni, the mother of Frank Lencioni of 163 West Forty-eighth Street, the bookkeeper employed by Mazetti, at Sixth Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, who died of a hemorrhage Sunday night while returning home from work, reported last night to the West Forty-seventh Street police that when her son's body was brought home Monday morning a valuable diamond stud was missing. It had evidently been wrenched off, as the spiral stem was intact. Detectives are looking for the missing diamond.

More Beach at Arverne.

The action of the tides is increasing the expanse of beach at Arverne, Queens Borough. Within the past few months the distance between the board walk and high-water mark, has been increased by about 100 feet. Only a few years ago the beach was very narrow, the water reaching the old board walk on ordinary tides. Three years ago the new board walk was built, being about 200 feet further out than the old one. Now the high-water mark is several hundred feet beyond this.

Senator Martin Is Re-elected.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 19.—United States Senator Thomas S. Martin was re-elected to-day for the term beginning March 4, 1901, by both houses of the Assembly, acting separately. To-morrow the two houses will meet in joint session to canvass the vote and declare the result.

Down-Town Fire Does $5,000 Damage

A fire occurred last night on the third floor of a four-story brick building on the south side of Fulton Street, between Gold Street and Ryder's Alley, and did $5,000 damages. The Bell Manufacturing Company, makers of plumbers' woodwork on the third floor, were the heaviest losers.

TO LAW TO SAVE LODGERS.

Sidney G. Poole, Master of the House, the Court Says—Wife Also Collected Rents.

The lodgers in Sidney G. Poole's residence at 109 East Twenty-sixth Street breathed a sigh of relief yesterday when it became known that Justice Giegerich of the Supreme Court had handed down a decision granting a perpetual injunction forbidding Mrs. Poole to collect any more rents from the lodgers, the court deciding thereby that Mr. Poole is the master of the house. The injunction was issued a week ago yesterday, and since that time, so Mr. Poole says, a change has come over his wife.

There had been no end of trouble at the Poole residence ever since early in October. Mrs. Poole began to collect money on the weekly dues, telling the lodgers she owned the establishment, while similar statements and likewise collections were made by Mr. Poole until the twenty-three lodgers began to wonder who was who in the house, and many got out because the domestic atmesphere became too warm for comfort.

This was painfully true, some of them say, especially when Mr. and Mrs. Poole were wont to accost the same lodger at the same time. Frequently the aforesaid lodger fled to quietly think it all over. When the lodgers dwindled to fourteen Mr. Poole appealed to the law, and won. Mr. Poole, in his affidavit, said he was the sole executor of his daughter by his first wife, Lillian, who died in Pittsburg in 1893. He received her furniture and moved it into the house at 109, which he leased.

Mr. Poole said last night that the term "erratic," applied to his wife, was putting it mild. "Why," said he, "she's been doing nothing but raise Cain here for weeks. This injunction has scared her now, and she is quiet, but I don't know when she may break loose again. She is still living here, but I do not see much of her.

"Some time ago after a row," went on Mr. Poole cheerfully, "my wife tried to get me arrested, and I was summoned to Magistrate Brann's court. My wife made her complaint, but the Magistrate stopped her after she had gone on for a time, and he said: 'Madam, the trouble is that you want to wear the trousers. You want to live in every room in the house, and generally you seem to want to make trouble. Mr. Poole is master in that house. You go home and behave yourself and don't you come here again. Mr. Poole is discharged.'"

The reference to living in every room in the house, Poole said, was that Mrs. Poole had a way of taking a fancy to a certain room, and would go up without warning, burst into the room, and order the lodger out.

This happened lately, he said, in the room occupied by a Mr. and Mrs. Carter. "Why, I simply had to pull her out of the room by main force," he said. "She hung on to Carter, and they both came out. Then I released Carter from her grasp."

On another occasion, Mr Poole said he was collecting a bill from a woman lodger, when Mrs. Poole burst into the room and accused him of all sorts of things. "She burst in," said he "in the highest style of Bowery dramatic art. I said I was collecting rent, and told her to get out. She grabbed me. I took out my watch and said: 'Madam, I give you one minute to release your hold.' She did, but the language that woman used to me, her husband, was artistically awful."

Another characteristic of his wife, so Mr. Poole declared before the injunction was issued, was her persistent search for a lawyer who would take the same view as to her rights in the house as she did. Mrs. Poole had five lawyers, but they were discharged one after another, because they did not suit.

Mrs. Poole was not at home last evening. One effect of the injunction, and the principal one, is that all the old lodgers have returned. The next legal event scheduled in the Poole family is the hearing in a suit for separation now pending.

MAZET COUNSEL'S REPORT.

Report that the Chairman Is Also Preparing One Not Credited.

Frank Moss, counsel for the Mazet investigating committee, is devoting his time these days to the preparation of his report. It will be a voluminous document, and will not only review the whole work of the committee, but will containe his recommendations for changes in the charter. He worked on it all day yesterday at his home, 306 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and said last evening that he expected to have it completed in time to present it at the adjourned meeting of the committee, which will be held at the Chairman's office, 257 Broadway, on Friday.

In regard to a statement published yesterday to the effect that in view of the clash between Mr. Moss and the committee in the closing hours of their sessions, Mr. Mazet was drawing up an individual report, which would take the place of the document prepared by Mr. Moss, the counsel for the committee, said: "I haven't heard anything about that. I guess it's a guess." Mr. Mazet was in Albany yesterday, but no credence was placed in the story at his office.

MILITIA FRAUDS CHARGED.

Gov. Pingree Demands Resignations of Three General Officers.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 19.—A Tribune special from Lansing says: "Gov. Pingree to-day sent letters to Adjt. Gen. Fred H. Case, Three Rivers; Quartermaster Gen. William L. White, Grand Rapids, and Inspector General Arthur S. Marsh, Allegany, comprising the State Military Board, asking for their resignations because of the alleged irregularities said to have been discovered by the Grand Jury in their examination into the sale of some $50,000 worth of military supplies by the board to the Illinois Supply Company for $10,500.

"It is claimed that the board then purchased the same supplies, together with some others, back again from the Henderson Arms Company of Kalamazoo for $62,000. The Governor says these disclosures indicate either collusion on the part of the board or failure to exercise due care in protecting the interests of the State.

"The Governor adds that, while he thinks it was lack of care and not collusion, under the circumstances he has determined to direct that immediate steps be taken to recover the money the State has lost and to ask for the resignations of the board."

THE SEABOARD CONSOLIDATION.

Florida Peninsular and Georgia and Alabama Railways Taken In.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 19.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company, held this afternoon in Portsmouth, a resolution authorizing the consolidation of the Seaboard Air Line system, which is controlled by the Seaboard and Roanoke, with the Georgia and Alabama and the Florida Central and Peninsular Companies, according to the plans of the Williams syndicate, were adopted. Opposition to the resolution was made by attorneys representing the minority stockholders, chief among whom is Thomas F. Ryan of New York.

Mr. Ryan's lawyers entered a formal protest against all the consolidation proceedings and presented charges touching both their integrity and legality. The fight will be continued to-morrow at Raleigh, where the Raleigh and Gaston stockholders will be called together.

Threat of Lynching in Virginia.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 19.—The residence of George Taylor, white, near the village of Oakley, N. C., was destroyed by fire Saturday night, and Taylor was burned to death. Suspicion pointed to Henry and Mack Taylor, colored, as having set the place on fire, and they were arrested. It is feared they will be lynched.

$150,000 Fire in Florence, S. C.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 19.—Florence, S. C., sustained a heavy loss by fire early this morning. The blaze started in the Florence Hotel. This building, as well as the Bank of Florence, the Opera House, and the City Hall, was destroyed. The Florence Fire Department was aided by the Darlington firemen. The total loss will be $150,000, partly insured.

Died at a Democratic Meeting.

While attending a meeting of the Democrats of the Second Assembly District at 200 East Broadway last night, Louis Bernstein, fifty years old, of 227 Fifth Street, died suddenly of heart disease. Coroner Fitzpatrick, who was in attendance at the meeting, permitted the removal of the body to Mr. Bernstein's late home.

Rich Quarts Found in the Klondike.

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 19.—A marvelous quarts find is reported from Dawson. Assays run as high as $800 a ton, it is said, and the ledge is a mile in width.

FIREMEN LOST IN A FOG.

Boat William F. Havemeyer Groped Around in the Mist Three Hours.

The heavy fog of Monday night was particularly severe on the fireboat service of the Fire Department. During the middle of the night and early morning several alarms were received for river front fires. The fireboats Zophar Mills and R. A. Van Wyck, which lay in the North River, found that it was impossible for them to leave their berths.

At midnight call 2—336 was received for a fire at One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street and Willis Avenue. The fireboat William F. Havemeyer is due at this, and, although the fog was heavy, Capt. Joseph Shaw resolved to make the run.

The fireboat pushed out from her berth at the foot of East Ninety-sixth Street and headed north. The mist closed in around her. Three hours were passed groping around, when suddenly a shore was spied, and the fireboat put in. The land was found to be a part of the Bronx, but it was far from the scene of the fire to which the men had started to respond. A number of the firemen volunteered to locate the scene of the fire, and after a long walk they returned to the fireboat with the news that the land companies had been at the fire and gone hours before. The Havemeyer reached her berth again five hours after she had left it.

Slayer of Brother-in-Law Convicted.

Martin Regan of 339 West Fortieth Street was convicted yesterday in the Court of General Sessions of murder in the second degree. Regan shot and killed Francis Edward Slater, his brother-in-law, in a scuffle which took place on Oct. 26 at Twenty-fourth Street and Avenue A. Regan's sister, an ex-actress, wife of the man he murdered, was his strongest witness. She said that Slater had treated her cruelly.

Two Years for Manslaughter.

Carl Eckel, who was convicted of manslaughter in the second degree, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Blanchard, in Part II. of General Sessions, to two years' imprisonment at hard labor. Eckel and Beyer, the man he killed, roomed together at 339 West Fortieth Street. Beyer criticised Eckel's voice, and in a quarrel that followed was stabbed with a hunting knife.

Disagreement in an Election Case.

Justice Werner, in the extraordinary term of the Supreme Court, last night, discharged the jury in the case of Julius Lyon, charged with intimidating Bernard Sussman in favor of the candidacy of Sherman Max Borges. The foreman announced that it would be impossible for the jury to agree. They stood 10 to 2 for conviction.

EMERALD GUN CLUB SHOOT.

Mrs. Vrooms, Widow of a Former Member, Is Benefited.

The open live bird shoot of the Emerald Gun Club attracted many trap shooters to Dexter Park yesterday. The birds were the fastest lot that had ever been trapped there, and the rain that fell throughout the afternoon had little effect on their fleetness of wing. The club paid 10 per cent. of the gross receipts of the day to the widow of E. A. Vrooms, who was drowned several weeks ago when the ferryboat Chicago was sunk in the North River. Mr. Vrooms was the Vice President of the Emerald Gun Club, and one of the best wing shots in that organization.

The scores in the various events follow:

First Event.—Miss and out; all at 30 yards; $5 entrance, birds extra.—Van Allen and Le Roy, 3 each; O'Connell and Sands, 1 each. Van Allen and Le Roy divided.

Second Event.—Miss and out; same conditions.—O'Connell and Sands, 6 each; Van Allen, 5; Le Roy 3. O'Connell and Sands divided.

Third Event.—Miss and out; same conditions.—Van Allen and Le Roy, 2 each; O'Connell, Sands, and Dr. Webber, 1 each. Van Allen and Le Roy divided.

Fourth Event.—Seven birds; handicap; rise from 27 to 30 yards; entrance, $5, birds included.—Van Allen, (30 yards,) 10; Le Roy, (30 yards,) O'Connell, (30 yards,) 7 each; Keogle, (29 yards,) Sands, (29 yards,) Dr. Chambers, (28 yards,) and Dr. Webber, (29 yards,) 6 each; Fisher, (27 yards,) 5; Dr. Cramer, (28 yards,) 8. Van Allen, Le Roy, and O'Connell divided.

Fifth Event.—Miss and out; same conditions as first, second, and third events.—Van Allen and Le Roy, 6 each; Sands, 5; Keogle, 3. Van Allen and Le Roy divided.

Sixth Event.—Ten birds; handicap; rise from 25 to 30 yards; entrance, $10, birds included.—O'Connell, (30 yards,) 10; Keogle, (29 yards,) Sands, (29 yards,) Dr. Webber, (29 yards,) and Bright, (28 yards,) 9 each; Van Allen, (30 yards,) and Le Roy, (30 yards,) 8 each; Dr. Cramer, (25 yards,) Dr. Chambers, (30 yards,) and Schnebel, (28 yards,) 7 each; Gallin, (26 yards,) 5. Won by O'Connell.

Seventh Event.—Miss and out; conditions same as in first, second, third, and fifth events.—O'Connell and Schnebel, 2 each; Van Allen and Chambers, 1 each. O'Connell and Schnebel divided.

Eighth Event.—Miss and out; same conditions.—O'Connell and Chambers, 4 each; Van Allen, 3; Schnebel, 2. O'Connell and Chambers divided.

BILLIARD LEADERS BATTLE.

Poggenburg Defeats Keeney in First Half of Inter-City Match.

Ferdinand Poggenburg and Frank A. Keeney, winners, respectively, of the first and second sections of the inter-city and inter-club handicap amateur billiard tournament played the first 300 points in their 600-point match last night at Maurice Daly's Academy.

Poggenburg, who played 300 to his opponent's 280, had no trouble in winning the evening's play. His average, 6 42-43, is the best he has made since the first section of the tournament began at Slosson's Academy. Keeney was not in his usual form, and averaged but 4 34-42. Keeney took in the opening inning, and followed it with several small runs. Poggenburg, in the fifth inning, succeeded in making seventeen. This run placed him in the lead, which he held to the finish. In the twenty-sixth inning he scored forty-four, the highest run of the game. The contest will be resumed to-night at Slosson's. The score:

Poggenburg—0 4 1 6 17 13 7 23 2 3 0 2 5 0 1 2 0 0 1 2 1 1 2 4 0 6 4 4 0 13 0 0 0 0 0 26 9 12 1 1 4 9 2 1 12 14. Total, 300. Average, 6 42-43. High runs, 24, 44, 26.

Keeney—10 2 1 2 3 6 3 1 4 2 7 1 0 2 5 5 6 0 0 0 5 10 8 9 3 2 5 5 0 4 2 3 2 30 7 7 0 6 0 0 1 5 6. Total, 198. Average, 4 34-42. High runs, 14, 25, 30.

Akron Pugilist Beats Troy Opponent.

"Gus" Ruhlin of Akron, Ohio, defeated "Stockings" Conroy of Troy, N. Y., in the seventh round of what was scheduled for a twenty-round fight at the Broadway Athletic Club last night. The slim crowd present manifested but little interest in the fight. Conroy may have trained a few hours for the fight, but showed no evidence of having done so. After two minutes and fifty seconds of fighting in the seventh round Referee "Charley" White stopped the fight and declared Ruhlin the winner. The preliminary bout of twelve rounds at catchweights between "Long Ike" (white) of Coney Island and Dan Sullivan (colored) of Bath Beach was declared a draw.

Racing at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 19.—Results at Oakland:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs; selling. Tuthill, 108 pounds, (Vittatoe,) 3 to 1, won; Del Vista, 105, (Henson,) 8 to 1, second; La Amiga, 103, (Ross,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:02¼. Hilo, Frank Kuhry, Hilary, Maid of The Hills, Vantine, Corrilla, Ruby Blazes, Towser, and Calcum also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling. Inverary II., 104 pounds. (Henson,) 50 to 1, won; True Blue, 115, (Henry,) 4 to 1, second; Torsida, 107, (Thorpe,) even, third. Time—1:30. Heartless, Delecta, Esplrando, and Pongo also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs; selling. Will Fay, 105 pounds, (T. Burns,) 6 to 1, won; Upper Crust, 106, (Henry,) 20 to 1, second; Artillerym an, 108, (Thorpe,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:02¼. Urchin, Billy Moore, Caesar Young, Firelight II., Lizzie Long, and Grazia also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile; selling. Uarda, 109 pounds, (Morse,) 2 to 1, won; Red Pirate, 103, (Devin,) 8 to 1, second; Billy McCleskey, 112, (Henry,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:43. Silver State, First Call, and El Estro also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Time Maker, 114 pounds, (T. Burns,) even, won; Decoy, 94, (T. Walsh,) 7 to 1, second; Dr. Nembula, 105, (Sonser,) 8 to 5, third. Time—1:28¼. Sunello also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth; handicap. Osculation, 93 pounds, (T. Walsh,) 2 to 1, won; Faunette, 107, (Vittatoe,) 4 to 1, second; Ping, 108, (Stuart,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1.49. P. A. Finnegan, Judge Wofford, Stuttgart, and Miss Soak also ran.

Yacht Grayling to be Broken Up.

The schooner yacht Grayling, once the flagship of the Atlantic Yacht Club and owned by Latham A. Fish, has passed into the hands of the wreckers to be broken up. In 1884 she won the Goelet Schooner Cup and was the fastest schooner of her size in the world. Later she became a houseboat, and will now be broken up for her fittings.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The Central, Boulevard, and Friendship Clubs each won and lost a game in the Harlem League at the Palace alleys last night. The Centrals and Friendships each rolled scores of over 900. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Central—				
Holl,	199;	Behlmer,	154;	Kuehn, 191;
Seher,	184;	Schilling,	194.	Total, 922.
Boulevard—Dumble,		176;	Darrell,	164; Howard,
180; Wanderer,		167;	Vetter,	144. Total, 840.

SECOND GAME.

Boulevard—Dumble,		187;	Darrell,	107; Howard,
179; Wanderer,		191;	Vetter,	180. Total, 844.
Friendship—Botts,		177;	Jarchow,	152; McDowell, 145; Higbie, 201; Dewes, 170. Total, 835.

THIRD GAME.

Friendship—Botts,		183;	Jarchow,	181; McDowell, 201; Higbie, 189; Dewes, 178. Total, 912.
Central—Holl,		171;	Behlmer,	150; Kuehn, 176; Seher, 153; Schilling, 173. Total, 823.

In the Columbia League, at Schlusing's Hall, last night, the Columbia, Empire City, and Hamilton teams each won a game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Columbia—Johansmeyer,		122;	Le Beau,	150;
Koster,	171;	Prince,	167;	Guillaume, 173. Total, 783.
Empire City—John,		168;	Gilhan,	157; Partridge, 141; Draper, 167; Braisted, 115. Total, 748.

SECOND GAME.

Empire City—John,		142;	Gilhan,	130; Partridge,
178; Draper,		129;	Braisted,	158. Total, 737.
Hamilton—Church,		134;	Reynolds,	124; Hunt,
160; King,		150;	Moynahan,	134. Total, 722.

THIRD GAME.

Hamilton—Church,		152;	Reynolds,	124; Hunt,
187; King,		151;	Moynahan,	180. Total, 800.
Columbia—Johansmeyer,		190;	Le Beau,	158; Kester, 136; Prince, 159; Guillaume, 115. Total, 758.

The scores rolled in the Fire Insurance League at Reid's alleys last night were not high. The Lancashire bowlers managed to win two games and the Home team one. The Northern Company lost two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Home—Cotter,		122;	Collinson,	129; Brenninger,
133; Freeman,		130;	De Rossett,	161. Total, 675.
Northern—Schlatter,		157;	Leahey,	116; Whitehead, 114; Starr, 149; Sullivan, 119. Total, 655.

SECOND GAME.

Lancashire—Haeflin,		141;	Marks,	142; Duncan,
116; Wannemacker,		142;	Munroe,	132. Total, 673.
Home—Collinson,		114;	Brenninger,	118; Wells, 121; Freeman, 128; De Rossett, 163. Total, 644.

THIRD GAME.

Lancashire—Haeflin,		140;	Marks,	132; Duncan,
158; Wannemacker,		176;	Munroe,	144. Total, 715.
Northern—Schlatter,		147;	Leahey,	97; Whitehead, 118; Sullivan, 168; Starr, 157. Total, 687.

The New York Athletic Club team was beaten in two games in the National League at Starr's Tournament Hall last night. The Metropolitans defeated them in the first game by more than one hundred pins. In the game against the Orientals the New Yorks made a strong bid for victory, but were beaten out in the last frame by six pins. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Metropolitan—Breen,		109;	Keller,	162; Fisher,
179; Leuly,		211;	Arnold,	161. Total, 882.
New York A. C.—Armstrong,		168;	Petz,	121; Brown, 151; Bell, 167; Touissant, 155. Total, 762.

SECOND GAME.

Oriental—Mitchell,		198;	Coulon,	165; Gilhaus,
159; Schultz,		170;	Stumpfel,	202. Total, 894.
New York A. C.—Armstrong,		212;	Peltz,	146; Brown, 180; Bell, 171; Touissant, 179. Total, 888.

THIRD GAME.

Metropolitan—Breen,		147;	Keller,	163; Fisher,
214; Leuly,		191;	Arnold,	167. Total, 882.
Oriental—Mitchell,		161;	Coulon,	150; Gilhaus, 145; Schultz, 188; Stumpfel, 179. Total, 826.

The Mechanics and Traders' Bank team did the best work in the Bank Clerks' League at Reid's alleys last night, defeating the teams representing the Importers and Traders' and Mercantile Banks. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Mechanics and Traders'—Schneider,		179;	Neuman,	138; Spratt, 161; Holmes, 132; Miles, 192. Total, 802.
Importers and Traders'—Benn,		147;	Gilmour,	153; Marshall, 123; Lupton, 188; Spencer, 169. Total, 780.

SECOND GAME.

Importers and Traders'—Benn,		118;	Gilmour,	138; Marshall, 163; Lupton, 193; Spencer, 170. Total, 832.
Mercantile—Wright,		110;	Harding,	110; Knight, 113; Skillman, 128; Grant, 146. Total, 607.

THIRD GAME.

Mechanics and Traders'—Schneider,		158;	Neuman,	109; Spratt, 146; Holmes, 130; Miles, 168. Total, 711.
Mercantile—Wright,		140;	Harding,	84; Knight, 135; Skillman, 157; Grant, 146. Total, 662.

An interesting series of games was decided in the American National Tournament last night. The second game excited much enthusiasm. The Lotus team led until Boemermann, the last man, took his turn. He missed a difficult spare, and this enabled the Riverdales to win by nine pins. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Germania—W. Sauer,		172;	L. Sauer,	130; Clauss, 202; Chesterfield, 212; C. Sauer, 202. Total, 918.
Lotus—Gerdes,		200;	Warmuth,	126; Rehm, 174; Heath, 142; Boemermann, 160. Total, 802.

SECOND GAME.

Riverdale—Monaghan,		148;	Merten,	164; Brodbeck, 212; Zollinger, 174; E. Ebling, 189. Total, 887.
Lotus—Gerdes,		171;	Heath,	195; Warmuth, 147; Rehm, 214; Boemermann, 151. Total, 878.

THIRD GAME.

Germania—W. Sauer,		187;	L. Sauer,	144; Clauss, 167; Chesterfield, 168; C. Sauer, 213. Total, 879.
Riverdale—Monaghan,		149;	Merten,	138; Brodbeck, 202; Zollinger, 175; E. Ebling, 206. Total, 870.

Each of the teams that competed in the Arlington National tournament last night won and lost a game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

M. M. and M.—Whitney,		139;	Blue,	157; Coomes, 102; Fecher, 135; Craemer, 169. Total, 702.
Linwood—Kennedy,		150;	Courtenay,	126; Brennan, 141; Downes, 139; Daley, 116. Total, 672.

SECOND GAME.

Linwood—Kennedy,		181;	Courtenay,	117; Brennan, 177; Downes, 137; Daley, 103. Total, 715.
Holschen—Schackenberg,		135;	Martens,	115; Bailey, 102; Jentzen, 118; Luhrs, 147. Total, 617.

THIRD GAME.

Holschen—Schackenberg,		150;	Marten,	173; Bailey, 172; Jentzen, 130; Luhrs, 148. Total, 773.
M. M. and M.—Whitney,		138;	Blue,	125; Fecher, 163; Coomes, 130; Cra

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $5,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee. Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members: N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
Lakewood Hotel, Lakewood, N.J.

The Corn Exchange Bank,
William and Beaver Sts., New York.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President.

Capital and Surplus . .	$3,000,000.00
Deposits	20,000,000.00

BRANCHES:
Broadway Branch, Broadway & Spring St. Hudson River Bank, 72d St. & Columbus Ave., Astor Place Bank, Astor Place. Queens County Bank, Borough of Queens.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
DEAL IN
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Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK.
GEORGE H. ROBINSON.
Member New York Stock Exchange.

Hurlbutt, Hatch & Co.,
BANKERS.
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
71 Broadway, N. Y. City.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash or on margin.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.
Telephone No. 1239 Cortlandt.

DOUGLAS & JONES
Members New York Stock Exchange.
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad St., New York City.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD FOR CASH AND CARRIED ON MARGIN.
Daily Market Letter on Application.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., New York. 298 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

A. J. de KANTSTEIN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange,
30 West 23d St.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash and carried on margin.
SPECIAL LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.,
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch Offices:
1,300 BROADWAY, CORNER 34TH ST.
621 BROADWAY, CORNER HOUSTON ST.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 & 34 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

TRUST COMPANIES' STOCKHOLDERS WHO recognize value of authentic statistics, showing condition of their company and comparisons made with other companies, are invited to communicate with McCULLAGH, Box 167 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 20TH, 1899
At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
(By order of Executors.)
1 share Associated Man'f'rs Mutual Fire Ins. Co.
173 shs. Pacific Fire Ins. Co.
20 shs. Greenwich Ins. Co.
112 1-3 shs. Mechanics & Traders' Bank.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
27 shs. Washington Trust Co.
25 shs. Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chi. R. R. Guar.
40 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
200 shs. Mahoning Coal Co., common.
100 shs. Mahoning Coal Co., pref'd.
50 shs. National City Bank.
10 shs. N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust Co.
25 shs. Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic. R. R. Guar.
25 shs. Second Avenue R. R. Co.
25 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
5 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
2 Memberships N. Y. Produce Exchange.
100 shs. Jos. Ladue Gold Mining & Dev. Co. pfd. (Hypd.)
5 shs. State Trust Co.
8 shs. Winona & So. West. Ry. & $40 scrip.
7 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
8 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
7 shs. National Bank of North America.
5 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
50 shs. Trust Co. of America.
20 shs. Gansevoort Bank.
10 shs. Rider & Driver Publishing Co.
5 shs. Liberty Nat'l Bank.
275 shs. Central Foundry Co. common.
10 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
100 shs. Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R. Co.
8 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
5 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
$500 Morris & Essex R. R. 1st 7s, 1914.
$1,000 Oregon Ry. & Nav. Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bd. 1909.
25 shs. Consolidated Tel. & Electric Subway Co.
200 shs. A. B. Cohu Co.
$2,000 Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5 p. c. Bds.
25 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
10 shs. 8th Ward Bank, B'klyn.
75 shs. Franklin Trust Co.
25 shs. Westchester Trust Co.
5 shs. North American Trust Co.
400 shs. Havana-American Cigar Co., common.
5 shs. Home Insurance Co.
5 shs. Empire City Fire Ins. Co.
25 shs. New York Fire Ins. Co.
100 shs. Amalgamated Copper.
100 shs. Amalgamated Copper.
50 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
15 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$3,000 Berkeley School 2d 6 p. c. Bds., 1903.
6 shs. Central Trust Co.
100 shs. Century Machine Co.
$15,000 Wabash R. R., Des Moines Div., 4 p. c. 1st Bds., 1939.
50 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
25 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
38 Nassau St., New York.
Capital & Surplus—$2,500,000
LEVI P. MORTON.....President
EDWARD J. BERWIND..Vice-President.
JAMES K. CORBIÈRE....Second Vice-Pres.
WM. REDMOND CROSS..Secretary
DIRECTORS.

James W. Alexander,	James N. Jarvie,
John Jacob Astor,	Aug. D. Juilliard,
George F. Baker,	Joseph Larocque,
Edward J. Berwind,	D. O. Mills,
Frederic Cromwell,	Levi P. Morton,
Henry M. Flagler,	Richard A. McCurdy,
G. G. Haven,	W. G. Oakman,
Jos. C. Hendrix,	John Sloane,
Abram S. Hewitt,	William C. Whitney,
	A. Wolff.

Central Realty Bond and Trust Company,
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
Frederic P. Olcott, James Stillman, Augustus D. Juilliard, James N. Jarvie, Frederick Southack, Hugh J. Grant, Henry Morgenthau.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

Provident Savings Life Assurance Society,
ORGANIZED 1875.
346 and 348 Broadway.
EDWARD W. SCOTT, President.
Issues All Desirable Forms of Policies.
Assurance in force $100,000,000
Paid Policyholders $16,500,000
Assets to Liabilities 132½ per cent.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY
(OF MARYLAND)
First Mortgage Bonds dated January 1st, 1897.
Notice is hereby given, as provided in the mortgage of the above-named company to the undersigned as Trustee, dated December 16th, 1896, that bonds of the following numbers have been drawn for the Sinking Fund and will be paid on presentation on and after January 1st, 1900, at the office of the GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK at 105%, with accrued interest to that date, after which interest on each of the said bonds will cease:

76	140	290	331	354	477
77	145	293	332	355	556
83	185	316	353	475	559

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, Trustee.
GEO. R. TURNBULL,
2d Vice Prest.
Dated New York, December 1st, 1899.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R. CO., 120 BROADWAY.
New York, November 24, 1899.
Pensacola & Atlantic R. R. Company 6% Mortgage.
In accordance with the terms of the mortgage of the Pensacola & Atlantic Railroad Company, the following forty-five (45) bonds have this day, in the presence of the Trustees, been drawn for the sinking fund, viz.:

55, 172, 216, 351, 617, 630, 685, 698, 741, 840, 841, 853, 859, 991, 1057, 1068, 1078, 1135, 1146, 1313, 1314, 1399, 1581, 1622, 1630, 1710, 1777, 1861, 1884, 1965, 2009, 2086, 2105, 2112, 2374, 2388, 2405, 2573, 2585, 2625, 2659, 2707, 2712, 2724, 2833.

The interest on the same will cease February 1, 1900, and the principal of the bonds will be redeemed at this office on and after that date, plus 10 per cent. premium.
A. W. MORRISS, Assistant Treasurer.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

FINANCIAL.

No. 15 Wall St.,
New York, Dec. 1, 1899.
OFFICE OF
Ohio & Mississippi Railway Company Equipment Trust.
Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the terms of the said trust, twenty certificates of one thousand dollars each of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company Equipment Trust have been drawn for redemption and cancellation as follows:
SERIES B.
507, 527, 533, 536, 538, 542, 547, 558, 567, 571.
SERIES C.
616, 631, 633, 647, 655, 658, 664, 673, 684, 687.
The interest upon said certificates will cease on Jan. 1, 1900.
JOHN J. McCOOK,
HERBERT L. GRIGGS,
GEO. F. CRANE, } Trustees.

Office of the Canton Company of Baltimore,
N. E. Corner of Toone and Second Streets, Canton, Baltimore County, Md.,
December 18th, 1899.
By resolution of the Directors, notice is hereby given to the stockholders that $35,000 (Thirty-five thousand dollars) will be expended in the purchase of shares of the capital stock of the Canton Company of Baltimore for cancellation, in accordance with its charter.
All offers to sell must be in writing, and inclosed in sealed envelopes and indorsed, "Proposals to sell stock."
All offers received before 12 o'clock noon on the 9th day of January, 1900, will be considered, and the said sum will be expended in the purchase of shares offered at the lowest prices, the company, however, reserving the right to reject any or all offers.
W. B. BROOKS, Jr., President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 644 BROADWAY.
NEW YORK, Dec. 20, 1899.
97th Semi-Annual Dividend.
The Trustees of this institution have declared interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 31st inst., payable on and after the third Monday in January next.
JOSEPH BIRD, President.
FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.
GEORGE H. PEARSALL, Asst. Secretary.

Metropolitan Savings Bank
1 and 3 THIRD AV., (opp. Cooper Institute.)
CHARTERED 1832.
93D DIVIDEND.
New York, Dec. 12, 1899.
INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1899, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM
Will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY 17TH, 1900.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1st, 1900.
JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.
EDWARD SHERER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Oregon Short Line Railroad Company
Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds.
Utah & Northern Railway Company
First Mortgage 7% Bonds.
Utah & Northern Railway Company
Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds.
Coupons due January 1st, 1900, from the abovementioned bonds will be paid at maturity, on presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Tuesday, December 26, 1899.
OREGON SHORT LINE RAILROAD COMPANY.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, First Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Bonds.
Coupons No. 5, due January 1, 1900, from the above-mentioned Bonds will be paid at maturity, upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Tuesday, December 26, 1899.
Coupons Nos. 2, 3, and 4 are payable by The Mercantile Trust Co. of New York.
The Books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds will close at noon on Saturday, December 23, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on January 2.
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

United Shoe Machinery Co.
Boston, Dec. 14, 1899.
At a meeting of the Directors of the United Shoe Machinery Company, held this day, a quarterly dividend was declared of 1¼% (37½ cents per share) on the preferred stock, and 2% (50 cents per share) on the common stock, payable Jan. 15, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business Dec. 19, 1899.
The transfer books will be closed from 2 P. M. Dec. 19 to 10 A. M. Jan. 2d.
GEORGE W. BROWN, Treasurer.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer, New York, Dec. 8, 1899.
A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on the 2nd day of January next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 15th inst.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

Colonial Trust Company,
222 Broadway, New York.
At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Colonial Trust Company, held December 12th, 1899, a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. from the earnings of the company for the six months ending December 31st, 1899, was declared, payable January 2d, 1900. Transfer books will close December 20th, 1899.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.

American Beet Sugar Company.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND,
No. 32 Nassau Street, New York,
December 15th, 1899.
A regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., on the PREFERRED STOCK of this company, has been declared payable, on January 3d, 1900, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on December 26th, 1899. Cheques will be mailed.
J. E. TUCKER, Treasurer.

The Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO (2%) PER CENT. out of the net earnings on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable January 15, 1900.
The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 12 o'clock noon on January 6, and reopen on the morning of January 17, 1900.
GEORGE COPPELL,
Chairman of the Board.
New York, Dec. 14, 1899.

Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co.,
New York, December 13th, 1899.
The Board of Directors this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (2½%) on the Second Preferred Stock of this Company, payable January 15, 1900, at the Central Trust Company of New York, to the stockholders of record on the 30th day of December, 1899. Transfer books will be closed December 30, 1899, and reopened January 16, 1900.
F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL Mortgage 4 Per ent. Registered Bonds of the Reading Co. and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Wednesday, December 20th, 1899, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due Jan. 1, 1900, and will reopen Jan. 2, 1900, at 10 A. M.
W. G. BROWN, Sec'y.
Philadelphia, Dec. 13th, 1899.

TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE HOCKING Valley Railway Company First Consolidated 4½ Per Cent. Registered Bonds will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, Wednesday, December 20, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the payment of the Semi-annual interest thereon, due January 1st, 1900, and will reopen January 2, 1900, at 10 A. M.
WM. N. COTT, Treasurer.
Columbus, Ohio, December 13, 1899.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE FIRST CONsolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. registered bonds of the Southern Railway Company will close at the office of the company, 80 Broadway, New York, Friday, December 22, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due Jan. 1, 1900, and will reopen Jan. 2, 1900, at 10 A. M.
JOSIAH F. HILL, Sec'y.
Washington, D. C., Dec. 16, 1899.

No. 11 Broadway, New York, Dec. 19th, 1899.
THE RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILWAY CO. will pay a quarterly dividend of one dollar and twenty-five cents per share February 1st, 1900, to PREFERRED Stockholders of record December 30th, 1899. Checks will be mailed.
WALTER HINCHMAN, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.'s Prior Lien 3½ % Gold Bonds.
Coupon No. 8, due January 1, 1900, from the above bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Thursday, 21st of December, temporary receipts will be given.
The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds will close at noon on Saturday, 23d of December, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on January 2d, 1900.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.'s Southwestern Division First Mortgage 3½% Gold Bonds.
Coupon No. 2, due January 1, 1900, from the above bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Thursday, 21st of December, temporary receipts will be given.
The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds will close at noon on Saturday, 23d of December, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on January 2d, 1900.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

National Wall Paper Company,
416-418-420-422 BROOME STREET,
Corner Elm Street,
New York, N. Y.
The Board of Directors has declared that a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. (2%) on the Debenture Stock of this Company be paid on January 2d, 1900.
Checks will be mailed from this office.
Transfer Books will be closed on December 23d, 1899, and reopen on January 3d, 1900.
GEORGE W. WHITE, Secretary.

Office of the
American Smelting & Refining Co.
71 Broadway, New York, Dec. 19th, 1899.
The Directors of the American Smelting & Refining Co. have this day declared a dividend of 1¾% upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the Company, payable January 9th, 1900, to stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M., December 27th, 1899. The books for the transfer of the preferred stock of the company will close at three o'clock P. M., December 27th, 1899, and open January 10th, 1900.
EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.
December 20, 1899.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER (1¼) PER CENT. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on January 20, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 30, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 12 M. December 30, 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. January 26, 1900.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.
146 Broadway, New York, December 19, 1899.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Trustees, payable January 2, 1900, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books, at 3 P. M. on December 22, 1899. The books will be opened at 10 A. M. January 2, 1900.
EDWARD O. STANLEY, Treasurer.

Irving National Bank,
NEW YORK.
December 19th, 1899.
69TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of tax, to stockholders of record on this date, payable January 2d, 1900.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
J. DENNISON, Cashier.

Office of WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
63 Broadway,
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of the company, payable Jany. 15, 1900, at our office, as above.
The transfer books will close Dec. 30, 1899, and reopen Jany. 16, 1900.
H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

The National Bank of New York,
December 19, 1899.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent. upon the stock of this bank, free of tax, payable on and after January 2, 1900, and the transfer books will be closed until that date.
GEORGE S. HICKOK, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
New York, December 2, 1899.
To the Stockholders of the New York Loan & Improvement Company:
A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the New York Loan & Improvement Company will be held on Tuesday, the second day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of said Company, Rooms 306-308, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to reduce its capital stock from Two million one hundred and eighty-nine thousand three hundred Dollars, consisting of Twenty-one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three shares of the par value of $100.00 each, to One million nine hundred and seventy thousand nine hundred Dollars, consisting of Nineteen thousand seven hundred and nine shares of the par value of $100.00 each.
C. T. BARNEY,
H. F. DIMOCK,
JOHN J. McCOOK,
J. O. BAKER,
FRANCIS L. SILL,
H. B. HOCHEIMU,
JAMES R. HAY,
} A Majority of the Directors.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
9th December, 1899.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it will be held at the Banking House, No. 15 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900. The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

To the Shareholders of the Central National Bank of the City of New York.
The annual election for the Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking rooms, No. 320 Broadway, Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1900. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. CHARLES S. YOUNG, Cashier.
New York, December 9, 1899.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and a meeting of the Directors for the election of officers of the Mercantile Electric Company will be held at the office of the company, 120 Broadway, New York, on Wednesday, January 3, 1900, at 1 o'clock P. M. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. for the election of Directors for the ensuing year.
LYMAN RHOADES, President.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the American Deposit and Loan Company will be held at the office of the company, 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the second day of January, 1900, at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of Trustees and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it.
G. D. HARTLEY, Secretary.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.
New York, Dec 4, 1899.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, 33 William Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and noon.
E. L. EDWARDS, President.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, Dec. 8th, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900.
The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York,
Dec. 9th, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall Street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. W. BARTH, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York,
NEW YORK, December 8th, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

The Second National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, Dec. 6, 1899.
The annual election of Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 190 5th Av., on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900. The polls will be opened from 10 to 11 A. M.
J. S. CASE, Cashier.

Leather Manufacturers' National Bank,
29 Wall St.
New York, December 4th, 1899.
The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors will be held at the banking rooms on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
GATES W. McGARRAH, Cashier.

Irving National Bank,
New York, December 14th, 1899.
The annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Banking House, No. 287 Greenwich Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
J. DENNISON, Cashier.

The Merchants' National Bank of the City of New York,
December 7th, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

The Liberty National Bank, New York,
Dec. 9th, 1899.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
HENRY P. DAVISON, Cashier.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks recover.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 19	892,211
To date this year	166,285,906
Corresponding date last year	110,595,026

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 19	$3,032,500
To date this year	$816,957,640
Corresponding date last year	$885,651,290

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@30 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy	1	Int. Paper	½
Am. Ice	½	Int. Paper pf	2½
Am. Cotton Oil	1½	Iowa Central	½
Am. Lin. pf	1½	Laclede Gas	3
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	2	Louis. & Nash.	2¾
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	8	Manhattan Con.	2⅝
Am. Steel & Wire	3½	Met. Street Railway	5
Am. S. & W. pf.	2	Mexican Central	1½
Am. Sugar Ref.	2¾	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1
Am. Tin Plate	2	National Biscuit	2½
Am. Tobacco	5	National Lead	1½
At., T. & S. F.	⅝	National Steel	1
At., T. & S. F. pf.	2¾	N. Y. Central	5½
Anaconda Copper	2½	N. Y., Ont. & West.	½
Balt. & Ohio	3½	Norfolk & Western	1¼
Balt. & O. pf.	4¾	Norf. & West. pf.	¾
B'klyn Rapid Trans.	1¼	North Amer.	¾
B'klyn Union Gas	1	Northern Pacific	2¾
Canada South.	3⅝	North. Pacific pf.	2¾
Ches. & Ohio	1¾	Pacific Mail	⅝
Chi., B. & Q.	1⅞	Penn. R. R.	1½
Chi. Great West.	⅝	People's Gas, Chi.	2½
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	⅝	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	⅝
Chi. G. W. deb.	1⅛	P., C., C. & St. L.	1¼
Chi. M. & St. P.	2½	Pressed Steel Car	½
Chi. & N. W.	5½	Pressed S. C. pf.	9
Chi. & N. W. pf.	3	Reading	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	3⅝	Republic Steel	1¼
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1	St. L. S. W.	1½
C. C., C. & St. L.	1	St. L. S. W. pf.	4
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	2½	St. Paul & Omaha	4
Col. Fuel & Iron	1½	Southern Pacific	1½
Col. Midland	¾	Southern Railway	⅝
Col. Mid. pf.	½	South. Ry. pf.	2
Consol. Gas	1½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	9
Cont. Tobacco	5⅝	Texas & Pacific	2
Cont. Tob. pf.	7⅝	Union Bag & Paper	½
Del. & Hudson	1¼	Union Pacific	1⅛
Del., L. & West.	4	Union Pacific pf.	2⅝
Den. & R. G. pf.	1½	U. S. Leather	⅝
Erie 1st pf.	1⅝	U. S. Leather pf.	3
Federal Steel pf.	2¾	U. S. Rubber	¾
General Electric	3	Wabash	½
Glucose Sugar	1	Wabash pf.	¾
Great North pf.	2	West. Union Tel.	1¼
Illinois Central	2		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	3	Mobile & Ohio	3
Am. Malt. pf.	3	N. J. Central	2
Am. Steel Hoop	1⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L.	½
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	3	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Am. Tobacco pf.	6	Pacific Coast	2½
Chi. Cons. Tract.	1¼	Chi. G. W. pf., B.	1⅜
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	1⅜	Cleve., L. & W.	3
Col. F. & I. pf.	6⅞	Reading 1st pf.	1½
Detroit City Gas	1	Reading 2d pf.	½
Erie-Tel. & Tel.	2⅜	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
Evans. & T. H.	1¾	St. Paul & Duluth	6
Evans. & T. H. pf.	10	Texas Pacific L. T.	⅜
Glucose Sug. pf.	2½	Third Avenue	3¼
Hocking Valley	¾	Twin City R. T.	1
Hocking Val. pf.	2	Un. Bag & Paper pf.	4
Int. Silver	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	2
Manhattan Beach	2	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	⅝
Mo., K. & Texas	¾	Wis. Cent. pf.	1½
Missouri Pacific	¾		

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

At., T. & S. F. adj.	2	St. L. S. W. 2d	4
Balt. & Ohio. 4s	2½	Southern Pacific 4s.	2⅝
K. C., P. & G. 1st	3½	Southern Ry. 5s	2½
Long Island gen. 4s	1		

Bonds Declined.

B. & O., S. W. Div. 3½s	1⅜	Met. St. Ry. 1st	5
Cent. of Ga. con.	1½	Mo. Pac. coll. tr. 5s	2
Ches. & Ohio 5s	1	Nash. C. & St. L. 1st	1
Col. & South. 1st	1	N. Y. C. L. S. 3½s	1
Det., M. & M. l. g.	3	Nor. Pac. gen. 3s	1½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. con. 5s	1¼	Pacific Coast 1st	1½
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1½	Peo. & East. inc.	5⅝
Hock. Val. 4½s	1¼	So. P. Cent. Pac. 3½s	1¼
Ill. Cent., St. L. Div. 3½s	1	San A. & A. P. 4s	2
Iowa Cent. 1st	3½	Tol., Peo. & W. 1st	2
Lake Shore 3½s	1¼	Wabash 1st	1
		Wabash 2d	1
		West Shore 4s	1

MARKET CONDITIONS.

As compared with Monday's panicky experience, yesterday was a time of quiet on the Stock Exchange. Transactions approximated 900,000 shares, and some fluctuations were sharp, but excited nervousness was absent. Action by the Government as to deposits of revenue receipts and action by the banks in uniting to meet loan market requirements exerted tonic effect. Danger elements of consequence were thus removed. What was bad remaining had to do with financial wounds which have been suffered.

Throughout the day there seemed to be substantial purchases of securities by powerful interests not recently showing much interest in any Stock Exchange movement. Millionaires of the Standard Oil group are among these.

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The market situation was helped by a cessation of sensational reports from out of town. Boston, Baltimore, and Chicago, which have been large contributors of gloomy rumors and predictions, gave out yesterday practically nothing to worry over. Institutions at Boston recently much forecast for failure were yesterday credited with having been able to safeguard themselves. One bank and a large manufacturing corporation included in recent current gossip there were said really to have become strengthened by reason of resources brought to them by friends resenting what were regarded as illegitimate attacks upon them.

In New York rumormongering there was much slackening of pace. Some sensational tales which have been circulated with detail and explicitness have become materially modified. Yet it would not be true to represent that all apprehensions have disappeared from Stock Exchange circles, there being some suggestions yesterday not

choice four to six months' single names, and 6@8 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $278,789,601; balances, $13,622,832; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $956,587.

Money on call in London, 4½@5 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 6½@7 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange weak. Nominal rates were $4.82 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.81; demand, $4.87¼; cables, $4.88⅛. Commercial bills, $4.80@$4.81.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.23⅜@5.23⅝ less 1-16, and 5.20@5.20 less 1-16; reichsmarks, 93 13-16@93⅝ and 94⅛@94 15-16; guilders at 39⅞ and 40 3-16@40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—20@25c discount. Chicago—50@70c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c off; selling, par. St. Louis—10c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 50c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The transactions on the Stock Exchange to-day were not marked by any serious amount of liquidation. There was a plethora of offers to sell, but buyers were hard to find. Consequently many shares were marked down, though not to such an extent as yesterday. The lack of actual transactions was greatly due to the feeling that the largest houses will do nothing until it is known whether or not the French bank rate will be raised. It is believed in some quarters that if this should occur the Bank of England would follow suit, with a resulting increase in the gravity of the situation and further depreciation of values. At the close the impression prevailed that the Bank of France would raise its rate, though it would not be definitely known until to-morrow.

At the opening absolutely unfounded rumors, such as a serious defeat of Gen. Clery, helped the depression in prices, though the Bank of England freely discounted thirty-day bills at 6 per cent., and, apparently, there was no particular pressure in Lombard Street. But for the uncertainty regarding the war the money market, it was said, could well take care of itself. Previous to yesterday's semi-panic there had undoubtedly been large liquidations. But it is believed these were anticipated, and to some extent prevented serious difficulties at the next settlement.

The failure of the London and Northern Bank, Limited, a comparatively small concern, was announced to-day. The Directors issued a statement attributing the failure to the alleged libelous assertions regarding the bank which have appeared in the press and showing that its assets should fully cover the liabilities.

The failure of the bank did not appear to have any serious effect on the market.

American securities were dull at the opening, but improved later, only to go off again under realizing. The final tone was weak, with prices slightly above the lowest.

Consols for money, 98½; consols for the account, 98⅜; Erie, 11⅜; Erie first preferred, 31¾; Illinois Central, 113; Union Pacific preferred, 72; St. Paul, 118½; New York Central, 126½; Pennsylvania, 65½; Reading, 8⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 73¼; Atchison, 18⅝; Louisville, 77½; Grand Trunk, 6½; Anaconda, 6⅞.

Money, 4½@5 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market for short and three months' bills, 6½@6⅞ per cent.

Bar silver, quiet at 27 3-16d per ounce.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £84,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 129.10; Madrid, 26.80; Lisbon, 43; Rome, 7.02½.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened weak. The fall in consols and one rise in the bank rate caused sales in all departments. Later, the sales ceased and the feeling became firmer. A sharp relapse followed on weak prices in London and the assumption that the rise of the Berlin Bank rate would be followed by a similar measure upon the part of the Bank of England and the Bank of France, and the anticipation of dearer money. Selling then became indiscriminate and prices were weak. Three per cent. rentes, for the account, Exchange on London, 25f 37½c for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 65.20.

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—Yesterday's slump in New York, the fall in consols, and the increase in the rate of the Reichsbank cooperated to cause uneasiness on the Boerse, and large liquidations led to a fall in prices, but they partially recovered on covering purchases. Exchange on London, 20 marks 54 pfennigs for checks.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 19.—The raised bank rate and adverse reports from other Boerses caused a sharp setback in all the departments on the Boerse here to-day.

BOSTON BROKERS FAIL.

Dillaway & Starr Suspend on Account of Financial Flurry There.

BOSTON, Dec. 19.—Dillaway & Starr, bankers and brokers, 40 Water Street, this city, have assigned. The firm is one of the most prominent of its kind in the city, and is composed of Charles F. W. Dillaway, George H. Flint, and A. W. Lawrence. Mr. Dillaway is a member of the Boston Stock Exchange, having been admitted April 27, 1891.

The firm, with two other houses, carried a large quantity of United States mining stocks, it is said. The embarrassment of the Globe National Bank and the subsequent flurry in the stock market are given as the reasons for the assignment, as the firm was a heavy loser.

Soon after the opening of the market to-day a notice was placed on the door that the firm had assigned, and business was suspended pending an examination of the accounts. The New York correspondents of the firm were E. L. Oppenheim & Co., but the firm is said to have been carrying a very small New York account of late.

Assignee Hovey at noon said that no statement would be given out to-day.

DISCOUNT RATE IN GERMANY.

Imperial Bank Raises Its Figure to 7 Per Cent.

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—The rate of discount of the Imperial Bank of Germany was raised to-day from 6 to 7 per cent.

The Reichsanzeiger publishes the following statement: "At the meeting of the Central Committee of the Bank of Germany to-day, Herr Kock, a Director, discussing the financial situation, said the position of the bank had never before been so strained at the same period of the year and that the stock of bullion had become seriously diminished, being 57,000,000 marks less than in 1898.

"After giving other figures showing the difficulties of the situation, he said it had been impossible to avoid an increase in the bank rate."

Dr. von Miquel, Prussian Minister of Finance, has just submitted to Emperor William a special report regarding Prussia's finances from 1897 to 1899. The report on the whole is favorable, showing a diminution of the Prussian debt. The interest on the debt has diminished from 242,000,000 marks to 221,000,000 marks. The State railways, despite the very heavy traffic, make a less favorable showing, the surplus now being 449,000,000 marks, as against 468,000,000 marks in 1896.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in December showed increases:

Alabama Great Southern	$5,311
Canadian Pacific	86,000
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,900
Chicago Great Western	14,862
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	11,888
Denver & Rio Grande	19,800
Hocking Valley	33,017
Louisville & Nashville	91,235
Mexican Central	26,351
Mexican National	2,708
Minneapolis & St. Louis	4,944
Missouri Pacific	41,000
Missouri Pacific, Central Branch	3,000
New York, Ontario & Western	16,655
Norfolk & Western	81,806
St. Louis Southwestern	12,900
Southern Railway	71,858
Wabash	61,913
Total increase 18 roads	$541,363
Increase previously reported	145,226
Total increase 32 roads	$686,589

The following showed decreases:

International & Great Northern	$7,919
Texas & Pacific	12,568
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City	5,726
Total decrease 3 roads	$26,213
Decrease previously reported	6,271
Total decrease 6 roads	$32,484
Net increase	$654,105

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Liquidation in the market for outside securities was even more evident yesterday than on the previous day, and in many issues further considerable declines resulted from the day's transactions. Selling that had all the appearance of being by persons obliged to realize on their holdings led to several-point recessions in a number of issues, prominent among which were several of the industrial stocks. It was in this group that the heaviest losses were recorded, the copper stocks and some of the electrical stocks showing strength that under the circumstances was notable. For many issues very few bidders were found, and buyers were obliged to supply practically any bids made, even when these were very much below recent figures. Market selling orders were fully as difficult to handle yesterday as on Monday.

Repetition of the previous day's record was had at the close, when the declines of the earlier part of the day brought into the market a number of buying orders that added materially to the strength displayed when final prices were made and which in some instances materially reduced the day's losses.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was much less active than on the previous day and fluctuated much less. A prominent operator was credited with having profited by Monday's weak market to cover a large amount of short stock and yesterday it was noticed that the bear attacks on Amalgamated that to no small extent were responsible for the recent decline in that stock were not renewed. Amalgamated, as well as the other copper stocks, were relieved of selling pressure and though not active the market for the stock was exceptionally firm. Lowest and highest prices for the day were within a range of half a point and the stock closed with a fractional net loss at 78½ bid.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS was one of the few stocks in which closing figures showed net gains. In sympathy with Consolidated Gas, New Amsterdam advanced more than a point to 20⅝ and closed at 20 bid, a net gain of 1 point. In the preferred stock the rumor of gas war settlement led to some bidding at figures above the market for long term buyers' options, but regular bids were little improved. In the bonds a more unfavorable condition than has prevailed in some days was noted. Little demand was had for them and at the close the best actual bid was 85, while the bonds were offered at 90, the previous day's closing bid.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was a prominent feature of the day's trading and one of the stocks in which greatest weakness appeared. Sales of the common stock were made as low as 5½ and the preferred stock sold freely down to 19. Closing figures showed a net loss of 1⅛ points in the common and of 3½ points in the preferred. Trading was heaviest in the latter issue, in which transactions amounted to probably not less than 3,000 shares.

ELECTRIC VEHICLES sold at the lowest price recorded recently, but at the close rallied very considerably from the lowest. Transactions aggregated something in the neighborhood of 1,000 shares and prices ranged from 45 to 48. Final bids were at 52¼, which was several points above the last sale.

Some few stocks were well bought yesterday and showed at the close substantial net gains. Among them were Royal Baking Powder preferred, which closed at 92¼ bid, a net gain of 2¼ points, and Storage Power, which on very light transactions advanced from 9½ to 11¼. At the close bids of 11¼ were made for Tennessee Copper, a net gain of 1¼ points. In most other issues, however, the final figures were below those of Monday.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1¼	1½
New Amsterdam	20	21
New Amsterdam pf.	41	43
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	85	90

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	..	31
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	77	78
American Bicycle	15	20
American Bicycle pf.	50	60
American Bicycle bonds	90	91
American Hide & Leather	..	35
American Hide & Leather pf.	..	80
American Woolen Goods	16	18
American Woolen Goods pf.	75	77
American Writing Paper 5s	87	..
Beet Sugar	24	28
Beet Sugar pf.	67	80
Distilling Company of America	5¾	6
Distilling Company of America pf.	18½	19
Electric Axle Light & Power	5¼	6
Electric Boat	..	24
Electric Boat pf.	..	45
Havana Commercial	..	14
Havana Commercial pf.	..	50
International Pump	14	15
International Pump pf.	..	58
National Gramophone, ex div.	..	67
National Salt	42	43
National Salt pf.	75	77
National Tube	..	42
National Tube pf., ex div.	..	90
Otis Elevator	..	20
Otis Elevator pf.	..	90
Pittsburg Coal subs.	..	90
Royal Baking Powder pf.	..	92¼
Rubber Goods Mfg.	..	24
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf., ex div.	..	79
Sloss-Sheffield	..	30
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	..	67
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div.	..	448
Union Steel & Chain	..	15
Union Steel & Chain pf.	..	..
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	..	⅜

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	..	78½
American Air Power	..	30
American Cotton	..	50
Arizona Lead	..	9¾
Asphalt Company of America	..	11
British Columbia Copper	..	9
Chicago & Alton sub.	..	104½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	..	93
Electric Vehicle	..	52½
Electric Vehicle pf.	..	..
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	..	⅞
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	..
Illinois Transportation	..	2½
*Markeen Copper	..	6½
Mexican 5s	..	97
New England Transportation	..	5
New York Gas & Electric 4s	..	90
New York Gas & Electric 6s	..	102¾
New York Transportation	..	9
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	..	20½
St. Louis subs.	..	124
St. Louis common, when issued	..	30
St. Louis preferred, when issued	..	93
St. Louis 4s, when issued	..	94¾
Storage Copper	..	11¼
Tennessee Copper	..	11½
Trust Company of America	..	205
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	..	28
Whipsaw Copper	..	12⅜

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway & Spruce 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	237	239
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	102	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	107	109
Chicago Union Traction	28	29¼
Chicago Union Traction, pf.	79	79½
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf.	82	86
Con. Traction of N. J.	..	65
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	118
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	85	88
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	70	74
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115½	117½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	82	88
Nassau Electric 4s	94	95
Nassau Electric 5s	110	113
New Orleans Traction	28	30
New Orleans Traction pf.	102	104
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway	32½	34
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	90	92
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	120
Sixth Avenue Railroad	215	230
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
Union Traction, Providence	110	113
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	28	30
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	104	107

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	9
Buffalo N. Y.) 1st, with interest	..	75½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103½	106
Consolidated Gas of Newark	58	..
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21¾	23⅛
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	103
Denver Gas	..	45
Denver Gas 5s	..	83
Essex & Hudson Gas	..	42
Fort Wayne Gas	..	41
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	..	60
Indianapolis Gas	..	102
Indianapolis Gas bonds	..	103
Lafayette Gas Co.	..	42
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	..	90
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	..	42
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	64	70
Mutual Gas of New York	300	..
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	88
New England Gas & Coke	20	22
New England Gas & Coke bonds	74	76
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	109	113
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con.	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	41	45
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	61	65
St. Joseph (Mo.) Gas Co.	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	58	61
St. Paul Gas bonds	89	91
Standard Gas, New York	105	110
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	120	..
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	15	16
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas	105	107
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	105	106½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	..	83
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	93½	94½
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	65	68
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	93	94
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	41	43
Union Ferry bonds	100½	102½

Industrials.

American Ginning	20	22
American Type Founders'	53	55
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	25
Barney & Smith pf.	88	..
Barney & Smith bonds	105	107
Consolidated Rubber Tire	7	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	80	85
Cramps' Shipyard	80	83
General Chemical	88	..
General Chemical pf.	97½	100
Hudson River Telephone	110	115
Lorillard Company pf.	116	117
Standard Coupler	37	41
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	43	55
Union Typewriter	20	25
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	112	115
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	120	123
Worthington Pump pf.	107	109

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel.	110	112
Iron Steamboat	3	..
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis	5	7
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis pf.	20	25

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 19.—There was a general hardening of prices in the mining group today, with some fair buying for investment in other directions. Parrot was up 5, at 37; Montana fell 8, to 250, thence rising to 267; Utah was off 2, to 21, but rallied to 25; Santa Fé strengthened 1⅛, to 5; Centennial, 2¼, to 38; Wolverine, 3, to 38; Bingham lost ⅞, to 9, later selling at 9⅝; Cochiti was 2½ better, at 12½; United States Oil fell 2, to 23, thence rallying to 26; Central Oil lost ¼ more, to 17½, rallying to 18⅜; New England Gas and Coke lost 1½ more, to 16½, rallying to 19; 5s were 2 lower; at 70; Arcadian lost ⅜, to 21¼, rallying to 22; Arnold rallied ½, to 4½; Butte held at 42; Calumet was 10 lower, at 710; Dominion Coal lost 1½, to 40½, recovering to 41½; Franklin rallied 1⅜, to 13½; Osceola was up 2½, at 67; Quincy was up 5, at 135; Tamarack was 5 lower, at 175; West End Street Railway was up 2, at 90; New Haven, 1 at 250, and Boston Elevated, 2, at 95. Bell Telephone lost 5, to 330, rallying to 336, with 340 bid. Amalgamated was up 3, at 79½; Isle Royale, ⅝, at 23. The close was decidedly strong.

At the Clearing House this morning the rate between the banks was still 6 per cent., and New York funds sold at 20 and 25 cents discount.

Money on call is 6 per cent. and upward, though rates are purely nominal and governed entirely by names and collateral. There is practically no market on time money, and little or no outside paper is selling. Banks are taking care of their mercantile customers at 6 per cent. and upward.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	6	7	Old Colony	4½	5
Allouez	3	3½	Old Dominion	20¼	21¼
Arcadian	23½	25	Osceola	67	68
Arnold	4½	..	Parrot	37	38
Ash Bed	..	1	Pioneer	1⅞	2½
Atlantic	22	25	Quincy	134	135
Baltic	17	17⅝	Rhode Island	4½	5
B. & Cr. C.	20	..	Santa Fé	5	5½
Bost. & M.	265	270	Santa Ysabel	6¾	7½
Butte & B.	42	43	Shoe	28	29
Cal. & Hec.	705	715	Tamarack	170	175
Centennial	17	..	Utah Cons.	24	25
Franklin	12⅝	13	Washington	1	1¼
Humboldt	1	2	White Knob	8	10
Isle Royale	23	26	Winona	4½	..
Mohawk	14¾	16	Wolverine	36	37

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	240	..	Fitchburg pf.	..	110
Bost. & Low.	241	..	N. Y. & N. E. 6s	110	112
Bost. & Me.	198	200	N. Y. & N. E. 6s	110	112
Bost. & Pr.	..	300	West End	90	90½
Bost. Elev.	97	..			
Bost. G. 5s.	..	85			
Cent. Mass.	11¼	13			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. B. Tel.	340	345	N. Eng. Tel.	..	140
Chi. & Y.	130	133	U. S. Oil	25½	26
Dom. Coal	44	45	Westinghouse	..	40
Dom. C. pf.	117½	118½	Electric	..	..
Erie Tel.	101	102	Westinghouse Elect. pf.	..	65
Mex. Tel.	5	8¼			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—It was a weak but active market. There were some improvements, however. Linseed preferred opened at 48½ and advanced to 51½, closing at 51¼. The common closed at 11⅞, the fraction being the day's gain. Union Traction preferred, on the other hand, opened at 76½ and advanced to 77, only to touch 73, one sale, however, being made at 78. It then sold to 75¼, closing at 75. The common opened at 28, sold off half a point, and closed at 28½. There was a heavy trade in Biscuit common. It opened at 32, and after selling to 32½ dropped to 31½. Then it fluctuated between 32 and 31⅝, until after call, when it advanced to 35 and stood at 34½. The preferred closed at 89, two points gain for the day. Steel opened at 33, sold off half a point, advanced to 34, and closed at 33½. The preferred broke from 90 at the start to 87, and closed at 88. Metropolitan Elevated preferred opened at 74, but broke to 72, afterward advancing to 75½, and closing at 74⅞. The bonds brought 94. West Chicago dropped at the start from 110 to 108, but closed at 111½. Match was very erratic. It opened at 116 and went by quick jumps to 120, and bobbed around 118 and 120, closing at 118¾.

	High.	Low.	Close.
1,331..American Linseed	11⅞	11	11⅞
3,160..American Linseed pf.	51½	48½	51¼
250..American Radiator	45	45	45
885..American Tin Plate	26	25	26
10..Amer. Tin Plate pf.	73½	73½	73½
71..Chicago Brewing pf.	12½	12½	12½
355..Chicago Union Trac.	28½	27½	28½
1,010..Chicago Union T. pf.	78	75	78
——..Diamond Match	120	116	118¾
150..Lake St. Elevated	14½	14½	14½
1,627..Metropolitan Elev. pf.	75½	72	74½
20..Milwaukee Brew. pf.	15	15	15
6,590..National Biscuit	35	31¼	34½
917..National Biscuit pf.	89	87	87
300..National Carbon	15	15	15
1,000..National Steel	34	32½	33½
354..National Steel pf.	90	87½	88
200..South Side Elevated	98	98	98
125..Street's W. S. C. Line	22	22	22
250..Union Loop	100	100	101
614..West Chicago	111½	108	111¾

BONDS.

	High.	Low.	Close.
$446,000..Met. Elev. gold 4s	94	94	94

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19.—The stock market opened fairly steady, but there was soon such an outpour of stocks that prices became more demoralized than on Monday, and not a few of them receded to the lowest figures of the present movement, while still others reached the lowest prices ever quoted for them. Lehigh Valley was forced down to 22⅞, Pennsylvania Railroad to 64⅛, Cambria Steel to 16, Diamond Steel to 4, Tidewater Steel to 11¼, Marsden to 9½, Electric Company of America to 10, American Railways to 4½, Asphalt to 10⅛, Philadelphia Electric to 5, United Gas to 144, Union Traction to 44½, Consolidated Lake Superior to 16, American Cement to 7⅞, Susquehanna Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st to 16, Pennsylvania Steel preferred to 87, Wabash Light to 35, Electric Storage Battery to 75, (a loss of 25 points.) There was substantial recovery later, buying orders appearing in nearly all of the active issues.

The close was steady, at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	17⅝	18	Phila. Trac.	94¾	95
Choctaw	32½	34	Union Trac.	89¼	89½
Diamond S.	5	5¼	U. G. Imp.	145½	146
Penn. Bess.	3	4¼	Wabash Lt.	35	40
E. C. of A.	11¼	11⅝	W. N. Y. & P.	..	..
Lehigh Val.	23½	24	Penn.	5¼	5¼
Marsden	10¼	10⅝			

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $12,460,884, against $10,559,112 in the preceding week and $10,151,821 in the corresponding period of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $450,963,078, against $468,457,468 in the corresponding period last year.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Coupons, details of which will be found in another column, will be paid by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

Dividends are announced by the National Wall Paper Company, American Smelting and Refining Company, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, Irving National Bank, Wells, Fargo & Co., the National Bank of New York, and the Rio Grande Western Railway Company.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Dec. 19, 1899.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
12⅛	12⅜	2,200	Am. Car & Foundry	12	12½	11¾	12½	+1
55	55	1,750	Am. Car & Found. pf.	54	55	53	55	..
32	32¼	300	American Ice	32	32½	32	32¼	+½
32	33	2,200	American Cotton Oil	32¾	32¾	31¾	32¼	+1⅛
92	94	173	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	92	92	92	92	−3
12	13	370	American Linseed	11⅝	11½	11⅜	11⅝	+⅛
50¾	51	3,036	Am. Linseed pf.	50	52	50	51	+1½
137	143	25	American Express	140½	140½	140½	..	..
7	8	200	American Malting Co.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
32½	34	400	Am. Malting Co. pf.	34	34	32	32	−3
33	34	2,075	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	30	33	30	33	+2
85	86	2,670	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	79	86	79	86	+8
37½	37⅝	18,175	American Steel & Wire	34	37⅝	34	37⅝	+3½
86½	88	3,400	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	84½	88	84¾	87	+2
127⅝	128	49,425	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	128	128½	124	127⅝	+2⅝
111	114	300	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	111	111	110	110	−3
26	26½	2,130	American Tin Plate	27	27	24½	26	+2
74	76	1,070	Am. Tin Plate pf.	76	76	74¾	74¾	−1¼
87⅝	88¼	57,688	American Tobacco	81	89½	80	88	+5
138	140	120	American Tobacco pf.	135	135	135	135	−6
37¼	38	4,000	Am. Steel Hoop	38½	39	36½	37⅝	−1⅝
77	80	1,730	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	75	78½	75	76½	..
18½	18⅝	6,010	At., T. & S. F.	18	18⅝	17⅝	18⅝	+⅝
59¼	59¼	42,650	At., T. & S. F. pf.	58½	59¾	57¾	59¼	+2¾
35	36	5,250	Anaconda Copper	33½	37	32¾	35	+2½
51⅝	52½	2,595	Baltimore & Ohio	49½	52½	48½	52½	+3½
73¼	73½	10,653	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	70	73⅝	69½	73⅝	+4⅝
74⅝	74⅞	36,888	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	73	75⅞	72	74¾	+1¼
132	134	750	Brooklyn Union Gas	130	132	130	132	+1
12½	13½	630	Brunswick City	12¾	12⅞	12¼	12½	..
49	50	1,835	Canada Southern	50	50	48	49⅞	+3⅝
87	89	1,100	Canadian Pacific	89¾	89	86	89	+1⅝
28⅝	28½	9,450	Chesapeake & Ohio	27	28¾	27	28⅝	+1⅝
..	..	500	Chicago Con. Traction	36¼	38½	38¼	38½	−1½
119¼	119⅝	44,572	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	118	120¼	116¾	119⅝	+1⅞
86	95	240	Chicago & Eastern Ill.	85½	85½	85	85	+⅝
11⅞	12¾	4,031	Chicago Great West.	11⅛	12	11	11⅞	+⅝
75⅞	76	350	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	75	75⅝	75	75⅝	+⅝
34	35	220	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	35½	35½	33½	33½	−1⅝
85	86½	930	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	83	85⅝	82	85⅝	+1½
14	15	800	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	13	13¼	13	13¼	−⅛
45	50	420	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	43	44	43	44	..
116⅞	117¼	22,125	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	117	118	115⅝	117	+2½
165	170	410	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	165	165	165	165	..
154½	156	2,680	Chicago & Northw.	150½	154	150	154	+5½
199	203	100	Chicago & Northw. pf.	203	203	203	203	+2
104⅜	104⅞	13,720	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	104	105¼	102½	104⅞	+3⅜
10½	11	700	Chicago Term. Trans.	11	11	10	10⅜	+⅛
37	40	600	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	35	37	35	37	+1
57⅜	57⅝	1,775	C., C., C. & St. L.	57	57½	55	57	+1
101	104	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	100¼	100¼	100⅛	100⅛	+⅛
11½	14½	100	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	11	11	11	11	−3
43	46	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	44½	44½	44½	44½	+2½
38⅛	39	5,260	Colorado Fuel & Iron	38¼	38⅞	36	38½	+1½
..	..	100	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	122⅞	122⅞	122⅞	122⅞	−6⅝
⅞	8¼	300	Colorado Midland	⅞	9	9	9	+⅛
19	20	1,225	Col. Midland pf.	18	19½	15½	19½	+½
5	5½	1,370	Colorado Southern	4¾	6	4⅝	5	+⅛
38½	40	1,425	Col. Southern 1st pf.	38⅜	39	38	39	..
13⅞	14½	1,100	Col. Southern 2d pf.	14	14	13	13	..
15	14⅝

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

East Thirty-third Street Lots Sold for Improvement—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

Herbert A. Sherman has sold for Everett Clapp the plot on the north side of Thirty-third Street, 180 feet east of Third Avenue, 155 by 100. It is understood that the property has been bought by a firm of publishers, who will erect a six-story building on the plot.

Bryan L. Kennelly & Co. have sold for Catharine Half to Carrie E. Brinckerhoff the five-story limestone-front dwelling 327 West Eighty-sixth Street, 18 by 100.2.

William Seeligsberg and S. A. Horowitz have resold for an operator, by whom it was recently purchased the old Barnum property, known as 7 and 8 Chatham Square, a plot 50 by 154 by 133. The buyer is Peter Herter, who will erect a six-story building, suitable for manufacturing purposes on the plot.

The same brokers have also sold for Mrs. M. A. Herter the five-story tenement 2,053 Second Avenue, 26.6 by 93.4.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for James Livingston the four-story American basement limestone-front dwelling 245 West One Hundred and Second Street, 18 by 84 by 100.

John T. Duff & Co. have sold for William H. Barnes for $19,000 the plot, 50.6 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 125 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue; also, for Niels Hansen, the five-story three-family flat 1,752 Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 86 by 100.

It is reported that Peter Wagner has sold the four-story dwelling 11 West Ninety-fifth Street.

Strauss & Rothschild have sold to Herman Wieblke for $32,000 the five-story flat on the east side of Eighth Avenue, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 25 by 100.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold, through William Seeligsberg, to a builder for improvement, the lot 2,031 Third Avenue, 25 by 100.

John McGlynn of this city has purchased the Groveland Hotel, Danbury, Conn., and is now in possession. The sale was made through Matthew J. Ward.

J. P. & E. J. Murray have sold to A. Levy the three-story frame house 223 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, for William Davis, on a lot 15 by 100.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Kennelly

90 and 32 West Forty-fourth Street, south side, 450 feet west of Fifth Avenue, each 25 by 100.5, vacant, excavated and ready for building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Jacobus & Stern.....$96,300

555 and 557 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 50 by 106.6, two four-story brick flats, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Sarah M. Sturges..... 10,000

By William M. Ryan.

Greenwich Street, southwest corner of Rector Street, 26 by 23.2 by 63.3, five-story brick building, with stores; executor's sale, to Patrick McCarthy..... 41,000

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

977 Pleasant Avenue, 13.1 by 74, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Robert R. Perkins..... 3,975

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

162 West Seventy-third Street, 18.6½ by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling; partition sale, to E. C. Sherwood..... 21,100

By James L. Wells.

981 Wales Avenue, 25 by 144 by 28 by 130.5, four-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to L. L. Levy..... 10,100

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

533 and 535 West Twenty-fourth Street, 57 by 98.9, one-story buildings and vacant; partition sale, to John J. Duffy... 13,700

558 Monroe Street, 25 by half the block, three-story brick dwelling, with two-story brick extension; partition sale, to Nathan Schlessel..... 14,300

By McVickar & Co.

416 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, southwest corner of Hamilton Terrace, 20 by 80, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Henry Pogson.. 19,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

364 and 366 West Fifty-eighth Street, each 20 by 75.5, two five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to Abraham Eidenberg.. 32,000

969 and 971 Wales Avenue, each 25 by 72.4 and irregular, two four-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to George D. Brown.... 15,094

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Daniel O'Connell, referee, 122 and 124 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, south side, 289 feet west of Lenox Avenue, each 18 by 100.11, two three-story brownstone-front dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $16,040.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., partition sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 329 East Eighteenth Street, north side, 225 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 102.2, four-story brownstone-front double flat.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Frank D. Arthur, referee, 1,360 Avenue A, east side, 102.2 feet south of Seventy-third Street, 25 by 98.9, two-story frame dwelling and vacant. Due on judgments, $6,151; subject to another mortgage for $1,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Frank D. Arthur, referee, Kelly Street, north side, the block front between Wales and Beach Avenues, being 155.9 feet in Kelly Street, 38.6 feet on Wales Avenue, and 50 feet on Beach Avenue, with an irregular northerly line, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,287; subject to another mortgage for $9,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Frank D. Arthur, referee, 730 Elton Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, 30 by 100, three-story frame dwelling, with stores. Due on judgment, $2,335; subject to another mortgage for $2,500.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Frank W. Thomas, referee, 613 West Forty-sixth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 102.5 and irregular, five-story brick building, with two-story brick building at the rear. Due on judgment, $7,648.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 116 West Seventy-ninth Street, south side, 125 feet west of Columbus Avenue, four-story stone-front dwelling; all title and interest of Charles L. Bucki on May 29, 1895.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Ninety-seventh Street, south side, 80 feet west of Lexington Avenue, for six five-story brick flats, 25 by 82; John J. Mahony of 51 West Ninety-fourth Street, owner; A. de Saldern, architect; cost, $150,000.

One Hundred and Forty-third Street, south side, 99.9 feet west of Hamilton Place, for two six-story brick and stone flats, 50 by 89.11; Charles F. Rogers of 1,963 Amsterdam Avenue, owner; Henry Anderson, architect; cost, $200,000.

Nos. 266 and 268 Monroe Street, for two six-story brick flats, with stores, 25.2 by irregular; Louis Kohn of 235 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $60,000.

First Avenue, east side, 75.9 feet north of One Hundred and Eighth Street, for a two-story brick and stone stable, 25.3 by 95; James Serretta of 280 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, owner; David W. King, architect; cost, $6,000.

William and Liberty Streets, southeast corner, for a twelve-story brick and stone office building, 60 by 121.7; David W. Bishop of Lenox, Mass., owner; Clinton & Russell, architects; cost, $300,000.

Nos. 209 and 211 East Eighty-first Street, for two six-story brick flats, with stores, 25.5 by 88.7; Peter Herter, owner; P. Herter & Son, architects; cost, $56,000.

Dawson Street, east side, 100 feet west of Beach Avenue, for five two-story and basement brick and frame dwellings, 20 by 50; Joseph M. Kirby of 2,121 Fifth Avenue owner and architect; cost, $17,500.

No. 645 Madison Avenue, for a six-story brick and stone office building and lofts, 25 by 90; J. J. Buckley, owner; D. N. B. Sturgis, architect; cost, $30,000.

Park Row and Baxter Street, southwest corner, for a seven-story brick flat, 30 by 85.10; David Finelite of 864 Lexington Avenue, owner; William H. Boylan, architect; cost $80,000.

Woodruff Avenue, northwest corner of Boston Road, for a one-story frame temporary tool house, 15 by 35; William Thompson, owner; R. Werner, architect; cost, $150.

One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Railroad Avenue, for a one-story frame wagon shed, 75 by 16; Atwood J. Bowman, owner; Rudolf Werner, architect; cost, $500.

Nos. 342 and 344 West Thirtieth Street, for a five-story and basement brick and stone flat, 33 by 87.1; Robert Smith, owner; George F. Pelham, architect; cost, $40,000.

One Hundred and First Street, south side, 100 feet west of First Avenue, for nine six-story and basement brick flats, 25 by 87; Aaron M. Jampole and Louis Werner of 206 Broadway, owners; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $243,000.

Vyse Street, west side, 200 feet south of Jennings Street, for three two-story frame dwellings, 21 by 54; Helena B. Acker of 117 West Seventy-fifth Street, owner; Niels Toelberg, architect; cost, $12,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, north side, 125 feet east of Webster Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 56 by 16; Charles Young, owner; R. Werner, architect; cost, $500.

Alterations.

Eighty-fourth Street, southwest corner of Third Avenue, to a five-story brick dwelling, with store; Harry Held, owner; C. F. Meese of 678 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $160.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, south side, 250 feet east of Morris Avenue, to a three-story brick and stone dwelling; N. Del Guidice of 524 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, owner; G. Schwarz, architect; cost, $600.

No. 107 Ludlow Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Gordon, Levy & Co., owners; C. B. Meyers, architect; cost, $800.

Seventy-third Street, northeast corner of Madison Avenue, to a one and two story brick Sunday school; Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, owner; J. E. Ware & Son, architects; cost, $75,000.

No. 3,913 Third Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Henry Roth, owner; R. Werner, architect; cost, $300.

Clinton Avenue, east side, 200 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, to a one-story iron and stone stable; John Donohue of 411 East Seventy-fifth Street, owner and architect; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, northeast corner of Tiffany Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; John Toelberg owner; Nelis Toelberg, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 732 Lexington Avenue, to a four-story brick and stone shop; Julia A. Sotschek, owner; Carl Sotschek, architect; cost, $1,500.

ALTERATIONS TO A CHURCH.

Madison Avenue Presbyterian Edifice to be Practically Rebuilt.

The Board of Trustees of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church has submitted plans to the Building Department, through Architects James E. Ware & Son, which call for almost a rebuilding of the church, at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Seventy-third Street, and the Sunday school building adjoining. The estimated cost of the improvement is $75,000.

Another story will be added to the Sunday school building and the front wall of it rebuilt to correspond with the architecture of the church. In the church itself a gallery carried around three sides will be built, together with a new organ loft and vestibule. The Seventy-third Street entrance will be done away with, and will be replaced by stained glass windows. The towers will also be reconstructed.

The Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Dr. John Robinson, and the Phillips Memorial Church, Dr. John E. Bushnell, recently consolidated.

A New Office Building.

The southeast corner of Liberty and William Streets, a plot 60 by 121.7, is to be the site of a new twelve-story office building. Plans were filed yesterday by David W. Bishop of Lenox, Mass., through Architects Clinton & Russell, who estimate the cost of the new structure at $300,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Dec. 19.

AVENUE B, e s, 51.4 ft s of 84th St, 50.10x89, (correction;) Diederich Siedenburg to Catharina D. Siedenburg..... 1,000

CROTONA PLACE, w s, 239.6 ft s of 171st St, 20.4x100; Thomas McGrath and another to Hannah McGrath..... 10

DECATUR AV, w s, 300 ft s of Scott Av, 25x110; Walter E. Hoolihan to J. Gardiner Smith..... 1

FORDHAM AV, s e corner of Bassford Av, 34x162.4x irregular; Edward B. La Fetra, referee, to Charles G. Schramm.. 6,200

FRONT ST, s e corner of Montgomery St, 21.2x70; August Behrens to Nicholas F. P. Behrens, ¼ part..... 500

GRAND ST, 484, n e corner of Willett St, 16x62; Mary A. Brown to Thomas H. Herbert, ¼ part..... 4,300

GRAND ST, 484, n e corner of Willett St, 16x62; Richard J. Herbert to Thomas H. Herbert, ¼ part..... 4,300

GRAND ST, 484, n e corner of Willett St, 16x62; Margaret J. Herbert to Thomas H. Herbert, ¼ part..... 4,300

HOUSTON ST, s w corner of Cannon St, 60.6x80; William S. Miller and others, executors, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another..... 46,400

LA FONTAINE AV, s e corner of 180th St, new lines, 162.8x100x147.10x101.1; Meraidth J. Murray to Thomas McIlvaine..... 36,000

LOT 25, map in partition sale of the Lott G. Hunt estate, near Van Nest Station; John J. Murphy to Patrick Divion..... 100

MADISON AV, 1,479, e s, 25.2x95.6x25.9x100.11; Samuel Rapp and others to Frederick Wein and wife..... 1

MONROE ST, 271, 271½, and 273, 50.1x63.5x50x80; also all title to strip adjoining, gore; Henry Schwalenberg to Ernest Von Pape..... 35,000

NEW DRIVE, 25 ft n from s s of Lot 7, map of land of M. E. Putnam, Spuyten Duyvil, 77x320x75x205.4; also plot on e s of land of New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, 25 ft n from s s of Lot 7, map of land of M. E. Putnam, Spuyten Duyvil, runs w 707.5 ft to land under water, Hudson River, x n 79x e 207.5x s 79; Jennie F. Des Brisay to John J. McKelvey..... 4,500

PARK AV, s e corner of 102d St, 75x55; Reuben W. Howes, Jr., and another, executors, &c., to Michael A. Hoffman.... 31,000

PARK AV, w s, 75.6 ft n of 95th St, 50.4x100; Heinrich D. A. Bauhahn to Gustav E. Bauhahn..... 1

RIVINGTON ST, 322 and 324, n e corner of Goerck St, 40x81.3; Mary A. Nesbit to David Cohen..... 27,500

RIVINGTON ST, n e corner of Goerck St, 40x81.3; David Cohen to Max J. Levinson and another..... 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 29.7 ft n of 111th St, 88.10x39.11x75.8x106.5; Michael H. and Thomas A. Gillespie to James M. Gillespie..... 1

TREMONT AV, or 177th St, n e corner of Morris Av, 100x100; Pauline Haebler and another to William E. Bruyre..... 1

WORCESTER AV, s w corner of Eagle Av, 32.5x85x32x100.2; Albert Rothermel to Hannah Schwartz..... 1

WOOSTER ST, e s, 126 ft s of Spring St, 25x100; Elizabeth M. West to Gertrude Parker..... 1

3D ST, s s, 150 ft e of Avenue C, 87x100 x irregular; James J. Phelan to Mary A. Brady..... 1,500

7TH ST, n s, n ½ of Lot 137, map of Unionport, 200x108; Helen M. and Julia Graham to Richard S. Chisolm, quit claim..... 1

13TH ST, n s, 368.6 ft w of 6th Av, 20.6x103.3; Mary Platt and others to Timothy J. Kieley..... 1

36TH ST, 221 East, 21x98.9; Charles S. Potts to W. Franklin Brush..... 13,600

36TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; 36th St, n s, 275 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; John J. McCauley, Jr., referee, to Laurits Tornusen..... 7,200

41ST ST, n s, 332.2 ft e of 9th Av, 17.10x98.9; Frances S. Thomson to Thomas J. Ryan..... 1

45TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of 11th Av, 25x75; Karl or Charles Groll to Mary E. Fay... 1,000

58TH ST, 440 West, 25x100.5; Isaac Hessberg to Miriam Rheinstrom..... 1

75TH ST, 15 East, 17x102.2; Jessie A. Wright to Emily P. Hall..... 100

92D ST, s s, 170 ft w of Central Park West, 93x100.8; Patrick J. O'Connell to William Prescott..... 1

93D ST, n s, 210 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 15x75; Apthorp's Lane x16x86.8; Corbret Van Iderstine to Lorew H. Mershon and another..... Exchange

95TH ST, s s, 379 ft e of 10th Av, 18x100.8; William J. Sullivan, referee, to Herman Wronkow..... 11,050

97TH ST, n s, 255 ft e of 5th Av, 75x100.11; Jacob Butler to Salvatore La Grassa. 50,000

101ST ST, 50, 52, and 54 East, 75x100.11; Frederick Wein and wife to Samuel Rapp and another..... 1

104TH ST, s s, 227.4 ft e of Columbus Av, 33.4x100.11; Frank M. Holahan, referee, to John Foley..... 42,000

118TH ST, s s, 296 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; Edward W. S. Johnston, referee, to Edward Oppenheimer and Isaac Metzger..... 19,500

118TH ST, s s, 316 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; Edward W. S. Johnston, referee, to Edward Oppenheimer and Isaac Metzger..... 19,500

118TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of Lenox Av, 21x100.11; Edward W. S. Johnston, referee, to Edward Oppenheimer and Isaac Metzger..... 19,000

120TH ST, s s, 72 ft e of 4th Av, 18x72; Mary J. Robinson to Patrick J. Cuddy..... 1

131ST ST, n s, 268 ft e of 8th Av, 17x99.11; Ernest Von Pape to Marie Schwalenberg..... 1

179TH ST, s s, 80.2 ft w of Anthony Av, 25x69.9x25x68.6; Amy A. Montrose and another, executors, to Amelia Schlesinger..... 4,000

Recorded Leases.

ASTOR, William W., to Henry E. Kimath; 6th St, 516 East, 25x97, 20 years..... $750

COHEN, Hannah, to Charles Block; Norfolk St, 82, 5 years..... 480

HANDLY, Mary L., to James Serritella and another; 1st Av, e s, 75.11 ft n of 108th St, 25x95, 21 5-12 years..... 400

HELLINGER, Leopold, to Joseph C. Lally; 3d Av, 798, n w corner of 49th St, 5½ years..... 2,400

HOROWITZ, Philip, and another to Ernst Mamlock; Grand St, 420, 2 5-12 years... 660

LEVY, Joseph, to Wolf Limmer; Stanton St, 263, 3 years..... 2,280

RUST, John C., executor, to Ernst Ordemann; 6th Av, s e corner of 24th St, 24.8x73, 5 years..... 6,000

WALDIA, Rose, to Louis Kulper; Beach Av, 176, 5 5-12 years..... 480 to 720

WEATHERLEY, John S., to Herman Freund; 3d Av, s e corner of 49th St, 3 years..... 1,000 to 1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

ADAMS, Clara, to Bowery Savings Bank; 28th St, s s, 185 ft e of 4th Av, 5 years.. 10,000

BACON, Francis, to Bowery Savings Bank, plot begins at w corner of Lot 18, map of property of Lewis Morris, on s e s of Macomb Av, 5 years..... 19,000

BACON, Francis, to Harriet S. Terry; part of Lot 18, map of the land of Lewis Morris, 5 years..... 3,000

BENZIGER, Nicholas C. and Louis G., to Lily W. Beresford and others, trustees; 36 and 38 Barclay St, 1½ years..... 10,000

BLACKWELL, William E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 7 St. Mark's Place, 3 years..... 27,000

BRADY, Mary A. and Peter, to James I. Corsa; 183d St, s s, 150 ft e of Avenue C, extends to Ryer Av, 3 years..... 4,000

BROWN, Elizabeth W., and others to Bowery Savings Bank; Macdougal St, w s, 58.6 ft n of Charlton St, 1 year..... 7,500

BRUYN, William E., to Mary E. N. Hand; Tremont Av, or 177th St, n e corner of Morris Av, 5 years..... 7,000

CLOOS-LONGO, Grace L., to Archibald M. Maclay, trustee; 54th St, n e corner of 8th Av, 1 year..... 3,500

COHEN, David, to Mary A. Nisbet; 322 and 324 Rivington St, 1 year..... 15,000

COLES, Alexander, to Clifford A. Hand; South St, n e corner of Whitehall St, ½ part, 1 year..... 1,500

COSTELLO, Mary A., to John F. Steeves; Briggs Av, s e s, 228.8 ft n e of Travers St, 1 year..... 2,500

CUDDY, Patrick J., to Mary J. Robinson; 120th St, s s, 72 ft e of 4th Av, ½ year.. 400

DANZIGER, Adolph, to Anne M. Stout and another, trustees; 119th St, s s, 285 ft e of Park Av, 3 years..... 28,000

DANZIGER, Adolph, to Maude E. Whiting; 119th St, s s, 265 ft e of Park Av, widened, 5 years..... 18,000

DAVIS, John, to Jette Heller, executrix, and another, executor, &c.; 138th St, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 42,000

DOCOR, Emanuel and George, to Carl Fischer; 316 and 318 East 84th St, ½ year..... 22,000

ECKEL, Henry H., and others to Hudson City Savings Institution; 1,126 Park Av, 1 year..... 6,000

FISCHER, Michael, to Thomas O'Connor; Union Av, n s, 128.1 ft s e of Hoffman St, 3 years..... 3,000

FOLEY, John, to United States Life Insurance Company; 104th St, s s, 227.4 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years..... 37,250

GORDON, Frank W., and another to John F. Steevens; Lots 471 and 472, Block P, amended map of Mapes estate, 3 months 800

HOFFMANN, Michael A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Cathedral Parkway, n s, 225 ft e of Broadway, 5 years..... 11,000

HERBERT, Thomas H., and wife to Randolph Hurry; 484 Grand St, n e corner of Willett St, 1 year..... 13,000

JORDAN, Waldo H., to Franklin Savings Bank; 437 and 439 West 45th St, 1 year.. 16,000

KIRLEY, Timothy J., to Union Trust Company; 133 West 13th St, 5 years..... 10,500

KULPER, Louis, to Jacob Ruppert; 1178 Beach St, saloon lease, demand..... 1,100

LA GRASSA, Salvatore, to Seth M. Milliken; 97th St, s s, 235 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year..... 55,000

LALLY, Joseph C., to the Fred Oppermann, Jr., Brewing Comany; 798 3d Av, saloon lease, demand..... 4,801

LEVINSON, Max J., and Louis Lippmann to David Cohen; Rivington St, n e corner of Goerck St, 1 year..... 5,000

LUDWIG, Achille, to Jeannette H. Bacigalupo; 6th Av, e s, 25 ft n of 10th St, 5 years..... 1,000

McGRATH, Hannah, to Harlem Savings Bank; Crotona Place, w s, 239.7 ft s of 171st St, 1 year..... 3,500

McGRATH, Hannah, to Harlem Savings Bank; 23 Crotona Place, 1 year..... 3,500

McGRATH, Hannah, to Newbury D. Lawton; 23 Crotona Place, 1½ years..... 1,200

McGRATH, Hannah, to Newbury J. Lawton; 21 Crotona Place, 1½ years..... 1,200

McKELVEY, John J., to Jennie F. Des Brisay; plot begins 25 ft n from the s s of Lot 7, at w s of new drive on the map of the land of M. E. Putnam, at Spuyten Duyvil; also plot, begins at line 25 ft n of Lot 7, s line, at e line of the land of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, 3 years..... 1,500

MOONEY, Lizzie K. and John H., to Anna A. Bradford and others, trustees; 76th St, n s, 182 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years..... 18,000

MOONEY, Lizzie K. and John H., to John S. Higham; 76th St, n s, 182 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year..... 4,000

NEW YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE AND Hospital for Women to Dave H. Morris; 101st St, n s, 100 ft e of Manhattan Av, 1 year..... 3,568

ROTHERMEL, Albert, to Edward M. Burghard; 144th St, n s, 100 ft e of Willis Av, 1 month..... 1,000

ROTHERMEL, Albert, to Edward M. Burghard; Bergen Av, s e s, at n s of 148th St, extends to the centre line of old Henry St, now closed, 1 year..... 5,400

SCHLESINGER, Amelia, to Amy A. Montross and another, executors, &c.; 179th St, s s, 80.2 ft w of Anthony Av, 2 years 3,000

SCOTT, William H., to Robert W. Hall, executor, &c.; 65th St, s s, 95 ft w of Madison Av; also property in Brooklyn, 1 year..... 25,000

SEIDENBERG, Catharina D., to Charles Tobaben; East End Av, e s, 51.4 ft s of 84th St, 2½ years..... 5,000

SEIDENBERG, Catharina D., to Trustees of the Congregation Shearith Israel; East End Av, e s, 51.4 ft s of 84th St, 3 years. 8,500

SEIDENBERG, Catharina D., to Trustees of the Congregation Shearith Israel; East End Av, e s, 51.4 ft s of 84th St, 3 years. 8,500

THE EDWIN FORREST LODGE, ACTors' Order of Friendship, No. 2, to the Excelsior Savings Bank; 166 West 47th St, 3 years..... 7,000

THRALL, John E., to Rastus S. Ransom; 8 and 10 Bridge St, extends to Pearl St, demand..... 40,000

THRALL, John E., to East River Savings Institution; 6 Bridge St, extends to Pearl St, 1 year..... 60,000

TOELBERG, John, to Catharine A. Olssen; 76th St, n s, 373 ft e of Avenue A, 6 years..... 2,500

TOWER, Eliza J., to Gertrude B. C. Bunn; 130th St, s s, 227.4 ft e of Columbus Av, installments..... 4,000

VON PAPE, Ernst, to Henry Schwalenberg; 271, 271½, and 273 Monroe St, 5 years..... 20,000

WEIN, Frederick, and wife to Samuel Rapp and another; 1,479 Madison Av, 2½ years..... 2,750

WIMPIE, Jacob M., to the City Mortgage Company; St. Nicholas Av, e s, 60 ft n of the centre line of 147th St, extended, 1 year..... 3,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Edwin A. Stevens and others, trustees, &c., (two assignments)..... 28,196

BILLMAN, Emil, administrator, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 7,000

DOWNS, Sarah A. B., to Martin Storz... 6,000

CHURCHILL, Lily W., and others, executors, &c., to Lily W. Churchill and others, trustees..... Nom.

COHEN, David, to Sender Jormulowsky... Nom.

CORNDY, Edith R., to Lydia Maps..... Nom.

FEUCHTWANGER, Abraham H., and another, individually and as executors, to John Byrne..... 517

HORNTHAL, Lewis M., and another, executors, &c., to Jeremiah Holzinger and another, trustees..... 19,000

LAVELLE, William T., to Peter McDowell. 2,284

LEVI, Emil S., to Angel J. Simpson..... 3,200

MEYER, Lippmann, to Hannah Meyer.... Gift

SANDS, Philip J., executor, to Philip J. Sands, trustee..... 14,085

SHIPMAN, Edgar J., guardian, &c., to Frederick V. Loew..... 30,000

SIEGEL, Jacob, to William Ebling..... Nom.

THE CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Edward Winslow..... 100

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to J. Smith Dodge and another, executors, &c..... 12,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to United States Mortgage and Trust Company..... 10,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Dry Dock Savings Institution... 20,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Dry Dock Savings Institution... 16,000

TOWART, William, to Mary W. Macauley. 700

Mechanics' Liens.

BROOK AV, n e corner of 171st St, 100x100.11; George Erlacher against Louis Gilbert, owner and contractor..... $163

EAST BROADWAY, 267 to 273; Orrin D. Person against Harris and Abraham Cohen, owners; H. Hafker, contractor..... 191

ELDRIDGE ST, 189; Wilcox & Son against Fairbush Libman, owner; Daniel Mahoney, contractor..... 42

COLUMBUS AV, e s, 25.2 ft n of 107th St, 75.9x100; Zussman Newmark against Abram Voletsky and Harris Hellman, owners; Jacob E. Ephraim and Louis Levine, contractors..... 80

COLUMBUS AV, e s, 25.2 ft n of 107th St, 75.9x100; Louis Radin against Abram Voletsky and Harris Hellman, owners; Jacob E. Ephraim and Louis Levine, contractors..... 89

COLUMBUS AV, e s, 25.2 ft n of 107th St, 75.9x100; New Jersey Adsmant Manufacturing Company against A. Voletsky and H. Hellman, owners and contractors. 194

WALES AV, w s, 237.7 ft s of Westchester 141st, 75x87x irregular; Penney & Bunt against Meredith J. Murray, owner and contractor..... 44

2D AV, 1,140; E. Rinehart & Son against Samuel J. Kopetzky, owner and contractor..... 235

3D AV, w s, 100.2 ft s of 173d St, 50x95.3; George Erlacher against Elias Feldman, owner and contractor..... 150

18TH ST, 544 to 546 East; David J. Cohen against Julius and Max Bachrach, owners; Daniel Mahoney, contractor... 130

18TH ST, 544 to 546 East; the Union Granite Company against Julius and Max Bachrach, owners; Daniel Mahoney, contractor..... 110

70TH ST, 227 West; Charles K. Covert against Robert S. Engle, owner and contractor..... 161

72D ST, 107 West; Thiel & Co. against Charles B. White, owner and contractor. 108

82D ST, 206 to 214 West; John Kingston & Son against Edward Meltzer, owner and contractor..... 159

105TH ST, 71 East; Adam Mink against Michael J. Naughton and William C. Franklin, owners and contractors..... 310

110TH ST, n s, 267 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x55; Black & Boyd Manufacturing Company against Ely Bernays, owner and contractor..... 272

147TH ST, 502 to 506 West; George Erlacher against Henry Seidenberg, owner and contractor..... 1,289

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

GRAND ST, n s, 75 ft w of Willett St, 25x100; Thomas Adelson and Moses A. Slone with Max J. Levinson and Louis Lippmann, 10 payments..... $18,000

Lis Pendens.

BLEECKER ST, n s, 100 ft w of West Broadway, 25x100; John Kelly against Joseph O. Clement and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, B. J. Kelly.

58TH ST, s s, 390 ft e of 3d Av, 20x100.5; Leo Schlesinger against Morris J. Newitter and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

98TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; also 99th St, s s, 300 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x100.11; John W. Stevens against Peter G. Arnot and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, N. A. McBride.

136TH ST, 598 East; Mary A. Newell against Ellie E. Fowler and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Field & Harrison.

149TH ST, 530 West; Jennie P. Schulze and another against Elizabeth Moore and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. G. Rosenblatt.

156TH ST, n e corner of German Place, 120x50.11x43.6x96.9x78.1; Adolph M. Bendheim against John De Hart and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wolf, Kohn & Ullman.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Supreme Court of the United States:

83—The Ohio Oil Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Indiana, use of Madison County; 84—The Ohio Oil Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Indiana, and 86—The Ohio Oil Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Indiana, use of Madison County.—Argument concluded by George Shirts for the plaintiff in error.

87—The Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Charles Emmet Cumberland, by his next friend, Charles J. Cumberland.—Argued by Frederick D. McKenney and Wayne MacVeagh for the plaintiff in error, and by A. S. Worthington for the defendant in error.

30—Sterling R. Holt et al., appellants, vs. The Indiana Manufacturing Company.—Argument commenced by William L. Taylor for the appellants.

Call for Wednesday: 30, 88, 89, 94, 95, 99, 97 and 98.

Calendars for Wednesday, Dec. 20.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF Appeals.—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ. —Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

67—Reid vs. Catherine Whiting.
74—La Republique Francaise vs. Schultz.
83—Nat. Starch Mfg. Co. vs. Duryea.
84—U. S. vs. Morris Express Co.
86—U. S. vs. Stone.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Customs appeals.

2899—Pichhardt & Kutroff vs. U. S.
2757—U. S. vs. Borgefeldt.
2850—Hiller & Sons vs. U. S.
2843—F. H. Petry & Co. vs. U. S.
1124—Dickerhoff vs. U. S.
1140—Stern vs. U. S.
1237—Engelhorn vs. U. S.
2720—Wells-Fargo & Co. vs. U. S.
2838—Jules, Racine & Co. vs. U. S.
2187—Schering vs. U. S.
2822—Wells & Wells vs. U. S.
2144—The German Artistic Weaving Co. vs. U. S.
2147—Herman Boker vs. U. S.
2958—Foppes vs. U. S.
2533—U. S. vs. Merck.
95—Bogle & Scott vs. U. S.
1479—U. S. vs. James P. Smith & Co.
2789—Tiffany vs. U. S.
2976—A. S. Blumenthal vs. U. S.
2966—Borgfeldt vs. U. S.
2529—White vs. U. S.
2534—Downing vs. U. S.
2470—Sherman, Cecil & Co. vs. U. S.
2869—Cleary & Co. vs. U. S.
2802—Pitt & Scott vs. U. S.
2905—Gustavas Salomon Bros. vs. U. S.
2793—U. S. vs. Gabriel & Schall.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Brown, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 66 Post Office Building.

In bankruptcy.
1200—In re James Brannagan.
1616—In re Acme Soap Co.
1570—In re V. Altman & Co.
1779—In re Lesley Hamm. Discharges.
1501—Peter Schutt.
152—George H. Magness.
1673—August Petz.
1675—Louis Schiessinger.
1128—S. & H. Bach.
1486—G. H. & A. Meyers.
1538—Alfred R. Sax.
1599—David Wartman.
1477—Wm. F. Carleton.
1575—David I. Tobias.
1493—Carmela Palamino.
1538—Chas. Kingwell.
1659—Eugene F. Hoyt.
1510—Simon Bergman.
1637—Roger C. Groten.
215—Gustav Goldman.
1627—Ed. D. Weldon.
1581—Balthasar Diehl.
1658—Adolph L. Roeder.
1661—Hy. Villaume.
1678—Ed. P. Coe.
1609—Sigmund Hanser.
1600—H. M. & J. Cohen.
1632—Kallman vs. Kittner.
1668—Vincent Rozuk.
1650—Adolf Herscovitz.
1670—Nathan B. Blum.
1647—Solomon Harris.
1573—John F. & Daniel Talmage.
1639—Luther L. Barney.
1490—Landes & Weinberg.
1662—Gustave S. Rotowsky.
1644—Isaac Solifrey. Discharges under objection.
1663—Charles Rubinger.
1517—Joseph Berkowitz.
1606—Harris Abrams.
1568—Benj. Tanenbaum.
1455—Bernard Barrie.
1592—James O. Toole.
1458—Lewis M. Hornthal
2 adjourned cases.
1270—Adolph Kuffler.
1442—John P. Bahrenberg.
411—Schultz & Schwerin.
884—P. & H. Feigenbaum.
1471—Samuel Wolf.
148—Joseph Feiner. Adjourned motions.
1608—Frank T. Neely.
1589—Max A. Siegel.

Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., and V., for trial.

4106—Lacs vs. James Everard's Breweries.
5967—McHugh vs. Manhatten Ry. Co.
2986—Lewis vs. Conn. Mut. Life Ins. Co.
3957—Goetz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
11813—Kister vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
4028—Harrison vs. Met St. Ry. Co.
5586—Biedler vs. Mayer.
5700—O'Brien vs. Dansleger.
5668—Hess vs. Craig.
5689—Hughes vs. Ehret.
5923—Carter vs. Castle.
5628—Southback vs. Rass.
5962½—Tracey vs. Peabody.
6017—Post vs. Press Pub. Co.
6018—Same vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 7166.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.75½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.40¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.20
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.90
Cotton, middling	.07⅛
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¾
Sugar, granulated	5.18
Molasses, O. K., prime	.36
Beef, family	12.75
Beef hams	22.75
Tallow, prime	.05
Pork, mess	10.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.05¾
Lard, prime	5.62½
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	23.60
Butter, Western creamery	.27

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—Flour steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 64@66½c; No. 2 red, 68@69c; No. 2 corn, 30¾@31c; No. 2 yellow corn, 31@31½c; No. 2 oats, 23@23¼c; No. 2 white, 25½c; No. 3 white, 25@25¾c; No. 2 rye, 53c; No. 2 barley, 38@44½c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.48¼@$1.48¾; prime timothy seed, $2.50; mess pork, per barrel, $8.70@$10; lard, per 100 lb, $5.05@$5.35; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.10@$5.35; dry-salted, shoulders, (boxed,) 5¾@5½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.45@$5.55; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.28½; sugars, cutloaf unchanged; Northwestern flax, $1.48¼@$1.48¾; clover, contract grade, $8.25 @$8.50.

COTTON.—The condition of affairs at the Cotton Exchange was much improved. The swing of the market was decidedly more narrow. It was a matter of 12 points, with the general tendency upward. The opening call developed the fact that a good many seventh-hour selling orders had reached the market from scattered quarters, but these were promptly absorbed, with the near positions showing leading strength; they advanced 5@11 points on the call, while the more remote deliveries advanced only 1@2 points. The principal cause of the better feeling was the reshuffling of ownerships made in money circles. Advices from the Stock Exchange were of a decidedly more reassuring character. But an underlying element of strength was the resistance shown by the English cotton market in the face of yesterday's panicky conditions on this side of the water. At the close the market was steady in tone, with prices 11@18 points net higher on the present crop months and 1@2 points net lower on the far months.

Southern spot markets were officially reported by wire as follows: Savannah, 7⅛c; Charleston, 7¼c; Wilmington, 7¼c; Norfolk, 7 15-16c lower at 7¾c; Baltimore, ⅛c lower, 7½c; Memphis, ⅛c lower, 7¼c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	.....	.....	.....	7.05@7.05
January	.....	.....	.....	6.80@6.85
February	.....	.....	.....	5.85@5.90
March	5.90	5.95	5.90	5.90@5.95
April	.....	.....	.....	5.95@6.00
May	6.00	6.05	6.00	6.00@6.05
June	.....	.....	.....	6.05@6.10
July	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10@6.15
August	6.10	6.15	6.10	6.15@6.20
September	6.15	6.20	6.15	6.20@6.25
October	.....	.....	.....	6.25@6.30
November	.....	.....	.....	6.30@6.35

FOREIGN MARKETS—Santos—Coffee market steady; good average Santos, 8⅝00; receipts, 9,000 bags, (2 days;) stock, 672,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market opened unchanged; at 2:30 P. M., ¼@½ pfennig net lower; sales, 12,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market opened barely steady; ¼f lower; at 12 M., advanced ¼f; at 3 P. M., declined ¾f; at 5:30 P. M., unchanged; total sales, 18,000 bags; January, 38f; February, 38.25; March, 38.50; April, 38.75; May, 39; June, 39.25; July, 39.50; August, 39.75; September, 40; October, 40.25; November, 40.50; December, 37.75. Rio—Coffee market firm; No. 7 Rio, 9⅝25; exchange, 7 1-32d; receipts, 13,000 bags, (2 days;) cleared for the United States, 14,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 1,000 bags; stock, 206,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4¼c; muscovado, 3 13-16c; molasses, 3 9-16c.

METALS.—Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry, $23; iron, Southern No. 2 sort, $20.75; steel rails, $36; lake copper, ingot, $16.75; tin, $24.75; Exchange lead, $4.22½; spelter, $4.62½; brokers' price for lead $4.22½, and for spelter $4.62½.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2.25; tar oil, barrels, $4.50; spirits of turpentine, 51½@52c; resin, common to good strained, $1.45; E, $1.60; F, $1.65; G, $1.70; H, $1.70; I, $1.75; K, $1.95; M, $2.50; N, $2.90; W G, $3.50; W W, $4.10.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 19.—Turpentine, 48@48½c; resin, $1.10@$1.15; crude turpentine, $1.50@$2.80; tar, $1.25.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 19.—Turpentine, 48½c; resin unchanged.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 19.—Turpentine, 48c; resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—Veals, $5@$8; little calves, $4; barnyard calves, nominal; city-dressed veals, 8@12c per lb. Sheep, $3@$4.50; lambs, $5@$5.80; Canada, $5.50@$5.75; culls, $4.50. Hogs, $4.40@ $4.50; State pigs, $4.50@$4.60.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—WILLIAM H. BAGNELL, W. Napier Church, and Robert Mackenzie, as trustees for Kate I. C. C. Grant de Longueuil, formerly Burrowes, and Edward Mitchell, as trustee under the last will and testament of Abner Weyman, deceased, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM WAHLE, Henry Hintermeister, Mollie Hintermeister, Clara Wakeman, Seward Baker, Thaddeus B. Wakeman, as trustee for Andrew Blake James; Emily I. Wakeman, Thaddeus B. Wakeman, individually; Mary Wakeman, wife of Thaddeus B. Wakeman, the name "Mary" being fictitious, the true first name of this defendant being unknown to plaintiffs; Andrew Blake James, and Artemus J. Smith; also John Smith, Ann Smith, wife of John Smith; Jane Smith; the names "John Smith," "Ann Smith," and "Jane Smith" being fictitious names, used to describe the tenants in possession of premises known as Number 642 West 149th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the true names of said tenants being unknown to plaintiffs; and any and all other person or persons having or claiming to have the possession or right of possession to the whole or any part of the premises known as Number 642 West 149th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, also unknown to plaintiffs, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended and supplemental complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint and in the amended and supplemental complaint.

Dated September 27th, 1899.

MITCHELL & MITCHELL,
Plaintiffs' Attys., Office and Post Office address, 44 & 46 Wall Street, Manhattan, N. Y.

To the defendants Emily I. Wakeman, Thaddeus B. Wakeman, individually; Mary Wakeman, wife of Thaddeus B. Wakeman, the name "Mary" being fictitious, the true first name of this defendant being unknown to plaintiffs, and Andrew Blake James:

The foregoing supplemental summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order made by the Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 4th day of November, 1899, and on said day filed with the amended and supplemental complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in said county.

Dated New York, November 6th, 1899.

MITCHELL & MITCHELL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 44 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York. n8-law6wW

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —Herman Boesenberg, plaintiff, against Emma Boesenberg, defendant.—Trial to be had in the County of New York.—Summons.—Action for absolute divorce, ground of adultery.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty day after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York City, October 27, 1899.

JOSEPH F. MOSS,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Offices, 87 and 89 Centre Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
Post Office address, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Emma Boesenberg, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Henry W. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 20th day of November, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of November, 1899.

Dated New York, November 20th, 1899.

JOSEPH F. MOSS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

n29-law6wW

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ELEVENTH WARD BANK, plaintiff, against JACOB LORILLARD, also Pierre Lorillard and Louis L. Lorillard, as trustees of Jacob Lorillard, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, November 14th, 1899. ATWATER & CRUIKSHANK, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, No. 115 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

To Jacob Lorillard:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the 12th day of December, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in said county. ATWATER & CRUIKSHANK, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 115 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. d20-law6wW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BEVERIDGE, DAVID.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Marion B. Lee, John F. Beveridge, Henrietta Beveridge, Martin L. Lee, L. S. Sterrit, Arthur H. Grant, Louisa B. Gibb, William H. H. Armstrong, Rev. William K. Hall, the Home for the Friendless, the Children's Home, St. Luke's Home and Hospital, Mrs. Emilie Newton, Ella Lomas, Underwriters' Club of Detroit, Michigan, Frances R. Stockdale, (nee Emerson,) Thomas Sacrey, Farmers' National Bank, Martin L. Lee, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of Marion Beveridge, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of DAVID BEVERIDGE, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, held at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the twenty-sixth day of January, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Martin L. Lee, Louis S. Sterrit, and Arthur H. Grant, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 7th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court, d18-law6wW

BAILEY, DEBORAH ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DEBORAH ANN BAILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Willis Benner, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 7th day of March, 1900.—Dated New York, the 6th day of September, 1899. CHARLES BENNER, WILLIAM H. BAILEY, WILLIAM B. FROST, Executors. WILLIS BENNER, Attorney for Executors, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s6-law6mW

BALDWIN, SUSAN T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN T. BALDWIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Jared G. Baldwin, Jr., 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before February 7th, 1900.—Dated New York, July 19, 1899. JARED G. BALDWIN, Executor. JARED G. BALDWIN, Jr., Attorney for Executor, 33 Wall Street, New York City. jy19-law6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BURCHARD, THOMAS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. BURCHARD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in City of New York, on or before the 1st day of January next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1899. WILLIAM J. LEEDS, ROSWELL B. BURCHARD, Executors. VAN DUZER & TAYLOR, Attorneys for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je21-law6mW

CARDWELL, SOPHIA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To ROBERT HEWITT, send greeting:

You are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the twentieth (20th) day of February, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made awarding Letters of Administration of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of Sophia Cardwell, deceased, to Tillie Cardwell or to such other person or persons having a prior right as may be entitled thereto.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 9th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court. d18-law6wW

COX, ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA COX, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of October, 1899. ISABELLA YACHE COX, Executrix. MARY ELIZA COX, Executrix. WM. H. HOPKINS, Attorney for Executrices, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. o18-law6mW

DE LA VERGNE, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. DE LA VERGNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Ashbel P. Fitch, No. 83 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1899. JACOB RUPPERT, CATHARINE A. DE LA VERGNE, Executors. ASHBEL P. FITCH, Attorney for Executors, 83 Nassau Street, New York City. je15-law6mW

ENGLE, ROBERT S.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Agnes I. Gardner, Madame La Countess de Chevigne, Julia Tuck, Mary E. Merrihew, John J. Merrihew, Helen G. Stoddard, Sarah E. Homer, Fannie Thomas, Mary Lyons, Caroline Woolsey, Nellie B. Woolsey, Frank Richardson, Henry W. Rogers, William H. Engle, and to all other persons whose names and whose places of residence are unknown to the petitioner and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained, the heirs and next of kin of ROBERT S. ENGLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Susan A. Engle, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Robert S. Engle, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 30th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And each of you are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 30th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

T. G. BARRY, Atty. for Petitioner, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. n15-law6wW

GREMMLER, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH GREMMLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Coleman & Donohue, No. 208 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of February, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of August, 1899. CHARLES REPS and LOUIS RUPP, Executors. COLEMAN & DONOHUE, Attorneys for Executors, 208 Broadway, N. Y. C.

HUME, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. HUME, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Coleman & Donohue, No. 208 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of June, 1900.—Dated New York, the 29th day of November, 1899. ELIZABETH H. HUME, Executrix. CHARLES E. LYDECKER, Attorney for Executrix, 120 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York:

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB BAIZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Cardozo & Nathan, their attorneys, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of August, 1899. ADOLPH PEREIRA, EMILY M. BAIZ, Executors. CARDOZO & NATHAN, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

LOGUE, ELIZABETH A. C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH A. C. LOGUE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, viz.: the office of Darlington & Jenkins, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of September, 1899. JOHN LOGUE, Administrator. DARLINGTON & JENKINS, Att'ys for Adm'r, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y. s27-law6mW

MORRIS, BRIDGET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Bridget Morris, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, No. 61 Park Row, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of May next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of November, 1899. JOHN MORRIS, Administrator. E. M. Wright, Attorney for Administrator, 61 Park Row, New York City. n15-law6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SHEIBLE, ALBERT E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT E. SHEIBLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Horwitz and Samuels, at No. 346 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1899. NATHAN RALSBURY, Executor. HORWITZ AND SAMUELS, Attorneys for Executor, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. je21-law6mW

SCHWIETERING, HERMANN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMANN H. SCHWIETERING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 32 Greene Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of June, 1899. HERMANN HARTMANN, GERHARD VON THULEN, Executors. LARNED & MARKS, Attorneys for Executors, 170 Broadway, New York City. je28-law6mW

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—PETER L. O'NEILL as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of Catherine O'Neill, deceased, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH B. McCLURE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 7th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the certain lease, term of years and leasehold premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

A lease made by John Jacob Astor to Michael Lawless and his assigns, bearing date the 16th day of August, 1880, and recorded in the office of the Register of New York County, on the 23rd day of August, 1880, in Liber 1648 of Conveyances, Page 398, and the leasehold premises thereby granted are bounded and described as follows, to wit: All those certain lots of ground situate, lying, and being in the eastwardly side of Washington and the southerly side of Little Twelfth Streets, in the Ninth Ward of the City, County, and State of New York, and being taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Washington Street by the southerly line of Little Twelfth Street, and running thence southwardly along said line of Washington Street, sixty-nine feet two and three-quarter inches; thence eastwardly and at right angles or nearly so to the said line of Washington Street, sixty feet two and one quarter inches; thence northwardly to the southerly line of Little Twelfth Street, thirty-two feet eleven inches, and thence westwardly along said line of Little Twelfth Street eighty-one feet ten inches, to the point or place of beginning, be the same more or less, together with the buildings thereon erected, and any renewal or right of renewal of said lease, subject, however, to all existing sub-leases of said property.—Dated New York, December 8th, 1899.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.

HENRY B. CULVER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property granted by lease and leasehold premises and buildings erected thereon to be sold. Five stores or buildings, the street numbers being Nos. 832, 833, and 834 Washington Street, and Nos. 82 and 84 Little Twelfth Street, all erected upon a single lot; the lease is a single lease of the whole tract:

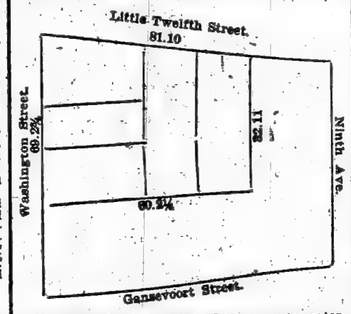

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, assessments, or other liens upon said premises is about $800, which will be allowed out of the purchase money or paid by the referee.—Dated December 8th, 1899.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—Place of Trial.—ERNEST EHRMANN, plaintiff, against DANIEL J. MURPHY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-ninth day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3d day of January, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All those four certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, in Section 7, Block 1,983, on the land map of the City of New York, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, distant two hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street with the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue; running thence southerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the same one hundred feet; thence northerly, again parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, and partly through a party wall, standing partly on the lot hereby conveyed, and partly on the lot adjoining on the west, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street aforesaid; and thence easterly along the same one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, December 12th, 1899.

FRANCIS P. LOWREY, Referee.

E. H. MOERAN, Pltf's. Atty., 34 Pine Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

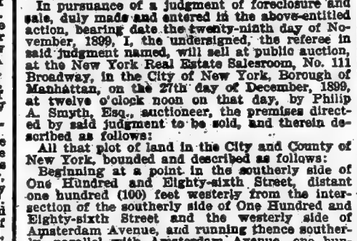

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $84,529.27, with interest thereon from the 21st day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $390.43, with interest from the 29th day of November, 1899, together with the expenses of sale.

The approximate amount of taxes and assessments is $1,511.02, with interest, the amount of the water rent for 1899, which is not fixed, not being included herein; such sums to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.

d6-2aw3wW&S&d27

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—BRADLEY L. EATON, Plaintiff, against ERNEST WETTERER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 9th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3d day of January, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Philip A. Smyth, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that plot of land in the City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, distant one hundred (100) feet westerly from the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street and the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue, and running thence southerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, one hundred and sixty-one (161) feet six (6) inches, more or less, to land late of Bogardus, deceased; thence westerly along said land one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet; thence northerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, one hundred and sixty-one (161) feet, more or less, to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street; and thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet to the point of beginning; said premises being those which were conveyed to the said Daniel J. Murphy by the said Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company.

Dated New York, December 1st, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.

LACHMAN & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

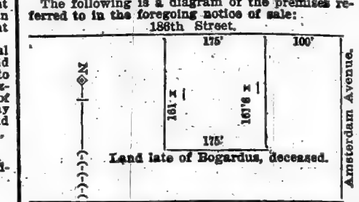

The approximate total amount of the liens or charges

FIRES COST SEVEN LIVES

Tenements' Fatalities in Third and Tenth Avenues.

HEROIC RESCUES BY FIREMEN

With Scaling and Extension Ladders They Carry Many Persons from a Burning House.

Seven persons met death in two tenement house fires which occurred in the city early yesterday morning. Several more persons were burned and otherwise injured.

Five of the dead and all of the injured were victims of a fire which nearly gutted the five-story double tenement house at the southeast corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Second Street, known as the Mentor. One family was nearly wiped out by the death of father, mother, and child, another child being one of the injured. That the loss of life was not greater was due to the splendid work of the firemen, who were on the scene in an incredibly short time and effected heroic rescues by means of their scaling and extension ladders. The fire had gained a sweep through the entire building by way of an air shaft and the staircase before it was discovered. Had there been fire escapes in front as well as in the rear of the building, there would perhaps have been no fatalities.

The list of dead in the Third Avenue fire is as follows:

BARRETT, PATRICK, thirty-three years old; laborer.
BARRETT, Mrs. PATRICK, twenty-seven years old.
BARRETT, JULIA, six years old.
NICKERSON, RICHARD, bricklayer.
UNKNOWN WOMAN.

Those injured and removed to the Harlem Hospital are:

BARRETT, MARY, nine years old.
FARLEY, MARY, twenty-three years old, niece of Patrick Barrett; afterward transferred to Bellevue.
McADEE, SUSAN, sixty years old.

Though the fire started in the basement, the greatest damage was to the upper stories, which the flames reached by the stairway and airshaft. The Barrett family lived on the top floor. The fire was discovered about 4 A. M. by Martin Ward, a baker of the neighborhood. Smoke at that time was coming from many parts of the building and within the entrance he saw flames. Not a sign of life was there within, and, knowing that all must be asleep, before attempting to send in a fire alarm he sought to awake the tenants by pelting the windows with stones. Henry Kleinwerth, a bartender in a near-by saloon, noticed him and, seeing the smoke, sent in an alarm. Two minutes later the firemen were on the scene and a second alarm was turned in on the arrival of Chief Burns.

Quick as they were, the firemen arrived only to find that the fire had already cut off all ingress and egress. The tenants were hanging out of the windows crying piteously for help. The main work was directed at once to the saving of human life rather than to fighting the flames. Most of those seen in the windows were in their night clothes. Their faces were hidden from time to time by the puffs of smoke which came from the apartments behind them. In some cases they were silhouetted against a glare within that showed that the flames had eaten through the partitions. Some of the tenants had gotten out by the rear fire escapes, but for those occupying rooms in the front part of the building that means of flight had been cut off before they were awakened. Goaded by heat and the suffocating flames, women and men began to crawl out onto the sills, determined to drop before being burned.

Scaling ladders were promptly run up, but before the apparatus could be placed in position one fireman had entered the adjoining tenement, and was soon seen climbing from a window on the top floor next to one in the burning house, in which two women were wringing their hands in desperation. With one leg crossed over the sill and held by comrades, this fireman, who was John Mulster of Engine 53, reached over, and, though his position was perilous, succeeded in lifting each of the women bodily to safety. They were Mrs. H. A. Fletcher, who lived on the top floor, next to the Barretts, and Mrs. Crawford.

Over the windows of a liquor store, occupying a ground floor, is a cornice and several of the tenants got out on this and passed to the next building. Fireman Patrick Doyle went up to the third floor, occupied by the Monahan and Allen families, some of the members of which had escaped by the rear. Doyle found two men and two women standing on the sills and hanging to the windows. He carried the women, one at a time, down his scaling ladder to the cornice, and the men followed. They were all more or less overcome by smoke.

It was not known at that time that any one had been injured, and still less that death had claimed any victims. Crowds had gathered, even at this early hour, and the reserves of the One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station had difficulty in keeping the streets clear. The Third Avenue cars were blocked.

The greatest excitement prevailed when Fireman Carson of Engine 22 climbed to the fifth story, where he had descried two young women getting out of a window, about which the flames were licking the upper woodwork. He reached them just as they swung themselves from the sill and hung by their hands. It was none too soon, for it was evident that had he not grabbed them and given the support of the ladder they would have dropped in a moment. Their clothing had been singed. Carson passed first one and then the other to a fireman closely following him. Firemen Harvey and Kiley and Chief Burns assisted in this rescue, which was witnessed by hundreds of persons. The two women were carried down to the street, where they proved to be Delia O'Connor and Kate Farley, nieces of Patrick Barrett.

From the fourth floor Mrs. Susan McAdee was taken by Fireman William O'Brien. She was hanging out of the window, and almost fell into his arms. She was badly but not dangerously burned. Two other women and two children were also rescued from the fourth floor, on which the family of William Giles lived. One of the last rescued was Mary Farley, sister of Kate Farley, who was badly burned. Little May Barrett was taken from a window of the same floor—the top. A tongue of flame had wrapped itself across her face, and it was at first thought that she had lost her sight. Her injuries, however, were not serious. Capt. Turpenny of Hook and Ladder 14 rescued her. Just inside that window were found later the bodies of her father, mother, and sister.

The man Nickerson met his death trying to escape through the flame-wrapped hallway. The body of a woman was found on the third floor. As all of the tenants had been accounted for, her identity could not be established. It was thought that she might have been a woman who had sought to hire a room of one of the tenants, and, not succeeding, had perhaps gone into an unoccupied tenement on the second floor to spend the night. Many of those injured were not in a condition that required hospital treatment and they went to the homes of friends.

It was estimated that the damage to the building was about $40,000. The upper floors were badly burned, and considerable damage was done to those below. The building was said to belong to Joshua Gregg.

The other fatal fire of yesterday morning was in the tenement at 496 Tenth Avenue. The victims were Kate Fox, wife of Martin Fox, a cabman, and her child in arms, James. This fire started from an ash barrel into which hot ashes had been put in a store on the ground floor. All of the ten tenements in the five-story building were occupied. The fire occurred at 2:30 A. M., and, like the Harlem fire, had gained considerable headway before it was discovered. Following up the stairways and shutting off escape by that means.

What closely approached a panic followed when the tenants were awakened, but some of the men kept their heads, and most of the occupants escaped in their night clothes through scuttles onto the roof, and thence to adjoining roofs. Some reached the fire-escapes and passed to the adjacent flats, not trusting themselves to conditions that might prevail on the ground in the rear. Battalion Chief Binns had charge of the firemen, but nobody had to be taken out by ladders. After the fire was under control the bodies of the woman and child, both badly burned, were found on the fourth floor. The little one was clasped in its mother's arms. The woman lived on the second floor and had evidently been trying to reach the roof when overcome by smoke. Martin Fox was out with his cab all night and did not know of the fate of his wife and baby until several hours after the fire. The damage to the building was about $5,000.

To all intents and purposes, you have the doctor's advice, and his best prescription for Lung and Throat diseases is JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

is the baking powder of general use, its sale exceeding that of all other cream of tartar baking powders combined.

No article could have obtained such wide and wonderful employment save through its own superlative merits.

Royal Baking Powder has not its counterpart at home or abroad. Its qualities, which make the bread more healthful and the cake of finer appearance and flavor, are peculiar to itself and are not constituent in any other leavening agent.

Royal is the foremost baking powder in all the world

Great efforts are made to sell low-priced baking powders, made from alum. Alum powders are dangerous to health, and their sale is totally forbidden in many cities.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

NEW JURY PLAN SAVES TIME.

Six Men Selected in One Afternoon to Try William Neufeld on the Charge of Murder.

The saving of time which will result from the statute enacted in 1896 which provides for the appointment of a special Jury Commissioner for the weeding out of undesirable talesmen was strikingly shown yesterday afternoon in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. A jury is being selected there to try William Neufeld, who is accused of having murdered Mrs. Annie Kronman on August 7. A special panel of 150 talesmen which had been ordered for this trial by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court was present and the expedition with which the jurors were chosen was a revelation to Justice Fursman, as well as to District Attorney McIntyre, and William F. Howe, who is Neufeld's counsel.

At the afternoon session of two hours six jurors were chosen out of the seventeen men examined. It took ten day to obtain six jurors to try Roland B. Molineux. Last April the same jury panel was ordered for the trial of Ernest M. Welch on the charge of perjury. Welch's counsel challenged the entire panel, but Judge Newburger overruled the challenge. The indictment was dismissed, however, and no jury was selected, so that yesterday was the first time the new system was ever put into practical operation.

William Neufeld was related to the woman he is accused of having murdered. District Attorney McIntyre says that he has evidence which shows that Neufeld visited Mr. Kronman's house at 226 West Thirty-fifth Street with his mother, his brother, and his brother's wife about two weeks before the murder, and that on that occasion Mrs. Kronman exhibited her collection of jewels to the Neufelds. On the afternoon of the day of the murder Mrs. Kronman was found by her husband, Nathan Kronman, who is a commission merchant, lying near her bedroom door with her skull crushed in. A bloody hatchet was found beside her, and a search showed that her jewelry had been stolen. Suspicion at first fell on Mr. Kronman, who was arrested, but was released after the inquest, which was held on August 11.

A locket which had belonged to Mrs. Kronman was found subsequently on Neufeld, who lived at 92 Goerck Street, and he was arrested. Capt. McClusky investigated the case and found that Benjamin Korn of 337 Park Row had in his possession a watch and chain which had belonged to Mrs. Kronman and which he said he had purchased from Neufeld. The detectives at work upon the case claim to have found the pawnbroker who purchased Mrs. Kronman's jewelry, and say that they can trace the crime directly to Neufeld.

The six jurors who have so far been selected for the trial are Granville Savage, treasurer, 55 West Twenty-third Street; David Henry, real estate agent, 202 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street; Edward S. Dougherty, real estate agent, 1,936 Lexington Avenue; Thomas H. Thorn, coal merchant, Twenty-ninth Street and Second Avenue; Robert Thompson, retired, 229 West Ninety-seventh Street; John S. Appleby, real estate agent, 55 Liberty Street.

SEVENTY-FIRST'S MEDAL MEN.

Long Service Decorations Presented After a Review.

Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith and staff of the Fifth Brigade, N. G. N. Y., last night reviewed the Seventy-first Regiment in its armory. Several thousands of visitors applauded the exhibition. Col. W. G. Bates was in command, and had about 500 men on the floor. After the review long-service medals were presented to the following members of the command:

Capts. Anthony J. Blefoker, John W. Dowling, John H. Whittle, William R. Hill, Arthur L. Robertson, First Lieut. Herbert H. True, Second Lieuts. William C. Garthwaite and Frederick H. Weyman, Battalion Quartermaster Sergt. John H. Beatty, First Sergts. George B. Young, William F. Weiss, Sergt. Major Joseph J. Adgate, Sergts. Oscar Bruckheimer, Arthur L. Canterbury, Charles H. Ryer, James E. Carroll, James C. Rodgers, Corps. Edward Doty and William M. Merriam; Privates William J. Burt, Paul C. Masterstieg, J. E. Jefferson, David Broder, George S. Andrews, and J. Winter.

A dance followed the ceremony.

QUEENS SCHOOL AFFAIRS.

Borough Board Asks for Advice—Decision Against Teachers.

The Queens Borough School Board does not want to exceed its appropriations for next year and yesterday passed a resolution calling upon Corporation Counsel Whalen to give them legal advice. The board asks "How is the length of service of teachers referred to in the Ahearn law to be computed, since consolidation or total length of service as teachers? If it is service rendered anywhere, then there will not be enough money appropriated to pay the subordinate teachers. Can the Queens Borough School Board reduce the salaries of principals except such as have served ten years? Can the board reduce the salaries in the Superintendent's office, and of the janitors?"

When the opinion is received the board will arrange for next year's salaries.

Supreme Court Justice Garretson, in Long Island City, yesterday handed down a decision denying the application of the teachers in Public School No. 9 of Long Island City for a writ of peremptory mandamus compelling the Mayor, Controller, and Board of Education to pay the teachers their October salaries. Justice Garretson holds that if he granted the writ sought, an injustice might be done to others in the employ of the Board of Education in the capacity of stenographers, clerks, janitors, &c.

SOUTH BROOKLYN R. R. SOLD.

W. Bayard Cutting Buys Terminal Company's Rights for $150,000.

All the real estate, rights, and franchises of the South Brooklyn Railroad and Terminal Company were yesterday sold to Samuel C. Herriman, representing W. Bayard Cutting, for the upset price of $150,000. The sale was in a suit in foreclosure brought by Jonathan K. Gapin, as trustee for certain promissory notes amounting to $100,000. Mr. Gapin represented W. Bayard Cutting and R. Fulton Cutting, holders of the notes, and who were interested in the company. This indebtedness took precedence over a first mortgage of $1,200,000, represented by bonds.

The late John Ambrose was President of the Terminal Company. The property sold consists of real estate on the south side of Thirty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, extending from Third Avenue nearly to Ninth Avenue, together with the stations, shops, tracks, and franchises of the company in South Brooklyn.

The intentions of the purchasers in taking up the property is not known.

FEAR DAMAGE TO DRILLROOM.

Thirteenth's Men Would Bar Singing Festival from Armory.

Some members of the Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn are making objection to the proposed use of the regimental armory drillroom for the National German Singing Festival, which is to be held next July.

The festival will continue for more than a week. It is proposed to erect tiers of seats in the drillroom and the objectors fear that their construction will seriously damage the fine, smooth floor.

Brigade Commander General McLeer yesterday said that he believed the bond that had been given would cover any damage which might be done to the drillroom.

MAIDS' APRONS.

Made of fine, sheer lawn.

25c. each. Tucked and hemmed, — with or without bib.

35c. each. With wide, tucked, hemmed flounce,—or with pocket and bib trimmed with embroidery and tucks.

50c. each. Tied with long, ribbon strings, finished with wide embroidered ruffle,—or with bib and bretelles trimmed with insertion of embroidery.

Elaborately trimmed Aprons from 75c. to $1.50

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

FANCY BASKETS.

Scrap Baskets, — medium and large sizes, — green, red, gold or straw color. Square, round or bowl shaped.

Plain,—95c. to $4.75 each.

Decorated with handsome ribbon bow, $2.00 to $6.00 each.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

COUNTY'S STATE SCHOOL TAX.

In Thirty Years New York Has Paid $30,014,795.06 Over Its Receipts.

Controller Coler yesterday prepared for Corporation Counsel Whalen a statement showing the amount of money paid by New York County to the State for school purposes, and the amount received by the county from the State as its share of the free school fund in the last thirty years. The amounts for each year are shown. In the aggregate, the county has paid the State $51,422,127.95 and has received in return $21,407,332.89, an excess of the amount paid over that received of $30,014,795.06.

The statement is a reply to the charge made by Danforth E. Ainsworth, Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction, that the Board of Estimate exceeded its powers in applying the money received from the State to the reduction of taxation, after having provided for the payment of teachers' salaries in the annual budget.

TOOK A HOT COAL-ASH COCKTAIL.

Berncona Family in a Comedy with a Doctor and a Policeman.

Valentine Berncona and his wife live at 124 Second Avenue. When he is melancholy she is gay, and when she is melancholy he is gay. That is the way they live, and that is why they quarrel.

The two quarreled yesterday. Valentine declared he would commit suicide. His wife sat down in a rocking chair and laughed and rocked until Valentine became desperate and ran out and bought a half pint of whisky. When he came back his wife was still laughing and rocking. He rushed to the stove, took out some hot ashes, put them in a glass and poured the whisky on top of them. His wife continued to rock and to laugh. Valentine drank his hot coal-ash cocktail and lay down on the floor to die.

His wife finally became alarmed, and ran for a policeman, who called an ambulance from Bellevue Hospital. Copious chunks of ashes were removed from Valentine's windpipe, and when he came to his wife was weeping. Then he laughed and declared that he was only fooling. She thought she had been duped and went for him, but the policeman and the hospital surgeon intervened.

The policeman said he would arrest Berncona for attempting suicide, and Mrs. Berncona immediately changed front and took her husband's part. Together they succeeded in convincing the officer that ash cocktails and would-be-suicide disturbances are regular occurrences in the family, and Valentine was left in the hands of his better half.

Your Overcoat Double

won't appear to you at every turn if you buy here. A marked individuality in ours.

Of Black Cheviots, $12 & $15.
Of Black & Gray Friezes, $14.
Of Black & Blue Kerseys, $14, $15, $18 & $20.
Of Gray Mixed Cheviots, $18 & $20.
And Silk Lined of all kinds, $24 to $45.

13th St. Store Open Evenings Until Christmas.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

SPECIAL LADIES' DESK.

Oak $5.50
BIRCH / BIRD'S-EYE MAPLE $9.00
Mahogany $17.00 & $18.00

(Inlaid with colored woods and mother of pearl.)

All finished, with drawer, delicate carvings, interior pigeon-holed, penracks, cupboard, small letter drawers—and every writing convenience inside. Besides table-topped desks, exceptionally graceful, with shallow drawers and compartments for writing materials on top.

Do you care to be sure that the one you give is all it should be in quality and as low as can be in price? Then

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 & 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST. NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORIES 54 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

The operation made as painless as possible here—you can be waited on without waiting.

HOUSE COATS	NECKWEAR
SMOKING JACKETS	HANDKERCHIEFS
GLOVES	UMBRELLAS
GOLF BAGS	JEWELRY
DRESS SUIT CASES	CANES
RIDING CROPS	SILK SUSPENDERS
DRESSING GOWNS	PAJAMAS

Those superfine brown satin lined overcoats, reduced from $50 to $35, would all have been sold had they been properly described as Montagnacs.

A dozen left—all at our Leonard Street store.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
469 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

A Condition

enables us to sell during this week

61 bales of

Rare Antique Oriental Rugs,

divided as follows:

$33.00,
$21.50,
$17.50,
$15.50,

½ usual prices.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

Ladies' Gloves.

Foster make,—4 hook,—fine quality kid.

Colors:—tan, brown, mode, grey, pearl and white, $1.00 per pair.

Kid,—piqué sewn,—lined with silk. Street shades, $1.00 per pair.

James McCreery & Co.,

Twenty-third Street.

Holiday Gifts

are most appreciated when for personal adornment.

Hair Ornaments

of only Genuine Tortoise and Amber Shell, Rhinestones, Jets, Laces, Flowers, &c.

Also Ostrich Feather Fans, Hair, hat, clothes, nail and tooth brushes, hand mirrors, shoe horns, buttoners, &c., made of the genuine tortoise shell.

Exquisite goods at reasonable prices.

A. Simonson

933 BROADWAY, 21ST 22D STS.

Open Evenings.

Curley's Easy Shaving SAFETY RAZOR

and all that is best in

CUTLERY

for Holiday presents.

The most complete CUTLERY stock in the world.

J. CURLEY & BROTHER, 6 Warren St., N. Y.

LARGEST CUSTOM TAILORING HOUSE IN THE WORLD.

ARNHEIM,

BROADWAY, & 9TH ST.

O'Neill's,

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

Useful Holiday Gifts in

Fine China.

An immense stock to choose from, including all the newest shapes and decorations in DINNER and TEA WARE, CUPS and SAUCERS, VASES and FANCY PIECES, etc., at very attractive prices. TWO SPECIALS in

Dinnerware.

AUSTRIAN CHINA DINNER SETS of 102 Pieces, floral decoration, new shapes. Regular value 19.50,

15.98 Set.

ENGLISH PORCELAIN SETS, with Gold and Green Border, very choice, 115 Pieces. Regular value 25.00,

20.75 Set.

An Exceptionally Fine Line of

Jardinieres

AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.

Cut Glass Gifts.

A magnificent collection of the choicest and newest designs in Cut Glass at exceptionally low prices.

These Are Very Special:

BOWLS, elegant design	4.25
WATER BOTTLES, deeply cut	3.38
TUMBLERS, dozen	2.65
OIL and VINEGAR CRUETS	1.25
OLIVE DISHES, with handles	2.25
SALT and PEPPER SHAKERS, with sterling silver tops	48c
SPOON HOLDERS	3.98
CELERY TRAYS	4.48
DECANTERS	7.98
COLOGNE BOTTLES	4.25
VASES	3.75

Also scores of other good values in Punch Bowls, Ice Cream Sets, Tumblers, Pitchers, etc.

A Complete Line of CHAFING DISHES and 5 O'CLOCK TEA KETTLES, at LOWEST PRICES.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st St.

NO DISAPPOINTMENT HERE!

With our 10,000 square feet additional space in the new Basement filled with

CHOICE HOLIDAY GOODS.

Lowest Prices in the City.

OPEN EVENINGS.

DANIELL'S, BROADWAY, 8 & 9 Sts.

CATS.

Some fine Angora, long hair, cats very affectionate, handsome and large.

CANARIES

Are now in best song; clear yellow, clear green crested varieties, each one warranted to sing.

BULLFINCHES

which whistle airs from the Operas, Waltzes, &c.

PARROTS

In great variety. Young birds at low prices and talkers. One great talker and singer, he's a prize for $250.00. Christmas birds selected now sent when desired. Holden's new Book on Birds, 136 pages, how to keep bird singing all the time, by mail, for 25 cents, stamps.

G. H. HOLDEN, 240 6th Av., bet. 15th & 16th Sts.

Imparts Energy

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

When vitality and nerve force have become impaired by illness its value is wonderful. Induces refreshing sleep.

Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY

SEVENTH SEASON.

First Concert, Thursday evg., Dec. 21, at 8:30, at Carnegie Hall.

FRANK DAMROSCH ..... Director
CHORUS OF 60 ARTISTS.
Soloist ..... DAVID BISPHAM

Tickets at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq. To-morrow at Box Office, Carnegie Hall, only.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38th. MR. KENDAL LAST WEEK. MRS. Mats. To-day and Sat. Evenings 8:20. MAT. TO-DAY The Elder Miss Blossom

Next Week—Seat Sale Thursday. N. C. Goodwin and Maxine Elliott THE COW BOY AND THE LADY.

HAMMERSTEIN'S LAST 2 WEEKS. VICTORIA Ev'gs, 8:20. Sat. Mat. 2:15. Rogers Bros. in Wall St.

XTRA MAT. XMAS.—DEC. 27—SOUVENIRS. Mon., Jan. 1—Chris. & The Wonderful Lamp. SEAT SALE BEGINS DEC. 26TH.

CASINO! Last 17 Ngts! Last Mat. Sat. but 5. Souvs. Nxt. Fri. Evg! 100th TIME! Mat. XmasDay! Alice Nielsen OPERA COMPANY Mat. NwYrsDay. Jan. 8.—Rice's "Little Red Riding Hood." in The SingingGirl

14TH STREET THEATRE, near 6th Av. LAST WEEK of THE DAIRY FARM. SOUVENIRS at Matinee TO-DAY. Friday night and Sat. Mat. NEXT WEEK, commencing Xmas Day Matinée, THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM. JOHN BLAIR'S Course of Modern Plays | Wednesday & Thurs. EVENINGS. "TIES" By PAUL HERVIEU.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. LAST 4 NIGHTS. LAST MAT. TO-DAY & SAT. JOHN DREW The Tyranny of Tears Dec. 25—Empire Company in MY LADY'S LORD.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way. Evenings, 8:30. Mats. To-day & Saturday. WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS Xtra Mats. Xmas & New Year's

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre B'way & 44th St. Evgs, 8:30. Last 3 Weeks. Matinées Saturday & Xmas. JULIA MARLOWE | Barbara Frietchie Tuesday, January 9—MAUDE ADAMS.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8. Matinée Saturday. EXTRA MATS. XMAS & NEW YEAR'S. WM. GILLETTE in His New Play, SHERLOCK HOLMES

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. and Madison Av. Evenings 8:30. Saturday Matinée, 2:15. MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD TO-NIGHT AT 8:30, LAST TIME, THE DEVIL'S DISCIPLE. Thur. Ev. & Sat. Mat., "Prince Karl"; Fri., "A Parisian Romance"; Sat. Ev., "Dr. Jekyll & Mr. Hyde"; Mon. Ev., Dec. 26, "The First Violin." Seats ready.

BROADWAY Theatre. 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Mat. To-day at 2. THE GREAT SUCCESS, BEN-HUR SPECIAL MATINEE XMAS DAY.

5th Ave Theatre, B'way & 28th St. Evs. at 8 Last w'k. Last Mats. To-day & Sat Mrs. Fiske in Becky Sharp Next Mon.—Musical Comedy—3 Little Lambs

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. Joseph Hart & Carrie De Mar, Mme. Herrmann. THE GIRL WITH THE AUBURN HAIR.

HUBER'S 14th St. Museum. 10c. to all. 3-legged boy. Theatre, 2 Co.'s.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th ..... at 8:20 Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2. Special Matinées Xmas & Jan. 1. Permanent Home of Daniel Frohman's Co. THE MANEUVERS OF JANE Comedy, 4 acts, by Henry Arthur Jones.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d ..... at 8:30 Daniel Frohman ..... Manager Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2. Extra Matinée Xmas & New Year's Day. FOURTH MONTH. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS ANNIE RUSSELL in MISS HOBBS MISS HOBBS

AMERICAN 42nd & 8th Ave. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. Seats now selling for Xmas week. THE BEGGAR STUDENT. SPECIAL MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY.

Proctor's 23d ST. Cont. Perf. FOX & ALLEN, Pauline Moran, 15c, 25c, 50c. 30 Other Stars.

Palace 58th St. & 3d Av. Jennie Yeamans Cont. Perf. Mansfield & Wilbur Watson, Hutchings, &c. 15, 25, 50

THE DEWEY East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. Merry Maiden Burlesquers. "At the French Ball." "Maiden's Seminary."

Comique (Formerly Sam T. Jack's) Bwy & 29th St. Mat. Every Day. Orch., 25c. and 50c. The Vaudeville Burlesque Co. with Fatima in Oriental Dances, and Tobascoscope Sensational Moving Pictures.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX—New Groups. Extra Attractions To-day. Christmas Pantomime, Blue Beard. CINEMATOGRAPH Every Hour. Neapolitan Troubadour Orchestra.

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St. Evg. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. XTRA. MATINEE XMAS DAY. FRANK DANIELS in THE AMEER.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. SOUVENIRS Friday Evening. The great rural play, "WAY DOWN EAST." Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1.00. Mats. to-day & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only. Phone 2224 Mad. Sq. MAY IRWIN IN SISTER MARY. Biggest hit of all.

MANHATTAN Theatre. 33d & B'way Ev. 8:15. Sat. Mat. ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL, B'way & 30 St. Matinées Tues. & Sat. Whirl-I-Gig & BARBARA FIDGETY

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Daly's original production The Great Ruby Eves., 8. Matinée Sat. 2.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Mat. Sat. To-night & Thursday, "Maedel als Rekrut."

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. THIS WEEK—CARMEN.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Last Week of the Tuneful Spectacle A GREEK SLAVE. Next Week: Primrose & Dockstader's Minstrels.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. MATINEE TO-DAY, 25 & 50c. SHORE ACRES.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. Mat. to-day, 50c. all parts house. Greatest Vaudeville Show in N. Y.

LECTURES.

THE RIME OF THE ANCIENT MARINER with DORE illustrations, will be given to clubs and classes by MISS CLARA CONWAY, 142 West 81st St.

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair, winds variable.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,585. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT { in Greater New York and Jersey City. / Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks erratic.
Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 73¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39⅞c; cash cotton, 7 9-16c.

FOREIGN.—Fears are felt in London for the safety of Lord Methuen, whose communications, it is believed, have been cut. Lord Roberts yesterday expressed his thanks for messages of sympathy from the United States. It is now reported that Gen. Buller lost 137 non-commissioned officers and men killed at Tugela River. There is a rumor in London that the guns abandoned during that battle have been recovered. Boer agents in Europe have been instructed, it is said, to announce that they will be moderate in their demands when peace is declared. M. Déroulède, the alleged Royalist conspirator, was yesterday sentenced to two years' imprisonment by the French Senate for libeling Senators. The Franco-American reciprocity treaty was sent to the Chamber of Deputies by the Government yesterday. Trouble is reported in Samoa. The City of Berlin contemplates spending 160,000,000 marks for underground railways. Five men are tied in the Vienna chess tournament.—Pages 3 and 6.

CONGRESS.—The arbitration treaty negotiated at The Hague Peace Conference was submitted to the Senate yesterday. Senator Hoar of Massachusetts introduced a resolution embodying his views on the government of the new possessions. Senator Pettigrew demanded an investigation of the conduct of the late war. Three bills were introduced to provide for a committee to investigate Oriental trade.—Page 5.

Page 1.

The Alabama Supreme Court has decided that pool selling is illegal in that State. The decision may stop racing there.

A drive begun shortly after the opening against Brooklyn Rapid Transit, was the feature of yesterday's stock market, the lowest quotation being 61.

Gen. Lawton's staff and cavalry yesterday brought his body from San Mateo to Manila. It will be sent home on a transport when Mrs. Lawton completes preparations to return.

The money market did not reflect yesterday the uncertain condition of the stock market.

John P. Martin and the stock company which owns the Martinique Copper Mines at Tucson, Arizona, of which he is manager, have made more than $60,000 through the failure of a messenger boy to deliver a telegram.

Page 2.

Chairman Hanna of the Republican National Committee yesterday issued the formal call for the Republican Convention at Philadelphia.

The Board of Trustees of the suspended Produce Exchange Trust Company has under consideration a proposition looking to the rehabilitation of the company.

The congregation of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church decided last night to call the Rev. Dr. George T. Purves of Princeton, N. J., to succeed the late Dr. John Hall as pastor.

Page 3.

R. P. H. Getty, City Treasurer of Yonkers, resigned yesterday.

Miss Marie Loweree was painfully burned last evening while pluckily fighting a fire in her boudoir at 2,183 Fifth Avenue.

There was another full day of handwriting expert testimony yesterday in the trial of Roland B. Molineux.

Page 4.

Gen. Leonard Wood, Cuba's new Governor General, arrived at Havana at daybreak yesterday, and at noon Gen. Brooke formally transferred the office to him.

Ten Chief Appraisers of the Custom House at Havana have been arrested for frauds perpetrated in collusion with merchants.

John L. Sullivan, ex-champion heavyweight pugilist of the world, who made a million dollars during his career, declared on the witness stand yesterday that he was "broke."

Page 5.

Mrs. Louis F. Payn, wife of the Superintendent of Insurance, died at Albany yesterday.

Assemblyman Fallows yesterday submitted to the Governor a report on his investigation of the Surrogate's Court here.

George W. Johnson, known as the "Whistling Coon," was put on trial yesterday for the killing of his common-law wife.

Page 7.

Felix Schweighpfer, a German comedian who is to play his first American engagement at the Irving Place Theatre beginning next week, arrived from Europe yesterday.

Josephine Hall, an actress, has brought suit, through counsel, against Charles Frohman and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to recover $3,800, the value of jewelry which she says was stolen from her trunk.

Page 8.

The main building of Buchtel College, at Akron, Ohio, was destroyed by fire with a loss of $100,000.

The Museum of Science and Art of the University of Pennsylvania was formally opened at Philadelphia.

A private view of the home of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, at Madison Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, was given yesterday.

Health Officer Doty conferred with Gov. Roosevelt yesterday relative to the establishment of a garbage crematory for New York City.

Page 9.

Vice President Skitt of the Manhattan Railway Company yesterday submitted several plans to President Clausen of the Park Department for changes of route and structure in the Battery Park loop.

Page 14.

Prof. J. W. Glover, musician and composer, is dead in Dublin, Ireland.

Putnam Bradlee Strong, son of ex-Mayor Strong, has been named as the possible successor of Adjt. Gen. Andrews.

Mrs. Marie Symonds of 78 St. Mark's Place was arrested yesterday on a charge of having kidnapped four-year-old Joseph McAvoy of 99 Walker Street.

Mrs. A. A. Drake and her daughter were tossed from a brougham and hurt, as the result of a collision, at Broadway and Twenty-third Street, yesterday.

Three men, who, with a safe, were carried down in a falling elevator from the fifth story to the basement of the business building 250 Mercer Street were badly hurt.

The School Board of Manhattan and the Bronx yesterday, on motion of ex-Judge Van Hoesen, appointed a committee on legislation to report amendments to the charter and fight bills detrimental to the best interests of the schools.

Controller Coler and Corporation Counsel Whalen declare that if the management of free circulating libraries shall persist in Sunday closing they will urge the municipal administration to withhold all appropriations, claiming that what has been given is sufficient.

Amusements—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Insurance Notes.—Page 8.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Markets.—Page 9.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

Railway Mail Service Short of Twine.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The Post Office Department is obliged to economize in the use of twine. At all events, James E. White, General Superintendent of the Railway Service, issues a notice to-day which sets forth that "on account of the scarcity of the supply of twine at the disposal of the department for the tying up of letters and circular mail, it cannot be too strongly impressed upon the employes of the postal service that they must use the strictest economy in the matter of twine compatible with the proper performance of this work. Division Superintendents will please see that the clerks under them are instructed accordingly."

21¼ Hours to Cincinnati.
Via Pennsylvania Railroad. "Pennsylvania Limited." Leaves New York (West 23d St. Station) 9:55 A. M. daily. No extra fare.—Adv.

LAWTON'S BODY IN MANILA

Was Brought from San Mateo by His Cavalry Yesterday.

UNIVERSAL SORROW PREVAILS

Native Mayors Installed by Lawton Will Attend the Funeral—Body Will Be Sent Home.

MANILA, Dec. 20.—Major Gen. Lawton's body was brought from San Mateo to Manila this afternoon, his staff and a squadron of cavalry acting as escort. It was found necessary to bridge the river.

The funeral will take place from his late residence here, a mansion formerly occupied by a Spanish General. The body has been placed temporarily in a vault in El Paco Cemetery, where many of the American soldiers have been interred and a guard of honor will be maintained.

When Mrs. Lawton and her four children shall have completed their arrangements for returning to the United States, the body will be taken on a transport, with an escort of officers, for final interment, as is thought probable here, in Arlington Cemetery.

Gen. Lawton's death has caused universal sorrow in Manila. No American officer had greater popularity among all ranks; and, in his dealings with the natives, he commanded their respect and confidence to a remarkable degree. The Mayors whom he installed in the neighboring towns are arranging to attend the funeral in a body.

To his executive ability and personal leadership is chiefly due the brilliant execution of the plan of campaign in North Luzon, which has scattered the insurrectionary forces from San Isidro to the Gulf of Lingayen. That section of the island which had to be traversed during the very worst season of the year presented difficulties considered by all acquainted with it to be almost insurmountable, but Gen. Lawton thoroughly covered the programme assigned to him. When he reached Tayug and found that the other division had not arrived, he went through to Tagupan on his own responsibility. Although he imposed great hardships on his men, he invariably shared their lot cheerfully.

Thirteen Americans, including three officers, were wounded in the engagement at San Mateo, where Gen. Lawton was killed. Capt. Breckenridge's wound is not dangerous, although the bullet penetrated his arm and side.

It is estimated that the insurgents numbered 500 and that half of them were armed with rifles. The Americans numbered 1,300, but the command had been much depleted by sickness. The wagon train found the roads impassable, and was obliged to return.

The insurgents retreated to the northeast leaving six dead. They have other forces near Taytay. This region, although close to Manila, has proved the most difficult from which to dislodge the enemy. It is now reported that the insurgents intend to concentrate at Santa Cruz, Laguna Province, and in the district east of Laguna de Bay.

PAY TRIBUTE TO LAWTON.

The Presidents and Secretaries Root and Long Eulogize the Man and Soldier.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The President sent the following cablegram to Gen. Otis:

Executive Mansion, Dec. 20.

Major Gen. Otis, Manila:

I have learned with inexpressible sorrow of the death of Major Gen. Lawton, and ask to share with the officers and men of the Eighth Corps in their grief. One of the most gallant officers of the army has fallen.

At the time the sad news came to us his nomination as Brigadier General of the regular army was already made for transmission to the Senate, but no rank can enhance his fame. He rose from the ranks of the Ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, filling every grade in the service to that of Major General of Volunteers, and in three wars was conspicuous for bravery and devotion to duty. The country mourns the death of this intrepid leader.

Convey to Mrs. Lawton my heartfelt sympathy in her everlasting affliction.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Secretary Root cabled as follows:

War Department, Dec. 20.

Otis, Manila:

I join with the officers and men of the Eighth Army Corps in deepest regret over the death of their heroic comrade, Gen. Lawton. I beg you to convey to Mrs. Lawton expression of my sincere sympathy. It was the ideal death of a soldier, as his splendid courage and devotion to duty have met the ideal of a soldier's life. The sad news will be announced to the army and due ceremonies of respect for his memory will be directed in General Orders.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

Secretary Root made the following statement to-day in regard to the death of Gen. Lawton:

"It is seldom that a loss can so truly be called irreparable as in the case of Gen. Lawton's death, because he not only possessed the highest soldierly qualities, but the process of selection by actual experience had brought about universal recognition of these qualities while he was in the full vigor of life, so that the opportunity for great usefulness and the highest commands lay before him.

"He had not merely the quality of courage, but the quality of command, which inspired his troops with his indomitable will and disregard of danger. When the story of his march through Central and Northern Luzon in the Autumn of 1899 comes to be written, I believe that the crowning achievement of his life of strenuous and noble service will be deemed to add lustre to American arms and secure for him an enduring place as one of the heroic figures of American history."

Secretary Long has uttered the following tribute to Gen. Lawton's character:

"Lawton was, in many respects, an ideal soldier; single-minded, devoted to his duty, and of unqualified courage. He belongs to that class whom the world designates as the bravest of the brave. He made his reputation on the field. I saw a good deal of him during the President's trip to Atlanta last Winter, and was impressed by his quiet, unassuming manner. When called upon to speak in public he answered with but a word. But, somehow, as you heard that word and looked in his face and saw the man, you felt that if anything was to be done he was the man to do it."

ASK AID FOR LAWTON'S FAMILY.

The Dead General Left No Property but a Mortgaged Home.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Gen. Lawton died a poor man, although but few beyond his circle of immediate friends knew of the small pecuniary return that had come to him from his life work in behalf of his country. Therefore some of these friends have thought proper now to come to the aid of his family, as is shown by the following statement, addressed to the American people, issued to-day:

"Washington, Dec. 20, 1899.

"Major Gen. Henry W. Lawton, United States Volunteers, whose death occurred at San Mateo, Island of Luzon, on Dec. 19, 1899, has left little but his good name as a legacy to his wife and children. A piece of property purchased by him as a home in California has a mortgage of half the purchase price still outstanding and unliquidated. The undersigned have voluntarily associated themselves together for the purpose of raising funds to pay off the indebtedness. Contributions will be thankfully received by them and be devoted to the object herein above set forth.

"The aid of the newspapers of the country is requested.

"Contributions will be received by any one of the following:

"H. C. Corbin, Adjutant General, Washington; John F. Weston, Acting Commissary General, Washington; William Ludlow, Brigadier General, Havana, Cuba; William R. Shafter, Major General, San Francisco, Cal."

PRINCE OF FIGHTERS HAS FALLEN.

President Schurman Speaks in Praise of Gen. Lawton.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 20.—President J. G. Schurman of Cornell and the head of the Philippine Commission, to-day spoke feelingly of the death of Major Gen. Lawton. He said:

"Gen. Lawton's death is a great public calamity. At the front and in the very eye of danger, the post he always sought for himself, our prince of fighters has fallen. In him the army loses a mighty inspiration, the public a sure bulwark of confidence. Fearless, impetuous, and always successful, so that his very name was in itself the strength of legions, Lawton was also a noble and attractive man, a kind General, sympathetic, loyal, and honorable, the very flower of American manhood. His power, determination, simple straightforwardness, and intuitive sympathy made a combination of qualities peculiarly effective for dealing with Orientals.

"From the moment of his arrival in Manila he enjoyed the confidence and affection of Americans, as he soon won not only the fear, but the respect of the Filipinos. Fighter though he was, no man more loyally or cordially adopted the policy of conciliating the Filipinos. That clear mind and sound heart soon discerned that force was not the sole solution of our problem there. He heartily advocated displacement of military power by civil government, in which the natives should manage their own affairs throughout all the regions in which American sovereignty has been established.

"Had he lived I think no man would have contributed more to the pacification of the Filipinos, which is the grave problem now confronting us. But it has been otherwise decreed. The hero's work is done. The Nation mourns and has ample cause to mourn him. I lay my wreath lovingly and reverently on his bier. And my heart goes out in deepest sympathy to his noble wife, who, with her fatherless children, is now so desolate and sorrowful in the Philippines."

BILLS TO PENSION MRS. LAWTON.

Measures Providing for $2,000 Annually Offered in Both Houses.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Senator Fairbanks to-day introduced a bill granting a pension of $2,000 a year to the widow of Gen. Lawton.

Representative Landis of Indiana introduced a similar bill in the House. He desired to secure immediate consideration for the bill, and a request to this effect would have been made had not the rules imperatively required that the bill first go to the regular committee. Moreover, a bill of somewhat similar tenor has been introduced for pensioning the widow of Gen. Guy V. Henry, who was Governor General of Puerto Rico, and as this is pending before the committee it was felt to be desirable to make no distinctions.

Mr. Landis represents the district from which Lawton's first regiment was recruited.

BODY TO BE BROUGHT HOME.

Senator Fairbanks Suggests a Funeral of National Character.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Senator Fairbanks saw the President to-day regarding the return of Gen. Lawton's body to the United States. The Senator suggested that the funeral ceremonies be given something of a National character.

It is the intention of the authorities to bring the body of the dead General home for burial, but when this will be done has not been definitely settled.

School Flags at Half Mast.

All the public schools in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx will display their flags at half-mast for the next ten days as an expression of sorrow at the death of Major Gen. Henry W. Lawton in the Philippines. A resolution to that effect was offered at a meeting of the School Board yesterday afternoon by Commissioner O'Brien, and was unanimously adopted.

Rush to Aid Mrs. Lawton.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 20.—Within two hours after the publication of the appeal of the War Department for aid for the wife of Major Gen. Lawton, $500 was subscribed in this city. Capt. W. E. English and H. H. Hanna each gave $100.

AGUINALDO NEAR MANILA?

Secret Service Reports that He Has Joined the Force Which Was Engaged by Gen. Lawton.

MANILA, Dec. 20.—The American Secret Service reports that Aguinaldo has joined the Mariquina force.

The Mariquina force is the one before which Gen. Lawton fell. The town of Mariquina is no more than twelve miles almost due east of Manila, and lies on the Mariquina River, about four miles below San Mateo, where Gen. Lawton was killed.

Aguinaldo, to reach this point, must have traveled rapidly, as traveling goes in Luzon, for on Dec. 17 a dispatch was sent from Manila in which it was stated that a dispatch dated Dec. 15 from a correspondent at Laoag, on the west coast, near the northern extremity of the island, contained the information that the natives of Manitong, in the Province of North Ilocos, had said Aguinaldo had left that town on Dec. 9 for Solsona, in the same province.

Information to the effect that Aguinaldo had several Generals and 500 men with him at the time was also given.

Solsona is 250 miles, as the crow flies, northwest of Mariquina.

ARMY AND NAVY ACT TOGETHER.

Admiral Watson Says They Co-operate Like One Service.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Admiral Watson to-day cabled the Navy Department from Manila as follows:

"Manila, Dec. 20.

"The gunboats Concord, Ackley commanding, and Pampanga, Leigh commanding, on the 18th inst., with two companies of infantry, captured Romblon. John James, seaman, wounded in the knee, the only casualty in the navy. Newark's battalion landed from Callao, occupied Pamplona, north coast Luzon. Burwell, Wheeling, co-operating with Gen. Young like one service, landing battalion, doing excellent work daily north and west Luzon."

ENEMY'S BULLET SLEW LOGAN.

Lieut. Col. Brereton Writes How the Major Met Death.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Dec. 20.—A letter written by Lieut. Col. Brereton of the Thirty-third Infantry, who was with Major John A. Logan when he was killed, has been received here. It sets at rest the story circulated that he was killed by his own men. The letter is dated San Fabian, Nov. 12, and says:

"Your husband died a hero, while leading in battle the command to which he had been assigned upon joining his regiment, the Third Battalion. His battalion was the advance guard of the regiment in attack upon the town of San Jacinto.

"Yesterday, Nov. 11, Major Logan was leaning over a wounded soldier to assist him, when he was shot through the head. This was shortly before 9 o'clock in the morning. Prompt surgical attendance was at hand, but the Major never recovered consciousness, and died while being conveyed to the hospital. The exact locality was about two miles from San Fabian, on the road to San Jacinto. I was one of the last persons who saw him alive, and he was brave and self-possessed until struck down by the enemy's bullet."

Major Logan's valet, Morley, has arrived at San Francisco on the transport Sikh and will join the Logan family at San Diego.

Filipino Actors Are Stranded.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 20.—Immigration Commissioner North has received a telegram from the Inspector of Immigration at Seattle, stating that sixteen members of the Filipino troupe, landed in this city from the transport Leelanaw last July, are stranded in that city and have become a public charge. The nine members of the troupe at present in this city will be sent back to Manila on the transport Grant.

THE MAYOR AND THE BOERS.

Chicago Man Intimates that New York's Executive Is Aiding in the Work of Enlisting Volunteers.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—Peter Van Schaack, ex-President of the Holland Society of Chicago, said to-day that he knows of forty-eight men who are going from this city to join the Boer forces in the field, and that he expects the movement to grow until there will be an exodus of Dutch sympathizers from New York and other ports to South Africa.

He said:

"Holland's people are patriotic. I know of men in Chicago who are going to fight with their countrymen in the Transvaal and who will pay their own expenses. The pro-Boer movement in this country has some big men behind it—such men as Mayor Van Wyck, Judge Van Wyck, and Robert Roosevelt in New York. Of course Mayor Van Wyck is compelled to work carefully because of his official position, but he is nevertheless active."

LAUREL KILLED HIS GOATS.

Sherman's Acting Animals Ate the Christmas Decorations in a Philadelphia Museum and Died.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20.—There is one man in the city to-day who would probably want to fight if any one should wish him a Merry Christmas. He sits around with a heavy heart hating the "joyous Christmastide." His name is Sherman, and he owned the six trained goats heralded the world over as Sherman's Caprine Paradox.

The goats were booked for a two weeks' engagement at the Ninth and Arch Street Museum. They finished one week of the engagement on last Saturday night, and then, in an unlucky moment, they discovered that by standing on their hind legs and stretching their necks as far as possible they could get at the Christmas decorations which festooned the curio hall. The decorations were made of laurel, and, it has proved, laurel is the one thing a goat cannot eat.

Alas, the six little goats will never finish their engagement; the only remaining one breathed his last this morning. They ate the decorations some time Sunday morning. They immediately showed signs of sickness. Two of the best veterinary surgeons in town were called, but they had nothing in their medicine chests which was an antidote for the Christmas decorations.

One by one the goats died, and now Mr. Sherman is goatless and $2,500 out. One of the carcasses was taken to the University Hospital, where a post-mortem was held, and the verdict was laurel poisoning. The poison produced heart failure.

POOL SELLING ILLEGAL.

Alabama Supreme Court Upholds the Anti-Pool Law—May Stop Racing in That State.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 20.—The anti-pool law here stands. It is unlawful to make a book or sell pools on horse races in Alabama. The Supreme Court of Alabama has decided that the anti-pool selling law passed by the Legislature in February, 1897, is valid and must be enforced.

The test cases came up from Jefferson, where they were tried in the inferior courts. Judge Feagin's decision was that the law was unconstitutional. The cases were then appealed to the Supreme Court, and in the meanwhile betting and pool selling went merrily on at the State fair in Birmingham. The decision rendered to-day is of far-reaching importance. Besides the pool sellers and bookmakers, there are numbers of men in Alabama who occasionally back their judgment of a horse with a few dollars.

It is claimed that the enforcing of this law will not only stop horse racing in Alabama, but will seriously interfere with the breeding of fine horses in the State. Riverside Park was recently leased by a Minnesota gentleman, who intended converting it into a driving park, where there would be tests of speed between fleet racers.

TWEED'S OLD HOME ENLARGED.

Present Owner Adds Seventy-five Acres to the Grounds.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Dec. 20. — Mrs. Elizabeth Anderson, who owns and has her suburban home on the old Tweed place, in Greenwich, has recently purchased seventy-five acres of wooded farm land adjoining, and now has 500 acres of land in the heart of Greenwich village inclosed for a home.

There is nearly a mile of frontage on the Old Boston Turnpike, and negotiations are pending for the purchase of considerable more of the choice land by Mrs. Anderson. Only intimate friends of the wealthy owner ever have access to her grounds. At every corner signs stare at the would-be intruder setting forth: "Private grounds. Strangers not to enter under penalty of the law."

Great changes have been made in the place since the days when "Boss" Tweed entertained his intimate friends here. About the only vestige of Tweed's old home that is left is the circular seat and table built in the branches of an enormous elm tree. Access to these is by means of stairs winding about the tree.

WIFE SLEEPS WITH A RAZOR.

Washington Man Gives This as a Reason for a Divorce.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—After five months of married life, Henry Schwakopf has begun a suit for divorce against Emma Schwakopf, on the ground of cruelty. He alleges that Emma has formed the disconcerting habit of sleeping with a razor under her pillow. She will vouchsafe no explanation of this eccentric habit, and refuses to give any when asked.

Henry says he very often lies awake half the night wondering at his wife's peculiar taste. The thing has so strained his nerves that it affects his health, and as Emma will not give up the razor nor consent to keep it anywhere except under her pillow, Henry is driven to ask for a divorce.

College President Drops Dead.

FARGO, N. D., Dec. 20.—President H. C. Simmons of Fargo College to-night, while standing in a book store, dropped dead from heart disease. The deceased had been a prominent figure in Congregational work in the Northwest. He came to North Dakota thirteen years ago as Superintendent of Home Missions for the State. He conceived the idea of establishing the college and had been President since 1894. He secured a pledge of $100,000 for the college from D. K. Pearsons of Chicago, and had succeeded in securing pledges for another $100,000 demanded to be raised by Mr. Pearson.

Carter's Former Secretary Gives Bail.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 20.—M. A. Connolly former private secretary to Capt. Carter, arrived here to-day from Havana and gave bond in $10,000 for his appearance before the United States District Court. Connolly was recently indicted in connection with John F. Gaynor, E. H. Gaynor, B. D. Greene, and H. Carter and others for conspiracy to defraud the Government of large sums of money in connection with contracts for the improvement of Savannah River and Harbor and Cumberland Sound.

Otto Huber's Golden Rod. Perfection in brewing and bottling. Telephone 2902 38th St.—Adv.

FALL IN COPPER SHARES

Values on Boston Exchange Shrink Nearly $200,000,000.

METAL NOW HIGHER IN PRICE

Shrinkage the Greatest Ever Recorded in Boston Market for Any Class of Securities.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 20.—Troublous conditions in the financial circles are apparently ended. The mischief that has been done, however, is still very manifest in present market values. Nowhere has the storm done more serious injury than in the copper shares. In view of the fact that the copper shares and their unhealthy inflation were indirectly, at least, the cause of the trouble, it is not at all surprising that this should be the case.

A shrinkage of nearly $50,000,000 in copper share values since the 1st of December, and of nearly $200,000,000 since the high prices of the boom last Spring, is what the record shows.

Even though copper is now selling at nearly 4 cents a pound higher than a year ago, it is a significant and suggestive fact that the shares of the companies that are producing copper or getting ready to produce it, show to-day nearly $200,000,000 less value in the market than they did last Spring. The shrinkage is the greatest that has ever been recorded in the history of the local market for any group of securities, and it shows more clearly than anything else could possibly do the injury done by overinflation.

Following are the figures:

SHRINKAGE FOR DECEMBER.

Companies.	Share Capital.	High Price Dec. 1.	Lowest Price Dec. 20.	Shrinkage.
Anaconda	1,200,000	45½	31½	$1,680,000
Arcadian	150,000	32	21¾	337,500
Allouez	80,000	3½	3	40,000
Arnold	80,000	8	4½	210,000
Atlantic	40,000	26	20	240,000
Adventure	100,000	6½	5½	100,000
Bingham	190,000	15½	9	1,163,770
Butte	200,000	70	40	6,000,000
Baltic	100,000	24½	18	650,000
Cal. & Hecla	100,000	765	710	7,500,000
Centennial	90,000	23¾	14	877,500
Copper Range	100,000	36	29	700,000
Franklin	100,000	17¼	11	650,000
Isle Royale	100,000	32	22	1,000,000
Mohawk	100,000	20	15	500,000
Montana	150,000	320	250	10,500,000
Mass.	100,000	10½	8	250,000
Old Dominion	150,000	29½	18	1,725,000
Old Colony	100,000	6	4	200,000
Osceola	93,000	81¼	64	1,604,250
Quincy	100,000	150	130	2,000,000
Rhode Island	100,000	8⅜	5	75,000
Santa Fé	250,000	7¼	4½	750,000
Tamarack	60,000	216	180	2,160,000
Tri-Mountain	100,000	9	6½	250,000
Tecumseh	80,000	5	4	80,000
United States	250,000	33	24	2,500,000
Utah Con.	200,000	37	22½	4,350,000
Winona	100,000	7	4½	275,000
Wolverine	60,000	42	34½	450,000
Total				49,213,000

Shrinkage for the year:

Companies.	Shares Outst'd'g.	Highest, 1899.	Low.	Shrinkage.
Anaconda	1,200,000	69	31½	$45,000,000
Arcadian	150,000	80	21¾	8,812,500
Allouez	80,000	13½	3	760,000
Arnold	80,000	19	4½	870,000
Atlantic	40,000	45	20	1,000,000
Adventure	100,000	18¼	5¼	1,362,500
Binghamton	190,000	38⅝	9	5,852,500
Bost. & Montana	150,000	298	250	22,200,000
Butte & Boston	200,000	108	40	13,600,000
Baltic	100,000	36⅝	18	1,830,000
Calumet & Hecla	100,000	895	710	18,500,000
Centennial	90,000	61	15	4,140,000
Copper Range	100,000	55	29	2,600,000
Franklin	160,000	30	11	1,900,000
Isle Royale	100,000	38¼	15	2,325,000
Mohawk	100,000	38¼	15	2,325,000
Mass. Con.	100,000	17	8	900,000
Old Dominion	150,000	53¼	18	5,325,000
Old Colony	100,000	21½	4	1,750,000
Oscela	93,000	105	64	3,813,000
Parrott	230,000	72½	32	9,315,000
Quincy	100,000	190	130	6,000,000
Rhode Island	100,000	17	5	1,200,000
Santa Fé	250,000	23	4½	4,625,000
Tamarack	60,000	265	180	5,100,000
Tri-Mountain	100,000	14½	6½	800,000
Tecumseh	80,000	10	4	480,000
United States	250,000	43	24	4,750,000
Utah Con.	200,000	52½	22½	6,000,000
Winona	100,000	22	4½	1,875,000
Wolverine	60,000	50	34½	930,000
Total				$187,930,500

The above showing will give the copper shareholders an unpleasant realization of the severe storm through which they have passed.

ENRICHED BY CARELESS BOY.

Copper Stock, Sale Checked by Undelivered Telegram, Rose $60,000.

John P. Martin and the stock company which owns the Martinique Copper Mines at Tucson, Arizona, of which he is manager, made more than $60,000 the other day through the failure of a messenger boy to deliver a telegram.

A three days' option on a block of Martinique stock had been given to representatives of a syndicate of Boston and Baltimore investors, which was to expire at midnight of the third day. On the evening of the last day Mr. Martin and his son waited until midnight, but did not receive an expected telegram. Negotiations were begun the next day with other persons.

Leon O. Bailey, counsel for the Boston and Baltimore investors, called on Mr. Martin later to complete the deal for the syndidcate. He was astonished to learn that a telegram he had sent had not been delivered to Mr. Martin. It was learned that the telegram had been put in a rack in the elevator car. From there it had been stolen.

Experts' reports during the three days allowed to the syndicate had caused the quoted values of the shares involved to rise $66,666 higher. Mr. Martin refused to complete the deal, as he considered the undelivered telegram an inadequate notice. He, however, paid Mr. Bailey $5,000 to release him from all claims. Mr. Martin will not sue the telegraph company.

GREAT SUFFERING IN INDIA.

Plague and Famine Cause Distress Among the Natives.

ABERDEEN, S. D., Dec. 20.—W. F. T. Bushnell is in receipt of a letter from his sister, Dr. Katherine Bushnell, who is at present in India doing missionary work. She is in one of the plague-stricken districts, on the verge of the famine district, and says that the sufferings of the natives are already terrible, although the famine has just begun. The missionaries are doing their best to alleviate suffering, and are giving employment to the people, paying them for their labor at the rate of ten cents a day, which is sufficient in that country to supply food.

Dr. Bushnell writes that Pundita Ramabai, the philanthropist, is interesting herself in the subject of artesian wells for the Kedgoon district, and believes that if the wells can be sunk there will be no more famine. She asks for information regarding these wells and expresses the belief that a few American well-drillers would do well in that country.

THROWN FROM CAB TO STREET.

Mrs. Henry A. Robbins's Mishap Due to a Collision.

Mrs. Henry A. Robbins of 419 Fifth Avenue was thrown from a cab at Twenty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue yesterday afternoon and narrowly escaped serious injuries. The cab was owned by the New York Cab Company and was in charge of H. Cortwright of 4 West Forty-sixth Street.

The accident was due to an express wagon owned by the Hawthorne Express Company and driven by John O'Connor of 326 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, which suddenly turned to one side and tore off one of the hind wheels of the cab. The cab was thrown on its side and Mrs. Robbins was tossed to the pavement. She was carried into a Madison Avenue residence. A physician found that Mrs. Robbins was suffering from shock. She was conveyed to her home after a brief rest.

O'Connor was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station. It is said that the expressman was driving rapidly up the avenue when the accident occurred.

THE OCEANIC IS OVERDUE.

White Star Liner Is Thirty Hours Behind Her Schedule—Anxiety Felt at Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 21.—Considerable anxiety is felt regarding the White Star steamer Oceanic, Capt. Cameron, which left New York Dec. 18. She is thirty hours overdue.

The Oceanic was designed with a view to making the trip between Liverpool and New York in seven days, and between Queenstown and New York in six days.

Sailing from here last Wednesday, she should have reached Queenstown on Tuesday and Liverpool yesterday. While on her earlier voyages she did not quite meet the schedule, she has since made the trip well within, and her delay on this trip may be due to bad weather, which has retarded many of the large steamers, or may be due to some derangement of machinery, necessitating slow going.

When the Oceanic left this port there was a throng of prominent persons at the pier to see relatives and friends off and to exchange Christmas greetings. Among those who sailed were the Duke of Manchester, Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart and two daughters, Mrs. Roswell D. Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Watson, Mrs. J. W. Ehninger, Mr. and Mrs. Morton Redmond, Mrs. Gilbert Parker, and Miss Alice Ward.

TO PAY BIG ELECTION BET.

Stakeholder to Pay Mr. Furey's $20,000 to James McGarry.

Robert Furey, a well-known Brooklyn politician, will be $20,000 poorer at noon to-day owing to the fact that his famous election wager with James J. McGarry will be paid before that hour. The stakes, $34,000 in all, are held by ex-Alderman Arthur J. Heaney, who has signified his intention of paying the bet at J. McGrorty's café, in Montague Street. The witnesses to the transaction to-day will include ex-Police Justice E. Clarence Murphy, Senator Coffey, Assemblyman Cain, Alderman Hennessey, Patrick Hayes, George W. Phillips, and Judge John Wilson of Canarsie.

Alderman Heaney said yesterday afternoon that Mr. Furey has made strenuous protests against the payment of the wager, and has even hinted that, under the gambling laws the entire transaction is illegal. "That makes no difference with me," said Heaney to the reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES last night. "McGarry won the money, and I will pay it."

This wager, one of the largest political bets ever made, was effected about two weeks before the last election. Furey contended that the entire Kings Democratic ticket would be elected, and offered to back his opinion with $20,000. McGarry offered $14,000 against Furey's $20,000. The Democratic ticket won with the single exception of John Morrissey Gray, candidate for the office of Register, who was defeated by James R. Howe by a majority of 312, showing a change in the normal Democratic vote of nearly 16,000 votes. Politicians in Brooklyn claim that this reverse, which was planned, as alleged, by Senator Coffey and his friends, and was a direct slap in the face of the Willoughby machine, shows that Senator Coffey is the logical Democratic leader in Kings County.

ELEPHANT KILLS HIS TRAINER.

Had Been in Captivity for Twenty Years, but Resented Punishment.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 20.—M. J. Meagher, an elephant trainer, better known as Patsy Forepaugh, was instantly killed by an elephant to-day at Sellsville. The elephant, known as "Sid," has been in captivity for twenty years and was never regarded as vicious.

This afternoon Meagher led the animal into the training circle for the daily exercise, when "Sid" became unruly and the trainer jabbed the animal with his stick. "Sid" became furious and hurled the trainer to the ground with his trunk. The elephant then fell on his victim, piercing Meagher's body with one of his tusks, on which was a brass ball six inches in diameter.

HUGE SCHOONER TO BE BUILT.

New York Men Order One to Outclass All Others.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMDEN, Me., Dec. 20.—New York parties have placed an order with a shipbuilding firm here for a six-masted schooner which will be used as a coal carrier, and it will be the largest vessel afloat in this tr

change Trust Company:

Gentlemen: At the request of many of the large stockholders of the Produce Exchange Trust Company, who are interested in preserving its business and placing the company upon a substantial financial basis, I have continued my efforts to raise the necessary money to pay off its depositors, and I now have sufficient funds guaranteed to fully satisfy the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New York.

You will remember that my first knowledge of any trouble between this institution and the Banking Department was announced to me on Sunday last at a meeting of a few of the members of the board at Mr. Beall's house, called at 10 o'clock on that night. There I found the Superintendent, Mr. Kilburn, in consultation with the President, Mr. Beall, and First Vice President, Mr. Edwin Gould, and a few others. We were given until 10 o'clock the next morning to raise $2,500,000, and I hardly need to say that it was impossible to raise that amount of money on so short a notice.

Through the efforts of myself and friends we agreed to furnish $1,100,000, but as all of the balance required was not forthcoming, the doors were closed.

I have since been able to secure the promise of sufficient funds to pay off its depositors, upon condition that a Board of Trustees and officers will be selected to manage its affairs upon sound banking principles and protect the interests of its stockholders; such changes to be made in the management of the company as will command the confidence of the public, and of sufficient experience to handle its assets to the greatest advantage.

I ask the board to adjourn this meeting until 2 o'clock on Tuesday next, and I will nominate a committee of three to investigate this proposition which I make, and who will report to the full board on Tuesday next.

I believe that very little loss, if any, will be sustained by this company, if its assets are intelligently handled, and if this proposition is accepted, the company will have the advantage of men of prominence and experience in its management.

The stockholders are the people principally interested in the rehabilitation and welfare of the company, as it is conceded by all that the depositors will in any event be paid in full, and I am here to do all in my power for the protection of the stockholders of the company.

A story was current yesterday that officers and trustees of the company had tendered their resignations so as to give Edwin Gould a free hand in reorganizing it. This was denied on the highest authority.

In regard to savings bank funds which were on deposit with the trust company, Frederick D. Kilburn, Superintendent of the Banking Department of this State, said yesterday:

"These savings bank deposits amount to about $500,000. As savings banks are preferred creditors, there is no chance of any savings bank depositor losing anything by the suspension of the trust company. They are amply secured, and I have no doubt that all the depositors are secured likewise. I haven't the least doubt that every depositor will get back every dollar. In addition to other assets, the stockholders in the company can be held for $2,500,000 if need be."

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY.

President Malster Resigns and Is Succeeded by Mr. Flower.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 20.—A special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Atlantic Trust and Deposit Company was held to-day. President Malster called the meeting to order, and immediately offered his resignation. He resigned, he said, on condition that new blood and new capital be infused into the company, and that the interest of the stockholders be protected. J. W. H. Geiger, John G. Hertel, and John Burrows tendered their resignations as Directors. They were all accepted, and Vice President Flower of New York was elected temporary President.

Mr. Malster was elected President of the Atlantic Trust and Deposit Company upon its formation last Spring. The company is capitalized at $1,000,000, and has a surplus of a similar amount. The other Vice Presidents are Christian Devries and Allan W. Wood. J. Sewell Thomas is Secretary and Treasurer, and Rich & Bryan, counsel.

The company has not yet commenced business. No loans have been made, it is stated, and the doors have not been open to depositors. No time was set for further meetings of the Directory.

YONKERS TREASURER RESIGNS.

R. P. H. Getty Forced to Give Up on Account of Ill Health.

YONKERS, N. Y., Dec. 20.—City Treasurer Robert Park Hill Getty to-day sent his resignation to Mayor Leslie Sutherland. His action results from the increasing infirmities of age and had been contemplated for some time. He has been Treasurer for sixteen years, and is now eighty-eight years of age.

Mr. Getty was a member of the New York City Board of Aldermen in 1847. Two years later he removed to what was then the village of Yonkers, and at once took a prominent part in the affairs of the place. He was elected a member of the Board of Trustees and later became the President of the village. He served in this capacity for four terms.

He built the Getty House here, the leading hotel. Getty Square is named after him, and the Park Hill section bears his two middle names. He has been ill for eight months.

NEVER HEARD OF THE WAR TAX.

Ex-President Cleveland's Cousin Makes the Confession.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Dec. 20.—Job Cleveland, a cousin of ex-President Grover Cleveland, was initiated into the mysteries of the war tax in the office of Internal Revenue Collector Harkins to-day. The old man is a manufacturer of wine, and leads a secluded life in Buncombe County.

For some time reports have come to Collector Harkins's office that Mr. Cleveland was violating the revenue law by failing to affix a stamp to each bottle he put up. The Collector wrote the old gentleman, asking him to come in and make an explanation. To-day Mr. Cleveland stated to the Collector that he had heard nothing of the new law to raise money for prosecuting the war and he had gone on innocently violating the law. He made out a statement of back tax due, paid the amount, and bought a supply of stamps for future use.

APPRAISERS HEAR IMPORTERS.

Protest Against Mr. Wakeman's Ruling on Certain Cotton Fabrics.

Appraisers Wilbur F. Wakeman of New York, H. R. Torbert of Baltimore, Linn Hartranft of Philadelphia, and S. S. Blanchard of Boston granted a hearing yesterday at the Appraisers' office, in this city, to the importers of fancy colored and figured cotton fabrics who are protesting against a recent ruling of Appraiser Wakeman, placing 2 cents per yard more duty on their importations.

For two years past these fabrics have been taxed under Paragraph 310 of the tariff law, but lately Mr. Wakeman decided to tax them under Paragraph 313, which means quite an additional burden upon the importers. Their contention is that this class of cotton goods does not come under the head of lappets, where there is a fancy warp used to produce an effect or figure.

The protest was conducted by the importers in the New York Merchants' Association. Several manufacturers of the same class of cotton goods in this country testified that the additional tax will be unjust to the importers.

The hearing was concluded, but ten days were allowed counsel to hand in briefs.

POTTERY MAKERS TO UNITE.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio, Dec. 20.—The first steps looking toward a combination of English and American pottery manufacturers have just been taken at the meeting of the Western Potters' Association in this city to-day. The President of the National Manufacturers' Association, Charles W. Franzheim of the Wheeling Pottery Company, presented a proposition he had just received from Trenton manufacturers to consent to the proposed revision of the price list on crockery, provided there is an iron-clad agreement to it on the part of the Western manufacturers.

The English manufacturers are willing to revise their prices, contingent upon the American potters taking a similar step. Mr. Franzheim assured the East Liverpool manufacturers that both the Trenton and English manufacturers will adhere to their propositions. A communication was then written indicating the willingness of the East Liverpool potters to adopt the new price and will be forwarded to England, where it will go before the manufacturers of that country, who will act upon and consider it.

A leading manufacturer who attended the meeting said that for some time inconsistencies have existed in both the American and English price lists on ware. It is proposed to correct these irregularities.

Another Fire Victim Dead.

Mary Barret, nine years of age, who with her father, mother, and sister, was fatally burned in a tenement house fire at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Second Street Tuesday morning, died yesterday morning in the Harlem Hospital. Her body was removed to the undertaking establishment at 202 East One Hundred and First Street, where those of her father, mother, and sister are awaiting burial.

BIMETALLISM IS DROPPED

Kings County Silverites Come Out for a Paper Currency Only.

PROBABLY INSPIRED BY BRYAN

Mr. Brewster Believes Action Will Be Approved by Party Leaders—Single Tax Also Wanted.

Eugene V. Brewster and his fellow-leaders of the Chicago Platform Democracy of Brooklyn last night cut loose from bimetallism and came out for a paper currency only. This action was taken at a meeting at the home of Mr. Brewster of the Executive Committee of the Democratic National Ways and Means Committee for Kings County.

Resolutions were adopted declaring that, "it being practically settled that bimetallism cannot be put into practice for years to come, at least, we urge the party to declare for a paper currency only, having no qualities of redemption, and advise that steps be taken to submit the question of a Constitutional amendment to this effect to the American people should the same be necessary. We do not believe in depending upon the mines for the world's supply of money, and we do not believe in handing over to the banks the power to issue money."

The Democratic Party is asked to take up the cause of labor, and declare for public ownership or public utilities, such as railroads, telegraphs, telephones, &c.; and to declare for only one form of taxation, viz., a tax on land values, for absolutely unobstructed trade with other nations, for independence for the Filipinos, and for no alliance with any nation, except an alliance with all nations for the purpose of securing universal peace.

This action by the Chicago Platform Democrats of Brooklyn is regarded as of more than mere local significance in some quarters. Mr. Brewster has long been looked upon as the personal representative of William J. Bryan in Kings County. It is known that he has been in frequent communication with Mr. Bryan of late, and by some the action of the local silverites is viewed as having been inspired from a source outside of Brooklyn.

Mr. Brewster was asked if the change from bimetallism to paper currency was suggested by Mr. Bryan.

"You will have to ask Mr. Bryan himself about that," he said, with a smile.

Mr. Brewster said, however, that he had reason to believe the action of the Kings County committee would be approved by the leaders of the party. He did not know whether similar action would be taken elsewhere, but believed this to be highly probable.

The single-tax clause in the resolutions, Mr. Brewster said, would probably not meet with the approval of the leaders, but it was only of secondary consideration.

CITIZENS' UNION REFORMS.

Name and Constitution Changed—The Assembly District the Basis of Organization.

The Central City Committee of the Citizens' Union has adopted a new constitution and a new name. Hereafter it will be known as "The Citizens' Union of the City of New York."

The new constitution provides that nominations by the union shall be limited solely to candidates voted for by citizens of New York City, or of the judicial districts in which the city is situated. This will prevent action on nominations for State officers or for any elective official outside of the City of New York. The Assembly district is made the basis of organization, and the City Committee, City Convention, and other bodies will be built up from the district organizations, instead of down from the Central City Committee. Each organization will have great latitude.

In Mayoralty years a City Convention may appoint a Committee of Seventy, which shall be a Nominating and a Campaign Committee. Nominations recommended by the committee shall be approved by the convention, and the members of the committee need not be members of the Citizens' Union.

The new City Committee will consist of one member from each of the Assembly Districts in Greater New York, with thirty delegates at large selected by the City Committee. This course, it is believed, will materially strengthen the movement.

When twenty Assembly Districts have been thoroughly organized the new City Committee will take charge. This act, it is said, will do away with the criticism that the present governing body is self-constituted and self-perpetuated.

The new constitution has been drafted on the plans formulated by the original Committee of Organization, and the new City Committee will become a representative body.

The resignations of Alfred Frank, Boudinot Keith, Isaac H. Klein, Samuel J. Rose, and M. D. Rothschild, tendered, as alleged, because of the adoption of the new constitution, have been accepted.

TO AMEND THE CHARTER.

City Club Wants Commission Appointed by the Governor.

The Council of the City Club is taking an active interest in the proposed amendments to the charter of New York City. It was announced yesterday that the Council had unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the Council of the City Club earnestly support the demand of the Chamber of Commerce that a commission of thoroughly qualified persons be appointed by the Governor to undertake the systematic revision of the charter of New York City.

"Resolved, That, in view of the magnitude of the undertaking and its public importance, provision should be made by which members of the commission to revise the charter are given adequate compensation, and a sufficient fund to enable them to avail of expert assistance in regard to matters which may come before them for discussion and action.

"Resolved, That the conclusions and recommendations of such commission should be laid before the public in such form and at such time as will make possible adequate public discussion and criticism of the recommendations before action by the Legislature thereon."

It was stated at the clubhouse last night that another meeting will be held by the Council the early part of next week.

Kings's Sheriff Appointments.

Sheriff-elect William Walton of Kings County has settled upon the appointments to positions in his office. He has selected for Under Sheriff James Dunne of the Sixth Ward; for counsel, Charles H. Hyde; Chief Clerk, William P. Kennedy; Warden of jail, Richard Bergen; Deputy Warden, John Wilson; Sheriff's auctioneer, Thomas A. Kerrigan. William J. McPhilliamy, a Republican, has been reappointed equity clerk, a position he has held for the past six years.

POLITICS IN LOUISIANA.

Democrats Nominate W. W. Heard, a Silver Man, for Governor—Choice Creates Unfavorable Comment.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 20.—William Wright Heard was nominated for Governor to-night by the Democratic State Convention at Baton Rouge. He is a Silver Democrat with Populistic tendencies, and received the nomination through the aid of Gov. Foster, who is the present incumbent.

Heard's nomination by the Democrats will not affect the Republican Party in Louisiana in any way. The Republicans intend to put out two full State tickets. The "Lily Whites", will nominate one and the regular Republicans, of which the negroes are the backbone, will put out the other. Neither can win in the election, which will occur in April, 1900.

The fact that the retiring Governor of the State can and did name his successor practically in the manner that the Presidents of the Central American republics manage their political operations, will cause no end of adverse criticism throughout the State.

Mr. Heard was a man with but little backing politically, but was a close political friend of Gov. Foster. He and Foster have pulled the wires together for years, and Foster owes Heard many debts of gratitude. Up to the moment Foster's influence was brought to bear Heard was the weakest before the convention, but, as soon as the Governor said to his henchmen, "Heard must be nominated," the tide turned and the delegates tumbled over each other in their efforts to be first to please the great man.

The Times-Democrat will say to-morrow: "The Times-Democrat believes the Democratic Party, representing as it does the great majority of the white voters of the State, should control the destinies of Louisiana; but the methods by which Gov. Foster has secured absolute control of the State, naming its officials, distributing the offices as personal favors, is not Democratic. It is the worst form of autocracy.

"If there is an opposition party in the field it will be to Gov. Foster that we owe it—to his autocratic and undemocratic methods, to his concentration of all the power in his own hands, and to his absolute control and domination of the party. If Mr. Heard had taken his chances like the other candidates, had run on his own merits and been nominated, no objection could have been raised; but because he was nominated, not on account of his own strength, but at Gov. Foster's wish, his candidacy will arouse both dissatisfaction and opposition.

"The Democrats of Louisiana should throw off the bonds and dictation of Gov. Foster and restore the power where it belongs—to the Democratic voters."

M. S. QUAY IS CONFIDENT.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20.—Col. M. S. Quay, leader of the Republican organization of Pennsylvania and claimant to a seat in the United States Senate under the credentials issued by Gov. Stone, dropped quietly into town from Washington this morning.

Col. Quay stated that he was in nowise disturbed over the contention that has been raised against the validity of his appointment as Senator and the efforts which have been made and are being made to prevent him from obtaining his seat. When questioned on this point, Col. Quay asserted that he was "perfectly satisfied with the outlook" and confident that he would be seated.

As soon as Col. Quay's arrival became known rumors were circulated on the political "Rialto" to the effect that his visit had some connection with the reports of efforts which were being made by some of his friends in co-operation with his opponents to bring about a compromise in the Senatorial situation. As the story went, ex-Senator J. Donald Cameron, on behalf of the Quayites, and ex-Gov. Hastings of the "insurgents" were trying to agree upon a candidate to succeed Quay. The Quay people, it was stated, were willing to turn in for either Gov. Stone, Attorney General Elkin, or ex-Lieut. Gov. Walter Lyon, while the other side had suggested ex-Congressman-at-large George F. Huff.

Insurance Commissioner Durham, when questioned as to the truth of the rumors declared that they were entirely groundless.

Col. Quay will return to Washington tomorrow. His visit, according to his assertion, was on strictly private business.

MRS. WALDEN PELL DEAD.

Venerable Social Leader of the American Colony in Paris Passes Away.

News arrived here by cable yesterday of the death of Mrs. Walden Pell, a famous social leader in this city more than a generation ago, and the head of the American colony in Paris for the last twenty years. Mrs. Pell was in her ninetieth year. She died at 7 o'clock yesterday evening at her home, 1 Avenue Montaigne, Paris, where she had lived for fifteen years. Her death was placid and was the result of a gradual decline consequent upon a violent inflammation of the lungs with which she was attacked on Nov 27.

Mrs. Pell had a large personal acquaintance not only in Paris, but in this country. She was a Miss Orleana Redwood Ellery. The first name was given to her because of the fact that it was the City of New Orleans in which she was born. This event occurred Oct. 2, 1820, and for many years she had been known among hundreds of friends as "Aunt Orlie." Her mother was a Miss von Weissenfels, and she was related in blood, through her father's family, to the William Ellery "of Rhode Island and Providence, &c.," who signed the Declaration of Independence. She married, about sixty-two years ago, Walden Pell in this city. He was head of the prominent auctioneering firm of Pell & Co., in Hanover Square, and a man of high standing and considerable means.

Mr. and Mrs. Walden Pell first lived in Chambers Street—the society of the city favored that thoroughfare for residential purposes then—and later the tide that took their friends up town took them northward, too, and they became established in 19 West Twenty-first Street. It has fallen into a boarding house now, but it was a famous social centre some forty years ago, a Mecca for many of the persons best-known socially in the city, and the scene of a good deal of fashionable gayety. Mrs. Pell remained a leader in New York society until her husband's death, in 1863. Then she went to Newport, where she lived quietly for four years, after which she went to Paris.

She had revisited America since then, but for more than two decades had lived in Paris, a relative, Miss Estella Anderson, being most of the time her companion. There she was the head and centre of the American colony. For an American to be received at her house was to have a recognized and desirable standing in that colony, and "Aunt Arlie" was the acknowledged leader in social, charitable, artistic, and musical movements in which the colony was interested. Her fortune was a large one, and she was constantly employing it in benevolent actions.

Her chief delight of this sort was the aiding in any possible fashion of American girls who were trying to get an art education in Paris. She had many opportunities to help them, and she took about all of them. She was interested in the National Art Institute, established for just such purposes as these, but designed to help on students of both sexes.

Mrs. Pell maintained her active social life to the end. On her birthday, even to the latest, she would give dinner parties to her friends. After each dinner a cotillion would follow and her guests would enjoy the interesting spectacle of a sprightly little woman eighty-eight or eighty-nine years old opening the dance by personally stepping out in the first number, and then turning it over to her more youthful friends, with the injunction, "Now, children, go ahead and enjoy yourselves." Her personality was a winning one, and the number of those bound to her by personal ties of friendship was exceptionally large.

Mrs. Pell was for years a member of the American Protestant Episcopal Church on the Avenue de l'Alma, of which the Rev. Dr. Morgan is rector. Her body will probably be shipped to this country, and taken by ex-Commissioner E. Ellery Anderson, who attended to her business interests here, to Newport to lie by her husband in the cemetery there.

Mrs. Pell's large estate will probably go largely to the children and grandchildren of the late Mrs. Elbert J. Anderson of Newport, who was her sister. A number of her husband's nephews, including Walden Pell of this city, survive her. She leaves no children.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair, winds variable.

High pressure prevails throughout the United States, the only depression within the limits of observation being in Northern Alberta. The crest of the high pressure, as is usual at this season of the year, continues over the middle plateau. Temperatures have fallen somewhat in the Atlantic and Gulf States, and have generally risen elsewhere east of the Rocky Mountains. They are, however, nowhere high. Fair weather has also prevailed generally, except in the Southern and Southwestern States, where there were showers, with some little snow in Western Texas and New Mexico. In the Pacific Coast and plateau regions the weather has been fair, except on the north coast, where there were showers. Fair weather is indicated generally for today and to-morrow, except showers to-day in Eastern Florida, and fair weather is likely to continue throughout the interior of the country until the high pressure area in the middle plateau begins to disappear. Temperature changes will be unimportant for the next two or three days. On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast winds will be mostly fresh westerly, while on the south coast they will be fresh north to east.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1898.	1899.	TIMES. 1899.
3 A. M.	38	36	35
6 A. M.	40	34	35
9 A. M.	42	35	39
12 M.	43	39	42
3 P. M.	42	43	44
6 P. M.	40	42	42
9 P. M.	38	38	40
12 P. M.	40	35	38

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows: Printing House Square.....35½
Weather Bureau.....38
Corresponding date 1898.....40
Corresponding date for last twenty years.....42

The maximum temperature yesterday was 43 degrees at 4 P. M., and the minimum 33 degrees at 8 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 76 per cent. and 8 P. M. 67 per cent. The barometer read at 8 A. M. 30.44 and at 8 P. M. 30.43.

Precious Stones.

Intending buyers will find here one of the choicest collections of precious stones in America, and may be assured of accurate and complete information and the benefit of expert guidance.

Theodore A. Kohn & Son,

JEWELERS,

56 West 23d St.

Open Evenings This Week.

UNITED FOR DR. PURVES

Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church Ratifies the Committee's Call.

THE SEARCHING EXAMINATION

Orthodoxy of One Prominent Candidate Many Times Questioned Before His Rejection.

The congregation of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church by a rising vote and harmoniously decided last night to call the Rev. Dr. George T. Purves, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Princeton, to succeed the late Dr. John Hall. The report of the committee to which was allotted the task of choosing Dr. Hall's successor gave testimony of the searching tests as to orthodoxy applied in the case of all candidates favorably considered.

The chapel of the church was filled and there was a majority of the members present. The business part of the meeting lasted not over half an hour, and at its conclusion the members congratulated one another on the happy outcome of over a year's uncertainty in their search for a minister. Within a few minutes after the congregation had voted, the session, with a committee from the congregation, gathered in the minister's room and affixed their signatures to the call, for immediate mailing to Dr. Purves. Although the contents of the letter of Dr. Purves, received by H. Edwards Rowland last Saturday, were not made public, there is declared to be no ground for doubt that Dr Purves will accept.

In a long report of the committee of the whole, read by Mr. Rowland, the committee pledged itself to pay Dr. Purves $12,000 a year, give him the use of a parsonage, and provide him with an assistant minister.

The Rev. Dr. R. K. Booth, Moderator of the session, presided, and after religious exercises read the report of the committee of the whole, which decided Dec. 3 to recommend Dr. Purves. Mr. Rowland then read the principal report of the committee giving in detail its reasons for having fixed upon Dr. Purves as the most available successor to Dr. Hall. It was speedily adopted on motion of James O. Sheldon, seconded by James Talcott. William Brookfield proposed a rising vote.

The report in part is as follows:

"For the last thirteen months we have met every Sabbath morning, except during vacation, and at many other times also. We have given careful consideration to the great many names which have come before us. On only two of them has the committee been able to agree that they would probably unite our members, build up the Church in its most holy faith, be regarded with favor by all, and able to carry on the religious work in our midst, which, with Divine help, Dr. Hall was able to do for so many years. Our first aim has been to select and recommend for pastor a Presbyterian minister of our own Assembly. It is true that we have had names presented from every quarter of the globe, but the committee has been left perfectly free to make its own selection and recommendation. We have felt very keenly the weight of responsibility which has been upon us and the necessity of arriving at a decision as quickly as possible; but we have also been impressed with the fact that it would be worse for the church to make an unfortunate decision than it would be to wait until it was made clear to us whom the Lord desired us to unite upon.

"We have asked advice from many of the fathers and brethren of the church, from theological seminaries, where orthodox Presbyterians are trained for the ministry, and one or more members of the committee visited London, Birkenhead, Brighton, Belfast, and other places in the British Isles, and Canada, Washington, Minneapolis, Princeton, Spring Lake, Seabright, Long Branch, and many other places in this country, in our desire to hear different ministers preach.

"We knew that we were expected to search for a man who would subscribe to the Confession of Faith as interpreted by the General Assembly of 1893, and who was known to be conservative in his theological views, and not afraid to express them whenever an occasion arose for defending what we believe to be the Word of God. Since the appointment of the committee we have heard seventy-five different ministers preach in this church, and the Supply Committee has tried to secure for every service the very best talent available.

"To show how minutely we have gone into this matter we would state: Before we could decide in regard to the orthodoxy of one minister, whose name was prominently before us, we made twenty-one different inquiries concerning his theology, and as we came to the conclusion that at some future time he might vote in the higher courts of the Church as Dr. Hall would not have voted were he living, we struck his name from the list."

The report then goes into Dr. Purves's ministerial career, the incumbency of his present Princeton professorship, and the power of his preaching to attract audiences, and especially his hold over young men.

"We had several interviews in Princeton and elsewhere," the report says, "with many of the Directors in the seminary and in the university as well as with officers of the First Presbyterian Church there. They seemed to realize that Dr. Purves is just the man we need, and they had no one else to suggest."

The report also mentions the outspoken desire on the part of Princeton people in the church, university, and town to keep Dr. Purves there. It quotes the Stated Clerk of the General Assembly, "who probably knows a larger number of the 6,000 ministers in the Presbyterian Church than any other man," who congratulated the committee on its selection, and further wrote: "I know of no man in our ministry who will be able to render you better service or who will exercise a more beneficial service both in the Presbytery and throughout the denomination."

Similar congratulations were received from other ministers. A Director of the Seminary at Princeton was quoted as saying: "There has been no such man in Princeton since the days of Dr. Archibald Alexander, nearly one hundred years ago, and no man would be as much missed as would Dr. Purves."

The men and women in the room looked unusually pleased at this statement and exchanged smiles of satisfaction.

Upon Dr. Booth's statement that Dr. Purves will be in town to-morrow, the congregation voted to invite him to be present at the Christmas festival of the church on that evening.

"Dr. Purves will be present and preach on Dec. 31," said Dr. Booth, "if he accepts the call, and his presence then will be a signal of his acceptance."

Negroes Shoot Planter and Manager.

ROSEDALE, Miss., Dec. 20.—T. H. McLemore, an extensive planter and merchant, and his manager, A. B. Dumas, were shot and fatally wounded to-day by two negroes, Bob and Wash Code. The trouble grew out of a business dispute, the negroes emptying the contents of a shotgun into the bodies of the white men. A large posse is in pursuit.

UNION CLUB GOES UP TOWN.

Members Vote to Buy a Site at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-first Street for $700,000.

The Union Club, at a meeting held last evening at the clubhouse, Twenty-first Street and Fifth Avenue, adopted a recommendation of the Governing Committee that the club should purchase a new site at Fifty-first Street and Fifth Avenue, and subsequently prepared the way for this purchase by passing the following resolution:

That the Governing Committee be and hereby is authorized to purchase a site at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-first Street, at a figure not to exceed $700,000, if it can be secured for that price, and that the President and Treasurer be authorized to sign any contract, when approved by the Governing Committee, necessary to carry such purchase into effect.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 235 to 120.

The site in question includes three lots on Fifth Avenue and two adjoining lots on Fifty-first Street, making in all a plot 75 by 150. The site is part of the block now occupied by the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, which has recently been purchased by a syndicate for $2,450,000. No action was taken at last evening's meeting relative to the building of the new clubhouse, and there will probably be nothing done in that direction until the purchase of the ground has been consummated.

The Union Club was organized in June, 1836, and had its first house at 348 Broadway. In 1842 it moved to 376 Broadway, and in 1850 to 691 Broadway. The club has occupied its present home since April, 1855.

QUEER DIVORCE COMPLICATION.

Woman, Sued by Two Husbands, Sues Husband No. 2 and Questions Identity of Husband No. 1.

Justice Beekman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, heard an odd divorce complication, in which a woman and two men bring two actions for absolute divorce and one for annulment of marriage. After hearing the cases Justice Beekman reserved decision.

Annie E. Schwaab sues Charles L. Schwaab for divorce, he sues her for annulment of their marriage, and Samuel G. McCormick, husband of Mrs. Schwaab prior to her marriage to Mr. Schwaab, sues her for divorce on the ground of her relations with Schwaab, who she claims to have supposed to be her legal second husband.

Mr. Schwaab is connected with George Pasco & Co., plumbers on Sixth Avenue. Mr. McCormick was formerly a dentist in this city, but now resides in England.

It appears that the woman married McCormick some years ago. She alleges that after their marriage he had to go to England to escape arrest, and that he left with her jewels and some fine dresses. Then she met Mr. Schwaab, and she claims that she gave him $300 with which to secure a divorce for her from McCormick.

She alleges that she was taken by Schwaab to the law office of Grant Mitchell, on Twenty-third Street, and that he made out divorce papers. She returned to his office, and a man named Collyer, who she believed was a referee appointed to hear the case, took testimony and gave a decree of divorce to Mr. Schwaab. She says that she has never seen the papers since, but that Mr. Schwaab told her that they had been destroyed.

At the time of her marriage to Mr. Schwaab she claims that she and he were both of the opinion that she would inherit money from a childless aunt. She disappointed them, and soon afterward, she says, Mr. Schwaab began to ill-treat her. She charges that he abandoned her in June last. She asks for counsel fees and $25 a week alimony.

In his application for the annulment of their marriage Mr. Schwaab alleges that when he married her on Jan. 22, 1898, he believed that McCormick was dead.

In his suit against his wife for absolute divorce, Samuel George McCormick says that he was married to the defendant in this city on March 6, 1889. Ten years later, says the plaintiff, he learned that his wife was living with Schwaab, on Eighth Avenue, as his wife. He therefore asks for an absolute divorce.

Mrs. Schwaab's answer to this suit makes the mysterious tangle more complicated. She admits that she was married to a Samuel George McCormick, but denies any knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to whether the plaintiff named is the same person to whom she was married."

THE REV. DR. ROBINSON DEAD.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 20.—The Rev. Dr. W. J. Robinson, pastor of the First United Presbyterian Church of Allegheny and Moderator of the United Presbyterian General Assembly which met at Philadelphia last May, died to-day at Battle Creek, Mich., where he went three months ago.

He was pastor of the First Church twenty-seven years, and was born in 1838 at Argyle, N. Y. He graduated from Union College at Schenectady, N. Y., and took divinity courses at Newburg (N. Y.) and Allegheny Seminaries. In the latter institution he was for years secretary of the Board of Directors.

The deceased was well known as a leader in the movement having as its object the incorporation of express recognition of God and the Christian religion in the Constitution of the United States.

MADE A CHORUS GIRL HIS BRIDE.

George Bowles, Operatic Manager, Married to Miss Jessica Duncan.

George Bowles, business manager of the Alice Nielsen Opera Company, was married yesterday afternoon at the Church of the Transfiguration, in East Twenty-ninth Street, to Miss Jessica Duncan, one of the members of the chorus. It had been known among those connected with the company that Mr. Bowles admired Miss Duncan. It is now known that soon after a divorce had been granted Mr. Bowles from his wife, Babette Rodney, last September, he proposed to Miss Duncan, and was accepted. Their engagement had been kept a secret ever since. The marriage was a very quiet affair, and was witnessed by a few personal friends.

Miss Duncan is a daughter of the Mayor of Burlington, Iowa. Her stage career has been very brief. Her accomplishments as a harpist and a singer led her to display them in vaudeville for a short time, after which a position in Boston was obtained with Hoyt & McKee's company. After remaining with that company for a season she went back into vaudeville, joining the Nielsen Opera Company early this season.

Mr. Bowles has been identified with the business end of various theatrical enterprises for many years. He has a daughter fourteen years old, who is being educated in a convent.

Jesse Metcalf Dies in Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 20.—Jesse Metcalf, President and Treasurer of the Wanskuck Company, and one of the best-known manufacturers in Rhode Island, died to-night, in his seventy-third year. He was at one time a member of the Legislature, and was a Director of several manufacturers' mutual insurance companies, a member of the Union League Club of New York, and the Cobden Club of New England.

HANNA CALLS CONVENTION

Republican National Chairman Issues Formal Notice.

DELEGATES FROM TERRITORIES

Recommended that Six Be Admitted from Each Except Alaska, Which Is to be Allowed Only Four.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The following call for the next Republican National Convention was issued to-night:

"Headquarters Republican National Committee, Washington, D. C.

"To the Republican Electors of the United States:

"In accordance with established custom and in obedience to instructions of the National Convention of 1896, the National Republican Committee directs that a National Convention of delegated Republicans of the Republican Party be held at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President, to be voted for at the Presidential election Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1900, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it, and that said convention shall assemble at 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, the 19th day of June, 1900.

"The Republican electors of the several States, the District of Columbia, and the Territories, and all other electors, without regard to past political affiliations, who believe in the principles of the Republican Party, and indorse its policies, are cordially invited to unite under this call in the selection of candidates for President and Vice President.

"Said National Convention shall consist of a number of delegates at large from each State, equal to double the number of United States Senators to which each State is entitled, and for each Representative at Large in Congress two delegates at large; from each Congressional district, and the District of Columbia, two delegates; from each of the Territories of Alaska, Arizona, Indian Territory, New Mexico, and Oklahoma, two delegates. For each delegate elected to said convention, an alternate delegate shall be elected to act in case of the absence of the delegate, said alternate delegate to be elected at the time and in the manner of electing the delegate.

"All delegates shall be elected not less than thirty days before the meeting of the National Convention. Delegates at large shall be elected by popular State and Territorial conventions, of which at least thirty days' notice shall have been published in some newspaper or newspapers of general circulation in the respective States and Territories.

"The Congressional district delegates shall be elected by conventions called by the Congressional committee of each district, in the manner of nominating the candidate for Representative in Congress in said district, provided, that in any Congressional district where there is no Republican Congressional Committee, the Republican State Committee shall appoint from among the Republicans resident in such district a committee for the purpose of calling a district convention to elect delegates to represent said district.

"The election of delegates from the District of Columbia shall be held under the direction and supervision of an Election Board, composed of John R. Cotton, W. C. Chase, and L. E. Saunders.

"Such board shall have authority to fix the date for such election and to arrange all details and regulations incident thereto, and shall provide for a registration of the votes cast, such registration to include the name and residence of each voter.

"The Territorial delegates shall be elected in the manner of nominating candidates for delegates in Congress, and delegates from the Indian Territory and Alaska shall be elected by popular convention.

"We recommend that the Territories of Arizona, Indian Territory, New Mexico, and Oklahoma each elect six delegates and six alternate delegates, and that Alaska elect four delegates and four alternate delegates, and the admission of such additional delegates to the convention is hereby recommended.

"All notices of contest shall be submitted in writing, accompanied by a printed statement setting forth the grounds of contest, which shall be filed with the Secretary of the National Committee twenty days prior to the meeting of the National Convention. Contests will be acted on by the National Convention in the order of the date of the filing of notice and statement with the secretary.

"M. A. HANNA, Chairman.
"CHARLES DICK, Secretary."

FIELDING TRIAL ENDING.

Testimony Against the ex-Brooklyn Official—Case May End To-day.

The second trial of Robert W. Fielding, on a charge of auditing fraudulent bills against the former City of Brooklyn while he was Deputy Commissioner of Public Works, continued yesterday before Justice Wilmot M. Smith, in the Supreme Court, and the prosecution closed its case.

District Attorney Steele announced at the opening of the trial yesterday that he would put Daniel F. Doody, a contractor, on the stand, and that the contractor would testify that he paid Fielding 10 per cent. on every bill he audited for him. Mr. Doody was placed on the stand, but he failed to remember any very important evidence for the State. Ex-Commissioner Theodore B. Willis was also placed on the stand. He gave the prosecution little help.

Late in the afternoon Charles J. Patterson, for the defense, made his opening address. It is expected that the case will be concluded to-day.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—Dr. Bushnell, C. M. G., Peking, China; J. Hugh Middleton, London; Paul Bailey, Tokio; L. Linden, Paris; H. W. Oliver, Pittsburg.

CAMBRIDGE—Dr. P. Giener, Brussels, Belgium; Anton van Rooy, Frankfort-on-Main; C. R. Duval, Paris.

HOLLAND—C. F. Schmidt-Barber, Goldburg, Germany.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, Providence; ex-Senator W. D. Washburn, Minnesota; ex-Senator H. W. Blair of New Hampshire.

ASTOR—George W. Elkins, Philadelphia.

MANHATTAN—Senator Redfield Proctor, Vermont; H. M. Hanna, Jr., Cleveland.

MURRAY HILL—Capt. Mark Hersey, United States Army.

STURTEVANT—Arthur H. Fenn, Aiken, S. C.

HOFFMAN—H. Sigismond Kromberger, Budapest; Wilhelm Fischer, Vienna; S. B. Elkins, Jr., W. Va.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. Coburn, flannels; 8 Greene Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Gross & Straus Co., Boston, Mass.; B. Sommer, ladies' and infants' wear; 31 East Tenth Street; Belvedere House.

Hovey, C. F., & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. W. Brown, notions and furnishing goods; 34 Greene Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Millhiser, M., & Co., Richmond, Va.; G. Millhiser, dry goods; 258 Church Street.

McDowell & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. H. Heiser, carpets; Continental Hotel.

Sampliner, A. W. & J., Company, Cleveland, Ohio; A. W. Sampliner, woolens and piece goods; 568 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Emerson & Adams, Bangor, Me.; C. C. Emerson, notions and furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Strong, Lee & Co., Detroit,

FEAR METHUEN IS CUT OFF

British Public Alarmed by Absence of News from Him.

BOER POSITION STRENGTHENED

Their Trenches at Modder River Extended and Rendered Well-Nigh Impregnable Against Attack.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Nothing has been heard from Lord Methuen since Sunday, and it is feared that his communications have been cut. If this be so, his position is dangerous.

A correspondent of The Daily News, telegraphing from Modder River last Saturday, says:

"The Boer position, already formidable on Dec. 11, has since been greatly strengthened, extending for an area of twelve miles. It is intrenched according to the most modern methods throughout its entire length; wires fences have been placed before all the trenches at every point; guns have been got into position, and there is every evidence that the Boers are well supplied with ammunition. Only a powerful attacking force can hope to make a successful assault."

The Times, in an article from the pen of a military expert, laments the dispersion of the British forces, quotes the maxim of Napoleon in favor of concentration, and regrets that Lord Methuen did not retire to Orange River a week ago.

The latest dispatches received seem to show that the British forces are standing on the defensive at all points. Gen. Buller is ordering the troops now arriving at Cape Town to proceed to Durban to reinforce the Natal column. Absence of news from him has led to a surmise that he is trying to join Gen. White by a flank movement.

A special dispatch from Durban, Natal, dated Saturday, Dec. 16, says it is rumored Gen. Buller called for volunteers to recover the abandoned guns, and that a party issued from the camp after midnight and brought in the guns, which were uninjured.

According to another dispatch from Durban, sent off on the evening of the battle, and which has just been received here, the guns remained where they were left by the British troops and were covered by the heavy guns of Gen. Hildyard's brigade, occupying an intrenched position. The dispatch adds that the Boers have thus far not attempted to cross the river and carry off the guns, while advices from Pretoria, under the same date, say that an official Boer dispatch reports that two guns, thirteen wagons, and a quantity of ammunition were captured, besides 208 prisoners.

Further accounts of the Tugela River battle emphasize the ignorance of the British Intelligence Department in regard to the disposition of the Boer forces. The British were not aware that the Boers were intrenched along a series of low-lying hills, immediately northward of Colenso Bridge, until a staggering fire compelled them to retreat when the attack seemed about to succeed. The Boers, also, were in greater strength than anticipated.

It becomes clearer, also, that the British guns were lost in attempting to get within effective range of the Boer artillery, showing the latter outranged the British ordnance, which, in spite of numerical superiority, was wholly inadequate to reply to the long-range Boer guns.

The British War Office comes in for a scathing denunciation from The Times today for not providing effective artillery. It is pointed out, in this connection, that the longer range naval guns participating in the same attack escaped.

The appeals for yeomanry and volunteers are being responded to with the greatest enthusiasm in all parts of the country. Lord Wolseley proposes that the force being raised by the Lord Mayor of London be called the "City of London Imperial Volunteers." The Government expects the total of yeomanry and volunteers to reach 8,000. Baron Chesham will command, with Lord Lonsdale as Adjutant General.

The papers are now generally joining in free criticism of the Government and the War Office, as day by day fresh proofs of unpreparedness come to light. Special stress is laid upon the failure to provide proper transports, which compels the columns to stick tight to railways, and upon the inferiority of the British artillery.

The Australian colonies are responding eagerly to the Imperial Government's appeals for second contingents.

It is reported that the Queen will abandon her proposed visit to Italy in consequence of the war.

BOERS GATHER AT STORMBERG.

Concentration Made for a Stand Against the British.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The Daily News has the following dispatch from Cape Town, dated Dec. 16:

"The Boers intend to make a big stand at Stormsberg, and are massing a great force at the abandoned British camp. One commando of 2,000 consists chiefly of rebel Dutch."

MAKE-UP OF CANADA'S TROOPS.

Minister of Militia Says They Will All Be Trained Men.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 20.—The composition of the second Canadian contingent to join the British forces in South Africa is no longer a matter of speculation. When the Minister of Militia left the Privy Council room, where the Cabinet had been sitting, this afternoon, he said:

"In the first place, I may say that the expression 'trained men' was used in the cable received from the War Office, and in regard to that point the following cable was received by the Governor General last evening from Mr. Chamberlain:

"'London, Dec. 20, 1899.—With reference to expression trained men, Secretary of State for War explains that volunteers must be good shots and competent riders, but need not be members of any regular milli force. CHAMBERLAIN.'

"Now, as to the composition of the contingent," continued Dr. Borden; "in the first place the entire contingent will be 1,044 in strength. There will be three squadrons of mounted rifles, or 531 of all rank. One squadron and a half will be taken from the Northwest mounted police. The other squadron and a half will be selected from the different cavalry corps and dragoons throughout the Dominion, and from good shots and riders wherever they are to be found, and there are quite a number to be had in Western Canada. The three squadrons will have 536 horses.

"There will be in addition three field batteries, the strength of each being 171, or 513 in all. They will have 393 horses. The artillery will be taken from the field batteries all over the Dominion. There will be no infantry."

GREAT BRITAIN HIRES GERMANS.

Veterans Secured to Fight in South Africa.

BERLIN, Dec. 20.—Despite repeated British denials, it seems to be a fact that British agents are busy in many of the rural districts of Germany hiring veterans for service in South Africa. Several well authenticated cases have been reported this week; but the following incident seems conclusive: The District Court of Hamburg has just issued an order for the arrest of a British agent named York for hiring a number of German peasants in the neighborhood for military service, which, under the imperial laws, is a criminal offense.

There is nothing, however, to interfere with Herr Krupp in the manufacture of steel shells for the British Army. An Essen local paper announces that 25,000 such shells are being made on a rush order and that the men are working night and day.

LORD ROBERTS TO AMERICANS.

New South African Commander Grateful for the Sympathy Expressed in the United States.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Gen. Lord Roberts, who is to have full command of the British troops in South Africa, accompanied by Lady Roberts and their two daughters, arrived in London this morning, having traveled from Dublin with Mr. Chamberlain. Their departure from Dublin was marked by cheering crowds, but the General made a quiet entry into London. After going to a private hotel, he spent about an hour at the War Office in consultation with the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Secretary of State for War. Then Gen. Roberts returned to the task of packing his effects and interviewing the officers selected for his staff.

When "Little Bobs," the beloved of "Tommy Atkins," received a correspondent he was dressed in the deepest black, in vivid contrast with his snow-white hair and mustache. His dapper little figure was as straight as ever, but the keen eyes that have so often scanned British victory were slightly dimmed by the great personal sorrow that has befallen him. But, in spite of this and the multitude of details that claimed his attention, Gen. Roberts willingly assented to send a parting message to the American people, and gave the following statement:

"Circumstances naturally forbid my speaking about the campaign ahead of me, except to say that I have entire confidence in the British soldier, and that I believe the traditions of our army will be upheld in South Africa.

"For the friendly interest and sympathy exhibited by many Americans I am most deeply grateful. I feel sure the justice of our cause merits this. Though we may be at war, I can safely say that no unnecessary harshness and no acts of inhumanity will mar the fair name of this branch of the Anglo-Saxon race. I cannot too warmly express my admiration for the spirit which prevails in our colonies. The action of Canada will always be a glorious page in the history of the sons of the empire. I look for great things from the men she has sent and is sending to the front.

"The reports which indicated that disloyalty exists in the Irish regiments are absolutely untrue. In the hour of danger my countrymen have ever been among the first to lay down their lives for their Queen and country, and, whether it be against the Boers or men of any other nationality, the Irish soldier will be found loyal to his Queen and brave in battle."

The little Irish General, who goes to South Africa to redeem Great Britain's military prestige, then added:

"You cannot deny those reports of Irish disloyalty too strongly."

The correspondent learned that Gen. Roberts entertains a great friendship for Gen. Kitchener, though they have never served together, and that combination of generalship creates the greatest satisfaction in military circles. As one officer of Gen. Roberts's staff said:

"It really makes life worth living once again."

FEARS OF A NATIVE UPRISING.

Another Danger Confronted by the British in South Africa.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—"The greatest problem that England will have to face in South Africa," said Dr. A. C. Hammett, who today returned from Mashonaland, in Rhodesia, northward from the Transvaal, "will in all probability be that of the natives and not of the Boers. Even if the Boers are suppressed and English supremacy established in a very short time, the natives will still be left to deal with. They are not causing any trouble just yet, but there are many signs that they will put England in a very difficult position at no distant day. Traders from the north think now that after the difficulties between the whites have been settled the conquerors will find a big native problem on their hands, and that the blacks will have to be conquered all over again.

"Almost all of the British and American subjects in Mashonaland have been compelled to take refuge in kraals or fortified camps, as a direct result of the war. The natives in that part of Rhodesia are very strong, and since the beginning of the war they have become restless. The whites fear them much more than they fear the Boers in that region, and expect at almost any time to see the massacres of 1893-4 repeated and the natives make use of the opportunity afforded by the concentration of British forces in Cape Colony and Natal for a general uprising."

MESSAGE SENT IN A SHELL.

Queer Method of Forwarding a Letter to Mafeking.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The latest news from Mafeking describes a novel method of sending a message, adopted by some Boer, Dec. 4. A five-pounder shell fired into the town that day did not explode. It was opened and found to contain a letter, as follows:

"Dear Powell, (Col. Baden-Powell:) Excuse iron messenger. No other means of communicating. Please tell Mrs. —— mother and family all well. Don't drink all the whisky. Leave some for us when we get in."

The sender's signature was torn off.

BULLER'S DEATH LIST GROWS.

Revised List Shows 137 Men Killed at Tugela River.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Revised lists have been received of the British casualties at the battle of Colenso.

They show that 137 non-commissioned officers and men were killed.

BOERS' DEMANDS MODERATE.

European Agents Instructed as to Peace Conditions.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"The Boer Governments have recently intimated to their agents in Europe their readiness to be moderate in regard to peace conditions.

"The chief anxiety of the burghers is as to the question of receiving supplies by way of Lorenzo Marques."

CAPE COLONISTS ARE UNEASY.

Residents of Victoria West Will Oppose Great Britain.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—A Cape Town dispatch, dated Dec. 16, says:

"Five hundred colonists of the Victoria West District have perfected an apparently anti-British organization there, and, as individuals, have openly expressed disloyalty and have threatened to attack the railroad station, which is on the direct line between Cape Town and De Aar.

"The Afrikander Bundites, at a meeting there, passed a resolution asserting that the troops in the vicinity irritate the farmers dangerously. The meeting proclaimed its loyalty, but declared that the conduct of the troops forced the people to use expressions and commit acts which were capable of being interpreted as disloyal."

TO PAY VOLUNTEERS' EXPENSES.

London Raises £25,000 to Equip One Thousand Men.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—At a meeting of the Corporation to-day the Lord Mayor, Mr. A. J. Newton, announced that £25,000 had been subscribed by the large city firms which are contributing to defray the necessary expenses of a force of a thousand volunteers among the City Corps. The Lord Mayor also said that Gen. Lord Wolseley, the Commander in Chief, had accepted the offer of the services of these volunteers.

Lord Rothschild has given £5,000 of the amount raised and Mr. Charles Wilson, the Hull ship owner, has promised a fully equipped vessel, which is equivalent to a gift of £15,000, to transport these volunteers.

The Corporation passed a resolution to confer the freedom of the city on each member of the corps.

Balfour Encourages the Volunteers.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—A. J. Balfour, in his unofficial capacity, has written to the Earl of Haddington, dwelling upon the importance of the movement to raise yeomanry and volunteer forces for South Africa. He suggests, and offers to assist, a public fund to augment the necessarily limited allowance made to the men by the Government for equipment.

Queen's Son May Command in Ireland.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The Globe says there are rumors that the Duke of Connaught will succeed Gen. Lord Roberts as Commander in Chief of the Irish forces.

Great Britain Borrows from Russia.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—It is rumored here that the Bank of Russia has advanced the Bank of England £8,000,000.

Chamberlain Assailed by Bryce.

ABERDEEN, Dec. 20.—James Bryce, M. P., in a speech here to-day severely attacked Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and denounced his "methods, manner, and whole conduct," and said he hoped it would not much longer be possible for him to "do his best to excite hostile feeling in Germany and alienate and throw back and do all possible injury to the closest understanding between us and the United States."

Chicago Swells Britain's Aid Fund.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—President Scull of the British-American League of the Chicago Board of Trade to-day cabled $5,000 to the Chairman of the Soldiers' Relief Committee in London, the money to be used for the relief of families of British soldiers killed in the South African war.

Coal Famine in Great Britain.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—One of the results of the coal famine in the Sheffield district, indirectly arising out of the war, is that several important steel firms are not able to get coal even from their own collieries a few miles distant. They will sue the railway companies for non-delivery of coal. One of the great armor plate works has shut down partially.

Aldermen Adopt a Boer Resolution.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Dec. 20.—Alderman Peter Cuneen offered a resolution at a meeting of the Board of Aldermen last night expressing sympathy with the Boers in their war with Great Britain and denouncing England for "desiring to enslave the liberty-loving people of the Transvaal Republic and for destroying their liberties, their lives and their property." It further requested Mayor Dillon to call a public mass meeting to express sympathy with the Boers, and called upon Congressman Underhill to support the resolution introduced in Congress by Congressman Sulzer. The resolution was passed.

Boer Meeting at Academy of Music.

The United Irish Societies will meet at the Academy of Music Dec. 31 to protest against the British war in South Africa. Senator Mason and Congressmen Cummings and Sulzer have promised to be present and make speeches.

TO DIVIDE ERIE COUNTY.

Supervisors Adopt a Resolution to Form Buffalo County.

BUFFALO, Dec. 20.—The Board of Supervisors has adopted by a vote of 25 to 22 a resolution providing "for the division of Erie County and the county property on equitable terms, the new county to be known as Buffalo County and to include the City of Buffalo to the city line, and such other towns as may desire to become part of said new county."

The country members fought the resolution. A motion to reconsider the vote was rejected, 25 to 24.

TO INVESTIGATE GALLINGER.

Grand Jury to Take Up Alleged Violation of Civil Service Law.

LACONIA, N. H., Dec. 20.—The charges brought by ex-Gov. C. A. Busiel and Senator W. E. Chandler against Senator J. H. Gallinger, alleging violation of the civil service laws, will be taken before the Grand Jury next week. The case now is in the hands of United States District Attorney Hamblett. Ex-Gov. Busiel says concerning the case:

"The Attorney General has referred the charges against Senator Gallinger to District Attorney Hamblett of Nashua, who has notified me that the matter can go before the Grand Jury in Concord on Wednesday, Dec. 27. The case is in the hands of my attorneys, and they will take what steps are deemed necessary to have the matter properly presented at that time."

The case is based on the allegation that Senator Gallinger, as Chairman of the Republican State Committee, solicited subscriptions from Federal employes for campaign purposes.

TO ELECT MAGISTRATES.

Republican Leaders to Propose a Law in the Assembly.

A number of Republicans in Greater New York propose, if possible, to make the office of Police Magistrate elective. The movement has been started by Col. Dady, Walter B. Atterbury, and Naval Officer Sharkey of Brooklyn.

Messrs. Dady, Atterbury, and Sharkey visited the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday to confer with B. B. Odell, Jr., Chairman of the Republican State Committee, on the subject, but Mr. Odell had gone to Newburg.

"Yes," said Col. Dady to a TIMES reporter, "we propose to have a bill introduced to make the office of Police Magistrate elective. We would like to have it for all Greater New York, but if we can't get it we will make the effort for the Borough of Brooklyn."

"Certainly," interjected Mr. Atterbury, "and we propose, too, that laymen shall be eligible. The provision that only a member of the bar is qualified to serve on the police court bench is altogether wrong. What we want there is men of common sense. Lawyers are too technical and narrow minded.

"Justices of the Supreme Court are elected by the people," remarked Col. Dady. "Why should not the same rule apply to Police Magistrates? The latter are in closer touch with the populace than the former. I believe we can pass the bill, and I am hopeful of Executive approval. I am going to Albany to-night, but I don't say that I am to see Gov. Roosevelt about this matter."

In answer to queries Col. Dady said that it was proposed by the bill to have seven Police Magistrates in Brooklyn, who should serve for six years at an annual salary of $5,000.

McKnight Not to Contest.

H. Stewart McKnight, who, on the face of the returns, was beaten by a plurality of 13 in the Second Assembly District of Queens County by Cyrus B. Gale, Democrat, has decided to make no contest in the Legislature. His action for a recount of the ballots rejected on account of alleged defects is still in the courts, and Mr. McKnight will abide the result there.

PAULIST FATHERS WIN.

Prevent the Opening of a Concert Hall on West Fifty-ninth Street.

Father Doyle and the other priests of the Paulist Church, on West Fifty-ninth Street, have succeeded in their effort to prevent Frank Campbell, a nephew of "Billy" McGlory, who kept the notorious Armory Hall in Hester Street, from opening a concert hall on West Fifty-ninth Street.

A liquor license for the place had been granted to Frank Campbell, but Father Doyle enlisted the co-operation of Gen. Roosevelt, and the latter called the matter to the attention of State Excise Commissioner Lyman, with the result that the license has been declared void.

DELAWARE CLUB FESTIVITY.

Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn's followers in the Twenty-sixth Assembly District opened the new clubhouse of their district organization, the Delaware Club, at 222 East Seventy-first Street, last night with a beefsteak dinner and vaudeville show, and they were helped in their house warming by about 1,200 visitors, most of them well known Tammany Hall men and many of them office holders. No less than 2,400 pounds of selected beefsteak and 500 pounds of chops were consumed, and with these went gravy, celery, beer, and wine. William Hornidge of the County Clerk's office had charge of the eight fires over which the juicy morsels were broiled, and George Washington Kayton looked after the liquid refreshments. The vaudeville show was an excellent one, and lasted until after midnight.

Medico-Legal Society Election.

At the annual meeting of the Medico-Legal Society, at the Hotel St. Andrew last night, these officers were elected: President—Clark Bell of New York; First Vice President—Dr. George L. Porter of Connecticut; Second Vice President—Dr. T. D. Crothers of Connecticut; Secretary—H. Gerald Chapin of New York; Assistant Secretary—Caroline J. Taylor of Connecticut; Corresponding Secretary—Moritz Ellinger of New York; Treasurer—Clark Bell; Librarian and Assistant Librarian—Howard Ellis and Thomas G. Frost.

Mrs. Fingerhut Testifies.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Dec. 20.—Mrs. Fingerhut, who is charged with killing Paul Roehricht, went on the stand to-day in her own defense. She identified the battering ram which Mr. Roehricht and his party used in breaking down the door of her home, and described the shooting. She said she did not mean to shoot Mr. Roehricht, but merely to scare him away, as she thought he was going to kill her. Her son testified, corroborating his mother's statements. It is thought the woman will be acquitted.

Against Rate Reclassification.

The Committee on Railway Transportation of the Board of Trade and Transportation has forwarded a protest to the Inter-State Commerce Commission at Washington against the proposed reclassification of rates on merchandise by the trunk lines. The commission is requested in the protest to do all in its power to have the reclassification postponed until shippers can be granted a hearing.

Woodruff's Secretary Bankrupt.

Eliot T. Lane, private secretary to Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, yesterday filed in the United States District Court, Brooklyn, a petition as a voluntary bankrupt. He schedules thirteen unsecured creditors, with claims amounting to $5,632.77, and gives no assets.

THE FIGHT FOR MOLINEUX

John F. Tyrrell Continues His Handwriting Testimony.

MAKES CHARCOAL DRAWINGS

Reiterates His Opinion that the Prisoner Wrote the Address on the Poison Wrapper.

There was another full day of handwriting expert testimony yesterday in the trial of Roland B. Molineux. John F. Tyrrell of Milwaukee was on the stand under examination by Assistant District Attorney Osborne, and confined himself to illustrating the alleged various points of resemblance existing between the various handwritings in evidence—the admitted writings of the defendant, the disputed writings consisting of the Cornish and Barnet letters for medicinal remedies, the poison wrapper address and the writings made by Molineux at the request of Mr. Kinsley, and commonly known as the request writings.

To illustrate what he termed the points of resemblance, the expert drew with a piece of charcoal on white sheets of paper such words and characters in the various writings as were best suited to his purpose. He was asked to do this by Mr. Osborne, and his work was as much of a surprise to the District Attorney as to any one else in the courtroom.

Mr. Tyrrell demonstrated his ability to reproduce any kind of writing by merely glancing at the original. The fidelity of these reproductions was best evidenced by the fact that Mr. Weeks rarely made objections to the copies, and in some instances where Mr. Osborne thought they had not been made entirely right Mr. Weeks came to the rescue of the opposition's expert and said the copies were exact. Even Mr. Carvalho, who did not seem to take much interest in Expert Kinsley's testimony was visibly impressed with Mr. Tyrrell's reproductive faculty.

Mr. Osborne said after the session that he had had no idea of Mr. Tyrrell's accomplishments along this line and had anticipated merely that he would illustrate in the usual manner the points on which he based his opinion that Molineux had written the words on the poison wrapper. The expert, as he made each of the writings, stated that it was impossible that any other hand than Molineux's could have written the exhibits in question, poison address and all.

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL SIDE.

The psychological side of the case was also touched on by Mr. Tyrrell after he had made copies of words from the Barnet and Cornish letters to medical companies, and the copies of these letters written by Molineux at the request of Mr. Kinsley. He said that in his opinion no one except the person who had written the originals could have made the copies from dictation in the manner they were made.

In other words, he advanced the theory that Molineux when he made the copies for Mr. Kinsley had in his mind the originals that the expert says he wrote, and made the points of similarity that were pointed out. Especially was this true, Mr. Tyrrell said, of the address on the poison package.

"You mean by that," said Mr. Osborne, "that while the expert could have supplied the pens and paper and the situation and [using Mr. Weeks's phrase] could have set the scene, the expert could not supply the writer with a brain. Is that it?"

"That is it exactly," was the reply.

"And you are sure of your deductions?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"As sure as any one can be of anything on earth," was the reply.

Mr. Tyrrell advanced the theory that Molineux had a peculiar wrist movement, which was noticeable in all his writings. He said that the writer wrote only so far, and was then obliged to rest his hand and take a fresh start. This, he said, accounted for the frequent breaks between the letters.

Molineux was calm as usual, and smiled occasionally at the theories advanced by Mr. Tyrrell. The jury followed the witness closely, frequent questions being put to him by the jurors. During the examination of the witness Mr. Kinsley entered the room, and took a seat among the spectators.

Mr. Tyrrell on taking the stand was asked at once to point out some of the peculiarities he had observed in the writings he had examined, and which he alleged to be in the hand of the defendant. He said the most prominent characteristic was that much of the writing was vertical without having any of the vertical style usually accompanying such writing.

The dotting of the letter "i" was commented upon. Mr. Tyrrell said in relation to this and in direct contradiction of Mr. Kinsley's statement that the dotting of the "i" indicated that the writer completed his word and often his sentence before going back to dot the "i." Mr. Kinsley testified that the writer, in his opinion, invariably stopped to dot the "i" before completing a word.

PENDULUM OF THE WRITER'S HAND.

Mr. Tyrrell brought out the point that the writer of the poison package address could only write a certain distance without lifting his hand or changing the position of his pen. The distance, he demonstrated, between the first stroke in the word "Harry" to the last stroke in the word "Cornish" and the distance between the initial stroke of the "K" in the word "Knickerbocker" and the final stroke in the letter "r" in the same word was practically the same.

The witness then at length pointed out that this same measurement was found to exist throughout the address, the phrases "Harry Cornish," "Knickerbocker," "Athletic Club," "Madison Avenue," "and Fourty-fifth Street," and "New York City" being of practically the same lineal measurement, representing, the witness said, "the swing of the pendulum of the writer's hand."

Mr. Tyrrell said the base line in each of the phrases or parts of the address on the poison package had a different horizon. It showed, he said, that the writer had put his hand down on the paper and then written "Harry Cornish." The limit of the reach of the hand had been reached in so doing, thus necessitating a lifting of the hand and a shifting of position.

The writer had attempted to replace his hand on the paper in writing the next phrase, "Knickerbocker," so as to form the same base line, but had failed to do so. None of the attempts had been successful, and the result was the formation of six different species of base lines, each differing from the other in from five to ten degrees.

The request by Mr. Osborne that the witness make a comparison between Exhibit A, the poison package address, and Exhibit D, the Harpster letter, brought out a long series of objections by Mr. Weeks, and finally he was permitted by the Court to state his ground of objection at length, and this he did, consuming some twenty minutes, at the end of which time he was overruled and took an exception.

SIMILARITY OF SPACES.

The witness then was called upon to demonstrate his pendulum proof in connection with Exhibit "D," the bogus Cornish-Harpster letter. He showed that "Gentlemen" took up one space and was on one base line; that "A. A. Harpster" was in another space, and on a different base line, "has applied" another space, and showing another base line, and so on through the letter, showed that certain phrases each occupied the same lineal space and was in a separate and different base line.

The witness was next called upon to take one of the admitted specimens of the defendant's writing, Exhibit 1, and compare it with Exhibit "D," and demonstrate if the rules of lineal space and base line applied to the defendant's admitted writing. He first reproduced the word "Gentlemen" by use of crayons from Exhibit "D" and then reproduced the same word from the admitted writing Exhibit 1.

The witness said the writing showed that in Exhibit 1 the hand had been lifted after the words "will you" had been written. The word "allow" was next written. This was his conclusion because of the two phrases being on a different base line.

The space occupied by the phrase "one of your salesmen" was the same and showed, Mr. Tyrrell said, that the words of all the exhibits had the same capacity and penhabits.

Mr. Tyrrell then took up Exhibit "C" and Exhibit "D," letters signed "Cornish," and stated the same peculiarities of space measurement were to be found in them. The same style of letter was used in many of the words, showing, the witness said, that the writer of them had the same general trend of mind, and thus the same general pen habit of characteristics. He also pointed out what he claimed to be pertinent similiarities in the formation of many of the letters, the loops, strokes, and curves.

THE HOOK IN THE "Y."

Foreman Martin called the attention of the witness to the "y" in "truly" in Exhibits "D" and "C," and asked how he reconciled the fact that one had a loop and the other a hook. The witness said the loop in "y" in Exhibit "D" had been added after the pen had been lifted from the paper.

Mr. Osborne asked the witness to show the hook in the "y" in "City" in Exhibit "A" and the "y" in the defendant's admitted writing. This was done, and they were found to have the same hook at the bottom. The witness said that he found the same characteristics in the "y" in the poison package address, the disputed Barnet-Cornish writings, and the defendant's admitted writings.

Proceeding further, the witness said he found in the writings four distinct forms of the word "oblige." He demonstrated in crayon what he termed the "formal oblige," in Exhibit "21." He called it formal because it appeared in the defendant's letter of resignation from the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. Mr. Tyrrell illustrated the "oblige" in Exhibit "C," a Barnet letter, "G" a Cornish letter, and said they were of the same conception and showed the same general characteristics.

He considered this of great importance, because he did not think that more than one person in a million could form the mental conception and physical manipulation that is indicated in each of the words taken from three separate exhibits.

The same word taken from Exhibits "E," "24," and "11" was illustrated in every one, and the same peculiarities, he said, were shown in each. The same thing was done in this word in Exhibits "F," "4," "2," and "25." The words corresponded, he said in all, save in "F" the "b" has a peculiar double base that is slightly brought out in Exhibit "14."

Having gone through with the word "oblige," the witness illustrated the word "gentlemen" as written in the vertical and slanting styles. He explained the points of resemblance between the writing in the two styles.

TAKES UP THE WORD "MR."

He then took up the word "Mr." in Exhibits "D" and "4," and pointed out the resemblances between the disputed and admitted writings. He was asked by both Mr. Weeks and Mr. Osborne if he had not made the initial stroke in the "m" in the Harpster letter too large.

"No, Sir," he replied. "Maybe you cannot see it so large, but the pen started away out there and the ink failed to flow. If you'll take a microscopic glance at this exhibit, you'll find I'm right." It was agreed that he was right, and the work of demonstration was continued.

Mr. Osborne then called the attention of the witness to the word "employ" in the same exhibits. Following a moment's explanation of this word, the word "applied" was taken up in Exhibits D and 4 and the peculiarities shown up at some length.

Passing on still further, the word "confidential," in Exhibits 3 and D, was illustrated in crayon. Several other words from the two exhibits were dissected rapidly by Mr. Tyrrell, each one being much similar to the other.

Mr. Tyrrell next illustrated the initial "A" in Exhibit 4, the admitted handwriting, and "D," the Harpster letter, in the name of "A. A. Harpster." Following that he took the words "Mr. Harry," in Exhibits 3 and A, and drew comparison between them.

Mr. Tyrrell was then requested to take up the peculiarities that appeared to him most striking in Exhibit I, a diagnosis blank. This line of examination was continued through first one exhibit and another until adjournment was taken.

THE REV. S. McCOMB RESIGNS.

Has Been Pastor of the Rutgers Presbyterian Church for Two Years.

At a meeting of the Rutgers Presbyterian Church last night the Rev. Samuel McComb formally resigned the pastorate. He desires to devote more time for literary and academic work. Dr. McComb thanked the congregation for the great kindness he had received at their hands and urged speedy and united action in the choice of his successor.

After Dr. McComb's remarks the congregation passed resolutions eulogizing his work among them, and voicing their regret at his resignation, and appointed a committee to act with the pastor in asking the Presbytery to dissolve the existing pastoral relationship.

Dr. McComb entered upon his present pastorate a little over two years ago, coming here from the Elmwood Church at Belfast. Previous to that charge he had held pastorates at Armagh, Ireland, and Reading, England. He was educated at the Academy of Derry; Magee College, Londonderry; Assembly College, Belfast, and Oxford University. Dr. McComb intends to spend several years in study in Germany.

TWO THROWN FROM A CARRIAGE.

Vehicle Overturned by Bolting Horse and Its Occupants Injured.

While John F. Roess, a retired merchant, sixty years old, and his sister, Mary, who is a few years younger, were driving along Third Avenue last evening, the horse became frightened, bolted, and dashed the carriage against an elevated road pillar at Eighty-eighth Street. The carriage was overturned, and its occupants were thrown to the sidewalk.

Mr. Roess received a scalp wound and contusions of the body. His sister was cut on the head and her left arm was fractured. Both were removed to the Presbyterian Hospital.

The Roesses live at 159 East Ninetieth Street. They were returning from a drive when the accident occurred.

PLUCKY WOMAN HURT IN A FIRE.

Miss Loweree Scorched While Fighting Flames in Her Boudoir.

Miss Marie Loweree, who lives at 2,183 Fifth Avenue with her sister, Mrs. J. S. Babcock, wife of the senior member of the publishing firm of Babcock & Co., was painfully burned on the hands and face and her hair was singed in a fire which started in her boudoir last evening, and which she pluckily helped to extinguish.

While dressing for dinner she set fire to a silk toilet table cover with a spark from a match. She tried to put it out, but it soread to a lace curtain and got beyond her control. Then she called for help, and directed the efforts of the servants to check the flames pending the arrival of the firemen. When the latter arrived almost the entire first floor was burning, and it took them an hour to extinguish the blaze. The damage was estimated at over $5,000.

Georgia Woman Burns to Death.

MACON, Ga., Dec. 20.—Miss Lulu Stevens, aged thirty-two, member of a well-known family, was burned to death to-day. She was in a room by herself at her residence, when in some manner unknown her clothes caught fire. Her screams attracted help, but when it arrived she had been so seriously burned that death resulted within a few hours. She was unable to explain how the accident occurred.

Fugitive Cashier Captured.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Dec. 20.—State Auditor Merriam to-day received telegraphic advices that Jeremiah Kendrick, defaulting cashier of the Citizens' State Bank of that place, had been captured in the East. Kendrick disappeared three months ago, $14,000 short in his cash, and his capture was brought about through efforts of the Guaranty Surety Company of New York. Mr. Merriam is not informed where the capture was made. Kendrick will be brought to Iowa for trial.

To Release Neustria's Passengers.

The steamer Neustria, from Naples, which has been detained in Quarantine since Tuesday, because of a report that a some of her steerage passengers had been put aboard without regard to the American Consul's objections, will be released this morning. Dr. Doty has received a cablegram from Naples denying the report.

Japan Signs The Hague Convention.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 20.—The Japanese envoy, on behalf of the Mikado, has signed all the conventions of the International Peace Conference. A Chinese envoy from St. Petersburg is expected to sign certain declarations for the Chinese Government, excluding the laws of war.

Queens' District Attorney's Staff.

District Attorney-elect John W. Merrill of Queens County has announced his office staff. George A. Gregg will be the Assistant District Attorney, and Clarence Drew of Flushing will be Clerk. Miss Ella C. Boone will be his stenographer.

THE MARVEX.
(Registered.)
THE FINEST OF KID GLOVES.
Made by Trefousse & Co., Chaumont.
Sold Exclusively by
B. Altman & Co.

THE DEWEY ARCH PLANS.

Women to Aid in the Work—The Big Concert.

The Executive Committee of the Dewey Arch Committee met in Parlor B at the Hotel Savoy last evening. There were about sixteen members present, and William C. Church presided. The members present said that the building of a permanent arch was now assured.

Louis Windmüller, having charge of the organization of a woman's auxiliary committee, reported that already about thirty well-known women had agreed to undertake the work of such a committee, and the concert which will be held under the auspices of this committee in Carnegie Hall on Feb. 8 promises to be a success. Walter Damrosch has promised that the Oratorio Society will sing, and the New York Symphony Orchestra, under the leadership of Emil Paur, has also tendered its services. Several of the stars of the Metropolitan Opera Company, among them Mme. Sembrich and Mme. Schumann-Heink, have offered to sing at the concert.

Edward R. Johnes of the Committee on Organization of Sub-Committees among the trades and professions, reported that already fifty sub-committees had been formed and eighty or ninety more were organizing. The most active of these organizations, he said, was the metal trade, which has subscribed $5,700, and proposes to make it $5,000 more. The largest individual subscriber in the trade is Robert W. Thompson.

The total subscriptions received by the committee up to this time in cash and pledges is $175,000. The committee has decided not to give out the list of subscribers until the sum reaches $250,000.

An informal meeting of fire insurance men, which was held immediately after the regular monthly meeting of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters yesterday, was addressed by Mr. Johnes in regard to the needs of his committee. Following his address, a subscription committee of fire underwriters was appointed. The committee consists of Henry W. Eaton, William N. Kraemer, J. Montgomery Hare, S. P. Blagden, George P. Sheldon, and Mason A. Stone.

Inspector of Elections Arrested.

James J. Corcoran, an Inspector of Elections in the Thirteenth District of the Tenth Ward, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday by Deputy Kelly of the staff of Superintendent of Elections McCullagh for alleged violation of the election laws. Corcoran lives at 198 Nevins Street, and is a brother-in-law of John Morrissey Gray, the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Register in the last election. He is charged with registering one William Fields, knowing it is alleged, at the time that Fields had registered in another place. Magistrate Bristow, in the Butler Street Police Court, held Corcoran in $1,000 bail for examination.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:21	Sun sets...7:36	Moon rises..9:19

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...10:13	Gov. Isl'd..10:59	H. Gate...12:36
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...10:50	Gov. Isl'd..11:19	H. Gate...12:35

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) DEC. 21.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Comal, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
L'Aquitaine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prins Willem II., Port au Prince, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Santiago, Nassau, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	
State of Nebraska, Glasgow		1:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, DEC. 22.

Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 23.

Altai, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Buffalo, Hull		
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Etruria, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas, &c	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Island, Christiania, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Manitou, London		
Nueces, Key West and Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Olinda, Nuevitas	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Patricia, Hamburg		8:30 A. M.
Philadelphia, San Juan, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*11:30 A. M

After To-morrow—Christmas Eve

ALL ready? Never mind, the store is big and helpful. We can send home quite thirty thousand packages a day, and you'll help us to help others by carrying little things with you, we know.

We can still promise things that need to be engraved—and promise means performance here. If there is any hitch, please enter complaint quickly—come to Mr. Cooley or his helpers, or write.

You have given us splendid support. We gathered over nine million dollars' worth of merchandise for the Wanamaker winter business—for New Yorkers and other millions who depend on us for supplies. The figures sound big, but it doesn't take large spending per capita for Our Public to carry off even that much.

Store will be kept open till Ten O'clock To-night and To-morrow Night. It will be closed at 7 o'clock on Saturday night.

Meantime all is bright and cheerful. The Christmas attractions are planned to please those of good taste, to give little folks right ideas of the beautiful.

The Halsey-Stirling Paintings and Descriptive Talks at 10:30 and 11:30 a. m. and at 3 and 4:30 and 8 and 9 p. m. The exhibition closes Saturday.

Wanamaker Shoes---Some Bargains

The shoes in our regular stocks are made to our order—many of them are of our own designing. The shoe chief is an expert—his "know how" is turned to your advantage. "Somehow or another," said one old customer, "shoes I get at Wanamaker's wear longest." That isn't accident—somebody planned that they should wear, and be comfortable, too.

Do you think that the largest retail shoe business in the world came to us by chance, or stays by us for our delight?

But read us aright. We are not the only good suppliers of shoes—we simply are singular in giving best service for the dollars charged. That's the main shoe store—first floor.

We find that many dealers order good shoes, and sometimes fail to receive them after ordering. And factories have odd lots from other causes. If they are good enough for us to stand by, we take them. That accounts for the Bargain Shoe Store on fifth floor. To-day, these lots—

Men's $3.50 Shoes at $2.30. Just 603 pairs. Box Calf; splendidly and fashionably made up.

Boys' Shoes, $1.75 and $1.50. Depends on the size. Regularly worth half as much again.

Women's Shoes, $1. Not all sizes, but well worth the trouble of trying for a fit. $2 shoes or better.

Men's Slippers, 90c. Kidskin, black or russet. They are reduced because of defects in finish that make them just less than perfect, but do not hurt.

Fifth floor—Express elevators.

Candies for Christmas

Some of the candy boxes are works of art—satin and silk, with meritorious hand-painted decorations. Here is a basket that looks for all the world as though overflowing with fine fruit—it is just a candy box. Some of them are as much as $20, but there are dainty ones for dimes and quarters. These are mostly imported.

But the candies we make—except the chocolates in fancy shapes. They are put up in Germany.

Our candy kitchen is as sweet and clean as yours; and we never yet tried to save money on materials. We buy vanilla beans in thousand dollar lots, while the inferior flavors could be had for a fourth of the cost.

You wonder how we can sell

Five Pounds of Good Mixed Candy for $1

It is safe economy; not at the expense of excellence.

But for table or tree or holiday treat, we can meet your demands.

We've rented the use of two extra candy factories till Christmas, and our methods are enforced in them as in our own.

Two candy stores { Basement, and at 76 E. Ninth st,

Special stations at various parts of the store.

Women's Black Cloth Capes A black cloth cape is as useful to a city woman as is a sun-bonnet to a country woman, and is neat and "in place" for almost all sorts of occasions in city or country.

As giveable as a kiss.

$9 to $18.

A word of one style—

At $9—Capes of good black beaver cloth; 30 in. deep; full sweep; Watteau back; collar and fronts edged with opossum fur. Neatly lined. Second Floor, Broadway.

Yoke Silks Here are some luxurious silks—made to be used just for revers or yoke or girdle. Some are embroidered in chenille; some have beautiful designs in white braid, touched off with iridescent beads; this one looks as though fairy-lamp wick had been run all over it.

There are all the pretty ground colors—yes, of course, the best of the pastel shades, too.

It takes a yard or less to garnish a costume.

Well, beautiful as they are, they must go while they're in demand. Hence—

$3.25 from $6.50 a yard.
$2.50 from $5 a yard.
$2.25 from $4.50 a yard.
$2 from $4 a yard.
$1.50 from $3.50 a yard. Rotunda.

Book Cases There are two hundred and forty-seven sorts of Book Cases here—a thousand in all, for of the finer styles we've just one. The price range is $5 to $100, and we can make all reasonable deliveries by Christmas.

There are book cases at $6.50 that are 4 ft. 8 in. high and 3 ft. 4 in. wide; with four adjustable shelves. No doors. Finished with moulding at top. These are of oak in golden finish.

There are combination cases at $9.50—desk and book case. Golden oak.

But never mind a list—come and see the cases. Remember, though, that all pieces of furniture look larger in your rooms than in this big showroom. Fourth floor.

Women's Golf Capes

More here—we are doing our best to meet your demands. Golf Capes are as varied as the flowers—that is their charm. These newest ones are $7.50, $9, $12.75 and $15—all American made. You know we have imported ones up to $25.

A word of one of the newly arrived lots—

Golf Capes at $7.50—Of rough cheviot—navy blue, black and brown on the outer side; all have fancy plaid back. Made up with monk's hood (of the plaid); 30 in. deep.

Second floor.

Tissot's Life of Christ

The testimony of the years has been gathered by M. Tissot in his pictorial Life of The Christ. Over five hundred sketches were made by him during his ten years' travel and work in the Holy Land. Over a hundred of these he perpetuated as wonderful miniature paintings in oil—for, as a rule, the Tissot pictures are little larger than they have been reproduced in this work. Le Mercier & Cie. of Paris, are as wonderful in the world of lithography and printing as is M. Tissot as a painter, and think of the possibilities when a hundred of their men devoted their whole time for four years to these productions.

The rest of Tissot's drawings are reproduced exactly in black and white. The architectural designs are wonderful in their detail—so wonderful that we've delivered one set of the work to an architect for his working library.

Tissot's memoranda, gathered during those ten years, throw a flood of light on Scriptural scenes and passages, and is given liberally, as is the Gospel text. It is—

The Most Wonderful Picture Book Ever Made

The picture of the Calling of St. Andrew and St. John perhaps deserves no special study, but let us look at it a moment—

Andrew and John were not in their boats, but fishing after a style now called sweep-net. The north shore of the Tiberias is particularly well adapted for this style of fishing, and even to this day remarkable skill is shown by the fishermen with their nets.

At the time of Christ the Lake of Tiberias, was much frequented; now it is entirely, or almost entirely, deserted.

Tissot says at the time of his visit in 1888 there were not more than fifteen boats to be seen. This is a great change from the time of the historian Josephus, who tells us that four thousand (4,000) skiffs, barges, and other vessels were upon the lake. He also describes a naval battle which took place, and speaks of the numerous boats which surrounded the Roman vessels.

If You Join the Club To-day You Will Have the Books for Christmas

if you give references that will obviate delay in meeting the club's requirements.

Initial Fee, $1. Then in thirty days begin a short series of monthly payments of $3 each. How many? That depends on the expensiveness of the binding you select.

Book Store, Ninth street—but you can use the mails. A subscriber, who after ten days' examination of the work, repents his bargain, may return the books and we'll return the dollar and destroy the contract he signed.

Gloves for Gifts Choose either of the Wanamaker makes—

Princess May, $1
Royale, $1.50
Victoria, $1.85

—all of real kidskin; carefully selected—quality sustained in spite of tariffs and in spite of the most rigorous attempts to drive us out of this direct glove business. We own no factory, but we give Grenoble's best maker such orders as justify our control of the situation. To insure a supply of skins we have set to work travelers who in turn employ others who know skins but have no knowledge of their employer. We don't often tell "how the wheels go round." But good service to you doesn't come without worry to us.

Tenth street side.

Toys Men-o'-War—The "Oregon," 25 in. long, 18c.; the "Brooklyn," 29 in. long, at 25c. There isn't such jolly toy selling anywhere.

Plenty of fine big Dressed Dolls at $1. Plenty of almost every other sort, but going like snow before the sun. Short as the time is, we may not have enough.

Carpet Sweepers, almost big enough for mamma's use—Bissell make—50c. We never heard of such a bargain!

Basement.

Phonographs The Edison Phonographs are counted kings among the talking machines, and prices have never varied. To-day,

a few $30 ones at $25
a few $20 ones at $17.50
$10 Graphaphones at $7.50

Records, suited to either machine, 30c each. Same rate by the dozen.

Basement.

Baskets The tiniest basket would scarce hold a bird's egg—a mere ornament—and the big ones are ornamental, too. We bring these fancy baskets from Germany. Half of them are sold for gifts.

Work Baskets, 25c to $1.95.
Work Stands, 50c to $5.25.
Scrap Baskets, 25c to $5.25.
Favor Baskets, 4c to 10c. Basement.

Books for Young Folks

Instructive books, yet not tiresome—good books, though in lighter vein. For the boy and girl at school, to take up with pleasure after the study hours. A large, carefully chosen collection in which will be found these that are in highest favor now.

The Lively City O'Ligg; Gelett Burgess; illustrated; $1.10. Fife and Drum at Louisbourg; J. Macdonald Oxley, $1.10. Under the Cactus Flag; Nora Archibald Smith; 90c. Loyal Hearts and True; Ruth Ogden; $1. A Young Savage; Barbara Yechton; $1.10. Admiral Dewey; Hon. John Barret; 90c. The Story of the Treasure Seekers; E. Nesbit; $1. In Guiana Wilds; James Rodway; 90c. The Woodranger; G. W. Browne; 70c.

Books for the Babies—

Christmas Gifts for the tiny tots, too. Stories they'll love to hear and pretty pictures that will delight their wondering eyes. Bound in strong board covers.

There's "Curly Head's Rock-a-bye," illustrated. 15c.

And "Strength and Beauty," with lots of pictures, at 10c.; in cloth, 15c.

And "Mother Goose," with 250 illustrations by F. Opper, $1.35.

Two Book Stores—the annex is opposite the permanent store—74 E. Ninth.

CHILDREN'S XMAS BOOKS

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

GEN. WOOD AT HIS POST

Americans and Cubans Salute the New Governor General.

NO LAND RECEPTION GIVEN

Function Omitted Out of Respect for Gen. Brooke—Lawton's Death Greatly Affects Gen. Wood.

HAVANA, Dec. 20.—The welcome given Gen. Wood, the new Governor General of Cuba, this morning on entering Havana, was, according to all the old residents, without parallel in the history of the island. The elaborate display of bunting in the harbor and the multitude of boats and bands showed that the hastily formed Reception Committee had done excellent work. Moreover, there was a heartiness in the cheering that was quite unusual.

Gen. Wood arrived here at daybreak today on the steamer Mexico, Capt. McIntosh, which left New York for this port Dec. 16. The steamer was gayly decorated with flags. From Cabanas Fortress a Major General's salute of 13 guns was fired, and the Cubans from the Punta fired a Governor General's salute of twenty-one guns by the explosion of petards.

Civil Governor Nunes was the first man, after the pilot, to board the Mexico. He was accompanied by Commissioner of Customs Bliss, Gens. Chaffee, Richards, and Humphreys, Mayor La Coste, a deputation from the courts and from every department of Government.

Every launch in the harbor, barges, and rowboats were hired and decorated with bunting. Even a big ferryboat, with a band, was pressed into service. Three bands played during the hour which Gen. Wood remained on the Mexico after her arrival. Then he boarded a launch supplied by the Entertainment Committee, while a salute of twenty-one rockets, each having American or Cuban flags attached, was fired. Much enthusiasm was manifested on every side.

Very beautiful was the display made by the procession of launches which escorted the new Governor General to the shore. Many of the launches towed large and gayly decorated boats. Col. Rathbone, Director of the Cuban Postal Service, was on board the division tug.

A large crowd received Gen. Wood at Machina Wharf, and upon landing there he was greeted with hearty cheers. He was then driven to the Hotel Inglaterra.

During the morning there was a constant stream of callers at the hotel, where Gen. Wood will remain until Gen. Brooke's departure. During the next few days Gen. Wood will only attend to routine work at the palace. He is the recipient of numerous invitations to stay at private houses, but has felt it wiser to remain at the hotel. One of the first callers was Señor Quesada, Special Commissioner of Cuba at Washington, who arrived on the steamer Mascotte at the same time the new Governor General arrived on the Mexico.

No reception was given to Gen. Wood on shore, as the committee thought that to do this might show a want of proper respect for Gen. Brooke, the retiring Governor General.

Next Saturday Gen. Ludlow will give an official reception in honor of the new Governor General from 3 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and a Governor's salute of seventeen guns will then be fired from Cabanas.

Gen. Ludlow, accompanied by his staff, visited Gen. Wood by appointment at 10 o'clock this morning. He was immediately followed by Gen. Wilson and his staff. Gen. Wilson came to Havana to attend the ball given by Gen. Brooke last evening. He left this afternoon for Matanzas.

Accompanied by Gen. Chaffee and Lieut. Brooks, Gen. Wood called upon Gen. Brooke at noon, when the Governorship was officially transferred. The retiring Governor General will leave for the United States on Saturday, remaining for some time in Tampa before going further north.

When told of the death of Gen. Lawton Gen. Wood was deeply affected, and for several minutes was unable to converse.

The local papers devote considerable space to the reception, declaring that Gen. Wood is the most acceptable man who could have been appointed to bring Cuba out of her difficulties and into a quiet harbor. The Lucha says:

"His first act is enough to ingratiate himself with the Cuban people, because he declared that he had no intention to issue a proclamation. This is a novelty which Cubans will keenly appreciate, as it indicates that he means to reply upon deeds rather than words. Cubans will feel that no other American would be received here with such heartfelt rejoicing. Our people, of all shades of opinion, will give him all the assistance in their power."

The Nuevo Pais believes that "a bright future is about to commence," and all the papers allude to the extraordinary number of representative men who participated in the reception. Particular reference is made to the presence of Gen. Rodriguez and the aides of Gen. Maximo Gomez. Owing to illness, Gen. Gomez was not able to be present himself.

The Nuevo Pais says: "The respect which is generally given to the dead does not suffice to impose silence upon us regarding the misdeeds of the now defunct Advisory Cabinet of Gen. Brooke, who, in the abuse which they made of power, did not scruple to take advantage of Gen. Brooke's ignorance in legal matters to commit injuries of a personal nature, thus placing the intervening Government in an atmosphere of disrepute."

SENATOR HALE PRAISES BROOKE.

Says the Retiring Governor Has Accomplished a Great Work.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.,) had read from the Clerk's desk the proclamation issued by Gen. Brooke in Havana on turning over the civil Government of Cuba to his successor, Gen. Leonard Wood.

"This proclamation," said he, "must arrest the attention of the Senate Committee on Cuban Affairs and of the country. It is a most remarkable statement of the progress that has been made in Cuba. If Gen. Brooke be right, peace and order practically have been restored on the island, and the people will be ready at an early date to enter upon a government of their own.

"Gen. Brooke is to be congratulated upon having accomplished a vast work. It is much greater than I had supposed. I see the dawn of the time when the Cuban people will be able to set up a government of their own. Gen. Brooke, having been displaced, will soon come North, and when he arrives will receive our congratulations upon his great work."

The matter was referred to the Committee on Relations with Cuba.

MANY SOLDIERS' BODIES SAVED.

One Hundred in Caskets Rescued from Destruction in a Hospital Fire at Santiago de Cuba.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Dec. 20.—The yellow fever hospital, situated on an island across the bay, was destroyed by fire today. Before the American occupation the building had been used by the Spanish as a pest house, for the treatment of victims of smallpox, yellow fever, and Asiatic plague. During the epidemic last Summer many hundreds of American soldiers and civilians were treated there; but for some time the building had been used as a warehouse for hospital supplies.

The fire was evidently of incendiary origin, as several attempts to destroy the building had been made during the last four days.

Large quantities of hospital supplies, tents, cots, and blankets were destroyed.

The adjoining building, containing a hundred bodies of American soldiers in sealed caskets, ready to be shipped to the United States, was saved by the heroic efforts of the firemen, who went quickly in a Government tug to the scene of conflagration.

A new hospital will be erected immediately on the same site, specifications having been already prepared.

CUSTOMS FRAUDS IN HAVANA.

Ten Chief Appraisers Arrested by Secret Service Men—Many Merchants There Implicated.

HAVANA, Dec. 20.—A sensation was caused in Havana this afternoon by the arrest of ten of the Chief Appraisers of the Custom House staff, on the charge of being in collusion with many Havana merchants to swindle the Government out of large sums. It is asserted that the fraud has been practiced for two weeks at least, and probably for a longer period, and it is believed that the Government has been defrauded of many thousands of dollars. Col. Bliss obtained evidence enough to warrant the arrests, and, as he believes, to insure conviction. The swindle was accomplished by a classification of articles under which valuable goods went into cheap classes.

Several merchants are likely to be arrested within the next few days. Col. Bliss has received many congratulations upon the good work of his secret service.

Consternation prevails among many of the principal families of Havana, as the men arrested are well known socially. Several of them belong to the Union Club, the most exclusive social organization in the city.

All assert that they do not know why they have been taken into custody, and that they believe the arrests are connected with the recent apprehension of an alleged counterfeiter. Members of the Union Club are very indignant that their fellow-clubmen should not have been allowed to take hacks on the way to the city prison, instead of being marched there in a body, surrounded by police. Orders were given that the prisoners' friends should not be allowed to communicate with them. Gen. Ludlow, who was appealed to on behalf of the mother of one of the prisoners, made an exception in her case, but this has caused much dissatisfaction among the others.

Those under arrest are Alberto Colla, Julio Mess, José Lass, Francisco Lopes, Enrique Vueltas, Enrique Huertas, Juan Chacon, Enrique Cubas, Pedro Chacon, and Angel Corugedo.

NAVY YARD PUMPING PLANT.

Underground One for Dry Dock No. 1 in Brooklyn.

The Secretary of the Navy has approved plans and estimates for the building of an underground pumping plant for Dry Dock No. 1, in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The idea of building the pumping plant underground was adopted to save space in the yard.

It will be incased within a caisson, so that the machinery will be insured against damage by heat, cold, or moisture. Centrifugal pumps with a capacity of pumping 30,000 gallons of water out of the dry dock per minute will be installed. The machinery will be operated by electricity. The entire plant will cost about $40,000.

GEN. ANDERSON TO RETIRE.

Will Reach Age Limit Jan. 21—Gen. Brooke May Get His Command.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—Brig. Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, commandant of the Department of the Lakes, with headquarters in Chicago, will be relieved from active duty Jan. 21, 1900, by the operation of the law retiring army officers at the age of sixty-four years.

His retirement will remove from the army lists one of the most prominent officers of the old school, whose military training was gained on the field of battle in the war of the rebellion. He is a nephew of Gen. Robert Anderson of Fort Sumter fame.

It is probable that Gen. Anderson will be relieved by Major Gen. Brooke.

$500,000 to Repair the Olympia.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—It will probably cost $500,000 at least to repair the Olympia at the Boston Navy Yard. The Board of Survey has reported that the construction work alone will cost $350,000, and it is not doubted that the repair of the engines and boilers will make up the balance of the half million. Fifteen months is the estimated time necessary to complete the work.

Columbian Iron Works Failure.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The Navy Department officials do not apprehend any embarrassment on account of the placing of the Columbian Iron Works in the hands of a receiver, as reported from Baltimore. It is assumed that the receiver will continue with the Government work, and a slight delay is the worst that is apprehended now. There is not much work in progress on account of the navy at the Baltimore yard, the Tingey, a twenty-six-and-a-half-knot torpedo boat, and the submarine boat Plunger comprising all of the naval construction under way there.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN "BROKE."

Ex-Champion Prizefighter, Who Made a Million, Acknowledged Plight on Witness Stand.

Figures prove that during the twelve years he was champion heavyweight pugilist of the world John L. Sullivan earned more than a million dollars, and yet yesterday the ex-prizefighter declared, under oath, in Part IV. of the City Court that he is "broke." The Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company was the plaintiff against him in a suit to recover $1,600 for beer supplied by them for the saloon Sullivan conducted until recently at 908 Sixth Avenue. The case was called on the one-hour short-cause calendar, but, as it was not over within the required time, it was put at the foot of the long-term calendar and the plaintiff paid the $30 costs.

The news that the old champion was to be on the stand brought many visitors to the court. Sullivan gave the brewing company his notes for the beer they delivered, but did not take them up on time, and not long since closed the saloon and moved to another saloon on Broadway.

"It's all because I've always been on the level with everybody that I'm here," Sullivan explained as he sat in court waiting to be called. "I thought they were on the level with me, too, but they put the place on the bum, and I got the worst of it. That's the way these guys always treat the old champ, see!"

Sullivan's lawyer asked if any of the jurors knew the defendant. Most of them smiled, but none of them acknowledged an acquaintanceship with the old gladiator. Sullivan sat uneasily in the witness chair and eyed every one fiercely. He was asked if he had signed last July the notes offered in evidence, and in answer he shouted out so savagely that Justice Hascall and the jury were startled.

"Now, look here, them's the notes I signed, but not in July. I signed them in August. That's them; they're all right, all right. Meyer, the agent of the brewing company, told me and me partner, Gorman, he was glad we were going to sell his beer, and he promised to make a lot of improvements in the place. Well, they kept jollying us along all right, but they made no improvements."

Sullivan was asked by the opposing counsel if he had held a chattel mortgage on the fixtures of the saloon, and was about to answer when his counsel objected to the question. The old pugilist made several attempts to answer in spite of his counsel, but was shut off. His counsel said he did not want his client to be trapped into making irrelevant statements, but when Justice Hascall looked at the burly form of the witness he remarked: "I don't believe the witness needs any protection from this Court." Sullivan and almost every one else in court smiled at this sally.

The examination of Sullivan ended then, and the case was transferred to the long-term calendar.

CASHIER KILLS HIMSELF.

Baltimore Post Office Official Was Unfortunate in Speculation.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 20.—Capt. Louis Schneeberger, cashier at the Baltimore Post Office, committed suicide this morning by shooting himself in the head at his home, on Tremont Avenue. An examination of his accounts at the Post Office has been made under the direction of Postmaster Warfield, and it is said they are perfectly straight. Unfortunate speculations are said to have caused the suicide.

Capt. Schneeberger was fifty-five years old, married, and the father of five children, most of whom are grown. His wife is also living. The dead man was an enthusiastic lover of baseball, and was one of the best patrons of the National game in this city.

Brooklynite Wins an Art Prize.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—The sixth annual exhibition of the Art Students' League opened at the Art Institute this morning, to continue until Dec. 31. There are 268 works on view. The awards so far made include a first prize to M. Jean McLane, Eightieth Street and Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, for a work in oils entitled "The Quiet of the Day."

Will Build Boston's Pumping Engine.

BOSTON, Dec. 20.—Benjamin W. Wells, Superintendent of Streets, has awarded the contract for furnishing a 72,000,000-gallon pumping engine to the city to the I. P. Morris Company of Philadelphia for $219,400. The engine is to be installed at the sewerage station in Dorchester.

Chicago and Alton Change.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—The Record to-morrow will say that George Charlton will occupy the office of General Passenger Agent of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Jan. 1, in place of his father, James Charlton. Young Charlton is at present Assistant General Passenger Agent.

For the Holidays

Useful articles always make acceptable gifts. We offer choice English Luncheon and Tea Baskets, for tourists and excursionists; Coffee Machines; Chafing Dishes; Afternoon Tea Kettles; Table Egg Boilers; The Triple-flame Warming Lamps for Tea, and a thousand other articles of comfort and convenience.

Only Modern and Artistic Goods, and Best Quality.

Goods delivered free to any part of the "Greater New York," or carefully packed and delivered at station within 100 miles of New York.

LEWIS & CONGER

130 & 132 West 42d St., Between Broadway and Sixth Avenue, New York.

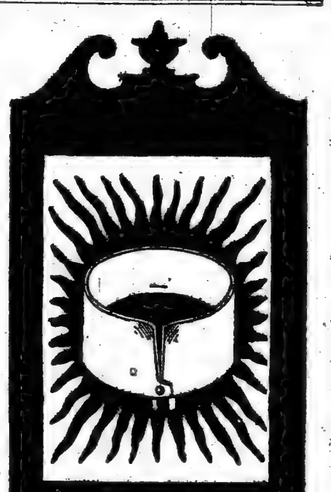

Collar shape and finish the same in either brand, but of different grades of linen. You pay only for material and workmanship.

Cluett "Bonteko" 25 cts. each.
Arrow "Kadmon" 2 for 25 cts.

Cluett BRAND 25¢ EACH BONTEKO — ARROW BRAND 2 FOR 25¢ KADMON

"Correct Attire for Men" the fashion report for Autumn and Winter, sent to those who ask. Address 5 Union Square W. New York City.

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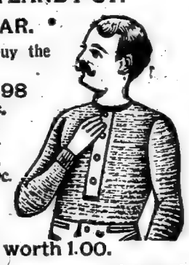

The more you buy the more you save.

Mercerized Silk, $1.98
Heavy cotton, 49c.
Light and medium weight merino—all colors, 49c.
Silk Suspenders, 49c.
Fancy Shirts, 98c, worth 1.50.
White Dress Shirts, 68c., worth 1.00.

Umbrellas—Buck Horn, Ivory and Natural Wood Handles, 3.49 to 7.00.

Be Good to Your Stomach.

TAKE

VICHY CELESTINS

with your meals.

It aids digestion,

and its medicinal qualities keep your stomach in good order.

Vichy is imported only in bottles.

NOTE: So-called Vichy in Syphons Is Not Vichy.

At First-Class Druggists, Grocers, Hotels and Cafés.

General Agency, 220 Broadway, N. Y.

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Absolutely Pure and Full Weight.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS

Highest Grade Made. Ask Your Grocer.

"BUY CHINA & GLASS RIGHT"

HIGGINS & SEITER

FINE CHINA · RICH CUT GLASS

ALL PRICES IN PLAIN FIGURES 50-54 West 22d St.

Wheatena

The Best HEALTH FOOD for BREAKFAST

Sold by ALL GROCERS.

MR. HOAR FOR EXPANSION

Massachusetts Senator, However, Would Not Enforce It.

WOULD GIVE LIBERTY TO ALL

Introduces a Resolution in Congress on the Government of the New Possessions—Opposed to Violence.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) introduced a resolution in the Senate to-day declaring how the people of the island possessions of the United States should be governed. The resolution is as follows:

"Whereas, The American people and the several States in the Union have in times past, at important periods in their history, especially when declaring their independence, establishing their Constitutions, or undertaking new and great responsibilities, seen fit to declare the purposes for which the Nation or State was founded, and the important objects the people intend to pursue in their political action; and,

"Whereas, The close of a great war, the liberation by the United States of the people of Cuba and Puerto Rico in the Western Hemisphere and the Philippine Islands in the Far East, and the reduction of those peoples to a condition of practical dependence upon the United States constitute an occasion which makes such a declaration proper; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this Republic adheres to the doctrines which were in the past set forth in the Declaration of Independence and in its National and State Constitutions:

"That the purpose of its existence and the objects to which its political action ought to be directed are the ennobling of humanity, the raising from the dust of its humblest and coarsest members, and the enabling of persons coming lawfully under its power or influence to live in freedom and in honor, under Governments whose forms they are to have a share in determining, and in whose administration they have an equal voice. Its most important and pressing obligations are:

"First—To solve the difficult problem presented by the presence of different races on our own soil with equal Constitutional rights. To make the negro safe in his home, secure in his vote, equal in his opportunity for education and employment, and to bring the Indian to a civilization and culture in accordance with his need and capacity;

"Second—To enable great cities to govern themselves in freedom, in honor, and in purity;

"Third—To make the ballot box as pure as a sacramental vessel, and the election return as perfectly in accord with the law and the truth as the judgment of the Supreme Court;

"Fourth—To banish illiteracy and ignorance from the land;

"Fifth—To secure for every workman and for every working woman wages enough to support a life of comfort and an old age of leisure and quiet, as befits these who have an equal share in a self-governing State;

"Sixth—To grow and expand, over the continent and over the islands of the sea, just so fast, and no faster, as we can bring into equality and self-government, under our Constitution, peoples and races who will share these ideals and help to make them realities;

"Seventh—To set a peaceful example of freedom which mankind will be glad to follow, but never to force even freedom upon unwilling nations at the point of the bayonet or at the cannon's mouth;

"Eighth—To abstain from interfering with the freedom and just rights of other nations or peoples and to remember that the liberty to do right necessarily involves the liberty to do wrong; and that the American people has no right to take from any other people the birthright of freedom because of a fear that they will do wrong with it."

Mr. Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) proposed an amendment to Mr. Bacon's joint resolution guaranteeing to the people of Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines a republican form of government and protection against invasion.

Following is the full text of the amendment:

"That in pursuance of Section 4, Article IV., of the Constitution, the United States will guarantee to the people of Puerto Rico and the Pacific Islands and all other States and peoples within its sovereign jurisdiction and control a republican form of government and will protect them against invasion."

MR. PETTIGREW ASKS FOR LIGHT.

Demands an Investigation of the Spanish War.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Mr. Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,) Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, drew a sharp speech from Mr. Pettigrew (Silver, S. D.,) in the Senate to-day by a motion to reconsider a resolution previously introduced by Mr. Pettigrew and passed directing the Secretary of War to forward to the Senate the full report of the commission appointed by the President to investigate the conduct of the Spanish war.

Mr. Pettigrew declared that this was a most unusual proceeding and demanded to know whether "it is a part of a studied policy to suppress information."

"Is it," he demanded, "along the lines of the suppression of news from Manila, not because it is not proper news, but because of its possible effect on the people of the country? A day or two ago I asked the adoption of a resolution of inquiry that I deemed perfectly proper. It was laid on the table. Was the action taken because the resolution indicated that officers of this Government had recognized the Philippine Republic? Do you think if such a recognition had not been made that resolution would have been laid on the table? The fact is, we did recognize the Philippine Republic, and it was through the assistance of the Filipino vessels that a Spanish garrison was forced to surrender.

"It now seems that there are many things not to be brought to the attention of the people. My belief is that we ought to have another commission to investigate the entire conduct of the Spanish war. We might investigate the purchase of army transports, for which we paid two or three times what they were offered for to others. Is this policy of the suppression of news and facts to be followed for the purpose of re-electing the present Administration? In my opinion it is vastly more important that the people should have all the facts obtainable than that any man or men should be re-elected to office."

In reply Mr. Hawley disclaimed any intention of an endeavor to suppress any facts.

"The Senator from South Dakota does not surprise me," he said, "in his discovery of improper motives in the motion I made. He is the original discoverer of such motives."

Mr. Hawley then said he made the motion simply that the matter might be considered by a committee with a view to an ascertainment of the availability of the matter asked for. Nobody who knew him would suppose he was trying to conceal anything, and, so far as he was concerned, he was willing that there should be the most rigid inquiry into the conduct of the Spanish war.

Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.,) believed that the report of the investigation commission, made by direction of the President, should be communicated to the Senate. That would be right and proper.

At his suggestion, the resolution was reconsidered and the request was made of the President, if not incompatible with public interests, to communicate the testimony and report of the commission to the Senate.

Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa,) thought too that the Senate ought to have the testimony and report, and said: "I am sure those who made the investigation and the President will have no objection to the publication of the matter."

The resolution as amended by Mr. Cockrell was passed without dissent.

The Senate at 2:50 o'clock adjourned until Jan. 3, 1900.

PLACE ASKED FOR MR. OLNEY.

Smithsonian Institution Would Like Him for Regent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—At the opening of to-day's session of the Senate, the presiding officer laid before the Senate a communication from the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, suggesting in the form of a joint resolution the appointment of former Secretary of State Richard Olney of Massachusetts, to fill the vacancy on the Board of Regents caused by the death of Dr. William Preston Johnson of Louisiana.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) thought this a most unusual proceeding. It was, he thought, the first time in the history of the Senate or of the institution that the Regents had been prompted to suggest the name of a new member. He thought it would be as proper for Justices of the Supreme Court to suggest to the President who should fill a vacancy on the board.

The resolution was left on the table.

THE WEAK AND AILING quickly regain strength when dieted upon

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT

OF BEEF, the strongest and cheapest because most concentrated; 16 cups of strengthening, sustaining beef tea in a 2-oz. jar.

Note—Every jar guaranteed and Signed in blue.

Liebig

HAGUE TREATY IN THE SENATE.

Convention Signed at the Peace Conference Submitted for Official Ratification.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the treaty negotiated by the powers at The Hague last July for the pacific settlement of disputes between nations and the declaration to prohibit for five years the launching of explosives from balloons. The Senate immediately removed the injunction of secrecy. The President's message was a formal letter of transmittal except that it invited attention to an accompanying report from the Secretary of State, urging immediate action by the Senate.

The Secretary's report is as follows:

The undersigned Secretary of State has the honor to lay before the President with a view to their transmission to the Senate to receive the advice and consent of that body to their ratification, a copy of a convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes signed at The Hague on July 29, 1899, by the Plenipotentiaries of the United States, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, Mexico, France, Montenegro, The Netherlands, Persia, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Siam, Sweden and Norway, and Bulgaria; and

A copy of a declaration to prohibit, for a term of five years, the launching of projectiles and explosive from balloons or by other new methods of a similar nature signed at The Hague on July 29, 1899, by the Plenipotentiaries of the United States and the Plenipotentiaries of the powers represented at the International Peace Conference at The Hague.

The original of each of these two instruments was signed in a single copy which remains in the archives of the Netherlands Government. The Department of State is advised by the Minister of the United States at The Hague that since July 29 the following signatures have been attached to the convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes: By the Plenipotentiaries of Italy on Oct. 12, 1899; by the Plenipotentiary of Austria-Hungary, Oct. 17, 1899; by the Plenipotentiary of Luxembourg, Oct. 26, 1899; by the Plenipotentiary of Servia, Nov. 17, 1899.

In signing the convention the following declaration was made by the Plenipotentiaries of the United States:

"Nothing contained in this convention shall be so construed as to require the United States of America to depart from its traditional policy of not intruding upon, interfering with, or entangling itself in the political questions or policy or internal administration of any foreign States; nor shall anything contained in the said convention be construed to imply a relinquishment by the United States of America of its traditional attitude toward purely American questions."

I respectfully recommend that the attention of the Senate be called to the importance of immediate action being taken on the convention, in view of the fact that a sufficient number of ratifications will soon be obtained to authorize the organization of the tribunal, and the large part taken by the United States in the preliminary work renders it desirable that this country should not occupy a secondary place.

Accompanying the treaty is a signed declaration agreeing to prohibit, for a term of five years, the launching of projectiles and explosives from balloons or by other new methods of a similar nature. It also provides the method of approving or denouncing the convention.

The provisions of the treaty were published at the adjournment of the convention.

HOUSE FRITTERS A DAY AWAY.

Time Devoted to Filibustering Over an Unimportant Motion.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—In the House to-day the time was occupied chiefly in a filibuster against a motion to adjourn, having been inaugurated by the Democrats and some Republicans in order to give Mr. Grow, the venerable ex-Speaker of the House, an opportunity to reply to some statements made yesterday by Mr. Gaines, (Dem., Tenn.)

Mr. Payne, the majority leader, was defeated on two roll calls. Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.,) chaffed him on his defeat in a good-natured way. After Mr. Grow had made his statement, the House adjourned until 12 o'clock, Jan. 3, 1900.

Mr. Grow, in his remarks, reiterated his contention of several days ago that "coin" from 1862 to 1878 meant gold.

Mr. Gaines replied briefly, and then, at 1:35 P. M., the House adjourned until noon, Jan. 3, 1900.

NO RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

Chairman Barton Announces the Policy of the Majority.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Chairman Barton of the River and Harbor Committee authorized the following statement to-day:

There will probably be no River and Harbor bill at the present session. One strong argument against the bill is the fact that the engineers' force will be occupied during the coming year with projects already provided for. In many cases plans for improvements are not even completed. In others advertisements for bids have not yet been made. Another fact of importance is the increase in the price of material in the last year. Some of the projects already authorized cannot be completed for the amounts estimated by the engineers.

Of course, the demands upon the Treasury and the amount of revenue are facts to be taken into consideration, although I do not mean to say by that river and harbor improvements are less important than others. It is only because, contrary to the usual custom, the bill was passed during the last session of the last Congress. I recognize, however, that on many accounts it is preferable that the bill be considered at this session. There is so large an amount of detail, and the settlement of disputed questions arising from amendments of the Senate make it desirable to have plenty of time. This is hardly possible during the short session.

Also there are several projects of urgent importance, among them the improvement of the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi, the deepening of the Delaware River below Philadelphia, and the providing of further facilities in the channels between Lakes Superior and Huron. The continuing contracts on the Mississippi River run out June 30, 1900. These are the arguments on both sides, but, as I have said, there will probably be no River and Harbor bill at this session.

APPORTIONMENT FOR CONGRESS.

New Bill Asks Census Takers to Furnish Necessary Information.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—As a preliminary to the apportionment of Representatives in Congress, Representative Crumpacker of Indiana, a member of the House Census Committee, to-day introduced a bill providing that the Director of the Census shall collect the election and registration laws of each State, the number of registered voters, white and black, in each State; the number of votes actually cast in the late Presidential and Congressional elections, and the number of white and colored male citizens in each State of voting age and not among the disqualified.

The information is to be submitted to Congress before Dec. 15 of next year.

TO LOOK INTO ORIENTAL TRADE.

Bills Introduced Into Congress to Appoint a Commission.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Senators Gallinger and Foster both introduced bills in the Senate to-day authorizing the appointment of committees to investigate trade conditions in the Orient. The commission in each case is to consist of five members. Senator Gallinger's bill provides for one Commissioner from the Eastern States, one from the Middle States, one from the South, one from the West, and one from the Pacific Coast States. Senator Foster's provides for two Commissioners from the Atlantic Coast States, two from the Pacific West States, and one from the Middle West.

A bill authorizing the appointment by the President of a commission of five members to visit China and Japan and report on the commercial and industrial conditions of those countries was introduced in the House to-day by Mr. Hepburn, (Rep., Iowa.) The Commissioners are to be one each from the Eastern, Middle, Southern, Western, and Pacific States. The commission is to spend at least one year in China and Japan, and $75,000 is provided for the expense.

"Puerto Rico" the Official Spelling.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The Government has finally adopted "Puerto Rico" as the official spelling of the name of that island, and hereafter all official documents will adhere to that form. The Board on Geographic Names decided in favor of this some years ago, but usage has not been uniform. The board requested from President McKinley an expression of his views, and, in making the decision he says the name should be Puerto Rico in accordance with the custom of the people of the island.

Army Appointments Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations:

To be Brigadier Generals—James H. Wilson, Fitzhugh Lee, Joseph Wheeler, Lieut. Col. A. R. Chaffee, Col. J. C. Bates, Col. S. B. M. Young, Lieut. Col. W. G. Davis, Col. Theodore Schwan, Col. R. H. Hall, Col. Lloyd Wheaton, Charles King, Fred D. Grant, Col. R. P. Hughes, Col. S. Ovenshine, I. Hale, Col. J. F. Smith, First California, and Col. Frederick Funston, Twentieth Kansas.

All were officers in the late war, and to-day's action was merely the formal confirmation of their appointments.

Congressional Notes.

The bill, which attracted considerable discussion in the last Congress, codifying the laws of Alaska and providing a code of civil procedure, was reintroduced to-day by Representative Warner, (Rep., Ill.) It is practically the same bill as last year.

Representative Shafroth (Silver Rep., Col.,) introduced in the House yesterday a bill providing for a Constitutional amendment prohibiting polygamy.

A joint resolution reported by Mr. Lodge from the Committee on Foreign Relations authorizing N. M. Brooks, Superintendent of Mails, to accept decorations from Liberia and Bolivia, was adopted by the Senate.

Mr. Butler, (Pop., N. C.,) in the Senate, proposed an amendment to the Constitution providing that the Chief Justice of the United States and United States Judges shall be elected by the people. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

POSTMASTERS: New York—Albert Weed, Ticonderoga. New Jersey—Henry C. Mead, Caldwell.

NAVY—M. S. Elliott, to be Passed Assistant Surgeon; E. Carmody, to be First Lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

NEW JERSEY—Gibbsborough, Georgianna Clark; Glenview, D. N. Cammeyer.

NEW YORK—Ashville, Daniel A. Neil; Moscow, Charles N. Strobel.

SAMOAN TREATIES REPORTED.

Senate Committee, Despite Bacon's Opposition, Acts Favorably.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-day authorized a favorable report upon the two treaties negotiated with Great Britain and Germany for the dissolution of the tripartite agreement for the control of the Samoan Islands.

Senator Bacon, one of the new Democratic members of the committee, was the only opponent of the treaty, and he did not seek to delay the reporting of it to the Senate. His opposition was directed toward the acquisition by this country of the Island of Tutuila, and was based upon the contention that the consent of the islanders should be first secured. He was met on this proposition with the statement that the natives were nothing more than wandering tribes, and with the argument that the United States could not afford to forego the opportunity to secure complete control of Pago Pago Harbor, which this treaty furnishes.

Punishment Awaits Samoans.

BERLIN, Dec. 20.—Advices received here to-day from Apia, Samoa, say a slight disturbance has occurred at the village of Luatvanu owing to depredations upon the property of three chiefs who were expelled for refusing to pay the poll tax imposed by the Consuls of the Dreibund. The Consuls have demanded that the guilty parties be sent to Apia for punishment, which has been promised.

FALLOWS SEES THE GOVERNOR.

Submits a Report on His Investigation of the Surrogate's Court.

ALBANY, Dec. 20.—Assemblyman Fallows of New York, as Chairman of the special committee appointed by the Legislature to investigate the workings of the Surrogate's Court in New York County, called on Gov. Roosevelt this morning and submitted the committee's report, together with the recommendations that will be made.

"WHISTLING COON" ON TRIAL.

Eleven Jurors Chosen, One of Them a Colored Man.

The trial of George Washington Johnson of 246 West Forty-first Street, known in "Hell's Kitchen" as the "Whistling Coon," was begun before Judge Newburger in Part IV. of General Sessions yesterday. Johnson is charged with having killed his common-law wife, Roskin Stuart, at his residence last October. Eleven jurors were chosen before court adjourned. Martin Dodson, colored, one of the jurors chosen, is a real estate dealer, and has served recently on several juries.

The "Whistling Coon" seems to have suffered little from confinement and suspense. He spends much of his time in jail in whistling for his own and other prisoners' diversion. He manages to keep from bursting into music in the courtroom by keeping his mouth firmly closed.

NEUFELD JURY SOON CHOSEN.

Mr. Gardiner Pleased with Law Sanctioning a Special Panel.

The speedy selection of a jury to try William Neufeld, charged with the murder of Mrs. Kronman, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, yesterday was the occasion for a short speech from District Attorney Gardiner commending the statute of 1896, which provides that a panel, out of which all undesirable talesmen have been removed, may be ordered for the trial of important cases.

Six of the jurors had been chosen on Tuesday afternoon, and the other six were soon selected yesterday.

The District Attorney said that he had argued in behalf of the statute before the Court of Appeals and was greatly pleased with its success.

"It will make the rule of practice in the District Attorney's office," said he, "so long as I administer it, that a special jury shall be applied for in important cases of this character."

The trial was adjourned after the selection of the jury on account of a death in the family of Joseph Moss, who is a partner of Lawyer William F. Howe, Neufeld's counsel. It required just two hours and fifty minutes to select the whole jury. The six jurors chosen yesterday were William F. Doolittle, a clerk, of 131 East Forty-third Street; Thomas Alexander, a soap agent, of 156 West Twenty-second Street; Cyrus G. Simpson, a salesman of 17 East Eighty-second Street; E. A. Le Roy, an auditor of 10 West Ninth Street; Henry Fincke, a manager, of 101 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, and Charles E. Harvey, a shoe dealer of 215 Eighth Avenue.

The trial will go on this morning.

ALLEGED GAMBLERS CAUGHT.

Anthony Comstock captured five alleged gamblers and seized a large quantity of gambling paraphernalia in a raid yesterday afternoon at 99 Park Row. The evidence was secured on Dec. 13 by Louis F. Dittmann, one of Mr. Comstock's assistants, and warrants for the arrests were issued by Magistrate Hogan in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday. Several court policemen, in charge of Roundsman O'Connor, aided Mr. Comstock in the raid.

The alleged gambling place was situated over a liquor saloon. Upon the arrival of the official raiders at the stairway leading to the alleged gambling rooms their way was blocked by Max Franck. He tried to throw Mr. Comstock into the street. He was subdued after a short but lively tussle and was marched up stairs. So intent were the men in the rooms on the games in progress that they were undisturbed by the scuffle. There were about a dozen players present, and they were all ordered out by Mr. Comstock. In the front room he seized one Klondike table, one double end roulette table, and one red and black table. In an adjoining room, entrance to which was gained by a hole cut in the wall, he seized a crap game that was displayed on a brilliard table. In a closet of the same room he found faro, crap, and bookmakers' "layouts" and another red and black "lay-out." He also seized 5,000 chips and $34 in silver and bills. All the games were in operation except the crap game. Five men were arrested, namely, Edward Connolly and Newton Rogers as roulette dealers, Samuel Floyd as red and black dealers, George Galz as the Klondike dealer, and Max Franck as the lookout.

The raid created great excitement in the neighborhood and about 1,000 persons gathered in front of the place to see the prisoners brought out. They were taken to the Oak Street Police Station and locked up. They will be arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court this morning.

OPEN EVENINGS.

WM VOGEL & SON

SPECIAL SALE

Men's Patent Leathers.

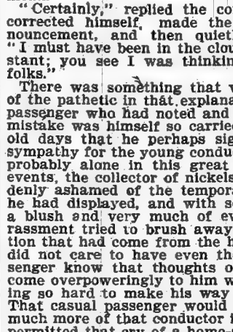

$2.65

These were made to sell for $5.00, but through an exigency of trade we got them so as to give you a real bargain.

They are regular $5.00 Patent Leathers we offer at $2.65.

Broadway and Houston Street.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

All this tremendous Christmas buying and incidental Christmas traffic is bringing thoughts of home, of happier days, perhaps, to a lot of people who have become flotsam and jetsam in the maelstrom of city life. It was unconsciously indicated by a conductor on one of the Broadway cars last evening. It was on an up-town trip and the car was filled with people, who were merry in the good, old holiday fashion. The car had passed Twenty-third Street, and was about stopping at the corner above when the conductor stuck his head in the doorway and shouted: "Herald Square Theatre!"

Passengers looked about with a bit of surprise, and a quiet gentleman who had a seat near the door said to the conductor: "Madison Square Theatre, I think you mean."

"Certainly," replied the conductor, who corrected himself, made the proper announcement, and then quietly remarked: "I must have been in the clouds for an instant; you see I was thinking of the old folks."

There was something that was decidedly of the pathetic in that explanation, and the passenger who had noted and corrected the mistake was himself so carried back to the old days that he perhaps sighed a bit in sympathy for the young conductor, who was probably alone in this great city. At all events, the collection of nickels became suddenly ashamed of the temporary weakness he had displayed, and with something like a blush and very much of evident embarrassment tried to brush away the explanation that had come from the heart, as if he did not care to have even the casual passenger know that thoughts of home could come overpoweringly to him who was fighting so hard to make his way in the world. That casual passenger would have thought much more of that conductor if he had only permitted that cry of a home-sick but manly man to have remained unexplained and without an attempt at apology.

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"We of Iowa are beginning to put on a few airs, and feel as if we were about to take our place in the world, since Iron has dethroned both Corn and Cotton as the King," said Anson H. Stocking of Dubuque, Iowa, while he smoked his after-dinner cigar in the lobby of the Waldorf-Astoria. "Alabama and Tennessee have been crowing mightily of late, but there now seems to be a chance for us to play a prominent part in the productiveness that has made the people of those States a bit cocky of late. Up in the northeastern part of our State there have recently been discovered great quantities of iron ore, and the State Geologist announced just before I started East that something like 50,000,000 tons of it had been located in one section of Allamakee County alone. Specimens of it were shipped to Milwaukee for analysis and smelting, the result of which was to show ore of unexpected richness and with so small a percentage of phosphate in it that it can be used for Bessemer steel. The reports are that the whole county is underlaid with a bed of iron ore of tremendous thickness, about which no one knew until it was discovered quite by accident by people who were browsing about in that section for some other purpose. The story is that the Federal Steel and Illinois Steel people are both inspecting the territory, and that some of those early on the ground have secured options that are going to bring them untold fortunes. No, I shall not catch the fever; farming as we do it there is profitable enough for me, but I anticipate running into a boom when I get home that will quite have turned the heads of many of our ordinarily conservative Iowans."

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With the migration of the songbirds, the hunting season for the Italians and Frenchmen of New York comes to an end, and as sportsmen they hibernate until Spring. But the German gets his best sport at this time of the year. Hare and rabbits are his favorite game, and Long Island his favorite shooting ground. His season lasts from Nov. 1 to Dec. 31, but during that time the east side German finds an abundance of sport, and the bill of fare of every German restaurant bristles with rabbits as its star feature. Rabbits have been in plenty this year, and there has been a daily exodus from town on the early morning trains of men who hunt such game. It is a very rare thing for one of them to return without a good bag, for they seem instinctively to know the haunts of bunny better even than do the natives of the island. Their cooks, too, know better how to make rabbit stew than do the Americans, for the latter never quite succeed in hiding that strong taste that is so offensive to most palates.

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It is well worth one's while to go to the southernmost of the new hothouses in Central Park that have recently been opened to the public to see the fine display of Chinese and Japanese primroses. They are now in the full beauty of their delicate bloom, a sort of pearly pink, that it is a treat to the eye to see. One variety is a single bloom, and the other a double one, and with the mass of quaint Alpine violets shown, they make a creditable if modest display. There is also in the central house a banana plant in partial bloom that is a curiosity, even though the blossom lacks the richness and fullness of the flower as it is seen in the semi-tropical climates, where it is one of the most gorgeous of all rich blossoms.

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"While traveling about the country," said one of the drummers of a big dry goods house yesterday, "I have noticed the very latest thing in theatrical advertising. A New York manager, who has more companies on the road than I would care to count, is responsible for it. It used to be the fashion to quote a few words of praise from the New York papers in commendation of the attraction announced. But he has changed all that, and the advertisements in the newspapers and on the dead walls have instead a short and crisp quotation as to the merits of the play baldly announced as from the manager of the enterprise. It is certainly novel, and I have been wondering if it was profitable. People generally, it struck me, would hardly expect anything but complimentary words from a man who was advertised as manager of the company. But it serves to make people talk, and that is what he is after, primarily, at least, for when people talk about a play they generally go to see it, if they have a chance."

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The builder had just returned from a trip through Riverside Drive. He was pleased with it. Visitors usually are. "Magnificent houses most of them," he said, "but there was one that left a particular impression on my mind. It was on a sightly corner, well up near the end of the Drive. Sturdy, rugged, and roughly finished granite was the material used in the construction, and there was an exceptional air of solidity about it that would impress any one. Yet the whole was capped with a flimsy cornice of galvanized iron, painted in imitation of granite, that was so flimsy and ginger-bready as to ruin the whole business, to my mind. It converted what might have been a magnificent residence into a cheap and tawdry house, and all for the sake of saving a few dollars."

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"Take away the man who drags his arm behind him, at the same time that you banish that one who carries an umbrella under his arm, so as to poke your eyes out," remarked the man who is forced to travel up and down the stairs leading to the elevated road stations, "for the one is as bad as the other. Perhaps you don't know who the man who drags his arm is? He is the fellow who always catches hold of the rail on the cars when he leaves, and hangs on as long as he can, to the infinite annoyance of the man or woman just behind him, who would like to get along, but who has to wait until that man with the arm is ready to allow him to do so. He always catches hold of the post at the foot of the stairs and swings about in a fashion that would knock down one coming from the opposite direction. He balks and fidgets, and if those behind him, who are forced against him, dare to protest, he is angry and insolent, and wants to know, 'Do you want all the sidewalk?' never thinking that he is himself preventing a lot of people from getting their share of it. He catches hold of a passing wagon when he gets off a street car if he can do so, and swings himself around in the way, and is generally one of the most annoying nuisances of city life. He is ubiquitous, intolerable, tireless, and, as he will never suppress himself, the police should take him in hand."

MRS. LOUIS F. PAYN DEAD.

Wife of Superintendent of Insurance Succumbs to Long Illness.

ALBANY, Dec. 20.—Mrs. Louis F. Payn, wife of State Superintendent of Insurance Payn, died at her home in Chatham this morning. She had been ill for over a year. The funeral will take place Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock at Chatham.

CALIFORNIA CELEBRATES.

Observes the Golden Jubilee of the State Government.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Dec. 20.—The celebration of the golden jubilee of the founding of California's Government began here to-day. The chief feature of to-day's proceedings was the reproduction of the inauguration of Peter H. Burnett, the first Governor of the State. The part of Gov. Burnett was taken by his son, who read the original inaugural address delivered on that occasion. Gen. Joseph Stewart, United States Army, of Berkeley, represented Gen. Bennett Riley, who was Military and Civil Governor up to the time of Gov. Burnett's inauguration. Other incidents of the day were re-enacted.

Among the pioneers present to-day were twenty, who are now residents of New England. The exercises will extend over two days.

FUNERAL OF LIEUT. BRUMBY.

Admiral Dewey's ex-Flag Officer Buried at Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 20.—The remains of Lieut. T. M. Brumby, Admiral Dewey's flag officer, were laid to rest to-day in the soil of his native State. The funeral was under the direction of the military, and the service of the Episcopal Church was conducted by Bishop C. K. Nelson.

The body of the dead officer reached Atlanta early this morning and was immediately escorted to the Capitol, where it lay in state several hours. Lieut. Caldwell, the representative of Admiral Dewey, placed the magnificent sword presented Lieut. Brumby by the people of Georgia less than two months ago, on the casket. Among the mass of flowers about the coffin was a great wreath of white roses, japonicas, and carnations, twined with delicate ferns, and bearing a card with the simple inscription, "The President." Another wreath of similar design was marked with the name of Secretary Long. Admiral Dewey and Mrs. Dewey's card was attached to an anchor of roses and violets. A magnificent wreath of colored roses and palms was marked "From Georgia Friends."

The cortège accompanying the remains to Oakland Cemetery was composed of a company of the Seventh Infantry from Fort McPherson, the Fifth Regiment Georgia Militia, the Atlanta Artillery, and the Governor's Horse Guard. The honorary escort, headed by Gov. Candler, consisted of United States Senator Bacon, Mayor Woodward, Lieut. Caldwell, United States Navy; Justices of the Supreme Court of Georgia, and State, country, and city officials.

Mrs. A. E. Brumby, the aged mother of the Lieutenant, was unable to come from her home in Marietta to attend the funeral.

CHILDREN OF ITALY HAPPY.

Aid Society's Christmas Festival—Gifts of Mrs. Morgan.

Singing and dancing were the features yesterday of the annual Christmas festival of the Italian school of the Children's Aid Society in the assembly room of the school at 156 Leonard Street. The room was decorated with American and Italian flags. Numerous presents for the children were strung along the tiers which supported the roof, while a number of pretty drawings and embroidery, the work of the small children of the kindergarten department, formed an excellent background. In all the classrooms were specimens of the children's handiwork, consisting mostly of embroideries and knitting. The school is intended for the poor Italian children of the neighborhood, and no others are admitted. They are taught to sew, darn, mend, and knit, and the very needy are provided with a luncheon at noon. Clothing is given to the destitute, and sick children are visited by the school physician and supplied with nourishing food.

A large audience was present yesterday at the exercises, among whom were Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan and daughter, A. E. Cerqua, E. G. Fabbri, and Lawson N. Fuller.

The exercises began with the salutation of the American flag. This was followed by a prayer in which the whole school joined. A recitation by one of the children and a carol were liberally applauded. The small children of the kindergarten department took part in a dumbbell drill. They were led by a child smaller than the rest, and were enthusiastically received. Then there was an Italian dance. "Santa Claus" brought the affair to a close. Though the larger children knew of his coming from past experience, the smaller ones did not, and clapped and stamped their feet energetically when he was seen entering the door. The dolls, gifts of Mrs. Morgan, and toys were then distributed among the children.

The Duane Street school also held its exercises yesterday. Clothing and other necessaries will be distributed among the children at both schools to-day.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

If you buy here you need feel no nervousness concerning the delivery of your purchases. They'll be received promptly. Our facilities are equal to the great holiday emergency.

Sales of Special Importance.

IN ANNEX.

Wines and Liquors, Imported and Domestic Cigars,

Smokers' Fancy Articles,

All Kinds of Furniture,

Smoking Jackets and House Coats, Clothing, Sweaters and Hats, Neckwear,

Suspenders,

Gloves.

MAIN BUILDING.

Diamonds and Jewelry,

Leather Goods, Art Pottery and Bric-a-Brac, China and Cut Glass,

Silverware and Clocks, Handkerchiefs and Umbrellas,

Stationery and Books.

$123.68.

That amount pays for the "Straus" Piano. The price is $123.68 because it is impossible to take off a dime without affecting the quality. We have crowded as much art, tone, mechanical skill, serviceableness and beauty of finish into the "Straus" Piano at $123.68 as some manufacturers put into instruments that sell for $225.00—or more, by the partial payment process. If you want a piano with solid merit at a modest price, we can please you.

Men's Slippers.

Anticipating the demand for Slippers for Christmas gifts, we provided lavishly. They are sensible things to give. Comfortable—made expressly for comfort. They add a touch of grace and home-like coseyness to men's negligee dress.

Women can't hit upon anything more excellent for men.

Men's fine hand-made alligator skin Slippers—strong but soft and flexible, exclusive dealers charge $3.50; our price $2.49.

Men's neat Faust Slippers, made of superior vici kid, black and tan, $1.49, $1.99 and $2.99.

Men's Opera Slippers, made of selected vici kid, black and tan, very popular styles, $1.24, $1.49 and $1.99.

Men's Slippers, made of fancy leather, several hundred pairs; spite of the low price, they are serviceable, 59c.

Upholstery Goods

Rousing business in the Upholstery Department. Many people are buying presents—many others are selecting things with which to brighten the home. Remember the holiday visitors. Is there a deficiency in your home? We'll supply it economically.

$2.69 for $3.50 Nottingham Lace Curtains, Irish Point and other pretty designs, extra fine qualities.

$3.99 for $5.00 Figured Armure Tapestry Portieres, exquisite patterns, rich colorings, tops and bottoms heavily fringed.

$3.92 for $5.00 Silk-mixed Kremlin Tapestry Table Covers, two yards square, heavily fringed all around.

$4.98 for $7.50 Hand-painted Satin Sofa Cushions.

$3.24 for $5.00 Japanese Silk Mantel Lambrequins, very choice designs and colorings, beautiful decorations.

$4.48 for $6.50 Japanese Satin Mantel Lambrequins, handsomely embroidered with silk floss and heavily tinselled.

49c. for $1.25 Figured Satin Sofa Cushion Tops, twenty-four inches square.

$1.04 for $1.50 Tabourettes, appropriate for cosey corners.

Rugs—Oriental and Domestic Rugs—if you intend buying either it will be directly to your interest to investigate our offerings. We show brilliant varieties at popular prices.

Trimmed Millinery at Half Prices.

Closing out all unsold balances. This is the third and last notice. Just one hundred and fifty left. Many of the richest creations are in the collection.

Former Prices . . . $2.98 to $24.98 | Present Prices . . . $1.49 to $12.48

The mark-down applies to everything. Imported Models, Carriage Hats, Bonnets, Toques, English Turbans and Walking Hats and Children's Dress and School Hats—no exceptions, no reservations.

Hard by the Millinery Department you will find a convenient and retired room filled with all kinds of Tea Gowns, Wrappers and Dressing Sacques. It is an attractive place to most women. The prices are marvellously low.

Spangled Robes and Tunics.

Robes of fine Silk Brussels Net, profusely covered with bright spangles, outlined with renaissance silk braid—including bodices and sleeves, $40.00 qualities at $19.98.

Tunics, handsome designs, heavily covered with spangles, bodices that match, $25.00 qualities at $12.98.

Amasa Lyon

UMBRELLA MAKER.

LYON CHRISTMAS UMBRELLAS.

Your friends will look to see if "Lyon, Maker," is on the umbrella you give them.

Main Store, 814 Broadway, opp. 11th Street.

Downtown Branches: 1 Wall st., cor. B'way; Equitable Arcade and Park Row Building.

Uptown Branches: 1,292 Broadway and 503 Fifth Avenue.

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS AT 814 AND 1292 BROADWAY.

NO PARDON FOR McLAREN.

Efforts of the Little Daughter of the Wife Murderer Fruitless.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 20.—The Board of Pardons to-day refused the application of Thomas McLaren for a pardon. McLaren was sentenced from Hudson County to serve twenty years for wife murder. His case has been made interesting from the fact that his ten-year-old daughter, Jennie, who recently heard of his incarceration, has been making efforts to secure his release.

About ten days ago she visited the Governor at his law office at Elizabeth, and pleaded for her father's pardon. Since then she has been in Trenton, and has made the same appeal to the other members of the pardon court. McLaren is suffering from lung trouble, and this was urged as one reason for his pardon.

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banishes pain and sickness from the system, and freshens and braces you for the day's work.

All Druggists.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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RELIEF FROM THE TREASURY.

It is very generally understood, we suppose, that there are only two ways of getting money out of the United States Treasury. One is to pay it out as authorized in the appropriations of Congress. The other is to buy or redeem bonds with it.

It is not so generally understood that when the Secretary, in his efforts to relieve a money stringency, offers to increase the Government deposits in the designated banks he must take the money he deposits from the daily receipts of the Treasury before it has been added to its balance. That is, he must take it before it goes into the Treasury accounts, because he cannot take it for that purpose afterward. For this reason Secretary GAGE takes from the internal revenue receipts, amounting to something like a million a day, the money he is now depositing in the New York banks to relieve the pressure on the market.

This is a valuable measure of relief, but it is obviously not quick enough in its operation to meet the needs of a sudden and great emergency. If the Government has only a million a day to divide among several banks, its help, though useful in tending to restore confidence, would not add very rapidly to the depleted stock of money. A currency panic would either be over or beyond control before the relief would become effective.

There are likewise two points about the Secretary's recent offer to buy $25,000,000 of bonds that are possibly not understood by the public. Only $20,000,000 of bonds have been tendered under that offer. People ask why the other $5,000,000 were not rushed in to get money to relieve the "panic." There are two reasons. One is that at this season of the year capitalists and institutions like to convert their wealth so far as conveniently possible into Government bonds and to keep it thus invested for a time to escape taxation. A shameful and dishonest evasion, says the stern commentator. Very likely, but we are at present recording the observed phenomena of capitalism, not delivering a homily on the duty of the upright citizen. The desire to retain the bond investment as a temporary shelter from the exactions of the assessor, then, works against the complete success of the Secretary's offer to buy bonds. The other reason why bonds are not offered up to the full amount is that in the Currency bill which has just passed the House and is now in the Senate, a plan of bond redemption is provided under which the holder would receive a slightly higher price than that offered by Secretary GAGE. The legislative department of the Government is bidding against the executive, and has outbid it. Is it not natural that the bondholder should want to wait for the better bargain?

The conclusion from these observed facts is that Treasury relief for money stringencies in Wall Street must be early and in sufficient volume to be effective. The determination of the volume, within reasonable limits, and also of the price which the market is willing to pay for relief, might well be left to the natural laws of trade. If, instead of offering to buy bonds at a price fixed by himself and stated in the offer, the Secretary of the Treasury should invite tenders of bonds up to, say, twenty-five or fifty millions, agreeing to accept, up to a certain amount, the lowest satisfactory offers on his desk each day, either freshly made or left over after the lowest offers of the previous day had been accepted, the volume and the prices of the tenders of bonds would constitute an automatic measure of the needs of the market. If the market was bare of funds and rates were soaring, the offerings would be liberal and low. The Street would ask and receive the amount of relief it needed. The Secretary's chief care then would be to make sure that his offer was made early enough to accomplish its most beneficial purpose of averting a stringency altogether. The effect of such an offer upon public feeling would be highly curative. The certainty that millions could be had if it was worth while to ask for them would tend powerfully to restore confidence.

THE WAR AND BRITISH POLITICS.

Doubtless the British public is looking for a scapegoat. Such a quest is mere human nature. Also it is one of the wholesome checks upon the degeneration of democracy into demagogy. It is the business of a responsible statesman to know more than the people he represents about the dangers of the courses which they desire. When he brings his country to grief by following the demands of his followers they turn upon him and rend him. And quite right. If he does not know more than his followers, or if he has not the courage to withstand their demands on the strength of his superior knowledge, he is not fit to be a leader.

Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH seems to have been marked out for sacrifice. In that case, he is a pure and simple scapegoat. Apparently he did not see his way to disturbing his budget for the sake of making preparations for a war which he, in common with everybody else, believed was going to be a small war. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN at Leicester said it was a big war, but neither he nor anybody else, at least anybody else on the Ministerial side, said so before it began to be actually fought. If Sir MICHAEL is actually made the scapegoat he will go into the wilderness with the consciousness of bearing the sins of a good many other people.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S position is different. He has undoubtedly been the most conspicuous advocate for war, the Englishman who has done most to excite the antagonism of the Englishmen who believed that war might be averted. The same diplomatic methods he used with the Boers he has been using since. It is a curious fact that representatives of English opinion so wide apart as The Spectator, The Saturday Review, and The London Times, which last is described by The Saturday Review as the special organ of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, should have been devoting themselves to deprecating his Leicester speech or explaining it away. He is the natural and necessary target of the Opposition; and there is this peculiarity in the position he holds in the Conservative Party that he holds it on sufferance and as an "outsider." It is not guessing at any secrets, but merely pointing out a natural antagonism to say that the crew of her Majesty's Government would be delighted to throw him overboard as their Jonah in response to a reasonably strong demand on the part of the passengers. But his personal force is not to be denied. Whether he is to be chosen to go or not, it seems highly probable that the Ministry will be reconstructed as the result of the events of the last few weeks.

AN EDUCATIONAL PLUM.

To create a ten-thousand-dollar office and then put it absolutely outside of politics is an undertaking beyond the powers of any save the most resolute and celestial-minded of men. Some reformers tried it at Albany last week and their adamantine virtue became as soft as beeswax before that cruel temptation. They failed and fell. No doubt they struggled hard. We feel sure that they wheedled themselves and each other into the belief that they were acting from good motives for right ends. Yet the ugly fact remains that they have made a political "plum" of the office of Chancellor of the University, whose incumbent is to be the executive head of the educational system of the State.

A worthier result had been confidently expected of the labors of the commission appointed by Gov. ROOSEVELT to devise plans for unifying the educational system. The Board of Regents and the Superintendent of Public Instruction are two heads to one body. They often disagree. It is now proposed that the two be made one. The Governor's commission was to find a way. The substance of the plan it has recommended is set forth in a document submitted to the Governor, from which we quote:

> The commission has agreed upon a plan of unification, which provides for the establishment of a Department of Education, consisting of the University and the Department of Public Instruction as heretofore existing. The executive head of this department is to be called Chancellor of the University, and he is to have all the executive powers now vested in the Superintendent of Public Instruction and in the Regents of the University. The university is continued as the legislative head of the department, the present Board of Regents remaining undisturbed as to its personnel, with the exception that the Lieutenant Governor, the Secretary of State, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction are no longer to be ex officio Regents. All Regents above the age of seventy years are hereafter to be Honorary Regents, with all the privileges that members of the board have, but with no vote. No vacancy shall hereafter be filled in the board until the number has been reduced below fifteen. Hereafter vacancies are to be filled by appointment of the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Chancellor shall be elected by the Regents. . . . The first Chancellor is to be appointed by the Governor within twenty days after the passage of this act, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. He shall hold office for eight years at an annual salary of $10,000.

The act embodying these suggestions should be entitled "An Act to Reduce the Board of Regents to a State of Innocuous Desuetude." That would be an honest title, that is the plain intent of the plan.

The office of Regent is a Constitutional one. They are elected by the Legislature in the same manner as United States Senators. They are the only State officers who hold office for life. They serve without pay. They have supervisory power over the colleges, academies, libraries, and other educational institutions belonging to the University of the State of New York. They establish examinations and confer diplomas and degrees. The provisions of the Constitution and of the law relating to the board and its functions reveal the plain intent of the people to intrust the higher educational system of the State to a body which would always be composed of men chosen for their wisdom and fitness and who would be free from the entanglements of politics. The office of Regent has been an office of dignity. If the Department of Public Instruction is merged with the board and if the Chancellor, with his greatly enlarged powers, is chosen by the Regents, it will be an office of much power and responsibility. But if the ideas of the Governor's commission shall prevail the Board of Regents will become a board of clerks. The office is useless if its incumbents are to be treated in this way. It would be vastly more honest and straightforward to submit a Constitutional amendment abolishing it altogether, leaving it to the Legislature to authorize the Governor's Chancellor to hire his necessary help.

But if the recommendations of the commission are bad its apologies for them are worse. We reprint a passage from the report:

> The power and dignity of the Board of Regents have been increased, and it is hoped that its general efficiency will be promoted by the rule making members above the age of seventy honorary members with all powers and privileges, but without the duty or responsibility of a vote. This preserves intact the personnel of the present board. It gives to the State and to the university the advantage of the counsel and experience of every member once appointed, and preserves all the advantages of life tenure, chief among which is the removal of the action of the board from the influence of partisan politics. On the other hand, it has been deemed wise that the first Chancellor, upon whom will devolve the responsibility of starting, so to speak, the machinery now created, should be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, rather than by a board no member of which was elected with reference to this duty. In this manner the jealous care with which the people regard all measures relative to the management of their public school system is duly safeguarded.

Olly Gammon outdone! We put the old fogies on a back seat, where they will not be bothered with the "duty or responsibility of a vote," and we strip the rest of the board of all real power for eight years. Then we say, "the power and dignity of the Board of Regents have been increased." We give to a Governor of our party the power to appoint the incumbent of this ten-thousand-dollar office, and as we think that in about eight years a Democrat may see the inside of the Executive Chamber, we provide that then the power to appoint the Chancellor shall revert to the board. And "in this manner the jealous care with which the people regard all measures relative to the management of the public school system," and so on ad nauseam.

If the Board of Regents is unworthy of confidence, why not frankly say so and provide for its reorganization? The handing over to the Governor of powers which it is plain the board should possess, if there is to be a board, is vicious in principle and bad as a precedent. If there happens to be a Black in office eight years from now, with an obedient Legislature, the trick will be repeated and then we shall see "a fine old educational mastodon" climb into the Chancellorship.

This plan recommended by the Governor's Commissioners won't do, unless Gov. ROOSEVELT wants to take the responsibility of putting the school system into politics. Ex-Judge JOSEPH F. DALY and Mr. MELVIL DEWEY supported in the commission an amendment giving the power of appointing the Chancellor to the Regents. If that method should be adopted, no politician high or low could ever approach the executive head of the school system with a demand for patronage. That is the logical and proper way of choosing the Chancellor. It is the only safe way.

BRIDGES AND TUNNELS.

Of course, it is greatly to be wished on many accounts that a higher grade of intelligence, not to speak of integrity, could be obtained for the Municipal Assembly. Since that is out of the question the dictates of experience point to the solution revived by the Controller last year, that the Municipal Legislature be abolished. The earnestness with which the framers of the charter insisted upon this Legislature recalls the remark of the excellent Dr. JOHNSON about the remarriage of the widower, "It is the triumph of hope over experience."

It is no wonder that the Controller should be made the victim of his sensible and public-spirited suggestion, on the part of Municipal Assemblymen of the baser sort. Doubtless there is some spice of personal animosity to the Controller in the debate in the Council on the resolution once adopted by that body, asking the Board of Estimate to appropriate $50,000 to investigate the practicability and cost of a tunnel from Whitehall Street to South Brooklyn. But the debate was nevertheless highly illuminative. Councilman OAKLEY blandly and unconsciously submitted his intellect to the examination of his fellow-citizens. The Councilman explained that he "stood with the Mayor," that he "believed in bridges as against tunnels," and warned his colleagues that $50,000 spent in investigating the respective merits of the two schemes would be "$50,000 wasted."

What can you do with a man like that? It has been observed that a main advantage of knowing anything is that you thus know what knowledge is, and that you have a measure of your ignorance about the things you do not know. This advantage has been denied to Councilman OAKLEY. He began by announcing that he believed in bridges as against tunnels and quite ignoring that no human being would give five cents for his belief on that subject, and then he went on to say that any money spent upon an attempt to enlighten his ignorance would be "wasted." That may be true and the truth of it would be a reason why a man who makes up his mind in blank ignorance and refuses to have his ignorance dispelled should not be a municipal legislator.

When you come to think of it, it is rather awful that the destinies of a great city should be committed to people of this kind. But it is more deplorable that a man of this kind should be the Mayor of the city than that he should be one of many members of its Municipal Assembly. And, if Mr. VAN WYCK does not look out, his fellow-citizens will put him in the same category, upon this subject of bridges and tunnels, with Councilman OAKLEY, as a willfully ignorant man who refuses to be enlightened. The Mayor, with whom the Councilman "stands," is in favor of spending thirty millions upon two bridges. The Controller has expressed a doubt whether the object to be attained by the construction of these bridges cannot be more effectively and more cheaply attained by the construction of a greater number of tunnels, and he has adduced expert evidence to show that his doubts are well founded. To spend $50,000 in making sure that you are not going to waste thirty millions, or half or a quarter of that sum, seems to be good economy, to everybody above the intellectual grade of Councilman OAKLEY. The Mayor is well known to be a stubborn person. But really he ought to be capable of seeing that it is to nobody's interest so much as to his own that he should retire from a position which is so clearly untenable as that he has taken upon this question.

MENELEK AND GREAT BRITAIN.

A dispatch from Rome makes the startling assertion that the Negus of Abyssinia is preparing to strike Great Britain a blow in the Soudan. A dispatch from London informs us that the news has caused much uneasiness there. All this might have been expected. It is even to be wondered at that the announcement is so tardy in its arrival. Its sequel, too, is easy to guess. Before long we shall doubtless hear from the same source that French officers are rushing to enroll themselves in MENELEK'S army and that Prince HENRI D'ORLEANS has been made chief of staff. But all this need alarm nobody. The simple truth is that certain Italian officers, who have the entry to the houses of the English colony in Rome, have been talking again.

These officers, who assisted the ill-fated BARATIERI in his campaign against the Abyssinians, together with certain officials that were thrown out of employment when the Crispi Government fell, form an alarmist clique, which hates France as bitterly as it does the Negus. Their one aim in life seems to be to endeavor to play off the English against one or the other, or against both. At the time of the Fashoda incident they filled the heads of the British correspondents full of the most extraordinary tales: The Negus was on the march to aid poor MARCHAND; the Negus was preparing to assert his claim to the right bank of the Nile. The harmless boasts of that poseur-explorer, Prince HENRI D'ORLEANS, and his ridiculous mission to MENELEK were turned into prophecies of the most direful import for Great Britain. Then came the Anglo-French convention, by which France secured practical sway over the Tripoli hinterland, and the alarmists retired in humiliation and disgust. They refused to give any more exclusive Abyssinian news to their perfidious English friends. Now, apparently, all has been forgiven. Their long silence has rather improved their mischief-making propensities.

The history of the British operations in East Africa has almost removed the idea of an attack by the Negus to the realms of the impossible. For more than twenty years, together and separately, the Abyssinians and the British have been fighting a common foe—the dervishes. So anxious was MENELEK to have the dervish power exterminated and so positive was he that the Anglo-Egyptian army alone could do it that he paid no more attention to the solicitations of Prince HENRI D'ORLEANS than he did to the official messages from the French Government. He knows now that it is only a question of a few years, possibly a few months, before the Nile railway system will extend through Kassala, thus placing his country in direct communication with the civilization and commerce for which he has waited and longed with so much patience and wisdom. The fact that the British-Abyssinian treaty of May 14, 1897, is about, and for the first time, to render mutual benefits to Egypt and to the empire of the Negus, should alone banish any idea that MENELEK is "preparing to strike Great Britain's power in the Soudan."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—That bodies nominally representative are more than occasionally composed of persons quite lacking in both ability and inclination to express any except their own private and inconsequential opinions is a phenomenon lamentably familiar to us all. It is still an interesting one, however, and sometimes the examples of misrepresentation are amusing enough or irritating enough to deserve special attention. Notable for both these reasons was the action taken this week by the New Rochelle Board of Aldermen with respect to the war in South Africa. Of course a vast majority of the inhabitants of New Rochelle, like the vast majority of average Americans everywhere, feel a theoretical sympathy for the Boers as a weak people making a brave struggle for independence against a strong one, but there is not the slightest excuse for believing that there is a general failure in the little city to see that the success of the British is not less desirable than inevitable. Yet the Aldermen, neglecting their legitimate and sufficient business, devoted a lot of time not their own to the presentation, eulogizing and adoption of a resolution to the effect that Great Britain's course is "an attack on the lives, liberties, and property of the Transvaal Republics," and "an outrage on civilization." It is to be hoped that distant observers—in London, say—will not ascribe any undue importance to this silly incident. It means nothing except that there is in New Rochelle a little group of men who, so far as they are not professional politicians of the smallest sort, are professional haters of England, with a good supply of ready-made phrases always ready for use in the safest sort of warfare. Such folks are very much at home—more's the pity!—in the aldermanic boards of this country, and the chances are that if the members of all these curious assemblages were to be polled on the question whether or not the United States ought to declare war against England before 10 o'clock this morning, the vote would be overwhelmingly in the affirmative. But the chances are, too, that the United States would pay as little regard to the advice of all its Aldermen as it will to that offered by the queer City Fathers of our northern suburb.

—Mingled with nearly all of the innumerable expressions of sorrow for the death of Gen. LAWTON, one hears references to his recklessness in exposing himself to danger, and often these references are critical almost or quite to the point of condemnation. This view of conduct like that for which LAWTON was famous is natural enough, and there would be no trouble whatever in defending an officer of high rank who guarded himself more carefully from the bullets of the enemy, but that is not really proof that the heroic leader whose loss we are all mourning was in any true sense of the word "reckless." It is all a question of the point of view. One man might justly decide that he could be of more use to his country by keeping out of range in a position comparatively distant from the movements of his troops. Another as reasonably may see his greatest value in the influence he can exert by personal example and actual leadership. Consciously or unconsciously—doubtless temperament has much to do with such things—LAWTON long ago settled this ever-recurring problem as regards his own case, and ever since it had been habitual for him to ignore the possibility of death—for himself. It has never been charged that he needlessly imperiled the lives of his soldiers. And, after all, it can hardly have been by mere luck that he emerged from so many battles untouched by steel or lead. Obviously, he took risks that he might have avoided, but just how many more it would be difficult to tell. In an actual engagement what is called cover gives little security, and men are killed, no matter what posture they assume. Beyond any doubt, LAWTON attained direct, practical results by his "recklessness." He inspired others with his own courage, with his own willingness to do and die, and on many and many an occasion with his own ability to do and die. It is cruelly unfair even to hint that what accomplished so much was either unnecessary or useless. Bravado will stand no such tests as can be applied to the lifelong self-forgetfulness of Gen. HENRY W. LAWTON.

—Anxiety fills the mind of The London Saturday Review. In this country and its own it sees a tendency toward deluding sentimentalism—toward a misinterpretation of facts and the substitution therefor of pretty fancies. "We may repeat for the hundredth time," it says, "that the United States will be friendly to us just so long as it suits her material interests to do so. Hard-headed Yankees believe that our friendship for them will be of the same duration." That is undoubtedly true, in a way, but it is not quite necessary to repeat it a hundred times, for not everybody likes to admit that between nations interested friendships are the only ones possible. Truths are not all or necessarily pleasant. The Saturday Review, however, always did have a hankering to make itself disagreeable, and apparently just to show that it hasn't changed in the new era of good feeling, it runs on after this fashion in the effort to prove its axiom: "The unsettled Alaskan boundary is proof enough that our view is correct. We are not going to throw over our Canadian 'clients' to please the United States, nor will that Government offend its 'clients' of the Pacific States, all vaporings notwithstanding. A good understanding with America will grow up as we recognize the identity of our commercial interests in many parts of the world. We value American good-will, and precisely because we do value it we hope our enthusiasts will moderate a zeal which is rapidly making their country as well as themselves a laughing stock." And yet people wonder that sound sense is not more popular!

WHAT BOER GOVERNMENT IS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Dec. 10 you published a few questions which I addressed to the advocates of the Boers. Several gentlemen have written to you, saying that they wanted permission to answer these questions; but not one of them has answered them. Instead of doing so, they ask questions of a different kind themselves, or else indulge in mere declamation. It therefore remains for me to answer the questions myself.

In doing so, I shall state only unquestionable facts. Those who desire to find chapter and verse, as authority for these statements, can do so by reading two books: Fitzpatrick's "Transvaal," written by an Irishman, on the anti-Boer side, and "Oom Paul's People," written by Howard C. Hillegas, exclusively in favor of the Boers and avowedly suppressing all statement of any wrongful acts done by the Boers. Nevertheless, the worst points against the Boers will be found in Mr. Hillegas's book.

1. In 1884 Paul Krüger was in London. He was so poor that he could not pay his hotel bill; and it was paid for him by a generous Englishman. He then expressly and publicly invited Englishmen and Americans to settle in the Transvaal and to conduct mining there.

2. Mr. Krüger afterward sold one of his own farms to Englishmen for $500,000, paid in gold. His friends and neighbors sold other farms at even greater prices, receiving, altogether, from foreign settlers, (principally English, although including a considerable number of Germans, Frenchmen, and Americans,) many millions of dollars.

3. These foreign settlers produce every dollar's worth of wealth which can be exported from the Transvaal, and every dollar in excess of what will suffice for a very bare and dirty existence to the old residents. Every dollar of the wealth now possessed by Mr. Krüger, his sons-in-law, his officials, and indeed any part of the Transvaal population, has been produced by these settlers.

4. The taxes levied annually in the Transvaal have exceeded $20,000,000. Nine-tenths of this amount have been collected from the foreign settlers, whom Mr. Krüger invited into the country.

5. No appreciable part of these taxes is expended for the benefit of the foreign settlers. If this sum were equally divided among all the Boers, it would furnish an annual income of about $2,000 for each family, which would pay three times over all their living expenses.

6. No such equal division is made, but half these taxes have been spent in making preparation for war, and the other half devoted to the payment of enormous salaries to and jobs for Mr. Krüger, his sons-in-law, friends, and political supporters. Mr. Krüger himself has avowedly received $35,000 a year salary, while, on repeated occasions, sums of $15,000 and $25,000 have been paid out of taxes for his direct and exclusive benefit, as appears by public records. How much more has been spent without public record can only be guessed. His son-in-law and private secretary possesses (so says Mr. Hillegas) a single house costing $250,000, and rolls in wealth besides, as he must, to support such a house.

7. The official records in a Transvaal lawsuit, arising upon a quarrel between two sets of Boer plunderers, show that every Boer official worth bribing, including Krüger's son-in-law, received bribes from a Boer railroad company. The amount of each bribe was set forth in a bill of particulars filed in open court. Not one of these men ever denied the receipt of these bribes.

8. The foreign settlers, exclusively, built Johannesburg; a fine town, with (formerly) 50,000 inhabitants. They were not merely denied any right to govern that city; they were denied any municipal government whatever. This is proved, not only by the explicit statements of Mr. Hillegas, the American representative of the Boers, but also by a proclamation of Paul Krüger himself, dated in January, 1896, a copy of which I have. Mr. Hillegas states that not $5 could be expended in repairing a road or a bridge without first receiving express authority from Pretoria.

9. As a consequence of this total lack of good government, the death rate in Johannesburg has been constantly three or four times as great as even in our own badly governed city of New York. There is no use in comparing it with ordinary mining camps, because Johannesburg is a fine city, built by intelligent and educated men.

10. The foreign settlers in the Transvaal were denied the right to bear any arms, while every male Boer, from sixteen years old upward, is heavily armed and drilled, at the expense of the foreigners.

11. By a press law, passed for the avowed object of crushing the foreign settlers, all newspapers were placed at the mercy of President Krüger, who can suppress them at his pleasure.

12. By another law, passed for the same purpose, all meetings of more than seven persons in the open air are absolutely prohibited, while all other meetings can be dissolved in an instant, at the discretion of any policeman.

13. Another law was passed, absolutely prohibiting the presentation by any foreigner of even so much as a petition for redress.

14. When Mr. Krüger invited foreigners to settle in the Transvaal, full naturalization could be obtained within two years. After foreigners had accepted his invitation, he repealed all naturalization laws, absolutely. Then, under pressure, he restored the laws, but made the term fourteen years; but any foreigner desiring naturalization must renounce all protection, even from his own government or the Boer Government, for fourteen years, during which Boer would be bound to respect. During these fourteen years he must be ready to serve in the Boer army on twelve hours' notice, and he would be frequently called upon to serve, without pay, clothing, or even food, which he must provide for himself. At the end of these fourteen years of degrading humiliation he would not be allowed to vote for any office worth voting for, unless his humble petition was approved by two-thirds of his Boer neighbors, by the military chief of his district, and finally by Mr. Krüger himself. Neither would he be allowed to vote, even then, unless he were forty years of age.

15. While nearly two-thirds of all persons residing in the Transvaal spoke only the English language, and less than one-third either spoke or could understand the barbarous Boer Dutch, the Boers insisted that all English-speaking children must take their education exclusively in Dutch.

16. President Krüger resisted the introduction of railroads for years in order to compel the miners to hire his private ox teams at enormous prices. When finally he did permit railways to be built, he granted the privilege exclusively to persons who would agree to give to his relatives a big share of the profits. He granted monopolies of several indispensable articles of supply to the mines, with the result of doubling the price at which they could otherwise have been obtained.

17. The whole Transvaal Government was corrupt and rotten from top to bottom. No business could be done with them without bribing the President's sons-in-law and hangers-on.

18. Having remonstrated against these things for many years in vain, and having received frequent promises of reform, which were never kept and were never meant to be, a number of foreign residents, including more Americans, in proportion to their total number, than of any other nationality, conspired together to compel these reforms to be granted, by force of arms. They collected rifles, gunpowder, &c., but never made any use of them and never committed any overt act. Their offenses were such as could not have been punished in the United States by more than a short term of imprisonment or fines not exceeding $1,000. They neither planned nor desired to become a British colony.

19. The conspiracy being discovered before the conspirators carried it out, sixty of them, including six Americans, were arrested, cast into an indescribably filthy jail, and informed that unless they pleaded guilty they would all be hanged, but that if they did plead guilty they would be let off with fines.

20. Being brought into court, they were charged with an offense, which, by the express statute law of Boerdom, was punishable with nothing more than a short term of imprisonment. Being assured by the Boer prosecuting officers that they would receive no greater sentence than this, and would be allowed to escape with fines, if they pleaded guilty, they did so plead; although, as to many of them, the offense could never have been legally proved.

21. No Judge then on the bench being quite unscrupulous enough to serve Mr. Krüger's turn, he imported an utterly unscrupulous Judge named Gregorowiski. This Judge publicly stated that he came for the express purpose of making it hot for the Outlanders. After the prisoners had all pleaded guilty, this Judge announced that, as to the four leaders, he should not sentence them under the statute law, but would resort to the unwritten law of the Transvaal, which prescribed death for such an offense. Accordingly, he sentenced these four (one of whom was a distinguished American, and probably the ablest mining engineer in the world,) to death, and all the others to various terms of imprisonment and heavy fines.

22. Even the Dutch settlers of South Africa, being horrified at this sentence, and pouring by hundreds into Pretoria to remonstrate against it, Mr. Krüger graciously took the matter into consideration, but announced that his religious scruples forbade that he should commute the death sentence into fines, because such fines would be "the price of blood," and his reverence for his dear Lord Jesus forbade that he should be less scrupulous than the priests of Jerusalem.

23. The pious Boers, therefore informed the prisoners that they could not be released on the payment of any fines, but that if the prisoners would, of their own accord, offer to "subscribe for charities," sums varying from $25,000 to $100,000 each, for the leading men, and not less than $10,000 for anybody, the merciful President might be induced to pardon them, without any fines or imprisonment.

24. Both the British and the American Governments being at that time too chicken-hearted to intervene in these proceedings, this offer had to be accepted. The American citizens all made heavy contributions to "charity," Mr. John Hays Hammond paying $100,000. No such penalties were ever exacted in the whole history of the United States, nor, during the last century, in any other civilized country.

25. These "charitable contributions," amounting to about $1,000,000 in all, were duly paid over to his Highness Paul Krüger or his son-in-law. It is needless to say that the "charities" have never turned up, although four years have now elapsed since the $1,000,000 was safely deposited under the control of the pious Paul Krüger.

26. Both the British and the American Governments meekly submitted to these outrages upon their citizens; more shame for them both! No wonder that Krüger described both Englishmen and Americans as "dogs, who, if they were good, would lick his boots."

The advocates of the Boers in this country assert that these acts have occurred only since the Jameson raid of December, 1895. In this there is not one word of truth, except, of course, as to the trial and sentences of the Outlanders. All the other acts of oppression above narrated, and many, many more, were committed and persisted in before the Jameson raid occurred or was ever thought of. In fact, the condition of the Outlanders has been distinctly better since the Jameson raid occurred. Although the raiders were defeated and captured, Mr. Krüger was not thereafter quite so confident that the Outlanders would never fight as he had been before. After that raid, and not before, he permitted Johannesburg to have some kind of local government, insisting, of course, that this government should be absoltuely under the control of his own creatures. Still, it was much better to have a local government of his nomination than to have none at all.

THOMAS G. SHEARMAN.
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.

NUGGETS.

The Cat Did the Rest.

Mother—Stop pulling the cat's tail, Reggie.
Reggie—I ain't pullin' it; I'm jes' holdin' it.—Syracuse Herald.

Does It.

Bill—Hear that fellow? He sings to keep the wolf from the door.
Jill—I should think he would be eminently successful.—Yonkers Statesman.

Identifying Him.

"Is that your offspring, madam?" asked the Missouri Judge.
"Naw," replied the elderly female. "He's me oldest young 'un."—Chicago News.

Quite Otherwise.

"How did you come out with your little flyer in the stock market?"
"That wasn't a flyer," answered the morose friend. "That was a sinker."—Washington Star.

Speaking of Delaware.

Teacher—Now, Tommy, tell me what the principal commodities of the State of Delaware are?
Tommy (who reads the newspapers)—The failure of the peach crops.—Philadelphia Record.

BIDE YOUR TIME.

From The Denver News.

When fortune treats you slightingly
And everything goes wrong,
Remember that you still are free
To labor and be strong.
To him who bravely does his part
Misfortune is no crime.
Just hold your grip and keep up heart
And learn to bide your time.

The surest road to greatness lies
Through hard and patient work.
The glorious name that never dies
Comes not unto the shirk.
Fame sits upon an eminence,
A pinnacle sublime.
He who would win must seek her thence,
Strive on and bide his time.

The man of hope and energy,
Who keeps one goal in sight,
Who goes his way with constancy,
Will some time win the fight.
The man whose life a glory lends
To every age and clime
Is he whose purpose never bends,
Who works and bides his time.

Go onward. O'er the future's hills
The dawn falls cool and sweet.
Go onward. He can win who wills
And bows not to defeat.
Go onward, though your path may lie
Through calumny and slime.
The way will brighten by and by.
Go on and bide your time.

And when the fight at last is o'er,
The toil at last is done;
When standing on life's farther shore,
Beneath her setting sun;
Beyond the future's unbarred gate,
The bells of heaven chime;
And justice, love, and glory wait
For him who bides his time.

French Government, in Presenting the Treaty to Deputies, Says France Receives Great Concessions.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—A bill submitting the Franco-American reciprocity treaty to the approval of the French Parliament was introduced to-day in the Chamber of Deputies. The Government, in an elaborate preamble, makes a point of setting forth the "kindly disposition of the American Government which has enabled the negotiations to be brought to a successful conclusion," and expatiates upon the great stimulus the treaty will give to commerce between the two countries.

The preamble goes on to explain that the treaty is the result of two years' work. It says that, while pressed to retaliate against the restrictions of the Dingley tariff, the Government deemed a resort to diplomacy preferable, in view of "our traditional sympathies for the Republic of the United States and due consideration for our true economic interests."

It then recapitulates the main points of the provisional arrangement of May 5, 1898, which opened the way for further negotiations, as French imports into the United States, relieved from the tariff, increased 30 per cent.

Such American productions as cast iron, leather articles, and machine tools, "in which American manufacturers possess a distinct superiority and which constitute a danger to French industry," are, the preamble points out, still excluded from the minimum tariff. Moreover, agricultural and cattle products are similarly excluded "in order to protect the French from formidable American competition."

"This result," says the preamble, "is all the more important because Mr. Kasson made pressing demands on behalf of American agriculture. The French Ambassador was not only able to resist them, but even obtained useful reductions in favor of French agricultural products exported to the United States, such as olive oil and preserved vegetables."

After pointing out that France, under the treaty, obtains the unique concession of favored-nation treatment and describing this as "a peculiarly gracious concession," the preamble compares the respective advantages gained by the contracting parties, saying:

"Only 4 per cent. of American products, value 25,000,000f., benefit, the American gain being 1,077,450f. annually, while over 53 per cent. of French products, value 156,940,000f., benefit, the French gain being 5,219,294f. annually."

After particularly calling attention to the important fact that the concessions obtained by France are exclusive, and should tremendously increase French exports, while, at the same time, the treaty is so arranged as to prevent an American invasion of French markets, the preamble concludes as follows:

"The Government at the White House, in signing with us this treaty, has shown its desire to reserve to French commerce the first fruits of the tariff concessions which the Dingley bill authorized to be granted to foreign powers. This action gives the treaty a value it would be impossible to misunderstand, and makes this document a work which should draw closer at the same time the economic relations of the two peoples and the political affinities of the two republics."

DEROULEDE GETS TWO YEARS.

Alleged Conspirator Calls the Senate High Court an Infamous Assemblage and Is Punished.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—In the Senate, sitting as a High Court of Justice, to-day, counsel urged that the charges against M. Marcel-Habert be joined to the present proceedings, but the Prosecutor General declared this would be illegal. M. Déroulède, who, though ill, was present, virulently denounced the Senators and law officers for being "subservient to the Government's orders." Amidst immense uproar, M. Déroulède added:

"I wish to be condemned. I will say what I think of these scoundrels! This assemblage is infamous and dishonors France and the Republic!"

During increasing din, M. Déroulède continued:

"I include in my denunciation both the Senate and the President of the Republic."

The Procurator, with difficulty, made himself heard in the tumult which ensued and demanded the prompt punishment of M. Déroulède, who continued to hurl insults at the High Court, coupled with the assertion that he desired punishment.

The session was eventually suspended and the court retired to consider the situation.

Upon the resumption of the proceedings the President of the Senate, M. Fallières, read its judgment, condemning M. Déroulède to two years' imprisonment on the charge of libeling Senators, and his exclusion from the court until the arguments of counsel had commenced; also refusing to include the charges against M. Marcel-Habert in the present trial.

On Nov. 18 Déroulède was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for insulting the President of the Republic.

CHINA HONORS A JAPANESE.

M. Yano Fumio Receives the Order of the Double Dragon.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 25.—An additional indication of the secret understanding which has recently been arrived at between China and Japan is seen in the honors lately conferred on M. Yano Fumio, who has resigned his post as Japanese Minister at Peking in order, it is said, to take the post of Foreign Adviser to the Imperial Chinese Government.

The Empress Dowager has just conferred on M. Yano Fumio the Order of the Double Dragon of the First Class. This gives him a Chinese rank equal to that of the highest Viceroy or the President of the greatest of the six governing boards or departments at Peking. He has left for Tokio, it is added, for special instructions from the Japanese Government.

BERLIN'S UNDERGROUND LINES.

City Will Spend 160,000,000 Marks—Road Under River Is Open.

BERLIN, Dec. 20.—The project of the Berlin Underground Railroad, now ready for the Municipal Council, comprises inner and outer belt lines and transverse lines, south to north and east to west, the whole outlay being about 160,000,000 marks.

A tunnel line under the Spree has just been opened, connecting Treptow with Berlin.

Scotch Liberal Defeats a Unionist.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—In the Parliamentary election held to-day in Clackmannan and Kinross to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of the Right Hon. John Blair Balfour to be Lord Justice of Scotland, E. Wason, Liberal and Radical, defeated his Unionist opponent, G. Younger, by 516 votes. Mr. Wason's majority is 29 less than that by which Mr. Balfour carried the constituency at the last election against Mr. Younger.

Money for French Navy and Defenses.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—The Naval Committee of the Chamber of Deputies to-day unanimously approved the principle of the proposed bill of the Minister of Marine, M. Lockroy, opening a credit of 500,000,000f. for the defense of the coast and naval stations and an increase in the number of ships.

Court-Martial Convicts German Prince.

BERLIN, Dec. 20.—Prince Arenberg a Lieutenant in one of the colonial contingents, has just been court-martialed for killing a native without provocation. He will be sent to Germany for sentence. The Prince has been stationed in German Southwest Africa.

German Naval Appointments.

BERLIN, Dec. 20.—Admiral von Diederichs has been appointed Chief of the Naval General Staff. Vice Admiral Bendemann has been appointed to command the cruiser squadron, in succession to Prince Henry of Prussia, who is coming home.

Prize for a German Naval Song.

BERLIN, Dec. 20.—Herren Breitkopf and Haertel, Leipzig publishers, offer 1,000 marks for the words and music of a German naval song to be pronounced the best by a committee of prize judges, including Herren Bahn, Liliencron, Lohmeyer, and D'Albert.

A GERMAN COMEDIAN HERE

Felix Schweighofer Is in Readiness for His American Debut.

AT THE IRVING PLACE THEATRE

Charmed with New York Girls and Amazed at Tall Buildings—His Career.

Felix Schweighofer, a German comedian, who next week is expected to excite the risibilities of the German population at the Irving Place Theatre, arrived yesterday by the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. He was met at the dock by Manager Conried. A trip to the theatre, luncheon, a visit to a Broadway shop to see the exhibition of Christmas goods, a drive up Fifth Avenue to Central Park, and a call at Mr. Conried's house, in West Thirty-ninth Street, occupied the comedian's time during the rest of the day.

Herr Schweighofer is tall, well built, and fifty-seven years old, but looks younger. His features are pronounced and his eyes beam with good humor. In conversation he gesticulates mildly, and his facial expression changes in quick response to the sentiments that he utters. When asked the usual question how he liked what he had seen of New York he replied:

"I tried to look at some of your twenty-five story buildings, and as I strained my head looking upward I had to keep my mouth closed so as not to lose my teeth. We have some beautiful buildings in Europe—that is, the exteriors are very handsome, but the interior fittings of American houses are very luxurious, and many of the exteriors are quite handsome, too. At the same time I kept a sharp lookout for your American ladies, and I must say that I saw some of the prettiest girls that can be found anywhere in the world. Then I offered to pay Mr. Conried all the damages he would ask if he would only release me from my contract and let me spend my time here in looking about."

Herr Schweighofer has worked his way up from the lowest rung of the dramatic ladder. Born in Brünn, Austria, he was put behind a store counter at an early age, but soon became "stage struck," and joined one of the indescribable little provincial companies that are found in out-of-the-way corners in Germany. His manager allowed him to play all sorts of parts. He suffered many privations in his early days, and gradually became known as a promising young comedian. While playing in Odessa years ago the character comedian on one occasion was unable to appear, and the manager ordered Schweighofer to take his place. The young actor at first was bewildered. Then he decided to give an imitation of the celebrated Knaack, who appeared in New York in 1881. He played his part very successfully and was rewarded with much applause.

Some time later the genuine Knaack also appeared in Odessa, and every seat in the theatre was sold at a high price. After the performance some of his auditors asked: "Is this Knaack? Huh! He has been imitating Schweighofer."

This incident gave Schweighofer immense prestige, and his advancement and progress thenceforward were rapid. Other well-known German actors in turn imitated his originalities. It is said that he can melt an audience to tears in one scene and excite them to irresistible risibility in the next.

Herr Schweighofer will be in this city three weeks. On Monday evening he will begin in the farce, "Ein Blitzmädel," ("A Telegraph Girl,") in which he will appear in four different characters, as a German chorus singer, a French abbé, an Italian ballet master, and a Heidelberg student. This play will be repeated on Tuesday and Wednesday, and on Thursday evening he will appear in "Nullerl," translated as "The Nonentity." Here he will also assume several characters. This is regarded as one of his strongest plays, and he said yesterday that he had made half a million of thalers from this play alone. Other plays in his repertoire are "Pension Schoeller," ("The Beggar Student;") "Gipsfigur," ("The Plaster of Paris Cast;"), "Othello's Erfolg," ("Othello's Success;") "Scheu vor dem Minister," ("Bashfulness before the Minister,") and "Wiener Erlebnisse," (Vienna genre pictures.)

NOTED SINGERS HERE AGAIN.

Anton van Rooy and Mme. Saville's Operatic and Concert Plans.

Anton Van Rooy, a German baritone, arrived here yesterday by the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. He is to fill his second engagement with the Maurice Grau Opera Company. Herr Van Rooy last night said that his unexpected arrival was due to the fact that he found it impossible to obtain accommodations on any other first-class steamer which would have brought him to New York in time for his first appearance, which will occur Jan. 3 in "Die Walküre," when he will again be heard in the rôle of Wotan.

He came direct from his home, at Frankfort, Germany, after concluding an engagement of three weeks, during which he appeared in opera fourteen times.

The only new rôle he will be heard in here this year will be that of Hans Sachs, in "Die Meistersinger," in which he appeared with success at Baireuth last Summer. Herr Van Rooy said that he was thoroughly familiar with this rôle last season, when he was here, but did not assume it owing to a promise made to Mme. Wagner that he would not sing the part until he was heard at Baireuth.

Mlle. Frances Saville, a prima donna, also arrived on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. She comes to America for a brief concert tour under the direction of Victor Thrane.

ACTRESS SUES FOR JEWELS LOST.

Josephine Hall's Trunk Robbed in Transit to Philadelphia.

Josephine Hall, an actress, who is at present in Philadelphia playing in "The Girl from Maxim's," is bringing suit through her counsel, Maurice Meyer of this city, against Charles Frohman and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to recover $8,800, the value of a quantity of jewelry which she says was stolen from her trunk during transit from this city to Philadelphia, five weeks ago.

In one act in the "The Girl from Maxim's" Miss Hall was accustomed to wear the jewels, among which were a diamond necklace and pendants, a sunburst, brooch, and rings, and to keep them, with the costume for this particular act, in her trunk. When the company went from this city to Philadelphia, the trunk, with the baggage of other members, was placed in a special car. On arrival at Philadelphia it was found, Miss Hall claims, that the trunk had been broken open and the jewelry stolen. The police were informed, and detectives of a private agency were also set to work upon the case.

"A WONDERFUL WOMAN."

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 20.—To-night at the Collingwood Opera House, Fannie Rice gave the first performance of her new play, "A Wonderful Woman." The name of the author is a guarded secret.

The new comedy is in three acts, with the scenes laid in New York City. Polly Perkins acted by Miss Rice, is an up-to-date woman, who is engaged in stock brokerage and speculation in Wall Street. She has a leaning toward Theosophy, and to gratify that fad imports a Hindu, who is supposed to be a master of the occult science, and claims to possess the power to separate the soul from the body and send it on a visit to the heavenly planets. He attempts to exercise this power on Polly Perkins and a female friend, with the most confusing and humorous results.

Miss Rice's acting was rewarded with five or six curtain calls by the large audience, which seemed to greatly enjoy the performance. Several newspaper men and managers who were present are of the opinion that in "A Wonderful Woman" Miss Rice has a valuable piece of theatrical property. The new play will be seen in New York shortly after the holidays.

JOHN BLAIR'S EXPERIMENT.

In Carnegie Lyceum last evening John Blair presented the second of his subscription plays, a translation of an exceedingly dull and needless French piece in three acts called "Les Tenailles." Paul Hervieu wrote the original, which was one of the series of prolonged conversations about marital relations and adultery with which Jules Claretie has all but wrecked the fortunes of the Comédie Française in his directorship.

Granted a fairly fluent pen and some reading of modern fiction, and it is a very easy task to turn out such a piece as this. The building of a conventional farce or melodrama for the entertainment of men and women of average intelligence requires perhaps, more brains. The world is full of humbug.

"Ties" is the brief title chosen for the translation of Hervieu's conversations. It serves well enough in the circumstances, though an ordinary theatrical audience would not be allured by the word.

John Blair acted an ugly, selfish, narrow-minded, and opinionated man, without any striking authority, but so as to make the personage sufficiently disagreeable. Florence Kahn, seemingly imitating some of Mrs. Fiske's tricks of manner, was effective in a larger way as the equally selfish and intolerant woman who, unable to destroy her home, defies it. The situation in which this woman is placed in the last act might be made pathetic by an actress of larger experience than Miss Kahn, who, however, made it intelligible—which was something. In these scenes alone she made Hervieu's otherwise exceedingly uninteresting and objectionable heroine comprehensible.

The other rôles were filled by the veteran P. A. Anderson, Frederick Lewis, and Alice Harrington. It seems to be impossible to set a play well in the crypt of Carnegie Hall, but surely the gap in the back scene last night can be remedied.

The aesthetic value of such plays as "Ties" is very small. The moral of this particular play is not new or well illustrated. But Mr. Blair is sticking to his creed of presenting only such plays as the commercial theatre ignores.

"CARMEN" AT THE OPERA.

Reappearance of Mme. Emma Calve in Her Favorite Part.

If on Monday night the illusion of continuity was strong at the Metropolitan Opera House, it was startling last night. It was the second subscription night of the series, and any one entering the house after the curtain rose on the second act, and previous to the appearance of Don José at the inn of Lillias Pastia, might have supposed that performances had been going on without interruption ever since 1897. Then Emma Calvé went away from us, and last night she came before us again as Carmen in Bizet's beautiful opera. She was apparently somewhat slenderer than of old, but in no way had the body or the spirit of her art diminished. She was welcomed right royally, and was applauded as a singer of her vocal and dramatic power deserves to be and always is by the metropolitn public of the Western Hemisphere.

It is much too late in the history of the world to lay the tribute of laudation at the feet of Bizet. "Carmen" is accepted as a masterpiece, and explanations of the nature of its greatness may be left to those who think that what they witness for the first time is new to all the world. Essays upon "Romeo et Juliette," "Carmen" and "La Traviata" will not find much space in this paper. A more fruitful subject at present is the familiar impersonations of Mme. Calvé and the unfamiliar ones of M. Alvarez and M. Plançon, who were associated with her last night, the former as Don José and the latter as Escamillo.

Mme. Calvé's Carmen has changed in none of its fundamental ideas. Before such changes can take place the leopard must change his spots, and the wonderful woman who sang and acted last night must get a new nature. It seems superfluous to lay stress on the beauty of Mme. Calvé's personation of the gypsy heroine of Prosper Merimee's tale, yet when the interpretation comes before us anew we are perforce driven to voice our admiration. This is one of the truly notable operatic embodiments of our time.

Mme. Calvé not only looks the part, but she lives it for the hours during which the opera lasts. Every action is charged with a subtle eloquence, and throws light upon the emotions of the woman. Every look is a speech, every gesture a revelation. And how beautifully she uses her voice! She makes it a medium for the expression of every side of a passionate and changeful nature. Last night she sang the music with uncommonly good intonation, with ravishing beauty of tone, and with so many significant nuances that even those unacquainted with the text must have known what she meant. Her singing was a little less vigorous than it sometimes was of yore, and this gave a new aspect to her performance. But the conception of the character was the same as it used to be, and it was set forth in a convincing and masterfully dramatic manner.

M. Plancon had the most trying task of the evening—to seek for success in a part in which so many have failed. It is a mystery to most operagoers why so many baritones fail to convey to their auditors the grace, the dash, and the gallantry of Escamillo. But M. Plancon seemed to have solved the mystery. He certainly avoided the bottomless pit of non-success. He was a fine, commanding figure. His action was full of splendid freedom and vigor, and he sang the deceptive Toreador song superbly. In the last act he dazzled the audience with a brilliant costume. M. Plancon has added another to his long list of happy and fascinating achievements.

M. Alvarez was an excellent Don José. The part was to have been sung by M. Saleza, but he was indisposed, and the principal tenor became his substitute. In the first act M. Alvarez sang well, but his flower song in the second was deficient in depth of feeling. However, he had his opportunity in the great scene at the close of the third act. There his robust and impassioned style was suited to the dramatic content of the scene, and he let himself loose in a perfect torrent of fury at Carmen. Again, in the last act, he had an opportunity for vigorous and declamatory song, and he made the most of it. His Don José was much more successful than his Romeo, and it is a pity that he did not make his début in this part.

Mme. Emma Eames was the same lovely Micaela as of old. She was in good voice and sang beautifully. Her delivery of the romance in the third act won her unfailing applause. The small parts were in satisfactory hands, and the subsidiary scenes moved with smoothness and celerity. The chorus was acceptable, and the orchestra did its work most efficiently. Signor Mancinelli conducted with his usual skill. Tomorrow night "Tannhäuser" will be sung.

SOCIETY AT THE OPERA.

Many New Faces and a Few of the More Familiar Ones Seen.

There were many new faces in the boxes last evening and a few of the more familiar ones. Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who wore a gown of black lace, décolleté, and a sunburst of diamonds on her corsage, had as her guest her mother, Mrs. Willing, who was in gray. John Jacob Astor and Harry Lehr were also in the box, and a visitor was Senator Depew.

Mrs. A. Bierstadt, in Box 24, was in black velvet, with superb diamonds. Mrs. Edward Reeve Merritt and Mrs. W. Emlen Roosevelt were in Box 3. This was Mrs. Merritt's first appearance since the death of her father, Mr. Roosevelt. She was in black and Mrs. Roosevelt was in lavender.

Mrs. Frederic Benedict was in Box 22 in white. Mrs. Trenor L. Park, in Box 2, was in lavender satin and diamonds. Mrs. James Hude Beekman was the guest of Miss Corola de Forest.

Lady Colebrook and Mrs. Dodge were in the Whitney box. Lady Colebrook was in white with her famous pearls. Mrs. Joseph Stickney, in white and diamonds, was in Box 33.

Among others were Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, the Misses Stokes, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Harry McVickar, the Misses Gurnee, Mrs. Frederic Pierson, Miss Leary, Mrs. H. F. Dimock, the Misses Bowers, Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller, Sr., Miss Eloise Breese, Mrs. John H. Hall, the Misses Hall, William R. Grace, the Misses Grace, Miss Susan de Forest Day, Gen. Roe, and Miss Josephine Roe.

"Belle of New York" to Tour Here.

Arrangements have been concluded for the tour of this country of "The Belle of New York" Company, which will arrive here from England Jan. 6. The first engagement will be at the Casino the latter part of January and will last two weeks, after which a tour embracing all the principal cities will be made, the season terminating in Boston early in May. The company, which is now appearing at the Shaftesbury Theatre, London, is headed by Miss Edna May. There will be some changes in the principal rôles for the American tour.

Company to Push "The Great Ruby."

A company, consisting of J. Wesley Rosenquest, Arthur Rehan, and George H. Brennan, has been incorporated to exploit "The Great Ruby" after March 1, when Jacob Litt's control of the rights of the melodrama will pass to the company for a period of three years.

Casino to Have a Souvenir Night.

It will be souvenir night at the Casino to-morrow evening. The occasion will be the one hundredth performance of "The Singing Girl." The souvenirs consist of handsome powder puff boxes with silver tops, on which in sepia print the portrait of Miss Alice Neilsen will be found.

A New Theatre for Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 20.—A new theatre is to be built in this city near the corner of Washington and Boylston Streets. New York parties are said to be the promoters, and the manager will be a New York theatrical man.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday was not one of many social diversions. There were two weddings in town, several receptions, and dinners, but the principal event was the opera in the evening, at which appeared in the parterre many new faces. To-day's programme is fuller and much more varied. A number of well-known people will go to Lakewood to the private theatricals to be given there by Mrs. George Gould at Georgian Court. Mrs. Astor will give her first large dinner of the season this evening, and the first meeting of Les Cendrillons will take place at Sherry's.

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At Les Cendrillons this evening the debutantes of the season will be well represented. It will be an early affair, and in accordance with its name will end at midnight, when supper will be served. There will be a short cotillion. The patronesses are Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Frederic de Peyster, Mrs. Brayton Ives, Mrs. Stanford White, Mrs. Jacob W. Miller, Mrs. John S. Barnes, Mrs. Henry E. Howland, Mrs. Walter Gurnee, Jr., Mrs. George C. Clark, and Mrs. Robert G. Huntington.

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Receptions were given yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Pierpont Edwards of 12 East Forty-sixth Street to introduce Miss Edwards, and Mrs. Ernest La Montagne of 114 East Thirtieth Street; by Mrs. Allan D. Loney of 421 Madison Avenue, and the Misses Bonner of 334 Madison Avenue. In the afternoon there was held the second meeting at Sherry's of Mrs. Dallas H. Pratt's dancing class for the younger set.

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The Teutonic, which arrived yesterday, had among her passengers Mr. Marshall Field, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Pullman of Chicago, Mr. A. R. Manice, Mr. J. W. A. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. McKinstry, Miss Middleton, Thomas Oliver, Frank Perkins, Miss Clara Perkins, Mrs Henry Sedley, Miss Barbara Sedley, and Capt. L. Thompson and Mrs. Thompson. The Fuerst Bismarck, which arrived on Tuesday, brought among passengers whose names have not already been published, Mrs. Frank L. Stevens, Miss Emily F. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Weston, Mrs. Austin Mitchell, son, and daughter, Miss N. Carow, and Miss Amelie Denegre of New Orleans. The Southwark, which sailed yesterday for Southampton and Antwerp, had booked among other passengers Mr. and Mrs. William A. Hallock, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Pierce, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Rawson, and Miss Alice Wright.

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On L'Aquitaine, which sails to-day for Havre, there are booked among others Mrs. F. H. Barclay, Col. Charles Page Bryan, Sydney Jones Colford, and M. Robert. The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which arrived yesterday from Bremen and Southampton, brought among other passengers Douglas Alexander, Miss Frances A. Armstrong, Mrs. William A. Abbé, Mrs. William T. Bull, Mrs. S. Barrowe and Miss Barrowe, Miss Elizabeth Curtis, William T. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Crawford, Miss Du Bois, Mr. and Mrs. De Forest, Mrs. John L. Gardner, Miss E. C. Humphrey, Count Albert Lichtervelde, Mrs. H. Victor Newcomb, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Perkins, Miss Dorothy Perkins, George Perkins, Dr. Patton, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Slater, Jr., Miss Eleanor Slater, Dr. Charles D. Smith and Mrs. Smith, Mrs. W. B. Thompson and the Misses Thompson, Irving E. Walker, Mrs. White De Lancey Ward, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Wheeler, and Mr. and Mrs. John White.

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There were a number of "at homes" yesterday, and these informal receptions, which have become such a feature of New York Winter seasons, will after the new year increase in number and fill the afternoons of every week day until the coming of Lent. In fact, some hostesses now defer the holding of their "at homes" until Lent. The Social Register Association, which has been endeavoring to induce society women living in the same section of the city to select the same visiting days, reports satisfactory progress in this praiseworthy attempt, and there will certainly be a good beginning made this year along these lines. The association's proposed arrangement is that hostesses on the side streets above Fiftieth Street should receive on Mondays, those living on Fifth Avenue on Tuesdays, those living on Lexington and Park Avenues and the side streets from Twenty-third to Fiftieth Street on Wednesdays, the dwellers on Madison Avenue, Gramercy Park, and Irving Place up to Twenty-third Street on Thursdays, while those living on Washington Square and the side streets below Twenty-third Street could receive on Fridays. If this plan could be carried out it would save an immense amount of time and trouble to all those men and women who are going out this season, and who must necessarily in consequence appear at the "at homes" of their friends.

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Mrs. William Barclay Parsons of 505 Fifth Avenue will give a cotillion on the afternoon of Dec. 28 for her granddaughter, Miss Sylvia Parsons. The favors will be silver trinkets and other small articles.

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Mrs. Albert Barnes Boardman of 40 West Fifty-third Street will give after New Year's a large luncheon to the débutantes of this season. Mrs. Boardman's daughter, Miss Cecil Boardman, is one of this year's buds.

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The chief event of social interest to-night will be the housewarming or opening of the new casino which Mr. George J. Gould has built at Lakewood, N. J., near his beautiful residence, Georgian Court, of which it may be called in a sense an annex. This casino is the most completely furnished and appointed and the largest of its kind anywhere. It has been erected in a pine grove about a thousand feet distant from Georgian Court proper, is a square building with four large entrances, one at each corner, and with a main entrance in addition. A square hall opens from this main entrance, from which three openings lead to the bowling alley, the tanbark or driving ring, and the billiard room. Up stairs and reached by a private hall are the forty guest rooms. The baths and swimming pool and the gymnasium are on the ground floor. There is a large handball court and tennis and racquet courts. The natatorium has a swimming pool 60 feet long by 25 feet wide. The floor surrounding this pool is of mosaic, while the skylight roof rests on pillars of gray marble.

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For the opening of this unique and beautiful structure to-night Mrs. Gould has arranged some elaborate private theatricals, which are to follow a large dinner, and which in turn will be followed by a cotillion. As was announced first in this column some time ago, these theatricals will be produced in a newly built theatre, which is to be a permanent feature of the Gould residence. The stage is as large as that of several of the New York theatres, and the seating capacity of the room is 125. The general color scheme of the auditorium is dark red relieved by gold. The theatre was built from suggestions made by both Mr. and Mrs. Gould. Handsome stage properties and necessary stage adjuncts have been provided.

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As already told in this column the plays to be produced will be the romantic comedy "The Twilight of the Gods," written by Mrs. Edward R. Wharton, (Miss Pussie Jones,) in which Mrs. Gould will take the leading part, her first appearance on the stage since she gave up her professional career, and she will be supported by Boyd Putnam, the only professional to appear, and Philip Clark of Philadelphia. Following "The Twilight of the Gods" will come the skits "A Pair of Lunatics" and "The Marble Arch," to be presented by Evert Jansen Wendell, Philip Clark, Sydney J. Smith, Miss Greta Pomeroy, and Miss Emily Hoffman, who won such fame at the Strollers' week's performance by her dancing.

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Mr. and Mrs. Gould have invited as their guests for this evening's entertainment some 200 New York fashionable people, who will go to Lakewood on special cars attached to the afternoon train to-day. These guests will either stay at Georgian Court or at the Lakewood hotels, and those apportioned to the hotels will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Gould as if they were at the house. A large dinner will precede the theatricals, and these will be followed by a supper and a cotillion. The affair will be the most elaborate and the largest house party ever given by private hosts in America.

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Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Lord invited a number of people, through the courtesy of the Judges of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, to attend a private view of the new Court House at Madison Avenue and

Miss Mason Buys Newport Land.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 20.—The Countess de Robiglio of Nice and her sister, Mrs. Margaret King Bentley of Newport, have sold to Miss Ella F. Mason of Boston, a Newport cottager, 10,000 feet of land on Hunter Avenue, on which Miss Mason will erect a cottage.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Lusk—Tiffany.

Miss Mary Woodbridge Tiffany, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis C. Tiffany, and Mr. Graham Lusk, son of the late Dr. Lusk, were married yesterday afternoon in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church by the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Parkhurst. The bride, who entered the church on her father's arm, wore a clinging gown of white silk draped with chiffon, and carried a bouquet of white roses. Of the four bridesmaids three were sisters of the bride. All wore yellow gowns and carried baskets of white roses and lilies. The two little girl bridesmaids wore wreaths of holly on their short hair, and preceded the other attendants up the aisle. The church was very handsomely decorated; masses of white roses and lilies formed a background for the pulpit, and on either side of these were red roses and carnations. On the head of each pew down the centre aisle was laid a large bunch of red roses and carnations, and there was also a profusion of palms and other greens. A reception at the residence of the bride's parents, 27 East Seventy-second Street, followed the ceremony.

Shropshire—Steele.

Miss Sophronisba Preston Breckinbridge Steele, daughter of Dr. Theophilus Steele of 209 West Eighty-first Street, and Mr. Ralph Freeman Shropshire, were married at noon yesterday in All Angels' Protestant Episcopal Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-first Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. John Huske of St. Thomas's, assisted by the Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, rector of All Angels'. The church was beautifully decorated with palms. The bride wore a gray crêpe de chine gown, embroidered in steel, with a picture hat and plumes of the same shade. She carried pink roses. The best man was Mr. J. Preston Carson of Richmond, Va., and the ushers were Harry C. Bryan, T. Foster Gaines, Joshua Brown, and Edward F. Shropshire. There were neither bridesmaids nor maid of honor. After the ceremony a breakfast was served at Sherry's for the bridal party and several other guests. The tables were decorated with pink and white flowers and the favors were white satin hand-painted bows.

Benet—Cox.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The marriage of Miss Margaret Cox to Laurence Vincent Benet, which took place to-day at 1 o'clock at St. Paul's Church, was largely attended. The Rev. Dr. Alfred Harding, the rector, officiated. The bride's only attendant was her sister, Miss Sally S. Cox, and the best man was Edward Pierce Casey of New York, formerly of this city. The ushers were John Sidney Webb, Alexander B. Legare, Montgomery Blair, and Caspar Crowninshield.

The ceremony was followed by a breakfast at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Thomas Campbell Cox, which was attended by relatives and a few personal friends. The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Long were among those present at the ceremony and breakfast.

Late this afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Benet left for New York, where they will remain until Dec. 27, when they will sail for Europe to make their future home in Paris. The bride is popular in society. Her father was the late Thomas Campbell Cox, and she is the niece of Justice Cox. Mr. Benet has had a position at the French capital for several years, where his mother, Mrs. Stephen V. Benet, widow of the late Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, has resided with him. The wedding gown was a white satin trimmed with duchesse lace and chiffon.

The bride was escorted into church by her brother, William Robinson Cox of New York. Among the out of town guests present were Otis Glazebrook of New York, Mrs. John Calvert of Philadelphia, Mrs. Hobson, Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Scott, Mr. McEldery, and Ed. Robinson of Baltimore, Capt. Walker Benet, Watervliet Arsenal, Troy, N. Y.; Miss Dyer and J. L. Taylor, Roth resident and army circles were represented in the gathering at the church. The bride's presents were not only numerous, but valuable. Mrs. Benet sent her a bracelet watch, set with diamonds and sapphires. Other gifts were rugs, gold and silver table furnishings, and many articles of jewelry.

Wertz—Jennings.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Dec. 20.—At the Chapel of Our Holy Saviour this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock Miss Flora May Jennings, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James O. Jennings of South Norwalk, became the bride of David Stout Wertz of Norwalk. The edifice was elaborately decorated with evergreens and laurel, as well as ferns and potted plants. There were many guests present from New York, Brooklyn, and other places. Prof. Edward Sims presided at the organ, while the ceremony was performed by the Rev. F. W. Norris, rector of Trinity Church, South Norwalk. The bride was given away by her father. The bride was unattended, with the exception of the ushers, Walter Hoyt Jennings and Victor W. Ferris. The bride was gowned in a traveling costume of brown castor broadcloth and carried a white Prayer Book.

Sultan's Son-in-Law Not Arrested.

MARSEILLES, Dec. 20.—Mahmoud Pasha, the Sultan's son-in-law, who recently fled from Constantinople with his wife's jewels and all the money he could collect, has arrived here. The Turkish Government had telegraphed to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcassé, asking for the arrest of the fugitive on his reaching French territory, but the authorities here have thus far not interfered.

Zola's Trial Adjourned.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—The trial of M. Emile Zola on charge of having libeled M. Judet, Director of the Petit Journal, in accusing him of using forged documents in an attack upon M. François Zola, the novelist's father, was adjourned to-day for a month on the request of the defendant's counsel, Maître Labori, who appeared in court with his client.

Mrs. Kendal as Well as Ever.

Mrs. Kendal's indisposition after the second act of "The Elder Miss Blossom" at the Knickerbocker Theatre Tuesday night was not as serious as it was said to be. She was as vigorous as ever during the third act that night and at the matinée yesterday she exhibited no indication of illness. Mrs. Kendal yesterday said that the incident was greatly exaggerated.

Scottish Associations Vote Confidence in Campbell-Bannerman.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—A meeting of the Scottish Liberal Associations to-day voted confidence in Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader in the House of Commons, after some unpleasant remarks from delegates who pointed out that the resolution emanated from the local association, instead of from the Executive Committee, who were influenced by the threat that Lord Rosebery would resign his membership if the Executive Committee introduced the resolution.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was elected at the beginning of last February the leader of the Liberal Party in the House of Commons, in succession to Sir William Vernon-Harcourt. Since that time, and especially since the war with the South African Republics broke out, there have been many rumors to the effect that Lord Rosebery would be chosen as head of the party. The present leader's opinions regarding the war are known to be at variance with those of a large number of Liberals, Lord Rosebery included. Sir Henry has represented the Stirling (Scotland) District in the House of Commons since 1868.

Lieut. Peary Planning Another Trip.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Dec. 20.—The Peary Arctic Club has decided to repair the steamer Windward for next season's northern cruise. She is now lying at Brigus, on Conception Bay, but will be brought to St. John's, docked, thoroughly repaired and strengthened, receiving new engines and boilers. When refitted she will be in first-class condition for a three-year cruise projected by Lieut. Peary, who is hopeful of reaching the north pole with her.

Prussia Offers a Rat Bounty.

BERLIN, Dec. 20.—The Prussian authorities, by proclamation, ask residents of ports on the North Sea and the Baltic to destroy rats in their various towns. A premium is offered. The local authorities at Flensburg, at the west end of Flensburg-Fiord, are paying a bounty of 5 pfennigs per rat.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Hepburn Johns.

Hepburn Johns, dramatic critic of The Chicago Chronicle, died in that city yesterday of pneumonia. Mr. Johns formerly was connected with various New York papers, and in 1885 was managing editor of The Harrisburg (Penn.) Telegram. Later he was a member of the editorial staff of The Pittsburg Dispatch.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. ALBERT P. WALTER died at his home, 280 Fourth Street, Jersey City, on Monday night, after an illness of six weeks, from peritonitis resulting from typhoid fever. Dr. Walter was born in Easton, Penn., in 1853. He was educated in New York and Baltimore, and settled in Jersey City, where he soon built up a lucrative practice. He leaves a wife and one son.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

E. & W. "SYOSSET" E. & W.
A Wide Seamed Collar.

MARRIED.

FLETCHER—MOYER.—Wednesday, Dec. 20, by the Rev. George M. Christien D. D., William B. Fletcher and Miss Anna Louise Moyer.

LUSK—TIFFANY.—On Wednesday, Dec. 20, at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst and the Rev. Dr. J. H. Mason Knox, Mary Woodbridge, daughter of Louis Comfort Tiffany, to Graham Lusk.

DIED.

BREADON.—On Monday, Dec. 18, 1899, Mary, daughter of the late George and Bridget Breadon.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 64 West 37th St., Thursday at 11 A. M.

GRAHAM.—At his residence, in Seabright, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 18, 1899, Malcolm Graham, son of the late John Lorimer and Emily Clason Graham.

Funeral services will be held at the Brick Presbyterian Church, 5th Av. and 37th St., New York City, on Friday morning, Dec. 22, at 10 o'clock.

NEVIUS.—On Monday, Dec. 18, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Alan W. Lukens, Elizabeth, N. J., Eliza W Nelson, widow of the late Prof. William J. Nevius, in the 87th year of her age.

Funeral service on Thursday, Dec. 21, at 2:30 P. M., 441 Westminster Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

PELL.—At Paris, France, at her residence, 1 Avenue Montaigne, on Dec. 20, 1899, Orleana Redwood Ellery Pell, widow of Walden Pell, late of the City of New York, in the ninetieth year of her age.

PHILIPS.—Margaret H., widow of B. L. Philips, suddenly, Tuesday evening, Dec. 19, 1899, aged sixty-five years, at 87 Woolsey St., Astoria, N. Y.

SMITHERS.—On Tusday, Dec. 19, in his 20th year, Charles Henry Smithers, Jr., eldest son of Charles Henry and Emily Brett Smithers.

Funeral services on Thursday evening, Dec. 21, at 8:30 P. M., at 269 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn. Interment private. Montreal papers please copy.

TOWNSEND.—On Dec. 20, 1899, at his late residence, 222 Frost St., Brooklyn, Walter B. Townsend, aged 64 years.

Funeral from St. John's Church, Newtown, L. I., Friday, Dec. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M. Trains leave Long Island City at 2 and 2:30 P. M.

WADE.—On Dec. 19, 1899, at the residence of her daughter, in Philadelphia, Mary A., widow of Robert Wade, Esq., late of New York City and formerly of Sheffield, England.

Interment at Englewood, N. J., Thursday, Dec. 21, on the arrival of the 1:10 train from 23d St., Erie Railroad.

CYPRESS HILLS CEMETERY.
From Brooklyn Ferries by Electric or Elevated R. R. New York office, 1 Madison Av.

DEATHS REPORTED DEC. 20.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Dec.
ARCULARIUS, Selina, 77 W. 94th St	64	19
ANSTETT, Jessie, 208 W. 144th St....	22	17
AIKEN, Mamie E., 811 Avenue A....	25	19
ANDERSON, Carl A., 227 E. 97th St.	47	19
ACCOCELLO, Giulio, 16 Commerce St.	2	20
BRESCIA, Pasquale, 2,039 1st Av....	46	19
BONACUM, Irene, 614 W. 39th St....	9	18
BISCAGLIO, Maria, 65 Sullivan St...	2	19
BISHOP, James, 108 Leroy St.....	1	17
BOYLAN, Bridget, 325 E. 60th St....	78	18
BREADON, Mary A., 64 W. 37th St..	56	18
BAYNHAM, William, 214 E. 39th St.	57	18
BERGEN, Margaret C., 137 Lawrence	25	19
BURNS, Ellen, 113 E. 125th St.....	58	19
BECK, Josephine, 207 E. 100th St....	2	20
BECK, Veronica, 207 E. 100th St....	2	19
CLANCEY, Ellen, 410 W. 54th St....	43	18
CARLEY, Edward, 553 W. 29th St..	43	19
CASSIDY, Mary, 349 Spring St.....	34	18
CARTER, James H., 32 E. 20th St....	43	18
CRANE, Helen, 227 E. 28th St.....	65	19
COOK, Ester R., 645 Hudson St.....	4	10
CRAWFORD, James B., 131 Edgcombe Av.	29	20
CLARK, Annie, 313 W. 19th St.....	29	20
CORCORAN, Peter M., 12 Allen St...	26	19
CRAWFORD, John, 1,175 Madison Av.	28	18
CORRY, Jacob, 624 W. 39th St.....	51	20
DONOVAN, Jeremiah, 16 Beach St...	43	17
DONAKEY, Anthony, 350 E. 10th St.	1	18
DIAMOND, Bridget, 221 William St..	1	19
DREW, Harris, 106 Madison St.....	52	19
DREIER, Johann F., 322 W. 117th St.	1	19
DEMARTINI, Edwardo, 27 Roosevelt	60	17
EBERSTARK, Aaron, 403 E. Houston	1	20
EAGAN, Ellen, 1,087 1st Av.....	1	19
FELDSTEIN, Rachel, 7 Allen St....	48	20
FISCHER, Mary, 149 Chrystie St....	68	19
FAIST, Jacob, 346 E. 53d St.....	10	19
FOX, James, 496 10th Av.....	43	18
FOX, Catherine E., 496 10th Av....	2	19
FRANK, Edward, 262 W. 33d St.....	29	19
FLYNN, T., 433 W. 25th St.....	35	18
FRIEDMAN, J., 148 Suffolk St.....	1	18
GUARGLIA, C., 238 Mulberry St.....	1	19
GIFUNO, Giacinta, 243 E. 22d St....	2	18
GOURSAT, Louis, 1,548 Park Av.....	68	19
GAREY, George, 225 W. 126th St....	45	20
GARONE, Anthony, 66 Oliver St.....	28	20
HATTANER, Rose, 363 E. 71st St....	1	19
HOOARTH, Lillian E., 314 W. 49th St.	8	19
HACKETT, W., 728 10th Av.....	2	19
HESLIN, J. J., 35 Broome St.....	1	19
HUDSON, James, 21 Lawrence St....	55	19
JOHNSON, Maria L. T., 1,919 7th Av	1	19
JOHNSTON, James, 419 E. 22d St....	44	18
KRATOCHVIL, F., 1,442 Avenue A..	1	19

In the Soap Itself.

THE REMEDY WHICH CURES

Eczema, Pimples, Blackheads, and all Skin Eruptions.

NO STOMACH MEDICINES

Or Greasy Ointments Required to Make the Skin Soft, Smooth and Free from Blemish.

Nature's Own Skin Purifier.

Made from the Fresh Green Leaves of the Tasmanian Blue Gum Tree.

HYOMEI SOAP

The First and Only Soap Ever Manufactured Without Fats, Grease or Dangerous Alkali.

HYOMEI ANTISEPTIC SKIN SOAP is a revelation to soap users. Nothing like it has ever been made before, and nothing will ever take its place on your toilet table after once using.

Sold by all Druggists. Price, 25c.

THE R. T. BOOTH CO., Ithaca, N. Y.

One Fare From Anywhere.

Bloomingdales

Av., 59th to 6 1st St.

To you who have left Christmas buying till now, to you who have only the last few gifts to decide upon, we suggest that you

Shop in the Morning.

You can select with greatest comfort between 8 and 11 o'clock, A. M. Then the stocks are all freshly arranged, assortments are the prettiest, and there is plenty of room.

You who must select gifts upon the money basis can do the best here. Put all the heart and care in your selection you wish—pay fifty cents or five hundred dollars, and you'll surely get a gift worth having. At every turn in this big store you'll find helpful hints as to acceptable remembrances. Again we say come early. Naturally a store delivering nearly 50,000 purchases daily, besides those carried away, can give you better attention before the throngs arrive. But we'll do the best we can—for you at any time between 8 A.M and 10 P. M. **to-day, to-morrow and the next day.**

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

On account of the rush during the holiday season, we advise intending purchasers to visit our warerooms as early in the day as is convenient.

For the accommodation of those unable to call during the day, we will remain

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937 & 939 Broadway, N. Y.

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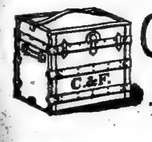

CROUCH & FITZGERALD

161 BROADWAY.

688 BROADWAY.

723 SIXTH AVENUE.

NEW COURT HOUSE OPENED

Private View of the Home of the Appellate Division.

WORK OF THE MURAL ARTISTS

Beautiful Paintings on the Walls of the Main Courtroom—The Decorations Harmonious.

A private view of the new Court House, at Madison Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, for the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, was given yesterday afternoon. Invitations to this view were issued by James Brown Lord, the architect of the building, through the courtesy of the Appellate Court Justices, and several of the Justices were present with Mr. and Mrs. Lord to receive their friends and point out to them the beauties and comforts of their new legal home.

The opening of this new Court House, which has been for the last three years in process of building, is of interest and importance not only to the legal profession of New York City and State, but is an art event of unusual moment and significance, for to this new building has been applied not only the skill of the architect and the hand of the sculptor, but also the brush of the artist.

It therefore emphasizes the growing understanding in this country of the fact that "the house" to be truly "beautiful" requires and demands the co-operation of the allied arts.

A beginning had been made in the direction of expressing this understanding in the intrusting of the painting of the ceilings in the Court of General Sessions to our best mural artists, but in the Appellate Court Building these artists have been allowed a freedom that makes their work almost as important as that of the architect. Too much credit cannot be given to Mr. Lord, not only for his intelligent plans and for the calling in of the painter and sculptor to his aid, but also for his judicious selection of the painters who by their previous work in decoration had proved themselves worthy of being employed upon the present building.

The architectural appearance and features of the new Court House have already been described in THE NEW YORK TIMES. The style is Corinthian and the material is white marble. As seen from Madison Square the new Court House presents a graceful and beautiful effect. The scaffolding had not been removed yesterday from the outside of the upper floor, so that the general effect when seen near by was, of course, marred. When this is finally taken away, as it will be within a few days, the building in its glistening white dress will stand out as one of the most chaste monuments of art in the metropolis. It not only enhances Mr. Lord's already high reputation, but will be for years to come a study for the country's architects.

INTERIOR OF THE BUILDING.

The interior decorations, furnishings, and appointments, which were inspected by the large number of prominent people who yesterday attended the private view, are the most elaborate and effective of those of any public building in the country, and possibly in the world. In fact, the impression that the interior of this building gave to the visitors yesterday was that of a handsome modern clubhouse, perhaps more dignified in treatment, as befits its uses, but still suggestive in its richness of tone, warmth of color, and in its furnishings of a clubhouse.

In the matter of decoration, however, it has on its ground floor, and particularly in its main hall and main courtroom, a number of mural paintings which give these apartments distinction, and are in themselves the most important art works that have been shown for many a day in New York. The mural artists who for months past have labored on the walls of the new building, and whose finished work was shown for the first time publicly yesterday, are H. Siddons Mowbray, Robert Reid, Willard Metcalf, C. Y. Turner, H. O. Walker, Edward Simmons, Edwin H. Blashfield, George W. Maynard Kenyon Cox, and Joseph W. Lauber.

These names will be recognized by the student and art lover, as well as by the reader who has not all followed the progress of art in America during the past few years, as those of men who have achieved deserved eminence in their profession and whose work is to some extent familiar to the frequenters of the year's art exhibitions, and to that portion of the general public which visits the larger and newer hotels and restaurants of the city.

Messrs. Blashfield, Simmons, and Turner have given us work in the Astoria Hotel, and Mr. Mowbray, Mr. Reid, Mr. Metcalf, Mr. Lauber, and Mr. Maynard in other public and private buildings, which has been of such a standard of merit as to make their selection for the present task an appropriate one. They have approached their work with evident sympathy and with a full appreciation of the dignity and soberness of the treatment it required, so that in a word they have from the beginning been "in touch" with it.

It is not possible, even were it advisable in this first review, to select any one of these artists as having performed work better than that of his fellows. Each has his admirers, who will see the same points of superiority in the work of their favorite painter in color, composition, and drawing, here as elsewhere. The reviewer must judge the work of each man as a whole and with reference to the fitness for its place and to its relations to the entire scheme of decoration.

MOST IMPORTANT PAINTINGS.

The most important paintings are the three large panels opposite the dais of the Justices on the east wall of the main courtroom. These have been painted respectively by Mr. Walker, Mr. Simmons, and Mr. Blashfield. The central panel by Mr. Walker represents Wisdom, attended on one side by Learning, Experience, Humility, and Love, and on the other by Faith, Patience, Doubt, and Inspiration. The composition and grouping of this panel are excellent; the color key is low, and the scheme one of cool grays and browns. The painting is in flat tints and suggests Puvis de Chavannes.

Mr. Blashfield's panel, on the right, represents the Power of the Law. The law draws her sword in behalf of Appeal. On either side stand magistrates in black gowns, and also figures of a Roman magistrate, representing Roman Law; of an early Anglo-Saxon, typifying Common Law, and of a Bishop, typifying Canon Law. Above fly two female figures, about to place upon the head of the Law a crown, as a symbol of power, and two children support shields in the lower corners of the picture bearing the seal of the Court of Appeals. Mr. Blashfield has treated this composition with much thought, and has brought to it all his strength of draughtsmanship and his rich and subdued color. The composition is especially noticeable for its dignity.

Mr. Simmons's panel, on the left, represents the Justice of the Law, with Justice in the centre; Peace, recoiling from Brute Force, withheld by Fear, on the left, and Plenty, assisting the Needy, with the figure of Labor behind her. A child, typifying Mercy, stands in the foreground. Mr. Simmons's color scheme is one of cool grays and blues, and while a little darker than that of Mr. Walker, makes a good balance with that of Mr. Blashfield on the right.

The two panels which occupy the frieze on the right and left of the three large central panels represent the seals of the city and State, and are by Mr. Maynard. The crescent-shaped dark wood dais of the Justices, with its tall back and hood, destroys a little of the effect of Kenyon Cox's long frieze on the westerly wall of the main courtroom. The subject of this is the Reign of Law. In the centre the figure of the State stands, delivering the statutes, supported by boys bearing the ballot box and the sword. Beyond them are Liberty, releasing birds from a cage, and Force, armed and bearing the oak bough.

PEACE AND COMMERCE.

Peace and Commerce occupy the panels to the right of the centre and Plenty Rewarding Industry to the left. This frieze has been a labor of love for Mr. Cox, who has produced in it the best piece of decoration that has yet come from his brush. He has long been noted for his good drawing of the female nude and his warm color, and both these characteristics are prominent in this frieze.

The numerous small frieze panels between the pilasters and windows are the work of Mr. Lauber. They represent almost every conceivable allegorical subject, are on the whole well thought out, with an immense amount of detail, and are harmonious and rich in color. This main courtroom is lighted by a large dome light of grayish-yellow glass, which gives a soft illumination to the dark woodwork and the paintings and furnishings. The room is extremely harmonious and happy in tone, grave without being gloomy, and invested with what might be called an atmosphere of dignified cheerfulness.

The lofty-ceilinged main hall, with its abundant light, has permitted a lighter and more joyous treatment in furnishing and decoration, and the friezes and panels of this apartment have judiciously been given to the colorists, Mr. Mowbray, Mr. Metcalf, Mr. Reid, and Mr. Turner.

Mr. Mowbray's frieze, which extends all along the north wall, facing the entrance, and returning around the elevator shaft, has for its subject the Transmission of the Law, illustrated by eight groups, Mosaic, Egyptian, Greek, Roman, Byzantine, Norman, Common, and Modern Law, united in each case by an allegorical winged figure to represent their transmission from one age to another. The artist has painted his always graceful figures on a background of dark brown and gilt. His work is charmingly decorative, and his well-known delicate color sense is shown in every group.

Mr. Reid's frieze, representing Justice, which fills the easterly wall of the entrance hall, and the panel on the south wall, was fully described in this newspaper when shown last Spring in Mr. Reid's studio. In loftiness of conception, breadth of treatment, virile draughtsmanship, and fine grouping, it shows that Mr. Reid is possessed of more strength than he had hitherto been credited with. The figure of Justice, seated, supported by two male figures, and holding the symbols of the law, is particularly fine.

Mr. Metcalf's frieze occupies the westerly wall of the main hall. This also represents Justice, with Equity on one side, and at her feet Sorrow, and Mercy kneeling near by. Mr. Metcalf has also painted the panel on the south wall representing the Banishment of Discord. Careful grouping, fine expression, and good color are the chief characteristics of Mr. Metcalf's work. It is a pleasure to see Mr. Turner represented in the two effective and appropriate lunettes representing Law and Equity between the entrance doors on the southerly wall.

Space fails in which to describe the Justices' rooms, the library on the second floor, the robing rooms at the north end of the building on the main floor, and the club and recreation rooms on the basement floor. These handsomely furnished and appointed apartments are reminiscent of those at some leading clubhouse. The decoration and furnishing of the Court House, on the whole, is harmonious and attractive, and the building is an appropriate and beautiful home for the Appellate Justices, reflecting credit on the city, its architect, his assistant artists, and the builders.

CONCOURSE AND BOULEVARD.

Action by the Board of Public Improvements—Citizens Approve.

The Board of Public Improvements yesterday took up the long-pending matter of the Grand Concourse and Boulevard. The Concourse was authorized by the Legislature of 1892, and the city acquired title to the land in 1897. The amount expended under condemnation proceedings was about $3,000,000. The line of the Concourse is from One Hundred and Sixty-first Street to Mosholu Parkway four and a half miles, tapping the district in which lie Van Cortlandt Park, the Zoölogical Gardens, and the Botanical Gardens.

The first resolution presented to the Board yesterday was a request to the Board of Estimate to appropriate $1,000,000 bonds to grade the Boulevard and Concourse. An estimate by the Commissioner of Highways said that the work can be completed for that amount. Col. J. A. Goulden of the Taxpayers' Alliance of the Bronx James L. Wells of the North Side Board of Trade, Councilman A. C. Hottenroth, and President Haffen spoke in favor of the resolution.

President Grout of the Borough of Brooklyn asked that it be referred to the Corporation Counsel to see what the area of assessment would be. The Deputy Controller offered as an amendment that the whole matter be referred to the President of the board and the Commissioner of Highways, with a request that they submit a resolution providing for the work to be done out of the street improvement funds, the city to bear 75 and the property owners benefited 25 per cent. of the cost. Mr. Levy's amendment prevailed.

GETS A TROLLEY FRANCHISE.

Traction Company May Be Opposed by New Rochelle Citizens.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Dec. 20.—The Common Council of this city last night granted a franchise to the New York, Westchester and Connecticut Traction Company. This action was a surprise, and the company will probably be fought by the citizens before it succeeds in getting possession of the five miles of streets granted it, as they have contended the city's needs for street railways were well supplied.

The lines it may build under the franchise will largely compete with the Union Railway lines in the city. The citizens who will fight will probably be aided by the Union Company, which will also make an independent fight.

THE PRESIDENT PARDONS BACON

The Bank President, It Is Said, Should Not Have Been Convicted.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The President has granted a full pardon to James H. Bacon, who was convicted in 1896 and sentenced to imprisonment for seven years in the Utah Penitentiary for making a false report to the Controller of the Currency of the condition of the National Bank of Salt Lake, Utah, of which he was President.

The method of making the report, it is asserted by the Controller of the Currency and Mr. Dawes, his predecessor, was well-nigh universal among banks, and was well understood by the department, and until this time had not been the subject of official complaint. They both state that in their judgment Bacon was innocent of any moral wrong, and that he ought not to have been convicted. Attorney General Griggs, in reviewing the case, says that the evidence did not warrant a finding of guilty.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Colonial Fire Insurance Company of Washington, D. C., has been admitted to West Virginia.

B. M. Well & Co. have been appointed Milwaukee agents of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company of England.

Lewis F. Runck has been appointed Cincinnati agent of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company.

J. Albert Vanden Burg has been appointed St. Louis special agent of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society.

Chicago advices state that the Illinois business of the Teutonia Insurance Company has been reinsured in the Greenwich Fire Insurance Company.

Justice Smith, in the Richmand County Supreme Court, has ordered judgment in the sum of $16,586.65 for the plaintiff in the action brought by George W. Miller, counsel for Savage, against the Atlanta Home Insurance Company for the recovery of a fire loss claim on the steamer H. E. Bishop. Motion for a new trial was denied.

The insurance on the tenement house at the southeast corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Second Street, which was considerably damaged by fire Tuesday, was distributed as follows: North British and Mercantile, $12,000; Lancashire, $10,000. The loss to the building was estimated by underwriters yesterday as not likely to exceed 25 per cent. of the insurance.

The insurance on the property at 76 Fulton Street, which was damaged by fire Tuesday night, was distributed as follows: On Bell Manufacturing Company—Phoenix of London, $1,500; North America, $1,500; Western of Toronto, $1,250; Agricultural, $1,250; British America, $1,250; Lancashire, $1,250; Franklin, $1,000; Home Mutual, $1,000; Atlanta Home, $1,000; Imperial, $1,000; London Assurance, $1,000; Traders' of Chicago, $1,000; County of Philadelphia, $1,000; Thuringia American, $1,000; Kings County, $1,000; Queen, $500; Stuyvesant, $500; Providence-Washington, $500; Williamsburg City, $500; American of New York, $500. On Stirrup—Hartford, $2,500; Home, $2,000; Eagle, $1,000. On Charles E. Fink—American of Philadelphia, $1,500; Western of Pittsburg, $1,000; Agricultural, $1,000. Miller & Maltbie will adjust the loss.

The insurance on the property of the Metal Stamping Company at 386 West Broadway, which was considerably damaged by fire yesterday, was distributed as follows: Caledonian, $4,000; Phoenix of Hartford, $3,750; North British and Mercantile, $2,500; Western of Toronto, $2,500; New York Underwriters', $2,500; Fire Association, $2,500; British America, $2,500; Greenwich, $1,500; Pennsylvania, $1,500; Springfield, $1,500; Providence-Washington, $1,500; Fireman's Fund, $1,500; State of Pennsylvania, $1,250; Hartford, $1,000; Mechanics', $1,000; United Fire, $1,000; Union of Philadelphia, $1,000; Reliance, $500; Agricultural, $500. The building, the loss on which will be adjusted by C. R. Young & Co., was insured as follows: Aetna, $10,000; Lancashire, $7,500; Agricultural, $7,500.

The Aachen and Munich Fire Insurance Company was licensed yesterday by Superintendent Payn of the State Insurance Department to do business in this State. This is the second Prussian company to be admitted to New York, because of the admission of the New York Life Insurance Company to Prussia. The Aachen and Munich was organized in 1825, and has been admitted to twenty-eight States of the Union. Its American assets last January aggregated $808,825, and its United States trustees are Charles A. Schieren, Henry E. Owen, and Ernst Thalmann.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

CHANGE IN THE ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

Reported that J. H. Hiland Will Succeed Mr. Bond as Vice President.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 20.—A report is current in railroad circles and generally credited that J. H. Hiland, General Freight Agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, will be made Vice President of the company about Jan. 1. Mr. Hiland, according to the report, will succeed Frank S. Bond of New York City.

Mr. Bond retires because of old age and feeble health. It is understood that Roswell Miller, Chairman of the board, will remove to New York City, and Mr. Hiland, as Vice President, will continue his residence in Chicago, in close touch with President Earling.

Mr. Hiland has been at the head of the freight department of the St. Paul Railroad for the past ten years.

A KOSMOS-SANTA FE DEAL.

Traffic Agreement Reported for Mexican and Southern Trade.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 20.—The Examiner says that the Santa Fé Railroad officials have a traffic arrangement with the Kosmos Steamship Company, a German organization, with San Diego as the point of transfer between car and ship.

The steamship company is to deliver to the Santa Fé at San Diego products of Mexico, Central America, and South America, destined to places in this country. In turn the Santa Fé will deliver to it under an agreed through rate the American products destined to the Pacific ports of the various countries affected.

This arrangement strengthens the Kosmos Company as a competitor of the Pacific Mail. It also means the entrance of the Santa Fé into Mexican, Central American, and South American fields of trade as a competitor of the Southern Pacific and Pacific Mail Companies.

NEW HAVEN'S NEW TERMINUS.

Freight Yards to be Established at Stamford, Conn.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Dec. 20.—Agents of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company have recently been in Stamford, looking for dock property, to establish a large freight yard here. The facilities for handling perishable freight in the Harlem yards have been inadequate for the past three or four years.

After carefully examining the available shore front between Harlem River and Norwalk, the agents of the company found land best adapted for the proposed new freight terminus in Stamford. Freight from the West and from Eastern points will be brought to Stamford on transports, if the plans are carried out, and trains will be made up here for cities in the East.

In connection with the new freight terminal it is the intention of the company to establish a passenger service, which, in all probability, will include a day and a night boat.

BALTIMORE'S RAILWAY TROUBLES.

City and County May Clash in Western Maryland Foreclosure.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 20.—What may be the initial step looking to the foreclosure of the Western Maryland Railroad was taken today. Mayor Hayes sent the following concise note to each member of the City Council:

"I have called you in special session for the purpose of receiving from me nominations for city Directors of the Western Maryland Railway. I respectfully call your attention to the necessity of acting promptly upon these nominations, as the Board of Directors of the company meets in a few days."

At 5 o'clock a quorum of both branches met in joint convention and confirmed the eight names submitted by the City Executive as follows: William T. Dixon, ex-Mayor Robert C. Davidson, H. Irving Keyser, Thomas R. Clendenin, Frank A. Furst, John A. Tompkins, Attorney General George R. Gaither, and Mendes Cohen. These men will qualify to-morrow and look out for the city's interest on the board.

Mayor Hayes was notified to-day that a delegation from Washington County, Md., would arrive in Baltimore to-morrow to protest against the foreclosure of the property unless the county's interest is protected. The county owns a block of the stock of considerable proportions, and it will undoubtedly figure in the proceedings when the matter reaches the courts.

BUCHTEL COLLEGE BURNED.

Main Building of Ohio Institution Destroyed with Loss of $100,000.

AKRON, Ohio, Dec. 20.—The main building of Buchtel College, including all the laboratories, library, and men and women's dormitories, was burned to the ground tonight. The fire started in the men's dormitory about 5 o'clock and spread to the other portions of the building rapidly. Much of the personal property of the students and a large number of valuable books from the library were saved. The loss is fully $100,000, with $65,000 insurance.

A meeting of the students and friends of the college will be held Thursday morning, and it is probable that the college will be rebuilt at once.

While the college was burning a fire broke out in the residence of John J. Cook. It was destroyed, the loss being $15,000.

BETTER PACIFIC MAIL SERVICE.

Bids Asked for Faster Trips to Australian and Other Ports.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The Postmaster General to-day signed a call for bids for furnishing improved mail service between San Francisco and Sydney, Australia, for an optional term of either five or ten years, beginning Nov. 1, 1900, under the subsidy act of 1891.

The chief significance of the action is the substitution of vessels of American register in the Pacific mail service, the enlargement of the service of seventeen outward trips per year instead of thirteen, and an expected saving of four days in the passage. Bids are to be received until March 31 next. They must provide for steamers of the second class, of not less than 5,000 tons nor less than 16 knots' speed, and stops are to be made at Honolulu, Hawaii, Apia, Samoa, and such other points as the Postmaster General may select.

NOTABLE SURGICAL OPERATION.

Man Loses Left Arm, Shoulder Blade, Collarbone, and Ribs and Recovers.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20.—After an operation resulting in the loss of his left arm, shoulder blade, collar bone, and a portion of his ribs, Alfred Taylor is able to perform the duties of orderly in the Pennsylvania Hospital. From the point of the jaw to the hip bone the line of Taylor's body on the left side is almost straight.

Taylor is a victim of disease of the bone known as osteosarcoma. He was a sailor on a British schooner, and arrived here with his arm and side terribly enlarged and suffering intense pain. Little hope was given the man when he presented himself at the hospital, but the operation was resorted to as a possible means of saving his life.

Dr. Robert Le Conte performed the operation, assisted by Drs. Hart and Stewart. Within a week Taylor had improved sufficiently to walk about, and his recovery was rapid.

Judgment Against New Yorkers.

WHITE PLAINS N. Y., Dec. 20.—Judgment was entered to-day in the Westchester County Clerk's office for $224.86, in favor of Eldridge V. S. Besson against Joel B. Erhardt, H. G. Armour, Andrew D. Baird, Levi P. Morton, Horace Russell, Cornelius N. Bliss, John R. Voorhis, C. Dunham, J. Jennings McComb, George H. Sharpe, William Lamb, A. S. Kenny, C. C. Waite, Frank Sperry, James B. Butler, Frank Walter, C. N. Taintor, Ellis B. Edwards, George H. Lawrence, and J. Adriance Bush. This was the result of a suit against the "Erhardt, Edwards and Lawrence Syndicate," composed of the men named above, for materials for buildings furnished the syndicate in the development of the residential section of Chauncey, a little station on the New York and Putnam Railroad, in Westchester County. The suit was entered in the courts in 1891.

Silk Industry in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 20.—Chief of the Bureau of Labor and Statistics William Stainsby has prepared a special report on the silk industry in New Jersey. Over $20,000,000 was invested in the manufacture of silk goods in New Jersey in 1898. The value of the manufactured product was nearly double that of ten years ago and more than three and one-half times as much as in 1880. The value of manufactured silk last year was one-half as much again as the total value of the farm products in the State in the year 1880.

GARBAGE CREMATORY WANTED.

Health Officer Doty Confers with Governor on the Needs of New York City.

ALBANY, Dec. 20.—The Legislature at its coming session will undoubtedly be called upon to pass legislation to give New York City power to establish and maintain a crematory for the disposal of garbage and ashes.

Dr. Alvah H. Doty, Health Officer of the Port of New York, was in the city to-day and conferred with Gov. Roosevelt on this matter. He told the Governor that he had come to the conclusion after a careful investigation that the proper method of abating the Barren Island nuisance, caused by the existence of the establishments of the private contractors who now dispose of the garbage of New York City, was by the establishment of a crematory plant by the city. Dr. Doty has just returned from a trip through Europe, during which he inspected the crematories used in the disposal of garbage and ashes in large European cities, and had concluded that the crematory in operation at Hamburg, Germany, was the most perfect and best suited for adoption by the New York City authorities in disposing of the garbage in that city.

When the Barren Island bill passed by the last Legislature was pending before the Governor he informed the parties interested that while he would not sign that measure he desired an abatement of the Barren Island nuisance, and warned them that the problem must be solved before the adjournment of the Legislature of 1900. He then stated that the interval would afford sufficient time to work out a solution of the situation, and with this end in view Dr. Doty, under instructions from the Governor, has been giving the matter his consideration.

He was not prepared to-day to submit to the Governor details of the plan for the establishment of a public crematory, but told the Governor that he would have them ready within the next four weeks. Dr. Doty has concluded that while the disposal of the garbage of New York City remains in the hands of private contractors the existing nuisance will continue, because a complete rendering of the garbage would cause expense such as the contractors would not care to incur. He also told the Governor that a more frequent collection of garbage and ashes in New York City would have to be conducted in order to secure perfect abatement of the nuisance. He said that while the system of disposal by private contractors in Syracuse was in some degree satisfactory, it was not by any means perfect, and this condition he believed would exist in the case of garbage disposal of that method in any city.

IOWA INSANE ASYLUM SCANDALS

Strong Effort to be Made to Abolish County Establishments.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Dec. 20.—The State Board of Control is creating a sensation by the publication of detailed reports on the condition of the insane asylums of nearly thirty counties in Iowa. The board is required by law to investigate these establishments.

Its reports indicate a deplorable condition of affairs; men and women are in some counties being herded together indiscriminately and no expert care or regular medical attendance is afforded. The exposé of these conditions has determined legislators to make a strong effort to pass a law abolishing county asylums and compelling the maintenance of insane persons in State institutions.

COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN.

Second Triennial Meeting to be Held in Cleveland March 4 to 11.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—The Council of Jewish Women will hold its second triennial meeting in Cleveland, Ohio, March 4 to 11. The programme will include these features: A model Sabbath school lesson, a model circle lesson, a paper by Miss Addams of Hull House on "Contemporary Social Ethics," symposium on woman's place in public life, Jewish women in the professions, the condition of the Jew in various countries.

The indications point to a large representation of delegates and visiting members. Jewish women not affiliated with the council are invited to attend. The officers of the council are: President—Mrs. Henry Solomon, Chicago; First Vice President—Mrs. Julius Beer, New York; Second Vice President—Mrs. Emanuel Mendel, Chicago; Treasurer—Mrs. W. Wolf, Chicago; Corresponding Secretary—Sadie American, Chicago; Recording Secretary—Gertrude Berg, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM OPENED

Mrs. Pepper Gives $50,000 and John Wanamaker Two Collections.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20.—The University of Pennsylvania's free Museum of Science and Art, one of the late Dr. William Pepper's cherished hopes, was formally opened to-day in the presence of several thousands of interested people. Immediately following the presentation to the Board of Trustees of the Museum, Carl Bitter's bronze statue of the late Dr. Pepper, the gift of friends, was unveiled. The presentation speech was made by ex-United States Senator George F. Edmunds, in behalf of the Dr. Pepper Testimonial Committee.

In connection with his address, Mr. Edmunds was delegated by Mrs. Frances Sergeant Pepper, the widow of Dr. Pepper, to present to the university trustees, as a memorial of her husband, the deed of a gift of $50,000 as a fund to carry on the work started by Dr. Pepper. Mrs. Pepper is a lineal descendant of Benjamin Franklin, and, like her distinguished husband, she has always manifested a deep interest in everything appertaining to the welfare of the university.

Another interesting gift to the new institution was made by John Wanamaker. It comprises a valuable Eskimo collection gathered at Point Barrow, Alaska, by Mr. MacIlhenny. Mr. Wanamaker also presented to the Museum an interesting collection of Etruscan jewelry.

Yale's Annual Catalogue Issued.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 20.—The annual Yale catalogue of Yale University was issued to-day. It shows that there are 2,517 students in the university, against 2,511 a year ago. This is exclusive of 167 special students taking the courses for Connecticut teachers.

DIAMONDS

Have advanced over 30 per cent. within the last few months. I bought my stock before the syndicate raised the price and can sell at least one-third cheaper than dealers who did not know or could not take advantage of this. Diamond Jewelry of every description MOUNTED IN SOLID 14-KARAT GOLD. I make a specialty of Diamond Rings from $10 to $50.00. Full value allowed within one year.

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of weather we experience during the winter make it impossible to be comfortable in woolen underwear. It is heavy and irritating in the coldest weather, debilitating and exhausting when warm waves arrive.

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ITALIANS RESENT RESCUE.

Attack Railroad Men Who Prevent Them from Being Run Over.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—John Nicholson, a special policeman employed by the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, and James Henderson, employed by the same company as a switchman, saved six Italians from being run down by a switch engine at the Polk Street crossing last night. In return for their kindness they were attacked by the Italians, all of whom carried knives. The special policeman and switchman ran to a freight house near by, pursued by the Italians. Later the Italians departed, and the police could find no trace of them.

It appears that the Italians were standing upon a track which a switch engine was approaching, and when they were pushed on in time to save their lives, resented the act and turned upon their rescuers. Nicholson is seriously wounded.

Actress to be Tried for Murder.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 20.—The trial of Julia Morrison, the actress, who killed Stage Manager Frank Leyden at a local theatre here, has been set for Thursday, Jan. 4.

EXPANSION IN TENNESSEE.

Judge Snodgrass to Fight for the Senate on That Issue.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 20.—Chief Justice David L. Snodgrass of the Tennessee Supreme Court last night formally announced his candidacy for the United States Senate. Judge Snodgrass is for expansion, favors retaining the country's new possessions, and declares emphatically against trusts.

In his announcement he says that he is not for further expansion under existing conditions, but the time is coming when the Government will have to expand on account of growing population.

Don't Want to Leave the City.

There was a mass meeting of the taxpayers and citizens of the Fifth Ward, Queens Borough, Tuesday evening, for the purpose of discussing the question as to whether the residents of the ward wanted to be cut off from the city and attached to Nassau County. A resolution was passed that it was the sense of the majority of the property owners of the ward to remain in Greater New York.

King Christian

of Denmark, wrote:

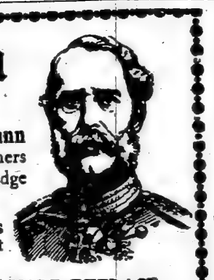

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ALL OTHERS ARE WORTHLESS IMITATIONS.

PARK BOARD AND ELEVATED

Mr. Skitt Offers Plans for Changes in the Battery Loop.

CONFERENCE FOR NEXT WEEK

Suggestion for a Structure Past the New Custom House and Down Whitehall Street.

The much-discussed question of the removal of the Battery Park loop of the elevated railroad structure ordered by the Department of Parks was officially revived yesterday when Vice President and General Manager Alfred Skitt of the Manhattan Railway Company wrote to President Clausen of the Park Department, offering several plans for consideration for changes of route and structure to meet the objections of the department and asking for a further extension of time for discussion and consideration of the plans.

Mr. Skitt's letter, which was dated Dec. 18, was as follows: "In accordance with our communication of Nov. 20, I beg to herewith send a number of plans as per following list, showing the comparative practicability of various routes for the elevated railroads in reaching the South Ferry terminus from Greenwich Street and Battery Place. Also, herewith are suggestions and plans by John Y. Culyer, landscape architect, with respect to the treatment of Battery Park in the neighborhood of the elevated railroads.

"These plans have been ready for some days, but the absence from New York on professional duties of our counsel has prevented consultation and has led to delay. Upon their return, which will probably not be before the close of this week, I trust you will appoint a time and place convenient to yourself, when a full conference can be had with respect to all the questions involved. Inasmuch as the entire matter is now before you for consideration, I would ask an extension of thirty days in the form before adopted, and I now see no reason why the subject cannot finally be disposed of in that time."

The plans accompanying the letter are numbered 1 to 12 as follows:

No. 1—A traffic diagram of the twenty largest stations on the Manhattan Elevated lines.

No. 2—Details of the present structure.

No. 3—Details of proposed skeleton structure.

No. 4. Three spans of proposed skeleton structure.

No. 5. Present plan of parks, showing structure and trees.

No. 6. Location of line on margin of park, first study.

No. 7. Location of line on margin of park, second study.

No. 8. Location of line in State Street, first study.

No. 9. Location of line in State Street, second study.

No. 10. Location of line via Bowling Green and Whitehall Street.

No. 11. Suggestions for park treatment with line in present location in conjunction with skeleton, with explanatory memoranda.

No. 12. Suggestions for park treatment with location of structure on park border.

Mr. Clausen replied to the letter as follows:

"In acknowledging the receipt of yours of the 18th, I have to say that I was unable to reach it for the purpose of examining the plans, until to-day. I find that for any proper consideration of them a conference or meeting, which you suggest, is absolutely necessary, as only two of the plans are accompanied by any explanatory memoranda.

"I will be pleased to talk the whole subject over with you here on Wednesday, the 27th, at 11 A. M.

"The extension of Nov. 21, which you request to have further extended, seems to me to be sufficient to cover the necessary time for the full consideration of the entire matter without any formal action. You will note that it reads to the effect that no action will be taken upon the notice of the intended revocal until after the 21st day of December, 1899, pending the consideration of the matter in the spirit of your communication of the 18th inst., there would naturally be no action by this department under the notice."

The plans submitted may be reduced to four. One provides for replacing the present structure as now located by a skeleton truss-girder construction, more open and less darkening than the present box-girder and stringer method of construction. Accompanying it is a plan, referred to in Mr. Skitt's letter, made by Mr. Culyer, for the placing of trees and shrubbery about the structure.

Another plan provides for a similarly designed structure along the margin of the park from Greenwich Street around the line of State Street, but slightly overlapping the park lawns and entirely covering the marginal path. A similar treatment of trees and shrubbery is proposed as part of this plan. At the lower end the plan also takes in a strip of the park not now encroached upon.

The third general plan is for the building of the road along Battery Place and down State and Whitehall Streets, touching the park only at the turn into Whitehall Street. Here, however, it takes off a corner of the park.

The fourth general plan calls for a structure through Battery Place, across Bowling Green, in front of the site of the new Custom House, and down Whitehall Street along the front of the Produce Exchange and past the Army Building. It is not believed, however, that this plan is seriously considered by the railroad officials.

In the first and second studies of the State Street and marginal plans the differences are mainly in the terminals.

In the traffic diagram it is shown that the business of the South Ferry terminal is the largest on the road, the passenger traffic being 7,799,985. The City Hall station is next, with 7,674,707. There are several more large ones, but they do not amount to more than 50 per cent. of the South Ferry business. Neither President Clausen nor the railroad officials would say anything yesterday supplementary to what was contained in the letters. Should the plan for replacing the present structure in the same place be adopted, the change is to be made when the company changes its power to electricity.

The Board of Health yesterday also took up its elevated railway cases, in the matter of structural weakness, at a special hearing. The company was represented by Gorge H. Pegram, chief engineer, and F. D. Smith, Superintendent of Transportation. Watts Gardiner, civil engineer and examiner for the board, testified as to weak places found in the Ninth Avenue structure between South Ferry and Fourteenth Street, and photographs were produced showing cracks in the foundations of the columns. After a two hours' session the board adjourned the hearing until Thursday next.

LIVES LOST IN THE KLONDIKE.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 20.—A dispatch from Dawson dated Dec. 14 recounts a terrible tragedy which took place near Ogilvie. Mrs. J. Rumball, Mrs. Dumbottom, Henry Kelly, and two MacNamara brothers, who had been passengers on the wrecked steamer Stratton, hailing from Minneapolis, were caught in an ice jam. Their boat, being small, was crushed and all perished.

Another tragedy is reported from White Horse, where three men, named T. Smith, Fred Batty, and John McIntosh, were engaged in salvaging the cargo of the steam scow Linderman. Being unexpectedly struck by a heavy swell, their boat filled and sank. The men were not seen after the boat disappeared, and it is supposed they were carried under the ice.

OLD MAN SHOOTS YOUNG WIFE.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Dec. 20.—John Gardiner, aged sixty, residing on the western outskirts of this city, to-night shot his wife, aged twenty-nine, in the right breast and left arm. He then retired to his house, where he awaited the coming of the officers at a window. On catching sight of the brass buttons of the policemen he raised the revolver to his head and sent a bullet crashing through his brain, death being instantaneous. His wife will recover.

The trouble grew out of Gardiner's drinking habits. His wife claims that he had been intoxicated most of the time for some weeks past, and that he had beaten and abused her often when in this condition.

A MYSTERIOUS PRISONER.

A mysterious prisoner was taken to Police Headquarters late last night by Detective Manion. The Sergeant in charge declined to say anything save that the prisoner is twenty-one years old. He is well dressed. He is held as a suspicious person.

The prisoner who was arrested in the Waldorf-Astoria had been "shadowing" a prominent guest, who complained to the clerk. Detective West of the hotel called in Capt. McClusky and explained the situation. Capt. McClusky arrested the disturber forthwith.

Manager Boldt denied at first that any such arrest had been made, but afterward admitted it, but declined to give any names or say more of it.

Witnesses in a Damage Suit Against a Street Car Company's Agent.

A suit for $50,000 damages brought by Hugh Gibben against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for injuries alleged to have been received in 1894 by being thrown from a Second Avenue horse car, was given to the jury yesterday in the Supreme Court.

During the evidence Louis J. Grant, attorney for the plaintiff, endeavored to prove that David J. Lynch, a subpoena server for the railway company, approached several of the witnesses and offered them money to testify for the defense.

Norman Licock and his wife, living at 693 Second Avenue, and Thomas Kilgallon, a saloon keeper at 740 Third Avenue, declared that David J. Lynch had offered them money to testify for the company. Lawyer Scribner objected that it had not been shown that Lynch was an employe of the company, and the answers were ordered stricken from the record.

Lawyer Grant for the plaintiff claimed that money had been offered to a man named Sullivan to testify for the company and that he was being held in court by a detective. The attorney subsequently proved by one of the witnesses for the defense that Mr. Lynch is a server for the company and he then recalled Mr. Kilgallon and Livock and his wife, and they repeated their former testimony.

Mr. Lynch denied the statements of these witnesses. He said that he had visited them for the purpose of finding out if they could testify, but he did not offer them money, as he had no authority to do so.

The jury remained out two hours, and then reported that they could not agree. The court ordered them to bring in a sealed verdict this morning.

MR. LAUTERBACH'S TUNNEL.

Will Be Located After Completion of Rapid Transit Plans.

It was learned yesterday that the New York and Brooklyn Tunnel Company, which owns a franchise for a tunnel under the East River, was organized under the direction of Edward Lauterbach, who now appears as counsel for the company. Mr. Lauterbach said last night that the company is seriously in the tunnel business, and that while it has not as yet located its tunnel, it will do so after the completion of the plans of the Rapid Transit Commission.

The preliminary surveys and borings have been made, he said, and considerable money has been expended. Mr. Lauterbach declared that he did not regard the franchise as an exclusive one, and he could not see that it would preclude the city from constructing a tunnel at any place, so long as it did not conflict with the location selected by his company.

ROBINSON SUIT DISMISSED.

Special to The New York Times.

ELMIRA, Dec. 20.—Justice Mattice to-day granted a non-suit in the Robinson-Mutual Life damage case.

Justice Mattice's decision in substance was as follows: "I have come to the conclusion that the plaintiff has failed to establish a cause of action against the remaining defendant. Assuming that the plaintiff is innocent and that no crime was committed, yet the facts lead irresistibly to the conclusion that the defendant had probable cause to institute a criminal prosecution. Looking at the evidence in the most favorable light to the plaintiff and deriving first inference from the undisputed facts, I am forced to the conviction that the defendant had the right to believe, or at least to entertain a strong suspicion, that the plaintiff had committed the wrong charged against him.

"It is difficult for me to understand how it can be contended that the circumstances would not excite in the mind of a prudent and discreet person a strong suspicion of wrong-doing. Entertaining these views I can do nothing but hold that the plaintiff has failed to establish a want of probable cause, and, therefore, direct that an order be entered dismissing the complaint."

The damage suit was brought as a result of ten cases involving $1,500,000, in five of which the Mutual Life Insurance Company was plaintiff and Col. David C. Robinson was charged with being an embezzler and defaulter, and in the other five Col. Robinson sued to recover money claimed to have been fraudulently taken from him and his family, and charged that the insurance company wrecked the Elmira National Bank and the Elmira Municipal Improvement Company.

David C. Robinson inherited from his father a fortune estimated at nearly $1,000,000, and was President or Director in many important enterprises. He was his father's private secretary when the latter was Governor, and was Mayor of Elmira in 1892. When the crash came in 1893 Mr. Robinson made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. While the subsequent suits were pending in the lower courts the insurance company had Robinson indicted by a New York Grand Jury for alleged embezzlement of $30,000 in 1892.

This afternoon in the Supreme Court, the injunction which for some time has prevented the sale of the Elmira Municipal Improvement Company property, formerly owned by Col. Robinson and now controlled by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, was vacated, and now all the street-car and other property in this city covered by the famous one-million-eight-hundred-thousand-dollar mortgage will be once more advertised for sale.

DISPUTE OVER A PAINTING.

A landscape said to be from the brush of George Inness, and now in the art gallery of a Fifth Avenue store, is the cause of a dispute between the present possessor and another man as to who really has the right to it and of the indictment of two men who were instrumental in getting it in the store.

This painting, which is entitled "Sunset," and is 18 by 24 inches in size, is said by William Miller of Montclair, N. J., who claims it, to be worth $2,000, though he says he bought it three years ago for $900. It was sold on Sept. 16 for $250 to Thomas Kirkpatrick, who keeps a jewelry and art store at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-third Street, by William Wild and Richard Oppenheimer, the latter of whom had been at one time authorized to sell it. Both these men were indicted by the Grand Jury on Tuesday on the charge of having stolen the picture. Oppenheimer had been arrested before the indictment and is now out on bail, but Wild has not yet been apprehended. The Kirkpatricks think he may be innocent of all wrongdoing in the matter.

Mr. Miller, who claims to own the painting, is editor and publisher of an insurance monthly, and has an office at 220 Broadway. He says that in August William R. Leonard, a picture dealer, living at Montclair, (which was also the home of George Inness,) told him that he could sell the painting to good advantage for him, and Mr. Miller put it into Leonard's hands. The latter was soon afterward approached by Richard Oppenheimer, who said he had a customer for the picture, and was allowed to take it, according to Mr. Miller, on the understanding that he was to return it the next day if he couldn't sell it.

The next day he came back and had the picture framed to make it show to better advantage, and went away with it again. Mr. Miller says he hasn't heard of Oppenheimer since or got any money for his painting. He declares, however, that he knows that since the painting was taken away it has been pawned with a Sixth Avenue broker for $40.

Mr. Miller employed a private detective to help him get his picture, and in the guise of customers the two visited various shop galleries. They discovered the picture of Kirkpatrick's and claimed it, but Mr. Kirkpatrick, acting on the advice of his attorney, Assistant Corporation Counsel James Flynn, insisted on holding it until he got back the $250 he paid for it.

RYAN LOSES IN COURT.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 20.—In the United States Circuit Court here this evening a bill was filed by Thomas F. Ryan against John Skelton Williams, J. W. Middendorf, and others. Application was made before Judge Waddill, sitting as a Circuit Judge, for a preliminary injunction to restrain the defendants from taking any steps toward consummating the consolidation of the railroads of the Seaboard Air Line system with the Florida Central and Georgia and Alabama Roads.

After argument by counsel lasting until after midnight, Judge Waddill held that there was no case for preliminary injunction to restrain the defendants as sought, especially to restrain the voting of the stock of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company at its meeting of stockholders of the 21st inst. at Raleigh, especially as it is a corporation of the State of North Carolina.

The Judge suggested that a speedy hearing take place, and it was arranged that an application for injunction would be heard on Dec. 28, in Richmond, at which time all the questions in the case will be considered with leave of parties to file affidavits. The result is that there can be no interference with the stockholders of the Raleigh and Gaston at the meeting to be held to-morrow.

Good Pictures Secured of Specimens in Aquaria at Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Some interesting experiments in the photography of live fishes have been made by Capt. R. W. Shufeldt, the results of whose work have just been published by the Fish Commission. Heretofore success in or even attempts at this sort of photography have been rare, as compared with the photography of other living forms, and few such photographs have been published. Capt. Shufeldt calls attention to the fact that the characteristics of some of the specimens are shown in the photographs to be different from their usual representation in pictures. "In time," he says, "with suitable subjects taken under the most favorable conditions, pictures of fish produced by half-toning processes from faultless photographs will surely supersede in biological literature the often inaccurate figures that now illustrate it."

Capt. Shufeldt's experiments were made at the aquaria of the Fish Commission Building. Most of them were made in the Marine Grotto. Fifteen photographs are reproduced in his report, one of which is of an aquarium in which were 450 young rainbow trout. Most of them are pictures of single specimens. Reflections proved especially troublesome, as the glass fronts of the aquaria receive them from all directions.

The object of the experiments was to show the fish in their natural element, amid natural surroundings. The first successful experiment was made with a large pike, which remained motionless during the two seconds of exposure. The photograph shows several errors in the common pictures of the pike. Another picture taken the same day is of twenty sunfish. A white perch was caught swimming slowly over the bottom in search of food, as it does in freedom.

A tautog was taken resting upon the side of a little mound of sand and close to the surface of the glass. "These fish in confinement," says Capt. Shufeldt, "exhibit all their natural traits, and in their aquarium will be seen swimming about not far from the bottom; others will be lying upon their sides, and still others attempting to secrete themselves beneath the rocks, while occasionally exhibiting a peculiar method of combating each other. This consists in two fish (males) coming at each other face to face, opening their mouths, and, the one bringing his teeth in contact with those of his antagonist, each attempts to force his adversary backward, or, if he or the opponent be taken off guard for the instant, the more watchful fish of the two will make the attempt to bite the other.

"Sometimes there seems to be a certain playfulness about the grotesque maneuvres, while at others an earnest combative nature is quite apparent. Whether the opposite sexes ever engage in this procedure I am unable to say at this writing. At the best the tautog is a peculiar fish in its habits, and their behavior together often reminds me of that of a litter of little pigs, with some of the movements characterized by a certain kind of cat-like fawning."

FAIR PRICES AT HORSE SALE.

Thomas Welsh the Heaviest Buyer of the Thoroughbreds Offered.

Twenty-eight head of thoroughbred horses were sold at Madison Square Garden last night for a total of $22,735 by the Easton Company of this city. Twenty-three of the horses sold were consigned by the Oneonta Stud, Pasadena, Cal., and were the property of the estate of Simeon G. Reed.

In the large crowd present at the sale were nearly all of the turfmen of this city and many from other places. The bidding was lively upon the choicest offerings, and the prices realized were fairly good, the average being slightly higher than was anticipated by those conducting the sale.

Thomas Welsh of this city was the heaviest buyer. Mr. Welsh's purchases were said to be for Fleischmann & Son. The imported stallion Duncombe, by Speculum-Fair Helen, which was at the head of the Oneonta Stud, was offered, but as no bid was made for him he was not sold. Following were the best sales:

PROPERTY OF S. G. REED ESTATE.

Alesia, b. m., 8 years, by Darebin-Allee; A. J. Stemler, San Francisco..... $1,500
Electric Light, b. m., 9 years; Thomas Welsh, New York..... 3,250
Royal Purple, br. m., 9 years, by Darebin-Bavaria; A. J. Stemler, San Francisco... 2,200
Wedding Gift, b. m., 8 years, by Sir Modred-Blithesome; A. J. Stemler, San Francisco..... 1,200
Ira, (imp.,) b. m., 11 years, by Doncaster-Golanta; Thomas Welsh, New York..... 2,750
Eye Sweet, (imp.,) br. m., 13 years, by Galopin-Whinblossom; Sidney Paget, New York..... 2,050

PROPERTY OF WILLIAM EASTON.

Grey Jacques, g. c., 3 years, by Jim Brayjaqueline; J. H. Carr, New York..... 2,750

Racing at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20.—Results at Oakland:

FIRST RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Jingle Jingle, 107 pounds, (T. Walsh,) 15 to 1, won; White Fern, 107, (Vittatoe,) 2 to 1, second; Correct, 107, (T. Burns,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:15. Santello, Ramlet, Schanken, Croker, Furia, Nora Ives, St. Appollinaris, Synia, Racery, and Ann Page also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. One mile. Whaleback, 112 pounds, (Spencer,) 8 to 1, won; Anchored, 112, (E. Jones,) 4 to 1, second; Faversham, 117, (Ruize,) 2 to 5, third. Time—1:42½. Poor Lands, and Vinctora also ran. Stuttgart finished second, disqualified for foul.

THIRD RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Meddler, 109 pounds, (E. Jones,) 3 to 5, won; Alaska, 104, (Ranch,) 10 to 1, second; Don Luis, 108, (Thorpe,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:14. Major Cook, Grady, Mainstay, Silver Maid, Isabelle, C. H. Harrison, Jr., and Yaruba also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling. One mile and a quarter. Dare II., 97 pounds, (T. Walsh,) 3 to 1, won; Dr. Bernays, 102, (Vittatoe,) even, second; Mr. Marks, 102, (Morse,) 5 to 1, third. Time—2:07. Persome, Coda, Owybee, Glenn, and Stromo also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. February, 109, (Vittatoe,) 15 to 1, won; Grand Sachem, 107, (Ruize,) 30 to 1, second; Loving Cup, 111, (J. Webber,) even, third. Time—1:14. True Blue, Lost Girl, Recreation, and Be Happy also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Bamboulla, 105, (Bullman,) 4 to 1, won; Allenna, (J. Martin,) 15 to 1, second; Girlsando, 106, (Songer,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:14¾. Tanobe, Armistice, The Buffoon, The Lady, Mont Eagle, Miss Madeline, Prestome, The Scot, and Kickum Bob also ran.

LIEDERKRANZ CUE EXPERT WON.

Poggenburg Took Slosson-Daly Emblem from Frank A. Keeney.

Ferdinand Poggenburg of the Liederkranz won the Slosson-Daly Emblem last night at Slosson's Billiard Academy by defeating Frank A. Keeney of the Crescent Athletic Club in the final half of their six-hundred-point match. When the game adjourned on Tuesday night at Daly's Academy the score was 300 to 198 in Poggenburg's favor. He increased his lead last night by steady play. Keeney was in poor form during the first twenty innings, making but 34 points. His playing improved during the rest of the game, and he placed several fair runs to his credit. Poggenburg finished the game in the forty-sixth inning with a run of 7. Poggenburg's average for the 600 points was 6 72-88, while Keeney made an average of 5 2-87. The score last night:

Poggenburg—10 13 0 3 1 1 2 0 12 40 42 1 0 3 2 15 0 7 12 11 0 0 1 3 4 0 10 3 19 2 0 2 11 3 2 17 5 0 2 5 21 1 0 2 5 7. Total, 300. Average, 6 24-46. High runs, 40 42 and 21.

Keeney—0 0 3 7 0 0 4 1 1 2 0 1 8 1 0 0 1 0 5 0 24 18 6 0 0 17 19 17 38 5 0 0 2 23 7 1 1 2 2 0 0 14 2 5 0. Total, 241. Average, 5 16-45. High runs, 24 33 and 23.

Referee—Edward McLaughlin.

AQUEDUCT GUN CLUB SHOOT.

Dr. Bryant, with a Handicap of Nine, Won the Trophy.

W. Hopkins and A. Lauey retired from the firing point with clean scores of twenty-five breaks each in the Aqueduct Gun Club's monthly shoot yesterday. The trophy was a silver cup and the more expert gunners were handicapped. Hopkins, seeing that he had no opportunity to win, withdrew, and after shooting off three ties, Dr. Bryant, with a handicap of nine, captured the trophy. The scores:

Club shoot; 25 targets; unknown angles; handicap.—W. Hopkins, 25; A. Tristan, 18; W. Mills, 19; A. Lauey, 23; Dr. Bryant, 18; J. Hopkins, 15; E. Smith, 23; H. Van Sycklen, 18; W. Glaseborough, 18; H. Allen, 18; A. Van Sycklen, 14.

Shot-off for Cup.—A. Lauey, 21-25; Dr. Bryant, 16-18; E. Smith, 21-25; Glaseborough, 12-18; H. Allen, 12.

Second Shoot-off.—A. Lauey, 8-10; Dr. Bryant, 8-10; E. Smith, 8-10; Glaseborough, 5-10; H. Allen, 5, (withdrew.)

Third Shoot-off.—A. Lauey, 7; Dr. Bryant, 7; handicap, 9. Total, 16.

Reiff Boys Welcomed Home.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 20.—Lester Reiff and his brother John, whose performances on the English turf last Summer attracted the attention of the racing world, returned to their home at Cygnet, an oil town south of here. The entire town turned out to welcome them. The Reiff home is a small cottage, but the jockeys will build a more pretentious residence before they return to England.

The Equitable team scored a double victory in the Life Insurance League at Starr's Tournament Hall last night and are now in third place. In the first game the Germanias made a creditable showing. They rolled up a score of 830, defeating the Mutual Life team. The latter were again beaten in the second game by the Equitable team. In the final the Germanias fell off in their bowling and were beaten by the Equitables in a close contest. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Germania—Huberth, 163; Junge, 164; Kruse, 162; Arnheiter, 148; Leyser, 198. Total, 830.
Mutual Life—Vredenburgh, 152; Garrison, 168; Slape, 138; Widmer, 117; Miller, 213. Total, 766.

SECOND GAME.

Equitable—Rudd, 149; Lowe, 135; Haubner, 158; Dye, 187; Burgess, 177. Total, 806.
Mutual Life—Vredenburgh, 112; Garrison, 148; Slape, 187; Widmer, 116; Miller, 150. Total, 668.

THIRD GAME.

Equitable—Rudd, 111; Lowe, 122; Haubner, 149; Dye, 154; Burgess, 193. Total, 729.
Germania—Huberth, 149; Junge, 124; Kruse, 176; Arnheiter, 128; Leyser, 137. Total, 709.

The games in the Archdiocesan League at Starr's Tournament Hall last night brought out a large crowd. The Holy Cross second team and Loyolas made the best showing, each winning two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Holy Cross No. 2—Holgrove, 166; Dillon, 144; Gettings, 109; Callahan, 188; Burke, 170. Total, 722.
St. Monica No. 2—Connor, 108; Brown, 118; Creedon, 184; Maher, 98; Daly, 95. Total, 598.

SECOND GAME.

Harlem Catholic Club—Lynch, 131; Carney, 144; Walsh, 102; O'Connell, 143; Wallace, 147. Total, 667.
St. Monica No. 2—O'Connor, 124; Brown, 113; Creedon, 111; Maher, 185; Daly, 91. Total, 574.

THIRD GAME.

St. Mary's—Holden, 120; Stumpf, 170; Vornbaum, 162; Spohn, 135; Geisler, 177. Total, 764.
Holy Rosary—Cunion, 104; Power, 106; O'Neil, 85; McGowan, 110; Scully, 116. Total, 521.

FOURTH GAME.

Loyola—Meagher, 154; McKay, 126; E. Monoghan, 130; Golle, 144; W. Monoghan, 186. Total, 740.
St. Mary's—Holden, 183; Spohn, 122; Geisler, 169; Murphy, 138; Stumpf, 100. Total, 712.

FIFTH GAME.

Holy Cross No. 2—Holgrove, 135; Dillon, 151; Gettings, 170; Callahan, 135; Burke, 180. Total, 771.
Harlem Catholic Club—Lynch, 142; Carney, 144; Walsh, 148; O'Connell, 116; Wallace, 160. Total, 706.

SIXTH GAME.

Loyola—Meagher, 135; McKay, 172; E. Monoghan, 183; Golle, 125; W. Monoghan, 166. Total, 780.
Holy Rosary—Cunion, 103; Power, 142; O'Neil, 128; McGowan, 123; Scully, 139. Total, 635.

The Owl Club rolled two high scores in the Columbia League last night and won two games. In the first game the Mercurys bowled five frames with only four men, which accounts for their low score. The Mercurys won the second game by more than 100 pins. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Owl—Kramer, 195; Sauer, 177; Walsh, 197; Bellmer, 201; Stearn, 191. Total, 961.
Mercury—Mooney, 155; Manson, 159; *Bedell, 82; Speck, 168; Steeves, 180. Total, 744.
*Bowled five frames.

SECOND GAME.

Mercury—Mooney, 189; Manson, 185; Bedell, 174; Speck, 184; Steeves, 179. Total, 891.
Enterprise—Muller, 136; Ficken, 145; Schlumbohm, 159; Kuhne, 168; Kolb, 170. Total, 778.

THIRD GAME.

Owl—Kramer, 171; Sauer, 191; Walsh, 163; Bellmer, 189; Stearn, 132. Total, 846.
Enterprise—Muller, 223; Ficken, 125; Schlumbohn, 151; Kuhne, 161; Kolb, 155. Total, 815.

The Colonial, Empire, and Oriental Clubs were the competitors in the Harlem League last night, and each won a game. The Empires rolled the best score, 967, made in the second game. Sohl rolled without a break in this game, making a score of 235. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Colonial—O'Brien, 158; Bell, 196; Kilmer, 124; Vogel, 198; Hedley, 215. Total, 891.
Empire—Howell, 154; Heusser, 166; Stoff, 195; Sohl, 175; Arnold, 156. Total, 846.

SECOND GAME.

Empire—Howell, 206; Heusser, 170; Stoff, 177; Sohl, 235; Arnold, 182. Total, 967.
Oriental—Mitchell, 201; Deng, 171; Rothemell, 163; Gilhaus, 167; Duncan, 187. Total, 889.

THIRD GAME.

Oriental—Mitchell, 201; Deng, 142; Rothemell, 167; Gilhaus, 173; Duncan, 188. Total, 870.
Colonial—O'Brien, 175; Bell, 193; Kilmer, 140; Vogel, 161; Hedley, 185. Total, 854.

In the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament at Trainor's alleys last night, Commonwealth Council won two games, and Fern Council also won a game, defeating Oxford Council. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Oxford Council—Phillipson, 151; Conroy, 154; Zinsser, 103; Thompson, 136; Carman, 155. Total, 699.
Fern Council—Ketcham, 175; Miller, 150; Thomas, 180; Haff, 116; Trimmer, 170. Total, 791.

SECOND GAME.

Oxford Council—Phillipson, 162; Conroy, 145; Zinsser, 100; Thompson, 101; Carman, 159. Total, 653.
Commonwealth Council—Mulhausen, 152; Folk, 128; Cocroft, 122; McKean, 144; Fisher, 170. Total, 716.

THIRD GAME.

Fern Council—Ketcham, 155; Miller, 146; Thomas, 146; Haff, 166; Trimmer, 185. Total, 798.
Commonwealth Council—Mulhausen, 155; Folk, 175; Cocroft, 144; McKean, 158; Fisher, 168. Total, 800.

Yonkers Council improved its position in the Royal Arcanum League by winning games from the new York Council second team and Colfax Council at the Tennis Club alleys last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Yonkers—Barnes, 156; Brewer, 135; C. Lawrence, 163; Hunt, 124; A. Lawrence, 177. Total, 755.
New York No. 2—Schroeder, 146; Faber, 127; Crookston, 126; May, 129; Snover, 128. Total, 656.

SECOND GAME.

Colfax—Hinds, 167; Walter, 204; Hodges, 143; Sanford, 149; Dormagen, 169. Total, 832.
New York No. 2—Schroeder, 135; Faber, 174; Crookston, 141; May, 110; Snover, 164. Total, 724.

THIRD GAME.

Yonkers—Barnes, 191; Brewer, 168; C. Lawrence, 142; Hunt, 132; A. Lawrence, 181. Total, 814.
Colfax—Hinds, 178; Walter, 135; Hodges, 98; Sanford, 155; Dormagen, 154. Total, 720.

The Gothams added two more victories to their credit in the Arlington National League last night and are now close to the Alcos, the leaders in the tournament. The Black Bass team won one game and the Amitys were beaten in two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Black Bass—Schulz, 169; Wolfram, 148; Himmelmann, 98; Bassler, 136; Maier, 158. Total, 709.
Amity—Stryker, 116; Appleyard, 100; Daub, 102; Mackey, 142; Carrell, 146. Total, 606.

SECOND GAME.

Gctham—Helles, 208; Danefelser, 169; Bachman, 165; Schwach, 125; Lehmann, 166. Total, 828.
Amity—Stryker, 152; Snyder, 125; Daub, 125; Mackey, 107; Carrell, 102. Total, 612.

THIRD GAME.

Gotham—Helles, 174; Dannefelser, 160; Bachman, 160; Schwach, 124; Schlichte, 182. Total, 800.
Black Bass—Schulze, 180; Wolfram, 119; Himmelmann, 137; Bassler, 161; Maier, 168. Total, 765.

The Centrals would have won two games in the American National tournament last night had they appeared with a complete team in the second game against the Bleeckers. The first game was close throughout, the Bleeckers losing to the Golden Rods by two pins, Beam failing to make a spare in the last frame. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Golden Rod—Meier, 156; Eckstein, 151; Herbert, 119; Sherwood, 201; Starr, 201. Total, 828.
Bleecker—Beam, 136; Rosenberg, 200; Dorland, 143; Schlichte, 214; Ritter, 138. Total, 826.

SECOND GAME.

Bleecker—Beam, 171; Rosenberg, 151; Dorland, 172; Schlichte, 200; Ritter, 117. Total, 811.
Central—Scher, 177; Behlmer, 163; Becker, 172; Kahlsdorf, 189. Total, 692.

THIRD GAME.

Central—Scher, 192; Behlmer, 158; Becker, 181; Schilling, 159; Kahlsdorf, 157. Total, 847.
Golden Rod—Meier, 155; Eckstein, 165; Herbert, 165; Sherwood, 162; Starr, 178. Total, 825.

In the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum subtournament at the Elephant Club last night the Bushwick Council team defeated the Philadelphos Council and Lefferts Council teams. Philadelphos Council also won a game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Bushwick Council—Fennelly, 161; Gould, 131; Knopf, 146; Wischmann, 133; Keiser, 106. Total, 677.
Lefferts Council—Jewell, 115; Van Riper, 127; Freed, 129; Aschenbach, 150; Kammerer, 98. Total, 619.

SECOND GAME.

Philadelphos Council—Lynch, 118; Brown, 133; Walden, 156; Alexander, 142; Dewey, 140. Total, 684.
Lefferts Council—Freed, 127; Van Riper, 108; Jewell, 145; Kammerer, 141; Aschenbach, 144. Total, 665.

THIRD GAME.

Bushwick Council—Fennelly, 179; Gould, 141; Knopf, 174; Wischmann, 157; Keiser, 109. Total, 760.
Philadelphos Council—Lynch, 138; Brown, 167;

Tournament Games To-night.

National League—America, Berkeley, Corinthian.
American National—Glendale, Columbia, Modareh.
Columbia League—Cercl, Standard, Boulevard.
Harlem League—Central, Morningside, Belvedere.
Arlington National—Alco, Edison, Straggler.
Bank Clerks' League—Three games at Reid's alleys.
Fire Insurance League—Atlantic Mutual, Royal, Underwriters.
Brooklyn Royal Arcanum—Philadelphos, Price, Nassau.
Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island—Bushwick Wheelmen, Indian Cycle Club, Kings County Wheelmen.
Brooklyn Arlington National Tournament—Amerfort, Kings County, Monarch No. 2.

PLANS FOR PARIS ATHLETICS.

Princeton, Cornell, and Pennsylvania Will Send Teams.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, Dec. 20.—In an interview to-day regarding the trip to Paris next year of the Princeton track team, Capt. John F. Cracken, who is spending the holidays in this city, said:

"Princeton's track team will be composed of both graduates and undergraduates. All Princeton men are eligible for the team. Among the graduates will be such men as Capt. Robert Garret of the '97 team, Capt. Potter of the '98 team, Colfelt, who defeated Wefers, and many others.

"The undergraduate members of the team will be chosen from those men who win first and second places in the intercollegiate meet, to be held in New York City next May.

"The team will leave for Europe about June 20, 1900, by which time it is certain that the proper men will be available. The members of the team will go directly to one of the suburbs of the French capital, where quarters have been arranged for by the Princeton representative there. The team will also go into active training, under competent direction, and will continue to train hard for six weeks.

"The athletic events will probably be held about the middle of July at Vincennes, near Paris. Representative teams from every nation on earth will be on hand to compete in every known athletic diversion, and the leading event of the meet is expected to be the twenty-five-mile Marathon meet. Cornell and the University of Pennsylvania will also send teams to the meet.

"Princeton will take over every man who is reasonably sure to win something."

Princeton will have representatives at the Boston Athletic Association games on Feb. 3, 1900, and also at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club games in New York, Feb. 10. It is probable that she will meet Yale in a relay race shortly. A one-mile relay race will be "pulled off" with Columbia shortly, the date of which has not yet been settled upon. The teams will be composed of four men each, one man running a quarter of a mile.

VIENNA CHESS TOURNAMENT.

Four Players Tied for First Place at End of Third Round.

VIENNA, Dec. 20.—At the local chess club, in this city, the third round of the Memorial Kolisch National Chess Masters' tournament was begun in the following order:

Schlechter vs. Wolf, Popiel vs. Albin, Prock vs. Alapin, Brody vs. Korte, Maroczy vs. Schwarz, and Zinkl vs. Marco.

At the conclusion of the day's play the following results had been arrived at: Schlechter beat Wolf, Popiel lost to Albin, Brody and Korte adjourned their game in an even position, as did Maroczy and Schwarz, while Zinkl and Marco drew. The scores of all the players up to date follow:

Players.	Won.	Lost.	Players.	Won.	Lost.
Alapin	1½	½	Popiel	1	1
Albin	1½	½	Prock	0	2
Brody	1½	½	Schlechter	1½	½
Korte	1	1	Schwarz	0	1
Marco	1	1	Wolf	1	2
Maroczy	½	1½	Zinkl	1½	½

The fourth round will be played on Friday, when the order of play will be as follows: Korte vs. Maroczy, Alapin vs. Brody, Albin vs. Prock, Wolf vs. Popiel, Zinkl vs. Schlechter, and Marco vs. Schwarz.

Pillsbury Plays Chess Blindfolded.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 20.—To-night before the Lexington Chess Club the champion, H. N. Pillsbury of Wheeling, West Va., played a blindfolded exhibition game, carrying twelve boards at one time. The noted player Showalter of Georgetown was present. Pillsbury plays in a tournament in Louisville, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

N. Y. YACHT CLUB'S OFFICERS.

Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan May Be Succeeded by L. C. Ledyard.

Although the rumor that Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan would retire from the position of chief flag officer of the New York Yacht Club could not be verified from official sources yesterday, enough was learned from prominent members of that organization to show that he had declined a renomination. Whether or not this determination will be altered is a question that is of much interest to members of the club.

It is known that Mr. Morgan is unwilling to assume the responsibilities of the position for another year owing to his business engagements and to the fact that he expects to spend the greater part of the year in Europe. His reply to all arguments is that the club is in excellent condition and only requires the guiding hand of a man who will be present at all times to keep it so. This attention Commodore Morgan will be unable to give during the coming year.

Vice Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard, owner of the schooner Montauk, is the logical successor of Commodore Morgan, and August Belmont, the present Rear Commodore, owner of the cutter Mineola, who is building one of the

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FINANCIAL.

Northern Pacific Railroad Company
General First Mortgage Bonds.

The Northern Pacific Railway Company and the Central Trust Company of New York as Trustee in the General First Mortgage of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, have assumed to draw for payment from an assumed Sinking Fund all the Registered Bonds secured by said Mortgage.

The undersigned are advised that such action is illegal and invalid; that there is no Sinking Fund applicable thereto, and that said bonds are and will remain valid obligations until maturity, or until drawn according to a valid administration of the Sinking Fund.

Holders and owners of any such Registered Bonds are invited to confer with the undersigned at their office, No. 10 Wall Street, for the protection of their mutual interests.

GEDDES & SMITH.

Cincinnati, November 1st, 1899.

THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND COMMissioners, under the C., I., St. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account of November 1, 1899, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz.: 695, 489, 346, 49, 1083, 1036, and 544 have been drawn for such purpose and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the first day of May, 1900, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.

HERVEY BATES,
GEORGE T. BLISS,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

The Woman's Hotel Company
of New York City
Invites subscriptions to its Capital Stock, of which $140,000 remains to be taken.
Subscription lists close Dec. 31st.
Prospectuses & Subscription blanks can be had of The New York Security & Trust Co., 46 Wall St.; The Knickerbocker Trust Co., 234 Fifth Ave.; and the Secretary, 105 East 22d St.
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REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 7
GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED JULY 17, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that fifty (50) of the Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Georgia Pacific Railway Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

63	266	365	531	680	811	920
84	285	368	549	714	812	923
103	296	383	552	716	819	931
153	305	400	553	721	857	932
164	327	463	607	725	874	937
221	350	516	668	779	917	993
252	351	522	675	787	918	995
259						

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due February 1st, 1900, in accordance with the terms of the Mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By E. F. Hyde, 2d Vice President.
New York, November 1, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the fifty bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

FRED C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Co. of N. Y.
R. D. LANKFORD,
Of Georgia Pacific Railway Co.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds, and the coupons therefrom maturing February 1st, 1900, will be paid at this office on or after the first day of February, 1900, at par.

Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee,
By E. F. Hyde,
Second Vice President.

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Dec. 16.—Sell Grangers, Brooklyn, Steel Stocks, Sugar on Monday.
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Dec. 19.—Any advance from opening figures Wednesday, sell Sugar, Grangers, Brooklyn.

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JNO. H. KIMBALL & CO.,
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DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company

Mills Building, New York, Dec. 13, 1899.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there were declared from the net earnings of the company a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. on said common stock, both to be paid Feb. 5, 1900, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Jan. 11, 1900.

For the purpose of such dividends the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M on Jan. 11, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on Jan. 23, 1900.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street.
New York, Dec. 13, 1899.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Common Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on Jan. 11, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Jan. 23, 1900.

On Feb. 5, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividends, aggregating two per cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York,
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.'s Prior Lien 3½ % Gold Bonds.

Coupon No. 3, due January 1, 1900, from the above bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.

For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Thursday, 21st of December, temporary receipts will be given.

The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds will close at noon on Saturday, 23d of December, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on January 2d, 1900.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.'s Southwestern Division First Mortgage 3½% Gold Bonds.

Coupon No. 2, due January 1, 1900, from the above bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.

For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Thursday, 21st of December, temporary receipts will be given.

The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds will close at noon on Saturday, 23d of December, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on January 2d, 1900.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

Office of the
American Smelting & Refining Co.
71 Broadway, New York, Dec. 19th, 1899.

The Directors of the American Smelting & Refining Co. have this day declared a dividend of 1¾% upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the Company, payable January 9th, 1900, to stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M., December 27th, 1899. The books for the transfer of the preferred stock of the company will close at three o'clock P. M., December 27th, 1899, and open January 10th, 1900.

EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.
December 20, 1899.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER (1¼) PER CENT. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on January 20, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 30, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 12 M. December 30, 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. January 26, 1900. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Irving National Bank,
NEW YORK.
December 19th, 1899.

69TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of tax, to stockholders of record on this date, payable January 2d, 1900.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

J. DENNISON, Cashier.

Empire Steel & Iron Co.,
No. 71 Broadway, New York, Dec. 14th, 1899.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. (3%) on the Preferred Stock outstanding Dec. 23d, 1899, out of the net earnings of the Company, and payable Jan. 2d, 1900, when checks will be mailed to all preferred stockholders.

That for this purpose the transfer books will close Dec. 23d, 1899, and reopen Jan. 3d, 1900.

GLEN WRIGHT, Secretary.

Havana Commercial Company,
32 Broadway, New York, Dec. 13, 1899.
Preferred Stock Dividend.

The Board of Directors, at a meeting held this day, have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable Jan. 15, 1900, to stockholders of record.

Transfer books will close Saturday, Dec. 30, and reopen Tuesday, Jan. 16.

FORD HUNTINGTON, Treasurer.

United Traction and Electric Company,
Jersey City, N. J., December 14, 1899.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of January, 1900. Transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst., and will reopen 2d proximo.

C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE FIRST CONsolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. registered bonds of the Southern Railway Company will close at the office of the company, 80 Broadway, New York, Friday, December 22, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due Jan. 1, 1900, and will reopen Jan. 2, 1900, at 10 A. M.

JOSIAH F. HILL, Sec'y.
Washington, D. C., Dec. 16, 1899.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New York.
New York, December 20, 1899.
EIGHTY-NINTH (89TH) DIVIDEND.

The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent., payable, free of tax, January 2, 1900, until which date the transfer book will be closed. JOHN I. COLE, Cashier.

The National Park Bank of New York.
December 19, 1899.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent. upon the stock of this bank, free of tax, payable on and after January 2, 1900, and the transfer books will be closed until that date.

GEORGE S. HICKOK, Cashier.

Merchants' Exchange National Bank of the City of New York.
Dec. 20th, 1899.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after the second day of January, 1900, until which date the transfer books will be closed. A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.'s First Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds.

The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds will close at noon Saturday, December 23d inst., and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, January 2d, 1900.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot.
New York, December 20th, 1899.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Monday, the 29th day of January next, to the stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, the 30th instant.

There will be no closing of the transfer books for the purposes of this dividend.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

Metropolitan Street Railway Company
New York, December 20, 1899.

By resolution of the Board of Directors of the METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY of New York, a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. per share is declared on the capital stock of this company, payable at the opening of business on Monday, January 15, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, December 28, 1899. The transfer books will be closed, for the purpose of this dividend, on December 28th, 1899, and will be reopened on January 16, 1900.

CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.

Otis Elevator Company,
71 Broadway, N. Y. City, Dec. 19, 1899.

The Board of Directors of Otis Elevator Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of $1.50 PER SHARE upon the preferred stock of the company, payable at this office on and after Jan. 13, 1900, to the stockholders of record at the close of business Dec. 22, 1899. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed at the close of business Dec. 23, 1899, and will be reopened at the opening of business Jan. 15, 1900.

LYNDE BELKNAP, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.,
120 Broadway, New York, Dec. 20, 1899.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was

RESOLVED, That a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾ per cent.) upon the Preferred Stock of the Company be declared, payable on Jan. 2d, 1900, to stockholders of record, and that the transfer books for the Preferred Stock be closed on Dec. 23d, 1899, at 12 o'clock M. and opened on Jan. 3d, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M. PH. FERD. KOBBE, Treasurer.

The New York Air Brake Company.
66 Broadway, New York, December 20, 1899.

The Board of Directors, at a meeting held this day, declared a quarterly dividend of (2) Two Per Cent., payable at the Company's office in New York on the 15th day of January, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 5th day of January, 1900.

Transfer books will close at 3 P. M., January 5th, and open at 10 A. M., January 16th.

JOHN C. THOMPSON, Treasurer.

New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.
Office of the Treasurer,
New York, December 20, 1899.

The Board of Directors of this company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of January next to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday the 30th inst.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

The State Bank,
378 GRAND STREET.
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held December 1st, 1899, a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, from the earnings of the Bank, for the six months ending Dec. 31st, 1900, was declared payable Jan. 2d, 1900.

Transfer books will close December 21st, 1899.

A. I. VOORHIS, Cashier.

The Mercantile Trust Company,
No. 120 Broadway.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of The Mercantile Trust Company has been declared, payable at the office of the Company on the second proximo.

The transfer books will be closed on December 22d, and reopened on January 2d, 1900.

ERNEST R. ADEE, Secretary.
New York, December 20th, 1899.

100TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
National Broadway Bank.
New York, December 20th, 1899.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent., free of tax, payable on the 2d day of January, 1900.

The transfer books will be closed on December 20th, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopened January 2d, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.

CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

The Oriental Bank.
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.

NINETY-THIRD CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on and after January 2d, 1900.

The transfer books will be closed from December 20, 1899, until January 2, 1900.

NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

Garfield National Bank,
23d St. & Sixth Av.
New York, December 20, 1899.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of TEN PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this Bank, payable, free of tax, on and after December 30th, 1899. The transfer books will be closed until Tuesday, January 2d, 1900, at ten o'clock A. M.

R. W. POOR, Cashier.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 19th, 1899.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after Jan. 15th, 1900. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 1st to Jan. 15th, inclusive. D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, O., Dec. 19th, 1899.

Interest on bonds of the above Company due January 1st, 1900, will be paid on and after that date at Mercantile National Bank, New York, N. Y. J. H. FRENCH, Treasurer.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank.
New York, December 20th, 1899.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of three (3) per cent. payable on and after January 2d, 1900.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date. WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York.
Dec. 20th, 1899.

DIVIDEND.

A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has to-day been declared by this bank, payable Jan. 2d, 1900.

Transfer books will remain closed until that date. G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

East River National Bank.
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.

A dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after Tuesday, January 2, 1900. Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The White Knob Copper Company.
To the Stockholders of the White Knob Copper Company:

Take notice that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the White Knob Copper Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 34 Pine Street, Room 105, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the State of New York, on the 2d day of January, 1900, at 2 P. M., for the election of Directors of said company for the ensuing term, and three Inspectors of Election for the next succeeding election of Directors, and for the transaction of all other business which may lawfully be done by the stockholders in a general meeting.

Dated New York, December 19th, 1899.

C. G. FUNK, Secretary.

Acme Bedding Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the ACME BEDDING COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company at No. 163 West 19th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, January 3d, 1900, at five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

Dated December 14th, 1899.

ROBERT C. ODELL, Secretary.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
9th December, 1899.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it will be held at the Banking House, No. 15 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900. The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, Dec. 8th, 1899.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900.

The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York,
Dec. 9th, 1899.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall Street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

C. W. GARTH, Cashier.

The Twelfth Ward Bank,
Cor. Lexington Ave. & 125th St.
New York, Dec. 18, 1899.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Banking House on Monday, January 8th, 1900, from 7:30 to 8:30 P. M.

F. B. FRENCH, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York,
NEW YORK, December 8th, 1899.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

National Broadway Bank of the City of New York,
New York, Dec. 11th, 1899.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 237 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks erratic.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 20	898,074
To date this year	167,183,980
Corresponding date last year	111,429,431

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 20	$3,038,100
To date this year	$819,995,740
Corresponding date last year	$800,752,390

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@8 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	⅝	Int. Silver	1½
Am. Linseed	1½	Iowa Cent. pf	½
Am. Linseed pf	1½	Lake Erie & W	2
Am. Steel Hoop	1⅞	Lake E. & W. pf	2
Am. Steel H. pf	1	M. & St. P. 2d pf	1½
Am. Steel & Wire	3⅝	Missouri Pacific	⅞
Am. S. & W. pf	1	National Biscuit	½
Am. S. R. pf	2½	National Biscuit pf	2
Am. Tin Plate	½	Nat. Steel	2½
Am. Tobacco	1½	Nat. Steel pf	1
Am. Tob. pf	5	N. J. Central	2
Anaconda Copper	½	N. Y. Air Brake	5
B'klyn Union Gas	1	N. Y. Central	2¾
Chi. G. W. pf., B	¾	N. Y., C. & St. L	½
Chi. G. W. pf., B	1¾	North. Pac. pf	¾
Chi. G. W. deb	1	Penn. R. R.	⅛
Chi., Ind. & L.	1½	Pressed Steel Car	3¾
Chi. & N. West	2½	Reading 2d pf	⅞
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	Republic Steel	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1¾	Rep. Steel pf	⅞
Col. So. 2d pf	1½	St. Louis S. W.	½
Delaware & Hudson	¾	St. Paul & Duluth	5½
Del., S. S. & A. pf.	½	Stand. R. & T.	½
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	Un. Bag & P. pf	1
General Electric	¾	U. S. Rubber	½
Glucose Sugar	1	U. S. Rubber pf	3½
Hocking Valley	1	Wheel. & Lake E.	⅝
Int. Paper	1½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	¾

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy	⅝	Evans. & T. H.	¾
Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	1	Hocking Valley pf.	½
Am. Express	2	Illinois Central	½
Am. Malt. pf.	2	Knick. Ice, Chi.	5
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	2½	Long Island	4¾
Am. S. & R. pf.	2	Louis. & Nash.	1½
Am. Spirits	1	Manhattan Con.	2
Am. Sugar Ref.	1¾	Met. Street Railway	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1	Mobile & Ohio	1
Balt. & Ohio	1	People's Gas, Chi.	1
B'klyn R. T.	9¼	P., C., C. & St. L.	2½
Canada South	⅝	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1
Chi. Cons. Tract	2	Pressed S. Car pf.	2
Chi., R. & Q.	⅞	Reading 1st pf.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1	Tenn. Coal & I.	1
Consol. Gas	2	Third Avenue	1½
Del., L. & W.	4	U. S. Flour M. pf.	3
Den. & R. G. pf.	½	Wabash pf.	½
Den M. & Ft. D.	1½	Wis. Cent. pf.	¾
Dul., S. S. & Atl.	½		

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Net charges in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B. & O., S. W. Div. 3½s	2½	Met. St. Ry. 5s	2
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	1	Nor. Pac. prior lien	1
Col. South. 1st	1	Nor. & West. con. 4s	1½
Den. & R. G. con. 4s	1	St. L. S. W. 1st	2¾
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y. 1st	1	So. Pac., Cent. Pac. 3½s	1¾
Hock. Val. 4½s	1½		

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn R. T. 5s	1	Kan. & M. 4s	2½
B'klyn Un. El. 1st	1½	L. & Nash., Pens. & At. 1st	1
Can. South. 2d	1⅝	Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	4¾
C., M. & St. P., C. & Mo. R. 5s	4	Mo., K. & E. 1st	3
C., M. & St. P., W. & M. 5s	1¼	Nash. C. & St. L. con.	2⅛
C. & N. W. s. f. deb. 5s	3	St. L. & S. F. con. 4s	1½
C. & N. W. ext. 4s	5	Stand. R. & T. 6s	2
Erie 1st con. 4s	1	Texas Pacific 1st	1
Ill. Cent., Louis. D. 3½s	1½	Tenn. C. & I. 1st, De B. 6s	5

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Yesterday's security market was irregular in its movement. A better sentiment seemed prevailing, and commission house purchases were on substantial scale; but toward the end of the day selling of a number of specialties upset a large part of the list.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit was much the most conspicuous stock of the day, well on to 200,000 shares being traded in, the lowest figure of the day representing a recession of about 15 points and final figures showing a loss of over 9. Many sensational reports were current by way of explanation, not one of which could be verified, however. Receivership rumors were heard and there were crowding reports that an important inside speculator had of a sudden been induced to throw overboard his entire holdings of the stock. Official interests entitled to credit denied that there was truth in any such tales. The entire break was attributed by them to attacks by bear speculators. One fact not much disputable was that scant support was accorded to the stock. The stock was selling around $70 per share when receivership stories were most in circulation—such stories stating explicitly that Mr. William F. Sheehan, of counsel for the company, was to be made the receiver. Mr. Sheehan, in comment upon this report, said that, could any circulator of such a tale be located, it would be seen to at once that the Grand Jury would indict him. Later the stock sold nearly 10 points lower, and circulators of the report seemed to have intruded upon almost every brokerage house in Wall Street. Thus it may be that something more than stock market recessions may grow out of yesterday's Brooklyn Rapid Transit incident; and certain it is that wholesome effects could be produced by a proper punishment of rumormongering which has come to deal unhesitatingly in falsehoods.

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Much the most significant and important incident of the day came from Vanderbilt interests—in the announcement that New York Central goes upon a higher dividend basis. The warrant for this is clear to everybody who has kept watch of the extraordinary progress represented by increases, gross and net, in New York Central revenues. What is represented in this dividend increase, however, has bearing much beyond the New York Central property itself, beyond the Vanderbilt group, indeed. In the action is reflected a policy which is inspired by most conservative counsels.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Irving National Bank,
New York, December 14th, 1899.

The annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Banking House, No. 287 Greenwich Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

J. DENNISON, Cashier.

The Merchants' National Bank of the City of New York,
December 7th, 1899.

The Annual Election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

The Society of Saint Johnland.

The Annual Meeting of the Society of Saint Johnland will be held at the Rectory of the Church of the Holy Communion, 47 West 20th St., New York City, on Wednesday, December 27th, 1899, at half-past four o'clock P. M.

N. O. HALSTEAD, Ass't Sec'y.
New York, Dec. 21st, 1899.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
New York, December 7th, 1899.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.

One hundred shares stock of the Standard Oil Company. Certificate No. A. 546. Transfer has been stopped. Reward will be paid on return of same to the office of Pearl & Co., 71 Broadway.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

We have reached the point of decided dividends. Better earnings for American properties generally have been in thoroughgoing evidence for months on months past

for the Cape May, Delaware Bay and New Jersey Railroad.

Decrease of $7,531 in Ann Arbor's net earnings for October, but increase of $95,231 since Jan. 1.

London Stock Exchange to keep holiday next Tuesday as well as Monday.

Report that the Union Pacific has let contracts for $3,000,000 worth of improvements.

New York Central's statement of earnings for the last half of this year stated to be the handsomest showing the road has ever made.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 2@8 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods. Mercantile paper, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 7@8 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $313,835,698; balances, $8,911,352; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,112,048.

Money on call in London, 4½@5 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 6¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange steady. Nominal rates were $4.82 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.81; demand, $4.87¼; cables, $4.88½. Commercial bills, $4.80@$4.81½.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 22⅜ less 1-16@5.24⅝ and 5.20⅝; reichsmarks, 93¾@93 13-16 and 94 13-16@94⅛; guilders at 39⅞ and 40 3-16@40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—20c discount. Chicago—40c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium Savannah—Buying, ⅛c off; selling, par. St. Louis—10c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, par @25c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—On the Stock Exchange to-day the general tone was decidedly firmer. Business opened better, and there was a more confident feeling. After a temporary relapse prices rallied again, and there was a distinct recovery in almost all departments.

The market for American securities opened steady, with prices above parity level, but soon eased off. Later prices moved up on a better feeling and closed buoyant. The demand was active.

Consols for money, 98⅛; consols for the account, 98⅜; Canadian, 91¼; Erie, 11¼; Erie first preferred, 31⅝; Illinois Central, 112; Union Pacific preferred, 72½; St. Paul, 119½; New York Central, 120; Pennsylvania, 66¼; Reading, 8⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 72¾; Atchison, 19; Louisville, 78⅝; Grand Trunk, 6½; Anaconda, 7⅛.

Money, 4½@5 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short and three months' bills, 6¾ per cent.

Spanish fours, 64⅝.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £45,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 129; Madrid, 27.25; Lisbon, 43; Rome, 7.22½.

Bar silver quiet at 27⅛d per ounce.

The Stock Exchange will be closed Dec. 25 and 26 and Jan. 1.

The Grain Exchange will observe the Christmas holidays by closing Dec. 23, 25, and 26.

The Provisions Exchange will be closed Dec. 25 and 26.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—Business opened cheerier on the Bourse to-day owing to easier money at New York, but the improved tone was dissipated quickly owing to rush sales on London account. Later, the tendency improved, as it came to be believed that neither London nor Paris will raise the bank rate to-morrow. South African securities were impressed favorably by a rumor that Gen. Clery had entered Ladysmith, and at the close they were well maintained. Three per cent. rentes, 99 francs 42½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 35 centimes for checks. Spanish Fours 65.75.

BERLIN, Dec. 20.—On the Boerse to-day prices improved owing to the recovery in New York and the firmer prices in London. Transactions were limited, the uncertain position of the international money market causing speculators to hesitate. Exchange on London, 20 marks 54 pfennigs for checks.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 20.—Prices opened weak on the Boerse to-day, but subsequently improved on the receipt of reassuring reports from Berlin and the Western Bourses. Business, however, was small.

MADRID, Dec. 20.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 75.75. Gold was quoted at 27.75.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

1 share Associated Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, (full paid,) $500, 40.

20 shares Pacific Fire Insurance Company, $25 each, 15¼.

112½ shares Mechanics & Traders' Bank of New York, $25 each, 100.

200 shares Mahoning Coal Company common, $50 each, 180½.

25 shares International Banking and Trust Company, $100 each, 160.

5 shares International Banking and Trust Company, $100 each, 160.

50 shares Joseph Ladue Gold Mining and Development Company of Yukon (reported, (hypothecated,) $10 each, $1.50 per share.

7 shares National Bank of North America, $100 each, 295¾.

5 shares International Banking and Trust Company, $100 each, 160.

50 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each, 206½.

8 shares Corn Exchange Bank, $100 each, 370.

$300 Morris and Essex Railroad Company first mortgage 7 per cent. bond, due May, 1914, interest May and November, 138.

$1,000 Oregon Railway and Navigation Company first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bond, due 1909, coupons January and July, 110.

25 shares Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Company, $100 each, 10.

200 shares A. B. Cohu Company, $25 each, $5 lot.

$2,000 Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company 5 per cent. bonds, 105¾.

8 shares Home Insurance Company, $100 each, 221¾.

15 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each, 206¾.

4 shares Central Trust Company, $100 each, 2,000.

100 shares Century Machine Company, $100 each, $50 lot.

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

Amalgamated Copper	$78⅜
American Biscuit bonds	109¼
American Hide	32½
American Hide pf.	78
Arizona Lead	9¾
Bay State Gas	*1⅞
Binghamton Gas 5s	96
British Col. Cop	8½
Empire Cop	*17⅛
Flemington C. & C	27¾
Fern. Coal Co.	15
Journeay & Burnham	5
Journeay & Burnham pf.	15
Marshall Mill	,75
New York Biscuit bonds	111
National Tube	40
N. Ams. Gas	18½
Retsof bonds	75
Retsof stock	20½
Tennessee Copper	10¼
Whipsaw Copper	13½

*Per cent.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$291,587,677
Gold reserve	241,448,286
Net silver	9,742,214
United States notes in Treasury	15,840,194
Treasury notes of 1890	1,002,869
Total receipts this day	1,783,822
Total receipts this month	32,616,343
Total receipts this year	270,650,134
Total expenditures this day	1,450,000
Total expenditures this month	27,655,000
Total expenditures this year	252,276,000
Deposits in National banks	82,594,339
Silver bullion	110,042
National banknotes received for redemption	269,016
Government receipts:	
Customs	860,452
Internal revenue	909,147
Miscellaneous	14,221

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Board of Trustees of the Continental Trust Company have declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent., payable to stockholders of record on Jan. 10, 1900. The books will close Jan. 2 and reopen Jan. 11.

Dividends have been declared by the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, the New York Air Brake Company, the Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Company, the Otis Elevator Company, the Procter & Gamble Company, the State Bank, the Mercantile Trust Company, the National Broadway Bank, the Oriental Bank, the Garfield National Bank, the National Butchers and Drovers' Bank, the Mechanics' National Bank, the National Shoe and Leather Bank, the Merchants' Exchange National Bank, and the East River National Bank, details of which will be found in another column.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

After two days of exceptional weakness the outside market yesterday began to recover and the result of the day's transactions, as indicated by the closing quotations, seemed to show that for the moment heavy liquidation was over. Prices were irregular, but in several quarters of the market a distinctly firmer tone prevailed, and in a number of stocks final figures were considerably above those of the previous day. New Amsterdam Gas, Distilling of America, International Pump, and other issues advanced substantially, and though net changes included a number of losses, none of them was very large and they were probably outnumbered by the closing bids, showing improvement over Tuesday's prices. Except in a very few stocks transactions did not amount to as much as a thousand shares and many of the recoveries recorded were on sales of a few hundred shares. Total sales were probably much below the average of the two preceding days. At the opening selling that appeared to be urgent continued, but as the day advanced less desire to sell appeared and the demand for stocks became larger and stronger.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was most prominent in the industrial group. Insiders were credited with being larger buyers of the stock and their purchases during the morning seemed to have absorbed most of the stock hanging over the market, and in the afternoon a steady advance was begun in the preferred stock, which carried it from 18⅝ to 20. It closed at 19⅝ bid, a net gain of 1½ points. Bids for the common stock advanced with those for the preferred, and after selling up to 7, it closed at 6½, a net gain of three-quarters of a point.

AMALGAMATED COPPER, transactions in which were below the recent average, was strong early in the day, but went off fractionally at the close, and ended the day with a loss of half a point, at 78 bid. Rumor in regard to the stock yesterday had to do with the probable action of the Directors in regard to the second quarterly dividend. The first dividend on Amalgamated Copper, paid in October last, was a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. and an extra dividend of one-half of 1 per cent. Much interest will attach to the amount of the next dividend. Rumor had it yesterday that this dividend will amount to 3 per cent., the regular quarterly dividend and an extra disbursement of 1½ per cent. But such advance reports of the action to be taken by the Directors of the company seem nothing more than efforts to influence the market for the stock, and this influence yesterday amounted to nothing.

INTERNATIONAL PUMP reacted from the previous day's low price and sold to the extent of several hundred shares at 60. It ended the day at 59 bid, a several-point net gain.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS was strong on the rumors in regard to gas-war settlement, which were to the effect that conditions are now more favorable for a settlement than at any time recently, and the intimation is that the warring companies will shortly come to some agreement that will permit of the restoration of the legal rate. The common stock got up to 22¼ and made a net gain of 2¼ points, and the preferred stock showed a net gain of 1 point. Very little improvement appeared in the bonds the best bid for which, at the close, was 87½. Sale of one bond was made at 87.

NEW ENGLAND GAS AND COKE bonds sold at 71. Little demand was had for these bonds.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1¼	1½
New Amsterdam	22¼	22½
New Amsterdam pf.	42	44
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	87½	89½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	..	31
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	77	78
American Bicycle	15	20
American Bicycle pf.	50	60
American Bicycle bonds	90	91
American Hide & Leather	..	35
American Hide & Leather pf.	..	80
American Woolen Goods	..	20
American Woolen Goods pf.	75	77
American Writing Paper 5s	85	88
Beet Sugar pf.	20	25
Beet Sugar pf.	77	80
Distilling Company of America	6½	7
Distilling Company of America pf.	19¾	20¼
Electric Axle Light & Power	5¾	6¼
Electric Boat	..	23
Electric Boat pf.	..	45
Havana Commercial	14	16½
Havana Commercial pf.	59	60½
International Pump	13	16
International Pump pf.	59	60½
National Gramophone, ex div.	67	..
National Salt	72	85
National Salt pf.	75	77
National Tube pf.	41	43
National Tube pf., ex div.	91	93
Otis Elevator	19	21
Otis Elevator pf.	..	80
Pittsburg Coal subs.	99	100
Royal Baking Powder pf.	92	94
Rubber Goods Mfg.	24	27
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf., ex div.	..	79
Sloss-Sheffield	..	30
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	67	69
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div.	450	452
Union Steel & Chain	15	..
Union Steel & Chain pf.	..	65
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅜	½

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	78	78⅜
American Air Power	30	40
American Cotton	..	60
Arizona Lead	9½	10¾
Asphalt Company of America	11½	12½
British Columbia Copper	9	10
Chicago & Alton sub.	104½	108
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle, ex div.	50	55
Electric Vehicle pf.	..	90
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1	1½
Flemington Coal & Coke	18	..
Illinois Transportation	2¼	2¾
*Markeen Copper	6¼	7¾
Mexican 5s	97	98½
New England Transportation	5½	6½
New York Gas & Electric 4s	90	90½
New York Gas & Electric 5s	102¾	103
New York Transportation	10½	11¼
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	18	20
St. Louis subs.	..	124
St. Louis common, when issued	26	31
St. Louis preferred, when issued	..	93
St. Louis 4s, when issued	..	94¾
Storage Copper	11	12
Tennessee Copper	11	12
Trust Company of America	205	215
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	..	28
Whipsaw Copper	12¾	13½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d 5s	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	237	238
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	102	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	107	109
Chicago Union Traction	28	28¾
Chicago Union Traction, pf.	79	79½
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf.	82	86
Con. Traction of N. J.	64	65
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	85	88
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas A	70	74
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	117½	117½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	82	88
Nassau Electric 4s	94	95
Nassau Electric 5s	110	113
New Orleans Traction	28	30
New Orleans Traction pf.	102	104
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway	30½	32
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	88	90
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	215	230
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
Union Traction, Providence	110	113
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	..	30
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	104	107

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st with interest	..	74
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103½	106
Consolidated Gas of Newark	56	..
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89¼
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21¾	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	40	43
Denver Gas 5s	80	82
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne Gas	41	43
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	90	94
Indianapolis Gas	102	108
Indianapolis Gas bonds	103	105
Lafayette Gas Co.	42	50
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	64	70
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	42	48
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	64	70
Mutual Gas of New York	300	..
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	20	22
New England Gas & Coke bonds	..	73
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co.	110	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con.	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	41	43
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	61	65
Peoples' (Jersey City)	40	46
Peoples' (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Joseph (Mo.) Gas stock	58	61
St. Paul Gas bonds	89	91
Standard Gas, New York	95	100
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	120	..
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	14	16
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas	105	107
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	105	106½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	..	32
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	93½	94½
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	66	68
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	93	94
Metropolitan Ferry 6s	108	110

	Bid.	Asked.
Union Ferry	41	43
Union Ferry bonds	100½	102½

Industrials.

American Ginning	20	25
American Typefounders'	51	53
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	25
Barney & Smith pf.	93	..
Barney & Smith bonds	105	107
Consolidated Rubber Tire	7	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	30	35
Cramps' Shipyard	80	85
General Chemical	89	..
General Chemical pf.	97½	100
Hudson River Telephone	110	115
Lorillard Company pf.	116	117
Standard Coupler	37	41
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	45	55
Union Typewriter	26	28
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	112	116
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	120	123
Worthington Pump pf.	107	109

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel.	110	112
Iron Steamboat	5	6
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis	5	7
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis pf.	20	25

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 20.—The volume of Boston trading to-day was large and prices held well as a rule. There was some liquidation among the mining stocks. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy was active, and there was the usual good interest in Sugar, Union Pacific, and Federal Steel. United States Oil rose 2, to 27½, reacting to 26¼. Montana was up 3, at 275, later 270. Butte touched 44½, a gain of 2½, later selling at 43. Osceola rose 3, to 70, later to 68¼. Utah gained 1½, to 25. Tamarack, 5, to 180. Parrot fell 1½ to 35½. Gold declined 2, to 2, later to 2½. Mohawk gained 1, to 16; Franklin, 1, to 14. Dominion Coal lost 2, to 42½. Boston Elevated hardened 1¼, to 96¼. New Haven and Hartford gained 1, to 209½.

At the close, Mercedes Mining was 1 lower for the day, at 8; Atchison preferred, 1⅝, at 57⅞; Sugar, 1⅛, at 126; Federal Steel unchanged, at 45½; Utah up ⅛, at 24; Union Land off ⅛, at 2½; Gold off 1, at 3; United States Oil unchanged, at 26; Amalgamated off ½, at 79; Montana off 6, at 261; New England Gas and Coke up ⅛, at 19½. Boston Elevated touched 100 for odd lots, against closing at 97 yesterday. Old Dominion was off 1, at 20. Calumet was up 10, at 730. Arcadian ¼ lower, at 23⅜; Tamarack up 4½, at 179½; Old Colony Mining up ⅛, at 4⅜; Osceola up 1, at 68; Wolverine up ⅛, at 37½; American Zinc off 1, at 16; Centennial off 1, at 16; Dominion Coal off 2½, at 42.

At the Clearing House the rate between banks was 6 per cent. and New York funds sold at 20c discount.

Money locally is very plentiful, and strong borrowers have no trouble in getting what accommodation is required. Rates are nominal, though 6 per cent. is everywhere the minimum. There is very little doing in time money. On the very highest grade of dividend securities 6 per cent. is the general quotation for all dates. The market for commercial paper is exceedingly quiet. Banks are taking good care of their customers at 6 per cent. and upward.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	6¼	7	Old Colony	4½	5
Allouez	3	3½	Old Dominion	20	20½
Arcadian	22½	24	Osceola	67½	68½
Arnold	5	5½	Parrot	35½	36
Ash Bed	..	1	Pioneer	2	2½
Atlantic	22	24	Quincy	135	140
Baltic	18	..	Rhode Isl	..	5
Bos. & C. C.	20	..	Santa Fé	5¼	5½
Boston & M.	260	265	Santa Ysabel	7	7½
Butte & Bos.	42	45	Shoe	29	..
Cal. & Hecla	715	725	Tamarack	175	180
Centennial	15½	16	Utah Cons	24½	25
Franklin	13½	14	Washington	1	1⅛
Humboldt	1	2	White Knob	8	10
Isle Royale	23¼	24	Winona	5	5¼
Mohawk	15½	16	Wolverine	37½	38½

Railroad Stocks.

Boston & A.	240	245	Fitchburg pf. 110 115
Boston & L.	241	..	N. Y. & N.
Boston & M.	198	199	E. 6s. .. 110 112
Boston & P.	300	N. Y. & N.	
Boston Elev.	99	100	E. 7s. .. 114 ..
Bos. Gas 5s.	..	85	West End. .. 91 ..
Cent. Mass.	11	..	

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell Tel.	340	343	Mex. Tel.	3	3¼
Chi. Stk. Yds.	131	133	N. Eng. Tel.	..	140
Dom. Coal	41⅝	42	U. S. Oil	26	27
Dom. C. pf.	113	114	Westing. El.	39¼	65
Erie Tel.	101	102	West. El. pf.	..	..

*Ex div.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—Biscuit opened at 34¾, and after selling to 36, broke to 35 and closed at 35⅛. The preferred closed at 90, a gain of 2 points. Linseed was active on a narrow range. It opened at 51¾, dropped the fraction, advanced to 52, and, after some vicissitudes, closed there. The common closed at 11½, having opened at 12¼ and sold to 12¼. Metropolitan Elevated preferred was sold heavily. It opened at 75, and, after improving half a point, closed at 74. The certificates lost half a point in closing at 25½. The tendency of Match was lower. It opened at 119½, lost the fraction, and then sold to 120, but dropped to 118¾, and closed at 118¾.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
888	American Linseed	12⅝	11⅞	11½	
2,123	American Linseed pf.	52½	51	52	
70	American Radiator pf.	102⅛	102½	102½	
45	American Tin Plate	27	28	28	
50	American Tin Plate pf.	75	75	75	
50	Central Union	52	52	52	
330	Chicago Union T. pf.	77	75½	76¾	
2,258	Diamond Match	120	118¼	118¾	
210	Lake St. El.	ctfs.	14	13½	14
130	Metropolitan El.	26	25½	25½	
2,340	Metropolitan El., ctfs., pf.	75½	74	74	
4,270	National Biscuit	36	34¾	35½	
210	National Biscuit pf.	90	88	90	
285	National Carbon pf.	80	79½	79½	
250	National Steel	36¾	35½	36¾	
190	National Steel pf.	87¾	87¼	87¼	
150	Street's W. S. C. L.	22	21	22	
2	Union Loop	102	102	102	
765	West Chicago	112¼	111½	111½	

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
$11,000	Met. Elev. gold 4s	94	94	94

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20.—The local stocks opened strong and generally higher, some substantial advances being scored in the early trading. Lehigh Valley rose 1¼, to 24¾; Cambria Steel, ⅞, to 18⅞; Electric Company of America, ⅞, to 12; Tidewater Steel, ¾, to 12¾; Susquehanna Steel, ¾, to 5; Marsden, 1, to 11¼; Union Traction, ¾, to 37; United Gas, 2½, to 140; American Cement, ¾, to 8; Welsbach Light, 4, to 40; Consolidated Traction of Pittsburg, 1½, to 27; Electric Storage Battery, 5, to 80; Bethlehem Steel, 1, to 17½. The improvement, however, was not maintained. The development of weakness in New York started liquidation afresh, and a general recession in prices followed.

The close was steady, at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	18¼	18¾	Phila. Trac.	94½	95
Choctaw	33¼	34	Union Trac.	36½	36¾
Elec. Co., Am.	11¼	11¾	Un. Gas & Imp.	147½	148½
Lehigh Val.	24½	24¾	Welsb. Light	36½	37
Marsden	10½	10¾	W. N.Y. & P.	5	5½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
5,640	Am. Steel & W.	38¼	42½	38¼	41¼
22,850	Am. Sugar Ref.	128	129	122	126½
3,570	Am. Tobacco	90½	91½	87½	90
50	A., T. & S. F.	19	19⅞	19	19½
4,510	A., T. & S.F. pf.	59½	59¾	57¼	58⅜
83,990	Brook. R. T.	74½	74⅝	61¾	65¾
320	Ches. & Ohio	28⅝	29	28½	29
7,780	C., B. & Q.	119⅜	120¼	118	118⅝
30	Chi. Gt. West.	12¼	12½	11¾	11¾
5,290	C., M. & St. P.	117¼	117⅝	115¾	116½
540	C., R. I. & Pac.	105½	105⅝	103⅝	104
700	Cont. Tobacco	28⅝	29¼	27⅜	28
6,100	Federal Steel	46	47⅝	43¼	45⅝
140	Federal Steel pf.	71¾	71⅞	71½	71⅞
1,030	Louis. & Nash.	77	77⅜	75¾	76¼
3,720	Manhattan	93¼	94⅛	93⅜	93⅝
820	Mo. Pacific	39½	39½	38½	38½
250	N. Y. Central	130½	130½	127	127¾
160	N. Y., O. & W.	21¼	21⅜	21¼	21¼
40	Norfolk & West.	22¾	22⅞	22	22
180	Northern Pacific.	51⅞	51⅞	51½	51⅝
290	Nor. Pac. pf.	72½	72¾	71¾	71⅞
220	Pacific Mail	38½	39⅝	38¼	38¾
1,660	People's Gas	97	97¼	92	95
20	Reading	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
680	Reading 1st pf.	48½	48¾	47⅝	47⅞
20	Reading 2d pf.	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
4,920	Southern Pacific.	35⅜	36	34½	35
50	Southern Ry.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜
90	Southern Ry. pf.	52	52⅝	52	52⅞
320	Tenn. C. & I.	79½	80½	79	79½
20	Texas Pacific.	15½	15¾	15¼	15¼
1,890	Union Pacific.	44	44⅜	43⅝	44⅛
170	Union Pac. pf.	71¼	72¼	71¼	71⅜
1,240	U. S. Leather	13⅝	13⅝	12¾	12¾
130	U. S. Leather pf.	69¼	71	69½	67½

158,690

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$7,000	Am. Gas 5s	89	89	87	87

The Alhambra at Syracuse Burned.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 20.—The Alhambra, the famous convention hall of Syracuse, where the Democrats of the State have held their conventions during recent years, was destroyed by fire at 3:30 o'clock this morning. The flames threatened also to destroy St. John's Roman Catholic Cathedral, which was saved only after heroic efforts by the firemen. The loss amounts to $60,000.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Dec. 20, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
113⅝	113⅞	1,250	American Linseed	13	13	12½	12½	+½
50½	52	1,012	Am. Linseed pf.	51	52⅝	50¾	52⅝	+1⅝
11⅜	12¼	1,840	Am. Car & Foundry	12⅞	12⅞	11⅝	11⅞	..
53⅛	54½	1,490	Am. Car & Found. pf.	54½	54⅞	53	54	−1
32¼	32⅝	900	American Ice	32¼	33	32	32½	+ ¼
32½	32¾	1,100	American Cotton Oil	32	33	32	32¾	+ ¾
92	94	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	92	92	92	92	..
25	34	50	Am. District Tel.	30	30	30	30	..
137	143	710	American Express	138	138	136	138	−2
7	7¾	200	American Malting Co.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
31	32	470	Am. Malting Co. pf.	32½	32½	30	30	−2
31¼	32	2,610	American Smelt. & Ref	30¾	31	30¼	30½	−½
83⅝	85	1,250	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	85¾	85¾	84	84	−2
2½	4	325	American Spirits Mfg.	4	4	3	3	−1
41¼	41½	70,110	American Steel & Wire	38¼	43¼	38½	41¼	+3⅝
88	90	1,420	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	89	91	87½	88	+1
125⅝	126	52,084	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	128	128½	121	126	−1⅝
112	114	190	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	112½	112½	112½	112½	+2½
92	97	20	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	96	96	96	96	..
26	26¼	475	American Tin Plate	27	27	26¼	26½	+ ⅞
75	76	365	Am. Tin Plate pf.	76	76	75	75	+ ⅛
89⅝	90	87,250	American Tobacco	88¾	91	87½	89½	+1½
135	140	200	Am. Tobacco pf.	140	140	140	140	+5
38½	39	1,250	Am. Steel Hoop	38	40¾	38	39½	+1⅛
78	80	850	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	76	79	76	79	+1
18⅝	18¾	4,195	At., T. & S. F.	18¾	19	18½	18⅝	..
58	58½	40 700	At., T. & S. F. pf.	58½	58⅝	57	58½	−1
35	35½	1,280	Anaconda Copper	35¾	36	35½	35½	+ ½
51	52	3,410	Baltimore & Ohio	51	51½	50¾	51½	−1
72½	73	7,440	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	73	73½	71½	73	−⅝
65¼	65½	172,396	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	74	74¾	61	65½	−9¼

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Reported Broadway Deal Denied—Upper Broadway Apartment House Sold—Good Variety of Business.

John T. Williams said yesterday afternoon that the report that he had sold his ten-story building, at the southwest corner of Broadway and White Street, 50 by 100, was without foundation.

The O. H. P. Archer estate has sold to Joseph Frank the plot at the northeast corner of Manhattan Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street, 100.11 by 170, formerly a part of Lion Park.

It is learned on good authority that the seven-story apartment house at the northeast corner of Broadway and Ninety-sixth Street, 100 by 86, has been sold. The owner of record of the property is C. J. La Grassa.

Homer J. Beaudet filed plans yesterday for a seven-story apartment house to be erected at the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street on a plot 103.7 by 110.6 by 100.11 by 87, which he has recently bought from Jacob D. Butler. According to the estimate of Architect George Keister, the improvement will cost $225,000.

George R. Read has sold for Louisa Bergman the four-story brick and stone dwelling at the northwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, on a plot 49.11 by 100.

Duff & Conger and G. Tuoti & Co. have sold for Mary E. McCoun and Emilie R. Keogh, 90, 92, and 94 Baxter Street, five-story front and rear double tenements, with stores, 75 by 100. The same brokers have also sold for the same owners, 93 Baxter Street, a lot, 25 by 100, with old buildings, and 101 Bayard Street, 25 by 100, a five-story front and rear tenement, with stores.

Levinson & Lippmann have bought from Adelson & Slone the lot, 474 Grand Street, already excavated. The same builders have also bought for improvement, with a six-story tenement, the northeast corner of Grand and Goerck Streets, 40 by 81.3.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Joseph A. Farley, for $42,000, the American basement dwelling, 320 West One Hundred and Eighth Street.

Charles E. Schuyler & Co. have sold for Robert Sherwood the three-and-a-half story dwelling, 352 West End Avenue, 19 by 100.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to B. Hamburger, 143 Avenue B, northeast corner of Ninth Street, also, to Catharine Block, 386 East Eighth Street, a four-story tenement; also, to Bernard Klingenstein, the new six-story tenement, 325 and 327 Stanton Street; also, to Joseph Kassewitz, for improvement, 314 East Twenty-fifth Street, 25 by 98.9.

The same operators have also bought the five-story flat, 144 East Fifty-eighth Street, 20 by 80.5; also the plot on the north side of Seventy-sixth Street, 202 feet east of First Avenue, 44 by 102.2.

J. P. & E. J. Murray have sold for the estate of M. Kelly to A. Levy the three-story frame dwelling 225 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 15 by 100.

G. Touti & Co. have leased for Michael J. Bergen the five-story brick double tenement, 181 Mott Street, for five years for $14,250.

Maclay & Davies have sold for Charles Ward Hall to Marx E. Harby the 80¼ acres of land known as the Marten tract on the east side of North Broadway and Odell Avenue, Yonkers, just north of Greystone.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

122 and 124 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street; each 18 by 100.11, two three-story brownstone-front dwellings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Metropolitan Trust Company, as trustee...$33,225

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

329 East Eighteenth Street, 25 by 102.2, four-story brownstone-front double flat; partition sale, to R. Redelsheimer..... 12,915

1,360 Avenue A, 25 by 98.9, two-story frame dwelling and vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, James Gallagher.. 7,000

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Kelly Street, north side, the block front between Wales and Beach Avenues, being 175.9 feet on Kelly Street, 36.6 feet on Wales Avenue, and 50 feet on Beach Avenue, with an irregular northerly line, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Charles Unangst..... 10,932

780 Elton Avenue, 30 by 100, three-story frame dwelling, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Sophia Hencken... 3,150

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

613 West Forty-sixth Street, 25 by 102.5 and irregular, five-story brick building, with two-story brick building at the rear; foreclosure sale, to Heinrich Brothers... 8,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Chase Mellen, referee, 68, 70, and 72 Varick Street, southeast corner of Canal Street, 74.3 on Varick Street by 74.8 on Canal Street by 61 by 30.10, three and four story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $60,389.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Emil Geidmark, referee, Washington Avenue, southwest corner of Butler Place, Cebrie Park, 50.8 by 108.11 by 50.4 by 116.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,148.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Algernon S. Norton, referee, 652 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, southeast corner of Melrose Avenue, 21 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; 655 East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, northeast corner of Melrose Avenue, abutting on the foregoing, 21 by 100, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $15,963.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Samuel V. Helmberger, referee, 557 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, north side, 301.7 feet east of Broadway, 18 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,876.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 2013 Park Avenue, east side, 25.6 feet south of Eighty-first Street, 25.6 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $24,814.

By John S. Mapes, foreclosure sale, Isidore H. Kramer, referee, Mulford Avenue, Throgg's Neck, southwest corner of James Street, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $432.

By H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale, 457 West Forty-fourth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 100.4, three-story brick dwelling.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 525 East Twelfth Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 22 by 83.6; Francis Eife of 335 East Eighteenth Street, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $18,000.

Riverside Drive, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, for a seven-story brick flat, 103 by 110.6; H. J. Beaudet of 132 Nassau Street, owner; George Keister of 140 West Thirty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $225,000.

First Avenue, southeast corner of Seventy-fourth Street, for two six-story brick flats, 25 by 108 and 25 by 95; John W. Love of 43 East Sixty-first Street, owner; G. W. Walgrove, architect; cost, $50,000.

Fulton Avenue, or Crotona Park North, east side, 51 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; John Blumers of 535 East Seventy-fifth Street, owner; Henry A. Kapp, architect; cost, $5,000.

Same property, for a one-and-a-half-story frame stable, 20 by 29; John Blumers, owner; Henry A. Kapp, architect; cost, $1,000.

Clinton Avenue, west side, 265 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, for a three-story frame flat, 18.2 by 70; Eugene Bowman of 1,044 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, owner; Hunter & Murgatroyd, architects; cost, $6,500.

Eighth Avenue, west side, 49.11 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, for two five-story brick flats, 25 by 86.7; William Cumming, Jr., of 121 Manhattan Avenue, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $40,000.

Beach Avenue, east side, 148 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for a three-story and basement frame flat, 22 by 60; Thomas Wallach of 741 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, owner; Albert Rothermel, architect; cost, $5,400.

Madison and Scammel Streets, northeast corner, for a six-story brick flat, 41.3 by 90.6; Lowenfeld & Prager of 115 Broadway, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $40,000.

Bathgate Avenue, northeast corner of Wendover Avenue, for a five-story brick flat; Charles Wahlig of 164 Willis Avenue, owner; E. Wenz, architect; cost, $26,000.

Stebbins Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, for a three-story frame dwelling, 28.5 by 67.1; Mrs. Henrietta Hoppock of 7 East Thirty-first Street, owner; Thomas Graham, architect; cost, $7,000.

Clinton Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of Tremont Avenue, for two two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 60; Joseph Ramsteck of 982 Tremont Avenue, owner; Charles S. Clark, architect; cost, $10,000.

Home Street, north side, 105.8 feet east of Union Avenue, for a three-story frame flat and stores, 33 by 36 by irregular; Elizabeth T. Bell of 1,204 Boston Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 180 East Houston Street, for a six-story and cellar brick flat, 24.10 by 98.3; E. Sobel and J. Slater of 148 Henry Street, owners; M. Bernstein of 245 Broadway, architect; cost, $40,000.

No. 734 to 738 Fifth Street, for two six-story brick flats, 26 and 40 by 83.8 and 81.8; Daniel Loewenthal of 738 Fifth Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architect; cost, $60,000.

Clinton Avenue, west side, 175 feet south of Tremont Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 60; Frank Ramsteck of 980 Tremont Avenue, owner; Charles S. Clark, architect; cost, $5,500.

Nos. 26 and 28 Thompson Street, for a six-story brick flat, 39.7 by 87.7; Marasco & Abbate, 278 Mott Street, owners; A. G. Rechlin, architect; cost, $40,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, northeast corner of Prospect Avenue, for a three-story frame flat, 20.4 by 67.6; Mrs. Henrietta Hoppock, owner; Thomas Graham of 1,238 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $6,000.

Eighteenth Avenue, northwest corner of Fifth Street, Wakefield, for a two-story frame dwelling, 14 by 24; Frederick Le Nieere of 809 Elton Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $1,400.

Prospect Avenue, east side, 275 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, for five two-and-a-half-story frame dwellings, 19 by 47; Jacob Riehl of 2,899 Third Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $12,500.

Home Street, north side, 138.8 feet east of Union Avenue, for four three-story frame flats, 20 by 55.6; Elizabeth T. Bell, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $8,000.

Prospect Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, for four three-story frame flats, 18.4 by 61.6 and 50.6; Mrs. Henrietta Hoppock, owner; Thomas Graham, architect; cost, $22,500.

Union Avenue, east side, 43 feet north of Home Street, for five two-story and basement frame dwellings, 20 by 50; Elizabeth T. Bell, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $20,000.

No. 120 East Broadway, for a six-story brick flat, with store; Harris and Abraham Cohen, owners; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $20,000.

Forest Avenue, east side, 357 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for two three-story frame flats, 18.9 by 60; John J. Bell, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $10,000.

Forest Avenue, east side, 211 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, for two three-story frame flats, 20 by 65; John W. Decker of 541 Forest Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $11,000.

Hoe Avenue, east side, 158 feet north of Freeman Street, for two one-story frame shops, 16 by 16; Charles G. Jorgensen, owner and architect; cost, $400.

No. 73 Norfolk Street, for a six-story and cellar brick flat, 25 by 87.3; Wacht & Hymansen of 165 Henry Street, owners; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $25,000.

Vyse Avenue, northeast corner of Freeman Street, for a three-story frame flat, 25 by 76; Charles G. Jorgensen, owner and architect; cost, $6,000.

No. 184 Orchard Street, for a six-story brick flat, 25 by 75; P. L. Ronalds, Jr., of 54 Cliff Street, attorney for owner; Youngs & Cornell, architects; cost, $12,000.

Eighty-third Street, northwest corner of Park Avenue, for a five-story brick college, 35.5 by 94; St. Ignatius Loyola Church of 980 Park Avenue, owner; Schickel & Ditmars, architects; cost, $80,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 7 and 9 East Twentieth Street, to a four-story and basement brick store and lofts; Witthaus estate, owner; W. E. Young, architect; cost, $450.

Thirty-fifth to Thirty-sixth Street, Broadway and Sixth Avenue, to the Herald Building; James Gordon Bennett, owner; McKim, Mead & White, architects; cost, $850.

One Hundred and Eleventh Street, southeast corner of Fifth Avenue, to a three-story brick office building; Consolidated Ice Company, owner and architect; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 46 and 48 Barclay Street, to a five-story brick store; N. S. Dike, owner; Dodge & Morrison, architects; cost, $4,000.

Forest Avenue, east side, 96 feet south of Home Street, to a two-story and basement brick dwelling; J. W. Decker, owner and architect; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 51 and 53 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to two one-story brick stores and lofts; Charles Weisbecker, owner; G. H. Budlong, architect; cost, $9,000.

No. 13 East Nineteenth Street, to a four-story brick shop and store; estate of J. M. Dodd of 29 Broadway, owner; F. D. Swaney, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 344 East Eighty-first Street, to a four-story brick and stone tenement; John McLaughlin, owner; Charles Stegmayer, architect; cost, $2,500.

Eagle Avenue, east side, 250 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling and shop; Angelo Manella, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $100.

No. 148 Henry Street, to a four-story and basement brick tenement; Elias Sobel, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 17 West Twenty-sixth Street, to a five-story brick store; Philip Livingston, owner; Brogan & Reid, architects; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 113 and 115 West Thirty-eighth Street, to an eight-story brick office building; New York Telephone Company, owner; Hugh Getty, builder; cost, $400.

Year's Building in Jersey City.

The annual report of Building Inspector Kelly of Jersey City, completed yesterday, shows that during the year 610 new buildings have been erected at a total cost of $2,145,219. Some of these buildings are not yet completed, the most important being the new Public Library.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Dec. 20.

ANN ST, n e corner of William St, 100.4x27.2x103.3x27.1; John V. Koch and wife to William C. Horn..... 1

ANTHONY AV, e s, 90 ft s of Travers St, 23.8x97.11x22.7x101.2, with part excepted, leaving a rear strip of 22.7x6x22.7x4; Joseph Lechner to Frank B. Mesick..... 100

BROOK AV, s w corner of 147th St, 25x90; Abraham Kaufman to Ettie Kaufman..... 1

CROTONA PLACE, w s, 239.6 ft s of 171st St, 20.4x100; Hannah McGrath to Jacob N. Nash..... 10

DIVISION ST, 42, n s, 26.7x98x25x85; Louis E. Fink to Samuel Hepner and another..... 32,000

ELSMERE PLACE, n s, 425 ft w of Marmion Place, 25x100; Jules Glorieux to Caroline Falk..... 4,500

ESSEX ST, 5, w s, 20x86.9x20x80.8; Moritz Walsman and wife to Harris Klein..... 21,000

FIELDSTON ROAD, centre line, at e line of estate of William C. Wetmore, King's Bridge, ½ part; Riverdale Av, w s, Lots 60 and 61, map of William C. Wetmore estate, ½ part; Riverdale Av, w s, at centre line of 30-foot lane, adjoining lands of Barney & Butler, parcel of 1½ acres, ½ part; 38 West 23d St, all title, and 47 West 22d St, all title; also out-of-town property; David Bachrach to Adolph M. Goldschmidt..... 1

GRAND ST, 474, 25x100; Thomas Adelson and another to Max J. Lewinson and another..... 1

HOUSTON ST, 439 to 448, s w corner of Cannon St, 60.6x54.10; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Aaron Goodman and another..... 44,650

INTERVALE AV, 1,232, 24.11x59.1x26.2x67.1; Victor Gerhards to Mary C. Forster..... 1

KELLY ST, n s, 110 ft e of Robbins Av, 75x133x83.8x95.11; Lewis A. Abrams, referee, to Joseph Malo..... 400

KOSSUTH AV, s e corner of Matilda St, 50x100; John H. Judge, referee, to William H. Lyons..... 500

LOT 6, map of Mason's Point, contains 2¼ acres; George W. Street to Charles Knauf and another..... 1

LOT 15, Block 25, map of Pelham Park; Jenny Cockburn to Robert G. Sinclair... 600

LOT 74, map of Unionport; Edward Haight, Jr., individually, and another, executors, &c., to Mary M. Bickford... 43

MONROE ST, 271, 271½, and 278, 50.1x63.5; also title to any stripe or gores adjoining; Ernst Von Pape to Marie Van Campen..... 1

PEARL ST, 168, s s, 20.7± e 25th St; Sampson H. Weinhandler, referee, to the Henry Elias Brewing Company..... 5,000

POST ROAD, from New York to Albany, n w s, Lot 64, map of Mary C. P. Macomb, —x368x100x350; also Lot 65, map of Mary C. P. Macomb; Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, to John Parsons..... 14,900

RIDGE ST, 26, 25x72; Fanny Krauss to Moritz Goldberger..... 1,800

RIDGE ST, 112 and 114; Elizabeth Finelite to Abraham Goodman and another, rerecorded..... 1

ROOSEVELT ST, 6, 26x irregular; Alexander J. Melville to the Metropolis Improvement Company..... 1

ST. MARK'S AV, w s, 105 ft n of 150th St, 100x irregular; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Isidore Cohen, rerecorded... 100

WALES AV, w s, 212.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 25x130.5x28x144; Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, to Laurie L. Levey..... 10,100

WARREN ST, 80, 25x100; Erastus E. Marcy to John R. Mannheim..... 1

3D AV, e s, 89.10 ft n of 174th St, 50x100; Maximilian Morgenthau and wife to Leo C. Dessar..... 1

4TH AV, w s, opposite s s of 11th St, adjoining 90, runs n 19.6x w 78.3x s 19.6x 77.9; Laura B. James and others to the rector, &c., of Grace Church..... 39,000

6TH AV, 364, 24.8x61; also 45th St, s s, 246 ft w of 5th Av, 21x100.5, trust deed; Henry Morrison and wife to Louis J. Morrison, trustee..... 1

6TH AV, 364, 24.8x61; also 78th St, n s, 261 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 20x102.2, trust deed; Henry Morrison and wife to Louis J. Morrison, trustee..... 1

2D ST, s s, 201.8 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x59x16.9x61.9; Edward Menocal to Augustus L. Du Bois..... 1

23D ST, s s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 66x98.9; Henry P. McGown, referee, to Rachel K. Sichel and another, executors, &c., 32D ST, 26 West, 25x98.9; Mary K. Sheffield to Harris P. Sheffield..... 10,000

39TH ST, 225 East, 19x98.9; Jonathan Koch to Pincus Lowenfeld and another. 1

45TH ST, s s, 266.8 ft w of 6th Av, 16.8 100.4; Robert A. Sasseen to Stephen B. Brague..... 1

45TH ST, 110 West, 20x100.4; Arthur D. Truax, referee, to Sarah M. Hunt..... 25,100

53D ST, s s, 125 ft w of 9th Av, 25x184.5x25.11x127.1; Clarence W. Francis, referee, to George A. Macdonald..... 25,700

54TH ST, s s, 117 ft e of 5th Av, 8x28.6, easement as to light, air, &c.; Henry M. Flagler, with William E. D. Stokes... 1

57TH ST, s s, 65 ft e of 2d Av, 17.6x100.5x irregular; Matthew Baird and wife to James Baird.....Exchange and

57TH ST, 304 East; 57th St, 306 East; Mathew Baird and wife to James Baird, ½ part.....Exchange and 1

58TH ST, 144 East, 20x80.5; 76th St, n s, 202 ft e of 1st Av, 41x102.2; Aaron Goodman to Pincus Lowenfeld and another.. 1

59TH ST, s s, 106.5 ft e of 1st Av, 50x100.4; James Baird and wife to Mathew Baird, ½ part..... 1

64TH ST, n s, 285 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x100.5; Marie V. D. Brown to the Metropolitan Trust Company, quit claim. 100

67TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Columbus Av, 125x100.6; John O'F. Delany to Daniel E. Sybel..... 62,500

69TH ST, 304 West, 18x100.5; Lila P. Jackson and another to Elizabeth J. McPhillips..... 1

81ST ST, 100 East, 100x25.6; Frank H. Richmond, referee, to Lewis M. Norwood 48,100

96TH ST, 20 East, 16x102.8, and 19 East 96th St, 16x100.8; Patrick J. Quirk to Alice P. Morris..... 1

102D ST, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Elizabeth McPhillips to John G. Hehr..... 1

108TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.1; John M. Stoddard, referee, to John Moriarty..... 28,750

119TH ST, s s, 285 ft e of Park Av, 47x100.11; Adolph Danziger to Adolph Gluckman..... 1

120TH ST, n s, 193 ft e of 8th Av, 57 ft to St; Nicholas Av, x118.8x118.11x100.11; 181ST ST, s s, 85 ft e of Lenox Av, 16.8x Elias L. M. Bristol to De Witt C. Judson 1

199.11; George F. Fish and wife to Jessie Hussey..... 1

144TH ST, n s, 575 ft from e s of Willis Av, runs n e 91.7± e 24x s 88.6 to street x34.1; Leo G. Rosenblatt, referee, to Edward C. Morris..... 13,800

149TH ST, s s, 220 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 30x99.11; John Hughes to Augustus L. Hayes..... 1

171ST ST, s e corner of Crotona Place, 31.8x100.6x37.2x100.10; Jacob N. Nash to Hannah McGrath..... Omitted

186TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 135x161.5x185x160.11; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Max Marx..... 100

Recorded Leases.

GERMAN SAVINGS BANK to the L. Hoster Brewing Company; 14th St, 102 East, 5 years..... 3,600

GREIS, Frederick, to Samuel Newman; Attorney St, 161 to 165, 3 years..... 6,960

HILLIER, Jacob, to Samuel Wolf; 28 Ludlow St, 3 years..... 1,320

REISS, William, to Salvatore Esposito; Morris Av, 621 to 625, 9 years..... 1,620

Recorded Mortgages.

BARRY, John J., to Richard Fitzpatrick; Fulton Av, w s, 25 ft n of 167th St, 5 years..... 15,000

BRAGUE, Stephen B., to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 45th St, s s, 268.8 ft w of 6th Av, 3 years..... 12,000

CLARK, Florence W., to Theodore E. Lane; 10th Av, n s, Lot 104, map of C. C. Moore, leasehold, demand..... 4,000

DESSAR, Leo C., to Sarah Friedlander; 3d Av, e s, 89.10 ft n of 174th St, 2 years..... 5,000

DOOLING, Peter J., and wife to Henry Elias Brewing Company; 143d St, s s, 198 ft e of 10th Av, demand..... 3,000

FEINBERG, William, and Joseph Polstein to the Greenwood Cemetery; 241 Rivington St, also Rivington St, s s, 105 ft e of Willett St, 5 years..... 39,000

FORSTER, Mary C., to Victor Gerhards; Intervale Av, e s, 194.4 ft n of Home St, 3 years..... 500

FORSTER, Mary C., to Victor Gerhards; Intervale Av, e s, 194.4 ft n of Home St, 5 years..... 4,000

FUSCO, Clementina and Giuseppe, to George F. Purrington; 142th St, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 2 months..... 3,017

GOLDSCHMIDT, Adolph M., to David Bachrach; Fieldston Road, centre line, at s s of land of William C. Wetmore, &c., (see transfer,) deed filed as mortgage..... Nominal

GOODSTEIN, Isaac, to Metropolitan Savings Bank; 86 and 88 Henry St, 5 years. 28,000

GOODMAN, Abraham, and Rudolph Wallach to Sarah A. Vedder; 112 and 114 Ridge St, 1 year..... 50,000

GOODMAN, Abraham, and Rudolph Wallach to Thomas R. Hall; 112 and 114 Ridge St, installments..... 5,000

GOODMAN, Aaron, and another to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 439 to 443 Houston St, 2 years..... 4,650

HART, Frida, to Marianne Rosenzweig; 125th St, s s, 335 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 2,500

HAYES, Augustus L., to Frances E. Browning; 149th St, s s, 235 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 5 years..... 7,800

HEHR, John G., to Joseph Schur; 102d St, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year..... 2,000

HEHR, John G., to Lila F. Jackson and Royal E. Arnold; 102d St, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 1-3 year..... 500

HEPNER, Samuel and Harris, to Louis E. Fink; 42 Division St, 2 years..... 2,000

HUNT, Sarah M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 110 West 45th St, 3 years..... 18,000

JOHNSON, Seth W., to Peter B. and Robert S. Bradley, trustees; 26 East 46th St, 3 years..... 30,000

KLEIN, Harris, to Moritz Weisman; 5 Essex St, 5 years..... 3,000

KEITH, Dora W. and Bourdon C., and another to United States Trust Company; 115 East 23d St, 3 years..... 17,000

KNAUF, Charles, and Florence S. Crosby to George W. Street; Lot 6, map of Clason's Point, contains 2½ acres, 3 years.. 2,000

LESLEY, Alexander G., to John J. McKelvey, committee, &c., 227th St, s w corner of Troy St, 3 years..... 500

LESLEY, Dora M., to John J. McKelvey, committee, &c.; 227th St, s s, 144.7 ft w of Troy St, 3 years..... 500

LEVINSON, Max J., and Louis Lippmann to Thomas Adelson and another; 474 Grand St, 1 year..... 6,200

LEVINSON, Max J., and Louis Lippmann to Thomas Adelson and another; 474 Grand St, 1 year..... 13,000

LEVEY, Laurie L., to Marie Obry; Wales Av, w s, 212.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 3 years..... 11,500

LEVOR, Victor A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 1,699 Madison Av, 5 years..... 16,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to American Mortgage Company; 39th St, n s, 327.4 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year. 8,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to American Mortgage Company; 39th St, n s, 327.4 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year. 1,000

LUNSMANN, Henry, and wife to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 138th St, n s, 225 ft e of Willis Av, 5 years..... 12,000

LUNSMANN, Henry, and wife to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 138th St, n s, 200 ft e of Willis Av, 5 years..... 12,000

MAIO, Joseph, to T. Channon Press; Kelly St, n s, 110 ft e of Robbins Av, demand. 2,558

MANNHEIM, John R., to Charles C. Worthington; 80 Warren St, 1 year..... 32,000

MARX, Max, to Thomas A. and Joseph E. Disbrow, trustees, &c.; 186th St, s s, 370 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 3,000

McCABE, Mary E., to Seamen's Bank for Savings; 170 West 81st St, 3 years..... 17,500

McCABE, Mary E., to Seamen's Bank for Savings; 168 West 81st St, 3 years..... 17,500

MacDONALD, George A., to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, trustees; 53d St, n s, 125 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year..... 23,000

McGRATH, Hannah, to George Hewlett; 171st St, s e corner of Crotona Place, 3 years..... 5,000

MORRIS, Edward C., to William R. Thompson; 144th St, n s, 575 ft from e s of Willis Av, ½ month..... 2,500

MORRIS, Edward C., to Josephine N. Cowperthwait, trustee; 144th St, n s, 575 ft from e s of Willis Av, ½ month..... 13,000

MORIARTY, John, to George Inness; 108th St, n s, 250 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 19,000

MORIARTY, John, to Morgan V. Gress; 108th St, n s, 250 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 500

MORIARTY, John, to Julia Moriarty; 108th St, n s, 250 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 4,800

NICKERSON, Addie D. and Roland C., to Bowery Savings Bank; Madison Av, e s, 26.6 ft s of 39th St, 1 year..... 50,000

NORWOOD, Lewis M., to United States Trust Company; Park Av, s e corner of 81st St, 3 years..... 37,000

O'CONNELL, John, and Frederic Tetteau; 79th St, s s, 160.8 ft w of Avenue A, 1 year..... 1,500

O'LEARY, John F., to Lawyers' Mortgage Company; Union Av, w s, 50 ft s of 166th St, and four adjoining parcels, 5 years, (five mortgages,) each..... 5,000

OSSERMAN, Doris, to Adolph I. Meyer; 106th St, s s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 2 years.. 2,500

PARSONS, John, to Dwight S. Herrick, trustee; Lot 64 and Lot 65, map of farm of Mary C. P. Macomb, at King's Bridge, 3 years..... 6,000

RHEINSTROM, Mriam, to Morris H. Hayman; 340 West 58th St, 1 year..... 3,600

ROSENBERG, Joseph, and Jacob Feinberg to John A. Brown, Jr.; 236 Stanton St, n e corner of Cannon St, 5 years. 48,000

ROSENBERG, Joseph, and Jacob Feinberg to Hyman Adelstein and another; 202 Stanton St, 1 year..... 6,000

ROSENBERG, Joseph, and Jacob Feinberg to Isabel E. Coxe; 202 Stanton St, 5 years..... 26,000

ROSENBERG, Joseph, and Jacob Feinberg to Helen Adams, executrix, &c.; 288 Stanton St, 5 years..... 26,000

ROSENBERG, Joseph, and Jacob Feinberg to Hyman Adelstein and Abram Avrutine; 288 Stanton St, 1 year..... 6,000

ROTHERMEL, Albert, to German Savings Bank; 148th St, n s, 109.10 ft e of Bergen Av, 1 year..... 8,500

ROTHERMEL, Albert, to Edward M. Burghard; 148th St, n s, 109.10 ft e of Bergen Av, 1 year..... 4,000

SEYBEL, Daniel E., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 67th St, n s, 150 ft e of 9th Av, 2 years..... 48,000

SIEDENBURG, Catharina D., to the Park Mortgage Company; East End Av, e s, 76.8 ft s of 84th St, 1 month..... 2,000

SINCLAIR, Robert G., to Jenny Cockburn; Lot 15, Block 25, map of Pelham Park, 1 year..... 1,019

SOLOMON, Morris, to Amelia A. Fassitt; 312 East 35th St, 5 years..... 15,000

SOLOMON, Morris, to Adolph Pawel; 312 East 35th St, installments..... 2,250

SOLOMON, Morris, to Morris and Henry Kahn; 312 East 35th St, 1 year..... 1,000

SOLOMON, Julius, and Herman Harris to George E. P. Howard; 126 Thompson St, 4 years..... 30,000

THOMPSON, John, to Citizens' Savings and Loan Association; Thomas St, s e corner of Dock St, installments..... 1,000

TURI, Joseph H., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 163 West 76th St, 5 years..... 16,000

WERLE, John, to Susanna P. Lees; Lot 96, map of 155 lots of Charles A. Stadler, 23d Ward, 1 year..... 4,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 139th St, 55x100; Ried & Jaeger against Hannah Hillier, owner; Henry Hillier, contractor 580

FULTON AV, s w corner of 174th St, 125x83; Antonio Scerbo against Morris Marks, owner and contractor..... 3,777

JACKSON AV, w s, 319 ft s of 165th St, 38.5x75; Robert F. Seiffert against Joseph Glass, owner; S. D. Rosenfeld, contractor..... 1,000

187TH ST, 544 and 546 East; White, Von Glahn & Co. against Julius and Max Bachrach, owners; Daniel Mahoney, owner and contractor..... 65

24TH St, 152 West; Thomas Keenan against Frederick Bardusch, owner; William J. Berg, contractor..... 485

44TH ST, 437 West; Philip Schueh against John Connor, owner and contractor..... 27

76TH ST, 235 West; Charles W. Holmes against Charles P. Britton, owner; Walter S. Brigham, contractor..... 220

87ST ST, 263 and 265 West; Albert Oliver and others against Metropolitan Improvement Company, owner; the Fireproof Dwelling Company, contractor..... 5,689

98D ST, s s, 200 ft w of Central Park West, 50x100.8; McDougall & Potter Company against John De Hart, owner; Joseph D. Jennings, contractor..... 395

100TH ST, 209 West; John H. Shipway & Brother against Alfred Waldron, owner; John Darragh, contractor..... 248

147TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100; John Coggiano against Henry Seidenberg, owner and contractor. 3,000

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

26TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of 6th Av, 25x98.9; Emanuel Helmer and Moses J. Wolf with Hew Miller, 10 payments..... 31,500

Lien Due to a Misunderstanding.

On Tuesday a mechanic's lien in the sum of $310 was filed against the premises 71 East One Hundred and Fifth Street by Adam Mink, Michael J. Naughton and William P. Franklin being the owners and contractors named. Mr. Naughton states that the filing of the lien was due to a misunderstanding in regard to an agreement between Mr. Mink and Mr. Franklin. The matter has been adjusted and the lien discharged of record.

Assignments of Mortgages.

ARCULARIUS, Philip E., administrator, &c., to Maria Bonnett, ½ part..... 4,500

BONNETT, Maria, to Philip E. Arcularius, administrator, &c., ½ part..... 4,500

CRAM, John S., to executors, &c., of Henry A. Cram..... 6,500

CRAM, John S., to executors, &c., of Henry A. Cram..... 1,200

DENTON, Henry M., to William Hogencamp..... Nom.

FORD, Rosette S., to Mary S. McCurdy... Nom.

GREEN, Samuel, to Alfred Krower..... Nom.

GREACEN, Thomas E., executor, to Catherine Sloan and another, trustees... 927

HELLINGER, Paul, to Harry Rinaldo.... Nom.

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to American Mortgage Company; 39th St, n s, 327.4 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year. 1,000

LUNSMANN, Henry, and wife to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 138th St, n s, 225 ft e of Willis Av, 5 years..... 12,000

LUNSMANN, Henry, and wife to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 138th St, n s, 200 ft e of Willis Av, 5 years..... 12,000

MAIO, Joseph, to T. Channon Press; Kelly St, n s, 110 ft e of Robbins Av, demand. 2,558

MANNHEIM, John R., to Charles C. Worthington; 80 Warren St, 1 year..... 32,000

MARX, Max, to Thomas A. and Joseph E. Disbrow, trustees, &c.; 186th St, s s, 370 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 3,000

McCABE, Mary E., to Seamen's Bank for Savings; 170 West 81st St, 3 years..... 17,500

McCABE, Mary E., to Seamen's Bank for Savings; 168 West 81st St, 3 years..... 17,500

MacDONALD, George A., to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, trustees; 53d St, n s, 125 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year..... 23,000

McGRATH, Hannah, to George Hewlett; 171st St, s e corner of Crotona Place, 3 years..... 5,000

MORRIS, Edward C., to William R. Thompson; 144th St, n s, 575 ft from e s of Willis Av, ½ month..... 2,500

MORRIS, Edward C., to Josephine N. Cowperthwait, trustee; 144th St, n s, 575 ft from e s of Willis Av, ½ month..... 13,000

MORIARTY, John, to George Inness; 108th St, n s, 250 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 19,000

MORIARTY, John, to Morgan V. Gress; 108th St, n s, 250 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 500

MORIARTY, John, to Julia Moriarty; 108th St, n s, 250 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 4,800

NICKERSON, Addie D. and Roland C., to Bowery Savings Bank; Madison Av, e s, 26.6 ft s of 39th St, 1 year..... 50,000

NORWOOD, Lewis M., to United States Trust Company; Park Av, s e corner of 81st St, 3 years..... 37,000

O'CONNELL, John, and Frederic Tetteau; 79th St, s s, 160.8 ft w of Aven

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold.

1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and other standard makes rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. E. B. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway. Telephone 1338 Franklin.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES A. MURPHEY, as executor of the last will and testament of John C. Benham, deceased, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH SORENSEN, Thomas W. Cauldwell, Minnie D. Gescheidt, William J. Peck, and Henry McShane Manufacturing Company of Baltimore City, William Gunther, Thomas M. Belknap, Edward Shields, Thomas H. Sullivan, and James Hennings, Lewis C. Sorensen, and Frances Sorensen, his wife, defendants.—Summons. Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, November 17th, 1899.

MURPHEY & METCALF,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendant, Elizabeth Sorensen:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 4th day of December, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York, on the 13th day of December, 1899.

Dated December 13th, 1899.

MURPHEY & METCALF,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—PLAYA DE ORO MINING CO., plaintiff, against GEORGE B. NIXON and JOHN NICHOLS, (the Christian name John being fictitious, and his real name unknown to plaintiff,) as copartners, organized and doing business under the firm name and style of "Successores de George Chambers & Co.," defendants.—Summons.

To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York City, October 9th, 1899.

SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, No. 40 Wall Street, New York City.

To the above named defendants: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 11th day of December, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the Office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.

Dated New York, December 6th, 1899.

SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, 40 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ANDREW J. KENNEDY, plaintiff, against THOMAS J. DUNN, as sole surviving executor of Patrick H. Kennedy, deceased, Ellen Kennedy, and Margaret Kennedy, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 18, 1899.

JAMES C. BUSHBY,
Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. Address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named Ellen Kennedy: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 8th day of December, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York, on the 13th day of December, 1899.

Dated December 13th, 1899.

JAMES C. BUSHBY,
Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—EMMA J. BENT, plaintiff, against WILLIAM WAHLE, Anna Elizabeth Wahle, James Owen, Mary E. Hurslem, Godolphin F. Hurslem, Stephen G. Williams, and Priscilla Williams, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated November 22, 1899.

MORNAY WILLIAMS,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, No. 59 Wall St., N. Y. City.

To the defendant James Owen: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Honorable Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 5th day of December, 1899, and on the 6th day of December, 1899, filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County, and State of New York, which said complaint was originally filed on the 25th day of November, 1899.

Dated December 6, 1899.

MORNAY WILLIAMS,
Plaintiff's Attorney, 59 Wall St., N. Y. City.
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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JULIUS BAERE and LOUIS BAERE, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Julius Baere and Louis Baere, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated November 20th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 3d, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.

New York, December 20, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—CLINTON BURLING, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Clinton Burling, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 11th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 3d, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.

New York, Dec. 20, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOSEPH GRAF, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Graf, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 13th, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 3d, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.

New York, Dec. 20, 1899.

NO. 1,784.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY WEITZNER and MAX WEITZNER, individually and as copartners in the firm of The Berlin Cloak and Suit Co., bankrupts.

To the creditors of Henry Weitzner and Max Weitzner, individually and as copartners in the firm of The Berlin Cloak and Suit Co., of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Henry Weitzner and Max Weitzner, individually and as copartners in the firm of The Berlin Cloak and Suit Co., were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, duly examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. THEODOR AUB,

Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 20th, 1899.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 1,730.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—LUDWIG G. C. H. PIPER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Ludwig G. C. H. Piper, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 20th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 10th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon, THEODOR AUB,

Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 21st, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—FRANK SUMMER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Frank Summer, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 8th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 3d, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.

New York, December 20th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROBERT R. TIETENBERG, Bankrupt.—No. 1,833.

To the creditors of Robert R. Tietenberg, Bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Robert R. Tietenberg of Bayonne, State of New Jersey, doing business in the City, County, and State of New York, was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 346 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, December 13th, 1899.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE BENAI BERITH CLUB, a domestic corporation, having its principal office and clubhouse in the City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to be held in and for the County of New York, at Special Term of said court, in Part I. thereof, at the County Court House in the county aforesaid, on the 29th day of December, 1899, at 10:30 A. M. of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its name to the FRATERNITY SOCIAL CLUB.—Dated New York City, November 15, 1899. BENAI BERITH CLUB, by Adolph Hirsh, President. JACOB LEVY, Attorney for Petitioner, 302-304 Broadway, New York City.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

BRUSSEL, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES BRUSSEL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 67 Murray Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of October, 1899. JOSEPH BRUSSEL, HUGO CAHN, Executors. WISE & LICHTENSTEIN, Attorneys for Executors, 50 and 52 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. o25-1aw6mTh

GRAFF, PETER A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER A. GRAFF, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at Johnstown, Fulton County, State of New York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New York, June 28th, 1899. STEPHEN GRAFF, Executor. WILLIAM KING HALL, Attorney for Executor, 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. je29-1aw6mTh

HAGGERTY, FRANCIS S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS S. HAGGERTY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Wilson Lee Cannon, Jr., No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of June, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of December, 1899. CHARLES J. MURPHY, HARRY GREEN, Administrators. WILSON LEE CANNON, Jr., Attorney for Administrators, No. 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d21-1aw6m

HIGGINS, ELIZABETH P.—Pursuant to an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH P. HIGGINS, late of the City and County of New York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James T. Lewis, his attorney No. 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated New York, June 21st, 1899. E. ELIOT HARRIS, Executor. JAMES T. LEWIS, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. je22-1aw6mTh

ROBERT R. McBURNEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Robert R. McBurney, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 47 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of September, 1899. STEPHEN BIDDLE, Executor.

TIMOTHY DAVENPORT, Atty. for Executor. 47 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s7-1aw6mTh

SCHWAB, MICHEL, or MICHAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHEL, or MICHAEL SCHWAB, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 320 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 28th day of February, 1900, at the City of New York, the 8th day of August, 1899. SAMUEL M. SCHWAB, Jr., NOAH SCHWAB, LEO SCHWAB, Executors. J. & J. C. GUGGENHEIMER, Attorney for Executors, 320 Broadway, City of New York. au17-1aw6mTh&fa18

TIMMERMANN, KAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KAROLINE TIMMERMANN, nee Ammann, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 11 Avenue A, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February, 1900. next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of July, 1899. JOHN TIMMERMANN, Administrator. EMILE A. HASSEY, Attorney for Administrator, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City. jy27-1aw6mTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—GLOBE REALTY COMPANY, plaintiff, against CHARLES TANGE, Amelia B. Tange, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the eleventh day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales Room, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the fifth day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, which when taken together are bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, distant three hundred and seventy-five feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street; running thence southerly parallel with Seventh Avenue; and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block, fifty feet; thence northerly again parallel with Seventh Avenue, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and thence westerly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 13th, 1899.

EDWARD BROWNE, Referee.

DUDLEY S. HARDE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 141 Broadway, New York City.

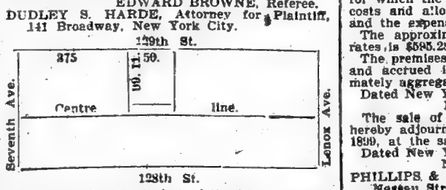

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is seven thousand six hundred and ninety-seven and 50-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the seventh day of December, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred and ten and 62-100 dollars, together with the expenses of the sale. The said premises shall be sold subject to a first mortgage of fourteen thousand five hundred dollars, with interest from the 29th day of June, 1899, at the rate of five per centum per annum, and subject to a second mortgage of fifteen hundred dollars, with interest from August 14th, 1899, at the rate of six per centum per annum, and also subject to all liens for taxes and assessments due, if any.—Dated New York, December 13th, 1899.

EDWARD BROWNE, Referee.

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REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE V. N. BALDWIN, plaintiff, against MARY E. ROBINSON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated the nineteenth day of December, 1899, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises and all judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land in the City and County of New York, with the building erected thereon, beginning at a point on the easterly side of Mott Avenue as vested in the City of New York, twenty-five feet northerly from the point where said easterly side of Mott Avenue is intersected by the division line between Lots 17 and 18 on the map of villa sites belonging to Colonel Lewis Morris, Morrisania, in the Town of West Farms, in the County of Westchester, and State of New York, made by Andrew Findlay, surveyor, dated June 20th, 1848, the said point of beginning being distant as measured along the said easterly side of Mott Avenue seven hundred and seventeen feet and seventeen one-hundredths of a foot southerly from the intersection of said easterly side of Mott Avenue with the southerly side of East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street as legally opened, and running thence easterly, part of the way through a party wall and at right angles to said easterly side of Mott Avenue, one hundred and forty-seven feet and thirty-six one-hundredths of a foot to land of the New York and Harlem Railroad; thence northeasterly along said land twenty-five feet and fifty-three one-hundredths of a foot to a point distant twenty-five feet northerly from the last course measured along a line parallel with said easterly side of Mott Avenue, and thence westerly at right angles to said easterly side of Mott Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and fifty-two feet and fifty-one one-hundredths of a foot to said easterly side of Mott Avenue, and thence southerly along the same twenty-five feet to the point of beginning.

Subject, however, to a mortgage for twelve thousand dollars, bearing date the 27th day of April, 1899, made by the said Mary E. Robinson to Mary C. de Terrouenne.—Dated New York, December 20th, 1899. EDWIN C. HOYT, Referee.

GEORGE V. N. BALDWIN, Plaintiff in Person, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, known as No. 320 Mott Avenue.

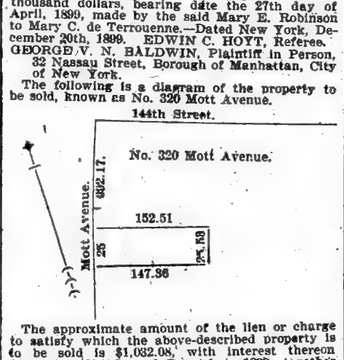

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,032.08, with interest thereon from the 18th day of December, 1899, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to $160.99, with interest from the 19th day of December, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, water rents, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $250.00 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage of twelve thousand dollars and interest thereon at 5 per cent. from April 27th, 1899, besides the costs and expenses of the proceedings pending the foreclosure of said mortgage.—New York, December 20th, 1899.

EDWIN C. HOYT, Referee.

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NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—BENJAMIN W. WINANS, as Trustee for Hugh M. Gregory under the last will and testament of William W. Winans, late of the City, County, and State of New York, deceased; Plaintiff, against OLGA NAGLER, John A. Knox, Hettie Knox, and Robert B. Currier, as Trustee for Hugh M. Gregory, under the last will and testament of William W. Winans, late of the City, County, and State of New York, deceased, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 13th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3d day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described.

The following is a description and the particular boundaries of the premises adjudged to be sold, and a designation of the boundaries and description of the premises adjudged to be covered by the mortgage herein, as follows:

All that certain lot, tract, or parcel of land and premises hereinafter particularly described, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the Borough of the Bronx, City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Decatur Avenue, distant one hundred and fifty-five feet and two hundred and thirty-five one-thousandths of a foot (155 235-1,000) southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said easterly side of Decatur Avenue with the southerly side of Travers Street, as the same are laid down on map of the Department of Public Parks, and running thence easterly parallel with the boundary line between lands formerly of the Twenty-fourth Ward Real Estate Association and the lands formerly of J. Coles, one hundred feet and sixty one-hundredths of a foot, (100 60-100;) thence southerly and parallel with said Decatur Avenue thirty-seven feet; thence westerly and parallel with said first-described boundary line one hundred feet and sixty one-hundredths of a foot (100 60-100) to said easterly side of Decatur Avenue, and thence northerly, along the same, thirty-seven feet to the point or place of beginning, containing all the land within said bounds.

The premises above described are situated in Section 12, Block 3,278, upon the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, December 7th, 1899.

W. BENTON CRISP, Referee.

JOHN HERBERT WINANS, Plff's. Atty., No. 150 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

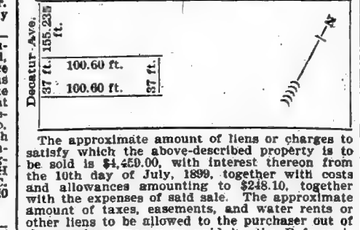

The approximate amount of liens or charges to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $4,459.00, with interest thereon from the 16th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $248.10, together with the expenses of said sale. The approximate amount of taxes, easements, and water rents or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is $741.38, and interest.

W. BENTON CRISP, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—WILLIAM T. HOOKEY, plaintiff, against WILLIAM R. KITCHEN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, bearing date the 24th day of November, 1899, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 19th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All those four certain lots of land situated on the northerly side of 137th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 137th Street, distant three hundred feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Lenox Avenue and 137th Street, and running thence northerly and parallel with Lenox Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between 137th and 138th Streets; thence easterly along said centre line of the block one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with Lenox Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of 137th Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of 137th Street one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, November 27th, 1899.

N. TAYLOR PHILLIPS, Referee.

PHILLIPS & AVERY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 154 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York City.

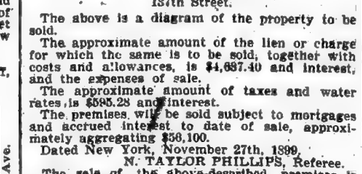

The above is a diagram of the property to be sold.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge for which the same is to be sold, together with costs and allowances, is $4,687.40 and interest, and the expenses of sale.

The approximate amount of taxes and water rates is $595.28 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to mortgages and accrued interest to date of sale, approximately aggregating $35,100.

Dated New York, November 27th, 1899.

N. TAYLOR PHILLIPS, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, December 27th, 1899, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, December 19th, 1899.

N. TAYLOR PHILLIPS, Referee.

PHILLIPS & AVERY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 154 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

VAIL, ALBERT D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT D. VAIL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of July, 1899. JANE ROMER VAIL, Administratrix. GEORGE LEWIS PRENTISS, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City. au8-1aw6mTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE RAUCHFUSS, plaintiff, against LOTTIE M. FOWLER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 18th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, and situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, and located in Section four, on Block 1,214, on the land map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eighty-third Street distant three hundred (300) feet westwardly from the northwesterly corner of Eighty-third Street and Columbus Avenue (late Ninth Avenue,) and thence running northerly and parallel to Columbus Avenue one hundred and two (102) feet two (2) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly parallel to Columbus Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet, thence southwardly, parallel to Fourth Avenue, twenty-five feet six and one-half inches, thence westwardly, parallel or nearly so with Eighty-first Street, one hundred feet to the easterly side of Fourth Avenue, thence northwardly, along the easterly side of Fourth Avenue, twenty-five feet six and one-half inches to the point the place of beginning; being the same premises conveyed to William B. Pope by William H. Ransom and wife by deed dated September 10th, 1886, and recorded September 13th, 1886, in Liber 1,937 of Conveyances, Page 141. Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder, and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof.—Dated New York, November 6th, 1899.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.

ADAMS & COMSTOCK, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 36 Wall Street, New York City.

The premises to be sold are known as No. 933 Park Avenue, and the following is a diagram thereof:

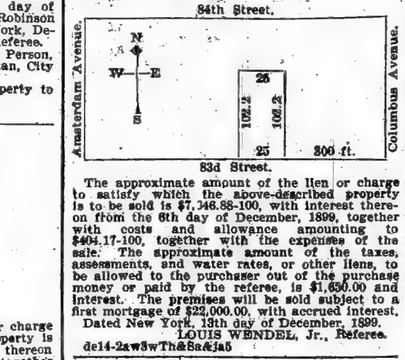

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $7,346.88-100, with interest thereon from the 6th day of December, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $404.17-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $1,650.00 and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $22,000.00, with accrued interest.

Dated New York, 13th day of December, 1899.

LOUIS WENDEL, Jr., Referee.

GEORGE A. McDERMOTT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 621 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is No. 133 West 83d Street, New York City:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $7,146.88-100, with interest thereon from the 6th day of December, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $404.17-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $1,650.00 and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $22,000.00, with accrued interest.

Dated New York, 13th day of December, 1899.

LOUIS WENDEL, Jr., Referee.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY H. MYER, as trustee of the estate of Clark L. Sharpsteen, deceased, plaintiff, against FRANK LEON SMITH and others, defendants.—(Action No. 1.)

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the first day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described, as follows, viz.:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninety-sixth Street, distant two hundred and four feet easterly from the easterly corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Ninety-sixth Street with the easterly line of Columbus Avenue, running thence northerly and parallel with Columbus Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block between 96th and 97th Streets; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with 96th Street 20 feet 8 inches; thence southerly and parallel with Columbus Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall 100 feet 11 inches to the northerly side of 96th Street; thence westerly along the northerly side of 96th Street 20 feet 8 inches to the point or place of beginning. The said premises being situated in Block 1,832, in Section 7, on the Land Map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, December 4th, 1899.

CLIFFORD W. HARTRIDGE, Referee.

JOHNSTON & JOHNSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 8 and 10 Centre St., Manhattan Borough, New York City.

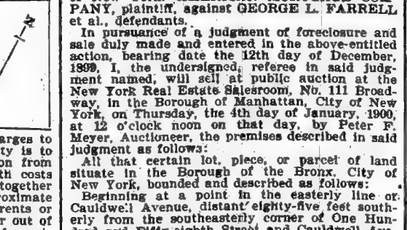

The street number of said premises is 49 (old No. 57) West 96th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $22,225.00, with interest thereon from the 1st day of December, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $334.66, with interest from December 1st, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $2,048.21 and interest.—Dated New York, December 4th, 1899.

CLIFFORD W. HARTRIDGE, Referee.

NOS. ——— CAULDWELL AVENUE, BOROUGH of the Bronx.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY, plaintiff, against GEORGE L. FARRELL et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 12th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the 4th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Cauldwell Avenue, distant eighty-five feet southerly from the southeasterly corner of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street and Cauldwell Avenue; running thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street eighty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Cauldwell Avenue eighty-two feet to land now or late of Ebling; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, and along land of said Ebling eighty-five feet to the easterly line of Cauldwell Avenue; thence northerly along the easterly line of Cauldwell Avenue, eighty-two feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 13, 1899.

DAVID THOMSON, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

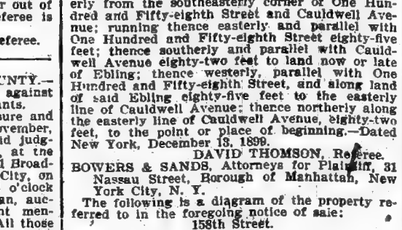

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $7,744.02, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $161.20.

DAVID THOMSON, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THOMAS B. WATSON, plaintiff, against WILLIAM I. JACKSON and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 22d day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots of land known and distinguished as Lots Numbers Fifty-seven and Fifty-eight on a map filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, on the 24th day of September, 1896, entitled "Map of Cebrie Park, in the 24th Ward of the City of New York, and made by Robert L. Waters, City Surveyor, 9 Chambers Street, New York, August 17th, 1896."

Dated New York November 25th, 1899.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

ARNOW & CRYER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 150 Nassau Street, New York, Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is unknown:

Washington Avenue.

ULTIMATUM TO LIBRARIES

Sunday Closing May Be Followed by Withdrawal of Funds.

CONTROLLER COLER INDIGNANT

The Corporation Counsel Declares the Trustees' Decision Is in the Nature of a Threat.

The closing of the free libraries on Sunday, which began this week, has drawn forth an ultimatum from Controller Coler and Corporation Counsel Whalen, who yesterday declared that if the managers of the libraries persist in their determination, the city would intervene by cutting off the appropriations altogether.

Under the State library law, such institutions as are organized in conformity with the plan adopted by the Board of Regents receive not more than 10 cents per volume of circulation. The funds thus derived are supposed to defray the expenses of circulation, including the salaries of attendants. When the New York Free Circulating Library sent in its estimate for 1900 it asked for $120,000, based on its sworn statement of 1,200,000 books circulated in the fiscal year ending June 30 last. Instead of granting this amount, the Board of Estimate allowed $61,500, in conformity with the sliding scale adopted at the suggestion of the Controller. This amount, the Trustees claim, is insufficient.

Controller Coler, after studying the situation, yesterday announced that he would favor the administration making the payment of the money contingent upon the libraries being opened daily. "The reduced appropriation is sufficient," Mr. Coler said, "to insure a wholesome growth of the libraries and adequate service for the people. It pays all salaries, and that is as much as the city ought to do for any private corporation.

"The present situation shows better than anything else could the necessity for the consolidation of all libraries receiving municipal aid with the New York Public Library. Only when that is accomplished and the city owns and conducts the circulating libraries will there be anything like what we ought to have."

Corporation Counsel Whalen had this to say:

"If those in charge of the free public libraries insist on closing on Sundays I believe that the proper course for the city is to decline to contribute a cent to their support. The people in charge of these libraries blame the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, I believe, and say that because the appropriations made to them were reduced they cannot keep open on Sundays. Their appropriations were reduced, but what was given to them is adequate. Their Sunday closing I consider a bluff, a threat, an attempt, in fact, to hold up the city to get more money.

"New York pays plenty of money to these people, and it pays that money in order that citizens may have the free use of those libraries. The citizens who contribute the money, the taxpayers, have, by virtue of their contributions, a right to say something through their officials as to what the library people shall do. Sunday is the day when most people can use the libraries, and if they are closed to them on that day, the city's financial support should be withdrawn, because it is sufficient to keep them open."

Francis C. Huntington, Secretary of the New York Free Circulating Library, intimated yesterday that further cuts in the service might follow the Sunday closing of the libraries.

"We will do all we can with the city's appropriation," he said, "even though it is insufficient. Retrenchment became necessary and we were forced to close on Sundays. It is possible that we will have to close during the mornings in Summer. This action has been proposed and discussed, but has not been decided upon."

Examination for Chief Croker.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission is preparing a series of examination questions for applicants for the position of Chief of the Fire Department, which Chief Croker must pass before he can draw the pay of his rank. A recent decision of the Appellate Division has, it is said, changed the opinion of Fire Commissioner Scannell, who has heretofore maintained that he had the right to appoint the Chief without examination. Chief Croker has a suit pending to compel the payment of his salary, a counterpart of the case recently decided, and this latter suit was considered by all parties as a test case.

ELEVATOR FELL, THREE HURT.

Plunged with Man and Safe from Fifth Floor to Basement in a Mercer Street Building.

A freight elevator, with three men and a large safe in it, fell from the fifth story to the basement of the business building at 250 Mercer Street, soon after noon yesterday. The men were badly injured. They are Owen Plunkett of 302 East Thirty-first Street, the elevator attendant; Charles Haggerty of 31 Hamilton Street, and Peter Daly of 3 Sullivan Street, who were in charge of the safe.

The building in which the accident happened is owned by Joseph T. Tower of 542 Fifth Avenue. It extends from Mercer Street to Broadway, on which thoroughfare it fronts. From the second and fifth floors Ivan Frank & Co., clothiers, were moving, and Haggerty and Daly, who are employed by Coulsen & Co., truckmen, of 3 Sullivan Street, were helping to remove the safe. They had just got it on the elevator, and Plunkett was about to start the car, when one of the wire ropes snapped and the car fell to the basement. The crash startled everybody in the building, and was heard by many persons in the street, which was crowded with heavily laden trucks. The shouts and shrieks that followed soon attracted a crowd of spectators.

Sergt. Edward S. Walling, in the police station across the street, hastened to the door. A man ran up to him shouting that an elevator had fallen, and that several persons had been killed.

The Sergeant hastily telephoned to the New York and St. Vincent's Hospitals for ambulances, and then turned out every available policeman. Roundsman Alcorn, Patrolmen Cortright, Ruth, Chambers, and others were already rendering assistance. Excited employes were swarming down the stairs of the building. An equally excited crowd was surging about the elevator door. The police drove them back, and then extricated the groaning men from the elevator and carried them to the station house.

Dr. Fitch, from St. Vincent's, and Dr. Clark, from the New York Hospital, examined the men. Plunkett had his left ankle fractured, his right ankle dislocated, and his head cut; Haggerty's right arm was broken and his back badly hurt; Daly had his right ankle dislocated and received internal injuries. Plunkett and Haggerty were taken to St. Vincent's, and Daly to the New York Hospital.

The police say the carrying capacity of the elevator was from 1,800 to 2,000 pounds, and they estimated that the safe weighed from 2,800 to 3,000 pounds. The elevator, according to Engineer Charles Mott, was inspected a week ago. At the time of the accident an Inspector from the Building Department was looking over the engines of the elevator on the Broadway side of the building.

Helen D. Ward Gets No Verdict.

The jury which has been listening to the testimony in the suit brought by Helen D. Ward against St. Vincent's Hospital to recover $30,000 damages yesterday reported to Justice Leventritt, in the Supreme Court, that they could not agree. The plaintiff is a sister-in-law of Henry E. Howland. She was a patient in St. Vincent's Hospital some years ago. She claimed that owing to the incompetency of a nurse, she sustained permanent injuries. This was the second trial of the action.

Joseph Moss's Brother Dead.

Thomas H. Moss, who for the past eleven years had been the battery man in the telegraph department at Police Headquarters, died at his home, 200 East Twenty-first Street, yesterday. He had been ill for two weeks with a complication of ailments. He was a brother of Joseph Moss of the firm of Howe & Hummel. He was fifty years of age. He was a Democrat and a member of Tammany Hall.

LEGAL NOTES.

DISTRIBUTION OF REAL ESTATE AMONG "NEXT OF KIN."—A trust for the benefit of Julia A. Livingston, during the joint lives of herself and Lewis Livingston, her husband, and to cease at the death of either, was created under the will of James Boggs, of which, in June, 1873, the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company became the trustee. If the husband died first, the trustee was to transfer the entire trust to Mrs. Livingston, but if she died first the trustee was to transfer it all to her children. In December, 1876, the children—James B. and Lewis H. Livingston—whose parents were still living, executed to the same trustee a trust deed, directing it, in a certain contingency, to distribute "the sums hereby conveyed in trust among the next of kin of the parties of the first part, according to the statute of distribution of the State of New York." Mrs. Livingston died in November, 1884, and her husband two years later. James B. Livingston, who died in 1887, gave all his property to his brother, Lewis, who was his only heir at law and next of kin. Lewis, who died in 1893, unmarried, and who left no ancestor, descendant, brother, or sister, gave his residuary estate to Margaret L. Lee. His sole heir-at-law, in respect to real estate coming from his mother, was Mary Ray de Courval, the only child of a maternal aunt, who died in 1874. In an action by the trustee against Henry S. Hoyt and others to construe the trust instruments, the Court of Appeals, affirming the First Appellate Division, held, in an opinion by Judge Vann, that, as there was nothing in other parts of the deed executed by the brothers to control the intention which the literal force of the phrase "next of kin" necessarily imputed to the settlers of the trust, distribution of the property covered by the trust, and by the direction, even though it consisted of real as well as personal property, was to be made exclusively among the class of next of kin as ascertained by the statute of distribution; and the proceeds of the real estate were not to be distributed among another class of persons, who, under another statute, would take as heirs-at-law.

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DOMESTIC WILL, EXECUTED IN FOREIGN COUNTRY.—Mary Griffin, who died at Dresden, Germany, in 1888, by her will, made there ten years previously, gave her residuary estate in trust for the benefit of her children and grandchildren. The trustee by the third clause of the will was directed to apply the income of one-third of it to the use of her married daughter, Emily, a resident of Saxony, during her life, and after her death to pay the principal "to her then living lawful issue." If she left no such issue, it was to be added in equal parts to the several shares of the testatrix's ten grandchildren, whom, by a later clause, she carefully enumerated by name. If Emily should die before her, the testatrix directed that the share held for her should go directly to the grandchildren. The property was in this State, and the will was executed according to the laws of this State. Emily, who survived the testatrix, had, before the will was made, adopted in Saxony a niece of her husband. The civil code of that country provided that "the reciprocal legal relationship between an adopted child and the adopting party is the same as that between a child of the marriage and its parents, in so far as it is not otherwise provided in the contract of adoption." This child, Olga Felicitas Lengnick, claimed a third of the trust estate, as one of the "then living issue" of Emily. In a suit by the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, as trustee under Mrs. Griffin's will, against Terese Viele and others, the Court of Appeals has decided against Miss Lengnick, the claimant, holding (opinion by Judge O'Brien) that the words "lawful issue," when used in a domestic will, primarily and generally mean descendants, and where there was nothing to the contrary in the context, or in extraneous facts, proper to be considered, that was the sense in which they were to be presumed to be used in this will. The intention of the testatrix controlled the construction, and the conventional status of the adopted child under the laws of the country of its adoption, or under the civil law, was not pertinent, and it was immaterial whether, under those laws, the child would be considered to be the lawful issue of the testatrix's daughter.

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A MINING ENTERPRISE IN SPAIN.—William D. Marvel, in the Spring of 1886, was engaged in an effort to float an enterprise for the opening and working of iron mines in the Alhamilla Mountains, near Almeria, Spain, and by representations that he was the absolute owner of the mines, which he said were very productive and rich, and that he had a concession from the Government of Spain to build a railway from the mines to the coast, he interested a number of capitalists in the project. Among them were George F. Stone, Robert L. S. Hall, and John C. McKenzie, the first named contributing $100,000, and the others $25,000 each. A corporation, known as the Marvel Iron Company, was organized, and a "commercial contract" was made between the corporation and Marvel, whereby he was to have the sole charge for it of the sale and shipment of ores. Under Marvel's management, the enterprise failed, and a partnership formed to furnish Marvel with money to build the railroad became financially embarrassed. A trust agreement was then entered into between all the parties in interest, whereby Stone was intrusted with the management of the property. A few days before this, Marvel gave certain shares of his stock to his wife, Sarah E. Marvel, which she held for three years without attempting to transfer them on the company's books. Andros B. Stone, to whom Mrs. Marvel transferred some of these shares, but who paid nothing for them, brought an action to set aside the trust agreement and the acts done under it, which action was continued by Isabella S. Marbury as Stone's administratrix, against Georgianna C. Stone and another, as executors of George F. Stone and others. The Court of Appeals recently upheld, on the opinion of Justice Williams, in the First Appellate Division, a judgment on the report of a referee dismissing the complaint. The Court holds that the trust agreement with George F. Stone was not void, such contracts, executed in good faith between a private business corporation and its trustees, where no public interest was involved or private interest injured, being held to be voidable merely, at the election of those who are injured by them. The plaintiff, the Court said, had no greater rights than Mrs. Marvel, who had paid nothing for her stock, and her failure to attack the trust agreement during these three years, in view of her knowledge of the acts done under it, was held to constitute laches, which prevented her, as well as her assignee, from having the trust agreement set aside.

STEALING AT A FUNERAL.

Professional Mourner Interrupts Service and Is Accused of Theft.

"Oyster Jim," who figures in the Rogues' Gallery under that alias, and the name of Patrick Stewart, and is a confidence man, the police say, of great ability, whose special line is that of a professional mourner, was held for trial in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday on a charge of larceny. He attended a funeral at the home of Robert Trunkle, at 459 West Twenty-sixth Street, on Tuesday, to which he was not invited. He picked up an overcoat valued at $20 while in the house and ran out. He was observed, and the funeral service was interrupted long enough to enable some of the regular mourners to follow him. He was captured by Mr. Trunkle, who turned him over to Policeman Livingston of the West Twentieth Street Station.

The funeral services were resumed, but Mr. Trunkle had to borrow another coat to go to the cemetery. The one which the man had taken was offered in evidence.

HURT IN CRASH ON BROADWAY.

Mrs. A. A. Drake and Daughter Tossed from a Brougham.

There was a general mix-up of cabs, carriages, carts, wagons, and street cars yesterday afternoon at Twenty-third Street and Broadway, during which a Hotel Majestic brougham was overturned and wrecked. Its occupants, Mrs. A. A. Drake and her daughter, who live at the Hotel Majestic, were thrown from the vehicle and injured, but not seriously. They were carried into the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where they were attended by a physician and afterward taken home. Mrs. Drake was cut and bruised about the face and head and, with her daughter, suffered much from shock.

Vehicles of all kinds were in a big jam at this busy locality. The motorman of a westbound Twenty-third Street Cross-Town trolley car, in an effort to get clear of the mass, suddenly started his car forward. Just as he did so a hansom was driven directly in front of the car. In the collision that followed the hansom was hurled against the brougham containing Mrs. and Miss Drake. It was then that the latter vehicle was broken and overturned. The horses attached to the brougham tried to run away, but were soon caught.

Neither the hansom nor the car was damaged, except for a few scratches. Among the passengers in the car there was a little excitement. No arrests were made.

Here's a Christmas grab-bag. A very little of any one thing, not much all told, a mix-up of coats that don't match trousers and trousers that don't match anything. Other odds and ends.

FOR STOUT BOYS, 12 TO 19 YEARS:
50 knee trouser suits, $2.75.
Were $4 to $9.

FOR LARGE BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, SIZES 28 TO 34:
225 unmatched long trouser suits.
Coats and vests, $2.75; trousers, $1.25.
Suits were $10 to $16.

FOR MEN:
40 odd coats, sizes 40 to 46, no stouts, $3.
38 odd vests, sizes 36, 37, and 46, $1.
100 odd trousers, large waists and short legs, $2.
From suits that were $20 and above.

FOR YOUNG MEN, SIZES 32 TO 35:
360 complete suits, $7.
Were $14 to $20.

FOR BOYS OF 8 TO 14:
120 striped sweaters, 50 cents.
Were $1 and more.

FOR BOYS, 4 TO 14 YEARS:
74 reefers and overcoats, $3.75.
Were $6 to $12.

All at our Prince Street store.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

TO FIGHT SCHOOL BILLS

Board Committee to Report Amendments to the Charter.

SALARY INCREASES ABANDONED

Teachers to Receive Only Such Additions as Are Mandatory—Serious Outlook for 1900.

At its final meeting for 1899, held yesterday afternoon, the School Board for Manhattan and the Bronx Boroughs determined to unite with the other school boards of the city in fighting objectionable legislation at Albany, and decided, owing to want of sufficient funds, to abandon with the new year its schedule of May 17 equalizing salaries, and to go back to the salaries in force previous to the adoption of that schedule.

Fourteen of the eighteen members who now comprise the board were present. Its next meeting will be on Jan. 3, 1900. It is expected that the Mayor meanwhile will appoint successors to the following Commissioners, who have resigned or whose terms of office expire Jan. 1, 1900: Richard H. Adams, John G. Agar, John E. Eustis, William Greenough, John M. Linck, Joseph J. Little, and Abraham Stern. Unless Mr. Little is reappointed both the Central and the School Boards will have to elect a temporary officer, as he is President of both bodies. The organization for 1900 of the Central Board and the various School Boards does not take place until February.

Ex-Judge Van Hoesen moved at yesterday's meeting for the appointment of a special committee of five on legislation, to report needed amendments to the educational chapter of the charter, and to prevent the passage at Albany this Winter of bills detrimental to the best interests of the schools. This committee is authorized to confer with similar committees appointed by the other School Boards, so as to agree upon joint action. The resolution was unanimously adopted, and Commissioners Van Hoesen, Harrison, Eustis, Lee, and Abraham Stern were appointed on the committee.

Commissioner Moriarty moved that, as Acting Secretary Bussey had done extra work for the past six months, and in connection with the troubles over the teachers' salaries, his pay for December be fixed at $708.33, instead of $208.33, his regular monthly wages.

"I am sorry I can't vote for that resolution," said Commissioner Burlingham. "I know that Mr. Bussey deserves well, and I should have been glad to have seen him made Secretary long ago. But this practically gives him back pay, and this board has no right to do that. At this rate, his salary would be $8,500 a year."

Commissioner Stern said that Mr. Burlingham was inconsistent. He had voted to give the teachers back pay; now he objected to doing as much for the Acting Secretary. The board, Mr. Stern said, had a right to increase Mr. Bussey's pay. Commissioner O'Brien declared that Mr. Burlingham was splitting hairs over this question. If the board had elected a Secretary, as it ought to have done six months ago, Mr. Bussey would not have been asked to do the Secretary's work for that length of time. The extra work was forced on Mr. Bussey as the result of the board's inaction.

"What we ought to do to-day," said Commissioner Eustis, "is to elect Mr. Bussey Secretary of the board. Instead of $500, he is entitled to $2,000, the difference between his present salary and the Secretary's salary for six months. We ought to have the manhood to take this step. I'll vote for the resolution, but I doubt its legality."

Commissioner Burlingham moved to amend by fixing Mr. Bussey's salary at $250 per month instead of $208. Ex-Judge Van Hoesen moved to lay the matter on the table. This motion and Commissioner Burlingham's amendment were both lost. Then Commissioner Moriarty's original motion was passed by a vote of 12 to 2, Commissioners Van Hoesen and Burlingham voting in the negative.

The joint Committee on Finance and Teachers, to which was referred the preparation of a new salary schedule for 1900 so as to bring the teachers' salaries within the amount allowed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment made a statement to the effect that the amount allowed is $596,715.18 less than the estimated amount required. In the amount allowed there appears the sum of $250,000 "for additions to and equalization of salaries of teachers other than supervisors of special branches and high school teachers," but this amount is not available for increases during 1900. The report goes on to say:

"The pay rolls of high schools at present are at the rate of $247,800 per annum. The estimated cost of the high schools during 1900 is $313,200, of which $47,000 is for additional teachers and increases. In our estimate for 1900 the sum of $324,180 was insisted for additional Principals and teachers for the elementary schools to take care of the increased attendance in old schools and in new buildings. For additional teachers the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has allowed the sum of $180,000. Another element of uncertainty has been introduced by the decision of the Board of Superintendents to allow service of teachers, while substituting and while serving as additional teachers, to count in their claims for the minimum salaries of the Ahearn act.

"When the estimate was prepared the date of the regular appointment of the teacher was taken as the date from which to reckon the time when the teacher would become entitled to increase under the Ahearn act, and provision was made accordingly, and this method was pursued by the Board of Superintendents in determining who were entitled to advances when the present schedule went into effect. Under this latest decision of the Superintendents there will be a large number of teachers who will become entitled to increases during 1900 for whom no provision was made in the budget.

"Your committee hopes to be able to save money in certain directions, but there is no hope of effecting a sufficient saving to carry the present schedule through 1900; in fact, as the situation looks at present, a return to the salaries paid in May last is imperative.

"Your committee will give the most careful consideration to this whole subject, and, if it is found that by economizing in certain directions some increases may be allowed other than the mandatory increases of the Ahearn law, a schedule will be prepared and presented to the board for its consideration."

The committee then offers resolutions repealing the schedule of May 17, after Dec. 31, 1899; paying the teachers not affected by the Ahearn law the same rates of salary after Jan. 1, 1900, that they received previous to the passage of the May schedule, no woman teacher, however, to receive less than $600 and no man teacher less than $900, and to pay all the minimum mandatory salaries of the Ahearn law. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, as was also a resolution compelling each eligible list of teachers to be exhausted before a new list is taken up. This, it is said, will end the present system of keeping certain persons on eligible lists for several years waiting for positions while those more favored secure them.

MAXWELL ANSWERS SKINNER.

Dispute Over Licenses of St. Francis Xavier College Graduates.

Some time ago City Superintendent Maxwell licensed ten graduates of St. Francis Xavier College to teach in the public schools of this city. Only one of these ten—William T. Smith—has so far been appointed a teacher. He is now employed in School No. 27, Brooklyn.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction Skinner holds that Dr. Maxwell had no right to license these ten men until they had received from the State Superintendent certificates to the effect that they had completed satisfactorily an approved course of training. Dr. Maxwell maintains, however, that he was justified in granting the licenses because the men had completed satisfactorily an approved course. A few days ago Superintendent Skinner entered a protest with the Brooklyn School Board against the payment of Mr. Smith's salary. The matter was referred to Controller Coler, but it is understood that the salary will be paid. The only thing left for Mr. Skinner to do is to refuse $100 State money for this one teacher.

Dr. Maxwell says that Mr. Smith did the work required by the charter in order to make him eligible, and is in every way in good standing as a teacher. Smith's license will undoubtedly be made permanent, Dr. Maxwell says, if he continues to do good work. The validity of the license issued by the Board of Examiners to these graduates has been determined and sustained by the Board of Education acting on the advice of its Law Committee.

AGNEW HELD FOR TRIAL.

Testimony Against the Manager of the Washington Syndicate.

Magistrate Kramer yesterday in the Lee Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, held John G. Agnew, the manager of the Washington Syndicate, at 81 Greenpoint Avenue, in $1,000 bail for trial at Special Sessions on the charge of carrying on a business contrary to the banking laws of the State. Agnew was arrested last month, soon after the collapse of the Franklin Syndicate, at 144 Floyd Street, and the flight of its manager, Miller. Agnew's concern had barely started business when the police began an investigation, and the arrest of Agnew followed.

At the hearing yesterday, John B. Moriarity, chief clerk of the Banking Department of the State, who had been requested by District Attorney Steele of Kings County to look up the syndicate, testified that he had examined the records, books, and lists of the department and had failed to find the name of John G. Agnew or a concern known as the Washington Syndicate.

Agnew's bookkeeper, F. W. Noehmer, testified next. He said that he went into Agnew's employ on Nov. 10, taking charge of four books, and that four days later the first depositor, Armand Vold, appeared. Vold deposited $20, and afterward it was repaid to him in sums of $2, $2, and $16. Noehmer added that Agnew handled all the syndicate's funds and he (Noehmer) only received credit and debit slips to enter in the books.

While Noehmer was testifying the attorney for the prosecution demanded the production of the syndicate's books. A protest was made by Agnew's attorney, John P. Donnelly, but the Magistrate ruled against the protest and the books and a stack of receipts were placed in evidence.

Detectives Bahlen and Donlon of the Greenpoint Avenue Station both testified to going to the syndicate's office and questioning Agnew, who told them he was simply managing the concern for a man named Lamont, who lived somewhere in Macon Street.

After the detectives had given their evidence Lawyer Donnelly moved for a dismissal of the complaint on the ground that no offense had been proved, and also that it had not been proved that Agnew was in the banking business. Magistrate Kramer declined to accede to the request. In holding Agnew for trial at Special Sessions he reduced the bail bond from $5,000 to $1,000.

Madden and Sutphen at Peace.

The fight in the Democratic Party in Queens Borough is at an end, and it is understood that Leader John P. Madden and County Clerk John Sutphen, who aspired to lead the party in the borough, have settled their differences and will work in harmony.

At the meeting of the Central Committee Tuesday night Mr. Madden was nominated for Chairman and Mr. Sutphen seconded the nomination. His election was unanimous.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Women's Dep't.

Kersey Jackets,
value $15.00 and $18.00,
now $10.00.

Plaid Back Skirts,
value $12.00,
now $5.00.

Flannel Waists,
value $5.00 and $6.50,
now $3.50,
plain colors and polka dots.

At the 13th St. Store. Open Evenings Until Christmas.

Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

"He is well paid that is satisfied."
—SHAKESPEARE.

Every social spirit will revel in gifts from our artistic galaxy of both Oriental and Occidental novelties—Here are Oriental rugs from $5.50. Bagdad curtains and sets of armour (a shield and two swords for $2.25) for cozy corners.

Our furniture gives perfect satisfaction, as the woods we use are the best and thoroughly acclimated. Our fabrics we choose from every quarter of the globe, and our designers search both hemispheres for the quaint, unique and beautiful models seen here at factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

FANCY GOODS.

FANS.

Spangled lace or gauze,—mounted on fancy carved sticks,
$1.00 each.

Gauze and lace,—spangled and hand-painted,
$2.00 each:
Value $3.50 and $5.00

STATIONERY.

2 quire box,—fine note paper and envelopes,
25 cents.

Cabinet containing 4 quires fine paper and 75 envelopes,
45 cents.

Fine stationery in fancy boxes,
25c to $4.50 per box.

FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS:—LEATHER GOODS,—purses, pocket books, card and letter cases, engagement and writing pads, etc. SILVER NOVELTIES,—manicure sets, hair brushes, calendars, ink stands and numerous articles for use or ornament. JEWELRY, FANCY BASKETS, PERFUMERY, etc., etc.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

Men's Furnishing Dep't.

BATH ROBES,
Made of all wool, fancy blankets. Floral patterns with wide border. Light or dark colors,
$5.25;
Formerly $7.50, $8.50, $9.50

HOUSE COATS,
Latest novelty materials. Tuxedo models.
Double-faced cloth,
$3.00 each;
Former price $5.00

Double-faced cloth or broadcloth,
$4.50 each;
Former price $8.50

Matelassé or Velvet,
$9.50 each;
Former prices $14.50 and $21.00

SHIRTS.

Full dress Shirts, made of best quality muslin, with fine linen, extra size bosoms. Hand finished. Cuffs attached. Open front and back.
These Shirts comprise the remainder of the season's stock.
$1.10 Each;
Usual price $2.00

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

GEN. ANDREWS'S SUCCESSOR.

Putnam Bradlee Strong Named as a Possible Appointee—The Question of Politics.

In military circles yesterday two new officers were added to the list of those already prominently mentioned for the Adjutant Generalship which, by the resignation of Gen. A. D. Andrews, will become vacant on Dec. 31 inst. The latest officers who are named as standing a good chance to receive the position are Capt. W. Francis Carey, Quartermaster of the Twenty-second Regiment, and an ex-volunteer officer, and Major Putnam Bradlee Strong, son of ex-Mayor Strong, who served at Manila as a volunteer staff officer.

At Gen. Roe's headquarters it was stated that nothing was known regarding the matter. Gen. George Moore Smith of the Fifth Brigade denied the rumor that he had been offered the place.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 20.—Apropos of the many reports in circulation as to the Governor's choice to succeed Adjt. Gen. Andrews, the Governor, besides the name of Capt. Landon of Company I, Seventh Regiment, which has been prominently mentioned in connection with the office, has about twenty names under consideration. Col. Edward M. Hoffman, Assistant Inspector General of Small Arms Practice, has, it is understood, declined to relinquish his present life position to accept another which at its best is a political uncertainty. Besides, Col. Hoffman is peculiarly fitted to the position he now occupies, and the Governor now realizes this fact, and does not think it would be a wise move to promote him to an entirely different sphere of the military service.

In making the appointment the Governor will not select a man who is not agreeable to Major Gen. Roe. Neither will he allow Adjt. Gen. Andrews to name his successor, as some of the newspapers have already intimated.

It has also been reported that politics will enter into the appointment more or less. On this point Adjt. Gen. Andrews said today:

"Politics have not in any shape or fashion, directly or indirectly, entered into National Guard matters during my term of office."

MUSICIAN AND COMPOSER DEAD.

Prof. J. W. Glover Passes Away in Dublin, Ireland.

Cable advices received in this city yesterday announce the death in Dublin on Tuesday of Prof. J. W. Glover, a noted musician. He was born in Dublin eighty-nine years ago, and gained prominence for the edition of Moore's "Melodies" which he harmonized and edited. Among his numerous compositions were an oratorio, "St. Patrick at Tara," "The Deserted Village," an opera founded on Oliver Goldsmith's poem, and an ode to Parnell. He was for many years organist of the cathedral in Dublin. He leaves three children, Mrs. D. Glover-O'Sullivan, an organist of this city; William F. Glover, musical director of Chicago, and Mme. Gray, a harpist of London. He was the grandfather of the singer, Miss Marie Glover.

Useful Holiday Gifts for Women. | *Useful Holiday Gifts for Women.*

O'Neill's.

OPEN EVENINGS.

Useful Holiday Gifts in the Women's Cloak and Suit Dep't.

Capes
Women's Capes, made from Persian Lamb Cloth and Velour, full length, edged with Fur and lined throughout with Satin Rhadame, also in plain Kersey,
REGULAR VALUE 15.00,
Special, 8.98

Furs
Alaska Sable Neck Scarfs,
3.98, 4.98 and upward.
Collarettes of Canada Seal, with Astrachan Yoke, lined throughout with Satin,
Special, 4.98
Canada Seal Collarettes, with Tabs front,
Special, 5.98

Women's Jackets
Women's Jackets made of extra quality kersey, in Tan, Brown and Black. Short and Jaunty, Notched Collar, Side Pockets, lined throughout with Black Satin.
Regular value 15.00,
Special, 9.98

House Gowns
Fancy Eiderdown Gowns, Sailor Collar and Cuffs, edged with Satin, Girdle at waist,
Special, 2.98

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN SILK SHIRTWAISTS.

All Cash Purchases, except Bicycles and Sewing Machines, Delivered free to any railroad station within 100 miles of New York City.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the Direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
To-morrow evening at 8, Wagner's opera, TANNHAUSER, (in German.) Mmes. Ternina, Olitzka, and Nordica; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, (début,) and Plançon. Conductor, Mr. Emil Paur.
Sat. Mat., Dec. 23, at 2, Gounod's opera, FAUST, (in French.) Mmes. Calvé, Mantelli; MM. Alvarez, Campanari, and Ed. de Reske. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Sat. Evg., Dec. 23, at 8, at Popular Prices, Wagner's opera, LOHENGRIN, (in German.) Mmes. Susan Strong and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Muhlmann, Meux, and Pringle. Conductor, Mr. Emil Paur.
Prices for Saturday Nights—$2.50, $1.50, 75c. and 50c. Boxes, $10, $15, and $30.
Sun., Dec. 24, Grand Sunday Night Concert. Soloists: Suzanne Adams, Schumann-Heink, and M. Plançon, together with Met. Op. House Orchestra. Conductor, Mr. Paur.
REPERTORY FOR NEXT WEEK.
Mon. Evg., Dec. 25, at 8, Rossini's Opera IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Mme. Sembrich; MM. Ed. de Reszke, Campanari, Pini-Corsi, and Saliguac. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Wed. Evg., Dec. 27, at 8, Mozart's Opera DON GIOVANNI. Mmes. Nordica, Suzanne Adams, and Sembrich; MM. Ed. de Reszke, Saligac, Pini-Corsi, and Scotti, (his first appearance.) Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Fri. Evg., Dec. 29, at 8, Bizet's opera, CARMEN. Mmes. Calvé and Suzanne Adams; MM. Alvarez and Campanari. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Sat. Mat., Dec. 30, at 2, only Matinée performance of Gounod's opera, ROMEO ET JULIETTE. Mmes. Eames, Olitzka, MM. Saleza, Plançon, and Ed De Reszke. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Seats for any of the above performances at BOX OFFICE, and at BOX OFFICE RATES at Tyson's, principal hotels, and Rullman's, 111 B'way.

WEBER PIANOS USED.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38th.
MR. KENDAL LAST WEEK.
MRS. Evenings 8:20. Matinées at 2. The Elder Miss Blossom
Mats. Sat'dy at 2

Next Week—Seat Sale To-day.
N. C. Goodwin and Maxine Elliott
THE COWBOY AND THE LADY.

HAMMERSTEIN'S LAST 2 WEEKS. VICTORIA Rogers Bros. in Wall St. Ev'gs, 8:20. Sat. Mat. 2:15.
XTRA MAT. XMAS.—DEC. 27—SOUVENIRS.
No Smoking or Drinking at Matinées.
50c. | Admission to Promenade | 50c.
Mon., Jan. 1—Chris. & The Wonderful Lamp.
SEAT SALE BEGINS DEC. 26TH.

5th Ave Theatre, B'way & 28th St. Evs. at 8 Last w'k. Last Mat. Sat.
Mrs. Fiske in Becky Sharp
Next Mon.—Musical Comedy—3 Little Lambs

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Mat. Sat. To-night & Sat. Mat. "Maedel als Rekrut."

WOMAN TOOK ANOTHER'S BOY.

Found After a Seventeen-Hour Hunt and Held for Kidnapping—Child Returned to His Parents.

Mrs. Marie Symonds, a childless old scrubwoman, on the verge of delirium tremens, is now in the Tombs on a charge of having kidnapped four-year-old Joseph McAvoy, whose seventeen-hour disappearance set his parents and the police searching for him. Mrs. Symonds and her husband, Hiram, of 78 St. Mark's Place, both say that she could have had no intention of kidnapping the child, and must have been temporarily insane, but "Joe's" mother, Mrs. Patrick McAvoy, thinks another Marion Clark case has been nipped in the bud. "Joe's" father is a porter, while his mother is janitress of the house at 99 Walker Street, where "Joe" lives with his sister and two brothers.

Mrs. McAvoy at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning took the boy down to the second floor, which she intended to clean. She found some plumbers at work there, however, and went up stairs again. When she reached the head of the stairs she missed "Joe." She called for him, searched all through the building, and finally went out on the street, but could find no trace of him. All the tenants of the house and the neighbors turned out, and finally Mr. McAvoy was called to join in the search, but "Joe" was not to be found.

Mrs. McAvoy spent that evening in repeated visits to the Church Street, Elizabeth Street, Leonard Street, Oak Street, and Old Slip Station inquiring for the missing child. The police at first told her that "Joe" would turn up in a few hours, but she was so persistent that Sergt. Tappen of the Elizabeth Street Station sent out a general alarm, with a description of the missing boy.

Patrolman Frederick J. Weidmeyer of the Oak Street Station at 2 o'clock yesterday morning saw a shabby old woman with spectacles and a satchel leading a little boy along Park Row. The boy had yellow hair and blue eyes, and answered the description of the missing Joseph McAvoy. The policeman stopped the woman and asked her where she was going with the child.

"I'm taking it home," she said. "You let me alone. It belongs to a fireman." Weidmeyer held the woman, who struggled to get away, and questioned her further. She then said she was the boy's mother, but the boy spoke up and said that she was not.

"Well, I'm his aunt, anyway, if I'm not his mother," said the woman.

"Tell that to the Sergeant in the police station," said Weidmeyer, dragging her along.

In the police station Mrs. Symonds gave her name, and said she was a scrubwoman for Campbell, Metzger & Jacobson, in Broadway. "Mr. Campbell was married yesterday, and I was ordered to bring this child to the wedding. I couldn't help it. I found him standing in front of his door."

Mrs. McAvoy was notified, and hurried to the station house, where she identified Joe and carried him off amid great rejoicing. Joe said he had spent an enjoyable day and evening until he became tired. "We went to see a fire engine," said he, "and had rides on trolley cars, and went to a whole lot of other places where they drink."

Mrs. Symonds was taken to Police Headquarters, where she has been known as "Specsie" for some time. Capt. McClusky, after a long talk with her and her husband, said he thought she had not intended to kidnap the child, but was crazed with drink. She was arraigned in the Centre Street Court, and told Magistrate Hogan that she had not intended to kidnap the child, and did not know what she was doing.

Her husband pleaded for her, and said she had been drinking, but the Magistrate held her in $1,000 bail for trial.

Home for a Church College.

The Church of St. Ignatius Loyola will erect a five-story brick and stone building at the northwest corner of Park Avenue and Eighty-third Street, to be occupied by the college maintained under its auspices. The structure will cover a plot 35.5 by 94, and will cost $80,000. Schickel & Ditmars are the architects.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY
SEVENTH SEASON.
First concert, TO-NIGHT AT 8:30.
at Carnegie Hall.
FRANK DAMROSCH ..... Director
CHORUS OF 60 ARTISTS.
Soloist.....DAVID BISPHAM
Tickets at Box Office, Carnegie Hall, only.

ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK
West 66th St., near Columbus Ave.
OPENING OF THE CHAMPION

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

Generally fair; winds variable.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,586. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks weak.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 74c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 50¼c; cash cotton, 7 9-16c.

FOREIGN.—The London Mail says Gen. White is supplied for a protracted siege at Ladysmith. Many volunteers are still offering their services to Great Britain. The arrival of a German warship at Port au Prince has caused alarm in Haiti, as it is feared that it may have something to do with a case in which a German subject is involved. German officials in Washington declare that the reports of the formal annexation of Samoa by the German Consul at Apia are probably untrue. The Prussian Ministers are, for the first time, replying in the newspapers to attacks made upon them. Jean Lamoureux, the famous French conductor and orchestral director, is dead. The attempted revolution in Guatemala has failed, the Government troops having captured nearly all the insurgents. The overdue White Star Liner Oceanic has reached Liverpool. She was prevented from stopping at Queenstown by a dense fog off Daunt's Rock.—Pages 3 and 6.

Page 1.

The works of the Lanyon Zinc Company in Kansas were burned. Two men were killed by a falling smokestack.

James D. Taylor, Secretary and Treasurer of the Wagner Palace Car Company, committed suicide in Washington.

Secretary Gage said in an interview last night that the Treasury had done everything within his power to relieve the money stringency.

Page 2.

Handwriting Expert John F. Tyrrell concluded his testimony at the Molineux trial and William J. Kinsley was recalled for a short time.

The Republican County Committee held no session last night in order to prevent Abraham Gruber from presenting a resolution aimed against Chairman Quigg.

Page 3.

A group of twenty-five men who, it is supposed, intend to enlist in the Boer Army, sailed on a French Line steamer for Havre yesterday.

Page 4.

Forefatners' Day was celebrated at Plymouth by the opening of a new church.

Clark Howell of Atlanta, Ga., talked last night at Buffalo on the patriotism of the Americans.

A head-on collision of freight trains occurred on the New Haven near Farmington, Conn. No one was seriously injured.

Edward G. Williams, formerly a toy manufacturer at 682 Broadway, who had met with business reverses, committed suicide at the Clarendon Hotel, Brooklyn.

The shareholders of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad met at Raleigh, N. C., yesterday and approved the proposed consolidation of the Seaboard Air Line system.

A number of subscriptions have already been received for the family of the late Gen. Lawton. It is desired to raise at least $25,000. The War Department has issued an order to the army directing that flags be placed at half-mast, minute guns fired, and the usual mourning badges be worn. The funeral at Manila is to be held in about ten days, before the transport which is to convey the body to this country sails. Filipinos who were associated with Gen. Lawton in the organization of municipalities will participate.

Page 5.

The Globe National Bank of Boston was closed by Controller Dawes, and a special examiner was put in charge.

A $400,000 attachment was filed in Boston yesterday by a firm of stock brokers, whose customers failed to make good their margins.

William Neufeld, charged with the murder of Mrs. Annie Kronman, was put on trial yesterday and heard the story of her fate unmoved.

The Rev. Vernon B. Carroll, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, at Amenia, N. Y., whose leg was crushed by an Erie train at Jersey City, is dead as a result of his injuries.

Page 7.

Gen. Wood yesterday assumed office as Governor General of Cuba.

Dr. Edward H. Williams, part owner of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, died at Santa Barbara, Cal.

The removal of the bodies of victims of the Maine from the cemetery in Havana to the Machina Wharf was effected quietly on Wednesday night.

George Washington Johnson, the "Whistling Coon," when acquitted of murder after the prosecution abandoned the case, left the court whistling and singing.

Page 8.

Railway interests of Havana have been consolidated under the management of the Electric Railway Company.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission yesterday began a hearing on the question of the proposed increased freight rates.

Senator Hanna and others have written letters claiming the responsibility for the gold-standard plank in the St. Louis platform.

The Aqueduct Commission has accepted the resignation of Alphonse Fteley, for the last eleven years Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct.

John Crawford, an inmate of the New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men, dropped dead while speaking at an experience meeting there.

It is reported that the resignation of Col. Alexis C. Smith of the Twenty-third Regiment was the result of lively opposition to him on the part of officers of the regiment.

A memorial consisting of a water-color portrait of Robert Bonner was presented to his family yesterday by the National Association of Newsdealers, Booksellers, and Stationers of the United States.

The President of the Borough School Board of Richmond argued for relief in the present lack of funds to pay teachers and other school officials before the Board of Estimate yesterday. The question was referred to the Controller at the order of the Mayor.

President Kernochan of the Board of Trustees of the New York Free Circulating Library denies the charges of the Controller and Corporation Counsel in connection with the decision of the Trustees to close on Sunday on the plea of economy.

Page 9.

The death of Winslow Robinson from a pistol shot wound at his home in Stapleton, S. I., is regarded by the police as due to suicide. The family attributes it to accident.

The Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, First Department, have announced the assignments of Supreme Court Justices for the Trial and Special Terms for the year 1900.

Page 14.

Christopher Fine, one of the last survivors of a famous school of lawyers in this city, is dead.

An aged volume of municipal records, lost sixty years ago, has been restored to the City Library.

An uncompleted seven-story apartment house at Madison Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street was gutted by fire.

Robert Fielding, ex-Deputy Commissioner of Public Works, Brooklyn, was acquitted yesterday of the charge of auditing fraudulent bills.

Neither of the two women who claim Luigi Criscillo for a husband would complain when he was arraigned in court yesterday, and a policeman then made a charge of bigamy against him.

An order to shoot stray dogs in Central Park is declared to be illegal by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and may be the subject of legal proceedings between the society and the Park Department.

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Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
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Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Railroads.—Page 4.

For Your Christmas Dinner
order a supply of good old Evans Ale or Stout.—Adv.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Is the purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

MR. GAGE ON THE SITUATION

Secretary of the Treasury Gives His Views of Money Stringency.

PURCHASE OFFER STILL HOLDS

Only $20,000,000 Worth of Bonds Have Been Presented by Holders—Government Securities Advance.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—"It is generally a careful and calm analysis of the situation," said Secretary Gage to-day, referring to the leading editorial article in this morning's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES on "Relief from the Treasury." "It is the business man's view and is helpful in not adding excitement to the situation. But I cannot quite follow it in its suggestion as to additional relief through an offer of the Treasury to take bonds from bidders up to the amount of twenty-five or thirty millions of dollars."

"The Treasury," continued the Secretary, "has endeavored to relieve a money stringency in the only way that it could do so legitimately. By offers to purchase bonds, to anticipate interest due without and with rebate, and to go without the income to be derived from internal revenue, so that the money could become available through the depositories, it has done what it seemed proper to do. Since it offered to take up $25,000,000 of bonds, the prices of bonds have advanced, and they hold their price, while many stocks have fallen many points on the market. Some of the bonds now quoted could be worth to purchasers less than 2 per cent. at the price made. Of the $25,000,000 of bonds the Treasury offered to buy, but $20,000,000 have been offered. The offer is still standing. We may get the other $5,000,000 or $6,000,000.

"Altogether there will be released from Treasury control and made available for immediate use, at various points, as the Treasury could not discriminate in favor of one city in increasing its deposits in banks, about $36,000,000. As I have said, the prices of bonds have advanced. They are now beyond the price at which the Treasury offered to buy them. How much should the Treasury offer to pay? And when it has offered to pay a price, will that price be advanced again? That seems to be a matter worthy of consideration when the plan proposed is looked at carefully."

The impression at the Treasury to-day was that the unrest in New York caused by the breaking down of the Produce Exchange Trust Company, was likely to be overcome by good management. There was no sort of importance given to the report that the breakdown of the stock market was the result of a conspiracy of two years' organization. There has been a great deal of concern expressed from time to time about the business of trust companies and their tendency to finance hazardous schemes, and a conviction among conservative men that an arrest of the speculative tendency would not be altogether unfortunate.

Some hastening of the troubles was foreseen when the British demand for gold began, and as it is known that Great Britain is bound to have all the gold it wants, and withdrawals are affecting a stringent market, the speculators who were most in need of money, were the first to feel this foreign demand. While the stock market has been paying all sorts of interest for money for speculative purposes, it is known that in ordinary business the usual rates have not been greatly advanced, but that money is still to be had at 5 and 6 per cent.

Secretary of the Treasury Gage will leave Washington to-morrow morning for East Orange, where he will be the guest of ex-Assistant Secretary Howell for a day or two.

To-morrow night he will be the guest of the New England Society of Orange at their annual dinner, and will speak to a toast assigned to him. He expects to visit New York on Saturday, and probably will call upon the Assistant Treasurer while in the city.

HANNA TALKS OF THE OUTLOOK.

Says the Stringency Is Not Serious and the Currency Bill Will Pass—He Is Not Naming Tickets.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 21.—Senator M. A. Hanna, arrived here this morning, leaving the city for Cleveland to-night. The Senator said:

"The country is in excellent shape and prosperity will continue. It is not possible to always arrange to meet a speculative scare, but there is money sufficient to accommodate the business world. The present trouble has nothing whatever to do with the actual conditions. It is simply a result of over speculation and will not be serious. It cannot be any way attributed to the Republican policy.

"The Senate will pass the Currency bill, and I do not think will require very much time. On our side there are not many speeches to be made, and I do not think the Democrats will undertake to delay action.

"I do not think the salient features of the financial bill as it left the House will be altered, but I regard the Senate bill as the better measure.

"The Philadelphia convention will be harmonious and the outlook for the next campaign is excellent. I will continue as National Chairman until the convention meets. Who will be selected I cannot say.

"I do not care to discuss the Quay case. There is no truth in the report that the Administration is anxious to intervene to end the fight. I do not believe the Administration is taking any interest in the matter. There is no truth that the delay in the action of the Senate Committee was secured by Quay's friends. The committee must have time to consider the case and the arguments made before it. Under no circumstances could it have reported until after the holiday recess."

When asked about the Vice Presidency, the Senator said.

"I see some of the newspapers say that I am making the whole ticket, and that the convention should just delegate that action to me and not meet. However, I guess the Republican Party can get along all right."

FORGED AN ORDER FOR PARDON.

Nephew of Stonewall Jackson Secured Release of a Texas Convict.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 21.—W. J. Dent, the ex-convict who is under arrest at Tucson, Arizona, awaiting extradition to answer to the charge here of securing the release from the penitentiary of George Isaacs, is a nephew of United States District Judge John Jackson of West Virginia, and a cousin of the late Gen. Stonewall Jackson.

Dent came to Texas several years ago, and was engaged in business at Fort Worth, when he was committed for swindling, and was sentenced to a term in the penitentiary. During his imprisonment he met and became a close associate of Isaacs, who was a member of the Dalton gang, and was serving a life sentence for committing murder while attempting to rob the Wells-Fargo Express Company.

Through the influence of Judge Jackson, Dent secured a pardon last August. Before leaving prison he arranged with Isaacs to secure his release by means of a forged pardon. Wealthy relatives of Isaacs are alleged to have entered into the scheme, and it is known that Dent received $10,000 for the work.

Upon being released from prison, Dent came to Austin and called on Gov. Sayers. He introduced himself as John W. Murphy, and claimed to be representing the President of the Montana Cattle Company. On his visits to the Executive office he got possession of the necessary pardon number, stationery, &c. Before leaving here he cashed a forged draft for $200 on a local bank. Isaacs's whereabouts are unknown.

REMOVAL OF MAINE'S DEAD.

Placed in New Coffins, and Taken to Machina Wharf Through Unfrequented Streets of Havana.

HAVANA, Dec. 21.—The removal of the dead of the Maine was not accompanied by any ceremonies over the bodies. Newly coffined, they were placed in the mortuary chapel of the cemetery until all was completed. At 10 o'clock last night twenty wagons formed a mournful procession, carrying 151 coffins to the Machina Wharf, passing through unfrequented streets.

The bodies reached the wharf at 11:30 o'clock under a strong guard from the battleship Texas, were placed aboard two steam lighters before daylight, and were taken to the warship at 6 A. M. All the remains were thoroughly disinfected.

A difference of three was found between the number of coffins entered on Chaplain Chidwick's list, which was 154, and the actual number of coffins exhumed. Search was made through all the twenty-two graves in which the coffins were buried, but the missing three were not found. Father Chidwick said the difference could be explained by a clerical error at the time of burial, as he was very busy at the wharf, giving instructions and identifying the bodies, and could not superintend every detail. It was also quite possible, he said, that, after ordering portions of two different bodies to be placed in different coffins, they had carelessly been put into one coffin. It was also impossible for Father Chidwick to superintend the actual placing of all the coffins in the graves. He added that the list gives two bodies as unaccounted for.

The Superintendent of the cemetery, who buried the bodies, says that owing to all the remains not being buried the same day, it is quite possible that a mistake was made in the counting. He was certain no bodies were lost. Capt. Green also says he does not believe any bodies went astray.

Persons who were desirous of photographing the proceedings at the cemetery were not allowed to do so. The work was conducted quietly and decorously, under the direction of Father Chidwick. The old coffins were carried away and burned.

PRIEST CARRIED INJURED MAN.

Father Murphy Bore Negro on His Back Nine Blocks.

John Mayhood, colored, thirty-seven years old, a painter, fell from a scaffold yesterday while working on a building at 607 Elton Avenue and was seriously injured.

He lay unconscious upon the pavement for some time with a large crowd of persons gazing at him, and might have died without medical attention but for the Rev. Father W. Murphy of the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, who carried him nine blocks on his back to a drug store on Third Avenue. Mayhood had several ribs and an arm broken. He was removed to the Fordham Hospital, where he is in a critical condition.

OYSTERMEN CHASE A PIRATE.

Long, Low, Rakish Craft Baffles Connecticut Fishermen.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Dec. 21.—Oystermen are watching with interest a mysterious sloop which has been hovering about the coast between Norwalk and Stamford in the lower harbor at Stamford. Efforts to communicate with the craft failed. It is supposed that the boat is an oyster pirate, and a strict watch is being kept for its return in these waters.

Several Greenwich oystermen noticed the craft on the grounds off the cove one night recently, and gave chase. They were unable to make up to her, and after going a considerable distance gave up the chase. It is not known how many oysters were taken, but it is said those on board were dredging when first seen.

STEAMER SARATOGA AGROUND.

Stranded Near the Wreck of the Merrimac at Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Dec. 21.—The Ward Line steamer Saratoga, owing to the incompetency of her pilot, went aground this afternoon, near the wreck of the United States collier Merrimac, which was sunk by Lieut. Hobson just above Estrella Point.

She has suffered but little damage, although considerable difficulty is likely to be experienced in moving her. All the harbor tugs are employed, and it is believed that the liner will be hauled off to-morrow.

The Saratoga left New York Dec. 7 on her regular trip to Nassau, Havana, and South Cuban ports. She was last reported at Cienfuegos Dec. 17. The vessel is of iron, 298 feet long, 38 feet beam, and 23 feet depth, with a tonnage of 2,820. She was built in 1878 by John Roach & Son of Chester, Penn.

CONGRESSMAN BOUTELLE IS ILL.

Suddenly Stricken in Boston with Congestion of the Brain.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 21.—Congressman Charles A. Boutelle of Maine, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, who is stopping at Young's Hotel in this city, was taken ill there this afternoon and was carried to his room unconscious. Everything is being done for his comfort.

Mr. Boutelle was about the hotel yesterday, and appeared to be well, although he has not been in good health for some time.

Dr. Johnson, who was summoned, found his patient seriously but not critically ill, but declined to say definitely what the disease is until some member of the family should arrive.

The Congressman's brother, Mr. E. P. Boutelle of Bangor, reached the hotel to-night. He announced at a late hour that Mr. Boutelle was suffering from an acute attack of congestion of the brain caused by indigestion.

OPIUM VICTIM, DOCTORS SAY.

Plight of Lawrence and His Family—Claims Notable Ancestry.

Isaac A. Lawrence, sixty-seven years of age, living in a handsome flat on the first floor of a large apartment house, at 169 West Eighty-first Street, is in Bellevue Hospital suffering from a complication of diseases brought on by the use of opium, the physicians say, and it is alleged that his wife and three children are about to be ejected for non-payment of rent. Lawrence claims to be a descendant of the naval hero, Lawrence, and a relative of Supreme Court Justice Lawrence. The Justice denies any relationship with the man.

After Lawrence was removed to the hospital charity officers called at the flat and found Mrs. Lawrence, they say, in a stupor from taking opium. She told a story of wonderful adventure and wealth, and the officers left her. A friend of the family removed two of the children to the Home for the Friendless. William, a boy, eleven years of age, said to be an incessant smoker of cigarettes, was left with his mother.

"Osteopaths" Not Wanted in Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 21.—Gov. Candler, after a conference with many physicians, to-day vetoed a bill passed recently by both houses of the General Assembly, providing for the practice in this State of osteopathy, treating of the structural development of the bone. The physicians contended that "osteopaths" knew nothing of materia medica, while they would be given the right to prescribe medicine the same as any regular licensed physician should the bill become operative.

No Doubt About It.
Service on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Short line to Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. See time table.—Adv.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Recommended by eminent physicians for purity.—Adv.

DURYEA SUFFERS AFRESH.

Has Pneumonia, Undergoes Another Operation, and Astonishes the Doctors by Surviving the Shock.

The extraordinary vitality displayed by Walter Duryea, who has been for the last five months in Roosevelt Hospital, is causing renewed astonishment to the many physicians and surgeons who are watching his case. Mr. Duryea, who is a son of a well-known manufacturer, broke his neck last Summer at Glen Cove while diving into shallow water. On being taken to Roosevelt Hospital he underwent an operation which was widely discussed by medical men.

Some weeks ago Mr. Duryea developed symptoms of pneumonia. He passed through this crisis, and a fortnight ago the physicians determined that another operation was necessary. It was realized that there was only one chance in twenty that the operation would be successful and that it was more than probable that it would be fatal. Mr. Duryea and his father both, however, consented to it, and it was performed.

Whether the operation will prove to be successful, so far as bringing the young man back to health is concerned, cannot yet be told. But to the astonishment of the doctors, he has recovered from the shock and has been pronounced out of immediate danger. He is still completely paralyzed, and as helpless as an infant, but his brain has not been greatly affected. He is subject to occasional illusions, which are somewhat similar to those suffered by persons afflicted with delirium tremens.

The physicians at the hospital said yesterday that it was impossible to tell what the outcome of the treatment adopted in this case may be. There is a remote chance that Mr. Duryea may recover, but it is more likely that he will remain in his present condition until his death. That, it was said, may occur in thirty days or thirty years.

Inquiry late last night at the hospital elicited the information that the condition of Mr. Duryea was unchanged.

OCEANIC REACHES LIVERPOOL.

Did Not Stop at Queenstown Because of Dense Fog Off Daunts Rock.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 21.—The White Star liner Oceanic, from New York Dec. 13, arrived here at 2 o'clock this morning.

The Oceanic did not stop at Queenstown on account of a dense fog which prevailed when Daunt's Rock was reached.

KANSAS ZINC WORKS BURNED.

Two Men Killed by a Falling Smokestack—Loss About $50,000.

IOLA, Kan., Dec. 21.—At Lee Harpe, five miles east of Iola, to-day, fire destroyed two-thirds of the Lanyon Zinc Company's plant, causing a loss estimated at $50,000, fully insured.

Two workmen, Jesse Matthews and J. J. Schaub, both married, were crushed to death by a faling smokestack. The town is almost entirely without water supply.

The plant, which is one of the most extensive of its kind in the world, will be rebuilt at once.

BISHOP BARRED FROM SLEEPER.

Color Line Drawn in Case of the Rev. H. W. Turner of Georgia.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 21.—Bishop Henry W. Turner of Georgia was refused a berth on a sleeping car to-day by the officers of the Central Railroad in this city.

The Bishop, who is ill, having suffered a stroke of paralysis a few days ago, desired to return to Atlanta to-morrow. He tried to secure a berth in a sleeper, but was told that berths were not sold to colored persons.

The sleepers are owned by the Central Railroad, and the road has an arbitrary rule that no colored person shall ride in the sleeping cars between Atlanta and Savannah or on any branch lines of the company.

GRAIN CAR BLOCKADE ENDED.

Western Agents Can Now Contract for Shipments East of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—Notices have been issued by a number of roads running west from Chicago to the effect that the grain blockade that has existed among the lines east-bound from this city during the past two or three months has been lifted, and that Western agents may make contracts for shipments east of here.

The dissipating of the jam in Chicago and at the Cook County belt line junctions will be agreeable news to thousands of shippers, particularly grain dealers, whose business has been embarrassed by the inability of the railroads to furnish cars or to haul them after they were loaded.

Old railroad men say that the blockade was the worst in local history. Though the blockade is lifted, business on all lines continue unusually heavy.

ROBERTS'S CASE NOT DECIDED.

Chairman Tayler Denies the Report of an Agreement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Chairman Tayler of the committee appointed to investigate the charges preferred against Representative-elect Brigham H. Roberts of Utah, said this morning that there was no truth in the story that the committee had reached a decision.

"The fact is," said Chairman Tayler, "the committee has not even informally discussed its report. I have reached no conclusion as to the facts in the case, and I have heard no member of the committee express an opinion. I cannot even say that a unanimous report will be made, but I hope for one."

While it is true that the committee has not discussed the merits of the case with any one, yet an impression prevails that a unanimous report against Roberts will be made to the House.

DAMAGES TO THE OLYMPIA.

Samples of Worm-Eaten Wood and Cellulose Sent to Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Chief Naval Constructor Rear Admiral Hichborn has just received two large packages from the Boston Navy Yard. One is a section of a berth from an officer's stateroom on the Olympia. It is about a foot and a half long by about a foot wide. The front and varnished side is pierced with small holes, resembling shot holes. The back of this piece of wood has become almost white, and when pinched between the finger and thumb it is found to be as fragile as chalk, which it resembles.

The wood has been entirely changed in its character by the action of worms that penetrated it while the Olympia was in service in Asiatic waters, the worms having completely eaten up the fibres and left nothing but the digested rejecta in a solid mass. The wood so affected is what is called prima vera. The harwood molding at the edge was also attacked, but was not so much damaged.

The second package contained some of the cellulose packing taken from the ship. It is still wet, and is practically a mass of black mud, entirely useless for the purpose for which it was used, having lost its life and become offensive and a menace to the health of the ship's crew. This cellulose packing will have to be replaced in repairing the vessel.

Increase in Kansas Bank Deposits.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 21.—Over $50,000,000 are on deposit in the Kansas banks. State Bank Commissioner Briedenthal made this report to-night. The increase for the past three months is $2,000,000.

You will like it, so will all your friends; it will add greatly to your Holiday cheer. "OLD SARATOGA."—Roskam, Gerstley & Co.'s unsurpassed whiskey. Sold by Acker, Merrall & Condit.—Adv.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Try it. Poland Water Depot, 3 Park Pl., N. Y.—Adv.

THE GOULD HOUSE PARTY

New York and Philadelphia Guests Lavishly Entertained.

OPENING OF BACHELORS' HALL

New Amusement Casino at Georgian Court Dedicated—Dinner, Theatricals, and Ball.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 21.—The house party given by Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould for the throwing open of the new casino, Bachelors' Hall, on their handsome country place here, which bears the name of Georgian Court, brought about a hundred fashionable people from New York and Philadelphia to this town to-day. It was one of the most elaborate and best arranged affairs of the kind which society people of those cities have ever enjoyed, and it will probably foreshadow many future social successes which will centre about the Goulds.

To-day's affair must certainly be classed as a success of no ordinary proportions. It had taken a great deal of planning, and the plans had been well laid. The host and hostess had the advantage of a magnificent estate to which to invite their friends, and the very magnitude of the place made a lavish style of entertainment appropriate. The arrangements were not only large enough in variety, but no detail had been left uncared for.

Most of Mr. Gould's guests reached here from New York on the first afternoon train, to which three special cars had been attached for their benefit. The train arrived about 3:45 o'clock. Others came from Philadelphia. All were met at the station by carriages and driven either to the Laurel in the Pines, the large hotel nearest the Gould place, where many of them will spend to-night, or to Georgian Court, where some will spend the night beneath the roof of the Gould residence, others being assigned to the sleeping rooms in "Bachelors' Hall," some 400 yards distant from the house, and within a short distance of the polo grounds on the estate.

The guests included Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney J. Smith, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Duer, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Lispenard Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. J. Townsend Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Snowden, Miss Greta Pomeroy, Evart J. Wendell, Miss Evelyn B. Burden, Mrs. Adolf Ladenberg, Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Lord, Senator Chauncey M. Depew, the Marquis de Tallyrand, Miss Mamie Field, Norman Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Post, Mrs. Duncan Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Ralph N. Ellis, Peter Cooper Hewitt, Louis Fitzgerald, Jr., the Misses Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Sands, T. Sandford Beatty, Charles A. Munn, Major G. Creighton Webb, Miss Eleanor Hewitt, P. Deschamps, James D. W. Cutting, F. H. Allen, Benjamin F. Nicoll, Edward C. Porter, Miss Whelen of Philadelphia, W. A. Hazard, J. M. Waterbury, R. J. Collier, and R. E. F. Flinch.

MAGNIFICENT PRIVATE CASINO.

The day has been a perfect one, a balmy springlike morning hardening into a clear, cool, bracing afternoon, followed by a starlight evening. Not an obtrusive cloud or an uninvited blustering breeze has appeared to mar the festivities. "Bachelors' Hall" was seen at its best, and a magnificent private casino it is. It is built solidly of brick, stucco, and iron, with five entrances. The building is constructed around a tan-bark ring as large as that in Madison Square Garden. Three bowling alleys, a handsome, well-equipped gymnasium, an elaborate Turkish bath system, a billiard and lounging room, and one of the finest swimming pools in the country, holding 110,000 gallons, are combined in "Bachelors' Hall," which also contains twenty sleeping rooms and a small pony stable.

The afternoon was passed informally. The entertainments of the evening included dinner at the Laurel-in-the-Pines, private theatricals in the carriage house of the stable, where Mrs. Gould renewed the histrionic triumphs which she left when she deserted the stage to become the bride of the young millionaire, and a cotillion and supper in the house. The house interior had been elaborately decorated in red and green. Dancing took place in the large main hall, whose massive marble pillars were wreathed in green, as was the railing of the winding stairway, which led to the balcony above reserved for members of the Hungarian Band, led by Aladar Illes. Holly, mistletoe, and other evergreens were clustered behind pictures, and in the bosom of a knightly figure in full armor guarding the staircase, while a gilded cherub, suspended from the large chandelier, held one end of a wreath of mistletoe, the other end of which was attached to a wedding bell of red immortelles hung from the balcony.

DINNER AND THREE PLAYS.

At the hotel, where the guests were seated at dinner at two tables accommodating twelve each and at twenty tables accommodating four apiece, the decorations were fine clusters of American Beauty roses. Mr. Gould presided at one of the large tables. Mrs. Gould, who was to have presided at the other, was indisposed, and staid away from the dinner in order to save her strength for the theatricals. Rossini's overture to "The Barber of Seville" and Liszt's Rhapsodie No. 2 were played, among other pieces, by the Hungarian band while the dinner lasted. The guests arose about 8:30 and were driven to the theatre.

This theatre is only a temporary one in the carriage house, but is perfect in every detail of stage, electric appliances, scenery, and seating plan. Three plays were given, all the actors being amateurs except Boyd Putnam, who supported Mrs. Gould, and Miss Bijou Fernandez.

The entrance to the theatre was through a long, covered archway lit by electric bulbs and decorated on every hand by yacht flags, ensigns, and burgees, conspicuous among which was the host's private ensign. These showed brilliantly against a background of holly, mistletoe, and palms, in which red berries were interspersed, with bows of red ribbon.

The little theatre was a pretty sight when the scores of beautifully gowned women were seated. The guests were shown to their seats by some half-dozen ushers in scarlet satin-faced coats and black trousers, Mr. Gould himself being one of these.

The place was alive with chatter, humming through the music of the orchestra, for some minutes after the guests were seated, and then the velvet curtain parted and showed Sidney J. Smith as Capt. Fielding in "A Pair of Lunatics," entering a sequestered nook off a ball room which was supposed to be the scene of a festive occasion for the inmates of a lunatic asylum.

Mr. Smith, who was in evening dress and seemed very much at his ease, began to stroll up and down, while the chatter gave way to a hearty greeting of applause. He soliloquized aloud in regard to the various partners he had had that evening, three of whom had imagined themselves so many Empresses of China, and each invited him to share the imperial throne.

CLEVER BIT OF ACTING.

His soliloquy was interrupted by the entrance of Clara Monners, played by Miss Fernandez, who was, like Capt. Fielding, one of the few sane people at the ball. Each took the other for a lunatic and a remarkable scene followed. Mr. Smith, who had never appeared before the footlights till this evening, did a capital piece of acting. Capt. Fielding pretends to be crazy to humor his supposed insane vis-à-vis and she follows suit. The result was laughable, for the work was cleverly done.

Mr. Smith amused his hearers, especially when, speaking of a mysterious raffle which he was booming, he said: "And I know for a dead certainty that old Uncle Russell Sage has taken fifty chances." Miss Fernandez went through some wild dramatics in clever fashion, and the characters of course found out their mutual mistake at the proper time and went out to dinner together. Both actors had a hearty curtain call.

The next play, "The Marble Arch," introduces a lovesick bride, Marion Merewether, played by Miss Emily Key Hoffman, who is visited by her friend, Constance Cameron, a dashing widow, (Miss Greta Pomeroy's part,) and consents to let the widow write a note to her husband, Jack Merewether, played by Walter Hale, making an appointment at the Marble Arch with an unknown lady, as a test of his constancy. The note is left where the husband can find it, and he shows it to his friend, Capt. Trentham, an elderly British officer with an eyeglass, played in amusing style by Evert Jansen Wendell.

The Captain keeps the appointment at the arch himself and meets the widow, but the young wife becomes persuaded by an odd circumstance that her husband has gone to keep it, and in jealous rage decides to go back to her mother. The matter is finally straightened out, the husband and wife reconciled, and the Captain duly snared by the widow.

The complications bring on an amusing flirtation between the Captain and the widow, which was well presented, Miss Pomeroy captivating her audience by her coquettish airs. Miss Hoffman made a thoroughly devoted and properly tearful bride, and Mr. Hale creditably filled a comparatively minor part.

MRS. GOULD'S APPEARANCE.

The concluding play, "The Twilight of the God," which introduced Mrs. Gould, seems to have been written expressly for her. Her part, Isabel Warland, is really the entire play, and into Mrs. Warland's mouth the author has put a string of epigrams which gave Mrs. Gould an admirable opportunity.

She had lost none of the talent which won her an enviable name as Edith Kingdon in Daly's company. Her presence was characterized by grace, dignity, and perfect naturalness. She was enthusiastically encored, and received a splendid bouquet of American Beauty roses at the end.

The plot is that of a woman who meets a man she had loved ten years before, and has not seen since that time; and when he attempts to renew his suit, despite the fact that she has an attentive husband, finds him quite different from her idea of him. The "god" is plunged in the twilight and her former affection for him vanishes. She cleverly uses his devotion, however, to obtain from him—for the old lover is now a man of wealth and power—a political office for her husband.

Mr. Wendell played Lucius Warland, her husband, while Boyd Putnam appeared as John O'Berville, the rejected lover.

E. Emens had designed the scenery for all the plays for which Nanier Lothian, Jr., was stage manager. Lucius Hosmer had charge of the orchestra, which played the interludes stationed behind a nook of green in the corner.

THE SUPPER AND BALL.

The theatricals ended about 10:30 and the guests were driven to the house. Here Mrs. Gould's costume was changed for a handsome décolletée ball gown of white satin trimmed with old point lace. She wore a number of strings of magnificent pearls and a diamond spray head-dress. Elisha Dyer, Jr., led the cotillion with Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish. The favors included gold horseshoes, golf sticks, and pins for the men, bon-bon boxes for the women, and clever electrical devices of all sorts for both. The favors were brought into the room by Santa Claus in regulation furs. He pushed before him a huge snowball, and when he brought it to a stop a beautiful little fairy emerged, all tinsel and spangles, and began to distribute the gifts.

The music started with a Waldteufel waltz, followed by Sousa's two-step, "Hands Across the Sea," a lancier from Herbert's opera, "The Fortune Teller," and other selections. The dancing, which will last till 4 or 5 o'clock in the morning, was preceded by an elaborate supper which Delmonico served at sixteen round tables in the dining-room back of the hall. Each table was decorated with a wedding bell of red carnations, surmounted by a mistletoe spray. The menu was:

Canapés d'anchois.
Tortue verte passée en tasses.
Consommé printanier.
Radis, celeri, pinlolas.
Grenouilles aux crabes d'huitres Newburg.
Ailes de volaille sauce Perigord.
Fonds d'artichauts florentine.
Bécasses, et canards canvas back.
Tomates farcies au celeri mayonnaise.
Petits aspics de foie gras.
Asperges nouvelles vinaigrette.
Glaces de fantaisies.
Bonbons devises, fleures, petits fours.
Café.

The guests will leave Lakewood to-morrow on special cars attached to various trains.

GAY CHRISTMAS RECEPTION.

Mrs. Howard Gould Entertains Young Folk at Her Home.

Mrs. Howard Gould gave a Christmas party at her residence, 824 Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon, in honor of her nieces, Dorothy and Marjorie Sells, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Sells of 341 West Eighty-fourth Street. The reception and dining rooms were decorated with holly and evergreens. The table in the large dining room, at which the guests were entertained at luncheon, was covered with deep red roses and ferns.

The luncheon was just what young folks like—plenty of sweets and fruits, preceded by dainty dishes of a more substantial character. When the dessert had been served ornamented bonbon boxes were distributed, in which were hidden jeweled rings, tiny watches and long gold chains. When the children were tired of admiring each other's presents they were summoned into the reception room, where a magician entertained them. The afternoon wound up with a dance.

Among the guests were Noel Haskins, Dorothy Cooper, Marguerite and Alice Presbrey, Lila and Adelaide Fairchild, Ruth Thompson, Gertrude and Marie Murray, Francis and Isabel Randolph, Florence Van Cott, Abbie Bourne, Rose Scott, and Ruth Haskins.

"THE SUNKEN BELL" IN BOSTON.

Adaptation of Hauptmann's Play First Puzzles and Then Pleases.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 21.—E. H. Sothern and Virginia Harned presented at the Hollis Street Theatre to-night, for the first time on the English-speaking stage, a version of Hauptmann's play, "Der Versunkene Glocke." The adaptation of the drama was by Charles Henry Meltzer, and was called "The Sunken Bell."

When the curtain rose, and the audience found itself in the atmosphere of a Hans Andersen fairy tale, when it saw woodsprites, gnomes, fairies, and elfs, it appeared puzzled. For one act it did not know what to make of it all. But during the second a perception began to dawn that there was some meaning behind the fantasy. The third and fourth acts both made strong impressions, and the last act, too, would have been effective had the hour not been so late and had the ending of the play not been marred by an unfortunate blunder in lowering the final curtain too soon.

Special music, composed by Lauchaume, the Laureate of the Conservatoire of Paris, was played by an augmented orchestra. Large as the Hollis Street Theatre stage is, and although its electrical and other appointments

WAR AMONG REPUBLICANS

County Committee Adjourns Before the Time for Meeting.

GRUBER CHARGES COWARDICE

Says the Organization Ran Away from Discussion of His Plan to Curb Quigg.

There was a stormy ten minutes' session of the Republican County Committee at Murray Hill Lyceum last night, caused by the refusal of the Platt men to permit Abraham Gruber, the anti-Platt leader in the Twenty-first Assembly District, to introduce an amendment to the by-laws concerning the designation of Inspectors and Clerks of Election. At present the President of the County Committee has the power to make up the list of persons to be appointed by the Police Board. As Gruber and Lemuel E. Quigg, President of the Committee, are opposed to each other, Gruber wants to take this patronage away from Quigg and place it in the hands of the executive member, or the delegation to the committee from each assembly district.

Gruber's intention to present his resolution at last night's meeting was known to the leaders of the majority, and they prepared to shut him off. President Quigg had been expected to be present, but it was announced that he had been detained in Washington, and in his absence Secretary Manchester rapped for order a few minutes after 8 o'clock. The gavel had no sooner sounded than National Committeeman Fred S. Gibbs jumped to his feet with the remark: "There is no quorum; there can be no meeting."

Gruber walked down the aisle excitedly exclaiming: "I have a resolution to offer. Let us come to order, and we can soon find out if we have a quorum. I demand a roll call."

Secretary Manchester ruled that a quorum was present, and Gibbs immediately made a motion to adjourn. Before the motion could be put Gruber began talking again. "It is certainly against the interests of the Republican Party," said he, "to have the Republican County Committee adjourn at 8:15 o'clock, when it usually meets at 8:30 o'clock. Let us have a count. We will see whether or not a quorum is present. We are losing enough Assembly districts now to make dishonest performances like this bring the flush of shame to the face of every Republican."

"I renew my motion to adjourn," said Gibbs. "A motion to adjourn is not debatable. When I have to consult the gentleman from the Twenty-first Assembly District as to the best interests of the Republican Party, I will not come to this committee; I will quit political life."

During the excitement which attended the exchange of personalities Secretary Manchester declared the meeting adjourned. Gruber called to him as he was leaving the platform: "If you cannot be honest, why don't you say so? It seems to be the policy of the majority to prevent discussion of any subject by any member of the minority regarding the best interests of the Republican Party. My resolution is one drawn in the interests of the Republican Party and against the bosses. Before this committee was organized I said that this organization was an empty shell, and that it was servile and impudent under its present management. The incidents we have witnessed here to-night furnish proof of my charge."

Many members of the committee reached the hall after the adjournment, and expressed surprise that an adjournment had been taken at such an early hour. Gruber said to the reporters: "Political cowardice is always evidence of political wrongdoing. Running away from the discussion of a question pressed for the good of the party, is like making a Chairman from the top against the wishes of the committee. Gov. Roosevelt tells us all to be strenuous, and the Republican, County Committee is strenuous in doing wrong to the party."

Gibbs was much elated over his victory, and said: "Gruber cannot get five votes in this committee on any proposition."

MANIFESTO BY GOEBEL MEN.

Address Issued Giving the Grounds on Which Contests in Kentucky Are to be Made.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 21.—The address to the Democracy of the State, indorsing the contest instituted by Goebel and other candidates of the defeated Democratic ticket, and giving the reasons therefor, was issued to-night. It is signed by ex-Senator Blackburn, Chairman of the State Campaign Committee, Chairman Young of the State Central and Legislative Committees and all of the members of those committees. It says in part:

"The Democratic Party of Kentucky, through its several State committees, has unanimously declared that the best interests of the party, as well as of justice, demands that contests shall be made by all candidates on the Democratic ticket for the respective offices for which they were nominated.

"We feel that in the light of the action of the State Board of Election Commissioners, the Democratic Party cannot do less than to carry its contention to the tribunals created by law for its determination. The grounds upon which this contest is based consist of the protest against the use of tissue ballots in many of the overwhelmingly Republican counties of the State.

"Another ground of contest is because of the plain violation and defiance of law by the late Republican Governor of the State, who ordered out the military, and, in violation of both law and precedent, paraded the streets of Louisville on the day of the election with his soldiers and Gatling guns, invading the voting booths and forcing into them against the protest of the lawfully appointed election officials pretended Inspectors and challengers, who, the highest court of the State has decided, had no lawful right to be present.

"The issuance of the certificates of election to the Republican candidates is contested upon the ground that a Federal and also a State Judge interfered with the holding of the State election. Another ground is the use in the interest of the Republican Party of an immense corruption fund, contributed by the most powerful railroad corporation of the commonwealth, whereby many thousands of votes were bought against the Democratic Party and its candidates, because that party, in the platform adopted in its State convention, dared to advocate measures of relief demanded by the people of the commonwealth. Over 10,000 legally registered Democratic voters failed to vote in the City of Louisville alone.

REPUBLICANS FORCED TO PAY.

Deputy Sheriff Sent to Levy on the State Committee's Furniture.

Deputy Sheriff Rinn called at Republican State headquarters last night and informed Secretary Reuben L. Fox that he had received an order from the City Court to levy an execution on whatever property belonging to the committee he could find, in order to satisfy two judgments awarded to Edgar Franken, amounting to something over $800. Secretary Fox glanced longingly at the highly polished rolltop desks, comfortable leather upholstered chairs, and the many volumes of official papers, presented to the committee by State officials, and told the Deputy Sheriff that, while he did not concede that the claim was a just one, it would be paid, in view of the fact that the courts had passed on it, and that the committee would not appeal.

Franken claims that he was engaged by the Republican State Committee, through Lafayette B. Gleason, one of its clerks, to make speeches and organize clubs of German voters in the Roosevelt campaign of last year. He was to receive, he says, $25 a week for his speeches, $15 for each club he organized, and an allowance for personal expenses. He further claimed to have been ordered to write a pamphlet in German on the political questions then pending, for which he was to have been paid $50. This last work, he says, was ordered by William Barnes, Jr., Chairman of the Executive Committee. He performed his tasks, he says, and never received the compensation which had been promised to him. He then brought suit against Gen. Edwin A. McAlpin as Treasurer of the Republican State Committee, and has been successful, although Mr. Barnes, Mr. Gleason, and Luther B. Little, who were in charge of the speakers and the literary campaign last year, testified that Franken had been paid for all work which he had been authorized to do for the committee.

Secretary Fox was the only person connected with the committee who was at headquarters last night. He said that Franken had been engaged to make some speeches and had been paid for doing so. So far as the pamphlet was concerned, Mr. Fox said Franken had tried to sell it to the committee, and had been told that it could not be used. He had requested pay, according to Mr. Fox, for some of his friends whom he had engaged in various districts to work for the Republican candidates, but this had been refused because the work had never been authorized. Notwithstanding Mr. Fox's declaration that Franken does not deserve any more money, he will be paid without any further trouble.

TO PAY FOR CONDEMNED BEEF.

Decided that Fault Was Not That of the Contractors.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Mr. Tracewell, the Controller of the Treasury, has passed upon the claim of Swift & Co. of Chicago for the price of 300,000 pounds of fresh beef, which, according to contract, was shipped from Newport News, Va., on Aug. 5, 1898, for use of the army in Puerto Rico, and was on Sept. 7 condemned at Montauk Point, N. Y., and thrown overboard.

The Board of Survey found that the loss by spoiling of the beef was not due to any negligence or fault on the part of the contractors. The Controller finds that at the time of its condemnation the beef was the property of the United States, and directs that the claim be settled accordingly.

GOVERNOR REVIEWS TROOPS.

He Gives High Praise to the Officers and Men of the Twenty-second Regiment.

Gov. Roosevelt reviewed the Twenty-second Regiment last night at its armory. The Governor was attended by his staff, as well as by Major Putnam Bradlee Strong, Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith, and Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt. The regiment paraded in excellent form, and the drill was applauded.

A dance in the armory followed the drill, while Gov. Roosevelt, his staff, and the officers of the regiment were dining at the Colonial Club. The Governor, in a short speech at the dinner, complimented Col. Bartlett warmly on the fine appearance of his regiment.

"It is especially remarkable," said he, "in view of the fact that the National Guard was greatly depleted by the enlistment of a considerable number of its men in the volunteer regiments, that it is larger numerically than it was before the war."

Col. Bartlett then made a speech thanking the Governor for his compliments, and assuring him of the hearty appreciation of them by the officers and men of his regiment.

TO DISCUSS LEGISLATION.

Gov. Roosevelt to Meet Mr. Platt—The Adjutant Generalship.

Gov. Roosevelt came to this city last evening to hold a final conference with the Republican State leaders and other prominent politicians in regard to legislation which will be pushed during the coming session of the Legislature.

The Governor to-morrow morning at the residence of Douglas Robinson, his brother-in-law, will meet Senator Thomas C. Platt, B. B. Odell, Jr., Chairman of the Republican State Committee; Dr. Albert Shaw, Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler, Gen. Francis V. Greene, Chairman of the Canal Advisory Commission; Chairman Holls of the special Unification Commission; Charles Stewart Smith, and others. General legislation, including the educational unification plan as adopted by the commission, the report of the Canal Advisory Commission, and the question of a successor to Adjt. Gen. Andrews will be discussed.

Gov. Roosevelt saw Major Putnam Bradlee Strong, Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith, and Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt last evening. Later in the evening he said:

"I have been talking with several members of the National Guard about the Adjutant-Generalship, but it is still an open matter. I have not yet decided on the man to succeed Gen. Andrews."

The Governor was asked if there was any truth in the report that President Seth Low of Columbia College was to be made Chancellor of the State Board of Regents. He said:

"You must kill your bear before you skin him. It is foolishness to talk about the appointment of a man to a place that has not yet been created. It will be time enough when the bill becomes a law."

The Governor will be the guest of President Low at dinner this evening. He expects to return to Albany to-morrow afternoon in order to spend Christmas with his family.

Senator Platt returned to the city last night from Washington, and Chairman Odell will come down from Newburg some time to-day.

SENATOR JONES IS HOPEFUL.

Says Bryan Will Be Nominated and that the Outlook Is Brighter than in 1896.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—Senator James K. Jones, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, looked into party affairs at headquarters in the Unity Building to-day. He assured everybody that the prospects for Democratic success next year are brighter than they were in 1896. He said only W. J. Bryan would be mentioned as candidate for President in the convention. The Senator would not say where or when he thought the convention should be held. He denied a story sent from Washington that he had repudiated the system of collecting money for a campaign fund, and had discharged Richard S. Slayter, one of the collectors.

"The system of collecting money," he continued, "was inaugurated by me. It has been a success, and is worthy the support of all Democrats. There are no differences between ex-Gov. Stone and myself, and never have been. I approve all he did while I was in Europe."

The Senator also said that the selection of Sam B. Cook for manager of the Ways and Means Bureau was made at his request. He approved J. G. Johnson's work as Chairman of the Executive Committee. With reference to next year's contest the Senator said:

"No doubt the convention will reaffirm the Chicago platform. It will declare against imperialism and in favor of regulating trusts. I think, too, that it will condemn the efforts, which have become too common, to control elections by the use of money. In my opinion, the passage of the bill establishing the gold standard will aid us greatly."

The Senator says he never saw such a diversity of opinion as to where the nominee for Vice President should come from.

Regarding the currency bill Senator Jones said:

"I think the adoption of a gold standard bill by the present Congress would have an enormous effect in shaping the money issue. It is a declaration on the part of the Republican Party for which it will have to answer. A gold bill, if adopted by the Senate—and there is no doubt in my mind that the present bill substantially will be accepted by the Senate—will force the Republicans to explain what is on its face a stroke of treason against the pronouncement of the St. Louis platform."

The Senator figures that the Currency bill could command 50, and possibly 52, votes in the Senate.

New Bishop Reaches San Juan.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Dec. 21.—Archbishop Barnado of Santiago and the Very Rev. James H. Blenk, formerly of New Orleans, recently appointed Bishop of Puerto Rico, arrived here to-day on the steamer Maria Herrera. They were received by the Acting Bishop of the Puerto Rican Diocese. The streets were crowded with people, who accorded the prelates an enthusiastic reception. A procession, headed by the Bishop and Archbishop, under a canopy, proceeded to the Church of St. Anne, where the Archbishop was invested with the mitre and crozier. Thence they went to the cathedral, where high mass was celebrated.

Last Volunteers Start for Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—The United States transport Grant cleared last night for Manila with the last of the volunteer regiments, the Forty-eighth Regiment, colored, in command of Col. Duval.

Two Transports Reach Manila.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Gen. Otis has notified the War Department that the transports Senator and Benmohr arrived at Manila to-day with the Forty-fifth Infantry and two batteries of the Sixth Artillery. No casualties were reported.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The Machias has arrived at San Juan, Puerto Rico.

The transport McClellan left San Juan, Puerto Rico, this morning for New York.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

This being Forefathers' Day, the exchange editor has noticed that many of the New England papers are republishing as a particularly appropriate bit of verse for the time the poem of Mrs. Hemans which begins:

The breaking waves dashed high
On a stern and rock-bound coast.

He had been to Plymouth, Mass., which that line about the stern and rock-bound coast is supposed to picture, and he has to chuckle a bit, every time he sees the poem, at the poetic license and imagery that was used to typify one of the troubles of the Pilgrim Fathers in their attempts to reach terra firma. "There didn't happen to be any stern and rock-bound coast when I was there," he remarked, as he glanced at one of the many reproductions of the stanzas so familiar to every school boy or girl of New England at least. "I suppose it is sort of vandal-like to attack that time-honored bit of verse, but as a matter of fact that 'stern and rock-bound coast' is a big salt marsh at low tide, with only the most commonplace sort of a stream leading up through it from Massachusetts Bay to the spot where Plymouth Rock is situated. That rock, which isn't very much of a rock after all, was the only one in sight. Unless all the rest of the rocks that were once there have been blasted away in the march of civilization and progress, that one boulder is a pretty poor sort of an apology for a 'stern and rock-bound coast.' But I suppose that line sounds better in her poetic description of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers than if she had stuck to the facts and written something like this:

The tide was rushing in
On that pebble on the beach, &c.

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"By the way," said one of the sons of old New England while the story of the Plymouth Rock landing was the topic, "did you ever hear about Gen. Grant's visit to Plymouth Rock? It was made soon after his famous trip around the world and at the time when he was being entertained in Boston. One day the General remarked to one of the party that accompanied him that he would very much like to see Plymouth Rock, and so he was taken down and given a sight of the historic boulder. He took it as philosophically as he did everything else, and without any sign of emotion of any sort. No one knew his motive for making the trip for some time, and he did not talk about it much outside of the circle of his intimates. To one of these latter he did explain the reason for the visit, however. It appeared that during his trip in foreign lands he was repeatedly asked about Plymouth Rock and was as repeatedly and shamefacedly compelled to say that he had never seen it. So he took the first opportunity to visit it in order that he could be able to say he had stood on the rock in case any other inquisitive foreigner should happen to ask him if he had seen that boulder, of which so much has been said and about which so much has been written."

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"Speaking of Gen. Grant," said the pilgrim from Philadelphia, "reminds me of the fact that a great admirer of his has been secured to talk to us on Washington's Birthday. It is Wu Ting Fang, the present Minister from China to this country, and the address is to be delivered on University Day, one of the big days at the University of Pennsylvania. Wu was educated in England and was the legal adviser to Li Hung Chang, another of Gen. Grant's great friends, when Li was Viceroy, and wore all sorts of peacock feathers and yellow jackets. We of Philadelphia are making a big push for trade in China, and we hope in some way to switch the Minister onto some tack so that his talk to us will be of a practical nature. He's too good a thing to get hold of at just this time to let him waste his time on an ordinary Washington's Birthday oration. But I'm afraid that this time we Philadelphians are no match for the shrewdness of the Oriental, who has the reputation of being one of the ablest men in the whole Chinese diplomatic coterie. He must be a good one to be able to win the friendship of both Grant and Li Hung Chang, and to hold his favor at Court, no matter what happens to Li. If he can 'do' New York all right, as your politicians found out at Washington, but Wu is a harder proposition."

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"Were you ever attacked by the Patriotic Society microbe?" asked another of the party, a member of the Mayflower Society, made up of descendants of the original passenger list of the Mayflower. "If you haven't, dodge it if you see the microbe headed your way. I'm a Son of the Revolution, a New England Society man, a member of the Mayflower Society, of the Loyal Legion, of the Order of Foreign Wars, and of a few more that I don't happen to recall at the moment. As if that was not trouble enough, I have just received a circular letter from one of the genealogical cranks who now proposes to make another shuffle of the cards and sort out all the suits in the Mayflower Society into a number of hands, so to say, each of which shall bear the name of the particular Pilgrim from which each member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants was descended. My family is so Pilgrim inbred that I am at least collaterally descended from at least a half dozen of the Pilgrim Fathers and mothers, and they now propose that I shall be shunted into each one of these societies to perpetuate the memory of these very good but sometimes very tiresome men and women. That means several more annual meetings and banquets and several more annual dues and enrollments at $2 an enroll. When the original Mayflower Society has only 2,000 members scattered over a dozen different States it is getting the subdivisions down a little too fine, and I think that the Society microbe in me has been fatally attacked and will now die a natural death. The thing is getting to verge on the ridiculous. Of course Bostonians are back of this new scheme."

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Merchants in the upper part of the city are complaining of the number of counterfeit half-dollars that are being offered them in the rush of the Christmas shopping. The pieces are remarkably good counterfeits in appearance, but they seem to have an unusual amount of aluminium in them, for they are of very light weight, though they have a ring that is very convincing to women who occasionally object to taking the coins because they appear too light. The bad coins are supposed to have come from "Little Italy"—on the upper east side—and the owners of small markets and stores where Christmas trinkets are sold to people of the tenement house class are the chief sufferers because of their getting into circulation. No one familiar with good coins could possibly be deceived by them.

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Previous to leaving Germany for his trip to this country Herr Felix Schweighofer, the German comedian, made flying visits to a number of the principal German cities, and found everywhere the liveliest interest being taken in the war in the Transvaal. Naturally, the sympathies of the Germans were with the Boers, and there was no attempt to in any way hide these feelings. In the hotels and shops in all the cities that the actor visited he found little boxes had been placed about, very like those placed at the elevated stations here for hospital Sunday collections. Above them were posted cards containing appeals to the public to contribute of their substance to a fund to aid the Boers "in their battle for their rights." The appeal was a popular one, to all appearances, for the actor noticed that coin of all values were constantly being dropped into the boxes by people of all grades of life. The poor peasant put in his copper coin, while members of the nobility and even officers of the army added their quota of gold and silver.

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"Twelve dollars is a good deal to pay for one night's lodging," said Col. M. J. Dady of Brooklyn, "but that's what they charged me at the Walton, in Philadelphia. I came over from Washington Tuesday, and when I went to the Walton the clerk told me the house was full. I started to leave, when another man behind the desk shouted, 'Hold on. Are you not Mr. Dady of Brooklyn?' 'That's my name,' I replied. 'I can fix you,' he rejoined, and he gave me Rooms 129 and 131. When I received my bill in the morning it called for $14, of which $2 was for carriage hire. In paying it I said to the clerk, 'I am Mr. Dady of Brooklyn, but please remember that I haven't got those Havana contracts yet.' When I told Secretary R. L. Fox of the Republican State Committee that I wanted him to fix me for rooms in Philadelphia during the National Convention I told him I wanted good rooms, but that I would bar Nos. 129 and 131 at the Walton, as they were too rich for my blood."

Crushed in an Elevator.

BOSTON, Dec. 21.—Albert Von Wagenen, manager of the Consolidated Goodyear Lasting Machine Company, was fatally crushed in an elevator in the Ludlow Building, on Essex Street, this afternoon. He died after removal to the hospital.

THE EXPERTS ON MOLINEUX

Both Kinsley and Tyrrell on the Stand Yesterday.

TWO JURORS ASK QUESTIONS

Mr. Martin Drops a Remark Which Is Construed as Giving His View of the Handwriting Evidence.

John F. Tyrrell, the expert in handwriting, gave testimony all day yesterday in the trial of Roland B. Molineux. He was under direct examination all the morning by Mr. Osborne, and in the afternoon Mr. Weeks tried to shake whatever impression the witness had made on the jury by a searching cross-examination. Mr. Tyrrell, whom Mr. Osborne has come to call the "Wizard of the Pen," stuck to his theories and went on illustrating them in his photographic style. It was another day of "pen habits," only where with Mr. Kinsley the questions related to slant, speed, and shape, in the case of Mr. Tyrrell they referred to wrist movement, spacing, swing, and other elements which he considers important in the identification of handwriting.

While Mr. Kinsley was on the stand last week Mr. Osborne, after a wrangle with Mr. Weeks, declared that it was impossible to find in Molineux's writing made by request the characteristic breaks noticed in his other writings, because, he said, Molineux knew better than to make them after he had consulted Mr. Weeks and Mr. Weeks had consulted Mr. Carvalho. Mr. Osborne was rebuked by the Court at the time he made this remark, but it remained for Mr. Tyrrell to get the same thing before the jury in the form of evidence.

Mr. Tyrrell had gone on to talk about these breaks between letters and words in Molineux's admitted writings, and had compared them with the disputed writings alleged by the prosecution to be in the defendant's hand. He drew sketches of his subjects, among them being the word "trial" in one of the Cornish letters, and the word "cordially" in one of the admitted letters. He pointed out how the breaks between the letters, notably the "i" and "a," agreed in each.

"I consider those breaks part of the individuality of the writer—marks of identification," said Mr. Tyrrell.

"Do you find such breaks often?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"Very often."

"In the writings of others?"

"Yes. They are not at all uncommon. The breaks are characteristic."

"Do you attach any importance to the fact that when the defendant wrote for the prosecution these breaks were not evident in his writings?"

"I do, indeed."

"What do you think of it?"

"That he was coached."

MOLINEUX SMILING, AS EVER.

Molineux smiled when the witness made this answer, and his senior counsel and Expert Carvalho followed suit. In fact, there was no time in the day when the defendant was not as smiling as ever.

There was a warm argument in the morning between counsel and the Court over the admissibility of evidence tending to establish a standard for Cornish's handwriting. Mr. Tyrrell was asked by Mr. Osborne if he had ever seen Cornish write. He said he had, several times. He was then asked to say if a paper handed to him was in Cornish's hand.

"What for?" asked the Recorder.

"To establish a standard of comparison," said Mr. Osborne.

"But Cornish is not on trial," said the Court, using the same phrase he used to Mr. Weeks when the latter tried to get Kinsley to identify the writing of Felix J. Gallagher.

Mr. Osborne insisted, and the Recorder finally allowed the question under vigorous objection from Mr. Weeks, who said he had been ruled against on exactly the same point. Mr. Tyrrell identified the writing, but it was not put in evidence.

Mr. Kinsley got back on the stand for a few minutes at the morning session. He had promised Foreman Martin to bring a list of cases in which he had testified. When he took the stand he said that he appeared before petit juries twenty-three times and before Grand Juries three times, not including the present case. Jurors Martin and Billings asked the witness who else had written for him besides Molineux.

"Adams and Cornish and Mrs. Rogers and Gallagher and Harpster and Hassett and Paul Glorr," was the reply. "They wrote enough to satisfy me that they did not write the poison address."

"Were you present when they wrote?" asked Mr. Martin.

"Not when all of them wrote."

"Did you furnish pens, ink, and paper, and what else was needed?"

"Only to some of them."

"Is is not a fact," asked Mr. Billings, "that when Molineux wrote for you on Feb. 17 you knew he was the man wanted by Mr. Osborne?"

"Quite the contrary," said Mr. Kinsley. "I understood that they did not suspect him."

JUROR FURNISHES A SENSATION.

Juror Martin has questioned the experts rather closely throughout the trial, and he did so again yesterday, furnishing, just at the close of the afternoon session, the one real sensation of the day. There is a space of six months between the dates of some of the Cornish and Barnet letters requesting various remedies which the prosecution has bound itself to prove were all written by Molineux. Mr. Martin has frequently asked questions about these letters, and yesterday, just before 5 o'clock, Mr. Martin suddenly asked Mr. Tyrrell if a man could, in his opinion, after an interval of six months, produce a set of letters written in a disguised hand exactly the same as the first set—whether he could revert to the disguise after six months.

"I should say not," was Mr. Tyrrell's reply, "unless he followed a set method or habit of disguising his handwriting."

"Then for me, as a layman, it is impossible to see where the disguise comes in," was the observation of the foreman of the jury, just as the Recorder announced the close of the session. Mr. Martin's remark caused a great deal of discussion after the adjournment, as by many it was construed as revealing his opinion of the expert evidence.

Among the spectators at the afternoon session were William Kendal, the actor, and Mr. and Mrs. Bronson Howard, who occupied seats with the lawyers. Mr. Weeks undertook the cross-examination of Mr. Tyrrell as soon as court convened.

"Did you consult with the other experts before testifying before the Grand Jury?" he asked.

"Not concerning the handwriting," was the reply.

Mr. Weeks put some questions about his testimony before the May Grand Jury, which failed to indict Molineux, but Mr. Osborne objected to that line of questioning, and the Recorder sustained the objection.

Mr. Tyrrell testified that he had already presented a bill for his services in the case at the rate of $50 a day, with his hotel and traveling expenses. He said he expected to charge for about twenty days' work. Asked if he had any rules that he applied to determine a disputed handwriting, the witness said that that depended altogether upon the nature of the case.

DISGUISED HANDWRITING.

"Disguised handwriting," he said, "in the first place, differs from simulated handwriting. I generally form my opinion at first, and apply rules to suit. When in any disguised handwriting we find certain peculiarities occurring at regular intervals, we conclude that these peculiarities would be found in the same person's regular handwriting, and in the regular handwriting we find these peculiarities recurring more regularly than in the disguised handwriting, because the writer notices them himself."

The question of "hand capacity," or the distance to which a line of writing would extend over paper before the writer would have to move or lift his wrist, was taken up, and much time was spent in discussing different styles of capital letters. A package wrapped after the manner of the poison package was handed to the witness, and he was asked to make a cross as close to the lower right-hand corner of it as possible with his wrist resting on the central part of the package.

"Is it your opinion that this wrapper was addressed after it had been wrapped about a package?" Mr. Weeks asked.

"Yes," he replied.

"Now, if it should appear, Mr. Tyrrell, that the lower portion of this piece of paper was substantially on the edge of the box, causing a crease, would you still be of the opinion that the characters of that address were written from a fixed wrist point?"

Mr. Tyrrell said he had not considered this question.

Taking up Exhibit C—one of the medicine letters signed "Barnet"—Mr. Tyrrell said that as there was a constant tendency to depart from the base line, giving the words what he described as a "saw-tooth" look, he assumed that the writing was disguised and the writer not accustomed to write vertically.

After a whispered consultation between Mr. Weeks and Mr. Carvalho, Mr. Tyrrell was asked to go to the board and write the word "oblige" in several ways, and in several of them to stop after he had written the "l" and dot it before proceeding. He did this and every time there was a break between the "l" and the "g" following, as it appears in some of the letters offered in evidence, indicating, as Mr. Weeks intimated, that this break, instead of being an individual characteristic, would be likely to occur with any writer. The witness a short time before had referred to his art as a science, saying "It has been proved to be scientifically correct so often that the cause of a failure to prove handwriting has been due to the person making the investigation."

Mr. Osborne, in a brief redirect examination, elicited from Mr. Tyrrell that a person disguising his handwriting always seeks to get away from the "pictorial effect" of his ordinary penmanship, and that the pictorial effect of Molineux's handwriting was not at all like that on the poison package.

Henry L. Tolman, handwriting and microscopical expert, will be the first witness when the court opens at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

WOMAN KILLS A BICYCLIST.

Lewis Perry Shot by Lizzie Morse at West Natick—She Says He Entered Her Home and Struck Her.

NATICK, Mass., Dec. 21.—Lewis Perry, a Spanish war veteran, was shot and killed this afternoon by Miss Lizzie Morse, at her home in West Natick. Four shots were fired, two of them taking effect, one in the heart. Miss Morse was shortly afterward placed under arrest. She claims that the circumstance justified her in shooting Perry.

Perry was thirty-three years of age, and married. He and Arnold Stappen, who is thirty-five years old, and also married, left their homes, on Speen Street, with their bicycles this afternoon. Miss Morse and the members of her family claim that Perry and Stappen arrived at their house at about 1:30 o'clock and demanded admittance, without stating their business. The inmates of the homestead include Mrs. Willard Morse, who is about eighty years of age, and her children, Electra, Lizzie, Willard W., and Rufus D. The family is one of the best known and wealthiest here.

The sons were at work in the barn when the two men arrived. The latter demanded admission to the house, and upon being refused smashed several windows. Lizzie Morse loaded a .22-calibre revolver. She claims that the men went around to the front of the house, where Perry finished smashing the glass in one of the windows, and climbed in in spite of her remonstrances.

After gaining an entrance he caught hold of Electra Morse and wrenched from her a croquet mallet with which she tried to protect herself. Lizzie rushed to her sister's assistance, and informed Perry that she would shoot him if he did not leave the house. He gave her a terrific blow with the mallet, and felled her to the floor. She managed to get up again and told Perry to get out of the house, when he dared her to shoot. She then fired four shots at Perry, who managed to climb through the window and then fell dead.

Steppen, in the meantime, had attempted to get into a window, but was prevented by Willard Morse, who had heard the noise. Stappen then threw several stones at the window, and as Perry fell, he said to the wounded man: "Let's get out of this." Perry replied: "You can go, but I can't," and then died. The members of the Morse family claim that Stappen then tried to get into the house, but upon being prevented he mounted his wheel and went to the West Natick Engine House and telephoned for the police.

Stappen was taken to the Natick lock-up. Chief Sweeney later placed Lizzie Morse under arrest. She will remain at her house in the custody of an officer until to-morrow morning, when the hearing will take place.

Friends of Perry are unable to account for his alleged actions. He came to this town from Roxbury, Mass., about two years ago and last Summer served in Puerto Rico, being a member of Company E, Sixth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. Of late he has been out of work. He was a member of the West Natick Hose Company.

RECEPTION FOR NEWSBOYS.

Mr. Morris Entertains Those Whose Occupation He Once Followed.

Frederick Morris, manager of the Long Island News Company, held a reception last night at his residence, 121 Jamaica Avenue, Flushing, and his guests were 300 newsboys employed by the company. Mr. Morris was once a newsboy in the company, and he prepared a supper and entertainment for them which will doubtless long be remembered by the boys.

The occasion was the celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of Mr. Morris's connection with the company. Among the invited guests, aside from the boys, were Rear Admiral Philip, President H. H. Vreeland, W. H. Baldwin, and Col. John W. Vrooman.

SAMOAN REPORTS DISCREDITED.

German Officials Think Story of Annexation Proclamation Untrue.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The following statement is made by the official German authorities here:

"A press telegram of the 13th inst., from Apia, via Auckland, reports that the German Consul in Apia has solemnly proclaimed the pending annexation of Upolu and Savaii by Germany to a number of Samoan chiefs, on board the German man-of-war, and that on the same day he hoisted the German flag on the Supreme Court.

"This report does not cover the reports received in Berlin from the German Consul in Apia, and, according to the instructions which he has received from Berlin, it seems to be absolutely untrue.

"The German Consul likewise wired on the 13th inst., but he simply states that certain Tanu chiefs have refused to pay the head tax imposed by the three Consuls, hence they had been ordered to leave the district by the thirteen chiefs. The three Consuls have instructed the thirteen chiefs to send the aggressors to Apia for trial. This has been agreed upon."

The State Department has had no message from the United States Consul at Apia to confirm the reports of fresh trouble in Samoa, and this fact is regarded as sufficient to show that any slight disturbance that may have occurred has been very much exaggerated. The officials are confident that whatever trouble may occur will not be chargeable to the German officials, as the German Government is quite as anxious as our own that the pending treaty providing for a permanent settlement of the whole Samoan question shall not be endangered at this critical stage.

ESCAPED ON WAY TO PRISON.

Detective's Shots Failed to Stop George Dailey.

Detective William Van Orden of Westchester took George Dailey to Brooklyn yesterday to serve six months imprisonment in the Kings County Penitentiary. He and his prisoner got off a trolley car at Fulton Street and Nostrand Avenue to transfer to a Norstrand Avenue car, which passes the penitentiary. Dailey got permission to go into a saloon on the corner to write a letter to his brother. Dailey sat down and pretended to write. Van Orden stood at the door on watch. Some one in the street, a confederate of Dailey's, it is believed, shouted to Van Orden, who turned his head a moment.

Dailey appeared. Van Orden ran out of the saloon and saw Dailey sprinting along Nostrand Avenue with Patrolman Canfield and a crowd of 100 men after him. Van Orden fired several shots at Dailey, but missed him. Dailey escaped.

British Warships Closely Guarded.

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 21.—Whether or not there was an attempt to blow up the cruiser Leander, as reported a few nights ago, the Esquimalt authorities have become more strict. Where there was one officer in charge of the dockyard at night there are now two, and twelve additional marine sentries patrol the naval yard. Visitors are refused admission and the big gun commanding the port is now manned by a crew of gunners night and day.

Ex-Senator J. W. Bradbury Very Ill.

AUGUSTA, Me, Dec. 21.—James W. Bradbury of this city, the oldest ex-United States Senator living, who has been indisposed for several weeks, is now dangerously ill, and the end is not far off. He is about ninety-eight years old. He was Senator from Maine from 1847 to 1853.

LAUDANUM AIDS A COURTSHIP.

Woman Compelled to Receive Addresses to Save Her Wooer's Life.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 21.—John G. Gearhard of this city took a desperate chance to compel the love of the girl of his choice. His attentions were received coldly by Miss Nancy Pickett, of Poplar Springs, Howard County, Md., whom he visited at a mutual friend's house here last night. He went to a drug store for ten cents' worth of laudanum, returning with it to Miss Pickett's home, and swallowed it in her presence.

The woman's cries brought Patrolman Stalling, but Gearhard refused to be taken to a hospital until Miss Pickett's desire for his survival was made too plain to be doubted. Dr. Shook of the Maryland University Hospital operated on him with a stomach pump, and he recovered, returning to Miss Pickett's home to continue his visit.

HIS STEPS LED TO PROFIT.

Rings Found Under His Foot Yield Paterson Man $100.

A small package containing two diamond rings valued at $335 has been recovered in an unexpected manner by the wholesale jewelry house of S. F. Meyers Company of 50 Maiden Lane.

A boy employed by the firm had lost the rings while on his way to an express wagon with several other packages. The packages were held together by a piece of rope. When they were receipted for by the expressman it was found that one was missing, and the boy hurried to the store and reported the fact. A fruitless search followed.

A man who said he was Willis J. Thurber of Paterson, N. J., entered the store late in the afternoon, made some inquiries about the package, and asked how much it would be worth to the firm.

Regarding it as a business proposition, the firm decided to give him $100, whereupon he returned the box, explaining that he had stepped on it in Nassau Street.

FARMERS TO MAN WARSHIPS.

Cruiser Dixie Arrives with 400—Employment an Experiment.

The converted cruiser Dixie arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday morning with a crew of 700 men, 400 of whom are farmers from the Mississippi Valley, taken on board at Philadelphia on Wednesday. Their employment is in the nature of an experiment.

Only a few of the men had ever seen anything larger than the river boats. This pressing of landsmen into service is said to be a pet scheme of Rear Admiral Crowinshield of the Bureau of Navigation.

The Hartford, which is at San Francisco, and which is expected to arrive here about April 15, 1900, will have several hundred recruits of the same kind. The Dixie and the Hartford will circumnavigate the globe, going by way of the Suez Canal. It is believed that by the time they return from their voyage the farmers will have developed into full-fledged American sailors.

If the plan succeeds the navy will probably have within a year all the men it needs to put into commission all the new warships as soon as completed. The Dixie will remain in dry dock until after Christmas, when she will go to Norfolk, and thence to the West Indies and Europe.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—Major Hare, London; M. Macray, Shanghai, China; George C. Treadwell, Albany; William C. Pullman, Chicago; M de Bunoff, Paris; Lieut. Commander A. C. Baker, United States Navy.

HOLLAND—L. V. Benit, Paris; Morton D. Moss, London; Andrew D. Barlow, Consul General from the United States to Mexico; Marshall Field, Chicago; Capt. M. S. Fielden, London.

ALBEMARLE—M. H. R. Harris and W. Gordon, Yokohama.

HOFFMAN—Arthur H. Patterson, New Zealand; Ernest H. Every, London; Harold Nichols, Leeds, England; Charles S. Good, London; Harold W. Rice, Hawaii; F. H. Conyes, Leeds, England.

FIFTH AVENUE—Capt. Dewhurst, London; Charles Freeman, London; John F. Allan, London; Senator Charles W. Fairbanks, Indiana; the Rev. B. Sunderland, D. D., Washington.

MURRAY HILL—Capt. Livingston Thompson, Victoria, B. C.; W. Murray Mathew, Manchester, England.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; T. J. Mooney, jewelry, Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Sullivan, Hettrich & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. C. Sullivan, hosiery; St. Denis Hotel.

Hengerer, William C., Buffalo, N. Y.; C. F. Budd, general buyer, 377 Broadway.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; H. Mullen, hosiery and kid gloves, 438 Broadway; Bro

NO FEAR FOR GEN. WHITE

Asserted that He Is Well Supplied for a Long Siege.

TROOPS ARE IN GOOD SPIRITS

Response to Great Britain's Call for Volunteers Has a Strong Effect on European Critics.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The Daily Mail says:

"We understand that news has arrived from Gen. White to the effect that Ladysmith is well supplied with food and ammunition and can hold out much longer than has been estimated. The troops are described as in good spirits and anxious to fight."

The splendid patriotism of the volunteers continues to be evidenced on all sides. The newspapers note with satisfaction the effect of this display of British spirit and evidence of the resources the empire is able to command is having on Continental critics. But The Westminster Gazette sounds a note of alarm. It thinks the moment is peculiarly unpropitious to send abroad the home defenders, since no one is quite easy as to the effect the British proceedings in South Africa will have upon Great Britain's European neighbors.

Queen Victoria and Princess Beatrice went by train from Windsor to Farnborough this morning and spent an hour with ex-Empress Eugénie.

The Queen has been greatly annoyed by the unfounded statements that she is in ill-health and perpetually weeping. A paragraph contradicting these stories appears in the papers, which add that it has never been her Majesty's habit to "display grief like a hysterical schoolgirl."

The morning papers give prominence to Lord Roberts's message, and most of them comment editorially upon it. The Times says:

"In an admirable message to America and Canada Lord Roberts has given an adequate and welcome expression to our national sentiments."

The Daily Telegraph says:

"We feel sure the message will be welcomed in both the United States and Canada. Lord Roberts describes in apt words what all Englishmen feel. There is nothing like adversity to test the value of our friends, and the sympathy of the United States and the magnificent devotion of our colonies stand out in strong contrast with the cold caping and envy of some Continental nations."

The Standard says:

"The British Empire is on its mettle and is giving the world a hint as to the extent of its latent resources in fighting material. Nowhere is the demonstration watched with more interest, and, we believe, with more satisfaction, than among our kinsmen in the United States, whose sympathy will be still further aroused by Lord Roberts's admirable message."

Belated stories from Chieveley Camp, Natal, all concur in saying the British did marvels in an impossible situation. The oldest war correspondents say they never saw anything comparable with the bravery of the men and officers. The naval contingent created an immense furore, engaging the Boers single handed and hailing shrapnel and lyddite shells on the fortifications north of the town, in a vain effort to silence the murderous fire of the Boers, while the British forced the passage of the river.

The advance of the Second Brigade along the road leading to the bridge, in the face of a deadly fusillade, is described as magnificent. The British forced their way across the fire zone under a perfect storm of bullets from the invisible Boers. The patter of the bullets on the dry plain, it is added, raised the dust like heavy raindrops on water.

The heat throughout was intense. There are many stories of special acts of bravery.

Gen. Buller's casualty list at Colenso, just published, shows that 146 were killed and 746 wounded. Two hundred and twenty-seven are described as missing, and of these about forty are known to be prisoners in the hands of the Boers. This makes a total larger than Gen. Buller's original estimate.

Royal letters, signed by the Queen, are being circulated by the Archbishop to the Bishops of the various dioceses authorizing a collection in the churches throughout England on Jan. 7 in aid of the fund for sick and wounded soldiers and their families.

Interest centres for the moment in the preparations to send out reinforcements. The various city guilds have given an additional £12,000 for the expenses of the Imperial Volunteers, beside gifts of horses, ambulances, and other paraphernalia.

The latest notable volunteers include two nephews of Lord Roberts, Major Charles Sherston and Major Maxwell Sherston. Their brother was killed at Glencoe.

The Admiralty have decided to dispatch another naval brigade of 700 men to South Africa.

It is believed that, in mobilizing the Eighth Division, the War Office will have recourse to some extent to the militia, it being deemed inadvisable to denude the home garrisons over much of regulars.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, has issued a formal denial that any differences exist in the Cabinet regarding war expenditure.

According to a dispatch from Cape Town, there is a good deal of distress in the Orange Free State owing to a scarcity of grain.

GEN. CRONJE BECOMES RUDE.

Refuses to Communicate Further with Lord Methuen.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The War Office has received the following from Gen. Forestier-Walker, the British commander at Cape Town:

"Cape Town, Dec. 20.—Methuen wires that he has received a rude reply from Gen. Cronje respecting his representations as to Lieut. Chandos-Pole-Gell, saying that this officer is regarded as a spy. Gen. Cronje also states he will hold no further communication with Methuen."

As cabled Dec. 18, the British War Office received the following dispatch, dated Sunday, Dec. 17, from Gen. Forestier-Walker:

"Methuen reports that Lieut. Chandos-Pole-Gell was taken prisoner last Thursday when going to meet a flag of truce. He was waving his handkerchief in response, and was unarmed."

DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH'S OFFER.

Volunteers to Equip and Accompany 150 Men.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The Duke of Marlborough, who is a Lieutenant in the Oxfordshire Yeomanry, and who has volunteered for service in South Africa, will take with him, if his offer is accepted, 150 men and horses. He will personally furnish the equipment for these men.

The Earl of Warwick, the Earl of Dudley, the Earl of Lonsdale, and Viscount Galway are among the other members of the aristocracy who have volunteered for service in the campaign against the Boers.

The Earl of Warwick, who is one of those who have volunteered, was better known as Lord Brooke. His wife is the celebrated beauty, who is famous as being the only woman who was ever known to make the Princess of Wales jealous. Lord Brooke succeeded his father as fifth Earl of Warwick in 1893. He owns over 10,000 acres of valuable property, and possesses two splendid seats besides Brook House in London. One of the former, Warwick Castle, is one of the most famous historic buildings in England.

The Earldom of Dudley is among the wealthiest in the United Kingdom. Lord Dudley owns about 30,000 acres, a large proportion of the property consisting of coal and iron mines in Staffordshire and Worcestershire. He is a Major of the Worcestershire Yeomanry, and is Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade. He recently, in speaking at a public dinner, made an attack on Gen. Gatacre, declaring that the latter should never have received an important command, as he was known to be in the habit of overworking his men.

The Earl of Lonsdale is even more wealthy than either of the two previously named noblemen, possessing nearly 70,000 acres. He is extremely prominent, both in social and political life, and is a great personal friend of the German Emperor. He is Honorary Colonel of the Third Battalion of the Border Regiment, Honorary Colonel of the First Cumberland Volunteer Artillery, and Vice Admiral of the coasts of Cumberland and Westmoreland.

The seventh Viscount Galway is an aide-de-camp to the Queen. He is Colonel of the Sherwood Rangers Yeomanry, and is well known in London society.

The Duke of Marlborough is so well known in this country that it is hardly necessary to speak of him. He is a Lieutenant in the Oxfordshire Yeomanry, of which Viscount Valentia, M. P., is Lieutenant Colonel.

LORD ROBERTS SAYS GOOD-BYE.

He Bids Farewell to the Prince of Wales.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Gen. Roberts bid farewell to the Prince of Wales at Marlborough House. The staff of the new British Commander in Chief in South Africa includes Major Gen. Pretyman and Viscount Downe, besides his present staff.

The parting message which Gen. Lord Roberts sent yesterday to the American people is republished in London to-day and occupied the foremost place in the afternoon papers here, which characterize the straight simple words as eminently soldierly and as having the ring which, it is claimed, should mark the relations between the Anglo-Saxon peoples.

Although it arrived too late for the usual editorial comment on its contents, the display headlines show that his references to America's friendliness and Canada's patriotism and his repudiation of the charges of Irish disloyalty are widely approved.

STEAMERS TAKEN FOR TRANSPORTS.

A Cunarder and Three Allan Liners Are Chartered.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 21.—The Cunard Line steamer Umbria, which arrived here Dec. 17 from New York, has been chartered by the British Government for use as a troopship.

The Allan Line steamers Laurentian, Parisian, and Pomeranian have also been chartered. They will carry the Canadian troops to South Africa.

KITCHENER HAS A BUSY DAY.

Escapes a Train Wreck, Has a Reception in Cairo, and Sails for South Africa.

CAIRO, Dec. 21.—The train conveying Gen. Lord Kitchener, now on his way from the Soudan to South Africa via this city, was derailed north of Luxor, slightly delaying the General's arrival here.

Gen. Kitchener subsequently arrived in this city, and was given a reception by Lord Cromer, the British Consul General in Egypt, and others. He immediately boarded a train bound for Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA, Dec. 21.—Lord Kitchener arrived this evening from Cairo and went on board the British second-class Isis, which immediately sailed for Malta.

UNITED STATES MAY COMPLAIN.

Great Britain Violates Custom in Seizing Flour.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—In the absence of a formal complaint, the State Department officials do not care to express a specific opinion in the case of the reported seizures of American flour by British cruisers off the South African coast, under suspicion that it was intended for the Transvaal.

But under the general rule adopted by our Government and adhered to by most of the other civilized Governments, merchandise of this description sent by one neutral nation to another, as in the case of the United States and Portugal, is absolutely exempt from seizure.

Captain of the Ismore Suspended.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 21.—As a result of the inquiry into the disaster to the British transport Ismore, which went ashore on the rocks in St. Helena Bay Dec. 3, the Captain has had his certificate suspended for six months.

Col. Plumer Enters the Transvaal.

TULI, Monday, Dec. 11, via Lorenzo Marques, Dec. 16.—Col. Plumer, with a strong reconnoitring party of horsemen, has returned here after a week's expedition into Transvaal territory. He reached a point fifty miles from Pietersburg, in the South African Republic, but found no Boers, the country being seemingly empty of men.

MAY BE BOER ARMY RECRUITS.

Group of Twenty-five, Reticent as to Plans, Sail for Havre.

The French Liner L'Aquitaine, which sailed for Havre yesterday morning, had among its steerage passengers twenty-five men, who, it is supposed, are going to enlist in the Boer army. The men came to the pier in a body, under the evident leadership of one man, and all were reticent concerning their plans. One young Irishman said that he was ready for anything that came along. Most of the men appeared to be Holland Dutch, and some wore campaign hats. It is rumored that they are a part of a regiment that is being formed by Gustave Thielkula of Washington.

Inquiries among several prominent Boer sympathizers failed to develop the existence of a recruiting agency in this city.

George W. Van Sicien, who is known to be an ardent champion of Oom Paul's cause, denied any connection with the supposed recruits who sailed yesterday. When asked if he was engaged in enlisting men to fight in the Transvaal, he replied:

"If I were, I wouldn't tell you. Of course I'm a Boer sympathizer; aren't you? All I know of these stalwart men is what you have just told me."

Men who wish to join the Boer army have been visiting the offices of the Orange Free State Consulate at 136 Liberty Street. The circumstances led to the report that something very like recruiting was being carried on there. It was said that Consul Charles D. Pierce directed them to Dr. Hendrik Muller, the Orange Free State Minister at The Hague, and that interested persons were providing transportation. When questioned concerning the matter, Mr. Pierce said:

"There is no recruiting being done in this city that I know of. Any one who wishes to is at liberty to go and fight in the Transvaal. He'll need about $200 to pay his way, however, and I should advise him to take along $200 more to use when he gets there. It is true that quite a number of American surgeons and military men and some German soldiers, have asked information of me about going."

"Have you directed any of them to Dr. Muller?"

"Yes, when they have asked for it, I have given them his address."

Mr. Pierce denied any knowledge of the reputed recruits who sailed on L'Aquitaine.

EMIL ZOLA TALKS OF THE WAR.

Tells Why Sympathy Is with the Boers and Regrets "Imperialism in the United States."

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The Paris correspondent of The Morning Post telegraphs the substance of an interview with M. Emile Zola, explaining why French opinion is on the side of the Boers. M. Zola, while expressing sentiments friendly to Great Britain, said:

"The great mass of the French people are unacquainted with the details of the more or less complicated dispute which culminated in war. In the eyes of the unreasoning mob a powerful Nation is assailing a small, weak people. The impulses of the mob, although unreasoning, are frequently generous. Herein is the explanation of public opinion in France, Germany, and Russia.

"I am sorry to say that imperialism exists even in the United States."

CANADIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Letters from Soldiers in the Field, Describing Brave Deeds, with Some Pathetic Incidents.

From The Toronto (Ont.) Mail and Empire.

The following extracts from letters sent by our soldiers in South Africa to friends at home afford vivid glimpses of the war. A letter from a wounded Lance Corporal of the King's Royal Rifles to his mother, just come to hand, gives a description of the storming of Glencoe:

"I have told you," says the writer, "how eager I was for a fight, but I never thought I should come so near to going under as I did in my first set-to. It was just daybreak when the Boers opened fire on us, and as men began to fall rather fast, Gen. Symons, who was in command, ordered our Colonel to have us in readiness to storm their hill. If you had only seen that hill, mother, you would have fainted at the look of it.

"When the order came to take it, up we went like rockets. I was with some more chaps right in front, and the way we got over huge boulders and took flying leaps across great ledges was a fair treat. I don't know how I did it now, but it didn't seem two minutes from the start when I was right up at the top of that hill, and stabbing at the 'Paulies' for all I was worth. I got so excited that I got right away from the main body, and among a crowd of them, and as my ankle got twisted over a big stone, down I came a cropper, just as I was going to lay out an old fellow with a beard a foot long.

"He had clubbed his gun and was going to bring it over my head as I lay on the ground, when all of a sudden up springs in front of him a young fellow, and says something to him in their lingo, and the old fellow only scowls at me and then turns round and goes off somewhere else to fight. Then the young chap helps me up, and as the fall and a bullet in my foot had taken it all out of me, he props me up against a rock and gives me some water. Then he says to me, in very bad English: 'I save your life. Do you know?' I nodded. Then he says: 'You know why I save your life?' I shook my head. Then he says: 'Because you are like my brother!'

"Then he gives me a cigar and carries me on his back down the hill to where our camp lay, and when we got to the bottom he puts me down and says: 'They will find you here all right!' Then he gives me another cigar, shakes my hand, and bolts. I was picked up by a patrol an hour or so afterward, and have been in hospital ever since."

A MUSIC HALL ARTIST'S TURN.

A resident of Wellingborough has received a letter from a relative who was wounded in one of the earlier engagements and is now in the hospital. "Some of the incidents in hospital make us all laugh," says the writer. "You know Tom H., who used to do a turn at ——— Music Hall. He is in my ward, and keeps our spirits up. He did a funny thing the other day when tobacco was given out. You remember his hand elocution at the hall? Well, one of the Boers has lost both his arms, and when the tobacco was given out he shook his head, and a tear fell down his cheek. Tom saw it, and was by his side in a moment. He placed his arms each side of the Boer, and performed the office of the missing ones, giving the Boer a good smoke. He brought down the house with cheers.

"Another little incident showed how we leave our hatred in the field. One of our men had lost a left arm, and a Boer his right. They received their tobacco in despair, until a bright thought struck Tommy A—. 'Mate, shift up closer,' he said. 'I've cigarette papers in my pouch.' They rolled the cigarettes, one man using his right hand and the other his left, and this was how they always made their cigarettes until the men left hospital."

FOUGHT BEHIND ANT-HILLS.

The following extracts are from a letter sent by Private J. Locke of the First Battalion Devon Regiment, to his mother:

"I was in both the battles of Elandslaagte and Rietfontein, and had the luck to come out of both without being hit. I shall never forget the battle of Elandslaagte. The bullets were simply raining. Our casualties were thirty-eight, and would have been a great deal more if it hadn't been for a lot of ant-heaps that afforded us splendid cover as we advanced to take the Boer position, keeping well apart from one another and not crowding as we advanced. When we charged their position we fixed our bayonets, and, with a cheer, charged up the slope. Before we got to the top the enemy hoisted the white flag. Our officers stopped us, and would not allow us to use our bayonets. The Boers had run away and left everything they possessed—rifles, horses, tinned provisions of all kinds, and a lot of clothes. The Boer killed and wounded were lying all over the place. It was very miserable, as it rained all night, and we could hear the cries and groans all round. The next morning we returned to Ladysmith by train.

FIFTY-SEVEN HOURS' MARCH ON TWO BISCUITS.

"Last Tuesday's fight was not so bad," this letetr proceeds, "as we fought on the defensive. We only had one killed and five wounded. The artillery did all the fighting, shelling them for six hours. We must have killed hundreds of them. To give you some idea of what splendid artillery we have: The Boers had a gun mounted on a high hill, about 4,000 yards away, dropping shells on the road we were marching along, and our artillery got into action like lightning, and by the third shot blew the gun to pieces and killed all the gunners. The Devons at Elandslaagte led the bayonet charge. We are known in Ladysmith as 'The Gallant Devons.' The Glencoe column arrived today from Dundee. They had been marching for fifty-seven hours on two biscuits per man, and on seven hours' rest. Our regiments, out of our pockets, gave the Dublin Fusiliers a good feed, which they devoured like wolves. They were simply starving.

"There is no discipline among the Boers," Private Locke's letter concludes, "nor any formation. They come along anyhow, and like savages; in fact they are savages, according to how they treated their killed and wounded, which they threw down an old mine, because they were too much trouble to them. A British officer gave one of the wounded Boers a drink of water. The officer turned around to get on his horse, when the wounded Boer blew the officer's brains out with his revolver."

THE CIGARETTE CASE.

In an interesting and graphic letter from Ladysmith, one of two brothers, both privates in the Royal Army Medical Corps, says:

"I have just returned from Nicholson's Nek, which is several miles away from the town. Herbert and I with the rest of the corps have been collecting the wounded who fell in the big fight there. I found one man propped up against a rock. When he saw me, he called out in a weak voice, and I went up to him at once. I saw that both his arms were broken, and that he could not raise either of them. About two yards away there was a cigarette case which some one had dropped in the battle.

"'I'm all right, old boy,' said the wounded man; 'there's lots worse than me all round. Get them on the stretchers first. I can last out a bit. I'll tell you what you can do. See that case of 'fags'? Well, just take one out and stick it in my mouth. I've been watching it for ever so long, but I couldn't pick it up. I'd give anything for a smoke.'

"I gave him a cigarette. It would have done your heart good to see how he puffed away at it. The poor fellow seemed quite contented and happy when he had got it. I saw this inscription inside the cigarette case: 'From Alice to Fred, in memory of happier days.'"

An Appeal for Funds.

During the past year the expenses of the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless have exceeded the income, and the President yesterday issued an appeal for support. Contributions may be sent to the President of the society, 29 East Twenty-ninth Street. There are now over 7,000 children registered in the schools of the society, and a noble work is being accomplished daily. The society has seldom been in greater need of funds to carry on the immediate work, and an earnest appeal has been made to the general public.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

"Standard of Highest Merit."
FISCHER PIANOS.
Attention is called to the large assortment of Fischer Pianos now on exhibition at our warerooms. Cased in rare and choice woods and artistically designed.
Also several styles expressly designed for the Holiday season.
Especial attention is called to our new small Grands.
Open evenings from Dec. 18th to 23d inclusive.
FISCHER PIANO WAREROOMS
33 Union Square—West,
Between 16th and 17th Streets, New York

GRIM REALITIES OF WAR

Heroic and Pathetic Incidents of the Transvaal Struggle.

DISASTER AT NICHOLSON'S NEK

Brave Stand of the Boers—Gallantry of Winston Churchill Described—Treatment of Prisoners.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—Letters from British officers and soldiers fighting in the Transvaal, and lengthy descriptions from war correspondents that filter into print through the mails, teem with thrilling and pathetic incidents. Writing to his mother, a young officer of the Manchesters, wounded in one of the first engagements, relates that while he lay on the hillside, expecting to die through the night, which had already fallen, bleeding from a bad wound in his thigh and shivering with cold, there stumbled over him a "Tommy of my company named Rogers."

This "Tommy" quickly whipped off his own overcoat, placed it around the boy officer, and, lying down, put his arms around him, and for the rest of that long, cold night kept him "beautifully warm." And there are now being told many such incidents of tenderness and bravery that wipe away differences in rank.

The Times correspondent gives a graphic account and explanation of the British disaster at Nicholson's Nek, where Carleton's column, consisting of six companies of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, four and a half companies of the Gloucestershire Regiment, and No. 10 Mountain Battery surrendered.

"Two hours before daybreak," says this correspondent, "while the column was in inclosed country, either a shot was fired or a boulder rolled into the battery in column of route. The mules stampeded and easily broke away from their half-asleep drivers. They came back upon the Gloucestershire Regiment, the advance party of whom fired into the mass, believing in the darkness that it was an attack. This added to the chaos; the ranks were broken by the frenzied animals, and they dashed through the ranks of the rear-guard, carrying the first and second reserve ammunition animals with them. It became a hopeless panic, the animals, wild with the shouting and the turmoil, tore down the nullah into the darkness, and the last that was heard of them was the sound of ammunition boxes and panlers as they were splintered against the boulders. The hubbub of those few minutes was sufficient to have alarmed the enemy.

SURROUNDED BY THE BOERS.

"By a strenuous effort the officers succeeded in getting the men again under control, and when daylight came they seized the first position which presented itself, and which was about two miles short of the original goal. They were forced to take advantage of the first kopje, as Boer scouts were all around them, and the day was ushered in with desultory firing. It was a sorry position which they had chosen, and the men were in a sorrier plight. All their reserve ammunition was gone, and, though they had saved pieces of the screw-guns, they were not able with these pieces to patch up a single mounting.

"From earliest daybreak Boer scouts were reconnoitring, and about 8 o'clock mounted Boers could be seen galloping in small groups to the cover at the reverse of the hill on the west. Later, two strong parties of mounted men took position on the far side of the two hills commanding the kopje from the west. About 9 o'clock these two parties had crowned the hills and opened a heavy fire at short ranges down upon the plateau. Our men made a plucky attempt to return this fire, but it was impossible; they were under a cross fire from two directions, flank and rear.

"The two companies of Gloucesters holding the self-contained ridge were driven from their shelter, and as they crossed the open on the low plateau were terribly mauled, the men falling in groups. The Boers on the west had not yet declared themselves, but about 200 marksmen climbed to the position which the two companies of the Gloucesters had just vacated. These men absolutely raked the plateau, and it was then that the men were ordered to take cover on the steep reverse of the kopje. As soon as the enemy realized this move, the men on the western hill teemed on to the summit and opened upon our men as they lay on the slope. They were absolutely hemmed in, and what had commenced as a skirmish seemed about to become a butchery. The grim order was passed around, 'Faugh-a-ballaghs—fix your bayonets, and die like men.' There was the clatter of steel, the moment of suspense, and then the 'Cease fire' sounded. Again and again it sounded, but the Irish Fusiliers were loath to accept the call, and continued firing for many minutes. Then it was unconditional surrender, and the men laid down their arms."

THE HORRORS OF WAR.

The correspondent at Ladysmith of the same paper, describing the battlefield of Elandslaagte, realistically details the horrors of war. He writes:

"The battlefield, as it stood on the Sunday, conveyed sufficient proof of the severity of the fire. The wounded had been removed by daylight, but the burial parties had not arrived to perform the last duties to the dead. The men lay there as they had fallen, a sad, pathetic tribute to the courage of the British soldier. We followed this tragic trail—Highlanders, Manchesters, and mounted volunteers lay indiscriminately grouped. Then solitary figures under the stone showed how little the cover had availed them. There were places where wire fences had impeded the advance; here the carnage had been great, and one brave fellow stooped in death, cut off as he strove to wrench a post from its foundations.

"On the skyline of the tableland the dead lay thickest, this being the main spot where the attack had been checked, but the white flag was already there, and strings of coolies were digging the trench which too often is the soldier's resting place.

"We rode back to the Boer position—the little kopje upon which Schiel and his twenty-three men had made their last stand. The bodies of the fifteen that had fallen of this little band were grouped as death had taken them. Some lay with heads sunken upon their riflestocks, fighting to the end; another had placed his hat upon a prominent stone five yards away, and had died with his fingers pressing a charge into his magazine. What remained of the laager was the litter of shell fire. Tents were torn and burned, wagons splintered and overturned, foodstuffs, dead horses, and explosives lay in wrecked profusion. There remained no doubt that the shell-fire had played upon the position with full effect, and one could only marvel that the Boers had stood to their guns so long. But, as one of the wounded prisoners told me later in the day, there was no room to retreat, the extended files of the Manchester Regiment overlapping the reverse of the kopje, sweeping the northern footpath, while the rain of shrapnel destroyed every living thing on the western slope. And the scene at the farmhouse nestling at the foot of the ridge, on the far side, bore out this statement. It was here that the Boers had brought their led horses for cover, and carcasses lay piled on every side. The slaughter among the horses must almost have been as heavy as that of the men."

WRECK OF AN ARMORED TRAIN.

Bennett Burleigh, The Daily Telegraph's war correspondent, supplies a full account of the annihilation of the armored train contingent at Chieveley, when Winston Churchill was captured. The train, it appears, with the exception of the engine, tender, and two trucks, was badly wrecked by the removal of fishplates, and the seventy-two men of the Dublin Fusiliers and forty-five men of the Durban Light Infantry, to say nothing of five bluejackets from the Tartar, were thrown out. Capt. Haldane of the Gordon Highlanders, who commanded the party, rallied his bruised and shaken men, and, amid a hail of bullets from the Boers, began to clear the line, while others were pouring deadly volleys into the almost unseen Boers hidden behind the rocks about 1,000 yards off. The bluejackets, bravely commanded by their petty officer—who was the incarnation of coolness—got their seven-pounder into action. They sent in two, if not three, well-aimed shells at the Boers, several hundred of whom lined the hills. But, just then, a shot from the enemy's three-pounder or field gun, hit the small naval seven-pounder, knocked the gun and carriage on to the veldt, and wounded several of the seamen. But, the men were not a whit beaten.

"The character of the Dublins, Private Kavanagh—that day one of the stretcher bearers—chaffed and encouraged his comrades, telling them the Boer shells could hit nothing. He it was who, at Dundee, after the long day's battle, being asked if he was hungry and did not wish for something to eat, said: 'No. How can I with my mouth full?'

"'Full!' said his officer, "what do you mean?'

"'Why, my heart's been in it all day, Sir,' replied Kavanagh, with a grin. And so the 'hard case' of his battalion shouted and joked, walked about amid a tempest of bullets, and stirred the gallant, glorious Dublins to shoot well and true."

WINSTON CHURCHILL'S BRAVERY.

The Pall Mall Gazette's correspondent describes Winston Churchill's conduct on this occasion as follows:

"A party of volunteers, consisting entirely of platelayers, &c., led by Winston Churchill, who behaved throughout with most heroic courage, succeeded in replacing the rails. Mr. Churchill had previously assisted in carrying in no less than twenty men under a terrific fire. Some idea of the accuracy of the enemy's fire and of Mr. Churchill's courage may be obtained by narrating the fact that a Boer shell burst in front of Mr. Churchill's face, killing two men on each side of him. Our wounded were now dotting the veldt on each side, the continued rifle fire, and the weird sound of the quick firers adding to the horrors of the situation. At last the line was clear, and the engine, with one carriage of the armored train, was enabled to return to Frere, leaving Capt. Haldane's party fiercely engaged. The Boers gave it a passing salvo of shells, hitting the tender and nearly derailing the train a second time. At Frere, Mr. Churchill, despite the entreaties of the people with him, insisted on returning to Capt. Haldane, who was an old comrade of his in the Tirah expedition, and, seizing a rifle from one of the wounded men, was last seen making his way across the veldt. The officer in command of the rear truck reports that Winston Churchill was hit twice, in the hand and in the shoulder.

"All of the wounded who were fit to give any account of the engagement describe Churchill's conduct in the most glowing terms. It must nave been heroic beyond all ordinary heroism. He is described as walking up and down under the terrible fire, giving confidence to the wavering volunteers, carrying the wounded, and, at another moment, collecting a party of good shots to assist Capt. Haldane. True to his character, he insisted on wearing the medals he had earned as a soldier. I begged him not to wear them, and pointed out that if he were taken there would be but little chance for him. The one hope—and it is a view that several of us who know him well hold—is that he is such an extraordinary man that he is quite capable of convincing the Boer leaders that it would be the best thing for them to release him."

WITH THE BOER PRISONERS.

The Daily Graphic's correspondent, describing a visit to the hulk Penelope, at Simon's Bay, where the Boer prisoners are confined, undertaken in the company of Col. Stowe, the United States Consul General, writes:

"The majority of the prisoners are sleek, contented, and indifferent. They told me that they thought the war would be a picnic, and they would rush Natal before the imperial troops arrived, that Great Britain would be involved in foreign complications, and that they would be able to dictate terms from Pietermaritzburg and Durban. They thought to view the Cape peninsula as conquerors, not from a prison-ship.

"'Hullo, there!' shouts Consul General Stowe, whose geniality is quite irresistible. 'Good day to you, Col. Schiel. Come down out of that and tell me how are things.'

"The notorious Schiel—the man who was Governor of Prisons when the Reformers were in jail, and who created the Transvaal Staats Artillery—steps down with some difficulty. His wound in the thigh is nearly healed, but he still requires to use a stick—an ebony, carved staff, which looks as though it might have a history attached to it. But the man interests one more than the stick. He looks as though he had a history, and he has. Schiel is a typical soldier of fortune. Grizzly gray hair, cropped close, aggressive military moustachios, shrewd gray-blue eyes, a thick neck, a figure still unmistakably active, but tending to stoutness—such is Col. Schiel in the flesh. As to bearing, he is a genial man of the world. He introduced us to some of his brother officers, including Capt. van Leggelo, a benevolent, good-looking cosmopolitan, of kindly expression and modest mien, who told us he was born in Holland, educated in Germany, and had a sister in St. Louis.

"The Consul General speaks as one having authority, seeing that he was in the American civil war, and to this day bears the mark of a bullet wound. The discussion is interrupted by Capt. Bruce.

"'Sorry to intrude,' says the Captain, 'but the launch is waiting.'

"We stroll down the deck, accompanied by a little group of Boer officers, who warmly thanked the Consul General for his kindness in forwarding their letters to the Transvaal.

"Good-byes are said, while the surrounding Boer prisoners glance up with lazy, curious eyes, and a minute later we are skimming across the bay to H. M. S. Doris, the flagship, which lies white and beautiful, contrasting with the long, black hull of the Powerful—coaling near by. Ten minutes on the breezy deck with Commander Grant, and we are again under way, while the Doris's guns boom out a salute in honor of the visit of the representative of the United States."

DR. PURVES COMING HERE.

Refuses Still to Discuss Fifth Avenue Church's Formal Call.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 21.—The Rev. Dr. George T. Purves, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, has the formal call from the members of the Fifth Avenue Church, New York, to become their pastor.

Dr. Purves, when seen to-night, refused to discuss the matter. He said he had received the call, but could say nothing further at present. He will go to New York to-morrow, and it is probable he will meet the Pulpit Committee of the Fifth Avenue Church. It is believed here that Dr. Purves will accept the call.

COALING WARSHIPS AT SEA.

Successful First Trial of the Miller Conveyor—An Accident.

After a continuous trial yesterday of four hours of the Miller conveyor for coaling ships at sea, the battleship Massachusetts and the collier Marcellus, which left the navy yard on Wednesday morning, anchored at 5 o'clock last night in Sandy Hook Bay.

The trial was very successful, 400 bags, about 80 tons, of coal being transferred in four hours without and accident to the apparatus. There was a light ground swell during the forenoon, making the ships pitch slightly, but there was hardly any wind during the day. J. J. O'Brien, an apprentice, second class, while attending the hoisting winch on the Massachusetts, was caught by the rope and had his arm broken on the winch barrel. He was attended by Surgeon J. C. Byrnes.

The trials will go on to-day, the Navy Department requiring that there shall be two trials of four hours each, one to be in a fairly heavy sea.

New South Carolina Industries.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 21.—Official figures in the annual report of the Secretary of State show that during the present year twenty-six cotton mills were chartered and commissioned in this State, with a capital stock of $5,650,000. This total is further increased to $9,079,000 by the aggregate capital stock of sixteen mills which have increased their capital. In addition there are cottonseed oil mills, flour mills, &c., put into operation, of which statistics have not yet been compiled.

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LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Jack Frost Coats,
For baby boy or girl,
Crepon elderdown, double-breasted, hood and belt, large pearl buttons, 2 & 3 yrs.,
$5.00.
Like a great many other things, at the Children's Store, will make a useful present, at very little cost. Also Toys, Games, Books and Dolls.
60-62 West 23d St.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A.M.		P.M.		P.M.
Sun rises	7:22	Sun sets	4:38	Moon rises 10:15

High Water This Day.

A.M.		A.M.		A.M.
S. Hook	10:49	Gov. Isl'd	11:12	H. Gate 1:08
P.M.		P.M.		P.M.
S. Hook	11:30	Gov. Isl'd	11:58	H. Gate 1:15

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) DEC. 22.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston	...	3:00 P. M.
Amaranth, La Plata	5:00 P. M.	7:00 P. M.
Bechuana, Cape Colony	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	...	3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 23.

Adler, Turks Island and Haiti	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Altai, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Buffalo, Hull	...	...
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Etruria, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas, &c	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Island, Christiania, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	...	3:00 P. M.
Manitou, London	...	...
Nueces, Key West and Galveston	...	3:00 P. M.
Olinda, Nuevitas	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Patricia, Hamburg	...	8:30 A. M.
Philadelphia, San Juan, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*11:30 A. M.	
Statendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

SUNDAY, DEC. 24.

Livorno, Pernambuco, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston, &c.	...	10:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, DEC. 26.

Comanche, Charleston	...	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 822, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship City of London. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. 89 and up to Dec. 823, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Dec. 23, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa. Mails for Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 824, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Algoa. (letters must be directed "per Algoa.")

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) DEC. 22.

Alsatia, Gibraltar, Dec. 7.
Chateau Lafite, Havre, Dec. 10.
Columbia, Hamburg, Dec. 13.
El Mar, New Orleans, Dec. 16.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Dec. 7.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg, Dec. 11.
Hubert, Barbados, Dec. 16.
Picqua, Gibraltar, Dec. 5.
Planet Mercury, Moville, Dec. 6.
Rhein, Bremen, Dec. 9.

SATURDAY, DEC. 23.

Campania, Liverpool, Dec. 16.
Jersey City, Swansea, Dec. 9.
Ontario, Hull, Dec. 11.
Pocassett, Liverpool, Dec. 11.
St. Paul, Southampton, Dec. 16.

SUNDAY, DEC. 24.

British King, Antwerp, Dec. 10.
Buffon, St. Lucia, Dec. 17.
El Norte, New Orleans, Dec. 19.
Ithaka, Havana, Dec. 19.
La Bretagne, Havre, Dec. 16.
Montcalm, London, Dec. 12.

MONDAY, DEC. 25.

Anchoria, Glasgow, Dec. 17.
Cearense, Shields, Dec. 13.
Wineland, Shields, Dec. 10.

TUESDAY, DEC. 26.

Adirondack, Port Limon, Dec. 19.
Arkansas, Copenhagen, Dec. 9.
Chalmette, New

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

To-morrow—Then Christmas

STORE open to-night till ten. But to-morrow night it will be closed at 7.

Ten thousand people have been on the Wanamaker pay-rolls this month (here and in Philadelphia). This business has not only won a place in the economic life of two cities, but it is a factor in the social and moral life, bringing responsibilities that we try to meet by working for an improved personnel, and by supplying facilities for the comfort and broadening of those in our employ. This secular Christmas Eve (to-morrow) is their and ours.

It is noticeable that the store service here is pleasant—it is growing still better. Wanamaker's shall not only be the best Christmas Store but the best every-day store in New York.

It is an economical store, where fair prices rule even in holiday times.

Very busy, but very careful, and the last Christmas gift we undertake to send home shall be in the stocking safe and sound, so far as our service can help.

To-morrow is last day for the Halsey-Stirling exhibitions of Paintings.

Very Elegant Lamps---Half Price

Monday we told of some very beautiful lamps—French china with decorations of artistic value, and mountings of brass, finished to look like Etruscan gold (and gold-plated, to retain their good looks). The maker had some four thousand ($4,000) dollars' worth. We took half and an option on the rest. Half price, which is a pretty big loss, but fortunately this lamp deal is only a fraction of his business. The buying was so spirited that we've taken the rest of the lot—a mere handful, as to number of lamps, for high-priced goods count up rapidly.

Ready to-day—

$25 lamps at $12.50
$40 lamps at $20
$50 lamps at $25
$75 lamps at $37.50
$100 lamps at $50
$125 lamps at $62.50

We sold the former lot of $100 lamps, excepting two, the first day they were on sale.

Interested? Please give us all the chance you can on their Christmas delivery by coming early, Basement, Broadway.

A Dainty Gift from France China, decorated with holly wreath and an odd leaf here and there, as though the decorator had such a wealth of beauty that he dropped some. We ordered this to reach us a month ago. We got it yesterday, so to make it worth your while to come quickly for it we lose a third of the price we should fairly get.

Dinner Plates, $10 a doz.
Breakfast Plates, $8 a doz.
Tea Plates, $6 a doz.
Bread and Butter Plates, $5 a doz.
Coffee Cup with saucer, $1.25.
Tea Cup with saucer, $1.
After-dinner Coffee Cup with saucer, 75c.
Ice Cream Sets—dozen saucers and a dish—$12. Basement, Broadway.

Swiss Music Boxes Just eleven of them—very elegant ones—each with a table in cabinet work matching the box, and with drawer to hold extra cylinders which most of the boxes have.

Here is one that represents a whole orchestra, with wind and reed instruments and drums, but, with the other ten, we shall sell it to-day or tomorrow

at just half price

This one is $200 instead of $400.

The others are—

$100 from $200 $150 from $300
$225 from $450.

There are a few boxes without table—boxes playing 6 to 12 tunes—half price, as well. For instance, $20 from $40. Basement, Music Store.

Important News of Boys' Clothing

It doesn't matter to you whether we have one or a hundred suits of a sort, if the one we have is the one you want. But it matters to us. To have a customer fall in love with a suit and then fail to get the required size, is to make that person dissatisfied with the store. Hence, clearance sales, every few days—when we bunch the fews of various sorts and, telling plainly that sizes are missing here and there, we sell them in a way to make friends instead of losing them.

Boys' Middy Suits, a hundred; from lots at prices running from $6 to $8.50. **All at $5.**
Boys' Double-breasted Suits (Jacket Suits, they're called)—$11, $12 and $13 kinds **at $9.**
Some $7 and $8 styles at $5.
Some $5 suits at $3.50.
Knee Trousers, $1 kind **at 65c.**
Corduroy Trousers, **75c.**

And to help out the boys' wardrobe, we've brought out the **new Percale Waists**—with two collars and separate cuffs at $1. For boys of 6 to 13.

Overcoats—Of frieze, navy blue or brown or Oxford-gray for boys of 4 to 16, at $5.
Reefers of chinchilla cloth, broken lots of the $6 and $7 kinds, **at $5.** For boys of 3 to 12, but not all sizes in any one style. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Embroidered Handkerchiefs

Handkerchiefs being an important part of our every-day business, and not a mere holiday spasm, of course we are justified in carrying greater assortments than are to be found anywhere else—and every handkerchief we sell is pure linen (unless it's silk).

There are two hundred and fifty-one styles of Embroidered Handkerchiefs at the one price of 50c a piece.

There are over two thousand other styles here besides—5c to $75 a piece—embroidered and other sorts included. Broadway, and convenient stations about the store.

Fifty Golf Capes at $10.50 instead of $16.50.

Stylish, and entirely new, but an over-plus so far as the maker was concerned.

These are made of double-face cheviot—the outer side blue, black or brown, the inner side of a rich bright plaid. The monk's hood is entirely of the plaid, and the high collar is slashed in the back, for prettiness sake. We congratulate the fifty who share the lot.

Golf Capes seem to be growing in favor. We've fifty styles, $5 to $25. Second floor, Broadway.

Down Pillows Reduced. We have large facilities for making pillows, and chances for economy, too, for the pillow makers use up remnants from the upholstery work-rooms. That lets us sell very pretty **Sofa Pillows**, tapestry covers over muslin—

at $1.50

instead of $1.75, $2 and $2.25. Fresh, new goods, remember. Other pillows for as much as $26.50. Third floor.

Christmas Wreaths Fifteen cents for the plain ones; 25c for those with red star of immortelles in center. These are made by a professional florist who wires them and puts them together most ingeniously. Basement and Fifth floor.

Silk Waists and Petticoats We have sold thirty-five hundred of these pretty Taffeta Silk Waists, and they come and go so quickly that each day's lot is as new as the morning—crisp, fresh, bright—very giveable for gifts.

The waists are corded liberally, front and back, at top of sleeves and on collar; the cuffs have the new flare. There are lots of pretty colors and black as well—

Five Dollars

And to-day, almost like a gift to you, we have

Silk Petticoats at $4

made with deep flounce which is corded and bound and lined with percaline. Quite well worth $6.50 instead of the $4 we ask.

Not many; hardly worth while trying to get one by mail. Second floor.

Fountain Pens You grow attached to a good fountain pen. That's what makes one an ideal Christmas present. Ours are all Waterman; they wear like good friends. Not wholly prosaic either. You can find them here as pretty as you want them. All sorts, from plain pens at $2.50 up to 14-karat gold ones at $35. Broadway.

Carpet Sweepers We have sold a good many Carpet Sweepers for gifts. The Wanamaker (which is a best and special style of the Bissell Sweeper). It takes up dirt but don't get wound up with ravelings. Japanned, $2.50; nickeled, $3. Basement.

Mechanical Toys at Less than Half Prices

Ordinarily these ingeniously constructed affairs are expensive. They must be so—there's a lot of study and work put into them. But here's a lot brought here with the chief object of amusing the daily throngs. They've done that, and now some little ruler of a household may have one all to himself at no great outlay. Prices for the most part are halved—some are much less than half.

A funny little girl, eating ice cream, is blest with two faces wherewith she shows pleasure and disappointment. This toy was $25. Price $10.
Another little lady, somewhat vain, labors diligently to improve her beauty before a dressing table. $30—now $15.
Here's one with a boy feeding chickens; a pump from which the boy brings real water. $27.50 was the price. Now $15.
And a magician, who removes his own head, and while still decapitated exhibits his smiling face in a box by his side. It's $15—half price.
There are acrobats and bicyclists and musicians and clowns, too, that do strange tricks, simply through a little winding up with a key. Half prices or less all through the gathering. Basement.

Blankets You'd think a 10-4 blanket was 2½ yards wide—and big enough for a liberal bed. It is no such thing, because blanket labels are printed lies. Several years ago we began using labels printed with actual sizes, stated in inches. We stick to it, and now some of the blanket labels lie by inches instead of quarters. If you hear of blankets apparently as cheap as Wanamaker's, **have them measured.** You can trust your eyes. We do not accuse other stores of dishonesty; but there is carelessness—and that's just as bad, in its effect upon you.

Now here are blankets at $3.50 a pair. They weigh 5 lbs. and measure 72x84 in.; filling of long staple wool on cotton warp. A good value.
At $4 a pair—A trifle smaller, 70x82, but the same weight, and all wool.
At $5 a pair—Extra large—78x86—7 lbs.; these have wool filling on spool cotton warp.
Exceptionally good qualities, too, at $6 and $8 a pair.
Some of the fine French blankets are still here; one of these is equal in weight to an ordinary pair. They're shown in various pretty colorings. $10 each. Third floor.

Lace Curtains Are you less afraid of a mouse because it's Christmas time? Not a bit of it. And the upholstery chief was as scared as he'd be in January, when he found some of his finer sorts of curtains were sold down to remnant lots. He dare not keep such a broken stock. So, at a loss of a fourth or more, he will sell to-day—

Real Arabian Lace Curtains—$12.50 to $75 instead of $17.50 to $90.
Real Renaissance—eleven patterns of these beautiful French laces. $7.25 to $25.50 a pair regularly. Prices, $5.50 to $18.50.

As a rule, only two pairs of a pattern.

Some other and larger lots are also reduced—

Irish Point Curtains, white, $8, $8.50 and $9 kinds at $7 a pair.
Irish Point Curtains, ecru—$6.25, $6.50 and $7 kinds at $5 a pair.
Irish Point Curtains, ivory white—$7, $7.25 and $7.75 kinds at $6 a pair.

Maybe we've solved the question of "what to give." Third floor.

Slippers for Christmas Gifts

Men's kidskin Slippers, Romeo style—you know the high-sided kind with rubber inserted. Stay on well. Black and russet. $1.50.
Men's Black Felt Slippers, leather soles—best sorts, $1.30 and $1.60.
Women's Romeo Slippers, kidskin and satin; fur trimmed; leather soles; pretty colors. $3.50.
Women's D'Orsay Slippers—cut low at the sides, you know—a heel-and-toe style. Red or black, $1.90.
Boys' Slippers, red, black, tan—$1.25 or $1.50—depends on size.
Shoe Store, Main floor, Fourth avenue and Ninth.

Candies and Glace Fruits A five-pound box of Mixed Candy of good quality for $1—a holiday price. Five-pound box of excellent Glace Fruits for $1.50. Sold only in five-pound lots—you'll want that much. Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

LAWTON FUND STARTED

Many Amounts Already Received for the General's Family.

AT LEAST $25,000 NEEDED

An Anonymous Donor of $1,000—Worden & Co. to Collect Money on the New York Stock Exchange.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin, at the head of the committee charged with the collection of funds for the benefit of the family of the late Gen. Lawton, is in receipt of expressions of sympathy and of willingness to co-operate from all quarters of the country. Some of these are accompanied by contributions of money, and altogether there is promise of a generous response to the committee's appeal issued yesterday.

Gen. Charles King telegraphed from Milwaukee that the committee might count on a proper response from that city to the appeal. The brokerage firm of Worden & Co. of New York City has voluntarily undertaken to collect funds on the New York Stock Exchange. The committee aim to collect at least $25,000.

The first contribution in Washington came from a clerk in the War Department, who contributed $2.

Gen. Corbin received a telegram from Gen. Alger saying: "I send $100 for the Lawton fund."

Major Gen. Shafter, at San Francisco, telegraphed that he will do everything in his power to help Mrs. Lawton.

A telegram was received from C. H. Hamilton of Milwaukee saying that the citizens of that city authorized him to offer $1,000 as a nucleus of a fund for the widow and family.

Gen. Corbin received a telegram this afternoon from Col. Seyburn of the Inspector General's Department contributing $100 for "brave old Lawton."

A subscription of $50 was received from J. A. Porter of this city, and Gen. Corbin received a telegram from a gentleman in Pennsylvania, who does not wish his name made public, contributing $1,000.

Other contributions received to-day are as follows: Secretary Hay, $100; Assistant Secretary H. C. Taylor, $100; Mrs. Addison Porter, $100; Gen. McCoskry Butt of New York, $100.

The Riggs National Bank of this city has been designated as the depository of the Lawton fund.

Lieut. Col. Clarence R. Edwards, who was temporarily acting as Gen. Lawton's Chief of Staff, has been instructed by the Secretary of War to superintend the transportation of the body and to accompany it to this country.

ORDER TO THE ARMY ISSUED.

War Department Announces Lawton's Death—Directs Flags Be Half-Masted and Minute Guns Fired.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The following general order announcing to the army the death of Gen. Lawton, was issued from the War Department to-day:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON. Dec. 21, 1899.

With deep regret the Secretary of War announces the death on the field of battle of Henry W. Lawton, Major General of Volunteers and Colonel and Inspector General of the Regular Army.

On the 15th of April, 1861, three days after President Lincoln's first call for volunteers in the war for the Union, at the age of eighteen, he enlisted as a private in the Ninth Indiana Volunteers. He served with his regiment in the field in the army of the Tennessee throughout that war, and at its close was mustered out, at the age of twenty-two, as Lieutenant Colonel, after being brevetted Colonel for gallant and meritorious service and awarded a medal of honor for distinguished gallantry.

He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the regular army on the 28th of July, 1866, and served in the infantry until 1869, then in the cavalry until 1888, and thereafter as Inspector General until the commencement of the war with Spain.

He was repeatedly commended in General Orders "for vigilance and zeal, rapidity and persistence of pursuit, and for great skill, perseverance, and gallantry" in services on the frontier against hostile Indians.

Upon the declaration of war with Spain he was made Brigadier General, and on the 8th of July following Major General of volunteers. His nomination for Brigadier General of the regular army was determined upon and was ready to be sent to the Senate upon the day of his death. He commanded the Second Division of the Fifth Army Corps in the Cuban campaign, rendering distinguished service in the battles before Santiago, and subsequently commanded the Department of Santiago and the Fourth Army Corps. On the 18th of March, 1899, he assumed command of the First Division of the Eighth Army Corps, in the Philippine Islands, and remained in command of this division in practically continuous and most eventful service in the field until he fell, on the 18th of December, 1899, pierced by an insurgent bullet, while leading his troops near San Mateo, on the Island of Luzon. The swift and resistless movement of his colmun up the Rio Grande and across the northern boundary of the plain of Central Luzon, which had just been completed, was the chief factor in the destruction of the insurgent power, and was the crowning achievement of his arduous life.

He fell in the fullness of his powers, in the joy of conflict, in the consciousness of assured victory. He leaves to his comrades and his country the memory and the example of dauntless courage, of unsparing devotion to duty, of manly character, and of high qualities of command which inspired his troops with his own indomitable spirit.

The flag will be placed at half mast and thirteen minute guns will be fired at every military post and station on the day after the receipt of this order, and the usual badges of mourning will be worn for thirty days. ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

By command of Major Gen. Miles:
H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General.

THE FUNERAL AT MANILA.

To be Held in About Ten Days—Filipinos to Participate.

MANILA, Dec. 21.—Gen. Lawton's body will be removed from his late residence to the cemetery to-morrow. In accordance with Mrs. Lawton's wish, there will be no ceremonial, only a prayer. The late General's staff and Lieut. Stewart's troop of the Fourth Cavalry, which accompanied Gen. Lawton through the campaign, will compose the escort.

The actual funeral ceremonies will take place in about ten days, when the transport sails, under the direction of Gen. Schwan, and with military honors. The civil organizations, including the Supreme Court Judges, will participate, and Senor Calderon will lead the Filipinos who were associated with Gen. Lawton in the organization of the municipalities. Senor Calderon said it was the "saddest day to the Filipino Nation to see lost not only the foremost advocate of peace, but their best friend."

Mrs. Lawton bears her grief bravely.

President McKinley's and Secretary Root's messages to Major Gen. Otis have been posted at the palace, where the flags are flying half-mast high.

GEN. LAWTON'S SUCCESSOR.

New Major General Will Not Be Named Till After the Manila Funeral.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—It was said at the War Department to-day that the vacancy in the list of Major Generals caused by the death of Gen. Lawton will not be filled until after the funeral services over his body at Manila.

It is thought among well-informed officers of the army in this city that the appointment will go either to Gen. John C. Bates, Gen. S. B. M. Young, or Gen. Loyd Wheaton. These officers hold the rank of Brigadier General of Volunteers, and each has distinguished himself in active military service in the Philippines. It is also understood that Brig. Gen. Chaffee, who has been chief of staff to Gen. Brooke, commanding the Division of Cuba, is likely to be relieved of duty in that division in a short time, and to receive an important command with the army in the Philippines.

Gen. Lawton held the office of Inspector General, with the rank of Colonel, in the regular establishment. His death makes the following promotions in that department: Lieut. Col. Peter D. Vroom, to be Colonel; Major Charles H. Heyl, to be Lieutenant Colonel. A vacancy is thus created in the list of Majors and Inspectors General, which will probably be filled by transfer from the line.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Raleigh and Gaston Shareholders Approve Seaboard Consolidation—T. F. Ryan's Opposition Fails.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 21.—Upon application this morning of attorneys for Thomas F. Ryan of New York, a temporary restraining order was issued by United States District Judge Thomas R. Purnell to prevent any action of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad stockholders looking toward the consolidation here to-day of the various lines of the Seaboard Air Line system.

A few hours later Judge Purnell granted a hearing to the parties and revoked the temporary restraining order in a written judgment, as follows:

"The order inadvertently signed this morning is revoked, and the service thereof held to be invalid. In the exercise of a sound judicial discretion the restraining order is refused."

Mr. Ryan's counsel in the hearing charged that the interests of his client would be irreparably jeopardized by the consolidation plans of the Williams syndicate. Judge Watts, general counsel of the Seaboard Line, read in reply a dispatch from President John Skelton Williams to Thomas F. Ryan, under date of Dec. 12, which was, in part, as follows:

"We have already submitted all the offers, suggestions, and propositions that any fair-minded man could reasonably desire, including propositions for the arbitration by a court of disinterested persons of the differences between us, and we have nothing further to propose. Our efforts to secure a peaceable solution of the question have been in no way reciprocated by you, but you have appeared to be determined to place in the way of this great enterprise, which means so much for this whole section of the country, every obstacle within your power directly or indirectly. We have told you frankly that we intended to respect all of your rights as a stockholder in this system, and to accord to you terms as favorable as those accorded to any other stockholder."

The meeting of the stockholders of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad was accordingly held at 4 P. M., after there had been an adjournment at noon.

The purchase of the preferred and common stock of subordinate companies of the system was reported by Vice President and General Manager E. St. John, with the prices paid, and a resolution approving and confirming the same was adopted by a vote of 14,967 shares to 16.

A resolution was also adopted by the same vote. After the preamble, it was in part as follows:

"Resolved, By the stockholders of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company that they approve of the corporate union of the railways and properties comprising the Seaboard Air Line system with those of the South Bound Railroad, the Georgia and Alabama Railway, and the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad Company. And they hereby authorize and empower the President and Directors of this company to join in such agreements, contracts, merger, or consolidation, or other measure as may be legally necessary or proper to bring about the closest physical connection and corporate union or merger of such properties for the accomplishment of the creation of the system so proposed."

The meeting was then adjourned till Jan. 17, when final action is expected to be taken.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 21.—John Skelton Williams, President of the Seaboard Air Line system, in referring to the fact that the United States Court at Richmond had rejected the application of Thomas F. Ryan for an injunction to restrain the carrying out of the consolidation plans of the syndicate, and that following this the United States Court at Raleigh took the same action, stated that "he believed hat this made the seventeenth defeat Mr. Ryan had received since he began the fight upon the Seaboard three years ago."

"Every step," said Mr. Williams, "which has been taken in carrying through this consolidation has been under the advice of the ablest counsel, and the various actions which have been taken have not only been ratified by the Boards of Directors, but also by the stockholders of the several companies in general meetings. There is no single step which has been taken to which the slightest objection can be legitimately made. I have just received a statement of earnings of the Seaboard Air Line for the month of November, which show an increase at the rate of about $1,000 a day over last year, which was the biggest year in its history."

Mr. Williams was asked what he had to say in regard to the recent statements in New York papers that the capitalization of the Seaboard system was excessive.

"The total capitalization of the greater Seaboard system," replied Mr. Williams, "under the proposed plan of consolidation, will be less than one-half the capitalization per mile of the Southern Railway. The total bonded debt per mile of the greater Seaboard system will be about $18,000 per mile of road owned, against a debt on the Southern Railway of about $26,000 per mile of road owned. The preferred stock of the new system will be about $7,000 per mile, against $15,000 per mile of road owned by the Southern Railway, while our common stock will be only about $8,000 per mile, against $25,000 per mile on the Southern Railway. These figures speak for themselves, and require no further comment from me."

RAILROADS GET MORE TIME.

Allowed Seven Months More to Equip with Safety Appliances.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day, in an opinion prepared by Commissioner Prouty in the matter of applications of carriers for an extension of time beyond Jan. 1, 1900, within which to comply with the requirements of the safety appliance law in using automatic couplers and power of train brakes on freight cars, extended the time to Aug. 1, 1900.

It was admitted by representatives of the railway employes that some additional time should be granted and the commission, upon full consideration, arrived at the conclusion that an extension of seven months would be proper.

PITTSBURG AND GULF RAILROAD.

Philadelphia Plan of Reorganization Becomes Effective.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21.—Although no official announcement has been made, it is stated to-day on good authority that a majority of all classes of securities of the various companies has been deposited under the modified Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad reorganization plan. A member of the committee says this means that the reorganization is practically accomplished.

The time for deposits expired yesterday. It is said that over $23,000,000 of securities of the various companies were deposited by holders in Holland.

A meeting of the Reorganization Committee will be held in New York, probably, when it is expected definite announcement will be made of the securities deposited. Certificates of deposit are being engraved, and these will be listed in Philadelphia and New York.

Steps are also being taken to foreclose the mortgage upon the road, so that it can be bought in by the committee, and turned over to the new company, which will bear the same or a similar name to that by which the road is now known. There will be some changes in officers, but no intimation has been given as to who will be the President.

THE GRAND CANYON RAILWAY.

Road to the Copper Mines to be Finished in Thirty Days.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—Col. L. M. Martin, Vice President of the Santa Fé and Grand Canyon Railway, who, with a party of Eastern capitalists, has been on a tour of inspection in the West, left for the East to-day. Col. Martin and his associates decided to extend their road at once to the copper mines at Grand Cañon, where there is more copper in sight, it is said, than in any other locality in the country. They expect to complete the work within thirty days, and interesting ceremonies will attend the opening of the road. The last spike will be driven the latter part of January and will be of solid gold. The extension will enable the owners of the mines to begin shipping ore to the Williams smelter, which has been completed for some time and is in readiness to be started up the minute the ore can be taken to it.

In addition to tapping this copper country, the road will pass through a most picturesque region, and will open up a section of the West that heretofore has been traversed by stages only.

Alton Road Vice President Resigns.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—Vice President and General Manager C. H. Chappell of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, announced to-day that he had decided to retire from the active duties of his office. No successor will be appointed, the President assuming the work of the General Manager's office in addition to his own. Mr. Chappell will continue as a member of the Board of Directors of the Alton Company, and as President of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Road and of the Mississippi Bridge Company, auxiliaries of the Alton Company.

American Locomotives for France.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21.—The locomotives built and shipped some months ago by the Baldwin Works for the State railways of France, the first American engines ever run in that country, have given such satisfaction to the French officials that the Baldwin Works have just received another order from the State railways for ten passenger locomotives of the Atlantic type, with eighty-four-inch drivers, and similar in design and size to those in use on the Reading's Atlantic City route. The locomotives are to be completed by the early Summer, so that they can be used in connection with the rush of travel to the Paris Exposition.

BUFFALO HEARS CLARK HOWELL

Atlanta Editor Talks of the Patriotism of the Americans and of the Philippines.

BUFFALO, Dec. 21.—Clark Howell of Atlanta, who with several friends from that city arrived here last evening as the guest of the Independent Club, to-day, in charge of a committee of the club and representatives of the Pan-American Exposition Company, visited the site of the exhibition and inspected the service building, which has just been completed, and the other work in progress. This evening Mr. Howell was the guest of honor at the monthly dinner of the Independent Club and delivered an address; the title of which was "The Man with His Hat in His Hand."

His remarks were frequently interrupted by applause. He said in part:

"On the day I received the invitation to address this distinguished gathering chance took me to the Federal military post in the suburbs of my city. The Twenty-ninth Regiment of United States Volunteers, then quartered there, and recently landed on the other side of the Pacific, had that day received orders for their trip of 10,000 miles. The troops were formed in full regimental parade in the presence of thousands of spectators.

"Leaning against a tree close beside me was a white-haired mountaineer who looked with intent eyes upon the movements of the men in uniform. The regiment had finished its evolutions, the commissioned officers had lined themselves to make their regular march to the front for report and dismissal. The bugler had sounded the signal, the halyard had been grasped, and the flag slowly fell, saluting the retiring sun. Instinctively and apparently unconsciously my tall neighbor by the tree removed his hat from his head and held it in his hand in reverential recognition until the flag had been furled and the last strain of the National Anthem had been lost in the resonant tramp of the troops as they left the field.

"What a picture that was—the man with his hat in his hand, as he stood uncovered during that impressive ceremony. I moved involuntarily toward him, and, impressed with his reverential attitude, I asked him where he was from.

"'I am,' said he, 'from Pickens County,' and in casual conversation it developed that this raw mountaineer had come to Atlanta to say farewell to an only son who stood in line before him. The silent exhibition of patriotism and loyalty I had just witnessed had been prompted by a soul as rugged but as placid as the great blue mountains which gave it birth, and by an inspiration kindled from the very bosom of nature itself.

"There was the connecting link between the hearthstone and the Capitol. There was the citizen who, representing only the real, substantial element of the Nation's reserve strength—'the citizen standing in the doorway of his home, contented on his threshold'—had answered his country's call—the man of whom Henry Grady so eloquently said: 'He shall save the Republic when the drum tap is futile and the barracks are exhausted.'

"In the Philippines 65,000 American soldiers to-day are standing in the trenches against the onslaught on our Nation's authority. It is needless now to recount the whys and the wherefores of this attack. There is room for patriotic difference on expansion of our boundary lines and the subsequent control of territory thus acquired. But it should be enough for any American citizen, whatever may be his political opinion, to know that our boys are being killed, our flag is being assailed, and our authority is being defied."

NEW CHURCH AT PLYMOUTH.

Forefathers' Day Celebrated by Dedicating the Edifice.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Dec. 21.—The members of the First Church (Unitarian) of this town, which was organized immediately after the landing of the Pilgrims here Dec. 21, 1620, celebrated Forefathers' Day today by dedicating a beautiful new structure which is to be the future home of the society.

The members of this ancient parish are the legitimate successors, through an unbroken church organization and a continuation ministry of the little band of Separatists who met in the manor house at Scrooby in the first years of the seventeenth century. The history of this church, in fact, is the history of the Pilgrim Fathers.

The dedicatory exercises began at 11 o'clock with every seat in the church filled. The programme included a prayer of dedication by Edward Everett Hale, and addresses by Gov. Wolcott, the Rev. Francis G. Peabody of Harvard University, the Rev. Samuel A. Elliott, Secretary of the American Unitarian Association, and others.

This is the fifth house of worship which has been erected on or near to the site now occupied. The first building was of logs, fortified and protected. The new structure is of stone and marble, and cost about $75,000. It replaces one which was burned in 1892.

WRECK ON THE NEW HAVEN.

A Head-On Collision of Freight Trains Near Farmington, Conn.

FARMINGTON, Conn., Dec. 21.—Two locomotives and eleven cars were totally wrecked in a head-on collision between two freight trains on the Northampton Division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company near here this morning. The débris caught fire and eleven cars were destroyed. The train hands jumped, and all escaped serious injury.

The money loss will probably run into the thousands. A misunderstanding of orders is believed to have been the cause of the wreck.

E. G. WILLIAMS A SUICIDE.

Former Toy Manufacturer Shoots Himself in a Brooklyn Hotel.

Edward G. Williams, fifty years old, of 141 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, committed suicide in his room at the Clarendon Hotel in that borough some time yesterday by shooting himself in the left breast with a revolver. He was formerly a member of the firm of Ives & Williams, toy manufacturers, of 682 Broadway, Manhattan, but had been out of business since last Spring. He engaged a room at the Clarendon Hotel on Wednesday night and retired about midnight, after which he was not seen alive.

When his body was found on a chair near the bed there was a clipping from a newspaper, containing an article on "Heaven Our Future Home and How to Get There." The suicide had evidently read it just before he killed himself. Among the books and papers in his clothing were two bankbooks, made out in the names of his niece, Elsie Schlegel, for $1, and of Francis W. McLean, for $1,700. There was also a receipt for life insurance, together with some Masonic charms, an answer from Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, dated Dec. 10, to an application by Williams for a position, and letters from William Sherer, Treasurer of the New York Clearing House, addressed to Bradstreet's in regard to Williams. On the dresser was a letter addressed to his wife and daughter, in which he claimed that the former had ill-treated him after he lost his money and that his financial downfall was caused by his business associates.

LAWYER KILLS HIS OPPONENT.

DALLAS, Texas, Dec. 21.—F. M. Etheridge, a prominent lawyer of this city, to-day shot Attorney Edwin O. Harrell, who is equally well known, four times in a crowded elevator in the North Texas Building. Harrell died later at his home.

Harrell had a pistol half cocked in his hand as he fell in the lobby in front of the elevator shaft. Etheridge is in custody. The men were employed as counsel on opposite sides in litigation involving cotton mill property, and quarreled concerning professional affairs.

Quick Service!

Customers Do Not Have to Wait Who Buy at

LOWNEY'S

Sealed Packages of these Famous

Chocolate Bonbons

Freshly made, are ready for instant delivery.

Pound, two-pound, three-pound boxes . . 60 cts. per pound
One hundred varieties.
Our Special "Ribbon package," 50 cts. per pound
1123 BROADWAY, (25th St.)

Kennedy

12 CORTLANDT ST.

London Hats at Half Price.

A. J. White, (samples,) not many. "BUT," His Silk Hats, 5.80.
His Opera Hats, 6.80.
His Derbys, 2.90.

New arrivals in Holiday Derbys, our own goods, 1.90, 2.35, 2.90.
No middlemen's profits.

Aids digestion.

Londonderry

Lithia Water.

Absolutely pure and delightful to the taste.

LARGEST CUSTOM TAILORING HOUSE IN THE WORLD.

ARNHEIM,

BROADWAY, & 9TH ST.

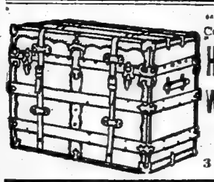

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Where Trunks Are Made.

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DRY GOODS.

The "Popular Shop."

ADVERTISING
THE "SERPENT" UMBRELLA HOLDER
of
Polished Bronze or Wrought Iron.
(Design Patented.)
A Novel and Decorative Device, quite suitable for a Holiday Gift, and
Not to be had elsewhere.

JOSEPH P. McHUGH & CO.,
42d St. W.—at 5th Ave.
(Trademarks Reg'd.)

WE RESPECTFULLY SUGGEST FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS OUR UNIQUE NOVELTIES SOLELY IMPORTED AND EXCLUSIVELY RETAILED BY US IN PARISIAN JEWELRY, PERFUMERY, STERLING SILVER ARTICLES, AND OTHER DAINTY AND TASTY CREATIONS. ALL AT MOST REASONABLE PRICES. JAMMES, 4 WEST 37TH ST., NEAR 5TH AVE. OPEN EVENINGS.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

On account of the rush during the holiday season, we advise intending purchasers to visit our warerooms as early in the day as is convenient.

For the accommodation of those unable to call during the day, we will remain

OPEN EVENINGS

UNTIL CHRISTMAS

THE

STERLING PIANO CO.,

MANUFACTURERS.
Wholesale and Retail Warerooms
(Entire building, four floors),
NO. 536 FULTON ST., Brooklyn.
Look for the name STERLING.
Opposite Montauk Theatre.

A. A. Webster & Co.,

440 FULTON STREET.

A Christmas Note.

The cardinal point of a Chistmas gift is appropriateness. A present should express an harmonius note between giver and recipient; for the things we use every day influence us more than we realize.

Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry are but the starting points of our stocks. We have everything in Cut Glass, Silverware, Fine China, Table Cutlery, Bric-a-Brac, Bronze and Art Pieces. And there are scores of useful articles in our store for home and individual use.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

SUGGESTIONS BY

C. C. SHAYNE.

From now on until the holidays most men are too busy to "shop" in a vague search for an appropriate gift to present to some friend or loved one, and many of us are forced to realize that our hearts are bigger than our purses at this particular time of year, when we all regard it as a duty and a pleasure to remember in some substantial way those who are dear to us. Few there are, however, and very few who have not the time and means of gratifying, to some extent at least, the sentiment which possesses us and grows as the holidays approach. But the real perplexity of the matter presents itself when the question arises, What shall it be? What article will be the most expressive of the sentiment and the most substantial and at the same time come within the range of my purse strings?

Furs naturally suggest themselves to the mind of the thoughtful, and the following list will doubtless meet, both in price and character, the wishes of all:—

$5 WILL BUY

fur Muffs and Boas of various kinds.

$10 WILL BUY

Cluster Collars in natural otter, with sable tails, Alaska sable, (skunk;) seal Gloves, goat Robes, Coachmen's Gloves and Collars; Muffs in mink, Alaska sable, otter, black Thibet; various Rugs, Ladies' seal Mitts and Caps.

$15 WILL BUY

Boas in sable fox, (dyed,) red fox, (natural;) Cluster Collars in Alaska sable, mink, Persian lamb, natural otter, red fox; Sleigh Robes, Hall and Parlor Rugs, seal Cap or Gloves.

$20 WILL BUY

Alaska seal Muff, mink Muff or Scarf, handsome stone marten Muff or Scarf, with cluster of tails; seal Cap or Gloves, extra quality Sleigh Robe and many other useful articles.

$25 WILL BUY

Cluster Collars in stone marten, Persian lamb, mink, silvered fox, black lynx, black fox, Alaska sable, sable dyed fox and blue lynx; Alaska sable Collar, with high rolling collar; mink Ruffle Colar, cloth Cape, whole squirrel lined, with Alaska sable Collar; Boas in blue lynx, sable dyed fox and natural lynx; Muffs of seal, otter, baby lamb, stone marten, ermine; Sleigh Robes, Hall and Parlor Rugs; Coachmen's Capes, Caps, Gloves.

$35 WILL BUY

stone marten Collarettes, with high storm collar and cluster of tails; same in Alaska sable; Muffs of chinchilla, Hudson Bay sable, mink, ermine, black bear, black lynx; fur lined Circulars; mounted leopard Rugs; Hall and Parlor Rugs; Carriage and Sleigh Robes; Coachmen's Outfits.

$50 WILL BUY

Collarettes in Persian lamb, Alaska sable; Muffs in Hudson Bay sable and cross fox; Cluster Collarettes in fine dark Eastern Mink, bear with fisher tails; black bear Boas, cross fox Boas; sets in stone marten, black fox, mink, blue lynx, silvered lynx, sable dyed fox; mounted leopard Rugs, Hall and Parlor Rugs; Carriage and Sleigh Robes; Coachmen's Outfits; long Boa and Pelerines in natural lynx, blue lynx, black lynx.

$75 WILL BUY

Capes, 11 inches deep, 80 inches sweep, in mink, stone marten, sealskin, Persian lamb, ermine, Alaska sable, with Persian lamb yoke; Alaska sable Cape, 25 in. deep; fine Hudson Bay sable Cluster Collars; triple Boas in sable, dyed fox and black lynx; long Boas and Pelerines in natural blue and black lynx; Hudson Bay sable Muffs, Opera Cape, Siberian squirrel, lined with ermine, collar and hood trimmed with ermine; Alaska sable Pelerine, with tabs; Robes, Tiger Rugs, various mounted animal Rugs.

$100 WILL BUY

Pelerines, with long tabs, in mink, stone marten, Persian lamb, Alaska sable; men's fur lined Overcoats; elegant Hudson Bay sable Muffs and Cluster Collars; Tiger Rugs, &c.

$125 WILL BUY

Capes in mink, Persian lamb, seal, chinchilla, ermine, with baby lamb yoke; men's mink lined Overcoats; black bear Robes; handsome sable Muffs or Cluster Collars; Russian sable Muffs or Scarfs.

$150 WILL BUY

Same as above, in better quality; also Persian lamb Coats; handsome Mounted Rugs; Elk Heads for library; Russian sable Muffs and Scarfs.

$200 WILL BUY

Coats in Alaska sealskin, Persian lamb, natural otter; seal Cape with ruffle of seal around the bottom; ermine sortie de bal; handsome mink lined dress Overcoat; natural beaver Carriage Robes; Himalaya Tiger Rugs, full mounted heads; Polar bear Rugs, full mounted heads; sable Muffs and Cluster Collars.

$250 WILL BUY

elegant Coats in seal and natural otter; Capes in seal, mink, Persian lamb; broadtail Coats; natural otter, bear and other high-grade Sleigh and Carriage Robes; Russian sable Muffs and Cluster Collars.

$300 WILL BUY

Russian sable Muff, Russian sable Scarfs, broadtail Coats, sealskin Coats, Opera Wraps, lined ermine; seal Jackets, trimmed with dark Eastern mink and chinchilla.

$400 WILL BUY

best quality Alaska seal Jackets, trimmed with dark Hudson Bay sable or real chinchilla; Hudson Bay otter Coat; Cape of seal, trimmed with mink; dark Eastern mink Capes; Russian sable sets; handsome mink and sable Robes.

$500 WILL BUY

handsome set Hudson Bay Sables; finest quality sealskin Sack, trimmed with Hudson Bay sable or real chinchilla; Overcoat for gentleman, mink lined, sable trimmed; otter lined, natural otter trimmed; sealskin lined, natural otter trimmed; Persian lamb lined, Persian lamb trimmed, finest quality.

$750 WILL BUY

superior quality Imperial Crown Russian sable Muff or Scarf, handsome Hudson Bay sable Cape, Shetland Paleato, black lynx trimmed; Hudson Bay otter Cape, Russian sable collar.

$1,000 WILL BUY

Hudson Bay sable Cape, superior quality; handsomest Russian sable Muff in the world; Russian sable Boa; gentleman's fur lined Overboat.

$1,500 WILL BUY

handsome pair Hudson Bay sable Robes, Russian sable Cape, Russian sable Mantle, gentleman's fur lined Overcoat, lined Hudson Bay otter, Russian sable trimmed.

$2,500 WILL BUY

Russian sable Cape, handsomely matched skins; positively the best garment offered for the money.

$4,000 WILL BUY

Russian sable Mantle, with long tabs.

$9,500 WILL BUY

handsomest Russian sable garment in America.

A large assortment of Russian and Hudson Bay skins to select from for parties desiring garments made to order.

C. C. SHAYNE,

Manufacturing Fur Merchant,

124 & 126 West 42d St., New York,

Between Broadway and 6th Av.

Store open evenings until Christmas.

THE DAY IN WALL STREET

Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Still Under Pressure, Declines Further.

STANDARD OIL'S PURCHASES

The General Market Irregular—Produce Exchange Trust Company's Affairs—Gould's Interest $100,000.

Though there were no new developments yesterday in respect to Brooklyn Rapid Transit, the stock was under pressure all day on the Stock Exchange, and the final quotation for the day marked a decline from the previous day of one full point. There was absolutely no news in respect to the property, but the effects of the persistent rumors of Wednesday, that a receiver for the property was to be appointed, were, despite the official denial of these rumors, still felt, and the continued aggressive bear campaign accelerated the downward movement.

From what could be learned yesterday, it would appear not alone that the receivership rumor had been circulated for stock jobbing purposes, but also that many of the other fanciful reports emanated from the same sources, and had simply for their object the intimidation of weak holders and the depression of the quotation for the stock.

William F. Sheehan, of counsel for the company, reiterated that all the recently circulated stories concerning the company were absolutely false, while Anson R. Flower declared as ridiculous the idea that the decline of the stock was due to pressure brought to bear on Anthony N. Brady in order, because of that gentleman's gas holdings, to force a settlement of the gas war. Mr. Brady himself declined to discuss the matter, but a close friend of his said that his holdings of New Amsterdam Gas were so small that he would not be as appreciable a factor in determining the policy of that company as some people seemed to think.

The following statement was put out during the day by Directors of the company who are agreed that the present decline in the stock has been the result of a systematic bear attack.

"The Brooklyn Rapid Transit system now consists of 504 miles of railroad. The company has available over $10,000,000 assets to meet all expenditures for future improvements and enlargements. It has appropriated during the last six months over $600,000 for that purpose from earnings. It has an ample cash balance in bank, and has absolutely no floating debt. The surplus earnings will hereafter be applicable for dividends on the stock."

A rather puzzling feature of yesterday's trading was the buying of the stock by Standard Oil interests, who are reputed to have purchased some 10,000 shares. In some quarters this buying was said to be in order to steady the stock and prevent a further break; while in other quarters it was said that the Standard Oil interests were simply buying in order to begin to unload the stock later and further depress the quotation. In fact, there was almost as much talk regarding the significance of these purchases as there had been concerning the distressing rumors circulated on Wednesday.

All told, over 95,000 shares of the stock—the largest of any stock traded in—were sold, with the range of prices from 62½ to 67½, and the close 64½.

The general market was irregular and at times positively weak as a result of London's weakness, and talk of a panic there due to reported further reverses in South Africa.

PRESIDENT BEALL'S STANDING.

The Produce Exchange Trust Company's Trustees Consider Mr. McIntyre's Plan—Mr. Gould's Interest.

Several interesting facts in regard to the Produce Exchange Trust Company, which closed its doors on Monday, came out yesterday. One was that President Turner A. Beall need not resign, as he has nothing to resign, having been relieved of his duties, so that to resume them he would have to be re-elected. Another development was that the interest of Edwin Gould, who is Chairman of the Special, or Reorganization, Committee, in the company is $100,000. It also came out that the proposition which the Board of Trustees is to consider to-day is that of Thomas A. McIntyre, which was published in THE TIMES yesterday. Mr. McIntyre's proposition involves, it is asserted on excellent authority, the placing of Gen. Samuel Thomas at the head of the trust company in the place of Mr. Beall. It was further asserted, on authority, that when the capital of the company was increased from $500,000 to $2,500,000 the plan was underwritten by a syndicate, and that a large amount of the stock was not disposed of and is in the treasury of the corporation.

Little progress was made yesterday toward the liquidation or the rehabilitation of the company. Several of the Trustees were busy with Messrs. Goodwin and Cromwell, the lawyers of the Special Committee, in examining into the loans of the concern, and the entire clerical force was active in preparing data for the Trustees. The Special Committee held a brief session, on which it made no report, early in the evening. Mr. Gould presided. As he left the meeting he was asked if it was his purpose to take the company out of its embarrassment and merge it with the Federal Trust Company, which was organized by his brother Frank, and which is shortly to begin business at Wall Street and Broadway. Mr. Gould said that he did not care to discuss the subject. He said also that, while he would not talk further about it, President Beall had not resigned. He would not discuss a story that Thomas A McIntyre's plan was distinctly hostile to him. On one subject he was decided. "My committee," he said, "has not the final voice in the affairs of the company. The Board of Trustees has. We derive our power from it. The majority of the Trustees will finally decide what will be done with the company."

Another Trustee said last night: "If Mr. McIntyre produces the money he claims to have secured, and I have no reason to doubt his assertion, why, all that there will be to do is to open our doors and go on with our business. Perhaps a definite result will not be arrived at at our meeting to-morrow. You see Mr. McIntyre wants until next Tuesday. His choice for President is Gen. Thomas. I do not know that Mr. Gould is bent on controlling a trust company. Indeed, I have heard him quoted as saying that these are bad times for trust companies. But he has no inconsiderable interest in the Produce Exchange Trust Company. He put $100,000 into it before he became a Trustee and Vice President, and is not a man to be trifled with, while he intends to look out for all interests that are imperilled.

"Mr. Beall has no need to resign. He has been relieved. He goes out. My view of his case is that there is now no President of the Produce Exchange Trust Company. Mr. Gould's committee comprises the company's officers. So far, I have no reason to doubt that the company will liquidate honorably, or that the company will continue in business.

"But a question that is important has developed. When the company increased its capital the plan to issue $2,000,000 more of stock was underwritten by a syndicate, and we learn that all the stock was not sold. An important part of it is in the company's treasury."

Mr. McIntyre said yesterday that he had decided not to speak of his offer to the Board of Trustees of the company before they had acted on it, because it said all he cared to say on the subject.

Gen. Thomas would not talk about Mr. McIntyre's plan of reorganization or the possibility of his being chosen to succeed Mr. Beall, except to say: "I would not go in with Mr. Beall. But I would with Mr. McIntyre. I consider Mr. McIntyre a good man. I have known him for years and trust him. In my opinion, if the trust company starts again and is properly managed, there is a future for it."

Mr. Beall was in the offices of the company in the morning. He refused to speak of his affairs or about the company.

MONEY MARKET EASY.

No Aid Required from the Banking Syndicate — Estimates of Gold Exports This Week.

The money market continued easy yesterday, and the syndicate of Associated Banks took no action to relieve it, because no aid was required. Time money was firm at 6 per cent., and call loan rates were the same, with an exception or two at 7 per cent. As the day advanced the rate ran down to 3 per cent., with accommodation abundant and money going a-begging. A late demand ran the rate up to 4 per cent. The sterling exchange market was balanced by the Bank of England, holding to its 6 per cent. discount rate, and the increase in the rate of the Bank of France from 4 to 4½ per cent. Demand sterling in the last hour of business showed a tendency to easiness, the last posted rates being $4.87¼ to $4.87½, with the first quotation ruling. The current impression was that the French rate was raised to prevent gold going to London. On the other hand, the holding of the rate at London was accepted as an indication that the strain of gold getting was relaxed, and that the situation had improved, with the prospect of getting $4,000,000 or $5,000,000 from this country.

During the week about $600,000 in gold has been received from Canada by local banks having affiliations with the Dominion. Conservative opinion is that its mission is profitable investment and not exportation, even with the concessions granted by the Bank of England. The estimate of to-morrows gold shipments from America varied in the financial district. Some put them at $4,000,000, others at $7,000,000. Few of the exporting houses discussed probabilities or intentions. It is likely that these exports will be made.

Muller, Schall & Co.	$500,000
L. Von Hoffman & Co.	500,000
Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co.	500,000
Lazard Freres	1,000,000
August Belmont & Co.	500,000
	$3,000,000

At the Sub-Treasury yesterday $1,700,000 in bonds was deposited by banks to qualify as custodians of Government moneys, making about $8,000,000 so deposited here. At the Sub-Treasury this notice was posted:

The National City Bank has been designated as the depository of the internal revenue receipts, through which the distribution of funds will be made to all banks which accept the offer of the Treasury Department, and pledge United States bonds to secure such moneys.

ANOTHER BOSTON BANK CLOSED

Special Examiner Wing Placed in Charge of the Globe National by Controller Dawes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21. — Controller Dawes this evening appointed Special Examiner Daniel G. Wing temporary receiver of the Globe National Bank of Boston, Mass. In connection with his action the Controller said:

"Some time ago Mr. Wing, who is one of the experts employed in the system of special bank examinations recently inaugurated, discovered a serious condition of affairs in the Globe National Bank, which he immediately brought to the attention of the Controller, and under his direction to the Directors of the bank. The Directors very laudably agreed, and undertook to make good the doubtful and bad assets found, and have greatly improved the condition of the bank since that time. They also delivered to the Controller a written guaranty that they would remove the doubtful assets. Recent failures in Boston have lessened the value of the unperformed portion of the guaranty, and involved the solvency of the bank.

"In view of the fact that to allow the bank to remain open longer will result in injustice to unsecured creditors, now that the condition of insolvency is found to exist, it becomes my duty under the law to appoint a receiver. A considerable cash dividend can be paid to creditors at once.

"The condition of the bank was discovered by Special Examiner Wing in time to secure such action on the part of the Directors as will probably prevent the failure from inflicting heavy losses upon the depositors, but the Directors and stockholders will lose heavily."

The bank, it is understood, was involved in the Squire failure and in mining stocks. The following is a condensed statement of the condition of the bank as reported to the Controller Dec. 2, 1899:

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000
Surplus	120,000
Undivided profits	144,756
Circulation	891,100
Deposits	8,096,097
Bills payable	275,000
Total	$10,529,953

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$5,573,104
United States bonds to secure circulation	1,000,000
United States bonds to secure United States deposits	190,000
Premiums on bonds	139,350
Stocks and securities	1,092,202
Cash on hand and due from banks	2,535,297
Total	$10,529,953

RECEIVERSHIP SURPRISES BOSTON.

Clearing House Takes Precautions, However, Against Further Trouble.

BOSTON, Dec. 21.—The news that a receiver had been appointed for the Globe National Bank has taken this city by surprise. While the bank was known to have been in distress ten days ago, presumably over the decline in copper specialties, chiefly of the United States Mining Company, it was thought the crisis had passed.

The Boston Clearing House came to the assistance of the Globe Bank, although when the Broadway National Bank later was in trouble the same body declined to offer help. Three days ago it was officially stated that the Clearing House Committee had certificates to a large amount signed, ready to assist any solvent bank should pressure come upon it. For this reason the situation in financial circles here to-morrow is hardly likely to be seriously affected by the Globe Bank receivership.

$400,000 ATTACHMENT FILED.

Boston Speculators Fail to Make Margins Good and Brokers Sue.

BOSTON, Dec. 21.—A $400,000 attachment against Edward A. Clark and William H. Coolidge has been filed by Dupee & Sargent, State Street bankers and brokers. The writ relates especially to property held by the firms of Hayden, Stone & Co. and Frederick H. Prince & Co., bankers, and owned by Mrs. Elizabeth Clark, wife of Edward A. Clark.

William A. Hayes, counsel for Dupee & Sargent, said, to-day, that the attachment was made to protect the firm, with whom Messrs. Clark & Coolidge had an account. The former say they have lost $200,000 through the failure of their customers to strengthen their margins during the recent drop in the value of United States mining stock.

It is asserted that Dupee & Sargent, under orders from Clark & Coolidge, bought all the stock that was offered at $30 per share up to a certain time. It also is stated that Hayden, Stone & Co. made loans to Clark & Coolidge on other shares of United States mining stocks, and they are made parties to the writ for the purpose of recovering the value of these shares, if any, in their possession. Frederick H. Prince & Co. also are made parties for a similar purpose.

DRIVEN TO SUICIDE BY LOSSES.

Baltimore Post Office Cashier Takes His Own Life.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 21.—Having lost nearly $100,000 in the recent crash in the stock market Capt. Louis Schneeberger, cashier of the Baltimore Post Office, prominent in politics, and treasurer of the Young Republican Club, yesterday committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. Post Office Inspector Warfield says that Capt. Schneeberger's accounts as cashier are correct and his books balance to date.

Capt. Schneeberger had amassed a fortune during the past two years in the stock market. Since last January he had gained over $75,000 on lucky turns in the market. He was very popular in club and military circles, and everybody congratulated him on his good luck. Only a short time ago he told a friend that he intended to quit the market when he had made $150,000. He expected to round out that sum this year.

His friend says that he is sure from what he knows of the Captain's investments that he was completely wiped out both from call loans and from margins. He was a natural bull, and was always looking for increased values. While he did not pretend to be the possessor of any great inside information he watched the market carefully and was believed to be a good speculator. He did not carry any great margins on his stock, and was not prepared for any considerable slump like that of the last few days.

Capt. Schneeberger was well known in baseball and other sporting circles. During exciting races for the pennant he accompanied the Baltimore team to Boston, New York, and Philadelphia as the head of a band of rooters.

He leaves a wife, three sons, and two daughters.

MORE GAS WAR RUMORS

Russell Sage Calls Talk of Settlement Trashy Gossip.

STATEMENT OF SAMUEL SLOAN

Little Faith in the Talk of "Clubbing" Mr. Brady Into Submission—Consolidated's Attitude.

There was yesterday in the Wall Street district a chaos of rumors in regard to the "gas war" and its settlement. The stories were on the authority of those fully acquainted with the situation without other foundation than the meeting of the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee of the New Amsterdam Gas Company in the offices of August Belmont & Co., the bidding of the Standard and Consolidated Gas Companies for a municipal contract at 92½ cents, the meeting earlier in the week of three Consolidated Directors, who are Directors of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, to transact Lackawanna business in Samuel Sloan's office, the rise of Consolidated Gas stock, desultory meetings of officers of the rival gas companies—which accomplished nothing—an association of the raid on Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock with the gas situation, and the growing sentiment that something must be done to save the local and warring gas corporations from bankruptcy.

Directors of the Consolidated Gas Company said that the rumors of a settlement were absolutely without foundation. They ridiculed a story that "Standard Oil interests" had "clubbed Anthony N. Brady into submission" by attacking his corporations, including New Amsterdam Gas. Samuel Sloan said:

"Recently, that is for several months, there have been 'conferences,' if you may so style them. Mr. Rockefeller may have met Mr. Sage and said: 'How d'ye do?' and Mr. Brady may have been polite with Mr. Rockefeller. But there's nothing to hang your hat on. The 'war' is not ended. I know of no sale of a block of stock by Mr. Brady that has any bearing on the stories, while from what I see in the papers, I should judge that he has sold some Brooklyn Rapid Transit."

Another Director of the Consolidated Company, who is recognized as voicing the sentiment of all the Directors of that company, said yesterday:

"There will be no settlement of the 'gas war' until the owners of the outside companies are prepared to submit to the appointment of three independent arbitrators to adjust matters, to lay open their books, showing their capitalization and earnings, their assets and their liabilities—the exact state and worth of their property, in fact—just as we are now prepared to do. More, they must abide by the decision of these arbitrators, as we will.

"The managers of the New Amsterdam Company, it should be borne in mind, do not own a share of the stock of the company, and when the stockholders learn that they will turn them out. In the meantime it is very expensive business for us all.

"I may say that, in my opinion, the gas business in New York will not be as profitable in any year in the next twenty years as it would have been if certain Wall Street speculators had not gotten together to take advantage of the boom times by organizing a new company, the New Amsterdam.

"The present condition of the business is such that it is not calculated to impress very favorably those looking for legitimate investment."

After the meeting of the Directors of the New Amsterdam Company, Frank S. Hastings, one of the board, and its gas expert, said: "The situation has not changed. The Board of Directors and the Executive Committee met to day and transacted ordinary business. But they discussed and did nothing that had a bearing on the strife between the companies. So far as New Amsterdam is concerned, the financial affairs are all right, as will be seen shortly when the time arrives for it to fulfill its obligations.

Russell Sage, President of the Standard Gas Light Company, said: "All this talk is trash, gossip. The situation is not changed and I cannot see any change ahead. Standard is attending to business and going ahead with its affairs. I have talked recently, just simply gossiped, with William Rockefeller without result. We have not been invited to any conference, and the fight is going on yet. But it could be settled in a few minutes if the others would get sense and get us all together."

Anthony N. Brady would see no one in regard to the reports. He was quoted by an intimate friend as ridiculing them as buncombe and circulated for stock-jobbing purposes.

The fact that a renewal of a contract for supplying the city with gas for Blackwell's Island and its institutions had brought bids of 92½ cents a thousand from the Consolidated and Standard Companies was known several days ago. Officers of the companies said that the coincidence as to price was not significant. The New Amsterdam is likely to bid at this uniform rate. A financial agent for the last-named company said that the knowledge of such a bid by the Consolidated sent the stock of the company up when other stocks were tumbling.

The quotations for securities at the close of the market yesterday did not indicate a cessation of hostilities among the gas companies. Consolidated Gas closed at 180, a net decline of three points; New Amsterdam common at 21½, a loss of one point; New Amsterdam preferred at 41, a similar loss. Standard stocks advanced. Common closed at 100, a gain of five points, and preferred at 123, one of three points.

DISTILLING COMPANY'S AFFAIRS.

Plan to Increase Stock Abandoned—Wants Tax Decreased.

President S. M. Rice of the Distilling Company of American announced yesterday the abandonment for the present of the plan for increasing the capital stock of the company. Mr. Rice considers the condition of the money market so unfavorable as to suggest prudence in launching any financial scheme at present, and he will not risk failure with that of his company. The proposition was to raise about $2,000,000 by a stock or bond issue to take up a floating indebtedness.

Mr. Rice is anxious to secure the passage of an act of Congress which would reduce the amount of internal revenue which the company has to pay. He believes that a tax of 70 cents, instead of $1.10, would, on account of increased consumption, produce more revenue than the present tax.

EMIGRATED IN GIRL'S ATTIRE.

Austrian Youth's Device to Escape Service in the Army.

Peter Segina, seventeen years old, of Reskov, Austria, arrived here on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse and passed through the Barge Office as Fräulein Theresa Matinsic. He was accompanied by his aunt, Catherine Segina, of Bradford, Conn.

Peter was of an age when he expected to be drafted into the Austrian Army. In order to avoid conscription he rigged himself up in some of his aunt's clothing and embarked for this country with her as her niece. On the voyage his attentions in girl's attire to other girls attracted a good deal of notice and aroused suspicions, which his aunt did her best to allay. Upon arrival at the Barge Office Fräulein Matinsic was closely questioned by the authorities and owned up to being Peter in false garb. He was permitted to accompany his aunt to Connecticut.

Commercial Trust Company Election.

The Commercial Trust Company, recently incorporated at Trenton with $500,000 capital stock and $500,000 surplus fund, was organized yesterday at 55 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, where its offices will be until its new building on the site of Taylor's Hotel is completed. These Directors were chosen: Walter E. Ammon, Joseph S. Auerbach, Marcus Beach, August Belmont, C. Ledyard Blair, Frederick G. Bourne, William Brinkerhoff, John D. Carscallen, C. C. Cuyler, J. Warren Nordenbergh, J. H. Hyde, Robert M. Jarvis, Luther Kountze, Frank J. Matthews, Allan L. McDermott, N. Thayer Robb, Robert S. Ross, Edwin A. Stevens, Benjamin L. Stowe, Eben B. Thomas, Myles Tierney, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, John J. Voorhees, George W. Young, and Augustus Zabriskie. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors these officers were elected: President—J. Warren Hardenbergh; Vice Presidents—George W. Young and Robert S. Ross; Secretary and Treasurer—Oscar L. Gubelman; Cashier—William J. Field.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

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BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), SIXTH AVE

Many Holiday Presents at Half Value.

We Have Reduced Prices Of Thousands of Things That

.....are included under the general term Holiday Merchandise. The aggregate quantity is very large—but there are not many of a kind and for that reason it would be unwise to enumerate them.

This sale means the final and thorough depletion of all our Christmas stocks. It is in complete harmony with the long-established Macy policy of never carrying goods over from one season to another. Come, select what you want and save big money.

Special Notice Concerning Deliveries

.....In addition to our regularly organized delivery service we will have over a hundred special messengers on duty Saturday night until 10 o'clock.

All purchases made up to 10 O'CLOCK SATURDAY NIGHT are guaranteed to be delivered before Christmas morning.

The foregoing applies to Furniture and other bulky goods as well as small articles.

Clothing—ANNEX

We take large lots from overloaded manufacturers, and small balances from the same sources, when money can be saved. Of course, materials and workmanship must be right. We never relax our watch on those points. Just now we own many lines, that represent unusual economy. They came to our counters at cut rates, and we are willing for them to go the same way. It's the "nimble six-pence" theory.

$10.74 for Men's $15.00 Overcoats, made of all-wool Oxford frieze, full box style, body lined with fancy plaids, shoulders and sleeves with satin, silk velvet collar.

$12.49 for Men's $16.50 Overcoats, made of black and blue kersey, strictly all wool and durable color, loose, dressy shape, back and sleeves lined with guaranteed satin.

$17.98 for Men's $25.00 Overcoats, made of fine all-wool kersey, body lined with Clay diagonal, shoulders and sleeves with satin, very nobby and smart effect.

$28.49 for Men's $35.00 Overcoats, made of extra rich black and blue kersey, silk velvet collar, lined throughout with heavy, handsome satin.

$11.99 for Men's $15.00 Cutaway Coats and Vests, made of soft-finished Clay diagonal weaves, lined with serviceable Italian cloth, edges single stitched.

$8.74 for Boys' Long-trouser Suits, vests cut double-breasted, made of black and blue cheviots, they fit perfectly and will wear satisfactorily.

Suits and Overcoats suggest allied interests. Here's a hint of them:

Smoking Jackets—$2 98 to $11.99.
Men's Sealskin Caps—$9.99 for the $15 kind.
Stetson's Alpine Hats—$3.99 for the $5.00 kind.
Men's Sweaters—$1.24 to $4.07.
Boys' Sweaters—89c. to $1.88.
Men's Neckwear—24c. for the 39c kind.
Men's Mackintoshes—$2.98, $7.49, $9.98.
Men's Linen Handkerchiefs—9c. to 94c. each.
Men's Silk Handkerchiefs—24c., 39c., 59c., 89c.
Dress SUIT CASES—$3.44 to $20.81.
Club Bags—$1.78 to $16.74.
Smoking Tables—$1.29 to $6.98.
Shaving Stands—$8.99 to $22.67.
Morris Chairs—$2.49 to $74.99.

Moistening Boxes, Pipes, Cigar Holders, Tobacco Pouches, and don't forget the great sales of Wines, Liquors, Imported and Domestic Cigars.

Mantel Sets, Bronzes, Clocks and Marble Statuary.

Their departure from the foreign port was delayed, the voyage across was slow, but they are here just before the finish of the Holiday rush, and we hope to distribute them rapidly by the power of extraordinarily low prices.

Mantel Sets, including Clock and pair of Candelabra, gold ormolu, Dresden-painted panels and Algerian onyx, $18.94 to $199.66.

Vienna Regulators, gold-finished, beveled glass, and mercurial pendulums, some are decorated with Russian enamel, $21.78 to $93.21.

Mantel Clocks, Algerian onyx, resplendently illuminated dials, enriched with gold trimmings, $21.74 to $31.48.

Travelling Clocks, guaranteed French movements, gold-finished, some with repeating strike, $6.94 to $15.94.

Limoges Enamels on copper and paintings on ivory small lot of exclusive specimens, marked at half the prices charged elsewhere for similar goods, $4.38 to $23.41.

Dutch Silver Novelties—reproductions of the rare conceits made by the old Dutch artists, choice for curio cabinets, $1.99 to $10.67.

Italian Marbles—principally busts—all the delicate and exquisite lace effects. Some of the best and most recent studies of the Florentine studios. They vary in price from $1.97 for a simple Bust to $66 49 for a magnificent ideal Figure.

BIG ARMORY RECEPTION.

New Addition to 47th Regiment's Home Formally Opened.

The new addition to the Forty-seventh Regiment armory at Marcy Avenue and Lynch Street, Brooklyn, was formally opened last night with a review, followed by a reception. Several thousand persons were in attendance, and the great drill hall was elaborately decorated with flags and bunting. With the addition, the armory occupies an entire block and makes the drill hall one of the largest in America.

The reviewing officer last night was Major Gen. Roe, commanding the New York National Guard. The regiment was divided into two battalions, Col. John G. Eddy in command. The reception which followed the review continued until an early hour this morning.

A PASTOR DIES OF INJURIES.

The Rev. Vernon B. Carroll Had Leg Crushed by a Train.

The Rev. Vernon Bond Carroll, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y., died at the City Hospital yesterday from the effects of an accident, which occurred just outside the Erie Railway Station, Jersey City, on Monday evening.

Mr. Carroll, who had been visiting his son, Vernon E. Carroll, at Tenafly, N. J., went to Jersey City by the Northern Railroad, intending to take an Erie train for Garfield, N. J., where two other of his sons reside. When his train arrived at Jersey City it was stopped outside the station on signal. Mr. Carroll alighted. When he saw his error he attempted to board the train again just as it started. He slipped and fell under the wheels, his right leg being so badly crushed as to necessitate amputation.

Mr. Carroll was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1846. He was graduated from Rutgers College, at New Brunswick, N. J., and afterward from the Theological Seminary attached to Rutgers. He was ordained in 1871. He is survived by a widow, six sons, and two daughters.

THE KRONMAN MURDER TRIAL.

William Neufeld, Defendant, Unmoved at Story of the Woman's Fate.

William Neufeld, who is charged with the murder of Mrs. Annie Kronman of 266 West Thirty-fifth Street, went on trial before Justice Fursman in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday.

Assistant District Attorney J. Forbes Hennessy, in opening the case for the people, reviewed the circumstances surrounding the murder, and said that the evidence in the possession of the District Attorney's office, while circumstantial, was of the strongest possible kind. Neufeld, he said, knew of the jewels in Mrs. Kronman's possession, and before the murdered woman was discovered is known to have been inquiring for her flat. Neufeld heard the details of the murder unmoved.

Coroners' Physician Donlin, the first witness called, said that Mrs. Kronman's death was due to a fractured skull. All of the wounds, in his opinion, had been inflicted by the axe which was found lying beside her.

Nathan Kronman testified as to finding his wife unconscious on the floor and observing that his wife's jewelry box had been broken open, and that the jewels were gone.

All the while Kronman was testifying Neufeld took notes, handing them to his counsel, William F. Howe.

Ambulance Surgeon Crawford declined to commit himself as to whether or not Mrs. Kronman's wounds had been inflicted with a hatchet.

Frederick Kaffernan identified the jewels that had been stolen from Mrs. Kronman's jewel box as those he had sold to Kronman.

Under cross-examination he admitted that there was no mark on the diamonds in the earrings he had sold Kronman, one of which, according to the prosecution, Neufeld had converted into a stud. The witness, however, recognized the stone by the color and cutting, although he had not seen it since March 6.

Lily Cripps, twelve years old, who lives on the ground floor of the Kronman house, identified Neufeld as the man she had directed to Kronman's flat the morning of the murder. She said that she heard him climb up two flights of stairs before she went into her mother's apartments. The efforts of the defense to shake her testimony were unsuccessful.

Mrs. Katherine Werms testified that she had seen Lily Cripps open the door on the morning of Aug. 7, and heard her direct a man to the Kronman flat. Miss Louise Werms, the last witness called yesterday, said that she heard Mrs. Kronman talking to some one in her flat at about 1:30 o'clock on the day of the murder.

The trial will continue to-day.

TAMMANY MAN SENTENCED.

Indictments for Election Law Violations—Extraordinary Term Adjourned.

Justice Werner yesterday adjourned the Extraordinary Term of the Supreme Court until March 5. Before adjournment he sentenced Samuel Goldberger, the Tammany Captain of the Eighth Assembly District, who was convicted of "colonizing," to two years in Sing Sing Prison. Goldberger keeps a saloon at 1 Forsyth Street, and he was convicted of "colonizing" at 17 Forsyth Street. He has a wife and six children, and they were all in the court room when he was sentenced. They sat in the rear and wept bitterly. Ex-Police Justice Koch made a plea for mercy for the convicted man.

After Goldberger was sentenced several men pleaded not guilty to charges of violating the primary laws. Most of the cases grew out of the leadership fights in the Ninth and Thirty-fourth Assembly Districts. The indictments in the Ninth are:

Louis Hahn, two indictments; George F. Bagley, two indictments; C. Blair Mahoney, two indictments; James Gateley, one indictment; Henry G. Gleiston, two indictments; Peter J. Sleppers, one indictment; John C. McAdam, two cases, and Joseph F. Welch.

In the Thirty-fourth the list of indictments includes William H. Walsh, Joseph R. Corcoran, Edward Stricker, John C. Simon, Joseph F. Leddy, Michael Jackson, James T. McMahon, Harry Harper, and Henry Sauter.

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SILVERITES UNMASKING.

The underlying motive of the silver movement is the desire to get something for nothing. The Brooklyn Bryan Democrats now frankly acknowledge that they would prefer dollars of paper that cost nothing at all to dollars of silver that cost 52 cents apiece. It is reported that this move is in obedience to the suggestion of Mr. BRYAN. It would certainly be in harmony with his avowed ideas, and his theatrical proclivities may have induced him to try the new game on the Kings County dog before transferring it to a larger stage.

It is noteworthy that the Brooklyn Bryanites couple their advocacy of Government paper with opposition to the banks, and especially to the issue of "money" by the banks. This is entirely natural, because it is one of the inconveniences of dealing with banks that no one can get money or money's worth from them for nothing. The banks are the custodians of a good deal of property belonging to others, and their only source of profit is the management of that property. One of the conditions of their business is that they shall be able to meet at sight all demands on them of those whose property they have in keeping. This necessity, together with an old-fashioned honesty that has been bred in them by generations of practice, makes them most unpromising victims of the plans of persons who seek their money without offering a full equivalent for it. If the Directors were chosen by popular election and the majority of their constituents were of the Bryanite way of thinking, they might find it expedient to "issue" money to please their constituents without adequate security or hope of return, as the Congress of the United States has repeatedly been asked to do and sometimes has come near doing. But even then the banks would be so promptly ruined by the operation that they would be of little real use for Bryanite purposes. The only hope of these is in the politicians. At present this is rather slim, but the Bryanites are logical in trying to make the most of it by popular agitation and otherwise.

Popular agitation is, however, discouraging because the people are steadily getting clearer and sounder ideas as to what is and what is not safe money to be paid in. A few years since, when the business and the industry of the land were in deep depression and there was an enormous amount of indebtedness outstanding, the idea of "cheap" money had a certain fascination for the unthinking. For the purpose of paying debts the cheaper it was the better it seemed to this class. But now that they are the creditors and have crops or goods or labor to be paid for, the money they want in payment is none too good when it is the very best. And it is gradually coming to be understood that of all varieties of paper money there is none better than the constantly redeemable notes of sound banks. The fundamental reason for this is that such notes are not issued except to render possible the exchange of actual values. No one can get them from the issuing bank unless he can give certain assurance that they are to be used in this way, for if they were not they would immediately return to the bank and would have to be redeemed. There is no profit in the issue of notes that have not a legitimate work to perform in the payment for goods or services, and for these purposes they can be issued only to those who have solid credit. Hence the always redeemable notes of sound banks are at once the best paper currency of good business and the worst for the gentlemen who want to get something for nothing.

THE GOLDEN RULE AT WASHINGTON.

Senator HOAR has snatched up the torch that lately fell from the hand of JONES of Toledo and is bearing it on far up the heights. But how vastly is the field of illumination enlarged! JONES concerned himself almost altogether with cities, franchises, and wage-earners. Senator HOAR's benignant counsels of perfection embrace the universal brotherhood of man with all its woes and passions.

His resolutions offered in the Senate on Wednesday will be read with varied emotions, according to the point of view of the reader. The general judgment will be that the Senator is dreaming. Some will say that he is in his dotage, a very unkind and disrespectful thing to say of a Senator from the State of Massachusetts. But really, what shall be said of a Senator of a quarter of a century's experience who asks the Senate to declare by resolution that it is a pressing obligation of this Republic "to banish illiteracy and ignorance from the land," and "to secure for every workingwoman wages enough to support a life of comfort, and an old age of leisure and quiet, as befits those who have an equal share in a self-governing State"? Why does an old age of quiet befit the citizen of a republic any more than it befits the born thrall in a despotism? Senator HOAR is not quiet. Again, what can the Federal Government do to enable great cities "to govern themselves in freedom, in honor, and in purity"?

GEORGE F. HOAR is a far wiser man than JONES of Toledo, but he mixes in his political philosophy the same Socialistic mush. He wants to give everybody everything, make everybody happy, abolish sin and suffering, and put the world under the sway of the golden rule. He takes no account of the ineradicable inequality among men. How can the Republic banish illiteracy and ignorance when a constant proportion of its citizens have a congenital and defiant inaptitude for learning? How can it secure a competence for every workman when a considerable percentage of that class, as of every other class, is incurably lazy and improvident? What is to be done to make City Governments pure? Would Mr. HOAR expel every inhabitant who was not a well of piety and learning?

Senator HOAR is simply decreeing that seven halfpenny loaves shall be sold for a penny and the three-hooped pot shall have ten hoops. He would enact a law to amend the immutable laws of nature and Divine Providence.

Why did the Senator deem it necessary to put all this flimsy wrapping around the anti-imperialistic kernel of his resolutions? He offered them, of course, in order that one of these days he might have an opportunity to make a speech. We shall await with deep interest his exposition of the ethical basis of the eighth item upon his list of the obligations of this Republic, namely:

> To abstain from interfering with the freedom and just rights of other nations or peoples, and to remember that the liberty to do right necessarily involves the liberty to do wrong, and that the American people has no right to take from any other people the birthright of freedom because of a fear that they will do wrong with it.

This doctrine puts an end to the enforcement of every law against wrongdoing. It confers absolution for all the past crimes of men and nations, and licenses them for future offenses. The colonies ought not to have interfered with England's sovereign right to oppress them. We ought never to have forced the troops of NAPOLEON III. out of Mexico. The Government had no right to coerce the seceded States. And Senator HOAR has no right to deny this Administration the sovereign privilege of doing all manner of wrong in the Philippines.

More than thirty years ago Senator HOAR's party conferred the right of suffrage on the emancipated slaves, a right they were in no wise fitted to exercise, which has brought them untold misery, and which, had they not, largely through unlawful means, been restrained from exercising it, would have reduced the Southern States to a condition of unspeakable corruption and savagery. The Massachusetts Senator now insists that we shall repeat that fearful blunder with the people of the Philippine Islands. He would set these helpless beings up in the business of self-government and leave them to stand or fall, with no white population to furnish the framework of a civil structure and avert the horrors of anarchy or complete enslavement. It is a narrow policy, the cruelest policy that man could propose for the Filipinos.

MR. MCKINLEY'S BLOW TO REPUBLICAN POLICY.

According to The Sun—a very good authority on such things—Mr. MCKINLEY is regarded by his friends in Congress as having struck "a blow at the Republican policy of protection."

The bludgeon used by the President for this cruel and perfidious act is found in the reciprocity treaties which he has negotiated with various foreign powers, and especially with France and some of the South American Republics. In the French treaty he is accused of sacrificing the interests of the California winemakers, while other Californians are offended at the rates he has arranged for on the citrous fruits of the West Indies. The shepherds of Ohio are wroth with him for the concession of 20 per cent. on wool imported from the Argentine, and the tolling members of the Cattle Trust are angered by a like concession on hides in the same treaty. When the full text of the various treaties is made known this feeling of resentment at the President will doubtless be intensified. Word has already been received in Washington that the opposition in the House to the approval of these treaties will be bitter, obstinate, and thoroughly organized. The threat will probably be carried out, but we do not believe that it will be of any avail.

In the first place, Mr. MCKINLEY is not what in Ohio is known as a "tumble bug" in politics. He knows pretty well what he is doing and how it will be treated in Congress. He does not like to bring up short against any obstacle set in his path by men of his own party, and to avoid this annoyance he has the habit of providing beforehand that there shall be no obstacles that he cannot safely encounter. His recent triumph in the passage of a gold standard bill, which many of his friends regarded with undisguised disgust, is a case in point. In that instance some of us thought that he was a little slow in action, but when he did act it was plain that he had made success entirely secure. There is every reason to infer that he has done the same before he consented to put the reciprocity treaties on their way through the Senate and finally through the House.

In the next place, it must be remembered that the treaties are made in pursuance of direct authority given in the Tariff bill of 1897. Section 4 of that act practically gave the President power to arrange the details of such amendments as he thought best, within a limit of 20 per cent. reduction, to the tariff in the form of treaties, which should require only the assent of the Senate and the approval of Congress in a block to become a part of the law, thus avoiding the delays and uncertainties of the usual mode of amendment. It is true that this provision was quite inconsistent with the spirit of the act, but then the late Mr. DINGLEY was from Maine, and he had been inoculated with the belief strongly held by his former leader, Mr. BLAINE, that the sheer despotism of protection could properly be tempered by the slow assassination of reciprocity. And there were men, like Mr. ALLISON, in the Senate who also believed in this idea, though they probably realized that the assassination would not be so slow as Mr. DINGLEY may have supposed. At any rate, the forces that secured the insertion in the tariff of 1897 the reciprocity section are much stronger now than they then were, and are likely to be quite strong enough to enable the President to get his treaties through.

Nevertheless the shepherds of Ohio are right. It is a blow to the Republican policy of protection that the President has struck, and it will not be the last.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

It is immensely to the credit of the organs of British opinion that they do not attempt to disguise from themselves or from anybody else the awful seriousness of the British situation in South Africa. The London Times has as much responsibility for that situation as any public man, and far more than any other public newspaper, because it has had the weight of an authority to which no other newspaper can pretend. Certainly it has a very large share of responsibility for the proclamation which it made, and which no other newspaper could have made with equal emphasis and assurance of being attended to, on the day after the Transvaal's ultimatum was issued. That was the proclamation that the real object of the war was not to right the wrongs of the Outlanders, but to settle, once and for all, "the question of British or Dutch supremacy in South Africa." Considering that the inhabitants of Dutch descent constitute, as Mr. BRYCE puts it, "the bulk of the white population" in South Africa, and this not only in the two Dutch Republics but in the two nominally British colonies, and that such a proclamation was to every Dutch-descended and Dutch-speaking man in South Africa a challenge, we must agree with the Journal des Débats that the proclamation was "conspicuously maladroit." Doubtless the belief thus needlessly inculcated has done very much to complicate the purely military problem.

Yet it is The London Times which now frankly owns that, "Viewing the situation as a whole, its extreme gravity is apparent." It is The London Times which expresses a desire to be rid of "the incubus of Ladysmith and Kimberley," which "still dominates the situation." One can understand how a military critic should say that. If these two towns were not threatened by the Boers, Gen. BULLER would be at liberty to revise his plans with sole reference to the immediate safety of his forces and to their efficiency after reinforcements should enable them to resume the advance. The Times goes so far as to say that if Gen. WHITE is hard pressed there is nothing for it but that "he must fight his way south at all costs." And what is true of the garrison of Ladysmith is at least as true of the garrison of Kimberley, which seems to be in even narrower straits, though it is not so numerous and thus, in a military sense, not so important. But the plain fact is that the British force now in South Africa is not competent to do anything for the relief of either beleaguered place. That is the fact which has been made clear by the successive repulses of Lord METHUEN and Sir REDVERS BULLER. That is the fact which constitutes "the extreme gravity of the situation."

The Boers have at least a month before them before any considerable accession of strength can come to their enemies. They have so much time in which to make the most of their victories. Until the reinforcements arrive time will be on the Boer side. Many persons may have wondered that the Boers have not already followed up their advantage by attacking the two beleaguered towns and garrisons. Doubtless the explanation is precisely that time is on their side, that the garrisons are every day growing weaker and they themselves relatively stronger, while the strength of the forces available for relief is a constant quantity which has been demonstrated to be insufficient. The longer the sieges are protracted, until the reinforcements are available, the better for the Boers. If they wait for the forces of famine to reinforce their own, as there is evidence that they are already doing, they may have, without the loss of a life, what would cost them terrible loss if they undertook to snatch it prematurely. If this be the correct explanation of the quiescence of the Boers, since the repulses at the Modder on one side and at the Tugela on the other, we may expect to see that quiescence prolonged until the arrival of the British reinforcements. It may be broken by some desperate sorties on the part of the garrisons which their countrymen have been forced to abandon to their fate. Or it may be relieved by the proposal of surrender from them, which would equally be an act of desperation. But there is no reason that is evident why the Boers should take the offensive for several weeks yet to come.

It is true, as The London Times declares, that Kimberley and Ladysmith constitute, or rather that the necessity of considering them constitutes, an "incubus" upon the British forces. But the British commanders do not seem to be restrained in their movements by that incubus. They are taking the best and most convenient and most defensible positions for themselves, without any reference to the beleaguered garrisons. What The Times means by "incubus" is doubtless that the British would be better off now if they had abandoned the two towns weeks ago. That is doubtless true. But it is also true that an abandonment of either or both, while there was still time to abandon them, would have been fiercely denounced all over Great Britain as a sign of weakness if not of cowardice. A confession of weakness it would undoubtedly have been, and such a confession of weakness as no Englishman would have made until it was actually forced upon him by military defeat. The two towns in question are in unquestionably British territory, and each of them is a good many miles from the border of the Transvaal, though one of them is directly on the border of the Orange Free State. And they are the most important towns on their respective borders. To abandon them to the Boers, before being compelled to abandon them, would have been a pusillanimous performance. They have come to be an "incubus," but an incubus which Great Britain had really no choice but to assume and carry until she was compelled to drop it. That they are now exposed to capture, with a very slight chance of being relieved, is a result of the general underrating of the military qualities and resources of the Boers which has prevailed in England, in spite of the experience of 1881. That is nobody's fault in particular. It is the fault of everybody in general. Scarcely any Englishman is entitled to incriminate any other with it. But the result of it is none the less a situation of which "the extreme gravity is apparent."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In a letter recently sent to an American friend HENRY M. STANLEY not only ascribes the British reverses in South Africa to the almost criminal lack of foresight of the Government, but expresses strong apprehension that after the costly victory has been won its fruits will not be gathered. "I am so confirmed," he writes, "in my belief that the English people are given up to sentiment, and adverse to good sense, that I expect when BULLER—as I hope to GOD he may—brings order out of disorder and KRUEGER to his senses, we shall give the fruits of our costly struggle away for the first whine that comes out of the Transvaal. Wait and see." Another passage of the letter runs: "In England we are so given to the cultivation of beautiful phrases and logic, that no one of the simple kind can hope to have simple truths listened to. Our newspaper leaders are written in such Johnsonian-Gladstonese that plain people pass them over as being 'grand,' but they are scarcely understood by the many. In admiration of the sound we have lost the sense, and the direct, simple English has no chance in these libretto days." The concluding phrase will strike some readers as a good example of the fault the writer was condemning. And, after all, perhaps, retired explorers are not the best possible judges of war and national politics. Some of them, at least, are disposed to be sourly gloomy in all their opinions.

—That the merriness of the Yuletide season is occasionally, not to say often, sickled o'er with the pale cast of the cash account is a fact that has received frequent mention and much more frequent consideration. Really novel, however, is the argument which has just been presented by a Jerseyman of true genius and courage for the purpose of bringing about a reformation and simplification of our Christmas rites. He declares with every evidence of sincere emotion that a frightful incident of every recurrence of the more or less joyous and more and more expensive day is the destruction of innumerable young trees. Come to think of it, the Jerseyman is right, at least in the contention that Christmas does every year cut off, and carry away an impressively large multitude of arboreal benefactors, and, with the growing appreciation of the injury that follows the removal of forests, it may be that his plea will produce in a few minds an effect which an indulgent smile cannot altogether express. Possibly enough he has an exaggerated idea about the amount of damage done by the purveyors of Christmas trees, but genius is always a magnifier, and that fault, like many others, must be overlooked. Anyhow, it is something, no, much, that at last those in whom this festal season inspires thoughts the reverse of enthusiastic have been supplied with a new explanation of the gloom that drapes their brows—an explanation which can be offered with a faint hope that it will delay, if not entirely exclude, the hitherto inevitable suspicion of a mean economy. Incidentally we may state that this would-be reformer of ancient customs is the same man who long ago found in the first chapter of Genesis, 29th verse, clear proof that to use trees for anything except as a source of food is a violation of divine command.

—Using as a text comments recently made in this paper on the habit, now so common among the well-to-do, of sending their children to private instead of public schools, The Topeka Capital says that the tendency is to be deplored for two reasons: "If the public schools are poor, it is unfortunate for the thousands who are obliged to attend them; if they are good, it creates class antipathies to see them attended only by the poorer people." The Capital, however, is of the opinion that this lamentable separation of American children is taking place to a notable extent only in the great cities. Nothing of the kind, it asserts, can be seen in Topeka, where, thanks to the fact that the public schools supply adequate accommodations for all who desire to attend them, and to the other fact that they are well up to modern educational methods and ideas, nobody is tempted to send his children to private institutions. If that is the case, Topeka is certainly to be congratulated and envied. It could not be said with even an approach to truth about New York. But is The Capital quite sure that the management of the Topeka schools has been kept free from the taint of politics?

—There was some excuse for despair, as well as much reason for hope, in the Havana dispatches published yesterday. On the one hand was the apparently unanimous enthusiasm with which Gen. WOOD was welcomed. It showed a most encouraging appreciation of what Cuba must be and do if she is either to deserve or receive independence, for to cheer Gen. WOOD was to abjure dishonesty and ignorance and to promise the acceptance and furtherance of all that he represents—progress, fidelity to public trusts, physical and moral cleanliness, and an awakening to the realities of the present, the possibilities of the future. In another part of the city, however, there was a scene of a different sort. Ten representatives of the Cuba that has so much to change were marched through the streets to jail, living evidence that conviction of the need for reform is still far from universal among the ambitious islanders. These ten men had been chosen, presumably with care, to serve on the Custom House staff as Chief Appraisers, and, unless their arrest was a piece of almost incredible injustice, had conspired with a group of Havana merchants to evade the revenue laws in the old Spanish style. About the worst feature of an incident that had no good ones is revealed by the report that there is hot indignation in the Union Club, an organization of much social importance to which these men belonged, because they were not allowed to go to the jail in cabs, but were conducted to it on foot. This misapprehension of where the disgrace really lay is too amusing to be pathetic and too pathetic to be amusing; it is simply disgusting. Gen. WOOD, fortunately, can be trusted to see that the case is thoroughly investigated, and that not only the Appraisers, but their accomplices among the merchants, get unmistakable proof that times are not what they were. Evidently lessons of that kind will have their uses in the aspiring island.

—Ordinarily, in a conflict between librarians and Tammany officials, it could safely be assumed off-hand that the former were right and the latter wrong, and good citizens would be in no doubt as to which side deserved support. It seriously complicates the situation, however, when the Tammany officials are seconded and the librarians opposed by Controller COLER. This at least makes it necessary for the public to wait for more light before making up its mind as to the merits of the controversy. Yet one thing can be decided at once—Sunday, of all days in the week, is the day on which libraries supported in whole or in part by the products of taxation should not be closed. If the available funds are not sufficient to permit the doors to be open all the week through, let them be shut on any other day than Sunday—until, of course, enough money can be provided to make any closing at all unnecessary.

AS TO LETTERS FROM READERS.

The numbers of letters on the South African war which THE TIMES has received from its readers is a gratifying evidence of the interest taken in the subject. As soon as space will permit those letters will be published which conform to the customary requirements. These requirements are that the real name and address of the writer accompany the communication; that the expressions used be not abusive or otherwise unfit to print; and that not too many words be employed to convey the ideas expressed or the facts adduced. A number of letters have been received which we would have cheerfully printed had they been accompanied by the correct names and addresses of the writers. We may repeat here, also, for the benefit of those who are unfamiliar with the policy of the newspaper, that it is immaterial whether or not the writers of letters agree with the views advanced in the editorial columns.

WASTING CITY WATER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I fear our good people will find it an extremely difficult matter to fill and keep full of water a tub that has a sieve for a bottom. As the city increases in population, so does the tub, and, of course, its bottom and likewise the sieve. It will therefore be an expensive job to capture eventually all the rainfall of the State and bring all the water of the State to the ocean by artificial aqueducts, instead of by way of the Hudson River. And, should it be accomplished, our people would not be healthier, happier, or cleaner, for the water wasted does no one any good except those who are interested in contracts to furnish it.

It is worth considering whether it would not be better for the city at its own expense to place a meter on every service pipe in the city and raise the salaries of the Inspectors until they were the best-paid men in the department, and thus obtain employes whose integrity, honesty, fidelity, and ability could not be questioned. At the same time reduce the price of water from $1 per 1,000 cubic feet to 65 cents per 1,000 cubic feet.

The following figures are taken from the year 1897, and refer to the Manhattan and Bronx, and the term city always refers only to those two boroughs as they existed in that year.

In June, 1896, I requested Gen. Collis, Commissioner of Public Works, to have a meter placed upon the service pipe of his residence, 1,055 Fifth Avenue. On the 13th of the same month a one-inch meter was connected with the service pipe, and was read and the reading recorded at noon every Saturday until Dec. 25, 1897, a copy of which record I have before me. Before connecting the meter the Commissioner informed me that he had just had the plumbing all repaired, and there were no leaks. The first seven weeks the consumption was a little over 7,000 gallons per week. This was enormous. I sent plumbers from the bureau, and when they found and repaired the leaks the consumption fell to less than 2,250 gallons per week. For the entire year 1897, with an average of eight people living in the house, the weekly consumption was about 2,967 gallons.

This was when the plumbing was free from leaks and without any attempts to save. This gives a per capita average for the year of 19,281 gallons. The population of the city for 1897, according to the Board of Health, was 1,990,000. At the above average per capita the consumption should have been 38,369,190,000 gallons plus about 16,000,000 gallons consumed through meters and 4,380,000,000 gallons, the amount estimated by Mr. Birdsall, to be used for fires, sprinkling, public buildings, charities, &c., making in all 58,749,000,000 gallons. Mr. Birdsall says in 1897 the city consumed 243,000,000 gallons per day, or 88,695,000,000 gallons during the year.

Subtract from this the 58,749,000,000 gallons, and we find the amount of actual unnecessary waste to be 29,946,000,000 gallons, or 82,800,000 gallons per day, or more than 33⅓ per cent. of all the water furnished the city that year, which, at the present daily consumption, would show a waste of 86,600,000 gallons per day. This is conservative, because the 16,000,000,000 gallons consumed by meters furnished all the water consumed by that large portion of the population living in flats, apartment houses, and hotels, and should have been deducted from the population of the city in the above computation.

The amount of money received for water from all sources in 1897 was $4,833,549. If the 38,000,000,000 gallons plus the 16,000,000,000 gallons, above which is the actual amount necessary for the city after deducting free water, had been metered and paid for at the reduced rate of 65 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, instead of the present price of $1, the receipts would have been $4,910,337, or over $476,000 more than it actually was. This would permit the bureau to increase its expenses $58,000 a year and have enough left to pay 3 per cent. on over $14,000,000.

Of the amount of money collected in 1897, $2,438,475 was from the 16,000,000,000 gallons which passed through meters and $1,851,754 from over 68,000,000,000 gallons not metered, allowing for water not charged for. It is possible that those having meters may think this is not quite equitable.

The leaks and useless waste of water are mainly, if not almost entirely, after it enters the service pipe of the house, and not so much in the mains as it has been attempted to demonstrate. Gen. Collis's residence, I belive from my experience, is a conservative example of a great majority of the houses in the city. And besides, in places where the change has been made and all service pipes metered, the saving has actually been much larger than the above. I firmly believe that 50 per cent. waste at the present time is conservative.

Or our good people might consider the plan of allowing each dwelling house a certain amount of water free, based upon so much per capita per year, and charge for all in excess of that amount. This would not be any deprivation to the poor. Of course the rate could not be reduced as much as above suggested.

COLUMBUS O. JOHNSON,
Ex-Water Register of New York City.
New York, Dec. 18, 1899.

THE ARCH IN UNION SQUARE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Among the suggestions in regard to the permanent site of the Dewey arch that have been made in your paper, I have not noticed any that spoke of Union Square as a suitable one. If the arch, with its approaches, were placed in the centre of the park space with a driveway cut through from Fourteenth to Seventeenth Street, it would have an artistic setting of greenery around, a suitable space on every side, and it would not be dwarfed by any buildings near it.

It is patent to all by this time that the arch cannot remain in its present situation. Apart from the great detraction to its beauty and proportions from the close proximity of large hotels, its outlying groups of columns are exceedingly in the way of the great pressure of traffic surging about the pedestals. The protest against the intrusion of obstacles at this very crowded crossing of three different currents of travel is to be seen by the gaping rents, wounds, and abrasions of all sizes and shapes on the bases of the groups.

The injuries would be just as frequent if the obstructions were of marble instead of wood and plaster. This is a serious aspect of the case which should be well looked into before the final decision is made as to the ultimate destination of what should be a lasting and perfect adornment of our city.

New York, Dec. 15, 1899. F. C.

RECENT DAYLIGHT ROBBERIES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Seeing an article in your to-day's issue of another robbery in broad daylight, in view of its frequency I am led to write you concerning what I think was an attempt at robbery of myself, on Park Row, about 100 feet south of your building. I had just left a café, where I get my lunch, and walked straight along from there near the gutter side of the street, intending to go to the Nassau Bank, on Beekman Street. I had not proceeded more than 100 feet when, before I knew it, a big strapping fellow stood close to my left side, and I thought he had made a mistake in the person and was about to apologize, when, to my surprise, he said, "What are you zigzagging about?"

I said I had been walking straight along, and hadn't zig-zagged and hadn't touched a person. I argued with him, but he didn't attempt any explanation of his extraordinary conduct. Just then, while we were arguing, a police officer appeared right behind us. I related the circumstances to him, but he said, "Why do you want to argue with him?" In the meantime the fellow was walking away, and I told the officer I thought he was a thief, and that he probably wanted to get into a row with me and with the aid of some confederate rob me, but the officer made no reply, nor even suggested the making of a complaint.

I believe the fellow was a thief, and I shall keep a sharp lookout for him. I merely write this, if you desire to publish it, as a warning to people to be on their guard, in view of the many recent daylight robberies in the streets and on elevated railroad stations. H. F. LIPPOLD.

New York, Dec. 18, 1899.

PROVING THE ROBERTS CASE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is not the action of the House of Representatives in assuming the burden of proof in the Roberts case an error? Mr. Roberts refuses to admit or deny anything, but stands on what he calls his Constitutional rights, and leaves the committee to prove their case, as if they were conducting a criminal prosecution, and the committee submits to his dictation and undertakes to do so. Is this right?

Our law carefully protects every individual in the enjoyment of his rights to life and liberty. One accused of crime is presumed to be innocent until proved guilty. He cannot be punished until his guilt has been judicially established by competent evidence and beyond reasonable doubt. But clearly this has no application to the Roberts case. He is not on trial. This proceeding does not aim to deprive him of any natural right. It does not present a case in which the law throws around the accused the aegis of its protection.

On the contrary, Roberts is himself the mover. He demands admittance to a constituted assembly of our lawmakers, and the burden of proof lies upon him to establish his right to such admittance. As in the case of every other Representative, this right is challenged at the outset. He accepts this challenge, and meets it by producing the certificate of his election in due form, under the seal of his State and bearing the signatures of the proper State officers. His right is then challenged again on the ground that he is a lawbreaker, by living in concubinage, in violation of the Constitution and law of Utah, and of the solemn compact made by the Territory of Utah and binding upon all her citizens, with the United States, as a condition precedent to her admission to the Union as a State.

This challenge also he must meet. He can do this in either of two ways. He may contend that such act does not disqualify him—or, either waiving or reserving this contention, he may deny the truth of the charge. Then, as in the first case, the burden of proof rests upon him. It is his business to make his denial good, just as it was his business to file the certificate of his election. The facts are necessarily within his knowledge. If he is innocent, it is his duty to place the facts establishing his innocence fully before the House, to verify them by his solemn oath, and to submit to whatever examination the House may direct, with a view to unearthing any deception, and his refusal to do this must be taken as an admission of guilt. His demand that the committee shall prove the truth of the charge or else that he be admitted to his seat would seem to be one that cannot be sustained.

CHARLES T. PORTER.
Montclair, N. J., Dec. 18, 1899.

Rules for Democratic Success.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please grant space for the views of a veteran Democrat. First, an ardent prayer that Mr. Bryan be not the Presidential nominee, since defeat would be as sure as the succession of the seasons; second, absolute free trade, as free as inter-State; third, one standard, gold, wherewith to measure values; fourth, maintenance of the National bank system; fifth, a just reform of the pension laws; sixth, enlargement of the National domain, by peaceable acquisition. These are radical views, but their adoption, besides other necessary declarations fathered by the party, would advance it well on the way to success.

GIBSON BOWER, M. D.
Myerstown, Penn., Dec. 12, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Just Like the Rest of Them.

He—What a pretty girl! She looks sweet enough to eat.

She—Of course; and that's just what she does three or four times daily.—Chicago News.

Dull Witted.

Borrowell—I can't imagine what you see in Smithkins. He's so very dull.

Wigwag—He's sharp enough to cut you.—Philadelphia Record.

As He Viewed It.

Common Person—Have you ever met the talented Miss Bung?

Great Author—No, never. The talented Miss Bung has met me several times, however.—Chicago Record.

The Financier in Chicago.

Little Willie—Pa, is a financier a man who can make lots of money?

Pa—No; a financier is a man who can owe lots of money—Chicago Times-Herald.

The Other Boy Wants His Turn.

"Pa," said the small boy, his eyes looking longingly at the new mechanical top, "you've showed me how to work it now for an hour. Let me try."—Philadelphia North American.

THE FIRST YEAR.

From The Chicago Record.

The year is nearly gone, my child—
Your only year, or, rather,
Four months have passed since first you smiled
Upon your blushing father.
The nurse scoffs at my unctuous claim
That you in infant frolic
Grinned at your dad; she vows that same
Grin meant a touch of colic.

When babes are new, so I am told,
Life bores them out of measure;
I know some "babies" gray and old
Who don't find life all pleasure.
You were a solemn little chap
When we became acquainted;
I dubbed you saint and watched you nap—
You're not as fair as painted.

What lonely nights we walked the floor!
'Twas I did all the walking.
And how you bawled! and how I swore—
And set the neighbors talking!
No doubt your voice will ring, some day,
Full elojuent and pure;
But don't be so ambitious, pray,
While yet so immature.

Still, darling infant, you are fair,
Though ofttimes passing doleful;
You look a cherub lying there,
With eyes so big and soulful.
If chance we spank your nether parts
And often seem to flout you—
Why, brightest jewel of our hearts,
We couldn't do without you!

GERMAN PRESS AND POLITICS.

Prussian Ministers for the First Time Reply Through Newspapers to Attacks Made Upon Them.

BERLIN, Dec. 21.—The sharp attacks made of late upon imperial and Prussian Ministers seem to be bringing about a change in political customs, as the Ministers are replying through the newspapers to their assailants. Only a few days ago Dr. von Miquel answered, over his own signature, the charge that he was the Prussian Minister responsible for the dismissal of the Landrathe, who had voted against the Canal bill. To-day's sensation is Prince Hohenlohe's reply to his critics through a semi-official article in the Norddeutsche Allegemeine Zeitung. This is interpreted as showing that very dark intrigues are brewing behind the scenes if such extraordinary steps are necessary.

The Imperial Chancellor's article has not satisfied the press. The Agrarian organs especially declare that the writer has not rendered a service to Prince Hohenlohe. The Kreuz Zeitung commends the calm tone of the article, but does not comment further. The Liberals are vexed because the Chancellor has minimized his liberalism in order to appease the Conservatives.

All signs indicate a sharp fight in the Prussian Diet, which assembles Jan. 9, against Prince Hohenlohe, whom the Conservatives are determined to oust. Count Hohenthal, a member of the Prussian House of Lords, writes to the Kreuz Zeitung indicating the intention of the Conservatives to bring up the question of the constitutionality of disciplining Government officials who voted against the Canal bill.

The Centrist organs charge the Conservatives with hypocrisy in attacking Prince Hohenlohe, inasmuch as they know that the disciplining—so the Centrist organs assert—was Emperor William's personal act.

The Agrarians are becoming more outspoken than ever against the Government in demanding increased protection for agricultural products. An Agrarian organ serves formal notice to-day upon the manufacturers in the following terms:

"We shall not let industry march over our dead bodies. If the agrarian duties are not to be increased, then we shall demand free trade in manufactured articles."

HAITIANS FEAR GERMANY.

Arrival of a Warship at Port au Prince Causes Alarm—The United States May Be Appealed To.

PORT AU PRINCE, Dec. 8.—The German warship Nixe entered this port yesterday, coming from Puerto Plata, in the neighboring republic of Santo Domingo. The Nixe, which has a crew of 350 sailors and marines, mounts seventeen guns, and is commanded by Capt. von Basse, saluted the Haitian flag. The salute was returned by the forts of St. Clair and Crete-a-Pierrot.

The arrival of the Nixe caused general commotion among the population, owing to the fact that it occurred on the day before the anniversary of the threatened bombardment of Port au Prince by the Germans two years ago, at the time of the Luders affair, and the people feared that the Nixe had been sent here to enforce the immediate settlement of another dispute, in which a German resident of this city named Tippenhauer is interested.

It is quite possible that the unexpected arrival of the foreign warship has no relation to the dispute in question, which is purely a civil lawsuit between Tippenhauer and a man named Reimens. But, according to the suppositions freely expressed by Haitian patriots since the anchoring of the Nixe, it may result eventually in an international question of the most important character. They recall the fact that the claim, or "reclamation," presented some time ago by the German Minister, Dr. Michahelles, apropos of the refusal of the civil tribunal of Port au Prince to pronounce a sentence in the Tippenhauer-Reimens affair, is still pending. Dr. Michahelles, it is said, maintains that the Tribunal had no right to declare itself incompenent, and he asserts that if Haitian Judges refuse to occupy themselves with the affairs of parties amenable to their jurisdiction, a kind of special court should be established at the Legation to pronounce upon lawsuits which may hereafter originate between subjects of Germany residing in Haiti.

It is pointed out, however, that such action would result in reducing the country to the system of the famous "capitulations," as practiced in the Levant and other parts of the Ottoman Empire, and, it is further asserted, this would also be imposing a humiliation upon the republic, which, it is declared, is numbered among the civilized nations, and which has proved itself to be worthy of occupying its rank among them. It would, the patriots declare, amount as well to a judicial violation of the Monroe doctrine, about which, they confidently add, the United States would surely have something to say. They recall the numerous evidences of friendly feeling given to them by the latter country, and also the frequent proofs of deference that Haiti has shown toward America, notably last Summer, when the Government of President Sam granted the request of United States Minister Powell for magnanimous treatment of some Haitian conspirators.

The principal reason which has caused the people of Port-au-Prince to connect the arrival of the Nixe with the case of Tippenhauer, who has been employed as a civil engineer by the Government of Haiti, is the remembrance of his attitude at the time of the Luders affair. This was a case of greater importance than the present one, with which the Executive power of the republic has nothing to do. Luders was imprisoned for several days, in spite of the demand of Count Schwerin, the then German Minister at Port-au-Prince, without being brought to court. Finally two schooleships of the German Navy, which were cruising in West Indian waters, received orders to proceed to Haiti. When Commandant Thiele dropped anchor in the harbor of Port-au-Prince, Dec. 6, 1897, the whole population became extremely agitated, fearing disastrous consequences. An ultimatum was sent to the Haitian authorities with the notification that only a few hours would be granted to the Government for its acceptance, and the German guns were trained on the city. At 1 P. M., when the time limit expired, and when everybody expected to hear the alarm gun, the signal of resistance, the two colored flags of Haiti flying on the mast surmounting the National palace were seen to be replaced by the white flag of surrender. Complete satisfaction was given to the Germans, and an indemnity was paid to Luders.

The surrender was due, in great part, to the entreaties of the foreign Ministers. But though it was honorable, resistance being practically impossible, Haitian patriots have not forgotten that "Black Day" of December. This is why they consider that it is to cow them and compel an instant settlement of the Tippenhauer case that the Nixe has arrived, with her seventeen guns, at their capital, on the anniversary of that memorable day in 1897.

The Wheat Harvest in Victoria.

MELBOURNE, Dec. 21.—The Argus of this city publishes a forecast of the wheat harvest of this colony in which it says that the average yield is 9.37 bushels an acre, and that the exportable surplus is 13,000,000 bushels.

In 1898 the produce of wheat an acre in Victoria was 6.38 bushels; in 1897, 4.49 bushels; in 1896, 4.01 bushels; in 1895, 8.38 bushels, and in 1894, 10.38 bushels.

Good Cereal Crop in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 21.—The Central Agricultural Bureau has published a report showing an increase of 20 per cent. in Winter cereals over 1898, and an increase of 17 per cent. upon the average of the last five years.

Minister Straus Coming Here.

Special to The New York Times.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 21.—United States Minister Straus, taking advantage of a short leave of absence, left here yesterday for Italy. He expects to remain some time in Florence and Rome, and to sail Feb. 3 on the Columbia for New York. The Columbia is due to arrive at that port Feb. 13.

Guatemalan Revolt a Failure.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The attempt at revolution in Guatemala has come to an end according to advices to the State Department from United States Minister Hunter. He cables that on Dec. 14 the rebels seized the town of Tacona, near the Mexican boundary. The Government troops soon surrounded the place and captured

GEN. WOOD TAKES OFFICE

Accepts at Once the Resignations of Cabinet Members.

CUBANS WELCOME HIS REGIME

Belief Expressed that No New Governor Will Be Appointed for the Province of Santiago—Other Changes.

HAVANA, Dec. 21.—Major Gen. Wood formally took charge of the Governor General's offices at 9 o'clock this morning. His first act was to accept the resignation of the members of the Advisory Cabinet of Gen. Brooke. These officials, after considering the question overnight, had decided to insist upon retiring. Their decision meets with public approval. Almost without exception they had rendered themselves particularly obnoxious to a majority of the Cubans.

One prominent Cuban General said to-day: "The only chance Gen. Brooke's secretaries have, if they wish to rehabilitate themselves in the eyes of their countrymen, is to resign and thus, for a time, bring forgetfulness."

The same General, discussing Gen. Brooke's farewell proclamation, said:

"The proclamation was ill-advised. Cuba is bound, in the course of time, with food and without war, to arrive at a state of comparative comfort. No man has a right to regard himself as the sole cause of such improvements. As a matter of fact, under Gen. Brooke's administration the military authorities frequently overrode the civil, and there is less civil government now than before. As for the courts, they are the same corrupt organizations, and are virtually unchanged in any important particular. All this, in my opinion, most Cubans will attribute to the bad advice given Gen. Brooke by his secretaries."

The Lucha, contrasting Gen. Brooke's withdrawal with Gen. Wood's advent, says: "Gen. Brooke's proclamation was unfortunate, as it contained errors. Gen. Wood, although promising nothing, speaks volumes by his quiet, democratic manner of taking charge of affairs. He has captivated every one."

Gen. Chaffee is receiving numerous congratulations upon his appointment to the rank of Brigadier General in the regular army. It is believed here that the post of Chief of Staff will be abolished, and that Gen. Chaffee will succeed Gen. Wilson as Governor of the Department of Matanzas-Santa Clara, or will remain in the Department of Havana-Pinar del Rio, Gen. Ludlow succeeding Gen. Wilson.

It is also believed that no Governor will be appointed for the Santiago Department, but that an experiment in civil Government on a much broader scale than ever before will be initiated there, Governor General Wood having supervision of the experiment from Havana.

Gen. Wood this afternoon visited the prison and the penitentiary, and seemed much interested, although he declined to comment upon the experience. He was accompanied by Gen. Ludlow and Gen. Chaffee.

INSTRUCTIONS TO GEN. BROOKE.

He May Remain for a Time in the South for His Health.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—When Major Gen. Brooke was relieved from duty in command of the Division of Cuba, he was instructed to proceed to Washington and report to the Adjutant General for further orders of the Secretary of War. As a result of correspondence between Gen. Brooke and Secretary Root, the former has been authorized to suit his own convenience in the execution of his orders, the idea being to allow him to make the trip from Havana to Washington by easy stages.

Gen. Brooke has been in a tropical climate for nearly two years, and as he is nearly sixty-four years old it has been deemed best for the protection of his health to permit him to accustom himself gradually to the Winter climate of this country by short stops before coming to Washington. It is therefore likely that he will not reach this city much before Feb. 1.

It is said at the War Department that Gen. Brooke's future assignment to duty will depend mainly upon his own wishes. He can have his old command, the Department of the Lakes, at Chicago, if he wishes it. That command will become vacant next month by the retirement of Gen. Anderson, the incumbent.

DEATH OF JEAN LAMOUREUX.

Celebrated Musical Director Succumbs to Sudden Illness.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—M. Jean Lamoureux, the celebrated musical conductor, died to-day after a two days' illness.

Lamoureux was born in Bordeaux of poor parents in 1834, and at the age of twelve played the violin at the Grand Theatre in that city. Two years later he went to Paris and studied under Girard and Chauvet at the Conservatoire. Afterward he became one of the orchestra at the Church of La Trinite, and in 1854 gained the first prize at the Conservatoire for violin playing.

Until 1872 Lamoureaux was the second chef d'orchestre at the Conservatoire concerts, and also played in a string quartet with Colonne, Adam, and Reignault. In 1873 he organized the Société de l'Harmonie Sacrée, and in 1875 this oratorio society performed the "Messiah" for the first time in Paris, also giving performances of other oratorios of Handel and Bach. In 1876 Lamoureux was appointed assistant director of the Paris Grand Opera, and from 1878 to 1881 he was director.

The Lamoureux Orchestra was founded in 1881, the year following that in which its organizer was made a Knight of the Legion of Honor. The concerts created a furore in Paris, and, indeed, became famous throughout the musical world. The director first to introduce Wagner in Paris in 1887, but, in spite of the fame of his orchestra, the attempt was an utter failure. However, he tried and tried again, and in 1891 the grudging French people admitted that Wagner was a great composer. In 1896 and 1897 Lamoureux and his orchestra visited London, scoring tremendous successes each time. In the former year he gave up the direction of the orchestra in Paris.

CLEAR OF MURDER, NEGRO SANG.

George Washington Johnson, the "Whistling Coon," was acquitted yesterday on the charge of murder, which had been brought against him in Part IV. of General Sessions. At the announcement of the verdict there was a demonstration of joy in the court, which was suppressed with difficulty. Several persons ran up to Johnson and grasped him by the hand, and he was taken away singing and whistling by a party of friends to dinner at a hotel.

Johnson was accused of murdering his common-law wife, Ruskin Stewart, on Oct. 12. When his counsel applied for a dismissal of the case, Assistant District Attorney Cowan said that he abandoned it, and Judge Newburger directed the jury to acquit the prisoner.

The courtroom was crowded by friends of the "Whistling Coon." The expenses of his defense were paid by a subscription started by Victor Emerson of a phonograph company, by which Johnson had been employed.

MRS. ASTOR'S DINNER.

Mrs. Astor gave last evening at her residence, 842 Fifth Avenue, her first large formal dinner of the season. The dinner was served with all the elaborateness and attention to detail which marks a dinner given in the Astor mansion. The service of gold plate was used, and the decorations of the table were entirely of American Beauty roses, and clusters of these flowers were placed in the vases in the drawing rooms and hall.

The guests were Col. John Jacob Astor and Mrs. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, Col. William Jay and Mrs. Jay, Mr. and Mrs. D. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. John Monroe of Paris, Gen. Lloyd Bryce and Mrs. Bryce, Mrs. George Henry Warren, Jr., Mrs. d'Hauteville, Mrs. Charles Marshall, Miss Alice Blight, Miss Anna Sands, and Messrs. J. R. Roosevelt, Morton, J. F. D. Lanier, A. de Navarro, Elliot Gregory, Baron Oppenheim, and Comte de Kergolay.

Mrs. Astor will give another dinner in about a fortnight from now and will probably give her annual ball during the last week in January or the first week in February.

THE MUSICAL ART SOCIETY.

First Concert of the Season at Carnegie Hall Last Night.

The Musical Art Society gave the first concert of its seventh season at Carnegie Hall last night. The entertainments of this organization have a strong social backing which makes their pecuniary success a matter beyond doubt. Their artistic character has long been an established fact, and one goes to these concerts with the expectation that he will there hear music to which he can listen with more than ordinary satisfaction. The mission of the society in the preservation of a public knowledge of the best works of the early church composers is one that commands the hearty sympathy of those who have the best interests of music at heart, and it is perhaps due to this that the concerts have the support of the truly musical, as well as of those to whom music is a mere diversion.

The purity of sacred music was never in greater danger than it is now, and the Roman Church is in the midst of one of its periodical battles against the pernicious influence of the meretricious and flimsy stuff which music publishers pour out and which even some great composers have not hesitated to write. Few people are in the way of hearing what church music of the highest type can be, and the concerts of the Musical Art Society, while they are not devoted entirely to the performance of this sort of music, afford the only opportunities that the general hearer obtains for hearing the masterpieces of the writers of the pure church compositions. Last night's concert was not so generous in its presentation of this kind of music as the sincerest well wishers of the society would have liked to see it. There was too much of the modern, too much of the mere song, and a good deal too much of the soloist.

No doubt this was all very entertaining to the public, but it was aside from the high and beautiful purpose for which the society was founded. It would be a thousand pities were the Musical Art Society to develop into were the Musical Art Society to develop into a simple body of part singers, a madrigal and glee club. The fruitful field of the old church music is not yet exhausted. However, it may be said that the programme of the second concert, which is announced, contains more of the music of the richest period of the Roman Church, and, therefore, we may possess our souls in patience.

The programme last night was as follows: A short mass by Palestrina, the old hymn, "Adeste Fideles," arranged by Henry Holden Huss; Verdi's "Ave Maria," three songs for solo voice, by Brahms; four German folk songs for solo and chorus, by Walter Damrosch's two motets on Elizabeth Browning's "The Virgin Mary and the Child Jesus," Peter Cornelius's "Trost in Thranen," and "Wings of a Dove," and "Hey, Nonino," by Howard Brockway. The solo singer was Mr. David Bispham. The Verdi composition is one of the productions of the old age of the Italian master. It would probably amaze some of the operagoers who never hear any other music but that sung in the Metropolitan. It is not at all like the master's operatic writing, but is the product of his intense admiration for Palestrina.

The composition is founded upon a curious scale, which the composer calls "Scala Enigmatica," and which is used as a cantus firmus for a piece of masterly counterpoint. Each of the four voices intones the scale in turn, starting with the bass, while the other three weave around it a web of wonderfully beautiful harmonies. The general result is a fine embodiment of religious feeling in the style of the Palestrina period. It is a genuine delight to hear such music as this and from the pen of one whom the world takes pleasure in honoring for the production of matter of a far different sort. The arrangement of the "Adeste Fideles" proved to be one of those musicianly things which Mr. Huss does so often. His employment of modern and medieval harmonies in contrast to one another was admirable both in conception and in effect. The arrangement was heartily applauded, as it deserved to be.

The shoot mass of Palestrina is not one of its composer's most striking works, and it suffered last night from an uncertainty of intonation which is indeed rare in the singing of the Musical Art Choir. Mr. Bispham, not to be outdone by the choral body, sang off the key in the first of his Brahms songs, a composition well fitted to test the accuracy of one's ear. He was more happy in the delivery of the folk songs, which are in a style thoroughly congenial to him. Mr. Damrosch's motets were produced by him at a concert of his own works last Spring, and were then sufficiently discussed in this place.

OPERA FOR TO-NIGHT CHANGED.

"Tannhauser" Gives Way to "Le Nosse di Figaro."

The colds contracted in Boston by some of Maurice Grau's artists make it impossible for the sufferers to assume roles in operas in which they have been announced to appear. The victims are M. Van Dyck, Mlle. Ternina, and M. Dippel. As a result of their indisposition Mr. Grau has been compelled to withdraw the opera of "Tannhauser," announced for to-night, and substitute "Le Nozze di Figaro."

In the opera to be presented Mme. Eames, Clementine de Vere, Zelie de Lussan, MM. Edouard de Reszke, Pringle, Dufriche, Vanni, Maestri, and Campanari will sing the principal roles.

At the performance of "Faust" to be given to-morrow afternoon M. Plancon will sing Mephistopheles in place of Edouard de Reszke.

Boston Theatre for a Music Hall.

Hurtig & Seamon, theatrical managers, have leased the Columbia Theatre in Boston, which was recently given up by George W. Lederer, and will open a music hall attraction Jan. 15. They have the only music hall license granted in Boston and announce that they will present first-class attractions. The house will be known as the New Columbia Music Hall. Among the stars engaged for the opening are Fay Templeton, Minnie Seligman, and Pauline Hall.

Mansfield Revives "Prince Karl."

At the Garden Theatre last night Mr. Richard Mansfield presented a revival of A. G. Gunter's comedy, "Prince Karl." From the manner in which the play was received last evening it still retains no small proportion of its former popularity. Mr. Mansfield's performance of Karl von Arhmein possessed all of its old-time charm. To-night Octave Feuillet's drama, "A Parisian Romance," will be given.

The Pope's Pictures for a Charity.

Arrangements have been completed by J. Wesley Rosenquest and George H. Brennan for exhibitions of the moving pictures of His Holiness, Pope Leo XIII., at the Fourteenth Street Theatre on Sunday afternoon and evening, Dec. 31. These are the original pictures which were taken at the Vatican, and the two exhibitoins will be in aid of a Catholic Church charity.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Pearsall—Rossiter.

Miss Anna Belle Rossiter and Richard Franklin Pearsall of the old Long Island family of Pearsalls were married at noon yesterday in St. Ann's Church, on the Heights, Brooklyn. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Reese F. Alsop, rector of the church. The bride wore a traveling costume of castor-colored broadcloth, with trimming of white satin.

Thirty Locomotives for the Reading.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21.—The officials of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company to-day announced that the company has placed with the Baldwin Locomotive Company of this city an order for the building of thirty locomotives. The engines are to be delivered in the Spring and early Summer. The orders call for ten heavy freight, ten fast freight, and ten heavy passenger locomotives.

Pay of Employes Increased.

At a meeting of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's Directors on Tuesday a graded system of advance in wages of employes was decided upon whereby men who have been in the employ of the company for a fixed time will receive a small per diem increase. This will be further increased as the term of service lengthens.

Deroulede No Longer a Deputy.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—The Minister of Justice, M. Monis, to-day formally notified M. Deschanel, President of the Chamber of Deputies, of the condemnation yesterday of M. Déroulède to two years' imprisonment on the charge of libeling Senators. M. Déroulède's seat in the Chamber of Deputies is thus made vacant.

Lipton Now a Commodore.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Sir Thomas Lipton has been unanimously elected Rear Commodore of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club.

Albany Line Steamers End Trips.

The Albany Evening Line steamers Drew and Dean Richmond, have discontinued their trips for the season.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The fine weather of yesterday was hailed with delight by the Christmas shoppers, who, with the festival now so near at hand, find the time all too short for their purchases. The Avenue was less crowded than usual on a fine early Winter day for the reason that society itself had gone shopping and could be found on Sixth Avenue, Broadway, and the east and west side shopping streets. West Twenty-third Street, in particular, was a jam of handsome carriages all the afternoon, and as darkness came on earlier than it will again for another year, yesterday being the shortest day of the year, the crowd and confusion in this and the adjacent shopping streets from 5 to 7 o'clock was very great.

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The guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Gould at their house party and entertainment at Lakewood, the story of which is told in another column, went on a special train on the Jersey Central Road at early afternoon, and the presence of so many handsome carriages down town taking these guests to the ferry made something of an excitement. The festivities at Georgian Court did not close with last night's theatricals, but will be continued to-day and to-morrow, and the theatricals of last night will be repeated this evening. To-day, if the weather is good, will be devoted by Mr. and Mrs. Gould and their guests to outdoor sports, riding, driving, and golfing, and the swimming pool and racquet courts of the new Casino will be tried by the men guests.

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This Gould house party is a significant event to New York society. It means that the Gould family are at last accepted by the socially "elect." It is now some four or five years since Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, under the favoring wing of the late Mrs. Paran Stevens, made their first entrée into fashionable New York social life. Soon after occurred the marriage of Miss Anna Gould to the Count Castellane, and it was then thought that Mr. and Mrs. Gould would be accepted by the leaders. Mrs. Stevens' death the next year, and the seeming lack of desire on the part of Mr. and Mrs. Gould to take advantage of the introduction they had gained, followed by their virtual retirement from New York to Lakewood, which was influenced by the heavy taxation to which Mr. Gould was subjected in this city, seemed to have brought their social career, as far as New York was concerned, to a termination. There were symptoms last Summer, of a renewed inclination on the part of Mrs. Gould at least, to take up her place in fashable society where she had left it some years ago. With the curious conditions under which the Winter season opened, the mourning of the Vanderbilts, Goelets, and other prominent families, the gradual retirement of Mrs. Astor, Sr., from society, and the announced departure of Mrs. Astor, Jr., for Europe soon after the New Year, the rumor spread, as was natural from the times being propitious, that this was to be a Gould Winter. The ultra-fashionable set, ever eager for novelty, and to welcome new and wealthy entertainers, hoped and prayed that this rumor might be correct.

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Mrs. Gould, however, appeared only once at the Horse Show, the Edwin Goulds were absent from the Garden on account of the illness of a child, and the Howard Goulds have as yet made no effort looking toward fashionable recognition. Suddenly appeared the announcement of last night's entertainment at Georgian Court, Lakewood—the invitations sent out by Mr. and Mrs. Gould, mostly to members of the very smart set, were eagerly accepted, and the story in another column of last night's affair tells how finally New York society went to the Goulds and has placed them among its leaders. It is an interesting and significant chapter in New York's social annals.

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Dr. Octavius A. White and Mrs. White (Miss Chanler) have issued invitations for two young people's dances to be given at their residence, 1,011 Madison Avenue. The first of these dances, which will take place on Saturday, Dec. 30, will be given to the Misses Alexandra Helen and Elizabeth Winthrop Stevens, their two youngest grandchildren, and the guests will be children of their own age, from twelve to fourteen years. The second dance will be given on New Year's evening, Jan. 1, and will be for Dr. and Mrs. White's eldest granddaughter, Miss Helen White Stevens, whose mother, formerly Miss Helen Stevens, is now Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn. Miss Stevens will make her début next year, and her guests on New Year's evening will be young men and women of her own age who are also to come out next year. The parents of many of the young people invited to these dances, and also many other New Yorkers of middle age, recall as if it were yesterday the dances and dinners which marked the débuts of Mrs. Ledyard Stevens and Mrs. Mostyn, who were the Misses Bettina and Helen White, and the open-handed hospitality which Dr. White and Mrs. White dispensed in those days in their old home, 222 Second Avenue, only then passing as a fashionable locality.

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Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., with her sons Alfred and Reginald and her daughter, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, will spend Christmas at their home, 1 West Fifty-seventh Street. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney will spend Christmas at their residence, the old Whitney house, 2 West Fifty-seventh Street. Dr. W. Seward Webb and Mrs. Webb and family are now at Shelburne Farms, Vt., having returned to the city on Tuesday last from Biltmore, as previously announced in this column, and leaving that evening for Shelburne. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McKay Twombly left on the afternoon train yesterday on the Pennsylvania Railroad for Biltmore, where they are to spend the Christmas holiday with Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt.

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Mr. Antonio de Navarro, who married Miss Mary Anderson, arrived yesterday on the Teutonic. He expects to remain here over the holidays at the residence of his father, Mr. Joseph de Navarro, 13 West Forty-sixth Street. Mr. de Navarro, it is said, will combine business with pleasure during his brief stay here.

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The first of the Cinderella dances, which should not be confounded with the dances known as "Les Cendrillons," the latter being managed and patronized by others than those connected with the former dances, took place at Sherry's last night. Mrs. Cadwallader Jones, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Henry E. Howland, and Mrs. Beverly Robinson received the guests, who for the most part were the younger men and women in society. The cotillion was led by Mr. Alexander Hadden, dancing with Miss Mildred Stokes. The guests began to arrive about 9 o'clock and the dance, according to its name, closed at midnight. The patronesses of the Cinderella dances, most of whom were present last night, are Mesdames Charles T. Barney, John S. Barnes, Charles C. Beaman, Prescott Hall Butler, Frances H. Cabot, George C. Clark, R. James Cross, Eugene Delano, Frederic J. de Peyster Henry A. Du Pont, James Clifton Edgar, Walter F. Gurnee, Jr., J. Montgomery Hare, Henry E. Howland, Alfred H. Hoyt, Henry R. Hoyt, Brayton Ives, Cadwallader Jones, Jacob W. Miller, J. Pierpont Morgan, Junius L. Morgan, John G. Neeser, Alfred Pell, Charles Phelps, Nathaniel Thayer Robb, Julian W. Robbins, Philip J. Sands, Anson Phelps Stokes, James A. Scrymser, J. Kennedy Tod, Stephen Van Rensselaer, and Stanford White. Among the dancers were the Misses Gurnee, Edith and Julia Clark, Pauline Robinson, the Misses Sands, Miss Charlotte Barnes, the Misses Miller, the Misses Delafield, the Misses de Peyster, Miss Ives, Miss Morgan, the Misses Neeser, Miss Pell, Miss Parsons, Miss Du Pont, Miss Jones, Miss Barney, Miss Beaman, the Misses Bowers, Miss Robb, Miss Ethel Stebbins, Miss Grace Henop, Miss Butler, the Misses Peabody, Miss Huntington, and Messrs. Atterbury, Barnes, Montgomery, Hare, Neeser, Robb, Sands, Stokes, Benkard, Goelet, Gallatin, de Peyster, Robbins, Satterlee, and Stokes.

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To-day has the smallest social calendar for three weeks past, and there is really nothing going on, with the exception of a few dinners and some "at homes," and of course the opera, where "Tannhauser" will be sung, and where several well-known women who have not appeared will make, as it were, their first operatic débuts. The dullness of to-day is due to the nearness of Christmas, for people are too much occupied in arranging for their Christmas festivities and securing their gifts to have any time for ordinary social entertainment. The theatres, as usual, are suffering, and only the opera, which as yet is a novelty, seems to have sufficient influence to take the members of the gay world away from their Christmas preparations. To-morrow for the first time in weeks past there will be no coming out receptions, and the day will be devoted to preparations for Christmas.

READS POLITICIANS' MINDS.

Friend of Register Fromme Visits the Democratic Club and Mystifies the Members.

If there is one thing more than another that a member of the Democratic Club cares to guard from his fellow-clubmen, it is what is going on in his mind, for no matter what he may think, no matter how disappointed he may feel at not having an office, he wears a happy smile and outwardly shows no traces of despondency. Up to Wednesday every member felt that he could safely think what he wanted, so long as he did not express his thoughts in words, but that confidence is gone now, and all because of Register Fromme's latest fad, telepathy.

The Register has a friend—he is not a professional seer—who is a mind reader, and on Wednesday night he took him to the club. One of the members, a city employe, who has always been a skeptic, was sitting in the parlor trying to think of suitable Christmas presents for the members of his household when Register Fromme and his friend Mr. Reese appeared.

Then began an exhibition that made the city employe's rather sparse hair stand on end. The Register's friend told him what he had in mind; told him he intended to give his son an order for a suit; told him the date of his birth, the street in which he was born, and how much money he had in his pocket. The last revelation was a poser, and the city employe soon had Park Commissioner Clausen, Deputy City Clerk Nicholas Hayes, Edward Carroll, D. A. Newmark of Chicago, Commissioner of Corrections Lantry, and a number of others before the mind reader.

Commissioner Clausen was told to go into another room and write down the date of his birth, his birthplace, his mother's name, the place where he began work, and half a dozen other things. He was also told to write two questions. He did as directed and then returned to the room. Mr. Fromme's friend immediately pointed to his left trousers' pocket and said: "You have there the question, 'What is the next vessel to leave Manila?' And in the top vest pocket you have a slip of paper bearing the date of your birth, which is '——.'"

The answers were correct, and Commissioner Clausen, who had at first ridiculed the idea, looked puzzled. He declared that there was some trick, and suggested that his pedigree was well known and could easily have been memorized, but when he was asked to explain how the question about the vessel leaving Manila could have been divined, he became thoughtful and walked away.

Mr. Hayes, when called upon to go through the seance, said that he had seen enough and refused positively to have anything to do with the mind reader. At least a dozen members were before the mind reader, but Andrew Freedman, John F. Carroll, Corporation Counsel Whalen, and Charities Commissioner Keller, who have thoughts that they care to keep to themselves, kept out of Mr. Reese's way.

MAN AND CRAFT BURNED.

Big Fire on the River Front—The Niagara Moored Near.

Two thousand bales of hay, two thousand bales of straw, two barges, and a lighter were burned at an early hour yesterday morning at the foot of West Thirty-fourth Street, and Robert Tierman, a homeless man who slept on the Harvest Queen, one of the barges, was burned.

The fire started on board the Harvest Queen, owned by Slingland & Co. of Coeyman's, and the flames from the hay on board this barge spread rapidly to the straw on the barge Andrew M. Church, owned at Esperance, N. Y., and to the lighter, W. E. Smallman, loaded with lumber, and also owned by Slingland & Co. All three boats were sunk after their cargoes had been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $25,000.

Patrolman McDonald of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station discovered the fire on the Harvest Queen and blew his whistle as loud as possible, waking up Capt. Joseph B. Feine and his wife and daughter, who were sleeping on board the barge. The whistle also awoke Capt. Gus Hackenham and his hands on the Andrew M. Church. It was supposed that everybody on board both boats escaped, but Tierman was stowed away on a bale of hay and did not hear the warning whistle of the policeman.

A fireboat and several engines responded to an alarm turned in by the policeman and the flames were kept away from many surrounding craft.

Howard Gould's yacht Niagara, which was lying near the scene of the fire, prepared to steam out into the river, but on account of the quick work of the firemen in preventing the spreading of the flames in her direction this was unnecessary.

COL. GILLMORE APPOINTED.

Named Department Commander of Spanish-American War Veterans.

LANCASTER, Penn., Dec. 21.—Gen. W. J. Hulings, Commander in Chief of the Spanish-American War Veterans, to-day announced the appointment of Col. Quincy O'M. Gillmore of Trenton, N. J., as Commander of the Department of New Jersey.

Col. Gillmore, who is a graduate of West Point and a retired United States Army officer, commanded the Fourth New Jersey Volunteers during the Spanish-American war and is widely known in army circles. He is at present Military Instructor at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, and Colonel of the Second Regiment, National Guard of New Jersey.

Col. Gillmore will announce his staff in a few days.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Lieut. Col. D. L. Huntington.

Lieut. Col. David L. Huntington, United States Army, retired, died in Rome, Italy, on Wednesday. He was born in Charleston, Mass., in 1834, and served for thirty-six years continuously in the army. He was a graduate of Yale, class of '55, and later at the University of Pennsylvania received his medical education.

At the beginning of the civil war he was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the regular army and assigned to various places in the West. Later he became Medical Officer on Gen. Grant's staff. He was Medical Director of the Army of the Tennessee, and accompanied Sherman on the march from Atlanta to the sea.

At the close of the war he saw service in the West at different forts, and fought in different engagements with the Indians. In 1870 he was put in charge of the hospital connected with the Soldiers' Home in Washington, and for some time acted in the capacity of Assistant Surgeon General and Acting Surgeon General of the army in that city.

For some years prior to his retirement he was in charge of the Medical Museum in Washington, and edited The Medical Record of the War. He was a delegate to the International Medical Convention held at Moscow, Russia, in 1897, and, after his return to the United States, he was placed on the retired list April 10, 1898. Since that time Lieut. Col. Huntington has lived abroad. He leaves a wife, one son, and one daughter.

Capt. Edward N. Lenan.

Capt. Edward N. Lenan died at Toms River, N. J., on Wednesday. He was seventy-nine years old. At the age of twenty-one he was commander of a vessel. During the civil war he was notably successful in transporting munitions of war by water to the Union armies operating in the far South and Southwest. When Gen. Burnside captured Newberne, N. C., he was appointed harbormaster of the city, holding the position until the close of the war. In 1874 he was elected to the Legislature as a Democrat in a Republican County. In 1870 he was appointed County Superintendent of Schools, which position he held for twenty-five years.

Col. L. P. Milligan.

Col. L. P. Milligan died at his home in Huntington, Ind., yesterday. He was eighty-seven years old. In 1864 he was arrested on the charge of treason and placed in a military prison at Indianapolis. A military commission found him guilty and he was sentenced to be hanged on May 19, 1865. The gallows were erected, but before the execution the sentence was commuted to life imprisonment. Later the case was presented to the Supreme Court, where James A. Garfield made one of the arguments in Col. Milligan's behalf and the prisoner was released.

William E. McNeal.

William E. McNeal, Mayor of Burlington, N. J., died at his home Wednesday night. He had suffered from locomotor ataxia several months. He was wealthy and was connected with the McNeal Pipe and Foundry Company. Mayor McNeal was fifty-one years old. He was a Democrat and was serving his second term.

Obituary Notes.

YELLOTT DASHIELL DECHERT, formerly a lawyer in this city, died yesterday at the Presbyterian Hospital, where he was taken from Lakewood, N. J., several weeks ago. He was thirty-nine years old, and was born in South America. For many years he lived in Philadelphia, where his uncle, Gen. Dechert, and other relatives reside. He practiced law in this city, but retired two years ago on account of his health. He married Miss Lillian Flanagan, daughter of James Flanagan, a brewer, and sister of Lieut. William L. Flanagan of the Second Battery, New York National Guard. She died a year ago.

SIMON H. RIEGELMANN, an importer and manufacturer of dress trimmings, died suddenly at his residence, 204 West Eighty-fifth Street, Wednesday. He was born in Adelsdorp, Bavaria, fifty-three years ago. At the age of eighteen he came to this country and entered the employ of A. Heineman & Co. Later he became junior partner of the firm of Leschhorn & Riegelmann. Since 1897 the business has been conducted under his name. Mr. Riegelmann leaves a wife and two daughters.

WILLIAM H. ARROWSMITH, veterinary surgeon of the Jersey City Fire Department, died at Christ Hospital, that city, yesterday. An operation for an affection of the stomach was performed on Saturday. Dr. Arrowsmith was born in Jersey City, March 22, 1860. After graduating from the American Veterinary College he established the Jersey City Veterinary Hospital, which proved a succes from the start. He leaves a wife and three sons.

Dr. WILLIAM CAMP, a prominent physician at Millerton, N. Y., was found dead in his apartments in that place yesterday. He was fifty-seven years of age. Heart disease was the cause of death. He was a brother of Dr. Charles W. Camp of Canaan and of Dr. Samuel Camp of Great Barrington, Mass.

AUTOMOBILE CLUB IN CHICAGO.

Incorporated by Well-Known Men in That City.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—The Automobile Club of Chicago has been organized, and articles of incorporation filed at Springfield. The incorporators are J. Ogden Armour, E. Walter Herrick, Samuel Insull, F. K. Pulsifer, and Andrew R. Sheriff.

The new club has for its objects the promotion of the automobile and of social relations among users of the horseless vehicle. From the large and rapidly increasing number of automobiles in use here, the club is expected to be a great success. Among other things, it is proposed to arrange races and tours by means of automobiles.

DR. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS DEAD.

Part Owner of Baldwin Locomotive Works Succumbs to Heart Trouble.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21.—A telegram was received here to-day from Santa Barbara, Cal., announcing the death at that place this morning of Dr. Edward H. Williams, widely known over the country as a member of the firm of Burnham, Williams & Co., constituting the Baldwin Locomotive Works of this city. Death was due to heart trouble.

Mr. Williams was seventy-five years old, and was born at Woodstock, Vt. He was a graduate of the Vermont Medical College, and practiced medicine for a short time after his graduation. Later he became identified with various railroads throughout the United States, and became a member of the Baldwin Locomotive Works firm in 1870.

Dr. Williams made many philanthropic donations during his life, among the more notable of these being the building of Williams Hall for Carleton College, Minn.; a library building to Woodstock, Vt., and a memorial structure to the University of Vermont. He was knighted by the King of Norway and Sweden.

John W. Hudson Dies of a Fall.

John W. Hudson, thirty-five years old, a process server for Milliken & Gasten, lawyers, fell in front of 124 West Thirty-second Street yesterday afternoon and fractured his skull. He was sent to the New York Hospital. He was at one time an actor, and had a mother residing in this city and a sister in Brooklyn. Mr. Hudson died at the hospital without regaining consciousness.

Li Hung Chang an Acting Viceroy.

PEKING, Dec. 21.—Li Hung Chang has been appointed Acting Viceroy of Canton. The present incumbent of that office is coming to Peking. It is believed this is preparatory to his degradation, in compliance with the French demands.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CARL H. SCHULTZ'S Waters Combine highest effervescence and agreeable taste with absolute PURITY and CORRECT COMPOSITION. Orders to Carl H. Schultz, 430-444 First Av., N.Y.

E. & W. "SYOSSET" E. & W.
A Wide Seamed Collar.

MARRIED.

BROWNLEE—DENNIS.—On Wednesday, Dec. 20, 1899, at Trinity Church, Newark, N. J., by the Rev. Louis Shreve Osborn, D. D., assisted by the Rev. Thomas Reed Bridges, Adelaide, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Dennis, to Dr. Harris Fenton Brownlee of Danbury, Conn.

SCHMIDT—TOWNSEND.—On Wednesday, Dec. 20, at East Williston, L. I., by the Rev. Canon Henry Bell Bryan, Gertrude Treadwell, daughter of William Effingham Townsend, to F. Leopold Schmidt, Jr., of New York.

SCHMIDT—TOWNSEND.—On Wednesday, Dec. 20, 1899, by the Rev. Henry B. Bryan, Gertrude Tredwell Townsend to Fritz Leopold Schmidt.

WINSLOW—TOWNSEND.—On Thursday, Dec. 14, at Grace Chantry, by the Rev. I. H. Eggleston, D. D., Mary, second daughter of the late Charles E. Townsend of Staten Island, to Isaac Everson Winslow of London, England, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DIED.

DECHERT.—On Thursday, Dec. 21, at the Presbyterian Hospital, Yellott Dashiell Dechert, in the 40th year of his age, son of the late William Wiert Dechert and Esther Dashiell Dechert.

Funeral private at the residence of his brother-in-law, William L. Flanagan, 152 West 59th St. Kindly omit flowers.

FRY.—At 35 Evergreen Place, East Orange, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 21, 1899, Emma A. Jones, widow of William Thornton Fry.

Funeral services at her late residence on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 23, at 4 o'clock. Interment at Pittsburg, Penn.

GRAHAM.—At his residence, in Seabright, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 18, 1899, Malcolm Graham, son of the late John Lorimer and Emily Clason Graham.

Funeral services will be held at the Brick Presbyterian Church, 5th Av. and 37th St., New York City, on Friday morning, Dec. 22, at 10 o'clock.

HUNTINGTON.—In Rome, Italy, Dec. 20, 1899, Lieut. Col. David L. Huntington, Surgeon, U. S. Army, retired.

HUTCHINSON.—A Month's Mind Mass will be celebrated under the auspices of New York State Council, Catholic Benevolent Legion, for the repose of its late Chancellor, Comrade Richard J. Hutchinson, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, 50th St. and 5th Av., Manhattan, on Saturday, December 23d, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M. Comrades of the legion and the relatives and friends of our deceased comrade are respectfully invited to attend.

VICTOR J. DOWLING,
State President.
THOMAS B. LEE,
State Secretary.

KIRTLAND.—At Morristown, N. J., on Thursday evening, Dec. 21, Louisa Johnes, widow of the Rev. O. L. Kirtland, D. D., in her 88th year.

The funeral services will be held at her late residence, on Miller Road, Sunday, Dec. 24, at 2:15 o'clock. Train leaves Christopher St. at 12 noon.

MACDONALD.—Donald MacDonald, at Elizabeth, N. J., aged 74 years.

Funeral services private. Saturday, Dec. 23, from his late residence, 259 West Jersey St., Elizabeth, N. J.

MERWIN.—Carrie Weatherby, wife of Timothy Dwight Merwin.

Funeral services at residence, 322 West 82d St., New York, Friday, Dec. 22, at 4 o'clock P. M. Interment Saturday at New Milford, Conn.

MERCALF.—In Providence, R. I., on the 20th inst., Jesse Metcalf, in the seventy-third year of his age.

Funeral services in the First Congregational Church of Providence on Saturday, the 23d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

PELL.—At Paris, France, at her residence, 1 Avenue Montaigne, on Dec. 20, 1899, Orleana Redwood Ellery Pell, widow of Walden Pell, late of the City of New York, in the ninetieth year of her age.

SHIERS.—At her late residence, 361 Lewis Av., Brooklyn N. Y., Dec. 21, 1899, Susannah Shiers, daughter of Nicholas and Ann White Shiers, deceased.

Funeral services at the Church of the Good Shepherd, McDonough St., between Stuyvesant and Lewis Avs., on Saturday, Dec. 23, at 11 o'clock A. M.

TAYLOR.—At Washington, D. C., on Dec. 21, 1899, James D. Taylor of New York City, Secretary and Treasurer of the Wagner Palace Car Company.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

TOWNSEND.—On Dec. 20, 1899, at his late residence, 222 Frost St., Brooklyn, Walter B. Townsend, aged 64 years.

Funeral from St. James's Church, Newtown, L. I., Friday, Dec. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M. Trains leave Long Island City at 2 and 2:30 P. M.

DEATHS REPORTED DEC. 21.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Dec.
ANDERSON, Albertina, 232 E. 114th.	1	19
AMTMANN, C., 2,163 2d Av.	2	19
ALFAN, Marion, 34 Madison St.	1	21
ANTOSCH, Olga, 690

THE GOLD PLANK'S ORIGIN

Western Men Claim Credit for the St. Louis Declaration.

DENY FORAKER'S ASSERTIONS

Senators Hanna and Proctor, Henry C. Payne, and Others Tell How Matter Was Finally Settled.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Senator Foraker published some time ago a long article concerning the origin and adoption of the "gold plank" at the Republican National Convention of 1896, in which he maintained that the plank was prepared by the Committee on Resolutions, of which he was Chairman, after much discussion and out of diverse materials. H. H. Kohlsaat, editor of The Chicago Times-Herald, published an article in reply in which he claimed the "gold plank" was framed by the friends of Mr. McKinley, at a conference held in Mr. Hanna's room at the Southern Hotel, four days before the meeting of the convention, and therefore long before Mr. Foraker was elected either a member or Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. Mr. Kohlsaat claimed furthermore, that there were present at this conference Mr. Hanna, Henry C. Payne, Senator Proctor, Myron T. Herrick, ex-Gov. Merriam, M. E. Stone, and himself, and that the gold plank prepared by them was submitted to various Republican leaders, and also to the Committee on Resolutions, by which it was adopted, with minor changes of phraseology, and presented to the convention.

The following statements by Messrs. Hanna, Payne, Merriam, and Proctor furnish an important contribution to the history of the gold plank. Henry C. Payne, in a signed statement, says:

"The original draft of the so-called 'gold plank' was taken to St. Louis by Mr. Hanna. It was the subject of earnest consideration at the hands of Mr. Hanna, Myron T. Herrick, and myself, who were in St. Louis some ten days before the meeting of the convention, and closely associated in guarding the interests of Mr. McKinley. After many informal discussions the plank was intrusted to me for the purpose of drafting a substitute for the original, and several substitutes were so drawn and discussed. Soon ex-Gov. Merriam of Minnesota and Senator Proctor of Vermont joined this informal committee of Mr. McKinley's friends, who were endeavoring to phrase this particular feature of the coming platform. Many changes were made in phraseology and probably a dozen different forms were discussed at the various meetings, until at the meeting on Friday morning I submitted the text of the gold plank which was substantially the one finally adopted by the convention.

"At that meeting Mr. Kohlsaat, who had arrived in St. Louis that morning, was present, and was strenuously insistent upon a plain, unequivocal declaration for the gold standard, and his insistence did much to end any division of sentiment which might have previously obtained among the friends of Mr. McKinley as to the wisdom of the course.

"A copy of the resolution as thus agreed upon was shown on Friday to Joseph H. Manley of Maine and W. Murray Crane of Massachusetts, who were at the convention in the interest of Speaker Reed, and it was also submitted to Senator Lodge of Massachusetts and Senator Platt of New York, who all gave it their unqualified approval.

"The resolution as agreed upon was given to Myron T. Herrick of Cleveland, who telegraphed it in full to Canton for the approval of Mr. McKinley, which was soon obtained, and then a copy was given to ex-Gov. Merriam, who had been selected as a member of the Committee on Resolutions, and he was authorized to say to that committee that the resolution as presented by him had been drawn by immediate and responsible friends of Mr. McKinley and approved by him, and to ask that it be adopted by the committee."

Senator Hanna, over his signature, says:

"I have carefully read the foregoing account of the origin of the gold plank adopted by the Republican National Convention at St. Louis in 1896, and I find it correct. In addition to the facts brought out in it, I wish to add that other Republicans were earnest and influential in their advocacy of a gold declaration, among them Robert W. Patterson, the Illinois member of the Committee on Resolutions."

Ex-Gov. Merriam says:

"The foregoing statement accords with my recollection of the facts. The copy of the resolution referred to was given to me, and I submitted it to the Committee on Resolutions. Previously thereto I showed a copy of the plank to Senator Foraker, Senator Platt of New York, and Senator Lodge, and conferred with them about it."

Senator Proctor's signed statement reads:

"I was consulted about the financial plank of the St. Louis platform by Mr. Payne and others five or six days previous to the meeting of the convention. I remember the conference which took place Friday morning in one of Mr. Hanna's rooms at the Southern Hotel. There were present Messrs. Payne, Merriam, Herrick, Kohlsaat, Stone, and myself. Mr. Hanna came in and out occasionally, but gave the matter little attention, as he was more interested in making a President than the platform for him to stand on. He, however, expressed himself as ready to agree to anything we formulated, and did agree to it at the close of our work. Mr. Kohlsaat had just arrived in town, and was very active and earnest for the gold standard, and his forceful insistence came at an opportune moment for settling the matter in the right way. I was surprised to find some of the Western men so strong for gold. Of course, substantially all Eastern Republicans would favor it, but the credit of leading in the matter belongs to the Western men I have named. It was known that Senator Foraker was to be Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and the plank was shown to him and met his full approval. It was submitted to Mr. McKinley by wire and received his approval. It was also shown to the different delegations, but especially to those delegates who were to be appointed on the Committee on Resolutions, and it was known very soon that it would meet with the approval of a good majority of the committee."

Political League Convention.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The American Political League has issued a call for a National Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, to be held in Boston, Mass., July 4, 1900. The councils of each State are directed to appoint two delegates at large.

Receiver for Franklin National Bank.

On account of the warfare which has for months existed between President James and the officers of the Franklin National Bank and the liquidating committee Judge Lacombe yesterday appointed Charles R. Shaw as temporary receiver of the affairs of the institution. He is required to give a bond of $10,000. His appointment was asked for by stockholders to protect their interests until liquidation is effected.

Bank Depositors to be Paid in Full.

DOVER, N. H., Dec. 21.—The depositors of the defunct Cocheco National Bank are to be paid in full without an assessment on the stockholders. Receiver E. H. Carroll announces that he will pay another dividend of 25 per cent., which will bring the total disbursement by the receivers since the bank's failure last Summer to 100 per cent. The settlement is one of the most rapid known in the history of embarrassed banks in this State.

Bank President Matthews Acquitted.

McPHERSON, Kan., Dec. 21.—Royal Matthews, President of the First State Bank of this city, which failed in 1897, has been acquitted by a jury in the Circuit Court of the charge of receiving deposits when the bank was insolvent. Matthews, who was arrested in Texas last August, is State Senator from this district.

Ville Marie Bank Manager Sentenced.

MONTREAL, Dec. 21.—Ferdinand Lemieux, local manager of the defunct Ville Marie Bank, was to-day found guilty of preparing and sending to the Government false statements as to the bank's condition, and was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. The President of the bank is in jail, and two of the Directors are still to be tried.

LETTERS FOR SANTA CLAUS.

Many Addressed to Him at the Post Office, Which Must Go to an Official Burial Place.

There is in the General Post Office an old employee who has the reputation of being able to decipher almost any address that is passed over as illegible by the other clerks, and his busy season has just arrived. Since Monday he has been daily in receipt of small stacks of mail, and in almost every case the address has been deciphered to read "Santa Claus," "Mr. Santa Claus," or "Kris Kringle." The large number of letters thus received would surprise the fond parent, who usually just before Christmas tells his little one that Santa Claus will send anything the child wants, and then sits down to write an imaginary letter. In many cases the child is not content with the letter of the parent, or, perhaps, after it is supposed to have been sent, the little one remembers something that has been left out of papa's list, and sits down to correct matters by a personal letter to the great dispenser of Christmas gifts.

There are at present in the Post Office more than a bushel of letters to Santa Claus that the dear old mythical Saint will never receive for having been regularly mailed, they will after a time find their way to the Dead Letter Office. Their senders, however, never doubting that their missives received the proper attention from Santa Claus, will wake up on Christmas morning and be happy in finding what they asked for, or, as in some cases, awake to a bitter disappointment, which will lead to wonder as to why their requests were ignored.

Some of the messages are on postal cards, and when legible they read quaintly and pathetically. One little girl on the west side writes to tell Santa Claus that she is a good little girl, just six years old, and that she wants a piano and a doll's bed. She has the tea set he sent last year, but her dollie's hair was torn off by the cat, and its face is smashed in.

Another letter, addressed to "St. Nicholas, Wonderland, New York," in a woman's hand, contains on the other side of the card only scrawls, curves, and spirals, which would puzzle Expert Kinsley. They probably were meant to express something, but the intention is all they contained. They, with the bushel now on hand, will find their way to Washington, where bushels of others have already been sent.

DELAY OF CHRISTMAS MAIL.

Withdrawal of Ocean Liners Will Retard Its Delivery.

The withdrawal of the White Star liners Majestic, Cymric, and Britannic, and the Cunard liner Umbria, for service as British army transports, has upset the plans of the postal authorities for the prompt delivery of Christmas letters from European countries. The withdrawal of these four steamships necessitates the use of slower steamships running to Boston or Philadelphia. This change will cause considerable delay and the rehandling of many thousands of mail bags. An idea of the immense volume of mail matter crossing the ocean at this season may be obtained from the fact that the steamship Teutonic, which arrived here yesterday, brought altogether 2,100 bags of letters and newspapers. The letters which came to this city were all distributed by noon.

PRESIDENT'S CHRISTMAS PLANS.

No Extensive Preparations, Because of Mrs. McKinley's Poor Health.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Many Senators and Representatives called upon the President to-day to pay their respects and extend their Christmas greetings before leaving for their homes to spend the holidays.

No extensive preparations are being made for the Christmas celebration at the Executive Mansion this year, owing to the state of Mrs. McKinley's health, and the day will probably be a very quiet one. Miss Grace McKinley and Miss Sarah Duncan, nieces of the President, will be guests at the White House during the holiday season. Abner McKinley and his wife will also be here.

The White House steward long since ceased to give himself any concern about the Christmas turkey. For many years the fattest, juciest bird in Rhode Island has arrived with the compliments of the raiser. Many boxes have already reached the White House containing gifts for the President and Mrs. McKinley, and a considerable number of presents are already on their way to their destinations from the White House. Most of Mrs. McKinley's gifts are exquisite products of her own handiwork. Last year Mrs. McKinley went to New York before the holidays and purchased many little things for the servants and White House attachés, but this year her illness prevented her from making the trip. It is the custom to remember every married employe of the White House with a big turkey and every unmarried attaché with a suitable present.

Mr. McKinley appears to be enjoying exceptionally good health.

MRS. JEFFERSON DAVIS'S GIFT.

Sends a Communion Service to Confederate Veterans for Christmas.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 21.—Gov. Tyler to-day received a letter from Mrs. Jefferson Davis, dated at New York, in which she says:

"I send to-day a communion service, with the linen proper for its use, and beg you to present it to the veterans of the home in the name of a few Confederates who honor their steadfast valor, the proud memory of which time cannot efface. We had hoped to offer it on the birthday anniversary of Gen. Harry Heth, but, failing to receive it in time, we make it a Christmas offering to the veterans and ask God's blessing upon each and every one of them."

CHRISTMAS DANCE FORBIDDEN.

Catholic Priest Says the Day Should Be Observed as Most Holy.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Dec. 21.—The Rev. Father McAndrew, pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church of this city, has forbidden the young men's drill organization to hold a dance which they had arranged for Christmas Day. He says:

"God made the Sabbath and he made Christmas, and Christmas is far the more important day. Christmas, of all days, should be observed as most holy."

SCHOOL BOARD'S QUANDARY.

Puzzled as to Whether the Compulsory Education Law Is Applicable to a Girl Wife.

VALLEY STREAM, L. I., Dec. 21.—The Board of Education of the Valley Stream Union Free School is confronted with a question which involves the right of the Board to compel the attendance at school of a married woman whose age brings her within the period fixed by the compulsory education law.

Mrs. Charles Coombs was married a few weeks ago. The school register shows she is fourteen years of age, and as the compulsory education law requires that all children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen, unless steadily employed, shall attend the school in their respective districts, the board is in doubt as to its control over the action of Mrs. Coombs. The matter will be submitted to Inspector Symes of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction office.

Inspector Symes visited the school on Monday, and found that twenty-five pupils were absent without excuse, and that the registry showed that there was a daily absentee list of about twenty. Among those counted as absent by the Inspector was Mrs. Coombs. He ordered that all be made to attend, and lectured the members of the board and Truant Officer DeMott for not enforcing the law compelling attendance.

Louisiana's Democratic State Ticket.

BATON ROUGE, La., Dec. 21.—The Democratic State Convention which yesterday nominated W. W. Heard for Governor, to-day named Senator Estopinal of St. Bernard Parish for Lieutenant Governor. John T. Michel of Orleans was nominated to succeed himself as Secretary of State. The resolutions adopted by the convention support the Chicago platform, denounce trusts, favor the Federal control of levees, the building of the Isthmian Canal, and the deepening of the passes of the mouth of the river.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New York offices: Warren, Lester Eckler; Alderbrook, Elisha Latour; Clovebranch Junction, Dewitt C. Baisley; Winona, Emery E. Brigham.

SHIPPERS MAKE A PROTEST.

Hearing by the Inter-State Commerce Commission on the Question of Increased Rates.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—A hearing was begun to-day by the Inter-State Commerce Commission in the matter of changes in freight classification and advances in freight rates by carriers using the official classification.

Many complaints have been filed with the commission alleging that discriminating changes in freight classification by carriers have been agreed upon to take effect on Jan. 1, 1900. To determine this question the hearing of to-day was held.

Mr. C. E. Gill of New York opened the hearing with the statement that the proposed increases in rates were due to the advances in prices of equipment, and that, owing to these advances, the increase in freight rates would work no injury to shippers. Little further information was elicited from him in the course of an extended examination.

Mr. Gill was followed by N. B. Kelly of the Trade League of Philadelphia, who said what the shippers wanted was that the new classifications should go into effect April 1, instead of Jan. 1, 1900. If the railroads would consent to this proposition he anticipated no trouble.

At the afternoon session Mr. William R. Corwine, representing the Merchants' Association of New York, suggested that if a postponement of the hearing could be had he believed the shippers and the carriers might come to a reasonable agreement upon the proposed classification, which would prove satisfactory to all concerned. He was assured after conversing with several railroad representatives that a readjustment of the proposed classification could be brought about.

Another witness was A. J. Valandingham of St. Louis, who also asked for a postponement, suggesting that a settlement might be effected.

Mr. Gill, who was recalled, was questioned by Mr. F. S. Monett, Attorney General of Ohio, as to the cost of shipping petroleum. Mr. Monett endeavored to elicit from him some statement to the effect that the Standard Oil Company was favored by the railroads at the expense of the small shippers.

Mr. Nathan Guilford, Traffic Manager of the New York Central and Boston and Albany Railroads, made a long statement, in which he said that he did not care to defend the proposed classifications, because he realized there might be inconsistencies and mistakes in them. He declared the readiness of the railroads, however, to correct any inequalities or injustices that might be found to exist.

The hearing will be resumed to-morrow.

STREET RAILWAY WINS SUIT.

Gribben Loses Damage Case in Which Bribery Charges Were Made.

The jury which heard testimony in the suit brought by Hugh Gribben against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to recover $50,000 damages for injuries received while a passenger on a car of the Second Avenue Railroad Company, on July 2, 1894, which was tried Wednesday before Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court, yesterday returned a verdict for the defendant.

In the course of the trial Louis Grant, counsel for Gribben, alleged that David J. Lynch, who was, he declared, an employe of the company, had attempted to bribe the witnesses for the plaintiff to testify in favor of the defendant. John M. Scribner, counsel for the defendant, denied that Lynch was an employe of the company, or that any attempt had been made to bribe the plaintiff's witnesses. Lynch denied that he had tried to induce Gribben's witnesses to testify for the railroad. Two witnesses for the plaintiff testified that Lynch offered them money if they would give favorable evidence for the defendant.

DEATH HUSHED THE SPEAKER.

John Crawford Stricken at Meeting in Home for Intemperates.

John Crawford, an inmate of the New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men, Madison Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, dropped dead while speaking at an experience meeting of the inmates there Tuesday evening. Crawford was a tanner, and lived in Broome Street. He had been admitted to the home as a charity patient four weeks ago, and was to have gone back to his work in another week.

Several of the inmates had given their experience when Crawford arose.

"I am a man of slow speech," he said, "but I am not ashamed of Jesus. I am ashamed of the many failures I have made in serving Him, and I—"

Crawford raised his arm as though to make a gesture. Then he toppled over into the arms of the men beside him. They carried him to his bedroom, but he was already dead. Friends claimed the body, and yesterday he was buried from the Broome Street Presbyterian Church, of which he had been a member.

FOUND AFTER SIXTY YEARS.

Aged Volume of Municipal Records Restored to the City Library.

A volume was found in the Astor Library yesterday which clears up an old mystery in the City Library. Sixty years ago a manuscript volume of the minutes of the City Council for 1803 and 1804 disappeared from the City Library. A vigorous search was made for the missing volume, but no trace of it could be found. Second-hand book stores were searched in vain in the hope that some one who had stolen it had disposed of it in that way. It had long since been given up for lost.

A few weeks ago, in a published list of books presented to the Astor Library, there was mentioned records of the Municipal Government in manuscript form. The list was brought to the attention of City Librarian Baer, and after corresponding with Dr. Billings of the Astor Library he learned that the missing book was among those mentioned. Dr. Billings, on learning of the fact, had the book returned to the City Library, where it was received yesterday and put back into its long-vacant place. The volume appears to be none the worse for its travels.

MEMORIAL OF ROBERT BONNER.

Newsdealers, Booksellers, and Stationers' Gift to the Family.

A memorial of Robert Bonner was formally presented to his family yesterday morning by a committee representing the National Association of Newsdealers, Booksellers, and Stationers of the United States. The ceremony took place in the office of The New York Ledger, of which Mr. Bonner had been the editor and proprietor. The memorial consists of a portrait of Mr. Bonner, 6 by 9 inches, beautifully executed in water colors after his last photograph, and an engrossed copy of the resolutions passed by the association at its last convention, the whole bound in black morocco, making a volume about 10 by 12 inches in size.

F. R. Sampson, Secretary of the association, presented the memorial on behalf of the committee. He spoke simply of the regard in which newsdealers had always held Robert Bonner, because of his interest in their welfare and the counsel he had frequently given them. Robert Edwin Bonner responded, accepting the album for the relatives.

ABSENT JUROR IS FORGIVEN.

Justice Collins at New Brunswick Condones Mr. Cortelyou's Error.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 21.—The case of L. J. Phelps and S. K. Pingle against the New Brunswick Rubber Company was continued this morning, with all the jurymen in the box. Juror Abraham Cortelyou, whose absence yesterday compelled the adjournment of the case, when he reached the courtroom, sought out Justice Collins. The Justice took his hand and gave it a hearty shake.

Mr. Cortelyou then in an undertone explained the circumstances of his disappearance yesterday, and in reply the Justice said: "I will not say anything about it. I have heard good reports of your character. You took a little too much, but don't let it happen again."

Epidemic of Measels at Newburg.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Dec. 21.—There is an epidemic of measles among the children here. More than 100 cases have been reported to the Health Officer, 23 new ones this morning. No deaths have been reported, and few adults are attacked.

St. Paul Railway's Car Shops Burned.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Dec. 21.—The car shops of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Road were destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is about $100,000. Three hundred men are thrown out of employment.

MAYOR CHIDES MR. BURKE

Intimates that Richmond School Board Disobeyed the Law.

HE REFUSES TO GIVE RELIEF

After Sharp Discussion in the Board of Estimate the Muddle Is Referred to the Controller.

The school muddle in the Borough of Richmond engrossed the attention of the Board of Estimate for nearly an hour yesterday, and at the conclusion of that time it was just as far from settlement as it was before. The Mayor put President Burke of the Borough School Board through an examination, which disclosed the fact that the Mayor's opposition to the plan of relief proposed by the School Board was based upon a report made to him by the Commissioners of Accounts. This report was pronounced by Mr. Burke to be absurd, but the Mayor maintained that he was willing to accept the figures presented in it, and declared that no more money would be appropriated. Finally, the matter was referred to the Controller.

At the opening of the meeting the Mayor inquired if any one were present to speak for the Richmond School Board. Mr. Burke presented himself, and asked for an appropriation of $50,000 to recompense the board for the money taken from it by the Board of Education in distributing the total appropriations among the several boroughs.

"In taking into consideration the amount that each borough was entitled to," said Mr. Burke, "the Board of Education has counted the teachers in eleemosnary institutions. We have none of these in Richmond, and I submit it is unfair to our borough to have them counted. We have been the victims of an injustice, and we want to get more money to comply with the provisions of the Ahearn law."

"How much do you want for that purpose?" asked the Mayor.

"About $42,000," answered Mr. Burke.

"You are very much mistaken," said the Mayor. "You have received all the money asked for under the Ahearn law."

"We had reason to believe," retorted Mr. Burke, "that the money taken away from us would have been restored. The Legislature passed an act restoring it to us."

"And the Mayor vetoed it," said the Mayor.

"The Mayor vetoed it after we had fixed the salaries of teachers; then we could not reduce them. The whole fault lay with the Board of Education, which had everything in a jumble."

"You should have complied with the law," said the Mayor.

"The law was a ridiculous one," retorted Mr. Burke. "Nobody knew where he was at under it. As well might you tell us to comply with a law that forbade the wearing of the green."

"You have been told time and again that you could not get this money," said the Mayor.

"Nothing of the kind," said Mr. Burke; "on the contrary, we have been led to believe that we would get relief, and the chief financial officer of the city has promised us relief."

"Well, the Controller is not here," said the Mayor; "but we have here a report from the Commissioners of Accounts to the effect that the amount needed under the Ahearn law is $1,715."

"That report is absurd," said Mr. Burke.

"Well, you will get that amount," said the Mayor. A moment later he said: "Refer this whole matter to the Controller."

The board authorized the issue of $465,000 in bonds for the purchase of school sites in Brooklyn, and ratified the abrogation of a contract for a schoolhouse in Richmond, which had been entered into previous to consolidation.

MR. FTELEY'S RESIGNATION.

Accepted by the Aqueduct Commission—His Important Work.

The resignation of Alphonse Fteley, for eleven years Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct, by reason of continued ill-health, has been accepted by the Aqueduct Commission. Mr. Fteley has been on leave of absence for two months, during which time Alfred Craven, one of the Division Engineers, has acted in his place.

During his incumbency Mr. Fteley has directed to a large extent all the work done by the Aqueduct Commission, including the drafting of the plans for the new Croton dam and the distributing reservoir at Jerome Park. Previous to becoming Chief Engineer Mr. Fteley was the principal Assistant Engineer for five years, and before that he was in charge of the Sudbury system of water works in Boston.

MAYOR ON LEGISLATURE.

Question of Selling Markets Gives Rise to Sharp Criticism.

Commissioner Kearny of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies yesterday wrote to the Board of Estimate asking whether or not the board intended to make an appropriation covering the expense of making repairs to the public markets. In the discussion which followed the reading of the letter, the Mayor took occasion to make some remarks about what he called the interference of the Legislature in municipal affairs, and about the firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt.

Deputy Controller Levey, after stating that the markets had largely ceased to be a source of adequate revenue to the city by reason of their location outside the centres of population, said that it might be advisable to sell some of them.

"We can't sell all of them," the Mayor replied. "Some of them were acquired for market purposes."

"It might be possible to get the Legislature to give us power to sell," Mr. Levey suggested.

"Oh, we don't want to go to the Legislature," the Mayor answered, with a laugh. "They would take the whole city away from us if we would let them, and turn it over to the Astoria Gas Company."

"But we ought to dispose of the Central Market, at all events," President Guggenheimer said. "It is practically useless."

"Well," said the Mayor, "maybe the Legislature will let us do that if Tracy, Boardman & Platt ask them. They seem to be able to get anything they want. We will get a report on it from the Controller, and then see what we can do."

WANTS NO MILK BOOTH.

Mayor Expresses Opposition to a City Hall Park Pagoda.

Whenever the subject of the erection of booths for the distribution of sterilized milk has come up before the Board of Estimate, Mayor Van Wyck has indicated his opposition in unmistakable terms. After a long controversy, however, the board in June last authorized the expenditure of $4,000 for the erection of permanent booths in the Central and Tompkins Square Parks. The season was so far advanced then that the work was not done, and the projector of the plan, Nathan Straus, through President Clausen of the Department of Parks, now asks that the unexpended money be used for the erection of a booth in City Hall Park instead of in the other mentioned parks.

In his letter, read before the Board of Estimate yesterday, President Clausen observed that the figures showed that there was a much greater demand for the milk at the temporary booth in City Hall Park than at the other distributing points, and that much more good could be done by utilizing the fund to build a pagoda in front of the City Hall.

No sooner had the letter been read than the Mayor remarked: "I do not see why we should incumber the City Hall Park by putting up a permanent milk booth in it."

"The request of the Park Department seems to me to be a reasonable one," said President Guggenheimer. "Certainly, they give good reasons why the booth should be erected there."

"This park is small enough now," the Mayor responded. "Anyway, the temporary booth was patronized largely by persons who could afford to pay more for milk. Why, I've stood at my window and seen dozens of men walk up and buy this sterilized milk simply because they could get it for a cent a glass, rather than go to the stores in Park Row. It has interfered with storekeepers who have rent to pay, and I don't think we ought to encurage it."

"There is no question that a great deal of good has been done at that booth," Mr. Guggenheimer insisted. "Hundreds of poor men patronized it—men out of employment—and I think it ought to be continued."

"They haven't any business being out of work with all that is going on," the Mayor said. Then he added: "The Controller does not seem to have much to do. I move we refer the matter to him."

"What's the use of referring it?" Mr. Guggenheimer inquired. "We have discussed this charity before. I move we grant the request of President Clausen."

The Mayor, Deputy Controller Levey, and President Feitner of the Tax Department voted against the resolution, and Corporation Counsel Whalen and President Guggenheimer in favor of it.

COL. SMITH FORCED OUT.

Report of Lively and Effective Opposition to Him in the Twenty-third Regiment.

The determination of Col. Alexis C. Smith of the Twenty-third Regiment to resign, it was reported yesterday, was only brought about after a lively fight against him by officers who have been opposed to his administration. According to those conversant with the inner machinery of the regiment, it was only after fully half the officers had determined to resign if Smith remained Colonel longer that sufficient pressure was brought to bear to move him to retire.

The dissatisfaction against Col. Smith broke out some two years ago, and resulted in the resignation of Lieut. Col. Ezra De Forest. At that time also a committee of officers was appointed to wait upon Col. Smith and ask that he resign. The Colonel thereupon demanded the resignation of a certain officer, and by a prompt and severe course of action smothered the opposition against him. However, the feeling has been smouldering and recently took on renewed life.

From an old officer of the regiment who would not let his name be used it was learned yesterday that a few days ago a number of the officers decided to take positive action. To the number of sixteen they drew up their resignations. These, it is said, were placed in the hands of an ex-officer of the regiment, who was dispatched with them to Albany, where he showed them at headquarters, the intimation being that although they had not yet been sent in they would be unless steps were taken to obtain the resignation of Col. Smith at an early date.

The messenger of the disgruntled officers is also said to have informed the authorities that two other officers were ready to resign with the other officers, making the total number who would leave the regiment eighteen. The officer was requested to return to Brooklyn with a report that the matter would be looked into.

The accounts differ at this point as to what took place immediately afterward. Some say that Col. Smith was summoned to Albany by the Governor, where he was told that the interests of the regiment called for a change. Others say that a suggestion reached Col. Smith from headquarters that to save the regiment it would be advisable for him to leave it. Thereupon his resignation was forwarded.

Col. Smith, when interviewed yesterday, said he knew nothing of any feeling against him in the regiment. "I resigned because my business needed my attention," he said.

Col. Smith could not say who his successor would be. The selection of his successor may result in one of the hottest campaigns that the regiment has ever seen. Many of the officers are favorable to Col. A. S. Bacon.

HAVANA SURFACE LINE UNION.

Electric Railway Company Effects a Consolidation of All Other Interests in the City.

All the street railway interests in Havana were consolidated yesterday at a meeting in the office of the Treasurer of the Havana Electric Railway Company, at 120 Broadway, thus ending a contest begun more than a year ago.

In December, 1898, a group of capitalists, comprising the International Bank of Paris, Hanson Brothers of Montreal, and Col. G. B. M. Harvey and F. S. Pearson of this city, known as the "Harvey Syndicate," acquired all of the existing railway properties. There was in existence at the time one other concession, covering about twelve miles of streets, the title to which was claimed by the American Indies Company. The Harvey Syndicate also claimed to own the true title to this concession. Litigation was begun by the two parties and has been continued through the year without promise of adjustment for some time to come.

In view of this state of affairs, Col. Harvey, on behalf of his company, began negotiations to bring about a settlement, which was finally effected by complete consolidation yesterday.

Under the terms of the arrangement the Havana Electric Railway Company acquires all the rights and shares of stock of the Havana Traction Company, to which the American Indies Company's claims had been assigned, and the owners of the Havana Traction Company become part of the Havana Electric Railway Company. The Electric Company reimburses the owners of the Traction Company for their expenditures and turns over to them a certain proportion of interest in the united company. Work was begun by the Electric Company several months ago, and it is now expected that a complete system of electric traction will be in operation by June 1.

The Board of Directors of the Havana Electric Railway Company is as follows: President—Edwin Hanson; Vice Presidents—William L. Bull and R. A. C. Smith; Secretary and Treasurer—Arnold Marcus. Directors, in addition to those above named, are: P. A. B. Widener, Thomas F. Ryan, Sir William C. Van Horne, William McKenzie, Frederic Nichols, H. M. Perkins, Thomas P. Fowler, E. H. Andronl, William M. Doull, N. Gelats, and G. B. M. Harvey.

The capitalization of the company remains unchanged, namely, $5,000,000 of preferred stock, $5,000,000 of common stock, and a first mortgage representing $5,000,000 of 5 per cent. fifty-year bonds.

MR. COLER'S ASSERTIONS DENIED.

Deputy Superintendent Ainsworth Discusses School Taxes.

ALBANY, Dec. 21.—Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction Ainsworth to-day was shown Controller Coler's figures with reference to the amount of money paid into the State Treasury by New York County for school purposes, and his implied claim that because the amount paid in largely exceeded the amount drawn out by New York, she has the right to be exempt from State regulation.

Mr. Ainsworth says: "Since 1795 the State tax for school purposes has been levied by the Legislature upon the property of the State. Last year it was .84 of a mill. New York happens to have poured into it the wealth from the rest of the State which is locally taxable there. The result is that she probably does pay into the Treasury more money than Hamilton County; but no good citizen would claim that New York was exempt from a general State law because of her wealth.

"As well might Mr. Vanderbilt or Mr. Rockefeller claim special privileges as a citizen because he pays a larger tax than Controller Coler does. Mr. Coler would object to that. Hamilton County objects to New York claiming a special privilege because of increased wealth.

"This school money is divided among the counties in proportion to their population and teachers employed. New York receives all that her population and teaching force entitles her to, as does Hamilton County. The statement of Mr. Coler might be valuable in considering that the law ought to be from his standpoint. My communication attempted to tell what the law is."

Traveling Man Commits Suicide.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 21.—Henry J. Pillmore, traveling agent for Mertens & Co. of Syracuse, took an ounce of carbolic acid in his room in the St. James Hotel, in this city, early this morning, with fatal results. Pillmore's home was in Deposit, where he leaves a wife and one child. His father resides in Western, this county, and a letter was left by the suicide for his father, stating that he was financially ruined, and had learned late last night that another investment which he had made had gone against him.

Not Mr. Woodruff's Secretary.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 21.—Elliott P. Lane, who filed papers in Brooklyn yesterday as a bankrupt, and who is published as being Lieut. Gov. Woodruff's private secretary, is an orderly on Superintendent of Buildings Bender's pay roll. Mr. Woodruff's secretary is Harry Bates, a business man.

OPEN EVENINGS.

WM VOGEL & SON

SPECIAL SALE

Men's Tuxedo Coats

$12

A Windfall, Gentleman, for this Holiday Season.

Broadway and Houston Street.

A Holiday Present

which will save doctors' bills and add to the comfort of the recipient, not this Winter only, but all next, will indeed be a welcome one.

Why not buy some

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underwear for gifts? It is beautiful, luxurious and durable.

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LIBRARY CLOSING NO THREAT.

President Kernochan of the Board of Trustees Denies Charges of Controller and Corporation Counsel.

J. Frederic Kernochan, President of the Board of Trustees of the New York Free Circulating Library, yesterday denied the charge of Corporation Counsel Whalen that the closing of the libraries on Sunday was intended as "a bluff, a threat, an attempt, in fact, to hold up the city to get more money," and commented upon Controller Coler's announcement that he would favor the administration's making the payment of the appropriation contingent upon the libraries being open daily.

"No such thing as trying to force the city's hand, or a desire to make the reduced appropriation unpopular in the eyes of the public, was contemplated," said Mr. Kernochan. "The principal motive for closing the libraries on Sunday was that of economy. The first thing that occurred to us in this connection was to close the libraries on Sundays. In this way we thought we could save a little money without inflicting any serious inconvenience upon the people, because it is an easy matter for the latter to draw on Saturday any books they wish to read on Sunday.

"I am convinced that the cause of the trouble is that Mr. Coler does not understand the situation, and I realize that the members of the Board of Estimate will require time to study the question.

"I will endeavor to explain the situation. We applied for an increased appropriation on the basis of the work done, and not what we expected to do. Our expenses have increased. In the Spring, for instance, we opened a new branch in Chatham Square. Yet our appropriation of $84,000 has been cut $22,000, thus greatly hampering our work.

"Controller Coler intimates that where the appropriation of large amounts of the city's money is made for an institution that institution should be placed under the control of the city. We agree with him that it is just and proper that the city should exercise control over such institutions. But we don't want the kind of control that would result in transforming the library into a department to be run on the political spoils system.

"The Controller hints that books of a trashy nature, in large type, to be quickly read, are being provided, so that by increasing the circulation we can get an increased appropriation. The simple fact is that we cannot make any demand for an appropriation until our circulation is examined into by the State Board of Regents, and the latter issue the certificate upon which our demand is made only upon the circulation of books of which they approve. It is true that we issue a large number of novels, but there is good reason for so doing.

"Our official critics apparently also find fault with us for not consolidating. This is due to no fault of our own. And let me say in this connection that the present method of appropriations is a deadly blow at consolidation. A generous amount is given upon each book up to 50,000. Above that number, no matter how many there may be, the grant per book is less than the cost of consolidation. This is a direct temptation for libraries to keep apart.

"Another thing it is contended should be done, and that is to merge the circulating libraries with the New York Public Library. That is just what we desire to do, but the New York Public Library does not hold out any inducement.

"There is one more error into which the Board of Estimate has fallen, and that is to assume that the library business ought to be done either wholly or in part by subscriptions of private individuals. For more than ten years we did not receive a cent from the city. Then the work became of such magnitude that private individuals did not feel called upon to meet all the expense, and it became necessary to apply to the city for financial aid. Very soon it became difficult to get yearly subscriptions. It is true that from time to time large sums have been received by gift or bequests in wills. It is the intention of the Trustees to keep these sums in investment as an endowment fund and use only the income to meet current expenses. Then more large sums have been given and will continue to be given with which to erect buildings for branches of the library. But as soon as an enterprise receives public support to meet current expenses, which in this case becomes absolutely necessary, private contributions to meet these current expenses fall off.

"I am not inclined to think that Mr. Coler will accuse us of extravagance in our expenditures, especially in the matter of salaries. His own pet library, over in Brooklyn, took our librarian and cataloguer from us by offering them higher pay."

Suspension Order Canceled.

Judge Brown, in the United States District Court, has canceled the order suspending David Calman from practice for one month.

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NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The National Assurance Company of Ireland has signed the agreement of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange.

B. F. Collins has been appointed special agent of the Greenwich Insurance Company of New York for Missouri, Kansas, and Oklahoma.

Rood & Matlock have been appointed sole Chicago agents of the Farmers and Merchants' Fire Insurance Company of Lincoln, Neb., which was recently purchased by an Eastern syndicate.

The Carolina Fire Insurance Company of Wilmington, N. C., has relinquished its membership in the Southeastern Tariff Association, because of the outside competition of local non-union companies.

The Cincinnati Fire Underwriters' Association has elected the following officers to serve during the ensuing year: President—Charles A. Farnham; Vice President—Charles O. Gansel; Secretary—E. C. Harding; and

ASSIGNMENTS OF JUSTICES

Judge McAdam Comments on the System in Vogue Here.

PERSONAL WISHES IGNORED

Appellate Division Gives No Notice to the Bench—The Contrast in Other Districts.

The Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, First Department, have announced the assignment of Supreme Court Justices for the Trial and Special Terms for the year 1900. Justice David McAdam, of the Supreme Court, when seen at his home last night, said regarding the assignments of Justices:

"These assignments are made by the Justices of the Appellate Division, under power vested in them by the Constitution. There is a statute, however, which permits the Justices of the Supreme Court to assign themselves, in case the Appellate Division fails to make assignments. In this department the Appellate Division, for reasons best understood by the Justices thereof, invariably makes the assignments. Hence that pleasant duty has never fallen on the Justices themselves, and in this department probably never will.

"I am credibly informed that in the three other departments of the State the Justices in those departments make their own assignments, which are approved by the Justices of their Appellate Divisions. In this department the rule is entirely different, and no Justice in this department knows where he is to go until he finds the assignment printed in The Law Journal; nor does he know for which month he is to be assigned; nor are his wishes in that regard ever consulted. He never knows until the assignments are printed how many weeks he is to be engaged during the Summer months, so that he can never make arrangements prior to the publication of the assignments about his vacation for the following Summer.

"As a consequence a Justice may be selected for the month in the Summer most inconvenient for himself; so much so that his Summer vacation may be seriously interfered with. This cannot happen in any of the other departments, because the wishes of the Justices are always consulted in advance. The plan prevailing in the First Department may have merit to commend it, but it is difficult to discover wherein it lies.

"As to the personnel of the assignments, I have nothing to say, for my long service on the bench, which nearly equals that of any other Justice in the State, has qualified me for holding any part of the court from the Criminal Branch down to taxing costs in the County Clerk's office, which is a branch of the court, and one duty would be as congenial to me as another."

The following are the assignments:

Trial Terms—Part I.—Criminal Term; no Justice assigned throughout the year.

Part II.—Referred Causes, McAdam, throughout the year.

Part III.—Beach, throughout the year.

Part IV.—MacLean, throughout the year.

Part V.—Beekman, for January, March, May, and November; O'Gorman, for February, April, June, October, and December.

Part VI.—Giegerich, for January, March, May, and November; Beekman, for February, April, June, October, and December.

Part VII.—Gildersleeve, throughout the year.

Part VIII.—O'Gorman, for January, March, May, and November; Truax, for February, April, June, October, and December.

Part IX.—Dugro, for January, March, May, and November; Scott, for February, April, June, October, and December.

Part X.—Truax, for January, March, May, and November; Dugro, for February, April, June, October, and December.

Part XI.—Scott, for January, March, May, and November; Giegerich, for February, April, June, October, and December.

Part XII.—No assignment throughout the year.

Special Terms—Part I.—January, first Monday, Fitzgerald; third Monday, Andrews; February, first Monday, Leventritt; third Monday, Smyth; March, first Monday, Lawrence; third Monday, Bischoff; April, first Monday, Freedman; third Monday, Fitzgerald; May, first Monday, Andrews; third Monday, Leventritt; June, first Monday, Smyth; third Monday, Bischoff; July, first Monday, Beekman; third Monday, Bischoff; fifth Monday, Giegerich; August, second Monday, Freedman; fourth Monday, Gildersleeve; September, second Monday, Leventritt; fourth Monday, Truax; October, first Monday, Lawrence; third Monday, Freedman; November, first Monday, Fitzgerald; third Monday, Andrews; December, first Monday, Leventritt; third Monday, Smyth.

Part II.—January, first Monday, Andrews; third Monday, Fitzgerald; February, first Monday, Smyth; third Monday, Leventritt; March, first Monday, Bischoff; third Monday, Lawrence; April, first Monday, Fitzgerald; third Monday, Freedman; May, first Monday, Leventritt; third Monday, Andrews; June, first Monday, Bischoff; third Monday, Smyth; July, first Monday, Beach; third Monday, Dugro; fifth Monday, O'Gorman; August, second Monday, Fitzgerald; fourth Monday, McAdam; September, second Monday, Scott; fourth Monday, Andrews; October, first Monday, Freedman; third Monday, Lawrence; November, first Monday, Andrews; third Monday, Fitzgerald; December, first Monday, Smyth; third Monday, Leventritt.

Part III.—January, Leventritt; February, Freedman; March, Fitzgerald; April, Bischoff; May, Freedman; June, Andrews; October, Bischoff; November, Leventritt; December, Lawrence.

Part IV.—January, Smyth; February, ——; March, Freedman; April, Andrews; May, Smyth; June, Freedman; October, Fitzgerald; November, Lawrence; December, Freedman.

Part V.—January, Lawrence; February, Lawrence; March, Andrews; April, first Monday, ——; third Monday, Lawrence; May, Lawrence; June, first Monday, ——; third Monday, Leventritt; October, Smyth; November, Smyth; December, Bischoff.

Part VI.—January, Bischoff; February, Bischoff; March, first Monday, ——; third Monday, Smyth; April, Leventritt; May, first Monday, ——; third Monday, Fitzgerald; June, Fitzgerald; October, Leventritt; November, first Monday, ——; third Monday, Freedman; December, first Monday, ——; third Monday, Andrews.

Part VII.—January, Freedman; February, Fitzgerald; March, Leventritt; April, Smyth; May, Bischoff; June, Lawrence; October, Andrews; November, Bischoff; December, Fitzgerald.

Part VIII.—No assignment throughout the year.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Unexcelled Photo Stock Company of New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—John H. Wilday, John E. Lane, and John F. Meyer, New York City.

Imperial Rain Coat Company of New York City; to traffic in clothing and cloth; capital, $7,500. Directors—Robert H. Welles, Samuel P. Walker, and Carl A. F. Gross.

Morten & Co. of New York City; to deal in wines, liquors, and fine groceries; capital, $50,000. Directors—Alexander Morten, Nathan H. Lord, and Henry B. Toole, New York City.

Park Row Publishing Company of New York City; capital, $20,000. Directors—James W. Brooks, Harry C. Green, Jarvis H. Miller, William J. Pollock, and Joseph Hayes, New York City.

L. R. Williams Company of New York City; to sell plumbers' supplies; capital, $20,000. Directors—Lida R. Williams, William E. Williams, and Samuel S. Jones, Brooklyn; Aquila B. Marshall, New York City.

George W. Roebling Advertising and Publishing Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—George W. Roebling, New York City; Thomas C. Chapin, Montclair, N. J.; Leonidas H. Besson, Hoboken, N. J.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Dec. 21.—Certificates of incorporation were filed here to-day as follows:

Doty Third-Rail Electrical Company of New York, to transact, carry out, manufacture, sell, and lease electrical appliances of all kinds; capital, $2,300,000. Incorporators—William W. Doty and William Reinhart, New York City; William F. Wilson and Harry C. Frank, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; James Virden, Dover.

Three Strikes Mining Company of New York, to buy, sell, lease, and deal in mines; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—G. H. Mann and James G. Shaw, New York; James Virden, Dover.

Lillian Mining and Leasing Company of New York, to lease and work mines; capital, $100,000.

B. B. Gas Regulator Company of Wilmington, to make gas regulators; capital, $100,000.

Eckman Medicine Company of Philadelphia; capital, $3,000.

Berks County (Penn.) Telephone Company, to build an independent telephone system in Reading, Penn.; capital, $250,000. Reading and Wilmington capitalists and officials of the Delmarvia Company of this city are interested.

Championship Hockey Game a Tie.

The first championship hockey game of the season was played at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink last evening between the New York Athletic Club hockey team and the Hockey Club of New York. The game resulted in a tie—2 to 2. Hornfeck had his right thumb badly cut and Russell's cheek was lacerated.

For the Hockey Club of New York, B. M. Phillips and Russell each made a goal. The New York Athletic Club's goals were made by Howard and Cobb. Following was the line-up:

New York Athletic Club.	Position.	Hockey Club of New York.
O'Donnell	Goal	Ellison
Hunt	Point	Cunningham
Fenwick	C point	Corry
Baird	Forward	S. M. Phillips
Cobb	Forward	Russell
Hornfeck	Forward	De Casanova
Howard	Forward	B. M. Phillips

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The Belvideres carried off the honors in the Harlem League last night, defeating the Morningside and Central teams. In the second game the Belvideres did excellent work, three members of the team rolling scores of over 200. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Morningside—Armstrong, 136; Ayres, 161; Duncan, 183; Eiche, 228; Klingelhoffer, 165. Total, 818.

Central—Seher, 121; Behlmer, 166; Kuehn, 176; Ward, 159; Schilling, 144. Total, 766.

SECOND GAME.

Belvidere—Hotaling, 202; Newkirk, 135; Hill, 213; Lockwood, 202; Heiles, 184. Total, 936.

Central—Seher, 128; Behlmer, 192; Kuehn, 189; Ward, 200; Schilling, 150. Total, 854.

THIRD GAME.

Belvidere—Hotaling, 174; Newkirk, 200; Hill, 165; Lockwood, 154; Heiles, 174. Total, 867.

Morningside—Armstrong, 180; Ayres, 170; Duncan, 165; Eiche, 141; Klingelhoffer, 180. Total, 836.

R. Meyer of the Tick-Tack Club defeated F. Sauer of the Owl Club in a series of games at the Columbia alleys last night. The conditions of the match called for the best six out of eleven games, and it required the full eleven games to decide the match, the result pending on the pins made on the last ball in the tenth frame. Before the men roled the last ball Sauer had a lead of 1 pin. On his last ball, however, he only made 6 pins, while Meyer got 9, and a victory by 2 pins. Scores:

R. Meyer—168, 180, 232, 171, 200, 193, 167, 182, 161, 185, 174.

F. Sauer—180, 181, 191, 182, 165, 184, 191, 172, 186, 162, 172.

The Plaza and Broadway Bank of Brooklyn teams were the winners in the Bank Clerks' League at Reid's Alleys last night. The team representing Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. were beaten in two games. The Plaza Bank's two victories enabled it to move up to eighth place in the tournament. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Plaza—Meyer, 108; Bouton, 145; Cook, 156; Ahrens, 137; Ackerman, 148. Total, 694.

Broadway—Schaller, 116; Johnson, 113; Landall, 189; Schneider, 156; Wortmann, 123. Total, 649.

SECOND GAME.

Broadway—Schaller, 169; Johnson, 140; Landall, 125; Schneider, 145; Wortmann, 136. Total, 715.

Ladenburg, Thalman & Co.—Sacken, 126; Smith, 123; Virgien, 121; Watson, 127; Wagner, 141. Total, 638.

THIRD GAME.

Plaza—Meyer, 124; Bouton, 170; Cook, 122; Ahrens, 133; Ackerman, 151. Total, 700.

Ladenburg, Thalman & Co.—Smith, 141; Sacken, 157; Virgien, 131; Rotchild, 109; Wagner, 116. Total, 654.

The Berkeley Club of Newark made the best showing in the National League, at Starr's Tournament Hall last night, defeating the America Club of Newark and the Corinthians of New York. The Americas suffered two defeats, being beaten by the Corinthians. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Berkeley—Dennis, 160; McCoy, 132; Tracey, 156; Maines, 163; Weingarth, 177. Total, 788.

America—Heitzman, 150; Litts, 120; Cook, 176; Freudenthal, 192; Beuhler, 132. Total, 779.

SECOND GAME.

Corinthian—Walter, 174; Baker, 166; Niles, 145; Brocker, 201; Schaeffer, 165. Total, 851.

America—Heitzman, 174; Litts, 157; Cook, 137; Freudenthal, 200; Beuhler, 166. Total, 834.

THIRD GAME.

Berkeley—Dennis, 180; McCoy, 169; Tracey, 199; Maines, 134; Weingarth, 192. Total, 874.

Corinthian—Walter, 130; Baker, 194; Niles, 189; Brocker, 170; Schaeffer, 158. Total, 841.

The Kings County Wheelmen won two games last evening in the tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Bushwick Council—Mahlan, 146; Bucken, 129; Schreiber, 163; Delaney, 155; Landman, 135. Total, 727.

Indian Cycle Club—Gambert, 136; Lewis, 104; Fiegenheimer, 134; Lankay, 143; Herbst, 158. Total, 675.

SECOND GAME.

Indian Cycle Club—Gambert, 138; Lewis, 86; Fiegenheimer, 159; Lankay, 138; Herbst, 163. Total, 684.

Kings County Wheelmen—Courteney, 155; Denyse, 121; Twiddy, 140; Leach, 160; Cornish, 170. Total, 746.

THIRD GAME.

Kings County Wheelmen—Courteney, 170; Denyse, 157; Twiddy, 159; Leach, 186; Cornish, 179. Total, 851.

Bushwick Wheelmen—Mathias, 180; Bucken, 103; Schreiber, 145; Delaney, 146; Landman, 143. Total, 786.

The games rolled in the American National tournament last night resulted as follows:

FIRST GAME.

Columbia—Meyer, 181; Drew, 123; Brophy, 201; Hartley, 174; Roche, 188. Total, 867.

Glendale—Schwager, 150; Schneider, 167; Laine, 161; R. Fuchs, 144; A. Fuchs, 191. Total, 813.

SECOND GAME.

Monarch—Kroniger, 150; Walter, 123; Keppler, 160; Cadieu, 210; Maas, 216. Total, 894.

Glendale—Schwager, 198; Schneider, 183; Laine, 143; R. Fuchs, 182; A. Fuchs, 152. Total, 828.

THIRD GAME.

Monarch—Kroniger, 207; Walter, 194; Keppler, 196; Cadieu, 198; Maas, 176. Total, 971.

Columbia—Taylor, 168; Drew, 177; Brophy, 213; Hartley, 174; Roche, 181. Total, 915.

In the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament, Philadelphos Council won two games last evening at Trainor's Alleys. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Philadelphos Council—Martin, 192; Medicus, 135; Van Deher, 176; Biershenk, 160; Jenkins, 236. Total, 946.

Justin F. Price Council—Heubel, 176; Gehlhaus, 159; Shea, 155; Forman, 147; Potter, 202. Total, 839.

SECOND GAME.

Justin F. Price Council—Heubel, 137; Gehlhaus, 143; Shea, 213; Forman, 140; Potter, 144. Total, 736.

Nassau Council—Peterson, 152; Miller, 162; Sackett, 161; Pardessus, 141; Knowles, 162. Total, 778.

THIRD GAME.

Nassau Council—Peterson, 144; Miller, 185; Sackett, 161; Pardessus, 109; Knowles, 145. Total, 744.

Philadelphos Council—Martin, 174; Medicus, 161; Van Deher, 150; Biershenk, 166; Jenkins, 158. Total, 809.

The Kings County Bowling team won two games last evening in the Arlington National tournament of Brooklyn. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Kings County—Johnson, 135; Schriefer, 173; Ehler, 155; Blenert, 180; Smith, 164. Total, 857.

Amerfort—R. Bennett, 141; T. Remsen, 156; D. Remsen, 150; Ryder, 170; B. Bennett, 158. Total, 775.

SECOND GAME.

Kings County—Johnson, 161; Schriefer, 151; Ehler, 156; Blenert, 169; Smith, 179. Total, 816.

Monarch No. 2—Smith, 146; Fox, 144; Boesenberg, 148; Kramer, 147; Hazenthal, 127. Total, 712.

THIRD GAME.

Monarch No. 2—Smith, 154; Fox, 180; Boesenberg, 151; Kramer, 122; Hazenthal, 145. Total, 752.

Amerfort—B. Bennett, 123; T. Remsen, 195; D. Remsen, 176; Ryder, 192; R. Bennett, 179. Total, 865.

The Alcos, the leaders in the Arlington National tournament, lost a game last night, and are now only a few points ahead of the Gothams. The Edisons defeated the leaders in the first game by 71 pins. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Edison—Cadiz, 185; Pihl, 137; Wenzel, 148; Holme, 146; Reese, 167. Total, 783.

Alco—Dewes, 134; Jackson, 127; F. Klucken, 181; Rossbach, 154; Ebling, 116. Total, 712.

SECOND GAME.

Alco—Dewes, 179; Jackson, 163; F. Klucken, 160; Rossbach, 190; Ebling, 174. Total, 866.

Straggler—Gaynor, 127; C. Hosinger, 156; Le Touzel, 130; Dixon, 167; G. Hosinger, 166. Total, 736.

THIRD GAME.

Straggler—Greir, 151; C. Hosinger, 1156; Le Touzel, 174; Dixon, 169; G. Hosinger, 180. Total, 830.

Edison—Cadiz, 124; Wenzel, 127; Roth, 170; Holme, 136; Reese, 202. Total, 758.

In the Fire Insurance League at Reid's alleys last night the Atlantic Mutual team won two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Atlantic Mutual—Newbold, 127; Montgomery, 132; Covert, 149; Heartt, 174; Ferdon, 182. Total, 776.

Royal—Bergen, 190; Wells, 131; Phillips, 101; Sanford, 165; Hendricks, 111. Total, 698.

SECOND GAME.

Atlantic Mutual—Newbold, 168; Montgomery, 125; Covert, 146; Heartt, 151; Ferdon, 168. Total, 758.

Underwriters—Enderley, 170; Long, 163; Rasmusson, 134; Clarke, 108; Block, 151. Total, 726.

THIRD GAME.

Royal—Bergen, 163; Wells, 149; Phillips, 99; Sanford, 145; Hendricks, 144. Total, 700.

Underwriters—Enderley, 122; Block, 148; Clarke, 126; Whittaker, 132; Long, 164. Total, 692.

Tournament Games To-night.

Harlem League—Harlem Wheelmen, Corinthian, Grove Hill.

Columbia League—Gerel, Standard, Boulevard.

American National—Metropolitan, Oriental, Orchard.

National—Oriental, Imperial, Riverdale.

Royal Arcanum—Stanley, Defendum, Harlem.

Arlington National—Glendale, Homestead, Bleecker.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum—De Forest, De Witt Clinton, Atlantic.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Sub-Tournament—Nassau, East New York, De Witt Clinton

A BILLION IN INSURANCE

New York Life Honors Leadership Which Built It Up.

TO VICE PRESIDENT PERKINS

Complimentary Dinner and Presentation of Plate by Company's Officers at the Waldorf-Astoria.

A complimentary dinner was given last night at the Waldorf-Astoria in honor of George W. Perkins, Second Vice President of the New York Life Insurance Company, by the officers and heads of departments of the company. The dinner marked Mr. Perkins's return from a business campaign extending over last Summer in Europe, and it also recorded a memorial of the day on which the New York Life passed the thousand million dollar mark in paid for business in force. This record was passed May 23 last and yesterday evening was the first time the officers of the company have had an opportunity of celebrating it.

A feature of the programme was the presentation to Mr. Perkins of a magnificent service of plate by a committee of twenty-four, coming from all parts of the United States and Canada and representing the entire working field force of the company. The service was formally presented by E. S. Heyman, head of the Chicago office. It was accompanied by an illuminated address, to which was appended the autographs of all the men who united in the presentation. The sentiment expressed was as follows:

Mr. George W. Perkins: The 23d day of May, 1899, will always be notable in the calendar of the New York Life, but we know as others cannot that the achievement which that day records is greater even than it appears. Most of us had some part in the work of the several six years which immediately preceded that date, but the succession of splendid campaigns which led up to it, the brilliant leadership, the voice of inspiration and command, all these were yours—all these are yours—and in this fashion we testify thereto. We offer you this service in the hope that it may speak eloquently to you and yours of our admiration for your qualities as a leader, our affection for you as a friend. We hope, too, that it may take its proper place among the priceless remembrances which pass from generation to generation, that it may tell its story to your children, and those who follow them bearing your name.

The address closed with the following sentiment, which was signed by President McCall:

The most notable achievement in the history of life insurance—$1,000,000,000 fully paid for and in force on the books of a single company—was duly chronicled on the 23d day of May, 1899. The great satisfaction of the President and Trustees over such an unequalled accomplishment was thus fittingly expressed and their indebtedness to the agents therefor was properly acknowledged. The President has constantly and often commended the enthusiastic efforts of the field men. He is proud, and justly so, of their labors and their loyalty, and he esteems beyond expression the assistance he has received in his executive management from a most incomparable leader, his personal friend, Second Vice President George W. Perkins. The superb gift accompanying the testimonial of the agency staff is worthily bestowed on Mr. Perkins in recognition of his masterly work, unrivalled ability, and high sense of duty. In thus honoring the Second Vice President his colaborers have honored and gratified the President.

The service and illuminated address were both the work of Tiffany & Co., and upon the service the best artists of the house have been at work since last June.

The guests of the dinner included all the Trustees and executive officers of the New York Life, and in addition the following committee, the positions of the members being earned by competition, which was organized in the field force of the company running from Nov. 13 to Dec. 16 inclusive: Lee B. Durstine, Buffalo; C. A. Smith, Chicago; Walker Buckner, Chicago; E. R. Perkins, Philadelphia; W. S. Huntley, Pittsburg; J. T. Boone, Kansas City; Julius Bohm, New York City; R. T. Furman, New York City; R. W. Taylor, Cleveland; W. R. Malone, Toledo; C. T. Whitney, San Francisco; George W. Riggs, Chicago; Robert E. Whitney, New York City; H. A. Appelius, New York City; W. M. Harris, Chicago; J. J. Parker, St. Paul; E. S. Heyman, Chicago; Theodore Well, Chicago; R. Allyn Lewis, Phoenix, Arizona; R. H. Plant, Macon, Ga.; J. G. Morgan, Winnipeg, Canada; B. H. Betts, Scranton, Penn.; Walker Buckner, Jr., St. Louis, and W. R. Noble, Louisville.

President John A. McCall presided, and among the speakers were Thomas B. Reed, Col. A. G. Paine, William B. Hornblower, and D. P. Kingsley. Third Vice President of the New York Life.

NEW THIRD RAIL SYSTEM.

A Road Between Atlantic City and Camden Will Be Built, It Is Said.

The Doty Third Rail Electric Company, which was incorporated yesterday in Delaware, with a capital of $2,500,000, was organized for the purpose of manufacturing and putting into operation a third-rail system which, it is claimed, is not dangerous.

While the system is entirely different, it is said, from the Murphy system, which was tried last Summer at Manhattan Beach, its essential feature is that the rails are "dead" except those directly under the car. There is an automatic switch, and the rail is killed after the car leaves it.

An official of the company states that it will install a plant at once in either Camden or Gloucester, N. J., and has a contract for building 120 miles of its road from Atlantic City to Camden.

TROLLEY CRASH HURT THREE.

Brooklyn Car Collision Due to a Stubborn Brake.

Car 2,139 of the Seventh Avenue trolley line was in collision with Car 521 of the Fifth and Flatbush Avenues, Brooklyn, last Fifth and Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, last night at 8 o'clock. The collision was caused by the brakes on the Seventh Avenue car failing to act.

On the Seventh Avenue car those injured were Charles Hall, forty-one years old, of 592 Vanderbilt Avenue, contusion of the side, and Gertrude Schleelenbeck, fourteen years old, 270 Vanderbilt Avenue, contusions of body and face. They were attended by Ambulance Surgeon Gilmore of Seney Hospital. On the Fifth Avenue car Miss Gall, 805 Bergen Street, was slightly injured. The accident caused much excitement at the time. Two arrests were made.

Racing at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—Results at Oakland:

FIRST RACE.—Futurity course; selling; two-year-olds; purse $400. May Gertrude, 105 pounds, (Vitatoe,) 4 to 1, won; The Echo, 105, (T. Walsh,) 12 to 1, second; For Freedom, 105, (Jenkins,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:12¾. Fine Shot, Gravita, Summer, Fair Fax, El Arte, and Frank Kuhry also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five and a half furlongs; all ages; purse $350. Sister Alice, 106 pounds, (Vitatoe,) 15 to 1, won; Frank Bell, 107, (E. Jones,) 8 to 5, second; Midlove, 107, (Thorne,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:07. Novia, Storm King, Formero, and Lady Helois also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and sixteenth; selling; three-year-olds and upward; purse $400. Tappan, 108 pounds, (Thorpe,) 3 to 2, won; Wyoming, 107, (Spencer,) 9 to 2, second; Meadowthorpe, 106, (T. Burns,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:46¾. Whitcomb, Marplot, Go To Bed, and Billy McClosky also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs; free handicap; two-year-olds; purse $500. Yellow Tail, 120 pounds, (E. Jones,) 13 to 10, won; Erwin, 105, (C. Wilson,) 20 to 1, second; Fiamora, 104, (T. Walsh,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:18. Southern Girl and Dumblane also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile; free handicap; all ages; purse $500. Ventoro, 92 pounds, (T. Walsh,) 7 to 1, won; Rosormonde, 110, (Jenkins,) 8 to 5, second; Sybaris, 100, (Vitatoe,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:39¾. King Carnival, Defiance, Grand Sachem, and Moringo also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling; three-year-olds and upward; purse $400. Afamada, 105 pounds, (Jenkins,) 6 to 1, won; Moscerito, 109, (Spencer,) 7 to 5, second; Sly, 107, (Thorpe,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:12¾. Jerid, Peace, Maud Ferguson, and San Mateo also ran.

Erne and O'Brien to Fight.

Articles of agreement were signed yesterday for a twenty-five round bout at 134 pounds, weigh in at the ringside, between Frank Erne, champion lightweight pugilist of Buffalo, and Jack O'Brien of this city. The fight will take place at the New Broadway Athletic Club in this city on Jan. 19, for a guaranteed purse of $5,000 or 50 per cent. of the gate receipts.

Another English Boxer Beaten.

Charley Goff of California met and defeated the English middle-weight boxer, Geoffrey Thorne, in less than two rounds before the Hercules Athletic Club in Brooklyn last night. The men met at catch weights. A blow on the jaw knocked out Thorne.

THE PURITAN ANNIVERSARY

New England Society of Brooklyn Holds Its Annual Dinner.

PRAISE OF PILGRIMS' WORK

Dr. Hillis Says They Are Maligned—Thomas Nelson Page on the Race Problem.

The New England Society of Brooklyn held its twentieth annual dinner at the Pouch Gallery on Clinton Avenue last evening. The occasion commemorated the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock—this year bringing the two hundred and seventy-ninth anniversary of that event—and their descendants gathered to recount the adventures of the hardy band and extol the principles that they represented. About 150 were present, fully half that number being women.

Ex-Justice Frederick A. Ward, President of the Society, presided. With him at the head table were the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, Justice Willard Bartlett, Justice Frederic Adams of New Jersey, Thomas Nelson Page, the Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, President of Brown University; William B. Davenport, and Tunis G. Bergen, President of the St. Nicholas Society.

President Ward in his introductory remarks caused considerable laughter when, in referring to Puritan principles, he said: "In these days of wireless telegraphy, horseless carriages, loveless marriages, grapeless wine, and churchless Sabbaths it is well that we should reflect upon the times when none of these existed."

In closing, he referred to Puritan valor and ventured the opinion that the same spirit ruled the English in South Africa to-day. "England will not be deterred," he said, "though the Modder and the Tugela run as red as the uniforms of her soldiers."

Dr. Hillis was then introduced to respond to the toast: "Forefathers' Day and the Message of Puritanism to the Republic." He said in part:

"Of late years it has become the fashion to belittle the Puritans and ridicule them. Our pleasure loving generation hurls many a gibe and stinging jest at their high hats and sombre garments, their cold reserve, their solemn habit of thought, and life.

"There is a type of mind that can never think of Puritanism save as a 'mere acrid defiance and sanctimonious sectarianism, or of the Puritans save as a band of ignorant and half crazy zealots.' With blighting sarcasm Hume said 'the Puritans hated bear baiting, not because it gave pain to the bears, but because it gave pleasure to the spectator.'

"When Connecticut expelled a Tory for his disloyalty, he went home to England and palmed off the story of the so-called 'blue laws,' which never had any existence outside of the brain of the man driven out for treason, and yet many an English author refers to the time when the mothers of New England were punished for kissing their husbands or babes on the Sabbath Day, and when the Puritan housewife threw away her vinegar on Saturday night lest the acid should work on Sunday, thus breaking the law against labor on the day of rest.

"Let us confess, then, that the Puritans were men with faults, many and great, but to minimize their errors or magnify their excellence would be alike unworthy of their memory and our inheritance. Their theology was narrow and in practice ceased to satisfy thinking men. Their stern way toward the Hester Prynnes has been succeeded by a certain gentle, loving sympathy.

"After the rocklike sternness of virtue we have had a charity and sweet philanthropy that embodied God's tenderness toward each bruised reed. But faulty as they were, be it remembered that there is some spot on every shaft of marble, some flaw in every pearl or diamond, some disproportioned feature in the loveliest face."

Thomas Nelson Page, who replied to the toast "What Each Section of the Country Owes to the Other," said, in beginning: "It seems to me as though the two sections we have been talking of in the past have been gradually merging into one, and I hope they will never be anything else but one. They say the South became reconciled at the time of the war with Spain. It is not true.

"The South became reconciled after Appomattox, when Lee laid down his arms and accepted the terms of the magnanimous Grant. The North—your great city here—is filled with Southern men, who give all their energies to building up the Union, and at the South we are doing our best to accomplish the same. Mason and Dixon's line is not even laid down in memory. The line we set down to-day is the line that circumscribes this great Union, with all its hopes and aspirations."

Referring to the negro question of the South, Mr. Page continued: "Among the problems which confront us is one that is like the pestilence that walketh in darkness, but the key to it is, in our opinion, is that for the present at least the white race is the torchbearer of civilization, and never again will the white people of the South consent to be dominated by a weaker race. They are standing to-day between you and this problem, but we are ready to-day to do full justice to that people. I have many friends among them, but it is the race I stand against."

The other speakers were Justice Adams, who responded to the toast "The Part of Landing," and the Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, the subject of whose address was "The Voyage of the Mayflower."

FIRE VISITS WEST BROADWAY.

Business Building and Contents Damaged $40,000—Firemen's Peril.

The iron-front six-story building at 495 West Broadway, occupied by five firms, was with its contents damaged by fire last night to the extent of $40,000. The tenants of the building were: Ground floor, James B. Rowley, restaurant; second and third floors, the Paris Flower and Feather Company; fourth floor, M. Koppelman, manufacturer of clothing; fifth floor, the Archimede Covered Wire Company; sixth floor, Samuel Rosenthal, manufacturer of hats and caps.

Junius Brown, a watchman, who with his family lives on the third floor of the adjoining building, No. 493, first discovered the fire, and gave the alarm by shouting from his window. A policeman sent in the first call. Two subsequent alarms were turned in.

Firemen R. McDonald of Engine No. 30, James Crawford of Engine No. 24, and a fireman whose name was not obtainable, were on the third floor fire escape fighting the fire, which seemed greatest at that point, when a window blew out and they were enveloped in a sheet of flame.

McDonald and Crawford fell to the second floor fire escape. Crawford would have gone to the ground had not McDonald caught him. Both men were then taken down, and were but slightly scorched. Their companion got down safely. It took the firemen an hour to extinguish the flames.

DIED FROM A BULLET WOUND.

Police Record Winslow Robinson a Suicide—Accident, Says Family.

Winslow Robinson, fifty-six years old, died from a pistol shot wound at his home, 19 Harrison Street, Stapleton, S. I., last evening. The police have recorded the case as one of suicide. Members of the family say it was a case of accidental shooting.

Mr. Robinson had been in ill-health for several months, and had been living at Liberty, N. Y., where he recently invested a lot of money. He had been living at his Staten Island home for a month past. Mrs. Robinson yesterday was in Manhattan with her daughter, Mrs. Albert E. Hodges, wife of the secretary to Gov. Delehanty of Sailors' Snug Harbor.

A colored servant girl heard a shot about 6 o'clock last evening, and, running to the front door to call help, saw Mrs. Robinson and Mrs. Hodges approaching the house.

Dr. O'Dea was sent for and the police were notified. Mr. Robinson was found lying upon his bed dead. A revolver was in his right hand, and there was a bullet hole in his right temple. Mr. Robinson leaves a wife, three daughters, and two sons

To Sail After the Holidays.

The agents of the North German Lloyd Company yesterday announced that the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse would not sail for Cherbourg and Bremen next week, as usual, but would sail on Jan. 4. The reason given was that few passengers desired to spend the holidays at sea, and the passenger list therefore was not large enough to warrant the vessel sailing.

MR. WASHBURN ON CHINA.

Ex-Senator Approves Plan for a Commercial Commission.

Ex-United States Senator Washburn of Minnesota was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. Speaking of the proposed plan to have Congress name a commission to improve American commercial relations in the Far East, particularly in China, he said:

"I want to see such a commission named. We should do a good business with China, and I believe we will if the Government takes hold of the matter in a proper manner. I would like to see at the head of such a commission Col. Charles Denby of Indiana. He spent twelve years in China, and has recently returned from the Philippines. He would be just the man for the place.

"I woul not care to be on the commission as my business affairs in this country require my entire attention. The larger part of China's trade should come to us. We have an advantage in point of distance, and then China is handy to the Philippines."

Ex-Senator Washburn is familiar with China and its opportunities as he spent much time there several years ago, having been interested in obtaining railroad concessions for American syndicates.

Frank T. Bailey Dying.

Frank T. Bailey, Vice President of the Tuttle & Bailey Manufacturing Company, makers of registers and furnaces, with offices at 83 Beekman Street, is dying at the home of his son, H. W. Bailey, 170 West Eighty-fifth Street. He was taken ill with pneumonia on Saturday, and grew rapidly worse. Dr. Janeway and two other physicians held a consultation on Wednesday, and gave his relatives no encouragement. Mr. Bailey's home is at Montclair, N. J.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.74
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.40¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.95
Cotton, middling	7 9-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¾
Sugar, granulated	5.18
Molasses, O. K. prime	.36
Beef, family	12.75
Beef, hams	22.75
Tallow, prime	.05
Pork, mess	10.25
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb.	.05¾
Lard, prime	5.75
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	23.00
Butter, Western creamery	.27

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 64@65c; No. 2 red, 68@68½c; No. 2 corn, 30¾@30¾c; No. 2 yellow corn, 31@31¼c; No. 2 oats, 22½@22¾c; No. 2 white, 25½@25¾c; No. 3 white, 24¼@25½c; No. 2 rye, 51c; No. 2 barley, 38@45c; No. 1 flaxseed and Northwestern, $1.18½; prime timothy seed, $2.35; mess pork, per barrel, $8.75@$10; lard, per 100-lb, $5.10@$5.40; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.15@$5.40; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5¾@5¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.40@$5.50; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.23½; sugars, cutloaf, $5.70; granulated, $5.18; clover, contract, $8@$8.20.

COTTON.—Conditions at the Cotton Exchange were, for the most part, quite normal. Business was fairly active, but the approaching holidays led to caution. Evening up old accounts was preferred to making new ventures. Still the market was fairly active, and the extreme range of prices was a matter of 8 points. The caution of leaders was increased by the unsatisfactory reports from Wall Street, where money was reasonably easy, while the market for securities showed nervousness and a weak undertone. After opening barely steady at a decline of 4@8 points, following disappointing cables, which showed a subsiding business in Liverpool in spot cotton and a net decline of 2½@3 points in futures, the course of the cotton market here was irregular. The market closed quiet and steady, with prices net 5@9 points lower. Southern spot markets were officially reported by wire as follows: New Orleans, 7¼c; Mobile, 7 1-16c; Savannah, 7¼c; Charleston, 7-16c lower, at 7 8-16c; Wilmington, 7¼c; Norfolk, 7¼c; Baltimore, 7½c; Augusta, 7 3-16c; Memphis, 7 5-16c; St. Louis, 7 5-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	....	....	....	7.03@7.04
January	7.09	7.14	7.06	7.06@7.07
February	7.16	7.19	7.14	7.11@7.12
March	7.22	7.25	7.18	7.18@7.19
April	7.25	7.26	7.25	7.22@7.24
May	7.30	7.32	7.25	7.26@7.27
June	7.32	7.32	7.32	7.26@7.28
July	7.31	7.33	7.29	7.28@7.29
August	7.27	7.29	7.24	7.24@7.25
September	6.90	6.92	6.90

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Cnemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $5,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
Lakewood Hotel, Lakewood, N.J.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trust combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Exge Bldg. 56 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

The Corn Exchange Bank,
William and Beaver Sts., New York.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President.
Capital and Surplus . . $3,000,000.00
Deposits 20,000,000.00
BRANCHES:
Broadway Branch, Broadway & 125th St. Hudson River Bank, 72d St. & Columbus Ave. Astor Place Bank, Astor Place. Queens County Bank, Borough of Queens.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted, Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS, GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

26 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK,
GEORGE H. ROBINSON.
Member New York Stock Exchange.

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BANKERS,
Members New York and Philadelphia Stock Exchanges.
56 Broadway, N. Y. 121 S. 5th St., Phila.
Investment Securities
PRIVATE WIRE CONNECTION TO Phila., Baltimore, Washington, Atlantic City.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., New York. 298 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

A. J. DE KANTSTEIN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange,
30 West 23d St.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash and carried on margin.
SPECIAL LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

HAVEN & STOUT
Bankers and Brokers.
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange, N. Y. Cotton Exchange, N. Y. Produce Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Offices: 303 Broadway, cor. Duane St., New York. 84 Broadway, cor. Berry St., Brooklyn.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.,
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch Offices:
1,300 BROADWAY, CORNER 34TH ST.
621 BROADWAY, CORNER HOUSTON ST.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 & 34 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

"FLAGON" SUGAR.
Get your remittance in our hands before the opening to-day and secure our Sugar advice.
TWO WEEKS, $10,
including our cipher code.
To code holders:
"FLAGON" SUGAR.
JNO. H. KIMBALL & CO.,
No. 50 Broadway, N. Y.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
TRUSTEE'S (FINAL) CALL NO. 25.
Maturing January 1, 1900.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Eight Hundred and Ninety-eight (898) of the General First Mortgage $5,000 REGISTERED BONDS of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, or a total par value of $4,490,000, were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of Articles 11 and 12 of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

$5,000 REGISTERED BONDS.

1034	1628	1883	3778	4541	5324
1035	1629	1884	3779	4542	5325
1036	1630	2024	3798	4542	5368
1037	1631	2100	3804	4544	5369
1143	1632	2136	3805	4545	5371
1219	1633	2137	3806	4546	5372
1220	1634	2138	3808	4547	5373
1223	1718	2139	3826	4548	5374
1252	1724	2140	3827	4549	5375
1253	1744	2141	3828	4551	5376
1311	1745	2148	3829	4552	5377
1344	1746	2240	3830	4553	5378
1345	1747	2241	3831	4554	5379
1346	1748	2242	3832	4555	5380
1347	1749	2243	3837	4556	5382
1355	1750	2244	3838	4557	5383
1409	1751	2303	3878	4558	5384
1485	1752	2322	3982	4559	5385
1486	1753	2324	3995	4560	5386
1487	1754	2495	4037	4561	5387
1488	1755	2535	4067	4562	5388
1489	1756	2536	4085	4563	5390
1490	1757	2859	4090	4564	5391
1491	1758	2860	4091	4565	5406
1492	1759	2872	4107	4566	5407
1493	1760	2873	4112	4567	5416
1494	1761	2874	4113	4568	5417
1495	1762	2875	4114	4569	5448
1496	1763	2876	4115	4570	5449
1497	1764	2877	4116	4571	5450
1498	1765	2878	4117	4572	5464
1499	1766	2879	4118	4573	5465
1500	1767	2880	4119	4574	5505
1501	1768	2881	4120	4615	5513
1502	1769	2882	4121	4617	5518
1503	1770	2883	4122	4631	5519
1504	1771	2884	4123	4632	5534
1512	1772	2885	4124	4633	5538
1506	1773	2886	4125	4634	5539
1507	1774	2887	4126	4647	5540
1508	1775	2888	4127	4719	5541
1509	1776	2889	4128	4720	5542
1510	1777	2890	4129	4726	5583
1511	1778	2891	4130	4805	5614
1512	1779	2892	4131	4806	5615
1513	1780	2893	4132	4807	5638
1514	1781	2895	4133	4808	5651
1515	1782	2896	4134	4809	5670
1516	1783	2897	4135	4810	5671
1517	1784	2898	4136	4811	5787
1518	1785	2899	4157	4812	5688
1519	1786	2900	4138	4813	5689
1520	1787	2901	4139	4814	5747
1521	1788	2902	4140	4815	5749
1522	1789	2903	4141	4816	5761
1523	1790	2904	4142	4817	5762
1524	1791	2905	4143	4818	5907
1525	1792	2906	4144	4819	6204
1526	1793	2907	4145	4820	6213
1527	1794	2908	4146	4821	6218
1528	1795	2909	4147	4822	6280
1530	1796	2910	4148	4823	6281
1531	1797	2911	4149	4824	6282
1532	1798	2912	4150	4875	6292
1535	1799	2913	4151	4905	6816
1563	1800	2914	4152	4927	6316
1564	1801	2915	4153	4928	6408
1565	1802	2916	4154	4935	6441
1566	1803	2917	4155	4938	6465
1567	1819	2918	4156	4969	6466
1568	1820	2919	4157	4940	6470
1569	1825	2920	4158	4941	6472
1570	1826	2921	4159	4955	6474
1571	1827	2922	4160	4964	6479
1572	1828	2923	4161	4965	6574
1573	1829	2924	4162	4990	6575
1574	1830	2925	4163	4991	6576
1575	1831	2926	4164	4992	6577
1576	1832	2927	4165	4193	6620
1577	1833	2928	4166	4994	6621
1578	1834	2929	4218	4995	6626
1579	1835	2930	4219	4996	6627
1580	1836	2931	4240	4997	6628
1581	1837	2953	4260	4998	6629
1582	1838	3000	4261	4999	6668
1583	1839	3001	4322	5010	6669
1584	1840	3002	4436	5029	6673
1585	1841	3003	4442	5030	6707
1586	1842	3004	4443	5031	6708
1587	1843	3005	4446	5032	6710
1588	1844	3006	4447	5033	6711
1589	1845	3038	4448	5034	6712
1590	1846	3046	4449	5035	6713
1591	1847	3059	4450	5036	6723
1592	1848	3060	4451	5037	6724
1593	1849	3098	4452	5038	6725
1594	1850	3099	4453	5049	6759
1595	1851	3100	4454	5050	6774
1596	1852	3106	4455	5051	6775
1597	1853	3107	4456	5074	6781
1598	1854	3108	4457	5078	6782
1599	1855	3109	4458	5114	6783
1600	1856	3110	4459	5127	6784
1601	1857	3111	4460	5150	6799
1602	1858	3112	4461	5151	6800
1603	1859	3113	4462	5152	6802
1604	1860	3114	4463	5183	6803
1605	1861	3115	4464	5184	6804
1606	1862	3116	4465	5190	6805
1607	1863	3117	4487	5242	6808
1609	1864	3306	4521	5250	6809
1610	1865	3392	4522	5251	6810
1611	1866	3397	4525	5252	6816
1612	1867	3398	4526	5253	6817
1613	1868	3500	4527	5297	6825
1614	1869	3575	4528	5298	6826
1615	1870	3579	4529	5299	6827
1616	1871	3590	4530	5300	6834
1617	1872	3591	4531	5301	6835
1618	1873	3595	4532	5302	6836
1619	1874	3616	4533	5303	6840
1620	1875	3617	4534	5304	6841
1621	1876	3680	4535	5305	6842
1622	1877	3681	4536	5306	6843
1623	1878	3685	4537	5312	6844
1624	1879	3755	4538	5313	6845
1625	1880	3776	4539	5320	6871
1626	1881	3777	4540	5321	6872
1627	1882				

All the outstanding bonds (both coupon and registered) issued under said mortgage have now been called for redemption.

The bonds above designated will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, No. 54 Wall Street, New York, and should be assigned to "CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE, FOR REDEMPTION."

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after January 1, 1900.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to January 1, 1900, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.

By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

New York, November 13, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the 898 Registered Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

FRED C. RANDALL, With Central Trust Company of New York.
A. H. KENT, Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT, Notary Public, New York County.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH OFFICE, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.00
Legal Depository for State, City and Court Moneys.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Separate Department with special facilities for Ladies.
Checks Drawn may be cashed at either office.
Takes entire charge of Real Estate, Mortgages, etc.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Sec. and Treas.
FRED'K GORE KING, Ass't Sec. & Ass't. Treas.
WILLIAM B. RANDALL, Trust Officer.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATEY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

LOUIS MESIER, AUCTIONEER.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22D, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, for account of whom it may concern.
200 shs. Manhattan R'y Co., hy'p'd.
200 shs. Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac. R. R. Co., hy'p'd.
200 shs. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé R. R. common, hy'p'd.
300 shs. Bay State Gas Co., hy'p'd.

FINANCIAL.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER.
GENERAL OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 13, 1899.

To the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania R. R. Co.

At a meeting of the board held this day the following resolution was, on motion, adopted:

"Resolved, That, for the purpose of providing a portion of the necessary capital for construction and equipment expenditures, during the year 1900, on the main and leased liner and branches, and for other corporate purposes, the privilege be given to stockholders of the Company to subscribe, at par, between December 27th, 1899, and January 20th, 1900, ON WHICH LATTER DATE THE PRIVILEGE WILL CEASE, for ten per cent. of their respective holdings as they stand registered at three o'clock P. M. on December 26, 1899. The privilege of subscribing may be sold by any stockholder. Payment in full for such stock may be made after January 14th, and must be made not later than January 20th, 1900. Receipts, which will also be negotiable, will be given bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. from January 20th to May 1st, 1900, (being 70 cents per share,) at which time said receipts will cease to bear interest.

"Certificates for the new Stock will be delivered on and after May 1st, 1900, on surrender of the receipts. Receipts covering fractions of shares will be converted into Stock when presented in multiples of Fifty dollars. All receipts must be presented for conversion before January 1st, 1901, on and after which date they will only be redeemed, at par, in cash."

Blank forms, giving the particulars of the payments as above recited, forms of subscription, and allotment of privilege, etc., can be obtained on application at this office after December 20, 1899.

Stockholders desiring their new Certificates for full shares by May 1st must deposit their receipts with the Transfer Department of the Company on or before March 15th, 1900. For all receipts for full shares deposited after that date, and for all fractional receipts, Certificates will be ready for delivery as soon after May 1st as practicable, of which notice will be given.

ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

N. Y. CENTRAL
Will Sell at 175.
CHES. & OHIO
Will Sell at 40.

Chesapeake and Ohio is the cheapest dividend-paying railway stock on the list. It is earning over 2 per cent. now. Will earn more next year. It is being bought up for control, and will soon sell above 40.

N. Y. Central will sell at 175, and eventually sell higher than Lake Shore.

T. S., 1,242 Broadway.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Astoria Light, Heat & Power Company.
32 LIBERTY STREET.
New York, December 22d, 1899.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors to serve during the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before the stockholders, will be held at this office on Monday, January 8th, 1900. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close on Saturday, December 23d, 1899, at 12 M. and reopen on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900. FRANCIS R. FORAKER, Secretary.

New York, Dec. 16, 1899.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Henry Elias Brewing Company for the election of five Directors for the year 1900, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company at 403 East 54th Street, in the City of New York, on the 15th day of January, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 10th day of December, 1899, at six o'clock P. M., and will remain closed until the 16th day of January, 1900.

JOSEPH F. LIPPE, Sec'y.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
9th December, 1899.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it will be held at the Banking House, No. 15 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900. The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

Henderson Bridge Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Henderson Bridge Company will be held at the Company's Office, Louisville, Kentucky, on the 1st of January, prox. The stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 22d inst., and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 2d of January, 1900.

J. H. ELLIS, Secretary.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 5th, 1899.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, Dec. 9th, 1899.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900.

The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

Nineteenth Ward Bank,
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Officers and Directors, and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking house on Wednesday, January 10th, 1900, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock A. M. L. H. HOLLOWAY, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York,
Dec. 9th, 1899.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall Street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York,
NEW YORK, December 8th, 1899.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.
New York, Dec 4, 1899.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, 33 William Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and noon.

R. L. EDWARDS, President.

The Second National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, Dec. 6, 1899.

The annual election of Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 190 5th Av., on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900. The polls will be opened from 10 to 11 A. M.

J. S. CASE, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK.
New York, December 7th, 1899.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

Irving National Bank,
New York, December 14th, 1899.

The annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Banking House, No. 287 Greenwich Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

J. DENNISON, Cashier.

The Merchants' National Bank of the City of New York,
December 7th, 1899.

The Annual Election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
New York, December 7th, 1899.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN, 3 GENERAL FIRST MORTGAGE REGISTERED BONDS OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO. numbered 1,724, 3,397, and 3,398, for $5,000 each, in the name of Harriet M. W. Lathrop, all of which bonds have been called for redemption and payment on January 1, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made by the undersigned owner of said bonds to the Central Trust Co. of New York, (the Trustee of said Mortgage,) for payment of said bonds and the accrued interest.

The undersigned demands the immediate return of said bonds, and warns all parties not to receive or negotiate the same.

HARRIET M. W. LATHROP,
No. 2 "D" The Gerard, 123 West 44th Street, New York City.

DIVIDENDS.

Chicago Great Western Railway Co.
The Board of Directors of the Chicago Great Western Railway Company have declared the semi-annual dividend of $2.50 per share on the Preferred A Stock for the half year ending with December, 1899, payable on the 31st day of January, 1900, to the holders of record on the last day of December, 1899, and in accordance with the contract pertaining to said stock have ordered that the surplus earnings for said half year applicable for dividends on said stock shall be carried forward and held available for the dividend of the second half of the fiscal year ending with June, 1900.

The transfer books of the Preferred A Stock will be closed from the close of business on the 26th day of December, 1899, to the 1st day of January, 1900.

By order of the Board of Directors.
R. C. WIGHT, Secretary.
St. Paul, Minn., December 7th, 1899.

Chicago Great Western Railway Co.
The 15th semi-annual payment of $2.00 per share interest on the 4 per cent. Debenture Stock of the Chicago Great Western Railway Company will be made, according to the contract pertaining to said stock, on the 15th day of January, 1900, to the holders of record on the last day of December, 1899.

The transfer books of the 4 per cent. Debenture Stock will be closed from the close of business on the 20th day of December, 1899, to the 1st day of January, 1900.

By order of the Board of Directors.
St. Paul, Minn., December 7th, 1899.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.'s Prior Lien 3½ % Gold Bonds.
Coupon No. 3, due January 1, 1900, from the above bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.

For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Thursday, 21st of December, temporary receipts will be given.

The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds will close at noon on Saturday, 23d of December, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on January 2d, 1900.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.'s Southwestern Division First Mortgage 3½% Gold Bonds.
Coupon No. 2, due January 1, 1900, from the above bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.

For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Thursday, 21st of December, temporary receipts will be given.

The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds will close at noon on Saturday, 23d of December, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on January 2d, 1900.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

Metropolitan Street Railway Company
New York, December 20, 1899.

By resolution of the Board of Directors of the METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY of New York, a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. per share is declared on the capital stock of this company, payable at the opening of business on Monday, January 15, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, December 28, 1899. The transfer books will be closed, for the purpose of this dividend, on December 28th, 1899, and will be reopened on January 16, 1900.

CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.
December 20, 1899.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER (1¼) PER CENT. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on January 20, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 30, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 12 M. December 30, 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. January 26, 1900. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Irving National Bank,
NEW YORK.
December 19th, 1899.
69TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of tax, to stockholders of record on this date, payable January 2d, 1900.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

J. DENNISON, Cashier.

The State Bank,
378 GRAND STREET.
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held December 1st, 1899, a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, from the earnings of the Bank, for the six months ending Dec. 31st, 1900, was declared payable Jan. 2d, 1900.

Transfer books will close December 21st, 1899.

A. I. VOORHIS, Cashier.

General Chemical Company,
NEW YORK, Dec. 21, 1899.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the General Chemical Company, payable January 2d, 1900, at the office of the Treasurer, No. 32 Liberty Street, New York City. The preferred stock transfer books will be closed from December 22d at 5 P. M. to January 3d at 10 A. M.

JAMES L. MORGAN, Jr., Treasurer.

The Oriental Bank.
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.
NINETY-THIRD CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on and after January 2d, 1900.

The transfer books will be closed from December 20, 1899, until January 2, 1900.

NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

The Fourth National Bank of the City of New York.
New York, Dec. 21st, 1899.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, proximo.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M., this date, reopening January 2d, 1900.

CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

The Bowery Bank of New York,
New York, Dec. 20th, 1899.

The Board of Directors have this day declared, out of the earnings of the last six months, a regular semi-annual dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., and also an extra dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 2d, 1900.

The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 20th, 1899, until Jan. 2d, 1900.

CHARLES ESSIG, Cashier.

Amalgamated Copper Company,
52 Broadway, New York, December 21, 1899.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company, a quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. and an extra dividend of one-half per cent. were declared payable January 22, 1900, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon, Dec. 28, 1899. Transfer books close 12 o'clock noon, Dec. 28, 1899, and open Jan. 22, 1900. WM. G. ROCKEFELLER, Sec. and Treas.

Columbia Bank,
Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street.
New York, December 20th, 1899.

The Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1900.

The transfer books will remain closed from December 20th, 1899, to January 2d, 1900.

W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

West Side Bank,
New York, Dec. 21, 1899.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) Per Cent., free of tax, payable January 2, 1900, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until January 3, 1900.

THEO. M. BERTINE, Cashier.

Garfield National Bank,
23d St. & Sixth Av.
New York, December 20, 1899.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of TEN PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this Bank, payable, free of tax, on and after December 30th, 1899. The transfer books will be closed until Tuesday, January 2d, 1900, at ten o'clock A. M.

R. W. POOR, Cashier.

The Union Bag & Paper Company,
New York, Dec. 6th, 1899.

A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this Company has been declared payable on and after January 1st, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 14th, 1899. Transfer books will close on December 14th, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopen on January 2d, 1900, at 10 A. M. FRANK WASHBURN, Sec.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE FIRST CONsolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. registered bonds of the Southern Railway Company will close at the office of the company, 80 Broadway, New York, Friday, December 22, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due Jan. 1, 1900, and will reopen Jan. 2, 1900, at 10 A. M. JOSIAH F. HILL, Sec'y.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 16, 1899.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New York.
New York, December 20, 1899.
EIGHTY-NINTH (89TH) DIVIDEND.

The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent., payable, free of tax, January 2, 1900, until which date the transfer book will be closed. JOHN I. COLE, Cashier.

The National Park Bank of New York.
December 19, 1899.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent. upon the stock of this bank, free of tax, payable on and after January 2, 1900, and the transfer books will be closed until that date.

GEORGE S. HICKOK, Cashier.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank.
New York, December 20th, 1899.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of three (3) per cent. payable on and after January 2d, 1900.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date. WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York,
Dec. 20th, 1899.

DIVIDEND.

A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has to-day been declared by this bank, payable Jan. 2d, 1900.

Transfer books will remain closed until that date. G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.'s First Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds.
The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds will close at noon Saturday, December 23d inst., and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, January 2d, 1900.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

East River National Bank.
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.

A dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after Tuesday, January 2, 1900.

Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

Oregon Short Line Railroad Company Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds.
Utah & Northern Railway Company First Mortgage 7% Bonds.
Utah & Northern Railway Company Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds.

Coupons due January 1st, 1900, from the above-mentioned bonds will be paid at maturity, on presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Tuesday, December 26, 1899.

OREGON SHORT LINE RAILROAD COMPANY.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, First Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Bonds.
Coupons No. 5, due January 1, 1900, from the above-mentioned Bonds will be paid at maturity, upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Tuesday, December 26, 1899.

Coupons Nos. 2, 3, and 4 are payable by The Mercantile Trust Co. of New York.

The Books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds will close at noon on Saturday, December 23, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on January 2.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
191st Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend
December 21st, 1899.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent., (3½%,) free of tax, payable January 2, 1900.

The transfer books will be closed on and after December 22, 1899, and reopened January 3, 1900.

JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

Office of American Ice Company,
133 E. 23d Street.
New York, December 21st, 1899.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared, and will be payable Jan. 15th, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business Jan. 2d, 1900.

The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. Jan. 2d, 1900, until Jan.

similar figures. The average for the four years from 1894 to 1897, inclusive, was only about 2,000 miles a year. In 1898 3,265 miles were built, or about 50 per cent. more than in the preceding years.

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Discussing the matter, The Gazette will say:

"The State which takes the lead in new railroad building is Iowa, with a total of 553 miles. Next come Minnesota, with 374 miles; Arkansas, 265; California, 209, and Michigan, 178 miles. These five States include one-third of the total new mileage of the year. A notable feature of the new railroad building is its extent over wide areas. Of the fifty States and Territories, only five —namely, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Delaware, Nevada, and the District of Columbia—are unrepresented. Not less than twenty-nine of the States and Territories have added over 50 miles each this year to their railroads, and seventeen, or one-third of the entire number, have added over 100 miles each. Among the Eastern States Pennsylvania stands at the head, with 170 miles. The South is well represented by Arkansas, with 265 miles; Alabama, 161; Louisiana, 149; Florida and Mississippi, each 148; South Carolina, 139; Georgia, 137; Tennessee, 118, and Missouri, 107 miles. Among the Southwestern Territories are Oklahoma, with 135 miles, and New Mexico, 125 miles.

"It is interesting to note the distribution of the new construction among the old lines. At the head of the list stands the Chicago and Northwestern, with a total of 858 miles. Then come the Illinois Central, 196 miles; the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf, 162; the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, 160; the Seaboard Air Line, 145; the Minneapolis and St. Louis, 102; the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 98; the El Paso and Northeastern, 90; the Northern Pacific, 88; the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, 86; the Louisville and Nashville, 79; the Great Northern, 78; the Gulf and Ship Island, 73; the Oregon Railroad and Navigation, 71, and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 69 miles.

"With comparatively few exceptions, the larger additions of mileage have been made by the old roads. This is particularly true in Iowa and Minnesota, where there has been a scramble by the old companies to open up new territory. In Pennsylvania the 170 miles of new road are divided among not less than twenty-nine companies. Notable among the longer new lines are the Jacksonville and Southwestern in Florida, 54 miles; the Gulf and Ship Island, with its three extensions, aggregating 73 miles; the El Paso and Northeastern, 90 miles, and the Atlantic, Valdosta and Western, 61 miles.

"Large as the figures are for the year, they would have undoubtedly been larger had it not been for the increase in the cost of materials and the impossibility, in many cases, of procuring rails ordered months before. Altogether, the exhibit is a remarkable evidence of the widespread prosperity that has at last overtaken the country."

BIG DEMAND FOR PENNIES.

Deputy Assistant Treasurer Muhleman says that the demand for pennies on the part of dry goods and other merchants has been unprecedentedly large this Christmastide—so large, indeed, that the Mint at Philadelphia has been unable to supply the demand. On several days orders for 500,000 or more have been made.

The increased holiday trade is said to be largely responsible for this exceptional demand.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

National City Bank designated as the depository of the internal revenue receipts, through which the distribution of funds will be made to all of the banks which accept the offer of the Treasury Department.

Suit has been brought in the Supreme Court to restrain the sale of the Wagner Palace Car Company to the Pullman's Palace Car Company.

American Sugar Refining Company to guarantee contract prices through the month of January.

Election of H. McK. Twombly a Director of the Michigan Central and Frederick W. Vanderbilt a Director of the Canada Southern succeeding the late Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Reduction of half a cent in postal rates for sterling exchange.

Increase of $20,243 in Pan Handle's surplus for November, but increase of $236,836 since January 1.

Plan of reorganiation for the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City ready to be submitted at a meeting called for Dec. 29.

Announcement by the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company that the product of one distillery for ten years has been sold, and that of eight others for the coming year.

Meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago Consolidated Traction Company postponed until Jan. 10.

No change in the Bank of England rate of discount, but advance in that of the Bank of France to 4½ per cent.

President Ripley and other officials of the Atchison to start next month on their annual inspection of the entire system.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Business on the Stock Exchange to-day started steadier on the announcement that the bank rate was not raised. France sent buying orders, but sellers were too numerous. The market collapsed and the announcement of the rise of the French bank rate led to general disorganization and an avalanche of forced sales. The market closed without recovering.

American securities opened dull with prices below parity level. Stocks were offered freely and prices broke away badly. The close was flat.

Consols for money, 98 1-16; consols for the account, 98⅛; Canadian, 90¼; Erie, 10⅜; Erie first preferred, 30⅝; Illinois Central, 111; Union Pacific preferred, 72¾; St. Paul, 117½; New York Central, 130; Pennsylvania, 65½; Reading, 8⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 72; Atchison, 18½; Louisville, 76½; Grand Trunk, 6⅜; Anaconda, 6⅝.

Bar silver quiet at 27 1-16 per ounce.

Money 4 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills 6⅜@7 per cent. and for three months' bills 6¾ per cent.

Spanish 4s closed at 63¼.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £33,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 131; Madrid, 27.75; Lisbon, 44; Rome, 7.22½.

FRENCH DISCOUNT RATE.

Bank of France Raises Its Figure from 3 1-2 to 4 1-2 Per Cent.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—The rate of discount of the Bank of France was raised to-day from 3½ to 4½ per cent.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation increased 675,000f, Treasury accounts current increased 10,575,00f, gold in hand decreased 4,750,000f, bills discounted increased 45,250,000f, and silver in hand decreased 2,350,000f.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—Prices on the Bourse today opened firmer, but speedily relapsed. When the rise in the bank rate was announced the rush of realization orders was riotous. Spanish 4s were specially affected; they closed at 64.85. Kafirs fell on London sending selling orders, for which there were few buyers. Prices closed weak. After the close there was another fall in rentes to 98.97. Three per cent. rentes, 99f 12½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 39c for checks.

BERLIN, Dec. 21.—Business was undecided on the Boerse to-day. Stocks were under the influence of Paris and New York. Prices were firm all round, on the news that the Bank of England rate was unchanged. Exchange on London, 20 marks 55 pfennigs for checks.

The Berliner Correspondenz says:

"The sensational raising of the bank rate is largely the result of the steady development during the last five years of the economic activity of Germany, where credits are being increasingly strained. The whole movement is traceable to the extraordinary increase of paper investments of the Imperial Bank since 1895, accompanied by a decrease in the stock of bullion. Foreign demands are not an important factor in the increase of the bank rate."

VIENNA, Dec. 21.—Business was quiet on the Boerse to-day. Prices closed firm on the fact that there was no change in the Bank of England rate.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 21.—Business was quiet on the Boerse to-day, speculators showing little spirit owing to the uncertain state of the Western Bourses. Prices hardened in some instances on the fact that there was no change in the Bank of England rate.

The Daily Chronicle's financial expert says he understands the Bank of England has made advances against £2,000,000 gold to arrive from New York, including Saturday's shipments.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In yesterday's market for outside securities only two or three stocks were at all active. Most of the list was entirely neglected, and in no stock was the day's total large, even compared with recent figures. Liquidation of the urgent kind that led to so many sharp recessions early in the week seemed to have ceased, and in the absence of selling pressure, which brought buyers into the market on account of the relatively low prices at which stocks were offered, there was not enough demand for stocks to give any life to trading. Amalgamated Copper was the most conspicuous stock, speculation as to the dividend leading to considerable fluctuation in that stock, but the rest of the market moved over a narrower range. Closing prices showed much irregularity, net changes including a number of advances but probably still more numerous declines. In the afternoon the market showed a little more life accompanied by increased desire to sell. For a number of stocks offered it was very difficult to find bids, and some were offered down much below recent figures.

AMALGAMATED COPPER.—All day news was awaited in regard to the action of the Directors on the question of the second quarterly dividend, and the price of the stock fluctuated with the varying views taken as to what that action would probably be. That the action taken coincided with none of the forecasts was probably the best explanation of the very sharp reaction which occurred just at the close, when the amount of the dividend was announced. Early in the day, when predictions were made that the dividend would be 3 per cent., or at least that the regular quarterly dividend would be raised from 1½ to 2 per cent., covering by shorts and some buying for the long account forced Amalgamated from 78, the opening sale, to 81½. In the last fifteen minutes of trading the price fell back to 79, and the stock was offered there at the close. Net change for the day was an advance of three-quarters of a point. The regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. and the extra dividend of one-half of 1 per cent. are payable Jan. 22.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was in demand, and the preferred stock ended the day with a substantial net gain. Sales of this issue were made as high as 21⅝, and it closed at 21¼ bid, against 19⅜ bid at the close of the previous day. In the common stock the top price was 7¼, but it later reacted from this figure and closed unchanged, at 6½ bid. Buying of these stocks was apparently for the account of insiders, but some disposition was shown by others to purchase the preferred stock, the argument in favor of doing so being that the price of the stock has been so greatly cut down by recent declines that a reaction may reasonably be looked for.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS preferred was bid up to 43½ soon after the opening, but it was freely offered later, and the price went off to 41. It closed at 41 bid. The common stock advanced with the preferred early in the day, but declined with it afterward. It lost 1¾ points net.

STANDARD GAS common was offered all day without finding a purchaser. Final offerings of the stock were at 95.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING AND TRUST.—Many offerings were made of International Banking and Trust Company stock, but no sales were effected, as no bidders were found. Latest private sales of the stock were made at 148. Yesterday it was offered down to 132. These offerings were accompanied by rumors of the company being in some difficulty, but this was positively denied by friends of the company. A Director of the company said yesterday that it was in absolutely sound condition, and able to pay off at a moment's notice every cent of its deposits. He attributed the selling of the stock to forced liquidation of a number of loans in which part of the collateral was International Banking and Trust Company stock.

LORILLARD preferred was offered down to 112 without finding a purchaser.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅜	1½
New Amsterdam	20½	21½
New Amsterdam pf	41	43
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	88	90

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	..	31
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	77	78
American Bicycle	15	20
American Bicycle pf	60	90
American Bicycle bonds	91	..
American Hide & Leather	..	35
American Hide & Leather pf	..	80
American Woolen Goods	18½	19
American Woolen Goods pf	73	75
American Writing Paper 5s	83	88
Beet Sugar	20	25
Beet Sugar pf	77	80
Distilling Company of America	6½	7
Distilling Company of America pf	21¼	22
Electric Axle Light & Power	5⅜	6
Electric Boat	..	28
Electric Boat pf	35	45
Havana Commercial	14	16½
Havana Commercial pf	59	60½
International Pump	13	16
International Pump pf	59½	60
National Gramophone	63	68
National Salt	42	43
National Salt pf	75	77
National Tube	40	42
National Tube pf	90	91
Otis Elevator	18	21
Otis Elevator pf	85	89
Pittsburg Coal subs	90	100
Royal Baking Powder pf	91	93
Rubber Goods Mfg	23½	25
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	75	77
Sloss-Sheffield	..	30
Sloss-Sheffield pf	67	69
Standard Oil of New Jersey	451	454
Union Steel & Chain pf	15	..
Union Steel & Chain pf	..	65
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	..	½

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	78¾	79
American Air Power	30	40
American Cotton	..	50
Arizona Lead	10	10¼
Asphalt Company of America	11¼	12½
British Columbia Copper	9	10
Chicago & Alton sub	10¼	10½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	46	50
Electric Vehicle pf	..	90
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1	1¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	18	..
Illinois Transportation	2½	2¾
Marsden Copper	6¼	6½
Mexican 5s	97	98¼
New England Transportation	6	6¼
New York Gas & Electric 4s	87	89
New York Gas & Electric 5s	102¾	103
New York Transportation	..	10½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	18	20
St. Louis subs	..	124
St. Louis common, when issued	..	28
St. Louis preferred, when issued	..	93
St. Louis 4s, when issued	..	94¾
Storage Power	10¼	12
Tennessee Copper	10	12
Trust Company of America	212	..
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	..	28
Whipsaw Copper	12⅜	13½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	237	238
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	102	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	107	109
Chicago Union Traction	28	28¾
Chicago Union Traction, pf	79	79½
Columbus Railway	20	22
Columbus Railway pf	82	86
Con. Traction of N. J	64	65
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	86	88
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	70	74
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115½	117½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	82	88
Nassau Electric 4s	94	95
Nassau Electric 5s	102	103
New Orleans Traction	28	30
New Orleans Traction pf	102	104
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway	30½	32
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	88	90
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	215	230
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
Union Traction, Providence	110	113
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	..	30
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	104	107

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st with interest	..	74
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103½	106
Consolidated Gas of Newark	66	..
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J	21¾	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	40	43
Denver Gas 5s	80	81
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne Gas	41	43
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	60	64
Indianapolis Gas	102	108
Indianapolis Gas bonds	103	105
Lafayette Gas Co.	42	50
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	64	70
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	42	48
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	64	70
Mutual Gas of New York	300	..
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	88
New England Gas & Coke	20	22
New England Gas & Coke bonds	..	71
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	..	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	110	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103¼
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	108
Ohio & Indiana	41	45
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	61	65
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	58	61
St. Paul Gas bonds	89	91
Standard Gas, New York	..	98
Standard Gas, New York, pf	120	..
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	14	16
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas	105	107
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	105	106½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	..	32
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	93½	94¼
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	65	68
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	93	94
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	41	46
Union Ferry bonds	100½	102¼

Industrials.

American Ginning	20	22
American Typefounders'	51	53
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	25
Barney & Smith pf	98	..
Barney & Smith bonds	105	107
Consolidated Rubber Tire	7	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	80	85
Cramps' Shipyard	80	83
General Chemical	59	..
General Chemical pf	97½	100
Hudson River Telephone	110	115
Lorillard Company pf	..	112
Standard Cutter	37	41
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf	45	55
Union Typewriter	26	28
Union Typewriter 1st pf	112	115
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	123
Worthington Pump pf	107	109

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	110	112
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis	5	7
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis pf	20	25

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 3½@7 per cent., closing at 4 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods. Mercantile paper, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 7@8 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $262,921,686; balances, $8,803,297; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $996,284.

Money on call in London, 4 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 6⅜ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange weak. Nominal rates were 481½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.80¾@$4.81; demand, $4.87¼@$4.87½; cables, $4.88⅛@$4.88⅜; commercial bills, $4.80@$4.81¼.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.24⅜ and 5.20⅝; reichsmarks, 90⅜@93¾ and 94¼; guilders at 39 13-16 and 40⅛@40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—16 2-32@15 discount. Chicago —40c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 1.25 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ½c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c off; selling, par. St. Louis—10c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 21.—At a rule to-day's fluctuations were narrow. There was a somewhat firmer tone in the higher-priced home specialties, and not only in these but in lower-priced stocks a great deal of investment buying of small lots was seen. Bell Telephone was up 5, at 345; Mergenthaler was up 5, at 195; United States Oil lost ¾, to 25¼; Parrot lost ¾, to 35½; Amalgamated ran up 2¼, to 81; Centennial lost ½, to 15½, rallying to 16¼; Montana gained 4, to 265; Gold Dredging was off 1, at 2; Chicago and West Michigan fives were 1 lower, at 97; North Michigan fives sold at 89; Boston Elevated yielded 1, to 99; Osceola was off 1, at 67; Dominion Coal lost ½, to 41½; Bingham was up ¾, at 10¾. The market closed dull and generally heavy in tone.

The local banks are all in stronger positions than they were a week ago, and are more disposed to loan on the right collateral than for some time past, although none of them is at all inclined to help out speculative "bargain hunters." All the loans at the Clearing House to-day were made at 6 per cent., and New York funds sold at 16 2-3 and 5 cents' discount.

On call, money rules from 6 to 7 per cent. to the strongest borrowers. Collateral loans of the very highest order are being placed at 6 per cent. for six months and 5 per cent. for a year. Some mercantile paper is being sold to out-of-town banks at 6@6½ per cent. City banks are taking care of their customers at 6 per cent. and upward.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	6	6½	Old Colony	4½	5
Allouez	3	3½	Old Dominion	18½	19
Arcadian	22½	24	Osceola	67	68
Arnold	5	5½	Parrot	35	36
Ash Bed	..	1	Pioneer	1⅞	2¼
Atlantic	21½	..	Quincy	133	136
Baltic	17	17½	Rhode Island	..	5½
Bos. & Cr.C.	20	..	Santa Fé	5¼	5½
Bost. & Mon.	261	265	Santa Ysabel	7	7½
Butte & Bos.	41	45	Shoe	28¾	29
Cal. & Hec.	720	730	Tamarack	175	180
Centennial	16	17	Utah Con.	23	24
Franklin	13¾	14	Washington	1¼	1½
Humboldt	1	2	Winona	5	5½
Is.e Royale	23	24	Wolverine	36½	37½
Mohawk	15½	16½			

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	241	245	Cent. Mass.	10½	12
Bost. & Low.	241	..	Fitchburg pf.	110	115
Bost. & Me.	199	200	N.Y.&N.E.6s.	110	112
Bos. & Prov.	..	300	N.Y.&N.E.7s.	114	115
Bost. Elev.	98	99	West End	91	92
Bost. Gas 5s.	..	85			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell Tel.	344	345	Mex. Tel.	2⅞	3
Chi. Stk. Yds.	131	..	New E. Tel.	140	..
Dom. Coal	41½	41¾	U. S. Oil	25½	25¾
Dom. C. pf.	113	114	West'g'se El.	40	63
Erie Tel.	100	101	West'se E.pf	..	

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—Lined to-day opened at 51¾ and dropped to 50⅝, closing at 51. The comomn closed at 11½ after opening at 12. Chicago Union Traction dropped from 26½ to 25 at the close. The preferred was nervous and ranged from 76½ at the start to 73, closing at 74¼. Biscuit was sold from 34⅝ to 33½, closing at 34. Match closed at 118½, which was ½ point loss. Metropolitan preferred opened at 74, sold up to 75½, but closed at 73½. The bonds ranged from 94 to 93¾. The certificates brought 26@25½.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
460	American Linseed pf	12	11½	11½
1,180	American Linseed pf	51¾	50½	51
100	American Tin Plate	26¼	26¼	26¼
400	American Tin Plate pf	76	75½	76
405	Chicago Union Trac	26½	25	25
262	Chicago Union T. pf	76½	73	74¼
1,302	Diamond Match	119	118½	118½
21	Internat. Pack. pf	11	11	11
80	Metropolitan Elev	20	23½	23½
1,005	Metropol. Elev. pf	74½	73½	73½
2,442	National Biscuit	34¾	33½	34
370	National Biscuit pf	90	89½	90
100	National Carbon	15¼	15½	15½
25	National Carbon pf	80	79¾	79¾
50	National Steel	36	36	36
10	North Chicago	232	232	232
15	Street's W. S. C. L. pf	75	75	75
110	Union Loop	103½	102½	103½
393	West Chicago	112	110	111

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
$36,000	Metropol. El. gold 4s	94	93¾	93¾
35,000	West Chicago Con. 5s	104¼	104¼	104¼

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21.—Renewed weakness was developed in the stock market to-day. Lehigh Valley receded from 24½ to 23¾; Cambria Steel, 18⅝ to 17¾; Electric Company of America, 12 to 11½; Asphalt, 12¼ to 11½; Marsden, 10¾ to 9⅞; United Gas, 147 to 145; Union Traction, 36¼ to 35; Philadelphia Traction, 94 to 93; Weisbach Light, 36 to 35; Choctaw preferred, 42 to 41½; Consolidated Lake Superior, 16¾ to 16; Philadelphia Company, 36 to 35, and Electric Storage Battery, 78 to 62½. The pressure was not severe, but the buying power was extremely limited, owing to the fact that brokers insisted upon purchases being paid for in full. The selling of Union Traction alone was significant. It was believed a big block—probably for a New York holder—was being liquidated.

The close was weak at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	18½	18⅝	Phil. Elec	5½	5¾
Choctaw	23½	55	Phil. Trac	93¼	93½
Dia. Steel	5⅛	5¾	Union Trac	34¾	35
Dan'e Bess	8	8¼	U. Gas Imp.	144	145
El. Co. of Am.	11½	11¾	Wels. Light	35	35½
Lehigh Val.	23	23½	W. N.Y. & P.	5	5¼
Marsden	9⅞	10			

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Dec. 21, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
11	11¾	625	Am. Car & Foundry	11⅝	11⅞	11	11	— ⅝
52	53	474	Am. Car & Found. pf	53	53½	53	53¼	— ⅝
31½	32	150	American Ice	32⅜	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	— ⅛
78	77	30	Am. Ice pf	72½	72½	72½	72½	.....
31¼	31⅝	920	American Cotton Oil	33	33	31½	31¼	—1½
11⅝	12½	400	American Linseed	11½	11⅜	11½	11⅜	— ⅛
50½	51	1,070	Am. Linseed pf	51⅝	51⅞	51	51	—1⅞
7⅞	7¼	100	American Malting Co.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
26½	28	1,610	Am. Malting Co. pf	30	30	24	26	— 4
30¾	31½	1,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref	31½	32	30	30	— ½
81	82	688	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	83½	84	81	81	— 3
40½	40¾	27,345	American Steel & Wire	41	42	40¼	40½	— ¾
87	89	578	Am. Steel & Wire pf	88	89½	88	89¼	+1¼
121½	121¾	89,700	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	124½	125⅞	120¼	121½	—4⅞
112	114	200	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	113	113	112	112	— ½
25½	26	750	American Tin Plate	27	27	26	26	— 1
87½	88	25,192	American Tobacco	89⅜	89½	87	87½	—2
130	136	309	American Tobacco pf	136½	136½	135	135	—5
38	39	200	Am. Steel & Hoop	39	39	39	39	— ½
78	80	45	Am. Steel & Hoop pf	78	78	78	78	.....
17	17¼	9,715	At., T. & S. F	18¾	18¾	17	17	—1¾
56½	56⅝	31,390	At., T. & S. F. pf	57½	57¾	56½	56⅝	—1⅝
33½	34	4,170	Anaconda Copper	34½	35	33¼	33½	—2
49	50	7,937	Baltimore & Ohio	50	50⅞	49	49½	—2
69⅜	70⅜	9,171	Baltimore & Ohio pf	71⅝	72	69	70¼	—2⅜
64⅜	64⅝	95,243	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	65	65¾	62½	64½	—1
130	134	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	134	134	134	134	+1
10	11½	100	Brunswick City	11	11	11	11	—1½
48½	49	450	Canada Southern	50	50	49	49	—1
87½	..	200	Canadian Pacific	87¾	87¾	87¼	87¼	—1⅝
28¼	28½	9,948	Chesapeake & Ohio	28½	29	28	28⅝	— ¼
117⅜	117⅞	22,510	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	118¼	118⅝	117⅛	117⅜	—1
..	..	300	Chi. Con. Traction	35	36½	35	36½	.....
11¼	11⅜	3,580	Chi. Great Western	11½	11¾	11	11¼	— ½
75	77½	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A	76	76	76	76	— ⅝
33	33¾	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B	34½	34½	33¾	33¾	—1½
81½	85⅝	100	Chi. Gr. West., sub	85	85	85	85	+ ¼
14	15	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis	15	15	14½	14½	— ¼
42	43	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	43	43	43	43	—1
114⅝	114¾	21,926	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	115⅞	116⅜	114⅝	114⅝	—1⅞
153⅜	154½	1,125	Chicago & No thw	157	157	151½	154	—2½
103⅜	103⅝	9,753	Chi., R. I. & Pac	103⅞	104⅜	103	103½	—1
10	11	400	Chicago Term. Trans	9⅞	10½	9⅞	10	.....
34	36	200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	—1¼
57½	58	500	C., C., C. & St. L	58	58	57	57	— ¾
101	104	10	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	.....
43	46	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf	45	45	45	45	+ ½
37	38	1,140	Colorado Fuel & Iron	38	38½	37	37	—2⅞
125	130	500	Col. Fuel & Iron pf	125	125	125	125	+2½
16½	18	300	Colorado Midland pf	18½	18½	18	18	—1¼
5	5¼	2,630	Colorado Southern	5	5	5	5	.....
37½	38	100	Col. Southern 1st pf	37½	37¼	37½	37¼	—1½
178	182	2,460	Consolidated Gas	183½	185	180	180	—3
27½	27⅝	3,250	Continental Tobacco	27⅝	28½	27¼	27⅜	— ½
79¼	80	975	Continental Tobacco pf	80	80½	79¼	79¼	—1¼
112	113	1,075	Delaware & Hudson	113¼	113¾	113	113	—1
170	172	2,300	Del., Lack. & West	173	173	169	170	—1
16½	16⅝	500	Denver & Rio Grande	16⅝	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
64½	65	1,785	Denver & R. G. pf	66½	66½	64½	64⅝	—2½
12⅝	14	300	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	13	13	12¾	12¾	—1⅜
..	..	200	Detroit City Gas	95¾	96	95¾	96	+ ⅝
12½	13½	500	Dul., S. S. & At. pf	13¾	13¾	13	13	—1½
10½	11¼	225	Erie	11	11	11	11	— ½
29¾

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

St. Nicholas Avenue Apartment House Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Berry & Trenholm have sold the Scotia apartment house at the southeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth Street, known as 200 to 206 St. Nicholas Avenue, for Dr. E. L. McComb Bristol to Dewitt Judson for about $130,000; also, the Treupel place, on the old White Plains Road, Mamaroneck, for a client, to Dr. E. L. McComb Bristol for about $40,000.

Paul R. Towne took title yesterday from Charles L. Tiffany to the plot at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, 100.9 by 175, for an expressed consideration of $185,000.

F. Rollins Wood has sold for William Dempsey the six-story apartment house 850 and 852 West End Avenue, 50 by 100.

Bryan L. Kennelly & Co. have sold for Thomas McIntyre to Adelson & Slone the three-story dwelling 977 Third Avenue, 25.1 by 105.

E. H. Landon has sold to Arthur L. Lesher the four-story dwelling 9 East Seventy-fifth Street, 25 by 100.

Jackson & Stern have sold to Lippmann & Friedman, for improvement, 117 and 119 Christopher Street, a plot 50 by 90.5; also, to Aaron Kommel the five-story double tenement 28 Orchard Street, 25.3 by 87.6.

John Peters has sold to Thomas Hackett the four-story building 493 Third Avenue, 25.1 by 81.1.

William Seeligsberg has sold for Lowenfeld & Prager to Peter Herter the old buildings 209 and 211 East Eighty-first Street, 50.11 by 102.2. Two six-story tenements will be erected on the plot.

David Stewart has sold for Jacob Shipsey the three-story brick building, with store, 1,873 Amsterdam Avenue, 19.6 by 40 by 100, to an investor for cash.

J. P. & E. J. Murray have sold for a Mr. Engel 221 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, a frame dwelling on a lot 20 by 100.11, to A. Levy, who recently bought, through the same brokers, the adjoining houses, Nos. 223 and 225.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Herbert A. Sherman.

68, 70, and 72 Varick Street, southeast corner of Canal Street, 14.5 on Varick Street by 14.8 on Canal Street by 91 by 30.10; three and four story brick tenements, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Havens Relief Fund Society $60,000

Washington Avenue, southwest corner of Butler Place, Cebrie Park, 50.8 by 108.11 by 50.4 by 116.11, or count; foreclosure sale to the plaintiff, Thomas B. Watson. 500

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

652 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, southeast corner of Melrose Avenue, 21 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; together with 655 East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, northeast corner of Melrose Avenue, abutting on the foregoing, 21 by 100, five-story brick flat, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Belle Metzger 12,877

657 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, 18 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Mary A. McLaughlin 13,135

933 Park Avenue 25.6 by 100, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to David K. Case 26,500

By John S. Mapes.

Milford Avenue, Throgg's Neck, southwest corner of James Street, 25 by 100, vacant, foreclosure sale to the plaintiff, the Duchess Land Company 450

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John Proctor Clarke, referee, 797 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, north side, 150 feet east of Brook, formerly Clifton, Avenue, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling, with one-story frame dweling at the rear. Due on judgment, $3,299.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry P. McGown, referee, 102 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $21,892.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, William Deutsch, referee, 65 East End Avenue, east side, 51.5 feet north of Eighty-second Street, 25.6 by 100, five-story brick tenement; 68 East End Avenue, west side, 76.8 feet north of Eighty-second Street, 25.3 by 98, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $9,200; subject to other mortgages, on first parcel, $13,000; on second parcel, $14,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Charles G. F. Wanle, referee, 57 and 59 Ann Street, north side, 144.2 feet west of William Street, 28.1 by 122.11, and irregular, four and five-story brick buildings. Due on judgment, $50,731.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Frank W. Thomas, referee, 538 East One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, south side, 375.3 feet east of Morris Avenue, 50 by 100, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $7,903.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Jacob Marks, referee, Railroad Avenue, Unionport, north side, extending from Washington to Jackson Street, 21.6 by 265, two-story frame building, with hall. Due on judgment, $2,225; subject to another mortgage for $7,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 45 Henry Street, for a six-story and basement brick tenement, 25 by 88; John Davis of 28 West Ninety-first Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $30,000.

Nos. 218 and 220 West Twenty-first Street, for a seven-story brick and stone flat, 46.10 by 88.8; Boehm & Boehm of 35 Nassau Street, owners; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $75,000.

Fourth Street, south side, 144 feet east of Avenue D, for three six-story and basement brick tenements, with stores, 27.11 by 84; Lowenfeld & Prager, owners; George F. Pelham, architect; cost, $87,000.

Broome Street, northwest corner of Varick Street, for two six-story brick tenements, 33 and 30 by 85.4 and 80.4; Lanrowitz & Fine, owners; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $70,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, north side, 150 feet east of Courtlandt Avenue, for a four-story brick flat, 25 by 70; Kasimir Lofink, owner; H. F. A. Schnit, architect; cost, $12,000.

Park Avenue, west side, extends from One Hundred and Thirtieth to One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, for two six-story brick and stone stores and lofts, 190.10 by 90; Charles Ward Hall of 26 Courtlandt Avenue, owner; McGuire & Hall, architects; cost, $220,000.

Eighty-sixth Street, north side, 133.4 feet west of Park Avenue, for a seven-story brick-and-stone flat, 102.2 by 90.4; Mary E. Dempsey, Astoria, L. I., owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $150,000.

No. 25 East Sixty-eighth Street, for a five-story and basement brick dwelling, 25 by 100.5; Mary D. Dunham of 898 Madison Avenue, owner; Carrere & Hastings, architects; cost, $120,000.

Wilkins Place, east side, 208.11 feet north of the Southern Boulevard, for a three-story frame dwelling, 20 by 50; James F. Delaney, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $6,500.

No. 526 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, for a five-story brick flat, 21.5 by 80; Mrs. Sussie Fury, owner; S. D. Cohen, architect; cost, $18,000.

Jackson Avenue, west side, 226 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, for two three-story frame dwellings, 18 by 57.6; Leopold Guttag of 901 Forest Avenue, owner; Matthew Turnbull, Jr., architect; cost, $5,000.

Nos. 838 and 840 Broadway, for a twelve-story brick-and-limestone store and lofts, 50.7 by 95; Henry Corn, owner; Robert Maynicke of 725 Broadway, architect; cost, $350,000.

Third Avenue, west side, 167.1 feet south of Tremont Avenue, for a one-story frame store and dwelling, 27 by 85.8; Ida A. Goerck of 778 Tremont Avenue, owner; F. Jaeger, architect; cost, $3,500.

One Hundred and Seventieth Street, south side, 255.6 feet west of Sheridan Avenue, for two three-story frame flats, 22 by 44; Matthew Sheedy, owner; William H. Rahman, architect; cost, $12,000.

Jackson Avenue, east side, 226 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, for two three-story frame dwellings, 18 by 65; Leopold Guttag of 901 Forest Avenue, owner; Matthew Turnbull, architect; cost, $10,000.

Bronx Park Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of Lebanon Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 42; August Diener, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 223 East Eightieth Street, for a five-story brick factory, 22.4 by 92.2; Thomas Nugent, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $18,000.

Nos. 338 and 340 East Fifteenth Street, for a seven-story and basement brick flat, 42 by 87.9; Shaff & Silberman of 83 Canal Street, owners; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $35,000.

Beach Avenue, west side, 250 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, for two three-story frame dwellings, 20 by 55; M. T. Reedy of 35 Beach Avenue, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $10,000.

Broadway, west side, 60 feet south of One Hundred and First Street, for a seven-story brick flat, 50 by 90; Thomas McLaughlin of 418 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $120,000.

No. 213 Seventh Street, for a six-story brick flat, 28 by 84; Bernard Reich of 271 Seventh Street, owner; A. De Saldern, architect; cost, $30,000.

Nos. 599 and 601 Broadway, 15 and 17 Houston Street, and 172 Mercer Street, for a twelve-story brick office building, 127 by 200; Frederick Ayer of Boston, Mass., owner; A. J. Manning of 160 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $500,000.

Timpson Place, east side, 125 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, for a three-story frame flat, 20 by 55; M. T. Reedy, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $5,000.

Union Avenue, southeast corner of Jennings Street, for a five-story brick flat and store, 25.5 by 90.2 by 100; Kirk & Graham of 1,162 Hce Avenue, owners; H. T. Howell, architect; cost, $25,000.

Alterations.

Intervale Avenue, west side, 184 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, to a two-story and attic frame dwelling; Diodoro Sofia, owner; Hunt & Murgatroyd, architects; cost, $600.

Trinity Avenue, east side, 112 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, to a three-story frame dwelling; Emil Robitzek, owner; Hunter & Murgatroyd, architects; cost, $4,500.

No. 282 to 286 Sixth Avenue, to a four-story brick store; G. L. Morgenthau of 59 Liberty Street, owner; F. Jacobsen, architect; cost, $3,000.

Denman Place, north side, 120 feet west of Tinton Avenue, to a one-story and attic frame stable; Annie Leaghy, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 48 and 50 Greenwich Avenue, to a five-story brick flat, with store; I. Greenwald of 32 Fourth Avenue, Mount Vernon, owner; C. Rentz, architect; cost, $4,000.

Nos. 93 and 95 Franklin Avenue, to a five-story brick store; William Watson estate, owner; C. H. McAfee, architect; cost, $100.

Nos. 4,072 and 4,062 Park Avenue, to two two-story frame dwellings; Sarah I. Wyckoff, owner; J. N. Gillespie, architect; cost, $250.

No. 327 Broadway, to a five-story brick and stone store and lofts; estate of Henry Barclay, owner; cost, $800.

Bathgate Avenue, west side, 189 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; James T. Smith, owner; Charles S. Clark, architect; cost, $1,000.

PLANS FOR LARGE BUILDINGS.

Rush to File Them Before the New Code Goes Into Effect.

The rush continues to get plans on file at the Building Department before the new Building Code goes into effect to-morrow. The great number of plans that have been placed on record during the last ten days have been, for the most part, for dwellings and tenements, but yesterday's list was noteworthy in that it contained several sets of plans for operations of a more extensive character—two new Broadway buildings, a store and loft structure on upper Park Avenue, and an apartment house on Broadway near One Hundred and First Street.

Frederick Ayer of Boston submitted plans for a twelve-story brick store and office building, to be erected at 599 and 601 Broadway, extending to Mercer and Houston Streets. The building will front 50 feet on Broadway, 50 feet on Houston Street, and 127 feet on Mercer Street. A. J. Manning, architect for Mr. Ayer, says the cost of construction will be in the neighborhood of $500,000.

The southeast corner of Broadway and Thirteenth Street will be improved by the erection of a twelve-story brick and limestone business building for Henry Corn, at an estimated cost of $350,000. Robert Maynicke is the architect. William W. Astor recently filed plans for a similar building, to be built at a cost of $400,000, on the opposite corner, which takes in the Star Theatre.

The block on the west side of Park Avenue, from One Hundred and Thirtieth to One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, will undergo a radical change, in the proposed construction of two six-story brick and terra cotta store and loft buildings by Charles Ward Hall, at an estimated cost of $220,000, from plans by McGuire & Hall. Thomas McLaughlin will expend $120,000 for the construction of a seven-story brick and stone elevator flats, 70 by 90, on the west side of Broadway, south of One Hundred and First Street. The plans are by Architects Neville & Bagge.

Street Openings and Improvements.

ASSESSMENTS COMPLETED.—Opening of Mott Avenue, between Railroad Avenue and East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street. Report to be made in Part III., Supreme Court, Jan. 25, 1900. Bill of costs to be filed. Opening of East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, between Harlem River and Alexander Avenue. In Supreme Court, Part I., Jan. 3, 1900.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Dec. 21.

AMSTERDAM AV, 20 and 22, n w corner of 90th St, 40.5x80; Gustav T. von Glahn to Michael F. McGhee $73,000

AVENUE B, n w s, Lot 161, map of Prospect Hill estate at Fordham, 50x130.6; Anna R. Hunter to Edward F. Ross 600

AVENUE C, s w corner of Cedar St, 167x — to e of Avenue C x167x — to beginning; United States Trust Company, as executors and Frank Lyman to Thomas H. Baskerville 100

AVENUE C, w s, 85 ft s of 158th St, 82x 70; Frederick J. Beyers to Thomas J. Baskerville 50

AVENUE C, w s, at n s of lands of John M. Beck, runs e — to w s of Trinity Av x n 82x w — to Avenue C x s 82; Palen-Thompson Corporation to Thomas H. Baskerville 1

CAULDWELL AV, 899, w s, 18x100; Susan Hagen to Israel Berliner and wife 1

CHRYSTIE ST, n e corner of Bayard St, 49.9x31.10x49.11x31.10; John G. Norris and wife to Robert D. Green 1

CHRYSTIE ST, n e corner of Bayard St, 31.10x49.11x31.10x49.9; Robert D. Green to Anna V. S. Raynor 1

DAWSON ST, n s, 147.8 ft n of Westchester Av, 68.9x75.5x25x100x100; Samuel Cowen to Joseph M. Kirby ..... Omitted

DAWSON ST, n s, 147.8 ft n of Westchester Av, 68.9x75.5x25x100x100; Abraham H. Feuchtwanger and others to Samuel Cowen 1

GRAND ST, n s, 75 ft w of Wooster St, 25x100; M. H. Oppenheim, referee, to H. H. Vought and another 7,000

GREENWICH ST, w s, 105 ft s of Perry St, 21x68.2x21.5x76; Sarah W. Hendricks to William J. Hendricks 4,500

HUGHES AV, e s, about 405 ft s of 182d St, 125.4x169.2x125.5x172.5; Ellen Kirby to Morgan J. O'Brien 8,000

JACKSON AV, 1,061 w s, 17.7x87.0; Helen M. Case to F. D. Tansley 100

JEROME AV, e s, 48 ft s of 182d St, 50x 101.1x50x101.10; Mary Kerns to George E. Poulson 3,400

LAFAYETTE ST, s s, 150 ft w of Prospect Av, runs s 50.5x s w 79.7 to centre of 170th St x n w 21x n e 71.1x n w 64.8 to centre of Lafayette St x e 20x s 25; Joseph F. O'Grady to Peter J. Lavelle 6,000

LAFAYETTE ST, s s, 150 ft w of Prospect Av, runs s 50.5x s w 79.7 to n w 21x n e 71.1 x s w 64.8 to the centre line of Lafayette St, x e 20 x s 25 to beginning; Samuel J. Benson, referee, to Joseph F. O'Grady 5,260

LOT 19, Map No. 1 South Vernon Park, Cranford Property, runs e 99.2x s 25x 102.1x25.2; James D. Burton to Harry V. Morgan 1

LOT 92, amended map of Bronxwood Park; George P. Shirmer to William M. Ronzee. 1

LOTS 62, 70, 71, 84, 85, 108, 107, and 116, map of Arden property; Walter W. Taylor to Sarah A. Vaden 1

LOTS 2 to 5, 12, 13, 22, 23, 34 to 37, 52 to 54, map of the property of Townsend Pooie estate, West Farms; Laura B. Field to David D. Field, ½ part 1

OAKES AV, e s, 125 ft s of Jefferson Av, 25x100; Land Company "B" of Edenwald to Annie Vanes 325

ORCHARD ST, e s, 90 ft s of Stanton St, 25x88; Samuel Mandel to Nathan Kirsh .. 37,500

PRINCE ST, 90, s s, 36x101x irregular; William H. Bibby and others to Harrison Realty Company 1

PRINCE ST, 90, 36x101x irregular; William H. Bibby, trustee, to the Harrison Realty Company 80,000

RIVINGTON ST, s s, 95 ft e of Willett St, 20x70; Rivington St, s s, 105 ft e of Willett St, 20x70; William Feinberg and another to Annie Berger and Moses D. Moss 100

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 52, 25x89.6; also title to strip 25x8 in front of same; Max A. Zipser to Diana Zipser 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 60.7 ft s of 152d St, 25.7x90.8 to St. Nicholas Place x25x 96.1; Arthur J. Foster to Charles H. Smith 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 35 ft s of 152d St, 25.7x96.1 to St. Nicholas Place x25x101.6; Arthur J. Foster to Charles H. Smith. 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 35 ft s of 153d St, 51.2x90.8x50x101.6; Charles H. Smith to Gertrude H. Ryder 1

ST. OWEN PLACE, n s, Lots 13 and 14 and part of Lot 17, map of Section A of Cranford property, South Mount Vernon; Kenneth Chford and wife to the Trustees of the Washington Methodist Episcopal Church 1

VALENTINE AV, old, e s, 275.3 ft n of 179th St, 25x—x25x178; Hannah E. Perkins to Charles Bjorkegren 1

WEST END AV, e s, 84.4 ft n of 73d St, 20x100; Clarence J. Hartley to Mary A. McLaughlin 1

3D AV, s e corner of 44th St, 20.5x80; Dora Rosenstein to Alfred B. Robinson .. 1

3D ST, n s, 400 ft e of 2d Av, 25x96.2; Jacob Kasewitz to Kitzenplan 43,500

5TH AV, n e corner of 99th St, 100.9x175; Charles L. Tiffany to Paul R. Towne 185,000

5TH AV, 1,466, 25x100; Bertha Beekman against Simon Hoffmann 1

5TH AV, 1,210, 19x100; William G. Webber to Corina Rapp 26,500

6TH ST, n s, 145.8 ft e of 1st Av, 32.9x 90.10; Bernhard Klingenstein to Jacob Kassewitz 1

14TH ST, 538 East, 25x103.3; Simon Adler and another to Harris Goldberg, quit claim 1

18TH ST, 13 West, 25x92; John F. Pentz, executor and individually, and others to Edward H. Van Ingen 47,500

26TH ST, 28 West, 20x98.9; Emanuel Heilner and another to Hew Miller 100

49TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 9th Av, 25x 100.5; E. G. Whitaker, referee, to Catharine Taylor 25,250

57TH ST, 424 West, 25x100.5; Philip Hausman to Henrietta Hauseman 1

95TH ST, 16 East, 18x100.8; P. J. Quirk and wife to Charles E. Gunther 1

109TH ST, 102 West, 25x100.11; Vincent Boscarelli to William M. Deen 1

109TH ST, 102 West, 25x100.11; Sidney J. Cowen, referee, to Vincent Boscarelli ... 1,100

120TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of 7th Av, 143.2x 118.5x83.2x100.11; James Morrison and others to Eugene C. Potter 100

125TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 7th Av, 50x 100.11; Henry M. Denton to James M. Horton 1

136TH ST, n s, 1,000 ft w of Home Av, 50x100; James R. Torrance, referee, to Sophia Hencken 3,500

136TH ST, n s, 1,050 ft w of Home Av, 50x100; James R. Torrance, referee, to Charles Unangst 3,500

136TH ST, 860 and 862 East, 59x100; Charles S. Longhurst to George W. Arthurs 1

158TH ST, s s, 150.1 ft e of Cauldwell Av, 5 ft to Avenue C x85; G. E. Fowler to Thomas H. Baskerville 1

182D ST, n s, 150 ft e of Crotona Av, 25x 100; Julia E. Woerner to Louise Doeiger . 1

182D ST, n s, 175 ft e of Crotona Av, 75x 100; Julia E. Woerner to Julia T. Woerner 1

Recorded Leases.

AUSTIN, Cornelia, and another, executors, to Jacob Stahl, Jr.; 117th St, 344 East, 10 years $400

BLEISTIFT, Abraham I., to Isidor Melger and another; Essex St, 38, 2 9-12 years. $2,800-$2,850

BOWERS, John M., and others, trustees, and another to Charles E. Smith, Postmaster General of the United States; 5th Av, 72, n w corner of 13th St, 1 year 10,000

BRESLIN, Michael P., to M. J. Jennings; 3d Av, 735, 5 years 1,800

BUTTLER, George H., to Joseph Schlekover; 11th Av, 603, s w corner of 45th St, 1 year 360

HAGAN, Hugh H., to Arthur L. Fisk; 50th St, 41 West, 3 years 2,400

IBA, Caspar, to Ike Van Leer; 251 and 253 Bowery, 4 years 4½ months 3,900

KENDALL, Nicholas D., to Joseph Powe; 5th Av, 2,178, n w corner of 133d St, 5 years ..... $1,500-$1,600

SCHOENBERG, Rosalie, to Elizabeth Ault; 34th St, 264 West, 1 10-12 years ... 1,500

STEVENS, Edwin A., trustee, to James McKee; West St, 148, 6 years ..... $2,000-$2,400

TRUSTEES OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE to Henry C. Tinker; Murray St, s s, 52 ft w of Church St, 25x75, 21 years 1,100

Recorded Mortgages.

ANDERSON, Abraham, to Sophia Anderson; 3d St, w s, 100 ft s of 10th Av, Wakefield, 5 years $1,000

BADER, Frederick, to John and Matthias Haffen; 168th St, n s, 101 ft w of Union Av, 1 year 3,000

BAUMANN, Gustave E., to Anne M. Stout and J. Herbert Carpenter, trustees; Park Av, w s, 75.6 ft s of 96th St, 1 year 17,000

BAUHAHN, Gustav E., to Eleanor B. Sanders; Park Av, w s, 100.8 ft s of 96th St, 1 year 17,000

BERGMAN, Anne, and Moses D. Moss to William Feinberg; Rivington St, s s, 95 ft e of Willett St; also Rivington St, s s, 105 ft e of Willett St, 3 years 4,000

BERGER, Annie, and Moses D. Moss to Joseph Polstein; Rivington St, s s, 95 ft e of Willet St; also Rivington St, s s, 105 ft e of Willett St, 3 years 2,000

BERLINER, Israel, and wife to Susan Hagan; 899 Cauldwell Av, 8 months 1,500

BJORKEGREN, Charles, and wife to Jane V. Bierstadt, guardian, &c.; Valentine Av, old, e s, 275.3 ft n of 179th St, 3 years 4,500

BOLEMAN, Sarah, to Franklin Savings Bank; 246 West 43d St, 1 year 12,000

BRANDES, Diedrich, and wife to Charles Schutte; 121st St, s s, 180 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years 10,000

BRODERICK, Michael J., to Harlem Savings Bank; Morris Av, e s, 50 ft s of 158th St, 25x89.2 to w s of Railroad Av, 1 year 5,000

BROWER, William W., to Seamen's Bank for Savings; 86th St, 150 ft e of West End Av, 1 year 25,000

CLARK, William E., to John Verplanck; 117 East 53d St, 3 years 20,000

COHEN, Herman, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 1st Av, n e corner of 18th St, 1 year 22,500

COHEN, Samuel, to American Mortgage Company; 74th St, s w corner of Lexington Av, 2 years 17,000

CONIGLIO, Salvatore P., and Mabel E. Thain to George F. Farrell; 8th Av, w s, 75.8 ft s of 112th St, ½ year 1,300

COWEN, Samuel, to Abraham H. Feuchtwanger and another, individually and as executrix; Dawson St, n s, 147.7 ft n e of Westchester Av, ½ year 8,000

DASTLER, Pauline, to Harris D. Cole and another; 561 West 42d St, 5 years .. 12,000

DEVLIN, Michael E., to Thomas E. McCleary; Avenue B, s w corner of 9th St, 1 year 500

DOUGLASS, William P., to Jenny A. Gerard; Morton St, s s, 175.2 ft w of Bedford St, 5 years 15,000

DUBOURCQ, Hortense L., and another to New York Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men; 62 West 84th St, 3 years 10,000

EULER, Philip, to James G. Smith, guardian, &c.; 128th St, s s, 70 ft e of Park Av, 5 years 30,000

HARRISON REALTY COMPANY to Washington Life Insurance Company; 90 Prince St, 3 years 140,000

HARRISON REALTY COMPANY to Max Freund; 90 Prince St, 1 year 33,400

HEXTER, Alex. C., to Nellie Goldsmith; 121 East 74th St, 3 years 11,000

HUNTER, William C., to Citizens' Savings Bank; St. Nicholas Av, s e corner of 120th St, 1 year 135,000

HUNTER, William C., to Frederick G. Potter; St. Nicholas Av, s e corner of 120th St, 1½ year 22,975

HUNTER, William C., to Allen L. and Benjamin Mordecai; St. Nicholas Av, s e corner of 120th St, ½ year 2,190

HUNTER, William C., to James V. Lawrence; St. Nicholas Av, s e corner of 120th St, ½ year 8,500

JENNINGS, Michael J., to George Ehret; 755 3d Av, saloon lease, demand 4,000

KASSEWITZ, Jacob, to Benjamin B. Johnston; 6th St, n s, 145.8 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years 37,500

KIRBY, Joseph M., and wife to Samuel Cowen; Dawson St, n s, 147.7 ft n e of Westchester Av, demand 500

KITTLEPLAN, Morris, to Jacob Klingenstein; 3d St, n s, 400 ft e of 2d Av, instalments 7,000

KLEIN, Benedict A., to American Mortgage Company; 23d St, n s, 291.8 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year 15,500

KLEIN, Benedict A., to American Mortgage Company; 23d St, n s, 275 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year 8,500

LOONIE, James J., to Union Dime Savings Institution; 31st St, n s, 300 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years 20,000

MATEER, Elizabeth, to New York and Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association; 310 West 138th St, instalments 10,000

METZLER, John H., to Robert Brown; Valentine Av, w s, 257.7 ft s of 180th St, demand 575

MILLER, Hugh, to Emanuel Heilner and Moses J. Wolf; 28 West 26th St, 1 year.. 31,500

MILLER, Hugh, to Emanuel Heilner and Moses J. Wolf; 28 West 26th St, 1 year.. 26,000

MORRIS, Solomon, to Cornelius H. Van Vess; 125 Henry St, 5 years 22,000

PERKINS, Hannah E., to Augusta Larned; Valentine Av, old, e s, 300.3 ft n of 179th St, 3 years 3,500

PLATH, Ernst, to John Fick; 57 East 3d St, 1 year 2,000

POULSON, George E., Mary Kerns, executrix, &c.; Jerome Av, e s, 48 ft s of 182d St, 3 years 2,000

PRITCHARD, Anna J., to Harlem Savings Bank; Fulton St, w s, 300 ft n of Elizabeth St, East Chester, 1 year 2,000

QUINCY, Samuel, to Bradley & Currier Company; Central Park West, w s, 75.8 ft n of 92d St, 1-3 year 16,000

RALLINGS, Eliza, to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 141 West 41st St, 3 years 36,000

RANDELL, Mattie A., to Mary B. Lafferts; Walton Av, w s, 175 ft s of 150th St, 3 years 3,000

RAPP, Corina, to Jacob C. Rosenblum; 1,210 5th Av, instalments 5,000

REID, Walter, to Isaac Metzger; 7th Av, e s, 50.5 ft s of 114th St, demand 10,000

RONZEE, William M., to Therese Miller; North Chestnut Drive, n s, 279.5 ft w of the e line of Bronxwood Park, 3 years .. 2,700

RUGEN, George C., to the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company; 2,358 3d Av, saloon lease, demand 1,560

SCHIEBSOFER, Joseph, to Jacob Ruppert; 1903 11th Av, saloon lease, demand 1,500

SHLANOWSKY, Isaac, to Metropolitan Savings Bank; 108 Allen St, 3 years 16,000

SHLANOWSKY, Isaac, to Bernard Shlanowsky; 108 Allen St and 444 and 446 East 122d St, 1 year 10,000

SHLANOWSKY, Isaac, to Metropolitan Savings Bank; 444 and 446 East 122d St, 3 years 3,000

SOUTHACK, Louis V., to Charles De Neufville; 194, 196, and 396 Broadway and 5th Av, w s, 141 ft s of 28th St; 9th St, n s, 344.6 ft w of 5th Av, and 25th St, s s, 250 ft w of 6th Av, 1-28 part, 1 year 2,500

TAYLOR, Catherine, to Charles J. Richter and another; 49th St, n s, 250 ft w of 9th Av, 3 years 21,000

TAYLOR, Catherine, to William F. Dunning; 49th St, n s, 250 ft w of 9th Av, ½ year 3,000

TIFFANY, Henry D., to Richard W. Stevenson; Southern Boulevard, e s, 215 ft s of 167th St, 3 years 1,300

TURTELL, Eliza A., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 112th St, n s, 125 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year 1,000

VADEN, Sarah A., to Walter W. Taylor; Lots 62, 70, 71, 84, 85, 106, 107, and 116, map of the Arden property, 1 year.. 3,840

VAN INGEN, Edward H., to Providence Institution for Savings in Rhode Island; 18th St, n s, 200 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years. 32,500

VAN LEER, Ike, to F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company; 253 Bowery and rear of 251 Bowery, saloon lease, demand 4,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Edwin A. Stevens and others, trustees, &c. $7,020

AUDIBERT, Anna E., to Berthold Schmidt ..... Nom.

BUTLER, Charles E., trustee, to Charles E. Butler, trustee 9,050

BUTLER, Charles E., trustee, as trustee, to Prescott H. Butler, ½ part 25,000

BUTLER, Charles E., trustee, to Charles E. Butler, as trustee 6,000

BUTLER, Charles E., trustee, to Prescott H. Butler 5,000

BUTLER, Charles E., trustee, and others to Prescott H. Butler 50,588

BUTLER, Charles E., individually, and as trustee, to Prescott H. Butler 50,000

BUTLER, Prescott H., to Charles E. Butler, trustee 50,000

BUTLER, Prescott H., to W. Henry Reese and another, executors 50,000

BUTLER, Charles E., trustee, to Charles E. Butler, trustee 4,950

CONE, Andrew, to William P. M. De Camp 1,800

DICKERSON, John S., and another, trustees, to United States Trust Company ... Nom.

FRANC, C. August, to Austin Kimball and another, trustees ..... Nominal

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK to Ellen Albro 6,042

HEINSOHN, Christine, to Mary A. Ewen.. 3,500

HERZOG, Paul M., to Samuel Crawford.. Value considered.

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and others to the State Bank ..... Nominal

ORLANDO, Antonio, to Giovanni Lordi, 11-26 parts 3,000

ORLANDO, Antonio, to Giovanni Lordi, 15-26 parts 2,600

REESE, William H., and another, executors, &c., to William Van Wyck and others 50,777

SEIFERD, Mary, to Rose Seiferd ..... Nominal

TERNAN, Elizabeth, to Robert P. Bliss. 18,000

THE NORTHERN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY to Franz Bachaus 441

THE NORTHERN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY to Franz Bachaus 217

TRACY, Jere E., to Charles E. Butler, trustee 50,000

WALSH, Ann E., to Equitable Life Assurance Society 8,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROOK AV, n e corner of St. Paul's Place, 28.4x95; Harry W. Bell against S. & N. Guidera, owners and contractors .. $463

BROOK AV, n e corner of St. Paul's Place, 28.4x95; Zimmerman & Zuckerman against S. & N. Guidera, owners and contractors 1,050

BROOK AV, s e corner of 171st St, 100x 100; Zimmerman & Zuckerman against Leopold Fiducia, owner and contractor .. 550

COURTLANDT AV, 774; Henry Ahr against Gustav Bartels, owner; Peppiatt Brothers, contractors 1,798

JACKSON AV, w s, 319 ft s of 165th St, 30.6x100; the Prince & Kinkel Iron Works against Joseph Glass, owner; S. D. Rosenfeld, as attorney 150

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n e corner of 167th St, 20x70; Daniel McDougall against Elizabeth Blundell, owner and contractor 332

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 50 ft s of 167th St, 25x100; Daniel McDougall against Elizabeth Blundell, owner and contractor 50

3D AV, s e corner of 173d St, 74.10x100; the Doyville Stove and Manufacturing Company against William W. Vaughan, owner; Elias Feldman, owner and contractor 120

8TH AV, w s, extends from 151st to 152d St, 199.10x100; Theodore A. Grasmuck against Daniel Pierce, owner and contractor 60

52D ST, 408 West; Theodor Westing against Andrew Ewald, Jr., owner; J. Zimmermann, contractor 1,224

81ST ST, 263 and 265 West; Candee & Smith against the Metropolitan Improvement Company, owner; Oliver, Burr & Wright and the Fireproof Dwelling Company, contractors 926

116TH ST, 104 East; Thomas J. Kelly against William H. Lake, owner; J. B. Hibbard, contractor 95

122D ST, 244 West; Philip Murphy against Marcus Hoffberg, owner and contractor 1,530

139TH ST, n e corner of Amsterdam Av, 55x100; T. H. Simonson & Son Company against Hannah Hillier, owner; Henry E. Hillier, contractor 551

157TH ST, n w corner of Melrose Av, 49x 100; Earl Mansfield against Joseph T. Ryan and Ellen J. Taylor, owners; Thomas Taylor, contractor 57

157TH ST, n w corner of Melrose Av, 49x 100; Otto A. Meese and Joseph Jakob against Joseph T. Ryan and Ellen J. Taylor, owners; Thomas Taylor, contractor 350

Lis Pendens.

FOREST ST, w s, 100 ft n of road from Westchester to West Farms, 25x100; Robert J. Howe against Allan G. Macdonell, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. F. Halsted.

LENOX AV, s e corner of 112th St, 100.11x100; the Germania Life Insurance Company against Marcus Hoffberg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Duion & Roe.

LOTS 11 to 40, Block 35, map of Pelham Park, 24th Ward; Robert J. Howe against Cameron L. Macdonell, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. F. Halsted.

11TH ST, n s, 220.6 ft w of Avenue B, 25x103.3; the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York against Edward Wilckens and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. E. Miller.

82D ST, s s, 106.6 ft e of 1st Av, 75x102.2; George Schmitt against Magdalena Schmitt and others

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold.

1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and other standard makes rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway. Telephone 1338 Franklin.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

FURS REMODELED, REPAIRED; SEAL Sacques and Capes altered into fashionable garments; latest styles at very moderate prices. BARKER'S, 111 West 39th St.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ASSIGNMENT OF JOSEPH AGOSTINI to AUGUSTUS T. GILLENDER for the benefit of his creditors.

In pursuance of an order made by Mr. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in and for the County of New York, on the 7th day of December, 1899, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against Joseph Agostini, late of doing business in the City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Joseph Agostini, for the benefit of his creditors, at his place of transacting business, the office of Arnold & Greene, No. 3 Broad Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 19th day of February, 1900.

Dated New York, December 7th, 1899.

AUGUSTUS T. GILLENDER, Assignee.

ARNOLD & GREENE, Attorneys for Assignee, 3 Broad St., New York City.

WHEREAS THE UNDERSIGNED INTEND TO apply to the Surrogate of the County of Westchester for letters of administration upon the goods, chattels, and credits which were of THOMAS G. AYCRIGG, late of White Plains, in the said county of Westchester, deceased, under the provisions of Section 2,684 of the Code of Civil Procedure; Now, therefore, all creditors of THOMAS G. AYCRIGG, the said decedent, are hereby notified to present their claims to the said Surrogate, at his office, in the County Court House, at White Plains, in the County of Westchester, on or before the twenty-ninth day of December, 1899.—Dated Nov. 22d, 1899.

ADRIAN G. HEGEMAN.
JOHN A. HEGEMAN.
B. ARTHUR AYCRIGG.

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NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between ELLIOTT P. GLEASON and GEORGE R. MacINTIRE, and carried on in the City of New York under the firm name of The International Arc Light Company, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The undersigned succeeds to the entire business of the firm.

D. P. GLEASON.

Houston and Mercer Sts., New York, December 20th, 1899.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB BARBEY, individually and as a member of the firm of Maus & Barbey, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy. No. 1,847.

To the creditors of Jacob Barbey of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Jacob Barbey was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, Dec. 21, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ADOLPH BLITZ, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy. No. 1,800.

To the creditors of Adolph Blitz, of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Adolph Blitz was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 8th day of January A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Dec. 21, 1899.

NO. 1,844.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM B. BROWN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of William B. Brown of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said William B. Brown was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Macgrane Coxe, referee, No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City, N. Y., on the fifth day of January, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 21, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRIS COHEN and ABRAHAM COHEN, individually and as members of the firm of COHEN BROTHERS, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy. No. 1,812.

To the creditors of Harris Cohen and Abraham Cohen, of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Harris Cohen and Abraham Cohen were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Dec. 21, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RICHARD GREENSTONE, Bankrupt.—No. 1,845.

To the creditors of Richard Greenstone of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Richard Greenstone was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated December 20th, 1899.

NO. 1,827.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of MENDEL MARCUS, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Mendel Marcus, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Mendel Marcus was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Macgrane Coxe, referee, No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., on the fifth day of January A. D. 1900, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Dec. 21, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE HAGEMEYER, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy. No. 1,869.

To the creditors of George Hagemeyer of the City of New York, in the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said George Hagemeyer was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Dec. 21, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEWIS C. KING, individually and as a member of the firm of L. C. KING & CO., Bankrupt.—No. 1,882.

To the creditors of Lewis C. King, individually and as a member of the firm of L. C. King & Co. of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Lewis C. King was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated December 20th, 1899.

NO. 1,827.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MENDEL MARCUS, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Mendel Marcus, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Mendel Marcus was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Macgrane Coxe, referee, No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., on the fifth day of January A. D. 1900, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Dec. 21, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JOHN HUIRAS, Bankrupt.—No. 1,737.

Notice is hereby given that John Huiras, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 19th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 3d, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RICHARD GREENSTONE, Bankrupt.—No. 1,845.

To the creditors of Richard Greenstone of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Richard Greenstone was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated December 20th, 1899.

NO. 1,827.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of MENDEL MARCUS, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Mendel Marcus, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Mendel Marcus was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Macgrane Coxe, referee, No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., on the fifth day of January A. D. 1900, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Dec. 21, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE HAGEMEYER, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy. No. 1,869.

To the creditors of George Hagemeyer of the City of New York, in the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said George Hagemeyer was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Dec. 21, 1899.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LAWRENCE MARSTON, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy. No. 1,485.

To the creditors of Lawrence Marston of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1899, the said Lawrence Marston was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Dec. 21, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NATHAN RUBENSTEIN, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Nathan Rubenstein of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of November, A. D. 1899, the said Nathan Rubenstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1900, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 21st, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEON WELTFISCH, Bankrupt.—No. 1,864.

To the creditors of Leon Weltfisch of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Leon Weltfisch was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated December 21, 1899.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. CITY REAL ESTATE COMPANY, Plaintiff, against LOUISE WEBBER, Howard D. Hamm, Joseph Woods, Michael Mahoney, Margaret Mahoney, his wife; Katherine Mahoney, Daniel Mahoney, Elizabeth Moore, Margaret McCarthy, Pauline Simmis, Margaret Bachmann, David Barry, David J. Barry, William J. Barry, John F. Barry, Nellie A. Cael, Margaret Miller, Ann Cashman, William Daly, Catherine Daly, his wife; John Daly, Elizabeth Maher, Mary E. Daly, Margaret T. Daly, Michael Daly, Margaret Daly, his wife; Charles P. Daly, James A. Daly, Ann Daly, Mary Keefe or O'Keefe, if living, or if dead, her husband, heirs at law or devisees, or those who may have succeeded such heirs at law or devisees, all of whom are unknown to plaintiff, and Patrick Burns, Defendants.—Summons.

To each of the above-named Defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, October 2d, 1899.

WILLIAM H. STOCKWELL, Plaintiff's Attorney, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants, Ann Cashman, Elizabeth Maher, William Daly, Catherine Daly, John Daly, Mary E. Daly, Margaret T. Daly, Charles P. Daly, James A. Daly, Michael Daly, Margaret Daly, and Mary Keefe or O'Keefe, if living, or if dead, her husband, heirs at law or devisees, or their successors: The foregoing summons is served on you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the twenty-ninth day of November, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-ninth day of November, 1899.—Dated New York, November 29th, 1899.

WILLIAM H. STOCKWELL,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office Address, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

d1-1aw6wF

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against CHARLES STEINHARDT and Elizabeth Cora Steinhardt, his wife; Joseph Cerrado, Pernando, Jacob Schmitt, and Margaretha Schmitt, his wife, and The Jacob Hoffman Brewing Company, defendants.—Summons.—Trial to be had in the County of New York.

To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, October 4th, 1899.

GEORGE G. DE WITT,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 88 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

To the defendants Charles Steinhardt and Elizabeth Cora Steinhardt, his wife: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 13th day of December, 1899, and duly filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 15th day of December, 1899.—Dated New York, December 19th, 1899.

GEORGE G. DE WITT,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Office and Post office address, No. 88 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

d22-1aw7wF

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM HILDRETH FIELD, as trustee for Margaret M. Hawes, plaintiff, against GEORGE E FOWLER and May Adele Fowler, his wife; William Fulton, Sarah L. Henningsen, John R. Harrison, Edmund A. W. C. Hammond, Simonds Furnace Company, The Staines Peck & Taber Company, William T. Brewer, William Hanley, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated September 25, 1899.

FIELD & HARRISON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, 237 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

To the defendant, Sarah L. Henningsen: :

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 14th day of December, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in said City of New York.—Dated New York, December 15, 1899.

FIELD & HARRISON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, 237 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

d15-1aw6wF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAILEY, ELLENE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated September 25, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLENE A. BAILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 256-257 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of September, 1899.—OSCAR F. GUNZ, Executor. ANDERSON PRICE, Attorney for Executor, 60 Broadway, New York City. s29-1aw6mF

HILTON, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HILTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of the estate of Henry Hilton, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of June, 1900.—Dated New York, the 21st day of December, 1899. HORACE RUSSELL, EDWARD D. HARRIS, Executors. RUSSELL & HOLMES, Attorneys for Executors, 280 Broadway, New York City. d23-1aw6mF

LINLEY, HARRIETT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HARRIETT LINLEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Arthur A. Michell, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of May, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of November, 1899. WILLIAM J. LAWRENCE, Administrator. ARTHUR A. MICHELL, Attorney for Administrator, 220 Broadway, New York City.

n3-1aw6mF.

LYMAN, THOMAS C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS C. LYMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 420 West Thirty-eighth Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of October, 1899. ROBERT M. LYMAN, Administrator. ROBERT W. TODD, Attorney for Administrator, 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n3-1aw6mF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MARTIN, HENRIETTA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRIETTA MARTIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 101, No. 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of June next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of November, 1899. THOMAS M. MARTIN, Executor. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Executor, 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

PONVERT, LOUIS J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS J. PONVERT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Lawrence A. Hughes, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of August, 1899. AMY K. PONVERT, Executrix. LAWRENCE A. HUGHES, Attorney for Executrix, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au25-1aw6mF

RHOADS, GEORGE B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE B. RHOADS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Benjamin Wright, No. 38 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of April, 1900.—Dated New York, the 2nd day of October, 1899. ELIZABETH RHOADS, Administratrix. BENJAMIN WRIGHT, Attorney for Administratrix, 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. oct6-1aw6mF

SMITH, MARGARET J.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Lucy Ann Ordway, James H. Mullen, Charles W. Hanks, Azel Hanks, Estelle Faulkner, Susan Buckley, Alonzo Buckley, Edward H. Peck, Jennie Weed, Estella Clark, Thurlow Weed, Lucille Demarest, Ella Bradshaw, Jennie Charles, Samuel Hanks, Ruth Curry, Mr. Reynolds, C. E. Kibbey, Wallace Weed, Vetruvius Buckley, Nellie Hanks, Susan Hanks, Mary Hanks, Chas. L. Hanks, Effie Hanks, Elise Tomkins, and to all persons interested in the estate of MARGARET J. SMITH, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court, of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 5th day of January, 1900, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Charles W. Hanks, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 16th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

OTTO H. DROEGE, Attorney for Executor, World Bldg., New York. n24-1aw6wF

WEBB, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. WEBB, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of George B. Hamlin, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 26th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of December, 1899. HENRIETTA A. WEBB, THOMAS B. HIDDEN, Executors. GEORGE B. HAMLIN, Attorney for Executors, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. 422-1aw6mF

WOOLSON, JOHN A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. WOOLSON late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 878 Eighth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of October, 1899.

SADIE E. WOOLSON, Executrix.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MARY H. MEEK, as trustee of the estate of Clark Sharpsteen, deceased, plaintiff, against FRANK LEON SMITH and others, defendants.—(Action No. 1.)

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the first day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., Auctioneers, the premises entered said judgment to be sold, and therein described, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninety-sixth Street, distant two hundred and four feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Ninety-sixth Street with the easterly line of Columbus Avenue, running thence northerly and parallel with Columbus Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block between 96th and 97th Streets; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with 96th Street 20 feet 8 inches; thence southerly and parallel with Columbus Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall 100 feet 11 inches to the northerly side of 96th Street; thence westerly along the northerly side of 96th Street 20 feet 8 inches to the point or place of beginning. The said premises being situated in Block 1,832, in Section 7, on the Land Map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, December 4th, 1899.

JOHNSTON & JOHNSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 8 and 10 Centre St., Manhattan Borough, New York City.

97th Street.

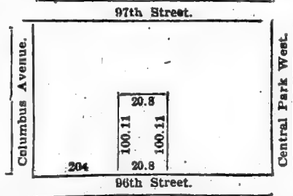

96th Street.

The street number of said premises is 49 (old No. 57) West 96th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $22,225.00, with interest thereon from the 1st day of December, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $334.66, with interest from December 1st, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $2,048.21 and interest.—Dated New York, December 4th, 1899.

CLIFFORD W. HARTRIDGE, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—RACHEL LIPPMAN, plaintiff, against THOMAS K. MOORE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, and the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, distant one hundred and fifty (150) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of said easterly side of Seventh Avenue with the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street; running thence southerly parallel with the said Seventh Avenue one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said line, parallel with the said southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, thirty-three (33) feet six (6) inches; thence northerly, and again parallel with the said easterly side of Seventh Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street; thence westerly along the said street thirty-three (33) feet six (6) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 4th, 1899.

EZEKIEL FIXMAN, Referee.

ERDMAN, LEVY & MAYER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

111th Street.

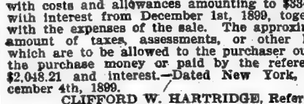

Known as No. 148 West 111th St.

110th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $3,665.04, with interest thereon from the 25th day of September, 1899, together with the costs and allowance amounting to $209.95, with interest from October 1, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $620.10 and interest. The property will be sold subject to a mortgage of $35,500, with interest thereon from about April 1st, 1899, at 5 per cent.—Dated New York, December 4th, 1899.

EZEKIEL FIXMAN, Referee.

d5-2aw3wT&F&D26

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against the NEW YORK STEAM POWER COMPANY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 6th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 3d day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment directed to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected; situate in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Ann Street, at the division line between the premises hereby conveyed and land formerly of F. Panton, and which point is distant one hundred and forty-four feet two and one-half inches, more or less, westerly from the northwesterly corner of Ann and William Streets, running thence westwardly, along the northerly line of Ann Street, twenty-eight feet one inch, more or less, to the division line between the premises known as Numbers fifty-seven (57) and fifty-five (55) Ann Street; thence northeastwardly through a party wall standing on the line between the said premises Numbers fifty-seven (57) and fifty-five (55) Ann Street and beyond the same seventy-four feet and three inches, more or less, to the rear line of the said premises Number fifty-five (55) Ann Street; thence westwardly along the rear line of the premises Numbers fifty-five (55,) fifty-three, (53,) fifty-one, (51,) and forty-nine (49) Ann Street seventy-five feet seven and one-half inches, more or less, to land formerly of the heirs of George Lorillard, deceased; thence northeastwardly along the said land formerly of the heirs of George Lorillard, deceased, sixty-three feet nine and one-half inches, more or less, to land formerly of Thomas H. Leggett; thence eastwardly along said land formerly of Thomas H. Leggett and land of others so as to include the storehouse lately occupied by the American Fur Company one hundred and one feet seven inches, more or less, to the said land late of F. Panton; and thence southwestwardly along the said land late of F. Panton one hundred and twenty-two feet eleven inches, more or less, to the said northerly line of Ann Street at the place of beginning, being now known by the street Numbers fifty-seven (57) and fifty-nine (59) Ann Street, and being the same premises which were conveyed to the said The New York Steam Power Company by Patrick Reilly and wife by deed dated February 1, 1870, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York February 2d, 1870, in Liber 1142 of Conveyances, Page 177.

Dated New York, October 11, 1899.

CHAS. G. F. WAHLE, Referee.

CHARLES E. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

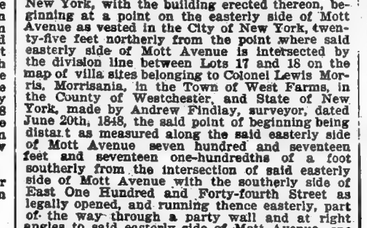

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $50,355.43, with interest thereon from September 28, 1899, less the sum of $2,000 paid on account thereof, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to $375.75, with interest from the 6th day of October, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,899.18 and interest.

Dated New York, October 11, 1899.

CHAS. G. F. WAHLE, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Friday, Nov. 17, 1899, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, Nov. 3, 1899.

CHAS. G. F. WAHLE, Referee.

CHARLES E. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Friday, Dec. 1st, 1899, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, Nov. 17, 1899.

CHAS. G. F. WAHLE, Referee.

CHARLES E. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, New York.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Friday, Dec. 8, 1899, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, Dec. 1, 1899.

CHAS. G. F. WAHLE, Referee.

CHARLES E. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, New York.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Friday, Dec. 22, 1899, at the same hour and place

APARTMENT HOUSE BURNED

Uncompleted Structure on Madison Avenue Went Up in Flames.

WORK OF SIX MONTHS UNDONE

Duties of the Firemen Performed Under Dangerous Conditions—Street Railway Traffic Blocked.

The large seven-story apartment house in course of construction on the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street was gutted by fire at noon yesterday. Work that had occupied six months in the doing was undone by the flames in an hour, and it will be necessary to level the building to the third floor, at least. That the fire occurred at the hour it did was fortunate, for the thirty-five workmen engaged in the processes of completing the building had gathered on the ground floor to eat their noonday meal. This made their escape easy. Had the fire started an hour before or an hour later it surely would have been accompanied with loss of life.

It is believed that the fire started from a plumber's furnace. There were several plumbers employed there, and the blaze started back of the tool house on the second floor, where they were working. The house was partly floored and lathed, but yet unplastered, so that the whole structure became a giant flue for the flames, and they tore through it with lightning-like rapidity.

A sudden blast of flame and smoke startled the workmen on the ground floor, where they had just gathered from various parts of the house. They ran into the street, one of their number turning in the first alarm from Park Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street. As soon as the first company responded the firemen turned in three more alarms, making four in all, and bringing out, besides sixteen companies, Chief Croker and ambulances from three hospitals.

The firemen found great difficulty in fighting the flames from the fact that there is no water tower in the neighborhood. Numerous lines of hose were buckled together and dragged to the top of the house, and at various times the firemen found themselves in very precarious positions, especially when the floors were burned away and they were left clinging to the walls that threatened every moment to topple into the street after their supports had been burned away. In an hour, despite the twenty lines of hose and the energetic work of the men in charge of them, the building, which extends 100 feet on both streets, was open to the sky, except at the southwest end on Ninety-seventh Street.

An immense crowd of people watched the conflagration from all points, and the police reserves from the East Eighty-eighth, East Sixty-seventh, and East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Stations were called out to keep the people in check. At one time the flames threatened to involve the building at 1,408 Madison Avenue, which was separated from the burning building only by a narrow alley. The work of the firemen saved this building, however, but the tenants were afterward ordered to vacate their apartments by the Building Apartment Inspectors on account of the shaky condition of the adjoining walls. So fierce were the flames at one time that they leaped clear across Madison Avenue and burned the fences surrounding the lots there. There are several other uncompleted buildings in the vicinity, but these were not affected.

Not only was the interior of the building destroyed, but the stonework that runs up to the third floor was so badly cracked and scorched that it will have to be replaced. After the fire had burned itself out it was seen that the Madison Avenue wall was dangerously out of plumb, and the north wall abutting on the building at 1,408 Madison Avenue was in danger of toppling over. Strict police lines were at once established at Ninety-sixth and Ninety-eight Streets by Inspector Kane, and neither cars, vehicles, nor pedestrians were allowed to go through. Deputy Building Commissioner Dooner and a force of workmen were soon on the scene, and the latter were put to work taking down and shoring up portions of the walls.

While this is going on traffic on Madison Avenue between Ninety-sixth and Ninety-eighth Streets will be entirely interrupted. The Madison Avenue cars are transferring their passengers at these points up and down town, and travelers have to walk through Fifth or Park Avenue in order to get around the dangerous point and reach the points of transfer. It was said last night that traffic would not be resumed until this morning at the earliest.

Policeman Gordon of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street station was first on the scene of the fire, and helped the tenants of the adjoining building to get out. There was only one casualty. Mrs. Emily Johnson, forty-eight years old, who lived at 1,408 Madison Avenue, was so frightened by the fire that she fainted and had to be carried from her apartments. An ambulance surgeon revived her and she was taken to the house of friends in the neighborhood. Sparks from the burning building flew in the window of the second story apartment at 1,437 Madison Avenue and set fire to some bed clothing which was spread over a chair. Mrs. Levy, who lives in the house, discovered the burning mass and threw it promptly down the air shaft, where it was extinguished by firemen.

The burned building was owned by Morris Mandelstein of 385 Pleasant Avenue, and the damage is estimated at upward of $40,000. Edward Smith of 160 Third Avenue was the builder. On Mr. Mandelstein's order he last night put his workmen to helping the men from the building department in taking down the walls that are deemed dangerous. The loss is covered by insurance, the policies aggregating $175,000.

CHAPLAIN PETERS CRITICISED.

Protest Against Pro-Boer Meeting in Ninth Regiment Armory.

The Sunday sermons instituted at the Ninth Regiment Armory by Chaplain Madison C. Peters, it was reported yesterday, may lead to trouble. Those present at the services last Sunday declare that instead of a sermon there was a pro-Boer meeting, in which Gen. James R. O'Beirne took part, and that in consequence complaint has been made to Gen. McCoskry Butt, who commands the First Brigade, of which the Ninth is a part, by British sympathizers, who declare the Ninth Regiment Armory is being illegally used.

Gen. Butt was asked yesterday whether he had preferred any charges or taken any action against Chaplain Peters in respect to the meeting. "I have not," he said, "and cannot until I have received official notice of a violation of the code in the matter of the use of the armories. Of course, if there has been any violation of the military laws in this case, I should have to see that proper action is taken."

Gen. Butt declined to say what such action would be, but those who know his feelings in the matter say that he would not hesitate to rebuke the Chaplain very sharply.

Chaplain Peters, when seen yesterday, said:

"I had no intention of violating the Military Code. I did not know what Gen. O'Beirne would say when he rose to speak. I knew him as a well-known speaker, and as a soldier popular among soldiers. I had no idea that anything he might say would be disagreeable to anybody. Gen. O'Beirne was the first speaker I had selected to speak at these meetings. Perhaps I made a mistake in not doing all the speaking myself."

"But you are blamed for indorsing his remarks when he had concluded," said the reporter.

"Oh, my remarks were only a bit of pleasantry for the occasion," said Dr. Peters. "They did not carry with them any indorsement of the speaker's sentiments."

Col. Morris said yesterday that he had taken no action in the matter, as he had heard of no complaints. However, the meeting for next Sunday has been postponed, and it is said that perhaps no more will be held in the armory, as there is said to be objection to turning the armory into a church. Dr. Peters says the postponement is only on account of the Christmas season.

Court Clerk Denounces a Fraud.

It was stated by J. Lewis Lyon, Calendar Clerk, Supreme Court, yesterday that he had received intimation from a reputable lawyer that some person had been to most of the lawyers' offices in the down-town district soliciting subscriptions for a Christmas box to be presented to the clerks in the different parts of the court. Mr. Lyon denounced the scheme as a fraud got up for the sole benefit of the individual who has been collecting and altogether without the knowledge of the Supreme Court Clerks or other officials.

The best dress for a chronic kicker—pajamas. $1 to $4.50.

It won't be "slippered ease" unless it's coated ease as well. We coat as well as slipper.

Even a Christmas ghost story won't "make your blood run cold" if you wear a bath-robe.

The lucky man whose stocking holds our neckwear, may congratulate himself upon winning by a neck. Every good sort 25 cents to $3.

Handkerchiefs, from cobweb linen for the most fastidious to "good enough for a boy to lose."

Also:

GLOVES	UMBRELLAS
GOLF BAGS	JEWELRY
DRESS SUIT CASES	CANES
RIDING CROPS	TRAVELLING RUGS
DRESSING GOWNS	SUSPENDERS

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

LEGAL NOTES.

CONTROLLER COLER IN CONTEMPT.—Justice Beekman, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, granted a motion made to punish Controller Coler for contempt of court for his failure to obey a writ of peremptory mandamus issued on Nov. 29 requiring him to draw his warrant on the City Chamberlain for $134,114.50 to pay a judgment obtained two years ago by Walston H. Brown, as received of Brown, Howard & Co. Justice Beekman said that while in a legal sense the Controller had been guilty of contumacy such as rendered him amenable to the law for a contempt of court, it should be said that his reluctance to comply with the writ had been due to some apprehension that legal complications and possibly loss to the city might result should the warrant be issued, because of a letter he received on Jan. 25, 1898, signed by Oliver J. Ackley, describing himself as attorney for D. D. McBean and Clinton Beckwith, stating that his clients, McBean and Beckwith of the firm of Brown, Howard & Co., had claims and liens upon the judgment, and other judgments against the city, aggregating $125,000. The Controller was notified in the letter not to pay the judgment until these claims were adjusted. Protest was also made in the letter against payment of percentages to an attorney, because they were excessive, and the receiver had no right to agree to them. Justice Beekman says the Controller's apprehension was quite unfounded. If these claims were well founded the redress of the parties, he said, must be against the receiver. Time is given the Controller to obey the writ.

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APPEAL AFTER UNANIMOUS AFFIRMANCE.—John H. Cronin, in his suit against William Lord, as executor of his deceased wife, Martha A. Cronin, claimed that at the time of her death his wife owed him $9,000 upon two promissory notes, one for $4,000, dated Nov. 30, 1892, and one for $5,000, dated July 5, 1894. The defense was that Mrs. Cronin's signature, if she signed these notes, was obtained by fraud, duress, or compulsion, and that they were without consideration. A judgment on a verdict in favor of the defendant was unanimously affirmed by the Appellate Division of the Third Department. Upon further appeal the Court of Appeals held, by Judge O'Brien, in directing an affirmance, that the question of law, whether there was any evidence supporting or tending to sustain a finding or verdict on the question of fact submitted to the jury, was not reviewable in the Court of Appeals—the judgment having been affirmed unanimously by the Appellate Division—whatever might be the form of the exception, whether to a ruling submitting the case to the jury, refusing a non-suit, or to a charge that there was or was not evidence, as the case might be, to warrant a finding or verdict on the disputed question of fact as to fraud or duress.

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STOCK CORPORATION SHARES BEQUEATHED IN TRUST.—The late Jason Rogers, who died in the Town of Westchester in 1868, bequeathed shares of the capital stock of the Rogers Locomotive and Machine Works, in trust for the benefit of his children during their lives, with remainders to their issue. After this corporation had continued business until 1893, paying large dividends on the stock, it sold its plant, including machinery and its raw materials, to a new corporation, known as the Rogers Locomotive Company. The purchase price was to be paid for in the capital stock of such new company, in the proportion of ten shares of the new stock for one share of the old. After making this sale, the old company remained possessed of other property which it had accumulated of various kinds, amounting in value to about $3,000,000. In a proceeding for an accounting before the Surrogate of Westchester County, by Thomas Rogers and William Cauldwell, as trustees, the Court of Appeals, affirming the Appellate Division of the Second Department, has now decided (opinion by Judge Haight) that the Surrogate had properly held, under the circumstances appearing, that the stock in the new company received on the sale of the plant of the old company, together with the first dividend declared after such sale of 100 per cent., being the amount of the capital stock of the old company, should be retained by the trustees as capital of the trust, and that all of the other property of the old corporation was profits, to which the life tenants were entitled.

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QUESTION OF CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE WAS FOR THE JURY.—The Edison General Electric Company, while engaged on Sept. 27, 1892, in furnishing a brewery with an electric light plant, and while its employes were loading a heavy piece of machinery on a freight elevator at the first floor of the building, they allowed a heavy iron roller, which was being used to transfer the machinery from the floor of the building to the platform of the elevator, to fall upon Carl Burk, a young men in the brewing company's employ, who was in the cellar below. The injuries thus inflicted having been fatal, an action was brought by William M. Hoes, as Public Administrator and administrator de bonis non, to recover from the electric company damages for Burk's death. A judgment for plaintiff on the first trial was reversed by the late General Term of the Supreme Court, upon the ground that it was not proved that Burk was free from contributory negligence. An affirmance by the First Appellate Division of a judgment dismissing the complaint on the second trial, has now been reversed by the Court of Appeals, in an opinion by Judge O'Brien. The Court held that, as Burk, who used the opening through the elevator shaft as a passageway, had before entering the shaft looked up, and had seen that the elevator was stationary at a floor about thirty-five feet above, his concluding that the passage through the shaft was safe under the circumstances, was not so inconsistent with common prudence as to make his entering the shaft contributory negligence as matter of law, and prevent the submission of the question to the jury. Chief Judge Parker dissented, on the ground that Burk, having, without permission or knowledge of the defendant, unnecessarily and voluntarily placed himself in an obviously dangerous position, should have been held to have assumed the risks incident thereto.

Stern Brothers

To-day and Saturday
Desirable Holiday Gifts in Their

Ladies' Cloak Departments

Mackintoshes,
double texture, blue and black serges, with plaid linings, at $2.95, $3.75, $4.95

Golf Capes,
of English Reversible Cloths or Scotch Plaid Rugs, at $6.75 $9.00, $12.25

Fur Departments

French Coney Muffs,	$1.85	Electric Seal Collarettes, with Astrachan Paw Yoke,	$6.50
Electric Seal Muffs,	$2.38	Alaska Sable Scarfs,	$6.95
Alaska Sable Muffs,	$5.25	Cloth Fur-lined Capes,	$19.50

West Twenty-Third Street

Hackett Carhart & Co.

AT ALL THEIR STORES.

Gifts for Men—

Many of them exclusive productions; not duplicated at other stores

Bath Robes, $2.95 to $10.
House Coats, $4.75 to $18.
Mufflers, $1, to $3.
Neckwear. 50¢ to $3.

GLOVES SUSPENDERS
HANDKERCHIEFS UMBRELLAS
DRESS SHIELDS WALKING STICKS
JEWELRY

THREE BROADWAY STORES. Cor. 13TH St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

13th St. Store Open Evenings Until Christmas.

WAR ON DOGS IN THE PARK.

Order to Shoot Them Illegal, Says the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

War à outrance on stray dogs in Central Park has been declared by the Park Board, and is being waged relentlessly with shotguns in the hands of the keepers of the menagerie, two of whom, Head Keeper Peter Shannon and Keeper Snyder, are dead shots, as many an ownerless or prodigal bow-wow has found to his cost during the past few weeks. The shooting is going on despite a warning from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals that this method of ridding the Park of dogs is in violation of the law, and the society purposes to take vigorous action in the matter.

"This dog nuisance," said President Clausen yesterday, "is getting too bad for anything, and it has got to stop. Central Park has become the happy stamping ground for all the stray dogs in the city, apparently. In my early morning strolls I see dozens of them making for the exits, driven by hunger, I suppose, to prowl the streets, but they come back at night. A large number of them have lived so long in the Park that they have practically become wild animals, and are a nuisance and a danger to the public. Their numbers are constantly increasing.

"The reason for this is that since the police were taken from the control of the Park Department they have been lax in their duty in respect to clearing out stray dogs. This was only to be expected. Prior to 1898 we had a pound where all stray dogs were taken to.

"I drew the attention of the Police Captain to the nuisance, and called upon him to do something. Nothing was done, however, and the board finally decided to take the matter into its own hands. I instructed Director Smith of the menagerie to arm the keepers with guns, and make early morning raids. In this way several dogs were shot.

"Then the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals sent an officer to the Director of the menagerie and informed him that he was violating the law. I immediately stopped the raids and wrote to the society requesting them to clear out the dogs. This was two months ago. No reply was received, and no action was taken, so we have organized the battues again, and are shooting the dogs on sight. Not indiscriminately, though. It sometimes happens, of course, that valuable dogs that have been lost make their way into the Park. The keepers know a good dog when they see one, and take charge of it for a time to see if it will be claimed."

Mr. Clausen said that the keepers had been shooting five or six dogs a week on the average.

Superintendent Charles H. Hankinson of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals said: "We were informed that dogs were being shot in the Park, but when we sent to warn the Park officials, they denied the shooting. They have no right to shoot them, and in ordering the employes to do so President Clausen is violating the law relative to the firing of weapons within the city limits.

"The law of the State is that any person who unjustifiably injures, maims, mutilates, or kills any animal, whether wild or tame, belonging to himself or another, or who causes, procures, and permits the injuring or killing of such animals, is guilty of a misdemeanor. The legal definition of the word cruelty is 'any act, omission, or negligence whereby unjustifiably physical pain, suffering, or death is caused or permitted.' The legal definition of the word animal is 'any living creature except a human being.'

"A man came here the other day and complained that a dog had been shot at in the Park, but that the shooter missed it, whereupon a Park employe killed it with blows with a club or some such weapon. If there are dogs there that are dangerous and attack people, or that are alleged to be mad, killing them is justifiable under the law. Still, it has to be done in a humane manner. The fact that dogs may be running about the grass or walks is no justification whatever for putting them to death. The claim that discrimination is used does not excuse the shooting. A low-bred cur that happens to be lost may be prized as highly by its master as any dog of high degree.

"The Park Board has exclusive jurisdiction over the Park, and it is for them to clear the place of stray dogs by capturing them and then turning them over to us. A man who can get near enough to a dog to kill it with a club is near enough to capture it. We cannot catch them. Our wagons are unable to enter the Park under the rules excluding such vehicles. But the authorities have a pound in the sheep fold where stray dogs are taken. There our wagons call to fetch them. If the dogs are as numerous in the Park as is claimed, which I very much doubt, we will send our wagons to the pound twice a day, if asked to do so. We have always sent a wagon when requested to, and, moreover, regular calls are made. There is therefore no occasion whatever for shooting the animals.

"The difficulty about the complaints of shooting hitherto has been the refusal of those who make them to go to the trouble of appearing in court to testify. Besides, they were rendered doubtful by the denials of the Park officials. Since, however, President Clausen himself admits that dogs are being shot, steps will be taken to obtain evidence in a definite case, and then we shall enforce the law with all our energy and power."

NOTABLE LAWYER'S DEATH.

Christopher Fine Was One of the Last Survivors of a Famous School of Attorneys.

Christopher Fine, who died on Wednesday at his residence, 230 West Twenty-first Street, in his seventy-fourth year, was one of the last survivors of a famous school of lawyers in this city. He was a typical advocate, relying for success largely upon a fervid style of oratory, which was very effective with juries. His arguments were aided by his personal appearance, which was dignified and impressive. He was a large man, with a leonine countenance. He wore a great mass of hair, which in his later years was almost snow white in color, as were his mustache and imperial.

Mr. Fine was of Scotch-Irish lineage, and was born at Finesville, N. J., which was named after one of his ancestors. In his young manhood he taught school and acted as tutor to pay his expenses through college. Coming to this city upon his graduation, he entered the law office of McCunn & Moncrief, and, after the prescribed course of study, he was admitted to the bar, about fifty years ago. He practiced his profession continuously from that time until illness and advancing age compelled him, about a year ago, to close his office, at 265 Broadway. For the last nine months of his life he was confined to his bed.

It is a singular fact that the death of the senior member of the firm with which Mr. Fine began his legal studies afforded the opportunity for his most famous victory in the courts. John H. McCunn in time became a Judge of the Superior Court, and was on the bench at the time of the exposure of the Tweed ring. Judge McCunn was accused, together with Justices Barnard and Cardozo of the Supreme Court, of committing various violations of his oath of office in the interest of the ring, and while his conduct was under investigation he died suddenly, under circumstances which indicated that he had committed suicide. He left a will, drawn by himself, which was contested by Mr. Fine, as counsel for the heirs, on the ground that it unlawfully suspended the power of alienation of the estate. The contest was successful, the courts finally declaring the will invalid, and the property, valued at upward of $600,000, was distributed among the heirs. The litigation lasted ten years, and Mr. Fine's fee for breaking the will was $200,000.

It was as the attorney in damage suits for the victims of accidents that Mr. Fine was best known. A verdict of $25,000 for the loss of a man's arm which he obtained, and which was sustained by the Court of Appeals, established a record for that kind of litigation in this State. It is said that he had for many years an annual income of from $20,000 to $25,000 from this class of cases, and that it might have been much larger had he chosen to employ "ambulance chasers" and use other methods now in vogue among some attorneys who make a specialty of damage suits against corporations.

Mr. Fine was for many years attorney for Edward S. Stokes. He never engaged in criminal practice. He was never very active in politics, though he was a member of Tammany Hall for many years. About twenty-five years ago he ran for the Assembly on the Tammany ticket in the Ninth Assembly District and was defeated by the County Democracy candidate.

Mr. Fine is survived by a widow and five married and two unmarried daughters, all of whom reside in this city.

Odd pieces of
Fancy Furniture
suitable for
Holiday Gifts.

Ladies' Desks,
Vernis Martin
Parlor Cabinets,
Easy Chairs,
Music Cabinets,
Old Fashion Mirrors,
(gold frame),
and a large variety of other useful articles
At greatly reduced prices

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Balance of our
Silk Shirt Waists
and
Fancy Evening Waists
Imported and Domestic,
$3.50 to 32.50,
less than ½ former prices.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

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UMBRELLAS.

WOMEN'S 26 IN. MEN'S 28 IN.

8 rib,—paragon frame.
(ENGLISH LOCK.)

Made of pure twill silk, close rolling, steel rod.
Handles,—Massive ivory, silver trimmed, or full length pearl, with gold or silver mountings,
$4.65 each;
Formerly $7.25 & $8.25.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

Men's Furnishing Dep't.

HOSIERY.
Men's Half Hose,—Fine gauge, black, ingrain, cotton. Black and unbleached feet or soles. Colored, fancy figured or striped,
6 pairs for $1.25;
25 CENTS PER PAIR.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

FLANNEL WAISTS.

MAIN FLOOR:
Flannel Waists,—fine French materials,—a variety of light Persian patterns,—warm colored checks and plaids,—suitable for "morning" or "house" Waists,
This sale includes the balance of our wholesale stock,
Sizes 32 to 40
$1.95 Each;
Value $3.75 to $4.50.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
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HAIR ORNAMENTS
of only Genuine
Tortoise and Amber Shell,
Rhinestones, Jets,
Laces, Flowers, &c.
A. Simonson
933 BROADWAY, 21ST 22D STS.
Open Evenings.

REFRESHING SLEEP.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Quiets the nerves, relieves the tired and confused condition of the brain, and induces refreshing sleep.
Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

MR. FIELDING ACQUITTED.

Not Guilty of Auditing Fraudulent Bills in Brooklyn.

After being out only fifteen minutes the jury in the case of Robert Fielding, ex-Deputy Commissioner of Public Works in Brooklyn, charged while in office with auditing fraudulent bills, returned a verdict yesterday afternoon of not guilty.

In his summing up District Attorney Steele denied that there was any politics in the prosecution of the case. The verdict caused very little excitement. Among those who congratulated Fielding on his acquittal were ex-Commissioner of Public Works Theodore B. Willis and Samuel D. Morris, formerly District Attorney. Morris wished Fielding a merry Christmas. Fielding took his acquittal quietly.

BIG ELECTION BET PAID.

Robert Furey's $20,000 Handed to Joseph A. McGarry.

Ex-Alderman Arthur Heaney shortly after noon yesterday walked into the office of Joseph A. McGarry at 186 Remsen Street and laid down a package, on the band about which was written "$34,000."

"There's your money, Joe," said Heaney.

"Thank you," said McGarry.

It was the payment by the stakeholder of the big bet of $14,000 to $20,000 made by McGarry with Robert Furey that the entire Kings County Democratic ticket would not be elected. McGarry, who is a brother of Councilman John J. McGarry, won the bet through the defeat of their uncle, J. Morrissey Gray, the Democratic candidate for Register. It was the largest political bet ever made in Brooklyn, it is said.

The money, as turned over to McGarry, was in one-thousand, five-hundred, and one-hundred dollar bills. He did not count the bills, but redeposited them in the bank. The payment of the bet was delayed until the soldier vote was heard from. Only ten such votes were returned to Kings County.

MEETS HUSBAND'S OTHER WIFE.

Neither Complains, So Policeman Accuses Criscillo of Bigamy.

Owing to his hazy ideas on the matrimonial laws of Italy and the United States, Luigi Criscillo of 63 Sullivan Street was held for trial yesterday in Centre Street Court on a charge of bigamy. Criscillo came to this country nine years ago, leaving a wife and two children in Italy. He was married last January by Alderman Smith to Miss Fortuna Barretto, who lived next door to him on Sullivan Street.

Wife No. 1 arrived from Italy yesterday and Criscillo was sent for from the Barge Office. He was very angry at his first wife for coming over and asked the authorities to send her back again, explaining that he had another wife here and did not want his first one. He was arrested. In Centre Street Court he was confronted by both his wives, who seemed delighted to become acquainted with each other and chatted pleasantly in Italian. Both wives produced their marriage certificates, but refused to make any charges against their husband. Wife No. 2 said that she would resign her husband to his former wife. She said that Criscillo had told her of his previous marriage before he married her, and that she thought the whole transaction was proper.

Policeman Graden charged Criscillo with bigamy.

O'Neill's.

To-Day and To-morrow Will be Busy Days Here,

for there will be hundreds of Tardy Buyers to Satisfy, but we are thoroughly prepared, for notwithstanding the enormous drain of the last few days on our big Stock of Holiday Goods there is still a choice selection in every line and at very low prices.

Lamps, Bric-a-Brac, Bronzes,
Marble Groups, Brass and Onyx Goods,
Furniture, Fine China, Cut Glass,
Jewelry, Leather Goods, Cameras,
Bicycles, Velocipedes, Books,
Etc., Etc.

DOLLS! DOLLS! DOLLS!

☞ *Open Evenings Until Christmas.*
MAIL ORDERS TO RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.
Sixth Av., 20th to 21st St.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

Smith, Gray & Co.

NEW YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST. BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Ave. Fulton St. & Flatbush Ave.

Useful Gifts For Men.

House Coats, $5 to $30.
Dressing Gowns, $5 to $30.
Bath Robes, $5 to $15.
Steamer Rugs—Scottish Clan Plaids—$25.
Rain Coats, $10 to $40.
Pajamas, $1.50 to $12.
Umbrellas, $1.50 to $20.
Sticks, $1 to $7.
Gloves, $1 to $4.50.
Dress Shields, $1.50 to $3.50.
Mufflers, $1 to $10.
Bags, $5.50 to $18.
Suspenders, 50c. to $4.50.
Handkerchiefs, 25c. to $1.50.
Jewelry—solid and plated.
The best of $3 Derby Hats.
Opera Hats, $6 & $7.

Furnishings for boys, too, in complete assortment.

The hard-to-get Oxfords are here in every shade of grey, in every texture and in every "smart" cut:—

Overcoats, $18 to $50.

RAGLAN, PADDOCK, SURTOUT, ENGLISH BOX, HALF BOX, INVERNESS.

Suits, $14 to $32.

SINGLE-BREASTED SACK, DOUBLE-BREASTED SACK, WINCHESTER FROCK, DOUBLE-BREASTED FROCKS AND WAISTCOATS.

Special—Sack Suits—$15.

Many of the best patterns in those Broken Lots of $25, $22 and $20.

Business Suits are still here. Won't be long, though, at the present price—$15.

All $3.50 Scarfs, now $2.50

English Squares from heavy silks, in rich and exclusive designs.

Special attention to post orders.
Open Evenings until Xmas.
BROADWAY, cor. 31ST ST.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Woven Gems for Christmas.

Bagdad Couch Covers . . $4.00
Handsomely embroidered, 5 stripes, 10 feet long.

KIS KELIMS . . . $19.50
In single and two strip pieces, averaging 4.9 x 11.6 ft.

Rich, deep-hued backgrounds with figures of mythical and legendary lore. Others in lighter shades exhibit the brighter side of the Eastern weaver's nature.

The glamour of a fairy bower hovers over our floors, where the most unique furniture novelties can be had at factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. CHANGE OF OPERA TO-NIGHT.

In consequence of the continued illness of M. Van Dyck and the indisposition of Mlle. Ternina and M. Dippel the management are reluctantly compelled to change the programme to-night to Mozart's Opera,

LE NOZZE DI FIGARO,
(The Marriage of Figaro.)

Mmes. Emma Eames, Clementine de Vere, and Zelie De Lussan; MM. Ed. de Reszke, Pringle, Dufriche, Vanni, Maestri, and Campanari, Conductor, Bevignani.

To-morrow Afternoon, at 2, FAUST, (In French). Mmes. Calvé, Mantelli; MM. Alvarez, Campanari, and Plançon. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.

To-morrow Evening, at 8, at Popular Prices, Wagner's opera, LOHENGRIN. Mmes. Susan Strong and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Muhlmann, Meux, and Pringle. Conductor, Mr. Emil Paur.

Prices for Saturday Nights—$2.50, $1.50, 75c. and 50c. Boxes, $10, $15, and $30.

Sun., Dec. 24, Grand Sunday Night Concert. Soloists: Suzanne Adams, Schumann-Heink, and M. Plançon, together with Met. Op. House Orchestra. Conductor, Mr. Paur.

Mon. Eve., Dec. 25, at 8, IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Mme. Sembrich; MM. Ed. de Reszke, Campanari, Pini-Corsi, and Salignac. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.

Wed. Eve., Dec. 27, at 8, DON GIOVANNI. Mmes. Nordica, Suzanne Adams, and Sembrich; MM. Ed. de Reszke, Salignac, Pini-Corsi, and Scotti, (his first appearance.) Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.

Fri. Eve., Dec. 29, at 8, CARMEN. Mmes. Calvé and Suzanne Adams; MM. Alvarez and Campanari. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.

Sat. Mat., Dec. 30, only matinée performance of ROMEO ET JULIETTE. Mmes. Eames, Olitzka; MM. Saleza, Plançon, and Ed de Reszke. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.

WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL. 27th Season, 1899-1900. ANNUAL CHRISTMAS PERFORMANCES
ORATORIO SOCIETY. Frank Damrosch, Conductor.
Friday Aft., Dec. 29, at 2. Saturday Eve., Dec. 30, at 8.
The Messiah
SOLOISTS:
Sopr. Mme. Johanna Gadski
Contr. Miss Grace Preston
Tenor Mr. George Hamlin
Basso Mr. David Bispham
Reserved seats 75 cents to $2.00. Boxes $12 and $15. Now on sale at box office.

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....at 8:20
Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2.
Special Matinées Xmas & Jan. 1.
Permanent Home of Daniel Frohman's Co.
THE MANEUVERS OF JANE
Comedy, 4 acts, by Henry Arthur Jones.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2.
Extra Matinée Xmas & New Year's Day.
FOURTH MONTH.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
ANNIE RUSSELL in MISS HOBBS
MISS HOBBS

Proctor's 23d ST. Cont. Perf. 15c, 25c, 50c. FOX & ALLEN. Pauline Moran. 30 Other Stars.

Palace 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. Jennie Yeamans Mansfield & Wilbur Watson, Hutchings, &c. 15, 25, 50

14TH STREET THEATRE. Near 6th Av.
LAST 2 DAYS OF THE DAIRY FARM.
SOUVENIRS TO-NIGHT and to-morrow Mat.
NEXT WEEK, commencing Xmas Day Matinée, A new and magnificent production.
THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
SOUVENIRS TO-NIGHT.
Matinée Christmas. WAY DOWN EAST.
Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10.
Extra Mat. Christmas and New Year's Days.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX—New Groups. Extra Attractions To-day. Christmas Pantomime, Blue Beard. CINEMATOGRAPH Every Hour. Neapolitan Troubadour Orchestra.

AMERICAN 42ND & 8TH AVE. CASTLE SQ. OR CO.
Seats now selling for Xmas week.
THE BEGGAR STUDENT.
SPECIAL MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY.

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St. Evg. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. XTRA MATINEE XMAS DAY.
FRANK DANIELS in THE AMEER.

THE DEWEY East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. Merry Maiden Burlesquers. "At the French Ball." "Maiden's Seminary."

Comique (Formerly Sam T. Jack's) Bwy & 29th St. Mat Every Day. Orch., 25c. and 50c.
Fatima The Vaudeville Burlesque Co. with Oriental Dances, and Tobascoscope Sensational Moving Pictures.

5th Av. Theatre, B'way & 28th St. Evs. at 8 Last w'k. Last Mat. Sat.
Next Mon.—Musical Comedy—3 Little Lambs
Mrs. Fiske in Becky Sharp

BROADWAY Theatre. 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.
THE GREAT SUCCESS. BEN-HUR
SPECIAL MATINEE XMAS DAY.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. Joseph Hart & Carrie De Mar, Mme. Herrmann.
THE GIRL WITH THE AUBURN HAIR.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St.
Last 2 NIGHTS. LAST MAT. SATURDAY.
JOHN DREW in The Tyranny of Tears
Dec. 25—Empire Company in MY LADY'S LORD.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way.
Evenings, 8:30. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday.
WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS Xtra Mats. Xmas & New Year's

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way.
Evenings, 8. Matinée Saturday.
EXTRA MATS. XMAS & NEW YEAR'S.
WM. GILLETTE in

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; light to fresh easterly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,587. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY:
FOURTEEN PAGES,
WITH
SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART,

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks weak.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 72⅝c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40¼c; cash cotton, 7 9-16c.

FOREIGN.—The rush of volunteers to enlist in Great Britain shows no diminution. Sentiment in Germany seems to be veering to Great Britain. Winston Churchill, who was captured by the Boers, and who escaped, has reached Delagoa Bay. A pro-Boer meeting in Paris was broken up last night by the Socialists. The Duke of Westminster, said to have been the wealthiest man in the world, died of pneumonia yesterday at London. Andrew Carnegie has given £20,000 for swimming baths to Dunfermline. The French Chamber of Deputies yesterday sustained the Government policy by voting the provisional appropriation. It is said in Berlin that Prince Arenberg, who was court-martialed in German South Africa for killing a subordinate, fiendishly tortured his victim before he died. Dr. von Wittek has been appointed to head Austria's Council. The expulsion of Czechs from Thuringian States continues. The question of the next Republican candidate for Vice President is arousing interest throughout Europe. Benjamin Francis Conn Costelloe, Chairman of the Local Government Committee of the London Council, died yesterday. Opposition to the Franco-American reciprocity treaty's ratification may come from the French agricultural districts. More than forty Belgian school children were drowned yesterday by the breaking of the ice on the River Lys.—Pages 1 and 6.

Page 1.

A league has been formed in Maine for the purpose of enforcing the prohibition law.

The Goebel election law provides a queer method of determining a contest, which is practically a lottery.

The body of Maurice Strauss, who is believed to have jumped from a Fall River boat, was identified at Providence.

The whaleback barge No. 115, which has been missing for some time, is aground on the north shore of Lake Superior. Her Captain reports the crew safe.

Page 3.

A notable wave of liquidation was the feature in Wall Street yesterday, for a time depressing prices.

Secretary of the Treasury Gage spoke on "Some Aspects of the Public Finances" at a Forefathers' Day dinner at Orange.

The bill to meet the leficiency in the expenses of the Government for last year will carry an appropriation for $51,000,000.

During a run on the Portland (Me.) Savings Bank about $125,000 was paid out. The bank will reopen to-day.

In a rear-end collision at the High Bridge Station of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, Christopher V. Halsizer was killed and his body burned, and several other pasengers were injured.

Page 4.

Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, died yesterday at East Northfield, Mass.

Page 5.

At a farewell banquet to Gen. Brooke, Gen. Wood and other expressed their respect and good wishes for the retiring Governor.

Page 6.

The various Carnegie works will increase wages on Jan. 1 over 7 per cent.

The question of a new home for the Academy of Design is yet unsettled. Mayor Van Wyck has intimated that a grant for a site in one of the new parks might be made by the city.

Page 7.

The funeral of Malcolm Graham, who died at his country residence at Seabright, N. J., Monday, was held yesterday in this city.

An unidentified and respectably dressed woman, stricken ill on an electric car at Sixtieth Street and Central Park West, last night, died after being carried into Durland's Riding Academy.

William L. Wixson and Edward F. Johnson, the later an octogenarian, were knocked down and dragged by an Amsterdam Avenue electric car last night and badly hurt.

Page 8.

The Brooklyn dry goods firm of John M. Conklin & Son made a general assignment.

Surrogate Varnum refused to admit to probate an alleged lost or destroyed will of Rachel Lenox Kennedy, which contained numerous public bequests.

A lively discussion marked the second hearing of the Aldermanic Committee on Bridges and Tunnels on the resolution authorizing the construction of the two proposed bridges over the East River.

A petition was presented to the Inter-State Commerce Commission yesterday asking that the Attorney General be urged to take action against the railroads to prevent the increase of rates.

A bill which provides for the transfer of the State pilot license, granting power to the United States Steam Vessel Inspectors' Office, was discussed at a conference yesterday by Congressman Daly and a committee from the United States Licensed Masters' and Pilots' Association.

Page 9.

The Intercollegiate Golf Association has decided to change its championship contests from Fall to Spring, and has adopted the English scoring system as formulated by Horace Hutchinson.

Ex-Gov. Thomas M. Waller of Connecticut, who practices law here, with Alfred R. Page and others, is charged with conspiring to defraud in the matter of an inheritance worth about $100,000, by Joseph W. Pullar, who brings suit.

Page 10.

Plans were filed for many buildings, including Hammerstein's Republic Theatre, in order to escape the provisions of the new building code, which goes into effect to-day.

Page 12.

More than five hundred acres of land fronting on the Far Rockaway and East Rockaway roads, Long Island, have been sold to a Manhattan law firm. It is thought that the property and another tract at Woodsburg, for the purchase of which negotiations are pending, may be used for the site of a Summer resort.

Page 14.

Ex-Alderman Charles J. Smith, better known as "Silver Dollar" Smith, a Tammany politician, is dead.

Martin Regan, who killed his brother-in-law, Edward Slater, Oct. 26, was sentenced to life imprisonment.

Mrs. Ida Schirbs, a native of Russia, said to be one hundred years old, died suddenly at the home of her daughter on Grand Street, this city.

William Mutter, junior partner of the tobacco firm of Kimball Brothers & Co., shot himself yesterday, no adequate cause being yet assigned for his act.

At the trial of William Neufeld for the murder of Annie Kronman, a witness identified jewelry which belonged to the murdered woman as that which he had pawned for the defendant.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 9.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Insurance Notes.—Page 12.
Legal Notes.—Page 8.
Losses by Fire.—Page 9.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Markets.—Page 12.
New Corporations.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 9.

Maine's Dead to be Buried Thursday.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The Navy Department has announced that the ceremonies at Arlington attending the burial of the Maine's dead, which are coming on the Texas, will take place at 11 A. M. on the 28th instant.

No Extra Fare on "Pennsylvania Limited" to St. Louis.

Leaves New York (West 23d St. Station) daily at 9:05 A. M., arrives St. Louis 1:48 P. M. next day.—Adv.

ELEVEN CHILDREN KILLED

Burned to Death in a Christmas Rehearsal.

AT LEAST TWENTY-TWO AFIRE

With Costumes Aflame, They Rushed About Among 600 Pupils—Panic in the Auditorium.

Special to The New York Times.

QUINCY, Ill., Dec. 22.—Francis Parochial School, situated at Seventeenth and Vine Streets, this city, was the scene of a terrible disaster at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The school has between 500 and 600 pupils and a number of them had been drilled for a Christmas entertainment by Sister Theotama. This afternoon a dress rehearsal was given, to which all of the pupils of the school and the children of St. Aloysius Orphan Home hau been invited.

Laurena Menke, aged nine years, who was to impersonate a lamb in a tableaux of the birth of Christ, came in contact with the gaslight, and the cotton batting from her costume was at once enveloped in flames, which by running about in her wild frenzy, she communicated to the costumes of other girls, who, in turn, spread it still further among the children.

Father Andrew and the Sisters present rushed to the assistance of the children, and were badly burned, while eleven of their charges were burned to death and as many more may be fatally burned. But for their heroic fight against the fire the loss of life would have been still greater.

The dead are: Eleora Wavering, Carlotta Middendorf, Bernardino Freund, Mamie Feutterer, Mamie Hickey, Mary Althoff, Mena Friburg, Marathe Werner, Olivia Tempo, Wilhelmina Kottendorf, and Josephine Bohne. The probably fatally burned are: Laura Menke, Celia Vonderhaar, Josie Borne, Lena Zeiger, Eleanora Timpe, and Helena Soebbing. Those painfully but not dangerously burned are: The Rev. Father Andrew, Sister Theotama, Sister Ephren, Sister Redulpha, and Sister Ludwiga, Prof. Musholt, and Janitor Koetters. Both Father Andrew and Sister Theotama are suffering from severe attacks of nervous prostration to-night.

The agonizing screams of the children and sisters which came from behind the curtain threw the children in the auditorium into a wild panic, and they immediately rushed down the stairs to the street in a state of wild excitement and gave the alarm in the near-by houses and stores. One boy, Oscar Kathman, aged nine years, leaped to the ground from a third-story window and received no other injury than a broken finger.

As soon as the children's cries were heard an alarm of fire was sent in, and as soon as the fire on the stage was put out the firemen turned their attention to removing the dead and dying from the building. A large number of physicians had been summoned to the scene, and they were closely followed by the hospital ambulances and the police patrol, in which those still living were taken to St. Mary's Hospital, and the dead were removed to the Morgue. The bodies of the dead were charred to a crisp, as were also the bodies of some of those in whom there was still life.

Little Bernardina Freund reached the foot of the stairs with all of her clothing burned off. She ran into the arms of a man she met there, and crying out, "My name is Bertie Freund," died.

Large crowds congregated around the school building in an instant after the alarm was given. The scenes that were witnessed as the bodies were borne out to the ambulances on litters were heartrending. Women fainted and strong men turned their eyes from the awful sights. Parents of some of the unfortunate little ones were present to make the scene all the more painful.

KLONDIKER SUED FOR DIVORCE.

Mrs. Oliver, Wife of a Pullman Official, After a Futile Search for Gold, Is Fighting in Court.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—The wife of W. T. Oliver, assistant auditor of the Pullman Company, because of her husband's insomnia and other ailments, feared he might lose his position, and decided in 1898 to go to the frozen gold fields of Alaska. She arrived in Dawson City Aug. 4 with 45 cents.

The guide of the party, F. G. Danstrum, was stricken with typhoid fever, and lay in his tent without medical aid, as doctors charged $18 a visit. All of the party save Mrs. Oliver left him. She staid with the sick man and nursed him to a partial restoration of his health. It was then too late to dig for gold. She sold what provisions she had for a sum sufficient to pay her way back to Chicago and a guide to help her, who died soon after arriving.

Mrs. Oliver, when she landed at San Francisco, received a letter from her husband, it is said, telling her not to return to Chicago, but she did. Mr. Oliver filed a bill for divorce in the Superior Court. Mrs. Oliver filed a cross bill, asking for separate maintenance. The first count is on trial.

FIGHT FOR SERGEANT AT ARMS.

Belief at Albany that F. W. Johnston of Buffalo Will Win.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 22.—Frank W. Johnston of Buffalo probably will be chosen Sergeant at Arms of the Assembly of 1900. It is known that a man named Murphy of New York, who was backed by Charles Hess, a brother of Police Commissioner Jacob Hess, endeavored to get the appointment. It was said that Chairman Quigg was one of his supporters, and that Weeks, the Independent New York Assemblyman, would also lend his aid. This turned the current strongly in favor of the Buffalo candidate.

The tentative candidacy of Charles R. Hotaling of Bethlehem, Albany County, for the position is regarded only as a bid for the place of Principal Doorkeeper of the Assembly, which Johnston has held for two years past. Hotaling's chances are also affected according as Assemblyman Coughtry is successful or unsuccessful in getting the insurance Chairmanship.

WANT TO IMPEACH PINGREE.

Legislators Will Base Charges on Municipal Ownership Action.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 22.—A number of anti-Pingree legislators, including Senators Davis, Atwood, Heald, and Sayre, and Representatives Chamberlain, McCall, and Gordon, held a conference here to-day to discuss the feasibility of impeaching Gov. Pingree for his connection with the McLeod municipal ownership measure.

This is the measure which passed the last Legislature by which Tom L. Johnson and R. T. Wilson of New York hoped to sell the Detroit Street Railway to the city for $17,500,000. No decision was reached, but it is said the plan will not be dropped.

The proposed process of securing an impeachment is to have a resolution introduced in the House preferring charges, and calling on the Senate to make an investigation.

The Fingerhut Jury Out.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Dec. 23.—The jury in the Fingerhut murder trial took the case at 12:20 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and at 2 o'clock this morning still had it under consideration.

Christmas and New Year Excursions to Niagara Falls, via New York Central. Half fare. Particulars from Ticket Agents.—Adv.

KENTUCKY ELECTION LOTTERY.

Queer Method Provided by the Goebel Law to Determine a Contest Before the Legislature.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Attention has been directed by a Kentucky Republican to certain provision of the Kentucky election law, made by Goebel, who contests Taylor's right to be Governor. These may explain any apparent hesitation on the part of the Goebelites to try the experiment of a contest before the Legislature.

The law provides a strange plan for deciding a contest. When a contest is to be made for Governor or Lieutenant Governor, a board must be formed. The Senate is to select, by lot, three of its members, and the House is to select, also by lot, eight of its members. Of the eleven so chosen seven are to have the power to act. In making the selection, the names of all the Senators and all the Representatives in the Legislature are to be written on separate slips of paper, which are to be rolled in balls and placed in a box, from which, after the contents have been well shaken, the names are to be drawn. The persons whose names are drawn shall be the Election Board to determine who is to be Governor or Lieutenant Governor.

The lottery thus provided for may turn out to be unfortunate for the Goebelites, and they are not quite sure that they would do well to run any risk with it. It is true that the committee or board might be all Democrats, or it might be entirely Republican. If it were all Democratic, the Goebelites would not be sure of a decision in their favor, because all the Democrats are not Goebel Democrats. If it were all Republican, there is no chance that it would decide the case in Goebel's favor.

IS BUTLER A REPUBLICAN?

Senator's Critics Say He Has No Future as a Populist.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Evidently with the purpose of "smoking out" Senator Butler, Populist, of North Carolina, the report has been circulated here that he has about concluded, but has not announced, his determination no longer to affiliate with the Populists or the Democrats in the Senate, but to cast his lot with the Republicans.

Senator Butler could not be found to affirm or deny this story, but those who criticise him say that it has been apparent that he is no longer in sympathy with the Democrats, and has no future as a Populist in North Carolina.

Senator Butler yesterday mailed a circular letter to the Populist National Committeemen, asking them a number of questions the answers to which will determine the plans of the Populists with reference to the campaign of 1900

TO DIVIDE OLD LIBRARY SPACE.

Senate and House May Each Get Fourteen More Rooms.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—It is probable that as soon as Congress reassembles a resolution will be passed by the House to concur with the Senate in the division between the two houses of the space in the Capitol Building vacated by the Library of Congress.

The Senate desires to divide the space equally by a line drawn east and west, and will convert its share into committee rooms. The Committee on Rules of the House has the matter under consideration, and Speaker Henderson, Mr. Payne, and Mr. Dalzell have inspected the place. It is contemplated to fourteen committee rooms could be made for the use of the Senate, and fourteen for the House. The additioned rooms are sadly needed by both houses, and it is thought that a proposition to establish them will be favorably received.

When the Library of Congress moved out it was stipulated in an appropriation bill that the space should be used for no purpose whatever until Congress should dispose of it. In the last session it was proposed to locate the Capitol restaurants in the space, but the plan was not carried out. Another proposition for the utilization of the space is to establish a reference library as a branch of the Congressional Library. This has been recommended by Librarian Putnam in a recent report to the House and Senate.

POSTAL RECORDS NOT WANTED.

The Congressional Library Does Not Want the 12,000 Volumes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The Congressional Library is about to return to the Post Office Department the old records of that department. These half-forgotten books were disentombed when the department moved to its new building. Nobody knew exactly what to do with them, and it was finally decided that the library authorities might find them of historic value.

They were presented to the library accordingly. The records now occupy a room by themselves. They are packed in a solid mass across the room breast-high. The distance past the pile is 100 feet. They weigh twenty tons, and there are 12,000 volumes in the unassorted mass.

The library authorities received the gift with mingled feelings, and have been wondering what to do with it ever since. A little investigation showed that there was nothing suitable for the uses of the library in the collection, and the room is needed.

FARNHAM MEMORIAL LIBRARY.

To be Erected in Dublin, N. H., by a New York Woman.

Special to The New York Times.

DUBLIN, N. H., Dec. 22.—Mrs. H. P. Farnham of New York, a Summer resident here, has presented the town with a public library building to cost $20,000, to be called the Farnham Memorial Library, in memory of her late husband. A St. Louis architect has designed the building, and work on the foundation has begun.

In it will be placed what books remain of what is said to have been the first free public library in the United States. This was the Dublin Juvenile Library, founded by the Rev. Dr. L. W. Leonard in 1825. The institution was supported by contributions from the several school districts of this town, and was free to all inhabitants.

MAY ADVANCE HAT PRICES.

Eastern Manufacturers Seek to Form a New Trust.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., Dec. 22.—An effort is now being made to induce the leading hat manufacturers of this city, Fall River, Mass., and other Eastern cities to join a trust which will differ materially from any now organized. The object of the trust will be the advancement of prices, but every member of the combination will have full charge of the factory which he now controls and of the profits of the same, but all factories must have a uniform price for goods of an equivalent quality. If the combination is successful, all goods will be advanced from $1 to $3 a dozen, according to quality.

A secret conference of those interested in the trust was held a few days ago in New York. Although those who attended the meeting would not divulge the result, it was ascertained that severe opposition was met with by the refusal of a number of wealthy manufacturers, whose plants are in New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Another meeting will be held within a fortnight, and it is expected that those who have heretofore objected to the project will be brought into line.

Reports of State Banks.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 22.—The 208 State banks of discount reporting to the State Banking Department their condition at the close of business Dec. 4 have total resources of $366,304,182, as compared with $372,982,538 Sept. 20, a decrease of $6,678,856. The surplus is $18,489,983; undivided profits, $9,785,770; due depositors, $263,571,731.

Give Bensolyptus Tooth Powder one trial. Its merits will do the rest. Cleanses the teeth. Sweetens the breath. At all druggists.—Adv.

SUGAR PRICES MAY BE LOWER.

Refiners Have Found It Impossible to Prevent the Most Active Competition.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—Sugar refiners admit their inability to uphold card prices, and with the beginning of the new year the "equity" plan of selling the commodity will become a thing of the past. All sugar will be sold henceforth at competitive rather than established rates.

"This information," says The Modern Grocer, "will be a great surprise to the grocery trade throughout the country, for the immense capital invested in the combined sugar refineries has led every one to believe that the position taken by the refiners was impregnable."

The price of sugar has been slashed so mercilessly during the past year that the thinnest kind of a margin of profit is left. Meetings have been held and solemn compacts to make no cuts entered into, but all to no avail.

In all probability in the near future sugar will be sold even cheaper than ever before. Under the new plan, a thirty-day guarantee will be given on all sales made by the refiners.

SHORT ICE CROP IS EXPECTED.

Even in Maine the Rivers Are Still Open and a Moderate Winter Is Predicted.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Dec. 22.—At this date Winter has not arrived in Maine, and the ground is as bare as in August, while the rivers are entirely free from ice. This is pleasing to the ice dealers here, for they argue that if Maine's Winter is to be short, that of New York must be still shorter, so that there can be but little ice in the Hudson. A failure of the Hudson crop generally means brisk demand for Maine ice at high prices, but this year there is a surplus of about 1,000,000 tons of ice on the Hudson and 450,000 tons in Maine, and that in any event there can scarcely be a repetition of the famine of 1880. Furthermore, the ice trade is now practically controlled by one large corporation, the American Ice Company, which is able to so regulate the amount harvested, the distribution, and the prices that violent fluctuations are not likely to occur except under most unusual and unlooked-for circumstances. The corporation has many houses in Maine and in other States, and thus is able to get a crop in one section, even if there should be no ice at all in other localities.

In times past, as in 1880, ice has sold on the Penobscot as high as $4 a ton, and on several occasions for $2 a ton; but of late years the price has seldom gone above $1 a ton, and this year, with a great stock at all points, sales were made at Bangor of good ice as low as 35 and 40 cents a ton. The average for nine years has been about 75 cents a ton.

PAUPER GETS A PENSION.

Almshouse Inmate to Receive $3,993.60 Back Pay.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 22.—Mrs. Alice McGonigle, who has been an inmate of the Newcastle County almshouse since 1884, today received notice that she had been allowed a pension of $12 per month, with back pay amounting to $3,993.60. Mrs. McGonigle had two sons in the Union Army during the civil war, and the pension is on account of their deaths.

NO MORE WILD WEST SHOWS.

The Government Will Not Permit Indians to be Used in That Way.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—A new departure in the policy of the Department of the Interior is emphasized by unequivocal refusals which have met all recent requests for loans of Indians for exhibition purposes. Secretary Hitchcock and Commissioner of Indian Affairs Jones have determined to stop the abuses of the privileges, and have so stated in a number of communications lately.

Mr. Jones said to-day: "There will be no more Indians permitted to leave their reservations for Wild West Exhibitions purposes. The consent of the Indian Bureau for such exhibitions cannot be secured unless they are planned on lines showing the progress in Indian education. The day when the departments permitted Indians to be let for Wild West shows and such affairs is past. Such shows demoralize the Indians, many of whom would dress in citizen's clothes and would otherwise conform to more civilized ways but for the money there is in continuing in their old customs."

AFTER MAINE LIQUOR SELLERS.

League Formed to Enforce the Prohibitory Law.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Dec. 22.—The constituted authorities of Maine not having made much progress lately in the enforcement of the prohibitory liquor law, an organization known as the Maine Civic League, composed chiefly of clergymen and active men and women of their congregations, have taken the matter up and entered upon a vigorous warfare against the saloons. In Bath, Lewiston, Rockland, Waterville, and other places the movement has gathered considerable headway, and it is the avowed intention of the leaders of the league to carry the campaign into every city and town in the State. Many arrests have been made.

The usual punishment is a fine of $100 and costs, and in nearly every case the respondents appeal from the sentence of the municipal courts, taking the matter to the Supreme Court. By this means they secure a long delay in settlement, and sometimes a reduction of the fine.

Liquor law enforcement has been tried at intervals in every city in Maine, and to some extent the business is stifled in Portland and Lewiston—that is, driven under cover. In Bangor there has been no pretense of enforcing the law since 1878. There are about 185 open bars here, but very little drunkenness.

A PLUMBERS' SUPPLY TRUST.

After One Failure, Present Attempt Seems a Success.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 22.—Negotiations are pending in New York which will probably lead to the absorption of the Ahrens & Ott Manufacturing Company by a gigantic combine of manufacturers of enameled bathtubs and plumbers' supplies in the United States. Theodore Ahrens, representing the Louisville firm, is now in New York at a conference of the leading manufacturers. There was a report current today that the firm had sold out for $1,000,000. When asked about the reported sale, Charles Ahrens said: "There has been no sale. The price is not large enough."

Mr. Ahrens admitted that the deal for a combine was on, saying:

"This is the second time the manufacturers have tried to get together. Five months ago we thought everything had been arranged, when suddenly the bottom dropped out. The present negotiations indicate that the combine will be effected. I have heard nothing to-day from our representative in New York, however."

Some time ago the Ahrens & Ott Manufacturing Company sold its solder pipe plant to the Central Foundry Company.

New York Man Killed by a Train.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 22.—James Hughes, twenty-two years old, whose father keeps a saloon on Jane Street, New York, was struck by the Boston express train here to-night and killed. Hughes, with two companions, was waiting for an opportunity to board a passing freight train.

Travel, a Luxury.

The "Royal Limited," Finest Day Train in the World, leaves New York, South Ferry and Foot of Liberty St. Daily, 3 P. M.; arrives Washington 8 P. M. Splendid Dining and Café Car Service.—Adv.

FIND DEATH IN THE SEA

Italian Hotel, Monastery, and Villas Slide Into the Water.

DEBRIS SINKS FOUR VESSELS

Rock Upon Which Buildings Stood Became Detached and Caused the Disaster—Loss of Life Is Heavy.

ROME, Dec. 22.—A terrible disaster took place this afternoon at Amalfi, the popular tourist resort on the Gulf of Salerno. About 2 o'clock an enormous rock, upon which stood the Cappuccini Hotel, slid bodily into the sea with a deafening roar, and without a moment's warning, carrying with it the hotel, the old Capuchin Monastery below, the Hotel Santa Calerina, and several villas.

Many people were buried in the debris, which crushed four vessels to the bottom of the sea, destroying their crews. The mass of earth which slipped was about 50,000 cubic yards.

The population is in a state of terror, fearing fresh calamities. Troops have arrived upon the scene and begun rescue work.

It is believed that the loss of life is heavy, including a number of monks and the occupants of the hotel. As yet it is impossible to ascertain the exact number.

Amalfi is a small but lively town of 7,000 inhabitants, situated at the entrance of a deep ravine, surrounded by imposing mountains and rocks of the most picturesque forms.

The Capuchin Monastery was founded in 1212 by Cardinal Pietro Capuano for the Cistercians, but came into possession of the Capuchins in 1583. The building, which stood in the hollow of the great rock that rose abruptly from the sea to a height of 230 feet, contained fine cloisters and a charming veranda, and offered magnificent points of view.

The town is mentioned for the first time historically in the sixth century, when it enjoyed the protection of the Eastern Emperors. In the twelfth century the sea began gradually to undermine the lower portions, and a terrible inundation in 1343 proved still more disastrous.

DROWN ON A HOLIDAY.

More Than Forty Belgian Children Break Through the Ice.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 22.—More than forty school children were drowned this afternoon in an ice accident at Frelinghem, near the French frontier. The school children of the district had been given a holiday, with permission to play on the frozen River Lys. When the merriment was at its height the ice broke suddenly and the children disappeared. A few were rescued half dead, but the majority were drowned. Thirty-six bodies have been recovered, but others are still missing.

The catastrophe spread consternation through the town, where nearly every family suffered loss.

CHRISTMAS GIFT FOR EMPLOYES.

American Express Company Will Give Each a $5 Gold Piece.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—The executive officers of the American Express Company in this city have received instructions from the head office to make every person in the employ of the company a Christmas present of a $5 gold piece. There are 207 employes connected with the Boston office, but the Christmas gift is said to extend to all the employes of the company in the United States, of which there are about 30,000.

DIAMOND MATCH CHANGES.

One Director Resigns and Another May Follow His Example.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—Clarence Buckingham has resigned his position as a Director of the Diamond Match Company. The resignation was accepted, and he has been succeeded by Mr. W. M. Graves, the general manager of the company.

The office of auditor was created, and the Secretary, H. C. Cranz, appointed to the position. The Assistant Secretary, R. E. Wirt, succeeds Mr. Cranz.

The retirement of Mr. Buckingham is publicly announced to be because of numerous other engagements. His friends say he was not dissatisfied with the management of the company.

It is now probable that George H. Webster may leave the directory at the end of the year.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN'S CHUM.

Representative Stallings of Alabama His Constant Companion.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Representative McClellan, who has a companion in Congress with whom he is almost as intimate as he formerly was with Ermentrout of Pennsylvania, may lose him. His friend is Representative Stallings of Alabama, who aspires to be Governor of his State, and who may get the nomination if Gen. Shelley does not run off with it.

An observant writer for The Washington Times says of the acquaintance existing between McClellan and Stallings:

"Stallings and McClellan are like Damon and Pythias. They are inseparable. They walk together, they manage to sit side by side in the House, and they almost invariably dine together. There is only one time when they separate, and that is when McClellan enters society. Stallings does not care for society. While the New Yorker is dapper and always dressed in the height of fashion, the Alabaman is anything but a swell. His soft hat is as big as Bailey's or Champ Clark's, and he invariably wears a double-breasted sack coat. Stallings has a peculiar faculty of getting people out in the street when they talk with him—clear off the sidewalk and into the middle of the road. This is believed to have been acquired by his campaigning down in the Montgomery district, where the roads are narrow."

Boston's New Librarian.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—James Lyman Whitney, who for over thirty years has been connected with the Public Library of Boston, was to-day unanimously elected by the Board of Trustees to the office of Librarian of that institution.

Swindler Sentenced in Norwalk.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Dec. 22.—Two young men were arrested here to-day on a charge of attempting to swindle local storekeepers. They gave their names and addresses as Thomas Reardon of 190 Broad Street, and Joseph A. Callahan of Clarence Street, Bridgeport. Callahan was sentenced to jail for thirty days. Reardon was discharged for lack of evidence.

Work of the Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Dec. 22.—The work of the Court of Appeals during the year 1899 has effected the following results: Arguments on cases on general calendar and appeals from orders, 538; appeals dismissed, 80; motions disposed of, 152; total, 770.

From 7 A. M. to Midnight.

There is a through train every hour leaving Grand Central Station by the New York Central. Two-cent mileage tickets are good.—Adv.

IMPOSED ON SENATOR CULLOM.

Bill to Rehabilitate Deserters Was Introduced Before He Read It—Now Denounces the Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Senator Cullom of Illinois is a man of generous impulse, prone to be too willing to oblige anybody who comes to him on behalf of "comrades" of the war of the rebellion. He introduced a bill at the very beginning of the session proposing to give an honorable discharge to all soldiers who had served sixty days and who were borne on the records as deserters. When asked about the bill, the appearance of which created a certain surprise, he expressed an opinion to the effect that after so long a time it seemed to be about right to let up on the deserters, particularly if they were in suffering or distress.

When it was explained to him that there are about 160,000 deserters to be accounted for, and that his bill gave the deserter who should be rehabilitated an advantage over the man of honest and continued service, in that all others except deserters must have served ninety days in order to be eligible for pensions, he thought, and his thinking worried him when it was stimulated by letters from hundreds of soldiers protesting against such an unjust and uncalled for discrimination in favor of deserters and bounty jumpers.

Now the Senator gives a different account of how he came to introduce the bill. To begin with, he denounces it and declares that it shall have an early and adverse report. He says that as he was entering the Senate Chamber some one handed him a bill with the request it be introduced. The Senator casually glanced at the measure, and, not realizing its scope, sent it to the desk. Later his attention was called to the matter, and he made a statement on the floor of the Senate in which he frankly admitted he had made a mistake, and he notified the members of the Military Committee he did not favor the bill and asked an unfavorable report on it.

This statement was not given wide circulation, and the Senator has received a quantity of protests from the old soldiers throughout the country, who claim the bill opens the way for bounty jumpers, deserters, and other dishonorably discharged soldiers to have their names placed on the pension rolls.

"THE TWILIGHT OF THE GOD."

Play Presented by Mrs. Gould Without the Consent of the Author or the Publishers.

While the private performance of "The Twilight of the God" in Mrs. George Gould's private theatre at her handsome home at Lakewood may not create any further sensation beyond the pale of society, the feelings engendered through the use of the play without the consent of either the author or the publishers, who have copyrighted the book of which "The Twilight of the God" forms a part, will not readily disappear. The book, which was originally published in Scribner's Magazine, is copyrighted by Charles Scribner's Sons. In its present form it is called "The Greatest Inclination," and has had quite a vogue.

Charles Scribner said yesterday afternoon to a reporter in reply to a query: "The play is the same that we have copyrighted, and it is true that our permission to produce it was not asked. If it had been we most assuredly would have given it, for the performance was an amateur one and given privately. We certainly would not have withheld our consent if it had been asked, and we believe that the failure to ask it was an oversight. It is said that Mrs. Wharton is annoyed because she was not invited to the function, but I can hardly believe that is so, for her position in society is fully as good as that of Mrs. Gould. I believe that she is surprised to learn that her work was performed without consulting her, that is all.

"This book, which we published last Spring, is not her first literary venture. Previously she, in collaboration with Mr. Codman of Boston, wrote a book entitled 'Decoration of Homes.'"

Mrs. Edith Wharton is an intimate friend of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, who was a prominent figure in the cotillion at the Lakewood function, and one of the leaders of the ultra-fashionable set of Newport. She said last night that the fact that she was ignored by Mrs. Gould in the invitations did not concern her in the least, but that she felt hurt that her work was produced without her knowledge or consent, which could have been obtained without the slightest difficulty. Mrs. Wharton received credit for her work on the printed programme.

EXPENSES IN THE KLONDIKE.

Hospital Charges Are $35 Per Day—Milk Costs $4 a Quart.

SUFFERN, N. Y., Dec. 22.—David Fox, Jr., son of the proprietor of the Mountain View House, has just returned from the Klondike. He brought with him a few nuggets which are valued at $150 and a quantity of gold dust, the value of which cannot be estimated until it is assayed. Mr. Fox formed the first surveying and engineering company in Dawson City, under the title of Fox & Barwell, the latter being a Dominion land surveyor.

Mr. Fox was ill with typhoid fever at Dawson, and treatment in a private hospital cost him $35 per day. He was obliged to pay $4 per quart for cow's milk. He will return to Dawson in February, remaining there until June, when he will go to Cape Nome and engage in the surveying and mining business, and also look after the property interests he has there.

POLITICAL TANGLE IN ALABAMA

Man Who Under Peculiar Conditions Gave Up Office Wants It Back.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, Ala., Dec. 22.—A peculiar political tangle has developed here. Several weeks ago the Probate Judge was handed the resignation of Circuit Court Clerk Purtis, and he notified the Governor's office accordingly. This was followed by applications for appointment to the office. Two or three weeks later the Probate Judge notified the Governor to withhold appointment, as there was no vacancy.

It now is alleged that a citizen who wanted the office plied Purtis with liquor and induced him, while under its influence, to leave the country by representing to him that he had killed a man. Purtis signed his resignation, so the story goes, received $300, and went to Florida. When he learned how he had been tricked he took steps to recover his office. The case has been referred to the courts.

Escape Death on a Trestle.

Special to The New York Times.

LAWRENCEBURG, Ind., Dec. 22.—Frank Gaines and his little child, while crossing a Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway trestle, 200 feet long, heard the whistle of a locomotive, and the next instant saw a train coming around a curve, a short distance away. Two feet away was a cross-beam, which extended about a foot beyond each side of the trestle. Standing on the extreme end of this beam he steadied himself and the child while the train swept past.

A Handsome Court Room.

Every lawyer should be interested in the decoration of the new Appellate Court Room. Examine the splendid half-tone pictures of the interior and great paintings in the Illustrated Supplement of Sunday's Tribune. That Supplement is especially adapted to intelligent and educated people, and is considered one of the most charming publications issued by the New York press. It is equal to a dollar magazine.—Adv.

A Magnificent Train.

The "Pennsylvania Limited" via Pennsylvania Railroad. Makes fastest time to St. Louis; 24 hours to Chicago.—Adv.

SCHOOL BILL'S NEW FOES

Platt Declared to be Antagonist of One-Head System.

GOVERNOR'S WISHES IGNORED

Office Tenure of Machine Men Involved—Mr. Roosevelt Discusses Measure with President Low.

Strong opposition it is reported has developed within the Republican State organization to the proposed plan of the Unification Commission, of placing the public school system of the State under one head, which is favored by Gov. Roosevelt. The Governor is reported to be greatly interested in the idea, and wants to see it realized at the coming session of the Legislature. He will not find this an easy matter, as, according to a well-grounded report which was in circulation last night, Senator Platt and the organization leaders had determined to oppose the passage of the measure.

The plan proposed has for its object the placing of the schools under a Chancellor of the State Board of Regents. Should it become a law, it would affect the tenure of office of many employes in the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. Superintendent Charles R. Skinner and Deputy Superintendent Danforth E. Ainsworth are both organization men, and their friends are opposed to the passage of the proposed bill.

Gov. Roosevelt was the guest at dinner last evening of President Seth Low of Columbia University. The name of President Low has been mentioned in connection with the post of Chancellor of the State Board of Regents in case the plan proposed by the Unification Commission should pass the Legislature. The Governor and President Low had a talk over educational matters last night. The latter is an advocate of the plan.

Opposition to the plan on the part of the Republican organization will be somewhat of a surprise to the Governor's friends who favor its adoption. It has received favorable consideration from many of Gov. Roosevelt's advisers, who are not affiliated with the Republican organization, and

...ood energy, and an officer whose administration has coincided with the largely augmented usefulness and honor of the university.

Prof. Dewey has held the office of Secretary of the State Board of Regents of the University since 1888. The office, in conjunction with that of financial officer of the board was worth $5,000 per annum. Previous to his appointment he was Chief Librarian of Columbia College, in this city. When he assumed charge of the State Library he introduced a system of arrangement and indexing the volumes that became known as the Dewey system. The effect of his work was felt not alone upon the library but the entire power back of it, the Board of Regents and the university. Under his management it has grown to be one of the most stable, practical, and valuable working institutions of its kind in the world.

Prof. Dewey was born in Adams Centre, Jefferson County, N. Y., on Dec. 10, 1852. He was graduated from Amherst in 1874, where he was Acting Librarian from 1873 to 1876. He then took up a residence in Boston and devoted himself to library work and a system of simplifying and systematizing it; also the work of introducing the metric system of weights and measures.

He has been a contributor to various magazines in the advancement of his ideas and edited The Library Journal from 1876 until 1881. He also filled the editorial chair of Library Notes, Metric Bulletin, The Metric Advocate, and Spelling Reform Bulletin. He became manager of the Library Bureau in 1883 and Professor of Library Economy at Columbia College Library School in 1887, where he remained until he accepted the position from which he has just resigned. Fifteen years ago he founded the New York Library Club, and was for a period its President. He was also one of the charter members of the Association of State Librarians that was organized in California in May, 1888, with a representation from twenty-eight States.

TEACHERS' SALARIES CUT.

Edward L. Stephens, Superintendent of Schools for the Borough of Queens, has notified all the school Principals in the borough that the salary of every teacher, with the exception of those whose pay was not increased by the Ahearn law, and those whose salaries are $650 or less, will be reduced from 15 to 20 per cent. after Jan. 1, and that the reduction will continue through the school year from that date. Unless this cut is made Superintendent Stephens says, the force of teachers will have to be greatly reduced.

There are 730 teachers in the borough, and only 108 are benefited by the Ahearn law. More than 300 other teachers are receiving salaries in excess of $650, and all of them will be subjected to the cut. The Superintendent advises the teachers to obtain transfers to other boroughs.

JOINT COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS.

Steps toward the organization of a joint college admission examination board were taken yesterday afternoon at a conference held at Columbia University between representatives from colleges of the Middle States and Maryland.

The institutions represented at the conference were Barnard College, Bryn Mawr, Columbia, Cornell University, New York University, Princeton University, Rutgers College, Union College, the University of Pennsylvania, Vassar College, and the Woman's College of Baltimore. The secondary schools were represented by Dr. Julius Sachs of New York, Principal Edward J. Goodwin of the mixed High School of this city, and Principal Wilson Farrand of the Newark Academy. President Low of Columbia University presided, and Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler, the author of the resolution adopted at Trenton Dec. 20, was also present.

It was voted unanimously to establish a College Entrance Examination Board. This board will consist of a representative from every college in the Middle States and Maryland having a freshman class of fifty or more students that is willing to adopt the plan. The secondary schools will have five representatives on the board. The board will appoint each year a staff of examiners. The examinations will be held at a number of convenient points throughout the Middle States, and it is agreed that certificates issued by the board shall be accepted by the colleges in lieu of their independent entrance examinations, although the latter will be continued for the present.

A committee of five, of which Prof. Butler will act as Chairman, will be appointed today by President Low to complete the details of administration.

CITY COLLEGE BOYS STRUGGLE.

Students of the College of the City of New York made matters decidedly lively in the Tenderloin last night. There was a joint debate at Chickering Hall between members of the Clionian and Phrenodosian Societies, at which more than 2,000 persons were present. The subject for discussion was: "That the recent attitude of Great Britain is unjustifiable," the Clionian Society sustaining the affirmative. Dean George Chase of the New York Law School, Dr. Thomas Hunter of the Normal College of the City of New York, and Abraham Gruber, the judges, decided in favor of the affirmative after a very long consultation.

Meanwhile the representatives of the two societies became wildly demonstrative. When the meeting adjourned the students made matters as lively as they knew how, and until long after midnight Fifth Avenue, Madison Square, Broadway, and West Twenty-third Street were packed with people. The boys were aggressive and enthusiastic, and finally the police had to interfere. The students, for a while, paid no attention to the bluecoats, but when some of them who had already had their optics put in mourning were threatened with a night in a cell, they quieted down.

BIG STATE PROGRAMME.

The Republican legislative programme for the approaching session will be finally settled this morning at a breakfast to be given by Gov. Roosevelt at the home of his sister, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, 422 Madison Avenue. The following persons have been invited to be present: Senator T. C. Platt, leader of the Republican State organization; B. B. Odell, Jr., Chairman of the Republican State Committee; Dr. Albert Shaw, Nicholas Murray Butler, Gen. Francis V. Greene, Chairman of the Canal Advisory Commission; Charles Stewart Smith, John Harsen Rhoades, and Capt. J. Norton Goddard.

Some of the invited guests have not been friendly toward Senator Platt, and the State organization in the past, and the result of the conference is admittedly awaited with interest by the politicians, who are speculating as to the attitude of the organization toward proposed legislation which comes from outside its councils.

The questions to be discussed this morning and which are expected to be settled are:

Revision of the educational laws and the appointment of a Chancellor should the plan proposed by the Unification Commission be adopted.

Question of a successor to Louis F. Payn, State Superintendent of Insurance.

Question of a successor to Avery D. Andrews, Adjutant General, who has resigned.

Designation of Supreme Court Justices for duty in the Court of Appeals.

Composition of proposed Charter Commission.

Amendments to the city charter to be passed at the next session.

Further expenditure on improvements on the canals.

Revision of the tax laws.

Senator Platt and Chairman Odell would like to see Superintendent Payn retained at the head of the Insurance Department, but the Governor's friends say he will not reappoint him. Superintendent Payn publicly declared last week that his friends in the Senate would refuse to confirm any nomination other than his own, which might be sent in by the Governor.

Gov. Roosevelt said yesterday that his annual message to the Legislature was completed. It will be elaborate and of more than ordinary interest, according to those who know what it contains. Certain sections of the message have been submitted to specialists on the subjects to be treated.

It was reported at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night that Frank W. Johnson of Erie County will be elected Sergeant at Arms of the Assembly in place of James C. Crawford, deceased. Mr. Johnson was principal doorkeeper of the Assembly last Winter. Garret J. Benson of Albany is understood to be the organization's choice for Sergeant at Arms of the Senate to succeed Harry Jacquillard of Brooklyn, who has signified his intention of resigning. Benson was defeated last year for the place.

Bids of Gas Companies Higher.

Bids were opened for the lighting by gas for the year 1900 of the streets and buildings at the office of Commissioner Kearny, in the Park Row Building, yesterday. There were thirty-two bids. The Consolidated and the Amsterdam Gas Companies' bids are the same, 92½ cents per 1,000 feet for gas in public buildings. The Standard Gas Company did not put in any bids. The bids for the gas lamps in the streets are $17.50 per lamp. These bids include the maintenance of the lamp. Commissioner Kearny said that he was surprised that the gas companies had gone up in their prices. He added that the contracts would not be let for some time.

NEW ENGLAND TO THE OLD

Descendants of the Puritans Cheer for the British Arms.

DEMONSTRATION AT A DINNER

Toasts Drunk with Enthusiasm to the President and the Queen by a Brilliant Assemblage.

The ninety-fourth annual banquet of the New England Society in the City of New York, held in the grand ball room of the Waldorf-Astoria last night, was declared by many old members of the society to be the most elaborate in their recollection. It was remarkable, too, as being made the occasion of a pro-British demonstration on the part of the majority of the 528 members and guests at table.

The ornate room, with its grand ceiling, depicting Music and the Dance, had been profusely decorated with flags, bunting, and evergreens. In the rear of the table of honor the wall was decked in the centre with the seal of the society, surmounted by trophies of American flags and draped below with a large flag. It was flanked on the left by a four-starred Admiral's flag and on the right by the jack. From these, curtainlike, two British flags were draped. Over all were the arms of the United States, and to right and left of this main scheme were the arms of the various New England States, set off by flags. The double tier of boxes around the room were hung with American flags that were set off by a mass of banked and trailing evergreens. These boxes, when the speaking began, were filled with handsomely dressed women. The decorations of the seventeen tables were roses and smilax.

The souvenir was a pretty rustic well, with sloping red tile roof and a tiny bucket hanging from the windlass over a mirror representing water. A verse of "The Old Oaken Bucket" was pasted on tiles. The menu card was ornamented with an etching illustrative of E. J. Rankin's lines:

"Through snowy wilds devout they walked
With book and gun in hand."

AT THE TABLE OF HONOR.

Henry E. Howland, President of the society, presided. At the table of honor also were Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, Gov. Roger Wolcott of Massachusetts, Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, John Barrett, ex-Minister to Siam; Capt. French E. Chadwick, United States Navy; Col. Charles A. Woodruff, United States Army; Prof. William R. Terrett, the Rev. Dr. William H. P. Faunce, President of Brown University; the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, Prof. W. Gordon McCabe, Augustus Thomas, Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, President of St. Patrick's Society; George Gray Ward, President of St. George's Society; Frederic de Peyster Foster, President of St. Nicholas Society; Julien T. Davies, President of St. David's Society; Robert B. Roosevelt, President of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; Frederic A. Ward, President of the New England Society of Brooklyn; Tunis G. Bergen, President of the Holland Society; Milton I. Southard, President of the Ohio Society; Dr. William M. Polk, President of the Southern Society; the Rev. Dr. Edward H. Krans, President of the Canadian Society; Frederic J. de Peyster, President of the Huguenot Society; Daniel F. Appleton, President of the New England Society, 1877-79; Horace Russell, President of the New England Society, 1885-87; Cornelius N. Bliss, President of the New England Society, 1887-89; J. Pierpont Morgan, President of the New England Society, 1889-91, and Charles C. Beaman, President of the New England society, 1895-97.

Others present included Thomas F. Wentworth, William Dean Howells, Dr. Henry F. Walker, Richard T. Davies, Francis M. Bacon, Lawrence Godkin, E. C. Stedman, G. E. Stedman, George H. Story, Robert M. Gallaway, John H. Starin, Robert C. Ogden, George W. Van Siclen, Charles S. Smith, Gen. Francis V. Greene, William E. Dodge, Morris K. Jesup, E. V. W. Rossiter, C. L. Rossiter, Ashbel P. Fitch, William F. Havemeyer, Frederick D. Kilburn, James M. Varnum, Joel B. Erhardt, Horace E. Deming, George Henry Sargent, Collis P. Huntington, Charles R. Flint, Cephas Brainerd, George Wilson, and E. B. Treat.

CHEERS FOR THE BRITISH.

President Howland, in his opening address, which teemed with humorous anecdotes, made a reference to the Boers and the British that was productive of the pro-British demonstration, in which the spectators in the boxes participated. President Howland, alluding to the early colonists, said that, unlike the Boers in the Transvaal, they had given later comers a chance, a remark that was greeted with cries of "Good! Good!" "That is so!" and cheers.

"Our hearts," he went on, "beat with a quicker throb at the recollection of the achievements of these last pregnant years; the eye lights with enthusiasm at the sight of the flag whose fluttering folds have witnessed such scenes of danger and inspired such daring deeds, and our voices shout in unison of acclaim the achievements of what a wondering African called 'the angry Saxon race.'

"The American regular has shown in his stern resolve, his self-control, his obedience to orders, his contempt of danger, that while he leads a forlorn hope in war he is the advance guard of liberty and justice, law and order, peace and happiness.

"The gallant officers, who, true to the spirit of the service, stood up on the firing line in Cuba and the Philippines, charging heights, wading rivers, and storming the trenches at the head of their men, have shed new glory upon the American army, and none more illustriously than that splendid soldier, Major Gen. Henry W. Lawton, who, after a distinguished and brilliant service of nearly forty years in two wars and continuous Indian fighting, has received the soldier's summons on the field of battle.

"Such men have their counterparts in the very pink and flower of the chivalry of England, who face their foe standing and are now charging full front and fearlessly into the storm of shot and shell that awaits them, deeming it, in the language of young Hubert Hervey, 'A grand thing to die for the expansion of the empire.' [Loud applause.]

"The pride of England in its navy is justly matched by that of every American in his own. Its record from the days of John Paul Jones to those of Dewey and Sampson is unsurpassed in the history of the world." [Applause.]

TO PRESIDENT AND QUEEN.

Judge Howland then called upon the company to pledge "the nation's representative head, the Commander in Chief of its army and navy, the President of the United States."

The toast was drunk standing, the orchestra plying "The Star-Spangled Banner," in which the company joined enthusiastically.

When quiet had been restored, Judge Howland continued: "In the past year, when the friendship between the mother country and this has been so strongly cemented, I wish to say that in her hour of trouble it would be well to drink to that august lady, the Queen of England and the Empress of India."

This toast was drunk with equal enthusiasm, the band playing "God Save the Queen."

Prof. William R. Terrett next spoke to the toast "Forefathers' Day."

"It is sometimes said that the Puritan was narrow, that he was a religious bigot, that he cared for nothing but his fantastical religion," he remarked, "but that was a mistake. He cared for almost all the great things of the world. The Puritan knew little of sculpture or of painting. He did as Lincoln advised—he did the great things first. I have often thought that after the Puritan had finished the regeneration of the world he might have turned his attention to art and science, and there is no reason why he might not have succeeded in both.

"In him was enough of tragedy, of agony, of rapture, and of glory to furnish themes for a century of poets and thinkers. The Puritan failed in much, but he failed most illustriously. The great failures of the past are the foundation of the present. It is the men who have dared and failed greatly who have made civilization possible to man."

Prof. W. Gordon McCabe, a veteran of the Confederate Army, was called upon to speak to the toast, "Our Reunited Country." He said that he was puzzled that nearly all the orators had insisted that the Pilgrims really founded and shaped the destinies of the Nation, and invited his hearers to come down to Jamestown when they met there to celebrate the anniversary of the first permanent English settlement in America, as a blending of the two points of view would give a truer perspective as to the National development.

"What you call the Puritan spirit, of which you are justly proud," he said, "has never been confined to New England alone, nor do I believe that Virginia can claim exclusive heritage in the gracious and generous qualities of the cavalier."

SOUTHERNER HITS AT BRYAN.

He referred to the probability of Bryan leading the Democratic forces in the coming Presidential campaign as "our great American version of the Passion Play of Obergammergau," and said that during it he expected to hear some hard things said about his solid section. "I trust," he said, "that when the swelling clouds of next November sweep him from the public ken, he may find his consolation in the remembrance that every cloud has a silver lining," and then, in a drawling, sarcastic tone, quoted the closing sentence of the famous "crown of thorns, cross of gold" speech.

In conclusion, Prof. McCabe said: "Should war come, men of the North should hear the tramp of the Southern legions as they wheel into line to touch elbows with the stalwart sons of New England, eager to keep time with cadenced step to the music of the Union, and to hedge round with stubborn steel that Starry Banner that symbolizes once more to us as to you the majesty of American citizenship and the indestructibility of American institutions."

Col. Charles A. Woodruff spoke to the toast "The Army." "There are those," he said, "who speak of the army as though its members were a class different and distinct from the honest, law abiding citizen; not moved by the same warm impulses of patriotism and respect for civil rights and laws; ever ready and eager to oppress the people. This is simply bosh, pure demagogy.

"If a republican form of government is synonymous with anarchy and lawlessness, then our army, which under the most trying circumstances has ever been found upon the side of law and order, is dangerous; but if a republic means a government subject to laws made by the people, then an army formed, as is ours, from the people, and of the people, and by the people, is a necessity.

"Every American who loves valor, justice, and honor should be proud of the record of our regular army, in war and peace, from 1701 to 1899."

Rear Admiral Sampson, in rising to respond to the toast, "The Navy," was warmly greeted. He confined himself to thanking the company for the welcome accorded to him and his confrères.

The toast to "The Old Commonwealth" was responded to by Gov. Wolcott, who dwelt upon the glorious history and traditions of New England.

LAWTON'S MESSAGE TO AMERICA.

Ex-Minister Barrett announced the toast to "The New Pacific." He vigorously protested against the calumnies and arguments of the anti-expansionists, "the anti-responsibility party," as he called them, and continued:

"In my hand I hold an unread warning and message to the American people—for I hope through the medium of the New England Society that they may go to all his mourning countrymen—which came to me last month in the form of a letter from Gen. Lawton, who has just fallen in the struggle to maintain without faltering America's honor, prestige, and influence in the new Pacific. Had he lived his official position would have prevented giving publicity to these sentiments. He has gone, but his influence still lives, and it is good that they should be heralded throughout the land. He wrote:

"'I would to God that the whole truth of this whole Philippine situation could be known by every one in America as I know it. If the real history, inspiration, and conditions of this insurrection, and the influences, local and external, that now encourage the enemy, as well as the actual possibilities of these islands and peoples and their relations to this great East, could be understood at home, we would hear no more talk of unjust "shooting of government" into the Filipinos, or of hauling down our flag in the Philippines. If the so-called anti-imperialists would honestly ascertain the truth on the ground and not in distant America, they, whom I believe to be honest men misinformed, would be convinced of the error of their statements and conclusions, and of the unfortunate effect of their publications here. If I am shot by a Filipino bullet it might as well come from one of my own men, because I know from observations, confirmed by captured prisoners, that the continuance of fighting is chiefly due to reports that are sent out from America.

"Who can question the honesty of opinion voiced by this fearless, noble soldier, whom all the Nation mourn? With the impending consideration by Congress of the Philippine question, it is well that there should be a clearing of the atmosphere and unprejudiced effort to reach the truth and do what is right in our responsibilities."

Col. Woodruff at this point announced the receipt of the following telegram from Adjt. Gen. Corbin:

"I have just asked Judge Howland to request the New England Society to help us to provide for Gen. Lawton's widow and children. Please help us in your own way, which will be better than any I can suggest."

Augustus Thomas spoke to the toast "The New Englander and the Land."

THE BOSTON BANK FAILURE.

Shawmut Bank Offers to Advance Depositors of Globe National 50 Per Cent. of Their Accounts.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—Another day of unrest in Boston's financial circles went by without incidents of a startling nature. The receivership for the Globe National Bank took nearly every banker and broker by surprise, and before business in the money market began, forebodings were dire. But prophesying and fears were not realized, for the situation to-night was considered as good if not slightly better than at any time for a fortnight.

Business men learned the news only this morning, and a number of out-of-town customers, who came to draw money for Christmas were considerably upset by the information that the bank was closed. One man in his excitement threatened to "pump lead" into those who had ruined him.

During the forenoon the National Shawmut Bank made public the following notice: "That there may be as little inconvenience as possible to the depositors of the Globe National Bank and others the National Shawmut Bank offers to advance to-day to all depositors in the Globe Bank against their deposits 50 per cent. of the net amount of the same."

At a meeting of creditors of the John P. Squire Company, Mr. Chaplin, the assignee made a denial of the reported indebtedness of the firm to the Globe National Bank. He stated that the firm was represented as owing more than $1,000,000 through the falsifying of the books of the bank.

This was done, Mr. Chaplin explained, by charging the notes and collateral loans against the firm without crediting the collateral, so that every loan was made to appear twice as large as it should. An explicit explanation of the facts caused the overdraft to disappear.

The Globe Bank's New York correspondents were the National City Bank and the National Bank of North America. It had a credit balance at each.

To Continue Business of Squire & Co.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 22.—The creditors of the John P. Squire & Co. corporation, at a meeting to-day, voted to continue the business of the firm under an assignee subject to the assistance and approval of a committee of three representing the creditors.

OPERA 'BUS TEAM RUNS AWAY.

A handsome large opera 'bus belonging to Emanuel Einstein of 45 East Seventy-second Street, driven by Edward Murphy, was wrecked about 11:30 o'clock last night at Forty-first Street and Fifth Avenue. The driver was thrown off and his skull was fractured and one of the horses attached to the 'bus had a large gash cut in his side and may have to be shot.

The team took fright at Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street while going to the opera for Mr. Einstein and his party. The horses ran to Forty-first Street, where the 'bus struck a public cab, driven by Frank Courtney. The cab driver jumped and escaped injury, but the driver of the 'bus was thrown to the pavement. He was removed to Flower Hospital.

Miss Potter's Trouble.

Miss Jennie O'Neil Potter, elocutionist, was taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday suffering, according to the report of the examinging physician, Dr. F. W. Robertson, from bronchitis, which threatened serious developments. Miss Potter had been previously arraigned in the West Side Police Court before Magistrate Deuel charged by Samuel E. Harris of 342 Manhattan Avenue with being insane. She lives at 134 West Ninetieth Street in the building owned by Mr. Harris, who said in his complaint that she had been acting in a peculiar manner. He also alleged that she was addicted to the morphine habit and had been in Bellevue before.

Mrs. Sanderson Is Acquitted.

MARSHALL, Mich., Dec. 22.—The jury in the case of Mrs. Sanderson, charged with killing her husband by feeding him ground glass, returned a verdict of not guilty to-night.

HOW YOUNG ROBERTS DIED

Struck by a Shell While Trying to Save Buller's Guns.

BRAVERY OF OTHER OFFICERS

British Soldiers Fought Until Cut Off by the Boers, and Even Then Declined to Surrender.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The Daily Telegraph has a special from Chieveley, dated Dec. 16, which tells how Lieut. Roberts, son of Lord Roberts, fell at Tugela River. It says:

"The horses of the Fourteenth and Sixty-sixth Batteries had been killed, and Lieut. Roberts, Capt. Schofield, and Capt. Congreve of the Rifles attempted, with gunner volunteers, to drag out the guns. Capt. Schofield succeeded, helped by a Corporal and some men.

"Lieut. Roberts was hit badly by a shell. Capt. Congreve was struck repeatedly and wounded slightly. After awhile Capt. Congreve, Capt. Foster, and Major Baptie brought Lieut. Roberts from the open into a little ravine, where he lay hidden from the enemy's terrible fire.

"Fourteen gunners, fourteen men of the Devonshire Regiment, and —— men were with Col. Bullock. When the retirement was ordered these men, with isolated parties of Devonshires and Scots Fusiliers, together with some of the Queen's, were cut off and captured. Many fought until late in the afternoon, a part of the Irishmen running the gauntlet of the Boer Mausers from hiding places along the river bank.

"At 5 P. M. forty Boers approached the ten abandoned guns. On espying Col. Bullock, Capt. Congreve, and the officers in the ravine, they called upon the British to surrender. Col. Bullock declined and threatened to shoot, although his party had only fourteen rifles.

"The Boers retired from the guns, and a parley ensued. Then a hundred Boers rode up to within a few yards of the party, but Col. Bullock swore he would not be a prisoner, whereupon a Boer knocked him down with his rifle butt.

"Afterward the enemy gave our wounded water and cordials. Then, having taken all their arms, ammunition, and field glasses, they let them return by our ambulances.

"Col. Bullock, Col. Hunt, Major Walter, and Capt. Goodwyn were taken prisoners. The Scots Fusiliers lost nearly two companies captured."

A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Chieveley, dated Dec. 17, estimates the casualties in Gen. Buller's repulse as 1,150, including 332 missing. It announces that "a portion of the British troops has returned to Frere."

A correspondent at Modder River, under date of Dec. 17, describing the changes in the art of warfare, says:

"It would be almost impossible to take such a position as Magersfontein by assault. The modern battle, owing to the length of rifle range, will last six days, where formerly it would only have lasted a few hours.

"The Boer trenches, which are rather like underground dwellings than trenches, always provide a safe means of retreat. They are very wide and deep and are casemated at intervals, allowing the concentration of defenders at any given point without danger to themselves.

"The British here are anxious that the Boers should attack them; and the belief is prevalent that treachery is largely responsible for the underestimate placed upon the Boer forces by the cavalry scouts."

The Chieveley correspondent of The Standard, who attributes the whole disaster involved in Gen. Buller's repulse to the mistake of Col. Long in taking the artillery too close to the river, says:

"Col. Long fired for ninety minutes, and simply exhausted his ammunition."

The Cape Town correspondent of The Times, under date of Dec. 17, says:

"The Boer fighting line is very thin, and a single British success might crumble it completely. The real danger, however, is not the military situation, but the likelihood of a Dutch rebellion, which would make the area of war so vast that an additional 50,000 men would be easily swallowed up in maintaining the enormous length of British communicatinos."

Referring to the tardy acceptance of assistance from local forces, the correspondent says:

"Gen. Buller undoubtedly at the beginning displayed a certain self-sufficiency and unwillingness to accept local advice and assistance, which events rapidly modified."

Owing to the gravity of the situation, the War Office officials will not remit their duties during the Christmas holidays.

The War Office has issued an official warning against British subjects or foreigners in British territory trading with or supplying the Boer Republic, either directly or indirectly, with any kind of merchandise whatsoever. This is regarded as showing that the Government has good evidence of the existence of such traffic, and that even some English firms have been supplying the enemy, perhaps unintentionally, through foreign consignees.

It is announced that two battalions of the Guards will be included in the Eighth Division.

Lord Kitchener will join Lord Roberts at Gibraltar. The Earl of Erroll, Hereditary Lord High Constable of Scotland, will accompany the Commander in Chief in special service.

The Earl of Derby is raising a corps of volunteers in Lancashire.

Victor Christian Cavendish, member of Parliament for West Derbyshire, and heir apparent of the Duke of Devonshire, has volunteered to go to the front.

A Cape Town dispatch, dated Dec. 17, reports that Commandant Diedericks of the Boer forces was killed in a recent engagement, but no details are given.

Advices from Naauw Poort describe everything as quiet there, and the only fresh news from Arundel concerns the weather, which is excessively hot.

Gen. Methuen's complaint about the rudeness of his opponent is the latest surprise of this surprising war, and, judging from the tone of some of the comment, Gen. Methuen's peevishness is more distasteful to many people in Great Britain than his continued silence would have been.

There is no diminution of the enthusiasm among the volunteers. All kinds of offers are reaching Lord Chesham, who is to command the mounted volunteer force. Members of the Stock Exchange have already promised one hundred horses from their stables, and an offer of an Irish contingent of 115 hunting men was accepted this morning.

Prince Francis of Teck, younger brother of the Duchess of York, sailed for Cape Town to-day with a detachment of the Royal Dragoons.

Lord Salisbury and Gen. Roberts had a conference with the Queen at Windsor this afternoon.

A dispatch from Cape Town, dated Sunday, Dec. 17, says that Gen. Methuen's primary object in crossing the Modder River appears to have been to establish searchlight communication with Kimberley, which is believed to be still on full rations. The water in the mines is plentiful. On the other hand, in spite of their usual tactics, it is considered possible that the Boers have been compelled to assume the offensive, the commander having arranged for the disposition of the forces and anticipating difficulty in maintaining food supplies in the present positions. Moreover, it is said there is a growing desire among the Free Staters to return home, which is testified to on many sides and may tend to precipitate an action on the part of the Boer commands.

In spite of the delay of Gen. Methuen in advancing, he is regarded as largely the master of the situation, and his entrenched position is believed to be unassailable. In the event of the Boers attacking Kimberley Gen. Methuen would be enabled to make a counter move with his artillery and cavalry. Consequently, such a movement on the part of the Boers, it is said, is not contemplated. It is apparent, therefore, that to "make haste slowly" is the truest policy at present. In accordance with Gen. Methuen's dictum, the army should not advance faster than the slowest ox-wagon.

A War Office dispatch from Pietermaritzburg, Natal, gives a list of casualties, Monday, Dec. 18, of seven men killed and fourteen wounded, all non-commissioned officers and men. The names of the regiments concerned indicate a hitherto unrecorded sortie from Ladysmith on that date.

GEN. MILES ON BOER TACTICS.

Says They Are Not Similar to Those of the Indians—Their Success Not Surprising.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22.—Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles to-day, in expressing his opinion regarding the South African war, said to a reporter:

"The struggle between the British and the Boers is a very serious war. There have been some severe losses, and I believe there will be more serious encounters before it is ended. As to the probable results, I, of course, cannot predict. If the British are defeated, is it likely to involve Europe in serious complications? It might, and it might not.

"As to the tactics of the contending armies, both seem to be pursuing what is termed 'open-order' methods. It is a mistake to compare the tactics of the Boers to those of our Indians. Their tactics are the white man's tactics.

"The outcome, of course, depends upon the skill of the commanders, as it does in every war. The Boers have been preparing for it for the last ten years. In view of the circumstances, I do not think their showing so far is in the nature of a surprise.

"The Boers have had no difficulty in procuring ammunition. The people in the Transvaal are accustomed to the use of powder in mining operations. There they know how to manufacture cartridges. Besides, they had plenty of money to buy necessary war materials beforehand and store them away for use when needed.

"To succeed in war is to get ready before you commence hostilities."

GERMAN SENTIMENT VEERING.

BERLIN, Dec. 22.—A gradual veering of public opinion in Germany regarding the war in South Africa is becoming apparent. The change is led by the inspired section of the press. To-day several articles appear pointing in the new direction.

The Cologne Gazette argues strongly against the "folly of demonstrative Anglophobia." It says:

"Germany's real interest is to maintain absolute neutrality in sentiment. It is wise to retain England's good-will if Germany intends to develop colonially."

The Berliner Post contains an obviously inspired article in which this argument is made:

"South African confederation is impossible without harbors and the seashore. England, as a great power, is necessary for the maintenance of the world's political equilibrium; and Germany's policy will be to keep friends with England."

The Kreuz Zeitung also contains to-day a paragraph meant to be Anglophile.

There is no doubt that the Government is beginning to bring the weight of its influence on the press to bear in favor of England. The same is true regarding the army, navy, and official world.

Emperor William's influence is now strongly exerted in an Anglophile direction. It is said, on reliable authority, that he has repeatedly expressed himself during the week in the following vein:

"We must not repeat last year's mistake. Right or wrong, we must continue friends with England."

RIOT AT A PRO-BOER MEETING.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—A pro-Boer demonstration convened this evening at the Tivoli-Vauxhall by the Executive Committee of the Jeunesse Royaliste ended in a riot.

The Socialists entered in force and broke up the meeting, amid indescribable uproar and shouts of "Vive la Social revolution" and "A bas Déroulède," which were met with counter cries of "Vive Déroulède" and "Vive l'Armée."

Several Nationalist Deputies who were present endeavored to speak, but they were quite inaudible. A free fight ensued, and the proprietor of the hall turned off the gas. The combatants then lighted newspapers and continued the fight, smashing the fittings of the hall and using them as weapons. Finally, the police cleared the room; but they were compelled to charge several times before order was re-established.

PORTUGAL FEARS THE BOERS.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The Lisbon correspondent of The Daily Mail, discussing the Boer importation of food, munitions of war, and recruits by way of the Portuguese port of Lorenzo Marquez, says:

"Portugal is undoubtedly doing her utmost to check the transit of war material for the Boers through Delagoa Bay, although Great Britain would do well to make a demand for greater watchfulness. Portugal, however, is in constant terror of a Boer raid on her African possessions, and cannot stop the passage of volunteers for the Transvaal.

WINSTON CHURCHILL IS SAFE.

Escaped from the Boers and Is Now at Delagoa Bay—Would Have Been Released.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Lady Randolph Churchill has received a cable dispatch from her son, Winston Churchill, who was captured by the Boers in Natal and taken to Pretoria, and whose escape from there was announced Dec. 14.

He has arrived safely at Delagoa Bay.

The following press dispatch has been received from Lorenzo Marques, under date of Dec. 17, regarding Mr. Churchill's escape:

"Mr. Churchill wrote Gen. Joubert on Dec. 9, asking to be released on the ground of being a war correspondent. Gen. Joubert on Dec. 13 replied that Mr. Churchill had been detained because he had been represented as a combatant assisting an armored train to escape. He added that Mr. Churchill was unknown to him personally, but he would accept his assurance that he was a non-combatant and would order his release.

"The order arrived at Pretoria ten hours after Mr. Churchill had escaped, leaving behind him a letter expressing gratitude for the treatment he had received."

BULLER'S WOUNDED REMOVED.

CHIEVELEY CAMP, Natal, Dec. 17.—The camp which was pitched to the left of the position taken up by the Union Brigade was shifted from that point this morning to Chieveley.

The wounded are being entrained for Pietermaritzburg. Most of the wounds are in the arms or legs. Dr. Treves is operating on the wounded. Sir William MacCormack attended at the railway platform, and several assistant Surgeons are giving every attention.

MAY USE JACKSON AS A MODEL.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The Daily News sees immense significance in the fact that Lord Roberts has appointed on his staff Lieut. Col. Henderson, author of a life of Gen. Stonewall Jackson, the Confederate leader, and a man who has closely studied the history of the American civil war, especially as he has not served under Lord Roberts before and is but little known to him personally.

The appointment is regarded by The Daily News as proving Lord Roberts's belief that what is wanted in the war in South Africa is a strict application of Jackson's principles. It also connects the appointment with a rumor that Gen. Joubert served under Gen. Stonewall Jackson.

BOERS HEAVILY REINFORCED.

STERKSTROOM, Cape Colony, Dec. 16.—The Boers have been largely reinforced since Gen. Gatacre's reverse at Stormberg. The country north of that point is in arms, and the farms of the loyalists are being taken by the Boers, who reap the crops.

Boer accounts of successful engagements are printed for distribution throughout the disaffected districts.

Dutch Protest Against "Cruelties."

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 22.—A committee has been formed to draw up a protest against cruelties alleged to have been committed by the British in South Africa. A manifesto will be issued to the people of England and the Continent reciting instances.

Consul Hay Prepares for Duty.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Adelbert S. Hay, the new United States Consul at Pretoria, formally received at the United States Embassy to-day a number of wives and other relatives of British officers who came to make special requests regarding the prisoners at the Transvaal capital.

BOERS' STRUGGLE APPROVED.

Just before the Board of Aldermen adjourned yesterday afternoon Alderman Ledwith (Tam.) called an attendant and sent a resolution to the desk. Alderman Muh, who was in the chair, ordered Clerk Martin to read the document, and the latter began:

"Whereas, A state of war exists between the republic of the Transvaal—"

"I move it be referred to the Committee on War," interrupted Alderman Woodward, (Rep.)

The Chairman banged the desk with the gavel, and demanded that the board be in order, and the Clerk proceeded to read as follows:

"Whereas, A state of war exists between the Republic of the Transvaal in South Africa and the monarchy of England; and

"Whereas, The people of South Africa are defending their homes and firesides from the incursion of the foreign invader, who, for the lust of gold and the acquisition of power, are endeavoring to deprive those God-fearing people of their inalienable rights, chief among which is the right to govern their own country in their own way and for the benefit of their posterity; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we, enjoying the blessings of freedom and representative government, desire to place on record our hope for the success of the Boers, those noble, stalwart farmers now repeating at the close of the nineteenth century the struggle which our forefathers underwent at its dawn against the same common enemy; and we pray that the God of Battles will give success to their arms, so that they and their children may enjoy in perpetuity the greatest of all endowments, the power of making their own laws and of governing themselves without the dictation or suggestion of any country or power on earth."

"All in favor of the resolution will say 'Aye,'" said Chairman Muh.

Several "ayes" were heard, and then the Chairman declared the resolution adopted, without putting the negative. A few spectators who sat in the gallery applauded.

PRESIDENT'S CRITIC HISSED.

An audience that filled the large hall of Cooper Union listened to an address last night by Gamaliel Bradford of Boston on "Our Philippine Problem." The meeting was one of a series of four conducted by the People's Institute, in which the colonial policy of the Government is to be discussed from different viewpoints. At the close of the address an opportunity was offered to those present to ask questions.

There were signs of disapproval, and at one time, when the speaker asserted that the only hope for the country was in the success of the Democratic Party next year, there was a regular storm of hisses. Charles Sprague Smith presided.

Mr. Bradford began his address by referring to the success achieved by Great Britain in dealing with her colonies in the Malay Peninsula, and contrasted with them the condition of Sumatra, where Holland has had a war in progress for twenty-five years.

"Our methods," said Mr. Bradford, "are likely to be those of the Dutch, the Spanish, and the French, I fear."

Mr. Bradford said that so far as commerce is concerned the cost of the Philippines would exceed the profits of twenty years of trade. If there were any profits, too, they would go chiefly to the syndicates. He prophesied that if America should keep the Philippines there would be a war over China soon. He continued:

"Mr. Roosevelt says there is no more danger in a standing army than in the police. I would recommend to His Excellency that when he retires from office, and can spare time from his gymnastic exercises, he should spend a little time reading some first lessons in history. Mr. Root says that a standing army should be maintained so as to be prepared to go to war. That means the beginning of military rule. There are plenty of wealthy men who would not object to having this city put under military rule at once.

"The personality of Mr. McKinley is the real issue. Our only hope now is in the Democratic Party. [A storm of hisses, which the Chairman suppressed.] The Democratic Party to-day stands for the rights of the people. If McKinley is re-elected, the fate of the Republic is sealed. McKinley is not a big enough man to overthrow the Republic himself, but the people would then have approved his policy, and a military dictator could not be far distant."

BRITISH STEAMER DISABLED.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—A dispatch received here says the British steamer Appomattox, Capt. Foall, which sailed from London Dec. 16 for Newport News, passed Kinsale today bound for Queenstown, with the British steamer Nasmyth, Capt. Braithwaite, in tow.

The Nasmyth sailed from New York Dec. 3 for Manchester, and after covering more than half her voyage her shaft broke. She was then sighted and picked up by the Appomattox.

NEW SHIPBUILDING PLANT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 22.—The Murphy Iron Works of this city has just demonstrated the fact that steel and iron ships can be built here. Up to a short time ago no local firm had the boldness to attempt such a departure, and when the Murphy

GAGE ON PUBLIC FINANCES

The Secretary at a Forefathers' Day Dinner at Orange.

GOVERNMENT AND THE BANKER

Functions of Each Discussed with Reference to the Needs of the Country's Business.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 22.—The annual Forefathers' Day dinner of the Orange New England Society was held this evening in Upper Music Hall. The hall was tastefully decorated, the National colors and Christmas greens predominating. About 300 sat down to the tables. President C. J. Kidder presided and acted as toastmaster.

The principal speaker of the evening was Secretary of the Treasury Gage, whose topic was "Some Aspects of the Public Finances." The other speakers were the Rev. Dr. Walter D. Buchanan of the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York, whose theme was "Forefather's Day"; Justice William W. Goodrich of the New York Supreme Court, who spoke on "The Modern Puritan," and Severo Mallet-Prevost of this city, who was a member of the Venezuelan Boundary Commission, who told of "The Paris Tribunal of 1899."

Secretary Gage began his address with a reference to his earliest New England ancestor, who settled at Yarmouth, on Cape Cod, about fifteen years after the landing of the Pilgrims, and who was not very much of a Puritan, as he once went fishing on Sunday and was duly fined for it. After paying a serious tribute to the Pilgrim Fathers the Secretary took up the theme assigned to him, and said, in part:

FIVEFOLD FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

"Among the many problems which are thrust upon us, from which, until rightly solved, we must ignorantly suffer, the problem of Governmental and public finance is not among the least, and it is upon this particular problem that I venture to take your time. The problem is fivefold, or, rather, it is one under five principal divisions, and may be thus classified:

"First—The independent Treasury—its desirability as a measure of safety to the public funds, and its economic evil as an absorbent of that portion of the capital circulating in the form of money.

"Second—The effect and influence for good or evil of Government issues of legal-tender money.

"Third—The money standard.

"Fourth—Banking and currency.

"Fifth—The public debt and taxation.

"As to the independent Treasury, we witness a strange inconsistency. The Congress of the United States formulates a great banking system, and endows it with multiplied checks and guards calculated to give safety to its operations. The Government assumes over the institutions organized under the law—now some 3,500 in number—a close and vigilant supervision. It appoints special agents clothed with large powers of jurisdiction. It allows the institutions thus under its patronage and protection to take under their control some two thousand millions of dollars of the people's money, while in its own fiscal operations the Government itself will not trust the best of them to the extent of one dollar. In direct opposition to Governmental methods abroad, which have for generations transacted their financial operations through banking agencies, it takes up into its own strong box the fruits of the taxation it imposes.

"If general prosperity appears, the products of human industry increase in quantity, or improve in price. Then the proceeds of taxation are, pari passu, larger. As a consequence, the supply of money, increasingly necessary to more active conditions, through the effect of Government action, is at that important period diminished in volume by being withdrawn from public use. On the other hand, and quite to the contrary, when business depression comes, or activity diminishes, prices fall. Then the public revenue declines and becomes relatively less than the public expenditure. The public hoard, which might have been useful under reverse conditions, is then freely poured out into channels where it cannot be profitably used. I offer these comments to excite reflections. I do not suggest a present remedy.

LEGAL-TENDER PAPER MONEY.

"I might speak after a similar fashion in regard to the legal-tender paper money issued by the Government. Really a debt obligation, they are, through their legal-tender feature, given in certain directions the potentiality of money itself. In the bank reserves they are recognized by law as equal in efficiency to gold. Now, banking reserves are in a particular sense the foundation upon which the large superstructure of credit reposes, and upon the verity and quality of these reserves the immediate solvency of the credit structure depends.

"One does not have to look long to see a vital difference of quality between standard money itself—gold—and the Government's promise to pay money. If the latter were supported by a deposit—dollar for dollar of gold—in the Public Treasury, this criticism would not exist. The sign or promise of the thing would be, substantially, the thing itself. Such, however, is not the condition of things. Behind some $440,000,000 of Government legal-tender paper there is held $100,000,000 in gold. To make good this great difference the Government has no convertible value in hand. It must, either by borrowing from others or by taxation upon those who have, secure the means to make good the difference.

"But, quite aside from these weaknesses, there has been developed in the general public mind a conviction more evil, perhaps, in its final effects than are those to which I have just alluded. The conviction is that the law makes money; while the truth is deeply founded in the nature of things that the law can do no such thing. It can recognize and give sanctions; it cannot create.

"But I am not going to take up your time in any argument for immediate change or repeal, either as to the independent Treasury, or the law which establishes Government legal-tender paper money. In my opinion, it would be a waste of time to attempt this. Prejudice and preconceptions are too deep-rooted. Time and a large knowledge are essential to their cure. Let me pass to the third question—the standard of money.

"Here we come to a question of immediate and practical import. It has been the occasion of much heated debate, as well as of calm and deliberate study. Political parties have formulated propositions concerning it, and embodied these propositions into the body of their political doctrines. Agitation and doubts, excited by the long debate, have disturbed business, adversely affected industry, and brought disaster and ruin to thousands.

RESTORATION OF CONFIDENCE.

"Three years ago the voice of the people decreed a period of rest. That voice declared for the preservation and perpetuation of that form of metallic money which has long been in use by us, as the ultimate measure of value, and the standard of future payments. The welcome assurance that for at least four years the base of our commercial exchanges would remain undisturbed, operated to restore confidence, to stimulate enterprise, to revivify public and private credit, to put labor into larger employment, and to increase the rewards of both labor and capital.

"We have had the demonstration clear and forcible that the fear of instability in the money standard works evil and tends toward industrial paralysis. We have had demonstration, complete and convincing, that confidence in the stability of the standard brings life and activity with their rich harvest of benefits to all the people. What, then, is the duty of those who possess the power to furnish guarantees for the future? Manifestly, it is to put such guarantees into form, and to give them body and substance. The one word most important in our commercial affairs is stability—stability of conditions; and the most important feature to that stability is an established money standard, and so established that it cannot be subverted or changed by any hasty or ill-considered action.

"It has long been the desire and hope of many intelligent and patriotic citizens to secure needful and enduring stability in the money standard by an international agreement in regard to gold and silver, which would be effective to that end. The realization of that desire and hope now seems too remote to justify present consideration; but if those who still cherish it shall offer it in objection it is a sufficient answer to say that stability on the gold standard is the only stability now possible to us, and if the time should some when international agreement offers a safe and desirable substitution, the freedom of our representative form of government will give to our people the liberty of choice.

"If it be true, as true it undoubtedly is, that gold is now our standard of money value, the future needs only the assurance that it will so continue to be, until at least the people shall be so united in their desire for a change therein as to be able to direct the voice of both houses of Congress and secure the approving signature of the Chief Executive.

"I must now ask your attention to the fourth proposition, banking and currency. While stability in the standard is of commanding importance, flexibility in the volume of the circulating medium of exchange is most desirable, if not indispensable.

MONEY IN TRADE.

"Now, it is a fact as familiar to us as the most common affairs of life that trade is carried on, goods exchanged, and wages paid, in much the larger part, not with money—real money—but with credit substitutes, in the form of book credits, notes of hand, checks, and drafts, and what is popularly named paper money. It is, of course, vitally necessary to economic health and soundness that all these substitutes and intermediaries should have such a relation to real money—standard money—as to be certainly convertible into such money at the will of the holder. Thus qualified and secured, they add enormously to the power of society, and become a vast economizer in the use of real money. Money—real money—is a form of real capital, and like all capital, must be produced, at the cost of sacrifice and labor. Credit and credit instruments, on the contrary, are created without cost, and, within the limits of a prudent safety, are agents of the highest social and commercial value. It is the province of credit to transfer capital, without the condition of an immediate equivalent in exchange. Without the function which credit performs, the use of capital would not be possible except to the man who had capital. One form of capital could indeed be exchanged for another form of capital, but it would still be on even terms of so much capital for so much capital. First get your capital, then exchange, if you please. Credit gives to character and ability the use of capital, upon the promise of payment hereafter, and thus the tools of production are passed into the hands of the capable and wise, who could not otherwise enjoy their use.

"I have indulged in this too brief analysis of credit in order that the principles exhibited may be applied to what I have still to say. Since men entered upon civilized and orderly society these principles have influenced their action.

"Our own trade with foreign people aggregates two thousand millions per annum. Is it carried on with money? Certainly not. The fact that only $122,000,000 in money has crossed the oceans to and from our shores ($37,000,000 going out and $85,000,000 coming in) within the year proves absolutely that it was not money that moved the comerce. It was effected by the mechanism of exchange, under the varying forms of credit; the gold passing to and fro represented only the final adjustment in the credit settlements.

THE BANKER INDISPENSABLE.

"I now make another proposition, which will be readily recognized and conceded by this company of business men. It is this: The office and function which the banker performs was indispensable to the efficiency of the credit instruments through which the great trade was accomplished. If that is true as to our foreign trade, it is more forcibly true as to our domestic operations. The exchange and re-exchange of raw products, labor services, and finished goods, within our own borders, amounted during the year now closing, to more than fifty thousand millions, yet the total of standard money—gold—was less than one thousand millions; and even as to this the bulk of it remained stationary in Government vaults or bank reserves. How was all this trade effected? Evidently with the credit machinery employed. That machinery consisted of book credits between merchants, or promissory notes, checks, drafts, and paper money, so-called, all rendered fluid and effective to the end designed by the banking agency.

"It is not my purpose to laud the banker, or unduly magnify his importance. He is a needful factor in our industrial system. So also is the merchant and the miller. The motive of action for each is not the love of philanthropy, but the hope of gain. Their respective services are not therefore the less useful. If the banker discharges his function honorably and justly he, like the miller, who grinds the grist with equal fineness for all, and takes his just toll, may claim appreciative praise from those he serves; simply this, and nothing more.

"Now, of all the instruments of credit, there seems to be one especially important and necessary in the multiplied smaller affairs of life, such as the payment of wages, the purchase of commodities in small quantities at isolated points in the interior, and in the small, retail purchases at the shops, the expenses of travel, &c. The particular credit instrument the most effective for these purposes is paper money or metallic coin of small denomination.

"For all the larger transactions of business life the bank check or bank draft best serves; but in the matters to which I have just referred, they are substantially useless.

THE BANKER'S FUNCTION.

"I must speak more specifically of the banker's natural function. There is a lack of understanding of this point. It ought to be made clear. It is popularly supposed that he is a dealer in money. Well, he does, indeed, keep money by him, but that is only to meet such demands as may from time to time be made upon him for the debts he owes. That necessity is an occasion of loss and expense, not of profit. If he were a money dealer he would be ruined by his expense, since he receives it and pays it out at the same price and without charge.

"He is really a dealer in credits and in exchange. Stated more simply, still, he swaps his credit, well known and effective as it ought to be, for the credit obligations of his customer, which, for lack of public knowledge, would be ineffective in the market. The transaction is evidenced by the note of the customer, with or without security, as the case may be, while in return the banker gives his customer an open credit upon his books, against which the latter may draw his checks or drafts, as occasion may require.

"But it often occurs that the customer's purpose cannot be thus served. He desires to pay wages or to go to the frontier to buy lumber or cattle or corn. He must have a medium of exchange different from his own check or draft. They are not well enough known to be available. In such a case the well-known banker's notes of hand in suitable denomination will exactly suit his needs. Society, left in a state of comparative freedom, has by slow steps worked out for itself those tools and appliances and methods best suited to its needs. The practice of banking is as natural an evolution as is the locomotive or the steamship, and in its relation to modern industry and commerce it is hardly less important and serviceable. Note issuing was a development of the natural function of a bank that function being to make private credit effective to commercial and industrial needs. What the bank credit does in a large way, with the aid of checks and drafts, the bank note does in a smaller but equally necessary way.

THE LAW ON NOTE ISSUES.

"I now raise the question toward which all I have said concerning banking and currency has been tending. That question is this: How far shall the power of the law limit or inhibit what we have now seen to be a powerful natural agency, evolved through the outworkings of the industrial and trade relationships of men to each other?

"The answer depends upon our theory of the rights of the citizen under the law. There is a theory that men have no rights other than those derived from or conferred upon them by the law. Those who hold to this may justly claim that the power to assume and discharge the function of banking, with its concomitant of note issuing, is a privilege conferred by the law, and that this privilege should be granted only within such limits as the lawmaking power may be convinced that the inexorable requirements of society demand.

"The other theory is that men are endowed by nature with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. They who hold to this theory may justly claim that society itself knows by experience what tools, methods, machinery, customs, and arrangements best suit its needs, and is entitled to possess and enjoy them. The principle, if a true one, holds good in banking, as everywhere else, subject only to the counter principle that legal restraint is justifiable at the point where the action of the citizen, alone or associated with his fellows, is or may be inimical to the rights of others.

"This principle, as distinguished from its opposite, will, I think, be recognized by the majority as in perfect harmony with American ideas and the genius of our Constitution. Applied to banking, it would leave to the banker and his dealer the arrangement of their mutual credit undertakings. It would allow the banker to extend his credit through his notes of hand, or by an open credit on his books, as might best suit the convenience of his dealers.

"But we can also clearly see the propriety of such limitation and restriction as will save the general public from the injurious effects of a reckless use of such a liberty.

CIRCULATING NOTES OF BANKS.

"The circulating notes issued by the banker should be conditioned by safeguards adequate to protect the note dealer from loss. Upon this point I do not want to be misunderstood. Ample safeguards for the protection of the holders of such notes must be provided. Whether such safeguards should consist of specific security deposited with the Government in trust, as now required, or whether they should be furnished in some other adequate form, is a question of expediency. The question as to what is truly expedient is, in this connection, an important and many-sided one, and I have not the time to consider it. Certain it is that, under the present limitations and requirements of law, our currency system is rigid, expensive, and incapable of properly meeting the public requirement. Nor is this a new discovery. Nine years ago Mr. Windom, then Secretary of the Treasury, in his report to Congress used the following language:

"'The demand for money in this country is so irregular that an amount of circulation which will be ample during ten months of the year will frequently prove so deficient during the other two months as to cause stringency and commercial disaster. * * * The crops of the country have reached proportions so immense that their movement to market, in August and September, annually causes a dangerous absorption of money. The lack of a sufficient supply to meet the increased demands during these months may entail heavy losses upon the agricultural as well as upon other business interests.'

"The truth of Secretary Windom's statement has been many times demonstrated. It is recognized and enforced by President McKinley. In his late message to Congress he said: 'Increased activity in industry, with its welcome attendant—a larger employment for labor at higher wages—gives to the body of the people a larger power to absorb the circulating medium. It is further true that year by year, with larger areas of land under cultivation, the increasing volume of agricultural products, cotton, corn, and wheat, calls for a larger volume of money supply.'

"The President continues: 'In its earlier history the National Banking act seemed to prove a reasonable avenue through which needful additions to the circulation could from time to time be made. Changing conditions have apparently rendered it now inoperative to that end. The high margin in bond securities required, resulting from large premiums which Government bonds command in the market, or the tax on note issues, or both operating together, appear to be the influences which impair its public utility.'

BANKS MAY LOAN ON NOTES.

"Many have been led to believe that the issue of circulating notes by National banks is a monopolized privilege, from which they derive enormous profit. The facts may be briefly presented, and they best refute the common error. Under the most favorable circumstance, the profits now derivable from this source to a bank with a capital, say, of $100,000, using 4 per cent. bonds as a basis for circulation, is less than $295 per annum, where the loaning rate for money is 4 per cent. per annum. Where the rate of interest is 6 per cent. the result is a loss of $98 per annum. Where the rate of interest is 8 per cent. the annual loss is $495.

"Do not these results sufficiently account for the fact that banknote circulation has gradually diminished in volume, while the general needs of the country have steadily grown? We may congratulate ourselves that a majority of the people are gaining a comprehension of the truth, and that both houses of Congress appear to be ready to amend the laws.

"Measures have already been introduced into both Senate and House which have for their clear purpose the placing of secure foundations under that money standard which, practically for more than sixty years, and by expressed statute for more than twenty-five years, has measured the relations in value in all our commodities, and in the many diversified forms of labor and service.

"The measures proposed reach even further than this. They propose certain modifications in the National Banking act, which, if adopted, give promise of curing, to a degree, the obstruction, inconvenience, and embarrassment of a rigid currency system, which has proved its incapacity to respond to public needs.

"It would be profitless now to inquire whether bond-secured banknote circulation can ever be the ideal system which the true economic laws demand. Here, as in other departments of life, habit and preconceptions must be taken into account by those who fix public opinion into law. Certain it is that, until we know the truth and follow it, in all the items of our economic relationship, we shall not be free—free from the disabilities and losses which inevitably follow false opinions and false methods. Nature is, on the whole, a kind but an inexorable mistress. She entices us into the paths of wisdom by alluring whispers of reward, while she follows with a punitive whip the laggards and the indifferent who will not hear her voice."

AMERICAN COAL FOR ITALY.

Expected that Large Shipments Will Be Made from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22.—Orders have been given for the Spanish steamer Onton, now in port, to load coal here for Genoa. She arrived several days ago from Bilboa, Spain, with a cargo of iron ore. As soon as possible the steamer will be taken to the coal wharves, and the amount she will take aboard will be about 3,700 tons. This cargo, it is believed, will be the first to go direct from here to Italy. The Italian steamer Hercules, which sailed from this port a few weeks ago, with a cargo of coal for Gibraltar, for orders, has reached the latter place, and it is reported she will proceed to Genoa to discharge.

Philadelphia coal merchants, who ship both from here and Virginia ports, have of late been invading ports in Europe which formerly were supplied by Cardiff. So great are the exportations expected to be in the future that the question of building American steamers for its transportation is being discussed in shipping circles. It is now pointed out that these vessels, for return cargoes, could get iron ore at ports in the Mediterranean, from which a very large amount is to come next year, contracts having been made already by the iron and steel companies. In this way, it is said, American-built and manned steamers could be made to realize handsome profits. Announcement was made yesterday of the chartering of several more steamers to bring ore to this port from Greece.

DEATH IN A RAILROAD WRECK.

C. V. Halsizer Killed and Body Burned —Other Passengers Hurt.

HIGH BRIDGE, N. J., Dec. 22.—A railroad wreck, in which one person was killed and several injured, occurred at this place last night. An eastbound milk train, standing at the station of the High Bridge branch of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was run into by an eastbound coal train. The engine had cut loose from the coal train and had gone to the station for orders. The loaded cars started down the heavy grade crashing against and forcing the engine into a passenger car, which was attached to the rear of a milk train. The passenger car and two other cars were wrecked and took fire.

Christopher V. Halsizer, forty years old, a grocer of High Bridge, was killed. The injured were Peter Eick of Dowestown, left arm broken, badly bruised; Miss Emma Maxwell of Annandale, sprained ankle; Frank Grant, baggage master, bruised, and later burned in searching the wreck, and a man named Holcomb of Somerville, slightly hurt. Halsizer's body, which was crushed between the seats, was badly burned.

TRIED TO POISON A DOCTOR.

Physician Took Food from His Own Cellar and Found Arsenic in It.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 22.—A special to The Post-Express from Brockport says:

"Nathaniel Davis, a well-known resident of this place, was arrested yesterday on a warrant sworn out by Dr. Wyllis A. Sillman of Clarkson, charging him with attempted murder by mixing poison with food.

"Davis until recently had been employed by Dr. Sillman and boarded at the latter's house. A short time ago Davis asked permission to get some fruit out of the cellar which he had left there. A few days after Davis's visit the physician went into the cellar in the dark and took several spoonsful of honey out of a jar and swallowed it. Almost immediately he was taken violently ill. As soon as he recovered he made an examination and had the honey analyzed. It proved to be mixed with arsenic. Davis was then arrested and placed in jail."

Ex-Judge Piper Arrested.

BUFFALO, Dec. 22.—A dispatch from Lockport says that ex-Judge Charles Piper of Niagara Falls has been arrested on a sealed indictment, charging suboration of perjury. He gave bail in the sum of $1,000. He is accused of encouraging Eugene Ramstein, executor of the Grandcolin estate, to make a false statement to the Surrogate in accounting. Ramstein is in Auburn on his own confession.

R. J. Knox Found Guilty of Swindling.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 22.—Robert J. Knox, alias J. B. Bennett, who was arrested in New York as one of a gang of swindlers operating in various cities, was placed on trial to-day on a charge of forgery and found guilty. He was remanded to jail, and will probably be sentenced to-morrow. Knox is well connected, and formerly lived in Elmira, N. Y., where he was a member of the bar.

DEFICIENCY IS $51,000,000.

Of This Amount the Army Is Behind $45,007,871 and the Navy $3,143,740 for the Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The war has cost a pretty penny, but it is necessary to look below the daily reports of the expenditures for war purposes to find out what the cost really is or will be for the year. The Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill, which is nearly ready to be reported and which will be about the first bill for appropriations on the calendar, will call for about $51,000,000, of which over $45,000,000 will be for the War Department and for the army. With this amount provided, the War Department will have had allotted to it for the year nearly $200,000,000. The estimates submitted a year ago called for $144,000,000. Congress appropriated $80,000,000, and also reappropriated $70,000,000 appropriated before December last, which, with the $45,000,000 now asked for, will bring the total up to $195,000,000.

Up to the close of business to-day the War Department had expended during half of the fiscal year more than $76,000,000. At this rate the expenditures would be $153,000,000 at the end of the year. This will be $11,000,000 more than the amount estimated as necessary in December last, but less by $42,000,000 than the amount made available by Congress.

As some steps have been announced to be taken in the way of reduction of war expenditures, the large urgency appropriation asked for seems puzzling to some of the members who have heard of the proposed appropriations. The expenditures by the War Department in 1898-9 were about $230,000,000, so that if all the money now asked for is appropriated and used the reduction will amount to about $35,000,000 a year after the war closed.

Among the larger items asked for for the War Department are:

For transportation, troopships, &c.	$20,000,000
Subsistence	3,000,000
Pay, &c., of the army	15,188,832
Quartermaster's supplies	1,500,000
Other amounts are:	
Temporary employes, War Department.	150,000
Signal service, for apparatus, war balloons, &c.	165,000
Balloon house at Fort Myer, Va.	18,500
Horses for cavalry and artillery	230,000
Barracks and quarters	1,000,000
Clothing, camp and garrison equipage.	2,000,000
Bringing home remains of officers and soldiers who died abroad	100,000
Manufacture of arms	200,000
Ordnance supplies	330,000
Medical and Hospital Department	500,000
Deep-Water Commission, for surveys for waterways between Great Lakes and Atlantic	20,000

The $15,188,832 already enumerated for pay account includes $3,197,149 for pay of enlisted men, $4,000,000 travel allowance to enlisted men on discharge, $1,500,000 clothing allowance on discharge, and $4,524,715 additional 20 per cent. on pay of enlisted men.

The main Navy Department items are as follows: Ordnance $230,000; coal and other equipment, $370,000; preservation and completion of vessels on the stocks, &c., $2,500,000; Naval Academy, electric light plant, $43,740.

The other departments and bureaus also have urgent deficiency items as follows: Treasury Department, $1,740,060; Interior Department, $196,317; Library of Congress, $47,654; observation of total eclipse of the sun, $8,000.

Favors a River and Harbor Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Representative Berry of Kentucky, a member of the River and Harbor Committee, said to-day that he did not agree with the view of Chairman Burton of the committee, that there would be no River and Harbor bill this year. Mr. Berry thinks it most desirable that the bill should be framed at the present long session, and he is of the opinion the committee will take this view.

Congress Is Flooded with Bills.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The officials of the House of Representatives have struck a balance on the recent deluge of bills, showing that up to the recess the record stood: Total bills introduced, 5,015; joint resolutions, 95; simple resolutions, 65; grand total, 5,176 measures of all kinds.

BALTIMORE'S RAILWAY DEAL.

It Is Said Eastern Roads Are After the Western Maryland.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 22.—Recent moves in the negotiations concerning the intended sale by Baltimore of the Western Maryland Railroad indicate that the acquisition of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and the Western Maryland Railroad is part of the big deal between the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

The New York syndicate negotiating for the controlling interest of the State of Maryland in the canal and Baltimore's interests in the Western Maryland represents capitalists who, besides holding large interests in the big trunk lines, own immense coal fields in Ohio, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania. By securing the canal and the Western Maryland, the combination will absolutely control every seaboard outlet of the coal fields, and rates can be maintained at whatever figure the combination sets.

The Western Maryland Company owns valuable franchises in Baltimore, including a right of way through the city to tidewater. It has been learned that President James J. Hill of the Great Northern and also one of the heaviest stockholders in the Baltimore and Ohio is a member of the syndicate that is bidding for the Western Maryland.

Great opposition has developed to letting either the Baltimore and Ohio or the Pennsylvania secure the Western Maryland, lest competition be destroyed.

Bernard Carter, now and for many years counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad in this city, is the new City Solicitor. He says the Pennsylvania is not a bidder for the road.

CHICAGO RAILWAY COMBINE.

Union Traction Company Absorbs the Yerkes Suburban Roads.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—The first legal step toward uniting the property of the Chicago Consolidated Traction Company with the property of the Chicago Union Traction Company was taken when a circular was sent all stockholders of the former company announcing the terms on which the change of control would be effected. The circular notified the stockholders that they could turn in their stock and receive in exchange the bonds of the Chicago Consolidated Traction Company, guaranteed by the Chicago Union Traction Company.

The Chicago Consolidated Traction properties are located in the north and northwest parts of the city and suburbs. The lines were built under the Yerkes management as feeders for the North Chicago Street Railroad Company and the West Chicago Street Railway Company, and Mr. Yerkes retained control of them when he sold out his other surface interests to the Chicago Union Traction Company.

FOUND MURDERED IN HIS HOUSE.

Old Man Killed While His Wife Was at Church, 100 Feet Away.

HUBBARDSTON, Mass., Dec. 22.—Asa Bennett of this place, eighty years old, was found dead in the kitchen of his house late last night by Mrs. Bennett. She attended a prayer meeting in the Congregational church, about 100 feet from the house, and when she returned home found her husband's body on the floor of the kitchen, the head badly beaten by an iron bolt, which was found near by.

Robbery was apparently the motive for the crime, but it is not considered probable that a large amount of money was obtained. The robbery theory is thought to be borne out by the fact that an attempt was made to set fire to the house, as shown by several charred spots on the floor. Suspicion has been directed to William Bennett and William Fraser, and the authorities of several cities have been notified to apprehend them if found.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 22.—William Bennett, the alleged murderer of Asa Bennett, has been arrested in this city.

J. H. Sanders Kills Himself.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 22.—J. H. Sanders, founder of The Breeders' Gazette of Chicago, committed suicide at a hotel here to-day. Mr. Sanders is the father of A. H. Sanders, one of the United States Commissioners to the Paris Exposition from Illinois.

Anti-Negro Law in Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 22.—Gov. Candle has signed the bill prohibiting the sleeping car companies operating in the State from furnishing berths to negro passengers, except in coaches used especially for the accommodation of negroes. The measure is now a law.

THE DAY IN WALL STREET

Wave of Liquidation Depresses Prices for a Time.

BIG INTERESTS AVERT PANIC

Movements of American Sugar and Brooklyn Rapid Transit — Produce Exchange Trust Co.'s Affairs.

A great wave of liquidation swept over the stock market yesterday, knocking away the calculations of all those persons in Wall Street who believed that the bottom had at last been reached, and for a time depressing prices so appreciably that in not a few instances the quotations were several points under the figures of Monday when panic prevailed. Fortunately about 2 o'clock, when the speculative element in the Street was beginning to show premonitory signs of another panic, substantial interests came to the rescue as purchasers, with the consequence that in the last hour a rally took place, and much of the loss of the earlier day was recovered.

At the opening of the market signs were not lacking that the day might bring forth sensational developments. The failure of the Globe National Bank in Boston, and the consequent liquidation there; London's weakness, due to the dread of what the fortnightly settlement might bring forth and to the exaggerated reports of further alarming news from South Africa, and, last of all, many unfounded rumors of trouble among bankers and Stock Exchange brokers here—one and all had their depressive influence. As a result the opening showed declines of over 1 point in Burlington, Manhattan, Rock Island, Metropolitan Street Railway, Missouri Pacific, and Federal Steel, while the drop in American Sugar was a full 2 points.

About 10:45 o'clock a rally set in, but it was short lived, and when the decline began again, prices went steadily down, not even generally recognized standard stocks being excepted. At one time St. Paul, Atchison preferred, New York, Ontario and Western, Pacific Mail, Burlington, Rock Island, and Delaware and Hudson showed a decline of over 2 points; Manhattan and Missouri Pacific of over 3, while many of the industrials showed marked declines, also.

As on recent days, American Sugar common was the most conspicuous, and yesterday easily the most erratic of any of the stocks. At one time the low price of 114½—the lowest of the year—was reached, while the close was at 118, a net loss for the day of 3½ points. Even the highest price of the day, 119½, was 2 points below yesterday's best figure. All sorts of stories were in circulation as to the property, but the one evident fact was that the stock was still under bear pressure and had been adversely influenced by the announcement that the Arbuckles had made a flat sugar rate after Jan. 1, which is equivalent to a cut under the prices of the American Sugar Refining Company. At the same time it was said that Boston was a heavy seller of the stock, and that one embarrassed holder of a large block of stock had been obliged to part with it, and that it would be thrown on the market.

Not unnaturally, in the light of its recent decline, the movement of Brooklyn Rapid Transit was watched with some concern, and when it was seen that, in spite of the weakness of the general market, the stock held fairly steady, Wall Street speculators came to the conclusion that the generally expressed belief that the bear drive against the stock was at an end was correct. The speculation in the stock continued throughout the day on an enormous scale, but the final quotation showed only a fractional loss. It was remarked that Standard Oil people were again heavy buyers, together with Vanderbilt and Flower interests, and this led to the report—which seems to be more or less credited—that the property is now under the control of the Flowers, the Vanderbilts, and the Standard Oil people.

The officers and stockholders of the company, indignant at the rumor circulated, hinting at a receiver for the company, have offered a reward of $25,000 for information furnished to the counsel of the company, Sheehan & Collin, leading to the discovery and conviction of the persons responsible for it.

Mr. Sheehan, in company with ex-District Attorney De Lancey Nicoll, appeared in the Criminal Court Building yesterday morning, and Mr. Sheehan went before the Grand Jury. It was reported that the visit was in regard to preparing an indictment against the authors of the report of a Rapid Transit receivership.

Other stocks had more or less activity and irregularity, but after the rally of the afternoon the losses which they at one time sustained were considerably reduced. All told, over 750,000 shares were traded in.

That Wall Street Stock Exchange brokers as a class believe that, after yesterday's decline, the bottom has finally been reached, is borne out by the letters sent to their customers at the close of the day's business, in which, with but one or two exceptions, purchases of the better class of railroad and industrial stocks were for the first time in several weeks confidently recommended.

GEN. THOMAS'S PROPOSAL.

Produce Exchange Trust Company, It Is Believed, Will Resume Business—Meeting of Trustees.

There were meetings at 26 Broadway yesterday afternoon of the full Board of Trustees of the Produce Exchange Trust Company and of the special committee, of which Edwin Gould is Chairman, which took charge of its properties and affairs. On adjournment no Trustee would discuss the meetings or the affairs of the company on the plea that by resolution all had pledged themselves to absolute secrecy in the matter until a definite result had been reached. This official statement was, however, promulgated:

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Produce Exchange Trust Comany, held this afternoon, a proposition was made by Gen. Samuel Thomas to advance the money necessary to pay the depositors in full, provided that upon an examination of its affairs by his representative they should be found by him to be in such condition as to justify him in assuming the responsibility. It was understood that in the event stated Gen. Thomas would accept the Presidency of the company, and that such changes of officers and Trustees should be made as he should determine. The board thereupon adjourned to Wednesday next to await the result of such examination.

The special committee in charge has in contemplation the making of a dividend to depositors at an early date. Almon Goodwin, William Nelson Cromwell, Counsel.

The proposition made by Gen. Thomas was, it was admitted, that which Thomas A. McIntyre made to the Trustees. The announcement that the declaration of a dividend is contemplated was accepted as an indication that the affairs of the company are likely to be adjusted, and that it will resume business.

Gen. Thomas has many corporate interests, and is a well-known railroad man. He won his military title in the civil war, and was born in Ohio. He began life as a mining engineer and went to the war as First Lieutenant of a company he had recruited among the employes of the Keystone Iron Company. He saw service under Grant and Sherman, was in the "march to the sea," and was promoted to be Brigadier General on the recommendation of Major Gen. George H. Thomas. After the war he was an Assistant Commissioner for Mississippi and Adjutant General on the staff of Gen. O. O. Howard.

He entered railroad service in 1878 as Vice President of the Sunday Creek Valley Railroad, and has been an officer of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway, the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railway, the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railway, the Bedford and Bloomfield Railroad, and other systems. He was an intimate friend of the late Calvin S. Brice.

Of corporations of which he is a Director or officer are the International Silver Company, the Manhattan and Metropolitan Trust Companies, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the Rapid Transit Ferry Company, the Richmond Borough Company, and the Welsbach Commercial Company.

RUN ON A PORTLAND BANK.

About $125,000 Paid Out—Doors Will Open Again To-day.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 22.—A rumor of unknown origin concerning the solvency of the Portland Savings Bank started a run on the bank to-day. Deposits were turned over as fast as the books were presented, most of the payments being in gold. The crowd reached such proportions early in the afternoon, however, that officials of the bank concluded to guard against running short of ready cash by taking refuge behind the means provided by law.

A statement issued says the bank has a surplus of $1,250,000 invested in Government securities. About $125,000 was paid out to-day, and the bank will reopen in the morning prepared to meet any and every demand.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

Many Holiday Presents at Half Value.

We have reduced prices on thousands of things that are included under the general term "Holiday Merchandise." The aggregate quantity is very large—but there are not many of a kind, and for that reason it would be unwise to enumerate them.

This Sale Means the Final and Thorough Depletion of All Our Christmas Stocks.

It is in complete harmony with the long established Macy policy of never carrying goods over from one season to another. Come, select what you want and save big money.

Special Notice Concerning Deliveries.

In addition to our large and regularly organized delivery service we will have over a hundred special and quick messengers on duty Saturday until 10 P. M. All purchases made up to that hour are guaranteed to be delivered on or before Christmas morning. The foregoing applies to Furniture and other bulky articles, as well as small parcels.

State Bank Examiner Timberlake gave out a statement for publication, saying that the disturbance grew out of the failure of Woodbury & Moulton and the alleged connection of the bank with that firm. While the bank had loaned money to Woodbury & Moulton it had collateral nearly sufficient to secure it from any loss.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:22	Sun sets...4:37	Moon rises..11:13

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...11:26	Gov. Isl'd..11:45	H. Gate....1:54
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook.....	Gov. Isl'd.....	H. Gate....1:41

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) DEC. 23.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adler, Turks Island and Haiti	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Altai, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Buffalo, Hull	.....	.....
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Etruria, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Island, Christiania, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Manitou, London	.....	.....
Nueces, Key West and Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Olinda, Nuevitas	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Patricia, Hamburg	.....	8:30 A. M.
Philadelphia, San Juan, &c.	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Statendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

SUNDAY DEC. 24.

Livorno, Pernambuco, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston, &c.	.....	10:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, DEC. 26.

Comanche, Charleston	.....	8:00 P. M.
El Paso, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Neustria, Marseilles	.....	.....

WEDNES

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

Gift News Told Briefly

STORE closes at 7 o'clock this evening.

We will be prompt enough with everything to suit even Santa Claus.

Our 'phone number is 3170—18th, if you need make an inquiry. Be cautious, but let us do the worrying.

What a glorious time it will be. It seems as though this store alone had sold enough to make a Christmas for every one.

And, so, Monday being **the day,** and the store closed of course, we take this time to wish you all

A Very Merry Christmas

and to thank Our Public for its appreciation of The Wanamaker Store, and our employees for service that has been in the main courteous and satisfactory. That our force is profit sharer in the Christmas business and next week's business, as well, rather increases the heartiness of our good wishes, which are added to your earnings and not given as empty thanks.

John Wanamaker

Last day of the Halsey-Stirling Exhibition of Paintings.

Men's Shoes, $1.75 instead of $3.50

Only twenty-one hundred pairs—mostly double-sole shoes, for winter wear, but a sprinkling of lighter sorts. The uppers are of calfskin, russet finish, and ninety per cent. of the shoes are full $3.50 values, but tan shoes are not of the most extreme stylishness.

Selling starts this morning and will end as soon as we can transact the business of selling them. Plenty of help—no scrambling. This is a store, not a trough.

Boys' Black Leather Shoes, $1

Stout sewed soles; satin-finish oil tan leather; all the shoes have heels. Sizes 12 to 4. Only three hundred and ten pairs.

Fifth floor—Reached by express elevators.

Gloves Choose gloves for men at 25c, for some of Scotch wool, up to those of finest fur at $20. And for women at 50c to $2.75. The Princess May at $1 and the Royale at $1.50 cannot be excelled at those Prices. Children's gloves at 25c to $1.50.

Tenth street.

Goatskin Rugs White or gray or black—deodorized—all of first quality. $2.50 for the black; $1.75 for the white or gray.

Third floor.

Imported Novelties of Leatherette

Hundreds of really artistic pieces—necktie boxes, glove and handkerchief boxes, photograph cases that look like sets of books; portfolios with pad and pen and inkstand and stamp box (these 75c). These and many of the pieces have picture backs—the effect heightened by a cover of bolting cloth. But this is talk enough. Every piece is **reduced just half,** or as near half as the prices could come without oddness. 10c to 75c now. We found all of these things in Vienna last summer and ordered liberally. The shipment was delayed and a week's work must now be done in a day.

Large selling space on Fifth floor. Three tables-ful on Second floor.

Furs What shall the gift be? A diamond, an emerald, or a piece of fur? It seems only fair to link furs with jewels—women love them both.

Much or little—as to price. Here are some for little, as really meritorious furs go—

$15—Collarettes of dyed Alaska-sable, with high storm collar.

$20—Collarettes of natural lynx, finished with animal heads.

$8.50—Cluster Scarfs of natural lynx.

$5 and $7.50—Cluster Scarfs of Alaska sable.

$25—Scarfs of chinchilla, trimmed with eight full tails.

Second floor, Broadway.

Silk Waists and Others Fresh as the morning—these new Silk Waists. Those you saw here yesterday are sold and gone. Prettily made; liberally corded; flare cuffs and all the kinks of newness. Full lined. $5. Let's spell that out, you may think the figure is wrong—Five Dollars. Black and colors—each waist prettily boxed to make it gift-like.

Flannelette Waists, stripes run bias on the front; yoke and plaited back. 75c.

Waists of neat shepherd's plaid stuff. Full front, with ten folds of black sateen; yoke and plaits in back. 95c.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's and Girls' Mackintoshes The stock is a large one—the garments the best that could be found, the prices very reasonable. Those for women, stylish as well as thoroughly good, at $4 to $10. The mackintoshes for girls just like those for adults—except in price, $3.75 to $5. Put up in pretty boxes for giving.

Second Floor, Broadway.

Umbrellas Why giveable? Because we've made them more than mere rain-sheds. The handles are wrought in all sorts of elegant, and queer, and quaint designs. Even the lower priced ones are prettily finished, or they can't get in here.

Other sorts for more, but these, the popular prices for this hurried day, are in fine assortment—even though we've been doing such umbrella selling as we never dreamed of before.

At $5—Umbrellas for men and women, all the handles.

At $3.75—For men and women; pure silk; 26 and 28 in.

At $2.50—Mostly pure silk; large choice of handles.

A good assortment of walking sticks, too.

Broadway.

Fine Fans Exquisite affairs of painted ivory at $95; of real shell and point lace at $73; of shell and amber, in peacock designs, at $35, and many another beautiful kind at $5 or $3 or $2 or $1.

Broadway.

Pocket-Books There's a pocket-book and card case of seal leather for women at $1. It has sterling silver corners and chamois lining—a good value, we're selling many of them. Many elegant sorts at $3.50, $4.50, $6.50. Shopping and Chatelaine Bags from 50c. upwards.

Broadway.

Men's Neckwear Very giveable—for each scarf is neatly boxed. 50c, $1 and up to $4. We know no store that watches London and Paris styles so closely. Once in a while you'll see a man who turns up his nose at the idea—but he buys the scarfs. Not all are imported—we tell you candidly which is which. But the styles are right.

Men's Goods—Ninth street side.

Men's Suspenders The finer suspenders have buckles and mountings that will last for years and years. We undertake to remount them on new elastic as needed. The expense isn't much—and a fellow comes to think a heap of his old buckles. $2 to $6 for these everlasting sorts. Usual good-looking suspenders at 50c to $1.75.

Men's Goods—Ninth street side.

Men's Bath Robes Turkish Robes, washable, at $3.50 to $8. Others of soft, warm, luxurious blankets in wholly new designs—$3.75 to $8.

Men's Store, Ninth and Broadway.

Women's Handkerchiefs All linen or all silk always. Not a thread of cotton in the large stocks. Hemstitched and embroidered, 35c each. Many beautiful patterns. Some finer and more elaborate handkerchiefs at 50c, 75c and $1 each.

Broadway.

Cameras Never so popular for gifts as this season. Here are kodaks, approved generally, at $3.75 to $23.25. And the Wizard, $6.67 to $35.

Basement.

Games Crokinole at 75c—a remarkably low price for this style. La Lutte has caught public favor—$10. Manhattan tables—$65.

Basement.

Optical Goods A pair of gold spectacles for mother or father at $3 to $10—lenses fitted at your convenience. Lorgnettes, of shell, at $2.75 to $6.50; of silver, $4.75 to $5.50; of gold plate, $5.50 and $6.50.

Broadway.

Big Books for Gifts For some good reason or another, we got these books much below their value. None the worse for it—good trading, not bad books. Will you get one or two to-day?

Famous Parks and Public Buildings of America; 14x11 in.; $2. Our price, $1.

One Year's Sketch Book, by Irene Jerome; 13x19½ in. Original price, $6; now $1.25.

Constantinople, by Edwin A. Grosvenor, introduction by General Lew Wallace; nearly 250 full-page illustrations; $6. Our price, $2.25.

The Light of the World, or Our Saviour in Art; over 100 full-page illustrations; 11½x10 in. Our price, 75c.

Our Poets; over 500 pages of selections; illustrated; 75c.

Natural History, with anecdotes by Alfred H. Miles; 20 illustrations in colors; 90c.

The Martian, by George du Maurier, author of Trilby; 18c.

A School Encyclopedia. Over 980 pages of useful information. $1.

Two Book Stores—the annex is opposite the permanent store—74 E. Ninth.

Guerlain Perfumes One buys Guerlain perfumes as paintings by certain eminent artists are bought. There is an indescribable bestness about them. He has let us have certain odors that come to no other store in America. The Little White Store on the Rue de la Paix makes him almost a neighbor to us in Paris.

Queen Mary Perfumes are made in our own laboratory. Maybe we'll tell you sometime how the sweets are transferred from the blooms to the bottles. We guarantee the purity and excellence of everything sold under our registered trade-mark—"Queen Mary."

Tenth street side.

Cashmere Wrappers Prices start at $3.75; they stop at $20. The simplest ones we have are quite pretty—in solid colors; yoke back and front; plaited back, full front; bretelles over shoulders; touched off with braiding. These are the $3.75 ones.

Second floor.

Girls' Flannel Waists A few pretty garments—good as they're pretty—at reduced prices. One style, at $1.75 instead of $2.25, copied from the latest model for grown-ups. Another at $2.50 that would be good value if priced $3. At $3, good quality flannel in various colors, with small white polka dots.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Children's Outer Wraps---Reduced

We counted noses yesterday—and wraps. The census proves we've none too many Jackets, Reefers, Gretchens and Capes for the girls of 4 to 14 years, but the last one of them should be making some little girl happy.

In the natural order of things what stayed here till after New Year's would be reduced in price. But, **better than that,** we mark every one of them this morning.

A Fourth Cheaper than Ever

As we write, the cheapest reefer here is $4. But by the time you read it shall have been reduced to $3. And so on, all through, even to the finest.

Second floor, Broadway.

Clothing for Boys

Two hundred and fifty of the scarcest sort of **Boys' Overcoats**—the best thing of the season is apt to grow scarce—Frieze Overcoats, brown, blue and Oxford gray, for boys of 4 to 16, **Five Dollars.** Whoever else has any charges $6.50 even though the garments are not as well made.

Certain lines of **Sailor Suits** are to be closed out, hence **Five Dollars** instead of $6, $7.50 and $8.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

DWIGHT L. MOODY IS DEAD

Succumbs at His East Northfield (Mass.) Home to Overwork.

HE MEETS HIS FATE CALMLY

When the End Was Near He Said: "The World Is Receding and Heaven Opening"—His Career.

EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass., Dec. 22.—With the words "God is calling me," Dwight L. Moody, the Evangelist, died at his home here at noon to-day. His passing was as gentle as could be wished for. His family were gathered at his bedside, and the dying man's last moments were spent in comforting them. Besides the family there were present also Drs. Schofield and Woods and the nurse.

Early in the day the Evangelist realized that the end was near, and talked with his family at intervals, being conscious to the last, except for a few fainting spells.

Once he revived, and with a wonderful display of strength in his voice, said in a happy strain: "What's the matter? What's going on here?"

One of the children replied: "Father, you have not been quite so well, and so we came in to see you."

ADVICE TO HIS SONS.

A little later Mr. Moody talked freely to his sons, saying: "I have always been an ambitious man, not ambitious to lay up wealth, but to leave you work to do, and you're going to continue the work of the schools at East Northfield and Mount Herman and of the Chicago Bible Institute."

Once the stillness of the chamber was broken by the anguished cry of Mrs. A. P. Fitt, his daughter, in the words, "Father, we can't spare you."

The reply, so characteristic of the man, was, "I am not going to throw my life away. If God has more work for me to do, I'll not die."

As the noonday hour drew near, the watchers at the bedside noted the approach of death. Several times Mr. Moody's lips moved as if in prayer, but the articulation was so faint that the words could not be heard.

Just as death came Mr. Moody awoke as if from slumber, and said, with much joyousness: "I see earth receding; Heaven is opening; God is calling me," and a moment later he had entered upon what one of his sons described as "A triumphal march into heaven."

The death of Mr. Moody was not unexpected, although hope for his temporary recovery from illness was hoped for. In the family there was fear that death was not a long way off. The cause of death was a general breaking down of his health, due to overwork. His constitution was that of an exceedingly strong man, but his untiring labors had gradually undermined his vitality until the heart showed signs of weakness. His exertions in the West last month brought on the crisis, and the collapse came on Nov. 16, during the series of meetings at Kansas City.

RETURNED TO HIS HOME.

An early diagnosis by eminent physicians made it evident that Mr. Moody's condition was serious, and, canceling his engagements, he returned to his home, in East Northfield, so near the greatest achievements of his later life. On reaching his home the family physician, Dr. N. P. Wood, took charge of Mr. Moody, and for some days bulletins as to the patient's condition were issued, all having an encouraging tone, seemingly, but unerringly pointing to the fact that the evangelist's work on earth was about finished. Last week a change for the worse prepared immediate friends for what was to come.

This week, however, the patient improved steadily until yesterday, when he appeared very nervous. This symptom was accompanied by weakness, which much depressed the family, who were anxiously watching the sufferer. Last evening Mr. Moody appeared to realize that he could not recover, and so he informed his family. During the night the patient had spells of extreme weakness, and at 2 o'clock this morning Dr. Wood was called, at the request of Mr. Moody, in order that his symptoms might be noted. A hypodermic injection of strychnia caused the heart to become stronger. Then Mr. Moody requested his son-in-law, Mr. Fitt, and Dr. Wood to retire. Mr. Moody's eldest son, Will R. Moody, who had been sleeping the first of the night, spent the last half with his father.

At 7:30 o'clock this morning Dr. Wood was called, and when he reached Mr. Moody's room he found his patient in a semi-conscious condition. Then it was that the family was called to the bedside, where they remained until death came.

The arrangements for the funeral have not as yet been fully completed, but the services will be held next Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Congregational Church. The burial will be on Round Top.

This is a spot on the seminary grounds, near Mr. Moody's home lot, which has become famous in connection with the Summer meetings, and on which hundreds of students' gatherings have been held, many of them conducted by Mr. Moody himself. On this account it seemed to the family fitting that the burial should be at that spot.

TO ACCOMMODATE GUESTS.

The Northfield, the Summer hotel connected with the Moody schools, will be opened for the accommodation of friends coming to attend the funeral services, the hour of holding the latter being governed by the time of the arrival and departure of trains.

All three of the Moody schools are at present closed for the Christmas vacation.

Telegrams and other messages of sympathy have been received by the family from friends, admirers of, and co-workers with Mr. Moody, in all parts of the country.

Mr. Moody is survived by his wife and three children—two sons and one daughter. Two of the children are married, namely, William R. Moody and Emma, who is married to A. P. Fitt. William R., Mr. Moody's eldest child, lives with his family at Northfield, is a graduate of Yale, and is managing editor of The Record of Christian Work, which is published in Chicago and gives a general record of Christian work in the United States and Great Britain. William R. Moody has had three children, one son and two daughters. The son died about a year and a half ago, and the daughter died last Summer. The death of this granddaughter, who was a great pet of Mr. Moody, had a great effect upon him. Since then another daughter has been born to William R. Moody, the only living grandchild of the evangelist by his eldest son. This babe is only about six weeks old.

Mrs. Fitt has only one child—Emma—about four years old. Mr. Moody's youngest surviving child is Paul Moody, now a student in his second year at Yale. A. G. Moody, a nephew of the evangelist, is manager of the seminary at Northfield.

CAREER OF THE EVANGELIST.

Started Life as a Shoe Clerk and Began His Church Work in the City of Chicago.

Dwight Lyman Moody was born in Northfield, Franklin County, Mass., Feb. 5, 1837, of Puritan stock. He was the sixth of a family of nine children. His father, Edwin Moody, owned a comfortable little farmhouse and a few acres of land, which he cultivated in his leisure hours, although following the trade of a stonemason. He died suddenly in 1841, when his son Dwight was four years old. At the age of seventeen the latter left Northfield, with his mother's permission, to seek employment in Boston, where his uncle was in business as a shoe merchant. That relative engaged his country nephew with some reluctance and on two conditions. The lad agreed to be governed by his advice and to attend regularly the Sunday school and services of the Mount Vernon Congregational Church.

BASHFUL AS A BOY.

At Northfield young Moody had attended with his mother the Unitarian Church and he was not well grounded in evangelical teachings. His bashfulness in the presence of cultured Christians and his poor command of words in which to express his thoughts led his Sunday school teacher, Edward Kimball, through whose personal efforts he was converted, to say of him:

"He is very unlikely to become a Christian of clear and decided views of doctrinal truth, still less to fill any extended sphere of public usefulness."

After his conversion young Moody applied for membership in the church, but was kept waiting a year, being admitted in 1856. Even after his admission to the Church his attempts to defy the brethren by remarks in the prayer meeting were of such a character that his pastor, the late Rev. Dr. Kirk, took him aside, and suggested to him that he might serve the Lord in some other way more acceptably. Others, too, advised him to keep silence. In the Fall of 1856 he left Boston for Chicago, where he became a salesman in the shoe trade. He entered the Plymouth Congregational Church, and showed his earnest spirit by renting four pews, which he kept filled with young men and boys. He asked that he might become a Sunday school teacher, and was told that he could if he would bring his own scholars. Next Sunday he marched into the schoolroom at the head of eighteen ragged boys whom he had collected during the week. Later he started a mission of his own in an empty tavern in North Chicago. His school grew so much that North Market Hall was occupied, and John V. Farwell supplied benches for the scholars and became its Superintendent. Largely through Mr. Moody's personal canvassing, sixty teachers were obtained, and the average attendance of scholars was kept up to 650. There can be little doubt that had his desire been simply to get on in the world his extraordinary tact, energy, and business capacity would have made the road to success an easy one. He became known among his acquaintances for years as "Crazy Moody," but, though an enthusiast, he imported into the work of evangelization the very qualities which made him successful in business and which never for a moment deserted him during his whole public career. He gave up business in 1860 to devote his whole attention to religious work. He reduced his expenses to a minimum, doing without a home and sleeping on a bench in the Young Men's Christian Association rooms. In a short time he became a city missionary, and was able to assist others. In August, 1862, he married Miss Emma C. Revell, a sister of Fleming H. Revell, a Chicago publisher, by whom he had two sons and a daughter. Aided by his wife, he worked hard for his mission, and in 1863 a church building was erected. Two years later he was elected President of the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago.

FACES PECUNIARY TROUBLES.

For a long time Mr. Moody was beset by pecuniary difficulties. One morning, some time after his marriage, he said to his wife: "I have no money, and the house is without supplies. It looks as if the Lord had had enough of me in this mission work, and is going to send me back again to sell boots and shoes." A day or two later he received contributions sufficient for his immediate wants.

As most of his converts were previously members of no religious denomination, he early found it necessary to assume the pastorate of the congregation himself, which he did as a member of the Congregational body. Though destitute of private means, he declined all offers of a regular salary, resolving to trust for his maintenance solely to such contributions as might be voluntarily made by those interested in the work. During the interval between 1865 and 1871 he traveled in the interest of Sunday school and Young Men's Christian Association work, attending conventions, delivering addresses, and organizing societies for promoting the spread of the Gospel.

In 1871, during the great conflagration, the chapel in which his congregation met for worship was destroyed. Mr. Moody was forced to flee with his family and leave everything behind. The family found temporary shelter in the house of a friend. The calamity only served to incite the evangelist to fresh and greater efforts, and never was his indomitable energy exerted to better purpose. Within a month a temporary building had been erected, and this was speedily replaced by a fine structure that cost $70,000, and afforded accommodation for nearly 4,000 people. A debt of $20,000 remained on the building. Funds, in the estimation of the evangelist, did not come in quickly enough. One Sunday night after a stirring address, he astonished his large audience by upbraiding them for what he called their "stinginess," and declared emphatically that unless the debt were paid off by the following Sunday night the church would be closed and kept locked up until the money was forthcoming. That very evening $14,000 was subscribed, and the balance was received long before the time of probation had expired.

HIS FIRST CHURCH.

The edifices mentioned, however, were by no means the only ones that Mr. Moody was instrumental in having erected. Major D. W. Whittle, his friend and associate in Christian work, recently wrote as follows concerning the monumental result of the evangelist's efforts:

"The first building he erected was the Illinois Street Church, in Chicago, erected about 1858, for the shelter of his mission school and the church which grew out of it. His second building enterprise was the Young Men's Christian Association Building in Chicago, erected in 1866, the first commodious edifice for Young Men's Christian Association purposes in this country. His third enterprise was the re-erection of the first Young Men's Christian Association building, destroyed by fire, both known as the Farwell Hall. This also was destroyed in the great fire of 1871 and again rebuilt, mainly through Mr. Moody's efforts. The fourth and present beautiful edifice, the finest perhaps in the world, stands partly upon the original site on land given by John V. Farwell. At the dedication of Farwell Hall Mr. Moody confessed his faith that, by the Lord's blessing, a religious influence was to go out from there that should extend 'through every county in the State, through every State in the Union, and finally, crossing the waters, should help to bring the whole world to God.' The other Young Men's Christian Association buildings in America for which money was raised by Mr. Moody and in whose erection he was more or less conspicuous were at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Baltimore, and Scranton. In addition to these are twenty more buildings at Northfield, Mass.; the Chicago Avenue Church, and Bible and Institute Buildings, Chicago.

"In Great Britain these buildings were erected by Mr. Moody's personal efforts or from the inspiration of his works: Christian Union Buildings, Dublin; Christian Institute Building, Glasgow; Carubber's Close Mission, Edinburgh, the story of which is not only interesting but romantic; Conference Hall, Stratford; Down Lodge Hall, Wandsworth, London, and the Young Men's Christian Association Building, Liverpool."

NORTHFIELD INSTITUTIONS.

At his beloved Northfield no fewer than three institutions were under his direct supervision. These are the Northfield Seminary for Girls, which was erected in 1879, and comprises a dozen buildings; the Mount Hermon School for Boys, opened two years later, and a Bible Training School, established in 1890.

The seminary was established primarily for the daughters of the farmers of that section who could not afford to send them to existing educational institutions. The idea had been conceived as early as 1875, when Mr. Moody had resolved to make Northfield his permanent home. Driving through the country, he came, one day, upon a poor home before which he saw a mother and two daughters braiding straw hats. The father was a paralytic, and helpless. Deeply affected by the evidences of privation and of the narrow life and meagre opportunities to which the young women were subject, but examples of many, he decided that his efforts should be directed toward securing for them better things.

The founding of the school followed. He first purchased a few acres of barren farm land in front of his own house on which to erect a suitable building for his school, but without waiting for this improvement he opened a school in his own home with eight pupils quartered in an extension which he built to his house. Soon he had twenty-five pupils. From that the school has grown to 350 students. There are 210 acres of land, eight dormitories, a gymnasium, a library, a recitation hall, an auditorium, and farm buildings. Over 2,300 students have been trained in its halls. So great are the demands upon it that many pupils are annually turned away.

Many of the students leave the seminary to engage in missionary work at home and abroad, while others take a course preparatory for university work, but a large proportion, of course, return to their homes after a term or two at the school, and they have made the name of Northfield a familiar one through a wide section.

HIS SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The establishment of the school for boys next engaged Mr. Moody's attention, and the beautiful home of the institution at Mount Hermon followed. This started on a larger scale than had the seminary. It now boasts of a recitation hall, science hall, chapel, dormitories, and twelve cottages, with a farm of 800 acres. Its faculty numbers twenty-six, and the students about 325 annually, many of whom are fitted for Yale, Harvard, and other New England colleges, while others are fitted for missionary work. As with the girls, the majority receive their final training here.

Courses in Bible study, dressmaking, and cooking are given at the Bible Training School. In addition to the arduous duties the care of these enterprises involved, he superintended the famous Summer conferences in Northfield, attended by thousands from all parts of the United States and many other parts of the world; spoke at revivals all over the country, and exercised personal supervision over his Bible Institute in Chicago.

Wherever he went he attracted vast audiences, and often stirred them to the highest pitch of devotional fervor. His great campaigns of former years in this city, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and other centres, in conjunction with Ira D. Sankey, are well remembered.

In their evangelistic campaign, in 1875, Moody and Sankey held meetings which packed the old Madison Square Garden and attracted attention which made their fame world-wide. Moody had a rapid delivery, and the reporting of his talks was a sore trial to the most expert of stenographers, who were compelled to take down as many as 230 words a minute. But so incisive was Mr. Moody's method that it was not difficult for the mind of the hearer to absorb the flow of his oratory.

The effect of their work here was a repetition on a larger scale of their triumph in Great Britain, and while not all of their hearers went to hear the Gospel, but only to hear and see the evangelists who were attracting so much attention, their work was attended with equal religious success.

Two years ago he held revival meetings at Carnegie Hall. As late as last October he journeyed to Brooklyn to help along the revival movement started by the Rev. Dr. Carson. He spoke twice a day for a week at various churches, and on each occasion hundreds were unable to gain admittance, so great was the crowd.

Mr. Moody went abroad several times. His first trip to Great Britain was made in 1867. His sojourn on that occasion was brief, and his evangelistic methods occasioned more surprise than anything else. Soon after the great fire in Chicago he again crossed the Atlantic and preached in several parts of England, in co-operation with Philip Phillips, the author of the "Singing Pilgrim," who was then making a tour of the United Kingdom.

His most memorable visit, however, was in 1873. It was protracted through a period of nearly three years, and he was accompanied by Ira D. Sankey, with whom for many years his name was inseparably associated.

Moody had first met Sankey at a Young Men's Christian Association Convention in Indianapolis, and, being impressed with his vocal powers and his methods of Sunday school work, induced him to become his associate in Chicago.

WORK IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Moody and Sankey were invited to undertake a series of evangelistic services in Great Britain by a clergyman of the English Church and a prominent Christian layman, both of whom resided at Newcastle-on-Tyne. A striking coincidence occurred in the death of both the clergyman and layman while the evangelists were on their way to Newcastle, which was to have been their starting point. Much perturbed, but not discouraged, they went to York, where their labors created such an impression that ere long invitations began to pour in upon them from all sides. They went to Edinburgh and other parts of Scotland, and created a furor. Despite adverse influences they succeeded in arousing the clergy of all sects, who had been astonished at their success, to join in the work of evangelization. In London they encountered opposition and were subjected to hostile criticism on the part of some of the newspapers. The "illiterate American evangelists," as they were called, however, went ahead, and attracted ever-increasing multitudes to their meetings, made up of all classes, until the power of their methods had to be acknowledged. They preached through the provinces and in Wales and Ireland. On their return to this country, Sankey's health broke down and he was unable to co-operate with Moody. They returned to England again in 1883, and on that occasion went to Paris, where they held services in an American church for the benefit of the Anglo-American colony. They also visited Canada on several occasions.

At the outbreak of the civil war Mr. Moody became an active lieutenant of George H. Stuart of the Christian Commission, and on several occasions went to the front, but his main work was in Chicago as head of the local branch. Again, during the war with Spain, Mr. Moody carried his work into the ranks by going down to Tampa, where in a large tent his voice was raised in his evangelistic work.

Mr. Moody never allowed anybody to run things for him. He always insisted upon having the services conducted in his own way, no matter in whose church he might be, and he was always careful to see that ample accommodation for reporters was provided. He was a firm believer in the efficacy of publicity. "The more publicity given to evangelistic meetings and addresses the better," said he during his recent visit to Brooklyn. "There is no medium of propagation like the press. While what I or another man can say is heard only by one or two thousand people—and that's a large audience—the essence of the sermon is often conveyed to two or three hundred thousand in a single newspaper."

In addition to the many printed accounts of his meetings and reports of his addresses, Mr. Moody published a number of pamphlets and books written by himself, including "Heaven," "Secret Power," and "Way to God and How to Find It."

IRA D. SANKEY ON MR. MOODY.

The Singer Talks of His Dead Associate—Dr. A. C. Dixon Gives His Estimate of the Man.

Ira D. Sankey, the singer, who was at one time associated with Mr. Moody, received a telegram at his home, 148 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, notifying him of Mr. Moody's death. Although Mr. Sankey knew that Mr. Moody was seriously ill, the news of his death was a surprise, as he had been led to believe that his friend was improving. Mr. Sankey will leave Brooklyn for East Northfield this evening, to be present at the funeral.

He said last evening:

"Mr. Moody's death comes upon us with a suddenness that is very trying, as we have been receiving letters every day from Northfield speaking of his improvement, as indicated by his sleeping and resting better. One letter spoke of his telling his son-in-law a little story of how he and I were caught on one occasion by the incoming tide near Sunderland, on the north coast of England, and of how we had to wade through the water and climb a high cliff to reach the land. Had we remained a few minutes longer our escape would have been cut off.

"I mention this just as one instance of Mr. Moody's frame of mind, as described in these recent letters.

"I went to see him a week ago to-day, but as he was very weak I refrained from going into the room where he was. Had I thought then that there was so great danger of his dying, I would have gone in to have a last word with him.

"We were connected in revival work for twenty-seven years. We began our joint work at Indianapolis in 1870. He and I were delegates to a Young Men's Christian Association convention there, and we then became acquainted. Mr. Moody urged me to give up the Government position I then held and join him in religious work in Chicago. I did so after six months' persistence on his part. Until he spoke to me about it I had never had any idea of engaging in th's work.

"The story that we ever separated is without the slightest foundation. It is true that I have been holding meetings, singing and speaking both, but this course met with Mr. Moody's entire and hearty approval.

"We last appeared together at Dr. Storrs's church last Summer. The last time I spoke to Mr. Moody was on the last Sabbath he was presiding in Dr. Hall's church. I called upon him at the Murray Hill Hotel, and we had a long talk. I have not seen him since then. The last letter I received from him was just as he was starting on his trip to the West. He wrote to me that he would stop at the Murray Hill Hotel while in New York on his way West, and would be pleased to see me there. I was in Rochester at the time. As soon as I received his letter there I telegraphed him that I would start that night for New York and would call upon him. I arrived at the Murray Hill Hotel the next morning, but Mr. Moody had already gone West to the meeting where he was taken ill.

"What was the greatest meeting we ever addressed? The one in Agricultural Hall, London, during our first visit abroad in 1874. We had an audience of 17,000. Our biggest meeting in the United States was in the Wanamaker building in Philadelphia in 1875.

"In my opinion, Mr. Moody was one of the greatest men of this century in the marvelous common sense he exhibited, in his earnestness in his life work, and in his desire to help people and to do good. He was the most unselfish man I ever knew, and I believe he died without one dollar of money belonging to himself. He cared nothing of money for himself, but raised large sums for others.

"He was the greatest revivalist of his age. Tens of thousands have professed conversion under his preaching in this and in the old country. He appeared in every city in this country and in every State, from California to Maine, in Winter and in Summer, in sunshine and in shadow, and never had to give up an appointment on account of ill-health. Mr. Moody's health had been running down for years. He knew it. The doctors five years ago told him that he must cut down the number of his sermons from three to two a day."

Among Mr. Sankey's callers last evening was his venerable neighbor, the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, who dropped in on his way to evening services to express his deep regret at the news of Mr. Moody's death.

The Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon of the Hanson Place Baptist Church, who was actively associated with Mr. Moody in his revival work at Cooper Institute, Carnegie Hall, and elsewhere, in this city, spoke of Mr. Moody at the prayer meeting in his church last evening. He will preach to-morrow morning on "Moody; the Man and His Message."

Dr. Dixon said that as an evangelist Mr. Moody was second to none. As an educator he was, though himself not an educated man, unique.

"He was one of the truest and loveliest men I ever met," said Dr. Dixon, "simple as a child in faith and as full of fun as a boy on proper occasions. He was one of the greatest leaders of men. Had he commanded Grant's army he would have got it into Richmond long before Grant did."

Tributes Paid at Plymouth Church.

The death of Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, was discussed with deep regret at the weekly prayer meeting in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, last evening. Both the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, the pastor of the church, and the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, the former pastor, who was present, paid high tributes to the dead evangelist.

His Songs Sung in Many Languages.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 22.—Bishop I. N. Joyce of the Methodist Episcopal Church, said in regard to the death of Mr. Moody: "Mr. Moody's Gospel songs have been translated into nearly all languages and have had a marvelous effect. I have heard his songs sung by natives in their own tongue in China, Japan, and Korea. The cause of Jesus Christ has lost one of the most effective workers it ever had."

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BANQUET TO GEN. BROOKE

Gen. Wood and Others Express Respect and Good Wishes.

WILL LEAVE FOR TAMPA TO-DAY

The Patria Newspaper Suggests that the Present Generation Is Unfit to Govern Itself.

HAVANA, Dec. 22.—Sixty-five persons were present at the farewell banquet tendered to Gen. Brooke to-day at the Paris Restaurant. Gen. Mario Menocal presided, and Ernest Lee Conant acted as toastmaster. Señor Llorente, in proposing the health of Gen. Brooke, said:

"Gen. Brooke was called upon to govern Cuba under the extremely difficult conditions of transition from the old, narrow system to the new, liberal régime, and he did so without injuring the rights of any one. Cubans will always remember him with gratitude and love."

Major Gen. Wood, who spoke briefly in response to words of welcome, said:

"The United States is in Cuba in the person of representatives who intend to carry out a great work and to fulfill strictly the promises of the United States Congress. As for myself, I can only do what the President has sent me to do, but I hope to enjoy the esteem and confidence of the Cuban people as Gen. Brooke has enjoyed them."

Gen. Ludlow said: "Those American officials who remain behind may count themselves fortunate if, when the time comes for them to leave the island, they are followed by the respect and good wishes of those whom they in turn leave behind, as Gen. Brooke is about to do. The Cubans have had no better friends than the American officers."

Gen. Brooke, in responding, said in part: "I shall always remember the long hours of toil in Cuba, but I shall also ever recall the kindness shown me by all Cubans, especially by those who realize that the Americans are their best friends."

Gen. Brooke will leave to-morrow for Tampa. A squadron of the Seventh Cavalry and a battery of the Second Artillery, with a band, will escort him from the palace to the wharf. A Major General's salute will be fired from Cabanas as the steamer leaves the harbor at 3 o'clock.

A Governor General's salute will be fired in honor of Gen. Wood.

The Patria says: "Cubans were formerly accustomed to say that the Autonomists forfeited all right to be called Cubans by the shameless manner in which they abused their short term of office, giving all the good billets to their own kinsmen and friends. But after the shameful way in which the first revolutionary government has wound up its term of office, having made and given all the billets it could to its own friends, Cubans are forced to realize that Spanish corruption has contaminated the heart of the present generation. We must look to the schoolmaster to build up a generation of honest citizens."

At to-day's meeting of the Municipal Council a motion was made to send an address of thanks to President McKinley for his candid references to the Cuban people and the future of Cuba in his recent message to Congress. The motion was rejected on the ground—as asserted by the principal speaker in opposition—that the message contained nothing new, but merely reiterated a former promise.

MONEY FOR THE LAWTON FUND.

Committee Asks for Contributions as Christmas Presents—Success of the Movement Is Assured.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The committee engaged in raising a fund for the relief of the widow and four young children of Major Gen. Henry W. Lawton is gratified with the generous response to its appeal, and now suggests through the press that all those feeling able and so disposed make a Christmas offering to promote the work in hand. It is proposed to cable Mrs. Lawton on Monday the result, as evidence of the appreciation of her husband's splendid services and the sympathy and regard in which she is held by her countrymen.

The Riggs National Bank has been designated as depository of the fund. Remittances should be made to Gen. H. C. Corbin, Adjutant General, Washington; Gen. John F. Weston, Acting Commissary General, Washington; Major Gen. W. R. Shafter, San Francisco, and Gen. William Ludlow, Havana, Cuba.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin to-day deposited checks and cash amounting to $2,443, representing contributions received by him for the benefit of the widow and children of Major Gen. Lawton. The total contributions to this fund to date amount to $4,534, including $1,000 promised by the citizens of Milwaukee.

Gen. Corbin and his associates are satisfied that the main object of the fund, which is to raise the mortgage from the family estate, at Redlands, Cal., and provide for the future of the family, will be accomplished. He has been notified by the Western Union Telegraph Company and by the Postal Telegraph Company that they will carry free all telegraphic matter relating to the Lawton fund.

NEW YORK CONTRIBUTIONS.

The Bankers' Trust Company, at 10 Wall Street, has been named by the committee having charge of the raising of a fund for the widow of Gen. Lawton as the depository of contributions received in this city and vicinity. All contributions forwarded to the Bankers' Trust Company will be duly acknowledged. The following contributions were received yesterday:

Montefiore Isaacs	$25	Edward Cooper	$100
Clarke, Dodge & Co.	100	James R. Keene	100
Talbot J. Taylor & Co.	100	H. P. Goldschmidt & Co.	25
Moore & Schley	100	H. P. Frothingham	100
Simon Borg & Co.	50	Halle & Stieglitz	25
J. S. Bache & Co.	50	J. H. Griesel	25
Henry Clews & Co.	100	Samuel A. Walsh	50
Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.	100	H. Content	25
De Cappet & Doremus	25	A. Newbold Morris	100
Charles F. Bound	50	W. B. Oliver, Jr.	20
Mrs. Anna Woerishoffer	100	"Cash"	25
		Total	$1,395

ON GEN. LAWTON'S DEATH.

Board of Aldermen Adopts an Appropriate Resolution of Eulogy.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted by a rising vote this resolution, which was offered by Mr. McCall, the Tammany leader:

"Whereas, Dying in the battle front, his face to the foe, Major Gen. Henry W. Lawton of the United States Volunteers met the death of a brave and valiant soldier, and by his abrupt leaving of this life the United States of America has lost one of her most gallant, noble, and patriotic sons; and,

"Whereas, His intrepidity upon every battlefield where he served from the time of the civil war until he was killed at Manila proved him a born soldier, a hero who was as prompt in obedience as he was daring in command; and,

"Whereas, In private life he was upright, manly, generous, and honorable, and in all respects represented the highest type of American manhood; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the members of the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, deplore the death of Gen. Lawton and tender to the surviving members of his family our sincere sympathy in their irreparable bereavement."

Arkansas Citizens Respond.

HELENA, Ark., Dec. 22.—Money is being raised in this city to be sent to Washington for the fund to pay the mortgage on Gen. Lawton's home. Subscriptions have been limited to small sums and money is being received from almost every citizen in this vicinity.

WILL ERECT A LAWTON MONUMENT.

Indiana Men Meet to Raise Funds—Mrs. Lawton Accepts.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 22.—An afternoon paper to-day cabled Mrs. Lawton, Manila:

"Will you accept monument from the people of Indiana?"

The following reply was received from Lieut. Col. Edwards, Chief of Staff, acting for Mrs. Lawton, and who has been designated to bring the body to this country:

"Yes. Arlington."

It is believed from this that Mrs. Lawton

In addition to $950 raised in this city for Mrs. Lawton, there has been subscribed $525 toward a monument for Gen. Lawton. Bass Post, G. A. R., at Fort Wayne, to-night set a day for a mass meeting for popular subscriptions to the monument fund, and formulated a request to Mrs. Lawton, asking that the body be buried at his old home there.

A call was issued to-day by the President of the Indianapolis Board of Trade for a meeting of the Board of Governors to-morrow, when formal action on the Lawton memorial will be taken, and a committee will be named to act in conjunction with the committee named by President English of the Commercial Club.

At Richmond a mass meeting was held to start a movement to raise a fund for the erection of a monument in Indianapolis. All the Grand Army of the Republic posts of the city met last night and adopted resolutions, nearly all of them voting subscriptions either to the monument or aid fund, or both.

From the general interest evinced in the two movements, it is believed Indiana will raise $25,000 for the monument in a week or more, and a sum over half as large will be raised for Mrs. Lawton.

FUNERAL OF GEN. LAWTON.

His Body Now Lies in the Paco Cemetery Chapel.

MANILA, Dec. 22.—Gen. Lawton's remains were placed in the chapel in the Paco Cemetery this morning. Private services were held at the residence, and the body was carried to the cemetery by members of the General's staff and escorted by Troop 1 of the Fourth Cavalry.

Public services will be held later.

PHILIPPINE PAPER SUSPENDS.

The Democracia, a Pro-American Organ, Objects to Orders Issued by the Provost Marshal.

MANILA, Dec. 22.—The newspaper Democracia, the organ of a coterie of Filipinos, including the Supreme Court Judges, favoring American control in the Philippines, to-night announces that it has been decided to suspend publication. The paper was started at the suggestion and under the patronage of the Philippine Advisory Commission, headed by Prof. J. G. Schurman.

The Democracia prints a single page, in big type. In the statement accompanying the announcement of its suspension, the editor says he has been directed by the Provost Marshal to retract certain criticisms of the Clerical methods adopted in regard to the management of schools, and adds:

"Recognizing the authority of the Provost Marshal, we have no recourse except to comply, and have decided to suspend publication until the present extraordinary conditions regarding press matters disappear. When we know what laws rule us, by what mode we are judged, and to whose jurisdiction press matters are amenable, the Democracia will reappear."

The paper has generally been a warm supporter of the Administration. The Provost Marshal recently threatened to suppress it for publishing an editorial asserting that Manila streets were in a worse condition under the American than they had been under Spanish administration.

The Manila Times was also recently warned, with an intimation of imprisonment and confiscation, for printing an editorial recommending the creation of a Board of Charity Commissioners to control the charitable institutions, on account of rumors of mismanagement of charitable funds by the Church authorities.

The newspapers complain bitterly that the authorities exercise a paternal supervision, threatening suppression, they claim, for trifling errors in the publication of news not connected with public matters. They also say the censorship handicaps newspaper enterprise by suppressing cable dispatches, received from respectable agencies, whose transmission is of an exceedingly costly character. The matter suppressed includes reports of Government actions, among them being Philippine and American occurrences which might give the Filipinos an unfavorable opinion of the United States.

PHILIPPINE CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Gen. Otis to-day cabled the War Department the following casualties:

Killed in action at Tiladpasa, Luzon, Dec. 2, Thirty-third Infantry, Henry F. Hill, G; John W. Joiner, G.

Wounded in action near San Mateo, Dec. 19, Seventh Infantry, Second Lieut. Ethelbert L. D. Breckenridge, chest, slight; Eleventh Cavalry, W. V. Cotchett, First Lieutenant, leg, slight; Joseph C. Kessinger, D, jaw, severe; Patrick Burke, I, shoulder, moderate; Frank J. Clark, C, thigh, severe; Twenty-seventh Infantry, John Peters, Corporal, A, foot, severe; Charles A. Littlefield, C, hips, moderate; Twenty-ninth Infantry, Frank Clark, H, hand, slight. At Tiladpasa, Luzon, Dec. 2: Thirty-third Infantry, G, Marvin P. Hughes, Sergeant, foot, moderate; Henry J. Smith, Sergeant, foot, moderate; Chester L. Kilpatrick, abdomen, severe; Paine Crawford, eye, severe; William P. Bethea, abdomen, severe; Richard B. Sibley, leg, moderate; Harry B. Brown, Corporal, E, abdomen, severe; James A. Lane, H, thighs, moderate. At Tangadan Mountain, Luzon, Dec. 4: Thirty-fourth Infantry, Oscar E. Dolan, G, pelvis, mortal. At Cabaroon, Dec. 17: Seventeenth Infantry, Second Lieut. Lewellyn N. Bushfield, arm, slight. Near Delcarmen, Dec. 1: Thirty-fifth Infantry, F, Harry E. Beaty, Quartermaster Sergeant, nose, slight; Robert S Clark, cook, forearm, slight; Lorenzo D. Hubbard, hand, slight; On northern expedition in mountains, Dec. 12: Third Cavalry, John Dillinger, A, breast, moderate. Near Dingros, Dec. 10: Thirty-fourth Infantry, Ernest B. Ziegler, F, forearm, slight. Near Vigan, Dec. 4: Thirty-fourth Infantry, Samuel Faust, G, hip, slight. At Alfonso, Dec. 4: Third Artillery, L, Edward Miller, Sergeant, leg, severe; William Meyer, leg, severe; Hulbert C. Elwyn, neck, slight.

The New Orleans Arrives at Manila.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The New Orleans arrived at Manila to-day, just two months out from New York.

TO REFIT THE CONSTITUTION.

Bill Drafted to Turn "Old Ironsides" Into a Training Ship.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Secretary Long has addressed letters to Senator Hale and Representative Boutelle, who look after naval legislation in the Senate and House, relative to the plan of refitting the historic old craft Constitution as a naval training ship. The Massachusetts State Society of the Daughters of 1812 propose to pay for the refitting through popular subscriptions, and Secretary Long refers to this as a worthy purpose, inspired by patriotic impulse.

At the request of Mr. Hale, the Secretary has drafted a bill to cover the plan, providing:

"That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to cause the United States frigate Constitution to be repaired at the Navy Yard, Boston, and restored to a serviceable condition, in order that she may be again placed in commission and used as a training ship or otherwise, the expenses of such repairs and restoration to be paid from funds to be raised by popular subscription under the auspices of the Massachusetts Society United States Daughters of 1812. Provided, that such repairs and restoration shall be made under the supervision and control of the Navy Department, and shall not be undertaken until an amount sufficient to defray the cost thereof shall have been subscribed and guaranteed by the said society."

GEN. MILES INSPECTS NEW GUN.

Army Commander Pleased with the Brown Segmental Cannon.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., Dec. 22.—Gen Nelson A. Miles, in company with Capt. C. B. Wheeler, Lieut. I. N. Lewis, ex-Congressman J. H. Outhwaite of Ohio, and George H. Powell, members of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, were in Reading to-day, and inspected the big Brown segmental tube wire gun constructed at the Scott Iron Works. They spent over an hour examining the gun, and Gen. Miles declared that he was greatly pleased with its construction. He added that he has always been partial to the wire-bound guns, because they were exceptionally true and distinctive.

The party left this evening for Birdsboro, Berks County, Penn., to inspect the Brown gun made by the Diamond Drill Company.

The big gun inspected at the Scott Works here to-day is thirty-seven feet in length, and it is expected that it will throw a six-hundred-pound missile twelve miles. It was made at a cost of $33,000, appropriated by Congress for the purpose, and is intended for the defense of New York Harbor.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

More Churches Than Usual Will Observe Christmas This Year.

PRESBYTERIANS TO TAKE PART

At All the Masses for Roman Catholics There Will Be Collections in Behalf of the Orphans.

Christmas this year will be very extensively observed by the churches of various denominations. This unusual observance of Christmas obtains among Presbyterians in particular. Services will be held in the Brick Presbyterian Church, Central Church, West Fifty-seventh Street; West End Church, Old First Church, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street; Madison Avenue Church, and Fourth Avenue Church. Appropriate music will be rendered at each service.

The Collegiate churches will hold a union service in the Fifth Avenue Collegiate Church, at 11 A. M. The Rev. Dr. E. B. Coe will be assisted by the entire clergy staff of the Collegiate Church, consisting of ten ministers. The following Baptist churches will hold Christmas services: Fifth Avenue Church, Calvary Church, Madison Avenue Church, and the Church of the Epiphany.

All the Episcopal and Catholic churches will hold some sort of a service. The Moravian Church, Lexington Avenue and Thirtieth Street, will hold a service on Christmas Eve, in which the children of the Sunday school will take part. In the Catholic churches a collection will be taken up for the orphans. Archbishop Corrigan will celebrate high pontifical mass in the cathedral on Christmas morning.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Dec. 31.

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SUBJECT.—Review.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all His benefits.—Psalm 103, 2.

The lessons of the last quarter have covered somewhat less than a century of time. They have all directed our attention to the relation of God's people to Himself, and to the obligations growing out of that relationship. They were His restored people. Our studies, therefore, have had nothing to do with His relation to the heathen or with their relation to Him, and but very little to do with His own people in Babylon. As "the Jews" they had rebuilt the temple in Jerusalem, and by its significant services entered into covenant with their God. How He dealt with them and how they dealt with Him have been the great subjects brought before us. Spiritually they stand for the children of God in every age who profess to love and serve Him, who have at least in name been built up as "living temples," and in whom He is supposed to dwell. The historic character and conduct of such people have therefore a spiritual value for all time.

At the outset of our studies, in the one hundred and twenty-second Psalm, these people are presented to us as filled with joy and gladness at their restored relationship to God. They "go up unto the Testimony of Israel to give thanks unto the name of the Lord." Now "The Testimony" was "The Ark," which contained the law of God, and which was covered with "The Mercy Seat." It was the completed type of the atonement by Jesus Christ, whereby we are brought nigh to God and receive forgiveness of sins.

This is the one foundation of every believer's joy and hope. (Rom., v., 11.) When he first enters into this relationship by faith he "mounts up with wings as eagles." (Isa., xl., 31.) He has entered into a new life of fellowship with God, a life of joy and peace in believing. Then he sings from a full heart with the Psalmist, "Lord, Thou hast been favorable unto Thy land. Thou hast forgiven the iniquity of Thy people." For "mercy and truth are met together; righteousness and peace have kissed each other." (Psa. 85.) "When the Lord turned again the captivity of Zion, we were like them that dream. Then was our mouth filled with laughter, and our tongues with singing, for the Lord hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad." (Psa. 126.)

But blessed and joyful as this restored condition is, it is not one of unmixed joy and peace. It does in very truth fill the mind and heart with a "peace which passeth all understanding," but it is not the peace of the world, or with the world, or with one's self. It is, however, "the peace of God. (Philippians, iv., 7.) and with God. But it is peace in the midst of war. When the believer enters into this restored condition, then he realizes, as never before, the character and the power of sin, and a lifelong fight against it begins. (Romans, vii., 23.) "For the flesh lusteth against the Spirit, and the Spirit against the flesh—and these are contrary the one to the other, so that ye cannot do the things that ye would." (Galatians, v., 17.)

THE FIGHT AGAINST SIN.

This condition of conflict was very clearly brought before us in the story of Esther. Under the law of Haman, God's people suddenly awoke to find themselves condemned to death. But when the new law of Esther was made known, they were commanded to fight against every adversary, and all the resources of the King were pledged to give them the victory. So they were delivered. So the law of condemnation by sin must ever be met—even in the most penitent, sincere, and mature believer—by the law of conflict with sin, and the reward is given only to "him that overcometh."

For this warfare the Word of God is the guide. It points out the enemies and their modes of attack. It declares what weapons are to be used and how they are to be handled. It is itself "the sword of the Spirit." (Ephesians, vi., 17.) But it must be diligently studied and carefully obeyed, as set forth by the work of Ezra.

He was introduced to us at just this point in our studies as "the priest—the scribe—even a scribe of the words of the commandments of the Lord, and of His statutes," who "prepared his heart to seek the law of the Lord and to do it, and to teach in Israel statutes and judgments." (Ezra, vii., 10.) 11.) The one great anxiety of Ezra for the people who had entered into this conflict was that they might be instructed in "The Law of God." It was for this purpose that he solicited and obtained permission to go up to Jerusalem. And the summing up of his commission was, "And thou, Ezra, after the wisdom of thy God that is in thine hand, set magistrates and judges, which may judge all the people that are beyond the river, all such as know the laws of thy God, and teach ye them that know them not. (Ezra, vii., 25.) Thus every struggling believer needs constantly to be instructed in the Holy Scriptures, which are able to make him wise unto salvation through faith which is in Christ Jesus. (Second Timothy, iii., 15.)

In very close connection with this work of Ezra, our lessons brought before us the work of Nehemiah. While the anxiety of Ezra was to instruct the people, that of Nehemiah was to build the walls around Jerusa'em and to set up the gates. As long as this was left undone, the great body of the people were exposed to assaults from without and were weak within. The Temple which they had built would not protect them, but, on the contrary, was itself in danger of pillage, if not of destruction.

This condition of things troubled Nehemiah. It was a reproach to the people of God. While others were ignorant or indifferent, he was filled with an earnest desire to remove the reproach and strengthen his brethren. So he made it the burden of his prayers that God would open to him the opportunity and give to him the means of accomplishing this great purpose. In due time his prayers were answered, and he went forth on his errand for the glory of God and for the good of man. With consummate ability, energy, patience, and skill the work was accomplished. In fifty-two days the walls were set up and the gates closed. Then all their enemies "were cast down in their own eyes, for they perceived that this work was wrought of God." (Neh., vi., 15, 16.)

BUILDING OF THE WALLS.

Now building the walls was very different work from either building the temple or conflict with sin. Each of these was a personal work. But building the walls was work for those who had first built the temple and who had entered into this conflict. So it is always spiritually, for the temple signifies—God dwelling in the struggling believer; the walls—God's grace toward all men. For we find that Isaiah, the prophet of God, had long before declared of Jerusalem: "I will make thy officers peace and thine exactors righteousness. Thou shalt call thy walls Salvation and thy gate Praise." (Isaiah lx., 17, 18.)

Building the walls and setting up the gates was therefore, spiritually, a significant fulfilling of our Lord's command: "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature." (Mark xvi., 15.) The material work of Nehemiah was the spiritual work of St. Paul as he earnestly and faithfully labored to put around men the walls of Salvation, and to open to them the walls of Praise. This is a very important consideration. For not only must the child of God fight against sin, but while he is fighting he must labor to spread abroad the knowledge of God and of His Gospel.

This he cannot truly do, however, unless he himself is thoroughly grounded in the great truths of God's salvation, and as anxious that others should know them as Nehemiah was that the walls should be built. In fact, his appreciation of God's grace toward himself will be indicated and measured by his efforts to extend a knowledge of that grace. And by these efforts he not only glorifies God, but he also attains to a fuller spiritual growth and the Kingdom of God upon earth is enlarged and strengthened. But to do this work the same difficulties and dangers that beset the personal work of building the Temple must be encountered and overcome. The same enemies will appear and the same discouragements will arise, but strong in faith and earnest in prayer as was Nehemiah, the servants of God will as surely see their work accomplished as was his. (Revelation, xxi., 15.) Then all the world shall perceive "that the work was wrought of God," (Nehemiah, vi., 16,) and shall give Him the glory.

A remarkable and significant feature of this building of the walls was, that when those engaged in the work came to dedicate it and themselves anew to God they called for a more careful and earnest reading of "The Law of God." Day after day they stood and listened while Ezra and others fitted for the service read and explained it. It was an occasion of the most earnest and intense interest. All ordinary business and all ordinary pleasures were alike laid aside. They were of no importance compared with ascertaining an accurate knowledge of God's will and an understanding of His dealings with them. This they recognized could be obtained only from the Word of God. So they searched it diligently until they clearly understood its meaning. There was no disputing of its statements, no criticising of its authority, no rebellion against its demands. It convicted them of sin. It led them to a humble repentance and confession before God, to an earnest supplication for forgiveness, and to an entire consecration to His service in a "sure covenant." (Nehemiah, ix.)

THE RICHES OF DIVINE GRACE.

So is it always with those who fully and truly enter into God's great plan of redemption and earnestly endeavor to make it known. They, above all others, search the Scriptures diligently that they may know more and more of the riches of divine grace, and the more fully they are instructed, the more and more do they understand the exceeding sinfulness of sin.

But the doing of the Lord's work for one's self or for others will not keep any one in fellowship with the Lord Himself. More than a hundred years before Nehemiah the prophet exclaimed, and exclaimed truly, "O Lord, I know that the way of man is not in himself; it is not in man that walketh to direct his steps." (Jer. 10:23.) Many hundred years later the apostle echoed back the thought, "I know that in me dwelleth no good thing; for to will is present with me, but how to perform that which is good I find not." (Rom. 7:18.) The experience of every believer confirms both the prophet and the apostle.

So we find it also in the history we have been studying. In a very few years the very people who had the Temple in their midst, who had repaired the walls and set up the gates of Jerusalem, who had made "a sure covenant" with God, and had "sealed" it to make it sure, had become "allied" with the heathen about them, had polluted God's sanctuary and despised His Sabbaths. And yet they flattered themselves that they were accepted of Him! When He sent His prophet Malachi to rebuke them and to bring them back to Himself, they only answered him with surprise and indignation, "Wherein have we robbed Thee?" "What have we spoken so much against Thee?" (Malachi, iii., 8, 13.)

But "the mercy of the Lord endureth forever." Even to this "disobedient and gainsaying people," He stretched out His hands with the promise of salvation. So His prophet was directed to declare—"Unto you that fear My name shall the Sun of Righteousness arise with healing in His wings—and ye shall go forth and grow up as calves of the stall." (Malachi, iv., 2, 3.) It was salvation through the coming of another who had "healing" in Himself, and not by any work of their own.

Still more fully the prophet Isaiah then taught us concerning this "Sun of Righteousness." (9:1-7.) It would "arise" to them that walked in darkness and dwelt "in the land of the shadow of death," in the person of "a Child," to be born—"a Son," to be given. "The Son of God" was to become "the Son of Man." (Gal., 4: 4, 5.) He was to come "to seek and to save that which was lost." (Luke 19:10); "to give His life a ransom for many." (Matt. 20:28.) "The government shall be upon His shoulder; and His name shall be called Wonderful—Counselor—The Mighty God—The Everlasting Father—The Prince of Peace—Jesus Christ." "There is none other name under heaven given among men whereby we must be saved." (Acts 4:12.) Evry man's salvation, therefore, depends upon his relation to Jesus Christ.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

To what has our attention been directed during the last three months, and why are the historic conditions of spiritual value?

How were the people presented to us at the outset of these lessons, and on what was their joy based?

When the believer enters into this joy, what does he then realize, and how is it illustrated in the story of Esther?

What is the guide in this warfare, and what is said of Ezra and his work?

What is said of the work of Nehemiah, and what was its special feature?

What is the spiritual significance of building the walls, and what is said of it?

What marked the completion and dedication of the walls, and what was the effect?

Why will doing the Lord's work not keep men in fellowship with Him, and how is it seen in the history?

What promise did Malachi bring to the people?

What did Isaiah say concerning this promise, and on what does every man's salvation depend?

A Jesuit College for New Orleans.

The Jesuit community in New Orleans has begun the erection on Baronne Street of college buildings, which will cost over $1,000,000. The cornerstone of the first edifice will be laid within a fortnight. Cardinal Gibbons and leading ecclesiastics of the South and West will participate in the ceremonies. The old buildings on Common Street will be razed to the ground and handsome new four-storied buildings erected. When completed the property will cover a square block.

Congregation Vote on Organization.

The congregation which is worshipping in the chapel of the New York University, at University Heights, will vote to-morrow, after the morning service, to decide whether to organize as a Presbyterian church or continue as a Collegiate church. Chancellor MacCracken, dissatisfied at the treatment received from the Collegiate Consistory, has taken matters into his hands at the request of the congregation. He will continue to preach until a church is organized and a pastor is chosen.

Church News and Notes.

There will be ordination service at the cathedral, Garden City, L. I., to-morrow.

The sermon in the Temple Israel of Harlem to-morrow morning will be on "Credulity."

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman will lecture to-morrow morning in Temple Emanu-El on "Justice to the Christian and the Jew."

On Christmas morning there will be a service in the Brick Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. Dr. Van Dyke will read a sermon in the form of a story.

John Dean, the Quaker Evangelist, will speak to-morrow afternoon in the Young Men's Christian Association hall, 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

The Swami Ahhedananda of India will speak to-morrow afternoon in Tuxedo Hall, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, on the "Worship of Krishna and Christ."

The Rev. Dr. Steele will preach in the Willett Street Methodist Episcopal Church to-morrow morning on "Why Christ Came" and to-morrow evening on "The Song of the Angels."

The Society for Ethical Culture will hold its children's Sunday school exercises in Carnegie Music Hall to-morrow morning. J. F. Elliott will speak on "The Festival of Childhood."

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton will preach to-morrow morning in the Church of the Divine Paternity on "The Babe of Bethlehem" and to-morrow evening on "The Song of the Angels."

The Rev. Dr. J. E. Bushnell of the Phillips Presbyterian Church to-morrow afternoon will speak at the Young Men's Christian Association, East Side Branch, 158 East Eighty-seventh Street.

Pilgrim Chapel, Henry and Degraw Streets, Brooklyn, will have a watch night service, beginning at 10:30 P. M., Dec. 31. The pastor, the Rev. E. H. Byington, will be assisted by the Rev. F. Schiverea.

The Rev. Dr. Mackay will preach in the Fifth Avenue Collegiate Church to-morrow morning on "The Joy of Christmas" and to-morrow evening on "God So Loved the World; the Divine Christmas Gift to Man."

A general reception will be held next Thursday evening at the Christian Home for Intemperate Men, Madison Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street. The guest of the evening will be the singing evangelist, Ira D. Sankey.

At the West Side Auditorium, 318 West Fifty-seventh Street, to-morrow afternoon, Howard Richards, the Yale half back; S. G. Craig, the Princeton guard; W. M. Fincke, the Yale quarter back, and H. R. Reiter, the Princeton guard, will speak.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ADAMS CHAPEL, UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary, 700 Park Av.—Sunday afternoon service at 4:30 o'clock. Preacher, Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, D. D. All are welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, UNITARIAN, 4TH AV. and 20th St.—The pastor, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer will preach at 11 A. M. Special Christmas music by full choir. Afternoon, 3:30, children's Christmas celebration. The public cordially invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AVENUE and 66th Street.—Service 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach in the morning.

ARCHANGEL CHURCH OF THE, IN THE Crypt of the Cathedral, Rev. George S. Pratt, Rector.—11, morning prayer, litany, and sermon. Xmas Day, 10:30. Special music.

AT CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, 57TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV., Rev. D. Asa Blackburn, pastor, preaches to-morrow; subjects:
11 A. M., "Did Jesus Really Live?"
7:45 P. M., "God's Way of Salvation."
Strangers cordially welcome. All seats free.

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Cor. 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11. Subject: "What is True Christianity?" Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES IN Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St.—Evening, 7:45, Rev. James A. O'Connor preaches; subject: "The Mystery of the Incarnation."

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MAD. AV. & 38TH ST., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; the pastor will preach.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th St.—Charles H. Eaton, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11, "The Babe of Bethlehem," and at 7:45, "The Song of the Angels." Special Christmas music. Enlarged choir assisted by stringed instruments.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St., Rev. Howard L. Jones, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BROADWAY, 68th.—Madison C. Peters preaches, 11, "The Social Uses and Abuses of Christmas." Extra music by choir. Carols by four hundred children. 8, "The Gun or the Gospel." A survey of the Christian world in arms after preaching peace for nineteen hundred years. All welcome.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street,
Henry van Dyke, Pastor.
Service Sunday, December 24th.
Dr. van Dyke will preach at 11 A. M.
Rev. James M. Platt, Jr., at 4:30 P. M.
Christmas service of the Sunday school, 10 A. M.
Young men's Bible class, 10 A. M.
Weekly evening service, Wednesday, at 8 o'clock.
Christmas Day service at 11 A. M.

DR. VAN DYKE

will read a Christmas story.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH,
Corner Broadway and 34th St.
Regular service at 11 A. M. The Pastor, Rev. Chas. E. Jefferson, D. D., will preach. At 8 P. M. Special Musical Service; at 4 P. M., Song Service; Cecilia Bradford Trio. Address by Rev. George S. Avery; Mr. Moody's Quartet will sing; at 5 P. M., Bible Class conducted by Wm. H. Thomson, M. D.; prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

To-Day To-Day

The Evening Post

Of To-Day

will be a particularly interesting issue, and will contain many articles appropriate to the season. Among them will be three Christmas stories: "Found in the Snow," by MARY E. WILKINS; "An Old-Time Christmas," by the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, and "A Christmas Bomb," by W. L. Alden.

The Evening Post

To-Day To-Day

PIANOTIST

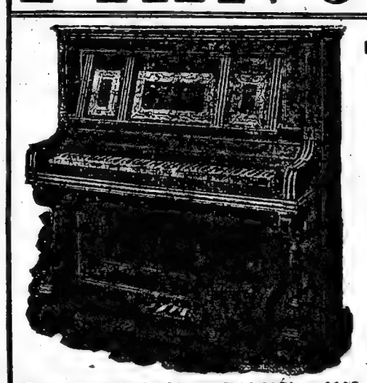

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Divine Paternity on "The Babe of Bethlehem" and to-morrow evening on "The Song of the Angels."

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Brief Addresses by Members of the

Yale and Princeton

FOOT BALL TEAMS.

Howard Richards, Yale Half back; W. M. Fincke, Yale Quarter Back; H. R. Reiter, Princeton Half Back; S. G. Craig, Princeton Guard.

PARK SISTERS CORNET QUARTET

will render Christmas music, West Side Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, 318 W. 57th St., near 8th Ave. Sunday, 4:15 o'clock. For men exclusively. All men welcome. Music at 4 o'clock.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 21ST ST., Rev. J. Lewis Parks, S. T. D., Rector.—Holy communion, 8 and 10 A. M.; morning prayer, sermon, and holy communion, 11 A. M.; evening prayer, 5 P. M.; choral service and sermon, 8 P. M. The rector will preach morning and evening. CHRISTMAS DAY.—Holy communion, 6:30, 8 and 9:30 A. M.; morning prayer, sermon, and holy communion, 11 A. M.; evening prayer, 5 P. M. The rector will preach.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 230 Amsterdam Av., Between 70th and 71st Sts.—Rev. William Lloyd will preach. Morning, "The Idea of Incarnation." Evening, "The Birthday of a King." Special music.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., between Broadway and 7th Av., Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor, will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and at 8 P. M. Sabbath school at 3 P. M. Christian Endeavor Monday at 8; devotional meeting Wednesday at 8. To-morow Special Christmas sermon and music.

CHRISTMAS AT THE TEMPLE,
7th Av. and 14th St. Dr. Cadman, morning; Dr. North, evening; choir will sing Christmas service Monday; Dr. Cadman and choir; meetings every night.

CHRISTMAS CAROLS WILL BE SUNG BY the children of the Five Points House of Industry, 155 Worth St., Wm. F. Barnard, Superintendent, on Sunday, at 3:30 P. M. The public is cordially invited.

CHRISTMAS CONCERT FREE TO-NIGHT.

Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av. and 14th St. John Francis Gilder, the great American pianist; Mr. Lee, baritone, and others; Mr. Radcliffe will preside; everybody welcome; Temple in Christmas attire.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Masses for communion, 7:30, 8:15, 9; solemn mass, 10:45; first Christmas vespers, 4; service and sermon, (rector,) 8.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, FIFTH AV. & 10th Street, Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector.
Rev. Lester Bradner, Jr., officiating.
Morning service, 11 A. M.
Children's service, 3 P. M.
Musical service, 8 P. M.
Anthem, "Three Kings".....Cornelius
Offertory, "Christmas Oratorio".....Saint-Saens
Special service on Christmas Day at 11 A. M.
Sittings free at all services.

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE, 80TH St., near Madison Av.—Sunday, December

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE PURCHASE OF BONDS.

The discussion of the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to come to the relief of the money market in certain contingencies and of the effective way to do so if the contingency should require is not at the present moment a discussion of what can be called a burning question. Happily the situation now does not demand any action further than has been taken by the Secretary and the Associated Banks. The discussion is, nevertheless, interesting and important because if the conditions should arise requiring action it would be desirable to understand in advance what can be done and how it can be best done.

In the Secretary's comment on the article in THE TIMES in which this matter was broached on Wednesday, he does not express any doubt that the measure suggested would be within the power of the Secretary. That measure was the offer by the Secretary to invite bids for the sale to him of United States bonds of designated issues with the understanding that he would buy a certain amount of them at the lowest price proposed and deemed by him satisfactory. Unquestionably this would be an extreme step, and should be taken only in case of extreme urgency. It would necessarily tend to send the price of bonds up by the sudden creation of a considerable new demand for them. But it would accomplish its purpose. If there were a condition of the public mind that could be regarded as panic or the sure precursor of panic because of distressing rates for money for the ordinary and necessary uses of business the immediate offer of a supply of money by the Treasury would dispel that condition, and that would be the sole justification for the policy. We cannot see why it would not be a complete justification.

It is not denied that what the Secretary has now done, and done wisely, might prove inadequate in the case of very serious disturbance of confidence. The amount of money that he can deposit in the banks of the whole country is necessarily limited in two ways—first by the amount of his current receipts apart from customs, and second by the amount of bonds that the banks could command for deposit as security for the public funds. Once the revenues have been turned into the Treasury by the collecting officers they cannot be taken out except on the warrant of the Treasurer in accordance with an appropriation by Congress. Before they have been so turned in they are subject to deposit in any depository bank under proper conditions. At present the revenues are large, and are doubtless large enough to accomplish the purpose the Secretary had in mind. But we repeat that we are not now discussing the immediate situation, which fortunately is sufficiently provided for. We are simply pointing out that if the emergency should arise in which something more and more effective should be needed it would be within the power of the Secretary to supply it.

In the meanwhile we should like to appeal to some of our contemporaries to be a little more sparing in the publication of the exciting rumors circulated in the Street, and for the most part invented there for the express purpose of creating alarm in such times as we have been passing through. So long as these rumors are confined to the Street they do but a limited amount of harm. They are largely discounted there, and at the worst only scare those who are in the game. But when they are spread abroad they tend to create apprehension in the public mind which, when it passes a certain limit, cannot be controlled, and leads to an infinite lot of mischief to entirely innocent persons. To this unfortunate result certainly no sober-minded journalist can desire to contribute.

GETTING AWAY FROM BRYAN.

W. J. BRYAN does not perceive the remarkable change that has come over the South. The men of the Southern States used to be absorbed in politics. They are now occupied with business. The real leaders there are not the politicians, but the creative men of the new industrial era. Live newspapers and live men at the South are discussing new cotton mills, new coal and iron mines, new steel plants, and new business undertakings of all kinds a good deal more than they are discussing politics.

These new leaders have the industrial future of the South in their hands. That gives them a great influence in the politics of the present. They have the interests, and they see that the South has the do not want to stand still. They must move ahead with the rest of the world.

They are moving ahead and they are moving away from BRYAN as fast as their enlightened minds can carry them. To a score or more of the most active and influential business men of the South The Manufacturers' Record offered an opportunity to express their views on expansion. Almost without exception they declared that we should hold the new territory we have acquired, that our island possessions would give a great impulse to our commerce and that the position which the ownership of the Philippines gives us in the Pacific must be maintained for the important aid it will afford in extending our trade with China.

These leaders of the industries and the thought of the South cannot stand on the same platform with W. J. BRYAN. He declares for "anti-imperialism." He believes, or insists, that we must scuttle out of the Philippines. He would give up everything we have taken. The leading men of affairs in the South are dead against him on that question. They have little or nothing to say about him or his "issues." Possibly some of them are not yet ready to part company with him on silver. But it is perfectly plain that the dead issue of free silver will not long command for him the support of men who differ with him altogether on the live issue of expansion.

A direct challenge of public sentiment has just been issued by Chief Justice DAVID L. SNODGRASS of the Supreme Court of Tennessee. He announces his candidacy for the Senate of the United States. He shares BRYAN'S hostile feeling toward trusts, but he is an expansionist and favors the policy of holding the islands we took from Spain. If Judge SNODGRASS'S principles commend themselves to the people of Tennessee, how can BRYAN hope to gain their confidence and support with principles antagonistic to those of the Judge? It is to be presumed that Judge SNODGRASS knows the sentiment of the people of his own State. The Senatorship is a great prize. He would not be so foolish as to make a contest for the place upon a platform of expansion if he did not believe that it was acceptable to the voters and their representatives in the Legislature.

A Southern man who is in favor of giving up our new territory ought to have his bumps examined. The normal mind should be able to perceive at once that the interests of the South, its progress, and its prosperity will be powerfully promoted by the new commercial currents set in motion by the establishment of these outposts. The great issues in the South to-day are an isthmian canal and the development of the cotton trade with the Far East.

BRITISH VOLUNTEERING.

We believe it was Sir CHARLES BERESFORD who, since the present war began, found and proclaimed a similarity between Great Britain and the United States in that they were the only two great nations which did not resort to conscription, but relied upon volunteers for their defense.

There is something in that, though perhaps not so much as the speaker supposed. It would be highly absurd if seventy millions of people could not provide a regular army of twenty-five thousand men, which is all that a prejudiced Congress would allow us to maintain before the Spanish war, or even the hundred thousand which we now have under arms, without resorting to conscription. When we have been hard pressed, as we were in 1863, we have not scrupled to resort to conscription, and to incur "draft riots" in consequence. In each case the truth probably is that we are able to maintain our armies, such as they are, by volunteering, simply because they are not so numerous in relation to population as those that have to be maintained by the nations of Continental Europe.

It seems that what the English expected to be a little war and what has turned out to be a great war may be fought through with volunteers, such as every soldier now serving under the British or the American colors is, whether he is called a volunteer or a regular. The response of the English people to the call for volunteers has been so general and so prompt as greatly and justly to encourage the English organs of opinion. The response seems to denote something like the same conception of patriotism in the United Kingdom as prevails in the United States.

But still there are differences, and vital differences. Nobody can have helped noticing that it is the "upper classes" in England which have responded most readily to the call of their country. The prosperous and satisfied classes, men "with handles to their names," beginning with the Duke of MARLBOROUGH, the Lord Mayor of London, prosperous shipowners, and merchants, are offering to raise, equip, and forward bodies of troops at their own expense. These men know very well what the prosperity and power of the British Empire mean to them. It is true that the rank and file of the British public, who have nothing but their own lives to offer, are showing an unexpected and gratifying alacrity in offering those. But it is not yet true that every native Briton feels his own welfare to be bound up with that of his country, as every native American would in a like case feel about himself.

Mr. RUDYARD KIPLING has noted the national difference in those youthful letters from this country which were so wonderfully misinterpreted, when they were first reprinted, as "anti-American." In fact, and taken altogether, they form a remarkable tribute to the candor of the writer, as well as to the national character of the people he is writing patriotism. They believe in their land and its future and its honor and its glory, and they are not ashamed to say so. From the largest to the least runs this same proud, passionate conviction, to which I take my hat off and for which I love them." It is quite true. Mr. W. W. ASTOR, some time of New York, now of London, is the unique exception. The observer continues: "An average English householder seems to regard his country as an abstraction to supply him with policemen and fire brigades. The cockney cad cannot understand what the word means. He would laugh in your face at the notion of any duty being owed by him to his land." If the war with the Transvaal brings the general and promiscuous British subject up to the level of the general and promiscuous American citizen in this matter, it will be worth all it may cost, whatever the cost may be.

MR. GRUBER'S "FLUSH OF SHAME."

We are losing enough Assembly districts now to make dishonest performances like this bring the flush of shame to the face of every Republican.

These were the words of the ex-Hon. ABRAHAM GRUBER at the meeting of the County Committee of the Republicans of New York on Thursday evening. The proceedings referred to were certainly unfair and indecent. Mr. GRUBER wished to present to the committee a resolution providing that the inspectors and election officers in each election district should be named by the Assembly District Association and not as now by the President of the County Committee. He was prevented from offering his resolution by the action of Mr. GIBBS of the National Committee, who moved an adjournment on the ground that there was no quorum present and whose motion was declared carried by the presiding officer despite Mr. GRUBER'S demand for a roll call. So the committee adjourned actually before the regular time for meeting had arrived, greatly to the astonishment of the body of the members as they came in.

This is the very essence of boss management. All the patronage and all the power connected with the election officers are kept in the hands of Mr. QUIGG, who is himself under the thumb of Mr. PLATT. When a proposition is made to give the associations in the Assembly districts the control of their own affairs in this matter the agents of the boss will not even let it come to a vote. They boast of a majority, but they do not dare to trust it. Anything at once more cowardly and arbitrary in the field of small politics cannot be imagined.

But it is noticeable that the indignation expressed by Mr. GRUBER is not aroused by these disgraceful tactics, but by their consequences. It is not the "dishonest performances," but the loss of Assembly districts, that he thinks should bring the "flush of shame to the cheek of every Republican." That is the spirit on which the boss grows fat. Until the opposition to him is based on some higher motive than this he can laugh at it, and he will. It is only too evident that the idea of "reform within the party," stale, flat, and unprofitable as it is, is as far as the Grubers of the Republican camp have yet got. Until they pass that limit they will effect nothing. "Within the party" the boss can take care of them easily.

HELPING A GOOD WORK.

A study of the annual report of the Children's Aid Society brings to light a condition of things among the poorest and most destitute of the recent immigrants from Italy, Austria, and Russia which is worse than anything described in the stories of the London slums. The sweating system, irregular and low wages, physical weakness, race degeneracy, and the dreadful crowding together of people of both sexes and all ages among the most submerged of these people act and re-act upon each other to bring about from year to year a condition which, were it not for agencies such as the Children's Aid Society, would result in shocking degeneracy.

Among these people there have for years been established by the society schools known as "industrial schools," one of them especially for crippled children, to which were attracted during the past year as many as 14,000 children. These schools are in charge of devoted women who are giving their lives to this missionary labor—a labor of love. Here the children are cleaned, freed from vermin, partly reclothed when necessary, and to the half-starved are given noon luncheons, for the needs of the body must first be looked to if the mind is to be reached. Morality, honesty, purity, and good manners are inculcated, the only knowledge that is given these children that there are such things as GOD and conscience and right and wrong. These schools are but in part supported from public appropriations, and we urge upon the benevolent in these Christmas times to remember the needs of this effort—the expenses for clothing and shoes and meals, and the maintenance of such a work. Most important also are the needs of the children after leaving these schools and when they are at work. The years between the ages of twelve and sixteen are most impressionable, and the Children's Aid Society urges upon the benevolent the importance of evening schools, recreation classes, and boys and girls' clubs for these young people. The society has the buildings, but has not the means to meet the expenses; $500 would pay the cost of an evening school for a whole Winter's season, and the Trustees of the society appeal urgently for several funds of this description.

Turning from these schools to the boys and girls' lodging houses carried on by the Children's Aid Society, the farm school at Kensico, where homeless boys from the city streets are trained for emsociology to note how certainly the change of environment seems to act on the character of the child. The lodging houses gather in the homeless children, and after being trained at the farm, they are in large numbers sent to family homes in the State of New York, in adjoining States and to the West. One hundred dollars will place five homeless children in country homes. No work of benevolence is so satisfactory as this. These children, fated to grow into vagrancy if allowed to remain in the city, transplanted to the country become as good citizens as the average of the people born in the communities in which they are placed. The Children's Aid Society has been doing this work of transplanting for forty-six years, during which time many thousands have been removed from the city to the country, and under the supervision of the agents of the society have grown to manhood and womanhood. The report of the society speaks with pride of the fact that two of their boys have become Governors of States, several have become District Attorneys, Sheriffs, and members of Legislatures in the West; one a member of Congress; two are professors in colleges, a dozen or more are clergymen; two are railroad managers, and most of them, even if they have not achieved eminence, are respectable and useful citizens in our Western States.

Of all our benevolent organizations, none is doing more for manhood and citizenship. Mr. A. B. HEPBURN of the Chase National Bank is the Treasurer of the society, and donations may be sent to him or to Mr. C. LORING BRACE, Secretary, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—People who make, or try to make, a living by pleasing other people vastly increase the difficulty of their task if they present their claim for approbation while the objects of their efforts are in a state of justifiable irritation against them. This is a truth which the managers of theatres have especial reason to ponder, and doubtless they do give it a good deal of attention. They should give it a little more, however, for the almost inevitable result will be a realizing sense of the unwisdom, from several points of view, of advertising that their performances will begin at a certain hour and then breaking faith with the public by a delay of from fifteen minutes to half an hour. Several New York managers are habitual offenders in this way, and the result is a lot of bad temper and a consequent diminution of the applause to obtain which so much trouble is taken and so much money spent. The practice originated, presumably, in a commendable desire to get everybody into the theatre before the curtain rises, and the idea was that even those whose joy it is to annoy their fellows by a late arrival would thus be lured to their places before their entrance could be a nuisance. Something may have been accomplished in this direction at first, but the folks who prompted the adoption of the ruse are not of a sort to be long deceived, and now it serves only to try the patience of people simple enough to trust the printed announcements and courteous enough to try to be on time. First scenes are as frequently disturbed as ever, and in addition the better-mannered class of patrons find their ills increased in divers ways. Not only do they dine with needless rapidity, but they endure a tiresome period of waiting and are obliged to stand up and make room for the passage of everybody with seats in the same row. The real and advertised times for beginning plays should be the same.

—Unscientific persons, when they look through the pages of a technical journal, are not at all surprised or humiliated if they come across passages which they find it difficult or impossible to understand. That is to be expected, and the layman doesn't worry about his more or less excusable ignorance of matters and words that do not directly concern him. Perhaps he should be equally calm when he discovers that the religious press sometimes uses language as mystifying as that of the scientific professions. Sometimes, however, the abstruseness of these papers takes a form that renders equanimity out of the question, and that is when the words are all perfectly comprehensible, and yet are so combined as to reveal nothing except the existence of an alluring secret. Out in Chicago, for instance, there is published a Presbyterian organ, The Interior, and most of it is easy as well as interesting reading, but every once in a while it contains something like the following, taken from the last number: "After canvassing the earth, the Fifth Avenue, the late Dr. HALL'S church, has called Dr. PURVES of Princeton, and he has accepted. The first thing New York does after becoming interested in religion is to send for a theological professor and go into the study of theology—right out of the Sunday school into the seminary! Dr. PURVES is the broadest man in Princeton. There goes that average again!" Now, what in the world does that mean? Not a word in it would send anybody, however little his theological knowledge, to the dictionary, and every one of the sentences runs along smoothly enough, yet it leaves one in resentful doubt as to whether the writer is humorous, malicious, or merely didactic. Really, The Interior should confine its circulation to the elect, or else supply a key to its paragraphs.

—No fault can be found with the action of the Government board which looks after the spelling of geographical names for its decision that the proper way to write the designation of the most easily acquired of our new possessions is "Puerto Rico." There never was any real doubt on that point, and only the willfully inaccurate continue to write and say "Porto Rico." But it is one thing to decide what a name is, and quite another to decide what it ought to be. An island as big and beautiful as that which ranks third in the Caribbean galaxy deserves a title more significant than the one applied to it by ancient sailormen who were so glad to get into a safe harbor where the trade prospects seemed good that they could not cast a comprehensive eye over the vast expanse of wooded mountains and fertile valleys and plains. We have more leisure and ought to have more imagination. The inhabitants of Puerto Rico have a hankering after the aboriginal name, which was something like Borinquem, and certainly that is better than the one now in use. It isn't especially pretty, however, and is rather hard to speak. The problem may well tempt American ingenuity—of course, "American" includes the islanders—and the Governmental arbiters should be prepared to receive suggestions. But, alas! what is to be expected of a people so lost to the etymological proprieties as to accept "automobile" without a protest?

—An illustration of the gentle wit which has made Mr. HENRY LABOUCHERE so popular among his political opponents in particular and the British people in general is provided by some remarks of his on the subject of official remuneration. "On the breaking out of the war," he writes in the Fortnightly, being covered both of £1,000 a £1,000. Were this system adopted here on the same scale, and applied alone to persons receiving above £1,000 per annum, either by grant or by salary, not only would the taxpayer be largely relieved, but in a land where Mammon reigns supreme the recipients of these reduced emoluments from the State would become the most ardent votaries of peace." The dig is so neat in its malevolent humor that it is hardly worth while to ask whether the dear Boers have been thus self-sacrificing or not, but there can be no harm in suggesting that the officials whom Mr. LABOUCHERE, being at a great distance from them, admires so much have earned a brilliant reputation as tax grabbers and wholesale exploiters of their country.

WASHINGTON'S ADVICE TO-DAY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The hundredth anniversary of the death of George Washington has just been observed, and the recurrence of the anniversary of his birth is but a few weeks ahead of us. At this time, when lack of sanity is the prevailing habit of mind and Reverend Savages are calling on Americans to unite with Englishmen in a war against the world, there is no better political reading and no higher political wisdom than are to be found in Washington's immortal "Farewell Address." He intended it as a political heritage to his countrymen, and so it is, and so it will remain when the madness of this hour of imperialism is forgotten. The man who put away a crown had the right to advise his countrymen on the subject of foreign aggression, and there is no saner advice to be found anywhere on the subject of foreign alliances and foreign extension of our power than are to be found in the "Farewell Address," written with calm deliberation when the author was at the height of his fame and serene wisdom, and was glancing down the "corridors of Time" in anxious desire to warn future pilots of our ship of state of the dangers that would beset the Republic.

Let those pilots consult the chart that was made for their guidance. The American people are not mad, and the mad rulers of the hour will do well to remember that there is a future to be answered.

G. H. BENEDICT.

Brooklyn, Dec. 19, 1899.

SIXTH AVENUE TRAIN SERVICE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to voice some of the many complaints made every day about the wretched train service on the Sixth Avenue elevated during rush hours. This morning I reached the station at Sixth Avenue and Thirty-third Street just as a train was pulling out. The same train was just stopping at Twenty-eighth Street only five blocks away when a South Ferry train passed Thirty-third Street without stopping. The next was a Fifty-eighth to Rector Street, which stopped at Thirty-third Street.

The following was a Harlem train to Rector Street, which did not stop.

Ten minutes after I reached the platform I boarded a train for South Ferry.

Thirty-third Street is probably the busiest station on the Sixth Avenue, while Twenty-eighth Street might be termed a "way station," yet more trains stop there than at Thirty-third Street.

As a rule, one train in three is a South Ferry, but when they pass your station it becomes one in four, and sometimes one in five. Clearly that is wrong. Yet it happens to me about three times a week.

I also noticed to-day that the company is violating the Sanitary Code by burning soft coal in some of its locomotives. F. W. H.

New York, Dec. 19, 1899.

Not as Our Ancestors Fought.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why is it asserted so constantly that the Boers are fighting for the same principles as the soldiers of the American Revolution? The Boers are fighting for taxation without representation, for the arbitrary rule of an oligarchy, and for the extension of that rule over the territory of others.

I have always understood that the Englishmen resident in America in 1776 fought against these things, as did their ancestors in 1215, 1642, and many other seasons.

AN ENGLISHMAN.

New York, Dec. 20, 1899.

A Kind but Excited Writer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If that miserable royalist sheet, THE NEW YORK TIMES, keeps on to plead for England, It will be swept off the earth as surely as English arrogance will be in due time.

F. LENGGENHAGEN.

Glen Brook, Dec. 20, 1899.

NUGGETS.

A Nursery Pugilist.

"Your little girl looks healthy."

"Healthy? Her doll has had eight heads since last Christmas."—Chicago Record.

After Effects.

Hix—Are you still troubled with rheumatism?

Dix—No; but I'm troubled with the doctor and his bill.—Chicago News.

Double Action.

Sillicus—Money will do anything for a man.

Cynicus—Perhaps that's the reason man reciprocates, and would do anything for money.—Philadelphia Record.

All His Money Gaughn.

There was a young man named Vaughn,
Who arose one day with the daughn,
To find himself broke,
Which was no joke,
For his overcoat he had to paughn.
—Chicago News.

Disillusioned.

Tommy—Paw, this paper says a professional punster is one who makes a business of "playing on words." What does that mean?

Mr. Tucker—It means what it says, my son, but it is incorrect. A professional punster is one who works on words.—Chicago Tribune.

SECRETS.

Beatrice Clayton in Philadelphia Ledger.

There's a pinch in the air, and a trace of frost
On the window pane,
And the leafless boughs and the weathervane
Are swirled and tossed
By the wind that sweeps from the ice-bound Pole.
But where the woodbine clings, thus late,
To the trellised arbor, near the gate,
The wind sighs low, breathes soft and slow,
Now murmuring "Sh-h!" now long-drawn "Oh-h!"
And the woodbine tosses its tendrils out,
And nods surprise as it sways about,
Just as if they were whispering secrets!

There's a rich, warm light where the lamp soft glows
On the group indoors,
Where mother over her reading pores,
Or busily sews,
While father nods in his big armchair.
But the children steal into corners dark,
Heads together, and then a spark
Of quick intelligence father flings
To mother, whose glance speaks mysterious things.
Tiptoe footfalls upon the stair,
Doors made fast with jealous care,
All seem to be whispering secrets!

Oh, what a scurry and bustle and noise,
And turmoil of joy!
Shrieks from the girls o'er each longed-for toy,
Shouts from the boys!
For the secrets, long whispered, have all been told;
And father's fine slippers—such a surprise!
He can't quite see for the mist in his eyes;
And her splendid workbox and grand new shawl
Mother praises and laughs, but the tears will fall!
And there's something half tremulous all the while

NEW SITE FOR ACADEMY

Mayor Intimates the City Might Grant a Park Plot.

OBJECTION OF SOME ARTISTS

Amsterdam Avenue Preferred to Far Up-Town Point—Building Fund Appeal Unsuccessful.

The question of a home for the National Academy of Design is as undecided as ever. Indeed, the Academy at present is somewhat in the position of the man who has sold his house in order to build a better one and ends up by going to live in a hotel. The next exhibition of the Academy is to be held in the building of its rival, the Society of American Artists, in West Fifty-seventh Street. "This will be," said a member of the older association last evening, "like the lion lying down with the lamb."

The reason that no plans have yet been made for a building on the site at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Tenth Street, which was bought by the academy at a cost of about $250,000, is that a majority of the members are highly ambitious in regard to the class of building which they wish to see erected. At first it was regarded as possible that a suitable structure might be provided with the $200,000 which remained in the coffers of the academy after the new site was purchased, the sum which was paid by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for the old site, at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, being about $450,000. But, as general plans for the new building began to be talked about, the counsels of those who wished to see a monumental structure erected prevailed, and it was decided to make an appeal to the wealthy citizens of New York for aid in paying for such a building.

These efforts have not up to now been particularly successful. Collis P. Huntington gave $25,000, the late Cornelius Vanderbilt $10,000, and ex-Gov. Morton, Jacob H. Schiff, William E. Dodge, and William V. Lawrence $5,000 each. Some other smaller amounts were also received, but the total amount realized by the appeal fell very far short of the $600,000 which was considered necessary in addition to the $200,000 already in the possession of the Academy.

The fact has now been admitted by the members of the Academy that some time ago a number of them visited Mayor Van Wyck in order to see if help could not be obtained from the city to build the proposed structure. The call was only an informal one, but the Mayor threw out a hint which has had the result of still further complicating matters. He said that by the provisions of the charter it was impossible for the city to make a grant of money to the Academy, but that it would be legal and possible to give the institution a site in one of the new parks for its building.

No further action has been taken since the call on the Mayor was made, but it is understood that a considerable difference of opinion exists as to the desirability of accepting such an offer. Some of the academicians think that, if the Mayor is inclined to make a definite offer of a site, it should be accepted with gratitude, the land at One Hundred and Tenth Street and Amsterdam Avenue sold, and work begun at once on a building. Other members, on the other hand, say that a site given by the city would necessarily be far up town, that the position on Morningside Heights is an ideal one, and that the academy can afford to wait.

A two-story temporary structure has been erected on part of the land belonging to the Academy, for the purposes of the Art School. The school was opened a few weeks ago, and so far has proved highly successful. This method of instruction has been somewhat altered, and a prospective student is now obliged to execute a drawing in the presence of the examiners before being accepted. In other ways, the model of the Beaux Arts School in Paris has been followed, and advanced instruction in some new subjects—such as etching—is now given.

FRANCE'S POLICY SUSTAINED.

Deputies Vote an Appropriation Despite Combined Opposition.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—The discussion of the Government's request for a two months' provisional appropriation in the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon gave its opponents the opportunity for an attack, which they did not neglect. M. Millevoye, ex-Boulangist; M. Mery, and other complained of the Government's policy in the conspiracy trial, declaring that the delay in voting the budget was due to the Senate's time being occupied by the High Court sessions.

The Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, retorted that the Government had convoked the High Court because it thought the time had come to put an end to the insolent challenges of the Nationalists. M. Lasies, Anti-Semite, who frequently interrupted the speaker, here cried:

"No, it was not on account of Nationalist insolence that you convoked the High Court, but in order to avenge Dreyfus, whose acquittal you were unable to secure."

M. Lasies was called to order and the Chamber approved the Government's attitude by voting the appropriation, 468 to 61.

CARNEGIE'S CHRISTMAS GIFT.

Presents £20,000 to Dunfermline for Swimming Baths.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Andrew Carnegie has given £20,000 to provide swimming baths and a gymnasium for Dunfermline. In a letter he says:

"This will reach you in time to be a Christmas gift to the town from its loyal son."

PRESS DENOUNCES HIGH COURT.

Nationalist Organs Condemn the Senate for Punishing Deroulede.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—The Nationalist organs continue to denounce the action of the Senate, sitting as the High Court in the conspiracy trials, in sentencing M. Paul Déroulède to two years' imprisonment. They head their articles "Vive Déroulède" and loudly praise his gallant conduct.

As a matter of fact, in his final appearance before the tribunal he eclipsed all previous displays of violence and vituperation. He had never been decorous from the outset of the trial; but his closing exhibition was unprecedented. He broke loose in an abominable tirade, heaping abuse upon the Court, the Government, and the President of the Republic, and only ceased a stream of insult when he sank exhausted into his seat, amid an indescribable pandemonium; ended by his forcible removal. It is this sort of thing that the Nationalists call "gallant."

A GERMAN NOBLE'S OFFENSE.

It Is Said Prince Arenberg Added Torture to Murder.

BERLIN, Dec. 22.—Official reports received by the Government regarding the crime of Prince Arenberg, who was recently court-martialed in German Southwest Africa for killing a subordinate without provocation, and who is being brought here for sentence, show that the offense was much worse than the first reports indicated.

It is said Prince Arenberg, who is a nephew of the Reichstag Centrist leader of the same name, not only murdered, but fiendishly tortured his victim while dying. There were thirty-three eyewitnesses of the atrocity. The murdered man was a half-breed, named Willie Neen, the son of an Englishman and a freed woman.

The Berlin press expresses considerable curiosity as to what punishment will be meted out to the offender.

Steamer Werkendam in a Collision.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The Holland-American Line steamer Werkendam, Capt. Bruinsma, which sailed from Amsterdam yesterday for New York, was in collision off Maasluis, in the fog, with the British steamer Silvio and had five plates on the port side smashed. No damage has been reported to the Silvio.

Expulsion of Czechs Continues.

BERLIN, Dec. 22.—The small Thuringian Governments are systematically expelling Czechs from their territories. There have been forty expulsions during the present

A LONDON REFORMER DEAD.

Benjamin Francis Conn Costelloe Strove for Good Government—He Married Miss Smith of Philadelphia.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Benjamin Francis Conn Costelloe, M. A., the Chairman of the Local Government Committee of the London County Council, is dead.

Benjamin Francis Conn Costelloe was virtually the pioneer of improved government for London. He devoted his life to this purpose, and lived to see many of the measures that, in the face of almost universal opposition, he had pleaded for adopted. His record at Balliol College, Oxford, was an extraordinary one. He was first in Moderates and Greats, and the Jenkyn's Exhibitioner, and ended by taking double honors both in philosophy and classics.

Mr. Costelloe was a comparatively young man. He was born in Ireland in April, 1855, being a son of the Board of Trade Surveyor at Glasgow. His mother was the daughter of a Kilkenny land owner. He began his education at the Glasgow Academy, and later became a student at Glasgow University. After winning the Edington Fellowship at Glasgow he went to Oxford.

The life work of Mr. Costelloe was begun when he became one of the University settlers in the East End, taking a leading part in the work of Toynbee Hall, and devoting unremitting labor to the task of providing the dwellers in the squalid tenements with some knowledge of better things. A few years later he helped to found the National Vigilance Association. This organization has probably been subjected to more bitter criticism than any other similar body in the world. Its efforts to secure the closing of the Empire Music Hall and other resorts in London were opposed in every direction, but it went on with its work, and has succeeded in effecting many important reforms.

In 1885 Mr. Costelloe married Miss Mary Whitall Smith, daughter of Robert Pearsall Smith of Philadelphia. He is survived by her. He was elected a member of the first London County Council, and had been a member of that body until his death. During the last few months he had been Chairman of the most important committee of the Council, that of Local Government. The year of his marriage he was selected to contest East Edinburgh as the Liberal candidate, against the Right Hon. George J. Goschen. There was no chance for Mr. Costelloe to win, but he made a plucky fight, and succeeded in decreasing the Conservative majority. Later on he was the Liberal candidate for East St. Pancras, being again unsuccessful. He was for several years a member of the Executive Committee of the London Liberal and Radical Union.

Until a short time ago Mr. Costelloe had been one of the principal editorial writers of The Daily Chronicle. He wrote a number of books, the best known of them being "Catholica," a collection of essays on Catholic subjects.

FRANCO-AMERICAN RECIPROCITY.

Opposition to the Treaty May Come from French Farmers.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—The publication of the Franco-American reciprocity treaty has caused but little press comment. The Government, however, is deeply interested in its ratification, which explains the fact of the very vigorous preamble that accompanied the bill. Opposition will come from the agricultural section, unless convinced that the interests of the farmers are securely protected against the encroachments of the Americans. M. Cambon is here to assist the Government with his special knowledge of the case and of American feeling.

While it is expected that the Opposition will take advantage of certain omissions in order to make political capital, the ultimate adoption of the treaty is believed to be assured. It is regarded here as a distinct diplomatic achievement, and France may compel Germany and other countries to accept terms not so favorable.

CHRISTMAS IN PARIS.

Streets Are Decorated and Everything Points to a Joyous Yuletide.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—Paris is dressed for the holidays, and an air of merriment and good will pervades all. Numbers of wooden booths have sprung up along the boulevards and are filled with the bright colors of Christmas toys and gifts, which have brought many workingmen with their families from the outlying quarters into the centre of Paris.

The streets everywhere look festive. Strikingly conceived posters on the walls announce fêtes at various places of amusement for Christmas Eve and New Year's Eve. Most of the leading restaurants will be open all night long on Christmas and New Year's, and everything points to a joyous Yuletide.

In the evenings crowds of the poorer classes gather around itinerant musicians in the streets off the Boulevards and join in singing new popular songs. These airs are mostly catchy, but very few are intended for drawing room presentation.

The weather, however, which, at the beginning of the week, promised to be seasonable, has since changed from frost to damp and mist; and skating on the lakes in the Bois de Boulogne, much enjoyed as fashionable sport, is now a thing of the past. Even the Seine was last Sunday incased in ice, which Parisians regretfully watch floating away.

AUSTRIA'S NEW MINISTRY.

Dr. von Wittek Is Appointed President of the Council.

VIENNA, Dec. 22.—Following the resignation of the Austrian Cabinet headed by Count Manfred Clary, in consequence of the blockade of Parliamentary business resulting from persistent Czech obstruction, Emperor Francis Joseph has appointed Dr. H. von Wittek, who was Minister of Railways under Count Clary, to be President of the Council. The portfolio of National Defense is intrusted to Count Welsersheimb, who was charged with the same duties in the Clary Cabinet, and that of Commerce to Dr. F. Stibral, who thus continues at his former post.

Dr. von Chlendowski is designated as Minister without a portfolio. The other departments are left in the hands of the various department chiefs.

The Reichsrath adjourned to-day.

Wagnerian Singer Fatally Hurt.

BERLIN, Dec. 22.—Herr Fritz Plank, the famous Baireuth Wagnerian singer, fell thirty feet in the Royal Theatre at Carlsruhe, sustaining fatal injuries.

CARNEGIE MILLS RAISE WAGES.

Notices Posted at Various Works of an Advance of Over 7 Per Cent.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 22.—The Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, posted to-day, at its various works in this vicinity—the Duquesne Steel Works and blast furnaces, the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, furnaces, and foundries; the Carrie furnaces, the Homestead Steel Works, the Lucy furnaces, the Keystone Bridge Works, the Upper Union Mills, and the Lower Union Mills—notices reading substantially as follows:

"Taking effect on Jan. 1, 1900, common labor at these works will be increased to $1.50 per day, and all other day, turn, and tonnage labor (with certain exceptions) will be increased in proportion."

The exceptions are the tonnage men working under sliding scales, where the rates of wages increase and decrease in proportion to the price of the products.

This adjustment is 7.14 per cent. advance on the wages now being paid; making a total of 25 per cent. of increase made by the company, voluntarily, since the last general scale.

Congressman Boutelle Goes Home.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—The condition of Congressman Charles A. Boutelle, who has been ill at his hotel in this city for the past two or three days, was so much improved this afternoon, that in the opinion of the attending physician he could safely undertake the journey to his home. He accordingly left this evening for Bangor, Me., accompanied by his daughter and his brother, E. P. Boutelle, of Bangor.

Carnegie Library for Lincoln, Neb.

LINCOLN, Neb. Dec. 22.—The State Journal to-morrow will say that Andrew Carnegie has made the City of Lincoln a conditional gift of $75,000 for a public library building. The conditions are not stated, but are supposed to be the usual ones of a suit-

PNEUMONIA KILLS A PEER

Duke of Westminster Dies of the Disease in London.

WAS ENGLAND'S RICHEST MAN

His Rent Roll Amounted to $2,000,000 Per Year—Sold Cliveden, His Finest Estate, to W. W. Astor.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The Duke of Westminster died to-day of pneumonia, from which he had been suffering for some days past. This morning the disease took a serious turn and his family was summoned to his residence.

The Duke of Westminster was in some respects the most important territorial magnate in Great Britain. It has been frequently confidently asserted that he was the richest man in the world. There have been no means of ascertaining the truth or falsity of such statements. The Duke and his agents maintained the strictest reserve as to the financial value of his real property in London. But it can be stated without hesitation that, should the estate be undivided and conserved, his heir will in a few years be one of the two or three richest men in existence. For this he will have to thank the policy of the immediate ancestors of the late Duke, who never sold land outright, but let it on long leases, usually of ninety-nine years. These leases are now beginning to expire, and the consequence is that property which was worth comparatively little a century ago is now in the heart of London, and is the most valuable real estate in the world.

Although accurate figures have not been obtainable, it has been estimated that the Duke received as rental from his property in London, nearly all of which is in the West End, about $2,000,000 a year. It is also said that if the new Duke lives to the same age as his predecessor all the leases in Mayfair and Belgravia will have fallen in, and that he will draw an income on property worth $500,000,000.

In spite of his enormous wealth, the Duke of Westminster astonished everybody by selling Cliveden, one of the finest estates in England, to William Waldorf Astor a few years ago. Cliveden, about twenty miles up the Thames from London, where the river is most picturesque, was regarded as one of the chief glories of the house of Grosvenor. Why the Duke chose to sell it, when he was careful, not to say penurious, of his money, and when by no possible combination of circumstances could he have been in want of cash, is one of those mysteries of which the history of the British aristocracy furnishes many examples.

This, according to Burke, was the full style and title of the late Duke: The Most Noble the Right Hon. Sir Hugh Lupus Grosvenor, Knight of the Garter, Privy Councilor, Duke and Marquess of Westminster, Earl Grosvenor, Viscount Belgrave, Baron Grosvenor of Eaton, in the County Palatine of Chester, and a Baronet; Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Chester; Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of London.

The late Duke was born at Eaton, Oct. 13, 1825. He was the second son of the second Marquis of Westminster, his mother being a daughter of the First Duke of Sutherland. His elder brother, Gilbert, died at the age of one year, and the late Duke was the heir to the marquisate from his birth. He was educated at Eton and at Balliol College, Oxford. In 1847 the then Viscount Belgrave was elected as a Whig for the Borough of Chester, being one of the youngest members ever elected to the House of Commons. He retained his seat until 1868, remaining a consistent supporter of the policies of the Whigs and their successors, the Liberals. On Oct. 31, 1869, the Marquis of Westminster died, and Viscount Belgrave succeeded to the title and to the immense estates.

Mr. Gladstone rewarded the services of the new Marquis to the Liberal Party by raising his title to a Dukedom in 1874, and the Duke was one of the leaders of the Liberals in the House of Lords until the first introduction of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule bill. He was one of those who found themselves unable to support this measure, and this decision drove him into the Liberal-Unionist camp. His allegiance to his leader was now, however, shaken in other directions, and in Mr. Gladstone's closing years of power the Duke was his chief supporter in the ex-Premier's crusade against the Turkish atrocities in Armenia. He was active as Chairman of the Armenian Committee, a post which he retained until his death, and at Chester, in August, 1895, he supported Mr. Gladstone on the platform when the latter delivered his last great speech in the cause of the oppressed Christians in the East.

The Duke of Westminster filled the office of Master of the Horse from 1880 to 1886. He was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Cheshire in 1883, and of the County of London in 1888. He was also High Steward of Westminster, and aide de camp to the Queen, and honorary Colonel of the Thirteenth Middlesex Rifle Volunteers.

In 1852 the Duke married Lady Constance Gertrude Leveson-Gower, youngest daughter of the second Duke of Sutherland. Eleven children were born of the marriage. The eldest, Victor Alexander, Earl Grosvenor, for whom Queen Victoria stood sponsor, died in 1884. He left three children, of whom the eldest, Viscount Belgrave, becomes the second Duke of Westminster. The Duchess died in 1880, and two years later the Duke married the Hon. Katherine Caroline Cavendish, daughter of the second Lord Chesham, who survives him, and by whom he had three children.

The youngest daughter of the Duke by his first wife, the Lady Margaret Evelyn Grosvenor, was married in December, 1894, to Prince Adolphus Charles Alexander of Teck, grandson of Queen Victoria. He is a Captain in the First Life Guards, and is on his way to take part in the campaign in South Africa. Some time ago a rupture occurred between Prince Adolphus and his wife, owing, so it was said at the time, to the Prince's dissipated habits. The Duchess of York patched up the quarrel, but the young couple are said to live on anything but amicable terms. The Duke gave $5,000,000 to his daughter as dowry.

Perhaps the money that he spent in order that he might be allied by his daughter's marriage to the royal family was the only extravagance of which he was ever guilty, except in the racing stable which he kept up for many years. The most famous horse he ever owned was Ormonde, but he was even tempted to sell that famous racer when a good price was offered.

RELATIONS OF THE CALHOUNS.

One Brother Denies a Report of a Suit and Promises a Statement.

The Baltimore Sun, in its issue of yesterday, published a dispatch from Washington stating that a suit, involving a large sum of money, was filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, Thursday, by Patrick Calhoun of Cleveland, Ohio, against his brother, John C. Calhoun of this city. The papers, it said, were filed with the Clerk of the court by Gen. M. C. Butler, formerly United States Senator from South Carolina, who has acted as referee between the two litigants, the grandsons of John C. Calhoun of South Carolina.

"From a copy of an agreement entered into between Patrick and John C. Calhoun in 1897, which is part of the papers placed on file," the dispatch stated, "it seems that the two men had been engaged in a large number of financial operations together, and they were unable to agree as to just how their accounts stood, one with the other. So they decided to have Gen. Butler, their mutual friend, act as referee between them.

"And it was further agreed that the referee's decision was to have the full effect of a finding of a court as between them and that the judgment of the Supreme Court of the District in accordance with this finding should be final."

The dispatch further stated that the suit "sets forth the referee's judgment, which is that John C. Calhoun is indebted to Patrick Calhoun in the sum of $197,035.83, with interest on part of this sum."

John C. Calhoun, when shown a copy of this dispatch last night, declared that there was no truth in it. "I do not wish to make any statement at all to-night," he said. "Patrick Calhoun owes me some money, which must be paid in a few days. Since this dispatch has been printed, I shall have to make a statement within a few days, but until then I have nothing to say."

Messengers Not to Sell Tickets.

The Commercial Cable Company has issued a circular, signed by George G. Ward, Vice President and General Manager, warning its customers and all persons that messengers and other employes of the company are forbidden to approach customers for the purpose of selling tickets, obtaining subscriptions, or soliciting contributions for any purpose.

DRAGGED BY A TROLLEY CAR.

W. L. Wixson and E. F. Johnson Knocked Down and Badly Hurt.

William L. Wixson, forty-three years old, of 200 West Ninety-ninth Street, and his wife's grandfather, Edward F. Johnson, eighty-eight years old, of 115 West Ninety-sixth Street, were knocked down and dragged several feet by south-bound Amsterdam Avenue electric car No. 1,582, at Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, last night.

Mr. Wixson was internally hurt, had a fracture of the pelvis, and a scalp wound that required six stitches. Mr. Johnson's scalp was also cut open and he was much bruised. Both were taken to Mr. Wixsop's home. William McCauley, motorman of the car, was not arrested.

CHILD GIFTS TO THE POOR.

Fifth Avenue Church's Notable Festival—Dr. Purves Not Present.

The children of the Sunday school of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church enjoyed their regular Christmas festival in the Sunday school room of the church last evening. The festival was notable in that the children did not gather in the expectation of receiving presents, but to act as agents of Santa Claus in providing gifts for those who but for them would have but a small share of Christmas cheer. Every child brought a big red bag filled with groceries, clothing, or fruit, while many contributed toys. In addition to gifts of this kind there were many donations of money for the purchase of coal, potatoes, and other provisions for the poor of the parish and the chapels attached to the church.

It was expected by many who were present that Dr. George T. Purves of Princeton, who has received a unanimous call to become pastor of the church, might attend the services, in response to an invitation sent to him, as he visited the city yesterday to conduct the funeral of Malcolm Graham at the Brick Presbyterian Church. Superintendent H. Edwards Rowland said, however, that Dr. Purves had returned directly to Princeton after the funeral services, on account of his wife's illness. It was said by Mr. Rowland and other members of the church who were present last evening that no word had been received from Dr. Purves relative to his intentions in answering the call to the pastorate.

ADAMS & CO.'S NEW HOME.

Foundations for the Six-Story Structure Begun—Details of Plans.

Work has been begun on the foundations for the new building which is to be erected by Adams & Co., in Sixth Avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second Streets, and which will supplant the structure now occupied by that firm. The building will cover an area of 200 feet square and will be six stories in height. The entire floor space will amount approximately to seven acres.

The new store will be in the Renaissance style of architecture, light colored materials being used in its construction, and it will be fireproof throughout. Three handsome entrances in Sixth Avenue will give access to the store, each flanked by pilasters of polished granite, with artistic bronze scroll work. In the centre of the store and extending to the fifth floor there will be a handsome and well lighted rotunda, surrounded by ornamental columns and arches. Six electric elevators will give rapid and convenient access to the upper floors.

Broad and handsome marble stairways will rise from the main floor, one from the rotunda and one from each street entrance. The large central stairway will lead directly to a richly decorated parlor for the convenience of women patrons, and to the manicuring establishment on the second floor. On this floor will also be situated the various departments devoted to the sale of women's and children's garments and millinery. A commodious restaurant will be found on the fifth floor, and on the roof will be a finely equipped photograph gallery. The receiving and shipping departments will be in the basement, as will also be the engine rooms, the electric lighting and heating plants, and the apparatus for ventilation.

The pneumatic tube system to be used for carrying cash embodies the most improved devices, practically doing away with all delay in making change. There will be no interruption to business or to the comfort of patrons while these changes are being made, as the work of building is to be done in sections, so as to obviate all difficulties which might otherwise naturally arise. When completed, the building will be a noteworthy addition to the architecture of Sixth Avenue.

SHOOTING DOGS IN THE PARK.

Mr. Clausen Justifies His Action—Denies Supt. Hankinson's Charge.

Park Commissioner Clausen yesterday expressed himself in terms of resentment at an imputation in a published statement of Superintendent Charles H. Hankinson of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to the effect that the Park Department was willfully violating the law by shooting stray dogs infesting the Park, in defiance of the warning of the society.

Mr. Clausen stated in justification of the Park Department's action that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals had paid absolutely no attention to his communications requesting them to take the matter into their own hands, and that after waiting a reasonable length of time for the society to take steps toward the abatement of the nuisance, he had undertaken to rid the Park of the ever-increasing number of stray dogs in the speediest manner possible.

When seen yesterday Mr. Clausen said: "This nuisance has grown to such proportions that radical means must be adopted to suppress it. A man has the right to protect his property, and, as I exercise control over the Central Park, I have the right to protect its property therein. Some of this property is being destroyed and visitors to the Park are being annoyed every day, as I know from what I have seen and the complaints I have received. We intend protecting the Park property from destruction and the visitors from annoyance as far as possible.

"The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has never asked for a permit for its dog wagon to enter the Park. We will gladly give them such permission and assist them in ridding the Park of stray dogs. No dogs which could be caught have been shot, but the animals now infesting the Park are wild and shy to such an extent that capture is well nigh impossible."

Regarding Superintendent Hankinson's statement that there was a pound for animals in the Park, Assistant Secretary C. H. Smith stated yesterday that this pound was abolished some ime ago at the request of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

SOL SMITH RUSSELL TO REST.

Will Cancel Engagements and Retire for a Year or More, It Is Said.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—The Record says that Sol Smith Russell will retire from the stage for a year or more at the conclusion of his interrupted engagement at the Grand Opera House. He has already recovered sufficiently from the attack that compelled him to discontinue his performance Monday evening, and there is no doubt he will be able to resume next Monday afternoon, as previously announced; but he will not tax his weakened constitution beyond what will be necessary to fulfill this contract at the Grand Opera House for the next two weeks. All his engagements thereafter for the entire season will be canceled.

Mr. Fred Berger, his manager, says: "Mr. Russell has been convinced that the state of his health is such that he will risk an early and permanent breakdown unless he takes a complete rest for a long period."

HORACE P. PELL TO BE AN ACTOR.

Gives Up Society to Join Charles Frohman's Forces.

The latest aspirant for professional histrionic honors from the inner circles of society is Horace Porter Pell, a first cousin of Howland Pell, club member and a society leader.

Mr. Pell has been engaged for Charles Frohman's production of "Hearts Are Trumps" that will be put on at the Empire Theatre early in February. He has taken this step despite the opposition of his family. Mr. Pell has just returned from a year's study abroad, during which he appeared as an amateur in Dinar, Southern France. He studied the pianoforte under a celebrated German master. His entrée into the Frohman forces was effected through Miss Elisabeth Marbury, who presented him to Joseph Humphreys, who stages all of Mr. Frohman's plays.

"I have made up my mind to give Mr. Pell a chance to display his ability," said Mr. Humphreys last night. "In our companies he will be afforded an opportunity of displaying the talent that I believe he possesses."

Before his professional début Mr. Pell and his younger brother will appear in the amateur theatrical performances on Jan. 6 at Mrs. Bayard Clark's, 6 East Tenth Street.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC

"Le Nozze di Figaro" Sung at the Metropolitan Opera House.

SMALL AUDIENCE HEARS IT

Performance Moves with Leaden Feet —Conducting of Signor Bevignani Infected the Singers.

That the operatic public does not look with favor on changes of the programme at the Metropolitan Opera House was pretty thoroughly demonstrated last night. "Tannhäuser" was originally announced for the evening, but owing to the troubles of the company in struggling with the weather while "on the road" the drama of Wagner could not be given. The sufferer-in-chief from weather was M. Ernst van Dyck, who will not in all likelihood be heard immediately. He is the chief interpreter of "Tannhäuser," and Mr. Dippel, who would naturally take his place, is to sing Lohengrin to-night. The result was that Mr. Grau was forced to change the opera last evening and give Mozart's "Le Nozze di Figaro," at which an audience representing little more than the subscription list was in attendance.

The change was duly announced in advance, but the public had prepared itself to hear "Tannhäuser" and it could not alter its appetite at short notice. Those who did hear the Mozart opera were not remarkably demonstrative. This, it must be confessed, was not a source of wonder, for the whole performance moved with leaden feet. If the spirit of Mozart's work is to be revealed to an audience, the score must be treated with a light, rapid, staccato touch, and the action must move with buoyancy and celerity. Neither of these requirements was fulfilled last night.

In the first place, it cannot be said that Signor Revignani, who conducted, is well fitted by temperament or musical habit to the direction of such a work. He lacks the elasticity of method necessary to success, and his phlegmatic beat replaces all the curves of the score with angles. His conducting naturally infected the singers, not all of whom are well suited to music of this kind. M. Edouard de Reszke, for example, who was the Almaviva, has always missed the touch of light comedy demanded by the opera. It is, indeed, hard for a man to sing with such an orotund organ as that of M. de Reszke and produce the illusion of an eighteenth century John Drew. M. de Reszke sings the music with fine voice and admirable enunciation, but his diction is certainly deficient in flexibility.

Mme. Clementine de Vere, who was the Susanna last evening, is even less suited to an opera of this kind. Her voice sounded unusually deficient in sonority, and she has never yet shown in a part in which would lead one to expect her Susanna to sparkle with the foam of champagne. She was heard at her best in the letter duet with Mme. Eames. The latter has always been a lovely Countess, and she lived up last night to her record. In each of her gowns she was a beautiful picture, and her voice had an especially delightful warmth. She sang with uncommon freedom and did much to relieve the general monotony of the proceedings.

Mlle. de Lussan was the Cherubino. She received the unfailing encore for "Voi che sapete," but this must be accepted as a tribute to the music rather than to its delivery. Mlle. de Lussan has of late developed aspirations toward largeness of tone, and the result is that she frequently misplaces her tones, forces her voice, and indulges in a vicious vibrato. All these things are to be regretted, for she possesses a voice of great natural beauty. Signor Campahari was a very good Figaro. In his impersonation the Italian lightness of touch was not wanting, and he let his voice sport with the music in a manner generally delightful. But he, too, shows a fondness for occasional explosions.

The other members of the cast were Mlle. Bauermeister as Marcellina, Signor Vanni as Basilio, Lempriere Pringle as Dr. Bartolo, and M. Dufriche as the gardener. The chorus sang in a spiritless and depressing style. The orchestra played with precision, but with a heaviness to be expected in the circumstances.

SOCIETY AT THE OPERA.

The House Last Night the Least Brilliant of the Season.

The house last evening was the least brilliant of the season. There were fewer well-known people in the boxes. Mrs. Astor and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, with Harry Lehr, Col. Astor, and Baron Oppenheim occupied the Astor box. Mrs. Astor wore a beautiful gown of very light mauve brocade and a fichu of old lace held in place by many diamond pins. In her hair was one dark purple feather. Mrs. John Jacob Astor was again in black, wearing the same gown as on Wednesday.

Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright, in pale blue, had with her Mrs. Perry Tiffany in black and white, and Mrs. Duncan Elliot in primrose yellow, with a large bunch of violets. Mrs. John R. Drexel in white satin, with pearls and diamonds, had as her guest Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, in pale blue silk, covered with large silver disks. Miss Atherton Blight wore a stunning gown of black and white brocade.

Mrs. George Crocker had with her the Misses Rutherford in white.

In the grand tier were Miss Eloise Breese, who had David Bispham as a guest; Mrs. Francis H. Leggett, who had Miss Julia Wells, Miss Harnett Wright, M. de Monvel, the artist, and Count Mercati.

Others in the house were Miss Josephine Johnson and Thomas Cushing, Mr. and Mrs Harry McVickar, Mrs. H. A. Robbins, Mrs. Watts Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mrs. Kinnicutt, Miss De Forest, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Juilliard, Mrs. George Henry Warren, Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Duc de Loubat, and Mr. and Mrs. John J. Wysong.

PLANS OF MME. BARRIOS.

Guatemalan President's Widow May Have a Stage Career.

A report was going the rounds yesterday that Mme. Algeria Barrios, widow of the former President of Guatemala, was to appear on the New York stage in a repertoire of plays, under the management of Arthur Rehan. The productions, it was said, were to comprise those which Miss Ada Rehan had made famous.

Richard Dorney, long manager at Daly's Theatre, said last night: "It is a canard. Arthur Rehan and his sister are not on speaking terms. Arthur Rehan, I understand, is in the United States, but just where I do not know. Mme. Barrios may be studying for the stage, but she will not appear under Arthur Rehan's management. That is as certain as I am sitting here. I have seen it stated that Mme. Barrios was to be seen in a production of 'The Great Ruby,' but I do not believe it."

Mme. Barrios was at one time accounted one of the richest women in the western hemisphere, and while much of her estate in Guatemala is in litigation, she is still very wealthy.

"Goldfisch" at the Irving Place.

At the Irving Place Theatre last evening the three-act comedy, "Goldfisch," ("The Railroad of Love,") by Schoenthan and Kadelburg, was produced for the first time. The stage management was good, and pretty settings and gowns added to the favorable impression the comedy produced. In the cast were the Misses Braga, Brandt, Merito, and Messrs. Haenseler, Senius, Strobl, and von Seyffertitz.

Mansfield in "A Parisian Romance."

Richard Mansfield, at the Garden Theatre last night, revived Octave Feuillet's drama, "A Parisian Romance." The large audience present gave many manifestations of being highly amused by Mr. Mansfield's impersonation of Baron Chevrial. The supporting cast gave ample evidence of its competency. For the matinée to-day "Prince Karl" will be given, with the only revival of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" for the evening performance.

To Join Empire Theatre Company.

Miss Margaret Anglin, who came into theatrical prominence through her impersonation of Roxane in Richard Mansfield's production of "Cyrano de Bergerac" last season, and who has been appearing in the leading female rôle in "The Only Way," with Henry Miller, has returned to New York to become a member of the Empire Theatre stock company.

Ordered Out of Weber & Fields's.

A box party at Weber & Fields's house annoyed the performers last night by throwing coins at them. After doing this for some time the occupants of the box were ordered out of the theatre.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Although to-morrow will in reality be Christmas Eve, the world in general looks upon to-day, since to-morrow will be Sunday, when no purchases can be made, as the eve of the festival. There will be a hurrying and a skurrying all day long and well into the evening on the part of the always large army of belated Christmas shoppers to complete their purchases and put the final touches to the Christmas arrangements. It is not typical Christmas weather, but the older members of the community are quite content to be without the customary snow and ice and sloppy streets.

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It is to be feared that the continued depression in Wall Street, which, against the hopes of thousands, has lasted up to Christmas Eve, will make the festival a very different one in atmosphere from that of last year, when the stock market was booming and the great majority of New Yorkers were financially happy, at least. There were many long and unhappy faces in the clubs and the fashionable restaurants last evening, and too many New York households will have the saddest Christmas Eve in many years.

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The day before Christmas is never one in which there are any formal entertainments, and Christmas Eve itself is a family festival evening. As was the case last year, many of the Christmas parties will be given in the country, and there will be a flight to-day to the Upper Hudson, Morristown, Orange, Tuxedo, and Staten and Long Islands. At the large country clubs there will be some large celebrations of an informal character to-morrow evening, but New Year's has come to be more of an event than Christmas at Ardsley, Tuxedo, Meadow Brook, Westchester, and Cedarhurst.

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The incoming trains at the Grand Central Station on Thursday and again yesterday were filled with boys and girls and young men and maidens coming from the large New England colleges and schools for their Christmas holidays. Parents, relatives, and guardians awaited their children and the young people, and the arriving station had all the atmosphere of a fashionable reception until the trains arrived and were emptied of their happy, laughing freight, when it was filled with college and school cheers and affectionate greetings. The St. Paul's boys came home on Thursday night, and those from the Groton and Exeter schools yesterday. The Harvard students who live in New York or near here will arrive to-day. There will be a series of theatre parties, dances, and even dinners for the next fortnight for these schoolchildren and college men, and New York society will give itself up largely to the entertainment of the youngsters from now on until New Year's.

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Although Christmas at sea is never a very cheerful festival and has no sentimental setting, there are a few New Yorkers and others who are booked to sail today. Among those booked on the Etruria are Lord Cassilis, Ernest Hopkinson, the Rev. Dr. Robert Hope and Mrs. Hope, Comte de Kergolay, and Miss Eugenia Robbins of Baltimore. The Patricia, which sails to-day for Hamburg via Plymouth, has booked among others Mrs. Mary F. Hamilton and the Misses Hamilton, Capt. Charles E. Lindquist, Mrs. Herbert W. Stebbins, and Miss Whittier. The Columbia, which arrived yesterday from Southampton, brought among other passengers Dr. Arthur Conrad, Miss Mary Lyman, Col. S. N. Morgan, and Mrs. Morgan, Jr. Charles W. Stiles, Scientific Attaché of the American Embassy in Berlin; Mrs. and Miss Stiles, and Robertson Ward. The North German Lloyd announces that in consequence of a small passenger list, due to the fact that people do not care to spend their holidays at sea, the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which was to have sailed for Southampton, Cherbourg, and Bremen on Tuesday next, will not sail until Jan. 4. Coming on the St. Paul, due here to-day, are, among others, Robert P. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Church, Mrs. Willard Case, Mrs. D. C. Howell, and Miss M. P. Howell, Mr. and Mrs. Harry F. Nicholl, Mrs. B. W. Pierson, Miss C. Pierson, and Mrs. J. W. Walker and Miss A. P. Walker.

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Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs will give a dinner dance on Dec. 27 for Miss Lily Oelrichs, daughter of Mr. Charles M. Oelrichs. There will be about thirty guests at the dinner, and some fifty others have been asked to come in for the dance later on. Mrs. Oelrichs will also give her annual Christmas tree for the children to which the friends of her little boy have been invited, on the afternoon of Christmas Day.

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Most of the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Gould at the entertainment which they gave at Lakewood on Thursday evening returned to town yesterday afternoon. The men, for the most part, came up in the morning, as Wall Street affairs claimed their attention and presence. Some few of the guests, however, remained to witness the second performance of the three little plays in the afternoon, and which were produced with the prestige of the previous night's presentation before New York fashionables, at $2 a ticket for the Lakewood people, who thus had the opportunity of seeing the theatre and plays, and contributing to one of their local charities, to whose benefit the receipts were devoted.

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The guests of Mr. and Mrs. Gould on Thursday night are unanimous in expressing the opinion that the entire affair was the most admirably planned and successfully carried out one of its kind they ever attended in this country or in Europe. The generalship which Mrs. Gould displayed, it is also said, establishes her qualifications as a coming leader in New York society, to which she has now been admitted without question. It begins to look like "a Gould Winter."

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Mrs. Everett M. Culver and her sister, Miss Clark, daughters of Senator W. A. Clark, who after the New Year will leave for Washington to spend the Winter with their father, will give a farewell reception at their apartment, 175 West Fifty-eighth Street, on the afternoon of Saturday, Dec. 30. It will be remembered that last year Mrs. Culver and Miss Clark gave a unique New Year's Eve party in this same apartment, which was the talk of the town for some weeks afterward.

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The departures for Aiken will begin in force as soon as the New Year has passed, and the flight southward will resemble that of the migratory birds. The advance guard of the well-known men and women who spend the Winter at this fashionable Southern resort has already left and is "tenting on the old camp ground." Mr. and Mrs. Clinch Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dinsmore, and, of course, the Thomas Hitchcock, Jrs., and Mrs. Duncan Elliot will be the leaders in the diversions this Winter at Aiken. Miss Celestine Eustis is already at her cottage, which was formerly known as Prickly Pear, but she has now more euphoniously christened it "Mon Repos." Some of the golfers are talking of Florida and of the Winter tournaments there. Sentiment on these tournaments, however, seems to be divided in the State, as one of the Jacksonville papers recently spoke of the game as "a phantasm born of repentance from Scotch whisky and the unutterable dreariness of the gloomy Scotch moors." Meanwhile the hotel and steamship agents are booming the sandy Florida links, and are publishing pictures of scenes on these links, with wooden platforms, and in one instance a Coquina tower, for teeing grounds, little knowing that these very pictures would drive the really good golfer as far as possible from any such courses.

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Mr. William K. Vanderbilt left the Pennsylvania station in his private car last evening for Biltmore, N. C., where he goes to spend the holidays with Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt. He will not return to the city for a week.

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Some excitement appears to have been caused in the theatrical newspapers by the announcement of the engagement of Mr. Frederick Rook, whom they style "a prominent and wealthy member of the fashionable Newport set," and as "well liked in the smart set both here and at Newport," to the actress, Miss May Cargill, who is better known under her former stage name of Yvette Violette. While Mr. Rook's mother and sister have been known at Newport, where for some years they have had a cottage, and the sister is engaged to Mr. Neilson Howard, Mr. Rook himself never appeared to have any taste for society, and is not well known in or to fashionable life in New York or Newport.

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It now appears that the hysterics in which the Boston newspapers have of late been indulging over the famous Mrs. Jack Gardner's reported intention to bring over the parts of an old Italian palace and restore the palace itself in the back yard of her Beacon Street mansion, has little of foundation. Mrs. Gardner has been interviewed at length by The Boston Journal, to whose representative she declared that "she never read the newspapers," and stated that "even had she found in Italy a building whose artistic merit was great enough to render it worth while to undertake the enormous task of importing it to America, she would have been prevented from carrying out such a plan by the ridiculous tariff laws enforced by the present Administration at Washington." Mrs. Gardner further delivered herself of the following opinion: "Italy makes you pay to take pictures and statues of artistic value out of her borders—America makes you pay to bring them in. Italy is right in her theories; America is wrong and very foolish." To the horror of Boston, Mrs. Gardner announces in the same interview that unless the tariff conditions are changed she may decide to live all of the time in Europe. This must be a sad Christmas at the Hub, with such a shadow of impending loss hanging over it.

NEW STEAMSHIP RHEIN HERE.

North German Lloyd Liner Will Run Between Bremen and New York.

The new twin-screw steamship Rhein of the North German Lloyd Company passed in Sandy Hook last evening on her maiden trip. She left Bremen on Dec. 9, and will run between New York and Bremen, carrying freight and passengers. She will leave this port on her return trip Dec. 28.

The Rhein was built in the yard of Blohm & Voss, in Hamburg. Her length is 520 feet, her beam 58 feet, and depth 40 feet. Her gross registered tonnage is 10,200 and her displacement 17,700 tons. She is provided with two quadruple-expansion engines of 5,000 indicated horse power, and her average speed is 13½ knots. She is constructed to carry a large amount of freight, 10,000 tons, and 140 first-cabin, 150 second-cabin, and a large number of steerage passengers. She is provided with a double bottom for her entire length, and is divided by 11 water-tight bulkheads. She also carries bilge keels to modify the rolling motion. Her first and second cabin passengers are berthed in a deckhouse amidships, and the steerage passengers are provided for on the main deck. For discharging and loading cargo 15 steam winches have been provided to work 8 hatches.

BOY'S TASTE FOR ALCOHOL.

Eugene Smith Committed on His Mother's Unfavorable Report.

Eugene Smith, the fourteen-year-old son of Bernard Smith, who lives at 458 West Twenty-eighth Street, and supports a family of six on $13 a week, yesterday was committed to the Gerry society in the West Side Court for incorrigibility. His mother told Magistrate Deuel that the boy is often intoxicated, smokes cigarettes, kicks his sister until she is black and blue, and that he recently tried to stab his invalid brother.

The boy for two years has been at work, but has never held a job over two weeks, and is constantly in trouble. Thursday last he gathered wood along the river front and sold it for money, which he spent for liquor. He crawled in a cellar, and some of his playmates found him and told his father, who had him arrested. He had to be carried home bodily, and his father decided to turn him over to the Gerry society to be improved, if possible.

BOY ROBBED BY BOYS.

Revolver Used by Footpads of Tender Years—One Captured.

Edward Gaffney, ten years of age, was held in the West Side Court yesterday for further examination on Dec. 26 on the charge of highway robbery. Together with his brother John and an unidentified boy, he held up Andrew Murphy, twelve years old, of 821 Ninth Avenue, at the point of a revolver and robbed him of 85 cents. The robbery was committed in Fifty-fourth Street Thursday afternoon, as the victim was on his way home from a bakery. Mrs. Murphy, assisted by a policeman, captured Gaffney about an hour after the robbery took place. The boys were playing at dice for the proceeds, and John Gaffney and the unidentified boy escaped.

SHAD IN THE HUDSON.

Many Fishermen Catching Them in Violation of the Law.

Fishermen have been taking many shad in the Hudson River off Fort Lee within the last few days. Shad are numerous in the river, and their presence so far north at this time of the year is believed to be due to the continued warm weather.

The fishermen, who have been taking the shad, have been selling them for $2 and $2.50 each, and a small catch repays them better than a boat load of other fish.

The taking of shad from the river at this time is in violation of the Fisheries, Game, and Forest law of the State. Section 136 of this law, as amended by Chapter 426 of the Laws of 1899, provides that shad shall not be taken from the Hudson and Delaware Rivers or Rondout Creek with nets of any kind, except between March 14 and June 15.

The section further provides that "whoever shall violate or attempt to violate any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and in addition thereto shall be liable to a penalty of $50 for each violation thereof."

To Interest the Thoughtful:

FIVE TOPICS OF INTEREST

WILL BE DISCUSSED IN

The New York Times

OF TO-MORROW, December 24.

MRS. FREDERICK NATHAN, President of the Consumers' League, contributes an interesting article on "The Position of Women as Wage Earners," giving apt illustrations.

MRS. LILLIE DEVEREUX BLAKE takes up another phase of the woman question in a discussion of "Co-Education," with instances in point.

A. W. HAWKS, JR., has an article entitled "A Municipal Experiment," which deals with the new plan of government for Baltimore.

MRS. EMMA M. HOOPER, Associate Editor of The Ladies' Home Journal, takes issue with Mr. H. K. Bush-Brown in a view of "Rational Dress for Women."

MR. E. S. NADAL writes entertainingly of "The Future of the Horse"; and

MR. BENNO LEWINSON of the New York Bar presents phases of the law under the caption of "Abuses of Copyright."

Besides these special features there will appear a number of letters bearing on the rights and wrongs of the war in South Africa and of the combatants in that struggle, as well as

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Order of your newsdealer in advance. Price per copy, 3 cents.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Sidney Ashmore.

Sidney Ashmore died yesterday morning at his home, 20 Washington Square West, of debility consequent on old age, complicated with lung trouble. Mr. Ashmore was born in London, England, seventy-nine years ago. He was the son of Thomas Ashmore, a London business man. In Wall Street he became an associate of Jerome, Travers & Lorillard and made a fortune. In the early days of the Equitable Life Assurance Society Mr. Ashmore was connected with that corporation for a few years. Four years ago Mr. and Mrs. Ashmore narrowly escaped being burned to death in the Peabody apartment house, Washington Square. Mr. Ashmore leaves a wife and six children. The children are Prof. Sidney G. Ashmore of Union College, Schenectady, Herbert Ellsworth Ashmore of Boston, Miss Dora L. Ashmore, Mrs. Alice Fairfax Hicks, wife of Osmund Hicks of Esher, Surrey, England; Harry Beckwith Ashmore, and Mrs. Isabel M. Schari, wife of William Schari, Jr., of this city.

John Ripley Myers.

John Ripley Meyers, a member of the firm of Bistol, Myers & Co., manufacturing chemists, of Brooklyn, died yesterday of pneumonia at the Post-Graduate Hospital, where he was taken last Monday. Mr. Myers was born in Rutland, Vt., and was in his thirty-sixth year. He was graduated from Hamilton College in the class of '87, after which he came to this city. He was a member of the University, New York Athletic, and St. Nicholas Clubs. He was unmarried.

Obituary Notes.

Capt. ALFRED NUSKEY, one of the oldest residents of Sing Sing, N. Y., died Thursday night. He was born in Philadelphia eighty-four years ago. He was Captain of the old Lockwood Guards, which were organized and flourished more than a generation ago.

IRA FORD, for nearly half a century a resident of Brooklyn, and for many years a Vestryman of Calvary Episcopal Church and Assistant Superintendent of the Sunday school, died on Thursday in his seventy-second year, at his home, 35 Jefferson Street. He was born in Milford, Conn. He established what was afterward one of the largest cooperages in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn.

FUNERAL OF MALCOLM GRAHAM.

Services at Brick Presbyterian Church Were Largely Attended.

The funeral of Malcolm Graham of the firm of Hartley & Graham, who died on Monday at his country residence at Seabright, N. J., took place yesterday morning at the Brick Presbyterian Church in this city. Dr. Francis L. Patton, President of Princeton University, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Dr. George T. Purves of Princeton Theological Seminary, who has been called to the pastorship of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Graham was long a Trustee. The body was taken to the church from Mr. Graham's city residence, 13 West Seventeenth Street, where brief prayers were said by Dr. Purves. The church was well filled.

The pall bearers were Marcellus Hartley, Dr. George W. Wheelock, John Sloane, Morris K. Jesup, Joseph B. Varnum, John J. McCook, John S. Kennedy, and David S. Egleston.

The casket was almost hidden under a bank of ferns and pink roses, and many beautiful wreaths of palms, lilies, roses, and violets, with other floral emblems, artistically arranged, covered the front of the platform. A handsome wreath was from Hartley & Graham's employes, many of whom attended the service.

The following hymns were sung by a quartet of male and female voices in the organ loft: "Was There Ever Kindest Shepherd?" "Jesus, Thy Name I Love," and "How Blest the Righteous When He Dies."

The Rev. Dr. Purves read the service and offered up a prayer. President Patton then paid a high tribute to the life and character of Mr. Graham.

Among other things, he said: "The strong energies of his life were enlisted as they properly should be, in the interests of business, but he was also a religious man, and carried his Christian life with him in the discharge of his business. He was a passionately devoted to the truths of the Gospel, and its principles ruled his conduct, for he was not only a man of devotional habits, but of devout spirit. The hallowing influence of his piety, too, was felt in his home.

"Christianity in some men takes the shape of scornful indignation for all that is wrong, in others cold intellectual loftiness. Some are affected by religion in humane consideration for others. Malcolm Graham was a man of this type. He was gentle in others, kind, and thoughtful, always ready to see the good there might be in the most unpromising life. He will be remembered by what he has done."

The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Purves, and the body was then borne out to the solemn strains of Chopin's "Funeral March." The burial, which was private, was in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Wages.

Employes of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company were discussing yesterday the story that the Directors had decided upon a graded system

LIVELY BRIDGE HEARING

Queens Citizens Protest Strenuously Before Aldermanic Committee.

THEY ACCUSE CORPORATIONS

Mr. Conkling's Plea for Tunnels Denounced—Session Ends in Disturbance, Without Action.

The second hearing held by the Aldermanic Committee on Bridges and Tunnels on the resolution authorizing the construction of the two proposed bridges over the East River yesterday came near ending in a row, and it was only through the coolness of the Chairman, Alderman Schneider, that a scene of great disorder was averted. Two large delegations of citizens were present, one from Queens and the other from Brooklyn, and both took such an emphatic part in the discussion that the Chairman several times threatened to clear the room in order that the voices of the speakers could be heard.

Alfred R. Conkling said he represented a large number of property owners in the Borough of Manhattan, who would have to bear a large proportion of the cost of one of the bridges, and on behalf of them he protested against the building of a bridge to Queens, until the population of that borough was such as to warrant the expense. The property owners of Manhattan should have an influential voice in the matter, he said, for they would have to pay $20 toward the building of the bridge for every dollar paid by the people of Queens. He favored tunnels as more economical than bridges.

Mr. Conkling was frequently interrupted, one tall man from Queens accusing him of being in the pay of corporations. Several residents of South Brooklyn pleaded for a tunnel to that section, saying that they had not benefited in the slightest degree from consolidation, either with Brooklyn or New York.

When Julius H. Cohen of the Social Reform Club arose to speak, there was a strong protest from the men from Queens. Mr. Cohen was interrupted many times, but he continued to argue that the city should not waste its money on expensive bridges when such action might endanger its credit.

Judge Manly of Queens broke in on Mr. Cohen's remarks long enough to say, "I insist that the people have a right to be heard, instead of the corporations."

"That's all bosh," Mr. Cohen retorted. The disorder became so great at this point that the Chairman declared the hearing at an end. The members of the committee put on their hats and overcoats and left the dais, but President Bowley of the Borough of Queens elbowed his way through his constituents and began a speech which no one save himself could hear. Having finished, the President slammed a paper, which he called a protest, on the desk and walked out. In the meantime his constituents gathered in knots about the chamber and talked about bridges to all who would listen. One violent coterie surrounded Mr. Cohen and held him up for fifteen minutes, in the meantime denouncing him for the views he had expressed.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Appropriation to Investigate Feasibility of Tunnel to Brooklyn.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted the resolution which was introduced in the Board of Public Improvements by Controller Coler, asking the Board of Estimate to appropriate $50,000 for the purpose of investigating the feasibility of constructing a tunnel between the Battery and South Brooklyn. Only two votes were cast against the resolution.

A bond issue of $250,000 to pay awards made by the Change of Grade Damage Commission was authorized, and another appropriating $475,000 for sites for police stations was defeated.

The board adjourned to meet on Wednesday next at 1 o'clock P. M. Daily sessions beginning at that hour will be held until Saturday, Dec. 30, when the board will meet at 9 o'clock A. M. to conclude the work of the term.

ASSEMBLY ASSERTS POWER.

Seeks to Control All Contracts for City Improvements and Supplies — Republican Aldermen's Opportunity.

The Municipal Assembly since consolidation has been in a quandary as to its proper position in regard to contracts for city improvements and supplies, and it has been at war with the Board of Public Improvements and the administration over the question until recently, when the Appellate Division in the Second Department decided that the consent of the local Legislature was not necessary to the completion of any contract, because it had not adopted any ordinance requiring heads of departments to submit contracts to it for approval before consummating them. In order to remedy this state of affairs, Councilman Christman on Tuesday offered this ordinance, which was adopted yesterday:

Section 1.—In all cases of repairs necessary to be done or new improvements to be undertaken or of supplies to be furnished, the head of the proper department shall report such proposed repairs, improvements, or furnishing of supplies to the Municipal Assembly, and shall take no further action in regard to the same unless authorized thereto by said Municipal Assembly.

Section 2.—No contract of whatsoever nature shall be awarded or executed by any department of the City Government or by any officer thereof until such contract has been submitted to and approved by the Municipal Assembly.

Section 3.—This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Having pased the Council, the ordinance was sent to the Board of Aldermen, where Mr. Wafer of Brooklyn became its sponsor.

Alderman Sherman (Citizens' Union) opposed it, saying that it would tend to embarrass the city officials. Alderman McCall, the Tammany leader, urged its passage, and Alderman Gaffney (Tammany) attacked it.

The ordinance was formally adopted by a vote of 40 to 8. Those voting in the negative were Aldermen Sherman, (Citizens' Union,) and Wood, Gaffney, Kennefick, Roddy, Harrington, Ledwith, and Gledhill, (Tammany.)

In case the Mayor should approve this ordinance, the Aldermen, it is pointed out, have placed themselves at the mercy of the minority in the next board, as the approval of contracts requires forty-five votes. The next board has sixteen Republicans, who will thus have more than a balance of power, and will be able to hold up any contract that may come before the body.

RAPID TRANSIT IN BROOKLYN.

Mr. Coler Thinks Manhattan's Proposed System Can Be Extended to That Borough.

Controller Coler says that the way to solve the bridge-tunnel controversy is to extend the proposed underground rapid transit system to the Borough of Brooklyn. He will request to-day President Alexander E. Orr to call a special meeting of the commission to consider the legality of such a scheme under the provisions of the Rapid Transit act. Corporation Counsel Whalen doubts the commission's authority to do this. Speaking of the matter yesterday, he said:

"As to the right of the commission to do the work, I have doubts. Speaking offhand, my recollection is that the Rapid Transit act limits the powers of the Rapid Transit Commission in New York County. The first section of the act, passed in 1891, says that there shall be a Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners in each city of 1,000,000 inhabitants, according to the last preceding census. The City of Brooklyn, in 1890, had only 800,000 inhabitants and never had a Rapid Transit Commission.

"Furthermore, the charter especially provides that the Rapid Transit act as passed and amended shall remain in full force and effect, so that it cannot be held that the powers of the present commission extend to Brooklyn, because Brooklyn is now a part of the city, with 1,000,000 inhabitants. In order that the proposed tunnel may be of use, the Commissioners would have to extend the underground road from the City Hall to the Battery or Bowling Green. To consider such a thing would practically be to throw the whole rapid transit question right open again just when we have reached a point where the work of construction is about to begin.

"After the completion of the great underground system, I will favor any form of rapid transit that will convenience the people living in remote parts of the greater city, transit facilities that will enable them to go to and from their homes at moderate cost, but now I most strongly protest against anything that might spoil the present prospect."

Mr. Coler yesterday had this to say:

"I have always thought that the Rapid Transit Commission should comprehend Brooklyn and the outlying boroughs in its plans, but I have not been certain until now that under the present statute it has been empowered to do so."

Mr. Coler foresees certain difficulties for the city if it goes ahead independently of the commission. The franchises owned by the New York and Brooklyn Tunnel Company and the New York and Brooklyn Railway will, he says, seriously complicate the situation. These troubles would be more easily met, Mr. Coler believes, if the matter were in the hands of the Rapid Transit Commission.

JOHN M. CONKLIN & SON FAIL.

Brooklyn Dry Goods House Is Closed Temporarily While Filled with Christmas Shoppers.

The firm of John M. Conklin & Son, dry goods merchants at 436 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, made an assignment yesterday morning after being in business less than a year. The doors of the establishment were closed at 10 o'clock. At that time there were nearly 500 Christmas shoppers in the store, and these, to their surprise, were politely requested to leave. Immediately afterward the following notice was posted on the doors:

A general assignment has been made to the undersigned by John M. Conklin & Son. The store will be closed for a few hours.
EDWARD J. DRUGAN, Assignee.

The store was opened again for business shortly after 1 o'clock. In the afternoon representatives of the firms of H. B. Claflin & Co., J. K. Steifel & Co., and Charles E. Rycroft & Co. made application in the United States District Court to have George W. Conklin, the surviving general partner of the firm, adjudged an involuntary bankrupt. They filed the following claims: H. B. Claflin & Co., $5,241.38; J. K. Steifel & Co., $462.98, and Charles E. Rycroft & Co., $392.74. Upon their application Robert D. Beattys was appointed receiver. These creditors estimate the liabilities of the firm at from $200,000 to $250,000 and the assets at $150,000.

The assignment filed with the County Clerk sets forth that the firm, formerly composed of John M. Conklin, deceased, and George William Conklin, is now composed of George William Conklin, as general partner, and William Howard as special partner. There are no preferences. Judge Hurd, in the Kings County Court, allowed Mr. Drugan to qualify as assignee, requiring him to give a provisional bond in $25,000. Mr. Drugan was formerly General Superintendent in the store. The assignee gave a statement of the assets, showing them to be $155,000.

Two judgments were obtained in Manhattan yesterday against George W. Conklin, as surviving partner, in the Seventh District Municipal Court, before Judge Herman Joseph, for $728, in favor of M. Goldberg & Sons.

The firm of John M. Conklin & Son began business at its present location in February last. John M. Conklin entered the employ of Journeay & Burnham of Brooklyn in 1860, and became a stockholder and officer of the company. In the latter part of last year he left the Journeay & Burnham Company, and organized the firm of John M. Conklin & Son. John M. Conklin died several months ago.

MISSING WILL NOT PROBATED.

Legal Presumption that Miss Kennedy Destroyed It Herself and Revoked Public Bequests.

Surrogate Varnum yesterday gave a decision refusing to admit to probate an alleged lost or destroyed will of Rachel Lenox Kennedy, who died at Yorke Cliffe, Me., July 31, 1898, at the age of seventy-two years. Miss Kennedy left a sister, Mary Lenox Kennedy, and a nephew, Van Rensselaer Kennedy, the son of a deceased brother. It was shown that Miss Kennedy executed a will on March 19, 1895, and a codicil to it on Nov. 7, 1897. By this will she gave to a grandniece and namesake, a daughter of her nephew, H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, $100,000; Miss Platt, a friend and companion, $20,000, and a house and lot at White Plains; the First Presbyterian Church, New York, $80,000; Presbyterian Rest for Convalescents, $40,000; Presbyterian Home for Aged Women, Presbyterian Hospital, New York House and School of Industry, New York Female Auxiliary Bible Society, $10,000 to $20,000 each, and $10,000 each to her friends, the President of Princeton University and the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. The residuary estate was to go, one-half to H. Van Rensselaer Kenned- and one-half to decedent's sister.

By the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure a lost will, in order to be probated, must have been in existence at the time the decedent died, or fraudulently destroyed in her lifetime, and its provisions must be distinctly proved by at least two credible witnesses. It was not claimed that Miss Kennedy's will was fraudulently destroyed during her lifetime, and the question was whether it was in existence at the time of her death. The law of this State, the Surrogate said, was that where no testamentary papers have been found, after careful and exhaustive search, the presumption would be that the decedent herself destroyed the will with the intention of revoking it.

The proponents, he said, made the direct charge on the trial that the will had been destroyed or suppressed after Miss Kennedy's death by some person or persons having access to it, with the distinct intimation that reference was made to her nephew and a Mr. Duvale, who was his secretary. "No proof or suggestion has been offered," the Surrogate said, "outside of the present charge of proponent's counsel, casting any reflection upon Mr. Kennedy's character or honorable standing in the community, or his financial status or responsibility, and it may at least be said that no attempt was made to show that he was a person without means or in any needy or necessitous circumstances." The Surrogate held, in conclusion, that it was not established by the proponents that Miss Kennedy's will and codicil were in existence at the time of her death, and the resulting legal presumption that they were destroyed by the testatrix herself was controlling, in the absence of clear and satisfactory proof to the contrary.

Methodist Board of Education.

The Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church at its annual meeting yesterday re-elected the following officers: President—E. G. Andrews; Recording Secretary—the Rev. W. F. Anderson; Treasurer—Joseph S. Stout. Reports were read showing that during the year the board has received $108,959.96, an increase of nearly $15,000 over last year. The Corresponding Secretary's report showed that nearly 2,000 students had been aided. It was announced that $2,000,000 had been pledged for the proposed school and college fund of $10,000,000. The rate of interest on loans to students was fixed at 4 per cent., and an appropriation of $75,000 was made for such loans.

Poor Box Burglar Alarm Sounded.

The Rev. Thomas Taaffe, pastor of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, at Kent and Willoughby Avenues, Brooklyn, appeared in the Myrtle Avenue Police Court yesterday against a man named John Murphy, whom he found in the church on Thursday afternoon when attracted there by the sounding of a burglar alarm attached to the poor box. As Father Taaffe and his assistant entered the church they found Murphy kneeling in one of the pews as if in prayer. The poor box appeared to have been tampered with, and Father Taaffe held Murphy, while the other priest called a policeman. The prisoner, who says he lives in Philadelphia, was held for examination. The poor box in this church was tampered with some months ago in the same manner.

Closing of Banks and Exchanges.

The Stock Exchange, Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange Banks, Government offices, and business houses will be open to-day. The Produce, Cotton, and Coffee Exchanges will be closed until Tuesday morning. On the Produce Exchange, after the close of business yesterday, the members had their usual ante-Christmas jollification. The balcony was crowded, and the recreations were charivaris and several rousing games of football.

ASKED TO ENJOIN RAILROADS.

Attorney General Petitioned by Shippers to Take Action to Prevent Raising of Rates.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The hearing before the Inter-State Commerce Commission called on account of complaints made by shippers against the proposed new classification of freight by railroads operating under the "official classification" was resumed to-day.

By agreement Frank Harriott, General Traffic Manager of the Erie Railroad and a member of the Official Classification Committee, went on the witness stand to testify as to the new classification. He reiterated Mr. Gill's statement of yesterday that the new classification was adopted because the railroads absolutely needed the increased revenues.

Inquiries developed the admission by Mr. Harriott that, on the average, miscellaneous cars carrying articles paying less than carload rates were being more heavily loaded now than heretofore, and, therefore, that the earnings on that class of traffic were greater.

It developed at this point that at a meeting of the shippers and those representing their interests former Attorney General of Ohio F. S. Monnett, J. H. Bromwell, and Mortimer Matthews of Cincinnati had been appointed to present to the commission the action of the shippers. Mr. Monnett presented a petition asking that the commission lay the testimony before the Attorney General of the United States with a view to have him bring action against the railroads to prevent the new classification from becoming effective on Jan. 1, 1900.

The petition of the shippers follows:

"The undersigned shippers and representatives of various shipping interests would respectfully and respectively petition your honorable body, in view of the testimony disclosed at the session held in this city on Dec. 21, in the matter of changes in freight classification and advances in freight rates by carriers using the official classification, request that such testimony be laid before his Honor the Attorney General of the United States, for the purpose of informing him of the necessity of taking legal action, by injunction or otherwise, in the premises.

"In view of the principles laid down in Thurber versus Railroad Company, March 21, 1899, and in view of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Transmissouri case, and the decision in the Joint Traffic Association case, we think the evidence will warrant such proceedings, as the action of said official Classification Committee is clearly in violation of the Federal statute, known as the Sherman Anti-Trust act."

For some time the attorneys of the shippers argued in favor of the commission's taking the suggested action, Chairman Knapp of the commission maintaining that the commission had no more authority to make recommendations to the Attorney General than had representatives of the shippers. The commission had no objection to furnish to the Attorney General, at the suggestion of the shipping interests, a transcript of the evidence adduced at the hearing, together with the petition of the shippers for action under the anti-trust law.

The attorneys for the shippers offered to furnish testimony showing that the operation of the new classification would be in restraint of trade, and to that extent a violation of existing law.

It was determined finally that the shippers would offer some testimony, and B. W. Brown, representing Schofield, Sherner & Teagle of Cleveland, Ohio, was sworn. He said the new classification on petroleum would be absolutely ruinous to small shippers. On less than carload lots the increase above the rates on carload lots was in some instances as much as 273 per cent, and in no case was it less than 88 per cent.

Mr. Brown said the small shippers of oil could not successfully compete with the Standard Oil Company, because the rates given to the Standard on carload lots were so much less than the small shippers could get on less than carload lots that the latter practically were shut out of much territory.

This closed the hearing.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

MEMPHIS AND CHATTANOOGA.

Officers Elected—To Build at Once a Line to Stevenson, Ala.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 22.—The incorporators of the Memphis and Chattanooga Railroad Company held a meeting in this city to-day, and organized the company by selecting the following officers: President—H. S. Chamberlain, Chattanooga; Secretary and Treasurer—George W. Ochs, Chattanooga; General Counsel—Col. W. A. Henderson of Washington, the general counsel of the Southern Railway.

Col. Henderson and a party of the incorporators will leave for Huntsville, Ala., tonight to organize the company in that State. Col. Henderson said that the charter has been secured, and the purpose is to build at once an independent line for the Memphis and Charleston Division of the Southern Railway from Chattanooga to Stevenson, Ala.

RAILROAD OFFICERS ELECTED.

Annual Meeting of Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 22.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway, which has been repeatedly postponed while waiting for the final reports of the receiver, was held to-day.

Out of a total of 40,000 shares, 39,996 shares were voted, and the following Directors were elected: Edward R. Bacon, William Salomon, Otto H. Kahn, and Charles Steele, New York; John K. Cowen, Baltimore; William M. Greene, and J. G. Schmidlapp, Cincinnati; H. Clay Pierce, St. Louis, and Frank W. Tracy, Springfield, Ill.

The new board organized by electing the following officers: President—E. R. Bacon, New York; Vice President and General Manager—William M. Greene, Cincinnati; Secretary—M. B. Wald, New York; Assistant Secretary—Edward H. Movius, Cincinnati; Treasurer—William E. Jones, Cincinnati.

All present to-day denied that this company would be absorbed by the reorganized Baltimore and Ohio Railway, although the closest relations are maintained. As heretofore, there will be an independent company operating the system from Parkersburg to Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, and the Southwest. Messrs. Bacon, Greene, and Tracy are the only Directors re-elected from the old organization.

The President's report for the year ended June 30, 1899, shows gross earnings of $6,873,275, operating expenses of $5,015,547, and net earnings of $1,857,727. A surplus of $80,953 remained after paying taxes, assessments, rentals, and interest on bonds.

Wallkill Valley Railroad Sold.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 22.—The New Paltz and Wallkill Valley Electric Railroad was sold at auction yesterday under foreclosure of the mortgage securing bonds issued for the construction of the line. For several months past the company has been in the hands of a receiver, and this sale was for the purpose of reorganization. The property was purchased by a committee from Philadelphia, representing the bondholders, for the nominal sum of $32,000. A new company will be formed and the operation of the road continued.

Texas Railroad Chartered.

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 22.—The charter of the Union Central Railroad has been approved by the Attorney General for filing with the Secretary of State. This road is capitalized for $600,000. It will be constructed from Houston, Texas, to a point on the Red River near Paris, Texas, and will have spurs to Waco and to Palestine, Texas. The entire mileage will be 560.

Fire Chief Croker Faces Examiner.

Fire Chief Croker yesterday took the civil service examination for promotion to the grade of Chief of Department in the Fire Department, which he now occupies. The examination, which was made by Chief Examiner Ireland, lasted for three and a half hours. Mr. Croker feels satisfied that he has passed a creditable examination. He was alone in the race, the Deputy Chiefs who had been notified having declined to enter the examination.

Mazet Counsel's Report Ready.

Frank Moss, counsel to the Mazet investigating committee, said yesterday that the report drafted by him would be sent to the members to-day, so that they could devote the Christmas interruption from business to reading it. A meeting of the committee will be held next Thursday at the office of Chairman Mazet.

RIGHTS OF MAIL WAGONS

Driver Knew and Asserted Them and Spoiled a Picture.

BOUND TO PASS THE CAMERA

Photographs of Children in a Fire Drill for the Paris Exposition Ruined.

An exceedingly hard-headed mail wagon driver yesterday succeeded in asserting his importance. He demonstrated the fact that a mail wagon cannot be stopped in its career even by a policeman. In doing so he interfered with the taking of a projectoscope picture of the children of Public School No. 18, in West Fifty-first Street, showing how they would leave the building in case of fire, undid the results of weeks of thought and preparation by the school authorities, and had 2,000 children march around the block for nothing.

For several weeks past Associate Superintendent A. F. Shauffler, who has charge of the local school exhibit for the Paris Exposition, has been looking about for schools where the light was just right for the taking of projectoscope pictures of the children at their school duties. School No. 18 was chosen to show how 2,000 children at the alarm of fire could be taken from a four-story school building in less than 120 seconds. The school building is on the north side of Fifty-first Street, between Lexington and Park Avenues.

The time chosen for the taking of the pictures was 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Shortly before that hour the projectoscope man put his machine in position and sighted it at the school building. A squad of policemen reported and stationed themselves on the corners at each end of the school block. Associate Superintendent Schauffler soon appeared in the street and all traffic was stopped. Everybody in the neighborhood knew what was going on and watched with interest at a respectful distance to see the pretty sight of moving children that was to be reproduced for parents of the whole world to look upon. The policemen had groups of wagons and trucks corralled at the corners for the short wait.

Precisely at 10 o'clock the bells all over the school building were rung four times, this being the emergency call to clear the building. A second later the camera man set his machine to buzzing, the school doors were thrown open, and children began pouring out into the street in regular ranks. The girls, four abreast, stepped briskly along the sidewalk toward Lexington Avenue, and the boys, six abreast, trudged along in parallel lines on the street. The teachers walked beside their classes. Everything was working as planned, the camera was making film negatives at the rate of over 25 a second, and a splendid picture was being taken.

Just here was where the uniformed Government servant came in. He was jogging along westward on West Fifty-first Street in a one-horse mail wagon painted red. He wore fierce-looking whiskers, and acted as if his whole nature had been soured by having mail bags and other Post Office missiles chucked at him. He caught sight of the little knot of trucks held back by policemen at Lexington Avenue, bristled up at once, and took on an air of tremendous importance. He even urged his old plug into a trot. Policemen are not allowed to stop mail wagons. Here was a chance to acquaint the universe with the fact.

At the corner of Lexington Avenue the policeman asked him to stop for one minute, the time yet to elapse, so that he would not drive in between the camera and the moving children. He only swelled up and threw out his chest with terrific importance, and kept right on. He had rights and he knew them. There wasn't any bluecoat going to stop him. He said he was going right through to Park Avenue. The policeman asked him to drive down Lexington Avenue and through Fifty-second Street, as the bridge across Park Avenue is between Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets. He said he wouldn't by a long shot. He wouldn't even say why he wouldn't. There was nothing for it but to let him pass. To make matters worse, he drove slowly in front of the buzzing camera and consumed eight seconds getting past, and as a result about 250 pictures of red paint, whiskers, and broken-down horseflesh broke into the strip of 3,000 exposures of bright-faced school children. The film was ruined.

PLANNED A WINTER IN JAIL.

O'Brien Instead Goes to Sing Sing for Three Years and a Half.

When Dennis O'Brien, a homeless Manhattanite, decided to break the law and a plate-glass window in Brooklyn at the same time, in order to get into jail for the Winter, he calculated without the generous spirit which moves the Kings County Court in such cases. O'Brien deliberately smashed a big window in a store on South Eighth Street about two weeks ago. Yesterday he was arraigned before Justice Aspinall, who had been acquainted with the prisoner's purpose in breaking the window.

"I don't mind going to jail for the Winter," said O'Brien to the Court, frankly.

"Well, I guess we'll accommodate you," said the Judge. "Do you waive your right of two days' time before you are sentenced?"

"Sure," replied the prisoner, eagerly. "Get it over with as quickly as you can."

"Is there anything you want to say?"

"Nothin'; only I don't want to go up for more'n a year."

"Is that so?" returned the Court. "Well, you'll go to Sing Sing for three years and six months."

"Gee, but dis certainly is too much of a good thing," gasped the astonished O'Brien as he was led away.

CRUSHED ON ELEVATED CAR.

Ulaterar's Haste in Boarding Train May Be Fatal to Him.

In an effort to board an elevated train south-bound from One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Third Avenue early yesterday morning, George Ulaterar, a young man, living at 1,406 Webster Avenue, was seriously injured. He is now at the Fordham Hospital in a critical condition.

The train was pulling out just as Ulaterar dropped his ticket in the box, and the guard had closed the gates. It was an express train, and the young man was so eager to catch it that he hopped on the platform outside of the gate of the rear car and held on. The train gained headway rapidly, and the guard did not know whether to let the young man in or keep the gate closed according to orders. While he hesitated the young man was caught between the car and a house built on the south end of the station platform and was rolled around and around. He cried out in agony, and the train was stopped. Several women fainted as the guard opened the gate, and the young man, bleeding and badly crushed and his clothes torn, fell unconscious upon the platform. The train was backed to the station and an ambulance called.

Must Give Records of Patients.

Commissioner of Charities John W. Keller yesterday issued an order to all charitable institutions in the city, especially to Bellevue Hospital, by which doctors are required to give all desired information regarding patients to clergymen. The order was issued after a conference in the Commissioner's office between the doctors of the Bellevue staff and several priests from the Carmelite Church, in East Twenty-eighth Street, which has a chapel at Bellevue.

Appellate Division to Move.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court held yesterday the last regular session of the December term, and the last session which will take place at 111 Fifth Avenue, where the court has been meeting during the four years of its existence. Next month it will convene in its new Court House, at Twenty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue.

Demorest's Magazine Absorbed.

The contract was signed yesterday transferring all copyrights, title, and subscription lists of Demorest's Magazine to Robert Bonner's Sons. Demorest's Magazine will be discontinued and the Fashion and Pattern Departments, Half-Minute Talks and World's Progress will be continued in The Ledger Monthly. All unexpired subscriptions of Demorest's Magazine will be filled with the Ledger Monthly.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

That there are different ways of looking at things was evidenced at the Grand Hotel yesterday, where a couple of army officers were having a late breakfast. "I see Brown has been transferred to the —th Infantry," remarked one of them, as he looked up from his morning paper.

"So! Well, it ought to be a good thing for him."

"Hardly, for the poor fellow won't have a chance to see any fighting. I heard in Washington that the regiment was to be assigned to garrison duty."

"That is too d— bad. Brown doesn't seem to have any sort of luck; and he is a capital officer, as well as a mighty good fellow, and brave as they make 'em."

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Fencing has taken a firmer hold than ever as a means of developing grace among women. It has long been of the regular routine of life with the best class of actresses for that very purpose, and had found favor among some society women, who in the beginning took to it as a sort of "fad" that was worth cultivating and talking about. "There are a number of ladies who are really very smart with the foils," said a woman who devotes herself to the instruction of other women in athletics. "They have found that it is not only a most healthful exercise, but that it assures a graceful carriage that no other exercise develops, and tends to correct some of the faults that golf has brought to the fore. I have one class of eighteen girls, another of seven, besides several private pupils among young matrons, and have found in talking with other teachers that they, too, have about all they can do in teaching the rudiments of the sport. We are none of us experts, perhaps, from the Fencing Club standard, but we do manage to give to the young ladies that primary instruction that, if carried on later under the experts, will make the next generation one that will be adepts with the foils. There is this about it, that once a woman takes an interest in the sport she will keep at it, as it has an almost irresistible fascination. It is a good thing, too, for there is no doubt that a woman who indulges in fencing is physically better than if she took her exercise in almost any other way."

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Nothing is more annoying to the man of methodical habits than to go to his favorite seat in his favorite restaurant and find that his favorite waiter, who knows all his peculiar tastes and wishes as to service, has disappeared. One such man drifted in to breakfast yesterday, only to find that a new waiter was installed at his table. Of course, he was annoyed, and naturally he had to make a growl to the head waiter. That official, who had been on the sick list, had but recently returned to his work, so that when the man who would eat, but who wished particularly to air his grievance, started in with, "And how are things going with you, Johnson?" the waiter naturally thought the customer was referring to the state of his health, and drawled out:

"Thank you kindly, Mr. Smith, but I really can't complain Sir."

"I'm very glad to find some one about here who is in that very enviable frame of mind."

And then, before the customer with the growl on the tip of his tongue had a chance to make his complaint, the head waiter took the wind completely out of his sails by remarking:

"It really don't do much good to complain, do it, now, Sir?"

Was there ever anything more aggravating than such a remark under such circumstances? The man with the complaint about the absence of his personal waiter was stumped. Whatever was there for him to do, with such a situation confronting him, but to order his breakfast and suppress his growl for some future time, and possibly for some other place?

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Apple lovers very generally agree that the very best apple that was ever grown is the Rhode Island Greening. There is none other quite so mealy and rich as the Greening, that was first produced in a little Rhode Island town called North Foster. Down town, in the fruit district, one of the traveling men brought the news that the original tree, from which thousands of slips have been taken and grafted on other apple trees all over the world, is in the final stages of decay. This tree, which is on the Drowne Farm, is known to have been in bearing for more than 100 years, and there is a tradition that it is nearly 200 years old. There are in the same orchard a number of healthy trees, all grown from slips from this parent tree, with a record of over fifty years' bearing to their credit and all producers of that same delicious fruit that was first found in a perfect state on this old tree that is now practically dead. Some of the fruit men are quite sentimental over that old tree, and want to secure bits of the wood as souvenirs of the tree that they think has done more for their trade than any other in the world. So much of the trunk and branches as are not too rotten are to be cut up for mementos of this sort, for there is a lot of sentiment about this tree in Rhode Island, where every fruit grower knows its history.

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Two new sorts of nuts that have found a market with the fashionable fruiterers for the holidays are the cream nuts that come from Brazil, a rough-looking article before the outer shell is stripped, but most tasty when the kernel is reached. As it is said to be grown only on Government lands, it is as costly as it is tasty. The other is the pinone that comes from Mexico, and is the fruit of a Southern pine tree. It looks something like a beech nut, but has to be roasted before it is eaten. There is a faint pitchy taste, combined with something of the flavor of the roasted peanut, and the small kernels become quite a favorite with such as do not object to the pine flavor. The quantity of either in the market is small and the price of both is high, but rich Brazilians and Mexicans in the city are ready buyers whenever they find the nuts exposed for sale.

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One class of caterers who have reaped a golden harvest during the past two weeks, when so many strangers have been in town, are the proprietors of the table d'hôte establishments that according to New York correspondents of out-of-town papers have a distinctly Bohemian flavor. The South Fifth Avenue and west side places where prices are low, the wine insipid, and the bill of fare mysterious, have been overrun, and their proprietors viewed with a sigh the exodus yesterday of the last of the Christmas shoppers who have considered it absolutely necessary to visit these places, in order to see all the sights of New York. Scores of men have unconsciously posed before these casual visitors as famous actors, artists, dramatists, authors, and poets, particularly when the strangers have been piloted by some practical joker, and the visitors have left town with a poor opinion of the table manners of some of the famous men whose names have thus been bandied about. Perhaps the whole thing has been a poor sort of joke, but it has added greatly to the simple pleasures of the strangers within our gates, who will never cease to talk of the glimpses of Bohemia they will always suppose they have had. Probably no harm has been done. Incidentally, it has been of very material benefit to the caterers, whose places have been unusually crowded. That desire for "a glimpse of Bohemia" that, of course, does not exist, is one that seems to possess uncontrollably every casual visitor to New York, and hotel people have to see that it is gratified.

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As beneficiaries of the "wave of prosperity" and of the rise in the price of old metals, the junk dealers come to the front. Not since the closing years of the civil war have they thrived as they are thriving now. So sharp is the demand for scrap metal of all kinds that the price has reached figures such as the scrap dealers had no reason to expect. Every part of the city has been raked and scraped by them, and the many robberies of vacant houses is in part due to the high price that may be had for copper, lead, brass, and iron. Petty thieves are willing to run all sorts of risks for the sake of getting junk, and some dealers are not specially inquisitive when a good lot of junk is brought to them for sale. For several months past the larger dealers in town have had men skirmishing about in the smaller towns on Long Island, in New Jersey, and even as far away as Connecticut, buying up all the junk they could find, and they say that it is now very hard indeed for them to discover a new source of supply. The Hudson River towns were canvassed early in the Summer, and the West Street men say that not a vessel of any kind has been in port recently but has been stripped of every ounce of waste metal that could be found aboard of her. So thoroughly has the city been stripped of its old metals that the garbage gatherers at the city dumps find none in the refuse that comes to them, and thus one considerable source of profit to them has been taken away.

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English papers announce that Latham, the champion court tennis player of the world and an expert at racquets as well, will make a visit to this country early in the coming year, and will assist at the opening of the new courts at Tuxedo. He will also be seen in games at the clubhouses of the Racquet and Tennis Club in this city, the Boston Athletic Association, and the Chicago Athletic Association. A member of the first-named club is authority for the statement that Latham and George Standing will be contestants in a privately played tournament, to be given by George Gould at his newly built courts in his mansion at Lakewood. A house party to witness the games at Georgian Court is in contemplation.

AIMS AT STATE PILOT SYSTEM.

Bill to Transfer License Granting Power Discussed.

Capt. James Keyes, formerly pilot on the United States revenue cutter Grant, and a committee from the United States Licensed Masters' and Pilots' Association, of which he is Secretary, held a conference yesterday afternoon with Congressman William D. Daly of Hoboken, in regard to a bill that Mr. Daly is to introduce in the House of Representatives abolishing the present system of State pilots, and giving the power to license pilots to the United States Steam Vessel Inspectors' Office. Under the provisions of the bill American masters of vessels entering or leaving American ports will be allowed to navigate their vessels in and out of port unaided. Any master who can pass the examination before the United States local steam vessel inspectors may act as a pilot for any vessel in all United States ports. Masters of foreign vessels who do not hold United States licenses, however, would have to hire pilots, as they do under the present State laws. If the bill becomes a law, say the promoters of the movement, hundreds of thousands of dollars will be annually saved to American shipowners.

This movement was started by the United States Licensed Masters' and Pilots' Association, which is an outgrowth of the American Association of Masters and Pilots of Steam Vessels. Capt. Keyes yesterday said:

"We have about 300 members in the new association, and we hold United States licenses as masters and pilots of steam vessels, and many of us hold licenses as first-class steamboat engineers as well. And yet under the State law we cannot get a license to bring in and take out past Sandy Hook vessels unless we get licenses from the Pilot Commissioners, which require a certain number of years' service on small sailing vessels. That business is at present in the hands of about 125 pilots, who have formed a close corporation, and of whom about 25 to 35 per cent. are pensioned off."

At the office of the Pilot Commissioners of the Sandy Hook Pilots' Benevolent Association, which is at 17 State Street, the Secretary said that the Commissioners and the association would both oppose the bill, and he did not think it would pass.

LEGAL NOTES.

MOTHER AND SISTER DISINHERITED.—Benjamin F. Miller, twenty-six years old, by his will, made on Nov. 30, 1892, a few days after the death of his wife, gave all his estate, both real and personal, to his daughter, Lucy Schallehn Miller, "to her and her heirs and assigns, forever." The testator made provision for the child's guardianship and custody, committed the care and improvement of her estate, with power of sale, to the executors during her minority, or until she married, and in a separate clause provided: "Upon condition, however, that in case of the death of my said daughter prior to her attaining the age of twenty-one years, or without issue her surviving, then and in that case I devise and bequeath the whole of the residue of my said estate in the hands of my said executors, to Anna Darrow, wife of Warren F. Darrow, and to their daughter, Edith Darrow, share and share alike, or in case of the prior death of either of them, the whole thereof to the survivor of them, to them, their heirs and assigns forever." The testator's daughter died when about six months old, and before the testator, who, after her death, executed a codicil, in which, after reciting the making and publication of his previous will, he simply gave directions as to his interment. The Surrogate of Saratoga County sustained the contention of the testator's mother, sister, and half sister, that it was decedent's intention to make the gift over to the Darrows only in the event that his daughter should survive him. A reversal of this decision by the Third Appellate Division has now been unanimously affirmed by the Court of Appeals, in an opinion by Judge Gray. The court holds that the gift over to the Darrows, upon the condition named, was as clear and unambiguous as was the primary gift to the daughter; that as a ratification of his will, the execution of the codicil by the testator, after his daughter's death, could only point to his understanding that the Darrows were then the devisees and legatees of his estate; and hence that, the primary gift having been defeated, all of the estate which remained after the payment of the testator's debts and administration expenses, went by the gift of the residue in the conditional clause, to the Darrows.

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WILL DISCRIMINATION BETWEEN CHILDREN.—Mrs. Orra Potter, who was nearly eighty-nine years old when she made her will, and had seven children, gave her residuary estate to her son, Seaman G., and her daughter, Caroline M., with whom she resided, leaving nothing to three daughters and one son. On a contest by these four children, on the ground of mental incapacity and of undue influence on the part of the two children with whom the testatrix resided, or was brought into immediate and constant contact; and to support this charge by these two children, presumably hostile witnesses, conversations between them and the deceased prior to the execution of the will, tending to show improper influence on their part, was sought to be proved. The exclusion by the Surrogate of questions addressed to these witnesses, on the part of the contestants, seeking to draw out the substance of these conversations, was held by the Third Appellate Division to have been proper, but the Court of Appeals has directed the reversal of a decree admitting the will to probate, holding that these witnesses were competent to testify to conversations with the testator, where the entire conversations tended to show undue influence or mental incapacity. The will, being wholly in favor of those children of the testatrix with whom she resided, it was held the greatest latitude should be allowed the contestants when using the beneficiaries as witnesses.

Christmas Week

is sure to be a busy time. There will be visits and theatres and general amusement. You won't think about shopping for underwear then. Buy

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KOTEDS

POISON CASE A YEAR OLD

Anniversary of the Mailing of the Package to Cornish.

MOLINEUX'S DARK CHRISTMAS

Prisoner and His Father Affected by a Holiday Greeting—Expert Tolman on the Stand.

Just one year ago to-day some person dropped into the General Post Office in this city a package addressed to Harry Cornish at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street. The package contained a bottle of bromo-seltzer mixed with cyanide of mercury, the bottle being inclosed in a silver holder. Several days later Cornish took this supposed Christmas present home. He was boarding at that time with Mrs. Katherine J. Adams, at 61 West Eighty-sixth Street, and to her he gave part of the contents of the supposed bromo-seltzer bottle. A few minutes later she was dead, and out of this combination of circumstances has grown one of the most famous criminal trials of modern times, in which Roland B. Molineux is on trial for his life.

The sixth week of the trial of Molineux closed yesterday, and the taking of evidence will be resumed on Tuesday. The young clubman accused of murder will spend his Christmas in the Tombs. Contrary to usual custom, the part of the Court of General Sessions presided over by Recorder Goff will not close during the holiday week, but the jurors who are to determine the fate of the young man will spend the holidays with their several families. In closing the session yesterday, and after renewing his expressions of confidence in the jurors, Recorder Goff wished them all a merry Christmas.

For the first time since his trial began, Molineux's face fell when he heard that familiar greeting. He looked straight at the white-haired Judge, who did not observe his gaze, and then with something in his eyes suspiciously like moisture, he turned to his old father, who has sat by him at all times, and silently grasped his hand. Gen. Molineux was much affected, but he struggled with his emotions, as did his son. Both Mr. Weeks and Mr. Battle patted their client on the back, but what words they said to him were inaudible. They made Molineux's face brighten however, and a moment later he was walking through the court room, the cynosure of hundreds of inquisitive eyes, and over the Bridge of Sighs to his Christmas in the Tombs.

THIRD EXPERT ON THE STAND.

The session yesterday, which ran right on until 2 o'clock without intermission, was entirely taken up with expert testimony, except for a few minutes when the cashier of a bank was on the stand, called by Mr. Osborne, in order to get in evidence a standard of Harry Cornish's handwriting. To do this it was necessary also to make a witness of Assistant District Attorney O'Conhor, and the evidence was not allowed without a long and vigorous objection on the part of Mr. Weeks.

Henry L. Tolman of Chicago, the third of the prosecution's force of handwriting experts, was put on the stand at the opening of the session to give his reasons for believing that Molineux wrote the address on the poison package. He had already testified to that opinion before the Coroner's jury ten months ago, and his testimony yesterday showed that he had strengthened his opinion from comparisons between the admitted and the disputed writings made by him since that time. Mr. Tolman, while agreeing in the main with Experts Kinsley and Tyrrell, arrived at his conclusion through different channels. Kinsley talked of speed, spacing, style, and pen habits. Tyrrell made illustrations of wrist movements and pendulum swings, while Mr. Tolman confined himself to triangular effect, pictorial effect, nervous energy, impulse, and mental conception. Gradually the writings in evidence are becoming more and more involved in technical explanations, but the jurors follow the reasoning of the experts closely, and their understanding of the subjects under discussion is best evidenced by the frequent questions put to the witnesses by them.

The sensation caused by the remark of Foreman Martin at the close of the session on Thursday, when he said he could not see, as a layman, the methods of disguise used in the various Barnet and Cornish letters, had not subsided when court opened yesterday. It was expected that the Court would take some official cognizance of Mr. Martin's observation, but nothing was said about it, even at the close of the day, when the Recorder gave the jury the usual warning not to talk or form or express opinions. Neither the District Attorney nor the counsel for the defense would talk about the matter, and Recorder Goff was inaccessible. Mr. Martin continued his questioning yesterday, but he made no more expressions of opinion.

CORNISH WRITES IN COURT.

In the midst of Mr. Tolman's examination, Mr. Osborne made a request of the Court to be allowed to put another of his "five-minute witnesses" on the stand. Mr. Weeks objected and was overruled, and then Charles E. Warren, paying teller of the Lincoln National Bank, was sworn. He said he knew Cornish, identified him when he stood up in court, and said he had been a depositor in the bank. He also said he would know Cornish's signature. Mr. Weeks's objections having been overruled, the witness proceeded to identify a signature of Cornish that Mr. Osborne up to this point had tried vainly to get in evidence.

In answer to Mr. Weeks's objections, Mr. Osborne said that, according to Justice Williams's decision, the State could prove motive if it showed that Molineux had forged the signature of Cornish. To prove this, Mr. Osborne said, he would first have to show that Cornish did not write the requests for remedies signed with his name, and then prove that Molineux did. Mr. Osborne then asked Mr. Cornish to come to the table and write his name. The witness watched him, and then identified the writing as the genuine signature of Cornish. The writings were then allowed in evidence as standards of comparison.

Mr. Osborne next asked Cornish to write a copy of the letter sent to Frederick Stearns & Co. concerning Harpster. Recorder Goff said he would not waste the time of the court in this way, and Cornish and Assistant District Attorney O'Conor hastily left the room together. Mr. Osborne then handed the three alleged bogus Cornish letters to Mr. Warren and asked him if they were in the handwriting of Cornish.

"They are not," said the witness.

"Are you sure?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"I am so sure that I would not honor a check of Cornish's with that signature on it," was the reply.

The witness then examined the Barnet letters and the Cornish letters to patent medicine firms, and was asked to give his opinion about them. He said that he was sure that Cornish had not written them, and that they were all written by the same person. All of this testimony was given under vigorous objection by Mr. Weeks, who spoke of the proceedings as "unprecedented."

WEEKS CALLS IT A "TRICK."

Just as Mr. Warren left the stand Mr. O'Connor came back with Cornish. He was at once put on the stand, and Mr. Osborne handed him a sheet of paper which O'Connor had previously given to his chief when he came back into court.

"What is this paper?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"A writing made by Mr. Cornish in my presence a few minutes ago," said Mr. O'Connor.

"Did you see him write it?"

"I did."

Mr. O'Connor then went on to say that it was a copy of the Harpster letter, and that Cornish had written it with a stub pen. Mr. Weeks referred to this "trick" of the Assistant District Attorney's as outrageous, but the Court ruled against him, and the copy made by Cornish went in evidence.

When Mr. Tolman was called to the stand he said, in answer to questions put to him affecting his qualifications, that he had been engaged in the business of giving expert opinion on disputed handwriting for twenty years, and that he had testified in between 700 and 800 cases, besides doing a great deal of work in Government forgery cases. He said he had been at one time Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in the University of Vermont. Mr. Weeks made no objection to him as a witness.

Mr. Tolman was asked to tell the circumstances under which he came to New York. He said he received a telegram from the District Attorney's office, saying that his presence was desired in an important case. When he received specimens to work on he made a study of them entirely alone and unaided by any suggestions, not even knowing, he said, whom the prosecution suspected to be the writer of the poison package address and the Barnet and Cornish letters. He later discovered the famous Barnet letter, now one of the admitted specimens of the defendant's handwriting. The witness said that he had studied from time to time since he was first called into the case all the exhibits.

STRONG MUSCLES; WEAK WILL.

When asked by Mr. Osborne to tell the jury in his own way the characteristics found by him in the disputed writings, the witness told of a striking resemblance in pictorial effect between the writing in the Barnet and Cornish letters and that in the admitted writings. He first looked for the peculiarities in these admitted writings, and found them to be strong as to muscles, but weak as to will power. They showed a superfluity of muscular energy, he said, this coming out in large capital stems and superfluous florishing. He picked out certain words in which this characteristic was most pronounced, and gave verbal demonstrations. The writings, he said, had separate impulses of energy, shown by the ever present triangular form of the words. They showed a lack of power to sustain the impulse, and consequently the initial letter of a word was large and strongly emphasized, the emphasis growing weaker on each letter as formed, and almost entirely dying out in the last letter of the word.

Expert Tolman illustrated this by several words, among which was the word "Cornish." He said that in the word "kind" there was a large "k," a moderately large "i," a small "n" followed by a large "d," showing that the impulse of energy was of short duration, and required renewal before the final "d" could be formed. "You" began with a large "y," followed by a medium "o," and ended with a small "u."

A complete study of the subject, he said, would necessitate a study of the defendant's writing when it was not altogether normal. He chose the letter of resignation from the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, when the writer formed his words with more deliberation than usual. This writing indicated, the witness said, that the writer was able to control the impulse of energy to a certain degree. He referred to this writing as formal and unusual, and said the triangular effect and graduating energy impulses were less marked than usual. He showed the action of the impulses in the words "resignation" and "Knickerbocker." They showed the impulses in a more marked degree, he said, because of being of considerable length.

Mr. Tolman said that a most striking illustration of the fading muscular impulses was to be found in the writings of the defendant's own name. There was a large capital "M," a large "o," and then smaller letters running out to an almost unintelligible "ux."

BREAKS AND SLANT EXAMINED.

The witness here passed to the question of breaks in the writing, and said that probably the most striking characteristic was the invariable breaking between the "i" and the preceding letter when it was of an oval character. This was demonstrated on the board by means of crayon, the word chosen being the characteristic "oblige" that both Experts Kinsley and Tyrrell brought out.

Mr. Tolman was interrupted by the introduction of Mr. Warren, and on resuming his evidence said that, from a pictorial standpoint, the question of slant in the writings was of small importance. When it came to a question of detailed examination of the writings, however, it was of great importance. The witness then pointed out that wherever the letter "n" was made, it had a different slant in every instance. He said the letter appeared about 130 times in the writings, and in each instance there was a varying slant.

Expert Tolman here began the familiar and technical analysis of letter formation, based on his examination of the admitted and disputed writings. His explanation was along the same line and of much the same character as that which had been advanced by Experts Kinsley and Tyrrell. He said the writings betrayed signs of unusual nervousness on the part of the writer, strong muscular force, and weak mentality. Continuing, the witness said: "The characteristics in a man's writing that are the ones to be disguised first are the things that are the strongest, and those left the longest you will find to contain the natural peculiarities of the writing."

Mr. Tolman said he had never seen such an excellent collection of specimens of any one's writing to portray the most striking characteristics of the writer. There were, he said, specimens that showed all the different impresses of the writer, giving an accurate idea of his mental conceptions. There were letters on business matters, letters of resignation, letters mentioning athletic and social club matters, letters of invitation, all tending, Mr. Tolman said, to show through the writer's hand his mental impulses. Some betrayed extreme haste, others great nervousness, and yet others calm deliberation.

Mr. Tolman was still on the stand when adjournment was taken.

Dealers in Pauper Dead Sentenced.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 22.—E. D. and Frank Thompson, who are charged with selling the bodies of pauper dead, and who were recently convicted of conspiracy by a jury and fined $750 each, were to-day sentenced by Judge Cooper to the workhouse for a term of eleven months and twenty-nine days, which is the limit of the law. Frank Thompson was recently arrested in St. Louis, having four dead bodies in his possession, and was brought back to this city for trial. The prisoners gave bond and have appealed the case.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Col. S. M. Morgan, Pittsburg.

BUCKINGHAM—Gen. G. M. Sorrel, Savannah.

CAMERIDGE—P. G. Mumford, San Juan, Puerto Rico; Lord Cassillis, Scotland.

EMPIRE—Dr. W. H. Low, Hartford; Dr. S. W. Houghton, Hartford; James T. Rosseter, San Francisco.

FIFTH AVENUE—Judge Alfred Hand, Scranton.

GRAND—Col. W. S. Cochran, Philippine Islands; G. W. Pohlman, Baltimore.

HOFFMAN—E. Davis, Washington; Julius Edel, Richmond; W. S. Larned, Washington.

HOLLAND—W. E. Smith, London; John Hay Powers, Rochester; F. W. Lawrence, Boston; W. L. Elkins, Jr., Philadelphia; Percival Roberts, Philadelphia.

IMPERIAL—H. C. Johnston, Philadelphia; E. W. Wolcott, Norfolk, Va.; E. H. Fitzhugh, St. Albans, Vt.; F. W. Roebling, Jr., South Bethlehem, Penn.

MANHATTAN—Ex-Gov. Charles W. Andrews, Connecticut; Albert C. Pope, Boston; Francis B. Mitchell, Rochester.

MURRAY HILL—Robert Stanton, Baltimore; E. E. Garrison, Santiago, Cuba; Isaac Bromley, New Haven, Conn.

NETHERLAND—Col. H. D. Borup, United States Army; J. W. Morrow, Philadelphia.

PLAZA—Eugene Hughes, Syracuse; W. F. Dillingham, Honolulu; Elmer S. Sturgeon, Honolulu.

SAVOY—Angelo Myers, Philadelphia.

WALDORF—Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson, United States Navy; Gov. Roger Wolcott, Massachusetts; Col. A. Hartsuff, United States Army.

HOFFMAN—E. Davis, Washington; Julius Edel, Richmond; W. S. Larned, Washington.

IMPERIAL—Dr. W. H. Low, Hartford; Dr. S. W. Houghton, Hartford; James T. Rossiter, San Francisco; H. C. Johnston, Philadelphia; E. W. Wolcott, Norfolk, Va.; E. H. Fitzhugh, St. Albans, Vt.; F. W. Roebling, Jr., South Bethlehem, Penn.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Webber, W. G., & Co., Salem, Mass.; S. H. Bartlett, furnishing goods; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.

Barnard, Sumner, Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Howe, silks and velvets; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; S. Thompson, furnishing goods; 450 Broome Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Crouse & Brandegee, Utica, N. Y.; H. P. Crouse, woolens; Broadway and Great Jones Street.

Keith Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. B. Keith, hats and caps; Holland House.

Seligman, H., St. Louis, Mo.; clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Heiser, Muhlfelder & Co., Albany, N. Y.; D. Muhlfelder, notions; C. F. Snow, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Hart Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; E. Hart, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Strause Brothers, Richmond, Va.; H. Strause, clothing; Hotel Vendome.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

1:20 A. M.—475 Amsterdam Avenue; John McKeown; damage slight.

5:30 A. M.—2,382 First Avenue; George J. Brueke; damage, $50.

9:35 A. M.—77 Eldridge Street; Charles Meltzer; damage slight.

10:20 A. M.—190 First Street; Jacob Blaszezyski; damage slight.

3:10 P. M.—66 West Thirty-ninth Street; J. Ullman; damage, $250.

4:45 P. M.—320 Lexington Avenue; Mrs. E. D. Binnings; damage, $25.

5:10 P. M.—1,801 Fox Street; William Rossa; damage, $25.

5:20 P. M.—166 Norfolk Street; Hyman Andelan; damage slight.

6:10 P. M.—555 Canal Street; Sims Brothers; damage, $500.

9:45 P. M.—555 Greenwich Street; unknown; damage slight.

8 P. M.—145 Mulberry Street; M. Kruger & Brothers; damage slight.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The old building and the dormitories of the Georgetown Convent were destroyed by fire to-day. How the fire originated has not been discovered. All the inmates and employes escaped. Loss, $10,000.

EX-GOV. WALLER ACCUSED

A Conspiracy to Defraud, Joseph W. Pullar's Charge.

HE NAMES ALFRED R. PAGE

Mr. Waller Explains, Denying Allegations that Pullar Was Deprived of Inheritance Under Threats.

Ex-Gov. Thomas M. Waller of Connecticut, well known as interested in trolley railways, and as a practicing attorney at 15 Wall Street, is charged, by Joseph W. Pullar, with having conspired with Alfred R. Page and others to defraud him out of his rights in an inheritance worth almost $100,000, about half of which is in personal property, and the rest improved realty in Chicago. Mr. Pullar has instituted a suit in the Supreme Court, through his attorneys, Benjamin & Loeser, of 320 Broadway, to set aside the contracts by which the property, he alleges, was taken out of his hands. These contracts, he declares, he signed in a room at the Imperial Hotel on the night of Oct. 14, 1897, which he had been induced to enter by the persons whom he names when they knew he was in such a condition from the continued use of alcoholic stimulants as to be unfit to transact business. He also alleges that he signed the papers without reading them, under threats of prosecution on a charge of bigamy.

When the matter was called to Mr. Waller's attention yesterday he expressed annoyance that it should have become public before the case came to trial.

"But there is nothing in the story," he said, "to cause grief to my friends or joy to my enemies." He said that his firm was retained a year or two ago by James T. Farrell, a reputable citizen of Hartford, in a will controversy out of which this story is evolved. He continued:

"Legal proceedings were commenced in the Surrogate's Court in this city to set aside the will in question, which was in favor of Pullar, and proceedings were commenced in the Chicago courts to obtain possession of property in that city belonging to the estate.

"It was claimed in those proceedings that Mrs. Jchanna Pullar, the testatrix, was paralyzed when she executed the will and mentally incompetent at the time to make a will, and it was claimed also that the doctor who attended her obtained a deed of property of the value of $9,000, or $10,000, without due consideration, and that he was made the executor of the will.

"It was also claimed that Pullar, the plaintiff in the present case, at the time of the making of this will was not the legal husband of the testatrix; that he was then a married man and a bigamist, and that the testatrix made the will in his favor under fraudulent influence and believing that she was giving her property to her husband, and it was claimed because of said undue and fraudulent influences that the will should be set aside.

"Actions at the same time were commenced against Dr. Teodor Von Raitz to have the deed to him set aside on the grounds I have indicated.

"While these proceedings were pending, Mr. Alfred R. Page, as the attorney for Pullar, conferred with our firm in relation to a settlement. He desired to have us offer a compromise of one-fourth of the property to Mr. Pullar. This we refused to do, but arranged for a meeting at the Imperial Hotel in the evening.

"We met at the Imperial Hotel, in Mr. Wagner's room, at about 9 o'clock. There were present Mr. Carlton, a lawyer in this office; Mr. Wagner, my partner; Mr. Farrell, our client; Mr. Pullar, and Mr. Page, his lawyer, and myself. We discussed the proposed compromise and I dictated the contract, while Mr. Page, Mr. Pullar's lawyer, wrote the contract out. This contract provided that Mr. Pullar should have one-fourth of all the estate, less the expenses and less such sums as he had received from the executor, and that the balance of the property should go to the heirs, the father, brothers, and sisters of the testatrix. It also provided that Mr. Page, Mr. Pullar's lawyer, should act with Waller & Wagner in suits to recover the real estate from the doctor, and in the settlement of all other proceedings. It was also provided that the whole property should be transferred in trust to Mr. Pullar's lawyer and to myself for the purpose of carrying out the terms of the agreement.

"Mr. Pullar actively participated, and there was not the slightest indication of inebriety about him.

"Some two or three weeks after this meeting the trust deed that the contract contemplated was drawn up by Mr. Page and myself, and Mr. Pullar came to the office of Waller & Wagner in the afternoon, and after careful examination of the papers, he executed them.

"There was considerable delay in the transfer of the property of the estate to the trustees, and during this delay Mr. Pullar complained frequently to his lawyer, and, finally becoming offended, he made complaint against Mr. Page and myself to a firm of reputable lawyers here, who immediately called upon us, and, learning the facts of the case, refused to take any action in regard to it. Subsequently the legal gentlemen who are now in the case commenced action against the trustees and the suit in this action is now pending, which we hope will be tried in a few days."

Mr. Waller showed Pullar's signature to the original papers, which was written in a bold, flourishing hand. "It looks the most sober of them all," he said.

Mr. Loeser said that his firm considered, in spite of Mr. Waller's statement, that there was ample evidence on which to base the suit, which would come to light at the proper time. He said that Pullar is now living at 162 West Ninety-sixth Street, in this city.

BROOKLYN REPUBLICANS ANGRY

Register-Elect Howe Reserves All His Good Appointments for the Williamsburg District.

The Executive Committee of the Kings County Republican General Committee met yesterday afternoon at 200 Joralemon Street to hear the report of Michael J. Dady in regard to the patronage of the Register's office, of which James R. Howe will become the head on Jan. 1. Mr. Howe has reserved thirty of the best places in the office for the Sixth Congressional District, which is in the Williamsburg section. This leaves but twenty-six places for the rest of the organization, and none of these is particularly desirable.

Mr. Dady, as Chairman of the Executive Committee, was instructed recently to confer with Mr. Howe, and try to induce him to make a more equitable division of the places at his disposal. Mr. Dady met Mr. Howe early yesterday afternoon, but the result of the conference was anything but satisfying to Mr. Dady. When the members of the Executive Committee got together several hours later, Mr. Dady had little in the way of encouragement to offer them, and expressions of disgust and disappointment were many and loud. The leaders, with the exception of those from the Eastern District, showed that they were exceedingly wroth, and there was a great deal of talk of getting even with Mr. Howe.

Mr. Howe, so far as could be learned, yielded but one point to Mr. Dady, and that was that Jesse D. Frost of the Twenty-first Ward, should have a good place. Mr. Howe, it is said, agreed that Mr. Frost should become First Assistant Deputy Register, at a salary of $2,000. This concession, it is asserted, was obtained only upon the threat of removing a certain man holding a place in the office of the Commissioner of Records, and giving the place to Mr. Frost.

Official Vote of Kings County.

The Board of Canvassers of Kings County held its final meeting yesterday and officially declared the election of the successful candidates in the last campaign. The official figures, soldier vote included, show that James R. Howe, the Republican candidate for Register, was elected by 311 votes. The highest vote received by any candidate was that of John F. Clarke, the Democratic candidate for District Attorney, for whom 85,597 votes were cast.

REPUBLICANS ARE HOPEFUL.

Assert that Favorable Reports of the Outlook Are Coming In.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The Committee on Organization and Literature, appointed immediately after the meeting of the Republican National Committee, has begun correspondence at once, and already reports the receipt of letters from different parts of the country setting forth the temper and condition of the party. The reports are said to be uniformly satisfactory.

This is said to be in strong contrast with the information at the close of 1895, when the country was full of Republicans filled with solicitude lest the party should make some fatal declaration for sound money that would offend the Republicans who were impressed with the idea that free coinage was an issue to be harmed about. Then the request was common to have no literature sent out that referred to the money question.

Now the demand is for the strongest sort of gold standard literature. The attitude of the National Committee and the party meets with unanimous approval. Such suggestions as have been made touching the management of the campaign reflect a tendency to repeat the conduct of four years ago.

MARTIN ENGEL STILL LEADER.

Tammany Politician Not Permitted to Retire in the Eighth.

Despite his oft-repeated threats to retire from the Tammany leadership in the Eighth Assembly District, Councilman Martin Engel was again chosen as the standard bearer of the organization last night. More than 200 members of the District Committee were present at the meeting, and Mr. Engel's speech of acceptance was received with vigorous applause.

The ticket for officers, as reported by the Committee on Nominations, was elected with a rush and then Mr. Engel told his friends that it was only in deference to the oft-expressed wishes of the majority that he had consented to become the leader again.

"I've been your leader for a long time and have worked hard for the organization," said Mr. Engel. "I felt that I was entitled to a rest and that I could have some one else do the work. I seem to be in the minority, however, so I will accept the leadership with many thanks for the fidelity with which you have followed me in the past and hopes that our pleasant relations will continue in the future."

Philip B. Benjamin was re-elected as Chairman of the committee.

AMERICAN POLITICS ABROAD.

Matter of Republican Vice Presidential Candidate Arouses Interest.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—Very keen interest is manifested in the American colony in Paris as to the next Republican candidate for the Vice Presidency, President McKinley's renomination being regarded as assured. Visitors arriving from other Continental capithis report that this topic is discussed elsewhere as well, and that the name of almost every American Ambassador in Europe is mentioned as a possibility.

Changes in American representation at European Embassies, Legations, and Consulates under the next Administration are already the subject of considerable speculation.

County Canvassers' Work Done.

The County Canvassers met yesterday and declared the result of the vote in New York County at the last election. The results are not changed from the official figures except that the soldier vote is added. Alderman Goodman (Rep.) offered a resolution declaring Samuel S. Slater, the Republican candidate for Assembly in the Thirty-first District, elected. No attention was paid to the resolution, and as a result the returns show the election of Edward Stone, (Tam.,) who has since died.

Judges Appointed in Maine.

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 22.—Gov. Powers to-day appointed Judge Andrew P. Wisswell of Ellsworth to succeed Chief Justice John A. Peters, resigned. Frederick L. Powers of Houlton was appointed as Associate Judge, to succeed Judge Wisswell.

VIENNA CHESS TOURNAMENT.

Brody and Schlechter Are Now Tied for First Place.

VIENNA, Dec. 22.—The fourth round of the Kolisch memorial tournament, which was played in this city to-day, resulted as follows: Alapin and Brody and Zinkl and Schlechter drew, Albin beat Prock, Wolf beat Popiel, and Schwarz beat Marco. The Korte-Maroczy game was adjourned in a position favorable to Maroczy.

Yesterday the games left unfinished from previous rounds were played to a finish. These are the results: Prock lost to Schwarz, Popiel disposed of Alapin, Albin went down before Schlechter, Maroczy defeated Marco, Prock went down before Alapin, while Maroczy and Schwarz drew.

The score up to date follows:

Players.	Won.	Lost.	Players.	Won.	Lost.
Alapin	2	2	Popiel	2	2
Albin	2½	1½	Prock	0	4
Brody	3	1	Schlechter	3	1
Korte	1	2	Schwarz	2½	1½
Marco	1	3	Wolf	2	2
Maroczy	2	1	Zinkl	2	2

The fifth round will be played in the following order to-morrow: Popiel vs. Zinkl; Prock vs. Wolf; Brody vs. Albin; Maroczy vs. Alapin; Schwarz vs. Korte, and Shlechter vs. Marco.

McGOVERN WINS THE FIGHT.

Bantamweight Champion Knocked Out Forbes in Second Round.

Terry McGovern, champion bantamweight of the world, defeated Harry Forbes of Chicago last night at the Broadway Athletic Club in the second round of what was to have been a twenty-five-round bout. Forbes, who is credited with giving McGovern the hottest fight of his life fourteen months ago, at the Greenwood Athletic Club, in Brooklyn, laid himself open to a right swing from the Brooklynite which "put him to sleep." The fight was similar in many respects to McGovern's fight with "Pedlar" Palmer at Tuckahoe last Summer.

The preliminary bout was between Tommy Holton and Jack Smith, both of New York, for twelve rounds, at 128 pounds. Smith, although floored repeatedly, did most of the forcing, and got the decision.

Before the star bout the featherweight champion, George Dixon, was introduced with the announcement that he would meet McGovern on Jan. 9.

Early in the fight last night McGovern chased Forbes into clinches in the corners, using his right with telling effect on the breakaways. McGovern began the second round with a rush, but Forbes blocked him coolly. McGovern ran in again with a right and left swing, and knocked his opponent to the floor. Forbes took the count, resting on one knee, and then made a wild rush for McGovern. His wild swings were easily blocked by the Brooklynite, who landed heavily with both hands at close quarters. The men clinched and wrestled about the ring. Forbes rushed his opponent against one of the posts and then got the blow on the jaw that sent him to the floor unconscious.

Referee White was counting him out when his seconds carried him to his corner.

STRICKEN BLIND AT MIDDAY.

The Sudden Affliction That Befell a Chicago Lad.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

To see the shining of the sunlight, to look in the faces of one's friends—then to plunge into an abyss of darkness where no ray fell, to be converted from sturdy manhood to the trembling helplessness of the groping blind—that was the lot which befell Joseph Burke, who has been stricken blind in a twinkling by causes which skilled specialists find baffling of definition.

Last Thursday he went about his usual vocation as keen a sighted man as was ever bred in the environment of Newsboys' Alley. The stroke fell upon him at midday.

He was conversing cheerfully with a number of his associates in the mailing-room of the Chronicle, where he was employed, when, suddenly, in the act of lighting a cigarette, he drew his hand across his forehead in a dazed manner, let fall the half-burned match, and cried out, in a wondering voice: "Say, boys, I guess my eyes has gone out. See?"

But poor "Red" couldn't see. Nor has he since. At the infirmary his case aroused extraordinary interest because of its uniqueness.

"Red" Burke was a typical child of the "alley." Before he was out of knickerbockers he sold papers. He grew from an active, hustling, sharp-witted boy into a keen, energetic, rustling young man. Many persons knew him. All liked him. He had faults—lots of them—but they were forgivable, and he took care of his old mother.

Cricket Team Gets Pennant and Cup.

The presentation of the pennant and cup to the champion cricket team of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club took place last night at a concert given by the Metropolitan District Cricket League. The batting prize was presented to M. R. Cobb of Team A, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, and J. E. Roberts of the New York Cricket Club received the bowling prize.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

Dumahaut of the Harlem Wheelmen bowled in excellent form in the Harlem League series at the Harlem Palace last night. His score of 248, on eight strikes and two spares, in the third game, brought victory to his team. He made an average of 215 for two games. The Harlem Wheelmen easily defeated the Corinthians, and the latter won from the Grove Hills, which lost two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Harlem Wheelmen—Dumahaut, 183; Lee, 166; Thompson, 184; Du Barry, 176; Duss, 153. Total, 862.

Corinthian—S. Walter, 156; Mulford, 187; T. Walter, 135; W. B. Mulford, 147; Niles, 162. Total, 747.

SECOND GAME.

Corinthian—S. Walter, 188; Mulford, 158; T. Walter, 213; W. B. Mulford, 153; Niles, 143. Total, 855.

Grove Hill—Potts, 169; Voight, 180; Schneider, 168; Wiegand, 144; Strack, 193. Total, 804.

THIRD GAME.

Harlem Wheelmen—Dumahaut, 248; Lee, 172; Thompson, 161; Du Barry, 158; Duss, 170. Total, 909.

Grove Hill—Potts, 154; Voight, 154; Wiegand, 188; Schneider, 222; Strack, 157. Total, 875.

The Oerels were easily beaten by the Standards and Boulevards in the Columbia League last night. The Standards scored two victories, defeating the Boulevards in the third game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Standard—Koehler, 146; Allison, 143; Mertz, 146; Thompson, 156; Wyman, 153. Total, 744.

Oerel—Monsees, 137; Haserling, 111; C. Schults, 135; Luhrs, 148; Helmers, 143. Total, 674.

SECOND GAME.

Boulevard—Dumble, 145; Howard, 161; Fuller, 144; Darrell, 178; Vetter 155. Total, 783.

Oerel—Monsees, 155; Otten, 144; C. Schults, 138; Luhrs, 157; Helmers, 152. Total, 716.

THIRD GAME.

Standard—Koehler, 175; Allison, 177; Mertz, 175; Thompson, 149; Wyman, 168. Total, 844.

Boulevard—Dumble, 160; Howard, 149; Fuller, 133; Darrell, 116; Vetter, 169. Total, 747.

Stanley Council failed to send its team to bowl in the Royal Arcanum series at the Tennis Club alleys last night, and forfeited a game each to the Harlem and Defendam Councils. Harlem Council had out its strongest team, and defeated the Defendams by more than 200 pins. Scores;

FIRST GAME.

Defendam—King, 132; Frank, 152; Henrick, 156; Warner, 146. Total, 586.

Stanley—Forfeited.

SECOND GAME.

Harlem—Linden, 168; Wagner, 128; Cowles, 132; Holt, 199; Diederick, 214. Total, 836.

Stanley—Forfeited.

THIRD GAME.

Harlem—Linden, 167; Wagner, 171; Cowles, 175; Holt, 182; Diederick, 204. Total, 893.

Defendam—King, 124; Henrick, 131; Frank, 121; Burdett, 153; Warner, 128. Total, 657.

Three interesting games were decided in the National League at Starr's Tournament Hall last night. The first game resulted in a victory for the Imperials over the Orientals. Riverdale won from Oriental in the second game with only seven pins to spare. The third game, between the Riverdales and Imperials, proved the best of the night. The teams were almost on even terms throughout. The Imperials had a slight advantage when the final frame began, but two breaks enabled the Riverdales to win by two pins. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Imperial—Cordes, 180; Meyer, 177; Moore, 180; Rothemell, 147; Jackson, 146. Total, 830.

Oriental—Mitchell, 164; Coulon, 179; Gilhaus, 158; Schultz, 143; Stumpfel, 170. Total, 814.

SECOND GAME.

Riverdale—Monahan, 153; Brodbeck, 216; Gray, 184; Bollinger, 181; Ebling, 181. Total, 920.

Oriental—Mitchell, 167; Coulon, 190; Gilhaus, 211; Schultz, 167; Stumpfel, 178. Total, 913.

THIRD GAME.

Riverdale—Monahan, 166; Brodbeck, 166; Gray, 151; Bollinger, 186; Ebling, 136. Total, 805.

Imperial—Cordes, 148; Meyer, 179; Moore, 171; Rothemell, 167; Jackson, 138. Total, 803.

At Haller's alleys, in the Twenty-sixth Ward, Brooklyn, last night, two games were played. G. Fassnacht of the Goodenough Club hurt his leg in the first game. He was replaced by B. Foster in the second game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Goodenough—G. Fassnacht, 168; A. Haller, 144; Huttenlocker, 192; Holden, 175; J. Haller, 188. Total, 867.

Glenmore—L. Biermann, 166; Kiedahl, 144; Batch, 167; J. Biermann, 170; Steelmann, 132. Total, 779.

SECOND GAME.

Goodenough—Foster, 183; A. Haller, 136; Huttenlocker, 196; Holden, 161; J. Haller, 189. Total, 815.

Glenmore—L. Biermann, 161; Kiedahl, 111; Batch, 150; J. Biermann, 110; Steelmann, 185. Total, 717.

In the Royal Arcanum sub-tournament at the Elephant Club alleys last evening the East New York Council won two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Nassau Council—E. Pye, 111; Marshall, 139; Rusher, 116; L. Pye, 134; Kerr, 133. Total, 833.

East New York Council—Rockefellow, 171; Hemcke, 138; Douglas, 178; Blehusen, 136; Senior, 199. Total, 810.

SECOND GAME.

De Witt Clinton Council—Latimer, 116; Bloom, 126; Tuthill, 135; Talbot, 122; Engel, 130. Total, 629.

Nassau Council—E. Pye, 165; Marshall, 131; Rusher, 99; L. Pye, 145; Kerr, 132. Total, 672.

THIRD GAME.

East New York Council—Rockefellow, 176; Hemcke, 160; Douglas, 127; Blehusen, 142; Senior, 195. Total, 810.

De Witt Clinton Council—Latimer, 149; Bloom, 150; Tuthill, 180; Talbot, 130; Engel, 130. Total, 695.

The Bleeckers did the best bowling in the Arlington National tournament last night, winning from the Glendale and Homestead teams. Ritter of the Bleeckers made the best individual score of the night, 195 in the third game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Glendale—Laine, 158; Schreyer, 119; Koechling, 170; Stutterheim, 167; C. Fuchs, 141. Total, 761.

Homestead—Duncan, 121; Landry, 131; Leask, 92; Cotte, 113; Moore, 156. Total, 618.

SECOND GAME.

Bleecker—Beam, 157; McFeely, 153; Bonneau, 139; Rosenberg, 141; Ritter, 167. Total, 757.

Homestead—Duncan, 150; Landry, 160; Leask, 118; Cotte, 156; Moore, 153. Total, 737.

THIRD GAME.

Bleecker—Beam, 150; Wragge, 143; McFeely, 135; Rosenberg, 168; Ritter, 195. Total, 791.

Glendale—Laine, 170; Schreyer, 130; Koechling, 151; Stutterheim, 168; C. Fuchs, 155. Total, 774.

In the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament, De Witt Clinton Council won two games last evening at Traipor's alleys. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

De Forest Council—Arps, 148; Worch, 159; Heasley, 104; Kruse, 144; Walter, 132. Total, 687.

De Witt Clinton Council—Quinn, 169; Houghton, 175; McElroy, 141; Page, 170; Butler, 157. Total, 812.

SECOND GAME.

De Forest Council—Arps, 155; Worch, 144; Heasley, 124; Kruse, 127; Walter, 159. Total, 709.

Atlantic Council—Losee, 150; Pierce, 147; Palmer, 123; Hickok, 144; Forrest, 154. Total, 718.

THIRD GAME.

De Witt Clinton Council—Quinn, 131; Houghton, 177; McElroy, 184; Page, 179; Butler, 165. Total, 836.

Atlantic Council—Losee, 165; Pierce, 189; Palmer, 168; Hickok, 165; Forrest, 129. Total, 816.

Tournament Games To-night.

Bank Clerks' League—Three games at Reid's alleys.

Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island—Montauk Wheelmen, South Brooklyn Wheelmen, Defender Wheelmen.

INTERCOLLEGIATE GOLF PLANS.

Next Championship Tourney in May, 1901—English Scoring Adopted.

Half a dozen college golfers on whose shoulders rested the responsibility of the Intercollegiate Golf Association, met yesterday afternoon at the Holland House to discuss plans for the future management of its championship contests. Some dissatisfaction having arisen over the plan, tried this year for the first time, of holding the big meet in the Fall, that arrangement was changed and by a unanimous vote the championship tournament of the collegians will return to the Spring of the year.

It was voted, however, that no contest should be held next Spring, as it would make that event too near the previous one and thereby curtail the championship honors of the present holders.

The next intercoll

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $6,500,000
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee. Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N.Y. Stock Exchange. / N. Y. Cotton Exchange. / Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
Lakewood Hotel, Lakewood, N.J.

Hurlbutt, Hatch & Co.,
BANKERS.
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
71 Broadway, N. Y. City.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash or on margin.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.
Telephone No. 1239 Cortlandt.

DOUGLAS & JONES
Members New York Stock Exchange.
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad St., New York City.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD FOR CASH AND CARRIED ON MARGIN.
Daily Market Letter on Application.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., New York. 298 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

TUNSTALL & CO.,
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold for cash or carried on margin.
Market Letter on Application.
Telephones No. 1492 and No. 830 Broad.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY
(OF MARYLAND)
First Mortgage Bonds dated January 1st, 1897.

Notice is hereby given, as provided in the mortgage of the above-named company to the undersigned as Trustee, dated December 15th, 1896, that bonds of the following numbers have been drawn for the Sinking Fund and will be paid on presentation on and after January 1st, 1900, at the office of the GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK at 105½, with accrued interest to that date, after which interest on each of the said bonds will cease:

76	140	290	331	354	477
77	145	293	332	355	556
83	185	316	353	475	559

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, Trustee.
GEO. R. TURNBULL,
2d Vice Prest.
Dated New York, December 1st, 1899.

Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway Company:

Under the plan and agreement to purchase the railroad of the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway Company: Holders of the second mortgage bonds and holders of certificates of deposit of the New York Security and Trust Company, and holders of stock of the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railway Company will take notice that the 22d day of January, 1900, is fixed by the Committee as a date after which none of such securities will be received by such Committee on deposit under said plan.

By the Committee.
WALSTON H. BROWN, Chairman,
40 Wall Street, New York City.
New York, Dec. 20th, 1899.

The Woman's Hotel Company
of New York City
Invites subscriptions to its Capital Stock, of which $140,000 remains to be taken.
Subscription lists close Dec. 31st.
Prospectuses & Subscription blanks can be had of The New York Security & Trust Co., 46 Wall St.; The Knickerbocker Trust Co., 234 Fifth Ave.; and the Secretary, 105 East 22d St.
Herbert B. Turner, J. Kennedy Tod.
Charles S. Fairchild, Charles F. Cox,
Charles D. Kellogg, Sec'y Committee.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

$25,000 REWARD.

TO THE PUBLIC:

WHEREAS, The circulation of false statements or rumors, with intent to affect the market price of the stocks or securities of a corporation, is punishable criminally under the laws of this State; and

WHEREAS, Certain persons have circulated false statements and rumors, with intent to affect the market price of the stocks and securities of BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY:

RESOLVED, By the Board of Directors of BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY that a reward of $25,000 is hereby offered, and will be paid by the said Company, for information furnished to the Counsel of the Company, SHEEHAN & COLLIN, 32 Nassau Street, New York City, leading to the discovery and conviction of any of the persons who have circulated such false statements or rumors; and the Company hereby requests all persons interested in the preservation of honest business methods to furnish such information.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY.

December 22, 1899.

Bankers' Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK,
10 Wall Street.
CAPITAL - - - - - $1,500,000
SURPLUS - - - - - $1,500,000
Transacts a general Trust and Banking business and allows interest on daily balances subject to check on sight.

OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, Louis V. Bright, } Vice-Presidents.
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.

DIRECTORS:

Louis V. Bright,	Wm. H. Hollister,
D. Crawford Clark,	Percival Knauth,
George Coppell,	Francis H. Leggett,
Bayard Dominick,	Almeric H. Paget,
John F. Dryden,	William G. Park,
Benjamin N. Duke,	Gilbert M. Plympton,
George W. Ely,	William Schall, jr.,
Albert E. Goodhart,	John W. Simpson,
Edwin Gould,	Francis S. Smithers,
Edmund T. Halsey,	Ransom H. Thomas.
J. Walter Wood, jr.	

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK,
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,000,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.
Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent; Registrar of Stocks and Bonds; Trustee for Corporation Mortgages; Guardian; Executor; Administrator; Trustee; Committee; Receiver; Assignee, etc.
Loans Money on Bonds and Mortgage.
TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT.
Transacts a General Banking Business
OFFICERS:
JAS. ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

John D. Crimmins,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Wm. R. Grace,	Elverton R. Chapman,
Wm. H. Gelshenen,	Peter Doelger,
Frank H. Platt,	Chas. W. Morse,
James Roosevelt,	Charles V. Fornes,
Eugene Kelly,	Wm. Halls, jr.,
George R. Sheldon,	Bernard M. Shanley,
Ed. N. Gibbs,	Frank R. Lawrence,
Edwin Warfield,	James D. Layng,
Edward Eyre,	Hvemer B. Parsons,
	Jas. Ross Curran.

Provident Savings Life Assurance Society,
ORGANIZED 1875.
346 and 348 Broadway.
EDWARD W. SCOTT, President.
Issues All Desirable Forms of Policies.
Assurance in force.... $100,000,000
Paid Policyholders.... $16,500,000
Assets to Liabilities 132½ per cent.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 27th, 1899.
At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
By order of Executors.
25 shs. Central National Bank.
5 shs. National Park Bank.
50 shs. Bank of the Republic.
FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
349 shs. Brigantine Co. of New Jersey, (Hypd.)
15 shs. International Postal Supply Co.
$10,000 Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co. 1st Mtge. Bonds.
20 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
14 shs. National Bank of North America.
5 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
15 shs. Bankers' Trust Co.
5 shs. Trust Co. of America.
7 shs. Mutual Bank.
20 shs. Consolidated Fireworks Co. Prefd.
2 Memberships N. Y. Produce Exchange.
50 shs. The Allagnum Co.
100 shs. St. Lawrence Power Co. Pfd., (Hypd.)
10 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
18 shs. National City Bank.
25 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF R. R. REORGANIZATION.
Philadelphia, Penn., Dec. 22, 1899.
More than 80 per cent. of all the securities of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company, of the Kansas City Suburban Bel't Railroad Company, and the Port Arthur Channel and Dock Company have been deposited under and in assent to the modified plan for the reorganization of these properties, published by this committee, dated Philadelphia, Penn., Nov. 7, 1899, therefore,
Resolved, That said above mentioned plan is hereby declared operative.
Copies of the plan and agreement can be had on application to any of the following depositaries, viz.:
PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, PENN.
SEABOARD NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK, N. Y.
MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, N. Y.
GUARDIAN TRUST COMPANY OF CHICAGO, ILL.
AMSTERDAMSCHE TRUSTEE CANTOOR OF AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND.
AMSTERDAMSCHE BANK OF AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND.
COMMERZ AND DISCONTO BANK OF BERLIN, GERMANY.
MESSRS. KLEINWORT, SONS & CO. OF LONDON, ENGLAND.
Pursuant to the requirements of the Stock Listing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange, all of the said depositaries will receive deposits of any of the securities included in said plan, without penalty, until and including the 6th day of January, 1900.
WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman.
A. HECKSCHER, (New York.)
HERMAN SIELCKEN, (New York.)
WILLIAM EDENBORN, (Chicago.)
MAX FAM, (Chicago.)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
SILAS W. PETTIT.
WINTHROP SMITH.
JOHN V. LOUGHNEY, Secretary.
LATHROP, MORROW, FOX & MOORE,
117 West 6th St., Kansas City, Mo.
PAM, CALHOUN & GLENNON,
Rookery Building, Chicago, Ill.
REED & PETTIT,
328 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Penn., of counsel for the Reorganization Committee.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

New York, Dec. 22, 1899.
To the Stockholders of Wm. A. Miles & Co.:
Take notice that the regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and the regular annual election of its Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 57 Chrystie St., on Monday, the 8th day of January, 1900, at three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, and that the transfer books will be closed for the purpose of said election at the close of business on the 30th day of December, 1899, and opened on the morning of Jan. 9, 1900.
JAMES W. TAYLOR, President.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
9th December, 1899.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it will be held at the Banking House, No. 15 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900. The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

Lincoln National Bank,
32-42 EAST 42D ST.,
New York, December 23d, 1899.
The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking house, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

The Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New York,
New York, December 22d, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at its banking rooms, corner of Broadway and Murray Street, Tuesday, January 9th, 1900. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

The Chemical National Bank of New York.
December 9, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 270 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January, 1900, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.
FRANCIS HALPIN, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, Dec. 8th, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900.
The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York.
Dec. 9th, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall Street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York.
NEW YORK, December 8th, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

Irving National Bank,
New York, December 14th, 1899.
The annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Banking House, No. 287 Greenwich Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
J. DENNISON, Cashier.

The Merchants' National Bank of the City of New York.
December 7th, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

National Broadway Bank of the City of New York.
New York, Dec. 11th, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 287 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
New York, December 7th, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Astoria Light, Heat & Power Company,
32 LIBERTY STREET.
New York, December 22d, 1899.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors to serve during the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before the stockholders, will be held at this office on Monday, January 8th, 1900. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close on Saturday, December 23d, 1899, at 12 M. and reopen on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900. FRANCIS R. FORAKER, Secretary.

NOTICE.—A special meeting of the stockholders of the Automatic Smoke Preventer Company for the purpose of electing Directors and Inspectors of Election, and such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 170 Broadway, New York City, on Wednesday, Jan. 3, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon. PAUL HALPIN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS of the Good Samaritan Dispensary will be held at the New York Academy of Medicine, 17 West 43d Street, New York City, on January 8th, 1900, at 8:30 P. M. WM. W. LADD, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 Fifth Ave.,
Branch Office, 66 Broadway.
New York, December 12, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. from net earnings on the capital stock of th's Company, payable Jan'y 1st, 1900, to stockholders of record of Dec. 20, 1899. Transfer books will close December 20, 1899, at 3 P. M., and reopen Jan'y 2, 1900.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Secretary.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.'s Prior Lien 3½ % Gold Bonds.
Coupon No. 3, due January 1, 1900, from the above bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Thursday, 21st of December, temporary receipts will be given.
The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds will close at noon on Saturday, 23d of December, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on January 2d, 1900.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.'s Southwestern Division First Mortgage 3½% Gold Bonds,
Coupon No. 2, due January 1, 1900, from the above bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Thursday, 21st of December, temporary receipts will be given.
The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds will close at noon on Saturday, 23d of December, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on January 2d, 1900.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot.
New York, December 20th, 1899.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Monday, the 29th day of January next, to the stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, the 30th instant.
There will be no closing of the transfer books for the purposes of this dividend.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

National Wall Paper Company,
416-418-420-422 BROOME STREET,
Corner Elm Street,
New York, N. Y.
The Board of Directors has declared that a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. (2%) on the Debenture Stock of this Company be paid on January 2d, 1900.
Checks will be mailed from this office.
Transfer Books will be closed on December 23d, 1899, and reopen on January 3d, 1900.
GEORGE W. WHITE, Secretary.

Irving National Bank,
NEW YORK.
December 19th, 1899.
69TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of tax, to stockholders of record on this date, payable January 2d, 1900.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
J. DENNISON, Cashier.

The State Bank,
378 GRAND STREET.
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held December 1st, 1899, a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, from the earnings of the Bank, for the six months ending Dec. 31st, 1900, was declared payable Jan. 2d, 1900.
Transfer books will close December 21st, 1899.
A. I. VOORHIS, Cashier.

The Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO (2%) PER CENT. out of the net earnings on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable January 15, 1900.
The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 12 o'clock noon on January 6, and reopen on the morning of January 17, 1900.
GEORGE COPPELL,
Chairman of the Board.
New York, Dec. 14, 1899.

The Oriental Bank.
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.
NINETY-THIRD CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on and after January 2d, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed from December 20, 1899, until January 2, 1900.
NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.
146 Broadway, New York, December 19, 1899.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Trustees, payable January 2, 1900, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books, at 3 P. M. on December 22, 1899. The books will be opened at 10 A. M. January 2, 1900.
EDWARD O. STANLEY, Treasurer.

The Fourth National Bank of the City of New York.
New York, Dec. 21st, 1899.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, proximo.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M., this date, reopening January 2d, 1900.
CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

The Bowery Bank of New York,
New York, Dec. 20th, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared, out of the earnings of the last six months, a regular semi-annual dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., and also an extra dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 2d, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 20th, 1899, until Jan. 2d, 1900.
CHARLES ESSIG, Cashier.

Amalgamated Copper Company,
52 Broadway, New York, December 21, 1899.
At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company, a quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. and an extra dividend of one-half per cent. were declared payable January 22, 1900, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon, Dec. 28, 1899. Transfer books close 12 o'clock noon, Dec. 23, 1899, and open Jan. 22, 1900. WM. G. ROCKEFELLER, Sec. and Treas.

Columbia Bank,
Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street.
New York, December 20th, 1899.
The Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1900.
The transfer books will remain closed from December 20th, 1899, to January 2d, 1900.
W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

Garfield National Bank,
23d St. & Sixth Av.
New York, December 20, 1899.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of TEN PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this Bank, payable, free of tax, on and after December 30th, 1899. The transfer books will be closed until Tuesday, January 2d, 1900, at ten o'clock A. M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

Havana Commercial Company,
32 Broadway, New York, Dec. 13, 1899.
Preferred Stock Dividend.
The Board of Directors, at a meeting held this day, have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable Jan. 15, 1900, to stockholders of record. Transfer books will close Saturday, Dec. 30, and reopen Tuesday, Jan. 16.
FORD HUNTINGTON, Treasurer.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company,
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa., December 15, 1899.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. ($1 per share,) payable January 15, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 30, 1899. Checks will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

United Traction and Electric Company,
Jersey City, N. J., December 14, 1899.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of January, 1900. Transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst., and will reopen 2d proximo.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

East River National Bank.
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.
A dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after Tuesday, January 2, 1900.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company
Second Mtge. Income Bond Certificates.
Notice is hereby given that on and after January 2d, 1900, interest will be paid on the above certificates at the rate of $16.78 on each $1,000 certificate upon presentation and surrender of the coupons maturing January 1st, 1900, at the office of the undersigned, at 120 Broadway, New York City.
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
By H. C. DEMING, Vice President.

The MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
191st Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend
December 21st, 1899.
THE DIRECTORS of this bank have this day declared a Dividend of Three and one-half per cent., (3½%,) free of tax, payable January 2, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed on and after December 22, 1899, and reopened January 3, 1900.
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

The New York Air Brake Company.
66 Broadway, New York, December 20, 1899.
The Board of Directors, at a meeting held this day, declared a quarterly dividend of (2) Two Per Cent., payable at the Company's office in New York on the 15th day of January, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 5th day of January, 1900.
Transfer books will close at 3 P. M., January 5th, and open at 10 A. M., January 16th.
JOHN C. THOMPSON, Treasurer.

P. Lorillard Company.
The Directors have to-day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) on the PREFERRED STOCK of this Company, payable January 1, 1900. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Dec. 23, 1899, at 12 M., and reopened on Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1900, at 10 A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered holders on Dec. 30, 1899.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.
New York, December 12, 1899.

New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.
Office of the Treasurer,
New York, December 20, 1899.
The Board of Directors of this company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of January next to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday the 30th inst.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

100TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
National Broadway Bank.
New York, December 20th, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent., free of tax, payable on the 2d day of January, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed on December 20th, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopened January 2d, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

Real Estate Trust Co. of N. Y.,
30 Nassau Street.
December 21, 1899.
The Board of Trustees have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable January 2, 1900, to stockholders of record December 22, 1899, at three o'clock P. M., and reopen January 2, 1900, at ten o'clock A. M.
H. W. REIGHLEY, Secretary.

THE MANUFACTURERS' TRUST COMPANY,
198 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York.—Dividend No. 14.—The Board of Directors at its regular meeting, held December 6, 1899, declared the usual quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) and also an extra dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) payable January 2, 1900, out of the undivided profits for the year 1899. Transfer books will be closed from December 23, 1899, at 12 M. till January 2, 1900, at 10 A. M. FRANK L. SNIFFEN, Secretary.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Dec. 22, 1899.
The regular semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the preferred stock of the Alabama Steel and Shipbuilding Company, which is guaranteed by this Company, will be paid on and after Jan. 1, 1900, at the Hanover National Bank. Transfer books will be closed Dec. 21, 1899, and reopened Jan. 2, 1900. J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

National Bank of Commerce in New York. Dividend.
December 22d, 1899.
A semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. has been declared upon the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after Tuesday, 2d January, proximo. Transfer books will be closed Friday, December 22d, 1899, at close of business and reopened Wednesday, January 3d, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M. W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 Cedar Street, New York, December 21, 1899.
A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (5%) on the Capital Stock of the Company has this day been declared, payable on and after January 2d, 1900. The transfer books will close on Saturday, December 23, 1899, and reopen January 3, 1900.
CLARK WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

The Chatham National Bank.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on or after January 2, 1900, until which date transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, December 22, 1899.

Wisconsin Central Railway Co.
Coupon No. 1, due January 1st, 1900, from the First General Mortgage 4% Bonds of this Company will be paid after that date at the offices of Maitland, Coppell & Co., No. 24 Exchange Place, New York City. Coupons may now be left for examination, for which checks will be mailed. GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman.
New York, December 22d, 1899.

The Bank of America,
New York, December 22, 1899.
The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT., free of tax, payable January 2, 1900, to stockholders of record of this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until January 4, 1900. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York.
Dec. 20th, 1899.
DIVIDEND.
A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has to-day been declared by this bank, payable Jan. 2d, 1900. Transfer books will remain closed until that date. G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New York.
New York, December 20, 1899.
EIGHTY-NINTH (89TH) DIVIDEND.
The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent., payable, free of tax, January 2, 1900, until which date the transfer book will be closed. JOHN I. COLE, Cashier.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank.
New York, December 20th, 1899.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of three (3) per cent. payable on and after January 2d, 1900.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date. WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.'s First Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds.
The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds will close at noon Saturday, December 23d inst., and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, January 2d, 1900.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

The Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New York,
New York, December 22d, 1899.
A Dividend of Ten Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on the second day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date. EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 22d, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1900. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

Continental National Bank,
New York, Dec. 22, 1899.
EIGHTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
The Directors of this bank have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., free of tax, payable Jan. 2, to which date from Dec. 26 the transfer books will be closed. ALFRED H. TIMPSON, Cashier.

The National Bank of the Republic,
New York, Dec. 22d, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., (4%,) free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1900, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

Ninth National Bank,
New York, Dec. 22, 1899.
A dividend of Two Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this bank, free of tax, has been declared, payable on and after January 2d, 1900. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 23d, 1899, to January 2d, 1900. H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

December 22, 1899.
The coupons due January 1, 1900, on the PLEASANT VALLEY COAL COMPANY'S First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds will be paid on and after January 2d on presentation at The State Trust Company, 100 Broadway, New York.
WM. F. COLTON, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Dec. 22, 1899.
The coupons due Jan. 1, 1900, on the BIRMINGHAM DIVISION Bonds will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, N. Y. City. JAS. BOWRON, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of American Ice Company,
133 E. 23d Street.
New York, December 21st, 1899.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared, and will be payable Jan. 15th, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business Jan. 2d, 1900.
The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. Jan. 2d, 1900, until Jan. 16th, 1900.
Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders of record unless otherwise instructed.
J. T. SPROULL, Treasurer.

The National Citizens' Bank,
401 Broadway.
New York, Dec. 22, 1899.
A dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. has been declared, payable to the shareholders on and after Jan. 2, 1900.
D. C. TIEBOUT, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Metropolitan Savings Bank
1 and 3 THIRD AV., (opp. Cooper Institute.)
CHARTERED 1852.
93D DIVIDEND.
New York, Dec. 12, 1899.
INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1899, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM
Will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY 17TH, 1900.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1st, 1900.
JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.
EDWARD SHERER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
56 and 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
79TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after **January 15th** on all sums of $5 and up to $3,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending **December 31**, 1899, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before **January 10th** will draw interest from **January 1st.** HENRY HASLER, President.
CHARLES W. HELD, Secretary.
HENRY SAYLER, Assistant Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 16th St.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1899, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JAN. 15, 1900.
JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, Secretary.
Deposits made on or before JAN. 10, 1900, will draw interest from JAN. 1, 1900.

LOST AND FOUND.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, BALTIMORE, MD.
Baltimore, Nov. 16th, 1899.
LOST.—Certificate No. 18,362, dated July 7th, 1899, ten shares stock Canton Company of Baltimore; name Alex. C. Nelson. All persons are warned to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued. ALEX. C. NELSON.

PUBLIC FUNDS DEPOSITORY.

President Thomas L. James of the Lincoln National Bank was notified yesterday that Secretary Gage had designated it as a depository of public moneys especially to receive deposits only on account of "Transfer of Funds" under Section 5,153 United States Revised Statutes. The designation is temporary, and the security $250,000 in United States bonds, which have been deposited with the Assistant United States Treasurer. As soon as other formalities have been complied with, the United States Treasurer will from time to time make deposits with the bank aggregating the approximate amount of bonds.
The deposits will be gradual, as the internal revenue receipts, aggregating $1,000,000 a day, will be divided among all banks designated at this time. Only internal revenue receipts are available for this purpose.

THE GOLD SHIPMENTS.

Gold shipments by the Etruria to-day, as announced last evening, are:

Goldman, Sachs & Co.	$1,500,000
Muller, Schall & Co.	625,000
Baring, Magoun & Co.	1,000,000
Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co.	1,250,000
L. Von Hoffmann

the Sub-Treasury, the interior, and Canada something like $6,500,000, while they shipped to the interior about $4,000,000. These known figures would indicate a certain gain to the banks of about $2,500,000, as an offset to which the gold exports must be considered—though some of the withdrawals for export will not appear in this week's statement. The question of loans, their contraction or otherwise, has, of course, also to be considered.

EARNINGS STILL GROW.

Another excellent showing in the way of earnings is made by the railroads of the country for the second week in December, as will appear from the following table which The Commercial and Financial Chronicle will to-day publish, showing a net increase of 12.09 per cent. in the earnings of sixty-six roads. The figures are:

2d Week of Dec.	1899.	Inc.	Dec.
Alabama Gt. Southern..	$44,901	$5,311	.....
Ann Arbor	28,696	3,725	.....
Balt. & Ohio Southw...	136,116	3,607	.....
Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts..	83,204	17,979	.....
Canadian Pacific	652,000	80,000	.....
Central of Georgia....	129,654	1,800	.....
Chattanooga Southern..	1,913	703	.....
Chesapeake & Ohio	287,196	17,559	.....
Chicago & East. Ill....	106,445	6,287	.....
Chicago Gt. Western ..	120,931	14,862	.....
Chicago, Indianap. & L.	76,120	14,389	.....
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	809,625	24,554	.....
Chicago & West. Mich.	29,999	6,705	.....
Cin., New Or. & Tex. P.	92,447	17,878	.....
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	346,022	33,929	.....
Clev., Lorain & Wheel.	38,039	11,888	.....
Col., Sandusky & Hock.	22,183	8,553	.....
Denver & Rio Grande...	103,700	19,800	.....
Detroit, Gd. Rap. & W.	25,265	.....	609
Duluth, So. Shore & At.	47,928	17,113	.....
Evansville & Indianap..	6,541	.....	822
Evansville & Terre Haute	27,352	3,298	.....
Flint & Pere Marq.....	90,222	5,432	.....
Ft. Worth & Denver C..	34,408	805	.....
Ft. Worth & Rio G.....	9,724	.....	4,014
Georgia	34,399	360	.....
Grand Trunk—Chi & Gd. Trunk, D., Gd. H. & M.	517,378	88,815	.....
Hocking Valley	89,358	33,017	.....
Internat. & Gt. North..	90,873	.....	7,919
Iowa Central	38,782	.....	4,169
Kanawha & Michigan..	14,306	3,603	.....
Kansas City & Omaha..	3,691	.....	1,670
Lake Erie & Western..	79,882	19,382	.....
Lo ils., Evans. & St. L.	36,943	6,371	.....
Louis., Hend. & St. L.	11,100	1,101	.....
Louisville & Nashville.	547,135	91,235	.....
Mexican Central	131,875	26,351	.....
Mexican National	132,502	2,708	.....
Minneapolis & St. L..	54,995	4,944	.....
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	85,032	7,863	.....
Mo. Kan. & Texas....	253,173	15,424	.....
Mo. Pacific, Iron Mt....	560,000	41,000	.....
Central Branch	21,000	1,000	.....
N. Y., Ont. & West....	89,849	16,685	.....
Norfolk & Western	258,483	31,836	.....
Ohio River	20,153	2,946	.....
Peoria, Dec. & Evans..	17,940	1,998	.....
Pitts., Bess. & L. E...	34,870	20,182	.....
Pittsburg & Western...	64,512	6,695	.....
Rio Grande Southern...	11,025	1,827	.....
Rio Grande Western ...	76,000	22,350	.....
St. Joseph & Gd. Island.	21,019	.....	2,103
St. Louis & San Fran..	157,840	18,800	.....
St. Louis Southwestern.	140,300	12,600	.....
Southern Railway	653,090	71,353	.....
Texas & Pacific	199,448	.....	12,569
Toledo & Ohio Central..	45,660	11,378	.....
Toledo, Peoria & West.	18,200	358	.....
Toledo, St. L. & K. C..	37,192	.....	5,726
Wabash	326,855	61,913	.....
West. N. Y. & Penn...	74,900	20,300	.....
Wheeling & Lake E....	38,205	10,583	.....
Cleve., Canton & So..	15,370	925	.....
Wisconsin Central	86,923	.....	1,281
Total. (66 roads)....	$8,712,088	$980,819	$40,882
Net increase, (12.09 p. c.)	.....	939,937	.....

INSIDE INTERESTS BUYING.

Inside interests took advantage of every decline in St. Paul and Burlington yesterday to buy, and as a consequence there was a very considerable dealing in both stocks, over 25,000 shares of St. Paul being traded in and 28,000 of Burlington.

It is said that the St. Paul Directors have assured their friends that the increased dividend on the stock is now certain, while in some quarters yesterday there was talk of substantial privileges for Burlington shareholders in Feberuary.

WESTERN ROAD'S PROSPERITY.

The statement of earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern for the month of November, published yesterday, made a highly gratifying showing. In the thirty days in that month the earnings increased over $10,000 a day, as compared with last month, the total figures being $3,704,600 and the increase $329,700. Since June 1 the earnings have been $23,781,100 and the increase $3,401,800.

As on recent days, however, the market was so responsible to good news, and Chicago and Northwestern stock declined 1 point on sales totaling barely 1,100.

DECLINE AFTER A DIVIDEND.

General Electric declined 2 full points yesterday in sympathy with the rest of the market, though it was announced during the day from Boston that a dividend of $3.50 per share had been declared on the preferred stock.

CONTINUING GOOD TIMES.

Reports to the various commercial agencies tell of continuing good times.

Bradstreet's notes that holiday trade activity reaches its highest development during the week now drawing to a close, and it is significant of the prosperous conditions underlying the general business situation that reports almost without exception point to a volume of business having few, if any, parallels in previous years. Another significant feature developed also is that the demand for such goods embraces a higher class and a more expensive grade of materials, a conclusion among trade reporters being that a larger buying capacity exists now than in any previous year in the country's history. This favorable condition, too, exists in face of the fact that weather conditions have not altogether favored retail distribution of Winter goods, the result being less activity in purely retail lines than had been looked for, though comparisons with one year ago are generally favorable.

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Dun's declares that there is not even a suspicion of unsoundness in any considerable branch of industry or trade, the extraordinary expansion in some being as well warranted as the moderate gain in others. The business of the country close to the holidays is necessarily smaller than it has been, and yet larger than at the same date in any other year. Exchanges through principal Clearing Houses for the week have been 33.7 per cent. larger than last year, and 50.4 per cent. larger than in 1892, including 32.1 per cent. gain in payments outside New York.

Of iron and steel, Bradstreet's says that they have displayed seasonable quiet as regards new business, but in the manufacturing branch of the trade activity is unsurpassed, feeling the impetus given by orders previously booked. Available supplies are naturally of small volume, and this, of course, limits the volume of new business on nearby account. Some slight shading in steel prices is to be noted at leading Eastern markets, but this is claimed to be more in the nature of readjustment than of weakness. In the cruder forms strength is undiminished and significant as bearing upon the outlook in the near future; it may be remarked that foreign iron producers are reported almost as heavily sold ahead as are those of our own country. Hardware, except for holiday varieties and for some building grades, is naturally quieter, but satisfaction with the year's business is expressed, and confidence in the future is noticeable.

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Along the same lines, Dun's says that high prices for iron are wonderfully sustained, and though many works will close for stock taking and the holidays, while the furnaces do not stop, pig shows no weakness. Prices of finished products change little, though more concerns have reached the point of competing for new orders, and there is some weakness in sheets because many tin plate mills are to be closed soon at the East, and in plates not of the largest size competition is sharp, but in bars the demand somewhat improves, and the structural works have continued their combination for another year without change in prices.

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Of cotton, Bradstreet's says that war news and tight money combined caused a slump early in the week in cotton, but the close found prices of the actual staple, spot cotton, only slightly below the opening. The interior movement of cotton has failed to expand, and there are evidences that foreign buyers covered heavily at the decline. A contrary movement in wheat was noted early in the week, due mainly to the influence of possible international complications upon the minds of foreigners, which caused a spurt in values, nearly all of which, however, was lost later on by realizing.

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On the same subject Dun's says cotton suffered in speculation for a day, with stocks, but the great decrease in receipts from farms, since September over 1,500,000 bales, gives strong support to prices, as does the increase of 200,000 bales in takings by spinners. The demand for goods is quiet, though prices hold steady. Wool sales have dropped sharply with monetary pressure, but prices do not change, and the opening of heavyweight goods retards at present purchases for mills.

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Strength in manufactured textiles, Bradstreet's says, is still a notable feature, and considerable business has been done this week on Spring account. A further slight gain in quotations of the finer grades of wool is noted, and the heavyweight season for men's-wear woolens will open at a substantial advance. Lumber shows seasonable quietness, but the open nature of the season has resulted in a longer period of activity than earlier expectd. In industrial lines generally activity is a feature. Advances in wages of textile mill employes have followed close upon increases in prices of product, and a number of mills North and South are reported running night and day. A report on the locomotive industry points to an expansion of output of 30 per cent. this year over last and to a shrinkage of 7 per cent. in our export trade, due mainly to domestic demand keeping manufacturers busy to the neglect of the foreign outlet so eagerly sought in past years.

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Foreign trade reports, Dun's declares, leave no excuse for alarm as to international exchanges. Europe can borrow part of what it owes by paying a premium, but this country has of gold more than enough, and only needs to reduce its speculative loans. In two weeks of December exports from New York have been 20 per cent. larger than last year, when the aggregate for the month was $137,850,000, while imports were 26.6 per cent. larger than last year, when the aggregate for the month was $35,139,000. At the same rate for the month at all points the excess of exports would be $95,000,000, and while short cotton exports will make it smaller, it will be large enough.

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According to Dun's, failures in two weeks of December have been $4,422,056, against $9,172,638 last year, $7,227,303 in 1897, and $14,602,007 in 1896. Manufacturing were $1,077,984, against $3,672,709 last year, and trading were $2,447,150, against $5,016,598 last year. Failures for the week have been 220 in the United States, against 258 last year, and 26 in Canada, against 31 last year.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Statement that headquarters of the St. Paul Road will be removed from Chicago to this city.

Adjournment for two weeks of the hearing in the case of the income bondholders against the Bay State Gas Company.

Shipments of 606,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Increase of $329,771 in Northwest's gross earnings for November, making an increase of $3,401,811 since June 1.

Four new steamships to be built for the Morgan Line for use between this city and New Orleans.

Statement that Baltimore and Ohio interests have bought the Monongahela River Railway, thirty-four miles long.

London Stock Exchange to remain closed from last night until next Wednesday morning.

Consolidation of the street railway interests of Havana into the Havana Electric Railway Company, with a capital of $15,000,000, embracing an equal amount of common and preferred stock and 5 per cent. bonds.

Notices issued by a number of roads running west from Chicago to the effect that the grain car blockade has been lifted.

Approval of the charter of the Union Central Railroad Company, with a capital of $600,000, to construct a road from Houston, Texas, to a point on the Red River, near Paris, Texas, with branch lines to Waco and Palestine, Texas.

Increase of $460,059 in imports of dry goods for the week, as compared with the previous week, and increase of $726,280, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 4@6 per cent., closing at 4 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods. Mercantile paper, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 7@8 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $219,192,477; balances, $8,536,811; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $861,804.

Money on call in London, 4 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 7 per cent., for short and 6¾@7 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange firmer. Nominal rates were $4.81½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.80⅜@$4.80⅝; demand, $4.87¼; cables, $4.88⅛; commercial bills, $4.79½@$4.81¼.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.24⅜@5.24⅜ less 1-16 and 5.20⅝@5.20⅝ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 93⅝@93¾ and 94 11-16@94¾; guilders at 39 13-16@39⅞ and 40⅛@40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—16 2-32@20c discount. Chicago—35c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 1.25 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c off; selling, par. St. Louis—10c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Business on the Stock Exchange to-day was quieter, and there was less pressure to sell, but the weakness continued owing to the indisposition of speculators to buy with the holiday settlement so close at hand and widespread fears in connection with the settlement of South African securities.

American railway shares were dull at the opening, but later in the day partially recovered, and closed firm. The early weakness was due to realizing. Consols for money, 98⅛; consols for account, 98⅜; Canadian, 89½; Erie, 10¼; Erie first preferred, 29¾; Illinois Central, 116½; Union Pacific preferred, 71¾; St. Paul, 117; New York Central, 129½; Pennsylvania, 65¾; Reading, 8⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 72½; Atchison, 17⅝; Louisville, 75½; Grand Trunk, 6¼; Anaconda, 6¾.

Bar silver quiet, at 26 15-16d per ounce.

Money, 4 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 7 per cent., and for three months' bills, 6¾@7 per cent.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £130,000. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 131; Madrid, 27.75; Lisbon, 43; Rome, 7.17½.

Spanish 4s, 63¼.

Private discount rates are harder, at 7 per cent.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—On the Bourse to-day, after a tendency to sell, the market became steadier with some speculative buying, under the influence of easier money in New York and the hope that the London settlement would be less difficult than expected. Afterward prices reacted. International securities were weaker. Shortly before the close of the market there was another reaction, prices rallied, and the market closed firmer. Three per cent. rentes, 99f 15c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 39c for checks. Spanish fours, 65.

BERLIN, Dec. 22.—Prices opened fairly steady on the Boerse to-day, only international shares being affected, on weak reports from Western Boerses. Speculators, however, hesitated owing to the approaching of settlement. Exchange on London, 20 marks 56 pfennigs for checks. Private rate of discount, 6¼ per cent.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 22.—Speculation on the Boerse to-day was reserved, but the tendency was steadier. American securities declined on arbitrage sales.

MADRID, Dec. 22.—Spanish 4s closed today at 75.30. Gold was quoted at 27.95.

Distilling Company Investigation.

A committee has been appointed to institute an inquiry into the condition of the Distilling Company of America, and to recommend such action as it may find desirable. The committee is composed of William L. Bull of Edward Sweet & Co., William F. Harrity, President of the Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia; Richard Sutro of Sutro Brothers & Co., and Alvin W. Krech, Vice President of the Mercantile Trust Company. It represents the holders of a large amount of the common and preferred stock of the company. In a few days the stockholders will probably be invited to deposit their stock with the Mercantile Trust Company.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Interest in yesterday's market for outside securities was in the early hours confined to the trading in Amalgamated Copper. Other stocks received little attention until later in the day, when the market broadened to some extent showing considerable weakness at first, but improving somewhat when prices advanced on the Stock Exchange. Much irregularity marked the course of the day's business, but generally prices kept within a narrow range, few stocks fluctuating as much as a point. Final bids showed a number of further declines, while in some few stocks the market's final strength led to net gains over Thursday's last quotations. Transactions were in relatively small amount, and only two or three stocks were traded in to the extent of a thousand shares. The market was erratic and swayed by traders' efforts to a larger extent than by any items of news affecting the market. Here and there efforts to accumulate stock on the part of strong interests appeared, but liquidation still continued in many issues, and some of the prices recorded during the day were very much below recent figures. Liquidation has become quieter, but it has not yet ceased, for apparently apprehension as to the immediate future of the market has not yet been entirely allayed.

AMALGAMATED COPPER continued to follow the erratic course that has marked the trading in this issue for many days past. Following the announcement of the dividend which in some respects failed to meet the anticipation of many who had been watching the stock, the price went off sharply at the opening, and sales were made as low as 78. Much desire was shown to sell the stock, especially on the part of traders, but it was fairly well taken, and from the low figure mentioned the stock quickly reacted to the previous day's close, and went more than a point beyond, to 80. Another reaction followed which carried the stock down a little more to 79½, and it again jumped to 80¼, and closed at 80 bid, a net gain of 1¼ points. Some covering by shorts increased the strength of the stock at the close. Seemingly the stock has inside support, for in view of recent conditions and the prices at which many other copper stocks have of late been selling, Amalgamated has shown notable steadiness.

RUBBER GOODS was the feature in the industrial group, being the most active issue, as well as one of the strongest. Some common stock pressed for sale at the opening, and some of this sold as low as 23, but good demand developed, and at the close 24 was firmly bid for the stock, with none offered near that figure. Buying of the stock was for inside account, persons closely connected with the company expressing much confidence in its condition and deeming the present a very favorable opportunity to buy stock. As far as reported, no sales of the preferred stock were made, which was quoted unchanged at 75 bid, offered at 77. But these figures were purely nominal.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA preferred, which showed such marked strength on Thursday, went off abruptly at the opening, the sale of a very little stock forcing the price down to 19. Support was given to the stock in the afternoon, and the price went back to 20. It closed at 20 bid, showing a loss of 1¼ points. The common stock sold from 6½ down to 5½ and back to 6, and closed at 6 bid, a half-point recession from Thursday's figure. It is said by friends of the company that it has ample working capital for its present needs, and that the effort to procure further moneys is for the purpose of extending the company's business, which, it is said, could be profitably carried on on an even larger scale than at present.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS bonds sold yesterday at the lowest figure they have yet reached. Eight bonds changed hands at 87 and interest, and even at this figure there was no large demand for the bonds. Specialists say that the market for these bonds is weaker now than it has been at any time in the past, a fact that does not appear to coincide with recent reports to the effect that gas-war settlement is at hand. In the stocks very few transactions were recorded yesterday. A small amount of the common stock sold at 20, and some preferred at 41.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE preferred sold at 72½, and at the close was offered at 75 without a bid. This is the first sale of a full lot that has been made in many days, and the price is very much below recent figures for the stock. Seemingly there has been even less demand for the preferred stock than for the common, for which there has generally been some bid. Final bids for the common stock were at 45, a decline of 1 point.

NEW YORK HEAT, LIGHT AND POWER 5 per cent. bonds sold at par, and the 4 per cent. issue at 87½.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1½	1⅝
New Amsterdam	19¾	20¼
New Amsterdam pf.	40	42
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest..	87	87½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical..	31	
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	77	78
American Bicycle	15	20
American Bicycle pf.	50	60
American Bicycle bonds.....	91	..
American Hide & Leather.....	..	35
American Hide & Leather pf.....	..	80
American Woolen Goods.....	13½	19
American Woolen Goods pf.....	74	76
American Writing Paper 5s.....	85	88
Beet Sugar	20	25
Beet Sugar pf.	77	80
Distilling Company of America.....	6	6¼
Distilling Company of America pf..	20	21
Electric Axle Light & Power.....	12½	16
Electric Boat	20	23
Electric Boat pf.	35	45
Havana Commercial	14	16½
Havana Commercial pf.....	58	60
International Pump	13	16
International Pump pf.....	58	60
National Gramophone	83	88
National Salt	42	43
National Salt pf.	75	77
National Tube	40	41
National Tube pf.	90	92
Otis Elevator	19	21
Otis Elevator pf.	..	89
Pittsburg Coal subs.	90	100
Royal Baking Powder pf.....	90	92
Rubber Goods Mfg.	24	..
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.....	75	77
Sloss-Sheffield	..	30
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	67	69
Standard Oil of New Jersey.....	451	454
Union Steel & Chain.....	15	..
Union Steel & Chain pf.....	..	65
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar.....	⅝	1

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	80	80½
American Air Power.....	30	40
American Cotton	50	60
Arizona Lead	10	10½
Asphalt Company of America.....	11½	12½
British Columbia Copper.....	8	9
Chicago & Alton sub.....	104½	106
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new).....	93	96
Electric Vehicle	45	50
Electric Vehicle pf.....	10	75
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1	1⅛
Flemington Coal & Coke.....	17	..
Illinois Transportation	2½	2¾
*Mexican Copper	6½	7¼
Mexican 5s	97	98¾
New England Transportation.....	6	6½
New York Gas & Electric 4s.....	87	88
New York Gas & Electric 5s.....	90	101
New York Transportation.....	9	9½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie..	18	20
St. Louis subs.....	..	124
St. Louis common, when issued.....	..	28
St. Louis preferred, when issued...	..	93
St. Louis 4s, when issued.....	..	94½
Storage Power	10⅝	12½
Tennessee Copper	10	12
Trust Company of America.....	..	28
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke.....	..	13½
Whipsaw Copper	12⅜	..

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue.....	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st....	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d.....	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.....	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d.....	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad.....	237	238
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s....	102	103
Central Park, N. & E. River.....	108	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s....	107	109
Chicago Union Traction	28	28¾
Chicago Union Traction, pf.....	78	79½
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf.	82	86
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s.....	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)...	84	86
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av....	70	74
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st.	116½	117½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d.	82	88
Nassau Electric 4s	94	98
Nassau Electric 5s	110	113
New Orleans Traction pf.....	80	90
New Orleans Traction pf.....	102	104
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	200
North Jersey Street Railway.....	30½	32
North Jersey Street Railway 4s.....	88	90
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds.....	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st....	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols....	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	215	230
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.....	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
Union Traction, Providence.....	110	113
Worcester (Mass.) Traction.....	..	30
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.....	104	107

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st with interest....	..	74
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103½	106
Consolidated Gas of Newark.....	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds..	..	103
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.....	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J.....	21¾	22½

	Bid.	Asked.
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds.	103	105
Denver Gas	40	42
Denver Gas 5s.....	80	81
Essex & Hudson Gas.....	42	45
Fort Wayne Gas	41	43
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	20	64
Indianapolis Gas	102	108
Indianapolis Gas bonds	103	105
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s.....	42	50
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 5s.....	64	70
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas....	42	48
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s.	64	70
Mutual Gas of New York.....	300	..
Madison (Wis.) stock.....	81	88
New England Gas & Coke.....	20	22
New England Gas & Coke bonds.....	71	74
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st.....	116	118
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.....	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con.....	103½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.....	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds..	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	41	43
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s.....	61	65
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s.....	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock.....	58	61
St. Paul Gas bonds.....	89	91
Standard Gas, New York.....	100	24
Standard Gas, New York, pf.....	110	125
Standard Gas 1st.....	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	14	16
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds..	85	90
Western Gas	105	107
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest...	105	106½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	..	32
Brooklyn Ferry 5s.....	93½	94½
Hoboken Ferry, (new).....	65	68
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s.....	93	94
Metropolitan Ferry 5s.....	108	110
Union Ferry	41	43
Union Ferry bonds.....	100½	102½

Industrials.

American Ginning	20	22
American Typefounders'	51	58
Anderson Tobacco Company.....	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	25
Barney & Smith pf.....	98	..
Barney & Smith bonds.....	105	107
Consolidated Rubber Tire.....	7	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.....	30	35
Cramps' Shipyard	80	88
General Chemical	59	..
General Chemical pf.....	97½	100
Hudson River Telephone.....	110	115
Lorillard Company pf.....	10	112
Standard Coupler	37	41
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf.....	45	55
Union Typewriter	26	28
Union Typewriter 1st pf.....	112	115
Union Typewriter 2d pf.....	120	123
Worthington Pump pf.....	107	109

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel.....	110	112
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis..	5	7
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis pf.	20	25

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—Despite rumors, there was no more trouble in the financial situation, and it appeared that matters were going through all right. At the Clearing House 6 per cent. was the going rate between banks, and New York funds sold at 16 2-3c and 20c discount. Money was in better supply and much reduced demand. Nearly every one financially strong was paying off indebtedness rather than incurring new obligations. There was money to be had at 6 per cent. where the name and collateral were high. Commercial paper was nominally 6 to 7 per cent., and call loans were made mostly at from 6 to 7 per cent.

United States Oil opened 2¾ off, at 22½, rallied to 23¾, and settled to 23 in the afternoon. Montana was 10 lower, at 255; Osceola off 2, at 65; Parrot 1½ lower, at 34½; Centennial lost 1⅛ to 118; American Zinc, 2, to 15; Amalgamated, 1½, to 79½. Butte was 1 lower, at 40; Dominion Coal fell 1, to 40½, rallying to 41¾; Tamarack was 6 lower, at 173; United States Oil closed at 23¼, a net decline of 2 for the day.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure ..	5½	6½	Old Colony...	4	5
Allouez	3	3½	Old Domin...	17⅜	18¾
Arcadian	21½	23	Osceola	65	66
Arnold	5	5¼	Parrot	34⅜	35
Ash Bed	1	2	Pioneer	2	2¼
Atlantic	22½	24	Quincy	133	135
Baltic	16	17	Rhode Isla'd.	4¼	4¾
Bost. & C. C.	.20	..	Santa Fé....	4⅝	5
Bost. & Mon.	250	253	Santa Ysabel.	7	7¼
Butte & Bos.	40	45	Shoe	29	29½
Cal. & Hec..	715	722	Tamarack ...	170	179
Centennial ..	15½	..	Utah Cons...	23	25
Franklin	12½	13¼	Washington..	1	1¼
Humboldt	1	2	White Knob..	4	4½
Isle Royale..	22	..	Wolverine ...	36½	37½
Mohawk	14½	15½			

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	241	242	Fitchburg pf.	110	115
Bost. & Law.	241	..	N. Y. & N. E. 6s	110	112
Bost. & Me..	198	200	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	114	115
Bost. & Prov.	299	300	West End....	91¾	93
Bost. Elev...	98	..			
Bost. Gas 5s.	..	85			
Cent. Mass..	10	..			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell T.	336	340	Mex. Tel....	2½	2⅝
Chi. Sk. Yds.	130	..	N. Eng. Tel.		140
Dom. Coal..	41½	..	U. S. Oil....	23½	24
D. Coal pf..	..	*114	West. Elec..		39
Erie Tel.....	100	..	West. El. pf.	..	*92½

*Ex dividend.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—Stocks were dull and dumpish again. Match opened at 118¼, sold to 119, dropped 2½ points, and closed at 118. Metropolitan Elevated preferred broke 2½ points from 74, where it opened, and closed at 72. The certificates closed at 23, a loss of 2 points. The bonds sold at 93¾@93. Linseed preferred declined from 50⅞ to 49¾, 2 shares in the meanwhile selling at 51. The close was 50¾. Tin Plate common closed at 24½, a loss of 1½ points. Union Traction preferred opened at 73¼, declined to 72, but closed at 73½. Biscuit opened at 33½, and, after selling once at 34, declined to 32½, closing at 33½. The preferred closed at 89, a point off the opening.

	High.	Low.	Close.
625..Am. Linseed..	11¾	11¼	11⅜
2,217..Am. Linseed pf.....	51	49½	50¾
100..Am. Strawboard.....	29½	29½	29½
925..Am. Tin Plate.....	26	24½	24½
280..Am. Tin Plate pf.....	76	74½	75
125..Chi. Union Traction..	23¼	23	23¼
730..Chi. Union Trac. pf..	73½	72	73½
775..Diamond Match..	119	116½	118
200..Met. Elevated.....	26	23	23
1,845..Met. Elevated pf.....	74	71½	72
55..Mil. Brewery pf.....	16	15	16
4,035..Nat. Biscuit.....	34	32½	33½
75..Nat. Biscuit pf.....	90	89	89
250..Nat. Carbon.....	15½	15¼	15½
30..Nat. Carbon pf.....	79½	79½	79½
20..Nat. Steel.....	37	37	37
222..South Side Elevated....	95	88	93
5..Street's W. S. C. L..	20	20	20
50..Union Loop.....	102	102	102
475..West Chicago.....	110	108	108¾

BONDS.

	High.	Low.	Close.
$8,000..Chi.-Edison deb. 6s.....	101	100½	100½
13,000..City Ry. 4½s.....	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
8,000..Met. El. gold 5s.....	93¾	93	93

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

*Special to The New York Times

year. The value of dry goods marketed was $2,290,652, against $1,812,652 last week, and $1,874,152 in the same period last year.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.04	.03
Alpha Con	.03	.03
Andes	.11	.12
Belcher	.15	.16
Best & Belcher	.28	.29
Bullion	.03	.04
Caledonia	.51	.53
Challenge Con	.11	.13
Chollar	.19	.20
Confidence	.65	.66
Con. Cal. & Va	1.50	1.50
Con. Imperial	.01	.02
Crown Point	.12	.14
Gould & Curry	.10	.12
Hale & Norcross	.37	.35
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.04	.04
Kentucky Con	.02	.01
Lady Washington Con	.02	.02
Mexican	.31	.31
Occidental Con	.11	.12
Ophir	.70	.72
Overman	.10	.11
Potosi	.19	.25
Savage	.09	.10
Sag Belcher	.03	.03
Sierra Nevada	.44	.43
Standard	2.50	2.50
Syndicate	.05	.05
St. Louis	.08	.08
Union Con	.23	.26
Utah Con	.04	.04
Yellow Jacket	.23	.10
Silver Bars	.59½	.59
Mexican dollars	47½@48	47½@48¼
Drafts, sight	.12½	.12¼
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Dec. 22.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	38½	38½	38½	39
Alamo	16	16½	16	17
Anaconda	42½	44	41½	42
Anchoria	75	76	75	80
Argentum	18	19	18	19
Bankers'	11	11½	11½	11¾
Battle	33	33⅞	33	33½
Blue Bell	11¾	12	11	11½
Colo	240	250	240	250
C. Dentine	19	20	19	20
Consolidated	15½	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
Damon	27¼	27½	27	28½
Elkton	117	118½	114	116
El Paso	29	30	29	30
Findlay	13	13⅛	13⅛	13⅜
Fresno	25	31	25	31
Garfield	16	17	16	17
Gibson	23	26	20	25
Gould	30½	33	31½	33½
Isabella	139½	140	145¾	146
Independence	47	48	46	49
Jackpot	55	57	55	57
King	94½	98	94½	99
Moon Anchor	58½	60	58	59
Matoa	29	30	32	34½
National	11½	11⅝	11⅝	12
Ophir	59	60	55	63
Pharmacist Con	13½	14	13⅝	14
Pinnacle	25⅝	28	28	28½
Portland	226	227½	228½	230
Raven	74½	75	73½	74
Rawlings	30	32	29¾	32
Rosa	45	55	45	55
Sovereign	14½	15	14¼	14⅞
Ternado	45	48	45	45½
Union	34½	35½	34⅜	35
Vindicator	165	175	150	160
Work	28	29	29¼	29⅝
Zenobia	19½	21	19	20

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Coupons will be paid by the St. Louis South-Western Railway Company, Pleasant Valley Coal Company, and the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company.

The Reorganization Committee of the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railway Company, Walston H. Brown, Chairman, gives notice that after Jan. 22 none of the second mortgage bonds or certificates of deposit of the New York Security and Trust Company will be received by the committee under the plan and agreement of purchase.

Dividends have been declared by the Citizens' Savings Bank, Greenwich Savings Bank, the Manufacturers' Trust Company, Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, National Bank of Commerce in New York, United States Mortgage and Trust Company, the Chatham National Bank, Wisconsin Central Railway Company, the Bank of America, the Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New York, the Hanover National Bank of the City of New York, Continental National Bank, the National Bank of the Republic, Ninth National Bank, and the National Citizens' Bank.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Allen Lumber Company of Syracuse; capital, $10,000. Directors—Albert A. Allen of Mount Morris and Frank S. Thomas and Agnes O'Leary of Syracuse.

The Brodie Manufacturing Company of New York City, to manufacture metal goods; capital, $10,000. Directors—Julius Brodie, Isaac Brodie, and William P. Conrad of Brooklyn.

A. H. Montague & Son of New York City, to manufacture shipping packages for print; capital, $25,000. Directors—Harry E. Montague, Hurd F. Montague, and Leonard H. Smith of New York City.

Adams-Kilmarx Company of New York City, to carry on a cloak manufacturing business; capital, $7,000. Directors—William C. Adams, Otto E. Kilmarx, and Felix V. Hearty of New York City.

The Tubular Fly Company of New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—George Wykes and Robert D. Cantrell of Brooklyn, and Richard Sterling and Charles A. Chapin of New York City.

The National Saw Filers' Association of Brooklyn, to manufacture sharpeners and set saws; capital, $50,000. Directors—George W. Bardwell, Willis A. Bardwell, Augustus C. Saxton, and Daniel W. Martin of Brooklyn.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 22.—The Star Glass Company of Hazlehurst, Penn., was chartered at Dover to-day; capital, $100,000.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Potomac Fire Insurance Company of Washington, D. C., has applied for admission to Massachusetts.

John S. Bates has resigned as Illinois manager of the Bankers' Life Insurance Company of New York.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the North American Insurance Company of Boston, Eugene L. Partridge was re-elected President and Treasurer and Charles E. Macullar Secretary.

The insurance on the building at 653 First Avenue, which was badly damaged by fire Monday, was distributed as follows: Pennsylvania, $5,000; Springfield, $5,000; Fire Association, $5,000; Fireman's Fund, $2,500; Providence-Washington, $2,500.

An informal celebration of the third anniversary of the election of Edward W. Scott to the Presidency of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society took place at the company's offices yesterday. A service of cut glass was presented to Mr. Scott by the other officers of the society.

Additional insurance on the property at 76 Fulton Street, which was considerably damaged by fire Tuesday, was distributed as follows: On building—Lancashire, $4,750; British American of Toronto, $4,000; British American of New York, $2,500; Fire Association, $2,500; Fireman's Fund, $2,500; Traders' of New York, $1,500; Colonial, $1,250; Springfield, $1,000.

The insurance on the property at 495 West Broadway, which was considerably damaged by fire Thursday night, was distributed as follows: On W. Goldberg & Co.—American of New York, $1,500; Boston, $1,500; British American of New York, $1,000; Imperial, $1,000. On Paris Flower and Feather Company—London Assurance, $1,000; Western of Pittsburg, $1,000; American of Philadelphia, $1,000. On Samuel Rosenthal—Scottish Union and National, $1,500; German of Pittsburg, $750. On Citizens' of Pittsburg, $750. Lyons, Stadholz & Co. will adjust the above losses. J. B. Rowley was insured for $3,000 in the Agricultural Insurance Company of Watertown, N. Y.

The Attorney General of South Dakota has just issued an opinion to the effect that the law, requiring corporations to file copies of their charters or articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State, is applicable to fire insurance companies, despite the fact that these companies have their articles of incorporation on file with the Insurance Commissioner. The insurance companies have also appointed under the provisions of this law an attorney in each of the seven judicial districts of South Dakota to accept service, and an additional appointment for this same purpose must be made, according to the opinion of the Attorney General. This last requirement includes the payment of a fee of $42 by each company complying with the law.

Decision for Edward S. Stokes.

The Appellate Division yesterday affirmed a judgment which was obtained by Edward S. Stokes, in his suit as receiver, against the Hoffman House of New York, a corporation organized under the laws of this State. The controversy was over $10,000 paid by Mr. Stokes to the Livingston estate as rent, and another sum of $9,282.42 paid by him. The Appellate Division, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Van Brunt, holds that the decision below, which gave the plaintiff credit for these two sums, was correct.

Stamps for Buffalo Exposition.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The Post Office Department has decided upon an issue of stamps commemorative of the Pan-American Exhibition at Buffalo next year. The stamps will be of the same size as those now issued, and will be in the denominations of 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, and 10 cents.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Deal on Lower Fifth Avenue—Another West Side Apartment House Sold—Auction Sales.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and another, Trustees, the four-story building 79 Fifth Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of Fifteenth Street, 34 by 129. It is understood that the purchaser will improve the property.

Reports are still circulated that John T. Williams has sold his ten-story building at the southwest corner of Broadway and White Street. James B. Haggin is now being named as the buyer. Mr. Williams yesterday said that he knew nothing of any such transaction, while Mr. Haggin's secretary stated positively that no such purchase had been made.

It is reported that the factory property 516 to 528 West Thirty-eighth Street has been sold, and that the purchaser has given a long term lease of the buildings to a concern which will occupy them. This property was sold under foreclosure about six months ago, and was knocked down to the Union Trust Company—with the exception of No. 524, which went to Ambrose K. Ely. The total purchase price paid at auction was $78,500.

Berry & Trenholm have sold for Rachel Axelbrod to Francis McMullin, for about $125,000, the new six-story apartment house 306 West Ninety-third Street, 37.6 by 125 by 148. The same brokers have also sold for Mr. McMullin to a client, at about $70,000, his country seat at Metuchen, N. J.

E. De Forest Simmons has sold for Henry M. Thurber, as executor, to Charles M. Brooks, for about $40,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with extension, 146 West Fifty-eighth Street, 19 by 65 by 100.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold to Mrs. Rachel P. Townsend the four-story dwelling 26 West Ninth Street, 25 by 94.

It is reported that the estate of Edward Hayes has sold to Eugene C. Ludin the four-story dwelling 152 West Forty-fourth Street, 20.6 by 100.5.

The Sweeney estate has sold the four-story building 497 Broome Street, 20 by 82.

Mordecai & Hibbard and J. Clarence Davies & Co. have sold for the Port Morris Land and Improvement Company the plot of twelve lots on the east side of Willow Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-fourth and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Streets.

David Cohen has sold for the estate of George Kahrs to Jacob Lunlitz, and resold for the latter to Harris Cohen & Brother, for improvement, the old building 129 East Broadway, 22 by 87.6. S. Bernstein has bought, through the same broker, for investment, the five-story building 166 Madison Street, 23 by 100.

Duff & Conger have sold for the estate of John W. Pope the three-story brick dwelling 71 East Eighty-fifth Street.

W. F. and H. Smith have sold for Maggie Noulett the five-story triple flat, with stores, at the southwest corner of Melrose Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, 25 by 95 by 100, to E. A. Farrell, for $35,000, the buyer giving in part payment, $7,000, two lots on the east side of Union Avenue, 84 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street.

F. William Sohns has sold for Mrs. Charles Young the five-story double flat 132 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 25 by 85 by 100.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

797 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling, with one-story frame dwelling at the rear; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Elizabeth Wright $3,800

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

538 East One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, 50 by 100, four-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Minnie Lindner 14,990

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Tiffany Street, east side, 45 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for a two-story frame shop, 20 by 20; Philip Weber of 1,046 Tiffany Street, owner; C. Meyer, architect; cost, $300.

Tinton Avenue, west side, 142 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, for eight two-story and basement brick and frame dwellings, 20 by 53; Thomas Farley of 17 Ritter Place, owner; William H. Hopkins, architect; cost, $44,000.

No. 207 to 211 West Forty-second Street, for a three-story brick and stone theatre, 69 by 100.4; Oscar Hammerstein, owner; Albert E. Westover, architect; cost, $200,000.

No. 2,630 Decatur Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Street, for a three-story frame flat, 20 by 56; George W. Flagg of 2,634 Decatur Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $5,500.

One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, south side, 350 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for two five-story brick tenements, 25 by 82.2; Henry Gottlieb, owner; Charles Stegmayer, architect; cost, $20,000.

No. 251 East Tenth Street, for a six-story and basement brick tenement, 22 by 77.9; Francis Eife of 335 East Eighteenth Street, owner; Kurtz & Rohl, architects; cost, $20,000.

No. 103 to 109 East Seventh Street, for a one-story brick and stone church, 52.8 by 97.4; Church of St. Stanislaus of 43 and 45 Stanton Street, owner; Arthur Arctander, architect; cost, $70,000.

Third Avenue, northeast corner of Grove Street, for three two-story frame dwellings, with stores; 15 and 20 by 60; I. Honigman, owner; A. Arctander, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 1,774 to 1,776 Washington Avenue, for three three-story and basement brick and frame flats, 17.6 by 75; Frank Kahlenberg of 881 Brook Avenue, owner; Edwin C. George, architect; cost, $18,000.

Nos. 170 and 172 Thompson Street, for two six-story brick flats, 25 by 87.3; M. A. Rofrano of 71 James Street, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $50,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, south side, 57 feet west of Stebbins Avenue, for two three-story frame flats, 22 and 21 by 56 and 58.9; Anna E. Audibert of 1,076 Home Street, owner; J. H. Lavelle, architect; cost, $11,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, south side, 160.6 feet west of Stebbins Avenue, for a two-story frame storage house, 29 by 12; Anna E. Audibert, owner; J. H. Lavelle, architect; cost, $100.

No. 140 Fifth Avenue, for a twelve-story brick and limestone store and lofts, 27.10 by 100; Henry Corn, owner; Robert Maynicke, architect; cost, $350,000.

No. 395 to 399 Broadway, southwest corner of Walker Street, for a fifteen-story brick and limestone office building, stores, and lofts, 51 by 127; P. J. Merrick of 111 Broadway, owner; Robert Maynicke, architect; cost, $550,000.

Nos. 336 and 338 East Eighteenth Street, for a six-story brick flat, 40 by 76.10; Adelson & Stone of 95 Liberty Street, owners; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $35,000.

Broadway, north side, 367 feet east of Terrace View Avenue, for a three-story frame dwelling and store; John Mara, owner; Robert Glenn, architect; cost, $5,000.

West End Avenue, southwest corner of Eightieth Street, for a seven-story brick flat, 102.2 by 95; Arthur D. Hyde of 308 West Fifty-first Street, owner; C. Steinmetz, architect; cost, $225,000.

Nos. 2,528 and 2,530 Broadway, for a seven-story brick and limestone flat, 50.4 by 106.10; Herman Fuerst, owner; Hill & Turner, architects; cost, $100,000.

Prospect Avenue, east side, 86.11 feet south of Home Street, for four three-story frame flats, 20 and 22.6 by irregular; John O'Leary of 1,319 Bristow Street, owner; Robert Glenn, architect; cost, $20,000.

No. 231 to 235 East Twenty-fourth Street, for two six-story and basement brick and stone tenements, 20.4 by 88.6; Benedict A. Klein, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $60,000.

No. 169 St. Mark's Place, for a six-story and basement brick and stone tenement, 24.8 by 80.6; Benedict A. Klein, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $28,500.

Nos. 678 and 680 Water Street, for two six-story and basement brick and stone tenements, 25 by 86.10; Joseph Buttenwieser, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $50,000.

Jefferson Place, north side, 100 feet east of Franklin Avenue, for two three-story frame dwellings, 18.6 by 53; Isaac and Max Boehm, owners; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $16,000.

No. 59 Norfolk Street, for a six-story brick tenement, 25.9 by 86; Christina M. Meisinger, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $24,000.

Seventy-fourth Street, south side, 113 feet east of First Avenue, for eight six-story and basement brick and brownstone flats, 25 by 88; Moses K. Wallach, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $192,000.

Eighth Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, for two five-story brick flats, 24.11 and 25 by 95 and 96.7; William Cumming, Jr., owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $57,000.

One Hundred and Seventieth Street, south side, 97.6 feet east of Franklin Avenue, for five three-story brick and frame flats, 17 by 53; Isaac and Max Boehm, owners; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $40,000.

Stebbins Avenue, west side, 79 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18.10 by 54.6; Louther S. Horne, owner; Joseph C. Cocker, architect; cost, $3,000.

Fulton Avenue, west side, 38 feet north of St. Paul's Place, for two three-story frame flats, 20.4 by 54.10; Holmes & Smith of 937 East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, owners; Joseph C. Cocker, architect; cost, $12,000.

Nos. 417 and 419 West Nineteenth Street, for a six-story and basement brick flat, 42.10 by 66; Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager, owners, G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $40,000.

Alterations.

Sixty-third Street, southeast corner of Madison Avenue; to a six-story brick and stone flat; Harry C. Miner, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $30,000.

Nos. 543 and 545 East Eleventh Street; to a four-story brick clubhouse; Methodist Church Extension Society, owner; Jallade & Barter, architects; cost, $15,000.

No. 382 Fifth Avenue; to a four-story brick and stone store and lofts; George L. Rives of 32 Nassau Street, owner; J. E. Ware & Son, architects; cost, $10,000.

Manhattan Street, west side, 600 feet south of Tenth Avenue; to a one-story brick store; Margaret Sirley, owner; J. W. Ringrose, architect; cost, $1,500.

One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, north side, 172 feet east of Park Avenue; to a two-story frame tenement and a five-story frame dwelling; Margaret L. Kennedy of 715 East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 66 Clinton Street; to a three-story brick shop; Blumberg & Holzman, owners; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $1,000.

Seventy-ninth Street, southwest corner of Third Avenue; to a five-story brick store and tenements; Bridget C. Kane of 49 East Eightieth Street, owner; Buchman & Fox, architects; cost, $10,000.

No. 525 West Forty-first Street, rear, to a two-story brick brewery; Valentine Loewer Brewing Company, owner; George Butz, architect; cost, $800.

One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue, to a four-story brick hotel; John McCarthy, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $500.

Tiffany Street, east side, 450 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, to a one-story frame dwelling; Philip Weber, owner; Charles Meyer, architect; cost, $200.

Union Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Philip Lahn, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $1,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, south side, 116 feet west of Third Avenue, to a two-story and basement brick dwelling; T. P. Mott, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $1,500.

One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, north side, 230 feet east of Courtlandt Avenue, to a one-story frame dwelling; Louise Widder, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, north side, 150 feet east of Washington Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling and store; Samuel Cook, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $500.

Stanton and Ridge Streets, northwest corner, to a three-story brick dwelling; F. O. Goodman, owner; B. W. Berger, architect; cost, $500.

No. 437 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, to a two-and-a-half-story frame tenement; Lena Bartel, owner; C. F. Lohse, architect; cost, $1,500.

One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, northeast corner of Railroad Avenue, to a three-story hotel; Elizabeth Grundhoefer, owner; F. J. Miller, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 139 West Seventy-first Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; T. J. McLoughlin, owner; Neville & Baggs, architects; cost, $5,000.

No. 1,010 Madison Avenue, to four-story brick dwelling; Stuyvesant Fish, owner; Hoppin & Koen, architects; cost, $6,500.

No. 110 East Sixty-first Street, to a five-story brick tenement and store; Miss M. H. Campbell, owner; Hoppin & Koen, architects; cost, $10,000.

BIG LONG ISLAND LAND DEAL.

Manhattan Lawyers the Buyers—Negotiations for Another Tract.

HEWLETTS, L. I., Dec. 22.—The largest land deal made in Nassau County and one of the largest ever made on Long Island was carried through yesterday. The property fronts on the Far Rockaway and East Rockaway roads for more than a mile. It includes more than 500 acres. The price, it is said, was in excess of $250,000.

The land comprised six farms, the owners being George T. Hewlett, J. F. Schenck, Thomas W. and George K. Hewlett, estate of Augustus J. Hewlett, estate of Charles Hewlett, and estate of Daniel Langworth. Nearly all of the land had been in the Hewlett family for more than 100 years, and some of it for more than 150 years. Joseph S. Auerbach and Richard W. Stevenson of the law firm of Davies, Stone & Auerbach of Manhattan are the purchasers.

The Wood estate property at Woodsburg is near the large Hewletts tract, and comprises about 300 acres of land, a big pavilion, which cost $200,000 when built about twenty-five years ago, a smaller hotel, and eighteen houses. Negotiations are under way for the sale of this property to another syndicate, but one including some of the same individual interests. It is said the syndicates are to join issue, and aim to create a big fashionable Summer resort.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Dec. 22.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 69th St, 50.5x195.6 to Broadway x28.1x irregular; Amos F. Eno and others, executors, to William P. Eno 89,000

AVENUE B, w s, 112 ft s of 161st St, 38x — to w s of Cauldwell Av; Avenue B, w s, 250 ft s of 161st St, 25x — to w s of Cauldwell Av; Avenue B, w s, 150 ft n of Cedar St, 50x — to w s of Cauldwell Av; Avenue C, w s, 50 ft s of 161st St, 610 ft to Cedar St x— to w s of Trinity Av; Avenue C, s w corner of 158th St, 35x — to w s of Trinity Av; Palen-Thompson Corporation to Henrietta Happock 100

BAYARD ST, 102, 25x100; Mary E. McCoun and another to Antonio Orlando 1

BAXTER ST, 90 to 94, 75x100; Mary E. McCoun and another to Dominic Gaussa and Andrew Muzzio 1

BAXTER ST, 93, 25x101; Mary E. McCoun and another to Serafino Piana 1

BEAVER ST, 49, n s, 15.10x90x13.9x90; Theodore B. Starr and another, executors and trustees, to John G. McCullough and another 20,000

BLEECKER ST, n s, 89.4 ft e of Mercer St, 17.10x88.9x18.5x93.9; Addison Thomas to Corinne R. Robinson 1

BLEECKER ST, n s, 75 ft w of Broadway, 17.10x88.9x18.6x83.10; Nora C. Thomas to Corinne R. Robinson 1

BLOOMINGDALE ROAD, w s, at n s of lands of Hyman and Henry Sonn, —x— x—, gore; also other land on e s of Bloomingdale Road, gore; the Society of the New York Hospital to Hyman and Henry Sonn ..... Exch.

BLOOMINGDALE ROAD, e s, 388.6 ft s of 119th St, —x—x—x— the Society of the New York Hospital to Hyman and Henry Sonn ..... Exch.

BOSTON ROAD, w s, 350.8 ft s of Juliana St, 50.1x130x50x137; E. A. Young to Mary C. Skehan 5,000

BRONX PARK AV, w s, 75 ft n of 179th St, 25x100; Thomas F. Gallagher to Henry and Julia Baker 3,000

GLEBE AV, adjoining land of James G. Henderson, runs w 100x s 50x e 100 to avenue x n 50; Bernhard Brosmann to Helene Haussner 1

GREEN LANE, w s, 212.3 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x100; Robert Ghames to Frances B. Badger 1

JACKSON AV, w s, 201.6 ft n of 161st St, 23x75; Mary A. Tait to Henry C. Scheer.

JEROME AV, e s, and John, n of Crotona Av, runs n w 177.5x s w 52.8x s e 157.8 to avenue x50; Lilian K. Burke and another to Amy C. Wilkinson 1

LORILLARD ST, w s, 21.4 ft s of 188th St, 25x100; William Man and another to J. Fredericks Kernochan and others 4,000

LORILLARD ST, w s, 22.8 ft s of 188th St, 25x97.10; William Man and another to George P. Wetmore 4,000

LOTS 61, 62, and 63, map of partition of real estate of William Adee; Mathew Smith to Elizabeth A. Quackenbush 1

LOTS 8, 15, 16, 17, 32, 33, map of Westchester, property of Edward T. Young; Baruch P. Liberman to Bernard Benjamin 4,000

NELSON AV, s w corner of Wright Av, 200 ft to Amundson Av x s 100x e 200 to Pratt Av; Irving Pratt and Wright Nix 100 to beginning; also Nelson Av, s w corner of Amundson Av, 200 ft to e s of Seton Av, if extended, x125; Land Company "C" of Edenwald to William Eberle 1

PARK AV, e s, 117.6 ft n of 92d St, 16.9x80; David McClure, referee, to George S. Hamlin 14,300

RIDER AV, w s, 843 ft s of 144th St, 125x125 to Mott Haven Canal; Louis P. Siebert to Eliza O. Siebert, quit claim 1

RIVERSIDE AV, e s, 338.4 ft s of 119th St, 10x98.11x98.5, gore; Hyman Sonn and another to the Society of the New York Hospital ..... Exch.

SEDGWICK AV, w s, 50 ft s w from stone monument in said avenue, at w s of Cedar Av, runs s 25x w 100x25x100; Wells Sponable to Charles F. Kalle 4,500

SYLVAN AV, n w s, 207.7 ft s w of Orchard St, 50x100; Frank Fischer to Mary Fischer 1

TIFFANY ST, w s, 36.11 ft n of Westchester Av, 36.11x75.8x irregular; Andrew Gray to Teresa Simpson 3,400

WALES AV, n w corner of Dater St, 118.6 x200 to Concord Av; Frances W. Wendell to Thomas Corcoran 1

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 248.4 ft n of 2d St, 50x100.5; Florence E. Shepperd to Susan T. Mapes 3,250

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 94.3 ft n of 163d St, 25.3x100; Frederick Schmitt to Elizabeth Fischer 1

WATER ST, 83, 20.8x85.4x20.8x85.2; William Man and others, trustees, &c., to George P. Wetmore 22,000

WATER ST, n w s, at s w s of Fletcher St, 27x43.4; William A. Spicer to George T. Spicer 3,500

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 272.5 ft e of Tinton Av, 33.9x111x25x88.8; James P. Meehan and another to Timothy F. Sullivan 1

5TH AV, n s, e quarter of Lot 914, map of Wakefield, 25x114; Mary Seckler to Ellen Seckler 210

5TH AV, n s, east quarter of Lot 914, map of Wakefield, 25x174; Johannah Hiss to Ellen Seckler 200

9TH AV, 902, 25x100; William Man, trustee, and others to George P. Wetmore 33,000

28TH ST, s s, 427.4 ft w of 7th Av, 24.6x 133.3x24.8x132.6; William Man, trustee, and others to J. Frederic Kernochan and others, trustees 15,000

42D ST, 344 West, 25x98.9; William Man, trustee, and others to George W. Brown. 22,500

42D ST, 346 West, 25x98.9; William Man, trustee, and others to J. Frederic Kernochan and others, trustees 22,500

49TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.5; Joanna Ritterband to Leopold Kaufmann 1

56TH ST, 410 West, 25x92.2x25.2x94.4; Adeline Rosenthal and others to Louis Perlstein and another 14,000

63D ST, 118 West, 16.8x100.5; Lansing W. Walsh, referee, to Katharine R. Fiers 12,000

75TH ST, n s, 306.8 ft w of 3d Av, 18.11x irregular; William H. Heathcote to William Prager and Pincus Lowenfeld 1

77TH ST, s s, 50 ft e of Columbus Av, 200x102.2; Eugene W. Caldwell to Central Realty Company 100

77TH ST, s s, 110.4 ft e of Broadway, 50x 102.2; Amos F. Eno and others, executors, to William F. Eno 34,400

84TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 100x102.2; Auguste Gahren and another, executors, to Henry Oppenheimer 100

84TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 100x102.2; August Gahren to Henry Oppenheimer 1

86TH ST, s s, 279 ft e of Avenue A, 28x 102.2; Martin Busch to Isidor Wolff 21,000

89TH ST, 316 West, 21x100.8; Johanna Kroeber to Marie L. Degener 26,500

100TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 100x100.11; Edward Margolies to Joseph Striem 1

114TH ST, 431 East, 25x100.11; Cancetta Ubriaco to Camillo Ubriaco 1

124TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100.11; Heinrich D. A. Bauhahn to Gustav E. Bauhahn 45,000

154TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100.11; E. C. Potter to Salvatore Spallone 1

182D ST, 44 West, 15x99.11; Lavinia Quinn to Dennis Quinn 1

135TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x166.1x101.7x196.11; Joseph B. Kaiser to John O. Baker 100

145TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Boulevard; 125x 99.11; Gilbert M. Speir, referee, to Augusta C. Field 19,000

146TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11; Gilbert M. Speir, referee, to Robert W. Tuller 18,800

146TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11; Gilbert M. Speir, referee, to Frances P. Field 20,000

149TH ST, s s, 450 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x99.11; Gilbert M. Speir, referee, to Mary E. Jackson 15,900

149TH ST, s s, 525 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Gilbert M. Speir, referee, to Phebe P. Lahrens 10,600

Recorded Leases.

ASPELL, Catherine, and others to Frank Daly; 10th Av, 576, n e corner of 42d St, 10 years $2,700

BERARDINE, Michael, to Pasquale De Libero and another; Mulberry St, 34, 5 years 3,200

BROOKE, Sarah H., to Theodor Lohr; Grand St, 286, 3 years 1,300

CARNEY, Thomas, to Louis Horwitz; 83d St, 79 West, 2½ years 480

GAFNEY, Bernard E., and another to Ignatz Kraus; East Houston St, 403, 3 years 1,200

HODGE, Thomas R., and another, executors, to F. W. Sterne; South St, 204, 3 years 1,300

MESSENKOFF, Phillip, to Leo Maurer; 2d Av, 1,804, 5 years 624

McLAUGHLIN, Ellen, executrix, to William Rech; Broome Av, 126, corner of 134th St, 5 years ..... $780 to 1,020

PRINCE ST, 143 and 145, n e corner of West Broadway; James C. Prior to Samuel Harris and another, 18 months 1,300

Recorded Mortgages.

BADGER, Frances B., to Robert Ghames; Green Lane, w s, 212.3 ft n of Westchester Av, installments $2,000

BAGOT, Elizabeth J., and another to Thomas R. Harris; Bond St, n e s, Lot 75, map of the Samuel Jones property, 25.3x100, ⅜ part, 2 years 5,000

BAKER, John O., to Joseph B. Kalser; 135th St, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 2 years 6,500

BARNETT, Benjamin, and wife to Louise F. G. Grimke; 88 Chrystie St, 3 years.. 25,000

BARNETT, Benjamin, and wife to Samuel Barnett; 88 Chrystie St, 3 years 7,000

CELLER, Emilie, to New York Life Insurance Company; Amsterdam Av, e s, 25 ft n of 100th St, 5 years 18,000

CLAMAN, Hyman, to the East River Savings Institution; 3 Chrystie St, 5 years.. 8,000

COGGAN, John J., to Abraham C. Quackenbush; 2d St, s e s, 125.1 ft s of Washington Av, 1 year 1

DEGENER, Marie L., to Greenwich Savings Bank; 316 West 80th St, 3 years.... 15,000

DISKEN, May, to Newman Cowen; 117th St, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, demand.... 2,000

ENGELMANN, Emil, and Henry Andersen to Felix Gottschalk; 129th St, n s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, ¼ year 4,000

FARRELL, James P., and wife to Robert A. B. Dayton, trustee; 128th St, s s, 435 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years 6,000

FELT, Emily L., to the Germania Life Insurance Company; St. Nicholas Av, n e corner of 113th St, 5 years 165,000

GAUSSA, Dominic, and Andrew Muzzio to Mary E. McCoun and another; 94 Baxter St, 3 years 21,000

GAUSSA, Dominic, and Andrew Muzzio, to Mary E. McCoun and another; 90 to 94 Baxter St, 1 year 3,000

GAUSSA, Dominic, and Andrew Muzzio, to Mary E. McCoun and another; 90 Baxter St, 3 years 21,000

GAUSSA, Dominic, and Andrew Muzzio, to Mary E. McCoun and another; 92 Baxter St, 3 years 21,000

GOLDEN, Bernard, and Morris Rosenberg to Benigno S. Suarez, trustee; 45½ Oak St, and 60 and 62 Oliver St, 5 years.... 45,000

GOLDEN, Bernard, and Morris Rosenberg to Henry De F. Weekes; 45½ Oak St, and 60 and 62 Oliver St, 5 years 5,000

GOLDMAN, Morris, to William H. Palmer; 101½ Essex St, installments 3,750

GOLDMAN, Morris, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 101 Essex St, 3 years 10,000

HERTER, Peter J., to Annina F. Kingsley; 234 East 106th St, 5 years 25,000

HOGENCAMP, John M., to Patrick McKeagney; 359 West 122d St, ½ year..... 1,000

KERN, Nicholas C., to the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; 152 Willis Av, 5 years 20,000

KERN, Nicholas C., to Frederick W. Fischer; 152 Willis Av, 3 years 9,000

KILIAN, Theodore and Frederick, to Staten Island Savings Bank; 151 to 159 West 32d St, 3 years 48,000

KLEIN, Benjamin, to Joseph L. Bartenwieser; 327 to 331 East 23d St, demand 12,000

LAVELLE, Peter J., to Caroline Lehman

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FOOD SUPPLIES.
Office of the Manhattan State Hospital.
No. 1 Madison Ave., New York City.

Sealed proposals for furnishing fresh and salt meats and butter for a period of three months from Jany. 1, 1900, and condensed and cow's milk for a period of six months from Jany. 1, 1900, in accordance with specifications, copies of which may be obtained on application at Room 318, will be received at this office until 4:30 o'clock P. M., Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1899, at which time and place the Board of Managers will open all bids.

No bid for meat supply shall be considered except from persons, firms, or corporations who are actually engaged in the packing, slaughtering, and shipping of beef, pursuant to the provisions of Chap. 460, Laws of 1897, and for other supplies no bids shall be considered except from parties who are actual dealers in the commodities for which they submit proposals.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for five per cent. of the amount of the bid as a guarantee of good faith.

A bond of some approved surety company for one-third the gross amount of the contract will be required after award for the faithful fulfillment of the contract.

HENRY E. HOWLAND,
President, Board of Managers.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold.

1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and other standard makes rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection at office free. E. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway. Telephone 1338 Franklin.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—To all persons interested in the estate of THE JOHN F. PHILLIPS ADVERTISING COMPANY send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the Supreme Court, at the Special Term thereof, Part I., at the Chambers thereof, in the County Court House, in the City and County of New York, on the 31st day of January, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of George W. Elkins substituted assignee of above-named The John F. Phillips Advertising Company, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said court to be hereto affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Chief Judge of the said Supreme Court, this 1st day of December, 1899.

[L. S.] WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

JAMES M. HUNT, Attorney for Assignee, 31-33 Pine St., New York City.
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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE SUPreme Court of the State of New York, entered in the office of the Clerk of New York County on December 14th, 1899, notice is hereby given that the CHAYE HARRIS LADIES' SOCIETY, a domestic corporation, will apply to the Supreme Court, New York County, at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of January, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to "Noshim Rachmoniath, to Aid Poor Women in Confinement," (Chaye Harris, Organizer).

Dated New York, December 15th, 1899.

THE CHAYE HARRIS LADIES' SOCIETY,
By SARAH SCHARLIN, President.
SHAFER & LEVIN, Atty's for Petitioner, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
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SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—ELLEN J. SWAN, plaintiff, against MATILDA WILLIAMS and Thomas Williams, her husband; Judson S. Todd, William Saunderson and Calvin E. Wright, copartners composing the firm of Saunderson & Wright; Frank B. Hawkins, George H. Hawkins, Franklin A. Errington, Arthur J. Mace, Frederick S. Gwyer, and John L. Gwyer, as surviving partners of the firm of L. H. Mace & Co.; Barstow Stove Company, Watson D. Woodward, Cabinet Work and Parquette Flooring Company, Lincoln G. Backus, Francis C. Cummings, Price W. Hasbrouck, Frank Hasbrouck, Frederick Hasbrouck, Mortimer Hofbuchel, Fredrick Keppler, Henry H. Tyson, Henry Steers, John F. Menke, George B. Hurd, Frank B. Hurd, John W. Foster, Martha J. Constant, John D. Crimmins and Thomas E. Crimmins, Fred L. Stellwagen, Warner M. Westcott, James L. Jackson, J. William Jackson, Moses G. Wright, and Albert G. Hetherington, William S. Fearing and Francis Higgins, as Receivers of the Archer & Pancoast Company; Charles I. Seiter and Robert Wright and Roberta Wright, his wife, and Clara Wright, wife of Calvin E. Wright, defendants.—Summons. New York is the county in which the plaintiff desires the trial of this action.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, October 21st, 1899.

DUER, STRONG & WHITEHEAD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 50 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants, Matilda Williams, Thomas Williams, Francis C. Cummings, Robert Wright, and Roberta Wright, his wife, and Moses G. Wright.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Miles Beach, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 13th day of December, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said County, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, December 15th, 1899.

DUER, STRONG & WHITEHEAD,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 50 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GROSS and SAMUEL BOGEN, individually and as copartners in the firm of Gross & Company, Bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Oscar Gross and Samuel Bogen, individually and as copartners in the firm of Gross & Company, of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of December, A. D 1899, the said Oscar Gross and Samuel Bogen were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
December 22d, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FERDINAND BOHM, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy. No. 1,863.

To the creditors of Ferdinand Bohm of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Ferdinand Bohm was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., on the fifth day of January, A. D. 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dec. 22, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MEYER COHEN, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Meyer Cohen of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Meyer Cohen was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Dec. 22, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—SAMUEL DAVID, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel David, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 12th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 3d, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.
New York, Dec. 22, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY DEIKE and EDWARD H. DEIKE, Bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Henry Deike and Edward H. Deike of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Henry Deike and Edward H. Deike were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dec. 22, 1899.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 1,564.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—JOHN T. DICKINSON, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that John T. Dickinson, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 13th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 10th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Dec. 22, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARTIN DISKEN, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Martin Disken of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Martin Disken was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the tenth day of January, A. D. 1900, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
December 22d, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RICHARD R. DITZELL, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Richard R. Ditzell, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Richard R. Ditzell was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated Dec. 22, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—GEORGE A. EASTMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that George A. Eastman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 14th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 3d, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATH'L A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Dec. 21, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES EDELSON, individually and as copartner in the firm of Edelson & Schwartz, Bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Charles Edelson, individually and as copartner in the firm of Edelson & Schwartz, of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Charles Edelson was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
December 22d, 1899.

No. 1,638.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PERKINS D. FISHER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Perkins D. Fisher of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of October, A. D. 1899, the said Perkins D. Fisher was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Dec. 21, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN J. GALLAGHER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of John J. Gallagher of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said John J. Gallagher was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 3d day of January, A. D. 1900, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Dec. 21, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LOUIS GOLDMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Goldman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 22d, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 3d, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 22d, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE HAMLIN, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of George Hamlin of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said George Hamlin was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dec. 22, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROBERT HARRIS, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Robert Harris of Poughkeepsie, in the County of Dutchess, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Robert Harris was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Dec. 22, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID ISARR, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Edward Isarr, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 21st, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 3d, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated Dec. 22, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOSEPH KANTROWITZ, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Kantrowitz, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 5th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 3d, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Dec. 22, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS HENSCHEL, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Morris Henschel of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Morris Henschel was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Dec. 22, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROSIE KORN, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Rosie Korn of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Rosie Korn was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dec. 22, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—GEORGE M. LYNCH, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that George M. Lynch, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 16th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 3d, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.
New York, Dec. 22, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 1,695.—AARON H. MOSES and LOUIS GUTTMAN, individually and as members of the firm of Moses & Guttman, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Aaron H. Moses and Louis Guttman, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated December 15, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 3, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Dec. 22, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LOUIS NIMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Niman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 28th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 3d, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated Dec. 22, 899.

No. 1,378.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEO SCHLAUDECKER, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Leo Schlaudecker, member of the firm of Case & Schlaudecker, of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Leo Schlaudecker was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Dec. 21, 1899.

No. 1,792.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROSA RUBENSTEIN, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Rosa Rubenstein of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of November, A. D. 1899, the said Rosa Rubenstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York, on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Dec. 21, 1899.

NO. 1,498.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL SUFFIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Samuel Suffin of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of September, A. D. 1899, the said Samuel Suffin was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
December 21, 1899.

NO. 1,665.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—JOHN C. VAN HOUTEN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that John C. Van Houten, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 21st, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 3d, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated Dec. 22, 899.

No. 1,678.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEO SCHLAUDECKER, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Leo Schlaudecker, member of the firm of Case & Schlaudecker, of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Leo Schlaudecker was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Dec. 21, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—STEPHEN T. VAN HOUTEN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Stephen T. Van Houten, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 21st, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 3d, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Dec. 22, 1899.

NO. 1,886.—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE S. WHITE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of George S. White of the City of Yonkers, County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said George S. White was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York, on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 12 o'clock noon at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
December 21, 1899.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BUTTNER, ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA BUTTNER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, their attorney, at No. 41 Park Row, Times Building, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of October, 1899. JACOB C. GOEBEL, Executor; HENRY BUTTNER, Executor; LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.
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SURROGATE NOTICES.

ELSWORTH, RANDOLPH M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RANDOLPH M. ELSWORTH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Murray & Metcalf, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the thirteenth day of January, 1900, next.—Dated New York, June 18th, 1899. SOPHIE V. R. ELSWORTH, Administratrix. MURPHEY & METCALF, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
jy8-law6mSa

HUNTER, AGNES E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AGNES E. HUNTER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Townsend & Mahan, No. 13 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of March next. Dated New York, the 20th day of August, 1899. JOHN BLACK, WALTER S. MEAD, Administrators. TOWNSEND & MAHAN, Attorneys for Administrators, No. 13 Chambers Street, New York. sep2-law6mSat

VOORHIS, WILLIAM W. L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W. L. VOORHIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Room 49, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of July, 1899. LAVINIA C. VOORHIS, WILLIAM H. KREY, TOWNSEND WANDELL, Executors. THOMAS W. BUTTS, Attorney, 51 Chambers St. jy29-law6mS

KIRKLAND, ANNE P. R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNE P. R. KIRKLAND, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 11th day of November, 1899. BENJAMIN B. KIRKLAND, Executor. WM. CLARKE STEWART, Att'y for Executor, 35 Wall Street, N. Y. City.
n11-law6mSa

KIP, LAWRENCE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAWRENCE KIP, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Bowers & Sands, 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the second day of July next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of December, 1899. EVA L. KIP, Administratrix. BOWERS & SANDS, Attys. for Administratrix.
d16-law6mS

OAKLEY, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. OAKLEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at his place of transacting business, the office of John B. Talmage, his attorney, No. 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of July, 1899. CHARLES W. OAKLEY, Executor. JOHN B. TALMAGE, Attorney for Executor, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
jy22-aw6mSa

STEINBRING, FRANK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK STEINBRING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 24 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of October, 1899. FRANK J. FREDERICKS, Executor. JOHN BOTTOMLEY, Attorney for Executor, 84 Pine Street, New York.
o7-1w6mS

WILSON, JOHN F.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN F. WILSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Wilder & Anderson, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of August, 1899.—ELIZABETH ANNE WILSON, Executrix. WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Executrix, 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
au12-law6mS

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—Place of Trial.—ERNEST EHRMANN, plaintiff, against DANIEL J. MURPHY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-ninth day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3d day of January, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that plot of land in the City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, distant one hundred (100) feet westerly from the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street and the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue, and running thence southerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, one hundred and sixty-one (161) feet six (6) inches, more or less, to land late of Bogardus, deceased; thence westerly along said line one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet; thence northerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, one hundred and sixty-one (161) feet, more or less, to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street; and thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet to the point of beginning; said premises being those which were conveyed to the said Daniel J. Murphy by the said Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company.

Dated New York, December 1st, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE,
Referee.

LACHMAN & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

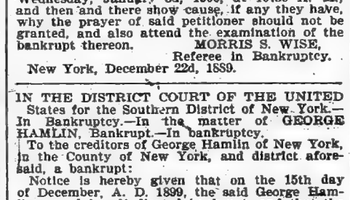

The approximate total amount of the liens or charges to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $34,529.27, with interest thereon from the 21st day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $390.43, with interest from the 29th day of November, 1899, together with the expenses of sale.

The approximate amount of taxes and assessments is $1,511.02, with interest, the amount of the tax for 1899, which is not fixed, not being included herein, such sums to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE,
Referee.
d6-2aw3wW&S&ja27

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—BRADLEY L. EATON, Plaintiff, against ERNEST WETTERER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 9th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3d day of January, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All those four certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, in Section 7, Block 1,986, on the land map of the City of New York, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, distant two hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street with the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue; running thence southerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre

CHARLES J. SMITH DIES

Christmas Gifts for Poor Children in His Last Thoughts.

HIS PLAN FOR PROVIDING THEM

Career of the Tammany Politician and How He Gained the Title of "Silver Dollar."

Ex-Alderman Charles J. Smith, better known as "Silver Dollar" Smith, died yesterday morning at his home, 64 Essex Street. He had consumption, diabetes, and several other ailments. Mr. Smith became seriously ill a week ago Wednesday, when he had to go to bed. To the last he appeared to have great vitality. Though his wife, son, four daughters, and his son-in-law were with him at the end, he was dead for an hour, his physician said, before they knew it. They thought he was unconscious.

When Mr. Smith felt that he was dying, he asked that his friends be requested not to send flowers to the funeral, but instead to use the money that they would expend in that way to buy Christmas gifts for poor children.

The funeral will take place from Mr. Smith's late home at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning. In accordance with Mr. Smith's wishes, the pall bearers invited are John F. Carroll, Martin Engel, Senator Timothy D. Sullivan, Assemblyman Timothy F. Sullivan, Edward J. Sparenberg, Bernard Rourke, ex-Police Justice Joseph Koch, Edward Butler, ex-Alderman Philip Benjamin, Max Hochstim, ex-Alderman Charles S. Adler, and ex-Assistant District Attorney Henry J. Goldsmith.

Charles Smith was one of the Democratic powers in the old Eighth Assembly District, and when that district was cut up in the reappointment a few years ago, the section he lived in, Essex Street, near Grand, still remained a part of the Eighth, and Mr. Smith remained a power there. He was born in Germany in 1843, and with his brother Tony, now a patrolman attached to the Fifth Street Police Station, was brought to this country when he was a year old. He grew up in the neighborhood of Essex Street and went into the saloon business. He prospered and then drifted into politics.

Mr. Smith became affiliated with Tammany Hall during the reign in that organization of the late John Kelly, and as he was one of the few politicians in the district who understood the Hebrew residents and their language thoroughly, he soon found a large political following among them. He was a factor in all of the bitter party contests that the turbulent Eighth District knew during the past fifteen years, and although for a short time a few years ago he joined forces with the Republicans, he was usually looked upon as second in command in the district to Martin Engel, the Tammany leader.

The name "Silver Dollar" Smith was given him by the residents of his neighborhood when some years ago he opened at 64 Essex Street a saloon the marble-paved floor of which was imbedded with trade dollars. The mirrors behind the bar were studded with the coins, and in the centre tile of the floor, a twenty-dollar gold piece was imbedded. The coins are still in the floor, although they have been worn smooth as blank pieces of metal, by constant trafficover them. Mr. Smith was five times a member of the Legislature, and three times he represented his district in the old Board of Aldermen. For some years past he had not held office, but confined his attention to his saloons, the Silver Dollar, on Essex Street, and a place on Sixth Avenue. He was indicted twice for felonious assault, and once for bribery at the polls, but was not convicted. Less than a year ago Mr. Smith was a big man physically. He weighed about 280 pounds, and was as strong as a trained athlete. He caught cold, but neglected it, and it developed into consumption. He sought health in Europe at Carlsbad, in Bermuda, and in the Adirondacks, and returned to his home this Winter feeling much better.

WILLIAM MUTTER A SUICIDE.

A Well-Known Tobacco Dealer Shoots Himself — Reports of Speculation in Stocks Denied.

William Mutter, junior partner of the tobacco firm of Kimball Brothers & Co. of 48 Franklin Street, and well known in the trade, shot himself yesterday morning in the front room of the company's offices, on the second floor. He died almost instantly. No adequate cause has yet been given for his action.

Mr. Mutter was forty-two years of age. He lived with his wife at 162 West Ninety-sixth Street. He left his home about 9 o'clock, apparently in good spirits. Volney R. Kimball, a son of the senior member of the firm, was the only man in the offices when Mr. Mutter arrived there. Only one letter was in Mr. Mutter's mail, and as soon as he had read that he said to Mr. Kimball that he intended to go to Hoboken to see a customer. He started to go out apparently, but stopped in front of a looking-glass near the water-cooler in front. Mr. Kimball looked up just in time to see his father's partner place a revolver at his left temple. The next instant a report rang out, and Mr. Mutter sank to the floor, dying before medical aid could be summoned. The body was removed to Bacigalupo's undertaking rooms in Mulberry Street, and later taken to the late home of the suicide.

The firm of Kimball Brothers & Co. is preparing to go out of business within the next few months. Mr. Mutter had been connected with it for nearly twenty-five years. It is thought by the firm that the worry of losing his position and being without business prospects may have been a contributory cause to his death. The story that he had lost money in the recent slump in Wall Street with resultant despondency was denied by the Kimballs, his wife, and also by Capt. Titus of the Elizabeth Street Station, who knew him well for a number of years. The story is said to have arisen from the fact that Mr. Mutter had received circulars from Dick Brothers & Co. of 30 Broad Street relative to stocks. This firm said that Mr. Mutter had never dealt with them. He was known among his associates as a careful and economical man.

Mrs. Mutter, who was notified shortly after her husband's death, said she could conceive of no reason for his action. She said, however, that he appeared lately to have been worried, and that recently he had frequently walked the floor at night, unable to sleep.

The revolver with which Mr. Mutter killed himself was a new one, and as he had never been known to own a revolver he must have purchased it very recently.

"Mr. Mutter had no cause to worry over financial difficulties," said one of Mr. Kimball's sons yesterday. "He was fairly well off. It may have been that he worried from the fact that we are going out of business, but if he did he never gave any sign, except that occasionally he had a fit of the blues. He must have become suddenly insane. I understand that he applied for a position in a tobacco house in this city, but that signifies nothing in relation to his death. He never speculated."

Mrs. Mutter called at the Coroners' Office during the afternoon. Coroner Zucca gave her such effects as were found on the body. Mrs. Mutter told the Coroner she had no knowledge of her husband's business.

LIFE TERM FOR MARTIN REGAN.

Court Refuses to Postpone Sentence Until After Christmas.

Martin Regan, who shot and killed his brother-in-law, Edward Slater, on the 26th of October at Twenty-third Street and Avenue A, was sentenced to life imprisonment yesterday by Justice Fursman, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court.

When he was brought before the Justice his counsel asked that the sentence might be postponed till after Christmas, in order that the prisoner might spend the day in the Tombs, where his relatives could see him. Justice Fursman refused, and pronounced the sentence. Regan's counsel then asked the Court to withhold the commitment papers authorizing the transfer of the prisoner from the Tombs to Sing Sing until after the holidays. This request also was denied, and Regan must spend Christmas in Sing Sing. He is thirty-one years old.

Transfer Tax on United States Bonds.

A decision was handed down yesterday by Surrogate Varnum, in which he holds that, while under the laws of this State United States bonds are not taxable, the transfer tax is imposed, not on the bonds as such, but on the act of transfer. The opinion was given on an appeal from the imposition of the transfer tax on United States bonds belonging to the estate of Joseph Plummer.

Royal Baking Powder is an absolutely pure cream of tartar powder, analyzed and recommended by the Health Officers of London, New York, Boston, Chicago, etc., who praise it highly for its marvelous purity and leavening strength. Its use is a safeguard against the alum baking powders of which the market is full and which are known to make dangerously unwholesome food. Royal Baking Powder makes finest flavored, lightest, sweetest and most delicious food, and imparts to it positively anti-dyspeptic qualities.

WILL H. BRADLEY

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.

Mrs. Ida Schirbs, a Native of Russia, Passes Away in This City.

Mrs. Ida Schirbs, said to be one hundred years old, died at midnight Thursday in the apartments of her son-in-law, Abrahain Molenik, on the first floor of 411 Grand Street. Mrs. Schirbs came to this country six years ago from Buhisdok, in the Province of Grogoa, Russia.

Mrs. Schirbs had been ill for several weeks, and had been attended by Dr. Levy of the Beth Israel Hospital. As no physician had called on her within twenty-four hours prior to her death, the case was reported to the Coroner.

HAD MRS. KRONMAN'S JEWELRY.

Witness in the Murder Trial Pawned It for Neufeld.

The trial of William Neufeld, accused of the murder of Annie Kronman of 266 West Thirty-fifth Street, was continued yesterday before Justice Fursman, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. Edward A. Goldfinger, who was the first witness called, said that he had met Neufeld the Saturday before his arrest in an east side cafe.

"What did Neufeld tell you there?" asked Assistant District Attorney Hennessy.

"He said that his grandmother had left him $15,000, and he wanted to start a saloon and billiard room," said Goldfinger. "He asked me to look out for a good location."

"Did he give you anything there?"

"Yes, he gave me a small gold chain with a dollar attached."

Goldfinger then identified the chain, which Kronman had declared the day before to be one he had given his wife, as the one he received from Neufeld.

"I pawned the chain for $5," said Goldfinger, "and gave the money to Neufeld."

The witness said further that he had gone to the Coney Island Athletic Club that night with Neufeld, and there received from him the diamond crescent pin which had been identified as the property of the murdered woman. "I pawned it for $30," he said, "and then won the $30 from Neufeld gambling."

Anton Kripanek, a barber of 216 Third Street, testified that he had removed a heavy black mustache from Neufeld's face on Aug. 8 or 9. He was the last witness examined yesterday, as Mr. Howe, Neufeld's counsel, applied for an adjournment, on acount of a funeral. The trial will be continued next Tuesday.

Burglars Resume Work in Flatbush.

Burglars have resumed operations in the Flatbush section of Brooklyn, to the annoyance of the police and the disgust of the residents. Yesterday the police of the Grant Street Station were informed that the home of William P. Earle, at 19 Lincoln Road, had been burglarized on Thursday night and a quantity of silverware stolen.

The sore Throat to which public speakers are subject, can be at once relieved, and eventually cured, with Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

Old Excise Indictments Dismissed.

Over 300 indictments which had been found against alleged violators of the old excise laws in force before the enactment of the Raines law were dismissed yesterday by Justice Fursman in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. Many of the indictments were dated as far back as 1880. Assistant District Attorney McIntyre, at whose instance the indictments were dismissed, said that it was hopeless to attempt to obtain a conviction in any of the cases.

Hudson County Officials Plead.

The Oyer and Terminer Court room at Jersey City was crowded with politicians yesterday. The occasion was the arraignment of the indicted officials of Hoboken and Hudson County. They all pleaded not guilty and were released on bail.

East River School Pupils' Festival.

"Santa Claus" visited the annual Christmas festival of the East River School of the Children's Aid Society, 247 East Forty-fourth Street, yesterday and the pupils had a merry time about a Christmas tree laden with candies and toys. Besides calisthenics by the school, there were recitations and the singing of carols bearing on the Christmas theme. The kindergarten held a celebration of its own, a feature of which was a large Christmas tree.

After the exercises the toys and candies were distributed among the children by the Principal, Miss Schlegel, and her assistants. Sweaters and clothing were given to the boys and dresses to the girls.

For Children's Aid Society.

A contribution of $10, received by THE NEW YORK TIMES from "Gratitude" for the Children's Aid Society, has been delivered.

Employes to Get Vacation, Too.

H. O'Neill, a dry goods merchant, has just announced that, in addition to providing his employes with their meals during the busy holiday season and giving them a big Christmas dinner, he will allow every one of them a vacation of a week, beginning Jan. 1. It is understood that this vacation is granted in recognition of the faithful discharge of the extra duties entailed upon the employes of this store by the demands of the season.

Slow-Selling Overcoats

not wanted in our busy stores. Here are two kinds at prices that will sell them:

a $25 Olive Mixed Melton, at $18.

a $20 Olive Mixed Kersey, at $15.

Both with silk yokes and plaid body-linings

Our Hat dept. has $3.00 Derbys and Alpines at $1.98

Hackett Carhart & Co.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. Cor. 13TH St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

Stores open this evening.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

NECKTIES.

Imported silk blanket squares. Moorish or Persian designs in heavy "box" or "mat" weave.

Rich Colors:—light, medium and dark shades.

Tied as Ascots, Imperials, or "Once Over,"

$1.05 Each; Value $1.50 to $3.00

Box of half dozen $6.00

SUSPENDERS.

Novelty woven silk,—with sterling silver or gold plate buckles,

95 cents; Formerly $1.50 to $3.00

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

The day before Christmas isn't usually bargain-day, nor is this a regular bargain sale.

We've collected the odds and ends of our finest overcoats, both in cloth and make-up—those priced $30, $38, $40 and $50.

The richest of kerseys, blue and black, some silk-lined, mostly wool-lined, satin shoulders—a handful of rough cloths, Montagnacs; a few surtouts,

Sizes 32 to 34—$22.

Sizes 34 to 46—$25.

With a Merry Christmas.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
589 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

O'Neill's.

Great Clearing Sale of Holiday Goods!

Our Entire Stock of Holiday Goods must be disposed of by Closing Time to-night. In order to do this we have made liberal reductions in every line, creating Hundreds of Extraordinary Bargains—a splendid opportunity for late buyers.

Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention.

OPEN THIS EVENING.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

DANIELL'S

TO-DAY! SALE OF 2000 Umbrellas

For Men, Women and Children

AT SACRIFICE PRICES.

300 Men's Gloria, Natural Handles, value $1.50 and $1.75, 98c. and $1.25

350 Extra Fine All Silk, Horn, Ivory, Pearl, & Natural Silver trimmed handles, value $5.00 to $12.00, $3.87 to $7.75

350 Extra Fine Assortment of Rich Handles, pure silk, regular price $4.00, $2.95

250 Children's Umbrellas, from 65c. to $3.95

750 Finest Umbrellas for Men and Women, wonderful values, from $4.95 to $15.00

OPEN TO-NIGHT.

BROADWAY, 8 & 9 STS.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

The Jolly Dutch Saint

has had no difficulty in replenishing his pack here. Yet, on the very threshold of the great gift day there is still exquisite furnishing beauty to gladden the housewife's heart.

Desks of every size and kind from large roll-top desks to small boudoir beauties with French clocks. Many are now reduced; besides some very low-priced specials for the Holiday Trade, including golden oak at $5.50 and birch and bird's-eye maple at $9.00; mahogany, inlaid with gilt rail on top, $17.00.

To get all the smaller niceties that give the touch of finish to the Christmas greeting, you must

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43-45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Lorgnettes, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Thermometers, Barometers, Spectacles, Eyeglasses

Barometers

Give a barometer. It is more than a fair weather friend. It may be as ornamental as you like and costly or otherwise.

GaNUN & PARSONS

13 West 42d St. Between 5th & 6th Aves.

310 Columbus Ave. Between 74th & 75th Sts.

HIGH CLASS TAILORING at Moderate Prices. Fit Guaranteed.

Nicoll.

771 BROADWAY, 145-147 BOWERY.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900. Under the Direction of MR. MAURICE GRAU. To-morrow Afternoon, at 2, FAUST (in French). Mmes. Calvé, Mantelli; MM. Alvarez, Illy, and Plançon. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli. To-morrow Evening, at 8, at Popular Prices, Wagner's opera, LOHENGRIN. Mmes. Susan Strong and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Muhlmann, Meux, and Pringle. Cond., Mr. Emil Paur. Prices for Saturday Nights—$2.50, $1.50, 75c. and 50c. Boxes, $10, $15, and $30. Sun., Dec. 24, Grand Sunday Night Concert. Soloists: Suzanne Adams, Schumann-Heink, and M. Plançon, together with Met. Op. House Orchestra. Conductor, Mr. Paur. Mon. Evg., Dec. 25, at 8, IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Mme. Sembrich; MM. Ed. de Reszke, Campanari, Pini-Corsi, and Salignac. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli. Wed. Evg., Dec. 27, at 8, DON GIOVANNI. Mmes. Nordica, Suzanne Adams, and Sembrich; MM. Ed. de Reszke, Salignac, Pini-Corsi, and Scotti, (his first appearance.) Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli. Fri. Evg., Dec. 29, at 8, CARMEN. Mmes. Calvé and Suzanne Adams; MM. Alvarez and Campanari. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli. Sat. Mat., Dec. 30, only matinée performance of ROMEO ET JULIETTE. Mmes. Eames, Olitzka; MM. Salezza, Plançon, and Ed de Reszke. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli. WEBER PIANOS USED.

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....at 8:20. Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2. Special Matinées Xmas & Jan. 1. Permanent Home of Daniel Frohman's Co. THE MANEUVERS OF JANE Comedy, 4 acts, by Henry Arthur Jones.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30 Daniel Frohman.....Manager Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2. Extra Matinée Xmas & New Year's Day. FOURTH MONTH. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS ANNIE RUSSELL in MISS HOBBS MISS HOBBS

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. LAST MATINEE. LAST NIGHT. JOHN DREW The Tyranny of Tears Dec. 25—Empire Company in MY LADY'S LORD.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way. Evenings, 8:30. Mats. To-day & Wednesday. WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS Xtra Mats. Xmas & New Year's

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8. Matinée To-day. EXTRA MATS. XMAS & NEW YEAR'S. WM. GILLETTE in His New Play, SHERLOCK HOLMES

Charles Fronman's Criterion Theatre B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:30. Last 3 weeks. Matinées To-day & Xmas. JULIA MARLOWE | Barbara Frietchie Tuesday, January 9—MAUDE ADAMS.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. and Madison Av. MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD Matinée To-day at 2:15—PRINCE KARL. To-night at 8:30—DR. JEKYLL & MR. HYDE. Monday Evg.—THE FIRST VIOLIN.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA Ev'gs, 8:20. LAST 2 WEEKS. Mat. to-day, 2:15. Rogers Bros. in Wall St. XTRA MAT. XMAS.—DEC. 27. SOUVENIRS. No Smoking or Drinking at Matinées. 50c. | Admission to Promenade | 50c. Mon., Jan. 1—Chris. & The Wonderful Lamp. SEAT SALE BEGINS DEC. 26TH.

AMERICAN 42ND & 8TH AVES. CASTLE SQ. OP. CO. Seats now selling for Xmas week. THE BEGGAR STUDENT. SPECIAL MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY.

Proctor's 23d ST. Cont. Perf. 15c, 25c, 50c. FOX & ALLEN. Pauline Moran. 30 Other Stars.

Palace 58th St. & 3d Av. Jennie Yeamans Cont. Perf. Mansfield & Wilbur Watson, Hutchings, &c. 15, 25, 50

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. CHRISTMAS DAY, 7:30 P. M. THE SALVATION ARMY PASSION PLAY SERVICE BY MOVING PICTURES. Reserved seats at doors. General Admission Free. All Are Welcome.

14TH STREET THEATRE, near 6th Av. LAST 2 TIMES of THE DAIRY FARM. SOUVENIRS AT MATINEE TO-DAY. NEXT WEEK, commencing Xmas Day Matinée, THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER. A new and magnificent production.

CASINO! LAST MAT TO-DAY BUT 4. EXTRA MAT. XMAS DAY. Alice Nielsen OPERA COMPANY Jan. 8.—Rice's "Little Red Riding Hood." in The Singing Girl

BROADWAY Theatre. 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Mat. To-day, 2. THE GREAT SUCCESS. BEN-HUR SPECIAL MATINEE XMAS DAY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. Xtra Mats. Christmas & New Year's Day. Grander than ever. WAY DOWN EAST. Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1.00. Mats. Today & Wed. 2. Ev. 8:10

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX—New Groups. Extra Attractions To-day. Christmas Pantomime, Blue Beard. CINEMATOGRAPH Every Hour. Neapolitan Troubadour Orchestra.

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St. Evg. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15. XTRA MATINEE XMAS DAY. FRANK DANIELS in THE AMEER.

THE DEWEY East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. "Merry Maiden Burlesquers. "At the French Ball." "Maiden's Seminary."

Comique (Formerly Sam T. Jack's) B'way & 29th St. Mat. Every Day. Orch., 25c. and 50c. The Vandeville Burlesque Co. with Fatima in Oriental Dances, and Tobascoscopes Sensational Moving Pictures.

MANHATTAN Theatre, 33d & B'y. Ev. 8:15. Sat. Mat. ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. THIS WEEK—CARMEN.

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day. MAY IRWIN Phone 2224 Mad. Sq. IN SISTER MARY Extra Matinée Xmas & New Year's Day.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. Joseph Hart & Carrie De Mar, Mme. Herrmann. THE GIRL WITH THE AUBURN HAIR

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL, B'way & 30 St. Matinées Tues. & Sat. Whirl-I-Gig & BARBARA FIDGETY

LECTURES.

THE RIME OF THE ANCIENT MARINER with DORE illustrations, will be given to clubs and classes by MISS CLARA CONWAY, 149 West 61st St.

DEC 1899

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1899. SIXTEEN PAGES.

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The New York Times
Saturday Edition, with
Review of Books and Art.
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

Affairs move rapidly in the publishing world of New York. The Doubleday & McClure Company will shortly become Doubleday, Page & Co. The new firm will take over all published and projected books which have already been associated with the late company. In three years the Doubleday & McClure Company has done much for the reading public. The future efforts of the new firm will be to present the best literature it can obtain in the most attractive forms. Its personnel alone will assure readers that something out of the ordinary in literary enterprise may be expected from it in 1900. Mr. Walter Page, formerly editor of The Atlantic Monthly and literary adviser to Houghton, Mifflin & Co., will devote himself to the literary work of the firm. He will be assisted by Mr. Henry Lanier. Mr. J. L. Thompson will conduct the "business end," while Mr. S. A. Everitt will have charge of the manufacturing department. The foreign interests of the firm will be looked after by Mr. James MacArthur, formerly editor of The Bookman, who sails next Wednesday to take up his residence in London. The remain at the old stand in East Twenty-fifth Street, where Mr. McClure requires more space to meet the development of McClure's Magazine and of other publishing enterprises which he has in mind.

It is rumored in literary circles that a prominent and scholarly writer has been charged by the Parkman family of Boston to prepare an exhaustive and elaborate biography of the late historian Francis Parkman. All students of history will doubtless await the publication of this work with eager anticipation amounting to enthusiasm. It is not only that Mr. Parkman stood alone as the supreme authority of the history of the rise and fall of the French dominion on this continent, but his individuality, his patient labors in amassing the enormous amount of material from which he drew his histories, the affection and respect with which he was regarded abroad, all go to make up the study of a career which was truly great in the achievements of American letters.

An important departure in character study is embraced in a novel, which is in active preparation at G. P. Putnam's Sons. It is to be entitled "The Things That Count," and is by Elizabeth Knight Tompkins, author of "Talks with Barbara." Some of the scenes are laid in Brooklyn. The tale depicts the career of what may be termed a female social parasite, who, with a small income flits about from one social circle to another. She is beautiful, talented, and attractive, and she has none of the characteristics which would cause her to be branded as an adventuress. At length a bereavement causes her to see herself as she really is, and she is for a time overwhelmed with remorse at her purposeless existence. A reform is wrought in her nature, and, having narrowly escaped becoming a woman of the world, her nobler but hitherto dormant nature asserts itself and she becomes quite a noble character.

There will be two contributions to the January number of The Critic that will attract more than passing attention. One is on "Literature," and is by Mr. John Jay Chapman, a writer who never writes unless he has something to say. He has much to say in this particular paper, and he says it boldly. The other is the first of a series of essays on English literature in the nineteenth century, by Prof. Lewis E. Gates of Harvard University. Prof. Gates's introductory essay deals with the romantic movement. Prof. Gates's name is already known to the discerning as that of a clear thinker and graceful writer. His name has already been compared favorably with that of Matthew Arnold, which, though we object to comparisons, is a compliment. Among other contributors to this number of The Critic, which now enters upon its twentieth year, are Mme. Modjeska, Miss Clara Morris, Mr. Clement K. Shorter, Mr. William Archer, Mr. Gelett Burgess, and Miss Carolyn Shipman.

M. Brunetière, the editor of the La Revue des Deux Mondes, and the only surviving exponent of scientific criticism, has again appealed to the French code. He has brought an action for damages against M. Yves Guyot, who published in his paper, Le Siècle, and later in book form, a series of articles criticising the editor of La Revue des Deux Mondes. M. Brunetière has created quite a stir in Parisian literary circles by announcing that he will be represented by no lawyer at the trial, but will personally plead his cause.

A true and authentic story of the American Revolution will come from the press of Henry Holt & Co. early in the new year. It will be entitled "The Fortunes of War," and is composed of portions of many letters and journals written to and for Mistress Dorothea Engle of Northumberland by Katherine, daughter of Major Patison. Mistress Dorothea's cousin, Elizabeth N. Borrow, has edited and arranged the material so that it forms a connected account of the romantic adventures of the writer during the two years which she spent in America at the time of the struggle for the independence of the colonies. These papers have been preserved by the descendants of the Engle family, and in "The Fortunes of War" will be presented to the public for the first time.

The famous egyptologist, Prof. G. Maspero, is now having the third work of his Egyptian trilogy translated from the French by M. L. McClure. It will be published early in 1900 by D. Appleton & Co. in a large quarto volume, with elaborate and authentic illustrations, uniform in every particular with "The Dawn of Civilisation (Egypt and Chaldea)" and "The Struggle of the Nations (Egypt, Syria, and Assyria)." The forthcoming work will be entitled "The Passing of the Empires (to 850 B.C.)." Sayce of Oxford is the author of Alexander the

SIR JOHN E. MILLAIS.

His "Life and Letters" by His Son—A Study of His Art by A. L. Baldry.*

Reviewed for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by Russell Sturgis.

Here are more contributions to the already considerable stock of material concerning the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood. It seems odd that such a large book as that which Millais's son has brought together concerning his father's life and work should be classed among contributions to that history of a short-lived society. This classification is, however, not only justified but made necessary by the constant allusions in the larger as in the smaller book to the actual facts concerning that association of Millais's early life; and still more by the numerous assertions, more or less inaccurate, which have been made about it. And it is true, moreover, that a new light is thus thrown upon this subject, which, indeed, has great interest for many persons.

It has generally been held, by those who cared the most about the subject, that Dante Gabriel Rossetti was the third, with Holman Hunt and John Everett Millais, of the real, original Pre-Raphaelites; and that William Michael Rossetti, Woolner, the sculptor; F. G. Stevens, and James Collinson joined the brotherhood afterward, making up a body of seven, of which Rossetti was probably the leading spirit. Moreover, it would have been said by most inquiring and affectionate students of Pre-Raphaelitism that directness of moral and of intellectual insight, and truthfulness of pose, gesture, incident, attitude, were as essential parts of the brotherhood's creed as the faithful painting of the external aspects of nature. The imaginative treatment of scenes and of objects, of which Rossetti was easily the greatest master, has been also set down as an inevitable part of the tendency of Pre-Raphaelitism; and this because realism in the hands of very strong and thoughtful men, gifted with some imaginative force, would necessarily tend that way. In short, we have held that the true seeming of Holman Hunt's "Christ in the Temple," the actual verity of "Christ in the Carpenter's Shop," by Millais, and the imaginative force of Rossetti's frightful drawing "How They Met Themselves" were all parts of the Pre-Raphaelite scheme, pure and simple. But there are made, on the authority of Millais himself, and with the actual or tacit assent of Holman Hunt, the most positive assertions of these two somewhat startling propositions—first, that Rossetti was a late-coming Pre-Raphaelite, a reluctant one, an unconvinced one, never as a painter consenting to work within the brotherhood's rules; and, second, that those rules referred to the painting of visible nature alone. It is as clearly stated as anything can be that the one law laid down by the members of this little society was "to present on canvas what they saw in nature." These words are quoted by the son of John Everett Millais from his father's own words, which he noted down in 1896. In the course of the same straightforward and simple statement of fact, as Millais saw and remembered the fact, it is stated that Rossetti had "aims and ideals in art" which were "widely different from ours"—that is, from those of the other Pre-Raphaelites. There is also described the astonishment of the public, who cried out when they saw Rossetti's typical young woman in pictures painted at a slightly later time; and the public's assumption that this was Pre-Raphaelitism. To this Millais says, simply, that "it was nothing of the sort."

If, then, Rossetti is not to be considered a Pre-Raphaelite, and if this exclusion rests upon the authority of one of the two men who were certainly original Pre-Raphaelites, then it becomes interesting to see who were, according to Millais himself, the real members and what became of the membership. There have been named above four painters—Hunt, Millais, Stevens, and Collinson—who actually joined the society and who were entitled to put the letters P. R. B. after their names when they signed their paintings or drawings. It appears that Arthur Hughes, Charles Collins, and W. H. Deverell were "working diligently with our views guiding them," (this on the authority of Holman Hunt,) and also it appears that Frederick Sandys and Noël Paton, together with the poet Coventry Patmore, were closely in sympathy with the movement. It is probable, however, that no one of these ever had the right to call himself a member of the P. R. B., and also it is stated positively that when, about two years after the first appearance of the mystic letters, the members of the fraternity agreed to suspend the use of those letters for the time, the society ceased to exist in the very fact of that abandon-

*THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF SIR JOHN EVERETT MILLAIS. President of the Royal Academy. By his son, John Guy Millais. With 319 Illustrations, [illegible] Volumes. [illegible] pp. xiv. [illegible] With 319 Illustrations. [illegible] Volumes. [illegible] pp. xiv. [illegible]

that of this special design. It is for that Holman Hunt put the matter clearly in his well-known article in the Contemporary Review in 1868. "The words are the original here in the paper before me. We decided it was better to let our characters be known only by their works, and so nominally Pre-Raphaelitism ceased to be. I often read in print that I am now the only Pre-Raphaelite; yet I can't use the distinguishing letters, for I have no brotherhood."

This brings us, in the case of Millais, to his own abandonment of the standard of the fraternity. Neither one of the books under consideration makes the slightest attempt to disguise the fact that this breach between the artist and his previously avowed principles, as well as between him and his former associates, was absolute, peremptory, and sudden. The year came when that Millais whom the public had been accustomed to ridicule as a hopeless mannerist, as ignorant of true art, as a painter of mere details, and those falsely and, therefore, badly—when that Millais astonished them by exhibiting pictures which were frankly impressionistic, (in the true sense of the word,) instead of minutely detailed. That year was 1868. It seems odd that the picture which has been thought by many a typical pre-Raphaelite work should be, in the opinion of the writers whom we are now following and evidently in the opinion of Millais himself, the picture which marked his change of system. That picture is "The Vale of Rest," the strange composition made up of a nun digging her own grave, while another sits by in meditation, and of a sombre landscape, including the graveyard, the convent garden, and the irregular growth of trees seen above the convent roofs and against the river and a pale sky. The truth is, that nothing of the pre-Raphaelite way of painting was shown in that picture except a certain informality of gesture; as if the model had not been posed with a view to gracefulness. A picture of the next year, "The Black Brunswicker," showed emancipation from such an early habit of seeking realism rather than prettiness, and the real lovers of pre-Raphaelitism were as much offended by the conventional grace of the girl's and her lover's pose as they were by the abandonment of minute detail in the painting. This, however, was not a final abandonment of the awkward gesture. A certain clumsiness in pose never left Millais. His work to the end of his life was frequently marked by that same disposition to put figures into strained and uncomfortable attitudes. It would seem that he had difficulty in avoiding at once Scylla and Charybdis. He must either give the trivial grace of "The Princes in the Tower," of "Rosalind and Celia," of "The Black Brunswicker," or he must paint figures as wooden as those in "Autumn Leaves" and "The Escape of a Heretic." As a figure painter Millais had that handicap; his figures were always awkward and self-conscious, using their muscles with a pronounced assertion which so able a draughtsman should have known how to avoid, and lifting, pulling, pushing, striking, with all the stiffness of the posed model, or else they were prettily posed in the spirit of the illustrations to annuals. It might almost be said that one can search through the great collection of photogravures and half-tones contained in the three volumes which we have before us and not find a single subject in which movement is truly expressed in the drawing of a figure. It might certainly be said that nowhere is the haunting presence of the posed model to be entirely ignored. Even in the vigorous picture "The Last Trek," exhibited in 1895, there is the too evident presence of the black model and the white one. Or if it is thought that we should not take his latest picture, the picture painted just before his death, as a type of his work, let there be compared with each other such pictures as the "Parable of the Tares," "The Romans Leaving Britain," "Locksley Hall," "The Escape of a Heretic," "The Northwest Passage," and "Apple Blossoms," on the clumsy side, with "The Black Brunswicker," "A Flood," "The White Cockade," and "The Knight Errant," on the slight and popular side, and it will be felt that Millais was wise to abandon imaginative figure subjects, first for landscape and then for portraiture.

Indeed, there was in Millais one of the greatest landscape painters of the world. The present writer remembers the shock of delighted astonishment with which in the Paris Exposition of 1878 he first made the acquaintance of "Chill October," which had been painted nearly eight years before. That picture is signed as of 1870, and we learn from the title at the end of J. G. Millais's book that the subject, or, as he says, the model for it was Kinfaun's Backwater, River Tay. From that time until "Lingering Autumn" was painted, in 1890, there was a series of noble landscapes, not as numerous as the admirers of dignified and essentially truthful painting of nature could wish, but still constituting a most important chapter in the history of nineteenth century art. The portraits it is here easy to speak of with conviction, because it is done with authority by the connoisseur of great painting, and constitutes a great portrait. What the modern portrait painter with authority now we know what the nineteenth century artist had to paint—we do not even know what came before the eyes of Sir Joshua Reynolds. The external nature of landscape, of beast, and of man which Paul Veronese painted we have as he had it; and we know what the architecture was which he copied or imagined for his background and the costumes in which he invested his figures. Or, to take the most remote of all possible subjects, such a "Fall of the Angels" as that of Rubens, or such a "Massacre of the Innocents" as that of Tintoretto, it is not impossible for the modern student of painting to feel himself at home with those works and to be able to appraise them in a sense. With portraits the case is different and the problem far harder. Before estimating these Millais portraits—those that one has seen in color and on canvas and those which are only to be seen in photographs—it seems safe to say that they combine in a way uncommon in modern art verity with charm. It is impossible to avoid the tone of vulgarity in portraits of fashionable people fashionably dressed; but the painter can escape from this in his stern old men, (Carlisle, Barlow, Wilson, Quain,) and in his pictures of children, whether nominally portraits or taking such fantastic names as "Little Miss Muffet" or "A Message from the Sea," or, again, in his single figures of young women, especially in his later years, when such a straightforward and simple piece of work as "Shelling Peas," painted in 1889, was possible to him.

The little volume by Mr. Baldry troubles the reader by its too exalted tone of admiration more than one likes to confess. Here and there it is admitted that there were points in Millais's work about which two opinions might be held; but the general tone is as if we were writing of Velasquez, say, instead of a painter whose work is open to as much questioning criticism as to ready acceptance. The tone is that of ardent laudation for everything that can be praised and of most reserved and careful suggestion of shortcomings when it cannot be denied that such exist. Mr. Baldry was more at home in writing about Albert Moore, five years ago. There he had nothing to write about but a series of valuable paintings and their author; and the paintings, moreover, were all of one general character. In writing about Millais, he has evidently been greatly troubled by the importance of the man, of the Englishman, and of the central figure in the little world of English art; and he has, therefore, felt his hand less free.

The same difficulty exists to a far greater degree in the work of Millais's son. It is hard for the child of a powerful and celebrated man to write fairly about his father. That success seems to have been reserved for the younger Darwin, whose book about his father was in all these respects almost faultless, and which has left the most delightful impression upon the minds of hundreds. Mr. Millais has been too much troubled by his father's great personality. To him his father has seemed so important, as a representative Englishman, vigorous, stalwart, and healthy, a sportsman, and a plain, outspoken John Bull, that he mixes up his respect for that type of man with his natural and proper respect for his father's paintings, and is less than a perfect critic of the latter. If it could be suggested to these Englishmen, naturally admiring a man of their own kind, or who fulfills their own ideals, that to the world of art lovers the idea of a sportsman artist is almost as offensive as the idea of a sportsman clergyman, it would seem to them that a new doctrine was preached as heretical as that of the Pre-Raphaelites in 1849. And yet nothing can be more certain than the danger to the artist of pursuits as brutal as the killing of helpless creatures for amusement. The retention of such practices among men who live by and for spiritual and intellectual pursuits is the most serious single obstacle in the way of a more healthy development of art. The artist must learn to live in the spirit—the painter to live for the sake of his paintings, and to cease longing for the money which will give time and opportunity for coarse amusements.

RUSSELL STURGIS.

Scott's Best Works.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The selection given by a correspondent of THE SATURDAY REVIEW for the reading of Scott's works by a young person is a good one. I should suggest that the historical novels be taken up first and those connected by periods of history be read together, viz.: "Ivanhoe" and "The Talisman," "Anne of Geierstein" and "Quentin Durward," "Woodstock" and "Old Mortality." I could name others, but these are sufficient. At this time, when "Via Crucis" is being greatly enjoyed, I should add to the list "Count Robert of Paris."

L. S. S.

New York, Dec. 18, 1899.

JOSEPH PARKER.

The Autobiography of "The Modern London Preacher."

"There are three things I most dislike men to know about me, my own self and my things—which for ignorance of them is the easiest cause for him. But the knowing, better or ultimately and the expressing again, both only are two different things. Here we have not a memoir, but an autobiography, what, par excellence, concerns the man; and there is no task so hard. Most men could as easily describe the seventh heaven.

We lay our ear to Dr. Parker's short, though discursive preface, and listen for the key. We soon suspect it is not the key of autobiography. We detect a dominant note of reminiscence and memories of others. There are many such books to-day, and many that are at least but half light, and serve neither the purpose of biography nor of autobiography, but merge a prurient desire to know more of the out of a man's coat than of the spirit of his mind. And in this preface, before we have time to cry "Hold!" the fanciful doctor has us on Lake Leman, and is talking to us of Calvin, and Rousseau, and Voltaire, and Mme. de Sibel, and Byron. Why not of "Claire" too? She was with Byron there. Doctor, doctor, do observe your own dictum, and "preserve the limited line of autobiography."

Hexham is, as Dr. Parker claims, an interesting place, interesting for the antiquity of the abbey, and he was born "under its shadow" in 1830. But he also claims that it is "no mean city." Hitherto it is just as a city that it has seemed to us mean, extremely so, as it stands there, a little, gray, cold cluster of houses on its bleak and bare Northumbrian moor. Still, the abbey existed beyond Charlemagne and all that, and "invests all its people with an indisputable right to be in an illustrious line." "The heredity," says the doctor, "that goes back but a space of twelve days may have a mushroom flavor, whereas the heredity which goes back 1,200 years, and even then was venerable, covers all yesterday's things with the shamefacedness of conscious inexperience." You do not seriously mean to say, doctor, that this is the sort of thing you call autobiography? Well, we shall make every allowance, for it is, as we have said, not a task for every man.

We repudiate any charge of a hasty incredulity, and feel relieved by the doctor's assurance that he is "not writing fiction," for human experience in the degree to which it is unusual and unconvincing is proportionately valueless for moral ends, and we should be gratified to see the "life" of a preacher of Dr. Parker's notoriety serving a high ethical purpose.

After relating some of the doings and sayings of the plain people of Hexham, in which his own part, as a schoolboy, is three Latin words, he reminds us that, though such a community is apt to be "narrow of criticism, it takes many men to make all men." And in this first chapter of "Early Memories," he transports us, for illustration, to the Valley of Chamounix, where "the oleander is one world and the ice another, yet the two worlds are one." Quite so; the valley in which Shelley wrote his immortal hymn; the "green vales and icy cliffs" which Coleridge saw, and sang of, and seeing, "awhile bowed low in adoration." Doctor, you have scored. Thank you for the occasion, though you do not mention them, of reading those two divine hymns once more.

At Chapter V. we come to the heading "Inner Life." It is an early date for that specific subject. He has become a preacher, at the age of twenty-two. With nothing more than a hint of such a possibility, and no information as to preparation for such a calling, we are suddenly asked to consider him on his way to London to preach in Whitefield's Chapel. It was a hit. "In this way," says the doctor, "I passed into the Christian ministry and took my place among such men (among others) as Adam Clark, Morley Punshon, Richard Baxter, Andrew Fuller, C. H. Spurgeon." Then follows a statement of his confession of faith, in which there is a good deal of mere rhetorical bounce; where we look for one glimpse of the real man in vain; essentially a pulpit utterance, characterised by the unguardedness too common in such a place. In such personal statements there is a gauge of expression by which propriety and good taste may be observed. If there is any theme on which to carry one's heart on one's sleeve gives offense, religion is that theme; and the more so should it chance to be done with a perceptible flourish. We must bring such statements to the test of human experience, and subject them to the touch of consistency. Above all, they must bear the stamp of absolute sincerity. Dr. Parker must know that there are many intelligent and earnest men who doubt those things he designates "the holy verities of the Christian religion"; and must know, too, that these men can only be reached by an intelligent sympathy with their doubts on the one hand and a reasonable presentation of truth on the other. But what may they hope for from one whose "central faith in the Triune God, in the atonement of Christ, in the Deity of the Holy Ghost, in the immortality of the soul, in the inspiration and authority of the Holy Scripture, has never for a moment been shaken"?

What question can they ask after such a statement but, Has this writer ever really thought of these things? The application of such a testimony is beyond the domain of human experience. Doubt is a condition of knowledge. The men who have

*A PREACHER'S LIFE. An Autobiography and an Album. By Joseph Parker, D. D., Minister of the City Temple. London and Boston: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 1899.

formed are the men who serve the world. "Without doubt," said the Sermon of the week, "there is no infidel." Dr. Parker calls "doubt a misreading of the heart's life," and the "Sermon of the week" we regret that we do not heard whether he ever laughed or "cried, or sighed, or suffered.

We deny, therefore, dismiss the thought of autobiography and take the book for what it really is. The Doctor speaks with contempt of the practice of keeping a diary, while confessing "that probably no one has commenced more and finished fewer diaries than himself." He has not the diarian mind. We do not think that method is his forte, or exactness of thought one of his distinguishing qualities. It is very likely that the Doctor headed his chapters before they were written, and wrote up to the headings as best he could. There is one on "Heresies and Heretics." We had thought the words all but obsolete: at any rate we do not think Dr. Parker is much of a heresy hunter. It is poor game at the best; it brings neither gear nor glory. Next to self-knowledge perhaps the hardest thing to-day is to know a heresy when you see it. It requires a special equipment to make the hunt at all successful.

The book parts almost literally in two with the end of a touching chapter, entitled "An Irreparable Loss." The critic must drop the pen before such a sorrow as this.

In the second part of the book we have papers on "Author and Publisher," "Critics and Their Ways," controversies, and some ministerial gossip. Then follow reminiscences of Gladstone, Beecher, Norman Macleod, Dale, Huxley, and others. Dr. Parker is on very good terms with the publishers, and has some very pointed remarks on their relations with authors; though we think that probably the young author of to-day is a nearer approach to the simple manufacturer for profit than he is given credit for.

In "Controversial Reminiscences" the Doctor has an episode in a discussion with George Jacob Holyoke—with whom he deals generously, as who would not that knows him?—in which George Jacob came off second best, by an answer which the Doctor gave him, and which he attributes directly to the Holy Ghost. He says of this: "Again and again during these forty years I have looked at that reply and I indorse it now as the sublimest answer that God Himself could give to the superficial and impious criticism of unbelieving men." Mr. Holyoke is, of course, neither impious nor superficial, and between his mental methods and those of Dr. Parker, the difference is as great as it can well be.

Anecdote enters into the plan of the book, but it is not a strong part. Dr. Parker has not a fine eye for what makes good anecdote—his sense of humor is not apparent—and in most that we have, he himself is the radiant object, and this—were they never so good—is monotonous.

For the chapter entitled "Mr. Gladstone" we give the author thanks and praise. It is altogether admirable; highly, though not excessively, appreciative, and subdued to due proportion in eulogy. Its style, though savoring a little of the platform, is exceptionally excellent and effective. In the book generally the style is not subdued, but sadly lacking in moderation. Excessive statement and hyperbole are largely relied on for what force is in it, and are so pervasive as to become at last a weariness. The absence of literary allusion is so marked that one wonders what books, if any, the Doctor is indebted to. There is nothing in the volume to indicate even an acquaintance, much less an appreciation of, any name in any literature.

Dr. Parker's place in London and in English Non-Conformity is an important one, and he has thus undoubtedly come into contact with men of all ranks and professions. His "preacher's life" reaches nearly the half century: but we are bound to conclude that the mere bustle and business which are the bane of the clerical profession to-day have prevented the growth of those habits of close observation and introspection which go toward the making of the autobiographer, and that he has not acquired very largely the gift of looking through every other man with that "sharpened, sly inspection" by which the fine shades of character and personality are detected. There are portraits and pictures in the volume, and the book is handsomely made.

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The Badminton Magazine, formerly published by Longmans, Green & Co., will be brought out in the future by Mr. Heinemann of London. Mr. Alfred E. T. Watson remains, as editor.

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TWO MUSICAL BOOKS.

"The Love Letters of a Musician."*

In an attractive volume, save for its arrestingly ugly cover, which might in itself almost prejudice possible readers against the book, comes a story told in letters, in the most poetical and beautiful prose imaginable—a book which, once read, will be taken up again and again for the beauty of its language and imagery.

The story appeared last year as one of the issues of the Roycroft Press, and was so successful that the present revised edition, with a New York imprint, appeared a few weeks ago, which has, we believe, already gone into a second edition.

The arrangement of the story, divided as it is into twenty-eight short chapters, each consisting of a single letter, with a title peculiarly appropriate to its contents, and each prefaced by a bit of music, which also indicates the sentiment of the chapter, is particularly striking. The book could not in any way be called a novel, its style being too dreamy, too suggestive of the essay, but in so far as a story is told or suggested, the little book with its subtile musical atmosphere is a far more successful musical story than any we can remember.

The book is one which may make its way slowly indeed, but once known is sure to be taken up frequently, and so far shares the charm of a good essay that a paragraph, a page, or a chapter can be read at any time for the very charm of its style and the beauty of its expression.

The story is that of a young violinist, who, having been refused by the girl he has so long loved, yet has the feeling about their relations that "if there is a little of the bitter in it, there is much more that is sweet and good and beautiful, like you." The girl has promised to be his friend all her life, though they should never meet; but she was always so vividly present to her young lover that in writing to her he seemed to be doing little more than talking to himself.

> To write as if to a sweetheart, to one who has promised to be my friend, but why need it matter if the letters are not sent? I shall please myself by dreaming that they reach you, even if they are posted in the strangest of places, my trunk! I am going to cut a slit in the side like a real letter box, and put a box inside to hold them. * * * And always, dear, I shall love you, though you do not write, nor know. * * * You are not for me—a wandering musician, with only a violin between him and poverty. Hardship was never meant for such as you; and it would be that with me, try as I would to shield you.

And so the letters are written, and being posted in such a strange receptacle, have a certain charming quality which they might have missed had they been intended to actually reach the girl of whom her lover writes: "I see you in your different moods; you have as many as an April day." The charm of the book is so delicately beautiful that extracts taken out of their appropriate setting in some way fail to convey their full meaning and effectiveness.

The second letter, for instance, has as its musical motive a bar from Raff's "Cavatina," and we find the young poet writing: "You asked me to play to you and I chose the 'Cavatina.' It was not Raff who thrilled you that night—it was I. My story was in the music—all the love and longing and waiting, and I thought you understood. Your lips were parted, your eyes were shining. Ah, love, had I dared to claim you at the moment, you were mine!" A Beethoven adagio furnishes the musical setting for a beautiful chapter, "The Sea and a Shell."

> Beside the vastness of the sea one's little self sinks into nothingness, and with it one's little troubles. What room is there for a human sorrow beside anything so great as this? * * * Still, it is only through suffering that we grow, and when we suffer enough we are great. When we can express it, we are artists, and when we cannot, we are only poor, human children, stricken dumb with grief. Do you remember Abelard and Heloise? He was going to reach a fame too great for her to share, and he lives only through the world's memory of that wronged woman's love. * * * How much of the sonorous glory of Beethoven belongs to Adelaide? I believe that all of it was hers after he began to love her, just as all my music shall be yours. Love makes a tide in the soul—the ebb is minor, the flow major, and the whole a symphony.

"A Dream Sweetheart" is equally fine. The young violinist, in his quiet room, had begun playing the things "you like best, and fancying you were here to listen." In his imagination he pictured them having tea together, and afterward, installed in his easiest chair, pictured her listening while he played

> The "Hungarian Dances," because you like the swing, and dash, and color. You are a barbarian in some ways, dear. And then the softer, sweeter things. Muting the strings, I played "Legende" for you. I remember you said once that a muted violin sounded like a lover's voice, and I wanted to tell you that it sounded as a lover felt.
>
> In "Sunset on the Marsh" the whole description is so exquisite that part of it cannot be resisted.
>
> The tall nodding plumes of grass and iris were touched with an exquisite light; the circling swallows were hovering on silent, expectant wing, and the pools of water were blood-red. * * * The air was opalescent and shimmering, and with a sudden flash of light the pools became gold where they had been blood-red. There was a burst of flame that would be music to finer ears than ours, and then the marsh trembled into shadow, then into twilight, and finally into dark.

And so the book goes on, from one beautiful chapter to another, until finally, through alternating moods of deep sorrow and fresh courage, we reach the twenty-seventh—with its motto from the "Rubaiyat"—"The Angel of the Darker Drink," which is introduced by a bar from Verdi's "Miserere." Here the end of all things seemed to be reached, the young musician

> > > >

1899 1900

ed Richard killed as many enemies with his own hand as Forrest." No less than thirty men met him in hand-to-hand combats, twenty-nine horses were killed under him, and he was severely wounded a number of times.

He was strictly moral in every particular, with the exception of swearing, in which he indulged in a most violent manner when in paroxysms of rage or excitement. At other times his speech was clear, and he would not allow any questionable stories to be related in his presence. He never used liquor except in cases of sickness or injury, and did not use tobacco in any form. He had a profound respect for religion, always had preaching at his headquarters on Sundays, prayers in his tent at night, and before going into battle he would ask the Chaplain to evoke God's blessing on their cause. He despised cowards, and many good stories are related by his companions in arms which show his absolute indifference to exposure. One which he related of himself shows the reputation which he had secured for bravery. He was following his men off the field at Cowan's Station, where the enemy was too strong for him, when a woman came out of a shanty by the roadside, and, shaking her clinched hand passionately at the General, she shrieked: "Why don't you turn and fight, you cowardly rascal? If Forrest were here he'd make you fight."

The war over, he labored to the day of his death for a union, heart to heart, between the North and the South. At a reunion of his veterans in 1876 he said:

> Through the years of peace you have been good citizens, and now that we are again united under the old flag, I love it as I did in the days of my youth; and I feel sure you love it also; and I am sure that I but express your feelings when I say that should occasion offer and our country demand our services, you would follow my lead to battle under that proud banner as ever you followed me in our late great war.

He gave freely of his private fortune for the support of his disabled veterans and the widows and children of those who had perished. Upon his death, in 1877, at the early age of fifty-six, as many mourned the loss of a generous friend as those who mourned the passing of a great Captain. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, on being asked whom he considered the greatest soldier of the war, replied: "Forrest; who, had he had the advantages of a thorough military training, would have been the great central figure of the war." Gen. Wolseley, Commander in Chief of the British Army, wrote of him:

> Forrest had no knowledge of military science nor of military history to teach him how he should act, what objective he should aim at, and what plans he should make to secure it. He was entirely ignorant of what other Generals in previous wars had done under very similar circumstances. What he lacked in book lore was to a large extent compensated for by soundness of his judgment upon all occasions, and by his power of thinking and reasoning with great rapidity under fire, and under all circumstances of surrounding peril or of great mental or bodily fatigue. Panic found no resting place in that calm brain of his, and no danger, no risk appalled that dauntless spirit. Inspired with true military instincts, he was verily nature's soldier. It would be difficult in all history to find a more varied career than his, a man who from the greatest poverty, without any learning, and by sheer force of character alone, became the great fighting leader of fighting men, a man in whom an extraordinary mind instinct and sound, common sense supplied to a very large extent his unfortunate want of military education.

Dr. Wyeth's book is as interesting as a romance. It is a comprehensive, admirably sustained narrative, and is fascinating in every paragraph. Unlike the biography of Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson, recently prepared by Col. Henderson, which was simply an analysis of a great military career, the present volume is a labor of love, undertaken not only to clear the reputation of a great leader of many unjust aspersions, but also to put the man before his countrymen in his true light, not only as a private citizen, but as a great soldier. Now that the bitterness of that fratricidal struggle has disappeared, we can see Forrest animated with a loyalty to his convictions, fighting to the last with desperate energy and intensity. His superb character, his history, and his fame are part of the glory of our common country. Dr. Wyeth's splendid tribute has shed much light on the obscure features of Forrest's life, and earned for the author the thanks of all students of American history.

Questions and Answers.

"T. R.," New York City: "In what book does the character of 'Sherlock Holmes' appear? Does he appear in more than one book?"

Dr. A. Conan Doyle first introduced the character of Sherlock Holmes in "A Study in Scarlet." Holmes next appeared in "The Sign of the Four." In 1892 Doyle's "Adventures of Sherlock Holmes" was published, and in 1894 his "Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes," both published by Harper & Brothers, at $1.50 each.

"T. Bruce Esty," 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City: "A recent book on the Philippine question, not mentioned in THE SATURDAY'S list, is 'The American Press on the Philippines,' which is issued by me, at $1.50."

"E.," New York City: "I have Irving's 'Sketch Book,' printed by C. S. Van Winkle, 101 Greenwich Street, 1819, and Hawthorne's 'Marble Faun' in two volumes. Ticknor & Fields, Boston, 1860. Are they first editions, and if so, what is their value?"

The "Sketch Book" appeared in seven parts in 1819 and 1820, and in original condition is very rare. A bound set brought last Spring, $47.35, which was too much. In 1897 a fair set, but a little stained, fetched $17.50. If our correspondent's "Marble Faun" has additional conclusion, pages 284-286, it is the second issue. The first edition, first issue, fetched last season $6.75, and in 1896 $6.25.

"M. J. Ely," Passaic, Penn.: "I am in the midst of a search for the first publication in book form of the poem 'Hohenlinden,' by Thomas Campbell. I have a copy of the poem in a book published in Philadelphia in 1809, but I am sure that this is not the first publication. Can you help me?"

Campbell's poem was published in the Poetical Register for 1803, and in the Edinburgh Annual Register for 1809. It was published in book form in 1809 in "Specimens of the British Poets," by Thomas Campbell, London, 1809, seven volumes.

"Subscriber," Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Will you kindly inform me if the Rev. Dr. Hall, who died recently, was the author of the book 'Lectures on Nursing,' published by Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, in 1882? If he was not the author, who was?"

The author was Mrs. Lucy Hall Gaston, who died in Atlanta, Ga., in 1887. She was not related to the Rev. Dr. Hall.

"Subscriber," Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Kindly let me know the value of 'Saul and Samuel at Endor or the New Wales of Salvation and Service,' also 'A Brief Account of R. P.; His Missale Vindicatum or Vindication of the Roman Mass,' by Dan. Brevint, Oxford, 1674."

Old religious books, such as the present one, have little value.

William F. Beller, 55 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, New York City: "I am anxious to secure (either by purchase or exchange) three sermons: first, sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Henry Anthor in 1845 at the fiftieth anniversary of the laying of the cornerstone of St. Mark's Church in 1799; third, another sermon by the same divine delivered in 1800 at the service in memory of the Rev. John Callahan."

F. J. R., New York City: "Has this book any value? 'The Complete Works in Philosophy, Politics, and Morals of the Late Dr. Ben. Franklin,' London, 1806, three volumes."

It is worth about $1.50.

Samuel A. Boyle, 354 City Hall, Philadelphia: "In answer to the inquiry of Joseph L. B. Mayer in your issue of the 2d of December, I wish to say that the first edition of 'Milkanwatha,' a parody on 'Hiawatha,' was written by a man calling himself Marc Antony Henderson, and was published in Cincinnati about 1855. It was out of print for a good many years, but was reprinted about ten or fifteen years ago; but I do not know by whom. I think an order left at any good old book store would secure it."

Eugene Toomey, Stamford, Conn.: "Is the 'Memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland,' by Sir John Dalrymple, Edinburgh, 1771, of any value?"

Its value is slight.

E. Nash, New York City: "I would be grateful for any information you can give me about the 'Harleian Miscellany.'"

When Edward Harley, second Earl of Oxford, died, in 1741, the magnificent library formed by his father, (Robert Harley, the first Earl,) and greatly added to by himself, passed into the hands of Thomas Osborne, the bookseller. Osborne engaged William Oldys, the Earl's literary secretary, to compile a catalogue of the library, which was published (with an introduction by Dr. Johnson) in 1743-5. Under the title of the "Harleian Miscellany" a selection of rare pamphlets and tracts found in the library was made by Oldys and printed in eight volumes, London, 1744-6. The best edition is that edited by Thomas Park, London, 1808-13, in ten volumes. A "Collection of Voyages and Travels," compiled from the same source, appeared in two volumes, London, 1745. The Harley manuscripts were sold to the nation in 1753 for £10,000, and are now in the British Museum. A catalogue of them was printed in 1759-63, another in 1808-12.

William Alden, Brooklyn: "Have these books any value: Cotton Mather's 'Magnalia,' London, 1702; Thomas Mather's 'Seasonable Testimony to Good Order in the Churches of the Faithful,' by Good Order in the Churches of the Faithful, by Good Order, by D. Henchman, 1720; the Boston Almanack Business, 1722; 'Almanack,' by Nathaniel Ames, 1758; 'Almanack,' by Nathaniel Ames, 1759; 'Almanack,' by Nathaniel Ames, 1760; 'Almanack,' by Nathaniel Ames, 1761; 'Almanack,' by Nathaniel Ames, 1762; 'Almanack,' by Nathaniel Ames, 1763; 'Almanack,' by Nathaniel Ames, 1764; 'Almanack,' by Nathaniel Ames, 1765; 'Almanack,' by Nathaniel Ames,

JAMES D. DANA.

The Perfect Man of Science and His Biography.*

The volume which the President of the Johns Hopkins University devotes to James Dwight Dana is full of human and scientific interest. The canvas had to be a broad one, for how otherwise could we understand the man, who was scientific explorer, mineralogist, geologist, zoologist, writer, editor, and teacher? Consider only that Dana worked on almost unceasingly for sixty years. Think of the long interval between Dana's first edition of his "Mineralogy," which appeared in 1837, when he was twenty-four, and his final revision of his "Manual of Geology" in 1895. The bibliography at the conclusion of the volume shows how wonderful was his productivity.

The subject of the memoir, James Dwight Dana, was born in Utica Feb. 12, 1813. His early education took place at the Utica High School. From Utica Dana went to Yale College in 1830, attracted there, it is believed, by the reputation of Prof. Benjamin Silliman. He entered as a sophomore and was graduated in 1833. In his senior year he asked for the position of instructor of midshipmen in the United States Navy. The appointment came, and he reported for service aboard the United States ship of the line Delaware, commanded by Capt. Henry E. Ballard. The vessel sailed Aug. 14, 1833, with Dana as instructor of mathematics. Cherbourg, Gibraltar, Genoa, Leghorn, Florence, Naples, the islands of the Mediterranean, and Greece were visited, and finally the home passage was made, and New York was reached Dec. 10, 1834. The ascent of Mount Vesuvius left its impress on Dana's mind, for he wrote an account of it for The American Journal of Science, and this was "the first of a long series of communications from his pen, by which this journal was enriched." In after years, when he visited the Hawaiian Islands, he formulated his studies on volcanoes and geological phenomena.

Dana now became Prof. Silliman's assistant in the chemical laboratory at New Haven. The duties were not onerous and there was opportunity for study. There were fair collections which could be examined. It was during this period that Dana produced his treatise on mineralogy, which work was to be augmented and revised at intervals during the remainder of his life. Soon came Dana's greatest opportunity, his appointment to the United States exploring expedition which, under the command of Capt. Wilkes, investigated the coasts and islands of the Pacific Ocean between 1838 and 1842. The President of the Johns Hopkins University is among the first who gives due credit to John N. Reynolds, who was the true projector of this expedition. "His name was dropped out of the roll of famous Americans, or, strictly speaking, it has never been there, and yet he deserves commemoration because for a decade or more he was indefatigable in promoting this great naval undertaking." In 1828 Reynolds addressed the Speaker of the House on the subject of a naval expedition for purposes of exploration in the Pacific Ocean and South Sea. Constantly rebuffed, he never lost courage. Finally the scientific men of the country took up the subject, and at last the Government consented to send out an expedition, (1838.) There was some discussion as to the choice of a commander, and finally Lieut. Charles Wilkes was selected. How Dana became a member of the expedition is not exactly known. It is probable that it was due to Dr. Asa Gray. Dana in 1836 received a visit from Reynolds, and was urged by Reynolds to accept the situation. He gave no definite answer, but later accepted the position of a general scientific expert when asked to do so by Asa Gray. Julian Hawthorne in his biography of Nathaniel Hawthorne tells us that his father wanted to go as "historiographer." Dana's ship was the Peacock, and he was the "mineralogist." The author gives the details of the expedition, the route of the ship, and all the necessary information. Dana's own correspondence and Wilkes's volume furnish the data, but many new letters are added. Most interesting are those addressed to Asa Gray and to members of the Dana family.

On his return, Dana at once began that work descriptive of the researches. In the Washington of rather more than half a century ago books of standard science may be said, in a measure, to have had no existence. There was no Smithsonian, no great public library to be consulted. There were obstacles and annoyances to which the scientific corps were exposed in fulfilling the duties of that publication with which they were charged. Congress was narrow-minded, and adopted "a benighted policy in respect to publication." Certain members of the Library Committee of Congress wanted that only "the discoveries" should be published. Capt. Wilkes showed an inclination to follow instructions in their narrowest interpretation. Here is what seems to be an amusing incident to-day, but one which must have horrified the scientific corps of the expedition:

> For example, he (Wilkes) objected to the recognition of European names for the zoophytes and to Dana's thorough recasting, in the light of his own researches, of the classification of genera and species. Dana appealed to Tappan, who reluctantly yielded the point in dispute and gave free scope to the author, but it was not brought to this conclusion until he received Dana's downright refusal to go on with his duties unless the stringency was relaxed.

Some of the correspondence between Tappan and Dana, at the time, [illegible] interested. "I think you shall not trouble with the settling," writes Mr. Tappan; and Dana writes to Asa Gray: "It has been said that some of the Congressmen will, or may, object to the book on the ground of the matter not appearing to be of the expedition's collection—'too complete!'" But for all Wilkes's quarterdeck ideas of science, Dana held him in the highest respect, and wrote to Gray that "the navy does not contain a more daring explorer or driving officer."

In 1844, some months after his return from the Pacific, Prof. Dana married, and after that New Haven became his permanent abode. In time he was a professor at Yale, and his inaugural address is of Feb. 18, 1856. The duties of the position might have been engrossing, but his energy and industry were unsurpassed. He supervised The American Journal of Science, and here his task was endless. As an author his work was continuous. "The three great reports, the successive editions of the 'Mineralogy,' the 'Manual of Geology,' the smaller 'Geology,' and later the works on 'Volcanoes and Coral Islands,' besides numerous contributions to the current journals, are the proofs of his unceasing industry." All this told told, however, on the man, and from time to time Dana broke down under the strain. In 1859 he went to Europe, and was in Switzerland in 1860. After 1880 he was compelled to seek temporary release from college duties, and in 1890 he relinquished them.

Mr. Daniel C. Gilman would have left much that is vague in relation to Dana had he not given us in an admirable manner an insight into what were the religious convictions of the subject of his memoir. Dana was little inclined "toward denominational tenets, or inclined to philosophical and ecclesiastical discussions. * * * No one was ever admitted to his intimacy, on shipboard or on land, as a visitor to his family, or as a correspondent, without discovering the simplicity, the honesty, and the beauty of his Christian character." It must be remembered that forty years ago science occupied the place of lower importance in colleges. Doctrinaires looked on science at first with indifference, then with apprehension. It was rank heresy to doubt the meaning of "day" as interpreted by the Scriptures. It was twenty-four hours, nor more nor less. If there were marine fossils, they taught of the universal deluge. All nature's cataclysms came about when Adam ate apples, and the first earthquake followed the crucifixion. One minister said, according to Dana, "that if it was believed that animals died before Adam's fall, the Bible all goes to naught." Dana's comment was: "Funny, that the sin of Adam should have killed those old trilobites." Dana, with due reverence to his Maker, took the attitude of an uncompromising defender of science. Slowly but surely we are conscious to-day that save for the narrow-minded there can be nothing dangerous in study, no matter what is the topic. Nevertheless, the President of Johns Hopkins University quotes from a religious journal of long-continued authority this passage, printed some two years ago: "Science is the slave of the lamp to the Aladdin of materialism." "Dana was never afraid of the truth, never afraid of inquiry, never afraid to abandon or to modify his previous opinions if his reason was convinced."

Honored and beloved, certain to hold a high place in the ranks of America's leading men of science, James Dwight Dana died April 14, 1895, when he was eighty-two years old.

The President of the Johns Hopkins University has filled the task of biographer in the very best manner. The style of the writing is distinguished for its clearness and impressiveness, and the details of Dana's life are carefully presented. In a graceful preface, acknowledgments are made to the assistance given the writer from many authoritative sources.

Kaiser Wilhelm's Contribution to a Book.

Watson R. Sperry, at one time editor of The Evening Post of this city, and afterward editor and owner of The Wilmington (Del.) News, but who has long been living in Dresden, writes from Dresden to a recent number of The Wilmington News:

> "William II. has just made an interesting contribution to a book which is in course of preparation by a Leipsic publisher, and which is to be called the 'Golden Book of the German People at the End of the Century.' This is what the German Emperor writes:
>
> "'By God's grace is the King: therefore also he is responsible only to the Lord alone. He is permitted to choose his way and his works only under this point of view. This terribly heavy responsibility, which the King bears for his people, gives to him also a claim upon the loyal co-operation of his subjects. Therefore every one of the people must be penetrated with a conviction that he for himself is co-responsible (mitverantwortlich) for the welfare of the fatherland.
>
> "'WILHELM I. R.'"
>
> "'Mitverantwortlich' is a difficult word to understand as it is used by the Emperor. It evidently does not mean 'co-responsible' in the sense of equally or likewise responsible to God with the King, because the Emperor's proposition is that the King alone is chosen by God, and is therefore answerable to God. It probably means that all the people are responsible as compared with each other, each in his own station and degree, for the welfare of the Fatherland, and that this joint responsibility of the people is in a sense taken up by and concentrated in the person of the King, who is answerable to God both for himself and also for all the people. The King alone is responsible to God and the King is responsible to no one but to God; but, by virtue of thus being chosen by God as King, the King has the right to claim and to expect that all the people will cheerfully and helpfully go along the way which the King, under his sense of a special selection by God and of his personal responsibility to God, may point out."

*THE LIFE OF JAMES DWIGHT DANA, SCIENTIFIC EXPLORER, MINERALOGIST, GEOLOGIST, ZOOLOGIST, PROFESSOR OF YALE UNIVERSITY. By Daniel C. Gilman, President of the Johns Hopkins University. With illustrations. New York: Harper & Brothers.

JULIA WARD HOWE.

Her Reminiscences, Amplified, Now Ready in Book Form.*

When it was announced some little time ago that these reminiscences were about to appear, the general feeling was that they would be found unusually interesting. As is well known, portions of the volume came out in The Atlantic for the current year, and were found to be, as had been expected, very charming, and they are even more so now, on the appearance of the completed work. Covering so long a period—nearly eighty years—and touching so wide a circle—the fashionable life of New York in its best set in her early days, and later, meeting intimately the literary, philanthropic, artistic, and musical people, not only of Boston, but of all parts of the world—the record of a life filled to the brim with so many and such absorbing interests could hardly fail to attract and hold the attention of most of us.

Mrs. Howe's style is charming, possessing, as she does, a strong underlying sense of humor, so that she can appreciate and tell a good story, even though partly directed against herself. Then, too, her life, which has not been without its great trials, has, on the whole, been a remarkably happy one. Another great charm—common, indeed, to all autobiography—apart from the personality and life history of its writer—is the new light thrown upon the celebrities met and known more or less intimately. The point of view being so unlike, we get varying impressions of people and places, and from numerous such recorded impressions get remarkably accurate composite photographs of the men and women of a past age. Mrs. Howe, whom, by the way, Dr. Holmes used to call "Madame Comment," first rapidly reviews our closing century, which she thinks pre-eminently worthy of a record:

> It has seen the culmination of prophecies, the birth of new hopes, and a marvelous multiplication both of the ideas which promote human happiness and of the resources which enable man to make himself master of the world. * * * To attain instantaneous communication with our friends across oceans and through every continent; to command locomotion whose swiftness changes the relations of space and time; to steal from nature her deeper secrets, and to make disease itself the minister of cure; to compel the sun to keep for us a record of scenes and faces, of the great shows and pageants of time, of the perishable forms which charm and beauty which deserves to remain in the world's possession—these are some of the achievements of our nineteenth century. Even more wonderful than these may we esteem the moral progress of the race, the decline of political and religious enmities, the growth of good-will and natural understanding between nations, the waning of popular superstition, the spread of civic ideas, the recognition of the mutual obligations of classes, the advancement of woman to dignity in the household and efficiency in the State—all this our century has seen and approved.

Mrs. Howe having contributed very materially toward the success of many of these latter movements—those helping on the moral welfare of our race—it is particularly appropriate at the end of the century to see just what her efforts have been which alone would give these reminiscences great value were they not so interesting in themselves.

Julia Ward was born in New York in May, 1819, coming of good old American ancestry. Her father was of Rhode Island birth; his grandfather, Gov. Samuel Ward of Rhode Island, was a member of the First and Second Continental Congresses; a son, Mrs. Howe's grandfather, was a Lieutenant Colonel in the Revolutionary War, and her grandmother on the Ward side was a daughter of Gov. Greene of Rhode Island, while Mrs. Howe's own mother was a grand-niece of Gen. Francis Marion.

Mrs. Howe's earliest recollection is "of a fine house on the Bowling Green, a region of high fashion in those days. * * * Our favorite resort was the Battery, where the flagstaff used in the Revolution was still to be seen. The fort at Castle Garden had already been converted into a pleasure resort, where fireworks and ices might be enjoyed."

Mrs. Ward's brothers were pupils at the famous Round Hill school; her mother, who had been prominent in society, inherited from her mother "a taste for intellectual pursuits. She was especially fond of poetry. * * * One of her own poems was printed in a periodical of her own time, and preserved in Griswold's 'Female Poets of America.'" Mrs. Ward, who married at sixteen, died in the twenty-seventh year of her age, the blow being so severe that Mr. Ward sold the beautiful Bowling Green house, with new furniture which had been ordered for his wife and never uncovered, the family removing to Bond Street, then the upper extremity of New York City.

It would be most interesting to linger over these early New York days—the school life; the early musical stars the young girl heard—Malibran, then known as Signorina Garcia; Mrs. Wood, whose voice "possessed a liquid and fluent flexibility quite unlike the curious staccato and tremolo effects so much in favor to-day." A little later, however, the religious people of the time set their forces against the drama in every form. The destruction by fire of the first Bowery theatre and of a well-known theatre in Richmond, Va., was followed by sermons which reflected severely upon the frequenters of such wicked places, both sad events being called judgments upon the wickedness both of the theatre and of its patrons.

The second chapter is devoted to literary New York—to Robert Sands, the author of "Yamoden"; his sister Julia, who, having written a biographical sketch of her brother, was spoken of as "a literary woman," as well as to William Cullen Bryant, Fitz-Greene Halleck, and Charles King, who edited a daily paper, The New York American, in which Mrs. Howe's early ventures appeared. Mr. King, who afterward became President of Columbia College, and his brother James, Mr. Ward's junior partner, were sons of the well-known Rufus King, whom Mrs. Howe also remembers. She also frequently met Prof. Anthon, Lorenzo De Ponte, Washington Irving, and many others equally well known; writing also of the usages of society in those early days, the chapter on the latter being most interesting. Silver forks were used only on state occasions. "My father sometimes admonished my maternal grandmother not to put her knife into her mouth. In her youth every one used the knife in this way." The ladies of this period wore, both Winter and Summer, finely embroidered white cambric gowns, and their morocco slippers, pelisses, often of rose pink or blue, were worn in cold weather. Mrs. Howe remembers Mrs. Astor's describing the charming appearance of two brides, twin sisters, who appeared at church "dressed in pelisses of white merino, trimmed with chinchilla, with caps of the same fur."

Dr. Cogswell, coming to pass some months with the Ward family, became interested in the little Julia, and helped her with her studies, particularly with her German. Mr. Ward was a very wealthy man for that time, and had a fine house containing a spacious and well-filled art gallery, and his eldest son, Samuel, returning from Europe, bringing with him a fine library, a study was added whose walls were entirely filled by the collection. Mrs. Howe says:

> I lived, indeed, much in my books, and my sphere of thought was a good deal enlarged by the foreign literature, German, French, and Italian, with which I became familiar. * * * My brother * * * often arranged musical parties at our house, at which trios of Beethoven, Mozart, and Schubert were given. His wit, social talent, and literary taste opened a new world to me, and enabled me to share some of the best results of his long residence in Europe.

Mrs. Howe says that her father's influence went far, in the financial troubles which followed Andrew Jackson's refusal to renew the charter of the Bank of the United States, toward keeping New York from following the example of several other States in becoming bankrupt and repudiating the obligations incurred by their bonds. Mr. Ward even undertook that his firm should negotiate with English houses a loan to carry New York over this period, which was successfully done.

Mr. Ward's death took place when Mrs. Howe was in her twenty-first year, and occurring at a time when he was involved in large transactions, which had to be closed at a great loss, the fortune he was able to leave his children was not large.

A succeeding chapter is devoted to Sam Ward, as he was generally called—Mrs. Howe's eldest brother—who married the eldest daughter of the Astor family, Mrs. Howe, still Miss Ward, and one of her sisters being among the bridal party. In describing the festivities which followed this, she gives us a pleasant glimpse into the New York society of that day.

In 1841 the Wards passed the Summer in a cottage near Boston, where Longfellow and Charles Sumner were among their intimate friends. The latter often spoke of the wonderful results in the case of Laura Bridgman, the result being that a party was formed to visit the Perkins Institution.

> Dr. Howe was absent when we arrived. * * * Mr. Sumner, looking out of the window, said, "Oh, here comes Howe on his black horse!" I looked out also and beheld a noble rider on a noble steed. The acquaintance thus formed rapidly developed into love and marriage with one of whom Mr. Sanborn has written: "It has fallen to my lot to know, both in youth and in age, several of the most romantic characters of our century, and among them one of the most romantic was certainly the hero of these pages. That he was indeed a hero the events of his life sufficiently declare."

Dr. Howe was his wife's senior by a score of years, but the marriage was an extremely happy one. Mrs. Howe tells us that a full biography of the great philanthropist will be published later by his children; in the meantime his best monument is the successful efforts he made toward obtaining

> For the blind, an education which would render them self-supporting; for the idiot, the training of his poor and maimed capabilities; for the insane and the criminal, the watchful and redemptive tutelage of society. In the world as he would have had it, there should have been neither paupers nor outcasts.

Mrs. Howe's marriage was followed by a tour of Europe, where—both from Dr. Howe's fame, and having good letters—they met every one worth meeting. Returning to Boston in 1844, they at once took a prominent part in all the movements of the day, Dr. Howe sharing the educational views of Horace Mann and the political convictions of Charles Sumner. Mrs. Howe reminds us of the change between her position as "a family idol and the superior young lady of an admiring circle to that of a wife overshadowed by the splendor of her husband's reputation. * * * But the change from my life of easy circumstances and brilliant surroundings to that of the mistress of a suite of rooms in the Institution for the Blind at South Boston was much greater."

Space will allow no more references to a book which is in so great a measure the record of our National progress for the last fifty years. It will be found of the most unusual interest. One can only hurriedly refer to Mrs. Howe's connection with the anti-slavery movement, the troubled days of the war, the circumstances connected with the composition and rapidly growing popularity of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," her impressions of the celebrated people she met, her journeyings, children, and more intimate friends, a woman's peace crusade, Santo Domingo and the Samana Bay Company, the woman's suffrage movement, her club life, and especially the Boston Radical Club and the Concord School of Philosophy—to name a few only of her many interests—vivid accounts of all of which will be found in this volume of 450 pages. The book, too, is well printed and fully illustrated, the pictures adding very materially to its general interest, and is one no lover of good biography can afford to miss.

*REMINISCENCES, 1819-1899. By Julia Ward Howe. With portraits and other illustrations. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The Riverside Press. 1899. $3.50.

1899

HAPGOOD'S "LINCOLN."

The Book That So Many Readers Are Writing to Us About.

Mr. Norman Hapgood is before the public with a "Life of Lincoln" which will challenge the attention of all thoughtful readers and students of our history. The biographer has brought to his task a rare combination of qualities—a faith in things American which is untinged with provinciality or conceit, a broad and intelligent sympathy with those democratic ideas of which Lincoln is the chief exponent, an undeviating sincerity of purpose, a strong yet subdued reverence for his subject, and a sure and discriminating appreciation of the most representative of all American characters. There is everywhere a firm and unpretentious desire to show us the true Lincoln, unvarnished and undecorated, to select not those details which are exemplary, but those which are characteristic—the homely countenance and the homely wisdom, the stalwart figure and the stalwart purposes, the patience, the gentleness, the humor, the melancholy. How Abraham Lincoln was in these and in many other things, those who know the odor of his own soil can best appreciate. Mr. Hapgood accepts Lincoln just as he was, not wishing him other than he was; and by his scrupulous avoidance of sentimentality and cant he brings home to us the true dignity and worth of the American character. The age when even thoughtful Americans could not speak of America without making the eagle spread his wings and scream is past; and since then we have been duly belabored by the cultivated folk, who tell us that we are materialistic, morally corrupt, and intellectually insignificant. Mr. Hapgood deserves attention as one of those writers who teach us how much there is in which, as Americans, we may still take an honest pride.

The story of Lincoln's life is so familiar in its outlines that we need not repeat it here. We may better call attention to some of the distinctive features of the present book. Chief of these is perhaps the abundance of anecdotes told of or by Lincoln, and of his sayings and repartees. Speaking of biographical materials Mr. Hapgood remarks: "Nothing compares in value with Lincoln's own words, and the two volumes of his papers and correspondence are worth all that has been written about him." Lincoln, politician though he was, rarely spoke or wrote merely for effect, and his words have won their way into the heart of the American people. Mr. Hapgood has selected from these materials with great skill. Could anything be more characteristic than the simplicity and dignity of the following: "In one of his dreams he [Lincoln] was in a great assembly, where the people made a lane to let him pass. 'He is a common-looking fellow,' said one of them. 'Friend,' replied Lincoln, even in his dream, 'the Lord prefers common-looking people; that is why He made so many of them.'" How Lincoln could accomplish his object in the face of obstacles that to the precisian or the pedant would have proved insurmountable is illustrated by an anecdote of the Black Hawk war, when Lincoln held a Captain's commission. "His technical knowledge was naturally slight. Marching with a front of over twenty men he wished to go through a gate. 'I could not,' he says himself, 'remember the proper word of command for getting my company endwise, so that it could get through the gate; so, as we came near the gate, I shouted: "This company is dismissed for two minutes, when it will fall in again on the other side of the gate."'" And his strong common sense is shown by an answer of his to Secretary Seward, who, but for the personal loyalty which he learned to feel toward Lincoln, would have proved on more than one occasion a brilliant troublemaker. The Secretary came into the Cabinet meeting one day in great perplexity. Should the Government try to draw Spain into an alliance, or should it cultivate the support of the abolitionists who sympathized with Santo Domingo, then at war with Spain? The President was reminded of a conversation between two negroes in Tennessee. "One was a preacher and the other an erring brother. 'Dar are,' said Josh the preacher, 'two roads befo' you, Joe; be careful which ob dem you take. Narrow am de way dat leads straight to destruction; but broad am de way dat leads right to damnation.' Joe opened his eyes and exclaimed, 'Josh, take which road you please; I shall go troo de woods.' 'I am not willing,' concluded the President, 'to assume any new trouble or responsibilities at this time, and shall therefore avoid going to the one place with Spain or with the negro to the other, but shall take to the woods. We will maintain an honest and strict neutrality.'" It is significant that one of Mr. Hapgood's chapters is entitled "The New President's Tact." Regarding what Mr. Hapgood has to say of Lincoln as a politician, if we understand his position right, it is that there are wire-pullers and wire-pullers—that one such may be great and good and another feeble and narrow.

Mr. Hapgood says little of Lincoln's foes in the South, but much more concerning his enemies in the North. In doing so the biographer again shows a true scent for character. The real nobility of Lincoln appears less in his consideration for the representatives of a lost cause than in his attitude toward those of his own cause who sneered or cursed because he did not accept their valuable advice. The appointment of Stanton, who had treated Lincoln with the bitterest contempt, to the Secretaryship of War ranks among the most magnanimous acts in political history; yet it is only one of many that show what a wonderful power the President had for forgiving his enemies. It is deeds like this that show Lincoln as one of the supremely noble souls, whose story inspires posterity forever. We cannot thank too much those few biographers, of whom Mr. Hapgood is one, who have sought above all things to give us the true and intensely human Lincoln, who have left rough and unpolished the statue that is to stand on so lofty a pedestal. Such a figure can never become petty or inane. It must remain forever majestic and awe-inspiring.

Some eight or nine months ago Mr. Hapgood remarked concerning biographies: "There are two kinds of biography that I find especially of value. The first is written by friends who knew the man intimately; the second is by those who are sufficiently removed from the man in point of time to judge him dispassionately." In the case of Lincoln, Herndon's "Life" is the best representative of the former class; while in the latter class we think the first place may be claimed for Mr. Hapgood's biography. Born since the close of the civil war, and writing after the Spanish war, Mr. Hapgood is at a sufficient distance to see things in perspective. Having resided in several parts of the country, he is unusually free from sectional prejudice. Perhaps he will appear to Southern readers not always to be entirely appreciative of the Southern point of view; yet we believe that in this respect he will be regarded as a decided improvement on most of his predecessors. And he has probably distanced all predecessors in the skill with which he has estimated the political significance of Lincoln: the man who, rising out of the heart of the people, understood the heart of the people; who guided the people in what was, since the framing of the Constitution, their darkest hour; who highly resolved that the dead should not have died in vain, and that Government of the people, by the people, and for the people should not perish from the earth. All patriots should read Mr. Hapgood's book. HENRY B. HINCKLEY.

TOMMY & GRIZEL

J. M. BARRIE has recently completed the novel upon which he has been at work for several years. It will be published in *Scribner's Magazine* beginning with the first issue of the new volume (the *January Scribner*) —illustrated by PARTRIDGE.

J. M. BARRIE
Author of "The Little Minister," "Sentimental Tommy," etc.

Tommy and Grizel is not merely BARRIE'S latest novel. It is his masterpiece. It is one of the greatest works of fiction of late years.

The January Scribner's, containing the first chapters, is now ready. Price 25 cents.

Send your address for the full prospectus for 1900, in small book-form with illustrations in color by Yohn, Clark, Christy, and Ernest Seton-Thompson.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE PRICE $3 A YEAR 25 CENTS A NUMBER CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS NEW YORK

Quaritch's Career.

A man whom all the book world knew as Quaritch, so that the name had almost become an institution, died in London last Sunday. THE NEW YORK TIMES has already printed an outline of his career, but some fuller details will interest readers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW. Born in Worbis, Prussia, April 23, 1819, the son of a military officer, Bernard Quaritch became fatherless and practically friendless in his ninth year. From 1834 to 1839 he served a five years' apprenticeship with a bookseller in Nordhausen, Prussia, going in the latter year to a publisher in Berlin. Being determined to enter the old book trade, he came in April, 1842, to London, and was employed by Henry George Bohn for two years. In 1844 he went to Paris for a year's employment in a French house. Returning to Bohn for two years more, he left him finally in April, 1847, and commenced business for himself as an agent at 68 Great Russell Street, London, with a capital of about £70. Owing to a dispute that arose between Bohn and himself, he changed his office and took a small shop in October, 1847, at 16 Castle Street, Leicester Square, at a weekly rent of 16s., but with a reduced capital of £10. In Castle Street his industry and business aptitude produced marvelous results, and he soon developed from a stallkeeper selling penny books into one of the leading second-hand booksellers of London. He did a little publishing and dealt also in the retail of new English books and imported new French books, carrying on, in fact, the bookselling business in all its branches, but the old and rare book trade especially.

As a dealer in rare books he printed in Castle Street, between April, 1847, and March, 1860, 157 catalogues. In March, 1860, he transferred his business to 15 Piccadilly, and his commercial relations began to extend over all parts of the world, his dealing with the United States being particularly active, supplying with rare and important books all our principal libraries and a host of private collectors, including James Lenox, Henry C. Murphy, John Carter Brown, and others. In 1875 he began sending to this country for sale at auction consignments of books, and continued doing so at irregular intervals until his death. A controversy with the Custom House in 1879 as to certain reissues of old books which he included in his consignments caused much sensation at the time, Quaritch publishing in defense of his position an open "Letter to General Starring," Special Agent of the United States Treasury in Europe. Probably a quarter of the rare books in American public and private collections in 1879 had passed through his hands; at this time of writing, twenty years later, it may be said that over one-half of the most valuable books here were at one time and another in his possession. More than a third of the best things in Brayton Ives's splendid library, sold in 1891, were secured, for example, from Quaritch. It will be seen from this that his relations to American book collecting were peculiarly important. He sent over in 1890 for exhibition and sale a wonderful collection of book rarities, but the principal items of value, including the Psalter of 1459, went back to Europe unsold.

Even at the English sales of the fifties, Quaritch's name was one to reckon with; a little later he was the acknowledged leader at all London and Continental book auctions, and most of the collections that were disposed of privately came to him. Name, if you will, the chief sales abroad from 1860 to 1890—the Charlemont, the Daniel, the Perkins, the Tite, the Laing, the Dibdin, the Sunderland, the Hamilton Palace, the Jersey, the Ives, the Beckford, the Towneley, the Huth, the Sunderland, the Ashburnham, the Libri, the Bancroft, the Crawford, the Lenox, the Hoe, the Brayton Ives, the Corser, the Cracherode, the Grenville, the Rosebery, the Spencer, the Heber, the Perkins, the Sykes, the Stowe, the Wodhull, the Roxburghe, the Bedford, the Stanley, the Bridgewater, the Blandford, the Sussex, the Althorp, the Devonshire, the Roger Wilbraham, the Stanley of Alderley, the Hibbert

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 23, 1899.

IS THE CHRISTMAS SPIRIT DECAYING?

An examination of the Christmas numbers of our leading magazines seems to show that something of the Christmas feeling is fast departing. The December issues generally have more or less claim to being special numbers, insomuch as they all have attractive covers, and many of them illustrations in colors. The December Century, for instance, is a noteworthy number, but so was that for November. This month's issue contains very little of the old-fashioned Christmas literature; or, in fact, comparatively little that can claim to express the Christmas spirit at all, attractive though its contents certainly are.

Ten or fifteen years ago conditions were quite different. A single glance at the December magazines was all that was necessary to understand the seasonableness of their contents. And in those days, as the Christmas season approached, how freely we indulged ourselves in the purchase of magazine after magazine not regularly seen, because of the Christmas spirit sure to be found between the covers, a feeling which accorded so well with our own feelings.

Is this very apparent change in Christmas literature due, in any measure, to the fact that the December magazines really appear in November, thus, perhaps, losing part of their effectiveness? But as they have always come out thus early, this can hardly be the reason. It may be simply because we are growing older and losing our capacity for illusions, but each year there seems to be less and less Christmas display in the shops. Where are the long tables which used to fill the shops, loaded down with gifts to tempt the holiday shopper? And the attractive window displays—not those ordinarily seen, but those which somehow suggested so vividly the rapidly approaching 25th of December.

There is also a great apparent decrease in the number of jolly-looking people, with tired but happy faces, and arms full to overflowing with bundles, they would not think of carrying at any other season. Surely we all remember how these shoppers, who created a sort of friendly atmosphere all around them, used to crowd the cars, boats, and trains at this season of the year—when most of the public conversation one heard centred around "What shall I give——" and the first question friends asked each other on meeting was whether they had finished their Christmas shopping. The Christmas spirit used to be apparent, too, in the very interested air with which one package-laden individual looked at others who were equally burdened; the whole scene, the shops, the streets, the people, producing a certain friendly feeling—the real Christmas spirit of love and goodwill toward all men.

There are, certainly, a great many Christmas gifts exchanged at the present time, but it would almost seem that, even into this beautiful custom there has crept a sort of materialism—a commercial spirit. We often feel that there is too much of the give-and-take feeling, the balancing of values, and the idea that gifts must be sent because received; until what should be considered a beautiful custom becomes simply a necessary task.

Possibly the very decay of our old-time Christmas literature may have a more or less intimate connection with our growing materialism. The natural law of demand and supply is no doubt the chief factor in determining the selection of what should be chosen to make up the contents of the Christmas number. Have we then grown too worldly wise, too sophisticated, too thoroughly imbued with the materialism which in so great a measure characterizes our century end to enjoy the simple stories which used to fill the Christmas numbers?

Possibly it may be said that the Christmas stories have all been told; that nothing new remains to be said. But if we were to allow that such is the case, some one might suggest that all the love stories which could be planned have been chronicled; that stories of adventure by land or sea, stories of war in all its ofttimes telling—in fact, that the short story in all its phases has been completely written out. Fortunately, one condition is as little true as the other, and it is not because it is no longer to be found that we have to bemoan the passing of the Christmas story. No, it cannot be that such stories are no longer possible in fresh, interesting guise—for surely we are willing to go so far as that assertion would indicate. The reason must be that either those who write or those who choose what should be offered to read at this season have decided that we no longer care for the simple Christmas story.

As we write, a long list of the world's great Christmas books and the simpler tales that used to fill our magazines passes through our minds. First are Dickens's Christmas books, which, being masterpieces, are as fresh and delightful to-day as when first written. Next come the essays on "Christmas," "Christmas Eve," "Christmas Day," and "The Christmas Dinner" in Irving's "Sketch Book." The list might be indefinitely extended, but we are suddenly reminded that our plaint of the decay of the Christmas feeling is an old, old one, by the following lines by which Irving's first Christmas sketch is headed:

But is old, old, good old Christmas gone? Nothing but the hair of his good, gray old head and beard left? Well, I will have that, seeing I cannot have more of him.

Let us then content ourselves with what we have, and, deciding that the fault lies in ourselves and not in any real decline of the Christmas spirit, take to ourselves the lessons taught by Stevenson's Christmas sermon, which for beauty of language and strong ethical value it would be hard to equal. Certainly when we remember the desperate physical conditions under which this beautiful sermon was written, we should find new interest and beauty in its message. And, indeed, where or how could we find nobler words in which to wish our readers the merry Christmas all of us desire to pass than in the following extract from an essay, the reading of which would prove more valuable to us than many of the actual sermons we may hear on Christmas morning:

Dissatisfaction with our life's endeavor springs in some degree from dullness; we require higher tasks because we do not recognize the height of those we have. * * * To be honest, to be kind, to earn a little and to spend a little less, to make upon the whole a family happier for his presence, to renounce, when that shall be necessary, and not be embittered, to keep a few friends, but these without capitulation—above all, on the same grim condition, to keep friends with himself—here is a task for all that a man has of fortitude and delicacy. * * * But Christmas is not only the mile mark of another year. * * * it is a season, from all its associations, whether domestic or religious, suggesting thoughts of joy. A man dissatisfied with his endeavors is a man tempted to sadness. * * * It is well he should be condemned to this fashion of the smiling face. Noble disappointment, noble self-denial, are not to be admired, not even to be pardoned, if they bring bitterness. It is one thing to enter the kingdom of heaven maimed, another to maim yourself and remain without. And the kingdom of heaven is of the childlike, of those who are easy to please—who love and who give pleasure— * * * If your morals make you dreary, depend upon it, they are wrong. I do not say, "give them up," for they may be all you have; but conceal them like a vice, lest they should spoil the lives of better and simpler people. * * * There is an idea abroad among moral people that they should make their neighbors good. One person I have to make good—myself. But my duty to my neighbor is much more nearly expressed by saying that I have to make him happy, if I may.

If we carry out to the best of our ability the lessons above taught, may we not find that both we and our friends and neighbors are passing the merriest sort of a Christmas? It is not so much the cost of a gift, but the spirit in which it is offered, which lends to it its chief value, and our best contribution toward a joyous Christmastide would be first to make ourselves happy and then do what we can to add to the joyousness of all about us.

QUARITCH.

When Bernard Quaritch died in London on Sunday, Dec. 17, there passed from the bibliographical world probably the most remarkable man that ever entered it. Coming into the world of rare books a mere errand boy, he left it the prince of book sellers, having revolutionized the trade, which he made a profession, and having encouraged the gathering of books to an astonishing degree. What were the book dealers of preceding centuries compared to him? They were almost nobodies—dull, worthy gentlemen. He was even greater than Stevens, who continued the work, was brilliant; Sabin, who chiefly labored in the same field, was splendidly industrious. But Rich, Stevens, and Sabin handled only American books—Quaritch bought and sold rarities in every department of literature. As for men like Payne, Bodd, Thorpe, Lilly—mediocrities were they. Hills was the only man of latter days that approached him. The foreign booksellers—Morgand, Maisonneuve, Rosenthal, and the rest—need hardly be mentioned when his name is discussed. He was easily the peer of men so brilliantly and tenaciously commonplace.

For well nigh half a century he had borne his title of "The Napoleon of the Book Trade," and no title ever described its holder better. Historians have not yet made up their minds whether Napoleon Bonaparte exercised, all told, an influence for good or evil in the world. We know what he did and how he did it, but we may not be sure whether it was worth doing. In the same way there may be a difference of opinion as to whether Quaritch did good by turning the traditions of the book business upside down. He defeated his opponents on that field of battle, the auction room, and after his victories naturally dictated his own terms. Book collectors might object to those terms, but they had to accept them. Some of them—or their heirs—afterward blessed "The Napoleon" for raising prices on everything that is rare and curious and beautiful in the way of books. On the other hand, a good many of them grumbled and continue to grumble.

Andrew Lang is one of the latter class. He strongly objects to the "haute école of bibliomaniacs, the school of millionaires, royal Dukes, and Rothschilds." He wants to see again the old days when one could pick up a play of Molière's, with the author's autograph, in a fourpenny stall; when the average bookseller was blissfully unconscious of the value of his wares, and a "poor collector" was not a contradiction in terms.

It is true that Mr. Lang blames the millionaires and the Dukes for this, but he knows as well as any one that Bernard Quaritch was the fons et origo of high prices and the passing of the fourpenny stall. "Andrew of the Brindled Hair," however, like most of the other book lovers of London, admired and was a friend of Bernard Quaritch the man, though he might object to the methods of Bernard Quaritch the dealer. Therefore he blamed the Dukes and millionaires. Indeed, it is difficult to see how any one could help liking Quaritch. He was gruff with strangers, and highly sarcastic at the expense of persons who brought worthless volumes to him with the idea that they possessed great treasures. But to his friends—and these included pretty well every one who collected books in London, not to speak of those from other places—he exhibited qualities that none could do else but love and reverence.

To chat with Bernard Quaritch in his sanctum up stairs in the shop in Piccadilly was a privilege which was valued highly by those who possessed it. The old bookseller was a perfect encyclopedia of information on all subjects. In this he has been compared to Mr. Gladstone, but there was a charm about his conversation that those who knew both men declared that Gladstone lacked. Perhaps it was the added influence of the wonderful things that surrounded Quaritch in Piccadilly that gave this quality, for his room was also the room where the chief treasures in his possession were kept. There one might find the "Book of Hours" of Sir John Talbot, first Earl of Shrewsbury; there were the most precious Illuminated manuscripts, the Shakespeare folios and quartos, the Elzevir "Pastissier Français," the books which belonged to Grolier, and the bindings by Clovis Eve and Le Gascon. Who could be bored surrounded by such treasures as these? And how could the talk of their owner, who knew every detail of their histories, be dull?

This was one side of Quaritch, which showed the pleasant companion, brilliant conversationalist, and "good fellow." Quite another Quaritch was to be seen at the auction rooms, in Wellington Street, of Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge. It was there that the prince of booksellers won his victories, astonished the whole world of bibliophiles by the boldness of his bidding, and took his revenge on amateurs who had the temerity to bid against him by running the prices up sky-high on everything. All the great collectors sooner or later came to terms with him, finding that it was far cheaper to give a commission to him to buy what books they wanted than to compete with him at the sales. And therefore it was that for the last quarter of a century reports of book sales had the word "Quaritch" bracketed after the description and price of almost every lot of importance.

Mr. Quaritch was like Mr. Gladstone in other ways besides his brilliant conversational powers. He retained his vigor of body and acuteness of mind to the last. He was a man of fine physique, with a springy step, keen eye, and a kindly but sympathetic expression; a large, nearly bald head, broad chest, muscular arms, big, powerful hands—all this conveyed the impression of a man physically and intellectually strong. The impression was intensified when he began to speak, for his voice was the voice of a man who is sure of himself, who, as Kipling would say, has "found himself."

RESULTS OF INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

Mr. Ripley Hitchcock, in the current number of The Independent, presents a brief but careful essay on "In the Ninth Year of International Copyright." After introducing his subject by describing the trying condition of affairs that prevailed before the passage of the act and the many ill-omened prognostications that accompanied its early working, Mr. Hitchcock demonstrates how the International Copyright law has benefited both American publishers and authors. He also draws some interesting conclusions as to what would be the effect on the great popular American novels of the day if they were obliged to compete with pirated issues of popular English books. He says:

But before I touch upon the fact that it is the American, not foreign author, who has earned the widest popularity of late, it is logical to extract such information as may be afforded by general statistics, despite the danger of misleading inferences. From the very useful record kept by The Publishers' Weekly, we found that the number of books published in the United States each year from 1890 to 1898 was as follows:

	Total.	American Authors.		Total.	American Authors.
1890	4,559	....	1895	5,467	3,896
1891	4,665	....	1896	5,702	3,300
1892	4,962	....	1897	4,929	3,313
1893	5,134	2,803	1898	4,856	2,905
1894	4,484	2,821			

Although Mr. Hitchcock admits that these figures only show that the growth of the output of American authors and publishers has been gradual, it has been none the less a healthy growth. While the general figures are of less immediate interest than those which answer the question as to the demand for the American books which have been published, "an extraordinary answer is furnished now, at the close of a year which those who are conversant with book selling declare to be the most remarkable in the history of the American publishing business."

The public demand for "David Harum, A Story of American Life," by the lamented Edward Noyes Westcott, has caused the printing of 350,000 copies up to the third week of November. Of "Richard Carvel," by Winston Churchill, it is announced that over 200,000 copies have been printed. "When Knighthood was in Flower," by Edwin Caskeden, has long since passed the 100,000 mark, and "Janice Meredith," by Paul Leicester Ford, published only a few weeks since, has had a sale thus far of over 110,000. * * *

Before the days of copyright there were isolated successes like "Ben Hur," with its 650,000, and, in earlier years, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," with its measureless popularity, and books like "The Wide, Wide World," "The Lamplighter," "Routledge," and "The Leavenworth Case," but these are isolated cases; instances selected from a long term of years.

"It is an obvious deduction," says Mr. Hitchcock, "that the number of books sold is more significant than the number of titles published." "David Harum," "Richard Carvel," "When Knighthood Was in Flower," "Janice Meredith," and "Mr. Dooley in Peace and War," are but five titles, "but they represent a number of copies well toward the million."

As to foreign authors, Mr. Hitchcock believes that they have received their just dues. Still, the ethical significance of the law is not yet fully appreciated in America, as many suits brought for infringement of copyright indicate. And he concludes:

Certainly popular foreign authors have little to complain of in these days of keen competition on the part of publishers, and the new writers would fare better if they could persuade their English publishers or other representatives to an alert recognition of American requirements. Both "Dodo" and "Ships That Pass in the Night" were offered here in sheets, and time was not given to secure American copyrights. But since it is the effect of the copyright law upon our own bookmaking that forms my special text; the English author and his independent Canadian cousin, and the Continental author with his grievances over translations, must be dismissed in favor of a word regarding the moral influence of the adoption of international copyright. That this had some effect upon the ethical code of the average reader may be conceded, but the effect as yet is not one upon which we can pride ourselves.

"THE NIGHT BEFORE CHRISTMAS."

To seek fame in one direction and find it unexpectedly, and very often accidentally, in quite another, has been the fate of many gifted men. The Rev. Charles Lutwidge Dodgson, grave, dignified, and scholarly Oxford don, devoted to mathematics and logic throughout his long life, could never reconcile himself to accept the renown which came to "Lewis Carroll" as the author of those ingenious and delightful whimsicalities in "Alice in Wonderland," "Through the Looking Glass," "Silvie and Bruno," and "The Hunting of the Snark"—whimsicalities which showed that their creator not only was a true humorist but possessed the soul of a poet as well. In all probability Mr. Dodgson's work as a mathematician and logician will soon be forgotten, but his nonsense stories, with their delight-

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fully preposterous scenes and grotesque fancies, are sure of a permanent place in the affections of all children—including those of a larger growth. The secret of their popularity and of their hold on all our hearts he himself unwittingly has revealed to us in that beautiful verse in "Silvie and Bruno":

Say, whose is the skill that paints valley and hill,
Like a picture so fair to the sight?
That flecks the green meadow with sunshine and shadow,
Till the little lambs leap with delight?
'Tis a secret untold to hearts cruel and cold,
Though 'tis sung, by the angels above,
In notes that ring clear for the ears that can hear,
And the name of that secret is Love!

The merry Christmas season always awakens fresh reference to the name of another who also quite by accident made the whole Christian world his debtor. The secret is the same—the spirit of love and good cheer which emanates from the lines with which his name is connected, and their association with the most innocent of childhood recollections. Yet surely it was one of life's little ironies which gave to Clement C. Moore, expounder of theology and "the faith once delivered to the saints," and a man of profound learning, world-wide and enduring fame as the author of "The Visit of St. Nicholas," more familiarly called "The Night Before Christmas." No poem written by an American has had so wide a circulation or been translated into so many languages as this, yet when it appeared in print no one was more astonished than its author, and his displeasure at its publication was as great as his astonishment, for he thought it had only slight literary merit. And he was right. But the human heart beats in it, the true Christmas spirit pervades it, and it will be dear to the heart of childhood as long as children continue to hang their stockings on Christmas Eve—and may that beautiful custom never die out!

Clement Clarke Moore, who gave this old Dutch legend its poetic form, was born, (July 15, 1779,) reared, and spent practically all his days in this city. His father had a stately mansion and a large country seat on the banks of the Hudson. The house stood on a hill, where the east side of Ninth Avenue, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third Streets, now is. It commanded a magnificently extensive view of the river and the hills beyond, and the land was terraced to the water's edge. The lad was of distinguished lineage, and his father was a man of power and influence in the community, having been rector of Trinity Church, Bishop of the diocese, and President of Columbia College. From this institution Clement C. Moore was graduated in 1798, intending to adopt the sacred calling as a profession and follow in his father's footsteps, but he finally concluded to devote his life to the education of young men for the ministry. He became Professor of Greek and Oriental Literature in the Episcopal Theological Seminary, and was indefatigable in his efforts to further the interests of that institution. In 1818 he divided his heritage, and presented to the seminary the entire block bounded by Ninth Avenue, Twentieth and Twenty-first Streets, and the Hudson River, and the magnificent collection of buildings which adorn the seminary grounds to-day are a fitting monument to his unselfish dedication of himself and his wealth to the cause of religious education.

As a relaxation from his serious work Dr. Moore amused himself by writing short stories and verses for the entertainment of his children, and "The Night Before Christmas" was written to aid their jollifications while celebrating the Christmas season of 1822.

A young lady from Troy, while on a visit at the home of Dr. Moore, saw the verses, and was so pleased with them that she begged the privilege of making a copy of them to show to her friends at home. The following year, without consulting Dr. Moore, she sent the poem to the editor of The Troy Sentinel, in which paper it was first printed on Dec. 23, 1823. The pleasure with which the metric version of the old Christmas story was received and the far-reaching popularity which it immediately secured mollified the good doctor's displeasure over its publication, and its popularity has never waned in the slightest degree.

On July 10, 1863, Dr. Moore died at his Summer home at Newport, R. I., at the ripe old age of eighty-four years. He is a man of fragrant and blessed memory, of whom this community should be especially proud for his example as an upright, learned, highly estimable, and generous citizen. In the intensity of the struggle for material things which now seems to be the most powerful influence in our national life his memory doubtless would ere long be forgotten except by a select few and the religious body for which his munificence has done so much, but his place in the affections of his fellow men is secure as long as there is a pair of childish lips to murmur that happy closing line in his poetic version of the jolly old Dutch legend of "The Visit of St. Nicholas":

"Merry Christmas to all, and to all a good night."

THE EMBERS ON CHRISTMAS EVE.

We have come to be such readers that Santa Claus must surely have added a publishing house to his old-time workshop, and the stocking that will not hold a moderate-sized book is likely to lose some of its share of presents. There is an appropriateness in gifts of books or pictures at Christmas time that is the growing custom's excuse and explanation. Thought can speak to thought, soul to soul, in that way as they cannot in a muffler, a necktie, or a silver toilet article; and so the dreamer, sitting again before his fire on Christmas eve, will not be judged absurdly bookish if in the embers and curling smoke he sees the face, now of author, now of hero, now of heroine, smiling out at him, as they have smiled briefly at him from the year's "gray days and gold." What a literary company will be waiting on the hearth to welcome immortal old Santa this year when he comes stamping down!

There is no light save that of the waning fire. In its flickering feebleness each spark has mission and importance. The faint glow on the back log's further end—see it gleam dully through the smoke!—surely that, in miniature, is the lantern Janice followed on a certain remembered night. And the ashes in the foreground, what are these in the burned-out fire? Do you see among them that bit of charred paper with the writing on it? These must be letters, then. Not, indeed, love letters—for they, when burned, are burned more carefully. Perhaps the white ashes just beyond are those. Yes, the gray, filmy smoke that comes from them spells "R. B." and "Ba.," but these, where the paper is charred, are letters of some other sort—Stevenson's, we wonder? Letters nearly always find a fire at last. Hist! Quick! that spark that was gone as quickly as it came, that snap, and then the stillness—that certainly was like clash of swords in a duel. Look keenly into the darkness, whose face is that you see—Richard Carvel, Jack? Ah! Darthea, why do you dance away in a bit of flame and never note the spark? And now a dull crack breaks on the stillness, like the discharge of a modern gun on a far-off battlefield, and there's a puff of smoke that makes you think again of war. But love must have its way tonight—romance, poetry, love, for the world is tender-hearted on Christmas eve. A Babe is King.

The fire is almost out. The reindeer will soon come cantering over the roofs and the hearth must be cool for Santa. There is one last spark. It floats up the chimney as far as you can see and catches, still gleaming, in the soot. The mantel, fireplace, disappear in darkness. The strange new worlds that the glimmering fire revealed roll away into shadow land, and the men and women, loves and hates, that never were, once more never are. But the spark glows, burns, grows. For an instant the Star of Bethlehem is shining again o'er the fields of Palestine.

ONLY A LONELY MAN KNOWS.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Do you and others in the east know where books are loved? Where the author steps out from his ambush of printed pages and walks with you hand in hand, a flesh and blood friend and comrade through thick and thin?

It is not in green fields or under the skies silver tinted with latent moisture; not in the pleasant firelight, with shadows playing over laden shelves and lingering tenderly on many a plump volume. There is firelight, too, in the land where books are loved, spicy fires or pine knots, with a handful of resinous needles crackling in the blaze, or twisted desert grass and sage and grease wood with just enough of plebeian "cow chips" to recall the pungent "buffalo chip" fires of the plains and the keen, unmistakable scent of Indian encampments.

The shadows steal in and out among the trees or glide across the sand to lose themselves in the outlying circle of darkness, like stealthy Apaches.

Leagues of silence, of limitless horizon and shifting sand plains, over which the bare, brown mountains creep like sleeping pumas basking in the fierce yellow sunshine.

And heat! The purple skies swim with it and the earth below shimmers and shines till a shriveled grass blade stands up against the sky line, tree-like and mystical.

The "cities of men" are far away; here are populous cities of red clay mounds, each marking the home of a fat, patriarchal prairie dog, who will sit up at the door of his tent with his sleek, brown wife and numerous family and boldly challenge you as a trespasser.

Perhaps an antelope will show his head for a moment above some slope or a band of wild horses circle and wheel in curiosity around the unwonted visitor; but the human world is as much shut out as if it had ceased to exist. The very air seems to slumber in silver haze along the hilltops, bathing them with a wonderful, velvety softness. Lost Atlantis and the Egypt of Rameses are nearer than busy New York and Queen London.

Then with the hunger for kind and kindred comes a mighty love for books, such a passion as a miser spends on his gold or a lover on his dearest mistress; a concentration of longing and clinging affection that alone holds the heart from becoming in truth "a shadow in a land of shadows."

You have known Kipling and loved him; you have read the "Barrack-Room Ballads" with pulses stirring to their rough music; you have read the Jungle Books and cried "Good Hunting!" to Mowgli and the Seonee pack. But you have not known those songs that sing out the heart of an army till you have crept along the edge of the foothills through the clumps of cedar and shaggy juniper and stunted pine, silent as twilight and stepping like air lest a twig should snap and betray you, to watch through the gathering dusk a detachment of blue-coated troopers sitting around their campfires and singing "Soldier, Soldier," and "Danny Deever" to the accompaniment of fife and low-drawn bugle and the sough of the night wind through the trees.

You know what the full cry of the pack means, that cry which heard at midday was so terrible, foretelling the letting in of the jungle, when it comes to you over the desert with a blood-red moon passing like a rift of fire behind the inky sandhills and the giant cactus and ghostly yucca palms huddling gray and awful in the shadow-haunted valley. "Ya-i-ah! I-ah! I-ah! I-ah! Ya-e-ah! e, e, e!" it rises and swells and rolls, chopping short with vicious snaps and yells and rising again, till the whole universe is one bedlam of heart-chilling sound.

Then it stops as short as a knife thrust, and one's very breathing jars on the silence. At sunrise, when the light glints along the shaggy Yucca sabres and the Saguarros stand out huge and uncouth, capped with snowy blossoms, Gray Brother and the Pack slink like smoke wraiths across the open spaces, silently circling in some long-eared jack-rabbit destined to furnish breakfast for the pack. You call him "Good Hunting, Brother!" and his eyes laugh as he halts the merest moment till the younger ones have stopped the quarry in a thicket of Ocatias, whose pendulous blossoms are red as the fresh, wet stain on the sand below.

Your heart understands that poor boy in "To Have and To Hold" when he cries, not for homesickness or from fear of death, but for very terror of the wild, strange land around him. Miles Courtenay walks with you through the dusky pines, seeking his lost lady, the bravest, knightliest figure in American fiction for many a day.

And there is another day you can never forget; a day in April, with crapelike clouds drawn in shimmering folds across the sun, as thin as cobwebs or fairy bridal veils, not shutting out the light, but softening, subduing it, till all earth seemed a vast cathedral with the mystical incense of Spring lingering in every aisle.

There was a long day's drive before you, and you let the lines fall idly in your lap while you lost yourself with Bacon and Locke and dreamed of the Court of Elizabeth. Remembering Locke's great feudal empire, which was to be laid out in the New World with courts and camps and lordly citadels, with joust and tourney and all the Old-World splendor, you smile a little, though gravely withal, looking out over endless rolling hills coated with gray-green chaparral and dappled with little cloud-shadows and patches of tender new grass. Here was a part of the New World not in the dreams of the great English philosopher, and it has not changed one grass blade since, for all the steel-clad Spanish explorers and black-robed Franciscans that came and went and set down their thought of it on time-smoked parchment. The hills still roll away to the blue mountains that Atlas-like hold up the far-off sky; the road winds in and out, a narrow thread, between hoary old rocks and over dizzy grades skirting mountain tops and the brink of huge, silent cañons.

The wit and wisdom of Lord Verulam sparkle as freshly as they sparkled in the courts of kings, and back of the stately courtier lingers a pretty picture of the boy friend of Queen Elizabeth, the "Little Lord, Keeper of the Queen's Michaelmas Goose." But it ends sharply enough. "Whoa there! Where ye goin'? Drive right over a man on the steepest grade, would ye?" and an angry man, fairly dancing up and down on the seat of a big freight wagon, showers such compliments on womankind as would fill with music the ears of "Cynic." He steadily refuses to give one inch of the roadway, and even regards in grim silence the skillful driving which takes you around him safely on that dizzy shelf, where one false move would send horse and driver crashing into the pines a thousand feet below. You go on softly repeating Bret Harte's tale of the stage driver, and thankful for four wheels instead of one. The danger was an incident; the deep, twilit cañon, where the wind whispers strange old legends through the dusk pines is a picture in memory; but Francis Bacon and the gentle Locke are friends henceforth, comrades for many another lonely drive and many a wakeful midnight.

Only a lonely man knows the true friendliness of books. To a happy man with friends and loved ones at his fireside to give him back smile for smile and sympathy for sympathy, they can at best but make brighter hours already full of sunshine; the lonely man grasps their very soul and wrings from them all life has denied. Love and hope and friendship and the unquestioning faith of youth flame up a moment under their spell; in the cold ashes on the long-deserted hearth burn again the fires of ambition and belief. For a brief moment we are what we might have been; the soul bathes in the Fountain of Youth and steps forth all knightly as it stood in the sunrise long ago, armored with splendid dreams and visions and bearing in its hands the Grail of faith in man long since lost forever.

You may gather in city streets the wisdom of humanity, but you must go to the desert to come at the heart of books. Only a lonely man in a lonely land can weigh them at their true value.

A CACTUS FLOWER.

Orchard Ranch, Arizona, Dec. 10, 1899.

The Christmas Night.

The day is done; upon the winter air
The darkness falls with all its mystic power,
And once again for wearied hearts and glad
Breathes the deep quiet of the evening hour.

But stay—no rest to-night my spirit craves,
No slumber hastens on its mission here;
A gentle wakefulness boasts my soul
Like the soft touch of a vague presence near.

And o'er the world of nature moves a hand
Transforming all the still wild scene I love—
The woods and river, hills against the sky,
And starry watchers in the heights above.

From far away there comes the cry of sheep
To shepherds unattendant on their wrongs.
But lo! the voice is lost as to my ears,
The star-lit heavens fill with angels' songs.

Then silence folds the earth in her embrace,
Save for a stir amid the leaves upplied,
And murmurs through the trees—but the night wind
Sounds like the wailing of a little child.

Through distance great a bright gleam sends its ray,
Perchance from some low cottage window seen,
And yet beneath its glow I seem to watch
Two toil-worn figures o'er a manger lean.

It is enough. The ages melt away.
Clear breaks the light above the meadows shorn;
My own brown fields are Bethlehem's rolling plains,
To-night within my heart the Christ is born.

LEONORA S. ASHTON.

Hyde Park-on-Hudson, New York, Dec. 18, 1899.

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LONDON LITERARY LETTER.

Opinions of Current Books and Authors.

SAY REVIEWS ARE

William R. Alden.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—It is a pity that there cannot be a law requiring every man who wishes to write a book to pass an examination in Herbert Spencer's "Essay on Style" before receiving permission to publish. The number of young authors who have been wrecked on the rock of style must be enormous. They fancy that words have another office besides that of conveying ideas, and that style consists in finding some new way of arranging words. Spencer taught that there is a right way in which every sentence should be written, and that every other way of writing it is wrong. The youthful searcher after style thinks that to make words perform difficult acrobatic feats is the main object of writing, and that the more boldly an author's sentences stand on their heads, the more attractive is his style.

Mr. Bernard Capes affords a conspicuous illustration of this curious belief in the merits of word juggling, but Mr. Stephen Crane, in his last book, "Active Service," is, of the two, by far the worse offender. I greatly admire Mr. Crane's genius, and was among the first to perceive the power which he displayed in his "Red Badge of Courage." His "Active Service" is in several respects a decidedly clever book, but it is marred by his persistent effort to use words in a way that is novel. In so doing Mr. Crane not only defies reason, but he mocks at grammar. There are readers who will probably mistake Mr. Crane's eccentricities for genius, but the average reader will forget the author's story to wonder at his efforts at word juggling.

This sort of thing usually grows on a man. Mr. Capes's style was much more sane and intelligible in his first book than it is in his last; and Mr. Crane goes on steadily from bad to worse. He needs to be dealt with sharply. I am not so absurd as to fancy that I can have any influence with him, but if the majority of the critics would show him plainly that his present style is vicious, and to a certain extent vulgar, it might have some effect upon him. It would not be of the slightest consequence were Mr. Crane an ordinary man, but he is not an ordinary man. He is a writer who is capable of great things, and who, in at least one of his books, has come very near to achieving them. But if he persists in the delusion that words have some other and more important office than that of conveying ideas easily and plainly he is lost. The public will weary of him, and he himself will lose sight of substance in striving after form. I hope he may yet be saved, but after reading "Active Service" I have little expectation that he will repent and strive to enter the right path. It is easier for a drunkard to give up his habit than it is for the author who has once delivered himself over to the bondage of an artificial style to emancipate himself, and to write as a sane man should write.

***

There must be a large proportion of lunatics in England, else why would a publisher risk putting upon the market an English translation of two of the ponderous works of the notorious ex-priest Abbé Constant, who called himself "Eliphas Levi?" One of these books, the "Dogme et Rituel de la Haute Magie" formed the basis of Mme. Blavatsky's "flapdoodle"—which was the candid name under which she once spoke to me of "Isis Unveiled." It is, of course, a preposterous book, and the state of mind of the person who could have the patience to read it through would not be enviable. Doubtless the publisher of this, and another work by the same impudent charlatan, knows his public, and the chances are that his venture will be a success. If Blavatsky's "Isis Unveiled" could actually bring money both to the authors and the publisher, Eliphas Levi's rubbish, upon which Blavatsky's "theosophy" was founded, may reasonably be expected to have even a better sale.

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Miss Cholmondeley's "Red Pottage" is the success of the season among novels. Every critic praises it, and the public is buying it in spite of the war. This success is fully deserved, and it makes amends to some extent for the success of certain other authors whose books sell by the hundred thousand, although a self-respecting trunk maker would hesitate to use them.

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Mr. Haggard's "Jess" is having a fresh boom since the war broke out. It is by far the best book Mr. Haggard ever wrote, and is worth a dozen of his tales of bloodthirsty Zulus and invincible hunters. Probably it sold less extensively than his other books, for that would account for the author's return to his early Zulu style and his failure to write a successor to "Jess." I am glad that the war has benefited "Jess," and sincerely hope that Mr. Haggard will be encouraged by this unexpected success to write another novel worthy to be placed beside it.

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Mr. H. G. Wells's "Tales of Time and [illegible] Mr. Wells is a writer who is capable of great things, and who, in at least one of his books, has come very near to achieving them. But if he persists in the delusion that words have some other and more important office than that of conveying ideas easily and plainly he is lost. The public will weary of him, and he himself will lose sight of substance in striving after form. I hope he may yet be saved, but after reading "Active Service" I have little expectation that he will repent and strive to enter the right path. It is easier for a drunkard to give up his habit than it is for the author who has once delivered himself over to the bondage of an artificial style to emancipate himself, and to write as a sane man should write.

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Mr. George Gissing has published a new novel entitled "The Crown of Life." Mr. Gissing has won a place among English novelists, and to doubt his ability would be ridiculous. I confess I am unable to read his books with any pleasure, but I presume the fault is mine. I saw promise in his first book, "Democracy," and since then he has more than fulfilled that promise. I am confident that there must be some peculiarity in the man which renders him uninteresting to many people who will cheerfully acknowledge his ability as a novelist. On the other hand there are men whose opinion is worthy of the utmost respect who find Mr. Gissing's novels intensely interesting. It is the old case of the meat for one man which was poison for another. At any rate I am glad of Mr. Gissing's success, for he has won it by hard and conscientious work.

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I see that some American publisher has discovered Bernard Shaw's "Cashel Byron's Profession" and is about to publish it. I am sure that it was republished in America by the Harpers at the time it originally appeared here; but it never had any marked success and has been forgotten by nearly everybody. It is a remarkably clever book and ought to have been the novel of its year, but somehow it did not attract notice. The same fate has overtaken other clever books, and there does not seem to be any way of explaining their failure. Now that Mr. Shaw has made a name for himself, his early novel will probably be read by the very people who passed it by unnoticed when it was new. It has all the elements of a successful novel, and I hope that this time its success will be assured.

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The Stevenson Letters are, I see, to be published in two octavo volumes. I hope this means that the selections from them which were published in Scribner's Magazine were only a small proportion of them. To my mind, those letters were the most delightful of all the publications of the year; and I am looking forward with eagerness to the prospect of having two fat volumes of mainly fresh letters. The price is to be rather high—25 shillings being about the equivalent of $8—but if they contain many new letters they will be easily worth the price.

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Those odd people who find delight in writing to newspapers to say that they like or dislike certain books, have been enjoying themselves over Mr. Kipling's "Stalky" stories. Some of them think that Mr. Kipling's boys are not true to life, and others insist that they are absolutely truthful portraits. In fact, the number of men who are now understood to have been the originals of McTurk and Stalky is not only large, but is constantly increasing. Those who think that Mr. Kipling cannot draw boys truthfully simply mean that they have never met precisely the same sort of boys whom Mr. Kipling knew. It does not seem to have occurred to any one that whether the "Stalky" stories are truthful portraits of British boys, or whether they are not, is not of the slightest consequence. They are boys created by Kipling, and they are extremely interesting boys. They are quite as much alive as the average boys of an English school, and they are much more entertaining as acquaintances. Why should we require Mr. Kipling to paint the boy precisely as he is? When Zola paints the French peasant as he is we cry out that his book is an outrage on good taste. The faithful portrait of the average boy could undoubtedly be painted by Zola; but that the result would be half so edifying as the portraits that Kipling has given us no one will seriously maintain. W. L. ALDEN.

Relief From the Regular Staff.

To The New York Times' Saturday Review:

One knowing a thing well done likes to have others approve it, and I am sure all readers of your SATURDAY REVIEW will agree with your claim for the "influence of the supplement." But why did you omit all use of the column for reading critics? Amusement relieves the mind after the solid reading. "A. Z. S.'s" review of the campaign is enjoyable. I know many who have enjoyed the lovely cynicism of the average man and woman. Who was it said, "Learned and unlearned may sail the sea of ink"? What a prosiness would come o'er the spirit of THE SATURDAY REVIEW should you "decline with thanks" the effusions of those fun-loving folks! Please don't do it. Not since my boyhood days and the pages of "Obadiah Oldbuck" has any publication quite equaled your columns for critics. By the way, who was the guilty author of Obadiah? I. S. A.

New York, Dec. 10, 1899.

COLONIAL ENGLAND.

Two Volumes in the British Empire Series That Have Special Interest Now.

The first two volumes of the British Empire Series have appeared, bearing the titles "India, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, British North Borneo, Hongkong" and "British Africa." They include a series of writings, most of which were originally given as lectures in the Sunday afternoon course at South Place Institute, London, from 1895 to 1898. The purpose of these lectures was to afford trustworthy information concerning the various colonies, settlements, and countries which go to form the British Empire. These lectures were presented by colonial officials, natives, travelers, and others who possessed unusual knowledge about the various dependencies of Great Britain. In general, each address was intended to include a short account of the country prior to its annexation or incorporation, its colonial history, the effect of British connection on the country and the natives, the outlook for the future, the conditions for colonization, trade, and commerce, the State and local government, and the laws of the country. It will be seen that this information, even when epitomized, results, when put in print, in formidable volumes. The interest in the subject among the people of England is so great that there will undoubtedly be a large demand for these volumes from thousands who, in the course of military, touring, or commercial experiences have visited or contemplate visiting these outlying territories of Great Britain. Many stay-at-homes will also want to know more about these lands beyond the sea, and they will find it difficult to place their hands on more satisfactory volumes than those included in this series. They are decidedly useful, and from them American readers can glean much information. It would be unfair to select for special commendation the names of a few out of the over twoscore in the tables of contents, including as they do some of England's foremost scholars, thinkers, and travelers.

The first volume is largely devoted to a consideration of the presidencies and districts of India, for it is chiefly as mistress of India that the greatness of England is measured by foreign nations. The articles in this volume evidence at once the vastness of the physical, ethnological, and political problems which were presented to the men who have carried on the work of government of that country. These articles, though somewhat unequal in range, are all animated with first-hand knowledge and observations. They picture the countries to the reader as they exist in all the kaleidoscopic variety of life and customs. India is not so much a country as it is a small continent. Its population is not less than one-fifth of the estimated number of inhabitants of the world. There is no question but that British rule in India has been specially distinguished from all previous governments by the inestimable blessings it has conferred in security, justice, and material development. It was not the intention of the lecturers to dwell at length on the wonderful development of India in the physical and economic spheres, nor are the portions of the volume which enlarge on those features as of absorbing interest as the parts which display to us the social development of the country. In the field of education and of moral and political thought the ground was fertile and the advance has been immeasurable. Industrial enterprise, of course, has had a marvelous awakening, as the indigo, cotton manufacture, and tea cultivation all attest. Agriculture is the prevailing means of subsistence, and supports, directly or indirectly, three-fourths of the population. Over 90 per cent. of the people dwell outside of the towns, and agriculture is carried on with ancient tools and in a primitive fashion.

Interesting articles detail the features of Madras, Bombay, Sind, Bengal, Assam, the Northwest Provinces, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Burmah, the Native States, Ancient India, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, British North Borneo, and Hongkong. In this brief notice we can only give these titles and refer the reader to them for a vast quantity of information. We note three chapters which deal with the condition of women in India, and we will make a few extracts which may prove of interest. These are "Hindu Women," by Krishnaro Bholanath Divatia; "Mohammedan Women," by Mohammed Barakatullah, and "Parsee Women," by Zulirka Soraiji Cavalier. These essays from the pens of native authors are unusually fascinating and are possessed of genuine stamps of authenticity. Hindu girls as a class are practically illiterate, being taught only practical work, such as sewing and cooking. They [illegible] and [illegible] the age of ten and thirteen, their husbands being selected for them, and a marriage once contracted is indissoluble. The wife cooks the meals and takes her own meals after the husband and other members of the family have taken theirs. Polygamy is practised only in cases where no sons are born, a law being considered necessary according to the Hindu religious code, inasmuch as it is through the son that the father reaches heaven. The Hindu childless widow of the higher castes is forbidden to remarry by the laws of custom, and is a living picture of silent suffering. In the East life is looked upon as simply preparatory to a higher state of life hereafter, and Hindu women in every act of their daily life intermix religion with labor. In her domestic virtues the Hindu woman is a model for the whole world. She is a loving wife, mother, daughter, and sister. She is obedient, sympathetic, and charitable. She does not indulge in the habit of drinking or smoking. It is interesting to note that the present century has witnessed a perceptible improvement in the general condition and status of Hindu women.

The seclusion of Moslem women is universal, and in India it is considered disrespectful for Mohammedan women to walk in the streets unless advanced in years. They are absolute queens in their homes, having full authority in the government of the house. They dress gorgeously and indulge in garden parties and many pleasant home amusements. Their education is generally confined to religious books, and they have to learn a part, if not all, of the Koran. Marriage is always arranged by the parents, the contracting parties having no previous personal acquaintance. Divorce is of rare occurrence, but is permitted in extreme cases. The general practice is monogamy, excepting with the aristocracy, which in every land has been notorious for its transgression of the laws of morality. Mohammedan women seldom meddle with politics, but there have been a number of Moslem Queens, a notable example being her Highness Shah-Jehan Begum, the only Moslem Queen serving under the Empress of India.

Parsee women are Zoroastrians and are not idol worshippers. Women do not marry as early in life as among the Hindus, but it rarely happens that a man chooses his own bride. They are in advance of their Hindu and Mohammedan sisters in the way of education, and glory in the fact that they can cook as well as any good housewife. They are fire worshippers, but God, according to the Parsee faith, is the emblem of glory, refulgence, and light, and in this view a Parsee, while engaged in prayer, stands before the fire or turns his face toward the sun, because they appear to be the most proper symbols of the Almighty. You will see neither a Parsee drunkard nor a Parsee beggar on the streets. They are called by the Christians "the good Samaritans of the East," for no tale of woe goes unheard. The Parsee women shine in society as doctors, lawyers, linguists, musicians, artists, and nurses. They are intensely religious, and with them religion is not a cloak to be put on for one day.

These extracts will suffice to indicate the mass of valuable information contained in this volume. A perusal of the chapters devoted to "Famines in India," "Industries in India," "Indian Literature," and "Administration of Justice" will afford much satisfaction.

The wonderful development of Africa during the past fifty years is largely due to British enterprise and daring. Livingstone began the work which transformed the map of Africa and filled it with features and people of striking interest. Prior to that we were ignorant of the source of the Nile, and the Congo scarcely existed on the map. In fact the interior of the continent was a blank from the Tropic of Cancer to the Tropic of Capricorn. When the results of the wonderful journey of Stanley through the dark continent were made known, the powers of Europe began to give serious attention to Africa as a field for industrial and commercial activity. Belgium led the way in the partition of Africa in 1880, when Stanley went there as the agent of the King of the Belgians. Germany entered the field a little later, and although both France and England had been at work before, it was not until 1883 that the real scramble began. By 1888 the respective spheres—British, French, German, Belgian, and Italian—had been blocked out. The agreement entered into between England and France during 1899 delimits their respective spheres in the Sahara and on the Niger. So far as area goes, France has fared the best, her sphere covering nearly a third of all Africa. England's share, exclusive of Egypt and the Soudan, exceeds 2,000,000 square miles, while Germany and Belgium claim about a million each.

The present volume comprises addresses given in the British colonial series on the following districts: The Cape of Good Hope, Rhodesia, Bechuanaland, the Transvaal, old and new; Natal, the Highlands of Natal; Zululand, British and Central Africa, the Protectorate of Zanzibar, the East

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*INDIA, CEYLON, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, BRITISH NORTH BORNEO, HONGKONG. 8vo. 536 pages. With two maps. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., Limited. $3.50.

BRITISH AFRICA. 8vo. 412 pages. With four maps. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., Limited. $3.50.

1899

Africa Protectorate, Uganda, the Niger, the West Africa colonies, Mauritius. This list will give, at the best, but a faint idea of the amount of information contained in the lectures. Each topic was handled by a specialist, in most cases former or present colonial officials, and the treatment is so adequate that it leaves but little to be desired by persons seeking information relative to the British colonial possessions in Africa. The means by which the Orange River sovereignty, (now the Orange Free State,) the Transvaal, Cape Colony, Natal, Zululand, and Rhodesia were brought under British rule, and how the first two were abandoned by, or broke away from, their masters, are here graphically outlined. During the present strife in South Africa the articles on the Transvaal and the Boers will be found of absorbing interest. A chapter on "Briton, Boer, and Black in South Africa" presents an English view of the Boers in a decidedly anti-Boer strain. It is by James Alex Liebmann, a former professor in the University of the Cape of Good Hope, and should be read by all persons who are studying the South African situation. There we read of England's former control of the Transvaal, the revolt under the leadership of Pretorius, Kruger, and Joubert in 1880 and the final Boer triumphs at Laing's Nek, the Ingogo River, and Amajuba Hill. The author speaks of Krüger's Government as follows:

Under this ideal (?) Government, which is really a sixteenth century oligarchy flourishing at the end of the nineteenth, and is certainly not a land where "a man may speak the thing he will," you have a press censorship as tyrannical as in Russia, a State supervision of telegrams, a veto on the right of public meeting, a most unjust education law, and an Executive browbeating the judiciary; and in order to accomplish so much the Transvaal has closed its doors to its kinsmen in Cape Colony, for you must not forget that the oldest Transvaalers, from President Krüger downward, are ex-Cape Colonists and quondam British subjects, and imported a bureaucracy of Hollanders to plait a whip wherewith to castigate her children.

This volume is useful, not solely on account of the excellence of its articles on South Africa, but for the thorough treatment which it gives to all the British possessions in Africa.

An Empire That Was.*

"The Moorish Empire" grew out of an attempt to acquire some knowledge of the antecedents of the Moors, the better to understand them as they are to-day. The material of the volume has been culled from choicest sources, and all facts not of vital interest have been cast out. The subject is practically new to English literature, and it may seem that one so remote from English interests is hardly worth so much pains as it has received here, but to this may be responded that the study of the Moor is of far more than ethnological or geographical importance. As part of the story of the human race its incidents assist the study of mankind. In the spirit in which Arnold edited Thucydides, Mr. Meakin entered on this work, not as an "idle inquiry about remote ages and forgotten institutions, but as a living picture of things present, fitted not so much for the curiosity of the scholar as for the instruction of the statesman and citizen." Only as seen as a whole, magnified in scenes long past, do the effects of Moorish thought and principles upon the national life become apparent, and then only can their influence upon the individual be rightly weighed. For this purpose it is the internal history, as seen in the people themselves, which is of greatest value. It is extremely disappointing that native authorities have shed so little light as to the condition, past and present, of their nation.

The origin of the Moorish Empire is wrapped in deep uncertainty. The earliest accounts of it depend largely upon myths and legends which are not at all reliable and it remains till the Carthaginian Hanno made a colonizing expedition beyond the Herculean Pillars for any accurate account to be met. One thousand years after this expedition a Roman scribe, Procopius of Caesarea, wrote that in his time there were two white columns of stone near Tangier on which was the inscription, "We have fled before the face of Joshua the robber, son of Nun." Procopius thus claimed an ancestry for these people among the Canaanites. It is also interesting to note that the Arab historians attribute the same origin to the nation. With the advent of the Romans the history assumes a more authentic form. For a while later Mauretania became subject to the Vandals, subsequently to the Goths, then followed a period of darkness of which we have no true accounts. In the seventh and eighth centuries Mohammedanism gained its foothold in Morocco, and a little later (1061) the Moorish Empire became established after numerous conflicts with foreign powers and invaders. Before the close of the eleventh century (1096) the Moors enlarged their territory and were masters of Spain. The history of the Moorish Empire during succeeding years was a history of war and conflict. The Mohammedan realm on both sides of the straits was in chaos. The empire reached its lowest ebb and Spain was irretrievably lost to the world of Islam. In Morocco a call was issued for a rise to a "Holy War" which won the empire for Mohammed. A peculiar tribute our author has paid to Mulai Ismail, the last Moorish Sultan to leave an indelible mark on his country, albeit a scar:

There is in his character, nevertheless, something which commands admiration; his ferocity was but the outcome of the times in which he lived, and he was only stronger, not worse, than those around him. Notwithstanding his tyrannical behavior and wholesale butcheries, he succeeded in making his power so thoroughly respected that public life and property were never more secure than under his rule. While during his lifetime not a human being failed to tremble at his name, it is strangely significant of the real tendency of Islam that Ismail is remembered to-day, not as the tyrant, but as the great and religious Sultan. As his rule of life he used to have a copy of the Koran borne before him. It would hardly be possible to credit the accounts of his carnage. He was a bloodthirsty villain, but he had better moments, and moments, one is thankful to say, of remorse.

The personal appearance of this human creature is thus described by Windus:

He is a middle-sized man and has the remains of a good face, with nothing of a negro's features, though his mother was a black; he has a high nose, which is pretty long and thin. He has lost all his teeth. His beard is white and thin; his eyes seem to have been sparkling, but their vigor decayed through age, and his cheeks very much sunk in.

Busnot describes him "as nearly black, with fiery eyes, a strong voice, and greatly given to jumping, being remarkably agile even when past middle age, and able by one action to mount his horse, draw his sword, and behead the slave who held the stirrup. Several times a day he would change his costume, suiting the color to the mood he was in, green being his favorite, but white the most propitious, and yellow fatal."

There is only one instance of many in which Mulai Ismail entered into friendly relations with European rulers, and in 1721 was secured for the first time the recognition by treaty of the right of foreign protection for foreign subjects and their interests in Morocco. Portions of the famous stables of this Sultan still exist. They were three miles long, and contained 12,000 horses. Thirty thousand men and 10,000 mules, it is said, were employed in building his palace at Mequinez, which is his greatest monument to-day. His remains were placed after his death, which occurred at the age of eighty-one, in a solid building erected for that purpose near Kubba Majub.

Since the year 1724 eight Sultans have reigned, yet few have left any places in the memory of their subjects. Anarchy and horrors worse than ever prevailed. But whatever of peace and order Morocco has since enjoyed must be attributed to Si Ahmad's firmness and political skill. It is certain that not for years has Morocco known such an administration, and the question arises, How long will it last? The Circassian mother of the present Sultan is credited with a strong and beneficial influence over her son.

All Mohammedan States have apparently a similar administration, but upon close observation it is evident that Morocco has sufficient individuality to warrant a separate study. It has, however, like the other Moorish States, principles and standards set by the Koran. The Sultan of Morocco is the highest spiritual and temporal power recognized by the Moors. It would be vain to attempt to estimate the actual number of the Moorish Army. With the exception of a few thousand under European instruction, there are none deserving the name of "regulars." To be quite up to the times, the Moorish Army boasts of a band which plays upon foreign instruments and is under foreign instruction. The band has been taught a number of national and sentimental selections, the words of which, to a European ear, are often incongruous. Commands are given in French or English, according to the language of the instructor. The Moorish Navy consisted of four frigates, a brig, and a sloop-of-war at the beginning of the present century, and in 1880 a schooner of four guns, a brig of twelve, and four gunboats were all that remained.

Modern Christian missions to Morocco date from the early part of the thirteenth century. Protestant mission work is of altogether recent introduction, the London Society for the Propagation of the Gospel Among the Jews having been the first in the field. In 1895 the Gospel Union of Kansas City, U. S. A., sent its missionaries. In 1899 a "Christian" cemetery was opened outside of Marrakesh, due to the efforts of the British Minister, Sir Arthur Nicholson. To enter upon a discussion of the relations which Morocco maintains and has maintained during the past with foreign nations; to consider her diplomatic customs, her commercial intercourse and foreign protection, and to describe the Moroccan literature would here be impossible, but our author has most thoroughly and admirably summarized each of these subjects.

The book is a splendid work, and worthy of the highest commendation. It is amply supplied with maps, copiously and beautifully illustrated, and replete with information and references for the student.

*THE MOORISH EMPIRE. A Historical Epitome. By Budgett Meakin. For some years editor of The Times of Morocco, author of "An Introduction to the Arabic of Morocco," "The Moors," etc. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1899. 8vo, pp. 600. $3.50.

An Elysium in Rochester.*

In Rochester there is an "imperium in imperio." Mr. Robinson may not care for whatever there may be of grandiose in this expression. Any how, in Rochester there is a Third Ward. Sometimes it has been called the "Ruffled Shirt Ward." It is no Little Pedlington. This portion of Rochester retains all that is best of the old ways. Time is regulated by the same clock which has ticked away for the last century. That clock may stop occasionally, but that makes no matter. Of Summer nights all the Third Warders live on the piazzas. The men and women there are not precisely ceremonious. Good behavior is the passport. There are certain social functions peculiar and particular to these Third Warders. It may be that there is some little of a Southern flavoring, and they are none the worse for that. It is not an arrested civilization, because it is in sympathy with all the rest of the world. Of this delightful abode Mr. Charles Mulford Robinson writes in the happiest manner. There is a certain quality about the writing of this little volume which makes the reader think of Charles Lamb. The manufacture of the book is of the prettiest. It is neatness and niceness personified.

*THE THIRD WARD. By Charles Mulford Robinson. Rochester: E. R. Andrews. 1899. 12mo, pp. 120. $1.

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Letters Addressed to Washington.

The second volume of "Letters to Washington" comes from the Riverside Press, (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) this week. The Colonial Dames of America, in their dedication to the first volume, state that it was issued at the opening of the year in commemoration of the death of Washington; on the anniversary of his death, at the close of the year, they present their second volume to the public. They are encouraged to continue the work that has been so ably conducted by their editor, Mr. S. M. Hamilton of the Department of State, Washington. His familiarity with the archives, added to his exact and conscientious methods, renders him peculiarly fitted for the task of preparing these transcripts from the original manuscripts in the department, which were preserved for future use by the wise forethought of Washington himself. As the work advances the wider circle of the correspondents will excite a more personal interest in addition to that which exists from the letters being addressed to Washington, and as they unfold they add lustre to his character, showing him, even in his youth, as "he stood head and shoulders above his fellows," known to them, trusted by them, beloved by them, and claiming their reverence.

The Committee on Publication consists of J. J. Boudinot, Julia Livingston Delafield, and Elizabeth Fisher King.

How to Read Scott.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In reading Sir Walter Scott a good and interesting course is to take the novels in chronological order, that is, the oldest in date to begin with.

No one novel is a sequel to another, but the scenes portrayed are fitting to the times in which they are laid, and many being historical, following in order of time is serviceable to fasten events in memory. Thus in "Woodstock" we see Charles II. fleeing from Cromwell, and in "Peveril of the Peak" Charles is restored, and Sir Geoffrey Peveril is girding to serve him as a trusty cavalier. The following is the chronological order of the Waverley novels:

	Date.	In Whose Reign.
Count Robert of Paris	1090	—William Rufus
The Betrothed	1187	—Henry II.
The Talisman	1194	—Richard I.
Ivanhoe	1198	—Richard I.
Castle Dangerous	1306-7	—Edward I.
The Fair Maid of Perth	1406	—Henry IV.
Quentin Durward	1470	—Edward IV.
Anne of Geierstein	1474-7	—Edward IV.
The Monastery	1559 &c.	—Elizabeth.
The Abbot	1568 &c.	—Elizabeth.
Kenilworth	1575	—Elizabeth.
The Laird's Jock	1600	—Elizabeth.
The Fortunes of Nigel	1620	—James I.
A Legend of Montrose	1645-6	—Charles I.
Woodstock	1652	—Commonwealth.
Peveril of the Peak	1660 &c.	—Charles II.
Old Mortality	1679-91	—Charles II. and William and Mary.
The Pirate	about 1709	—William III. or Anne.
My Aunt Margaret's Mirror	1700	—William III.
The Bride of Lammermoor	1700	—William III.
The Black Dwarf	1708	—Anne.
Rob Roy	1715	—George I.
The Heart of Mid-Lothian	1736-51	—George II.
Waverley	1745	—George II.
The Highland Widow	1755	—George II.
The Surgeon's Daughter	1750-70	—George II. and George III.
Guy Mannering	1750-70	—George II. and George III.
The Two Drovers	1765	—George III.
Red Gauntlet	1770	—George III.
The Tapestried Chamber	1720	—George III.
The Antiquary	1795	—George III.
St. Ronan's Well	1800	—George III.

The above have been copied from the Melrose edition, published in Boston by James R. Osgood & Co. in 1878.

E. E. K.

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May Mutilate but Cannot Cast Down Idols.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

A few years later than the "shrinking schoolgirl" period I took up "Les Miserables" after a brief convalescence. No one had "pushed me into the arms of that Moloch of dreariness," nor did the reading of it "entail such a strain on my endurance as to leave me wan and enfeebled for six months afterward." Had some kind fate suggested one-tenth of the grandeur contained therein I would have read it sooner.

Like to some traveler who climbs a mountain in the dark, and reaches the summit just in time to catch the glory of the sunrise, so, as I read, out from the depths and darkness of depravity rose in majesty a sun-kissed picture of the ideal.

I was spellbound. The magnificent struggle and triumph of conscience, the pure nobility of Father Blanvenu, the crystallized courage of Enjolras, the gradual development of Marius's manhood, the sweet unfolding of Cossette's womanhood, and, finally, the little waif, Gavroche, stood out in clear relief against a background of dismal conditions and social murkiness. It is impossible for any earnest man or woman to read that masterly portrayal of "the unfortunate ones" and remain indifferent to or without sympathy for his fellow-beings, however degraded or deformed.

"Be noble, and the nobleness that lies
In other men, sleeping but never dead,
Will rise in majesty to meet thine own."

If Mr. Newberry really has "the courage of his convictions" and is in earnest in this crusade against the established order of things literary, it would be unreasonable to call him a mere [illegible]

A BRITON'S VIEW OF US

Mr. Muirhead, Who Has Been Here Much, Writes a Good Book.*

Philosophers have discussed with great solemnity and learning why the people of the United States should feel so extraordinary an interest in what other folks said about them. The more elaborate their analyses and conclusions the more likely they were to be nonsense. The truth probably is simply that the people of this struggling competitor for the world's trade and surplus people is anxious that nothing should be said about her likely to hurt her reputation and interests. We solicit immigrants and investors, customers and tourists, even brides and bridegrooms, and hence we want a good report to be made of us abroad—or at least a fair one, based upon competent knowledge and sympathy.

This last condition is abundantly fulfilled by Mr. James Fullarton Muirhead, whose book, "The Land of Contrasts," is the latest effort to tell the English-speaking world abroad what manner of place and folk the United States, geographically and socially, seems to him to be. His capability, so far as fullness of information is concerned, is assured by the fact that he has not only spent much time in this country during the past ten years, but has traveled to every part of it for the very purpose of studying it, being required to do so as the compiler and editor of "Baedeker's American Handbook." This task, to which he brought long training, was the very thing to furnish minute knowledge, and at the same time to balance and equalize the local errors and influences from which the best-disposed visitor to a single region, or a few big cities alone, must suffer. When we find the book dedicated to "the land that has given me what makes life most worth living," we feel sure of his friendliness; and when we read his opinion, that the best touchstone for an intending (British) visitor to the United States is to ask himself whether he enjoys the comediettas of Mr. Howells (since these are the most perfect expression in literature of the real American and his surroundings) we are sure he has an insight which will make his adverse notes as truly welcome as his praise will be delightful; for there is nothing for which the enterprising business man (and he is the American) will pay so eagerly and well as for information how he may truly improve himself.

The incessant contrasts presented to the eye and ear and mind of the European visitor survive as the strongest impression made upon this author's mind, and he gives a chapter to them; but he shows, after all, that most of them are very natural, and confesses that he points them out for the purpose of showing how futile it is for a hasty observer to generalize about us, and to suppose that the complexities of American life can be covered by a few epigrammatic statements. His "Lights and Shadows of American Society," which he takes pains to point out is not at all properly represented by "the Newport set," (by which certain foreigners have mainly judged us,) is a pursuit of the same thought into the social phases. In the course of it, as elsewhere, Mr. Muirhead finds fault with almost all recent critics of American life and manners, except Mr. Bryce, from the brutal stupidity or snobbishness of Sir Lepel Griffin, Count Bleichen, or the Rev. Mr. Haweis, and the offensive prejudice of Matthew Arnold, to the more good-natured misapprehensions of Bourget and "Max O'Rell," and various lesser critics. Much of this "International Misapprehension" (the title of another chapter) arises, the writer thinks, from difference of temperament, especially when the American and Briton are compared. The English reserve, as contrasted with American geniality, he illustrates by saying that "the American poet who found his song in the heart of a friend could have done so, were the friend English, only by the aid of a post-mortem examination." He adds: "It requires, however, an intimate knowledge of both countries to understand that when an Englishman congratulates you on a success by exclaiming, 'Hallo, old chap, I didn't know you had it in you,' he means just as much as your American friend, whose phrase is: 'Bravo, Billy, I always knew you could do something fine.'" Of a class with this, and due to similar causes, is the fact, in Mr. Muirhead's estimation, that the moral feeling and principles of the people in the United States in respect to domestic and social matters is distinctly higher than in Great Britain, while the plane of commercial and political morality is lower.

After this it is perhaps needless to say that the author of this friendly book has the highest appreciation of American women, to whom he devotes a chapter full of discriminating interest; and here he rules Bourget out of court altogether, declaring that he has analyzed the American woman until he has lost her altogether, like a flower picked to pieces by a botanist. Some of the rest of us had suspected that this was the outcome of the French critic's methods in some other spheres. Mr. Muirhead has to confess, however, that my lady has the defects of her qualities. "When she is bad she is horrid." Alluding to the lack of individuality in the European girl—her fixture in a set, of which all are alike, and the variety of patterns small, he declares that in the United States every new girl is a new sensation. "Not that the surprises are invariably pleasant. * * * The very force and self-confidence of the American girl doubly and trebly underline the undesirable. Tragedy that would be stilted and stodgy in Middlesex becomes blatant and aggressive in New York."

Other chapters are devoted to sports and amusements—and this is one which those who are interested in comparative athletics will read with great interest—to the humor of the "man on the cars," which Mr. Muirhead finds excellent, and to American journalism, in which the author sees rather more to condemn than in any other phase of our life. Literary chat fills another chapter, largely with an appreciation of Howells and James, which seems to be written rather for the information of the British reader than in a critical spirit, and the latter part of the book is filled with pleasant talk about our cities, railroads, steamboats, (the best in the world,) hotels, &c., all from the pen of a man who evidently meant to take everything at its best.

The largeness of information, the fairness of judgment, trying always to discover whether a custom has not a good foundation, or at least an excuse, however objectionable a stranger may think it at first glance, and the gay spirit of the author recommends the book not only as good reading, but as wise counsel whenever it criticises us.

*"THE LAND OF CONTRASTS. A Briton's View of His American Kin. By James Fullarton Muirhead. 8vo, pp. 282. 1899. London and New York: John Lane, The Bodley Head.

Not Prostrate Before Idols.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Having been a reader of THE SATURDAY REVIEW for two years, this is my first outbreak, so I hope for pardon. The reason I write is because I am glad to see that some readers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW are not prostrate before the literary idols of the present generation. Any mediocre writer nowadays can win the bay of literary renown by means of a partial reviewer and unscrupulous publishers. Mark Twain is a shining example. What good in a literary way has he ever done? Is he an accomplished stylist, a promoter of some good, ethical motive of benefit to mankind? Does he brighten the human heart through a code of morals? "Joan of Arc" simply showed Twain's ignorance of the art of writing, either as a biographer or as a historian. His other efforts, such as "Huckleberry Finn," are suitable to the intellect of a schoolboy. The famous Rudyard, that blatant literary gymnast, is another of the same ilk. He is simply a fraud when likened to a genius. A few of his stories are fair, the majority decidedly inane. His verse is passable, but in no circumstances can it be called poetry, though an exception might be made in favor of the "Recessional." Such a conglomeration of childish nonsense as "The Day's Work" only shows how much people can be fooled by the "ads" of the publishers when such stuff is actually hailed as the work of a talented mind. What with the decadent school and the modern school, the canons of morality and the canons of literature are decidedly being altered for the worse. Both try to get away from all decent restraint as fast as possible, and then such men as James and Caine pose as men of genius. Men like Lang, Gosse, &c., are really men of talent. As regards fiction, we have no really good second-class writers. Those of the present day are ephemeral without doubt, and ten years from now "The Christian" and "Diana of the Crossways" will sleep side by side, relegated to oblivion in saecula saeculorum. Laying all prejudice aside, it must be admitted that when men like Austin and Caine succeed to the mantles of Tennyson and Dickens, something must be done or this generation will become the laughing stock of posterity.

REGINALD FULLERTON.

New York, Dec. 7, 1899.

Timrod's Beautifully Pathetic Life.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The request of the President of the Timrod Memorial Association appeals to me with peculiar interest and I heartily thank THE SATURDAY REVIEW for publishing it.

Like Timrod, my husband was a native of Charleston and a loyal son of South Carolina. Like Timrod, he was of German and of Swiss descent; he was a poet, too. What cordial recognition would he have given to the young poet of the South! Timrod's life was noble and beautifully pathetic. After such long neglect the memorial to his genius should be at once consummated. It is a privilege to add my mite by the purchase of a copy of the memorial edition of Timrod's poems. MRS. ALBERT AMY MILLER.

Brooklyn, Dec. 16, 1899.

Two Baxters in Neglected Graves.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Under the heading "Benefits Forgot" I have read your several interesting articles about the neglect of the grave of Col. Charles Baxter, who was killed at Chapultepec Sept. 13, 1847. They recall the fact that Col. William Baxter of "Baxter's Flying Camp," killed at the battle of Fort Washington, Nov. 16, 1776, lies in an unhonored grave at Fort George, Tenth Avenue and One Hundred and Ninety-second Street, New York.

In 1894 the place was, and perhaps is yet, a public resort, and near the wooden observatory the proprietor pointed out two unlettered stones, one of which marked Col. William Baxter's resting place. Baxter's command comprised men from Bucks and Northampton Counties, Penn. He was from Bucks County, and one of the earliest to take the side of American liberty. Would it not be well to put his remains in Greenwood alongside the other Baxter? If necessary, why not start a dollar subscription for the purpose?

JAMES W. T. SCOTT.

Philadelphia, Dec. 12, 1899.

SOME RECENT BOOKS.

"The Degeneration of Dorothy" Again.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

When in reading one comes upon such a sweeping dictum in regard to "Degeneration of Dorothy" as "Honest Reader's" it gets on the nerves to the extent of forcing one into print, and as at home it is the habit of the wrathy or the wronged to relieve themselves by writing to The Times there, (England,) I beg to take advantage of this opportunity of relieving myself in THE TIMES here, which seems to occupy as important a position with its public. Therefore, I ask you to print these few words from over the border.

I enjoyed the novel very much, finding it decidedly original in plot; found that it treated the startling plot in a very probable manner; and also found a very keen sense of humor shown all the way throughout in addition to the sparkling and snappy manner in which it is written. And these are all qualities which I fully enjoyed in spite of the fact that we English are supposed to regard our Punch as a criterion of mental pabulum. The chapters on the Pettibone-Peabody ball are a delightful commingling of fun and wit, the whole winding up with the striking finale of the tragic note struck in the midst of the feverish frivolity. "Honest Reader" practically admits that he was entertained, for, as he puts it, he was led by the nose through a series of cunningly contrived incidents. The only inference to be gleaned from his letter, then, is that his nose is long, but his sense of fairness woefully scant. He reminds me of a man who eats a good dinner and then abuses it because of a fit of dyspepsia, when the fault really lies, not with the dinner, you know, but with himself. There is something wrong with "Honest Reader's" mental being, and while he may contend that he has a good head—for the matter of that so has a pin, and the pin would have the advantage of being sharp and to the point, which "Honest Reader" does not seem to be. Congratulating you on your stunning holiday edition of last Saturday, which, like every edition, was vastly appreciated in our vicinity, I have the honor and pleasure so to remain, very truly,

H. MALCOM FITZHERBERT.

London, Ontario, Dec. 14, 1899.

Why Mr. Kinsella Wrote the Book.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

As there appears from your REVIEW to be a variety of opinions for and against my novel, "The Degeneration of Dorothy," as voiced by readers in your columns, I ask that you kindly afford me this opportunity of explicitly stating my motives, and also clear up a few disputed points. It is a novel, first of all, designed for a few evenings' entertainment; it is, to a degree, a respectful effort to uphold religion; it is, above all other considerations, a rebuke to materialism. While the elements of humor, pathos, and dramatic interest, which go to make up fiction, predominate, there has also been a humble effort made to outline material for reflection. To what extent any or all of the particulars have been successful only the critic or reader can decide.

As to improbability of plot, I make bold to say that any author is perfectly justified in these days "of nothing new under the sun" in making use of any plot, however startling, which may reveal itself, only in this case I sincerely regret that the author of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" had not forestalled me on this particular theme, for then the public would have had it served up in a decidedly more artistic and masterly manner.

As to some several phrases of moral obliquity—and which I endeavored to treat as delicately as possible—they were only of a necessity exploited because they were stones making up a mosaic of the whole, steps in the progress of the story, finger-posts along the road to the inevitable end—simply that and nothing more.

I am infinitely pleased with Boston's commendation, not that I love Chicago less but Boston more, and congratulate this latter city on the noble and substantial support it has given the grand opera season just now finished in its precincts. This appreciation is unquestionably a criterion of the Hub's transcendent taste in all artistic matters, and, naturally, one cannot help but note in what marked contrast it is to—however, comparisons are odious, even though inevitable.

Thanking you for the privilege of this communication, I am,

FRANK KINSELLA.

New York, Dec. 19, 1899.

Bishop Whipple's Recollections.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Please allow me in your REVIEW an opportunity to saw a few words to your readers with reference to Bishop Whipple's account of his early philosophical sermon, as compared with effective Christian preaching. If the Bishop's friend, Judge Beardsley, could only place that hand of his upon the shoulders of nine-tenths of our New York preachers and repeat his warning, he would be doing us a favor. No matter into what kind of a church or meeting house we go, it is always the same old story. We hear everything except the simple religion of Jesus Christ. That is why religious dissolution is in the down-town air. The laboring classes expend their hard-earned savings in a modish support. They have but small surplus for unnecessary things. And they are possessed of too much of the ordinary common sense to believe in the necessity of those ecclesiastical gentlemen whose only business it seems to be to discourse on Sunday mornings upon philosophical and ecclesiastical nothings, or perhaps to discuss the relative merits and demerits of the Boers and Filipinos. Bishop Whipple's adviser was clearly in the right when he cautioned the youthful clergyman to stick to the old soul-saving Gospel. That is the mightiest medicine that ever came to earth. And we venture to use the good Judge's words, and say to every preacher whom we have heard during the last six months: "Henry, no matter how long you live, never preach that sermon again. You should preach to the tempted, sinful, heavy-laden man, and tell him what you know of Jesus Christ. Only thus—as a preacher—may you become a power in the land."

STEPHEN INNES.

St. Ambrose Rectory, 27 Washington Square North, New York, Dec. 18, 1899.

"His Defense, and Other Stories."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Harry S. Edwards, who it will be recalled first caught the public attention some years ago as the winner of the ten-thousand-dollar prize offered by The Chicago Record for the best story written for its columns, has again stepped forth in a neat little volume, "His Defense, and Other Stories." Many of these tales we recollect having read in some of the magazines of several years ago, but, nevertheless, the volume lends all the charm of freshness and interest to another perusal.

Most of the stories here collected are centred about the old Southern planters during that happy period "fore de war," when the negroes were still slaves, and, in many cases, in spite of what has been said to the contrary, very happy ones.

The fresh breath of the Georgia roses fills our nostrils while we read the little sketches of that life which is now only a matter of history to us. In the first story, which lends to the book its title, pathos and humor are gently interningled, and the man who is arraigned for "cussing his mother-in-law" pleads his own cause so unconsciously and eloquently that the plaintiff herself, moved to remorse, "pleads guilty."

"William Marshal's Awakening," a tale of two lovers reunited after nearly twenty years of misunderstanding and separation, presents less of the negro element than do the other sketches. The tale is somewhat longer than the rest, and, somehow, we find that we love the dear little "Hummingbird," who makes the "birdies sing," better than any of the other characters, and we find ourselves wishing she would "do it some more."

The author introduces us again to Major Crawford Worthington and the faithful Isam of "Two Runaways" fame, and in their goodly company we spend many a pleasant half-hour.

While the pathos of the tales is apparent, and the lump will rise in our throats, still the smiles come, too, in plenty, and even, like the Georgia weather, we find the sunshine chasing the shadow, and the rainbow gleaming through our tears. G. S.

New York, Dec. 19, 1899.

"The Western Rubaiyat."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In all the interesting discussions of the Rubaiyat that have brightened the pages of our TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW I have seen no mention of a variant, a tangential output, by Mr. John Kenworthy of England, as published by the Society of the Rose. Mr. Kenworthy calls his quatrains, which have the repetend and break of rhyme we know so lovingly, "The Western Rubaiyat." He sings the Christian joy of faith, and his utterance is large and fine. His stanzas sometimes rise to the mystery and ecstasy that bring the thrill of the Tentmaker's passion which burns upon us through the Celtic magic of Fitz Gerald. As in the Persian, there is no connection but the will-o'-the-wisp trail of poesy between the quatrains. A few stanzas will show the level of the argument and the aptness of the phrasing:

Space infinite, where no star is the last—
The silences, Time Coming and Time Past—
And O the wonder of the Soul in Me
That measures the Immeasurable Vast!
Of Heaven and Hell I lost the map and key
And make inquiry where these bournes might be.
The Lazarus showed me Heaven, and Dives Hell,
And each went in that gate he showed to me.
Beside the Sea of Faith the pilots sit
Debating as to Heaven, the place of it
And points of navigation. But who dares
Hoist sail? Who dares the shores of Mammon quit?

The work is not all inspired, not instinct with the nameless grace that plays in opal splendors in all of Fitz Gerald and parts of many others who have passed on the words of the truest Star Gazer, but it is notable, it seems to some of us, as another effluence of the light that shone at Naisapur when our forefathers still believed in Aralow.

MRS. EDWIN MARKHAM.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1899.

A Criticism from Florence.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Mr. Edwin Markham's familiar quatrain, (cited recently at the request of your correspondent "K. A." of Chicago,) which was pronounced the best among 496, is a very

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remarkable composition. Referring to Poetry, the writer affirms that—

"Her touch is a vibration and a light
From worlds before and after."

Now, leaving aside the question whether a touch can ever be, in itself, a vibration, it is quite certain that it can never be a light, much less a light "from worlds before and after." Before and after what? Is the "touch," which is also a vibration, a light from worlds created before our earth, no less than from others destined to exist after this globe shall have rolled away?

Had the gifted author endeavored to describe, instead of Poetry, the "touch" of a comet colliding with this planet, his definition—although, even in that case, not strictly accurate—would be more nearly correct. In the event supposed, there would be a "touch" and probably some sort of "vibration"; there would be a "light before" and at the time; whether there would be a "light after" I leave to Mr. Markham's fertile imagination.

This gentleman is really entitled to a prize, not for his quatrain, but for his feat in condensing in thirteen words more confused ideas than, probably, were ever contained in the same number. It might be unreasonable to ask him to elucidate the meaning concealed in his verse, and, after all, his obscurity is preferable to Kipling's triviality.

Whatever poetry may be, it is not nonsense, neither is it vulgarity; and if a definition be desired, we already have one (implied at least) in a couplet penned by Thomas Gray nearly 150 years ago:

"Bright Rapture calls, and soaring as she sings,
Waves in the eye of heav'n her many-colour'd wings."

I need not inform your readers that these lines may be found in the third division of the Pindaric Ode, entitled "The Bard," just before the epode, or, more properly speaking, at the end of the antistrophe.

S. W. H.

Florence, Italy, Nov. 20, 1899.

"In Chimney Corners."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The presentation of folk-lore is not usually an achievement in literature, but it is always in some sort a contribution to history. The more at variance is this embodiment of wild and savage imagination with our more commonplace trend of mind, the more of strange interest it offers to our contemplation. In the last book, "In Chimney Corners," by the young Irish schoolmaster, Seumas MacManus, we open doors into a past of which, it seems now, like a romance, to dream. We sit with him in the chimney corners and listen to tales, so old that they have found their way into almost every language—amused, as well as amazed, at the audacities of purpose, the barbaric daring, and splendid irresponsibility of bygone inventive genius. There evidently was a time in human history when fact could be by no possibility as strange as fiction! In good truth, the perusal of these pages leads us to the serious conclusion that we have no fiction at the present day, nothing that can rightfully be called so. We read, with a sense of being transported, into that mental attitude of receptivity, which makes it natural to listen with a feeling of belief, in the power of the single hand, the colossal weakness of giants, and the wisdom of henwives. Much, indeed, is due to the art of the story teller and to the charming art of this especial story teller, it being decidedly of that rare quality which is said to conceal itself. The raconteur has endeavored, and successfully, to repeat the tales as he gathered them from "word o' mouth," by the cabin peat fires of his native town land, and from the archives of his boyhood memories. Many of his Irish readers will recognize the truth, both of tradition and expression, notably in the quaint set phrases that begin and end these tales. The volume is strikingly illustrated by Pamela Smith with an appropriate savageism of outline and color, and is a fine example of bookmaking throughout. MADELINE S. BRIDGES.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1899.

Still of "David Harum."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

If there is left in THE REVIEW space and patience for something additional apropos of "David Harum," it would gratify the subscriber to go on record with those who do not comprehend the continually advertised popularity and phenomenal sale of the book.

To people whose affection for the horse is abnormal, who delight in rural dialect and "country talk," often coarse and vulgar, and whose ideas of fun are realized in a circus clown—people, in short, never conspicuous for much refinement, "David Harum," is, perhaps, a treasure and a delight.

Among others the name is never mentioned.

The Newport breakfast, with its disgusting egg episode; the dinner party at the same place, at which David, encouraged by the hostess, narrated the story of an animal, the name of which is an offense; the tobacco juice expectorations on hot coals to emit a steam from the office grate; the explanation of the birth of David's son, and other similar incidents make a combination of vulgarisms and a collection of nastiness quite exceptional in books having a reputable publisher's imprint.

And those horse trade incidents—what do they amount to, even with the crude wit that indirectly ridicules religion?

There is nothing ennobling or uplifting in the book, nothing that will make men or women the better for its reading. David is not an ideal man, even allowing his generous impulses upon some occasions. His precepts and maxims may create a laugh among those having easily affected risibles, but do not point a moral or adorn a tale.

If there is a redeeming feature it is the courtship of Mary Blake and John Lenox, albeit neither is a strong character, but the side lights at the beginning and end are pretty.

In brief, "David Harum," like asafetida, is an acquired taste. For those accustomed to a better and more wholesome quality of things printed it is repulsive fare.

The stage management of the book has been commercially skillful. Thousands have purchased, no doubt, because of the hurrah and furor. The attraction of numbers has its influence on the sale of books as well as in the concentration of a mob.

To estimate the literary value of a novel by its sale, real or rumored, is precarious. Popular taste is not always refined. Witness "Trilby," the earlier works of Kipling, et al., unnecessary to enumerate at this time. But since we are told that "David Harum" has paid the debts its author left, and has produced a sum sufficient to invest for his family it has served a purpose in one way. In all others it seems ineffectual.

EDWARD HERBERT NOYES.

Milford, Penn., Dec. 12, 1899.

"The Ship of Stars."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

You have given us in THE REVIEW many such admirable reviews of new books, and some such really valuable ones, that it was with a distinct feeling of pleasure that I saw in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW that you had a notice of Mr. Quiller-Couch's beautiful story, "The Ship of Stars." It was with a feeling not unlike indignation that I laid the paper down after reading the notice. The review was a synopsis of the plot, by no means an unusual one, and so given as not only to spoil the book for the considerable number of readers who care much for the story, but to make unduly prominent the painful and too common episode which so influences Taffy's blameless life. And this with scarcely a hint of the uncommon beauty of the characters, Taffy's father and mother and himself. The lovely surroundings of Taffy's babyhood, the strength of purpose to do and renounce, who would gather from the review? It was not fair to your readers, nor to your paper, nor to Mr. Quiller-Couch, who has given us in "The Ship of Stars" a book of great beauty and strength, and one written in a most admirable style. Even his completion of "St. Ives" and his "Splendid Spur" had not prepared us for this remarkable contribution to the literature of the year. Perhaps it is because you have taught us to expect too much that I am moved to remonstrate.

A FAITHFUL READER.

New York, Dec. 7, 1899.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday Afternoon.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

PENNSYLVANIA PROVINCE AND STATE. A history from 1609 to 1790. In two volumes. 8vo. Pp. about x.-582. Philadelphia: John Wanamaker.

BRITON AND BOER. Both Sides of the South African Question. By Right Hon. James Bryce, M. P.; Sydney Brooks; A Diplomat, Mr. P. V. Engelenburg; Karl Blind; Andrew Carnegie; Francis Charmes; Demetrius C. Bouiger; Max Nordau. With map and illustrations. 12mo. Pp. 250. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

LETTERS TO WASHINGTON AND ACCOMPANYING PAPERS. Published by the Society of the Colonial Dames of America. Edited by Stanislaus Murray Hamilton. Vol. II., 1756-1758. 8vo. Pp. xviii.-410. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $5.

SALMON PORTLAND CHASE. By Albert Bushnell Hart. American Statesmen. 12mo. Pp. ix.-465. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

HENRY IRVING. A Record and Review. By Charles Hiatt. 12mo. Pp. xiv.-282. London: George Bell & Sons. New York: Macmillan Co.

SIR WALTER SCOTT. By James Hay. 12mo. Pp. vii.-312. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.50.

ORESTES A. BROWNSON'S MIDDLE LIFE. From 1845 to 1855. By Henry F. Brownson. 8vo. Pp. 646. Detroit, Mich.: H. F. Brownson. $3.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

THE ARTICLES OF FAITH. A Series of Lectures on the Principal Doctrines of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. By Dr. James E. Talmage. 12mo. Pp. viii.-490. Salt Lake City, Utah: The Desert News. $1.

THOUGHTS FOR ALL TIMES. By the Right Rev. Mgr. John S. Vaughan. With a Preface by the Right Rev. J. C. Hedley. First American Edition. With a Preface by His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons 12mo. Pp. xiv.-412. New York: O'Shea & Co.

THE LIGHT THAT IS IN THEE. A Series of Practical Essays on the Understanding and the Use of the Higher Spiritual Faculties. By Herbert B. Bradbury. 16mo. Pp. x.-58. New York: Alliance Publishing Company. 75 cents.

THE COST OF LIVING AS MODIFIED BY SANITARY SCIENCE. By Ellen M. Richards. 16mo. Pp. 121. New York: John Wiley & Sons. $1.

ELEMENTARY ASTRONOMY. A Beginner's Text Book. By Edward S. Holden. 12mo. Pp. xv.-446. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

THE REAL MALAY PEN PICTURES. By Sir Frank Athelstane Swettenham. 12mo. Pp. ix.-296. New York: John Lane. $1.50.

BUTTE. Its Copper Mines and Copper Kings. By P. A. O'Farrell. 12mo. Pp. 62. New York: Printing House of James A. Rogers. Paper.

HAWAII AND ITS PEOPLE. The Land of Rainbow and Palm. By Alexander S. Twombly. 12mo. Pp. 394. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co.

POETRY AND ESSAYS.

SWARTHMORE IDYLLS. By John Russell Hayes. With Illustrations by Robert Shaw. 8vo. Pp. 50. Wilmington, Del.: The John M. Rogers Press. 75 cents.

AN ELEGY IN A COUNTRY CHURCHYARD AND ODE ON A DISTANT PROSPECT OF ETON COLLEGE. By Thomas Gray. Illustrated by J. T. Friedmann. 24mo. Pp. 47. New York: John Lane. 50 cents.

IN CAP AND BELLS. By Owen Seaman. 12mo. Pp. viii.-144. New York: John Lane. $1.25.

THE WAIF. Tones and Undertones. By William Tomkins Mercereau. 12mo. Pp. 49. New York: The Wait Company.

PAOLA AND FRANCESCA. A Tragedy in Four Acts. By Stephen Phillips. 16mo. Pp. 130. New York: John Lane. $1.25.

MILTON'S EARLIER POEMS. Including the translation by William Cowper of those written in Latin and Italian. 24mo. Pp. 262. Cassell's National Library. London: Cassell & Co. Paper. 20 cents.

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POEMS BY MATTHEW ARNOLD. With an Introduction by A. C. Benson. Illustrated by Henry Ospovat. 12mo. Pp. xxxiv.-375. New York: John Lane. $2.50.

THE DECAY OF SENSIBILITY, AND OTHER Essays and Sketches. By Stephen Gwynn. 12mo. Pp. 237. New York: John Lane. $1.25.

ESSAYS EDUCATIONAL AND HISTORIC; OR, X RAYS ON SOME IMPORTANT EPISODES. By a member of the Order of Mercy. 12mo. Pp. 408. New York: O'Shea & Co.

FICTION.

THE WORSHIPPER OF THE IMAGE. By Richard Le Gallienne. 12mo. Pp. viii.-143. New York: John Lane. $1.25.

THE SUITORS OF APRILLE. By Norman Garstin. Illustrated by Charles Robinson. 12mo. Pp. 211. New York: John Lane. $1.50.

IDYLS OF THE LAWN. With designs by Duncan Smith, and preface by Charles W. Kent. 18mo. Pp. x.-130. Roanoke, Va.: The Stone Printing and Manufacturing Company.

MADEMOISELLE BLANCHE. A Novel. By John D. Barry. 12mo. Pp. 330. Second edition. New York: John Lane. $1.50.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VOICES OF EARTH AND HEAVEN. By Harriet B. Bradbury. 16mo. New York: The Alliance Publishing Company. Paper. 25 cents.

FEDERAL CLEARING HOUSES. By Theodore Gilman. 16mo. Pp. x.-289. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

THE BOOK OF LEGENDS TOLD OVER AGAIN. By Horace E. Scudder. 18mo. Pp. iv.-64. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 50 cents.

MOMENTS WITH ART. Short Selections in Prose and Verse. For lovers of art. 18mo. Pp. xii.-199. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.

THE DRAMA OF YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY. By Clement Scott. In two volumes. 8vo. Pp. (about) xviii.-607. London: Macmillan & Co.

OUR NATIVE BIRDS. How to Protect Them and Attract Them to Our Homes. By D. Lange. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. ix.-162. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.

STONES ROLLED AWAY, and Other Addresses to Young Men Delivered in America. By Henry Drummond. 12mo. Pp. 164. New York: James Pott & Co.

MINNESOTA PLANT LIFE. By Conway MacMillan. 8vo. Pp. xxv.-568. Report of the Survey Botanical Series. St. Paul, Minn.

JACK OF ALL TRADES. By J. J. Bell. With pictures by Charles Robinson. Octavo. Pp. 64. New York: John Lane. $1.25.

IN SUMMER TIME. Paintings by Robert Reid. With an introduction by Royal Cortissoz. Folio. New York: R. H. Russell.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE SUN. Fairy Stories. By Evelyn Sharp. Illustrated by Nellie Syrett. 12mo. Pp. 188. New York: John Lane. $1.50.

READING; HOW TO TEACH IT. By Sarah Louise Arnold. 16mo. Pp. 288. Boston: Silver, Burdett & Co. $1.

THE SCHOOL AND SOCIETY. Being three lectures by John Dewey. Supplemented by a statement of the University Elementary School. 12mo. Pp. 125. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.

AN OUTLINE OF VENTILATION AND WARMING. By William J. Baldwin. Expert and consulting engineer in heating and ventilation. 16mo. Pp. 70. New York: Published by the author, 106 Beekman Street. $1.

New Calendars.

The Youth's Companion Calendar for 1900, which will be presented to all new subscribers to the periodical, is worthy of notice. It is made of three heavy half-tone plaques, attached so that when opened they may rest upright. The oval centrepiece, in dainty colors and inclosed in a border of embossed gold and flowers, represents "A Dream of Summer," and is supported on each side by an admirably executed figure piece in delicate tints.

E. P. Dutton & Co. are publishing over 150 different designs of calendars for 1900, including everything from the simple card and block calendars to elaborately painted boards of flowers, and reproductions of paintings and of etching on various subjects. Outdoor sports and indoor games furnish subjects for some of the designs. There are, too, over twenty-five varieties of purse, pocket, and miniature calendars. There are literary calendars—Shakespeare, Dickens, Phillips Brooks; art calendars—the English cathedrals in colors, the Holy Family, the Fra Angelico, the Madonna and the Landseer. The army and navy are also represented. Together they make a very beautiful and large display.

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The English Illustrated Journals.

Looking over in the most casual way the English illustrated journals, always so resplendent at this season of the year, one cannot but think that the "holiday season" is not one of rejoicing in the heretofore "Merry England." Publishers cannot always look a year in advance, and so the large colored prints, which accompany the illustrated papers, have to be arranged for months before their issue. In many a home, once happy, there is sorrow to-day. Following their usual custom, The Illustrated London News, The Graphic, The Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News, The Gentlewoman, The Sketch, and The Figaro all send forth their holiday numbers. These are all remarkable for their colored prints. There is a picture of Caton Woodville's, "Up, Guards, and at Them!" that episode of Waterloo, and another of Lance Calkin's, "A Story That Will Never Die," showing how the English soldiers, over 400 of them, went down on a sinking ship, the Birkenhead, while a little bugler sounded their death call. It is a wonderful display of color all these journals show. The publishers of these illustrated journals seem to impose no limits to expenditure. Pear's Annual is not a whit behind any of the regular journals. In its full-page illustrations there is a Landseer facsimile reproduction of "Shooting the Bay Mare," with Miss Mutrie's "Summer Glory," a fine study in flowers.

De Quincey's Interpretation of Coleridge.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I should refer any one curious as to the meaning of Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner" to De Quincey. In "The Spanish Nun," about half way through the paper, is an interpretation, or rather three, which will prove enlightening, I am sure. S. W.

New York, Dec. 19, 1899.

NOTES AND NEWS.

I.—NEW YORK.

The Vogue of Sea Tales.

The season just drawing to a close has been a remarkable one as far as the action of the sea is concerned. Frank T. Bullen's tales, "The Log of a Sea-Waif," "The Cruise of the Cachalot," and "Idyls of the Sea," published by D. Appleton & Co., have found many readers. Then there is Herbert E. Hamblen's "The Yarn of a Bucko Mate," published by Charles Scribner's Sons, which has aroused much discussion as to the treatment of sailors on the high seas. W. Clark Russell, too, has recently produced a couple of books, "The Ship: Her Story" and "Voyage at Anchor," which have not only appealed to many, but have created a new demand for earlier works by this author. One significant sign of the times is the fact that "Smith Brunt," published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, passed into its second edition within ten days after publication. Many copies of the book have been purchased by the old sea dogs on Long Island, where many of the scenes in Mr. Post's novel are laid. There has been much wagging of gray beards over the author's seamanship, particularly where it concerns the manœuvres of frigates or "frigots," as they call them on the Long Island coast. In the description of the capture of the Essex the author has included a map with a tracing of the courses of the two British vessels, showing how they could take advantage of their long-range guns to destroy the American ship at their leisure.

A Magazine of Contemporary Thought.

The first number of The International Monthly has just been published by the Macmillan Company. It contains five articles. Edouard Rod writes on "Later Evolutions of French Criticism"; Prof. Shaler, "Influence of the Sun Upon the Formation of the Earth's Surface"; Charles de Kay, "Organization Among American Artists"; Prof. Trowbridge, "Recent Advance in Physical Science," and Norman Hapgood, "The Theatrical Syndicate." The magazine is simply bound in a green wrapper, and contains about 150 pages. Most of the articles are timely. Mr. de Kay's article, for example, will have much interest for the isolated painters who, although possessing talent, even genius, have failed to succeed because of their lack of combination and their disregard of any attempt to apply business principles to their work. On the other hand, regarding dramatic artists, Mr. Hapgood tries to show that the commercial and combining elements are not nice. The other articles are important expressions of contemporary thought concerning subjects of the day. The editor of the magazine is assisted by an advisory board, which is made up of well-known specialists in the various departments of arts and sciences.

Two Christmas Souvenirs.

Among the privately printed but published Christmas souvenirs which are now on sale at most newsdealers are "Imperial Christmas: 1811," and "The Newsboys' Christmas Party." The first is a translation from the French by Dorothy Lamon, a lady of Washington, and the other is the work of Miss Jane Zacharias of Baltimore. The first is a description of the emotions that moved the first Napoleon as he stood by the cradle of the little King of Rome on the Christmas eve and early morning of the year 1811, when he is said first to have given expression to his desire to become the master of the entire world. The text is well printed, and the fifteen pages are bound in a light green wrapper bearing a portrait of Napoleon. "The Newsboys' Christmas Party" is an entertaining description of an actual annual function in Baltimore, but so written that it has all the charm of a Christmas carol. The little book is prettily illustrated with half-tone reproductions of photographs.

Meeting of the American Historical Society.

The American Historical Society will hold its fifteenth annual meeting in Boston, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Dec. 27-29, 1899. The headquarters of the society will be at the Brunswick Hotel. Addresses of welcome will be delivered by the Hon. Josiah Quincy, Mayor of Boston, and by his Excellency Roger Wolcott, Governor of the Commonwealth; Mr. Paul Leicester Ford will take for his topic "A Plea for Economic History." There will be a discussion on "Foreign Relations," the Hon. George F. Hoar, Prof. John B. Moore, Mr. Edwin V. Morgan, and Prof. H. Morse Stephens taking part in the same. An "Address of Welcome" will be delivered by Mrs. Louis Agassiz. On Saturday members will have the opportunity to visit Plymouth, Lexington, Concord, Salem, or any other points of historical interest in the vicinity of Boston. All correspondence should be addressed to Mr. A. Lawrence Lowell, 171 Marlborough Street, Boston. The officers of the society are: President—James Ford Rhodes, LL. D.; First Vice President—Edward Eggleston, L. H. D.; Second Vice President—Moses Coit Tyler, LL. D., L. H. D.; Secretary—Herbert B. Adams, Ph. D., LL. D.; Treasurer—Clarence W. Bowen, Ph. D.; Assistant Secretary and Curator—A. Howard Clark; Secretary of the Church History Section—Samuel Macauley Jackson, D. D., LL. D.

New York Public Library Acquisitions.

The last bulletin of the New York Public Library announces the acquisition of transcripts made for the library from the public Record Office at London, relating to the American Loyalists and to provincial troops during the war of independence. The number contains an English translation of the Benavides report, on New Mexico, of 1626. There is a list of works relating to South Africa, also material relating to the first two Congresses of the United States. The Benavides Memorial is a very curious one. The manuscript of this was bought for the Lenox Library in 1894. Friar Benavides says about the Mexicans: "We have used all methods, as must be the usual ones for the security of the road, and both by their barbarity that they do not let us speak to them. The Lord will be pleased to let the time come of their conversion as of others."

Mrs. Crowninshield's Story of Mme. Adam's Abbey.

Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield, who has written some charming books, in entirely different styles, however, since her return from Europe has been employed upon a modern novel, whose scene is laid in France, within the walls of an old château and convent, where she was a visitor during a part of her stay. The place is historical, and of such importance that a thick volume has been written, by a father of the Church, dealing with its history. The abbey and convent were in existence in 1150. The owner of the abbey is Mme. Edmond (Juliette) Adam, the literary woman who has just retired from the editorship of La Nouvelle Revue. Mme. Adam has expressed herself as pleased that so much interest should centre around her estate. The tale deals, incidentally, with a crime of terrible atrocity, none the less atrocious because concealed beneath a mask of apparent friendliness and bonhomie. Mrs. Crowninshield has changed the scene somewhat to suit her people, but the main points of interest remain. Much of the old convent, with its narrow barred windows and its thick and high walls, (which surround the large estate as well as the dwellings,) is intact, but the abbey church is open to the sky. Great trees are growing in the interior, where once the nuns chanted their midnight chorus, their roots imbedded in the aisles where the "religious" used to walk in solemn procession to their holy service.

How Popular Novels Circulate.

Some two or three weeks ago we gave, as an index of the demand for certain popular books, a statement of their circulation in the Buffalo Library. The following statement from the same library continues the history and chronicles of in interesting change in the relative positions of the books. Considering past figures and the time that has elapsed since the publication of "David Harum," almost everybody in Buffalo must have read Mr. Westcott's tale. From present data it would seem that the other books mentioned are to be equally fortunate. The library has now on hand the following number of copies:

"David Harum"	54
"When Knighthood Was in Flower"	47
"Richard Carvel"	79
"Janice Meredith"	47

The following is the waiting list:

For "David Harum"	3
"When Knighthood Was in Flower"	55
"Richard Carvel"	120
"Janice Meredith"	132

The three of the above books which are published in New York are now selling as follows: "David Harum," 400,250; "Richard Carvel," 285,000; "Janice Meredith," 143,000. So far this month orders for "David Harum" have been filled at D. Appleton & Co.'s to the amount of 43,000 copies.

Many important changes and improvements have been made in the scheme of education conducted by Chautauqua. For example, the price of the books and magazines used by the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle has been reduced one-third. George H. Licks, Hudson County Secretary of the Circle, has just started a monthly four-page leaflet entitled Literary Notes.

Col. Richard Henry Savage has just completed a new novel, which is now in active preparation by Rand, McNally & Co. It is entitled "Captain Landon," and is said to be the best work of the author. The scene is laid in Rome, the characters are American, and the action is rapid from beginning to end.

"Year Book of the Art Societies of New York, (1898-9)" will shortly be published. The work will be brought out under the auspices of the National Sculpture Society. It will contain reports of meetings, summaries of reports of important committees, reviews of exhibitions, notable papers, and discussions of public moment, together with sixteen illustrations in half-tone that have been prepared expressly for this publication.

John Lane is publishing "Poems by Matthew Arnold," with an introduction by Arthur Christopher Benson, and illustrations by Henry Ospovat; "In Cap and Bells," by Owen Seaman; "The Decay of Sensibility, and Other Essays," by Stephen Gwynn, and "The Real Malay (Pen Pictures,)" by Sir F. A. Swettenham.

Col. R. J. Hinton expects to issue his new "Richard Realf" volume early in 1900. Mention has already been made of this work in these columns. The plan of the new volume embodies a collection of prose writings, a number of remarkable war letters, the poet's lectures, and some thirty or more additional poems, a number of which have not been published heretofore. The book will be issued by the Literary Life Publishing Company of Norwalk, Ohio. The Roycroft Shop proposes to print "The Little Journey" thereto, which Col. Hinton furnished to THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Dec. 9 in a booklet de luxe.

One of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW list of 100 books for holiday gifts, printed in the issue of Dec. 9, perished in the Lippincott fire. This is Anne Hollingsworth Wharton's "Salons, Colonial and Republican." The whole edition was nearly ready for distribution just as the fire came and destroyed it. It is hoped that the volume may be reset, printed, and bound in time to bring it out for the Easter season.

The appearance of the one hundred and fiftieth thousand of "When Knighthood Was in Flower" has been celebrated by the publishers by the issuance of a new edition, printed from new plates on a new and heavier paper. To this edition is added a portrait, and biographical sketch of the author, and a portrait of Miss Julia Marlowe, for whom the book is being dramatized.

II.—BOSTON.

BOSTON, Dec. 14.—"What is the use of buying a complete edition of Dr. Holmes?" asked a wicked person while yet the Autocrat was on earth; "he will spoil it within a week by writing a new poem for somebody or something." What is the use of publishing a list of holiday books? might also be asked, if before the ink is dry a small army of new books march up and ask to be enrolled. Here is one day's Boston list, for instance:

First, the ponderous fourth volume of William Laird Clowes's "The Royal Navy," with a portrait of Nelson never before published, and painted when his style was only Sir Horatio Nelson, Viscount Nelson, K. B. It is taken from a picture in the possession of William Pugsr Thornton, Canterbury. This volume brings the history down to 1802, and the editor announces that the complete work will consist of six instead of five volumes, as originally intended. The voyages of Cook, the Revolutionary battles, and the story of Cape St. Vincent are the most important things in the volume, but its lists of losses in the English and foreign navies, and its statistics of many kinds make it valuable to the men of all the fighting races. Like the other volumes, it abounds in text pictures, besides having photogravure portraits of four more Admirals and seven full-page pictures.

With this comes "Philip Nolan's Friends," Dr. Hale's historical novel, prematurely published in 1876, before the "Revolutionary" offspring of many sorts began to flourish, and therefore hardly noticed, except as a pleasant variation from the ordinary magazine story of the time. Its scene is what was then the Far West—that is, the Louisiana which the King of Spain was about to cede to the French Republic, leaving his Governors and subjects to settle their difficulties with one another, the French, the Americans, and the Indians as best they might. In the preface Dr. Hale suggests that the Southern hatred of Spain may proceed in part from the memory of Nolan's murder, which is possible, although the more recent Texan and Mexican wars must probably bear the heavier part of the burden. The publishers of these two books, Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., issue also "The Rebel's Daughter," a novel by J. G. Woerner, a very large book and not exactly entitled to be called light literature. In truth, its characters are very stiff and their speech is dull, but the author, being well acquainted with the subject, has been able to show the position of the German immigrant in the slaveholding South, and to expound his views, and the story is really worth the attention of a historian. It need hardly be said that the German dwarfs all the mere Americans. One expects that, and it is not necessary to quote Mr. Leowell in reference to it.

"The Puritan as Colonist and Reformer," by the Rev. Dr. Ezra Hoyt Byington, is half a world away from Mr. Woerner's novel. The author is not in the least disturbed by the discoveries made by the pseudo-historical societies; he does not admit that the Puritan stock was only one among many in the New England colonies, but credits it with the ancestry of nearly all New Englanders up to the close of the last century, and he gives the Puritan credit for as much education and taste as his contemporaries, and makes out a very good case for him. The closing chapter on Shakespeare and the Puritans is curiously independent in manner and thought. Lastly, Messrs. Little & Brown issue "In Ghostly Japan," by Mr. Lafcadio Hearn, with translations of proverbs and poetry; with stories of spirits that make table tipping seem a sport too low for anthropoid apes; with a paper on incense, and with page on page of courageous speculation connecting each soul with all existing or about to exist, and compelling the dullest reader to try to use his imagination.

"The Two Legacies," by Miss Georgina Lowell Putnam, is a puzzle. It is printed in an old-fashioned way, but the story itself might have been written in Palestine, or any place remote from the real struggle of civilized nineteenth century life. The legacies are a little brother, whom the hero's dying mother charges him to protect, and a box of money left by his father. He cherishes the boy very tenderly, but when the money is stolen he has not the courage to live from hand to mouth without saving, and economizes in order to renew his reserve fund. The little boy dies just as the money is made up and—that is all. "Well, don't pity him," says the author. "We'll lay his little coffin down gently by his mother's. Ned is living: pity him." In the whole book there is not one sordid touch; not an unkind word, nothing but unselfish love; and yet one sees that Ned will all his life be pursued by a ghost whispering that he might have kept his little brother with him. It is such a story as a tenderly nurtured child might write to make herself weep, but all that is known about it is that Mr. Lowell, the author's uncle, thought very highly of it. Perhaps he found it a blessed relief from some of the "real" stories. Mr. Horace E. Scudder has made a little "Book of Legends" as a companion for his "Fables" and "Folk Stories." It uses simple language to repeat tales which the modern child is not allowed to read where his fathers found them, St. George, King Cophetua, William Tell, Gelert, and eleven others. One looks at it, remembers those board school children discovered by Arnold, unable to tell what a steed was, and is thankful. These two are from Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Messrs. Small, Maynard & Co. issue seven poems by Mr. Bliss Carman in a new slip of a book. Two have more rhythm than one expects to find in the verses of poets like Mr. Carman, and seem as if they might be written in answer to a challenge, but they are as carefully wrought as the others. The best are "Migrants," a greeting to Northern birds found in a tropic orange tree, and "In Bay Street," a ballad carrying the lesson that none can sell or buy "the power to love and see." The book is dedicated to T. B. M., Mr. T. B. Meteyard. "In Case of Need," by Mr. Ralph Bergengrin, a series of rimed and pictured lessons, both purposely absurd, and Mr. Oliver Herford's long announced "Alphabet of Celebrities," accompany Mr. Carman's book.

THOREAU.

His Teaching that All Have Time to Be Wise and to Cultivate the Spirit.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Among the many interesting letters called out by your editorial article on "Autumn with the Poets," the beautiful and suggestive quotations from Thoreau led me to take up a certain little soft leather copy of essays, bearing his name, and to try to learn anew how "in every life there might be time to be wise, opportunity to tend the growth of the spirit."

We cannot perhaps give up the strife of life and depart into the woods and live upon 27 cents a week, but we may occasionally call to mind that cabin on Walden Pond, and find in its contemplation what Stevenson calls "a station on man's underground railway from slavery to freedom." Oh! this slavery of living—spending one's real life in the struggle for physical existence, while the unfulfilled craving for wisdom and knowledge cries out for leisure, for freedom. So, though we may not build a hermitage away from the turmoil of life, may we not claim a portion of each day—and not the left-over, and most worthless, portion—for a soul-hermitage where we can stop and think and study?

One must read as he runs, says a practical man; yes, but one gets weary reading and running at the same time, and either the running becomes a walk and the race is not won, or the reading degenerates into hasty and superficial perusal of papers and magazines. Information thus gained is untrustworthy as a guide and unfit for use, so reading is gradually dropped and the sordid days are reached.

Another hard worker contends that we gain wisdom, and that wisdom best fitted for our special needs, by our daily life, by contact with people, by doing and not by reading of what others have done, in, perhaps, totally unlike circumstances. He declares that there is entirely too much reading, and that of the making of books he is sick. Granted that there may be too much reading and that there is, certainly, much unwise reading, still the mind must be exercised, fed, and recreated as well as the body, and in our search for truth, which is mental food, we must consult others, wiser and more thoughtful than ourselves. Thoreau says, "For what are the classics but the noblest recorded thoughts of man?"

This man, Thoreau, bred in a New England home where the fugitive slave was received and sent on, encouraged, to the next hiding place; where the family lived most frugally, that the intellectual life might be nourished, and cheerfully stinted itself that he might have his education at Harvard, must surely have imbibed lessons of the value of freedom and the beauty of self-sacrifice that sank deeply into a temperament already molded to such traits—traits inherited, presumably, from his Scotch grandmother. From his French grandfather he, doubtlessly, derived his facile touch, enabling him to earn a living at any manual work, such as the making of lead pencils, (at which industry he, later in life, supported his family;) also to this grandparent he probably owed his mastery of words, finding always the one most exactly suited to his meaning. By the way, one of the most amuging episodes in Barrie's "Sentimental Tommy," it seems to me, is Tommy's loss of the prize for literary composition because, after starting well and hopefully, he consumed the allotted time in seeking through his mind for a particular word he wanted, but could not find. The consternation of his teachers and friends, who were sanguine of his success in this line of work, is the one touch needed to complete the picture, which none but a literary artist could have conceived.

But to return to Thoreau—can we not learn from this "poet-naturalist," or, as Mr. Roberts, with finer insight, prefers to call him, this "Liberator," some truths on the favorite topic of reading?

He speaks of his residence at Walden as being more favorable to thought and to serious reading than a university; and after his two years there, his book of essays attests the truth of his statement and fulfills the purpose for which he went—viz., to grow in health and mind and to work and seek truth for himself and for humanity.

He loved and revered the old masters, and thought they should be read in their own language, saying: "It is worth the expense of youthful days and costly hours if you learn only some words of an ancient language, which are raised out of the trivialness of the street, to be perpetual suggestions and provocations."

It has always seemed to me that the happy people are the busy people—those that live out each day fully and roundly, and at night behold a larger horizon than at morning. Eliminating fret and worry, one can scarcely work too hard. Some physical work, some mental work, blending with both a moral purpose and a cheerful spirit, if nicely apportioned, will make a complete character.

Thoreau evidently did not consider reading as a mere recreation, for he says: "To read well—that is, to read true books in a true spirit—is a noble exercise, and one that will task the reader more than any exercise which the customs of the day esteem," and again he speaks of that reading doing us good which we have to stand on tiptoe to read, and to which we must devote our most alert and wakeful hours. Referring to the fact that Alexander carried the "Iliad" with him on his expeditions in a precious casket, he asserts that a written word is the choicest of relics, being the work of art

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nearest to life itself, being carved out of the breath of life and capable of being breathed again by others.

The same questions have presented themselves to man in all ages and have been variously answered—it is as if the great have said, "We who are about to die salute you"—and shall we not listen? "How many a man has dated a new era in his life from the reading of a book?" And, finally, can we not say with this gentle stoic, "If we live in the nineteenth century, why should we not enjoy the advantages which the nineteenth century offers?"

HELEN CHURCH.

Brooklyn, Nov. 29, 1899.

Notes of a Recent Visit to Walden Pond.

The walk from Cambridge to Concord by way of Lexington is a delightful one, and to the person interested in the early struggle for liberty, doubly so. The journey can be made in a day by one accustomed to walking, but too much time must not be spent on the many by-paths of historic interest. This preliminary walk somehow inclines the mind to a receptive mood for what follows, foreign as it is to the memory of those stirring scenes of ancient days, mileposts to which are to be found on the King's Highway.

The most direct road from Concord to Walden Pond runs across a fertile though somewhat uncultivated meadow, bordered sparsely by shade trees. The signs of recent changes in the landscape are few. The ascent of the hill lying between the pond and the termination of the traveled path is by means of a wood road that shows signs of continued use, winding up and over knolls thinly covered with sprouts of oak and chestnut. Frequent pine stumps give evidence of the predominating quality of the former woods. This road, shaded by no tree, bordered by a fire-blackened undergrowth, somehow breathes of desolation, and is the antithesis of those charms which commonly attach to a rural pathway.

The top of the hill reached, the visitor finds the hand of destruction stayed. Here is a forest, the trees of which are of fine growth, and diverse in species. Thinned here and there by the woodman, glades and vistas are afforded, the cool retreats of which are inviting to the eye.

The pond, which is now to be seen through the trees, is of such uncertain shape as to impress the beholder with a sense of magnitude quite in advance of the truth. The somewhat indented shores furnish bays and headlands in miniature, like those of a large lake held in bounds by mountainous surroundings. The survey of this sheet of water as made by Thoreau one Winter, when its surface was firmly frozen, gives the total area as about sixty-two acres. Unless the observer stands at either end near the axis of its greatest length, its true size is not apparent. The surrounding hills rise quite abruptly at the southern border, but on the side from which the described approach was made the descent is gentle. The color of the water is that of the sky when revealed by rifts in the clouds after a Summer shower has passed. As described by Thoreau himself, "a matchless and indescribable light blue, such as watered or changeable silks and sword blades suggest, more cerulean than the sky itself."

The objective point of every visitor to the pond is the site of the little house, or cabin, which furnished Thoreau a home for two years. The experience there gained of life in the woods added to much earlier knowledge of the same sort, along with the exercise of his rare genius for contemplation, laid the foundation for his principal book, "Walden." The house, of which there is no known picture except that which serves as a partial frontispiece to the first edition of the book just named, was a very small affair, as seen in the picture and as described by Thoreau. It was built by its tenant, and not long after his occupancy ceased it was removed by a near-by farmer, and then by accident destroyed.

The greatest length of the pond is east and west, the deepest bay, though not the largest, is on the northern shore, about an eighth of a mile from the extreme western limit. Coming down from the hillside to meet this bay is a small ravine, which widens somewhat as it goes downward. Every summer shower or settled rain has furnished a fugitive brook, which here finding course, has gradually brought down with it some grains of sand or portion of mold, which, spreading out as the stream grew less rapid, formed a slight plateau about midway between the top of the hill and the little plain just above the before-mentioned bay. Upon this natural level the house was built. The hill in the rear served as a wind-break, the southern exposure moderated some of the chill of Winter and furnished a pleasing prospect of shore, water, and the distant hills. The ravine was a natural drain for superfluous water. No remnant of the stonework upon which the building rested is in its former place, though it is probable that the larger portion of it is to be found in the cairn here erected. A depression indicates the situation of the cellar. The visitor does not need to draw very largely upon his imagination to picture the scene presented to the beholder of fifty years ago, which is about the date of Thoreau's occupancy. The chestnut tree which he describes as shading his dwelling was absent, and the writer was unable to find the trees standing on either side of the path which were passed between by Thoreau, even in the darkest night, with the ease born of long experience. The larger trees now standing near the site of the cabin were by, and an oak some distance down the hill toward the lake, give evidence of sufficient age to have been classed as sturdy trees in Thoreau's time. The path to the pond and the by-path which leads to the eastward are plainly marked, both mute witnesses of the past. The glint of the sun is still seen reflected from the polished boles of the black birches; the sunlight falls upon the path, sifting down through the boughs of the hemlocks that stood near the door of Thoreau's rude cabin. The humble flower raises its petals to delight the eye of the beholder, colored by the never-failing alchemy of nature, a constant reminder of the resurrection of matter. Yet that master mind to whom all of these mentioned simple things were a double delight is but a memory. Human life seems trivial when compared with the continued forces of nature and their ever-present results in field, flower, and tree.

Walden Pond is attractive as a beautiful expanse of water nestling down among the hills, and will ever so remain unless the seeming need for fuel should make it necessary to devastate the surrounding woodlands and thus remove the setting of this rural gem. Since no brooks contribute or acknowledge it as their source, it is to be hoped that its waters may not be diverted to a use less pleasing than the reflection of the sky or its wooded shores. Its greatest attraction, though, and ever will be, is its association with Thoreau and his self-enforced hermitage. It is not the purpose of the writer to discuss any cause leading to that retirement. He said it arose from a desire "to anticipate not the sunrise and the dawn merely, but if possible Nature herself!" Let that remain a sufficient reason. The experience gained here enabled him to "demonstrate triumphantly and forever that this life of ours may be of infinite value, and joy, even, when lived under circumstances ordinarily regarded as most discouraging."

A. S. CLARK.

"Dutch Courage."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The phrase "Dutch courage" has been popularly used to reflect upon the bravery of the Hollander. Strange that this should be as we view him in the light of history! At the opening of the present war, together with other disparaging epithets, this was thrown up at the Boers of the Transvaal. That mode of warfare, however, has now ceased, and, whether victorious or defeated, the Dutchman will hereafter never be regarded as cowardly. Dr. Griffis quotes the phrase in its base sense in his book entitled "Brave Little Holland." I have been interested in discovering, as I think, its origin. It means an enforced and boastful courage when in an intoxicated condition. An example of this is given in Sir Walter Scott's "Heart of Midlothian," Vol. II., Page 68, Household Edition. The scene is in the old barn by the wayside, where was a gathering of desperate characters, including Madge Wildfire and her mother. The conference is between the mother and Frank, a robber. The old hag says: "Why, you must know, Frank, but first taste a snap of right Hollands." She drew a flask from her pocket and filled the fellow a large bumper, which he pronounced to be the right thing. "You must know, then, Frank—wunna ye mand your hand?" again offering the flask.

"No, no—when a woman wants mischief from you, she always begins by filling you drunk, D—n all Dutch courage. What I do I will do soberly. I'll last the longer for that, too."

J. HOWARD BUYDAM.

Rhinebeck, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1899.

The Literature of India and Persia.

It is announced by Columbia University that a course of lectures on "The Literature of Ancient India and Persia," open to all students of the university and to the public, is being given during the Winter months of 1899-1900. The first six of the series are being delivered by Dr. A. V. Williams Jackson, Professor of Indo-Iranian Literatures. They are held on Tuesday afternoons, at 3:30, in Room 305, Schermerhorn Hall. The remaining subjects and dates of Prof. Jackson's series are as follows: Jan. 9, "The Mahabharata; or, Sanskrit Epic Poetry"; Jan. 16, "The Ramayana and Other Heroic Poems"; Jan. 23, "The Hindu Drama and Kalidasa"; Jan. 30, "The Successors of Kalidasa in Sanskrit Dramatic Poetry." No tickets are required for these lectures.

Two Anecdotes.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

It has often been said that unconscious humor is the best, and the following anecdote seems to prove the truth of the saying: The other evening at dinner a little lady who had been seriously reading Mr. Frank Stockton's collection of strange and wonderful tales contained in "A Story Teller's Pack," gravely announced that she had been reading Mr. Stockton's "A Pack of Lies." The application seemed so ludicrously true that a general roar went up and the little lady retired in calm indignation behind her coffee cup.

It was the same lady who after returning from one of Mr. Ian Maclaren's dialect lectures complained of the difficulty of understanding him. "What did he lecture about?" inquired an interested if less grammatical friend. "Oh, I should judge about an hour and a half," came the weary reply.

C. S.

New York, Dec. 18, 1899.

The Editor of Mrs. Poyys.

Emily J. Chipmunk, the recently inclosed [illegible]

THE Book on the Transvaal.

Twenty thousand copies of the work have already been sold in England, and the publishers both there and in this country have scarcely been able to keep it in stock.

Lord Rosebery recently said: "I would simply suggest to you that you should procure a book called

The Transvaal from Within

by J. F. Fitzpatrick—a book which seems to me to bear on every page and in every sentence the mark of truth, and which gives you wholesale and in detail an extraordinary and, I think I may say, an appalling record of the way in which the government of the Transvaal was carried on and the subjection to which it reduced your fellow countrymen."

The author, a South African by birth, a resident of the Transvaal since 1884, was Secretary of the Reform Committee, and he has made a record that will be part of the history of South Africa. With index.

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eral books. Her first was the history of the Parish of Shiplake, where she has lived for thirty-three years. This book, a true labor of love with her, took four and one-half years to write, and contains papers of much interest from the different Crown records for nearly every reign from the Conqueror to the present Queen. It is getting to be a scarce book. It is profusely illustrated. In 1896 she wrote a "Historical Guide to Henley-on-Thames," a neighboring town. She has also a book on animals, and a smuggling tale of the last century not published yet. Besides this, she has written in various magazines.

Shiplake is interesting for many reasons. Granger wrote his "Biographical History of England" when vicar there. Gray once staid here. Tennyson was married from the house this author lives in and in the church of which her husband is vicar. The church contains magnificent colored windows from the ruined Abbeys of St. Bertin and St. Omer. Mr. Swinburne once resided there with his parents.

The author has just had the whole of her great-great-aunt's, the famous Mrs. Montagu's, correspondence given to her. She hopes to string together not only her letters, but letters from Johnson, Mrs. Thrale, Lyttleton, Chatham, Pitt, Sterne, E. Wortley, and hundreds of others.

The Briton and the Boer in Conflict.*

It seems unphilosophical to find it stated that most of the troubles in this world arise from racial hatreds. In "Briton and Boer" there are many authorities giving reasons for the war in the Transvaal. Mr. Bryce does justice to both sides. He does not overlook the personal equation. Mr. Sydney Brooks is decidedly for the English. He wants to know how an American would have stood years of snubbing. The Boer, from all accounts, belongs to the sixteenth century. His best traits are the animal ones, and these are by no means to be despised. He shows what a determined fighter he is. He is, however, unconscious of the changes the world has made, and is indifferent to them. Mr. Carnegie's main point is that the Dutch, being the more prolific race, will always outnumber the English in South Africa. Max Nordau's theme covers all humanity and is of universal application. Mr. Demetrius Boulger belches forth fire and flame. He scales the loftiest volcano of politics. Russia and France are to rule the destinies of the world. Everybody is to unite in the wiping out of the hateful Britos. Mr. Boulger's argument is as applicable to us as it is to England. Mr. Boulger is a distinguished example of the [illegible]

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DEC 16 1899

THE WEEK IN ART.

The week in the art world of New York has not been one of any particular incident or excitement. There have been no new exhibitions, with the exception of some fifty paintings and drawings by Julius Rolshoven at the American Art Galleries, and of a number of paintings and pastels by the Boston art writer and painter, Philip L. Hale, at the Durand-Ruel Galleries. The event of the week was the private view on Wednesday afternoon of the new Appellate Court Building, at Madison Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, which, although it still lacks exterior sculptures and finishings, is virtually completed as to its interior decorations and furnishings.

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A review of the interior furnishings and appointments, and especially the mural paintings in the main hall and courtroom, of the Appellate Court Building was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Thursday morning last. Attention was called in this review to the significant fact that the building is the first public one in the United States which has been produced by the co-operation of the allied arts of sculpture, painting, and architecture. Mr. James BROWN Lord, the architect, deserves the greatest credit for having arranged his plans with reference to the co-operative work of the sculptors and painters whom he called in to aid him. Further than this, when, after long and careful study of the work of America's best-known mural painters, in the Congressional Library at Washington, the Court of General Sessions in this city, and such buildings as the Astoria and the Manhattan Hotels, Mr. Lord had decided upon the men best fitted to carry out the general scheme of decoration which he had determined upon, he gave to the six painters selected, all men of diverse temperaments and methods, full scope and play. As a result, not only these painters, but the sculptors of the groups which are to go on the exterior of the building, have co-operated with a cheerfulness and willingness which has brought about a most harmonious general effect.

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It was a great disappointment to Mr. Lord that all the sculptures for the two facades are not yet in place. This is due to no fault of either architect or sculptors, but to the fact that a disagreement occurred as to the subjects for some of the statues. The caryatids, by Thomas Shields Clark, were placed in position some time ago, and all that need be said is that if the rest of the work is as successful as they are, the Court House will be as fine in its adornments on the exterior as it is in its interior—and that is saying a great deal. Until the structure is relieved by statuary it will necessarily present an incomplete appearance, and description, much less criticism, of this exterior would therefore be out of place at this time. For this reason the interior furnishings and paintings were dwelt upon at length in the review already published. It may, however, be proper to say that the posts of masonry in the balustrade that crowns the edifice will eventually be surmounted by statues, and that Charles H. Niehaus is at work upon the composition representing the "Triumph of Law Over Anarchy," which will fill the pediment supported by the six Corinthian columns of the southern facade. W. F. Ruckstul is also at work upon two seated colossal statues, "Force" and "Wisdom," which will be placed upon bases on either side of the entrance steps, and M. M. Schwartzott is fashioning figures representing the four quarters of the day, to fill the pediments over the windows on either side of the entrance. Those eminent sculptors, Daniel C. French and Karl Bitter, are at work, the first on an allegorical group of "Justice," and the other on one typifying "Peace," which will be placed in the main pediments on the east and west sides, respectively, of the building. J. S. Hartley, J. T. Donoghue, Herbert Adams, H. J. Bush-Brown, A. Lukeman, George E. Bissell, Charles A. Lopez, Philip Martiny, E. C. Potter, and William Cowper are to furnish the figures typifying eminent jurists of the past, which will be placed on the upper balustrade and fill the sky line of the building.

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As has already been said, Mr. Lord's design is classic in character, having a portico in the centre of the southern façade. This portico is composed of six Corinthian columns supporting an entablature and pediment. The tall, narrow windows of the main floor have triangular and circular tympana, the windows of the second floor are square, and the third, or attic, floor, is illuminated with simple square lights. The material of the building is white marble from the quarries at Adams, Mass., while the steps and substructure are of granite. The portico is extremely impressive, and gives the building, which is built upon a comparatively small lot, the desired monumental character. Mention should also be made of the intelligent and effective use in the interior of a warm mountain Siena marble and onyx paneling. The general color scheme of the main courtroom, which was, as it were, a sober lightness, with its yellowish marble wainscoting, dark oak fittings, and decorated walls, must be highly commended. In some ways it is the most effective bit of interior decoration in the country. The crescent-shaped, tall screen of carved oak which forms the back to the Judges' desk, is a remarkably fine piece of woodwork.

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But the writer feels that further description of this remarkably effective and artistic building may only weary the reader, who, if he or she is truly an art lover, must wish to see and study for themselves this new building—the most complete and artistic, as a whole, of any, with the exception of the Congressional Library at Washington, yet erected in this country. The building will probably be thrown open at an early day for public inspection.

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Some fifty paintings and drawings by Julius Rolshoven, whose work is not over familiar to New York art lovers, are now on exhibition at the American Art Galleries. The artist is a pupil of the German, French, and Italian schools. He is versatile, a good draughtsman, and his color schemes are, as a rule, agreeable and effective. The most important of his paintings is that of a large reclining female nude figure, "La Venera Bruna." The figure, although somewhat distorted, is well drawn, and lies upon a satin couch against a background of Oriental stuffs, whose texture and the details of their decoration are extremely well rendered. His portrait works are marked more by broad and vigorous handling than by refined or delicate treatment. His full length standing portrait of his wife is effective and individual, and the portrait of his mother is richer in color than the others, and sober in treatment. Perhaps his best portrait is that of Miss Hilda Stewart, a young lady gowned in white and wearing a large picture hat. In this the values are well preserved and the color and tone are excellent, although it has a somewhat sketchy effect. The portrait of "H. A. R.," a young man, is almost a direct copy of a Sargent in color and treatment. One of the most satisfactory of the portraits is the double half-length one of the two daughters of Mrs. Labau, who was Miss Vanderbilt—Mrs. Tiffany Dyer and Mrs. Aymar. The drawing and color in this work are especially commendable, and the likenesses are good. Mr. Rolshoven's copy of a portrait group by Frans Hals is good and interesting. His drawings do not call for any special mention.

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Mr. Philip L. Hale, who is better known as an art writer than as a painter, has now on exhibition at the Durand-Ruel Galleries a number of canvases which show him to be a devoted follower of the modern French impressionists, whose methods he has closely followed. In fact, he may be said to out-impression the impressionists. He seemingly delights most in the depiction of maidens of tenuous form and vacuous expression, standing or sitting in a golden sunlight that "never was on sea or land," and each surrounded by its own halo. He fairly riots in yellows. It was once said of an American painter, "when he gets to his greens one trembles for him," and one certainly trembles for Mr. Hale when he uses yellow. His punishment should be made to fit his crime, and he should be immured for a year at least in a studio with yellow ochre walls and ceilings, and be made to paint under yellow gaslight in nothing but yellow. Then we might have hopes for his art. Seriously speaking, it is evident that Mr. Hale has capabilities for other and better work than that now shown, for he displays two or three sane canvases, an excellent still life, a cool interior in which the light is effectively managed, and a spring landscape done in cool grays and blues, which has much of atmosphere, sentiment, and feeling.

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Following the exhibition of the Rolshoven pictures at the American Art Galleries will come one of a number of colored prints by Joseph Millet, the brother of Frank Millet, who has revived the old art of Japanese color painting. These will be on exhibition next week. On Jan. 11 or 12 the press and private view will be given at these same galleries of some one hundred canvases by the well-known genre painter, Henry Mosler. Mr. Mosler, who has had a studio for the past few years in Carnegie Hall, this city, where he has been engaged in painting and in conducting large and successful art classes, has decided to go abroad for an indefinite stay and to dispose not only of a number of his finished works, but of the sketches and studies which have filled his studio and of its appointments and furnishings as well. With Mr. Mosler's pictures and studio appointments there will be exhibited some 500 Japanese color prints owned by Capt. Henry Brinkley of Tokio and Prof. Conder, for twenty-five years chief architect and instructor in the Imperial University of Japan. The sale of Mr. Mosler's pictures and studio effects will be held at the galleries on Jan. 10 and 11.

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The most important art sale of the Winter at present announced will be that of the collection of American pictures owned by Mr. W. T. Evans. These will be placed on exhibition at the American Art Galleries on Jan. 24. The sale will take place at Chickering Hall on the evenings of Jan. 31, Feb. 1 and 2. The sale of Mr. Evans's pictures will be an event of importance everywhere in art circles. He has been known for many years as an intelligent and discriminating collector of American paintings and a firm friend of American art, and since he sold his collection of foreign pictures on March 6, 1890, he has devoted himself solely to the acquiring of American canvases. There are 270 pictures in the collection to be sold. It is only natural to compare Mr. Evans's collection with that of Mr. Thomas B. Clarke sold last Winter. Mr. Evans's collection is not so rich, perhaps, in superior examples of Inness and Winslow Homer, for example, as that of Mr. Clarke, but he has an unusual selection of Wyants and eight superior examples of Homer Martin. His collection also embraces canvases by the earlier men, such as Henry Peters Gray, William Hunt, Kensett, and Sandford Gifford, who were not so well represented in the Clarke collection. The sale will draw buyers from all over the country.

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The Grolier Club has at present in its pretty clubhouse, in East Thirty-second Street, a very timely little display of a number of engraved portraits of George Washington. The collection has been made with great care and discrimination, and has afforded much delight and instruction to members of the club and their guests. The display is fully as good as, if not better than, that of the portraits of Lincoln made by the club last year, and embraces all the best-known portraits of the "Father of his Country."

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A collection of pictorial photographs taken from the private collections of Miss Weil, Miss Watson, Alfred Stieglitz, John Beeby, Joseph Obermeyer, Joseph T. Keiley, and others, are now on view at the rooms of the Camera Club, 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, and will be shown there until the evening of Jan. 5.

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The issue of The Collector and Art Critic of Dec. 15, of which Mr. David Preyer is editor and publisher, is worthy of a special note for the varied and excellent nature of its contents, which cover the field of American art. The number is illustrated with twenty-two half-tone reproductions of modern French canvases from the remarkable collection of H. S. Henry of Philadelphia. Some of these, and especially those of the Corot, "Ville d'Avray"; the Jules Dupré, the Géricault, and the superb Troyon, "On the Road," are such faithful representations of the original canvases as to be worth preserving in any art library.

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There is now on exhibition at Sherry's a remarkable painting, entitled "A Day's Hunt," by Ben Austrian of Reading, Penn. Before it was brought to New York it was on exhibition at Earl's Art Gallery in Philadelphia for eight weeks, during which time 35,000 people viewed it. The picture has since been purchased by J. H. Sternberg, the millionaire, of Reading, Penn.

The painting is really an optical illusion. A lot of game, tied by the feet, hanging upon the shutters of a barn window—that is the picture. As a matter of fact, the window frame is a real window frame, but the shutters and all the rest of the composition are the work of the artist. But where the real window stops and the painted canvas begins is the problem that confronts all who view the painting. The artist is not yet thirty years old. "A Day's Hunt" was an early impression of his life. It was well thought out before he started to paint it. He went hunting and saw how the game was strung. In order to paint the picture he had to have the models—the old window, the casement, and the old shutters. So he obtained them from an old building which had been torn down, had the window casement and shutters placed in his studio, and hung up the game as it came in from the hunt, and painted it from nature. The price paid to Austrian for this work is probably the highest ever given for any single picture of still life. Austrian had many offers, but preferred that the picture should go to Mr. Sternberg and remain in Reading. Among the owners of Ben Austrian's beautiful pictures of dogs, cats, chickens, and game are John Wanamaker, the Hotel Netherland, the Horse Show Association, and others. Within the last few years he has painted as many as thirty characteristic pictures, and all are now sold and scattered over the United States. Austrian has also painted an ambitious and somewhat imaginative picture, the theme of which is "Music." It is now being exhibited at Berlin. For this he painted a piano top on which rested a violin and a flute and some threadbare scores. To the left of the picture the gorgeous background of spread peacock feathers fades to mist, and therein appears, dreamily suggested, the head of a beautiful woman.

Conversation as a Lost Art.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Upon reading the very excellent articles on conversation by Mrs. Hartwell and Miss Harris, this thought enters my mind: To be a good entertainer, is it more important to be a good conversationist or a good listener; which of the two is more essential to a person's popularity? Take, for instance, a person you have just met; he or she listens attentively to you, seemingly with much interest, and by a few well-directed questions keeps you talking on the subject upon which you are conversing. When you leave it is always with a very pleasant recollection of the evening spent in their company, for you have, or think you have, entertained them. On the other hand, a brilliant conversationist will entertain, amuse, instruct once, possibly twice. Then some begin to tire. After being thrown together for any length of time you know in what channels their minds run; consequently, you are aware of the opinions they may have upon most subjects discussed before they have expressed them, but you must listen, and you are bored. Sala says that the art of conversation is not only to say the right thing in the right place, but to leave unsaid the wrong thing at the tempting moment.

Burke says that the perfection of conversation is not to play a regular sonata, but, like the Aeolian harp, to await the inspiration of a passing breeze. Miss Harris rightly says that "prepared speeches are rarely apropos and their preparedness sounds like a forced note." Wait, then, till as our good old Methodist brethren say, "the spirit moves you." Never monopolize, for some you are bound to bore. Remember that Edison has a patent upon a talking machine; do not infringe, for you might be prosecuted.

Napoleon, Wellington, Washington, Grant, Lee, and Stonewall Jackson talked little; they were good listeners, and the oldest reigning monarch, the Queen, upon whose domain the sun never sets, has the reputation of having little to say. The leading men of the world have followed the advice given by Polonius to Laertes. "Give thy thoughts no tongue." They said little, but listened well. The public has little confidence in a constant talker; seldom is a raconteur, and never in a wit. The masses want representatives who will listen to them; be interested, or pretend to be, in their many troubles and voice their thoughts in legislative halls. Few, I think, are egotistical enough to imagine they can entertain the same company all the time; few, indeed, possess originality enough not to grow tiresome occasionally, for the art of talking has no need of cultivation in a few of my friends, who sometimes are called tiresome, while good listeners never tire. In closing, I would say that my humble opinion is that the art of entertaining lies not in brilliant repartee, nor in learned dissertations, but in talking little, and always to the point; and last, but by no means least, in listening well. I write this not as a seeker of controversy, but of knowledge on a subject I think most essential to all.

W. J. TULLIS.

Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 5, 1899.

The Foster Family.*

Ponderous is this handsome volume with its glowing red binding. How could it be otherwise than weighty when it holds the life histories of 9,923 persons, all Fosters, or having at least Foster blood in their veins? The biographical notices are, of course, short but definite. No possible Foster who has ever existed has possibly escaped the notice of the compiler of this genealogy, Mr. Frederick Clifton Pierce. So far as the American Fosters are concerned, town, city, county, and State records have been studied and many disputable points of relationship have been settled. Whence the name of Foster? Is it derived from the French Forestier? The first and original Foster or Forester might have been a wild man of the woods, or a maker of faggots. The name may be derived from the verb "to foster." There is fair authority for the belief that early family names belong to the eleventh century. Be the origin of the Fosters what it may, as every family must start somewhere, the editor makes the original Foster, Anacher, great Forrester of Flanders, who was born no one knows when, but who left this world supposedly in A. D. 837. As to the Americans bearing the name, four sons of Allen Foster, an Englishman, came early in the seventeenth century to the colonies. One settled in Maine, another on Long Island, and Samuel in South New Jersey, and from the New Jersey settler sprang the bulk of the present Fosters. Some one has written that if two soldiers of the time of William the Conqueror had remained in England, had married, and had progeny, all the descendants of these followers of the Norman King, even if they were to be counted by the millions, would be cousins in 1899. And so through the Duke and the clodhopper runs some little of the same blood. The volume is copiously illustrated.

*BRITON AND BOER. BOTH SIDES OF THE QUESTION. By the Right Hon. James Bryce, M. P.; Sydney Brooks, a Diplomat; Dr. F. V. Englenburg, Karl Blind, Andrew Carnegie, Francis Charmes, Demetrius C. Boulger, Max Nordau. With maps and illustrations. Reprinted by permission from the North American Review. New York: Harper & Brothers.

*FOSTER GENEALOGY. Being the Record of the Posterity of Reginald Foster, also the Record of all Other American Fosters. By Frederick Clifton Pierce. Published by the author. Chicago: Press of W. B. Conkey Company.

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain; brisk easterly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,587. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1899.—TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

LONDON WILL HAVE A SAD CHRISTMAS

The War Spoils Business and Prevents Merrymaking.

OFFICIALS WANT A SCAPEGOAT

Try to Shift Blame for Defeats from Their Own Shoulders.

Trial of Sicilian Mafia Murderers at Milan Throws Discredit on Crispi and di Rudini—The Escape of Mahmoud Pasha.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—Dreary indeed is this Christmastide in England. The London streets are thronged with crowds as usual, and all the shops are displaying their accustomed wares, but there is no mirth, and business is not active. From the West End, especially, complaints come that the overturn will be poor, because nobody has any money to waste or any heart to spend. We shall be chanting "Peace on earth and good-will to men" in the churches at this festive season, and the words to many will sound almost a bitter mockery.

How changed is everything from a short three months ago! Then our Generals and rank and file were trooping gayly to South Africa as to a pleasant picnic. They expected the war to be over by now, and he was considered a pessimist who ventured to say it might last till the end of January. Now we mourn our dead, and digest the bitter morsels of disaster upon disaster that have been given to us as best we can.

The subject is too painful to dwell upon, and I am not going to inflict upon you a discussion about tactics and Generals' mistakes.

We are commencing our holiday under the shadow of a great though but half-confessed fear that it may be made gloomier than ever by the news that Ladysmith or Kimberley has surrendered—or both of them. Neither place was provisioned for a siege, for the significant reason that nobody expected to be beleaguered. History furnishes many instances of the power of human beings to live while hungry for periods much beyond what could beforehand have been anticipated. But however great their endurance may be, the day must be at hand when the populations of these places must elect either to die outright or surrender.

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THE VOLUNTEER RECRUITS.

Meantime we are busy changing our Generals, and raking together the very last fragments of our army. Enthusiasm is being displayed in certain quarters about the volunteer yeomanry and bands of irregular horse, but I am not sure that beneath this show of zeal there is not much heart quaking, and I do know that in many influential quarters the idea of calling upon volunteers to furnish recruits for the front is considered a mistake certain to be fatal to the future efficiency of the volunteer force. As Lord Wemyss, who, as Lord Elcho, had more to do with spreading enthusiasm for volunteering throughout the country than anybody else, has declared, nothing could be more disastrous for the force, because it will now be divided into those who want to fight and those who want to stay at home, and the latter will gradually be eliminated. The final consequence will be that there will be no more volunteers for home defenses.

We are scraping together a seventh, and talk of an eighth division, but they are only skeleton divisions, about one-third size. Such as they are they are being sent to South Africa without any clear idea as to what they are to do there.

The confusion at the War Office remains indescribable, and I fear that Lord Roberts is too old a man and too worn with his long Indian campaigning to be able to dominate that nest of incompetents and corruption. Poor old man; it is pathetic to see how loyally and briskly he obeys the call to duty, without pausing a moment even to mourn the death of his only son. What his plans are no one knows, but for the next six months it is to be feared that our troops in South Africa will contend against other forces besides those of the Boers, and that Field Marshal fever may soon partly supersede Field Marshal Lord Roberts.

***

RECRIMINATIONS AT HOME.

At home the bitterest recrimination continues against the officials responsible for the light-hearted manner in which the War Office neglected to prepare for the war, and the language used about Sir William Francis Butler, late Commander-in-Chief at the Cape, is generally of a description wholly unprintable. When the critics are beaten off from this good soldier and honest man they turn upon Lord Wolseley, and when it is explained that he has no control except as an executive officer obeying the War Office, Lord Landsdowne is set upon and torn to pieces.

All this time it is unquestionable that the blame lies with the routine-bound permanent heads of departments at the War Office and on their principal subordinates. Our army, British and Indian, costs the empire more than £40,000,000 a year, and it breaks down at the very first strain against undisciplined bands of intrenched sharpshooters. Clearly we are not getting our money's worth. No other power in the world pays so much a head for its fighting material, or spends anything like the amount of money that we do upon the furniture of war, guns, ammunition, and so on. But directly energy, foresight, and resources are required, and it becomes necessary to set an army fully equipped with everything necessary for a campaign in the field, we make the discovery that nothing is ready.

No wonder the nation is angry, no wonder the War Office officials skillfully shunt this anger on whatever prominent individual they can. We always hunt down the wrong man on these occasions. The officials were too lazy to read Butler's reports. They pigeonholed them, and when painful events forced the truth of his statements upon them the fainéants expressed surprise and called him names to screen their own delinquencies.

Perhaps we shall get some good from the smitings we have had, although that is doubtful. Never a campaign in our history has been begun except in some such fashion as this one, and only when thousands of lives have been lost and millions upon millions of money thrown away does the nation doggedly, resolutely rouse itself. Whether this will be the case in the present instance or not I cannot say, but all the newspapers declare it means to do so, and the banks, insurance companies, and other large employers of clerks, who go to form the rank and file of our volunteer forces, are behaving generously by giving either half pay all through, or full pay for a term and half pay afterward, to those of their staffs who elect to serve at the front. Subscriptions, too, are coming in with tolerable abundance to equip new forces, and yet it would be hiding half the truth to deny that beneath all this superficial manifestation of enthusiasm there is a gnawing at the heart and a doubt whether after all the game is worth the candle.

***

NO PROVISION FOR THE WOUNDED.

Great indignation has been excited by the discovery made by The Morning Post that the convalescent homes for which provision had been made are none of them ready to receive the wounded coming back from the war. This is only one other example of the sort of thing that has been going on. No nurses have arrived, no resource has been provided, nor have any of the hurt been taken to the homes which were to be made ready.

Yet in February last the War Office pledged itself that preparations would be made. You see, it did not expect any wounded back; Boers were to be killed, but not any British soldiers, according to its idea.

***

THE LATE DUKE OF WESTMINSTER.

Let us turn away from painful things of that kind. Yet we have few other things to speak of. The most important social event of the week has been the death of the first Duke of Westminster, announced this morning. He was not a great man in a political sense, and except when he severed his connection with Mr. Gladstone he never appeared prominently in any political conflict. But he was essentially an aristocrat of the best British type; kindly, benevolent, unassuming in some ways, jealous of his dignity and position, but, as a rule, caring little for any outward manifestation of his grandeur.

The Duke was full of schemes for bettering the condition of the population on his estates; a judicious but munificent patron of art; a diligent, not to say extravagant, builder, and yet in some respects a shrewd man of business. Part of his fortune came from an ancestor in the seventeenth century having married a lady who owned a farm of some 500 acres, on which the wealthiest portion of the West End of London now stands. It is estimated that the income is at least £500,000 a year from this property now, and as it has all been built over upon the short-lease system the revenue within the next quarter of a century may come to exceed £1,000,000. Whether the citizens of London in the next generation are going to allow rentals of this description to remain unchanged, without any direct contribution to local expenditure, may be doubted; but no matter what happens, the Grosvenors can hardly become poor.

Although a great patron of the turf from personal tastes and hereditary instincts, the Duke of Westminster was never in the ordinary sense a sporting peer. He did racing in the grand way, and did it well.

***

QUARITCH'S STOCK MAY BE SOLD.

Another and a very different man has died this week in the person of Bernard Quaritch, the well-known second-hand bookseller. He began life as a porter at 18s. a week in the office of Mr. Bohn, whose libraries of classical and other books are still to be obtained. Starting in business for himself, Quaritch devoted his energies to the collection of rare editions, rare bindings, and curious books of all descriptions. I have heard him declare that there would be a fall in the price of scarce books when he died; and unquestionably he was, although a keen collector and shrewd trader, more disposed to hug books than to sell them in his latter years. There ought to be a grand dispersal of rare works, therefore, when his stock comes to the hammer, as no doubt it presently will.

***

ALL EUROPE GLOOMY.

Nothing of a light or pleasant description can even be got out of foreign politics this week. All places have got the old year sadness about them, and France hardly pauses to laugh over the contemptible exhibition the Duc d'Orléans has made of himself in attacking the editor of the Gaulois, Arthur Meyer. As for Déroulède, it is a good job for him and everybody else that he has been sent into seclusion for two years. His behavior before the High Court was outrageous, and hardly excusable in a man entirely bereft of his senses.

***

TRIAL OF SICILIAN BANDITS.

Perhaps the most remarkable incident on the Continent this week is the trial that has been proceeding at Milan of certain Sicilians accused of the murder of Signor Notarbartolo, at one time manager of the Bank of Sicily at Palermo. From revelations made at the trial it is evident that Signor Crispi and the Marquis di Rudini, who are both Sicilians, connived at the tyranny exercised by the secret society known as the Mafia.

Signor Notarbartolo was ousted from his position because he was an honest, fearless man, and refused to allow some of the chiefs of the Mafia to rob the bank. One of them, named Palizzolo, was actually put in his place, and although his character was well known, he was decorated by the Central Government. This ruffian not only made away with the funds of the bank, but is accused, apparently justly, of having contrived the murder of his predecessor.

Only under the present Ministry have the ringleaders of this far-ramifying secret band of robbers and assassins been arrested and brought to trial. It would have been impossible to try them in Sicily, so the whole machinery of the court, including witnesses and counsel, was taken to Milan to render the proceedings free from terrorism.

The revelations have been such as positively to cause a sensation in Sicily itself, and it is now stated that Palermo is going to endeavor to cleanse itself. Arrests are being made right and left among people known to be connected with the Mafia, and for very shame the respectable inhabitants of Palermo are getting subscriptions throughout the island to help refund to the Notarbartolo family the cost of the trial.

A strange light is thus thrown upon the condition of the outlying corners of Europe, and raises doubt whether the progress and enlightenment so much talked of have yet permeated far into the human mind outside the great centres of population. I remember an enlightened Spanish nobleman telling me some years ago that the Government of his country had always brigandage at command when elections were troublesome in any district, and could let loose the thieves upon recalcitrant electors. The case of Sicily is a parallel one, but considerably worse.

***

MAHMOUD TO WRITE PAMPHLETS.

The escape of Mahmoud Pasha from Constantinople does not politically signify a great deal, because the Sultan is subject to periodical fits of either real or simulated dread of plots for his destruction, and then orders arrests and murders right and left. He has been pursuing the Young Turkey Party with great rigor recently, and as one of that party his brother-in-law felt himself in danger.

Mahmoud is coming to England, it seems, and is going to write pamphlets telling all about it. They will be very interesting if he merely tells the truth, for the state of things at the Porte is such as the world would not tolerate were it not terrified at the consequences of dispossessing the Turk of his inheritance. A. J. W.

TWO WOMEN GARROTED.

Held Up and Robbed on Central Park South—Thieves Made Away Before Help Came.

Miss Katherine Tighe, who lives at 724 Fifth Avenue, and a young woman friend, whose name she declined to give, were attacked at 9 o'clock last night on Central Park South, near Seventh Avenue, by two thieves, who took Miss Tighe's pocketbook from her, after choking her, and then vaulted over the wall into Central Park and escaped before help came.

The young women were going eastward and were approaching Seventh Avenue, when in the shadow of a building the two men jumped out upon them and seized them by the throats, preventing an outcry. Miss Tighe was carrying her pocketbook in her hand. She had been shopping, and there were only 80 cents and two keys in it. One of the thieves snatched it from her and the two ran swiftly across the street and leaped the Park wall.

The two young women set up a scream as soon as they could collect their wits, and a number of policemen and passers-by ran to their help. As soon as the police learned what had happened and where the thieves had gone they made after them. The thieves had a good start, however, and they were not caught.

The young women were taken to the Central Park Arsenal and there gave a description of the men who attacked them. A general alarm was sent out to all police station houses, and in addition Sergt. Dillon called up at once the gate houses all over the Park and instructed the police on duty at gates to look for the men of the description given. It was thought that they might hide for a while and attempt to leave the Park in the ordinary manner later.

One of the thieves was about 5 feet 10 inches in height, about twenty-five years old, wore a dark overcoat, light trousers, soft, dark hat, and had a black mustache. The other was about the same age, two inches shorter, and wore a gray suit.

ROBBED AT HOTEL ENTRANCE.

Woman Going Into the Marlborough Victim of a Negro—Crowd Wanted to Handle Him Roughly.

Hundreds of Christmas shoppers and visitors to the city were passing on Broadway in the vicinity of the Hotel Marlborough last night when a negro snatched the purse and bundle of a woman entering the hotel with a friend. He was caught after a short chase, and the crowd would have handled him roughly had not a policeman protected him. The negro is Charles Davis, twenty-two years old. He refused to tell where he lives.

The woman who was robbed is Mrs. Jeannette Fisher of 363 West Fifty-eighth Street. She was carrying a purse in one hand and a bundle under her arm while she walked with a woman friend. Davis had hid himself behind one of the posts, and though there were many persons standing and walking about the entrance of the hotel, he took the chance of stealing.

The woman screamed as the negro grabbed the package and purse, the latter containing some bills, and a crowd was immediately looking in that direction. They saw Davis dart across the street and rush toward Sixth Avenue. The men in the crowd followed, joined by Policeman Northrup of the West Thirtieth Street Station. Davis dropped the package and the purse on the way, as he saw that the crowd was gaining on him. Policeman Northrup soon got up to him and struck him in the right arm with the club, almost breaking the arm, and bringing Davis to terms at once.

The crowd pressed in on Davis and some called for immediate justice. Northrup called out that he would allow none of it, and he made the crowd give away. Davis acknowledged that he had stolen the property. Neither purse nor package could be found.

SLAVERY FOUND IN NEW YORK.

Immigration Officers Discover Its Existence in an Italian Colony in Avon, Livingston County.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The immigration officers of the Treasury Department have found a virtual state of slavery in Avon, Livingston County, N. Y. An Italian colony of 270 persons exists there, headed by Salvatore De Loatis, who is their padrone and appropriates their wages. He hires out the Italians to farmers and fruit growers.

The matter came to the attention of the department through a report made by Milton Smiley, Immigration Inspector at Cincinnati. De Loatis's brother-in-law, Michael Santori, had asked De Loatis to advance the money necessary to bring Santori's wife and young son from Italy. De Loatis did so at a cost of $36 and then demanded $124 from Santori, holding the woman and child as pledges. He added them to his colony, farming them out and receiving their wages. All they got was board and clothes. The boy, who was badly used, escaped and got to Cincinnati, where his father lived.

Santori reported the case to Smiley. Inspector J. R. De Narry of Buffalo was detailed to investigate the case. De Narry went to Avon and rescued the woman with considerable difficulty. Commissioner Powderly has instructed the officials at New York to look out for Italians landing there and declaring their intention of going to Western New York. De Loatis probably will be prosecuted.

Woman Dies from Amputation.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., Dec. 23.—Miss Louisa McCann of Towner's, N. Y., died this morning as the result of the amputation last week of one of her legs. Miss McCann was standing near a boulder which her father was moving with a crowbar when the boulder suddenly rolled, crushing her leg against a stone wall. The leg was splintered and crushed, but Miss McCann coolly directed the efforts of the men who rolled the boulder from her.

A Good Story in Two Lines.

Evans' Stout—by the Brewers of Evans' Ale.—Adv.

Resorts South. Southern Ry. Perfect Dining and Sleeping Car Service on all trains. New York Office, 271 Broadway.—Adv.

A Beautiful Souvenir Mug Will Be presented to our bottled beer customers on record January 1st. THE OTTO HUBER BREWERY.—Adv.

MR. GAGE IN WALL STREET

Thinks the Financial Disturbance Has Run Its Course.

SEES NO REASON FOR PANIC

Elements of Healthy Liquidation Apparent to Him—To Offer No Further Relief at Present.

Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage came to the city yesterday from Orange, where he had been the principal speaker Friday evening at the Forefathers' Day dinner of the Orange New England Society. Upon his arrival here he went to the Sub-Treasury, and at different times during the day held conferences with President James Stillman of the National City Bank, J. P. Morgan, Vice President A. B. Hepburn of the Chase National Bank, John A. Stewart, President of the United States Trust Company; William Sherer, manager of the Clearing House Association; Assistant Treasurer Jordan, and others.

When Wall Street heard of the Secretary's presence there was not a little excitement, and all kinds of rumors were afloat to the effect that the Government intended to take further and immediate action for the relief of the situation. These statements, however, were effectually set at rest by the Secretary himself, who in a general statement made to reporters said that he did not purpose at present to offer to buy any more United States bonds, or to extend the time under the present offer, which expired yesterday, with only about $20,000 of the $25,000,000, offered to be purchased, presented. He declared it as his opinion that the trouble had run its course.

MR. GAGE INVESTIGATES.

Later, before leaving for Washington, the Secretary, discussing the general situation with a NEW YORK TIMES reporter, said:

"I was over at the Oranges last night and I thought I would come over to New York to see exactly what the situation was since I left up. As soon as the police learned what had happened and where the thieves had gone they made after them. The thieves had a good start, however, and they were not caught.

The young women were taken to the Central Park Arsenal and there gave a description of the men who attacked them. A general alarm was sent out to all police station houses, and in addition Sergt. Dillon called up at once the gate houses all over the Park and instructed the police on duty at gates to look for the men of the description given. It was thought that they might hide for a while and attempt to leave the Park in the ordinary manner later.

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The crowd pressed in on Davis and some called for immediate justice. Northrup called out that he would allow none of it, and he made the crowd give away. Davis acknowledged that he had stolen the property. Neither purse nor package could be found.

"I cannot see, therefore, looking at all the facts of the case, that the panic conditions are justified by the facts, especially when the Associated Bank statement, issued to-day, shows a surplus reserve in excess of legal requirements of over $10,000,000. In fact, I cannot see anything in the situation other than the elements of a healthy liquidation. It should not be lost sight of that even in the present so-called 'panicky' times money now appears in the market from many directions for the purchase of what may be called bargains in stocks and securities. What that signifies it is not difficult to infer."

"Are you satisfied with the results of the Government's recent measures in coming to the relief of the situation?" the Secretary was asked.

"I hardly like to speak of it as 'coming to the relief,'" was the reply. "I may say that I am well satisfied with the results of divesting the Government Treasury of an undue absorption of public money which might operate to the prejudice of commercial and industrial interests.

"As to the general currency question it is the Government's desire that a bill shall pass both houses that shall make the currency of the country more responsive to conditions than it now is.

"Whether, as some people suggest, the panicky condition in Wall Street is not at an end, I know nothing. What I do know, and what I repeat, is that to discover the causes of the panic you must discover it other than in the conditions of the banks."

"Have you anything to say," the Secretary was asked, "in respect to the talk that there has been discrimination by the Government in favor of the National City Bank in designating it as the depository of the internal revenue receipts?"

DENIES ANY DISCRIMINATION.

"Any such statement," was the reply, "is made under a misapprehension. It simply isn't true. The Government is working in the best interests of the country. We ordered the internal revenue receipts in the National City Bank so that we might intelligently distribute the money from one place to all those qualified to receive it in proportion to the amount of bonds deposited. The reason we took the National City Bank was because it had already a good many bonds up, and through these previous deposits had ample margin as security to the Government for the fidelity of the institution in receiving the $1,000,000 daily revenue receipts. There was no discrimination whatever. We simply had to have a common centre from which to make the distribution.

"It must be borne in mind that all told there are 156 Government depositories, some permanent, some temporary. The permanent depositories receive the deposits of internal revenue collections, and they have been in the habit of remitting them to the Sub-Treasury. Under the new plan we simply asked them to remit, instead, to the National City Bank, and then we could the better make the distribution."

Asked as to the European financial situation, Secretary Gage said: "I don't believe I want to discuss that. It is beyond a reasonable doubt that London will want some more gold from us, but we have the ability to furnish it."

ON GEN. THOMAS'S PLAN.

Produce Exchange Trust Company Trustee Doubtful About Resumption.

Accountants and clerks were busy yesterday in the offices of the Produce Exchange Trust Company preparing data and information for the meeting on Wednesday, when Gen. Thomas's plan of reorganization will be considered. A committee of the Trustees was examining the securities of the corporation. One of them said:

"We are busy at work, as you see. We want to get in money as soon as we can to pay depositors. We are proceeding with an examination of affairs. We cannot say anything about resuming business until we get further ahead."

Another Trustee said: "I am not so sure about resuming, and I am not clear about the proposition submitted by Gen. Thomas. It looks to me like a scheme to acquire control and go into liquidation. You see, the proposition involves the resignation or disposing of the special committee of which Edwin Gould is Chairman and the resignation of every Trustee. As I understand it, however, the stockholders will have to ratify any arrangement that may be arrived at."

Savannah, Brunswick, Aiken, and Augusta.

Southern Ry., popular route. Dining and Sleeping Car Service. New York Office, 271 Broadway.—Adv.

Cleveland a Suburb of New York.

Leave New York 5:30 P. M., arrive in Cleveland next morning for breakfast, by Lake Shore Limited of New York Central. Superb service; no excess fare.—Adv.

BOSTON BANKER ACCUSED

Ex-President of the Globe National Detained in California.

TAKING OF $900,000 ALLEGED

Charles H. Cole Left the Institution on Account of Heavy Loans for Stock Transactions.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 23.—Charles H. Cole, formerly President of the Globe National Bank of Boston, is under Federal surveillance at a hotel in this city. Mr. Cole is charged, in a complaint mailed today by the Boston authorities, with the embezzlement of $900,000.

United States District Attorney Flint received a letter yesterday from the United States District Attorney at Boston, asking that Cole be taken into custody upon a charge of misappropriation of the funds of the Globe National Bank, now in the hands of a receiver. United States Marshal Osborne proceeded to the hotel where the Cole family had been stopping, and learned that Mr. Cole had gone to Redondo. Mr. Cole's son accompanied Osborne to his father's stopping place at Redondo, where Mr. Cole was informed that the Boston authorities had requested his detention. Mr. Cole agreed to return to Los Angeles, and disclaimed any intention or desire to escape. He said that the family was in California for the benefit of Mrs. Cole's health, and assured the officer that he would make no endeavor to avoid the service of a warrant.

Later Mr. Cole said that during his career as President of the Globe National Bank there had been overloans, but these he had made good from his personal property, and this he could demonstrate. He said he intended to return to Boston, in justice to himself, to answer all charges and disprove or explain them. This was substantially all that the banker would say concerning the case. He has engaged legal advice to safeguard his interests.

NO WARRANT YET SERVED.

Mr. Cole's son seemed astonished at the accusation, and declared that he knew nothing concerning his father's affairs and was not authorized to speak for him, saying that the only reason he could offer for bringing his father into the case was that the securities he had advanced to cover the overloans had been rendered insufficient by reason of stock fluctuations. He said that his father owned copper mines in Utah. No warrant has been served by the local United States officials.

After his first statement regarding his connection with the Globe National Bank, Mr. Cole refused to be interviewed, and spent the day in his apartments.

BOSTON, Dec. 23.—News of the detention of Charles H. Cole, formerly President of the Globe National Bank of this city, at Los Angeles, Cal., reached here this afternoon, after an unusual effort on the part of the United States authorities to keep secret the fact that any action had been taken to bring about the arrest of the man. Dispatches from Los Angeles, Cal., last night said that United States officers were after Cole, but no one at the office of the United States District Attorney here would acknowledge this morning that a warrant for Cole's arrest had been issued. As soon as word was received that he was under surveillance, however, it developed that the warrant had been issued early to-day, and that the authorities had little trouble in finding the man when they actually wanted him.

The warrant was sworn out before United States Commissioner Fiske by Special Examiner Daniel G. Wing, acting under the orders of the Controller of the Currency. At the District Attorney's office late this afternoon it was learned that the warrant contained four counts, two charging embezzlement and two misappropriation of the funds of the bank. The aggregate amount mentioned is $900,000, being the total of two sums of $600,000 and $300,000 covered by the respective counts. No time is mentioned in the warrant, but it is understood that the misdeeds alleged covered a considerable period. Cole will be held in California pending the arrival of the official documents.

BANK'S TROUBLES NOT NEW.

The action of Special Examiner Wing in the matter was taken after he had been in charge of the Globe National Bank only one day, the institution having been ordered closed by Controller of the Currency Dawes yesterday morning and Mr. Wing placed in charge as temporary receiver. Mr. Wing refused to make known the nature of the facts which he discovered and which led Controller Dawes, as soon as he was acquainted with them, to instruct Mr. Wing to take legal steps. Bankers, however, who have been in touch with matters connected with the Globe Bank say that reasons for the action are not hard to find, and they refer to the history of Mr. Cole's connection with the bank and the circumstances under which he resigned last November.

The bank's troubles date back far beyond that time, but early in November the Directors of the Globe Bank decided that certain loans had been made on terms considered unsatisfactory. These loans, it developed, had been made largely in stock transactions in which President Cole was associated with Edward A. Clark and William Coolidge. The deals were made in United States Mining and United States Oil and certain coppers, and the amount of the loans aggregated $1,500,000.

On the strength of these facts the Directors requested Mr. Cole to resign, and he withdrew as President Nov. 16, having arranged with the Directors that he and his colleagues, Clark and Coolidge, should assume the loans, additional securities being deposited with the bank. The recent and repeated declines in coppers retarded a settlement, and last week the bank found itself embarrassed and forced to ask aid from the Boston Clearing House Association. Three and a half million dollars was advanced by the Clearing House last Saturday, and it was thought no further trouble would be experienced. Early in the week, however, heavy depositors began to withdraw their accounts, and in a few days more than $2,500,000 was taken from the Globe Bank and placed elsewhere. This proved too great a strain, and the concern being unable to obtain further loans, Controller Dawes was advised of the situation and the bank was closed.

HOW THE FACTS LEAKED OUT.

The first intimation to the general public that there was anything about the Globe Bank's affairs which might lead to an arrest was received yesterday, at a meeting of the creditors of John P. Squire & Co., when H. W. Chaplin, the assignee of the corporation, said that the indebtedness of the concern to the Globe Bank had been misrepresented, and made to appear almost double what it really was. Mr. Chaplin today, when asked about the matter, said that the trouble had been known to exist for some time, but that until the bank was closed it was considered unwise, for business reasons, to make known the conditions. It was intimated, however, that no steps in the matter were proposed by the Squire creditors, and it is not known to what extent discoveries in this connection made by Receiver Wing may have influenced his action.

It was considered likely that another phase of the situation was of more importance. Bankers understood when the difficulties of the bank first came to light that an indebtedness of $900,000 to the Clearing House was found. This, it was claimed, was not on the bank's account, although the money was borrowed in the name of the bank. The amount, it is alleged, did not go through the books of the bank, but passed to individual accounts. It also was understood among those acquainted with the bank situation that this sum was included in the $1,500,000 indebtedness assumed by Mr. Cole and his associates when he retired from the Presidency of the institution.

Many savings banks in this State are stockholders in the Globe Bank. Among the heaviest of these are the City Institution, Lowell, 290 shares; Haverhill Savings Bank, 100 shares; People's Savings Bank, Worcester, 217 shares; Leominster Savings Bank, 68 shares; Salem Five-Cent Savings Bank, 200 shares, and Worcester Five-Cent Savings Bank, 100 shares.

CITY AND STATE DEPOSITORS.

Both this city and the State of Massachusetts are among the depositors at the Globe National Bank. City Treasurer Turner said to-day that the deposits of the city aggregated $370,088.76. He said that the deposits were made when Charles H. Cole was Chairman of the Sinking Fund Commission. The present Commissioners voted last week to withdraw the city's funds, but in view of the assistance given the bank by the Clearing House it was thought there was no need of haste. Mayor Quincy said that the city would not be seriously inconvenienced by having the money tied up in the bank. The amount of the State deposit is about $60,000.

E. A. Clark, whose name has been mentioned with that of Mr. Cole in connection with the bank's affairs, when told of Mr. Cole's arrest, said: "The time is not yet ripe for any statement. The most that I can say now is that an interview published on Thursday, which spoke of an inclination on the part of certain people to make Mr. Coolidge and myself scapegoats, hits the nail very nearly on the head. This is all that is necessary or proper to say at present. Pending further investigation into the affairs of the bank, it would be hardly becoming in me at this time to say that which might be said."

Notwithstanding the heavy over-loans, it is generally believed that the depositors will be paid in full or nearly so, and that it will be the stockholders and Directors who will suffer. The Globe Bank probably will never open its doors again.

FALSE REPORTS IN BALTIMORE.

Losses Caused by Rumors Affecting Financial Institutions.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 23.—The harm which has been done to legitimate investors by the circulation of false and malicious reports respecting the condition of different financial institutions during the past week can hardly be estimated. The names of the most substantial institutions and individuals in Baltimore were bandied about without regard to the injury that might result.

An especially aggravating case reported was that of an employe of one of the courts, who is said to have told a crowd in a café that one of the larger trust companies would file a deed of trust. This announcement, coming from an employe of a court, excited business and financial circles. There was not a particle of truth in the report. The company mentioned is one of the strongest in the city. It is now gathering evidence with the view of taking action against the person guilty of circulating false reports of its condition.

The reports created such nervousness that the Clearing House Committee and the Baltimore Stock Exchange have held meetings to investigate the situation and endeavor to fix the responsibility for the disturbed conditions. The losses as a result of the false reports foot up many thousands of dollars. During the height of the demoralization a man rushed into a well-known brokerage office and gave an order to sell 350 shares of stock of a certain trust company at a price which caused him a loss of $27,000.

PROVIDENCE BANK CHANGES.

One Institution to Liquidate and Another to be Absorbed.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 23.—The stockholders of the Manufacturers' National Bank unanimously agree that it is in their interest to have the bank go into liquidation. They have accordingly authorized the Directors to close the institution on Jan. 1 and turn over its affairs to the new Manufacturers' Trust Company, which will settle the bank's accounts.

Arrangements for the absorption of the Third National Bank of this city by the Industrial Trust Company were practically completed at a meeting of the Directors of the bank to-day. The Directors and some of the stockholders have already disposed of their holdings to the company. A meeting of stockholders to vote on the question of liquidation has been called for Jan. 20. The Industrial Trust Company is the second largest banking institution in the State, with deposits of about $9,000,000. The Third National Bank was organized in 1836 as the Marine Bank, and became a National bank under its present name in 1865. It has a capital stock of $300,000 and deposits of about $500,000.

Against Chicago Banker's Bondsmen.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—A verdict for $231,367.98 against the bondsmen of Charles Warren Spalding, and in favor of the University of Illinois, was returned to-day. The sum sued for was $378,933, the amount of the university funds in the Globe Savings Bank, of which Spalding was President at the time of its failure.

SMALL STEAMER FOUNDERS.

Three Men, on Board Probably Lost Off Newburyport, Mass.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Dec. 23.—The small steamer Laura Marion of Groveland foundered on Newburyport Bar to-night, and it is thought all on board were drowned. The missing are:

SARGENT, FRANK W., Captain, her owner.

JOHNSON, LUTHER, engineer.

PETTINGILL, WILLIAM J., Captain, the master.

Wreckage of the craft has come ashore.

WAR ON CARBOLIC ACID.

Washington Authorities Try to Prevent Suicide by the Drug.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Though death by carbolic acid is one of the commonest forms of suicide in New York it is almost unknown here. Some time ago a schoolgirl bought some carbolic acid and killed herself with it. This single instance created a great sensation. It was declared that the "New York carbolic acid monster" was beginning to show itself in Washington and that prompt measures of prevention must be taken.

Preliminary action has been taken toward hedging the drug stores about with restrictions. Detectives have been assigned to investigate the drug business, and have reported to the Chief of Police the number of unregistered pharmacists doing business, the number of pharmacies which have no registered pharmacists as assistants, the number which do not keep lists of poisons, the number of relief clerks, and everything relating to the drug business as conducted in the city. It is not known what final action will be taken.

ROOT FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

National Committeeman H. C. Payne Predicts His Nomination.

MILWAUKEE, Dec 23.—That President McKinley will be the choice of the next Republican National Convention, that he will be nominated by acclamation, and that Secretary of War Root will be his running mate is the opinion of National Committeeman Henry C. Payne, who returned from the East to-day.

Mr. Payne says that Mr. Root is the choice of the Washington people for the Vice Presidency. Mr. Root is very highly thought of in Washington, and all through the East, he says, and he has the confidence of the people. As to whether he, also, will be nominated by acclamation is uncertain, as there may be complications in New York sufficient to upset any such idea.

Paid $113 for Hounding Deer.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 23.—The Fisheries, Game and Forest Commission has proceedings under way to recover penalties for several violations of the game laws. Many of these violations occurred in the open season, and grew out of the methods employed in taking game. One case was settled recently by Leonard Phinney of Minerva, who was detected hounding deer in the Keene Valley, and, rather than have his case go into court, paid over to the State $113.

Florida and Cuba.

Southern Ry., Perfect Dining and Sleeping Car Service. New York Office, 271 Broadway.—Adv.

GAS EXPLOSION ENTOMBS MINERS

Thirty Men Believed to be Dead Near Brownsville, Penn.

TASK OF RESCUERS DIFFICULT

Bodies of Seven Men Found and One Boy Died After Removal.

BROWNSVILLE, Penn., Dec. 23.—Thirty men are entombed in the Braznell Mine, four miles from here, as the result of an explosion of gas which occurred this morning. At 10 o'clock to-night Mine Inspector James Blick said: "There is scarcely any hope that any man in the pit is now alive."

That any of the men will get out alive is exceedingly improbable, and mothers, wives, and sisters mourn them as dead. Since early this morning the imprisoned men have been without any air or food. They are separated from eager searchers by walls of débris, which fell when the explosion took place and blocked the road to liberty.

At 7:30 o'clock this morning the disastrous explosion took place. Owing to a shortage of cars, less than the usual number of men had entered the pit. The mine is that of the Stockdale Coal Company, and it lies near a station named Braznell, on the Redstone Creek Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

At 5 o'clock this morning Fire Boss James Radcliffe went through the mine as usual and found gas, or "fire damp," in two places. He detected about four inches of gas in the main entry about 100 yards from the main shaft, and about an equal quantity in a room or side entry a short distance away. The fire boss reported the presence of the gas, but informed the superintendent that it was all right for the men to enter.

DISASTER NOT EXPLAINED.

The men were lowered into the mine in the cage descending the main shaft, which is vertical. From forty to fifty men had entered the mine and dispersed through it when the gas was ignited in some manner not yet explained. A tremendous explosion followed, the force of which must have reached every man in the mine. The cage in the main shaft, which was at the bottom, was blown into splinters and the hoisting machinery wrecked. About 100 yards from the main entrance was an air shaft, also vertical and brick lined. It was rent by the blast and the bricks were blown to the very top.

When the gas exploded there was a roar that shook the immense iron tipple above the main shaft and reverberated from the hillsides. There was no need to tell what had happened. Frantic women and frightened children dashed out of their dwellings just across the railroad track and rushed toward the mouth of the shaft. They were driven back by the smoke that poured up from the mine.

A minute later everything was quiet. The big engines stopped and the fan ceased to revolve. There was no possibility of aiding the imprisoned men through the main shaft, and a rush was made for the ventilating shaft 150 feet away. This is 112 feet deep, bricked inside to strengthen it, and had iron steps from top to bottom. A shout came from below and it was known that not all were killed.

FOURTEEN MEN RESCUED.

The anxious ones at the top waited a few moments for the men to appear. They did not come, and investigation was made. It was discovered that the explosion had torn away the brick lining of the shaft, taking with it about twenty feet of the iron steps. The men below were in a trap.

Promptly a rope and bucket were lowered and the men hauled up. The first was Albert Meese, fifteen years old, a trapper. He was unconscious and was tied in the bucket. He was lifted out and remedies were applied, but without avail. He gasped once or twice and expired from inhaling the after-damp.

Fourteen men were rescued by the bucket and rope. All of them were sick and some half fainting. Restoratives were applied, and they went to their homes, several having to be carried.

No more men appearing at the foot of the air shaft, attention was turned to the main shaft, from which the after-damp was pouring out in a thick volume. The fan

id whose husband, Samuel Meese, was one of the seven dead men waiting transfer to the surface. She was watching for the men to bring up her husband's body.

Beneath the tipple weeping women found shelter from the rain. Shawls upon their heads gave them scant protection from the cold. There was no hope, and yet each nurtured the hope that husband, father, or brother would be rescued alive.

THE DEAD AND SURVIVORS.

No complete list of the dead can be compiled to-night. The managers of the mines have the pay-roll, but it has been impossible for them to discover all the survivors. There is general agreement that from thirty to thirty-five men are entombed. About one-half are Americans, and the balance are Hungarians or Slavs. The list as obtained is:

JOSEPH WAGYNOR, single, has mother and sister
JOSEPH BUTSCHME, forty; wife and three children.
PETER ORIS, thirty-six; has five children.
ALBERT MEESE, fourteen; died after rescue.
SAMUEL MEESE, his father, pit boss.
HENRY HAGER, fifty; wife and children.
JAMES THOMAS, married.

Among the fourteen men brought out by the rescuers on their first trip were: Joseph Meese, driver, badly burned on face and body; Harry Atwood, badly burned; Carl Hobidski.

Soon after the extent of the accident became known undertakers were summoned from Brownsville. A new building just back of the main shaft intended for a blacksmith's shop, was converted into a morgue. Here pine boards on trestles were shaped into receptacles for the dead. All is in readiness for the victims of the mines when brought to the surface.

There was an explosion in the Braznell Mine last July. It adjoins the Umpire Mine, in which eight men were killed last year the day before Christmas by a similar explosion. Henry Hagar, one of the men entombed in Braznell pit, is the uncle of Harry Hagar, who was killed in the Umpire Mine explosion.

A. S. Braznell, manager of the Stockdale Coal Company, says that the mine was entirely free from gas yesterday, and that the quantity found this morning was not considered dangerous.

COLUMBIA'S NUGGET SAFE.

Large Platinum Specimen Stolen and Offered for Sale—Recovered by a Detective.

The large platinum nugget which graced one of the cases in the Mineralogical Museum at Columbia University was yesterday returned to its accustomed place, from which it had been missing since Thursday. A man who describes himself as Charles Sweetzer, a Harvard graduate, of 164 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, but who, according to the police, is otherwise known as Willis Clifton of 136 West Twenty-sixth Street, is in the Tombs charged with the theft of it.

The nugget is of nearly pure platinum, and said to be the largest, but one, in America.

Its intrinsic value as a piece of platinum is $247, but as a nugget it is of far greater value on account of its size. On Thursday, when it was discovered that the nugget and nine gold crystals, valued at $350, which had rested beside it were missing, there was consternation in the university.

Frederick Goetze, the Superintendent of the museum building, notified the police, as well as the Pinkerton Detective Agency. C. C. Murphy, Assistant Superintendent of the agency, visited personally the various assay offices here and in the vicinity of New York, and left a description of the nugget, with the request that he should be notified when it was presented for sale. On Friday Sweetzer presented the nugget at the offices of Baker & Co., in Newark, and said that he wanted to sell it. He turned it over for an order for $274 on the New York office of the company.

Mr. Murphy, who had been notified of the discovery of the nugget, waited for Sweetzer at 120 Liberty Street, the New York office of the assaying company.

When Sweetzer arrived there he was led into an inside office and questioned about the history of the nugget.

He soon became suspicious, and jumping up suddenly, rushed out of the office, eluding the detective who tried to stop him. After an exciting chase he was intercepted by Policeman Kelly of the Church Street Police Station and locked up.

He was arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday, and held for trial on a charge of grand larceny.

NEW TROLLEY COMPETITION.

Extension of Electric System in Northern New York Designed to Rival the Railroads.

The overhead trolley system promises to be a dangerous competitor with the steam surface roads in some parts of the State, at least. The liveliest kind of a war is being waged between the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company and the trolley roads in Northern New York which are controlled by ex-State Treasurer A. B. Colvin, Joseph A. Powers of Lansingburg, and others.

The latter have a trolley road running from Waterford, Saratoga County, and connecting with the Troy and Albany systems, Mechanicsville, Stillwater, Schuylerville, and Greenwich. It parallels the Delaware and Hudson's road from Troy to Mechanicsville, and also the Fitchburg Railroad and Greenwich and Johnsonville Railroad at points further north.

In the early Spring it is proposed to build a spur from Schuylerville to Fort Edward, a distance of twelve miles, where the trolley will connect with the Colvin-Powers system to Sandy Hill and Glens Falls. This latter system is also to be continued to Warrensburg, if the State Railroad Commission, at it's meeting on Dec. 29, will grant the petition of Mr. Colvin and his associates.

Ex-Treasurer Colvin, at the Hotel Imperial last night, said:

"The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company is putting on half hourly trains between Troy and Mechanicsville, but we are carrying ten passengers to their one. We are not in the least alarmed, and we propose to go in for all the passenger, express, and freight business in sight. Our road to Greenwich will be completed by the first of the year, and in the early Spring we propose to run a line from Schuylerville to Fort Edward. There is a line from Saratoga to Ballston, and we propose to get in there.

"We have applied to the State Railroad Commission for permission to build an extension from Glens Falls to Warrensburg. The Delaware and Hudson's nearest station to the latter place is Weaverstown, which is five miles away.

"If our plans do not miscarry, and we do not fear that they will, we will have a continuous trolley line from Albany and Troy to Saratoga, and the Lake George region.

"The Delaware & Hudson may beat us on the time schedules, but we can run cheaper than they can, and make more stops. Then, too, we traverse cities, towns, and villages, while their cars run on the outskirts."

The Delaware and Hudson Station at Mechanicsville is quite remote from the village proper, and the trolley cars running to the station fail to make close connections in nine cases out of ten.

MR. CARNEGIE GIVES $50,000.

Will Help to Pay for a New Engineering Laboratory for Stevens Institute.

President Henry Morton of Stevens Institute announced yesterday that Andrew Carnegie had agreed to give $50,000 toward the payment for the construction of a new engineering laboratory as an adjunct to the institute in Hoboken, N. J. The new building will be begun immediately.

HUNT FOR AN INSANE WOMAN.

Fort Montgomery People in Terror, and She Is Likely to Perish.

Special to The New York Times.

HIGHLAND FALLS, Dec. 23.—Constable Irving Marquet and half a score of Highland Falls citizens were out through the mountains to-day, trying to locate an insane woman who is scaring the people of Fort Montgomery. The woman was first seen by Thomas Connolly on Thursday night. He was badly frightened and did not attempt to capture her. Connolly called his neighbors, but when they went to the barn where he had seen the woman she had disappeared. Later she visited nearly every house in the village and rattled the shutters after peering through them. It is said the woman is from Paterson, N. J.

The woman wears no clothing except a thin waist and skirt and no shoes. If the woman is not soon caught she must perish of cold and hunger.

GRAND JURY CALLS BROKER

May Be Asked About Brooklyn Rapid Transit Rumors.

JAMES R. KEENE'S SON-IN-LAW

Wall Street's Interpretation of the Summons to Talbot J. Taylor—Mr. Sheehan's Statement.

Talbot J. Taylor, the Stock Exchange member of Talbot J. Taylor & Co., and who is James R. Keene's son-in-law, was yesterday served with a subpoena to appear before the Grand Jury next Wednesday. The summons was served by a clerk employed by Sheehan & Collin of counsel for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. This railroad corporation has offered a reward of $25,000 for information leading to the discovery and conviction of those who have circulated false statements or rumors with intent, as alleged, to affect the market price of the stock and securities of the company. The lawyers' clerk quoted Mr. Taylor as saying when he received the subpoena:

"Why, I have a 'pull' in the District Attorney's office. I had Mr. Gray, one of the Assistant District Attorneys, appointed. This is very amusing."

Ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan, the senior partner of the law firm, made this formal statement in regard to Mr. Taylor being called before the Grand Jury:

"Talbot J. Taylor, a broker, and a son-in-law of Mr. Keene, was to-day served with a subpoena to appear before the Grand Jury on next Wednesday, presumably in connection with the false rumors in circulation about the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company."

Mr. Sheehan added that he was before the Grand Jury on Friday, and that any inference that connected this circumstance with the serving of a subpoena on Mr. Taylor was fair, while he would not talk of either occurrence. "The Grand Jury will hear and possibly act," he added.

WILL TRACE THE RUMORS.

"As to the reward of $25,000 and the attacks on Rapid Transit," he continued, "I put aside the harm that has come to me personally and consider the unfortunate position of the many who at this season are in unhappy plight through the operations of market riggers. We are going to see this thing through, and will spare neither time, energy, nor money in tracing these statements and rumors to their source. We shall follow up every clue. I went before the Directors of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and said, 'I want $25,000, and, if necessary, $50,000, to probe this matter to a result,' and I can count on all the financial aid I need.

"It seems to me that the action taken by Brooklyn Rapid Transit should win the commendation of the public and the newspapers. And Wall Street people should not only commend us, but aid us. Our fight is for honest business methods and winning it for Rapid Transit means an end, at least for a time, to stockjobbing tactics that are criminal."

The interpretation put on the calling of Mr. Taylor before the Grand Jury in the Stock Exchange district is that he is to be examined to discover if possible the responsibility of James R. Keene, the acknowledged leader of the bear clique, for the decline in the stocks and securities of Brooklyn Rapid Transit. Mr. Taylor married Miss Jessie Harwar Keene, James R. Keene's daughter, and their home is with Mr. Keene at Cedarhurst, L. I. Mr. Taylor's firm transacts such of Mr. Keene's Wall Street business as is not parceled out when he is making one of his market-moving coups. The firm consists of Mr. Taylor, James B. Taylor, and, as special partner, Foxhall P. Keene, Mr. Keene's son. Mr. Keene, Sr., ocupies a large share of the firm's offices in the Johnston Building. He directs, it is said, the policy of the firm.

In The Wall Street Journal, published by Dow, Jones & Co., the affairs of Brooklyn Rapid Transit have from time to time received large attention. These articles have been sent out into the Street as bulletins, and over the ticker sheets of Dow, Jones & Co. A member of the firm of Dow, Jones & Co. became not long ago active in the service of Talbot J. Taylor & Co.

In this paper appeared last night the advertisement of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company offering the reward of $25,000, and this editorial statement under the caption, "Brooklyn Rapid Transit":

The officers of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company have had their patience exhausted at last by the false report circulated that a receivership for the property was imminent. The Board of Directors has adopted a resolution offering a reward of $25,000 for information furnished to its counsel, Sheehan & Collin, 32 Nassau Street, that will lead to the discovery and conviction of the authors or circulators of these false and malicious reports. It is said that the attorneys for the company already have information which will be submitted to the Grand Jury.

DETECTIVES AT WORK.

Rumors that were not verified yesterday were that Mr. Keene, Sr., would appear before the Grand Jury, and that subpoenas had been or would be issued for several commission house brokers with Stock Exchange affiliations and for persons identified with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit strike of last Summer. It was admitted that several detectives engaged from an agency by rapid transit interests were busy.

At the various stations of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company this notice was posted yesterday:

Notice to Conductors and Motormen:

The following grades are hereby established:

Grade No. 1—Employes, who, on Aug. 1, 1899, had been in the continuous service of the company as conductors and motormen for at least five years prior to said date.

Grade No. 2—Employes who, on Aug. 1, 1899, had been in the continuous service of the compaless than five years, but at least three years prior to that date.

Grade No. 3—Employes who, on Aug. 1, 1899, had been in the continuous service of the company less than three years, but at least two years prior to that date.

Grade No. 4—All motormen and conductors not in any of the above grades.

Promotion from lower to higher grades will be effected Aug. 1 of each year as continuous employment increases.

On and after Jan. 1, 1900, the rates of pay for full runs will be as follows:

Grade No. 1—$2.30 per day, an increase of 15 per cent.

Grade No. 2—$2.20 per day, an increase of 10 per cent.

Grade No. 3—$2.10 per day, an increase of 5 per cent.

Grade No. 4—All employes in this grade will receive $2 a day for full runs.

The above increase in the wages is made in pursuance of the company's desire to recognize faithful and continuous service, and is now made possible by reason of the improved condition of the company, and it is hoped it will have the effect not only of creating additional interest on the part of the men in the welfare of the company, but that it will attract to the company competent and faithful men who may be sure of increasing compensation with increasing tenure of employment.

A high standard will be expected, and the company's desire is to have on its pay roll only such men as are qualified, intelligent, industrious, and best fitted properly to discharge their duties.

All conductors and motormen entitled to the increased compensation, according to the above graded system, will receive the same after Jan. 1, 1900, and on Aug. 1, of each year hereafter, as they become eligible to the different grades, there will be posted in each depot lists of employes who, according to the company's records, are entitled to classification in the first three grades, and if there are any errors in such lists they should be reported at once to the Division Superintendent, who will investigate the matter and make such correction as is proper.

If any mistake has been made in getting up the list of increases, the company will gladly correct same. It is expected that when the grades are finally established, men belonging to each grade will be recognized by a distinctive indication on the uniform.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS RAILROAD COMPANY.
C. L. Rossiter, President; T. S. Williams, Secretary and Treasurer; W. W. Wheatley, Acting General Superintendent.

THE COMPANY'S AFFAIRS.

The capital stock, $45,000,000, of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, whose direct management, because it is a business corporation without authority to manage railroads, is vested in the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, has been held by a voting trust which expires by limitation Dec. 31. As soon as possible after this date the "certificates of beneficial interest," entitling holders to any dividend that may be declared, will be exchanged for Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock at the office of the Central Trust Company. The annual meeting of stockholders occurs Jan. 26, 1900.

Rapid Transit stock, which closed on Friday at 63⅞, opened yesterday at 66, went to 68½, and closed at 67⅞, a net advance of 4 points.

Assistant District Attorney Gerald Hull Gray, when seen last night in regard to Mr. Taylor's alleged assertion that he had Mr. Gray appointed, said:

"I do not believe that Mr. Taylor ever said any such thing. I know Mr. Taylor very well and have known him for five or six years. I never thought of such a thing as Mr. Taylor getting me appointed. I also know Mr. Keene. To the best of my knowledge and belief he never did a thing to get me appointed.

"When I was appointed, I had the indorsements of a great many people. Among them was the firm of Taylor & Co. At the time I had this indorsement, I did not know Mr. Keene, but I also had his indorsement on my petition."

Mr. Gray called up Mr. Taylor on the telephone at the latter's home, at Cedarhurst, L. I., in order to learn just what Mr. Taylor said when served with the summons to appear before the Grand Jury. Mr. Gray, after receiving the reply, said:

"Mr. Taylor has repeated to me the statement he made when served with the summons, and he asserts that it was as follows: 'I was called as a witness and I said, 'Have I got to go this afternoon? It is very inconvenient for me. I am a great friend of Mr. Gray's. I was one of the men who signed his petition.'"

Acting District Attorney Unger said yesterday: "We have got this case into concrete and tangible form, and something may be done next Wednesday, when the Grand Jury resumes its sitting."

CANDY DOG PLEASED HANNA.

No Later Christmas Gift Afforded the Senator So Much Enjoyment.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 23.—A Christmas entertainment was given at the Industrial Home in this city to-night by Miss Mabel Hanna, Senator Hanna's daughter. The Senator was the principal speaker. He told in a simple way of the enjoyment an ordinary candy dog once afforded him. He said it was his first Christmas gift, and that no gift received by him since that time had ever afforded him more pleasure.

One of the stage decorations was a large portrait of President McKinley. Senator Hanna said that McKinley had started in life a poor boy, as poor as any of those present, and that it was the privilege of any lad, no matter how poor, to aspire to the Presidency.

RAILWAY LOSES A CASE.

A Grain Firm Recovers a Judgment for $46,827.

PAOLA, Kan., Dec. 23.—In the District Court here to-day the grain firm of W. H. Harris & Co. of Kansas City was awarded a judgment for $46,827 against the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway, for failure to deliver 250,000 bushels of corn in Mexico on specified time. In a previous trial the firm secured judgment of $42,000, but appealed, and was granted a new trial.

The grain was shipped to Mexico in 1892, during the food famine in that country, and because of delay in transit the complainants set up that they lost considerable money. Since the litigation was begun, one member of the firm has died, and the concern has been sold out to the International Grain Company.

LAKEWOOD'S CHRISTMAS DANCE.

Gay Season Opened with a Large Holiday Crowd Present.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 23.—Christmas is here, and right royally is Gen. M. G. Wentworth, the new manager of the Lakewood Hotel, celebrating it with a grand Christmas dance to-night in the pretty ballroom of the hotel, to which he invited all the cottage set. The result is a great success, for a throng is present, the number of arrivals at the hotel to-day being over two hundred. Several tally-hos and numerous other turnouts brought many guests to the dance from other hotels and some near-by places. Gen. Wentworth has numerous other events to follow, the next one being the New Year's Eve ball, which occurs next Saturday evening.

Included among those present to-night are Gen. and Mrs. R. D. Lewis, Judge and Mrs. David Leventritt, Mrs. M. C. Wentworth, Miss A. A. Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Saunderson, Miss Bellman, Judge and Mrs. Alfred Steckler, Mrs. A. A. Bennett, Mrs. J. E. Blake, W. H. Langley, the Misses Langley, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Parsons, E. A. Darling, proprietor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel; W. C. Langley, Mrs. A. B. Darling, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred De Cordova, W. T. Bennett, J. Murray Saunderson, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Bellman, Mr. and Mrs. Howard K. Burras, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fred Ackerman, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Doremus, Mr. and Mrs. George Brown, Col. George D. Lewis, Miss Estelle Walleck, Miss Hattie Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gleason, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Gunther, Mr. and Mrs. R. Dun Douglass, R. Graham Douglass, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. George I. Stebbins, the Misses Ewing, Mr. and Mrs. Allan MacNaughtan, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Batcheldor, Miss Chamberlain, Randolf Beedle, Miss L. C. Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gleason, M. H. Mallory, Miss Mallory, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Field.

MR. HOWE'S APPOINTMENTS.

The Republican Machine Leaders in Brooklyn Are Dissatisfied.

Register-elect James R. Howe of Brooklyn, who is causing anxiety among the Republican machine leaders of that borough over his indifference to their appeals for a share of the patronage of the office to which he has been elected, yesterday gave out the list of his appointments. There was cold comfort in it for Michael J. Dady and the other leaders. Mr. Howe's principal appointments are as follows:

Counsel, Bert Reis, Fifteenth District; Deputy Register, Warren C. Tredwell, Eleventh District; expert, Alfred T. Hobley, Fifth District; Assistant Deputy, Jesse Frost, Twelfth District; private secretary, Frederick Goetz, Eighteenth District; chattel mortgage clerk, John J. McGinnis, Seventh District; assistant mortgage clerk, Alfred J. Schoenberg, Fifteenth District; chief of copyists, Hector McNiele, Thirteenth District; chief clerk current index, Charles Winants, Eleventh District; ticker clerk, Gus Nathan, Twenty-first District; general index clerk, Joseph Swan, Thirteenth District; assistant index clerk, Richard N. Bennett, Sixteenth District; map custodian, Joseph Daniels, Twentieth District; messenger, Richard Daly, Fourteenth District; messenger, Charles Dietrick, Fifteenth District; messenger, (veteran,) John Clarkson, Fifth District; messenger, (veteran,) Robert Braid, Fourteenth District; custodian, Henry Cleveland, Fifteenth District.

Mr. Howe made a statement yesterday afternoon in which he denied that he had not properly considered the organization in making his selections. He cites the appointment of Warren C. Tredwell, Jesse Frost, John J. McGinnis, and Joseph Daniels as being particularly selections of the organization. Mr. Howe said that the reason that the majority of the appointments were given to the Eastern District was that that part of the borough was almost wholly ignored in the appointments made by the Commissioner of Records.

PRINTER SHOOTS A HODCARRIER.

Killing Grows Out of a Kansas City Labor Trouble.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 23.—Robert Hoard, (colored,) for shooting whom Edward Jackley, a non-union linotype operator, employed at Lechtman's printing office, is under arrest, died at St. Joseph's Hospital to-day from the effects of the wound, and Jackley will probably be held for murder.

Jackley, with four other non-union men, was being taken home in a wagon Wednesday evening, when they were surrounded by a crowd of union hod-carriers, among them Hoard, who was shot by one of the five printers.

Jackley, who was arrested charged with the shooting, had previously been assaulted by union sympathizers.

B. Altman & Co.

Are now showing

The "Princess" Petticoat

(on which orders can be taken.)

This garment is favored as promoting a slightness of figure and conforming to the coming season's costumes for Out-door and Evening wear.

ALBANY CAMPAIGN PLANS

Charter Revision and Canal Improvements in the Programme.

PAYN WILL GET NO HELP

Inspector General Hoffman May Succeed A. D. Andrews—Governor Hears Views of Republican Leaders.

Gov. Roosevelt received yesterday the views of many persons who are interested in measures which will engage the attention of the Legislature at the session which will begin next month. The Governor acted as host at a breakfast at the home of his sister, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, 422 Madison Avenue. Those who were seated around the board were United States Senator Thomas C. Platt and Chairman B. B. Odell, Jr., representing the Republican State organization; Charles Stewart Smith of the Chamber of Commerce, who introduced the resolution in that body calling for the naming of a commission to revise the New York City charter; Gen. Francis V. Greene, Chairman of the Canal Advisory Commission; J. Harsen Rhoades, Capt. F. Norton Goddard, a member of the Governor's staff and a Republican district leader; Dr. Albert Shaw, Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler of the City Club, and F. W. Holls.

After breakfast the guests retired to the library and had a general discussion on legislative matters. Everybody had an opportunity to freely express his personal opinion on the bills which are proposed for introduction and the course to be adopted in reference to matters which have been under investigation by Special Commissioners appointed by the Governor, and on which reports will be submitted to the Legislature during the Winter.

The question of the further improvement of the canals was considered at length. Gen. Greene outlined the report which will be made by the commission of which he is Chairman. It was learned that the report will advocate the completion of all needed improvements. It has been estimated that at least $20,000,000 more will be required to do all that is needed. It has been suggested that an annual appropriation of $1,000,000 be made for doing what may be needed, but it is problematical if the next Legislature will appropriate any sum for the canals. No decision was reached at yesterday's conference, and the Governor did not intimate what his course would be.

The revision of the charter and the composition of the commission to do the work as well as draw up amendments to the charter to be passed this Winter also formed part of the morning's discussion. The Governor said that the commission would be a large one, and that it had been about decided not to name any one of the original Charter Commission as a member.

"The members of the former commission," said the Governor, "undoubtedly put forward their best efforts in framing the present charter, and when another charter is framed we want to have the advantage of new blood and new ideas."

Further suggestions on this subject will be submitted to the Governor later by Charles Stewart Smith, who in the meantime will consult with the legislators from this city—such men as Senators Ford and Elsberg and Assemblyman Davis. It is understood to be the Governor's intention to have Brooklyn well represented on the new commission. While is the Governor's intention to leave the question of general revision to the commission which he will appoint, it is understood that he will approve some urgent legislation at the next session. His friends have convinced him that some changes in the charter should be made without waiting for the report of the commission, which will not be ready for submission until 1901.

One of the things that it is understood will receive immediate attention will be the question of compelling the Corporation Counsel to consult with the Mayor or the Controller before confessing judgment in suits against the city, instead of doing so upon his own responsibility, as he is permitted to do at present.

Another subject which was discussed was the plan proposed by the Unification Commission to place the public school system of the State under control of a Chancellor of the State Board of Regents. The Governor wants to see a bill passed, non-partisan in its character, which would insure a simple and good system of public instruction throughout the State. The Governor said after the conference was over that everybody had agreed that such a bill was needed and should be passed. It is no secret, however, that there is strong opposition within the Republican organization to any plan which in any way would interfere with the tenure of office of employes in the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instructions, who are adherents of the organization.

A general discussion of the question of a revision of the tax laws, for the purpose of securing a more just and equitable distribution of taxation, was indulged in, but nothing definite was decided upon, and probably nothing will be done in this direction, it is said, until the joint legislative committee which has been investigating this subject for the past few months, makes its report.

Dr. Shaw read a paper on the growth of corporations, which included a plan to abridge their powers. There was no decision as to legislation concerning the subject.

It was reported that nothing was said at the conference concerning a successor to Louis F. Payn as State Superintendent of Insurance. Mr. Payn's term will expire in February, and while Senator Platt and Chairman Odell are personally friendly to Payn, and would like to see him continued in office, it is said, it is not thought that they will go so far as to organize any opposition to the Governor's wishes in this matter. The Governor's friends say that he is determined to force Payn out of office, and will nominate a successor to him early in the session. Among those who follow closely the political situation, it is believed that even if Payn had ever had a remote chance ago when he threatened to make a fight against him in the Senate and defeat confirmation of any nomination other than his own which might be made. Well-informed politicians say that the organization leaders have decided upon a policy of non-interference in the Payn case.

During his stay in this city Gov. Roosevelt has had talks with several prominent members of the National Guard concerning the appointment of a successor to Adjt. Gen. Avery D. Andrews. The Governor said yesterday that he had several persons under consideration, any one of whom might be appointed, but that he had not made up his mind finally. The name of Capt. Goddard has been mentioned in connection with the place, but it is understood that the Governor has not even considered him as a possible appointee. The gossips around headquarters have made up their minds that Inspector General Edward Morris Hoffman of Elmira will succeed Gen. Andrews, and that Assistant Inspector General Sanger will be promoted to his place. It is understood that Col. Hoffman has once declined the appointment, but some of the Governor's friends say that the latter is anxious to have him accept the position, and has not abandoned hope of being successful.

Before returning to Albany Gov. Roosevelt had a talk with Grant La Farge, Gifford Pinchot, and Austin Wardsworth about forestry matters. Radical recommendations concerning the preservation of the forests are looked forward to in the Governor's annual message to the Legislature. Just what the character of these recommendations will be the Governor would not say yesterday, but he made no secret of the fact that he was greatly interested in the subject and would devote considerable attention to it during the coming session.

The Governor may come to this city once more before the Legislature convenes, if he finds it necessary to consult with any of those who enjoy his confidence. Chairman Odell went to Newburg at the close of the conference to spend the holidays with his family. He does not expect to be at headquarters again until after New Year's.

MUST SUPPORT HIS CHILDREN.

Federal Judge Says Bankruptcy Relieves No Man of Responsibility.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—In ruling against Frederick J. Hubbard, who sought to evade a Curcuit Court decree for the payment of money to support his children, Judge Kohlsaat, in the United States District Court, has held that the Bankruptcy act is not intended to subvert the higher rule which imposes upon a parent the care and maintenance of his children.

Action for a divorce was recently begun in the Circuit Court by the wife, and last October an order was entered requiring the husband to pay $136 within six months, in addition to $3.50 per week, for the support of two minor children.

Hubbard filed a bankruptcy petition later and got a temporary order restraining the collection under this order.

OPERAGOERS DISAPPOINTED.

When Calve Did Not Sing, as Advertised, Many Wanted Their Money Back, but Could Not Get It.

Several hundred persons were bitterly disappointed yesterday afternoon when they entered the Metropolitan Opera House to see the notices posted up to the effect that Mlle. Emma Calvé was unable to sing the part of Marguerite, in which she was billed to appear, in "Faust," and that her place would be taken by Miss Susanne Adams. They learned that Mlle. Calvé had been seized on the previous night with a severe attack of hoarseness, and was recuperating at her apartments at Sherry's, and unable to sing, though she is expected to be able to sing Carmen next Friday.

Mlle. Calvé's name had been a potent attraction to the operagoers who could devote that afternoon to the enjoyment of music, and many of them had gone who would have been somewhere else if it had not been that they expected to hear her sing Marguerite. Many of them, in fact, only cared to spare the money for their seats in the expectation of hearing Calvé. When they discovered that she was not to appear, they manifested their disappointment in plain fashion. Their chagrin was still further increased by their being told at the box office that their money could not be refunded, nor could they get any other return for what they had paid for the tickets than to attend the performance with the altered cast.

A hundred or so people appealed to the box office and protested against what they claimed to be an injustice. Some of the women, in fact, appeared to be on the verge of tears. "We've paid to hear Calvé," was the universal declaration, "and we have a right to hear her. That's what we came for." The management maintained, however, that it must abide by its rule of not refunding money or exchanging tickets save in the case of the substitution of another opera for the one advertised. The purchasers of tickets had no other recourse but to hear Miss Adams instead of Mlle. Calvé or lose entirely what they had paid for the performance.

Max Hirsch was in charge at the time, Mr. Grau being away. Mr. Hirsch said last night that he thought the management had done the just thing. "The only thing we can promise in grand opera," said he, "is the opera. It is impossible to guarantee that the cast will be just as it has been advertised. We cannot be sure that illness will not keep some performer from appearing. When such is the case it is our rule not to refund money paid for tickets or to give other tickets for them. Indeed, that is stated on the tickets themselves." Here Mr. Hirsch showed a ticket, on the back of which was printed:

"This ticket is sold subject to the right of the management to make any alteration in the performance which may be rendered necessary by illness or other unavoidable causes."

Mr. Hirsch added: "There was of course some complaint, as some people were disappointed. But the artists got two encores in the finale, and that didn't look as if the opera was very bad. If we should give every one his money back who objected to a change in the cast we should find many who would want it refunded just because some particular friend didn't appear. This is not a new case. It is happening all the while, and so long as the opera advertised is given we make no return of money made for tickets. The public should remember that an artist does not disappoint them merely through a whim. It means just so much money lost to the artist every time."

It was suggested that a man who paid for a seat to see a star actor in a play would not feel justly treated if the play were given without the star.

"Ah, yes," said Mr. Hirsch, "but none of our artists is starred. In the advertisements and the billboards, all have their names printed in the same type. There is no starring in grand opera here."

YESTERDAY AT THE OPERA.

"Faust" in the Afternoon and "Lohengrin" in the Evening.

The programme for the first Saturday of the season at the Metropolitan Opera House had a very familiar sound. It was "Faust" for the matinée and "Lohengrin" for the evening performance at reduced prices. That this programme was not carried out in all its details as originally designed was not the fault of the manager of the opera. Mme. Calvé was to have given us another opportunity to study her unique composition of the traits of Marguerite in Gounod's masterpiece, but alas! Managers propose and the weather disposes. Mme. Calvé had again succumbed to the treachery of this inglorious climate, and the fatal handbills at the doors informed the entering auditors that instead of the bewitching Gallis sibyl they were to have the pleasure of hearing Miss Suzanne Adams.

Notwithstanding the fact that such stars as Messrs. Alverez and Plançon were still to be found in the cast, many of those who had gone as far as the doors turned away and decided to wait for a stronger combination. Two stars do not make an opera company at the Metropolitan, and if Mr. Grau sometimes reaps the evils of his own system, he must be content. However, he did not suffer greatly yesterday, as the advance sale was large and the holders of reserved seats had not the privilege of going away with their money in their pockets. It may be surmised that the loss in receipts was counterbalanced by the saving in the difference between the expense of the services of Mme. Calvé and those of Miss Adams.

Those who went to scold, however, remained to applaud. Miss Adams was received on her first entrance with almost a silence, but at the conclusion of the jewel song she had succeeded in arousing the audience to enthusiasm. Although Miss Adams does not warm her hearers greatly, the natural beauty of her voice is well displayed in such music as that of Marguerite. The Faust was M. Alvarez, who was much in the same state of mind in regard to the pitch as he was on Monday night. He was happiest in "Salut demeure," which he phrased excellently, and in the prison scene, where his vigor was allowed free play. M. Plançon repeated his familiar impersonation of Mephistopheles. The Siebel was Mme. Mantelli. The Valentine was M. Illy, and Signor Mancinelli conducted. The general effect of the performance was not inspiring, owing to the frequent departures from the pitch on the part of some of the principal singers. The audience was in a terrible cold, as was natural in the circumstances, but it is a rare thing, indeed, that the flower song of Siebel is permitted to pass without a hand, as it was yesterday afternoon.

The performance of "Lohengrin" last night was heard by an audience of moderate size, but abundant generosity in the matter of applause. It is impossible to avoid the conviction that the chief factors in the creation of enthusiasm were to be found before the footlights. The German conductor of the company, Mr. Emil Paur, made his first appearance in this city as a director of opera, and scored an immediate and emphatic success. This is a matter for general felicitation, because since the untimely death of Mr. Seidl we have been without a competent German conductor of German opera at the Metropolitan. Mr. Grau is now provided with a man who is fitted to continue the notable work done by Mr. Seidl.

In the first place Mr. Paur is thoroughly acquainted with the score, and he knows just what he wants. His reading of the music last night was intelligent, sympathetic, and enthusiastic. The nuances which he restored to the orchestral part of the work, and those which he introduced, were musically beautiful and dramatically significant. He brought out the climaxes with splendid force, and generally led his forces with inspiring vigor.

The orchestra, as has already been noted in these columns, is a great improvement on that of last year. The strings are much truer in intonation, firmer in attack, and richer in quality. The wood is altogether mellower and firmer, and the brass much more brilliant, and sound in quality. The work of the orchestra last night was vigorous, flexible, and at times brilliant. It is a pity that the same cannot be said of all the principal singers. Miss Susan Strong, who was heard as Elsa, sang with Col. Mapleson in his last season, and with Mr. Damrosch subsequently. She came over here from Philadelphia once to sing Elsa at the Metropolitan, when there was sickness in the company.

Her performance last night was weak dramatically and not delightful vocally, owing to her singing sharp. Mr. Dippel was the Lohengrin, and his interpretation is so well known that no comment is necessary beyond the statement that it was as pleasing last night as usual. Mr. Lempriere Pringle's voice has not been heard to better advantage than it was in the King, and he deserves especial praise for his good phrasing. Mme. Schumann-Heink as Ortrud was not in good voice, but her vigorous declamation evoked applause. Mr. Muhlmann as Telramund sang vociferously and indulged in a good deal of unnecessary parlando. Mr. Meux was the Herald.

THIEF CAUGHT AFTER A CHASE.

He Seized a Passenger's Pin in a Car and Sprinted a Block.

Louis Brodbeck of 103 East Seventy-seventh Street was riding up town on a Lexington Avenue car last night when at Fifty-ninth Street he felt a tug at his scarf and saw a hand being quickly drawn away. He seized it, but the owner freed himself and ran out of the car.

Brodbeck shouted that the man was a thief, and Policeman Sullivan of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station caught him after pursuing him a block.

The man said he was Walter Quell, twenty-seven years old. He refused his address. He had Brodbeck's scarfpin on him.

Train Bumps at the Grand Central.

A White Plains train running into the Grand Central Station late yesterday afternoon did not obey its brakes promptly, and the head car crashed into the buffers with force enough to throw many of the passengers to the floor or seats. Nobody was seriously injured, though some were bruised by the shock. The cars were not damaged.

Freight Trains in Collision.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Dec. 23.—The Harlem River freight, bound east, ran into the Pier 50 way freight of fifty cars at the signal tower west of the Greenwich Station this afternoon, and seven cars were wrecked, with the contents. No one was injured.

The Reiffs Will Ride for Croker.

WICHITA, Kan., Dec. 23.—Jockeys Johnny and Lester Reiff are here visiting their brother Elmer Reiff. They are under contract to ride for Richard Croker next year at $15,000 each. They will go abroad in February. A. Bailey, the South African diamond king, has second call. The boys were born and reared in Wichita.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Rain; brisk easterly winds.

The rain area which covered the States of the Lower Mississippi Valley Friday has extended over the South Atlantic States and the Ohio Valley west of the Mississippi and in the upper lake region fair weather has prevailed. The temperature is above the seasonal average, except in the Gulf States and Tennessee and from the Middle Pacific Coast over the middle plateau region. In the States of the Middle and Upper Missouri Valley the temperature is twenty to twenty-five degrees above the normal. During today an area of low barometer which extends from the lake regions over the South Atlantic States will move eastward, attended by rain in the Atlantic Coast Districts. In the central valleys and the Pacific Coast the weather will be fair. Fair weather is indicated for to-morrow in all districts, except in the States of the Upper Missouri Valley, where snow is likely to occur. Along the Middle Atlantic and New England Coast the winds will be brisk and possibly high from the east, shifting to westerly to-night. On the South Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh to brisk from the west.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	45	40	42
6 A. M.	45	42	43
9 A. M.	45	44	46
12 M.	45	47	51
3 P. M.	45	47	49
6 P. M.	46	46	46
9 P. M.	40	40	45
12 P. M.

ROBERTS OFF TO THE WAR

London Crowds Cheer His Departure for South Africa.

MANY NOTABLES SEE HIM OFF

Prince of Wales and Four Field Marshals at the Station to Greet Him—Sails from Southampton.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 23.—Lord Roberts, in the course of an interview had with him before sailing to-night for South Africa, said:

"I am deeply impressed by the feeling shown to-day in London, along the route to and at Southampton. I desire to express my gratitude to all who have seen me off and to send my best remembrances to all in the country. In all these outbursts of patriotism I see a good omen of success."

When those who were not to be passengers by the steamer left the vessel, Lord Roberts bade farewell to his wife and daughters and ascended to the bridge. His appearance was the signal for deafening cheers, and for the singing of "God Save the Queen" and "Rule Britannia."

Responding to cries for a speech, Lord Roberts said:

"My good friends, I wish you all good luck, which I hope I shall have."

As the ship disappeared into the darkness a great final cheer rang out from the watching crowd.

The General had left Waterloo Station, in London, at noon, amid scenes of enthusiasm that vividly demonstrated the national interest in the event, and the belief that the departure of the General can be accepted as a guarantee that whatever can be done in South Africa will be carried out by thoroughly competent hands and on carefully matured lines.

Although only privileged persons were permitted to enter the station, this did not prevent the gathering of immense throngs at all the approaches and other points of vantage, who cheered repeatedly as "Bobs," accompanied by his wife and two daughters, drove up. Seldom has the terminus witnessed such an inspiriting send-off. Every appearance of the Field Marshal was the signal for ringing hurrahs, lusty shouts, and good wishes. The moment the veteran commander arrived he was surrounded by military officers and other friends, and held a semi-private reception in the waiting room. After personal leave-takings, Lord Roberts reached the platform, where general greetings and parting words were exchanged. Many ladies pressed eagerly forward to get a last handshake, express deep sympathy with the distinguished soldier in his recent bereavement, and bid him God-speed.

One woman, with her eyes filled with tears, exclaimed: "God bless you, and bring you safely back to us."

This wish was echoed and re-echoed in varying phraseology by hundreds thronging the vicinity of the train.

As the General joined his wife and daughters at the door of the saloon carriage, he was speedily surrounded by distinguished statesmen and military men, including Mr. A. J. Balfour, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Field Marshal Sir Donald Stewart, and Lieut. Col. Carington, the Queen's Equerry. Lord Wolseley and others arrived late, and it required all the efforts of the police to clear a passage for them.

Scarcely had the Commander in Chief joined Lord Roberts when a great cheer announced the approach of the Duke of Cambridge. The crush was so great that the Duke, in spite of police protection, was so hustled more than once he gave verbal expression of resentment at the rough treatment he had to submit to, and the police redoubled their efforts, finally enabling the Duke of Cambridge to reach Lord Roberts, though in the confusion the police thrust aside many of those who were best entitled to remain, including Lord Wolseley, who, however, took the rough handling of the police good-humoredly. The ladies present suffered much from the crowds, but their piteous appeals were unavailing to stem the crush.

Renewed cheering heralded the Duke of Connaught's arrival. Then rousing cheers momentarily diverted attention from the hero of the hour, as the Prince of Wales appeared and greeted Lord Roberts in the most cordial manner. The Prince and the distinguished General engaged in earnest conversation and furnished a striking centre to a notable group, which included no less than five Field Marshals. Lord Roberts, who was in morning dress, looked fit for anything. In spite of his sixty-seven years, he was straight and soldierly, and his rugged features reflected determination.

At the time the train was due to start the Prince of Wales again shook hands with Lord Roberts and spoke a few words to the General, of which the phrases "God bless you," "Good luck to you," were caught by those near by.

The Prince also said: "Good-bye, Bobs; a happy Christmas, a prosperous New Year, and every possible luck in your job."

Mr. Balfour bid Gen. Roberts a similar farewell.

Amid the din, enthusiasm, and excitement no one heard the signals for departure, and, in consequence, the train was moving while Lord Roberts was still on the platform with his back to the carriage door. The farewells were abruptly terminated, and he was forced to make a somewhat undignified scramble for his seat. As the General disappeared in the saloon carriage a final, lusty cheer was started, and continued until the train passed out of sight.

On arriving at Southampton Gen. Roberts was heartily cheered by thousands of people, and as he boarded the Dunottar Castle, between a guard of honor of marines and bluejackets, there was a renewed outburst of applause. The Mayor and corporation officials were present.

DUTCH HEAR A WILD RUMOR.

Reported that a British Army Corps Landed at Lorenzo Marques.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—From a Continental Dutch source comes the incredible rumor that a British army corps has disembarked at Lorenzo Marques.

It is said to be marching toward the Transvaal border.

THE BOERS LOOK TO AMERICA.

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LONDON, Dec. 23.—Though Great Britain's plight in South Africa seems temporarily critical, it is learned that the Boers are straining every nerve to secure the mediation of President McKinley toward a favorable peace. But any one with the slightest knowledge of British feeling quickly appreciates that not one person in a million contemplates any result but an ultimate British triumph, and all sections unite in saying this must be secured, no matter what the cost. Hence, the Boer agents themselves have only slight hopes that mediation would be accepted, though believing if President McKinley could be persuaded to proffer it, Lord Salisbury, though perhaps bound to refuse, would lose humanitarian sympathy in the United States, and thus divert to the Boers much wavering sentiment.

It is learned from excellent sources that no offer of mediation would be accepted by Lord Salisbury in any shape or form. The popular conception of peace is that it must come through the idol of the army, Gen. Roberts, and his not less adored Chief of Staff, Gen. Kitchener. The country is prepared to wait indefinitely for that eventuality. The fall of Kimberley, Ladysmith, and Mafeking would not make a particle of difference, for this stoical resolve is thoroughly imbedded in the hearts of the people, who, for the first time in the memory of this generation, have drank deeply of the cup of military defeat and disgrace. Any other defeats that the future holds for the British, except entire annihilation, are anticipated by the scathing self-criticism which the nation has inflicted upon its own hide. Estimates of the duration of hostilities vary from three months to a year.

FEARS RHODES WILL BE SHOT.

LONDON, Dec 23.—A very general impression prevails here that Kimberley will succumb. An officer of the British South African Company, who has an intimate knowledge of South Africa, says he believes that if the Boers capture Cecil Rhodes they will shoot him.

Nowhere more than on the Stock Exchange has the lack of information caused extreme nervousness. It is realized that if Kimberley falls De Beers Mines shares and interests will shrivel to nothing, while the Chartered Company's vast issues will lose what little bottom they have left.

GERMANY'S CHANGE OF HEART.

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BERLIN, Dec. 23.—The change in public opinion in favor of Great Britain, which was referred to in dispatches from here Friday night, continues. Even the Hamburg Nachrichten, which hitherto has been intensely Anglophobe, prints a communication to-day from a Hamburg merchant, protesting against "blinden Englaenderhass," (blind Anglophobia.)

The papers are full of contributions from military writers on the subject of the war. The Neueste Nachrichten to-day contains an article pointing out that the military success of the Boers, numbering 250,000, against a nation, which at home alone numbers 30,000,000, is explainable because the Boers are armed with the best modern rifles, and know how to use them. The British, the writer adds, undervalued their adversary, and failed to appear on the seat of war with a numerical superiority, while their strategy was largely ordered in London. Again, he points out, all the British Generals neglected reconnoitring, and were deficient in the A B C of the field service. To this, he continues, must be added the fatal frontal attack, while the Mauser gun has brilliantly stood the test of this campaign.

On the other hand a military writer in the Boersen Courier maintains that no modern war has been so devoid of interesting features, of theoretical or strategic lessons, and that the British have proved their stupendous "asininity as a military nation in an unparalleled manner."

The papers also continue to discuss the problem as to what will be Great Britain's position hereafter, since, they claim, her total collapse as a military power has been proved by this war. The usually well-informed Kreuz-Zeitung contains a letter from a high personage at St. Petersburg claiming that the question as to whether it is advisable to use Great Britain's present powerlessness is again being seriously considered in Russian Government circles. The military party is urging the timeliness for an Asiatic advance. It can be asserted, however, on high authority, that, as concerns Germany, no such step will be joined in under any circumstances, but that full neutrality will be maintained to the end.

MANY ANXIOUS TO ENLIST.

Britons of All Classes Are Seeking to Go to the Front.

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LONDON, Dec. 23.—The Prince of Wales will spend Christmas at Sandringham and the Duke and Duchess of York will also be there. But, neither at Windsor, at Sandringham, nor in the noblest or lowest homes in Great Britain will there be much merry-making, for, with 7,000 men killed, wounded, or missing in South Africa, there are few families which have not been touched with this depression, which only serves to make the nation more determined than ever, and which is a silent accompaniment to one of the most spontaneous outbursts of patriotism and universal desire to risk life and give up property that ever marked the history of any country.

Cooks' sons are no less anxious to serve their country on the battlefield than Dukes' sons or than the Dukes themselves. The Duke of Marlborough's offer to equip 150 men of his yeomanry regiment for service in South Africa is merely one among hundreds of such offers from his class. Peers with vast business, property, and political interests are exhibiting the utmost eagerness in their desire to have their names enrolled among the volunteers who are going to endeavor to retrieve the reverses to the British arms. The day of wild war enthusiasm and overconfidence has passed, and there reigns in its stead a grim determination to atone for the mistakes of the past by individual effort, regardless of consequences.

An instance of the spirit which pervades the country is that in the Cumberland and Westmoreland Yeomanry, of which the Earl of Lonsdale is Colonel, every officer and nearly every man in the regiment has volunteered, and is using every influence to get accepted. Among the officers is Capt. Hugh Jefferson, well known in America, formerly manager of the Sand Creek Cattle Company of Wyoming. The Duke of Marlborough will probably receive an appointment on Lord Chesham's staff.

In the northern counties there is keen rivalry as to who shall do the most for his country in the hour of need. Northumbrians, headed by Earl Grey, have subscribed large sums to equip 100 men, and the Earl of Durham calls on the men of his county not to be outdone by the Northumbrians, and heads the list with a substantial subscription. Lords Stanley and Wolverton will go as yeomanry troopers, though the former at one time was an officer in the Guards and the latter is an Admiral's son. Two nephews of Gen. Lord Roberts, both ex-Majors in the regular army, have volunteered to go in any capacity in the yeomanry. The Earl of Essex, who is a Major of the Hertfordshire Yeomanry, accompanies the contingent of his county.

In short, the 8,000 mounted men who have responded to the call for yeomen will have the brains, blood, muscle, and daredevilry of the famous American Rough Riders.

As repeatedly asserted, there is no likelihood of European interference, yet W. T. Stead, in The Daily Chronicle to-day has a very alarming column, in which he has visions of a "superior Jameson raid" by 60,000 Frenchmen on London, in the absence of the Channel fleet. Mr. Stead points out how easily, in his opinion, this might be accomplished, and says:

"To rely, as some appear to do, upon the addition of a number of raw recruits, under the excitement and stimulus of the present war fever, is to rely on a broken reed. Woolwich Arsenal might be in flames and the French tri-color flying over Westminster Palace before the first of these new recruits would have learned to handle a gun."

CANADIANS RUSH TO ENLIST.

Recruiting Officer Besieged with Volunteer Applications.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 23.—Capt. Williams of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, commanding officer of this district, is besieged with applications from volunteers for South Africa from all over Western Canada. He is busy making selections. Some of the city firemen have volunteered, and the authorities have agreed to hold their places for them.

City Engineer Ruttan, Lieutenant Colonel of the Ninth Battalion, has offered to raise a regiment specially adapted for road and bridge construction. If the offer is accepted, his place will be kept for him, too.

German Ex-Officer Joins the Boers.

BERLIN, Dec. 23. — Lieut. Bruesewitz, who, as a Germany army officer murdered a civilian workman, has gone to join the Boers. A private letter from him says he has been appointed commander of a battery in the Transvaal.

Canada Charters Transports.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 23.—The Dominion Government has closed a contract with the Elder-Dempster Steamship Line for carrying half of the second Canadian contingent to South Africa. The steamer Montezuma has been engaged, and the price will be so much per ton, as paid by the imperial authorities in such cases. The Laurentian of the Allan Line may be engaged for carrying the remainder of the contingent on the same terms

France Not Asked to Intervene.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—The French Foreign Office denies the statement of the Paris correspondent of The Daily Mail of London that Dr. Leyds, the European representative of the Boers, has asked the services of M. Delcassé, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the cause of peace.

Buller Tents on the Old Camp Ground.

CHIEVELEY, Dec. 17.—The British Army is occupying its original camping ground. The Naval Brigade this morning fired a few shells at the Boer positions. The result is not known, but the firing is taken to show that the naval guns are able to command the Tugela Bridge.

Foreign Attaches Join Buller.

DURBAN, Dec. 17.—The Foreign Attachés have arrived here on their way to Gen. Buller's headquarters.

Ohio Sends Recruits to the Boers.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 23.—Thirty-five recruits for the Boer army were examined here to-day. Those who passed will be forwarded to-morrow. It is believed Dr. Leyds, the European representative of the Transvaal, is furnishing the means. The recruits will go from here to New York, and expect thence to go via Antwerp to Delagoa Bay.

British Lawyers Urged to Enlist.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The exceedingly grave view taken in some quarters of the present crisis is evidenced by a circular signed by Attorney General Webster, Solicitor General Finlay, and Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood, Adjutant General to the Forces, to the effect that the present position of public affairs is so critical that, as a greater part of the regular forces will be required abroad, it becomes imperative, for the purpose of home defense, that the volunteers should be augmented, and urging that every member of the legal profession not debarred by age or paramount duty enroll himself as an active member of the Inns of Court or other volunteer corps.

FIVE MAINE ATTENDANTS QUIT.

Men from New York Refuse to Accompany the Hospital Ship When She Sails from London.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The American hospital ship Maine sailed from the West India Docks for Cape Town at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, minus five of the male assistants supplied from the New York hospitals. One of these men is said to have expected promotion to a non-commissioned officer's rank. He succeeded in enlisting four friends, who a moment before the ship sailed notified Major Cabelle of their refusal to go, saying one of their number was ill and they had determined to stay. Major Cabelle informed them that their friend had been left in good hands, and that there was no reason to desert. The men, however, made other complaints, whereupon Major Cabelle informed them that they had had plenty of time to consider this beforehand, but if they refused to go they must sign off the rolls and leave the ship. This the men did, and, standing on the dock, they shouted: "We are too good Americans to leave a sick friend here for any one."

As the incident occurrtd at the last moment, Major Cabelle had only time to say:

"These men came at the last minute to declare they would leave, making a general complaint of ill-treatment, which I am unable to fathom. Some of the papers called them 'orderlies,' which they seem inclined to resent.

"I have tried to pacify them, but their radical decision was reached at the last moment and left me no time to find a solution. Therefore, I had no choice but to accept their decision to leave and order them ashore. Their conduct certainly is unjustified."

Mr. Vanduzer, a member of the Executive Committee, said:

"Before the men left the ship Major Cabelle made them acknowledge they had broken their contract, and, though they will be paid to date, they will not receive their passage home. The assistant, who is sick, will have the best medical care and will be sent to New York at the committee's expense. The dispute was an incident which was known to only a few."

The Maine departed under favorable auspices. The Red Cross flag floated from her foremast, the Queen's ensign from her main and the Stars and Stripes from her mizzen.

Lady Randolph Churchill was in her stateroom, on the main deck. The room was filled with floral designs of the Maine and red crosses, while holly and mistletoe overhung the doorway. Mesdames Ronalds, Blow, Vanduzer, and others of the committee were present. The nurses, in blue capes and soft felt hats, and the surgeons in the newly designed semi-United States uniforms, added color to the scene.

Lady Churchill said:

"I know no better way to spend the Christmas than on an American hospital ship bound for South Africa. The Maine is splendidly equipped and worthy of her people and mission. I go, with a grateful heart to all who have so munificently aided the committee. I hope we may prove worthy of this sacred duty. Wherever the ship goes, I go."

The final signal for "All ashore" was followed by many handshakings and farewells, and as the Maine moved into the river, three cheers were given for the ship, then for Lady Churchill, and, finally, for the United States. Then those on board gave three cheers for the Union Jack, and the sailors on the surrounding craft cheered the United States as the white hull disappeared in the thickening fog.

The Maine will coal at Las Palmas, Canary Islands. She expects to reach the Cape in three weeks, and will return with her first consignment of wounded late in February.

T. C. Speer, one of the nurses who left the ship, said this evening:

"My grievance for leaving the Maine was that my comrade Green was lying sick at the Prince of Wales Hotel. He had been there for two days without medical attendance. When I reported the facts to Major Cabelle this afternoon he told me the American ladies would care for him, but I decided that I would not leave him.

"My comrades complain that Major Cabelle sent them to St. George's Barracks, with its damp walls, where we were treated as English privates, and they could not stand it. They were removed to the hotel, but they had no further confidence in Major Cabelle."

In conversation with the other nurses, it was gleaned that their main complaint was that they had signed as nurses, and considered themselves treated as private soldiers.

FLOUR SEIZURE INVESTIGATED.

United States May Demand Pay from Great Britain.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The State Department has received from the Pennsylvania Milling Company of New York a statement of the facts touching the seizure of two cargoes of flour belonging to that concern bound for Portuguese ports in East Africa.

The seizures were made by British warships on the ground that the flour was intended for the Boers. The company's letter is a presentation of the case without protest, and is evidently intended to serve as a basis of a claim for pecuniary damages against the British Government. Following the established usage the State Department has set about the ascertainment of the facts, and to that end has called upon the Acting United States Consul at Lourenzo Marques to make investigation.

Also Ambassador Choate has been furnished with a copy of the statement made by the milling company, and it is not doubted that if the facts are as represented in the company's statement, and the goods were really seized when under consignment from one neutral port to another neutral port, prompt reparation will be made.

Kansas City Aids Soldiers' Families.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 23.—Subjects of Great Britain living in Kansas City have contributed $1,022 to the fund for the relief of the families of British soldiers fighting in South Africa. The contribution was remitted to-day to the Lord Mayor of London.

OOM PAUL DISMISSED JUDGE.

Visited His Wrath on the Official Who Favored an American.

A passenger on the St. Paul yesterday was R. E. Brown of Spokane, Washington, who holds a judgment against the Transvaal Republic for about $1,500,000. In speaking of the Boer war he said:

"Everybody seems to note the marked difference in the feeling in Europe to-day and that of six weeks ago, so far as the Continental nations are concerned. Although suppressed, the feeling is favorable to the Boers. Great Britain launched out into this war with an idea that the mere presence of a big force would win her battles.

"The Boers adopted the same artful tactics in opposing them as the Indians of the Far West employed in opposing the progress of the United States, except that they have been more humane. The consequence is they have been successful in a majority of the battles and skirmishes.

"The English have to maintain communications in a stretch of country 1,000 miles long, which is especially adapted to successful guerrilla warfare, and in some localities 100 men could hold out against 5,000. It is gradually dawning upon Great Britain that the foresight and sagacity of the leading men in the Transvaal are quite equal to all the similar machinations of officials in other commonwealths and kingdoms."

Mr. Brown bought a lot of land in the Transvaal and conformed with the laws there. The Volksraad then repealed the law under which he made his purchase. Brown sued, obtained judgment, and Oom Paul dismissed the Judge who rendered the decision in Brown's favor.

DR. MENDES FOR THE BRITISH.

Preacher Declares America's Sympathy Should Be with England—His Solution of War.

The Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes, at the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, yesterday, preached on "The Solution of War; What the Defeat of England Would Mean for Anglo-American Civilization and Interests." Dr. Mendes advanced the theory of an international supreme court of arbitration, which, he said, would lead continually to the Bible as a "Solution of War." He said in part:

"Many are they who hope that Britain will be beaten. Germany and Russia see her punished for greed that bids her grasp for brave men's lands. They forget Poland, the land they robbed of her independence. France rejoices at England's distress; France the land of shame that earned the contempt of all who heard the word 'Dreyfus.' France, whose vile, obscene attacks on Britain's Queen, whose age as well as whose pure womanhood should protect her in the eyes of manly men—France rejoices at Britain's defeat.

"If England fights for land greed, no word will I say to defend her. But let France that robbed Italy of Nice 100 years ago, and again forty years ago; and Germany of Alsace and Lorraine 200 years ago; let Germany that robbed Austria of Silesia; let Austria which helped to rob Denmark of Schleswig-Holstein; let Russia, which has robbed Turkey as Turkey has robbed many a province; let the United States, whose page of Indian reading is not righteous—let all, I say, reflect, and each shall by its national conscience stand condemned.

"But America must not lose sight of this fact; that Britain beaten means an end to the supremacy of the English-speaking races; America alone cannot hope for successful expansion single-handed against Frank, Teuton, and Russ. But for England at Manila and elsewher complications most awkward for this country would have arisen.

"I claim that the hope of the world for human rights, human progress, and material progress depends upon the supremacy of the English-speaking races. Would you look for human rights and mankind's material progress to the Latin or the Frank, whose men have written hate and injustice, prejudice and obscenity as chief words on the pages of their history in the closing years of this century? Or would you look to Germany, where militarism is the curse? or to Russia, where Nihilism and Siberia tell the awful truths?

"Speak not of France's love for America over 100 years ago; it was less her love for us than her hate of England. I repeat this country must expand, but by legitimate means; but without her ally—allied by common language, by descent, by literature, by love for liberty and reverence for religion—without her natural ally, the British Empire, nor Frank nor Teuton nor Russ will hesitate to thwart her. Not less do the Boers deserve our honor. They are fighting for their independence. They may be narrow in their ideas of government, but narrowness is not a crime.

"Here, then we have two brave foes, each commanding sympathy, each touching the heartstrings of every good man and woman, because the echoes of this war are, as always, widows' cries, orphans' wailings, the anguish of wounded men, and the groans of men stricken with disease. Oh, the pity of it! Oh, the shame that the nineteenth century and men cannot find a way to avoid war and maintain peace with honor!

"As Americans we must regret this contest. As men and women we must lament it. But as Hebrews we say there is no need for it. We exclaim, 'O, thou sword, how long will it be ere thou be quiet! Put up thyself into thy scabbard, rest and be still.' And I speak to you that you may do your little toward influencing public opinion.

"There can be a supreme court of national arbitration, composed of the three senior Supreme Court Judges in each nation. Before such a tribunal let be summoned the nation about to draw the sword, and let the banded nations not be neutral, but declare war for or against the nation as the court of arbitration judges.

"You might say that even in such a court political entanglements might arise and bias the Judges. True; but it would lead to the Bible solution of war—the appointment of a supreme tribunal of the only nation in the world that will have its people in all lands and yet have political interests in none. I mean our own, the Jewish nation. When Palestine is once constituted a neutral and independent State, with the armies of the world pledged to enforce the decisions of its court of arbitration, then will the sword be quiet; then will it put itself in the scabbard; then will it rest and be still."

TO SUCCEED GEN. KITCHENER.

Gen. Wingate Made Sirdar and Governor General of the Soudan.

CAIRO, Dec. 23.—Gen. Wingate has succeeded Gen. Kitchener as Sirdar and Governor General of the Soudan.

The career of Gen. Wingate, both as soldier and diplomatist, has been a most distinguished one, and the fact that nearly all the active service he has seen has been in Egypt and in the Soudan, while the greater part of his life has been passed as an officer in the Egyptian army, makes him peculiarly suitable to succeed Lord Kitchener as Sirdar.

Sir Francis Reginald Wingate, Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George, Companion of the Bath, and the holder of a large number of other orders and decorations, both Turkish and British, was born in Renfrewshire, Scotland, about fifty years ago. He was educated at a private school in the Island of Jersey, and afterward entered the Royal Military College at Woolwich. In 1889 he became a Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, and from 1881 to 1883 served in India and Aden. In 1883 he was attached to the Egyptian army, and did his full share in forming good fighting men out of the rough material to his hand. In the Nile expedition of 1884 he was aide de camp to Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood, and received a medal and a decoration from the Sultan in acknowledgment of his bravery in action. He was also frequently mentioned in dispatches to the War Office.

After a short period at home, Gen. Wingate rejoined the Egyptian army in 1886. He was present at most of the battles which were fought between 1889 and 1891, gaining special credit for the part he took in the recapture of Tokar. He acted as Governor of the Red Sea littoral in 1894, and in 1897 was appointed a member of the special commission, under the Hon. Rennell Rodd, to Menelik, Negus of Abyssinia. He was a most efficient assistant to Lord Kitchener in the operations which resulted in the taking of Khartoum last year.

Gen. Wingate is an aide de camp to the Queen. He has written a number of well known books on the Soudan, among them being "Ten Years' Captivity in the Mahdi's Camp." He translated and edited Slatin Pasha's "Fire and Sword in the Soudan."

Funeral of James D. Taylor.

The funeral of James Duane Taylor, Secretary and Treasurer of the Wagner Palace Car Company, who committed suicide by cutting his throat at a hotel in Washington Thursday, was held at his home, 352 Madison Avenue, last evening, and was attended by a large number of prominent officials of the New York Central and Wagner Companies. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay and the Rev. Dr. Edward B. Coe. A number of floral pieces were sent by William K. Vanderbilt, Commodore Van Santvoord, and by the officials and employes of the Wagner Company, and others. The body will be taken on a special train this morning to Palatine Bridge, where another service will be held. The interment will be in the Wagner plot at Palatine Bridge.

FUGITIVE OFFICIAL A SUICIDE.

South Dakota Defaulting County Treasurer Dead at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 23.—A. W. Peterson, County Treasurer of Yankton County, South Dakota, who fled from Yankton, charged with being short in his accounts, has committed suicide here by plunging into the Mississippi River. Deckhands on the fireboat Alice Church found the body floating in the river to-day. It has been in the water apparently only a very short time.

A dispatch from Yankton, S. D., says that Peterson has been missing from there since Nov. 16.

WEBER PIANOS

In addition to the regular styles of Grands and Uprights in the choicest woods, we are displaying some special designs in LOUIS XIV., RENAISSANCE, and COLONIAL cases, and will give estimates on other designs conforming to any architectural requirements.

Inspection Invited. Correspondence Solicited.
Old instruments taken in exchange.

Open Evenings Until Christmas,

WEBER WAREROOMS,
Corner Fifth Ave. and 16th St., N. Y.
695 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

ACTOR'S DRAMATIC SUICIDE

Clark Tried to Kill His Wife—Failing, Shot Himself.

HOLIDAY CROWDS SAW HIM DIE

Tragedy Occurred at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street—The Bullets Grazed Mrs. Clark's Head.

The holiday crowds surging past the always busy corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, in one continuous kaleidoscopic, cosmopolitan parade, were startled just after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon by the sudden advent of death. Above the tramp of hurrying feet, the clanging of loaded cable cars a buzz of shoppers' chatter, and the hoarse cries of street vendors, they heard three pistol shots discharged rapidly. A woman's scream broke on the air at once, and those who turned their heads saw a huge blue-coated figure rushing from the middle of the street and catch by the shoulders a man in citizens' clothes just as another shot rang out. They saw the man in citizens' clothes drop like a log at the instant on his face, his hand still clutching a smoking pistol, and the bluecoated man kneel on his body, while a thin stream of red trickled out from below the prostrate head, and they realized then that a tragedy had taken place.

The whole affair took but a few seconds. Willis Clark, a variety actor out of work, had fired three shots at his wife, and, missing her, had sent a fatal bullet crashing through his mouth up into his brain. By rare good fortune his first three shots had hit no one, though the marks of powder burn about his wife's right eye showed how closely death had passed her, and the only price paid for his shooting was his own unhappy life. He died before an ambulance could reach him and without recovering consciousness

Mrs. Kate Clark, whom her husband had tried to take with him in ending his own life, had long been in fear of him, and thinks his act was partly due to an unbalanced mind. She had their ten-year-old daughter, Dollie, with her when he fired, and some of the bystanders thought one shot was aimed at the child. But no one knows whether or not he meant to kill the little one, too. He had for weeks been brooding on the ill-fortune which kept them penniless, and struggling as well with the haunting fear that he was going blind, and so he determined that another Christmas should not pass and find his wife and him still making the old hopeless fight. And he picked out the busiest spot in the territory traversed by the Christmas shoppers, and a time when the crowd was thickest, to end the whole business in a minute.

HAD BEEN OUT OF WORK.

Clark, who used to write songs as well as act, had been out of work for five months, his last engagement being at Sam T. Jack's Theatre. He was living with his wife and child at Mme. Matilda Hoeree's boarding house, 46 West Twenty-fourth Street, and he left his family to make some money in Chicago after work failed here. He returned on Dec. 10, after a fruitless trip, and Mme. Hoeree told him that unless he paid the sum of $103 which he owed her for rent, he could not stay in her house His wife was getting a little money from a relative and was allowed to stay with the child, and Clark sought other quarters.

Yesterday morning Mrs. Clark got a letter from her husband, asking her to meet him at 1:30 o'clock at Bode's Raines law hotel, at Twenty-fourth Street and Sixth Avenue, where he was staying, as he had some important things to tell her. So she dressed Dollie and herself and set out, determined to keep the appointment. After the meeting they strolled up Sixth Avenue a way, gazing at the gay shop windows and the bustling throng of light-hearted purchasers who carried Christmas in their minds and on their faces, and then Clark said: "Come on, Kitty; let's get out of this street. We'll turn back and go over on Broadway. We don't want to buy anything."

His wife consented and they turned their steps idly southward with Dollie stealing glances now and then at the brilliant and wonderful toys that were made for other children. When they reached Twenty-fourth Street they turned east and walked by the house from which the husband had been turned, in gloomy silence. At Broadway Clark wanted to turn south again, and they began to make their way through the thick, ever-moving crowd that passed the entrance to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. They got by the hotel at last and Clark paused, just in front of the Second National Bank, on the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street. He turned facing his wife, who held their daughter by the hand and stood nearer the curb than he. There was a continual procession of people of all sorts and ages just behind her, and hansoms and other traps moving in the street, with cable cars making slow progress.

"Wait here a minute," said Clark.

His hand was fumbling in his pocket as he spoke, and his wife eyed him with a narrow glance, and the words, "What's the use of stopping here?" on her lips, while little Dollie looked up curiously into his face.

TRIES MURDER IN VAIN.

Suddenly a trembling hand came out of his pocket with a bulldog revolver in it which his wife had seen before. He turned it toward her face and blazed wildly away twice. At the first shot he held the pistol so close that the powder burned the flesh about her right eye, but the bullet missed her. The second shot went through her hat. Then with a terrified scream she ran toward the curb, dragging the child with her as fast as she could through the crowd. As she went, Clark fired again. It is thought that this shot was meant for the child. But none of the shots hit the wife or child or any of the passersby.

Patrolman Frederick Schlotman of the Broadway squad, who had been standing for hours in the middle of the Twenty-third street crossing a few yards away, had heard the shots, and in an instant he left his post to seize the man before he fired again. Schlotman is a big man, and he came through with a rush that made even the terrified bystanders scatter. He reached Clark from behind, and just as he grasped his shoulders, Clark fired the fourth bullet into his own mouth and fell forward close by the railing that skirts the bank, his right hand spreading out on the sidewalk and still holding the weapon. The policeman dropped excitedly down upon the prostrate man, and as he sat there, took away the pistol, while the crowd began to gather.

Clark never moved. An amulance was sent for, but before it arrived he was dead.

Schlotman said that he noticed a colored boy just before he reached Clark himself, apparently trying to get the pistol away from him, and that the boy ought to get credit for it. This lad was also noticed by others, but he disappeared in the crowd and could not be found again.

The excitement caused by Clark's act was intense, and the corner was soon packed with a struggling mass of people, morbidly attracted by the gruesome spectacle. They came from all directions, and the policemen from adjacent posts who hurried to the scene could not keep away the curious who pressed eagerly in, asking, "Is he dead?"

Capt. Price of the West Thirtieth Street Station was about on Twenty-third Street in citizen's clothes, as was one of his detectives, and they made their appearance promptly. A patrol wagon took Clark's body to the West Thirtieth Street Station, but while it rested there under a canvas the policemen had great difficulty in keeping the crowd, which had fairly swelled to thousands, moving.

KNEW HE WOULD KILL HIMSELF.

Schlotman meanwhile walked up to the station with Mrs. Clark and her child, and she said to him as they went: "Oh, I knew he'd do this some day. I knew he'd do it. He has often threatened to kill me, and shoved his pistol in my face."

Mrs. Clark staid an hour or so in the station house, where she learned that her husband's body would be taken to the Morgue. Her daughter was not at all stunned by the tragedy, and told the story of the shooting tearfully, however, to the Sergeant without hesitation. Mrs. Clark's nerves were eventually quieted, and she went home.

She is a fairly good-looking woman, though her face shows signs of worry. She is thirty-two years old. She was plainly but neatly dressed and so was her child, who is uncommonly pretty and bright-looking. The mother seemed rather relieved than otherwise that her husband would not cause her trouble again, and heartily thankful that she and her child had escaped. She did not hesitate to speak of Clark as a villain, and said he had not given her any money or treated her rightly.

Mrs. Clark said that her husband's act was not attributable to jealousy, but that she laid it to his being out of his head.

"His mother," she said, "told me before our marriage, twelve years ago in Cincinnati, that he was not perfectly sane, and she knew he had had a long illness, which affected his mind. Then, too, his eyes were bad, you know, and that weighed on him. He hasn't been giving me money for a long time, and my brother-in-law, William Nevitt, of Kenton, Ohio, has sent some to me.

"My husband came a week ago last Wednesday to the boarding house where I stay and called me out on the steps. 'I have come up here to shoot you,' he said, and pointed his revolver at me. Then he went away. But I was afraid he meant to kill me.

"I have been taking care of my child, and yesterday he sent a Gerry agent to the house to take the child away from me. The Gerry agent refused to do so, when he saw that I could provide for it. I had no misgivings when I went to meet my husband at Bode's, for I thought he had found employment."

Mrs. Clark said she would probably have to go somewhere to work, but didn't know just what she would do. She was asked whether she could bury her husband.

"The Actors' Fund will look out for that," said she.

Clark, who was forty-two years old, was formerly a member of the variety team of Emmons and Clark. They worked with the two Dalys, Thomas and William. He also wrote jokes for minstrels and comedians, and had them accepted by well-known performers. Lately he published a little periodical called "Willis Clark's Joke Book." It was issued monthly for two months, and he then decided to issue it quarterly. The book had some circulation among vaudeville actors. Clark was well known among them. It was to advertise this book in the West that he went to Chicago three months ago.

The letter which Clark sent to his wife yesterday morning, in which he said he was able to provide for her, was shown by her to the landlady, Mme. Hoeree, and she advised Mrs Clark to live with her husband if he could support her. Mme. Hoeree says Mrs. Clark left the house weeping and speaking of the revolver she knew her husband carried.

Capt. Price said that in all his experience he had never seen such a dramatic attempt at murder as Clark's act.

Laborer Loses Both Hands.

Rugile Contoe, twenty-four years old, an Italian laborer working on the Jerome Park reservoir construction, had both his hands crushed, his leg broken, and was internally injured by the breaking of a derrick and the falling of a rock upon him yesterday afternoon. He was taken to Fordham Hospital, where both his hands were amputated. He will live.

B. Altman & Co.

COTTON DRESS FABRICS

FOR SPRING, 1900,

Will be on sale TUESDAY, December 26th,

And a Special Offering of

25,000 Yards FANCY CORDED MOUSSELINE,
31 inches wide, ... Pr. Yard, 14c.

(Counters Rear of Rotunda.)

Also in

COTTON EMBROIDERIES,

The Latest Novelty Robes, All-Overs and Flounces,

FRENCH NAINSOOK, CAMBRIC AND SWISS EDGES AND INSERTIONS.

Peter Doelger's FIRST PRIZE BEER

Now on draught
at all his customers'.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...7:22	Sun sets...4:38	Moon rises.. ....

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...12:12	Gov. Isl'd..12:36	H. Gate....2:32
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...12:04	Gov. Isl'd..12:20	H. Gate....2:16

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) DEC. 24.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Livorno, Pernambuco, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston, &c.	.....	10:00 A. M.
Statendam, Rotterdam..	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, DEC. 26.

Comanche, Charleston ..	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Paso, New Orleans ..	.....	3:00 P. M.
Neustria, Marseilles	.....	.....

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 27.

Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Agel, La Plata Countries.	.....	2:00 P. M.
Ethiopia

THE BIG CITY BUYS GIFTS

Christmas Shoppers Break a Record in New York.

PROSPERITY'S HAPPY EFFECTS

Moving Pictures of Life in the Street and in Stores for Many Days.

New York, bent upon shopping, went down town yesterday morning empty-handed. It returned at intervals during the day and evening full-laden with more varieties of things than a generation ago were dreamed of for the good cheer of the Christmastide, conscious, indeed, that another pleasant duty was done, albeit at the expense of an empty purse.

Probably the happiest people in the city last night from one to two hours before midnight were the young men and women employed in stores and shops that have held nightly sessions to accommodate the multitude. At closing time yesterday these clerks breathed a sigh of relief, conscious that there were two days of rest before them after long days and nights of weary work catering to the caprices of those who buy.

Judging from the crowds that for two weeks have lined Sixth Avenue from Fourteenth to Twenty-third Street, Fourteenth and Twenty-third Streets, from Broadway to Sixth Avenue, and other spots at intervals, Christmas this year in its giving will go far ahead of many former years. Prosperity as struck strong and deep, and you may see the result of it almost everywhere, so, at least, say the shopkeepers, who judge by the sum total of receipts more than by the fluctuations of the crowds which this year seem to have come from all over.

Variety there has been in Christmas giving always. But there is more variety now where, for instance, one class of goods is concerned, than ever before—mechanical toys, the kind that get in everybody's way on the crowded sidewalks. In the living show of the streets the itinerant vendors of these run considerable opposition to the merchants of pretension, sheltered behind brick, stone, and iron. The toys are a never-failing source of interest to those who would naturally be expected to pass them by—the real, genuine, Simon Pure New Yorker, for what biped is more curious than the Simon Pure New Yorker?

"He doesn't exist," said a countryman from New Jersey yesterday. "The New Yorker is worse than a hayseed when it comes to blocking up the streets watching a sight that none but a child would be expected to be interested in."

So it was yesterday and the days before yesterday along dozens of thoroughfares, especially in Fourteenth Street, the home of the vendor.

"Here's your flying 'paraquet' for 15 cents!" yelled in strident tones a man whose nightly habitat is the Bowery. "Newest thing in the market."

"Come, buy the running seal!" yelled his neighbor. "He's a daisy, and won't break."

"Here's the old reliable running mouse," floats out over the crowd. "He'll scare your aunt and mother-in-law, and do it up brown." And suiting the action to the word the vendor wickedly lets go the toy, whereat a vigorous old lady comes along, sets her poor squared down, the thing mechanical goes squat, lifeless on the sidewalk, and the old lady goes on, with "Drat the thing!" leaving the vendor making imprecations.

"Confound those people," said he; "that's the third one smashed and only five sold to-day."

Inside the stores crowds surged all day yesterday to closing time in greater variety than on any previous day, and as the hours wore away to lamplight and beyond, others released from toil joined in until the marts became a packed mass of humanity, solid as a flying wedge.

"Well, this Christmas business isn't any fun at all," moaned a woman with a crying baby in a Sixth Avenue store. "Here I've been for half an hour and I can't get one way or t'other, and me having to get home to cook the supper, and me arms broke."

One of the prettiest sights, probably, that any shopper witnessed yesterday was that of a little girl in a big department store. She was accompanied by a big man, roughly dressed, just as intent as she on the work in hand.

"Now, let's see," said the child, at the handkerchief counter. "There's something for 25 cents for mamma and something for 25 cents for sister and something for 10 cents for the baby. That's how much, Billie?"

"Billie," whoever he was, was the strong protector. He forgot the interested crowd of women shoppers around, who looked on with deep, sympathetic interest. "Billie" said it was 40 cents.

It took the child just fifteen minutes to buy a handkerchief for her mother, and no one about—not even the saleswoman—begrudged the time lost in watching her.

"Now, mamma will like that," she observed, looking up into Billie's eyes. "Now, don't you tell her, Billie, will you?"

Billie made a solemn promise as they moved off to spend the rest of that 00 cents.

"Poor little thing!" a well-dressed woman exclaimed. "Just think. Sixty cents for Christmas!"

Then those near by saw this woman follow the pair down the aisle and stop them. The woman handed a bill to the child, who looked up with wide-open eyes, and presently a voice, accompanied by a childish clapping of hands, in delight shouted, "Oh, thank you! What a good Christmas we'll have now!"

And so went the moving pictures of Christmastide buying.

CHRISTMAS FOR THE POOR.

Plans of Charity in Providing Dinners and Entertainments for Children and Destitute Persons.

To-day and to-morrow will be busy ones for the many charitable societies in the greater city. Dinners and presents will be given to the poor, and entertainments will be provided for their pleasure that will strike fleeting rays of happiness into many dark places. The greater number of entertainments will be given to-morrow, although several celebrations will be held to-night.

The Hungarian Literary Society will hold its annual Christmas tree festival at the club rooms, 9 East Eighth Street, at 8 o'clock P. M. Gifts of clothing, toys, and food will be distributed to several hundred poor children. At Tony Pastor's Theatre and Tammany Hall will be held the annual stage children's festival, for poor child-actors and the children of poor actors. Clothing and other presents, unique in that they are selected beforehand by the children who write letters telling what they want, will be distributed. At 8 o'clock in the evening there will be a vaudeville entertainment in Tony Pastor's Theatre at which only children will act. After the performance dinner will be served in Tammany Hall. Then will come the Christmas tree celebration. A dance will close the festivities.

At the Five Points House of Industry, 155 Worth Street, to-day the usual services will be supplemented by a programme of Christmas carols sung by the children. At the Bowery Mission and Young Men's Home there will be a special Christmas Eve service.

The Salvation Army will dispense charity all day to-morrow at the Madison Square Garden. At 11 o'clock uncooked dinners in 3,200 baskets, each containing provisions for five persons, will be distributed to poor families. At 6 o'clock P. M. dinner will be served to 4,000 persons in the Garden. A musical entertainment and cinematograph exhibition of the Passion Play will follow the dinner. In Brooklyn an entertainment on a large scale has been planned for destitute children of that borough by the Brooklyn Christmas Tree Society. The Grand Opera House, with the Park Theatre for all overflow, will be the scene of a vaudeville entertainment and a distribution of presents to the children from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M. Dinner will be served, under the auspices of the Salvation Army. All the surface car lines will carry the children to and from the scenes of the festivities free.

The entertainments which have been provided for the destitute little ones are many. The Tough Club will hold a "Young Folks' Christmas Festival" at its clubrooms, 27 Grove Street, from 1 o'clock P. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., to-morrow afternoon. Only children will be admitted during those hours. In Brooklyn the distribution of Christmas gifts by the Immaculate Conception Day Nurseries, which begins at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the mother house, 117 Sands Street, will be continued Tuesday afternoon at the Italian Mission School, at the West Ninth Street School Wednesday afternoon, and at Branch No. 4, 866 Pacific Street, Saturday evening. In addition to toys and candies, each child will receive a new suit of clothes and pair of shoes.

The newsboys will enjoy free dinners to-morrow at several points in this borough. President Frank Tilford of the Bank of New Amsterdam is the donor of a large dinner for the up-town lads, which will be served at 1 o'clock P. M. to-morrow in Lyric Hall. William M. Fliess will give his annual dinner for newsboys at 7 o'clock P. M. in the Brace Memorial Lodging House, and V. Bonry of 814 Manhattan Avenue will serve the boys a Christmas feast from noon until 4 o'clock.

Destitute and homeless men will also be cared for. At the McAuley Water Street Mission a Christmas dinner will be served to nearly 600 of these unfortunates. The T. D. Sullivan Association has invited several hundred voters who live in Bowery lodging houses to a dinner at the Metamora Clubrooms, which will be served from noon to 2 o'clock P. M. At the Bowery Mission and Young Men's Home, Christmas gifts will be distributed to men at 8 o'clock A. M., a Christmas tree entertainment for poor children will be held at 2 o'clock P. M., and there will be a special evening service for men. Of a somewhat different character will be the Christmas celebration arranged by the associate members of the People's Institute, which will be held to-morrow evening at the Cooper Union.

An unusual Christmas entertainment has been arranged for the convicts at Sing Sing Prison. Cleveland Moffett will deliver his lecture on the Tissot paintings of the life of Christ at noon to-morrow in the prison chapel, which will be especially darkened for that purpose.

At all the county institutions Christmas will be celebrated in the usual manner by a special dinner, and the distribution of presents to the children who are inmates. At many of the hospitals, also, special entertainments have been arranged. At St. Mark's Hospital there will be a Christmas celebration at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon under the auspices of the House Committee. A Christmas tree entertainment will also be given at 3:30 o'clock P. M. at the New York Orthopoedic Dispensary and Hospital. At the New York Hospital, Christmas will be celebrated Tuesday evening. A Christmas tree will be lighted in the children's ward at 8 o'clock P. M., and the adults' ward will be lighted from 9:15 o'clock P. M. to 9:45 o'clock P. M.

At the churches there will be the usual Christmas services to-day. Elaborate special programmes of music have been arranged for many of them. At St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church, the "Messiah" will be sung to-night under the leadership of Paul Andrews. At St. Patrick's Cathedral, the pontifical mass will be celebrated to-morrow.

FESTIVITIES OF BROKERS.

Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange Remembers Christmas.

The members of the Consolidated Stock and Pretoleum Exchange had their annual Christmas festivities on the floor yesterday afternoon. It was a jolly affair, and everything passed off as though none of the brokers had suffered in the recent bear pinch. Many of the members had invited their families to witness the celebration, and the gallery was crowded with well-dressed women.

After music by the Eighth Regiment Band there was singing by the Metropolitan Quartet; "A Trip to Chinatown," by J. W. Duff, assisted by the entire company; buck and wing dancing, a darkey song, "Darktown Is Out To-night," by James Lipsey and Anna Hamer, and a grand cake walk, with James Burns as Drum Major, and several famous walkers, including James Lipsey and Miss Blanche Dixon, Harry Bill and Miss Jennie Allen, W. H. Hamer and wife, and "Jack" Brown and Miss Emma Moxley.

EXCHANGE EMPLOYES' FUND.

Panicky Conditions Have No Effect on Brokers' Subscriptions.

In accordance with the time-honored custom of the New York Stock Exchange, the 200 employes, representing all grades, received a Christmas gift apiece yesterday, each getting a share, apportioned according to the length of his service and his salary, of $7,200 collected by subscription from the members of the Exchange.

Notwithstanding the exciting time of the last week in the market, during which the collecting had been done, the amount was about the same as in former years. The committee, consisting of A. H. De Haven, W. R. White, and William Weever, was the same that has had charge of the collecting of the Christmas subscription for years.

All the employes of the Exchange were summoned at the close of business yesterday and each was presented with an envelope containing his share of the fund. The brokers then gave them a cheer in addition. The employes cheered in return by way of thanks.

BIG INCOMING FOREIGN MAIL.

Christmas Increases the Labors of Post Office Clerks Here.

The outgoing foreign mails have resumed their normal size, but the incoming steamers are piling much additional work on the Post Office clerks. The Campania, which came in yesterday, brought 92,000 letters and a proportionate number of Christmas packages.

It is estimated by General Superintendent Joseph Elliott of the Money Order Division that the total amount of business in his division this year will reach $152,000,000, against $123,000,000 for this city last year.

Postmaster Van Cott announced yesterday that there will be a delivery at 8 o'clock Christmas morning in the wholesale district of Manhattan, and also in the Bronx. The usual first and second deliveries will be made in Manhattan's residential districts.

LARGE GIFT FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

Sum of $250,000 Presented to the University for Christmas.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23.—The University of Pennsylvania announced a few weeks ago a gift of $250,000 for a new Laboratory of Physics. The Provost of the university announced to-day as a Christmas gift another subscription of $250,000. Of this sum $200,000 has been contributed without any restriction as to its use by the Trustees. But $50,000 is devoted toward the new dormitory buildings, now in course of erection.

This addition to the dormitory system, which will be completed by Aug. 1, 1900, involves an outlay of $240,000, and affords dormitory room for 175 additional students.

MRS. HOWARD GOULD'S TREE.

One Hundred Children Showered with Its Christmas Gifts.

Mrs. Howard Gould, in the drawing room of the Tuxedo, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, yesterday afternoon gave to about one hundred children from the east side a realization of their wildest hopes of Christmas. It was a Christmas tree, a colossal one, decked with tinsel, so that the wide boughs stooped to its weight. It held, also, substantial gifts, and the floor for a wide space around the tree was covered with toys of all descriptions and other things better than toys.

The children came up early in the afternoon on electric cars. They were under the guardianship of Mrs. Lucy Bainbridge and her assistants of the City Mission. Every child was warmly clothed and looked as if the world had not dealt so badly with it. Mrs. Gould welcomed every one of her little guests and was assisted in looking out for them by Mrs. C. N. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Le Roy Baldwin, and Mrs. E. W. Selis. Howard Gould was also present to assist his wife.

After the children were assembled the Rev. W. Merle Smith told the children the story of Tiny Tim and other Christmas tales. Then the little ones were taken into an adjoining room, where a Punch and Judy show and a sleight-of-hand performance were given.

Mrs. Gould and her friends and servants brought to the children sandwiches and cakes and cups of hot chocolate.

When it came to stripping the tree every girl got the material for a new dress—cloth, linings, buttons, and even the needles and thread. The boys got heavy woolen sweaters and a pair of shoes. The boys got also miniature steam cars, and every sort of toy, and the girls got mirrors and perfumes. As the children filed into the street each got a toy bank with a bright silver quarter in it. As a change after the street cars, they went home in omnibuses.

Crippled Children's Happy Day.

An entertainment for crippled children was held yesterday at the Sixty-third Street Industrial School of the Children's Aid Society. All of the children who were well enough came out yesterday and attended the exercises. Mrs. Arthur Elliot Fish, President of the Women's Auxiliary, had general charge of the affair. There was an exhibition of the phonograph, under the direction of Miss Florence Guernsey, and a general entertainment, arranged by the Junior Auxiliary, of which Miss Catherine Halsted is the President. There was also a very long stocking for each member of the school, filled with gifts. The school is under the direction of Miss May Darrash, the teacher, and Miss Maria G. Robinson, the trained nurse. It is absolutely non-sectarian, and it knows no race or color line. The members of the school who are now in the hospital had their gifts sent to them. Next Saturday there will be a New Year's dinner at the school.

Christmas in Sing Sing Prison.

SING SING, N. Y., Dec. 23.—The convicts at Sing Sing Prison are to fare well on Christmas Day. They will have a breakfast of fricassee chicken, for which 1,700 pounds of poultry will be used, more than a pound for each man, as there are less than 1,300 convicts in the institution. After this they will march to the Protestant chapel, where they will be entertained by a minstrel performance of "home talent." After the performance the men will get crackers, apples, and cigars to take to their cells, as they will be locked up for the remainder of the day. Hundreds of Christmas boxes have been received by the convicts from their homes. They contained chickens and turkeys already roasted, plum puddings, cakes, apples, pipes, tobacco, underclothing, &c.

Gifts for Soldiers' Families.

WILLETS POINT, L. I., Dec. 23.—The wives and children of the members of Companies A and B, United States Engineers, who are living at the army post here, will spend a merry Christmas while their husbands and fathers are fighting in Manila. The outlook for Christmas was not bright until Major John C. Knight, the post commander, suggested an entertainment to-night for their benefit. A large Christmas tree stood in the centre of the post amusement hall, and everybody present with a relative in the Philippines received a present—the wives checks for a family dinner and the children toys and games.

Rush of Christmas Travel.

Never in the history of the railroads in this vicinity has the rush of Christmas travel been so great as this year. For the past few days the officials of the various railroads and ferry companies have been taxed to their utmost to provide facilities for the many passengers, and extra cars have been kept in readiness to accommodate the visitors who are coming and going. Every train on the New York Central, Pennsylvania, Erie, West Shore, Jersey Central, and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western has been packed with passengers.

A White Christmas in Berlin.

BERLIN, Dec. 23.—Crisp, cold, white Christmas weather prevails here. The Spree is frozen solid, the big Mueggelsee is alive with skaters, and everybody is busy with preparations for Christmas. Business is brisk, and many novelties are exhibited in the stores. Unfortunately, there is a scarcity of Christmas trees, owing to the deep snow in the Hartz Mountains and everywhere.

Gifts for an Ohio University.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 23.—H. M. Hanna of this city has given $12,000 to found a chair of medical jurisprudence in the Medical College of the Western Reserve University. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Mather have given $12,000 to the university for immediate use in the purchase of books for its library.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

MONONGAHELA RIVER ROAD SOLD.

Acquired by the Baltimore and Ohio for $6,000,000.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 23.—An important railroad deal which has been pending for some time was concluded yesterday at the Carrollton Hotel, when the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company purchased for cash the Monongahela River Railroad. Possession of the new property will pass in April next. The road is said to have cost $2,000,000 ten years ago, and the price paid is reported to have been $6,000,000.

Ex-Senator Johnson N. Camden and his associates, who owned the railroad, made the sale. The road was built by the ex-Senator, who was the chief owner of the property, as well as of the extensive coal interests of the Monongahela Company, which was affiliated with the railroad. In the sale to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad the Monongahela Company retains the coal interests, which include over 20,000 acres of coal lands situated in the Fairmont and Monongahela districts of West Virginia. The effect of this deal is to turn over to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad the transportation business in this territory and to divorce this interest from the business of coal mining.

The railroad runs from Fairmont to Clarksburg, and connects with the line of the Baltimore and Ohio system running to Chicago. It is built along the face of the nine-foot Pittsburg coal vein, and through its connections at either end possesses exceptional facilities for reaching the markets of the East and the West.

SHIPPERS FORM ASSOCIATIONS.

Chicago Plan to Fight Advances in Rates on Eastern Roads.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—Merchants and shippers here have started a movement which they expect will force the railroads, especially the Eastern roads, to desist from what the shippers term their extortionate practices and compel them to make what the shippers regard as fair and reasonable rates. The advances lately made by the Eastern roads are considered so great as to threaten serious injury to commercial interests.

Not much relief is expected from the Inter-State Commerce Commission, with which complaints have been filed, and steps are being taken, therefore, to bring about the formation of local and State protective associations. Out of these will be formed a National association of merchants and shippers for the protection of their interests.

Passenger Commissions Abolished.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—All of the roads eastbound from Chicago have signed an agreement not to pay commissions on any kind of tickets sold over those lines after Jan. 1. The Michigan Central is a party to the agreement, with the provison that it reserves the right to retire from the compact as soon as it discovers any of its competitors breaking the agreement.

DEWEY AT RETIREMENT AGE.

Will Remain in the Navy, However, Under the Law Advancing Him.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Admiral George Dewey will be sixty-two years of age next Tuesday, and under the ordinary process of law would be placed on the retired list on that account. The special law under which he was advanced to the head of the navy makes no provision for his retirement, and therefore he will continue on the active list of the navy, in all probability, until his death.

As a matter of fact, his retirement would make no material change in his existing status. His pay would be the same on the retired as on the active list, and he would be entitled to the same emoluments and privileges, including a private secretary with the rank of Lieutenant and the usual number of aides. The recent death of Lieut. Brumby leaves a vacancy on his staff, for which there is considerable friendly competition among the young officers of the navy.

Admiral and Mrs. Dewey spent some time at the Navy Department to-day visiting friends in the various bureaus.

SUPPOSED SALVE EXPLODES.

Man Who Tried to Open the Box with a Hammer Is Badly Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., Dec. 23.—While endeavoring to open what he thought was a box of salve this morning, Henry L. Wildman, an elderly and prominent citizen of Danbury, was seriously hurt. The cover of the box did not come off as readily as expected, and Mr. Wildman tried to pry it off with a knife. This had no effect, so, picking up a hammer, Mr. Wildman laid the tin box on a table and started to pound it. This treatment was more effective than Mr. Wildman anticipated. At the first blow there was a loud explosion. Mr. Wildman was hurled to the corner of the room, ten feet away. His face was battered by the concussion, one of his eyes was so badly injured that the sight may be lost, and his left hand was mangled by the flying tin. A large hole was torn in the ceiling directly over the spot where Mr. Wildman had been standing, and every window in the room was shattered.

What the box contained is not known. It had been standing in the cupboard for ten years, and nobody remembers where it came from.

FUN IN CURRENCY DEBATE

Humor and Poetry Called to the Aid of Many Speakers.

QUOTATIONS TRITE AND APT

Mr. Cushman of Washington While Striving to be Serious Proves to be a Wit—Has a Joke at Mr. Bryan's Expense.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—There was plenty of wit and humor in the debate on the Currency Bill.

One of the first outbreaks of this nature was made by Mr. Cox of Tennessee. Mr. Linney of North Carolina had the floor, and was ridiculing the claim of the Democrats that the bill was being jammed through. He said the question had been fully discussed for twenty years.

"It is said," exclaimed Mr. Linney, "that man changes his entire being every seven years—the nails, and every particle, every tooth in him, and every hair upon his head is turned to something else. Seven into twenty-six goes three and nearly four times. Over three generations, taking the measure of that length of time, have been spending their energies and the best part of their life in discussing this great question."

Mr. Cox broke in on Linney's speech and read an extract from a speech made by the latter in the Fifty-fifth Congress, in which Linney argued that bonds might be legally and morally paid in silver.

"Has the gentleman shed his toenails since he made that speech?" asked Mr. Cox amid great laughter.

Cushman of Washington in his maiden speech established a reputation as a humorist, much to his subsequent regret. He has a reputation as a humorous stump speaker, but he intended to be serious in his first speech in the House. He was replying to De Armond, and was soon firing epigrams like this at the Democrats:

"In 1892 the American people were so busy making money that they did not have time to think. They voted a Democratic Administration into power, and then they had plenty of time to think."

He succeeded in irritating the Democrats beyond measure by this reference to Mr. Bryan:

"I lived out in Nebraska a number of years ago, and I know him. Yes, Mr. Chairman, I know him as well as if I had been through him with a lantern."

Several Democrats attempted to reply to this sarcasm, but the only one who succeeded in arousing a laugh was Robinson of Nebraska, who said: "Why, the gentleman from Washington is so small compared with the man he assails that his 'going through Mr. Bryan with a lantern' could be likened only to a lightning bug wandering through the vast recesses of the mighty Mammoth Cave of Kentucky."

Cushman closed his speech, not with an eloquent peroration as he had intended, but with the following impressive apostrophe to the Democrats: "The trouble with the immortal William Jennings Bryan and with most of you gentlemen on the other side is that in your arguments you are so crooked you cannot walk around the block without meeting yourselves on the other side."

While John F. Lacey of Iowa was speaking he got into a colloquy with John Wesley Gaines on the subject of prosperity. He finally got Gaines to admit that the latter's section of the country was fairly prosperous, and commented on the confession thus:

"My friend thinks that his part of the country is doing well, but wants to do better. Let me recall the epitaph on the tombstone of one who tried experiments in life. It read: 'I was well, but wanted to be better. I took physic; now I am here.'"

BRYAN'S TWINS IN VERSE.

Mr. Gibson of Tennessee recalled Bryan's twins, silver and wheat, and said:

"But lo! since Bryan's defeat wheat and silver have had a fearful quarrel, and wheat has taken one end of the road, while silver has taken the other, and now they are far apart and divorced from bed and board, if not absolutely. They seem to have turned their backs upon each other forever. How sad! Wheat seems to have said to silver:

"Go, false one, go; I'd rather make
My bower upon some icy lake,
Where thawing suns begin to shine,
Than trust to love so false as thine.

"And silver seems to have said to wheat:

"Had we never loved so kindly,
Had we never loved so blindly—
Never met or never parted,
We had ne'er been broken hearted."

He scored the Democrats for their faith in Bryan, and said that the party's abject devotion to the Nebraskan reminded him of the implicit faith in her mother of the little girl who said, "It is so, because my mother says it is so; and what my mother says is so is so, even if it ain't so."

Mr. Dolliver of Iowa was explaining that the United States was now on the gold standard, when he was interrupted by a Democrat, who asked: "If we are now on the gold standard, what is the necessity of this bill?"

"Well," replied Dolliver, "the necessity for this bill arises from the fact that, notwithstanding we are on the gold standard and have been for more than two generations, there are some of the boys on your side that have not heard of it yet."

By the time their turn had come to speak, a number of Republicans had been embarrassed by Democrats who read their former speeches in favor of free silver to them, and Mr. Dolliver announced, "I do not want anybody to draw a quotation on me."

Mr. Cox, however, broke in and asked him about a speech he had made in favor of the Sherman act.

Dolliver admitted the speech, and Cox asked, "And you were wrong about that?"

"Well," replied Dolliver, "I am trying to apologize for it, Colonel."

"I am trying to get you out of the hole you put your party in," explained Mr. Cox.

Mr. Dolliver said he had nothing to say against Mr. Bryan because the latter's predictions had not come true.

"When a man tells me that it is going to rain," he said, "and it turns out to be a sunshiny day, I do not have any less respect for his moral character. But where a man predicts dry weather and plenteous showers fall instead, I insist that, unless he expects to hear a personal application of the proverb by which the mental outfit of such a one is described, he should at least get in out of the rain."

Gen. Grosvenor recalled the Democratic prophecies of disaster and calamity, and added:

"In the light of the history of the past two years, I say to my friends here on this side of the House and to my friends on the other side of the House there is hope for us yet. May we not apply to our situation the words of the poet:

"Ye fearful saints, fresh courage take:
The clouds ye so much dread
Are big with mercy, and will break
With blessings on your head."

Champ Clark began his speech by saying that the Republican jubilation over the recent election was "one of the most amazing phenomena that I have observed in forty-nine years of tabernacling in the flesh," and fortified the statement with the following story:

"A young physician was called in a case of great delicacy. When he returned to the office his veteran partner asked him how he got along.

"'First rate,' replied the youthful disciple of Aesculapius. 'The mother and baby are both dead, but I saved the old man.'"

DEFENDS THE WILSON BILL.

Clark declared that he was astounded at Gen. Grosvenor's statement that the Wilson bill was a free-trade measure, and said it reminded him of a remark made by Col. George W. Anderson, a lawyer in his county.

"He was a brilliant orator," said Mr. Clark, "but in his younger days was not well up in the technicalities of his profession. On one occasion he was about to be knocked out of court when Judge Porter, who was presiding—a very kind-hearted man—undertook to help him by saying: 'Col. Anderson, are you taken by surprise?' Whereupon Anderson electrified bench and bar by replying, 'Good God, your Honor! I am not only surprised, but utterly astounded!'"

He scored Gen. Grosvenor for making such a statement, and added: "He certainly cannot be excused on the grounds of ignorance, for one of his foibles is omniscience."

Clark's poetry was copious, but mostly of the "Familiar Quotations" order.

He reminded the Republicans of the fate which overtook those who, at the behest of Nicholas Biddle, tried to recharter the United States Bank, and said:

"I watch the wheels of Nature's many plan,
And learn the future by the past of man."

He twitted the Republicans on their former professions in favor of bimetallism, saying that every Republican stump speaker west of the Alleghanies in 1896 talked silver, and then, speaking of Senator Wolcott and the other International Bimetallism Commissioners, he said:

"Their candid opinion of the interview of Lyman J. Gage, with which he hamstrung them just as they were about to succeed in securing bimetallism by international agreement and brought all their labors to an inglorious conclusion, would contribute largely to the gayety of nations, if not to the gayety of the Secretary of the Treasury. I have often imagined the junior Senator from the Centennial State chewing the bitter cud of disappointment and repeating Tennyson's apostrophe to the ocean:

"Break, break, break,
On thy cold, gray stones, O sea!
And I would that my tongue could utter
The thoughts that arise in me."

Several Democrats denied that the Republican Administration was to be credited with the country's prosperity, and said it was the act of God and not of the President. To this Gen. Grosvenor replied:

"The Lord always works through instrumentalities, and at present he seems to be operating through the instrumentality of the Republican Administration."

Lentz of Ohio read an extract from The New York Sun in his speech, and Overstreet of Indiana, gaining the floor for a moment to reply to him, said:

"It is a strange anomaly, Mr. Chairman, that the gentleman from Ohio, who in a ten-minute debate has undertaken to rapidly pass over all the subjects in modern politics with a speed only equaled by that with which his good friend Aguinaldo is measuring the territory of Luzon, should have undertaken to prove the verity of his statement by The New York Sun. It reminds me of a little verse by Coleridge:

"The river Rhine, it is well known,
Doth wash the city of Cologne;
But tell me, nymphs, what power divine
Shall henceforth wash the river Rhine?"

William D. Vandiver of Missouri, in illustrating the many-sided character of the currency views of some Republicans, as shown in their speeches of the past and present, told this story:

"The progress of this debate has reminded me of an Irishman who went out into a graveyard and read the inscriptions on the tombstones. Seeing one which read, 'Jonathan A. Jones, born July 1, 1831; died Jan. 1, 1891; an eminent lawyer, an honest man.' 'Faith, and be gosh, and the soil must be very dear when they have to bury two men in the same hole.'"

JOKES ON GROSVENOR'S APPEARANCE.

Mr. Vandiver was making some sarcastic references to "the gentleman from Ohio," when Mr. Sutherland asked him which gentleman he meant.

"Not being permitted under the rules," replied Vandiver, "to call gentlemen by name, I will designate him as the gentleman from Ohio who looks like Santa Claus and talks like Satan."

The first part of this description at least was such an accurate portrait of Gen. Grosvenor that it moved that gentleman to reply.

"I know how distinguished and handsome I look," he proclaimed, "but if I were going to retaliate in kind I would say, 'I thank God when a man looks at me he is not reminded of that familiar sign, the skull and crossbones and death-head on a poison jar in an apothecary shop.' And I further rejoice that when he hears the sound of my voice he would not think it is such a voice as suggested to the poet:

"Hark, from the tombs a doleful sound,
Mine ears attend the cry."

On Dec. 14 Mr. Burnett of Alabama declared that the Republicans in 1896 deceived the people into thinking that they were for bimetallism. The Republicans, he said, were

By smooth dissimulation skilled to grace;
A devil's nature with an angel's face.

"Scarcely a decade has passed," said he, since it denounced the Democratic Party for trying to do what it is about to do. But,

"Vice is a monster of so frightful mien,
As to be hated needs but to be seen;
Yet seen too oft, familiar with her face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

He was followed next day by Mr. Lamb of Virginia, also a Democrat, who said:

"It is an interesting study to watch the course of our opponents upon this question and see how they have glided from one position to another until they have planted their feet, without disguise, upon this Atlantic City bill. Nothing more aptly describes their shifting attitude than the oft-quoted lines of Alexander Pope:

"Vice is a monster of so frightful mien,
As to be hated needs but to be seen;
Yet seen too oft, familiar with her face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

Lamb inveighed against the bankers, but explained that not all bankers merited criticism. Some of them were "patriotic and given to charity and good works."

"To these," said Lamb, "we say, 'You are not included in the list of economical and political sinners.' We say to you, as said a gentleman sitting by a young lady in church, who appeared deeply moved by the minister's words:

"Fair maid, you need not take the hint,
Nor idle texts pursue;
'Twas only sinners that he meant,
Not angels, such as you."

Marriott Brosius began by saying he was not going to remind the Democrats of their failings.

"I believe," he said, "with Senator Benton of old bullion fame. He did not entertain a morbid affection for John C. Calhoun, and after the death of the latter a friend said to him, 'Senator, what have you to say now of Mr. Calhoun?'

"The Senator replied, 'Not anything; not a solitary thing. When the Almighty puts his hand on a man I take mine off.'"

VIRGINIAN ON EXPANSION.

Peter J. Otey of Virginia paid his respects to Mr. Dolliver in the following fashion:

"His eloquence on expansion reminds me of an old man in my town who was called on to explain 'expansion.' Mounting a goods box he said: 'This great Republican bird has plumed its wings and soared aloft and taken a view of this little world, and then lit, with one foot on the Asiatic shore, the other on the golden walls of California; has flopped its tail in the Arctic Ocean and pecked Filipinos off of the Island of Luzon.'

"Mr. Chairman, a bird with such a stride must split somewhere or lose its footing on the one shore or the other. My genial friend, for I esteem him highly, is not certain 'where he is at,' has been, or whither he is going, and he answers queries like a man at the county court starting to leave. He bridled his horse and put on the saddle. He put the saddle on hind part before. A bystander said, 'Mister, you've got that saddle on wrong end foremost.' He looked at the meddler and said to him, 'How do you know which way I'm going?'"

Mr. Otey was the only speaker whose poetry was original. He dropped into verse as follows:

My country, 'tis of thee,
Land of plutocracy,
Of the I moan.

He made up for this by libertal quotation, such as this epitaph for the Fifty-sixth Congress:

Here lies old Thirty-three per cent.
The more he got the more he lent;
The more he lent the more he craved.
Good Lord, can such a soul be saved?

Dragging Napoleon into the discussion in a somewhat unexpected manner, Mr. Otey thus described him:

A desolator desolate,
A victor overthrown,
The arbiter of others' fate,
A suppliant for his own.

The following was also aimed at Napoleon by Otey:

But where is he, the modern, mightier far,
Who, born no King, made monarchs draw his car;
Whose game was empires, and whose stakes were thrones;
Whose table earth—whose dice were human bones?

Joseph C. Sibley's explanation of his change of front on the currency question was bolstered up by support from the poets. He said he knew his opinions did not represent the sentiment of either party, but—

Let Whig and Tory stir their blood,
There must be stormy weather;
But for some true result of good
All parties work together.

As for his apparent inconsistency, he believed, with Lowell:

New occasions teach new duties;
Time makes ancient good uncouth;
They must onward still, and upward,
Who would keep abreast of Truth.

After him came Terry of Arkansas, with a sledge-hammer address to "you fellows" who have "more brass than brains," and have the habit of "thinking what Patterson dreamt," explaining that Patterson dreamed a lie. He then, without a moment's warning, became poetical, and, referring to the election of 1896, exclaimed:

Truth, crushed to earth, shall rise again—
The eternal years of God are hers;
But Error, smitten, writhes in pain,
And dies amid her worshippers.

Snodgrass of Tennessee also summoned poetry to the aid of the Democrats, and said, in discussing the persistence with which the people allow themselves to be guided by "bondholders and money brokers":

The lover may
Distrust the look that steals his heart away;
The child may cease to think it can play
With heaven's rainbow; alchemists may doubt
The shining gold their crucible gives out;
But faith, fanatic faith, once wedded fast,
Hugs the delusive falsehood to the last.

DESPAIR IN ARKANSAS.

Mr. Brundidge of Arkansas closed his speech with a remarkable quotation. He seemed to think that if the Currency bill passed there would be nothing for the people of Arkansas to look forward to. He said they would "continue to fight the great battle of life as best they can, and breathe the ennobling spirit of these beautiful lines":

So live that when thy summons comes to join
The innumerable caravan which moves
To that mysterious realm where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death,
Thou go not, like the quarry-slave at night,
Scourged to his dungeon, but, sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave
Like one that wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.

Gibson of Tennessee, a Republican, rebuked the Democrats from his section for talking about the poverty of the South. "They seem to say to the South," he said,

Affliction is enamored of thy parts,
And thou art wedded to calamity.

The proper quotation for the South, he said, was:

The Southland, earth's new Eden,
Blessed are they who enter here.

"Uncle Mose, an old negro preacher," said Gibson, "was once asked by a Democratic orator in Virginia if the Almighty and not the Republicans did not free the negro.

"'Yes,' replied Uncle Mose, scratching his gray head, 'I s'pose the Almighty did do it, but these Republicans helped him a heap, I tell you.'"

In the same way the Republicans had helped in the creation of prosperity, and the Democrats could not explain it away. The Democrats, Mr. Gibson said, were the greatest explainers in the world, but they

Puzzle by their explanations
And darken by their elucidations.

Henry C. Smith of Michigan began his speech by saying: "This is the only place on this earth where a man is allowed to talk about silver."

In talking about the Democratic attitude on all questions, he said:

"I admit that the real Democrats have many times been right. The trouble is they are never right at the right time. They are like a man who sits in a street car with his back in the direction the car is going. They never see a good thing until they have got by it. They are like the boy who for the first time saw an elephant. He said, 'Oh, mother, he is going in the wrong direction.'"

Green of Pennsylvania warned the Republicans to "ponder on the seer's warning to the Highland chief:

Lochiel, Lochiel, beware of the day
When the lowlands shall meet thee in battle array;
For a field of the dead rushes red on my sight,
And the clans of Culloden are scattered in flight.

The lowlands, he explained, stood for "the debtor classes."

Mahon of the same State said he was unable to find out what the Democrats were driving at. He recalled a telegram sent to President Lincoln during the civil war by Gov. Curtin of Pennsylvania. The Governor said:

Dear President: The Confederate cavalry are in sight of the City of Harrisburg and they are firing. There is not a Union soldier within 200 miles of the city.

To which Lincoln replied:

Dear Governor: Will you be kind enough to inform me what the Confederates are firing at?

He said that the Democrats reminded him of these Confederates, for they were firing at calamity when all was prosperity.

FRANCESCO MARTINELLI DEAD.

Old-Time Restaurant Keeper Passes Away at the Age of Sixty.

Francesco Martinelli, one of the pioneer Italian restaurant keepers in this city, died in St. Vincent's Hospital on Thursday of diabetes. He was a native of Lucca, Italy, and was about sixty years of age. In 1864 he enlisted at Leghorn on the United States war vessel Constellation. In 1872 he opened his first restaurant in a basement in Third Avenue, near Twelfth Street. From there he moved to Fourth Avenue, near Twelfth Street, then to the Everett Hotel, and from there to Fifth Avenue and Sixte

$10,500,000 IN BUILDINGS

Last Day's Plans Under the Old Code Break All Records.

A TWENTY-STORY STRUCTURE

Principal Changes Effected by the New Building Code, Which Is Now in Operation.

All owners who wished to avail themselves of the privileges of the old building code had to file their plans before midnight on Friday, and the result was that during that day new building operations involving an outlay of $10,593,400 were placed on record. This is the largest amount represented by a single day's business in the history of the Building Department.

The most important set of plans filed was that for a new twenty-story building, to be erected at 44 to 58 Exchange Place, and 25 to 33 Broad Street, which is the southeast corner of those streets. The building will front 236 feet on Exchange Place, 106 feet on Broad Street, with an "L" 50 by 100, extending southerly. The structure will have twelve elevators, and according to the estimate of Architect Robert Maynicke will cost $4,000,000.

The owner mentioned in the plans filed yesterday was Peter J. Merrick. In reality, however, the operation will be conducted by the recently organized Alliance Realty Company. The Central Realty, Bond, and Trust Company, of which the Alliance is an offshoot, already owns 44 to 52 Exchange Place, and will, it is understood, soon after Jan. 1, acquire the other properties on the immediate corner of Broad Street and Exchange Place, necessary to complete the plot, and on which it now holds options.

Frederick Ayer of Boston filed plans for another brick and stone office and loft building covering the plot 524 and 526 Broadway. The building will be twelve stories high, and is estimated to cost $350,000. A. J. Manning is the architect.

The Linde Company, warehousemen, submitted plans for an eleven-story brick and stone warehouse, 179 by 229, to cost $1,200,000. The structure will be erected at 250 to 255 West Street, from plans by G. W. Thomson.

NEW CODE IN OPERATION.

The new building code adopted by the Municipal Assembly and approved by the Mayor on Oct. 24, which went into effect yesterday, supplements the tenement house law of the charter, which remains in tact and is the first codification made of all the ordinances and laws affecting buildings and building operations in the various boroughs of the new city. The Building Department yesterday gave out a statement covering the changes effected by the new code, in substance, as follows:

The first important change is the extension of what are known as the "fire limits" of the consolidated city, within which limits it is made unlawful to erect any frame buildings whatever, other than open sheds and temporary structures for the use of citizens engaged in building operations. The old law of 1892 fixed the fire limits to the territory extending from the Battery to One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, on the west side, and from the Battery to One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, and northerly to Westchester Avenue, on the east side. The new code extends the limits of the old city, so that they take in practically the whole area of Manhattan Island, being extended on the west side two and three-quarter miles beyond the old limits, clear to the Harlem River, to what is now known as West Two Hundred and Twentieth Street.

The only territory exempted in this area is the high ground of Washington Heights and Inwood, west of that part of Broadway formerly known as the Boulevard. This was exempted because of the fact that it is all restricted property of a fine residential class, where the land is so laid out that the fire risk is reduced to a minimum. The code retains the provisions of the old law prohibiting the rebuilding within the fire limits of any wooden structure that existed before 1892 that may be damaged by fire so that more than half of the building is injured by flames. Fire limits are also prescribed for the Borough of the Bronx and the Borough of Brooklyn.

The code changes the old provision restricting non-fire-proof apartment houses, tenements, or dwellings to a maximum height of seventy-five feet above the curb where the first story of the building is occupied as a store. It permits such buildings to be erected to a maximum height of eighty-five feet where the first and second floors or stores are built of what is known as thoroughly fire-proof construction. This change was urged by builders and architects.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE.

A notable amendment to the old law requires buildings exceeding eighty-five feet in height to be equipped with auxiliary fire appliances and apparatus, consisting of stand pipes, with Siamese connections at the sidewalk, and line of fire hose, properly stored on each floor, ready for use, and regularly inspected. Buildings exceeding 150 feet in height will be required to be provided, in addition to these stand pipes and hose, with wrenches, fire extinguishers, hooks, axes, and other fire-fighting appliances required by the Fire Department, and a steam pump; and at least one passenger elevator must be kept always in readiness for the instant use of firemen during all hours of the night and day.

Perforated fire extinguishing pipes or sprinklers must also be provided in the basements of buildings used for business or manufacturing purposes. Heretofore these requirements have applied exclusively to theatres and buildings used for large public assemblages, built subsequent to 1892. They are now made to apply to all public buildings, such as hotels, churches, theatres, railroad stations, public halls, as well as department stores and other exclusively business buildings.

The new code contains a specific definition of what constitutes a hotel, and provides that where the building is located on any but a corner lot it shall not cover, above the second-story level, more than 90 per cent. of the area of the whole of the lot, and if more than five stories in height, 2½ per cent. less than 90 per cent. for every additional story above the fifth story. In the case of corner lots the restriction is reduced to 95 per cent. of the lot area, with the same percentage of reduction of area for all stories above the fifth. This requirement is introduced to secure better light and ventilation to tenants.

The commission which drafted the code incorporated in it the law of 1896, which makes it mandatory upon owners, builders, or contractors, in cases of buildings over 65 feet in height, being erected or repaired, to construct over the sidewalk in front a strongly and tightly built wooden shed, extending from the building line to the curb, for the protection of pedestrians.

IN CASE OF UNSAFE BUILDINGS.

In other respects the new code continues in full force all the protections for life and limb and safeguards of health of the old law, such as the providing of fire-escapes and adequate means of exit from buildings, and fire-proof shutters upon window openings to prevent flames from extending to or from adjoining property in case of fire, and it also empowers the Building Commissioners of the various boroughs to take instant action where necessary when buildings become unsafe and dangerous, and authorizes them to recover bodies which may be buried under fallen walls of buildings damaged by fire.

Provision is made also for tests to determine the efficacy of various systems of fire-proofing and of fire-proof building material wherever owners or architects or builders contracting for the erection of fire-proof buildings apply for permission to use any certain kind of material or style of construction and desire that the department shall pass upon the character of the material or construction submitted.

The sanitary provisions of the code are to be supplemented by a series of rules and regulations adopted by the Board of Buildings to govern the arrangement of the plumbing and drainage and of the light and ventilation of all buildings to be hereafter erected. These rules are revised editions of those established in 1892, the department complying, in their formulation, with the sanitary requirements of the health laws, and, in their enforcement, cooperating with the Board of Health to secure the best sanitary conditions in all classes of buildings. To carry out the provisions of the code the department has also a series of regulations for the inspection and regulation of all elevators in use in the city limits.

TO BURY MR. MOODY TUESDAY.

Family of the Dead Evangelist Consents to a Change in Dates—Arrangements Not Complete.

EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass., Dec. 23.—Yielding to pressure brought to bear by friends, the family of D. L. Moody to-day decided to defer the funeral of Mr. Moody until Tuesday afternoon. Some of the details were arranged during the forenoon, and it was made known later that the family had consented that public services should be held in the Congregational Church at 2:30 o'clock. The body will lie in state at the church during the morning. The Rev. C. J. Schofield, pastor of the church, will officiate, assisted by the Rev. R. A. Torrey of Chicago, and addresses will be made by men who have been associated with Mr. Moody in his work.

The Trustees of the Northfield Seminary met this morning and set apart a spot at Round Top, one of the most interesting parts, historically, of the Northfield settlement, as the burial place of Mr. Moody. The grave will be on school property, but it is very near the Moody home.

Owing to the large number of friends who are expected, the Northfield, the hotel which is used for the accommodation of those who attend the institute annually, will be opened, and, if it is found necessary, other arrangements will be made to care for those who come to the funeral.

The selection of pall bearers and other details will be attended to on Monday.

During the afternoon two of the gentlemen who had been asked to speak a few words over the body of the dead evangelist responded, accepting the invitation extended to them. The others who were asked are expected to answer later, the delay probably being occasioned by an attempt on their part to arrange for the completion of such duties as might prevent an acceptance. Those who responded this afternoon were the Rev. A. P. Pierson of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Dr. H. G. Weston of Chester, Penn., both of whom had in some manner been associated with Mr. Moody in his work.

Nearly one hundred telegrams expressing sympathy for the family were received at the Moody home during the day. A number of cablegrams also were received.

Among those which came this afternoon were the following:

"All Christendom mourns with you. Our prayers are that you may be mightily comforted. T. DE WITT TALMAGE."

"You have the deepest sympathy of my race in your affliction. Your husband's work is of lasting value to both races. "BOOKER T. WASHINGTON."

"Mrs. Sage unites with me in deepest sympathy for you and your family in your sad bereavement. RUSSELL SAGE."

MOODY MEMORIAL SERVICES.

New York and Philadelphia Pastors Asked to Give Aid.

Friends and admirers of the late Dwight L. Moody in this city and in Philadelphia are preparing to hold a memorial service in the two cities at the same hour as the funeral service, to be held at Northfield on Tuesday afternoon. A committee, which met informally yesterday to start the movement, is at work bringing the matter to the attention of the members of the evangelical churches.

Dr. MacArthur and the Rev. F. R. Morse of Calvary Baptist Church, Charles L. Harrell, an ex-student at Northfield, and Dr. D. D. Yarnell, Secretary of the Fifty-seventh Street Young Men's Christian Association, started the movement. They communicated yesterday with a large number of pastors of all denominations in the city, and the responses received showed a general desire to honor the memory of Mr. Moody.

It is proposed to hold a simple service, as like the service at Northfield as possible, and, as stated, at exactly the same hour. A large number of ministers and laymen will be asked to speak.

It was first thought that the service should be held in Carnegie Hall, but Dr. MacArthur offered the use of his church, and as it will seat 3,000 persons it was thought that the service might be held there. As a large outpouring of people will be expected, overflow services will be arranged for in the churches near by.

A letter was written to John Wanamaker asking him to help start the movement in Philadelphia.

The members of the committee have been in communication with William Moody at Northfield, and the plans for the services there will largely guide the committee here. The committee invites suggestions and assistance from every quarter in carrying out the plans.

The Rev. Dr. F. Wilbur Chapman of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, who has been mentioned as the probable successor of Mr. Moody in the direction of the institutions he founded, has been asked to speak at the Northfield service. He said that he would speak either in Northfield or here.

SERGT. WALKER'S DARING FEAT.

Ran Gantlet of Shot and Rowed Miles to Fetch Help for Comrades in the Philippines.

In recent dispatches from the Philippines there was reference to "a trusty messenger" who saved the United States forces from destruction at the battle of Muntinlupa by traveling seventeen miles in a leaking boat for reinforcements. In the official reports it was said only that the hero was a Tennesseean. Mails have come since then, and the "trusty messenger" has been named as Richard Wilde Walker, Sergeant Major of the First Battalion, Thirty-seventh Infantry, son of J. Simpson Walker of Nashville, and nephew of Dr. L. P. Walker of 25 East Twenty-fourth Street, New York City.

Sergt. Walker, responding to the call for volunteers at the outbreak of the war, went from Mississippi, where he was in business, to Nashville and enlisted in the First Tennessee. He re-enlisted last June in the Thirty-seventh Infantry. He comes of Southern fighting stock. On his father's side of the family was Gen. L. P. Walker, who was Secretary of War in the Cabinet of Jefferson Davis; Major John J. Walker was a Captain in the Creek war; Judge R. W. Walker was in the Confederate Senate, and afterward on the Supreme bench of Alabama. On his mother's side was Col. Benjamin Herndon, a hero of King's Mountain, and John W. Rice, a Captain of the Mexican war.

Three companies of the Thirty-seventh Infantry received orders on Sept. 12 from Major Swigert to go to Muntinlupa from Pasig. They started out in bancas, rowing down the river, but at Laguna de Bay the water was so rough that they had to disembark. Through marshes and over rough country they went, until at last they sighted Muntinlupa and a veritable forest of white flags. Out to them came the padre of the town, who told Sergt. Walker that the insurgents had fled the night before. The Americans, unsuspecting, advanced. In a few minutes volleys were poured into them from all sides, and they knew the priest had betrayed them.

They lost seven men, and then fled into the town, where they could fight from better cover. There were 100 of them, surrounded by 400 insurgents. Their only hope was to send for reinforcements, and for that perilous mission Sergt. Walker was chosen. To succeed he had to travel seventeen miles to the nearest telegraph station in a boat that leaked, that was manned by three Filipinos impressed by him into service, and that had to cover most of the distance under heavy fire from the shore.

"When the enemy opened on us," writes Sergt. Walker, "the bullets hit the water all around us, and my 'hombres' tried to turn back; but I cocked my pistol, pointed it at the scoundrel in the stern, and said I'd shoot if he didn't go on. Then they began to dig, and we finally got out of range."

Several times his rowers rebelled, and Sergt. Walker finally was obliged to knock one man senseless to impress the others that he meant business. Lieut. Cocke, who was in charge when Sergt. Walker reached the field telegraph station, reported that the young hero was so wet and exhausted from his struggles with the Filipinos and from baling out his boat for four hours that for a long time he was unable to make known his errand.

The assistance for which he had come reached his comrades at 9 o'clock at night, when they had only six rounds of ammunition left. This was not Sergt. Walker's first feat of daring. Thrice he carried orders under fire across the bridge at Manila, and at another time, with the assistance of another, saved a comrade from drowning in Manila Bay.

Safe Blowers in South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 23.—The safe in the store of W. H. Suber, at Peaks's Station, on the Columbia and Greenville Railroad, was blown open this morning and $1,000 in cash taken. There is no clue and bloodshound failed, owing to the rain.

Murdered Man's Companion Held.

NATICK, Mass., Dec. 23.—Arnold Stappen, the companion of Louis A. Perry, who was shot and killed by Miss Lizzie Morse on Thursday, after a hearing in the local court to-day, was held in $2,500 for the Grand Jury, for participation in the affair.

RELATED CIVIL SERVANTS

Many Members of Same Families Employed at Washington.

ACT OF 1883 NOT EXPLICIT

Departments Place Various Meanings on Word "Family"—Objections to Employment of Married Women.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Assistant Postmaster General Heath's recent order against the employment of married women in the Postal Service has called attention to the employment of husbands and wives, and also of people who are related by birth, in the various executive departments. Before the era of civil service reform the departments were honeycombed with families. As soon as a man secured an office he set to work to get berths for his unemployed relatives, either in his own office or in others.

To a certain extent the same thing still prevails, but the evil of it is largely done away with by the merit system. Chiefs of bureaus see no objection to the employment of persons who can pass a civil service examination, merely because they are related to others who have done the same. Nevertheless, there is a tendency in some of the departments to discourage the employment of immediately related persons who live under the same roof, on the ground that in such cases one of them can usually support the other, and that somebody else "needs the job."

It might be expected that, since the merit system has the effect of interfering with nepotism, relatives would be bunched in the temporary lists; but the fact is that in those departments, where figures are obtainable, the number of related persons on the temporary list is found to be about the same as that on the classified list. Husbands and wives are comparatively few, though nearly every department has at least one such case; but brothers and sisters are common, and so are fathers and sons or daughters.

CIVIL SERVICE ACT PROVISION.

The Civil Service Act of 1883 attempted to break up the employment of related persons in Government service. Section 9 of the act is as follows:

"That whenever there are already two or more members of a family in the public service in the grades covered by this act, no other member of such family shall be eligible to appointment to any of said grades."

But this provision has always been inefficient, on account of the indefiniteness of the word "family." No one knows how many relationships are covered by the word. In President Cleveland's first term Civil Service Commissioner Lyman tried to get the Attorney General to define the word, but he did not do so, and since then heads of departments have construed it according to their own wishes. The general interpretation is that it covers only fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, husbands, wives, and children. In some departments even this interpretation is taken to be too liberal, and the interpretation is that it means only persons living under the same roof, one of whom is charged with the support of the others. In explaining this interpretation, an official said to-day:

"It would be obviously unjust to extend the word 'family' to cover brothers, for instance, who are living far apart and have no common means of support. Suppose a man in Wisconsin passes the civil service examination and enters the employ of this department. Suppose that then his brother, living in Maine, who perhaps does not even know that his brother is in the employ of the Government, decides to enter Government employ and succeeds in passing the examination. It would certainly be unfair to consider him the second member of the family, for the purposes contemplated by the act."

No one knows how many persons there are who have relatives in other departments. The Cabinet officials do not concern themselves with that subject. But some of them have frowned upon the employment of relatives in the same department. The only systematic effort to break up the practice has been in the War Department, and there it has been due to Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn.

NEPOTISM IN WAR DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Meiklejohn has been making a steady effort for some time to reduce the number of related persons in his department, and he has made a reduction of about 50 per cent. There are now only ten persons on the temporary roll who are related, and in no case are there over two of a family. The number who have passed civil service examinations and are rated list is somewhat larger, but not much, and these of course cannot be interfered with except on charges, which, if they discharge their duties well, will never be brought. In such cases, as in the cases on the temporary roll, there are never more than two of a family. Mr. Meiklejohn, however, has not extended his axe to cousins or other distant relatives.

In the Post Office Department, which is a smaller department, there is proportionately the same employment of relations. There are a few married couples there, and there is no disposition to interfere with them, in spite of the exaggerated reports occasioned by Mr. Heath's order. That order, it is explained, was aimed at brides and bridegrooms, and not at steady old civil service employes who are doing their duty well in the department at Washington. It was also aimed chiefly at the branches of the service throughout the country, where the discord created by the employment of newly married couples is likely to be more pronounced. There has never been any attempt to interfere with related persons who are in the department. Their number is small, and there are not over two of a family.

There are plenty of relations in the Treasury Department, but no figures are obtainable as to their number. The department has never made the least effort to interfere with them or to ascertain how many there are. The rule about not employing more than two of a family is enforced, but the most liberal interpretation is given to that section of the law. This is one of the departments which holds to the interpretation that the word "family" means persons under the same roof immediately related.

The Navy Department has never had many related persons in its employ, considering its size and comparing it with other departments. But this is not because it discourages the employment of such people. The Navy Department sees no objection to the employment of relations, and Appointment Clerk Peters says he does not know how many families are represented by two or more members.

The State Department and the Department of Justice are small, and have no great number of related persons. Some of their employes have relatives in other departments.

The Interior Department has always been a hotbed of relatives, largely because of the number of large bureaus, such as the Pension Bureau and the Patent Office, which are big enough to be departments in themselves. Some years ago the Interior Department gave a list of the number of employes who had relations in the Interior and other departments, and the number was 1,441. No list, however, was made of those who had relatives in the Interior Department alone.

MARRIED WOMEN EXACTING.

There is more disposition to discourage the employment of husbands and wives than of blood relations. Many of the departments, however, hold that if a married woman performs her duties as well as a single woman her marriage should be no bar to her holding a position; that the public service does not exist to give employment to people who need it, but to get the Government's work done. Others take the view that there are plenty of single women who can do the work as well as married women, and that they need the position more. The chief objection to the employment of married women, however, is that given by Mr. Heath, that they insist on different treatment from that given to single women.

The crusade against married women was not started by Mr. Heath, but by Public Printer Palmer, and it began some months ago. Mr. Palmer's unfavorable attitude toward them was based largely on the same grounds which subsequently caused Mr. Heath's order. Some of his employes married other employes and then continued at work, in some cases without notifying the office of their change of name and state, and complications caused by this resulted in his official action.

As a general thing, officials are touchy on the subject, and disinclined to talk about it. It is a difficult thing to dislodge otherwise satisfactory employes merely because they are related, even where the head of the department is in favor of it, which is generally not the case. Where they are appointed under the merit system it is practically impossible. Mr. Meiklejohn is the only high official who has made it the policy of his department to break up the employment of relatives, and who has steadily adhered to that policy. Even he has found it by no means easy.

Six years ago a census of the Government employes in Washington who have relatives in the service here was taken, and it was found that 5,610 had such relatives, ranging from one to nine apiece. This was not restricted to persons having relatives in the same department with themselves, and it included remote as well as near relatives, and, of course, husbands and wives. Since then no such census has been taken, but it is stated at all the departments that the number has considerably decreased.

STORY OF BIBULOUS BIGGS.

Absence from His Wife's Birthday Party Creates Differences—Policeman Found Him Lost.

When Biggs woke up in Corlears Hook Park a morning or two since, the unfamiliar surroundings conveyed a severe shock to his clouded understanding. And Biggs promptly went to sleep again, possibly as a bracer against more trouble to follow.

The day before, precisely at 4:45 P. M., Biggs left his office, the wish to be early at his wife's birthday party, an important event annually in the family. He never got there. That is why the relations between Mr. and Mrs. Biggs at present are somewhat strained.

Ordinarily Biggs is a quiet citizen of regular habits, given to going home most nights orthodoxically, and frequently remaining there. The lapses his wife complains of occur not more than twice a year, but the great trouble is she never can tell when. They are as likely to bob up on week days as well as holidays or natal days. Incidentally Biggs lives somewhere adjacent to West Ninety-third Street.

"Now, William," enjoined Mrs. Biggs, the morning of the fateful day, "be sure to come home early. We must have everything ready by 8. Don't linger."

"Sure, Mike," assented Biggs in his favorite slang, to the great horror of little Miss Biggs, now going on fourteen and prim. Miss Biggs always exclaims, "Why, papa!" when papa says "Sure, Mike," and then he says "Sure, Mike" again, whereat little Miss Biggs goes off in a hum.

"Does your remark imply that you will linger?" asked Mrs. Biggs, conscious that her husband disliked birthday parties on principle.

"I'll certainly be nome on time, my dear," was the earnest rejoinder. "And that goes, too." he soliloquized a minute later as he ran down the steps. "I'll be in on that dodgasted hen party or die. Damn don't."

At 4:40 Biggs closed his desk and started up William Street, bound for home. "Well, now," said he to himself, "I'll just get a few flowers extra. There's nothing like a man being attentive to his wife, even if she will give a cemetery entertainments on her joyous birthday time."

"Hello, Biggs," called out one of his friends half way up the block. "Just going home? So'm I. Let's have a ball."

And it came to pass that the "balls" descended swiftly.

"Here's how," said Biggs's friend sixty minutes later in a group of five.

"How," mumbled Biggs, somewhat hoarsely, after the chorus of "hows!"

"Shay, now boysh, thish las' one. Las' one, 'say. Mus' g'ome t'wifesh bir'day par'y. Prom'."

"Just another, old man."

"No; no'er one; promish b'ome early. Well, yesh, jus' no'er."

"Nemmine o'man. Brace up. Just 'nother 'n we go home t'gether," put in Biggs's first tempter.

"A' righ'," beamed Biggs benevolently. "No'er 'n I go'n get flow—flowershes, flowershes, see?"

So far as Biggs's movements could be traced up to 1 A. M. he was awakened at the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street elevated station by a violent shake and a cry of, "Hey, you, get out."

"Cern'y," muttered Biggs; "cern'ly. Nin'-thir'?"

"Ninety-third nothin'," growled the guard. "One Hundred and Fifty-fifth. Say, if you wanted to be waked up, why didn't you say so?"

"Fif'-fif," repeated Biggs laboriously to himself, stepping unsteadily off onto the platform. "Thash shame, damshame.

"Mus' be sev'n clock. Wha'll Nelly shay. My, oh, my."

Biggs then solved the difficulty temporarily by sitting down on a seat and going to sleep. Five minutes later he was awakened by the ticket chopper.

"Go over on the other platform," said he, "and get a train in ten minutes."

Contrarily, Biggs, instead of going over the bridge, pursued a zigzag course down stairs to the street.

"That's always the way with them drunks," commented the ticket chopper. "They always go the wrong way when they strike up here." Biggs next boarded an Eighth Avenue surface car, being helped on thereby by a good-natured conductor.

"Wan' get off Nin'-thir' Street," admonished Biggs as he was propped up in a seat.

The next thing heard of Biggs was at the Ninety-third Street station on the downtown side. He rolled aboard a train holding to the guard for support.

"Shay, o'man, wan' ge'off Nin'-thir' Street," he whispered confidentially. "Don't f'get. Mus' g'ome to wifesh bir'day party."

"Why, we just left Ninety-third Street," laughed the guard.

"Ain't so," protested Biggs, straightening up. "Thash lie. Guess I know. Thash Hun' Fif'-fif' Stree'."

It is related that Biggs was put off at Eighty-first Street, and that in attempting to get on an up-town surface car boarded a down-town one instead, bringing up at the Battery at 4:30 A. M.

Biggs was still looking for Ninety-third Street, and the answer of the starter disgusted him.

"Ninety-third Street is a good many miles off," replied the latter, a facetious man, "or maybe it's more."

Biggs surveyed him unsteadily for a moment, and then started off in the opposite direction, which happened to land him on a Belt Line car. Between the Battery and the time a policeman found him in the park, Biggs was again lost.

"Say you," said the policeman, shaking him, noticing his respectable dress. "Ain't you off your beat?"

Biggs awoke sleepily and straightened up in that peculiar state of daze peculiar to the ragged end of a bad night.

"I say, wha'sit?"

"Lost, ain't you? Where do you live?"

"Mon. wayhome, wife's bir'day party. Mus' be home sev'n 'clock," Biggs answered irrelevantly, in a bewildered tone.

"Say, of'cer, wha' timesit?"

"Half past seven."

"Ha' pas' sev'n, nit. 'Sdaylight. Ain't daylight 'stime o' year."

"That's what it is," said the officer.

"Half past seven."

"Say, ol' man," asked Biggs, anxiously. "No foolin'. Say, 'shis t'morrow, yes'rday, or t'day?"

"Friday."

"Well, 'sall up," murmured Biggs, after a painful pause. "Wha'll Nelly say? Oh, my, oh, my! Bir'day gone 'n devil t'pay."

"Where's flowers?" asked Biggs, after another pause, looking on the bench and on the ground. "Had flowers—think I had 'em. Gone, anyway. Well, well! 'n 'taint yes'rday."

"Guess you'd better come around to the station for safe keeping," suggested the officer.

Biggs objected strenuously. Then he thought out a brilliant scheme. He produced his business card and proposed a telephone message to one of his clerks. Half an hour later Biggs was on the way to his William Street office under escort, pouring his woes, so far as he could recall, into a hireling's ears, and still unsteady in gait. It was then 8:30. Biggs's head was splitting.

"Have to fix up a story, George, for the old lady," he was saying as they opened the office door.

Suddenly Biggs uttered an exclamation. There sat Mrs. Biggs in his chair, erect, stern, and forbidding of countenance.

"Sall up, George," he whispered hoarsely, nervously grasping his clerk's shoulder. "I'm in for it now."

A few minutes later Biggs and his wife went home in a carriage with the curtains drawn.

ADRIFT ON LAKE SUPERIOR.

Crew of Wrecked Whaleback Experiences Many Hardships.

FORT WILLIAM, Ontario, Dec. 23.—Details of the wreck of Whaleback Barge No. 115 have just reached here. She left Two Harbors on Dec. 10, when the weather was fine. On the morning of the 11th the wind freshened, gradually increasing to a hurricane, when the towline parted, and the barge went adrift for five days and a half.

It finally went ashore on Pic Island, where the crew found an old shack, from which they obtained a few old spikes and nails, with which they built a raft, taking them to Middleton, on the south shore of Lake Superior, where they arrived after many hardships on the morning of the 22d.

The colored cook had his feet frozen, and the crew is in destitute circumstances.

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

For the Fourth Time

The Big Store

has the pleasure of wishing its patrons, friends, the public in general, and its big army of faithful employees

A Merry Christmas!

The store will be closed Monday, of course, but will open Tuesday morning (December 26th) promptly at 8:30 o'clock, with an unusually attractive lot of bargains, a few of the best of which will be mentioned in our advertisement in the columns of

Tuesday's Morning Papers.

MOLINEUX IN GOOD SPIRITS

Rumor that He Has Broken Down Under the Strain Is Denied.

TAKES WHISKY TWICE A DAY

Prisoner Somewhat Run Down from His Confinement—Proceedings of the Past Week.

Roland Burnham Molineux will spend Christmas in jail for the first time in his life, yet from information obtainable from the best sources, his father, his counsel, and Warden Hagan of the Tombs, the young clubman who has been on trial six weeks for the murder of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams nearly a year ago is in the best possible spirits under the circumstances.

There was a rumor yesterday that Molineux had broken down and that under orders from Recorder Goff he was being closely watched for fear of a collapse. According to the authorities responsible for the statement anent his spirits, there is absolutely no truth in this statement. It is true that Molineux has received stimulants lately—a few ounces of whisky before and after the day's session in court. This is under the orders of Dr. Campbell, the Tombs physician, and at the request of George Gordon Battle, one of the counsel for the defense.

Molineux has been in the Tombs for ten months. The facilities for proper exercise there are limited, and there is little to relieve the prisoner's mind, not even as much as there is in a convict's prison. The natural result, according to Warden Hagan, is that Molineux is somewhat run down. He was an athlete before his arrest, and as such took a great deal of exercise. He gets little where he is, and the long days in the bad air of the court room have made matters somewhat worse.

Therefore, when Mr. Battle asked that the young man receive such stimulant as the physician might order, and when Dr. Campbell did make such an order, Warden Hagan at once fell in with his views, and the whisky sent by Mr. Battle is given to Molineux as a medicine.

According to Gen. Molineux, Mr. Weeks, Mr. Battle, the Warden, and Dr. Campbell, that is all there is in the collapse story. Gen. Molineux, after his visit to his son yesterday, told the prison officials that his son was in no way depressed, in spite of the fact that such depression would be but natural at this season, but, on the contrary, he said his son was well and cheerful.

Nothing was said about how Molineux would spend his Christmas, but it was inferred from what the Warden said that the day would be passed as a number of other holidays had been spent by the prisoner. He can have to eat what he desires; in fact, the only thing denied him is his liberty. Warden Hagan said yesterday that his prisoner was "as fine as a fiddle."

When the trial goes on on Tuesday next the seventh week will have begun, three of which have been taken up with the taking of testimony. The larger part of this has been along the line of expert evidence in handwriting. Three experts have been so far examined. Mr. Kinsley was on the stand nearly nine days. Mr. Tyrrell of Milwaukee two days, and at the close of the session on Friday Mr. Tolman of Chicago had just begun to state his reasons for believing that Molineux wrote the address on the poison package that was sent to Cornish.

The experts have made Molineux a many-sided man, and have endeavored to prove their theories and conclusions by many and devious ways. Mr. Kinsley contended that the letters in evidence, the disputed as well as the admitted writings, were the work of a man quick-witted and nervous.

Then comes Mr. Tyrrell of Milwaukee, who, after illustrating his theories with charcoal and paper, comes to the conclusion that the writer of all the letters was careless. He had a great deal to say about wrist movement and the pendulumlike swing of the writing.

From the writings in evidence he drew deductions that Molineux—for he said Molineux was the writer of all of them—wrote a certain length of time and then had to take a rest and begin again. That, he said, was the pendulum motion, and he measured the writings with a pair of compasses to try to strengthen his theory.

Mr. Tolman has a theory, too. He says the writer—he has not yet reached the stage where he says it is Molineux—is a creature of very weak will. The writings show, Mr. Tolman has testified, that the person responsible for them may have great ideas at the start, but that they dwindle to nothingness before long, there being not enough of will power to sustain them.

This is proved, Mr. Tolman says, by the large flourishing capitals in Molineux's admitted writings, as well as in the disputed writings, and the subsequent dwindling down of the words to almost unintelligibility. For instance, he says, the "R" in Roland, is large and bold, whereas the "and" is weak and hardly discernible. Then there is the name "Molineux," which, being longer and more complex, shows, he says, the state of affairs more clearly. The "M," Mr. Tolman says, is large and full, while the "eux" is barely intelligible, so small and insignificant is it.

The twelve jurors who are to decide the fate of the defendant have listened to all this testimony with the greatest care and attention. Never an illustration has been made but that they have turned to their albums, in which the exhibits are pasted, and carefully looked at the words under discussion through the magnifying glasses furnished them by Mr. Weeks. They have even gone so far as to put certain letters about which there was a dispute under the microscope.

What impression the evidence has made on them it is not possible to discern, except in the case of Foreman Martin, who said that as a layman he could not see where the similarity between the writings in the Barnet and Cornish letters came in, and it is admitted by both sides that this remark is open to many constructions and may mean much or little.

The proceedings of the past week have been full of interest, although void of sensations. The principal features have been the evident change of base made both by the prosecution and the defense. On the side of the prosecution, it has become evident to Mr. Osborne that but little of motive has been yet shown in the case.

It was on that account, Mr. Osborne said, that he resorted to every means known to get in evidence a sample of Cornish's handwriting, which he contends in no way resembles the writings on the letters signed with his name and requesting that medicine be sent to 1,620 Broadway.

He said that Justice Pardon C. Williams of the Supreme Court had ruled that if the prosecution could show that Cornish had not written the letters signed with his name as well as the alleged bogus Barnet letters, but that Molineux had written them, that evidence would be relevant and material proof of motive.

When Recorder Goff refused to take up the time of the Court long enough to let Cornish write a copy of the "Harpster" letter in its presence, Mr. Osborne had Cornish go with an Assistant District Attorney to another office and write the copy and then put the witness to the writing on the stand to prove that it was in Cornish's hand. Mr. Weeks protested hotly against what he called "the unprecedented proceedings of manufacturing standards of comparison in court," but he was overruled.

Since Expert Tyrrell took the stand there has been a great deal of questioning on cross-examination by Mr. Weeks about simulated writing. Mr. Weeks had at first contended that the writings disputed in no way resembled the natural hand of the defendant, but from his questioning lately it appears that he is building up the theory that the person who wrote the bogus letters and the address on the poison package might have been simulating the defendant's hand.

There are still a host of experts to be examined on both sides, and there will be lay testimony as well, that of Cornish, Mrs. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Hovey, friends of Cornish, and Molineux, and the testimony of Dr. Witthaus, Dr. Hamilton, Dr. Weston, and probably that of the defendant himself. It was said yesterday it was hardly likely the trial would be finished before the middle of February.

RELIEF FOR A HERO'S WIDOW.

Bill in Favor of Hattie A. Phillips Is Now Pending in Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—A bill is now pending in Congress for the relief of Hattie A. Phillips, the widow of John Phillips. Two Congresses have failed to pass on similar bills, but it is believed that the revival of patriotic enthusiasm brought about by the war will ensure the passage of this one, especially as there is a desire to honor heroes.

John Phillips was the man who made the famous ride from Fort Phil Kearny to Fort Laramie at the beginning of the Sioux outbreak many years ago. Though the hardships of his ride broke down his health and led to his early death, he never received anything from the Government.

Fort Phil Kearny was invested by the Sioux, who had suddenly risen in the dead of Winter. A detachment of troops, under Col. Fetterman, sallied forth and was cut off and killed to the last man, after making a desperate resistance until all their ammunition was gone. Red Cloud's braves outnumbered the garrison twenty to one. An attack was hourly expected, and the women and children begged to be placed in the powder house and blown up if the attack seemed likely to be successful, that they might escape the fate that would be theirs if the fort was captured.

There was no hope of holding off the Indians unless by outside help, and the outside world was in ignorance of the siege of the fort. Phillips volunteered to make the attempt. With a few biscuits or rations, he left the post at midnight and made his way through the Indians. It was a five days' desperate ride over country uninhabited by white men, but swarming with Indians. His traveling was all done at night, and in the day time he was obliged to lie in hiding. The thermometer was 20 degrees below zero. When Phillips reached Fort Laramie he fell from his horse in a faint, throwing his dispatches at the sentry's feet. Troops were sent from Fort Laramie, and Fort Phil Kearney was relieved in the nick of time. These facts are related in House Report No. 1,913, Fifty-fourth Congress.

The rest of Phillips's life was spent in dodging Indians, who regarded him as responsible for the failure of the attack on the fort and tried on many occasions to capture and kill him. At one time he was lassoed and dragged off, but managed to escape. Again, a band of Indians destroyed his live stock. Phillips got judgment for $2,210 in the Court of Claims, but it turned out that Phillips at the time was not a fully naturalized citizen and the claim could not be paid. He was a Government scout and received $300 for various services in that capacity, but his ride to Laramie was outside the scope of his scouting duty, and he never received any payment for it.

FARQUHAR AT SANTO DOMINGO.

Makes His First Stop in the Squadron's Winter Cruise.

SANTO DOMINGO CITY, Dec. 23.—The United States cruiser New York, flagship of the North Atlantic Squadron, has arrived here. The United States gunboat Machias, now at Puerto Plata, is expected to arrive here shortly. The American naval officers will be received this afternoon by the President.

The cruiser sailed from New York Dec. 16 for West Indian waters for the Winter's cruise and manoeuvres. It was announced that she was to touch first at this city, where she would be joined by the cruiser Detroit and the gunboat Machias.

Summit Strikers Return to Work.

SUMMIT, N. J., Dec. 23.—The owners of the Summit Silk Mills claim that the strike, which has been in progress for more than two months, has been practically settled. Several of the union weavers returned to work in the mills yesterday and more did so to-day. The men who were sworn in as special police to protect the company's property have been dismissed.

Westinghouse Company's Dividend.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 23.—The Directors of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company met this afternoon and declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. and an extra dividend of 5 per cent., making 7½ per cent. in all, both payable Jan. 10.

Roads Agree on Freight Rates.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 23.—An important decision has been arrived at regarding railroad freight rates which will, it is believed, remove a potent cause of rate wars during the last twelve years. The agreement reached is that no line of the Western and Central Freight Associations on east or west bound business shall have in the division of the through rates for its share more than the amount of rates from the local points to the shipping gateways.

Family Chloroformed and Robbed.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Dec. 23.—Four masked burglars broke into the residence of John Gorman in West Pittston this morning. They chloroformed the inmates and then ransacked the house, taking jewelry and silverware.

THE HUNGARIAN PEASANT BALL.

Society Will View the Unique Magyar Dances at Madison Square Garden on New Year's Eve.

Once each year, on its last night, the thousands of Hungarians of this city reproduce a small corner of their f

PARIS POLITICS AND ART

Chamberlain, It Is Said, Submitted His Speech to the Kaiser.

SCHEME OF MURAL RELIEFS

Sardou's New Play a Poison Drama—Loie Fuller's Debut at the Olympia—Italian Dancer's Success.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 8—In spite of the almost universal condemnation which Mr. Chamberlain's speech has received on both sides of the Channel, there is no doubt that it has been of good effect in clearing the air. There is still much mystery as to the exact circumstances under which it was produced. I have been informed by an influential diplomatist here, who is in a position to know, that Chamberlain submitted the full text of his intended remarks to the German Emperor before giving utterance to them. The German ruler acquiesced in the plan of administering a cold douche to French hotheadedness, and recognized that the grave insults directed against his royal grandmother ought not to be passed over entirely in silence. Several years ago, when the Empress Frederick came over here, the French papers, noticeably the organ of M. De Cassagnac, violently attacked her, and the Emperor was beside himself with anger. The Empress hurriedly left, but the Emperor told Count Munster that if the slightest personal offense were offered to his mother by a populace egged on by the mischief-makers of the Paris press he would instantly declare war. Count Munster communicated this threat without any attenuation to the then French Government. It is in the traditions not only of the German royal family, but of the entire German nobility, to be excessively sensitive about any slights offered to their womankind; and had the Emperor been provoked to do as he said, the entire feeling of his army and of most of his people would have been with him.

What the Emperor expected has happened. Prince Henri d'Orléans, in the name of the Nationalist Party, has issued a manifesto demanding an immediate settlement of the Alsace-Lorraine problem for the purpose of enabling France to combine with Germany against Great Britain. He believes that Alsace-Lorraine might be neutralized or given up to Germany in exchange for a territorial compensation to be carved out of the moribund Austrian Empire. He is very free with the disposition of other people's property. He is voicing, however, the general sentiment of France, which I have already mentioned in these columns, of willingness to be reconciled with the hereditary enemy, even at the definite cost of the conquered provinces, if only Great Britain can be curbed in her colonial enterprises. But the German Emperor knows that France, however great her desire may be to take from her neighbors, has no longer anything to give them—except peace.

Mr. McKinley's Presidential message has brought France no consolation, although it is universally recognized as a very correct and perfectly cordial utterance. It was hoped here that the repudiation of an entente between the United States and Great Britain would be categorical. But the mere denial of all arrangements, except where direct interests are concerned, is felt to be disappointingly ambiguous.

M. Sardou has written a new play the rehearsals of which, however, have not yet begun, and I doubt whether the first performance can take place before the middle of next year. Its subject is the mysterious poison drama which darkened the last years of the life of Louis Quatorze and embittered his final relations with Mme. de Montespan. The real facts of this terrible scandal and tragedy have only just been revealed in a curious volume of which M. Funck-Brentano is the author. They have remained hidden away for centuries in the archives of the Bastille, which are now in the keeping of the Bibliotheque de l'Arsenal. That a wave of demoniac superstition and a poisoning mania passed over the best French society toward the end of the seventeenth century is commonly known, but the extent to which Mme. de Montespan was mixed up in the poison drama was never suspected before. These archives contain official reports from the then Lieutenant of Police, which prove her guilt completely.

The whole story is replete with strange horrors. Sorcery and Satanism were associated in it with wholesale husband-murder and vulgar blackmailing. Across the horrible scene flits the witchlike figure of the Marquise de Brinvilliers, beheaded in the Place de Grève for wholesale poisoning in 1676. Mme. de Montespan stands convicted by these revelations of having attempted to poison even the King himself, and though her pretense was to give him a love-philtre only, there is no further doubt that she really compassed his death. Altogether, M. Sardou could hardly have chosen a more suggestive period of French history in which to lay the plot of a play such as he knows so well how to write, combining a careful reconstruction of contemporary life with its costume and architecture and color, and with great historical as well as subtle domestic interest.

Loie Fuller's début at the Olympia last Friday night was quite a Parisian event. She is clever in always finding new developments for her dance, which in its essential parts remains, however, unchanged. So intense are the lights which are thrown upon her that "la Loie" has to wear glasses even on the stage, though these are not noticeable to the audience. However, her present performance surpasses anything which she has done hitherto.

Mlle. Zambelli, an Italian dancer, made a successful début at the Paris Opéra a few days ago in M. Widor's "Korrigane," the well-known Breton ballet. Indeed, very seldom has an Italian dancer received such an enthusiastic reception from a Parisian public. Her dancing is very graceful. She is a pupil of the well-known Mlle. Mauri.

M. Daniel Osiris, who, although a gentleman of foreign extraction, is an officer of the Legion of Honor, has added yet another prize to the long list of those which are at the disposal of the Institute of France. It was M. Osiris who, on the occasion of the Exhibition of 1889, awarded a prize of 100,000f. to Dutert, the architect of the Gallery des Machines. It was he who undertook the restoration of the Château de Malmaison, sparing no expense in giving to that favorite residence of the Empress Josephine its true historical aspect and character. Only a year or two ago the same gentleman offered another reward of 100,000f., to be discerned by the syndicate of the Parisian press, for the work—the most useful or the most beautiful—in the coming exhibition.

The task of awarding the new Prix Osiris will be left entirely to the discretion of the French Institute. The conditions of the gift provide that the interest of the fund—amounting to 33,000f. yearly—is to accumulate during the space of three years and to form a triennial prize of 100,000f., which is then to be awarded "to the most remarkable discovery or work in the domain of science, art, letters, or industry, which should have taken place or been done in the course of the preceding three years." Among the works and discoveries which M. Osiris is more particularly anxious to see rewarded are such as pertain to the surgical and medical sciences or to any of their many branches.

The municipality of Paris, in ordering the erection in one of the squares adjacent to St. Germain des Prés of M. Alexandre Charpentier's colored relief, "Les Boulangers," has taken a step in the right direction toward the encouragement of mural decoration. The subject represents the interior of a baker's kitchen, in which three vigorous figures are seen at work. One kneeds the dough, another gives it the required shape, and a third is engaged at the oven. The materials used in the composition of the work are varnished tiles, red bricks, and terra cotta. The finish is admirable, and the whole represents a hymn to the glorification of labor.

It is difficult to say when the High Court proceedings will end. Little attention is being paid to them, though they daily fill the special supplements of most of the papers. The Senate must adjourn over the Christmas holidays, and a proportion of the Senators must present themselves for reelection, and if they fail at the polls their successors cannot sit as judges. Many delicate points of constitutional law will come up for consideration in consequence of these changes, and the ultimate outcome of the whole matter is shrouded in the deepest mystery.

R. S.

MEDICAL STUDENT A SUICIDE.

Body of Augustus C. Hirth Found on Woodlawn Heights—Friends Know No Cause.

While passing the woods between Martha and Crotona Avenues, on Woodlawn Heights, just north of Two Hundred and Fortieth Street, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, Patrick Brady, a foreman of street grading, noticed the body of a well-dressed young man resting against an oak tree. The left hand was thrown over the head, and at first glance he supposed the stranger was asleep, but going nearer he saw a bullet wound in the right temple, and that the man was dead.

The body was taken to the Wakefield Police Sub-Station, where from papers found in the pockets it was identified as that of Augustus C. Hirth, twenty-two years old, a first-year student at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and living at 129 West Sixty-first Street. There was a box of cartridges from which five were missing, and it was evident that the fatal shot had been fired at close range, for the flesh about the wound was burned and blackened with powder, but no trace of a weapon could be found. The police, however, believe it a case of suicide.

Among other effects found in the clothing was a receipt for $200 for tuition at the college and a student's card for the terms of 1899 and 1900, made out in Hirth's name. There was also an enameled gold college pin with the letters "H. M. G.," which are believed to be the initials of some school the young man previously attended. There was a bottle of collodion with a metallic contrivance for pouring it drop by drop, a gold watch and chain, and a purse containing $9.82.

A letter from a girl in Hartford was also found, but it threw no light on the case. The girl wrote that she was delighted to know that Hirth enjoyed his studies, and expressed the wish that she had taken some advanced course herself.

There was a letter from Paul Schiller of 457 West Forty-ninth Street, and many letters and receipts from Hartford bearing Hirth's name.

At the West Sixty-first Street house it was said the Hirth's home was in Hartford, but that he had boarded there with a number of his fellow-students since his matriculation, early in October. He had been looking forward to a holiday visit to his relatives. They had last seen him when he left the house after breakfast Wednesday morning, and were surprised that he had not returned.

The news of his death came as a shock, for his companions described him as of a bright and cheerful disposition and inclined to be boyish in his ways. His habits were good, they said, and they knew of no cause which could have led him to destroy himself.

A SUBURB OF HAVANA.

Vedado One of the Most Beautiful of the Resorts on the Coast—Baths Cut Out of Coral Rock.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Dec. 17.—Beyond doubt the most beautiful of Havana's suburbs is Vedado, situated on the coast about three miles from the city proper, and reached by "dummy" line or by coach. Another line, an electric one, has been spoken of to run from the city along the coast to the Playa of Marianao, a fashionable Summer resort eight miles out of town. It seems rather odd to speak of a Summer resort in Cuba, but it is a fact that the Summer temperature of points along the coast is much lower than that of many Northern cities.

As one passes through Vedado on the cars he catches glimpses of many beautiful homes, surrounded by palms and tropical flowers. A number of the houses are two stories in height, an unusual thing in Cuba. Many houses, though, and very handsome ones, too, have only one story, with six, eight, ten, and even more rooms on the one floor. Unlike those in the city, the yards surround the houses, and do not have the houses built around them. The yards are laid out in very pretty floral designs, the beds being surrounded by stone, concrete, or wine bottles turned neck downward and put into the ground.

One of the most beautiful places is owned by a man of French origin, but now an American citizen, I understand. It reminds one of some beautiful old English mansion. The large yard is terraced and about the upper terrace, which is reached by steps, is a low, white ornamental fence, such as one sees abroad. All through the grounds statuary is scattered. There are several delightful little Summer houses, lighted by electricity, and two or three pretty fountains. This place, like most of the others, is surrounded by a high iron fence with huge iron gates.

Along the shore are baths cut out of the coral rock. The water rushes in over the top and out of the exit holes lower down. Suspended from the sheds covering these are ropes, with the help of which one may resist the strong waves. It is not an altogether safe experiment to enter one of these baths while there is a heavy surf. The rocks without are so sharp and dangerous, that it is forbidden to the soldiers stationed here to bathe from them. They must use the poles. In fact, one soldier was killed a short while ago by being dashed on the rocks, and another very seriously injured. The baths are free for all, they are all along the shore between here and town.

Often the surf is very strong, and the breakers dash high on the rocks. At times the lower parts of the town are covered with several inches of water. It would certainly be unfortunate for any ship to be dashed on this shore, for it would take but a short time for her to be ground to pieces on these rocks. After every storm there are dozens of people on the shore looking for shells and corals that have been washed in. There are small, pretty shells of many varieties, but few large ones. The corals are beautiful, the brain coral predominating; this resembles the convolutions of the brain, hence its name. In town some of the smaller shells, bright, glossy ones, are sold for watch charms. Necklaces for children are made of the same kind. Little boxes of shells and coral are about to start to the States, as Christmas gifts for friends.

On Sunday evenings a Cuban band plays in Caranza Park for an hour or more just before sunset, and then all of the seats are occupied with the wealth, beauty, and fashion of Vedado. The selections are for the most part popular. First, last, and in the middle of the programme the Cuban air, "Bayamesa"—so called from the revolutionary centre of the insurgents—is played, and in compliment to the Americans the National airs of our country are also given.

DOROTHY STANHOPE.

TO OPEN NEW SCHOOLS.

Many New Buildings Will Be Ready for Pupils Next Year.

Superintendent of Buildings Snyder of the Board of Education announces that he expects to have the following new schools ready in Manhattan and the Bronx next year:

No. 173, Cambreling Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, thirty classrooms.

No. 40, Hubert and Collister Streets, twenty-nine classrooms and a roof playground.

No. 168, First Avenue and One Hundred and Fourth Street, forty-eight classrooms.

Addition to No. 98, William's Bridge, eight classrooms.

No. 177, Market and Monroe Streets, thorty-six classrooms and roof playground.

No. 171, Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Third Street, forty-eight classrooms and roof playground.

No. 174, Attorney and Rivington Streets, twenty-four classrooms, gymnasium, and roof playground.

No. 170, Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh Street, forty-eight classrooms.

No. 119, Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, forty-eight classrooms.

No. 172, First Avenue and One Hundred and Eighth Street, twenty-four classrooms.

No. 175, Jerome Avenue, near One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, twenty-four classrooms.

No. 109, Second Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, forty-eight classrooms.

Addition to No. 46, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, near St. Nicholas Avenue, fifteen classrooms.

No. 179, Columbus Avenue and One Hundred and First Street, forty-eight classrooms.

Addition to No. 5, One Hundred and Forty-first Street, near Edgecombe Avenue, eight classrooms.

Addition to No. 138, William's Bridge, eleven classrooms.

NEWS OF AUSTRALASIA

Surrender of Samoa Arouses Feeling in the Colonies.

NO WORK FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

The Bad Effects of Some Labor Laws—The Servant Girl Problem in New Zealand.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Nov. 25.—No more unwelcome tidings could have been wafted to Australasia than that Great Britain had come to an arrangement with Germany to hand over to that power the control and management of the lion's share of Samoa. The transfer has occurred at a time when there is little disposition to call into question the wisdom of Great Britain in surrendering Samoa without previously taking the colonies into her confidence on the question. The outbreak of the Transvaal war has brought with it a tidal wave of imperialism all over the colonies of Australasia, and the feeling is so intense that for the moment the colonists generally are blind to the danger of having a great European power like Germany brought into such close proximity to their shores. Had the proposal been put before them in a time of peace, there would have been a howl of indignation from all the British dependencies in these seas and a stubborn diplomatic effort to prevent Germany from obtaining the foothold she has gained in Samoa.

Powerless as the colonies now are, without any hope of getting the thing undone, a strong undercurrent of feeling prevails that Great Britain has not treated the Australian colonies as she ought to have done, and this sense of injustice will become intensified with the restoration of peace and a more thorough realization of the dangers to which Germany's presence as a close and powerful neighbor exposes us. It is well known that Germany's interference in Samoan affairs has always been repugnant to the wishes of the majority of the inhabitants of that country, and no less to Australasians, whose chief desire has ever been to keep foreign European control out of the Southern Pacific as much as possible. To this end, resistance has always been offered against the acquisition of the New Hebrides by France, and, in spite of this, Samoa has been quietly surrendered to Germany, as an expedient of British policy to cultivate the friendship of that nation in a fleeting emergency.

The only atom of consolation we can discover in the arrangement is that Tutuila is to be American, and that an alliance between the two great English-speaking nations of the world can at any time minimize the dangers arising from such an undesirable Germanic proximity to our coasts. One immediate effect of the handing over of Samoa to Germany will be this: It will impress the colonies with the necessity of inaugurating and gradually perfecting a combined system of defense on land and sea, as well for internal safety as for the protection of their commerce with the outside world and the insuring of a greater influence in the councils of the mother land.

After many years of fruitless negotiation, the Colony of New Zealand has at last succeeded in impressing upon the authorities at Washington the desirableness of establishing a parcels post system between the two countries. This handy and expeditious method of interchange will be of considerable benefit to commercial circles in America, for it will enable mercantile firms in the Republic to feel the pulse of Colonial markets; as it were, by the introduction of samples of their special wares instead of forwarding bulkier consignments without any certainty of disposing of them at paying rates. In addition to this, it will bring American residents in New Zealand—and there are a good many of them, naturalized and otherwise—into closer touch with their relatives on the other side of the Pacific, as it will enable them to send parcels to and fro at a trifling cost without the present trouble of shipment by trading vessels and the passing of customs entries at either end.

New Zealand is a progressive country so far as labor legislation is concerned. Many of its laws on the subject are yet in an experimental stage, and how far they will succeed in improving the relations between capital and labor is, to a great extent, problematical. In some respects this advanced legislation has been productive of good results, but in others the effect is less assuring. Take, for example, the new law which has just come into operation for regulating the employment of girls and boys under eighteen years of age. Under this enactment no boy or girl can be employed in any shop or factory without being paid a minimum wage of 5 shillings and 4 shillings per week, respectively, from the very start of such employment.

Primarily, the object of this act of Parliament was to prevent girls being taken on by unscrupulous employers, kept for a twelvemonth without any wages whatever under the pretense of learning a trade, and then cast adrift in order to make room for fresh hands on the same conditions. Unfortunately Parliament has gone a step further, and decreed that no employer can accept a premium from, or on behalf, of any boy or girl. An official of the Labor Department, a State institution, can prosecute any employer for an infringement of the act in this way, and a heavy fine will be the consequence of conviction. This provision has already been found to be inimical to the interests of boys and girls, but more especially to the former. Employers are refusing to take them into their employment under indentures, when the law forbids them to accept premiums and compels them to pay the boys' wages from the beginning.

Sooner than be bothered with teaching them trades under such one-sided conditions, masters are evincing a disposition to dispense with boy and girl labor altogether, and to employ adult skilled artisans only. Already that plan has been adopted by several firms, and if it becomes as general as it threatens to do, the question arises, What is to become of our boys and girls? Already numbers of them have been thrown out of work, and unless the act is altered when Parliament next meets the avenues of employment will be closed in various directions and comparatively few boys will be able to learn trades of any kind. The effect of the new law will not prove so generally mischievous, however, in the case of girls, except that their preference for shop and factory life must be exchanged, however reluctantly, for domestic service.

All over the colonies the servant girl is a very important, independent, and oftentimes exceedingly impracticable personage. The colonial servant girl commands the situation. She is well paid, well housed and fed in most instances, and is worked no harder than her prototype in other countries. She may be as untrained and inefficient as any domestic servant could be, but nevertheless she will hold out for the highest wages and impose conditions that her mistress must comply with, or she will leave at a moment's notice. Some of the characteristic independence of the colonial servant girl springs from the knowledge that in her election of lawmakers she has just as much to say as the master or mistress who employs here, for every adult man and woman, poor and wealthy alike, possesses the electoral franchise in precisely the same degree.

IN FOREIGN MISSIONS' BEHALF.

Preparations Made for the Ecumenical Conference in April.

The Secretaries of the Ecumenical Conference on Foreign Missions, to be held in this city next April, have issued a bulletin setting forth the progress already made in the arrangements for the event.

The conference will be truly ecumenical, gathering its membership from every section of the earth, and taking up in its discussions every phase of Christian work, even among the most remote peoples.

Ex-President Harrison has consented to act as the honorary President, and among the prominent Americans expected to attend the sessions are Ex-President Cleveland, Admiral Dewey, Rear Admiral Philip, Capt. Mahan, Justice Brewer, and John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State. From England it is hoped that the Earls of Aberdeen and Harrowby, Lords Kinnaird and Overtoun, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Principal Fairbairn, Mrs. Monuro Gibson and Grattan Guinness, Prof. H. G. O. Moule and others will come.

From the mission field there is assurance of a large representation. A partial list includes, from India, Mr. Jacob Chamberlain, Bishop Thoburn, the Rev. J. E. Abbott, the Rev. L. B. Wolf; from China, Dr. William Ashmore, President D. Z. Sheffield, the Rev. J. Hudson Taylor, Dr. H. H. Lowry; from Japan, Dr. M. L. Gordon, the Rev. J. L. Dearing, Dr. Julius Soper, and from Turkey, Dr. H. H. Barnum, Dr. H. O. Dwight, and Miss Corinna Shattuck.

The Committees of Arrangement have estimated the expenses of the Conference at $40,000, which must be raised by voluntary contributions. Any one desiring to subscribe may send money order or check drawn to the order of George Foster Peabody, Treasurer, 27 Pine Street.

OPENING OF THE HOLY DOOR.

Description of the Solemn Religious Services Attending the Catholic Ceremony in Rome.

Correspondence of The Baltimore Sun.

ROME, Dec. 10.—The thoughts of people in many lands are turning toward Rome and the opening of the Holy Door, which marks the beginning of the year of jubilee.

The slight illness of the Pope during the week brought again to mind the feeble tenure on which he holds life, for he is so thin that his countenance at times seems diaphanous, and it is only by his energy and will that the spirit is held within its frail tenement. Yet it was in fulfilling one of the duties of his office—that of presiding at a sitting of the Congregation of Rites—that the Pontiff overwearied himself and was obliged to take to bed.

Now, however, he is completely restored to health, and on Friday morning he celebrated mass, that being the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, and afterward he gave a few necessary audiences to Mgr. Tripepi, Substitute Secretary of State, and to Cardinal Rampolla, Secretary of State, the latter audience enduring for more than an hour.

THE POPE'S HEALTH.

Yesterday the Pope again received, and one of those to whom audience was granted informed me that there was not the least sign of illness about the Pope.

His physician, Dr. Lapponi, is, however, anxious that he should husband his strength in view of the demands that will be made upon it by the ceremony of the opening of the Holy Door in St. Peter's, and the receptions of pilgrims which will mark the beginning of the jubilee.

In order that Leo XIII. may suffer as little fatigue as possible, vestments of very light material are being prepared for his wear on the occasion of the opening of the Holy Door. Workmen are busy in the vestibule of St. Peter's, closing up with boards the fine gates in order that an even and warm temperature may be maintained during the time the Pope will stay there. The ceremony also will be shortened.

Platforms and tribunes are being constructed for the use of the Cardinals, the prelates, the Chapter of St. Peter's, the Ambassadors and Ministers accredited from foreign nations to the Holy See, the Knights of Malta, and the Roman nobility. After all these are accommodated space for about 500 persons will be left, and ten times that number are making applications for these places.

The formalities to be used at the ceremony of Dec. 24, which will take place at 11 in the morning rather than the usual hour of 5 in the afternoon, will be very much like those used on the last occasion of opening the Holy Door. These are recounted in an interesting and timely work recently published by the Cavaliere Virginio Prinzivalli.

OPENING THE HOLY DOOR.

On the vigil of Christmas, writes Prinzivalli, the Porta Santa was opened by the Pope according to the prescribed ritual. From his apartments he proceeded to the Chapel of Sixtus IV., where he adored the Blessed Sacrament.

Afterward, candles were distributed to the Cardinals and to all those who took part in the procession. The Pope, having received the gilded candle from a Cardinal Deacon, and having intoned the Veni Creator, ascended into the sedia gestatoria, and with a mitre on his head and a candle in his hand the white silk canopy being held over him, he descended the Royal Staircase toward the Vatican Basilica.

Then he descended from the sedia gestatoria and, assisted by two Cardinal Deacons, he ascended the throne which had been prepared for him.

Then he came forward to the Porta Santa and thrice did he strike the wall—for it is built up of brick work—with the silver hammer which was presented to him by the Cardinal Grand Penitentiary, intoning in the meanwhile the words: "Aperite mihi portas Justitiae"—"Open ye to me the Gates of Justice."

Then he gave back the hammer to the Cardinal, and, having returned to the throne, he gave a sign and the door was lowered to the ground and carried away.

The penitentiaries then washed the threshold and the jambs of the door.

The Pope, having taken off his miter, rose to his feet and recited the prayer imploring the help of the Almighty.

Then, having turned again to the Holy Door, now open, he, with a stafflike cross in his right hand and in his left a lighted candle, intoning the Te Deum, entered the church by the newly opened entrance, followed by the Cardinals and all the members of the Pontifical Court.

Then he ascended into the sedia gestatoria, and having descended and knelt at the Altar of the Blessed Sacrament, he ascended it again, and was brought to the Altar of the Confession, where vespers were intoned.

Such are the ceremonies that accompanied the opening of the Porta Santa on the last occasion, and they are in all essentials those which will accompany it on the present occasion.

AN INTERESTING ANECDOTE.

Cavaliere Prinzivalli relates a most interesting anecdote which he heard from a person who was present at this ceremony in the year 1824.

When Pope Leo XII. returned the hammer to Cardinal Castiglioni, Cardinal Deacon, he turned to him and, in a whisper, said to him that he remembered the time that when they were both very young students together at the seminary they were acting as acolytes at the opening of the Holy Door in 1775, and that they quarreled and threatened to strike each other with the candlesticks!

These two seminary students were now together at a similar ceremony, the one as Grand Penitentiary, the other as Pope; and four years later the Penitentiary became Pope under the title of Pius VIII.

The present Pontiff, Leo XIII., has delegated three Cardinals to open the Holy Door in the three greater Basilicas. These are: For St. John Lateran, Cardinal Satolli, archpriest of that Basilica; for St. Mary Major, Cardinal Vincenzo Vannutelli, archpriest of the same, and for St. Paul's Beyond the Walls, Cardinal Oreglia di Santo Stefano, Dean of the Sacred College.

The ancient state and ceremony with which the Cardinals of old delegated to this duty performed it are to be seen no more, and it will now be carried out with "maimed rites."

A Cardinal describing the former mode a few days ago in my presence said that the Cardinal Delegate of the Pope went to the Basilica whose holy door he was appointed to open, accompanied by soldiers and by the prelates of his household in carriages and he himself in a state carriage with all the state and pomp of a Prince of the Church going to fulfill one of his most important functions.

But now all this is changed, and the Cardinal Delegate will fulfill this duty in all simplicity, and it will not be any the less effective in the minds of the people who witness it on account of its diminished ceremonial.

The idea which prevailed in the minds of some strangers in Rome that this jubilee is a time of rejoicing is a mistaken one, for it appears that repentance of sin and the fulfillment of penances and recital of prayers are its leading elements. It is in view of this that the new Cardinal Penitentiary, Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli, has issued a notification announcing the names of churches to which additional penitentiaries, with all necessary faculties and powers for the occasion, will hear confessions.

NEW HOME FOR EX-CONVICTS.

Mrs. Ballington Booth Buys a Ten-Acre Plot in Queens.

Mrs. Ballington Booth of the American Volunteers is the purchaser of the ten-acre plot on the north side of Flushing and Bayside Plank Road, Queens Borough. She paid $12,000 for the property, and will build on it a home for discharged prisoners from the State prisons.

A large dwelling, big enough to accommodate sixty men, and a barn and poultry house are on the land at present. It is intended to give the occupants temporary employment about the place at farming in the Spring, Summer, and Fall, and other work in the Winter.

BLEW HIM THROUGH A DOOR.

Exploding Gas Handled a Restaurant Waiter Roughly.

Benjamin Hunt, twenty-three years old, employed as a waiter at Freeman's restaurant, Ocean Avenue, Jersey City, yesterday had the unpleasant experience of being blown through a door, carrying the panels with him. It was his custom to open the place at 5 o'clock, and after he had lighted the gas in the hall the wind made by the side door as he closed it put out the light.

Hunt did not discover this until the hall was filled with gas. When he struck a match to relight the gas an explosion followed, and he was blown through the door. His employer, who was aroused by the noise, found Hunt unconscious on the restaurant floor. He will not be able to resume his duties for a week or two.

FAMINE RELIEF IN INDIA

Public Works Started to Keep the People from Starvation.

REFORMS BY LORD CURZON

Bids Fair to be One of the Most Successful Viceroys Known, but Is Not Socially Popular.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

SIMLA, India, Nov. 23.—The Viceroy left this city for a tour in the plains something like a month ago, while his members of council, heads of departments, and other officials of high degree, both civil and military, have also followed suit. Lord Curzon's first real tour in India has perforce been of a somewhat melancholy character. Pestilence, in the shape of the plague, we have long had with us, but now the still more dreaded famine has once more reared its head.

The plague is doubtless a terrible evil, but the suffering which it causes is as nothing when compared with all the distress, the grievous loss and calamities, the prolonged agony occasioned by a scarcity of food and water such as now afflicts vast tracts of India. For the monsoon rains, which, in spite of the ever increasing spread of irrigation throughout the country, are still the very life blood of India, have failed over an immense area. Beginning in June and July apparently favorably, the monsoon current toward the end of the latter month was for some reason or other deflected to the Arabian or African coast. At any rate, no more rain fell on the western shores of India. On the eastern, the Bengal side, rain came in normal quantities, but all the vast tract which depends for its annual supply of moisters on what is known as the Bombay current was left without the life-giving supply. Consequently all the western half of the country, a tract hundreds of thousands of square miles in area, embracing the Deccan, the Central Provinces, Central India, Gujerat, Rajputana, and the Southern Punjab, is at this moment afflicted by a grievous famine.

Not only have the crops which should ordinarily have been harvested in the month of September entirely failed through being burned up by the fierce and pitiless rays of a burning tropical sun, but it will be impossible for the peasants to plow or sow, or prepare for the crops which are harvested in the Spring. Thus the effects of a failure of the rain supply last for a whole year, since it will be impossible to carry out any further agricultural operations until the next year's monsoon rains have come. Of course the wide system of railways now happily prevailing throughout India enable grain to be freely imported into the afflicted districts, but this is of but little avail when the people have no money. Moreover, the want of water means that there is no fodder for the cattle, and in many districts nothing whatever for them to drink.

CATTLE DYING BY THOUSANDS.

The Indian peasant depends entirely on his cattle for carrying out plowing and all other agricultural operations. These are now dying by thousands all over an immense tract of country, and nothing can be done to save them. Here and there village proprietors will drive their cattle to the hills, but these are hundred of miles away, and are in not much better plight than the famine-stricken districts themselves. And on the long and weary way to these hills the cattle drop and die from sheer starvation and exhaustion, and in many cases it is to be feared that their owners, too, fall to rise no more.

If the Winter rains should also fail, concerning which it is, of course, impossible to say anything at present, it is not too much to say that a large portion of India will during the first six months of next year be afflicted with the worst famine of the century.

Under these circumstances, the duty of the Government of India is fixed and clear. It is its duty to see to it that, if possible, not one human creature shall die of want of food if such can possibly be avoided. This is the line taken up by Lord Curzon and his assistants, and it is to see that proper arrangements to effect this are being made that Lord Curzon has made his recent tour through the famine-stricken districts. Wherever there is scarcity, much less pronounced famine, test works are opened in order to see if the people are really hard pressed. If numbers of people flock to these test works, the scheme of operations is enlarged, and regular relief operations are started.

PUBLIC WORKS BEING STARTED.

Roughly speaking, these relief works may be said to be schemes for the improvement of the land. In some places wells are sunk, or tanks for the storage of water made. In other places the earthworks, embankments, cuttings, and so on, of projected railways are made, roads are constructed in districts remote from railway communications, and all sorts of similar works of utility started. The Government pays each man engaged on such works a rate of wage which is sufficient to keep him in fair comfort. For the aged and the children gratuitous relief is given, as is also done with these natives of better class whose caste or rank makes it impossible for them to engage in manual labor. In all districts, too, shops are opened where persons of small means are enabled to purchase a certain quantity of grain at something considerably less than the market rate.

Of course all this costs money—in fact, it is already apparent that one or two millions of pounds sterling will have to be provided for these famine relief works in the present financial year alone. If the Winter rains should also fail, the scheme of operations, and the consequent cost to Government, will have to be immensely extended. For the supervision of this work, too, an enormous number of English officials is required. The civil service of India is not equal to the provision of these. It is barely sufficiently manned in normal times, indeed, and when a period of stress such as the present occurs help has to be brought in from outside. To this end the military services are called in. Officers of native regiments, well acquainted with the language and customs of the people, are being now widely utilized for these purposes, and, by the unanimous reports of the heads and rulers of provinces, are doing excellent work. During the course of his tour, which has already extended over some five weeks, Lord Curzon has been personally superintending these famine relief works, and everywhere making himself acquainted at first hand with the needs of the situation. In this way should the worst come to the worst, and famine increase its present grip of the land, he will be in a position to at once take those further and more extended measures which the situation will render necessary.

LORD CURZON'S POLICY.

At the time Lord Curzon was appointed it must be confessed that his coming was looked upon somewhat dubiously here. A brilliant debater and parliamentarian, he was of course admitted by all to be. But whether such qualities would make a good Viceroy was another matter. Consequently his first official actions were somewhat eagerly scanned and criticised. In little more than a month from now he will have been a year in India, and the time may be said to have come when it is possible to offer some opinion on the quality of the work he has done in the first twelve months of his satrapy.

As to this there can be now hardly two opinions. He has justified his appointment to the full. He has infused new life into the somewhat sleepy veins of the bureaucratic Government of this country. He has everywhere awakened the officials of all classes into a keener interest in their work. He has ruthlessly cut away much of the red tape and circumlocution which hampered the business of government. In a word, he bids fair to be one of the most successful Viceroys yet known.

But Lord Curzon is not socially popular. There is no disguising that fact. He is to his inferiors haughty and high-handed. He is, indeed, often rude when it is unnecessary to be anything of the sort. He believes in keeping himself utterly aloof from his countrymen, in maintaining a more than regal dignity, in treating even his colleagues of the Government with a disdain which is hard to bear. He behaves, in fact, in a way in which great nobles such as Lords Dufferin and Lansdowne never felt themselves obliged to behave. This may be, perhaps, on account of his comparative youth. His colleagues and counselors are men much older, and more experienced in Indian affairs than himself, consequently he may think that it is necessary to be unapproachable, unattainable. He is, in fact, in all things the "superior person" of his Oxford days. But as a ruler he is a success.

W. M.

THE CRAIL MEMORIAL WINDOW.

There will be unveiled for the morning service in the Church of the Holy Trinity, at Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, to-day a new window, designed and executed by Francis Lathrop, the well-known decorative artist, and which has been placed in the church by Mr. Leander H. Crall in memory of his wife. Mr. Lathrop has achieved deserved reputation for his work in stained glass and his mural decorations of late years, his chef d'oeuvre being the chancel windows and decorations in St. Bartholomew's Church in this city.

The present window, while not as large and ambitious a work as some that Mr. Lathrop has executed, is, however, the most satisfactory, and, in some ways, the most artistic that he has yet produced. Its unveiling at this Christmas time is appropriate, its subject being "The Adoration of the Magi," and with its rich and deep color, fine composition, and rarely devotional atmosphere, it adds much to the effect of the beautiful interior of Holy Trinity. When it shall have been supplemented by the three windows illustrating the Crucifixion, Resurrection, and Ascension, which it is purposed to place on the south wall of the church, Holy Trinity, with this tryptich and the present window, will be worthy the attention of all art lovers.

The Crall memorial window contains thirteen life-size figures, and is 23 feet high by 7 feet wide. Placed on the north wall, it has, naturally, a north light, and so is seen to great advantage. Mr. Lathrop has aimed at a freedom of composition and a completeness of drawing and expression which belong more to work on canvas than to that in stained glass in this window; but with his knowledge of the material he has so employed its resources as to give to it that translucency and glow of color that no painting on canvas can attain. While keeping to the traditions of religious art in his treatment of the subject, he has not confined himself to the conventional forms usually followed in ecclesiastical windows. The result is that he has produced an art work rather than solely and simply a church window, and one that must bring him added fame. There is a suggestion in the composition of the central group of that most satisfactory of modern Madonnas, "The Flight into Egypt," of Knaus, by some art lovers and critics placed above most of the more famous Madonnas of earlier men. Seated on the raised platform of a rude building, the Virgin holds in her lap the infant Christ, St. Joseph stands behind her, and in the foreground, on the right, are the Wise Men, with their attendants, offering their gifts of gold and incense. The child Christ observes not the glittering gifts of the Magi, but the branch of thorn, the nails and hammer, rope and sponge, as well as the spear carried by one of the attendants. These, with the exception of the spear, are assembled on the timbers of the interior of the stable building, which are so shaped as to indicate a cross. Over and behind these figures in the foreground is the thatched roof of the building, while through a window top is seen a group of five angels singing the Christmas anthem. The light falls from the crescent moon in the sky above the angels, and from the Star of Bethlehem, which shines below over the stable roof. The effect of radiated light from the moon and star has been cleverly managed. As a composition and in richness of color and tone gradations the window, or, rather, picture, is remarkably fine, but its effect is chiefly due to the devotional spirit which Mr. Lathrop has breathed into his work, and which is rare in any art work of this material and unpoetic age.

SMALL BRONZES AT ARTS CLUB.

For the holiday fortnight the Exhibition Committee of the National Arts Club has arranged a little showing of bronzes which are for the most part objects suited for the decoration of interiors, drawing rooms, parlors, the office, balconies, and terraces. Certainly for a club which opened its doors on the 30th of October the new arts club is making a record for exhibitions. This is its fourth since that date, the others having been exhibitions of gold and silver objects, paintings, and water colors by the Woman's Art Club, and art pottery by Americans.

The principle followed is the same, for whereas the gallery is not overcrowded, American bronze work and models in plaster to be cast in bronze form the bulk of the exhibition; but fine specimens of modern French, Belgian, and German work are added, together with beautiful old pieces from unknown workmen of the remote past in Europe and Asia, delightful specimens of Italian and French work of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and bronzes from China and Japan, as well of to-day as of former centuries.

Small bronzes by Frederick MacMonnies come from the shop of Theodore B. Starr, and comprise his "Boy and Heron," "Venus and Adonis," and "Running Cupid," as well as reductions of his "Bacchanté" and "Pan." From the same shop come the clever busts of Max Bachmann, including his "Silenus," with its broad and leering face, and his impish "Faun." The late Olin L. Warner is represented by reductions of ideal bronze busts, bas reliefs of Indians, and a free-hand plaster cast portrait of a comely young woman. The President of the Sculpture Society shows a small bronze bell, very beautifully modeled. Mr. Ward cast gold and silver into this bell while the metal was in flux, which may or may not account for its clear and brilliant tone. He is represented by the bronze reduction of his famous "Freedman," one of the finest creations of his life, and another reduction of his "Shakespeare," in Central Park.

Herbert Adams has a pretty little bowl, shaped like the petals of a tiger lily, and a bas relief portrait which shows his charming gift. From Paul W. Bartlett there is a statuette called "Ad

WITH THE BOERS AT WAR

Transvaal Forces Exhibit Little or No Bitterness.

WOMEN SHOW MOST FEELING

In Some Cases Men Who Return from the Front Are Forced by the Wives to Return to Their Commands.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 22.—Particulars of further engagements between the British and Boer forces in Natal state that two companies of British mounted troops engaged about 300 of the enemy about eight miles from Estcourt. The Boers occupied a strong position, but were driven back with great loss. Only one trooper on the British side was wounded. Sharp skirmishes have taken place at Kimberley. While reconnoitering with a small body of mounted troops at Otto's Kopje, near the Free State border, Major Scott Turner was attacked by Boers under cover of artillery fire. The British again carried off the honors of the day, about a dozen Boers being either killed or wounded, while the only casualties on the British side were two men wounded. A squadron of the Kimberley Light Horse, under Major Peakman, had a skirmish with the enemy at Carter's farm, the result of which is uncertain but hopeful. The bombardment of Kimberley has been resumed by the Boers, with, however, only one casualty, an old colored woman being killed by a shell. The Boers have entered Aliwal North, Cape Colony, where they have hoisted the Transvaal and Free State flags, and have given British subjects fourteen days' notice to quit. Burkhersdorp, also in Cape Colony, where the Dutch element is particularly strong and anti-British feeling very pronounced, has also been occupied by the Boers.

OCCUPATION OF COLESBERG.

Proceeding further south in Cape Colony, the Boers have now occupied Colesberg. They entered the town early in the morning without arousing the inhabitants. When the people awoke, they saw all the kopjes round the town dotted with armed men and horses. Shortly after sunrise the Boers called on the Magistrate, from whom they obtained the keys of the public offices, in front of which a crowd soon assembled to see the Free State flag hoisted. As this reached the top of the staff the rope broke, and for some time the flag could neither be secured nor got down. A burgher was sent up, but could not reach it. Eventually, however, the flag was hauled down and tied to a bamboo, which was lashed to the staff half-mast high, where it remains.

The Magistrate attempted to address the townspeople, but was told by a man named Rothmann to "shut up," as the town was now Free State territory, and he had no longer the right to speak. Rothmann, a resident of the town, was fined a short time ago for cursing the Queen. However, the burghers intervened, and allowed the Magistrate to continue his speech. He requested all loyal subjects to remain quiet. Commandant Grobbelaar then mounted a few packing cases, and made an eloquent and impassioned speech, calling on all Afrikanders to come to their help. He quoted Scripture copiously, and mentioned Naboth's vineyard. He said they had done their best to make peace, but England demanded more and more, and they had either to crawl in the dust and say "What's ours is yours; come, take it," or stand up like men and fight until they were victorious or every man had fallen. He appealed to all Afrikanders in the name of blood relationship, of nationality, and of belief. How long, he asked, would they bear the yoke of England, 7,000 miles away? Were they hogs? He concluded a telling speech by asking them all to listen while the proclamation was read. Commandant Schoeman followed, and indorsed everything Grobbelaar had said, and appealed to the women for their prayers in a "righteous cause."

He said, "We will win over and over again, for God is on our side." After the reading of the proclamation, the meeting dispersed to the singing of the Free State and Transvaal "Volkslieder," the Britishers looking on in sullen silence.

MUST SUPPORT THE BOERS.

Commandant Grobbelaar stated that any person not wishing to be loyal to the new Government must leave the town within seven days. Being subsequently asked whether quiet non-combatants would be allowed to remain in their homes, he said he thought so. He further intimated that all property would be respected and everything wanted would be paid for, or a receipt given within seven days.

The Boer force, about 1,300 strong, camped at the south end of the town. The men were splendidly mounted and had double bandoliers full of ammunition; they had half a dozen Maxims with them. A further force of 1,500 is expected to arrive in the town in a day or two. They are sanguine of success and state their destination is Cape Town via De Aar.

The Boers are accompanied by their native servants, who are armed. Their supplies are conveyed by means of about twenty wagons, among which is the provision van of a Johannesburg firm, bearing an advertisement in huge letters, advising the use of a well-known local brand of tea. The Boers treated the inhabitants of the town with all politeness, but some of them, arriving before the Commandant, when the bars were closed, contrived to secure a number of bottles of whisky, the effects of which were soon noticeable in some of the burghers, accidents, serious, and in one case fatal, befalling riders in consequence.

A good many of this force are Johannesburghers. Their aim in annexing Colesberg is to allow sympathizers to join, without, as they think, being guilty of treason. Those of this force who fought at Elandslaagte are principally Free Staters. The Colonial Military Police of the town managed, though narrowly, to escape capture.

At other towns in the north of the colony the Boers have not acted with the same forbearance as at Colesberg, their behavior being described as that of brigands.

The British forces have gained two decisive victories over the Boers at Ladysmith. On both occasions, the Boers, who were in great force, fought with the utmost stubbornness, but were repulsed with a loss estimated at between 700 and 800 men.

ARTILLERY ATTACK OPENED.

The Boers commenced the attack early in the morning, their artillery pouring shell thickly on the positions taken up by the British, but without any great effect. Advancing under cover of their guns, the Boers took up positions on the ridges and kopjes adjacent to those occupied by the British. The latter were on the alert and quickly left the camp where they had been standing to arms, and lined the hills surrounding the town. Continuing their advance, the Boers crept up, using every available bit of cover, but the British infantry opened a steady, warm and accurate fire, which beat back the Boers, notwithstanding they displayed a tenacity of purpose quite equal to their desperate attacks on previous occasions. Affecting as it did all sides of the town, the attack of the Boers was most elaborate. The main attack was sustained by a column composed chiefly of Johannesburg volunteers, and a splendid defense was kept up on the British side by the Rifle Brigade and the King's Royal Rifles, which regiment is composed solely of men excelling as marksmen. They repulsed the Boers, who rallied and returned to the attack, but were again forced to retire. As part of their siege works the Boers had made a deep trench in the open in front of the British lines, and at one period they retired with the intention of bringing forward their horses. It was promptly discovered by the British that this important work had been left unguarded, and, seizing the opportunity, the Rifle Brigade advanced at the double and occupied the trench. This smart movement was quite unnoticed by the Boers, who were soon seen returning with their mounts. Carefully reserving their fire, the Rifle Brigade allowed the illated Boer force to advance almost to the edge of the trench and then fired into the astonished Boers volley after volley. Turning and fleeing from the awful hail of bullets the Boers bolted across a piece of open ground, when the artillery of the British poured in a terrible shell fire at this point. Taken by surprise on the ground without any cover and in disordered retreat, the Boers naturally lost very heavily. The Boers had brought into action a mortar, from which they were firing heavy shells. One of the guns of the British concentrated its fire on this dangerous piece of artillery and before long had put it out of action. The Boer artillerymen fled from their dangerous position and, taking advantage of this cessation in their fireproof, the British fifteen-pounders galloped into position and trained their guns on it. At noon the Boers returned in considerable force and put the mortar in working order again. This was the signal for the British guns from their advantageous position to open fire. A couple of shells were thrown into the midst of the advancing Boers and scattered them right and left, quite dispelling any hopes on their part of again using the mortar in the action.

BOERS DRIVEN BACK.

Taking a general view of the action, the Boers were driven back at every point, and while their loss is stated to have been at least 700 men, their shelling did no injury to the British troops.

Apart from some intermittent shelling, Ladysmith was then left severely alone by the Boers. The next important engagement took place after a lapse of five days. A strong force of the British, composed chiefly of cavalry and artillery, went out on reconnoitring duty, and came in contact with the Boers. The British troops drove the Boers back on their main position. The British shell inflicted considerable damage, but only one man was wounded on their side.

The lyddite shells are having a most terrifying effect on the Boers, who have become so demoralized in consequence that it is reported they have to be driven to work their guns with leaded revolvers pointed at their heads. Ladysmith is regarded as perfectly safe, as it is capable of holding out for months, and it is said not only that the Boers are becoming disheartened, but that dysentery is working havoc among them.

A second visit has been paid by United States Consul General Stowe to the Boer prisoners at Simon's Bay. As previously stated, the Consul General, acting on a communication from Washington, has instructed his Consul at Pretoria to watch the interests of the British prisoners and to forward weekly reports. He has also been requested to honor the officers' checks. Col. Stowe is doing a similar work in Cape Town in connection with the Boer prisoners, whose letters have been forwarded by him to the Transvaal, via the Consular agency at Delagoa Bay, all postal and other communication in the ordinary way being, of course, long since cut off. The Boer prisoners on board the Penelope are well treated and exceedingly comfortable, although they are naturally rather cramped on board and would prefer to be on shore. Possibly some such arrangements may be made later on.

On board the Penelope the Consul General had a few minutes' chat with Col. Schiel, (whose wound is rapidly healing,) Capt. von Leggelo, and the other officers, who are very anxious that they should be exchanged, if possible. The prisoners have been provided by their friends with new suits of clothes and quantities of cigars, cigarettes, novels, and other luxuries wherewith to while away the time. Col. Stowe subsequently visited her Majesty's ship Doris, and upon his departure was accorded the usual salute of nine guns. Later the wounded soldiers at Wynberg camp received a visit from Col. Stowe.

NOT A FAIR SAMPLE.

It would appear that the Dutch forces at present occupying Colesberg are by no means a fair sample of the average Boer commando. A colonial farmer had an interview with Commandant Odendaal of the Bethulie (Free State) commando, which had crossed into the colony, it appears, without orders. This commando is composed for the most part of old men and boys, and is a very battered brigade. The Commandant was by no means so sanguine as the majority of his compatriots appear to be. On the contrary, he seemed most depressed, saying that the campaign was going against the Boers. He further stated that the Free State Government was not supplying the commando with provisions, and that the farmers were getting tired of the everlasting commandeering. Measles, too, had broken out among the boys, and the commando presented the appearance more of a hospital than a camp. The Sub-Commandant is a Cape Dutchman named Van Deerden, who is described as a drunken, worthless fellow. He amuses himself by riding to the farms of Englishmen and telling them that all stock belongs to the Free State and forbidding removal on pain of death. Van Deerden got drunk one night at a hotel in the colony, and in the darkness lost his way, spending his time riding up and down the corn lands of a Dutch farmer and finally cutting the fence. The farmer is now seeking Van Deerden with a gun.

Previous to the outbreak of hostilities, and while the negotiations between Sir Alfred Milner and President Krüger were proceeding, the Bond were holding meetings throughout Cape Colony. Worcester is regarded as a stronghold of that political organization, but a Mr. Winterbach, a resident of the town, invited his fellow-townsmen to a meeting for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the Uitlanders and confidence in Sir Alfred Milner. No sooner was the meeting assembled than it was forcibly taken possession of by an organized opposition, which dispersed the meeting and very seriously assaulted its convener. The fine imposed on two of his assailants by the local Magistrate, Mr. Winterbach, regarded as insufficient solace for the suffering and indignity he had met with at their hands. An appeal to the Supreme Court has resulted in the jury's awarding Mr. Winterbach damages to the extent of £500.

EXECUTED FOR TREASON.

Among the many officials who knew him on the midland line of the Cape Government railways, great consternation has been caused by a report from Mafeking to the effect that Mr. Quinlan, station master at that town, has been executed for the crime of high treason. In the several departments in various parts of the colony with which he had been connected, he was always a popular official.

Mr. I. Van der Walt has gone over to the Boers at Colesberg. He states that he has kept his mouth shut long enough. England has not protected them, and now the Free State has shown that it would protect them, so he has joined the Boers.

The Premier of Cape Colony has sent the following telegram to the Civil Commissioners of several country districts: "You should make it known to your district that, notwithstanding any rumors, it is not intended to call out the burgher forces. It is considered that the military forces of the Crown are sufficient to preserve, or, in case of temporary incursion by the enemy, to restore order, and that all that is expected of an ordinary citizen is that he should remain loyal to her Majesty, and give no countenance to her enemies." It would undoubtedly surprise the majority of the residents, at any rate, of the towns of Cape Colony, to learn that the old burgher law of the Dutch still exists there equally with the Transvaal and Orange Free State, and that under it the Government has the power to commandeer as in the case of the republics. In view of the sympathies of the Cape Government there is not the remotest probability of this law's being put in force in any case, nor can there arise any need for the adoption of such a course.

The tonnage taken by the Imperial Government for transport purposes exceeds 150 vessels, aggregating 700,000 tons. This means that an amount of British tonnage has been removed from its regular trade equal to nearly three-fourths of the entire steam tonnage of France.

WITH THE PRISONERS.

One sees and hears much that is strange on board the Penelope at Simon's Bay, where are now incarcerated the prisoners of war taken by the British. Among the visitors was a conspicuous Bondman from Wellington, a thriving Dutch village about thirty miles from Cape Town. He approached the group with the evident intention of greeting the central figure, a prisoner, who, however, on seeing him, exclaimed in loud and stern tones: "You here, too, you traitor! Where are your bondsmen who led Oom Paul to believe you would rush to his assistance? You are a mean, low lot. Away with your Bond! You call yourselves men!"

There was a noticeable change of color in the face of the Bondman, who replied: "Look here, old chap, don't talk so loud; you may be sorry some day for what you have just said."

"What! Me afraid! me sorry!" retorted the prisoner impatiently. "Oh, no; I am colonial born, but as I threw in my lot with the Transvaal, became a burgher, and have all my property there. I fought for Oom Paul, and I am not ashamed of him. But you traitors, I call you cowards."

The Bondman interrupted by saying: "But you are of English descent, and you fight for the Transvaal."

"What!" replied the prisoner. "I am not ashamed of that. You have a free colony under the British flag. No, it's you fellows, you Bond traitors, traitors to your Queen, traitors to Oom Paul, who ought to be ashamed of yourselves."

The Bondman gave an expression of disgust and walked away.

It now appears that the redoubtable Boer leader, Commandant Ben Viljoen, was neither killed at Elandslaagte, as was thought at the Cape, nor taken prisoner by the British, as was thought in the Transvaal.

By virtue of the prominent part which he has recently taken in the affairs of the Transvaal, Commandant Ben Viljoen merits a few words of description. He is a man of violent anti-English sentiments, and not long since was elected a member of the Second Raad for the constituency of Witwatersrand, which includes Johannesburg, Boxburg, and the surrounding district. In spite, however, of his reputation for violence and his newly acquired dignity as a legislator, he is normally a quiet, unassuming man, pleasant spoken and civil, and is not ashamed to go to market to purchase his daily supply of vegetables, which he brings home on his shoulders. Nevertheless, for some fancied slight, he recently unmercifully slamboked a telegraph clerk, and pleaded in court temporary aberration in justification of his conduct. He is credited with force of character and dogged determination.

RAPID RISE TO FAME.

Although he was born in Cape Colony he settled at an early age in the Transvaal. Here he has risen from the position of an ordinary policeman to that of a legislator and special commandant of a post which for various reasons is considered the most important of its kind in the Transvaal. His fortunes have been most associated with the town of Krugersdorp, and he was a leading spirit among that fiery band of Dutchmen chiefly celebrated for their anti-English sentiments—that gained for the town the unenviable name of Devilsdorp. It is not generally known by what means Viljoen acquired the fair amount of education he possesses, and which enabled him to launch into journalism and write vigorous articles in the "vaal" the patois best understood and appreciated by the Boer, and wanting all the complexities of style and grammar involved in the use of "Hoog Hollandsch."

After acting as editor to Das Land, the Dutch organ of Cape Town, he acquired a controlling interest in the Doortrekker, the career of which was greatly marred by the dissensions of the proprietary, in which Viljoen took a prominent part. Viljoen's position on the latter paper was, strangely enough, taken by an ex-Englishman, whose lucubrations were more violently anti-English than those even of Viljoen himself. At the last annual election for the Second Raad, Mr. Viljoen, having quitted journalism, contested the seat for the Witwatersrand, for which he was returned by a large majority of voters, owing to the support of the poverty-stricken class of Boers who have recently been flocking to Johannesberg, and of the liquor interest, he being an ardent advocate of a permissory liquor law, for the supply of liquor to natives. A flaw in the election was, however, discovered by the Progressives, who stated that some of Mr. Viljoen's agents had supplied free drinks to their candidate's supporters on the day of election, and that some ballot boxes were opened at the wrong time. The Second Raad, always favorable to old members irrespective of politics, declared the election null and void, and ordered another to be opened.

MADE ANOTHER FIGHT.

Nothing daunted, Mr. Viljoen, though not a rich man, stood again. Meantime his opponent, Mr. Guildhuis, had fought for the vacancy in the First Raad, had been defeated, and, recognizing another contest would mean defeat, retired in disgust, and Mr. Viljoen was returned without any opposition to speak of. During his short political career Mr. Viljoen did not have much opportunity of distinguishing himself in a legislative capacity. He, however, introduced one or two important measures and succeeded in gaining the favor and confidence of the Government. Although Commandants, being paid officials, are forbidden by law to sit in the Raad, Mr. Viljoen was appointed Special Commandant of Johannesburg under a clause and in terms of laws which provide for the special treatment of the gold fields. As soon as trouble with Great Britain threatened Viljoen set about to organize an Afrikander Corps for the assistance of the Transvaal Government. This corps was the very first in the field to offer its services, establishing branch corps and electing officers, getting everything in readiness, and requesting to be armed. The corps waited in vain for any recognized appreciation or trust, and while waiting saw German and Hollander corps being fully armed and equipped. Mr. Viljoen was exceedingly disgusted at the treatment he and his fellow-Afrikanders had received, and finally the corps broke up and waited for the usual process of commandeering before taking the field. In public he always urged defiance of Great Britain and a prosecution of the Afrikander idea of establishing a great nation under its own flag. As a Second Raad member he could speak only in secret regarding his opinions, for the Second Raad's opinion in the recent negotiations was consulted and given privately. But there can be no doubt as to the direction in which his influence was used.

Among the items of news that find their way from the Transvaal is the information that Mr. B. G. Brecher, member of the Second Raad for Vryheid, has succumbed to wounds received at the battle of Dundee. Mr. Brecher was one of those who "trekked" into Zululand and helped to found the new republic, ultimately absorbed into the republic as the district of Vryheid. Although he took an active part against the British in the war of independence and was present at the battle of Majuba Hill, Mr. Brecher was by no means a typical Boer. There was about him nothing of the intolerent, narrow-mined prejudice so characteristic of the race. He represented Vryheid in the Second Raad from the time of its creation, and was always one of the most progressive of the members of that body. Mr. Brecher was about the only member of the Raad whom President Krüger was unable to silence by a word or a frown, and from his frequent and outspoken opposition to the President was by no means a favorite in high quarters. From long contact with the English, he had developed a strong regard for them, and was perfectly acquainted with their language. In the Raad, where sentiments of hatred toward the British have always been regarded as a virtue, he had never been known to give utterance to a bitter expression against the paramount power.

OPPOSES THE GOVERNMENT.

The acts and policy of the Government frequently filled him with disgust and indignation, which was so strongly expressed that on one occasion he and Dr. Leyds nearly came to blows. Nevertheless, he was a sturdy supporter of the country's independence. Although he frequently predicted that the policy of the Government which he so strongly opposed would ultimately be the ruin of the country, he did not hesitate to take up arms in the present trouble, which he had exerted himself so powerfully to avert, and in the disasters of which he was among the first to suffer.

Cases of scurvy have made their appearance among the English prisoners at Pretoria. The soldiers have now been transferred to Wakwal Farm, and have asked the Government not to give them tinned food, which is most inferior and fit only for cattle.

The Hollander corps, which was thoroughly routed at Elandslaagte, is to be reorganized. The press of Pretoria is urging the Government to commandeer the five stock of butchers who will not continue their business and to commandeer the butchers to assist in the slaughter of cattle and the distribution of meat.

Among the reports which leak through from the Transvaal is one to the effect that some curiosity is expressed as to what has become of the commandeered gold. It does not seem to have found its way into the Pretoria Treasury and considerable portions are missing.

Johannesburg, so far, is quiet and safe. There are now not more than a hundred English there, but plenty of other nationalities. The banks open for a few hours daily, and tennis is played between "the chains" of the Stock Exchange. The Boers from the front occasionally visit their families, who are living in fashionable people's houses and talk of the Boers' victories and heroism and British cowardice and cruelty. Bread was reported bad at the front, and the vrows set to work and commandeered a bakery, and are making the staff of life for the Boers. The women are more enthusiastic than the men, and often send to the front husbands and sons. Two instances are known of men who returned and were sent back by their wives. The English in Johannesburg are said to regard themselves as quite safe. So far, it is stated, there has been no breach of faith on the part of officials in regard to permits. The men really think they are going to win, and say that Kimberley will be handed back to the Free State, and the Transvaal will satisfy itself with Natal. The Boers are not so sure about Mafeking, but say they are bound to take Ladysmith.

PRISONER SEEKS EXTRADITION.

M. J. Sampson of Chicago Does Not Fear Conviction of Embezzlement.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—Michael J. Sampson, who was arrested in Limerick, Ireland, in November last, charged with embezzlement committed in the United States, was brought up for extradition in the Bow Street Police Court to-day. Sampson begged to be repatriated immediately, but the Magistrate declared the fulfillment of his wish depended on his prosecutors.

After having been committed, Sampson, in conversation with a representative of the United States Embassy here, said he had so many friends in Chicago that he was sure everything would be settled satisfactorily. Indeed, he added, it was likely he would be a candidate for the Illinois State Senate at the next election.

DORMAN B. EATON DEAD

Nervous Prostration Kills Civil Service Reform Advocate.

HELPED TO CRUSH BOSS TWEED

Sketch of Mr. Eaton's Career as a Political Reformer—Tribute Paid by Everett P. Wheeler.

Dorman Bridgman Eaton, for many years a prominent advocate of civil service reform, died at his home, 2 East Twenty-ninth Street, yesterday morning from an attack of nervous prostration, from which he had suffered for about a month. Funeral services, conducted by the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, Mr. Eaton's pastor, and the Rev. Robert Collyer, will be held at the house at 8:30 o'clock to-night, after which the body will be taken to Montpelier, Vt., where the burial will take place on Tuesday morning.

Mr. Eaton was born at Hardwick, Caledonia County, Vt., on June 27, 1823. He was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1848, and took a course in the Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated in 1850. He at once removed to this city and began the practice of his profession in partnership with the late Judge William Kent, the author of "Kent's Commentaries." For a number of years he was the Chairman of the Committee on Political Reform of the Union League Club, and as such left his impress on the legislation of the day.

His first connection with the civil service reform movement followed closely upon a visit which he made in 1868 to Europe, during which he gave considerable study to the development of the civil service in various countries. After his return to this city Mr. Eaton took a prominent part in the movement which resulted in the crushing of the Tweed Ring, and as a consequence of his work in behalf of good government he was assaulted by one of the followers of the Tammany Boss and so seriously injured that for several years he was unable to practice.

During this time, however, Mr. Eaton gave himself up to the betterment of the civil service, and in pursuing his studies in this direction, he made an extended visit to England. Returning home in 1873, he was selected by President Grant as a member of the first National Civil Service Commission. One of his colleagues was George William Curtis. The opposition to the reform was so great that the labors of the commission were almost nullified by the refusal of Congress to appropriate money for carrying on the work, and in 1875 he resigned.

In 1877, at the request of President Hayes, Mr. Eaton again visited England for the purpose of preparing a historical report upon the English civil service. This report was published by order of Congress, and it is regarded as the foundation stone of the present Federal civil service system. Later Mr. Eaton prepared an elaborate report, which was also printed by Congress, upon the administration of the New York Post Office and Custom House, and comparing the results under the spoils system with those attained under the merit system, which was then beginning to be enforced in those offices.

Mr. Eaton took a prominent part in the drafting of the Pendleton act—the first sincere effort to establish a Federal civil service system—and President Arthur appointed him as a member of the first commission. He resigned in 1885, and was reappointed in the same year by President Cleveland. In April, 1890, feeling that he had done his share in the establishment of a permanent merit system, Mr. Eaton handed his resignation to President Cleveland.

Although in private life Mr. Eaton retained his interest in civil service reform, he was frequently called into consultation with those who had charge of legislation looking to that end. In recent years he gave every manifestation of this interest, and despite the fact that he was over seventy years old he was always willing to give his advice and lend his aid to any project which would advance the cause. In the numerous lawsuits which grew out of the application of civil service laws, both Federal and State, he frequently consulted with the attorneys who appeared in behalf of these laws.

Everett P. Wheeler, who was interested with Mr. Eaton in his efforts to secure the merit system as a permanent institution in the Nation and the State, in speaking of Mr. Eaton last night said: "Mr. Eaton was one of the first to take up the study of civil service reform, and his interest in it never flagged up to the day of his death. Realizing that the application of the principle would arouse intense opposition among politicians, who had long looked upon political offices as their legitimate spoils, he was disposed to be conservative. Others who were associated with him wanted the entire Federal service to be placed upon a merit basis at once, but he opposed this policy and advocated the extension of the system slowly.

"In this he showed his wisdom, and his advice, followed out, in a large measure, has contributed greatly to the present status of the merit system. He was easily the pioneer in the application in a systematic fashion of the English civil system. In the movement which resulted in the enactment of the State civil service laws Mr. Eaton took a great deal of interest, and his counsel was eagerly sought by those who advocated the original act."

In addition to his work in behalf of civil service reform, Mr. Eaton was a close student of all municipal problems. In 1866 he drafted the law for creating a metropolitan Board of Health, and that establishing the police courts of this city, and in 1874 and 1875, at the solicitation of a joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives, he prepared a code of laws for the District of Columbia.

Mr. Eaton was a prominent member of the Unitarian Church, and was one of the organizers of the National Conference of that denomination. At the time of his death he was the Vice President of the National Conference, and was a member of the Conference of the Middle States and of the American Unitarian Association. He was a member of the Church of All Souls', of which the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer is now pastor.

Mr. Eaton was the author of several works on political and municipal subjects. Among them are "The Independent Movement in New York," "Civil Service in Great Britain," and a number of treatises on law. He was also a frequent contributor to the magazines and reviews. He was a member of the Union League, City, and Century Clubs, the Association of the Bar, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the New England Society. He married in 1856 Miss Annie S. Foster, who survives him.

CHINA WOULD REWARD MURDER.

Its Offer for the Capture of Kang-Yu-Wei So Regarded.

PEKING, Dec. 23.—An imperial edict just issued offers special rewards for the capture of the Cantonese reformer Kang-Yu-Wei, dead or alive.

As Kang-Yu-Wei is in Hongkong, this is regarded as an incitement to commit murder in a British colony.

VENEZUELAN LEADER KILLED.

Commander of Government Troops the Victim of a Quarrel.

CARACAS, Dec. 23.—It is announced here that Gen. Luciano Mendoza, Commander in Chief of the Government troops operating against the revolutionary leader, Hernandez, has been killed, as a result of a private quarrel, by Celestino Peraza.

FOR SAVING THE CZAR'S LIFE.

Russian Ruler to Present a Yacht to Prince George of Greece.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The Czar will present to Prince George of Greece a splendid yacht as a New Year's gift.

The vessel has been specially built at Sebastopol, and is intended as a souvenir of Prince George's saving the life of the Czar in Japan, while they were on a tour around the world, a number of years ago.

New German Steamship Lines.

BERLIN, Dec. 23.—During 1900 the North German Lloyd (Bremen) will plan lines to Singapore, Herbertshoehe, Sydney, and Samoa, and to Hongkong, Ponape, Herbertshoehe, Friedrich Wilhelms Hafen, and Sydney, while the Jaluit Company will also start a line making a circuit of the Carolines and Marianas.

Prussia Calls Hunting Immoral.

BERLIN, Dec. 23.—The latest administrative measure against Prussian public teachers is an order forbidding them to go hunting, on the ground that it is an immoral pastime.

THE DISASTER AT AMALFI.

Only Ten Persons Were Killed by the Sliding Into the Sea of the Big Rock.

ROME, Dec. 23.—It now appears that the disaster at Amalfi, on the Gulf of Salerno, yesterday afternoon, caused by the rock on which stood the Capuccini Hotel sliding bodily into the sea, was not so fatal as at first supposed. Only ten persons were killed.

F. MARION CRAWFORD ON AMALFI.

Talks of the Historic Town and the Charms It Has for Him.

F. Marion Crawford, the novelist, who is familiar with every foot of the Italian coast and has slept many nights in an open boat beneath the overhanging cliffs of Amalfi, conversed about the historic town yesterday afternoon to a reporter. "I spent some time there last June," he said, "and as a matter of fact have visited the place every Summer and often during the Winter for the last fifteen years.

"The mountain back of the cliff rises to a height of more than 4,500 feet, and, like the greater part of the shores of Western Italy, is of limestone formation. The Hotel Cappuccini, which slid into the sea, was formerly a convent, and stood on a plateau nearly 300 feet above the sea level, directly under a vast mass of overhanging rock. The scenery is among the wildest and most picturesque on the coast, and the path that leads from the hotel terrace to the top of the mountain is so steep that the greater number of visitors who desire to reach the summit are carried there by the mountaineers. The face of the cliff upon which the hotel was built was almost sheer to the water's edge, near which stood the old Capuchin Monastery in a hollow of the great rock.

"The harbor, although not a good one, is one of the best on the Western Italian shore, and during the past year has been improved greatly. In fact, the harbor improvements were still being carried on so as to improve the place as a seaport, for it must be remembered that except the Bay of Messina there is no natural harbor on the entire coast.

"The natives are among the most industrious in all Italy, and at one time dominated the Mediterranean. They had quarters in every city of importance where their agents carried on business with the residents along the entire length of the sea coast. The city was founded by the Knights of Malta fifty years before the first crusade, and the convent, which was one of the last in Italy, was founded in 1212 by Cardinal Pietro Capuano for the Cistercians.

"A short distance away stands the monastery of La Cava, where the bones of many pilgrims and crusaders have lain for centuries. It is one of the last two monasteries that remain in Italy, and contains a magnificent library. The architecture is of the period of Roger the Norman, and is one of the objects of interest to all travelers in Italy. Another point of interest is the cave, said to be the last hiding place of Masaniello, whose history has been immortalized in the opera of that name.

"The principal industry of the natives is the manufacture of maccaroni, and back of the town are several mills, where the coarse paper used for wrapping that product is manufactured. Other residents follow the sea, and are acknowledged to be the most daring and skilful small-boat sailors in the Mediterranean. During the past few years a railroad has been cut through the mountains so that Amalfi can now be reached from the interior by way of Vietri, which is a station on the main express line. Before this railroad had been cut through communication with the town was obtained exclusively from the sea. A boat drawing ten feet of water can safely anchor fifty yards from the base of the cliffs, and the water deepens rapidly, so that even the largest square-rigged vessels can come well within the harbor.

"The harbor works have doubtless been destroyed, but I trust the reported loss of life is exaggerated. From my own experience these disasters are not uncommon on the Italian coast, and there is generally some warning in the shape of small pieces of rock falling for probably a week before the great mass tumbles down into the sea. I saw the great mass of rock that was displaced on the Naples road in 1865 that destroyed it entirely, and also had a similar accident on my own place at Sorrento three years ago. In each case warning was given before the most important masses crashed downward with the noise of a great earthquake.

"The cause is plain. The entire coast line is limestone, and badly cracked. Rain forms in the strata, and in time the portions must of necessity fall away. The various basins along the shore are all of volcanic formation, and not as stable a foundation for the great cliffs as they might be."

In reply to the query as to what attracted him to Amalfi and the reasons he had for selecting that spot as the scene of one of his novels, he said: "It is a place where every traveler who visits Southern Italy goes, and where one meets people most unexpectedly. The more humble travelers visit it by way of the railroad or in the small coasting vessels, while others sail into the harbor in the most magnificent yachts afloat. I have spent many happy days and nights under the shadow of the great cliffs in my yacht Alda, which you will recall as the New York pilot boat Ezra Nye, and expect to spend part of the coming Summer there. I like the place for the old associations that have clustered around it for centuries, and am genuinely sorry for its disaster."

THE POPE DEFIES DANGER.

Will Officiate at a Service in Spite of Warnings.

ROME, Dec. 23.—On the occasion of the ceremony of the opening of the Holy Door of St. Peter's to-morrow, the Pope has decided to give the Papal blessing on the Altar of Confession. The Pontifical officers urged him to renounce the idea, as endangering his health, but the Pontiff replied:

"Let it be danger; I will fall in the breach, and have the satisfaction of fulfilling to the last my duties as a Catholic and Sovereign Pontiff toward God."

KAISER AND BERLIN AT PEACE.

Herr Kirschner Gets His Commission as Chief Burgomaster.

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BERLIN, Dec. 23.—At the ceremony of the unveiling of the monument to Elector George William, in the Sieges-Allee, to-day, the Emperor looked hale and hearty. The ceremony was brief. There were no speeches, but the occasion was rendered memorable by his Majesty, at the close, stepping briskly up to Herr Kihschner, the Chief Burgomaster of Berlin, shaking hands with him cordially, and handing him his long-expected confirmation as Chief Burgomaster, consisting of documents with big seals attached. The Emperor congratulated the Burgomaster, and said he wished him many years of successful administration of Berlin, adding, loud enough to be heard some distance:

"A city for which I feel great affection and entertain the highest hopes, which I know you will help me to realize."

Thus ends happily this matter, which for a long time has kept the Emperor and Berlin on a quasi war footing.

Prison for Bismarck's Former Foe.

BERLIN, Dec. 23.—A sensational trial has just been ended by the sentencing of Herr Joachim Gehlsen, editor of a Charlottenburg paper, to eighteen months in jail for systematic blackmailing financially insecure banks and similar institutions. Herr Gehlsen, during Prince Bismarck's time, headed the press campaign against Prince Bismarck, instigated by a number of his Court clique enemies.

BURNED HUNTING SANTA CLAUS.

Brooklyn Girl Locked in a Closet with a Lighted Candle.

Ella Hughes, five years old, the daughter of Robert Hughes, who lives in a flat on the second floor of 178 Eagle Street, Brooklyn, took a lighted candle last night and began to search all the dark corners of the flat to see if Santa Claus had left her anything. In some way she locked herself into a closet, the door of which has a spring lock, and in her fright set fire to her clothing with the candle. Her father and four-year-old brother heard her cries and rushed to her assistance.

When the father opened the door he found his little daughter enveloped in flames. The brother in his eagerness to render some assistance, was burned about the hand. The father's hands were burned and the little girl was probably fatally burned before the flames were extinguished.

Her mother refused to allow the hospital surgeon who attended her to take the child to the hospital, and she is in a critical condition at her home.

TWO SURFACE CAR COLLISIONS.

Smash-Ups in the Bowery Result in Injury to Four Persons—One Man Taken to the Hospital.

A car of the Madison Avenue line, bound south at 7 o'clock last night, crashed into a Spring Street horse car as it crossed the Bowery into Delancey Street, and three persons were injured, the windows of the horse car broken, and many persons panic stricken.

Joseph Morris of 48 Ridge Street, driver of the horse car, suffered a dislocated shoulder; James J. Boodman of 102 Bowery, the conductor, was bruised about the body, and Abraham Manheim of 93 Clinton Street, a passenger, was bruised about the knees and body. Morris was sent to Gouveneur Hospital.

The electric car in charge of Motorman Patrick Woods of 167 East Eighty-seventh Street was going at a rapid rate when the horse car got in its track. The motorman could not bring up his car in time to avoid a collision. He hit the horse-car in the side, knocking it off the track and almost overturning it. The horse car was badly wrecked, every window in it being broken, and the passengers were thrown about. Both conductor and driver of the horse car were thrown off their platforms into the street. The passengers were all able to get out of the car by themselves, except Manheim, who was carried out. The car was hauled off the tracks. The electric car was not injured. Woods, its motorman, was arrested.

Another collision took place at Houston Street and Bowery between a north bound electric car of the Second Avenue line and a west-bound horse car of the Houston Street Railway.

The motorman of the electric car and the driver of the horse car were evidently trying to outjockey each other in order to get across the line first. Both were going full tilt, and a serious collision was averted only by the motorman putting on the brake suddenly. As it was, the bumper of the electric car banged into the side of the horse car, which, however, did not stop, but managed to pass the other.

The front wheels of the horse car were thrown off the track, and its side scratched by the electric car's fender. Isadore Heller, the conductor of the horse car, was thrown off the rear platform. He landed on his face, and was considerably bruised. The electric car was not damaged, and as soon as the horse car was fully out of the way, the motorman, Patrick May, bowled on up the Bowery as merrily as before. None of the passengers was hurt.

"Greek Slave" Goes to Boston.

The "Greek Slave" company closed at the Herald Square Theatre last night, and will open in Boston to-morrow night at the Columbia Theatre, for a three weeks' run, under the management, it is said, of Edward Bloom, to whom the show has been trusteed by Mr. Winterfield. It is reported that Mr. Winterfield has lost $30,000 on the show, and that he owes debts, salaries, &c., which would make it unsafe to take the show to Boston without being trusteed to some one who cannot be attached for the old debts.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John Henry Munn.

John Henry Munn, one of the most prominent Democrats in the Eleventh Ward, died of general debility at his home, 100 Avenue D, on Friday, in his eightieth year. He was born on August 11, 1820, in a house at Bayard and Mott Streets. Mr. Munn in 1838 married Amelia Otis, who died in 1884. Four children survive him, Mrs. Benjamin Boyle, Mrs. R. B. Spencer, Miss Carrie Munn, and George Munn.

For more than thirty years Mr. Munn had kept an undertaker's shop at 100 Avenue D. He once belonged to old 44 Engine, Live Oak. He was a lifelong Democrat, and at the last election cast his sixtieth ballot. He was an intimate friend of United States Senator David Brodrick, who was killed in a duel with Judge Terry in California. He was also a friend of John Morrissey, Dan and Neil Bryant, and Isaiah Rynders. When Rynders was made United States Marshal Mr. Munn was appointed one of his deputies. It was during their term of office that Hicks, the notorious pirate, was publicly executed. Mr. Munn was also messenger to the Board of Aldermen, held offices in the Custom House, and was Inspector of vessels.

It was only a few days previous to his death that he received words of his election as a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee from the Sixteenth Assembly District. He was a prominent Freem

STILL CHASE AGUINALDO

Cols. Hare and Howze Are One Day Behind the Fugitive.

HARE DEFEATS THE FILIPINOS

Insurgent Loss Is 150 in Two Encounters—Hardships of Flight Prove Fatal to Mrs. Aguinaldo.

MANILA, Dec. 23.—A correspondent at Vigan sends, under date of Dec. 15, the announcement that Col. Wilder has telegraphed to Vigan, from Bayonbong, that Aguinaldo, with a number of Igorrote litter bearers, has crossed the mountains, near Bayonbong, going southward, and that his wife died in a village in that vicinity. She had been unwell since the birth of their son, and the hardships of their flight proved fatal.

A report has reached Gen. Young that Cols. Hare and Howze have released twenty-three American prisoners, including Lieut. Gillmore, at Banna, in the Province of North Ilocos. Another report says Gen. Tino has been captured near Lavag.

Col. Hare reports having had two encounters with Gen. Tino, in which 150 Filipinos were killed or wounded and about 250 rifles were captured, without casualties on the American side.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—A cablegram from Gen. Otis was received at the War Department to-day giving the first news for some time of the detachments under Cols. Hare and Howze, who are pursuing Aguinaldo. Gen. Otis's advices indicate that they are close up on the insurgent leader, and state that four of the American prisoners have been retaken, though Lieut. Gillmore is still in the hands of the enemy. Gen. Otis's dispatch follows:

"Manila, Dec. 23, 1899.

"Gen Young reports under date of the 21st inst. from Vigan, that Cols. Hare and Howze were heard from Dec. 17, still in pursuit, through the mountains, of the insurgent column having our prisoners, of whom four were captured, Lieut. Gillmore remaining prisoner. The insurgents are one day in advance, and the pursuit is continued. These pursuing troops have encountered great hardships, but will probably strike Aparri. Two hundred and one Spanish prisoners from Aparri received this morning, 200 more in that section, mostly friars, awaiting transportation to Manila.

"Entire Sixteenth Infantry leaves for Aparri to-morrow for stations from that point as far south as Bayonbong. Batchelor's battalion—Twenty-fourth—is now on the Lower Rio Grande, in good condition to return to San José country.

"Forty-fourth Infantry being sent to Hughes at Iloilo, who reports Panay, Negros, and adjacent islands quiet. Arriving troops and supplies being unloaded through service Manila and Dagupan Railway; two trains daily. All ports Northern Luzon open Jan. 1."

TO REIMBURSE THE STATES.

Some Paid Expenses of Rejected Volunteers for the Spanish War.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Gov. Steunenberg and Representative Wilson of Idaho and Representative Hull of Iowa, Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, had a conference with the President to-day as to the reimbursement of States which had paid the expenses of rejected volunteers for the Spanish war.

Many volunteers journeyed to the rendezvous in their States and home again, after being rejected for various reasons by the medical examining boards. Their transportation and subsistence were paid by the States, and it is for these amounts Gov. Steunenberg holds the United States ought to reimburse the States.

It is likely that a bill covering the question will be introduced in Congress.

NATIVE CHIEF DEFIES GEN. BATES.

Refuses to Allow Americans to Land at Puerto Princesa.

MANILA, Dec. 23.—Gen. Bates has returned from the flag-raisings at Cottabatto, Pollok, Parang-Parang, Davao, and Mati. The Sultan and the leading Datohs welcomed the Americans.

The chief of Puerto Princesa refused to permit Gen. Bates to land, announcing his allegiance to Aguinaldo, and the Yorktown, lacking a landing force, withdrew.

The Thomas Arrives at Manila.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Gen. Otis has informed the War Department that the transport Thomas arrived at Manila last evening and had no casualties on the trip. The Thomas left New York Nov. 4 and carried the Forty-seventh Volunteer Infantry.

Charleston Court of Inquiry Reports.

MANILA, Dec. 23.—The report of the Charleston Court of Inquiry, just rendered, is favorable to the officers of the stranded warship. It shows that due vigilance was exercised in the embarkation of the crew into the boats, which were well handled.

Another Transport Released.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The Rio de Janeiro, of the Pacific transport fleet, was to-day released from further service with the Government.

GEN. BROOKE LEAVES CUBA.

Departs for Florida—Consuls Call on the New Governor General.

HAVANA, Dec. 23.—Gen. Brooke left at noon for Florida, receiving a Major General's salute as the steamer left the harbor. A squadron of the Seventh Cavalry and two batteries of artillery escorted the retiring Governor General to the wharf. All the ceremonies were purely military.

The entire Consular body made an official call upon Gov. Gen. Wood this morning.

HAVANA APPRAISERS HELD.

Collector Bliss Believes He Has Sufficient Evidence.

HAVANA, Dec. 23.—Three of the Custom House Appraisers arrested on charges of fraud, have been conditionally set at liberty by order of Collector Bliss. All the others charged with receiving bribes and other fraudulent practices are held at the disposition of the Court.

Collector Bliss believes he has sufficient evidence to warrant the steps he is taking, and expresses the opinion that within the next few days all the guilty persons will be lodged in jail.

MAINE DEAD NOT IDENTIFIED.

Only About Two Dozen Known—Funeral Will Take Place Thursday.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—It is said at the Navy Department that only about two dozen of the bodies of the victims of the Maine explosion were identified beyond question when they were buried in the Colon Cemetery at Havana. In response to its offer to transport to the homes of the victims' relatives the remains of such as might be claimed, the department has, so far, received about ten applications.

With good weather, the Texas, bringing the remains, should arrive at Hampton Roads some time to-morrow night or during Christmas Day, and it is believed that the caskets containing the remains can be delivered at Arlington Cemetery next Tuesday. There they will be placed in open hospital tents, under a guard of marines from the Washington Barracks, until Thursday at 11 o'clock, when the funeral ceremonies will take place in the presence of President McKinley, the members of the Cabinet, and a number of other distinguished persons, accompanied by the Marine Band and two companies of bluejackets and a battalion of marines under Gen. Heywood.

Corp. Roberts Dies in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Gen. Wood informed the War Department to-day of the death of Corp. Harvey Roberts, Company F, Eighth Cavalry, on Dec. 21, at Columbia Barracks, Quemados, of dysentery.

Democratic Club Entertainments.

The House Committee of the Democratic Club has arranged for a series of entertainments to be given throughout the Winter season, the first being a reception for women, which will take place next Thursday afternoon. This will be followed, on Saturday evening, Dec. 30, by a vaudeville entertainment for members of the club and their friends.

LAWTON FUND GROWS RAPIDLY.

New Yorkers Telegraph Their Subscriptions to Washington — Total Amount Reported Over $10,000.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The Lawton home fund is growing with most gratifying rapidity. The indications are now such as to encourage the committee which has undertaken to collect the fund in the hope that if the contributions continue at the present rate they will be able to carry out the idea of making the fund a Christmas present to Gen. Lawton's family. The total reported this morning was $7,449.55.

Secretary Root and Adjt. Gen. Corbin received a flood of telegrams this afternoon subscribing to the fund. Among the number were the following:

P. S. Witherbee, New York, $50; George Westinghouse, Pittsburg, $500; A. W. Soper, New York, $100; W. E. Connor, New York, $100; Charles R. Flint, New York, $200; W. Van Norden, New York, $100; W. Seward Webb, New York, $250; through Gen. Shafter, San Francisco, $250; H. H. Cook, New York, $100; George S. Bowdoin, $100; C. A. Peabody, Jr., $100; H. C. Swords, $50; Alfred Van Santvoord, New York, $100; Potter Palmer, New York, $100; James Speyer, New York, $100; Charles Lanier, New York, $100; Tiffany & Co., New York, $100; William C. Whitney, New York, $250; B. R. Winthrop, New York, $100; Egerton Winthrop, New York, $100; L. P. Morton, New York, $100. Total to-day, $2,950.

THE NEW YORK CONTRIBUTIONS.

The fund which the Bankers' Trust Company, at 10 Wall Street, is collecting for the benefit of Mrs. Henry W. Lawton, the widow of Major Gen. Lawton, is increasing rapidly, and during the three days that have elapsed since the subscriptions commenced $1,900 has been received.

The subscriptions received yesterday were as follows: Post & Flagg, $100; Price & McCormick, $50; C. Minzesheimer & Co., $50; F. W. Savin & Co., $50; T. L. Manson, Jr., & Co., $50; J. T. Lockman, $25; James Whitely, $25; A. De Cordova, $25; Uhlmann Brothers, $25; W. A. Smith, $25; C. H. Huestis, $25; Rudolph Keppler, $25; J. A. McMicken, $20; B. C. Williams, $5, and G. A. Brown, $5.

Chicago Raises $1,252 the First Day.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—The Lawton fund today reached $1,252, and as this is the first day, Treasurer Revell feels that Chicago is going to contribute a handsome sum. He wired Gen. Corbin of his success. The Chicago Opera Company will give a concert Jan. 8, the proceeds to go to the fund. The press is lending its aid and business men generally favor raising a substantial sum. Both Secretary Root and Gen. Corbin have wired here asking that Chicago exert itself to swell the fund.

Toledo Pledges $1,500 to the Fund.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 23.—Gen. John S. Kountz, former Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, started a movement in Toledo to-day to aid a fund which Gen. Alger is raising for the relief of the family of Gen. Lawton. At a public meeting to-night $1,500 was pledged and a committee was named to prosecute the work here in the city of Gen. Lawton's nativity and at his early home, Maumee.

Gen. Shafter Invites Contributions.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 23.—Major Gen. Shafter to-day telegraphed a circular to the Presidents of the Chambers of Commerce in the principal cities of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas, inviting contributions to the fund for Gen. Lawton's family. He has already received $600, of which $250 was sent by John Jacob Astor of New York, who was with Gen. Lawton in Cuba.

WORCESTER SPEAKS OF LAWTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Prof. Dean C. Worcester, a member of the Philippine Commission, who was very near to Gen. Lawton, made the following statement to-day of the last conversation he had with the General before his return to this country:

"Nothing that could possibly be done would please Gen. Lawton more than the prompt response that is being made to the appeal for funds to put his wife and children beyond the reach of need.

"His bravery was something more than mere fearlessness. The night before I left Manila I was with him until 12 o'clock, and just before bidding them good-bye I begged him, as his friends had begged of him hundreds of times before, to be more careful about exposing himself to the fire of the enemy. At that time he had been seriously exposed on twenty-eight different occasions since his arrival in the Philippines, and I told him he ought not to do it. He replied that he knew perfectly the risk he was running, but that it was simply a matter of business with him—that with the force at his disposal and the work that he was called upon to do he felt it necessary that he should personally direct every movement. The loss of a little time or an error of judgment on the part of a subordinate might result in defeat, and we could not afford to be defeated.

"Furthermore he knew that so long as he was with them his men would never fail to respond to any request or call that might be made upon them, and his personal bravery was an inspiration to every soldier in his command.

"He told me that he had not an anxious thought for himself; that he had been a soldier all his life and would gladly die a soldier's death, but he thought of what might be in strore for his wife and children if he should be taken, and this weighed heavily upon him.

"No man ever deserved better of his country, and Gen. Lawton's countrymen will see to it that his wife and children are put beyond the fear of want."

MONUMENT TO GOOD INDIANS.

Special to The New York Times.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 23.—A new Indian monument has recently been erected in the cemetery at Stockbridge, Mass., where many Indians connected with the old Congregational Church and with town affairs, are buried. This is the inscription upon it: "In memory of good Capt. Konkapot, Peter Pau-Quau-nau-peet, and many of the Housatonic Indians, 1734-1900." Konkapot was one of the three distinguished sachems of the Stockbridge Indians who signed the treaty made under the superintendence of Sir William Johnson, his Majesty's Superintendent of Indian affairs in America at Fort Stanwix, now Rome, N. Y., on Sept. 30, 1768. By this compact all title to lands lying east of the Hudson River, Wood Creek, and Lake Champlain as far north at Otter Creek, excepting some land already sold to the Mohawks, was released to the Stockbridge Indians. The aboriginal surnames of those who signed the contract were beside Konkapot, Naunaumphtanuc and Unhaunaunwaunut.

Konkapot was the leading Indian of the Stockbridge tribe. His cabin stood on a knoll, on the east side of the road, a few rods from the brook which still bears his name. He received his commission as Captain from Gov. Belcher, and it was his desire to be instructed in Christianity which led to the establishment of the famous Indian mission. His wife and daughter were members of the church organized by John Sergeant, the missionary to the Indians, to whose work the mission chimes given to Stockbridge by David Dudley Field are memorial, Mr. Field's grandchildren being lineal descendants of Sergeant. Fifty-two Indians united with the Congregational Church between the years 1734 and 1789, the last to join being Capt. Yokun. When the first sacramental supper was celebrated in Stockbridge June 4, 1735, the Indians and Americans partook of the communion together, it being, so far as known, the first occasion when such an event occurred.

Peter Pauquaunaupeet, the other Indian whose name appears on the new monument, was a famous character, and familiarly known as "Sir Peter." He was a deacon in the Congregational Church with Timothy Woodbridge from 1738 to 1770, during the pastorates of the Rev. John Sergeant, the Rev. Jonathan Edwards, and the Rev. Stephen West. "Sir Peter" was a man of great intellectual ability and a graduate of Hanover College, New Hampshire. He, together with Konkapot, Quanaukaunt, and Autaumut governed the tribe of Stockbridge Indians for many years.

The Stockbridge people are much interested even now in the history and traditions connected with the tribe of Stockbridge Indians. It would seem that from the time John Sergeant came among them, in 1734, they progressed more rapidly toward civilization than any other tribe in the country. They were industrious farmers, frugal and temperate, and examples to their white brethren in piety. The members of the Field family were deeply interested in them.

LIFE IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Scandals and Shootings Add to the General Gayety.

SENATOR TILLMAN IN A ROW

Falls Out with a Hotelkeeper and Two Country Editors, and Now Bitter Things Are Being Said.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENVILLE, S. C., Dec. 23.—The people of South Carolina have been divided of late in their interest into three factions, and the newspapers have been assigning space in equal proportions to the dispensary row, the trouble Senator Tillman had with two editors and a North Carolina hotelkeeper, and the battle in this city between the Howard clan and the dispensary authorities.

The dispensary complication began with the the removal by the State Board of Control of Commissioner Douthit, since exonerated. The charge against him was that he had filled XXX bottles with X liquor. Under the dispensary law, which limits the sale of liquor to the State, all alcoholic beverages are supposed to be chemically pure, but corn whisky, the popular beverage, is divided into three grades—X at 20 cents a pint, XX at 25 cents, and XXX at 30 cents. Mr. Douthitt was accused of having hit upon the simple scheme of buying only X liquor—at a dollar a gallon wholesale—and sending it out in three brands of bottles. Bought for a dollar, so it was alleged, it was retailed to the confiding South Carolina investors at $1.60, $2, and $2.40. Consequently, the man who developed affluence and finer tastes as he rose in his demands from the lowest to the highest quality found himself absorbing the same liquor, with no difference except in the price.

These remarkable charges developed murmurings which brought about the deposition of Mr. Douthit and his friend and associate, D. A. G. Outzs, shipping clerk at the Central Dispensary at Columbia. These depositions produced acrimony. Mr. Outzs made in the newspapers a series of bitter personal attacks on the three members of the Board of Control who had brought about his downfall. Replies followed, and exchanges of epithets and side issues, the most interesting of which was a dispute as to whether Mr. Miles of the board had actually "rubbed his fist" under Mr. Outzs's nose, and called him a liar, or had only drawn a pistol on him and defied him to immediate mortal combat. Attention was quickly diverted from this question by the next development, which resulted from Ben Sellers of Sellers's Station, S. C., printing in the newspapers that J. Dudley Haselden, one of the triumphant triumvirate and Chairman of the State Board of Control, conducted at his own residence, near Sellers's, a private barroom stocked with samples bestowed by "drummers" for whisky dealers. Chairman Haselden lives near Sellers's, and a few days after the publication of the aspersion on his Christian character drove into that town with two friends.

Mr. Sellers with a few relatives was waiting to receive him. The net result was that Chairman Haselden returned home with a Winchester rifle bullet in one leg, while one of his friends, the neighborhood physician, was decorated about the back and chest with buckshot. On the other hand, Ben Sellers was hit in the stomach by a pistol bullet, and his father had an arm broken by another revolver missle. Uncommon interest was given this affair by the discovery duly announced in the newspapers that Mr. Haselden had prepared himself by having himself fitted with a breastplate of steel a quarter of an inch thick. This modified the grief and self-reproach and mortification of the Sellers family, members of which had wandered wanly about their native town, sadly convinced that they had overrated their own shooting abilities, and stamped Mr. Haselden as an unworthy person. The press of the State is unanimous in demanding that he resign and leave as soon as his leg will permit him to travel.

On the heels of this Senator B. R. Tillman was invited to the Park and Forestry Convention at Asheville, N. C., the manager of a local hoted adding a special invitation to the Senator to attend and be his guest. Senator Tillman misunderstood and, in his reply, said he would be glad to visit the hotel man at a later and more convenient time, taking the invitation to be a general one. The editors of The Spartansburg (S. C.) Herald and the Columbia (S. C.) State, who attended the convention, proceeded to make merry over the Senator's error. In response he has written the hotel manager a personal letter abusing him bitterly and denouncing the two editors as "low-down whelps" and otherwise. The hotel man in North Carolina and the two editors in South Carolina have exercised their ingenuity in personal letters in reply, which will probably reach the Senator at Washington to-day and make a pleasant mail for him. The facts of this controversy have also been made public and were in their turn engaging public attention until yesterday, when two dispensary constables found "Little George" Howard in the woods near here with some kegs of moonshine whisky.

The Howards are scattered in the mountains of this county, where they have been for 150 years. They are descended from people who came from Virginia, and have the same general characteristics—clear blue eyes and clear fair skins, sturdy frames, and absolute absence of the sensation of fear. They are somewhat deficient in the acquired arts of reading and writing, but are strong in the inherited instincts of personal fights. Therefore when Constable Cornwell of the Dispensary Constabulary, having found "Little George" in a bit of woodland in suspicious proximity to fifteen gallons of obvously moonshine whisky, and proceeded to "gather" him by the coat collar the interview was brief.

"You turn me loose," said "Little George."

"You come with me," said Constable Cornwell.

Thereupon "Little George" produced from his pocket a five-barreled self-cocking revolver and fired it into the constable's body. He had met a man as desperate and resolute as himself.

"Of course, I killed him," said Cornwell afterward. "I knew I was a dead man, and I went in to kill him."

The two struggled hand to hand, pouring bullets into each other. Howard turned away a moment to lodge two of his shots in State Constable Cooley, who was shooting at him ten steps away, and annoying him. When all their weapons were emptied they separated. Cornwell twisted the useless revolver from the hand of his antagonist, a smaller man, who staggered away with the threat that he had another pistol near by. Howard was shot five times, Cornwell three times, and Cooley twice. Howard and Cornwell, each with a death wound, walked through the woods almost side by side, found a path, and started toward town sprinkling the brown leaves and sand with their blood as they walked.

Cornwell fell after he had walked fifty yards; Howard reached the side of the road a hundred yards further and tumbled over, wrapping himself in his overcoat. When somebody drove by a little while after and asked him what the trouble was, he drawled out:

"Jest had a little shootin' scrape; that's all."

Having on hand these three interesting events—the dispensary and breastplate affair, the controversy between Senator Tillman, the hotel man, and the editors, and the "Little George" Howard and State Constable dispute, the people of the State feel that they have home interests, excitements and occupations regardless of the outside world, and are awaiting further developments.

OLD BEGGAR'S NOVEL APPEAL.

Wanted $10 with Which to Set Himself Up in the Cough Drop Business.

"For the Lord's sake, give me one cent. The money on this board is all the money I have in this world. My plan is to stand on the sidewalk this way until I get $10, and then I will sell cough drops and make $10 clear profit.

"W. STOBAG, age seventy-three."

These three sentences, charcoaled on as many pieces of paper, were weighted down by fragments of brick on the sidewalk in front of Trinity Church the other day. Beside them was a long tin tray on which, arranged in rows, according to the denomination, was a collection of coins ranging from a cent to a quarter. Over the whole outfit wavered a gray-bearded man, with a threadbare coat and frayed shirt.

"Now, gentlemen," he cried, "who'll give a cent? There's now $3.50 on the tray. Three gents gave me quarters, fifteen gave dimes, and twelve, nickels. When I get $10, I'm going to set up in the cough drop business, at which I can easily clear $12 a week. Now, who's the next to help along an old man, seventy-three years old?" This refrain he chanted over and over, varied only to agree with the gradually increasing outlay of specie.

A crowd of curious persons continually surrounded the old man, and hid him and his placards from the view of the passers-by, who, attracted by the group, would, in turn, elbow themselves close enough to see what was going on. Then, smiling over the naïveté of a written declaration that the "world owes me a living," many of them tossed a coin to the old man.

The next day Mr. Stobag's place was vacant.

AGED TEACHERS ANXIOUS.

Twenty-nine About to Retire Await Adjustment of School Muddle.

Twenty-nine school teachers who, after long years of service have been recommended for retirement by City Superintendent Maxwell on account of physical disability, are anxiously awaiting the outcome of the controversy between Controller Coler and Corporation Counsel Whalen on the one hand and the School Board for Manhattan and the Bronx on the other, as to the legality of the board's schedule equalizing salaries, adopted May 17 last. If the contention of the board be correct that its schedule was legal, the twenty-nine teachers, retiring on half pay, will receive a snug competence for the remainder of their days. If, however, the courts should sustain the opinions of the Controller and the Corporation Counsel the money received by the teachers will be far less than under the other plan.

The recommendation of the City Superintendent retiring these twenty-nine teachers has been approved by the Board of Education's Committee on School System, but, owing to the uncertainty as to the salary question, the board itself, out of consideration for these faithful public servants, has deferred acting on the matter until its next meeting, in the hope that, in the meanwhile, the disputed question will be settled in a manner satisfactory to the teachers.

The oldest of these teachers are Sarah F. Miller of 162 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, who is employed in the girls' department of Public School 44, in North Moore Street, and Caroline Hopkins of 531 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, employed in the mixed grammar department of Public School 21, in Marion Street. Both have been public school teachers for a half century, their appointments dating back to 1849.

The others, in the order of appointment, are as follows: Mrs. Mary H. Brandon of 1,812 Lexington Avenue, employed in Public School 100, Second Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, appointed in February, 1853; Dorothea Dixon of 202 West Ninety-eighth Street, employed in the primary department of Public School 33, West Twenty-eighth Street, appointed Oct. 9, 1855; Charlotte Pollock of 200 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, employed in the same department of the same school, appointed in March, 1856; Irene M. Gahagan of 202 West Ninenty-eighth Street, and Josephine Walker of 326 West Thirty-third Street, both employed in the same department of the same school, and appointed, respectively, in May and October, 1858; E. Isabelle Youngs of Stamford, Conn., employed in Public School 50, in East Twentieth Street, appointed in January, 1861; Ismena Z. Brown of 681 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, employed in the girls' department of Public School 20, Rivington and Forsyth Streets, appointed in September, 1861; Adelaide M. Tuers of 70 South Ninth Street, Brooklyn, employed in Public School 31, Monroe Street, and M. Louise Waring of 36 East Twenty-first Street, Principal of Public School 104, East Sixteenth Street, both appointed in October, 1861; Bridget F. McCullow of 371 Third Street, Brooklyn, employed in Public School 12, Madison Street, appointed in April, 1863; Sarah Armstrong of 152 East Thirty-third Street, employed in the primary department of Public School 49, East Thirty-seventh Street, and Clarine I. Hoyt of 364 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, employed in the primary department of Public School 53, East Seventy-ninth Street, both appointed in May, 1863; Josephine Chinn of 234 South Ninth Street, Brooklyn, employed in Public School 110, Cannon Street, appointed Nov. 19, 1863; Sarah J. Tooker of 302 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, employed in primary department of Public School 7, Chrystie Street, appointed February, 1864; Louisa Vandervoort of 348 West Nineteenth Street, employed in primary department of Public School 56, West Eighteenth Street, appointed March, 1864; Eugenia Mayereau of 121 West Thirteenth Street, employed in the girls' department of Public School 3, Hudson Street, appointed June, 1864; Mary L. Parsells of 324 West Thirtieth Street, employed in primary department of Public School 28, West Fortieth Street, appointed July, 1864. The following teachers were appointed in 1865; Rebecca M. Nichols of 553 Berry Street, employed in the girls' department of Public School 36, East Ninth Street; Sarah Durell of Lawrence Park, Bronxville, employed in the grammar department of Public School 85, East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street; Jennie G. Cunningham of 4 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, employed in Public School 126, East Twelfth Street, and Anna M. Cullen of 631 Lexington Avenue, employed in the girls' department of Public School 20, Broome Street. Lucy Gamble of 476 Waverley Avenue, Brooklyn, employed in the girls' department of Public School 13, East Houston Street, appointed Oct. 1, 1866; Elizabeth Commerford of 552 West Forty-sixth Street, employed in the primary department of Public School 17, West Forty-seventh Street, and Margaret Hosford of 238 West Forty-eighth Street, employed in the primary department of Public School 51, West Forty-fourth Street, both appointed in 1867. The following were appointed in 1868: Sarah E. Baker of 270 South Fifth Street, Brooklyn, employed in primary department of Public School 15, Fifth Street, and Margaret E. Dodd of 184 Lee Avenue, Brooklyn, employed in the girls' department of Public School 36, East Ninth Street, and, lastly, Margaret Reilly of 243 North Sixth Street, Brooklyn, employed in Public School 137, Grand and Ludlow Streets, appointed May 31, 1869.

PRISON-MADE GOODS INFERIOR.

Board of Education Committee Opposed to Their Use in Schools.

The prisons of the State supply the schools of this city with various articles, and the Board of Education has for some time been dissatisfied with the quality of these convict-made goods. Its Committee on Supplies was asked recently to submit a statement showing the condition in which the various articles furnished by the State Commission of Prisons is received, and giving a comparison between these articles and those which can be obtained in the open market as regards price and the general character of workmanship.

The committee's report has just been made public. It states that the floor brooms, dust brushes, "Pope's head" brushes, and long-handle window brushes, or what are known as hair goods, all convict-made, are very inferior in quality to what can be obtained in the open market. The paper basket and book baskets are also of inferior quality. Ash cans and dust pans furnished by the prisons are of good quality, but the coal hods are poor.

During the past two years, the committee further reports, the working of the Board of Education's supply department has been considerably hampered because of the poor facilities given by the State prison authorities. In many instances three deliveries have been made necessary where one would have sufficed. The quality of the convict-made goods is not in any way equal to that of goods which can be furnished by local contractors even at a lower price.

Under ordinary circumstances, a very large quantity of all kinds of brushes and other articles is used, but because of the poor material and workmanship furnished by the State Prison authorities, it is necessary to use nearly double the quantity. Thus during 1897 the amount spent for supplies similar to those furnished by the State Prison Commission for Manhattan and the Bronx was $6,908.59, while during 1898 the amount was $12,495.22, showing conclusively, the committee says, that the purchasing of material from the State Prison people is detrimental to the best interests of the department.

Exhibition of Washington Portraits.

The centennial of the death of Gen. Washington is being commemorated by an exhibition of engraved portraits of him at the Grolier Club, 29 East Thirty-second Street. The prints, many of which are rare, number about 300. The catalogue of the exhibition states that the aim of the committee has been to place on view a number of the rarer prints with a selection of others sufficient to give the spectator a broad conception of the manner in which the illustrious subject has been treated by successive generations of engravers." Ordinarily only members of the Grolier Club are admitted to its exhibitions, but in this instance anybody will be admitted by presentation of his personal card. The exhibition will be open daily, except Sunday, from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.

ODDITIES OF WASHINGTON

Peculiarities of the Capital City Shown in Advertising.

PAY OFFERED FOR POSITIONS

Rooms for Rent "Especially Suited to Congressmen"—Few Personals, but Many Things Lost and Found.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Nothing gives the stranger in Washington a better idea of the essential difference between the capital and all other cities of the United States than a study of the "want" advertisements in the daily papers. Surely, one would think the "wants" of people in any large city are pretty much the same as in any other, but a blindfolded man, hearing some Washington "ads." read in any city of the Union would be able to tell instantly in what city they were published.

The trail of the Government is over all in this city. When you go to a stationery store to buy note paper, you can choose between brands bearing such names as "Congressional" or "Capitol." When you look in at the show window of a bookstore the books most prominently displayed are books on politics and public events, and it takes a second glance to find the novels. So with the "ads." For instance, the "Situations Wanted" column in New York is confined to announcing the availability of bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers, cooks, coachmen, and other prosaic persons. Here is the sort of "ad." that seems to be most common in the "Situation Wanted" column of the Washington papers:

WANTED—I WILL GIVE ANYBODY THE first month's salary to find me a Government position paying $50 per mo. or more. Address A. E. H.

This is repeated over and over again every day, in all sorts of forms. Here is another version:

WANTED—HUNDRED DOLLARS CASH AND twenty-five per cent. for securing me any Government position to enable me to finish my course. Address MEDICAL STUDENT.

There does not seem to be any fixed rate of remuneration for people engaged in this peculiar business, as witness the wide difference in the following offers:

WANTED—$100 FOR POSITION OF ANY KIND (not requiring an examination) in the Government; references exchanged. Address STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

WANTED—I WILL GIVE $50 CASH TO ANY one securing me a Gov't position paying $60 or more per month. P. C. Q.

WANTED—FIFTY DOLLARS WILL BE PAID any one securing me Government position—census preferred—paying forty dollars per month. Address Miss A. B.

Here is one person who is willing to pay $100 for a position "of any kind"; another will give $50 for a $60 position, and a third will give the same amount for one paying only $40. All these were taken from a single issue of one paper, and there were many others.

When there is an application for a position as stenographer or clerk, the advertisement is worded differently from what it would be in New York or any other city, and bears the capital water-mark as plain as day:

WANTED—CONGRESSMAN OR SENATOR CAN secure services, as clerk or secretary, of bright, educated, intelligent young lady; experienced typewriter and correspondent.

It may seem that this "educated, intelligent young lady" is particular in her tastes, since she announces that she will play the typewriter keys for nobody of less importance than a "Congressman or Senator"; but this would be doing her an injustice, for she is using the customary formula in advertising for such a position. When a stenographer is so careless about the sort of employer he gets that he is willing to work for people who have never been elevated to the Congressional dignity, he specifies it in his advertisement, thus:

WANTED—EXPERT STENOGRAPHER DESires Congressional or other work after 4 P. M.; speedy and accurate; terms very reasonable. T. J. LONGLEY.

Of course this sort of advertisement is not peculiar to stenographers. Here is a specimen advertisement of a servant girl who is not particular about the official position of her employer:

WANTED—BY NICE-LOOKING COLORED girl, place to wait on Congressman or any other gentleman. Address M. M. M.

The "Help Wanted" column is similar. When a clerk is asked for he must understand the pension business, or the patent business, or some busines which he would not be expected to know outside of Washington. The influence of the capital is extended even over the book agent business, as is shown in the following:

WANTED—GENTLEMEN AND LADIES TO sell "Autobiographies and Portraits of the President, Cabinet, Supreme Court, and Congress." Contains a biography and full-page portrait of every member of the Senate and House of Representatives. Sells to them on sight. THE NEALE CO.

This advertiser is willing to make known his confidence in the vanity and human frailty of Senators and Representatives. Another advertiser wants "Confederate veterans" as book agents, and assures them that they can make $100 per month.

When the real estate man wishes to make known the attractions of his suburban lots, he dangles the United States Government before the eyes of possible purchasers:

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS will urge the construction of the Memorial bridge. Lots across the river are selling briskly. Drop postal for new 16-page pictorial "booklet," illustrating Fort Meyer Heights and "How to be your own landlord on $10 a month." Carriages will call at your door to show the property, free of charge.

FULTON R. GORDON.

This kind of advertisement goes under the head of "Business Chances."

The "For Rent" column is equally redolent of the Government. This is the way the "Rooms" section of this column appeals to the reader:

FOR RENT—2 COMMUNICATING ROOMS ON 1st floor; pleasant location; well heated; suitable for M. C. or Senator. 809 K. St., n. w., opp. Mt. Vernon Square.

The tastes of Congressmen are consulted in these "ads," and this experienced advertiser has evidently studied them to some purpose, for he knows that they object to children and the smell of cooking:

FOR RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suite of large double parlors and bed room; half a square from Library building and street cars; no children or odor of cooking in house; ideal quarters for Member of Congress; inspection invited; desirable table board near.

The "Personal" column in Washington is made up of advertisements such as the following:

A CLERK, (CLASS E,) P. O. DEPT., WISHES transfer with clerk in same or some other dept. Address J. I.

All this is easy to understand, but a more perplexing question is why people should lose so many things in Washington. In New York the "Lost and Found" column has a modest place among advertisements, but in Washington it is plethoric and obtrusive. Washington people are evidently careless. A still more curious thing is that there are fashions in losses. This has been a great week for lost collarettes. In a single issue of one newspaper there were advertisements for two lost collarettes.

Washington people are also careless about their dogs. They seem to be always losing dogs. The "Lost and Found" columns are largely made up of requests for the return of these animals. Not infrequently an advertiser loses two or three dogs at once. One man has announced three times this week that he has found a black and white calf and a white cow, and that the owner can have them if he will take them away.

Frequently the age of the careless person is mentioned or hinted at, if the person son is mentioned or hinted art, if the person is young. "A small boy" has just announced that he has lost a twenty-four dollar gold piece. This, of course, is an appeal to the sympathies of the finder, who might be tempted to keep it if he did not know that he would get the child in trouble by doing so. In the same issue it is made known that "a schoolgirl" has lost a jewel in the Congressional Library. It is also mentioned that she is the daughter of a naval officer.

Jewish Historical Society.

The eighth annual meeting of the American Jewish Historical Society begins Tuesday morning, Dec. 26, at 10:30, in the Hebrew Charities Building, Second Avenue and Twenty-first Street. There will be also an afternoon session at 3 o'clock. In the evening Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Straus entertain the society members at their home, One Hundred and Fifth Street and Boulevard West. Both sessions of the society are public. Among the papers to be read are: "Further Documents Relating to the Inquisition in Mexico," Dr. Cyrus Adler, Smithsonian Institution, Washington; "The Early Settlement of the Jews in the Island of Barbados," Prof. Richard Gotthell, Columbia University, and "Jewish Topography of New York," Miss Annette Kohn, New York.

All Cars Transfer to

Bloomingdales

3RD AVE 59 & 60TH STS

A Closed Store To-Morrow, of Course.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS. beg to thank the Public for their generous patronage granted to "Greater New York's Greatest Store" throughout the entire holiday season, and to express sincere and hearty wishes for a universally MERRY XMAS.

Noteworthy After Christmas Clearance and Riddance Sales,

For 5 Days—Dec. 26-30—

consisting in part of LADIES' FINE SUITS, SEPARATE SKIRTS and FUR GARMENTS, MILLINERY, JEWELRY, BOOKS, HANDKERCHIEFS, OPTICAL GOODS, FURNITURE, &c., &c.

Prices have been greatly lowered to induce quick riddance before the annual inventory, which will be made at the close of this sale. In fact, very unusual inducements will be offered in all of the 65 complete stores that constitute "Bloomingdales'."

Sales Commence 8 a. m. Tuesday, Dec. 26,

and continue Wednesday, the 27th, Thursday, the 28th, Friday, the 29th, and Saturday, the 30th, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. daily.

VOTING BY MACHINERY

Rochester Man Would Introduce the Contrivance Here.

CONFERS WITH POLICE BOARD

Several Machines to be Placed in Various Parts of the City for Inspection.

Arthur S. Hamilton of Rochester has come to this city in order to teach New Yorkers to vote by machinery according to the system employed for the last two years in his city, and at the last election in Buffalo, Utica, Ithaca, Albion, Canisteo, and Winfield as well. So successful were the machines that the accurate result of the election in those towns was known to the world at large almost as soon as the metropolitan ballot boxes had been opened. Mr. Hamilton's mission is not entirely unselfish, for he hopes to secure an order for machines which will not fall very far short of $1,000,000, and which will come if the city authorities decide to follow the example of the interior towns.

One machine he has already placed on exhibition at 170 Fifth Avenue, and within a week ten more will be distributed around various public and political centres in the Greater New York. The City Club will have one on Tuesday, and about the same time another will be placed in the Republican County Committee headquarters, in Twenty-third Street. In order to prove the simplicity and infrangibility of the machines, it is Mr. Hamilton's intention to send with them no operator, mechanic, or Inspector such as a voter would meet on election day, for he says anybody is able to register his vote with them with absolute secrecy and accuracy after a few minutes' study of the machine itself and a little printed card of instructions affixed to it.

Police Commissioner Abell, who is Chairman of the Committee on Elections, had a long talk with Mr. Hamilton about the machines yesterday, and he and President York both expressed considerable interest in the subject. Mr. York said, however, that he had never seen a voting machine except one that was shown in Brooklyn several years ago, but he remembered that the returns from Rochester came in very r

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
Charles Frohman.....Manager
To-morrow (Monday) Evening at 8:20
CHARLES FROHMAN'S
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY
(Eleventh Season.)
Presenting an entirely new play—A whimsical comedy entitled
MY LADY'S LORD.
By H. V. Esmond.
XTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
Miss Maude Adams
will appear at the
Criterion Theatre, Tuesday, Jan. 9.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S
CRITERION THEATRE, Cor. Broadway and 44th St.
Evenings, 8:30. Matinée Saturday, 2:15.
XTRA MATINEE TO-MORROW.
LAST 2 WEEKS.
Owing to Other Engagements
MISS MARLOWE'S GREATEST SUCCESS.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
JULIA MARLOWE
in Clyde Fitch's Triumph,
BARBARA FRIETCHIE.
Xtra Matinée To-morrow and New Year's.
TUESDAY, JANUARY 9,
Charles Frohman Presents
MAUDE ADAMS.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE, 24th St., nr. B'way.
Hoyt & McKee, Lessees. Charles Frohman, Mgr.
Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2.
3 MATINEES THIS WEEK.
To-morrow, Wednesday & Saturday.
MESSRS. FROHMAN PRESENT
THE GREATEST COMEDY HIT OF THE SEASON.
WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS
By R. C. Carton, author of "Lord and Lady Algy." Cast includes John Mason, Hilda Spong, Philip Cunningham, Grace Elliston, Grant Stewart, Eva Vincent, C. W. Butler, and Robert Hilliard.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way.
Evgs., 8 o'clock. Matinées, 2:15.
Hoyt & McKee Lessees. Charles Frohman, Mgr.
XTRA MATINEE TO-MORROW
8TH CROWDED WEEK.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
William Gillette
in the four-act drama, entitled
SHERLOCK HOLMES.
By Wm. Gillette and A. Conan Doyle.
Xtra Matinée New Year's.
MATINEE TO-MORROW AND SATURDAY.
MISS MAUDE ADAMS,
will appear at
Criterion Theatre Tuesday, Jan. 9.

Grand Opera House. James A. Herne's Great Play SHORE ACRES. Mats. Xmas Wed. & Sat. At 2 P. M.

5th Ave THEATRE, BROADWAY AND 28TH ST.
EDWIN KNOWLES . . . . . Sole Manager
TO-MORROW
FIRST NEW YORK PERFORMANCE OF THE LATEST MUSICAL COMEDY.
XMAS NIGHT.
THREE LITTLE LAMBS
COMPANY OF 70 PEOPLE:
MISS ADELE RITCHIE, MISS NELLIE BRAGGINS, MISS MARIE CAHILL, MISS CLARA PALMER, MISS GERRY AMES,
MR. W. E. PHILP, MR. W. T. CARLETON, MR. RAYMOND HITCHCOCK, MR. EDMUND LAWRENCE, MR. THOS. WHIFFEN,
MISS IDA HAWLEY, MISS SUZANNE SANTJE, MR. HAROLD VIZARD, MR. RICHARD RIDGELY, MR. TOM HADAWAY.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
SPECIAL PRICES AT THE WEDNESDAY MATINEE.
EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way & 38th.
AL HAYMAN & CO.....Proprietors
EVENINGS AT 8:15. MATINEES, 2:15.
BEGINNING
To-morrow, CHRISTMAS NIGHT.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
MR. N. C. GOODWIN
AND
MISS MAXINE ELLIOTT.
First Time in N. Y., Clyde Fitch's New Play,
THE COWBOY AND THE LADY.
EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. and Madison Av.
Charles Frohman.....Manager
Evenings, 8:30. Only Matinée Saturday.
TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EVE.,
PROMPTLY AT 8:30.
For two weeks only.
—MR. RICHARD—
MANSFIELD
Presents
THE FIRST VIOLIN
taken from the Romance written by JESSIE FOTHERGILL.
XTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.
Seats on sale 2 weeks in advance.

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....At 8:20
Matinées Wednesday & Sat. 2.
Special Matinées Xmas & Jan. 1.
2D MONTH.
Permanent Home of Daniel Frohman's Co.
The Maneuvers of Jane.
Comedy 4 acts, by Henry Arthur Jones.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2.
Extra Matinée To-morrow & New Year's Day.
FOURTH MONTH.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
ANNIE RUSSELL in MISS HOBBS
MISS HOBBS
HARLEM OP. HOUSE. Ev., 8. Sat. Mat., 2.
MRS. LESLIE CARTER in "ZAZA"
Jan. 1—VIOLA ALLEN in THE CHRISTIAN.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way.
Evgs. at 8. Wed. & Sat. Mats. at 2.
JACOB LITT.....Proprietor
XMAS MATINEE TO-MORROW.
N. B.—DO NOT BE MISLED BY TICKET SPECULATORS. ALTHOUGH THEATRE FILLED AT EVERY PERFORMANCE, SEATS ARE TO BE HAD UP TO THE RISE OF CURTAIN.
THE CENTURY'S DRAMATIC SENSATION.
KLAW & ERLANGER'S STUPENDOUS PRODUCTION, GEN. LEW WALLACE'S
Ben-Hur
Arranged for the stage by WILLIAM YOUNG.
Music by EDGAR STILLMAN KELLEY.
Under Stage Direction of BEN TEAL.
Out-of-town mail orders, accompanied by remittances, will receive due attention.

Murray HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St., One Block East Grand Central Depot. Mats. at 2. Evgs., 8:15.
SECOND YEAR HENRY V.
SECOND YEAR MATINEE 25c. EVERY DAY DONNELLY
SECOND YEAR STOCK
SECOND YEAR CO.
THIS WEEK.
MEN AND WOMEN
By David Belasco and Henry C. De Mille.
EVENING PRICES 25-35-50 EVENING PRICES.
SUBSCRIBERS' SEATS RESERVED EACH WEEK WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Eve., 8:15.
Matinée Saturday only.
—TELEPHONE NO. 2224 MAD. SQ.—
The Woman who makes you laugh. MAY Special Christmas Matinée To-morrow.
IRWIN
and her company in her new deliciously funny comedy,
SISTER MARY.
The crowning triumph of her many successes.

KEITH'S
14th St., bet. Broadway & 4th Av.
Continuous Performance. 12:30 to 10:45 P. M.
CHRISTMAS DAY, BEGINS 9:30 A. M.
LAST WEEK OF
THE GIRL with the AUBURN HAIR.
ADELAIDE HERRMANN, Second week.
Canfield & Carleton, Hilda Thomas & Co., Chas. T. Aldrich, Cardownie Troupe, Cyrus Dare.
JOSEPH HART & CARRIE DEMAR

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA,
Evgs. at 8:20. Mat. Saturday at 2:15.
No smoking or drinking at matinées.
NEXT WED. EVE., SOUVENIRS.
100TH PERFORMANCE.
EXTRA XMAS MATINEE.
LAST WEEK
ROGERS BROTHERS
IN
WALL STREET.
J. J. McNally's Vaudeville Farce.
Staged by Ben Teal. Music by Maurice Levi.
MONDAY EVE., JAN. 1st,
KLAW & ERLANGER and B. D. STEVENS present JEROME SYKES and EDNA WALLACE HOPPER in
CHRIS and the WONDERFUL LAMP
Sousa's music. Book by Glen MacDonough.
Seat sale begins Tuesday, Dec. 26th.
Matinée Prices, $1.00, 75c., and 50c.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAYS.

AMERICAN, 42nd St. AND Castle Sq. Opera Co. 8th AVE.
NOTE—BOX OFFICE OPEN 8 A. M.
XTRA XMAS MAT. TO-MORROW, MONDAY.
ALL THE LIGHT OPERA FAVORITES
in a superb spectacular production of
THE BEGGAR STUDENT.
Misses Morgan, Quinlan, Tannehill, D'Arcy; Messrs. Stewart, Roberts, Moulan, Casavant, Meyers, Young, Collins, and the
"Best light opera chorus in N. Y."—Herald.
125 PEOPLE ON THE STAGE.
Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 50c., 75c., $1. Nothing Higher.
MATS. XMAS WED., SAT., 2:15. 1,100 seats 25c.
Next Week—DIE FLEDERMAUS, (in English.)

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. 10c. to All.
1,000,000 Curiosities. Something New Daily.
Extra Attractions Christmas Day.
The great European wonder,
VICTORINE,
Female Sword Swallower; swallows 12 swords at one time and bends steel blade while it is lodged in her throat. Francisco Lentine,
3-LEGGED WONDER.
Three legs on one body; has perfect use of all. Hindoo Fakir, Fat Girl. 20 others.
Theatre—2 Co's.
SUNDAY CONCERTS—SPECIAL BILL. GUESSING CONTEST.

THE NEW YORK, B'way, 44-45th Sts. To-night.
XMAS EVE. CONCERT, Colossal bill of all star artists.
TO-MORROW, MATINEE 2:15. Evening at 8:15.
Holiday Revival of The Magnificent MAN IN THE MOON, JR.
400 people, including Sam Bernard.
All matinees at reduced prices.
Jan. 8.—First time "BROADWAY TO TOKIO."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props. & Mgrs.
MATINEES CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR'S
7TH WEEK
of the greatest of New England plays,
"WAY DOWN EAST."
Direction of Wm. A. Brady.
STILL PLAYING TO THE CAPACITY.
PRICES 25, 50, 75, $1.00.
Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. Eve., 8:10.

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS.
WORLD IN WAX.
EDEN MUSEE
NEW TO-DAY
SPECIAL GROUPS AND FIGURES.
CHRISTMAS MORNING
in the
COUNTRY CHURCH.
NEAPOLITAN TROUBADOUR ORCHESTRA
This Afternoon and Evening.
CINEMATOGRAPH To-morrow and Each Week Day
Every Hour from 1 to 10 P. M.
The Marionette Christmas Pantomime,
"BLUE BEARD."
To-morrow.—Holiday books Free for the children.

THE LAST NIGHT and the MERRIEST.
HUNGARIAN PEASANT BALL
for the CHARITY FUND of the Hungarian Literary Society of New York.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN,
DECEMBER 31, 1899.
Grand concert from 9 to 12. 300 peasants in spectacular tableaux. 100 coryphees in fiery Hungarian dances. Revival of mirthful Hungarian peasant customs. Boxes and reserved seats at TYSON'S Theatre Ticket Offices.

THE DEWEY 14th St. Between 3d & 4th Aves.
TO-NIGHT
GRAND HOLIDAY BILL.
JOE WELCH,
JAMES O. BARROWS & CO.
GEORGIA GARDNER & CO.
WILLS & LORETTA,
TIDDLEWINKS & DUGAN,
DILLON BROS.,
HARRY EDSON & DOG,
WESTON & BEASLEY,
PAXTON & JEROME,
(Illustrated Songs.)
Robt. Recker's Harmonists.
Com. To-morrow, Monday, Mat., and all week,
WEBER'S PARISIAN WIDOWS
Manhattan Comedy Four—"A Tin Wedding."

WALLACK'S.
B'WAY & 30TH ST. EVGS., 8:15.
SATURDAY MATINEE, 2:15.
XMAS MAT. TO-MORROW.
FOURTH WEEK OF SUCCESS.
FRANK DANIELS,
In Victor Herbert's Comic Opera,
THE AMEER.

CASINO! Last 12 Nghts! Last 4 Mats! XTRA MAT. TMRRW! CHRISTMAS DAY!
ALICE NIELSEN OPERA COMPANY! THE MELODIOUS TRIPLE TRIUMPH!
The Singing Girl! Evgs. at 8:15. Carriages 10:55. Mats. Sats. at 2.
Jan. 8—Rice's "Little Red Riding Hood."

CARNEGIE HALL
Tuesday Evening, December 26, at 8:15.
Grand Concert
in aid of the WORKINGMAN'S SCHOOL.
SOLOISTS:
Mme. Gadski
Soprano
(by arrangement with Mr. C. L. Graff.)
Mr. Alexander.
Petschnikoff
Violinist
(by arrangement with Mr. Victor Thrane,)
and
Orchestra of Fifty
MR. SAM FRANKO.....Conductor
Prices, $1 to $5. On sale at Box Office.
KNABE PIANO USED.

KOSTER & BIAL'S 34th St., Near Broadway.
THIS SUNDAY NIGHT.
XTRA XMAS MAT. MONDAY NEW EUROPEAN STARS.
Marie Dressler, assisted by Adele Farrington. John W. Ransone, Olivette, McBride & Goodrich, Deforeests, Madge Fox, Geo. Evans, Felix & Barry, Beaumont Sisters, Helen Marvin, Heely Bros.
TO-MORROW—Xmas Mat. & Night,
AMERICAN DEBUT
HOLLOWAY TRIO,
GERTRUDE HAYNES,
LAFAYALLA,
HENRIETTE PAER.

14TH ST. THEATRE, Cor. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. and Sat. Res. orch. circle or bal., 50c.
Commencing with MATINEE TO-MORROW at 2:30
Return for short time of last season's triumph,
THE PICTURESQUE NEW ENGLAND PLAY.
"Another Old Homestead."—N. Y. World.
THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER.
AN EVERYDAY PICTURE OF COUNTRY LIFE.
"A bit of nature transferred to the stage."—Boston Globe.
Magnificent production. Novel stage effects.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. MAT. SAT.
First appearance of the greatest German comedian,
FELIX SCHWEIGHOFER.
Xmas, Tuesday, and Wednesday,
"EIN BLITZMAEDEL" (A Telegraph Girl.)
Thursday, Friday, Saturday Mat. & Night,
"'S NULLERL" (A Nobody.)

PROCTOR'S 23d ST. Marshall Wilder, Cont. Perf. Jennie Yeamans, 15, 25, 50c. Anna Teresa Berger
MOVING PICTURES, (XMAS VIEWS.) 30 Other Big Features! MONDAY—Doors open at 9:30 A. M.
PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. HUNGARIAN BOYS' BAND. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. 40 Midget Musicians!
PRESS ELDRIDGE, CONWAY & LELAND, 30 Other Stars. Monday—Doors open 12:30 P. M.

MANHATTAN,
33d & Broadway. Evgs., 8:15. Sat. Mat. at 2.
Wm. A. Brady & F. Ziegfeld, Jr., Props. & Mgrs.
XMAS MAT. TO-MORROW
ANNA HELD In The Great Holiday Show.
Smith & De Koven's Musical Comedy, PAPA'S WIFE.
"Quite the Best Show in Town."—Press.
EXTRA MAT. WED., JAN. 10.

3D AVENUE THEATRE, Matinée Christmas. Sensation Drama, UNDER THE DOME.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the Direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
TO-NIGHT, AT 8:15
O'CLOCK.
FIRST GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT.
Soloists: Mmes. SUZANNE ADAMS and SCHUMANN-HEINK and Mons. PLANCON. Entire Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Mr. EMIL PAUR. Admission, 50c. Box Office Open All Day Sunday.
Mon. Evg., Dec. 25, at 8, IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Mme. Sembrich; MM. Ed. de Reszke, Campanari, Pini-Corsi, and Salignac., Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Wed. Evg., Dec. 27, at 8, DON GIOVANNI. Mmes. Nordica, Suzanne Adams, and Sembrich; MM. Ed. de Reszke, Salignac, Pini-Corsi, and Scotti, (his first appearance.) Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Fri. Evg., Dec. 29, at 8, FAUST. Mmes. Calvé and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez, Scotti, and Edouard de Reszke. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Mat., Dec. 30, only matinée of ROMEO ET JULIETTE. Mmes. Eames, Olitzka; MM. Salezs, Plançon, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Sat. Evg., at Popular Prices, IL TROVATORE. Mmes. Nordica and Mantelli; MM. Campanari, Pringle, and Dippel. Conductor, Bevignani.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL, 57TH ST. & 7TH AVE.
Extra Concert by
PADEREWSKI
Sunday Ev'g, 31st Dec., at 8.30 o'Clock.
Assisted by
WALTER DAMROSCH and his ORCHESTRA
The last Two Recitals in New York.
JANUARY 6TH AND 20TH AT 2:30.
Seats at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.
THE STEINWAY PIANO USED.

CARNEGIE HALL. 27th Season, 1899-1900.
ORATORIO SOCIETY
Frank Damrosch, Conductor.
ANNUAL CHRISTMAS PERFORMANCES
The Messiah
Friday Aft., Dec. 29, at 2.
Saturday Evg., Dec. 30, at 8.
Reserved seats 75 cents to $2.00. Boxes $12 and $15. Now on sale at box office.
SOLOISTS:
Sopr. Mme. Johanna Gadski
Contr. Miss Grace Preston
Tenor Mr. George Hamlin
Basso Mr. David Bispham

MENDELSSOHN HALL
Three Lecture-Song Recitals
by the renowned English Vocal Teacher,
MR. WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE
Assisted by Mr. HENRY WALLER
on January 4, 9, and 16 at 3 o'clock.
Subscription tickets $4 and $2.50. Single tickets, $1.50 and $1. Now on sale at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

LADIES MATINEES WED & SATURDAY RES ORCHESTRA 25 CENTS. EVENING PRICES. RES. ORCH. 50¢ BALCONY 25¢
HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL
125TH ST & 7TH AVE.
TO-NIGHT LILLIAN BURKHART & CO., CHAS. WAYNE & ANNA CALDWELL, etc.
NEXT WEEK PAULINE HALL, LIZZIE EVANS & CO.
Carl Daman Troupe, Wormwood's Circus, & others
TO-MORROW, CHRISTMAS MAT.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.
MR. CHAS. E. EVANS.....Proprietor
For Two Weeks Only, with a Matinée Carnival TO-MORROW, MONDAY, (CHRISTMAS DAY,)
PRIMROSE & DOCKSTADER
In Refined Minstrelsy. All in Blackface.
Jan. 8th, David Belasco's "Naughty Anthony."

WEBER & FIELDS' Music Hall, B'way & 30th St. Special Mat. To-morrow.
WHIRL-I-GIG and BARBARA FIDGETY.

FIFTH AVENUE DANGER SPOT.

Capt. Price Recommends that an Additional Policeman Be Stationed at Thirty-fourth Street Crossing.

Moved by appeals from George C. Boldt, proprietor of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, for police protection at the Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue crossing, a patrolman will be placed there within the next few days if the police authorities so elect. This crossing is considered by many people as not only one of the busiest, but also one of the most dangerous in the city, largely from the immense amount of traffic to and from the hotel, and the continuous stream of carriages up and down the avenue and east and west in Thirty-fourth Street. The accident by which a young woman was killed there a few weeks ago, and the narrow escape from death of Miss Florence Di Zerega on Saturday, together with many narrow escapes of women who try to make the crossing in safety, and which are never reported to the police, serve, as Mr. Boldt says, to show the immediate necessity for a detail to prevent further accidents.

The recommendation for an aditional detail was made a day or two ago to the Police Commissioners by Capt. Price, to whom a letter to the Commissioners from Mr. Boldt had been turned over for investigation. Manager Thomas of the hotel, in speaking yesterday for Mr. Boldt, said that Mr. Boldt's action in making the request had been prompted by the great number of complaints he had received from out-of-town women patrons of the hotel, who had told him that they were afraid to try either that crossing or the one at Thirty-third Street, a block below. The first letter written to the Commissioners, Mr. Thomas said, had apparently been ignored. Mr. Boldt waited for some time, but complaints continuing to come in, he made a second request, with the result of the recommendation made by Capt. Price.

At present two policemen are stationed at the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-third Street entrances to the hotel, their principal duties being to keep order among the cabmen and delivery wagons who go to and depart from the hotel by hundreds daily. In addition to these, two bicycle policemen and other men on post are in sufficient numbers, according to Capt. Price, to police the district thoroughly.

"Both Mr. Boldt and myself," said Mr. Thomas last night, "consider the Thirty-fourth Street crossing as the most dangerous one in the city. The traffic up and down Fifth Avenue past this hotel is continuous, and at the busy times of the day amounts to a veritable crush. The daily traffic to and from the Waldorf adds to the difficulties. It can be understood better when I say that fully 475 people come and go from here every day, and nearly all of these arrive and depart in cabs. Then, in addition, there are the baggage and delivery wagons to add to the confusion and crush. Furthermore, Fifth Avenue at this point is on a slope, and drivers come down the avenue and whirl into Thirty-fourth Street with great recklessness."

"With the exception of the Thirty-fourth Street crossing," said Capt. Price, "the district is thoroughly policed. There is certainly need for a patrolman at that corner, and it is likely that a man will be placed there now most any day."

MARTHA WASHINGTON'S LETTER.

Thanks Gov. Trumbull for His Sympathy on the Death of Her Husband.

The following text of a letter written by Mrs. George Washington to Gov. Trumbull of Connecticut, in reply to his letter of condolence upon the death of her husband, is of interest in connection with the recent observance of the one hundredth anniversary of the historical event. The original letter is in the collection of J. S. Bradley of this city:

Mount Vernon, Jan. 15, 1800.

Dear Sir: When the mind is deeply affected by those irreparable losses which are incident to humanity, the good Christian will submit without repining to the dispensations of Divine Providence, and look for consolation to that Being who alone can pour balm into the bleeding Heart, and who has promised to be the widow's God. But in the severest trials we find some alleviation to our grief in the sympathy of sincere friends, and I should not do justice to my sensibilities was I not to acknowledge that your kind letter of condolence of the 30th of December was grateful to my feelings.

I well knew the affectionate regard which my Dear Deceased husband always entertained for you, and therefore conceive how afflicting his Death must have been to you; the quotation which you have given of what was written to you on a former melancholy occasion is truly applicable to this—the loss is ours, the gain is his.

For myself I have only to bow with humble submission to the will of that God who giveth and taketh away, looking forward with faith and hope to the moment when I shall be again united with the Partner of my life. But while I continue on Earth my prayers will be offered up for the welfare and happiness of my Friends, among whom you will always be numbered. Being, dear Sir, your sincere and afflicted friend,

MARTHA WASHINGTON.

REGENTS CLOSE A SCHOOL.

Suspend the Charter of the New York Preparatory School.

ALBANY, Dec. 23.—The charter of the New York Preparatory School of New York City has been suspended by the State Board of Regents. The charter has also been revoked of a branch of that institution situated in Brooklyn. Asa O. Gallup is the founder and Principal of these institutions. Mr. Gallup is married to a niece of Dr. Dewey, who has resigned from the Secretaryship of the Board of Regents. Up to three years ago Mr. Gallup was Chief Clerk and Director of the Department of Higher Education under the State Board of Regents. He left the service of the Regents to open the preparatory school.

The object of this school was to fit candidates on short notice to take examinations for the professions and for entrance to colleges. The authorities of similar schools in New York City complained to the Board of Regents that Mr. Gallup was making statements in his advertising circulars which were unwarranted and exaggerated the powers conferred upon his school by the Regents. Letters were written to these parties by Dr. Dewey, which they presented to the board, together with complaint that they had received no satisfaction.

A committee of the board, of which St. Clair McKelway of Brooklyn was a member, was appointed to make an investigation, and yesterday reported a set of resolutions condemning the methods pursued by Mr. Gallup, revoking the charter of the branch school in Brooklyn, and suspending the charter of the New York City school until a compliance with the rules of the board be had. These resolutions were adopted by the board.

DEWEY INTENDED TO RESIGN.

Mr. Skinner Says the Action Was Not Caused by His Remarks.

ALBANY, Dec. 23.—State Superintendent of Public Instruction Skinner issued a statement to-day in which he denies that certain remarks made by him at the meeting of the Board of Regents yesterday precipitated the action of Secretary Dewey in offering his resignation. He says:

"The resignation of Mr. Dewey as Secretary of the Board of Regents had no relation whatever to the question of unification or to the discussion concerning that measure. His resignation was not unexpected. Many of the Regents had knowledge of his intended action before the board assembled on Friday morning. The board was engaged in discussing a resolution requesting the special commission on unification to change the proposition last presented so as to give the Board of Regents the appointment of the first chief officer under the proposed law. Mr. Dewey's resignation was presented by unanimous consent during the discussion. It had evidently been prepared some hours before the meeting, and he read it to the board."

After Jan. 1, 1900, Mr. Dewey will be State Librarian, Director of Home Education, and Director of the Library School, at a salary of $5,750 per annum.

YAQUIS HARASS THE MEXICANS.

Latter Forced to Retire and Wait for Reinforcements.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—A special to The Record from Austin, Texas, says:

"A dispatch from Ortiz, State of Sonora, Mexico, says that Gen. Torres's force of troops has retired to Potam to await the arrival of the Twentieth Infantry Regiment and other reinforcements. The large force of Yaquis who resisted the advance of the Government troops so strongly and successfully, followed the retiring command all the way to Potam and picked off a number of men. The Yaquis have again withdrawn to the mountains, and the only fighting that has taken place during the last few days is between marauding bands of Indians and scouting parties of Government soldiers. The telegraph wires have again been cut, and official dispatches which have reached Ortiz from the War Department for Gen. Torres have to be forwarded to Potam by mounted courier.

"Nothing has yet been heard from the Twentieth Infantry, but military men who are acquainted with the make-up of the regiment and its fighting qualities scout the idea that it has been attacked and vanquished by the Yaquis. It is claimed that the regiment has hardly had time to reach Gen. Torres's rendezvous, as the march from the mouth of the Yaqui River is long and difficult."

Woman School Commissioner Sworn.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 23.—The chief attraction at the Westchester County Clerk's office to-day was the appearance there of Miss Bertha E. H. Berbert, the newly elected School Commissioner, for the purpose of taking the oath of office. The oath was administered by County Clerk L. F. Orumb.

PITTSBURG LOSES ITS SUIT.

No Corruption Is Found in Loans to State Senator Flinn.

PITTSBURG, Dec 23.—The decision in the case of the City of Pittsburg against State Senator William Flinn and others for $200,000, damages was handed down to-day by Judge White. The defendants won. The suit was based on the allegation that W. H. House, a former city official, had loaned city money to Senator Flinn.

In his decision the Judge found that the city had no claim against Senator Flinn and his firm, as there was no corrupt bargain made. It was not shown, he held, that House loaned city money, and if he did so loan it, Flinn was ignorant of the ownership, and all sums borrowed were repaid with interest.

CHILCOOT INDIANS REVOLT.

Attack Settlers, Who Wound Several of Their Assailants.

TACOMA, Washington, Dec. 23.—Settlers living around Lalla Lake, in Chilcoot, B. C., have been attacked by Indians, who object to white settlers. Two weeks ago they surrounded Rancher Franklin and his neighbors and threatened to murder them if they did not leave the country. In a fight which followed several redskins were wounded.

Becoming alarmed, eight families started for Alexis Creek, but when three miles from home they were surrounded and captured, and feared they would be shot. They were saved through the intervention of friendly Indians, who pointed out that the tribe would be annihilated if they injured the settlers. Officers are after the Indian ringleaders.

TWO COLLISIONS IN CHICAGO.

Second One, Between Elevated Trains, Nearly Disastrous.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—A Chicago and Northwestern suburban train and the second section of an eastbound Omaha passenger train collided at West Fortieth Street today. The suburban coaches were badly damaged, but only one passenger was hurt and he not seriously.

A rear-end collision occurred to-day between two trains on the South Side elevated heavily laden with passengers bound down town to make Christmas purchases. The accident is attributed to the dense fog which hung over the city this morning. The second train was running at a high rate of speed and the second car was badly telescoped and narrowly missed falling from the elevated structure.

One passenger was injured and several severely shaken up.

ROCHESTER OFFICIAL SCANDAL.

Health Board Secretary Dismissed on Account of a Shortage.

RORCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 23.—A shortage amounting to about $1,000 in the accounts of George Belknap, Secretary of the Board of Health, has been reported as the result of an investigation. Belknap, being unable to explain the matter satisfactorily to the board, was dismissed, and Mayor Warner, as Chairman of the Board of Health, directed that the attorney of the board, Frank J. Hone, commence a civil action against Belknap and present the facts in the case for the consideration of the District Attorney.

Belknap has made counter charges against Attorney Hone, in which it is alleged that Mr. Hone has received city money and is retaining it. Mayor Warner has appointed a committee to make an investigation and report to the board before Jan. 1.

KNOW HOW TO PLANT PEOPLE.

New York Politicians, However, May be Ignorant About Agriculture.

A party of politicians prominent in Republican circles was seated last night in the rooms of the Republican State Committee at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. In the group were Chairman B. B. Odell, Louis F. Payn, State Superintendent of Insurance; Abraham Gruber, and Reuben L. Fox. The talk turned on the National Administration and Mr. Gruber remarked:

"I see that an announcement has been made that Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture has resigned as a member of the Cabinet."

"Well," suggested a listener, "no one in New York knows anything about agriculture, so I suppose the organization will not make any recommendations."

"They may not know anything about agriculture," retorted the Twenty-first District leader, "but they know a good deal about planting people."

This reference to some recent happenings in this State and city was received with loud laughter by those who were in the room.

WYOMING COAL AND COKE PLAN.

Branton R. Wells of Chicago Heads a Mining Enterprise.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Dec. 23.—Preliminary steps looking to the establishment of a gigantic coal and coke business have been taken here. Branton R. Wells, senior member of the shoe manufacturing firm of A. D. Wells & Co. of Chicago, has filed incorporation papers of the Excelsior Rock Spring Coal Company and the Monarch Supply Company, with a combined capital of $5,000,000.

Wealthy residents of Wyoming have associated themselves with Mr. Wells, who has acquired the title of a large and valuable tract in Sweetwater County, Wyo. There are seven distinct veins of high-grade coal in the tract, and it is the intention not only to mine coal on a large scale, but also to manufacture coke by the Hemingway process. The mines will be reached by a railroad five miles in length, connecting with the Union Pacific at Rock Spring. Large buildings for power plants, company stores, and cottages for the employes are in process of erection.

West Virginia Coal Mining Record.

WHEELING, West Va., Dec. 23.—Chief Mine Inspector J. W. Paul reports for the year ended June 30, 1899, that in point of production of coal and coke, men employed, days worked and general activity of the mining industry of the State, the record exceeds those of all past year. The year's production was over 18,000,000 tons of coal and 2,000,000 tons of coke. Nearly 25,000 men were employed an average of 240 days. Machine production is increasing.

Strike Cuts Arkansas Coal Output.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—A dispatch from Little Rock, Ark., says State Mine Inspector Robert Boyd of Huntington has submitted to Gov. Jones his annual report, showing the total coal output of the State for the year to have been 943,743 tons. The output, he says, is smaller than last year, the difference being 260,061 tons. This shortage in production has been largely due to the miners' strike, which has prevailed since Feb. 28, 1899.

AGAINST WAR SUCCESSION TAX.

Objections Filed by Counsel for a Kingston Estate.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 23.—Judge Alphonse T. Clearwater of this city, as counsel for James E. Phinney and Walter Tompkins, executors and trustees of the estate of James G. Lindsley, has filed with the Treasury Department at Washington written objections to the payment of the war succession tax upon Mr. Lindley's estate.

He specifies among other grounds that the act of Congress imposing the tax is unconstitutional, invalid, and void, in that it imposes a tax not apportioned according to the census as provided by the Constitution; that the assessment of the tax as directed by Congress is not uniform; that the State of New York has the right to prescribe the conditions and methods of the transfer of property from the estate of a decedent, who was a resident of the State at the time of his death to a beneficiary, and that the act of Congress is an attempt to control the transfer of the estate of the decedent, and therefore interferes with the rights reserved to the State of New York under the Federal Constitution and its amendments.

HELD ON A BOSTON CHARGE.

Former Virginia Prisoner Arrested After a Business Career.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 23.—Burnley Taylor was arrested here to-day as a fugitive from justice from Massachusetts. In 1895 Taylor was arrested in this city for obtaining money on forged lunacy warrants, and when the case came to trial he was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. He was a model prisoner, and when his time expired he went to Boston, in the employ of the Davis Shoe Company. Taylor worked for some time with the concern, and then obtained a position in the storage warehouse of Tarrant P. King of Boston, for whom he worked about a month. Then he went back to work for the Davis Company, and lately he returned to Virginia and obtained employment at Toano.

It seems that $2,000 worth of coffee was removed from the Boston warehouse, where he was employed, on a bogus order. Taylor learned from relatives that his name had been used in connection with the affair, and went back to Boston, offering to stand trial, but nothing came of it at that time. Afterward a detective learned of the case and wrote to the Boston police for information. He received a letter to the effect that Taylor was wanted on an indictment warrant charging him with the larceny of $2,000 worth of property. The arrest of to-day followed.

Taylor asserts that he is innocent of any wrongdoing. He says that he is perfectly willing to go to Boston without requisition papers and stand trial.

PARAGUAY PLAGUE MEASURES.

United States Consul Swalm Reports the Precautions to Prevent the Spread of Infection.

The alleged outbreak of bubonic plague in Paraguay is the subject of a report to the State Department by Albert W. Swalm, United States Consul at Montevideo. "Business in Paraguay is paralyzed by the prevalence of what is supposed to be the bubonic plague," says Consul Ruffin, writing from Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay, in a note appended to Mr. Swalm's report. "Argentine and Brazilian ports are shut against the country. Nothing in the form of hides, tea, fruits, or eatables can go out. The banks here will not sell gold under any circumstances."

As precautionary measures, Mr. Swalm says the Argentine and Brazilian authorities have interdicted all commerce from Paraguay. The Matto Grosso outlet has been closed absolutely by the Brazilian Government, and cargoes for Buenos Ayres or Montevideo are turned back to the Paraguayan River ports, there to be discharged and their vessels and crews fumigated. The Argentine authorities have made the amplest sanitary preparation for the work, and have established a sanitary cordon covering the entire river front on the Parana, the Upper Parana, and the Paraguay Rivers, using a number of torpedo boats for the purpose. As the Paraguayan hides, which are sent down the rivers for export by way of Brazilian and Argentine ports in large quantities, are particularly dangerous agents for carrying infection, the measures against this branch of trade are unusually stringent.

The outbreak of the alleged bubonic pest in Paraguay has been traced to the death in Asuncion of two Portuguese women, who came direct from Portugal last Summer. The death of the two men was out of the usual order, but no post-mortem examination was made, and the deaths were reported as of the usual type of typhus, heretofore met and successfully dealt with. Late in August, however, the disease appeared among a company of troops in the barracks at Asuncion in such a way as to create doubt as to its character. The Paraguayan officials acted frankly and promptly, calling a conference of the local medical men, which included French, German, Spanish, English, and American physicians. It was found that the pathological conditions corresponded quite closely with those of the bubonic plague, and it was deemed wise to adopt the theory that it might be the dreaded pest.

"Paraguay is such a healthful land, and fevers and infectious diseases are so little known there," says Mr. Swalm in conclusion, "that it is hoped that even should this be the real East Indian plague, it will appear in a mild and less contagious form. At all events, the Paraguayan authorities are to be commended for the thoroughness with which they acted. It is a calamity to their business interests, and they are richly entitled to the sympathy of the friendly world."

GOLD AND SILVER OUTPUT.

Statement that the Transvaal War Will Cause a Scarcity.

In a note to the State Department reviewing the report recently issued by the Director of the French Mint, the United States Consul at Lyons, John C. Covert, says, in reference to the world's output of gold and silver:

"The quantity of gold produced during the last fifteen years is placed at 13,000,000,000f., or, in round numbers, $2,500,000,000, of which amount the Transvaal is credited with a production of 2,000,000,000f., ($386,000,000.) It is believed that not less than 200,000 pounds have been used in the arts. The weight of new gold struck annually into coins varies between 660,000 and 1,320,000 pounds. But in spite of the increase in the

With the Sportsmen on Land and Water.

The game laws of the State of New York say "no salt, water striped bass less than eight inches in length shall be intentionally taken from any of the waters of this State nor possessed," yet a tour along the Hudson River front, from West Eighty-sixth Street to the city boundary line at Mount St. Vincent, will show hundreds of fishermen whose strings of consumptive fingerlings contain many striped bass whose youth and innocence entitle them to a return to the moist element whence they have been unceremoniously yanked.

They are entirely too small for the table, and the only purpose for which their proud possessor can take them home is to feed the cat. This is a good thing for the feline in question, but it is a pretty expensive cat's meat and rather hard lines for the sportsmanlike fisherman who throws back all of his catch not coming up to legal requirements. Five or six hundred of these fingerlings per diem during the bass season are a very conservative estimate of the number of this game fish thus wantonly destroyed, and which would otherwise grow to furnish sport and food for local fishermen.

It is a crying evil, and one which should be suppressed by a rigid enforcement of the law, and the official who received, as is customary, 50 per cent. of the fines imposed on his prisoners, would make a good thing of it—so good, in fact, that it is a wonder that no politician, anxious to serve his city and himself, has applied for the position of Fish Warden of this city.

Bass fishing in the Hudson, is, of course, not what it was a few years back, still some fish of pretty good size are occasionally taken within the city limit, and Mr. Morisini, who spends considerable time on the dock at Riverdale, usually gets a few large ones each season.

At Croton Point, one is generally pretty certain of catching a fair number, running from one to one and a half pounds, with enough of a chance of something larger to make it interesting. There are two good places at Croton Point—one just at the edge of the tide rip, off the southern end of the Point; the other just inside the rocky shore of the Point, northern projection.

This latter place is so good that fishermen from Haverstraw cross the river, racing all the way for the purpose of securing choice position. The first-named fishing ground is best reached from Sing Sing, where boats may be procured, the second from Croton Landing. It is best to take one's own bait, as that procured in Sing Sing is usually pretty dead, and it is almost impossible to procure any at all in Croton.

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From Muncie, Ind., comes a story of a game warden who offered his assistance as guide to two gunners who did not know of his official status and went out for a Sunday shooting trip. They gladly accepted his aid, and everything was looking lovely until a covey of quail were flushed, when their new friend calmly proceeded to arrest them for violation of the game laws relating to Sunday shooting. This shows to what length a well-meaning and energetic game warden will go in order to make the honest dollar represented by his share of the fine imposed on game law violators. That official should come East and apply for a position as game warden for New York City, where he could make a very comfortable living without the use of so much diplomacy.

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"The present fashion for small bore rifles of high power for large game shooting is being carried to extremes," said a noted gun man the other day, "and I predict that there will be a return to larger calibre and lower power before long."

This really appears to be the case. Last year it was at the risk of bing punctured by a marksman in the next township that one went down after deer on Long Island. Word had gone abroad that deer were plentiful; it was allowable to hunt them only on a few set days, and the result was that the island was overrun with riflemen, a large proportion of whom were armed with the very latest agony, weapons carrying the 6 MM. Navy, 30 United States Army, 303 Savage, or 30 Winchester or Marlin cartridges, many with full mantled bullets which would go through a deer, a couple of fences, and have enough energy left to make things decidedly interesting for any luckless individual chancing to be in their line of flight, although far beyond sight or sound of the man who started the projectile on its journey.

These arms would have been all right for shooting goats in the Rockies, antelope on the plains, or the veldts of South Africa, or taking a pot shot at a Filipino behind a tree, but for hunting deer in the brushwood, where the average shot when offered was at about sixty yards, a 41-40 would have been amply powerful and a great deal safer.

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For hunting at long distances in the open, where a flat trajectory saves the necessity of estimating the range accurately, the small calibre, high power rifle is all right, and with the soft nose bullet it makes a good hunting arm. It is all right as a military arm, also, for the light weight and small bulk of its cartridges enables the soldier to carry about double the ammunition that was heretofore possible, and the full mantled projectile makes a tree or a log breastwork a mighty poor protection, but for shooting moderate sized game at short distances, in a thickly populated section of country, the old-fashioned large calibre, low powered ammunition is just as effective and a good deal safer.

You don't care much about trajectory at short ranges; what you want is something that will knock your game down and make a good trail of blood if it gets up again, and the shorter distance that your bullet travels after coming out on the further side of your mark, the less chance is there of something happening, for which you will be everlastingly sorry.

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The sportsman tourist has now a new problem with which to occupy himself. After deciding upon how long he can leave his business, where he will go, and in quest of what game, he can sit down and try to figure out what his hunting license or licenses will cost him in States of which he is not a resident.

He can hunt in Minnesota, North Dakota, or South Carolina for $25 per annum. Wisconsin will charge him the same amount if he includes deer in his pursuit. He can have any of the rest of the fauna of that obliging State for the small sum of $10 per annum.

It costs him $50 for a season's deer hunting in Michigan, and he may only shoot five at that, and must not ship them out of the State. South Dakota is content with charging him $10 per annum. Wyoming charges him $40, while Arkansas and Florida charge him $10 per county. Illinois also charges $10 per county, and a registering fee of 50 cents addition. West Virginia asks $25 per county, with $1 registration fee tacked on. Hunting in this State is apt to prove expensive when the game becomes educated to the point of stepping across the county lines at critical moments. Delaware is a comparative bargain at $5 for the first year's license and $2 for each subsequent renewal, but Missouri will not allow non-residents to hunt at any price.

These laws in regard to shooting by non-residents have in most cases been passed at the demand of the farming population, as the business and professional men of the towns and cities hardly feel the sense of personal ownership of the game sufficiently to induce them to cause such legislation to be adopted. But whoever is responsible for this state of affairs has apparently made a mistake, the gravity of which will become more and more apparent with the lapse of time.

The licensing of non-residents does not protect the game, which is in less danger from the visiting sportsmen than from the local gunner, who spends the close season in locating the different coveys, and, knowing almost to a brace the number of each, starts out on the morning of the first day of the open season, armed with this knowledge and his shotgun, and proceeds to try just how nearly he can wipe them out before the visitor from afar arrives.

If the measures are intended to raise money for the maintenance of game and fish protection in the States named, they will be found to furnish a smaller and much more uncertain income than a moderate gun tax levied on the resident shooters. The non-resident, who spends many times the market price per pound on every head of game or brace of birds which he secures, leaves enough money in the State to entitle him to exemption from such tax. The farmers who have been making a good thing out of the livery, guide hire, and board bills of the non-resident shooters will find in course of time that the market value of their game is very small in proportion to what the strangers left among them.

If it was figured that a man who would spend some hundreds on a fortnight's shooting trip would not balk at a $10 or $25 license the figuring was incorrect. Most men who would decline to make a small loan to an acquaintance, would willingly spend twice the amount refused in treating the same man to drinks, and the license hold-up will strike them in about the same manner.

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One of the most enjoyable sports, within the means of people of moderate incomes, is small bore rifle shooting. It is inexpensive and fascinating, trains the eye, steadies the nerves, and the more proficient the devotee becomes the greater grows his or her interest in the pastime. Contrary to general belief it need not be confined to residents of the county and suburbs, but may be practiced by any one who has the use of a cellar forty feet in length.

The two calibres best adapted to target and small game shooting at short ranges, say up to two hundred yards, are the .22 and .25. The decision as to which of these shall be chosen depends somewhat as to just how thoroughly one proposes to enter into the enjoyment of the sport. The shooter who proposes to purchase ammunition ready loaded will decide upon an arm taking the .22 calibre rim fire ammunition, and for practice, up to one hundred yards will use the .22 short cartridge, which, for indoor practice, may be had loaded with smokeless powder, giving very little report. If, when selecting a rifle of this calibre, the purchaser chooses one chambered and bored to take the long rifle cartridge, the short above mentioned, will work equally well in it, while for longer range work, up to two hundred yards, or for small game shooting he has a weapon which will take the long rifle cartridge, which contains a larger charge of powder and a heavier bullet.

For small game shooting at short range the short cartridge is also made, loaded with smokeless powder and a hollow, pointed bullet, which, upon impact, mushrooms, or opens, and creates a wound equal to that of the solid ball of larger calibre.

So much for the sportsman who wishes simply for the enjoyment of shooting. But those who wish to gain the greatest amount of pleasure from their practice will prefer to load and reload their own ammunition. The ready-made and the hand-loaded cartridge never occupy the same relative position in rifledom as do the button power and the amateur who does his own printing and developing in the world of photography. Those preferring to join this latter class will choose the .25-calibre rifle, and, besides the pleasure mentioned above, will have also a rifle better adapted to hunting purposes.

In addition to the choice of calibre, one must also decide as to whether a single shot or a repeater is desired. A few years ago the repeater was considered less accurate than the single-shot rifle, but the former are now made with such care and have been so improved that there is practically no difference between them for target work. The repeater, however, owing to the rapidity with which a number of shots may be fired, has considerably the advantage as a hunting arm.

In twenty-two either a single shot or a repeater may be procured which will take any or all of the rim-fire cartridges made in that calibre. In the twenty-five the best ammunition for the repeater is the 25-20, and for the single shot the 25-25 cartridge. The former is what is termed a "bottle-neck" shell; that is, the mouth where the bullet is seated is of smaller diameter than the shell at its base. It may be loaded with varying charges of powder up to eighteen grains, and with various weight bullets, with the full charge of powder. It is at its best with a 77-grain bullet.

The 25-25 cartridge is preferred by some shooters, as it can contain seven grains of powder more than the 25-20, and, being a straight shell, is rather easier to load. It cannot be used, however, in repeaters of this calibre, and its greater capacity would be of no benefit to shooters on indoor ranges, as for such use a reduced charge of about seven grains with a bullet of forty-six weight should be used, on account of the noise and penetration of the full charges.

Tools are made by means of which the rifleman may load with precision any number of cartridges with such charges as he may desire, and when he once has adjusted and set for a different combination. Many shooters use a light charge of powder and a 46-grain bullet for indoor practice, a full charge or medium charge, with a 52 to an 84-grain sharp-pointed bullet, for small game, and a full charge and a hollow-pointed expanding bullet of seventy-five grains for game up to deer. The sharp-pointed bullet makes a small, clean hole and avoids mutilating small animals, such as squirrels, while the hollow-pointed bullet, expanding on impact, gives a terrific smashing force for so small a calibre.

As regards the cost of ammunition and appurtenances required, 22-calibre rim fire cartridges cost about as follows: The short, loaded with black powder, $2.61; loaded with smokeless powder, $3.31; with smokeless powder and hollow pointed ball, for game shooting, $3.51 per thousand; the long rifle, loaded with black powder, $3.16 per thousand; 25-20 cartridge, ready loaded with full charges of black powder as supplied by the factories, $1.40 per hundred; 25-25, loaded with full charges of black powder, $2.10 per hundred. It is, however, much more economical to buy empty primed shells at 90 cents for the former and $1.70 for the latter and reload them for one's self. In estimating cost of shells, the fact that these may be reloaded a couple of dozen times should be considered.

Primers cost $1.20 per thousand, black powder about 30 cents per pound, and a quantity of smokeless powder equal to one pound of black costs 54 cents. One pound of powder will load 350 cartridges with 20 grains each. The cost of bullets will depend upon the weight of projectile used and the market price of lead.

A single-shot rifle of standard make may be bought in either calibre for from $5 to $10, or a repeater for from $10.25 to $12.50. These prices are for plainly finished arms. The same rifles, fancifully ornamented and checkered, but no better as regards shooting, can be made to cost up into the hundreds.

A reloading tool that will enable the shooter to use various charges at his own sweet will can be purchased for $3, while bullet molds are worth about 75 cents each.

A good arrangement for a bullet stopper for an indoor range is to mount the target on a wooden backing 4 by 4 feet, composed of two thicknesses of two-inch plank with a sheet of Russian iron between them, and at back of outside layer. This arrangement will stop a bullet from any cartridge that should be used indoors.

On account of its light report and freedom from smoke, smokeless or nitro powder is generally preferred to black powder, especially for indoor work, but in loading 25-20 or 25-25 ammunition, care should be taken to use what is called the low power smokeless powder, that is, one whose charge will exert the same pressure as the equivalent load of black powder. High power nitros, such as are used in modern small calibre military rifles, create a most tremendous pressure in the barrel, and one which 25-20 and 25-25 rifles made for low pressure are unable to withstand. Nitro powder also requires a stronger primer than black powder, and "nitro primers" should always be demanded when purchasing materials for reloading the shells.

Never use a shotgun powder in a rifle cartridge. The charge of a shotgun slips easily through the smooth barrel of a shotgun, but the rifle bullet, expanding from the shock of an explosion, fits tightly in the rifle grooves, and offers considerable resistance. Rifle powder, which burns with comparative slowness, gradually overcomes this resistance before exerting its full force, but the quick-burning shotgun powder makes no allowance for this.

E. T. KEYSER.

BIG TRAP SHOOTING TOURNEY.

Plan for a New York Championship on the New Interstate Grounds.

Several prominent trap shooters are at work on the preliminary arrangements for a big trap shooting carnaval that will be inferior in importance only to the Grand American Handicap and the Annual Amateur Championship of America. The plan is to hold a tournament for the championship of Greater New York, the competition to be open to all shooters within a radius of fifty miles of this city.

Should the plans be perfected the event will be decided at the new Interstate Park at Queens, which will be the most complete trap shooting grounds in the world when they are finished, and the tournament conducted by the Interstate Association. A committee will convene in a few days for the purpose of formulating definite plans and restrictions to govern the competition. The present scheme is to have a handsome trophy indicative of the championship, which will be a challenge cup, upon whose sides shall be engraved the names of the winners each year, and, in addition, present a smaller cup each year as the permanent property of the victor. It is expected that Edward Banks, Capt. Dressel, Capt. Money, J. S. Remsen, Dr. A. A. Webber, and the other well-known experts will be the moving spirits in the scheme, which has already met with a goodly amount of favor among gunners.

The trap shooting grounds of the Interstate Park Association, where it is designed to hold the shoot, will be equipped with four sets of traps. It will be opened on March 10, 1900, by the Brooklyn Gun Club. The Grand American Handicap for 1900 will also be decided on these grounds.

FIELD AND TRAP SHOOTING.

The Rev. Dr. Rainsford of St. George's Episcopal Church in this city is an enthusiastic sportsman, and one who respects every game law to the letter. He recently returned from a hunting trip in the valley of the Metapedia, in the Province of Quebec, where he shot some big game. Before his return he forwarded to the Canadian Government a vigorous complaint of the wholesale slaughter of game carried on by poachers in that part of the country. He stated that he had seen in the woods the skinned carcasses of fourteen moose and caribou that had been slain out of season for their heads and skins.

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The deer hunting season, which closed in the Adirondack region Nov. 15, was remarkable not only for the large number of deer killed but also for the unprecedented number of shooting accidents. Reports from Lake Placid, Saranac Lake, St. Regis' Lake, Long Pond, and other points show that a greater number of deer were killed this year than in any year since hounding was abolished. One reason advanced for this is that the big forest fires that prevailed drove the deer from their shelter out into the open timber and at times even into the clearings. The number of fatal shooting accidents reported so far this season is twenty-three.

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Notwithstanding the presence in this city of J. A. R. Elliott and other experts with the gun, the most important trap shooting events still continue to be held at Western traps. With the exception of the tournaments of the Brooklyn Gun Club for the Francotte Gun, and the free entrance to the Grand American Handicap, club shoots are the only attraction for the trap shooter.

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Dr. A. A. Webber, of Brooklyn, the expert revolver and pistol shot, recently took up shotgun work and in a very short space of time developed into a first class shot. His hand and eye are perfectly trained and he handles a shotgun in a very rapid manner.

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"Ed" Panks is the scratch man in the trap shooting events of the Crescent Athletic Club. His average thus far over the Magantrap expert rules and known angles is the best of the season.

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An all day shoot at live birds will be held on the grounds of the League Island Gun Club, Island Road, west of Broad Street, Philadelphia, to-morrow. Shooting in the principal event, in which several New Yorkers have entered, will begin at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

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The Columbia University Gun Club held its annual meeting last week and, after reorganizing for the season, elected its new official board as follows: President, F. Gallatin, class of 1901; Vice President, R. S. Willis, 1902; Secretary-Treasurer, L. C. Fuller, 1901; Manager, T. F. Hildreth, 1901. It was decided that the annual contest for the university championship would be held at Columbia Oval, and a committee will endeavor to arrange matches with Yale, Princeton, and Pennsylvania Universities for trap shooting honors.

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The University of Pennsylvania Gun Club Team defeated the Clearview Gun Club in a match on the University of Pennsylvania grounds Dec. 9, by the score of 134 to 131 out of a possible 225 blue rocks. Nine men shot on each team at twenty-five targets each.

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A good story is told about a member of the Brooklyn Gun Club. His wife, in commenting upon his prowess, remarked that when her husband went out gunning he never brought home any game, but when he went out on his bicycle he always brought home a duck or hen which he had killed by running over it.

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The big game season in Maine closed on Dec. 15, three weeks earlier than in 1898. It will be found that the total kill of deer for the State this season will be rising 15,000 deer. Game Warden Pollard says there are just as many bull moose in the Northern Maine woods as ever before, but they are young ones, and their antlers have not developed. The number of bears shot this season in Maine is 15, which is somewhat smaller than for the same time last year. While less in point of numbers, the quality of fur has been much better and the animals have been larger.

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Many New York trap shooters will avail themselves of the invitation extended by the New York Gun Club for their holiday shoot on Jan. 1. The programme is made up of ten events, and shooting will be begun at 9:30 in the morning.

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The date of the beginning of the Grand American Handicap has been fixed for April 2, 1900, and will continue for some days. Other events will extend the meeting over an entire week.

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There is quite a number of the stars of the shooting world in town this week, among them Messrs. W. L. Colville, Irby Bennett, J. Hildreth, J. J. Hallowell, B. Leroy Woodward, E. D. Fulford, and E. C. Meyer, President of the Rochester Rod and Gun Club.

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The South Side Gun Club of Newark, N. J., will hold its twenty-first annual all-day shoot on Jan. 1. The sport will be confined to targets, and C. W. Feigenspan will manage the affair.

SHOOTING ON LONG ISLAND.

Weather Much Too Mild for Duck Baggers—Dangers of Deer Hunting.

"The duck shooting season on Long Island has not been especially good as yet," writes a prominent wing shot, "for the reason that the weather is too mild and quiet by far for the sport."

It is a fact, however, that occasional good days have been had. Duck shooting demands cold, stormy weather, conditions, in fact, that would keep any other sportsman but a duck shooter indoors. Broadbills have been exceptionally wary in the vicinity of Great South Bay and a recent letter from Bay Shore states that the best bag so far for a single gun has been forty birds in one day, although men in a battery have returned with larger bags to their credit.

With the approach of cold weather the birds are getting more and more wary, and from present appearances it looks as though a goodly proportion of ducks that have visited Long Island will reach the South this season despite the efforts of the shooters to stop them.

Owing to the several fatal accidents on the deer shooting ground of Suffolk County during the open season this year, a movement has been started among the most influential sportsmen of that district to further restrict the shooting of deer. During former seasons several persons have been seriously wounded by the carelessness of gunners, and during the present year one man was killed outright and two others badly wounded.

The opinion of the better class of sportsmen appears to be that the open season for deer should be limited to four consecutive days in November and that strict penalties should be imposed for shooting out of season and for fire lighting. It is a well-known fact that shooting deer on Long Island is dangerous work, much more so than in the Adirondacks, where gunners have a larger territory for their sport.

It may be stated that the casualties that have occurred are not the fault of experienced gunners, but of men who, never before having seen how deer were shot, blazed away at any point where they heard a twig snap or a rustling in the underbrush. It is probable that some legislative action will be taken at Albany either to restrict the open days as suggested, or to make it a misdemeanor for an inexperienced person to frequent the grounds during the open season.

ECHOES FROM THE LINKS

New York Soon to Have Two Public Golf Courses.

WILL BE ON HUNTER'S ISLAND

Van Cortlandt Links a Great Success—Several Games for Christmas—News from Various Clubs.

Public golf in New York City has demonstrated its success far more than the most sanguine expected last Spring, when it was decided to increase the playing facilities of the Van Cortlandt links from nine to eighteen holes. This unlooked-for success and the increasing number of players will undoubtedly lead to the laying out of another public course before another season's golf begins. This new course will be on the opposite side of the city from Van Cortlandt Park, in the vicinity of Travers Island.

For over a year the members of the New York Athletic Club who play golf, and there are said to be over 300 admirers of the game in the club, have yearned for a course near their Summer home. Many and many a day have these enthusiasts looked across the narrow stretch of water to the inviting meadows of Pelham Bay Park and longed for an opportunity to put and drive and yell "fore" over its undulating sweeps of turf. One section of Pelham Bay Park, bordering the water, seemed to be particularly adapted to golf, and so earnest were the clubmen about the matter that, with the approval of Park Commissioner Moebus of the Bronx Borough, they had a careful survey made of the property for a nine and an eighteen hole course. Lawrence E. Van Etten, who laid out the Knollwood Country Club links, near White Plains, and other courses, made the survey, and his map is now in Commissioner Moebus's office.

The work of improving the Van Cortlandt links was considered all that the Bronx Park Department could do at that time, but the advocates of a second public course kept their eyes open, and now that the Van Cortlandt course is finished, they have renewed their petitions to Commissioner Moebus. The result was that a few days ago the Commissioner, with Mr. Van Etten and J. D. Foot, F. M. Hausling, P. A. Curtis, George F. Scannell, E. K. Hunter, and J. H. Stead of the New York Athletic Club, went over the ground in the immediate locality and decided upon a little change from the original plan. This was that Hunter's Island offered a more satisfactory spot for the new course than Pelham Bay Park, and it was practically determined to begin work on a nine-hole course, so that it might be ready for use early in the Spring.

The first hole will be near the old Hunter residence, and the natural facilities of the land, combined with several stone walls, offer good opportunities for bunkers and other features for a sporty course. Mr. Foot, who is one of the Athletic Club Governors, and was among the earliest advocates for a course in that locality, was exceedingly pleased with the land.

"It will make a splendid golf course, without a question," he said; "the turf is excellent, the picturesque features are attractive to the mind and the eye, it is comparatively easy of access, and I am sure that hundreds of golfers will use the new links as soon as they are ready."

With its second public links New York will be far ahead of all other cities in the country. Indeed, it is now, for that matter, since New York is the only city that has an eighteen-hole public golf course and employs a regular professional to keep the links in first-class order and give instruction whenever necessary. Thomas Bendelow fills that position, and his knowledge of all the intricacies of the game has contributed to the great success of golf at Van Cortlandt this season. A regular system of rules conducive to order and the convenience of players went into effect early in the year. The caddies were forced to obey some reasonable demands of law and decorum and the whole tone of the Van Cortlandt golf course was raised to a higher level.

The links have been used as never before. Several public tournaments have been held, and on many Saturdays the throng of players has been so great that many players had long waits before they could drive off. The course is open on Sundays, and that has also been a crowded day. The links will not be closed during the Winter, but will be ready for play every day in the year, temporary greens, of course, being provided.

New York golfers who are not club members could hardly want more freedom than this. The only charge is the caddy fee, but if a player prefers to carry his own clubs, he can play all day for nothing. Boston prides herself, and justly, too, on her public links in Franklin Park, but those who use it have to pay a fee of 25 cents for each round, and in that way the professional secures his remuneration, as he is not paid by the city. The course is closed during the Winter, and the Boston golfers have just been raising a great howl for a suitable house for dressing rooms and the storing of clubs, as it seems they have practically nothing at present but a shanty somewhat limited in size.

The advocates of public golf in Chicago have been watching the success of our Van Cortlandt links with considerable interest, and efforts will be made this coming year to do more for public golf in that city than has hitherto been accomplished. A course for the public was laid out in Jackson Park, and was opened with considerable éclat, a silver-handled club being presented to one of the Commissioners as a memento of the occasion. Its career throughout the season has not been fraught with success. It was a short course, and as a novice began to know the game he longed for something better, and either joined or was "put up" temporarily at one of the clubs.

The management seems to have been anything but conducive to the public interest. It is claimed that the students of the University of Chicago tried to run the links, and in a few tournaments which they arranged took special pains to let outsiders know that they were not welcome as competitors. Some of the non-collegiate patrons of the links formed the idea of organizing a public golf club as a means of increasing interest in the course, but when the plan was broached to the students, it is claimed they turned a cold shoulder to the proposition. A. A. Stagg, the well-known athletic director of the university, has become an enthusiastic golfer, and holds the record for the nine holes at Jackson Park—36 strokes. A Chicago paper, in discussing the situation, concludes with the following tribute to New York:

"With the coming of next season it is hoped that peace will be restored among the opposing factions, and that ere Summer begins Chicago, like New York, will boast of a golf club in Jackson Park and all the pleasures and conveniences to players it affords, which will be open to the public."

Baltimore laid out a public course in one of its parks last year. St. Louis has one, and a few other cities have met the demand for public golf, but apart from New York and Boston, very little care is expended on the links, and most of them are used in a desultory way. The start, however, is a good one, and all these public courses aid the progress of golf throughout the country.

The public courses, besides giving an opportunity to many non-club members to learn and enjoy the game, contribute their share in improving the standard of play. Many good golfers, who would not have taken up the game unless it were for the public links, owe their start to that method, and from municipal links they have entered the portals of prominent clubs and added to the latter's golfing fame and their own individual glory. Walter J. Travis was one of the original players on the Van Courtlandt course. The method of giving a few tournaments acts also as an additional spur to the regular players to do their best when matched as competitors with their daily companions. The presence of an instructor on the links is a helpful feature, and Bendelow has often had nearly every hour of the day occupied with lessons during the past Summer at Van Cortlandt.

The unusually mild weather that has prevailed since Thanksgiving has been a veritable boon to the golfing fraternity, and the open links in local circles have kept them fairly alive with players every week. These mild climatic conditions have called out the announcements of more Christmas and New Year's tournaments than has formerly been the case. The Lakewood Club will hold a handicap to-morrow for its members and guests, and the schoolboys of the town will play the second of their series of games at the Country Club for the Dwight M. Harris Cup. The Richmond County Country Club of Staten Island announces a members' handicap for Christmas, and informal play will be the order at Harbor Hill. Prizes have been offered for a special match at the Crescent Athletic Club, Bay Ridge, and the Nassau Country Club at Glen Cove will give handicaps for its three classes of players. Impromptu games will also be played on many other courses.

The enthusiasm of both college and school lads for golf has been one of the notable features during the past season, but the influence of the game upon the younger element is said to have been revealed in a novel manner among some grammar school boys in a Boston suburb. Choosing a vacant field, they laid out six holes, using tin milk cans sunk into the ground to keep the holes in perfect shape. Of course, these made pretty large holes, but not for their utensils, for they began the game with baseballs and bats. It was great sport knocking the big balls over the field, and afforded much amusement to the spectators, who often gathered in large numbers to watch the novel golf game. Finally a kind-hearted woman gave the boys a real golf ball and that changed the whole tenor of their sport. They could not knock the little ball from hole to hole with the clumsy bat, and hooked sticks were accordingly cut from neighboring trees.

Some of the lads showed great ingenuity in making their collection of natural clubs and they would make an interesting addition to some of the collections in England and Scotland of old-style clubs and balls. The lads are developing accuracy of the eye in placing the ball near the hole. In a few years some of them will doubtless be winning championships and silver cups in many of the Boston clubs, but it is safe to say they will never forget the genuine enjoyment of their early contests, dependent upon their own ingenuity.

Some harsh criticisms have been made by would-be critics upon a few of the California links. As a sample, the course at Presidio is called "rough, unkempt, and badly laid out, an absolute libel on the name of golf links." This is pretty hard truly, but in the statement that "the greens are as rough as the rubbing surface of a washboard," there are elements of truth which can be applied with justice to many courses in Southern California where the turf is often as scarce as is the case in Florida. A new house and links at Pasadena, known as the Hotel Green Golf Club, was opened with a three-day tournament last week.

The entries at the Presidio links for the championship of the San Francisci locality, were not as large as had been expected, all the competitors being local men, except one or two from Los Angeles. The Colgrove Golf Club of the latter place is one of the new acquisitions, and the Rubidoux Club of Riverside has arranged several events for the Winter. On the whole, golf in California is steadily improving and with more attention to the links the sport will attain a higher standard. The visit this season of several Eastern professionals to the Pacific Coast is exerting a beneficent influence upon both players and links.

A new woman's record has just been made on the links of the Chevvy Chase Golf Club, Washington, D. C. Miss Kitzmilhar of the Edgewood Club, Pittsburg, reduced the old record of 117 strokes to 110 strokes, and won the first big tournament for women at the club this season. She gets a three-quarter swing and drives a long ball. Miss Parrish of the Shinnecock Hills Club, and who has played on many local links, did the course in 113 strokes, winning second place. A number of interesting events will be held on the Chevvy Chase links during the Winter.

Our English friends fight shy of new ideas in golf. The proposition to adopt the American plan of a qualifying round has recently been before the officers of the Ladies' Golf Union of Great Britain, and after considerable discussion as to its value in a championship match, it was voted down by a large majority. Both the men's and the women's championships there start with a match play round of all the entries, and so continue until finished.

The Harbor Hill Golf Club of Staten Island will keep its course open all Winter, and with favorable weather several informal contests will be played. Otto Hochmeyer has retired from the Captaincy, and that place will be filled during the coming year by his brother, Vincent Hochmeyer. The brothers are both on the Green Committee, and the other members are Paul B. Cooke, W. Scott O'Connor, and J. E. C. Leavitt. The officers as recently elected are: President—P. F. Kobbe; Vice President—H. J. Cruikshank; Secretary—J. E. C. Leavitt; Treasurer—E. E. Allum; Recording Secretary—Ralph McKee; Associate Captain—Miss H. I. Whittemore.

THE SPORTSMAN'S SHOW.

Some of the Contemplated Attractions for Yachtsmen and Gunners.

Unless indications are misleading, the sixth annual sportsman's show at Madison Square Garden this Winter will be the grandest of any yet held by the association. Attractive features are now being arranged for and exhibitors have engaged space months in advance. This year the exhibition of boats, canoes, and launches will be made a feature, and the up-to-date appliances which are of interest to the yachtsman will be most complete.

A miniature lake will again be one of the features, and special attractions in the way of aquatic sports will be given nightly. These sports will include swimming, canoeing, tub racing, and water polo. A big game park, containing deer, elk, buffalo, caribou, and moose, will form an exhibit of big game, and in addition there will be mountain lions, cougars, bears, &c., in specially built cages. Live game birds will be shown, including quail, ducks of every variety, pheasants, swans, geese, and other specimens. The fish exhibit, which will be under the supervision of the State Fish Commission, will be most complete. The Indian village and guides' Adirondack camps will also be numbered among the attractions.

The association championship at inanimate targets will be held on the roof of the Garden, and additional sweepstake events will be shot at the pleasure of shooters.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC NOTES.

The Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union are taking hold of the game of basket ball, and are going to encourage it in this district in every possible way. Chairman Rubien of the committee said yesterday that at the next meeting of the association they are going to advocate that the Metropolitan Association give basket-ball championships, open to all registered athletes in the metropolitan district. Both senior and junior championships will be advocated. Besides these two championships, the National Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union will soon, after the Metropolitan Association championships are finished, give a National championship meeting, which will be open to all registered basket-ball teams in the United States.

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John Flanagan, the champion hammer thrower of the world, has developed an inventive turn of mind. So far as his natural ability as a hammer thrower was concerned, he has about reached his limit; so he has turned his attention to something whereby he can improve his record. The result is that he has invented a new ball-bearing hammer. It is very much like the ordinary hammer, with the exception that the wire handle is so inserted in the hammer that the hammer when in the air continually revolves on a series of ball bearings, and from the few times he has thrown this hammer of his he is convinced that at least eight or ten feet can be added to his present record. As soon as the hammer leaves the thrower's hands it goes through the air with a rapidity that is certainly marvelous, and the head is always revolving. Besides the speed, it is claimed for the hammer that it is indestructible, and the breaking of hammer handles will now be a thing of the past.

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The Cutler School Athletic Association has elected H. Littlejohn Captain of the cross-country team and J. Aiken Captain of the basket-ball team. The first cross-country run of the season was held last Saturday morning over the Van Cortlandt Park course, a distance of about three miles. In the senior division S. M. Edgell finished first, G. C. Parsons second, and L. Littlejohn third. Esler was the first to finish in the junior division, and was closely followed home by Babcock and Cutting in the order named.

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The Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union will hold a meeting at the Astor House Jan. 5, 1900, to arrange for a cross-country championship meeting.

YACHTS AND YACHTSMEN.

"International challenge cups, like newspapers, are all the better for being circulated," says the current issue of The London Yachtsman. "What displeases us most about the America's Cup, for instance, is that it is so horribly stagnant."

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The yachting season on the Clyde begins on May 12, at Gourock, and ends on Aug. 8 with the cruise of the Royal Northern Yacht Club.

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Both J. Pierpont Morgan and C. Oliver Iselin, as well as Mr. Herreshoff, are reported to have expressed themselves as determined to have nothing more to do with matches for the America's Cup, though Herman B. Duryea, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Harry Payne Whitney, who have raced thirty-footers at Newport for some seasons, are reported to be ready to build a new "defender" and contribute all the money necessary for sailing her when the need arises.

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The steam yacht Arcturus, owned by Rutherford Stuyvesant, and Sir Thomas Lipton's Erin are in Fay & Co.'s docks, at Southampton, England, and are being overhauled. The Arcturus is one of the few American yachts that has never been seen in American waters. She is being fitted out for the Mediterranean season.

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The current number of The Yachtsman reports that William Waldorf Astor of London has chartered the Duke of Sutherland's yacht Catania for a four months' cruise in the Mediterranean. The yacht is expected to leave Cowes, Isle of Wight, where she has been laid up, early next month.

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Sir Thomas Lipton's cutter Shamrock has been towed from her dock at Greenock to the mooring prepared for her in the Gareloch. Sir Thomas will not fit her our for the Riviera.

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Sir Thomas Lipton, who was a guest of honor at the annual dinner of the Royal Temple Yacht Club in the Hotel Cecil, London, responded to the toast, "The America's Cup." Sir Thomas, who was heartily cheered, said he had received nothing but the very greatest kindness and the fairest possible treatment during his sojourn in the United States. The Shamrock had been fairly and squarely beaten, but, though he was genuinely disappointed at not being able to win the cup, he did not in the smallest degree regret having gone across the Atlantic, and he added, "Although not successful, I see nothing to discourage me from making another attempt, and unless some one else makes a challenge in the meantime, I have every intention of doing so very shortly." An exhibition by the American Biograph showing scenes during the progress of the Columbia-Shamrock races, was a feature of the evening.

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A merry party composed of members of the Greenville Yacht Club went down in the sloop Ella G. as far as Rockaway last Sunday, where, off the Oriental Hotel, they secured a good mess of codfish and ling. The party started for the lower bay the previous night, and was in charge of Mr. Busche, one of the club's most enthusiastic skippers. A deep-sea cook, chartered specially for the occasion by Capt. Busche, could not stand the uneasy movements of the plunging craft, and paid tribute to old Father Neptune before the yacht had really reached the open sea. He was relegated to the sick bay, well forward of the galley, where he remained during the entire voyage despite repeated doses of strong waters, that usually effect a cure in similar cases. By a unanimous vote Mr. Brown was delegated to act as an emergency cook, and if some portion of the steak was done a little too much and another not quite enough; it didn't interfere with the appetites of the convives. The coffee also, while not quite up to the quality that "mother used to make," was acceptable. Just who caught the largest denizen of the deep will perhaps forever remain a mystery, as each man of the party claims the honor. Some of the claims have reached as high as sixty pounds, and late reports show a tendency to still further increase the limit.

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On Monday evening, Dec. 18, the Morris Yacht Club held their annual meeting at their rooms in the Morris Hotel. The meeting was called for the purpose of hearing the reports of the various committees and for the election of officers for the coming year. The flag officers elected were: Commodore—George R. Moran; Vice Commodore—Hugo Eckert; Rear Commodore—William Neubeck; Fleet Captain—J. Belgard. Mr. F. Knezek, Jr., was elected Secretary, and Mr. Ralph Kestler Treasurer. Several new members were elected, among others being M. M. Corwin, John Heeb, and William Herrmann. The elections were followed by the annual dinner and entertainment provided by mine host Fisher. The Regatta Committee are to arrange for special races for next season, and have under way races for the two classes brought forward by The Rudder—the Larks and Swallows; other races will be arranged for the various classes enrolled in the club. The class so popular last season (racing skiffs) will again contest for a special trophy offered by the Commodore, the Crank, Mr. A. G. Riegel, having won the trophy last season, the Nono, Commodore Moran, being second.

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The noted shipyard at City Island, owned for many years by Henry Peipgras, has been sold. Many of the famous yachts that have raced under the Stars and Stripes during the past twenty years have been built there, and scores of the fliers have been laid up in its basins or hauled high and dry on the beaches every Winter. The name of the new owner has not transpired, but it is rumored that Lewis Nixon, manager of the Crescent Shipbuilding Company, has acquired the property.

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H. C. Fowler, New York Yacht Club, who formerly owned the steam yacht Huntress, has placed an order with the Marblehead Yacht Yard for a thirty-five-foot water line sailing craft. The new boat will be cutter-rigged and about fifty-five feet over all. Purdon's was the accepted design. Last season Mr. Fowler deserted steam and was a part owner with W. D. Bishop of Bridgeport in the schooner Comanche.

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The fast thirty-four-footer Surprise, one of the best-known racing yachts on Long Island Sound, has been sold by W. T. Rainey to Charles Robinson Smith of this city. The Surprise will be raced again next season.

NOTES OF THE HORSE WORLD.

There is an exceptionally brisk demand for good coach horses just now. Fifty head were sold at the American Horse Exchange

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.

BROOKLYN.

The Annual Event in Muslin Underwear.

Sale Begins Tuesday, December 26.

This announcement of the beginning of our annual sale of Muslin Underwear will be a signal for thousands of Brooklyn women to flock to our store on Tuesday.

Each recurring sale has reflected the progress of the store, and this offering as a matter of course will easily be the best we've ever been able to present. Our preparations for this sale were made many months ago, before the great and constantly increasing advance in the cost of cotton fabrics set in. We couldn't begin to buy these goods ourselves in the present market at anything near the low prices at which we offer them to you. In many instances we're able to sell you garments at less than you'd have to pay for the material alone. What we wish to direct particular attention to is the *quality* of all the garments in the collection. Every piece, no matter how low priced, is properly proportioned and made and finished in a manner to meet the requirements of good taste and good service.

Masonville Muslin—a muslin noted for its excellence and durability—is used in even the cheapest corset cover.

The most fastidious woman can select any of this underwear with the certainty of being pleased and suited

Gowns.

Masonville muslin Gowns, high neck, Mother Hubbard yoke, finished with featherstitching, cambric ruffle on neck and sleeves ..... .24

Masonville muslin Gowns, high neck, Mother Hubbard yoke, of cluster tucking, cambric ruffle on neck and sleeves.. .39

Masonville muslin Gowns, V neck with four insertions of choice embroidery and cluster tucks in yoke, cambric ruffle on neck and sleeves..... .49

Cambric and Masonville muslin Gowns, Empire, with insertion of fine embroidery across front, and two insertions at side, embroidered ruffle on neck and sleeves..... .59

Cambric and Masonville muslin Gowns, high neck, with seven insertions of fine embroidery and cluster tucks in yoke, embroidered ruffle on neck and sleeves..... .79

Cambric and Masonville muslin Gowns, V neck, with six insertions of choice embroidery and clusters of fine tucks in yoke, embroidered ruffle on neck and sleeves—others Masonville muslin, high neck, with six insertions of fine embroidery and clusters of fine tucks in yoke, embroidered ruffle on neck and sleeves..... .97

Cambric and Masonville muslin Gowns, V neck, with six insertions of fine embroidery and clusters of tucks in yoke; also insertion of embroidery across front, embroidered ruffle on neck and sleeves..... $1.23

Cambric Gowns, high neck, round yoke, with five insertions of torchon lace and clusters of tucks in yoke, lace ruffle around yoke, and on neck and sleeves..... $1.23

Cambric Gowns, high neck, with seven insertions of fine embroidery and clusters of fine tucks in round yoke, double ruffle of fine embroidery around neck, and on neck and sleeves $1.98

Drawers.

Masonville muslin Drawers, with cluster tucks and hem.. .12

Masonville muslin Drawers, with ruffle of fine embroidery and cluster tucks, open and closed..... .29

Cambric Drawers, with full umbrella cambric ruffle, cluster tucks above..... .29

Masonville muslin Drawers, lawn ruffle, trimmed with cotton torchon lace, others cambric, with hemstitched ruffle and hemstitched tucks above, open and closed..... .39

Muslin Drawers, with full umbrella ruffle of choice embroidery and cluster of fine tucks above, open and closed..... .49

Cambric Drawers, deep umbrella ruffle of fine embroidery, and tucks above, open and closed, others with full umbrella lace ruffle ..... .79

Cambric Drawers, full umbrella ruffle of fine embroidery cluster of fine tucks above, open and closed..... .97

Corset Covers.

Masonville muslin Corset Covers, high neck, felled seams, pearl buttons, perfect fitting..... .07

Cambric Corset Covers, V neck, trimmed with cotton torchon lace, felled seams, pearl buttons ..... .12

Corset Covers, V neck, trimmed with embroidery back and front ..... .19

Corset Covers, V neck, trimmed with six hemstitched tucks and hemstitched ruffle, others trimmed with embroidery..25

Corset Covers, round neck, trimmed with embroidery and ribbon front and back, draw string at waist..... .29

Corset Covers, round neck, with insertion and edge of torchon lace, also ribbon run beading, draw string at waist, others V neck, trimmed with embroidery and ribbon..... .48

Corset Covers, square neck, filled in with Maltese lace and ribbon, lace ruffle on sleeve, draw string at waist, others round neck with insertion and edge of torchon lace and ribbon run beading, lace ruffle on sleeve, finished off at waist line ..... .59

Nainsook Corset Covers, round neck, with two wide insertions and ruffle of duchesse lace, ribbon trimmed, finished at waist line with embroidery and ribbon, others trimmed with Maltese lace back and front ..... .97

Chemises.

Muslin Chemise, corded band, pearl buttons..... .29

Masonville muslin and cambric Chemises, square neck, with three insertions of fine embroidery, also ruffle across front, sleeves also trimmed ..... .69

Walking Skirts.

Muslin Walking Skirts, cambric flounce with three insertions and ruffle of cotton torchon lace, also dust ruffle, others with full umbrella ruffle of choice embroidery ..... .97

Cambric Walking Skirts, tucked lawn umbrella ruffle, with ruffle of torchon lace, also dust ruffle..... $1.29

Muslin Walking Skirts, tucked lawn flounce with full ruffle of choice embroidery, also dust ruffle, others trimmed with torchon lace..... $1.69

Muslin Walking Skirts, tucked lawn flounce with deep ruffle of handsome embroidery, also dust ruffle, others cambric, with two wide insertions and deep ruffle of torchon lace, clusters of tucks between insertions $1.98

Cambric Walking Skirts, full lawn ruffle, with two wide insertions and ruffle of maltese lace, with clusters of tucks above, also dust ruffle..... $2.69

Underskirts.

Masonville muslin Underskirts, cambric ruffle, a cluster of tucks above..... .29

Muslin Underskirts, with tucks and ruffle of choice embroidery ..... .48

A Sample Line of Muslin Underwear at Half Price.

In addition to the above we also offer a manufacturer's sample line of high class Gowns, Chemises, Drawers, Skirts, etc., at *one-half* below the regular prices of the goods.

Second floor.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

Flatbush Avenue, Junction Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

Very Important for Tuesday.

Winter Dress Goods.

Great Reduction Sale—Half of Regular Prices and Less.

The long continued mild weather has somewhat interfered with the sale of woolen dress fabrics. We do not propose to have any "slow" goods on our shelves, not even if they ARE NEW AND DESIRABLE—this season's lines. Therefore, we will have a reduction sale on TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26, of Dress Goods at prices one-half of former figures and less. The goods are in every way up to our well known high standard. Such an opportunity has not occurred in Greater New York this season.

LOT 1—350 yards Fancy Check Mixtures, variety of excellent styles in Scotch effects, 40 inches wide, reduced from 50 cts. to 25 cts. per yard.

LOT 2—400 yards Cheviot Homespun, plaids in most stylish skirting designs, 47 inches wide, reduced from $1.25 to 50 cts. per yard.

LOT 3—575 yards Fancy Suitings in camel's hair bourette effects and granite Cheviots, 45 inches wide; also a lot of 50-inch Homespuns, in excellent mixtures, reduced from $1.25 to 58 cts. per yard.

LOT 4—550 yards of 50-inch all wool Suitings, a variety of desirable mixtures, reduced from $1.25 to 75 cts. per yard.

LOT 5—500 yards very fine high-class imported Suitings, from England and Scotland; plaids in zibeline effects; Scotch mixtures and homespun stripes—all with the unmistakable foreign look that gives these goods their stylish effect—suitable for dresses and skirts; early season prices, $2.25 and $2.85, reduced to $1.25 per yard.

Special Tables in Dress Goods Section.

Ladies' Suits and Jackets.

Sweeping Reductions Made for Tuesday.

Ladies' tailor-made SUITS, in best imported materials, browns, grays and fancy mixtures, all silk lined, sizes 34, 36 and 38, $35.00, were $50.00; $25.00, were $37.50; $17.50, were $27.50.

Ladies' black kersey JACKETS, $7.50, instead of $12.50.

Ladies' black cheviot Jackets, lined with fancy silk and wide lapels, covered with silk and stitched all over, $12.50 instead of $20.00.

Second Floor, Front.

Men's Goods—After-Christmas Reductions.

Men's and Boys' all-wool Sweaters, sizes, 28 to 40, in blue, black, white and garnet, with laced front, $1.35; former prices, $2.00 to $4.50.

Men's House Coats, all of our $6.00, $7.00 and $9.00 qualities to be sold at $5.00 each, and our $10.00 to $15.00 Coats at $7.50 each.

Men's Imperial, Four-in-Hand, Teck and Puff Scarfs, regular 50 and 75 ct. goods, to go at 19 cts., or 3 for 50 cts.; $1.00 and $1.50 quality at 55 cts.

Colored Dress Shirts, detached cuffs, sizes 14 to 17, 59 cts.; value $1.25.

Six White Dress Shirts Made to Order for $7.00.

We will make to order, in our own workrooms, six white Dress Shirts—open front and back, open back only, open front only, or coat shape, or full dress with cuffs attached—for $7.00; our regular price, $8.50. The Shirts are made of Utica Nonpareil Muslin, hand sewed, and the linen is such as we always use. This offer is good for this week only.

A Great Opportunity in Ladies' Shoes at $3.50.

80 Box Calf Button Shoes and 60 Cloth Top Button Shoes, regular $5.00 Shoes; also a lot of samples of Winter styles made by one of the leading shoe manufacturers of New York, in Calf, Button and laced Patent Leather and Kid Shoes, regular $5.00 and $6.00 Shoes—all to be sold at $3.50 per pair on Tuesday.

Dull Kid, cork sole, Laced Shoes and Box Calf Extension sole Shoes, at $3.50.

Second Floor, rear.

Muslin Underwear.

Reduction Sale Without Regard to Cost.

On Tuesday next we will begin a sale of Ladies' Muslin Underwear at very greatly reduced prices, made for the purpose of clearing our present stock previous to the opening of new goods.

Corset Covers, with high and low necks, in a variety of styles, were 23 cts. to $1.75; our sale prices will be 15 cts. to 95 cts.

Drawers, in cambric and nainsook, trimmed with fine embroidery and lace, were 65 cts. to $3.00; our sale prices will be 35 cts. to $1.50.

Night Gowns and Skirts, trimmed with lace and embroidery, were 75 cts. to $5.00; our sale prices will be 45 cts. to $2.95.

Children's Department.

Children's Aprons, were 85 cts. to $2.00; sale price, 25 cts.

Misses' Gowns, were 60 cts. to $1.00; sale prices, 25 cts. to 75 cts.

Misses' Skirts, trimmed with embroidery, were 60 cts. to $3.00; sale prices, 50 cts. to $1.50.

Infants' Wear.

Short Nainsook Dresses, were 50 cts.; sale price, 25 cts.

Long Skirts, in Cambric and Nainsook, were 75 cts. to $1.65; sale prices, 48 cts. to 75 cts.

Guimpes, with lace and embroidery, were 50 cts. to $3.50; sale prices, 25 cts. to 95 cts.

Fancy Dresses, in Organdie, Nainsook, and Point d'Esprit, were $2.95 to $10.50; sale prices, $1.50 to $3.95.

Gingham Dresses, fine quality, were $1.50 to $4.50; sale prices, 75 cts. to $1.50.

Second Floor, rear.

White Goods Clearing.

Great Cutting of Prices—Most of Them Halved.

We shall offer on Tuesday, 4,800 yards of short lengths and remnants of Fancy White Lawn, checked and striped Nainsook, Dimities, dotted Swiss, Organdy, India Lawn, soft Nainsook, Cambrics and Corded Pique—a great many lengths suitable for Dresses, Wrappers, Waists and Skirts—all at about HALF OF REGULAR PRICES.

Also good quality Checked Nainsook, 5 cts. per yard; regular price, 10 cts.

Good quality Corded Pique, 7½ cts.; regular price, 15 cts.

White Dimity, neat stripes, 8 cts. per yard; regular price, 15 cts.

40-inch White Lawn, 7½ cts. per yard; regular price, 12½ cts.

Hemstitched Lawn, fine quality, 25 cts. per yard; reduced from 37½, 50 and 55 cts.

Soft finished Long Cloth, 12 yard pieces, 98 cts. per piece, instead of $1.25.

Good quality Bleached Muslin, yard wide, 6 cts. per yard; regular price, 8 cts.; and 8 cts., regular price, 10 cts.

Fine quality Bleached Muslin, yard wide, 5 cts.; regular price, 7 cts.

Pillow Case Muslin, 1½ yards wide, 8½ cts.; regular price, 15 cts.

Remnants of Muslin and Sheeting, about one-third less than regular prices.

SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES.

Made of the best quality heavy Muslin, full length and 1½ yards wide, 45 cts.; 2 yards wide, 54 cts.; 2¼ yards wide, 60 cts.; 2½ yards wide, 65 cts.

Pillow Cases, 42 inches wide, 13 cts.; 45 inches wide, 14 cts.; Hemstitched, 42 inches wide, 18 cts.; 45 inches wide, 20 cts.

Good quality Hemstitched Pillow Cases, 42 and 45 inches wide, 12½ cts.

Hemstitched and embroidered Pillow Cases, 42 inches wide, 20 cts., instead of 50 and 60 cts.

Embroidered Lawn Pillow Shams, reduced from $2.00 to $1.50, from $2.25 to $1.75, from $2.75 to $2.00, from $3.25 to $2.50, from $4.25 to $3.00.

Main Floor Annex.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sterling Pianos.

A Merry Christmas to All!

And may it be twice merry if you possess a Sterling Piano.

Nearly 1,200 Sterlings have gone into Brooklyn homes during the past year. To these new friends, as well as the old, we extend the compliments of the season and invite all those not possessing a *"Reliable piano"* to take advantage of our

Annual Clearance Sale

Which commences Tuesday morning.

New Pianos, Slightly used Pianos, Second hand Pianos, Square Pianos

in endless variety at prices so tempting that you cannot fail to be interested. *We mean honest prices marked in plain figures.* There are many Pianos, but there will be many buyers, so try and be the first to take advantage of our *annual clearance sale.*

Monthly Payments if Desired.

THE

STERLING Piano Co.,

MANUFACTURERS.
Wholesale and Retail Warerooms
(Entire building, four floors),
536 FULTON ST., Brooklyn.
Look for the name STERLING.
Opposite Montauk Theater.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL JANUARY. 1.

After the anxieties and perplexities of Christmas it is natural to consider the more important needs of the home and fireside.

Many hesitate to decide upon so important a purchase as a Piano in the whirl of confusion and excitement.

The coming week at the

WISSNER

Warerooms will afford most opportune advantages for buyers who have chosen to defer the piano question until after Christmas.

A number of WISSNER UPRIGHTS and GRANDS of the latest designs, which composed a part of our holiday stock, including several

WISSNER GRANDS

In Upright Form,

will be offered at most liberal reductions from regular prices.

The name WISSNER is so indissolubly associated with the idea of HIGHEST EXCELLENCE in this department of art that all intending purchasers will appreciate this opportunity.

Upward of 20 Upright

PIANOS

recently taken in exchange, nearly all good makers,

$75, $90, $125.

Full Size Squares,

$45 Up.

BROOKLYN, Fulton & Flatbush Ave.
NEW YORK, 25 East 14th St.
JERSEY CITY, 80 Montgomery St.
NEWARK, 611 Broad St.

FACTORIES 1068 to 1088 Atlantic Ave.
OPEN EVENINGS.

WILL FREE CITY CLUB MEN.

Charges of Collusion and Fraud Against McMahon and Heydecker Withdrawn.

The charges of collusion and fraud as attorneys which were preferred against Fulton McMahon and E. L. Heydecker by Ignatius Weltner, a lawyer of this city, were yesterday formally retracted by E. A. Alexander, counsel for Mr. Weltner at a continuance of the hearing before Magistrate Mayo in the Jefferson Market Police Court. Mr. Alexander was placed on the witness stand at his own request, and after setting forth the grounds of his earlier suspicions, declared that all the circumstances had been clearly explained to him, and that in the light of these explanations the charges were groundless.

This sudden turn of affairs left the burden of the prosecution, which was of a criminal nature, solely upon the District Attorney's office. Assistant District Attorney Le Barbier was nonplused. Unwilling to withdraw the charges without first consulting with his chief, he announced that the prosecution had concluded its examination of witnesses, and asked Magistrate Mayo for an adjournment until the stenographic notes could be reviewed, when he would sum up the case.

"The only summing up," interjected Simon Sterne, counsel for the defendants, "should be an elaborate apology to the gentlemen who have been wronged by these charges. Nothing else is possible in view of the evidence."

Mr. McMahon and Mr. Heydecker, however, objected to a withdrawal of the charges against them, and insisted that the case be pushed until dismissed by the court. No date was set for the final hearing.

The charges against Messrs. Heydecker and McMahon grew out of a series of litigations incidental to the settlement of the estate of George Orgawitz, an Austrian, who died in this country. The defendants in the present case represented the American heirs, and Ignatius Weltner, who preferred the charges, represented the foreign heirs. The records of the litigations involved were very extensive, and the examination of these and of the witnesses had proceeded for several weeks.

Considerable comment was caused when the prosecution began from the fact that both Mr. Heydecker and Mr. McMahon, who are members of the City Club, had been active in certain work connected with the club's charges against District Attorney Gardiner now pending before a Commissioner appointed by Gov. Roosevelt. The City Club retained Simon Sterne and other counsel to defend the accused attorneys, and sent delegations to the police court as a manifestation of its interest in the case. In withdrawing his client's charges yesterday Mr. Alexander insisted that at no time had he desired to persecute the defendants, but had acted in good faith throughout.

"If the charges are pressed by the District Attorney's office in the view of Mr. Alexander's statements," said Mr. Sterne last night, "the animus must be evident. I do not believe, however, that there will be a further hearing. Assistant District Attorney Le Barbier is too good a lawyer and too much of a gentleman to push the prosecution further."

STRUCK BY A CABLE CAR.

Woodley Carter Hurt on Columbus Avenue—Gripman Does Not Stop.

A south-bound Columbus Avenue cable car struck a well-dressed colored man as he was crossing at Sixty-third Street shortly before midnight last night. It threw him several feet to one side, and then went swiftly on, the gripman not stopping to see what he had done.

The man was picked up and taken to Roosevelt Hospital unconscious. The doctors said that he had concussion of the brain and internal injuries. Bystanders recognized the injured man as Woodley Carter, thirty years old, of 217 West Sixty-third Street, a porter in the Grand Central Station.

BOY IS ACCUSED OF PATRICIDE.

Mother Is Also Under Arrest as an Accessory.

VANDALIA, Ill., Dec. 23.—Arthur Prior, aged fifteen, is charged in a warrant issued to-day with the murder of his father, Lafayette Prior, who was killed Dec. 16 while asleep in bed. A warrant has also been drawn for the arrest of the dead man's widow, Mrs. Lydia Prior.

It is charged that she was an accessory after the fact. The family is one of the most prominent in the community, having settled here a quarter of a century ago.

SCHOOL FOR WOMEN MINISTERS.

Site for New Seminary Will Be Located in Chicago.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 23.—The seminary for female ministers which the Rev. A. M. Harvuot of the Central Christian Church of this city succeeded in having favorably considered by the jubilee convention of the Church Missionary Societies held here last October, and which it was thought would be located in Cincinnati, will probably be established in Chicago. This is because the Church of Disciples has no large college in this vicinity.

At a meeting of Christian Workers recently held in Chicago a Committee of Selection of Site was appointed, consisting of the Rev. Dr. S. G. Tyrrell of Chicago, Chairman; the Rev. W. B. Taylor, the Rev. Dr. H. F. Willet, the Rev. Dr. George R. Darstadt, all of Chicago; the Rev. Dr. J. W. Harden, President of Eureka College, Illinois; the Rev. Dr. C. D. Philpott of Central Church, Indianapolis; J. E. Pounds, National Superintendent of Christian Endeavor; the Rev. Dr. C. L. Thurgood of Pittsburg, and the Rev. A. M. Harvuot.

This committee will report to a conference to be held at Indianapolis March 27 and 29, when the site will be chosen.

POLICEMAN IN RIGHT PLACE.

Searching for One Man His Presence Prevents Another's Escape.

Policeman McDermott of the Elizabeth Street Station, while searching for the complainant against four prisoners he had arrested yesterday morning, was happily the means of preventing the escape of Edward Cohen of 111 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, who is now in the Tombs on a charge of having stabbed his wife, Annie Cohen of 185 Chrystie Street.

The man McDermott was looking for lived at 185 Chrystie Street. Just as the policeman was ringing the bell the door was flung open and Cohen, with a bloody knife in his hand, dashed out. He ran into the policeman and both fell, while a crowd of infuriated men and women, inmates of the house, who came pell-mell down the stairs in pursuit of Cohen, tumbled over them and landed in a heap in the street. When Cohen got to his feet he tried to get away, but the policeman held him fast with one hand while with the other he pushed back the crowd of angry neighbors.

Annie Cohen was found unconscious in her room on the third floor, with deep wounds in her neck and left breast. She was taken to Gouverneur Hospital, where she is reported to be in a serious condition.

McDermott took his prisoner to the Centre Street Police Court, where he found the man he had been looking for waiting for him.

Cohen was remanded to the Tombs, and will be arraigned in Essex Market Police Court to-day.

The neighbors say that the stabbing was the result of a quarrel in the Cohen apartments, in Chrystie Street, yesterday morning.

Judge Hurd Takes a Bride.

Judge William B. Hurd of the Kings County Court celebrated Christmas yesterday by getting quietly married. The bride was Mrs. Mary A. Barrett, widow of James C. Barrett of Vanderbilt Avenue. The marriage took place at the home of the Rev. C. W. Homer, rector of St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church, on St. James's Place. Judge Aspinall of the County Court was one of the few friends of the couple present. Mrs. Hurd was formerly of Rutland, Vt.

DENOUNCES WOMAN'S ARREST.

A. R. Ferguson Alleges that His Sister-in-Law Suffered Detention Without Cause.

Miss Edith Howard, richly dressed and about twenty-five years of age, was arrested between midnight and 1 o'clock yesterday morning, at Broadway and Forty-second Street, for alleged disorderly conduct. She was discharged in court. She called at the West Thirtieth Street Station last night with a man who gave his name as A. R. Ferguson. He said he was the brother-in-law of the woman. He denounced Detective Binning, who arrested Miss Howard, and said he would take the case to the Police Commissioners.

Dinning is one of Capt. Price's men. He said the woman accosted him, and he arrested her. She was discharged in the Jefferson Market Court. She complains that she was all night in jail, and in the morning put in a pen with objectionable persons.

Ferguson, who says he lives at the Cadillac Hotel, Forty-third Street and Broadway, and is a tobacconist at 36 East Houston Street, walked into the station house with Miss Howard and asked her to point out the man who had arrested her. Binning was present and the woman pointed to him. Ferguson asked Binning if he had arrested her, and upon Binning answering that he had, and that she had accosted him, Ferguson said:

"You're a liar! How could she? She was waiting for me."

Ferguson said he was accompanying the woman home. He stopped in the Hotel Cadillac to get something to drink, and asked her to wait a few seconds. She was arrested while he was inside. The woman said Binning had addressed her, and she turned, thinking he was Mr. Ferguson, and finding out her mistake, had apologized. She said Binning then arrested her.

Ferguson denounced Binning until the woman begged him to desist. He laid the matter before Capt. Price.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"E. M."—The correct title of Zola's book is "La bête humaine."

Frederick H. Nodler.—Feathers pay a duty of 15 per cent., except when Turkey-dyed or when dressed, colored, or manufactured, when they pay 50 per cent. Artificial and ornamental feathers also pay 15 per cent.

CARE OF POOR PATIENTS.

The fifteenth annual report of the Post-Graduate Hospital has just been published. Sixteen hundred and seventeen absolutely free patients, to whom 38,313 days of care were given, were treated as in-patients. The whole number of patients was 2,688. The district physician visited 1,447 patients at their homes, without charge. Three hundred and sixty-eight poor women were cared for at their homes by the obstetric physician. More than $30,000 was received during the year from physicians attending the medical school of which the hospital is a part.

The report contains an account of the work of the hospital on the east side, and an appeal for the endowment of the laboratory and the lying-in department. There are numerous illustrations, among which is a view of a large fireproof building just erected and given by Harris C. Fahnestock to the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital.

Sixth Assembly District Committee.

Officers of the new Sixth Assembly District Tammany Hall General Committee were elected last night at the Metamora Club, 207 Bowery, as follows: Member of Executive Committee—Timothy D. Sullivan; Chairman of General Committee—Dr. M. B. Feeney; First Vice President—Michael C. Fadden; Second Vice President—Harry Illiwitzer; Third Vice President—Francis Mangin; Fourth Vice President—Antonio Cardone; Fifth Vice President—George F. Considine; Treasurer—William B. Calvert; Financial Secretary—Andrew C. Otto; Recording Secretary—John J. Donohue; Corresponding Secretaries—Peter P. Acritelli, Frederick Schwan, and William Dopf; Sergeant at Arms—Thomas J. Ryan; Assistant Sergeant at Arms—Joseph Ether.

EXHIBIT OF YACHT MODELS.

Those Destined for Paris Fair to be Shown at N. Y. Athletic Club.

The exhibit of models of noted American yachts that will form a part of the United States contribution to the Paris Exposition next year will be shown to members of the New York Athletic Club for a short time before they are sent abroad. This exhibit has been arranged through the courtesy of the committee who will control it during the exposition, and will include models of the Columbia, Defender, and other noted sailing vessels as well as models of famous steam craft whose reputations for speed have traveled across the Atlantic.

These models, the majority of which are the handiwork of Gustav Gran of this city, have been loaned by the owners or by the New York Yacht Club. Charles R. Flint's new flyer, now in process of construction at Ayres's yard, Upper Nyack, and which is confidently expected to develop a speed of more than fifty miles an hour, will be one of the most important of the exhibits.

At the New York Athletic Club's house, where the preliminary exhibition will be held, nothing could be learned as to the date when the models would be shown. A number of them are already there, however, although their shipping cases have not as yet been removed.

WOMAN'S FUND CONTRIBUTIONS.

Additional Receipts of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association.

Mrs. James Speyer of 257 Madison Avenue, Treasurer of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, reports the following additional contributions to the "Woman's Fund" of the association collection up to date:

Mrs. William D. Sloane, $250; Mrs. Anna Woerishoffer, $200; Mrs. W. C. Schermerhorn, $100; Mrs. W. Y. Mortimer, $100; Mrs. John W. Minturn, $50; Mrs. Levi P. Morton, $25; Mrs. Theodore K. Gibbs, $25; Mrs. J. H. Hinton, $25; Mrs. George F. Baker, $25; Mrs. George E. Dodge, $25; Mrs. Samuel J. Penniman, $20; Mrs. C. Whitman, $20; Mrs. Henry O. Mayo, $20; Miss Caroline White, $20; Mrs. Frederick Billings, $10; Mrs. Samuel Lawrence, $10; Mrs. J. Christy Bell, $10; Miss P. C. Swords, $10; Miss Cora F. Barnes, $10; Miss Lucretia Morris, $10; Miss Annie B. Jennings, $10; Mrs. Charles C. Beaman, $10; Mrs. Wheeler H. Peckham, $10; Mrs. Edgar Hendricks, $10; Mrs. N. E. Bayliles, $10; Mrs. Edward A. Weekes, $10; Mrs. R. H. Robertson, $10; Mrs. Robert Hoe, $10; Mrs. Thomas Garner, $10; Mrs. Thomas H. Hinckle, $10; Mrs. S. W. Benjamin, $10; Mrs. A. W. Soper, $10; Mrs. Edward D. Adams, $10; Mrs. Edwin B. Sheldon, $10; Mrs. Ira Davenport, $10; Mrs. W. T. Bull, $10; Mrs. W. W. Skiddy, $10; Mrs. William Outhout, $5; Mrs. Seth Low, $5; Mrs. D. D. Willigmson, $5; Mrs. William P. Bunker, $5; Mrs. George M. Cummings, $5; Mrs. Joseph W. Burden, $5; Mrs. E. C. Post, $5; Mrs. C. H. Ludington, Jr., $5; Mrs. Charles T. Harbeck, $5; Mrs. E. K. Rossiter, $5; Mrs. Laurens Joseph, $5; Mrs. S. W. Bridgham, $5; Mrs. Herbert Pell, $5; Mrs. William Preston Griffin, $5; Miss Susan B. Spring, $5; Mrs. J. D. Prince, $5; Mrs. Gustav Schwab, $5; Mrs. C. A. Peabody, Jr., $5; Mrs. Isaac Wallach, $5; Mrs. Titus B. Meigs, $5; Mrs. G. Trowbridge, $5; Miss Mary H. Sayre, $5; Mrs. Adrian H. Joline, $5; Mrs. E. D. Trowbridge, $5; Mrs. W. R. Moore, $2; Mrs. Charles Neave, $2.

Blind Institution Managers.

The Board of Managers of the New York Institution for the Blind elected for 1900 yesterday afternoon, is as follows: William C. Schermerhorn, Frederick Augustus Schermerhorn, Peter Marié, Frederick W. Rhinelander, Frederick Sheldon, Chandler Robbins, John I. Kane, Frederick Bronson, Gustav E. Kissel, John M. Bowers, George L. Peabody, M. D.; Charles H. Marshall, Howland Davis, William A. Duer, William G. Hamilton, William W. Appleton, Frederick D. Tappen, D. Maitland Armstrong, George G. Wheelock, M. D., and Charles S. Fairchild.

Sheriff-Elect Walton Sworn In.

Sheriff-elect William Walton of Kings County was yesterday sworn in by Justice Gaynor in the Supreme Court. Mr. Walton will enter upon his duties as Sheriff on Jan. 1.

SHIPWRECKED SAILORS IN PORT.

Crew of the Bark Autocrat Buffeted by a Gale Near Bermuda.

The steamer Trinidad, that came in yesterday from Bermuda, brought along Capt. Alberthsen and eleven men of the crew of the Norwegian bark Autocrat, which was wrecked in a gale near Bermuda. Seaman Frank Gell said that the bark left Brunswick, Ga., on Nov. 24, with a load of heavy timber for King's Lynn.

The Autocrat on Dec. 12 ran into a fierce northeast gale, and the Captain hove to. A heavy sea was shipped which tore off the vessel's bulwarks, and much water poured down the hold and spoiled the provisions. At 3 o'clock the following morning the bark filled and became waterlogged, the main and foremasts broke, and had to be cut down. The decks burst open, and the cabin went to pieces. The Captain had the new Norwegian flag put up in the mizzen crosstrees and also hoisted a signal flag.

The British steamer Cayo Moro, from London for Bermuda, sighted the signal and hastened to the rescue on the lee side. Boats were lowered, and the Norwegian sailors jumped into the sea and were pulled into the boats. The shipwrecked sailors were taken to Bermuda, where they landed on Dec. 17. Then they took passage for this city. The sailors went to the Scandinavian Sailors' Home, in Brooklyn.

BABY MET WITH FOUL PLAY.

Ball of Straw in Throat of the Child Found in Brooklyn.

An autopsy was performed yesterday on the body of the female child that was found on Friday in a barrel containing a quantity of straw in the glass house at Morgan Avenue and Maujer Street, Brooklyn. Evidence was found by the Coroner's physician that practically confirmed the suspicion that the child's death had been due to foul play.

The child's body was found in a barrel, which was among eight that George Becker, a driver in the employ of Otto Goetz, a glassware dealer at 261 Stagg Street, had removed to Brooklyn from a cellar under the crockery store of L. Grassman, on Ninth Avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Streets, Manhattan. Becker had delivered goods at Grassman's place, and the barrels, which he removed and one of which contained the body, had been in the cellar for some time.

Coroners' Physician Wuest found that death had been caused by a roll of straw about the size of a pigeon's egg that had been rolled into a ball and presumably pushed down the child's throat. Coroner Delap, upon hearing the report, at once communicated with the police of the West Forty-seventh Street Station in Manhattan, and also with Police Headquarters, in the Borough of Manhattan.

The police of the West Forty-seventh Street Station said last night they are looking for Susie Sifos, who lived over Grassman's store until a few days ago. They think she may know something of the case.

Catholic Ordinations in Brooklyn.

Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn yesterday conferred minor orders and deaconships on a number of students at St. John's Seminary, Willoughby and Lewis Avenues. John Smith received full minor orders, and Peter Richard, Theodore King, Patrick Kelly, James Traynor, William Duhigg, John Farrell, Joseph McKenna, William Heavey, Emil Strenski, and Martin Fitzpatrick were ordained exorcists and acolytes. Those ordained deacons were the Revs. Conrad Lutz, Tobias Farrinkoff, John Scheffel, Thomas Quinn, and John Patterson.

Brooklyn Teachers Paid.

The Brooklyn teachers were enabled to do some extra Christmas shopping yesterday. The supplementary pay rolls and checks for the money due them under the minimum requirements of the Ahearn law were received by Secretary Brown of the local School Board from City Paymaster Timmermann during the day, and the money was later paid over to the teachers.

THINKS HE IS INSANE.

Joseph Block Asks Bellevue Physicians to Examine Him.

Joseph Block, twenty-seven years old, of 2,230 Fifth Avenue, a well-dressed man, walked into Bellevue Hospital last night and asked to be examined. He said he feared he was not in his right mind.

The man said he lived at the above address with his wife, Sophia, but he did not tell anything else about his history. He was placed in the insane pavilion to be held under the observation of Dr. Robertson.

CREDITORS OF CONKLIN & SON.

New Receiver Under Federal Law Supersedes Assignee Drugan.

The action of certain of the creditors of John M. Conklin & Son, the Brooklyn dry goods firm which made an assignment on Friday, has drawn public attention to the operation of the Federal bankruptcy law of 1898, as affecting citizens who make assignments for the benefit of creditors under the State assignment act.

The mere act of making a general assignment is an act of bankruptcy under the Federal statute, and is the only fact which creditors need allege and prove, to have bankruptcy declared.

Justice Thomas, in the United States District Court, yesterday, appointed Robert D. Beattys, a Manhattan attorney, receiver for the business, on the application of creditors. The petition recited that under the new National bankruptcy law the firm had committed an act of bankruptcy by making an assignment.

Mr. Beattys, as receiver, supersedes Edward F. Drugan, as assignee, Mr. Beattys getting his paramount authority because of his having been appointed under the United States bankruptcy law, which overrides the State law, under which the assignee was appointed.

Mr. Beattys will continue in charge of the business until the creditors meet and agree upon the appointment of a trustee. The business was going on as usual yesterday.

TRIED TO STEAL NECKLACE.

Adams Express Company Clerk Caught in the Act.

John Stead of 593 Ninth Avenue, a clerk in the office of the Adams Express Company, was caught on Friday in the act of stealing a necklace of sixty-two diamonds from a package which was to have been delivered at Rochester. He was arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday morning, and held for trial in $2,000 bail.

The express company had been losing valuables intrusted to its care for some time. Suspicion was finally attached to Stead and a watch set on him.

UPSETS R. PORTERFIELD'S WILL.

Justice Marean Declares Trusts Established Are Invalid.

Justice Marean, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, has declared invalid the will of Robert Porterfield, so far as the trusts established by the instrument are concerned. Mr. Porterfield was the senior member of the real estate firm of Porterfield & Conklin of Brooklyn. He died on Aug. 29 last, leaving an estate valued at $650,000.

Mrs. Mary A. Mott, a daughter of the testator, brought proceedings in the Supreme Court to construe her father's will, claiming that there were trusts established by the instrument which were in violation of the State law. Justice Marean decides that the trusts were for a longer porid than two lives in being at the time of the testator's death and therefore are invalid.

Became Hysterical in the Street.

Mrs. Lizzie Rowe of 417 West Thirty-fifth Street became hysterical yesterday after leaving a Second Avenue car at Thirty-fourth Street to transfer westward. She fell unconscious to the street, and was taken to Bellevue.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Morris K. Jesup, and many other prominent people.

J. WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert."
215 Fulton St., Brooklyn. N. Y. Tel. 1618.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Improving Conditions Shown in a Greater Variety of Business.

APARTMENT HOUSES IN DEMAND

Latest Sales by Brokers—Auctioneers Preparing for Spring Business — Only Foreclosures for This Week.

Sales in greater variety, many of them involving good-sized amounts, have contributed to the market's steady improvement during the week and strengthened the belief that there is an active Spring season ahead. The purchase of the southwest corner of Broadway and White Street, a ten-story building, by James B. Haggin, brings the city's main thoroughfare to the front again and in a most gratifying way. Six months ago Mr. Haggin bought a similar building at Broadway and Broome Street, and another purchase by him in the same class of property shows conclusively his satisfaction with his original investment and a confidence in future values. Other Broadway deals, notably one involving a part of Well & Mayer's holdings, just north of Prince Street, still lack confirmation, from the invested parties, but even disregarding these the creditable showing of the rest of the week's business is not affected.

The decision of the Union Club to take the Fifth Avenue and Fifty-first Street corner of the Orphan Asylum block was in many respects the most significant item in the week's doings, but not because, as has been stated, the purchase of the block by the syndicate depended upon it. In this connection it may be said that there are still those who take a skeptical view of the sale to the syndicate and refer to the fact that contracts have not been signed as indicating a second collapse of the negotiations. There is nothing to warrant such a view. Every detail of the transaction has been agreed upon, and it is a matter of small moment whether the formal signing of documents takes place within two days or two weeks. A speedy completion of the deal will be welcome, however, and will afford an opportunity to learn additional facts in regard to the resale of parts of the block, negotiations for which in several instances are well under way.

The new elevator apartment houses continue to be the most attractive commodity in the market as shown in the sales of those at the northeast corner of Broadway and Ninety-sixth Street, the southwest corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Second Street, and at the southeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth Street. The lots on Seventy-seventh Street, near Columbus Avenue, given in trade for the Broadway and One Hundred and Second Street property, were put in on a basis equivalent to a cash value of $50,000 a lot, which it is believed is a high record for the street.

The only other lot sale of importance reported was that of the Archer estate's holdings at the northeast corner of Manhattan Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street. The ready market for the high-class dwellings being erected on the old Columbia College site again showed itself in the purchase of the one at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Fiftieth Street by James Taylor.

The old factory property at 516 to 528 West Thirty-fifth Street was involved in a deal which will lead to its refitting and operation, while on East Thirty-third Street, near Third Avenue, a 155-foot frontage was sold to a publishing house and will, according to the broker in the deal, soon be the site of new buildings.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

F. Vietor & Achelis have bought from the Sternberger estate the old buildings at the southeast corner of Mercer and Spring Streets, on a plot 61 by 100, on which the buyers will erect a ten-story building for their own occupancy.

P. S. Treacy has sold for the Countess Naselli, as guardian, the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling 147 West Sixty-first Street.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for the Rogers estate 36 and 38 Cherry Street, 50 by 237, with an "L" 23.8 by 70, fronting at 81 Roosevelt Street, old buildings, formerly known as Gotham Court. The buyer is a builder who will erect modern tenements on the lots.

M. Feeney has sold to J. Freedman the three-story brownstone-front dwelling, 329 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street.

Alexander Roux has rented two lofts in the building 34 Union Square to the Doubleday & McClure Company.

Robert E. Simon, who has been connected with L. J. Phillips & Co. for a number of years, will become a member of that firm on Jan. 1.

The Auction Room.

Another week of foreclosures remains, but the auction business of 1899 has virtually been consigned to history, and the auctioneers are now turning their attention to the first three or four months of the new year, which usually make up the season in the salesroom and during which fully one-half, if not a larger proportion, of the year's business is done.

Few announcements have yet been made, but it is a little early perhaps to foreshadow a dearth of offerings. Another Eno sale is among the probabilities, and arrangements are now being made for an offering by another estate which will include several down-town parcels of a total value well over $1,000,000. The estate of George E. Whitfield will dispose of its holdings—about twenty desirable parcels in various sections of Manhattan and the Bronx—through Auctioneer William Kennelly, on Jan. 10.

Complaint about the condition of the auction market during the Fall is general among the auctioneers. Results have not, it is true, been of the sort to make owners eager to put their property under the hammer, but any discussion of the situation is very apt to result in reasoning in a circle, for while the auctioneers point to the discouraging results—it can also be said that few properties have been offered that have been of a fair quality to test the market. That the real estate salesroom is not a junk shop has been frequently and conclusively shown, and any effort to make it one is almost sure to prove disastrous. Of course, it is anybody's privilege to make the effort, but it is not reasonable to group a series of these attempts to get a high figure for second-rate properties and point to them as showing that the auction market has gone to pieces.

There were recorded last week 349 mortgages, for $4,318,847, of which 111, for $1,555,994, were at 5 per cent.; 160, for $1,219,035, were at more, and 78, for $1,543,818, were at less. In the corresponding week last year 303 mortgages, for $3,826,761, of which 95, for $1,433,135, were at 5 per cent.; 138, for $848,526, were at more, and 70, for $1,545,100, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

TUESDAY, DEC. 26.—By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, 148 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, south side, 150 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 33.6 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $3,875; subject to another mortgage for $33,000.

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 873 and 875 Elton Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, each 25 by 100, two four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $2,096; subject to other mortgages on each, for $12,000.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Richard H. Clarke, referee, 219 and 221 West Eighty-third Street, north side, 150 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, each 25 by 102.2, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $19,504; subject to other mortgages for $20,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Algernon S. Norton, referee, 149 and 151 Broome Street, south side, 87.6 feet east of Attorney Street, 37.6 by 100, three-story brick tenements, with stores, and four-story brick tenements at the rear. Due on judgment, $7,156; subject to other mortgages for $27,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, N. Taylor Phillips, referee, 47 to 53 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 300 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 100 by 99.11, four five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $4,637; subject to other mortgages for $56,100.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William J. Nicholson, referee, Brown Avenue, west side, 225 feet north of Sagamore Street, Van Nest, 50 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $344; subject to another mortgage for $4,500.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, Palisade Avenue, Riverdale, running through to South Avenue, adjoining the lands of Albert G. Hyde, plot 456 by 340 and irregular, and containing about 2½ acres. Due on judgment, $24,525.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 36 and 38 East Twentieth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 40 by 92, three-story brick dwelling on 36, four-story brick dwelling on 38; all title and interest of John Walker on Aug. 26, 1899.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 27.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John Proctor Clarke, referee, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 175 by 101.6, being eighteen three-story brick dwellings on either side of a private street. Due on judgment, $84,920.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, B. W. B. Brown, referee, 529 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, 375.4 feet east of Avenue A, 20.5 by 100.11, two-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,918.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Samuel A. Beardsley, referee, Third Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $5,330; subject to other mortgages for $11,228.

THURSDAY, DEC. 28.—By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, George Edward Kent, referee, 77 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, north side, 130 feet west of Park Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $6,498; subject to another mortgage for $15,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas D. Husted, referee, 209 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, north side, 145 feet east of Third Avenue, 30 by 100.10, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $26,890.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sidney J. Cowen, referee, 411 to 417 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, north side, 175 feet east of Convent Avenue, 20, 19, 18, and 18, respectively, by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, on 411, $15,976; on 413, 16,000; on 415, $16,520; on 417, $17,034.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 49 West Ninety-sixth Street, north side, 204 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 20.8 by 100.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $22,560.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, Fiorelli Place, northwest corner of Cherry Street, Rahway, N. J., 101 by 116, vacant.

FRIDAY, Dec. 29.—By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, George L. Rives, referee, 4 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, south side, 117.9 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 17.3 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,064.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Algernon S. Norton, referee, 710 Washington Street, west side, 87 feet north of Perry Street, 23 by 51 by 24 by 75.6, three-story brick tenement, with two-story frame dwelling at the rear.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis Hanneman, referee, Southern Boulevard, east side, 143.8 feet north of Jennings Street, 18.8 by 100, two-story frame flat. Due on judgment, $3,977.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 56 and 58 East Eighty-eighth Street, for two six-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 87.3; Mary Ehrmann of 5 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $50,000.

Prospect Avenue, east side, 173 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, for four three-story frame dwellings, 18.9 by 63; Ferdinand Hecht, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $22,000.

No. 611 East Eleventh Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 25 by 84.10; Adelson & Stone of 95 Liberty Street, owners; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $30,000.

One Hundred and Seventh Street, north side, 125 feet east of Second Avenue, for five five-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 63; A. J. Dworsky of 239 East Sixth Street, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $100,000.

No. 327 West Thirty-seventh Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 25 by 87.3; Max S. Meyer of 308 East Seventy-second Street, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $25,000.

Seventh Street, northwest corner of Lewis Street, for two six-story brick flats, with stores, 40 and 39.8 by 63 and 69; Cohn & Solomon, owners; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $85,000.

Nos. 72 and 74 Broome Street, for a six-story and basement brick flat, with stores, 47 by 60; Baker & Beman of 141 Division Street, owners; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $55,000.

Cannon Street, southwest corner of Houston Street, for a six-story brick flat, 55 by 55; A. Goodman of 233 East Fiftieth Street, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $55,000.

No. 54 East First Street, for a six-story and basement brick flat, with stores, 20.9 by 25.3; Max Lippman, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $20,000.

Monroe Street, southeast corner of Clinton Street, for two six-story and basement brick flats and stores, 30.4 by 88; H. Fischel, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $70,000.

Southern Boulevard, southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, for a five-story brick factory, 8.2 by 167.9 by 18.7; L. Ricca of 186 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, owner; A. Vendrasco, architect; cost, $25,000.

Avenue D, northeast corner of Sixth Street, for a six-story brick flat and stores, 22.9 by 94 and 99; H. & A. Cohen of 168 Park Row, owners; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $30,000.

Hamilton Street, south side, 158.6 feet east of Catharine Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 34.8 by 88.11; W. Ward Davies, owner; Frederick T. Camp, architect; cost, $30,000.

First Avenue, east side, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Tenth Street, for three six-story brick flats, 25 by 79.8; Epstein, Solomon & Solomon of 1,422 Fifth Avenue, owners; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $75,000.

Prospect Avenue, west side, 129 feet south of Boston Road, for two three-story frame flats, 20.6 by 55.2; Richard Siegman, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $10,000.

Vyse Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 52; J. J. Naughton, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $4,500.

Fulton Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, for a three-story frame flat, 21.6 by 60; J. J. Naughton, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $6,500.

Prospect Avenue, west side, 72 feet south of Boston Avenue, for a three-story frame dwelling, 31 by 45.6; Richard Siegman of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $4,000.

One Hundredth Street, north side, 50 feet east of Madison Avenue, for five five-story and basement brick flats, 30 by 88.3; Samuel Cohen, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $100,000.

Allen Street, southwest corner of Canal Street, for a six-story and basement brick flat, with stores, 50 by 45; Frederick J. Selig, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $25,000.

Fox Street, west side, 22.7 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, for three two-story frame dwellings, 19 by 42; James E. Gaffney, owner; John De Hart, architect; cost, $10,500.

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, north side, from Locust Avenue to the foot of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, for a one-story frame coal runway, 13 by 131; Central Union Gas Company, owner; A. F. A. Schmidt, architect; cost, $500.

Arthur Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, for a one-story frame shop, 16 by 18; Edward F. Hartley, owner; C. Baxter & Son, architects; cost, $300.

West Farms Road, east side, 250 feet north of Jennings Street, for five two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 60; John F. Giffing of 161 Broadway, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $25,000.

Longfellow Avenue, northeast corner of Jennings Street, for thirteen two-story frame dwellings; John F. Giffing, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $65,000.

Stebbins Avenue, east side, 50 feet north of Westchester Avenue, for a three-story frame flat, 40 by 28; Jessie Ehrich, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $5,000.

Southern Boulevard, west side, 100 feet north of Penfold Avenue, for two three-story frame flats 18.9 by 60; Lawrence Davies, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $13,000.

Trinity Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, for three three-story frame flats, 15 and 20 by 61.6 by 79.8; Thomas H. Baskerville, owner; Thomas Graham, architect; cost, $15,000.

Boston Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, for a three-story frame flat, 23 by 61; Lawrence Davies, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $6,000.

Prospect Avenue, west side, 105.6 feet south of Boston Avenue, for a three-story frame flat, 21 by 56; Richard Siegman, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $5,000.

Jerome Avenue, east side, 401 feet south of Belmont Street, for a three-story frame flat, 41 by .9; J. Romaine Brown, owner; Louis Moses, architect; cost, $2,500.

Vyse Avenue, east side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21 by 52; J. J. Naughton, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $9,000.

No. 525 to 529 East Twelfth Street, for three six-story and basement brick flats, with stores, 24 by 90.1; M. H. and I. I. Kempner, owners; G. F. Pelham, architect; costs, $84,000.

Eighth Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, for a five-story brick flat, 24.5 by 95; Robert Ferguson, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $35,000.

No. 4 Bedford Street, for a six-story and basement brick flat, with stores, 34.9 by 88.9 by 69.3; Lowenfeld & Prager, owners; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $38,000.

No. 331 East Eighth Street, for a six-story and basement brick and stone flat and stores, 24.9 by 80.7; Lowenfeld & Prager, owners; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $25,000.

Nos. 223 and 225 East Thirty-ninth Street, for a six-story and basement brick and stone flat, 38 by 88.9; Lowenfeld & Prager, owners; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $40,000.

Trinity Avenue, west side, 85 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, for four three-story frame flats, 20.6 by 56.6; Thomas H. Baskerville, owner; Thomas Graham, architect; cost, $20,000.

Tremont Avenue, north side, 50 feet west of Marmion Avenue, for four three-story frame flats and stores, 25.3 by 50; Isidore Levy, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $24,000.

Manhattan Avenue, east side, 55 feet north of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, for a seven-story brick flat, 40 by 90; Le Grand K. Pettit, owner; Cutler & Benedict, architects; cost, $45,000.

Manhattan Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, for a seven-story brick flat, 95 by 55; Le Grand K. Pettit, owner; Cutler & Benedict, architects; cost, $70,000.

Nos. 477 and 479 Broadway and 50 and 52 Mercer Street, for a five-story brick and stone store and lofts, 52.7 by 200.5; estate of Wm. C. Rhinelander of 155 West Fourteenth Street, owner; F. A. Minuth & C. Rentz, architects; cost, $40,000.

Arthur Avenue, west side, 269 feet north of King's Bridge Road, for two two-story brick and stone dwellings, 25 by 26; Farella & Melillo, owners; F. Jaeger, architect; cost, $4,000.

Elm Street, east side, 41.1 feet south of Spring Street, for a three-story brick store and lofts, 20.8 by 28.9; estate of J. H. Potosky, owner; Buchman & Fox, architects; cost, $5,000.

No. 22 Christopher Street, for a three-story brick dwelling and stable, 19 by 61.8 by 67.8; Eliza Fishbourne, owner; Higgs & Gavigan, architects; cost, $6,000.

Elsmere Place, north side, 475 feet west of Marmion Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 57; Tredwell & Ketcham of 449 Willis Avenue, owners and architects; cost, $4,000.

Third Avenue, west side, 101 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, for a one-story frame store, 104 by 60; B. Y. Gilbert, owner; Mortimer Foster, architect; cost, $3,500.

No. 77 Mulberry Street, for a six-story brick tenement, 25 by 87.4; G. Marino, premises, owner; L. F. Heinecke, architect; cost, $22,000.

No. 1,386 Washington Avenue, for a three-story frame flat, 20 by 59; Josephine Cook, owner; E. R. Will, architect; cost, $6,000.

Minford Place, west side, 250 feet north of Jennings Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 28; M. Johnson, premises, owner; A. Ericson, architect; cost, $2,000.

Madison Avenue, northeast corner of Eighty-ninth Street, for a seven-story brick and stone flat, 85 by 95.8; Oppenheimer & Hirsh of 206 Broadway, owners; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $250,000.

One Hundred and Twelfth Street, north side, 100 feet west of First Avenue, for four six-story brick and stone flats and stores, 25 by 87.9; Well & Ernst, owners; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $100,000.

One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Fifth Avenue, for four five-story brick and stone flats, 25 by 87; Clementine M. Silverman, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $90,000.

No. 426 to 436 West Thirty-second Street, for five five-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 83.2; J. D. Karst, Jr., of 2,051 Eighth Avenue, owner; Louis Korn of 37 Maiden Lane, architect; cost, $100,000.

Marcher Avenue, east side, 200 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 21.2 by 53; William Grau of One Hundred and Seventieth Street and Marcher Avenue, owner; J. I. Campbell, architect; cost, $3,500.

No. 42 to 58 Exchange Place and 25 to 33 Broad Street, for a twenty-story brick office building, 236 by 100.8 and 102.4; P. J. Merrick of 1 Broadway, owner; Robert Maynicke, architect; cost, $4,000,000.

No. 250 to 255 West Street, for an eleven-story brick warehouse, 179.4 by 229.6; The Linde Company of 31 Nassau Street, owner; G. W. Thomson of 51 East Forty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $1,200,000.

Nos. 524 and 526 Broadway, for a twelve-story and basement brick office and loft building, 51.1 by 200; Frederick Ayer, Boston, owner; A. J. Manning of 100 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $350,000.

Nos. 7 and 9 Chatham Square, for a seven-story brick lodging house, 50.8 by 122 by 116; P. Herter, owner; P. Herter & Son of 1,032 Lexington Avenue, architects; cost, $150,000.

Nos. 35 and 37 Manhattan Street, for three five-story brick tenements, 25 by 49.2; Samuel Klein of 315 East Houston Street, owner; N. Langer of 9 Catharine Street, architect; cost, $48,000.

No. 330 Rivington St, for a six-story brick stable and shop, 19.11 by 76.6; Samuel Klein of 315 East Houston Street, owner; N. Langer, architect; cost, $14,000.

Cedar Place, north side, 154 feet east of Forest Avenue, for a two-story frame stable, 15 by 24; A. Siefermann of 943 Cedar Place, owner; G. Schwarz of 554 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $400.

One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, south side, 20 feet west of Trinity Avenue, for three three-story frame tenements, 17.6 by 63; Theresa Hoffman, premises, owner; G. Schwarz, architect; cost, $14,000.

One Hundred and Second Street, southeast corner of Broadway, for a seven-story brick flat and store, 75 by 95; Herman Fuerst of Jersey City, owner; F. F. Camp of 21 Park Row, architect; cost, $160,000.

Seventh Avenue, west side, Greenwich Avenue to Twelfth Street, for a six-story brick warehouse, and stores, 224 by 142; Rhinelander estate, of 155 West Fourteenth Street, owner; Clinton & Russell of 32 Nassau Street, architects; cost, $130,000.

No. 303 to 307 East Forty-seventh Street, for a four-story brick brewery, 76 by 50; H. Clausen & Son Brewing Company of 309 East Forty-seventh Street, owner; C. F. Hettinger & Co. of 309 East Fortieth Street, architect; cost, $50,000.

No. 96 to 104 Spring Street, for an eight-story brick store and loft building, 61.3 by 100.2; the Mercer Building Company of 160 Fifth Avenue, owner; Clinton & Russell, architects; cost, $150,000.

Boston Avenue, west side, 175.3 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, for two five-story brick flats, 27 by 87; Elizabeth Blundell of 1,643 Fox Street, owner; John De Hart of 1,637 Fox Street, architect; cost, $44,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, north side, and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 80 feet east of Fourth Avenue, for four six-story brick factory buildings, 50 by 90; A. S. Nichols of 2,005 Madison Avenue, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $160,000.

Eagle Avenue, east side, 350 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, for two three-story frame tenements, 22 by 65; M. Sheehan of 824 Eagle Avenue, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $6,500.

Clairmont Avenue, west side, 1,576 feet south of High Bridge Road, for a two-story frame dwelling, 25 by 51; A. H. Claassen, owner; A. H. Blankenstein, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 1,816 Washington Avenue, for a three-story frame tenement, 41.8 by 31.8; F. J. Beardsley of 1,830 Washington Avenue, owner; E. R. Will of 1,362 Fulton Avenue, architect; cost, $6,500.

One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, south side, 100 feet west of First Avenue, for four six-story and basement brick flats, 25 by 87.10; Ernst & Well of 35 Nassau Street, owners; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $96,000.

No. 305 East Twenty-third Street, for a six-story and basement brick flat and stores, 25 by 85.10; John Davis of 7 Pine Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $25,000.

Fulton Avenue, west side, 21.6 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, for three three-story frame tenements, 21.6 by 60; J. J. Naughton, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $19,500.

No. 898 East Forty-fifth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Seventh Avenue, for a seven-story brick flat, 75 by 90; Crow & Taylor of 287 Fourth Avenue, owners; G. A. Schellenger of 130 Fulton Avenue, architect; cost, $150,000.

St. Ann's Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, for a five-story brick flat, 44 by 63.6 by 48; Ellen Mulholland of 3,106 Park Avenue, owner; W. Cunningham, architect; cost, $30,000.

Park Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of Ninety-sixth Street, for a one-story brick store, 25 by 76 by 100; F. J. Schnugg of 1 East Ninety-fourth Street, owner; Louis Entzer of 78 East Ninety-sixth Street, architect; cost, $6 000.

No. 898 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for a three-story brick extension; Louisa Glueckler, owner; Edward Glueckler, architect; cost, $1,500.

Alterations.

No. 6 Wooster Street, to a three-story brick store and lofts; Mary Tobin, owner; cost, $250.

Washington Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, for a one-story frame extension; Anna Vanecek, owner; L. C. Vanacek, architect; cost, $300.

Blackwell's Island, for a four-story brick extension, 18 by 22, to a four-story brick hospital; city, owner; Horgan & Slattery, architects; cost, $47,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, north side, 136 feet west of Washington Avenue, for a three-story frame extension, 20 by 14.9; John Reggio, owner; L. C. Vanacek, architect; cost, $2,200.

Third Avenue, west side, 171.6 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, for a two-story frame extension, 25 by 64; Julia Schneider, owner; L. C. Vanacek, architect; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Southern Boulevard, for a two-story frame extension, 13 by 16; Morris Dutsch, owner; C. F. Lohee, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 33 Bowery, to a six-story brick loft and store; Clark & Aymar, owners; Charles A. Steuerwald, architect; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 314 and 316 East Forty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick storage house; H. Clausen Brewing Company, owner; C. F. Hettinger & Co., architects; cost, $12,000.

Westchester Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of Fox Street, for a one-story extension, 27.3 by 52; Herman Wild, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $2,000.

Franklin Avenue, west side, 144 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, for a three-story extension, 20.7 by 26.10; James Stahl, Jr., owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $12,000.

Washington Avenue, west side, 175 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, for a two-story extension, 20 by 16; Fanny Schneider, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 117 West Thirty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Mrs. A. Grinnell, owner; James S. Maher, architect; cost, $250.

Arthur Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, to move a two-story frame building; Edward F. Hartley, owner; C. Baxter & Son, architects; cost, $1,000.

Fifth Avenue, southwest corner of Thirty-eighth Street, for a six-story brick extension, 8.4 by 17; Charlotte Weatherly, owner; Herts & Tallant, architects; cost, $20,000.

No. 3,915 Third Avenue, for a one-story extension, 22 by 42; R. Jahn, owner; Henry Ehrhardt, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 521 to 547 West Thirteenth Street, to a four-story brick factory; Ruth C. De Lamater of 424 West Twentieth Street, owner; Henry Davidson, architect; cost, $350.

No. 32 to 36 Thomas Street, to a five-story brick store and lofts; Manhattan Real Estate Association, owner; R. Berger, architect; cost, $500.

No. 1,171 to 1,175 Broadway, to four-story brick offices and stores; Schieffelin estate, owner; Otto Strack, architect; cost, $500.

No. 314 Lexington Avenue, for a one-story brick extension, 23 by 22; A. Q. Brown, owner; Hoppin & Koen, architects; cost, $3,500.

Nos. 239 and 241 Grand Street, for a one-story extension, 22 by 6.6; James Brush, owner; Charles B. Meyer, architect; cost, $500.

No. 524 West Thirty-fifth Street, for a six-story brick extension, 23 by 17.6; Ambrose K. Ely, owner; James F. Slevin, architect; cost, $1,000.

Franklin Avenue, east side, 349.8 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Lena Muller, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $500.

No. 1,079 Forest Avenue, for a one-story extension, 37 by 19; John Miller of 1,079 Forest Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $1,500.

Eighty-second Street, south side, 300 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, to a five-story brick flat; David Richie, owner; G. A. Schellenger, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 40 West Twenty-eighth Street, to a four-story and basement brick office building and stores; Martin H. Goodkind, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $8,000.

Large Lien on an Apartment House.

Jacob Du Bois, a contractor of 98 Palisade Avenue, Jersey City, filed two mechanics' liens yesterday, aggregating $53,300, on the six-story brick and stone apartment house, 100 by 100, which Mark E. Stevens and Arthur C. Searles are erecting at the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street. The amount claimed by Du Bois is said to be a balance due on contracts for carpentry, masonry, materials, and labor furnished.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Dec. 23.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 118th St, 100.11x100; Central National Bank to H. F. Hoefler $1

ANTHONY AV, n w s, 168.2 ft n e of Burnside Av, 25x100; Arthur H. Sigler to Tillie E. Sigler 1

BROADWAY, 377 and 379, s w corner of White St, 50x150; John T. Williams to James B. Haggin 210,000

BROOK AV, w s, 24.11 ft s of 146th St, 24.11x90; John D. Hassinger to Julius Wolf 100

GREENWICH ST, 114, n w corner of Carlisle St, 22x55.10x21.8x58.10; Lyman Denison and wife to L. C. Taylor 10

GROVE ST, n w corner of 4th St, 56x77.6 to Christopher St, x59.8x66.2; Eugene R. Albertson to David M. Hess 50,000

LOTS 235, 516, 517, 329, 338, and 348, map of Arden property; Frank Muehfeld and another to Sarah A. Vaden 1

OAK TERRACE, s s, 61 ft e of Crimmins Av, 25x100; Charles Hacker and wife to Charles H. Sproessig 100

PRINCE ST, 90, s s, 36x101x36.6, irregular; Augusta M. Bibby and another to the Harrison Realty Company 1

VANDEWATER ST, 36, s s, 17.4x irregular; Catherine Walsh to John C. Schawe 1

WASHINGTON AV, s w s, 101.3 ft s e of Westchester Av, 20,7x108.11x50x101; Albert Rothermel to Chassie E. Zeller.. 1

6TH AV, n w corner of 45th St, 25.4x 59; August Schacht to Edward B. Corey. 1

13TH ST, s s, 108 ft e of 2d Av, 25x103.3; James H. Butler, executor, to James W. Cameron 1

65TH ST, s s, 625.5 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 99.5x116.2x157.10x100.5; Amos F. Eno and others, executors, to Jennie M. Tompkins 177,000

65TH ST, s s, 625.5 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 99.5x116x157.10x100.5; W. P. Brown and others to Amos F. Eno 1

69TH ST, n s, 369 ft w of Central Park West, 22x100.5; J. Van V. Olcott, referee, to Hamilton Wallis 50,500

75TH ST, 225 East, 25x102.2; Amelia Barnett to James Tyroler 100

84TH ST, s s, 133.4 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x102.2; Adolph G. Hasslacher to Elizabeth Hasslacher 1

83D ST, 212 West, 25x102.2; Thomas G. Stillman to Ida M. Wegman 1

85TH ST, 237 East, 27x102.2; Frances Kirby to Charles Haines 1

115TH ST, 3 West, 27x100.11x irregular; Thomas R. Calder to John Mundus 100

148TH ST, n e s, 221.6 ft s e of Bergen Av, 28.3x94.5x25.8x96.1; Ann Vion to Margaret A. Dunkly 1

148TH ST, n e s, 193.8 ft s e of Bergen Av, 27.10x106.1x25.4x117.7; Ann Vion to Lillian A. Vion 1

158TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of Elton Av, 21x100; 157th St, n e corner of Melrose Av, 21x100; Algernon S. Norton, referee, to Isaac Metzger 8,000

170TH ST, 1,096, s s, 75.1 ft w of Bristow St, 24.10x100.1x25x100; Charles H. Sproessig to Charles Hacker and another 100

Recorded Leases.

BULL, Harcourt, and another, trustees, to F. M. Hurlburt; 70th St, 149 to 153 West, 3 years $8,100

DORNBUSCH, William F., and others, executors, to Henry C. Radloff; West St, 394 and 395, 9 years 4 months...2,520 to 2,700

ENGEL, Martin, to Israel Meinman and another; Broome St, 226, 2 years 1,800

LACOV, J., & Brother to Wolf Wolkenberg; Hester St, 31 4 years 3,000

MORRISON, Morris, to Lena Hirshman; Delancey St, 208, 3 years 2,200

PARDEE, Francis G., widow, and another to Bernard T. Kearns; 3d Av, 126 and 128, and 149 to 155 East 14th St, 20 years 12,000

ROSENBERG, Abraham, to Moses Schmit; Willett St, 66, 3 years 2,660

WEEKS, John, to Max Schaaf; Boston Av, s w corner of Old Fordham Road, 5 years 300

Recorded Mortgages.

COREY, Edward B., to James McClenahan and others, executors, &c.; 6th Av, n w corner of 45th St, installments $40,000

FARIAN, Solomon, to United States Trust Company; 221 5th St, 5 years 21,000

GALLO, Josephine, to Robert I., Q., or E. Brown; 3d Av, e s, 101.11 ft s of 174th St, 3 years 1,500

GALLO, Josephine, to John F. Steeves; 3d Av, e s, 101.11 ft s of 174th St, 1 year 846

GATTLE, Carrie A., to New York Juvenile Asylum; 56 West 126th St, 3 years. 10,000

GAUSSA, Dominic, to Rose Isola; 90 to 94 Baxter St, 3 years 3,000

HOEFLER, Hugo F., to Central National Bank; Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 118th St, 3 years 50,000

HOEFLER, Hugo F., to Central National Bank; Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 118th St, demand 37,500

HUNCHBERGER, Harry L., to Gesine Schroeder; Intervale Av, e s, 122.11 ft s of Freeman St, 1 year 4,000

KANE, Woodbury, to Zela Gibbes; 676 Broadway, ½ part, 1 year 7,000

KEELER, Harold D., to Gideon Fountain; 232 East 72d St, installments 1,250

KOPPER, Margaret G., and others to William S. Brill; 3d Av, s w corner of 125th St, 4-5 part, due 5,000

McGEE, Michael F. and Sarah M., to Consumers' Brewing Company, Limited; 20 and 22 Amsterdam Av, 3 years ..

THIBETAN EXPLORER HERE

A. Henry Savage Landor Comes to the United States to Lecture.

HIS THRILLING EXPERIENCES

Taken Captive and Tortured by the Fanatics, His Life Is Saved by a British Official.

A dapper little man in dark clothes with a rakish Fedora hat was one of the first to step down the gang plank when the St. Paul was warped into her berth at the American Line pier yesterday. He was A. Henry Savage Landor, author, traveler, and lecturer, whose experiences in Thibet have been of a hair-raising character. Only thirty-three years old, Mr. Landor, soon after entering his teens, manifested a longing for travel and adventure. He found enough of the latter, and while he underwent torture his appearance does not warrant the "before and after taking" pictures printed in some newspapers.

"I am glad to be in New York," said Mr. Landor. "We had a most pleasant journey. I have always had a love for travel, and when only fifteen years old I spent five months with the hairy Ainus in the Kurile Islands of Kamscatka. They are a remarkable people. Their bodies are covered with long hair, more so with the male than the female. Their arms are of extraordinary length. They are not ill-looking, but the women make themselves somewhat hideous by tattooing their faces. They live almost entirely on fish.

"I left New York in 1887, and since then have traversed nearly all of the globe. I have been in Japan, China, Kamschatka, the Kurile Islands, Mongolia, Australia, India, Nepal, Thibet, Northern Africa, and naturally in Europe. I never visited South Africa, so I can tell you nothing of that now important part of the world. I always traveled in a party in which I was the only Anglo-Saxon.

"It was in Thibet that I encountered most serious obstacles, and underwent the most horrible tortures conceivable. Up to this time no foreign power has made an attempt to open up Thibet. Even Russia exercises no influence there. The people there are religious fanatics, and are absolutely dominated by the lamas or priests. The Thibetans consider their territory sacred, and regard the coming of a foreigner as heretical, and something that must be prevented at all costs. I reached Thibet in the early Spring of 1897, and had with me a party of thirty Hindoos and frontier tribesmen. We explored the country very thoroughly, and I succeeded in discovering both sources of the great Brahmaputra River in the Province of Lassa, in the centre of Thibet. To one of these I gave the name of the Landor source. I also broke the record in mountaineering, ascending 23,490 feet on Lumpa Mountain, in Nepal.

"The Thibetans soon learned of our presence in their country, and parties started in search of us. We had many narrow escapes, and while several of my assistants were killed, others deserted me, and on Aug. 15, 1897, I found myself at Toxem with only two Hindoos in my party. We were captured and first savagely beaten with clubs, and then separated. I was manacled hand and foot and seated in a spiked saddle on the back of a wild Arabian horse, which by goading was forced to buck savagely. At every movement of the animal the spikes entered my body to the delight of my merciless captors. As the result of this treatment, I was paralyzed for about a year and a half.

"Next, while bound hand and foot, hot irons were placed in front of my eyes, and so closely that it was a miracle I did not lose my sight. Even now my left eye gives me a great deal of trouble.

"Next, chains were fastened about my body, and these were made the connecting link in a tug-of-war. Then I underwent the final test—the ordeal of the scimitar. In this piece of fiendish cruelty the swordsman endeavors to see by a sweep of his weapon how near he can come to cutting off the victim's head without touching the skin. The Oriental in my case barely scratched me in the neck. Fully expecting to be killed, I determined to die game, and I think that it was due to my presence of mind that my life was then spared. But my ill-treatment was not at an end.

"With my only surviving servant, I was then taken to Taklakot, where I was kept in chains for twenty-five days. At night our feet were also manacled to prevent any possibility of escape. While our guards slept in tents, we lay on the open, snow-clad ground. For days at a time we had neither food nor water, and about our only sustenance was a little substance like bread and tea, seasoned with salt and butter. At the end of the twenty-fifth day our chains were taken off, but a close watch was kept.

"In some way, through frontier tribesmen, J. Larkin, the British Deputy Collector at Almorra, in Northwestern India, heard of my predicament, and a relief expedition was at once formed. In the party was the Rev. Harkua Wilson, American Methodist Episcopal missionary at Bhot. They came to Taklakot and demanded our release. While negotiations were progressing the attempt was unsuccessfully made to take me in another direction, and, this failing, I was sentenced to be beheaded. But the firmness of Collector Larkin saved me. On Oct. 12, 1897, I was released, proceeding to Almora, and thence to England.

"I was again in Thibet last Summer, but had no serious trouble. While in captivity at Taklakot I once broke away from my guards, but was speedily recaptured and cruelly beaten. On several occasions I used my blood for ink to make cipher memoranda on my linen. I shall make arrangements for a lecturing tour of the United States, beginning about the middle of next month. My plans are still in a crude state. Just now my health is very good."

Mr. Landor is a grandson of Walter Savage Landor, poet and critic. He has no great means. His father is an Englishman, his mother Italian. He owns a large farm in Italy, where he grows grapes and olives principally, and realizes a fair sum from the manufacture of wine and oil.

INSPECTOR MURRAY SHOCKED.

Alleged Infernal Machine's Disclosure —Christmas at Fire Headquarters.

Inspector of Combustibles George E. Murray yesterday received a double shock that he will not soon forget. When he reached his office at Fire Headquarters he found a mysterious package on his desk addressed to him. It was apparently a cigar box, but this is the kind frequently used for the storage of infernal machines. The Inspector felt it, weighed it, and then proceeded with the usual precautions to open the package, which on the outside had the name of a prominent dynamite manufacturing concern. Slowly the Inspector removed the paper cover. There were three holes in the box, and Mr. Murray felt sure it was an infernal machine. The cover of the box was unfastened, and at the same moment the cover went up without assistance from the outside, and the Inspector and his assistants prepared to make a hasty exit.

In another moment an alligator about ten inches long scrambled out of the box. It was a joke on the Inspector, and a prominent police official just back from Florida was responsible for it.

When the alligator was put back into the alleged infernal machine the employes of the Bureau of Combustibles gathered in the rooms and surrounded Inspector Murray and Chief Clerk James Carroll. One of them handed to Inspector Murray a diamond ring and to Clerk Carroll a gold watch as tokens of regard.

The Hungarian Peasant Ball.

Elaborate preparations are being made for the Hungarian Peasant Ball to be given at the Madison Square Garden on New Year's Eve, in aid of the charity fund of the Hungarian Literary Society. A corps of 100 coryphees several days ago started rehearsals of the old Hungarian dances, which are to be given, and it is expected that a performance of its kind never before equaled in this country will result. Among the dances being rehearsed is the "Magyar Kor," which has just been introduced at the German Court by order of Emperor William, who sent to the Hungarian capital for an instructor in it.

Bookmaker's Losses Drove Him Crazy.

Heavy losses in the bookmaking ring on the Western tracks during the Fall caused the mind of Robert B. McVehny, a bookmaker, to become deranged, and he was declared insane in Bellevue Hospital yesterday. McVehny was brought here from Chicago on Wednesday. He is now in Bloomingdale Asylum.

A MYSTERIOUS PRISONER.

Man Said to Have Been Arrested by Capt. McClusky and Locked Up.

Detective Reidy of the Central Office took a mysterious prisoner to Police Headquarters late last night. The man was young and well-dressed, and it was said he had been arrested at Forty-fifth Street and Broadway, and at the order of Capt. McClusky.

It was also said that Capt. McClusky himself arrested the man and sent him to Headquarters by Reidy. The man was believed to have come from New Jersey. All information about him was refused at Headquarters.

TYPHOID FEVER AT CAPE NOME.

Fifteen Hundred Cases Said to Exist Among the Miners.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 23.—A special from Deadwood, S. D., says:

John Leedy, who has just returned from Cape Nome, states there were 1,500 cases of typhoid fever there when he left. He met a number of men returning from the Siberian gold fields, which are only about forty miles from Cape Nome.

A number of Cape Nome miners were planning to go into the new district as soon as they could get permits from the Russian Government.

TROUBLE AHEAD IN GUATEMALA

It Is Thought in San Francisco that a Revolution Exists.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 23.—The Post publishes the following:

"Local Guatemalans are somewhat uneasy over a message received to-day which suggests the probable existence of a state of revolution. The dispatch was received by a local firm from a prominent resident of the City of Guatemala, asking the former to call on the Pacific Mail agents, and, if possible, have several passengers on board the last steamer which left here taken off at San Benito instead of their original destination, the City of Guatemala.

"The dispatch ends with the statement that there is 'serious trouble ahead.'

"The last steamer for Guatemalan ports left here on the 18th inst. San Benito is the last port in Mexico the steamer touches before reaching Ocos, Guatemala."

IMMIGRATION LAW IS VIOLATED.

Commissioner Powderly Is Looking for Evidence Against Offenders.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 23.—Terence V. Powderly, Commissioner of Immigration, was in Pittsburg to-day, and held a consultation with Immigrant Inspector Robert D. Lawton of this district on business connected with the department.

Mr. Powderly said that the contract labor law is being violated, and the Inspectors all over the country are looking for evidence against the violators. He says that an unusually large number of foreigners who arrive in New York had railroad tickets for Pittsburg. The number of immigrants, Mr. Powderly says, is greater than at any time since 1885.

Mr. Powderly has kept a record of foreigners who have come to this country during the first give months of the present fiscal year, and it shows an increase of 41,353 over the same period last year.

MILLER'S FURNITURE REMOVED.

Fixtures of the Franklin Syndicate Taken to Vernon Avenue Station.

In the two-story and basement frame building at 144 Floyd Street, Brooklyn, where the Franklin Syndicate, with its fugitive financier, William F. Miller, did such a rushing business until the collapse came last month, there is no longer any office furniture or other things to denote what had been carried on in the premises. All of the fixtures have been removed to the Vernon Avenue Police Station. The moving was begun on Friday afternoon and completed yesterday morning.

A large crowd of people, among them some of Miller's dupes, witnessed the removal of the property. Desks were first carried out, then other office furniture, and lastly the carpets. When the things were received at the station they were sorted. The best pieces were placed in the detectives' room and the balance in the cellar.

ELLEN C. HOWARTH DEAD.

Authoress of the "Wind Harp" Passes Away in Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 23.—Ellen Clementine Howarth, the poetess who wrote the "Wind Harp" and other pieces, died here to-night, in her seventy-third year. Mrs. Howarth had not written much for years and lived in humble circumstances in this city. On her last birthday, May 21, she was visited by Mrs. Grover Cleveland and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder.

Mrs. Howarth, a woman in poor circumstances and with no education, thirty-five years ago suddenly began to write verses full of patriotism and fire. They were printed in the Trenton newspapers over the signature "Clementine," and then found their way into the magazines. Mr. Gilder was impressed with her work, and helped to find a market for it.

Mrs. Howarth said her poems came to her by inspiration while she worked about the house sweeping or at the washtub. She did not write them down at first, but kneaded them into shape in her brain, and did not take up her pen until she was thoroughly satisfied with them. She began her output of verse without any preliminary study or training and after a period of great activity it suddenly ceased.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 112 CLOSED.

City Inspectors Have Declared It Unsafe—Recommended Improvements.

Public School No. 112, at Eighteenth Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, has been closed because it has been found that the conditions of the building violate both the Fire and Building Departments' regulations. The school, a two-story and attic frame structure, was built originally for use as a hotel. It was never used as such, however, and last Summer it was rented by the Board of Education and fitted up as a school.

Last September it was opened up as No. 112, and has had an average daily attendance of 200 pupils. No fault was found with the building until the first cold snap. Then the owner or his agent ordered heating apparatus for the building, and the Fire Department stepped in. The foreman of the nearest engine company had looked the building over and had decided that there was danger of the building taking fire.

On the morning of Dec. 11 a slight fire occurred at the school, and Deputy Fire Commissioner Tully ordered an inspection of the place by Fire Marshal Brymer. Buildings Commissioner Guilfoyle also detailed Inspector W. H. Helwig of his department to inspect the property.

The Fire Marshal and Inspector Helwig have both reported that the heating arrangements are unsafe; that the exits from the upper class rooms are inadequate and dangerous in case of fire and panic. Both officials recommend improvements, which will probably be made and the school reopened.

Steamer for Service in Cuba.

The small excursion steamer Bay Shore has been bought by the Cuban Land and Steamship Company, and is to be sent tomorrow to Cuba to ply between Nuevitas and Caibarien. She is built of wood, and is 102 feet long, 22 feet beam, and 5 feet depth. The company has also chartered for five months the steel steamer Yarmouth that ran between Yarmouth and Boston. It will make trips between New York and Nuevitas.

Fire in West End Avenue House.

Fire started in some unknown manner in a closet of Mrs. Amelia M. Howard's residence, at 747 West End Avenue, last night. A servant discovered it, and, being unable to extinguish it with buckets of water, called a private watchman, and had him ring a fire alarm. The chemical engine of the department put out the fire after $100 damage was done.

Col. Gardiner Leaves the Waldorf.

News was received at the District Attorney's Office yesterday that the injuries received by Col. Gardiner from a fall in his office on Thursday were so slight as to permit of his removal from the Waldorf-Astoria, where he had been staying, to Garden City. The broken rib from which the District Attorney is suffering is doing well, and it is expected that he will soon be able to be at his office again.

THE ART OF PAPIER MACHE

A Dealer in Theatrical "Props" Talks of His Trade.

SENDS MUMMIES TO EGYPT

Rameses and Other Old Worthies in Paper—Likewise Little Evas and More Familiars.

"Yes," said the little man up town who makes theatrical "Props" and incidentally any number of "props" for other things, "there is nothing like papier maché. It is being used more and more all the time now and there are more and more things for which it can be used. It is the strongest material known for its weight. You see, for anything to use in the theatre you have to have something that is strong and that will stand traveling and being thrown around, and if it is big—columns in the scenery, for instance—it must not only be strong but light, so that it can be moved easily. It must be light anyway. Imagine a band of Amazons traveling around the country with suits of metal armor, or wearing it, either, for that matter. The Amazons would strike, the railroad companies would strike, and the theatrical company would go out of business. There is nothing you can't make of papier maché, from an elephant to a vase. The greatest trouble is to get the models. Sometimes you send out and get small ones of plaster or marble, and at other times you will have to work from sketches and photographs and use your own ingenuity, working on a geometrical scale for enlargement.

"Papier maché is simply layers of paper wet with paste and pressed, one on top of the other, into the mold and left to harden, and when it comes out the different parts are sewn together, the seams covered with paper, and then finished, and the whole covered with a good finish and painted. All the gold that is to go out in the street parades has to be varnished, and it will stand all kinds of weather. There is another kind of material used by architects in interior decorations that is called papier maché, but it is quite different. This is made of white India glue and a little paper pulp. It is brittle, will break easily, and is not the kind used for anything that will require hard service.

"To make papier maché figures, you go to work exactly as you do for a plaster cast. First you do your modeling in clay, then from that you make the mold, and from the mold you can take any number of impressions. Among the most interesting things I ever made was a set of Egyptian mummies, that have now gone to Egypt. It shows that we are enterprising here to make mummies to send to the land of mummies, but that is what we have done. It was when I was in Chicago, at the time of the World's Fair.

"Demetrius Mosconus, an Egyptian dragoman for one of the big tourist companies, a well-known man, by the way, whose son was a General in the army at Khartoum at the time Gordon was killed, had planned to give a representation of the Temple of Luxor at the exposition, and it was to contain ten reproductions of mummies. The mummies were made of plaster, at great expense, in Egypt, but coming over they were broken and had to be replaced. Well, I made the ten mummies, and I can warrant that those mummies were anatomically correct. There is Rameses hanging on the wall now. No, he doesn't look like the mummies one usually thinks of, for he is not in a case, and most of the mummies you see are in cases. There were cases to these, too, covered with inscriptions.

"There was some work in those mummies, I tell you. I was eight miles from the place where the pieces of the first reproductions were stored. They could not be moved, and I had to work from them and from photographs. A mummy is just a skeleton covered with a leather like substance, as you see in the reproduction of Rameses II. The upper part of the body, the head, hands, and feet, show this brown parchment-like skin, and the lower part of the body, the legs and arms, are wrapped in white bandages, just as they are in the originals. Then I put a little hair on Rameses's head, and he was all right. He was the King of Egypt, who caused all the trouble for the children of Israel. Then there was Rameses III., Seti, Hirhor I., who was the father-in-law of King Solomon, and the Princess Nessi-Ta-Neb-Asher, the sister-in-law of King Solomon. The Princess had long hair.

"When Demetrius went back to Egypt he took my ten mummies with him, and as there was no business in Chicago after the fair, I came back to New York again. It was funny that the first thing I should have to do here was to make the 'props' for the Wizard of the Nile, and I put some of the experience I had gained in Chicago into the work. The mummy cases in that play had some of the inscriptions that were on the mummy cases of those old Egyptian Kings, and they traveled around the country for five years.

"The large pieces are not the hardest to do by any means. Sometimes the small ones are a great deal of trouble. Some of the things are made in a good many pieces. There is the Venus de Medici, a life-size figure in thirty-six pieces, and in a skeleton there are 125 pieces. The skeleton is really something of a 'prop,' but not theatrical prop. He goes into societies of various kinds, the Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias. Most of these societies have skeletons, and they would rather have a made-up one than the genuine article. They're a little scary, I guess.

"The big statue of the Venus would be classed with bric-à-brac for stage 'props.' Denman Thompson has used one for a garden scene, and Agnes Herndon in the stage setting of 'La Pelle Marie.' Those busts of Diana, Mercury, and Voltaire Stuart Robson has used. 'In the sorrows of Satan' all the pillars were of papier maché, and when you see a tree trunk all gnarled on the stage you may know that that part of the tree is made of the same material.

"Some of the things into which it goes largely are not seen around New York, and these are the figures for street shows. In the small towns theatrical companies have these shows, with a band and different things to attract attention and give an idea of the show. I have made twenty nine-foot figures this year and fitted out at least ten shows. There are the cake walkers, two coons, a man and a woman, the heads of the papier, while the eyes of the real man look out through the shirt bosom. There was a tall Uncle Sam for an 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' show, a three-legged man, an old man for a ventriloquist, all sorts of coons, and other things. There are five different companies in Pennsylvania using giant figures for street parades, and I have fitted out five companies with 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' street parades, including little Evas. There are fifteen or twenty companies on the road now with 'Uncle Tom' and they are all making a living; they are doing more with that than with any Shakespeare play you could mention.

"I have made a good many animals—elephants, donkeys, and lions—for variety performers to use in their acts. You have to change nature a little sometimes to make the animals fit the performers who are going to wear them. You can't very well put a short-legged man into a long-legged elephant. However, almost any man can wear almost any elephant, but when one is made for a particular man you have to measure him for it. It is the head of the elephants or other animals that are made of the papier maché. I have a two-man elephant in Germany now, one that was shipped to London for some English performers. A bull for a burlesque bull-fight in a circus has a genuine bull's hair and horns.

"There are all sorts of musical instruments that are made in papier maché, as well as armor, and I have made cannon in white for sculpture tableau for the circus. This big Cupid in bas relief will go on a circus wagon in gold. All that brilliant relief work is papier maché and it stands the weather, there is no extra weight on the wagons, and it does not break. The work for circus wagons does not begin until the first of January, though I had some orders last year before Christmas.

"Busts of actors and actresses for windows have come up again recently. That has been done before. Janauschek used to have the paper busts made for shop windows, and Fritz Emmet has had them. The only trouble with them is that they are rather expensive. There must be a well modeled portrait bust of plaster made first. It would not pay to make less than seventy-five or eighty busts at a time, and that would cost several thousands of dollars.

"Daly used to have a good way of examining his 'props.' He would never look at them in producing a new play until the dress rehearsal, and then he would see them from the front, the view the audience would have, and know the real effect it would produce. If there was anything he did not like then he would simply order it off the stage. If he didn't say anything you knew things were all right. Most managers, however, like to take things and look them over beforehand."

TURQUOISES FROM RUINS

Valuable Collection Acquired by the American Museum.

ANCIENT TALES OF TREASURES

Indian Ideas of Gems—Probable Significance of Some of the New Specimens and Their Value.

The exhibits of the American Museum of Natural History will soon be enriched by a fine collection of turquois objects obtained from the ancient ruins of New Mexico. The collection was brought in a few weeks ago, and contains many objects which are unique and of great scientific value, aside from their intrinsic worth. A paper describing them will be read at New Haven this week.

Turquois is essentially the American gem, not only in the sense that it is most highly valued by all the Indian tribes, as it has always been by their ancestors, even long before the days of Columbus, but also because within the past few years the American product has practically driven out of the market the Persian and other imported stones. An examination of the gems offered for sale by one of the leading jewelers on Union Square the other day, showed ten American stones to every one that came from other countries, and demonstrated, moreover, that the home product is superior in every way to the imported, especially in that peculiar blue color, which, like the "pigeon's blood red" of the ruby, gives the gem its value.

Most of the specimens in the museum collection are off color, and of little value from the jeweler's standpoint. This is almost always the case with examples obtained from the Indians or from Indian sources, although now and then really fine gems can be picked up. The Indian makes no distinction; he places as high a value on a stone of sea-green color as on one which is of the true "robin's egg blue," his only measure being the size of the gem, and its freedom from flaws. If, however, the stone is fashioned into a rude resemblance to some object, having a religious significance its value is increased manyfold.

INDIAN IDEAS OF THE GEMS.

Although no definite conclusions have yet been reached by archeologists on the question, the trend of opinion seems to be that the high value attached to turquois by the aborigines of America, and especially by the tribes in the southwestern part of what is now the United States, is directly connected with the idea of water. This hypothesis is materially strengthened by the recent finds, for among the specimens there are two little images of tadpoles, made of solid turquoises, and several unmistakable frogs, also carved of the solid stone. Tadpoles and frogs are the most sacred symbols in the religion of the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico and Arizona. Images of frogs, formed of black pitch, inlaid or incrusted with flakes of turquois, have been found before, but specimens formed of the solid stone are unique, as are also the tadpoles.

In the regions of the tribes which live in the arid regions of the Southwest, the one central idea is water, or the lack of it. Many of the most important ceremonials are more or less directly connected with this idea, and, like all savage ceremonials, certain paraphernalia are necessary to the proper performance of the sacred rites. The possession of a water fetich, for example such as a turquois tadpole might be, would give a medicine man a very high standing among his fellows, and the object would be considered almost priceless. It is doubtless for this reason that such examples are found only in the old ruins, any of them that are in use to-day would be carefully concealed and sedulously guarded from profane eyes.

Ordinary specimens, however, consisting of little tablets and bits of turquois, can be seen by the thousand. Few of the Indians of the Southwest are so poor that they cannot own a specimen or two, and some of them have whole necklaces of the precious stones, or of shell beads interspersed with turquois. In one sense they are the equivalent of money, for they can be converted readily into whatever money will buy for the Indians, and small pieces pass from hand to hand much the same as silver ornaments or silver coin. The demand is apparently unlimited, while the supply is comparatively small.

ANCIENT WEALTH IN TURQUOIS.

The discovery and conquest of what is now New Mexico and Arizona was brought about directly by vague stories of the wealth of that region in turquois which reached to the City of Mexico. In 1539 the Franciscan friar, Marcos de Niza, was sent out by the then Viceroy of Mexico to investigate these tales. On foot and with only one attendant the intrepid priest pushed on for over a thousand miles into the unknown north, where no European had ever been, penetrating as far as the present Indian village of Buni, in Northern New Mexico.

His companion lost his life there, but the friar returned safely to Mexico, where he reported that all the chief men of the Indians wore an abundance of turquois and jewels, and that even the lintels of the doorways in the houses were incrusted with the precious blue stones. An expedition was sent out during the following year which brought the whole country under the Spanish crown, but the great wealth which the friar reported was nowhere found.

"Curses loud and deep," says the old Spanish chronicler of the expedition, "fell upon the devoted head of the monk," and for over three centuries he has been held up as "the greatest liar of Christendom."

Within the past decade the memory of the monk has been cleared of the burden which has rested upon it for so long, and his narrative of the expedition is now generally accepted as true, if proper regard is had to the times and the conditions under which he wrote. Every year, as research progresses, further corroboration is given to his statements, and excavations in the old ruins show that in ancient times, as well as now, an immense amount of turquois, in the aggregate, was in use by the people who lived in that region. The museum collection contains many objects of wood, incrusted with gems, such as he mentioned, and numerous examples of that work are extant in other institutions.

WHERE THE TURQUOIS WAS FOUND.

Turquois has been found at several places in New Mexico and Arizona, but there is no doubt that the bulk of the supply in ancient times as well as most of that obtained to-day came from the turquois mines at Los Cerrillos, in New Mexico. These mines have been worked from time immemorial, although by exceedingly crude methods. They are practically nothing but a huge pit in the ground, from which thousands of tons of turquois bearing rock have been removed, while the supply is practically inexhaustible. It was rumored some time ago that the ownership of the mines had been acquired by a prominent firm of New York jewelers, but this has been denied by a member of the firm, a well-known expert in gems, who said that, owing to the way in which the turquois occurred, it was impossible to work the mines on a commercial basis. They are free to any one who wants them.

Indian methods of mining are largely responsible for the poor quality of the gems obtained. The turquois occurs in thin streaks and flakes, imbedded in the solid rock, to which it is so closely cemented that the two form practically one material. A man might take out ten tons of rock without securing a gem the size of a hazel nut, and, on the other hand, he might find a large piece in half an hour's work. The Indian manner of getting out the rock is to build a large fire on a projecting edge and then to throw water on the heated stone. The sudden chill cracks off large masses, which are then broken up by pounding with other stones. The color of turquois, however, is not fixed like that of some of the other gems, and the peculiar tint of blue which jewelers demand is easily lost. It is almost invariably destroyed by the heat used in the Indian method; hence the green color of most of the specimens in the possession of the natives. Another thing which has the same result is that the Indians wear the stones on their naked bodies, and the gems are turned green by perspiration. Jewelers have means of restoring the color if the change has not progressed too far, but these, of course, are unknown to the Indians, who, moreover, are indifferent to minor changes of color, if, indeed, they are able to distinguish them.

ANCIENT AZTEC WORK.

Some magnificent examples of ancient Aztec work in turquois have been found in Mexico, and are now in European museums. In one example a large part of a human skull was covered with flakes of this and other gems, arranged in bands, the whole giving the effect of an Indian's face when decorated with war paint. Some of the great idols were ornamented in the same manner, and with pieces of solid turquois set into the stone of which they were carved. One of the most interesting problems now before archaeologists is the extent to which the aboriginal jeweler's art, if it may be so termed, has been transferred from one tribe to another and from nation to nation.

Copper implements, presumed to have come from the northern part of the United States, have been found in the South, and even in Mexico; pipes of the peculiar red stone known as catlinite, which is found only in one locality in Minnesota, have been collected from places more than a thousand miles from there, and there is no doubt that extensive barter went on between the Indian tribes long before the discovery of America.

With the exchange of material objects there was also an exchange of ideas, but on the other hand there must be considered the well-known trait of the human mind to work along similar lines under similar conditions. No one now doubts that many of the most important advances achieved by mankind have been attained independently by peoples widely separated and between whom there could be no possible connection. Just how far the art of a people has been modified by contact with other nations, and how much of it is original, is the problem which it is necessary to solve to understand human progress in its early stages.

One aspect of the broad question, in so far as it relates to the use of turquoise, has been taken up by members of the staff of the American Museum, and it is believed that the collection recently acquired will throw some light on the problem. Just who the Aztecs were is yet to be determined, and although it is known that they were intruders in Mexico, supplanting an older people there, whence they came is still a mystery. It is generally held that they came from the north, the distance being variously given at from a few hundred miles to over 5,000.

The museum specimens of turquois were secured from the Chaco ruins, in the northwestern part of New Mexico, on the possible route of the Aztecs in their southward migration, and if a similarity in the use of turquois is established, there would be a fair presumption that the people who lived in the villages now in ruins, concerning whom practically nothing is known, may have been a remnant of the Aztec tribe left behind when the wave swept on to Mexico.

COL. A. H. LEE, R. A., MARRIED

He Quietly Weds Miss Ruth Moore at All Souls' Church.

Lieut Col. Arthur H. Lee, R. A., Military Attaché at the British Embassy at Washington, D. C., was married in this city yesterday to Ruth Moore, daughter of the late John Godfrey Moore. The ceremony was performed at All Souls' Church by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton, only the mother and sister of the bride being present.

Col. Lee has been a prominent figure in Washington for a long time.

SEVENTH REGIMENT SHOOT.

Handicap and Three Prize Matches Competed for in Fair Scores.

Two matches, the handicap and three prize, were shot last night at the Seventh Regiment Armory rifle ranges. Sixteen contestants were entered in the former and seventeen in the latter. In the handicap match the contestants are grouped in five classes. The first, which includes experts and sharpshooters who have made a score of 68 or better, is handicapped 6 points; the second class, made up of sharpshooters who have never equaled a score of 68, is handicapped 4 points; the third class, those who have made 62 and not more than 64, concedes 2 points, and the fourth, those who have made 60 or 61, 1 point. The fifth class includes all others. Seven shots are fired standing at 200 yards and seven prone at 500 yards. The five prizes were awarded as follows:

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Hdcp.	Total.
Private B. H. Welsker, Co. E	31	35	2	64
Corp. A. V. Stout, Co. K.	33	34	4	63
Private W. B. Short, Co. D.	33	32	4	61
Corp. R. A. Stewart, Co. C.	32	33	4	61
Private C. H. Plump, Co. B.	31	34	4	61

The Three Prize Match is open to all, and the entries are unlimited. Seven shots are fired standing at 200 yards and seven prone at 500 yards. The winners and scores of last night's match follow:

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Lieut. G. M. Carnochan, staff	33	34	67
Private W. M. Phillips, Co. D.	33	34	67
A. Stein, veteran	34	32	66

The following additional qualifications as sharpshooters were made last night:

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Corp. R. A. Stewart, Co. C	32	33	65
Corp. A. V. Stout, Co. K	33	34	67
Private B. W. Welsker, Co. E.	31	35	66
Private C. H. Plump, Co. B.	31	34	65

The next match will occur Saturday night.

LEXINGTON A. C. TOURNAMENT.

The Bouts at the Broadway Club Were Warmly Contested.

The final bouts in the amateur boxing tournament of the Lexington Athletic Club were warmly contested last night, at the Broadway Athletic Club. Murphy and Diamond, who met in the last event, put up the best bout of the night. Both boys are in the 115-pound class, and fought from the sound of the gong to the finish.

Murphy landed on Diamond's face in the first round and dazed him. The rest of the fight was even, and the judges disagreed at the end of the third round. Murphy had the best of the extra round, and the decision was awarded to him. Summaries:

105-Pound Class.—First Bout—W. Cullen, Union Settlement A. C., defeated J. Stone, Avonia A. C. Second Bout—C. Hand, New York City, defeated J. Brown, New West Side A. C. Third Bout—C. Hand, New York City, defeated J. Fuchs, Tipper A. C. Final Bout—W. Cullen, Union Settlement A. C., defeated C. Hand, New York City.

115-Pound Class.—First Bout—G. Kenny, Prince A. C., defeated R. Sanders, Union Settlement A. C. Second Bout—B. Diamond, Union Settlement A. C., defeated P. McGoff, Winslow A. C. Third Bout—H. Murphy, St. Bartholomew A. C., defeated L. Town, New York City. Fourth Bout—W. Gerteshaw, Army A. C., defeated J. Kenny, Prince A. C. Fifth Bout—H. Murphy, St. Bartholomew A. C., defeated W. Gerteshaw, Army A. C. Final Bout—H. Murphy, St. Bartholomew A. C., defeated B. Diamond, Union Settlement A. C.

125-Pound Class.—Final Bout—M. O'Brien, Union Settlement A. C., defeated H. Mason, New York City.

135-Pound Class.—First Bout—J. McGuire, New York City, defeated T. Haley, New York City. Final Bout—K. Crosby, Roman A. C., defeated J. McGuire, New York City.

Heavyweight Class.—Final Bout—J. Quinn, Downtown A. C., defeated M. O'Brien, New York City.

RACES FOR AMATEUR SWIMMERS.

Water Polo and Short-Distance Championship Planned in Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 23.—The water polo championship contest of the A. A. U. will be held in Mechanics' Hall this city during the Sportsmen's Show, which opens Feb. 22. An A. A. U. sanction has been granted not only for the water polo championship, but for championships for indoor swimming at short distances, diving, and relay team racing.

John Graham, athletic manager of the B. A. A., has completed his programme of events for the swimming championships. The races will be at the following distances: Sixty yards, 80 yards, 100 yards, 120 yards, 160 yards, and 200 yards. The tank is twenty yards in length. There are no A. A. U. rules governing diving competitions, so that Manager Graham will arrange his diving events according to the practices in vogue among the best-regulated swimming clubs.

The programme will name six different styles of diving. The man making the most points will be declared the winner. The relay team race championships will be open to club and college teams of four men. The distance will be 320 yards, or four lengths of the tank for each relay swimmer.

A. A. U. rules will govern all competitions at the show, and no team or individuals will be allowed to contest unless registered by that body.

LIPTON'S PLANS FOR 1901.

Sir Thomas Confident that His Next Boat Will Excel Shamrock.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—Sir Thomas Lipton's plans for 1901 are progressing. He is confident that his next boat will be much faster than the Shamrock. He said to-day:

"I feel I will have a better chance next time, as I will have the Shamrock as a trial horse. As you know, I had to work completely in the dark with the Shamrock, and I know she can be greatly improved, as far as speed is concerned. With her designer ill, the best was not to be got out of her."

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The Bank of the Republic team bowled two scores of over 800 in the Bank Clerks' League, at Reid's alleys last night, and won two games. The first team of the Chase National was beaten in two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Bank of Republic—Brown, 141; Linz, 166; Burhenne, 144; Douglass, 189; Hertzel, 164. Total, 804.

Chase No. 1—Haynes, 190; Martin, 150; Freed, 155; Mitchell, 133; Booth, 157. Total, 785.

SECOND GAME.

Park—Davidson, 136; Iseman, 168; Schultz, 144; Block, 188; Wylie, 168. Total, 804.

Chase No. 1—Haynes, 161; Martin, 134; Freed, 114; Mitchell, 133; Booth, 135. Total, 677.

THIRD GAME.

Bank of Republic—Brown, 215; Linz, 173; Burhenne, 125; Douglass, 156; Hartzel, 182. Total, 851.

Park—Davidson, 151; Iseman, 181; Schultz, 130; Block, 135; Wylie, 161. Total, 758.

In the tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island at the Elephant Club, Brooklyn, last night, the South Brooklyn Wheelmen won two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

South Brooklyn—Hamilton, 120; Eno, 150; Breckwaldt, 168; Spoutenberg, 134; Henry, 149. Total, 716.

Montauk—C. Grim, 125; Hollinger, 112; Boest, 144; Barthman, 123; F. Grim, 150. Total, 654.

SECOND GAME.

Defendam—Werner, 144; Brehn, 128; Schlossman, 98; Huels, 109; Stager, 131. Total, 605.

Montauk—C. Grim, 124; Hollinger, 117; Boest, 106; Barthman, 136; F. Grim, 100. Total, 583.

THIRD GAME.

South Brooklyn—Hamilton, 130; Eno, 165; Breckwaldt, 196; Spoutenberg, 129; Henry, 119. Total, 789.

Defendam—Werner, 98; Brehn, 139; Schlossman, 127; Huels 121; Stager, 145. Total, 630.

RECORDS OF THE BOWLERS.

The work of the clubs in the various tournaments during the week was productive of good scores and a number of close contests. The Corinthians, although they suffered a defeat in the American National, still retain the lead. In the Harlem League the Knickerbockers appear to have a winning lead. There is an interesting fight for first place in the Columbia League, the Orientals having a slight advantage.

The position of the leading club in the National and Arlington Leagues remains the same as last week. In the Royal Arcanum League New York Council is in the lead, but only one game ahead of Our Council. The Fidelity and Casualty Company lead with a clean score in the Life Insurance League. The records of the clubs in the various tournaments follow:

AMERICAN NATIONAL.

	W.	L.	High Sc'e.		W.	L.	High Sc'e.
Corinthian	10	2	936	Golden Rod.	7	9	989
Empire	9	3	975	Morningside.	6	8	991
Monarch	10	4	971	Rosedale	5	7	973
Germania	11	5	955	Oriental	4	8	934
Spartan	8	4	994	Doolittle	4	8	905
Fidelia	8	4	919	Lotus	4	8	894
Columbia	10	6	958	Arlington	3	7	928
Metropolitan	7	6	950	Glendale	4	9	864
Bleecker	8	8	935	Riverdale	3	9	897
South Paw	7	7	937	Central	3	9	890
Orchard	4	4	935				

HARLEM LEAGUE.

Knickerb'k'r	12	4	995	Corinthian	7	9	900
Empire	9	3	1103	Boulevard	6	8	935
Riverdale	9	3

GERMANY'S NAVAL NEEDS

The Kaiser Again Tells the Reichstag of His Plans.

BUDGET DISCUSSION STOPPED

Stores Must Be Closed at 9 o'Clock P. M. — Severe Winter Weather Blocks Berlin Traffic.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 12.—The unwonted procedure adopted yesterday by the Government in interrupting the examination of the budget to acquaint the Reichstag with the Emperor's naval programme caused a good deal of surprise. No bill has been laid before the House, nor has the Bundesrath yet been called upon to consider the Emperor's plan, and it was therefore expected that the Government would await a question from the body of the House before adducing its arguments on behalf of an increased army. Dr. Lieber qualified the Ministerial procedure as extraordinary and unprecedented, and this opinion is echoed in the press. Sticklers for Constitutional usage consider that by its authoritative declarations to the Reichstag on a naval programme which the Bundesrath has not yet formally discussed the Imperial Cabinet has overstepped its Constitutional rights. The rebuke is aimed at the Emperor, who is known to have instructed his Ministers in this circumstance.

Count von Bülow's exposition of the political reasons which dictate a doubling of the navy is generally declared to be a masterpiece of Ministerial oratory. The Secretary for Foreign Affairs, while assuring the Reichstag that Germany is on good terms with all nations, endeavored to convince his hearers that a stronger navy is necessary to safeguard Germany's position in view of possible ulterior developments in international politics. Germany is neither agressive nor covetous, but she needs a stronger navy, so that other nations may not be tempted to "tread on her toes" at some future time, either politically or commercially. Count von Bülow developed this theory with consummate skill, and received a respectful hearing.

But when Admiral Tirpitz rose to explain to the Reichstag that he had erred in his previous calculations regarding the naval requirements of the nation, a distinct titter passed through the House, and it became an audible laugh as Baron von Thielmann urged that the expense of the new ships can be borne without recourse to an increase of taxation. Both Ministers were evidently ill at ease, and hurried through their arguments.

THE BUDGET FOR 1900.

The budget for 1900 amounts to nearly $515,000,000, the exact figures being 2,058,333,551 marks. The recurring expenditure is fixed at 1,783,042,498 marks, being an increase of 107,004,665 marks on the current year; the non-recurring expenditure is estimated at 196,092,642 marks, or an increase of 30,685,500 marks. The supplementary estimates call for 79,198,411 marks, being 32,011,-623 marks less than the 1899 budget.

In the foregoing calculations the gross expenditure is given. The net expenditure amounts only to 986,222,954 marks. The army estimates amount to 450,946,908 marks, the navy costs 121,333,586 marks, interest on the imperial debt 77,686,800 marks, the pensions fund 68,153,354 marks, the Home Office 45,467,315 marks, and the Foreign Office 33,737,367 marks.

Among the receipts are included a balance of 30,700,000 marks, and 76,098,411 marks to be raised by loans for extraordinary expenditure in the army, navy, and railway departments. An increase is expected from nearly all the ordinary sources of receipts. Thus the customs duties are estimated at 473,200,000 marks, the tobacco tax at 12,100,000 marks, sugar tax, 102,-000,000 marks; salt tax, 47,800,000 marks; materials for alcohol, 18,500,000 marks; alcohol, 105,800,000 marks; beer, 30,200,000 marks; stamp taxes, including lotteries, 65,500,000 marks, and Post Office Department, 393,500,000 marks.

While an increase of receipts is anticipated amounting to 100,900,000 marks, the increase of expenditure amounts to 137,700,-000 marks. The deficit of 36,800,000 marks must be provided by a proportionate increase of the quota of expenditure borne by the various States of the confederation.

An examination of the detailed budget of the Foreign Office shows that a second Chancellor is to be employed at the Washington Embassy and a second expert at the New York Consulate General.

The navy estimates mention that the Spanish-American war showed the necessity of having a large stock of ammunition. Eight million marks is demanded for this purpose. The marine forces are fixed at 1,195 officers, 153 medical officers, and 28,204 men. The officials employed on land by the Naval Department number 1,838.

EARLY CLOSING ORDERED.

An important resolution has been taken by the Reichstag in regard to the hours of business for shops. It renders the closing of shops obligatory between the hours of 9 o'clock P. M. and 5 o'clock A. M. The local authorities are empowered to allow tradesmen in a given branch of commerce to keep their shops open two hours longer if two-thirds of the shopkeepers in the branch so desire. At the demand of one-third of the interested shopkeepers, the local authorities must take the vote of the trade regarding the extra two hours. It is noteworthy that all parties in the Reichstag declared themselves in favor of the early closing, most of the speakers advocating closing at 8 o'clock. A minority of the Reichstag considered the matter one to be left to private initiative, and on this ground only opposed the compulsory closing. It remains to be seen how far the advantages of the measure to shop assistants will compensate the inconvenience resulting from the measure to the purchasing public and to small shopkeepers who employ no hired assistants.

In 1891 the compulsory closing of shops on Sundays during certain hours was ordained, and in economic circles the resolution now taken is regarded as a complement of that law. At present many shops remain open fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen hours daily, and the assistants and apprentices, even youths and girls of fifteen years of age, are required to be present during this lapse of time.

There is, however, another side of the question, which was brought out by Baron von Stumm and Dr. Paschnicke during the debate. It is that in 60 per cent. of the shops of Germany no hired help is employed, and 147,000 of them are kept by women and widows. These small shops rely for patronage chiefly on working people, many of whom are themselves employed until late at night, and consequently make their purchases late. The opponents of the 9 o'clock closing resolution therefore urge that the measure is an interference with the small shopkeepers' right to work, and also a limitation on the just rights of the purchasing public.

BERLIN SNOWBOUND.

Berlin has been practically exempt from real wintry weather during the past two years, and was taken by surprise yesterday when an incessant downfall of snow and sleet transformed the appearance of the city and caused the greatest interruption of traffic that can be remembered. A complete breakdown occurred in the electric-car system, and from 5 o'clock in the afternoon lines of cars numbering from thirty to forty-eight were to be seen standing abandoned in the main thoroughfares. The heavy accumulator cars, a large number of which are of American manufacture, proved most helpless, their power being absolutely inadequate to overcome the resistance on the rails caused by the freezing snow. On lines where overhead cable cars are in use the central stations turned on double power, which, in many cases, but not all, enabled the cars to make headway.

There is a good deal of grumbling in this morning's papers at the lack of foresight of the management of the car companies, though it is difficult to imagine in what manner the companies could have prevented the block, excepting by refusing to run their cars.

The old-fashioned horse omnibuses, so despised by the Berliners since the electric cars were introduced, managed to pull through the snow with the help of extra horses, a fact which furnished Berlin popular wit with material for jokes at the expense of the electric-car system. In the evening sleighs were seen on the streets for the first time in many years, and the merry jingling of their bells somewhat lessened the Berliner's feeling of wretchedness as he tramped along in the snow.

BOOKS THE STUDENTS READ.

Hermann Kantorowicz has been examining the registers of the Academic Library to ascertain what are the favorite authors of Berlin students. His chief discovery is that very few students read at all, for out of 5,000 only 335 avail themselves of the privileges of the library. The reason is not hard to find. In his first terms the Berlin student is disposed to prefer the kneipe and other amusements to reading, and in the latter terms he has to devote all his leisure to his studies in order to make up for the time lost earlier.

Of the comparatively few students who do use the library a large percentage prefer modern authors. Works by "old" writers are demanded only 1.7 times as against 8.2 times for the writings of "new" authors. Gerhard Hauptmann is most in request; Hermann Sudermann follows him closely, and then come Max Halbe and Maeterlinck. Zola and Ibsen are also widely read.

Inquiry as to the popularity of Shakespeare, Goethe, Schiller, Lessing, Kleist, and other classics shows that they are held in small favor. Their works were in no case demanded by more than seven students. Of modern lyrical poets Liliencron and Dehmel alone find favor. Standard novelists are much neglected. Heyse and Raabe are forgotten; Freytag's popularity is ebbing; even Reuter is neglected. Spielhagen is still much read, as are Dahn and Ebers, though Sudermann far outdistances all novelists. Of every nine requests for a novel one is for a Sudermann book. Fontane, Tovote, Wolzogen, and Gottfried Keller have numerous readers. The book most often demanded is Marcel Prévost's "Demi Vierges." Nietzche is most in request of the scientific writers.

DR. SIEMENS A NOBLE.

Dr. George Siemens, the Director of the Deutsche Bank, has been created a nobleman of Prussia by the Emperor. The distinction is a reward for Dr. Siemens's services in connection with the Bagdad Railway concession and the financing of the Anatolian Railway. George Siemens's father was the man who lent Werner von Siemens the six thousand thalers with which the now universally known firm of Siemens and Halske was founded in 1847. The newly created nobleman is about sixty years of age and has been at the head of the Deutsche Bank since 1870. Previously he superintended the erection of a considerable portion of the Indian telegraph lines on behalf of his uncle Werner.

J. P.

MAGISTRATE'S PLEA FOR MERCY.

Thinks Dean of Columbia Law School Should Withdraw a Charge.

Prof. William A. Keener, Dean of Columbia Law School, appeared as complainant in the Harlem Police Court yesterday against Frederick J. Park, nineteen years of age, of 213 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, the assistant librarian of the school, and charged him with stealing a law book valued at $2.50. William H. Switzer, twenty-seven years of age, the librarian, of 271 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, saw Park take the volume.

Park's father appeared in court and stood on the bridge, sobbing, when the charge was made. He said in asking for mercy for his son that he was a hard-working mechanic. He had saved and stinted himself to give his son an education. He had been graduated from college and was reading law. He only got a small sum as assistant librarian, and not enough to support himself.

Magistrate Crane, who was much affected by the plea, said, turning to Prof. Keener: "This is Christmas time, and it behooves us all to show a little good will and mercy. Now, if I was in your place I should not at this time press the charge. Do not think that I am trying to dissuade you from doing what you think should be done. I will do just as you say."

Prof. Keener said that he would consult his confreres, and the boy was paroled until next Thursday.

GERMANY FRIENDLY NOW.

So Says Robert T. Porter, Just Returned from Abroad.

Robert P. Porter, Federal Commissioner to Cuba and ex-Superintendent of the Federal census, was a passenger on the St. Paul, which arrived yesterday. After greeting the members of his family he proceeded almost immediately to his home, 36 East Sixty-fifth Street. While waiting for his baggage to be inspected by the customs officers, Mr. Porter said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter:

"I have been abroad in the interest of the American manufacturers and exporters to aid in securing commercial reciprocity.

"Until very recently Americans have been at a decided disadvantage in the export trade. The recent treaty made with France was a great benefit and is working splendidly.

"You see that when you are doing business with another, and you have only a verbal agreement, it is not very difficult for one or the other to break the contract. But when you have something that is signed, sealed, and delivered, it is different. Then you know upon just what terms you are doing business, and can make your plans accordingly. Now, a treaty similar to that made with France is being arranged with Germany, and I am very hopeful of an early ratification. Germany is one of our greatest competitors, and it will be of great importance to come to some sort of a commercial understanding.

"Germany is very friendly with us just now, and an increase in our commercial relations will serve to increase that friendship. American manufacturers and exporters realize the importance of the treaty."

Upon President McKinley's recommendation for free trade between Puerto Rico and the United States, Mr. Porter said:

"The President is right, and a similar policy should be inaugurated with reference to Cuba and the Philippines. There has been a marked change in business conditions. While we were importing iron and steel annually to the amount of $100,000,000, we are now exporting that class of goods for as large or a larger amount. I have made a study of general business elsewhere with relation to its bearing on this country, and everywhere the outlook is most encouraging."

MRS. GORSCH WANTS $50,000.

Sues Hugo Gorsch for Alienating Her Husband's Affections.

Hugo Gorsch, President of the Universal Storage Warehouse and Express Company, 202-208 East Eighty-eighth Street, is defendant in a suit for $50,000 brought by Mrs. Annie T. Gorsch of 167 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, for the alienation of the affections of her husband, Wilson Gorsch, who is a nephew of the defendant. The case is now on the calendar of the Supreme Court, and it is expected that it will come up for trial next month. Louis J. Grant is attorney for Mrs. Gorsch and Ira B. Wheeler is attorney for Hugo Gorsch.

In her complaint Mrs. Gorsch, whose maiden name was Corrigan, says she became acquainted with Wilson Gorsch in 1894. He was then a clerk in his uncle's warehouse, receiving $15 a week. He asked her on Thanksgiving Day to marry him, but she refused. He persisted and she finally consented. They were married on Dec. 23, 1894, by the Rev. Dr. H. Hebler, at 207 East Eighty-third Street. Her husband before their marriage told her he would inherit a large sum from his uncle.

Mrs. Gorsch, in her affidavit, further swears that she and her husband went to live in a flat at 888 Third Avenue, but that a few days afterward he disappeared. In January she received a letter from him, dated Kingston, in which he stated that he was under guard of several men. She went to Margaretville, where her husband's parents lived, and there met her husband, who told her that owing to their marriage his uncle had discharged him and had put him in charge of two men, who had taken him to Margaretville.

She and her husband returned to live at 888 Third Avenue. One day after their return her husband came home greatly excited. She followed him to a drug store at Fifty-third Street and Third Avenue, where she found him seated at a telephone with a pistol pointed at his head. When he saw her he pointed the pistol at her. The drug clerk took the pistol from him and threw him into the street.

Shortly after this Gorsch again disappeared, and she swears she has not seen him since. She says she had heard he was in the Jefferson Barracks, at Jefferson City, Mo. She alleges that her husband's uncle, by malicious statements reflecting upon her, persuaded him to leave her. An affidavit was presented by Frank Jaeger, in which he says he has learned that young Gorsch is in Texas.

Lawyer Ira B. Wheeler said yesterday that his client, Hugo Gorsch, had nothing to say at present, except to make a general denial of the charge that he had alienated the affections of Wilson Gorsch.

The sore Throat to which public speakers are subject, can be at once relieved, and eventually cured, with Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

CHICAGO FACES A DEFICIT

Said to be Due to Failure to Tax Big Corporations.

POLITICS WARM IN ILLINOIS

Effort Being Made to Defeat Gov. Tanner for Renomination — Congressional Committees Disappointing.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—Tax authorities and others here express great indignation at the manner in which the State Board of Equalization has permitted the railways and many of the rich corporations to escape from the tax lists. It is asserted that the loss to Cook County by reason of this alleged dereliction will amount to over $2,500,000. President Upham of the Board of Review says that, inasmuch as these quasi-public corporations did not file schedules in accordance with the law, the Board of Equalization should have assessed their stock at its market value. He holds that, by refusing to schedule, they waived all obligations which might have been regarded as offsets. As it is, such corporations as the Pullman Palace Car Company, the People's Gas Company, the Edison Company, and the street railways escape scot free from payment of any tax whatever on their capital stock, while companies of lesser magnitude are heavily taxed.

Upon these escaping companies the market value of whose stock is $308,000,000, the local Assessors put a total tax assessment of $43,000,000. Thus on a total of $263,000,000 there will be no taxes paid. The tax rate for the year will be about 1 per cent. on the fair cash valuation, showing a loss to the county of about $2,600,000. The approximate valuation of the four concerns which escaped taxation on their capital stock would be, according to present market quotations, as follows:

	Capitalization.	Value Per Share.	Total.
Pullman Company	$54,000,000	187½	$101,250,000
Chi. City Ry. Co.	13,000,000	282½	36,080,000
Edison Company	5,000,000	175	8,750,000
W. Chi. St. Ry. Co.	20,000,000	113	22,600,000

When values went skyward in the local Assessors' offices last Summer it was predicted that even under the reduced tax rate the county would have a surplus after all the bills were paid. County Clerk Knopf takes a very gloomy view of the situation, as do many others. He says that the county will have to face a deficit instead of a surplus, and he does not see where the money is to come from. He roundly denounces the new revenue law, and he ridicules the idea that it accomplishes the purpose for which it was intended.

"It saddles more taxes than ever on the middle class," he says. "The law was designed to distribute equitably the burden of taxation. The cry went up: 'Make the rich pay their share.' Instead of doing this the law makes it easier for the tax-dodger to escape."

For the first time in many years the Republicans of Chicago are seriously thinking of nominating one of their number for Governor. In fact, there are at present two avowed candidates here for the place, and they are both on the bench. They are Judge Elbridge Hanecy and Judge Orrin M. Carter. The last is a brother of Zina R. Carter, who made the unsuccessful run for the Mayoralty against Harrison at the last city election. The candidacy of each is announced, and as both stand well with the party in Cook County the fight is apt to be of good-natured warmth. Both these men and their supporters are against Tanner's renomination, although, of course, they do not say so. It is the hope of the party aside from the State machine to get some such man as Hanecy or Carter before the people in such a way that the present incumbent will be headed off. This is much easier said than done, however, for Tanner is still strong with the country districts, and it is the latter which elect the Governor in Illinois. As yet the adherents of the Governor here, such as Congressman Lorimer, Sheriff Pease, and others, have not taken sides in the fight, and they dare not at present, for it is too early and Tanner's opponents are too strong, but if the Governor should decide to run again the fight will be a bitter one, and blows will not be spared on either side. Tanner wants a renomination for the purpose of "vindication." His Republican opponents do not propose to give him that chance if they can help it. They know their weakness in the country districts, and for that reason they are inclined to favor the nomination of Judge Carter or Judge Hanecy rather than some one from the country other than Tanner himself. The granger vote would be less inclined to antagonize such a man from Cook County than some one else from the country. They realize that they can hardly afford to have Tanner re-elected or even renominated. Either event seems to presage the going out of power for the party for a considerable period. Almost any good Democrat could win against the present Governor, even if 1900 should prove a McKinley landslide. At the same time they hesitate to put a third ticket in the field for the party's sake. The party machine is still in pretty good shape.

It is not impossible, however, that Tanner may find a rival out in the State. Congressman Reeves is credited with the ambition to preside at the State House, although he hesitates about giving up his seat in the House of Representatives, and it is even said that Mr. Hopkins might be induced to relinquish his place in Congress for the honor of becoming Governor.

Some surprise has been shown at the fact that not one of the Chicago Congressmen has received a chairmanship at the hands of Speaker Henderson, although some of the older ones got fairly satisfactory places in second place. Of course, the country Representatives of experience were well taken care of. Cannon, Warner, Hopkins, Graff, Marsh, and Smith are all at the head of more or less important committees. The new Chicago men are all Democrats, and, of course, they could not expect much, so were not disappointed, but Mann, Foss, Lorimer, and Boutell, all Republicans with considerable time to their credit, are keenly disappointed, as are their constituents, that they were not singled out for more signal honors.

Even at this great distance the effect of the death of Bernard Quaritch, the London bibliophile, was felt. In spite of its commercialism, Chicago contains many book lovers, and such men as Gen. McClurg, George Millard, Frederick Hild, W. Irving Way, Edward E. Ayer, and Charles J. Barnes heard of the great bookman's passing away with genuine regret. All these gentlemen knew him intimately and had had dealings with him. Mr. Millard, in speaking of him, said that if the younger Quaritch did not continue the business of his father and the great collection should be placed upon the market, there would certainly be a great shaking up in the prices of rare books. Mr. Millard called Quaritch a bull in the book market, and he prophesied a sort of panic should the collection be put upon the market suddenly. Mr. Millard once went abroad with a commission from a Chicago man to buy the great Spencer library. The collection founded by Dibdin. He was too late, for it had just been sold for $1,250,000.

He told Quaritch of his disappointment, and the latter said: "You could do much better by buying my stock."

He then put a price of £120,000 upon his collection, exclusive of duplicates.

Another time he said, speaking of his books: "These do not belong to me. They belong to Sotheby." Sotheby being the great book auction house of London.

From this Mr. Millard inferred that Quaritch was greatly in Sotheby's debt, although he does not know this to be the fact.

R. B. P.

SAM T. JACK'S WILL PROBATED.

Claim of the Widow of Undue Influence Not Sustained.

Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday handed down a decision admitting the will of Sam T. Jack, the theatrical manager, to probate. The value of Mr. Jack's estate is not known. There is $75,000 in personal property in this State, but there is said to be real estate in other States.

According to the will, Mrs. Jack, who was Emma Ward, a burlesque actress, and James C. Jack, a brother of the testator, each receive one-third of the estate. The other third is divided among the testator's father, mother, and a number of relatives.

In his will Mr. Jack inserted the following clause: "It is my wish first and foremost that my brother and my wife Emma become husband and wife." The wish has never been carried out.

After the will was filed for probate a contest was entered to its probate by Mrs. Jack. She contested on the usual ground of undue influence and mental incapacity. She alleged that her husband was under the influence of his brother at the time of the execution of the will. The will was executed on the day of Mr. Jack's death, April 27 last.

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LEGAL NOTES.

HUBER ENJOINED FROM REPRODUCING MOVING PICTURES OF THE JEFFRIES-SHARKEY FIGHT.—Justice Gildersleeve yesterday granted the application of James J. Jeffries, referred to as "Champion of the World," and of Thomas Sharkey, to continue a temporary injunction obtained by them in their suit to restrain George H. Huber from reproducing or exhibiting moving pictures taken by biograph, of what they call their sparring exhibition at the Coney Island Athletic Club on the 3d of last November. Jeffries and Sharkey describe themselves in their complaint as "athletes and experts in the science and art of sparring and boxing." Justice Gildersleeve, in his opinion, said: "It is my judgment that the creation of attitudes and movements discernible to the eye, at the exhibition in question, by the plaintiffs, as represented by the moving pictures, was a product of the plaintiffs' labor. It was not a literary product, nor a picture upon canvas, which have frequently been the subject of litigation, but a product resultant of skill that had required much time, large experience, and great mental and physical effort to develop. All the facts in this case are new, but nevertheless the contention of the plaintiffs evokes no new principles of law or equity. The property of the plaintiffs, which it is alleged the defendant is undertaking to enjoy without their consent, is analagous to a literary creation of the mind or a production of art." The Court decides that sufficient ground for apprehension of immediate injury was disclosed, and that it was clear that the damages could not be ascertained and measured at law.

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INVESTMENT OF SECURITIES.—Justice Russell, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday gave legal construction to some portions of the will of the late John G. Butler. By the third clause of the instrument, the testator gave to Charles R. Duncklee, his executor, $25,000 in trust, the income of which was to go to his wife for life, after which it was to become part of the residuary estate. By the fourth clause the residue was to be divided into four parts, the income to be applied, so far as necessary, to the support and education of the testator's four children, three daughters and a son, during their minority. Each daughter, when she became of age, was to have the income of one part during her life, remainder to her issue; the share of any one dying without issue to be added to the portions of the other children. In an action by Mr. Duncklee for the construction of the will, the First Appellate Division held, last March, that the bequest of $25,000 to the wife, which, upon her death, was to be disposed of as part of the residuary estate, was in contravention of the statute, and that with respect to that sum, the testator died intestate. Justice Russell, from whom the executor now asks for further instructions, gives direction as to the investment of the testator's personal estate, which amounts to nearly $1,000,000. The executor asked whether he might still retain securities found by him upon the testator's death, and reinvest in securities of a similar character, or whether he should be confined to the purchase of Government bonds, or to investments in real estate mortgages. Justice Russell said, considering the language of the testator and his own conduct as showing his intent, the trustee might retain the investments in his hands, and as a necessary corollary, might reinvest as necessity compelled, in similar securities, using always the fair business discretion which the law required. By the second clause of the will, the widow was given "the use and improvement of one-third of all the real estate," and Justice Russell holds that therefore besides her dower interest, she is entitled to the use of two-ninths of the real estate.

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THE SURROGATE HAD NO JURISDICTION.—Henry B. Brant, who, prior to the Spring of 1894, resided in Piermont, Rockland County, at that time went to board in Twenty-fifth Street, in this city. He had become so intemperate that his wife would not tolerate his presence in the house he had given her at Piermont, and she had arranged for his sojourn in this city at her expense. Should he reform, she was willing to live with him again, but in April, 1895, despairing of such reformation, she brought an action for a separation. That suit was pending at his death, in October, 1895. Upon a contest by the wife against the probate of his will, which he made while residing in Twenty-fifth Street, Surrogate Arnold filed an opinion that the will should be probated. On a resubmission to Surrogate Varnum, it was claimed the Surrogate's Court here had no jurisdiction, because the decedent's residence was in Rockland County. Surrogate Varnum yesterday dismissed the proceeding for probate, holding that the evidence established the decedent's intention when he came to board here not to abandon his Piermont residence.

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VESTED REMAINDER CHARGED WITH PAYMENT.—John W. Moore, whose death occurred in 1878, gave his widow, Juliet M. Moore, a life estate in all his property, remainder to his son, Sylvester P. Moore, with a provision that if the son died without issue, before the widow, the property should go to the testator's brothers and sisters, and that if the son survived the widow he should pay a certain sum to Carrie L. Moore, a granddaughter, the daughter of a deceased son of the testator, as a condition of his receiving the bequest. The son, who was in being at the death of the testator, died intestate, before the widow, leaving a child, Nellie K. Moore, his only heir at law. The Court of Appeals, modifying the decision of the Second Appellate Division, which affirmed the decree of the Surrogate of Dutchess County, recently held, in an opinion by Judge Haight, that the remainder was deemed to have vested in the son, and passed, on the widow's death, to the son's heir at law, burdened with the payment to the testator's granddaughter mentioned in the will, and the latter was entitled to share in the estate only to the extent of the sum so directed to be paid to her.

THE SHIPPING SUBSIDY BILL.

Reform Club Calls Attention to the National Grange Opposition.

The Committee on Tariff Reform of the Reform Club has issued a circular calling attention to the resolution opposing a subsidized American merchant marine passed by the National Grange at its recent session at Springfield, Ohio, and reciting the reasons why the committee opposes the Shipping Subsidy bill now before Congress. The action of the National Grange, it is remarked, renders the petitions from local granges or supposed local granges worthless, though, it is added, "they will doubtless continue to be paraded before Congress."

An interview with T. J. Elderkin, vessel dispatcher for the City of Chicago, is quoted in order to show "the extent to which money is being spent and lobbyists employed by the shipping people." Mr. Elderkin characterized the attempt to pass the Subsidy bill as "the greatest confidence game ever attempted in the country." He said he met the most active body of lobbyists about the hotels of Detroit during the convention of the American Federation of Labor that he had ever found interested in the passage of any measure. He counted nineteen men who were there specially to secure the passage of a resolution favoring the Hanna-Payne measure.

Mr. Elderkin added: "You mark my words: Congress will pass this bill because Hanna has the House in his hand. The law will establish a trust. Freight and passenger rates will remain the same. Where, then, are the people to derive a benefit? Of the many attempts to secure the adoption of resolutions favoring this bill only one marine institution, the Lake Carriers' Association of Cleveland, Ohio, has commended it. That institution, by the way, is owned by Mark Hanna and his brother."

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

Scramble for Credit of Putting Gold in Platform of 1896.

ANECDOTES OF GEN. LAWTON

Effort to Restrict Traffic on Pennsylvania Avenue — Strict Regulations Against the Plague.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—There has been quite a scramble of late among leading Republican politicians to obtain the reputation of responsibility for the adoption at St. Louis, in 1896, of an unqualified gold standard plank in the National platform. Everybody who recollected that he was in any way influential has put in a claim, and individual credit has been in a measure obliterated by a sort of round-robin declaration, in which the honor is distributed so as to go around among a number.

The amusing thing about these gold-standard declarations of this latter day is that there do not appear to have been any fearsome friends of President McKinley present at the convention except those who afterward bolted and now make up the leadership and rank and file of the small party of silver Republicans. But very few of the newspaper representatives who attended that convention have been drilled in a fashion to destroy their memories. To some of them it seems that when the convention was assembling there were some McKinley men, and one at least of them from Ohio, who were very anxious that the word "gold" should be sedulously avoided. Mr. Hanna had a room at the end of a hall on the second floor. The door of that room was entered many times each day by men who were endeavoring to find out what the headquarters idea was of what should be the financial declaration of the platform. To all with whom he spoke about the matter Mr. Hanna was quite sure that nothing so strong as the declaration of the Indiana State Convention would be adopted. The word "gold" would surely not be offered to offend the Republicans disposed to adhere to their free-silver notions.

Senator Foraker, who is now admitted to participation in the credit of having pressed the word gold upon the convention, was a gold standard man from the moment of his arrival in St. Louis, and he certainly had the impression that the candidate needed to be urged to accept its use. Mr. Lodge was known to be a gold standard man, and according to the understanding at the time of the convention, the use of the word gold was not consented to until it was found that the Southern delegates and the Eastern and Middle States delegates had agreed that the platform should be quite as strong as that of Indiana, and that they had the votes to compel a gold plank. Even Mr. Depew held the opinion, up to a late hour, that a modified Indiana expression would be chosen to express the Republican financial policy.

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The death in action of the first General officer of the United States since the beginning of the war with Spain brought very sincere personal grief to many persons in Washington who knew Major Gen. Lawton more or less intimately. The army is universally in sorrow. Few officers enjoyed such affection as was felt for Lawton. His long service in the war of the rebellion and on the plains, where he proved himself a master in the art of tiring out Indians, and a fine quality of good-fellowship, endeared him to those who came in close contact with him.

An officer who formerly served with him in the Fourth Cavalry recalled to-day an incident of his service in the West that was interesting. He was under the famous Mackenzie, one of the men who achieved a high reputation and commanded at an early age, and died miserably here in Washington in an asylum. Lawton had been out on some scouting trip, and returned to his quarters at Rosebud Agency between midnight and morning. On reaching his bed in the dark he found that it was occupied. He shook the occupant, but received no response. Then seizing the intruder by the leg, he pulled him out of bed and left him on the floor, getting into bed without further formality. Next morning he was placed under arrest for disrespect to his commanding officer, and then learned that it was Col. Mackenzie whom he had flung upon the floor with so little ceremony. This incident did not hurt the brave fighter, but it kept up a coolness between the commander and his subordinate for a time. Lawton was not without a sense of humor, and he came to enjoy references to the cause of his temporary humiliation. Mackenzie did not cherish any grudge against Lawton on this score.

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About a year ago Gen. Lawton was in this city, and one night was the guest of the Gridiron Club at a dinner at which Gen. Shafter, Rear Admiral Schley, Capt. Sigsbee, and other officers who had been conspicuous during the war, were present. When the time came for guests to be seen and heard Shafter, Schley, Sigsbee, and others made brief little talks, those of Schley and Sigsbee being very happy and appropriate, while Shafter's was a cold-blooded admission, in typewritten pages, that he did not consider himself an off-hand speaker. Gen. Lawton enjoyed with a grim smile the heroic effort of Shafter to do his unaccustomed part. By and by it came the turn of Lawton. His name was mentioned with a most cordial reference to his soldierly qualities, which Lawton heard with a calm smile, as he sat half facing the presiding officer. The applause that followed the introduction was immense and hearty, the diners rising to cheer and wave their napkins at the tall, slender man in uniform.

Standing for a moment as straight as an arrow, Gen. Lawton bowed first to the Chair, then to the right and then to the left, once more to the presiding officer—and sat down. He picked up his cigar and again became a spectator. The cheering that followed was as tumultuous and appreciative as if it had been evoked by the wittiest of remarks. The General had not been distressed at the expectation that he was to be called on. He enjoyed himself, and the merriment of the occasion, evidently had determined that he would utter no sound when summoned, and his performance was so absolutely in key with his reputation for taciturnity that it took the company as thoroughly captive as if he had uttered a great sentiment or told a side-splitting story of soldiers' experience.

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Pennsylvania Avenue, the principal street in width and location in Washington, appears to be overcrowded, according to the judgment of persons who are encouraging the District of Columbia Commissioners to obtain from Congress the authority to limit the use of that avenue, for certain hours of each day, to certain classes of traffic. The avenue is about 120 feet wide between gutters, from the Treasury to the Capitol. It crosses all the numbered streets and lettered streets "on the bias," so that at the intersections there are gore lots, or in their absence, sometimes because there would be no economy in saving the little slice that would be left, there are wide and irregular expansions of the street. The "reservations" are sometimes occupied by statues. Car tracks run down the avenue, leaving space enough at either side for four teams driven with care. Yet the complaint is made that there are too many dirt carts, grocery vans, lumber wagons, express wagons, trucks carrying railroad iron, drays rumbling with barrels of beer, constantly on the go, on this wide highway, to make the avenue safe or comfortable for carriages.

The object is to exclude all business wagons from the avenue during certain hours. To the New York visitor accustomed to observing the congestion in some of the streets of his own busy city, Pennsylvania Avenue may never seem to be so crowded as to need the intervention of the police to prevent a blockade. The drivers of trade vehicles unquestionably like to use the avenue because it brings them where life is most active here. The avenue cannot well be narrowed, although I have the word of Representative Levy that it is too wide, and that its width will always keep it down in commercial estimation. And it would not do to assume too confidently that Congress will authorize the Commissioners of the District to set it apart exclusively as a pleasure driveway, even for part of each day.

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Very strict regulations have been issued by the Marine Hospital Service to prevent the importation into the United States of the bubonic plague. Vessels from infected ports are to be subjected to elaborate precautions. Rats are not to be permitted to escape from the incoming ships, as they may have the plague and carry it ashore to inoculate other animals, and so spread the contagion among human beings. Pilots bringing in infected vessels must undergo quarantine, and the vessels must be subjected to the strictest disinfection. The requirements will be irksome, but the Marine Hospital Service is brought constantly face to face with the ghastly record of the deadliness of the plague where it has become established, and reasonable persons will sanction much quarantine annoyance to others rather than have this deadliest of diseases get in.

According to the latest reports of the Marine Hospital Bureau, the fatality of the plague is dreadful. At Hongkong, between April 11 and Oct. 28, there were 1,640 cases, with 1,582 deaths. In Bombay, between Sept. 10 and Sept. 23—just thirteen days—there were 8,659 deaths in the presidency. Since the outbreak of the disease in India there have been in the Dharwar district 38,-754 cases and 31,507 deaths. In the Rutnagherry district the number of cases has been 27,087 and the deaths 21,211. Out of a grand total of 220,907 cases in India since the pleague appeared, 164,083 victims have died. At Tamsui, Formosa, since the outbreak of the plague 1,866 deaths have resulted in 2,468 cases. Oporto, Portugal, which threatened New York, showed from August to October a death rate of one to three of all cases.

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Senator Frye is to make another effort, which he believes will be successful, to "promote the efficiency" of the Revenue Cutter Service. That service, which has won its right to be treated as honorably and as fairly as the navy, is destined, under the present law, to become congested by the accumulation on its register of superannuated officers. Temporary alleviation of this state of things was made in 1895 by the creation of a "permanent waiting orders" list. Mr. Frye, with all true friends of the Revenue Cutter Service, believes that it should have a retiring list, similar in all respects to that of the army and the navy.

The bill which Mr. Frye will seek to have passed gives the officers the same comparative rank with the army as is now enjoyed by naval officers, with like pay and allowances. It also grants longevity pay, which the service has never received, the increase being precisely that for the army and navy, 10 per centum increase for each five years of service. Officers reaching the age of sixty-four must retire, and those becoming incapacitated sooner are to be placed on a retired waiting orders list or to be actually retired. The pay of the retired officers under the act and of those who have heretofore been placed upon the permanent waiting orders list is to be 75 per cent. of the pay of the rank upon which they were retired.

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Capt. Hibbard of the Alaska Transportation Company, who is one of the latest arrivals from Cape Nome, the wonderful "gold beach" country, poured into a hat held out by a visitor to the Bureau of Navigation of the Treasury about half a hatful of gold nuggets taken from the beach diggings just before he started for San Francisco.

"These are samples taken out of the furrows you see in this photograph," said he, showing one of several pictures of this wonderful new gold field. "There has been very little exploration except along the beach. We do not know how far back the deposits are to be found. The field is scarcely touched. It reaches from Cape Nome to Port Clarence, about two hundred miles. No prospecting has been done on the other side of the hills from which the gold is supposed to have worked down.

"Dawson? Yes, about all the people who were there and who could get to Cape Nome had arrived. More will come. This gold field will be either the most wonderful ever discovered or the greatest disappointment. There is nothing there except the beach, the water, and the gold. Food, clothing, timber, everything needed to sustain life and make it comfortable must be brought long distances. The diggers will be obliged to put up with hardships, but everybody is bound to get well paid for his sufferings if he is industrious."

E. G. D.

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Part Two
Pages 15-28

CHRISTMAS IN BETHLEHEM

Bishop Wigger of New Jersey Will Take Part in Ceremonies.

STRANGE AND STRIKING SCENES

The Patriarch's Gorgeous Procession from Jerusalem to the Church and Grotto of the Nativity.

Bishop Wigger, the Roman Catholic prelate of New Jersey, who this year is to conduct the Christmas ceremonies and grand high mass in the Church of the Nativity, in Bethlehem, will, on his arrival in Palestine, find himself in a land whose physical features and inhabitants differ greatly from the country of his birth, and in a climate that will make him imagine that Winter has been omitted in this year's seasons. Instead of the snow or slush and lowering skies associated in his mind with Christmas time in his diocese, he will see the great vault of heaven bright-smiling and sunny, and the ground, refreshed by the early Winter rains, covered with green grass, which is everywhere studded with pink, yellow, and white stars of Bethlehem and cyclamen of varied delicate and rich hues.

The City of Jerusalem, which is about five miles from Bethlehem, and where the Patriarchs of the Roman Catholic, Greek, and the other Oriental Churches reside, is well filled at this season of the year with pilgrims and travelers from all parts of the world, and the Christmas celebrations form one of the great features of the pilgrimage season that lasts until Easter. These ceremonies begin with a grand procession from Jerusalem this afternoon, and as the Roman Catholic Bishop or Patriarch of Jerusalem—who is regarded as next in rank to the Pope himself—is the principal figure in the Catholic celebrations, the privilege extended to Bishop Wigger to conduct the services this year is one of the highest honors that could be conferred upon him.

One of these interesting processions and ceremonies was witnessed by a party of travelers, who started out of Jerusalem at the same time that the Roman Catholic ecclesiastical procession moved out through the Jaffa gate of that ancient city. The vanguard of the Latin Patriarch was composed of several hundred young men, native inhabitants and members of the Roman Catholic Church. The Arabian dress they wore was peculiarly graceful and the pleasing outline much enhanced by variety of color and harmony of tint and shade. Each youth carried a gun slung across his back and a pair of pistols in his girdle; while the horse he rode was young, well groomed, fiery, and gayly caparisoned. This company was not made up of mercenaries, but of sons of well-to-do citizens, in whose families the privilege of thus escorting the Latin Patriarch has been jealously retained for generations.

A body of Turkish irregular cavalry, in picturesque garb, carrying a whole arsenal of guns and pistols about them and lances in rest, came next, on fine horses, with bright and numerous trappings. Behind these rode the cawassy, or special guards of the Patriarch, in glittering janissary costume of blue cloth, heavily embroidered and corded with gold; crimson turboosh, with blue silken tassel. A Turkish scimitar, in shining brass sheath, at the left side, the long, large, knob-headed silver mace of office in the right hand, its iron-shod end supported by the shovel-shaped stirrup, gave these cawassy a most imposing air as they sat erect and graceful on their handsome steeds.

THE PATRIARCH'S SUITE.

Directly behind this special guard came the Patriarch, with his suite of priests, forming a contrast in their broad, low-crowned hats of black beaver and large flowing black cloaks to the gorgeous mass of color preceding them. These ecclesiastics wore full beards. The Roman Catholic Church, whose priests are clean shaved in other countries, make this concession to the Orientals, whose native clergy, whether Mohammedan, Christian, or Jewish, wear full beards to insure the respect of their congregations, who would despise an ecclesiastic with a shaved face.

After the Patriarch and the priests rode the seminarists, natives of the country, who are educated for the Church. A navy blue cassock faced with red, a red sash, with long streamers, for girdle, and a native red cap completed their uniform. The lay elders of the Latin community followed. These were heads of families, men of substance and good social standing, and formed the rear guard of honor.

Behind this official procession no regard was paid to any order of procedure. Pilgrims, tourists, foreigners, natives, men, women, and children, aristocrats, peasants, and artisans rode or walked, mingled, and moved in a kaleidoscopic crowd. These travelers had come from every known portion of the globe, and the great variety in the fashion of costume was wonderfully picturesque. There was neither crowding nor jostling, but good nature prevailed everywhere, and much joy among the pious strangers that they had come thus far safely on their pilgrimage.

From the city gate down into and across the Gihon Valley, ascending the opposite hill until they reached the Baksa, the procession formed a long train, the road not allowing of more than three or four horsemen abreast. On the plain of the ancient camp of the Assyrians the great company spread out and halted a while. The younger cavaliers then gave a fine display of horsemanship. There was no race course nor beaten track, but at a word from the riders the intelligent animals careered, curveted, pranced, galloped wildly, and wheeled about. The reins lay loose on the pommel, for the riders were discharging their guns and pistols, reloading, throwing the lance, and catching it on the fly. At the same time they urged their horses to greater speed and new manoeuvres by words of praise and shouts of encouragement. To inexperienced strangers the performance threatened to become an inextricable tangle of men, horses, guns, and lances, but in no instance did a horse so much as jostle another.

It was a spectacle never to be forgotten by many of the strangers who viewed it for the first time, especially with the accessories of balmy air, sweet odors of flowers, and of spice herbs from the hills. Picturesque groups of peasants here and there returning to their villages from a shopping or trading expedition to the city, and over all the tender blue of the sky veiled at intervals by fleecy cloudlets of delicate tints in rose, citron, lilac, and green.

The procession reformed and proceeded leisurely. At the summit of a long, gradual ascent in the middle of the highway is the Well of the Star. It is surrounded by a stone curb several feet in height, and a stone trough beside it holds water for passing beasts of burden and for the little flocks that pasture in the neighboring fields. The legend connected with this well states that the natal star of the Redeemer became invisible to the Magi during their visit to Jerusalem. Traveling along this road and debating how they were to find the Holy Child, they halted at this well to refresh themselves and their animals. One of the wise men lowered the leathern bucket which long-distance travelers always carry, and looking into the well to ascertain the distance of the water, saw in its crystal depths the reflection of the natal star. Joyfully he summoned his companions and they all looked upward to see their celestial guide emerging brilliant from under passing clouds. Numbers of the pious pilgrims devoutly crossed themselves as they passed the spot.

The fortress-like building of the church and convent of Mar Elyas occupy a fine site with a background of a grove of grand olive trees. It is said to mark the spot where the prophet Elijah rested when he fled from the offended Queen Jezebel. At this point there is a beautiful view of the surrounding country, of Jerusalem and Bethlehem, although six miles apart. It was by this route that Tesso's pilgrims approached the holy city, and got their first view of its battlements and towers, its domes, minarets, and castellated walls, its fortifications and citadel, the most beautiful castle in the world.

It was etiquette for this ecclesiastical procession to proceed very leisurely, so that although the distance between Jerusalem and Bethlehem is barely six miles, it took about three hours to traverse that distance. It had the advantage of affording ample time and opportunity to the lovers of nature to note the features of the landscape, and to lovers of history and legend to listen to all the tales that friends or guides could supply.

The tomb of Rachel, daughter of Laban, the Syrian, and favorite wife of Jacob, stands along this route. It is a spot much venerated by Hebrews, and faithfully visited as a shrine by childless women.

The large, handsome village of Beit Jalah, on the slope of a mountain amid groves of olive trees, lay in the golden glow of the setting sun. The houses are of white stone, and the country seats, convents, and theological seminaries of the Latin and Greek orthodox communities palatial in size and architecture. It is believed to be the ancient Zalah, where King Saul and his son Jonathan were buried in the tomb of their ancestors.

The patriarchal procession was now continually augmented by parties of native peasants, who came on horseback from neighboring villages to give their spiritual chief greeting and escort. They carried guns and pistols, and the appearance of each company was the signal for exchange of compliments by firing salutes.

HOW BETHLEHEM LOOKS.

Bethlehem is situated on an elongated hill, which is cultivated with terraces of vines and fig trees. The white stone houses rise in terraces above each other, and command many a beautiful view from open court and vaulted lewan. Besides farming the inhabitants occupy themselves with the manufacture of souvenirs and in trade. They have always been noted for enterprise, industry, beauty, and fierce turbulence, ever conspicuous in the sectarian disturbances of their own town and of Jerusalem. The majority of the population is Christian, but the Moslem portion is warlike and powerful.

The huge, massive, fortress-like pile of buildings that comprises the Church of the Nativity, the Latin, Greek, and Armenian Convents, stands on the brow of the hill at the eastern extremity of the town. To reach it the procession was obliged to traverse Bethlehem. At the entrance to the town are the wells, of which tradition says that King David longed to drink and yet refused to do so, because men had risked their lives to bring him some of its water.

At this place the gallant Bethlehemites came down with a rush on horseback, several hundred strong. They tendered a right hearty welcome with the noise of their long, old-fashioned, brass-ornamented muskets and enormous blunderbusses that emitted sounds like small cannon. The streets, the roofs, and terraces were crowded with people, the majority eager to add their quota of noise by shout and chant.

The women and maidens of Bethlehem, graceful and gay in holiday attire, had assembled in the great square fronting the Basilica. As the procession drew near, the horsemen divided right and left, lining the plaza many riders deep. When the Patriarch reached the edge of the square, the entire procession halted and perfect silence ensued. A stalwart native, personal attendant, held the bridle of the horse ridden by the Prelate, while another was stationed in the rear with his hand on the crupper. One priest passed to the right side and held the stirrup to steady the saddle while a second ecclesiastic held the left stirrup and assisted his chief to dismount. Other ecclesiastics followed the Prelate's example and dismounted, the travelers and pilgrims who were guests of the convent doing likewise.

The Patriarch stepped forward, and amid the general pause and silence, raised his hands and blessed the multitude with the sign of the cross, the members of his community folding their hands on the breast and bowing their heads.

Suddenly the voices of hundreds of the assembled women and maidens broke the stillness with songs of welcome. During the Patriarch's progress across the square toward the Basilica, large numbers of the native Roman Catholics pressed forward to kiss his hands, or, failing such privilege, to kiss or even touch the hem of his garments for a blessing. At the entrance to the Basilica the Prelate was received by the custodian friars and conducted to the rooms prepared for his reception in the Latin convent.

The present entrance to the immense pile of buildings is low and narrow, with a thick oaken door covered with iron and studded with enormous nails. The original grand entrance has been walled up. Predatory bedouins, who, as sons of the soil, considered themselves entitled to a share of the revenues of the foreigners, made a habit of an occasional unexpected visitation. They used to ride with a sudden rush through the grand entrance up to the very altars of the magnificent cathedral and then proceed to appropriate all valuables in sight, such as gold and silver lamps, and jewels off the images. Besides these raids on the church furniture the marauders frequently refused to leave without further levy on the stores of the friars, such as sugar, coffee, and other delicacies.

HOSPITALITY AT THE CONVENT.

The rooms allotted to guests of the convent are very simply furnished, but all is exceedingly fresh and sweet and clean. Specially favored guests were entertained in the clausura where no women are permitted to enter. All other guests were summoned to supper in the refectory. This is a large oblong hall, with chintz covered divans, a long table, and straw-bottomed chairs. Besides a few religious prints in plain frames there were two large oil paintings of Philip IV. of Spain and his Queen, who, in 1628, donated 30,000 ducats to repair the convent.

The hospitable Friars served the guests at table with a most appetizing variety, although, being the Advent season, during which both Eastern and Western Churches in the Orient abstain from such meats, the supper contained no flesh of either cattle or poultry.

The architecture of the immense Cathedral of the Nativity is cruciform. In 1842, owing to the discords of the various sects a partition wall was raised below the transepts. The native Greek orthodox community appropriated the chancel and high altar, the north transept was given to the Roman Catholics, and the Armenians received the south transept. The great nave remained common to all the sects, and is by far the most interesting, being the only remaining portion of the Basilica built in 327, and the oldest monument of Christian architecture in the world. Besides, the four rows of enormous monoliths of colored marble that support the roof formed part of Herod's temple in the days of Jesus.

Hundreds of wax candles in the mammoth chandeliers emitted millions of jewel-like reflections from the countless thousands of facets of the cut-glass pendants and cast a soft radiance on the crowd that thronged the nave. Numbers of the native peasant men and women sat cross-legged on the marble pavement, each with a piece of cloth spread in front, on which were displayed rosaries, crosses, crucifixes, beads, &c., manufactured of mother of pearl, native woods, and stone. Hundreds of tourists and pilgrims passed and repassed, inspected, bargained, and chattered, while the traders extolled their wares in every language spoken by the strangers. Among his various accomplishments the Bethlehemite manages to master enough of a foreign tongue to sell his wares to tourists and pilgrims in their own vernacular.

The great square outside the Basilica was lighted by over 100 torches. A long iron pole, surmounted by a large iron cresset filled with chunks of the roots of olive and oak that had previously been well steeped in pitch, is a Palestine torch, and it blazes brightly. A pile of fuel lay beside each torch, which were kept burning through the night. In the centre of the square a company of Turkish soldiers had stacked their guns and were dancing a slow and pretty step to the accompaniment of their own quaint folk song. Vendors of bread, cakes, fruit, hot tea, and coffee cried their wares. Scattered about the great square a number of natives offered a portion of savory food, free of charge, to all who would accept it. The donors repeated the words: "Tunnsor lul butruk, heydeya lul butruk."—Bake-meat for the Patriarch, gift for the Patriarch.

As the time drew near for the grand procession through the nave with which the night service began, the friars called upon the sellers of souvenirs and relics to clear the place of their wares. "Yes, brother, we are going," was the reply, but the traders continued their endeavors to attract custom till the kindly friars began to lose patience.

A door leading into the Latin convent opened and the Patriarch appeared, followed by a number of seminarists. "Clear the place of these people with their wares," he said with a comprehensive wave of the hand. "Get out of here, get out," ordered the students as they made the tour of the place. Every man and woman quickly made a bundle of the wares in the cloth on which they had been displayed, and carried it away.

Turkish soldiers with rifles and fixed bayonets were now stationed at the entrances and about the nave to guard against disturbance, and to keep a path clear for the religious procession. The doors leading from the nave into the church were opened, and the place began to fill fast. With the exception of several benches in the chapels to accommodate a favored few, there were no seats in the church. Worshippers and spectators either stand or kneel. The native Arabs, when tired, squat down on the marble pavement.

Twenty cawassy with silver maces waited at the door through which the ecclesiastics would enter the nave. The convent bell rang, and they fell into line two abreast. The door opened, and as the Patriarch appeared on the threshold the soldiers presented arms, and the cawassy struck the marble pavement with the iron ferrule of the silver maces. This was the signal for people to get out of the way of the coming Church or State dignitaries.

AN IMPOSING SPECTACLE.

In full canonicals of cloth of gold and bejeweled mitre, the Patriarch walked slightly in advance of the priests, who were clad in rich silken vestments, heavy with gold and pearls. The friars, choristers, and seminarists followed in tunics of fine white linen trimmed with beautiful lace. The French Consul, Consular attachés, and suite in full uniform, completed the official portion of the procession. France is protector of the Roman Catholic Church in Palestine. Next in order came the guests of the convent, noble foreign pilgrims, Consuls and Consular attachés from Jerusalem, and lay agents of the ecclesiastical body. The remainder of the procession consisted of native worshippers, foreign pilgrims, and tourists.

As ecclesiastics and laymen fell into line two friars handed them large lighted wax candles. The procession moved with slow dignity, the priests, friars, and choristers chanting. The great convent bell continued to ring while the procession made the tour of the nave and the grand aisles.

The church was brilliant with the light of thousands of wax candles and olive oil in lamps of gold and silver suspended by chains. Turkish soldiers with rifles and fixed bayonets did guard duty in every portion of the church, and two lines of them kept a passage clear for the procession through the dense crowds to the altar of the Latin chapel in the north transept.

The services were largely choral, and voices were heard that night whose marvelous beauty might have won wealth and fame for their owners if these had not sacrificed all for the service of their Church.

The native Arabs, devoutly attentive during the earlier part of the service, began to relax in fervor later in the evening. They squatted down when tired of standing, and stood up when cramped with sitting. Some had brought small rugs on which, huddled up, they managed to slumber quite peacefully. Others chattered and moved about the church, elbowing their way with difficulty as they went out or returned. The Arab conscience is easily salved in such instances by making the sign of the cross and reciting fragments of prayers in the interludes of conversation.

A sudden cessation of the organ tones and the chanting caused an instantaneous silence and stillness throughout the vast crowd. Strangers wondered what it could mean, but the absolute hush continued. It was midnight, the hour of the holy nativity. A clock began to ring out twelve rich, clear strokes. The seventh candle was lighted on the altar. A crimson velvet curtain, heavy with gold, was drawn back; the image of an infant wrapped in cloth of gold became visible. The big bell in the convent tower rang joyously, acolytes swung censers of bejewelled gold and silver; clouds of fragrant incense filled the church. Priests, friars, and choristers chanted in unison the majestic anthem, "Gloria, Gloria in Excelsis." The triumphant tones of the great organ pealed in harmony with the musical sound of shepherds' reeds in commemoration of the night when shepherds watched over their flocks in the plains below and heard the songs of the angels.

THE GROTTO OF THE NATIVITY.

The Grotto of the Nativity is situated under the chancel of the cathedral. It is reached by two flights of steps. This grotto is either a natural cave or was cut out of the living rock, but no evidence of the chisel is visible. To protect the rock from the vandal relic hunter the cave as well as the stone manger, is lined with marble. The first service of Christmas Day closed about 2 o'clock in the morning with a procession to the grotto. The procession formed in the same order as in the nave, and the candles were relighted. The Patriarch carried the life size wax image of an infant in his arms, and the soldiers opened and lined a passage through the crowd.

Being forty feet in length and about half that width, the grotto can hold but a favored few besides the officiating ecclesiastics. The place was ablaze with lights and jewels. The Gospel was read in Latin and at the words, "She brought forth her first born Son," the Patriarch laid the infant image on the slab which is said to mark the exact spot of the nativity. At the words, "There were shepherds abiding in the fields," &c., the "Gloria" was again rendered with indescribable beauty and grandeur. The procession returned to the Latin chapel in the same state, and finally ended by a tour of the great nave.

The hospitable friars had prepared delicious café-au-lait for their guests, who gratefully drank it as they wished each other and their hosts a very happy Christmas.

ANNA MAMREOV.

MAY BE GAS COMBINATION.

Similar Bids for City Lighting Lend to This Surmise.

The fact that the Consolidated, Standard, and New Amsterdam Gas Companies made identical bids for the lighting of streets and public buildings has led city officials to surmise that a combination of the companies has been effected.

Commissioner Kearny of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies was not prepared yesterday to say that he believed the rumor, but he declared that it was certainly a remarkable coincidence that these companies, which last Spring entered into the liveliest competition, had offered to do the city's work at a uniform price of 92½ cents a thousand feet.

MAY IMPRISON MORE THAN ONCE

Appellate Division So Interprets Section 111 of Civil Code.

An important opinion as to the proper interpretation of Section 111 of the Code of Civil Procedure has just been handed down in the case of Sarah E. Reese against her husband, Thomas J. Reese, by Justice O'Brien of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, all the other Justices concurring. Heretofore the general opinion among lawyers as to this section has been that it forbade the imprisonment more than once of a defendant in any single proceeding, but it would seem that the limitation applies only to the final order of the Court, and that there is nothing to prevent a defendant being imprisoned a number of times on interlocutory orders.

Reese is a New Jersey pilot. His wife brought an action against him for separation, alleging cruelty, and got a judgment ordering him to pay $75 a month for the support of herself and children. He was required to furnish a bond of $1,000 that he would comply with the order. When he was served with a copy of the decree, however, he refused to pay the money. Moses H. Grossman of the firm of House, Grossman & Vorhaus then got an order for Reese's punishment for contempt of court. He was arrested and imprisoned for three months.

After his release he continued to refuse to pay the money to his wife, and the Court having made a final order in the case, Lawyer Grossman applied again for his arrest and imprisonment. Reese's lawyer, George W. Dease, opposed the application, arguing that, as Reese had been imprisoned once for refusing to pay, he could not again be locked up on the same ground and upon the same process.

In his opinion, Justice O'Brien says that this precise question has not been passed upon by any Appellate Court. He then goes on to say that the words "process" and "mandatory," as used in Section 111, refer to process after final action, and not to mesne process.

The fact, therefore, that Reese was imprisoned under the interlocutory order does not prevent his being imprisoned again under the final decree. The purpose of the section is simply to prevent a defendant being twice imprisoned after the final decree. The decision of the lower court is therefore sustained, and Reese is again adjudged guilty of contempt of court. He is now at liberty, but a warrant is out for his arrest.

Dead Woman Mrs. Mainey.

The woman who was taken ill in a street car Friday evening and carried into Durland's Riding Academy, where she died, was identified yesterday at the Morgue as Mrs. Mary A. Mainey, fifty-one years old, a dressmaker, of 740 Sixth Avenue. The identification was made by Maria Mainey, a daughter of the dead woman

Bellevue Park Completed.

The yard of Bellevue Hospital has been transformed into a park, which was opened yesterday by the playing of a spouting fountain such as in Madison Square. The only other formality was the establishment of a watchman as a policeman to keep people off the grass.

ALABAMA'S "SHOW" CITY

Ensley a Serious Rival to Pittsburg.

NEVER SAY "BOOM" AGAIN

Increased Industrial Activity Has Produced a Wonderfully Economic Plant Near Birmingham.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 23.—The traveler whose destination is Birmingham, whether he be one of the large and eager and confident throng of commercial men visiting a greedy market or a newspaper man willing to observe and note the evidences of general activity in business, will do well to write or telegraph ahead if he desires to be provided on his arrival with a room in a hotel. If he neglect this precaution he may arrive at midnight to be offered the alternative of a cot or a chair, and the prospect of standing in line to await the departure of others who may have been subjected to the like ordeal.

The further one journeys in the South, beginning in Virginia and traveling by way of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Georgia, the more impressive become the evidences of business activity. It is not a "boom" anywhere. On the contrary, the use of that word, recalling days of rapid and excessive expansion and investment in speculative enterprises, is discovered to be decidedly distasteful. You may hear warnings against the use of the word as you approach Birmingham. There is plenty of talk about the prodigious activity of the iron producers in the Birmingham district, of the manufacturers in the cotton belt below it, and of the operators in the pine timber section still further to the South, but no toleration of the suggestion that there is a "boom." Every man who is directly or indirectly concerned in the permanent prosperity of Birmingham impresses this upon the stranger, his face glowing with earnestness in the glare of coke ovens and blast furnaces past which the crowded train is gliding into the station.

A few years ago, when the writer last visited Birmingham, there was plenty of room in the hotels for more visitors than were seeking shelter and food. A balloon had just collapsed, and many discouraged eyes were staring at the expensive fragments of the wreck. Buildings for business, fine houses, some of them at distant points along a prematurely extended line; castles in air, dreams of fabulous wealth, were oppressing the people of an arrested city like a nightmare. To-day the memory of that bitter experience is less vivid to some of its victims than it is to the man who has been occupied with other interests. The misfortunes of the past are obscured by the clouds belching from many furnaces. Suggest that Birmingham is another Pittsburg, a city that by and by will exist with diluted sunlight only, and you touch the denizen on a tender and susceptible spot. "Pittsburg will be clear enough," said one enthusiastic owner of iron mines, "when we get fairly at work. We like this smoke and smut. It is a constant reminder to us that our resources are being developed; this glcom is an assurance that money is trying to find our pockets."

The man who visits Birmingham to get an idea of what it is doing finds out at once that Ensley is Birmingham's pride. Trolley cars, decked with temporary signs, painted on cotton cloth, invite others to join the throng, not of sightseers or speculators, but of people who live in Ensley or between Ensley and Birmingham. Each street car here, as in all this section, and on all steam railways, has its two sections, one sacred to the use of whites and the other equally sacred to the negroes. White people will wait for another car rather than provoke the law and individual resentment by intruding upon the colored section of a car. Of course, the negroes never upon any pretext attempt to use the compartments reserved for white persons.

Ensley is about seven miles west from Birmingham. To reach it one must pass through Pratt City, once a great suburb, now eclipsed in importance by its greater and younger neighbor. On the way are blast furnaces to right and left, sending up their clouds of black smoke by day and at night making the country lurid with their glare. When Ensley is reached, it is a mining camp. New roads, sometimes soft because of their newness, lead between long rows of one-story buildings, with now and then a tent sandwiched in. Like an Eastern bazaar, the shops in these flimsy and hastily erected structures are open upon the sidewalk, are usually innocent of glazed windows, are decorated with temporary signs, suggesting independence of, or, on the part of sign painters, small concern about, appearances, and very zealous devotion to trade. The patrons of the shops include miners, ironworkers, women in sun bonnets and tailor-made gowns. In one respect Ensley is not at all like the Western mining town. It is "dry" for the drinker of drams and dead for the player of games of chance. It is as free from drunken men as the towns I visited in Kentucky.

A year ago Ensley City—for it is incorporated and has its own intendant, who conducts a flourishing dry goods store—was looking up. The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Company, without enjoying prophetic vision, had been guided by wise advisers to undertake steel development where coal and iron were found together. The company had four blast furnaces in operation when iron began to try its wings. Ensley felt the flutter at once. As pig iron advanced in price, population flocked to Ensley. Soon there were 5,000 people living there. The erection of a new steel mill by the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Company proved magnetic. The operatives who sought employment, and soon found it at good wages, drew families with them. Presently the multitude that lived in tents, sheds, cabins, or halls furnished with cots, or that traveled daily to and from Pratt City or Birmingham, in preference to sleeping the open air, numbered 10,000, and it is not considered improbable that Director Merriam's agents will class Ensley City among the places with 15,000 inhabitants.

Ensley is Alabama's "show town." It is worth showing. Without assuming to be sage, one may understand at once that its foundations are as secure as those of any legitimate business in the world. Having confidence in the possibility of making steel from the ores of Alabama, the corporation that has promoted the erection of Ensley set out to become a competitor with the steel producers further north, those using the rich lake ores but not enjoying the advantages secured here of coal, iron, and fluxing material in intimate neighborhood. The result as it is to be seen is impressive. Here, stretched along in a line, at wide intervals, are four great blast furnaces in operation, each turning out about 200 tons of pig iron a day, and a fifth furnace is about completed, to enable the entire group to produce 1,000 tons daily. The ore fed into these furnaces comes out of the mines of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Company, not more than four miles distant. The flux is found beside the iron ore. The coal is mined right in Ensley, on the land of the company.

The central feature of this industrial town or city is its newest one. To realize its purpose of gaining by advancing its pig iron to higher and more valuable forms, the company that created Ensley set up the steel mill that was recently put in operation. This mill, a costly shed about 800 feet long and 300 feet wide, is intended to take the product of the furnaces, the iron loaded with impurities, and convert it into blooms, ingots, rods, rails, wire, wire nails, or whatever forms of steel are in demand. The interest to Ensley in this is that it keeps there 1,000 tons of iron that would otherwise go elsewhere to be advanced by labor. The concern of the iron trade is that it takes 1,000 tons daily out of a market with an insatiable appetite for pig at almost any price. The problem it presents to Pittsburg is that of competition with a rival that can make pig iron at a cost of $5 the ton, while Pittsburg cannot reduce its production cost below $7.

Two millions of dollars, or thereabout, was expended here before Ensley began to turn out the most economically made steel ever produced. The scheme was broadly conceived. It has been liberally carried into operation, with the most approved appliances, under the personal direction of men of tried capacity. At one end of the grounds ore will be brought in from the furnaces. When it enters the yard it passes a little mountain of scrap iron—old wire, old stoves, shafting, flatirons, stovepipe, tin trimmings—an article very scarce and very high in price, of which 200 tons a day are used with pig iron in charging the ten open-hearth furnaces. The economies studied and applied in this great concern have been recently described in THE NEW YORK TIMES by Mr. James Bowron, the Vice President of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Company, an acknowledged authority here, and do not call for detailed repetition. It is sufficient to say for the mill that it is so constructed and provided as to require the least hand labor possible. The ore and coal that were in the earth yesterday may be together in the blast furnace to-day, the iron may be steel to-morrow, and probably may be drawn into wire and made into nails within three days of the removal of the ore from the mine.

But this is not all. In connection with the production of iron and steel, other profitable articles are rescued from what was formerly waste. A bi-product plant, one of six in this country, extracts from the gases generated in the coke ovens all the tar and ammonia contained in them. From each ton of coal there are saved 20 pounds of ammonia sulphate and 100 pounds of tar. Much of the tar is at once converted in Ensley into roofing material. The cleaned gas is used under the boilers in the bi-product plant and in the blast furnaces, and there remains a large quantity fit for illuminating uses, for the 120 coke ovens at Ensley go on day and night, requiring that the bi-product plant keep pace with it.

Still another economy is practiced at Ensley. The slag at the blast furnaces is not wasted. As it comes from the furnace with the molten ore it is welcomed by streams of cold water that drive the sulphur out of it and reduce it to a sort of drowned powder. While saturated it is carried dripping away in cars into which it is blown, dumped into cylindrical dryers, each holding about five tons of slag dust, and is then whirled in hot air until it is dry dust. This dust is still further pulverized by grinding, the grinding being very thorough. The resultant is a cement like that used by the old Roman builders, that will withstand the test of ages. The process is in part secret. Ensley's mill will produce 1,500 barrels daily. There is demand for every barrel of it.

No wonder that with a neighbor like Ensley City business in Birmingham is brisk and business men cheerful. But preoccupation in business has its embarrassments. The hotel proprietors, who are getting all of the prevailing prosperity they can use, are so put upon to provide for the immediate wants of their guests that they cannot find time or assistance to keep their hotels in order or clean. They have been so busy at the Florence that the guests have worn out the carpet on almost every stair until the wood stares at you, and the proprietor is not even afforded time to direct the expenditure of some of his gains in new carpets for the stairs and imperative repairs in sleeping rooms. There is not even time for the management to light up the rotundas, and guests grope about them or go into the street the better to see. An experiment being tried at the Florence is interesting. It is to run the hotel, all its rooms, with one key. When you are shown to your room, after waiting impatiently for it, a boy lets you in with a pass-key. When you desire to leave your room you call up the boy, who locks you out with the universal door-opener. If anybody else has borrowed and forgotten to return it, you wait or else take chances by leaving your door unlocked.

This experiment ought to be postponed until a more convenient season, when guests are fewer and keys less in demand. The locksmiths in Birmingham are busy, like all other people who can work and will work, but it is conceivable that they could be prevailed upon, by a little judicious bribery, to even work one Sunday to help the proprietor of the Florence out of his difficulty. We may yet have hotel rooms without keys, but as long as keys must be used it will be difficult to run a hotel of 100 rooms with one key.

E. G. D.

CHANGE IN PARK POLICE.

Devery Would Have the Men in the Squad Perform the Regular Duty.

Chief Devery has made up his mind to change the patrol system of the police part of Central Park, so that the men now doing duty in the Park may perform patrol duty the same as in other precincts. Under the system now in vogue in the Park the men are on duty eight hours and have sixteen hours off. This is looked upon as a detail, and since the consolidation many policemen have been anxious to be transferred to the Park Squad.

Chief Devery now proposes to have the Park men perform the same tour of duty as in the other precincts. This means they will have to perform patrol duty on the first and last tour do the dog watch, do reserve duty, and perform exactly the same duties as the patrolmen outside of the Park. With that end in view, Chief Devery had recommended to the Police Board that a suitable building be procured outside of the limits of Central Park, but adjacent to the Park, for a police station to accommodate the Park Squad.

Chief Devery states in his communication to the board that the police work done in the Park can be more economically and efficiently performed under the conditions recommended. The Park Squad has 182 members, including the Captain, Sergeants, Roundsmen, and patrolmen.

It is expected the Chief's recommendation will raise a protest from President Clausen of the Park Board. President Clausen is in favor of a bill, to be introduced in the next Legislature, to separate the Park Police from the regular police. Mr. Clausen has been opposed to the Police Commissioners and the Chief having power over the police doing duty in the Park.

President York is in favor of Chief Devery's plan. If a suitable building can be procured for a station house, the change will be made in the near future.

Eucharistic League Incorporated.

ALBANY, Dec. 23.—Articles of incorporation of the Peoples' Eucharistic League of New York City, to promote a reverent and continual service of adoration and love of Jesus Christ in the Eucharist and for the sanctification of the people through the Eucharistic devotion, were filed with the Secretary of State to-day. Archbishop Corrigan of the New York Diocese heads the list of Directors, which includes the names of Michael J. Lavelle, Eliza Lummis, Adele F. Vatable, Jeanette Hale, Aimee Delmonico, and Marie J. C. Delmonico.

Complaint of Tea Importers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 23.—The tea importers of San Francisco have sent a protest to the Secretary of the Treasury against a recent order requiring all samples of tea admitted into the United States to be forwarded to the tea examiner at the Port of New York, the idea being to secure uniformity. It is claimed that the effect of this order will be to divert the tea importing business of this port to New York.

Jefferson County Sues the State.

ALBANY, Dec. 23.—Jefferson County today filed a claim against the State to recover $33,719.57, moneys collected by taxation from various railroads for State purposes. The towns interested in the claim are Alexandria, which was bonded in $60,000; Champion, for $10,000; Clayton, $100,000; Houndsfield, $75,000; Orleans, $80,000; Philadelphia, $15,000; Theresa, $60,000; City of Watertown, $300,000; Wilna, $50,000, and Carthage, $10,000.

Chickamauga and Chattanooga Parks.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Through its Chairman, Gen. H. V. Boynton, the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park Commission has made its annual report to the Secretary of War. The document is of interest mainly because of the energetic defense of the healthfulness of the park, based on the experience gained during the Spanish-American war. It is said that the military use to which the park was put has not resulted in any permanent damage.

Fell Into Scalding Brine; May Die.

WATKINS, Dec. 23.—Joseph H. Wilson, aged forty, an employe of the Glen Salt Works at Salt Point, while crossing one of the vacuum pans, lost his footing and fell into the pan, which was full of scalding brine. He was taken to his home in this place, and when his clothing was removed portions of the flesh and skin came with them. He is in a serious condition and may die.

San Francisco's Harbor Defenses.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 23.—The fortifications at Fort Point, on the southern side of the Golden Gate, are rapidly nearing completion, and all of the lighter ordnance will be in position the early part of January. This harbor will then become one of the most strongly protected ports in the country.

New Hotel for San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 23.—The Examiner says it is the intention of the Crocker Estate Company to erect a modern fireproof hotel, to cost about $1,000,000, at Van Ness Avenue and Sutter Street, in this city.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

OPENING SALE OF SHIRT WAISTS

Begins Tuesday---All the Styles of the Year 1900---Both Imported and Domestic.

MAGNIFICENT AND RICH ASSORTMENTS.

Some Paris contributors are Charvet, Martial, Doucet fils, George—honored names that mean exclusiveness. Local makers (only the best) have swelled the total. Perhaps a good fourth hail from our workrooms, modelled on the French, very individual, very carefully worked. You pay a great deal less because New York eyes were quick to catch and reproduce.

THEIR NEW FABRICS SOUND STRANGELY.

Sanglier Mohair	*Crepe Soie*	*Ondule Voile*
Crepelines	*Mousselines a bande*	*Casiodes*
Ombrettes	*Batistes Brilliantes*	*Foulardettes*

are the smallest fraction of Novelties that we are gladly first to introduce. You are curious as to styles? Skimming them lightly—neat, fine outlines of embroidering—reversed or curved or scalloped cuffs—tiny tucks making white chemisettes carried over shoulders—minute dots (hand worked)—fleur de lis lace effects—about start the list; to pique your appetite for more. Straight fronts survive—differently handled than you know them. There are Lawns, Linens and dainty Shirtings, and plain white in four out of twelve. This must do. Come ready to see everything bewitching and bright. Especially come to profit by the

SPECIAL LOTS FOR THIS NEXT TUESDAY.

Shirt Waists—49c.

Waists of Percales, self colored collars and cuffs, nice new patterns, already laundered.

Shirt Waists—67c.

White Lawns and colored Percales, tucked or box pleated, some with new straight fronts.

Shirt Waists—98c.

In new Madras, novelty Lawns, corded, new Batistes, some embroidered. White Lawns, hemstitched on collars, fronts and cuffs. Some have dress sleeves whose cuffs reverse prettily. These new ideas repeated in white Pique.

Shirt Waists—$1.50.

In Lawn, with all over tucks, colors and white. In linen, hemstitched and box pleated. The white have fronts of insertings and tucks.

Shirt Waists—$1.98.

In imported Scotch Ginghams and white Linens, embroidered and tucked. Colored Lawns with trimming of bias folds—a striking style.

Shirt Waists—$2.75.

In imported Linen, pink, helio, blue and white, entire waist box-pleated and hemstitched.

Shirt Waists—$3.98.

Imported Models---fine grades of Linens, white Lawns, whose novel yokes show narrow lace and embroidered insertions.

At $5, $9, and so to $22.00 are the rare foreigners, artists' trophies, whose features we ought to dwell upon. Will you not rather see than hear about? Particularly those whose every seam is hemstitched — entirely new to this country and city.

Every waist perfect fitting, best of its class in workmanship and finish.

When Wash Waists Come Silk Waists Have to Go.

An axiom of business runs, "Goods well shown are half sold." There is no longer room for silk waists; we want our full assortments of washable garments prominently placed. The prices alongside buy $5 to $35 garments; our own fine attractive lines—splendid taffetas, standard styles.

Silk Waists	
$2.98	$9.00
$3.75	$12.50
$4.50	$18.00

Six Specials.

ECHOES OF CHRISTMAS

ODD LOTS SACRIFICED BROKEN LINES RE-PRICED

High waves break and leave wreckage—this Holiday Store that was is full of Holiday drift and derelicts. We have no time for long-spun-out selling. A short sale, short work of values, and deep cut

At the Play and With the Players

Christmas means nothing more in the New York theatres nowadays than a reawakening of public interest in theatricals after a period of neglect. This period has been unusually long this year. Acute observers say that the plethora of money has been the cause. Some of us may not be able ot follow that line of argument understandingly, but there is no doubt that women who shop, shop, shop, from early morn till half an hour or less before late dinner do not feel like going to the theatre in the evening, and that men, generally speaking, go to theatre principally to escort women.

With Christmas Day, however, the theatres fill up again. For three weeks, more or less, all but two or three of them have had scant audiences. Now they may all fairly expect a revival of the prosperity which has been twice interrupted since the theatrical reopening in the early Fall, first by the counter attractions of Dewey week, secondly by the rivalry of the holiday displays in the shops.

In the many new bills of Christmas week, however, no note is taken of the traditions of the season. Experience has shown that the American theatrical public gets into no well defined Yuletide mood to which the theatres can profitably minister. Comedy and farce and romantic drama serve as well in the last week of December as in the middle of September.

Mr. Mansfield, to be sure, will put forward at the Garden Theatre a piece supposed to include something of the Christmas spirit among its contents.

Last week's varied bill showed anew Mansfield's wide range of expression and its power. Old Baron Chevrial, the rôle in which he first astonished New York; young Prince Karl, the sentimental humorist; harsh but tender, selfish but heroic Dick Dudgeon, and the everlasting man with two identities but only one soul, (and that a lost one,) Jekyll and Hyde, are all parts Mansfield has acted so many times that current criticism takes small heed of them Yet each year they draw a partly new audience, and probably the larger number of people who saw the portrayals of these rôles last week had never seen them before. Mansfield's popularity is now at its height, and will continue many years, doubtless, unless the unhappy idea should possess him some day (as it so often possesses men and women who have made artistic careers) that the time has come when no further effort is needed to retain the public regard. He still needs at least one good new play every year.

Much stress has been laid by some students of contemporary French literature who admire Paul Hervieu's command of expression, upon the fact that the dénouement of his play called "Les Tenailles" was slightly altered in the English version of it called "Ties," mistakenly offered by Mr. John Blair in his second subscription performance last week. But the alteration made no difference at all in the minds of the spectators. It was a false note, of course, to exhibit Fergan in the act of almost forgiving his wife and admitting his faults at the climax, but there was no charm in the play to be destroyed by that or any other mistake.

However, much literary skill may be employed in France upon the manufacture of such plays as this, (and I firmly believe that the toleration given to such imaginary conversations on the subject of marriage and how to escape it by the present Director of the French national theatre has done more than anything else, by destroying interest in the drama, to bring about the pecuniary troubles of that institution,) it is quite certain that there is nothing in them, even for the élite, the restless, unsatisfied deadheads, in this country. Good actors could have made "Ties" more bearable, of course, but never profitable.

I suppose a lack of money has deterred Mr. Blair from attempting to produce some of the works of surer value which still lie very far from the repertory of the commercial theatre, such as Ibsen's "Little Eyolf" and "Master Builder," Maeterlinck's longer dramas, Sudermann's and Hauptmann's plays. The condensed version of an Echegaray piece which differs from the popular sort of play only in its intolerable dullness, and this set of unholy and drivelling conversations called "Ties" are poor substitutes for works by leaders of a new movement in dramatic art. But to produce such appropriate scenery and the services of good actors are needed.

In "Ties," as in the former play, the burden was borne by two young players who have not yet mastered the rudiments of dramatic expression, and who are both, it is to be feared, in imminent danger of being ruined by flattery. Mr. Blair moves and talks, in every part he undertakes, like a man under the influence of a narcotic. As a fervent and amorous young poet, a police spy of deadly craft and vile passions, a stolid, brutal French husband, he walks, talks, gesticulates in the same monotonous way and exhibits the same striking lack of variety of facial and vocal expression. Yet slow and methodical as his acting always is, he never conveys an idea of strength in repose. He does not lack appreciable personal charm. He has a good face, a pleasing voice, a well-knit frame. With these advantages he ought to develop into an actor of distinction. But he is not traveling on that road at present.

Miss Kahn has something more of the magnetic quality than her vis-à-vis. Her voice is something better, too, than merely pleasing. It is a voice that may fairly be called remarkable. She has perceptible dramatic instinct, and in the one striking situation of Hervieu's piece she produced a coherent effect. But otherwise she simply floundered through the text of her part, sometimes imitating the manner of Mrs. Fiske, which is no fit model for any young actress, sometimes whining and wailing for no perceptible theatric reason at all.

Miss Kahn needs good practical instruction, and above all she needs practical experience. A year or so under the rigid and quite unsentimental discipline of Richard Mansfield's company would do her a world of good.

In spite of the war excitement some of the theatrical dilettante in London have managed to get up considerable public discussion of two schemes. One of these is a proposed actors' association to which every recognized player must belong. All persons registered on the roll of this association are to use the letters F. A. A. (Fellow of the Actors' Association) after their names in all documents and announcements.

A great deal of quiet fun has been made of the scheme, the advantages of which seem at present to be very much in the air. De Wolf Hopper, who is now a personage in London, has been duly "interviewed" concerning it, and impelled to gravely assert his belief that the plan will never work till the critics, too, are licensed and compelled to sign "D. C." after their names.

The other scheme is the perennial Ideal Theatre, on the plan of the repertory playhouses of some of the Continental cities. Such practical men as Bernard Shaw and William Archer are behind this great enterprise, and subscriptions are fairly pouring in. Only the other day one of the newspapers acknowledged the receipt of £5.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

THIS WEEK'S NEW BILLS.

An Embarrassment of Riches for the Holiday Night—Three New Plays and a Foreign Star.

The regular company of the Empire Theatre will take possession of its own stage to-morrow night, when a new whimsical comedy in four acts entitled "My Lady's Lord," written by Henry V. Esmond, a young dramatist of whom much is expected, will be acted. This play has been given by Mr. Frohman's actors in other cities lately, and its first performance here may be expected to be uncommonly smooth. The story seems to be original, and if Mr. Esmond's powers of expression have equaled his imagination in this effort, his play should be very interesting.

The cast will include Miss Millward, who has been so effective in every rôle she has undertaken at the Empire, as a proud Princess of a hitherto unknown Duchy, Vasungia; Mr. Faversham as the young English barrister, who falls in love with her; young Wheelock as his friend, Messrs. Benrimo, Standing, Sidney Herbert, and Crompton as nobles and potentates of Vasungia, and Blanche Burton and Sara Perry as ladies of that dominion. The scene is in Vasungia, and at the close the romance is to be abruptly transferred to a little flat in prosaic London.

Mr. Frohman announces that he will produce two other new plays in the new term of the Empire company, which will last till Spring. One of them will be a comedy of New York life by Clyde Fitch. The story of "My Lady's Lord" is told as follows:

The action of the play takes place in the mythical dukedom of Vasungia. The daughter of the Archduke of this province is betrothed to the Prince of Goska. They have never met. The feast of St. Hilda is in progress, and the priest, in accordance with custom, appears twice on the church portico singing this invocation:

Come, men and maidens all,
Come at St. Hilda's call.
Happiness awaits you!
Marriage means joy on joy,
Safe from dull care's alloy
Kisses can never cloy,
When Hilda mates you!

Hilda, it seems, was in love with a young man who died early, and she lived a long and lonesome life of spinsterhood. To prevent anything like that occurring again, the feast of St. Hilda was instituted to be celebrated twice a year, the church to be kept open on the feast days from sunrise to sunset and the priest to invite men and maidens to come in and be married without question and without fee.

The Archduke's daughter, the Lady Doura, who has been in London, is returning to her father's castle after a ride with her friend Katrina. An English barrister, Jack Martin, is in love with her. He met her in Hyde Park, and having learned that her home was in Vasungia, has followed her and is making inquiries for her. The Lady Doura meets the Prince of Goska, who, ignorant of her identity, but charmed with her beauty, makes love to her and asks her to come to Vasungia's palace as the Lady Doura's chambermaid, after his marriage with Doura has taken place. The Prince's promiscuity of affection piques Doura, who, meeting Jack Martin a few moments later and hearing the priest's invocation in behalf of St. Hilda, agrees to marry the barrister. They proceed hand in hand into the church, where the marriage ceremony is performed. After their union, Doura haughtily disdains to notice the Englishman and sends him about his business.

Then comes Jack Martin's romantic struggle to get possession of his wife, who is separated from him by the high walls and alert soldiers that guard the Vasungia palace. The wedding of Doura and the Prince of Goska is in preparation. It is the afternoon of the day when the marriage is to be solemnized. The Archduke and the guests are feasting in the banquet hall. Doura in her room refuses to present herself at the feast. She does not wish to marry Goska, and says so. Her father fumes and threatens, but she does not care. He sends for her often, but in vain. Finally she consents after a long delay to make her appearance at the banquet.

Jack Martin, who has gained entrance to the palace yard, encounters her on the way and insists that she cannot wed the Prince, as she is already married. He begs her to fly with him to his London flat and be happy. She scorns him, and says that if he does not leave the palace grounds forthwith she will turn him over to the guard and order him shot. The appearance of the Archduke and his guests, who emerge from the banquet hall, saves Jack from arrest. He hides behind a stone settee, and while there later on hears a plot devised by Goska to carry off the Lady Doura by force that very night.

In the action that follows Jack Martin prevents the consummation of Goska's plans. There is a fierce encounter between himself and the Prince, in which Jack is badly wounded. In this condition he is found in the Lady Doura's room, and ordered by the Archduke to be shot at daybreak. The hour of execution is at hand when the Lady Doura, still apparently indifferent to her husband's fate, hears through Katrina and an English friend of Jack's the story of his mad love for her. While this narrative is in progress a squad of soldiers appears with the condemned man handcuffed. They are on the way to the place of execution. By a ruse Doura prevents the shooting, obtains Jack's pardon, gives him her heart and again her hand, and the last seen and heard of them they are discussing the particulars of Jack Martin's little flat and its furnishings, and Doura seems to be overjoyed at the prospect soon becoming the queen of the unpretentious but happy home.

At the Knickerbocker Theatre Mr. Nat Goodwin and Miss Maxine Elliott will begin their annual engagement to-morrow night, presenting Clyde Fitch's comedy-drama called "The Cowboy and the Lady," which has been acted in London and in some of the American cities, too. Mr. Goodwin's company this year includes Charles Scott, Cuyler Hastings, Thomas Oberle, Burr McIntosh, Nell O'Brien, Clarence Handyside, Minnie Dupree, Gertrude Gheen, and Estelle Mortimer.

In the new play Goodwin appears as Teddy North, a Harvard man, who had gone West and become a cowboy, and Miss Elliott is Mrs. Weston, a lady whom he meets under distressing circumstances. The story of the play is told as follows:

Teddy, with a comrade, has established a ranch and is surrounded by a band of typical cowboys. There is also the Bret Harte girl who can shoot a rifle, ride a horse, and scalp an Indian, and with whom all the "boys" are in love. Into this camp come Mr. and Mrs. Weston, who take up their residence in the nearest mining town. Weston is a villain and his wife a beauty. North falls in love with her, while Weston becomes entangled in a liaison with a frail creature who is the sweetheart of Jim, a half breed.

At a dance in a music hall at Silverville North and Weston quarrel over North's protégée, the orphan girl of the camp, with whom Weston had attempted liberties. North threatens to kill Weston, but is restrained by Mrs. Weston. Jim, who has been concealed, overhears Weston planning to run off with his sweetheart. He turns out the lights and in the dark shoots Weston, and makes his escape through his sweetheart's room. North and Mrs. Weston re-enter the room simultaneously and come upon the body of Mr. Weston.

North, thinking the woman has murdered her husband, and to shield her, declares that he shot Weston himself. He is arrested, and the third and last act comprises a court scene in which evidence is heard and the case argued by the District Attorney and by North in his own defense, with the result that he is convicted of murder in the first degree. But the curtain falls upon North vindicated and he and Mrs. Weston united.

Felix Schweighofer, the celebrated German comedian, will begin his engagement at the Irving Place Theatre to-morrow night in Costa's farce, called "Ein Blitzmaedel," ("A Telegraph Girl.") Thursday night he will be seen in Morro's "'S Nullerl." In the first his rôle is comic. His powers of more serious characterization will be illustrated in the other piece. In "Ein Blitzmaedel" he plays the part of Leo Brueller, a chorus singer. A telegraph girl, Caroline, the betrothed of Rudolf Kern, would like to secure the position of secretary in the telegraph office for her intended. The same position is wanted by a stupid nobleman. Brueller, who is desirous of helping the girl, ascertains that Baron von Junaz, the uncle of the nobleman, intends to call upon some prominent persons, to interest high officials in favor of his nephew. Brueller, who knows the peculiarities of these people, visits them also in company with Caroline, introducing himself in different characters. On the first he calls as an abbé, on the second as a ballet master, and on the third as an old student. He knows how to touch their weak sides, and quickly gains their favor and promise for the appointment of his protégé. Among those in the principal parts will be Anna Leonardi, Meta Buenger, Wilhelmine Schlüter, Georg Raselt, Edmund Hanno, Gustav Olmar, and Gustav von Seyffertitz.

"Three Little Lambs," a comical musical piece, with words by R. A. Barnet and music by E. W. Corliss, will be produced by Mr. Knowles at the Fifth Avenue Theatre to-morrow night. There is said to be a coherent story in this piece, the plot of which turns on a whimsical will.

Jack Harwicke is to have all his departed uncle's money if he will behave himself for a whole year. But Jack is scarcely able to be a good boy for twenty-four hours at a stretch. The money must therefore go to the danseuse his uncle once met, and whom he made his alternative legatee. As this lady is Jack's sweetheart, his misfortune is not great, but Jack does not discover the identity of the other legatee until the end of the play, which is not too serious in any part, we may imagine.

On the contrary, it is believed to be filled with odd conceits and to contain many merry hits at prevailing fads. The "advanced" woman, for instance, is caricatured in a bank with a female directorate. Golf is made much fun of.

The scenery and dresses, they say, will be of the showiest description, while the female chorus will be numerous and comely. The distributions of the principal parts will include Adele Ritchie, Nellie Braggins, Marie Cahill, Clara Palmer, Ida Hawley, Gerry Ames, Suzanne Santjo, W. E. Philp, Raymond Hitchcock, W. T. Carleton, Edmund Lawrence, Richard Ridgely, Thomas Whiffen, Harold Vizard, and Tom Hadaway.

For Christmas week at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, Mr. Rosenquest will revive Alice Ives and Jerome Eddy's comic drama of old New England life, called "A Village Postmaster." A new scenic dress, new singers, and dancers for the musical scenes, and a competent company are expected to give a new lease of life to the play, which has been very successful on the road this season. The cast will include Archie Boyd, Tom Maguire, Edith Barker, Charlotte Deane, and many others.

"WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS."

A Chapter on the Dresses and a Woman's Impressions of the Play.

The gown that Miss Hilda Spong wears as Mrs. Onslow Bulmer in the first act of "Wheels Within Wheels," is a "dream." That is exactly the expression the women in the audience use when they first catch a glimpse of it. Then they follow it up with other adjectives, not very many, but the same old adjectives that have to do such hard service, and which means that for the time being no one ever saw anything that was quite so altogether charming. Miss Spong, in fact, is pursued with adjectives all through the play, and when she and the audience make a final exit, there is a final splutter of adjectives like the last crackling sparks of a fire-works exhibition.

But that gown is worth adjectives. If Mrs. Robert Osborne, who designed the gowns for this play, never conceives the idea for another she can well rest on her laurels. The foundation of the gown is gray chiffon, perfectly plain, princesse, with just a chiffon flounce with fluffy edges at the lower edge of the skirt. But all that is simply the foundation, which only shows its color effect and the edges of that flounce, for over it, sheathing the whole gown, is a covering of black net embroidered with large cut steel flowers. There is no effect of the black, however, only a perfectly fitting gray gown, a mass of steel embroidery without a single bow, a single line of anything to mar the simplicity of the outline and the beautiful effect of the material.

It is a décolleté gown without sleeves. It would appear lower cut but for the strings upon strings of fine steel beads which form the most effective finish possible to the decollatage, make a bracelet sleeve across one arm, and are gathered upon the right shoulder to hang in heavy twisted cords almost to the elbow of the right arm.

The gown clings, clings, clings everywhere softly to the figure and yet it is altogether a decent, modest gown, only effective. There is not a bit of color about it, the only ornaments a diamond comb in the hair, but nothing else from those many strings of beads at the neck to the steel fringe at the edge of the skirt, which does not flare, but whose fullness falls softly around the feet and into the train.

It would be interesting to know what men think of a gown like this. What they think of Miss Spong in it can be taken for granted, for she is altogether charming, particularly as she stands at the grand pianet purloining the dangerous letter with the firelight falling on her pretty round arms. Elbows are such uncertain quantities! There are a good many pretty women on the stage who, with otherwise pretty arms, might do well to wear bracelets over their elbows. But Miss Spong's are altogether irreproachable, and no one could take exception to them or to her in that gown. But men are so apt not to think those things that they ought to think in regard to gowns that are really beautiful from a feminine standpoint, and to think those things they ought not to think in regard to what are ugly from a woman's point of view that they cannot be judged by any reliable standard, and they do not use adjectives freely.

Men certainly, according to all precedent, should admire the second gown that Mrs. Bulmer wears. That is a gown all of big red flowers and lace. An afternoon gown undoubtedly, a little gorgeous perhaps, but Mrs. Onslow Bulmer has nothing Quakerish in her disposition. It is a handsome gown of silk with enormous great crimson roses. The foundation of this gown is low cut in the bodice and without sleeves. The bodice is made with a little bolero, fitting perfectly snug—alternate rows of heavy lace and the silk running across the back curving up into the short round bolero effect in the front. Here is a soft tan chiffon drawn up from the waist to the transparent collar of the same material, while a broad piece of the shirred chiffon crosses the bust from the edges of the bolero and fastens in a big chou at one side. The sleeves are of the shirred chiffon with a cap set in of the silk and lace, the chiffon wrinkles a little more fully at the wrists.

Narrow panels of the silk with the big crimson roses run down the centre of both the front and back of the skirt, and have almost the appearance of real flowers. Over the hips the heavy lace is solid and sheath-like, and then tapers off into narrow panels, almost points, between which appear the more delicate parts of the pattern of the silk, rosebuds on a delicate ground. Below this is a flounce of the lace with the big roses appearing at intervals set in underneath. It is altogether a handsome gown, if not exactly of the style that every woman would care to wear.

The gray velvet evening coat that Miss Spong wears over her steel gown is also charming, with its loose sleeves of the ruched chiffon, high collar lined with the same, only with finer needlework, the edges of the coat faced with ruched chiffon, while a heavy cord of it passes around the back, giving a yoke effect, and across the front, where it ties and falls to the feet.

The first gown that Miss Grace Elliston wears as Lady Curtoys is absolutely charming. Lady Curtoys is a simple little mouse of a creature. To be sure, she does in a cool, calculating fashion things that a reckless, daring woman would hesitate about; but it is the innocent, girlish little woman who is dressed, and nothing could be more appropriate for the character than that little frock of white chiffon. There are innumerable complications in the needlework, but the effect is simplicity itself.

With the exception of the lace yoke and two plain little flounces on the skirt, every bit of the frock is a mass of the most minute shirrings. The skirt is a sheath of it, perfectly plain to the knee, when it seems to change its course a little, and, while still plain and smooth, has the effect of a fitted flounce. Below that there are four narrow flounces, alternating one plain and one shirred. The bodice is a simple little bloused affair, though of the solid shirred chiffon. It blouses a little in the back, and the front blouses a little more. There is a yoke of the heavy cream lace, cut low and round at the throat, in a way that is charming when it can be worn, but most difficult to wear. Miss Elliston is very pretty in it, with the simple string of pearl beads that she wears, her only other ornament a lorgnette and chain, which is clasped with a big turquois in front. The sleeves are perfectly plain of the shirring, with a simple band of lace at the lower edge just below the elbow.

The gown in which Lady Curtoys starts unwillingly to elope is also attractive. It is a plain little tan cloth gown, the skirt long and perfectly plain, and the coat half long, rounding away from the front to the back, which is longer. There is a broad falling collar, cut a little open at the neck, and edged with a band of dark Persian trimming, while two bands edge the sleeves. The white silk and gold blouse which is worn under the coat works into the color scheme, for it has a band of the Persian trimming around the upper edge of the collar, and the little chemisette of gold cloth shows at the opening of the throat.

Mrs. Bulmer wears a black coat, lined with white satin, and a big black hat, with plumes, when she starts after her runaway sister-in-law. Lady Curtoys wears in that act with her tan suit a hat something in the nature of a toque, but rather larger, made of rose shading, from tan to darker tones, with loops of the Persian trimming.

The gowns are all effective, and they attract an unusual amount of attention from the women in the audience. The whole play does, for that matter. If it is difficult to assume what gowns will please a man, it is equally difficult to know what kind of a play will please a woman. Certainly no one would have called "Wheels Within Wheels" a "woman's play," but women are expressing an unusual amount of enthusiasm over it. They leave the theatre saying, with real pleasure, "That is a good play."

One young woman who saw the play the other evening may have put it all in a nutshell. A man of the party came in late and lost most of the first act, so she told it to him, that he might not lose the thread of the play, and told it with a good memory for detail. Then, as she closed the story, she exclaimed in those high, gushing tones in which some girls speak:

"I do love those English comedies. They are so very bright and very much to the point."

"Very bright and very much to the point!" That's it, undoubtedly.

VARIOUS DRAMATIC TOPICS.

Robert Taber seems to be contemplating an extended experiment in theatrical management in London. Besides his already announced term at the historic Adelphi Theatre with a play called "D'Arcy of the Guards," he is to have a new drama by Laurence Irving, which is to be both romantic and historical, and is to treat of Claverhouse, the famous Scotch hero. Mr. Irving, who is now traveling in this country with Sir Henry, said the other day to a reporter: "Both my father and I believe that Mr. Taber is destined to do great things in the theatrical world." Others are of the same opinion. Perhaps Robert Taber will be a great Macbeth, Othello, and Lear in the first quarter of the twentieth century.

The Bush Street Theatre, in San Francisco, recently destroyed by fire, had a picturesque and interesting history. It was built in 1860. For years it was the foremost playhouse in the city. But for many years thereafter it was in a state of decay. It had been called in its time the Alhambra and Maguire's New Theatre.

James L. Ford's new melodrama, provisionally entitled "The Defender," will be produced in Chicago by Jacob Litt next April. Mr. Ford has lately written in collaboration with Lorimer Stoddard a play in which Andrew Mack will appear next season, and a dramatization of Daudet's "Sapho," in which Sadie Martinot was to have starred under W. A. Brady's management. That arrangement, however, is now "off," and the authors have found another star.

"The Royal Box," the late Charles Coghlan's version of the "Kean" of the elder Dumas, is still on tour. Andrew Robson has taken up the rôle of Clarence, while the dead actor's daughter, Gertrude, is now appearing as Celia Pryce.

The supply of more recent plays having given out, one of the Western stock companies, the Thanhouser of Milwaukee, has revived the old version of Octave Feuillet's "Romance of a Poor Young Man." The play seems to have been well received. It was last produced here at the end of Lester Wallack's long term of management, in 1887, and was transferred from his stage to Daly's for a few weeks in the Spring. The cast included Kyrle Bellew as Manuel, Annie Robe as Marguerite, Harry Edwards as Dr. Desmarets, and E. J. Henley as Gaspard. The performances did not seem to revive much interest in the old play. It was very popular, however, during H. L. Montague's engagement at Wallack's, in 1875, when Montague's Manuel was associated with the Dr. Desmarets of John Gilbert, the Gaspard of John W. Carroll, and the Marguerite of Ada Dyas, and the cast also included J. B. Polk and Mme. Ponisi, with Mabel Leonard in the child's part.

A new play by Francis Powers, author of "The First Born," has just been produced at the Alcazar Theatre in San Francisco. It is in two acts, its scene is in Mexico, and it is called "Mother Earth." It tells a tale of love and murder in the same violent, vivid, and picturesque manner as Powers's Chinese drama, which, all London criticism to the contrary, was vastly more powerful and lifelike than C. B. Fernald's "Cat and the Cherub." The characters in "Mother Earth" seem to be elemental, the action swift, and the effect cumulative. The feeling for pictorial effect is said to be as strong in this as it was in its author's previous work. It is to be hoped that the piece will have a hearing in New York. Mr. Powers is already a dramatist to be reckoned with.

Augustus Thomas's new play for Stuart Robson, "Oliver Goldsmith," may be set down as one of the season's triumphs out of town. Robson is said to have a most congenial rôle as the poet, and to act it with rare sympathy and skill. With this play and the same author's "Arizona" drawing crowds, with the notable success of Fitch's "Barbara Frietchie," the prodigious vogue of William Young's dramatization of "Ben-Hur," and the eager acceptance of Gillette's new play, this season cannot be said to be a particularly bad one thus far, for plays of native manufacture.

"Why, in the name of Glory," which is a quotation from Keats and not slang, if the crypt of Carnegie Hall is to be used for theatrical performances, do they not hang a less comical curtain on its stage? The present sliding curtain of stiff canvas (or is it tin?) destroys the illusion of the acted play every time it is used. It begins to growl as soon as the buzzer gives the "curtain" signal, as if objecting audibly to so much hard work at its time of life. Its harsh remarks break in upon the sobs of the heroine, which give the silent prompter his cue, and distract the minds of the audience, if, indeed, the people who habitually attend performances of problem plays at Carnegie Lyceum ever take their minds with them. Also, it sadly offends the eye.

The drollest thing about these crypt theatricals, however, is the character of the audience. The American Representative of Realism in Literature is always on hand, and is much in demand. In the long and comparatively lively interludes of social chatter he is escorted around by lesser lights of literature to be introduced to their female companions. That he really enjoys himself is not credible, but he performs his function as advocate of tedious and strictly conversational drama with a commendable show of cheerfulness. Not all the audience, however, are of this kind, though you'll find at such performances as many rather noteworthy spectators as are generally seen at entertainments, free tickets for which are plentiful. The majority, though, are folks who very rarely see a play, whose judgment is not worth a pinch of snuff, and who are generally at pains to get as much pleasure as possible out of their unaccustomed treat. The number of pretty and innocent young women one generally sees at these performances of problem plays is amazing. Among them all are always a few old stagers, who get more fun out of the thing than all the others combined. Oh, the world has not grown altogether dull!

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

BIJOU THEATRE.—May Irwin is now in her third month in "Sister Mary."

DALY'S THEATRE.—"The Manoeuvres of Jane" begins the second month of its career at this house.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—James A. Herne's play of "Shore Acres" begins its second and last week.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—"Under the Dome," the naval comedy drama, will be the Christmas week attraction.

NEW YORK THEATRE.—"The Man in the Moon" will be revived for a two weeks' engagement, beginning to-morrow night.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—Belasco's and De Mille's "Men and Women" will be the offering of the Donnelly Stock Company Christmas week.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Way Down East" and its vivid pictures of New England life afford enjoyment to large audiences, who have been patronizing the piece.

GARDEN THEATRE.—Richard Mansfield to-morrow evening reappears as Eugene Courvoisier in the dramatization of Jessie Fothergill's story of musical life in Germany, "The First Violin."

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—"The Ameer" continues to enjoy large business through the joint attractive powers of Frank Daniels and his new operetta. There will be an extra matinée to-morrow.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.—"Wheels Within Wheels," R. C. Carton's comedy, begins the third week of an engagement which has so far enjoyed great prosperity, and evidently has a long run ahead of it.

CASINO.—"The Singing Girl" enters on its last fortnight, having nearly reached the limit of its allotted time in New York. The new songs introduced on the occasion of the one hundredth performance Friday, were extremely well received.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Mrs. Leslie Carter will celebrate the completion of her first year of "Zaza" by bringing the play home to New York Christmas night, when she will begin a week's engagement, giving one matinée on Saturday.

GARRICK THEATRE.—William Gillette continues to play "Sherlock Holmes" to the capacity of the theatre. During the next two weeks extra matinées each week, one on Christmas Day and the other on New Year's Day, will be given.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—For the two holiday weeks the management will present Primrose and Dockstadter and their company. The entire entertainment will be in black face and strictly in accordance with the original form of negro minstrelsy.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—"Ben Hur" seems to have become a special Christmas attraction, where nightly the largest audience that the theatre can possibly hold gather to witness this dramatic spectacle. A special matinée will be played to-morrow afternoon.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Miss Annie Russell's successful season in "Miss Hobbs" will continue until Jan. 20. Matinées will be given on Christmas and New Year's afternoons, and there will be, besides, the regular Thursday and Saturday matinées.

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—One of the honest and well-deserved successes of the season is that of Anna Held in "Papa's Wife." There will be a special Christmas matinée to-morrow, and the only Wednesday matinée of the season is announced for Jan. 10.

CRITERION THEATRE.—This is the last week but one of Miss Julia Marlowe's engagement in "Barbara Frietchie." The final performance will be given Saturday, Jan. 6, and on the following Tuesday Miss Maude Adams will begin an engagement of two months.

THEATRE COMIQUE. — The return to burlesque performances has met with emphatic popular favor. The bill for this week is the "Bohemian Burlesquers," headed by "Billy" Van, Miss Norbriga, and others well known in their various lines. Farima, the Oriental dancer, is retained.

WEBER & FIELDS'S MUSIC HALL.—The performance to-morrow night will have a special significance. It will have been just twenty-one years ago then since Weber and Fields entered upon their stage career together, and after the performance the members of the company will be the guests of the actor-managers at a small reception on the stage.

DEWEY THEATRE.—There will be an olio of vaudeville acts and a burletta entitled "A Tin Wedding" on the programme. In the olio will appear the Manhattan Comedy Four, after Anna Lults and her company, Howard and Bland, Hayes and Bandy, Anderson and Company, Russell and Tillyne, and Ruby Marlon.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—The up-town patrons of vaudeville will find a plentiful supply in Mr. Proctor's programme at the Palace on Christmas Day, which includes the Hungarian Band, Press Eldridge, Conway and Leland, acrobats; Alden and Hill, ragtime entertainers; the kalatechnoscope, Mlle. Flora, Barry and Bannon, Zaro, and Mlle. Hilda, and many more.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—This week will be the last of "The Girl with the Auburn Hair," and it will be the second and last week of Joseph Hart, Carrie De Mar, and of Adelaide Herrmann. The new features will be Canfield and Carleton, Hilda Thomas, Charles T. Aldrich, the Cardownie troupe of dancers, and Cyrus Dare, a parlor entertainer.

EDEN MUSEE.—New moving pictures have been placed on exhibition, representing four series of pictures, illustrating Cinderella's Slipper. Nearly a half hour is taken to show the pictures, during which time over 50,000 separate pictures are flashed upon the screen. In addition, Tills's Marionettes will give afternoon and evening performances, and new wax groups are shown.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—An interesting programme has been prepared for this week, which includes Pauline Hall, Lizzie Evans and Harry Mills, the sketch artists; Carl Daman Troupe, the European acrobats; "The Three Goldens," in a plantation sketch; "The Fansons," Billy Link, the monologist; Bennett and Kessner, the Irish song team, and Wormwood's trained dogs and monkeys.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA. — "The Rogers Brothers in Wall Street" will end their engagement next Saturday night, and but seven more performances remain of their stay at this playhouse, where they have held the stage for a long time. Wednesday evening they celebrate their one hundredth performance in their present entertaining vehicle. Handsome and useful souvenirs will be presented.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—Christmas Day will be celebrated from 10 A. M. until 11 P. M. with a programme of popular vaudeville stars, headed by Marshall P. Wilder, who promises a new monologue. Others in this continuous programme will be Jennie Yeamans, Bertha Welby, and Master Welby in the playlet, "A Little Brick"; Dick and Alice McAvoy, "Joe" O'Hare, kalatechnoscope, with new moving pictures; Herbert and Willing, Maxwell and Dudley, Anna Teresa Berger, cornet soloiste, and many others.

HUBER'S MUSEUM. — Christmas week will be signalized by a bill extraordinarily long. The holiday features will be numerous, and will be continued throughout the week. Victorine, the European woman sword swallower, will head the bill in the curio hall; Francisco Lentine, the three-legged wonder, will be another member of the bill; Setunka, the Hindu fakir; Wilson, the expansionist; Amelia Hill, the Indian fat girl; Hans Delan, strong man; Allen's Punch, and a host of others will also be seen in the curio halls. In the theatre the double vaudeville company will appear.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.—For Christmas week the management has arranged an all-star bill. Miss Gertrude Haynes and her "Choir Celestial" are among the new features. Besides her is Miss Henrieth Paer, a singer, who will make her American début; La Fafalla, another foreign feature, who will be seen for the first time, and the Halloways, high-wire acrobats. Others in the bill are, besides these, the De Forests, the Beaumont sisters, Helen Marvin, Marie Dressler, and Adele Farrington, in their sketch, "Olivette"; Madge Fox, Felix and Barry, and John W. Ransome.

NOTES OF THE FOREIGN STAGE.

When Coquelin comes to New York with Sarah Bernhardt next Autumn he will act Polonius, (not the Ghost,) to her Hamlet. Famous actors in modern times who have taken up the rôle of the senile Lord Chamberlain in special performances of "Hamlet" have not done much with it. John Gilbert was Polonius in the performance of "Hamlet" for the benefit of Lester Wallack at the Metropolitan Opera House in the Spring of 1888, and was decidedly inferior to some of better-known Poloniuses of the stage in that hour, Henry Howe, for instance, or Charles Fisher, or Ben Rogers. Couldock had reverted to the rôle, in which he had been esteemed of great merit, a year previously in the support of Booth and Salvini without adding perceptibly to his artistic reputation. Possart, acting in German, of course, was Polonius to the Hamlet of Barnay at the old Bowery Theatre, (the Thalia,) something more than ten years ago. His portrayal was sadly overwrought and mistaken. Bernhardt, as already announced, will act Roxane to Coquelin's Cyrano. The chance to hear the voices of these two great artists in the original French poetry of Rostand will be highly prized. If Moreau's new play, "Lilleburlo," in which Coquelin is to act the infamous Judge Jeffreys, succeeds at the Porte St. Martin in Paris, where it will be produced in January, it will be included in the repertory of this tour. "Lilleburlo" is the title of a famous political ballad of the day of Monmouth's rebellion. Coquelin is now about fifty-nine years old. Mme. Bernhardt's age is fifty-five years.

The wise theatrical chronicler of one of the London "great dailies" marvels because "no English play has ever been written on the subject of Rienzi." Alas, for the memory of Mary Russell Mitford! Miss Mitford's once-famous tragedy, by the way, was revived by Lawrence Barrett in the eighties. Beerbohm Tree has a new play on the old subject. The late W. G. Wills left an unacted "Rienzi" in manuscript.

Mrs. Craigie (John Oliver Hobbes) intends to devote herself to play writing hereafter, it seems. She has in hand a new comedy for George Alexander, and a piece intended to fit the powers of expression of Winifred Emery and her husband, (Cyril Maude.)

W. Davenport Adams's "Dictionary of the Drama," long since announced, is now in press in London. It will cover the stage of both England and America. Davenport Adams is well enough known as a theatrical historian to make students of the stage interested in this work.

Molière's "Le Festin de la Pierre" ("Don Juan") was acted in English for the first time by the Elizabethan Stage Society in Lincoln's Inn, London, Dec. 15. It is said that the play has not been acted in France for twenty years. Mansfield's "Don Juan," produced in 1891, owed much to Molière's play.

Violet Vanbrugh is to have a chance for which she has long been waiting in the revival of "Dandy Dick" at Wyndham's Theatre in London. She is to have the rôle of Georgiana Tidman, "created" by Mrs. John Wood and acted here by Ada Rehan. Her sister, Irene, has taken a place in the front rank of the London actresses lately because of her successful performance of Sophie Fulgarney in "The Gay Lord Quex."

The Passion plays at Oberammergau are to commence next Summer, as they did ten years ago, with a general rehearsal open to visitors, on May 20. There will be twenty-seven performances between May 24 and Sept. 30. Each performance will begin at 8 A. M. and last till 5 P. M., including an hour for dinner. Ten years ago the nearest railway station was Oberau, whence the visitors had to drive. Now they can go by a narrow-gauge line as far as Oberammergau itself. Board and lodging have been amply provided for, and the inhabitants of Oberammergau hope that the performances will be well attended, especially by English and Americans.

The farce called "Jane," from the French of "Pretez moi ta femme," which had such a long run here with Johnstone Bennett in the title rôle, has been revived at Terry's Theatre in London.

The condition of the theatrical business in London is evidently very bad. The scarcity of good plays, reckless over-competition, and the depression following the war excitement have greatly diminished the attendance at all the playhouses.

A farce called "Shakespeare," at the Bouffes Parisiens, has nothing to do with the "Divine Williams." Shakespeare is only a dog. The scene is laid in Gibraltar. One Miguel has vainly attempted to recapture Gibraltar from the British and is condemned to death. A stay of sentence has been secured by the wife of the Governor. Consuelo, a dancer, who loves Miguel, is consequently very jealous of the Governor's wife. With the help of two French travelers, she concocts a plan to rescue Miguel from death and the lady at the same time. Disguised as three English travelers Consuelo and her friends gain admittance to the fortress. Then the three English folks themselves appear and the complications thicken in a conventional but mirthful way. The dog appears in the last act.

Mrs. Langtry has been acting the principal part in a new one-act play by Charles Brookfield called "Comrades in Khaki," which, of course, is timely and military. Mrs. Langtry appears as a hospital nurse. Her American tour will begin at the Garden Theatre in this city Jan. 15.

Haddon Chambers, whose "Tyranny of Tears" exhibited his extraordinary development as a dramatist, has just finished a new play called "The Awakening." This is said to be a drama of passion rather than a "comedy of temperament."

Kate Rorke, who was so well liked

Themes and Topics
In the Musical World

The annual glorification of opera singers began at the Metropolitan Opera House last Monday night. The musical world has now come to a standstill, and the mystic power, personality, reigns where sometimes sat the goddess of beauty. But potent as is the charm of personality, it cannot account for the whole of the popularity of opera as a form of public entertainment. There must be something in the thing itself to attract men and women in such droves. Even if it is to be regarded only as an instrument on which singers play and through which they project their personalities upon the public, it must be conceded to differ from other instruments in the extent of its influence.

It is not a statement that may be made with anticipation of quick assent, but it is one that will be found difficult to disprove, that opera is the lowest form of music. The highest form of music is naturally one in which the laws of musical art find their fullest demonstration. This form can be only one of absolute music—that is, music unaccompanied or explained by a text. The moment an art ceases to be independent, self-reliant, it necessarily steps down from the ideal position. This is most especially the case with music because it is the most dissociated from the outer world. Music, as has often been noted, has no natural types from which to copy. Nature does not produce a single element of the materials employed in the structure of music. The whole thing is an abstract embodiment of the aesthetic part of man's nature, an embodiment entirely conceived and made by man himself.

Poetry, painting, and sculpture find their materials outside of themselves. They are to this extent dependent arts. Music is absolutely independent. During centuries of its most active growth there was not any large or well-defined attempt on the part of its makers to transform it into a vehicle for expression. Pure musical beauty was all that was sought and it was not till composers realized the power of music to stir the feelings of the hearers that systematic endeavors began looking toward the causation of defined emotions. These attempts went as far as it seemed to be possible for them to go in the symphony and sonata. The beginning of the composition of programme music was a distinct step downward. It was a step which opened to music a wide and pleasing field, but it was away from the perfect purity of the art.

The high forms of absolute music make serious demands upon the intellectual regard of the hearer, for they are themselves the results of concentrated intellectual effort. The manifestations of design in music are to be sought in the structural features of a composition. These in their turn require of the hearer strict attention to the development of the thoughts on which the work is founded. In the fugue, for instance, the duty of the hearer toward the composition is almost entirely intellectual. The processes of musical development employed in the composition of a fugal piece are such as call for analytic thought on the part of the hearer.

Again in the sonata the organism is so highly perfected that the listener who does not perceive the outlines of the form, the frame of the work, misses more than one-half the composer's thought. And this is not true only of the sonata, but of all highly wrought compositions. The laws of musical form must be obeyed unless mere chaos is to be the result. Let any one who doubts this study the construction of Schumann's fantasia in C major, one of the grandest expositions of romantic thought and free method. He will find that some of the most subtle and beautiful processes of thematic development are employed in it, and that in its fundamentals it follows the laws on which the sonata rest, although in outline it is altogether different.

It is because of these facts that absolute music appeals almost wholly to the truly musical, and the superficial do not like it. In the opera most of the forms in which it is possible to write absolute music are worse than useless. The music must follow the text. It must become simply a setting. Hence it must sacrifice its power of independent development. It cannot reach its highest forms. Thus the opera is distinctly a low form of music, for in it music ceases to be supreme, to exist for its own sake. It is no longer an end, but a means. Why is it, then, that the opera is the most influential of all forms of musical production?

Almost might this question be answered by saying, because it is not the highest form. Popularity is never associated with the loftiest things in art. To court the favor of the multitude art must descend from the level of its ideals and seek to tickle the fancy of those who are seeking amusement and not necessarily edification. To meet the demands of these the intellectual element in music must be reduced, or at least thrown into the background. What then is to be brought forward? Plainly the power of music to awaken emotion.

While there are still many who deny that music has power to express emotion, there are very few who refuse to perceive its ability to arouse it. And this power of the tone art is that which is to be employed with tremendous influence in opera. In all the music of the modern romantic school there has been a constant and definite effort to convey to the hearer the train of emotion felt by the composer in the conception of the work. The whole character of the romantic school is determined by the constancy and the breadth of this effort. But the movement fails to reach the end which the average listener desires. The reception of a large and indefinite mood picture is not easy to the average hearer. What he wants is detail, and that is just what music cannot give. It is not possible to tell a story in music, nor is it possible to give the antecedents of any particular emotion. The composer is limited to the expression of a mood. He cannot convey to the hearer the causes which produced the mood.

In absolute music, then, the large mood picture is the most definite achievement of the musical creator. If the listener be content to accept the intellectual elements of the art with which the moods are embodied, the composer is appreciated. If the hearer possess sufficient imagination to follow the composer into the conception of his emotional schedule, there is an appreciation heightened by love and a perfect sympathy.

But the average hearer is neither imaginative nor intellectual. He is merely fanciful, and if he finds himself in the midst of indefinites, he might as well be in the midst of infinities. For this reason programme music becomes at once a pleasant and an easy method of conveying emotional moods to the mass of hearers. Given a definite scheme which can be indicated either by a title referring the plan of the piece to some well-known play or poem, or a programme note telling the story of the source of the composer's inspiration, and the imagination of the hearer is assisted to a correct conception of the emotional content of the music. Every one knows how general is the habit of imagining some kind of a story behind a piece of music. Ask a dozen persons to tell you what an andante by Beethoven suggests to them, and almost every one of them will construct for you some fanciful little tale, which he thinks he has discovered in the music.

How much easier, then, it is for the mass of unmusical listeners to enjoy and even to reach something like appreciation of the music of an opera. For here is a work in which there are no musical forms that need to be comprehended, though such comprehension adds to the enjoyment of the thing. If the listener gets the full benefit of the emotional power of the music, he is stimulated and fascinated. And how is he to miss the composer's emotional intent? For the play proceeds before his eyes; the actions which the composer seeks to put into the emotional schedule of his score are set forth in the text. The story of the music is told with all the potency of dramatic art, and the listener is spared all effort of the imagination. He receives to the full all the details for which in absolute music he hungers in vain.

And he is insensibly guided to a right point of view of the music. The business of music in opera is to set forth in tones the moods which are to be found in the text. The very best test to which operatic music can be submitted is that of the meaning of the book. If the music is suitable to the spirit of the text, it is well conceived and its aim is artistic, though it may not always be successful in combining true musical beauty with appropriateness. In general, however, when the score does faithfully convey to the hearer the emotional content of the text, it is a good score and is prolific in genuine musical beauty. When the composer produces pretty tunes at the expense of fidelity to the text, he makes a confession of weakness, and in removing music from its true sphere in the opera he deprives it of its artistic reason for existence. The business of music in opera is the creation of mood pictures of a higher potency than those which can be produced by the employment of a spoken dialogue.

The popularity of the opera, then, is plainly traceable to the fact that the hearer is provided with the definite images which he is anxious to receive from all music, and which, through indolence or ignorance, he strives to substitute for a perception of the working out of an intellectual design in absolute music. And singer worship is chiefly due to the belief on the part of the public that the performer is the creator of the emotional power which is so plainly felt. But the lever which moves the operatic world is not the singer; it is what he sings.

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The musical editor of THE TIMES receives a great many curious letters, most of which are read in silence and tears for the ignorance of the writers. An old reader, however, wrote one a few days ago which did not seem to the editor to merit either silence or tears, although at first glance it appeared to contain a strange request. The correspondent desired the musical editor of THE TIMES to publish a list of piano pieces which are considered the most difficult of interpretation, compositions which, while requiring the utmost technical skill, also test the poetic and musical temperament of the player in the highest degree. "If," says our correspondent, "the greatest artists in the world (piano virtuosi) were assembled to pass an examination to decide the championship, what programme would the musical editor select for this purpose?"

This form of the question simplifies the matter. As stated first, the problem is almost impossible of solution, because the most difficult pieces technically are not those which include the demand for high interpretative ability. For example, one of the most difficult tests of technical skill is Balakireff's "Islamey," and another is the Brahms variations on a theme by Paganini, but no one would think of including these in a list designed to test the interpretative powers of any pianist. Furthermore, it is unlikely that all judges would agree on the same list of compositions. But if our correspondent desires to know what pieces the musical editor of THE TIMES would select for a competition for the championship in piano playing the answer is not difficult to give. Here is the list:

Concertos with orchestra—Beethoven in E flat, Chopin in F minor, Rubinstein in D minor, Brahms in B flat.

Piano solo—Bach, Chromatic Fantasia and Fugue; Beethoven, sonatas Op is 106 and 111; Chopin, B minor scherzo and G minor ballade; Schumann, Fantasia in C major; Brahms, F minor sonata; Tschaikowsky, G major sonata.

This is by no means a wholly representative list nor an exhaustive one, but any pianist who can play it in a completely satisfying manner must be entitled to a place in the first rank; he who would play it best of all would surely win the championship. The technical demands of the list are sufficient to test the ability of any virtuoso, while in the respect of interpretation it calls for the highest intellectual and emotional power and a vast reserve of artistic repose.

W. J. HENDERSON.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR THE WEEK

SUNDAY—Popular concert, Metropolitan Opera House, 8:15 P. M.
MONDAY—"The Beggar Student," American Theatre, 2 and 8 P. M.
"Il Barbiere di Seviglia," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.
WEDNESDAY—"Don Giovanni," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.
FRIDAY—Oratorio Society, public rehearsal, Carnegie Hall, 2 P. M.
"Carmen," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.
SATURDAY—"Romeo et Juliette," Metropolitan Opera House, 2 P. M.
"Il Trovatore," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.
Oratorio Society, Carnegie Hall, 8 P. M.

OPERA FOR THE WEEK.

At the Metropolitan Opera House the usual Sunday night concert will take place this evening. The soloists will be Mme. Suzanne Adams, Mme. Schumann-Heink, and M. Plançon. The programme of opera for the week is as follows: Monday, "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," Mme. Sembrich, Signor Campanari, M. E. de Reszke, and M. Salignac. Wednesday, "Don Giovanni," Mmes. Nordica, Adams, and Sembrich; Messrs. de Reszke, Salignac, and Scotti. Friday, "Carmen," Mmes. Calvé and Adams; Messrs. Alvarez and Campanari. Saturday afternoon, "Romeo et Juliette," Mmes. Eames and Olitzka; Messrs. Saleza, de Reszke, and Plançon. Saturday evening, "Il Trovatore," Mmes. Nordica and Mantelli; Messrs. Dippel and Campanari.

THE ORATORIO SOCIETY.

The traditional Christmastide performances of Handel's great oratorio, "The Messiah," are to be given at Carnegie Hall on the afternoon of Dec. 29 and on the evening of Dec. 30, by the Oratorio Society, under the direction of its leader, Mr. Frank Damrosch. In spite of the brief period of time which has elapsed since the complete reorganization of the chorus, that body of singers is in far better working order than it has been for years. Mme. Gadski, Miss Grace Preston, Mr. Hamlin, and Dr. David Bispham are to fill the solo parts, and a good performance of the oratorio may be anticipated.

THE AMERICAN THEATRE.

The American Theatre will be reopened next Monday, Christmas Day, when the Castle Square Opera Company will give a special matinée, at which "The Beggar Student" will be sung. Those who enjoyed this charming work when it was first presented to the public will be delighted at its revival, and those to whom it comes as a new composition will find easy the explanation why it has retained a lasting place in the favor of the operagoer. The opportunity to enjoy again the well-written, tuneful music of the standard operettas is not the least among the several pleasures the presence here of the Castle Square Opera Company makes possible. Compared with the general run of musical farces and musical spectacles of the present day, the martial Milloecker's rollicking opera comique, with its stirring and sentimental music, may be viewed as a refreshing novelty. The story of "The Beggar Student" need not be retold. There is a fund of comedy to keep interest alive, and Milloecker has not only devised solos with a facile, romantic touch, but has been equally happy in the construction of ensembles with an infectious swing. The management has made an unusually lavish outlay and has prepared a superb spectacular production, with all the aids of mechanical marvels and elaborate electrical effects. The cast which will reintroduce the light opera favorites of the company has been arranged as follows: Symon, William G. Stewart; Jantzky, Reginald Roberts; Ollendorf, Louis Casavant; Enterich, Frank Moulan; Ononphrie, Charles Meyers; Laura, Eloise Morgan; Bronislava, Gertrude Quinlan; Palmetica, Bessie Tannehill; Poppenberg, Belle D'Arcy. These will be supported by "the best light opera chorus in New York," a large orchestra, and a military band. A feature of the performance will be an Amazon march, which will employ over one hundred supernumeraries, garbed in picturesque attire. "Die Fledermaus" will be sung for the first time by the Castle Square Opera Company at the American Theatre for the week beginning Jan. 1. This will be followed by other novelties in light, romantic, and grand operas.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

The first Seidl Society concert will be given at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Jan. 4, 1900, at 8:15 o'clock, Mr. Emil Paur, conductor. The programme:

"New World" Symphony.....Dvorak
Concerto, E flat.....Liszt
August Walther.
Scherzo.....Bizet
Valse des Sylphs.....Berlioz
Rakoczy March.....Berlioz
"Lohengrin's" Narrative.....Wagner
Dudley Buck.
Overture, Leonora No. 3.....Beethoven

The annual concert in aid of the Workingman's School will take place on the evening of Tuesday next, Dec. 26, at Carnegie Hall, under the direction of Mr. Sam Franko, who will also conduct the orchestra of fifty. The soloists announced are Mme. Gadski and Mr. Alexander Petschnikoff.

W. J. Henderson will deliver his second lecture on the "Classic and Romantic in Piano Music" at the New York College of Music on the afternoon of Jan. 3. Miss Florence Terrel will illustrate at the piano.

BERLIOZ'S OPERA AT MILAN.

"The Taking of Troy" Given Before a Critical Audience—New Oratorio Building—Royalty to Meet.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Dec. 1.—An event of unusual interest in the Italian musical world has been the representation at Milan of Hector Berlioz's little-known opera or "lyric poem," "The Taking of Troy." Following close upon the recent performances of "The Trojans" in its entirety at Paris, the work has created much interest and comment in this country.

Although the work as a whole can hardly be said to have made an enthusiastic success, on account of its unevenness and its many eccentricities, its varied beauties were fully appreciated by the critical audiences which attended the first performances at Milan last week. The theatre chosen for the representation was the Lirico, and the orchestra was under the direction of M. Colonne, who had come expressly from Paris for the purpose. The part of Cassandra was given to Mme. Bourgeois of the Paris Opéra, who met with the warmest and most insistent applause throughout the evening.

The parts of the opera which seemed to make the deepest impression were the duet between Cassandra and Cerebo in the first act, the scene of the wrestlers in the second, the lament of Andromache, the apparition of Hector, and the beautiful chorus of the women in honor of Cybele in the third. This last-named piece aroused a storm of applause and M. Colonne was obliged to order its repetition.

The chorus singing was one of the features of the evening, exceptionally fine as it was. As to M. Colonne's management of the orchestra, no comment is necessary here. All in all, the performance of Berlioz's work was a distinctly artistic event, and although "The Trojans" was never destined to become in any way a popular work, the promoters of the representations at Milan have been well repaid for their pains by the gratitude of the Milanese musical public at being afforded an opportunity of hearing at least the first half of the great French composer's work.

The anxiously expected première of Maestro G. Puccini's new music drama "La Tosca" has been unavoidably postponed until Jan. 10, 1900, and is to take place at the Costanzi Theatre and not at the Argentina, as was first given out.

Don Lorenzo Perosi has finally found the place he has so long sought for, in which to give special performances of his oratorios. The old and semi-abandoned church of La Pace at Milan has been fixed upon by the composer and his friends. The cost of adapting the building to its new uses is estimated at 150,000 francs, and will be covered by shares at 100 francs each. The new hall, with the side chapels turned into sitting rooms, and with a long gallery at the end of the building, will, when finished, have a seating capacity of 2,200, and will be inaugurated next May with a grand performance of Perosi's new work, "The Massacre of the Innocents," directed by himself.

The four famous Gobelin tapestries belonging to the late Duchess Grimaldi-Pallavicino, which were put up for sale together with so many other valuable works of art last week at Genoa, on account of a division of the Duchess's property, were knocked down to the well-known dealer Seligmann of Paris for the large sum of 585,000 francs. It is believed that Seligmann bought the celebrated works as an agent for the Rothschilds.

The sale lasted two days, and was attended by agents from every country in Europe as well as from the United States. A large number of pictures by some of the greatest artists of the Late Renaissance, as well as of more modern times, were sold at prices not exceeding their worth, but the centre of interest was the bidding for the tapestries.

The report has been confirmed here as to the projected visit of King Humbert and Queen Margherita to San Remo this coming March. It is to be remarked that Queen Victoria will be at the neighboring town of Bordighera at the same time, and the visit of the Italian King and his consort is undoubtedly planned as a token of respect and greeting to the ruler of the British Empire. King Humbert will remain some days on the Riviera, and will probably extend his visit to the neighboring towns.

MUSICAL MATTERS ABROAD

On Jan. 13 the famous clarinettist, Mr. Mühlfeld, will appear at the popular concerts in London, and, with Miss Fanny Davies, introduce a new clarinet sonata (MS.) from the pen of Mr. Gustav Jenner, who is an Englishman by nationality, though in music probably a German. It is interesting to know that he is of the family to which the discoverer of vaccination belonged. Dr. Jenner, by the way, had musical tastes, and cultivated the art as far as the limited opportunities of a general practitioner, living in a rural district, permitted. It is said that the sonata is "very nice, simple, clear, and melodious." The composer, who studied under Brahms, now acts as Musikdirector at Marburg.

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It is announced that the Commissioners for regulating musical performances at the Paris Exhibition include Saint-Saëns, Reyer, Massenet, Dubois, Lenepveu, and Paladilhe. These are all members of the Institute. Other composers on the board are Bourgault-Ducoudray, Bruneau, Gigout, D'Indy, Joncières, Marty, Pierné, Rousseau, and Vidal. It is to be hoped that so many eminent cooks will not spoil the broth.

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Nearly forty years ago Gounod's "La Reine de Saba" was provided with a non-Biblical story and made to bid for English favor under the name of "Irene." Favor did not come, and for a long time the work has been known among the English only by one or two numbers. Yet the other day, in Leicester, the entire opera—English version—was performed with great success under the auspices of Mr. J. Herbert Marshall. It occupied three hours, and a report states that most people remained to the close.

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According to an article in The Musical Herald, her Majesty's Inspector of Schools in Aberdeenshire is by no means satisfied with singing as there taught. It seems that 15 per cent. of the schools sing by ear, and in order to get at the cause of this defect The Musical Herald issued a circular of inquiry to fifty of the smallest and most isolated schools in the district. Of these twenty-five replied, eliciting the curious fact that many schools earn a bequest, according to the terms of which the teacher must be a university graduate, and "university graduates are often out of sympathy with singing," preferring to teach subjects that pay better. In one case the report is: "The majority of headmasters in Aberdeenshire are university graduates, who have never seen the inside of a training college, and, unless naturally fond of music, they neglect what they do not care for."

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That was a genuine Nikisch programme which the Berlin Philharmonic played on Dec. 11. It was made up of Beethoven's works, the First Symphony, the E flat piano concerto, and the Fifth Symphony. The soloist was the little giant of Beethoven interpreters, Eugen d'Albert. It must have been a good concert to hear.

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George Henschel's opera, "Nubia," was produced in Dresden on Dec. 9. Competent German critics summarize their impressions of the opera as follows: "The music is not popular, partly because it seldom follows any modern fashion, least of all the Wagnerian. But it is work of a very high character. 'Aristocratic music,' as a great singer who filled one of the leading rôles expressed it. In this respect it offers some parallels to the work of Brahms. Things in the opera which recall previous compositions rather in the manner of their introduction than in their essential character do not detract from the originality of the whole. As Brahms once said, when accused of plagiarism: 'Yes, I have taken that from Mendelssohn, but the amusing thing is that every ass can discover it.' Mr. Henschel's opera, according to the opinion of very competent judges, will not achieve an immediate conquest of the wider public or of the barrel-organs, but it will win more attention and admiration the more it is heard and studied, and its high merits will probably one day command warm recognition."

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Recently music lovers in Parma celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of the production of "Oberto, Conte di San Bonifacio," Verdi's first opera. The officials of the city were present in force, a bust of the venerable master was decorated, speeches were made, and so on, according to customary procedure. These ceremonies were followed by a concert, at which extracts from the youthful opera and other works were performed. In answer to a congratulatory telegram, Verdi wired thanks to all who took part in commemorating his "first musical offense."

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The performance of "Die Meistersinger," recently in Vienna under Gustav Mahler's direction, is said to have been the finest ever given. It was sung without cuts, continued for more than five hours, and was provided with entirely new scenery and costumes.

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Hungary has just lost one of her most prominent composers, Dr. Ivan Greizinger, whose name, however, is not so well known elsewhere as the number of his works might lead one to suspect. There are no fewer than 100 songs, 165 transcriptions for violin, two masses, three quartets, and a great deal of dance music similar in character to that of Delibes.

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Gluck seems to be enjoying a renaissance just now. "Iphégénie en Tauride" has lately been revived at a private lyric theatre in Paris, and the Opéra is to attempt "Armide." It was with this same opera that Jean de Reszke was to open that magnificent opera house of his in Paris. Jeanne Raunay, a young singer hitherto unknown, won a triumph as Iphégénie.

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The London Covent Garden authorities have already issued an incomplete list of the engagements for the next opera season. M. Jean de Reszke is not yet certain, although there is reason to think he will return, while nothing seems yet to be decided about Eames, Nordica, Lehmann, Calvé, and other stars of previous seasons, and concerning the reported negotiations with Sig. Tamagno the prospectus is silent. The rumors about the engagement of Mme. Patti never were, of course, considered serious.

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In spite of the fact that Verdi has frequently said that he will write no more operas, the old story of his composing a "King Lear" on a libretto of Boito again comes from Milan.

Maud Powell in England.

Maud Powell played the Tschaikowsky violin concerto in Manchester, England, not long ago, and her passionate reading of this passionate work overcame the musical critic of The Guardian of that city to such an extent that he was displeased. He wrote as follows:

"Miss Maud Powell, the violinist who so thoroughly succeeded in astonishing every one, seems to have been a pupil of Dr. Joachim in Berlin, of some other celebrated master in Paris, and of a third in Leipsic. Under these varied influences she has developed a most extraordinary art. It is doubtful whether Sarasate himself is more nimble on the finger-board or has greater mobility of the right wrist. Miss Powell did not yesterday indulge in any technical display of the non-legitimate kind, and we are not aware that she ever does so; but she is nevertheless the most sensational violin player that we have ever heard. She cultivates a kind of demonic style, laying about in a continual frenzy where there are rapid or complex passages to be played, and where, as in the opening part of the canzonnetta forming the middle movement of the Tschaikowsky concerto, there is only a simple melody to be brought out, her tone is, with the aid of a mute, made weird and witch-like to an extraordinary degree. The basis of this peculiar style is an astounding technical facility. Even the most formidable passages in the concerto came out with a rip and a snap that were always eloquent of the performer's fiery energy, correct musical ear, and thorough grasp of the composition. The defects of Miss Powell's playing are the necessary defects of sensationalism in art. No technical ability will compensate for the absence of artistic repose, for the failure to let melody come singing out with simple roundness and sweetness of tone and with its own natural eloquence instead of something clever and peculiar. Miss Powell's playing was indeed clever beyond words, but it was tormented playing, much more astonishing than charming."

To those who know Miss Powell's artistic restraint these remarks are strange. The lady herself may be quoted in reference to her idea of the proper manner of playing this concerto. She once wrote to the musical editor of THE TIMES thus: "The adequate expression of the surge, the passion, the anguish of the first movement of the concerto and the madness of the last movement must be deeply and firmly rooted in an underlying repose, stern and awful in quality—and I might add hair-whitening to achieve." There is not much danger of her going far astray when she conceives the spirit of the work in such a manner.

MUSICAL MATTERS AT HOME

A friend of Willis E. Bacheller, the tenor, has offered to defray the expenses of a three years' course of instruction under him, provided he can find a poor student with a voice worth cultivating.

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The prize of $250 offered by the Musical Art Society for a work suited to its uses was not awarded this year. Among the competitors was Louis V. Saar, who, under the nom de plume of Yerab, sent in a six-voiced a capella work called "Life," with text by Barry Cornwall. In reference to it, he has received this letter from Frank Damrosch, the conductor of the society: "Your composition has impressed me very favorably, and I regret that my fellow-judges were not able to share my preference for it, and to award it the prize. As it is, I wish to express to you my appreciation of the dignity, musicianship, and artistic conception of the work, and to say that, with your permission, I will be pleased to place it on one of the programmes of the Musical Art Society."

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Friends of Mrs. Anton Seidl, widow of the eminent conductor, are much annoyed by the publication of the story that she had given her late husband's library to Columbia College, and also that arrangements had been made by which she had as large an income as she desired. The library is still in Mrs. Seidl's possession, and she is anxious to sell it.

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The programme of the seventh concert of the Pittsburg Orchestra yesterday was as follows: Beethoven's overture to "Egmont," Berlioz's song; "The Captive," Dvorak's American symphony; Grieg's "In Spring," and the waltz from Volkmann's F major suite, songs by Thomas and Henschel, and Liszt's symphonic poem, "Les Preludes." The soloist was Marguerite Hall.

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"What is popular music?" said Mrs. Thomas, in a lecture in Chicago a few days ago. "The man who never enters the concert hall will answer, 'It is music like "The Star-Spangled Banner" or "Home, Sweet Home," or "Marching Through Georgia," stirring, familiar strains such as we all know and love.' A second man, who went to the old Summer-night concerts of bygone years, will reply: 'It is music like the Largo, the "Spring Song," "Traumerei," tender flowers of melody, which touch our hearts and which we know and love.' Still a third, more advanced than the foregoing, will say. 'It is music like Beethoven's Immortal Fifth Symphony, great thought expressed in simple, direct form, which appeals alike to heart and brain, and which we all know and love.'

"And thus, as a musician recently said in my hearing, 'You will always find that each person will describe as "popular music" that which is most familiar to him, and if all the symphonies were as familiar to the general public as the composition, just mentioned, they would at once be classed as "popular music."' The programmes that are usually considered popular include five symphonies—Beethoven's Fifth, Tschaikowsky's Fifth or Sixth, Schuberth's Eighth, or Unfinished; Dvorak's 'New World,' the other numbers being really all short single pieces such as the 'Tannhaeuser' overture, the Chopin Funeral March and Polonaise, the 'Peer Gynt' suite, "Overture, 1812," and the like."

First-Rate Fiddleresses.

In The London Spectator women who play the violin or other instruments form a topic.

Many of Tartini's pupils were women, and an orchestra of female performers existed in Venice more than a hundred years ago. On the other hand, no woman adopted the calling of the "traveling virtuoso" of the violin before the two Italian sisters, Theresa and Maria Milanollo—the "little Milanollos," whose presence in Frankfort, where they created a regular furor, effectually checkmated Berlioz, as he tells us in his "Memoirs," on his concert tour in 1841. Ten years later Lady Hallé, then Wilhelmina Néruda, had made her appartition as a Wunderkind. By the "seventies" female violinists had become comparatively familiar objects on public platforms, and by the "nineties" the cult of the violin had penetrated to Mayfair. The number of first-rate fiddleresses may to-day be reckoned by scores; in our academies and colleges of music female students of stringed instruments outnumber the male by at least three to one, while in the Handel Festival Orchestra of 1897 there were upward of fifty ladies as compared with ten at the meeting of 1891. Hitherto, if we mistake not, though the spectacle of ladies playing the 'cello and double bass is familiar enough to London amateurs, no woman has appeared at any of our great orchestral concerts as a solo performer upon any other instrument than the piano, violin, or harp, but the incursion of the musical Amazon has already passed these limits on the Continent and in America, where quite recently Miss Elsa Ruegger, a most accomplished violoncellist, made her début at the Boston Symphony concerts. If, however, our symphony concerts are conducted on more conservative lines than those of America, the enterprise of our amateurs probably outstrips that of all other nations in the effort to dispense with male assistance. When, some fifteen years ago, a Viennese ladies' orchestra visited London the wind instruments were almost without exception played by men, discreetly arranged at the back of the platform behind the serried ranks of the strings. But within the last ten years ladies—mirabile dictu—have taken seriously to wind instruments, not merely flutes and cornets, but the more arduous and exacting members of the wood and brass family—clarinets, oboes, bassoons, horns, and even trombones.

Women as Instrumentalists.

In an article entitled "Musical Amazons," found in The London Spectator, women as instrumentalists are thus described:

"Turning to the vital question of the quality or efficiency of the women players, one is first of all struck by the fact that no woman of this generation has exerted an influence comparable with that wielded for many years, and in less emancipated times, by Mme. Schumann, who, as an executant, interpreter, teacher, and upholder of the noblest ideals, was worthy to be ranked with Dr. Joachim. Of living female pianists and violinists, though the list includes many superlative executants, it cannot be said that any one possesses the magnetism of a Paderewski, the transcendental agility of a Rosenthal, or the exquisite urbanity of a Sarasate. Viewed orchestrally the woman player of to-day has every good quality—purity of intonation, musicianship, intelligence—and is only alleged to fall short of her brethren in breadth and volume of tone. The relative efficiency of the sexes, in fact, seems to be very much what it was when Plato said that men and women differed not in kind but in degree; that the same natural gifts were found in both, but that they were possessed in a higher degree by men than women. There are two facts, in conclusion, which ought to be borne in mind in connection with the multiplication of female executants. It is a mistake to suppose, as we so often are told, that the profession is going to be swamped by the enormous number of accomplished performers 'turned out' by our leading academies. The truth is that a very large number of girls go in for what is practically a professional musical training who have not the slightest intention, or even need, of making a livelihood out of music. The other fact is the serious drawback to which all female instrumentalists are subjected from the enormous numerical preponderance of the female auditor at all concerts. Even an incompetent boy prodigy will excite raptures where a first-rate adult Amazon of the keyboard is greeted with frigid approbation."

Paderewski and The Saturday Review

No more amazing piece of musical comment has appeared in recent years than this, by Runciman, in The Saturday Review:

"Paderewski has always been a great favorite of mine. When he first came here he impressed me as a genuine artist and a fine one. He went on playing just the same, just as well, while we were all trying to prevent the public attending his concerts. When the crowded hall showed us how great a pianist he really was, and we stated in cold type that he really was great, he not only played as well as before, but perhaps better. When the fairest society dames were tripping over one another's fair toes to secure seats for him at a guinea apiece, even then he continued to improve. His playing became less sensational, and gained in breadth. But though I still admire him enormously, I could not admire enormously anything that he did the other day, and some of the things he did I could not admire at all. His rendering of the Beethoven sonata in G, for example, (the G belonging to the second period,) was in parts very good, but it never rose to the topmost heights. He treated the tender decorative passages in the slow movement as mere bravura passages, and tried to show how fast he could play them; he made them stand out, to speak figuratively, clothed in gleaming gold and silver against the melancholy grays and dead greens of the principal themes. The finale was better; it was even, broad, dignified, and filled with the right strong yet restrained emotion.

"But when he came to the Chopin he absolutely filled me with annoyance in the first item, the ballade in A flat. Here his endeavor seemed to be to play every semiquaver passage as if it had been written in demi-semiquavers or even smaller notes; so that whenever one of these passages occurred the music suddenly went galloping ahead at a pace that left one dumfounded and mystified. Moreover, the contrasts were exaggerated to a painful degree. Every forte became a fortissimo, every piano a pianissimo. The one thing left quite unexaggerated was the rhythm, although rhythm is one of the most important elements in this particular ballade, and although, indeed, rhythm is of necessity one of the most important elements in any piece of music written in the ballade form.

"In fact, all of his Chopin that I heard was hopelessly de-Chopinized. There are, broadly speaking, two ways of playing Chopin. Esipoff is the finest exponent of the one way, and Paderewski used to be the finest exponent of the other way. Esipoff used to browbeat the gentle, sensitive composer, used to play him with stupendous force, until at last, somehow, one was made to feel the true Chopin atmosphere. It was as if a lovely flower were crushed in a 'mailed fist' and the odor necessarily came out and spread through the hall. The other way is the caressing way. Paderewski used to caress every phrase with the utmost tenderness, and gently press its sweetness out. Now (judging by his latest exhibition) he neither smashes nor caresses the flower; the flower indeed seems to be nothing to him; all he apparently wishes to do is to turn the decorative passages into bravura passages."

The Essentials of Church Music.

Sir C. Hubert H. Parry, in the course of a recent address in London on "The Essentials of Church Music," said that the old composers aimed at securing loftiness and appropriateness. But the secular influence invaded the musical department of church service, and music gave up being devotional and in time became everything else that man could think of. By degrees it grew so confused that composers and performers seemed to have aimed, at all events at one time, chiefly at amusing the congregation. Church music, instead of maintaining its individuality, became a sort of hotch-potch, sometimes savoring of the opera, sometimes of the drawing room, sometimes of the concert room, and sometimes, more recently, of the military band and the music hall. [Cheers.] What with arrangements from oratorios and operas, tuneful ditties, all the ineptitudes of complacent mediocrities, [laughter,] people seemed to have lost a sense of fitness, of what music was meant for, and the feelings it represented. Surely, it was bad enough that aspiring amateurs without any knowledge of grammar, with no conception of artistic method of any kind, should supply their feeble warblings for occasions when only the noblest works of art could possibly be adequate; but it was much worse when the object was merely commercial [Hear! hear!]

Music very often seemed to be chosen for its effectiveness, without consideration of whether the effectiveness was of the music hall or the domestic fireside. It was often chosen to attract, without consideration of whether the congregation attracted came to be amused or for more appropriate reasons. [Hear! hear!] No doubt it was very nice for whoever was responsible to see churches well filled, but was it not worth considering, after all, whether, if they filled churches with people who came only for a little entertainment and pastime, it was not very much like sowing cornfields with weeds. The very music such congregations hankered after showed what spirit they were of. If they came with a full sense of what the conditions implied they would not be satisfied with anything that was not perfectly apt to the situation, perfectly noble, and perfectly pure. [Cheers.]

Then there would not be such a hankering after sensuous excerpts from foreign masters; they would not see churches, which prided themselves on their music, showing, as quite exceptionally virtuous, a list that comprised, should they say, twenty-three foreign composers, who never wrote a note with any view to its fitness for the English church service, and twenty English composers, who might have attacked the latter from the artistic and sentimental point of view, but did not, owing to confusion of mind. [Laughter and "Hear, hear!"] Would any one deny that it was essential for church music to be lofty and pure and noble? [Cheers.] Would any one say it was right for it to be enervating, demoralizing, artistically bad, and imperfect? Music must play an ornamental part for those who took an ornamental view of the church service, at least the ornaments might be such as were genuinely appropriate, and did not suggest levity and secular tastes of an inferior description.

To pure devotional music the world would return no more, and he was sorry for it, [hear, hear,] but a base and ignoble standard need not necessarily be chosen to fill its place. [Cheers.] The responsibility of those who ordered and controlled the choice of church music really needed to be faced. To them, of all others, it ought to be easy to maintain a noble and dignified standard. They could do without what was ignoble, without what was frivolous, without what was base. They could do without arrangements and importations. [Cheers.] They could have forms of art which the conditions of church music indicated sufficiently clear to those who cared to think about them.

They could have music which elevated, music worthy of the most disinterested moments of men's lives and of their finest aspirations. Till they could make up their minds to stick to these higher standards of art—which, despite a remark of the Bishop of London, it would always be for the experts to indicate—and not to insist on the gratification of their own weaknesses, they would not arrive at the achievement of the essentials of church music. [Cheers.]

Is German Music on the Wane?

"It is easy to speak of nationality in music—to explain definitely the meaning of the term is difficult enough," writes an authority in The Contemporary Review. "As often as not the quality betrays itself more in the spirit of the work than in its outward form. We are perfectly aware of its existence, but it seems almost too subtly indefinite and intangible to express in words. We think of Chopin, Glinka, Smetana, Dvorak, Grieg, as the composers who have most prominently displayed this nationality. In reality, Bach, Beethoven, Schumann, Brahms, and Wagner were, to all intents and purposes, as intrinsically national as any of these. Who but Germans could have composed the 'Matthaus' Passion Music, the C Minor Symphony, the 'Carneval,' the Nibelungen Trilogy, or the Brahms Requiem? Only we have had so close an acquaintance with Germany, her people, and their history for generations past, that we have become completely familiarized with her modes of expression. For years her giants in music dominated the whole musical world, and her school served as an exclusive model for other nations, consequently its type became universal, and we have long ago ceased to individualize it as purely German. So entirely, too, had Germany become mistress of the musical field, that musicians of the standard, conservative order, of whom each decade is bound to produce its quota, distrusted their ears when anything was heard outside the orthodox German range. Thus the independent utterances of Chopin and his followers could for a time be treated as inferior, merely because their authors were true to their birthright, preferring to express themselves in their own language rather than in borrowed, foreign conventionalities. Germany has had her musical day, and truly a magnificent one. Even now she has in her midst one or two undeniably great composers. That most powerful force, tradition, will also probably stand her in good stead for years to come. Nevertheless, the opinion that Germany is the one and only musical nation in the world is decidedly on the wane.

Music in Chicago.

The Chicago Evening Post says: "The opening of the ninth season of the Chicago Orchestra, under the direction of Theodore Thomas, is the event of the week in the world of high and fine art. Thousands are felicitating themselves upon the rare and splendid prospect of a long series of delightful and exalting concerts. There are few institutions Chicago has as much reason to be proud of as she has of her great, permanent orchestra for the proper interpretation of the noblest and most perfect music.

It requires little penetration to conclude that Mr. Thomas's first programme is a concession to the wide demand for more popular and intelligible compositions. There is no compromise of the ideal, no pandering to crude and vulgar taste, but we may justly regard the first offering as an admission that the patrons who are not sufficiently educated to enjoy the most scientific forms of absolute music should be gently led and encouraged, instead of being consigned to the outer darkness. Perhaps it is true that lovers of music are born, not made; but love is not the only condition of comprehension. The symphony is a complex product of evolution, and to appreciate its beauties and marvels—where they exist—one must have underg

The War in South Africa:

Some Expressions of Public Opinion.

As Shown by Letters from Readers of The New York Times.

"MANY MEN OF MANY MINDS."

We print in the following columns a portion of the letters that have been received in this office dealing with the struggle that is now going on in South Africa. These letters are written from persons who move in many and widely diversified walks of life, and they give expression to almost every phase of the general question involved. Such spontaneous utterances of opinions, judgments, and impressions—all intelligently if not rhetorically presented—are truly significant of the intense feeling with which the readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES regard a great question of the hour. But it is still more significant that, in seeking a medium through which to speak to the public, these writers should have made it necessary to turn several columns of this paper into a veritable forum for the exchange of views.

The spirit of wholesome criticism—of persons, ideas, and institutions—prevailing throughout the correspondence should not be lost sight of, any more than the causes which moved the writers to seek the readers of THE TIMES as their particular audience. It means that people who think and who have the ability to put their thoughts into writing desire this public. In fact, the very variety of the ideas expressed below may be said to be representative of this public.

Editorial articles that have recently appeared in THE TIMES furnish the themes of some of the communications; letters like those of Robert B. Roosevelt or Thomas G. Shearman form the bases of others; still others were apparently written because their authors could not help it. All of them, for the reasons given above, make a most remarkable feature of journalism. And it is because persons with something to say have been encouraged to express themselves in these columns that the present elaborate display of readable letters has been made possible.

AMERICA'S GREAT DUTY.

Friendship for England and Sympathy for the Boers the Ideal Sentiment of Neutrality.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Have you room for anything more concerning the tripartite relation of England, America, and the Transvaal; if so, will you publish this letter and my reply? My position was admirably expressed and sustained in your editorial on the same subject, but I have suffered so much misconstruction and have received so many reproaches that I would like to set myself right. I make no apology, having taken one, and I still think the true and logical ground from the start, but unless a man comes out blindly and wholly for one or the other to a controversy he is apt to be misunderstood and often gets abused by both.

Reform Club, 233 Fifth Avenue,
Dec. 7, 1899.

My Dear Mr. Roosevelt:

I want to congratulate you on your forcible reply to Mr. Shearman, while expressing my surprise that you continue to assert that we should be friends with England, "whether right or wrong." I can understand how one can say he'll stand by his own country right or wrong, but "it beats me" how one can encourage England in her devastating war who is not an Englishman.

For there is no doubt that the English Government counts on the moral support of the Government at Washington as her strongest hope against the opinion of the rest of the world in her determination to crush the little South African republics.

Yours truly, THEO. M. BANTA.

My Dear Mr. Banta:

While thanking you for your kind words of appreciation, I cannot help expressing surprise at your misconception of my views in regard to Great Britain. England and Amreica are the leading forces for civilization, liberty, human rights, universal manhood, and for man's upward and onward development, as well as for this more material advance in the way of trade, prosperity, and accumulation of wealth and comfort. These two nations should work together; they must or they will be overwhelmed separately.

Is America so dearly beloved of European nations that she can smile at the unpopularity of England? Think how Frenchmen actually spat upon Americans in the streets of Paris during our war with Spain, and France we thought was the most friendly because we have maintained a sentiment of gratitude incomprehensible to a Frenchman for over a century. Does Germany and the autocratic War Lord, its master, admire our free institutions and those of England? Did she not almost force a quarrel on us even before war actually broke out with Spain, and then bluffed around like a bully in the coon song or the man with the proverbial chip on his shoulder when she thought our hands were full, and no one knows how much further she would have gone but for a distinct intimation from the English Government that she had done about enough. Russia remained friendly during our civil war, and her interests and ours have not yet clashed; but there never can be sincere sympathy between a pure despotism and a pure democracy. A devotion to law and the subjection of all law to a single will. Our friendship will last as long as we do not get too near each other—but the Philippines are not far from China.

In fact, America is more respected and far more feared than she was two years ago; but Americans are loved as little as the English on the entire Continent of Europe, where there would be universal rejoicing if the model Republic should come to grief in spite of the glittering veneer of friendliness with which we are treated to-day.

Of course we quarrel with England now and then, but it is a sort of a schoolboy fight, and we are both benefited by it and better friends than ever when it is over. They occasionally behave meanly toward us, and then they are ashamed of themselves. Once in a while they demean themselves with eminent self-restraint and with more courtesy than we merit, as in the Venezuela business. England is a predatory nation.

So are we. She takes all she can get and keeps all she takes. Her word is not always quite as good as her bond. She is pledged to leave Egypt. Well, we are pledged to leave Cuba. We will both withdraw at about the same time. Her Government is as free as ours, her laws about the same, her customs, modes of thought, religious, and even her social, life are identical. An American can hardly be distinguished, individually, from an Englishman. America plumes herself on having a little more sensitive conscience than England, but foreigners possibly might say there was little to choose.

So we are natural allies, and the world is better, happier, safer, more peaceful for that alliance. Even the negroes of Africa are benefited and at least saved from the horrors of slavery, as the Egyptians have been redeemed from a life worse than death. None of us doubts that humanity is the gainer from the existence of our country, and by uniting with England we become irresistible. Now, England has made a terrible mistake; has plunged headlong into a difficulty from which she can hardly extricate herself. She needs a friendly hand. On the other side, the Boers are fighting a magnificent but a desperate fight. They are game to the heart. They will die gloriously for their rights; but are we doing them a service by breaking our relations with England?

We are to-day the only friend that both sides possess. We may bring about an end to the quarrel, both of the belligerent may in the end—indeed, may very soon—be willing to listen to us. Are we proving our good will to the Boers? Are we doing our duty to humanity by letting this cruel, foolish, unnecessary battle go on. A moment longer than we can present a battle not representative of the better sense of England, but of the self-complacent, egotistical, supercilious, narrow-minded Colonial Secretary. We want to help both sides, and can only do this by keeping our friendship for both sides.

We say frankly that the war was uncalled for, we do not justify it, we deplore it. Perhaps it is not as justifiable as was our war with Spain, but as England did not take that as a justification for breaking with us, so we should not use this as a reason for breaking with her.

ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT.
New York, Dec. 18, 1899.

THE REAL FEELING HERE.

Characters of the Modern Briton and "Old-Line" American Contrasted.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an American of English, Scotch, and Irish descent, whose forefathers fought the British at Eutaw Springs, at King's Mountain, at Yorktown, and at New Orleans, I wish to thank you for your able leading editorial of this date. I can agree with you that the time has not yet come when the British nation shall cease its work of developing and civilizing the waste places of the earth. There are some features in the Englishman's character which the old-line American does not exactly like. We are not pleased with his hauteur, with his air of self-conscious superiority, with his ill-concealed or not all concealed disdain for most things not English, and many times with his gross ignorance of the geography and internal affairs of these United States. Chiefly for these reasons, there have been times when most of us have viewed with great composure a little unceremonious manipulation of the British lion's caudal appendage.

But at the present juncture, when the Continental enemies of England (who were just as open enemies to ourselves in 1898) are rejoicing in her reverses and prayerfully abiding in the daily hope and expectation of greater disasters, the heart of the great American people goes out in sympathy to our kinsmen beyond the sea. In spite of our own past quarrels and fights with Great Britain, we cannot forget that we owe to the little group of islands in the northwest corner of Europe our laws, our language, our customs, our civilization, and at least four-fifths of us our being itself. Humiliation of Great Britain means humiliation of the English-speaking people throughout the world. In the remote quarters of the earth, aye, on the Continent of Europe itself, the difference between the English and the American traveler or sojourner is quite infinitesimal.

The Londoner, the Chicagoan, the Dublinite, and the Edinburgher all look alike to the average Frenchman, the Turk, and the Transvaal farmer. Let sporadic blatherskites, with good old Anglo-Saxon names like Sulzer, howl as they listeth in Congress or elsewhere, but their yawpings should bear no token of the genuine American feeling to our transatlantic brethren. Blood is still thicker than water. And just here, Mr. Editor, while we venture a prediction. When British commanders learn to avail themselves a little more of Boer tactics, when they cease to walk blindly and disdainfully in the traps laid for them by their enemies, when they cease to ruthlessly expose their men to the concentrated fire of concealed Boer sharpshooters, we shall get different news from the Cape. A few dozen Kit Carsons or Capt. Batsons would be of greater service to the British arms in South Africa than an additional army corps.

J. K. C.
New York, Dec. 17, 1899.

THE BOERS AS PIONEERS.

What They Have Aspired To and Achieved in South Africa—Their Present Status.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with interest the letter of Mr. Thomas G. Shearman in your issue of the 21st inst. on the Boer question, but I am inclined to think that his arraignment of the Boers is too bitter to have any effect on fair-minded and unprejudiced Americans. In Paragraph No. 1 he states that Mr. Krüger was in London in 1884, and was too poor to pay his hotel bill, while in Paragraph 2 he has sold one of his farms to an Englishman for $500,000. Paul must have got rich quick. I agree with Mr. Shearman that the Boer Government is not a model of perfection, and that Oom Paul sorely needs the services of the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, but has not England been practicing for centuries, and is to-day, what she now finds fault with in the Boers? Let us suppose for the present that Mr. Shearman's arraignment is a truthful one, but you can take every paragraph in his letter, and what is therein complained of has been practiced by the British Government in Ireland from time immemorial.

In Paragraph No. 4 Mr. Shearman calls attention to the excessive taxation of foreigners in the Transvaal, but for years the people of Ireland have protested in vain against paying more than their pro rata share of the taxes of the British Empire, and a few years ago the Government was compelled to appoint a royal commission to investigate the question of taxation in Ireland, and when this commission (which was composed exclusively of Englishmen) reported back that the people of Ireland were annually paying over £2,000,000 in excess of their pro rata share, the Government refused to redress the wrong or take any further action in the matter, and that same Government is to-day waging war on the Boers because of the wrong system of taxation there. In Paragraph No. 10 Mr. Shearman complains that the foreign settlers in the Transvaal are not permitted to bear arms; the same is carried on in Ireland at the present day. It is true that the representatives of the alien Government carry arms, but let a poor peasant be caught with a gun in his possession, and he goes to penal servitude for twenty years.

In Paragraph 12 Mr. Shearman states that the right to hold public meetings is denied to the foreign settlers in Boerland, but right now at the present day public meetings being held in a peaceable and constitutional manner in Ireland are dispersed and the people clubbed by the police, who recently received the order of a Bench official: "Don't hesitate to shoot." And that same Government is now waging war on the people in the Transvaal for doing the same thing.

Paragraph 15 complains that the English language is not taught in the schools, but the barbarous Boer-Dutch is forced on the English-speaking children. Why, during the last century the British Government put people to death in Ireland for speaking the Irish language, and the same price was paid for the schoolmaster's head as that of the wolf, so as to keep down the education of the people.

In Paragraph 16 Mr. Shearman charges that President Krüger resisted the introduction of railroads into the country, so that the miners would be compelled to hire his private ox teams at enormous prices. Doubtless Mr. Shearman is aware that for centuries Ireland's industries were wiped out by the penal enactments of the British Government, so that the people would be compelled to purchase all manufactured articles from England. In Paragraph 18 Mr. Shearman states that the foreigners in the Transvaal were so disgusted with the Government, that they conspired to subvert it by force of arms. "They collected," he says, "rifles, gunpowder, &c., but did not commit any overt act." Of course, they did not, because they did not get a chance, but they were arrested and tried, and finally released on the payment of a large donation for public charities. Well, they may thank their stars that it was not in Ireland they were arrested with rifles and gunpowder, trying to subvert the Government of England. They would not get off on the payment of a donation for public charity. Their sentences would cut short the thread of their existence. They would be consigned to such a bloody and ignominious death as would leave their bodies mutilated corpses, from which the rites of Christian burial would be withheld.

The whole matter in a nutshell is simply this, that those poor people immigrated into the interior of South Africa, and after years of hard work reclaimed that land from a howling wilderness into a paradise of fertility, and now since the discovery of their gold mines England was waiting for some excuse, for some pretext, to rob those poor people of their lands, their mines, and their possessions. I hold that the sympathy of every good American should be with the Boers, who are during this holy season of Christmas so valiantly fighting for their republic, their homes, and their firesides. May God strengthen them to repel the invaders.

P. D. MURRAY.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1899.

ENGLAND STOOD BY US.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an Englishman by birth and an American by adoption, I thank you for your editorial in yesterday's issue of your valuable paper on the Boer and English trouble.

Every word you said was true, just, honorable, and magnanimous, so that for one I fail to see how even the most ultra pro-Boer sympathizer could take exceptions to it. You have acknowledged that during our war with Spain England was our friend. It seems to me she was the only friend we had in Europe. The moral aid she rendered us and her action of neutrality was greatly to our advantage.

During our Spanish war no one heard of resolutions being offered in the Houses of Lords or Commons offering sympathy to Spain, which we have done in Washington. Nor were public meetings held to raise funds to aid Spain, such as have been held in Chicago to aid the Boers.

"A friend in need is a friend indeed." England stood by us; we should stand by her now, by at least giving her our moral support. To do so would only be paying our debt to her.

Suppose for one moment England was blotted off the map of the world, would it benefit us in the least particle? Would liberal ideas, the arts or sciences or human progress gain any greater momentum were such a thing to occur as the extinction of England?

Pause for one moment. If the German Emperor, (Me and God,) with France and Austria, had the control of affairs, how much consideration would we have at their hands? Indeed, if this trio did have the control, they would show to the Boers as little consideration as they would to us.

But with England as the watch dog, these countries have to be careful; they can go so far, and no more.

While England is not perfect, yet she carries civilization with her wherever she plants her flag. Although she has met reverses in Africa, be assured she will, like the phoenix, arise stronger and eventually overcome her foes. Then she will go on planting civilization and honest government the same as heretofore.

Thanking you in advance for the privilege of expressing my views in your paper.

ANGLO-AMERICAN.
Brooklyn, Dec. 20, 1899.

OUR DUTY TO GREAT BRITAIN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to express through the medium of your letter column my admiration for your timely editorial in this morning's issue entitled "The British Defeats." It is quite characteristic of THE TIMES fearlessly to express an independent opinion, when too many journals and their readers are ready to pose as critics of Britain, and to cavil at England's policy in this her hour of need.

England's greatness and England's mission, as the one power pre-eminently suited to further the march of civilization, are justly appreciated and frankly avowed by you; throughout there is a realization that permanent British reverses in South Africa and her withdrawal therefrom mean the checking of progress and the development of the country for many years to come. That she has been unadvisedly hurried into the maelstrom of war her greatest men deplore. Admitting that possibly it might have been avoided, now that the dire struggle is waging, let all thoughtful Americans give to the mother country their sympathy and moral support.

When the nations of the earth look hungrily toward her many possessions, when her strong arm is temporarily weakened, let us give forth a full clear note, claiming kinship with our cousins across the sea. Now is the time, before it is too late, that our voices should be heard sounding friendship. Let us remember how much we owe to England. But for her generous stand, who knows what might have been the outcome of the Spanish-American war? Let us remember our recent protestations of good-will and show now that they were genuine and more lasting than fickle writing in the sand.

ERNEST V. HUBBARD, M. D.
New York, Dec. 17, 1899.

LEADING TO THE BOER WAR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am informed that the following occurred in the Transvaal during the present year, viz.:

July 8—The Volksraad appointed a committee of five to draft a suffrage reform act.

July 18—The Volksraad adopted a bill constituting every Outlander who should prove a residence of seven years a burgher and giving him the right to vote for members of the Volksraad, President and Commandant General.

July 19—Also a bill permitting sons of Outlanders to be naturalized at the age of sixteen years and to become voters at the age of twenty years.

July 26—Said laws promulgated.

Thereafter, I am informed, Mr. Chamberlain stated said laws would be a satisfactory settlement, if, upon investigation by a mixed committee, they should be found satisfactory.

Sept. 2, the Volksraad accepted the proposal of a mixed commission to investigate the probable effect of said laws.

Sept. 25, Mr. Chamberlain notified the Government of the Transvaal that Great Britain terminated negotiations and would formulate an ultimatum.

Oct. 4, Parliament appropriated £15,000,000 for the movement of troops to South Africa.

Oct. 5, British reinforcements began to arrive in Natal.

Oct. 7, mobilization of British reserves ordered.

Oct. 10, Transvaal demanded that massing of British troops on the frontier cease.

I also am informed that large numbers of the Outlanders are voluntarily serving with the Boer armies.

Will you kindly say if the foregoing were actual occurrences?

S.
Brooklyn, Dec. 22, 1899.

A WORD TO AMERICANS.

Apparently Growing Sympathy with the Boers Misplaced—England Will Never Betray Her Children.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If one considers the vast numbers of letters and articles with which the press of this country is flooded touching the South African question, and the perverted ingenuity of the majority of the writers thereby revealed, one is tempted to imagine that there is at work in our midst a Mephistophelian spirit which is playing sad tricks with the public mind in making the worse appear the better argument. It cannot be denied that the rising tide of popular opinion is running in the direction of the Boers. Even in the case of thoughtful men whose sympathies on general grounds are with England, there is, in this particular instance, a feeling that there is something rotten in British politics, and that the Boers are being unjustly pressed to the wall. Now, let us ask what are the causes lying behind this condition of public sentiment. Let us look them frankly in the face, adjudge them at their proper worth, and thereby value the opinions which they create.

First of all, there is the belligerent Irish element in this country, for which, as everybody knows, England stands as the incarnation of all that is cruel, tyrannical and despotic; whereas, in reality, a judicial spirit will probably charge England, at worst, with a kind of woodenness, of incapacity to meet the sentimental, mercurial Celtic mind on its own level. My distinguished fellow-countryman, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, has been here on a brief visit (with this chain of office). It would not, perhaps, be seemly to subject the utterances of this high functionary to that curious criticism which might fairly be applied to the speech of persons in humble station. And yet, surely, when he tells the reporters that the Irish people are opposed to the war, that they are pro-Boer in their sympathies, that England's line of action has been wicked and iniquitous, he might have thrown light upon these Delphic sayings by going on to inform us as to what he meant by the "Irish people," whether the phrase included the educated classes, or, in this case, might properly be predicated only of the ignorant peasantry and the political parasites of a sectarian movement; whether, also, it was not a fact that Irish soldiers are at the present moment shedding their blood for England's cause. On these points my Lord Mayor was silent. Gathering his robes around him, (with his chain of office,) he silently lifted his tents and as silently stole back to Dublin. Is it any wonder, then, that the American mind, not wholly impervious to the charms of high municipal office, should for the moment be flung off its balance, unduly impressed by the florid rhetoric and oracular manner of Ireland's Chief Magistrate?

In the next place, many of our best citizens are of Dutch descent and these excellent men believe that the fact that the Boers are also Dutch should outweigh all other considerations and should kick the beam in favor of the Transvaal. Take our worthy Governor, for example. What is the mental picture that stirs his generous instincts and makes him a pro-Boer? Is it not something like this: A handful of brave, God-fearing, pious Dutch peasants brought to bay, threatened with extinction by the sheer brute strength of a great empire—a strength enlisted on the side of greedy capitalists and gold-hungry speculators anxious to annex the sturdy little republic in order to fill their already well-plenished coffers. Such, too, is the vision that floats before the mind of a John Morley and a Frederic Harrison. But is it true? Does it correspond to any reality? Or is it not rather colored by the enthusiasm of overgenerous natures that are the victims of their own high-flying chivalry? That the Boers are Dutch is of course true; but what kind of Dutch are they? Do they represent the better mind of modern Holland, or do they belong to the seventeenth century, and is not their whole conception of national life an anachronism at the present time? It is safe to predict that if Col. Roosevelt were a citizen of the Transvaal, while his doctrine of a "strenuous life" might commend him to the warlike instincts of President Kruger, his utterly heterodox opinions as to political liberty, purity of municipal life, progress in religious and social ideas, would render him as obnoxious to Boerdom as Socrates was to the Athenians, and he would scarcely be kept as a moral mentor at the public expense.

The fact is, the Transvaal Dutchman has no more in common with the modern Hollander or his kinsmen in America than has the New Yorker with the contentious dwellers among the Kentucky mountains. The Boer represents a stage of civilization that belongs to an earlier era. His thews may be as those of the sons of Anak, but they are powerless against the supreme power of human progress and development, and whether through British or other instrumentality, their doom is registered among "the fixed events of Fate's decrees.'

Let it also be cheerfully admitted that the Boers are a pious and church-loving people. If we are to judge by his fluent and accurate quotations from the Bible, he must be a much more industrious student of the Scriptures than is Mr. Dillon or Mr. Redmond; and yet it would seem as if he confined his study to the Old Testament, for the type of piety evoked by his painful preachings belongs rather to that stage of religious culture which finds expression in the far from pious benediction, "Happy shall he be that taketh and dasheth thy little ones against the stones." And in yet another point Boer piety reveals its ancient Hebrew spirit. While anxious about the other world, it has its feet firmly planted on the solid soil of this one, holding that the favorites of Providence have an exclusive claim to such mundane and incidental advantages as may arise from dynamite monopolies, high foodstuff tariffs, and unlimited taxation, without the attendant drawback of adequate representation.

And now, as our last concession, we will agree that England is heartily hated on the Continent, and that no words are violent enough for the German and French press to describe British plans and manners. It is not necessary to discuss the causes of this unpopularity. Suffice it to say that, much as John Bull is detested by his neighbors, Uncle Sam need not lay to his soul the flattering unction that he is anything more of a persona grata. The popular idea of an American in France or Germany is that he is a crude and uninformed being to whom Providence in a strangely ironical way awarded a larger share of this world's goods than falls to the lot of the chivalrous, cultured, and picturesque races of the Old World, and who therefore is useful as a kind of good-natured Philistine, a hewer of wood and a drawer of water, for the more spiritual and romantic peoples.

The hatred of the Englishman is largely grounded in a healthy fear; the hatred of the American is edged with something worse than hatred—a tolerance born of contempt. Do any of my American friends quarrel with this account of the impression they make on the Teuton or the Gaul? Let them reflect in the words of a genuinely British philosopher: "Things and actions are what they are, and the consequences of them will be what they will be; why, then, should we desire to be deceived?"

So far we have not pierced to the heart of the matter. The real question does not hinge on the primitive virtues of the Boer or on the exact terms of the London Convention or on the precise significance of that worn-out word "suzerainty." These things only hide the authentic issue. It is put in not the fact that the Boer is a tyrant, that his republic is a sham and a make-believe, that he has consistently denied the elementary rights of civilized society to the Anglo-Saxons resident in his territory, that he has used all the resources of primitive cunning to destroy British prestige in South Africa, that he has mocked at the pretensions of the British Crown to protect the interests of British subjects, and that, as a culminating insult, he has impudently flung down the gauge of battle to a patient and much-enduring nation. What would the world think of the United States did she permit one of the Southern republics to inflict wrong after wrong upon a colony of her people without striking a blow in their defense? And what would the world think of England did she continue to see men of English blood unjustly and corruptly taxed, and denied the right of public meeting, compelled to teach their children a foreign language, refused a voice in the election of Government officials whose salaries they are forced to pay?

The average Englishman will stand much. He is a phlegmatic soul. Tell him that London is a foggy and dirty place, and that you wonder how any sane being can live in it, he will agree with you, and probably call it a "beastly hole"; inform him that the aristocracy is going to the dogs, that England is on the decline, and that the age of republics is at hand, he will take a polite interest in what you say. Denounce his most cherished convictions, and he will tolerate you in mild wonder. But treat him unjustly, deny him the rights of a man, say he is no longer king in his own home, and then you have roused the Berserker rage that lives in him. Injustice is the thing that he will not tolerate. "Yes," says a great historian, speaking of the English nation, "just so Godlike as this people's patience was, even so Godlike will and must its impatience be. Away, ye scandalous practical solecisms, children actually of the Prince of Darkness! Ye have now broken our hearts. We can and will endure you no longer. Begone, we say, while the play is good! By the most high God, whose spans and missionaries true men are, ye shall not continue here. You and we have become incompatible: can inhabit one house no longer. Either you must go or we. Are ye ambitious to try which it shall be?"

"War is hell." Never was truer word spoken, but even in that last home of misery there are (so theologians say) divers grades. The lowest depth of all, the hell of hell, is reserved for the traitor. England may have to spill the blood of her noblest; she will are not betray her children and hand them over to the mercies of ignorance and barbarism.

SAMUEL McCOMB, M. A.
New York, Dec. 21, 1899.

BRITISH CAUSE UNJUST.

Significance of Outlander Claims If Made in the United States.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am of the Americans who feel grateful to England for sympathy and good wishes during our late war with Spain, and I do not care whether her attitude was prompted by love for "her cousins" or by pure self-interest. But I cannot agree with the position you take in the editorial about the deplorable reverses of the British. That is to say, I do not believe that our gratitude should go to the extent of sympathizing with Great Britain in an unjust war, and I cannot see that her contention with the Boers is based upon any principle of right. There never was a more righteous war than ours with Spain. It was for the emancipation of a neighboring people long oppressed and unable alone to throw off the foreign yoke.

There is nothing of this kind to justify England's attempt to subjugate the two Dutch republics in South Africa. As I understand it, the British Government contends that Englishmen who went to the Transvaal gold hunting—not with any intention of settling there permanently—must have all the civil rights of the Boers, whether they forswear or not allegiance to the British crown. That position is un-American; it does not deserve "the sympathy and good wishes" of the American people; it is not sanctioned by any principle of international law, nor is it to be obscured by any quibbles about the right of representation with taxation.

To put it in another way, England assumes the right to dictate what shall be the municipal law of another Government. This is stating the case in very few words. Suppose Englishmen were to come here and demand full citizenship without the necessary probation prescribed by our law—without the necessary formality of forswearing allegiance to her Britannic Majesty—would you think it right? Suppose, further, that England should back up the audacious claim of her subjects to citizenship on their own terms, and, in fine, declare war against the United States to enforce such claim and compel modification of our municipal law at the point of the bayonet, would you consider it just for Europe to extend "sympathy and good wishes" to the invading armies? Would you consider it right for France or Germany or Russia to cry out about the dangers to civilization likely to result from disasters to British arms? Most certainly you would not.

I do not wish to take up unnecessary space in your columns discussing points which to me appear to be so clear. I will merely ask you in conclusion to correct me if I have not stated the case exactly in accordance with the facts. Most certainly I wish to be temperate and accurate in my statements, and, as I have already observed, I am actuated by no hostile feeling toward the British Government.

If you will read again the long speech of Mr. Chamberlain in the British papers on the 20th of last October, I am sure you will admit I have stated the British Governmental position correctly.

A GRATEFUL AMERICAN.
New York, Dec. 18, 1899.

WOULD SEE BOERS FREE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Very few of your readers will, I trust, sympathize with you in the leader of to-day, "The Deplorable Reverses of the British," in which at last you plainly show your colors and hoist the English flag against the Boers. While naturally we all grieve for the great loss of life and consequent suffering on both sides, there is no heart truly American or worthy of the name that does not go out to the cause of the Boers, and send up prayers for their success. A handful of plain people, farmers and miners, whose powers were altogether underestimated by the insolent enemy, they irresistibly bring to mind our own Revolutionary fathers. They sought a home and set up a Government in the wilderness, only asking to be let alone. But this, in the interests of "the higher civilization" and the richest diamond fields in the world, could not be granted them. It England, in the actual sense of the word, does "want the earth," and means to pull the chestnuts out of the fire she must sometimes expect to have her hands badly burned. She gave us her moral support during our late war, but it was from self-interest rather than any other motive, and if we owe her a measure of thanks for this, it certainly does not follow that from gratitude we must side with her in every unholy war into which she may choose to plunge.

We do not wish for her downfall and humiliation, the dismemberment of the empire, or anything of that sort, but if the Boers, true to all the traditions of their heroic race, should succeed in wresting their independence from this grasping world power, it would be the grandest victory for freedom and republican principle this century has seen.

I, for one, cry from my very soul, God grant it! and whatever be the ultimate fate of the brave strugglers, they too have surely fired "a shot heard round the world," and made for themselves an immortal place in history. FREEDOM.
Brooklyn, Dec. 18, 1899.

FOR LIBERTY AND EQUALITY.

How Common Aims and Common Dangers Should Bind the Briton and American Together.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to commend your recent editorial utterances with regard to the war in South Africa and the attitude of the United States toward Great Britain during the continuance of that struggle. The United States, with abundant reason, has had her grievances against England in the past; but England has made noble atonement. Among the great nations of the world she has been the only friend of the United States since the breaking out of our late war with Spain; the only one to appreciate our motives and applaud our aims. But suppose we choose to ignore her friendship and help, what then? We are still a great Nation, and, as becomes a great nation, we should be magnanimous. We must, if true to our principles of Government, favor democracy as against oligarchy. We must—if we are partial to either—stand with the Government that stands for enlightenment, self-government, and progress. It will be a sad day for liberty the world over when America turns her back upon democracy to flirt with despotism.

What is the issue in the present struggle in South Africa? It is not the wisdom or folly of Mr. Chamberlain's "pushful" diplomacy; not the question whether with reasonable prudence on both sides the war might have been prevented, nor the further question whether the British War Department has furnished improper equipment or incompetent Generals. Back of all these now subsidiary matters this fact stands out with terrible distinctness: The war must end either in the granting of equal liberty and equal opportunity to all white races in South Africa, or it must end in the subjugation of the progressive and liberty-loving race at the hands of the backward and the retrogressive. It is nonsense to say that the cause of the Boers was the cause of the American colonies in their revolt against England. The colonists stood for liberty and for Anglo-Saxon ideals. The Boers, on their own confession, would extend their despotic system over all South Africa. It is a far cry from the freedom of the American colonies to the despotism of Pretoria.

But there is a very practical reason why we should give England at least our moral support. Wherever the British flag goes American traders and American goods are sure to follow. The other day Kitchener reconquered a great region to civilization. Immediately an American bridge spans the Atbara, and American locomotives run on the Cairo-Khartoum Railway. This is not because the British love Americans more than they love themselves, but because in British territory there is free competition, and the American has demonstrated his superiority. Why are we to-day clamoring at every chancellery in Europe for written guarantees that our trade rights shall be respected?—guarantees which we know would not be worth the paper upon which they are written were it not for the fact that our navy is growing to alarming proportions, and that the American people are determined they shall not be worsted in this game of world politics. It is because our friends the French, our friends the Germans, and our very good friends the Russians have a most inconvenient way of going in and shutting the door after them. Unless we ourselves are prepared to undertake the government of Africa, of India, and of China, it would be a disaster irreparable to the United States to have England lose her prestige as a world power.

We occupy to-day toward England something the same position as a year ago she occupied toward us. Perhaps as our friends at Pretoria indicate, should we hint that we might look on with favor, or even with complacency, a coalition of the European powers might attack Great Britain. In that case "the weary Titan," "the bowed Colossus," to whom our wise editors, in their gush of rhetoric so pityingly refer, may sink under the repeated blows of his enemies until at last he is crushed, and his wealth has become the plunder of the nations. It might, on the contrary, come to pass that such a wave of patriotism would sweep over the British Empire that she might be revived and recreated, and out of the carnage of battle might be born the new empire, the "Greater Britain" which it is Mr. Chamberlain's dream to create. In either case the outcome would be distinctly unfavorable to the United States.

There is no denying the fact that there has existed in the past a well-grounded and widespread dislike of England among the American people. It is also a fact that this feeling is rapidly disappearing as we come to realize, as we have not hitherto, our common aims and common dangers. There are, however, two sections of our people among whom the hatred of Great Britain shows no abatement. One is that section of our people who have come from Continental Europe, where England's very good qualities have made her hated. The other section is made up of people who have come from Ireland, as I myself did. Theirs is a hatred born of real grievances, but the hatred has survived long after the grievances have disappeared. To these of my countrymen I would recommend that they mark the splendid gallantry of the Irish regiments now in South Africa, and the further fact that it is to two Irishmen, Roberts and Kitchener, that England has intrusted her task of maintaining the prestige of her arms.

CHARLES MITCHELL.
New Bedford, Mass., Dec. 22, 1899.

FAVORS ENGLAND.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to congratulate you on the manner in which you are treating the South Africa situation in your editorial department.

Your articles of Sunday and to-day state the case with simple truth, appreciating the relation of events to one another in a manner commendably just.

The excitement of conflict and our natural sympathy for a race struggling for its home may confuse our mind about the justice of England's course, but it will be not the least of your titles to public gratitude that at this time you held the light above the doubts where all who wish may see.

It is one of the functions of a great journal to keep the light on the path which makes for the goodness of the world. It is so easy to confuse the public conscience, so easy to lead it through wrong ways to undesired ends, that the task of blazing the right way becomes very difficult, but very noble.

The answer to the question as to the righteousness of the Boer war admits of no doubt if the principle be fairly stated. It is as much a contest for liberty of action under the law as was the conflict against slavery in 1861-4. For not only are the rights of the Uitlanders refused, but also the freedom of the British to ameliorate the condition of the South African tribes is questioned and contested and crippled. Any one who makes these principles sound in the public ears will do a great public good.

I take greater pleasure in writing this letter, because I have not been able recently to lend my approval to all of the utterances of your editorial staff. A. G. J.
New York, Dec. 18, 1899.

A SCOTSMAN'S PATRIOTISM.

England's Friends in This Country Ready to Stand by the Empire.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with the keenest pleasure the letters of Mr. Bleecker Miller and Mr. Shearman. I think the former's suggestions most valuable and such as should be promptly carried out in their entirety. Certainly the Boer press agency work is the finest thing of its kind ever done internationally. That much has been apparent to all for the past two months and more. Mr. Shearman's masterly synopsis of the situation as between the Boer and Britain I consider faithful, moderate, and well-timed, as well as absolutely unanswerable.

It is England's greatest pride—a pride which, times without number, has benefited white English-speaking men of other nationalities throughout the world—that she protects her citizens wherever they are. She has given a nobler, grander meaning to the proud "Civis Romanus sum" of the ancient Roman, and if ever the day comes when she no longer casts the mantle of her protection over her citizens, it will be a black day for civilization as well as for England.

Mr. Shearman has fully explained and justified England's position in South Africa, but if—from the Boer standpoint—she were undoubtedly wrong, she would still be right from her own, since the issue involved in the present struggle is beyond a peradventure her integrity as an empire.

Apart, however, from these questions of which is right or wrong, the first principle of good government everywhere is the greatest good for the greatest number, and I think the claim of the English race is universally allowed that under Great Britain's rule there is more protection and freedom for the individual than under any other Government, with the sole exception of the United States, and when the English union jack flies over South Africa, as fly it will, it will simply mean the survival of the fittest.

I notice a great talk about recruiting of Boer sympathizers in this country. Great Britain's friends are largely silent because their "withers are unwrung." Were the time ever to come when England should need help from her kin on this side, I can promise her the physical support of my four sons and myself, and there are many thousands here with like feelings and intentions. SCOTSMAN.
New York, Dec. 23, 1899.

ENGLAND AS A COLONIZER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The editorial in your issue of the 10th inst. entitled "England's Friends and England's Enemies" is so admirable and well timed that I wish it could be read by every intelligent American in our land.

As a native American, and having carefully examined both sides of the causes bearing upon this conflict personally, I have already in spirit offered England my sword, and would gladly do so in person did not international treaty obligations forbid its being done, for, notwithstanding her record as the great land-grabber of the universe, yet no man can truthfully refuse to accord to her the palm as the colonizer thus far among the nations, (the Fates apparently decreeing this to be her Heaven-ordained mission,) her best blood and treasure freely backing every such enterprise, and the benign influences of civilization always quickly following her arrival upon the scene.

Let us not fail to recall the two good old sayings, "Honor to whom honor is due" and that "Fair play is a jewel," the latter commodity being in my humble opinion (e. g., on the lines of strict impartial justice between man and man, rich and poor alike) more fully obtainable throughout the boundaries of Great Britain than in any other portion of the globe.

HERBERT RICHARDSON HOUGHTON.
New York, Dec. 21, 1899.

BRITON, BOER, AND BULLY.

The Views of a British Resident on the Forces and Aims of His Native Land.

For the benefit of those of your readers who "rush in where angels fear to tread" and forecast the downfall of the British Empire through the war that Great Britain is now waging against the South African Republic, permit me to say that the numerical strength of the British Army, according to the most reliable data published by the British War Office, inclusive of volunteers—a branch of the service similar to the National Guard—aggregates nearly 700,000 men.

This total, for a nation where military service is not compulsory, should be enough to impress the mushroom prophets of the day, those who already see Macaulay's New Zealander standing on London Bridge surveying the ruins of the British capital, that, even though 200,000 men take the field in South Africa, there are enough left to protect Great Britain's possessions and interests in other parts of the world. But in the event that the 500,000 men now under the control of the War Office should not be deemed enough to cope with other eventualities, it may be interesting to note that Great Britain has a large male population on which she can draw whenever the empire is menaced.

According to the census of 1895 there was in the United Kingdom a population of no less than 18,000,000 men—one-sixth of whom would prove available in an emergency. It is true that few, if any, of these have had military experience, but it is equally true that during the war of the rebellion—a struggle which most Americans will admit was for the preservation of the Union—a large number of men drafted in the Northern army who went to the front lacked this essential qualification, yet the Northern arms were triumphant.

There is little doubt that in case of necessity the male population of the British colonies would also be patriotic enough to rally round the flag for colonial defense.

If there exists among the European powers a sinister desire to strike a blow at Great Britain now that about one-third of her effective army is on active service, that power, or, if need be, those powers, would pause before they would invite the attention of the British Navy to their shores, especially as it is generally admitted that that navy is more powerful than those of any other two nations combined, and as Great Britain has coaling stations enough and to spare throughout the world.

That the conditions which brought about the present deplorable situation in South Africa are not without parallel in history any student of the progress of the world must know. Take, for instance, the events that led to the independence of Texas. A number of American colonists who settled in this region were placed under great hardships by the Mexican Government and by the administration of Mexican laws. Lieut. Augustus W. Magee, who conceived a plan of revolutionizing Texas, took possession of Nacogdoches July, 1812; reached Goliad and took possession Nov. 1; Gov. Sal

The War in South Africa:

Some Expressions of Public Opinion.

As Shown by Letters from Readers of The New York Times.

and the incredibly short time they have taken to put 50,000 men in the field.

Wherever a Briton is allowed to place his foot and invest his money and the product of his labor, his Government stands ready to protect him. What better proof can be asked than in the war against Abyssinia, when $100,000,000 was spent to rescue three missionaries? What other nation would do it? Further, if the Government of Great Britain was not of the broadest and most equitable character and the colonies in every respect satisfied, would they rally as they have done to the standard, and would peer and peasant move as one man if the Government of England was what these ignoramuses would have us believe?

Events have shown the Boers meant war from the first, and, while all deplore it alike, it must be fought to the finish. The Anglo-Saxon race must inevitably come together for their own preservation and the world's progress, and let them not forget the foes of their own household, more potent for evil than those from afar. Secret forces are planning the overthrow of this most progressive of races, and it behooves them all to be wary and watchful.

WILLIAM SAUL.

Jersey City, Dec. 21, 1899.

SALUTES THE BOER FLAG.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What is the flag of the Transvaal Republic? If the present war keeps on as it is now going, it will soon be in the list of the flags of nations. Poor old John Bull. He is brave with the bravery of the lion by which he is typed. But he is still laboring, after a hundred years or more, under the same old disability of the times of the American Revolution. He cannot understand the word resistance, where he is concerned. He seems to imagine that all must give way before his advance and in his presence. The victims of a hundred years ago of overconfidence were at Saratoga, Trenton, Monmouth, Yorktown.

Now, White, Methuen, Gatacre, Buller, fall victims to this overweening confidence that whatever is British must sweep the field. John never could comprehend how any one could stand up before his famous redcoats. Braddock's fate, brought about by this same lofty contempt for a shifty foe, was probably never comprehended in England.

The Boers are only farmers, are they? Well, Napoleon's Old Guard was composed of the children of peasants. It was the shots from farmers' muskets at Lexington which, "heard round the world," foretold to this same blind British courage of what was to come at Bunker Hill. But they could not see the shadow cast before, and, well, they bravely paid the penalty.

London and all England are aflame! Well, let them flame. That is also what they did a hundred years ago. But the flame of the firing line from men who can hit takes precedence over dress parade.

It begins to look as though the independence of the Transvaal is guaranteed. Of what sort is their flag? Will some one run it up so we may salute the new colors?

New York, Dec. 18, 1899. H.

MR. KRUEGER'S INVITATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read the remarks of Mr. Thomas G. Shearman in recent issues of your paper and also the replies thereto with great interest—and some profit. But there is one point I am puzzled over, and that not a little. Mr. Shearman lays great stress upon the so-called "invitation" extended by Krüger in 1884, when Krüger was merely a Commissioner in England endeavoring to perfect a treaty with Great Britain. If my understanding is correct, that "invitation" was extended before the treaty was signed and ratified. It is familiar law here and in England that all talk indulged in prior to the signing of a contract or written instrument, even when repugnant to the provisions of the instrument, is presumed to be merged therein, and if it was agreed verbally that thus and so should be done, and the instrument omits that, then it is conclusively presumed that the parties changed their minds. The maxim: "Parole evidence will not be received to vary a written instrument." Therefore Krüger's invitation, so-called, was merely so much emptiness unless its substance appears in the treaty subsequently negotiated. Hence all dragging in of that invitation by the heels is merely so much effort to obscure the real point.

Again, in international law, "the law of the land may without injustice place them (the aliens) in an inferior position to the native-born subject. Thus they may be obliged to pay a residence tax, may be restricted as to the power of holding land, may have no political rights, may be obliged to give security in suits where the native is not, may be forbidden to enter into certain callings, may be subject to special police regulations, without any ground for complaint that they are oppressed." Woolsey's International Law, Sec. 66, fifth edition.

It would seem therefore that much of what Mr. Shearman says is without sound basis in law.

New York, Dec. 21, 1899.

TO AID THE BOERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An American woman desires, through the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES, (her daily paper,) to give expression to her sympathy with the cause of the oppressed Boers.

She wishes to head a subscription for their hospital needs, making the amount so small that every lover of liberty and justice among the people may have a chance to express his sympathy with and admiration for the noble struggle that the South African Republic is making for its freedom.

We have seen that the "Four Hundred" and the moneyed aristocracy of this country have given substantial aid to impoverished England. We are also quite sure that the unarmed British "pig" will never be pierced by the savage lances of the Boers. It remains for the people of America to say and do something for the weak side.

We live to learn, and we have already learned something from the manner in which "Old Krüger" (I quote here from an American lady of note supposed to belong to the Four Hundred) has treated the wounded and prisoners of the English Army.

Inclosed please find $2, covering four subscriptions. ANNA BACH.

[The inclosed $2 has been turned over to George W. Van Siclen, Treasurer of the American Transvaal Fund.]

SYMPATHY FOR THE BOERS.

But "as Americans of True Blood, We Stand with England Against Continental Europe."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

That is a fearful arraignment of the Boers in Mr. Thomas G. Shearman's letter addressed to you, published in this morning's TIMES. Its bill of particulars is so lengthy and so specific that it impresses one with the conviction it must be correct. And yet, like many a similar effort, in its very force (apparent) lies its weakness. In the first place, it is weakened by passing from a cold statement of facts to a rather passionate impugning of motives and a fierce denunciation of hypocrisy that betrays an animus not discoverable at the earlier stages of the recital, but which necessarily reflects back upon these earlier statements and renders them less formidable, because the writer is evidently affected by a strong bias, caused by an honest indignation, no doubt, but still a bias.

Then, in the second place, Mr. Shearman's pleading suffers from that common fallacy of earnest advocates or antagonists—proving too much. Far am I from questioning his facts as he regards them. I have no knowledge of opposing facts to neutralize them. I cheerfully take my stand as a complete ignoramus before the Boer question. Yet, even from that standpoint, in exercising a moderate modicum of common sense, I ask myself: If President Krüger and his sons-in-law are only out-and-out moneygrabbers of a very bald and common order, why is it that thousands upon thousands of Boers are cheerfully braving death upon the battlefield and risking the destruction of their State? The lust for money in leaders or rulers does not usually inspire their followers with such devotion. The lust of money in the minds of the followers themselves does not usually develop the qualities of a chivalrous and desperate heroism. A dead man has no use for money, and the man who is after money and nothing else, does not throw his life away to get it. It would seem, then, as if something else was supporting Krüger in his cause; something more akin to those objects for which men are willing to fight to the last ditch; which bid men say, as the Dutch ancestors of the Boers said in the days of Alva and of Louis XIV.: "Better a drowned land than a lost land."

Again we grow suspicious about Mr. Shearman's frightful array of facts, because it has been reserved for so late a day and so respectable a gentleman to bring them forward. They seem too rank to have kept so long without detection. There was a fine chance for their airing during the trial of the Jameson raiders. Who will accuse Mr. Chamberlain of undue delicacy of feeling or hesitancy of speech in withholding them from a British public whom he wanted to be "with him" in beginning this fight?

I admire the position of THE NEW YORK TIMES on this subject, and like the tone of its editorials. Perhaps, however, the emphasis of a slight distinction would make its position clearer to some minds. When it comes to outcries against England on the part of the press of Continental Europe, we in America are all on the side of England to a man. She deserves this for the stand she took in our favor during the Spanish war. She deserves that, apart from this, for the moral or material aid oppressed communities and liberal measures have ever had from her as against oppressors or reactionaries. This is the secret of the hatred which comes so unblushingly to the fore whenever she meets with some slight humiliation. As Americans of true blood, we stand with England against Continental Europe in this clash of prejudices.

But this should not blind us to the mistake she is making in South Africa. Every cool and candid observer will say that this war would not have been but for Chamberlain. Every such impartial and conscientious student of history will also say amen to the conviction that a strong upright statesman at the head of English affairs would stop the war to-morrow. But no such man is to be found in England to-day—for Gladstone is no more, and his mantle has not fallen upon any prophet worthy or able to tread in his footsteps. Apart from all sentiments—humiliation, revenge, what not, excited by the events in South Africa—the war is an iniquitous war, and for iniquity there is no remedy but a turning away from it, a turning back short and sharp upon the tracks already made.

And it is this feeling that, however imperfect and blameworthy and provoking and unjust the Boers were, nevertheless they are fighting for something honorable, fighting for that which all men worthy of the name will and must fight for, or lose the name of men; and that England had no right to touch them in that tender spot where honor and self-respect are at stake; it is this feeling which has created a widespread sympathy in America for the Boers, in spite of and by the side of a genuine friendship for the English name and fame. You cannot go anywhere or before any audience in New York City without observing that a mention of the Boers in their struggle will arouse an instantaneous enthusiasm. A picture of Chamberlain thrown upon the screen at a recent lecture I attended (the subject was not the present war, but municipal government) elicited a clapping from just three persons in widely separated portions of the auditorium.

DANIEL VAN PELT.

Astoria, Dec. 21, 1899.

MR. SHEARMAN AND THE BOERS.

A Humorist's View of Persons and Principles.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of yesterday I noticed another effusion signed by Thomas G. Shearman, a person hitherto unknown, but evidently a new star in the world of writers of humorous fiction. It seems to me that you ought to have a special heading made for his department, and label it "Laugh and Grow Fat." That would enable those who want to gain in weight to turn to the proper place without much delay. At any rate, you ought to give your readers a continued supply of his gentle, jocular ravings.

The joke about the American gentlemen who committed no wrong and were so terribly abused by the awful Dutchmen certainly is very pathetic. No doubt it will be tearfully remembered by many, even when the Artemus Wards, Bill Nyes, &c., are forgotten. Why not ask your humorist to write something on why England should immediately march into Russia and extend her civilizing influence in that country.

I am told that there is much to do along the civilizing and wrong-rectifying line—conditions are said to be almost as bad as in Boerland, and the country is so much larger! What a subject for a fertile brain such as your chief humorist! This civilizing business could be very much extended of course, and nearer home, too! As Goethe says: "Warum in der Ferne schweifen, wenn das Gute liegt so nah." Why go to Africa? What's the matter with Turkey? Why not get up a petition and ask dear England to come over here and teach our Southern friends the art-preventative of lynching? And what about Gen. Merriam's bull-pen in Idaho? Or have her finish the work in Spain? We finished the Spaniards, that's true enough; but conditions in Spain itself are said to be awful! What an opportunity! By force of arms, of course! Why do you tremble, dear TIMES? Do you feel that the task may be too great? Four hundred million Britishers are hardly a match for 18,000,000 Spaniards? Is that it? I forgot. The brave Britishers probably think it easier to try to civilize a handful of African farmers. Hang Russia, hang Turkey, hang Spain! "A burned child dreads the fire," and the child is still burning! That, of course, is bad for your humorist, as it rather upset his calculations. And suppose it "keeps on burning"! Would not that be dreadful? The though that American gentlemen could not enjoy themselves any more in the style which your humorist so much admires is terrible to contemplate! And then what about the sphere of influence of "the burning child"? No doubt it would have to be reduced. Suppose its right arm burned off entirely. The left will be sorely needed at home. In Ireland, for instance. To protect "Pushful Joe" from violence, for instance. To protect your chief humorist when he travels abroad, as "the European papers" are so awfully sour on him, according to one of his earlier funny effusions.

And the dreadful Boer! What of him? Perhaps your chief humorist will buy himself an armor and horse, like Don Quixote, and go to Africa and fight the devils single-handed! That would be great! Of course, America would lose its chief humorist, but what of that! The world would be the better. Give us more of his writings now. Let's have all that is to be had before he leaves on his knighthood expedition!

SYMPLICIMUS.

Brooklyn, Dec. 22, 1899.

ENGLAND'S RULE BETTER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has been a pleasure to note the long view of the South African war taken in THE TIMES of Sunday and Monday. We all lament the apparent lack of tact and patience of Mr. Chamberlain, but he is possessed of more information as to what has been going on behind the scenes than his critics. The ample preparations of the Dutch may indicate not caution, but a long-cherished intention to force the issue. Leaving aside the immediate occasion of the war, which has become immaterial, is it not true: First—That the English is a better form of administration than the Dutch would be likely to give? Second—That under the English more of personal liberty is likely to be enjoyed? Third—That economic freedom is nowhere so complete as under the English flag? Fourth—That those who are praying and plotting for England's overthrow are also the enemies of the United States, with the exception of hypocritical and despotic Russia?

Do we wish to see England humiliated and her possessions partitioned, and to stand alone among the nations? I regret that industrial Germany does not see that she has everything to gain from the unrestricted trade opportunities with countries under English rule. Is she so far from the Russian border as her recent policy would seem to indicate? I fear that the yellow journalism is making the nations a little Frenchy and touchy and too likely to fly at each other like a crowd of armed bullies. We are becoming dangerously self-conscious. D. COLLIN WELLS.

Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., Dec. 18, 1899.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN ENTENTE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have enjoyed, in common, I believe, with a large majority of your readers, your exceedingly intelligent and well timed editorials on the conflict between the British and the Boers. I think they reflect the views of all large minded Americans. Britain was our friend when her friendship was of value to us and certainly at the cost of making for herself enemies among the European powers. Shall we be less brave and generous to her in her hour of adversity? The true heart of America will not outrage her high ideals of honor and chivalry by an ungenerous or ungrateful act.

The two English speaking nations are marching side by side toward the common goal of a broader civilization and a nobler manhood for the race, and the yelping of the small American will be lost in the resounding tread of the combined legions of the old world and the new.

A NATIVE AMERICAN.

New York, Dec. 20, 1899.

THE BOER NOT FOR SALE.

President Krueger and His People from a Financial and Industrial Point of View.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Thomas G. Shearman, in his letter in your journal Dec. 21, seems—perhaps unconsciously—to be writing to prove that the Boers are either a nation of idiots or the most patriotic people on the face of the globe. In his numbered arguments I omit No. 1 as of no moment. No. 2 says that Mr. Krüger sold one of his farms for $500,000, paid in gold; his friends and neighbors sold other farms at even greater prices, they in all receiving many millions of dollars from (Uitlanders) foreigners. No. 3. These foreign settlers produce every dollar's worth of wealth which can be exported from the Transvaal. No. 4. The taxes levied annually in the Transvaal have exceeded $20,000,000, nine-tenths collected from foreigners. No. 5. If this sum were equally divided among all the Boers it would furnish an annual income for each family of $2,000.

No. 6. This has not been done; one-half of this income has been spent in war preparations, and the other half in enormous salaries to, and jobs for, Mr. Krüger, his sons-in-law, and friends and political supporters. Mr. Krüger himself has avowedly received $35,000 a year salary, and additional sums of $15,000 and $25,000 for his benefit.

No. 8. The foreign settlers built Johannesburg, formerly of 50,000 inhabitants, and all badly governed and badly policed, and all resulting in a higher death rate than even in badly governed New York. (I thought New York enjoyed a low death rate.)

No. 17. The whole Transvaal Government was corrupt.

No. 18. Having remonstrated in vain against corruptions, &c., the foreigners, among them many Americans, conspired to overthrow the Government.

No. 19. This conspiracy was discovered.

No. 20. They pleaded guilty to a minor offense, as they supposed.

No. 21. Four of the leaders (one of them an American engineer who enjoyed an immense salary) were sentenced to death.

No. 22. Even the Dutch settlers of South Africa were horrified. (Is it possible that the Dutch were horrified at sentence of death for treason.) But so it seems! Englishmen would never have been; (think of the Canadian rebellion and 500 years of Irish history, with some Scotch thrown in.)

No. 23 to 25. The criminals who attempted to subvert the Government were let off with a fine for charitable contributions of $1,000,000, our high-paid American being among them to the handsome tune of $100,000, or a year's salary.

No. 26. Both the British and American Governments submitted meekly to these outrages, (against plotters and traitors.) No wonder Krüger described both Englishmen and Americans as "dogs."

This, Mr. Shearman says, was before the Jameson raid. Were the Jameson freebooters executed? Nor was John Hays Hammond worthy of any grace anywhere, and yet he was let off with a fine.

It seems to me that Mr. Shearman is designedly or otherwise proving the wonderful patriotism of Mr. Krüger, his sons-in-law, and the Boers in general.

Have they not driven out with ignominy and contempt those base slaves who were paying them $20,000,000 per annum, and, like the children of Israel in Egypt, building their cities for them. In scorn and disgust or for other reasons, these Boers have seen fit not only to free these slaves of foreigners, but have sent them away. I have seen somewhere an account of these foreigners who worked in the mines; the very scum of all the earth. A vision of life at Kimberley and Johannesburg was said to have been fit for Satan's kingdom. Anyway, the Boers have thrown away the $20,000,000 a year, Mr. Krüger cannot sell farms now for $500,000, nor his sons-in-law nor his friends. No. Voluntarily, as the Russians did at Moscow, they have burnt their city of wealth.

Only in tremendous trials do nations do such things. We can only imagine why these men have thrown away wealth and ease and comfort for wounds or death, for hunger, disease, and all which follows in the wake of war. As Mr. Shearman has shown with what lavish hands the foreigners scattered their wealth among the simple farmers of the Transvaal, we must know that none but fools would throw such wealth away. Unless—there are some things a brave man, a patriotic man, will not endure! What those things are we can only imagine.

As Mr. Shearman has shown, no man was executed for the two attempts at revolution. But they pondered in their hearts what might come next. Imagine a John Hays Hammond, a Jameson, a Cecil Rhodes, triumphantly in power in Pretoria. Perhaps wounds and death, hunger, disease, and all that war brings, as I have said—all this might be preferable to living under the rule of such men as have made Johannesburg and Kimberley a hell for many years. Let any one read an account of the life led in those places by the godless miners, and then think of simple farmers, who believe in the Bible, in the Church, as they undoubtedly do. It is idle for us to call them otherwise. Americans who have Puritan blood know how for 300 years their religion has been called cant, that they have been called whited sepulchres, &c.

I believe that Mr. Shearman has shown the Boers as entitled to our distinguished consideration. All the gold of the Rand, all the diamonds of Kimberley, cannot buy them. More, they have chosen—as their ancestors chose—to let in the waters of the Atlantic, cut the dykes, let in destruction and death, rather than temporize with wealth when it means submission to godless foreigners, to national extinction.

THOMAS S. RODGERS.

New York, Dec. 22, 1899.

THE BOERS' DEFENSE.

Moral of an Alleged Episode in Mr. Shearman's Career.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has been quite amusing to me to read the several letters of Mr. Thomas G. Shearman, which have appeared in your columns lately. He seems to see only the worst character of a few Boer politicians, such as we find wherever we may go.

He also dwells only on the recent developments, but does not enter into any discussion about the earlier history of the Boers, which easily explains the distrust and hatred the inhabitants of the two South African republics have toward their English oppressors. It took years of just such hatred to finally incite the old New Englanders to overthrow the English rule in the colonies, and nobody will now say that it was not for the good of our country.

As for the conspiracy of a certain Outlander clique, Mr. Shearman says that they had never committed an overt act against the Transvaal. Now we certainly would consider the collection of arms, gunpowder, &c., for the purpose of overthrowing the Government a very serious crime, considering that the leaders had been in communication with an armed force of another country and were only prevented from more serious acts by the timely discovery of the plot. That the jail was filthy and the treatment of the prisoners was bad, I cannot contradict, but the impression I received at the time from illustrations in The London Graphic and The Illustrated News certainly disproved such assertions, for there was drinking and gambling a plenty.

As to the mortality in Johannesburg, I hear it from a former inhabitant of that city that it is mainly among the young men, caused chiefly through omission of the proper care for health and body, as also through the terrible dust, which often covers the city during the dry period and is bad for the lungs.

The cheerful description from the pen of Mr. Poultney Bigelow of the better traits of the Boer character certainly contradicts, if only indirectly, the many assertions of Mr. Thomas G. Shearman. The former writer has seen the country and people, while I can only see your correspondent quote from other people's books. There was a certain evening in Gloversville, N. Y., in February, 1894, when I had sympathy with a Mr. Thomas G. Shearman. At the invitation of a few Democrats he delivered a speech about free trade, which he finally had to cut short, having been interrupted continually, not so much by loafers or workmen, as by manufacturers themselves.

At the conclusion there came upon Mr. Shearman a perfect hail of missiles, such as rotten eggs, &c., and the speaker had to be escorted to his hotel by a detachment of police, being threatened with bodily violence for having spoken against the sacred convictions of those protectionist manufacturers. This incident was described at the time in New York papers. Now, if this had happened in Johannesburg, what a howl Mr. Shearman would have set up. It would be much safer for him to do it, because he is far enough away. So let Mr. Shearman sweep before his own door before criticising the affairs of another country, which has taken up arms in a righteous cause, the defense of its homes and liberty. And this cause is by no means diminished because the Boers are fighting it out in the enemy's country. It simply shows that this corrupt Government had laid the plans shrewdly and had carefully prepared for war. And who can blame that Government if it considered the defense of its country a charity worthy to receive the $1,000,000 which the conspirators had to contribute.

RICHARD KLEINSCHMIDT.

Brooklyn, Dec. 21, 1899.

OUR DEBT TO ENGLAND.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorials of the 18th and 19th sympathizing with Great Britain in her reverses—or repulses—is very opportune, to say the least. There is no kind of doubt but that a very large majority of the American people are in deep sympathy with England at this time. Our interests are so interwoven with England's in every way, as has been well said, that we cannot do otherwise than sympathize with her unless we are ingrates, and there are always some of those in every country, and this country is no exception to that rule, and, too, the ingrate always makes lots of noise; on an average one of them will make noise enough for fifty ordinary individuals. But the sensible, quiet people don't say much, but they can be depended upon every time to do and say the right thing by any individual or nation.

And who dares say we (the American people) would not have had to eat crow during our trouble with Spain had it not been for the brave stand which England took in our behalf, and now some men calling themselves Americans (a misnomer, I fear,) have the ingratitude to come out against England.

"O wad some power the giftie gie us, to see ourels as ithers see us!" Some, yea many, of these anti-Englishmen are so small you would need a microscope to see them on the point of a pin. But thank God the anti-Englishmen don't cut much ice and never did. They are always blatting, though.

Great Britain can have her own row; a few repulses will only tend to spur her on to victory. Look at her colonies, the best governed in the world and the most prosperous. Yea, in many respects we Americans are loath to admit, her laws are better than our own.

Dear Editor, you have always been noted for having the courage of your convictions. God bless you; stand up for right, don't slunk and be an ingrate.

CONSTANT READER.

Port Henry, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1899.

HOLDING THE CAT'S TAIL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Shearman's arraignment of facts as to the Boers of the Transvaal, and incidentally of the Boers themselves, for their pertinacity in holding what they have conquered and earned, is followed in THE TIMES of Dec. 21 by one of your "Nuggets"—

"The Cat Did the Rest.

"Mother—Stop pulling the cat's tail, Reggie.

"Reggie—I ain't pullin' it; I'm jes' holdin' it.—Syracuse Herald."—

which is an amusing retort to Mr. Shearman, whether intended or not; most likely not.

Paul Krüger and his fellow-Dutchmen have been and are just holding on; the Outlanders have been and are doing the pulling. The cat and the tail belong to the Dutchmen. Whether the valuables pulled out of their soil have manifoldly enriched the Outlanders or not Mr. Shearman omits to state, probably because it is a manifest fact; if otherwise, the Outlanders wouldn't want to remain.

Can the Dutchmen be blamed for holding on to at least the tail of their cat? Thousands of Americans, descendants of our early settlers, are hoping that Chief Krüger may hold its tail now, and in time succeed in again tucking the whole mercenary cat under his arm, where it will be safer than if given its own head. GILBERT.

New York, Dec. 21, 1899.

IN DEFENSE OF KRUEGER.

Mr. Shearman's Questions Answered in Favor of the President of the South African Republic.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am very sorry that I did not see Mr. Shearman's questions on the Boer war, in your issue of Dec. 10; if I had I would have endeavored to have answered them. I will now try to answer some of his very authoritative statements, although he admits that they are taken "chapter and verse" from two anti-Boer writers:

1. Was it a disgrace for Paul Krüger to be poor? Was it not right for the "generous" Englishmen to pay his hotel bill?" I think it is not a disgrace to be poor, and if Mr. Shearman is a rich man, he is not justified in speaking in contempt of a poor one. The Englishman who helped Mr. Krüger was a true Englishman, and not like the ones that are now in the Transvaal.

I think this is the first time it has been stated that Krüger "publicly" invited people to settle in the Transvaal, but I have heard that he, as well as his people, were opposed to having foreigners come into the country. They certainly show it now.

2. It is very possible that he sold one of his farms to an Englishman; any man has the right to sell anything that is his own, if he can obtain a fair price. I fail to see what the selling of Krüger's farm has to do with the present position of England.

3. Certainly, the foreigners do export most of the money they dig out of the Transval's soil, and that shows that they are there for the money they can get. The money Mr. Krüger and his "sons-in-law" receive is a very small percentage of what is sent to England.

4. The tax levied on the "poor" Englishman is not to be compared to the money they are placing in their own pockets. Again Mr. Shearman says "invited into the country."

5. The Boers are the ones who are suffering, by having the worth of their land taken away, and they should have just a little compensation for it.

6. A little while ago Mr. Shearman "run down" the poor man, now he does the same to the rich man; this does not count, as it is a trifle contradictory.

7. I have heard of such things as "bribes" in England and in our own country. "People who live in glass houses should not throw stones."

8. It does seem a little hard about the government of Johannesburg, but we must consider that the honest people here in New York do not have much to say about the government; then the assertion will lose some of its edge. Instead of receiving orders from Pretoria, we receive them from Fourteenth Street and Third Avenue.

9. I fail to see what good government has to do with the death rate. Our death rate is not very large for a big city, and have we good government?

10. The Boers showed their good sense by not allowing the miners to carry arms; no decent man would want to carry two or three revolvers. They are meant for the "Diamond Dicks."

11. If the newspapers were anything like our "yellows," it was a commendable thing for the Boers to pass censure laws.

12. I think our own government has the right to dissolve open-air meetings, if conducted without a permit, and we know what a permit here in New York means.

13. There have been several instances where Outlanders have petitioned for redress, and that has happened very lately. Therefore, if a law was ever passed, it could not have been strictly enforced.

14. Here our friend lapses into that "invitation" again. If an Englishman comes here and wishes to become a citizen, he certainly has to renounce allegiance to England, and I believe that he would be obliged to serve in the army on twenty-four hours' notice if [illegible] drafted, and in time of war he could be [illegible]ted. We must remember that this is a large country, and we probably would not call on foreigners to fight. The Transvaal is a small country, and beset by dangers on every side; therefore it is only right that the foreigner who makes a living there should defend her. As to what kind of food they would receive, I cannot say, but I certainly hope that it would not be "embalmed beef."

We cannot talk about the treatment of soldiers after our last war, nor can England after the Crimean war.

15. The Boers were willing to allow the Englishmen to instruct their children in schools of their own, and they rightly refuse to pay for the teaching of another language. Does it occur to my learned friend that they might refer to our language as "barbarous" English?

16. President Krüger probably saw that the English capitalists were planning to grab through the medium of the railroad. This talking of a leader giving the profits to his relatives and "hangers-on" is altogether out of place when we consider the state of politics here and in England.

17. My friend reverts to the arguments of a cart-tail squibbler when he speaks of a government being merely "rotten."

18. Here our learned friend clearly shows that the people who style themselves "poor, ill-treated beings" are nothing but a lot of rascals. They say that Burr plotted to overthrow this Government once, and certainly some people in Russia are forever plotting along that line.

19. Here we have our city's government again. The Boers were merciful to even give them a chance for life; a traitor deserves no mercy.

20. No answer needed.

21. No matter who a man is, even if he is an American, he should be punished with death if he is a traitor.

22. Mr. Shearman here uses a name that he has no right to use as he does. I think that that spoils the statement.

23. The Boers were human and this they showed by not taking the lives of these men, but still they were stern and punished.

24. My friend likens the English unto the chicken, and that I do not deny, as they are receiving the blow in the same place that the chicken generally receives it.

25. Perhaps the "charitable contributions" will now be used to help these people repel the attack on their liberty. It certainly could not be used in a better cause.

26. Krüger should have said: "Dogs, who, if they were bad, would feel his boots."

I do not wish to try to picture the Boer as an ideal man; he has his faults, and I admit that he has done wrong. Neither do I wish to picture the Englishman as a "bloody" villain. I admire a true Englishman, but I submit that these Outlanders are not to be classed with Englishmen. They are outcasts and rascals, who are drawn to the gold fields as were the miners of '49. They would as quickly turn on the flag of England as on the flag of the Transvaal. These are what England claims to be protecting.

I would but ask my learned friend if he would like to call any of them his bosom friend? Sifting all facts, it plainly shows that England is running another of her famous land grabs. I cannot more fittingly close this letter than by quoting the words of a New York lawyer, John Nicholson, Jr. He said: "We will pat England on the back and say, 'Old man, we'll stand by you to the last, but still we think you are wrong.'" A. TRUDEAU SMITH.

New York, Dec. 22, 1899.

SOUTH AFRICAN ADVANCE.

How the Results of the War Will Benefit Both Parties.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to thank you for your recent editorials on the British defeats and Transvaal question in general. They will indeed commend themselves to all lovers of justice. England's isolated position is due to the moral support she afforded this country during the Spanish war.

To Americans I would say do not be misled by England's enemies at home and abroad, and do not talk in a spirit of levity of the "passing of Britain," for as sure as that takes place the ultimate destruction of your Republic is assured. As I have spent many years in South Africa, and know something about England's dependencies, I would like to say a few words in answer to an "Old Toronto Boy," who must indeed be very antiquated and not conversant with modern history to have written such a very nauseating epistle. Though not perfection, (and who is?) I defy any one to point the finger of scorn at England's administration of good government in her various dependencies. Read South African history of twenty-five years ago and contrast with now. If "Toronto Boy" could read "Impressions of a Tour Through South Africa," taken by the writer in 1880-81, and then get a present-day glimpse of South Africa, I venture to say he would not be anxious for England's failure in that country.

To an "Old Toronto Boy" I would say it is not a bloody trespass in South Africa. England's right to South Africa is unassailable. The Boers are not fighting for their independence and liberty, but for an unscrupulous band of robbers at Pretoria. "Toronto Boy," it is not the manifest destiny of mankind to perpetuate a rotten system of illegal taxation and non-representation upon humanity. They (the Boers) are fighting the best friend they ever had or ever will have, and they know it.

They are not a freedom-loving people, and God forbid that an American should be so blind as to say that they are imbued with the American patriotic spirit of 1776. Thank God for a NEW YORK TIMES, for a Dr. Savage, and thank Him trebly that there is in this country an intelligent, truly American, God-fearing people, who will stand shoulder to shoulder with their kinsmen across the seas in this dark hour of her trial, a country which will never bolster up an oligarchy and never by any means stem the onward march of civilization.

I speak from a personal knowledge of the Boer and South African situation, and although deploring war at any time, I know that the present one will ultimately be for the benefit of Boer and British alike. One people, one flag, one United States of South Africa, religious freedom, political equality, government of the people by the people, for the people, and above all proudly flying the Banner of Progress.

E. L. FINNINGLEY.

New York, Dec. 20, 1899.

ENGLAND, OUR ENEMY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been a reader of your paper for about twenty years, and have read it with a good deal of satisfaction, and no doubt considerable profit, and still read it, and expect to do so, but there comes over me a sense of great weariness when I read your editorials of recent date regarding our relations with Great Britain in connection with the South African war.

England has ever been our most bitter enemy among the nations of the earth, while other nations have shown their friendship toward us in ways that could not be mistaken.

A few years since, during Mr. Cleveland's Administration, you will remember he took occasion to send a message to Congress on Venezuelan and British affairs, which had the unanimous indorsement of the United States Congress.

The morning you published that message patriotic Americans stood more erect, and seemed to have grown taller. And after the scream of the Eagle and the roar of the Lion had quieted down, the latter became as gentle as a kitten, and has since exhibited the greatest friendliness toward us, and especially during the war with Spain treated us with a fairness of which she could scarcely be thought capable. We simply command her respectful treatment and attention.

She had no right, only on the ground of might, to make war upon the Boers, and it is to be most sincerely hoped that all her armies meet the fate of those already in South Africa, until she is compelled to cease her invasion with a chastisement so severe that she will be more considerate, and she may then deserve some of our "gush" and sympathy. But of all the nations on the face of the earth of which we should be on our most vigilant guard, it is "perfidious Albion." WESTLEIGH.

Jersey City, N. J., Dec. 21, 1899.

FAIR PLAY AND RELIGION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of the 21st inst. one T. G. Shearman, in twenty-three cantos, as it were, gives his opinion of the Republic of the Transvaal in such form that if the illiterate, ignorant rigmarole did not bespeak the writer's status, moral and mental, one would be led to think the Dutch race (our own respected founders) should never have supplanted the hottentot Kings of Southern Africa. It would take too much of your valuable space to notice his allegations against the Boers from his No. 1 to his 23d, and I will summarize. Boers refuse ragtag and bobtail of the British overflow of convicts, broken bankrupts, and "ne'er do wells" to become citizens and vote until a probationary lapse of years. So does the great United States. Uitlanders (foreigners) are forced to pay taxes in proportion to their numbers; so are the same sort of immigrants forced to do in New York City, or, by Heaven, we would drive them elsewhere!

This G. Shearman is especially down on the President of the Transvaal Republic for exclaiming "For the dear Lord Jesus' sake," insinuating the acme of hypocrisy, though I have read of President McKinley using similar words, and I feel sure that over half the people in the United States have abiding faith in the Lord Jesus. And so on, everything he objects to is the legal rule in the United States. But I don't think the United States would have cheated the gallows of Jameson and his "Ancient Pistol" squadron. Who the devil is Shearman, and who pays him? JOHN MECHAN.

Brewster's, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1899.

ENGLAND'S REAL POSITION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Being a regular reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES, it is with much interest I have read the editorials and letters regarding the war in South Africa. Being an Englishman by birth, but at the same time an American citizen, I have a deep feeling regarding the war now in progress, having relations in business and other friends in regiments.

The article "What Boer Government Is," by Mr. Shearman, is one of the most convincing letters I have read, setting forth very clearly the underhandedness of the Boers. I should like very much to see the same in pamphlet form and distributed throughout the States; it would give the general public a better knowledge of how our citizens were treated in Africa, and they will perhaps appreciate more fully the just cause the British have undertaken. I would be glad to give my share toward the printing of the same. EDWARD C. J. FINCH.

New York, Dec. 21, 1899.

A QUESTION OF LIBERTY.

The Varied Issues that Go to Make Up the Principles on Which the War Is Fought.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Shearman, in to-day's TIMES, sets us Americans thinking anew about the South African war. He quotes freely from Fitzpatrick, Britain's partisan, but to the Boers' facts scarcely more than refers. It does him credit to suppose that, like an upright Judge, he has lent an impartial ear to both pleas. Where lie his sympathies, to begin with, is as plain as day. The Outlanders, in his eyes, make out a strong case, and so they may—from the English point of view. But that is not our view. Being neither Boer nor English, our view must be purely American. The items set forth by Mr. Shearman so cleverly, fail, except with the special pleaders of England in this country, to convince the people of the United States that the Dutch Republic is altogether in the wrong. To Americans, this Transvaal business is an abstract one; simply a question of liberty and self-defense. They think they see a republic fighting for existence against a greedy empire—the former resembling our own colonies in 1776, and the latter, as always, bent on conquest and acquisition, not merely for territory, but solely because the land coveted happens to contain the ever magic metal, gold.

That the Boer is undesirable, despotic, and selfish; that he resists encroachment, resents all outside interference and insists upon doing what he will with his own, and who is inferior to the foreigners, who wish to conduct his political affairs more after their own style than his—this the American does not weigh when he ponders on the justness of this war. Americans here make their own laws, to which Englishmen must submit or stay aloof; and naturally while they may suppose that the Boer and the Outlander are both wrong, yet the error and the injustice are not all with the Dutchman. In his own eyes, the Briton cannot err; and if we look at the Boer as he does, (as his friends here are doing,) to give the Transvaaler any hearing is sheer folly. But why should we? If, in every dispute not ours, we must side with the biggest army, the greatest navy, and the richest treasury, it will be a gross waste to study the moral side of the various questions sure to come between the big and the little powers of the earth. The logic of that can lead to but one outcome—the survival of the biggest. Between gush and spite there ought in this matter to be some middle ground for sane Americans to occupy.

One class believes England infallible because of her vast strength, and the other distrusts her on that very account. If the latter is of Irish or French or German origin—here we find cause and effect. As for the average American, he could not if he would forget 1776, 1812, and 1861. Every schoolboy knows what Britain then tried to do, and what she thought she had the right to do, to the land of his birth. I hope that we are not a vengeful or vindictive people.

But it is simply human nature for Uncle Sam to believe that he owes nothing to England which he has not earned and fought for; and he perceives how the Outlander covets the Boer country, and why England means to take it for its gold—not that it is right, but because she thinks she has the guns to take it. The Boer fights and dies for his country, because he found it a wilderness and made of it the cradle of a republic, like our own Pilgrims who, driven from England from love of religious liberty, were no more tolerant of Church Outlanders than the Boer is of the Outlander of politics.

In South Africa the contest is not for territory long in dispute, as the life of a republic. Britain openly makes of it a issue of endurance. Americans understand that the Boer has been cunningly nagged into open war. The contention of the Outlanders, as set forth by Mr. Shearman, seems to be a dangerous one when carried to its logical issue. That they are required to be citizens of no country for fourteen years before becoming voters in the Transvaal seems to us a real hardship, provided, of course, that they are anxious to forswear their allegiance to the Queen in a much shorter space of time

The War in South Africa:

Some Expressions of Public Opinion.

As Shown by Letters from Readers of The New York Times.

Continued from Page 19.

casion to discuss the personality of Mr. Chamberlain.

Turning to your criticism of his South African policy, permit me to say that, reasoning from the generally accepted facts, I reach a distinctly opposite conclusion. Having watched the career of this incisive, resolute, progressive man of the people for nearly thirty years, I can unhesitatingly affirm that at no period has he stood higher in my estimation than at this hour. In some of your comments on the war now raging between the Boer and the Briton, you seem anxious to convey the impression that of all men involved in that momentous conflict, Secretary Chamberlain is the most culpable. He himself would be the last to shirk responsibility for his acts, and I have no intention of doing so on his behalf. On the contrary, I contend that, among British statesmen, he has been the first to see that opposing elements were irreconcilable, and being so, to insist that the time had come for a settlement that would endure longer than the one entered into eighteen years ago. Such settlement cannot come too soon, but when it does come it will be thorough; for it must be based on the laws of nature—of human nature, if you will—"the survival of the fittest."

The fittest, in this case, has just been described by your brother of The Tribune, in words to which, I think, you would subscribe, "the greatest and most beneficent empire the world has ever seen." Her present apparent weakness as a military power only proves the beneficence of her rule, and recent disasters will make her mightier than she has ever been. Her people are united to an extent unknown within the memory of living men. Her colonies are sending their best and best-beloved sons to risk their lives in her behalf. For much of this she has to thank Mr. Chamberlain, who was the first to breathe life into the dull routine of the Colonial Office—the first to turn and face the now defunct "peace-at-any-price" members of his party, who had exclaimed, "Perish the colonies!" That mighty mother of nations is not yet calling for help outside her own borders. But should any of her ancient enemies make further help necessary let me tell you that a whisper will suffice, for she is not without friends among the citizens of this Republic.

No, the Lion has not been dead, has been sleeping these forty years, despite the pin-pricking and tail-twisting to which he has been subjected. He woke up yesterday. To-day he takes a survey of his domain. To-morrow, unless all signs fail, he will be rampant.

Just now the spirits of two departed statesmen hover over the scene—one a death's head, the other an inspiration. One is stained by the blood of brave men, and his memory is dimmed with the tears of many a humble, and many a noble household—Boer as well as British. The ill-timed "magnanimity" that followed Majuba was not understood, therefore not appreciated, by those on whom it was worse than wasted. That it would be wasted was foretold at the time, and has since been retold on ten thousand platforms. But the most unanswerable demonstration of all was reserved for the two months that have elapsed since civilization rubbed its eyes after reading Mr. Krüger's unpolished ultimatum. His thirty thousand poor, peace-loving people have developed into an invading army of a hundred thousand warriors, armed to the teeth with destructive weapons of the latest model, and officered by graduates from some of the best military schools in Europe, an army apparently equal to the requirements of a population of twenty millions if placed on a war footing. The money by which all this was made possible came from the overtaxed, unrepresented Outlanders, whose capital, enterprise, and actual toil had rescued the bogus republic from bankruptcy. Truly, this year's crop of dragon's teeth has been wonderfully prolific. It has already "staggered humanity."

The body of Disraeli had been laid to rest a year before the seeds of this harvest were scattered broadcast by his wordy antagonist. Had he been spared, that infamy might not have been consummated. But his name is untarnished, his memory is held in high esteem, and the genius of his statesmanship is now being seen in true perspective.

He is not dead, if unforgotten still
Of that great-hearted England whom he led
Not to forget herself. He is not dead.
If she be high and happy. And should God will
That she go down, by banded fraud and skill,
And might of emulous empires encompassed;
If she make earth and sea her dying bed,
And the rent world her monumental hill,
He is not dead. But when her blood runs slow,
And chills for fear at every fiery breath
Of braggart peoples, when to avoid the blow,
She waits on every word armed Europe saith,
Content to buy and sell, then shall ye know
Him dead, indeed, and fortunate in his death.

Astoria, N. Y., Dec. 17, 1899. T. C.

THE BOERS' RIGHTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reading your editorial of this morning, (Dec. 19,) entitled "England's Enemies and England's Friends," I was astonished to find any paper in this "land of the free and home of the brave" advocating sentiments so contrary to all our traditions and the principles upon which our country was founded.

The Boers are fighting for liberty and freedom quite as much as our forefathers in the Revolution. How any of their descendants or those who inherit the rights and privileges for which they fought and died can wish the Boers subjugated to British tyranny is strange indeed.

I can only believe it is the greed for gold which has so perverted the opinion of freemen. The times are bad indeed for this country when reputable newspapers, which are supposed to voice public sentiment, advocate the cause of tyranny and oppression exercised by a stronger toward a weaker nation.

English newspapers may be pardoned this course, on the ground of patriotism, falsely so called, but American papers have no such excuse when they are carried away by false interest, belying all the principles of justice, equity, and humanity. Whatever may be said for England, right and justice are on the side of the Boers. If any one doubts this let him read the able articles in The North American Review for December, especially the one by Mr. Bryce, author of "The American Commonwealth." Alas, alas, how are the mighty fallen! Pecuniary interests sway and rule our judgments. We may exclaim with the Scripture, Who is this that darkens counsel with words? Let God be true and every man a liar.

Shall we do evil that good may come?

ALEXANDER JAY BRUEN.

New York, Dec. 19, 1899.

Boer Sympathy and Prejudice.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your recent editorials on the British defeats are "all right," and have won you new friends in this city. So far as my observation goes, about 90 per cent. of the pro-Boer sentiment is based upon prejudice and ignorance. A few more broadsides from THE TIMES and from such men as the Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage ought to stimulate men to do more thinking and less kicking.

C. W. SHAW.

Schenectady, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1899.

WAR AGAINST INDEPENDENCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The greater part of the article "England's Enemies and England's Friends" may be true; none the less is it true that in the present difficulty with the Boers England is warring against a fundamental American principle—independence.

She has brought upon herself humiliation and defeat, and needlessly caused suffering and death, not only to her enemies, but her own people. No right-spirited American is justified in extending sympathy to England in her present position. C. G. CULIN.

New York, Dec. 21, 1899.

Krueger Lived High.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read in to-day's issue of THE TIMES the communication of Mr. Thomas G. Shearman setting forth the bad conduct of President Krüger and the wicked Boers. There is something Mr. Shearman has omitted which should be added to the list, viz.: One Jameson, with the aid of the virtuous Outlanders, made a raid to capture the Transvaal. Jameson and his good men were defeated and most of them captured. According to English precedent, the prisoners were all hanged, except such of them as were blown from the mouths of cannon. President Krüger thereupon, made a claim for £50,000 damages for the raid, and the English Government cheerfully paid this sum without arbitration or demur. Whereupon President Krüger spent all the money in riotous living. J. W. M.

New York, Dec. 21, 1899.

THE BOER CASE REVIEWED.

"No Justification for the Shocking War Between Two Christian Nations."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Dec. 20 you publish Mr. Shearman's twenty-six articles against the Boers, but with all the legal ability of the writer he makes out a poor case. His twenty-six articles furnish no justification for the shocking war between two Christian nations, who instead of fighting should at this Christmas season be rejoicing in the advent of the Prince of Peace.

Allow me briefly to review the case. The points are as follows:

1. That Mr. Krüger was at one time so poor that he could not pay his hotel bill. Possible, but doubtful. But what has that to do with the war? That he invited Englishmen to come to the Transvaal. No doubt he thought they would behave themselves. He now knows he made a mistake.

2. That farms were sold at high figures. What is the harm?

3. That foreign settlers produce the wealth of the Transvaal. Again, what harm? We have thousands of foreigners among us who are doing the same.

4. That foreigners pay a large part of the taxes. It is in a measure so with us; especially with the taxes on tobacco and liquor. Foreigners surely cannot expect to avoid the tax regulations?

5. That no appreciable part of the taxes is expended for the benefit of the foreign settlers That is simply not true; the benefits of government are for all alike, except, of course, that the foreigner cannot vote. (Mr. Shearman's arithmetic in this paragraph is in need of correction, or would he have us believe that there are only 10,000 families among the Boers?)

6. That much of this is spent for war preparations. It is evident that this money has been well spent; the Boers have ammunition, and know how to use it. As to Mr. Krüger's income—possibly Mr. Shearman's is more than that, but therein is no cause for war. Mr. Krüger seems to be worth a good salary.

7. That there has been bribery among Boer officials. Well, we have a little history of our own like that. We cannot say much.

8. That foreigners cannot rule Johannesburg. But foreigners cannot rule New York—before they are naturalized.

9. Is a case for an investigating committee.

10. That foreign settlers are denied the right to bear arms. Evidently a measure of necessity. So are articles 11, 12, and 14.

13. If true, this is a piece of unwise legislation. But, dear me, where are all the laws perfect?

14. The difficulty concerning the Outlander franchise is serious. But who can blame the Boers because they are unwilling to be swamped by foreigners who are there not as bona fide settlers, but only as traders and miners, and who will leave when the mines give out? We deal far worse with the Chinese.

15. That English speaking children must take their education exclusively in Dutch. Well, bona fide settlers cannot object to the use of the language of the country, can they? How is it among us? We expect that the children of the Italians, Dutch, Danes, &c., shall attend our schools and use our language. But as a matter of fact a reliable informant says that where ten families request it instruction is given in English. That is far more liberal than we are.

16. About monopolies. But again we have a few here! I paid 75 cents per gallon for kerosene in Colorado a few years ago, and my friends of the Standard Oil Company paid dividends. Perhaps Mr. Shearman can think of other monopolies.

17. That the whole Transvaal Government was corrupt from top to bottom. If that were true, could Mr. Krüger have the love and confidence of his people? Evidently this statement is drawn from "the anti-Boer" side. Mr. Shearman admits that he draws information from that quarter.

18-24. Here we have a frank statement of conspiracy for treason, for which sentence of death was pronounced. Perhaps the sentence was too severe; but it was not executed, and the offenders were pardoned after paying various sums. They may be thankful that they came off so easily. What would England have done in such circumstances? Of course England and America did not intervene; for such a crime that was impossible.

25. This is unworthy of Mr. Shearman, inasmuch as it contains a slur upon Mr. Krüger's piety. Krüger is pious; so is Mr. Shearman; both are men prominent in their respective churches, and both are unquestionably sincere, though probably neither of them is perfect.

26. The outrages were not perpetrated upon British and American subjects, but by them. Mr. Shearman's point of view is erroneous.

We may all agree that the Boer Government is not perfect, and that some of their laws are burdensome to some of the people. Some of the British laws are burdensome to Klondikers. But where shall we find a country where there is not room for improvement?

The pith of the matter is in the greed of the Outlanders and the British. If the Outlanders do not like the Transvaal why do they stay there? The Boers were satisfied by themselves until English greed for gold and diamond mines and dominion stirred up trouble. For this, after the peace conference, England is sullying her flag in a most wicked war, compelling the Boers to fight or be swallowed up. What a pity that Joseph Chamberlain and the other men guilty of this outrage upon a small nation cannot be compelled to face the guns of the Boers, instead of the innocent men and boys of the English Army, who are offering their lives with heroic but mistaken devotion. England may succeed by her power, but might does not make right. The Judge of all the earth keeps record.

T. J. KOMMERS.

Jersey City, Dec. 21, 1899.

BEACONSFIELD'S BEQUEST.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In commenting on the mischievous policy of Charles Townshend, who, as Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Ministry of George III., framed the famous laws of 1768 for the regulation of commerce in the American Colonies, among which was the provision for the imposition of a duty on tea that subsequently acquired so grave an import in the quarrel between the King and his American subjects, Prof. Fiske has written:

"The feeling by which the King's party was guided in the treatment of the American question was very much the same as the feeling which lately inspired the Tory criticisms upon Gladstone's policy in South Africa. Lord Beaconsfield, a man in some respects not unlike Charles Townshend, bequeathed to his successor a miserable quarrel with the Dutch farmers of the Transvaal; and Mr. Gladstone, after examining the case on its merits, had the moral courage to acknowledge that England was wrong, and to concede the demands of the Boers, even after serious military defeat at their hands. Perhaps no other public act of England in the nineteenth century has done her greater honor than this. 'But,' said the Jingoes, 'all the world will now laugh at Englishmen and call them cowards.' In order to vindicate the military prestige of England, the true policy would be, forsooth, to prolong the war until the Boers had been once thoroughly defeated, and then acknowledge the soundness of their position. Just as if the whole world did not know, as well as it can possibly know anything, that whatever qualities the English Nation may lack, it certainly does not lack courage or the ability to win victories in a good cause! All honor to the Christian statesman who dares to leave England's military prestige to be vindicated by the glorious records of a thousand years, and even in the hour of well-merited defeat sets a higher value on political justice than on a reputation for dealing hard blows!"

Does not the present Premier of England possess some of the prescient judgment of Gladstone, or is he, like the stupid and obstinate George III., to be hurried along the dangerous and destructive path that a mere administrative subordinate has pointed out to him? And are the brave men who are so heroically hurling themselves against the unseen to be ruthlessly sacrificed at the flippant and ambitious behest of the modern Charles Townshend in the British Colonial Office? FINDLAY SACKETT.

New York, Dec. 18, 1899.

WANTS THE BOERS TO WIN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an American citizen, I was amazed at the editorial in your paper of Monday, entitled "The Deplorable Reverses of the English." Do we believe in the Declaration of Independence, do we admire patriotism, or do we think William the Silent made a mistake when he fought against the "superior civilization" of the Spaniard, and that George Washington was wrong when he rebelled against the English, who were just as sure then that Americans "were not fit to govern themselves" as they are to-day that the Boers need their "civilizing" influences?

Unless we throw to the winds every principle which heretofore has been deemed American and adopt instead the European notion that the weak are the legitimate prey of the strong, we exponents of the belief that no man is "good enough to rule another against his will" must offer up peans of thanksgiving that God has "cast down the mighty from their seat and exalted them of low degree," while our sympathies and our money should go to help the brave, heroic farmers who, like those of Lexington and Concord, but with infinitely greater provocation, are fighting for "God and home and native land."

For selfish purposes that since have become most apparent, England posed as our supporter in the Spanish-American war, but does that hollow interest bind us to extend our co-operation in every deed of iniquitous robbery which "perfidious Albion" may care to perpetrate? I believe that the vast majority of American citizens, entirely outside of those with Irish blood, were filled with rejoicing by the glorious news of last week from South Africa, while boiling with indignation that such awful carnage and suffering should be brought about by the towering ambitions of a few politicians in England who took care to stay far away from the posts of danger into which they sent their helpless tools. No greater blessing could come to true civilization, as distinct from the spurious variety which England always trumps up when she desires to rob a weaker nation, than the expulsion of the red flag, stained with blood, from South Africa, and the foundation of a United States in that country, filled with the spirit and aims of the United States of the Netherlands and the United States of America.

EDWARD NILES.

New York, Dec. 18, 1899.

OUTCOME OF BOER WAR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please accept my hearty thanks for your excellent editorial, "England's Enemies and England's Friends." It is a pity that your correspondents who criticise you will not read history aright, and appeal to reason rather than to prejudice. Can any one deny the justice, cold truth, and common sense of your remarks:

Where on the map of the broad earth can any map put his finger and say "There the United States would profit by the destruction of the British Empire?" It is not that we have any reason to wish ill to the Boers, but that we have every reason of the head and of the heart to wish England well.

She is our friend. In the highest and best sense she is our ally and we are hers. Nothing that the Boer race can ever do in the future history of the world, no idea that they will ever stand for, no impress that they will ever make upon civilization would compensate us for the loss at this time of England's sympathy and effective help.

What will be the outcome if England succeeds? Doubtless a great federation of States covering all South Africa, as democratic in their government as these United States, subject to England in little more than name, with an open door for all, and the equality, security, and general good government which prevails in all lands dominated to-day by England. Can your correspondents point to a single colony or dependency of Great Britain to-day which is not well and honestly governed? Would the honest Boers be any worse off than they are to-day? Would the natives and foreigners be any better off than they are to-day? Undoubtedly, for the Boers have treated both atrociously. It is said the Boers are fighting for their homes; what about the Uitlanders whom the Boers induced to go and settle there, buying Boer lands, and are now kicked out unceremoniously—is England not fighting for their homes and interests?

ANGLO-AMERICAN.

New York, Dec. 20, 1899.

New War on Old Issue.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The present generation of Englishmen and other supporters of the divine right of Kings both in Europe and America possibly may appreciate the spirit and determination of mankind to free itself and fight for freedom now that they daily read the accounts of the wonderful defense the Boers are making against the once thought-of great British Army.

At any rate, this present war is in many respects like the defense those noble patriotic men and women made to cover the best part of this continent with God's mantle of liberty and give mankind a goal not poisoned by royalty. The American homes of to-day no doubt more keenly appreciate the great sacrifices our forefathers made for the born we never enjoy as they read of the patriotic spirit of the Boers.

AN OLD TORONTO BOY.

New York, Dec. 12, 1899.

The Fickle Boer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Thanks for your splendid article by T. G. Shearman. It is perfectly true. The Boers have been false to every principle of honor from then until now. Canting, brutal, hypocritical is their true character.

J. NIGHTINGALE BRITISH.

New York, Dec. 22, 1899

READERS LOST AND FOUND.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After your just and fearless editorial on the propriety of Anglo-American friendship the inevitable happened, of course.

"Constant Reader" was speedily joined by a motley band of "Rough Readers," who, brandishing their pens dipped in crimson ink, charged en masse upon your columns.

The impact has proved you to be a Gibraltar of Journalism. One reader bitterly upbraided you for an expression of opinion which compelled him to retire from your list of subscribers. That same day I changed my standing order at my newsdealer's, and THE TIMES now graces my breakfast table.

I venture to say that you could prove me to be but one recruit out of a large contingent to join your colors.

MATTHEW C. WOODWARD.

New York, Dec. 22, 1899.

Children's Entertainment at Wallack's

An entertainment for children is to be given at Wallack's Theatre on the 28th of December at 2:30 o'clock, under the auspices and for the benefit of the New York Exchange for Women's Work. The programme is to consist of exhibitions of trained animals, marionettes, ventriloquists, prestidigitateurs, &c. These different attractions have been secured through the kindness of Mr. F. F. Proctor. A similar entertainment given last year during the holidays proved a great success in every way. Tickets are now on sale at the Exchange Building, 334 Madison Avenue, or can be secured by application to any of the managers.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

M. LOCKROY, FRENCH EX-MINISTER OF MARINE, ON THE RESULTS OF THE WAR.—M. Lockroy, who has twice held the Portfolio of Marine in French Cabinets, sees in the war in South Africa a lesson which he places before his Government and his compatriots in a statement made through the press of France. The result of the war, he says, will force upon Great Britain the maintenance of a large regular army, brought into existence by the same means of conscription that are employed by the Continental powers. Concerning the effect of the reorganization of the British Army on France, he says, "Thanks to the valor of the little Boer people, we have several months, perhaps several years, to prepare for war with Great Britain, and this precious time must not be wasted."

He points out that, although a French Army Corps could be mobilized in two hours in the Vosges, English cruisers would not take two hours in menacing French ports. He therefore asserts that the frontier system of defense should no longer be applied to the coast service. Steps must be taken at once, he demands, which shall make protection of French colonies and coasts absolute, and this can only be done by increasing the naval strength of France. He concludes as follows:

"The present situation must not be allowed to continue. We must spend 300,000,000 or 400,000,000 francs on our navy, and we must take troops, if necessary, from our army to cover our coasts. Lastly, we must understand that the danger for us is no longer in the east of France, (from Germany,) as in future there will not be any more wars for ideas or races, but simply wars for the supremacy of commerce and colonization. Colonial expansion is now a condition of vitality for European nations, so we must be able to defend our colonies against British Chamberlainisms."

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ENCOURAGING STATE OF ITALY'S FINANCES.—Even the Opposition press in Italy is congratulating the Government on the encouraging financial outlook. The report of Signor Boselli, the Minister of the Treasury, was recently presented to the Italian Chamber. It is composed of only about 15,000 words, or forty-six pages of printed matter, and is said to be a model of its kind. What has astonished and pleased everybody is the fact that an expected deficit has been turned into a surplus.

Prior to 1893 it was a well-known fact that Italian finances were going from bad to worse. In the strong hands of Baron Sonnino, however, the Treasury made a determined effort in 1893-4 to bring about a financial equilibrium, an effort which was successfully maintained for the two succeeding years. His successors for two years more were equally successful, until last year Signor Vacchelli found himself obliged to forecast for the year 1899-1900 a deficit of 31,000,000 lire, ($6,200,000,) following the deficit of over 15,000,000 lire for 1898-9. But Signor Vacchelli omitted to take into account the economic reawakening of the country, which, as expressed through the normal fiscal channels working at relatively low pressure, has converted the expected deficit for 1898-9 into a surplus of more than 15,000,000 lire, and has already refuced his estimate for the deficit in the current year by more than one-half, and will, if the ratio of the increase shown since June 30 last be maintained throughout the next eight months, completely cover all deficit and suffice for the extinction of more than 12,000,000 lire of redeemable debt.

For several reasons the immediate outlook has been regarded with some apprehension, since the revenue from the sales of ecclesiastical property will cease, railway construction will demand more than 20,000,000 lire, the land tax revision will cause a considerable loss, redeemable debts will claim nearly 13,000,000 lire, the navy will require an extra 10,000,000 lire, the production of native sugar will diminish the customs revenue, while subsidies to the merchant marine will demand several million lire more than was originally contemplated. These and smaller demands induce Signor Buselli to forecast a deficit of some 22,000,000 lire. But even this deficit he hopes to wipe out by the increase in import duties and by keeping the expenses within reasonable limits.

He proposes three innovations, affecting the navy, the sugar industry, and premiums to the merchant marine. He proposes that the Treasury should advance to the Admiralty 10,000,000 lire a year for the next four years, such advances to be repaid by economies to be effected in the personnel of the arsenals and other branches of the service during the next fifteen years. He proposes a new system of fiscal control for the sugar industry, which will reduce the present enormous premium of practically 38 lire per hundredweight. And as to the premiums for the construction of merchant steamers, he proposes that a maximum of 10,000,000 lire a year be fixed.

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THE BAGDAD RAILWAY AGAIN.—The Turkish concession to Germans for constructing a railway through Bagdad to Basra, a distance of 340 miles, still continues to be discussed in European financial and diplomatic circles. The Novoe Vremya of St. Petersburg, in what is supposed to be an inspired article, says that the concession is the confirmation of an agreement concluded between Great Britain and Germany, by which the former is to have a free hand in Africa and the latter in Asia Minor. The Frankfurter Zeitung, also in an authoritative article, declares that the conditions of the concession have been accepted by the German group. According to the agreement, the fact is made obvious that the rights possessed by the Anatolian Railway Company will revert to the German syndicate. The fact that the Turkish Government reserves to itself the right to purchase the line at any time after completion, which must not take longer than eight years, is said to have no important significance, for, even if the Turkish Government were able to make the purchase, it must, according to another clause in the agreement, allow the syndicate's officials to operate the road. But the Zeitung, together with the Neuste Nachrichten of Berlin and the Cologne Gazette, asserts that there is no truth in the statements that British capital is to have a hand in the matter.

This last statement is contradicted in Berlin financial circles, on the authority of Baron Marschall, the prime mover in the German group. The Berlin Exchange Circular announces that 40 per cent. of the capital required will be subscribed by French investors and a large proportion of the remaining shares will be allotted to English capitalists. According to the Circular, German capital will be obliged to be content with considerably less than half the shares. The contents of the Circular are said to tend to confirm the statement made by the St. Petersburg journal.

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INCREASE OF GERMAN TRADE WITH PERSIA.—In the light of the progress which German enterprise is making in Asia Minor and Arabia, the following details of Germany's trade with Persia may be of interest, as the control of industrial Persia is the aim and end of all German, Russian, and British movements in the Levant and on the Afghan frontier: In 1898, according to a report just published by the German Government, Germany imported from Persia goods to the value of 1,376,000 marks, as compared with 773,000 marks, the value in 1897. These imports consisted, for the most part, of mother-of-pearl, dates, currants, carpets, gum, walnut wood, sesame, and maize. In the last two years, taken together, German exports to Persia had a value of 747,000 marks, of which textile goods accounted for 500,000 marks, chemicals for 60,000 marks, machines and hardware for 55,000 marks, and sugar for 72,000 marks. The report also publishes for the first time the text of a recent secret commercial treaty made with Persia, in which Germany is assured the most-favored-nation rights.

WOMEN'S SUMMER SCHOOLS.

Annual State Meeting of Champlain Assembly.

The Alumnae Auxiliary Association of Champlain Assembly, an organization designed to promote the interests of the Summer school among woman academy and college graduates, holds its annual State meeting Friday, Jan. 29, at 2 P. M., in De La Salle Hall, 108 West Fifty-ninth Street. The afternoon session will be devoted to planning and discussing the work of the administration for the coming year. In the evening a reception and entertainment will be given in honor of visiting Directors and officers, at which the following will speak: The Very Rev. James P. Kiernan of Rochester, Moderator of the association; the Rev. Dr. D. J. McMahon, President of the New York branch of the Champlain Summer School, and the Rev. M. J. Lavelle, President of the Catholic Summer School of America.

Admission tickets may be had of any of the local Directors or officers or of A. R. Ryan, private secretary, 123 East Fiftieth Street.

Women Here and There—

Their Frills and Fancies

Money does not always make for happiness at Christmas time. There is one wealthy family living in a suburban town near New York where enormous sums of money are spent every year to celebrate the holidays. There is a large family, married sons and daughters, who come home for the occasion; there are hosts of presents for the servants, clothes for practical gifts, shoes that are purchased almost by the case, and, it would seem, everything that can be desired to make the day a happy one. But guests who are invited there come away with an un-Christmaslike feeling, for there is never a Christmas that passes that some member of the family is not in tears because her presents were not satisfactory. A long-suffering husband one Christmas presented his wife with a generous check that she might buy her own present and see if in that way she could not be suited. But that was the unkindest cut of all. The wife's feelings were sadly frayed by this practical gift, and there were more tears than ever.

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So Mr. H. K. Bush-Brown, member of the Sculpture Society, is afraid that the members of the Rainy Day Club may take offense at the way the papers quoted his remarks made before that amiable organization the other day. And he proceeds to explain. In the course of his explanation he remarks:

"Let me advise the Rainy Day Club to change their entertainment committee. Her mistake, the mistake of the entertainment committee, was in taking them seriously." That is a little blind in wording, but plain in meaning—the Rainy Day Club takes itself too seriously. "They are not a reform club," he continues, "but an entertainment society, of which there are many of a similar name. They serve an excellent purpose and are the substitutes of this generation for the sewing circles and reading circles of our grandmothers."

Oh, Mr. Bush-Brown, oh, Mr. Bush-Brown, some men are so funny sometimes! No reporter would ever have dared to make such a statement as that.

An up-to-date, end-of-the-century woman's club a substitute for the old-time sewing circle, and it takes itself too seriously!

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He was a very small boy and he was speaking a piece. It was the very first one he had ever spoken, so that either from stage fright or because he did not know how to use it his voice was so low that it was only the people in the front rows of the audience who could hear a word he said, while those behind knew only by the presence of the small boy on the platform and the movement of his lips that a "piece" was in progress. Naturally, therefore, at the end of the piece there was only a little uncertain applause. Whether or not the small boy minded this no one knew, because he did not say, but a little girl cousin was grieved to the heart.

"Do you know," she said, telling about it afterward, "Dicky didn't get a single 'core."

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The Fudge Christmas tree celebration is over. It was at the house in town, where all the nice people board, so they say, and consequently it was a great success. It will always be called the Fudge Christmas tree because the two enterprising young women who arranged the affair made the money to do it by taking orders for Fudge, and chiefly from the people in the house. They spent exactly $3.75, entertained seventeen people, and feel that they did very well. Mysterious invitations were sent out, in the first place. They were typewritten and each signed "Fudge," and invited the guests to be present in the parlor of the house at 8 o'clock sharp on Saturday evening, Dec. 16. It is needless to say that every one came and came "sharp."

The doors into the back parlor were closed, but when the guests had all arrived they were thrown open and disclosed the two young women dressed as Fudges, who recited a little rhyme à la kindergarten:

Two little Fudges sweet are we,
Just as cunning as we can be;
We know how to stir, we know how to beat,
And some folks say we know how to eat.

These words were accompanied by appropriate gestures by the two Fudges. The costumes for these consisted of caps and aprons, the young woman who represented the chocolate Fudge having hers made of chocolate-colored cambric and the maple Fudge young woman wearing one of maple color and a string of walnuts around her neck, because her Fudge usually had walnuts in it. The chocolate young woman had a bowl and chocolate can hanging at one side and a cup and spoon at the other, while the maple Fudge young woman had the same, with the omission of the chocolate can. The dishes were used in beating and stirring in accompaniment to the introductory verse. The aprons were made long, with square bibs and straps going over the shoulders, and the caps with a band crown, similar to a baker's cap. They were very becoming.

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After this verse the exercises of the Christmas tree began, which was to be seen standing lighted in behind the Fudges. There was a big roll of parchment on a rod, and this was gradually unrolled as different guests were called up, and for each one there were special verses which referred to a gift that was on the tree. After the reading the guest was presented with a wand and invited to find his or her gift, and the presentation was then made. The presents usually had reference to some peculiarity of the recipient. For instance, one young woman who numbered among her art treasures an antique cowbell, which she rings at times to notify musically inclined members of this big family that she disapproves of their endeavors, received a small brown cow on wheels, with the verses:

When strains of music echo beneath our chandelier
And sweetly warbled melodies fall sweetly on the ear,
A quiet peace steals over us. But what is that we hear?

Crash! Clang! The charm is broken. A hideous, awful din
Is heard, and some one whispers "Miss Soundgong must be in."
You'll find to-night a better use for your old bell of tin.

It was all the work of home poets and consequently appreciated. Really astonishing results were attained with the small amount of money expended. The tree might have been more elaborately decorated and had more candles, but not a cent was spent outside the legitimate fund of $3.75. Forty cents of this bought a tree, which reached nearly to the ceiling, 10 more a standard; the presents, none costing over 10 cents, were bought; there was a paper cap for each guest, a little pocket calendar, advertising, to be sure, but extremely pretty, and there was a stick of peppermint candy for every woman and a candy cigar for each man and two pounds of nuts for refreshments. After the distribution of gifts there was music and dancing. The guests, with their paper caps, had a festive appearance, and when the evening wound up with a Virginia reel every one said that it had been an uncommonly pleasant affair.

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"It always gives me a feeling of real satisfaction to see a man lose his head," said the woman, "and I saw it at one time when there was a fire a short distance from me and where I had a full view of it from my windows. No, it was not in New York, but in a smaller place, where I could see some one besides my next-door neighbor. The fire was in a store with apartments above it, and every effort was made to get the furniture out of these rooms. To do this some men got sheets and held them under a window, to catch anything that was thrown out, and you would never imagine what was one of the first things that came—an iron cook stove, that the men in the rooms above dropped out with great deliberation. But that is not as bad as the man at the great Chicago fire, of which a man I know tells. He was there at the time and became interested in this man, who was making a strenuous effort to get a barrel of beans out of his shop, but when he found it was too heavy for him to move he emptied the beans and threw out the empty barrel."

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An interesting undertaking begun by two young women recently is the opening of an art students' exchange. They are art students themselves and they know something of the difficulty there is in getting work before the public. Their idea is to become the medium between influential people and business men and the students. They began with a sale in a studio in New York and have had one since in Brooklyn. A large quantity of work, including sketches in pen and ink, water colors, iron and leather work, and anything new in the way of decorative art is exhibited. Needlework and china painting they exclude. They have a committee pass upon the work, and it must come up to a certain high standard or it is not accepted. The aim is to get people to appreciate good work even when it has not a well-known name on it. The exchange is for the benefit of men as well as of women. The promoters say that the men students have a harder time even than the women in becoming recognized, as there are not so many openings for the disposal of their work. At the first sale there was work valued at $2,000 on exhibition; also a large attendance and many sales. The young women will endeavor to have the work sold at the lowest possible prices, at first at least. They make a commission to pay them for their efforts, and expect to make the arrangement profitable on all sides and a convenience to the people who become purchasers.

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"Never," said the Barnard graduate, "have I seen so many men at any entertainment as there are at the undergraduate teas at the college. The college men come, the professors come, and it looks as though most of the men outside of the college in New York come as well. I don't know the feeling men usually have for co-education, but from the appearance of these teas it looks as if they had firm faith in some kind of a 'co' in a college."

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During the last two or three weeks they have been having missions in the Roman Catholic churches in Brooklyn, and while the women's missions were in progress one woman who visited one of the churches regularly attracted some little attention. She was a sweet-faced old woman, but the people who saw her at church came to the conclusion that beneath her amiable exterior there was hidden some shrewdness, if there is no stronger word to apply. The church was a large one, but for these services it was packed, and only those who came in good season were able to obtain seats. The amiable-looking elderly woman, who is a well-to-do woman with a grown family and a good property in real estate, always came late, but she always had a seat, and wherever she chose to take it. Her method was this: She would select a pew, go to it, and ask the occupants to make room for her. This they always refused, for the pew was filled, and the late-comer was stout and matronly. The refusal did not trouble her, and she would then amiably kneel for her devotions at the end of the pew. She would remain there quietly until the others at some special part of the service also knelt, when she took the coveted seat and kept it. On three successive nights she was seen to do this, the third night taking one of the seats inside the altar rail for the occasion, and, as there was not possibly room for another to squeeze in under any circumstances, the woman she displaced had to stand, or look for a seat elsewhere while the sweet-faced elderly person, to judge from her expression, pursued her devotions with holy calm.

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"With tears in my eyes I have read many beauty receipts saying that no woman who is clean need have those unsightly blackheads in her skin," says a woman who is the personification of daintiness. "At one time I was troubled with them and I scrubbed and scrubbed to get rid of them, but without effect. Those face brushes they recommend for the purpose are good for scrubbing floors, but for the face they are ruinous. They roughen the skin and cause eruptions that are worse than the evil they pretend to cure. A physician, a celebrated physician, too, finally gave me some advice.

"You have ruined your complexion with too much bathing," he said. "Water is a good thing, but we do not want too much of it. It is massage and a healthy stomach that you need. The fats and the milk that you take into your system are not digested, and your circulation is poor. Eat plainly and regularly for a time, use a good deal of massage, and you will find that your complexion with ordinary care will look out for itself."

FEMININE FRILLS.

It is all very well to have one of those little thumb purses that every one is carrying, and they certainly are most convenient, but it makes all the difference in the world as to where they come from. To be really swell they must come from some swell place where saddles and other horsy things are made. There they are made of the same pigskin from which the saddles are cut, and with the big two-inch interwoven initials of brass—silver is not in it this time with the baser metal—they are just the thing. At one of these places last year on the night before Christmas they sent out between six and seven hundred of the little purses, and this year there have been more of them, and all the orders could not be filled for Christmas.

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The pigskin watch chains—what is a watch chain called when it is not a chain?—made of straps of the pigskin with a snaffle bit of silver in the centre, an exact copy of a real bit, is another thing that has made a number of men happy this year. Scarf pins were exact reproductions of different varieties of bits and horseshoes, and an attractive one was a stirrup with a strap.

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One jeweler's edition of a "horsy" ornament was a fob made of a strap of light leather, the width of the ordinary fob ribbon, and with a good-sized stirrup of gold hanging at the end, the bottom of the stirrup being finished, seal fashion, with a bloodstone. These are a few of the things that some men really appreciate as gifts.

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Hardly anything is too fine in the way of linen and laces for the table nowadays. Centrepieces and individual doylies are made of the finest linen lawn and trimmed with beautiful Brussels point, point de Venise, and point de Bruges.

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Many of the handsomest umbrellas have long mother-of-pearl handles with gold or silver trimmings. There is a broad tip at the top of the handle, a band around the centre frequently, and more of it at the lower part where it joins the umbrella. Sometimes the metal work is in fine tracery. Many parasols which are shown now have the tones of the color of the cover, yellow, pink, or violet, in the handle.

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Many pretty little velvet jackets are seen with cloth gowns. One pretty girl has one in red to match her cloth skirt. This skirt is one of the new ones, with clusters of narrow kilt plaits the space of a narrow gore apart. From the waist down to the knees these plaits are stitched on both edges, giving them the appearance of horizontal bands of cloth, but below that they are free and give the flare to the skirt. The velvet jacket has a collar and broad lapels of chinchilla extending to the waist, and the weather has not yet been cool enough for the girl to find it necessary to close the front of the coat and to hide the pretty fluffy white front of the bodice she wears beneath it.

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A heliotrope gown with a plain cloth skirt has a double-breasted jacket of velvet to match. There is a collar and lapels of chinchilla to this coat also. The lapels, however, only reach to the bust line, leaving a pointed vest and straight choker inside. This is made very attractive with steel embroidery which matches the double row of steel buttons. The wearer of this gown is an older woman.

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There is really a little more finished look to a short jacket which basques a little below the waist than to an Eton jacket. One very pretty girl, a fresh young brunette with a bright color, was on one of the shopping streets last week, and with her suit case was evidently about to start off for an over-the-holiday trip. Her coat was of sealskin with a broad collar of most beautiful chinchilla, the lapels extending to the lower edge of the coat. There was a touch of the chinchilla at either side on the pockets, and this girl, too, was warm blooded enough to leave her jacket open, notwithstanding the cool air, and the effect of the broad revers of chinchilla over the black velvet bodice that she wore was charming.

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It was another older woman who wore a cloth suit of a rather delicate shade of heliotrope trimmed with bands of silk and with a new skirt. This was a genu

Some Happenings in Good Society.

Congratulations may be extended this week on the anniversaries of their weddings to—

Dr. William Kinnicut Draper and Mrs. Draper, (Miss Helen Fidelia Hoffmann,) Dec. 28, 1898.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilmot Townsend Cox, (Miss Maria Duane Bleecker Miller,) Dec. 28, 1896.

Count de Moltke-Huitfeldt and the Countess de Moltke-Huitfeldt, (Miss Louisa Bonaparte,) Dec. 29, 1896.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Lorillard, (Miss Elizabeth Screven,) Dec. 29, 1896.

Mr. and Mrs. James Benkard, (Miss Fannie G. Horton,) Dec. 27, 1870.

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Sands, (Miss Mary Gardiner,) Dec. 25, 1866.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward N. Tailer, (Miss Agnes Suffern,) Dec. 27, 1855.

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To-morrow will bring again the Happy Morn. Christmas bells are ringing, and even the busy world of trade has stopped its wheels, and the world of society has turned its attention for the nonce to the enjoyments of the home, and to the keeping of the festival. On this Christmas eve, the last but one of the present century, it is interesting to glance at the retrospect, and to compare the atmosphere and the conditions of this year's Christmas with those of the past two Christmastides, so that with the spirit of Christmas present one may bravely summon up the ghosts of Christmases past.

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The Christmas of 1897 was a bright and clear and very cold day. There was no snow on the ground, and this made the country parties miss the sleighing that had been anticipated. Ex-Secretary Whitney and Mrs. Whitney—who died only last June—had departed for Aiken a few days previous, where they gave on Christmas eve a large dinner, and Dr. Seward Webb and Mrs. Webb entertained a large party of the Webbs and Vanderbilts at Shelburne Farms, Vt. The largest entertainment of the Christmastide in town was the dance given at Delmonico's by Mr. and Mrs. Lanfear Norrie for Miss Barbey, where Mr. Worthington Whitehouse led the cotillion with Miss Barbey, and where Miss "Fifi" Potter was the belle of the evening.

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Christmas last year fell on Sunday, and as the religious significance of the festival obtained therefore the greater hold on every one, the result was a very dull day, even for a Sunday, in the height of the season. Many of the Christmas festivities were held on Saturday evening, and among these were Mrs. Astor's annual family dinner and the children's Christmas tree given by Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, which this year will be given to-morrow afternoon. There was a Christmas tree at Mrs Charles Oelrichs's on Christmas afternoon. The weather was cold and gloomy and there was skating at Tuxedo, but there was no snow. The grip, which fortunately has delayed its coming this year, was very prevalent last Christmas, and there was much sickness in consequence. Wall Street was enjoying a "bull" market and there was more prosperity than for many years past—a great contrast to this Christmas. The Spanish-American war was well in the past, the treaty of peace with Spain had been signed, and there was little thought that the Christmas of 1899 would come with a war in South Africa and the military prestige of Great Britain dimmed.

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The week which opens to-day will be very largely devoted to family reunions of all sorts, and particularly to family dinners. The children and young people will really make the gayety of the week, and in fact the entire Christmas holidays, which, as the majority of the country schools and colleges do not reopen until nearly the middle of January, extend much longer than was their wont in old times. There are few households where there are little children in which Christmas trees will not be set up and the usual Christmas tree party given. It may perhaps be unkind to strike a jarring note in this advance glance at Christmas week by any extended reference this morning to the day after Christmas, the family doctor, &c., and so may the festival be to all a merry day, and may it be followed by the happiest of New Years.

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It is a little too early as yet to cast the horoscope for the nine and one-half weeks of the season which will follow Christmas Day. There will undoubtedly be a flight of prominent people, among whom will be Col. John Jacob Astor and Mrs. Astor, to Egypt, the Riviera, and the southern coast resorts after the new year, but the season promises to be gay, with its unusual number of débutantes, for whom numerous entertainments will be given. It is reported that Mrs. Astor, Sr., will give her annual large ball on Jan. 29, and it is safe to say that there will be dinner dances at several of the new and beautiful palaces in New York's court end.

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The past week, although less lively than its immediate predecessors, still had an unusual number of events for the generally socially dull week before Christmas. The first night of opera—on Monday, which, owing to the panic that day in Wall Street, was not as socially joyous as customary, the remarkable entertainment given at Lakewood by Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, and which signalized the adoption by the leading fashionable set of Mr. and Mrs. Gould; the first Cinderella cotillion, and Mrs. Crocker's musicale, which opened another new and beautiful palace in New York society, and Mrs. Astor's first dinner, were all events of more than ordinary interest.

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The opera on Wednesday and Friday evenings, and again at yesterday's matinée, had a full representation of society. Society has become so extensive in New York that on each night of the opera last week there were, with a few exceptions, almost an entirely different set of people in the parterre and grand tier boxes. Perhaps Monday was the most brilliant of the three evenings, as the opening night would naturally be. Although it was feared that, owing to the number of well-known people in mourning, the first night of the opera would fall off somewhat in fashionable interest, there were a sufficient number of new people to take the place of those absent, and there was not a vacant box in either parterre or grand tier. On Wednesday at the re-entre of Calvé the house was scarcely less brilliant in appearance, but one of the boxes in the parterre, No. 13, was vacant. This was the one which Mr. Henry A. C. Taylor had taken for the season for Wednesday evenings, but, owing to the recent death of Mrs. Taylor, he and his family are unable to occupy it. On Friday night the house was far less crowded, owing to the change of bill and the substitution of singers.

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The color notes of the costumes worn by the women of fashion at the opera thus far are drab and gray. Very few brilliant colors are used, and the prevailing taste seems to tend toward gowns of gray and black, elaborately embroidered in jewels or covered with silver paillettes. In several cases where definite colors were worn the gowns were at once thrown out by the background of more sombre toilets. Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies on the first evening wore a peculiar shade of blue, which seemed under the brilliant electric light to change into green. Miss Clews and Miss Bartlett on different evenings wore vivid pinks, which were almost shaded into salmon or orange. Mrs. Frederic Benedict, Miss Coudert, and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid also wore gowns of shades more or less pronounced in contrast to the general neutral tints.

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On Friday evening Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. Jules Reynal, and Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr., were among the matrons who were the most noticeable. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs chaperoned Miss Eleanor Thomas on Monday evening, and on Wednesday was the guest of Mrs. Joseph Stickney. She left early in the evening, overcome, it is said, by a slight indisposition. Mme. Calvé, who made quite a sensation on Monday night in the Grau box with her extraordinary gown of black covered with large gold medallions, wore in the last act of "Carmen" this same costume op Wednesday. Her appearance in this gown was greeted with such applause as to show that a greater part, at least, appreciated the modiste's art as well as that of the singer herself.

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The Saturday matinées this Winter are frequented by quite a number of boxholders whose term of mourning for deceased relatives does not allow them to be present at the evening performances. It has been decided, passively, that the matinée is one of the social diversions permitted even in times of deep grief. It has also been noticed this Winter that New York society has adopted the rules of the English in relation to mourning and half-mourning, and that a year is considered a sufficiently long period in which to wear crêpe and sombre garments for even the nearest and dearest, while shorter terms are permissible for collateral relatives.

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It is at Christmas time that the elders stand aside and give the younger generation their inning. Beginning on Thursday, when a special carload of St. Paul's boys came cheering into the Grand Central Station, who were followed the next day by the Croton boys, and later by those more sedate from Harvard and Yale, the "young person" has been the subject of general attention. On Thursday the Grand Central Station was a seething mass of parents, and the scene reminded the spectator more of a large reception at Delmonico's, Sherry's, or the Waldorf than the home-coming of the youngsters. Mention has been already made of the many entertainments to be given during the holidays for the college boys and débutantes of next Winter and the Winter after next, the juveniles of a younger set and the small children. Through a typographical error, the Christmas tree to be given this year at Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs's, at which her son, Master Oelrichs, will preside, was called an entertainment for "the children of poor parents." Mrs. Oelrichs, of course, has her many charities, but this affair is one of a purely social nature, and in view of the recent disasters on Wall Street not a few were amused at the mistake, which seemed just now to be rather apropos.

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The Gould house party, which lasts until Tuesday, is still the topic of the day, and the brilliant social affair of Thursday evening will pass into history as one the most notable of past events in New York society. It defined absolutely, with Mrs. Astor's dinner in town on Thursday night, the status of the different sets in New York society. The Bradley Martin and Vanderbilt masquerades, the Waterbury circus, and a few other occurrences of this nature are milestones, and fashionable people are as wont to date happenings from these social dissensions of the past as others are accustomed to refer to the year of the blizzard and other events. The Gould house party and the Lakewood people enjoyed a second performance of the pretty little plays on Friday afternoon, and golfing and a cross-country run, and, besides, last evening an informal dance.

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At this writing there has been no sign of snow even in the Far North, and the New England States, and a green Christmas has interfered very much with the plans of some hostesses for their country house parties. There seems no prospect of sleighing or skating. Dr. Seward Webb and Mrs. Webb have a family party at Shelburn Farms over the holidays, and yesterday Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Leggett took up some thirty guests to enjoy the Christmas week at Ridgeley Manor, near Kingston. It was hoped that M. and Mme. Saleza would be of this party, which includes, among other guests, Col. Schuyler Church and Mrs. Church, Miss Angelica Schuyler Church, Miss Harriette Wright, Count Mercati, Miss Walker, Miss Bliss, and Miss Whiting.

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The Vanderbilt family party at Biltmore this year will be an unusually large one. Great preparations are being made to entertain the tenants and their children on Christmas Day. Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, and the Misses Twombly are among the guests. There will be some special music, but on account of family mourning there will be no dancing or entertaining of any elaborate character.

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Christmas night is always a curious one at the opera, but as the festival is less observed in New York than formerly and as that day now seems to be given over almost entirely to the children, there is no appreciable difference in the audience. The parterre and grand tier boxes will be as well filled as usual, and the same familiar faces will be in their accustomed places. As the opera is a short one there is hope of longer entr'actes. On Monday evening these were woefully short, and the hurrying through with the performance divested the occasion of some of its social character. On Friday there was some improvement in this respect and there was sufficient time for the men to pay at least more than one short visit between the acts.

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The most notable event on the calendar of the week is the bal poudre to be given by Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes on Tuesday evening at her Madison Avenue residence. This will be a young people's dance and the débutantes will be out in force. The bal poudre is always picturesque, and powdered heads and patches are most becoming. There will be a cotillion with handsome Christmas favors.

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Among the other events of this week will be the first of the five cotillions arranged by Mrs. Almon Goodwin, Mrs. Everett P. Wheeler, Mrs. Walter Cook, Mrs. Francke H. Bosworth, Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark, Mrs. William G. Choate, Mrs. Charles Price Britton, Mrs. Schuyler Quackenbush, Mrs. Charles Havens Royce, and Mrs. Charles Finney Cox. This class numbers about fifty young women and seventy-five young men, among whom are Miss Wheeler, Miss Goodwin, Miss Cox, Miss Cook, Miss Quackenbush, Miss Marguerite Quackenbush, Miss Thornell, Miss Herrick, Miss Hoyt, and the Misses Helen Lincoln, Ruth Emmons, Ethel Cornell, Isabelle Fowler, Edna Gregory, Ruth Guernsey, Katherine Cook, Cornelia Helen Merrill, Mary Wagstaff, and the Messrs. Clarence Smith, E. Holland Brown, Howard Baylies, Benjamin Sheffield, Henry B. Britton, Walter S. Edwards, Adelbert D. Low, Allan Wardman, Charles B. Gunn, Oswald G. Villard, Henry M. Brookfield, William D. Thompson, Herbert J. Sterling St. John, and Stephens Tilton.

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Among the dinners of the week will be one to be given by Mrs. Chester Griswold of 23 West Forty-eighth Street for her sons, Messrs. Chester, Jr., and Le Grand C. Griswold, on Dec. 30, and on the same evening another dinner will be given by Mrs. H. De Berkeley Parsons at 294 Madison Avenue. On Friday evening there will be a second meeting of Mrs. Church's dancing class at Sherry's, and on Tuesday the De Covereley class will also have a meeting at Sherry's. The Knickerbocker Whist Club will hold its first meeting on Jan. 1 at the residence of Mrs. George Schieffelin, 8 East Forty-fifth Street. The next meeting of this whist club will be at the residence of Mrs. Edward Lyman Short, 20 West Thirty-seventh Street. On Wednesday, the 27th, Mrs. Artemas H. Holmes, 453 Madison Avenue, will have a cotillion for juniors. The Cinderella cotillions on Thursday evening, Dec. 29, will hold their first dance of their fourth season at Dodworth's. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Horace Ely, Mrs. George Pryor Johnson, Mrs. David O. Haynes, Mrs. Ebenezer S. Mason, Mrs. William A. Parke, Mrs. Arthur L. Root, Mrs. James K. O. Sherwood, Mrs. James Baird, Mrs. S. Charles Welsh, Mrs. Charles H. Van Brunt, and Mrs. Thomas Dimond.

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A very pretty wedding of the week, which did not receive much notice owing to its being quietly celebrated, was that of Miss Gertrude Treadwell Townsend, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Effingham Townsend, and F. Leopold Schmidt, Jr. The ceremony took place at East Williston, L. I., the country residence of the parents of the bride, on Wednesday noon, and quite a number of prominent people went down as guests. The day was a beautiful one, and it was difficult for the guests to realize that it was the week before Christmas, so mild and balmy was the air and so bright the sunlight.

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The other events of the week will resolve themselves into the meetings of the various dancing classes, a cotillion to be given on Wednesday evening at Sherry's by Mrs. Bayard Dominick for her two daughters and a dance on Thursday night at the same place, by Mrs. Frederick Edward Ballard for Miss Grace Ballard. There are some vague rumors that many fashionable people will attend in costume the Hungarian Peasants' ball on Saturday evening, but so far no confirmation of these can be obtained, and it is more than doubtful.

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With the first of January will begin the annual flitting and already the greater part of New York society is restless and longing for new scenes. The season at the various resorts abroad lags. The English have boycotted the French Riviera, and it looks as if Cannes would be rather dull this Winter. The prospects are not much better for Nice, and owing to its proximity to Bordighera, San Remo has suddenly become popular. Although a pretty place, it is not cheerful, as many invalids make it their home during the Winter months. Great things were promised for Cairo and the Lower Nile, but the recent English disasters seem to have demoralized society and to have upset many plans. The English and Americans are the chief patrons of the Continental and Eastern Winter cities, and the latter are content only in the places where their Anglo-Saxon cousins, especially those who are in Burke and Debrett, congregate.

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Early in January will depart Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Mrs. Fred Neilson, Mr. and Mrs. Clement Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Bronson and Miss Bronson, Mrs. William F. Burden, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lawrence, as well as many others who have planned Winter cruises and expeditions in the Orient. The Valiant will be placed at the disposal of Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, who sails at the latter end of the month, will be one of the party. According to present plans, Mr. William K. Vanderbilt will not go abroad just yet.

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The social week abroad has been the reverse of brilliant. It has been gloomy, dull, and depressing to a degree. Those on this side who had wished for a Christmas with the sports of Winter are reading enviously of the severe cold prevailing in England and on the Continent. Here the Meadow Brook hunt has been enabled to have its two runs a week even to Christmas, with a chance of the continuance of the sport over the New Year. This keeps the hunting contingent on Long Island, and the Foxhall Keenes, Mr. Van Alen, and others who hurried to England for the meets over there have found that for the present hunting has had to be abandoned. Of course, Americans are in great demand just at present, and, with the dearth of men, every new male importation from this country meets with much attention and favor.

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The reported visit to Newport during the early part of the week of Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt, which was not a fact, as they have been and are at Biltmore, revives the report that they intended taking a large cottage there next Summer, and of hereafter passing the seasons at Newport. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sedgwick of New York, who have been passing the past three seasons at Newport, have rented the Lyman cottage for a term of years, and during the week went there for the purpose of arranging for extensive improvements to the cottage. Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter of Philadelphia, who occupied the Fay cottage on Narragansett Avenue, Newport, last season, will probably lease the Tiffany cottage for the coming season, and the Wideners of the Quaker City, it is said, will also rent a Newport cottage for the coming season. It was currently reported at Newport during the week that an attempt had been made in New York to form a company to rebuild the Ocean House.

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Shadow Brook, at Lenox, will be open for Christmas, and members of the Stokes family will be there for the festival. Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane will open Wyndhurst for Christmas and will entertain a party of friends. They will keep their place open for about a week. Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster will be in Lenox for the holidays. Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane are having an addition about forty feet square placed on Elm Court, at Lenox. It will contain a dining room on the first floor, with additional sleeping rooms over it. The old dining room will be added to the drawing rooms, thus furnishing a large space for entertaining. Mr. and Mrs. William H. Bradford are at the country house of Mr. Bradford's mother, on the Pittsfield Road. Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay Fairfax will spend part of the Winter at Lenox. Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt Bishop are still at Interlaken. Mr. David W. Bishop, Jr., has been with them for a few days. Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Tower are at the Robeson place, Lenox, where they will remain for some time yet.

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Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Barclay and family arrived at Bonnie Brae, Lenox, this week, and will spend the Winter there. Mr. and Mrs. John E. Alexandre have taken the Frelinghuysen place at Lenox for next season, and will spend part of the Winter there. Capt. John S. Barnes and family went to New York from Lenox this week. Their place will be kept open, and they will be there part of the time during the holidays. Dr. Richard C. Greenleaf will keep his Lenox place open during the Winter, and some members of his family will spend most of the time there. Mr. Richard Goodman and family are still in Lenox, and will remain there until the middle of January, when they will go to New York, and thence to Florida.

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The second Bachelors' Cotillion in Baltimore, which took place last Monday evening, was by no means as brilliant an affair as the first, yet was in reality much pleasanter, for, being less crowded, dancing was possible. There were two or three dinners before the german and a supper afterward. The supper was given by the Heyward Draytons, who have recently made Baltimore their home. They are Philadelphians, but business interests have brought Mr. Drayton here. The supper was a small but pretty one, the guests being Mrs. John M. Robinson, Miss Lota Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. James McShane, Miss Ella Reeves, Miss Poe, Miss Minne Huysen, Miss Latrobe, Mr. Conrad, Mr. Poulaine, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Riggs, and a few others. The Draytons entertain delightfully, and are already prominent in all the smartest events. They are relatives of the Reeveses, and a number of dinners and teas have been given them by Mr. and Mrs. Reeves and Miss Ella Reeves.

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Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Fraser are giving a number of functions this season in Baltimore. On Thursday evening they had a bal poudre for their débutante daughter, Miss Hellen Fraser. The girls were there in full force in their grandmothers' gowns, looking very pretty and old-fashioned. Miss Munnikhuysen, who is probably one of the best looking débutantes this season, was unusually handsome that evening. There will be two interesting marriages in Baltimore just before Lent. One will be that of Miss Elizabeth T. King and Mr. William M. Ellicott. Miss King is the President of the Arundell Club. The other wedding will be that of Miss Harlet Wade and Mr. William Wallace Spence, Jr. Mrs. Daniel C. French of New York, who has been visiting Mrs. Alexander Harvey, has gone home for Christmas. Mrs. Alexander Brown gave a dinner on Friday evening in Baltimore in honor of her young daughters, neither of whom is grown. Miss Harriett Brown, the eldest, now about sixteen, resembles her mother. A noticeable change in Baltimore entertaining this Winter is the number of evening affairs, and the teas and card parties of former years, which took place in the afternoon, and excluded men, have now merged into evening functions, and are much liked. There are always a number of dinners every year, but they are necessarily confined to a few guests, and at the dinners one invariably meets the same people over and over again, for only a certain number give them. Among the women who are noted for their dinners in Baltimore are Mrs. J. Swan Frick, Mrs. Wilson Patterson, Mrs. David Stewart, Mrs. Jesse Tyson, Mrs. Alexander Brown, Mrs. Clapham Pennington, Mrs. Hollins McKim, Mrs. Ross Winans, Mrs. Lyman Josephs, Mrs. John M. Robison, Miss Mary Winter Davis, Mrs. W. S. G. Williams, Mrs. Robert Garrett, Mrs. Walter Brookes, Mrs. Thomas Buckler, Mrs. Daniel C. Gilman, Mrs. James M. Thompson, Mrs. John Gill, the Misses Boone, and Mrs. Charles J. Bonaparte. The men who might be called the popular diners out are Messrs. Walter de C. Poultney, de Courcey Thom, Thomas Shearer, Noel H. Wyatt, John McKim, Frank Harvey, Noel Poullaine, William Moale, Lycurgus Winchester, Robert Garrett, W. F. Lucas, Lawrason Riggs, Hugh Jenkins, Charles H. Carter, Redmond Stewart, Robin Brent, Gerard Hopkins, Glenn Pitts, and Carroll Poultney.

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Dr. Benjamin M. Cromwell of Frostburg, Md., has sent out invitations to the marriage of his daughter, Miss Laura Lee Cromwell, and Mr. Samuel Johnston Poe. The marriage will take place on Tuesday evening, Jan. 2, at St. John's Church, at Frostburg. Mr. Poe, better known to his friends as "Jack," is one of the Princeton men, and, like his numerous brothers, a great football player. He is also a well-known and successful lawyer here. Miss Mary Bowie Johnson of Baltimore, who has recently returned from abroad, has been visiting her cousin, Mrs. Richard Irvin, in New York. Mrs. Grinnell is visiting her aunt, Miss Emma Meredith, in Baltimore. Mrs. William Osler is spending Christmas in Toronto, Canada, with her sister. The various Maryland hunt clubs still keep up their meets. Indeed, each year the hunting season grows longer. The Christmas hunt on Monday promises to be a large one if the weather is good. Among those who are faithful to the hounds are Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Jackson, Dr. and Mrs. Walter P. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. G. Williams, Miss Fannie Lurman, Miss Katherine Lurman, Mr. and Mrs. Ross Whistler, Mr. Harrison Birckhead, Mr. Samuel E. George, Dr. and Mrs. Clapham Pennington, Mr. William Manly, Miss Louise Carroll, Miss Mollie George, Mr. Carroll Brown, Mr. and Mrs. E. Gittings Merryman, Mr. Redmond Stewart, the Misses Stewart, and Mr. Gerard Hopkins.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Weld of Baltimore have joined the dinner givers this season, and propose to have a dinner every week or so this Winter. The guests at a recent dinner were Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Brown, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. G. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Columbus O'D. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Tyson, Dr. and Mrs. Clapham Pennington, Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Buckler, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Garneau of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Ross Winans will give a large dinner and theatre party next week. The old family place, Bolton, belonging to the Spences, has been sold to The Fifth Regiment for an armory. Mr. Spence, Sr., will go abroad later in the Winter, and Mr. Spence, Jr., will marry and will join his father in the South of France.

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It seems as if the old song which is made to illustrate a children's game in France is to have a nineteenth century setting. No one who has seen French children at their play can forget the favorite diversion, "Marlboro va' ten guerre," which is a Gallic adaptation of "London Bridge." The old song goes on to tell how his faithful wife watched for his return from her tower at (possibly) Blenheim, as the incident is supposed to have taken place after the Duke was rewarded by his sovereign and his country. It now looks as if Marlborough really will go to the war, not perhaps to the tune of "We Won't Go Home Until Morning," which is the one used to accompany this old-time doggerel, and his fair Duchess will in the meantime wait his return and get up benefits for hospital ships and relief funds just as the modern Duchesses and noble ladies are doing while their liege lords and kindred are fighting the Boers in South Africa. The Duchess of Marlborough has shown considerable histrionic ability, and she is said to recite beautifully. Lady Essex, who was Miss Grant, has suddenly come out as a follower of Miss Cissie Loftus, and her imitations of Yvette Guilbert are said to be as clever as those of the music hall singer. Both of these ladies will appear at the Paget entertainment, and later at another one given for the relief of Mrs. "Tommy Atkins" and the little Atkinses. This war has certainly developed strange friendships, and New Yorkers cannot help being surprised when they read that Mrs. Langtry de Bathe has been the guest of Lily, Duchess of Marlborough, at Deepdene for the week end after the departure of de Bathe for South Africa.

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The splendor of the Bradley Martin's Christmas party is perhaps one of the few cheerful incidents of the week in Great Britain. The Bradley Martins always do things in a princely style, and at Balmacaan House in Invernessshire they have been entertaining some thirty guests for a stay of nearly three weeks. One of the diversions has been the roe deer shooting, and there have been also some trials at the pheasant and wild fowl. Informal dances have been given and a grand celebration for the tenantry will take place on Christmas Day and evening. All the old customs of Glen Urquhart will be revived, and the guests in kilt tartan, as well as the dependents, will reel and fling to the voice of the bagpipes.

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The chatter in London has just now a strong American flavor. The indefatigable "Belle" says that the American element musters strongly everywhere. The American nurses are the present lions, (sic,) and every one has been anxious to see them. The chief nurse, Miss Hibbard, looked very well the other night at the entertainment given in their honor by the matrons and nurses of the London hospitals. She was dressed in her uniform of white cloth, with a great deal of gold braid, and the ordinary nurses wear dresses of blue duck, trimmed with white. They are all well trained and are extremely good nurses, and look like business. Lady Randolph Churchill is Lady Superintendent, but the English medical officer is what you call "boss." And this latter expression shows that Americanism has surely taken firm root in British soil. And again: "There has been great excitement over Lady Sarah Wilson's fate, and no one thinks there is any chance of exchanging her for the Dutch 'vrouw' that Krüger wants liberated. But her maid is with her, which is a great comfort even in the hard and trying time they must have been having at the 'veldt, or some other out-of-the-way place." Lady Tatton Sykes arrived at the Cape in great spirits. Mrs. Maguire and some other well-known women have been living in one of the mines at Kimberley for safety, and have been afraid to come up to earth. "Belle" expresses this by stating that "they are having a lively time." The Queen was so charming to the American nurses that she quite won their hearts. After this, "they were enchanted with their drive and tea at Cumberland Lodge."

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Lord Ava, the elder brother of Sir Terence Blackwood, who married Miss Flora Davis of this city, and also well known here, has been doing much good work in South Africa. He is with Cecil Rhodes at the present time.

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It has not been very gay in Paris. The death of the venerable Mrs. Walden Pell has cast a gloom over all the different little sets of Americans who make the gay capital their home. The cold has been excessive and one of the principal diversions has been the skating at the Palais de Glace. The fearful ordeal of the Jour de l'An approaches, a veritable dies irae for the Paris householder. The amusements have been restricted to a few dinners and musicales. Mrs. Ogden Goelet has been at the Ritz, and Mrs. "Plus" Moore has returned from her visit to America. There are many plans being arranged for the Winter resorts, and with Americans as with the English, the Italian Riviera will be the favorite, although there has been much complaint about the ordeal of the Custom House and the uncivil treatment of Americans and English by the officials on the frontier. There is the usual routine life at Pau. There is fox hunting followed by small dances at the Country Club, and occasional golf. Cannes is getting ready for a good season, and the carnival programmes have been arranged. Biarritz is also looking up, and there have been a number of arrivals at Mentone and Monte Carlo. The Engadine looks for a brilliant season in January.

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The announcement of Lady Paunecfote that she will have as guests during February for her daughter's wedding the Duchess of Abercorn, the Marchioness of Londonderry, Lady Aberdeen, Lady Aubrey Buller, and the Countess Cadogan is somewhat surprising. Even if such an array of the peerage would come over to this country in a body—the list numbers many more—all could not be the guests of one person. The Cadogans have announced their Winter programme, and they return to Dublin in January to hold court there, so there is little chance for Lady Cadogan paying America a visit. It will be remembered that often the invitation list is given, and that does not imply for an instant that all who are asked will be present. At the Craven wedding here nearly the entire peerage was invited, as it was also at the Marlborough-Vanderbilt nuptials.

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Christmas week at Tuxedo will be enjoyed by every one. The fine weather of the past week brought out a good crowd of New Yorkers, and many have opened their cottages for the holidays and the New Year's ball. All the rooms at the club have been engaged over New Year's. Many Christmas dinners will be served at the cottages and the clubhouse. Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederic Tams, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Snow, and Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting opened their houses this week for the holidays. Mr. and Mrs. C. Post Mitchell entertained at dinner a number of guests at their cottage on Wednesday, to meet Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett. Mrs. Robert Goelet spent Saturday and Sunday with the Rev. and Mrs. George Grenville Merrill at the rectory. Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard, Jr., entertained as usual a number of guests on Sunday night at their cottage. Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop McKim have taken Mrs. Charles Coudert's cottage, recently vacated by Mrs. Coudert.

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Mr. and Mrs. Robert Emmet have closed their cottage at Tuxedo and returned to their city residence, 54 West Fifty-third Street. Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Foster have also closed their Tuxedo cottage and returned to the city. Miss E. C. Whitney has rented for the Winter the James Brown Lord cottage, recently vacated by Mr. and Mrs. Lord. Mr. Richard Mortimer will open his new cottage in the Spring. The pigeon grounds have been put in order and pigeon shooting is again indulged in by many who fancy the sport. Matches will be shot on Saturdays during Winter. Mr. Westmoreland Davis broke his ankle last week. He was taken to New York.

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Although the season in Philadelphia was begun so early, there has been no let-up in the gayeties so far. Last week was a gay one, and there is more to come. The week was ushered in by a large dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Whelen at their residence in Walnut Street. The table was profusely decorated with white roses and ferns, and among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McKean, Jr., Baron Alliotti of the Italian Embassy at St. Petersburg, Mrs. Spencer Erwin, Miss Coles, Miss Snyder, Miss Cassatt, Mr. Spencer Cosby, Mr. Haglehurst, and Mr. Pinckney Norris. On the same day Miss Sophia Irwin gave a ladies' luncheon in honor of Mrs. Grover Cleveland, and Captain and Mrs. Sands gave a tea at the Navae home in honor of their daughter, who is one of the season's débutantes. On Monday evening the first of the Monday evening dancing classes took place under the management of Mrs. Frederic Thurston. It was a success, and nearly all of the season's débutantes were present.

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A handsome dinner was given on Tuesday evening by Mrs. Clement Griscom at her residence. The guests, who were seated at three tables decorated with silver golf prizes and trophies won by Miss Frances Griscom, included Miss Edith Biddle, Miss Edith Meade, Miss Henrietta Large, Miss Ethel Harrison, Miss Hope Binney Tyler, Miss Virginia Campbell, Miss Florence Cramp, Miss Elizabeth Roberts, Miss Anna Lloyd, Miss Morris, Miss Dorothy Sims, Miss Sarah Gerhard, Miss A. P. Johnson, Miss Marion Pepper, Mr. J. Cadwalader, Jr., Mr. C. Hacker, Mr. Trenchard Newbold, Mr. W. Whelen, Mr. Brockie, Mr. Lardner Reakirt, Mr. W. Heyward Drayton, third, Mr. M. S. Easby, the Messrs. Singler, the Messrs. Lloyd, Mr. Spencer Cosby, Dr. J. Norman Henry, and Dr. Norman McLeod. Mrs. Jones Wister also gave a dinner on Tuesday. Lynnewood Hall, the country residence of Mr. P. A. B. Widener, at Elkins, was the scene on Tuesday evening of a house warming. Mr. and Mrs. George D. Widener aided Mr. Widener in receiving the guests in the main hall, which was a bower of exquisite roses. In the gallery the New York Symphony Orchestra was stationed. Mme. Gadsky sang.

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Mr. and Mrs. William Potter on Wednesday afternoon introduced their daughter, Miss Adeline Coleman Potter, in Philadelphia. The bouquets were placed on mantelpieces and tables and were of the most beautiful flowers, orchids and lilies being the most numerous. They amounted to between sixty and seventy. Mrs. and Miss Potter received in the front drawing room, and were assisted by Miss Anna Price Johnson, Miss Ethel Wister, Miss Alice Welsh, and Miss Morgan. Miss Adeline Potter, whose début was made on Thursday, is the daughter of Mr. William Potter, who was Minister to Italy under President Harrison's Administration. On her mother's side she is a descendant of a family who for more than a century have been conspicuous in the life of Philadelphia. Her mother was a daughter of the late Mr. Frederic W. Vanuxem, and a granddaughter of Mr. Louis C. Vanuxem, who served with distinction in the War of 1812, and was a member of the First City Troop. Her great-grandfather was Mr. James Vanuxem, one of the founders and President of the French Benevolent Society, and who was visited by Lafayette when he came to Philadelphia as the guest of the Nation. Mrs. Potter's great-great-grandfather was Lieut. Col. Elijah Clark, who served on the staff of Gen. Washington during the Revolutionary War.

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Mr. James Paul, Jr., gave a handsome dinner at his residence, 3809 Locust Street, Philadelphia, in honor of Miss Harjes of Paris on Thursday evening. The table was artistically decorated with American Beauty roses, mingled with violets. Mr. Paul's guests included Miss Ethel Heberton, Miss Louisa Weightman, Miss Ethel Wister, Miss Edith Stotesbury, Miss Eleanor Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Drexel Biddle, Miss Ellen Drexel Paul, Dr. and Mrs. Arthur Remington, Mr. Robert Hare Davis, Mr. Robert Montgomery, Mr. Harry B. Hodge, Mr. George Howell, Mr. William A. M. Fuller, and Dr. Frederick Fraley. On Friday evening Mr. and Mrs. George W. C. Drexel gave a dinner in honor of Miss Harjes.

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Invitations have been sent out in Philadelphia by the Benedicks for their ball on Dec. 27. Mr. James Paul will give a ball on Dec. 29, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer one on Jan. 3, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Curtis Harrison one on Jan. 19.

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Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Alexander Reilly will give a supper at the Bellevue, in Philadelphia, after the opera on Thursday evening, Dec. 28, in honor of the Austrian Ambassador and the Baroness Hengelmüller. Miss Elise Willing Balch will give a luncheon at the Acorn Club, Philadelphia, on Jan. 5 for Miss Eleanor Lewis. Mrs. Alexander Brinton Coxe and Mrs. Charlton Farrell have sent out cards for a tea on Thursday, Jan. 11, in Philadelphia. The cards of Mrs. Daniel Coxe and Mrs. Richard Norris Williams are inclosed.

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By the death of the Duke of Westminster, who was England's richest peer, Viscount Belgrave succeeds to the title. He is now in South Africa acting as an aide de camp to Sir Alfred Milner, and it is not likely that even the Duke's death will bring him home, as he does not expect to return until the war is ended. Viscount Belgrave, who, it is said, will inherit a fortune of $100,000,000, is engaged to be married to the beautiful Miss Deila Cornwallis West, second daughter of the still beautiful Mrs. Cornwallis West, and younger sister of Princess Henry of Pless, considered by many the most beautiful woman in the world. The fiancée of Viscount Belgrave, now twenty-six, is four years older than the Viscount, and the late Duke was opposed to the engagement in consequence of the disparity in the young people's ages. It will be remembered that young Cornwallis West, the brother of the future Duchess of Westminster, was engaged recently to Lady Randolph Churchill, and that his family, including his sisters, were so violently opposed to the match that it has been broken off.

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The women of the Cornwallis West family have always been noted, not only for their beauty, but for their powers of fascination, which are rarely found together. Twenty years ago the Prince of Wales was fascinated by Mrs. Cornwallis West, who was made by his attentions one of the reigning beauties, and then the Duke of York became infatuated with Miss Daisy West, now the Princess of Pless, and paid her so much attention that he was ordered back to England from a trip on the cruiser Crescent, which he made in order to be near his inamorata.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Miss Fanny S. Adam of 13 East Fortieth Street will give two teas, Dec. 27 and Jan. 3, for many young people and débutantes.

Mr. Samuel I. Ferguson of 227 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street has gone to Lakewood to spend the Christmas holidays.

At the Freundschaft Club last evening Mme. Marcella Sembrich appeared in Donizetti's opera, "Don Pasquale." Dancing followed.

Mr. and Mrs. Sydney J. Marx of 36 West Ninety-seventh Street will ent

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TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES.

"PEACE ON EARTH, GOOD WILL TOWARD MEN."

It seems almost a mockery to transcribe, on the eve of this Christmas, the words which ushered in the birth of CHRIST. The Nativity was hailed as the beginning of the fulfillment of the prophecy that the nations "should not learn war any more." As a matter of fact, so large a part of the population was never, in nominally Christian countries, actively engaged in "learning war" as is so engaged now. And the two nations which boast themselves to be the most advanced representatives of the new civilization which began with the birth of CHRIST, and from which the modern world dates its origin, are engaged in bloody and obstinate wars, wars as bloody and as obstinate as any the Roman Empire was waging with the barbarians when Christianity began to be. One of the wars is a small war, and the obstinacy of it may be ascribed to a too literal interpretation on the part of the United States in the past of the injunction to beat its spear into a pruning hook. But the other is a great war and taxes to the utmost the resources of the British Empire, if it does not overtax them. It does seem as if nineteen hundred years of Christian civilization had failed in achieving one of the primary purposes of Christianity.

This is a view that must be much commoner in England than it is here, for the reason that the British war in South Africa is so much bigger and costlier an affair than our little war in the Philippines. But not much reflection is needed to show that it is a very superficial view. Islam was propagated exclusively by the sword, and the propagation of Christianity has historically been by no means so peaceful as we are apt to imagine before we inquire. The modern commercial civilization which we enjoy is a direct sequel of Christianity, and the wars that are now going on in the world are wars to extend it. That is equally true of the war in which each of the English-speaking nations is engaged. If China will not come into the commercial brotherhood of nations there is no real dispute that she must be made to do so. And so of the backward Spanish possessions which Spain has been keeping behind even her own development. Already, within little more than a year, our efforts to impose our own type of civilization upon Puerto Rico have been crowned not only with the "consent" but with the enthusiastic good will of "the governed." And in Cuba all the signs are that the opposition comes entirely from the rival factions of Cuban politicians, who expect to get their livings out of the Government and not by their own exertions, and that the industrious population is as completely reconciled to American rule as is the like population in Puerto Rico. In Luzon the task has been harder, by reason of the greater backwardness of the natives, and the distrust of the intentions of all white men which they had imbibed from Spanish rule. But even there the signs multiply and thicken that the honest purposes of our commanders are making themselves understood, and that the Filipinos will also come willingly into the circle of modern civilization when it is borne in upon them what it means.

And what is true of the Spanish colonies which Spain has been administering in the spirit of the sixteenth century is as true of the shepherds of the Transvaal who have been administering their own affairs in the spirit of the seventeenth. They are as out of touch with the modern world, the world of progress and of change, as have been the Antilles and the Philippines, as is the immemorial Empire of China itself. Now, to all these waste and forgotten places the spirit of the age has caught up. The time has come when every one of them must come in and partake for itself and extend to others the latest results of Christian civilization. There may be a question whether the inevitable transformation might not, in the case of the Transvaal, have been more safely and wisely left to time, but the transformation is none the less inevitable. The great nations which are fighting the battles of the modern spirit, in the Antilles, the Philippines, or South Africa, much as they may lament the necessity of force, need not be ashamed or afraid to proclaim that they are missionaries of Christian civilization. The end of their labors will be a durable instead of a delusive peace. And, as the work comes to be better understood by those who have required this rough instruction, they themselves will recognize its beneficence. And so it will issue in a closer approach to a realization of the Christmas motto, "Peace on earth and good will toward men."

MR. MOODY THE EVANGELIST.

Probably there is no man now living in the United States, unless very eminent in public station, whose death would affect the minds and the hearts of so great a multitude on both sides of the ocean as have felt the death of Mr. MOODY.

This is due not only to the peculiar nature of the activities in which he spent his exceedingly busy and energetic life, but to the rare character and gifts of the man. Although his early attempts to address his companions in the Church were awkward and unsuccessful, he was unquestionably a public speaker of the sort that is born as well as made, and he passed his days in public speaking to audiences larger and more varied and more widespread over America and England than those that any other speaker has reached in this generation. The subject of his speaking was one that moves the emotions and stirs the will of men and women, when presented as he was able to present it, to a degree that makes the excitement of political agitation seem pale and ineffectual. It is moreover a subject as to which the contagion of feeling in great masses of human beings is especially intense, swift, and cumulative. For these reasons the effect of Mr. MOODY'S death is undoubtedly as widely felt as we have intimated.

Blended with the influence of Mr. MOODY'S special work as an evangelist and making it enduring was the influence of his remarkable personality. Wherever he went he inspired a sense of dominating sincerity and goodness which was strongly felt by many to whom his specific doctrine and his chief avowed aim did not appeal. He was trusted and beloved for qualities that he would certainly claim as due to his religion, but which have been the source of trust and love in myriads of hearts untouched by that religion. He was consistently, because naturally, unselfish. Possessed of powers and faculties of a kind and in a degree that would easily have won him fortune in business and success in public life, a singularly efficient leader of men, an organizer of very unusual fertility, ingenuity, skill, and tact, he deliberately chose to devote himself and all his talents and varied capacities to a work that brought great fame but no fortune, and the motive for which was in the highest sense benevolence. It is the testimony of those that knew him best in all the phases of that work and in his private life that no man in modern times has come nearer to the standard set by the Founder of His religion for the Apostles He sent forth to preach and to live His Gospel.

With what he himself regarded as his mission this is not the place to deal. The actual effect of a "revival" and its permanence for good are matters as to which those entitled to authority in religious affairs differ widely. There is much about them generally, and there was something about Mr. MOODY'S methods in them, that it is easy to criticise. To men who regard their own minds as trained and to whom action and belief are more or less the result of deliberate and intelligible judgment, the appeals that he made and the form in which he made them not seldom seemed to involve something not clearly distinguishable from superstition, and this impression was by no means confined to those who rejected the substance of the doctrines he held. But there was one portion of his work that no reasonable man, orthodox or heterodox, believer or agnostic, can fail to recognize as having great value and as being possible only to one animated by lofty purposes. This was the educational, and in this we include not only the work he did directly in the schools he founded but the constant and great aid he rendered in promoting the Young Men's Christian Associations throughout the country and like work in England and Scotland. The beneficence of these associations is by no means dependent on the religious impulse they seek to impart, though it would be both unfair and foolish to ignore the immense force of the religious motive in the workers in this field. But that motive inspires them to a kind of labor that is widely and lastingly beneficent in its effect on the whole community. It helps powerfully to form citizens healthy in body and in mind, with sound standards of conduct, and with that habit of right judging and honest dealing which is at once the safeguard and the hope of any people with which it exists. In this field Mr. MOODY did a work that we may all acknowledge with profound respect and gratitude.

THE IRREDUCIBLE MINIMUM OF GREEK AND LATIN.

Prof. WEST of Princeton writes for the December Atlantic an article in praise of sound training in the classics in the secondary schools, the high schools, academies, and private schools that prepare boys for college. Prof. WEST was also a member of the Committee of Twelve of the American Philological Association, which reached the conclusion that "there is no reason why at least the four-year Latin course and the three-year Greek course may not be generally adopted as the standard of classical work in the schools of the North, the South, the East, and the West." For Latin especially Prof. WEST has a very warm place in his heart. But it cannot be taught in its full attractiveness without Greek. "Latin," he writes, "especially when toned by Greek, then helps on every side, whether in our own tongue or in the other modern languages or in its rôle as the intimate companion of history or as an element in that well-tried two-fold discipline in thought and expression, classics and mathematics."

It appears, too, that Latin is coming into increasing favor. In the last eight years the number of pupils in the secondary schools has increased 86 per cent., but the number of pupils who are studying Latin has increased 174 per cent., as against 152 per cent. for history, 147 per cent. for geometry, 131 per cent. for German, 107 per cent. for French, and 94 per cent. for Greek. This is a kind of natural selection which justifies Prof. WEST in concluding that parents and pupils have found Latin to be "of most worth." Whatever may happen to English, it is evident that Latin is in no danger of going out of fashion.

Let it is a long and dusty road that the youngster must travel to come to his knowledge of Latin. The Committee of Twelve says, in its report, that in the choice of text books there is a tendency "to emphasize the humanistic as opposed to the pedantic ideal of classical culture." Surely that is an occasion for devout thankfulness. If we are coming to a time when the Latin author is to be treated as literature and not as a cadaver on the demonstrator's table, used merely to illustrate the rules and exceptions, then we have indeed made an advance.

But have the teachers of Latin really gone far on the road to humanistic treatment of the language? What knowledge of Latin do they put into a boy's head in their four years' course and what use can he make of it when they have done with him? Can he read a Latin author with ease and pleasure? Is he emancipated from the lexicon and grammar? Has he any quotable knowledge of any Latin poet? Has he an appreciative sense of the value of Latin literature? We hope an affirmative answer can be given to some of these questions.

The programme of the four years' course prepared by the committee encourages this hope. In his first year the pupil is to have the grammar with easy reading, written exercises, and reading aloud with intelligent expression, the endeavor being to make him grasp the meaning of the Latin before translating and then to render into idiomatic English. In the second year he reads four or five books of CAESAR, or some other prose writer may be substituted for two books; prose composition based on CAESAR; reading aloud and translating from prepared and unprepared passages, with training in the correct method of apprehending the author's meaning, and memorizing select passages. The third and fourth years put him through SALLUST'S Catiline, six to nine orations of CICERO five to fifteen hundred verses of OVID, six to nine books of the Aeneid, and he has constant training in prose composition based on CICERO, reading aloud and the memorizing. This is a good solid grounding in Latin, no doubt, but it is only preparatory, for all the college Latin comes after it. It gives no command of the language, only a first acquaintance with it. And the introduction takes four years! A boy ought to have lifelong daily need of a friend whose intimacy it takes this unconscionable time to conquer.

Of course all the teachers and professors are tired of hearing about MONTAIGNE, whose father, before the first untying of his tongue, and while he was still in charge of the nurse, put him under the tutelage of a learned German who talked Latin with him, so that before he was six years old, before he could speak French even, "without a formal method, without book, without grammar, without precept, without whip, and without tears, I had learned a Latin as pure as my schoolmaster's own." Then he went off to the college of Guienne, where he lost all use of his Latin, and at the age of thirteen came out without any fruit of his studies that in his riper years he could put to any use.

This proves nothing except that Latin can be taught as a living language. Then why continue to teach it as a dead one? The unvarying answer of the teaching profession is that it is for mental discipline. It is as a gymnastic of the mind, not as literature, that Latin is treated at school and college. It strikes us that there is precious little humanism about that. MACAULAY had a thorough classical training before he went up to Cambridge, a training which was based on the old-time drudgery and drill of the grammar, but the course must have been deeply tinged with humanism, for he passed much time in reading his classics for the fun of it. Everybody remembers what a prodigious lot of Latin and Greek he read on his outward voyage to India and while at Calcutta. He wrote from Calcutta in 1834:

> I read much and particularly Greek, and I find that I am, in all essentials, still not a bad scholar. * * * I read, however, not as I read at college, but as a man of the world. If I do not know a word I pass it by, unless it is important to the sense. If I find, as I have of late often found, a passage which refuses to give up its meaning at second reading, I let it alone. I have read during the last fortnight, before breakfast, three books of HERODOTUS and four plays of AESCHYLUS.

Again he tells how nothing in PLATO'S dialogues so much struck him as the raillery. "At college, somehow, I did not understand or appreciate it." Much is here due, of course, to maturity of mind. Nevertheless, it is perfectly evident that MACAULAY had some use and joy of his classics "as a man of the world," and it is notorious that not one American college-bred man in a hundred has that easy-going familiarity with Latin and Greek which he had, or that the ordinary student of modern languages has of German or French authors after a year or two of study and practice in the class room or after six months of diligent private study.

A man with any aptitude for linguistic study will in six weeks or three months acquire a fair reading knowledge of one of the modern languages merely by devoting to the work his spare moments on trains or evenings at home, while giving his working hours to business or arduous professional labors. And in a few months more of reasonably steady reading he will have gained a mastery of the language sufficient for full literary enjoyment and the needs of practical affairs. Then why must a boy give four school years to the daily study of Latin merely to acquire a halting and most imperfect knowledge of the language and almost no knowledge of the literature?

Four years and only five authors? Surely the time is too long or the result too meagre. It is certain that Latin can be learned better in less time, learned to be read and spoken. Is the discipline of half-knowledge, gained by the drudgery of the grammar and lexicon in the old way, so precious and upbuilding that it must forever be set above thorough knowledge and mastery? The average end which classical instruction seeks to accomplish in these days and in this country is not pedantic and minute scholarship. MACAULAY'S man of the world knowledge is far better than that. It is not the course of instruction that needs revising, but the methods of teaching. May we not hope that some day the professors will be able to give a boy more Latin in less time?

THE TWO "REPUBLICS."

We observe that a good deal of the sympathy which the Boers of South Africa find in this country comes from the fact that Great Britain calls herself an empire and that the burghers of South Africa call their States "republics." Really, that was the only ground upon which Senator MASON based his resolution of sympathy with the Boers and of denunciation of the British.

It is not at all creditable to the intelligence of a Senator of the United States to be thus misled by mere names. The British Empire is, to all intents and purposes, as much a republic as these United States. It has been called "a republic with a gilt figurehead." But what real difference does it make that an Englishman uses the Queen as a symbol of his country, whereas an American prefers to use a flag? It is really childish for a Senator to talk about such distinctions as if they were vital.

On the other hand, the South African republics have the name of republics, but that is all they have. A British subject is very much nearer than a burgher of either to what an American citizen calls citizenship. There is a distinction to be drawn between the two. The Orange Free State is a republic in a much more accurate sense than the South African Republic, simply because it is a more homogeneous community. Its white population consists almost entirely of natives, either of the country itself or of Cape Colony, that is to say, of Dutch Afrikanders. So did the population of the Transvaal before the discovery of gold in the Rand. But for that event there would have been no larger proportion of Outlanders in the Transvaal than in the Orange Free State, and legislation which suited Boers would have continued to suit the whole population. But when the Outlanders came, to dig gold and do business, legislation and government continued to be, as before, for the exclusive benefit of the Boers, and the influx of immigration converted the Government from what might fairly be called a republic into an oligarchy. This oligarchy, denying the rights of citizens to the new-comers, proceeded to load upon them the burden of taxes, in the spending of which they had no voice. The taxes were levied so as to relieve the natives of their proper share. More than that, being levied upon persons who had nothing to say about the disposition of them, they produced the natural result of corrupting the officials who had the spending and reduced what had been a sort of seventeenth century patriarchal theocracy to a mixture of CROMWELL'S Commonwealth and Tammany Hall.

Of all the reasons anybody can give for sympathizing with the Boers and antagonizing the British in this struggle, the pretense that the Boer Government is a freer Government than the British, or that it is more of a "republic," is quite the most false and foolish.

TO EMBELLISH THE CITY.

The production at a meeting of the Sculpture Society of various more or less comprehensive schemes for the embellishment of the city is not a novelty among artistic bodies. Similar schemes were brought forward, a year or two ago, at a meeting of the Architectural League, and very interesting schemes some of them were. But people are just now in a mood to listen with particular complaisance to any projects brought forward by the Sculpture Society, for the reason that that society has just shown its ability to embellish the city by a work undertaken at its own motion and, so far as the artistic work is concerned, at its own expense. All sorts and conditions of New Yorkers are satisfied that its capacity for public decoration needs only opportunity.

It is odd and, indeed, anomalous that a movement of this kind should proceed from an unofficial body. And yet it cannot come to much without active official co-operation. There is no provision whatever made in the charter for any initiation of projects of public embellishments. The only provision we have is a safeguard against bad art, but it is contemplated that all art, good and bad, shall proceed from private and volunteer sources, and that our only need is to be protected against it. Of course there is no municipal office holder who is charged with any responsibility for the production of works of public art. Also there is none fit to be trusted with such a responsibility. The Department of Parks has in the past been regarded as the aesthetic department of the Municipal Government and has at times deserved that distinction. But of course it would be folly to commit such questions to Mr. CLAUSEN, who is well known to be deaf on that side of his head. And yet nothing short of official power and official responsibility can make successful any extensive scheme of municipal embellishment. To take one example only, the surroundings of a public monument must be in harmony with it, in order that it may produce its best effect. There is scarcely one of the projects brought up by the sculptors that could not be brought to nothing by the exercise on the part of a private owner, adjoining or neighboring, of his right to do what he will with his own. It would be necessary, in case he had some Vandal scheme in his mind, to restrain him, by public authority, from carrying it out to the detriment of a public monument. There is now no authority by which this can be done, unless his property is taken outright for public uses. We can never have an artistic city until we recognize the necessity of lodging somewhere a power to constrain private builders to observe public decencies. The effect of any extensive scheme of municipal embellishment depends upon the enforcement of the right of eminent domain where only the public decencies are in question.

Of course we are very far short of the point at which public opinion would sustain so drastic a measure as this. If we ever come round to it it will be because we are convinced that it pays. There are such demonstrations. One of them is made by Paris. It is not too much to say that another is made by Washington. The private building in Washington is no better than in any other American city, though means have been found there to prevent the defacement of the city by "syscrapers." But the original plan of the city is such that private Vandals can there do less harm to public monuments than in any other American city. Paris lives on its attractiveness, on the number of things to be seen there that are worth seeing. And the attractiveness of Washington as a Winter resort and residence comes largely from the same cause. When any radical and comprehensive scheme for the embellishment of New York is brought forward, when even an effort is made to preserve one street for the spectacle of the pleasure driving to be seen there, the answer always is that this is a "business city." All beauty, all seemliness, even public decency, are sacrificed to this Moloch. The only way in which the Moloch can be appeased is to convince his worshippers that municipal embellishment and an attractive city are also "business," and that it pays to have them. When we have reached that point New York will begin to put on an immensely improved appearance and to make her inhabitants prouder of her than they have ever been before, and with better reason.

THE TIMES gives an unusually large proportion of space to-day to letters from its readers on the subject of the war in the Transvaal and the rights and wrongs of the parties to it as seen by the writers. The matter itself is of sufficient importance, the views of our correspondents are varied enough and sustained with enough earnestness and ingenuity to justify this course. And it is a pleasure to find that the policy of the paper in affording opportunity for the fair expression and discussion of opinions without reference to those advanced on the editorial page is so extensively appreciated and that so wide a number and variety of its readers are more and more availing themselves of it.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Representatives of five generations were present when Stephen Grant Stackpole celebrated his ninetieth birthday at his home in Saugus, Mass., a few days ago.

* * *

James Wood of Portsmouth, N. H., celebrated his one hundred and third birthday on Saturday, Dec. 9. He was born in England, and is believed to be the oldest resident of New England.

* * *

A white marble monument, thirty feet in height, is being erected on the grave of George M. Pullman in Graceland Cemetery, Chicago. Close by is the Philip D. Armour family monument, which was erected last Summer.

* * *

Joseph G. Darlington has been elected President of the Philadelphia Union League for the twenty-ninth time. He had no opposition. The league rejected a plan to create a class of 500 non-resident members.

* * *

Speaker Henderson has declined an invitation to speak before the Middlesex Club of Boston on the 27th of April next, Gen. Grant's birthday anniversary, saying that he feels his duty to the House will not permit of his absence from Washington at that time.

* * *

Gov.-elect Nash of Ohio offered the appointment of Adjutant General of the State to his old friend, Gen. J. Warren Keifer, but he declined it, not desiring to assume the responsibilities of managing a department so large as that which comprises the military forces of Ohio.

* * *

Gen. John B. Gordon has issued the formal order for the annual meeting of the United Confederate Veterans to be held in Louisville, Ky., from May 30 to June 3 next. He says 1,240 camps have now joined the association, and applications for membership have been received from about two hundred more.

* * *

Chief Justice John A. Peters of the Supreme Court of Maine has formally tendered his resignation to Gov. Powers, to take effect Jan. 1, 1900. He is a graduate of Yale, and has been on the Maine bench twenty-six years, sixteen years of the time as Chief Justice. Previous to that he served three terms in Congress.

* * *

President Frank Pierrepont Graves of the University of Washington at Seattle has seen the institution grow in the two years he has held his office from 150 students to nearly 500. He is a graduate of Columbia in the class of '92 and was only twenty-eight years old when elected President of the University of Washington.

* * *

Residents of West Hartford, Conn., have organized the Noah Webster Memorial Association, the object of which is to erect a library building in that town in memory of the great lexicographer. Mr. Webster was born in October, 1758, within the limits of West Hartford, when it was a portion of the town of Hartford, and he died there in May, 1843.

* * *

George W. Martin, who is thoroughly acquainted with the history of Kansas, and for more than forty years has been busy as an editor in recording it, has been chosen Secretary of the State Historical Society. He was born in Pennsylvania, and removed to Kansas in 1857. He served several years as Register of the Land Office, and subsequently as State Printer. Since 1888 he has been editor of The Kansas City (Kan.) Gazette.

ENGLAND AND THE PHILIPPINES

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The nauseating and fulsome flattery of this country by the press of Great Britain and, to a great extent, by its Government, a flattery which daily increases as its situation becomes more and more critical, reminds us strongly of the homely saying that "words are words and facts are facts." When and where did that Government ever pursue a truly liberal and generous policy without a selfish aim? Was it with Ireland in the time of Cromwell and up to this day? Was it when France simply asked, in 1790-5, to be allowed to choose a form of government to suit itself, which request did not meet the views and approbation of Pitt and of the English aristocracy?

Was it when during the Revolutionary War she bombarded unprotected villages and hired savages to murder and torture defenseless women and children? Was it when, early in this century, she took by force American sailors from American vessels, or when, without cause, one of her ships fired on an American warship? Was it when, against all the usages of civilized warfare, she set fire to the public buildings in Washington, or, when about attacking New Orleans, the commander of her army allowed, unrestrained, the cry of "Beauty and Booty" to be raised by his soldiers? Or was it, perhaps, at a still later period, when, moved by her habitual Christian purposes, she crammed opium down the throats of the protesting Chinese? Or, when she cajoled and patted during long years, the present Sultan of Turkey whom Mr. Gladstone had rightly designated as "the great assassin"? And after loud words, but no acts, allowed over 150,000 Armenians to be murdered, a few years since?

Were the catalogue of all the instances of Great Britain's selfishness, perfidy, and cruelty within the last 100 years to be written, it would indeed be a long one. At this very moment, look at the unjust war she is waging against the Boers, a brave but small nation.

It might be said, in answer, look at Great Britain's Government of her colonies at the present day, and at the apparent contentment of such countries as Canada and Australia. We retort by asserting that whatever is good in it is solely owing to the lesson this country taught her in 1776 to 1783. Great Britain is scarcely ever governed by incompetent men, and a continuous policy almost always follows ministerial changes. One very strong proof of the ability of her Ministers can be seen in her great and successful efforts to induce this Government to conquer and hold the Philippine Islands.

Too many Americans have apparently overlooked the fact that war between this country and Great Britain is an event quite possible at a future day, and that by means of the fortresses of Gibraltar, Malta, and Aden, of the position of Hongkong, as well as by her powerful fleet and her control of the Suez Canal, England could now or at any future time attack the Philippine Islands with five or ten ships to the Americans' one. What would be the probable result?

C. DUPUY.

Brooklyn, Dec. 22, 1899.

TURNED OUT OF CHURCH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is astounding that a partisan committee of professing Christians of Stamford, of which the Chairman professed to be a servant of Christ, with two Doctors of Divinity as prosecutors and managers, could be found to render the verdict they did against William Kemp, who had been a member of the Methodist Church for many years. They turned him out of the Church. He is an aged man and uses crutches, but at that last unbiased tribunal, which all men reach, he may be found with wings, when his prosecutors and judges may be looking up to him from a lower plane, asking for water.

They turned him out. For what? Nothing wrong morally. There was no reflection against his character. He was not disloyal. This was admitted by his prosecutors. He simply wanted to offer prayer at prayer meetings, attend the Bible class, and because under religious fervor he was given to shouting "Hallelujahs!" "Glory to God!" and "Amen!" He belongs to the old Methodist school or order, and became distasteful to the later and more fashionable leaders of that sect. The attendance at churches is dwindling. It is no wonder that the pews are empty. Such verdicts and such action will make the audiences grow slimmer.

It seems to a multitude here un-Christian. It looks like a conspiracy to break an old man's heart, and send him to an earlier grave. It would be pleasant if some of this committee would let the public know where Mr. Kemp can go to worship God. To whose church? The writer does not know the names of one of the jury, and never saw the defendant in this case. The details of the trial for some reason were suppressed, but they leaked out. Neither law nor equity nor Christ's teachings had any place in this court.

Such a verdict could have hardly been reached in the mediaeval ages.

It has transpired to-day that this case has been appealed to a higher earthly tribunal, and will shortly be retried at Port Chester, N. Y. Also that Mr. Kemp and some of his defenders are meeting in the old-fashioned style from house to house.

FAIR PLAY.

Stamford, Conn., Dec. 12, 1899.

ORNAMENTING THE WATER GATE

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Noticing that at a meeting of the National Sculpture Society this week it was proposed by Mr. J. Scott Hartley to erect a water gate at the foot of West Seventy-second Street leading to Riverside Drive, according to a design submitted by that gentleman, which comprised terraced walks from the river up to the drive, embellished with statues of Hudson and Stuyvesant, and other ornamental features, I would like to ask a few questions.

Why would it not be more appropriate to have statues of such men as Robert Fulton and Chancellor Livingston, who did so much toward making New York the great commercial metropolis it is to-day by opening up the rivers and other waterways of the United States to traffic by their successful adoption of steam toward propelling boats? What did Hudson or Stuyvesant ever do, as compared with the great work of Fulton or Livingston, to have the City of New York honor them to the exclusion of the latter?

Fulton perfected the steamboat after numbers of other inventors had failed, and through the influence and practical aid of Livingston was enabled to carry out his plans, and thus opened an era which has been productive of more good to the benefit of mankind than any other occurrence of the nineteenth century.

Previous to the advent of Fulton's steamboat many of the rivers of the United States were practically closed to navigation by reason of their currents, which precluded any kind of traffic except that which was aided by the current, and all traffic followed the wagon roads. After the adoption of steam as a motive power for boats the great tide of travel and freight traffic was diverted to the waterways, and for years they were the great avenues of commerce. The entire carrying traffic on the ocean was by sailing vessels, and the twenty or thirty day voyage was reduced to a fortnight, and in later years to the six-day trip of the modern steamship. Yet in the light of all these manifold benefits conferred on the Nation, the bones of Robert Fulton to-day rest in a practically unmarked grave in the heart of the business district of the second city in the world.

Notwithstanding the fact that all the steamboats that ply the waters of the country to-day are moving monuments to the genius and energy of Robert Fulton, and while other benefactors of a contemporaneous era have been honored by monuments and other memorials, not even a modest headstone tells where he is sleeping his last sleep.

What more fitting spot to erect a grand monument to such a man—a man who did more to foster the prosperity and commerce of the country than any of his contemporaries of this century—than at the entrance to the Riverside Drive, overlooking the Hudson, on whose waters first floated the Clermont, the forerunner of that great fleet of river and ocean steamers which to-day sustains the commerce of the world.

The writer a few years ago suggested the idea of fittingly honoring the memory of Robert Fulton, and the matter was taken up by one of the weekly papers, and was also presented to the Chamber of Commerce, but no action was taken, and it is to be hoped that the question may again be agitated, and by the time that the hundredth anniversary of the advent of the Clermont on the waters of the Hudson is celebrated—which we have no doubt it will be—the City of New York may awaken to the duty of paying tribute to this most worthy benefactor of mankind.

FLETCHER DU BOIS.

New York, Dec. 21, 1899.

ARCH IN A GOOD PLACE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg you to call public attention to the great utilitarian value of the triumphal arch and colonnade now spanning Fifth Avenue, opposite Twenty-fourth Street, and reaching from Twenty-third to Twenty-fifth Street.

Anyone acquainted with this part of our city knows what a dangerous crossing it has been from the west side of Broadway to Madison Square, between the Worth Monument and Twenty-third Street. They will remember that few people crossed this very wide street, preferring to go to the Twenty-third Street crossing, which is almost equally bad.

Since the arch and columns have been erected thousands of people have daily crossed and recrossed this street, because of the protection afforded by these stations of safety.

If the arch is made permanent in memory of our soldiers and sailors who fought in the Spanish-American war, no site is so suitable as the present one, and if it is not built there the municipal authorities should cause something permanent to be erected in its stead.

JOHN BAGLEY DAY.

New York, Dec. 21, 1899.

Loves His Flag.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the American citizen goes into other countries and looks about, he will come back with a stronger love of his country and its flag than he had before. I spent the month of December, 1841, in the City of Lima and its seaport, Callao. While there the United States frigate Constitution, Old Ironsides, and the United States sloop of war St. Louis came in and anchored in Callao Bay. The French frigate Actaine and the whaleship Francis of New Bedford came in. I went on board of the United States ships and walked about the decks. Over my head the Stars and Stripes were flying in the wind. A feeling came over me that words cannot fully express. Our flag was there.

God bless the jack tars who protect us at home and abroad.

F. H. W.

Lindley, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1899.

Need of Water Meters.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the letter of Columbus O. Johnson in your issue of to-day, in which he states that "in 1897 $2,438,475 was collected from the 16,000,000 gallons which passed through meters, and $1,851,754 from 68,000,000 gallons not included," I should like to ask if it is not about time for the City of New York to place water meters in every house, so that all her citizens shall be treated alike. What seems to stand in the way is the claim usually made that the poor would be especially affected, whereas nine-tenths of them are living in tenements which are metered, and the water rates paid by the landlord. The large waste of water is in the houses of the wealthy.

PROPERTY OWNER.

New York, Dec. 22, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Wasted.

"Don't keep tellin' 'po' folks how sorry you is you can't help 'em," said Uncle Eben. "Dey has too much trouble of deir own to stop an' sympathize wid you."—Washington Star.

A Bargain.

May—How on earth did you come to accept him?

Fay—Oh, he looked so cheap when he proposed I couldn't help taking him!—Philadelphia Press.

The Small Boy Wants to Know.

"Yes, it was a drawn battle," he said, in talking the matter over with his wife.

The six-year-old who was listening was silent for a moment. Then he asked:

"What did they draw it with?"—Chicago Post.

Getting Up Socially.

"She is certainly rising in the social scale."

"Yes?"

"Oh, yes, indeed! She is snubbed by a better class of people each succeeding year."—Detroit Journal.

The Literary Boom.

"Isn't it wonderful," said the man who was being shown through the magazine office, "how many fine writers are springing up just now?"

"Yes," replied the editor, "these wars are making it possible for new authors to get to the front every day."—Chicago Times-Herald.

A MOTHER'S CHRISTMAS DREAM.

Folger McKinsey in Baltimore News.

The shadows of the evening gathered round
her snow-white head,
The bells of Christmas rang in carols
sweet;
She heard the happy-hearted hosts of gladness onward tread,
And the music of their laughter in the
street.
She clasped her hands and slumbered by the
fireplace, dreaming she
Beheld a tropic country far away;
And beneath the bending palm-boughs, with
a rifle on his knee,
Her hero who had gone to face the fray.

She heard the bugles calling, and she saw
him join the line,
The column clad in khaki moving down,
Through the swamps and o'er the trenches
in the far-off Philippine,
To the ramparts running round a little
town.
She saw him 'neath the banner of her country, fearless, brave,
All the light of noble manhood in his eye;
She watched the Stars and Stripes above
the brown-clad column wave,
And she saw them charge to conquer or
to die.

Then the shadows of the vision shifted
where the Southern rose
Blooms beside the pine-clad hills of Tennessee,
And the hero who had faced in other years
the vanished foes
Led his legions in the battles of the free.
She saw his sabre flashing as he gave the
bold command,
With the light of valor leaping round his
form,
In the fray that proved him faithful to the
fair flag of his land,
When the hillsides shook with thunder of
the storm.

She saw the darkness gather in the lowering battle smoke,
And then a white face blurred with
streams of red—
Her life was young and strong to stand
against the awful stroke,
When they brought her valiant warrior
homeward dead.
Years had vanished, and the ivy crept
above the little mound
Where he sleeps the dreamless slumber
of the true,
And she gave their son to follow at the
battle-bugle's sound,
'Neath the stars upon the old flag's field
of blue.

Far away again the vision called her
through the vales of sleep;
She saw him in the shadows once again;
They had stormed the alien fortress, they
had captured trench and steep,
They were resting in their tents on field
and fen.
Through the curtain outward swinging she
could see him where he lay,
Her strong, young, noble scion of the
West,
With his lips upon a locket holding
strands of white and gray,
And the picture of her own face on his
breast.

Once again the chimes were ringing, and
her Dreamland journey o'er,
She heard the bells of Christmas sweetly
play—
A footstep on the portal and a hand upon
the door,
A light that filled the room with loving
ray.
Strong arms of love about her, in her
heart a nameless bliss;
Her waiting and her reverent vigil done;
Her face upon his bosom, on her lips a
soldier's kiss—
A mother's sacred union with her son!

Position of Women as Wage-Earners.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By MRS. FREDERICK NATHAN,

President of the Consumers' League of the City of New York.

THE Rev. Dr. Smith of St. Paul has recently made some extraordinary statements in regard to woman's status in economics. He contended—if the newspapers reported him correctly—that the feminine wage earner is one of the evils of modern civilization, and he suggested that "the world would be better off if all the women were turned out of their jobs to-morrow." Such a statement would scarcely warrant a serious reply, were it not for the fact that Dr. Smith is reported to be in charge of the department of sociology at the Minnesota State University. He apparently ignores the causes which led to women's competing with men in industrial life, and merely rails at what he considers the evil effects. Is he oblivious to the fact that one of the chief causes of this competition is that men have taken away so many of women's home industries that they are forced to work in factories, instead of in their own homes, as in former days? From time immemorial women as well as men have been workers—have been producers as well as consumers; only, as they produced in their own households, they were not termed wage earners. They toiled just as laboriously, but they received no money compensation for their work. Indeed, the case was the same with the men; they worked in the fields and produced food for their own families, and made household articles necessary for their own homes. Any food products or any household articles not required were exchanged for other products among the neighbors.

In primitive days women made their abodes—tents of hide—their own furniture, including beds that were made of skins, and their own packing boxes. Pottery and the textile arts originally belonged entirely to woman's domain. Women discovered their own dyes, did their own quarrying, modeling, and polishing in the process of making pottery, and used their own backs for the purpose of transportation. They fashioned their own tools, and rude though they were in those days, they used them with marvelous ingenuity. Their teeth often served as implements in their trade, so, if it be true that women's tongues are to-day their best implements, it but proves the law of natural inheritance!

In later years, while the men hunted or worked in fields or went to war, it was the women who did the spinning and weaving, who made the carpets, linen, and cloth, who made the rope, the candles, the soap. It was the women who made the pickles and preserves, the bread, butter, cake, and confectionery, the raisin wine, cider, and cordials. They did the cutting and sewing of cloaks, gowns, and boys' suits, of underwear, shirts, and aprons. They dyed their own wools, prepared their own medicines from herbs, which they gathered themselves, and they braided their own straw hats and baskets.

But when, with the invention of cumbersome machinery, all these industries were taken out of the home and put into factories, the men usurped these vocations, until to-day, not only do men make all the household articles made in factories, but they have even encroached upon the domestic sphere of woman, and do cooking, sewing, laundrywork, chamberwork, and waiting!

Fortunately for woman, however, her sphere extends beyond the domestic circle. In scientific research, literature, art, and industrial training she has proved herself capable. Owing to lack of space, only a few instances can be noted here, so I shall mention those not usually recognized. The first submarine telescope was the production of a woman, Mrs. S. B. Mather of New York. A Mrs. Montgomery invented the method of constructing warships so as to resist shot and shell. When Edison couldn't discover the cause of noise in the elevated railway, a woman, Mrs Walton by name, competed with men in endeavoring to locate the cause, and she was paid $10,000 and a royalty forever for the discovery of a remedy.

The discovery of galvanism was not due to Aloisio Galvani, but to his wife, who, while preparing frogs with which to make soup, noticed their contractions, when she touched them with a knife which happened to be near a machine charged with electricity. Among women's many inventions may be noted a frost shoe to prevent horses from slipping in frosty weather, a novel combined electrical vapor bath, improvements in compressing sea salt and chemicals having the same properties, improved method and apparatus for compressing solid and liquid disinfectants, improved method of drying wheat and other grain, improvements in surgery and machinery, too numerous to give in detail.

The best farmer in a Georgia town a few years ago was said to be a woman seventy-two years of age, who had managed her own business for thirty-five years. The largest individual sheep owner in Texas a short time ago was "Widow Callahan," whose flocks numbered 50,000 head. It is on record that a woman who was placed in charge of a railway switch worked from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M. for twenty-six years, and during that time never once misplaced a switch. A woman who was keeper of a lighthouse in Michigan filled this responsible position for more than a quarter of a century with perfect satisfaction.

It is useless to hold a theory that women should be supported by men, and therefore should not be wage-earners, so long as the fact remains that many thousands of women are not supported by men, and in order to live are obliged to earn their own living. If, as in many instances, they do their work as well as men, they should in all fairness receive equal compensation for their work. Some employers prefer to employ women in responsible positions, such as cashiers, because of their freedom from gambling and sporting proclivities, and it is manifestly unjust to offer them lower salaries merely on account of their sex. It is true that the women themselves are to a large extent responsible for the low standard of wages adopted. Those who are partially supported work for a lower wage than they can possibly live on, and in this way they drag down the standard of wages and make it extremely difficult for self-supporting women, and those who are obliged to support families, to earn their livelihood. This same charge can be laid at the door of young men. Those who live at home and have no expense of board and lodging often work for a salary that would be far too low for a married man to subsist on, who has other mouths than his own to feed. Whatever is true of unskilled labor among women is equally true when applied to men. Experts can always demand and secure a fair compensation for their labor; it is the untrained man or woman who tends to lower the scale of wages until it reaches a degradingly low level. Training and organization are necessary for both sexes and for every branch of work.

Dr. Smith contends that every healthy woman should marry, if she can get a husband! Conversely every healthy man should marry, if he can get a wife! Obviously, it is the law of nature for man and woman to marry and produce more men and women, but it is immoral to teach girls that in order to live they must secure husbands who can support them. What kind of mothers would there be to rear citizens for the State if girls are placed in the position of being forced to marry any men who express a willingness to support them? And even if the men did agree to do so, what guarantee would they have that the support would continue for the remainder of their lives? Is it not far better for a girl to receive proper education and training in some trade or profession, that she may earn an honest living? She would then not be forced to sell herself to the first bidder, but could bide her time until she found the man who could win her love and respect, one to whom she could intrust her life and happiness, one whom she could be proud to have as the father of her children. And if by chance such a man should through accident or illness or death be deprived of the privilege of supporting her and her children, why should she not be allowed to be the breadwinner?

In olden days when women were gifted as writers or painters or sculptors, they were constrained to keep the secret from the public; it was considered bad form, nay, unwomanly, to display such masculine talents! The women were forced to hide their light or let their husbands, brothers, or sons reflect it for them, or else they had to adopt masculine pseudonyms. To-day they no longer have any cause to shun publicity, and Dr. Smith is able to quote statistics to show that the number of artists and professional women has increased. Dr. Smith deplores this fact, but it is a natural result of education, and whether men of old-fashioned ideas protest against it or not, the enlightenment and aptitude of women have been progressing and will continue to progress. Moreover, many broad-minded men are in the vanguard, proclaiming the righteousness and justice of the movement.

If the Minnesota State University clings to precepts of a century ago, the students of sociology who matriculate there will find themselves in the anomalous position of living at the dawn of the twentieth century and endeavoring to solve its problems by the light of the eighteenth century!

"Nature intended man to be the producer, woman the consumer," says Dr. Smith. But in reality every producer is a consumer as well, and every consumer, whether man or woman, to be a good citizen, should be a producer of something worth producing, whether the product be in the form of material or spiritual nourishment. Those who consume the products of the earth and of all the labor of the world and who contribute nothing to the sum of the world's progress are not the people best fitted to train the men and women of the next generation.

With every advancement of civilization the laggards make a hue and cry and persist that we are marching ahead too quickly. They endeavor to hold back the hands of time. When stage-coaches were abandoned for railroads the dormant villagers protested against the innovation. The stage-drivers lost their positions, the railroads cut through pastures and fields, and even demolished old family homesteads; the locomotives alarmed animals and children, accidents lent fresh horrors to the situation, the peace and quiet of the vicinity were disturbed, the trains brought undesirable people to the villages and carried away with too great a facility the ambitious village youths to the large cities, where temptations beset them. Moreover, the railroads were the means of establishing noisy and often noisome factories. Yet who does not recognize the advantages to industry, commerce—in short, to civilization—of the modern method of traveling over the old method, although many might personally prefer to go back to the old stage-coach days? Besides, economically speaking, the railroad has proved a great factor in the advancement of labor, for although stage-coach drivers were temporarily displaced, an army of men were provided with positions as skilled engineers, firemen, brakemen, conductors, ticket agents, freight agents, &c.

In the same way, whenever machinery has been invented to take the place of hand labor, there has been an outcry by those who wear blinders like horses, and are frightened because they cannot see to the right or to the left of them, nor, indeed, far enough ahead to see the ultimate advantages. Yet none but the ignorant would decry the advantages of machinery over hand labor, and while there may be in every instance a temporary displacement of labor, the workers reap enormous advantages in the end. On account of increased facility of production, the product becomes cheaper and the workers are enabled to consume more; the introduction of machinery necessitates factory conditions which imply shorter hours, better wages, and more sanitary conditions, and with these conditions producers are able to work better and produce more. Since many women are obliged to work, is it not immeasurably better that they should work under the best factory conditions, instead of in their living rooms under conditions that invariably make for a low standard of living?

Dr. Smith, ignoring the fact that men have been steadily invading the domain of women, storms against women for entering the same fields of labor as men, yet he admits that the result has been, not the crowding down of men, but the forcing of them up into more lucrative occupations, "occupations that pay better than the vocations filled by women," to use Dr. Smith's own words. If this be true, how grateful the men should be to the women for this lift! And why do the women deserve "to be turned out of their jobs" since they have accomplished such desirable results?

MAUD NATHAN.

Rational Dress for Women.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By Emma M. Hooper,

Associate Editor of The Ladies' Home Journal.

For some unknown reason, when men attack the system of woman's gowning, past or present, fashionable or rational, they always hammer on the same aged nailhead and pathetically inquire why women will not dress in a sensible, or, as our esteemed friend H. K. Bush-Brown puts it, in a rational manner. Mr. Brown is the latest to rush in where angels fear to tread, and proves, in the fallacy of his reasoning, that all men, when writing of women's dress or editing a fashion paper or department devoted to this subject, can so easily become what the late lamented A. Ward used to call "amoosin little cusses."

If any of the masculine gender is thirsting for information why women do not dress in a sensible manner, devoid of fashion, art, becomingness, and that quality that we call style, let him read as he runs along, simply because it the feminine sex did attire themselves after this advice, men would not notice them and would run after the giddy ones who do not care a farthing for sensible dress. Men talk of economy and common sense in dress and deliberately snub women following out this line of attire, freezing them with inattention if not downright rudeness in a drawing room where rational women are the wall flowers and the empty-headed, pretty-faced girls are the goddesses upon whom their admiration is poured. When the protecting sex realizes that women dress to improve their appearance, please and attract men, and displease other women, they will feel how sharp their indifference to the rational in dress or conduct may be.

The common sense women are not the first to be selected for wives by men with or without sense, and directly or indirectly this ultimate or wished-for end influences every woman as it should, for certainly to be a happy married woman is a higher, more perfect life than to remain single. This will probably call down the wrath of several strong minded sisters, but the writer has borne burdens before.

To take the Rainy Day Club seriously is such a good joke, anyway when it apparently exists to prove that members need not wear a short skirt on a rainy day; the club teaches what not to do in a storm, hence the fashionable demi-trains that men are fiercely denouncing, but the worst patrons of this really uncleanly style, for the street, have just as long a string of admirers, while the common-sense girl is trudging along alone and ever will be. It is not the criticism of the merchant, the dressmaker, or the fashion writer, but man's that bars all rational improvement in dress.

To ask why all women follow the same fashions is a step nearer to art in dress; plead hard, loud, and long for individuality in dress, and the result will be more artistic dress and women more becomingly garbed; yet, even artistic gowning must be appropriate to the occasion, or the pleasing effect is lost. The chief trouble in dressing women, outside of trying to please man, is that merchants try to push too many bargain counter goods, and the middle class dressmaker is not yet attuned to the key of artistic dressing. Materials, trimmings, and colors were never handsomer than to-day, and outside of the trained tight-fitting skirt the styles are pleasing if not carried to the extreme. Of course they will be sometimes, and then let students of human nature watch the men flocking about the daring invader of common sense dress.

Is it a joke that the last man to do and dare advises fair women to wear all gowns until they are worn out and not change with the tide, all on the ground of economy? As the existence of fashion and its consequent changes provide a living for 5,000,000 people, according to the calculation of ten years ago, it seems rather high handed to sweep their bread and butter away without a thought of the future, and poor logic to preach economy to the wealthy at the expense of the poor. Women are the distributors of money spent in living and dress, no matter by whom it is earned, and while laudable to preach judgment and caution in spending this money it is not just to the mass of wage workers to cry economy if liberality can be afforded.

What have the fashion books done to arouse man's ire? Most of the editors and artists are men. Can it be that they are wrong in their estimate of women's dress? It would be absolutely cruel to leave such an impression, and if each devotee of fashion followed her own ideas minus the fashion plate a confusion worse than the Tower of Babel would befall them. The prosperity of a country depends greatly upon its manufactures. Reflect on this all carpers regarding changes in dress. Unemployed workmen are not easy to deal with, and capital is better spent than hoarded.

Lecture upon art in dress, individual styles, and dress appropriate to the wearer's circumstances if lectures there need be. But to return to first principles, why lecture us upon our gowns when thine own apparel, Sir Cynic, is not beyond reproach? There is one view of the question that men seldom touch upon, the grave fault so prevalent in this country of dressing beyond our means and position by seeking to emulate the immensely wealthy class that often sets the pace, and yet it is one that is apt to touch a tender chord—the pocket. But this view opens up such a vista that a volume could be written. Or, better yet, have another logical lecture before the Rainy Day Club, and this time have some one who has made a study of art in dress without any erratic side tracks to the broad path thus marked out.

EMMA M. HOOPER.

The Future of The Horse.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By E. S. NADAL.

THE simultaneous appearance of late years of a number of circumstances unfavorable to horses has caused certain persons, who take time by the forelock and easily echo vague notions that are fashionable for the moment, to foretell the extinction of these animals. First, came the bicycle, and about the same time the substitution of electricity for horse power in street cars. Along with them came the financial depression of five years ago, and bad times affects, quickly the price of horses, especially of fine horses. No sooner had the horse business adjusted itself to the new inventions and the times had got better, than it is again threatened by the evident success of the automobiles.

Now, I do not doubt that all these rivals of horses are permanently with us. It is not to be supposed that mankind, having got possession of such a convenient, cheap, and effective instrument of locomotion as the bicycle, will consent to do without it. The boys and girls of the future will all no doubt grow up with the ability to ride a bicycle, and most of them will have one. That trolleys are in speed, comfort, and cleanliness a great improvement over horse cars cannot be denied; and there seems to be no doubt that a cab drawn by horses cannot compete in cheapness with a vehicle which dispenses with the use of them.

And yet, notwithstanding these valuable and no doubt indispensable contributions to the public comfort, it does not follow that the use of horses will be superseded or even very greatly circumscribed by them. It is forgotten that horses have withstood a far greater revolution in the past than it is possible the new inventions can bring about. I mean the introduction of steam. That was, indeed, a prodigious revolution. No modern change can be comparable with that, which, in a very few years, abolished the use of horses for carrying travelers and freight, except for very short distances. So great was the change that it entirely altered the aspect of the country roads. Thackeray, in "The Virginians," thus describes the English roads as young Warrington first saw them a day or two after landing in England from Virginia:

"The high road, a hundred years ago, was not the grass-grown desert of the present time. It was alive with constant travel and traffic; the country towns and inns swarmed with life and gayety. The ponderous wagon, with its bells and plodding team; the light post coach that achieved the journey from the 'White Hart,' Salisbury, to the 'Swan with Two Necks,' London, in two days; the strings of pack horses that had not yet left the road; my lord's gilt post chaise and six, with the outriders galloping on ahead; the country squire's great coach and heavy Flanders mares; the farmers trotting to market, or the parson jolting to the cathedral town on Dumpling, his wife behind on the pillion—all these crowding sights and brisk people greeted the young traveler on his Summer journey."

And yet horses withstood even this revolution. It was very naturally feared in England at the time of the introduction of steam that the business of raising horses would be destroyed by it, and that was one of the grounds of opposition to the railroads. It did not prove so, however. The competition for good horses in England has never been keener than at present. I am told, for instance, that in Yorkshire, the great horse growing country of England, it is now almost impossible to buy from a farmer a horse of an age of use, for the reason that the horses are bought up as yearlings and two-year-olds, and left with the farmers to raise and train. The competition for horses in certain parts of this country, say, Kentucky, is such that it is possible the same thing may come to pass here. I am not sure that it would not be sometimes a good thing to do now. At the Lexington fair last Summer I saw a yearling mare I should like to have bought and left in good hands, in order to save her beautiful trotting action from being ruined by single footing.

It is usually said that the result of modern conditions will be the limitation of the use of horses, in cities at any rate, to purposes of pleasure. It may be so, but I am not sure of it. The usual course of things with new inventions is that they are created to meet the increasing requirements of modern life, not to supplant the old instruments, which are needed also. This was so with steam locomotion, which was created not so much to meet old requirements as to prepare for new ones. It has been said that a great modern city like New York would starve if it were not for steam locomotion. This was shown at the time of the blizzard, when the town was for several days put on very short rations. So it may be that automobiles are introduced to meet new needs rather than old ones. No doubt they will limit the use of cabs drawn by horses, but they will not do away with them. It will still be difficult for the smartest automobile to compete with a smart cab drawn by a smart horse. I venture to say that two young mashers who have dined at a club or restaurant and emerged therefrom to go to the theatre, feeling on good terms with themselves and the world at large, would rather pay 50 cents for a hansom drawn by a really good horse than 25 cents for an automobile. A young lady who treats herself to a drive round the Park on a May morning in a hansom will, I am sure, rather ride after a good horse than in an automobile. As with cabs, so it will be with business wagons. The horseless vehicles of this class must have a very cold and incomplete appearance when compared with wagons drawn by nice horses.

It may, indeed, be that some of the new inventions may result in an increased use of horses. The use of bicycles, for instance, will help along the love of mankind for outdoor life, and thus indirectly lead to an increased use of horses. Indeed, to a boy a bicycle would naturally suggest a saddle horse, and this will certainly be so if the boy has any inborn fondness for the animal. And if the use of bicycles by women should result in their riding horses astride, (of which, I regret to say, I see no likelihood at present,) the result would be a great increase in the amount of horseback riding.

The automobiles, I may say in passing, are just now where bicycles were a few years ago, an object of curiosity and interest to that large part of humanity whose delight is to run after a new thing and to lose their heads over what is much talked about. They will probably run the same course as the bicycles. They will take their place as an invention very necessary to the general convenience, but will cease to be an object of enthusiastic interest so soon as people have got used to them. People will then care no more for them than they care now for locomotives.

That no machine can be as attractive and interesting as an animal is the ground upon which those who think the new inventions cannot supersede horses may rest with confidence. And the horse is not only an animal, but he is alone among animals in the power of winning the enthusiastic and affectionate interest of men. It has been so always and will be so as long as the world endures. No doubt men differ very much in their love of horses; they differ as their temperaments and their opportunities differ. But most human beings have a certain interest in them. To recognize this one has only to go, as I did two years ago, to some such gathering as the State Fair at Springfield, Ill. I saw there sixty thousand people watching Star Pointer and Joe Patchen move three times around the generous full mile track, while in the distance the Autumn haze half veiled the still verdant meadows and hung softly over the yellowing cornfields of the fruitful country.

In the case of running races it must be admitted that other considerations besides love of horses attract men to them. But it may be in the future that changes will take place in the character of these contests that will make them more interesting to horse lovers and less so to those who use them for purposes of gambling. Instead of short races between young weeds, run as colts for economy's sake, we may have trials of speed and endurance between adult horses that will be like the great contests of former days. It is possible also that they may some day be conducted with less cruelty than at present. For, assuredly, it cannot be good for the disposition of an animal to be whipped for the last hundred yards of every race and to be an hour getting away, jerked back again and again for a new start. When these reforms have been made, it may, perhaps, be easier to breed out among thoroughbreds the narrow brains and foolish, staring eyes.

There is this to be said in conclusion, that if the future of inventions for locomotion is almost without limit, there is also a future for the horse. It is not unreasonable to expect that wise breeding may make general qualities of which we have ourselves seen examples, for all of us have known horses that combined ambition and high life with a sense and kindness which were almost a complete guarantee of safety and which won for them the grateful affection of the men they served.

E. S. NADAL.

A Municipal Experiment.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By A. W. Hawks, Jr.

Municipal Baltimore is ending the century by the beginning of a reform which embodies a practical test of many of the theories of modern political economy.

In the Spring of last year the Legislature approved the new charter drawn up by a commission appointed for this specific purpose. Most active among the framers of this complex act was Thomas Gordon Hayes, who a month ago was inaugurated as the new charter Mayor of the city. He had been successful in having incorporated in the law his ideas on municipal government, and he is now pursuing such a policy with a spirit and success that opens the eyes of previous reformers and brings sadness to the hearts of the old-time Democracy.

Throughout the new charter are to be found eight central principles which control the spirit of the law. They are:

First—To locate responsibility upon public officials in such a manner that it cannot be evaded.

Secondly—To give representation to the minority party in all departments, when composed of more than one person, so that an opportunity may be given to the minority to scrutinize the actions of the party in power.

Thirdly—To hold municipal elections at a different time from the State and Federal elections, in order to separate municipal affairs from the influence of the political issues which are necessarily involved in State and Federal elections.

Fourthly—To require the appointment of experts in all departments where professional knowledge and skill are required.

Fifthly—To grant the use of the streets and other public property, for limited terms and to the highest bidder, subject to the control and regulation of the city during the period of the grant.

Sixthly—To check hasty legislation, especially in matters relating to expenditure of the public moneys, and to prohibit the creation of floating debts.

Seventhly—To remove the public school system from all possible political influence.

Eighthly—To place the indigent sick and poor, when their treatment, care, or support is paid for by the city, under the supervision of city officials.

Beginning with the inauguration of Mayor Hayes the term of the executive was increased from two to four years. He alone is vested with the power of appointment. It is hoped by this centralization that the responsibility will be placed specifically on one man, and, to insure the city against bad judgment, all appointments have to be ratified by the second branch of the City Council, a body of eight members elected by direct vote. There is another legislative body known as the first branch, but to it is given only the power of appropriating moneys, and this is subject to a Municipal Board of Estimates.

The latter organization is an entirely new feature in this city. The board is made up of the Mayor, the Controller, the President of the Council, all of whom are elected by the people; the City Register, who is named in a Council caucus, and the City Solicitor, who is appointed by the Mayor. As its name implies, the board makes departmental appropriations and fixes the tax rate. Its levy, as drawn up, may be amended by the Council, provided the amendment reduces the appropriation, but no additional sums can be inserted by the city fathers. In addition, no expenditure exceeding $2,000 can be made without the board's sanction, and if this sum is for a public improvement it must first pass through a Board of Public Improvements.

To the Board of Estimates is left almost entirely the question of franchises, the Council having in regard to such rights only the power of approval and veto. The present board has inaugurated a system of annual rentals to be paid, instead of a lump sum, by corporations enjoying public rights. A striking example was furnished this week which resulted in the present unique situation of a municipality getting the better of a railroad.

In Baltimore the street railways are controlled by the United Company. In the original franchises of two of the lines are clauses giving the city the right to purchase the roads at the expiration of every fifty years. The present company, introduced in the Council ordinances which granted seven franchises to construct switches connecting the tracks of the various branches of the system. The rights were to extend for a period of twenty-five years and a lump sum of $900 was offered in payment for the privileges. The ordinances which on the face appear extremely simple would mean much money to the company and practically prevent future competition should franchises be given to others. When the ordinances came to the Board of Estimates it was at once decided to incorporate an annual rental instead of the lump sum. In all $1,550 was to be charged annually for twenty-five years for the privileges for which the company had offered $900. In addition, the board incorporated in the franchises clauses insuring a continuance of free transfers, compelling the road to pave the streets on which the new tracks were laid, &c., and another amendment which made the franchises revert to the city without cost should it ever decide upon municipal ownership of the street railways. The result was that the United Company at once had its ordinances withdraw from the Council.

A lower tax rate is another of the Mayor's pet schemes. At his dictation the Council has reduced city salaries to an extent that caused a clamor to arise from every ward in the city against the administration, but which now has about died out, principally for the reason that Mayor Hayes won his fight in the legislative bodies of the city. This, the administration states, is only a forerunner of what is to follow, and the city will begin at once a raising of the taxable basis. At present it is ridiculously low, being but $300,000,000, while that of Boston, a city of approximately the same size, is $1,000,000,000.

A. W. HAWKS, Jr.

Co-education.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By Lillie Devereux Blake.

There lies beside me as I write a sketch which has been widely circulated as the advertisement of an encyclopedia. It represents a young woman and a young man with a large folio volume on a desk between them. The youth is in football costume, the girl wears the cap and gown of the student. She is poring over the book, while his gaze is fixed admiringly on her. It is to be hoped that this is not altogether a pictorial statement of a reality, that while the college men are devoting themselves to athletics the college women are studying. If it is, this will account for the fact that so many of the honors in all coeducational institutions are carried off by the girls. It is certainly a hint of that fidelity to work on the part of the feminine students which is proof that they are deserving of the expanded opportunities which have been lately given to them.

When it was first proposed that women should be admitted to the great universities on equal terms with men, there was a howl of disapprobation from many conservatives and a wail from several excellent physicians, who were sure that the study required from the girls at the period of adolescence would quite ruin their health. No one now remembers these dire predictions. Hundreds of rosy-cheeked and bright-eyed damsels are graduated each year from the numerous institutions which are now co-educational, and if here and there one has fallen a victim to some nervous disorder, each case can be matched by a similar instance on the part of a masculine graduate who has destroyed his constitution by overstudy.

Shortly after the University of Michigan was opened, the President, James B. Angell, in reply to some of these alarmists, wrote: "Our experience has brought us to the conclusion that a woman who is in good health on beginning her course, and who exercises a fair degree of prudence, can perform her allotted task without harm. Indeed, the regularity and pleasant excitement of the life proves conducive to health, and most women are more vigorous at their graduation than at their admission," and any quantity of similar testimony might be adduced. Not only have the girls kept their vigor, but they have successfully competed with men in every branch of study, and too often, perhaps, carried off more than their proportion of the honors. Is it possible that herein lies the real objection to the presence of women in the colleges and universities? They are eager for the advantages; the rush of women to them proves this. In California, at the Leland Stanford Junior University, the number of young women students has been restricted to 500, because, even in that State, where the men outnumber the women so much, there was a probability that before long there would be more feminine than masculine names on the roster. In this city, at a newly opened medical college, the women are in a large preponderance, and other instances might be cited. If even where there are more boys than girls the maidens carry off many of the most desirable prizes, the difficulty a young man now finds in obtaining a scholarship or any other advantage or glory from a competition with young women will be enhanced just in proportion to the number admitted. At Wesleyan College, in Connecticut, the men students have resorted to the ungallant and unjust tactics of excluding from their annual report all mention of the women, in the hope of thus driving them away.

But probably the most able-bodied hobgoblin that has been evoked to scare conservatives from the demand for equal advantages for the sexes has been the dread of possible attractions, to be followed by disastrous complications. As the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix wrote some years ago in opposition to the proposition: "The entrance of Athene into our college halls will be inevitably followed by the advent of Aphrodite." Is this the divinity that he really feared? Was it not rather one who has no place in the Greek Pantheon, the Goddess of Liberty, the latest born of all the goddesses and the only one which is immortal?

This terror of the results of classroom association is rather funny in a land where nearly all schools are now and have always been coeducational, even in the higher departments, and yet where no one has ever thought of denouncing a village high school because young men and maidens there daily meet. Nor has the purely masculine college, with all its taboo of the more beautiful sex, availed to secure to its students immunity from flirtation. It was recently urged as a frightful scandal growing out of coeducation that at an institution of this sort a youth had been found standing on the grass outside the window of one of the buildings while a maiden sat within and talked to him! In the far-off days when I studied the Yale course with tutors at home because the stern old college was then, as now, closed to women, methinks I can remember certain moonlight nights when the students stood beneath the windows of my home and sang the sweet songs that were fashionable then. Has the refusal of equal advantages prevented the existence of "student belles" and the murmurs of college gossip? Has there not always been a mysterious attraction between the students and the denizens of the nearest "young ladies' seminary"? It is perhaps fair to maintain that there is less of dangerous glamour when girls and boys meet in the daily contact of the classroom, seeing each other's stupidities and deficiencies, than when they catch only occasional glimpses of beings who, because of their strangeness, have a peculiar fascination.

It is most unjust in the case of Columbia University here to restrict the girls to the narrow limits of Barnard and refuse the full advantages of the parent institution to them. When my great-great-grandfather, Dr. Samuel Johnson, rector of Trinity Church, founded the college it was declared in the charter to be established for the "education and instruction of youth in the liberal arts and sciences." Now, every dictionary defines "youth" as "young persons of both sexes," so that it would seem as if Columbia had been for nearly a century and a half defrauding one-half of the youth of the city of the advantages intended when a great grant of land was given for its maintenance by "the rector and inhabitants of the City of New York." One-half of these inhabitants has always been women, and surely their daughters, as well as their sons, should have had the use of the endowment on equal terms.

LILLIE DEVEREUX BLAKE.

Anomalies and Inconsistencies of Copyright Law.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By B. LEWINSON

of the New York Bar.

THE newspaper reports of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States promulgated on Dec. 4, 1899, in the case of Bolles vs. Outing, did not indicate the grave import of the rulings announced in the case. The matter is very much more serious than appears on the surface, and the decision only serves to emphasize the hopelessly chaotic condition in which our copyright law at present exists. My object in calling attention to some of its anomalies and inconsistencies is to show how necessary it is that the various interests involved in copyright law and protection should combine to obtain without any delay suitable and satisfactory legislation.

The case above referred to was one in which a photographer sought to recover from a magazine for an unauthorized publication of a copyrighted picture of a yacht penalties at the rate of $1 for every copy of the picture thus issued, aggregating a total of $40,000. The court decides finally that the penalties provided by statute are recoverable only to the extent of $1 for each copy of the infringement which at the time of the commencement of the action was found by the photographer to be in the possession of the magazine and available for seizure, and that no penalties can be collected for such copies as had been previously distributed and sold.

Until the trial of the Bolles case recoveries have been allowed on the theory that a publisher was liable for penalties for all copies which could be traced to his possession at any time within the period in which the statute runs, and recoveries have been sustained against newspapers upon proof of their "circulation," provided it was established that each copy of the issue contained the infringing article.

When the copyright statute was framed the enormous circulations of to-day were probably not dreamed of, and the recoveries in the earlier actions, under the more liberal construction which had been given to the statute, did not involve considerable amounts. An action brought against a daily newspaper in New York City, and tried in 1894, which under such construction involved the question of a liability of nearly a quarter of a million dollars for a reproduction of an insignificant copy of a photograph of an actress, (which case was, however, settled before going to the jury upon payment of the large sum of $5,000,) led to the enactment of the act of 1895, which imposed limits in amount for the recovery of penalties. But this did not change the rule of construction which had been theretofore applied in these cases.

The decision in Bolles vs. Outing definitively lays down a different rule of construction. The result itself in this particular case is not of so much moment; what is of the greatest importance is the fact, not yet called to general attention, that in order to reach such a result the highest court of our country has so flatly held that the copyright law in its penalty provisions is a penal one, and is to be construed with the utmost strictness against the claimant. Notwithstanding intimations to the contrary in some older cases in the Supreme Court, the trend of decision in the Circuit Courts has been heretofore in favor of the view that the entire copyright law is a remedial one; and accordingly it has very generally been construed "fairly," and plaintiffs have not been held to that strict proof which is always required in penal actions.

This is a matter which affects not only the amount of recoveries, but will seriously embarrass holders of copyrights. Thus, for instance, it is extremely doubtful whether corporations owning copyrights will hereafter be permitted to recover "penalties." (Indeed, one of the Justices of this circuit, in a case recently tried before him, announced from the bench that such was his personal view of the law, though under then existing precedents he did not feel himself authorized to so hold at first instance.) It is likewise doubtful whether penalties will be permitted to copyright owners using "trade," or corporate, names (as distinguished from their individual names) on their imprints.

In this very case just decided by the Supreme Court, that court had this question before it, and declined to pass on it for technical reasons. It is evident from the opinion of the court that it saved itself much embarrassment by this disposition of the question, because the court has heretofore held a "trade" designation to be sufficient, but would have found it embarrassing to have followed the ruling in this case, in the face of the principles enunciated in its decision on the main question. Another necessary consequence of this decision will be that courts will hold plaintiffs to a strictness of proof known only to penal actions, which will make it very difficult, if not impossible, to establish a cause of action in many cases.

Copyright owners, by reason of insistence upon penalties out of all proportion to the injury done, have themselves to blame for the intensity of the attack made upon the law which has resulted in these rulings. The courts say that, to permit recovery for copies traced to a newspaper office, would enable a plaintiff to lie by and wait until a large issue had been sent out before asserting his rights. Theoretically, that sounds plausible; but the real fact is that newspapers and magazines are practically wholly distributed and out of the publisher's hands before an infringement can be discovered at all; so that the fact, so far as newspapers and magazines are concerned, will be that they will escape practically all penalties.

In a recent case it appeared at the trial that one of the New York dailies, having arranged, as it supposed, with the proper parties for the right of publication of a song in a subsequent Sunday issue, announced days ahead its intention to make the publication. The copyright owner saw the notice, but, instead of taking steps to prevent the infringement, waited until the preceding Saturday afternoon and seized 40,000 copies of the paper, in an action to recover $40,000 penalties. But unless a newspaper or magazine will by its own announcements thus furnish proof of intended publication, copyright owners will not hereafter be able to obtain anything more than nominal sums.

It is perfectly safe to say that the Supreme Court sought an opportunity of holding this statute to be penal. It might very well have rested its decision upon the plain inferences to be drawn from the statute itself, which, in the case of works of art, provides a penalty for each copy "found in possession, sold or offered for sale," whereas, in the case of photographs, it provides the penalty only for each copy "found in possession." The legislative intent to discriminate in this is so apparent that it was not necessary to go any further.

The foregoing points to only a few of the defects of the copyright law. Its principal weakness consists of its hopeless inconsistencies, some of which it may be as well to point out. Thus, there are different remedies afforded for infringement of copyrights of books, of plays, of works of art, of music, of photographs, and of chromos, prints, or kindred productions. Authors of books get actual damages only; dramatic authors get damages, with a provision of a minimum of $100 for the first performance; infringements of paintings and sculpture are subject to a penalty of $10 per copy, and other infringements at $1 per copy.

Again, in the case of infringements subject to penalties, limits of liability exist with reference to photographs and works of art, but none with reference to music. These limits are not alike either, and vary with the subject matter of the copyrighted article. Thus, the infringement of the bust of a celebrity would subject the infringer to a penalty of $10 a copy, but not less than $250 nor more than $10,000. The infringement of the photograph of a celebrity would mean a penalty of $1 per copy, but not less than $100 nor more than $5,000; while for an infringement of a photograph of the bust the larger figures would again obtain.

Again, the infringement of some protected things constitutes a misdemeanor, but not the infringement of others. Injunctions preventing infringements may issue from the Federal court of any district in the case of dramas, but must be applied for in the district of the defendant's residence in all other cases.

Finally, to permit copyrights of books, photographs, &c., the type must be set up or the plates made within the United States. Sheet music, on the other hand, may be copyrighted here, though printed abroad.

In other words, the entire body of law, evolved in its present condition from amendments obtained from time to time by purely special interests, is a hotch-potch, discreditable to our jurisprudence, difficult of enforcement, and ineffective in its application. Constant efforts are made by special interests to procure changes, but every such effort considers only its own advantage and makes the law worse. The time has come when all the various interests involved should combine in an appeal to Congress for legislation creating a commission of experts, who shall be charged with the duty of investigation and of formulating a wise, comprehensive consistent, and adequate copyright law, embodying both local and international requirements.

Such a commission would then consider the pressing questions of the day which are being raised here and abroad, such as whether or not "news," as such, should be copyrighted, whether the duration of copyright should not extend, in any event, beyond the life of an author, and whether or not an authority analogous to the Commissioner of Patents, who shall in the first instance pass upon the question of the copyrightability of the production offered for copyright record, shall not be created. As the law stands to-day, the Librarian of Congress is required to issue a certificate of copyright upon formal compliance with certain technicalities, which secure "copyright" for the veriest trash which may be submitted to him; leaving it for a court to throw out, after the risk of litigation and contest, in case it shall be held as a matter of law thereafter that the article is neither original nor artistic.

Penalties should be wholly abolished and parties allowed actual damages only, with a provision, however, for a moderate minimum whenever actual damages cannot be established. On the other hand, every case of willful infringement should be made a misdemeanor.

No interests are so greatly affected by the question of having either a good or a bad copyright law as those of newspaper owners and of publishers. They might well organize a movement for the creation of a copyright revision board.

BENNO LEWINSON.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS,
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general Banking Business.
Interest allowed on deposits.
Orders executed for cash or on margin.
Investment Securities
A SPECIALTY.
LIST SENT ON APPLICATION.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
1 Broadway, New York.
Members: N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
Lakewood Hotel, Lakewood, N.J.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
Foreign Exchange.
Loans made against approved collateral.
Interest allowed on deposits.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

DOUGLAS & JONES
Members New York Stock Exchange.
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad St., New York City.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE AND CARRIED ON MARGIN.
Daily Market Letter on Application.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Exch. Bldg. 56 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

Sutro Bros. & Co.,
BANKERS.
Members New York and Philadelphia Stock Exchanges.
56 Broadway, N. Y. 121 S. 5th St., Phila.
Investment Securities
PRIVATE WIRE CONNECTION TO
Phila., Baltimore, Washington, Atlantic City.

HAVEN & STOUT
Bankers and Brokers.
Nassau Street Cor Wall St.
Members of
N. Y. Stock Exchange, N. Y. Cotton Exchange,
N. Y. Produce Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Offices:
392 Broadway, cor. Duane St., New York.
84 Broadway, cor. Berry St., Brooklyn.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS.
No. 40 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
W. C. Ashwell. E. D. Morgan Waterman.

Ashwell & Co.
30 BROAD ST.
MEMBERS { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Produce Exchange.

EDWARD BRUCE. DANIEL S. PETERS.
BRUCE & PETERS,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
18 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Telephone 2040 Cortlandt.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

MORTON TRUST CO.
38 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, $2,500,000.
LEVI P. MORTON, Pres't. EDWARD J. BERWIND, V.-Pres't.
JAS. K. CORBIERE, 2d V.-Pres't. WM. REDMOND CROSS, Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.
MONEY TO LOAN on first and second mortgage, as low as 4%, city or country. Any amount. Right expenses. KENNEDY, 237 B'way, N. Y.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

$25,000 REWARD.

TO THE PUBLIC:

WHEREAS, The circulation of false statements or rumors, with intent to affect the market price of the stocks or securities of a corporation, is punishable criminally under the laws of this State; and

WHEREAS, Certain persons have circulated false statements and rumors, with intent to affect the market price of the stocks and securities of BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY:

RESOLVED, By the Board of Directors of BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY that a reward of $25,000 is hereby offered, and will be paid by the said Company, for information furnished to the Counsel of the Company, SHEEHAN & COLLIN, 32 Nassau Street, New York City, leading to the discovery and conviction of any of the persons who have circulated such false statements or rumors; and the Company hereby requests all persons interested in the preservation of honest business methods to furnish such information.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY.

December 22, 1899.

N. Y. SECURITY AND TRUST CO.,
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
WM. L. STRONG, 1st Vice-Prest. ABRAM M. HYATT, 2d Vice-Prest.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, Secretary. ZELAH VAN LOAN, Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
Chas. S. Fairchild, Wm. H. Appleton, Wm. L. Strong, James J. Hill, Wm. F. Buckley, Stuart G. Nelson, Hudson Hoagland, James StHman, Edward N. Gibbs, M. C. D. Borden, Jno. G. McCullough, Edward Ubl, Frederic R. Coudert, B. Aymar Sands, John W. Sterling, John A. [illegible], H. Walter Webb, James A. Blair, Frank W. Stearns, Edm. D. Randolph, Aldace F. Walker.
This company is authorized to act as Executor Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent.
Receives deposits subject to draft, allowing interest on daily balances.

BOND DEPARTMENT.
CAREFULLY CHOSEN SECURITIES FOR INVESTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

TO INVESTORS.—$50,000 first-class guaranteed R. R. Bonds for sale; will net over 4½ per cent. Will not shrink. Address E., Box 186, Times.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
50 Wall St., New York, Dec. 7, 1899.
At the annual election for Directors of this company, held on the 4th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:
John M. Burke, Charles H. Kerner, Henry C. Mortimer, John W. Condit, Lindley Murray, Jr., Charles H. Lowerre, Henry W. Curtiss, Charles H. Leland, Walter R. Wood, David J. Burtis, Francis M. Scott, J. Eugene Robert, George M. Miller.
For Inspectors of Election for the year 1900, Areunah M. Burtis, Thomas B. Peck. Wm. M. Farrington,
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, Mr. LINDLEY MURRAY, Jr., was unanimously re-elected President.
DAVID J. BURTIS, Secretary.

The Astoria Light, Heat & Power Company,
32 LIBERTY STREET.
New York, December 22d, 1899.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors to serve during the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before the stockholders, will be held at this office on Monday, January 8th, 1900. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close on Saturday, December 23d, 1899, at 12 M. and reopen on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900. FRANCIS R. FORAKER, Secretary.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
9th December, 1899.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it will be held at the Banking House, No. 15 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900. The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

Lincoln National Bank,
32-42 EAST 42D ST.,
New York, December 23d, 1899.
The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking house, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

The Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New York,
New York, December 22d, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at its banking rooms, corner of Broadway and Murray Street, Tuesday, January 9th, 1900. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, Dec. 8th, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900.
The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

Nineteenth Ward Bank,
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Officers and Directors and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking house on Wednesday, January 10th, 1900, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock A. M. L. H. HOLLOWAY, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York,
Dec. 9th, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall Street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK,
New York, December 7th, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

The Second National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, Dec. 6, 1899.
The annual election of Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 190 5th Av., on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900. The polls will be opened from 10 to 11 A. M.
J. S. CASE, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York,
NEW YORK, December 8th, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 o'clock M and 1 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

Irving National Bank,
New York, December 14th, 1899.
The annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Banking House, No. 287 Greenwich Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
J. DENNISON, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
New York, December 7th, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 644 BROADWAY.
NEW YORK, Dec. 20, 1899.
97th Semi-Annual Dividend.
The Trustees of this institution have declared interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 31st inst., payable on and after the third Monday in January next.
JOSEPH BIRD, President.
FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.
GEORGE H. PEARSALL, Asst. Secretary.

The Bowery Savings Bank,
128 AND 130 BOWERY.
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.
A semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of January next, and will be payable on and after Monday, January 15, 1900.
Money deposited on or before January 10, 1900, will draw interest from January 1.
JOHN D. HICKS, President.
HENRY A. SCHENCK, Comptroller.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
56 and 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
79TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after **January 15th** on all sums of **$5** and up to **$3,000** which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending **December 31**, 1899, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before **January 10th** will draw interest from **January 1st.**
HENRY HASLER, President.
CHARLES W. HELD, Secretary.
HENRY SAYLER, Assistant Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
115 Chambers St., New York City.
The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending December 31, 1899, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, January 22, 1900. Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.
W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.

Union Dime Savings Institution
BROADWAY, 32D ST. AND SIXTH AVENUE, GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK.
Interest three and one-half per cent. from $5 to $3,000. Credited January 1st, payable January 18th, or any time later.
CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
GEORGE N. FIRDSALL, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

The Chatham National Bank.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on or after January 2, 1900, until which date transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, December 22, 1899.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank,
New York, December 20th, 1899.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of three (3) per cent. payable on and after January 2d, 1900.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date. WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

The Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New York,
New York, December 22d, 1899.
A Dividend of Ten Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on the second day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date. EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 22d, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1900. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

Continental National Bank,
New York, Dec. 22, 1899.
EIGHTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
The Directors of this bank have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., free of tax, payable Jan. 2, to which date from Dec. 26 the transfer books will be closed. ALFRED H. TIMPSON, Cashier.

Merchants' Exchange National Bank of the City of New York.
Dec. 20th, 1899.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after the second day of January, 1900, until which date the transfer books will be closed. A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

The National Park Bank of New York.
December 19, 1899.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent. upon the stock of this bank, free of tax, payable on and after January 2, 1900, and the transfer books will be closed until that date.
GEORGE S. HICKOK, Cashier.

Interest on Mobile City Bonds.
The January, 1900, coupons of Mobile City Bonds, issue 1881, will be paid on and after January 1, 1900, in New York by the Mercantile National Bank, and in Mobile by the First National Bank of Mobile.
Z. M. P. INGE, Trustee, &c.

DIVIDENDS.

The MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
191st Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend
December 21st, 1899.
THE DIRECTORS of this bank have this day declared a Dividend of Three and one-half per cent., (3½%,) free of tax, payable January 2, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed on and after December 22, 1899, and reopened January 3, 1900.
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

The State Bank,
378 GRAND STREET.
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held, December 1st, 1899, a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, from the earnings of the Bank, for the six months ending Dec. 31st, 1899, was declared payable Jan. 2d, 1900.
Transfer books will close December 21st, 1899.
A. I. VOORHIS, Cashier.

Irving National Bank,
NEW YORK.
December 19th, 1899.
69TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of tax, to stockholders of record on this date, payable January 2d, 1900.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
J. DENNISON, Cashier.

General Chemical Company,
NEW YORK, Dec. 21, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the General Chemical Company, payable January 2d, 1900, at the office of the Treasurer, No. 32 Liberty Street, New York City. The preferred stock transfer books will be closed from December 22d at 5 P. M. to January 3d at 10 A. M.
JAMES L. MORGAN, Jr., Treasurer.

The Oriental Bank.
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.
NINETY-THIRD CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on and after January 2d, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed from December 20, 1899, until January 2, 1900.
NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

The Bowery Bank of New York,
New York, Dec. 20th, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared, out of the earnings of the last six months, a regular semi-annual dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., and also an extra dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 2d, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 20th, 1899, until Jan. 2d, 1900.
CHARLES ESSIG, Cashier.

The Peoples Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
December 21st, 1899.
NINETY-SEVENTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1900. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. until that date. WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

Garfield National Bank,
23d St. & Sixth Av.
New York, December 20, 1899.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of TEN PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this Bank, payable, free of tax, on and after December 30th, 1899. The transfer books will be closed until Tuesday, January 2d, 1900, at ten o'clock A. M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

Real Estate Trust Co. of N. Y.,
30 Nassau Street.
December 21, 1899.
The Board of Trustees have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable January 2, 1900, to stockholders of record December 22, 1899. Transfer books close December 22, 1899, at three o'clock P. M., and reopen January 2, 1900, at ten o'clock A. M.
H. W. REIGHLEY, Secretary.

National Bank of Commerce in New York. Dividend.
December 22d, 1899.
A semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. has been declared upon the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after Tuesday, 2d January, proximo. Transfer books will be closed Friday, December 22d, 1899, at close of business and reopened Wednesday, January 3d, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M. W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

THE EXPLORATION SYNDICATE
Mills Building, 35 Wall St., New York.
The Board of Directors of this Corporation have this day (Dec. 23) declared the regular quarterly dividend of **$2.50 per share**, payable January 10th. Books close December 30th. Checks will be mailed to stockholders of record.
FREDERICK G. CORNING, President.

Columbia Bank,
Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street.
New York, December 20th, 1899.
The Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1900.
The transfer books will remain closed from December 20th, 1899, to January 2d, 1900.
W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

Wisconsin Central Railway Co.
Coupon No. 1, due January 1st, 1900, from the First General Mortgage 4% Bonds of this Company will be paid after that date at the offices of Maitland, Coppell & Co., No. 24 Exchange Place, New York City. Coupons may now be left for examination, for which checks will be mailed. GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman.
New York, December 22d, 1899.

The Bank of America,
New York, December 22, 1899.
The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT., free of tax, payable January 2, 1900, to stockholders of record of this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until January 4, 1900. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York,
Dec. 20th, 1899.
DIVIDEND.
A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has to-day been declared by this bank, payable Jan. 2d, 1900. Transfer books will remain closed until that date. G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

Ninth National Bank,
New York, Dec. 22, 1899.
A dividend of Two Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this bank, free of tax, has been declared, payable on and after January 2d, 1900. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 23d, 1899, to January 2d, 1900. H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

The National Bank of the Republic,
New York, Dec. 22d, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., (4%,) free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1900, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

East River National Bank.
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.
A dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after Tuesday, January 2, 1900. Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Withers & Mills have been appointed metropolitan agents of the Norwalk Fire Insurance Company.

M. H. Merrill has been appointed special agent of the Alliance Assurance Company of London for Utah.

C. M. Tillinghast has been appointed Boston agent of the Potomac Fire Insurance Company of Washington.

Lewis F. Runck & Co. have been appointed Cincinnati agents of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company of England.

Eli Pierce has been appointed special agent of the Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company of New York for Utah.

A majority of the life insurance companies interested in the anti-rebate compact, which is now regarded as ineffective because of the resignations of several prominent companies, have established a form of mutual agreement among themselves, which provides for individual pledges in opposition to the practice of rebating on the part of agents.

The near approach to the end of the year has led to an unusually large number of reinsurance deals, because of the excessive fire losses of this year. Three more companies were reported yesterday to be negotiating for a partial reinsurance of their outstanding business, in order to increase the amount of surplus in the annual statements to be made to the various State Insurance Departments next month.

Local managers of fire insurance companies doing business in Trenton, N. J., have been advised by their Trenton agents that a difficult situation, which may result in the dissolution of the local rating compact and the inauguration of an open rate fight, has been developed within the last few days, because of the inability of the compact management to collect a fine imposed for a violation of rates. Several strong companies are represented in the agency which was fined, and their attitude in the controversy has not yet been revealed.

The insurance on the property of the Knappman-Whiting Company, at Carteret, N. J., which was considerably damaged by fire Friday night, was distributed as follows: Eastern Counties, $5,000; Western of Toronto, $3,900; Phoenix of Hartford, $2,600; National of Ireland, $2,500; Prussian National, $2,500; Commercial Lloyds, $2,500; Eureka Fire and Marine and Security of Cincinnati, (joint policy,) $2,500; Minneapolis Fire and Marine, $1,800; Indiana, $1,500; Victoria-Montreal, $1,500; Philadelphia Underwriters', $1,300; Vernon Insurance and Trust Company, $1,300; Merchants' of New York, $1,125. Miller & Maltbie will adjust the loss.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Wall Street approaches a forlorn Christmas. A year of buoyant activity, of confidence begotten of evidences indisputable that great good times have come to the country, is offset, unsettled, and made to look insignificant by disturbance extraordinary from whatsoever standpoint it may be viewed. Liquidation has run tremendous lengths, accumulated gains have been extinguished, losses have intruded wherever profits were, and of the Christmas feast Wall Street has to make a fast.

Not a single bad business development is recorded. Prosperity is as tangible as for months past it has been; industrial and commercial activity extends daily, and not only capital but labor is profiting in record-breaking ways. Wall Street has been in the throe of a scare. We have had ghost dance markets.

They who affect ability to explain everything quote a wide range of reasons for distresses overtaking the Stock Exchange. The craziness of trust stock exploitations; a National financial system, unwieldy, cramped, and cramping; foreign war; suspension of South Africa's gold output; European financial exigencies—so runs a list interestingly long; and it may be that each of these factors has to some extent contributed to influences precipitating Wall Street's security market collapse. But what is above everything else plain, even in the recitation of disturbing factors, and even when proclaimed through the gloomiest of bear oracles, is that not one theory proceeds without unqualified admission that in so far as business conditions and actual business results are concerned this country has every reason not only for gratification but for enthusiasm. Not in limited business departments nor in a few parts of the country do evidences of good times show; attestation is everywhere; and week by week and month by month throughout the year it has been a record growing continually more and more inspiriting.

What above everything else has been directly effective in bringing about recent sensational recessions in market values has been the fact that too many people have had stocks, that people have had too many stocks. Evidences of National prosperity have been so clear, so indisputable, that great wonder it would have been, indeed, had there existed hesitation upon the part of either capitalists or small traders; and the record as misfortune discloses it is that not only the little fellows in Wall Street, but mighty men in finance, were caught overloaded. Stringent money market conditions restricted borrowing opportunities. It was found of a sudden that there was no recourse except to sell lines of securities in the open market. Then when holders undertook liquidation they were met with competitive selling orders from hosts of others similarly situated; and naturally enough bear operators of consequence, alertly awake for discomforting signs, helped the selling along. It is no great step from such a situation to panicky conditions. Aside from what may or may not have been provocative elements in the situation, the immediate influence in bringing about the market's break was that stocks were overbought, that hope had been too much capitalized, that loads were too heavy to carry. In no way at all entered the question as to whether stocks were selling at their value or not. Other reasons were insignificant beside the crowding fact that liquidation was enforced—that holders of stocks were not strong enough to hold them.

Imposition of dreadful sacrifices resulted, not unnaturally, in the creation of nervousness; and this phase of the situation made way for other influences calculated to damage market values. Wall Street, indeed, came not long ago to a tension point where apprehension was so keen that any circulating tale could get attention, provided only it had gruesome features; and many foolish fables commanded consideration in quarters where under ordinary conditions they would have been dismissed contemptuously. One such instance developed touching the affairs of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, an incident made notable by the fact that they who are responsible for the good name of that property have issued public notice that they will pay a vast sum of money for evidence wherewith to locate the originator or culpable circulator of statements that a receivership was impending. This action is worthy.

Stock jobbery canards have not in all past Wall Street history been so flagrant as in recent performances. In so far as the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is concerned, people who have best opportunity for knowledge of its affairs are the firmest believers in its present financial safety and in its earning capacity for the future. There really can be no reason why the investing public should not know precisely what are all the facts, know them even as they are permitted to know what are facts in the affairs of the New York Central Railroad, whose controlling financiers, by the bye, are now become large owners of Brooklyn Rapid Transit securities.

Blind pool business is not new. Through years the Sugar Trust, for example, with over $70,000,000 of securities outstanding, has with effrontery sneered at requests for knowledge of what is really represented by the property that stock stands for; the Tobacco Trust, with tens on tens of millions of dollars more of issued "securities"; the Whisky Trust in its kaleidoscopic reorganizations, and a score of other trusts have each and all been contemptuous of what is due to security owners. Perhaps purchasers of such stocks are entitled to little sympathy. They buy with knowledge that they can know nothing; they become willing partners in a blind pool game.

But there is a public interest beyond that of gamblers calling themselves investors and who, with notice, take the extraordinary risks involved in trust mysteries. It is especially unfortunate that so large a part is played by such properties on the New York Stock Exchange that when embarrassment approaches them impositions are inflicted elsewhere; for Sugar does not break, nor Tobacco go to pieces, nor Whisky Trust get under new suspicions, without thus opening opportunities for attacks upon superior properties. On this account alone the New York Stock Exchange owes an obligation to itself, to its members, to the customers of its members, owes it to the public—owes it to plain, ordinary decency. All this mystery business, blind-pool bunkoism, can be stopped at the pleasure of the Governors of the New York Stock Exchange. And the only Stock Exchange protest or defense against the wholesome policy needed is that brokerage commissions might be interfered with. Not quite so blunt is the statement of excuse perhaps; but euphony is not the issue; facts are what count. Need exists for a manhood in Stock Exchange authority which can demand and command straightforward policies.

Wall Street had something of an object lesson yesterday of how readily an oversold market can rally. Under the leadership of buying for foreign account almost the entire Stock Exchange list jumped up from two to half a dozen points. A variety of reasons were quoted by way of explanation of the better market values, including representations that at a conference of important banking interests arrangements had been completed whereby money market stress would be relieved. Philanthropy in the Stock Exchange district seldom becomes a surfeit, however, and the good news of bankers standing ready to help out every injured account on the Stock Exchange may be an optimistic picture somewhat overdrawn. Security market readjustment will probably come about in more gradual ways than buoyant prophets were yesterday promising; but certainly what is clear beyond dispute is that securities have passed pretty generally out of the hands of weak-margined traders and are lodged with interests amply able to protect their commitments—interests able, moreover, to exert influence upon security market sentiment; and who in accumulating stocks have acted with exceptional opportunities for knowledge of what business conditions really are. They buy and invest not because they guess, but because they know.

SATURDAY.

Stocks rally sharply.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 23	355,356
To date this year	169,067,993
Corresponding date last year	112,191,298

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 23	$1,228,500
To date this year	$826,484,890
Corresponding date last year	$901,397,810

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@4 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy	½	Mexican Central	½
Am. C. & F. pf	3	Minn. & St. L.	2
Am. Ice	1	M. & St. L. 2d pf	3½
Am. Linseed pf	2½	Mo., K. & T. pf	1
Am. Malting	⅝	Missouri Pacific	1¾
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	2	Mobile & Ohio	2¼
Am. S. & R. pf	1½	National Biscuit	1
Am. Steel & Wire	2½	National Lead	2
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	1	National Steel	1
Am. Steel Hoop	1¼	N. J. Central	¾
Am. Sugar Ref.	2¾	N. Y. Central	¾
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	1	N. Y. Central rts	⅝
Am. Tin Plate	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	½
Am. Tobacco	3¼	N. Y., Ont. & West.	¾
Anaconda Copper	¾	Norf. & West. pf.	1¾
At., T. & S. F.	1½	Northern Pacific	1½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	2	North. Pac. pf.	1¼
Balt. & Ohio	2	Pacific Mail	1½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1½	Penn. R. R.	¾
B'klyn Rapid Transit	4	Peo. Gas, Chi.	2⅝
Brooklyn Union Gas	1	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	⅝
Canada South	1⅞	P., C., C. & St. L.	2¼
Ches. & Ohio	½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2⅞
Chi., Bur. & Qy	2⅞	Pressed S. Car pf.	1½
Chi. G. W. pf., A	2	Pullman Car	¾
C. G. W. pf., B	3¼	Reading	¾
Chi., M. & St P	2½	Reading 1st pf.	¾
C., R. I. & Pac.	2¼	Reading 2d pf.	1
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	2¼	Republic Steel	½
C., C. C. & St. L.	1	Rep. Steel pf.	1½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1½	Rio Grande West. pf.	2½
Col. So. 1st pf.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	¾
Consol. Gas	2½	St. L. S. W. pf.	1⅝
Cont. Tobacco	2½	Southern Pacific	⅝
Cont. Tob. pf.	2½	Southern Ry. pf.	1¼
Del. & Hudson	2¼	Stand. R. & T.	½
Den. & Rio Grande	⅝	Tenn. Coal & Iron	4
Den. & R. G. pf.	1	Texas & Pacific	⅝
Erie Tel. & Tel.	1½	Third Avenue	2½
Evans. & T. H.	1	Union Bag & Paper	1
Federal Steel	2¼	Union Pacific	1¼
Federal Steel pf.	1¾	Union Pac. pf.	1¾
General Electric	2	U. S. Leather	⅞
Glucose Sugar	2½	U. S. Leather pf.	1¾
Great North. pf.	3	U. S. Rubber pf.	1¼
Hocking Valley pf.	1½	Wabash pf.	½
Illinois Central	1¼	West. Union Tel.	½
Int. Paper	1	W. & Lake Erie	⅝
Iowa Central pf.	4½	W. & Lake E. pf.	⅝
Louis. & Nash.	1¼	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	⅝
Manhattan Con.	2⅜	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	⅝
Met. Street Ry.	3	Wisconsin Central	¾

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice pf.	2¼	Laclede Gas	3
Am. Malt. pf.	1	Lake Erie & W. pf.	1
Ann Arbor pf.	3	Pressed Steel Car	1
Chi. Term. Trans.	½	Wis. Central pf.	2

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Adams Exp. 4s	1	Mex. Int. 1st	1¼
At., T. & S. F. gen.	1¼	Mo., K. & T. 1st	1
At., T. & S. F. adj.	1⅞	Mo., K. & T. 2d	2
Balt. & Ohio 4s	2	Missouri Pac. con. 6s	1
B. & O., S. W. Div. 3½s	1⅜	St. L. S. W. 1st	1¼
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf., inc.	2	St. L. S. W. 2d	2½
Cent. Pac. gtd. 3½s	1	Southern Pac. 4s	2½
		Ulster & Del. con. 5s	1½
		Wabash, Deb. B	1½

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn R. T. 5s	7½	L., Ev. & St. L. con. 5s, tr. rects.	3
C. & O., R. & A. 1st con.	1½	Mo. Pac. coll. g. 5s	1¼
Erie 1st con. 7s	3	St L. & S. F. con. 4s	1
Erie gen. 4s	1		

TAXATION OF BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

From a Special Contributor.

The substantial grievance of banks in this State, so far as they are in competition with trust companies, lies in the difference in the taxation of the two classes of institutions. There are trust companies, mostly those recently organized, which encroach upon the banking field by inviting general mercantile deposits and dealing in commercial paper, but many believe that this will rectify itself. Few are ready to insist upon requiring trust companies to keep a definite percentage of deposits as a reserve in their own vaults, which would withdraw so much more capital from active use instead of leaving it as now in the keeping of banks, which really keep reserves for themselves and for the trust companies, too.

While the difference in taxation is something real and substantial, it is not generally very clearly understood. A statement put out by the State Bankers' Association represents that in the year 1897, for which its latest statistics were collected, the banks, with a total of $198,388,635 in capital, surplus, and undivided profits, paid a tax of $3,558,451.64, or more than 1¾ per cent., while the trust

from Chicago that the Directors had formally decided after the first of the year to begin paying quarterly dividends of 2 per cent.

GOOD TIMES IN THE WEST.

J. F. Murphy of Superior, Wis., one of the representative business men of the West, has this to say of Western conditions:

"In my opinion, we have not had as good times in the West since 1892 as we are having now. Everybody is prosperous and active—farmers, manufacturers, merchants, and artisans.

"In Superior we are near the Messaba and the Vermilion iron ranges, and, naturally, we see striking evidence of the pronounced activity in the iron business. Much ore is being mined—and of a good quality. The Vermilion ore, hard hematite, runs from 65 to 70 per cent., while the soft ore in the Messaba range runs from 52 to 60 per cent.

"The prosperity in iron and steel has led to a project for the erection of a mammoth steel plant in Superior, to include the plant of the West Superior Iron and Steel Company, which has been in disuse since 1892. Options have also been obtained on the Duluth Car Works and blast furnaces.

"As for money in the West, it is easy and plentiful—so plentiful, in fact, that the banks in Duluth, St. Paul, and Minneapolis have been loaning money in New York."

EARNINGS GROW LARGER.

Norfolk and Western preferred rallied nearly 2 points yesterday on the announcement that the earnings for the present month are likely to show the biggest gain of any month this year. There was also renewed talk of a dividend on the common stock.

PROSPERITY IN VERMONT.

Robert Roberts, Mayor of Burlington, Vt., is a firm believer in the present prosperity of the country. He says:

"We are having good times in Vermont, and from what I can understand all other States are enjoying a very substantial prosperity. In Burlington the local trade is better than it has been in years. In the marble and granite industries, which are the principal ones in our State, the condition of things is very satisfactory, and everybody seems to be thriving. Lumbermen and manufacturers of lumber are also thriving, while our cotton mills are running full time.

"The banks have plenty of money, and it is an easy matter for legitimate business interests to get all they want at reasonable rates."

MORE DIVIDEND TALK.

Inside interests were buyers of Union Pacific stocks yesterday on fresh reports that a dividend on the common stock is near at hand. It is understood the annual report of the company will be given out for publication on Wednesday.

GREAT NORTHERN'S GAIN.

The greatest gain of any stock for the day yesterday was made by Great Northern, which appreciated eight points on sales of less than 900 shares. This is believed to be directly due to the intimation from official sources, following President Hill's visit, that substantial and extra privileges are in store for the stockholders of the company early in the coming year.

HOW TOBACCO FARED.

The strength of the tobacco stocks was a feature of yesterday's market. American Tobacco gaining 3¼ points, Continental common 2½, and Continental preferred 1¾. It is said that not a little of the buying in all of these stocks has lately been for investment purposes.

SUBSTANTIAL GAINS.

The only railroad earnings statement of consequence put out yesterday was that of the Northern Pacific, which showed earnings in the second week of December of $497,171, a gain over the same week last year of $17,100. Since July 1 the earnings have been $15,871,900 and the increase $1,445,300.

The good showing had a favorable influence on the stocks of the company, the common stock advancing 1½ points and the preferred 1¼.

THE WHISKY TRUST'S BOOKS.

Coincident with the announcement in Wall Street that a committee of security holders were to inquire into the affairs of the Distillery Company of America—the Whisky Trust—(President Rice saying officially that he welcomed such an inquiry) application was made in court before Justice Gaynor, in Brooklyn, yesterday for an order giving stockholders of the old American Spirits Company power to examine the books of the Distilling Company of America. James C. Church and Leopold Wallach appear as counsel for the applicant, Bert Reiss, Chairman of the American Spirits Security Holders' Committee. On motion of Messrs. Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, attorneys for the company, the hearing was adjourned till next Wednesday.

WORST IS OVER.

Henry Clews, in his letter of yesterday, reviewing the situation, says:

"If there are no more failures in the next two or three days, I think the bear campaign will be about over, because the violent liquidation during the last week has about exhausted itself. What weak spots have come to the surface have been entirely with people who have been holders of industrial securities and have found it difficult to obtain money thereon. Those who hold good railroad stock have nothing to fear, because the prosperity of all transportation companies is phenomenal at the present time, and likely to continue all through the coming year, thus insuring a continuation of their dividend-earning capacity. The industrials for speculative operations or as collateral for loans are completely out of fashion, consequently operators in all Street will be apt hereafter to give their attention almost exclusively to railroad properties, which will give them a better backing and greater activity than they had when the interests were divided between railroads and industrials. The best evidence of a favorable turn in the market is that buying orders for cash commenced to-day and were quite large, evidently induced by the lower grade of values. This buying will oring in considerable money from those parts of the country where the orders come from. I am quite of the opinion, therefore, that the worst is now over, and that breaks hereafter will be followed by quick rallies, in which event the basis for an improved market will soon be established."

STERLING EXCHANGE AND MONEY

Call loan money rates were yesterday at 4 per cent., nominal. The last quotations for demand sterling exchange were $4.87¼ @$4.87½. C. Schumacher & Co., in their weekly foreign exchange review of yesterday, said:

The week was certainly the worst we have seen here since the Baring panic of ten years ago. Last Monday afternoon and Tuesday morning exchange was unsalable at any price. It was Tuesday afternoon before our banks and bankers could be moved to part with a little of their money to buy some exchange. Since then, although the market continues unsettled and irregular, sales could be effected again without much difficulty. Concessions, of course, had to be made to obtain cash.

With money last Monday at 30@186 per cent., Tuesday 20@30 per cent., Wednesday 8@10 per cent., and Thursday 6@8 per cent., the bankers' reluctance to part with their money for the purpose of buying exchange was quite natural. Since the timely action of the Government in coming to our aid a better state of affairs has taken the place of the demoralization which existed Monday and Tuesday. The relief measures taken by the Government are indeed quite liberal, and ought to bridge us over any further troubles which may come to us during the next few months.

Unfortunately Europe, particularly England, being about as hard up as we were before the relief, will need all the money that we can spare, and can be trusted to send back as many of our stocks and bonds as we can swallow. In England the private discount is far above the bank rate. London banks and bankers, moreover, whose business consists of discounting sixty and ninety day bills such as our shippers of merchandise draw from here, now accept but very small amounts of the best for discount by every steamer, and would in fact prefer to be spared altogether if possible. Under these circumstances the paper on the London branches of Continental banks is particularly depressed and does not bring within ¼@⅜ per pound sterling of English bank acceptances, while drafts on the Continent are hard to sell at differences of 1@1½ per pound sterling.

The week's decline in exchange, though insignificant on demand sterling and cables, amounts to about ⅜c. per pound sterling on sixty-day sterling, ⅜@½ per cent. on francs, and ¼@5-16 per cent. on reichsmarks, and Dutch guilders.

WHEAT MARKET SITUATION.

The wheat market last week was erratic and closed at Chicago yesterday—the New York Produce Exchange was closed—with quotations a shade under those of Dec. 16. The close in both markets on Friday was slightly in advance of that of Dec. 16. Corn during the week lost its aggressiveness and did not support the chief cereal. During the week, owing to a better European tone, there were brisk advances on Monday and again on Thursday, but there were decided reactions on the following days, showing lack of support and liquidation. Factors for the long and short interests were lacking except on the occasions mentioned. A "hold-your-wheat" disposition has been observed in the West, but a very slight advance would bring the grain out, as the railroad congestion has been relieved. There is a fair demand for wheat and the Russian and Argentine shipments have lessened, but not to an important degree. The American markets have been under local holiday influences and Stock Exchange demoralization, and also influenced by the English holiday season. In New York yesterday the Produce Exchange was closed. The Grain Exchange was closed at Liverpool. Little anxiety prevails in regard to the growing American crop. In the Winter wheat belt it is nearly all under the snow in favorable condition, and the main source of inquietude is the Hessian fly, which may develop when the plant starts again. The interior demand for maize for feeding is large and accounts for the small accumulation at primary points. With a better demand for flour wheat and coarse grains should, in the opinion of the best-informed dealers, make an upward move and hold it firmly.

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The course of the leading wheat and corn futures in the Chicago and New York markets is shown in the following tables of actual closing quotations:

CHICAGO FUTURES.

Wheat—	Dec. 16.	18.	19.	20.
December	65⅞	67⅛	66½	65¾
May	69⅝	71⅛	70 3-16	69 7-16
Corn—				
December	30¾	31¼	30½	30¼
May	33	33⅝	32 13-16	32⅝
Wheat—		Dec. 21.	22.	23.
December		66⅞	66⅛	65½
May		69 13-16	69 11-16	69 9-16
Corn—				
December		30⅝	30½	30¾
May		33	33	32 3-16

NEW YORK FUTURES.

Wheat—	Dec. 16.	18.	19.	20.
December	72¼	73⅝	72⅜	72
May	74½	76¼	75⅜	74¾
Corn—				
December	39¼	39⅝	39	38¾
May	38⅞	39⅝	38⅛	38¼
Wheat—		Dec. 21.	22.	*23.
December		72½	72⅝	..
May		75	74⅞	..
Corn—				
December		39½	38¾	..
May		39	38⅝	..

*Holiday.

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In their Chicago grain letter of yesterday, Price, McCormick & Co. said:

WHEAT—The wheat market has held very stubborn throughout the week, and displays a firm undertone, which is quite noticeable in view of the nervous and demoralized stock market and failures. There was very little in the way of news to affect prices, although the strength of foreign markets offsets reports of increased acreage, and presents normal conditions of our Winter wheat crop. Primary receipts are light, and undoubtedly we have seen our heavy receipts on this crop. Clearances are moderate, but there still exists a fair demand for export right along. That the grain markets are on a healthy basis is conclusively shown by their action and firmness in the face of the feeling of panic which dominates the Stock Exchanges. The speculative situation for wheat is not a weak one, as the steadiness of the market is mistaken by many as a sign of weakness. This leades to rather indiscriminate selling on the breaks, so that there is an outstanding short interest, which will not stand much punishment in the market continually. It is well to remember that the season has been an open Winter so far, and that we may soon work into crop shares with present conditions.

CORN.—The corn market has been a fractional affair. Pit conditions and the attitude of local operators have been the price makers. The general trade has been light. The market certainly has been a firm one, and this may be due to the fact that receipts have not come up to expectations of the bears. There continues to be a fair cash demand, while feeders in the West are good competitors with shippers for the new crop that is moving.

Schwartz, Dupee & Co.'s Chicago letter of yesterday said:

There was very little doing in wheat. Local traders were disposed to even up. There were no foreign advices, and statistical returns were incomplete owing to it's being holiday in most of the other markets. The world's shipments will be about 5,000,000 bushels, and there should be a liberal decrease afloat. The visible supply will probably increase slightly.

The absence of foreign markets, the lack of any of the usual daily statistics, and the fact that shipping business was out of question with Liverpool and New York closed kept corn prices at a standstill. Western offerings continue small. The feeding demand is large, and the business profitable. Corn people here are getting around to the view that the country will not be a seller of corn except on an advancing market. To-day's movement is 271; the estimate for Tuesday 300. Stocks here this week will increase about 600,000 bushels. It is a fact that the shipping demand from here keeps slow.

MORALS OF WALL STREET.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The opinions expressed by "X Ray" in his letter are probably such as are held by a large number of traders in the Street, and the ideas which seem to prevail are that every dealer in securities is a rogue who lies in wait to rob every investor who comes under his influence. The men in the Street and on the floor of the Exchange dealing in securities only become rich as their securities enhance in value. The basis of enhancement in values lies first in a general condition of prosperity, in the increased earnings of the different corporations, and in public confidence in existing conditions of government and finance.

We still have prosperity and peace. The corporations whose securities are termed footballs are earning more money than they did last year, and several leading and notably conservative companies have increased their dividends, but public confidence has been lost, and our financial system is strained, and these two last factors are to my mind responsible for the losses in the Street. These two factors are the results of circumstances which had no reason to exist, and I attribute to Theodore Roosevelt and William McKinley the entire blame for their being present to-day.

The consolidation and improvement of the various street car lines in this city and Brooklyn were the work of master minds, accompanied by the taking of enormous responsibilities by individuals and firms, and the results to the public have been such that no city in America or in the world has such street transportation facilities, or as cheap or comfortable.

When, as a result of these combinations and improvements, it was found that expenses had diminished, and that the public patronized them more freely, and net earnings were increasing and likely to increase, it was a natural result that if left in the enjoyment of the fruits of their labor the securities would enhance in price, and at this point Mr. Roosevelt came in and forced a Legislature to pass a Franchise Tax bill designed to take away from the people who had made these properties and franchises worth something a large percentage of their profits. Do you wonder that a lack of confidence was a result, and that people who had borne the heat and labor of the fight thought it time to get out?

The manufacturers of the country in reaching out for other fields to trade in found that their competition for raw material and expensive management made their prices too high, and only by consolidation of interests could desired results be attained. The meanest demagogue in the land cannot say that the price of labor has been reduced, or that any one has suffered except a few individuals or firms who were left out of the combinations, and who have availed themselves of their right to kick, nor can any reasonable person claim that these combinations have advanced prices beyond their proper place, but it afforded Mr. Bryan and Mr. Croker something to raise an issue on, an issue about as feeble as free silver or free trade ever was, but our President in his annual message to Congress thought it was his duty as a politician (certainly it was not the act of a statesman) to throw a big brick at the consolidated companies for political reasons, and this in the face of the fact that his Attorney General, if rumor is to be credited, had advised him that unless the Constitution was altered or amended these incorporated companies had a legal right to exist, and no Democratic or other party could legally molest them. Do you wonder again that public confidence was hurt and that holders of industrial securities became anxious and thought perhaps it was better to stand to one side for a while?

The United States Treasury, while the banks are being depleted, is bursting to overflow with gold drained daily and weekly and monthly out of the commercial classes, by tariff, war tax, excise, &c. For what purpose? To carry out public improvements which ought to be borne by the places benefited, to pay a lavish and absurdly extravagant system of pensions, and to carry on a war which many of our wisest and most patriotic citizens think should never have been begun, but all these sources of expenditure are insufficient to get this money back into circulation. It remains in the Treasury, a constant temptation to extravagance on the part of Congress, and while three hundred millions are lying idle in the vaults we in the Street are paying at the rate of 100 per cent. for money to carry the securities dumped upon us from all over the country by timid holders.

Only a comparatively few can make money on a bear market, while with the reverse every holder of securities reaps a benefit. Values have shrunk this past year hundreds of millions for no good reason, but it is certain that only a few people have derived advantage from the shrinkage. Public confidence is public credit, and if this is disturbed farewell to prosperity. If railroads cannot sell their securities except at panic prices the iron and steel trades suffer, and with their suffering hosts of others suffer. The morals of Wall Street may be assailed from many points of view. The sensible man only buys what he thinks is value for his cash. If discounting an expected increase in dividends he is disappointed in results, he has only himself to thank. There is only one weak spot in Wall Street to my mind, and that is the failure of the Stock Exchange to compel corporations to publish full and explicit statements of their affairs every three months.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

New York, Dec. 21, 1899.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 3@4 per cent., closing at 4 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods. Mercantile paper, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 7@8 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $233,560,827; balances, $10,682,554; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,114,148.

Money on call in London, 4½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 6⅞ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange dull and firm. Nominal rates were $4.81½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.80¾@$4.80⅞; demand, $4.87¼; cables, $4.88⅛; commercial bills, $4.79⅞@$4.81¼.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.24⅝@5.24⅜ less 1-16 and 5.20⅝@5.20⅝ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 93⅝@93¾ and 94 11-16@94¾; guilders at 89 13-16@90⅛ and 40⅛@40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—15c discount @ par. Chicago—35c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c off; selling, par. St. Louis—10c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The movement in American securities was steadily upward from the start to the close to-day, with Louisville and Erie first preferred the prominent features. The final tone was firm.

Consols for money and the account, 98⅝; Canadian, 90¾; Erie, 10¾; Erie first preferred, 31¼; Illinois Central, 111; Union Pacific preferred, 73; St. Paul, 118; New York Central, 130½; Pennsylvania, 66; Reading, 8⅜; Northern Pacific preferred, 73¼; Atchison, 18½; Louisville, 77; Grand Trunk, 6⅝; Anaconda, 7⅛.

Bar silver quiet at 26 15-16d per ounce. Money, 4½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short and three months' bills, 6⅞ per cent.

Spanish fours closed at 63¾.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £127,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 130.20; Madrid, 27.95; Lisbon, 43; Rome, 7.17½.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—Business on the Bourse to-day was very cheerful owing to better London advices and continued to improve, repurchases being effected on the satisfactory progress of the London settlement. The market closed firm. Throughout international shares advanced considerably. There were large purchases of Kafirs.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 22½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 38c for checks.

Spanish fours closed at 65.67½.

BERLIN, Dec. 23.—A more cheerful feeling prevailed on the Boerse to-day, due, to some extent, to bear coverings and more satisfactory advices from the Western Bourses.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 58 pennigs for checks. Private rate of discount, 6⅛ per cent.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 23.—On the Boerse to-day business was fairly active, owing to encouraging advices from the foreign Bourses. Prices hardened and the market closed firm.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 23.—Trading was fairly well distributed during the two hours of business to-day, but as it was still almost wholly on a cash basis, the transactions did not reach large proportions. The Copper shares, as a class, showed slight gains. Montana touched 260, a lift of 5 points over Friday's closing, but just at the end it fell back to 258. Butte was up nearly 3 points, to 43; Amalgamated sold as high as 81, but fell off to 80; Arcadian was quoted at 22; Centennial touched 17; Utah sold at 23 and 24, and Parrot pushed up from 35½ to 36⅛. While there is still much uncertainty hanging over the Copper shares situation, because of the recent troubles, there is, none the less, a growing belief among conservative people that the better class of these securities are now an exceptionally good purchase. The buying certainly for the last few days has been of a most excellent character, and much of it was for investment account.

In the general market, Bell Telephone sold as high as 341, United States Oil was up to 24, but closed a point under that; New England Gas and Coke was firm at 19, Boston Elevated sold at 98 and 98¼, Erie Telephone at 100 and 101, and American Zinc gained a point, to 10. The closing was quiet but firm.

The week closes with a decidedly better tone in the money market. As a rule, brokers have placed themselves in a very strong position, and are not in need of accommodations. Money on call is still quoted at from 6 to 7 per cent., and time money is quiet. The banks are not seeking new loans, but are taking good care of their customers. Nothing lower than 6 per cent. for all dates is quoted. There is not a large demand for commercial paper, best names being quoted at 6@6½ per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure. ..	5½	6¼	Old Colony...	4	5
Allouez..	3	3½	Old Dom....	18	18½
Arcadian.	22	23½	Osceola.	66	67½
Arnold.	5	5½	Parrot..	35¾	36
Ash Bed.....	..	1	Pioneer.	2	2¼
Atlantic.. ...	22	24	Quincy 135		140
Baltic..	16	17	Rhode Island	4½	4¾
Bos. & C. C. .20		..	Santa Fé....	5	5⅛
Boston & M...258		265	Santa Ysabel	7	7¼
Butte & Bos. 41½		45	Shoe.	29	29½
Cal. & Hecla.710		720	Tamarack. ..170		180
Centennial. .16½		17	Utah Cons...	24	25
Franklin.. ..	13	13½	Washington .	1	1⅛
Humboldt. ...	..	2	White Knob..	7	10
Isle Royale..	22½	..	Winona.	4¼	5
Mohawk.	15	16	Wolverine. ..	36½	37½

Railroad Stocks.

Boston & A..241	..	Fitchburg pf.112	115
Boston & L..241	...	N. Y. & N. E. 6s.....110	112
Boston & M..198	199		
Boston & P.. ..	30	N. Y. & N. E. 7s. 114	116
Boston Elev. ..	98	West End. .. 91⅞	92
Bos. Gas 5s.. ..	85		
Cent. Mass... 10	12		

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell Tel.341	349	Mex. Tel. ... 2⅞	3
Chi. Stk.Yds. ..	132	N. Eng. Tel.. ..	140
Dom. Coal.... 41½	43	U. S. Oil.... 23	24
Dom. C. pf.. ..	*113	Westing. El. ..	39
Erie Tel. ...100½	101½	West. El. pf. ..	62½

*Ex div.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23.—There was marked improvement in the local speculative situation to-day. Confidence has been partly restored, and it was found at the opening to-day that large buying orders were distributed through the market. The result was a general advance. Pennsylvania Steel rose 3, to 7; the preferred 5½, to 91½. United Gas, 5, to 140; Asphalt, 1, to 12; Electric Storage Battery, 2, to 77 bid; Marsden, 1½, to 10½; Welsbach Light, 2, to 37; Cambria Steel, ¾, to 19; Philadelphia Traction, 1, to 94; Union Traction, 1⅝, to 35⅜, and Tidewater Steel, ⅞, to 11⅞. The extreme gains were not held to the close, owing to late realizing sales, but most stocks left off with substantial net gains.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	18⅜	18⅞	Union Trac..	35	35¼
Choctaw	33½	33⅝	U. Gas Imp.	138	140
El. Co. of A.	11¾	11½	Welsbach Lt.	36	37
Lehigh Val..	22¾	23	W. N. Y. & P.		
Marsden	10¼	10½	Penn.	4⅝	4¾
Phila. Trac..	93¼	93½			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—The local market followed the lead of Wall Street. With few exceptions values went to a considerably higher level than was seen yesterday. The trading was principally in Biscuit common and the Linseed stocks. Biscuit common advanced to 34½ and closed at 34. Linseed common was in good demand around 12, and the preferred was well held above 52; in the case of Diamond Match there was a sharp recovery on a very small amount of business. The stock moved up to 123, against a close last night of 117, and even at the higher level offerings appeared to be light. The traction stocks all showed some improvement, but the trading in them was small. Closing prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
1,770	Am. Linseed.....	12¼	11¼	12⅛
1,120	Am. Linseed pf....	52⅝	57⅞	52
50	Am. Radiator pf....	102½	102½	102½
30	Chicago Union Trac.	24	24	24
66	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	74¾	74	74¾
8	City Railway.....	277	277	277
206	Diamond Match....	123	119	122
60	Metropolitan "L"..	26	23	23
160	Met. "L" pf.....	74	73¾	73⅞
1,855	National Biscuit....	34¾	34	34
110	West Chicago.....	110½	110½	110½

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
$2,000	Met. El. gold 4s....	93	92⅞	92⅞

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In yesterday's market for outside securities only a few issues attracted any attention, while the majority were not traded in at all. Better demand for stocks appeared in some quarters, and several net gains of importance were recorded. Liquidation that went on steadily during most of the week was noticeable yesterday to only a small extent, and in the absence of urgent selling, buyers became more confident and offered higher prices for stocks. The market was quiet during the whole of the short session, and a fortunate respite was had from the rather anxious selling that was the principal feature of the week's trading.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS was made particularly prominent by an advance of nearly 4 points in the common stock. Statements were made to the effect that after Jan. 1 all the local gas companies will go back to the legal rate for gas, and the bids made for supplying the city were pointed to as indicating that the companies had come to an agreement in regard to rates. Better feeling in regard to the situation was reflected also in the New Amsterdam bonds, which advanced from 87 to 89, and closing at 89 bid. Sales of the preferred stock were made at 40 and at 41, and the fact that this issue did not respond to the higher prices recorded in the common stock was attributed to forced selling of that issue through liquidation of some weak accounts. In none of the issues was the trading large, the advance in the common stock being made on sales of not more than 200 or 300 shares.

AMALGAMATED COPPER remained firm, good demand for the stock advancing the price to 81. It closed at 80½ bid, a net gain of half a point. As has been the case on many days recently, Amalgamated Copper was the most active issue. Less inclination on the part of traders to sell the stock appeared, more or less confidence having been brought about by the firmness which the stock has shown recently, notwithstanding the very unfavorable conditions prevailing in the general market. It would seem that this strength was the result of a special effort on the part of insiders to maintain the price of Amalgamated, for in view of the very heavy losses suffered by a majority of the copper stocks, no other explanation is at hand.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA common sold up to 6¾, and closed unchanged at 6 bid. In the preferred stock sales were made as high as 22, an advance of 2 points, but later the bid for the stock fell off considerably, and closing figures showed a net gain of only a quarter of a point. Trading in the two issues amounted to probably not more than 1,500 shares.

NATIONAL TUBE was notably strong at the close, and on light transactions the common stock made a net gain of 2 points and the preferred stock of 1 point.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE common sold at 49, an advance of 4 points over Friday's closing bid. As far as reported, only 100 shares of the stock changed hands.

CHICAGO AND ALTON subscriptions were offered down several points, and little demand for them dveloped. Best bid at the close was 98¼, a considerable falling off from recent figures.

OTIS ELEVATOR common made a substantial net gain, closing at 21 bid. As far as reported, there was no trading either in this issue or in the preferred stock.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas.....	1¼	1⅜
New Amsterdam.....	23½	24
New Amsterdam pf.....	40½	42
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest..	89	90

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical.....	..	31
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	77	78
American Bicycle	15	20
American Bicycle pf.	50	60
American Bicycle bonds.....	91	..
American Hide & Leather.....	..	35
American Hide & Leather pf.....	80	85
American Woolen Goods.....	18½	19
American Woolen Goods pf.....	74	76
American Writing Paper 5s.....	85	88
Beet Sugar	20	25
Beet Sugar pf.	77	80
Distilling Company of America.....	6	7
Distilling Company of America pf...	20¼	21
Electric Axle Light & Power.....	5½	6
Electric Boat	20	23
Electric Boat pf.....	38	41
Havana Commercial	14	16½
Havana Commercial pf.....	58	60
International Pump	13	16
International Pump pf.....	58	60
National Gramophone	63	68
National Salt	42	43
National Salt pf.....	75	77
National Tube.....	42	43
National Tube pf.....	91	92
Otis Elevator.....	21	23
Otis Elevator pf.....	..	86
Royal Baking Powder pf.....	91	93
Rubber Goods Mfg.	24	26
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.....	75	77
Sloss-Sheffield	25	26½
Sloss-Sheffield pf.....	63	67
Standard Oil of New Jersey.....	448	451
Union Steel & Chain.....	15	..
Union Steel & Chain pf.....	..	65
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar.....	⅝	1

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper.....	80½	81
American Air Power.....	39	40
American Cotton	..	50
Arizona Lead	10	10½
Asphalt Company of America.....	11½	12½
British Columbia Copper.....	8	9
Chicago & Alton sub.....	98¼	101½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new).....	93	96
Electric Vehicle	45	50
Electric Vehicle pf.....	..	75
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1	1⅛
Flemington Coal & Coke.....	17	..
Illinois Transportation	2½	2⅝
*Markeen Copper	6½	7⅝
Mexican 5s	97	98¼
New England Transportation.....	5½	6½
New York Gas & Electric 4s.....	87	87½
New York Gas & Electric 5s.....	99	101
New York Transportation.....	10	..
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie..	18	20
St. Louis subs.....	..	124
St. Louis common, when issued.....	..	28
St. Louis preferred, when issued....	..	93
St. Louis 4s, when issued.....	..	94⅝
Storage Power	10¾	12½
Tennessee Copper.....	10	12
Trust Company of America.....	..	214
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke.....	..	28
Whipsaw Copper	12⅜	13½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue.....	235	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st....	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d.....	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.....	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d.....	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad.....	235	237
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s.....	102	103
Central Park, N. & E. River.....	198	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s.....	106	108
Chicago Union Traction	28	28¾
Chicago Union Traction, pf.....	79	79½
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf.	82	88
Con. Traction of N. J.....	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s.....	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)....	82	84
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av....	70	74
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st.	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d.	82	88
Nassau Electric 4s	90	94
Nassau Electric 5s	100	112
New Orleans Traction.....	28	30
New Orleans Traction pf.....	102	104
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway.....	30½	32
North Jersey Street Railway 5s.....	88	90
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds.....	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st....	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols.....	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	205	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.....	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	110	113
Worcester (Mass.) Traction.....	..	30
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.....	104	107

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st with interest....	..	74
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103½	106
Consolidated Gas of Newark.....	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds...	..	103
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.....	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J.....	21¾	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds.	102	105
Denver Gas	40	43
Denver Gas 5s.....	80	81
Essex & Hudson Gas.....	35	40
Fort Wayne Gas	40	45
Fort Wayne Gas 6s.....	60	64
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Lafayette Gas Co.	40	45
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s.....	60	65
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas..	40	45
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	60	65
Mutual Gas of New York.....	300	..
Madison (Wis.) stock.....	81	83
New England Gas & Coke.....	..	22
New England Gas & Coke bonds....	..	74
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st.....	107	110
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.....	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con.....	102½	103½
North Hudson L. H. & P. Co.....	55	66
North Hud. L. H. & P. Co. bonds..	107	109
Ohio & Indiana.....	40	45
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s.....	60	65
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s.....	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock.....	58	61
St. Paul Gas bonds.....	89	91
Standard Gas, New York.....	..	100
Standard Gas, New York, pf.....	110	125
Standard Gas 1st.....	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	14	16
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds..	85	90
Western Gas	105	107
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest...	105	106½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	..	32
Brooklyn Ferry 5s.....	90	94
Hoboken Ferry, (new).....	65	68
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s.....	91	93
Metropolitan Ferry 5s.....	108	110
Union Ferry	40	41
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Industrials.

American Ginning	20	22
American Typefounders'	51	53
Anderson Tobacco Company.....	10	12

statement issued yesterday with that of the previous Saturday:

	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Changes.
Loans	$676,409,900	$673,315,900	*$3,094,000
Deposits	739,540,300	740,395,700	855,400
Circulation	16,065,300	15,996,500	*68,400
Legal tenders	50,880,300	51,519,900	639,600
Specie	141,230,600	143,963,100	2,732,500
Reserve	191,910,900	195,483,000	3,572,100
Res. required	184,885,075	185,098,925	213,850
Surplus	7,025,825	10,384,075	3,358,250

*Decrease.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding week in 1898 and 1897:

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Jan. 7	$23,530,375	$22,264,575	$43,991,450
Jan. 14	28,263,075	25,968,775	52,172,525
Jan. 21	34,693,675	31,375,200	57,667,800
Jan. 28	39,232,025	35,600,450	59,108,250
Feb. 4	34,731,625	34,540,050	57,452,975
Feb. 11	35,511,825	32,437,050	51,638,225
Feb. 18	34,373,825	25,688,450	55,085,950
Feb. 25	30,334,900	22,950,320	57,020,975
March 4	24,578,125	20,823,500	55,556,925
March 11	23,203,000	22,724,425	52,863,350
March 18	19,071,175	28,060,100	48,108,975
March 25	18,537,325	32,351,475	48,895,750
April 1	15,494,850	35,720,800	47,666,575
April 8	15,018,825	35,720,800	47,666,575
April 15	19,471,325	37,346,075	46,960,900
April 22	24,175,900	43,525,100	49,277,900
April 29	25,524,075	44,504,675	48,917,625
May 6	19,351,950	43,916,475	44,095,975
May 13	16,097,225	44,490,500	44,137,625
May 20	34,631,525	50,715,250	45,908,950
May 27	43,933,725	53,704,600	46,616,100
June 3	42,710,600	52,249,700	45,320,825
June 10	39,323,100	53,841,100	47,601,475
June 17	30,003,300	59,272,800	48,390,950
June 24	25,297,800	62,206,250	49,239,150
July 1	12,913,550	61,393,575	49,302,975
July 8	5,062,475	53,345,300	41,361,375
July 15	10,698,750	49,365,825	46,036,900
July 22	12,055,600	43,012,000	47,361,375
July 29	10,811,125	41,804,475	45,720,150
August 5	8,110,600	39,893,000	41,002,125
August 12	14,330,275	38,852,725	38,882,675
August 19	15,082,350	28,839,250	39,753,450
August 26	12,378,525	21,343,300	39,517,700
Sept. 2	9,191,250	14,991,050	34,114,150
Sept. 9	2,458,925	7,076,775	26,668,825
Sept. 16	275,450	4,240,400	19,895,175
Sept. 23	2,963,700	8,252,875	15,997,500
Sept. 28	1,724,450	15,327,050	15,550,400
Oct. 7	643,200	18,743,600	13,435,500
Oct. 14	1,177,350	19,661,550	14,614,500
Oct. 21	1,441,075	23,412,325	22,904,700
Oct. 28	3,038,525	26,091,350	24,271,800
Nov. 4	*338,350	19,023,050	21,181,225
Nov. 11	*2,788,950	15,011,300	21,175,550
Nov. 18	*312,025	19,667,375	23,408,250
Nov. 25	6,652,200	18,857,575	22,560,425
Dec. 2	8,536,700	17,097,950	22,122,950
Dec. 9	6,859,525	16,743,300	18,887,425
Dec. 16	7,025,825	16,973,375	15,726,000
Dec. 23	10,384,075	19,619,050	11,523,450

*Deficit.

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1899	$10,384,075	1894	$33,345,825
1898	19,619,050	1893	77,937,775
1897	11,523,450	1892	6,173,575
1896	34,309,900	1891	19,480,025
1895	17,088,800	1890	7,725,175

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 23.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.04	.04
Alpha Con.	.03	.03
Andes	.11	.11
Belcher	.14	.15
Best & Belcher	.28	.28
Bullion	.03	.03
Caledonia	.51	.51
Challenge Con.	.11	.11
Chollar	.18	.19
Confidence	.65	.65
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.50	1.50
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.13	.12
Gould & Curry	.25	.10
Hale & Norcross	.38	.37
Julia C.	.02	.02
Justice	.04	.04
Kentucky Con.	.01	.02
Lady Washington	.02	.02
Mexican	.30	.31
Occidental Con.	.11	.11
Ophir	.71	.70
Overman	.10	.10
Potosi	.18	.19
Savage	.09	.09
Sag Belcher	.03	.03
Sierra Nevada	.43	.44
Standard	2.35	2.50
Syndicate	.05	.05
St. Louis	.12	.08
Union Con.	.25	.25
Utah Con.	.05	.04
Yellow Jacket	.23	.21
Silver bars	63½	63½
Mexican dollars	47½@48	48½@48
Drafts, sight	12½	12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Dec. 23.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday.		Friday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	38¼	38½	38¼	38½
Alamo	16	16½	16	16½
Anaconda	42	45	42½	44
Anchoria	76	80	75	84
Argentum	18	19	18	19
Bankers	10½	11¾	11	11¼
Battle	33½	33⅞	33	33⅛
Blue Bell	12	12½	11¾	12
Coin	235	250	240	250
Columbine	18⅜	19	19	20
Consolidated	15	15⅞	15½	15⅝
Damon	27	27½	27¼	27½
Elkton	118½	119½	117	118½
El Paso	29	35	29	35
Findlay	13½	13¾	13	13½
Fleece	30	31	25	31
Garfield	17¼	18	16	17
Gibson	22	25	23	24
Gould	30½	33	30¾	33
Isabella	142¾	142½	139¼	140
Independence	45	49	47	48
Jackpot	55	56	55	57
King	100	94½	99	99
Moon Anchor	61	63	59½	60
Matoa	30	31	29	30
National	11¾	12	11¼	11⅝
Ophir	52	60	50	60
Pharmacist Con.	13¾	13⅞	13½	14
Pinnacle	25	25⅜	25	25⅜
Portland	226½	227½	226	227⅜
Raven	74½	75	74¼	75
Rawlings	30	32	30	32
Rosa	45⅜	50	45	55
Sovereign	14⅜	14½	14½	15
Tornado	45¼	47½	45	48
Union	33	34½	33¼	35½
Vindicator	150	175	150	175
Work	28½	30	28	29¼
Zenobia	19½	21	19¼	21

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY—			
Mileage	453	453	455
24 week Dec.	$34,408	$33,603	$36,419
From Jan. 1	1,530,545	1,441,550	1,240,688
GEORGIA RAILROAD—			
Mileage	307	307	307
24 week Dec.	34,390	34,039	35,850
From Jan. 1	1,529,074	1,504,447	1,521,106
KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS—			
Mileage	973	973	973
24 week Dec.	109,826	77,031	85,837
From Jan. 1	4,867,584	4,413,175	4,627,774
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	276	276	276
24 week Dec.	34,469	33,562	32,673
From Jan. 1	1,431,348	1,357,510	1,124,915
	1899.	1898.	Increase.
ALABAMA MIDLAND for October—			
Gross earnings	$6,465	69,460	17,005
Op. expenses	70,847	53,290	16,557
Net earnings	15,618	15,170	448
From July 1 to Oct. 31:			
Gross earnings	288,924	288,235	*0,304
Op. expenses	230,007	227,169	2,928
Net earnings	58,834	81,066	*12,232
BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA for November—			
Gross earnings	70,643	71,849	*1,206
Op. expenses	52,042	51,064	*10,024
Net earnings	18,601	20,785	17,818
From July 1 to Nov. 30:			
Gross earnings	367,731	352,046	15,685
Op. expenses	175,053	247,651	*72,598
Net earnings	192,678	104,395	88,283
CENTRAL NEW ENGLAND for November—			
Gross earnings	65,953	52,905	13,048
Oper. expenses	49,881	38,919	10,962
Net earnings	16,072	13,986	2,086
From July 1 to Nov. 30—			
Gross earnings	323,550	276,263	47,293
Oper. expenses	257,056	184,063	72,993
Net earnings	66,503	92,203	*25,700
ELGIN, JOLIET & EASTERN for October—			
Gross earnings	170,998	150,781	20,217
Oper. expenses	97,994	87,232	10,762
Net earnings	73,004	63,549	9,455
From July 1 to Oct. 31—			
Gross earnings	633,906	515,957	118,239
Oper. expenses	333,261	316,155	37,106
Net earnings	280,725	199,602	81,133
PITTSBURG & WESTERN for October—			
Gross earnings	321,430	299,652	21,778
Oper. expenses	219,915	197,973	21,942
Net earnings	101,515	101,679	*164
From July 1 to Oct. 31—			
Gross earnings	1,244,980	1,163,465	81,515
Oper. expenses	847,254	808,693	38,261
Net earnings	397,726	354,472	43,254
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & KANSAS CITY for October—			
Gross earnings	183,589	192,921	*9,332
Oper. expenses	143,450	161,949	18,499
Net earnings	40,139	30,972	9,158
Gross, 4 months	726,881	778,422	*51,541
Net, 4 months	127,693	112,532	15,161

*Decrease.

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports of dry goods and general merchandise for the week were valued at 11,431,706. The imports of specie were $137,144 and the exports $5,417,589.

FOR LONDON SETTLING DAY.

Great Financial Houses Combine to Prevent Large Failures.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—It is learned that the great financial houses in London have combined and furnished sufficient money to prevent large failures on settling day, Dec. 28, though the small fry may suffer. Unless this action had been taken several well-known houses, not of the first importance, but still of large proportions, would, it is said, have to go under.

This concerted precaution has to some extent restored confidence, but the market is still panicky, many people believing that the most serious crisis has not yet been reached.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

Following is the New York Clearing House bank statement in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits of the individual banks:

Banks.	*Capital.	N't Profits.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Deposits with Other Banks and Trust Companies	Net Deposits.	Per Cent.
	$2,000,000	$1,999,200	$13,343,000	$2,698,000	$1,094,000	$13,325,000			28.5
	2,050,000	2,114,100	18,550,000	3,784,000	2,602,000	21,974,000			29.1
	2,000,000	1,162,500	11,870,300	1,530,900	1,452,000	12,861,000			23.2
	2,000,000	2,197,100	9,156,000	2,742,000	856,000	9,943,000			36.2
	1,500,000	2,814,200	16,794,500	3,891,200	1,362,500	19,034,100			27.6
	1,000,000	252,500	4,163,000	815,000	161,000	3,933,000			24.7
	4,000,000	4,933,700	32,342,000	27,932,800	2,343,400	107,597,600			25.7
	300,000	6,566,100	Chemical National	23,020,500	3,668,700	2,342,600	22,574,500		26.6
	600,000	207,000	Merchants' Ex. Nat.	4,378,300	333,100	454,400	4,856,600		26.5
	1,000,000	1,718,600	Gallatin National	7,706,800	1,447,700	550,800	6,483,700		30.8
	300,000	101,000	Nat. B. & Drovers'	1,075,700	278,200	55,500	1,194,600		27.9
	400,000	129,800	Mech. & Traders'	2,051,000	313,000	191,000	2,333,000		21.6
	1,000,000	168,800	Greenwich	963,600	100,100	159,100	875,700		29.6
	600,000	595,300	Leather Mfrs.' Nat.	3,893,000	1,029,800	180,400	3,924,900		30.8
	300,000	200,300	Seventh National	3,363,000	687,600	399,000	4,806,500		22.6
	1,200,000	528,000	Bk. State of N. Y.	4,339,400	257,900	566,700	3,770,600		21.9
	5,000,000	2,651,800	American Ex. Nat.	27,901,000	2,959,000	1,930,000	21,296,000		22.9
	5,000,000	3,778,800	Nat. Bk. Commerce	25,891,600	2,178,900	2,897,400	19,784,400		25.7
	1,000,000	1,024,300	National Broadway	6,014,400	726,600	196,100	4,815,200		19.2
	1,000,000	1,084,300	Mercantile National	10,046,600	2,484,000	719,200	11,839,800		27.5
		422,700	Pacific	2,846,700	291,000	445,200	3,237,400		22.7
	1,500,000	974,100	Nat. Bk. of Republic	16,882,800	3,395,100	987,000	17,495,400		25.0
	450,000	991,300	Chatham National	5,974,500	590,400	831,800	5,924,600		24.2
	200,000	208,400	People's	2,057,200	230,100	288,600	2,032,100		19.6
	1,000,000	633,300	Nat. Bk. of N. A.	10,869,300	1,897,200	813,200	11,784,100		23.0
	2,711,900	1,960,700	Hanover National	32,650,000	10,333,500	1,437,900	41,210,200		28.6
	500,000	412,200	Irving National	4,034,000	379,800	492,000	4,063,000		21.5
	600,000	383,200	National Citizen's	2,851,500	543,600	151,200	2,881,100		24.1
	500,000	264,800	Nassau	2,446,200	491,600	262,600	2,746,700		27.5
	900,000	1,017,900	Market & Ful. Nat.	5,853,500	1,017,800	571,800	6,038,500		26.3
	1,000,000	170,100	Nat. Shoe & Leather	3,234,600	612,100	264,700	3,559,700		24.6
	1,400,000	1,731,500	Corn Exchange	16,656,700	2,421,500	2,449,000	18,910,600		25.8
	1,000,000	531,600	Continental Nat.	4,661,500	1,069,000	324,900	5,542,500		25.3
	300,000	595,600	Oriental	2,171,300	173,500	322,400	2,130,000		23.6
	1,500,000	5,829,800	Imp. & Trad. Nat.	23,180,000	5,790,000	1,084,000	23,903,000		28.8
	2,000,000	3,339,500	National Park	37,354,000	9,626,000	1,128,000	43,850,000		24.5
	250,000	148,200	East River Nat.	1,434,800	354,800	195,800	1,644,100		33.5
	3,000,000	2,171,800	Fourth National	21,720,600	4,408,400	1,082,500	22,441,300		24.4
	1,000,000	534,500	Central National	9,519,000	2,135,000	833,000	12,066,000		24.6
	300,000	776,000	Second National	7,602,500	1,413,000	605,000	8,333,000		24.3
	750,000	172,100	Ninth National	2,626,100	438,700	232,000	2,787,000		24.1
	500,000	7,767,300	First National	30,461,500	5,365,900	744,000	28,586,400		21.4
	300,000	78,100	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	2,223,400	311,200	295,400	2,382,700		25.5
	250,000	682,500	Bowery	3,580,000	463,000	348,000	3,808,000		21.3
	200,000	413,600	N. Y. County Nat.	3,198,400	657,900	328,900	3,804,600		25.9
	750,000	318,300	German-American	3,765,900	708,500	284,800	3,961,900		25.1
	1,000,000	1,126,700	Chase National	29,175,000	6,120,100	4,067,000	36,605,100		29.5
	100,000	1,211,500	Fifth Avenue	7,771,200	1,899,100	400,700	8,860,400		26.6
	200,000	585,400	German Exchange	2,521,300	202,100	782,000	3,400,300		28.9
	200,000	774,600	Germania	2,843,800	402,900	717,800	4,443,600		25.2
	300,000	848,200	Lincoln National	9,090,000	2,026,400	316,200	10,137,300		23.1
	200,000	979,100	Garfield National	6,060,800	1,480,100	478,000	7,236,700		27.0
	300,000	331,800	Fifth National	2,794,800	491,600	170,400	2,389,000		27.7
	300,000	911,600	Bk. of the Metropolis	5,395,100	1,393,000	415,200	6,486,800		29.6
	200,000	393,300	West Side	2,878,000	451,000	303,000	3,070,000		24.6
	500,000	629,500	Seaboard National	9,439,000	1,566,000	1,442,000	11,341,000		26.5
	2,100,000	1,292,800	Western National	25,977,100	6,594,000	1,286,300	30,414,400		25.9
	300,000	529,400	First Nat., B'klyn	4,148,000	461,000	549,300	4,232,000		23.9
	1,200,000	1,301,700	National Union	12,049,900	2,582,100	382,400	11,982,900		24.8
	500,000	445,900	Liberty National	4,317,000	936,100	430,200	4,337,000		24.2
	1,000,000	329,900	N. Y. Produce Exch.	3,642,300	590,100	297,400	3,196,900		27.8
	250,000	397,400	Bk. of N. Amsterdam	3,431,800	756,700	274,600	3,843,300		26.8
	350,000	191,400	Astor National	3,613,800	550,000	354,500	3,835,400		23.1
	500,000	252,500	Hide & Leath. Nat.	2,317,800	208,300	229,800	1,656,000		26.5
	$48,000,000	$66,438,300	Total, National Bks.						
	11,422,700	14,541,900	Total, State Banks						
	$59,422,700	$80,980,200	Total	673,315,900	143,963,100	51,519,900	740,395,700		26.4

*As per official reports—45 National banks, Dec. 2, 1899; 19 State banks, Dec. 4, 1899.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the past week of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with Other Banks and Trust Companies	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY.							
Borough of Manhattan.							
Colonial	$100,000	$1,064,940.00	$21,167.00	$82,110	$138,799.00	.....	$1,207,508.00
Columbia	300,000	2,120,000.00	107,000.00	86,600	128,000.00	$5,000.00	2,055,000.00
Eleventh Ward	100,000	1,243,546.60	51,123.58	53,027	158,526.96	.....	1,300,301.97
Gansevoort	200,000	719,250.47	11,311.79	44,642	10,916.24	26,718.09	616,133.01
Hamilton	200,000	1,306,200.00	65,000.00	92,800	83,600.00	.....	1,396,500.00
Home	100,000	630,926.09	33,752.57	68,652	58,529.82	727.48	683,146.29
Mutual	200,000	1,493,833.00	37,806.66	112,314	199,938.21	8,877.15	1,527,439.18
19th Ward	100,000	999,853.00	22,332.00	102,210	200,005.00	13,160.00	1,340,022.00
Riverside	100,000	880,605.04	13,523.14	39,280	67,813.91	.....	884,793.12
State	100,000	2,702,000.00	217,000.00	108,000	188,000.00	132,000.00	3,180,000.00
Twelfth Ward	100,000	1,178,200.00	30,900.00	143,500	98,906.00	22,000.00	1,626,900.00
Union Square	200,000	2,044,074.79	54,811.43	249,297	274,739.97	.....	2,567,799.89
Yorkville	100,000	1,576,500.00	44,200.00	87,800	98,900.00	11,600.00	1,557,500.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Bedford	150,000	1,099,677.00	17,113.00	77,541	124,594.00	100,000.00	1,225,389.00
Broadway	300,000	1,338,293.28	12,409.91	90,545	171,599.23	481.74	1,425,545.13
Eighth Ward	100,000	345,700.00	11,400.00	21,200	39,700.00	1,000.00	301,200.00
Fifth Avenue	100,000	571,100.00	26,800.00	22,500	52,000.00	10,500.00	511,600.00
Mfrs.' Nat.	252,000	2,741,400.00	230,900.00	243,500	455,700.00	.....	3,078,800.00
Mech. & Trad's'	100,000	950,537.76	61,016.00	15,202	77,455.46	6,703.94	887,770.75
Merchants'	100,000	343,080.22	5,759.14	17,278	41,017.48	1,063.97	353,635.94
Nassau Nat.	300,000	3,632,000.00	151,000.00	284,000	594,000.00	33,000.00	3,314,000.00
National City	200,000	2,949,600.00	141,000.00	292,000	345,000.00	31,000.00	2,693,000.00
North Side	100,000	679,436.73	15,734.63	47,444	51,652.65	12,551.00	609,007.42
Schermerhorn	100,000	512,927.00	21,134.00	32,583	59,218.00	50,000.00	521,420.00
17th Ward	100,000	437,912.00	11,206.00	38,144	52,867.00	6,331.00	383,000.00
Sprague Nat.	200,000	1,064,900.00	104,300.00	10,000	147,000.00	8,000.00	942,000.00
26th Ward	100,000	437,548.00	8,775.00	19,021	46,923.00	646.00	418,440.00
Union	100,000	311,121.00	7,031.00	14,163	30,048.00	8,000.00	197,965.00
Wallabout	100,000	655,300.00	25,000.00	22,700	52,100.00	35,200.00	647,800.00
Borough of Richmond.							
First National	100,000	670,950.00	22,546.00	14,166	97,736.00	.....	634,673.00
Bank of S. I.	25,000	449,000.00	17,110.00	19,433	104,200.00	8,000.00	539,410.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	5,048,500.00	170,200.00	335,400	781,800.00	216,200.00	5,704,900.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,174,964.00	68,351.00	53,489	207,525.00	68,570.00	1,932,323.00
Second National	250,000	1,228,200.00	67,200.00	39,900	255,400.00	.....	1,200,600.00
Third National	200,000	874,453.15	26,324.56	84,846	124,846.58	81,616.95	924,542.55
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	1,897,700.00	117,600.00	21,300	117,700.00	33,900.00	1,573,700.00
Second National	125,000	828,837.00	51,600.00	37,400	91,800.00	20,400.00	802,000.00

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, coup
12,000 ..... 110½
4,500 ..... 110¾
2,000 ..... 110½
Small bonds
800 ..... 110¼
200 110
Adams Express 4s
1,000 ..... 103½
9,000 $5F 103½
Am Cot Oil deb 5s
1,000 ..... 102¾
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
5,000 89
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s
2,000 ..... 95½
500 96
8,000 ..... 95½
5,000 ..... 95¾
48,000 95
500 ..... 95¼
500 96
10,000 ..... 95½
5,000 ..... 95¾
Adjustment 4s
34,000 ..... 76¼
50,000 ..... 76½
2,000 ..... 76¾
5,000 ..... 76½
Aus & N W'n 1st 5s
10,000 ..... 97½
Balt & Ohio 3½s
35,000 ..... 92½
13,000 ..... 92¾
Balt & Ohio 4s
25,000 96
Balt & Ohio, S W'n Div 3½s
13,000 ..... 85¼
26,000 86
3,000 ..... 85⅞
B'klyn Rap Tr 5s
4,000 101
Bur, C Rap & N 1st
4,000 ..... 106¼
Cent of Ga con 5s
2,000 ..... 84½
10,000 ..... 85¼
Cent of Ga 1st inc
5,000 32
Cent of N J gen 5s
3,000 118
Cent Pac gtd 3½s
5,000 ..... 78⅝
1,000 79
35,000 ..... 79½
Cent Pac gtd 4s
27,000 95
Ches & O gen 4½s
1,000 ..... 94½
1,000 ..... 94⅝
2,000 ..... 94½
2,000 ..... 94¼
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st con 4s
2,000 102
5,000 ..... 101½
Chi, Bur & Q, Ill Div 3½s
8,000 ..... 100¼
Chi, Mil & St Paul gen 4s, Ser A
10,000 110
Col & South 1st 4s
1,000 80
1,000 81
9,000 80
Erie 1st con 7s
1,000 137
Erie 1st gen 4s
5,000 ..... 66½
Evans & T H 1st gen 5s
10,000 ..... 102½
Ft Worth & D C 1st
8,000 ..... 69¾
Gal, Har & S A, Mex & P Div 5s
6,000 ..... 101½
Green Bay & West deb ctfs A
1,000 54
Lo, Evan & St L Con 1st con 5s, tr ctfs
6,000 55
Mex Intern con 4s
10,000 ..... 87¾
Mo, K & Tex 2d 4s
19,000 65
2,000 ..... 65½
Mo Pac 1st col 5s
10,000 91
2,000 ..... 89¾
Total sales $1,228,500
Mo Pac 1st con 6s
14,000 111
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s
8,000 87
M & O, Montg Div 5s
5,000 105
N Y Cent & Hud Riv, Lake Shore 3½s
10,000 95
Norf & West con 4s
2,000 ..... 88¾
3,000 ..... 88¾
7,000 ..... 88⅞
North Pac gen 3s
7,000 ..... 63½
2,000 64
Nor Pac 4s
1,000 ..... 101⅞
2,000 102
20,000 ..... 101⅞
10,000 102
500 ..... 102¼
11,000 ..... 101⅞
2,000 ..... 101¼
Ore R R & N con 4s
2,000 ..... 100½
8,000 ..... 100⅞
Reading gen 4s
25,000 ..... 83¼
12,000 ..... 83½
50,000 ..... 83½
Rio Gr West 1st 4s
1,000 96
1,000 ..... 95¾
St L & I M gen 5s
3,000 ..... 107½
St L & M & So 4s
2,000 ..... 76½
3,000 ..... 76⅝
2,000 ..... 76⅝
26,000 77
5,000 ..... 77¼
10,000 ..... 77½
2,000 ..... 77½
2,000 ..... 77½
St L & San Fran 4s
2,000 81
St L S W'n 1st 4s
10,000 ..... 83½
10,000 ..... 83¾
St L S W'n 2d 4s
65,000 53
25,000 ..... 53½
6,000 54
500 55
3,000 54
Southern Pacific 4s
2,000 ..... 77¼
7,000 77
10,000 ..... 77½
6,000 ..... 77⅜
2,000 ..... 77½
Southern Ry 1st 5s
4,000 106
7,000 ..... 105¾
4,000 ..... 105½
3,000 ..... 105¾
6,000 ..... 105⅞
Standard R & T 6s
7,000 78
Standard R & T inc
9,000 20
10,000 ..... 19⅞
Tex & N O con 5s
8,000 ..... 103½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
3,000 110
Ulster & Del 1st 5s
2,000 ..... 103¾
Union Pac 1st 4s
2,000 102
1,000 ..... 101⅞
7,000 ..... 102⅛
5,000 ..... 102¼
3,000 ..... 102½
2,000 ..... 102¼
Wabash 1st 5s
5,000 112
Wabash deb, Ser B
5,000 ..... 33⅜
2,000 ..... 33¾
10,000 34
10,000 ..... 34⅜
8,000 ..... 34¼
12,000 34
10,000 b3 34
Wab, Des M Div 4s
4,000 ..... 92½
West Shore gtd 4s
4,000 ..... 111⅝
Wis Cent 1st 4s
21,000 86
10,000 ..... 85¾
48,000 ..... 85½
37,000 85

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
710	Am. Steel & W.	41¼	41½	40⅞	41⅛
7,750	Am. Sugar	119	123¼	119	121⅜
120	Am. Tobacco	87½	88¾	87	87
20	At., T. & S. F.	18	18	18	18
1,640	At., T. & S.F. pf.	56¾	57¾	56½	57⅛
14,570	Brooklyn R. T.	64	68	64	67⅝
50	Balt. & Ohio	50	50	50	50
50	Cent. of N. J.	112	112	112	112
3,130	Chi., Bur. & Q.	116⅞	118⅞	116¼	118
2,140	Chi., M. & St. P.	115	116¼	115	116
110	Chi., R. I. & P.	103	104¼	103	103½
540	Cont. Tobacco	27½	29⅛	27½	28¾
1,250	Federal Steel	45	45¾	43½	43½
20	Federal Steel pf.	70½	70½	70½	70½
150	Louis. & Nash.	74⅞	75⅜	74½	75⅜
1,130	Manhattan	88⅜	90	88	89½
280	Mo. Pacific	36¾	37	36¾	37
40	N. Y. Central	127¼	128	127¼	128
90	N. Y

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

The Christmas Rose.

Unto the cradle of the Wondrous Child
Heaven brought its star, and man his gold and myrrh;
But Nature brings each year a living gift
To halo the divine event—a star
Of earth, that once came from the East, and sheds
Its silver radiance round our common homes.
It comes, like Him whose birth it celebrates,
To cheer the Winter of the world, and make
The very snow to blossom into life.
When earth has reached its darkest hour, this gleam
Of coming dawn appears. We seem to see
The snowdrop's mystic presence on the lawn;
The crocus kindle where its light went out;
The copse grow dense with purple haze of buds;
And willows deck their wands with silken plumes.
Long mute, the birds, whene'er they see this sign,
Take heart to twitter; and the sunbeams pale
Grow warmer as they shine upon its flowers;
And where it breathes its subtle fragrance round,
The very air seems conscious of the Spring.
Last child of the old year, first of the new—
Ghost of the past, scul of the future rose—
It links the seasons with its silver clasp,
And blends our memories and hopes in one.
In this pale herald of the flowery year,
Are sketched the types of lily and of rose,
Which afterward, from its fair side in death,
Are separated to make the seasons gay.
From roots of ebon darkness, through the mold,
Spring up the pure white blossoms, one by one;
Like human heart, whose roots are dark with woe,
And yet produce the brightest flowers of heaven.
Its seeming petals—green leaves glorified—
Are moonlike made, through the December gloom,
To light dim insects to their honeyed task,
And so fulfill the higher ends of life.
At first, they come up pale, and blanched with cold,
But as the days grow long, a warmer hue,
Like that which deepens in the Summer rose,
Or tips the daisy's frill, creeps over them;
As if they blushed, in a white, flowerless world,
To find themselves the only blooming things.
Unchanged they last until the seed is ripe,
In which the single life dies for the race.
And then, their purpose served, they darken down
Into the dusky green of common leaves.
Transfiguration strange! A lowly sign
Of Him, whose robe and face shone whiter far
Than Hermon's crest, while of his death he talked!
That which exalts the flower above its wont,
Ennobles everything. The priestly dress
Of beauty and of glory clothes each life,
That yields itself a sacrifice to love.
—HUGH MACMILLAN in Macmillan's Magazine.

Why Women Want the Terns Killed.

From Bird Lore.

As a result of causes too mysterious for the mind of man to comprehend, fashion claimed the terns for her own.

Up and down the coast word went forth, that sea swallows, or "Summer gulls," were worth ten cents each, and the milliner's agent was there to confirm the report.

It was in June when the baymen were idle and, unrestrained by law, they hastened to the beaches in keen competition to destroy the birds which were nesting there.

Never, in this country, at least, has there been such a slaughter of birds. A Cobb's Island, Virginia, bayman, whose conscience, even at this late date, urged him to a confession of shame for his part in the proceedings, told me recently that in a single day of that memorable season 1,400 terns were killed on Cobb's Island alone, and 40,000 are said to have been there shot during the summer. The destruction at other favorable places was proportionately great.

Two seasons of this work were sufficient to sweep the terns from all their more accessible resorts, the only survivors being residents of a few uninhabited islands.

What will be the result? Is there no appeal from fashion's decree? Woman alone can answer these questions, and the case is so clear she cannot shirk the responsibility of replying.

Aigrettes are decorative, quills difficult to identify, neither bespeak death, and ignorance may lead the most humane woman into wearing either. But with the tern no such excuse exists, and the woman who places its always disgustingly mutilated body on her bonnet does so in deliberate defiance of the laws of humanity and good taste.

Origin of the Plague in Oporto.

From The Nineteenth Century.

The origin of the outbreak in Oporto has naturally been the subject of much discussion, but it remains purely a matter of speculation. Introduction has not been traced. At first it was hastily put down to an infected cargo brought in a ship from India, but on investigation the story melts away. I have been unable to fix that cargo, which has been variously described as rice, Indian corn, and hemp. Whatever it is supposed to have been, however, it did not come direct from India, but must have lain, according to the Portuguese regulations, for three months in London or some other port, whence it was transhipped. Now the evidence is very strong against the possibility of conveying plague by cargo, and in proof thereof we have the fact that many thousands of cargoes have been brought direct from infected Eastern ports to various European ports during the last six years, but in no single instance has any man engaged in the handling of such cargoes caught the disease. Consider the risks, if conveyance by cargo is possible; the chances of some one being attacked must be numbered by hundreds of thousands. But it has not happened, and, therefore, the chances against its happening must be equally great. Yet we are asked to believe that this million to one chance has been brought off not by a cargo direct from an infected port, but by one that has been previously handled elsewhere with impunity. The theory of rats is still more untenable, because it is particularly difficult for them to get ashore at Oporto, where there are no docks or quays. The ships are moored out in the river, and rats would have to drop into a lighter or climb along a rope to get ashore. It is just possible but very unlikely; and these same rats, like the cargo, must have passed over other ports where they can easily get ashore and have reserved their favors for the one port where it is most difficult for them to do so.

In short, it is impossible to accept the theory of introduction by sea in the absence of any proof and in face of the fact that Oporto has no direct and very little indirect communication with infected ports, while numerous other places having a vast direct communication have escaped altogether. I find it much easier to believe that some soldier from Goa or Southeast Africa or some sailor from an infected port may have brought the infection in with him unperceived by way of Lisbon or elsewhere. I have heard a rumor of an illness characterized by glandular swellings having been prevalent in a Portuguese regiment some time before, and I understand that its author is a medical man who on seeing cases in Oporto pronounced the two diseases identical. There may not be much in the fact, but it is the most promising clue I have heard of.

The Next Conclave.

From The Spectator.

It is most improbable, next to impossible, that a non-Italian Cardinal should be elected. Not only is the majority in the Conclave composed of Italians born, the totals being thirty-five to twenty-six, but there are grave reasons, almost overwhelming reasons, why no one who is not of that nation should be elected. The old reason that the Church is centralized in Rome, and that the congregations or committees which govern it would feel themselves out of touch with a foreign Pope, is still operative, and rather stronger than weaker because the new dogma has compelled them all to exalt their chief's spiritual rights. Infallibility cannot be intrusted to a barbarian. International enmities have become more bitter, and no German or Englishman could be elected because Frenchmen would believe him hostile, while the choice of a Frenchman would rouse suspicion in all who think in German, or possibly in Magyar. There are but two Slav Cardinals, Leolochowski and Missia, and, though the former would be a worthy candidate, he would be disliked both in Russia and Germany, as sure to keep up the sentiment, partly religious and partly national, which prevents Poles from being politically forgotten.

An American Cardinal might no doubt be elected without exciting much international feeling—though Spanish-America, it must be remembered, is a great division of the Catholic world, and both detests and dreads the North American—but the election of Cardinal Gibbons would seem to the congregations a revolutionary proceeding, and one, moreover, forbidden by the grand obstacle of all. It would be fatal to the last chance of the restoration of the temporal power.

A Newspaper with Individuality.

From The Cornhill.

Let it be remembered that a newspaper is not a beneficent institution, endowed like a hospital or school by some philanthropist. It is purely a commercial undertaking. It must pay its way or cease to exist, just like a drapery establishment. The original function of a newspaper was to purvey news. It depended for its revenue solely on its sale. Nowadays, advertisements form the backbone of a newspaper, and I am afraid news is published only that advertisements might be obtained. Leading articles are undoubtedly of less importance to the commercial success of a newspaper than advertisements, and, indeed, than even the supply of news. Yet it is by its leading articles that the position and weight of every newspaper in public affairs are determined. It will be found that whatever influence a newspaper exercises in politics, for instance, is due not to its supply of news, not to its circulation, not to its display of advertisements, but to the prestige it has won by the sagacity, the force, the conviction with which it expresses its opinions in its leading columns, and which has given it an individuality and a personality all its own.

Poteen.

From Chambers's Journal.

This wild west of Ireland is the natural home of "poteen" or illicit whisky. This is because the loneliness and remoteness of the spots chosen for making it, almost inaccessible through the mountains and bogs save to those who know something about the country, are all in favor of the smugglers escaping detection; while its network of mountain lakes and small running streams affords the necessary cold water for condensing the distilled fumes into spirit during the cooling process. The report of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue for 1896 shows that the number of detections of illicit distillation was 1,309—5 in England, 6 in Scotland, and 1,388 in Ireland.

Dear beyond any "Parliament whisky"—by which expression he denotes that sort more usually met with by my gentle reader; that sort, in fine, which has paid the tax imposed by the brutal Saxon Government—is this fiery fluid to the heart of every true peasant son of Connaught—and daughter, too, for that matter, for the fair sex, especially at all up in years, takes its fair share. And, in the interests of truth, it must be added that those who inhabit the coast counties from Kerry to Donegal inclusive are also fully alive to its seductive merits. Indeed, many doctors (local, of course,) will tell you that well-made poteen is better in sickness than the adulterated whisky usually met with in the small public houses in this region of poverty; for in the Connemara country at any rate the illicit whisky is made of pure malt; though rumor has it that the less particular palate of Donegal, for instance, is satisfied with a fire-water mainly made from molasses, potatoes—ay, sometimes from almost any other rubbish you please.

The Drunken Lieutenant.

Sir Edmund Verney in The Contemporary.

The Terrible took a prominent part in the bombardment of Odessa, being the only ship that fired red-hot shot, one of which from my quarters blew up a Russian magazine. One Russian shot had a curious career. Entering a port on the starboard side, it took the chase of the gun in that port, which deflected it; the shot then struck the iron coaming of the fore hatchway, and, rebounding, passed out of the ship on the same side as it had entered, one port further forward. In its short visit it killed one man and wounded others. We witnessed the brilliant manoeuvres of the Arethusa, bombarding the forts under sail, the last occasion in history of a sailing ship engaging land defenses, when the seamanship of Capt. Mends and the gunnery of Lieut. Hood, now Lord Hood of Avalon, excited the admiration of the combined fleets. We had, altogether, two men killed and five wounded, and were selected by Admiral Dundas to carry to Constantinople the dispatches detailing the engagement.

Our Second Lieutenant, Mr. S., was not a temperate man. Before the bombardment began he sought for Dutch courage in a square-faced bottle, and when the drum beat to quarters he was in his cabin in a drunken sleep, from which he could not be awakened. As I was midshipman of his quarters, I had to fight his guns. In the evening, when he came to himself, he was put under arrest, and we midshipmen speculated whether he would be shot or hung at the yard arm. Either would have been a thrilling episode, but I am not sure that his fate was not even more tragic. As soon as the anchor was dropped in the Golden Horn, off Stamboul, the Captain ordered, "Man the second gig." We all wondered. Then he said: "Tell Mr. S. I want him." Poor S. came up at once, greatly astonished at the summons. "The second gig is manned, Mr. S.," said the skipper, sternly, and turned away. S. took the hint, stepped at once into the boat, and was landed at the nearest shore. From that day no soul ever heard what became of him; whether he committed suicide; whether he got other employment, (not a difficult matter in those busy times;) whether, under another name, he won for himself the respect of his fellow-men has never been known. He was marked "Run" on the ship's books, and his effects were sold by auction.

"Articles" by Statesmen.

From The Cornhill.

Mr. Labouchere indulged in some rather disrespectful remarks about leader writers in Truth a couple of years ago. "Article writing is, to a great extent, trick writing," he wrote. "To 'catch on' they must dogmatize in pointed commonplace. Some persons possess this trick, which is rather an acquired than a natural gift. I have seen articles written by eminent statesmen. I never saw one which would not have been more effectively written by a professional journalist." The last sentence, at all events, would be confirmed by many editors. Articles by eminent statesmen are excellent when the eminent statesmen put their names at the bottom. Otherwise they are no better, but perhaps a little worse, than other people's effusions. Mr. John Bright once wrote a "leader" for the old Morning Star, of which he was part proprietor, and the policy of which he controlled. It was a very poor thing in the opinion of the editor, but, of course, it had to be published. Next day a Conservative newspaper had a reply to the article, which began: "The great Tribune has laid aside his pen, and some miserable hireling of The Morning Star has taken it up." Mr. Bright called at the office of The Morning Star that afternoon, and said good-humoredly, "I don't think leader-writing can be my forte."

Through the Streets.

Through the dim London morning
The soldiers rode away;
The crowd, in sable, round them;
The sky above them gray.

Two strains of music played them—
One mournful and one glad.
It was the mournful music
That sounded the least sad.
—ELLA FULLER MAITLAND in The Spectator.

The Lyre Bird.

From The National Review.

The ground is hidden beneath a mass of jungle grass, sword grass, and fern, all bowed under a weight of moisture, and this forest is dreary, damp, and cold. It is hilly country, and you hear the notes of the different birds echoing and deceiving you. They are all high, piping sounds, save now and then when a thud-thud like a thunder bolt seems to strike the earth. It is a frightened wallaroo or wallaby who is leaping, pausing to listen, and leaping on again over the green coating of the earth.

Now you hear a lyre bird before you. Doubtless he is not more than twenty yards ahead, for the sound seems to rise under cover of your gun, which, with very nervous hands, you are holding before you. But that bird is a rascally ventriloquist, knowing how to pitch his voice and send it in any direction. Never mind—he is singing, so you move on toward him. Take heed to your surroundings and to the weight of your footfall. Should you fall foul of some rambling vine, or put down your foot too quickly, the lyre bird will gather up his music and his tail, and you will hear him no more. You must stand still as death and wait, if needs be, half an hour for his second performance. When he is well on with it you may go on, too, for his own excitement and the sound of his own voice will kill out all other sounds, and he will not hear you stealing on him.

He is disporting himself on a mound of vegetable mold five or six feet in diameter, which he has earthed up. Around him are long grasses and ferns, through which he has made holes into which he can dart at will to elude his enemies. Above is one clear branch on to which he will leap when instinct tells him he is safe from harm. Here he will perch and plume himself previous to winging his flight to some other play or feeding ground. By avoiding every obstacle and pausing breathlessly whenever the bush singer lowers his note you have managed to steal almost upon him. There! see his beautiful tail, bowing peacock-like over that mass of nodding grass as its owner courtesies to the ground, and chatters and calls and shrieks as if he were addressing a multitude on the ground before him. He is only imitating a tribe of black cockatoos, (you would swear there were at least forty voices in chorus.) Now he is rivaling half a dozen bellbirds, and the next instant there is a long-drawn smacking sound which you may put down as the music of a falling branch or the call of the "whip-cracker," (a tree climber.)

Outside the Toyshop.

Beside the door they stand, anear the pane
Tricked with toy-wares. It is a dapple-gray
In smooth round wafers dight, and lifts alway
One prancing foot from grass-green board up-ta'en.
An urchin he, oft met down alley and lane,
Half lost in his wide old rags; agrin to-day,
Because he still with fearful joy dares lay
A stroking finger on that furry mane.
He tastes his perilous pleasure like a bird
Of quick small feet and wary eye, that comes
To peck strewn fragments, flown at breath scarce heard.
You smile among the hedgerows. In the slums
You think: When flits this child-glee lightly stirred,
Shall manhood's craving miss even these poor crumbs?
—JANE BARLOW in The Academy.

Compliments Paid Sir Henry Irving.

From Cassell's Magazine.

I shall never forget the pride with which a farm steward last year took me up to a pigstye and said: "The great actor, Sir 'Enry Irving, went right inside that there pigstye, Sir, last Sunday, and examined every one of them there pigs, Sir, and thought so 'ighly of 'em, Sir, that he did me the honor of asking me to go to his theatre and take my family. He do love and understand animals, do Sir 'Enry." With no less pride was I shown a filly that Sir Henry had formally christened Portia. That farm steward, I am sure, considered Irving had immortalized him. But perhaps one of the most subtle compliments ever paid to the actor was unconsciously paid to Sir Henry by a working lad a few months ago on Hampstead Heath. Sir Henry was walking with a friend, and some youths of the laborer class were following him about curiously. At last one was heard to say: "Oh, I know 'oo it is; it's that bloke what keeps the theatre—it's Shikespeare."

The Romans and Their Fish.

From The Contemporary.

Fish was in great demand at Rome, and incredible sums might be made by fish ponds or wasted on them. The humble fish pond of the people, supplied with rain water and replenished by fish taken out of rivers or lakes, brought in large returns. The aristocratic fish pond, furnished by Neptune and constructed with elaborate art, was more apt to empty pockets than to fill them. It cost a fortune to build it, to stock it, and to feed the fish. One possessor of such a fish nursery made nearly £200 a year by it, but it cost the whole profit to keep it up. They were expensive toys rather than serious investments. Varro once saw a sacred tank in Lydia containing fish which came to the edge at the sound of a flute, and which no one was allowed to touch; the fish of the Roman noble are, he says, nearly as sacred. Hortensius, who had spent a mint of money on his salt-water fish tanks at Baulos, was found out in buying all the fish for his table at Pozzuoli. He fed his fishes himself and was much more anxious lest they should be hungry than I am about my asses, which bring me in a good profit." Varro scornfully remarks. Half the fishermen of the place were employed in catching small fish to give to the big ones, and salted fish was provided when the sea was too rough for the boats to go out. Hortensius would make you a present of a team of mules sooner than of a single one of his mullets. Lucullus gave carte blanche to his architect to ruin him if he could manage, by means of subterranean passages, to contrive a sort of tide in his tanks at Baiae, so as to keep the water cool in Summer, when fishes in confinement suffer much from the heat. I have been told at the Naples Aquarium, a beautiful and wonderful place, surpassing the dreams even of a Roman fish maniac.

Varro speaks of some one who was more anxious about his sick fishes than about his sick slaves, but the story of the Roman "who fattened his lampreys on his slaves" belongs to after times. Like other stories which are told for the benefit of youth, it lacks exactitude. This seems to have been the truth: A millionaire freedman of the name of Pollio Vedius was entertaining Augustus at supper when a slave broke a crystal goblet; Pollio, enraged, ordered him to be thrown to the fishes; the slave appealed to the Emperor, who asked his host to pardon him, but Pollio refused. Augustus then pardoned the man himself, and had all Pollio's crystal goblets broken and the fish pond filled up.

Routine of the College Student. 1480.

From "Life in a Mediaeval University." By Dr. H. Randall.

5:30 A. M.—Rise, drink a flagon of beer at the buttery; no other breakfast.

6-8—Ordinary lecture in the public schools, (no fire; rushes on floor.)

8—Mass, (in early Middle Ages optional; later, compulsory.)

9-11—Study in room with three companions—perhaps "repeating" to each other morning's lecture. No fire; no glass in windows.

11—Dinner. Bible read in hall. Menu: Soup thickened with oatmeal, beef, bread, cheese, small beer.

11:30—College disputation.

12 M.—The idle man takes a walk or plays dice at the tavern; the studious returns to his books.

1:30—P. M.—Nuncheons, i. e., a drink of beer in hall.

2-3:30—Extraordinary lecture.

3:30-5—Ditto.

5—Supper. Much as at dinner.

5:30-8—Study for the serious; roaming about the streets for the frivolous.

8—Curfew rings. "Potations" in hall.

9—Run round quadrangle to warm feet. Bed.

Nice Hanging.

From "That Reminds Me." By Sir Edward Russell.

Bobby Meade of the Colonial Office was anxious to have executions in Malta carried out more humanely. So he consulted Marwood. Marwood strongly advised the "long drop," and explained his own process thus: "There was Mr. Peace, a small man; I gave him a six-foot drop, and, I hassure you, Sir, he passed hoff like a Summer heve."

"Fetch," Its Derivation and Use.

From Notes and Queries.

This word is probably related to the Danish "vette" and the Icelandic "vaettr," meaning a wight, an elf, a supernatural being. The superstition of the "fetch" is not peculiarly Irish, though the powerful novel of the "O'Hara Family" is founded on the superstition as it prevails in Ireland. The "fetch" is supposed to appear just when the person whose "counterfeit presentment" it is happens to be at the point of death. The Scottish "wraith" is practically identical with the "fetch." The English words "fetch-candle" and "fetch-light" may be compared with the Danish "vettelys" and the Norwegian "vettelgos." The fetch myth existed in England so far back at least as the eleventh century—probably much earlier. Tylor, in his "Primitive Culture," refers to the incident of the Earl of Cornwall having met the fetch of William Rufus. It may be fanciful to connect the word "fetch" with "fetich," but the two words are somewhat similar, both in form and meaning.

The Officer and His Useless Sword.

From Blackwood.

The officer is, as we all know, armed with a sword. The public naturally always looks upon the sword as inseparable from the officer. It has always, from time immemorial, been alike the weapon of offense as well as of defense. It is besides the badge of rank of the officer. In days gone by the sword was doubtless a very useful weapon of offense as also of defense, but now it is universally recognized that an officer would rely more on his revolver than on his sword.

If we are to carry out the assimilation of the officer and the private, I see nothing for it but to discard the sword when proceeding on field service. This is a suggestion which will probably stagger not only public opinion, but possibly also a large percentage of officers themselves. But I know for a fact that there are many officers in India who are of this way of thinking—men who have done much campaigning.

Yes; the sword belonging to the infantry officer should be left behind when he proceeds on active service. The time has come to be thoroughly practical in our equipment for field service, and all so-called smartness should give way to what is really sensible and practical. The question naturally arises, What will you arm the officer with? To carry out the general scheme of assimilation, I would reply: Arm him with a carbine. The Martini-Metford for preference, with a magazine attached.

The Coloring Power in Coal Tar.

From Good Words.

The coloring power which can be derived from coal tar is quite astonishing. From one ton of good cannel coal are obtained by distillation about twelve gallons of coal tar. From this tar are produced one pound of benzine, one pound toluene, one and a half pounds of phenol or carbolic acid, six pounds of naphthalene, half a pound of anthracene, and a small quantity of xylene. From benzine are obtained fine yellow, orange, green, blue, and violet colors; from toluene come magentas and beautiful blues; from phenol, reds, browns, and pinks; from naphthalene, reds, yellows, and greens; from xylene, the finest scarlets, and from anthracene, the well-known Turkey red. From one pound of coal is obtained one ounce and a half of tar, from which can be derived dyes sufficient to color the following lengths of flannel three-quarters of a yard wide: Four inches of Turkey red, eight inches magenta, three and a half feet scarlet, two inches orange, five feet of yellow, and two feet of violet. When we remember that over 10,000,000 tons of coal are used for gasmaking every year in this country alone, our minds cannot realize the immense amount of coloring matter which it represents.

The manufacture of coal-tar colors has now assumed immense dimensions, and its development within the short space of time stands unique in the history of commerce. Few of our readers, except those engaged in the chemical and color trades, can realize its beneficial influence upon allied industries. The raw materials alone exported from England consume annually, before their conversion into coloring matters, somewhere like 70,000 tons strong sulphuric acid, 30,000 tons carbonate of soda, 40,000 tons hydrochloric acid, besides large quantities of various other chemicals. In one large establishment alone are employed over 4,000 work people, not including 200 clerks and 80 research chemists. Even such figures give us but a poor idea of the great influence such an industry has in promoting trade.

Eagles and Their Prey.

From The Cornhill.

There is at the present moment at the Natural History Museum a model of the skull of an eagle so gigantic that the imagination can scarcely fit it into the life of this planet at all.

The whole head is larger than that of an ox, and the beak resembles a pair of hydraulic shears. Unlike most of the giant beasts, this eagle, which inhabited Patagonia, appears from its remains to have differed little in form from the existing species. Its size alone distinguishes it. The quills of the feathers which bore this awful raptor through the air must have been as thick as a walking stick, and the webs as wide as oar-blades. It could have killed and torn to pieces creatures as large as a bison, and whirled up into the sky and dropped upon the rocks the gigantic carapaced animals of prehistoric Patagonia as easily as a modern eagle of California does the land tortoises on which it feeds.

Even to-day there are few carnivorous animals, whether birds or beasts, which have so wide a range of prey as the eagles. Like the winged dragons of old story, they can ravage earth, air, and sea, and feed promiscuously on the denizens of all three elements. From serpents on the burning desert to seals on the everlasting ice, from monkeys in the tropical forest to marmots on the Alpine slopes, from dead sheep on highland hills to peacocks in the Indian jungles, no form of fish, flesh, or fowl comes amiss to them, and the young eagle, driven by the inexorable law of his race from the home where he was reared, finds a free breakfast table wherever he flies.

Stocking Superstitions.

From Notes and Queries.

On the Welsh border it used to be considered that the surest precaution against witchcraft was to wear the left stocking wrong-side out. This leads us to another kind of superstition connected with the harmless, necessary hose—their value, when properly worn or arranged, as charms or as protections against sickness or pain. If you will only take the trouble when you go to bed to cross your stockings and shoes, you will be quite safe from the grip of cramp. Again, if you hang your stockings crosswise at the foot of the bed, with a pin stuck in them, you need have no fear of nightmare; the hag has a holy horror of cross and pin. Wiseacres have also been heard to declare that if you will always put your left stocking and shoe on first you will enjoy immunity from toothache. This, however, the most superstitious of mortals will likely take leave to doubt. Toothache, that "hell of a' diseases," as Burns calls it, is no respecter of persons, nor, assuredly, of stockings or legs.

My Fair Imperialist.

The policy of conquering
She said she thought was right:
Our starry banner she would fling
To universal sight.

'Twas "destiny" quite "manifest,"
And ours, by right of race,
Each alien country to invest:
Yes, we should set the pace.

The doctrine "Might makes right," she vowed,
Should be emblazoned high;
Of our succes we should be proud—
We rule, while others lie.

'Twas wicked to be critical,
Perfection to expect;
She thought that "territorial
Aggression" was correct.

She's to ambitious in her pride
Of race and policy:
In conquering, I'd be satisfied
If she'd begin on me.
—TOM MASSON in The New Lippincott.

Charles Lamb.

Birrell on the Essays of Elia.

Lamb, like his own child-angel, was "to know weakness and reliance and the shadow of human imbecility." He went with a lame gait. He used to get drunk somewhat too frequently. Let the fact be stated in all its deformity—he was too fond of gin-and-water. He once gave a lady the welcome assurance that he never got drunk twice in the same house. Failing all evidence to the contrary, we are bound to believe this to be true. It is a mitigating circumstance. Wordsworth's boundless self-conceit, Coleridge's maddening infirmity of purpose, Hazlitt's petulance, De Quincey's spitefulness, knew no such self-denying ordinance. Lamb was also a too inveterate punster, and sometimes, it may be, pushed a jest or baited a bore beyond the limits of becoming mirth.

When we have said these things against Lamb we have said all. Pale malice, speckled jealousy, may now be invited to search the records of his life, to probe his motives, to read his private letters, to pry into his desk, to dissect his character. Baffled, beaten, and disappointed, they fall back. An occasional intoxication which hurt no one but himself, which blinded him to no duty, which led him into no extravagance, which in no way interfered with the soundness of his judgment, the charity of his heart, or the independence of his life, and a shower of bad puns—behold the faults of Elia! His virtues—noble, manly, gentle—are strewn over every page of his life, and may be read in every letter he ever wrote.

How the Boers Made Ready.

From The Contemporary Review.

For some time past—the period of enlightenment varying with the intelligence of the observer—every one has known that the Boers in South Africa had been arming. Those armaments could only be intended for aggressive purposes, as they were far too extensive for mere defense. Natal, at any rate, knew and appreciated the situation, but the representations of its Government were almost entirely ignored, and the reinforcements sent there, until the arrival of the Indian contingent, were quite inadequate to deal with the situation. Even when these arrived they were not enough to allow anything more than a mere defense, and that not a strong one, against invasion. Now, the Government has been in possession for months past of information which showed without doubt that the Boers did not mean to yield, or which, at any rate, might have shown it that yielding was very improbable. If it had not got it, then the Foreign Office was again at fault, for it was known to the Natal Government, known to every soldier who had studied the question, known almost to every man in the street since the beginning of this year. Yet it did absolutely nothing, left Natal open to attack, and, in fact, created deliberately by its own act the present situation.

From a military point of view there can be no doubt of its folly, and it is one for which our leading soldiers are in no way responsible. For it is an open secret that the military heads of the War Office wished to send out troops long before they were allowed to do so. Moreover, we know that the Boers were not ready quite so early as they had hoped to be, and that their ultimatum, originally intended to be delivered on Sept. 30, was not sent in till ten days later. The early dispatch of troops, say in August, would have stopped all danger to Natal, and very likely would have made the Boers think twice before declaring war against us. Why, then, was this not done? The answer is a very simple one. Political exigencies. Party government has doubtless many advantages—one of them being that any attempt at war is certain to be denounced at first by the opposition. Had Lord Salisbury sent troops in sufficient numbers to South Africa, and had peace been maintained, few can doubt that it would have cost the Unionist Party their places. It is not difficult to imagine the virtuous indignation of Sir William Vernon Harcourt, or the less ponderous but possibly more efficacious oratory of Sir Henry Fowler or Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman. The opportunity would have been too favorable, too tempting, for the opposition to lose. Peace had not been broken; the Boers had never intended to break it; the Government was a ridiculous compound of bluster and cowardice; Mr. Krüger was an angel from heaven; Mr. Chamberlain a ——. Well, I leave my readers to fill in the gap.

Three Angels.

They say this life is barren, drear, and cold,
Ever the same sad song was sung of old,
Ever the same long weary tale is told.
And to our lips is held the cup of strife,
And yet—a little love can sweeten life.

They say our hands may grasp but joys destroyed,
Youth has but dreams, and age an aching void,
Whose Dead-Sea fruit, long, long ago has cloyed,
Whose night with wild tempestuous storms is rife—
And yet a little hope can brighten life.

They say we fling ourselves in wild despair
Amidst the broken treasures scattered there,
Where all is wrecked, where all once promised fair;
And stab ourselves with sorrow's two-edged knife—
And yet a little patience strengths life.

Is it then true, this tale of bitter grief,
Of mortal anguish finding no relief?
Lo! midst the Winter shines the laurel's leaf:
Three angels share the lot of human strife,
Three angels glorify the path of life.

Love, Hope, and Patience cheer us on our way,
Love, Hope, and Patience form our spirit's stay,
Love, Hope, and Patience watch us day by day,
And bid the desert bloom with beauty vernal,
Until the earthly fades in the eternal.
—F. S. in Temple Bar.

The Comic Song. 1784.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

The humor of a comic song is at best so ephemeral in its allusiveness that strict comparison between the laughter-breeding ditties of bygone times and those of to-day is out of the question. "Hot Codlins" and "Tippitywitchet" appear childish enough now in all conscience, but probably not more so than will jingles of the "Tarara-boom-de-ay" order to our own great-grandchildren. Pantomime humor has ever been lacking in the savor to keep it sweet. Here, for instance, is a taste of the quality of a comic song, set to music by Shield and sung by Edwin in the character of a hunchbacked barber, in "Harlequin Rambler," the Covent Garden annual of 1784. It must have enjoyed some vogue in its day, for it was published separately by Bland of Holborn at the moderate price of sixpence. But one wonders where the laugh came in!

London Town is just like a Barber's Shop,
But by the Lord Harry 'tis wondrous big.
Then the painted Dol and the powder'd Fop
And many a blockhead wear a wig.
CHORUS.
And I tickled each phys with a twiggle and a friz,
With a twiggle twiggle twiggle and a frizzel,
With a twiggle twiggle twiggle and a frizzel, frizzel,
And I tickled each Phiz with a twiggle and a friz.

Questions and Answers.

From Good Words.

An Inspector, well known for his weight, was trying to extract the word "flesh" from a class. His efforts had failed, but, taking hold of his fat cheek between his thumb and forefinger, he pulled it out, and asked:

"What's this?"

The unhesitating answer came promptly: "Pork, Sir."

The same Inspector was once giving an object lesson on an umbrella. To illustrate his subject he took his own silk umbrella, which happened to have a small hole in it.

"What is this, boys?"
"An umbrella, Sir."
"And what is this?"
"The stick, Sir."
"And these?"
"The ribs, Sir."
"With what is it covered?"
Silence.
"Surely you know. What kind of an umbrella would you call it?"
"An old 'un, Sir."

How Eight Lines Were Paid For.

From The Academy.

It may be worth while pointing out that while the sum of £775, which is the total sum paid for Mr. Rudyard Kipling's poem, "The Absent-Minded Beggar," is very large, it is not the greatest ever given for a piece of verse. For example, James Smith, one of the authors of the famous "Rejected Addresses," happened to meet Mr. Strachan, the King's printer, at a dinner party, and found him suffering much from gout. In spite of this the old gentleman enjoyed Smith's brilliant conversation extremely, and they parted with many good wishes. Next day the author sent Strachan a jeu d'esprit of eight lines, which so pleased the recipient that he added a codicil to his will the same day, leaving the author the sum of £3,000. A brief calculation will show that this payment is at the rate of £375 a line.

The Pug and Grouse.

Phil Robinson in The Contemporary.

From the veranda some clematis hangs down in beautiful festoons, and in early Autumn it is a mass of bloom. But, alas for the scent of it! Yet it is the favorite rendezvous for all the butterflies, flies, and moths of the place. All day and half the night they besiege it. In their eagerness to reach the evil-smelling flowers they pass over jessamine and roses, heliotrope and lavender, musk and mignonette. But for its beauty to the eye the clematis would long ago have been destroyed. Yet, if it were to go, the insects would consider that the chief glory of the gardens had gone with it. The other day I saw a scrap of grouse thrown to a pug. The dog caught it in its mouth, dropped it on the carpet, and rolled on it in an ecstasy; lay on its back and slid up and down the thing. The morsel was at once taken away, but the pug, oblivious of the more substantial enjoyments which it usuually associated with the dinner hour, kept faithful to the tainted spot on the carpet, turned somersaults on it and scraped itself along it, although there was nothing there but a smell. Can anything be imagined to set human and canine enjoyments further apart than this, that the dainty which the gourmet eats the dog thinks too precious to swallow, and rolls on it, extending its delight in it over many days and returning every time with all its first enthusiasm? So that the tastes of wild creatures are "not to be disputed of."

A Conjurer at Colombo.

From Blackwood.

Our conjurer's appearance placed him at once above the suspicion of concealing anything up his sleeve, for sleeve he had none. His dress was a scant white drapery which began at the shoulders and ended at the knees, leaving both arms and legs uncovered. Placing himself on the deck directly in front of us, with his boy assistants a little way off on either side, he began operations. First he spread on the deck a small cotton pocket-handkerchief; thereon, in the form of a small hillock, he put two handfuls of loose friable earth, in which he planted the mango seed. This accomplished, he dispatched a boy with a flat tin for water, in the meantime taking a hooded snake from a shallow basket and waving it—the while it hissed angrily and enlarged its neck—over the little mound of soil, as he did so chanting on a strange pipe. The water fetched, he sprinkled a few drops on the earth, then covered the heap with a small square of fringed turban-cloth. After again repeating his incantations, he lifted the top covering and revealed a tiny green shoot, not unlike the first appearance of a bean above the ground.

Asiatic Soldiers.

From The Spectator.

The Saracens charged on and repeatedly defeated the mail-clad legions of Europe, and this when the latter were of the two the more animated by religious fervor. Hyder Ali's horsemen were as good troops as any in the world. Even in our own time the French feared Arabs when commanded by Ab-del-Kádir, and the best Italian troops were defeated by Menelek. It is probable, too, that if Europe knew the details of the sporadic war which rages in Arabia between Turks and Arabs we should revise our ideas of Asiatic capacity both for soldiership and for heroism; but still it is substantially true that the Asiatic soldier wants as a fighting man something which we call aptitude for discipline, and which the European officer can and does communicate to him. What that something is has been a matter of dispute from the day of Xerxes's invasion, and will probably never be settled till the Asiatic becomes self-consolous and a penman.

The writer once asked the first Sir Henry Havelock what he with his great experience and knowledge of military history believed to be the reason, and his answer, that "it was due in the long run to some secret want of confidence on the part of the men in their officers' capacity or honesty," though not completely satisfactory, is probably as near as we shall get to the truth. The explanation, however, does not so much matter. The grand fact is that any competent European officer can do the needed work, that such officers are in the market, and that, consequently, powerful Asiatic armies may yet be organized by soldiers of fortune purchased for the purpose.

Another Idea of Gordon.

From "The River War," by W. S. Churchill.

"It was a pity that a man, thus gloriously free from the ordinary restraining influences of human society, should have found in his own character so little mental ballast. Mercury uncontrolled by the force of gravity was not on several occasions more unstable than Charles Gordon. His moods were capricious and uncertain, his passions violent, his impulses sudden and inconsistent. The mortal enemy of the morning had become a trusted ally before the night. The friend he loved to-day he loathed to-morrow. Scheme after scheme formed in his fertile brain, and jostled confusingly together. All in succession were pressed with enthusiasm. All at times were rejected with disdain. A temperament naturally neurotic had been aggravated by an acquired habit of smoking, and the General barried this to so great an extreme that he was rarely seen without a cigarette. His virtues are famous among men. His daring and resource might turn the tide of war. His energy would have animated a whole people. His achievements are upon record, but it must also be set down that few more uncertain and impracticable forces than Gordon have ever been introduced into diplomacy."

A South Sea Island Bride.

From Blackwood.

The bridal procession was approaching. In front, walking abreast, came the wedded pair—tall, handsome, and of an excellent tawny hue. The bride, a beautiful young girl, exhibited a ludicrously absurd appearance. Her shapely legs and feet were naked. She wore a low bodice of scarlet satin bedecked with shoulder-knots of brilliant blue. Round her body so many robes, some of the paper-like barkcloth, others woven of the native grass, were enwrapped, that her aspect, instead of impressing us, as it doubtless did the natives, with respect for her wealth, merely made comic suggestion that the poor child was parading inside a barrel! Her pretty head, running over with close rings of tan-tipped hair, was uncovered; and her neck and limbs glistened with oil.

The Cult of Dirt.

From The Nineteenth Century.

Dirt is a giant hard to fight in beautiful Ireland. The woman who had never heard of "washin' a live wan" is, I think, equaled by another who came to me lately about her sore leg.

"'They tell me, doctor darlint, that washin' might scotch the heat out of it! But I wouldn't adventure to do it without askin' your advice. Not for the worlds. I'm an ould woman now, doctor dear, an' a drop of water has never gone near my body.'

"I advised a goodly supply of aqueous fluid, preceded by a thorough application of alkali and potash in the form of soap, and the old woman hobbled off quite satisfied with my scientific words.

"In Sallyboggin for years a certain old woman levied a weekly tribute on charitably disposed folk. All at once a 'nevvy' from America turned up

MANY ADVANCES IN WAGES.

General Increase of 10 Per Cent. in Leading New England Mills.

From The New York Sun.

BIDDEFORD, Me., Dec. 7.—The 3,400 employees of the Pepperell and Laconia cotton mills were notified to-day that their wages will be advanced 10 per cent. on Dec. 18. An advance will go into effect in the York mills, Saco, on next Monday.

WATERVILLE, Me., Dec. 7.—Notices were posted in the Lockwood mills here announcing the restoration of the old wage scale, which was reduced 15 per cent. on Dec. 1, 1898. The mill employs 1,500 persons.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 7.—The Hookset Manufacturing Company of Hookset, N. H., will advance wages 10 per cent. on Dec. 18.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

WAGES UP IN NEW ENGLAND.

75,000 Cotton Mill Operatives Now Receive the 10 Per Cent. Advance.

From The New York Sun.

BOSTON, Dec. 11.—The 10 per cent. advance in wages recently granted went into effect in New England cotton mills employing about 75,000 operatives to-day. The mills affected are in Rhode Island, eastern Connecticut, central and western Massachusetts and at Saco, Me. The remaining cotton mills, with few exceptions, will begin on the new schedule next Monday. Most of the mills in New Hampshire will advance wages on that day.

The Largest and in Every Way the Most Complete Store in Brooklyn and the Second Largest in Greater New York.

Carloads of Muslin Underwear

Our Annual Midwinter Sale

(And believe us, no other sale will approach it in advantages to you.)

THE MAGNITUDE of Our Annual Midwinter Muslin Underwear Sale is already an established fact. Its purposes, its usefulness and its benefits are known in every home where the name of Loeser is known. Thus to those who are already aware of this yearly imcomparable event it may seem almost superfluous to do more than announce the opening of the sale on Tuesday morning. But aside from the fact of the immensely enlarged scope and benefits natural to the great growth and progress of a great business, there are conditions this year which make this offer the most important Sale to you we have ever had, and doubly emphasizes the inexhaustible and incomparable purchasing power of this store. We offer Garments of the most approved kinds and irreproachable qualities at as low and lower prices than we did a year ago, and this in the face of very large advances in cost (as every newspaper reader knows to be a fact) of all kinds of raw materials, machinery and labor. In the first place, we bought at very low prices because we foresaw events, and arranged for the making of the Garments long before the general advance in cost; and, in the second place, we sacrifice all profits, yes, in many cases sell very much below the cost. Why we do this is a natural question and deserves an answer. There's always a lull in business immediately after Christmas. This Sale converts the Store into life and activity; it keeps the machinery of business in motion; it gives employment to otherwise idle hands; it is a business proposition which, while not immediately money-making, is in the end an advantage to us. It gives you garments at prices that cannot be duplicated and at a time when it is a great advantage to you to replenish your wardrobe. And this year particularly, with the present cost outlook, years may pass before such a price opportunity can possibly occur again. As for the Garments themselves the Loeser Standard of Quality has been maintained and improved. Not a skimp in a single article, no witchcraft in the making, but a conscientious watchfulness to meet your ideas of comfortableness, refinement and prettiness, even from the 5-cent Corset Cover to the most delicate, chaste and beautiful French Lingerie ever seen in this country. All our goods are made in clean factories by well-paid operatives. You will find these goods entirely beyond fair competition for real lowness of prices. On the Second Floor. The Department has been very much enlarged and improved. The convenience and accommodation so superior that shopping will be found a genuine pleasure.

Night Gowns. AT 25c.—Good Muslin Gowns in 3 styles, 2 insertings in yoke, others plain tucked.

AT 39c.—Good Muslin Gowns, V-shape and square neck, tucked and trimmed neatly with embroidery.

AT 49c.—Gowns of Heavier Muslin, Empire, square neck and open V neck, lace and embroidery trimmed.

AT 59c. AND 79c.—Fine Muslin and Cambric Gowns, V-shape and high neck yokes, prettily trimmed with embroidery.

AT 98c.—A large variety of Cambric, Muslin and Nainsook Gowns, 12 styles to choose from, elaborately trimmed with lace and embroidery.

AT $1.19, $1.39, $1.59, $1.98—Still finer Gowns of Nainsook and Cambric, square and round effects, also some open necks.

Drawers. AT 12c. A PAIR—Good Muslin Drawers, hem and cluster of tucks, yoke band.

AT 19c.—Muslin Drawers, with hemstitched cambric ruffle, umbrella shape.

AT 25c. AND 29c.—With embroidered ruffle, regular shape.

AT 39c. AND 49c.—A fine assorted lot of umbrella and regular shape, embroidered ruffle, others lace insertion.

AT 59c. AND 79c.—Fine Muslin and Cambric Drawers, regular shape and some with umbrella ruffle, prettily trimmed with embroidery or elaborately trimmed with laces.

AT 98c.—A lot of exceptionally fine Cambric and Nainsook Drawers, very elaborately trimmed with laces or deep embroidered ruffle.

White Petticoats. AT 39c.—Good Muslin Petticoats, deep cambric ruffle.

AT 49c.—Good Muslin Walking Skirts, cambric ruffle, hemstitched.

AT 79c.—Muslin Skirt, umbrella ruffle, with embroidery.

AT 98c.—With deeper ruffle of Embroidery; also some excellent skirts, lace trimmed. Also hemstitched effects.

AT $1.19, $1.39, $1.79, $1.98. Fine styles, with deep flounce of fine embroidery; also a number of styles elaborately trimmed with laces.

Underskirts. AT 25c.—Outing flannel Underskirts, extra quality, assorted stripes, deep hem, yoke band.

AT 29c.—With Silk Crocheted Edge.

At 49c., 59c., 79c.—Finer kinds, some plain colors, lace trimmed.

All kinds of Flannelette Gowns. AT 49c.—Flannelette Gowns in pink and blue stripes, yoke and rolling collar.

At 59c.—Same style, lace trimmed.

AT 59c.—In white Flannelette, square yoke.

At 79c.—In white Flannelette, square yoke, tucked, finished with red and blue feather stitched band.

Aprons. AT 5c.—2,500 of white Lawn Aprons, also of Gingham Kitchen Aprons, fancy border.

AT 19c., 25c., 29c.—Large variety of finer Aprons, tucks and hem.

New Conceits in Women's Wrappers.

Here are ten thousand Wrappers and House Dresses made of the newest materials, prints, percales and flannelettes, the newest shapes and the most fashionable styles, made especially for this sale and at the same ratio of prices, all with full wide skirts, even the lowest price ones.

AT 39c., REGULAR 79c.—Fancy Print and Percale Wrappers in light, medium and dark colorings, including mourning effects, some plain and others yoke front and back braid trimmed.

AT 59c.—Percale Wrappers in light spring effects.

AT 79c., REGULAR $1.25—Extra Quality Percale Wrappers in very desirable shades, including indigo effect, some braid and ribbon trimmed.

AT 98c.—Fine Percale Wrappers, spring colorings, embroidery trimmed.

AT 59c., REGULAR 98c.—Double Flannelette Wrappers in medium colorings, ruffle over shoulder, ribbon trimmed.

AT 79c., REGULAR $1.25.—Flannelette Wrappers, medium colorings, braid trimmed yoke and belt effects.

AT 98c., REGULAR $1.50 AND $1.75.—A splendid lot of best Flannelette Wrappers, some made with ruffle over shoulder, braid trimmed, others cape effect.

AT 98c., $1.39 AND $1.98, REGULAR $1.50 TO $3.25.—500 Sample Wrappers in Flannelette only, braid, ribbon and velvet trimmed.

AT 98c., REGULAR $1.50 AND $1.75.—Good Percale House Dresses suitable for housemaids and nurses, light, medium and dark effects, stripes and figures, made with yoke effect, corded.

Two Notable Corset Offers.

50c. FOR DR. WARNER'S $1.00 CORSET—1,080 pairs of a special style of the Warner Caroline Corsets, in white, drab and black, made of Coutille, satine strips over bones, silk edging on top, every pair perfect, sizes 18 to 30.

AT 69c. INSTEAD OF $1.25—500 pairs of the well-known P. N. Corsets, made throughout of heavy sateen, in white and drab, well boned, richly flossed top and bottom, with silk embroidery; all have the celebrated Cork Steel Protector, all sizes; never sold less than $1.25, all at 69c.

Corset Covers.

AT 5c.—Muslin Corset Covers, high, square and round neck, felled seams.

AT 19c.—Cambric Covers, high neck and V-shaped, embroidered and lace trimmed.

AT 25c. AND 29c.—Cambric Covers, low neck, high neck and V-shape, embroidery edge, also lace trimmed.

AT 39c. AND 49c.—Fine Cambric Covers in a variety of styles, high and low neck, embroidery and lace trimmed.

AT 59c., 79c. AND 98c.—Still finer ones, trimmed handsomely with fine embroidery or laces.

Chemises. AT 25c.—Good Muslin Chemises, corded band.

AT 39c.—Good Muslin Chemises, embroidered inserting.

AT 59c., 79c.—In Cambric and Muslin, fine quality, some lace edges, others prettily trimmed with embroidery.

AT 98c., $1.19.—In Cambric and Lawn, Skirt, Chemise with ruffles, elaborately trimmed.

The Best of Makers' Samples. Here's the very cream of some makers' sample pieces. They consist of 3,000 excellent garments, made of fine nainsook or cambric, daintily trimmed with lace, valenciennes, point de Paris or cluny; also fine embroideries; among them are Gowns, Petticoats, Corset Covers, Skirts Chemises and Drawers, slightly soiled from handling, at greatly reduced prices.

For the Baby. In keeping with the general character of our Underwear Sale, and on the basis of the same unequaled price advantages, we offer new, dainty and desirable ITEMS FOR THE LITTLE TOTS.

AT 8c. A PAIR, REGULAR 15c.—Children's Muslin Drawers, hem and tucks, well made, 5 sizes.

AT 15c., REGULAR 25c.—Better grade, hem and tucks, 6 sizes.

AT 25c., REGULAR 39c.—With deep embroidered ruffles, 8 sizes.

AT 15c., REGULAR 25c.—Canton Flannel Drawers, 4 sizes.

AT 39c., REGULAR 49c.—Misses' Muslin Gowns, 6 sizes, tucked yoke and cambric ruffle, with embroidered ruffle.

AT 10c., REGULAR 25c.—Infants' Long Slips, good cambric.

AT 23c., REGULAR 35c.—Infants' Long Slips, finer cambric, embroidered edge.

AT 39c., REGULAR 59c.—Infants' Long Slips of nainsook, embroidered edge.

AT 39c., REGULAR 59c.—White Short Dresses in cambric and nainsook, elaborately trimmed with embroidery, round, square or pointed effects.

AT 79c., REGULAR $1.25—Finer Dresses in nainsook and soft-finished cambric, also made of lawn.

AT 98c., REGULAR $1.50 TO $1.75—A variety of styles in fine lawn and nainsook Dresses, some with embroidered ruffles on bottom, others round yoke effect, ribbon trimmed.

AT 39c., 59c., 79c., 98c., REGULAR FROM 65c. TO $2.00—A large lot of Colored Dresses, 1 to 3 years, made of percale, lawns and ginghams and dimities, in a variety of styles, lace, ribbon and embroidery trimmed.

AT 19c., REGULAR 35c.—Lawn Caps, tucked, and some of all-over embroidery.

AT 39c., REGULAR 69c.—Fancy striped Lawn Caps, lace, ruche and some ribbon trimmed.

AT 49c.—A stylish French Cap, embroidered pieces and turn back.

AT 49c., REGULAR 98c.—Cream Silk Caps, handsomely embroidered, silk lined.

And also a sample lot of long and short dresses, made in nainsook and soft-finished cambric, very daintily trimmed with wide embroidered edges and insertions, soiled from handling but not a particle injured for all practical purposes, at a very great reduction.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

"Just how the so-called joint committee of the National Guard Association and the Inter-State National Guard Association can represent the National Guard of the United States, is what is puzzling a good many of us," said a prominent officer of the Guard in referring to the bill to be introduced in Congress prepared under the direction of the above organization, which makes the militia a reserve of the regular army.

"If you examine the make-up of this committee," continued the officer, "it becomes more apparent than ever that the men on it only represent themselves, and that the Guard of all the principal States of the Union are not in it. To begin with, there is Major Gen. Butterfield, a very estimable gentleman, but he has nothing to do with the Guard of New York, and is not authorized to represent it in any sense. Outside of the above-named officer, there is one officer from Virginia, one from Florida, one from Mississippi, and two from Illinois. With the exception of the latter State, there is not a State in the Union that has a force worthy of the name represented. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Maine, Oregon, California, and other States, who maintain a first-class force, and who are better able to judge of the possibilities and maintenance of a Guard than States whose troops have been a little better than target companies, have no place on the committee.

"This so-called association is not a representative one in any sense, and the convention it held in the South last year was merely a junketing trip for a few, and no officers of State troops representing the best element reported. This whole scheme is simply an excuse for a few men to make themselves prominent, and the sooner that Congress is made aware of the fact the better. I should not be surprised if a number of the States took action opposing this self-constituted committee—that is, if there is any danger of its suggestions receiving serious consideration, which I doubt, as does every other progressive guardsman conversant with the matter."

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In the opinion of National Guard officers the so-called Sunday sermons in the armory of the Ninth Regiment, which last Sunday developed into a pro-Boer meeting, is a misuse of armories which in the future should be prevented. "Religious ceremonies are all very well," said a prominent officer, "but when a Chaplain who is an officer of the National Guard gets up in an armory, which is distinctly a military post, and argues to a public audience that they take sides against a friendly power, and allows politicians to come in and do the same thing, it is carrying the spread of the Gospel a little too far. If pro-Boer meetings are allowed, then the anti-imperialists will be using the armories to denounce President McKinley, and seek to aid the Filipinos. One party has as much right to do this as the other."

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Many prominent indorsements were given Major Putnam Bradlee Strong, Inspector on the staff of Gen. Smith of the Fifth Brigade, for the position of Adjutant General, and his friends are highly pleased that his name was sent forward. He is an energetic and progressive young officer, whose valuable experience in the campaign in the Philippines as Assistant Adjutant General under Gen. MacArthur was a further recommendation for his appointment to succeed Gen. Andrews.

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Gov. Roosevelt expressed himself as highly delighted at the showing made by the Twenty-second Regiment at the review last Thursday at the armory, and was also agreeably surprised at the progress made by Col. Bartlett's command. The ceremonies of the evening were performed with that smoothness and finish for which the Twenty-second is justly celebrated. The regiment was divided into three battalions, the first being under Major Hotchkin, the second under Major Hart, and the third under Capt. Lilliendahl, Col. Bartlett being in command of the regiment. An enjoyable dance concluded the ceremonies of the evening.

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Through the courtesy of Col. Clayton of the Fourteenth Regiment, the Second Naval Battalion can drill for the Winter in the regimental armory on Saturday evenings.

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The display of the Seventy-first Regiment at the review by Gen. Smith last Tuesday evening was an excellent one in every respect. The regiment turned out ten companies of sixteen files each, divided into two battalions. The First Battalion was in command of Capt. Wells, and consisted of Company B, Capt. Hazen; E, Capt. Hill; F, Lieut. Beekman; H, Capt. McLeod, and K, Capt. Hough, with Lieut. Weyman Adjutant. The Second Battalion, in command of Capt. Linson, consisted of Company A, Capt. Brue; C, Capt. Robertson; D, Lieut. Wilson; G, Capt. Bleecker, and I, Capt. Williams, with Lieut. Crockett, Adjutant. The battalion formations, and the regimental formations under Adjt. Dowling, were prompt and executed without a break. Distances were carefully maintained, and the men were attentive. The result was that the various movements of the evening, which included a review, parade, and regimental drill, were such as to bring unstinted praise from military critics, as well as hearty applause from the large audience. Among the military men present among the guests were Col. Morris and Adjt. Graff of the Ninth Regiment, Col. McCarthy, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth; Capt. Falls, Seventh; ex-Capt. Olyphant of the Seventy-first, Lieut. Col. Jarvis, Majors Strong, Austin, Warren, Fisher, and Washburn, Capt. Hegeman, and Lieut. Abeel of the Fifth Brigade Staff. One of the most conspicuous men in the regiment outside of Col. Bates, who was in command for the first time in his new grade, was Sergt. George Doyle, the well-known rifleman, with his breast covered with medals he won in the army and National Guard. The Sergeant, who was in the campaign in Cuba, tumbled several Spanish sharpshooters out of trees with his unerring aim. The "Surrender of Santiago," to be given in the armory next Thursday, Friday and Saturday by Company E, promises to be the most interesting event of its kind ever given in an armory.

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At the reunion and review of the Eighth Regiment next Thursday night the following State decorations for long and faithful service will be presented: For twenty-five years' service, Col. and Brevet Brig. Gen. George D. Scott, Capt. George L. Wentworth; for fifteen years' service—Col. James M. Jarvis, Lieut. A. Jacobson, Private Robert B. Breen, Jr., Company B; for ten years' service—Lieut. Col. Henry G. Ridabock, Major Isaac Freeman, Major John E. Kirby, Capt. Frank R. Curtis, First Sergt. Marshall G. Hatfield, Company I; Quartermaster Sergt. C. E. Wheeler, Company C; Sergt. T. M. McLaughlin, Company F; Private Victor La Point, Company D; Private James J. Tracy, Company D. During the ceremonies of the evening there will be present the Spanish-American war veterans of the Eighth, the civil war veterans of the regiment, and the former members of the One Hundred and Eighth Regiment, N. G. N. Y. Company K, Capt. Staubach, will hold a bicycle meet at the armory Jan. 13, under National Cycling Association rules. Company G and the Pastime Athletic Club will hold joint games at the armory Jan. 31. Lieut. Hickie is to be promoted Captain of Company F. The Company Challenge Cup has been won for this month by Company K.

***

Company E of the Seventh Regiment, whose existence dates from Christmas Day, 1824, will celebrate its seventy-fifth anniversary by a dinner at the New York Athletic Club next Thursday night, at which it is expected every active veteran and honorary member living within a reasonable distance of New York will be present. Gen. George Moore Smith is among those invited. Company A, Capt. Townsend, held a very successful dinner at the armory a few nights since, at which the cooking was done in the regimental kitchen by a detail of members of the company under the supervision of Regimental Commissary Myers. The detail from the company who provided a dinner that would have honored veteran chefs was: G. W. Lyons, H. D. Nichols, J. Vassor, W. A. Paepke, H. S. Hull, J. Dixon, Jr., R. F. Cartwright, Jr., A. W. McKeon, E. A. Webber, J. G. Geoghegan, A. Rohe, and D. A. Ferguson. The bill of fare consisted of soup, baked potatoes, porterhouse steak, country butter, cauliflower, French rolls, coffee, and bread pudding with brandy sauce. The rations were cooked to perfection. Among those who enjoyed the dinner and were loud in their praises of its excellence were Col. Appleton and Major Abrams. Professional musicians furnished music during the dinner.

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In the Twenty-third Regiment, Capt. Charles W. Kayser, who was recently elected, has been commissioned and has assumed command of his company. It is as yet uncertain who the likely candidate will be to succeed Col. Smith when that officer hands in his resignation on Jan. 8. The annual meeting of the officers' association will be held on Saturday evening, Jan. 6, at the armory. Battalion Adjt. A. C. Van Benschoten, recently appointed, has passed the Brigade Board.

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The new armory of the Forty-seventh Regiment, which was formally opened last Thursday evening by a review before Major Gen. Roe, is now said to be the largest in the United States. The ceremonies of the evening were very successful.

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In the Twelfth Regiment the principal event of interest is the review by Major Gen. Daniel Butterfield next Thursday night and the reception to follow. A large number of well-known officers have received invitations to be present. In addition to the review there will be a guard mount and evening parade. Company I, Capt. Smith, has decided to hold monthly entertainments after drill, which promise to be very interesting to the members of the company and its friends. The first entertainment will be held about the second Thursday in January. The non-commissioned staff officers of the regiment have formed an organization with the following civil officers: President—Sergt. Major John S. Adair; Secretary—Sergt. Major L. V. Meehan; Treasurer—Drum Major Alexander Menzis. The Executive Committee consists of Color Bearer John McDermott, Ordnance Sergt. John Corrie, and Quartermaster Sergt. T. J. Coloe. Mr. Roger Winter, from civil life, who was highly recommended, has been elected Second Lieutenant of Company H. Ex-Lieut. N. T. Robb of the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment has been elected First Lieutenant in Company C. Col. Dyer has appointed Sergt. Laughlin of Company C Chief Marker for the indoor range. The Sergeant has just qualified as an expert on a score of 72 out of 75 points.

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There will be two elections held in Company C, Ninth Regiment, next Friday, to fill the vacancies caused by the death of the Seward brothers, who held commissions in that company when the regiment went to Chickamauga, and who died of fever. Company H, Capt. Young, gave a fine smoker at the armory the other evening. Privates Cryer, Thompson, and Coghlan, Sergt. Sheriff, Lieut. Parker, and Private Owens of Company G furnished most of the amusement. Capt. Young is deservedly proud of the abilities of his men as entertainers. Lieut. Healey is temporarily in command of Company E, in the absence of Capt. Pickhardt. Some of the men complain of the long sessions of the Board of Officers on headquarters nights. Some of the members of Company F say they have almost forgotten how Capt. Marks looks, he stays so long in the meeting of the officers.

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Company B of the Seventy-first Regiment has re-elected Fred M. Pierson Treasurer and Corp. William Moore Secretary. At the annual meeting it was announced that the company was entirely free of debt and had a snug balance in the treasury on hand. The twelfth anniversary of the company will be held on Feb. 8, and there will be a celebration of the event. Corp. James Eben, the head of the company's rifle committee, is busy working up the shooting material of the company in the hope of getting back the bronzes which once were the exclusive property of the company, but have now gone to adorn other rooms. It is expected that former Capt. Clinton H. Smith will be the guest of honor at the anniversary ceremonies. Company H has elected ex-Lieut. Little of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment First Lieutenant. Battalion Quartermasters Whittal and Beatty and Lieuts. Blauvelt and Hudson have passed the board.

There is still a vacancy on the staff of Gen. George Moore Smith of the Fifth Brigade for an Assistant Inspector and an aide. It is expected the vacancies will shortly be filled.

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The members of the First Battery, Capt. Wendel, will attend a sociable next Friday night after drill. The preparations for the grand annual review, reception, and ball to be held on the evening of Jan. 10 are progressing, and everything points to one of the most successful events in the history of the battery.

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The projected review of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, to be held during Christmas week, has been abandoned, and in its place there was a regimental drill and inspection last Friday night. An election for a Lieutenant Colonel and two Majors, it is expected, will soon be ordered, and the chances for promotion are already exciting a number of the officers. Among those who are expected to be in the field are Capts. E. T. McCrystal, John E. Duffey, Daniel Devlin, Anthony J. Griffin, and James Lynch. It is not impossible that there may be several other aspirants. Ex-Lieut. Bryan, who served in the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment, has been elected a First Lieutenant of Company A.

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A large turnout is promised at the review of the Thirteenth Regiment next Wednesday night at the armory by Borough President Edward M. Grout of Brooklyn. Col. David Austen, who was ecently elected, will be in command. Following the review there will be a dance. Company I will hold an election for Captain next Wednesday night. There will be several candidates, it is said. Company H will hold an election for both First and Second Lieutenants on Jan. 4 next.

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Ordnance Sergt. Lent of the Forty-seventh Regiment, who was recently elected Second Lieutenant of Company N, has declined the office. Company K has decided to hold some games at the armory on Jan. 12 next, open only to members of the company.

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Company A of the Fourteenth Regiment is arranging a bicycle meet to be held in the armory on Feb. 2 next.

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Members of the Twelfth are much pleased by the creditable record of the baseball team of the regiment in the Armory Baseball Association. Last Saturday the team of the Twenty-second was defeated 25 to 11, and on the previous Saturday the Ninth was vanquished by a score of 21 to 9. Last night a game with the Seventy-first was scheduled. Col. Dyer is manifesting a lively interest in the team of the Twelfth, being present at the game with the Twenty-second last week in company with a number of his officers, and after the game tendered the team an informal treat, in honor of their good work. The following members of the regiment comprise the team: Taylor, Fitch, Williamson, and Emmet, "D"; Torrance, Loughlin, and Mandel, "C"; Harney, Docharty, and Donahue, "F"; Blake, "K," and Brady, Hospital Corps.

GOSSIP ABOUT BASEBALL.

There appears to be no longer any doubt that the circuit of the National League and American Association of Baseball Clubs will be reduced to eight or ten clubs before the season of 1900 opens. The condition of affairs in the past two seasons makes it imperative to take some step to uphold the interest, which has been on the decrease because of the poor teams that have represented several of the cities. A reduction of the circuit is the only way out of the dilemma, and a committee has been working to bring about this change since the League meeting adjourned a week ago. This committee has made good progress thus far, despite reports to the contrary. The reports that the Brooklyn-Baltimore combination is trying to block the work of reducing the circuit because it was penalized for its dealings in the Wrigley case is not given much credence. At first the combination did threaten to fight the League and carry its case into the courts unless the fine imposed for signing Wrigley was remitted, but a change has come over the combination, which consists of Messrs. Abell, Ebbets, Von der Horst, and Hanlon, and it is now ready to enter into any fair business proposition with the League regarding Baltimore relinquishing its franchise in the League.

The first proposition to buy out the Cleveland, Louisville, Baltimore, and Washington Clubs caused these clubs' owners to fix a selling price that was not at all unexpected. About $163,000 was the value these club owners placed on their holdings. The Baltimore Club is the only one that could claim a fabulous price for its team. As for Cleveland and Louisville, both these clubs have a depleted treasury, and will have to drop out of the League.

If these clubs consent to resign there will be a ten-club circuit. In arranging a schedule for ten clubs two clubs would remain idle every day excepting when the East was playing in the West and vice versa. The Washington and Baltimore Clubs would suffer mostly by such an arangement, as the schedule could be so arranged that they would get few Sunday games in the West. This would cause a steady loss for them which they could hardly keep up with for two years, when the twelve-club agreement expires.

The suggestion of John T. Brush and J. A. Hare of three leagues is expected, however, to bring about the desired result, satisfactory to all, and possibly without the League having to pay out a dollar to reduce the circuit. They suggest that Baltimore and Washington take franchises in the Eastern League and the Louisville and Cleveland club join the American or Western League. The once famous supplementary series among the winners of the three leagues would then be revived. In former years the series between the champions of the National League and the American Association were considered the banner games of the year.

The four clubs named to join other leagues could dispose of their most valuable players to National League clubs and realize a handsome sum besides securing a franchise in another league, where 25-cent baseball prevails, and expenses are much less. In the case of Baltimore and Washington there are players, who if their release were offered for sale would cause some lively bidding. Baltimore has at least seven players who would bring about $20,000. McGraw's release is estimated to be worth about $7,000, as he is one of the best players that ever wore a shoe, so to speak. New York wants him, and would bid high for his services.

It is said that the League, if it becomes necessary to buy out the four clubs, will then have the disposal of these players. They would be distributed among the eight clubs, strengthening each one, and this would bring about a keen contest for the pennant. New York would naturally want McGraw and one or two of the best pitchers. Brooklyn, in such a case, would also want McGraw, and it has been hinted that the Brooklyn Club would consent to Baltimore going into another league if it was assured of the services of McGraw and several other players.

The Circuit Committee is expected to have a favorable report ready in the near future. A special meeting of the League will then be called, and it is not unlikely that the Brooklyn-New York controversy over Wrigley will be revived. The payment of the five-hundred-dollar fine may not be urged, and as a compromise the fine imposed on the New York Club, the result of the Holmes case two years ago, is to be remitted. This is expected to bring about harmony.

The reduction of the League circuit to eight clubs means a great deal to local baseball enthusiasts. Andrew Freedman, President of the New York Club, has declared his intention to secure the best available team, and "Buck" Ewing has practically been selected to manage the team if everything is arranged satisfactorily.

NEWS OF THE BOWLERS.

The Baltimore Bowling League is making elaborate preparations for the entertainment of delegates from all over the country who are expected to attend the annual meeting of the American Bowling Congress that opens in Baltimore on June 9. The meeting will be of much importance. Many new leagues throughout the country will be admitted to membership, and the question of recognizing women's tournaments will also be considered.

The congress will, in all probability, be reorganized on the lines of the League of American Wheelmen. The plan of the cyclists' body will be carried out to the extent of organizing State divisions. Each division is to hold its annual championship meeting, the winners of which are to gather in a four days' meeting for the National championship, the business meeting of the congress to take place at the same time. Indianapolis, Chicago, and Louisville will made strong bids for this meeting in 1901.

There will probably be competition for the office of President for the ensuing year. Dr. J. H. Zwanzger of Baltimore and W. V. Thompson of Chicago have declared themselves available. Samuel Karpf will be re-elected Secretary, as it is almost entirely due to his efforts that the American Bowling Congress has reached its present state of efficiency.

There will be a number of matches of a National character decided during the four days of the meeting. In almost every instance the delegates are the foremost bowlers of the city they will represent.

It is not at all unlikely that the match between Charles Starr of New York and "Al" Silver of Brooklyn will be decided in Baltimore during the meeting. Silver and Starr are acknowledged to be two of the most expert bowlers in the country, and it should prove satisfactory to both to decide the question of supremacy on alleys entirely neutral.

The international tournament to be held under the auspices of the United Bowling Clubs of New York next Summer will receive the support of the members of the congress.

Burglaries at Mansfied, Mass.

ATTLEBOROUGH, Mass., Dec. 23.—Thieves made a raid in Mansfield last night, entering several stores and carrying away at least two wagon loads of booty, including clothing, small articles, and cash. The principal loser was A. J. Hartshorne, clothier, from whom suits worth $500 were taken. Less than a year ago the same store was robbed of about the same amount of goods.

Assaulted by a Drunken Boarder.

FINDLAY, Ohio, Dec. 23.—Edward Denham last night assaulted Dr. and Mrs. M. J. Marvin with a poker, and then shot himself. Dr. Marvin's arm was broken and Mrs. Marvin's arm was broken in two places. Denham had been drinking, and was asked by Mrs. Marvin for money due for board. Denham was well known at Marion, Ohio.

Burglars Rob a Post Office.

BUFFALO, Dec. 23.—A special to The News says burglars entered the Post Office at Nunda early this morning, opened the safe with dynamite, and stole $300 in stamps and money. All of the money order blanks were taken.

Engine Plunges Into a Station.

EL PASO, Texas, Dec. 23.—A Southern Pacific switch engine jumped the track while passing the passenger station yesterday and plunged headlong into the baggage room, utterly demolishing it. One man was killed and two persons were injured.

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Colder and fair; winds west to northwest.

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TO-DAY:
TEN PAGES,
WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—Gen. Gatacre has issued a reconcentrado order providing that all males above twelve years of age within a certain distance of an encampment must move into camps to be established for the purpose. The persons affected must provide their own subsistence. Gen. Kitchener has left Malta for Gibraltar, where he will meet Gen. Roberts. The Pope yesterday conducted the ceremony of opening the Holy Door. Consul General Mason says German exports to this country are on the increase. Count Tolstoi has regained his usual health. The body of the Duke of Westminster was cremated yesterday.—Pages 1 and 6.

Page 1.

Daniel Sharp Ford, the editor and proprietor of The Youth's Companion, died in Boston.

A woman accused of bigamy, a fugitive from justice, was found by officers hidden in a well, up to her neck in water and almost dead.

The British steamer Ariosto went ashore near Hatteras and twenty-one of her crew were drowned. Nine men, including the Captain, were saved.

The number of dead in the Braznell Mine disaster is estimated at forty. It is charged that miners were ordered to carry naked lights at their work.

The Board of Managers of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, in Fifth Avenue, has closed negotiations with a syndicate for the sale of the property for $2,050,000.

Page 5.

Three houses were burned in William's Bridge, the total loss being about $20,000.

All branches of the New York Free Circulating Library were closed under the new rule yesterday.

Mr. Bryan's Presidential campaign will be opened Jan. 8 at a banquet of the Jacksonian Club in Omaha.

Fire at 134 and 136 William Street, occupied by the Berlin-Jones Envelope Company, caused damage of $85,000 in that and adjoining buildings.

Page 7.

Edward Watson of Brooklyn died from paralysis, following a twist of his neck given him by a Fort Hamilton soldier, in what was said to be a friendly Christmas greeting.

Corporation Counsel Whalen yesterday denied a report that the city had decided to abandon its fight against the grant of under-water land made to the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company.

Page 10.

At a meeting of the Central Federated Union it was reported that there was no foundation for the complaint of the Houseshorers' Union against the Building Department.

Page 12.

A great crowd attended the funeral of Charles ("Silver Dollar") Smith.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst yesterday in his sermon referred to the war in South Africa.

Cornelius Vanderbilt made a statement explaining his failure to appear for service as a juror in the City Court.

Frederick H. Harris, twenty years old, of 20 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, died of heart disease yesterday while taking a bath.

Arrivals at Hotels.—Page 5.
Losses by Fire.—Page 5.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 5.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 5.

VICTIM OF NEW YORK THUGS.

In San Francisco Mrs. Kaerston Tells a Story of Robbery Committed in This City.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 24.—Mrs. Thomas Kaerston, a victim of New York thugs, arrived here yesterday on an overland train with her mind and health shattered and the possibility that her reason will never be fully restored.

Mrs. Kaerston's story is most strange. Her home is in Fort Leavenworth, Kan. She arrived in New York from Sweden after a prolonged visit about Dec. 1. Her husband was here, and Mrs. Kaerston informed him of her arrival by mail, but failed to name her address. Kaerston wired to the Rev. Mr. Peterson, in Paterson, N. J., asking him to locate her by advertisement and advise her that he, Peterson, had $700 for her. Peterson advertised, as directed, and the next day Mrs. Kaerston called and secured the money, with instructions to purchase a first-class ticket to Fort Leavenworth, where she would be joined by her husband.

The woman returned to New York and made all arrangements for departure. Then she started down Broadway, and on her arrival at a point near the Sixth Avenue elevated road she was grasped from behind, chloroformed, and hustled into a hack. She remembers being driven to a hotel on the Bowery, where she was given another dose of chloroform which rendered her unconscious. The thieves tore open her waist and stole her money, nearly $700. They also took her ticket to Fort Leavenworth and her baggage check, and went to the ticket office and changed it for a second-class ticket to San Francisco and checked her baggage accordingly.

In a semi-comatose condition Mrs. Kaerston was placed aboard the train which left New York last Monday night, and the men, who put her in charge of the conductor, said she had been drinking and would no doubt be herself in the morning.

When she arrived at Ogden she was violently insane. Dr. Thomas, who happened to be traveling west on the same train, noticed chloroform burns and other evidences of the drug on the woman's lips. He took her into his care, and by next morning she was able to talk coherently. She knew she had been robbed, but did not know where she was. When the train officials searched her clothing and found her waist ripped and other evidences of having been roughly dealt with, they finally believed her.

Dr. Thomas has sent her to a private hospital, where she will be cared for until her husband arrives from Fort Leavenworth.

MRS. JOHNSON FATALLY BURNED

Mother of Chairman of Democratic Executive Committee Cannot Live.

Special to The New York Times.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 24.—Mrs. Johnson, seventy-five years old, mother of J. C. Johnson, Chairman of the Democratic National Executive Committee, was severely burned early this evening, and cannot live. She is a member of a prominent family of Chillicothe, Peoria County, where the accident occurred.

Mrs. Johnson was lighting a lamp, and the match fell from her hand, setting fire to her dress. Her clothes were burned from her body, and she inhaled flame and smoke.

Efforts to Raise a Race Horse Fail.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 24.—For the third time the attempt of Mrs. Sallie McClelland to get a race horse bred in accordance with the expressed wish of her late husband has failed. Friday night the fine wealing colt out of Sallie McClelland, by Henry of Navarre, died of a disease resembling laryngitis. The two former foals of the mare had mishaps, one of them dying, and the other having a hip injured. Mrs. McClelland has also lost a yearling by Henry of Navarre, dam Bettie C., and a weanling by Bermuda, dam Mattie Kenney, of the same disease.

STEAMER WRECKED; 21 MEN DROWNED

The British Vessel Ariosto Ashore Near Hatteras.

NINE OF HER CREW SAVED

Were Taken Off the Wreck in a Breeches Buoy.

CAPE HENRY, Va., Dec. 24.—The British steamer Ariosto, Capt. Baines, bound from Galveston to Hamburg, was wrecked at 4 o'clock this morning, six miles south of Hatteras, N. C., and twenty-one of the crew were drowned. Capt. Baines and eight of the crew were saved by the heroic efforts of the Ocracoke life-saving crew, under Capt. James Howard.

Those who lost their lives attempted to reach the shore in a small boat, which was swamped shortly after it put off from the ship. Capt. Baines and the eight men remained aboard and were landed by the life savers in the breeches buoy, but not until after a struggle which lasted all day. Wrecking tugs are on the way from here to the scene of the wreck, and if they reach the stranded ship in time may save it, as the wind to-night is in the wrecked vessel's favor.

The Ariosto wreck is the worst on these shores since the German ship Elizabeth went ashore in 1876, when fifty-five persons were drowned.

Thick fogs have prevailed along the Virginia and North Carolina coasts for several days, and a number of vessels have narrowly escaped destruction. Last night, however, the air was clear, but the wind averaged from forty to fifty miles an hour and the sea was furious around the point which has been designated as the "Graveyard of American Shipping."

The Ariosto, a vessel of 2,265 tons, sailed from Galveston for Hamburg, via Norfolk, on Dec. 17. The skipper, Capt. Baines, and his crew, consisting of twenty-nine men, were all British. The Ariosto, which had a general cargo, had all the way from port encountered heavy weather. The coast patrol from Ocracoke was returning to the station about 4 o'clock this morning when he discovered a big ship ashore. He immediately lighted a signal to notify those aboard that they were discovered and ran to the station to arouse those of the life-savers who were not on duty.

LIFE SAVERS AT WORK.

Against the fierce wind the life savers then dragged the heavy apparatus, consisting of the Lisle gun, breeches, and life car, and it was almost daylight when they reached the scene of the wreck. They could see the outlines of a big steamer, but could not accomplish anything until daybreak.

The wind caught up particles of sand, which were blown into the faces of the life savers until their cheeks were cut as if by a rawhide.

When daylight broke the sailors were seen huddled together on the wrecked ship, waving their arms in an appeal to be saved. To launch a boat in such a sea would have meant instant death, so the life savers placed their gun in position and fired. The Ariosto was some 600 feet out and the line fell short. Line after line was fired to the stranded ship, but all failed to reach.

In the meantime the waves were dashing over the ship and Capt. Baines called his men together for a consultation, explaining to them that the chances were about even if they should take to the small boats or wait for the life saving crew to fire a life line on board. So far as he was concerned, the Captain said, he would wait for the life savers, but he left it to the crew to decide among themselves.

SAILORS GO TO DEATH.

Eight sailors said they would stick by the Captain. These were saved. Twenty-one declared they were doomed if they remained aboard and they left the ship in small boats. All of them lost their lives.

The boat in which the twenty-one men put off was one of the regular lifeboats. It was strong in ordinary weather, but a cockleshell in such a sea. The ship was tossing heavily, and with difficulty it was swung from the davits.

The twenty-one men, in their excitement, made no provision for the overturning of the craft, and one by one they clambered in, in haste to go to their deaths. Capt. Baines and the remaining eight men from their perilous position watched the little boat put off, shouting luck to the departing sailors.

Tossing about on the great waves, the sailors pulling a strong stroke, the boat seemed in a fair way of reaching shore, when a wave swept with mighty force on the little craft, ingulfing it. The twenty-one men were thrown into the sea, and, although the watchers on shore were witnesses of the disaster, they were powerless to render aid.

The sea swallowed the unfortunate men only for an instant, for they appeared high on the crest of a wave, making a last desperate fight for their lives. Finally, one by one, they sank out of sight.

Capt. Baines of the wrecked vessel, as he saw his men perish—this mariner who had sailed the world over for twenty-five years—wept like a child.

LIFE LINE TO THE SHIP.

Meanwhile the Ocracoke life saving crew stood its ground and continued firing lines to the stranded ship. About four hours after the Ariosto first struck a life line was cast over the ship's side. Cap. Baines and his remaining men made it fast and an hour later they had dragged the big hawser aboard.

The life savers slowly ran out the breeches buoy and it reached the ship in safety. Through the blinding spray the men were then, one by one, hauled to shore, more dead than alive, and by nightfall all were safe.

When the disaster was made known here wrecking tugs started for the scene, and it is a matter of steam against time if they succeeded in reaching the Ariosto before the vessel goes to pieces.

The Ariosto was seven years old and was owned by R. McAndrews & Co. of London.

DANIEL SHARP FORD DEAD.

Editor and Proprietor of The Youth's Companion Passes Away in Boston —His Modesty and Ability.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 24.—Daniel Sharp Ford, for more than forty years the proprietor, publisher, and editor in chief of the Youth's Companion, died at his home on the Fenway early this morning. He had, in spite of advancing years and frail health, been actively at work in the oversight and control both of the publishing and the editorial departments of the great establishment he had built up, until within a few weeks of his death.

Mr. Ford was born at Cambridge, April 5, 1822. In early life he learned the printers' trade, and while still a very young man formed with the late Rev. Dr. John W. Olmstead the partnership of Olmstead & Ford, publishers and editors of the Baptist weekly newspaper then known as The Christian Watchman and Reflector. In 1857 they purchased from Nathaniel Willis, its founder and editor for forty years, the Youth's Companion. Mr. Ford had an ambition to make The Watchman the leading religious paper in the country, and devoted his efforts to the publishing department of that paper, while acting as editor of The Companion.

Differences as to policy between the partners led to an amicable separation of interests and a division of the property. The division was by lot and greatly to Mr. Ford's regret The Companion became his share. In order to avoid confusion of accounts, it had been published for some years under the fictitious and wholly invented firm name of Perry, Mason & Co., and under that form it has continued to be published to the present time.

Mr. Ford transferred all his energies to the development of The Companion, and to him are due the marvelous growth and the present standing of that paper. His business insight and foresight, his inventive genius in devising new ways of increasing circulation, his ready adoption of methods proposed by others, and his courageous expenditure of money in the process, stamped his as one of the great publishers of the country. No man ever kept a more watchful eye upon the contents of his paper, down to the most insignificant paragraph.

Yet, so far as is known, the name of Mr. Ford has never once been printed in The Companion, for he was as modest as he was strong, and shrunk from public mention of himself, his deeds and his achievements. Mr. Ford's life was also a life of widespread benefaction, of deep religious feeling, of constant well-doing. No list of his benevolences could be made now, nor could have been made even by him. He was devotedly attached to the Baptist denomination, and naturally turned most frequently to the assistance of those of his own household of faith. The Ruggles Street Church of this city was very largely indebted to him, and one of his characteristic benevolences was sending its male quartet abroad to complete the musical education which has made the organization famous.

He leaves a wife and a daughter, who is the wife of Publisher Hartshorn of The Household.

TO FILL ARMY VACANCIES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Gen. Miles has proposed to the War Department a plan for relieving to some extent the scarcity of trained officers in the field. The Inspector Generals say that the service is hampered by the fact that some of the officers are inexperienced. Thirty-nine officers attached to foreign stations have returned on extended sick leave, and Gen. Miles says that in many cases Second Lieutenants have commands which are properly those of Majors.

Gen. Miles wants the vacancies, sixty or seventy in number, which exist in the grade of Second Lieutenant to be filled by West Pointers. He proposes that the fifty-four members of the first class at West Point be graduated soon after Feb. 15. This will do away with most of the difficulties mentioned, and will also, he thinks, be only fair to the young men, as otherwise appointees from civil life will get the Lieutenancies ahead of them and block their way to promotion.

Gen. Corbin, however, is opposed to the plan, and the result has been another clash between the two officers.

GOVERNMENT ETHER EXPLODES.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Dec. 24.—There was an explosion of ether at the torpedo station this morning. Flames immediately enveloped the drums in which the chemical was stored, and the officers and men of the station and the torpedo boats lying off shore hastened to fight the fire.

Heroic efforts were made to prevent the flames from reaching the gun cotton building, about 50 feet away, and after almost an hour's fighting the fire was put under control and all danger averted.

The gun cotton building has suffered twice from explosions and fires, the first time in 1893, when three men were killed, and again in 1898.

HUNTERS FRIGHTEN CHILDREN.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—A curious complaint has been made to the District Commissioners, as a result of which they are considering the advisability of an order prohibiting the discharge of firearms within the limits of the District.

The school at the suburb called Langdon, is hidden from view by trees. It seems that the neighborhood of the school is constantly visited by hunters, and that hardly a day goes by that the lessons are not interrupted by the sound of firearms. The worst of it is that bullets whizz around the schoolhouse, and sometimes hit it. The children know it and are thrown into a panic when they hear the sound of the shots.

The sweeping order will probably not be adopted, but something will be done to save the schoolhouse from being made a target.

DIED IN A CEMETERY.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 24.—Death claimed a victim at an unusual time and place yesterday afternoon. William Hopple, sixty-five years old, died in the cemetery, where he had gone to decorate the grave of his son.

Once a month, relatives stated, it was the custom of Hopple to go to the grave in Wesleyan Cemetery and place flowers on the plot in which lay all that was mortal of the one who had passed before. Yesterday when he left home Mr. Hopple was apparently in usual health. As he stepped from the car he met Patrolman Kosterkamp and asked the aid of the policeman, saying he was feeling weak.

He was assisted to the house occupied by the sexton, Mr. Pugh, and as he sat down asked for a drink of water. He had hardly finished drinking when the end came, the flowers intended for the son's grave falling from his lifeless hand.

RUSSIAN CHURCH FOR CHICAGO.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—At the suggestion of the Czar, 20,000 rubles have been donated by the Russian Government for the purpose of building in Chicago an edifice for the members of the Orthodox Russian Church. A site has been selected at Haddon and Leavitt Streets on the West Side. Bishop Tychon of the Orthodox Russian Church is here arranging for the expenditure of the money. His headquarters are in San Francisco. He will remain in Chicago until after New Year's Day, when he will go East with Dean Ivan Nedzelnitsky of Alexander Nevsky Church, Allegheny, Penn. The Bishop, whose jurisdiction extends over the United States and Canada, will stop in Allegheny and Pittsburg and then go to New York.

The site for the new building has been purchased. Vassily Pristash is the Church Trustee and Vassily Andregevitch the Secretary of its Brotherhood of St. Nicholas. Plans are being formed for the awarding of the contracts and for the management and maintenance of the church.

FOUGHT UNDER GEN. R. E. LEE.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 24.—Col. Samuel R. Johnstone died from paralysis at his home, 82 East Park Street, East Orange, to-day. He was born in Fairfax County, Va., in 1833. He was a civil engineer and a descendant of George Johnstone, who is said to have written the resolution introduced by Patrick Henry which led to his "liberty or death" speech.

When the civil war broke out Col. Johnstone was on a train bound for the West. The news that Sumter had been fired upon was brought into the train by a new-comer. When he heard of it Col. Johnstone jumped up and pulled the bellcord to stop the train. He alighted from the train and hurried back to Virginia. He raised a company in Fairfax County, was with Gen. Lee during most of his campaigns, and at the surrender to Grant was a Colonel. He immediately resumed his profession, and was connected with the Baltimore and Ohio, the Ohio and Missouri, and for the last thirteen years with the Erie. He retired from active duty three years ago, although being retained by the company in an advisory capacity. He had lived in the Oranges for thirteen years. He was twice married. A son by his first marriage and his second wife and two children survive him. He was a member of Grace Episcopal Church, this city, and the funeral services will be held there on Tuesday. The body will be taken to Virginia for interment.

A Beautiful Souvenir Mug Will Be presented to our bottled beer customers on record January 1st. THE OTTO HUBER BREWERY.—Adv.

Cleveland in a Night. Leave New York 5:30 P. M., arrive Cleveland next morning for breakfast by the New York Central's Lake Shore Limited. Luxurious service; no excess fare.—Adv.

THE BRAZNELL MINE DISASTER.

Number of Dead About 40—Charges Made that Miners Were Ordered to Carry Naked Lights.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 24.—The horror of the Braznell Mine disaster, near Brownsville, grows in intensity with every hour. The number of the dead is now estimated at forty, and may pass that figure. At the same time there is a strong presumption that the laws regulating mining were carelessly and probably criminally disregarded.

The estimate of the number of the dead are conflicting. A. B. Braznell, President of the Stockdale Coal Company, this afternoon said he believed that but twenty to twenty-five men had been killed. Men who were working around the mine yesterday morning give different figures. They say thirty-five to forty men were down the main shaft in the cages, while about twenty climbed down the steps in the elevator shaft. From fifty-five to sixty men were in the mine, and of this number but twelve have been recovered alive. All the rest, whatever the number, are dead.

John, or as he is popularly known, "Jonah" Meese, is one of the thirteen men who escaped from the mine alive. He is fearfully burned, and is lying at his home with his head swathed in bandages. He told his story to-day:

"I was in the stable," Meese said, "carrying my mule, when the explosion occurred. My brother Sam was by my side and his boy Albert was standing in front of him. Then came the crack of the explosion. Never in my life have I heard such a terrific report. I thought my head had been blown off. In about two seconds the mine was filled with dazzling light, as the fine coal dust in the air was consumed. My brother Sam dropped to the ground as if shot through the heart. He must have been killed instantly. His boy Albert swayed and fell over upon his father. I began to back out of the stable, that is why my face is so terribly burned. I was afraid to turn my back upon the mules for fear they would stampede and run me down. I did not know then they had all been killed by the explosion, for our lamps were blown out and we were in total darnness.

"After I got out of the stable I heard Albert crying for help. I went back and found him and Harry Atwood, a driver. I proceeded, half leading and half carrying them to the foot of the mine shaft. They were both delirious, and I believe I was, too. Both of them persisted in standing up, and began to walk around. I immediately forced them to lie down, to get them out of the path of the fatal afterdamp which hovered about four feet above the ground. Then I felt myself going to sleep, but I did not care, although I realized that it was the sleep of death. I laid down upon something which I could feel, although I could not see, was a corpse, and fell asleep as calmly as ever I did in my life. When I awoke somebody was forcing me to swallow brandy and coffee, and I was trying to explain that it would be needless for me to drive a wagon, as there had been an accident in the mine.

Evidence of the force of the explosion was discovered to-day. On the hillside fifty feet back from the main shaft were discovered an arm and a foot. They were portions of a victim killed 100 feet below the surface and blown out of the shaft like a bullet from a rifle.

From statements obtained to-day it seems clear that the presence of gas in quantities in the mine was perfectly well known, and that naked lights were used for several days before the explosion. William Pastorious, a driver in the mine, tells a sensational story. He has lived in Brownsville for many years and is regarded as a man of intelligence.

"The miners always prefer to use naked lights," said Pastorious, "whenever possible, as they give better light and are more easily handled. I have been working here a couple of months and used a safty lamp until last Tuesday morning. At that time mine safeties were in use by drivers and others who were constantly moving about the mine, and therefore exposed to greater risk than a digger in a room. Contrary to the mining regulations, the safety lamps in use were in many cases unlocked. The safeties were provided by the company as usual, and they should be locked, so that it is impossible for a miner to open them while at work. My lamp was unlocked and I frequently opened and closed it. On Tuesday the pit boss, Mr. Jones, issued an order that the men could use open lamps, and they of course discarded the safety, which made a poorer light. About 100 yards from the bottom of the main shaft there was a fall which had been boarded up and in which the gas stood against the roof. I think it was this gas which exploded."

Superintendent Boyer, who is the superior of Pit Boss Jones, when told of the above statement, said: "I know nothing of the order to dispense with safety-lamps." He would make no further statement.

HID IN WATER UP TO HER NECK.

Woman Accused of Bigamy and a Fugitive, Found by the Officers Almost Unconscious in a Well.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Dec. 24.—Mrs. A. B. Loomis of Aurora, Ill., who was wanted by the police on a charge of bigamy, gave the officers who attempted to arrest her a battle and nearly lost her life by hiding in a well, standing on a ladder to her neck in the water. Mrs. Loomis had been traced to the village of Hamilton, a short distance from here, and was found residing at the home of Orson Beede.

Constable Mooney, armed with a warrant, tried to arrest her. He went to the Beede house and was refused admission, although he told Beede his errand. The occupants of the house barricaded the doors and prepared to resist with guns. Mooney returned to the village, raised a posse, and armed them with revolvers from the village hardware store. He then returned to the house, but the occupants, seeing the posse approach, fled.

The place was searched for Mrs. Loomis, but no trace of her could be found. It was thought she had escaped until Mooney happened to move a chair standing on a piece of carpet and discovered a trap door underneath. This he raised, and by the light of a lantern he could discern a black object on top of the water, which on investigation proved to be a human head. Mrs. Loomis was standing to her neck in water and her body was stiff with cold. When the officer approached she slipped from the ladder unconscious, and but for his timely arrival would inevitably have drowned.

TWO WOMEN IN A RUNAWAY.

Something frightened a team of horses which stood attached to a coach in Thirty-fourth Street, near Third Avenue, last night, and breaking away they ran west at high speed. Driver John O'Brien was thrown from his seat, but escaped with slight bruises.

Two handsomely gowned young women were in the coach. They realized their peril almost instantly, and one of them managed to open the door. She jumped out, falling heavily on her face. Her companion fell back in a swoon. The woman who jumped cut her face in several places, but escaped serious injury.

Policemen Kenny and Ray of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station stopped the team near Lexington Avenue. The former was slightly hurt. One of the horses stepping on his foot. Both women declined to give their names or to accept medical assistance. The driver mounted his box as quickly as his team was returned to him and drove away. He gave his name, but would not disclose his address.

Five States in Five Hours. The "Royal Limited," beautiful, swift, and sure. Leaves New York, South Ferry and foot of Liberty Street daily 3 P. M.; arrives Washington 8 P. M. Exquisite Dining and Café Car Service.—Adv.

MOSS ARRAIGNS THE RULE OF TAMMANY

Popular Government Broken Down Under Its Influence.

AGAINST AMERICAN IDEAL

Mayor's Power, the Mazet Counsel Declares, Is Wholly Nullified.

CROKER ACTUAL HEAD

Report to Investigating Committee Urges Removal Power Coextensive with Mayoralty Term—Police and Tax Departments Arraigned—Members Refuse to Discuss Recommendations.

Frank Moss and Francis E. Laimbeer have presented their report as counsel to the Mazet investigating committee. It is in the form of a printed pamphlet of 101 pages, and is addressed to Chairman Robert Mazet.

The report is not signed by John Proctor Clarke, who was associated with them as counsel.

They begin by quoting the two resolutions of the last Assembly by which the work of the committee was authorized, showing that while the original intention was to inquire simply regarding alleged corruption and lax enforcement of laws in this city, the committee finally was authorized to conduct a general investigation of the City Government.

They declare that voluntary witnesses were hard to find, the city Government being in the hands of "that organization which is claimed and conceded to be the most successful and powerful existing exponent of the spoils system."

Nearly every branch of the city administration, it is declared, "stood offensively on the defensive."

DISTRICT ATTORNEY SCORED.

The District Attorney, it is charged, became an open enemy of the committee—inveighed against its powers and disobeyed its subpoenas.

In view of the difficulties mentioned and the lack of time, it is said that the committee was not able to do all the work it desired.

The report is presented in three parts, the first of which deals with fundamental defects which are believed to exist in the charter, and the influences affecting and controlling the City Government in connection with those defects.

Under this head attention is called to the powers possessed by the various Commissioners appointed by the Mayor, but whom he is unable to remove after their first six months in office. These powers are declared to be in violation of the ideals of American government.

While the Commissioners are free from the control of the Mayor, they are declared to be subject to the will of the leader of Tammany Hall. Their concurring actions in the various attacks on the Manhattan Railway are pointed to in proof of this assertion.

CITY RULED AT CROKER'S CLUB.

The Democratic Club is referred to indirectly as the place from which the City Government is run.

The Commissioners are said to enjoy opportunities, which, without violating the criminal law, enable them to look forward composedly to retirement at the end of one official term.

Referring by inference to the testimony of Richard Croker, it is declared that his disclosures of avenues by which public money, or private money publicly influenced, may flow into his pockets, are so rich that vast wealth may be accounted for without proving the violation of criminal statutes.

The names of the leaders of Tammany Hall and their relations to the City Government are presented in detail, and, it is argued, by quotations from the evidence of Dock Commissioner Murphy and Charities Commissioner Lantry, that it is held to be the first duty of every Commissioner to look first to the interests of his political organization rather than to those of the city.

ON THE MAYOR'S TERM.

Upon this statement of conditions alleged to exist it is recommended that the Mayor's power of removal should be coextensive with his term; that he should be required to oversee the work of his appointees, and that he should be responsible for their acts.

It is further recommended that the Mayor's term should be shortened to two years, and that he should be eligible for re-election, in which connection it is said: "A four-year term, with its present opportunities for self-enrichment is a great temptation, and would be such to any organization which might gain control of the city."

These changes in the charter, it is urged, should be made at once, and would reach the root of the trouble.

The fact that the Mayor is not informed of what his Commissioners are doing under the present system, and that he assumes no responsibility for their acts, is declared to be established by the testimony of Mayor Van Wyck and others regarding the proposed Ramapo water contract.

Attention is called to the execution of various contracts for opening and improving streets in the Bronx, awarded previous to 1898. A report of the Commissioners of Accounts upon this work is declared to constitute a complete indictment of the Department of Highways, and yet the Mayor did nothing.

The Mayor, it is said, should have removed the Commissioners of Accounts or disciplined the Commissioner of Highways, but he either dared not take the latter course because of Commissioner Keating's influence or because he did not think he could establish a case for removal which would satisfy the technical requirements of the courts.

Among other examples of great works which Commissioners have undertaken to originate without being checked or advised by the Mayor, are cited the locating of the Blackwell's Island and East River Bridges and the Newtown and Flushing Canal, and the mapping of Queens County, all in such a way as to affect many private interests.

The personnel of the Dock Department is criticised, especially Commissioner Murphy, in the light of his testimony regarding the bestowal of patronage.

TAX DEPARTMENT CRITICISED.

The operations of the Tax Department, it is asserted, have been characterized by unparalleled ignorance and unfairness.

The Board of Public Improvements is declared to possess dangerous powers, in view of its composition.

The smaller boroughs are said to lack proper representation in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Boroughs, Borough Presidents, and local boards, it is declared, were created to serve for home rule, but have failed to accomplish their purpose, and, in a word, popular government has broken down in the city.

It is recommended that the Board of Public Improvements be abolished, by enlarging the class of matters which local boards or borough Presidents may adopt or send directly to the Municipal Assembly, and by directing the various Commissioners to meet with the Mayor at stated intervals.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment, it is suggested, should be relieved of the Corporation Counsel and the President of the Tax Department, and should contain the five Borough Presidents.

The Municipal Assembly, it is declared, should be reduced to one body, the Board of Aldermen, with the Borough Presidents. Its members should be compelled to attend its sessions, and should receive $2,000 a year salary. It should have power to originate and to amend important measures.

Counsel declare that they have been unable to ascertain the number of city employes or the amount paid for salaries, but that both have been greatly increased since consolidation. They recommend the prompt enactment of a law compelling every head of a department to furnish a monthly statement of the number of his employes and the amount of his payroll.

CHAPTER ON CROKER.

A long chapter is devoted to Mr. Croker and his absolute control of the city government and the nomination of candidates, and attention is called with emphasis to his refusal to testify on many points, as well as to his admissions of using his power to make money.

In Part II. of the report, headed "Collateral Matters," counsel first attack the letting of contracts by the Dock Commissioners and recommend that these contracts should be approved by the Mayor and the Controller before becoming effective.

They assert that the Corporation Counsel should be stripped of the power to consent to the entry of judgments against the city.

They recommend that no more than $5,000,000 of city bonds be sold at one time.

They urge that the time for the payment of taxes be quickened a month in every year until tax day shall fall on Jan. 1, thus bringing the city's funds in at the beginning of the fiscal year.

TAX REFORMS URGED.

They recommend the following reforms in the taxation system of the city:

First—The abolition of personal taxes on individuals unless the Legislature is willing to require the making of statements by all residents.

Second—Provision for a more thorough examination of corporations.

Third—Provision for the separate valuation of land, and the improvements thereon.

Fourth—Deputy Tax Commissioners should be required to have some special qualification for their work, and should not be permitted to assess in boroughs in which they do not reside or do business.

Fifth—Property owners should have the right prior to the assessment to present to the Tax Commissioners their claims as to the value of their properties, and the valuation should not become fixed until such opportunity has been afforded, or they should have notice of the proposed assessments on their own and neighboring properties.

Sixth—The law should hold the Tax Commissioners responsible for the general oversight and the general instruction of the deputies.

The creation of a special board or commision of condemnation is recommended, to take the place of hundreds of minor commissions.

ATTACKS RAMAPO CHARTER.

The committee is advised to request the Legislature to repeal the charter of the Ramapo Water Company, and to amend Section 471 of the charter so as to make contracts for water supply subject to the general requirements for all other great contracts, and to repeal Section 1,619 as having absolutely no relation to the charter, but as perhaps injuring by implication the city's rights in the matter of water supply.

Counsel also recommend the passage of a law prohibiting political contributions by judicial candidates.

They also favor the passage of a law prohibiting the granting to private individuals of franchises for public improvements within or entering into the city limits, without the consent of the city authorities.

BUILDING CODE CONDEMNED.

The new Building Code is condemned, together with the present administration of the Building Department, and on this point counsel say in conclusion: "We recommend the prompt abolition of the Board of Examiners and the leaving of appeals from individual Commissioners to the Board of Commissioners, as is now contemplated in the charter, pending the construction and enactment of a decent building code."

The District Attorney comes in for severe criticism, it being declared that his office "partakes of the general characteristics of the present city government in its absolutism; its impatience of control or inquiry, in its disregard of the interests of individuals and in its discriminations favoring some and injuring others."

This portion of the report concludes with a sweeping condemnation of the Police Department as inefficient and demoralized. As a remedy counsel recommend the passage of the State Constabulary bill.

CONTEMPT OF WITNESSES.

Part III. of the report is entitled "Contempts." The following witnesses are reported for refusal to testify: Richard Croker, John F. Carroll, Andrew Freedman, James A. Mahoney, Asa Bird Gardiner, Silas B. Dutcher, and Peter B. Nostrand. Counsel add:

"Certain witnesses were guilty of contemptuous and outrageous conduct and language, notably James K. Price, Henry C. Henderson, George Kraus, Isaac Fromme; but, as the law defining contempts before legislative committees makes no mention of contemptuous behavior it seems to be doubtful whether this question of misconduct can be made a subject of punitive proceedings. These violations of decorum and infractions of the dignity of the Assembly are reported simply that the Assembly may consider its own interests."

NO OPINIONS ON THE REPORT.

Mr. Hoffman and Mr. Mazet Will Not Discuss It—Mr. Moss's Personal Document.

Mr. Moss said yesterday that he had written the report at the request of the committee and that it was his report as counsel to the committee. He had sent two copies of the report to each member of the committee on Saturday night. Mr. Moss said that there would be a meeting of the committee on Thursday, probably at his office.

Benjamin Hoffman, Democratic member of the committee, when seen last night said: "I do not care to discuss Mr. Moss's report in any shape, manner, or form. It is his personal report, and not that of the committee. If I do not agree with the report of the committee, my differences will be submitted in the form of a minority report to the Legislature of 1900, in accordance with the resolution which called the committee into existence."

Mr. Mazet would not be seen last night, and John Proctor Clarke of counsel refused to be seen.

MR. MOSS'S REPORT GIVEN IN DETAIL

The Evils He Finds the Investigation Has Brought to Light.

The following is the report sent to Robert Mazet and signed by Frank Moss and Francis E. Laimbeer of counsel to the legislative investigating committee:

New York, December 22, 1899.

To the Honorable Robert Mazet, Chairman of the Special Committee of the Assembly for the Investigation of offices, &c., in the City of New York.

Dear Sir:—In pursuance of our duties as counsel to your committee, and of the request made at your meeting on Dec. 5, this report has been prepared.

The objects of the investigation were indicated in the original resolution by the following language:

"It is currently reported and generally believed that, if the City of New York, funds are being raised by levy upon members of the police force, saloon and resort keepers, and by other contributions for use in corruptly influencing legislation; that there is a lax enforcement of the laws in said city, and in the counties included in said city; that corrupt and tyrannical methods have been resorted to in the enforcement of the same, and that the public funds of said city are being wasted in extravagant increases of official salaries, and in other ways."

After an examination of the proofs that were available, counsel advised that it was doubtful whether the first statement could be demonstrated, and advised that the scope of the inquiry be widened so that the operation of the new charter and the spirit of its administration might be included more certainly in it, and drafted an additional resolution which, as adopted by the Assembly, contained this provision:

"Resolved, That the said committee be, and it hereby is, authorized and empowered to extend its examination and investigation into the occupation, character, composition, expenses, operation, conduct and control of any and every department and public office of the City of New York and of the counties therein included, and the influences affecting and controlling the officers therein, with full power to prosecute its inquiry in any and every direction in its judgment necessary and proper to enable it to ascertain and report the facts."

DIFFICULTY OF TASK.

In view of the latter resolution the investigation was conducted mainly as an inquiry into the government of Greater New York and into "the influences affecting and controlling the officers" therein; and the more certainly to accomplish this purpose counsel endeavored first to ascertain the original causes of the evils complained of, and then to trace the operation of those causes in the different departments and offices. Limitations of time and resources, and the inherent difficulties of the work, rendered it impossible to make a complete examination of the separate departments, but we believe that the plan adopted produced results that are possible of greater legislative benefit than any other could have been. The difficulty of the task was commensurate with its importance. The City Government was in the hands of that organization which is claimed and conceded to be the most successful and powerful existing exponent of the spoils system. It had nearly three years more to run, and its disposition to use its power was so manifest that voluntary complaining witnesses were hardly to be found. Nearly every branch of the government stood offensively on the defensive. For a long time the investigation was practically a quarrying operation on the hardest kind of rock. The Legislature being out of session, and the committee having no contempt power of its own, its protection from contempts and its vindication against recalcitrant witnesses devolved upon the District Attorney of New York County, where the sessions were held; but he, being an object of investigation under the resolution, became an open enemy of the committee—inveighed against its powers and disobeyed its subpoenas. With such an example it is no wonder that some witnesses were disrespectful and abusive, and that the committee was unable to force answers to some of its inquiries. The solidarity of the political system which had created not only the entire official force of the city, but even Judges on the bench, made an inquiry that included these leaders himself a trying task, and the limitations of power compelled counsel and committee to endure abuse and violent opposition, and to handle witnesses with caution and tact, striving by patience and persistence to overcome force and virulence. The conduct and testimony of defiant and recalcitrant witnesses was in itself the best evidence of the facts which counsel set out to prove, and which now stand out so clearly on our record as to be beyond denial, and this policy so disarmed offensive witnesses that they were led unconsciously to write their own characters and purposes as no legion of accusatory witnesses could have done it.

The experience of this committee is strongly contrasted with that

law to effectively protect legislative inquiries.

REPORT IN THREE PARTS.

The report will be presented in three parts. This part will discuss certain fundamental defects which we believe exist in the charter and the influences affecting and controlling the City Government in connection with those defects, illustrating them from the testimony; the second part will present various collateral matters which were developed in the evidence and which seem to call for legislative action; the third will present the subject of contempts. All of the statements are presented with the object that we undertook at the outset, the discovery of points in which remedial legislation seems advisable, and the suggestion of such legislation.

As counsel have planned and carried on the work with this definite and well-known object, they will not hesitate to advise the committee and to recommend measures.

A complete index and brief of the testimony will be prepared, so that it may be quickly available to the Legislature, but that work cannot be done within the short time permitted for this report, and will have to be deferred to a later date.

We call attention to the fact that the greater part and the most valuable part of the investigation consists of documentary evidence and the testimony of the officers we were directed to investigate, and their associates and employes. To a remarkable degree we have been able to make our case without having to depend on the testimony of known criminals and without having to spread masses of filth over our pages. Only such parts of it will be quoted in this report as tersely illustrate our recommendations, a more thorough discussion being reserved for another time. Counsel regret that the committee was unable to hear all the evidence that they had secured and intended to present in order to complete the lines of their investigation, but they believe that the testimony they have taken is extensive enough and deep enough to warrant the Legislature in passing such laws as will make this investigation a useful and a memorable public service.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

The first natural inquiry is:

What is the character of the Government of New York City under the new charter as administered under the auspices of Tammany Hall? Does it conform to either republican or democratic or even to modern monarchical ideas? Is it, in its principal functions, representative of the people, and if not, what legislation will improve it? By an examination of the charter and of the testimony it will be seen that the immediate administration is confided to Commissioners appointed by the Mayor. Not only does each Commissioner have great powers of his own, but other great powers are conferred on the Board of Public Improvements in which the Commissioners have the controlling voice, and in which they, being dependent on each other, are inclined to combine, and so overcome the inadequate representation there of the popular vote. The Commissioners are logically the Cabinet officers of the Mayor; they were created originally to relieve him of the many executive and administrative duties that devolve upon him, but they have become independent of him, and they exercise powers such as should be intrusted only to the direct representative of the people or his subordinates. Though not elected, nor even selected by the people, their powers are greater than the powers of all elected officers. If the Commissioners were entirely responsible to the people, or to the chief representative of the people, or if their actions were watched over, advised, and co-ordinated by him, there could not be so great objection; but they are not so responsible, and are not held to any such responsibility, nor is any attempt made to direct or even to advise them. The Mayor had an absolute power of removal for six months, but that has expired. He can remove now only on legal charges and trial with the approval of the Governor of the State, and the removal is subject to review by the courts. He now washes his hands of them, and falls back on the charter, which prescribes their powers and his, and protects them from him, as though they were elected officials of the highest consequence and value. They, regardless of him, and of the people in many cases, proceed with the exercise of governmental functions of the highest nature and deal with the most valuable rights, practically secure from any interference and control, in the interests of the people. This is not according to the ideals of American government. It is true that by indifference or through ignorance the people may permit the best form of government to become despotic, but they are entitled at least to a form of government which will leave open to them a way to obtain actual representation in the executive and administrative departments if they will take the trouble to do it.

COMMISSIONERS NOT FREE.

But are these Commissioners free from control and co-ordinating influence? Their concurring actions (as in the attacks on the Manhattan Railway) forbid such an assumption; and the testimony shows that they are leaders or prominent officials and members of the dominant organization, and of the social club, in which, together with nearly all other city officials and important employes, they are brought into direct and personal contact with the leader, his deputy, and his cabinet. That leader has publicly assumed the responsibility of the entire system. Never was it known before that the sworn officials of a great city and its employes were associated together in the social club of a private society whose object was the control of their city's government and in which, to secure success, despotic power was permitted to one man, the leader, and to those whom he selected for his assistants. If these Commissioners are free from the control of the city's elected chief representative, surely they are not free from the control of that powerful and relentless society in which most of them are sub-leaders or prominent members. That the control of the Commissioners, directly or indirectly, had passed from the people to the private society—Tammany Hall—is abundantly proved by the many acts of favoritism on the one side and of adverse discrimination on the other side practiced by the Commissioners and their employes—that are to be found in our testimony.

In such a system the character of the Mayor is of small consequence, as against the character of the Commissioners and of the influences that affect and control them.

The regnant organization makes sure of the Commissioners, for those officers can punish enemies and reward friends, and they admit that they are the great dispensers of patronage, whether in contracts, orders, appointments, or salaries.

The term of these Commissioners is equal to that of the Mayor—four years—and with their extraordinary opportunities and the chances to employ them fruitfully without violating the criminal law, they need not concern themselves about a new term of office, but may composedly look forward to retirement from public duty at the end of their present arduous service. The practical monarch of this combination and of the territories that they rule holds no public office, is bound by no constitution or oath, and could not be reached by the people should they feel disposed to secure his intercession for them, except they go as suppliants for nominations (as do judicial aspirants) or for his favorable disposition to some business enterprise or public work (as did the representatives of Mr. Astor's proposed telephone company.) His disclosures of avenues by which public money, or private money publicly influenced, may flow into his pockets, are so rich and convincing that vast wealth may be accounted for without proving the violation of criminal statutes.

THE TAMMANY LEADERS.

At this point we extract from the testimony the names of the district leaders and the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall and show their relations to the City Government:

Executive Committee—Daniel F. McMahon, member of favored contracting firm of Naughton & Co.; William Sohmer, County Clerk; Michael T. Daly, Deputy Controller. Secretaries—Michael T. Daly, Deputy Controller; George F. Scannell, Surrogate's Clerk. Leaders—First District, Michael C. Murphy, Commissioner of Health; Second District, Patrick Divver; Third District, Patrick J. Ryder, Councilman; Fourth District, Edward T. Fitzgerald, Coroner; Fifth District, Bernard F. Martin, Senator; Sixth District, Timothy D. Sullivan, Senator; Seventh District, James W. Boyle, Commissioner of East River Bridge; Eighth District, Martin Engel, Councilman; Ninth District, John C. Sheehan, contractor; Tenth District, William Sohmer, County Clerk; Eleventh District, William Dalton, Water Supply Commissioner; Twelfth District, Patrick J. Scully, City Clerk; Thirteenth District, Peter J. Dooling, Deputy Commissioner of Public Buildings, &c.; Fourteenth District, John T. Oakley, Councilman; Fifteenth District, George W. Plunkett, favored contractor; Sixteenth District, Patrick Keenan, Chamberlain; Seventeenth District, Daniel F. McMahon, favored contractor; Eighteenth District, Charles F. Murphy, Dock Commissioner; Nineteenth District, John B. Sexton, Police Commissioner; Twentieth District, James P. Keating, Highway Commissioner; Twenty-first District, Matthew F. Donohue, Deputy Commissioner of Sewers; Twenty-second District, Francis J. Lantry, Commissioner of Correction; Twenty-third District, William E. Stilling, Grading Commissioner; Twenty-fourth District, Maurice F. Holahan, President of Board of Public Improvements; Twenty-fifth District, George F. Scannell, Surrogate's Clerk; Twenty-sixth District, Thomas J. Dunn, Sheriff; Twenty-seventh District, James J. Martin; Twenty-eighth District, Maurice Featherstone, favored contractor, and Senator; Twenty-ninth District, John F. Carroll, Deputy to Mr. Croker; Thirtieth District, Harry C. Hart, Councilman; Thirty-first District, Charles Welde, Commissioner of Jurors; Thirty-second District, John J. Ryan, Aqueduct Commissioner; Thirty-third District, Nicholas J. Hayes, Deputy City Clerk; Thirty-fourth District, Percival C. Nagle; Thirty-fifth District, Augustus Moebus, Park Commissioner; Thirty-sixth District, James McCartney, Commissioner of Street Cleaning. The Sachems or Trustees of Tammany are (Page 437): Thomas L. Feitner, Tax Commissioner; John Whalen, Corporation Counsel; John F. Carroll, Deputy to Mr. Croker; William A. Chanler, Congressman; John J. Scannell, Fire Commissioner; Charles F. Murphy, Dock Commissioner; Randolph Guggenheimer, President of City Council; Maurice Featherstone, Senator; Asa Bird Gardiner, District Attorney; John Kelly, George C. Clausen, Park Commissioner; John Fox, Thomas J. Dunn, Sheriff; Thomas F. Smith, Clerk of the City Court; John T. Nagle, (Sagamore.) Bureau of Statistics; John A. Boyle, (Wiskinskie,) Clerk of Register's Office; Mr. Croker is Chairman of the Finance Committee.

(As examples:)

WORK FOR ORGANIZATION.

Dock Commissioner Murphy said (Page 3,813) that he was a Tammany Hall district leader, and was pretty well posted in the affairs of his district. But he was very ignorant of important matters connected with his duties as Treasurer of the board, (3,974, &c.) He said that a great deal of his time was spent in looking after the patronage of the department (3,988)—that new appointees were sent to him by their district leader, and their recommendation carried weight. He considered the recommendation of the district leader as the proper way to get appointees for the department. He could name none who was not so appointed, and considered that the proper way to reward party service. He appointed them in classes that avoid the civil service examination if possible. He thought he was appointed to represent the organization. He admitted that his department had a great deal of patronage in appointments and contracts, and he gave the benefit of it to organization men, whenever he could. Our testimony discloses that over $700,000 of Treasury orders went to favored contractors without public bidding.

Charities Commissioner Lantry said he was one of the many Commissioners who gave their architectural and designing work to Horgan & Slattery, the friends of Deputy Leader Carroll and of himself. (For Horgan & Slattery testimony see Pages 3,818, 3,822, 3,858, 3,871, 3,886, 3,889, 3,899, 5,188, and 6,352.) Quoting, (Page 4,154:) "Q. Are you forgetting that you are a Tammany Hall leader while you are Commissioner? A. No, Sir; I will never forget that." * * * "I will help the organization, and I will help it in a proper way." * * * "Just the same as the others." * * * "The organization sees that the man who holds the position—that he can hold the office satisfactorily." Mr. Croker said, (465:) "That it is the duty of the heads of departments to make their appointments according to the will of the organization."

POWER OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

It is evident that the importance of the Commissioners to the people of the city can hardly be estimated. On the one hand they determine the method and extent of public works and the maintenance of them, and of taxation, and they create liabilities for contracts, work, materials, supplies, and pay rolls. On the other hand, they have the power to extend the kind hand to favored contractors; they may open the Treasury to the retainers of the organization by increasing pay and places; they may favor taxpaying or tax-evading friends, and may discriminate against enemies; all without fear of the criminal law, (especially when their friend and associate, the District Attorney, holds the door to the Grand Jury room, and conducts, dismisses, or delays all prosecutions.) The vast patronage of the city passes mostly through their hands, and the functions of district leaders in securing places for politicians are exercised mainly through them. In their selection Tammany has used her shrewdest judgment.

We have indicated what are at present the characteristics of machine organization, which has become and is likely to continue the controlling public force in the city; and the Legislature, which creates municipal machinery, should consider the motives and the probable future course of the organizations (and their leaders) which are likely to strive for the control of the City Government, and should so carefully preserve the channel by which popular feeling may reach and affect the elected and sworn officials, that the people may be able to move upon them when they have a mind to do so. The Legislature cannot make civic spirit, but it can make and preserve the channels for its effective movement. Counsel have procured statements of the views of many eminent citizens on this point and on kindred points, (see end of Record,) and there is almost a unanimous agreement that the Mayor's absolute power of removal of appointed officers (not judicial) should be coextensive with his term; that he should be required definitely to oversee his appointees, and that he should be responsible for their acts, as a part of his own administration. The Charter Commissioners went some distance when they fixed a period of six months for absolute power of removal, and an examination of their preliminary report shows that they were on the point of extending it throughout the term. Their doubt is well expressed by Mr. Gilroy, (Page ,) who fears that the unlimited right would make a Mayor too powerful; but it is better to put the power in the hands of the elected representative of the people whose administration must pass under their judgment than to put it into the hands of men selected by a "boss" and uncontrolled by the representative of the people. Examples are hard to find where a bad Mayor has been hampered by a good and unyielding and irremovable Commissioner, but many examples of the contrary proposition could be cited. Such responsibility with power of removal would make the Governor's power to remove a Mayor more of a stimulant than it is now, and would compel the appointing of men of better character, ability, and quality than was exhibited by Commissioners before your committee.

It is generally agreed that the Mayor should be made eligible for re-election, (after the present term, which should not be disturbed,) and thus be in a position where he is most likely to listen to the people and to sympathize with their desires.

MAYOR'S TERM TWO YEARS.

We strongly urge you to report that the Mayor's term (after the present term) should be two years instead of four. The enormous power given to him and his appointees should be submitted for popular approval with reasonable frequency. A four-year term, with its present opportunities for safe enrichment, is a great temptation, and would be such to any organization which might gain control of the city. The Draft Committee of the Charter Commission reported in favor of a two-year term, and the change of four years was accomplished in the main body with difficulty. The long term is ideal, but existing and probable conditions were overlooked in adopting it. One of our eminent witnesses argued that if elections are held as frequently as every two years, the citizens' sense of responsibility will be depreciated; but we think that in a popular Government reasonable frequency of election conduces more to public spirit than do long intervals. "Off years," do great harm to civic spirit. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." This is a lesson our people must learn. We must rely upon the ballot box to redress wrongs, and in a community that is so ridden by machine rule it must be in reasonably constant use. The difficulty of getting witnesses before this committee to complain of oppressions and abuses, was, mainly, in the realization of the long period yet to continue of Tammany's power. Long terms will mean loss of liberty to large sections of the community.

These changes could be made at once without difficulty or danger, and would command general approval. Though simple, they would reach the root of our troubles. We believe that the amendments should be enacted at once, while it is possible to pass them. These alterations would in themselves pay for all the labor and sacrifices of the investigation and would be in the line of the Legislature's duty to provide at least a form for democratic government in our city.

In proof of our statement of the attitude of officials, we will quote from the testimony of the Mayor concerning the proposed Ramapo contract, given when it was engrossing public attention.

THE RAMAPO CONTRACT.

"Q. (Pages 5,681, &c.) Was the proposed contract with the Ramapo Company ever shown to you? A. Never. Q. Did you ever ask to see it? A. Never. Q. Did you ever talk with Commissioner Dalton (Commissioner of Water Supply) about the contract? A. Never, never. Q. Did you ever talk with President Holahan (President of the Board of Public Improvements) about the contract? A. Never. I would state that my method of running the Government is to let the Commissioners suggest to me what ought to be done; my experience teaches me that when they ask whether I approve a certain thing, it is for the purpose of getting me committed before they suggest it to me (!) * * * As members of the Municipal Assembly and other departments, they come to me to approve of things. I say: "I will approve nothing; you are in control of your department, and do what is for the best." They have got to approve it themselves, I think. Q. Do you think it best officially as Mayor not to condemn or influence the action of the Commissioners, and not to advise them when they come to ask your advice? A. That is right, yes. Q. The Commissioners are your appointees? A. Certainly. Q. And they are responsible to you? A. No, they are responsible to the law. * * * (At Page 5,697.) Q. Isn't it a fact that this water contract is within the power of your appointed officers? A. Nearly all. Q. And you do not atempt to advise them in a matter of such grave concern as this! do you think you have properly discharged your duties to the City of New York? A. Many contracts that have to go before the Board of Public Improvements never come before the Mayor. Q. But here is a matter that has aroused the attention of the whole city, without reference to partisan divisions at all? A.—So you think. I don't think so. Q.—Haven't you found it so? A.—No, not at all—a hullabaloo about nothing. * * * Q.—Why should a Commissioner be allowed by you, without interference, to attempt to make a contract for forty years to get a hundred million gallons of water a day from a source of supply eighty-one miles away? A.—Never knew of it until I saw that contract mentioned is the papers. Q.—When you knew of it, what did you do? A.—No use to do anything; it was under injunction. Q.—Why didn't you advise them to withdraw the contract and not wait for the court to determine it by injunction? A.—I didn't do it. * * * I didn't see any necessity of it.

What do the Commissioners themselves say of their powers? Commissioner Dalton said (Page 5,368:) "The design of the charter is that such matters should originate with the Commissioner of Water Supply, and when the Commissioner is satisfied with it, he brings it before the Board of Public Improvements."

He showed that he was a proper subject for advice and discipline. In speaking of the Board of Public Improvements, (Page 5,388,) "He said that the Commissioners composing it are obliged to rely largely upon the recommendations of the Commissioner whose work stands in question, and that he would not think it necessary to make a personal investigaion of matters which his fellow-members might state." This demonstrated the necessity (present to his own mind) of careful and accurate statements of facts concerning improvements originating in the various departments.

MR. DALTON AND RAMAPO.

Let us see what he knew about his own statements of facts concerning the proposal of the Ramapo Company:

Q.—(Page 5,385)—Did you know whether or not these storage dams could be constructed cheaply? A.—Yes, Sir; I believed they could. Q.—What made you believe it? A.—Well, from the explanation that was given to us riding around and explaining by the engineers of the Ramapo Company, and here was the valley away down and the hills around, and it would be very little expense to construct them. Q.—Did you have any borings? A.—No borings; no Sir. Q.—Could you tell what kind of bottom these dams would have to rest on? A.—I could not. * * * Q.—Were you told the dams would have to be made unusually strong to resist at times great cloudbursts? A.—Yes, Sir. Q.—Do you think that dams that would have to be built with great strength to resist the sudden impact of water are likely to be constructed with comparative cheapness? A.—No, not with comparative cheapness. Q.—That is what you say, (referring to his official report to the Board of Public Improvements)—"comparatively small cost", —what were you comparing it with? A.—With the necessity there was for water at the time, and will be in a few years. Q.—That is not what we are talking about. A.—I think it is a small cost; no matter what it costs, so long as we get the water. (At Page 5,388.) After the witness had stated that the members of the Board of Public Improvements had to rely on each other's statements: Q.—And they took your word when you made those statements? A.—I suppose they did. * * * Q.—You say in your statement, "Private capital stands ready to construct the works." How did you know that? A.—From the statement made by the Ramapo people at the hearing. * * * Q.—Did they tell you whose private capital stood ready to build the work? A.—No, Sir. * * * Q.—You were the man responsible, and I want you to tell us who was to furnish the money? A.—I don't know. Q.—I have read in your hearing this morning the annual reports in which this company confesses to very small assets. What investigation did you make to find out the assets of the company? A.—I didn't make any. Q.—How did you know that private capital stood ready to construct this work? A.—Well, they put up a bond—$100,000. Q.—All of that? A.—All of that.

He justified his departure from the principle of municipal ownership by the great need of the city for water, and admitted that waiting for this contract to be performed would take over three years, which would be that amount of valuable time lost. He admitted that though they were to give a bond of $100,000 for the delivery of the water in three years, he did not believe they could construct the works in less than four years.

THE COMPANY'S FINANCES.

(Page 5,392.) "Q.—Was that company worth any money? A.—I don't know, only from their own statements. * * * I don't remember just what they said. * * * Q.—Did they say they had property? A.—Yes, Sir. * * * They spoke about this great shed up there. Q.—Do they own the shed? A.—I don't know. * * * Q.—Did they state that they owned the watershed? A.—As to owning it or having an option on it, I won't be positive. * * * Q.—How much value was there to the option at the time? A.—I don't know. Q.—How much money did they have to buy their options in? A.—I don't know. Q.—Why! why! you say here, (referring to his statement to the Board of Public Improvements,) "a proposition has been presented by a responsible company." That is your statement to your fellow-Commissioners? A.—Yes, Sir. Q.—Who were led into voting for this proposition presumably on your statement? A.—That is a statement made to me by this company and to the board, and upon that they (the company) put up $100,000. Q.—A little contract with the Newtown Company took a bond of $100,000. The Newtown Company had a plant and property, and works in operation, and you could see their title deed. Did you ever see a title deed of the Ramapo Company? A.—No, Sir. Q.—Did any Ramapo man ever tell you that the company owned a dollar's worth of ground? A.—I am not positive. Q.—Did you ever look to find out? A.—No. Q.—And yet you told your colleagues that this proposition was from a responsible company. What did you mean by that? A.—I believe it to be a responsible company by the statements made to me by the company."

He was then shown his representation to the board. "This company has taken all necessary legal steps to secure this water supply," and was asked why he so stated. He answered: "Because I had reports from them that they had, and I believed them." (Page 5,396.)

The witness stated (Page 5,404) that he did not know where or how the water supply would be brought across the Hudson River, and then was asked: "Q.—Would you think of going into such a gigantic scheme of construction as this without seeing the plans and specifications; did you know when you put that thing before the Board of Public Improvements that there were any drawn plans, any written specifications? A.—I don't know * * * never thought of it. All I had in mind was to get the water here. I didn't care how they got it here."

He was unable to tell whether the elevation of 300 feet for the water mentioned in the contract was to be at the point of supply or the point of delivery. (Page 5,407.)

MR. WHALEN AND MR. HOLAHAN.

And so the testimony proceeded. It is but fair to Mr. Dalton to say that the two other officials prominent in the manipulation of the contract, the President of the Board of Public Improvements, Mr. Holahan, (Page 6,056, &c.,) and the Corporation Counsel, Mr. Whalen, (see Page 6,398, &c.,) appointees of the Mayor, gave no better reasons for their official recommendations and actions; indeed, it appeared that the Corporation Counsel, who approved the contract, so that nothing remained to do but to pass the resolution for its execution, knew nothing about the corporation, or its right to make a contract and do business, and had not discovered that the term of the contract was five years longer than the apparent corporate life of the company, and could not tell what the contract meant in its statement that the water should be delivered at a pressure due to an elevation of 300 feet, and whether or not the company was bound under the contract to give them that elevation or equivalent pressure at the City of New York. (The word "equivalent" or its synonym is not used. The provision is for absolute elevation.) Their attention was called to many defects and uncertainties in the language, and Mr. Whalen said, "You could not get all the words in the contract." They were asked what could be the purpose of a company without known assets undertaking to construct mammoth works in a time far too short for accomplishment when the city was not bound to take even a thousand dollars' worth a year, and whether these facts did not indicate a stock jobbing operation, and they were as ignorant and simple as ever. They did not know how they were going to handle or distribute the water when they got it, (5,437,) or even whether they would have to build an aqueduct (5,440.) There were no plans whatever (5,337. The Commissioner thought the water was for lower Manhattan, while his Chief Engineer said it would be used for the Bronx district.

The Corporation Counsel had made no investigation of the legal status of the company whose contract he had approved, and was unable to state whether it had a legal existence, free from constitutional defects, or not. The attitude of the Corporation Counsel on this matter and his lamentable testimony are of great interest, not only because he is the legal representative of the city, but because his advice to Commissioners and other officials has almost the force of law. He is an appointee of the Mayor, and is ex-officio a member of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, which the Mayor testified was the power that finally gave validity to the contract; he is also a Sachem of Tammany.

ADMISSIONS OF THE COMPANY.

The testimony of the company's officials and their annual reports showed clearly that it had no property, no works—nothing to show value or ability, and that they would have to depend entirely on increases of stock and issues of bonds and sales of securities to raise construction funds, and that their capital would be this contract.

Mr. Dalton confirmed the Mayor's statement of his method of "running the Government," by saying (page 5,423) that there had been no conference or advisement on the Ramapo matter between himself and the Mayor. He said that once he saw the Acting Mayor, who asked him what there was in the Ramapo talk, and who said: "Of course, you are the Commissioner of Water Supply, and of course if you think it is the best thing to do you are responsible to the people." But how is the Commissioner responsible to the people? Can they remove him? Can they do more than to appeal to the courts to enjoin him—and is that a perfect remedy? It is difficult, indeed, to make a case for injunction against an officer acting within his prerogatives, in the absence of direct proof of fraud (see Judge Gildersleeve's recent decision in this very matter.) Mr. Dalton said further: "The charter gives me the right as Commissioner of Water Supply to do what I think is best and proper for the people of the City of New York. I have done that, and I have nothing to retract, and I will stand by it until you or the Controller or some of those honest men show me a better way to do it."

The President of the Board of Public Improvements, Mr. Holahan, made a similar statement, (quoting): "Q. (page 6,063). Why didn't you go to the Mayor and show him this proposition to tie up the city, of which he is Chief Magistrate, for forty years? A. Do you know what he would tell me? Q. No. What? A. He would say: 'You are President of the Board of Public Improvements, and if you don't know what to do you'd better resign'—that is what he would tell me. Q. Then you believe the government of the city, so far as the great water supply is concerned, is lodged absolutely in the Commissioner and in the Board of Public Improvements? A. Yes, and the Mayor is a member, and the Corporation Counsel and the Controller are all members." (At page 6,063) "The Mayor has the same voice there that I have. Q. How often has he been at that board? A. He hasn't been there. Q. That is worse yet. A. Now, you subpoena him and find out why he isn't there."

MAYOR TOOK NO ACTION.

It may be doubtful whether on these admissions of incompetence and neglect made by these officials the Mayor could be upheld by the courts in removal for cause, but he did not attempt even to influence their conduct, and there is no inference left but that they were permitted to respond to the political control of those who were interested in the pressing of that vicious contract.

This Ramapo incident is an instructive example of the evil and danger of continuing the Commissionerships under the present provisions of the charter. On pages 5,618-5,663, &c., we have the testimony of the President of the Borough of Queens, Mr. Bowley, and of other witnesses, showing that the public water service in Long Island City had been systematically neglected, and that a private contract with the Citizens' Water Company of Newtown had been made under circumstances very similar to those surrounding the proposed Ramapo contract, and notwithstanding a similar opposition. On the testimony of Mr. Lauterbach, that contract served as a model for the Ramapo contract. It is possible under an extension of the time of that contract to make it serve as a carrier for the Ramapo Company, the amount of water to be supplied being unlimited and the price being sufficiently high to be tempting ($65 a million gallons, Page 5,643.) This was accomplished by the power of the Commissioners, unchecked by the Mayor, and against the vehement protests of the elected members of the Board of Public Improvements, only two of whom —the Controller and the President of Queens—had a vote on the question.

COMMISSIONERS OF ACCOUNTS.

We will add another illustration of a Commissioner's delinquency and the Mayor's indifference, found in the records of the Commissioners of Accounts, who constitute a standing Mayor's Investigating Committee, and who by their work in this and a former administration have proved their great usefulness. The excellent work of the present Commissioners has not moved the Mayor to any act of discipline over the Commissioner exposed by them. These Commissioners of Accounts, unlike the executive and administrative Commissioners, are removable by the Mayor at pleasure, and perhaps that is one of the reasons for their intelligence, activity, and usefulness.

The Commissioners put all their small engineering force on the work of examining a large number of contracts for opening, regulating, grading, curbing, and flagging streets in the Borough of the Bronx, awarded previous to 1898, which fell into the present administration for their performance, and came under the jurisdiction of the Department of Highways, of which Mr. Keating, a district leader in Tammany Hall, is the Commissioner.

The reports of the Commissioners to the Mayor, based upon the observations of their engineers, and accompanied by numerous photographs, form a complete and continuous indictment of the Highway Department and of the Mayor, who has permitted such conduct.

On these reports, it appears that these important works were done by the contractors with shocking disregard of the specifications; that repeated denunciations of the work were disregarded by contractors, department, and Mayor, and that in the face of repeated scathing reports to the Mayor, the Commissioner of Highways accepted bad work, and by such acceptance bound the city to pay the full contract prices. It is plain that either the Commissioners of Accounts or the Commissioner of Highways should have been disciplined and, if possible, removed by the Mayor. The Mayor has absolute power to remove the Commissioners of Accounts, and should have done so if he thought they were maligning the Commissioner of Highways and unfairly raising a scandal in his administration. That he has not removed them is the best evidence that he believes they are efficient and honest. Then why has he not removed the Commissioner of Highways? Surely, because he dare not on account of that Commissioner's relations with the controlling organization, or because he does not think he can establish a cause for removal on charges and trial which would satisfy the technical requirements of the Court. We will quote from several of the reports of the Commissioners of Accounts to the Mayor. (1) Report dated June 23, 1899, on the regulating and grading of Tremont Avenue. Previous criticisms of the same work were made by reports of June 21, 1898, Oct. 4, 1898, and May 2, 1899, (see Page 8,856).

REPORTS ON STREET WORK.

"Having in 1898 made two reports of this matter which were not followed by any action on the part of the Department of Highways, and thinking that perhaps owing to the multiplicity of duties our report had been overlooked, or that possibly the Commissioner of Highways had been misled into believing that our reports were not justifiable, we caused to be made April 4, 1899, three photographs showing the actual condition of the work. Said photographs are attached to the report dated May 2, 1899, above referred to."

Commissioner Hertle said his reports were made to show the importance of compelling compliance with specifications—occasionally to have the effect of holding back payments until bad work be corrected, and that it was for the Mayor to see whether the Controller was informed to protect the city by withholding the money, (8,880.) "We did make this report for the purpose of giving to your Honor an unfavorable impression of the manner in which the Chief Engineer of the Highway Department was attending to his official duties for the reason that the inspection of the work done in the Borough of the Bronx, as your Honor has been fully aware, has been so loose, and the work theretofore done under their inspection has been so faulty that the time, we believe, has arrived to compel the Chief Engineer to see to it that the inspection is done in the interest of the city and not in that of the contractors."

The contractor's name in this case is Bart. Dunn. His sureties were his brother, Thomas J. Dunn, Sheriff, and a district leader of Tammany Hall, and Matthew Baird.

(8,861): "To show how loosely these statements are made by the Chief Engineer, Josiah A. Briggs, and how little importance is attached to statements by his Inspectors, we beg to state we have caused to be prepared the following series of photographs taken on the afternoon of June 10, 1899, after the Inspector had sworn to the fact that the heaviest stone had been removed and put fourteen feet under ground. (Photographs attached.)

(8,894): "Our position is sustained by our report of Oct. 14, 1898, wherein we show that the specifications were violated in more than forty contracts which were being executed under the direction of Chief Engineer Josiah A. Briggs, and for which he was responsible, and also by the numerous other reports, with photographs, which we have made to your Honor, both before and since that date, showing similar instances of careless inspection and violation of these specifications.

THE SPECIFICATIONS VIOLATED.

"The only motives which led us to make these reports have been those of a proper performance of our duty to the city. This we, as public officials, were compelled to do, it having been brought to our notice, both by reports and by photographs that the contract specifications of the Department of Highways were being violated all over the Bronx so generally that violations were the rule."

(8,898): "As an illustration of our contention that the contract specifications of the Department of Highways were being violated all over the Borough of the Bronx so generally that violations were the rule rather than the exception, we reluctantly accompany this report with another report showing, with photographs, a list of forty-four violations of the contract specifications. We have had these violations under consideration since May 22, but were loath to report on them, because we hoped that the Department of Highways would take such action upon our previous reports as would cause a prompt and thorough inspection, and that those violations would be remedied. This, however, judging from the tenor of the report of Chief Engineer Briggs, he has no intention of doing. It is a great injustice to your Honor's administration to be obliged to make such complaints, and particularly to be compelled to spread them upon the records with photographs. Unless some steps are taken to enforce a rigid inspection and a compliance with the specifications, we fear that the Department of Highways will expose itself to charges of neglect."

(2.) Quotation from Report No. 105, Oct. 14, 1898.

(8,901): "The complaints of our engineers and Inspectors of the very poor work now being allowed to be done in the Borough of the Bronx compel us to earnestly call your attention to the fact that something must be done to remove the same. * * * No improvements can be noticed, although we have made many complaints to your Honor in many of these instances.

GET MONEY FOR BAD WORK.

(3.) Quotation from Supplemental Report, Oct. 14, 1898, referring to work on Loring Place.

(8907:) "We have instructed our Chief Engineer to keep an eye out for final payment on this work, which he informs us has not been paid, and therefore recommend that the payment be withheld on this work until the contractor has fully complied with the specifications referring to the curbing and flagging. If this meets with your Honor's approval, we will do so at once." * * * "Having found that this work was so imperfect, we visited the Controller's office to investigate when the final settlement on this work would be reached, and to our surprise were informed that the same had been paid, except the customary repairing security of 25 cents per lineal foot having been retained. We particularly call your Honor's attention to the fact that we do not understand how the Engineers of Highways could certify to such inferior work as being in accordance with the specifications, and we recommend that they should be severely criticised for this careless inspection." * * *

(4.) Quoting from report dated Dec. 15, 1898, referring to work on La Fontaine Avenue from Tremont Avenue to Quarry Road:

"We advised the Controller to retain the final payment for the reason that the contractor had not complied with the specifications in regard to the quality of the filling, flagging, and curbing." "We took this step after having made three reports to your Honor in reference to this contract, namely, on June 21, Aug. 21, and Oct. 14." "In all of these reports we complained of absence of Inspectors, and of poor quality of flagging, curbing, and crosswalks." "Notwithstanding our adverse criticism on this work, we find that on Sept. 19 the certificates of acceptance of regulating and grading La Fontaine Avenue were signed by the following officers of the Department of Highways: Chief Engineer Josiah H. Briggs, Deputy Commissioner of Highways, Borough of Bronx; James H. Maloney, Commissioner of Highways; James P. Keating." "We are informed by Mr. Blandy, Assistant Corporation Counsel, that the Controller has been advised in this case to pay the final estimate to the contractor, notwithstanding that the work has not been done in accordance with the specifications. In doing so the Corporation Counsel cites the cases of James Quinn vs. the Mayor, 16 Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, 408, and also Brady vs. the Mayor, 132 N. Y., 415."

RELIES ON SUBORDINATES.

(After commenting upon these decisions, report continues:)

"We quote the above cases to show that the inspection of the work is at times very lax, and that either the engineers of the department have too much to do, and cannot get over the ground to personally examine the work and to see that the Inspectors do their duty, or that the Inspectors and engineers are careless and inefficient, and in consequence of the official head of the department relying on the certificates of his subordinates to the correctness of the work which afterward upon a closer scrutiny is not borne out by the fact. Our staff of engineers have been given the impression in conversation with Inspectors on the work in the Borough of the Bronx that the Inspectors do not get the support of the department when endeavoring to have work properly done, the Inspectors being told that if they cannot procure good work they had better resign, or if the Inspectors insist upon getting good work they are transferred to minor pieces of work of short duration, and then not reappointed, which the Inspectors claim is done through the influence of an association of contractors. Inspectors have stated to our men that they know the work is not in accordance with the specifications, but they try to do the best they can under the circumstances; and our men have been told that the Inspectors have frequently reported the work as unsatisfactory; that no action has been taken at headquarters; and our men have been notified that they are not to take notice of any criticisms of our engineers or examiners. Your Honor is aware of the numerous complaints recently made by us of the quality of the contract work in the Borough of the Bronx, and as it appears from the certifications no attention is paid to our protest whatsoever. The consequence will be that gradually all the final estimates will be returned approved and signed by the Commissioner of Highways and Chief Engineer, in spite of our objections as not being in accordance with the specifications. Any reports by us or any attempt on our part to withhold payment as to the quality of the work would lead to the same procedure as in the La Fontaine avenue case, and the result will be that the Controller must pay the final estimate without question.

It is our opinion, and we believe we are voicing the sentiments of the Corporation Counsel, that the officials responsible for the bad quality of the work turned out in the Borough of the Bronx should be called to account, and warned to make a closer supervision of the work done in that Borough before the final estimates are signed by them.

(5.) (8920) "Among the final estimates recently filed for payment in the Auditor's office, Borough of the Bronx, appears the final voucher for regulating and grading St. Joseph's Street from Robbins Avenue to Whitlock Avenue, signed and approved by the engineer and Commissioner of Highways as being "in compliance with the specifications and satisfactory." This contract work, which is registered in Finance Department as No. 16,285, T. J. McLaughlin being contractor, is in our opinion not in an acceptable condition, and the accompanying photographs will illustrate that the contract work had not been properly done." "The fact that this work has been accepted by the Commissioner of Highways excludes any interference with the final payment on this work."

LEFT WITH MAYOR TO PUNISH.

(Quoting from our own record, examination of one of the Commissioners of Accounts, Page 8,921): "Q. Now, Mr. Hertle, if that be the condition, that because the Commissioner of Highways has certified to this work regardless of its bad character, the city must therefore pay, why did you make your report? A. I called the Mayor's attention to the violation of the specifications as I saw them, and I thought that possibly by making this report there might be some mistake on our part; and I want to say right now, while I think of it, that in nearly every case where we have made a report and the reports were submitted to the department, they made answering reports." (892?): Q. "And if, through the neglect or whatever it may be of the Commissioner of Highways, the city had to pay for the work, you felt it to be your duty to call the attention of the Mayor to the Commissioner who did it? A. Yes, sir. Q. And then leave it for the Mayor to determine whether he would call that Commissioner to account or not? A. Yes."

Other examples of great works which the Commissioners have undertaken to originate without being checked or advised by the Mayor, are the locating of the Blackwell's Island and East River Bridges and the Newtown and Flushing Canal, on or close to the lines of private franchises, and the holdings of associates, and the mapping of Queens County in such a way as to destroy scores of village streets and many of the roads just completed for the city at great expense, to ruin the houses and grounds of very many people, and to make titles uncertain during the years that must elapse before the improvements which will cost over thirty million dollars can be carried out. These and other similar works are so vast in their probable cost as to seriously jeopardize rapid transit, and this essential improvement is at the mercy of Commissioners (see the testimony of Louis Windmüller, Page 8,883, &c., and the protests of citizens before the Board of Public Improvements. Mr. Windmüller showed that the location of the Blackwell's Island Bridge was very faulty, and that the mapping of Queens County on the department plans would amount to the confiscation of the property of its inhabitants).

DOCK AND TAX DEPARTMENTS.

The dock policy of the city is in the hands of three Commissioners, all politicians; one Mr. Cram, a lawyer; another, Mr. Murphy, a liquor dealer and district leader; the third Mr. Meyer, a partner of Mr. Croker. Mr. Murphy has told us how he looks out for the patronage in contracts and appointments, and we have noticed the $700,000 of Treasury orders to friends, given without public bidding, for dredging, asphalting streets, and other paving, furnishing piles, cement, and other materials. The Mayor shows no concern in these matters.

Again, the operations of the Tax Department have been characterized by unparalleled ignorance and unfairness. Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners of Taxes, by their testimony before the committee, have shown woeful incompetence. The delicate work of equalizing values was left to the deputies without adequate instructions

portionment. The topographical duties could be devolved on one of the departments. Mr. Gilroy's letter suggesting the consolidation of these six departments into three departments is worthy of careful consideration.

It has been suggested that the President of each borough might be required to perform the duties in his borough which formerly devolved on the Commissioner of Public Works, thus dividing the labor of public improvements by territorial lines rather than by classes of work.

MORE POWER FOR LOCAL BOARDS.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment should be continued in full power and effect, but it should be relieved of the Corporation Counsel and the President of the Tax Department, and should contain the five Borough Presidents. It should have the right to issue bonds, to pay all indebtedness that has lawfully occurred, and all bonds expressly authorized by the Legislature.

The Municipal Assembly should be reduced to one body, the Board of Aldermen, with the Borough Presidents. Its members should be compelled to attend its sessions and should receive $2,000 a year salary. It should have power to originate and to amend important measures. The power to grant all permits should be restored to the Mayor's office. The Clerk of the Board of Aldermen should be the City Clerk, who should take up the work now confided to the Bureau of Municipal Statistics, which should be abolished.

Methods should be provided by which local boards, the Municipal Assembly and its members, may obtain all desired information of department plans and projects, and each Borough President should be entitled to the services of an engineer.

We reiterate our former plea that everything is to be gained by dignifying and enlarging the powers of local boards and Borough Presidents to the highest possible point that can be reached without absolute impairment of consolidation.

An era of immense public improvement is close at hand, and many millions of dollars will be expended in this way next year. Undoubtedly the enlarged bond limit will soon be reached, but the Tax Commissioners, who are a part of the dominant organization, will increase the limit by increasing property valuations. There is no practical limit to what may be done in the issuing of bonds and the spending of money during the remainder of this four-year term. Members of the reigning power, and their business and political allies, their relatives, and associates, have secured interests in companies, in contracting firms, and in properties adjacent to projected improvements, and the organization will push all its contemplated works, having in mind their leader's declaration of political principles, and being stimulated by their subsequent victory at the polls.

We hope that the coming Legislature, so constituted that it can easily enact law, will not defer these important matters to a future time in which conditions may be different. Those who are anxious to maintain the present ineffective provisions of the charter with their golden opportunities will do their best to split the succeeding Legislature into opposing bodies. The responsibility for the correction of fundamental errors surely rests now on the unified Legislature, which is of the same political complexion as was the body that enacted it.

THE BIG TAX BUDGET.

The enormous tax budget of the new city is the greatest surprise of consolidation, and one of the first queries by the Legislature will be whether the excessive burdens can be reduced by legislation. The budget in 1899 was $90,778,972, and this vast amount does not nearly represent the amount of money that is taken by the Government from the people, annually, and spent or banked, for it does not include rents, wharfage, fees, fines, interest, assessments for street improvements, bond sales and premiums, and other sources of income which run far up into the millions. These vast sums have not produced any conspicuous public improvements, for it is noteworthy that not one has been completed since Jan. 1, 1898, and those great works now being projected will have to be built entirely on the city's credit, which will be so used as within Constitutional limits as to jeopardize the greatest need of all—rapid transit—and perhaps will throw the construction and ownership of the transit tunnel into private hands.

The eminent Committee on Draft of the Charter Commission boasted that the yearly budget of the new city would be nearly $60,000,000, (see its report;) the increase over that estimate is more than 50 per cent. The immediate result of the heavy budget of the new city was the adding of hundreds of millions of dollars to the tax assessment of real estate in an effort to keep down the tax rate, which nevertheless had to be greatly raised.

We have endeavored to ascertain the exact number of persons in the public service, and the exact sum paid for salaries and wages, and the increase in employes and payrolls since Dec. 31, 1897, and to make comparisons with the aggregate budgets of the different districts prior to consolidation, but have not found a public record, or an official charged with keeping records, who could produce the figures. The records of the city are kept in such a way that there is no known tabulation on these points, and all officials who have been interrogated have insisted upon the practical impossibility of getting such statistics without expending time and money that were not at their command, and we have not had the time and means to spare for this great work.

INCREASE IN CITY'S EXPENSES.

Alderman P. Tecumseh Sherman has given valuable evidence in which there appears a computation of increased expenditures, made for his own official guidance. He says that the annual expenses in the entire territory of the city prior to consolidation amounted to about $68,000,000. By comparing the budgets since consolidation there has been an increase of about $22,000,000 in the annual expenses of the city. This increase is not caused by public improvements, for they are payable by bonds, and many items formerly paid in part out of the annual appropriations have been omitted from the budget of 1900, and are now left to be paid entirely by the bonds. Since Jan. 1, 1898, the present administration has issued bonds to the amount of $39,000,000, and proposes to issue $50,000,000 more within the coming year. Out of the total budget for 1900, over $44,000,000 will be for salaries and wages, which does not include salaries in charitable or in semi-private institutions, nor money spent for cart hire and many other matters. The Department of Street Cleaning has $500,000 more than was allowed to Col. Waring for the same districts in 1897; the District Attorney's office in New York County has $67,000 more than in 1897; the Law Department has over $100,000 more than the consolidated districts spent in 1897. The Board of Public Improvements and its six subsidiary departments will receive for 1900 $9,797,000, of which over $7,500,000 is for wages and salaries, and of this about $350,000 is for centralized, additional, duplicated, and unnecessary salaries. The budget and bond issues for 1900 will probably amount to $140,000,000, (and Mr. Sherman forgets the other large sources of city revenue from interest, rents, wharfage, fees, fines, &c., above mentioned.)

Responses to subpoenas addressed to the most prominent departments in the City Government showed that between July 1, 1898, and Sept. 1, 1899, their pay rolls had increased over a million and a half dollars, and their employes had increased over a thousand, excluding from the computation firemen, policemen, and teachers, and excluding about 400 "temporaries" who had just been discharged under the provisions of the civil service law. (Page 7,654.) Increases are still going on, and it is fair to assume that these 400 "temporaries" will be replaced by permanent employes as rapidly as civil service examinations are held. (The excuse for keeping these "temporaries" for many months was that the Civil Service Board had not held examinations for their positions.) It is a conservative estimate that since July 1, 1898, the pay rolls of these departments, outside of policemen, firemen, and teachers, have increased about two million dollars.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYES IN DOUBT.

Mr. McAneny, Secretary of the City Reform Club, and Mr. Pryor, Secretary of the City Club, (Page 7,689,) testified to careful examinations of The City Record and other documents and records to determine the number of employes and the salary increases, and they found glaring errors and evasions of law in the published notices, and had not been able to secure any reliable figures. Mr. McAneny said that the list printed in The City Record January, 1899, showed 37,692 persons, but he had himself found cases where employes did not appear in that list, and believes there are many omissions. He estimated the total number at about 40,000, (Page 7,628.) He believed there were about 33,000 prior to consolidation. We examined Mr. Spencer (Page 7,623) and Mr. Phillips (Page 7,618) of the Civil Service Board and could not get anything more definite. Mr. Phillips estimated the number of employes at 31,000 on Jan. 1, 1899, but The City Record published about that time showed over 37,000, (Page 7,621, &c.)—there is no roster now, (Page 7,622.) Mr. Spencer (Page 7,623) estimated the laboring force at 30,000, and all city employes at 60,000. Mr. Phillips afterward said that Mr. Spencer had included county employes in the estimate. The Bureau of Municipal Statistics could not help us, any more than to give us the total number of employes shown in The City Record list, which they, however, had not verified, and to say that they were not able to get any further information from the Finance Department.

The Controller testified: (Quoting:) "Q.—Are you able to tell us what has been the increase in the number of employes, and in the annual aggregate of wages and salaries, since Dec. 31, 1897? A.—That would cost $50,000 to find that out." He could not tell the number of city employes, or the proportion of salaries, without withdrawing clerks and making a laborious tabulation for that purpose, and it had cost a good deal to furnish the information we had already asked for. This we can well believe. It required two sets of subpœnas and took much time in the different departments, and much tabulating by our own employes to find the increase between July 1, 1898, and Sept. 1, 1899, above mentioned.

The pay rolls of the city are in the hands of the Commissioners, who are the lieutenants of the "boss," rather than the assistants of the Mayor, and the testimony of Commissioners themselves has proved that they deem themselves bound to look out for their organization. Being under the control, not to say influence, of that organization, we can understand the political necessity of expanding the payrolls, and the unanimous bungling of the records, that makes exact discovery an impossibility. Mr. McAneny plainly showed the various evasions of the law by which the Commissioners had succeeded in filling the new positions with their friends rather than with civil service competitors. At the close of his testimony he said, (Page 7,683): "The ease with which appointments have been made without examinations has led virtually to a revival of patronage dispensation, and it is now the common understanding that the intervention of district leaders is generally necessary to insure either appointment or retention." The evidence of Mr. Pryor showed serious variations between the answers of the departments to subpœnas and the figures published in The City Record (Page 7,705,) so that it is clear that we have no reliable information of the full truth in these matters that have been so carefully covered up. This testimony of Mr. McAneny and Mr. Pryor deserves careful examination, and shows the necessity of compelling a truer and prompter publishing of official acts.

BETTER LISTS OF EMPLOYES.

We recommend the prompt enactment of a law requiring each head of an office or department in the city and in each county included therein, to furnish to the Mayor, in the first week of each month, a statement of the number of employees and the amount of the payroll in his office or department for the preceding month, and all increases and decreases of salaries, and names and salaries of those discharged and appointed, and requiring the Mayor to obtain such reports and to cause the printing thereof in The City Record in the month of their receipt by him; also of a law requiring the report by the Controller to the Mayor each month of the city contracts outstanding, and the amount thereof, the total payments made, and the payments made during the month, to be published in the same way; also a law requiring that in the submission of departmental estimates, and the fixing of the annual budgets, the amounts asked, and the amounts allowed for salaries be separately stated.

When district leaders are themselves Commissioners and the authorized dispensers of patronage, and are not controlled or checked by the power that appointed them, we cannot wonder at salary extravagances.

An illustration of the patronage system is found in the case of John J. Daly, carpenter in the Department of Public Buildings, &c., and the highest man in his class in the civil service examination, (Page 7,684.) He was dismissed by Mr. Kearny for "lack of work," but his place was filled immediately by Richard Duncan, the father-in-law of district leader Commissioner Keating, who had boasted that he would secure the place. The case of William Ryan (Page 7,086) was similar. He was discharged for "lack of work," and a man named Brophy immediately took his place. Mr. Ryan was sent to various politicians, including Mr. Keating, Mr. Wood, President of the Board of Aldermen, and to the Captain of his election district, to regain his position, but as he could not qualify politically, he didn't get it.

The Legislature may be able to save some money by consolidating several departments as recommended, by abolishing Deputy Commissioners in Manhattan, and by adopting a simplified plan for the rural boroughs, but it is evident that the great swelling of salaries is due to the discretionary acts of Commissioners and other officers, which is beyond the control of the Legislature if it intends to leave the people of New York to govern themselves. All that it can do to affect this matter in a large way is to make these officers directly responsible all the time to the Mayor and to send him before the people for their approval with reasonable frequency. The people must be relied on to influence and control the Mayor, and if they cannot, or will not, the fault will not be with the Legislature, for it has not the remedy for such conditions.

THE DOMINATING INFLUENCES.

This statement of some of the evils and difficulties in the City of New York that are shown in our testimony, would not be complete nor would we comply with the Assembly's direction if we did not more directly and distinctly show the influences affecting and controlling the officers" as those influences have been revealed by evidence. It is most important to trace these evils to their origin, and when we know the power that sustains them, we may then understand the problem better, and more surely devise the remedy; and we may say here, that what has been revealed shows the danger and the folly of crushing out the independent spirit and local pride manifest in the boroughs, and the greatest necessity of fostering and encouraging it, and developing it to the highest point that is attainable without destroying consolidation itself.

The power of an absolute monarchy such as now controls New York is almost irresistible at its centre, and close to the ruler blind obedience is the rule; but we find that power and that obedience weaker and weaker as we move away from the centre, and it may well be that the future redemption of the city from its present travesty of popular government lies in the boroughs outside of Manhattan. It is well-nigh impossible for an organization that exists by reason of its hold on the compacted masses of Manhattan Island, which are always within its reach and under its power, to extend the same kind of a control over the State, and when the purpose is apparent it always fails; it is the same kind of difficulty that has prevented this absolute power from muzzling the voice of democratic opposition to its tyrannical plans, in the outer boroughs; it is the same kind of difficulty that has made it to fail of absolute control in the Municipal Assembly containing representatives from the remote as well as the near districts. Wisdom will discern in the discordant sounds that have issued from those chambers, the voices of local constituencies that have not been and will not be brought into subserviency to the present central influence, even by political considerations—and the voice, though discordant, is full of hope

In our discussion of influences we desire to be as impersonal as possible, and to take as little space as possible, our whole purpose being to show clearly the nature of the task of charter amendment, which by general consent now devolves upon the Legislature.

In the first message of the Mayor was this significant language: "Fidelity to the pledges upon which the suffrages of our citizens were asked and secured demand that we demonstrate the advantages of responsible government; that we prove that our administration for which a great political party stands sponsor can be depended upon not only to reward merit, but to deal most severely with any betrayal of the public confidence, including in this designation not alone every form of dishonesty and every degree of inefficiency, but also any want of industry and any indifference to the safety, comfort, and convenience of the public." (Page 1,449.) The Mayor conceded that this "sponsor" was the organization whose General Committee meets at Tammany Hall, but he declared that he controlled himself, made his appointments by himself, and, though he had talked them over with Mr. Croker, had determined them himself.

MR. CROKER'S ADMISSIONS.

Mr. Croker freely admitted his leadership of Tammany Hall, identified the most important officials who had been appointed as being prominent in it, and said he was the leader and they were his friends, and he would stick to them. He said he had given advice in the political matters of the city; that it would not do to have divided counsels at the head. "Q. For that reason when the party is dominant the men who are put into the city offices to administer the affairs of the city ought to be in such relation with the head that they will do what is generally considered by the organization to be the proper thing? A. We agree on that. We believe it is right. Yes, Sir." (Page 436.) He admitted that after a conference at Lakewood after the election in 1897, practically all the important officers to be appointed by the Mayor were selected, that his advice was asked on most of them; that they were selected by him or his intermediate associates, partly because of their known loyalty to Tammany Hall, and of the probability of their sustaining its strength. He said that he meets these appointees nightly at the Democratic Club, (438,) and that nearly all of the heads of the departments meet there nightly and talk about everything in general. Patrick Keenan, Chamberlain, the custodian of the city's funds and numerous trust funds for infants and others under court orders, was asked how he secured his apointment from the Mayor, and said (9756): "Mr. Croker asked me if I would accept it?" I said, "Anything he thought proper to select for me was perfectly satisfactory." He showed his appreciation of the gift by selecting Mr. Croker's company as his official bondsman. Mr. Croker admitted that he had a powerful influence over the Tammany legislators at Albany, whose actions he advised, and that he exercises the same influence upon local officials. He acknowledged the issuing of a warning to members of the Municipal Assembly (p. 445), and believed that after his warning "they attended to their duties better" (p. 447). He considered that to be his duty as a member of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall. He admitted that the election of the present Borough President of Manhattan by the Municipal Assembly was determined and directed in the Tammany Executive Committee, and that the organization members voted for Mr. Coogan as loyal members of the party. "Q. You and your associates selected Mr. Coogan, and then as a homogeneous body of Democrats they put through the will of the organization? A. Yes, Sir." He admitted that he holds no public office and receives no official salary, and that his vital relation to public affairs is by virtue of his leadership of Tammany Hall. He readily conceded that he is the most powerful man that he knows of (451). He testified (p. 453), that the Mayor's appointments met his approval and represented the will of the organization as expressed through himself. "Q. But he (the Mayor) as a faithful member of the Tammany organization, did what it had decided upon? A. Yes, Sir. And if the organization did not decide upon that in mass meeting, did it? A. No, it did not. Q. But decided it in a conclave of leaders? A. Yes, Sir. Q. And you were looked upon as the most influential of those leaders, were you not? A. Yes, Sir."

THE JUDICIAL ASSESSMENTS.

This appears to be a contradiction of the Mayor; but it may be understood by reference to Mr. Croker's testimony at Page 465: "Every one of these gentlemen that he appointed are his friends as well as mine, and have been all along, and that is why they nominated him for Mayor. We try to have a pretty effective organization. That is what we are there for." Speaking of judicial candidates he admitted that they were assessed in their districts, and that they are selected by the Executive Committee and the advisers of Tammany Hall, and are expected to pay a part of the organization expenses. Some of the most eminent of our Judges testified to direct conversations with Mr. Croker about their election contributions, and that they went to him to secure their nominations or the nominations of their associates by Tammany Hall, knowing that its nomination was almost equivalent to election. Justice Barrett saw him on his own behalf and for Judges Van Brunt and Truax, and the subject of nominations and contributions was discussed between them, (Pages 6,806, &c.)

(Quoting:) "It was two years ago that Judge Van Brunt was re-elected, and I (Justice Barrett) went myself to the leader of one of the parties, Mr. Croker, and asked him to use his power to bring about or to help to bring about the renomination of Judge Van Brunt. * * * He very cordially received the suggestion and said that his services entitled him to be retained upon the bench, * * * and then made the observation * * * that he thought the contributions made by strictly political candidates and by public-spirited citizens who took an interest in the success of their party outside of politics would be amply sufficient to conduct the campaign, and that no contribution * * * would be expected, * * * and he (Mr. Croker) was good enough to say that if at any future time I was a candidate again it would not under any circumstances be expected from me. * * * It was to the effect that it would not cost him one penny or me one penny." Both of these Judges were subsequently nominated by Tammany, and their certificates show that they paid no money whatever; while all other Judges (excepting one) nominated by Tammany for many years back have paid substantial election contributions aggregating many thousands of dollars, some being asked by Mr. Croker and some paying directly to him. The contributions sworn to by Judges of the City Court this year were half a year's salary.

As counter examples we refer to Judge Pryor, who said Mr. Croker asked for $10,000 from him, which he paid by check, and to Surrogate Ransom, (6,891,) who paid $12,000, and was told to pay that amount by Mr. Croker, and who at first protested against the size of what he called "the assessment." Do such relations as these give Mr. Croker and his organization, whose nomination is almost equivalent to an election, any additional power and influence in the community?

APPOINTMENTS OF REFEREES.

Mr. Croker freely claimed to be entitled to the patronage of the courts for himself and members of the organization. One Judge (Daly) was refused renomination because he would not yield this patronage. Mr. Croker claimed that Tammany was entitled to the appointment of referees and street opening commissions, &c. (Quoting:) "Q. That is the theory of the city government right through, that the organization in control should have all the offices in every department—judicial, executive, administrative, and everything? A. Yes, Sir; that is what I believe the people voted our ticket for. Q. And that is why you have the emblem of the tiger who has a large mouth which is constantly open? A. Yes, Sir. That was so when we put you out of the Police Board. Q. Will you tell me how that was accomplished?" (465) "A. Recommended a man for your place the same as you spoke a little while ago." He said, (831:) "We are giving the people pure organization government. Q. And that is what you will give them as long as you stay in the business? A. Yes, Sir." He stated the thoroughness of the discipline and admitted that he keeps the whip in hand over his henchmen, and said that is the only way to succeed. "Yes, Sir. In Tammany Hall we have to keep them in line all right—it takes lots of time and patience," and he works very hard at it. He swore that he, as a partner of Peter F. Meyer, a real estate auctioneer, expected to receive the judicial sales from the referees appointed by the Judges—that he expected it would all be kept in line—that participating in the selection of Judges before election he participated in the emolument coming from their judicial proceedings, and looked on that as part of his profit. He looked upon the selection of his firm as a good party act, (Mr. Meyer is one of the Dock Commissioners appointed by the Mayor.) "Q. Then you are working for your own pocket, are you not? A. All the time, but it is satisfactory to you. Q. It is not, then, a matter of statesmanship or patriotism altogether, but it is statesmanship, patriotism, and personal gain mixed up, is it not? A. It is 'to the party belongs the spoils.' I tell you that right out, so that you can make it all right here. We win and we expect every one to stand by us." * * * "Q. As a member of Tammany Hall you are working for your share of the money as well as the glory? A. I want to get a living, yes, Sir. Q. Peter Meyer and you desire to have judicial sales. These sales come through referees who are appointed by the Judges, the line right through being Democratic, is it not entirely consistent with honor and integrity that these Judges and these referees should appoint your firm as the auctioneer? A. Yes, Sir. I should think they would, but they don't always do it. They are not asked to do it. They ought to do it without being asked. Democrats ought to be appointed to all places," (476, &c.)

SHARE OF MR. CROKER'S FIRM.

It appeared that Mr. Croker's firm gets the lion's share of judicial sales, and gets all the auctions ordered by the city departments.

It was after Mr. Croker gave this evidence that the Judges testified, and all the Judges who were nominated on Mr. Croker's ticket in October (after that testimony) made the regular contributions, the City Court Judges increasing their former contributions to half a year's salary, and Municipal Judges paying large sums likewise.

It appeared later that nearly all bonded city employees and nearly all pawnbrokers, and a majority of city contractors, are bonded in the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, of which Mr. Croker's friend, Mr. Freedman, is the leading spirit—that Mr. Croker was taken into it to get his influence, and that Mr. Freedman shares his profits with him, by a private agreement.

It appeared that an agent of that bond company had been furnished with an open letter (page 1,736,) signed by the Deputy Chamberlain, a member of the organization, on the official paper of the City Chamberlain, an appointee of the Mayor, recommending him for the purpose of securing bonding business. The Chamberlain testified that he had been selected for his responsible position by Mr. Croker.

It was further proven that when the Roebling Construction Company took Mr. Croker's son in, transferring stock to him, and paying him a salary for teaching him fireproof construction, and employed his nephew as counsel, it at once got the concrete system of fireproofing as practiced by itself past the objections of the city authorities, while other concerns doing a similar business were discriminated against and were compelled to remain on the outside, and now, on the cover of the first edition of the new building code, is printed the announcement that this company's construction is the recognized standard.

It was proven that efforts were made to get other concerns to hire the same lawyer, and to give up valuable property in order to secure business advantages, and to be protected in the new building code.

POLITICIANS IN CORPORATIONS.

In most of these matters Mr. Croker was fairly communicative, but when pertinent inquiries were put to him concerning other business relations which brought him more or less into contact with city offices, he declined to testify, though the declinations were most convincing that there were circumstances in those connections that were reprehensible. They are referred to because they show as plainly as direct testimony could that this influence so potent on public matters has reached out and included private business, whose proprietors, in order to ward off all danger, to secure advantages, or to overreach competitors, make direct business connections with the leader himself, as well as with relatives and associates. These arrangements bear heavily against those business men and companies that are not in the combination. The control of the leader over the various city departments with their vast powers and discretions, unchecked by any official directly representing the people, and extending for the very long period of four years, is the secret of the sudden entrance of politicians into corporations and other business concerns. The man who is the virtual ruler of the city can secure peace and advantage and business to any concern that takes him and his friends in, and can secure capital here or abroad to float any enterprise, when he guarantees that the city officials will not interfere with it. Can any duty be more imperative than the freeing of the departments from such selfish and powerful control as is now possible, and is within the spirit of the leader and the organization as admitted on oath, and the restoring of that control to the people by as direct a means as can be devised?

Mr. Croker declined to talk about his relations with the International Air and Power Company and the Auto-Truck Company (quoting): (673.) "Q. Why do you have this sudden and peculiar reluctance to discuss what you have already published? A. And tell the business of the company to you? I object to that. Q. Of course you do at this time, Mr. Croker. It is significant that you make an objection at this time. When one man who holds no official position and is in receipt of no official salary, controls the city departments, makes the officers, dictates the policy of the city in all directions, and then gets into companies without having to pay anything for his stock—A. How do you know that? Q. I want to find out. A. I won't let you know. Q. We have a right to know how a man that controls the municipal actions is able to go and put his hand on business men and put their stock in his pocket for nothing. A. You do not know that. Q. Will you tell me—have you done it? A. I won't tell you whether I have or I have not—that is my private affairs. Q.—You dare not say you have not done it? A.—Dare? No, I won't tell my private affairs. Q.—You dare not? A.—I won't tell you my private affairs. Page 676. Q.—Isn't it a fact, Mr. Croker, that simply because you are the leader of Tammany Hall, and because as such leader you control the city departments, you have been taken into that company and given a large amount of stock to secure your influence—isn't that a fact? A.—No, not at all; you are away off. Q.—Now, you are beginning to talk. What is the fact? Have you got any stock? A.—It has nothing to do with the city departments at all; it has nothing to do with the city Government. Q.—But have you got any stock? A.—That I decline to answer. Q.—Did you pay for it? A.—You keep on; I can answer it as long as you can repeat it. Q.—The Health Board have a right to inspect their works if they are in the City of New York? A.—Yes, Sir. Q.—And whether they use soft coal or not would be considered? A.—Yes, Sir. Q.—And whether their works were sanitary would be considered? A.—Yes. Q.—And whether their method of control and containing the power was safe for human life would be considered by the Building Department? A.—Yes, Sir. Q.—It is a very great power? A.—Yes. Q.—And with such power as this it would be in its operations in the City of New York, subject to the oversight of the Health Board, at least? A.—Yes, Sir. (681) Q.—Resolutions could be passed in the Municipal Assembly affecting this business, couldn't they? A.—Yes, Sir, (682) Now, haven't your associates in the Auto-Truck Company brought you in there and presented you with a substantial block of stock in order to secure your mighty influence in preventing the City Departments from interfering with them? A.—I decline to answer because it is my personal affairs. Q.—Then if it be so, that because of your power in this community you have brought in and saddled on that company to do your share in eating up its profits simply because you are the political boss of the city, that is your affairs, and not ours? A.—That is your version, not the people's. Q.—You won't tell us whether it is so? A.—That is all my private affair. Q.—All right, (683;) it is rather interesting to see how much power you have and what you think you have a right to do with your power, and I tell you this one reason why the examination has been conducted as it has been—to allow you to tell in your own way, freely and openly, and without unnecessary prodding, just what power you have; just what you think you have a right to do with it, and what you intend to do with it, and I think we have you on the record pretty well, Mr. Croker. I am glad you think so. Q.—Were you not given $140,000 of that company's stock without the payment of a dollar? A.—I decline to answer. He declined to state (699) whether or not at a time while legislation was pending in Albany affecting the Union or "Huckleberry" Railroad, he owned 800 shares of it. He admitted (706) that persons (referring to associates of John Jacob Astor and other gentlemen) went to him to get his consent and approval for the opening of a telephone company, and that it was probably because they thought he was important in dealing with the different departments, and that he did not give his aid; and was asked whether he had made an agreement with Mr. Cutler, representing the New York Telephone Company, for the annual payment of money to him, which he declined to answer, (710.) (Quoting:) "Q.—Mr. Croker, if you took money, or made an agreement to take money, or had a contract for money from these telephone people, would you consider that an honorable or dishonorable act? A.—Dishonorable. Q.—Did you do it? A.—I decline to answer the question. Again: (Q.—862) Mr. Croker, you wanted a municipal gas plant built for Tammany Hall? A.—Yes, Sir; built for the organization. Q.—With contracts carried out by the members of the organization? A.—Yes, Sir. Q.—Tammany right clean through? A.—Tammany right clean through. Q.—You want the whole business if you can get it? A.—Yes, Sir." Mr. Dunn, Sheriff, who sent all his auction sales to Mr. Croker's firm was asked, Page 2,036:)

SUBORDINATES MUST OBEY.

"Q.—Has it occurred to you, from your knowledge of these matters and your observation, that if Mr. Croker passed an examination and became a member of the bar, he might get all the references? A.—I never dreamed of such a thing; he might. * * * I would give it to him if I was there." Mr. Carroll, Mr. Croker's deputy, at Page 549, &c., gave a remarkable exhibition of servility to his leader and of stern rule for subordinates. "He said that kickers are getting scarce," that the intention of the organization is discipline, "if they don't obey they don't last." Q. (587) So that your party is built up not only upon the political principles which it holds, but upon the way its members sustain each other in business? A.—That is right; yes, Sir. (792) Mr. Croker told of his connection with the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company. He said that he owns some stock in it and received dividends on it, which dividends go into the firm of Peter F. Meyer & Co. (795) Q.—Of course as leader you control the district leaders. They act in harmony with you, do they not? A.—Pretty well. Q.—And your advisers generally have been satisfied with the heads of the departments; they are in line with you, are they not? A.—Yes; pretty well. Q.—And you say it was their business as members of the organization to make their appointments in line with the will of the organization, have you not said so? A.—Yes, Sir. Q.—And you say so still? A.—Yes, Sir. Q.—And it is necessary for them—to get many of them to take out bonds under the law, is it not? A.—Yes, some of them. Q.—So that you, who are the head of the appointing system in this city, have an interest in the concern to which most of them go to get their bonds? A.—Yes; I have just testified to that." Mr. Freedman said: "I was very anxious to have Mr. Croker's friendship and association in this company on account of the legions of friends that he has got all over this country, and I realized if Mr. Croker would take stock and join me in this enterprise, it would be most successful, because he has got more men that are willing to serve him through friendship than any other man in this country—that is why." (735) Q.—Then you divide with him actual profits of bonding? A.—I have informed you that.

Mr. Carroll, speaking of the appointment of referees, said, (554:) "I tell you what I would like to do; I would like to name every referee they appoint, and I would not name any but a Tammany Democrat," and that Judges should not ask the politicians to recommend them if they did not want to give their patronage. He said that politics had become a practical business; that he had given up a lucrative city position to become Mr. Croker's deputy without a salary, and was not starving, but declined to say how he got his money. The Mayor testified (1,449) that he had known Mr. Carroll twenty-nine or thirty years, and (1,509) knew him more intimately than his own brother.

Mr. Croker said (795, &c.,) that it was the duty of the heads of departments (Commissioners) to make their appointments according to the will of the organization.

MR. CROKER AND HIS TAXES.

For an example of the subserviency of the departments to the leader see Tax Commissioner Feitner's testimony to the effect that Richard Croker was not placed on the tax list for personal property in 1896, 1897, 1898, and 1899, (Page 1,089.) In 1895 he was notified of an assessment of $25,000, and on the 17th of January he swore as follows: "I hereby swear that on the second Monday of January last the value of my personal property, exclusive of bank shares, subject to taxation did not exceed $——, Richard Croker." The testimony of Principal Tax Deputy Bell (Page 954, &c.) shows that Mr. Croker's house, 5 East Seventy-fourth Street, had been reduced in assessable value from $45,000 to $40,000 while all but the immediately adjoining houses remained at their original valuation, and that subsequently $4,000 had been added, leaving the house still $1,000 less than its original valuation. The house in which district leader and Police Commissioner Sexton resides was also reduced $1,000 in value, and the testimony shows many similar marks of favoritism to members or friends of the organization.

"Like master, like man." Will it be supposed that the subordinates of this disciplined organization, who have been appointed by the Mayor to commissionerships and other important positions at the suggestion of Mr. Croker and his associates, will disregard the principles of their combination so clearly stated by the leader and his deputy, and will fail to turn their opportunities into business advantage for the leader, themselves, and the adherents of the organization? Did they not hear from him before we did those epigrammatic expressions that will always be remembered, "To the party belongs the spoils." "We win and we expect every one to stand by." "I want to get a living." "I am working for my pocket all the time." "That (patronage) is a part of my profit." "We want the whole business if we can get it." "We are giving pure organization government." "That is my private business."

WHAT TESTIMONY EXPLAINS.

This explains the enormous increases in payrolls and salaries while taxes are raised to the point of distress; it explains the outrageous discrimination, favoritism, incompetence and neglect in the Tax Department at the time when the people and the city needed the greatest ability, care, devotion and fidelity; it explains the gross favoritism in the Dock Department where Mr. Croker's partner is a commissioner, and a district leader and a liquor dealer is Treasurer, and where $700,000 of treasury orders have been issued to friendly contractors without public bidding and orders still going out to the same persons; it explains the rise of the municipal architects, Horgan & Slattery, the friends of Mr. Croker's deputy, who receive all the designing and architectural work of the departments; it explains the activity of certain Fire Alarm and Smoke Consumer companies; it explains the friendliness of city officials to the Ramapo job, in which members of both political parties are counting on the approachability of these officials to give them a contract the people hate; it explains the danger that those who are interested in certain canal, tunnel and bridge schemes, whether political enemies or not, may succeed in inducing officials to place public improvements on the lines of their private enterprises; it explains the Highway Department scandals heretofore mentioned, it explains in part that official favor to Naughton & Co., which enables it to block streets, injure business people, annoy travelers, and bleed the corporation that has had to employ it, as indicated in our evidence and in the testimony of Mr. Crimmins; it explains the permission by the Building Department of bad and dangerous building tenements condemned positively and extensively proved in our testimony; it explains the jamming into legal existence of a vicious building code, favoring certain lines of contractors and opening the way for official pounding and extortion, against the earnest protests of eminent architects, builders and philanthropists, as clearly shown in the elaborate and convincing case on that subject presented in our record; it partly explains the continuous monopoly of the electric subway companies and the difficulty of getting permission to enter into competition with the New York Telephone Company, as described by Mr. Baldwin and Mr. James of the People's Telephone Company (6,975, 6,989, &c.,) and the immense rates which the subway companies are permitted to charge, approximating $1,000 per mile of single duct per year in advance, as shown in the testimony of subway officials (page 7,073), and Mr. May (page 7,874), electrical engineer (and see 7,000—7,086); it partly explains the favoritism to those companies in the electrical rules submitted by Commissioner Kearney to the Municipal Assembly, and there being held up for reasons stated by Alderman Christman (page 7,082); it explains the awful growth of gambling, pool-selling, vice and robbery, and of police inefficiency and pretended ignorance, hitherto unequaled, most thorough and convincing evidence of which appears in many places in the record.

WHAT DARWIN R. JAMES SAID.

It is worth our time to notice what two of our prominent business men have said on these matters: Mr. Darwin R. James said (6,990): "It is a very marvelous, very remarkable power that is lodged in this single man, the Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies, conferred by the new charter. It seems one man can stand between the people of the City of New York and cheap telephone service, as the thing now stands." "It is the general understanding that the New York Telephone Company has a controlling interest in the Subway Company's conduits." "It is a common rumor that there are persons in power who are working for their own private ends very largely." "I do not enter into it except as a business matter. We are not able to get our permits; why we do not get it I do not know." "The general belief in the business community is that certain powers in this city are working for their personal ends. I believe it is true. I believe it. It affects the business men and the business affairs of the city. It is a dreadful state of affairs that in a great community such as this any business interest, however humble or however large, should suffer because of the selfish motives of individuals in power, who are seeking their own aggrandizement rather than the public good. There cannot be anything any worse than such a course of proceeding."

The Commissioner was asked to explain the delay, and said, (Page 7,026:) "I wanted to satisfy myself. For the last twelve years I have had certainly twenty different people come with propositions that they were going to organize some sort of a scheme that wanted to go into the subways, or they wanted to put into some corporation's business. I bought off, and my sole object after I found out that I could give this permit was to find out who the incorporators were; if they were bona fide— * * * that they proposed to raise the money * * * I mean to give a reputable service here that would be in competition with the company that has already spent many times that—I wanted to assure those people or to be assured by them that they were prepared to furnish the money and to go into business under this permit, and not to part with this permit or sell it to somebody else or make combinations with some other people."

INTEREST IN A PRIVATE COMPANY.

This was taking a great interest in behalf of the private company that controls and uses the subways under the Commissioner's jurisdiction, and which without his interference charges excessive rents to all others who by law are compelled to use those subways. The investigation of the cheap telephone company was in wonderful contrast to the failure of a whole company of Commissioners to investigate the status and ability of the Ramapo Company.

The city should buy the subways under the law, and can do it now for about $13,000,000. They are earning a profit, and could be made to earn more even while cheapening rates, for at the present time surplus earnings are being put into new construction, thus increasing the price which the city must ultimately pay. Such a valuable right which can be so easily acquired should not be permitted to remain in private hands, especially when it tends to the monopoly and to the throttling of electrical enterprises. This immense discretion, and the similar discretion vested in the Commissioner of Highways, discretion which may be used for coercion, for monopoly, for the practical granting of valuable franchises, should not remain with a Commissioner. Applications should be referred to him for report, but the permit should require the signature of the Mayor or one of the financial boards. This Commissioner admitted that while he has an inadequate patrolling force he has permitted the Metropolitan and Third Avenue Railroads to lay many more electric ducts than they need for their service, and that he would permit them to put in 500 if they wanted them and could get them within a moderate space under and alongside the tracks. This is practically the granting by permit of a most valuable franchise for nothing.

Mr. Crimmins, referring to the changing of motive power of the Third Avenue Railroad by Naughton & Co., said (8,863) that his brother had the contract originally, though it was not signed, and began the work, but had to relinquish it to Naughton & Co., receiving from the Railroad Company pay for what he had done. Mr. McMahon, Chairman of Tammany's Executive Committee, was the active partner of Naughton & Co. Mr. Crimmins said that the company get the larger part of their business on account of their political affiliations with the dominant faction in the city government. Q.—And do contractors believe that they have a chance in competing with Naughton & Co. for such work? A.—There is no competition. Q.—There cannot be under present conditions? A.—I believe not. That is an agreement made between the principals, and that ends it. Q.—How does it enter into contracts with private corporations? A.—I would suppose you would call a railroad semi-public; its operations are under the control of the city government. * * * Q.—So it is necessary for railroad corporations or the persons having that kind of work to be on friendly relations with the city authorities? A.—A very great advantage. Q.—When it comes to the matter of letting out a large contract including great sums of money you consider the giving of that contract to a political firm gives them an advantage? A.—Certainly. Q.—That is the way business is done in the city to-day under your observation and judgment? A.—Under my observation and judgment." He stated (as did officers of the company) that the contract gave to the contractors 15 per cent. commission on their pay rolls—that is, that the railroad company has to pay the labor account of Naughton & Co. and 15 per cent. in addition—the greater the labor bills the greater the percentage and the contractor's profit. The witness, as a stockholder of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, had observed and complained of the delays in their work and the way the workmen loafed. The evidence of a willful, systematic, and serious delay by workmen was entirely conclusive, and that, with the supineness of the company now at the mercy of the contracting firm, was a startling incident of the investigation and would have been brought to its logical conclusion had there been more time, (see testimony of many witnesses, Pages 7,822 to 7,836, and of Mr. Harris in supplem

tering percentages, ranging from 10 to 125 per cent.

SCORES THE COMMISSIONERS.

Tax Commissioner Grell was so ignorant of these matters that he could not tell whether the valuations in Manhattan and the Bronx had been increased $100,000, $200,000, $300,000, $400,000, or $500,000 or which of those figures was nearest to the actual increase. Tax Commissioner Sheehy was wisely non-committal on all questions calling upon his knowledge and opinion. He was unable to tell the rates of increase in either of the boroughs, even approximately (2,490.) There was read to him from Mr. Feitner's statement the increase of valuation over 1898: Manhattan—17.5 per cent.; Bronx, 22.2 per cent.; Brooklyn, 7.8 per cent.; Queens, 37.1 per cent.; Richmond, 66.2 per cent., and he was reminded that Richmond was increased very much more than Manhattan; he answered (2,501): "Well, I never considered it so, and I don't consider it so now, and those estimates there—I may have made them myself or the figures, but that has not been called to the attention of the different boroughs as to the percentage that we have made on them." Our inquiry into the collection of the personal tax showed that there is no system worthy of the term; that large numbers of prominent people have not been on the personal tax-list for years; that politicians are conspicuous by their absence from that list, and that through the defects of the law and of the system of collection, so small a proportion of the personal property in the city is under taxation that it is the rankest injustice to exact the ax from those who are compelled to pay it. Commissioner Sheehy testified that the personal assessments are a matter of guess, (2,529,) and that it is a very defective system, and may be compared to a great sieve, in which the big fish all go through, and the little fish are caught; that the great majority of those who are paying personal taxes are of small means—$10,000 or less, and that there are few people who are paying on $100,000 or more. He said that the tax system needs radical revision (2,606.) In 1898 the amount of personal tax assessed was $6,688,000, and the amount not sworn off was $428,000. In 1899 the amount assessed was $7,500,000, and the portion of that held for taxation about $500,000. It appeared that the personal taxes and corporation taxes are considered in a committee of the board, consisting of Commissioners Grell and Saimon, with Commissioner Feitner and Commissioner Grell, who testified, did not know who was the Chairman of his committee. The taxation of corporations is in a similar state of confusion—favoritism to breweries being conspicuous. Tax Commissioner Grell has had direct connection with the breweries, and on his testimony, feels great sympathy for them. The method used for getting statements from the corporations is antiquated and ineffective. The blanks used have not been improved for many years. The returns of the corporations present on the merest inspection suggestions for pertinent questioning of them, that has never been made, and it appears that statements of corporation officers are taken without investigation and without probing. In this particular, there is great discrimination in favor of the corporation and against the real estate owner, for the valuation is not imposed upon the corporation until its officer has had an opportunity to put its own valuation upon its property, while the real estate owner has no warning of the visit or of the intention of the Deputy Tax Commissioner of his district, and cannot know what valuation is to be put on his property until that valuation has become so fixed as to be presumptively correct, and subject to change only upon his appeal to the Tax Commissioners.

Referring again to real estate taxation, Commissioner Sheehy readily admitted that the vast increase in Manhattan and the Bronx was not due in any large proportion to increase in value, but that it was mostly due to the necessity of equalizing. (Mr. Feitner, early in 1898, protested vigorously against an increase of $70,000,000 made in the preceding year.)

DEPUTY BELL'S TESTIMONY.

Principal Deputy Commissioner Bell was asked, (977.) "What was the reason for the immense increase?" He answered, "The charter provides that we must equalize all parts of the greater city. Upon examination we found that Brooklyn was assessed at a very high proportion to what the property was selling for. The consequence was, we had to bring Manhattan, Queens, Richmond, and Bronx up to that figure." "Q. It is not then based upon any notion that the property itself has appreciated in any such proportion as these books show? A. Not at all. It is merely to equalize. Q. An arbitrary act? A. Yes, Sir." The witness said that no particular instructions were given to the deputies. He was asked, "Q. Were they told to bring in any increase or decrease in valuation? A. No, Sir. Q. How do they equalize? A. It is intimated to them. Q. Was there some direction and some general oversight of the valuations to be fixed by the deputies? A. No, Sir. Q. How did they get the ratio? A. There was no definite ratio. No man increased his district by a certain percentage. He was supposed to equalize each piece of property with other property in the city. Q. Then is it the fact that each deputy must attend to his own district, and get what knowledge he can from other districts to keep himself straight? A. He is supposed to, yes, Sir. Q. Each deputy in his own district is independent? A. Yes, Sir, and powerful. Q. And that deputy, not in pursuance of any general system, but by his own knowledge, fixes the value in his district? A. He does. Q. Is there no general control, no oversight, for the purpose of harmonizing these districts? A. Just as I said a moment ago, the Commissioners direct them to equalize with other parts of the city. Q. But they must do that themselves? A. Yes, Sir. Q. It is of the utmost consequence to the people of New York that Deputy Tax Commissioners should be honest men, and men of ability? A. Undoubtedly. Q. And if they are under any kind of control it is bound to be felt in the taxes? A. Yes, Sir." Commissioner Sheehy testified, (2,428:) "The deputies went out into the field and assessed the property at their own best judgment, and they are responsible for it. We gave them no instructions as to their assessment. They have taken their oath as Deputy Tax Commissioners, and have gone forth into the field and used their own best judgment and assessed the property." (2,430.) "Q. And you say that these deputies, each by himself, each in a separate section, was sent out to make their valuations for 1899 without any instructions from the Commissioners? A. I say that positively. Q. What did you do to secure uniformity—equalization—between sections? A. There were special instructions given—no more than were read to them from the charter—what they were entitled to under the law." (2,438.) "Q. You have heard that it was necessary to increase the burden of Manhattan in order to equalize. I ask you why the equalization was not equally divided between the ten sections? A. Well, the deputies are the best judges of that. Q. According to your statement, the deputies are men of great power? A. They are men of great power. Q. Was it the intention of your board to assess at the full market value? A. The intention of the board is a different matter altogether. The board has no intention in the matter. The board gave no instructions, I say." He was asked to explain how it was that when the average increase for Manhattan was 17.5 per cent. that there were many individual increases of 50, 75, and 100 per cent., but could not explain it. He admitted that the figures had to be put on in addition to the natural increase, to equalize.

We have already referred to the striking lack of qualification of one deputy, Mr. Engelhardt.

QUALIFICATION OF DEPUTIES.

Mr. Moore, another deputy, had the district bounded by Fourteenth and Fortieth Streets, Fifth and Sixth Avenues, and the East River. He was asked what qualification he had for assessing such peculiar pieces of property as the Waldorf-Astoria. He said he did not know anything peculiar about it, and he considered his knowledge sufficient for it. His knowledge was obtained by keeping records in the Tax Office. He had made increases east of Third Avenue and struck them all out. "Q.—Who told you to strike them out? A.—Nobody. Q.—How did you come to do it? A.—Just to equalize the westerly part of my section. Q.—How can striking out the increase equalize, when the general tendency is to increase? A.—I also struck out some I had raised westerly. I thought that it would be a fair way to equalize my district. Q.—When you went back to the office and looked over your figures how many pieces did you take value off of? A.—Pretty near all."

Deputy Tax Commissioner Hayden (3,280, &c.) had assessed in the Bronx District at 100 per cent. of value, and had never heard of Commissioner Feitner's intention to have property assessed at 75 per cent. of recorded sales. "Q.—What did you do, or what were you asked to do, in conferring with other deputies for the purpose of equalization of values?" (3,287) "A.—I conferred with no other deputies. I was told to do nothing. I got no instructions from anybody. Q.—Did anybody speak to you about the necessity of equalizing under the charter? A.—No, Sir. Q.—Did you receive any instructions of any kind regarding equalization? A.—No, Sir." (3,293) "I deem the adjoining assessors as intelligent as myself, and there was no need of conference."

Deputy Tax Commissioner Blumers (3,408) was appointed in 1898 on a civil service rating of 78 per cent. and was at that time a salesman in his brother's grocery business in Seventy-fifth Street, Manhattan, where he had been since 1876. He was assigned to duty at Newtown, Queens County. He said he had increased the assessments in Newtown, but he did not know how much; that he never received any instructions about assessing at 75 per cent. of recorded sales. He did not report his assessments to the Queens County tax officers, but made all his reports to the Manhattan office. "Q.—Who advised you in fixing values? A.—No one."

POOR KNOWLEDGE OF FIGURES.

Deputy Tax Commissioner Michael Ryan showed that he was incapable of forming the simplest examples in arithmetic, and was confronted with his arithmetic paper in the civil service examination, on which he received only 36 per cent. One question was (3,435): "On property assesseds at $18,567,315 a tax of $347,208.79 was levied, what is the tax rate?" "Q.—Why did you not do that? A.—Probably it might have been in the excitement. Q.—How would you do it? A.—By figuring. Q.—How would you figure that example? A.—You could figure it if you choose. Q.—How would you do it? I ask you because you did not answer it in your civil service examination. It is fair to give you an opportunity now. A.—Yes, well, I decline to do it." Another question which he could not answer was: "On a lot of land 25 by 100, there is a house running back 60 feet with an extension 18 by 23, what percentage of the area of the lot is covered by the house?" "Q.—Did you receive any instructions before you went out to make out your assessments about what you were to do? A.—Not any. Q.—Not any instructions? A.—We were invited to the office in New York, and simply the charter was read to us as to what our duties are, and that was all the instructions we ever had. Q.—So that when you went out you had the field entirely to yourself? A.—Sure."

Deputy Tax Commissioner Uihlein, residing in Manhattan, had been assigned to the assessment of real estate in Queens. He examined 8,700 pieces of property in ninety days.

Deputy Tax Commissioner Kelly testified (3,513) that prior to his appointment he was a searcher in the Tax Office. He said he assessed property at what it would bring under any circumstances. "Q.—Circumstances of boom or panic? A.—Panic, or anything else. Q.—Did you assess at the lowest panic figures? A.—I assessed at what I considered it would sell for. Q.—Under what circumstances? A.—Under any circumstances; under any conditions. Q.—Did you assess it at the lowest figure it would bring under any conditions? A. No, nor the highest, neither. Q. Did you assess it at the highest figure it would bring? A. No. Q. Did you assess it at the medium figure? A. I assessed it at what I thought it would bring. Q. You said you assessed it at what it would bring under any and all circumstances? A. Say ordinary circumstances. Q. What are ordinary circumstances? A. Forced sale, or panic, or a depression, or change of grade. Q. Are panic and depression ordinary circumstances? A. Those are what I consider ordinary circumstances. Q. A forced sale? A. Yes, Sir. Q. Are those the ordinary circumstances in the district you assess? A. Those are ordinary circumstances, yes, Sir. Q. Always under panic? A. Under ordinary conditions. No, they are not always under panic. Q. Are they always under forced sale? A. No. Q. Those are what you say are ordinary circumstances? A. Those are generalities. Q. Did you give panic values? A. No. Q. Did you give forced sale values? A. No. Q. Did you give depression values? A. No. Q. What value did you give? A. I assessed it at what I considered it would bring under ordinary circumstances. Q. You say ordinary circumstances are panic, forced sale, and depression? A. You can take it for what you like. Q. You said ordinary circumstances are panic, depression, and forced sale, and that you assessed at the ordinary circumstances? A. That is ordinary circumstances—change of grade." The witness's uncertainty may have arisen from the fact that he lived in Manhattan and did duty in the Bronx. He said that he had not received any instructions, although he knew he had to do something to equalize, and that he paid no attention to the figures of the preceding year. (2,533.) "Q.—What were they in your field book for? A. I don't know; that is the rule of the department. Q. What was the rule for? A. I'm blessed if I know." He said he had not received any instructions. "Q. How were you left, then? A. Well, I must have been left by myself. Q. Were you left by yourself to exercise your own judgment? A. My own judgment. Q. Regardless of what anybody else thought or said? A. Yes, Sir. Q. With what experience you had in the position and your judgment of your duties, you went ahead and produced those books? A. I did; yes, Sir. Q. What was the total increase in your book? A. I did not figure it out."

GOT NO INSTRUCTIONS.

Deputy Tax Commissioner Godley, living in Whitestone, was sent to assess in Long Island City, where he had no experience. He examined over 24,000 pieces of property from September to January. He said he was left to his own resources (3,536) and had no advice from the department, and did not know that there had been a reduction of $5,000,000 by the courts.

Deputy Tax Commissioner Schlieman testified, (3,539.) He said he had no instructions concerning what he was to do in his district. "Q. Your superiors did not tell you? A. None whatever. Q. They did not advise you? A. No, Sir. Q. They left it entirely to you? A. They left it entirely to me." The witness testified that he owned ten or twelve pieces of property in his district. "I looked at it that Brooklyn was already burdened enough with taxation. As a property owner, to my sorrow, I had some experience there. * * * Q. Then was not your idea as a property owner in that very district that equalizing would have to be done by putting a heavier burden upon the other boroughs than on Brooklyn? A. Correct. Q. Did the Commissioners tell you that? A. No, Sir. Q. There were no instructions that went out, so far as you know, that Brooklyn was not to be increased? A. None whatever. Q. And did you mean to say that all that enterprise and work into the field and assessed the property at their own best judgment, and they are responsible for it. We gave them no instructions as to their assessment. They have taken their oath as Deputy Tax Commissioners, and have gone forth into the field and used their own best judgment and assessed the property." (2,430.) "Q. And you say that these deputies, each by himself, each in a separate section, was sent out to make their valuations for 1899 without any instructions from the Commissioners? A. I say that positively. Q. What did you do to secure uniformity—equalization—between sections? A. There were special instructions given—no more than were read to them from the charter—what they were entitled to under the law." (2,438.) "Q. You have heard that it was necessary to increase the burden of Manhattan in order to equalize. I ask you why the equalization was not equally divided between the ten sections? A. Well, the deputies are the best judges of that. Q. According to your statement, the deputies are men of great power? A. They are men of great power. Q. Was it the intention of your board to assess at the full market value? A. The intention of the board is a different matter altogether. The board has no intention in the matter. The board gave no instructions, I say." He was asked to explain how it was that when the average increase for Manhattan was 17.5 per cent. that there were many individual increases of 50, 75, and 100 per cent., but could not explain it. He admitted that the figures had to be put on in addition to the natural increase, to equalize.

We have already referred to the striking lack of qualification of one deputy, Mr. Engelhardt.

QUALIFICATION OF DEPUTIES.

Mr. Moore, another deputy, had the district bounded by Fourteenth and Fortieth Streets, Fifth and Sixth Avenues, and the East River. He was asked what qualification he had for assessing such peculiar pieces of property as the Waldorf-Astoria. He said he did not know anything peculiar about it, and he considered his knowledge sufficient for it. His knowledge was obtained by keeping records in the Tax Office. He had made increases east of Third Avenue and struck them all out. "Q.—Who told you to strike them out? A.—Nobody. Q.—How did you come to do it? A.—Just to equalize the westerly part of my section. Q.—How can striking out the increase equalize, when the general tendency is to increase? A.—I also struck out some I had raised westerly. I thought that it would be a fair way to equalize my district. Q.—When you went back to the office and looked over your figures how many pieces did you take value off of? A.—Pretty near all."

Deputy Tax Commissioner Hayden (3,280, &c.) had assessed in the Bronx District at 100 per cent. of value, and had never heard of Commissioner Feitner's intention to have property assessed at 75 per cent. of recorded sales. "Q.—What did you do, or what were you asked to do, in conferring with other deputies for the purpose of equalization of values?" (3,287) "A.—I conferred with no other deputies. I was told to do nothing. I got no instructions from anybody. Q.—Did anybody speak to you about the necessity of equalizing under the charter? A.—No, Sir. Q.—Did you receive any instructions of any kind regarding equalization? A.—No, Sir." (3,293) "I deem the adjoining assessors as intelligent as myself, and there was no need of conference."

Deputy Tax Commissioner Blumers (3,408) was appointed in 1898 on a civil service rating of 78 per cent. and was at that time a salesman in his brother's grocery business in Seventy-fifth Street, Manhattan, where

Court, each proceeding having its own set of costs and expenses, and each Commissioner having his own per diem allowance, and being possibly entitled to extra compensation.

Under the charter provisions relating to street openings, the power is given to the city authorities to make title vest in them, by resolution at the inception of the proceeding, and Mr. Henschel testified that it is the custom for the city to take advantage of that power. The letter of Truman H. Baldwin, in our supplementary volume of testimony, shows very clearly the great hardship on property owners who are divested of their titles on the passage of the resolution, but who get no income and no money until the proceedings terminate. The plan also is a burden on the city, for it carries an interest liability at 6 per cent. from the time of the vesting of title.

The number of pending proceedings is so great, and the prospective street openings and condemnation proceedings are so many, that it would seem to be wise to create a special Board or Commission of Condemnation, which would be specially qualified, and appointed from the highest considerations, which board or commission, while saving the expenses of hundreds of minor commissions, would bring to the whole subject an intelligence and precision that is not now known.

A number of Commissioners of Street Openings were called before the committee, and we were about to inquire into the Croton water shed condemnation, at the time of the adjournment. It was evident from the examinations that were made that many of the Commissioners were ignorant and unqualified for their positions—some of them being liquor dealers, barbers, clerks, stablekeepers—men honest enough and experienced enough in their peculiar callings, but hardly fitted to act judicially upon conflicting testimony of real estate conditions and values. One general characteristic was observed in those who testified, and that was their direct relation to Tammany Hall.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

The testimony concerning the water supply and the Ramapo scheme has been so closely followed, and is so fresh in our memories, that extensive quotation will not be necessary. The evidence taken by the committee covered every phase of the question, and is a storehouse of information. The department records and the testimony of experts showed that our present water system, both on Long Island and in the Croton and Bronx water sheds, is capable of great expansion with comparatively small expense, and such expansion would continue the settled policy of municipal ownership of water supply. It is also shown that immense storage reservoirs are now nearing completion, and that the building of new pipe lines already planned for the Borough of Brooklyn would utilize large quantities of water that are going to waste there, and the annual report of the Commissioner of Water Supply states that during the year 1898 109,476,000,000 gallons of water went to waste over the Croton dam, and that 20,000,000 of gallons a day are running to waste at Millburn on the Brooklyn system for lack of conduits to carry it, and competent testimony showed that suffering in the Borough of Queens is due largely to the intentional neglect of the municipal water plant in Long Island City.

Convincing testimony was found in the report of the Water Commissioner for 1898 that the plans of the department then for the increase of water supply were well considered, and were deemed to be sufficient, and all that without suggestion of buying water from private companies to any great extent.

The department reports, and the testimony of eminent authorities, showed great loss of water in the city through waste and leakage. The loss by waste is so great that it was made the subject of a special recommendation of the department for the great increase of water meters, (see report of 1898.) Mr. Croes, the eminent engineer, accounted for the extravagant per capita allowance of water largely on the ground of waste and leakage, though the testimony of several witnesses would indicate that the partiality of the department officials for the Thomson Water meter, with which concern the son of one of the department engineers is connected, had something to do with their anxiety for an increase of meter service.

Our evidence showed that the Ramapo Water Company had maintained a mere legal existence, and that even its technical life was so uncertain that the counsel of the company resorted to the method of securing legislative recognition by having the act of 1895 passed. That act slipped through the Legislature very easily, though the bill had been changed after its introduction so as to give the company extraordinary powers and privileges. The company had made unsuccessful efforts to secure the favor of former administrations in New York and Brooklyn, and over a year passed after it applied to the present administration before any public action occurred that would indicate a serious consideration of its propositions.

MR. LAUTERBACH'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. Lauterbach, the company's counsel, testified, (5,841:)

"I finally convinced Mr. Holahan, President of the Board of Public Improvements, that there was an absolute necessity for carrying out the project of which I was in favor. I got him to go to the Esopus water shed to examine it. * * * Before that time everybody had pooh-poohed it; there was nothing in it; it was a matter of no consequence. When they came back from their examination there was the unanimous sentiment and report from every side that the water-shed was the ideal water-shed for the supplying of water to the City of New York."

It was not supplying water anywhere, and the most diligent investigation failed to show the ownership of any real estate or water property. Other companies were offering to supply water to the city, some at lower prices than the Ramapo price, and some of these companies were actually operating.

Our testimony, which has already been alluded to, clearly showed that the water officials of the city acted in gross ignorance of the company, its standing and prospects, and that they proceeded with indecent haste—that the contract was impossible of execution, and that the officials so believed, and the contract was full of provisions that were detrimental to the city's interests, and that were susceptible of varying constructions.

The testimony clearly indicated that the enterprise was a stock-jobbing scheme, and that the company, if it had secured the contract, on its strength would have issued millions of dollars of securities for the raising of money.

Mr. Lauterbach testified that he had already secured thirty millions of dollars of English capital to take up these bonds as soon as the contract might be made. (The reputation of the leader of Tammany in England as the virtual controlling power of the public matters of this city makes it comparatively easy to raise English capital for any business enterprise which has the obvious backing of his organization.)

WOULD REPEAL RAMAPO CHARTER.

The plan to bind the city for forty years to a company which has no capital and no plant and no prospective asset except the city's contract, and that, by an ill-considered and ill-digested contract, while the city officials were in absolute ignorance concerning the company's status, and had not seen or discussed any plans of the company for overcoming the engineering difficulties, failed temporarily because of an opposition in the Board of Public Improvements, which seems to have arisen to some extent because of a conflict between the controlling political powers in Manhattan and Brooklyn, arising out of the Long Island Water Company's condemnation and purchase.

While there are differing opinions about the proper construction of the sections of the charter referring to the water contracts, it is perfectly clear that the conspirators have proceeded upon the theory that the Commissioner of Water Supply and a majority of the Board of Public Improvements (excluding all borough Presidents, but including all Commissioners and the Corporation Counsel, for this purpose) could make the contract without public bidding or public letting, and without the concurrence of the Municipal Assembly or any other board or officials. This proposed contract went so far as to delegate to the company all the powers of the city that might be necessary for its performance, and a combination of unelected Commissioners, unchecked by the Mayor, representing nobody but their own organization, undertook and still undertakes to complete this act, and they are sustained by the powerful Corporation Counsel, the Mayor's appointee, who has antagonized every injunction proceeding that has been brought to interfere with it.

We think that your committee should advise the Legislature to repeal the charter of the Ramapo Water Company for non-user of its powers, and to amend Section 471 of the charter so as to make contracts for water supply subject to the general requirements for all other great contracts, and to repeal Section 1,619 as having absolutely no relation to the charter, but as perhaps injuring by implication the city's rights in the matter of water supply.

MR. DALTON'S QUALIFICATIONS.

The urgency of the Commissioner of Water Supply for the making of this contract and the elaborate reasons which he gave for it, as against the records of the department made by experts and the testimony given to you by experts, should be considered in the light of his own testimony concerning his qualifications:

"Q.—(6,380.) Mr. Dalton, did you go into your office possessed of any special knowledge or ability in engineering or water supply? A.—Well, so far as engineering, yes, Sir; I owned an engine for some years. Q.—Where? A.—At my place of business. We manufactured butchers' supplies and did carpenter work. It was a small engine, about 8-horse power. I served my time as a mechanic at the carpenter trade. I had no special knowledge or ability on the subject of gran dengineering or in water supply, (6,364.) I am only a plain mechanic."

This is the kind of man and the grade of Commissioner upon whom now rests the great interests of the city in this most vital matter of water supply.

The suggestion of Alfred T. White, ex-Commissioner of Public Works of Brooklyn, a man of great ability and experience—that the State should appoint a commission to consider the whole matter of conserving the available water supply for the benefit of all of its cities—should be adopted, at least for the eastern part of the State.

Unless some statesmanlike action be taken in this direction there will be great conflicts of interest between the rapidly growing cities of this section of the State. New York City is already interfering with the natural water supplies of Yonkers, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and many other small but important and growing communities. Mr. White says that the natural and unfailing source of supply for the section east of the Hudson River is in the Adirondacks, and that by wisdom and forethought at the present time exhaustless provision can be made for this entire section by which every community may have all that it needs without injuring others.

For Ramapo testimony see Pages 5,218 to 5,025, 6,037 to 6,259, 6,321 to 6,326, 6,395, 6,354, 6,447 to 6,587, 6,839, 8,529 to 8,739.

JUDICIAL ASSESSMENTS.

The committee was requested by many citizens to inquire into the matter of assessments upon or contributions by judicial candidates. Resolutions urging this course were passed by the City Club, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Bar Association, and prominent members of these societies waited upon the committee and its counsel.

Wheeler H. Peckham, formerly President of the Bar Association, and one of the leaders of the New York Bar, testified (485, &c.,) that it was well known and a subject of comment among the members of the bar that candidates for judicial position pay for nomination for election large sums of money. He said: "Judges have spoken to me about assessments, and deprecated the existence of it very strongly." Speaking of these statements he said: "I suppose the amount paid would range somewhere between $10,000 and $25,000. That is the amount talked of or assumed as being paid."

He said it was understood that "referees are to a great degree appointed in recognition of a political party or organization that nominated the Judge, or to which he owed his nomination." He said: "That is the general belief." Continuing, he said: "I can say in a word what I suppose every one knows as well as I do, or with just so much basis for knowledge as I have—that the Judges of the court here recognize their obligation to the political organization which elected them, and they have a desire—and it is carried to a greater or less extent in the distribution of the patronage that belongs to them—to recognize that fact. * * * I think the system is a bad one, as bad as it is possible to be. I think that the judicial character and position is elevated precisely in proportion to its lack of any patronage whatever. The more it is without patronage the higher it stands. If a man is the beneficiary of a party or organization he naturally feels a gratitude to those people. * * * That feeling may well carry one a little too far, and swerve him from the duty he owes to the public. It puts him in temptation. My notion of the position of a Judge is that he should be put away up above temptation." (490.) If I had the power to enact a judicial system, the two points which I would first endeavor to accomplish would be to make the Judge as absolutely independent as possible by giving him a reasonably fair salary and as long a tenure of office as could be done, and to remove him from any possible temptation to do what he might not otherwise think of doing, by eliminating from his position every possible idea of patronage."

JUSTICE BARTLETT'S OPINION.

Justice Barrett said, referring to the assessment or contribution custom:

"(6,814:) I am opposed to the whole system, and I don't mean by that—I hope it is not from any shabby feeling—but it is because of the principle that I think the judiciary—and I have always thought so, and it is getting deeper and deeper in my heart as I grow older—ought to be absolutely removed from the political arena and strife in every conceivable way that is possible under our constitution and law. I don't see any reason why the Judge who is upon the ticket for an election should be in any different position from what he would be if the Governor had nominated him and the Senate consented. Surely a contribution then would be corruption. * * * I don't know why the persons who are candidates for strictly political offices should not help bear the expenses paid. I don't think the Judges ought to at all. I think they ought to be consecrated and set apart. When a man goes into that vocation, which is second only to the vocation of a minister of religion, and devotes his life to the sacred cause of justice, he ought to be set apart, and I think he ought to be relieved from those conditions which attach to the ordinary conflicts in politics. Q.—And on that do you not think it is unfortunate that the candidate for judicial position, or one interested in another, should have to go to a so-called leader of an organization to make arrangements to secure a nomination? Do you not think it would be a great improvement if that could be changed? A.—If by 'making arrangements to secure nominations' you mean pecuniary arrangements, that is horrible."

Mr. Croker (600) corroborated Judge Pryor's testimony that he was asked for $10,000 for his nomination for a vacant half term in the Supreme Court. He said:

"I told him there were 1,300 districts in the City of New York, * * * and I thought that the Finance Committee at that time would exact about $10,000 as a contribution, and he said he was perfectly willing that it should be paid toward the election."

MR. CROKER AND JUSTICE PRYOR.

Mr. Croker said the conversation took place in Tammany Hall, where the Judge had gone to arrange matters.

"Q.—(601)—Other Judges have done the same thing, haven't they? A.—They have done it, yes, Sir. Q.—You don't mean to say that you made a special thing against Judge Pryor in that matter? A.—No, not at all. Q.—It was a common thing for judicial candidates to pay in money that way? A.—Yes, Sir; they ought to pay a part of their expenses. * * * Q.—It was a common thing for them to come to Tammany Hall at the proper time and arrange the details? A.—I should think so. I could not recollect where they would go. They may go to different places—wherever it was convenient. They might see the people who were in their districts, the district leaders. Q.—But it was for the purpose of getting into line with the organization and contributing to the organization expenses was it not? A.—Yes, Sir; helping the organization out. Q.—You heard Judge Pryor testify that his check was drawn to your order; did you see the check drawn to your order? A.—I don't recollect that; probably it was. Q.—And it was taken back to him with the suggestion that it had better be drawn to bearer—why was that? A.—I didn't want any checks drawn to my order of that sort. Q.—Were these assessments that were paid by the Judges and by other candidates entered into any account books? A.—No. Q.—No account kept of them? A.—No."

Judge Pryor testified (523) that the check which he had drawn to the order of Richard Croker was brought back to him by Michael T. Daly, the present Deputy Controller, and the man whom Judge Daly refused to appoint to a position, and for which refusal partly he was denied a renomination.

Judge Daly testified (505) that he had notification from Mr. Croker that this failure to respond to the demand for patronge was considered to be a personal affair, (506,) and that for that reason, and the faiulre to appoint Mr. Daly, (502,) he would not be renominated.

All of the prominent Judges that could be reached were examined, and with the exceptions of Judges Barrett, Van Brunt, MacLean, Cohen, and Gaynor, they had made political contributions aggregating many thousands of dollars at about the time of their nomination.

Most of these Judges deprecated the assessment or contribution plan on grounds of public policy, while some of them could see no reason why a judicial candidate should not contribute to the party that nominates him, life other candidates, (Pages 6,716 to 6,957 and 7,337 to 7,388.)

HOW THE JUDGES STOOD.

Judges who were opposed to contributions or favored a law prohibiting them were: Judges Pryor, Daly, Gildersleeve, Scott, Patterson, Bischoff, Dugro, Fitzgerald, Beekman, Barrett, Cowing, Gaynor, Freedman, Leventritt, O'Brien, Lawrence, and Cohen.

Judges favoring contributions or opposing law prohibiting them, were: Judges Giegerich, McAdam, Surrogate Fitzgerald, Maddox, Smith, Van Brunt.

Judges who were not prepared to express any definite opinion on the question of prohibiting contributions, were: Judges Beach, Truax, MacLean, and Ingraham.

Judges who favored the removal of patronage, were: Judges Bischoff, Daly, and Truax.

Judges who favored the creation of a Board of Official Referees, were: Judges McAdam, (6,744,) Barrett, (who strongly recommends also a Board of Official Stenographers to take the testimony without imposing the great burden of expense upon suitors that now exists in references,) Maddox, Ingraham, and Cohen.

Judges who favored the continuance of the present system of appointing referees, were: Judges Dugro, Beach, Beekman, and Leventritt.

(See additional testimony on the payment of contributions by judicial candidates, 9,401-9,410.)

WOULD BAR CONTRIBUTIONS.

Counsel would recommend that the committee report in favor of the passage of a bill prohibiting contributions by judicial candidates substantially in the form proposed in the draft of the City Club submitted herewith.

It would appear from the testimony and from the general knowledge of lawyers and litigants that some system should be devised by which the Judges should be relieved of the burden and the criticism attached to the present referee system, and by which litigants should be relieved from the expenses of referees; indeed, the obviously political character of many of the appointments as referees and Commissioners as proven before the committee in connection with the open avowal of Tammany's leader and deputy of their determination to control patronage of the courts, and the sharp illustration in the case of Judge Daly of the punishments that followed a refusal to yield patronage—these facts indicate very clearly the necessity of lifting this important branch of judicial work out of the influences attending upon that partisan control or interference which is bound to follow the Judges who have to sue the leader of the organization for their nomination.

Judge O'Brien's testimony (Page 7,359) showed very clearly that Mr. Croker practically determines the complexion and the personnel of the judiciary. No plan seems to be more practicable than that which was discussed by some of the Judges, of having official referees selected by the Appellate Division, and Judge McAdam's suggestion that there should be official stenographers as well who would be compensated by salaries, instead of by folio charges to be paid by the litigants, is worthy of consideration. This ought not to interfere with the right of litigants to select any lawyer as referee by consent.

PRIVATE FRANCHISES.

The testimony showed the existence of a number of private franchises for the construction of public works within what is now all the territory of the City of New York. These franchises are for the construction of large and important canals in Queens County, and bridges across the East River, and there seem to be other franchises in existence for tunnels under the river. Only one of these franchises appears to have been actually built upon, the Rainey (Blackwell's Island) Bridge, for which piers have been started. One of the franchises under the Uhlman law of 1892 was bought by the city in constructing the new East River Bridge. It is believed that the city authorities will buy the other franchises granted in that law for the second new East River bridge, and it is believed that the Rainey franchise and the canal franchises in Queens County will have to be purchased by the city, because of the location of public works upon the lines of the franchises. It does not seem likely that such great works as tunnels, bridges, and canals will hereafter be left by the city authorities for private parties to construct, but, on the other hand, the announced platforms of the great parties in favor of municipal ownership, and the great popular feeling in that direction will make it difficult for private persons to succeed in getting control of these improvements that are needed by the people.

The Chairman of this committee recently announced his views on this question as follows:

"I favor the passage of a law prohibiting the granting to private individuals of franchises for public improvements within or entering into the city limits, without the consent of the city authorities."

Counsel recommend the passage of such a law, and further advise that a bill be introduced for the repeal of the charters of all private companies holding such franchises which have not actually commenced the construction of the improvements which they were authorized to undertake.

The movements of the Ramapo Company and of certain bridge and tunnel companies that have secured private franchises show the tendency for speculators to obtain rights from the Legislature which, with the connivance of local officials, can be converted into money out of the City Treasury, and show the methods that have been in use to secure respectable and eminent heads to avert suspicion and to obtain more easily official and legislative assistance. Judge Gaynor was offered $50,000 of stock to accept the Presidency of the Ramapo Company, and he refused it. Gen. Tracy, its counsel, became its President and received $40,000 for the stock, which compensated him, and his influence was used to aid in the passage of the objectionable bill of 1895, which he said had been changed without his knowledge, and as to which he frankly blamed himself.

The presence of prominent members of both parties in these companies, based directly on State legislation by special acts, and which are not designed to do business by themselves and without city support, causes public suspicion that combinations exist to secure public action on both sides of the line of political division, and leads inevitably to scandal. Presumably, the city is competent to build and maintain all great public works within its territory, and will sooner build or buy than permit private persons to own and profit by works of necessity. The obvious remedy is to cease the granting of such franchises unless with notice to the city authorities and with their consent.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

The testimony of two building experts was introduced, and it revealed a shocking disregard of the building laws now prevailing in the erection of tenement and apartment houses in the city. They examined scores of new buildings and reported the violations of the law in detail. Some of these violations were dangerous (see 6,672 to 6,707 and 8,345 to 8,408; 8,178 to 8,180 and 8,304 to 8,344.)

The disposition of the Building Department was also shown early in the investigation in the testimony concerning the fireproofing interests given by Mr. Archer (p. 12,) Mr. Himmelwright, (pp. 18 and 993,) Mr. McCann, (p. 58,) Mr. Tubby, (p. 68,) Mr. Watson, (p. 76,) Mr. Hayes, (pp. 91 and 235,) Mr. Tostevin, (pp. 104 and 216,) and Mr. Frank Croker, (p. 240.)

A great deal of this testimony reflected upon the character of members of the Board of Examiners connected with the building interests of the city, and the lack of efficiency of said board, and that class of testimony was amplified by Witnesses Veiller, (6,558 and 6 611,) James MacGregor, (8,206,) Albert S. MacGregor, (8,266,) Flagg, (8,154,) and Gibson, (8,166.)

The reflections of these witnesses upon the Board of Examiners were more than justified by the testimony of one of that board, William J. Fryer, which will be found at Pages 6,069, 1,092, and 1,147; see also 1,072. The Board of Examiners represents societies some of which are practically obsolete, and acts as an appellate tribunal in review on decisions of the Commissioner of Buildings. Some of its members are practicing their professions and cannot keep their private interests from being connected with their public duties.

At the present time it is uncertain under the law whether appeals go to the Board of Buildings, consisting of the three Commissioners, or to the Board of Examiners, existing ex officio. The Board of Examiners is entirely out of the control of the city authorities. It has maintained its personnel, with slight variations, for many years, and a number of its members have become associated together in business enterprises more or less related to their official duties.

NEW BUILDING CODE.

A new Building Code has been prepared by a commission appointed by the City Council, which commission was notable for the absence from it of those classes of persons who were most needed in a work of this kind, and for the controlling power of the present Commissioners and Board of Examiners. The testimony of Mr. Veiller, Mr. A. S. MacGregor, Mr. Flagg, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Reynolds, (8,256,) Miss Wald, (8,263,) and Simon Sterne, (8-125,) shows how completely the interests of the people of New York City have been subverted to the purposes of the present department officials, representing the dominant control herein at length discussed and the interests of contractors and tenement-house builders.

Mr. Veiller's testimony particularly shows how the comfort and safety of dwellers in tenement houses have been sacrificed, and Mr. Sterne's testimony shows the political jobbery in the excessive, needless, and ridiculous grants of arbitrary discretion to the Building Commissioners and the Board of Examiners, which grants are well calculated to permit coercion and extortion.

The testimony of Alderman Folks (6,550) and Alderman Sherman (6,553) shows how this measure was jammed through the Assembly. Protests against this measure have been loud and continuous from architects, engineers, and philanthropists. There was no dissenting voice from the proposition made by these witnesses that the Legislature should come in to the relief of the people by the passage of a bill providing for the construction by qualified persons of a practical building code and for its enactment into law.

Counsel would go into a discussion of these matters at length, but the details are necessarily technical and would add greatly to the length of this report; therefore, we content ourselves at this time with the references to the testimony given above.

ALLEGED CORRUPT ACTS.

Testimony indicating corrupt acts by subordinates in the Building Department was given by James Quigley, (8,177,) Mr. Berry and Mr. Snyder, (7,107-7,179,) and Messrs. Hayes and Tostevin, (92, 96, 114, 224, 236, and 505.) It was with reference to this very Building Code that the Roebling Construction Company employed Mr. Croker's nephew, McCann, for $5,000, and that Mr. Watson of the Expanded Metal Company was asked to employ him, (44, 78, 83, 86, &c.)

There is no commission in the city in which is lodged such autocratic powers as are given to the Building Commissioners under the new Building Code, and none is under graver accusations. There was much testimony affecting this department in our possession, which we

are located in nearly every precinct in Manhattan and in many precincts in Brooklyn, are syndicated, and are openly conducted. The adjournment of the public sitting prevented the production of further testimony which we had secured on this subject.

A number of detectives were examined upon the subject of poolrooms, policy shops, and gambling, and their testimony showed the most childlike innocence, not only as to the existence of gambling places, but as to the nature and methods of the various kinds of gambling which they were supposed to detect. (Pages 2,864 to 2,928 and 3,659.)

It would be impossible to make a stronger case of official neglect of duty than the case concerning poolrooms, which has the merit of going far enough in its research to settle the question of the attitude of the administration itself on this important question of tolerated crime. No one who has had any experience in public matters of New York and in the matters of the Police Department, can have any doubt that the toleration of this and other forms of crime is due to political and financial combinations between the proprietors or backers of criminal resorts on the one side and public and political officials on the other side. The terrible degeneration in the morale and discipline was exhibited in the persons of a large number of policemen who were brought before the committee, and who had been convicted by Commissioners—some of them again and again—of the most heinous offenses, including intoxication, insubordination sleeping on and absent from post, and had been punished with insignificant fines of a few days' pay. This branch of the testimony showed a sad deterioration of the force, which only a short time ago was practically reconstructed and brought to a high standard of efficiency. The lack of efficiency was also shown in a most conclusive manner by the proofs adduced on the subject of robberies, and of outrageously false and misleading records of the department on that subject.

INCREASE OF ROBBERIES.

The great increase of robberies from the person on the street and by women of bad character, who frequently attack pedestrians, was proved by hundreds of cases taken directly from the police blotters. While the Chief's robbery-book showed only 2,784 cases of robberies, amounting to $457,797.87, between Jan. 1, 1898, and June 15, 1899, a careful and laborious examination of the precinct robbery, felony, and complaint books showed 14,168 cases of robbery, between Jan. 1, 1898, and Aug. 1, 1899, amounting approximately to $1,233,517.21. The recoveries indicated on the precinct books amounted to $98,489.08. (see Pages 7,978 to 7,992.)

This tabulation was accomplished with the utmost difficulty, owing to the lack of systematic and legible books, and to the disagreements between precinct and headquarters records, and was done by taking the books of each precinct and examining them in detail, and thus comparing them with similar examinations of the Chief's record. The testimony of Mr. Dillon, (4,440 to 4,493,) showed comparisons between the Chief's record of robberies by precincts and the local records of the precincts, and indicated the confusion of records, and the lack of accurate knowledge of crimes committed, large numbers of which probably are never recorded.

Many of these precinct cases passed to the Detective Bureau, which had many other cases that appeared in no precinct book. The books of that bureau were separately examined. (Pages 7,992 to 8,038,) and they showed apparent losses by robbery during 1898 amounting approximately to $895,945.23 in 2,827 cases; recoveries amounting to $146,867.02 in 155 cases, and 88 arrests. They showed a steady increase in robbery; additional figures to July 1, 1899, brought the total number of cases since Jan. 1, 1898, in that bureau, to 4,210, and the apparent total losses to $1,285,014.24. (Pages 9,368 to 9,383.) an examination of the Property Recovered Book of that bureau showed $359,068.08 recovered from Jan. 1, 1898, to June 1, 1899, of which $78,654.08 was property found or recovered for non-residents, and, therefore, not included in the total of robberies in the hands of the Detective Bureau. But even these figures are misleading, for our witness on this point shows that there is frequently an increase in the figures of a robbery when property is found.

COLLUSION WITH POLICE, HE SAYS.

The testimony of robbing from the person, and especially as practiced by women on the streets, was startling. When witnesses at first described it their testimony was received with incredulity, but before we finished we corroborated it by copious extracts from the precinct books, even though they showed only the cases where arrests had been made, (4,584 to 4,671.) The testimony of witnesses showed conclusively that those female thieves were in collusion with the police. (Pages 4,494 to 4,568 and 4,698 to 4,792. See, also, 712 to 767, &c., 2,772, 2,775, 2,807, 2,720, 2,957, 2,339, 2,544, 2,936, 2,400, 2,728, 3,020.) The precinct records showing 350 cases of arrests in robberies by females of ill repute from Jan. 1, 1898, to July 1, 1899, will be found from Pages 4,690 to 4,772, and a statement thereof at 4,349. The testimony of many citizens robbed by burglars and obtaining no practical help from the police will be found at Pages 4,352 to 4,672. Tables showing police inefficiency in the prosecution of gambling and similar crimes will be found at Pages 9,250 to 9,332. Individual cases of police dishonesty and inefficiency under the relaxation of discipline will be found at Pages 7,634 to 7,641, 7,167-8, 4,828 to 5,060, 3,714, 2,805, 2,882, 8,850, 8,848, 2,278, 2,282, and appalling vicious conditions are described at Pages 3,670 to 3,701, 3,766 to 3,778.

The evidence concerning poolrooms may be found at Pages 1,713 to 1,776, 2,400, 3,724 to 3,738, 4,494, 4,804, 4,966 to 5,019, 1,792, 2,045, in the examination of Chief Devery, and at 4,811, 8,948 to 8,952, 8,830, 8,788 to 8,847, 8,753 to 8,785, 4,793. At Page 8,939, is a list of 73 open poolrooms visited by your employes in five days in October and found in full operation. A list of the pool rooms so visited and operating in the various precincts in August will be found at Page 4,811. (see, also, 5,048; see, also, Pages 1,597, 1,608, 1,576, 1,521.)

CHIEF AND COMMISSIONERS.

The utter incompetency of the Chief and the unfitness of the Commissioners appear in their own testimony at Pages 125, 150, 331, 1,639, 2,042, 3,591, (Devery;) 1,521, 1,530, (Sexton;) 1,576 and 2,210, (York;) 1,824 and 1,840, (Hess;) 1,947, (Abell.) But their conduct upon the trials of delinquent officers is sufficient to require their removal from the department. They have made hundreds of convictions for the most heinous offenses known to police discipline—intoxication, insubordination, absence from post, especially in the early morning hours, brutality and indecency—and have imposed often as small as one day's pay. Nearly 100 men are on the force who have been convicted of intoxication since Jan. 1, 1898. Frightful offenders appear again and again, getting off with these little fines. We say nothing of the charges dismissed, but confining ourselves to the convictions, it is evident that the department is being wrecked at headquarters (see extracts from convictions of policement and sentences by the Commissioners, pp. 4,924 to 4,965; also tabulation of 186 convictions for intoxication and other gross offenses with fines, and 220 gross cases of neglect of duty and absence from post, in saloons, &c., with small fines, 5,020 to 5,048; see also 5,051 to 5,060.)

We realize that this short and rapid summary of the most important lines of our police testimony is altogether inadequate to the case that stands upon the record, but perhaps it is sufficient to enforce the judgment ...at we express, that from a police standpoint the Government of our city has never been in so unfortunate a position. To propose a remedy is a most difficult task. That the control of elections should be taken from the police is a conviction which has grown steadily in the minds of the people, and is strongly enforced by the spectacle that we have recently had of a Commissioner of Police, charged with most delicate duties concerning elections, and having judicial duties to perform on important questions connected with the franchise, who, in the face of the law that has been enacted upon that subject, nevertheless was the active director on one side of an active political fight in one of our districts. We refer to this matter simply to show the advisability of removing the police as far as possible from the club. The former Brooklyn system of a separate Board of Elections should be worked into the laws governing the greater city. We believe that now good citizens of all parties favor a single head for the police, but there is as much opposition to the giving of such an appointment to the present organization that controls our city as there is to the making of a State appointment of Police Commissioner. The only solution which counsel have been able to see is the plan of State oversight of police, proceeding on the ground of the State's duty to protect its fair name and to see that its grant of police power is decently exercised without interfering with the right of localities to select their own officers. We believe that a power of inspection, and a wisely regulated power of removal for cause, still leaving appointments to the localities, would work a great improvement in our present shameful condition, and we submit to you for your consideration a bill on these lines, drawn and discussed before this committee was appointed.

PART THREE OF THE REPORT.

Instances of What Mr. Moss Declares Flagrant Contempt.

After this discussion it must be apparent that we spoke with reason and truth, when, in the early part of this report, we referred to the practical difficulties of conducting this investigation, and of handling our witnesses and getting any testimony from them at all. Our belief that the success of this investigation was imperative for the proper presentation of great charter defects at the time when they could be proven, and when it was most likely that they could be remedied, held us to this most trying task, under the most adverse conditions of difficulty and criticism. Such a labor should never be undertaken again without such an amendment to the laws as would give to an investigating committee the power to uphold the dignity of the Legislature which it represents. The law should be so amended as to empower legislative committees to perform their work between sessions, and they should be given all powers of a court of record to enforce attendance and to punish contempt committed in their presence or against their authority. We believe that they should also be empowered to proceed like a court of record against those who refuse to answer proper and pertinent questions. The Legislature should heed the warning spoken by counsel to the Lexow Committee and enforced by the experience of this Committee, if it wishes to preserve the right to inquire through legislative committees. It has been suggested that work of this kind, requiring great sacrifices of time and attention without compensation, should be referred to a standing municipal commision regularly organized and equipped with the machinery and resources for systematic investigation. We do not feel called upon to make any recommendation of this plan, but simply call it to your attention.

We report several instances of flagrant contempt committed since the passage of the enlarging resolution.

First—The contempt of Richard Croker in refusing to answer questions concerning his relations to various companies which came more or less within the jurisdiction of city departments, ... the filling of which Mr. Croker and his organization, upon Mr. Croker's own statement, had exerted a vital influence.

Second—John F. Carroll, who refused to answer similar questions.

Third—Andrew Freeman, similar matters.

Fourth—James A. Mahoney, who refused to answer pertinent questions concerning the conduct of the pool room business, in which it was alleged he was concerned—the said inquiry being directed toward the alleged neglect of duty by the police authorities, and the witness not declining to answer upon any of the recognized privileges.

Fifth—Asa Bird Gardiner, who disobeyed two separate subpoenas duly served upon him, and who accompanied his failure to obey the second subpoena with a contemptuous letter, to be found at Page 9,545, in which he abused the Committee, and denied its authority, (see Pages 9,252 and 9,367.)

Sixth—Silas B. Dutcher and Peter B. Nostrand, who refused to produce papers and answer inquiries in the Ramapo matter.

Certain witnesses were guilty of contemptuous and outrageous conduct and language, notably, James K. Price, Henry C. Henderson, George Kraus, Isaac Fromme; but, as the law defining contempts before legislative committees makes no mention of contemptuous behavior, it seems to be doubtful whether this question of misconduct can be made a subject of punitive proceedings. These violations of decorum and infractions of the dignity of the Assembly are reported simply that the Assembly may consider its own interests. As we have said, our battle was fought with these contumacious witnesses, and in their very obstinacy they were made to testify unconsciously against themselves and against the present autocratic rule of the City of New York.

We submit the foregoing report in the hope that it may assist the Committee and enlighten the Legislature upon these matters of deepest gravity, affecting the interests of the new and great City of New York.

FRANK MOSS,
FRANCIS E. LAIMBEER,
Of Counsel.

ADDITIONAL REFERENCES TO TESTIMONY HEREINBEFORE MENTIONED.

	Page.
Compilation of Dock Department Treasury Orders	6,384, &c.
List of Employments of Horgan & Slattery as architects by different departments	6,352-7
History of electrical control	7,738 &c.
Correspondence of People's Telephone Company	7,004-7,056
Statement of bonds given by city employes and contractors	1,889-1,892, 1,897-1,924
Testimony on fire alarm companies	7,836 to 7,887
Testimony on smoke consumer companies	9,411 to 9,479
Testimony showing difficulty of Municipal Assemblymen to secure satisfactory representation in court in addition to that given by the Aldermen	4,673-4
Subway testimony	7,060-7,086
Water Department and water supply	3,048, 3,009, 3,026, 5,884
Convictions in Fire Department, showing deterioration in discipline and political influences	5,927 to 6,035
Testimony of Policeman Moran, showing political influences operating against performance of duty	4,899
Testimony of police delinquency	1,422, 2,218, 2,482

FREE LIBRARIES CLOSED.

President Kernochan of the Board of Trustees Says No New Branch Is Possible in 1900.

All of the eleven branches of the New York Free Circulating Library were closed yesterday for the first time since the Board of Trustees decided to curtail expenses by closing the libraries on Sunday.

J. Frederick Kernochan, President of the Board, when seen, said, regarding the closing:

"The closing of the branches of the New York Free Circulating Library was made necessary by the decrease of $21,000 in the appropriation allowed us by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. There is no friction between the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and our Board of Trustees. The Board of Estimate simply does not understand the library question quite as thoroughly as some who have made a study of the question for years. We feel that when they do understand the matter thoroughly, we will get all the money we ask for and more, and will be able to establish many other branches in various parts of the city as well as greatly increase our circulation.

"Moreover, with an increased circulation this year of 400,000 volumes and no increase in our appropriation, it is imperative that we curtail expenses in many ways and we wish to do this with the least inconvenience to those who use our books. We do not wish to close up entirely any one branch but to equally cut down the expenses of all.

"The Board of Estimate in cutting down this appropriation loses sight of one fact—that the money we receive from them is used solely for current expenses and in keeping the books in good condition. Not one cent of this money has ever been used for building purposes or in buying books. For over twelve years we conducted this business, and only when it got too large for us to support by private and public subscriptions did we go to the city for help. Our books now are purchased by subscriptions received for this purpose.

"We have property valued at $500,000 which the city gets the use of, and not one cent was ever paid by them for the improvement of the buildings or in the construction of them.

"It has been our purpose each year, when possible, to establish a new branch in some part of the city, but we will be unable to do this during the coming year."

Mrs. Potter Palmer to be Appointed.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—Mrs. Louise L. Mann, Secretary of the Woman's National Auxiliary to the Blue and Gray Legion, has received a letter from President McKinley, saying that Mrs. Potter Palmer will be appointed Director of the American Woman's Department at the Paris Exposition. The auxiliary had sent a communication to Washington asking that Mrs. Palmer be appointed.

Cliffs of Niagara Wearing Away.

NIAGARA FALLS, Dec. 24.—Heavy rain is again paring off the Canadian cliff. A large mass of rock from a point close to the Horseshoe Falls dropped into the river this morning. Table Rock is slowly but surely becoming smaller; the upper end of Goat Island shows the wear made by water and marks of recession are plainly visible at the foot of the American and Horseshoe Falls.

MOODY, HERALD OF PEACE

Dr. Hillis on the Religious Power of the Evangelist.

LIKE DAVID IN HIS LIFE

One of Four Supreme Teachers of the Century, the Others Beecher, Spurgeon, Phillips Brooks.

The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis paid a tribute to the memory of Dwight L. Moody in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. The subject of Dr. Hillis's sermon was: "The Last of the Great Group; a Study of Mr. Moody's Life, Career, and Message."

Dr. Hillis said in part:

"When long time hath past, some historian, recalling the great epochs and religious teachers of our century, will say: 'There were four men sent forth by God, their names Charles Spurgeon, Phillips Brooks, Henry Ward Beecher, and Dwight L. Moody.' Each was the herald of good tidings. Each was a prophet of a new social and religious order, and each made a permanent contribution to the Christian Church; while of all it may be said their sermons were translated into many tongues and their names are known in every town and city where the English language is spoken.

"For our instruction, rebuke, and inspiration God hath raised up other preachers, representing a high order of intellect, marked eloquence, and permanent influence; but as to the first order of greatness there have been perhaps these four—no more. God girded each of these prophets for his task and taught him how to 'dip his sword in heaven.'

"In characterizing the message of these men, we say that Spurgeon was expositional, Phillips Brooks devotional, Henry Ward Beecher prophetic and philosophical, while Dwight L. Moody was a herald rather than teacher, addressing himself to the common people—the unchurched multitudes. The symbol of the great English preacher is a lighted lamp, the symbol of Brooks a flaming heart, the symbol of Beecher an orchestra of many instruments, while Mr. Moody was a trumpet, of narrow range perchance, but sounding the advance, sometimes through aspiration and sometimes through alarm. And our sorrow to-day is the more in that the last of these giants has gone down to the valley and disappeared behind the thick shadows.

THE WORLD SAFER FOR THEM.

"Oft in hours of gloom and doubt, full oft in days when wickedness seemed enthroned in high places, when the rich seemed to be selfish in their strength and the poor without an advocate in high places, when good men seemed weakness and leaders seemed a lie, in our depression we have turned our thoughts toward the three prophets in the English Tabernacle, in Trinity and in Plymouth, or toward the evangelist and friend of the common people, and have been comforted by one. We here thought that things were a little safer because these four men were in their appointed places.

"The first three were commanders, each over his regiment, and worked from a fixed centre, but the evangelist was the leader of a flying band, who went everywhere into the enemy's country, seeking conquests of peace and righteousness. Be the reasons what they may, the common people gladly heard the great evangelist. In his death the unchurched classes have lost their best friend. Fallen now their tower of strength. Changed, too, the very face of our moral landscape. For nearly forty years the multitudes have pressed and thronged into the great halls and churches to hear this great herald speak of duty, sin, salvation, and God's love in his great Christ. But disappearing from our sight he is not dead. While life continues, for multitudes he will remain a cool stream flowing in a desert, the covert of a rock in time of sorrow.

"For the Republic, the roll call of self-made men is long and brilliant. Orators, like Clay, come in from the cornfields; statesmen, like Webster, come from the bleak hillsides of New England; Presidents, like Lincoln, come from the university of rail-splitting; the inventors, merchants, and editors come in from rural districts and villages, and all are the architects of their own fortunes. But among all this group of men whose life in low estate began on the simple village green, none is more thrilling in its struggles, more picturesque in its contrasts, and more pathetic in its defeats and victories than that of the great evangelist.

A THRILLING LIFE STORY.

"Thrilling, indeed, his life story. It repeats the experience of young David, to pass from the sheepcote to the King's throne, and the sceptre of universal sway. 'Where were the hidings of his powers?' you ask. From nothing, nothing comes. Blood tells. A great ancestry explains a great man. The time was when men thought that God calls the prophet. But when God wants a John the Baptist He calls not the son, but the father and mother, and they ordain the child in the cradle and before the cradle.

"When the Hebrews were in bondage in Egypt, one mother there was brave enough to dare the King, and hide her babe in an ark, amidst the bullrushes, and the mother's courage repeated itself in the greatest of jurists, Moses. Hannah was a dreamer who loved solitude, and walked the hills alone with God, and whose eyes 'were homes of silent prayer,' and her religious genius repeated itself in her son Samuel, one of the greatest of the Judges. What was unique in Timothy, St. Paul tells us, was first of all unique in his mother, Lo's, and his grandmother, Eunice. And the greatest evangelist since Whitfield had his power through the ordainment of a great ancestry. He was of the best old New England stock. His father had the fine old Puritan fibre, and his mother, widowed, with her little flock about her, exhibits almost unparalleled heroism, courage, and hope in the hour of her sufferings and trouble.

"For the tides of power in this man flowed down from the ancestral hills. Among his birth gifts was the gift of perfect health and a perfect body. With stores of energy that seemed well-nigh inexhaustible, his also was the gift of common sense, a mind hungry for knowledge, a reason that saw clearly or saw not at all; moral earnestness, self-reliance, courage, wit, humor, pathos, an intuitive knowledge of men, the genius for organization. Like Isaiah, he had a quenchless passion for righteousness. Like Daniel, he had the courage of his convictions in the face of fierce opposition. Like St. Paul, his enthusiasm for men made him the herald of righteousness to foreign nations. Like Bernard, his was the Crusader's heart, organizing his hosts against passion, ignorance, and sin.

REACHED A MULTITUDE.

"Without the eloquence of Spurgeon, without the fine culture of Phillips Brooks, without the supreme genius of Beecher, Moody was a herald, a man sent forth from God, who called the unchurched classes to repentance, who flamed forth on them the love of God in Christ. For nearly six years, it is said, Moody's audiences averaged 5,000 each afternoon and evening, a record that has never been surpassed in all the history of evangelism. 'Our Bishops,' said The London Telegraph, 'have back of them a State income, great cathedrals, a small army of paid helpers and musicians, but where our Bishops have reached tens this man has reached hundreds.'"

Dr. Hillis concluded by pointing out lessons to be drawn from the evangelist's career.

THE FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Ira D. Sankey to be One of the Pall Bearers—Services Yesterday in the Northfield Church.

EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass., Dec. 24.—The family of the late evangelist, Dwight L. Moody, remained indoors nearly the entire day, owing to the constant downpour of rain, leaving the house only for a brief interval during the forenoon to attend services at the Congregational Church. Mrs. Moody, who had been considerably affected by the arrival of her sister and brother, Fleming Revell and Mrs. William H. Holden of Chicago, last evening, was in her usual health after a night's rest, and showed only slightly the struggle which she has experienced during the past few weeks. Mrs. L. C. Washburn, Mr. Moody's only sister, is expected to arrive from her home in Racine Wis., to-night.

The services at the Congregational Church this forenoon were conducted by the Rev. C. J. Schofield, the pastor, assisted by the Rev. R. A. Torrey of Chicago, who had been associated with Mr. Moody at the Bible Institute at Chicago. Mr. Schofield spoke very briefly, taking his text from Hebrews iv. and First Corinthians xv. He closed with a prayer beseeching Christ to forbid in our hearts the sorrow of heathen belief, but to fill our lives with Christian hope of resurrection. He referred to Mr. Moody's life with thanks for the work begun, and prayed that some one might be sent to fill the vacancy left by Mr. Moody's death.

The Rev. Mr. Torrey then spoke on the blessings of the certainty of the life beyond the grave. His talk was principally of the life of the dead evangelist.

"When the news of Mr. Moody's death reached me last Friday," said the speaker, "I said to myself the world has lost some of its realness to me, but the world beyond is increased in realness. Absent from the body; at home with the Lord. We know he is with the Lord to-day. This will be the happiest Christmas for Mr. Moody and the happiest in the life of the members of his family, as can already can be seen in their countenances. It is given to some of those who die to get a glimpse into the new life before, as was the case last Friday when Mr. Moody revived from a supposed sinking spell and was told by his son that he had been sleeping. Mr. Moody replied: 'I have been within the gate; earth is receding; heaven is opening; God is calling me; do not call me back.'"

The speaker then referred to the body which Mr. Moody had on this earth, the Christian life he had led, and of the glorious body he would have when Christ returned to give life that light with which the sun in all its glory and brightness could not compare.

He then spoke of his companionship with Mr. Moody during several Summers here, and said: "What has made Northfield what it is to me is that companionship. What makes heaven what it will be is companionship with Christ."

The funeral is to be held Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, and all the details have been completed. The body will be taken to the church at 9 A. M. by the Mount Herman students, and will lie in state until 2:30 in the afternoon, when the services will be held, after which it will be taken to the last resting place on Round Top. The only music during the service, aside from singing by the regular choir of the church, will be the singing of "Rock of Ages," one of Mr. Moody's favorite hymns, by the Mount Herman male quartet. Honorary pall bearers have been named as follows: Col. J. J. Janeway, New Brunswick, N. J.; R. C. Morse of the Young Men's Christian Association National Committee, New York; George C. Stebbins, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Ira D. Sankey, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Gen. J. J. Estey, Brattleborough, Vt.; Col. C. A. Hopkinson, Boston; H. M. Moore, Boston; Dr. N. T. Wood of Northfield, and Prof. A. H. Cutler of Mount Herman Seminary.

In answer to telegrams sent to several gentlemen who had been associated with Mr. Moody in his work, offering to them an opportunity to speak a few words over the body of the dead evangelist, five have responded, accepting the invitation. Those who will speak are Dr. H. G. Weston of the Crozier Theological Seminary, Chester, Pa.; the Rev. Arthur T. Pierson of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Bishop Mallalieu of Boston, Mass.; the Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman of New York, and H. M. Moore of Boston.

DR. DIXON ON MOODY.

A Passion for the Salvation of Souls Possessed Him.

The Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon, who was associated with Dwight L. Moody in a number of religious revival meetings in this and other cities, spoke yesterday morning in the Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, on "D. L. Moody; the Man and His Message."

Mr. Moody, he said, believed in sudden conversion through blood. Lyman Abbott, in a newspaper interview, speaking of Moody's death, said he differed with him about the atonement. It was this way of thinking that had led Abbott and other men away from true religion, Dr. Dixon said. Moody had a passion for souls. Other men loved money and power; Moody loved Jesus. He loved Him with enthusiasm. Jesus had mesmerized him. In New York, Chicago, and Worcester, where the speaker and Moody had done revival work together, Moody's one thought, his oft-repeated question, was, "Is this going to please God?"

To say that Moody believed in work was a useless thing. No man worked harder or more earnestly. Moody never boasted of himself or of what he did. His boasting was about the power of God. His was a pure, clean life. Some preachers were given to telling stories with innuendoes that were not sweet or pure, but Moody was a far different kind of man.

Moody believed in the second coming of Christ, but he was no fanatic. He never set a time for this second coming, but he believed that the best way to welcome Christ was to be ready. That was the mainspring of his life. Socialism, anarchism, and all sorts of "isms" were saying "Never mind the future." Moody believed with all his heart and soul in the life. The speaker once asked him to hold a revival meeting in Baltimore. Moody replied that when the pillar of fire moved that way he would follow it.

In the meetings in Central Palace the agreement was that the time for closing should be 10 o'clock at night, but often at that hour Moody would be seen talking in some corner with three or four men and seeking to lead them to God. He had almost to be dragged away. He never cared to stop so long as there was a chance to save souls. In conclusion, Dr Dixon spoke of Moody's dying words, and said that he intended to write them in his own Bible. They were memorable words, the receding of the world, and the opening of the new life with Christ, calling to His good and faithful servant.

Moody Memorial Service.

The elaborate memorial service for Dwight L. Moody will be held at 2:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon in the Calvary Baptist Church, in West Fifty-seventh Street, of which the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur is pastor. The Rev. Dr. Russell Conwell and John Wanamaker of Philadelphia have been asked to attend. Ministers from many of the city and a number of out-of-town churches have expressed their intention to be present and take part in the service.

DIED FROM FRACTURED SKULL.

Surgeon Diagnosed Prisoner's Condition as that of Intoxication.

A policeman of the Sixth Avenue Station, in Brooklyn, on Saturday night found a man in a helpless condition in Atlantic Avenue, near Fifth Avenue, and summoned an ambulance. Surgeon Buckley of the Seney Hospital decided that the man was suffering from overindulgence in liquor and took him to the station house. After his name, Edward Lemneiroth, and his address, 677 Atlantic Avenue, were entered in the blotter the man was locked up in a cell.

The doorman of the station was unable to arouse the prisoner yesterday morning when he attempted to call him so that he could be sent to court, and the ambulance surgeon was again called. He took the man to the Seney Hospital, where it was found that he was suffering from a fractured skull. He died at the hospital last night.

A number of similar cases have occurred in Brooklyn of late. Dr. Buckley said last night that the man bore every mark of having drunk too much, and there were no indications at first that he was suffering from anything else.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

1:15 A. M.—256 Delancey Street; Wolf Cohen; damage, $1,000.

2:50 A. M.—230 Second Avenue; George Borger; damage, $500.

3 A. M.—121 Second Street, William's Bridge; Dr. Goodfield and others; damage, $20,000.

3:20 A. M.—134 and 136 William Street; Berlin and Jones Envelope Company; damage, $85,000.

9 A. M.—1,013 Sixth Avenue; John Devine; damage, $50.

11:55 A. M.—82 Willett Street; M. Horsestein; damage, $10.

1:30 P. M.—1,479 Madison Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.

2:10 P. M.—95 Chrystie Street; Rosie Loberowsky; damage slight.

3:40 P. M.—248 East Ninety-fourth Street; Adolph Gryb; damage slight.

4:30 P. M.—330 West Fifty-ninth Street; owner unknown; damage, $10.

5:45 P. M.—411 East Twelfth Street; Rocco Ticoro; damage slight.

7 P. M.—260 Bowery; Rosenthal Brothers; damage, $700.

7:40 P. M.—218 Rivington Street; Marx Graff; damage slight.

7:50 P. M.—840 Park Avenue; Henry Baisen; damage, $50.

Ex-Gov. Altgeld to Come Here.

Arthur J. Boulton of the Stereotypers' Union said yesterday that ex-Gov. John P. Altgeld had consented to come to New York to attend the Lincoln dollar dinner on Feb. 14.

BIG EARLY MORNING FIRE

Building Ninety Years Old Burned in William Street.

DAMAGE PLACED AT $85,000

Three Hundred Girls, Employed by the Berlin-Jones Envelope Company, Thrown Out of Work.

Four alarms were sent in at an early hour yesterday morning for a fire which nearly gutted the six-story brick building 134 and 136 William Street, and also damaged the adjoining structures, Nos. 132 and 138. After an hour of hard fighting the firemen succeeded in getting control of the flames, after they had caused losses aggregating $85,000.

Patrolman Grace of the Old Slip Station discovered the fire and sent in the first alarm. As soon as the first detachment of firemen reached the scene it was apparent that they had a difficult piece of work on their hands, for the entire interior of the structure appeared to be burning. They sent in a second alarm, and Chief Croker turned in two additional calls for assistance as soon as he reached the spot. The firemen had great difficulty in gaining access to the building, for all of the windows were covered with iron shutters, which could not be opened, and the doors offered a determined resistance to the onslaughts of the men. Finally, however, the department succeeded in forcing the main door to No. 134, and were able to work to greater advantage. The flames were also fought from the roofs of the adjoining buildings.

The burning building was like a furnace, and when the flames burst through the roof the blaze lighted up the entire lower part of the city and made a splendid spectacle. It appeared at one time as if the entire block would be consumed. Now and then loud explosions, presumably of chemicals, were heard, which lent excitement to the work of the firemen. The fire was discovered at 3:14 o'clock, and at 4:17 word was sent to Fire Headquarters that it was under control.

The burned building was occupied entirely by the Berlin-Jones Envelope Company, whose loss is estimated at $55,000. The building is said to have been the oldest on that block, having been constructed ninety years ago. No. 132 William Street, a four-story structure, is occupied by Henry Allen, wholesale druggist, whose loss will be $10,000, and No. 138 is occupied by Thurston & Bradish, importers of gum, whose loss is estimated at $15,000. No. 140 was damaged to the extent of $5,000 by water. The cause of the fire has not been determined. More than 300 girls, employed by the envelope company, will be thrown out of work by the burning of its building.

WILLIAM'S BRIDGE HOUSES BURN.

Loss of $20,000 Partly Due to Lack of Fire Apparatus.

Owing to the lack of fire-fighting apparatus, two handsome dwellings and a part of a third were destroyed by fire in William's Bridge yesterday morning. The fire started at 3 A. M. and did about $20,000 damage. For a while it looked as though the flames would sweep the entire street, as there was a high wind blowing, and the buildings were all frame. They were finally quenched after a two hours' fight.

The fire was discovered in the home of Gustave Kolle, 121 Second Stret. Kolle is a policeman attached to the Forty-seventh Precinct. He was at home, and succeeded in getting his wife and three children out of the house, which burned like tinder. He saved little or nothing in the way of clothing and valuables. The fire bells were rung and the residents turned out in full force and hastened to the scene of the fire. The only apparatus for fighting fire in the village is a hose reel, and that is of antiquated type. This was manned, however, and an effort was made to fight the blaze, which had enveloped the entire structure by the time a stream was directed upon it.

It was then found that the pressure was so low that the stream would hardly reach to the second floor. It was evident that the house was doomed, as well as others, unless the flames could be checked. A citizen then ran all the way to the fire-house in Jerome Avenue, a distance of about a mile, and gave an alarm. Meanwhile the strong wind had carried the flames to the home of Dr. B. H. Goodsell, at No. 119. Dr. Goodsell had arisen at the first call for help and was fighting to save his neighbor's house when he found his own on fire. He managed to get his mother and two children out, but with some difficulty.

Both houses were destroyed when the fire company finally arrived with its engine, and the flames had been driven across a forty-foot space to the home of Isaac Varian at No. 140. The fire was checked here, but not until it had practically destroyed the house and its contents.

Policeman Kolle's loss is estimated to be about $5,000, covered by insurance. Dr. Goodsell places his loss at $6,000, also covered by insurance. Mr. Varian's loss is $8,000, of which $4,500 is covered by insurance. The fire started, it is believed, from an overheated furnace.

NEW YACHTS OF NEW YORKERS

Isaac Stern's Virginia on the Way Here from Her Builders.

The new steam yacht Virginia, owned by Isaac Stern of the New York Yacht Club, is on her way to this port, under command of Capt. Leander Jeffries. She left the Bath Iron Works, at Bath, Me., where she was built, Saturday at midnight, and is expected to arrive at Tebo's Basin, foot of Twenty-third Street, South Brooklyn, late this afternoon.

The Virginia, when completed, will be one of the handsomest and best equipped boats in the New York Yacht Club fleet. She was launched in November, and on Dec. 14 had a builder's trial over an ocean course for four hours. Capt. Jeffries has superintended the final work on the yacht and represented the owner's interest during the builder's trial, which was perfectly satisfactory. The crew for the yacht left South Brooklyn Friday afternoon, in charge of the mate, and reached Bath Saturday evening.

George Lord Day's new schooner Endymion left Lawley's yards, at South Boston, Friday morning, also bound for Tebo's Basin, where she arrived late yesterday afternoon, after a rather rough voyage. She will be fitted out at once for an extended cruise in the Mediterranean.

KENTUCKY FUTURITY PAYMENTS

Largest in Its History—843 Entries from Twenty-nine States.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 24.—The second payments to the tenth annual renewal of the Kentucky Futurity are the biggest in its history. Twenty-nine States are represented and 843 colts and fillies are kept in the event. There are 226 stallons represented, of which 23 have records of 2:10 or better; 153 of the mares have records, and 174 of them are producers. Following are the breeders or breeding establishments that have named over ten entries:

Brook Curry, Lexington, 48; Patchen Wilkes Farm, Lexington, 31; Walnut Hill Farm, Donnerail, 27; Bitter Root Farm, Hamilton, Mon., 26; Allen Farm, Pittsfield, Mass., 28; Palo Alto Farm, Menlo Park, Cal., 28; Lasher, Lexington, 18; Elmhurst Farm, Lexington, 17; Suburban Farm, Glens Falls, N. Y., 15; Empire City Farm, Cuba, N. Y., 14; J. W. Bailey, Gainesville, Texas, 12; Eastview Farm, Eastview, N. Y., 12; Cochrane Brothers, Lexington, 12; Malvern Farm, Malvern, Penn., 12; J. L. Dulron, Bardstown, Ky., 11; Summitview Farm, Syosset, L. I., 11; Bowerman Brothers, Lexington, 18; James F. Calloway, Louisville, 10; W. W. Evans, Lexington, 18; W. R. Janifer, New York, 18; Lookout Farm, South Natic, Mass., 10.

Le Roy See Skates a Fast Mile.

There was a special one-mile handicap race, open to all comers, at the Clermont Avenue Ice Skating Rink, Brooklyn, on Saturday night, in which ten of the fastest amateur skaters about New York competed. Le Roy See, the New York Athletic Club and Berkeley School crack, was the winner. Arthur Yale Saroney, New York Athletic Club, who had one hundred yards start, gave him the best race, but was finally passed and beaten. See's time was 3:09 3-5, this being the fastest mile of the season.

TO OPEN BRYAN'S CAMPAIGN.

Speeches to be Made by Democratic Leaders at a Banquet of the Jacksonian Club in Omaha on Jan. 8.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 24.—The Jacksonian Club will open the Bryan Presidential campaign here Jan. 8. There will be present at the banquet W. J. Bryan, Gov. Hogg of Texas, Congressman E. W. Carmack of Tennessee, David Overmeyer of Kansas, Carter Harrison of Chicago, John P. Altgeld of Illinois, Champ Clark and Mr. Stone of Missouri, ex-Congressman Charles A. Towne, Coin Harvey, Senator William V. Allen, Henry Watterson of Kentucky, and other prominent Democratic leaders.

Mr. Bryan will speak on "The Nation," and his Democratic friends are given to understand that the speech will contain much that is new, and will in reality be a carefully prepared arraignment of the Administration.

Carter Harrison will respond to the toast "The Man of the Hour." It is understood that the man of the hour, as the Chicago leader sees it, will be Mr. Bryan.

It is not certain that Waterson will make a speech, but it is regarded by the Bryanites as a considerable concession on the part of the Kentucky orator to be present, since he was so long opposed to Mr. Bryan. Gov. Hogg will speak on the "Hope of the Democracy." The speech will be laudation of Mr. Bryan and a notice to all that he is a candidate, and a leading candidate. Mr. Stone and Champ Clark of Missouri will both speak, but their subjects have not been selected.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Philadelphia Plan of Reorganization of the Pittsburg and Gulf Formally Declared Operative.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24.—The Philadelphia reorganization committee of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company and its terminal companies has formally declared operative the modified plan for the reorganization of the properties mentioned. Pursuant to the requirements of the stock listing committee of the New York Stock Exchange, all of the depositories of the reorganization committee will receive deposits of any of the securities included in the plan, without penalty, until Jan. 8, 1900. The total amount of securities reported to have been deposited under the modified plan of reorganization was $51,048,623, out of an issue of $58,010,000.

The reorganization committee has announced in an unofficial way, the names of the fifteen proposed directors of the new railroad company when it shall be reorganized, as follows: J. W. Gates, John Lambert, I. L. Ellwood

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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OUR BANKER SECRETARY.

In his very able speech before the New England Society of Orange Secretary GAGE gave another proof of the advantage it is to the country to have in the Treasury Department a banker who adds to an intimate knowledge of the practical side of his business a careful and intelligent study of its underlying principles and of the relation to it of the functions of Government.

It was evident from the last annual report of the Secretary that he regards the question of the standard of value as substantially settled, and turns resolutely and hopefully to the consideration of the problems that remain to be solved. Of these the chief is the creation of a flexible bank currency that will meet the varying demands of trade, extending as these increase and contracting as they diminish, while being at all times entirely safe in the hands of holders. That such a currency is needed is acknowledged by all. That it can best be supplied, under strict and proper safeguards, by the banks is, we think, demonstrated by Mr. GAGE in his acute and sound analysis of the real function of the banks. This is not, as often imagined, to deal in money, but to deal in credits. The bank receives the various credits of individuals and corporations, which it has the means to test, and exchanges for them its own credit, which is better known and is secured by the conditions imposed by law. In the great body of cases this credit takes the simple form of checks or orders to pay at sight issued by those whose credits the bank has received. It may also take the form of circulating notes payable at sight and protected by rigid legal requirements, since these notes pass into the hands of many who have no dealings with the bank and no means of judging of its sure payment of its obligations.

The purpose of the credits thus issued, whether in the form of checks or of circulating notes, is the same. It is solely to aid in exchanges. The farmer who sells his wheat for banknotes and with these buys clothing, or tools, or pays the wages of his farm hands, has practically made use of all that a bank can do in the business world. The whole vast and complex fabric of banking operations is built up on this single function of making easy the barter of goods and services. And the one fact of essential importance in the business of banking, if it be soundly conducted, is that at all times there is back of the credit issued by the bank the valuable thing which is being exchanged, and which the credit aids in exchanging. That is the fact that Mr. GAGE never loses from sight. It is the fact that distinguishes the notes of banks from all forms of Government credit notes. It is the fact that makes banknotes issued under sound conditions perfectly safe in the hands of all holders, and, what is still more important, it will, under sound conditions, keep the issues of the banks close to the volume, be it larger or smaller, that the actual exchanges require. The law can be so framed that the notes will return to the bank immediately when they are no longer employed in these exchanges. It will then be profitable for the bank to issue them when they are needed and not profitable for the bank to try to issue them when they are no longer needed.

It was hardly expected by the Secretary of the Treasury when he sent in his report at the beginning of the month, in which he called attention to the unwholesome effect of the rigid currency we now have, gorging the financial centres when it is not employed in active exchanges and stimulating speculation, that the reaction from this speculation would so soon work its manifold injuries. But the brief panic in Wall Street last Monday was unquestionably greatly aggravated by precisely the forces pointed out by the Secretary. Certainly he would not say that either the undue speculation or the reaction from it was wholly caused by currency conditions or that they could have been entirely avoided by any change in the currency system. Such periods of inflated credit and contraction occur in countries that have not our system. But they occur less frequently and they are not so acute. The utterly unnecessary loss that we suffer is enormous, and the service Mr. GAGE is rendering in his intelligent efforts to guide the country to more sensible and secure methods is very great.

DORMAN B. EATON.

Mr. DORMAN B. EATON was a man of unusual ability and of a very high standard of conduct in the public and private relations of life. He had made for himself an honorable place in the profession of law when in the prime of life he was stricken down by the hand of an intending assassin, whose blow disabled him from active work for several years. It has never been doubted that the assault upon him was inspired by the desire to get rid of one of the most efficient and fearless of the men then engaged in exposing and pursuing the corrupt gang in control of the Tammany machine and the Erie Railroad. One of the indirect consequences of the act was that for the rest of his life Mr. EATON's energies were devoted chiefly to the cause of political reform.

His contributions to this reform were of high value and were most unselfishly given. His study of the history and the principles and methods of the reform of the civil service in Great Britain, and his exposition of these in his well-known book and in his frequent articles and addresses after his residence in England, were of incalculable use in spreading the ideas underlying the merit system. They were especially effective in combating the absurd falsehood that the merit system was in some way an invention of the English aristocracy, the fact being that it was adopted for the express purpose of breaking up the costly and corrupt monopoly of place holding so largely enjoyed and so desperately cherished by the aristocracy. By his patient and intelligent study of the British system Mr. EATON was able to aid greatly in the constructive work of the reform in this country, and to suggest the modifications required by the differing conditions.

Mr. EATON had in a remarkable degree the power of exhaustive inquiry and the complementary gift, which does not always accompany that power, of orderly, logical, and luminous exposition. There was really no limit to the amount of labor that he would expend to obtain accuracy in the details of any subject he was pursuing, while those details were used afterward in true perspective, without regard to the effort they had cost him. In his later years these qualities were especially shown in his treatment of the question of municipal administration, as to which he acquired an authority very generally respected.

In private life he was a man of singular kindliness, and his manners had the courtesy as well as the dignity that we associate with the "old school." He will be long remembered by those who had the privilege of his friendship, and the work he did was of so solid and essential a character that its influence will be felt for good long after his name passes to inevitable forgetfulness.

ST. THOMAS.

In his third annual message, sent to Congress on Dec. 3, 1867, President ANDREW JOHNSON pointed out with a good show of reason the need of an advanced naval outpost between our Atlantic Coast and Europe. "With the possession of such a station by the United States," he declared, "neither we nor any other American nation need longer apprehend injury or offense from any transatlantic enemy. * * * The islands of St. Thomas and St. John, which constitute a part of the group called the Virgin Islands, seemed to offer us advantages immediately desirable, while their acquisition could be secure in harmony with the principles to which I have alluded. A treaty has therefore been concluded with the King of Denmark for the cession of these islands and will be submitted to the Senate for consideration." The Senate was then engaged in a bitter quarrel with President JOHNSON, and CHARLES SUMNER, one of his most determined opponents, was Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. The treaty was dropped without even so much as a decent expression of regret to Denmark.

The possession of the Island of Puerto Rico gives us an advanced naval outpost a thousand miles southeasterly from the coast of Florida. We do not now need St. Thomas. At the same time, if it is necessary to buy the island to prevent its falling into the hands of Germany, there should be no hesitation in making the purchase. However much we may esteem the Germans as a people, we do not want any more of the military powers of Europe for island neighbors. The objections would be the same were the purchase of St. Thomas proposed by any other leading power not now having a foothold in the West Indies.

Our policy of discouraging fresh European acquisitions of territory near our coast is an ancient one. The objections which we have repeatedly urged to the transfer of Cuba to a strong power were precisely the same in kind as those which now lie against the transfer of St. Thomas from Denmark, who would never give us the least trouble, to Germany, a stirring and ambitious power, which might give us a great deal of trouble. When JOHN QUINCY ADAMS was Secretary of State, in 1823, he wrote that "the transfer of Cuba to Great Britain would be an event unpropitious to the interests of this Union." JEFFERSON, in the same year, said such a transfer would be "a great calamity to us." Two years later CLAY, then Secretary of State, wrote that we could not consent to the occupation of Cuba and Puerto Rico by any other country than Spain "under any contingency whatever." Secretary FORSYTH wrote in 1849 that the United States would employ the military and naval forces of the Union to resist any attempt by a European power to wrest Cuba from Spain. Secretary MARCY said the same thing in 1853.

Cuba is a larger island and she lies nearer our shores than St. Thomas, but the establishment of a strong naval station by Germany in the harbor of Charlotte Amalie would give us cause for anxiety about the commerce of the Gulf and the traffic which will seek the isthmian canal when it is constructed. Besides, with a German outpost at St. Thomas, only forty miles east of Puerto Rico, the value of our own outpost at San Juan would be largely neutralized. A power having no harbor for refuge, coaling, and refitting on this side of the Atlantic would be at a very serious disadvantage in any controversy with the United States. CERVERA's fleet gave us trouble and anxiety only because he had a place to run to for shelter and supplies. It is not for our interest to permit any increase in the number of naval bases in the islands near our shores which may some time be used against us. From Great Britain we have nothing to fear so long as the two nations continue to be upon their present footing of friendship and common interest. We look with indifference upon the presence of France in the Leeward Islands. But Germany, with her colonial ambitions and her restless policy at home and abroad, would be a neighbor not to be desired, and, indeed, not to be permitted. It is reported in dispatches from Berlin that objections on the part of this Government would be sufficient to dissuade Germany from seeking to acquire St. Thomas. If that be the case, we cannot doubt that our opposition to the bargain has already been courteously manifested.

That would be an easy ending of the matter. If, however, we should be compelled to buy the island, Denmark would be likely to profit by the appearance of two rich bidders in the field. SEWARD's treaty of purchase with Denmark in 1867 fixed the price of St. Thomas and its smaller neighbor, St. John, at $7,500,000, the Island of Santa Cruz not being included in the trade, although we had earnestly sought to have it transferred with the others. Probably we should find it to our interest to take the three islands. Within the last five years we could have bought St. Thomas for a very low price—much less than we shall have to pay now if we have to outbid Germany. Commercially the island is now of very little value, but in the days when the sugar industry was prosperous it produced a good deal of wealth for the owners of its soil. But its strategic importance is too great to permit us to see with indifference a great European power come into possession of a station so near our eastern outpost of Puerto Rico.

THE BANKERS.

There still lingers in the minds of the uninformed and prejudiced so much vague but mischievous animosity toward capitalists, and especially toward bankers, that the following plain statement of fact from the columns of The Financial Chronicle regarding the action of the bankers in the panic of last week on the Stock Exchange is peculiarly timely:

To the credit of our bankers and banks be it said that they arrested the ruinous liquidation we have referred to and stayed the panic. How often the unthinking body of our people glibly tells us that these classes of our citizens are unfeeling, heartless, and wholly selfish. When the financial history of this country during the last thirty-five years comes to be written—a period during which the generation now about to lay off its armor has been active and prominent in affairs—no class, if the inside facts are disclosed, will be found to have assumed greater risks and shown greater forgetfulness of self and personal interests than they have done on many occasions to tide the country safely over its crises. What are generally called capitalists are very conservative men. They as a whole never run risks to make money for themselves, so they are always able and prepared in time of danger to lend a hand in bridging the chasm less conservative men cause.

While this statement is true of capitalists as a class, it should be said of bankers that they act on a still more praiseworthy motive both in their conservatism that leads them to avoid undue risks and in their readiness to protect the general public from the consequences, as far as may be, of the recklessness of others in incurring risks. The bankers know that they are in reality trustees, and they observe with rare fidelity the conditions of their trusts. It is true that if they did not they could not prosper, but it is also true that as a class they are far more careful of the interests intrusted to their care than the average business man is of his own. And it is to be remembered, too, that as a class they take broader views of the effect of their policy on the general welfare, act together with greater wisdom and with more effective cooperation, and secure more and more lasting benefits for the public than any other class. These are sober facts with which all well-informed students and observers of our financial affairs are perfectly familiar, and they should be generally recognized.

GEN. LAWTON'S "MESSAGE."

The letter from Gen. LAWTON read by ex-Minister BARRETT at the New England dinner on Friday evening was of such significance and importance that we reproduce it here in full:

I would to GOD that the whole truth of this whole Philippine situation could be known by every one in America as I know it. If the real history, inspiration, and conditions of this insurrection, and the influences, local and external, that now encourage the enemy, as well as the actual possibilities of these islands and peoples and their relations to this great East, could be understood at home, we would hear no more talk of unjust "shooting of government" into the Filipinos, or of hauling down our flag in the Philippines. If the so-called anti-imperialists would honestly ascertain the truth on the ground and not in distant America, they, whom I believe to be honest men misinformed, would be convinced of the error of their statements and conclusions, and of the unfortunate effect of their publications here. If I am shot by a Filipino bullet it might as well come from one of my own men, because I know from observations, confirmed by captured prisoners, that the continuance of fighting is chiefly due to reports that are sent out from America.

This was written last month, when LAWTON was still at the front engaged in that arduous and heroic movement which it is hoped has broken for good the military power of the Filipino insurrection. It is the fervent and yet sober and fair statement of a soldier who wrote of what he knew by personal observation and experience, and who was daily facing the death that finally came to him in a war that he believed to be needlessly prolonged, if not occasioned, by the conduct of the opposition at home. It will be noted that in the intense earnestness of his statement, made, as it was, in the security and freedom of private correspondence, and with the feeling strong upon him that his own life and the lives of his men were being exposed, there is not a trace of bitterness or of anger. He speaks of the "anti-imperialists whom I believe to be honest men misinformed," and he talks only of "the error of their statements and conclusions, and of the unfortunate effect of their publications here." This is perfectly characteristic of the man, who, with all his fearlessness in the face of danger and his relentless vigor in fighting, had a heart as gentle as that of a child and a sense of justice as calm and impartial as that of a Judge in ermine.

The appeal will come with all the more force to those who will be brought by it to see that they have committed the error that LAWTON condemns. Those of them who are what this scrupulously fair gentleman, writing from the very battlefield, called "honest men misinformed," will give the great weight that is due to it to the testimony of their critic. Surely none could be more convincing and none could be more disinterested. At the same time it is to be remembered that there is another message from the gallant soldier even more important than is conveyed in this letter. It is embodied in his own acts and witness is borne to it by the multitude of Filipinos, including some who met LAWTON in fight, who now mourn his death. These men know that our General was as just and humane as he was brave and skillful, and that he never lost an opportunity to prove to the Filipinos by acts the motives by which he and his Government were guided. What he was able to do in his own sphere of activity and influence he would have had all the agents of the United States do everywhere. It is the judgment of those that had ample opportunity to know him that, had he survived the war which he sustained so heartily and in which he took so large a part, he would have been one of the most efficient instruments in the administration of the accessions which it is now certain that we shall not abandon.

Taking Sides in Boer War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think that you are doing our country a great wrong in taking sides with England in the Boer war, and are to some extent violating our neutrality laws. We have no right and no business to help either British or Boer; we must be strictly neutral. We might embroil our country in a foreign war, for there is no telling how many countries will yet attack England, and if we figure as her ally, they will attack us also. Neither have we any right to assist the Boers, and by so doing earn the hatred of England. Hands off, I say! Let them fight it out among themselves! And if the other nations of Europe choose to mix into the fight, it is all a better reason for the United States to keep out of it. We will then sell to all these fools of fighters, food, clothing, &c. It would be indeed a very dear Philippines and Cuba to us if their acquisition by us brought us another foreign war on the ground that we had abandoned the Monroe doctrine. I say that we have never given up that saving doctrine, and never will. The expanded territory we got is simply spoils of war, and does not pledge us to give up our policy of non-interference in the affairs of Europe and Asia.

AMERICAN CITIZEN.
West Hoboken, N. J., Dec. 22, 1899.

A Christmas Warning.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Each year at Christmas time we have the shocking record of children burned to death—happy gatherings turned into tragedies. And this gruesome story will go on until Sunday school Superintendents learn that cotton, wool, and unprotected gas jets are as dangerous neighbors as gunpowder and a lighted coal. Poor little Lawrena Menke, at Quincy, Ill., is truly a lamb sacrificed. Your dispatch of to-day telling of her death, with that of her ten young companions, is heart sickening.

Let each State pass a law restricting these exhibitions within prudent limits. With electric lights they would be safe; with open gas jets they are murderous.

HUMANITY.
New York, Dec. 23, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Passed Along.

Young Man—Will you be my wife?
Young Woman—I am sorry to say I am engaged myself, but you will like my sister just as well.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

Comparative.

"Waiter, this steak is badly burned."
"Yes, Sir; but you hadn't oughter make a fuss, Sir; that man over there's got one broiled to a crisp, Sir."—Detroit Free Press.

No Resemblance.

"Women and cats," said the Youthful Boarder, "are alike."
"Wrong, young man," said the Cheerful Idiot. "A woman can't run up a telegraph pole, and a cat can't run up a millinery bill."—Indianapolis Press.

Ill-Timed Levity.

"Girls are getting awfully finicky."
"What's the matter now?"
"That girl refused me."
"Did she give any reason?"
"She says I made a pun while I was proposing to her."—Detroit Free Press.

Can't Figure It Out.

Biffers—I'm a pretty good hand at figures, but there's one thing I can't understand about Christmas.
Whiffers—What's that?
Biffers—How is it that everybody gives more than he gets, and yet nobody gets as much as he gives? I can't see what becomes of the surplus.—New York Weekly.

NO POCKETS IN A SHROUD.

From The Denver Post.

O! ye who bow at Mammon's shrine,
Whose hearts with greed are growing cold,
Who turn your backs on things divine
And worship but the god of gold.
What will it profit you when death
Lays low the head so kingly proud
And robs the wasted form of breath?
There are no pockets in a shroud.

Your thoughts by day, your dreams by night,
Are but of grasping golden gain,
Your guide is but the beacon light
Of riches burning in your brain.
You cast all nobler aims behind
And struggle as a madding crowd
To clutch the dollars, but you'll find
There are no pockets in a shroud.

Ye usurers who grind the poor
Beneath a cold, relentless heel,
Who overshadow many a door
With cloud of misery, and feel
No sympathy to see them lie
Beneath the hand of sorrow cowed,
Remember when you come to die
There are no pockets in a shroud.

What is the profit to the man
Whose life to Mammon has been given?
A bridge of gold can never span
The gulf between the earth and heaven!
What will it be to him to find
The wealth with which he is endowed
At death's gate must be left behind?
There are no pockets in a shroud.

This life is but a span; to-day
We're here; to-morrow we are gone,
Have faded from the earth away
Into eternity's strange dawn!
Yet in the hungry greed for gains
Too many at the gold shrine bowed,
Forget that when the life-spark wanes
There are no pockets in a shroud.

RIVAL THEATRES IN PARIS

The Odeon Is Crippled by Antoine's Latest Venture.

DREYFUS CAUSES THE TROUBLE

New Play by M. Gaston Devore Is Produced at the Comedie Francaise—Campaign Against Claretie Still Violent.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—The theatrical season is now in full swing, and the new pieces absorb the Parisian mind more than anything else, except perhaps the Anglo-Boer war. There are no direct references to Dreyfus on the stage, but Dreyfus preoccupies us all the same. At the Odéon the management is distinctly anti-Dreyfusard. In a measure, the Odéon is always opposed to the Comédie Française—"the rire gauche against the rire droite, the student versus the bourgeois." Moreover, M. Ginisty, the Director of the Odéon, has a pet foe, his former co-Director, M. Antoine, whom I saw at Rennes on the day of the verdict in the Dreyfus case, and who wept when the result was read out. M. Ginisty will never forgive M. Antoine for leaving him and founding Antoine's theatre, which knocks all the receipts out of the Odéon. So he has mounted at vast expense a five-act drama by the Vicomte Henri de Bornier, entitled "France d'Abord," which is meant as a sort of rallying cry to the two sections of the Conservative Party whom the Dreyfus case has divided. This play is intended to be a sort of pendant to "La Fille de Roland," by the same author, a great patriotic drama, which had an immense success in its time, and procured Bornier's election as an Academician, and is still in the répertoire of the Comédie Française.

The principal personage in "France d'Abord" is Blanche de Castille, widow of Louis VIII., and Regent of France during the minority of her son, Louis IX. The idea of the author has been to personify in Queen Blanche young France of to-day, the dominant thought being that of patriotism. As Regent of France, Blanche has against her the great vassals of her kingdom, all of whom are anxious as regards their independence and demand certain rights over the control of the royal power. They enjoin her to select a husband from among themselves. Blanche finds herself loved by one of these, Count Thibault of Champagne. She returns in secret this love, but destiny prevents its ever being expressed either on one side or the other, and the Count goes off to the crusades without even declaring his passion. There is a tragic figure suggesting Mignon, who supplies the melodramatic element of the play, in the person of Comtesse Allenor, who has been adopted by the little King's uncle—the wicked Comte d'Anjou—and though a gypsy, is really the daughter of Charles VIII. She has an undying hatred against the Queen Regent, who had cruelly whipped her when she was a child. The King's uncle, whose adoptive niece she is, bids her place a poisoned crown upon the head of the little King Louis IX. when he is crowned at Rheims, but blood proves to be thicker than water, and, rather than execute so cruel a mission, this daughter of Charlemagne places the crown upon her own head and dies. Of the four acts, the first is by far the best. In the scenes which follow the note of patriotism too often repeated becomes somewhat wearisome; a love which fails to find expression is in its essence egotistical, and our interest in the Queen diminishes. The play, however, was received very warmly, though it cannot be looked upon as a second "Fille de Roland."

The first performance of "La Conscience de l'Enfant," a four-act comedy in prose, by M. Gaston Devore, was given this week at the Comédie Française. It belongs to the category known as pièces à thèse, and consists of an exposition of the workings of conscience in a juvenile mind exposed to antagonistic influences, which, in this case, spring from a lofty sense of honor and justice, and owe their existence to the promptings of the heart. A position is created in which two currents of feeling are at war, and a young girl of twenty is shown to be the cause of considerable family unhappiness, because from the high but limited moral ground of her own convictions she chooses to view with harshness certain acts of her father.

The principal characters are four in number: Couvelin, (Silvain,) a wealthy, elderly, and high-minded gentleman; Jenny, (Baretta,) his daughter; Montret, (Worms,) Jenny's husband, an enterprising but unscrupulous speculator, whose questionable finances become a subject for journalistic attacks, and who ends by compromising the name and honor of Couvelin. The fourth is Germaine, (Lara.) Montet's daughter and the grandchild of Couvelin, a girl of marriageable age. In the first act Couvelin inveighs against the lack of principles in men, deplores their weak sense of justice and easy-going consciences, and explains to Germaine his views on honor and justice.

Act II. shows the ending of a love affair between Montret and Eva, (de Boncza,) a friend and relative of Jenny. Montret's financial position becomes untenable. Jenny hears of her husband's liaison. Germaine's conscience makes her side with her grandfather against her father. The latter, who adores his daughter, is in despair at the thought of losing her esteem and love.

Act III. is one long succession of moving scenes. Jenny confronts Eva with the latter's love-letters to Montret, Cauvelin has the indelicacy to inform Eva's husband (Beer) of his wife's guilt. Cauvelin next launches the bitterest invectives against Montret, in the midst of which he declares that a public scandal is preferable to private shame, and that suffering is of no account if only the family honor remains intact. Montret, apparently calm, accepts all blame and renounces his right over his wife and child. Cauvelin then undertakes to save Montret from bankruptcy. Jenny, however, loves her husband, and forgives and follows him. Germaine clings to her grandfather. Between Acts III. and IV. three years have elapsed, during which time Montret has remade his fortune. Germaine recognizes that she has been guilty of haste and prejudice in judging her father, that many of his acts have been motived by influences of which she had no comprehension—that, in short, her point of view, though lofty, has been narrow. A general reconciliation follows, which may be said to be based on the theory that when love is present everything can be arranged. Cauvelin alone remains obdurate, and retires into solitude, resolved to maintain his honor invulnerable at all costs, even at that of family affection.

Such is the play. It consists, as I have already said, of the struggle between a sentiment of honor, which admits of no compromise, and a kindly indulgence that is born of affection and the heart. The conclusion of the author appears to be that virtue is often of less value than goodness, that human suffering is always worthy of something of our sympathy, and that when conscience and love are found to be in conflict, it is better to yield to love. It may be said that the author leaves himself open to the reproach of immorality, in that he has presented as sympathetic, a person devoid of principles, and as unsympathetic a man of the highest virtue and honor. To this it may be replied that the aim of the stage is not so much that of exposing the currently adopted conventions, opinions, or principles of society people as that of endeavoring to point out the weak points in those principles. It will be seen that the subject of M. Devore's play is both new and interesting. There is at times a want of simplicity. The personages often enter the scene without other motive apparently than that of airing their views, although it must be readily admitted that these views are worthy of expression. The success of the play was considerable, Acts II. and III. being received with enthusiasm. It may be questioned, however, whether a partially triumphant experiment of this kind will save M. Claretie from the hornets' nest of criticism and recrimination into which he has tumbled of late.

The campaign against him as manager of the first theatre in France is still very violent, and when the exhibition is finished he will probably be sacrificed to his foes, so many scores are to be wiped out after the exhibition.

The Colonial Party will revenge Fashoda, and M. Le Bargy will settle M. Claretie. For ten years past, ever since he was appointed "administrateur" of the Comédie Française, M. Claretie has been the object of attack. In the United States people possibly do not recognize generally that the manager of the State theatre in Paris has not only his artistic concerns to mind, but is a political personage. He does not fall with successive Governments. But he comes near to doing so. M. Claretie made the mistake of taking up the defense of Dreyfus in a most energetic fashion. He converted himself into a daily reporter of the Temps at Rennes, so that the work might be well done. Now he is paying for his enthusiasm.

R. S.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

"Don't tread on the alligator," is a sign that might be appropriately displayed in the central one of the three big plant houses at Central Park just back of the Magown's Pass Tavern on the East Drive. There are three of the alligators at large in that house, which is devoted to palms and semi-tropical plants. They are little fellows and there is a pool of water for their benefit, as well as a miniature stream running through the central foliage display where they should disport themselves. But they are peculiar alligators, and prefer to wander about the house and keep away from the water. It is rather startling to the visitors to see one of their ugly little snouts sticking out as he bends to better examine some plant in which he is particularly interested. Since the cool weather has come the alligators have rather abandoned their roving habits, and there is less danger of treading on them. A favorite resort for them now is the warm bit of sandy loam just under the steam pipes that run along the sides of the house. When they take refuge here it takes a sharp eye to discover them. When one is discovered and shown to a feminine visitor her usual exclamation—if it is the first time she has seen one of them—is "And is that an alligator? Why I thought they were big enough to eat people!"

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"Why, mamma, it tastes just as your foot feels when it is asleep," was the comment of the young girl who was taking her first sip of champagne as it was effervescing in the glass.

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"Profits?" remarked the manager of the big department store as he was chatting about the Christmas trade. "Why, we made our profits when we bought the goods. The margin we get when we sell them pays for the running expenses, advertising, and rent. The real profits of our business are in the discounts we get by paying cash for what we buy, instead of asking for long credits. That's where the principal profits of the big department stores come from, and that's why the smaller stores cannot compete with us successfully."

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"I'll tell you just the kind of man John E. Madden is," said a Kentuckian, who has known him for years, and has had much to do with him in a business way. Madden's successful sales of horses to W. C. Whitney and other rich owners of racing stables was the topic. "Madden is a born horse trader, and he once told me of his first venture in that line. His mother, a widow, had three horses and a small farm. John was a mere boy at the time, but had already developed the trading instinct. One of those traveling horse traders happened by and saw among the horses a mare that he wanted. He offered John $300 for her, if he would induce his mother to part with her. Young John went to the house and that evening suggested that there was a bit of extravagance in keeping three horses, and advised the sale of this particular mare for $100, which sum he told his mother he thought he could get for her. The mother refused to sell for less than $150, but finally, on John's disinterested (?) advice, agreed to sell for $125. Then John hied himself to the near-by town where the dealer made his headquarters and disposed of the mare for $300. He went back home, gave his mother her $125, and pocketed the other $175. John told the story with a deal of gusto and as an evidence of his own shrewdness, and I don't believe he saw anything out of the way in the transaction. It is his own story, at all events, and shows the beginning of perhaps the most successful horse trader in America."

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Daughters of the American Revolution are already engaging quarters in Washington for their annual convention, to be held there in February. These meetings have come to be a sort of social reunion in which a lot of women from all parts of the country take an intense interest. If one wears the badge of the order while in Washington it gives her a chance to get a glimpse of the official life of the capital that she could get in no other way, as there are a score of receptions in which "the ladies of the Cabinet" participate. To the Daughters, then, the President's reception has come to be something in the nature of a Queen's Drawing Room, and there is as much wire pulling among the dear creatures from distant States to secure an election as a delegate as there is here at home to secure a ticket to the Assembly dances. Elections of those delegates will be held next month, and every woman who wears a badge of membership is cherishing hopes that she may be among the chosen ones for the Washington trip.

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Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, whose name appears frequently whenever any step is taken for the betterment of the Indian wards of the Nation, is a widow of Capt. John C. Kinney, who was Admiral Farragut's signal officer at the battle of Mobile Bay. Capt. Kinney occupied a post just above the head of that brave old sailor when he was lashed to the mast of the Hartford during that memorable fight and signaled the orders to the fleet. Mrs. Kinney is one of the active members of the Daughters of the American Revolution and represents Connecticut at the annual conventions of the order. She has been active in furthering educational work among the Indians for more than a quarter of a century.

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"Speaking about animals," said Augustus Thomas, playwright, chatting with a party at The Lambs, "the queerest ones I ever came across are the mountain rats one sees at the mines in Colorado. They are about as big as a wharf rat, but they have a bushy tail like a squirrel, and are pets of the miners. Whenever the luncheon hour comes you will see the fellows come from their holes or nests or wherever they live in the intervals between meals, squat on their haunches, and sit there until one of the miners shares his dinner-pail meal with them. Whatever they get of the scraps of that meal they sit up and eat just as a squirrel does. The miner doesn't exist that would not share his meal with them. The rats are intelligent and mischievous as they can be, and to me they always seemed imbued with a sense of humor that I never saw in any other animal. They are thieves by nature, but their thievery is peculiar. Now, here's a yarn about one of them, or perhaps about a colony of them. When I was in Southern Colorado there was a box of tallow candles in the rough cabin where the men slept. We got up one morning and the box was empty, not a candle in sight anywhere, but in the box was a pile of sticks and rubbish of all sorts. 'It is the rats,' said the miners as soon as they saw that rubbish, for they claim that one of these rats never steals anything without leaving something in the place of the stolen article. Of course, we of the camp never expected to see the candles again, but two days later I give you my word, there was the whole boxful of candles back again. The miners say that the rats brought them back, and I suppose it must be true. At another time the rats made a raid on a sack of potatoes in the cookhouse and brought them all into the hut used for sleeping quarters. We found them in the morning, all piled up much after the fashion that one used to see those pyramidal piles of cannon balls in the navy yards in the days of the old-fashioned round ammunition. A mountain rat will steal nails, scraps of iron, and even the iron skewerlike candlesticks the miners use, and when they are stolen a fellow can tell if the rats did it, for, if they did there were always the telltale markers they had left behind in place of the stolen articles."

NEW ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL.

Long Island City Institution to be Opened in January.

It was announced in the Catholic churches of the Diocese of Long Island yesterday morning that the new St. John's Hospital, Twelfth Street and Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, would be consecrated and its doors thrown open to the public on Jan. 7. The ceremony will be performed by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Charles E. McDonnell, at 10 o'clock A. M. on that day. This hospital, which is under the direction of the Sisters of St. Joseph, is one of the most commodious structures in the Borough of Queens. It will accommodate over 200 patients. Owing to its close proximity to the terminus of the Long Island Railroad, this institution receives emergency cases from all points of the counties of Queens, Nassau and Suffolk. The numerous factories which surround the hospital supply the greatest number of emergency cases—cases in which delay would in every case nearly prove fatal.

Bills of the Seamen's Union.

Andrew Furuseth, Secretary of the National Seamen's Union, who was in the city yesterday on his way to Washington, said that bills would be introduced in Congress to abolish the allotment system on deep-sea-going vessels, and also to abolish punishment for desertion in foreign countries.

ROME'S HOLY DOOR OPEN

Imposing Ceremonial Conducted by the Pope.

SACRED YEAR INAUGURATED

All the Bells in the City Rang Out as the Pontiff Entered the Basilica.

ROME, Dec. 24.—The Pope solemnly inaugurated the holy year by performing the impressive ceremony of opening the Holy Door of St. Peter's Cathedral at 11 o'clock this morning. The ceremony was performed in the vestibule, which was handsomely decorated, in the presence of the Papal officers, the members of the Diplomatic Corps, leading representatives of the Roman nobility, and a number of invited guests.

After donning the Pontifical robes, the Pope, borne on the sedia gestatoria and escorted by the Papal Guards, proceeded with the Cardinals and the Court to the Sistine Chapel, in the Vatican Palace, where were gathered representatives of the Roman religious orders and clergy. After a brief prayer before the Holy Sacrament, which was there exposed, Leo intoned the "Veni Creator," and then again ascended the sedia gestatoria. Preceded by clergy and friars, who bore lighted candles, the Pope proceeded to the Vestibule of the Basilica, priests lining the halls and staircases en route.

The Papal throne had been erected in the vestibule. The Supreme Pontiff ascended the throne, which was immediately surrounded by Cardinals and dignitaries.

Suddenly a heavy bell boomed. Leo arose and, preceded by the Grand Penitentiary, walked toward the Holy Door. Cardinal Mgr. Serafino Vannutelli, Prefect of the Congregation of Bishops and Regulars, met him and handed him an artistic golden mallet given by the Italian Bishops. Leo, wearing the mitre, uttered the verses of the Liturgy and struck blows with the hammer on the door, which had previously been cut with a saw.

A few moments of solemn silence followed, the Pope and the Papal dignitaries in their State robes being grouped before the door. Then the latter swung back; and the officials of St. Peter's laved the threshold and doorposts with holy water, while Leo opened the Psalm "Jubilate Deo," which was taken up by the Pontifical choir.

The Pope, having again covered his head and holding in his right hand a crucifix and in his left a lighted candle, knelt at the threshold amid the strains of "Te Deum." Rising to his feet, he stepped alone within the portals of the vast and empty basilica. The Cardinals and others followed.

At this moment all the church bells in Rome rang out. Leo stopped before the altar of Michael Angelo, where the Janitore of the Holy Door for the coming year kissed his feet. He addressed a few words to them on the importance of the ceremony and then proceeded to the altar, where sacrament was offered, followed by a short prayer. Then, advancing on the sedia gestatoria to the high altar, he pronounced a solemn benediction, according plenary indulgences.

By 1:15 he had returned to his private apartments, having performed the ceremonies with great apparent satisfaction. He was smiling throughout, but grew pale and showed signs of fatigue toward the end. Nevertheless, he gave the three blows upon the door with considerable force.

Profound silence was maintained throughout the ceremony save when the Pope gave his blessing, which evoked loud "Vivas." The weather was fine, and an enormous concourse assembled in the precincts of the Basilica. Order was preserved inside by the Pontifical Guards and outside by the Royal Carabineers and the police.

RECIPROCITY WITH FRANCE.

French Journal Says Treaty Is an Evidence of America's Friendship.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—The Journal des Débats, in the course of a long article favoring the Franco-American reciprocity treaty, says:

"Some are opposing the treaty because they have become the dupes of English newspapers, which are spreading the idea that the United States is only a branch of Great Britain. The Americans, however, have affirmed their determination to be independent. President McKinley's message showed their ability to disentangle themselves from English embraces when these became compromising.

"As for ourselves, until there is some proof to the contrary, we must regard the Americans as our allies and friends. Their conclusion of a treaty with us was a friendly act, and must be considered as such. Our only desire should be the ratification by our own Chamber of Deputies and the American Senate of an agreement so significant and precious for the maintenance of the traditional relations between the two countries."

AN ANCHOR LINER DAMAGED.

The Steamer Tainui Collides with Another Vessel in the Clyde.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—A report was received here this evening from Greenock, Scotland, to the effect that the Anchor liner Tainui had collided in the Clyde with the British steamer Gulf of Ancud, and had been sunk. The Gulf of Ancud, according to the dispatch, was then returning to take repairs, but subsequently the rumor was found to be partially incorrect, as the Tainui proceeded to Glasgow after the collision occurred. The extent of the damages she sustained in the collision is not known.

The Tainui sailed from New York Dec. 13 for Glasgow, touching at Moville yesterday, and proceeded for her destination. She carries a number of passengers, among them being Mrs. Graves Colles and maid, Mrs. Archibald Smith, Mrs. Russell P. Jacoby and infant, Mrs. John Wilson, Miss Veronica, Miss McNeilly, Dr. Mary Lougdore, and William L. Beunie.

CUBANS ARE SATISFIED.

Believe They Will Soon Secure Their Independence.

HAVANA, Dec. 24.—The events of the last few days have had a great effect on Cuban politics. The circumstances attending the arrival of Gen. Wood and the departure of Gen. Brooke, taken with the speech of the former at the farewell banquet to the latter, in which the intentions of the United States Government were restated, have satisfied the Cubans that Cuba will certainly be independent within a reasonable time.

More than this, the arrival and public and private utterances of Horatio Rubens have increased the restful feeling that now apparently exists among all classes. Mr. Rubens has, without doubt, considerable influence. Wherever he goes he is cheered by the people; his room at the hotel is thronged with Cuban officials seeking an interview, and, altogether, he is regarded somewhat in the light of an oracle.

The Patria, commenting upon Gen. Woods's remarks at the farewell dinner to Gen. Brooke, says:

"It was a most satisfactory speech, with a pleasing military simplicity. Obviously, the United States Government intends to ful

[illegible] IN NEGROS ISLAND

The Sixth Played Havoc with Papa Issio's Bandits.

ISLAND UNDER CIVIL RULE

Gen. Smith Supervises the Actions of Native Officials, Who Were Elected in October.

BACOLOT, Island of Nefiros, Nov. 7.—The mountains of Negros run down its centre and length, and between the foothills of this range and the sea there is a belt of lowlands averaging in width from five to twenty miles. On these lowlands are the farms and plantations producing the island's yearly crop of sugar, all of which is sent to Iloilo, on the Island of Panay, for shipment. In the lowlands are found almost all the important towns and villages, as well as most of the roads.

This geographical distribution of low, productive lands on the coast and mountain fastnesses in the interior was the comfort of the early bandits and marauders, and had much to do with making their profession possible and profitable on Negros Island. There were always, under Spanish rule, bandits in the mountains who lived by raiding the valleys, and when we secured possession of Negros they were part of our heritage from our predecessors. They exist to-day, but since last July they have encountered the Sixth Infantry, and they are not nearly as numerous as formerly, and consequently the profession has lost much of its popularity, and may be considered to be upon its last legs.

It would be unwise to state just how many of these marauders have been killed by the Sixth—the number is large, and there would surely be people at home in ignorance of the fact that drastic and severe measures alone can remedy this evil, and who, consequently, might raise an outcry against the killing.

PAPA ISSIO, THE BANDIT.

A part of our inheritance from Spain is the robber chief known locally as Papa, or Pope, Issio. He is the leader of the band called Babaylanes, who operate in the southern portion of the island. In the light of information gathered by American officers on Negros to-day, the Babaylanes were formerly a religious sect composed of natives of the island, who preferred their own religion, with its curious observances and wild feasts, recurring once every seven years, to the tenets of the Church of Rome, which Spain tried to force upon them. But the natives objected to the efforts of the priests and took to the hills for religious freedom.

This was in the old days, and their prophetess, Babaylan, went with them. And being kept in the mountains by religious prosecution, robbery in the lowlands as a means of livelihood soon developed among them and proved profitable. Hence the name Babaylanes, and hence their present occupation of robbery. What their religion is to-day is hard to fathom. It bears traces of Mohammedanism and some traces of Catholicism, but is apparently largely composed of shallow superstition and a belief in their present leader, Papa Issio.

Issio is described as a cunning, shrewd, and ignorant man. It is said he mystified them and gained his ascendency over them by having some third-class conjurer, whom he picked up upon the coast, do tricks at his bidding. He issues and signs passports to the mountain people, charging them therefor according to their means and his needs. All tales of him point to the fact that he has a strong hold upon their ignorance and credulity, and that he poses successfully as their Governor, god, and father. He provides them with small, round pieces of paper, scrawled with dog-Latin, which he declares make a man invulnerable to American bullets. His followers believe him in all things, and his charms are often found upon the enemy's dead.

WORK OF AMERICAN TROOPS.

As soon as the Sixth were settled upon the island they began an active campaign against the bandits. The wet season was beginning, but the rains were ignored. The bandits never thought the Americans could penetrate their hills and meet them upon their own ground, as the Spaniards had never attempted such a thing. But the Sixth did it. There were forced marches through country that was considered impenetrable. Over mountains and through swamps our soldiers forced their way to meet the enemy at break of dawn. In fancied security and never expecting an attack, the enemy were killed, demoralized, and scattered.

A handful of American troops have taken positions that forty trained men could have held against an army corps. They have fought up the face of mountains and in swamps where the rank grass grows ten feet high, and men stagger and drop from want of air and the heat. Hardships, which the officers say cannot be adequately described in words, were endured with courage and determination. It was hard work and it was well done. The men operated in small bodies, for the Sixth are scattered in some thirty detachments throughout Negros, while two companies of the regiment are at Cebu, on the next island.

The officers of the Sixth have many interesting stories to tell. There was, for instance, the capture of a fortified village high up in the mountain, which our men surprised at daybreak after an almost incredible night march. This village was an ideal bandit rendezvous, well located against surprise, entrenched and stockaded. Our men began while the enemy were at breakfast, and there followed a good fight of 400 bandits against 100 Americans. Finally the village was charged and captured, and inside was found the plunder of years, mixed with carnage indescribable.

In the fight an American Corporal, pressed close by the enemy, killed five of his opponents in less time than it takes to read these words. Three he shot with his Krag held at his hip, he not having room to lift it to his shoulder, a fourth was bayoneted, and the last was killed by a blow with the butt of his gun.

The leader of this band, a tall, handsome man, with all the appearance of a pure Spaniard, well mounted, well dressed, and well armed, fought from the back of his horse until finally shot to pieces. "He carried a very fine pair of French field glasses, which are now in my possession," remarked Capt. Byrne of the Sixth, who was in charge of this expedition.

ROBBERS LAY DOWN ARMS.

The loss in killed inflicted upon the bandits in this encounter disconcerted them vastly, and it will take but a few such lessons to annihilate them utterly. They are now beginning to come unarmed into the valleys, anxiously seeking a vocation of peace and saying the trade has become unprofitable and too dangerous, that food is scarce, and that Papa Issio is losing his influence; that the American soldiers shoot very straight and that the charms of Issio fail to protect. Papa Issio himself will sooner or later be captured, and this will probably end it all, and then for the first time in many generations brigandage will be impossible on Negros Island.

Since last July there have been revolutionists on Negros, Tagalog leaders and soldiers from Panay and Luzon having come over to stir up revolt and discontent. They landed on the northern coast of the island and effected a junction with the bandits of that locality, known as the Tulisanes. These are marauders pure and simple. They operate in the north, as do Papa Issio's people in the south, and they have their own leaders. Their name is the vernacular for bandits.

The revolutionists made an alliance with the Tulisanes, and the work began. But they counted without the Sixth, which met them in the mountains, killing and scattering them until the revolutionary leaders sent in to Gen. Smith to humbly ask permission to return to Panay. Gen. Smith said no, declaring he would do all in his power to prevent their leaving Negros, and that as he considered them nothing more than murderers and robbers, punish severely all whom he caught. Several of the rebels' officers, and many of the soldiers, were killed in battle, until finally the last of them, about forty in number, managed to escape to Panay—and this was the end of the revolutionary movement in Negros.

SUCCESS OF CIVIL RULE.

When we fought in Negros we fought seriously. No half-way measures were adopted. We had here, as we have elsewhere, an enemy who construed every evidence of consideration and kindness as a sign of fear and weakness, and on Negros we did not mince matters. We fought to a finish, and we fought hard, and the enemy suffered greatly in consequence.

On Oct. 2 elections for a President of the Island, for Councilmen, and for a Supreme Court were held, and the successful candidates were inaugurated yesterday. The suffrage was determined by ability to read and write Aspino, Spanish, or Visayan, or the possession of $500 (Mexican) worth of property or the payment of rent upon $1,000 worth of property. There were in all some forty candidates in the field, and over 5,000 votes were cast. Meliscio Severino was elected President of the island by a majority of thirty.

When the new Government was inaugurated on Nov. 6 it took over all the functions of the provisional civil government, operative until that time, and began its career with a three days' feast in Bacolot. To-day this village is covered with home-made American flags, none of which, however, have more than a dozen stars and half a dozen stripes. Country people have come in in bull carts from miles around to attend the festivities. There has been a most successful official dance at the Government House, and this afternoon there will be horse races and wrestling on the plaza. Native bands have been playing incessantly all over the village for two days, cock fights are fixed for every afternoon, and the monte games are running full blast. No untoward incident occurred.

HOW GOVERNING IS DONE.

The power of veto and final decision is vested in Gen Smith, the Military Governor, and the whole system of civil administration is controlled by the American authorities. This is imperative in the beginning; and latitude can only be allowed later.

"The greatest danger that threatens the success of this experiment," said Gen. Smith, in the course of conversation, "is political intrigue among themselves. If we can avoid or prevent that, we stand a very good chance of success."

Negros is the first and only example of the application of the principle of self-government under American control, to any of the Philippine islands. If the experiment results successfully, it will have an excellent effect upon all the other islands.

The island has seen a happy and successful division of labor among the American authorities. Gen. Smith, as the Military Governor of the island, and Col. Miner, as commander of the Sixth, have done excellent work. Gen. Smith is a volunteer officer and Col. Miner a regular. Gen. Smith is primarily a man of affairs, while the Colonel is a trained soldier. The division of labor has been along these lines. Col. Miner has attended more directly to military matters, thus leaving Gen. Smith more free to attend to civil matters, more time to be diplomatic, and more time to study and understand the men who compose his civil government.

The result of the experiment in Negros will undoubtedly have important bearings upon the larger problem of government throughout the archipelago.

FIGHTING ON ISLAND OF PANAY.

Insurgents Held Every Town But Iloilo Before Gen. Hughes Arrived.

ILOILO, Island of Panay, Philippines, Nov. 13.—This Island of Panay, sister island to Negros and another of the Visayan group, has for months past been in insurgent hands. To-day the American forces are taking the aggressive for the first time and are moving out to cover and hold more territory. Up to the present we have possessed the half-burned town of Iloilo and nothing more. The Twenty-sixth Regiment, under Col. Rice, arrived here two weeks ago from the United States.

"We at home knew," said officers of this regiment, "that our troops were on Panay, but we had the impression they occupied the island; that the important towns, at least, were ours; that our possession was more than nominal. Hence we are surprised to see the American forces actually besieged by the insurgents upon three miles of land immediately surrounding Iloilo."

People in the United States may have the same ideas as had the officers of the Twenty-sixth Regiment, and to them it would be well to say that our lines, up to the present, embrace the suburbs of Jaro and Molo, both within three miles of this port, and nothing more. Insurgent trenches face us on the north and west and outpost firing is to be heard at any time.

With the coming of reinforcements a battalion of the Nineteenth and the Twenty-sixth Regiment entire, Gen. Hughes, in the midst of a typhoon that swept the country with driving rain, flooded rice fields and made quagmires of the roads, an expedition composed of the Eighteenth regulars, under Col. Carpenter; the Second Battalion of the Twenty-sixth Regiment, two battalions of the Nineteenth, Light Battery G of the Sixth Artillery, under Capt. Bridgeman, and Capt. Gordon's mounted scouts of the Eighteenth Regiment, advanced into the enemy's country. The battalion of the Twenty-sixth and the two battalions of the Nineteenth constituted a provisional regiment under Col. Rice, while the First and Third Battalions of the Twenty-sixth garrisoned Iloilo and Jaro.

The objective point of the expedition was the alleged insurgent stronghold at Santa Barbara, eight miles north of Jaro, but as the direct road between these two points had been strongly intrenched the American forces made a detour to the west in order to approach Santa Barbara on its unprotected side.

Yesterday Gen. Hughes's command had occupied successively the villages of Oton, Tigbauan, and Gurmal, on the coast, and west of Iloilo, likewise Cordoba, four miles north of Tigbauan. There was no resistance by the enemy, their forces retreating as ours advanced.

Company C of the Twenty-sixth Regiment had the only contact with the rebels on the first night out. One of the men of the company, which was under command of Lieut. Fales, was seriously wounded, two of the enemy were found dead when the trenches were captured, and considerable ammunition fell into our hands as a result of the brush.

To-day Gen. Hughes's column is resting in the four towns mentioned, waiting for ammunition and provisions to be conveyed to it and also for the rains to stop and the country to dry.

This movement was handicapped and interferred with from the start by lack of a proper and sufficient transportation. A totally inadequate number of army wagons and mules were recently landed at Iloilo. These were added to by a number of bull carts and bulls, and the sum total of transportation facilities for the expedition was about one-third what it should have been. Consequently it was with the greatest difficulty that the expedition started on schedule time, and as soon as it was once on the road there began the days of waiting while the transports did three times their proper allotment of work.

HOW MAJOR LOGAN WAS KILLED

Stopped to Aid a Wounded Man and Was Shot Through the Head by a Filipino from a Tree Top.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 24.—Apropos of the reports put in circulation at the time of the death of Major John A. Logan, killed in action in the Philippines, the following letter received to-day by L. S. Leiberman from his son, Dr. B. Albert Leiberman, Major and surgeon of the Thirty-third United States Infantry, (Major Logan's regiment,) effectually disproves the statement that Major Logan was shot by his own men:

"San Fabian, Luzon, Nov. 12, 1899.—As I wrote you day before yesterday that we were to attack a town, I will now tell you that we did it, and, although we whipped them, the cost was severe, the killed including Major Logan. We left here at 7 A. M., and marched about two or three miles, when we ran into the enemy, who were in houses, rice fields, and tops of trees alongt he road, and in intrenchments without end. Corporal Robinson in the advance was wounded by the first volley. Major Logan in passing him stopped and asked him if he had a first aid package, and was shot through the head just above the temples.

"I was only a short distance behind, and I called to my acting hospital steward, Mercier, and we went forward to him. I took Major Logan's head and Mercier his feet, so as to move him, when poor Mercier was shot through the heart from a tree under which Major Logan was. I looked up and saw the fellow about fifteen feet above me, and, drawing my revolver, I shot him, and he fell from the tree.

"Then, right at that spot, several others were killed or wounded, and when I established my dressing station at that place the sharpshooters in the tree tops made things very lively for us until a detail of men cleaned out the tree tops. One hundred and fifty natives were killed, and fifty prisoners and about two hundred guns captured.

"The road was something terrible, as it had been raining; the rice fields were like lakes, the streams were greatly swollen, and the bridges destroyed, so that we had to ford or swim all of them. The natives all had Mausers, and they knew how to handle them. The battle lasted about three and one-half hours. Gen. Wheaton to-day sent us a letter of congratulation on our victory, the biggest one since the war started."

PHILIPPINE DEATH REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The following is Gen. Otis's weekly death report:

Nephrolithiasis—Nov. 7, Sixth Infantry, John Smith, C. Gunshot wounds—Nov. 10, Thirty-third Infantry, Arthur D. Radsinski; Sergeant Major; Thirteenth Infantry, Charles E. White, K; Dec. 7, Thirty-fourth Infantry, Oscar E. Dolan, G; Dec. 21, Eleventh Cavalry, Joseph Kessinger, D; Dec. 10, Thirty-fifth Infantry, Raynerd Anderson, A, accidental. Typhoid fever—Dec. 16, Third Artillery, Raymond Carpenter, L; Dec. 7, Fourth Cavalry, Harry Reno, Sergeant, K; Dec. 19, Twenty-seventh Infantry, Claude B. Christmas, Corporal, K; Dec. 19, Twenty-first Infantry, Henry C. Merriam, G; Dec. 17, Sixth Infantry, John I. Free, K; Dec. 22, United States transport Hooker, James Conaway, cable man; Dec. 23, Fourteenth Infantry, William Schneebele. Peritonitis—Dec. 20, Twenty-ninth Infantry, Paul Gaines, L. Malaria—Dec. 15, Twelfth Infantry, George Burg, I; Dec. 8, Twenty-second Infantry, Kenneth Rodenberger, A; Dec. 20, Twenty-fifth Infantry, Isaac Watson, F; Dec. 21, Thirteenth Infantry, Paul H. Klick, H; Dec. 12, Twenty-fourth Infantry, James Booker, K; Dec. 18, Twenty-first Infantry, Henry Cunningham, F. Dysentery—Dec. 19, Twenty-first Infantry, Edward Swanson, M; Dec. 5, Twenty-second Infantry, D. Buck, A; Dec. 4, Thirty-fourth Infantry, Fred Morfoed, K; Dec. 22, hospital corps, Albert Dushlig; Dec. 22, Fourteenth Infantry, Oscar Proske, G. Drowned—Dec. 14, near Nirbican, Luzon, accidentally, Thirty-third Infantry, Williams Axtell, K. Intestinal trouble—Dec. 5, Twenty-second Infantry, George H. McLean, F. General debility—Dec. 11, Twenty-fourth Infantry, George Motley, H. Diarrhoea—Dec. 22, Twenty-first Infantry, William Blouchir, I.

BEVERIDGE ON THE PHILIPPINES.

Senate Will Discuss the Islands After Passing the Currency Bill.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 24.—Senator Beveridge said in an interview to-night that the currency bill would undoubtedly pass the Senate the first thing after the holiday recess, and that immediately after its passage the question of the Philippines will be taken up. He says the Republicans of the Senate will take a stand for expansion and will fight for the retention of these islands.

The issue, the Senator says, will be one of the leading ones in the next campaign. He does not know when he will speak on the Philippine question, in fact, he will not speak at all unless he can be of some service in settling the question.

Sergt. Rinn's Body Home.

The body of Sergt. Michael Rinn of the Ninth Infantry arrived at the home of his sister in Flushing, L. I., yesterday. Sergt. Rinn had been in the regular army for fifteen years. At the battle of San Juan he was a Corporal and performed an act of bravery, for which he was promoted. Col. Kent was wounded while leading a charge and Rinn ran to his assistance. Although the bullets were falling thick, Rinn improvised a bandage and bound up the Colonel's wounds and then carried him to a place of safety. After the Santiago campaign he was ordered to Manila, where he was taken ill and sent home. He died in San Francisco. He will have a military funeral.

Horses and Mules for Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 24.—The United States transport Westminster sailed for Manila to-day with 400 head of horses and mules.

The transport Valencia arrived to-day, forty-two days from Manila, via Nagasaki. The Valencia experienced very heavy weather during the entire trip, and was compelled to put back three times for shelter. Her pasenger list consisted of three civilians.

MONEY FOR THE LAWTON FUND.

St. Louis People Subscribe $1,200—Work Will Be Continued.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 24.—Charles Parsons, who was selected to receive and forward money donated to the Lawton fund, has telegraphed $1,200 to Adjt. Gen. Corbin as the result of the first day's subscriptions. Most of the sums subscribed were in amounts of $50 and $100. The work will be continued next week.

Another Lawton Monument.

LANCASTER, Penn., Dec. 24.—Members of the National Association of Spanish-American Veterans talk of raising a monument in honor of Major Gen. Lawton. A number of prominent soldiers throughout the country have interested themselves in the movement, and a fund is about to be started, to be known as the "Henry W. Lawton Memorial Fund."

Fund Reaches $1,902 in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—Contributions to the fund for the widow and children of Gen. Lawton so far collected here amount to $1,902.

DEATH FOLLOWS A SCUFFLE.

Artillerymay Gave Watson's Neck a Twist in Friendly Christmas Greeting and Paralysis Followed.

Edward Watson, twenty-three years old, of Battery Place and Ninety-second Street, Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, died late last night at the Norwegian Hospital, to which he had been removed from the home of his brother, in Fort Hamilton, as the result of a peculiar injury, peculiarly received.

Policeman Finnerty of the Fort Hamilton Station was called into the Dewey Hotel, at One Hundred and First Street and Fourth Avenue, late on Saturday night by some men in the place. The policeman found Watson lying helpless on the floor of the barroom. The young man was unable to stand on his feet, and appeared to have lost all control over his limbs. The policeman had him removed to the home of his brother, George Watson, at Fifth Avenue and Ninety-fifth Street.

Dr. Corish of Fifth Avenue and Ninety-second Street was called to attend Watson. Upon examination the doctor found that the young man's body was paralyzed from the neck down to the hips, that his arms were also paralyzed, and that the paralysis was extending itself to his lower limbs. In a short while Watson was unable to move a muscle below his neck. He had not lost the power of speech, however, and made a statement in which he said that he had received his injury in a scuffle with Thomas Leary, a soldier attached to Battery N, Fifth fArtillery, the garrison at the fort.

Watson said that Leary had given his neck a violent twist. Immediately afterward Watson felt a series of swift, sharp pains shoot through his body, and then a feeling of complete numbness came over him. His legs suddenly gave way under him, and he fell in a heap on the floor.

Several of the men in the saloon tried to get Watson on his feet, but he could not stand. After a while it was seen that he had been seriously injured, and Policeman Finnerty was called in. Watson's condition became rapidly worse until shortly before 10 o'clock last night, when his death occurred. The twist given Watson's neck, it is believed, snapped a spinal nerve, causing paralysis.

Leary, the artilleryman, who, it is alleged, caused Watson's fatal injury, was arrested early last evening. Several conflicting stories as to the manner in which Watson was injured were told in Fort Hamilton last night.

Leary refused to make any statement, but others who claimed to know the facts in the case declared that there had been no quarrel between the two men, and that Watson was injured as the result of a friendly but too hearty Christmas greeting on the part of Leary.

According to these authorities Watson and Leary were friends. When Leary entered the Dewey Hotel on Saturday night he found Watson there. Watson was somewhat deaf, and had his back turned to the door as Leary entered. Leary called out a "merry Christmas" to Watson, but the latter did not hear him. Then Leary walked up to Watson, and after slapping him on the back, caught him by both shoulders and turned him suddenly around. Instantly Watson dropped to the floor.

Dr. Corish said last night that by means of questions which he had written because of the injured man's deafness he had learned from him that affairs had occurred as told by Leary's friends. Ambulance Surgeon Kelgard of the Norwegian Hospital, who removed Watson, said that Watson told him also that Leary's action was simply a too emphatically friendly greeting.

CONCERT AT THE OPERA HOUSE.

A large and appreciative audience attended last night's concert at the Metropolitan Opera House. It was the first since the opening of the operatic season, and betokened a generous support for those to come. The boxholders were conspicuously absent, but the lower floor, balcony, and family circle were comfortably filled.

Mme. Suzanne Adams was compelled to sing the aria from Bizet's "Carmen" twice, while Schumann's "Two Grenadiers," sung by Mr. Plancon in French, in response to an encore brought "bravos" from the lips of many. The most fervent demonstration of the evening was awarded to Mme. Schumann-Heink for the spirited manner in which she rendered a series of German songs. A waltz song by Hermann Devries was demanded again by the audience, after which the contralto sang Donazetti's "Toast to Lucrezia Borgia."

CORRALS DUTCH FARMERS

Gen. Gatacre Issues a Reconcentrado Order.

ALL MUST MOVE INTO CAMPS

Order Applies to Males Over Twelve Years of Age of Whatever Nationality.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 18.—Gen. Gatacre, in order to check insurrection among the Dutch colonists and to prevent disaffected persons giving information or other assistance to the Boers, has issued a modified reconcentrado order.

By its terms, all males over twelve years of age, of whatever nationality, residing outside of towns or villages, but within a radius of twelve miles of military camps now established or hereafter to be established north of Sterkstroom, are required immediately to vacate their places of residence and either to remove to some place outside the twelve-mile radius or to form a camp in close proximity to the nearest military camp—the place to be selected by the officer commanding—where they must reside until further notice, providing for their own needs. All persons found within the area without passes will be arrested.

Advices from Colesburg assert that not many colonial Dutch have joined the Boers in that district.

Certain residents of Malmesbury celebrated Gen. Gatacre's repulse at Stormberg by a dinner.

TRUCE OF BOERS AND BRITISH.

Opposing Forces Appear to be Observing Christmas—Boer Works at Modder River Extended.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The War Office has received a cablegram from Gen. Forestier-Walker, dated at Cape Town yesterday, saying: "Have no further news of the general situation."

It may be almost safely predicted that nothing will occur to-day. A truce, either formal or informal, is being kept for the observance of Christmas by the opposing forces.

The Duke of Connaught again pressed to be allowed to go to the front, but the Government declined to give its assent. Then, waiving considerations of rank, he offered his services to Lord Roberts in any capacity as a staff officer. Lord Roberts consented, but the Government again declined.

The Morning Post's correspondent at Chieveley, telegraphing on Monday, Dec. 18, and confirming intelligence already cabled, says: "At dawn to-day the column struck camp and formed a new one three miles to the south, owing to the scarcity of water."

A dispatch from Modder River, dated Dec. 18, says:

"The Boers continue extending their trenches. They now have nearly twenty miles of intrenched works due north of the British camp, which sites is in an admirable position for the defense, as the surrounding country is perfectly level. The Boers, moreover, are compelled to keep a force estimated at 20,000 in order to contain the British column. A large number of Lord Methuen's wounded have recovered and are ready to resume their places in the ranks."

A dispatch to The Daily News from Modder River, dated Dec. 18, says:

"We are now waiting until England shall have realized the actual facts. It has to be admitted that, man for man, we have found ourselves pretty well matched; but the Boer has not the choice of positions.

"Let England, then, become alive to the need for a further 100,000 men. Such a force will prove the truest economy in both blood and treasure."

Gen. Kitchener Leaves Malta.

MALTA, Dec. 24.—Gen. Lord Kitchener, Chief of Staff to Gen. Roberts, arrived here to-day from Alexandria on the British second-class cruiser Isis. He went immediately on board the British cruiser Dido, which sailed for Gibraltar, where he will join Lord Roberts.

Duke of Westminster's Body Cremated

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The remains of the Duke of Westminster, who succumbed to pneumonia last Friday at his town residence, Grosvenor House, were cremated today at Woking Cemetery. The deceased had been active in the promotion of cremation, and was President of the Chester Cremation Society.

Berlin-Paris Telephone.

BERLIN, Dec. 24.—On New Year's Day direct telephonic communication will be opened between Berlin and Paris.

ATTACKS THE LAND BOARD.

Fight Against Astoria Grant Not to be Abandoned—Statement of Platt's Son.

Frank H. Platt, son of Senator Thomas C. Platt, said yesterday that he had been informed that the city had abandoned the proceedings brought by the Corporation Counsel to defeat the grant made to the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company by the State Land Board. The Corporation Counsel sought to enjoin the board from making the grant. Corporation Counsel Whalen made a statement last night in reference to the matter. He said:

"I have no intention whatever of abandoning the proceedings against the Astoria Company. On the contrary, I am going ahead with increased vigor and with the firm belief that the courts will prevent this robbery of the city by the State. On Dec. 9 it was known in Albany that I had written a letter to Gov. Roosevelt, asking him not to sign the grant until the question had been settled in the court, and it was also known there that papers would bring the matter into the courts were being prepared in my office. That was on a Saturday. The Land Board did not meet until the following Wednesday.

"Then, with full knowledge that the city wanted to test its rights in the courts, the Land Board hastened to sign the grant, in order to get ahead of the legal proceedings. It acted with unseemly haste. It took some time to prepare papers, and they were taken to Albany and served by a messenger from my office, who did not know of the plunge the Land Board had taken.

"The grant having been signed by the members of the Land Board, injunction proceedings became useless, because the Land Board could not be enjoined from performing an act that it already had performed. All that was needed to make the grant operative was the signature of the Governor, and under the Constitution the Governor is safe from injunction.

"I believe that the Land Board acted as it did intentionally, but we can get at the matter and protect the city as well as we ever could. The Astoria Company cannot get away with this grab. The injunction proceedings would have been brought in Albany County. We are preparing papers applying to the courts in this county to set aside the grant, and I am perfectly satisfied that my contention, that the City of New York cannot be robbed by the State, will be sustained. The papers probably will be served on Tuesday or Wednesday."

The California Senatorship.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Californians in town assert that great pressure is being brought to bear upon Gov. Gage to get him to call an extra session of the Legislature. The Governor is waiting for the Quay case to be disposed of, and it is well understood that if Quay is seated, he will immediately appoint a Senator, relying upon the Quay precedent to secure his admission. But Mr. Quay's chances are becoming slimmer and slimmer all the time and California Republicans are becoming importunate in their demands that the Governor shall not wait for the Pennsylvania man's case to be disposed of, but give the Legislature a chance to choose Senator White's successor.

CHRISTMAS EVE AT TRINITY.

Dr. Dix the Significance of the Incarnation.

The Christmas decorations were all in place yesterday in Trinity Church. Great bunches of greenery were massed about the pillars, and branches of fir trees decorated the windows, the whole interior presenting a beautiful appearance. There was only a small attendance at the morning service.

The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, the rector, preached from Galatians, iv., 4, "When the fullness of the time was come, God sent forth His Son, made of a woman, made under the law." The preacher said that the incarnation, present in the thoughts of every one at the present time, was the central point of all history, sacred and profane. In it was found a life which begot and sustained all other life in its most complex form. In it creation had attained to its full flower. The Christ Child was the answer to every vexing question of this age. When the divine entered the plane of humanity in the form of Jesus Christ He was the heir and outcome of no Jewish tradition, Grecian culture, or Roman imperiousness. He was the Son of God.

FUNCTION OF THE FESTIVAL.

Dr. Eckman Refers to the Human Side of the Lord.

The spirit of Christmastide pervaded the services at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church in West End Avenue yesterday, when in the morning the Rev. Dr. George P. Eckman, the pastor, preached from a text in St. Luke, ii., 40-52. The interior of the edifice was tastefully decorated with intertwined Christmas greens, and special music by the organist and the quartet was rendered, A. L. Crawford singing "The Christ Child" as the solo accompanying the offertory. Bad weather, however, reduced the size of the congregation. Referring to the text, the pastor said, in begining:

"These words introduced to us the purely human aspects of Jesus, and this is the distinct function of the Christmas festival—to concentrate our minds upon our Lord and Master in this way. All the other church festivals leave us to the contemplation of the Divinity of Christ, and it is easier for us always to conceive of Jesus as the Son of God rather than to pronounce Him the Son of Man.

"The perfect humanity of Christ is absolutely indispensable to the true significance of the philosophy of the New Testament, and to think of Christ as the perfect man is one of the most necessary conceptions in Christian theology."

"Unless St. Matthew and St. Mark are unreliable witnesses," Dr. Eckman continued, "Christ did not know the hour of his return to earth. If you take refuge in the declaration that He knew, but did not wish to tell, then I must say to you with one of the old fathers, that He told what was untrue, and that He whom we call the Truth was guilty of a falsehood. To deny that His omniscience was disclosure to rob His self-renunciation of its supremest elements. Unless Christ was tempted as you and I there was no significance in His temptation, or else the trial was a fraud or merely spectacular. It is true He threw off these temptations with a mighty impulse, but it is none the less true that Christ was met with great temptations to which He had no lust within to respond, but which beat against his soul as they beat against ours.

"There is a difference between faultlessness and perfection, and Christ was not perfect until He had worn the crown of thorns, and bowing His head upon the Cross, said: 'It is finished.' We cry out with the centurion of old, 'Truly this Man was the Son of God!'"

Before the benediction the congregation rose and sang the Christmas carol, "It Came Upon a Midnight Clear This Glorious Song of Old."

Elaborate preparations have been made for the Sunday school celebration at St. Paul's, to be held in the chapel to-morrow evening, and it is rumored that Santa Claus will pay a visit to the school in person.

AT THE HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

Children Sing Carols and Recite the Ten Commandments.

The 300 child inmates of the Five Points House of Industry, 155 Worth Street, gathered in the chapel of that institution yesterday afternoon and sang Christmas carols. They marched in singing a processional hymn. The larger ones, ranging from twelve to fourteen years, came first. The last were barely able to toddle to their seats. All remained standing, with faces toward the centre of the room until the organist began the Doxology, when in perfect time they faced the audience. Interspersed with the carols were some Scriptural responses. Each of the Ten Commandments was recited by a different child.

Superintendent Barnard announced that the House of Industry had had so many toys left over from its Christmas tree Friday that about a hundred children outside of the house had been made happy. A hundred deserving families had been provided with Christmas dinners, he added.

After the services visitors were permitted to see the children at their luncheon. At the tap of a bell all hands were folded, and a grace was said in chorus. Then at another bell tap the children, still standing, began to eat their bread and milk.

STAGE CHILDREN'S FETE.

Gifts, a Banquet, and Dancing in Theatre and Hall.

Four hundred "little children of the stage" made merry last night at Tony Pastor's Theatre and Tammany Hall by celebrating their annual Christmas festival. The company was made up of children who appear at various times during the season in the theatres.

The evening's gayety started with a vaudeville entertainment in Tony Pastor's Theatre, given entirely by children. This was followed by a cake walk of a dozen couples, which aroused great enthusiasm. Jap, Baby Charlie, and Baby Allen carried off the honors.

After the performance the children repaired to the basement of Tammany Hall, where covers were laid for 389. The distribution of the Christmas toys took place in the large hall, where three Christmas trees, besides the platform and stairs, were laden with gifts. The gifts represented $2,000 in subscriptions. J. Pierpont Morgan subscribed $100.

When the gifts were finally delivered the hall was cleared for dancing, which was kept up until a late hour. On the committee which had charge of the entertainment were Mrs. Louisa Eldridge, President; Mrs. E. L. Fernandez, Vice President; Mrs. Antonio Pastor, Mrs. Joseph Herbert, Miss Anna Robinson, Miss Kenyon Bishop, Miss Beatrice Moreland, Miss Mattie Ferguson, and Mrs. Edgar Norton.

ASIATICS LIKE CHRISTMAS.

Children of Chinese and Korean Ministers Greatly Enjoy the Day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The children at the homes of the Asiatic diplomats will have just as merry a Christmas to-morrow as any Christian boy in America. The Asiatics have adopted the Santa Claus feature of Christmas with great enthusiasm, and that is about the only feature of the sacred holiday that interests the children.

The son of Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese Minister, always has his stocking full of toys, and when he gets up to-morrow he will have as much fun as any young Caucasian in Washington. This youngster always celebrates Christmas by presenting the President's wife with a huge bouquet. The twleve-year son of Chin Pon Ye, the Korean Minister, is another admirer of Santa Claus. This will be his last American Christmas, as Mr. Ye is slated for a European post next year.

Services in the Tombs Prison.

Christmas carols echoed through the corridors of the Tombs yesterday and the inmates numbering nearly 400, all joined in the services. The Rev. Dr. John J. Monroe conducted the services in the morning. In the afternoon Mrs. John A. Foster, with a company of girls from God's Providence Mission, visited the women's ward, containing over thirty women prisoners, and sang carols. Each inmate received a Christmas card and listened to a Christmas story, read by Mrs. Foster. At the same time the Rev. Dr. Proffett was holding a service in the men's ward, which was attended by 300 men and boys.

The Kaiser Makes Christmas Gifts.

BERLIN, Dec. 24.—This afternoon Emperor William left New Palace, following his custom of several years past, his pockets filled with gold and silver coins, and strolled through the parks at Potsdam and the poorer quarters, distributing Christmas gifts to the needy. This evening gifts were distributed among the employes in the royal factories, those of the higher rank receiving 100 marks each.

TASTE OF ALL SEASONS

Christmas Eve Weather Astonished Experts and All Citizens.

WINTER TRIUMPHED FINALLY

Velocity of the Wind and the Heavy Rainfall—Some Damage in the Suburbs.

There was a rather unusual mix-up in the weather conditions yesterday which rendered it exceedingly difficult for the weather man to keep his bearings. A taste of each of the seasons was experienced during the twenty-four hours, but Old Winter got the mastery finally and showed up good and strong at the end.

The city awoke in a downpour of rain, which shortly after daylight turned into a fine drizzle, as the east wind took a hand and made things interesting for churchgoers and other pedestrians. Sixty miles an hour was the speed, and it reversed umbrellas and played havoc with exterior Christmas decorations. Many signs throughout the city were torn from their fastenings and long sections of evergreen and cedar streamers, mingled with hats, were scattered about the streets. The rain increased in volume again toward noon and pedestrianism was rendered almost out of the question. The temperature, never very low, kept rising.

There came a change shortly after 1 o'clock as sudden, almost, as if some great, mysterious lever above had been shifted. The rain ceased absolutely. The big gray storm clouds were swept clear of the heavens and the sun shown down as on a day in April. The wind moderated to thirty-six miles within half an hour, and the temperature seized upon the occasion to make an upward spurt. At 3 o'clock the mercury stood at 55 degrees, making the pedestrians in heavy mackintoshes decidedly uncomfortable. It seemed as if Summer were coming back to spend Christmas in New York. Then, with never a change in the deep blue sky and the rays of the sun still undiminished, it began to grow colder. The undimmed, it began to grow colder. The kept up the thirty-six-mile gait. People with overcoats and mackintoshes on their arms began to put them on. Slowly the mercury gave way, and the thermometer's spirits sank by degrees, until at 10 o'clock last night it registered 36 degrees and was "on the run" downward.

The weather man last night said he wouldn't be responsible for the weather at present.

The heavy rains yesterday caused a cave-in of a section of the White Plains Road, about 250 feet, between Elizabeth and Juliana Streets. The Mount Vernon branch of the Union Railway, which passes by the spot where the cave-in occurred, was made unsafe and the passengers had to be transferred around the dangerous portion. This was a most disagreeable task as the mud was almost to one's shoetops. The Union Railway officials put gangs to work and expect to have their line repaired for this morning's traffic.

DAMAGE ON STATEN ISLAND.

Wind Uproots a House—Yacht Pounded to Pieces on the Rocks.

The storm of yesterday morning was very severely felt along the shores of Staten Island, and many small craft were washed ashore and beached. At Stapleton several large schooners dragged their anchors, and only the good management of the crews saved them from going ashore. The sloop yacht Lillie, owned by A. Fuchslocher of the Ocean Yacht Club, was washed ashore and pounded to pieces on the rocks. The tide was unusually high at Tompkinsville and Clifton, where the waves broke over the railroad embankment.

The storm reached its height about 11 o'clock, and the wind increased in velocity to about forty miles an hour. A large brick building on Griffen Street, Tompkinsville, owned by William Butler Duncan, was unroofed about 11 o'clock and the roof carried across the street. The building is two stories high and stands near the bay. The wind struck the cornice in the rear of the house and tore the tin roofing and part of the planking from the building and carried it straight up into the air, over the telephone and electric light wires, and deposited it in the road sixty feet away.

When the building was unroofed, the chimney fell and struck the kitchen of the residence of Richard Keyes, adjoining, and completely wrecked it. Miss Mamie Keyes was sitting in the dining room and had a narrow escape from injury. The damage to the Duncan building amounts to about $1,000, and Mr. Keyes places his damage at about $200. The two upper floors of the Duncan building are occupied by four families, and the lower floor by the firm of McKenzie & O'Neil, fur dealers.

SEA THRE

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $6,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $600,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee. Transfer Agent. Registrar, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Geo. E. Armstrong & Co.
BANKERS & BROKERS,
MEMBERS OF
New York and Boston Stock Exchanges.
44 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
146 DEVONSHIRE ST., BOSTON.
231 MAIN ST., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Ward, Armstrong & Co.,
20 GT. WINCHESTER ST., LONDON.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
Foreign Exchange.
Loans made against approved collateral.
Interest allowed on deposits.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

DOUGLAS & JONES
Members New York Stock Exchange.
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad St., New York City.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE AND CARRIED ON MARGIN.
Daily Market Letter on Application.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., New York. 298 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

A. J. DE KANTSTEIN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange,
30 West 23d St.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash and carried on margin
SPECIAL LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.,
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch Offices:
1,300 BROADWAY, CORNER 34TH ST.
621 BROADWAY, CORNER HOUSTON ST.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 & 34 BROADWAY.

E. C. POTTER & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
36 WALL STREET.
Members of New York Stock Exchange

FINANCIAL.

Provident Savings Life Assurance Society,
ORGANIZED 1875.
346 and 348 Broadway.
EDWARD W. SCOTT, President.
Issues All Desirable Forms of Policies.
Assurance in force $100,000,000
Paid Policyholders $16,500,000
Assets to Liabilities 132½ per cent.

OREGON RAILWAY & NAVIGATION CO.
First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Bonds.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street, New York City, for the sale to the trustees of one hundred and fifty-eight First Mortgage Bonds of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company for the Sinking Fund, as provided in the mortgage to the undersigned securing the same, dated September 1st, 1880.

In the event of the Trustee not being able to purchase the bonds in accordance with the terms of Section 4, Article 2, of the mortgage, it will become necessary for the Trustee to DRAW bonds BY LOT AT PAR.

Proposals must be presented before 12 o'clock M. on the 30th day of December, 1899, and should be directed as follows: Proposals for the Sinking Fund, The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee, E. S. Marston, President, 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street, New York City.

THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO., Trustee,
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, December 15th, 1899.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

$25,000 REWARD.

TO THE PUBLIC:

WHEREAS, The circulation of false statements or rumors, with intent to affect the market price of the stocks or securities of a corporation, is punishable criminally under the laws of this State; and

WHEREAS, Certain persons have circulated false statements and rumors, with intent to affect the market price of the stocks and securities of BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY:

RESOLVED, By the Board of Directors of BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY that a reward of $25,000 is hereby offered, and will be paid by the said Company, for information furnished to the Counsel of the Company, SHEEHAN & COLLIN, 32 Nassau Street, New York City, leading to the discovery and conviction of any of the persons who have circulated such false statements or rumors; and the Company hereby requests all persons interested in the preservation of honest business methods to furnish such information.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY.

December 22, 1899.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,
ST. PAUL BUILDING,
222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
Transacts a General Trust and Banking Business.
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.

Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on Certificates of Deposit.

OFFICERS:
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, } Vice-Presidents.
JAMES W. TAPPIN,
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.

TRUSTEES:

Henry O. Havemeyer,	Cord Meyer,
Anson R. Flower,	Perry Belmont,
Lowell M. Palmer,	Wm. T. Wardwell,
John E. Borne,	Henry N. Whitney,
Richard Delafield,	Theo. W. Myers,
Daniel O'Day,	L. C. Dessar,
Percival Kühne,	Geo. Warren Smith,
Frank Curtiss,	John S. Dickerson,
Vernon H. Brown,	James W. Tappin,
Seth M. Milliken,	Geo. W. Quistard.

W. Seward Webb.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.
146 Broadway, New York. 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.
Capital & Surplus, $5,000,000.
Offers its services for the safe keeping and judicious management of trust funds.
This Company is the largest lender on mortgage in the State, and can, therefore, render invaluable service to those who wish to invest in good mortgages.
Receives money on deposit at current rates of interest, issuing its Certificates of Deposit therefor.
The Company acts as Executor, Guardian, Committee, Trustee, Receiver, Registrar, or Transfer Agent.

CLARENCE H. KELSEY, President.
FRANK BAILEY, Vice-President.
EDWARD O. STANLEY, Treasurer.
CLINTON D. BURDICK, Secretary.
JOHN W. SHEPARD, Ass't Treas.
J. WRAY CLEVELAND, Ass't Sec'y.
EDWARD E. SPRAGUE, Solicitor.

TRUSTEES.

George G. Williams,	John S. Kennedy,
Alexander E. Orr,	William M. Ingraham,
Augustus D. Juilliard,	Charles A. Peabody,
Elihu Root,	Woodbury Langdon,
Charles S. Brown,	James D. Lynch,
Louis Windmuller,	Robert Olyphant,
John Jacob Astor,	Martin Joost,
Julien T. Davies,	Benjamin D. Hicks,
Charles R. Henderson,	William J. Easton,
Frederick Potter,	John D. Hicks,
Charles Richardson,	Charles Matlack,
Ellis D. Williams,	Clarence H. Kelsey,
	Frank Bailey.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital, $1,000,000
Surplus, $1,000,000
37 and 39 Wall St.

BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, V.-Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Asst. Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

Morris K. Jesup,	D. O. Mills,
Dudley Olcott,	Fred'k D. Tappen,
Geo. A. Hardin,	C. P. Huntington,
Edward R. Bradson,	Bradley Martin,
Robert Hoe,	Heber R. Bishop,
William L. Bull,	J. Howard King,
Richard Mortimer,	Wm. H. Tillinghast,
Samuel Thomas,	Geo. Henry Warren,
John E. Parsons,	Hamilton Smith,
John T. Terry,	Haley Fiske,
Brayton Ives,	J. Edward Simmons,
	George Coppell.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 16th St.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1899, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JAN. 15, 1900.
JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, Secretary.
Deposits made on or before JAN. 10, 1900, will draw interest from JAN. 1, 1900.

North American Trust Company
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL.....$2,000,000
SURPLUS.....1,000,000
Fiscal Agent for the United States in Cuba.

OUR FOREIGN DEPARTMENT has reliable agents in all cities and towns of **Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Austria, Hungary, France, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium,** and **Holland**; also **Mexico, Central** and **South America**, and is prepared to give prompt attention to the collection of legacies, management of estates, special payments, etc., in those countries.

OFFICERS.
Alvah Trowbridge .....President
Heman Dowd.....Vice-President
Stanley L. Conklin .....Secretary
Francis C. Prest .....Assistant Secretary

DIRECTORS.

Alvah Trowbridge,	Luis Suarez Galban,
John G. Carlisle,	Henry F. Shoemaker,
Charlton T. Lewis,	Roland R. Conklin,
Samuel M. Jarvis,	Wager Swayne,
James B. Dill,	James S. Kuhn,
Hugh Kelly,	Arnold Marcus,
Charles W. Drake,	Stanley L. Conklin,
Heman Dowd,	Archer Brown,
Fletcher S. Heath,	L. Carbajal.
	Marques de Pinar del Rio.

DIVIDENDS.

National Tube Company,
No. 26 Cortlandt Street.
New York, November 21st, 1899.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 2.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a quarter-yearly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Centum upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the National Tube Company was declared out of the net profits of the Company, payable January 2d, 1900, at the office of the Company, No. 26 Cortlandt Street, New York City.
The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed on December 15th, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will remain closed until January 4th, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M. A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.

Office of WELLS, FARGO & CO., 63 Broadway,
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of the company, payable Jany. 15, 1900, at our office, as above.
The transfer books will close Dec. 30, 1899, and reopen Jany. 16, 1900.
H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

MILWAUKEE & LAKE WINNEBAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.
Coupons No. 35, due Janury 1st, 1900, from the First Mortgage Bonds of the above company, will be paid after that date at the offices of Maitland, Coppell & Co., No. 24 Exchange Place, New York City.
Wisconsin Central Railway Co.
By GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman.

United Traction and Electric Company,
Jersey City, N. J., December 14, 1899.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of January, 1900. Transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst., and will reopen 2d proximo.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

Havana Commercial Company,
32 Broadway, New York, Dec. 13, 1899.
Preferred Stock Dividend.
The Board of Directors, at a meeting held this day, have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable Jan. 15, 1900, to stockholders of record. Transfer books will close Saturday, Dec. 30, and reopen Tuesday, Jan. 16.
FORD HUNTINGTON, Treasurer.

The Chatham National Bank.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on or after January 2, 1900, until which date transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, December 22, 1899.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank,
New York, December 20th, 1899.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of three (3) per cent. payable on and after January 2d, 1900.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 22d, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1900. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

The Bank of America,
New York, December 22, 1899.
The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT., free of tax, payable January 2, 1900, to stockholders of record of this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until January 4, 1900. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York,
Dec. 20th, 1899.
DIVIDEND.
A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has to-day been declared by this bank, payable Jan. 2d, 1900. Transfer books will remain closed until that date. G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

The Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New York,
New York, December 22d, 1899.
A Dividend of Ten Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on the second day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date. EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

Wisconsin Central Railway Co.,
Coupons No. 39, due January 1st, 1900, from the First Series Bonds of the above company will be paid after that date at the offices of Maitland, Coppell & Co., No. 24 Exchange Place, New York City.
Wisconsin Central Railway Co.,
By GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
Mills Building, New York, Dec. 13, 1899.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there were declared from the net earnings of the company a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. on said common stock, both to be paid Feb. 5, 1900, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Jan. 11, 1900.
For the purpose of such dividends the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on Jan. 11, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on Jan. 23, 1900.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street.
New York, Dec. 13, 1899.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Common Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on Jan. 11, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Jan. 23, 1900.
On Feb. 5, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividends, aggregating two per cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York,
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

The MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
191st Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend
December 21st, 1899.
THE DIRECTORS of this bank have this day declared a Dividend of Three and one-half per cent., (3½%,) free of tax, payable January 2, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed on and after December 22, 1899, and reopened January 3, 1900.
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

The State Bank,
378 GRAND STREET.
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held December 1st, 1899, a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, from the earnings of the Bank, for the six months ending Dec. 31st, 1899, was declared payable Jan. 2d, 1900.
Transfer books will close December 21st, 1899.
A. I. VOORHIS, Cashier.

Irving National Bank,
NEW YORK.
December 19th, 1899.
69TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of tax, to stockholders of record on this date, payable January 2d, 1900.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
J. DENNISON, Cashier.

The Oriental Bank.
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.
NINETY-THIRD CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on and after January 2d, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed from December 20, 1899, until January 2, 1900.
NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

The New York Air Brake Company.
66 Broadway, New York, December 20, 1899.
The Board of Directors, at a meeting held this day, declared a quarterly dividend of (2) Two Per Cent., payable at the Company's office in New York on the 15th day of January, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 5th day of January, 1900.
Transfer books will close at 3 P. M., January 5th, and open at 10 A. M., January 16th.
JOHN C. THOMPSON, Treasurer.

Michigan Central Railroad Company.
GRAND CENTRAL STATION,
New York, Dec. 21st, 1899.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon its capital stock, payable at this office on Monday, the 29th day of January next to stockholders of record at 12 M. on Saturday, the 30th day of December.
The transfer books will not be closed.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Canada Southern Railway Company.
GRAND CENTRAL STATION,
New York, Dec. 21st, 1899.
The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, payable at this office on the 1st day of February next to shareholders of record at 12 M. on the 30th day of December.
The transfer books will not be closed.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

The Bowery Bank of New York,
New York, Dec. 20th, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared, out of the earnings of the last six months, a regular semi-annual dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., and also an extra dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 2d, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 20th, 1899, until Jan. 2d, 1900.
CHARLES ESSIG, Cashier.

Garfield National Bank,
23d St. & Sixth Av.,
New York, December 20, 1899.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of TEN PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this Bank, payable, free of tax, on and after December 30th, 1899. The transfer books will be closed until Tuesday, January 2d, 1900, at ten o'clock A. M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

National Bank of Commerce in New York. Dividend.
December 22d, 1899.
A semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. has been declared upon the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after Tuesday, 2d January, proximo. Transfer books will be closed Friday, December 22d, 1899, at close of business and reopened Wednesday, January 3d, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

Columbia Bank,
Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street.
New York, December 20th, 1899.
The Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1900.
The transfer books will remain closed from December 20th, 1899, to January 2d, 1900.
W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

Wisconsin Central Railway Co.
Coupon No. 1, due January 1st, 1900, from the First General Mortgage 4% Bonds of this Company will be paid after that date at the offices of Maitland, Coppell & Co., No. 24 Exchange Place, New York City. Coupons may now be left for examination, for which checks will be mailed. GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman.
New York, December 22d, 1899.

100TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
National Broadway Bank.
New York, December 20th, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent., free of tax, payable on the 2d day of January, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed on December 20th, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopened January 2d, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

Ninth National Bank,
New York, Dec. 22, 1899.
A dividend of Two Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this bank, free of tax, has been declared, payable on and after January 2d, 1900. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 23d, 1899, to January 2d, 1900. H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

The National Bank of the Republic,
New York, Dec. 22d, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., (4%,) free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1900, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

East River National Bank.
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.
A dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after Tuesday, January 2, 1900.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
9th December, 1899.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it will be held at the Banking House, No. 15 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900. The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York,
Dec. 9th, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall Street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York,
NEW YORK, December 8th, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

The Merchants' National Bank of the City of New York,
December 7th, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

Nineteenth Ward Bank,
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Officers and Directors, and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking house on Wednesday, January 10th, 1900, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock A. M.
L. H. HOLLOWAY, Cashier.

National Broadway Bank of the City of New York,
New York, Dec. 11th, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 237 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

West Side Bank.
New York, Dec. 25th, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, Nos. 485 and 487 Eighth Avenue, on Tuesday, the 9th day of January, 1900, between the hours of 10 and 11 A. M.
THEO. M. BERTINE, Cashier.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Speculators on both sides of the market "evened up" their contracts in so far as they could toward the end of last week, neither bull nor bear deeming it prudent to have large one-sided commitments over a holiday extending from Saturday noon to Tuesday morning—with so many market-making events possible of development. The trader on the short side could foresee sharp advances if an important British victory were to come in South Africa, and the speculative buyer of long stocks could understand what might be involved were there to be yet another British reverse. And, of course, so many and complex are influences having effective bearing in financial affairs both here and abroad that no ordinary security market trader wants to challenge them with the Stock Exchange closed.

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Though Wall Street is much depressed over gruesome Christmas records, they who really do more than pay attention to superficial showings can find scant reason for such hopelessness as is in many quarters insisted upon. Taking top notch prices of the year for comparison, and Christmas figures disclose terrific shrinkage, hundreds on hundreds of millions of dollars of market value having vanished. But this takes into consideration a boom overdone, a bulge that was transient. It does not rate of account, as should be, the potent and continuing fact that outside of Wall Street American business conditions are good beyond precedent; that industrially and commercially there has not been a month during the year without extraordinary progress. The very gold exports which Wall Street chooses to lament stand as thoroughgoing evidence of National prosperity, of National financial independence—just so much testimony to the expanding fact that the United States is become the creditor nation of the world.

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Even taking Christmas market values—depressed as they are—they make no such sad exhibit as forlorn Wall Street estimates suggest. The terrific shrinkage in Stock Exchange quotations from a boom's top notch is not a shrinkage from what a year ago were regarded in Wall Street as normal values. In fact, as many stocks show advances from Christmas, 1898, to Christmas, 1899, as in the same period showed declines. And last Christmas sane men were finding reasons in abundance for confidence and satisfaction, even for enthusiasm.

On a broad business basis Wall Street's prospects now are incomparably better and brighter than a year ago, for good times hoped for then are good times now realized.

HOPEFUL FOR THE FUTURE.

Views taken by representative Stock Exchange brokers of the present situation and of the outlook for the future are interesting and suggestive.

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A Time for Coolness.

John H. Davis says: "It is a time for coolness and not for panic; for prudence and not fear. Circumstances have caused a stringency in all the international money centres. The Transvaal war is the chief inciting cause at European points, and our own market is affected to a greater degree than ever before by foreign influences by reason of our growing importance in finance and trade. At the same time, there is an exceptional demand for money here to carry on the present unparalleled activity in our manufactures. This is a far more healthy condition than to have the great accumulation of idle funds which marked the recent years of trade depression. Money, like every other productive factor, is expected to earn its living. With a lack of buying power in the community, and a consequent lack of work, laborers suffer. With depressed industries money is idle and can be had at abnormally low rates. Under our present industrial conditions a vastly increased amount of money is wanted to pay for raw materials, for labor, and for transportation throughout the country, and this fact is one for congratulation and not apprehension.

"While the early effects of the South African war are disturbing to our market, the later effect will be largely to augment American industries. A large part of the productive bone and sinew of Great Britain is being withdrawn from her mines, her mills, and her farms. This will decrease her production and increase the demands for our breadstuffs, our cotton goods, and our iron and steel output.

"The stringency, not only here but abroad, is largely local to the leading financial centres. It is especially so in this country. The consolidation process of our leading industries has transferred the financiering of the individual concerns from their various localities to New York. This process makes an especial demand here, but, at the same time, relieves the interior cities from the burdens they have heretofore borne. The result is that times are easy and money plenty in the West and South, even when it is almost unobtainable in Wall Street. There has never been a time in our history when the country at large was so comfortable, contented, and prosperous.

"Under such circumstances as these, and especially when prices have fallen from a speculative to an extra conservative basis, I am strong in the opinion that purchases of standard railway securities, and of the stocks of many leading industrials, may be made with a degree of confidence that has not been warranted for years."

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Future Very Promising.

J. S. Bache says: "The enforced liquidation of accounts, which has been, in my opinion, very thorough, leaves the financial atmosphere, so far as Wall Street is concerned, very clear and the future very promising. It is needless to go into the causes which led to the severe shaking up which we have had. There is no doubt that the Transvaal war is the main one, as without the severe flurry in the money capitals of Europe we should never have had the stringency which the past week has witnessed. No great improvement in values will be seen here until the Transvaal war is over; as while it lasts the financial requirements of the British Government alone will be sufficient to keep the London market stirred up, and London affects the markets of the world. The situation in Berlin is really more strained than in London. In Germany business has been very large; the commercial world is extending, and the banks' position is by no means strong enough to stand any great strain without running rates very high. It is therefore possible that the demands on the banking houses here may become acute, and the large withdrawal of capital from this side may disturb values at any time. Such withdrawal cannot, however, precipitate anything like a panic, as the general liquidation has been too complete for that. As it is, I do not look for any great improvement in values or any increase in speculation until this danger is removed, and it can only be removed by the settlement of the Transvaal war. Economic conditions here continue good, and while the enthusiasm of the mercantile world may have been somewhat checked by the sudden flurry of money, I think that unless the situation abroad becomes much more serious, banking capital here will prove amply sufficient for mercantile requirements, and in the long run the check to expansion may prove of service generally, as it will prevent overtrading and the ultimate collapse which always follows such.

"It is unfortunate that the severe shrinkage in values and consequent heavy losses have occurred at this, the holiday season of the year, as it no doubt curtailed Christmas shopping and marred the season for retail houses which have large stocks on their shelves; but I doubt that any of our merchants have overstocked or will need to take any losses on merchandise, and hence I believe that the situation will slowly but surely right itself and business continue its course uninterruptedly, and I anticipate a good season, all told. The chartering by the British Government of the larger ships of the transatlantic companies, and the likelihood that the remaining boats of the White Star and Cunard Lines may be taken at any moment, ought materially to curtail the exodus of American visitors to Europe during the coming season, and this is a beneficial development rather than otherwise, as it will keep money in this country which would otherwise be expended abroad.

"I look for a gradual improvement in stock market values after the turn of the year, which will be reflected by developments in the Transvaal and in the foreign money markets, and a marked enhancement in values may be looked for just as soon as the Transvaal difficulty has reached a solution, although I will not attempt to predict when that will be."

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Looks Forward Hopefully to 1900.

Theodore H. Price—It is an old tradition in Wall Street that the month of December rarely passes without a panic. It is claimed that December, 1898, was the first time in a great many years that Wall Street had escaped a convulsion more or less acute. There may be a logical reason back of this superstition, and if so, the reason is the necessity under which nearly all firms and corporations find themselves of making up statements of their business at the end of the year, which generally brings them into an attitude of sober reckoning and forces them to attempt by liquidation to undo whatever has been injudiciously done during the previous months of the year. However this may be, Wall Street will for some time retain a bitter recollection of the Venezuelan Christmas that it had in December, 1895, and the panic of December, 1899.

After a panic there are almost always two stages that develop in succession. The first is the reaction which follows the acute panic, and the next is a period of spotted and slow liquidation which succeeds the reaction. Into this latter period we appear now to have entered. How long it will continue is a question, but it does not seem to me that it can continue very long. Intrinsically, the business situation—at least the commercial side of it—is sound. Nearly all corporations, both railroad and industrial, are making large money. The Finance bill, which has passed the House, means an addition to our currency that few people appreciate. It makes possible the establishment of a great many new banks and a total increase in the circulating medium of over $500,000,000. The recent trouble has developed entirely as a result of the fact that, with the Government absorption of money, the currency of the country was insufficient to meet the demands of its trade; or to put it in the words of a financial magnate who enjoys an occasional game of poker: "So many people were playing that there were not chips enough to go around."

Abroad the situation cannot long remain as strained as it is at present. It is impossible for me to believe that the English arms can long be unsuccessful in the Transvaal. We have therefore to look forward in my opinion to a brief period of further liquidation, the effect of which upon prices will probably be in a great measure offset by the purchases of those canny individuals who keep their money for such moments as these, and who are buying stocks now that are undoubtedly cheap and will pay them large profits later on, and after that to a revival of speculation and an enhancement of values, that it seems to me must certainly follow the passage of the Finance bill by the Senate and a settlement satisfactory to Great Britain of the war she is now engaged in with the Boers.

I therefore look forward to the year 1900 with hopefulness and confidence, and believe that the energies and industry of the American people will not long be unrewarded by prosperity and increasing wealth. So far as the stock market is concerned, prosperity and increased wealth are synonymous with higher prices.

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The Worst Is Over.

F. M. Dick: "The past week in Wall Street has been trying to the country, but has proved the strength and sound business principles that have been pursued in financial circles. That the tremendous drops and enormous liquidation could have been accomplished with so few failures would not have been believed. In time of panic and depression stocks look dangerous to buy, but in reality the reverse is true. The underlying business conditions of the country are good, we are richer than ever before, and our railroads are earning more money. We cannot expect after this knock-out blow, to have an immediate bull market, but it seems to me that the worst is over, and for the first time in two years bargains are to be had."

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Overtrading and Overenthusiasm.

Henry Clews: "The recent depression in prices has been all a matter of liquidation. We had too much trading, and there was overenthusiasm inspired by the general prosperity of the country. Prices have now got down to their true value, to their investment value. Now is the time to come down to the Street with money and take securities away. It must be remembered that, though prices are down, the railroads and manufacturers are doing a better business than ever, and are earning more money. The present dividends on the railroads are assured for the next year, and in some cases higher dividends will be paid; while some other at present non-dividend roads will be put on a dividend-paying basis."

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Good Chances for Investment.

Daniel O'Dell: "Things are bad all over the world. The financial condition is unsettled, and we do not know how far we are loaded up in industrials. We are selling good things to protect the industrials. When this wave of liquidation which is sweeping over us is past, then we will be all right. The one thing sure is that the present time presents an excellent opportunity for investment purposes. Prices on some first-class securities, which yield and will continue to yield good dividends, are down very low. And as a matter of fact, this already has been recognized, as recent purchases by moneyed men who have taken the securities off the Street have shown."

MORE EQUIPMENT.

Among the orders for new equipment placed by the various railroads during the past week are:

Chesapeake and Ohio, 100 coke cars; Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie, 250 coke cars; Oregon Railway and Navigation Company and Oregon Short Line, 35 passenger cars and 300 stock cars; Southern Railway, 600 cars; Mobile and Ohio, 100 box cars; Central Railroad of New Jersey, 25 freight engines; Chicago and Eastern Illinois, 5 locomotives; New York, Chicago and St. Louis, 5 engines; Intercolonial way of Canada, 275 cars; Wisconsin 100 freight cars.

MONEY SITUATION IN GERMA...

BERLIN, Dec. 24.—The advance in the Reichsbank rate to 7 per cent. had a great effect upon the security of the market. Values declined only moderately. There was nothing in the nature of a panic, as occurred in New York and London. Notwithstanding the fact that the advance in London exchange continued, reaching yesterday 4 pfennigs above the gold point, gold exports have hitherto been but moderate. The Berlin joint stock banks are doing all in their power to prevent exports.

Persons in the highest banking circles said to-day that the continued rise in London exchange is due to the fact that New York has sent large amounts of three months' money bills here for discount, taking in return London exchange. A further cause assigned is the heavy purchases of American railway securities by Germany, payment for which is now due in London. These shares are chiefly Canadian and Northern Pacific.

Private discount is declining. Call money is rising. The outlook for business remains excellent, excepting that of dear money. It is impossible to raise money on mortgages, owing to the decline in house building, which is expected eventually to react upon the iron trade.

Domestic Exchange National Bank.

The Domestic Exchange National Bank of New York, which was organized on Nov. 14, will open for business to-morrow at its temporary quarters, 11-13 Maiden Lane. On May 1 it will remove to the new building, 275 Broadway, corner of Chambers Street. The new bank will have as its specialty the collection of out-of-town checks for other banks and for large mercantile firms. The officers of the bank are: President, Robert D. Kent; Vice President, William Kent; Cashier, Charles H. Spencer. The Directors are William P. Aldrich, Samuel S. Bradley, Thomas H. Cullen, Ethan Allen Doty, Horace W. Fish, Robert D. Kent, William Kent, Edward S. Peck, and Charles D. Spencer. The bank has already completed arrangements with about six hundred out-of-town banks, from Maine to California, to act as its correspondents. The greater number of these banks are within a radius of 400 miles of New York City.

Will Open a Large Coal Shaft.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Dec. 24.—The Union Coal Company officials at this place have announced that work on the Scott shaft, which was postponed on account of the coal trade depression two years ago, will be resumed in a few weeks, and that when in operation 1,500 men and boys will be given employment. It is expected the coal veins will last fifty years, and that the shipments every working day will be about 3,000 tons. A modern breaker will be erected at the mine.

German Trade With America.

BERLIN, Dec. 24

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Atch., T. & S. F. pf. (semi-annual)..	1½	Jan. 1	Jan. 10	Feb. 2
Atlantic Coast Line of Va.	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Belt Railway, Chicago, (quarter).	2	Jan. 1	.....	.....
Boston & Albany (quarter).	2	Dec. 30	.....	.....
Boston & Maine common (quarter)..	1¾	Jan. 1	Dec. 1	Dec. 8
Boston & Lowell.	4	Jan. 1	Dec. 2	Dec. 11
Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn.	1	Jan. 1	Dec. 15	Jan. 1
Canada Southern.	1	Feb. 1	.....	.....
Chicago & Alton common.	3	Dec. 27	Dec. 16	Dec. 28
Chicago & Alton pf.	2¼	Dec. 27	Dec. 16	Dec. 28
Chi. & E. Illinois (semi-annual).	2	Jan. 2	Dec. 14	Dec. 28
Chi. & E. Illinois pf. (quarter).	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 14	Dec. 28
Chi. Gt. West. pf. A.	2½	Jan. 31	.....	.....
Chi. Gt. West. deb.	2	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	.....
Chi. & N'western (semi-annual).	3	Jan. 5	Dec. 12	Dec. 18
Chi. & N'west. pf. (quarter).	1¾	Jan. 5	Dec. 12	Dec. 18
Chi., R. I. & Pacific (quarter).	1¼	Feb. 1	Dec. 29	Jan. 8
Chi., St. P., M. & Omaha (annual)..	5	Feb. 20	Jan. 31	Feb. 15
C. St. P., M. & O. pf. (semi-annual)..	3½	Feb. 20	Jan. 31	Feb. 15
Chi. & West. Ind. (quarter).	1½	Jan. 1	.....	.....
Cin., H. & Day. pf. A & B (quarter).	1	Jan. 2	Dec. 19	Jan. 3
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf. (quarter)..	1¼	Jan. 20	Dec. 30	Jan. 26
Dayton & Mich. pf. (quarter).	2	Jan. 2	Dec. 19	Jan. 3
Delaware	3	Jan. 2	.....	.....
Den. & Rio Gr. pf. (semi-annual)...	2	Jan. 15	Jan. 6	Jan. 17
Fitchburg pf.	2	Jan. 15	.....	.....
Hocking Valley pf.	1½	Jan. 10	Dec. 4	Dec. 13
Lake Shore & Mich. Southern.	3½	Jan. 29	.....	.....
Manhattan (quarter)	1	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 3
Michigan Central.	2	Jan. 29	.....	.....
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	2½	Jan. 15	Dec. 30	Jan. 16
New York Central (quarter).	1¼	Jan. 15	.....	.....
New York & Harlem (semi-annual)..	4	Jan. 2	.....	.....
N. Y. & Harlem pf. (semi-annual)...	4	Jan. 2	.....	.....
N. Y., N. H. & H (quarter).	2	Dec. 30	Dec. 16	Jan. 2
Norfolk & Southern (quarter).	1	Jan. 10	Dec. 30	Jan. 11
Northern Central.	4	Jan. 15	.....	.....
Northern Pacific	1	Feb. 5	Jan. 11	Jan. 23
Northern Pacific (extra).	1	Feb. 5	Jan. 11	Jan. 23
Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf.	2	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Pennsylvania & Northwestern.	2	Jan. 10	.....	.....
Phila., Wilm. & Balt.	4	Jan. 2	.....	.....
Prov. & Worcester (quarter).	2½	Dec. 30	.....	.....
Portland & Rochester.	3	Jan. 15	.....	.....
Portsmouth & Dover.	3	Jan. 1	.....	.....
Quincy R. R. Bridg.	5	Jan. 1	Dec. 21	Jan. 2
Rich., Fred. & Pot.	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 5
Rio G. Western pf. (quarter).	1¼	Feb. 1	.....	.....
Rutland pf.	1	Jan. 1	.....	.....
St. Louis & San Fran. 1st pf.	2	Jan. 6	Dec. 22	Jan. 6
Southwestern of Georgia.	2½	Jan. 4	Dec. 15	Jan. 7
Wor., Nashua & Roch.	2	Jan. 1	Dec. 15	Jan. 1

STREET RAILWAYS.

Chicago City Ry. (quarter).	3	Dec. 30	Dec. 15	Dec. 21
Chicago Un. Trac. pf. (quarter).	1¼	Jan. 20	.....	.....
Cin. Street Ry. (quarter).	1¼	Jan. 2	Dec. 16	Dec. 22
City Ry., Dayton, common and pf..	1½	Jan. 1	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Consolidated Trust, N. J., annual.	2	Jan. 15	Dec. 30	Jan. 15
Hes., Man. & Fair. Pass. (Phila.)	2	Jan. 1	.....	.....
Hes., Man. & Fair. Pass. (Phila.) pf.	3	Jan. 1	.....	.....
Louisville (Ky.) Ry.	1	Jan. 1	Dec. 22	Jan. 2
Met. Street Ry., N. Y. (quarter).	1¾	Jan. 15	Dec. 28	Jan. 16
Newport N. & Old Pt. Com. pf.	2½	Jan. 1	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Reading (Penn.) Traction.	50c	Jan. 1	Dec. 23	Jan. 10
Ridge Avenue Pass.	$3	Jan. 2	Dec. 13	Jan. 3
South Side El., Chicago.	1	Dec. 30	Dec. 19	Jan. 2
Sutter St., San Fran., (quarter).	1¼	Dec. 15	.....	.....
Union Passenger R. R., Philadelphia.	$4.75	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 3
United Trac. & El., Prov. (quarter).	1	Jan. 1	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Wash. W. Pow. (Spokane, Wash.)..	$1	Jan. 1	Dec. 15	Jan. 2
West End St. (Boston) pf.	1	Jan. 1	Dec. 17	Jan. 2

BANK STOCKS.

Bank of America.	7	Jan. 2	Dec. 22	Jan. 4
Bank of New Amsterdam.	5	Jan. 2	.....	.....
Bank of New York, N. B. A.	5	Jan. 2	Dec. 19	Jan. 2
Bowery	6	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Bowery (extra).	5	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Brooklyn	3½	Jan. 2	Dec. 19	Jan. 2
Central National.	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 23	Jan. 4
Chase National.	6	Jan. 3	Dec. 28	Jan. 4
Chatham National (quarter).	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 22	Jan. 2
Columbia	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Continental National.	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 26	.....
East River National.	4	Jan. 2	.....	.....
Fifth Avenue (quarter).	20	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Fifth Avenue (extra).	5	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Fifth Avenue (Brooklyn).	2½	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
First National (Brooklyn).	8	.....	.....	.....
Fourth National.	3½	Jan. 2	Dec. 21	Jan. 2
Garfield National (quarter).	10	Dec. 30	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Hanover National.	5	Jan. 2	Dec. 22	Jan. 2
Irving National.	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 19	Jan. 2
Market & Fulton National.	5	Jan. 2	Dec. 19	Jan. 2
Mechanics' (Brooklyn).	5	Jan. 2	Dec. 29	Jan. 2
Mechanics' National.	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Mercantile National.	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 22	Jan. 2
Merchants' Exchange National.	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Merchants' National.	3½	Jan. 2	Dec. 22	Jan. 2
Nassau National (Brooklyn).	6	Jan. 2	Dec. 23	Jan. 2
National Bank of Commerce.	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 22	Jan. 2
Nat. Bank North America.	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 26	Jan. 3
National Broadway.	6	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
National Butchers & Drovers'.	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
National Citizens'.	3½	Jan. 2	.....	.....
National Park.	6	Jan. 2	Dec. 19	Jan. 2
National Shoe & Leather (quarter)..	1	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
National Union.	5	Jan. 2	Dec. 26	Jan. 3
Oriental	5	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
People's	5	Jan. 2	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
Seaboard National.	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 21	Jan. 2
State	5	Jan. 2	Dec. 21	Jan. 2
Twenty-sixth Ward (Brooklyn).	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 23	Jan. 3
Wallabout, Brooklyn.	2½	Jan. 2	Dec. 22	Jan. 3
West Side.	6	Jan. 2	Dec. 21	Jan. 3

TRUST COMPANIES.

Colonial	5	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Continental (quarter).	1½	Jan. 10	Jan. 2	Jan. 11
Franklin, Brooklyn (quarter).	2½	Jan. 2	Dec. 22	Jan. 2
Fidelity Trust Co., Balt., (quarter)..	3½	Jan. 2	.....	.....
Guaranty	6	Jan. 2	Dec. 21	Jan. 2
Knickerbocker	3½	Jan. 1	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Manufacturers' (Brooklyn).	2	Jan. 2	Dec. 23	Jan. 2
Manufacturers' (extra)	2	Jan. 2	Dec. 23	Jan. 2
Mercantile (quarter).	5	Jan. 2	Dec. 22	Jan. 2
People's Brooklyn, (quarter).	2½	Jan. 2	Dec. 23	Jan. 2
Real Estate.	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 22	Jan. 2
Title Guarantee & Trust (quarter)..	2½	Jan. 2	Dec. 22	Jan. 2
Washington	5	Jan. 2	Dec. 23	Jan. 3

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alabama Steel & Ship Bldg. pf.	3	Jan. 1	Dec. 21	Jan. 2
Am. Beet Sugar pf. (quarter).	1½	Jan. 3	.....	.....
Amalgamated Copper (quarter).	1½	Jan. 22	Dec. 28	Jan. 22
Amalgamated Copper (extra).	1½	Jan. 22	Dec. 28	Jan. 22
American Bank Note.	$1	Dec. 29	Dec. 16	Jan. 2
American Bell Telephone (quarter)..	3	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
American Bell Telephone (extra)..	1½	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
American Cement.	2	Jan. 15	Jan. 10	Jan. 16
American Cement (extra).	1	Jan. 15	Jan. 10	Jan. 16
American Express.	3	Jan. 2	.....	.....
American Ice pf. (quarter).	1½	Jan. 15	Jan. 2	Jan. 16
American Screw.	1	Dec. 30	.....	.....
Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf. (quarter).	1¾	Jan. 9	Dec. 27	Jan. 10
Am. Steel & Wire pf. (quarter).	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 16	Jan. 3
American Sugar Ref. (quarter).	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 11	Jan. 3
Am. Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter).	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 11	Jan. 3
Am. Sugar Ref. pf. (semi-annual)..	3½	Jan. 2	Dec. 11	Jan. 3
American Thread pf.	2½	Jan. 2	Dec. 5	Jan. 2
American Surety Co. (quarter).	2	Dec. 30	Dec. 16	Jan. 11
Am. Zinc, Lead & Smelt (quarter)..	$1	Jan. 1	.....	.....
Bliss, E. W., (quarter).	2½	Jan. 2	Dec. 27	Jan. 2
Bliss, E. W. pf., (quarter).	2	Jan. 2	Dec. 27	Jan. 2
Boston Belting Co.	$2	Jan. 1	Dec. 16	Jan. 1
Boston El. Light (quarter).	2	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Calumet & Hecla Mining.	$20	Dec. 29	.....	.....
Celluloid Co. (quarter).	1¼	Dec. 30	Dec. 14	Jan. 2
Celluloid Co. (extra).	1	Dec. 30	Dec. 14	Jan. 2
Cent. & So. Am. Telephone (quarter).	1½	Jan. 8	Dec. 30	Jan. 9
Chi. Junc. Ry. & U. Stock Yards.	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 14	Jan. 3
C. Junc. Ry. & U. S. Y. pf. (quarter).	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 14	Jan. 3
Chicago Telephone (quarter).	1	Jan. 5	Dec. 30	Jan. 6
Cincinnati Gas (quarter).	2	Jan. 2	Dec. 19	Dec. 31
Commercial Cable (quarter).	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 21	Jan. 3
Commercial Cable (extra).	1	Jan. 2	Dec. 21	Jan. 3
Continental Tobacco pf. (quarter)..	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 3
Diamond State Steel.	4	Jan. 22	Jan. 12	Jan. 23
Dominion Coal pf.	4	Jan. 1	Dec. 20	Jan. 1
Electric Vehicle (quarter).	2	Dec. 29	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Empire Steel & Iron pf.	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 23	Jan. 3
Federal Steel pf.	3	Jan. 20	Dec. 20	Jan. 6
Finance Co., Penn., 1st pf. (quarter).	$1.50	Jan. 2	Dec. 16	Jan. 3
General Chemical pf. (quarter).	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 22	Jan. 3
General Electric (quarter).	1½	Jan. 15	.....	.....
Havana Commercial pf. (quarter)..	1¾	Jan. 15	Dec. 30	Jan. 15
Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar.	50c	Dec. 20	Dec. 16	Dec. 21
Homestake Mining (monthly).	25c	Dec. 26	Dec. 20	Dec. 26
Homestake Mining (extra).	25c	Dec. 26	Dec. 20	Dec. 26
Independent Pneumatic.	1½	Jan. 21	Dec. 15	Jan. 2
Knickerbocker Ice, Chic. (quarter).	1	Jan. 1	Dec. 18	Jan. 2
Knick. Ice, Chic., pf. (semi-annual).	3	Jan. 1	Dec. 18	Jan. 2
Maryland Coal pf. (semi-annual)..	2	Dec. 30	Dec. 18	Jan. 2
Maryland Coal pf. (extra).	1	Dec. 30	Dec. 18	Jan. 2
Mergenthaler Linotype (quarter).	2½	Dec. 28	Dec. 16	Jan. 2
Mergenthaler Linotype (extra).	2½	Dec. 28	Dec. 16	Jan. 2
National Biscuit (quarter).	1	Jan. 15	Jan. 6	Jan. 16
National Carbon pf. (quarter).	1¾	Jan. 15	Dec. 30	Jan. 16
National Steel pf. (quarter).	1¾	Dec. 30	Dec. 20	Dec. 31
National Tube pf. (quarter).	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 3
New Eng. Cotton Yarn pf.	3½	Jan. 1	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
New Haven Iron & Steel.	20c	Dec. 30	.....	.....
New York Air Brake (quarter).	2	Jan. 15	Jan. 5	Jan. 16
Old Dominion S. S.	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Otis Elevator pf. (quarter).	1½	Jan. 3	Dec. 24	Jan. 15
Pennsylvania Steel pf.	1¾	Jan. 15	.....	.....
P. Lorillard pf. (quarter).	2	Jan. 1	Dec. 23	Jan. 2
Pitts. Stove & Range pf. (quarter..	1¾	Dec. 28	.....	.....
Pressed Steel Car pf. (quarter).	1¾	Jan. 15	Dec. 14	Jan. 15
Procter & Gamble pf. (quarter).	2	Jan. 15	.....	.....
Republic Iron & Steel pf. (quarter)..	1¾	Jan. 1	Dec. 15	Jan. 2
Royal Baking Powder pf. (quarter)..	2½	Jan. 2	Dec. 18	Jan. 3
St. Louis Breweries pf.	5	Jan. 1	.....	.....
Standard Coupler.	1½	Dec. 30	Dec. 22	Jan. 2
Standard Coupler pf.	4	Dec. 30	Dec. 22	Jan. 2
Street's West Stable Car Line.	$3.50	Jan. 1	Dec. 23	Dec. 31
Susquehanna Iron & Steel (quarter).	6	Dec. 30	.....	.....
Swift & Co. (quarter).	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 16	Jan. 5
Tamarack Mining.	$6	Dec. 28	Nov. 29	Dec. 17
Texas & Pacific Coal (quarter).	1¼	Dec. 26	Dec. 20	Dec. 26
Torrington Co. pf.	3½	Jan. 1	Dec. 21	Jan. 1
Union Bag & Paper pf. (quarter)...	1¾	Jan. 1	.....	.....
Union Ferry (quarter).	½	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Union Switch Signal pf. (quarter)...	1½	Jan. 10	Dec. 31	Jan. 11
United Fruit (quarter).	2½	Jan. 15	.....	.....
United Gas Improvement (quarter)..	2	Jan. 15	.....	.....
United Shoe Machinery.	2	Jan. 15	Dec. 19	Jan. 2
United Shoe Machinery pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 15	Dec. 19	Jan. 2
United States Brewing.	8	Jan. 1	.....	.....
U. S. Mortgage & Trust.	5	Jan. 2	Dec. 23	Jan. 3
United States Oil (quarter).	75	Jan. 1	.....	.....
United States Oil (extra).	50	Jan. 1	.....	.....
U. S. Leather pf. (quarter).	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 3
Wells, Fargo & Co.	3	Jan. 15	Dec. 30	Jan. 16
Western Union Telegraph (quarter)..	1¼	Jan. 15	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
West. El. & Mfg. pf. (quarter).	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 23	Jan. 3

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
American Tin Plate Company.	Dec. 15	Jan. 16	Jan. 16	Annual
Astoria Light, Heat & Power Co.	Dec. 23	Jan. 9	Jan. 8	Annual
Automatic Smoke Preventer Co.	.....	.....	Jan. 3	Special
Bank of New York, N. B. A.	.....	.....	Jan. 9	Annual
Chemical National Bank.	.....	.....	Jan. 9	Annual
Chicago & Eastern Illinois.	.....	.....	Dec. 27	Special
East River National Bank.	.....	.....	Jan. 9	Annual
Hanover National Bank.	.....	.....	Jan. 9	Annual
Importers & Traders' Nat. Bank.	.....	.....	Jan. 9	Annual
Irving National Bank.	.....	.....	Jan. 9	Annual
Laclede Gas Light Co., St. Louis.	.....	.....	Jan. 15	Annual
Laclede Gas Co.	Dec. 24	Jan. 24	Jan. 22	Special
Lincoln National Bank.	.....	.....	Jan. 9	Annual
Mechanics' National Bank.	.....	.....	Jan. 9	Annual
Merchants' National Bank.	.....	.....	Jan. 9	Annual
National Bank of the Republic.	.....	.....	Jan. 9	Annual
National Broadway Bank.	.....	.....	Jan. 9	Annual
New York National Exchange Bank.	.....	.....	Jan. 9	Annual
Pressed Steel Car.	Dec. 14	Jan. 15	Jan. 9	Annual
Western National.	.....	.....	Jan. 9	Annual
Western New York & Penn.	Dec. 30	Jan. 9	Jan. 8	Annual
Wm. A. Miles & Co.	Dec. 30	Jan. 9	Jan. 8	Annual

FIFTH AVENUE ASYLUM SOLD.

Catholic Board of Managers Closes Negotiations with a Syndicate—The Consideration $2,050,000.

The negotiations for the purchase of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum property in Fifth Avenue by a syndicate represented by George R. Sheldon, and Charles T. Barney, were definitely closed yesterday afternoon, when, at a special meeting of the Board of Managers of the asylum, the details of the contract were approved. The officers of the board were directed to affix their signatures and the seal of the corporation to the necessary papers some time this week.

The property involved lies between Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets, with a frontage of 200 feet 10 inches on Fifth Avenue. It has a depth of 345 feet. The Madison Avenue frontage, with a depth of 75 feet, is retained by the orphan asylum authorities for a young men's seminary. The consideration named in the contract is $2,050,000. Among those persons said to be associated with Messrs. Sheldon and Barney in the purchase of the property are William F. Havemeyer, John A. McCall, and Edward N. Gibbs. The Union Club has voted to purchase the corner at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-first Street. It is understood that private residences will be erected on the remaining lots.

THE BOSTON BANK FAILURE.

Receiver Wing Explains ex-President Cole's Transactions with the Globe National.

BOSTON, Dec. 24.—National Bank Examiner D. G. Wing, who was last week appointed temporary receiver of the Globe National Bank, gave out a statement tonight in which he says that in the course of his regular examination of the bank's affairs Sept. 9, he found $600,000 of Globe Bank checks outstanding, which did not appear upon the books. President Charles H. Cole admitted this to be his personal loan. Feeling that to close the bank at that time would cause dire results, Mr. Bigelow, the only Director within reach; Mr. Cole, and Mr. Wing, went to Washington and laid the matter before Controller Dawes. Mr. Wing then says:

"Mr. Bigelow agreed to personally guarantee that Cole's shortage should be made good to the bank at once, Cole having turned over certain securities to him, and Messrs. Clark and Coolidge assisting in guaranteeing Mr. Bigelow.

"The Controller of the Currency directed that Mr. Cole should resign at once as President, that the whole matter should be laid before the Directors, and that I should at the proper time report the facts to the District Attorney. On the following Monday Coolidge and Clark gave Cole $80,000. Cole added $120,000 of his own money, and repaid $200,000 of the $600,000. The balance, $400,000, was repaid in three days by the sale of Cole's securities, a part being bought by Coolidge and Clark through their respective brokers.

"The bank's assets were thus bettered by $600,000 in cash. About a month later the facts, so far as known, were laid before the full Board of Directors, and further investigation showed that there were $200,000 more of checks outstanding not on the books, and that the indebtedness of the Lovell Arms Company was really much in excess of the amount shown by the books, and that Mr. Cole was himself personally the holder of nearly $500,000 of the Lovell paper. There was also found an apparent overdraft of the Squires amounting to $525,000, in addition to their regular loan, which itself was in excess of the $100,000 limit.

"Mr. Cole admitted his responsibility for this overdraft, and turned over to the bank his own securities, including the Lovell paper owned by him, to secure the entire indebtedness, for which he admitted responsibility. This amounted to nearly $1,000,000 and the securities turned over, at their then market value, were considerably in excess of this amount. The six Directors and Messrs. Coolidge and Clark then entered into a written guarantee that these securities should be sufficient to make good the Cole indebtedness.

"The bank's assets are better off to-day by about $700,000 cash, over $1,000,000 of notes and securities, and the personal guarantee of these gentlemen, than they were at the time it brought the condition of affairs to the attention of the Controller.

"The connection of Cole with the so-called copper interests was not the cause of the Globe National Bank's failure, but his connection with these companies had provided him with securities amounting in the aggregate at the then market prices to nearly $1,500,000. These securities were not in the bank when I examined it, but were put up later by Mr. Cole to secure his indebtedness.

"I make this statement at this time to correct the various rumors now in circulation as to the failure of the Globe Bank. In justice to Mr. Bigelow, it should be stated that, as on Sept. 9, he was the largest individual depositor in the bank; he also was the largest when the bank closed its doors."

LOVING CUP FOR DR. WEBB.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Dec. 24.—Shelburne House, the home of Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Webb, was the scene of a pleasant event on Saturday evening when eighteen well-known railroad officials, in behalf of the 4,000 employes of the Wagner Palace Car Company, presented to Dr. Webb, who is President of the corporation, a magnificent loving cup. The cup is made of solid silver, lined with gold, and is twenty inches high. It is elaborately ornamented with figures in relief representing the development of the palace car service and bears the following inscription:

"Dr. William Seward Webb, from the four thousand employes of the Wagner Palace Car Company upon his retirement from the Presidency December 31, 1899."

University Chapel Still Undecided.

Chancellor MacCracken preached in the Auditorium of the New York University yesterday morning. He announced that no definite decision had been arrived at as yet in regard to the denomination of the university chapel, as the votes of the members had not all been handed in. The congregation is voting on the question of adopting either the Presbyterian or Collegiate Reformed discipline.

DEAF-MUTES AT CHURCH.

The twenty-seventh anniversary of the Church Mission to Deaf-Mutes was celebrated last night at St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Church. The usual form of evening prayer was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet and the Rev. Dr. John Chamberlain, respectively General Manager and Assistant General Manager of the mission. While one read the service the other translated it into sign language for the benefit of the deaf-mutes who occupied the front pews.

Dr. Gallaudet read a report reviewing the work of the Church Mission since its foundation in 1872. The pioneer of church work among deaf-mutes throughout the United States, its efforts since the first few years have been confined to the dioceses of New York, Long Island, and Connecticut. In addition to its church work, the society now maintains a home for aged and infirm deaf-mutes on a farm of 156 acres between New Hamburg and Poughkeepsie. In concluding his report Dr. Gallaudet appealed for funds to continue and enlarge this charity.

John D. Crimmins's Gift.

The annual Christmas dinner given to the inmates of the Home for the Aged of The Little Sisters of the Poor by John D. Crimmins will be served at noon to-day at the Home, 213 East Seventieth Street. Arrangements have been made to take a flashlight photograph of the 400 or more seated at the tables.

Gifts for Widows and Orphans.

The hearts of several hundred poor children and their widowed mothers were made happy, yesterday afternoon, at the mother house of the Immaculate Conception Day Nurseries, at 117 Sands Street, Brooklyn. The children gave a Christmas cantata and at its conclusion each child was presented with a suit of clothes, shoes, and a good supply of toys, candies, oranges and stockings. When the presents had been distributed to the children, each mother was presented with a basket containing a turkey and other eatables, suitable for a Christmas dinner. These provisions were donated by the merchants in Wallabout Market.

Answer to a Correspondent.

"SOLICITUDE."— To reach a mounted policeman serving in South Africa he should be addressed in care of the Under Colonial Secretary, Government Buildings, Cape Town, South Africa. The agency could furnish information as to the whereabouts of any individual serving in the mounted police.

REAL ESTATE.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
37 and 39 Liberty Street.
44½ and 46 Maiden Lane.

Enables dealers and investors to obtain the opinion of their own lawyers, and furnishes in addition the opinion of the Law Department, and in cases of doubt that of its Committee of Counsel, and a policy of Title insurance. Defends titles at its own expense when assailed.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

GEO. R. READ. W. J. VAN PELT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE.
751 5TH AVE. at 58th St.
1 Madison Avenue, cor. 23d St
HEAD OFFICE 60 CEDAR ST.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

THE HAMPTONS,
117th Street, Seventh and St. Nicholas Avenues, facing the Park; 7 and 8 rooms and bath, with electric light, steam heat, elevator service, and all other improvements. Inquire on premises.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 39½.—Attractive corner flat, overlooking square; hot water, steam heat; entirely redecorated; price $70.

PIANOS.

HARDMAN PIANO
"The Only Piano that Improves with Use."
See the new Hardman Baby Grand
HARDMAN, PECK & CO.,
136 & 138 Fifth Ave., New York.
ANDERSON & CO.,
470 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN

THE OPERA PIANO
New and elegant designs, also several slightly used
WRITE FOR BARGAIN LIST.
Warerooms, Broadway, Cor. 47th St.
OPEN EVENINGS.

DOLL'S HIGH GRADE GRAND AND UPRIGHT Pianos; new Pianos to rent; second-hand Pianos at low prices. JACOB DOLL, Mfr., 144 5th Av.

WINTER RESORTS.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS,
ON CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RY.
A DISTINCTIVE HEALTH RESORT,
combining a perfect Fall climate, an elevation of 2,500 feet, picturesque mountain surroundings, and HOTEL OF THE HIGHEST CLASS.
The fine course of the Virginia Hot Springs Golf Club adjoins the hotel. Through compartment car from New York. Excursion tickets at C. & O. Offices, 362 and 1,354 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania R. R., New York; also offices N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., throughout New England.
FRED STERRY, Manager,
Hot Springs, Bath Co., Va.

THE LAKEWOOD
Lakewood, New Jersey.
M. C. WENTWORTH of Wentworth Hall, Jackson, White Mts., N. H., Lessee and Manager.
JAMES N. BERRY, formerly of Laurel-in-the-Pines, Assistant Manager.

EXCURSIONS.

WASHINGTON. Pleasant Three-Day Trip, by Royal Blue Line, Thurs., Dec. 28. Hotel and Traveling Expenses included.
$12. According to Hotel $14.50
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1225 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold. 1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and other standard makes rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway. Telephone 1338 Franklin.

HOTELS.

ST. ERMIN'S HOTEL, WESTMINSTER.—Largest and finest in London. Inclusive terms from 10s. 6d. per day.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 and 14 East 49th Street.
CLASSES AND PRIVATE LESSONS.
Commencing Saturday, Oct. 21st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH will celebrate Christmas Day by a service in the church, 48th St. and 5th Av., on Monday, December 25th, at 11 A. M. Special music will be rendered by the triple choir of 48th St. Church the sermon will be preached by the Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D. The Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., Rev. Donald Sage MacKay, D. D., and other ministers of the church will take part. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

$2,000 TO $3,000.—Partner to take entire charge in New York; owner lives in country; business established 12 years; books shown; investigate. STANYNOUGHT, Iselin, N. J. Don't call Sunday.

DOGS AND BIRDS.

BOARD YOUR DOGS at the New York Boarding Kennels, 113 W. 37th St.; best attention. Dogs for sale.

BOARDERS WANTED.

72D, 168 EAST.—Attractive square front rooms; bath, connecting parlor, dining room; also small room; references.

THE NIBLOCK, 37 and 39 West 32d St.—Elegant furnished rooms en suite; superior table; near Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—First-class; single; thoroughly experienced; cares horses, carriages, harness; careful driver; city or country; generally useful; city references. Call or address Coachman, 159 East 39th St.

Miscellaneous.

A.—A.—AN EXPERIENCED ADVERTISING writer and specialist who has placed advertising contracts for nearly ten million dollars at inside prices is open for engagement of one-half his time.

Now retained by large proprietary house on yearly contract preparing forceful copy that sells goods rapidly.

Highest references as to ability, effective writing, illustrating, and typography.

Address Broad Experience, P. O. Box 143, New York City.

$100,000 Icehouse Burned.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Dec. 24.—The mammoth ice house of the Spring Lake Ice Company, situated on Spring Lake, two miles northeast of this city, was destroyed by fire this morning, entailing a loss of upward of $100,000. It was built one year ago by Chicago capitalists, headed by the Barry Brothers, of the Chicago Independent Tug Line. About 70,000 tons of ice of last year's cut still remained in the building.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

GOING ABROAD? GAZE'S
High-class Escorted Tours.
56th year.
Dec., Jan., and Feb. to France, Italy, Paris & London, 50 Days, $310, and 67 Days, $405. Jan. 27, Feb. 10, to Italy, EGYPT, PALESTINE, Turkey and Greece, 70 Days, $600, and 93 Days, $720.
Also other tours; programmes post free.
Nile Tours by newest, finest steamers, $171.50.
Apply at once. Independent travel tickets everywhere. "Tourist Gazette," 100 pp., on travel, 5c. stamp.
HENRY GAZE & SONS,
113 Broadway, New York.

CUNARD LINE
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENS

Was it filled plump up to the top and right down to the toe? Hope so.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

THE SWORD AS A CIVILIZER

Dr. Parkhurst Says Its Use Is False to Christ's Teachings.

DECLARES BIBLE IS ADEQUATE

When He Concludes It Is Not Without Gunpowder's Aid He Will No Longer Be a Preacher of the Gospel.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, in the course of his Christmas sermon yesterday morning, referred to the war in the Transvaal and the troubles in the Philippines. He said, in part: "Two nations recognized as standing in the van of Christian civilization are to-day in the thick of carnal warfare, one attempting to subdue a promiscuous horde of heathen and the other to destroy the independence of what purports to be a nation of Christians. Now in the brief reference that I am going to make to this matter I shall take particular pains to hold myself inside the province that belongs to me as a preacher of the Gospel, as a man, I mean, whose duty is to declare the mind and spirit of Jesus Christ.

"I should judge that the conviction rather widely prevails that as a people we shall make money out of the Philippines, and there is no doubt that Great Britain anticipates a bonanza in South Africa. But all of that is for you to decide upon, not for the pulpit. Then, too, it is claimed—rather generally, I should judge—to be for the interest of the Filipinos—that is, for those of them who survive—to be subjugated to our authority rather than to be left to be preyed upon by themselves or by other nations. And as for Great Britain, there are probably very few of English blood who do not consider that the overthrow of those two Dutch republics is indispensable to the diffusion of civilization.

"Great Britain has conquered the East Indians and has made a good thing of it for herself and apparently for them, and she has done it with her guns. All those things you are as perfectly in a situation to judge of as I am, and some of you presumably understand the intricacies of that whole situation more thoroughly than I. I am willing that you should, and I am prompt to conceive that you do.

"But when all those matters are put one side and we come on to the ground that is distinctly my province as a representative of Jesus Christ, then I do not yield to you; and I am going to say to you, without any 'buts' or 'wheresoevers,' that to promote civilization by the use of swords and artillery is false to the word, example, and life of Jesus Christ and of all his apostles and alien to the entire genus of Christianity.

"Thousands of ministers have practically been confessing to the world these last twelve months that Christ's way of saving the world will not work and that when Paul said that the weapons of our warfare are not carnal he stated a principle that he would have recanted if he had lived longer and known more. Perhaps they are right; at least I am not here to say they are not right. I should be sorry to have to conclude that the Gospel is inadequate without gunpowder to support it, and when I do conclude that I shall stop calling myself a preacher of the Gospel."

THE CURSE OF MILITARISM.

Madison C. Peters Sees "War on Earth, Ill-Will Toward Men."

"The Guns of the Gospel" was the subject of a sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters at the Bloomingdale Reformed Church last night. Dr. Peters said the history of the Christian world since the proclamation of "Peace on earth, good-will toward men," has been one in strange contrast to that utterance. It has been one of almost continuous bloodshed.

Great Britain alone in the last eight hundred years had spent the greater portion of seven hundred years at war. She has, it is true, he said, carried the Bible to heathen lands. But when she was through the heathen had the Bible and Great Britain had his lands.

"It is high time for the Christian world to learn that truth must not be forever on the scaffold and wrong upon the throne," he said. "Never has there been such a century of progress as the one just closing. But its one great curse and largely a growth of this century has been militarism.

"Russia has two and a half millions of her most able-bodied men under arms. The Dreyfus trial proved that it is the army that is the life of France and it is rotten beyond any hope of redemption. Great Britain, despite her tremendous power, in 1896 paid $91,000,000 for her navy; in 1897, $120,000,000; in 1898, $127,750,000. Germany paid $95,000,000 for her army in 1895, and it now costs her double that sum.

"Russia and Japan are adding great forces to their arms, and it looks as if the proclamation of 'Peace on earth, good-will toward men,' has been amended to read, 'War on earth, ill-will toward men.'

"The nations ought to organize a grand jury that will sit in judgment upon the first nation that goes to war or prepares for combat."

DR. VAN DYKE ON PEACE.

Refers in a Prayer to Mr. Moody and Announces Date of His Last Sermon.

Dr. Henry Van Dyke preached yesterday morning at the Brick Presbyterian Church, Thirty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, taking for his text the words, "And on earth, peace," from the Gospel of St. Luke. "Nineteen hundred years have passed," said Dr. Van Dyke, "since these words were spoken, and still the world is not at peace.

"The nineteenth century was ushered in to the clash of swords crossed in deadly combat, the reverberation of death-dealing cannon, the anguished cry of men wounded unto death. Since then a hundred years have passed and still nations are warring against nations.

"The dawn of the twentieth century reveals the same awful sights of war and carnage as did the dawn of the nineteenth. Yet, despite the strife and the turmoil caused by war, there is peace to be found on earth by those who seek it. Peace of heart, peace of mind, spiritual peace—the peace of being divinely controlled and divinely disciplined."

In conclusion Dr. Van Dyke said that it is often remarked that people are losing interest in Christmas, that the spirit of Christmas is dying out. He said that if this is true it is because the world is striving to celebrate Christmas without Christ. He expressed the hope that the day would regain its true significance, that "the memory of the manger in Bethlehem" would in the future permeate and influence its celebration.

Dr. Van Dyke made a reference in a prayer to the late Mr. Moody.

He announced that he would preach his last sermon at the Brick Church, as its pastor, on Jan. 7. Dr. Babcock will take charge of the church and preach his first sermon as pastor on Jan. 14.

Silks for Spring.

New printed Foulard and Satin. Washable Silks,—checked and striped with heavy, milanese cord.

James McCreery & Co.,

Twenty-third Street.

MIXED MARRIAGES IN 1900.

Decree Issued at Rome Suspends Bishops' Power of Dispensation.

A circular letter, just transmitted by Archbishop Corrigan to the clergy of the diocese, announces that the Catholic authorities in Rome have issued a decree which, it is said, will make difficult the marriage of a Catholic and a Protestant by a priest during the year 1900. Such marriages in the Catholic Church are allowed only by dispensation of the Bishops, and for the holy year this power of dispensation is suspended.

Archbishop Corrigan, in the circular to his clergy, says the Pope suspends special faculties to ordinaries of dioceses, "so that, at this season particularly, Rome should be the great fountain of mercy and spiritual favors for the Catholics of the entire world." This is understood in Catholic circles to mean that only by applying direct to Rome shall dispensations be granted during the year 1900.

FOOTBALL AND CHRISTIANITY.

Yale and Princeton Men Speak at the West Side Y. M. C. A.

Three members of the 1899 football teams of Yale and Princeton addressed a meeting of men at the West Side Young Men's Christian Association, 318 West Fifty-seventh Street, yesterday afternoon. They were Howard Richards, left half back of the Yale team: H. R. Reiter, right half back of the Princeton team, and S. G. Craig, guard of the Princeton eleven.

Mr. Richards told of the work done by the Young Men's Christian Association in New Haven and in Yale University. He said that in the centre of the campus stood Dwight Hall, in which was the religious life of the institution. In addressing the audience he frequently made use of the college term of comradeship, 'fellows.'

Mr. Reiter said that in Princeton there was a prevalent study of philosophy, and that Princeton always could boast of her professors, for the reason that through this study they endeavored to bring out strongly the imminence of God. "If we can accept God in other ways," the speaker continued, "we can accept him on the football field. There's courage in it, and self-reliance in it. It helps to trample down the animal in us, and it drives out of existence the 'quitter.' If any of you saw that game between Yale and Princeton, you know there were no 'quitters' on either side; and it was a clean game and one of which both sides could well be proud."

When Mr. Craig was introduced he prefaced his remarks by saying: "It would be a great deal easier for me to line up on the football field than to line up here on this platform before you fellows. I was told it was my duty to come, however, and if I can perform any of the duty I owe to Christ in this way, I am glad to have the opportunity." Mr. Craig then told of some of his personal difficulties in accepting the Christian faith, and explained the method by which he finally mastered them.

To Wait on Dr. Purves Wednesday.

Immediately after the services in the morning yesterday, at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, the Board of Trustees, the Elders, and others constituting the General Committee met and the call to the Rev. Dr. George T. Purves of Princeton was signed. Arrangements were also made for the special committee appointed last Wednesday night to call on Dr. Purves at Princeton next Wednesday and officially present to him the call.

J. Rene Vilatte Not in Roman Church.

News has been received in this city from Rome that J. Rene Vilatte, head of the sect of Old Catholics in this country, who a year ago announced his submission to the Roman Catholic Church, has had a disagreement with the authorities in Rome, and, as a result, has not become a Roman Catholic. Vilatte claimed to be an Archbishop of the Old Catholic rite, but it seems the Roman Catholic authorities would not recognize him as such. The Old Catholics, whose head Vilatte was in America, are seceders from the Roman Catholic Church who do not accept the decrees of the Vatican Council of 1870, including the doctrine of the infallibility of the Pope.

THE FALL OF SANTIAGO.

To be Reproduced at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory.

Elaborate preparations are being made for the reproduction of the bombardment and fall of Santiago at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, next Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings for the benefit of the regiment. There will be earthquakes, trenches, army mule trains, signaling, assaults, and all the features of life around a beleaguered city.

The guns will be furnished by the Second Battery, Major David Wilson, and will be mounted on the positions held by the Spaniards and Americans. The Spanish lines will be at the east end of the armory, and the American lines at the west end. Between them will be the famous surrender tree, under which men of the Seventy-first Regiment will impersonate the chief characters in the surrender scene. Fifty thousand rounds of ammunition will be consumed in the reproduction of the siege. After each evening's spectacle there will be dancing.

DIED IN A BATH TUB.

Heart Disease Kills Continental Tobacco Company Employe.

Frederick H. Harris, twenty years old, died of heart disease while taking a bath at his boarding house, 20 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, yesterday morning. The bathroom had been locked for an unusually long time, and upon the door being forced by a servant Harris's body was discovered face down in the tub, the head being completely submerged.

One of the young man's friends said he had been ill for some days, and had complained of heart trouble. He was an employe of the Continental Tobacco Company, and came to this city several months ago from North Carolina.

AMONG THE UNCLAIMED DEAD.

Body of Contractor Michael Gilligan of Easton in the Morgue.

Michael Gilligan, forty-five years old, believed to be a wealthy contractor of Easton, Penn., died from nephritis in Bellevue Hospital on Saturday, and his body was transferred to the Morgue. It lies with the unclaimed dead. Gilligan was brought to the hospital from the Union Market Police Station on Dec. 16. He gave Broadway and Thirty-first Street as his place of residence. He said that James Smith of South Easton, Penn., was his nearest friend, and asked that he be notified if he grew worse. The Bellevue authorities have telegraphed to James Smith.

Brooklyn Hebrew Charity Ball.

At the annual meeting of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum of Brooklyn, held in the asylum building, in Ralph Avenue, between Dean and Pacific Streets, yesterday afternoon, Moses May was re-elected President of the institution. The auction sale of boxes for the twentieth annual charity ball of the asylum, which will be held in the Academy of Music, Montague Street, on Jan. 24, was held prior to the meeting. Several thousand dollars were realized by the sale of the boxes and tickets. The annual entertainment and ball given in aid of the destitute Hebrews of the Eastern District was held last evening in Arion Hall. The event was given under the auspices of the Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society.

ON JEW AND CHRISTIAN

Dr. Silverman Demands Full Measure of Justice for Both.

THEIR WORK FOR THE WORLD

Mankind the Better for Christianity, but Its Greatest Doctrines First Exemplified in Judaism.

"Justice to the Christian and the Jew" was the subject of a lecture delivered yesterday morning by the Rev. Dr. Silverman in Temple Emanu-El, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street.

The lecturer drew a contrast between the teachings of Christianity and what he alleged to be the actual practice of Christian nations and people, even in the nineteenth century, and remarked that there must be wrong somewhere. But, nevertheless, he maintained that the world is much better than it would have been without Christianity, and held that Christianity owes its best doctrines to Judaism, of which, he said, it is an outgrowth.

He called attention to the Gospel of love and peace and good-will that is now being preached in all Christian churches at Christmastide, and then pointed to the Anglo-Boer war, in which, he declared, all these doctrines seem to be thrown to the winds.

"It is not for us to criticise either side," he said, "and we must be diplomatic and maintain a neutral attitude toward England.

"However, there must be something wrong, if while the Christmas bells ring out the tidings of God's love to mankind and while the churches proclaim peace the loud drum is heard calling to war, and people bear hatred to each other. The pulpits annually and weekly preach the doctrine of love and justice, while reports of injustice and corruption and vice come in from everywhere. The injustice against the Jews in France has not yet been righted, and in Bohemia a Jew was condemned to the gallows on the old false charge of using the blood of a Christian child. In Slavic countries such charges have often been followed by pillages of the Jewish quarters. In spite of all the preaching in this country we make our land blush for shame by torturing poor negroes to death by fire. Notwithstanding the nineteenth century Christianity and the preaching of the doctrine of love and righteousness by other religions, these evils exist under the sanction or under the eye of the churches without any protest.

"But we must be just to Christianity, and I rejoice that we have Christmas to protest against the horrors of the nineteenth century. Let the bells ring louder and drown the alarm drums in the war in the distant Continent. We must discriminate between the true and the false. Many entered the Church under the guise of conversion, but really to further their own selfish purposes. They are loud in proclamation of the faith, and torture and kill dissenters and unbelievers, or force them to make unwilling confession of faith. There always were hypocrites in the Church who used it for revenue and self aggrandizement. There are those men who teach that the end justified the means, who persecuted and tortured men by the auto da fe and thumbscrews. These men were either madmen guided by hallucination, or were diabolical fiends masquerading under the guise of followers of the Church. But we cannot believe that they were true Christians. A true Christian is one who loves his fellowmen and lives a pure and simple life; one who loves God and religion, but who loves his fellow man better than he does his religion, and who will never cause pain and torture to the people of the world. The true Christian is tolerant, and believes that all men are God's children.

"The Christians of this type never burnt nor persecuted those of a different religion. It was these men who were often themselves persecuted. We must thank God for this kind of Christianity, for though evil still exists, it has received a foothold check, and if it were not for Christianity barbarism and cannibalism might still be stalking through the streets."

The speaker called attention to the great vices and crimes that existed in ancient Greece and Rome, to the gladiatorial contests and other brutal pastimes, to slavery and poligamy which Christianity checked and finally abolished.

Then the speaker demanded justice for the Jew. The Jews, he said, did not ask for the flattery that many of them were learned, were poets and philanthropists. They demanded the acknowledgment of the truth, that Christianity was only "Judaism plus Jesus." Christianity was at first a sect of Judaism, and blossomed and flourished. The apostles made Judaism palatable to the heathen. The beautiful ceremonies of Judaism were attractive to the old Romans, and many of the Roman women, even those of royal families, became converts to Judaism. These facts were proved by Philo, by the New Testament, by Greek and Roman writings, and by the Talmud. The doctrine of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man was originally Jewish. The Jews claimed that as Christianity was necessary for the progress of to-day, so Judaism was necessary for the creation and establishment of Christianity. There was room for both religions. At no time was there one religion dominant in the world, and there never will be on account of the complexity of the human mind and its variable conceptions of God.

The Jews demanded that Christianity should teach the world what it owes to Judaism, that persecution is blasphemy against God, and that Judaism and Christianity can live side by side and work together for the elevation of mankind and the advent of God's kingdom on earth.

REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Dr. W. H. Watson's Argument on the Unification Plan.

The following is a portion of the argument of Dr. W. H. Watson of Utica, one of the Regents of the university, made at the latest meeting of the board, against the proposed appointment of the Chancellor by the Governor:

The medical profession, as well as its sister profession of the law, would be greatly injured by an unworthy choice of the executive head of the proposed Department of Instruction.

For more than twenty years before I became a member of the Board of Regents I was deeply interested in the cause of medical education, and in the advancement of the requirements for admission to the medical profession, and I well recall the solicitude and anxiety which all those who then acted with me entertained as to the proper and most fitting place in which to lodge the power for the administration of the medical boards which were to be formed. It was suggested at various times that it be lodged in the Governor, but that was not regarded as satisfactory, and only when the proposition was made to lodge the important power in the absolutely impartial body of the Board of Regents could the profession be brought to favor the bill.

The State of New York to-day stands in the very vanguard of medical education, and I voice the opinion of all educated men in the medical profession when I state that it considers itself particularly fortunate in having a central educational and administrative body which is at the same time an impartial court (the exact analogue of which exists in no other State) to pass upon the preliminary requirements for medical education and to supervise and conduct the examinations for medical licenses to practice.

Stern Brothers

To-morrow, Opening of

Spring Silks

Printed Indias, Foulards and Japanese Silks, also Wash Silks in exclusive designs and colorings.

Cotton Dress Fabrics

Printed Irish Dimities, Fancy Lace Grenadines, Silk Stripe Mousselines, Printed French Brillantes, Scotch Madras, Cheviots and Novelty Ginghams

First Importations of Cambric, Swiss and Nainsook

Embroideries

Edgings and Insertions to match; All-overs in striped and figured designs; And large assortments of Embroidered Robes.

Stern Brothers

direct attention to an entirely

New Paris Model of Their Celebrated

Classique Corsets

different from any heretofore offered

Will be shown Tuesday, December 26th

Stern Brothers

Will show to-morrow a large collection of

Ladies' Shirt Waists

Exclusive Styles, of All-over Embroideries, Mercerized Cotton Fabrics, Scotch Ginghams, Cheviots, Madras and Percales,

West Twenty-Third Street

JUROR CORNELIUS VANDERBILT.

Supposed He Had Been Excused, and Was Surprised When Fined.

Cornelius Vanderbilt made a statement yesterday concerning his failure to appear for jury duty, which was the basis of remarks made in the City Court on Friday by Justice Fitzsimons. Mr. Vanderbilt said:

"The jury notice was mailed to me at the wrong address, and I did not receive it until the day on which the jury was to convene. On such short notice it was impossible for me to arrange my business affairs so as to attend in person, and I therefore sent my representative, who explained to the Court that the notice had been sent to the wrong address, and had only just been received by me. My representative informed me that the Judge, whose name I do not know, had excused me from service. When I received the notice that a fine had been imposed for non-attendance I again sent my representative to learn why I had been fined after being excused. He informed me that the imposing of the fine was a mistake and would be rectified when the facts were explained to the Court.

"I have no desire to escape jury duty, and should have certainly obeyed the summons had it been served on me. I would not have tried to avoid payment of the fine had I not been informed that I had been excused by the Judge. I make this statement because I do not want it to appear that I seek to shirk my duties."

MARRIAGE MAY SAVE LIFE.

Typhoid Patient at Death's Door Is Better After the Ceremony.

Theodore S. Thorseh, a Swede living on Jersey Street, New Brighton, is in the S. R. Smith Infirmary there, apparently recovering from an attack of typhoid fever which until last week was considered likely to cause his death. He is twenty-eight years old, and was to have been married to-day to Miss Mary Nilson of Tyson Street, New Brighton. When it became apparent some time ago that he could not recover in time to be married on Christmas Day he seemed to lose hope and courage, and last Monday his case reached a stage where it was thought to be hopeless.

On Tuesday he manifested great sorrow over being unable to be married, and expressed a desire to have the ceremony performed before he died. His wish was communicated to Miss Nilson when she called at the hospital that day. She summoned her sister, Miss Tillie Nilson, and after a talk with the sick man it was decided that his wish should be gratified. Venerable Archdeacon George D. Johnson of Christ Church was summoned and performed the ceremony, while Thorsen lay on his cot and the bride stood beside it holding the sick man's hand.

Immediately after the ceremony Thorsen appeared much brighter, and he has since continued to improve, although on Tuesday morning the attending physicians did not think he would live longer than one day. He now has chances of recovery.

A LANDMARK TO DISAPPEAR.

The Suydam House, in Brooklyn, 200 Years Old, to be Torn Down.

The Suydam Homestead at Bushwick and Johnson Avenues, Brooklyn, which is over 200 years old, and the oldest of the few Dutch houses now left in the Williamsburg section, will be razed to the ground in a few days. The site has been purchased for church purposes, and when the old structure is demolished, excavations will be begun for the erection of a German church. The Christmas festivals held in this old mansion will always be remembered by the residents who were reared in that locality. Adrian Suydam, who was the last survivor of the Dutch family of that name, lived in the house and preserved there many of the old Dutch customs until his death five years ago. On the afternoon of Christmas Day, Mr. Suydam was accustomed to throw his doors open to his neighbors. Rich and poor were equally welcome and drank the health of the host. The children received toys and candies from a huge tree in the parlor. Mr. Suydam, who commenced life as a farmer, filled responsible positions in the State and city governments, and in financial and educational institutions.

DIED IN A MASSAGE BATH.

Bottle Supposed to Contain Poison in the Dead Man's Pocket.

Coroner Delap of Kings County yesterday decided upon a thorough investigation touching the death of George L. Smith in a massage bath establishment conducted by Max Nitzart and his wife at 1,116 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, on Saturday night. Smith was seized with convulsions and died shortly after the arrival of Dr. John B. Meury of Stuyvesant Avenue, who was summoned by the proprietor of the place.

A search of the dead man's pockets disclosed several bottles containing medicine and an unlabeled bottle half filled with what was believed to be poison. There were also found a bottle containing cocaine tablets, and some newspaper advertisements of furnished rooms. Through these advertisements the police discovered that Smith had rented a furnished room in the house of John Godfrey, at 447 Monroe Street. Godfrey told the police yesterday that Smith, when he came to him two weeks ago and rented a furnished room seemed to be ill. Smith had very little to say, and the only information he would give of his family was that his wife lived in Rome, N. Y. Smith was about fifty-two years old.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

FUNERAL OF CHARLES SMITH.

Greatest East Side Crowd of the Kind on Record Pays Honor to the Memory of "Silver Dollar."

The greatest funeral crowd ever assembled on the east side gathered yesterday to pay honor to the memory of ex-Assemblyman Charles ("Silver Dollar") Smith before his body was laid away in Cypress Hills Cemetery. Despite the pouring rain, hundreds of residents of the Essex Market neighborhood lined Essex Street and filled the tenement windows for many blocks, rendering necessary the presence of thirty policemen, under Capt. Herlihy, of the Eldridge Street Station, to clear a passageway for the carriages and to keep the people from under the horses' feet.

The funeral services were held at 12 o'clock in Mr. Smith's rooms, above his saloon, at 64 Essex Street. For many hours before the services began, a constant stream of people passed around the handsome black coffin, lying in the crêpe-draped parlor, to take a last look at the face of their dead friend. The funeral services were conducted by Rabbi Gabriel Hirsch of the Synagogue Shaaral Berocho, Fiftieth Street and Third Avenue, and by ex-Police Justice Koch and Normal Lodge, No. 523, F. and A. M. Rabbi Hirsch delivered a short eulogy after reading the Jewish service for the dead, dwelling chiefly upon Mr. Smith's loyalty to his family and friends, and declaring him to have been a man of high principles and sense of honor, and an ideal father, husband, and friend. The Masonic ceremonies, conducted by ex-Judge Koch, followed, after which the procession took up its way to the cemetery.

According to the dead man's wishes, many friends desirous of sending floral offerings gave the money they would have spent for them to the poor of the streets. Four black horses, with no spot of white on their bodies, according to his wish, drew the hearse The pall bearers were John F. Carroll, Martin Engel, Senator Timothy D. Sullivan, Assemblyman T. P. Sullivan, ex-Judge Koch, Max Hochstim, Bernard Rourke, Edward J. Sparenberg, ex-Assemblyman Charles Adler, ex-Assistant District Attorney H. J. Goldsmith, ex-Alderman Philip Benjamin, and Edward Butler, all of whom were selected by Mr. Smith before his death.

Delegations were present at the funeral from the Martin Engel Association, the Jefferson Club, the Metamora Club, Normal Lodge, F. and A. M., and Emerald Lodge, A. O. U. W. Among those present were Justice Giegerich, Magistrates Zeller and Meade, Civil Justices Roesch and Stiner, Register Fromme, Police Commissioner John B. Sexton, ex-Assemblyman Solomon Rosenthal, County Clerk Sohmer, Assemblyman Julius Harburger, Fred S. Gibbs, Samuel D. Untermyer, Assistant District Attorney Unger, and John C. Sheehan.

OLD WOMAN PROBABLY STARVED

Found Dead in Her Room in Brooklyn —Relatives Said to be Rich.

Mrs. Annie Murphy, seventy years old, was found dead yesterday in a furnished room which she occupied at 887 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn. The woman's death is believed to have been due to starvation. She hired the room from Mrs. Mary Williams five weeks ago. From the time she took possession of the room she never went out, but occasionally sent boys after food. The woman was ill, and a doctor sometimes called upon her.

According to the neighbors, Mrs. Murphy had rich relatives in the upper part of the State and a rich niece living in Canada. When Mrs. Williams went to the old woman's room yesterday she found her dead. Coroner Delap was notified, and ordered an autopsy.

FIRE IN A BROOKLYN CHURCH.

Rope of Evergreen Ablaze, but Congregation Remains Calm.

Father Peter Donohue of St. James's Pro-Cathedral, Jay Street, Brooklyn, had occasion yesterday to commend the members of his congregation for their cool-headedness at a time when calmness was necessary to avert a probably serious panic. Such a situation developed in the church at the conclusion of the 9 o'clock mass.

The opening of the street door allowed a gust of wind to enter the church, and a rope of evergreen, hanging from the south gallery and forming part of the Christmas decorations, was blown against a gas jet. The evergreen took fire, and burned with a crackling noise, audible to most of those in the crowded church. Everybody turned and beheld the blazing rope of evergreen, but all remained quietly in their seats, however, while two men sprang upon the back of a pew, and, pulling down the bit of blazing evergreen, stamped out the fire.

DIED ON A RAILROAD TRAIN.

E. B. Schofield, a New York Jeweler, Succumbed to Heart Disease.

Ezra B. Schofield, forty-eight years old, died yesterday while on a New York Central train returning from Larchmont. Heart disease caused his death.

Mr. Schofield and his wife had been visiting his mother, who is eighty-eight years old, and lives in Larchmont. He seemed in excellent health as he bade her good-bye and a Merry Christmas, and promised to make another visit soon. When the train was half way to this city he became very ill, and died in a few minutes.

Mr. Schofield lived with his wife and a son at 48 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street. He was in the jewelry business, and had a shop at 35 John Street. The son is in the publishing business at 8 Murray Street. The Coroners' office issued the necessary permit, and the body was taken to the West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street home.

O'Neill's.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY,

Our Annual Sale

—OF—

Women's Muslin Underwear.

Full Details in Our Advertisement in the Morning Papers of To-Morrow—Don't Miss It.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st St.

Hackett Carhart & Co.

Merry Xmas

THREE BROADWAY STORES

Cor. 13TH St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL, 57TH ST. & 7TH AVE.
Extra Concert by
PADEREWSKI
Sunday Ev'g, 31st Dec., at 8:30 o'Clock,
Assisted by
WALTER DAMROSCH and his ORCHESTRA.
The last Two Recitals in N. Y. will occur JANUARY 6TH AND 20TH AT 2:30.
Seats at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.
THE STEINWAY PIANO USED.

CARNGIE HALL—NEXT SUNDAY EVG.
Sunday Ev'g, 31st Dec., at 8:30 o'Clock,
Extra Concert by
PADEREWSKI
His only appearance with orchestra this season.
WALTER DAMROSCH .....Conductor
PROGRAMME.
Beethoven E Flat Concerto.
Soli by Chopin.
Paderewski's Fantasia Polonaise.
Seats at 23 Union Square and at the Hall.
STEINWAY PIANO USED.

CARNEGIE HALL
Tuesday Evening, December 26, at 8:15,
Grand Concert
in aid of the WORKINGMAN'S SCHOOL.
SOLOISTS:
Mme. Gadski
Soprano
(by arrangement with Mr. C. L. Graff.)
Mr. Alexander.
Petschnikoff
Violinist
(by arrangement with Mr. Victor Thrane,)
and
Orchestra of Fifty
MR. SAM FRANKO.....Conductor
Prices, $1 to $5. On sale at Box Office.
KNABE PIANO USED.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the Direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
To-night at 8, IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Mme. Sembrich; MM. Ed. de Reszke, Campanari, Pini-Corsi, and Salignac. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Wed. Evg., Dec. 27, at 8, DON GIOVANNI. Mmes. Nordica, Suzanne Adams, and Sembrich; MM. Ed. de Reszke, Salignac, Pini-Corsi, and Scotti, (his first appearance.) Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Fri. Evg., Dec. 29, at 8, FAUST. Mmes. Calvé and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez, Scotti, and Edouard de Reszke. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Sat. Mat., Dec. 30, only matinée of ROMEO ET JULIETTE. Mmes. Eames, Olitzka; MM. Saleza, Plançon, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Sat. Evg., at Popular Prices, IL TROVATORE. Mmes. Nordica and Mantelli; MM. Campanari, Pringle, and Dippel. Conductor, Bevignani.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
Special Matinée To-day and New Year's.
THE GREAT SUCCESS, BEN-HUR

COMIQUE, Broadway & 29th St. Formerly Sam T. Jacks.
Mat. To-day, 25 & 50c Bohemian Burlesquers' Tobascoscope. (Sensational Moving Pictures.) Extra attraction! Florizell, Direct from Paris.

THE NEW YORK Pop. Price Mat. To-day, Wed., Sat. 2 w'ks only, S. Bernard & Xmas pantom.
THE MAN IN THE MOON,
Jan. 8, 1st time, "Broadway to Tokio."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
MATINEE TO-DAY.
Still Crowded. "Way Down East:"
Prices 25,50,75,1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8.10.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Mat. Sat.
TO-NIGHT, First appearance of the great Felix Schweighofer
"Ein Blitzmaedel." A Telegraph Girl Farce by Costa.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'WAY & 38TH ST.
N. C. Goodwin Maxine Elliott
Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat: THE COWBOY AND THE LADY. Xtra Mat. New Year's.

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St. Evg. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
XTRA MATINEE TO-DAY.
FRANK DANIELS in THE AMEER.

HERALD SQ. THEA. Xmas Mat. To-day.
PRIMROSE & DOCKSTADER'S Minstrels.
Jan. 8th—David Belasco's "Naughty Anthony."

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only.
MAY IRWIN IN SISTER MARY
Phone 2224 Mad. Sq.
CHRISTMAS MATINEE TO-DAY.

Grand Opera House. James A. Herne's Great Play SHORE ACRES. Mat. to-day Wed. & Sat. At 2 P. M.

KOSTER AND BIAL'S EXTRA MAT. TO-DAY.
Gertrude Haynes-Marie Dressler.

MR. MALONE'S RESIGNATION.

Trustees of the Henry McCaddin Institute Accept It.

At the annual meeting of the Trustees of the Henry McCaddin Memorial Institute, in Berry Street, Brooklyn, the new parish house, connected with Father Sylvester Malone's Church, held yesterday afternoon in the institute, the resignation of Sylvester L. Malone, a nephew of Father Malone, who has managed the building since its opening, was accepted. The resignation of Mr. Malone was tendered over a fortnight ago, but action was deferred upon it until the annual meeting. Hereafter, the building will be managed jointly by the Trustees and the Rev. Joseph O'Brien, acting pastor of the church, who has been appointed by Bishop McDonnell as treasurer of the institute.

The donor of this building did not endow it, and as a consequence, lectures, entertainments, &c., were given to aid its fund. Mr. Malone's management was objected to by the majority of the members of the church and whenever an event was given under his management, the church people as a rule refused to patronize it. As a consequence the entertainments and lectures were unproductive. The annual expense of the institute, in which a free public library for all classes and sects is maintained, is $5,000. The receipts for the year just closed, are nearly $1,000 less than the disbursements. It is expected that in the future under the incoming management, the institute will prove a success.

Father Malone is rapidly sinking and his demise is only the question of a short time. No one, other than the immediate members of the priest's family are permitted to visit him.

MEMORY OF MRS. L. H. CRALL.

Window Dedicated in the Holy Trinity Church of Harlem.

A memorial window erected by Leander H. Crall in memory of his wife was dedicated yesterday in the Holy Trinity Church of Harlem. The Rev. Henry T. Nichols, rector of the church, officiated.

The window, which is of opalescent glass, is built into the north transept, and is 23 feet high by 7 feet wide. The subject is the "Adoration of the Magi." Thirteen life-sized figures are shown. The Virgin and Child are portrayed seated on a raised platform, while back of them St. Joseph stands.

The interior of the stable, with the heavy timbers, is shown. In the clouds above there is a group of angels singing the hymn, "Glory to God in the Highest," while in the sky is the crescent moon and the Star of Bethlehem. The wise men kneel in the foreground.

The window was designed by Francis Lathrop, and is one of seven depicting scenes in Christ's life which it is intended to erect from time to time in the transepts of Holy Trinity.

AMUSEMENTS.

5th Ave THEATRE. Broadway & 28th St. Evgs. 8:15—Matinées Wed. and Sat 2.
TO-NIGHT
Initial N.Y.Perf. of the Musical Comedy,
THREE LITTLE LAMBS
THREE LITTLE LAMBS
Company of 70, including the Misses Adele Ritchie, Nellie Braggins, Marie Cahill, Clara Palmer, the Messrs. W. H. Philp, Raymond Hitchcock, W. T. Carleton and Edmund Lawrence.

AMERICAN 42ND & EIGHTH AVE. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO.
XMAS MAT. TO-DAY.
THE BEGGAR STUDENT.
Next Week—DIE FLEDERMAUS (in English).

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....at 8:20
Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2.
Special Matinées Xmas & Jan. 1.
2D MONTH.
Permanent Home of Daniel Frohman's Co.
THE MANEUVERS OF JANE
Comedy, 4 acts, by Henry Arthur Jones.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2.
Extra Matinée To-day & New Year's Day.
FOURTH MONTH.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
ANNIE RUSSELL in MISS HOBBS
MISS HOBBS

14TH ST. THEATRE, Cor. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. and Sat. Res. orch. circle or bal., 50c.
Commencing with MATINEE TO-DAY at 2:30
Return for short time of last season's triumph,
THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER.
"Another Old Homestead."—N. Y. World.
Magnificent production. Novel stage effects.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St.
To-night at 8:20. First Time Here.
Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
EMPIRE THEATRE MY LADY'S LORD.
COMPANY. Whimsical Comedy by H.V.Esmond.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre, B'way & 44th St. Evgs. 8:30.
LAST TWO WEEKS. Matinées To-day & Sat'day.
JULIA MARLOWE | Barbara Frietchie.
Tuesday, January 9—MAUDE ADAMS.

GARRICK THEATRE. 25th St. & B'way.
Evenings, 8 o'clock. Mats., 2:15.
Matinées To-day and Saturday.
Wm. Gillette in New Play. Sherlock Holmes

MADISON SQ. Evgs., 8:30. MATINEES, 2:15.
Matinées To-day, Wednesday, & Saturday.
WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS. Greatest Hit This Season.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Mad. Ave.
To-night 8:20. Matinée, 2:15.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD | Only Matinée Saturday. The First Violin.

MANHATTAN Theatre, 33d & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.
XMAS MAT. TO-DAY AT 2.

HAMMERSTEIN'S LAST WEEK. VICTORIA Evgs. 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:15. Rogers Bros. in Wall St.
XTRA MAT. TO-DAY—Wed. Evg., Souvenirs. Mon., Jan. 1—Chris. & The Wonderful Lamp.
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The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1899. EIGHT PAGES.

DEC

1899

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Dec. 23...	5,204,400
Same week last year.....	3,833,771
Stocks to date this year.....	169,067,993
Corresponding date last year.	112,191,298
Bonds for the week.....	$15,980,750
Same week last year.....	$24,112,220
Bonds to date this year.....	$826,484,890
Corresponding date last year.	$901,397,810

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2@186; at three months, 6; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Adams Express	1	Great Northern pf	2¼
Am. Steel & Wire	4⅜	M. & St. L. 2d pf	1
Chic. & East. Ill.	2¼	Nat. Biscuit pf	2
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1	P., C. & St. L. pf.	2½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Foundry	1⅞	Gen. Electric	1
Am. Car & Fdy pf.	5	Glucose Sugar pf.	2½
Am. Cotton Oil	2	H. B. Claflin	1½
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	3	Hocking Valley	3⅝
Am. Express	3	Hocking Val. pf.	5½
Am. Ice pf.	2¼	Illinois Cent.	3
Am. Malting	11	Int. Paper pf.	2⅞
Am. Malting pf.	2½	Iowa Central	1⅝
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1	Iowa Cent. pf.	3½
Am. Steel Hoop	1	Kanawha & Mich.	1
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	4	Knick. Ice, Chi.	5
Am. Sugar Ref.	9¼	Laclede Gas	2½
Am. Tin Plate pf.	1	Laclede Gas pf.	3½
Am. Tobacco	11¼	Long Island	5
Am. Tobacco pf.	7	Louis. & Nash.	2⅜
Anaconda Copper	2¼	Manhattan Con.	6⅝
Ann Arbor pf.	3	Met. W. S. El., Chi. pf.	3
At., Top. & S. F.	1	Met. Street Ry.	10
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	2⅜	Mex. Central	1½
Balt. & Ohio	2	Minn. & St. L.	3½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	4½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	2½
Brook. Rap. Tr.	9⅝	Mo., Kan. & T.	1
Brook. Union Gas	4	Mo., K. & T. pf.	2½
Brunswick City	3	Mo. Pacific	4⅜
B., R. & P. pf.	7⅞	Mobile & Ohio	3¼
Canada Southern	2⅝	Nat. Steel pf.	1½
Canadian Pacific	3	N. J. Central	4
Chic., Bur. & Qy.	4½	N. Y. Air Brake	11
Chic. Cons. Trac.	4½	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	1
Chic. & E. Ill. pf.	2½	N.Y.,C. & St.L.2d pf.	2½
Chic. Gt. Western	1¼	N. Y., O. & W.	2⅞
C. Gt. W. pf., B.	4⅝	Norfolk & West.	1⅜
Chic. Gt. W., deb.	1½	Norf. & West. pf.	1½
Clev., Ind. & L. pf.	3½	Northern Pacific	2½
C., M. & St. P.	2½	Pacific Coast	2½
C., M. & St. P. pf.	3½	Pacific Mail	3⅞
Chic. & Northwest.	1	Penn R. R.	1¼
C. R. I. & Pac.	1⅝	Peop. Gas, Chic.	7
C., St. P., M. & O.	4	Pitts., C. & St. L.	4
Chic. Term. Trans.	1⅝	Pressed Steel Car	3
Chic. Term. Tr. pf.	8	Pressed S. C. pf.	8¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	2½	Pullman Car	7
Clev., Lor. & Wheel.	3	Reading	1⅜
Col. Fuel & Iron	4	Reading 1st pf.	6¼
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	4½	Reading 2d pf.	4
Col. Mid. pf.	3	Rep. Steel pf.	3
Col. South. 1st pf.	8⅜	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1
Col. & H. C. & I.	2½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	4
Consol. Gas	2⅞	Southern Pac.	3⅝
Cont. Tobacco	2⅝	South. Ry. pf.	2
Cont. Tobacco pf.	2	Stand. R. & T.	1½
Delaware & Hud.	2½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1
Del., Lack. & West.	1⅜	Texas & Pacific	1
Den. & Rio Gde.	1⅜	Third Avenue	1½
Den. & Rio G. pf.	3	Twin City R. T.	8⅜
Des M. & Ft. D.	3½	Union Bag & P.	1
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	2	Union Bag & P. pf.	4½
Erie	2	Union Pacific	2½
Erie 1st pf.	4⅞	Union Pacific pf.	1⅝
Erie 2d pf.	4⅜	U. S. Leather pf.	4⅜
Erie Tel. & Tel.	1½	U. S. Rubber	2⅝
Evans. & T. H.	4½	U. S. Rubber pf.	2½
Federal Steel	6⅜	West. Union Tel.	3
Federal Steel pf.	3¾	Wheel. & Lake Erie.	1½
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	6½	Wis. Cent. pf.	6
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	5		

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Flint & P. M. 6s	1½	Long Island gen. 4s	1

Bonds Declined.

Ann Arbor 4s	2	Kan. City, P. & G. 1st	3¼
At., T. & S. F. gen.	1⅝	Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st	1¼
At., T. & S. F. adj.	2	L., Ev. & St. L. con.	3
Balt. & Ohio 4s	1½	Louis. & Nash. col. tr. 4s	1
Balt. & O., S'w'n Div. 3½s	3½	L. & N., P. & A.	1
B'way & 7th Av. con.	1	Manhattan 4s	3½
Brooklyn R. T. 5s	8½	Met. Elev. 1st	3⅝
B'klyn Un. El. 1st	2½	Met. St. Ry. 5s	5
Canada Southern 1st	1	Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	3½
Canada Southern 2d	1⅜	Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	2½
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	3⅜	Mo., K. & T. 1st	2½
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1	Mo., K. & Tex. 2d	1½
Cent. of N. J. gen.	2½	Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	4½
C. & O., R. & A. 1st con.	1½	Mo., K. & E. 1st	4½
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 3½s	2	Mo. Pac. con.	2
C., M. & St. P., C. & Mo. Riv. 5s	4	Mo. Pac. col. 5s	3¼
C., M. & St. P., W. & M. 5s	1¼	Mobile & Ohio gen.	2
C., M. & St. L. gen. 4s, A	1	N. Y. Cent., L. S. 3½s	3
Chi. & N'w'n s. f. deb. 5s, 1933	3½	Nor. Pac. gen. 3s	1
Chi. & N'w'n deb. 5s, 1909	1	Norf. & West. con.	2½
Chi. & N'w'n gen. 3½s	1	N. Sh. Ling 6s	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac. gen.	1	N. Sh. Line con. 5s	1½
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s	2	Pacific Coast 1st	2
Chi. Term. Trans.	2	Peo. & East. 1st	3
C., C., C. & St. L. gen.	2⅝	Peo. & East. inc.	4½
Col. Mid. 1st 2-4s	1½	Reading gen. 4s	1⅞
Col. South. 1st	4	St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	1
Denver & R. G. con.	1½	St. L. & S. F. con. 4s	2½
Detroit City Gas	1	St. L. S'w'n 2d	3
Det., M. & M. 1. g.	2	Stand. R. & T. inc.	2⅜
Erie 1st con. 7s	3	Texas Pacific 1st	1
Erie con. 4s	1	Tol. & Ohio Cent. 1st	1
Erie gen. 4s	2⅜	Tol., Peo. & W. 1st	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1⅞	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, L. F.	3
Green Bay deb. B.	1	Union Pacific 4s	1½
Hocking Valley 4½s	1½	Wabash 1st	1½
Ill. Cent., Louis. Div. 3½s	1½	Wabash 2d	2
Ill. Cent., St. L. Div.	2	Wabash deb. B.	2
Iowa Central 1st	4	W. N. Y. & P. gen.	1⅝
		West Shore 4s	2½

OUR LONDON CABLE.

A BAD WEEK IS EXPECTED

Between Thirty and Forty Failures Likely This Week—Prominent People Said to be in Difficulties—A Transitory Assuagement May Occur in January.

Cable Correspondence.

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LONDON, Dec. 24.—Your readers cannot be surprised at the turn events took in the week just ended. I have always said that the pinch would become severe at the end of the year, and I much fear that the new year will bring but temporary relief.

Here the week was superficially uneventful, but under the surface an agony of adjustment proceeded, and the losses to be met this week are the most formidable I have seen in many years. Happily there had been time to get ready, and the Bank of England is doing its utmost to minimize the strain by continuing to lend and discount for short terms at 6 per cent. Upward of £5,000,000 was obtained from it last week, so the probability is that the demand this week will be less severe.

In short, we shall pull through unless the credit rope breaks at some point, and of that there is as yet no sign. All the banks seem to be working cautiously, and as for the discount market, it is scarcely working at all below 6¾ per cent. One or two brokers ask 7 per cent. on all bills under three months, although, thanks to the heavy borrowings from the Bank of England, call money is often 4 per cent.

What upset the bill market was, first, the advance of the Reichsbank rate to 7 per cent.; a figure unprecedented in its history, and, second, the Bank of France's move to 4½ per cent. The former was expected; the latter was not, in spite of the fact that French exchange boded large withdrawals of gold from Paris for London. It now looks as if 4½ per cent. will not be enough, since exchange is still strongly in our favor. No further move, however, is probable anywhere this year, and which bank's rate must go up next cannot be guessed until it is seen how the markets shape during January.

I look at the Czar's rescript approving M. Witte as ominous of more affliction for that Minister with the St. Petersburg market. The Czar was most reluctant to grant the prayer of that market, and to allow more paper money to be issued, because such a step might imperil the whole gold currency system, established at such cost to the country. But, with open market discount at 7½ per cent. and rising, credit users are not likely to be satisfied with a mere letter of commendation of the Finance Minister. In short, the rescript is a signal of distress, and M. Witte may have either to go or let notes out. The latter event would allow gold to come from St. Petersburg, and slacken the pressure in Western Europe.

The shipments of metal from your side have not yet produced any effect, because we are completely absorbed in our own troubles. By the new year, however, we shall begin to raise our heads and look around to discover what help may be at hand. All the recent arrivals of metal have gone into circulation, and considerable sums in addition, but part of that outflow will begin to come back next month, especially with trade dampening down under the influence of money rates.

Were we free of war and the dangers from the condition of the Continental markets, I should say the worst would soon be over, but under the actual conditions I fear a recrudescence of trouble, after a transitory assuagement in January. It looks as if the Bank of France might have to go to at least 5 per cent., and the Bank of Germany will have a hard struggle to draw in its issue of taxed notes, expected to amount to £20,000,000, by the end of this week. The pull on it is unprecedented, and the exchange on London still rising. How your market will fare I cannot presume to judge, but we expect recurrent spasms there likewise.

Real permanent cheap money is consequently as far off as ever, and therefore reliable firmness on the stock markets anything but assured. Lack of certainty in the prospects is sure to chill enterprise, and the manager of a leading discount house remarked to me yesterday, "Any colony coming here to borrow just now would have difficulty in getting money in large amounts at 10 per cent. Over 400 projects for light railways have been deposited for passing at the next session of Parliament, and not one of them can hope next year to raise capital on terms admitting of the project being carried out at a profit. Existing railways seek powers to raise between thirty and forty millions of new capital, and could not raise a penny at 4 per cent." This inability must continue while the war lasts, and play endless mischief with the industries of the country, all habitually too dependent upon borrowed money or new issues of share capital.

Yesterday was the first day of the final Stock Exchange settlement of the year, a day when bargains in mine securities were carried over. Money for this purpose costing from 10 to 20 per cent., many operators were forced to close because unable to command loans at any price. Failures this week will consequently be numerous, say from thirty to forty, and fashionable society is struck as with a plague. More than one titled person of prominence is stated to be in difficulties, but whether these will come to light is doubtful. The general account begins to be arranged on Wednesday, and money for it promises to cost between 7 and 8 per cent. But in Roumania the bank rate is now 9 per cent., and the bankruptcy of that country has not yet been proclaimed. A. J. W.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Tuesday, Dec. 26.

Continental National Bank—Books close.
Homestake Mining Company—Dividend payable.
National Union Bank—Books close.

Continued on Page 6.

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Dec. 23, 1899.

Range for Year 1899. Highest.	Range for Year 1899. Lowest.	Closing Sat., Dec. 23. Bid.	Closing Sat., Dec. 23. Ask'd.	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended Dec. 23, 5,204,400.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period	Week Ended Dec. 23. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Dec. 23, '99
118⅝ February 28.	108¾ January 16.	111	114	+ 1	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	Dec. 11, '99.	2	SA.	110	111	110	111	100	400
21⅞ May 25.	10⅝ December 21.	11½	12¼	— 1⅝	American Car & Foundry Company	29,090,000	.....	..	..	13	13	10⅝	12	...	7,175
68⅝ September 7.	51 December 22.	54	55	— 5	American Car & Foundry Company pf.	29,090,000	Nov. 1, '99.	1¾	Q	57¾	57⅝	51	54	...	5,777
46 November 2.	30 December 18.	31½	32	— 2	American Cotton Oil	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '99.	4	A	33	33	30	31½	33⅛	10,545
97⅞ October 26.	83¾ January 5.	90	92	— 3	American Cotton Oil preferred	10,198,900	Dec. 1, '99.	3	SA	92	92	92	92	88	456
33⅜ March 3.	30 October 18.	22	30	...	American District Telegraph	3,845,700	Nov. 15, '99.	1¼	SA	30	30	30	30	...	50
149 August 29.	133 June 19.	138	143	— 2	American Express Company	18,000,000	July 1, '99.	3	SA	138	138	138	138	145	270
41¼ September 8.	31 December 22.	32	32⅜	— ¼	American Ice Company	22,838,100	Nov. 15, '99.	1	Q	31½	33	31	32	...	3,030
85 September 11.	72⅜ December 23.	72½	72¾	— 2¼	American Ice Company preferred	12,440,000	Oct. 14, '99.	1½	Q	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	...	130
16⅝ November 29.	8⅝ June 20.	12½	12¾	— ½	American Linseed Company	16,750,000	.....	..	..	11⅝	13	11¼	12¼	...	2,894
61 December 1.	44¼ June 20.	52⅞	52⅝	+ ⅜	American Linseed Company preferred	16,750,000	Dec. 15, '99.	1¾	Q	50	52⅞	49¼	52⅝	...	8,706
87½ January 4.	61½ December 22.	67⅝	74⅝	— ⅝	American Malting Company	14,400,000	.....	..	..	7¾	7¾	6¼	7⅛	32¼	1,010
87¼ January 26.	24 December 23.	28	28	—11	American Malting Company preferred	14,400,000	Oct. 16, '99.	1¾	Q	35	35	24	26	84½	3,565
59 April 20.	30 December 19.	31½	32	— 2½	American Smelting & Refining Company	27,000,000	.....	..	..	34	34	30	32	...	8,855
94½ April 20.	77½ December 18.	83	84	— 1	American Smelting & Refining Company pf.	27,000,000	Oct. 10, '99.	1¾	Q	85	86	77½	84	...	10,053
15⅝ March 13.	3 December 20.	3	4	...	American Spirits Manufacturing Company.	27,339,700	.....	..	..	4	4	3	3	13⅞	325
48⅝ November 28.	24 May 24.	38	40	— 1	American Steel Hoop Company	10,190,600	.....	..	..	40	40½	36½	39	...	11,400
88⅜ September 14.	70 May 13.	77	78	...	American Steel Hoop Company preferred	14,000,000	Oct. 10, '99.	1¾	Q	77½	79	75	79	...	3,575
72 May 4.	32 December 18.	41¾	42	+ 4⅜	American Steel & Wire Company	50,000,000	.....	..	..	37	43½	32	42	41¼	171,030
106⅜ March 18.	84 December 22.	86⅝	86¾	— 4	American Steel & Wire Company preferred	40,000,000	Oct. 14, '99.	1¾	Q	90	91	84	87	100	10,388
182 March 20.	114½ December 22.	120⅝	121½	— 9½	American Sugar Refining Company	36,968,000	Oct. 2, '99.	3	Q	128½	131⅞	114½	120⅜	128⅝	431,627
128 March 20.	110 January 16.	112	114	— ½	American Sugar Refining Company pf.	36,968,000	Oct. 2, '99.	1¾	Q	111	113	110	112½	112	1,165
105 April 18.	95 December 14.	95	...	...	American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1¼	Q	96	96	95	95	96¼	65
52⅜ April 4.	20 December 11.	25	25¼	— ⅛	American Tin Plate Company	23,000,000	.....	..	..	26¼	27	24	25½	...	8,730
99½ February 8.	74 December 22.	74½	76	— 4	American Tin Plate Company preferred	18,000,000	Oct. 30, '99.	1¾	Q	75	76¾	74	74	...	3,120
229½ April 5.	78½ December 18.	87½	88	—11¾	American Tobacco Company	54,500,000	Nov. 1, '99.	1¼	Q	98	99	78½	87¾	142½	253,576
150 March 6.	132 January 7.	133	136	— 7	American Tobacco Company preferred	14,000,000	Nov. 1, '99.	2	Q	135	140	134	134	130	1,364
70 April 26.	31½ December 18.	35⅞	35¾	— 2¾	Anaconda Copper Mining Company	30,000,000	Nov. 1, '99.	12	SA	37¾	37⅝	31½	35⅜	...	26,315
48½ October 26.	36 May 8.	40½	42	— 3	Ann Arbor preferred	4,000,000	.....	..	..	40	40	40	40	37½	110
24½ February 23.	17 May 9.	18½	18⅝	— 1	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	102,000,000	.....	..	..	19¼	19¼	17	18½	15⅝	50,070
86⅛ August 24.	50⅝ January 7.	57¼	57⅜	— 2⅜	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe preferred	114,119,500	July 20, '99.	1¼	SA	59½	61¼	54	57¼	50⅞	267,770
61¼ April 20.	43⅞ June 22.	49¼	50¼	— 2	**Baltimore & Ohio**	42,500,000	.....	..	..	51¼	52½	48	50	55	26,447
85⅛ November 28.	67½ June 21.	70¾	70¾	— 4¾	Baltimore & Ohio preferred	59,227,000	.....	..	..	74⅜	74⅜	67½	70	76¼	64,621
187 April 15.	61 December 20.	67½	68	— 9⅝	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	45,000,000	.....	..	..	67¼	67⅝	67	67¼	74	505,979
160 March 17.	130 December 19.	131	133	— 4	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	3	SA	134¼	134½	130	131	138⅜	3,825
20⅝ August 4.	9¼ May 9.	10	12	— 3	Brunswick Dock & City Improvement	5,000,000	.....	..	..	13	13	10	10	12	2,680
59 November 29.	30¼ March 25.	48½	58	...	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	9,000,000	.....	..	..	55	55	55	55	...	100
96½ September 22.	69 May 19.	...	91	— 7⅞	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg preferred	9,000,000	Aug. 15, '99.	1	SA	88	88	88	88	76⅜	700
70 January 23.	46¼ December 18.	48	49	— 2⅜	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '99.	1	SA	50¼	50¼	48¼	48¼	49¼	1,235
99¼ May 31.	84⅜ March 18.	87⅜	...	— 5	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Oct. 2, '99.	2	SA	90	90	87	87	94⅝	2,200
31½ December 4.	22⅜ May 31.	28⅝	28½	— ⅞	Chesapeake & Ohio	60,535,400	Oct. 25, '99.	1	..	29	29½	25	28⅜	25⅝	66,705
140¼ February 18.	114¼ December 22.	118⅝	119	— 4½	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	96,196,700	Dec. 15, '99.	1½	Q	123¼	128¾	114¼	119	122⅝	822,588
69⅝ April 20.	35 December 21.	...	...	— 4½	Chicago Consolidated Traction	15,000,000	.....	..	..	38½	38½	35	35½	...	1,100
100¼ September 1.	80⅜ January 4.	85	85	+ 2¼	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,900	July 1, '99.	3	SA	83½	85¼	82¼	85¼	68	110
122⅜ September 7.	112⅜ January 3.	118	122	— 2½	Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred	5,830,700	Oct. 2, '99.	1½	Q	120	120	120	120	111	250
20⅝ January 23.	10⅜ December 18.	11¼	11⅝	— 1½	Chicago Great Western	21,254,800	.....	..	..	12⅜	12⅝	10⅝	11¼	16	31,436
85⅞ August 23.	50¼ January 5.	76	77	— ⅞	Chicago Great Western preferred A	11,371,900	July 31, '99.	2	SA	76¾	77	73½	76¼	55¾	2,750
44⅜ September 6.	28 June 22.	36	35	— 4⅜	Chicago Great Western preferred B	7,499,100	.....	..	..	37	37	33¾	34⅝	31½	2,220
105⅛ August 12.	82 December 19.	81½	85⅝	— 4	Chicago Great Western debentures	16,776,500	July 15, '99.	2	SA	86¼	87¼	82	85	85¼	1,700
19 November 22.	7⅝ January 6.	14	15	+ 1	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,800,000	.....	..	..	13½	15⅜	13	14⅜	8⅝	2,125
53¾ November 22.	31 January 4.	43½	46	— 5½	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf.	8,000,000	Mch. 29, '99.	1	..	46	44	42	43	30¾	1,170
136⅜ September 6.	112¾ December 22.	116	116¾	— 5¾	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	47,139,200	Oct. 21, '99.	2½	SA	118	118⅝	113¾	116¾	118¼	139,958
179 September 5.	165 December 19.	166	170	— 3½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	30,000,000	Oct. 21, '99.	3½	SA	169¾	169¾	166	167	165¾	1,604
178 September 6.	141¼ January 4.	162½	163	— 5	Chicago & Northwestern	30,119,800	July 1, '99.	5	SA	157	157	155	155	141½	10,340
225½ September 7.	185 January 25.	...	...	— 8	Chicago & Northwestern preferred	27,500,000	Oct. 2, '99.	2	Q	176	...	...	...	...	100
205 September 7.	165 January 25.	...	...	— 8	Chicago & Northwestern preferred	27,500,000	Oct. 2, '99.	2	Q	176	...	...	...	174½	100

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Dec. 23, 1899.—Continued.

Range for Year 1899. Highest.	Range for Year 1899. Lowest.	Closing Sale Dec. 23. Bid.	Closing Sale Dec. 23. Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period	Week Ended Dec. 23. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Dec. 23, '99
56¼ March 27.	31½ December 22.	38½	39½	— 1	Chicago Terminal Transfer preferred	17,000,000				38½	38½	38½	38½	38½	3,650
94⅝ November 21.	42½ January 4.	51⅜	52	— ¾	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	32,657,200	Apr., '99.	2½		50	52	49¾	49¾	49¾	11,900
108 December 1.	84 May 10.	100	104	— 3	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	18,000,000	Dec. 20, '99.	1½	Q	101¾	101¾	100	100½	98	1,145
16⅝ January 28.	9 July 6.	15	..	— 3	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	5,000,000				11	11	11	11	15	100
49⅝ December 1.	47¼ June 22.	48	48	..	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling preferred	5,000,000	Oct., '98.	1½	..	44½	45	44	45	44	200
98 September 12.	20⅝ February 6.	37½	38	— 4	Colorado Fuel & Iron	23,000,000				40¾	41¾	36¾	37¼	37¼	22,350
130 December 1.	85 January 6.	120	125	— 4½	Colorado Fuel & Iron preferred	2,000,000	Feb. 20, '97.	4	..	122¾	123	122¾	120	..	300
10⅝ December 2.	4 October 10.	9	10	— ½	Colorado Midland	3,000,000				8	9	8	8¾	8¾	1,225
27 September 6.	15½ July 14.	22	23	— 3	Colorado Midland preferred	4,954,800				19	20¼	15¾	18	30¾	2,525
8¾ January 6.	3 September 13.	3	5	— ¾	Colorado & Southern	30,385,638				5¾	6	4¾	5¾	9¾	9,350
86¼ March 17.	35 December 22.	35	36½	— 6½	Colorado & Southern first preferred	3,500,000				41	41	35	36½	59¾	3,120
25 March 22.	12½ December 13.	13¾	14½	— ¾	Colorado & Southern second preferred	3,500,000				13¾	14½	12¼	14½	19	2,112
21¼ September 6.	6¼ February 5.	13	15¾	— 3¼	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	4,799,660				14¾	14¾	12¾	13	..	1,100
222½ March 14.	163 June 6.	182½	185	— 2½	Consolidated Gas	39,079,600	Dec. 15, '99.	1	Q	179	185	166	182¾	194¾	8,448
65⅞ April 17.	30 December 18.	35½	39½	— 2½	Continental Tobacco Company	43,845,700				31	31¼	29	29¾	..	30,225
105⅝ August 28.	71 December 18.	76	76½	— 2	Continental Tobacco Company preferred	43,845,000	Oct. 2, '99.	1¾	Q	69½	69¾	71	73	..	25,597
125¾ April 20.	108¼ January 3.	112	113	— 2½	Delaware & Hudson	35,000,800	Dec. 15, '99.	1½	Q	115	115	108¼	113	104¼	16,300
194½ October 30.	157 January 7.	170½	171	— 4½	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	28,200,000	Oct. 2, '99.	1½	Q	176	176	169	170¾	169¾	3,082
25⅝ April 27.	15⅞ December 22.	16¾	17	— 1⅜	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000				18	18	15¾	16¾	20¼	6,460
80 April 27.	63 December 22.	66¾	67	— 5	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	22,650,900	July 17, '99.	2	SA	69¾	69¾	63	67	69¾	13,579
23½ January 3.	12½ December 22.	13	14½	— 3¼	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,283,100				14	14½	12½	13¾	19¾	1,150
101 August 18.	83 January 4.	..	..	..	Detroit City Gas	2,944,300	Nov. 15, '99.	3½	..	96	97	95¾	97	63	1,400
8 November 28.	3 April 4.	5	6¼	— ¼	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000				6	6	5¼	5¼	3¼	600
17¼ November 28.	7⅜ January 30.	12	14	— 2	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic preferred	10,000,000				14	14½	12½	13½	8½	2,080
16¼ January 19.	10 December 22.	10⅝	11¼	— 2	Erie	112,232,700				11½	11¼	10	10	14¼	1,945
42 January 24.	27⅞ December 18.	29½	30	— 4⅞	Erie first preferred	42,844,000				33¾	34	27¾	29⅞	38	8,464
22⅝ January 30.	15⅞ December 22.	..	15½	— 2¼	Erie second preferred	16,000,000				15½	15½	15½	15½	19	100
120¼ October 30.	*92⅜ January 14.	108⅜	108	— 1¾	Erie Tel. & Tel	5,000,000	Nov. 15, '99.	1¼	Q	105¼	106¾	105¼	106¾	..	300
46⅛ November 17.	38 March 28.	38½	40	— 1⅛	Evansville & Terre Haute	1,000,000	Oct. 15, '99.	2	..	43	43	38	39	40	4,190
98½ September 9.	70 January 7.	80	82	..	Evansville & Terre Haute preferred	1,284,000	Oct. 14, '99.	2½	SA	80	81	80	81	70¾	413
75 April 3.	39⅝ December 15.	44½	45	— 6⅝	Federal Steel Company	44,484,200	July 20, '99.	1½	..	51	52	39¾	44¾	47¼	159,188
93⅛ April 3.	67 December 22.	68	69	— 3⅝	Federal Steel Company preferred	83,261,000	Sept. 1, '99.	1½	Q	74	74½	67	70	82¾	34,002
122 November 27.	96¼ January 3.	116¼	118½	— 1	General Electric Company	18,276,000	Oct. 14, '99.	1½	Q	118	121	111	118	94	11,959
76⅝ March 20.	37 December 19.	41⅝	42	+ ½	Glucose Sugar Refining Company	24,027,300	Dec. 1, '99.	1½	Q	42	42¾	37	41¾	79¾	16,935
110 January 12.	95 December 19.	93	100	— 2½	Glucose Sugar Refining Company preferred	12,619,300	Dec. 1, '99.	1½	Q	95	95	95	95	109	100
195 March 13.	142¾ January 6.	168½	169½	+ 3½	Great Northern preferred	80,409,700	Nov. 1, '99.	1½	Q	166	169	157½	169	139½	13,991
117⅛ July 13.	97 January 3.	..	..	— 1½	H. B. Claflin Company	3,829,100	Oct. 14, '99.	2	Q	112½	112¾	111	111	98	760
37⅜ September 6.	22 July 12.	30	32	— 3½	Hocking Valley	6,000,000				32	32	28½	29¾	..	2,260
66¼ September 6.	53½ December 22.	56½	57	— 3½	Hocking Valley preferred	10,000,000				61¾	61¾	53¼	56½	..	10,577
75 September 6.	60½ February 10.	72	..	..	Homestake	21,000,000	Nov. 25, '99.	50c	M	74	74	74	74	..	10
122 January 23.	105½ December 22.	107⅜	108½	— 3	Illinois Central	60,000,000	Sept. 1, '99.	2½	SA	110½	111	105¾	108	114¾	12,015
68⅛ January 23.	17 December 11.	19	19½	— ½	International Paper Company	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1½	..	19	20¼	17	19	61¼	9,341
95 January 5.	62¼ December 18.	64	66	— 2½	International Paper Company preferred	22,533,700	Oct. 2, '99.	1½	Q	66	66¾	63¾	64	91	4,510
35⅜ February 4.	9 December 19.	10	10¾	— ⅛	International Silver Company	10,000,000				9	10¼	9	10	..	965
15⅝ August 24.	10¼ March 7.	11⅝	12	— 1⅜	Iowa Central	8,488,800				11¾	11¾	10¾	11¼	11	1,515
62¼ August 25.	40 December 22.	45	45½	— 6½	Iowa Central preferred	5,671,600	Sept. 1, '99.	1½	SA	53	53	40	45½	41½	3,970
15 March 22.	7⅜ January 13.	9½	10½	— 1	Kanawha & Michigan	9,000,000				10	10	10	10	8½	100
18 January 6.	7 March 15.	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅛	Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf	23,000,000				8	8	7½	7⅝	15¾	3,639
5½ February 1.	3 May 9.	3	4	..	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,000				3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	..	200
63½ February 23.	30 December 20.	30	44	— 5	Knickerbocker Ice Company (Chicago)	4,000,000	Oct. 1, '99.	1½	Q	30	30	30	30	..	110
85 December 6.	51 March 4.	75½	77⅞	— 2½	Laclede Gas	7,500,000	Sept. 15, '99.	1½	SA	77	80	74	78	82	2,510
102¾ May 18.	95 May 9.	97	100	— 3½	Laclede Gas preferred	2,500,000	Dec. 15, '99.	2½	SA	96½	98	96¼	96½	94	200
23 December 20.	14¾ June 9.	20	21	+ ½	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000				18	23	16	20	21	4,020
81⅛ July 27.	60 January 15.	73	79	..	Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,840,000	Nov. 2, '98.	1¼	..	77½	79¼	77	78	74	1,800
206 January 24.	196½ January 5.	..	..	..	Lake Shore	49,495,500				205	205	205	205	..	200
84 April 4.	45 December 22.	45	50	— 5	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '98.	1	..	50	50	45	45	69½	1,800
89⅜ October 30.	63 March 6.	75¾	75¾	— 2¾	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Aug. 20, '99.	2½	SA	73	75¾	72¾	75¾	64	72,819
39 April 25.	5 January 25.	7	10	..	Manhattan Beach	5,000,000				8	8	8	8	..	150
133⅜ April 3.	85¼ December 22.	89½	90	— 6⅜	Manhattan Consolidated	48,000,000	Oct. 2, '99.	1	Q	95½	96¾	85¼	89¾	97⅝	143,812
29½ November 23.	14 April 25.	21	25	..	Metropolitan West Side El., Chicago	7,000,000				23	23	22	23	..	310
83 November 24.	44½ May 5.	71	75	— 3	Metropolitan West Side El., Chicago, pref.	9,000,000				74	74	74	74	..	186
269 March 28.	147 December 18.	156⅜	157½	— 10	Metropolitan Street Railway	40,000,000	Oct. 16, '95.	1¼	Q	165	167¼	147	167	191¾	89,910
17⅛ April 27.	6 January 7.	9¾	10	— 1¼	Mexican Central	36,000,000				10½	11	9¾	9¾	..	13,630
6⅝ September 13.	1 January 6.	3⅜	3¾	— ½	Mexican National certificates	33,350,000				3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	⅞	5,430
116 January 24.	110 October 25.	108	110	..	Michigan Central	18,738,000	July 28, '99.	2	SA	108	108	108	108	..	10
78 August 29.	35¼ January 6.	56	57	— 3½	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000				55	57	55	57	37½	930
93½ November 18.	73½ January 10.	91	93	+ 1	Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred	4,000,000	July 15, '99.	2½	SA	89	96½	87½	92½	75	1,505
37½ May 18.	5¾ January 24.	..	20	— 2½	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie	14,000,000				16½	18½	16	18	..	430
14⅞ January 30.	9½ December 19.	9	10	— 1	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	52,450,000				10¾	10¾	9¾	10	13⅜	630
45¼ August 31.	29⅜ December 22.	30	30¾	— 2¼	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000				32	32	29¾	30	37⅜	14,310
52⅜ April 4.	33 December 22.	37	38	— 4½	North American	39,776,300				14	14½	12½	13½	39⅜	21,853
52 August 28.	32 January 3.	37	38	— 3½	Northern Pacific	80,000,000	Aug. 5, '99.	1	SA	53	53¼	47¾	50%	42½	97,673
					Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	Dec. 5, '99.	1	Q	72¾	72¾	68	72	76½	43,988
10⅛ April 27.	6 March 23.	7½	9	..	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec. 20, '99.	10c	—	8	8	8	8	8¾	100
54 November 1.	38 May 11.	44	50	— 2½	Pacific Coast	6,809,600	Nov. 1, '99.	1	..	45	45	45	45	44	100
53 January 30.	35 December 18.	37	37½	— 3⅝	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1½	SA	40¼	41	35	37	44¼	26,366
142 January 22.	122½ January 5.	129½	130	— 1½	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,938,250	Nov. 29, '99.	2½	SA	131	131½	127	129½	121¾	57,013
129½ April 3.	90⅞ December 19.	96	96½	— 7	People's Gas, Chicago	28,868,800	Nov. 25, '99.	1½	Q	102	103¾	90¼	96	109¾	126,941
7⅝ November 28.	1 January 10.	3¼	3½	..	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	3,400,000				3¾	4¼	2⅝	3¼	1⅝	12,633
7⅝ November 28.	4 May 7.	4	8	— ¾	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000				4¾	5	4¾	4¾	..	250
88 January 23.	43 May 11.	74	75	+ 4	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,387,100				72	73¾	69½	71	59¾	5,525
100 August 17.	80 February 10.	88¾	90	+ 2½	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	22,649,200	Oct. 10, '99.	1½	..	89¾	89¾	86	89½	82	2,700
190 August 25.	180 January 10.	184	..	..	Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago	19,714,200	Oct. 1, '99.	1¾	Q	184	184	184	184	..	16
30¼ November 11.	7 May 15.	14½	17	..	Pittsburg & Western preferred, t. r.					15	15	15	15	12¾	450
61 August 14.	44¾ June 1.	52	53	— 3	Pressed Steel Car Company	12,500,000				53½	53½	49	51½	..	6,385
91 September 7.	75 December 18.	82	83	— 2¼	Pressed Steel Car Company preferred	12,500,000	Oct. 16, '99.	1¾	Q	84	84	75	82	..	4,660
207¾ October 20.	156 January 21.	181	185	— 7	Pullman Palace Car Company	54,000,000	Nov. 15, '99.	2	Q	186	186	179½	180	150	4,316
4 April 13.	2 August 9.	2	2½	—	Quicksilver	5,708,700				2	2	2	2	2½	100
25 January 24.	15½ December 18.	16⅝	17	— 1⅜	Reading	69,900,000				18	18	15¼	17	19¼	28,165
68⅝ April 4.	42¾ December 22.	45½	46	— 6½	Reading first preferred	28,000,000				52	52	42¾	45½	47	60,515
38⅜ March 22.	22¼ December 22.	24	25	— 4	Reading second preferred	42,000,000				28	28	22¼	24	22¼	17,535
33⅜ September 6.	16½ December 19.	16¼	18½	— ⅜	Republic Iron & Steel	27,352,000				19¾	19	16¼	18¼	..	14,787
79 September 5.	61½ December 19.	61	62	— 3	Republic Iron & Steel preferred	20,852,000	Oct. 1, '99.	1¾	Q	62½	64	60½	61½	..	4,112
90⅛ December 1.	66 January 3.	79	81	..	Rio Grande Western preferred	6,800,000	Nov. 1, '99.	1¼	Q	83	83	77½	80	64½	600
7¼ December 1.	3⅝ June 24.	6	6¾	— ⅝	St. Joseph & Grand Island	4,000,000				6¾	6¾	6	6	6	400
55 January 7.	35½ May 24.	47	50	— ¼	St. Joseph & Grand Island first preferred	5,491,000	Aug. 1, '99.	1	SA	47½	47½	45¾	45¾	53	370
18½ October 26.	9 June 1.	15	17	— 1	St. Joseph & Grand Island second preferred	3,500,000				15	15	15	15	14¾	800
14⅞ February 1.	8⅛ December 22.	8⅞	9¼	— ⅞	St. Louis & San Francisco	26,443,980				9	9½	8¼	8⅞	8¾	4,280
70½ January 26.	64 May 13.	63	67	..	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred	5,000,000	July 6, '99.	2	SA	68	68	68	68	68½	12
44⅞ January 31.	29½ December 23.	29¾	30¼	— 4	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	14,335,700	Sept. 1, '99.	2	SA	30¾	31	28¾	29¾	33¼	7,060
18¼ August 3.	6¾ January 4.	10	10¾	— ⅝	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000				10	11⅛	9	10¼	7⅛	3,700
40⅝ August 3.	17 January 3.	22¼	23	— ⅝	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000				22½	24½	20	22¾	17½	22,090
73⅜ August 26.	36 January 5.	50	54	— ¾	St. Paul & Duluth	4,680,200	July 5, '87.	3	..	50½	55½	50¾	55½	53	200
166 January 23.	95¼ January 5.	100½	102¼	— ¾	St. Paul & Duluth preferred	4,099,600	Sept. 1, '99.	2½	SA	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	98¼	381
44¾ November 16.	27 May 9.	33⅞	33¾	— 3⅝	Southern Pacific	193,862,100				37	37	30¾	33⅝	32¾	277,757
14¼ October 30.	10½ January 5.	11	11¼	— ½	Southern Railway	119,900,000				11¾	11¾	10¼	11	16¾	33,630
58⅝ November 29.	40½ January 24.	51½	51½	— 2	Southern Railway preferred	60,000,000	Oct. 4, '99.	1	..	53¾	53¾	49¾	51¼	41¾	50,707
15⅝ November 2.	6¼ September 20.	8½	9	— 1½	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000				9½	9½	7⅞	8½	8¾	4,975
126 September 11.	86 January 9.	76½	77	— 1	Tennessee Coal & Iron	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	..	81	81	64	79	37¾	48,230
150 August 22.	111 January 4.	..	..	..	Tennessee Coal & Iron preferred	1,000,000	July 15, '93.	1	..	150	150	150	150	105	50
25¾ March 1.	12¾ December 18.	13¾	13¾	— 1	Texas Pacific	35,706,700				15	15¼	12¾	14	19	19,970
15½ January 7.	11 November 10.	..	..	— ¾	Texas Pacific & Land Trust	10,370,000			Q	12¼	12½	12¼	12¼	11	100
242 February 27.	117¾ December 18.	125	127½	— 1½	Third Avenue	12,000,000	Nov. 29, '99.	1¼	..	122	126	117¾	125	167	9,921
73 April 17.	39 January 3.	56	62	— 8⅝	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	Aug. 15, '99.	1	..	63½	63½	57¼	57½	36½	800
141 February 24.	117½ January 6.	..	..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit preferred	2,692,200	Oct. 1, '99.	1¾	Q	137	137	137	137	..	100
45 March 28.	17¼ December 19.	18½	20	— 1	Union Bag & Paper Company	16,000,000				20¼	20½	17¼	20	..	3,750
89 March 29.	71 December 19.	76	74½	— 4¾	Union Bag & Paper Company preferred	31,000,000	Oct. 1, '99.	1¾	Q	75	76	71	71	..	1,575
51½ December 2.	38¼ June 20.	43	43¾	— 2½	Union Pacific Railway	93,938,200				45¼	45¾	39¾	43¼	43½	174,130
84½ January 23.	60¾ December 18.	71¼	71⅝	— 1⅝	Union Pacific Railway preferred	97,687,600	Oct. 2, '99.	2	SA	72	72¾	66¼	71¼	73¼	113,662
78½ September 15.	12 December 5.	..	35	..	United States Flour Milling preferred	15,000,000				12	12	12	12	..	100
69 January 11.	47½ December 11.	44	48	..	United States Express Company	10,000,000	Nov. 15, '99.	1½	SA	47	48	46	46	50¼	37
40⅞ November 6.	5⅝ June 7.	12⅜	12¾	— ⅜	United States Leather	61,509,900				12½	13	10¾	12¾	7⅝	66,150
84½ November 2.	64½ December 16.	69	69¼	— 4⅜	United States Leather preferred	60,909,900	Oct. 2, '99.	1¼	Q	73	73	64½	69	71⅝	48,463
57 April 5.	37⅞ December 19.	38¾	39¼	— 2⅞	United States Rubber	23,668,000	Oct. 31, '99.	1	Q	40½	41	37⅞	39	45	8,755
121 July 8.	90⅜ December 22.	100	101	— 2½	United States Rubber preferred	23,525,500	Oct. 31, '99.	2	Q	103	104½	99⅜	101½	110½	5,100
8⅝ January 24.	6¼ December 18.	7⅛	7¾	— ⅝	Wabash	28,000,000				7⅝	7⅝	6¼	7¼	8⅝	5,350
25½ April 5.	19 May 24.	20	20½	..	Wabash preferred	24,000,000				19¾	20½	19	20	23½	15,930
135½ September 6.	124 December 16.	118	124	..	Wells-Fargo Express	3,000,000	July 15, '99.	3	SA	124	124	124	124	..	20
98¾ January 24.	82 December 22.	84	85	— 3	Western Union Telegraph	97,370,000	Oct. 16, '99.	1¼	Q	87¼	87¼	82	84½	92¾	11,738
13 August 31.	7⅞ December 22.	8¼	8½	— 1½	Wheeling & Lake Erie	15,000,000				9¾	9¾	7⅞	8⅝	..	27,198
64 January 30.	45 December 22.	45	49	— 6¾	Wheeling & Lake Erie first preferred	2,500,000				51	53½	45	47¾	..	3,180
32¾ September 25.	21¼ December 23.	22¼	23	— 5	Wheeling & Lake Erie second preferred	7,000,000				27	27	21¼	22¾	..	19,967
21 November 3.	13½ May 24.	15¾	16	— ½	Wisconsin Central					17	17	15¼	16	..	3,670
59 August 28.	45 December 23.	45	45½	— 6	Wisconsin Central preferred					50¾	50¾	45	45	..	4,210
					SILVER.										
65 April 28.	58⅜ December 22.	58½	59½	—	Bullion certificates					59	59	58¾	58¾	..	13,000

Note.—The highest and lowest prices, unless otherwise designated, are based on sales of 100-share lots. *Sales of less than 100 shares. †Including extra dividend of ½%. ‡Including extra dividend of ½. **Dividend period changed from semi-annual to quarterly and extra payments of 5-12 of 1 per cent. on first preferred and 1-3 of 1 per cent. on second preferred to make it conform with fiscal year, which ends June 30. †Payment restrained by an injunction. A—Annual. SA—Semi-annual. Q—Quarterly. M—Monthly. All stocks in this table par $100, with these exceptions: Evansville & Terre Haute, common and preferred; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western; Long Island; Pennsylvania; the Readings; Pittsburg & Western preferred; American Tobacco, and Detroit City Gas, each of which is $50 par.

DEC

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Dec. 23, 1899.

BONDS,

Sales Week Ended Dec: 23. $15,980,750

	Week Ending Dec. 23.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	103	103¾	102½	103¼	35
American Cotton Oil deb. 5s	102⅝	102⅝	102½	102⅝	5
American Tobacco scrip	98⅞	99⅛	98½	98¼	29
Ann Arbor 4s	91	89	89	89	27
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	97	97⅛	94½	95⅜	780½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	78¼	78½	75	76½	1,040
Austin & Northwest 5s	97	97¼	97	97¼	20
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	93	93½	92	92¾	724½
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	97	97⅛	94	96	576
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	88	88	84½	85⅞	487
Broadway & Seventh Avenue consol. 5s	120	120	120	120	42
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	108½	108⅝	101	101	7
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	94	94⅜	93	93	43
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	105	107¼	105	106¼	23
Canada Southern 1st 5s	108	108	107	107	26
Canada Southern 2d 5s	106½	106⅛	106½	106⅞	1
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	88	88	84½	85½	197
Central of Georgia 1st pref. inc.	30	32	30	32	16
Central of Georgia 2d pref. inc.	9¼	10	9	9	11
Central Branch, Union Pacific, 4s	85	85	85	85	8
Central of New Jersey general 5s	119¼	119½	117½	118	46
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s, registered	116½	116½	116½	116½	10
Central Pacific 3½s	73½	73½	71¾	72½	982
Central Pacific 1st 4s	97	97	95	95	188½
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	93¼	94⅞	93¼	94¼	114
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	102	102	101½	101½	7
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s	115	113	115	113	59
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	100	100¼	100	100¼	49
Chi., Bur. & Quincy consol. 7s	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	5
Chicago & Eastern Illinois consol. 6s	113½	113½	113½	113½	3
Chi., Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 5s	100	100	100	100	3
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi. & Mo. River 5s	117	117	117	117	1
Chi., M. & St. P., Wis. & Minn. Div. 5s	118¼	118½	116½	118½	10
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	111	110	110	110	50
Chicago & Northwestern 3½s	106½	106⅝	106	106	20
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1909	106½	106½	106½	106¼	1
Chicago & Northwestern extended 4s	105	105	105	105	1
Chicago & Northwestern s. f. deb. 5s, 1933	115	115	115	115	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific general 4s	105	105	104	104½	119
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	93½	93¾	92	92	13
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha 6s	134	134	134	134	1
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. 4s	91¼	92	90¼	90¾	16
Colorado Coal & Iron 6s	100	100	100	100	3
Colorado Midland 2-4s	63	63	62	62	30
Colorado & Southern 4s	83½	83½	78	80	164
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	97	98	97	97¼	64½
Detroit City Gas 5s	98	98	97½	97½	7
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette 1. g. 3½s	17½	19	17½	18½	20
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	113¾	114	113	114	61
East. Tennessee reorg. lien 4-5s	106	106	106	106	1
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. 1st conv. 5s	108¾	108¾	107½	108½	19
Erie 1st consol. 7s	137	137	137	137	1
Erie prior lien 4s	90	90	88	89	15
Erie general lien 4s	68	68	66½	66¼	48
Evansville & Terre Haute gen. 5s	102½	102⅞	102½	102½	55
Flint & Pere Marquette consol. 6s	120	120	120	120	2
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	70	70	68	69¾	61
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	101¾	101⅝	101½	101½	37
Green Bay & Western debenture, A	54	54	54	54	1
Green Bay & Western debenture, B	6½	6½	5½	5½	37
Hocking Valley 4½s	100	100	98¾	99	100
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	10
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	100	100	100	100	2
Illinois Central, Louisville Division 3½s	100	100¼	100	100¼	114
Illinois Central, Springfield Div. 3½s	95	95	95	95	1
Illinois Central, St. Louis Div. 3½s	100½	100½	99½	99½	7
International Paper 1st 6s	105	105	105	105	10
Iowa Central 1st 5s	110½	110½	107	108	12
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	80	80	79½	79½	35
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf 1st 5s	68	68	64¾	65	141
Lake Shore 2d 7s	110	110	110	110	5
Lake Shore 3½s	109	109	109	109	19
Lexington Ave. & Pavonia Ferry 1st 5s	122	122	120	120	9
Long Island general 4s	95	95	95	95	3
Louis., Evans. & St. Louis 1st 5s, tr. r	55	55	55	55	6
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	98¼	98¼	98	98¼	33
Louis. & Nash. collateral trust 4s	95½	96	96	96	15
Louis. & Nash. collat. trust 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	4
Louis & Nash., Pens. & Atlantic 6s	111	111	111	111	1
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	99	101¼	99	101¼	55
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	116	116	114	114	14
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	114	115½	114	113	37
Metropolitan West Side El., Chicago, 4s	95½	95½	95	95	55
Mexican Central 1st income	20½	20½	19½	19½	86
Mexican Central 2d income	9	9	8	9	45
Mexican International consol. 4s	86¼	87¾	86¼	87¾	66
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	111	111	111	111	10
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	88¾	88¾	88	87	514
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	66	66¼	63	63½	365
Missouri, Kansas & Texas extended 5s	90	90	90	90	10
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	102½	102½	101	101	10
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	97	97	96¾	96¾	15
Missouri Pacific coll. gold 5s	90	91	89¾	89¾	29
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	113	113	109	111	59
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	83½	84½	82	82	30
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	126	126	126	126	1
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	105	105	105	105	6
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis con. 5s	106¼	106½	106¼	106¾	1
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	129	129	129	129	4
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis, T. & P. Branch 6s	111	111	110	110	4
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	97	97	95	95	67
New York Central general 3½s	110	110	109¾	109¾	4
New York Central, Mich. Cent. collat. 3½s	96⅜	96⅜	96½	96½	12
New York & Harlem 1st 7s, reg	101½	101½	101½	101½	8
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	8
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	104	104	103	103¾	8
New York, Sus. & Western Term. 5s	106	106	106	106	1
Norfolk & Western consol. 6s	90	90	87½	88¼	110
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	64¾	65¾	63	64	216
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	102	102¼	100¼	101¾	476
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, reg	100	100	100	100	25
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	99	101	99	100¾	75
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	112¾	113¼	112	112¾	19
Oregon Short Line 6s	127	127	125½	125½	24
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	104½	104½	102¾	102¾	12
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	84½	84½	82	82	11
Peoria & Eastern income	24	25	24	25	27
Pittsburg & Western 4s, trust receipts	100⅞	100⅞	100	100	30
Reading general 4s	85	85	82¾	83½	751
Rio Grande Western 4s	96¼	96¼	94½	95¾	53
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consol. 5s	128	128	128	128	3
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	108	108	107	107½	173
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern 4s	78	78	78	77¾	331
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	109½	109½	107	108	51
St. Louis & San Francisco consol. 4s	83½	83½	81	81	17
St. Louis & San Fran., Southwestern Div. 5s	90¾	90¾	89¾	90¾	20
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	85½	85½	82	85¾	336
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income	56½	56	50	54	652½
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba consol. 6s	137½	137½	137	137	2
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana ext. 4s	101	101	101	101	3
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	78	78	75	75½	31
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	105¼	105¼	105¼	105½	2
Southern Pacific col. tr. 4s	78	78	73	77½	1,163
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	112	112	112	112	10
Southern Pac. of Cal. consol. 6s, stamped	104	104	103¼	103½	40
Southern Railway 5s	107	107¾	104½	105¾	244
Standard Rope & Twine income	22¼	22¼	18½	19½	310
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	80	80	75	78	30
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Tenn. Div. 6s	104	104	104	104	1
Tenn. Coal & Iron, De Bardeleben 6s	101	101	101	101	10
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	103¾	103¾	103	103½	57
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	111	110	110	110	26
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	106⅝	106⅝	103¾	103¾	6
Toledo, Peoria & Western 1st 4s	78	78	75	75	7
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 6s, tr. r	115	115	115	115	2
Union & Delaware 1st 5s	102½	103⅜	102½	103⅜	4
Union Pacific 1st 4s	103½	103½	101½	102½	6575
Wabash 1st 5s	113¾	113⅝	112	112	80
Wabash 2d 5s	96⅝	99	97½	98	122
Wabash debenture, Series B	35½	35¾	33½	34	1,357
Wabash, Des Moines Div. 4s	92½	92½	92½	92½	4
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen 5-4s	97	98	96¾	96¾	83
West Shore gtd. 4s	111	111½	111	111½	12
West Shore gtd. 4s, registered	108½	108½	108½	108½	5
Wisconsin Central 1st 4s	91	93	91	93	401
Total sales					$15,980,750

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Dec. 23, 1899.

United States 5s, registered	112½	113¼	112½	113¼	24
United States 5s, coupon	112½	113¼	112¼	113¼	60
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	134⅞	134⅞	134	134	37
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	115	115	115	115	*56½
United States 4s, 1907, registered	113⅝	115	113⅝	115	*126
United States 3s, registered	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	5½
United States 3s, coupon	109¾	110¾	109	110½	219½
United States 3s, coupon, small	109¾	110¼	109¾	110	*36
Total sales					$366,250

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Dec. 23, 1899.

Virginia deferred 6s	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	10
Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991	84	84¼	84	84¼	7
Total sales					$17,000
Grand total					$15,980,750

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1899.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	102	Dec. 2	99	Feb. 3	102	Dec. 2
United States 4s, 1907, registered	115	Dec. 22	111	Mar. 2	115	Dec. 22
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	115	Dec. 12	111	Oct. 3	115	Dec. 21
United States 4s, 1925, registered	134½	Dec. 8	128	Feb. 14	132¾	Dec. 15
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	134½	Dec. 12	126	Feb. 10	134	Dec. 22
United States 5s, registered	113½	Apr. 8	110¼	Oct. 31	113¼	Dec. 20
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	113½	Apr. 3	110½	Nov. 1	113½	Dec. 22
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	109¾	Dec. 21	109¾	Feb. 23	110¼	Dec. 23
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	110¼	Dec. 23	106½	Jan. 5	110	Dec. 23
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	110¾	Dec. 21	106½	Jan. 4	110¾	Dec. 21

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1899.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	113	June 1	107	Oct. 3	107	Oct. 3
Louisiana consolidated 4s	110	Apr. 24	108⅜	Jan. 30	110	Apr. 28
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small	109½	Feb. 27	100¼	Feb. 27	109¼	Feb. 27
North Carolina consolidated 4s	108	June 30	96¼	Jan. 13	97	July 12
Tennessee settlement 3s	93	June 30	95	Oct. 20	96	Nov. 23
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	95	Jan. 20	93½	Nov. 22	93½	Nov. 22
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	9	Mar. 5	5⅝	Dec. 21	5⅝	Dec. 21
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	87⅞	Sept. 1	82½	Jan. 3	84¼	Dec. 22

Last sales in 1898 of State bonds not yet dealt in on the Stock Exchange this year:

Alabama, Class A, small	105	Aug. 10	Alabama, Class C	104	Nov. 30
Alabama, Class B	106	Sept. 26	North Carolina 6s, 1913	128	Feb. 28

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY—			
Mileage	453	453	455
2d week Dec.	$34,408	$33,603	$36,419
From Jan. 1	1,580,545	1,441,550	1,240,088
GEORGIA RAILROAD—			
Mileage	307	307	307
2d week Dec.	34,399	34,039	35,850
From Jan. 1	1,529,074	1,504,447	1,321,106
KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS—			
Mileage	973	973	973
2d week Dec.	100,826	77,031	85,837
From Jan. 1	4,867,594	4,413,175	4,627,774
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	276	276	276
2d week Dec.	34,469	33,562	32,673
From Jan. 1	1,481,348	1,357,510	1,124,945

	1898.	1898.	Increase.
ALABAMA MIDLAND for October—			
Gross earnings	86,485	69,480	17,005
Op. expenses	70,847	54,290	16,557
Net earnings	15,618	15,170	448
From July 1 to Oct. 31:			
Gross earnings	288,931	308,235	*9,304
Op. expenses	230,067	227,109	2,928
Net earnings	58,834	81,086	*12,232
BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA for November—			
Gross earnings	70,643	71,849	*1,206
Op. expenses	32,042	51,066	*19,024
Net earnings	38,601	20,783	17,818
From July 1 to Nov. 30:			
Gross earnings	367,731	352,046	15,685
Oper. expenses	175,063	247,651	*72,588
Net earnings	192,678	104,395	88,283
CENTRAL NEW ENGLAND for November—			
Gross earnings	65,953	52,905	13,048
Oper. expenses	49,881	38,919	10,962
Net earnings	16,072	13,986	2,086
From July 1 to Nov. 30—			
Gross earnings	328,559	276,286	47,283
Oper. expenses	257,956	184,063	72,993
Net earnings	86,503	92,208	*25,700
ELGIN, JOLIET & EASTERN for October—			
Gross earnings	170,988	150,781	20,217
Oper. expenses	97,994	87,232	10,762
Net earnings	73,004	63,549	9,455
From July 1 to Oct. 31—			
Gross earnings	633,996	515,857	118,239
Oper. expenses	353,281	316,155	37,106
Net earnings	280,735	199,302	81,133
PITTSBURG & WESTERN for October—			
Gross earnings	321,430	299,652	21,778
Oper. expenses	219,915	197,973	21,942
Net earnings	101,515	101,679	*164
From July 1 to Oct. 31—			
Gross earnings	1,344,980	1,163,465	81,515
Oper. expenses	847,254	808,963	38,291
Net earnings	397,726	354,472	43,254
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & KANSAS CITY for October—			
Gross earnings	132,589	102,921	*9,332
Oper. expenses	143,450	101,949	18,490
Net earnings	40,130	30,972	9,158
Gross, 4 months	726,881	778,422	*51,541
Net, 4 months	127,693	112,532	15,161

*Decrease.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 23.—Trading was fairly well distributed during the two hours of business to-day, but as it was still almost wholly on a cash basis, the transactions did not reach large proportions. The Copper shares, as a class, showed slight gains. Montana touched 280, a gift of 5 points over Friday's closing, but just at the end it fell back to 253. Butte was up nearly 3 points, to 43; Amalgamated sold as high as 81, but fell off to 80; Arcadian was quoted at 22; Centennial touched 17; Utah sold at 23 and 24, and Parrot pushed up from 35½ to 36⅞. While there is still much uncertainty hanging over the Copper shares situation, because of the recent troubles, there is, none the less, a growing belief among conservative people that the better class of these securities are now an exceptionally good purchase. The buying certainly for the last few days has been of a most excellent character, and much of it was for investment account.

In the general market, Bell Telephone sold as high as 341, United States Oil was up to 24, but closed a point under that; New England Gas and Coke was firm at 12, Boston Elevated sold at 98 and 98½, Erie Telephone at 100 and 101, and American Zinc gained a point, to 12. The closing was quiet but firm.

The week closes with a decidedly better tone in the money market. As a rule, brokers have placed themselves in a very strong position, and say not in need of accommodations. Money on call is still quoted at from 6 to 7 per cent., and time money is quiet. The banks are not seeking new loans, but are taking good care of their customers. Nothing less than 6 per cent for all dates is quoted. There is not a large demand for commercial paper, best names being quoted at 6@6½ per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	5½	6¼	Old Colony	4	5
Allouez	3	3½	Old Dom	18	18½
Arcadian	22	23½	Osceola	66	67½
Arnold	5	5½	Parrot	35¾	36
Ash Bed	1	2	Pioneer	2	2¼
Atlantic	22	24	Quincy	135	140
Baltic	16	17	Rhode Island	4½	4¾
Bos. & C. C.	20	25	Santa Fé	5	5½
Boston & M.	258	265	Santa Ysabel	7	7½
Butte & Bos.	41½	45	Shoe	29	29½
Cal. & Hecla	710	720	Tamarack	170	190
Centennial	16½	17	Utah Cons	24	25
Franklin	13	13½	Washington	1	1¼
Humboldt	2	3	White Knob	7	10
Lle Royale	22½		Winona	4½	5
Mohawk	15	16	Wolverine	36½	37½

Railroad Stocks.

Boston & A	241	--	Fitchburg pf.	112	115
Boston & L.	241	--	N. Y. & N.		
Boston & M.	198	199	E. 6s	110	112
Boston & P.		30	N. Y. & N.		
Boston Elev.		98	E. 7s	114	116
Bos. Gas 5s		85	West End,	91¾	92
Cent. Mass.	10	12			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell Tel.	341	345	Mex. Tel.	2¾	3
Chi. Stk. Yds.		132	N. Eng. Tel.		140
Dom. Coal	41¼	43	U. S. Oil	23	24
Dom. C. pf.		*113	Westing. El.		39
Erie Tel.	100½	101½	West. El. pf.		62½

*Ex div.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23.—There was marked improvement in the local speculative situation to-day. Confidence has been partly restored, and it was found at the opening to-day that large buying orders were distributed through the market. The result was a general advance. Pennsylvania Steel rose 3, to 7; the preferred 5½ to 91½. United Gas, 5, to 140; Asphalt, 1, to 12; Electric Storage Battery, 2, to 77. bid; Marsden, 1½, to 10¾; Welsbach Light, 2, to 37; Cambria Steel, ¾, to 19; Philadelphia Traction, 1¼ to 94; Union Traction, 1⅛, to 35⅝, and Tidewater Steel, ⅜, to 11⅝. The extreme gains were not held to the close, owing to late realizing sales, but most stocks left off with substantial net gains.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	18⅝	18⅞	Union Trac.	35	35¼
Choctaw	33½	35½	U. Gas Imp.	138	140
El. Co. of A.	11¼	11⅝	Welsbach Lt.	36	37
Lehigh Val.	22⅜	23	W. N. Y. &		
Marsden	10¼	10⅝	Penn.	4⅝	4¾
Phila. Trac.	89¼	89½			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—The local market followed the lead of Wall Street. With few exceptions values went to a considerably higher level than was seen yesterday. The trading was principally in Biscuit common and the Linseed stocks. Biscuit common advanced to 34¼ and closed at 34. Linseed common was in good demand around 12, and the preferred was well held above 52; in the case of Diamond Match there was a sharp recovery on a very small amount of business. The stock moved up to 123, against a close last night of 117, and even at the higher level offerings appeared to be light. The traction stocks all showed some improvement, but the trading in them was small. Closing prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
1,770	Am. Linseed	12¾	11½	12¾
1,125	Am. Linseed pf.	53¾	51½	53
50	Am. Radiator pf.	108½	108½	108½
35	Chicago Union Trac.	24	24	24
60	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	74¾	74	74¾
6	City Railway	277	277	277
200	Diamond Match	123	119	123
50	Metropolitan "L"	93	93	93
100	Met. "L" pf.	74	73¾	73¾
1,885	National Biscuit	34¾	34	34¼
110	West Chicago	116½	115½	116¼

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
$2,000	Met. El. gold 4s	93	93	93

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, Dec. 24.—The Bank of Spain's report for the week ended yesterday shows the following: Gold in hand, no change; silver in hand, increase, 4,500; [illegible] notes in circulation, increase, [illegible]; [illegible] ounts.

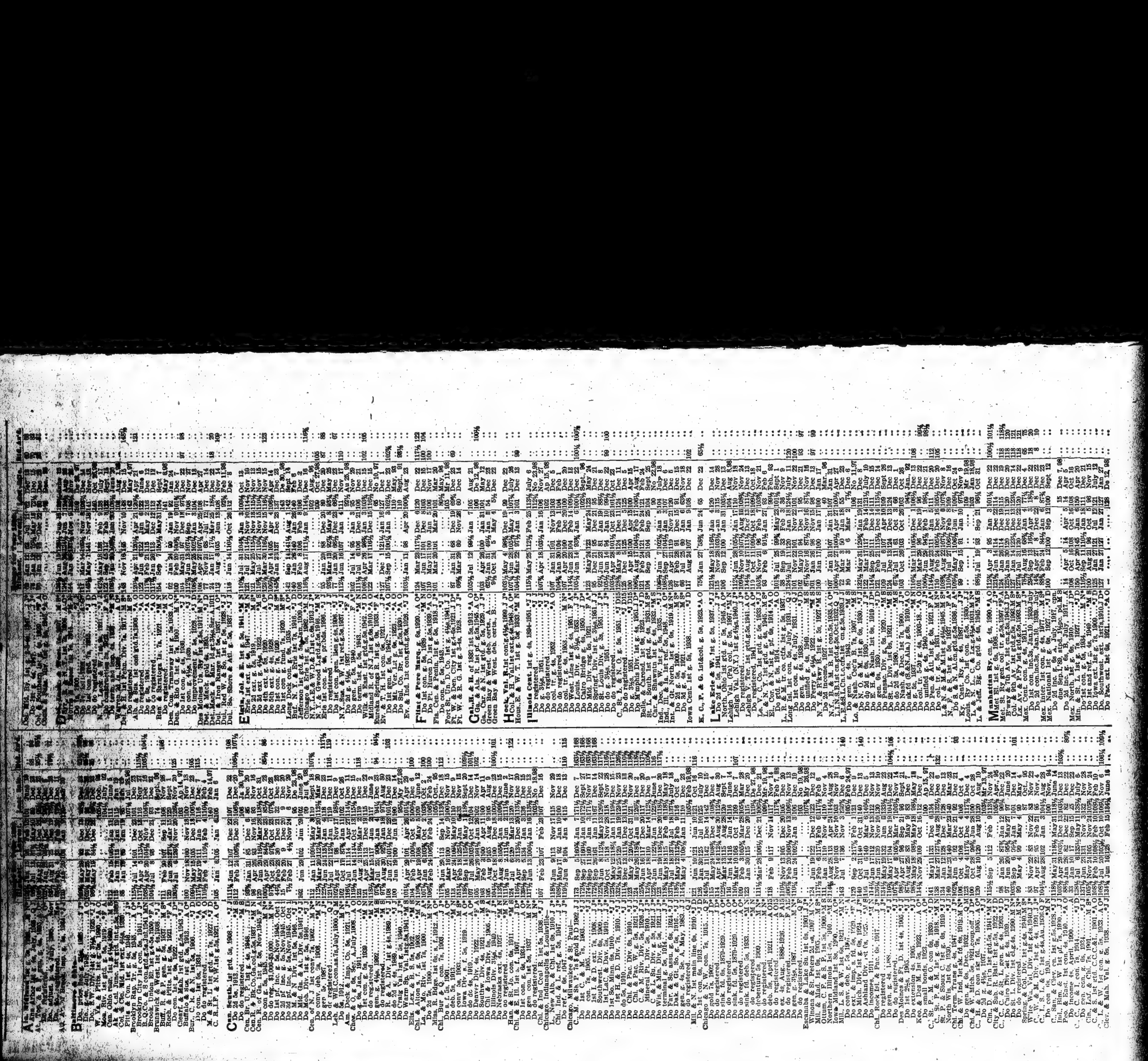

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
M. St., M. L. & M. 1st cn.g.5s.1919..J J	115	Sep 11	100	Oct 30	109	Oct 30	..	..
Mil. Elec. Ry & L. con. g.5s,1926..*F A	107	May 25	103½	Feb 4	106	Oct 27	..	80½
Mo. Kan. & Tex. 1st g. 4s, 1990..*J D	98	Aug 14	86	Dec 22	87	Dec 23	86½	87
Do 2d g. 4s, June 1, 1990..... F A	73¾	Aug 28	63	Dec 22	63½	Dec 23	..	..
Do 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944..... M N*	96¾	Sep 7	82	Jan 10	90	Dec 20	90	94
M.,K.&T. of T'x. 1st gt.g.5s,1942.M S*	95	Aug 21	86	Jan 19	93	Dec 13	90	92
K. C. & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990..... F A*	82	Jan 21	75¼	Jan 5	77½	Dec 14	..	..
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd.g.5s,1940.M N*	98¾	Sep 2	85	Jan 21	94	Dec 8	..	..
Boonville Bridge gtd. g. 7s,1906.*M N	100⅜	Nov 22	100⅜	Nov 22	100⅜	Nov 22	..	..
Mo., K. & E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942.*A O	107½	Jul 13	101	Dec 22	101	Dec 22	102	105
Missouri Pac. 1st con. 6s, 1920....M N*	121¾	Apr 28	108¾	Jan 9	111	Dec 23	110½	111½
Do 3d 7s, 1906-1917..... A N*	117	May 1	113	Nov 2	114	Dec 7	113	..
Do tr. g. 5s, stpd., Jan., 1917...M S	102	Aug 29	91½	Jan 3	96¼	Dec 22	..	..
Do 1st col. g. 5s, 1920..... F A*	98½	Jul 26	88	Jan 3	89½	Dec 23	80	91
Pac. R. of M. 1st ext. g. 4s,1938.F A*	108	Jul 13	104¾	Dec 15	104¾	Dec 15	..	..
Do 2d ext. g. 6s, 1938..... M J*	115	Apr 20	110	Nov 10	110	Nov 11	..	..
St. L. & I.M.gn.con.l.g.g.5s,1931.*A O	114⅝	Jul 14	105	Jan 3	107½	Dec 23	107	107½
Do do gtd. g. 5s, 1931..... *A O	111½	Jan 31	109	Oct 4	109	Nov 1	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927....J D*	130¾	May 1	125	Jan 9	126	Dec 21	..	..
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927..... A O	129	May 23	117	Feb 21	121¾	June 30	..	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938..... M S*	90	Aug 28	82	Jan 22	82	Dec 22	82	83
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947..*F A	109¼	Jul 25	105	Dec 19	105	Dec 23	105	..
St L. & Cairo gtd. 4s,"1931.....*J J	..	....	..	....	84	Apr., 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st, 1913..J J*	132¾	Feb 14	120	Dec 19	129	Dec 20	129	..
Do 2d 6s, 1901..... *J J	101	Sep 12	101	Sep 12	101	Sept 12	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928..... *A O	108¾	Sep 7	103½	Dec 20	103½	Dec 20	103	107
Do T. & P. Bch. 6s, 1917..... *J J	111	Dec 20	111	Dec 20	111	Dec 20	..	..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Alb..... *J J	..	....	..	....	108	Mar., 96	..	..
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Br., 1923... *J J	115	Mar 22	113	Dec	113	Dec 1	..	..
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s,Nov.,1915..A O	..	....	..	....	108½	Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 1st 7s, 1903.....*J J	117¼	Jan 31	111½	Oct 4	112⅝	Dec 4	112	..
Do registered ..... *J J	117⅜	Jan 30	111½	Oct 3	111¼	Oct 3	..	..
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904..... M S*	113¾	Jan 30	106¾	Dec 14	106¾	Dec 14	106	..
Do do registered..... M S*	113¼	Jan 28	103¾	Oct 16	106½	Dec 12	..	..
Do reg. deb. 5s, 1889-1904.... M S*	..	....	..	....	108½	Fe 21, 98	..	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905..... *J D	105	May 3	103¼	Jun 26	103¼	June 26	..	..
Do do registered..... *J D	..	....	..	....	104½	Feb 5, 98	..	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s,1905.*M N	107⅜	Feb 2	101¾	Sep 0	102½	Nov 21	..	..
Do do registered..... *M N	102¾	Aug 1	102¾	Aug 1	102¾	Aug 1	..	..
Do g. mtge. 3½s, 1997..... J J*	113¼	Jun 12	103¾	Nov 16	108½	Dec 22	..	..
Do do registered..... J J*	113¼	Feb 17	112½	Jan 14	112½	Jan 14	..	..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s, 1998..*F A	102	Jan 28	96	Dec 15	96½	Dec 20	..	..
Do do registered..... *F A	100	May 25	93	Nov 14	96	Dec 12	..	..
Do Lake Shore col. g.3½s,1998.*F A	103	May 25	95	Dec 22	95	Dec 23	..	..
Do do registered..... *F A	98	Oct 25	97¼	Dec	97¼	Dec 4	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361..... *J J	117⅜	Jun 29	110¼	Jan 3	111⅜	Dec 23	111	..
Do registered ..... *J J	115¾	Jun 15	108¼	Dec 21	108½	Dec 21	..	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936..... J J*	112	Aug 31	100	Dec	100	Dec 4	..	..
Do registered ..... J J*	..	....	..	....	105	Jne 17,98	..	..
Clear. Bl. C.1st s.f.gtd.4s,S.A.1940. J J	..	....	..	....	95	Jul 28,98	..	..
Do do registered..... J J	..	....	..	....	104	Jul 24,97	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 1st 7s, 1900.....*M N	108	Jan 12	103¾	Jun 14	104¼	Dec 20	..	..
Do registered ..... *M N	106¾	Jan 27	101¼	Dec 12	101½	Dec 20	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986..*F A	..	....	..	....	103	May 7,97	103	..
R.W.& O.con.1st ext.5s,July,1922..A O	132	Jan 18	122½	Nov 27	128	Dec 19	..	..
Do Ter. R. 1st g 5s, 1918..... *M N	..	....	..	....	108	Jan., 97	..	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s,1915. *F A	113	Apr 13	113	Apr 13	113	Apr 13	..	..
Utica & B. R. gtd. g. 4s,1922..... J J*	..	....	..	....	107	Au 13, 98	..	..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991..M S*	106¼	Nov 14	106	Nov 14	106½	Nov 14	..	108
N. Y. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1927..... A O*	123	Jun 16	123	Jun 16	123	July 14	..	..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—								
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906...F A*	123	Jun 13	123	Jun 13	123	June 13	..	..
Lake Shore con. 1st 7s, 1900..... J J*	107¼	May 4	103	Nov 27	103¾	Dec 15	..	..
Do do registered, 1900..... Q J*	104¾	Jan 20	101⅞	Dec 6	101⅞	Dec 6	..	..
Do con. 2d 7s, 1903..... J D*	117½	Mar 20	110	Dec 21	110	Dec 21	..	..
Do do registered, 1903..... J D*	116½	Jan 5	111¾	Dec	112	Dec 8	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1997..... *J D	112⅞	May 5	106	Jan 3	107	Dec 22	..	..
Do do registered..... J D	111	Apr 27	106	Jan 3	108¼	Dec 4	..	..
C. & Sp. 1st gtd. L.S.&M.S. 1901. *A O	..	....	..	....	108¼	Dec 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934...J J*	122¾	Nov 3	122¾	Nov 3	122¾	Nov 3	..	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s,1902..*M N	112½	Apr 27	107¾	Dec 5	108	Dec 14	..	..
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902..... *M N	103	May 6	103	May 6	103	May 9	..	..
Do 6s, 1909..... M S*	..	....	..	....	122	Fe 25, 98	118	..
Do 5s, 1931..... *M S	129	Nov 20	129	Nov 20	129	Nov 20	..	..
Do 7s, 1902..... Dec 2	127	Dec 2	127	Dec 2	127	Dec 2	..	..
Do 4s, 1940..... *J J	..	....	..	....	106	Fe 26, 98	..	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937...A O*	109	Aug 25	104½	Dec 18	104½	Dec 18	..	..
Do registered ..... A O*	106¼	Jul 19	103½	Nov 10	103½	Dec 14	..	..
N.Y.N.H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903.*J D	..	....	..	....	104½	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do con. deb. certs, $1,000..... A O	101	Apr 21	173	Jan 6	189	Nov 6	182	..
Do registered	187	Nov 17	187	Nov 17	187	Nov 17	..	..
Do do smal. certs, $100.....	183	Aug 23	172	Jan 19	185	Aug 26	..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937..M N*	133	Aug 16	133	Aug 16	133	Aug 16	..	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918.....*M N	..	....	..	....	125¼	Feb 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905..... J J	121¼	Jun 20	117⅜	Jul 6	117⅜	Sept 18	..	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905..... *J J	115	May 11	113	Jul 29	113	July 29	..	..
N.Y.,O. & W.ref.1st g.4s,June,1992. M S	160⅞	Aug 5	103	Apr 12	103½	Dec 22	..	..
Do do reg., $5,000 only..... M S	..	....	..	....	101¼	No 30, 98	..	..
Nor. Pa. Ry gen. l.g.1st g.6s, 1921.*J J	120	Apr 11	114½	Jan 3	114½	Apr 12	..	..
Do registered..... *J J	112	Jul 20	112	Jul 20	112	July 20	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923...*F A	131¼	May 15	131¼	May 15	131¼	May 15	..	..
Do registered certificates..... Q F	132	Jul 28	132	Jul 28	132	July 28	..	..
N. P. Ry p.l.n.ry.&l.g.g.4s,Jan.,1997.Q J	106¾	Jun 14	100½	Dec 18	101¾	Dec 23	101¾	102
Do registered..... Q J	104½	May 12	100	Dec 22	100	Dec 22	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047.... Q F	70	Jan 21	63	Dec 19	64	Dec 23	63	64
Do do registered..... Q F	66¾	Jun 17	63½	May 16	66	Sept 21	..	..
Wash. Cent. 1st g. 4s, Mch. 1948.Q M	95	May 5	90	Jan 27	95	May 11	..	96½
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933...J J*	121¼	Oct 7	112	Jan	120½	Dec 7	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941..*M N	107¾	Jun 22	107½	May 22	107¾	June 22	..	..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931.....*M N	137	Jan 19	130	Feb 7	135	June 19	..	..
Do New Riv. 1st g. 6s, 1932.....*A O	139	Aug 24	128	Dec	128	Dec 1	..	..
Do imp. & ext. 6s, 1934..... *F A	..	....	..	....	117⅞	Au 30, 98	..	..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922...*J J	..	....	..	....	101	Fe 23, 97	100	..
Scl. V. & N. E.1st gtd.g.4s,1989.M N	101	Apr 22	96	Dec 11	96	Dec 16	98½	100
Nor. & W.R.1st con. g. 4s,1996..A O*	96½	Aug 28	88	Dec 22	88½	Dec 23	88	89
Ohio Riv. R.R. 1st g. 5s, 1936.. *J D	104	Oct 24	103	Sep 27	103	Oct 24	102	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937..... *A O	85	Dec 8	85	Dec 8	85	Dec 8	..	..
Omaho & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1901.....J J*	85	Feb 7	65	May 24	74	Dec 12	..	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946. *J D	110	Nov 3	102¼	Dec 20	102¼	Dec 20	102½	..
Panama sk. fd. sub. 6s, 1910.M N*	104¾	Nov 21	103¼	Oct 17	104⅜	Nov 21	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921.....J J*	118	May 22	113½	Dec 13	113½	Dec 13	..	..
Do registered, 1921..... J J*	115¼	Mar 9	115	Nov 29	115	Nov 29	..	..
Do gtd.3½s,col.tr.reg.cfs, 1937.M S*	..	....	..	....	102	No 11,98	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. ri esta g.4s,1923.*M N	..	....	..	....	108	My 12,97	..	..
Un. N. J. R. &C.gen.4s,1944. *M S	..	....	..	....	115½	Fe 24, 98	..	..
Clev. & Marietta 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935..	110½	Dec 12	110½	Dec 12	110½	Dec 12	..	109
P., D. & E. Tr. Co. cf. 1st 6s, 1920.*J J	101	Feb 20	98⅝	Dec 12	98⅝	Dec 12	..	..
Do Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920.....	..	....	..	....	100	De 23, 97	..	..
Do E. Div. T.Co.cfs.1st 6s,1920.M S*	99¾	Aug 31	93½	Apr 3	97¾	Nov 29	..	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926..... M N*	..	....	..	....	17	My 23,98	..	..
Do do Tr. Co. cfs. 1st inst. pd.....	..	....	..	....	20	Dec 20, 98	..	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g 6s.Feb.,1921..Q F	126	Apr 28	126	Apr 28	126	Apr 28	119	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921..... M N	100¾	Jul 18	96	Nov 14	96	Dec 9	90	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd, 6s, 1932..... J D*	..	....	..	....	137	No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922. A O*	..	....	..	....	107½	Oct 26,98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922..... J J*	..	....	..	....	121	No 26, 98	..	..
P.C.,C. & S.Ln.g.gt.4½s,A.1940. A O*	118	Jul 14	114	Oct 17	115	Nov 28	114½	115¼
Do Series B, gtd. 1942..... A O	119	Jun 18	114	Apr 11	115	June 30	..	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942..... M N*	..	....	..	....	113	No 23,98	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945.... M N*	107	Dec	5	104½	Nov	8	107	Dec 5
P., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900..... F A*	107¾	Jan	6	105⅞	Mar	15	105⅞	Apr 18
Do registered, 1900..... F A*	..	....	..	....	108¼	Ap 23, 97	..	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912..... J J*	141	Mar 29	138¾	Jan	0	140	Nov	16
Do 2d 7s, 1912..... J J*	140½	May 1	139	Nov	16	139	Nov	16
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912..... A O	135	Jun	7	133	Jne	7	133	Jne 7
C. St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932.A O*	119¼	Oct	4	119¼	Oct	4	119¼	Oct 4
C. & P. con. skg. fd. 7s, 1900..M N*	108	Apr 19		105¾	Sept	11	105¾	Sept 11
Do gen. gtd. g. 4½s, s. A. 1942. *J J	121	Jul	5	121	Jul	5	121	July 5
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gt. g.4½s,1941.J J*	114	Oct	19	118¾	Jun	2	114	Oct 10
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942..*M S	..	....	..	....	102	No 10, 97	..	..
P. & I. E. 2d g.5s,Se.A&B,Ja.,1928.A O	..	....	..	....	114	Mar., 93	..	..
P., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. l. 6s, 1932.J J*	..	....	..	....	117	Mar., 93	..	..
P., P. & F. 1st con. 5s, 1916..... J J*	90	Jun	24	90	Jun	24	90	June 24
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940..... A O*	116	Jul	17	113	Jan	5	116	July 22
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943..... J J*	..	....	..	....	96	Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917..... J J*	101¼	Dec	5	98	Jan	5	101	Dec 14
Do J. P. M. & Co. ctfs.....	101	Nov	23	98½	Jan	31	100	Dec 20
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997..... *J J	91⅜	Jun	19	82⅝	Dec	19	83½	Dec 23
Do registered..... *J J	89¼	Jun	29	84⅝	Dec	6	84⅝	Dec 6
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939..J J*	102¾	Jun	30	91	Jan	4	95⅝	Dec 23
Utah Cent. 1st gtd. g. l. g.4s, 1917.A O	88⅝	May	11	87½	Apr	20	88	June 27
Rio Gde. Junc. 1st gt. g. 5s, 1939. J D*	104¼	Jan	24	103¾	Feb	28	103⅝	Nov 10
Rio Gde. South. 1st g. 5-4s, 1940.....J J*	74⅜	Dec	8	72	Aug	11	74½	Dec 15
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947. *J J	87	Oct	27	79¼	Jul	11	83¼	Dec 15
St. L. & S. F. 2d g.6s,cl.A.1906.M N*	116¾	Mar	2	110	Nov	14	110	Nov 15
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1906..... M N*	115¾	Mar	29	110	Nov	14	112	Dec 8
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906..... M N*	115	Mar	24	110	Nov	14	110	Nov 15
Do 1st g. 6s, F. C. & C., 1919..F A*	..	....	..	....	112¾	July, 96	..	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931..... J J*	126¾	Jun	27	122	Jan	3	124	Dec 16
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931..... J J*	112¾	Jun	30	107	Jan	5	108	Dec 21
Do 1st tr. g. 5s, 1987..... A O*	105¾	Mar	27	100¼	May	22	100¼	Oct 3
St. S. & V. B. B. 1st g. 6s, 1910.*A O	..	....	..	....	106	Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s 1996..... J J*	88	Jun	15	81	Dec	23	83	Dec 23
Do Southw. Div. g. 5s, 1947 ..... A O*	102	Mar	16	96	Jan	12	96½	Dec 15
Do Cent. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929..*A O	96	Aug	14	92¾	Dec	13	92¾	Dec 13
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts.,1989.M N*	96¼	Jul	8	83	Dec	23	85¾	Dec 23
Do 2d g. 4s, inc.bd cts.,Nov.,1989.J J	66¾	Aug	4	40¾	Jan	4	54	Dec 23
St. P. Cy. Ry. Co. cn.g.6s, 1937. *J J	112	Aug	4	108	Mar	7	113	Nov 30
St. Paul & Du. 1st 5s, 1931..... F A*	122½	Jan	19	120	Feb	8	120	Feb 8
Do 2d 5s, 1917..... A O*	115	Jan	20	102½	Oct	16	110¾	Dec 5
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968..... *J D	102	May	15	90	Aug	11	100¾	Nov 24
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909.....A O*	194½	Feb	20	115½	May	26	118¾	Nov 25
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910..... M N*	126¾	Jan	24	119		Dec	6	116
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933..... J J*	146¾	Jun	21	127		Dec	22	127
Do do registered..... J J*	137½	Feb	28	127½		Feb	28	127½
Do do reduced to 6½s..... J J*	119¾	Jun	20	113¾		Jan	5	115
Do do do registered..... J J*	..	....	..	....	106½	My 29,97	..	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937. *J D	103¾	Apr	14	101		Dec	21	101
Do do registered..... J D	104	Jan	24	104		Jan	24	104
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922..... J J*	..	....	..	....	124	Jan	12	124
Minn. Cent. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1934.....	..	....	..	....	117	Oct	27	117
Do do do	..	....	..	....	107	Dec	22	107

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908.*A O	113¾	Mar 2	108	Dec	4	108	Dec 4	..	..
Wil. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938....*J D	120	Apr 11	115	Apr	10	120	Apr 11	..	..
Do registered..... *J D	..	....	..	....	..	115	Ap 24, 96	..	..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942...M S*	107⅞	Aug 9	95	Mar	13	106¾	Nov 20	..	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919..... *J J	112⅜	Sep 7	112⅜	Oct	3	112⅜	Oct 2	..	..
Sa., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934.*A O	125¼	Feb 15	122	Nov	3	122	Nov 3	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934..... *A O	112	Mar 17	112	Mar	17	112	Mar 17	..	..
Sea. & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926..... J J*	..	....	..	....	..	104¾	Feb 5, 97	..	..
Southern Pacific Co.—									
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col.,Aug.,1949..J D	87¼	Mar 16	73	Dec	18	77¼	Dec 23	77	77½
Do do registered..... J D	85	Nov 6	85	Nov	6	85	Nov 6	..	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949...F A*	102¾	May 25	95	Dec	22	95	Dec 23	94½	95¼
Do mge. gtd. g. 3½s, Aug.,1929.J D	89¼	Mar 2	77½	Dec	19	79½	Dec 23	78½	79¼
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910....F A*	114	Apr 28	108	Oct	17	108	Oct 17	..	..
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905..... *J D	110½	Feb 3	109¼	Oct	30	109¼	Nov 4	..	..
Do M. & P. Div 1st 5s, 1931..*M N	106	Apr 28	100½	Jan	3	101½	Dec 23	101	..
Hous. & T. C. 1st, W. & N.7s,1903.J J	..	....	..	....	..	102	Nov., 94	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937.....J J*	113¾	Jun	26	107	Feb	21	109¾	Dec 21	..	..
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912....A O*	113	Sep	25	108	Oct	5	110	Oct 19	110	..
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921. A O	90	Nov	16	83	Dec	13	84	Dec 15	..	82
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920..... J J*	..	....	..	....	..	114	No 17, 97	..	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918..... *A O	130	Jan	20	134	Nov	22	134	Nov 22	123½	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927..... J J*	105	Mar	18	97	Jan	3	98½	Dec 15	..	..
San A. & A.P.1st gtd. r. 4s,1943. *J J	98	Feb	28	75	Dec	22	75	Dec	..	..
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905..... F A*	..	....	..	....	..	....		De 14, 98	..	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912.M S*	..	....	..	....	..	106¼		No 17, 97	..	..
Col. Coal & Iron 1st con.g.6s,1900.*F A	102¾	Jan	9	99¼	Aug	12	100	Dec 18	..	..
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gt. g. 5s, 1909..J J*	..	....	..	....	..	59	May, 93	..	..
Col. F. & I. gen. sk.fd.g. 5s, 1943.*F A	97	Sep	14	86¾	Feb	17	93	Dec 14	..	..
Col. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1919..... *M N	105	Jul	1	103	Jul	1	105	July 1	..	..
Com. Ca. Co. 1st g. 4s, Jan., 2397. Q J	103¼	Aug	24	103¼	Aug	24	103¼	Aug 24	..	..
Do registered..... Q J	..	....	..	....	..	104	Fe 16, 98	..	..
Det. Gas Co. con. g. 6s, 1918..... *F A	101	Apr	25	95	Mar	14	90¼	Nov 16	97	98
Det. City Gas Co. g. 5s, 1923..... *F A	102¾	Apr	25	95	Mar	30	97½	Dec 22	98	..
Ed. El. Ill. Co. N. Y. 1st 5s, 1910..*M S	112½	Aug	17	107½	Oct	18	108½	Dec 20	..	103
Do 1st con 5s, 1905..... J J*	124	Jun	15	120¼	Jan	6	122	Dec 5	..	..
Do of Brooklyn 1st g. 5s, 1940. A O	111	May	16	111	May	16	111	May 16	..	..
Ed. El Ill. Bn. 1st con.g. 4s, 1939.*J J	97½	Oct	13	97	Aug	11	97½	Oct 13	..	..
Equit. G. L. C. N. Y. cn. g.5s,1932.M S	..	....	..	....	..	102	Fe 14, 98	..	..
Erie. T. & T. cl. tr. g. sk.fd.5s,1926.J J*	110	Jan	31	106¼	Sep	22	108	Oct 7	..	..
Gen. El. Co. deb. g. 5s, Sep., 1922..J D	120¼	May	20	109	Jan	4	113½	Dec 11	..	117
Gram. Sug. 1st g. 6s, 1923..... A O	90	Oct	27	90	Oct	27	90	Oct 27	..	..
Gd. Riv. C. & C. 1st 6s, 1919..... A O	..	....	..	....	..	95¾	Ja 19, 97	..	..
Hend. Bdge 1st g. 6s, 1931..... M S*	113	Oct	27	113	Oct	27	113	Nov 14	110	..
Ill. Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910..... *J J	99	Jan	17	99	Jan	17	99	Jan 17	..	..
Do non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913..... *A O	..	....	..	....	..	70	Ap 23, 97	..	..
Jeff. & C. C. & I. 1st g. 5s, 1926.....J D	..	....	..	....	..	107	My 22,97	..	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926..... *J J	..	....	..	....	..	90	May 4,97	..	..
Inter. Paper 1st con. g. 6s, 1918..*F A	113¾	Feb	23	103¾	Oct	24	105	Dec 19	..	108
Knick. Ice Chi. 1st g. 5s, 1928..... A O	101	Mar	20	95	Nov	10	95	Dec 11	..	..
Lac. G.L.Co.S.L. 1st g.5s,May,1910.Q F	111	Apr	29	105½	Nov	21	107½	Dec 9	..	..
Mad. Sq. Gar. 1st g. 5s, 1919..... M N	..	....	..	....	..	102	Jul 8, 97	..	..
Man. B. H. & L. im. gn.g.4s, 1940.M N	..	....	..	....	..	55	July, 96	..	..
Nat. Stch Mfg. 1st g. 6s, 1920..... *M N	104	Jan	3	100	May	4	103	Nov 24	104	..
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gn. g. 5s,1920..*M N	112	Nov	28	112	Nov	28	112	Nov 28	..	..
N. Y. & Ont. Land 1st g. 6s, 1910. F A	90			90	Oct	3	90	Oct 3	..	..
Peo. G. & C. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1904. M N*	109¾	Apr	24	109¼	Apr	24	109¼	Apr 24	..	..
Do 2d gtd. g. 6s, 1904..... J D*	107½	Feb	27	100¼	Nov	27	106¼	Nov 27	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943..... *A O	131	Jul	31	120	Oct	30	120	Oct 30	..	..
Do refunding g. 5s, 1947..... M S*	..	....	..	....	..	106	De 16, 98	..	..
Mut. Fuel G. 1st gt. g. 5s, 1947. M N*	107¼	Apr	12	105	Jan	3	107	Aug 9	100	..
Chi. G. L. & C. 1st st. g. 5s, 1937...J J*	118	Mar	23	108¾	Oct	16	111	Dec 8	..	..
Con. Gas Chi. 1st gtd. g.5s,1936..J D*	111¼	Apr	20	107¾	Jan	4	111¼	Apr 20	..	..
Eq. G. & F. Chi. 1st g.t.g.6s, 1905.J J*	107½	May	17	104½

Continued from Page 1.

People's Bank—Books close.
Texas and Pacific Coal Company—Dividend payable.

Wednesday, Dec. 27.

American Smelting and Refining Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Bliss (E. W.) Company—Books close.
Chicago and Alton Railway—Dividend payable.
Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railway—Special meeting.

Thursday, Dec. 28.

Amalgamated Copper Company — Books close.
Chase National Bank—Books close.
Metropolitan Street Railway—Books close.
Mergenthaler Linotype—Dividend payable.
Pittsburg Stove and Range Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Tamarack Mining Company—Dividend payable.

Friday, Dec. 29.

American Bank Note Company—Dividend payable.
Calumet and Hecla Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific—Books close.
Electric Vehicle Company—Dividend payable.
Mechanics' Bank, Brooklyn—Books close.

Saturday, Dec. 30.

American Screw Company—Dividend payable.
American Surety Company—Dividend payable.
Boston and Albany Railroad—Dividend payable.
Central and South American Telegraph Company—Books close.
Chicago City Railway—Dividend payable.
Chicago Traction Company—Books close.
Chicago Telephone Company—Books close.
Celluloid Company—Dividend payable.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Maryland Coal Company—Dividend payable.
Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway—Books close for dividend.
National Carbon Company—Books close.
National Steel Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
New Haven and Iron Steel Company—Dividend payable.
New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway—Dividend payable.
Norfolk and Southern Railway—Books close.
Providence and Worcester Railroad—Dividend payable.
South Side Elevated Railroad—Dividend payable.
Standard Coupler Company—Dividend payable.
Susquehanna Iron and Steel Company—Dividend payable.
Wells-Fargo Express Company—Books close.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Net changes of 1 point or more in the more active securities were:

Advances.

Amalgamated C...1⅛	N. Amsterdam Gas.2½
Am. Bicycle bonds.2	Otis Elevator.....1

Declines.

Am. Air Power....5	National Salt pf..2
Am. Bicycle 3½	National Tube ...2
Am. Bicycle pf....2	National Tube pf.2
Am. Press Ass'n..5	N. Y. Gas & E. 4s.3
Am. Woolen Goods.1½	N. Y. Gas & E. 5s.3½
Chi. & Alton subs.6⅝	N. Amster'm G. pf.3½
Distilling of Am...1½	N. Ams'm G. bds.2½
Dis. of Am. pf....4⅜	N. Eng. G. & C. 5s.4
Electric Boat 3	Royal B. Pow. pf.3
Electric Vehicle..18	Rubber Goods 3½
Flem. Coal & C...7	Rubber Goods pf.4
Havana Commer..3	Sloss-Sheffield 5
Havana Com. pf...3	Sloss-Sheffield pf..6
International P...1	Standard Oil 10
Inter. Pump pf....4	Union Typewriter.5
National Gram....4	Union T. 1st pf...3
National Salt 1	Union T. 2d pf....1

Another week of liquidation heavier than any recorded recently brought about serious declines throughout nearly the entire list of outside securities. In all the groups were stocks showing losses that in many cases amounted to several points, and the net changes for the week more than at any time of late showed a record of losses brought about either by heavy selling or by offerings of stock in the absence of any demand. Early in the week, when conditions in the Stock Exchange market approached panic, the outside market reflected those very unfavorable conditions, and a general disposition was shown to let stocks go even when the prices necessarily entailed heavy losses. Some of the selling was forced, but much of it appeared to be by holders who were alarmed at the conditions that appeared to be developing in the general market, and who preferred to remain out of the market when its future seemed to be surrounded by so much uncertainty. Fortunately only a few stocks were offered in large amount, else the record of the week could hardly be as little disastrous as it is.

In looking for a cause for the heavy declines of the past week, it would be difficult to assign them to any other than a more or less general apprehension that general market conditions for some time to come were likely to be very unfavorable. The extremely high rates for money which prevailed early in the week naturally kept buyers out of the market, but it can hardly be considered as a direct cause of much of the selling that occurred. But outside market conditions depend largely upon the course of the Stock Exchange market, and when prices were falling so alarmingly in that market it could not be expected that outside stocks could escape serious loss.

On the first two days of the week liquidation was heaviest, but it did not cease then, and throughout the rest of the week it was in evidence here and there in the market, leading to further declines, and in conjunction with factors working toward better prices, brought about much very considerable changes are shown in contrast by these figures.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to THE NEW YORK TIMES by many of the most active and reputable down-town brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	112	114
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	106	108
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	99	101
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	35	40
Bleecker St. & F. F'y 1st 7s	100	102
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	226	227
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	102	103
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	115½	117
Brooklyn City Railroad	237	238
Brooklyn City & New. 1st	115½	117
Brooklyn El. bonds	103	103½
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	109	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	112	115
Central Crosstown	270	300
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	123	130
Central Park, N. & E. River	196	
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	108
Chicago Union Traction	28	29¾
Chicago Union Traction pf	79	79½
Christopher & Tenth Street	165	175
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	104	106
Coney Island & Brook. stock	325	330
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 5s	101	102½
Consolidated Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf	83	86
D. D., E. B. & B. stock	125	150
D. D., E. B. & B. 5s	115	117
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 p. c. scrip	100	102
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410
Eighth Avenue 6 per cent. scrip	106	
42d St. & Grand St.	200	
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av.	70	74
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	82	88
Kings County El. 4s, (new)	82	84
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn)	109	112
Nassau Electric 4s	90	94
New Orleans Tr. com., (new)	28	30
New Orleans Tr. pf., (new)	102	104
Ninth Avenue	195	205
North Jersey Street Ry.	30½	32
North Jersey Street Ry. 4s	88	90
North Shore Traction com.	15	16
North Shore Traction pf.	85	87
Orange & Passaic Val. bonds	103	104
Rochester Railway	15	17
Rochester Railway con. 5s	109	111
Second Avenue stock	200½	202
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	107½	108½
Second Avenue consol. 5s	115½	117
Sixth Avenue stock	205	210
Southern Boulevard 5s, 1945	111	114
South Ferry 1st 5s	104	107
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Twenty-third Street	396	410
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	106	108
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	113	115
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
United Traction, Providence	112	113
United Trac., Prov., bonds	114	116
Westchester Electric 5s, 1943	109	111
Worcester Traction common	28	30
Worcester Traction pf.	100	105

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	65	68
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	91	93
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry		32
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry 5s	90	94
Union Ferry	40	41
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	200	220
Atlantic	190	
Bankers'	200	210
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	300	325
Brooklyn	400	
Central	2100	
Central Realty Bond & Trust	300	
City	390	
Colonial	375	400
Continental	300	
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1350	
Fifth Avenue	400	
Flatbush	160	
Franklin	300	325
German-American	30	40
Guaranty	650	
Hamilton	270	
International Banking & Trust		140
Kings County	350	
Knickerbocker	375	
Lawyers' Surety		110
Lawyers' Title Insurance	150	
Long Island Loan & Trust	250	260
Manhattan	350	400
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	325	
Mercantile	300	
Metropolitan	425	450
Morton Trust	400	425
Nassau	175	200
N. Y. Security & Trust	700	
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1400	
North American		155
People's	300	
Real Estate Trust Co.	300	
Standard	210	
State	400	
Title Guarantee & Trust	395	
Trust Company of America		214
Union	1300	1450
U. S. Mortgage Trust	500	
United States	1600	
Washington	315	
Williamsburg	200	210

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	110	120
Commonwealth	100	103
Continental	520	
Eagle	230	240
Empire City		90
Farragut	80	
German-American	500	520
Germania	270	300
Greenwich	170	180
Hamilton	105	110
Hanover	160	170
Home	220	225
Kings County	150	
Manh. Brooklyn	180	
New York	90	103
Niagara	170	180
North River	345	350
Pacific	145	150
Peter Cooper	110	115
Phenix, Brooklyn		195
Rutgers		100
Stuyvesant	90	
United States	125	135
Westchester	320	
Williamsburg City	430	

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	425	
American Exchange	195	
Astor National	490	
Bowery	285	300
Broadway	245	
Butchers' & Drovers'	90	
Central	180	190
Chase	425	
Chatham	300	310
Chemical	3900	
Citizens'	150	
City	1200	
Colonial	240	
Columbia	190	
Commerce	250	260
Continental	125	
Corn Exchange	380	385
East River	130	
Eleventh Ward	150	
Fifth Avenue	2800	
Fifth National	225	
First National	170	185
Fourteenth Street	145	165
Gallatin	400	
Gansevoort		80
Garfield	1500	
German-American	115	
Germania	325	
German Exchange	235	260
Greenwich	165	
Hamilton	125	
Hanover	700	
Hide & Leather	120	
Home	120	140
Importers & Traders'	525	550
Irving	170	
Leather Manufacturers'	210	
Liberty	310	
Lincoln	175	
Manhattan	255	275
Market & Fulton	215	240
Mechanics'	200	210
Mercantile	192	
Merchants'	170	180
Merchants' Exchange	110	
Metropolis	425	450
Mount Morris	200	
Mutual	140	
Nassau	155	
National Union	350	
New Amsterdam	575	
New York	250	270
New York County	1500	
New York National Exchange	116	
Nineteenth Ward	100	
Ninth National	90	95
North America	200	210
Oriental	190	200
Pacific	170	
Park	485	500
People's	225	
Phenix	105	115
Plaza	500	
Produce Exchange	120	130
Republic	200	215
Riverside	210	
Seaboard	275	
Second National	350	
Seventh National	160	
Shoe & Leather	100	105
State of New York	120	130
Twelfth Ward	130	135
Union Square	210	
Western	325	
West Side	375	
Yorkville	210	

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	100	102
Amalgamated Copper	80½	81
Am. Agricultural Chemical		31
Am. Agricultural Chemical pf.	77	78
American Air Power	39	40
American Bank Note Co.	47	50
American Bicycle	15	20
American Bicycle pf.	50	60
American Bicycle bonds	91	
American Ginning	20	22
American Press Association	70	80
American Typefounders'	51	53
American Wool Goods	18½	20
American Wool Goods pf.	77	79
Anderson Tobacco	10	12
Arizona Lead	10	10½
Asphalt Company of America	11½	12½
Barney & Smith Car	15	20
Barney & Smith Car pf.		100
Barney & Smith Car 6s	105	107
Beet Sugar	20	25
Beet Sugar pf.	77	80
British Columbia Copper	8	9
Celluloid Company	87	90
Central & South American Tel.	110	112
Central Fireworks	12	14
Central Fireworks pf.	52	55
Chesebrough Mfg.	340	360
Ches. & Potomac Tel. stock	75	80
Chicago & Alton sub.	98¾	101½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Consolidated Car Heating	48	52½
Consolidated Fireworks com.	10	
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	70	
Consolidated Rubber Tire	7	
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	30	35
Cramps' Ship and Eng. Bldg.	80	81
Distilling Co. of America	6	7
Distilling Co. of America pf.	20¾	21
Electric Axle Light & Power	5½	6
Electric Boat	20	23
Electric Boat pf.	38	41
Electric Vehicle	45	50
Electric Vehicle pf.		75
*Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid.	1	1¼
Empire & Bay State Tel.	75	
Erie & Western Trans.	80	
Flemington Coal & Coke	17	
General Chemical	77½	
General Chemical pf.	97	100
General Electric Automobile	5	10
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	118	125
Havana Commercial	14	16½
Havana Commercial pf.	58	60
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	75	85
Hoboken Land & Imp.	100	
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	105	
Hudson River Telephone	113	118
Illinois Transportation	2½	2¾
International Pump	13	16
International Pump pf., ex div.	58	60
Iron Steamboat	4	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60
J. B. Stetson com.	100	
J. B. Stetson pf.	120	
Journeay & Burnham com.	5	
Journeay & Burnham pf.	15	
Lanston Monotype	87	89
Lorillard pf.		115

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Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.	Bid.	Asked.
Madison Square Garden stock..		5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s..	30	..
Markeen Copper.....	6½	7¾
Mergenthaler Linotype, ex div.	192	195
Mexican 5s	97	98¼
National Gramophone	63	67
National Salt	42	43
National Salt pf	75	77
National Tube	42	43
National Tube pf., ex div.....	91	92
National Wall Paper deb. stock.	70	80
New England Transportation..	5½	6½
New York Gas & Electric 4s...	87	87½
New York Gas & Electric 5s..	99	101
New York Transportation.....	9	10
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone.....	190	200
Old Dominion Steamship.....	98	102
Otis Elevator	21	23
Otis Elevator pf	..	89
Penn. Salt Mfg.....	114	..
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat.....	132	140
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E....	18	30
Procter & Gamble.....	375	390
Procter & Gamble pf.....	190	200
Royal Baking Powder.....	91	93
Rubber Goods	24	26
Rubber Goods pf.....	75	77
Safety Car Heating & Light...	148	152
St. Louis subs.....	..	124
St. Louis com., when issued...	..	28
St. Louis pf., when issued.....	..	93
St. Louis 4s, when issued.....	..	94¾
Simmons Hardware com.....	180	190
Simmons Hardware pf.....	140	145
Singer Mfg. Co.	550	600
Sloss-Sheffield	25	26½
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	63	67
Standard Coupler	39	41
Standard Oil of New Jersey...	448	451
Storage Power	10¾	12½
Susquehanna Coal 6s.....	115	..
Swift & Co.....	102½	103
Swift & Co. 1st 6s.....	108½	110
Tennessee Copper	10	12
Texas & Pacific Coal.....	69	..
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st.....	106½	..
Trenton Potteries common.....	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf.....	48	55
Trow Directory	50	60
Union Steel & Chain.....	15	..
Union Steel & Chain pf.....	..	65
Union Typewriter com.....	20	25
Union Typewriter 1st pf.....	110	113
Union Typewriter 2d pf.....	118	122
United Shoe Machinery com...	28¾	29
United Shoe Machinery pf.....	22½	23
United States Glass.....	28¾	29
United States Glass pf.....	95	105
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar..	¼	½
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke....	..	28
Westinghouse Air Brake.....	436	440
Worthington Pump pf.....	107	109

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

Gas Companies.	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State.....	1¼	1⅝
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with int...	..	74
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock.....	7	9
Central Union Gas bonds.....	103½	106
Consolidated Gas of Newark....	..	55
Con. Gas of Newark bonds.....	..	103
Consol. Gas of N. J.....	21¾	23½
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds.	87½	89½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)..	104	..
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds..	105	106½
Denver Gas	40	42
Denver Gas bonds.....	80	81
Essex & Hudson Gas.....	35	40
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock.....	40	45
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s.....	60	64
Grand Rapids stock.....	90	92
Grand Rapids bonds.....	104	105
Ind. Nat. & Ill.....	40	45
Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s.....	60	65
Indianapolis stock	100	105
Indianapolis 1st 6s.....	101	105
Lafayette (Ind.) stock.....	40	45
Lafayette 1st 6s.....	60	65
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock..	40	45
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s.	60	65
Madison (Wis.) Gas.....	81	83
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s.....	107	111
Mutual of New York.....	300	..
New Amsterdam	23½	24
New Amsterdam pf.....	40½	42
New Amsterdam 1st 5s.....	80	90
New England Gas & Coke.....	..	22
New England Gas & C. bonds....	..	71
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st.....	110	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.....	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds.	102½	103½
N. Hudson L., H. & P. Co.....	55	58
N. Hudson L., H. & P. Co. bds.	107	100
Ohio & Indiana stock.....	40	45
Ohio & Indiana bonds.....	60	65
St. Joseph (Mo.).....	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s.....	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock.....	87	90
St. Paul Gas bonds.....	88	90
Standard Gas, New York.....	97½	100
Standard Gas, New York, pf....	110	125
Standard Gas, New York, 1st..	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock.....	14	18
Syracuse Gas 5s.....	86	90
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee..	105	108
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee.	106	106½
Williamsburg 1st 6s.....	101	103

Guaranteed Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlanta & Charlotte.....	123	..
Bald Eagle Valley.....	200	..
Boston & Providence.....	302	..
Cayuga & Susquehanna.....	200	..
Columbus & Xenia.....	212	..
Delaware & Bound Brook.....	190	..
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.....	102	..
Erie & Pittsburg.....	155	165
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.....	140	150
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.....	120	..
Grand River Valley.....	125	135
Inter-Ocean Tel. Co.....	120	..
Kansas City, St. L. & C. pf....	150	..
Kal., Allegan. & G. Rapids....	145	..
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.....	190	..
Naugatuck	252	265
New York & Harlem.....	300	..
N. Y., Lackawanna & Western.	133	135
Northwest Tel. Co.....	115	..
Norwich & Worcester pf.....	208	..
Old Colony	205	..
Oswego & Syracuse.....	210	..
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.....	70	..
Peoria & Bureau Valley.....	132	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough.....	140	..
Providence & Worcester.....	277	..
Rome & Clinton.....	125	..
Troy & Greenbush.....	140	..
Utica & Black River.....	180	..
Utica, Chen. & Sus. Valley....	145	155
United N. J. R. R. & C. Co....	274	276
Valley of New York.....	130	135

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Dec. 23, total transactions included 5,394,600 shares of stock, $15,897,850 bonds, including $286,000 Government and $27,500 State bonds.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1899 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given:

Closing Dec. 23. Bid.	Asked	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale	
195	..	**Albany & Sus.**	3,500,000	July, 1899	3½	*210 Oct. 11	*206½	May 11	*210	Oct. 13, 1899
..	..	American Bank Note.....	.....	Sept. 29, 1899	$1	.....	.....	.....	*43	Mar. 5, 1898
140	..	American Coal.....	1,500,000	Sept. 1, 1899	4	150 July	27	*130 Feb.	3	144 Aug. 10, 1899
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.....	3,984,900	.....	..	41½ Mar.	13	29 June	1	*24 Oct. 30, 1899
16	19	Ann Arbor.....	3,250,000	.....	..	19⅞ Oct.	26	14 Apr.	29	*17 Dec. 15, 1899
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line.....	1,700,000	Sept. 6, 1899	3	.. ..	.....	.. ..		*121 Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	**Beech Creek.**	5,685,000	Oct., 1899	1	....	.....	....		100 Oct. 31, 1898
105	..	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf....	1,426,000	July, 1899	2	106½ Nov.	14	106½ Nov.	14	106½ Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	B'lyn Wharf & W. pf., Series B.	5,000,000	.....	..	21 Feb.	15	21 Feb.	15	21 Feb. 15, 1899
115	..	Bur., Cedar Rap. & Northern..	5,500,000	Aug. 1, 1899	4	110 Jan.	31	100 Jan.	17	*110 May 22, 1899
..	..	**Capital Traction.**	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1899	¾	94 Nov.	29	85 Feb.	20	93 Dec. 8, 1899
..	..	Central Coal & Coke.....	1,500,000	.....	..	....	.....	....		20½ Oct. 13, 1893
..	..	Chicago & Alton.....	18,784,000	Oct. 2, 1899	$2.25	175½ Mar.	25	168 Jan.	11	171 April 5, 1899
..	..	Chicago & Alton pf.....	3,479,500	Sept. 1, 1899	3	*199 Feb.	10	*192 Jan.	30	*198½ Feb. 15, 1899
170	180	Chi., St. P., Minn. & O. pf....	12,646,800	Aug. 21, 1899	3½	185 Sept.	1	170 Jan.	16	175 Dec. 8, 1899
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards.....	6,000,000	July 1, 1899	4	.. ..	.....	.. ..		102¼ May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.....	3,500,000	Oct. 2, 1899	1½	.. ..	.....	.. ..		120 June 4, 1898
184	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg.....	11,243,700	Dec. 1, 1899	1¾	183¾ Oct.	30	184¾ Mar.	6	*188¾ Oct. 25, 1899
1½	1⅝	Colorado Coal & I. Dev.....	5,500,000	.....	..	5⅝ Apr.	21	1⅞ Jan.	17	1⅝ Dec. 16, 1899
2½	..	Col. Coal & I. Deve. pf.....	500,000	.....	..	3½ Apr.	21	2 Apr.	14	2½ Dec. 2, 1899
..	..	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf..	330,700	.....	..	30 June	9	*10 Feb.	25	30 June 9, 1899
180	200	Commercial Cable.....	10,000,000	Oct. 2, 1899	1¾	194½ Nov.	18	189 Jan.	26	193 Nov. 21, 1899
50	..	Consolidation Coal.....	.....	Feb., 1899	2	56 Mar.	23	52 Mar.	7	*50 Dec. 11, 1899
85	..	**Des Moines & Ft. D.** pf.....	763,000	Aug. 1, 1899	7	110 June	13	80 Jan.	3	110 June 20, 1899
400	..	**Eighth Avenue.**	1,000,000	Oct., 1899	3¾	.. ..	.....	.. ..		*302½ Oct. 3, 1898
..	..	**Ft. W. & Denver City.**	2,555,000	Mar. 15, 1898	2	25 Jan.	5	14 Aug.	9	*16 Nov. 16, 1899
..	..	Fort Worth & Rio Grande.....	3,108,100	.....	..	30 Mar.	28	14 Feb.	4	21½ Oct. 21, 1899
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel.**	5,000,000	Oct., 1899	1½	....	.....	....		*108½ Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western.....	2,500,000	Feb. 15, 1899	1½	*45 Nov.	3	*30 Mar.	23	*45 Nov. 3, 1899
..	..	**H. B. Claflin** 1st pf.....	2,800,300	Nov. 1, 1899	1¼	*101 June	6	*99½ Jan.	31	*101 June 6, 1899
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.....	2,570,000	Nov. 1, 1899	1½	*100 Feb.	28	*100 Feb.	28	*100 Feb. 28, 1899
..	..	Harlem	8,638,650	†Oct. 2, 1899	2	*390 Mar.	14	*380 Jan.	25	*390 Apr. 12, 1899
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar.....	10,000,000	.....	..	120½ May	2	57½ Jan.	3	*105 May 20, 1899
100	..	**Illinois Central** leased line..	10,000,000	July, 1899	2	*104 Nov.	8	*99¾ June	12	*103½ Dec. 4, 1899
15	18	**Keokuk & Des Moines** pf....	1,524,000	Apr. 15, 1899	½	22½ Aug.	26	16 May	2	17½ Dec. 8, 1899
..	..	Keokuk & Western.....	2,000,000	Oct. 1, 1899	1	*32 Jan.	25	*30½ Jan.	16	*32 Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke.....	2,500,000	.....	..	9 Aug.	17	7½ Nov.	9	7½ Nov. 9, 1899
65	72	Knickerbocker Ice (Chi.) pf..	3,000,000	Ju. 1, '99 3 S. A.		84 Feb.	17	70 Nov.	14	*67½ Dec. 11, 1899
60	..	**Maryland Coal** pf.....	1,876,000	July 1, 1899	2	70 Sept.	28	58 Apr.	24	70 Sept. 28, 1899
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype.....	10,000,000	Sept. 30, 1899	5	....	.....	....		*152 May 31, 1899
..	90	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf....	7,000,000	.....	..	72 May	13	39 Feb.	10	90 Dec. 13, 1899
182	185	Morris & Essex.....	15,000,000	July, 1899	..	185½ Nov.	13	176 Jan.	3	*194 Dec. 8, 1899
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. L.**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898	1	*62 Dec.	15	*62 Dec.	15	
..	..	National Linseed Oil.....	1,000,000	.....	..	3¼ Jan.	14	3¼ June	9	3½ June 9, 1899
..	..	National Linseed Oil certs.....	.....	.....	..	8½ Jan.	7	2 July	13	*3 Dec. 15, 1899
5	..	National Starch Mfg.....	5,000,000	.....	..	9 Nov.	2	4½ Mar.	17	8¼ Nov. 15, 1899
60	..	Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st pf.....	3,000,000	May 1, 1899	2	70 Oct.	27	48 Apr.	20	65 Nov. 9, 1899
15	..	National Starch 2d pf.....	2,500,000	Oct., 1898	2	25 Oct.	16	13 Mar.	17	25 Nov. 15, 1899
35	40	New Central Coal.....	1,000,000	Oct., 1899	2	42 Jan.	25	36 Oct.	27	36 Oct. 27, 1899
..	..	New York Mutual Gas.....	3,500,000	Oct. 10, 1899	3	....	.....	....		*350 Nov. 16, 1897
75	..	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st pf..	5,000,000	Mar., 1898	2	85 Oct.	24	55 Mar.	7	80½ Dec. 9, 1899
130	134	N. Y., Lack. & West.....	10,000,000	Oct., 1899	1½	133 June	7	129½ Jan.	27	132½ Dec. 8, 1899
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel....	5,000,000	Oct. 14, 1899	1½	....	.....	....		*124 Jan. 28, 1897
..	..	Norfolk & Southern.....	2,000,000	Oct. 10, 1899	1	88⅞ Nov.	6	70 May	15	88¾ Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	**Omaha & St. Louis.**	621,900	.....	..	*7 Aug.	18	*5 May	26	*7 Nov. 6, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation....	17,763,700	July 2, 1898	1	52 Jan.	23	33 June	2	*45 Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf..	2,480,800	July 11, 1899	2	77¾ Sept.	22	68¾ June	16	75½ Oct. 7, 1899
80	90	**Pacific Coast** 1st pf.....	1,515,500	Nov. 1, 1899	1 8-12	90 Feb.	20	84½ Apr.	18	84½ Dec. 9, 1899
55	65	Pacific Coast 2d pf.....	3,914,400	Nov. 1, 1899	1 1-3	68¾ Nov.	1	58½ July	5	*62 Dec. 15, 1899
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898	2	....	.....	....		*95 Sept. 22, 1897
..	..	Peck Steel Co. pf.....	5,000,000	Dec. 1, 1899	1¾	*110 June	26	*110 June	26	*110 June 26, 1899
390	..	Pennsylvania Coal.....	5,000,000	Nov. 1, 1899	4	*375 June	17	*362 Feb.	16	*375 June 17, 1899
..	..	Philadelphia Company.....	7,500,000	Sept. 1, 1899	2½	102 Mar.	3	85 July	24	85 Aug. 7, 1899
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.....	2,000,000	Oct. 2, 1899	2	121 Jan.	16	*117 May	16	*117 May 16, 1899
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough..	4,000,000	July, 1899	3	*137 Mar.	3	*137 Mar.	3	*137 Mar. 3, 1899
9	10	**Quicksilver** pf.....	4,291,300	May 15, 1899	½	14 Apr.	13	8 June	7	9½ Dec. 4, 1899
190	..	**Rens. & Saratoga.**	10,000,000	July 1, 1899	4	*200¼ Dec.	11	*187 Feb.	14	*200¼ Dec. 11, 1899
35	39	Rio Gr. Western.....	10,000,000	Sept. 5, 1899	1	44 Nov.	27	25¼ Jan.	4	43 Dec. 13, 1899
130	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens..	10,000,000	Nov. 15, 1899	1¼	130½ Jan.	20	120¾ Mar.	1	*134 Dec. 5, 1899
200	..	Sixth Avenue.....	2,000,000	July 1, 1899	3½	*200 Mar.	2	*200 Mar.	2	*200 Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Standard Gas.....	5,000,000	June 3, 1899	1	....	.....	....		*147 Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf.....	3,721,100	June 30, 1899	3	....	.....	....		*144½ Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.....	559,525	July, 1899	2½	....	.....	....		100 Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Texas Central.**	2,649,400	.....	..	....	.....	....		10 July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf.....	1,324,500	Jan. 16, 1899	4	....	.....	....		*40½ Feb. 5, 1897
20	25	Tol. & Ohio Central.....	6,500,000	Nov. 15, 1893	1	25 Jan.	25	20 Jan.	21	24 Nov. 20, 1893
40	50	Tol. & Ohio Central pf.....	3,705,000	July 25, 1896	1½	45 Dec.	2	35 Jan.	25	45 Dec. 2, 1899
..	..	Tol., St. L. & Kansas City pf..	5,905,000	.....	..	5 Nov.	14	5 Nov.	14	5 Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	**Union Ferry.**	3,000,000	Oct. 1, 1899	1½	.. ..	.....	.. ..		64 July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal....	21,240,400	Oct. 10, 1899	2½	....	.....	....		*215½ Mar. 15, 1897
..	20	U. S. Flour Milling.....	3,000,000	.....	..	58¼ Sept.	15	12 Mar.	6	*12 Nov. 21, 1899
160	..	Utica & Black River.....	2,223,000	Sept. 1, 1899	3½	.. ..	.....	.. ..		165 Oct. 20, 1897
180	185	**Wagner Palace Car.**	19,730,500	Dec. 4, '99 66 2-3c		198 Nov.	10	187 July	17	188 Dec. 13, 1899
..	..	Warren Railroad.....	1,800,000	July, 1899	3½	.. ..	.....	.. ..		*174 Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	Western Union Beef.....	13,600,000	Nov. 23, 1897	2	....	.....	....		6 Apr. 18, 1898
..	..	West Chicago Street.....	13,180,000	Nov. 15, 1899	1½	130 Aug.	8	120 Aug.	8	120 Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg.....	3,313,096	.....	..	....	.....	....		*68 Sept. 23, 1898
..	..	Western Gas.....	4,000,000	July 20, 1899	3	98¼ Jan.	24	93½ Mar.	6	*98 Mar. 15, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. †And $12.50 extra. All stocks in this table par $100 except Beech Creek, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Harlem, Morris & Essex, Pittsburg, McKeesport & Youghiogheny, Pennsylvania Coal, Warren Railroad, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia Company, and Kingston & Pembroke, the par of each of which is $50. New Central Coal is $20 par, American Coal $25 par, and Southern & Atlantic Telegraph $25 par.

with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS.	Dec. 23, '98.	Dec. 23, '99.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.....	$3,833,771	$5,204,400	*$1,370,629
Banks	43	1	42
Mining	1,100	300	800

BONDS.	Dec. 23, '98.	Dec. 23, '99.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.....	$28,835,280	$18,597,580	$7,738,700
State	37,000	17,000	20,000
Government	780,020	963,850	376,350

*Decrease.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Dec. 22, 1899.....	$21,631,706
Week ended Dec. 23, 1898.....	7,607,485
From Jan. 1, 1899.....	506,261,586
From Jan. 1, 1898.....	418,497,744

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Dec. 19, 1899.....	$12,490,984
Week ended Dec. 20, 1898.....	10,151,831
From Jan. 1, 1899.....	460,963,673
From Jan. 1, 1898.....	465,457,485

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Dec. 23, 1899.....	$84,279
Week ended Dec. 23, 1898.....	429,455
From Jan. 1, 1899.....	14,169,270
From Jan. 1, 1898.....	39,276,415

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Dec. 23, 1899.....	$3,999,200
Week ended Dec. 23, 1898.....	282,906
From Jan. 1, 1899.....	31,582,655
From Jan. 1, 1898.....	19,712,405

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Dec. 23, 1899.....	$166,679
From Jan. 1, 1899.....	36,584,010

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Dec. 23, 1899.....	$6,914,921
From Jan. 1, 1899.....	17,413,135

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Dec. 23, 1899.....	$43,339
From Jan. 1, 1899.....	12,553
Week ended Dec. 24, 1898.....	1,000
From Jan. 1, 1898.....	4,000,000

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Dec. 22, 1899.....	$1,418,339
Week ended Dec. 23, 1898.....	997,983
From Jan. 1, 1899.....	45,762,678
From Jan. 1, 1898.....	47,064,812

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Dec. 22, 1899.....	$1,375,524
Week ended Dec. 23, 1898.....	553,616
From Jan. 1, 1899.....	41,550,532
From Jan. 1, 1898.....	44,356,332

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Dec. 22, 1899.....	$137,144
Week ended Dec. 23, 1898.....	471,534
From Jan. 1, 1899.....	18,121,336
From Jan. 1, 1898.....	101,984,876

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Dec. 22, 1899.....	$5,417,539
Week ended Dec. 23, 1898.....	1,280,771
From Jan. 1, 1899.....	78,375,333
From Jan. 1, 1898.....	67,777,217

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Dec. 22, 1899.....	$5,280,445
From Jan. 1, 1899.....	60,253,667
Week ended Dec. 23, 1898.....	$738,987

Total Net Imports of Specie.

From Jan. 1, 1898.....	$44,207,656

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—On the London Exchange last week Northern Pacific preferred rose 2 points, Louisville and Nashville 1¼, Chicago, Minneapolis and Manitoba 1¼, Denver and Rio Grande preferred 1¼, Norfolk and Western preferred 1½, Union Pacific 1¼, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul 1, Illinois Central 1, Wabash debentures 1, and other stocks from ¼ to ⅝.

Import of Specie Port of New York Dec. 16 to 21 Inclusive.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Alliance.....	San José.....	$1,175
Philadelphia.....	La Guayra.....	21,000
Prins Willem II.....	Curacao.....	500
Madiana.....	St. Thomas.....	2,000
American Silver Coin—		
Alene.....	Cartagena.....	6
Finance.....	Colon.....	17
Philadelphia.....	La Guayra.....	29,517
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Alene.....	Cartagena.....	2,689
Finance.....	Colon.....	88
Allianca.....	San José.....	1,575
Etruria.....	Liverpool.....	23,359
Philadelphia.....	La Guayra.....	194
Altai.....	Greytown.....	400
Gold Bullion—		
Irrawaddy.....	Ciudad Bolivar.....	918
Finance.....	Colon.....	167
Allianca.....	San José.....	500
Prins Willem II.....	Curacao.....	66
Altai.....	Greytown.....	650
Chicago City.....	Swansea.....	22,896
Manitou.....	London.....	8,435
Silver Bullion—		
Seneca.....	Vera Cruz.....	8,306
Finance.....	Colon.....	4,301
Chicago City.....	Swansea.....	9,232
Manitou.....	London.....	2,267
Total.....		$137,144

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Finance.....	Colon.....	4,301
Chicago City.....	Swansea.....	9,232
Manitou.....	London.....	2,267
Total.....		$137,144

Specie Exports from the Port of New York from Dec. 18 to 23 Inclusive.

Date.	Steamer.	Destination.	Amount.
Dec. 18—	Talisman.....	Demerara, S.C. (Mex.)	$300
Dec. 18—	Harold.....	Haiti, S. C. (Mex.)	3,000
Dec. 18—	Hansa.....	Cape Gracias, S. C. (Peru)	400
Dec. 19—	Southwark.....	London, S. B.	387,485
Dec. 19—	Southwark.....	London, G. C. (U. S.)	500,000
Dec. 20—	Tyomo.....	Port of Spain, S. C., (Mex.)	1,000
Dec. 20—	Alliance.....	Colon, S. C., (Peru)	17,700
Dec. 21—	Santiago.....	Nassau, G. C. (U. S.)	19,900
Dec. 21—	Pr. Willem II..	Haiti, G. C. (U. S.)	97,700
Dec. 22—	Adler.....	Haiti, G. C. (U. S.)	2,900
Dec. 22—	Etruria.....	London, S. C., (Peru)	8,860
Dec. 22—	Etruria.....	London, S. B.	515,600
Dec. 22—	Etruria.....	London, G. C. (U. S.)	3,375,000
Total.....			$4,900,185

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Dec. 11—	Beverly.....	Haiti, G. C. (U. S.)	$23,600
Dec. 11—	Belvarnon.....	Haiti, G. C. (U. S.)	4,000
Dec. 11—	Belvarnon.....	Haiti, S. C. (Haiti)	3,764
Dec. 11—	Trave.....	London, S. B.	227,000
Dec. 11—	Trave.....	London, G. C. (U. S.)	227,000

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MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call during the week loaned at 2@186 per cent., closing on Saturday at 4 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper rates, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 6 per cent. for choice single names, and 6@7 per cent. for others.

The Bank of England lost £509,042 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 42.40, became 36.06 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 6 per cent. The Bank of France lost 4,750,000f gold and 2,350,000f silver.

Foreign exchange market irregular. Posted rates were $4.81½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.80⅝@$4.80⅞ for sixty days, $4.87⅛ for demand, and $4.88⅛ for cable transfers, and $4.79⅝@$4.81¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.24⅛@5.24⅜ less 1-16 for long and 5.20⅜@5.20⅝, less 1-16 for short; reichsmarks at 93⅝@93¾ and 94 11-16@94¾; guilders at 39 15-16@39⅞ and 40⅛@40 3-16.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—35c premium. Boston—15c discount and par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—10c discount.

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date last year. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Dec. 21, 1899	£29,294,617	.....
Dec. 22, 1898	30,390,507	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Dec. 21, 1899	73,163,337	£46,518,076
Dec. 22, 1898	73,057,145	48,444,272
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Dec. 21, 1899	25,085,000	12,922,000
Dec. 22, 1898	26,875,000	13,844,000
RUSSIA.		
Dec. 21, 1899	86,377,000	4,968,000
Dec. 22, 1898	97,938,000	3,709,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Dec. 21, 1899	36,828,000	10,837,000
Dec. 22, 1898	39,231,000	12,440,000
SPAIN.		
Dec. 21, 1899	13,000,000	14,295,000
Dec. 22, 1898	11,062,000	7,142,000
ITALY.		
Dec. 21, 1899	15,487,000	1,599,000
Dec. 22, 1898	14,900,000	2,337,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Dec. 21, 1899	3,760,000	5,903,000
Dec. 22, 1898	4,315,000	6,775,000
BELGIUM.		
Dec. 21, 1899	2,941,000	1,476,000
Dec. 22, 1898	3,111,000	1,556,000
Total for week	£288,546,954	£98,493,076
Total preceding week	290,522,057	98,644,979
Corresponding date last year	298,079,652	96,247,272

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Dec. 23	$1,428,305,943	$58,302,739
Dec. 16	1,349,644,928	51,807,123
Dec. 9	1,114,060,435	45,117,036
*Dec. 2	1,039,136,986	46,097,701
Nov. 25	1,086,762,288	53,082,166
Nov. 18	1,203,834,833	55,849,583
†Nov. 11	1,091,754,797	37,124,966
Nov. 4	1,284,206,145	54,674,678
Oct. 28	1,090,025,146	54,975,280
Oct. 21	1,202,533,092	56,925,938
Oct. 14	1,165,902,485	53,281,188
Oct. 7	1,450,052,032	66,591,730
†Sept. 30	749,234,101	38,014,303
Sept. 23	1,330,038,285	58,354,915
Sept. 16	1,038,748,288	43,451,021
†Sept. 9	946,526,474	43,742,432
Sept. 2	933,858,272	53,235,969
Aug. 26	972,668,143	44,757,894
Aug. 19	965,519,703	49,330,721
Aug. 12	903,780,544	47,310,779
Aug. 5	1,029,889,475	54,447,146
July 29	875,946,083	57,845,059
July 22	980,471,013	55,532,592
July 15	1,196,816,402	63,055,310
*July 8	1,026,844,953	54,169,370
July 1	1,165,838,116	66,853,468
June 24	945,738,533	52,452,896
June 17	1,137,482,946	61,904,470
June 10	1,039,203,504	56,814,127
*June 3	934,342,883	56,274,997
May 27	1,231,915,011	69,039,057
May 20	1,245,292,959	69,881,513
May 13	1,394,833,511	77,221,284
May 6	1,439,472,963	72,952,491
April 29	1,291,119,369	67,732,635
April 22	1,302,919,610	77,752,588
April 15	1,424,346,765	82,334,464
April 8	1,333,060,641	77,373,958
April 1	1,293,810,167	60,915,694
March 25	1,247,027,065	74,446,286
March 18	1,246,322,750	67,781,545
March 11	1,201,879,387	76,573,526
March 4	1,302,060,599	71,660,291
*Feb. 25	1,173,231,495	50,387,272
*Feb. 18	905,777,922	50,387,272
Feb. 11	1,133,485,068	54,860,284
Feb. 4	1,328,431,203	70,245,718
Jan. 28	1,494,420,883	67,281,634
Jan. 21	1,499,345,846	80,173,637
Jan. 14	1,251,904,089	72,024,546
Jan. 7	1,160,345,613	65,442,570
Dec. 24	1,022,436,928	48,476,273
Dec. 17	1,119,883,255	50,284,962

*Five days. †Four days.

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BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, showed an increase in the reserve of $3,358,250. The banks now hold a surplus of $10,384,075 above the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in the loans of $3,004,000, an increase in specie of $2,732,500, an increase in legal tenders of $839,600, an increase in deposits of $855,400, a decrease in circulation of $68,400.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and the corresponding date last year:

	Dec. 23, '99.	Dec. 16, '99.	Dec. 24, '98.
Loans	$672,315,000	$670,409,000	$712,215,100
Specie	143,963,100	141,230,600	168,965,700
Legal tenders	51,519,900	50,680,300	54,391,300
Net deposits	740,395,700	739,540,300	814,951,800
Circulation	15,986,500	16,065,300	16,236,300

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Dec. 23, '99.	Dec. 16, '99.	Dec. 24, '98.
Specie	$143,963,100	$141,230,600	$168,965,700
Legal tenders	51,519,900	50,680,300	54,391,300
Total re've	$195,483,000	$191,910,900	$223,357,000
Reserve req'd against dep.	185,098,925	84,885,975	203,737,950
Surplus of reserve above legal req'rements	$10,384,075	$7,025,825	$19,619,050

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding week in 1898 and 1897:

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Jan. 7	$23,530,375	$22,284,575	$13,991,450
Jan. 14	28,283,075	25,983,775	52,172,525
Jan. 21	34,693,675	31,375,200	57,067,800
Jan. 28	29,232,025	35,600,450	59,108,250
Feb. 4	37,452 675	34,781,925	54,540,950
Feb. 11	35,511,825	32,437,950	51,638,225
Feb. 18	34,373,825	25,688,450	55,065,950
Feb. 25	39,334,900	22,350,320	57,020,975
March 4	24,578,125	20,823,500	55,556,925
March 11	23,203,000	22,724,425	52,863,350
March 18	19,071,175	28,060,100	48,108,975
March 25	18,557,425	33,851,475	48,803,750
April 1	15,404,850	35,720,800	47,666,575
April 8	15,018,825	35,720,800	47,004,575
April 15	19,471,525	37,346,075	46,960,000
April 22	24,175,900	43,525,100	49,277,900
April 29	25,524,075	44,504,975	48,917,625
May 6	19,351,950	43,916,475	44,095,975
May 13	27,137,625	46,097,225	44,490,500
May 20	34,631,625	50,715,250	45,908,950
May 27	43,933,725	53,704,600	46,616,100
June 3	42,710,600	52,249,700	45,320,825
June 10	39,325,100	53,841,100	47,601,475
June 17	30,003,200	49,272,800	48,390,950
June 24	25,697,800	62,206,250	49,239,150
July 1	14,274,550	62,013,550	41,384,875
July 8	5,062,475	53,345,300	41,361,375
July 15	10,038,750	49,365,825	46,038,900
July 22	12,035,600	43,012,000	47,361,573
July 29	10,811,125	41,904,475	45,720,150
August 5	8,110,600	39,993,000	41,002,125
August 12	14,385,375	33,111,850	38,882,725
August 19	15,082,350	28,839,250	39,753,450
August 26	12,378,525	21,343,300	39,517,700
Sept. 2	9,191,250	14,991,050	34,114,150
Sept. 9	2,458,925	7,976,775	26,668,825
Sept. 16	275,450	4,240,400	19,895,175
Sept. 23	2,963,700	8,332,875	15,997,500
Sept. 28	1,724,450	15,327,150	15,550,400
Oct. 7	643,200	18,743,600	13,485,500
Oct. 14	1,127,350	19,881,550	14,614,500
Oct. 21	1,441,075	23,412,325	22,904,700
Oct. 28	3,038,525	20,091,350	24,271,800
Nov. 4	*338,350	19,023,050	21,181,225
Nov. 11	*2,788,950	15,011,800	21,765,150
Nov. 18	*312,025	16,667,375	23,408,250
Nov. 25	4,852,200	18,537,375	22,560,425
Dec. 2	8,536,700	17,067,350	22,122,950
Dec. 9	6,850,525	16,743,300	18,887,425
Dec. 16	7,025,825	16,973,375	15,726,000
Dec. 23	10,384,075	19,619,050	11,553,450

*Deficit.

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1899	$10,384,075	1894	$33,345,525
1898	19,619,050	1893	77,937,775
1897	11,523,450	1892	6,173,575
1896	34,309,900	1891	19,480,025
1895	17,068,800	1890	7,725,125

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Colder and fair; winds west to northwest.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,589. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—Gen. Buller's artillery has destroyed the foot bridge at Colenso to prevent the Boers crossing to the south of the Tugela River. Ladysmith is still being bombarded. The Boers state their losses were only thirty in killed in the battle with Gen. Buller. French miners at St. Etienne have decided to go on strike today. The companies have refused to meet their demands for an increase of wages. Queen Victoria and the royal family spent Christmas at Windsor. The Kaiser and his family observed the day at Potsdam. Oscar Wilde may have to fight a duel. Baron Ludlow of Heywood died at London yesterday.—Pages 3 and 7.

Page 1.

The new Masonic Temple in Boston, on the site of the building recently burned, is to be dedicated to-morrow.

Ex-Secretary Alger has written to The Washington Post, claiming credit for himself and Senator Foraker for the gold plank in the St. Louis platform.

Harry Haffner, nineteen years old, stabbed his father yesterday after a quarrel over Christmas gifts. The father died in a few minutes. A claim of self-defense is made.

An earthquake shock did considerable damage at San Jacinto and Hemet, Riverside County, California. No lives were lost. Tourists at Los Angeles were greatly alarmed.

Page 2.

The Republican organization leaders have determined that the session of the State Legislature shall be a short one, and that all unnecessary legislation shall be avoided.

Page 3.

The decision in the Skaneateles water case seems to bear some relation to the Rampo contest in this city, but opposing counsel hold opposite views.

Page 4.

The Lawton fund now amounts to almost $15,000. New Yorkers have promised large subscriptions.

The War Department issued a report yesterday on the relief work in Puerto Rico, showing that much aid is yet needed.

There was a slight fire in the Hotel Albert, which was nearly extinguished by the employes before the arrival of the firemen.

The bodies of the victims of the Maine disaster reached Newport News yesterday and will be interred in Arlington Cemetery Thursday.

Gov. Gen. Wood says he intends to order work begun at once on the improvement of Cuban highways. The school system is also to be reorganized.

Nicholas Davis, a trooper of the Third Cavalry, who fired at his comrades at Fort Myer, Va., has been committed to the Government Hospital for the Insane.

Page 5.

The eighth annual intercollegiate chess tournament opened in this city yesterday afternoon. First honors were won by Harvard.

Page 8.

Roland B. Molineux was visited in the Tombs by his parents and his wife.

The prisoners at Sing Sing enjoyed a minstrel show given by some of their number and received extra food.

Samuel A. Phillips, a publisher, was held on the charge of opening a letter addressed to a woman formerly employed by him as a stenographer.

The feast of Christmas was celebrated at St. Patrick's Cathedral with masses in the morning and vespers in the afternoon. Archbishop Corrigan was the celebrant at the solemn pontifical mass at 11 o'clock. Services were held in most other city churches.

Page 12.

John D. Crimmins gave his annual dinner to the inmates of the Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor.

Frank Tilford provided a Christmas dinner and a vaudeville entertainment for 600 newsboys at Lyric Hall.

The newsboys of the Brace Memorial Lodging House and many others whom they invited were treated to a good dinner.

Three thousand homeless men were fed at Senator Timothy D. Sullivan's Christmas dinner at the Metamora Club, on the Bowery.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 11.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Society.—Page 7.
Real Estate.—Page 11.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

OPERATIC SURPRISE RUMORED.

Reported that Manager Maurice Grau Has Engaged Either Mme. Melba or Jean de Reszke.

Rumors were plentiful last evening at the Metropolitan Opera House regarding an important engagement which it was said Maurice Grau would consummate this morning with the representative of a prominent prima donna.

It was strongly hinted that Mr. Grau's surprise, which, it was said, he intended to make public to-night, was none less than the engagement of Mme. Melba, while another rumor had it that word had been received from Jean de Reszke announcing that he would return to this country to fill a brief engagement, making his last appearance in America.

TALK OF A NEW BIG HOTEL.

Boston and Philadelphia Men Said to be Negotiating for the Brunswick and Other Property.

The report is in circulation that a syndicate of Boston and Philadelphia capitalists is negotiating for the purchase of the old Brunswick Hotel property, on Fifth Avenue, and that it also seeks to purchase four houses on the north side of Twenty-sixth Street, facing Madison Square.

Should it succeed it is said it will build on the site a hotel equal to the Waldorf-Astoria.

Man and Woman Killed by a Train.

BUFFALO, Dec. 25.—George Webber, forty years old, and Magdalena Weiner, aged thirty-eight, residents of Depew, attended church at Lancaster last night. As they had not returned to their homes this morning a search was made for them. The mangled bodies of both were found near the New York Central station at Grimesville. It was evident that they had been struck by a train while walking on the tracks.

Five Killed in Montana Collision.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mon., Dec. 25.—In a head-end collision between two freight trains on the Northern Pacific Railway a short distance west of Drummond, Mon., at 9:30 o'clock this morning five men were instantly killed. The dead are Engineer Rhein, Fireman Cutler, Conductor McCarthy, the head brakeman, name unknown, and a man named Beebe. The accident was caused, it is said, by one of the freight trains running beyond the designated meeting point.

Bushrod Underwood Dead.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Bushrod Underwood, who achieved fame as a scout in the Army of Northern Virginia, died here today aged fifty-six years. Many deeds requiring great coolness and courage were credited to him by Gen. R. E. Lee and Col. John O. Mosby of the Third Virginia Cavalry, to which command he belonged.

President Commutes a Sentence.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 25.—John S. Hoshall, who was sentenced eight months ago, in the United States District Court, to ten years' imprisonment in the city jail for a violation of the postal laws, has been released from jail, his sentence having been commuted by President McKinley. Hoshall was a medical student at one of the colleges here at the time of his arrest.

PLATT ON MOSS'S REPORT

Senator Thinks Committee Will Make Its Own Recommendations.

HE KNOWS NOTHING OF MOSS

On Charter Revision in Legislature—Tammany Officeholders Say Counsel's Suggestions Are Borrowed.

Organization Republicans were much interested yesterday in the report made public by Frank Moss, counsel to the Mazet Investigating Committee, in which he presented his case to the committee. There was considerable discussion as to the probability of the committee accepting Mr. Moss's report, and the opinion was freely expressed that the committee would prepare a report of its own to submit to the Legislature. Senator Platt was asked last night if he had read the report. He said:

"I don't know Moss. I never met him, and I know nothing about his report. Mr. Moss evidently has been laboring under the delusion that he is the committee. I have understood that the next Legislature would expect a report from the committee appointed by the last Assembly. I don't know that they expect a report from Mr. Moss."

Senator Platt was asked if any amendments to the city charter, based on the testimony brought out at the investigation, would be made this Winter.

"When it was decided that the Governor should appoint a Charter Revision Commission," he said, "I understood it was agreed that certain emergency amendments would be made in the Legislature this Winter.

"Whatever amendments are made will be based on the report and recommendations of the investigating committee."

"Will one of these amendments be to reduce the Mayoralty term?" was asked.

"It may be," was the reply.

"Will another abolish one branch of the Municipal Assembly?"

"Probably, although all these questions will be left to the Legislature to decide," was his reply.

OFFICEHOLDERS' OPINIONS.

In Tammany circles little concern was expressed at the tenor of the report of Mr. Moss. Those of the municipal officeholders who were directly interested expected such a report from the line of questioning pursued by Mr. Moss, and others affected indifference.

Corporation Counsel Whalen voiced the sentiments expressed by the majority of his fellow officeholders when he remarked, "Mr. Moss, in his report, has gathered together all the suggestions for charter amendments, no matter by whom they originated, and has presented them to the committee as the consequence of his investigations. Tammany Hall, as a political unit, will not oppose them, so far as I know, even if all of them are submitted as possible amendments to the charter."

The officeholders who read the report were chiefly interested in the chapter in which it is charged that Richard Croker, by reason of his connection with Tammany Hall, is in a position to enrich himself through contracts with subservient members of his party, and that his influence is felt in the business of corporations and firms which have dealings with the city or with private citizens. Friends of Mr. Croker who were seen by a reporter for THE TIMES declined to discuss this phase of the report further than to say that Mr. Croker had been reasonably frank in his answers to the committee.

Corporation Counsel Whalen, when asked for his opinion on the report, said:

"It is a conglomeration of every suggestion for charter amendment that has been made in the last two years. Mr. Moss has collated the suspicions of others, in addition to what he has adduced at the hearings of the committee, and as a result his report lacks the coherency and rationality that should make it a valuable guide to the committee for which he is counsel and the Legislature. I doubt if either body will take it half as seriously as it is made. Aside from his suggestions which relate to the Law Department I do not care to discuss the report, because I have not given it much attention.

"Mr. Moss asks, among other things, that the Corporation Counsel should be deprived of the power to consent to the entry of judgments against the city. This has for fifty years been one of the attributes of the Corporation Counsel, and I do not agree with him that my actions have shown that it is a dangerous power. I am aware that this suggestion did not originate with Mr. Moss. He has 'borrowed' it from the Controller. Default judgments have only been entered against the city in cases where the city has not had the adequate defense, and no matter in whom the power to make them is vested the method can hardly be changed.

MR. WHALEN OBJECTS.

"As to Mr. Moss's desire to have the Corporation Counsel and the President of the Tax Department removed from the Board of Estimate, I can only say that that is a suggestion which will overthrow the traditions of twenty-five years, in all of which time the Corporation Counsel has been a member of that body without arousing any demand for his removal. As the law officer of the city he should, I believe, be a component part of all the important boards. If his advice is worth anything at all, it should be especially valuable in matters with which the Board of Estimate has to deal. I do not believe the committee will regard Mr. Moss's suggestions with seriousness, so I do not propose to make anything like a formal reply to him."

Controller Coler was unwilling to discuss the report, except in so far as it related to his department. He said that many of the suggestions made by Mr. Moss were proposed by him long before the Mazet committee began its work. He continued:

"I have long felt and have frequently said that a limit should be placed by law on the amount of city bonds that may be sold at one time. At present, when a bond sale becomes necessary, we sell all the bonds we can. Sometimes this amount aggregates $10,000,000. This has a tendency to depreciate the price of city bonds, and I feel sure that with a limit of, say, $5,000,000, at one sale, better bids can be secured. The ultimate fixing of the date of tax collection as Jan. 1 of each year is another suggestion of mine, which will doubtless be of great benefit to the city, and will obviate the borrowing of money early in the year upon the prospective tax collections.

"As to depriving the Corporation Counsel of the right to confess judgment, I feel very strongly, and if the committee does not offer an amendment to this effect I shall do so. I consider the power now vested in the Law Department as an exceedingly dangerous one, and I hope that something will be done which will take it away, or at any rate lessen it.

"The abolishment of the office of City Chamberlain I regard as a bad mistake. Gov. Roosevelt recommended it in his first message, but, though the Republicans had a large majority in the Legislature, none of them was willing to advocate such a radical measure. The Controller's office has all it can do now, and it would be unjust to add to its burden. There is urgent necessity for the continuance of the office of Chamberlain, and I trust that it will not be abolished."

The Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments were unwilling to discuss the reforms proposed by Mr. Moss in their department. These reforms, it was said, must come through a revision of the tax laws, and it was pointed out that a joint committee of the Legislature now has this subject under investigation.

MR. CLARKE'S ATTITUDE.

None of the members of the Mazet Committee would talk about Mr. Moss's report yesterday. The fact that John Proctor Clarke had not signed the document was pointed out by Republicans and Democrats alike as confirmation of the rumor that there is a lack of harmony between the committee and its counsel. It was also alleged that Mr. Clarke has disapproved of the tactics pursued by Mr. Moss, and that he had, as alleged, had the support of the majority of the committee. Mr. Clarke declined yesterday to receive the cards of reporters who called upon him. A friend of Mr. Clarke, however, said that his connection with the committee had closed, and that in all probability he would not take part in the discussion of Mr. Moss's report on Thursday next.

Mr. Moss, when asked last night what significance could be attached to the fact that the name of John Proctor Clarke had not been signed to the report, said that there was none. There was no disagreement between himself and Mr. Clarke, he said, but they had agreed that Mr. Moss should do the work of preparing the report. The matter was never submitted to Mr. Clarke while he was engaged upon it, and this was reason enough why he did not sign it.

ROLAND REED SERIOUSLY ILL.

The Actor in St. Luke's Hospital Suffering from Appendicitis—His Company Disbanded.

Roland Reed, the actor, was taken to St. Luke's Hospital yesterday afternoon from his residence, 361 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, suffering from appendicitis. His wife and several physicians were at his bedside until late last night and his condition was announced as critical. His company has been temporarily disbanded.

Mr. Reed arrived in New York about a week ago with his company, which was touring with "His Father's Boy." They came from the West and intended to remain here until after the holidays, when they were going to Rochester to continue the tour.

Mr. Reed attended the opera Saturday night and Sunday morning he was taken ill. His physician was called and yesterday it was decided to send the patient to the hospital, where an operation will be performed as soon as Mr. Reed's condition will permit, probably to-day.

BOSTON FREEMASONS' HOME.

New Temple One of the Finest Structures of Its Kind in the Country—To be Dedicated To-morrow.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 25.—The splendid new Masonic Temple erected on the site of the old building burned some time ago is to be dedicated with appropriate ceremonies next Wednesday. The day is the feast of St. John the Evangelist, the patron saint of Freemasons throughout the world.

The new building is in some respects the finest home of Freemasonry in existence. The exterior is plain, but of elegant and pure design. There is a wide vestibule to the entrance, on Boylston Street, at either side of which is a niche. In these niches stand marble columns, surmounted by globes. The walls of the vestibule are covered with mosaics.

The entrance hall is twenty feet square. The floor is of mosaic and the walls of polished marble. The seal of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts is set in the centre of the floor. Leading from this hall is the grand stairway, built entirely of white marble. There are two landings between the entrance hall and the second floor. At the second landing is a statue of Gen. Joseph Warren, one of the most famous of the early members of the fraternity in New England.

On the second floor is the "fraternity parlor," measuring 91 feet by 60 feet. It is not intended primarily for lodge meetings, but as a place where Freemasons may chat and smoke. It is beautifully furnished, and contains an elaborate fireplace and mantel in mosaic.

"Corinthian Hall" is on the floor above. This is the room specially designed for meetings, and is in every way one of the finest of its kind in this country. It measures 85 by 46 feet, and is two stories high. The architecture is of the pure Corinthian order, the colors being ivory, gold, and silver. The carpet and furniture were specially manufactured to harmonize with the decorations of the hall. On the north side is a fine organ, the case of which is in ivory and gold. In the corners of the chamber are statues of Faith, Hope, Charity, and Wisdom, respectively, while in the panel above the statue of Faith is a portrait of George Washington, who was also prominent in the circles of the order. There are also portraits of Benjamin Franklin, Gen. Lafayette, and of about forty Past Grand Masters. In this hall are to be held the meetings of the Grand Lodge and thirteen subordinate lodges.

Another beautiful chamber is "Gothic Hall," on the seventh floor. While there will also be meetings of Masonic bodies in this hall, its main purpose is that of entertainment. At one end is a stage, with a proscenium opening of 28 feet, while the length of the hall, including a gallery at the other end, is 84 feet. The stage is fitted up with all the paraphernalia necessary for an elaborate dramatic performance, while the drop curtain can hardly be surpassed in beauty in any theatre in the United States. It represents a body of mounted Knights Templars on their way to a crusade, and was painted by O. L. Story of this city, every detail being archaeologically accurate. The predominant color of "Gothic Hall" is a cheerful reddish tone. The floor is of oak, and the walls are paneled, with Gothic designs for the tracery, while painted on the panels are heraldic insignia in bright colors, gold and silver. In the gallery is a choir loft and organ. The ceiling is groined, with ribs and bosses of oak.

ALGER AND THE GOLD PLANK.

Ex-Secretary Says Senator Foraker Wrote It, and That He Added an Amendment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—The contest between Senator Foraker and H. H. Kohlsaat for the honor of the authorship of the gold plank in 1896 is complicated by the appearance of ex-Secretary Alger as a candidate. Mr. Alger, however, divides the credit with Senator Foraker. In a letter to The Washington Post the ex-Secretary says:

"There seems to be much contention as to the authorship of the financial plank adopted at the St. Louis Convention. I think The Chicago Tribune takes the wise view of the situation when it says: 'It matters not who wrote the plank. It was adopted by the convention, and was the unanimous voice of the delegates when adopted.'

"I was not a member of the Committee on Finance, but was much in consultation with many of the leading delegates, including Senator Hanna, upon that question. People then were in doubt about indorsing the gold standard who to-day would not think for a moment of permitting the free coinage of silver, even were all the other nations of the world to adopt it.

"On the night before the resolutions were presented to the convention, near midnight, Senator Foraker brought the financial plank (written in his own handwriting) to my room for consultation, and remained perhaps a half hour. The paragraph relating to free coinage, as adopted, read in part as follows:

"'We are, therefore, opposed to the free coinage of silver, except by international agreement.'

"I suggested to the Senator that 'international agreement' might be used technically if any of the small countries of the world were to adopt it.

"After discussing the matter with the Senator the words 'with the leading commercial nations of the world' were inserted by me in my own handwriting. The plank was adopted verbatim as written by the Senator and interlined by myself, and the rough draft of it referred to was in the possession of Senator Foraker a year ago, and I presume he has it to-day, although I have not spoken to him since that time upon the subject, but I advised him then to keep it.

"I do not believe that any plank was prepared 'three or four days' before that time, because it was the one subject of discussion almost from the time the delegates arrived until the matter had been determined by the committee.

"It seems to me but just to all concerned that all facts in the matter be made known."

FATHER MALONE IN PERIL

Charges of Cruel Treatment Made Against Catholic Authorities.

HIS PEOPLE CANNOT SEE HIM

Widow of His Brother Declares Light and Water Are Denied Him—She Alleges a Cause.

Since the illness of the Rev. Sylvester Malone, the rector of the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, in Wythe Avenue, Brooklyn, trouble as alleged has been brewing between the relatives of the dying priest and some of the authorities of the Roman Catholicolic Church in the Diocese of Brooklyn. A crisis is now reported to be at hand.

The alleged trouble first came into public notice in the church circles about three weeks ago, when Miss Marcella Malone, a niece of the venerable priest, alarmed the neighborhood by screaming from an upper window of the parish house, 69 South Third Street, "Police! Murder!" A number of policemen hastened to the house, and a crowd of several hundred persons quickly gathered. The police entered the house and were informed that the screams had been uttered by Miss Malone while suffering from nervousness owing to the serious illness of Father Malone.

Since Father Malone's illness Miss Malone, with her mother, the widow of Dr. Edward Malone, the priest's brother, and Sylvester Malone, a son of the doctor, have been staying at the Parish House, in order to be near the dying ecclesiastic.

At all the masses yesterday the Rev. Joseph O'Brien, Father Malone's first assistant, who has conducted the affairs of the church since his illness, asked for the prayers of the congregation for Father Malone. It is said that this was prompted by the fact that every day hundreds of parishioners call at the Parish House to see Father Malone and are refused admission.

At the parish house last night Mrs. Edward Malone was asked as to the condition of Father Malone, in view of Father O'Brien's request for prayers. She replied that many "hypocritical" utterances were made from the altar.

"I call them hypocritical," said Mrs. Malone, "because those who say them have no love for Father Malone. Father Malone is undergoing treatment that is shameful and abusive. Why the people in authority here are simply killing him with their actions. We are suffering from all kinds of annoyances that seem to grow worse daily.

"The light and water have been shut off from our apartments at times, and to-day and yesterday as well I was compelled to buy water for Father Malone to bathe in and to drink. To-night the servants absolutely refused to get a blanket for Father Malone when he asked for it, while complaining of the cold. They replied that there were no blankets in the house."

The reason why Father Malone is being treated in the manner alleged, Mrs. Malone asserted, was because he was old, a Republican, and liberal in his views.

Mrs. Malone declared that when the public became aware of all the facts in the case it would be shocked.

"The trouble," said Mrs. Malone, "started several weeks ago, when Father Malone began to grow weaker. When we found that he was not only being poorly nursed, but really maltreated, we insisted on a male nurse being called in place of a woman. Father Malone is suffering from a sore, which the parish authorities are treating with holy water only.

"They did not want any of us to stay in the house, and when my daughter screamed from the window it was because they refused to allow her to send out a message. She wanted to get a policeman so as to have a messenger called."

It was learned yesterday that Miss Malone went to the home of the Rev. Dr. Wells, pastor of the South Third Street Presbyterian Church, a lifelong friend of Father Malone, seeking advice. At Dr. Wells's house last night one of the family stated that Miss Malone had called there three weeks ago, but they refused to say what the nature of her errand was.

"She was greatly excited," said this person, "and I told her that her brother, who is a lawyer, was a proper person to seek advice from. She was greatly excited."

S. L. MALONE STILL MANAGER.

Did Not Tender Resignation as Manager of the McCaddin Memorial.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your paper has been used for the dissemination of false news for some time past in reference to myself. I feel certain that this is without your consent or approval. I desire at the present time to call your attention to the latest instance in your issue today, headed: "Mr. Malone's Resignation."

I did not tender my resignation as manager of the Henry McCaddin Memorial a fortnight ago, nor at any other time, and am still manager.

I have received no notice of any action of the Board of Trustees (the Bishop, Vicar General, Father Malone, and two laymen,) removing me.

As late as Saturday last, (Dec. 23,) Vicar General McNamara entered my uncle's (Father Malone's) sick room and threatened the calling of a meeting of the Trustees at his bedside if I did not resign. My uncle, a Trustee, said, "I want my nephew to remain." Father McNamara then asked me if I would resign, and I answered "No."

If any meeting of Trustees has been held it has been held without notification to Father Malone.

SYLVESTER L. MALONE.

FRENCH MINERS STRIKE TO-DAY

Demand 10 Per Cent. Wage Increase and Refuse to Take Less—12,500 Lace Workers Are Out.

PARIS, Dec. 25.—At a meeting of 2,500 miners held to-day in St. Etienne a resolution was adopted in favor of declaring a general strike in the coal basin of the Loire to-morrow morning. A sympathy movement involving 50,000 men is feared. The prosperity of the coal trade led the miners to demand an increase of wages, shorter hours, and a formal recognition of the Miners' Federation by the companies. The latter made an offer of 5 per cent. increase, but this was refused.

To-day's decision was reached amid cries of "Vive la Greve." Disorders are anticipated. Already there have been slight disturbances, particularly last evening, when the miners went in procession through the streets of St. Etienne singing the "Carmagnole."

Twelve thousand five hundred lace workers are on strike at St. Etienne for higher wages. Their idleness involves that of 85,000 other dependent workmen, making with the miners, if the coal strike spreads as is expected, nearly 100,000. Moreover, a number of factories and works will soon be compelled to close, owing to the coal shortage.

TO BOYCOTT NON-UNION BREAD.

Chicago Union Men and Their Families Will Fight a Trust.

CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—A unique boycott of non-union bread is to be inaugurated Jan. 1 by the union bakers of Chicago. The organizations have formed a plan to get their wives, daughters, sisters, and relatives to refuse to purchase all bread except such as bears the label of trades union bakeries. More than 7,000 of the organized journeymen bakers are in this scheme, and they are to have the active support of the 100,000 members of Chicago's other unions.

The boycott is to be a fight upon an alleged combination or trust of local bakeries, which is asserted to be aggressively opposed to organized labor.

SON KILLED HIS FATHER

Christmas Gift Caused a Tragedy in a Brooklyn Home.

A CLAIM OF SELF-DEFENSE

Charles Haffner, the Victim, Had Attacked His Boy—Enraged at His Family's Innocent Pleasure.

The one thing that nineteen-year-old Harry Haffner of 826 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, desired particularly as a Christmas gift was a writing desk. His mother, conscious of his wish, planned to surprise him with the desk on Christmas morning. The result of that lovingly planned surprise was that the husband and father of the family lay dead last night and Harry, the son, was locked up in the Grand Avenue Police Station, charged with killing him.

The Haffner family comprised the father, Charles, forty years old; the mother, and two sons, Harry, nineteen years old, and John, seventeen years old. The father was employed as a butcher in a market in Fulton Street. Harry has been in the employ of an electrical concern at Flatbush Avenue and State Street. The household was a happy one except at times when, as is claimed, the head of the family drank too much. Then his disposition to be quarrelsome caused trouble. Occasions such as these, it is said, had been frequent of late. But, despite this unhappy failing of the father, the mother and the sons looked forward to a merry Christmas and carried out their pleasant little schemes to surprise each other with gifts.

Harry, as stated, had his mind set on a writing desk, and was not backward about dropping hints to that effect, which, however, his mother, forming her own plans, artfully pretended not to notice. A few days before Christmas she bought a desk, with other gifts for the members of the family, all of which were hidden away until yesterday morning. When Harry arose he was delighted to find the desk set out for him in the little parlor on the second floor. On the desk was an album for photographs, another thing that he had desired. This proof of his mother's love made the boy exceedingly happy.

Haffner neither looked at the presents nor made any comment as to the day when he got up. He was not in good humor, so the family say. After eating his breakfast he left the house. He did not make his appearance at home again until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. In the meantime, it is alleged, he had been drinking. When he saw the desk which had been presented to Harry by his mother, Haffner was displeased. He rebuked his wife, and the more he talked about it the angrier he became. Finally, it is alleged, in a burst of passion, Haffner grabbed the photograph album from the desk and tore it to pieces. The family, however, succeeded in pacifying him after a while and all sat down to dinner.

The meal had scarcely begun when Haffner again brought up the matter of the desk, together with other disagreeable things. The others were patient for a time, and then, it is alleged, a violent quarrel occurred between Harry and his father. The father precipitated the tragedy which followed by striking his son in the face with his fist. The boy seized a table knife, in self-defense, it is claimed, and stabbed his father in the neck, severing the jugular vein.

The father staggered back against the wall, while the son, apparently dazed by what had occurred, went out into the hall. Haffner attempted to follow the boy, but fell in the doorway.

John, the younger son, ran out of the house and called Roundsman Keenan of the Grand Avenue Station, who was on his way home to dinner. Keenan returned with the boy to the house. There he found Haffner dying in his wife's arms, while Harry stood near.

Keenan called an ambulance from the Homeopathic Hospital and then placed young Haffner under arrest.

When Ambulance Surgeon Pinkham reached the house he found that Haffner was dead.

The boy was taken to the Grand Avenue Police Station. He made no statement. He has something of a local reputation as an amateur boxer. He will be arraigned in the Myrtle Avenue Police Court this morning.

CIVIL RULE IN LUZON.

Gen. Young and Col. Hood Are Establishing Municipal Governments—Ports Will Be Open Jan. 1.

MANILA, Dec. 26.—Gen. Young has been appointed Military Governor of the provinces of Northwestern Luzon, with headquarters at Vigan. His command includes the Thirty-third Infantry, under Col. Luther R. Hare, and the Third Cavalry. He will establish permanent stations at San Fernando and Laoag, with outposts wherever needed.

The Sixteenth Infantry will proceed to Aparri, garrisoning such towns as may be deemed necessary in the Provinces of Cagayan, Isabela, and Nuevo Vizcaya, of which Col. Hood has been appointed Military Governor.

Gen. Young and Col. Hood are establishing civil Municipal Governments and the ports in Northern Luzon will be opened for trade about Jan. 1.

A QUIET DAY IN WASHINGTON.

The President and Mrs. McKinley Celebrated Christmas Alone.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Christmas Day, always quiet at the National capital, was unusually so this year. All of the executive departments were closed and practically all the members of both branches of Congress were out of the city.

Services were held in many churches, and as the dinner hour approached the streets were deserted.

At the White House a quiet day was spent. About 10 o'clock the President took a walk alone through the grounds at the south of the mansion and then joined Mrs. McKinley in the family living room. There were no callers and no guests. Neither attended church, and at the usual hour they dined alone.

BOSTON'S CRIPPLED BANKS.

Time for Reopening the Broadway National Extended.

BOSTON, Dec. 25.—Receiver Wing, who is in charge of both the Globe and the Broadway National Banks, to-day received word from Controller Dawes in Washington that the time limit for the re-opening of the Broadway Bank, which expires to-morrow night, would be extended for one week. This was good news to those who have been working assiduously toward getting the institution on its feet, and particularly Cashier Curtiss, whose endeavors have earned for him a high place in the business world.

Notwithstanding numerous published interviews with prominent bankers and brokers as to the cause of the recent troubles, the general public have been much in the dark until Receiver Wing's long statement, issued last night, which has in a great measure thrown light on many of the transactions in the Globe Bank. Further information is looked for when ex-President Cole arrives from California and tells his side of the story.

In the meantime dealings in copper stocks on the Exchange will be watched with interest, and their future course will probably have considerable to do with the closing of the affairs of the Globe Bank.

EARTHQUAKE IN CALIFORNIA.

Six Squaws Killed at Saboba Reservation—Considerable Damage at San Jacinto and Hemet.

SAN JACINTO, Cal., Dec. 25.—A disastrous earthquake occurred here at 4:25 o'clock this morning. Nearly every two-story building in the town was wrecked, and it is estimated that the damage will aggregate over $50,000. The main shock was preceded by a loud, roaring sound, and awakened many persons just in time for them to escape from the doomed buildings. The business street is such a wreck that tons of debris had to be removed before the buildings could be entered.

The only loss of life so far as is known was at the Saboba Indian reservation, where six squaws were killed by falling walls. A number of Italians were seriously hurt.

Considerable damage was reported in near-by villages.

SANTA ANA, Cal., Dec. 25.—The severest earthquake in years visited this section this morning at 4:25. Clocks were stopped all over the city, and the walls of several brick buildings were badly cracked. Hundreds of people were on the streets a few seconds after the shock, some remaining up until daylight.

ANHEIM, Cal., Dec. 25.—The most severe earthquake ever known here occurred at 4:25 o'clock this morning. It lasted fully ten seconds, and was violent from the beginning. Lodging houses were emptied, and the streets were filled with shivering people. A number of buildings were cracked, but no serious damage was done.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 25.—At 4:25 o'clock this morning a severe earthquake shock was felt over a large portion of Southern California, the undulations lasting about twelve seconds.

The centre of the shock appeared to have been at San Jacinto and Hemet, Riverside County. The large tourist hotel at Hemet was damaged, and the rear walls of the Johnson Block fell.

In this city no damage was done, though the shock was violent. The houses here are well filled with Eastern tourists, and many of them were terrified at the disturbances, and rushed from their rooms in fright.

Reports concerning the earthquake soon spead, and the telegraph and telephone wires between this city and adjacent towns were kept busy handling messages of inquiry.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Dec. 25.—The most severe shock of earthquake experienced in this city in fourteen years occurred at 4:25 A. M. to-day. It was accompanied by a loud rumbling noise. The higher buildings in the city were severely shaken, but no serious damage was done. A high wave struck the ocean front soon after the shock, but no damage was done to shipping. A lighter shock followed the first a few seconds later.

San Jacinto is the terminus of a branch of the California Southern Railway, and the chief town of the San Jacinto Valley. Hemet is a small town on the California Southern Road, lying about two miles southwest of San Jacinto. The latter town has a population of about 2,000, and contains brick blocks, brick school houses, and churches, and many other indications of substantial growth. The place is said to be the nearest self-supporting of any in Riverside County. It has its own limekilns, manufactures its own lumber and brick, and produces almost everything necessary for the physical needs of man.

The Hemet Valley Reservoir, twenty-five miles southeast of San Jacinto, at an elevation of 4,500 feet, is one of the finest structures of its kind in existence.

California has known frequent earthquakes in the past, a fringe of extinct volcanoes lining the Pacific Ocean determining the lines of activity of seismic movements. The last severe earthquake in the State was on March 26, 1872, the centre of the disturbance being in Inyo County. The town of Lone Pine was totally wrecked and twenty-seven of its inhabitants were killed. At Swansea, Independence, and Cerro Gordo a few persons were killed, many injured, and a great number of buildings destroyed.

HONORS FOR THE MAINE DEAD.

Victims of the Explosion in Havana Harbor to be Interred in Arlington Cemetery Thursday.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—The remains of the dead of the Maine will arrive here to-morrow and be interred at Arlington Cemetery Thursday at 11 o'clock in the presence of President McKinley, most of the members of his Cabinet, and a large contingent of army and navy officers, and others. The funeral rites over the dead will be performed by Chaplain Chidwick, who was attached to the Maine when she was blown up in Havana Harbor. The Chaplain of the Naval Academy will assist him. A pretty grassy knoll near where the Santiago dead rest has been selected as the burial place for the remains of the dead seamen.

Relatives and friends have claimed twenty-two of the bodies and will give them private interment under an arrangement with the Navy Department, which has taken charge of the burial of all the bodies either unidentified or unclaimed.

Assistant Secretary Allen to-day, in explaining the course of the department, said: "It is the desire of Secretary Long that the wishes of all the relatives of those who died on the Maine to give them a private burial be complied with, and Chaplain Chidwick, who superintended the disinterment of the bodies, was instructed to prepare lists of the identified remains in order that this might be done. There are 166 caskets, and many of them contain bodies which have been identified and will be sent to those claiming them. The unidentified and unclaimed bodies will be buried at Arlington, and the graves of those identified will be marked by headstones."

BODIES REACH NEWPORT NEWS.

Battleship Texas Steams Into Port with the Dead.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Dec. 25.—The battleship Texas, in command of Capt. Sigsbee, arrived here shortly before noon to-day with the remains of the men who lost their lives by the destruction of the battleship Maine, in Havana Harbor. The bodies of the Maine heroes, which were brought up on the Texas, will be transferred to a Chesapeake and Ohio train to-morrow at 12 o'clock and will be taken to Washington.

The Rev. Father Chidwick, who was Chaplain on the Maine, is in charge of the remains of the dead seamen, and will accompany them to Washington. Not more than a score of the bodies on the Texas were identified. The names of these are inscribed on the coffins which inclose their remains. There were no ceremonies here to-day in honor of the arrival of the Maine's dead, but impressive exercises will take place to-morrow when the bodies are transferred from the ship to the train.

The funeral train will arrive in Washington to-morrow at midnight.

DIED FOR A FRIEND.

One Man, in Attempting to Rescue Another, Is Killed.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Dec. 25.—Manning Smith, forty-three years old, a wood chopper, of this city, but lately employed at Kirkwood, N. Y., spent Christmas in Binghamton with relatives. While waiting at the Erie Station for a train upon which to return to Kirkwood at about 3:30 o'clock this afternoon, a friend of his, who was intoxicated, wandered from the platform and started to cross the yards. Smith, fearing for his friend's safety, overtook him and tried to get him out of the maze of tracks and switches, but in the endeavor was himself run down by a switch engine and ground to pieces.

Smith was a widower and leaves three boys, who reside with their grandfather, at Towanda, Penn.

No Delay at Grand Central Station.
There is a through train every hour for the West by New York Central Lines, and two-cent mileage tickets are good on each of them.—Adv.

SALVATION ARMY'S BOUNTY

Thousands of the Unfortunate Fed at Madison Square Garden.

THE RICH SAW THEM FEAST

Joined in Singing "Praise God, from Whom All Blessings Flow"—Food Sent to 3,200 Homes.

"Welcome to God's poor" and "Whosoever will may come" were the mottoes under which the biggest Christmas feast ever given in New York took place yesterday at Madison Square Garden. During the day nearly 20,000 men, women, and children, gathered from the highways and byways of the city in one great, surging, hungry throng, and under the glare of electric lights, amid fruits and flowers and the strains of sweet music, ate their fill without money and without price.

In the boxes and gallery of the great building during the evening, when the feast was at its height, sat many thousands of well-fed and prosperous people, among them many women who had come in carriages and were gorgeously gowned and wore many diamonds, who looked on in happy sympathy. Mingling with and flitting through the throngs everywhere were the red jackets, the high crowned caps and peculiar bonnets of the soldiers in the Salvation Army, the organizers of the undertaking, which of its kind has never been equaled in magnitude by any city.

The Salvation Army had been preparing for the event for many weeks. On street corners all over the greater city had been stationed day after day members of the organization, each with a pot swinging from a tripod bearing a placard setting forth the plans for a Christmas feast, and closing with the adjuration, "Keep the pot boiling." It was principally with the nickels, dimes and quarters dropped into these pots that was built the splendid bridge that yesterday spanned for one brief day at least the chasm that yawns between the rich and the poor. And yet after all this multitude had been fed and the tremendous stores of provisions had been exhausted to the last morsel, there still remained thousands of hungry mouths unfed, and men, women, and children were perforce turned back into the streets, hungry, friendless, and cold.

An idea of the multitudes that were fed can be obtained from the following list of articles used in preparing the feast: Twenty-two hundred turkeys, 5,000 chickens, 250 geese, 250 ducks, 1,000 pounds of beef and pork, 125 barrels of potatoes, 100 pounds of suckling pig, 10,000 pounds of vegetables, 35 barrels of apples, 10,000 oranges, 10 bar

relieving flood. No life stories were told. The pathos of it all was in the expressions contained in the smiles of thanks.

A feature of the crowd was the number of women. Nearly all the men were old and white haired, with bent shoulders. One old woman was totally blind, and was led by a little, thinly clad girl. She was helped tenderly along the line by an army lassie and after she had received her basket, a Salvation soldier was sent to escort her home. The very oldest, the lame, and the very little children, as they received their baskets, had money for car fare slipped into their hands. Many of the ticket holders brought baskets, not knowing that they would be provided, and, strangely enough, many of these receptacles would have been far too small to have held what the ready packed baskets contained.

So perfect was the system of distribution that the entire 3,200 baskets had been disposed of before 1 o'clock. Then the preparations were resumed in earnest for the great feast of the evening. This was for whomsoever was hungry and would come and eat. The long white lines of the tables were further decorated with glasses of celery, bunches of flowers, and here and there a giant turkey or a chubby brown roast pig.

A big orchestra further cheered the cheerful laborers in the afternoon with strains of popular music. The great field of tables was divided into four sections, each in charge of a general officer, with fifty assistants, as follows: No. 1, Col. (Mrs.) Bremer and her fifty officers, who work with her in the slums; No. 2, Col. Sowton and the Scandinavian Corps; No. 3, Staff Captain Howell and the Social Corps; No. 4, Brigadier Chandler and the field staff, which conducts the devotional work. These forces were drilled to act exclusively as waiters, and besides them were the cooks, carvers, servers, and scores of other happy workers, who filled the great building with a buzz of industry.

The hour set for the feast was 5:30 o'clock, and long before this time the crowds began to gather at the two entrances to the building. To the Madison Avenue entrance came the spectators of the extraordinary scene, in which they themselves were to add to its remarkable character. They were to furnish the lighter shade to the picture, with their air of contentment and prosperity, and perchance sympathy. The Salvation Army, always acting on strictly business principles, had fixed a price for admission to the building, and this was cheerfully paid.

THOSE WHO CAME TO EAT.

At the other entrance to the Garden gathered the pilgrims from the illimitable abodes of poverty and wretchedness. The police, under Capt. Price, had charge of this expectant, patient throng in Fourth Avenue. There was much good-natured chaffing and merriment, though the vagrant wind saluted its vagrant brothers and by its whispered breath kept the thinly clad line huddled closely together.

The Madison Avenue crowd, by thousands, entered first. At 4:30 o'clock Capt. Frost and his thirty cooks who for days had been at work on the mammoth feast, had put on the finishing touches and bade the police admit the hungry multitude in Fourth Avenue. In they came with an orderly rush, and were admitted to the upper galleries, until 2,200 had been seated there. Then the line was stopped for only 2,200 could be seated at the tables at once. All the lower seats had been taken by those who had come to see the spectacle of thousands being made happy.

At 5:40 o'clock the first 2,200 guests were conducted to the tables. Then there was a trumpet's note for silence. Commander Booth-Tucker stood on a platform and requested every one to arise and sing the Doxology. Then fully 10,000 people joined in one mighty chorus of "Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow."

It was a moving incident. On the floor were the young and the old, honest and respectable, but poor; beside them the shiftless and criminal, black and white, healthy and diseased; the young man from the interior stranded in the city in a heart-breaking search for fame and fortune; the thief and ex-convict, the derelicts on the ever rushing stream of city life. In the boxes and lower seats was the great concourse of the prosperous and happy—men in high hats, women in costly wraps—position and fortune forgotten for one brief moment while all sang in unison "Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow."

Then the feast began, and happiness reigned supreme. Some of those who looked on were the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, the Rev. Dr. A. B. Simpson, the Rev. Dr. Wilson, the Rev. Dr. Ratcliffe, Gen. James R. O'Beirne, Dr. S. C. Klopsch, and the Countess Schimmelman.

A party of well-known bookmakers occupied a box, among them being "Sol" Mehrbach "Bob" Aikens, and "Doc" Aikens. They looked on in sympathy during the evening. Several pretty lassies were sent to interview them, and when they returned they passed over a number of crisp bank bills to Commander Booth-Tucker.

INCIDENTS OF THE FEAST.

The incidents of the great feast were so numerous and followed so quickly in succession that it was difficult to follow them. It does not take a hungry person long to eat even a Christmas dinner. Time and again army workers recognized old-timers, who had some time in bygone days turned temporarily aside from their evil ways, but had fallen again by the wayside. The welcome for these prodigal sons and daughters was warmer, if possible, than for the rest.

One young man with dark shifting eyes and rather short hair stood back, as if it was his first experience at a charity dinner. For a moment he was not noticed. He turned as if about to go out, when a Salvation soldier seized him by the hand. "God bless you, Tom," he exclaimed, as he took the young fellow's hand and led him to a seat and saw that his plate was filled. The soldier, when asked, would not say who or what the man was. Capt. Price said he had but recently left prison.

There were hundreds of women among the diners. Many were bright looking and neatly dressed, with honest faces, whose only crime was that of being poor. There were entire families seated together, and here and there a woman and her children. Some of the men wore tattered clothing, but had clean faces and hair nicely brushed. Others in rags still clung to a high standing collar and cravat. There were men and women who had seen better days, and others who had not. But all were hungry, and all were happy, for a brief space, at least.

There was no limit to the food. The bill of fare consisted of roast turkey, celery, potatoes, vegetables, cranberry sauce, plum pudding, fruit, and coffee. The table service was first-class, and included paper napkins.

While the first 2,200 were eating Commander Booth-Tucker read the following message from Gov. Roosevelt:

"Hearty thanks. Warm Christmas greeting and good wishes to all."

It was in reply to one wishing the Governor and his family a merry day. The telegram was much cheered.

FOOD SUPPLY GAVE OUT.

The one unfortunate feature of the dinner was the exhaustion of the food supply. Twice the table capacity of 2,200 was tested, and 4,400 were fed. Then some 300 more were provided for on reduced rations; but a throng estimated at nearly 3,000 was turned away without anything. The officers of the army did their utmost to prevent this. With baskets they skirmished about the houses and hotels of the neighborhood in a vain effort to obtain the necessary food.

After the dinner Commander Booth-Tucker addressed the recipients of the army's bounty as follows:

"In the name of the citizens of New York and the Salvation Army I wish you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. Whatever your circumstances, your nationality, or your religion, we wish you good luck in the name of the Lord.

"It is to this end the Salvation Army exists; it is the Church of the People, the enemy of none. So far as our Christmas efforts are concerned, I wish to give thanks to a generous public and a loyal press, and I am glad to report a victory. We started to feed 20,000, and have fed over 24,000. [This included the baskets of food sent out.] It is the most mammoth affair of the kind ever attempted.

"Neither any Continental city nor even London has ever had to do anything approaching this in magnitude. It means the dawning of a new era, the bridging of the gulf between the rich and the poor."

The Commander was frequently applauded. At the close of his speech everybody sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and then there was a recital in unison of the Lord's Prayer. After some more singing of hymns the "Passion Play" was reproduced by the cinematograph. This was followed by a stereopticon exhibition of Salvation Army work.

DINNERS FOR CLEVELAND'S POOR.

Provided by Salvation Army—Address by Senator Hanna.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 25.—The Salvation Army fed many of the poor of the city today. In the morning clothing, together with baskets each containing the materials for a Christmas dinner for five persons, were distributed among needy families from the Y. M. C. A. Building. At 11:30 o'clock 2,500 other poor people, many of them street boys, were given a Christmas dinner in the Grays' armory. Before the dinner Col. Holz of the Salvation Army introduced Senator Hanna for a speech.

The Senator heartily extended the greetings of the season to those present, and paid a warm tribute of praise to the men and women of the Salvation Army. "As citizens," he declared, "we can never show the appreciation they are entitled to. God bless them." He then thanked the many people who contributed to the fund which enabled the army to provide a happy Christmas this year for many in Cleveland who otherwise would not have had it.

"Their giving was not charity," he said. "It was the overflowing of kindness in the hearts of the people. To such sentiment we look for the future of our city, our State, and our country, and the civilization of the world. I wish you all a happy feast."

"God bless the Senator!" shouted Col. Holz.

"Amen!" yelled the boys. Then the good things on the tables began to disappear.

In the evening the Salvation Army had a built-up Christmas tree thirty feet high in the armory. A toy and a box of candy were given to more than 200 poor children.

Eight Thousand Fed in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 25.—The Salvation Army fed 3,500 poor at a dinner to-day, and also distributed 1,500 baskets of provisions, which together are equivalent to giving a dinner to 8,000 poor people.

THE HOLIDAY IN BROOKLYN.

An Unusual Outpouring of Bounty to the Poor and Unfortunate of the Borough.

Brooklyn outdid herself in benevolence yesterday. Not in many years had there been so general and generous an effort to make happy the day to the poor and the friendless of the great community of homes and churches.

The chief event of the day among the children was the annual Christmas entertainment, feast, and distribution of presents under the auspices of the Brooklyn Christmas Tree Society. Something like 2,000 children were entertained by the society. There were two entertainments, one at the Grand Opera House and the other at the Park Theatre.

Immediately after the entertainments the children were taken to the old Thirteenth Regiment Armory, where they were treated to turkey, pie, cake, oranges, and other good things. Toys and other gifts were distributed at the armory.

The Christmas Tree Society was assisted by the Salvation Army.

The inmates of the various county buildings were treated to the usual Christmas feasts and entertainments. The prisoners at the Kings County Penitentiary and at Raymond Street Jail enjoyed good dinners, while at the former institution there was also an entertainment.

The Band of Willing Workers, composed of little girls, distributed Christmas gifts among the children confined in the Shelter of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, on Schermerhorn Street. There was also a distribution of gifts among the orphan children at St. John's Home, on Albany Avenue. At the Brooklyn Home for Aged Men and Women, the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum, St. Malachi's Home, the Newsboys' Home, the House of the Good Shepherd, and other institutions, the day was observed in various pleasant forms.

The tars and marines at the navy yard had their usual Christmas dinner of turkey, plum duff, and other good things. There were the customary games on board the warships at the yard and in the evening there was a fine concert on the receiving ship Vermont.

FATAL AFFRAYS IN DALLAS.

A Succession of Tragedies; Unparalleled in Many Years.

DALLAS, Texas, Dec. 25.—Dallas has not known so many bloody affrays in a single day in many years as have been recorded to-day.

Charles Miller shot Walter Meyers dead in the street, and fled. Later he surrendered and claimed he fired in self-defense.

Albert Hall quarreled with two brothers named Edward and Murray Cecil, and shot both of them. Edward Cecil is reported dying; Murray will recover. Hall is a fugitive.

A negro, name not known to the police, partially wrecked a Chinese restaurant in Gray Street with a dynamite cracker. He returned later and hit the proprietor, Dock Goun, on the head with a brick. As the Chinaman turned to get a pistol the negro ran away. The Chinaman fired at the first negro in sight, and killed J. Thomas, a passerby. The Chinaman is in jail.

John McMillan and Clay Patton are suffering from bullet wounds, and Z. Phillipps had a leg broken in three places by a bullet. They are white men, and were attacked in different parts of the city by men who escaped and whose identity is not known to the police.

SHOT DOWN AT HIS DOOR.

Jersey City Saloon Keeper Killed by Motorman at Dawn of Christmas —Self-Defense Alleged.

The peace of Christmastide was marred in Jersey City by a tragedy which occurred at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. The victim, Nicholas Schmidt, was shot in his saloon, 1,134 Summit Avenue, by Theodore Brunnert, a motorman on the Jersey City, Hoboken and Rutherford Electric Railroad, whose home is at Homestead, North Bergen Township. He is twenty-three years old and unmarried. Schmidt was fifty-three years old. He leaves a wife, five sons, and one daughter, Lizzie, fifteen years old. They live over the saloon. The daughter and her brother Martin, thirty years old, witnessed the tragedy. Miss Schmidt, who had just completed trimming a Christmas tree for her younger brothers, was about to retire when she heard a noise in the saloon. She ran down stairs and saw her father struggling with a man. She called Martin, who attempted to help his father. Just as they had ejected the man he drew a pistol, the girl alleges, and shot Schmidt, after which he fled.

Police Inspector Archibald, who was summoned, at once sent a policeman to the power house at Secaucus with a description of the man. There his identity was learned. Half an hour later he was found in bed at his home and placed under arrest. He did not know till then that Schmidt was dead.

When arraigned at the Webster Avenue Police Station Brunnert said he had acted in self-defense. He had fallen asleep in the saloon, and was aroused by Schmidt, at what hour he could not say. Schmidt told him to go home. Not being fully awake, he refused to go. Schmidt, as he alleged, called his son, and together they sought to eject him. He resisted. Then they knocked him down with a club and beat and kicked him. As he lay on the floor he drew his revolver and fired, he said.

Brunnert's appearance bore out his statement that he was beaten. When the police searched Schmidt's saloon they found a broken club behind the bar.

Dr. Stephen V. H. Stout, who was called to examine Schmidt's body, found that he had been shot through the heart. County Physician Converse was notified and will order an inquest.

CHARLES SHELLEY ARRESTED.

Aged Hotel Man Accused of Annoying Women on the Street.

Charles Shelley, eighty-two years old, who described himself as "a Southern gentleman," was arrested at Broadway and Twenty-eighth Street late last evening by Policeman Smith of the West Thirtieth Street Station for annoying passers-by, especially women. The prisoner was formerly proprietor of the Brunswick Hotel in this city, and also had a hotel in Washington. He is still in active business, being connected with the management of the Manhattan Beach Hotel.

He said he had been dining with friends at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He was locked up, and when searched room-key 372 of the Metropolitan Hotel was found in one of his pockets.

OSCAR WILDE MAY FIGHT.

After a Quarrel Exchanges Cards with a French Explorer.

PARIS, Dec. 25.—Oscar Wilde, who has for some time been living in Paris, may have to fight a duel. According to the Echo de Paris, he became involved in an altercation in a restaurant last evening with M. Richet, the explorer, and as a result cards were exchanged.

Steamer's Deckhouse Carried Away.

The French steamer Chateau Lafite that arrived in this port yesterday anchored off Liberty Island. She reported having encountered a fierce gale that carried away her after deckhouse.

WATCHES.

Our 14 kt. gold Waltham Watches are exceptionally advantageous. Ladies' Watches, $20.00; heavier cases $25.00 to $50.00.
For Gentlemen, in open face, $32.00.
Hunting case, from $35.00 to $100.00.
Also many new designs in imported Enameled Chatelaine Watches.

A. Frankfield & Co.
Jewelers and Importers,
52 WEST 14TH ST.

SHORT SESSION AT ALBANY

Republican Leaders Will Shut Off All Unnecessary Legislation.

THEIR PROGRAMME ARRANGED

Charter Revision, Tax Law Reform, and Action on Insurance Superintendency Among the Features.

All indications point to a short session of the Legislature, which will convene in Albany on Jan. 3. The Republican organization leaders, who are in control in both houses, have determined that all business shall be finished and final adjournment taken before April 1. They have outlined the programme to be carried out, and will frown upon all attempts of legislators to introduce a large number of measures which might interfere with the organization plans and delay adjournment.

The principal reason assigned by those who are in Senator Platt's confidence for his desire to have a short session is that 1900 is "convention year." National and State campaigns are to be fought, and the leaders will have many affairs to occupy their attention without prolonging the legislative session. It is said, also, that the Republicans do not want any bills introduced which might have a tendency to raise State issues, preferring to go before the people next Fall on National questions alone, trusting to them to carry the State for their ticket.

According to the present plans, the most important feature of the session promises to be the proposed amendment of the charter of this city. Gov. Roosevelt and Senator Platt have agreed that some urgent legislation is needed this Winter in reference to the charter, although the general scheme of revision will be left to the commission, which will be appointed by the Governor just as soon as the Legislature passes a bill giving him the right to take this step. The Governor said on Saturday that it was his intention to have a large commission, on which the various interests of the city would be well represented.

Another matter which will occupy much attention at Albany this Winter will be the revision of the laws relating to taxation of all kinds. Senator Stranahan, Chairman of the legislative joint committee appointed at the last session to look into the tax problem and suggest legislation with an object of making the tax laws more just and equitable, has announced that the committee would be ready to make its report to the Legislature, accompanied by a bill, not later than the middle of January. The committee has held many sessions, and Senator Stranahan says that it has received much valuable information which he believes will enable the committee to draw a bill which will be satisfactory.

The Legislature will also be called upon to deal with the educational problem. The bill prepared by the Unification Commission has met with opposition from the State Board of Regents and has not been well received by many Republicans who are affiliated with the organization. Gov. Roosevelt is understood to look with favor on the bill, and will try to have it passed. What opposition to the scheme exists within the organization is directed chiefly against the section in the bill creating a Chancellor of the State Board of Regents, to whom is to be given general supervision over the entire educational system throughout the State.

Much interest is felt in what action the Senate will take on the nomination of a successor to Louis F. Payn, as Superintendent of Insurance. Gov. Roosevelt's friends are positive in their assertions that he will not reappoint Payn. The latter has openly expressed his intention to fight for his place, and publicly stated that he was the only man who could be confirmed. It is understood that the organization will take no part in the trouble, but will leave the Governor to fight it out with Payn.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff said last night that he would go to Albany on Saturday to be on hand for the opening of the Legislature.

Servant Found Dead in Bed.

Dr. Mary L. Edwards of 19 West Forty-sixth Street notified the Coroner's Office by telephone last night that her cook, Rose Fitzgerald, forty years old, a widow, had been found dead in her room.

The woman had retired at 10 o'clock, and half an hour later she was found dead by Annie Murphy, a servant. Dr. Edwards and Dr. Irving Townsend of 67 West Forty-sixth Street, who were called in, agreed that the cause of death had probably been heart disease.

Dr. Edwards knew, however, that the woman had been using chloroform and laudanum for a toothache, and feared she might have taken an overdose. An autopsy will be held. The police made a careful search for any indication of suicide, but found none.

FIRE HORSE IMPALED ON SHAFT.

Patrol Wagon, at Full Speed, and Garbage Cart Come in Collision.

Fire Patrol No. 3, which has headquarters in Thirtieth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, was going full tilt to a small fire in West Fifty-first Street last night, when a garbage wagon got in its way at Fortieth Street and Eighth Avenue. There was a collision, and one of the patrol horses was impaled on the tongue of the garbage wagon.

The garbage cart was being driven eastward by Matthew Finnelly of 419 Tenth Avenue. He was crossing Eighth Avenue as the fire patrol, driven by John J. Duffy, came toward him. For some reason Finnelly did not turn out.

In the collision one of the fire patrol horses struck the pole of the other wagon squarely end on. It ran into the animal's body. The other horses fell in a heap and the garbage wagon was overturned. In order to get the impaled horse free the pole had to be sawed off. The horse was taken away in an ambulance of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Finnelly was arrested on the complaint of Driver Duffy.

Ohio Child Murderess Pardoned.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 25.—Mrs. Mary Garrett, one of the most noted women prisoners in the Ohio Penitentiary, was pardoned to-day. She entered the prison Oct. 5, 1888, under sentence of death, carrying a babe in her arms, having been convicted of cremating her two imbecile step-children at Spencer, Medina County. Gov. Foraker commuted her sentence to life imprisonment.

CHAMPION CALF SKINNER DEAD.

Body of Paul Grace of Washington Market Found in a Saloon.

Paul Grace, forty-five years old, for years known as the champion calf skinner in and around Washington Market, died last night in Morris Kuhn's saloon at 46 Gansevoort Street.

Grace had been living in Mills Hotel No. 1. He had not been around Kuhn's place for months, but was well enough known there to get a room to sleep off his intoxication when yesterday afternoon he dropped into the place.

He was alone by himself until 7:35 o'clock, when one of the bartenders who had timed him concluded he must be about sober enough to get out and he went in to awaken him. He discovered that Grace was dead.

It is said Grace could skin a calf while some men were getting their knives ready. He was seldom ever known to cut a pelt and always considered himself disgraced if such an accident happened.

WEBER PIANOS

In addition to the regular styles of Grands and Uprights in the choicest woods, we are displaying some special designs in LOUIS XIV., RENAISSANCE, and COLONIAL cases, and will give estimates on other designs conforming to any architectural requirements.

Inspection Invited. Correspondence Solicited.
Old instruments taken in exchange.
Open Evenings Until Christmas,
WEBER WAREROOMS,
Corner Fifth Ave. and 16th St., N. Y.
605 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

WOODEN INDIAN WAS THERE.

Runaway Cab Horse Brought Up Instanter by His Strong Arm.

The brave policemen who sometimes risk their lives to stop runaway horses have a new and dangerous rival, but this rivalry is only for a share in the perils. As the police force is now constituted, the rival stands no show of promotion. Indeed, he is not eligible to membership, so of course he can never be Chief. He is a wooden Indian.

His station has long been in front of a cigar shop in Twenty-fourth Street, east of Eighth Avenue. For years he has stood there, holding his bunch of cigars and with convincing though mute eloquence induced patrons to step within and buy. But there comes a time in everybody's life when opportunity offers one great chance to win fame. The Indian had his chance last night.

John Sheridan of 358 West Twenty-fifth Street had been standing in Fifth Avenue with his hansom cab when he received two fares, a man and his wife. In driving them to their destination he had to go through Twenty-fourth Street. Just after crossing Seventh Avenue his horse took fright and with the bit in his teeth bolted west. The horse ran at a mad gallop and Sheridan's efforts to stop him were futile. The man and his wife tried frantically to open the doors and jump, but fortunately for them Sheridan kept the doors closed and they finally escaped injury.

About 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue the horse took the sidewalk. As he did so the cab almost capsized and Sheridan left his seat as if fired from a catapult. He landed on his feet, however, and, aside from a footwarming escaped with slight bruises.

The horse continued on his wild plunge. In running the animal had swayed his head from side to side, and in some way loosened the bridle checkrein so it formed a loop. As the frightened animal ran straight for the window of the cigar shop it grazed the Indian, and the latter's outstretched arm caught the flying loop. No horse was ever stopped so quickly or as effectively by a policeman.

Knowing that some people have such an affection for wooden Indians as to sometimes carry them off in wagons, the proprietor of this cigar store has his chained securely to the iron grating in the walk. The horse was drawn up so suddenly and withal so well that it reared and fell on his haunches and was quickly seized by some citizens. The Indian escaped unscathed.

The man and woman boarded an Eighth Avenue electric car and went up town. They had had enough of cabs for one night.

MOODY MEMORIAL SERVICES.

Will Take Place in Calvary Baptist Church This Afternoon.

Memorial services for Dwight L. Moody will be held at 2:30 this afternoon in Calvary Baptist Church, in West Fifty-seventh Street. The services will be held at the same hour as the funeral services to be held at Northfield, Mass. It was at first intended to hold the services in Carnegie Hall, but the committee had no money at its disposal, and when Dr. MacArthur offered the church of which he is pastor it was accepted.

The Rev. Frank Rogers Morse, assistant pastor of Calvary Church, will preside. Addresses will be made by the Rev. Dr. MacArthur, the Rev. Dr. Merle Smith, the Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw, the Rev. H. M. Warren, C. E. Harrell, one of Mr. Moody's students, and some other clergymen not yet decided upon.

Overflow services will be held in the rooms of the West Side Young Men's Christian Association, in the Church of the Strangers, and in Dr. Smith's Church, the Central Presbyterian.

Two Ships in Collision.

The barkentine Kremlin came in yesterday from Fort Spain and just after dropping anchor off Clifton was run into by the coasting schooner Samuel B. Hubbard, bound outward. The Hubbard got her spanker damaged by the barkentine's foreyard. The tug James A. Lawrence towed the schooner clear and anchored her near by.

AT THE HOTELS.

BUCKINGHAM—T. W. Thorndike, Boston.
FIFTH AVENUE—Lieut. Gov. William M. Crane, Massachusetts.
GILSEY—G. T. Durant, London.
GRAND—First Lieut. R. L. Hamilton, United States Army.
HOFFMAN—R. A. Powares, Vera Cruz.
HOLLAND—L. S. Storrs, St. Paul; H. W. Rice, Honolulu; A. J. Somerville, Toronto.
IMPERIAL—H. L. Merrick, Washington.
MANHATTAN—F. P. Knowles, Worcester; W. H. Wooding, Tacoma.
MURRAY HILL—F. O. Harrison, Laramie, Wyoming; Judge William Hammersley, Hartford.
SAVOY—C. H. Reid, Boston.
ST. DENIS—L. L. Morse, Santa Clara, Cal.
WALDORF—C. S. Fogg, Tacoma; Bruce Cartwright, Honolulu; C. E. Echchols, San Francisco.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Lehman & Kingsbaker, Pittsburg, Penn.; M. Lehman, woolens; 628 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.
Rothschild, J., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; J. Rothschild, millinery; F. M. Hirsch, fancy goods; 621 Broadway; Stuart House.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; D. Roditi, dry goods; 8 Greene Street.
Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seely, notions; 52 Franklin Street.
Strauss, S., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; A. Samish, notions and fancy goods; 637 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Baer, clothing; 699 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Lederer Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa; M. Samish, millinery; Hoffman House.
California Toy and Notion Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Feigenbaum, toys; Hoffman House.
Heineman & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; M. Schiller, millinery; J. C. Heiman, millinery; J. Schiller, millinery; 620 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Strauss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Strauss, domestics and dress goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Eichberg, I., Alexandria, Va., notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Geiershoefer, H., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Geiershoefer, woolens and piece goods; A. Giershoefer, trimmings; Hoffman House.
Liebslaidter Brothers, Kansas City, Mo.; J. Deinhoefer, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. J. Harkness, fancy goods; 454 Broome Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Jacoby Brothers, Los Angeles, Cal.; J. Jacoby, woolens; Hotel Imperial.
Heiser, Muhlfelder & Co., Albany, N. Y.; S. A. Heiser, white goods and laces; Hotel Imperial.
Shepard & Co., Providence, R. I.; F. Long, millinery; C. G. Fogg, horsefurnishing goods; 157 Duane Street; St. Cloud Hotel.
Judson, A. L., Albany, N. Y., piece goods; Hotel Imperial.
"Hub, The," Baltimore, Md.; S. Schleisner, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.
Minch & Eisenberry Baltimore, Md.; W. H. Minch, carpets; Holland House.
Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; R. Sachs, upholstery goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Danziger & Brothers, Syracuse, N. Y.; B. Sherk, woolens; H. B. Danziger, trimmings; Hotel Marlborough.
Hecht Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Hecht, carpets; Herald Square Hotel.
Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; P. Fox, dry goods, 45 Lispenard Street; St. Cloud Hotel.
Rothschild, E., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; I. D. Rothschild, clothing; St. Cloud Hotel.
Israel, B., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. F. Israel, cloaks; St. Cloud Hotel.
Meyer, Martin & Sons, Chicago, Ill.; R. A. Meyer, hats and caps; Hotel Imperial.
Kaufman & Ruben, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. D. Kaufman, underwear; Hotel Marlborough.
Klein, I., Altoona, Penn.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Markowitz Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; D. Markowitz, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

FRACTURED SKULL A MYSTERY.

Man Found in a Mount Vernon Hotel Says Somebody Struck Him.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 25.—Joseph Tussel, seventy-one years of age, of 31 Stevens Avenue, Mount Vernon, was found in a dying condition at the foot of a stairway in John Aparando's Hotel at 4 o'clock to-day. He was taken to the Mount Vernon Hospital.

Aparando said that Tussel applied for a room in the hotel three days ago. He spent the night in the hotel and left in the morning. He was not seen again until to-day, when he obtained a key to a room, and after being told how to reach it left the barroom. He was not seen again until found as described. He was registered at the hotel as "William Smith." Dr. Fleming, the physician at the hospital, after examining Tussel, said that he had a fracture of the skull behind the left ear, which might have been inflicted by some blunt instrument.

Coroner Banning was summoned to take Tussel's ante-mortem statement. He said that while crossing the Third Avenue bridge, over the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, at 3:30 this afternoon, he was struck from behind on the back of the head. The next thing he knew was when he found himself in the hospital. Aparando, the proprietor of the hotel, is also in the banking business and is wealthy. He said he did not know Tussel. The latter in his statement said he did not know how he came to be found in the hotel and said he had no remembrance of going there. The police are puzzled over the case and are making efforts to ascertain the cause of the man's injuries.

STRANGE ASSAULT IN CHICAGO.

Detective Hurled from a Viaduct, and Is Likely to Die.

CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—John Gillies, an operative connected with a private detective agency, is at the County Hospital, probably fatally hurt. According to the story he tells he was hurled from the Twelfth Street Viaduct by two men yesterday and nearly ground to death under the wheels of an incoming train on the Grand Trunk Railway. His right leg was severed at the knee, his jaw was fractured, his cheek lacerated, and his body bruised.

The police believe Gillies refuses to tell all he knows about his adventure. When he was picked up he narrated a rambling story, in which he spoke of having been thrown in front of the engine by two men whom he knew, but whose names he could not recall. He also frequently used the word "enmity."

Later, just after the doctors had operated upon him, while under the influence of ether, Gillies said the men had been following him several days. With full consciousness restored, however, he refused to discuss the case, and the police are at a loss to know the purport of his statements.

Gillies denied that his assailants were robbers, as he says no attempt was made to take his valuables from him.

ASKS TENDER OF MEDIATION.

John V. L. Pruyn Sends Message to President McKinley.

John V. L. Pruyn of 16 East Tenth Street, Chairman of the committee to aid the Red Cross within the Boer lines, sent the following dispatch to President McKinley yesterday:

President McKinley, Washington, D. C.:
With cordial Christmas greetings, I venture to express the wish that the United States Government, as its Christmas gift to civilization, tender its good offices or their equivalent to the belligerents in South Africa, thereby preparing the way for a treaty of peace which, with full honor and friendly sentiments to Great Britain, shall forever guarantee absolute independence to our struggling sister republics.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN.

Mr. Pruyn said last evening that the committee had received about $8,000 to aid the work of the Red Cross within the Boer lines. The Netherlands Red Cross Society, which receives the funds collected in New York, is in need of more money to maintain the two ambulances sent to South Africa.

Contributions will be forwarded to Tunis G. Bergen, Treasurer of the committee, No. 55 Liberty Street.

MYSTERY AT NIAGARA FALLS.

Two Men Disappear and the Police Are Investigating.

BUFFALO, Dec. 25.—A special to The Express from Niagara Falls says that this evening two young men whose names are unknown were driven to the cliff above the promenade at the whirlpool rapids on the Canadian side of the river, and were lowered to the promenade.

Not returning in an hour a search was made for them. As no trace of the men could be found the police were notified. Footprints of the two men in the snow were followed to the extreme end of the promenade toward the whirlpool. Further along the bank there were signs of a body having fallen in the snow and the footprints of only one man could be discerned.

Owing to the darkness the search had to be discontinued, but men are stationed along the river on the watch for the appearance of either of the men. The police are inclined to look on the mysterious affair as a case of murder and suicide or double suicide.

Holland Boat Test To-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—An official test of the Holland submarine torpedo boat, now at the navy yard, will take place Wednesday on the Potomac River. Naval officials and the Congressional Naval Committees will be invited to witness the trial.

Funeral of a City Hospital Nurse.

Christmas on Blackwell's Island was saddened yesterday by the funeral of Margaret Alice Burr, twenty-five years old, a nurse in the City Hospital. Miss Burr died there on Saturday, and her body was taken yesterday to her former home in Troy. The thirty nurses and six doctors in the hospital marched in their uniforms to the dock and stood uncovered until the boat conveying the body was in midstream.

Mills Must Not Run Overtime.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 25.—The State Factory Inspectors have received orders to inform mills now running overtime that the practice must stop, under penalty of legal proceedings. The order came from Chief Wade of the State force, and it is supposed it is the result of the opinion of Attorney General Knowlton on the question as to whether or not the fifty-eight-hour law was being violated.

Erastus F. Holden Dead.

SYRACUSE, Dec. 2.—Erastus Franklin Holden, one of the most prominent citizens of Syracuse, died this evening, aged 73 years. He suffered an attack of rheumatism in London, England, ten years ago, and never fully recovered. Mr. Holden was born at Charlotte, N. Y. He began life as a carpenter, and later entered the coal business. He was a Director of the Syracuse, Binghamton and New York Railroad. He was the donor of the Holden Observatory to Syracuse University and gave largely to hsspitals.

Joubert Never in Confederate Army.

From The Baltimore Sun.

Dr. J. William Jones, chaplain of the United Confederate Veterans, does not think Gen. Joubert was a Confederate or on the staff of Stonewall Jackson, as has been asserted. He said: "I have carefully examined the roster of Louisiana regiments of Taylor's (afterward Hays') Louisiana Brigade, of Ewell's Division, Jackson's Corps, Army of Northern Virginia, and no such name as Joubert appears on the list of Colonels. Indeed, I do not find his name in any Confederate report to which I have had access, and if he was in the Confederate Army at all, which I very much doubt, it must have been in some very subordinate place. And it is certainly true that whatever may be Gen. Joubert's merits as a soldier, he does not follow the tactics of Stonewall Jackson."

Family Records.

From The New York Weekly.

Mother, (in her daughter's boudoir)—I like that young man exceedingly. While he was in the parlor waiting for you I happened to go in and surprised him reading the Bible. The silly boy looked dreadfully confused, just as if true piety were something to be ashamed of. I soon set his mind at rest on that point, and he seemed quite relieved.

The Young Man (at the club)—That girl is thirty years old. I saw it in their family Bible.

Mark=Down Sale of Overcoats.

We put on sale this morning at all our stores a lot of fine Blue Kersey Overcoats. These coats are well made from fine all-wool fabric—silk velvet collar—satin yoke—fine diagonal worsted body lining—satin-lined sleeves; cut in prevailing box style; handsomely tailored; been selling them right along at $15—and they are worth every cent of it. For this sale we have marked them down to $10

This is the greatest Overcoat chance to be found in all New York City to-day. Only 500 of these coats—125 at each store. Come in and look at them—examine the cut and tailorship—note the style and fit—and you'll acknowledge that $15 would be a cheap price for them. We're getting ready for January housecleaning, and we prefer to have these coats on the backs of 500 men rather than on our tables.

SALES AT ALL FOUR STORES.

We Sell Everything that Men and Boys Wear. Our free clothing booklet tell all about the new things—yours if you send or call.

Brill Brothers.
TOP-TO-TOE CLOTHIERS.

FOUR STORES
279 Broadway, near Chambers St.
47 Cortlandt St., between Church and Greenwich Sts.
211 Sixth Avenue, near 14th St.
125th Street, corner 3d Ave.

Irish Whisky.
W. Jameson & Co. "HARP" Brand.
Bottled by the Distillers
in their OWN BONDED WAREHOUSES.
A Pure Product, made in Pot Stills only.
Of the best Hotels, Restaurants, Clubs and Wine Merchants.

STUDENT STRIKES AN USHER.

Vogel's Sister, an Invalid, Prostrated at Wallack's in Consequence.

Martin B. Vogel, twenty-one years old, a law student, living at 100 East Eightieth Street, had an altercation with James Miller, an usher at Wallack's Theatre, last night, in the course of which he struck Miller with his fist, knocking him over one of the chairs. His sister, who is an invalid, was with him at the time, and was so prostrated by the affair that she had to be taken home in a carriage, while Vogel was arrested and taken to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station on Miller's charge of assault.

Vogel and his sister reached the theatre early, but the house soon became crowded and the usher found that they were occupying seats that belonged to others. He asked them to move, and Vogel refused to do so. Rather than have any trouble he and his sister were permitted to remain where they were, after a wordy quarrel in which Vogel said he would not be bullied.

The performance over, he caught sight of Miller standing in the aisle up which they passed and the altercation was resumed. Vogel apologized to Miller when they reached the station house, and explained that his anxiety over Miss Vogel's condition had caused him to act as he did. Several friends of Vogel came to the station, too, and insisted that Miller had deserved all he got. Miller finally consented to withdraw his charge, and

BULLER CHECKS THE BOERS

Destroys the Colenso Bridge to Stop Their Advance.

LADYSMITH STILL UNDER FIRE

Natives Assert that the Transvaal Forces Lost 200 in Killed at the Battle of Tugela River.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—A dispatch from Chieveley, dated Tuesday, Dec. 19, says:

"The British naval guns have destroyed the Colenso footbridge, thus preventing the Boers holding any position south of the Tugela River. The enemy are taking up fresh positions on the eastern side, nearer the British camp.

"The British position at Frere is being strengthened. The Tugela River is rising and there is a prospect of heavy rains.

"A two-hour bombardment of Ladysmith has been heard from here. According to reliable native reports, the Boers had 200 killed in the fight at Colenso."

The news that the Colenso footbridge has been destroyed seems to show that Gen. Buller is more anxious to keep the enemy at bay than to attempt a further advance.

Despite the severity of the censorship, hints are being continually received of the serious spread of Dutch disaffection in both the Queenstown District of Cape Colony and Natal. A correspondent of the Daily Mail at Pietermaritzburg says:

"The extent of Dutch disaffection should make the imperial authorities realize the magnitude of the task before them."

There are unconfirmed reports from Cape Town that Gen. Sir Charles Warren, commanding the Fifth Division, has returned there.

Commandant Demeillon, who was taken prisoner at Elandslaagte and brought to Simonstown, where he was confined on the British cruiser Penelope, has succeeded in making his escape.

The War Office is issuing lists of further deaths and wounds, as well as accounts of sickness. The most serious report of the last class is that horse sickness has broken out in both British and Boer camps in Natal.

Four hundred British cavalry horses, it is said, have already been shot owing to the prevalence of glanders. The disease is likely to spread with much greater rapidity among the British horses than among the hardy Boer ponies, and this may mean a considerable prolongation of the campaign.

Horse sickness in South Africa generally appears during the latter part of January and lasts three months. The present outbreak is unusually early.

The Times this morning makes the following announcement:

"We are informed that the Government has decided that it is not desirable to make further demands upon the European garrison in India unless unforeseen difficulties arise."

An undated heliograph message from Ladysmith, by way of Pietermaritzburg, represents the garrison as in no way daunted by Gen. Buller's reverse at Colenso, and as confident of being able to hold out indefinitely.

The mails are just arriving from Ladysmith. All the correspondents comment bitterly upon the superiority of the Boer artillery.

The Times correspondent says:

"It is impossible to evade the opinion that, if British gunners were in the Boer positions, the loss of life and damage to property in Ladysmith would be ten times greater."

The holidays have brought no surcease of recruiting activity. Lord Alwyne Frederick Compton, Unionist member of Parliament for Biggleswade Division of Bedfordshire, will raise a corps of mounted men. Lord Salisbury's private secretary, Mr. Schomberg McDonnell, who is a volunteer officer, has volunteered for service.

The action of the United States Government causes considerable discussion regarding the contraband question as affecting Delagoa Bay and Portugal. Widely divergent opinions are expressed. The Daily Graphic, in an editorial on the subject, says:

"We believe that every provision has been made in British treaties with the United States for dealing with this matter. In the special circumstances of the present war the Government is bound to regard food as contraband. No doubt the question can be satisfactorily settled by paying compensation for the seizures of American flour.

"The question of neutrality, however, is more serious, and Great Britain's duty is to have the Lorenzo Marques-Transvaal Railway watched by capable agents, and to warn Portugal that she will be held liable in damages for assistance to the Boers by means of the railway."

The Morning Post, on the contrary, argues that the Government would be mad to treat food as contraband, as "such action would play into the hands of all possible future enemies of Great Britain."

It admits however, that steps should be taken and money expended to search vessels and to prevent munitions of war entering the Transvaal by way of Portuguese territory.

The Standard says:

"We do not doubt that this matter is receiving the Government's serious attention. As the campaign develops it may become necessary to seize the railway at Komati Poort."

The first batch of Boer prisoners has arrived in England. It is announced that the Government has accepted another offer of a squadron of Canadian Rough Riders.

BOERS TELL OF BULLER'S LOSS

PRETORIA, Dec. 17.—Over 500 British prisoners, captured at the battle of Stormberg, have arrived here. They have been taken to Waterfall, to join the other prisoners. An official account of the Boer casualties at the battle of Tugela River says thirty men were killed or wounded.

Gen. Schalk-Burger's report of the battle, dispatched from the head laager, Dec. 16, says:

"Friday, at dawn, the day long expected arrived. The Pretoria detachment of artillery gave the alarm. Gen. Buller's Ladysmith relief column was in battle array, advancing on the Boer positions, close to the Tugela and Colenso. The centre consisted of an immense crowd of infantry, flanked on each side by two batteries, with strong bodies of cavalry supporting. The Boer artillery preserved absolute silence, not disclosing its position. Two batteries came within rifle range of our foremost position, and the Boers then opened fire with deadly effect. Our artillery also commenced, and apparently absolutely confused the enemy, who were allowed to think the bridge was open for them to cross.

"Their right flank, in the meantime, attacked the Boers' southernmost position, but the Mauser rifle fire was so tremendous that they were rolled back like a spent wave, leaving ridges and ridges of dead and dying humanity behind. Again the British advanced to the attack, but again fell back, swelling the heaps of dead. Their cavalry charged to the river, where the Ermolo Commando delivered such a murderous fire that two batteries of cannon had to be abandoned, which the Boers are going to bring here. Twice the British essayed to bring horses to remove them. The first time they succeeded in hitching on to one cannon, and on the second trial the horses and men fell in a heap.

"Then the British were in full retreat to their camp, whence they sent a heavy shrapnel fire on Bulwer Bridge, across the Tugela, to prevent the burghers from recovering the cannon.

"The French Attaché, Villebois, and the German Attaché, Braun, say the fight could not have been improved upon by the armies of Europe.

"Gens. Botha and Trichart were always at the most dangerous points of the fighting.

"Eleven ambulances removed the English dead and wounded.

"Such a tremendous cannonade has seldom been heard. The veldt, for miles, was covered with dead and wounded. It was a most crushing British defeat. Nine of the cannon have since been brought across the river.

"The British asked for and were granted a twenty-four hours' armistice."

BISHOPS ON THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 25.—In their Christmas sermons to-day Bishop Doane, Episcopal, and Bishop Burke, Roman Catholic, touched upon the war in South Africa. Bishop Doane said that righteousness would bring about peace, and added:

"The attitude that America has taken in her recent struggle is a righteous one, inasmuch as she came to the aid of the oppressed and downtrodden and assumed their burdens. Great Britain's cause is one of righteousness because she went to war as the result of an endeavor to right the wrongs of her people in South Africa."

Bishop Burke spoke of the feast of the Nativity and deplored the fact that the last of the century, the jubilee year, would see several of the greatest nations on earth engaged in war. "Pope Leo," he said, "was the disciple of the Prince of Peace and had used his influence to avert the war between this country and Spain. He, the Vicar of Christ on earth, was even excluded from the International Peace Congress. Through the objections of Italy and the assistance of her ally, England, papal representation in the Congress was refused. Italy objected, declaring that by the admission of a representative of the Papacy the temporal power and the temporal sovereignty of the Pope would be recognized.

"The Peace Congress met, and Italy, with the aid of England, excluded the representative of the Holy Father.

"What has the Peace Congress established?" he asked. "England, one of the great powers represented, is now engaged in a war in South Africa. Now, on this Christmas morning, many homes in England are in mourning, and Christmas joy is replaced by sorrow for beloved ones cut down on the field of battle."

MULE DEALERS REAP A HARVEST.

Take Advantage of a British Officer's Indiscreet Statements.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 25.—The publication of facts given out by one of the British officers sent to this country to assist in purchasing mules for South Africa is said to have cost Great Britain $200,000 within the past week or ten days. Some days prior to the receipt of additional orders to buy after 7,000 mules had already been purchased a man associated with the army officer in question gave out a story to the effect that Great Britain would need nine or ten thousand more mules to equip the three additional divisions of troops. This story was printed and circulated broadcast throughout the West, with the result that the mule dealers, anticipating renewed demands for large lots, ran up the prices.

The last order placed by Capt. Marsham, the officer now in charge here, was for 2,400 mules. These have not yet been delivered here. It was on these that the mule dealers secured the rise in price.

Capt. Marsham, who has just returned from St. Louis, was found at his hotel this morning. When questioned on the matter he said that he had decided, in the light of his American newspaper experience up to date not to submit again to the American interviewer. The interviews came too high.

He added, however, that there would be enough American mules on hand to fill up the next transport due at this port in about a week. He thought that the coming transport would be able to carry about 900 animals.

Capt. Marsham did not care to say when or where he would purchase any more in the United States. Nor would he intimate that he would go elsewhere for them. There are now four transports assigned to this port to carry mules to South Africa.

Major Fowle of the Sixteenth Lancers has arrived and will accompany the next transport to Cape Town.

CHURCHILL'S ESCAPE A PUZZLE.

Borrows "Mill on Liberty," and Slips Out of Pretoria.

PRETORIA, Dec. 17.—The Government is much concerned about the escape of Winston Churchill, and the officials are doing their utmost to discover how he got away. The officials have instituted a house to house search for incriminating papers. The Volkstem asserts that he escaped disguised as a woman.

The last book Churchill borrowed from the library was "Mill on Liberty."

Canada to Send Mounted Men.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 25.—It is probable that the composition of the second Canadian contingent for South Africa will be somewhat different from what was first proposed. The imperial authorities have expressed a preference for mounted men, and the contingent will therefore consist of but two batteries of artillery and in the neighborhood of 750 mounted men.

DUTCH IN BRITISH GUIANA.

Statements in H. C. Hillegas's "Oom Paul's People"—Denied—Liberal Naturalization Laws in the Colony.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 14.—The citizens of British Guiana, in the enjoyment of a franchise of practically republican character, which was originally secured to the colony by treaty of capitulation; and has since then been liberally modified or extended to meet changing conditions, are indignant at a recent misrepresentation about their Constitution to which currency has been given in the United States.

Not only are the statements complained of said to be insulting to the colony itself and to Great Britain, but they are misleading as a contribution to the stock of general knowledge concerning the condition of neighboring countries.

The statement complained of by the Guiana colonists is contained in "Oom Paul's People," by Howard C. Hillegas, issued by Appleton & Co. By way of proving a charge of inconsistency against the British in their attitude to the Boers, Mr. Hillegas cites the following alleged fact, which he says "is not generally known":

"The 3,000 native Dutch voters in British Guiana have no voice in the legislative or administrative branches of the colonial Government, owing to the peculiar laws, which give to the 3,000 British citizens the complete control of the franchise. The population of the colony is 300,000, yet the 3,000 British subjects make and administer the laws for the other 297,000 inhabitants, who compose the mining and agricultural communities and are treated with the same British contempt as the Boers. The Dutch residents have made many appeals for a fuller representation in the Government, but no reforms have been inaugurated or promised."

In point of fact, it is declared, there are no "Dutch residents" in British Guiana. Some of the old family names survive, but their owners are thoroughly English, or rather creole, and the remaining strain of Dutch blood is attenuated to the vanishing point. There are not half a dozen genuine Dutchmen in the colony.

As against the other statement of Mr. Hillegas, it is only necessary to quote the following excerpt from the Colonial Constitution regarding the franchise:

* * * Every male person shall be entitled to be registered as a voter * * * who is qualified as follows:

1. Has attained the age of twenty-one years; and
2. Is under no legal incapacity; and
3. Is a British subject by birth or naturalization; and
4. Possesses within the district or division some one of the following qualifications:
   a. Ownership of three acres of land under cultivation.
   b. Ownership of house—$96 rental.
   c. Occupation of not less than six acres of land under cultivation secured by lease.
   d. Occupation of a house or house and land of the annual rental or value of not less than $192 secured by lease.
   e. Income or salary of $480 a year.
   f. Payment of direct taxes to the revenue of $20 or upward * * * provided that no license duty of any kind shall be deemed to be within the meaning of the term "direct taxes."

To become naturalized a foreigner must have resided three years in the colony, and has to pay a naturalization fee of $10.

It thus appears that in no other part of the British Empire can the foreign resident so readily become a citizen, and, it may be added, in no other part of the world can one find a more liberal franchise short of universal suffrage.

A Bank Receiver's Good Results.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Star.

The record which Mr. John Perry has made in settling up the affairs of the insolvent Kansas City National Bank is one of which he has a right to be proud. He has paid the depositors in full and is now about ready to make the final distribution of the bank's funds in the form of interest payments of 6.55 per cent. on all the deposits in the bank at the time of the failure. The aggregate cost of the receivership was only 5 per cent. of the total sum collected, as compared with 18 per cent. average expenses for all the National bank receiverships since the system was established. The average payments of insolvent banks to creditors during the existence of the National banking system has been 62 per cent., so that Mr. Perry's achievement with the assets of the Kansas City National is indeed praiseworthy. It is an interesting fact, however, that eighty-three of the 368 National banks that have become insolvent have paid depositors in full, and fifty-nine of them have paid full interest on the money of depositors during the time it was tied up.

Established 1823.

WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO.
Baltimore, Md.

SKANEATELES WATER CASE

Decision Seems to Bear Some Relation to Ramapo Contest.

VIEWS OF OPPOSING COUNSEL

Mr. Sterne Finds Connection Remote—Mr. Lauterbach Says Ramapo Company Is Sustained.

A recent decision by the Court of Appeals in the case of the Skaneateles Water Works Company against the village of Skaneateles seems to have some bearing on the Ramapo water contest in this city. According to counsel opposed to the Ramapo contract the relation is remote, but according to counsel for the Ramapo people the Court of Appeals decision sustains the position they have taken.

The Skaneateles Water Works Company was organized in 1887, pursuant to Chapter 737 of the general law enacted by the Legislature in 1873 authorizing the formation of water companies by consent of the local authorities of the village interested. In 1875 the Legislature passed another law, Chapter 181, authorizing the villages of the State to furnish their inhabitants with pure and wholesome water. This statute provides in detail how a village may organize and conduct a corporation and water system of its own. It provides further that, if deemed necessary, the Board of Water Commissioners may institute condemnation proceedings to acquire the rights, privileges, grants, and properties of an existing corporation. This is optional with the village authorities only, and the existing company has no power to compel the Water Commissioners to purchase or condemn its rights and property.

The conditions under which the franchise was granted to the Skaneateles Water Works Company were that it should have its works in general operation by Dec. 1, 1889; that it should not charge or collect at any time a greater sum than $40 per annum for each hydrant; that at such rate it should furnish all the hydrants required by the village, and should not sell or transfer to non-residents of Skaneateles the rights acquired by the granting of the franchise. The works were not completed within the time provided for, but before the expiration of such period the village Trustees extended the time for the completion of the works until Dec. 1, 1890, declaring that the franchise theretofore granted to the plaintiff was renewed

CONTRACT NOT RENEWED.

Before Dec. 1, 1890, the works were completed, and for five years the company supplied the village and its inhabitants with water. The contract then expired and was not renewed, because, as alleged, the company, finding that it had lost money, asked for $10 more per hydrant than it was entitled to charge under the terms of its grant. In pursuance of Chapter 181 of the laws of 1875 a Board of Water Commissioners was appointed. At a special election a large majority of the villagers voted in favor of an independent system of water works. The water works company had laid pipes in substantially every street of the village, and the water it furnished was pure, wholesome, and adequate for fire protection and all other purposes. The only source of supply was Skaneateles Lake. The village offered the company $24,000 for its property, which was mortgaged for $50,000, but the company declined to take that sum, requesting that the property be taken by condemnation proceedings as the statute authorized

The company thereupon ought to obtain a permanent injunction against the village, its President, Trustees, and Water Commissioners, restraining them from conducting or operating an independent system of water works. The matter was referred to a referee, who dismissed the complaint. The case was taken to the Appellate Division in the Fourth Department, which affirmed the judgment entered upon the referee's report. The matter was then carried to the Court of Appeals. Chief Justice Parker rendered the decision, affirming the judgment. All concurred with him except Justice Bartlett who read a dissenting opinion, and Justice Haight, who did not vote. Chief Justice Parker's opinion in part is as follows:

"It is the experience of all attempts to introduce water into villages and small cities that the number of individual patrons at the outset is very small because their houses are not piped, and they are without bathtubs and other appliances which go with the use of water supplied under pressure. The houses erected after the construction of water works are, of course, made ready for connection with the pipes of the company, but the old houses are brought in very slowly; many never come in, while a small percentage of the others are brought in each year as the owners find themselves able to enjoy the luxury afforded by the water system, or as they may be persuaded that the necessary expense ought to be incurred for reasons of health or comfort. This means in almost all cases losses for the first few years until a sufficient number of people have become patrons to put a plant on a paying basis. The theory of the defendant seems to be that the proper way to treat such a corporation as the plaintiff promoted in this instance, as it appears by defendant citizens, is to let it go on and built water works, losing money each year, while it educates the people up to the point of using the water until years have passed away and the plant has at last come to a paying basis, and then duplicate its plant and take over a paying business for the simple cost of the construction of new works, and it claims the permission of the Legislature to take that very course. * * *

PLAINTIFF'S CLAIM NOT SUPPORTED.

"It is probable that the Legislature mistakenly assumed that such authorities would not act unjustly or oppressively, but would recognize the property rights of others. Be that as it may, the right to determine whether the property of an existing water works corporation should be taken or not is clearly submitted to the determination of the local authorities. The refusal of the defendant therefore to acquire the plaintiff's property by proceedings in invitum does not tend to support the plaintiff's claim for an injunction. * * *

"If the provisions of the statute authorizing the taxation of the plaintiff for the payment of the obligations incurred in the construction of the defendant's water works and the provision authorizing a discriminating tax against its patrons are so connected with the purpose of the act and the object in view that it cannot be said that they do not constitute an essential part of the scheme of the act, then it should be held to be in contravention of Section 10 of the Federal Constitution and void. * * *

"Abundant resources are provided for the working out of the plan for paying for the property and the cost of its operation without assessing the property of the plaintiff for such purposes, and we are of the opinion that in view of the public interests involved (for many municipalities have constructed independent water works under this statute) the rule should be invoked which authorizes the elimination of the provisions of a statute which, if allowed to remain, would condemn it, where it can be done without interference with the general plan and scope of the act."

SIMON STERNE'S OPINION.

"I have read the opinion of the Court of Appeals in the case of the Skaneateles Water Works Company against the village of the same name," said Simon Sterne last evening, "and I find that its relation to the Ramapo case is very remote. It emphasizes the great danger that is involved to a municipality of entering into contracts with private corporations for its water supply and the many legal complications that arise therefrom.

"In the Skaneateles Water Works case the Court of Appeals decided by a majority of the court that there was nothing in the Constitution to prevent a village corporation from creating its own water works, although the supply of water had previously been furnished by a private corporation, but in coming to that decision the court struck down several provisions of the law which made competition in the water supply oppressive upon and destructive of the interests of the private corporation.

"The minority of the court was of the opinion that the municipal supply under these circumstances should not be permitted to come into existence without first taking over at its proper valuation the private water company's works.

"The bearing of all this upon the Ramapo conspiracy is very remote, but, as I said at the outset, it shows how endless can be the complications if the city is ever so unfortunate as to be compelled to submit to making contracts with a private corporation. That may involve at some future period the taking over of the Ramapo Water Company's plant as a consequence of having contracted with it on a valuation based upon the contract, which it unfairly made with the city, before the city can increase its own water supply from an entirely different watershed and quite independently of the source of supply that is controlled by the Ramapo Water Company.

"What is now the opinion of the minority of the court may become the opinion of the majority. Remote as was the question at issue of the Skaneateles case with anything that arises in the Ramapo case, it shows a danger. At the same time, however, it throws how great is the power of the municipalities of this State, even to village authorities, to furnish their own water supply."

WHAT MR. LAUTERBACH SAYS.

"This would seem to go to the extent of deciding," said Edward Lauterbach, "first what I contended for, namely, that the contract presented to the Board of Municipal Improvements by the Corporation Counsel and over which all the wrangle has taken place was a mere option which enabled the New York authorities to take as much or as little water as they desired, or none at all. It was urged that this option would have to be reasonably exercised, and therefore the Ramapo Company could have insisted, in spite of the option, upon the taking of a reasonable amount of water. This decision disposes of that effectually and states that a contract made by a municipality with a water company in no sense carries with it any obligation to take water to any greater extent or in any other way than the contract provides.

"It goes much further, however, and decides what I also contended for, that by the making of the contract the city itself is not prevented from obtaining the Ramapo Water Company by condemnation proceedings, even if the contract is made with it. It decides that under the act of 1875 municipalities may themselves enter into competition with companies they previously contracted with for supply of water without condemning the property of the original company and under methods of competition that may prove fatal to the original contracting party.

"In other words, the court's decision renders perfectly plain what I have always maintained, that the proposed contract with the Ramapo Company was entirely jughandled in favor of the city, and that those who prevented its execution have done the city a grievous injury."

SAY HE SWINDLED BANK.

Clarence W. Noble Accused of Criminally Obtaining $400 from Mechanics and Traders' Institution.

Considerable mystery surrounds the arrest of Clarence W. Noble, whose residence is said to be at Nutley, N. J., and who, after being twice taken to the Centre Street Police Court, was yesterday remanded to the custody of the Detective Bureau. He is charged with having swindled the Mechanics and Traders' Bank of 486 Broadway out of a sum aggregating about $400, and was arrested by Central Office Detectives Tinker and Dolan on Friday.

At Police Headquarters it was said that the case against the prisoner had as yet assumed no specific form, and that he was held on a formal charge of grand larceny. Police officials would not even say who the complainant against him was, and said that when the matter came up in court either Leo Schlesinger, President of the bank, the institution itself through other officers, or some of its depositors might appear to press the charge.

One report was that the money had been obtained through forging a check, and another was that the bank had loaned it upon worthless securities. Mr. Schlesinger is spending the Christmas holidays with his family at the Lakewood, Lakewood, N. J. When seen at that hotel late last evening he positively declined to give any information whatever about Noble's incarceration or to discuss the matter in any way.

Mr. Schlesinger has made arrangements to leave Lakewood this morning, and it is thought will come directly to this city. His brother, B. Schlesinger, of 134 East Seventy-second Street, said earlier in the day that he knew nothing about the case.

The police records give Noble's occupation as a broker. He was taken to court Saturday, but when he reached there with the detectives it was so late that court had adjourned for the day, and he was led away again.

LONG ISLAND FARMER MISSING.

Jesse Muncy Believed to Have Been Murdered and Robbed.

BABYLON, L. I., Dec. 25.—Jesse Muncy has been missing since Friday night, and every effort to find him has proved to be of no avail. It is generally believed now that he was murdered and robbed and his body disposed of. No other solution of his total disappearance from the range of country which has been scoured during the past two days can be arrived at.

Mr. Muncy was eighty years of age. He was well known in this village, although he lived some little distance back in the island upon a farm. He was in the village on Friday night, and when a little before dark he started for home he had a considerable amount of money with him. He was last seen by those who knew him about a half mile out from the village and a mile from his own home. He was met by his nephew, Samuel Muncy. The old man was then proceeding toward his home. He exchanged greetings with his nephew and went on. The nephew came on into the village. Since that meeting no one who knew the old man has seen him.

When he did not reach home on Friday night search was not at once instituted, as it was thought he had gone to the home of some friend for the night. When he did not appear on Saturday the search was begun. Yesterday several searching parties were organized, but no trace of Mr. Muncy has yet been found. The belief is that the old man was sandbagged in the road, killed, and burned

Mr. Muncy was a bachelor, and a veteran of the civil war.

New Railway for Turkey in Asia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 25.—The preliminary convention for the construction of the railroad between Koniah, capital of the vilayet of the same name in Asia Minor, and Bassorah, on the Shat-el-Arab, in the Pashalic of Bagdad, has been signed and Dr. von Siemens, Director of the Deutsche Bank, who obtained the concession for the Anatolian Railways Company, left Constantinople to-day for Berlin. An agreement has been concluded between the Porte and the Anatolian Railways Company for an advance of £1,200,000.

Janitor's Neck Broken in Fall.

Felix Jackel, janitor of two flat houses at 146 and 148 West Sixty-eighth Street, fell headforemost down the basement stairs at No. 148 last evening and broke his neck. He was forty-four years old. His wife and children were away spending Christmas with friends, and did not learn of his death till they returned late at night.

PROVISIONING A TROOPSHIP.

Quantities and Varieties of Supplies Required—How They Are Furnished in English Practice.

From The London Times.

The Sumatra, which leaves the Royal Albert Docks to-morrow for the Cape, may be taken by way of illustration; though, as she is conveying not more than about 1,200 men, her supplies represent what those concerned regard as rather a "small" order. To persons unacquainted with these things, however, the quantities will appear formidable enough, especially as the supplies in question refer exclusively to what will be required at sea. Thus, under the head of "troop stores," the men sailing in the Sumatra are to have 6,000 pounds of preserved meat, 14 tierces of salt beef, and 21 barrels of pork, with the accompaniment of 2,500 pounds of preserved potatoes and 400 pounds of compressed mixed vegetables. Should they take mustard with their meat there will be 100 pounds of it at their disposal; of salt there will be 672 pounds, of pepper 60 pounds, of vinegar 150 gallons, and of pickles 100 pounds. The stock of rice is put down at 1,250 pounds, and that of split peas at 1,800 pounds. There is a suggestion of Christmas puddings in 3 hundredweight of suet, 900 pounds of raisins, and 140 barrels of flour, while with 6,000 pounds of Demerara sugar on board there should be no danger of the 113 pounds of chocolate and the 1,800 pounds of coffee having to be taken unsweetened. Of oatmeal there is a total of 4,500 pounds, of syrup 1,800 pounds, and of biscuits no less a quantity than 10,800 pounds. These are the ordinary supplies provided by the Government. Should the soldier want more there will be the canteen to fall back on at his own cost, and the canteen stores—from which purchases are generally made a pennyworth at a time—will be provided on no less generous and varied a scale, the articles being disposed of at a very low charge indeed. These particular stores comprise, among other things, 200 pound tins of corned beef, 1,500 pounds of lunch biscuits, 896 pounds of sweetened biscuits, 1,008 pounds of ginger nuts, (a luxury of which soldiers are especially fond,) 700 tins of bloater paste, 300 pound tins of brawn, 1,000 half-pound tins of butter, 1,500 pounds of American cheese, 60 pound tins of haddock, 400 pound tins of fresh herring, 200 pound tins of kippered herring, 150 pound tins of lobster, 60 pound tins of mackerel, 2,000 pound tins of assorted jams, 800 pound tins of marmalade, 250 half-pint bottles and 1,000 quarter-pint bottles of pickles, 1,000 pound tins of salmon, 60 quarter-pound tins of sardines, 1,000 penny bottles of sauces, 120 pound tins of sausages, and 600 tins of potted meats. If "Tommy" wishes to still further improve on the official dietary in the way of puddings, &c., the canteen will offer him raw materials in the shape of 30 half sacks of flour, 36 pounds of candied peel, 200 pounds of currants, 200 pounds Valencia raisins, 784 pounds of moist sugar, and 30 pounds of lard; while the varied eatables he can wash down with the help of 120 pound tins of sherbet. Should so miscellaneous a diet disagree with him, it may be hoped he will be put right again with the help of 96 bottles of Eno's fruit salt and 800 seidlitz-powders. The canteen will also have in stock 350 clay pipes, 1,500 tins of Anglo-Swiss milk, and such miscellaneous articles as blacking, boot and shoe laces, lead pencils, soap, (180 tablets,) tobacco, (150 pounds,) and supplementary vinegar (350 bottles.) The other articles on the list include 10 pounds of cream of tartar, 10 pounds of carbonate of soda, and even—14 pounds of sweets!

The "medical comforts" for the use of the sick comprise 99 pounds of preserved meat, 153 pints of prepared soup, 305 quarter-pint tins of essence of beef, 27 pounds of arrowroot, 214 pounds of rice, 481 tins of preserved milk, 293 bottles of lime juice, 1,056 pounds of Demerara sugar, 550 pounds of refined sugar, 68 pints of vinegar, 144 pounds of preserved potatoes, and 99 pounds compressed mixed vegetables. In addition to all this there is a large supply of "general stores," which need not be specified.

The Sumatra will be the twenty-first troopship that has been supplied with stores by the contractors, Messrs. Barnes & Co. (Limited,) since the war began, so that, if the above figures be multiplied twenty-one times, some rough idea will be gained of the sum total of the food, &c., already needed for the troops in their long journey across the seas, without regard to what they require on land. So complete, however, are the arrangements which have been made that the whole of the supplies for the Sumatra, as stated above, were put on board within twelve hours of the order for them being received.

THEIR JOY TURNED TO SORROW.

Nicalas Died Without Warning Preparing for a Family Celebration.

Christmas joy was turned to mourning almost in the twinkling of an eye when Herman Nicalas fell dying at his home, on the top floor of 340 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday morning.

Nicalas, who was about thirty-five years old, and who worked in a produce store between Park and De Kalb Avenues, had, with his wife, made great preparations for a Christmas celebration for their two young sons. They had a Christmas tree, on which they had expended much happy labor loading its branches with gifts and ornaments, and had invited several friends to take part in the celebration, which they had arranged to hold last night.

The kitchen fire burned low, and Mr. Nicalas started down stairs to get some coal. He reached the first landing, just outside the door of the family apartment, when he threw up his hands, tottered, and sank down, rolling to the foot of the stairs. A policeman from the De Kalb Avenue Station summoned an ambulance from the Homeopathic Hospital, but the surgeon who came with it said that the man was dead. He said that death was due to the bursting of a blood vessel. The body was carried back into the little parlor and laid out almost under the branches of the Christmas tree.

DEATH TOOK HER AT DINNER.

Mary Fox Was Eating Her Best Meal in a Long Time.

Mary Fox, fifty-five years old, and without a home of her own, died last evening while eating her Christmas dinner with her friend, Margaret Seary, in the rear of the ramshackle building at 158 West Thirty-first Street.

The meal was an humble one, but as good as their means would afford, and the woman, who was very feeble through long privation and exposure, had just remarked to her friend: "It is the best dinner I have eaten in a long time, but I haven't had much to eat for some time," when she sank to the floor, dead from heart disease.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...7:23	Sun sets...4:39	Moon rises...1:10

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...1:49	Gov. Isl'd...2:10	H. Gate...4:06
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...1:41	Gov. Isl'd...1:50	H. Gate...3:46

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) DEC. 26.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Paso, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Neustria, Marseilles	.....	.....

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 27.

Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Aggi, La Plata Countries	.....	2:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Peninsular, Azores	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
	*9:00 A. M.	
Teutonic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Vigilancia, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Westernland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, DEC. 28.

Cienfuegos, South Cuba	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 30.

Adirondack, Jamaica	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Andes, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Campania, Liverpool	10:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
	*12:00 M.	
New York, San Domingo	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	
Maasdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Miramar, La Plata	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Werra, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 26, inclusive, for dispatch by ship Tropic Bird. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Idzumi Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship City of London. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Aorangi. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic.

(Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) Dec. 26.

Adirondack, Port Limon, Dec. 19.
Anchoria, Glasgow, Dec. 17.
Arkansas, Copenhagen, Dec. 9.
British King, Antwerp, Dec. 10.
Cearense, Shields, Dec. 15.
Chalmette, New Orleans, Dec. 21.
Hubert, Barbados, Dec. 16.
Jersey City, Swansea, Dec. 9.
Kensington, Antwerp, Dec. 16.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans, Dec. 20.
La Grande Duchesse, Savannah, Dec. 21.
Michigan, Belfast, Dec. 14.
Ontario, Hull, Dec. 11.
San Marcos, Galveston, Dec. 20.
Wineland, Shields, Dec. 10.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 27.

Andes, Jamaica, Dec. 20.
Finance, Colon, Dec. 20.
Menominee, London, Dec. 16.

THURSDAY, DEC. 28.

Germanic, Liverpool, Dec. 20.
H. H. Meier, Bremen, Dec. 16.

FRIDAY, DEC. 29.

Othello, Hull, Dec. 17.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, Dec. 17.

SATURDAY, DEC. 30.

St. Louis, Southampton, Dec. 23.
Thingvalla, Christiansand, Dec. 16.
Tropea, Shields, Dec. 15.

Arrived.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Bakker, Rotterdam Dec. 14 and Boulogne 15th, with mdse. and passengers to Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M. 24th.

SS Buffon, (Br.,) Ohls, Rio Janeiro Dec. 2, Bahia 6th, Pernambuco 8th, Barbados 16th, and St. Lucia 17th, with mdse. and passengers to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 A. M.

SS Indra, (Br.,) Burkell, Philadelphia Dec. 23, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

SS Chateau Lafite, (Br.,) Chabot, Havre Dec. 4 and Bordeaux 9th, with mdse. to Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS Astl, (Ger.,) Lafrantz, Rio Janeiro Nov. 1, Santos 30th, and St. Lucia Dec. 16, with coffee to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:45 A. M.

SS Karamania, (Br.,) Johnston, hence for Glasgow, returned to anchor off Clifton, S. I., with machinery slightly disabled.

SS Colorado, Risk, Brunswick Dec. 22, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Jamestown, Davis, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Krim, (Nor.,) Irgena, Progreso Dec. 15, with hemp to order. Vessel to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 3:50 P. M. Is bound to Boston; put in to this port for coal.

SS Carib, Proctor, San Domingo, Dec. 14, Macoris 16th, Sanchez and Samana 18th, Porto Plata and Monte Christo 19th, and Turk's Island 20th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Dec. 25, 9:30 P. M., west northwest, strong breeze; clear.

Sailed.

SS Alsenborn, for Baltimore.
SS Reynolds,

The Wanamaker Store.

CHRISTMAS lasts here until Thursday night, at least.

The store seemed bountiful up to the last minute—didn't it? Well, we shall take half price for very many of the show things. They earned half their worth by looking pretty.

If the Christmas gift was money it can be laid out to fine advantage.

If anybody was overlooked, you can discreetly make amends. Calendars are a pleasant "thank you" for some kindness shown.

The store news will grow in interest each day—it shall be good-natured, straight-forward and well worth your reading.

A Hundred Thousand Yards

French Organdie brought to America for printing---Saved Duty.

Printing vies with the French, but while French would demand 37½c, these

Dainty Organdies, 12½c

The fabric is made in Alsace-Lorraine, which is the home of French Organdie despite German territorial control. Last year Organdies were hurt, in your estimation, by reason of the soft finish that made them soon grow stringy. Now the splendid old wiry finish is back again—and the best American cotton printer (who ranks well with the best of France), is wooing Fashion's favor for his product. He takes a loss on this initial lot conditioned on our being content with almost no profit. Organdies are back again to be loved.

Sixty-eight printings, chosen as the opening temptation of the spring of 1900, are included—floral; some with rings and ribbons besides.

Then there are solid colors as well—black, pink, light blue, heliotrope and primrose.

How shall we state their value? The 37 1-2c French Printed Organdie will be of just such fineness of texture. Do you think they can possibly be prettier? Yet these are 12 1-2c a yard.

Main floor.

White Goods Half price. Not remnants, but odd pieces from which you may buy any number of yards you require, while the lots hold out. No, you can't, either—for when a piece is sold down to a reasonably short length, we won't cut off what would be a bothersome remnant to us.

Organdies
Striped and Checked Lawns
Long Cloth.

Half price, which means 12½c a yard for 25c fabrics and 15c a yard for 30c fabrics. And so on.

Broadway.

Men's Suits The fabrics are cheviot, worsteds and cassimere; the tailoring is of the regular Wanamaker standard—fact is, these suits are all we have left of some of our popular $18 and $22.50 lots. So we mark them—

Fifteen Dollars

Men's Frieze Overcoats—black and Oxford-gray—wool lined, $8.50. The best expert we could see on Saturday says these garments are worth $12.

Boys' Long-Trouser Suits—made of fancy cheviot; the popular way — single-breasted coat and double-breasted vest. For young fellows of 16 to 19 years—$8.50—values up to $12.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Domet Night Shirts Domet Night Shirts are warmish, comfortable, sensible. These are made up in liberal sizes and from the best-looking patterns of the domet (cotton) flannel. Pearl buttons—all the touches of carefulness.

Men's Goods—Ninth street side.

Knit Petticoats Some pretty colored ones all of cotton, and others all of wool with borders of contrasting colors, and both far from expensive. 75c for one sort. Then prices advance in 25c steps to $1.75—for some with silk borders.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The new hand-printed Silks from London and Paris and the newest American Silks—all advance lots from next spring's styles—are shown in the Green Salon, second floor. 60c to $1.50 a yard. And a mere handful of any one style.

Women's Wraps---Reduced

Some from our own good stocks, some from the tailors who furnish much of our stock and who preferred to have cash rather than coats in their Christmas stocking.

The least saving is a full fourth from Saturday's prices and values.

Many Are a Third Cheaper

Five hundred **Capes**—black ones at $7.50, $10 (some of these were counted $20 values), $12, $15, $25, $35 and $50.

Capes in navy blue, brown, tan and steel gray, at $10, $20, $25 and $35—values up to $48 and even $50.

And these lots of **Jackets**—

$5—Of black beaver cloth; lined with satin serge.
$6.50—Of black boucle; satin lined.
$9—Cheviot, beaver and kersey—black and colors. Finest are $16 values.
$12—Jackets valued up to $20.
$15—Jackets valued up to $25.
$25—Three-quarter length wraps — Automobile—that have been $38. Black, tan, castor, navy blue.

Second floor.

Tissot's Life of Christ Membership in the Wanamaker-Tissot Club means the immediate possession of Tissot's Life of Christ—ten years' masterly work in the Holy Land by the disciple-author-artist—upon payment of the entrance fee, $1, and obligation to pay three dollars monthly after that for a not very long period. Of course usual business references are required. Inspiring reading and 500 matchless pictures.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

French Flannel Sacques Imported. New colorings of red, blue, pink, violet and in solid white and black. All lined—some with silk, others with albatross. Trimming of embroidery of silk, of chenile or of lace. Newest cut. $3.50 to $30.

Sacques of albatross, made and trimmed similar to those above, at $8.50 to $25.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Flannelette Gowns They're worn nowadays largely for sleeping gowns,—they were not made wholly for that purpose, however. Suitable also for room gowns. Warm and pretty. In a variety of styles; 75c to $2.75. Moderate enough, for so much comfort.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

White Aprons Lawn; neatly made and liberal in size. Somebody made several thousand too many—manufacturers do foolish things. We bought them very cheap, and sold many at 15c and 25c. To-day—the last nine hundred

at ten cents

Some may be mussed, but what of that!

Broadway.

Cardigan Jackets For women—for warmth. Cardinal, navy blue, black, maroon and brown—long; some short. Prices run 75c, 85c and $1.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

A Carpet Bargain

This carpet store is authoritative as to styles, and a factor in the markets that entitles it to the every consideration given the leading exclusive stores. Yoke that to such advantages as are given through the Wanamaker system of selling, and one sees why the business keeps growing.

As an outlet for excessive stocks we unquestionably rank first, and the real **carpet bargains** come here as naturally as water runs down hill.

To-day—

Twenty-five patterns of **$1 Axminster Carpet at 80c**—and a dollar was the very lowest price it could be bought for up to Saturday night.

Third floor.

Men's Madras and Percale Shirts

HALF PRICE

Which is to say **Fifty Cents**, though many of the shirts are $1.50 quality and not one is worth less than a Dollar. Why cheap? Because we have only these neck sizes—15½ to 17—and the stripes run crosswise instead of up-and-down. It may be four months before the style changes back again.

Men's Goods, Ninth street side.

Mussed Handkerchiefs---Half Price

The handkerchiefs we delivered were smooth and fresh as could be—the ones used as samples, the ones you looked at on the counters and fixtures are mussed and soiled. A washing will cure all hurts. To-day we shall commence selling them off at half prices, which means—

50c for $1 handkerchiefs
35c for 75c handkerchiefs
25c for 50c handkerchiefs
18c for 35c handkerchiefs
12½c for 25c handkerchiefs

Many sorts for men and women, but maybe not at every price for both men's and women's.

Broadway.

Eight Fine Water-Color Pictures---Reduced

This picture store is getting better and better. It isn't filled with costly pieces, but it is thoroughly emptied of trash. The simplest print here is meritorious in its way.

We've eight Water Colors that, being rather counted as Christmas stock, we'd rather sell at a loss to-day than to carry in stock—

Two by Carl Weber, $65 each from $100.
Two by Van Wedge, $55 each from $75.
Three by S. A. Mulholland, $42.50 each from $62.50.
One by F. F. English, $40 from $67.50.

All well framed in gold leaf frames, and in every way perfect.

Picture Store, Fifth floor.

Seventy-five Tons of Writing Paper

AT THE OLD, LITTLE PRICE

The law of supply and demand is being enforced, with the Trusts as enforcers. Paper is scarce, the production well controlled, and prices are sky-high. Yet, with half a year's planning, we have a hundred and fifty thousand pounds of the popular—

Club Vellum at Ten Cents a Pound; Envelopes, to match, 15c a hundred

The paper has a pleasant writing surface—is good enough to have been adopted by some of the most exacting hotel men for their women-guests' correspondence.

Choice of two color tones. Three sizes—

"Helen," for oblong envelope, 102 sheets to the pound.
"Octavo," for square envelope, 96 sheets to the pound.
"Frances," for large oblong envelope, 84 sheets to the pound.

Sold in the long aisle—Tenth street side.

It will pay you to get a year's supply, for nobody knows when we can get any more at the price.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

HUNGER IN PUERTO RICO

Two Thousand Tons of Food Still Needed There.

RELIEF TASK IS DIFFICULT

Pestilence Has Appeared in the Stricken Districts and Help Is Needed —Work Already Done.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—The War Department made public to-day a statement showing the progress made in relief work in the Island of Puerto Rico between Sept. 25 and Nov. 30, 1899. The population of the island is estimated at 918,926. The average daily indigent was 221,087 persons; average weekly sick, 17,372, and the average weekly deaths, 632 persons. The annual death rate was 35 per 1,000 inhabitants, while the normal rate of deaths was 26 per 1,000 inhabitants. The increased mortality was confined to the mountain districts, where, in some localities, the death rate increased 300 per cent. The amount of cash received for the relief of the suffering people of the island up to Nov. 30 was $15,224. The amount of money disbursed up to the date mentioned was $7,417.

Up to Nov. 30 the total amount of food received to relieve the sufferers was 17,162,788 pounds. Of this 16,548,316 pounds has been issued up to Nov. 30. The amount of unissued food on hand at San Juan Nov. 30 was 614,272 pounds.

It was some weeks after the hurricane before the mental and physical energies of the stricken people began to rally from the shock of the disaster. They were without ready money, and were brought face to face with starvation.

While the damage inflicted upon the people along the coast of the island was very great, it was in part off-set by the improvement in the sugar cane crop, which improvement was produced by the overflow of water on the cane lands. The prospect of a good crop enabled the planters to borrow money with which to employ the necessary labor to care for and harvest the crop.

The cities along the coast were also to come to the rescue by the employment of labor to repair the damage inflicted by the storm. In consequence of these facts supplies have gradually been suspended in the lowlands except in limited quantities to the chronic poor.

The coffee plantations are located in the uplands. Here the high winds swept everything in their course, leaving little or nothing for the thousands of hungry, homeless, clotheless human beings but their lives, and what could be given them to prevent starvation. The prompt action of the American people and of the people of the rest of the island was all that prevented a terrible catastrophe. The poor were fed and their lives were preserved. Although a large part of the island is no longer receiving relief, the number of indigents requiring assistance remains the same. It is believed that until February next the demand for assistance is likely to increase in the mountain districts, as the plantains and bananas will not be ripe for two months to come. The greatest distress prevails in a locality where the greatest difficulty is found in getting food to the starving.

The worst area contains a population of about 250,000, and not a wagon road is to be found in any direction over which food can be transported. All food is carried on the backs of horses. Of this population 200,000 people must be fed or they will starve. If not fed at home they will migrate to the cities, leaving the weak to die. Their work will be left undone and their future will be hopeless.

Pestilence, which frequently follows flood and famine, has appeared among the unfortunate inhabitants in the mountain districts and a number of people have perished. It is feared that the epidemic will spread to the coast should there be a general movement of the mountain people in that direction. A movement of this kind has already been anticipated and is being successfully controlled. But the relief must be continued freely in the mountain districts for all of December and during the greater part of January.

It is estimated that not less than 2,000 additional tons of food will be required. Four-sevenths of this amount should be of rice; two-sevenths should be of beans, and the remainder of the amount required should be either codfish or bacon. With the food already issued and now on hand and with the 2,000 tons required in addition to that already issued the total issue will be 20,162,788 pounds.

In dealing with the indigents able-bodied men have been required to work for the food they received, and a great deal of public work has been done in the way of cleaning towns, repairing roads, &c. A plan has been devised between the Board of Charities and the needy planters and their servants by which the board furnishes food to the planters for the number of servants in their families. In return for this aid the planters sign an agreement to furnish a small parcel of land and a hut to each family, which land they are to see prepared and seeded with food plants. The planters are also to see that the laborers and their families are supplied with the food issued, and that the laborer performs a full day's work in return. The planters further agree to furnish transportation for the food.

TROOPER FIRED AT COMRADES.

Captured with Difficulty and Committed to Government Hospital for Insane.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—The case of Nicholas Davis of Troop B, Third Cavalry, having been reported to Gen. Merritt, commanding the Department of the East at New York, he has authorized the committal of the man to the Government Hospital for the Insane near this city.

Davis is an enlisted man from Kentucky who became insane over fancied wrongs inflicted by members of his troop at Fort Myer, Va., and who, inspired by drink, duplicated at Fort Myer some of the incidents in Kipling's story, "In the Matter of a Private." Obtaining a Krag-Jorgensen rifle and a supply of ammunition, he barricaded himself in the troop's quarters and began firing through the open windows at every person who came within range. Fortunately he failed to hit anybody.

The commandant at the fort, after exhausting all possible efforts to capture the trooper without sacrificing the lives of any of his men, finally ordered him to be shot, and a Sergeant and squad were detailed for that purpose. Instead of ordering a volley fired, however, the Sergeant, who is a crack marksman, took a single shot at Davis. Only the latter's head and the breech-block and barrel of his rifle could be seen above the window-sill. The Sergeant's bullet broke the ammunition chamber of the Krag-Jorgensen, driving the pieces of metal into Davis's face and head, stunning but not killing him.

MONEY FOR LAWTON'S FAMILY.

New Yorkers Respond to Appeals of Secretary Root and Gen. Corbin— Fund Is Growing.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—The total subscription to the Lawton fund up to noon of Christmas Day was $14,329.55. The committee has determined to continue the work at least until Jan. 2, when it is hoped that a sufficient fund will have been subscribed to place the widow and children of Gen. Lawton beyond the possibility of want and enable the mother to carry out the father's fondest wishes, that his children should receive a proper education.

It is proposed to continue active work in raising funds during the present week, and it is probable that the subscription list will be kept open until the return of Mrs. Lawton to this country. It is not at all improbable that the fund will eventually reach the sum of $50,000. The original intention was to raise only a fund sufficient to pay off the mortgage of about $15,000 on the Lawton homestead at Redlands, but the generous response to the appeal encourages the committee to believe that enough money will be subscribed beyond that sum to place Mrs. Lawton and her children above want for the rest of their lives.

Secretary Root and Adjt. Gen. Corbin sent personal appeals to about 150 bankers and business men in New York, which resulted in a large increase of the fund Among those who have promised subscriptions are:

William K. Vanderbilt, $1,000; J. Pierpont Morgan, $1,000; C. P. Huntington, $1,000; Thomas F. Ryan, $1,000, and Miss Helen Gould, $500. The committee expects to receive at least ten subscriptions of $1,000 each.

J. I. Buchanan of Pittsburg telegraphed Gen. Corbin to-day that a public meeting will be held in that city to-morrow for the purpose of helping the fund.

Alexander H. Revell of Chicago reports that $2,102 has been subscribed in that city.

Gen. Shafter reports that $830 has already been raised by the citizens of San Francisco.

Gen. Corbin was also informed that the citizens of St. Louis had subscribed $1,200.

GEN. WOOD BEGINS REFORMS.

Highways to be Improved and the School System Reorganized.

HAVANA, Dec. 25.—Gov. Gen. Wood says he intends to order work at once upon the highways, which are greatly in need of repair. This will also serve to give employment to a large number of men.

The school system will also be immediately reorganized. Alexis Frye, Superintendent of Cuban Schools, will be reinforced with two or three other Commissioners.

The Judiciary will form the subject of early attention, particularly the jails and the existing system of keeping prisoners for months without trial. An order will be issued directing that a complete list of prisoners held for trial be furnished monthly.

FIRE INTERRUPTS A DINNER.

Boarding House Inmates Alarmed and a Musician Suffers Loss.

Fire in a boarding house managed by Mrs. S. V. Stowell, at 218 West Fifty-third Street, broke up the family Christmas dinner at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon and caused damage to the amount of $500.

The inmates of the house were at the dinner table when a young woman who occupies a room on the top floor heard what appeared to be the crackling of flames. She ran down stairs and notified Mrs. Stowell. They then went up stairs, and on the second floor, in the front room, discovered the fire. The room is occupied by Edward Capell, who had left the house only a few minutes before. Mrs. Stowell and Miss Hattie Atwood, a boarder, attempted to extinguish the blaze themselves. They were unable to do so, and an alarm was rung. When the firemen arrived the fire was speedily extinguished. Mrs. Stowell and Miss Atwood suffered slight burns from their attempt to put out the fire.

Miss Gibert, one of the occupants of the house, and a musician, lost music worth $200. The loss is not covered by insurance.

FIRE IN THE HOTEL ALBERT.

Employes Have Two Streams at Work When the Firemen Arrive.

A fire in the Hotel Albert, University Place and Eleventh Street, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, caused considerable excitement. Women became hysterical, and one fainted. The fire started on the fifth floor of the eight-story building in one of a suite of three rooms occupied by A. H. Sterling, a civil engineer, with his wife and daughter. Mr. Sterling was out at the time of the fire, but his wife and daughter were in the apartments. The cause of the fire is unknown, but Chief Croker attributed it to a curtain coming in contact with a gas jet.

As soon as the two women shouted "Fire!" the other guests, a majority of whom were women, rushed for the elevators. There were about 175 persons in the rooms on the several floors. Those on the floors above the fire were particularly anxious to escape. The clerk of the hotel, F. V. Baraned, hearing the shouts of fire, rang the auxiliary fire alarm which connects with a regular box, and the firemen were soon on the scene.

In the meantime, however, the hotel employes, who had been drilled to act in case of fire, were working to extinguish the flames. Under the leadership of Frank Taylor, the colored head bellboy, they attached hose on the sixth and fifth floors to the stand pipes in the building, and were soon playing two streams on the fire. When the firemen arrived and strung their hose they had very little work to do, and the fire was soon under control. The loss is estimated at about $500.

There was a slight fire about eight months ago on the fourth floor of the hotel which was quickly put out by the employes in the same manner as the one yesterday.

All Cold Weather Goods at ZERO Prices.

One Fare from Anywhere

Bloomingdale's

3rd Ave 59 & 60th Sts

You who have yet to buy winter necessities and merchandise of every description are indeed fortunate. At 8 o'clock this morning we begin a

Great 5-Day Sale

to dispose of our stocks before inventory. Noteworthy price reductions in every dept. You can save from 10% to 50% this week. Makes no difference what you want, come here and buy for less than elsewhere. This money-saving opportunity should have your immediate attention. Values like these are to be had in every part of this store:

Furs and Ladies' Suits Reduced.

$45 00 to $65.00 FUR COLLARETTES reduced to **$21.50** to **$49**
Ladies' $15 to $20 High-class SUITS reduced to **$8.75**
Ladies' $35. to $45. Men-Tailored SUITS reduced to **$19.75**

Ladies' Trimmed Hats Greatly Reduced.

Come to our Millinery Dept. to-day for Ladies' Stylishly TRIMMED HATS at less than cost to make—two prices—Fur Hats, Evening Hats and Exquisite Imported Models; your choice of hundreds at **$10** and **$5.00.**

Great Reductions In Handkerchiefs.

All surplus stock must be sold at once—$1.00 HANDKERCHIEFS, 50c.; 50c. kinds, 25c.; 25c. kinds, 12½c., and 12½c. kinds only 5c. Also immense cuts in prices on all kinds of LADIES' NECKWEAR.

Watches Far Below Usual Prices.

Those stylish Enameled Watches—chatelaine to match—in all the delicate shades—usually $10 to $12, complete, with case, for this sale, **$4.95.**

Gold Filled Hunting Case WATCH—7 jewelled, full nickel, best American movement, 5-year guarantee, stem winder and setter, sold every day at $10 to $12, reduced to **$5.95.**

Dress Skirts.

Black Broadcloth, taffeta appliqued panel front, of extra winter-weight materials; nearsilk lining, velvet binding; newest shape, box plait or saddle back and open front; $15 value **9.98**

Ladies' Skirts, of Oxford gray, blueish gray, black and brown homespun Cheviot, saddle back, panel side stitched, trimmed with large steeline buttons, percale lined, velvet bound; usual price $5.98; **4.49**

Second Floor, 59th St. Section.

Great Sale of Rings.

These articles are selected at random from our sale of Diamond Jewelry; everything else in Diamond Jewelery sold in the same proportion.

Solid Gold Rings, set with diamond weighing about 1-32 of a carat, value $4.00; special, our sale price, **2.75**

Solid Gold Rings, set with white brilliant cut diamond weighing over 3-16 of a carat, sold by many as a bargain at $15.00; our sale price, **7.50**

Solid Gold Rings, set with fiery cut diamonds, weighing 1-16 and 1-32 carat; value $10.00; special, our sale price, **5.00**

Diamond Rings, fine cut white diamond, weighing 1-4 of a carat, at **15.00**

Main Floor, Front, Centre.

GOOD BOOKS.

Printed on good paper, from large type, and consist of 350 titles of the very best writers. They are bound in a new style of linen cloth, stamped in genuine gold. We have added several books by Kipling, Farjeon, Mrs. Alexander, Fergus Hume, Marlitt, Balzac, Henty, Mary Jane Holmes, Anthony Hope, Stanley J. Weyman and others not heretofore published, at a low price. The publication of this series is a radical and welcome departure in the production of low-priced books; reduced to, per vol., each **14**

Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

All Cold Weather Goods at ZERO Prices.

VICHY IS HEALTHFUL!

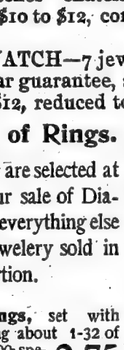

A Natural Mineral Water with medicinal qualities. For Indigestion and Stomach Disorders.

So-called VICHY IN SYPHONS IS NOT **VICHY**

Get the Genuine

VICHY CELESTINS

International "Wun Wing" NEW CREATION Armor Brand

SAME AS LOWER "WING-LO"

BASTINE'S

Absolutely Pure and Full Weight.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS

Highest Grade Made. Ask Your Grocer.

Wheatena

The Best HEALTH FOOD for BREAKFAST

Sold by ALL GROCERS.

MAGIC HAIR STAIN

for lightest brown or black; prepared by George Ormsby, wigmaker, 169 Tremont St., Boston; contains no lead or nerve poison; no smutting or rubbing off; use it once; nothing like it; price $1. Sold by C. N. Crittenton Co., 115 Fulton St., N. Y.; Walter S. Rockey, 8th Av. & 35th St., 42d St. & B'way.

Poor Business Causes Suicide.

UTICA, Dec. 25.—Charles H. Schiller, a prominent jeweler of Utica, committed suicide by shooting himself this evening at his residence. Financial embarrassment is believed to have been the cause. Mr. Schiller had been many years in business in this city, but his trade had of late been declining. A widow and several children survive. The suicide of Mr. Schiller occasions especial remark, as it is the fourth case of the kind that has occurred here during the past few days.

The Yacht Lizzie Reported Safe.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 25.—The yacht Lizzie, of Somers Point, which had not been heard from or seen since she left that place on Friday last, and which was thought to have been lost, turned up safe and sound at Bivalve to-day.

It was supposed that the gale of Saturday night had foundered her.

Street Cars Burned in Canton, Ohio.

CANTON, Ohio, Dec. 25.—Fire started in an electric heater in one of the Canton-Massillon cars last night, after all the cars had been run into the barn. Service on Canton streets was on half time on the main lines to-day, and all other lines were abandoned except the inter-urban service. The loss is $50,000, covered by insurance.

CHESS TOURNAMENT OPENS

The Players at the Eighth Annual Intercollegiate Event.

HARVARD MAN THE FAVORITE

Yale Loses the Honor of Leading the Play on the First Day—The Scores.

The eight chess representatives from Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton began their eighth annual tournament yesterday afternoon at the Columbia Grammar School, at 2 o'clock, at which time Edward A. Caswell, the manager of this intercollegiate event, formally opened the proceedings with a speech of welcome. But little time was lost in the preliminaries, and the players went promptly to work as time was called. The players are: Columbia—Kaufman G. Falk, 1901 S; Frank H. Sewall, 1902 C. Harvard—Claude T. Rice, 1901; Everett R. Perry, 1903. Yale—Louis A. Cook, 1900; Joseph M. Morgan, 1902 S. Princeton—John C. Henley, Jr., 1902; James B. Hunt, 1902.

The pairing for the first round contested yesterday is appended:

1. Falk (Columbia) vs. Perry (Harvard.)
2. Cook (Yale) vs. Henley (Princeton.)
3. Sewall (Columbia) vs. Hunt (Princeton.)
4. Morgan (Yale) vs. Rice (Harvard.)

PERRY THE FAVORITE.

Perry of Harvard attracts much attention because of the reputation that preceded him. He is a typical New England youth, with square, firm chin, and generally strong features. He plays chess with a businesslike air. He is twenty-three years of age. His partner, Rice, is from Oregon, is twenty years old, of tall stature, and not quite so prepossessing as his comrade in arms, yet of intelligent countenance and of a genial disposition. He makes hard work of his game and worries much.

Next to Perry of Harvard, Falk of Columbia is considered the most dangerous opponent, for he plays with a stone-wall defense and is most difficult to conquer. His best performance was the draw he obtained from Tathersall of Cambridge in the international cable chess match last Spring, when the Columbia man headed the American team.

Sewall, No. 2 on the Columbia team, is the junior player in the tournament; he is seventeen years old. He is a native of Watertown, N. Y., but obtained his experience in Manhattan and Brooklyn chess circles. Wideawake and ingenious, this youthful expert is ever on the lookout for pretty combinations and artistic finishes.

Cook of Yale is a veteran in more ways than one. This is his third year as a New Haven representative. While the war with Spain was on he enlisted and saw service for six months. Though sedate in appearance, he is inclined to be nervous, and does not dio himself justice.

Morgan of Washington, D. C., owns to nineteen years. He appeared to be a "sure winner" yesterday, but took matters too easily and fate decided in favor of the more astute Rice.

Princeton's men are both of the same age, nineteen, Hunt coming from Greenwich, N. J., and Henley from Birmingham, Ala.

SUCCESS OF HARVARD.

By dint of good luck Harvard managed to score both games and start off easily in the lead, one point ahead of Columbia. Perry was the first to tally, but his resources were not called upon to any serious extent, as Falk made matters pretty easy for him by sacrificing a bishop in an unsound combination. Rice, on the other hand, was clearly beaten when Morgan of Yale, in an unguarded moment, permitted him to escape and turn the tables on him. But for this unlooked-for dénouement Yale would have had the honor of leading the colleges on the first day's play.

Sewall of Columbia made up for Falk's blunder by energetic tactics against Hunt of Princeton. Henley, the other Princetonian, had Cook of Yale by the throat, but did not appear to fully realize his opportunities. In order to make sure of a draw he needlessly sacrificed the exchange, instead of still further strengthening his position. The result was that Princeton, instead of tying Columbia in second place, had to share the honors of last place with Yale.

Appended are the full scores of all the four games:

FIRST TABLE—CENTRE COUNTER GAMBIT.

FALK. (Columbia.) White.	PERRY. (Harvard.) Black.	FALK. (Columbia.) White.	PERRY. (Harvard.) Black.
1. P—K4	P—Q4	27. R—Qch	K—B
2. PxP	QxP	28. R—K	Kt—B5
3. Kt—QB3	Q—R4	29. P—KKt3	Kt—Q4
4. P—Q4	Kt—KB3	30. B—B5	K—Q2
5. Kt—B3	B—Kt5	31. P—Kt3	P—K4
6. B—Q2	P—B3	32. BxB	RxB
7. B—QB4	Q—B2	33. P—QR4	PxP
8. BxPch	KxB	34. PxP	K—Q3
9. Kt—K5ch	QxKt ch	35. P—R5	R—QR
10. PxQ	BxQ	36. R—QR	R—R3
11. RxB	Kt—Q4	37. K—Kt2	K—B4
12. Kt—K4	P—KR3	38. R—QBch	K—Q3
13. Kt—B5	P—QKt3	39. R—QR	P—B4
14. P—K6ch	K—K	40. K—B3	P—B5
15. Kt—Kt7	Kt—R3	41. K—K4	P—B6
16. P—QB4	Kt (Q4) B2	42. K—Q3	K—B4
17. Castles.	R—QKt	43. P—R4	PxP
18. B—B4	RxKt	44. PxP	K—Kt5
19. R—Q7	Kt—B4	45. R—QKtch	K—R6
20. RxKt	RxR	46. R—Kt5	R—QB3
21. BxR	KtxKP	47. P—R6	Kt—Kt5ch
22. B—Kt8	P—R8	48. K—K4	KtxP
23. B—R7	P—QKt4	49. K—Q3	Kt—Kt5ch
24. PxP	RPxP	50. K—K4	P—B7
25. R—QB	K—Q2	51. Resigns.	
26. B—Kt6	P—Kt4		

SECOND TABLE—RUY LOPEZ.

COOK, (Yale.) White.	HENLEY, (Princeton.) Black.	COOK, (Yale.) White.	HENLEY, (Princeton.) Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	18. K—R	BxKt(B3)
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	19. PxB	Q—R4
3. B—Kt5	P—Q3	20. Kt—B	B—K4
4. Castles.	Kt—B3	21. Q—B2	BxB
5. R—K	B—K2	22. QxB	QxBPch
6. P—B3	Castles.	23. K—Kt	RxP
7. P—Q4	Kt—Q2	24. Kt—K3	R—Kt5ch
8. QKt—Q2	P—QR3	25. KtxR	QxKtch
9. B—R4	Kt—Kt3	26. K—B	Q—B6ch
10. BxKt	PxB	27. K—Kt	Q—Kt5ch
11. PxP	B—Kt5	28. K—B	Q—R6ch
12. PxP	BxP	29. K—Kt	Q—Kt5ch
13. Q—B2	R—K	30. K—R	Q—B6ch
14. P—B4	B—B5	31. K—Kt	Q—Kt5ch
15. QKt2	Q—B3	32. K—B	Q—R6ch
16. B—Kt2	Q—Kt3	33. K—Kt	
17. Q—B3	P—B3	Drawn.	

THIRD TABLE—FRENCH DEFENSE.

SEWALL. Columbia. White.	HUNT. Princeton. Black.	SEWALL. Columbia. White.	HUNT. Princeton. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K3	17. P—Kt3	P—KKt3
2. P—Q4	P—Q4	18. KKt—B3	B—Kt5
3. Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	19. Castles	B—Q2
4. P—K5	KKt—Q2	20. P—Q4	BxKt
5. P—B4	P—QB4	21. KtxB	R—QB
6. PxP	Kt—QB3	22. Q—K3	Q—R4
7. Q—Kt4	Kt—Kt5	23. R—B	Castles
8. B—Q3	KtxBch	24. Kt—B3	P—QKt4
9. PxKt.	KtxP	25. P—B5	KPxP
10. Q—Kt3	Q—R4	26. Q—Kt3	Q—Kt3
11. B—Q2	Kt—Kt6	27. Kt—Kt5	QxPch
12. Kt—K4	Q—R5	28. K—R	KR—Q
13. Kt—QB3	Q—R4	29. QxPch	K—B
14. Kt—K4	Q—R5	30. QxPMate	
15. R—Q	KtxB		
16. KtxKt	QxRP		

FOURTH TABLE—P—Q4 OPENING.

MORGAN. (Yale.) White.	RICE. (Harvard.) Black.	MORGAN. (Yale.) White.	RICE. (Harvard.) Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	25. B—Kt3	Kt—K2
2. P—K3	P—K3	26. K—R4	Q—R
3. B—Q3	Kt—KB3	27. Kt—Kt6ch	BxKt
4. P—QB4	P—QB3	28. PxB	R—Kt2
5. P—QR3	B—Q3	29. Q—Q3	R—R
6. P—B5	B—B2	30. KR—Kt2	KR—QKt
7. P—B4	P—QKt3	31. Q—B3	Q—R3
8. P—QKt4	PxP	32. Q—B5	Q—Q8
9. KtPxP	P—QR4	33. R—Kt4	Q—K5ch
10. Kt—QB3	Kt—Kt	34. K—Kt	QxPch
11. R—Kt	P—KB4	35. R—KB2	K—K
12. Kt—B3	Kt—K2	36. BxKt	RxB
13. Kt—K5	Kt—Q2	37. QxBPch	K—B2
14. Castles.	KtxKt	38. P—Kt7	P—Kt6
15. BPxKt	P—KKt4	39. PxP	QxPch
16. P—KR4	P—KR4	40. K—Kt2	Q—K6ch
17. P—P	P—Kt5	41. R—B2	R—Ktch
18. K—R	RxP	42. K—B	Q—Q6ch
19. R—KKt	K—Q2	43. R—K2	QxRch
20. Q—K2	Q—R	44. R—K	Q—Q8ch
21. B—Q2	B—R3	45. R—K2	Q—Q8ch
22. BxB	RxB	46. R—K	Q—B6mate
23. R—Kt2	R—R2		
24. B—K	Kt—Kt3		

The pairing for to-day is as follows:

1. Falk (Columbia) vs. Cook (Yale.)
2. Henley (Princeton) vs. Perry (Harvard.)
3. Sewall (Columbia) vs. Rice (Harvard.)
4. Morgan (Yale) vs. Hunt (Princeton.)

NEW YORK A. C. NOMINATIONS.

Satisfaction Expressed with the Ticket to be Elected Jan. 10.

The annual election of the New York Athletic Club will be held on Jan. 10. The regular ticket was posted at the clubhouse yesterday, and, from comments made, every one appeared pleased with the selections of the Nominating Committee. J. R. Van Wormer, a veteran member of the club, heads the ticket. Mr. Van Wormer has already served as Vice President. A. E. Colfax, who has been a Governor of the club for the past three years, is nominated for Vice President. Charles E. Goodhue and Charles L. Burnham have been renominated for Secretary and Treasurer, respectively. Evart J. Wendell, who at one time was a crack middle distance runner, was asked to accept the nomination for Captain, but declined. Charles H. Sherrill, Chairman of the Yale Athletic Advisory Committee, accepted the nomination. The following have been nominated to comprise the Board of Governors:

Frank K. Hunter, J. Walter Spalding, Charles E. Knolouch, J. H. Haslin, Fred M Housting, Fred Vilmar, Paul A. Curtis, C. P. Geddes, and H. K. Williams.

Bartow S. Weeks declined a nomination as Governor because of pressure of business.

GEN. H. MACDONALD.

"Fighting Mac" Hopes to Complete in South Africa a Career Brilliantly Begun in the North.

From The London News.

Gen. Hector Macdonald, who is to go out to take the place in the staff vacated by Col. Wauchope's lamented death, must be known by name to every reader of the newspapers. His name in the army is "Fighting Mac." Where all are fighters, what a meaning that fact has! He was, after Lord Kitchener himself, the hero of Omdurman. Some indeed would have for him no second place, and say he saved the army from a great chance of disaster. He certainly held a critical position with his black regiment. Mr. Steevens thus describes it in his book, "With Kitchener to Khartum." He says:

But the cockpit of the fight was Macdonald's. The British might avenge his brigade; it was his to keep it and to kill off the attack. To meet it he turned his front through a complete half-circle, facing successively south, west, and north. Every tactician in the army was delirious in his praise; the ignorant correspondent was content to watch the man and his blacks. "Cool as on parade," is an old phrase. Macdonald Bey was very much cooler. Beneath the strong square-hewn face you could tell that the brain was working as if packed in ice. He sat solid on his horse, and bent his black brows toward the green flag and the Remingtons. Then he turned to a galloper with an order, and cantered easily up to a battalion commander. Magically the rifles hushed, the stinging powder-smoke wisped away, and the companies were rapidly threading back and forward round and round, in and out, as if it were a figure of a dance. In two minutes the brigade was together again in a new place. The field in front was hastening toward us in a whity-brown cloud of dervishes. An order. Macdonald's jaws gripped and hardened as the flame spurted out again, and the whity-brown cloud quivered and stood still. He saw everything, knew what to do, knew how to do it, did it. At the fire, he was ever brooding watchfully behind the firing line; at the cease fire he was instantly in front of it; all saw him and knew that they were being nursed to triumph.

Gen. Macdonald has seen South African service before. In fact, he was at the battle of Majuba Hill, and the wonder is that he survived that battle. This fact was referred to in a highly interesting manner at a dinner given in his honor. The Duke of Atholl, who was in the chair, said:

"It was a remarkable career, that of Col. Macdonald, beginning at the lowest rank of the army and on the point of reaching one of the highest—that of Brigadier General—without having skipped a single grade. In his conduct during the only unlucky fight in which the guest had been engaged, that of Majuba Hill, the Duke found subject for praise and fun. 'Fighting Mac's' company was almost annihilated, and the Boers approached to capture the remnant. The first Boer thought the sporran of Lieut. Macdonald, as he then was, would be a pretty piece of loot, but he received a kick in the stomach, which convinced him that his oppopent came from a land where football was not unknown. Another Boer was about to shoot the gallant Highlander; but the first, generously forgiving the kick, struck up his comrade's rifle, saying: "No, he is a brave man—too good to kill.'"

As the Duke of Atholl said. Gen. Macdonald rose from the ranks. His father was a small crofter in Rosshire, and the future soldier tended the few cattle on the croft in his early boyhood. At thirteen he was a draper's apprentice. He enlisted in the Gordon Highlanders at nineteen, and joining that regiment in India, distinguished himself by his judgment, coolness, and gallantry in the Afghan campaign. He took his South African work, including that notable experience at Majuba, on his way home; and afterward served in the Nile expedition for the relief of Gordon. He made soldiers of the Egyptian army, and led them in the way we have seen at Omdurman. He is still only forty-seven, and as much a "Fighting Mac" as ever.

MISPRONUNCIATIONS.

Prof. Skeat Expounds the Science of Some Common Errors.

From The London Globe.

In an article in The Globe, various mispronunciations are dwelt upon; but it seems to be assumed that they cannot be explained.

The misuse of the initial aspirate is nothing new. As shown in my "Principles of English Etymology," Series 1, Page 359, it is found in the Lincolnshire romance of Havelok, in the thirteenth century. I have since shown that the manuscript was written by a Norman scribe. The phenomenon is, of course, due to the collision of two habits, that of the Norman, who pronounced the h in a very few words, but usually dropped it, and that of the Saxon, whose habit was to pronounce it strongly. While the Norman was striving to learn English, in which he ultimately succeeded, and the Saxon was adopting a large number of words into the English tongue, many attempts to imitate the pronunciation of unfamiliar words were made on both sides with more zeal than success, and the confusion has lasted to the present day. The Shropshire man alone succeeded in establishing a false uniformity by the simple process of never pronouncing an h at all; so that, at any rate, he never inserts one in the wrong place. The misuse of h is by no means confined to London; it is common (to say no more) in many parts of East Anglia.

The loss of a final r after a vowel has nothing to do with want of education. It is the habit of all classes in the South of England; being, in fact, dialectal. In the speech of many (not all) educated Southerners, the words morn and dawn form a perfect rhyme, though some differentiate them by declaring that they pronounce the r in morn, meaning thereby that they introduce in the place of the r a faint indeterminate vowel, like the a in China. But this is only a vocalic sound, and not a true trilled r. The introduction of r in the phrase Mariar Ann is simply because Maria ends with a vowel, and Ann begins with one; hence there is confusion with such phrases as there he is, the habit being that the r in there is only trilled before a word beginning with a vowel, whereas in the phrase he is there, the final ere is either vocalic or diphthongal, if the speaker is a Southerner. A Northerner would perhaps give it the true trill.

In the case of clerk, there is no real use of a for e; rather, the combination er becomes ar, as is common in old French; so that it is of Norman origin. This rule is carried out in common speech much further than in polite talk; hence we hear of varmin, sarpent, or sarpint, 'varsity for university, and so on.

The appearance of a for e in the word Thames is of different origin altogether, being the result of the pedantry of the Renaissance period. The Old English spelling was Temese, now reduced to Tem'se, which is quite right. But the pedants discovered that the Latin spelling had once been Thamesis, so they wrote Tham instead of the English Tem.

In short, all the phenomena have been frequently explained in books that treat of English phonetics, but are still caviare to the general. I have little doubt that this statement will eagerly be assailed, but it is not worth while defending what is sufficiently known to the initiated. There is no subject regarding which those who have never studied it are so irrepressibly eager to prove that they have not gone so as the study of English pronunciation. As a fact, the study of phonetics abounds with difficulties, many of which an unpracticed ear cannot discern at all. W. W. SKEAT.

How to Get a Drink from a Soldier.

From The London Chronicle.

In connection with Gen. Wauchope's devotion to his profession—he had been wounded four times, thrice severely, before going to South Africa—the following story is told: Shortly before he started for the Soudan last year, he met on a country road near Niddrie an old tinker, a character in his way, whom he had known nearly all his life. Said the itinerant, "Eh, laird, I hear ye're gaun aff tae the wars ance mair. Whan will ye e'er get yer fill o' fechtin'?" The officer smiled, but made no reply. The tinker went on, "I'm thinkin' that'll be never, laird! I'm jist the same mysel'. Sir; A can ne'er get ma fill—but it's no fechtin', it's whusky!" The laird took the hint.

CARTERET GUN CLUB SHOOT.

Christmas Day Contest at Garden City Brings Together Representatives of Several Clubs.

Honors were pretty evenly divided in the Christmas Day shoot of the Carteret Gun Club, which was held on its well-appointed grounds at Garden City. Two cup events were scheduled, the first, the December Cup, was won by H. G. Browne, with a score of nine kills out of his selection, and R. Stuart captured the Christmas Day Cup with eight kills, which, with the allowance accorded with his handicap rise, made a clean score.

The birds were a magnificent lot all day, and, assisted by the heavy northwesterly gale, compelled the gunners to fire as soon as the bird arose from the trap in order to kill within the thirty-yard boundary. Invitations had been extended to the Westminster Kennel Club, the Larchmont Yacht Club, the Westchester Country Club, the Tuxedo Club, the Heron Hill Gun Club, the Philadelphia Gun Club, and the Garden City Gun Club, and representatives of nearly all of these organizations were present.

In addition to the two cup events there were a double bird race and a number of miss-and-out sweepstake races, the latter continuing until darkness made it almost impossible to distinguish the fast flying pigeons against the sombre background.

The summary:

DECEMBER CUP.—Conditions: Even distance, 30 yards rise and 30 yards boundary; 10 birds; entrance, $10, birds extra; all ties at 3 birds to divide.

		K.	M.
Browne	2 2 2 2 2 2 1 0 2 2	—9	1
Stuart	2 0 2 2 2 2 0 2 0 2	—7	3
Magoun	2 0 2 2 0 2 2 2 0 2	—7	3
Watrous	0 0 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2	—8	2
Hoyt	0 2 0 2 2 2 0 2 2 2	—6	3
Sullivan	0 0 1 * 0 2 0 1 1 1	—4	5
Capt. Money	2 0 2 2 2 0 2 0 1 2	—7	3
Welch	0 2 0 2 0 2 2 2 0 0	—5	4

Cup won by H. Browne.

CHRISTMAS DAY CUP.—Conditions: Handicap rise, 10 birds; entrance, $10, birds extra. Allowances: 27 and 26 yards, 1 miss as a kill and 1 no bird; 25 yards, 2 misses as kills; ties at 3 birds. Allowances on ties: 27 and 26 yards, 1 miss as "no bird"; 25 yards, 1 miss as a kill and 1 no bird.

		K.	M.
Browne, (29 yards)	2 0 1 2 2 2 0	—5	2
Stuart, (26 yards)	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	—10	10
Capt. Money, (30 yards)	1 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 0	—9	1
Magoun, (28 yards)	0 2 2 0 2 2 0 2 0 2	—5	4
Watrous, (29 yards)	2 0 2 2 2 2 0	—5	2
Hoyt, (28 yards)	0 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2	—9	1
Sullivan, (29 yards)	2 0 0 0	—2	4
Welch, (30 yards)	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 *	—8	1

Cup won by Stuart, and sweepstakes divided between Capt. Money and W. Hoyt.

THIRD EVENT, DOUBLES.—Gunners to shoot at 3 pairs, all at 25 yards rise.

	K.	M.
Browne	1 0 1 1 1 0—4	2
Magoun	1 * 1 1 1 1—5	1
Watrous	1 0 1 1 1 1—5	1
Hoyt	0 0 1 0 1 1—3	3
Welch	1 0 1 1 1 1—5	1
Sage	1 0 1 0 0 0—2	4

In the shoot-off Watrous and Welch each killed 2 and Magoun 1. Watrous and Welch divided.

OTHER SWEEPSTAKES.—Miss and out; entrance, $5, birds extra; handicaps same as in contest for Christmas Cup.—Stuart, 5; Hoyt, 5; Capt. Money, 4; Welch, 3; Magoun, 2; Watrous, 1. Stuart and Hoyt divided.

Miss and Out, Same Conditions.—Brown, 5; Magoun, 5; Watrous, 4; Capt. Money, 3; Welch, 3; Stuart, 2; Hoyt, 0. Browne and Magoun divided.

Miss and Out, Same Conditions.—Magoun, 4; Hoyt, 4; Browne, 3; Capt. Money, 3; Watrous, 3; Stuart, 1; Welch, 0; Sage, 0. Magoun and Hoyt divided.

Miss and Out, Same Conditions.—Magoun, 2; Hoyt, 2; Browne, 1; Welch, 1; Watrous, 1; Sage, 1. Magoun and Hoyt divided.

Miss and Out, Same Conditions.—Magoun, 2; Hoyt, 2; Gilbert, 1; Welch, 1; Watrous, 1. Magoun and Hoyt divided.

Miss and Out, Even Distance, Entrance $5; Birds Extra. All at 30 Yards' Rise.—Browne, 5; Magoun, 5; Watrous, 4; Capt. Money, 3; Welch, 3; Stuart, 2; Hoyt, 0; Sage, 0.

Miss and Out, Same Conditions.—Magoun, 3; Watrous, 3; Welch, 3; Browne, 2; Hoyt, 0; Sage, 0. Magoun, Welch, and Watrous divided.

Miss and Out, Same Conditions.—Welch, 3; Money, 3; Magoun, 3; Watrous, 2; Sage, 1; Browne, 1; Stuart, 1; Hoyt, 0. Welch, Money, and Magoun divided.

Miss and Out, Same Conditions.—Welch, 6; Watrous, 6; Magoun, 5; Hoyt, 5; Browne, 3; Sage, 2. Welch and Watrous divided.

Miss and Out, Same Conditions.—Magoun, 5; Watrous, 5; Welch, 5; Gilbert, 3; Hoyt, 0; Sage, 0. Magoun, Watrous, and Welch divided.

Miss and Out, Even Distance, All at 32 Yards.—Magoun, 3; Watrous, 3; Browne, 2; Hoyt, 1; Welch, 0. Magoun and Watrous divided.

The day's sport closed with five even-distance sweeps, miss and out, all shooters at thirty-four yards' rise. The distance was such that the majority of guns were handicapped and could not carry the distance effectively, especially when the bird released was a straightaway driver. The winners were Magoun and Watrous, Browne and Watrous, Magoun and Watrous, Gilbert and Hoyt, and Gilbert alone.

EAST SIDE GUN CLUB SHOOT.

Expert Wing Shots from Town Make Scores at Newark.

Several well-known expert wing shots from this city journeyed out to the invitation holiday shoot of the East Side Gun Club at Newark yesterday. The birds were fast, owing to the assistance of the stiff breeze and crisp atmosphere. Many of the birds although hard hit managed to carry entire charges outside the fifty-yard boundary before they dropped.

A feature of the contests was the eighth, ninth, and tenth sweepstake events, for which the club hung up turkeys as prizes. Those who captured turkeys in addition to shares of the entrance fees were Schortemeier, Feigenspan, Hassinger, and Geoffrey.

Joseph Erhardt, twenty years of age, of Hamburg Place, Newark, who was one of the "pikers" outside the grounds, accidentally shot himself in the right leg as he attempted to raise his gun to stop a pigeon that had escaped the club gunners. The load of shot tore a big hole in Erhardt's calf, and he was taken to St. Michael's Hospital.

The day's scores follow:

First Event.—Miss and out; $2 entrance; 30 yards rise. O. T. Roof, 9; William Hassinger, 8; Georges Matzen, 8; Feigenspan, 2; Otten, 6.

Second Event.—Same conditions. Roof, 2; Hassinger, 3; Matzen, 2; Feigenspan, 0; Otten, 0.

Third Event.—Same conditions. Roof, 4; Hassinger, 4; Matzen, 3; Feigenspan, 3; Otten, 3.

Fourth Event.—Same conditions. Roof, 4; Hassinger, 2. Matzen, 2; Feigenspan, 3.

Fifth Event.—Same conditions. Roof, 9; Hassinger, 9; Matzen, 4; Feigenspan, 8.

Sixth Event.—Seven birds; $3 entrance, birds extra; 29 yards rise. Roof, 5; Hassinger, 6; Fisher, 5; Matzen, 6; Otten, 5; Larkey, 5; Gardner, 2; Feigenspan, 6; Purssell, 4; Craft, 6; Geoffrey, 5; Shible, 6; Hauser, 4.

Seventh Event.—Fifteen birds; $7 entrance, birds extra; even distance, 29 yards rise. Roof, 14; Hassinger, 11; Matzen, 10; Otten, 10; Keogle, 11; Feigenspan, 13; Purssell, 9;; Geoffrey, 13; Shible, 10; Hauser, 6.

Eighth Event.—Miss and out; 29 yards rise. Schortemeier, 7; Feigenspan, 7; Ferguson, 7; Geoffrey, 6.

Ninth Event.—Miss and out; $2 entrance; 29 yards rise. Geoffrey, 6; Feigenspan, 6; Hassinger, 5; Hauser, 4; Roof, 2; Larkey, 1.

Tenth Event.—Miss and out; $2 entrance; 29 yards rise. Geoffrey, 8; Feigenspan, 2; Hauser, 1.

TARGET SCORES AT BAY RIDGE.

Crescent Athletic Club and Its Guests Compete for Prizes.

One of the greatest day's shooting ever indulged in by the members and guests of the Crescent Athletic Club took place yesterday on the grounds of the organization at Owl's Head, Bay Ridge, where the two days' tournament of the club was concluded. Over 4,000 targets were thrown during the day's sport, and some fine scores were made. Two special prizes offered by John H. Hallock, the well-known local amateur, and Henry Kryn, another Crescent expert, were the features of the sport. In the race for the Hallock trophy George W. Hagedorn won out with 24, taking the cup, and the club prize offered for second—a fine panel of game birds—went to Lowndes Rhett, with a total of 22.

Garrett W. Cropsey and George W. Hagedorn tied for the Kryn trophy, each smashing twenty, and will shoot off for the tie next week. F. B. Stephenson, E. H. Lott, A. B. Rhett won sweepstakes races, and the Twilight Handicap, shot just as darkness enveloped the scene, fell to Henry Kryn after a tie with Erskine H. Lott, by one bird. F. B. Stephenson, Dr. O'Brien, and Hagedorn took the remaining events.

LORD DOUGLAS'S BOAT SAILS.

Famous Schooner Lasca Starts on the Long Voyage to Southampton.

The American schooner yacht Lasca, which was purchased a short time ago by a yachting chum of the Emperor of Germany, left Tebo's Basin yesterday shortly after 11 o'clock and started on the 3,000-mile voyage across the Atlantic for her new owner, Lord Sholto Douglas. She left the basin in tow, and cleared for Southampton, where she will be delivered and her American crew paid off.

The Lasca was one of the most noted of American cruising yachts. She was designed by A. Cary Smith, whose other noted craft, the Yampa, was purchased a year ago by Emperor William. She was launched from the Piepgras Yard, at City Island, in 1892. The Lasca is the third American schooner sold to a foreign yachtsman within two years.

The Daily Story of The Big Store.

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

Meet Me at the Fountain.

6th Ave., 18th and 19th Sts. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1899. Telephone 2,740—18th.

Toys, Games.

To make a clean sweep of all our Holiday Toys we have prepared five large Bargain Counters for to-day.

LOT 1 includes a large assortment of **Games, Pewter Doll Carriages, Balls, Tree Ornaments, Animals, etc.**, regularly sold from 10c. to 15c., special at 5c

LOT 2 includes a large variety of **Games, Ten Pins, Handsomely Dressed Dolls,** also a large variety of **Animals,** regularly sold at 25c., special at 10c

LOT 3 includes a fine assortment of **Stylishly Dressed Dolls, Trumpets, Pewter Dishes, Toy Furniture and Horses,** regularly sold at 40c., special at 15c

LOT 4 includes a large variety of **New and Popular Games, Wheelbarrows, Wagons, Ten Pins, Trucks, Military, Firemen and Police Suits, Pianos, Drums, Magic Lanterns and Handsomely Dressed Dolls** and other goods regularly sold at 50c., special at 25c

LOT 5 includes **Chairs, Rockers, Magic Lanterns, Drums, Tool Chests, Handsomely Dressed Dolls, with Closing Eyes and Dressed in Silks and Satins; Also Stuffed Animals,** and an immense variety of **Well-known Games,** regularly sold at 85c., special at 50c

Ice Skates.

For Men and Women, Boys and Girls.

There's plenty of good skating these days—in the indoor rinks, of course—and it is to be hoped that there soon will be plenty of outdoor skating. If you haven't bought your skates, get them now; no better opportunity will present itself than the present, as these low prices for good skates will show:

Men's and Boys' Ice Skates, full clamp, cold rolled cast steel, all sizes, per pair 33c

Men's and Boys' Ice Skates, full clamp runners, made of best carbon steel, hardened and tempered, nickel-plated and polished, very fine, per pair . 95c

Men's and Boys' Union Club Ice Skates, flanged blade, highest grade of skate made, very light and strong, runners are of finest selected welded blades, all parts nickel-plated on copper and highly polished, per pair . . . 3.45

Men's and Boys' Hockey Skates, full line of the best makes, per pair, from 43c. to . . . 3.00

Women's and Girls' Ice Skates, made of cold rolled cast steel, well finished and very strong, per pair . . . 85c

Women's and Children's Ice Skates, hardened runners, full nickel-plated, fitted with oak-tanned russet heel straps, per pair 1.45

Women's Ice Skates, highest grade Union Club, full nickel-plated and polished, fitted with thoroughly welded steel and iron runners, perfectly tempered, heel straps have nickel-plated tongue buckles and nickel heel bands; very special, per pair 2.00

Underskirts, Gowns, Wrappers, &c.

Reduced Prices on Broken Lines, left over from recent heavy sales. A few items only are quoted, but there are many more of the same kind awaiting you.

Two lots of **Women's Underskirts,** Domet flannel lined, with accordion plaiting or Black sateen, with trimmed umbrella ruffles; closing price . 98c

Women's Wrappers of flannelette and percale, worth from $1.39 to $1.65; closing price, for choice . . 1.25

Women's Fine Muslin Gowns, with Hubbard yoke of tucks and embroidery insertion, trimmed with Hamburg edging, at 59c

Women's White Lawn Aprons, full size, plain hemmed or fancy trimmed, medium size; worth from 25c. to 35c. apieee; closing price . . . 19c

Women's Plain and Fancy New Year's Aprons, special closing price, for choice 50c

Believing Thoroughly that choice merchandise needs never beg for a market—not even on the day after Xmas, when retail business, *as a rule,* is very dull—we submit FOR TO-DAY exceptional opportunities, the sort no one who can use the goods can afford to ignore.

Silverware.

All broken lines and odd lots left over from the Holiday trade will be cleared out at these great reductions:

At 89c., a choice of any of the following articles, all marked Sterling Silver 925-1000 fine:

Individual Salt Cups, Cream Ladles, Sugar Spoons, Butter Spreaders, Sardine Forks, Sugar Sifters, Olive Forks, Oyster Forks, Gold Lined Teaspoons, Souvenir Spoons, Lemonade Spoons, Orange Spoons, Olive Spoons, Horseradish Spoons.

Smoking Sets (black enamelled tray and 3 pieces); formerly $1.00, reduced to 38c

Candlesticks, quadruple plated, highly polished; formerly $2.00, reduced to 1.00

Candelabra, black enamelled, gilt trimmed, 5 lights; formerly $2.00 each, reduced to 95c

Candelabra, black enamelled, gilt trimmed, 3 lights; formerly $1.50 each, reduced to 75c

Tea Set, quadruple plated, bright cut, set of 4 pieces; formerly $6.00, reduced to 3.95

Baking Dish, quadruple plated, with inside dish; formerly $4.00, reduced to 2.25

Fruit Stand, pink glass, quadruple plated; formerly $2.50, reduced to 1.50

Watches.

Some After-Holiday Reduced Prices on Fine Timepieces to clear out odd lots, &c. Nothing like them offered elsewhere:

Ladies' 14-karat gold filled **Hunting-Case Watches,** fitted with fine American movement; formerly $7.50; reduced to 4.95

Ladies' solid gold 14-karat **Hunting-Case Watches,** fitted with Waltham movements. Regularly $25.00, for this sale at 16.50

Boys' Watches, 14-karat gold filled, open face, fitted with Seth Thomas 7-jewelled movement; formerly $8; reduced to . . . 4.85

Pictures

That were slightly damaged during the rush of holiday trade at a very small expense to the purchaser. Each picture can be made to look as good as new. Two lots, at two very special prices.

LOT 1—**Water Colors, Colored Photographs and Photogravures,** fitted in handsome gilt frames, formerly sold at from $7.50 to $10.00 each, while they last, your choice at . . 3.75

LOT 2 — **Engravings, Photogravures and Water Colors,** some fitted in gilt frames, others in hard-wood frames, formerly sold at from $13.50 to $35.00, your choice, while they last, at . 8.75

Linings.

One special offering at a very low price, well worth buying.

Fancy **Taffeta,** for underskirts, &c., the 12½c., 15c. and 19c. per yard kinds; while they last, per yard, at 6½c

Table Linen, Towelling, Scarfs, &c.

More or less soiled by handling during the holiday season, but otherwise perfect, offered for a quick clearance at these greatly reduced prices:

At 25 per cent. off regular selling prices:
Table Linen, in short lengths.
Tablecloths and Napkins, odd lots.
Napkins, in half-dozen lots.

At 10 per cent. off regular selling prices:
Towels, in small lots.
Towelling, in short lengths.

At 50 per cent. off regular selling prices:
Renaissance Scarfs.
Renaissance Squares.
Spachtel Effect Squsres.
Spachtel Effect Doilies.

Jewelry.

Right after the Holiday Season is a good time to buy odd lines, broken assortments, &c., being sold at greatly reduced prices, such as these, for instance:

Diamond Rings, with heavy gold mountings; formerly $5.00, reduced to 2.75

Solid Gold Lorgnette Chains, with jewelled slides; formerly $6.75, reduced to 3.75

At 29c. a choice of any of the following articles, worth up to $1.50:

Brooches, Hair Clasps, Cuff Buttons, Lorgnette Chains, Sterling Manicure Pieces, Scarf Pins, Rings, Vest Chains, Combs, Purses, and a number of other odds and ends of a similar kind.

Nethersole Bracelets, "The Baby Curzon," of sterling silver; formerly 48c., redu

The New York Times.

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TWELVE PAGES.

MR. MOSS'S REPORT.

The general impression made by the voluminous report of the counsel of the Mazet committee will be that it tells nothing very new, and that it presents what is already pretty well known in a desultory fashion and with a marked tendency toward partisanship. This impression is only too much justified by that careful perusal of the report which very few will give it. Yet this report has a distinct value, and it will be far better for those who have to deal with it, especially in the Legislature, to study it for what it really is worth than to dismiss it because it is not worth as much as it might have been. And it will be particularly well for the leaders of Tammany, whose ignoble motives and outrageous methods are fully shown in the testimony accompanying the report, to ask themselves how long the people will stand the facts as they are, even though this presentation of them is inadequate and injudicious.

The professed purpose of the committee to which the report is addressed is the exposition of facts showing the working of the present charter and the suggestion of changes required by the facts brought out. These suggestions as made by Mr. Moss are logical and are sustained by the facts. The principal one is that the Mayor shall have the power of removing at any time the heads of departments whom he appoints and whom under the charter he can now remove only within six months after the beginning of his term of office. The object of conferring the power of removal either during a short period at the outset of a term of the Mayor or at all times is obviously to secure responsibility, and this is most imperfectly done by the present arrangement. The Mayor cannot enforce responsibility on men whom he cannot remove save during a few months, and the people cannot enforce responsibility either on the heads of departments whom they do not choose or on the Mayor who has no real control over the departments. The loose, confused, and demoralized condition into which the City Government has fallen under the actual system was amply shown by the Mayor's own testimony and by the testimony of the various Commissioners. It is simply impossible to tell from their own admissions who is accountable for the extravagance, imbecility, and jobbery that are shown to prevail. Clearly this would not be the case if the Mayor had full power of removal. It would then be his interest as well as his duty to know what his appointees were doing, for their neglect and their misconduct would be brought straight home to him. The suggestion of a term of two years, with eligibility for a second, has both advantages and disadvantages. It is much less important than the one relating to the power of removal.

The worst vice of the present system is that it permits the control of the whole administration by the leader of Tammany, who cannot be reached by the voters, while those who are in nominal control are equally beyond reach. The Mayor, despite his air of self-confidence and his innocent affectation of dictatorial manners, was shown before the committee to have very little scope for the exercise of his iron will and no great amount of independence within that narrow field. Mr. CROKER made it plain that the original appointments were meant to suit him, and could not have been made if they had not suited him, and the appointees made it clear that it was Mr. CROKER and not the Mayor whose known or inferred wishes they consulted. Such a situation cannot be pleasing to a man of so much native pride as the present Mayor, and if he has not fulfilled the prediction of some of his friends before the election and thrown off the yoke that must be galling, an explanation can be found in the fact that his hands are tied by the law. The situation, however, is far more humiliating for the people of this great city, whose hands are also tied, while the only person that can regard it with any satisfaction is the man who really for the time being rules the city as absolutely and irresponsibly and more profitably for himself and his retainers than any modern monarch rules his domain.

The rule is very bad, but as yet it is less remarkable for its inefficiency than for its gross extravagance and its corrupt and corrupting character. The former is shown most plainly in the account of the manner in which our taxes are determined through the assessment of taxable values; the latter in the exposure of the conduct of the Police Department, and both in the amazing revelations concerning the Ramapo job. But bad as the condition of things is, the radical blunder—to call it by no harsher term—of this report lies in the entire and willful omission of any recognition of the fact that it is not the Democratic organization alone or the leader of Tammany alone that must be held responsible. The Ramapo job, with its enormous possibilities of plunder and its impudent surrender of public rights into private hands, was the creation of a Republican Legislature under the guidance of a lobby made up of men high in the councils of the Republican boss. The iniquities of the Police Board are the product of the bi-partisan scheme of which the Republican machine has long been the stubborn advocate and the fat beneficiary. And Tammany works its evil will on this imperial city because Mr. PLATT would not consent to the success of a movement that would have made boss rule in the city impossible for years to come. The Tammany of to-day, with its hideous misrule and its shameless prostitution of public power, with its alliance with vice and its grip on all business that public power can reach, is the deliberate creation of Mr. PLATT and his machine. It is stupid in Mr. Moss willfully to ignore these facts. Nevertheless his report, properly interpreted, is a highly informing document.

DELAGOA BAY.

No doubt the Portuguese possession of Delagoa Bay is a cause of some injury and of still more annoyance to Great Britain in her prosecution of the war. As we suggested at the time her proclamation, or notification, of the existence of war was made, the purpose of it must have been to enable her to exercise the right of search. That right seemed so important to her that, in order to exercise it, she was willing to compromise her international position by admitting that her trouble was a "war" and not a domestic dispute with her vassal, as she had previously maintained.

The object of all this was to prevent importations of contraband of war for the use of the Transvaal by way of Delagoa Bay. That bay offers the only route to the Transvaal which is not under British control. Lorenzo Marques is a neutral port through which supplies and recruits can be safely shipped to a belligerent. If the South African Republic owned the port and bay, they would be tightly blockaded. Because Portugal owns the route, it is a free highway. And that is what Great Britain cannot be expected to like.

It would be immensely convenient to her to have the port and bay to herself, for they open by far the most direct and the shortest route to the Transvaal from the sea. It is only 57 miles to the frontier, and 290 to Pretoria, as against 307 miles from Durban to the frontier and 511 to Pretoria and twice these latter distances from Cape Town. But Portugal will neither lease nor sell, and Great Britain could not take possession of the harbor without a gross breach of international law. Portugal would be perfectly powerless to resist the seizure, but it would give rise to international complications which it would be extremely disagreeable to a belligerent to face, to say nothing of the absolutely piratical character of the seizure itself.

Meanwhile the traders in the Portuguese port are naturally making the most of the opportunities, and they find their account in importing, under more or less false pretenses, what they can sell to the Boers to the most advantage. At present such material is for the most part contraband of war. It is no wonder that the British exasperation should lead them to seize and hold all suspected shipments, including a cargo of American flour. In due time they will doubtless apologize and release the seized goods and even pay any damages that the "innocent" shipper may have sustained. But in the meantime the goods will not have reached their real destination, nor have given aid and comfort to the enemy.

It is, for the British, a singularly exasperating situation. If Delagoa Bay were British it would be of immense use to them. If it were openly Boer, it would, with the British sea power, be of no use to their enemies. Because it is neutral, it gives the Boers all the advantages of a seaport of their own without obliging them to defend it. The proceedings the British find themselves compelled to take in order really to "neutralize" the nominally Portguese port ought to be very leniently viewed at the capitals of neutral powers. Doubtless they will be so viewed at Washington.

SIZE AND SYMPATHY.

EMILE ZOLA's account of the forces that shape public opinion on the Continent is not flattering to the intelligence of the French, German, and Russians. M. ZOLA himself, while he is no imperialist, is friendly to Great Britain, as he has good reason to be; but French opinion is on the side of the Boers. He gives the reasons:

> The great mass of the French people are unacquainted with the details of the more or less complicated dispute which culminated in war. In the eyes of the unreasoning mob a powerful nation is assailing a small, weak people. The impulses of the mob, although unreasoning, are frequently generous. Herein is the explanation of public opinion in France, Germany, and Russia.

What this means is that French public opinion is composed of a thick and dense layer of ignorance superposed upon a sub-stratum of solid prejudice. Dislike of England and all her interests is the foundation. The French hate her for her greatness and power, and because she has far surpassed them in the spread of her commerce and the influence she wields. Her friendly regard for us, particularly the manifestation of that regard during our war with Spain, has added to the bitterness of French feeling, for while the Government remained strictly neutral, popular sentiment in France was altogether favorable to Spain. Complete ignorance about the Boers, their country, and their habits is a fitting structure to be reared upon a foundation so ignoble.

The German people are better informed than the French, but public opinion there is largely shaped by the venomous press, which, whether its utterances are inspired or not, serves to keep alive the belief that England stands in Germany's way and is her enemy. In Russia there is no public opinion about foreign politics except in Court and military circles, and there the policy and plans of the Czar determine it.

Enlightenment would not change public opinion on the Continent. The people of France, Germany, and Russia would not sympathize with England in any war, not even if she were fighting for the holiest purposes. But are the American sympathizers with the Boers impervious to the light of fact and reason? Sympathy and size stand in a well-known relation. It is natural to sympathize with the under, who is usually the smaller, dog. The Boer's inferiority in might has won him the good wishes of thousands of amiable Americans. But what most has enlisted the sympathy of Americans is the delusive belief that the Boers are fighting to maintain a republican form of government against a monarchical foe who would deprive them of their liberties. "Republics should stand by each other" is the cry.

There is no excuse for this delusion. Facts are not wanting to show that the Transvaal is not a republic of liberty and law. Compared to PAUL KRUEGER'S Government Tammany Hall is a magnificent illustration of freedom and majority rule. The substitution of British rule for KRUEGER'S rule would give the people of the Transvaal their first experience of a Government under which the rights of the individual are protected by law, where liberty is guaranteed. The character of "Oom" PAUL is as little understood as that of his Government. In the visions of partisans of the Boers he is a Washington, a John of Barneveld, a Bolivar, and even an Aguinaldo. In the cold light of truth he is revealed as an uncommonly adroit and sordid old reprobate, cunning, corrupt, sanctimonious, money-loving, tyrannical, a betrayer of the liberties of his own people, faithless to the stranger within his gates, and an habitual conniver at malversation of the public funds. He prays well, preaches well, and feathers KRUEGER'S nest all the time. His personal character is no more worthy of admiration than his public career.

When the under dog is a particularly mean dog and the other animal has, in addition to many good points, the merit of being your friend, the old rule of sympathy is more honored in the breach than in the observance.

The professional Irish-American sympathy for England's foe is perfectly intelligible. We are used to that. We may dislike the motive, but at least we understand it. But the real American who desires the triumph of the Boers seems to be grievously lacking in intelligible justification for the direction of his sympathies. At least he is profoundly mistaken if he supposes that either the progress of the world, the security of liberal institutions, or the interests of this Nation would be promoted by the defeat and humiliation of England.

THE NEW GERMAN NAVY.

One of the curious things about the recent proposition to increase the German Navy is the absence of spirited or enlightening discussion upon it in Germany itself. We cannot perhaps look to the Reichstag for so accurate a reflection of the public sentiment of the moment as even to the French Chamber of Deputies, while there is no comparison between it and the House of Commons or even the House of Representatives as an organ of national opinion. Methods of obtaining legislation which have been obsolete among English-speaking peoples since the seventeenth century are in full vigor in Germany. "Court politics" are still in vogue there. We should not expect to see a public question so thoroughly "thrashed out" in debate in Berlin as in Westminster or in Washington. But still it is a disappointment that the debate in the Reichstag has thus far been of so little importance on a proposition which is admitted to be revolutionary in the sense of being a radically new departure.

The Emperor is known to have been greatly impressed with Capt. MAHAN'S views of the importance of "sea-power." But that is now an old story. The legislation under which the German Navy is now conducted was framed in accordance with the Emperor's will, and by it he is understood to have obtained all that at the time he wanted. The present demands upon the Legislature seem to amount almost to a parliamentary breach of faith. The existing legislation was asked for in order to provide for the maintenance of the navy for a term of years, and as a settlement is analogous to the famous Septennate arranged for the army. As everybody knows, the Septennate did not turn out to be satisfactory to the Government which proposed it, and Prince BISMARCK went down to the Reichstag to use not only all the arguments he could muster but also the great weight of his personal authority to induce the Legislature to increase the burden of taxation in order to provide more adequately for the national defense.

What is most curious about the measure for the increase of the navy is that it is not pretended to be a measure of national defense. Neither Prince HOHENLOHE, the Imperial Chancellor, nor Count VON BUELOW, who supported it in a very clever and even witty speech, put it upon that ground at all. The Chancellor explained that the appropriation he asked for was only an "entering wedge," and Count VON BUELOW explained in detail that it was introduced in order that Germany might not have to "back down" in any part of the world, by reason of having an inadequate naval force to support her claims and pretensions, whatever these might happen to be. He spoke of the old days before the unification of Germany as the days when, among the militant and aggressive nations, Germany, in spite of or even because of the higher education which her children enjoyed, was regarded "as haughty cavaliers look upon family tutors." And he elicited the applause of his hearers by saying that those days had passed away, never to return.

The increase of the German Navy, which it is officially explained means the doubling of it as soon as that object can be accomplished, has thus nothing whatever in common with the increases of the British Navy. These latter are well understood to be mere acts of self-defense, even of self-preservation. A powerful navy is an absolute necessity to the being of an island kingdom, vulnerable all around its coasts, which normally imports two-thirds of its food, supply, and has only on hand some three weeks' consumption. But of course Germany is in no such situation. The little strip of coast on the North Sea is defensible by her forts and armies against any force that can come to attack it even better than by a great navy. And that there might be no question about the object of the increase, it is officially given out that, while the navy is to be doubled, the coast-defense squadron is not only not to be increased but is actually to be discontinued altogether.

This is a startling and formidable programme. To foreigners it will seem to have been taken in pursuance of a fantastic policy. The expansion of the British Navy has followed the expansion of British commerce, whereas the expansion of German trade is expected to follow the expansion of the German Navy. Such increase as there has been or as has been authorized of our own navy has been actually forced upon us by our assumption of new responsibilities which we could not escape. It remains to be seen what view the heavy laden German taxpayers will take of the scheme for doubling the navy avowedly by way of entering upon the career of a conquering "world power." In any case it is to be hoped that the increase will be accompanied by an increased inculcation of those "sea manners" the lack of which was deplored by an English Captain to an American Commodore and has done more than any other one thing to imperil the good international relations of Germany.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Our Aldermen, by adopting a resolution filled with love for the Boers and hatred for the British, have raised themselves to the proud height occupied by their brother statesmen in New Rochelle, and their holiday leisure from the accustomed toil of presenting excuses for continued official existence will doubtless be made sweetly pleasant by the thought that in settling thus promptly and conclusively a problem of much complexity they have earned enormous amounts of public gratitude. The resolution was of such world-wide moment and its construction exemplified such remarkable skill in the manipulation of venerable phrases that we were moved to investigate and record the circumstances of its presentation and passage. Unfortunately, the episode seems to be shrouded in deep mystery. Alderman LEDWITH introduced the document, but whether he wrote it or not is as yet unrevealed, and earnest inquiries as to who voted for it, though made in circles usually well informed on all such matters, produced only reluctant confessions that this committal of the metropolis on a large and delicate question of international politics had the audible support of but two or three members of the illustrious board. Who the two or three were was not set down in the minutes, and the Chairman, Alderman MUH, forgot to ask, before pronouncing the resolution carried, whether anybody wanted to vote against it. This oversight is especially to be regretted, because the resolution contains a reference to "those noble, stalwart farmers now repeating at the close of the nineteenth century the struggle which our forefathers underwent at its dawn against the same common enemy." Prolonged study of the roster of the board has not enabled us to identify the war to which allusion is here made—a fact that greatly disquiets us and is likely to worry a good many other New Yorkers.

—Every liquor dealer in Boston was visited on Friday evening by a messenger from the Police Captain of his district and informed that in the opinion of the members of the Board of Police the practice of giving bottled intoxicants to their patrons as Christmas presents is a harmful one and ought to be stopped. What effect this somewhat remarkable appeal will have remains to be seen. The making of such gifts, common enough among saloon keepers everywhere, has been a well-established custom in Boston for many years, and only recently have there been any organized efforts to put an end to it, though not a little holiday drunkenness has no other origin. One of the Boston papers, commenting on the board's action says: "The request, coming from the source it does, will undoubtedly be carried out to the letter, and probably many of the dealers will be glad to save the expense and have a good reason for it in the suggestion from the Police Commissioners. The recipients of these Christmas offerings, however, may not feel as much pleased about it, and with them at least the Police Board may not be popular."

—Every citizen of a free country has an undoubted right to criticise the acts and policies of its Government and of other Governments, but this right, like others, has its limitations, and that citizen whose criticism tends to make the preservation of his country's honor a harder instead of an easier task may well consider himself fortunate when his wisdom or the accuracy of his information, and not his patriotism, is questioned. Mr. ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT is a controversialist of such experience and strength that direct attacks upon him can be made without compunction—though not without peril, as many rash antagonists have discovered—and therefore we do not hesitate to denounce as at once unwarranted and unfair a passage in the notable letter from him which we published on Sunday. In likening England to the United States Mr. ROOSEVELT said: "England is a predatory nation. So are we. She takes all she can get, and keeps all she takes. Her word is not always quite as good as her bond. She is pledged to leave Egypt. Well, we are pledged to leave Cuba. We will both withdraw at about the same time." By which, unless we are much mistaken, Mr. ROOSEVELT means that the two nations described by him as "the leading forces for civilization, liberty, human rights, universal manhood, and for man's upward and onward development," intend to break, or, at least, will not keep, solemn promises made with the whole civilized world as witnesses. With the effect, as regards England, of this assumption, and its implied reprehension, we are not particularly concerned, but as regards the United States, not only is the assumption gratuitous and the reprehension undeserved, but they are both obviously calculated to delay and render unnecessarily difficult the vindication of our National honor, toward which the Administration is apparently working in good faith and with all reasonable speed. No act of the President in Washington or of his representatives in Cuba has evidenced even a secret wish to force annexation upon the island. On the contrary, both have given and are giving such manifest proofs of good faith that the confidence of the Cubans themselves has at last been earned and won, much to their profit and ours. And now Mr. ROOSEVELT makes a statement which, if repeated in Cuba, cannot fail to hamper the work of reconstruction and impair the harmony between the native and foreign officials upon which so much depends.

—Philadelphians, it seems, have been ingenious enough to devise, and courageous enough to execute, a scheme for outwitting one band of Christmas brigands, and that not the least fierce in the levying of the seasonal blackmail. The proud achievement is set forth at some length by The Philadelphia Record, and it would be interesting to know whether the same stratagem ever has been or ever is employed in this city. The details are derived from an interview with a barber, himself one of the foiled exploiters of reluctant but usually helpless generosity. Pointing to ten men waiting for his ministrations, Saturday afternoon, he said resentfully that only two of them were regular patrons of his shop. Did this mean a sudden influx of strangers? Not at all. "It simply means that the double quartet is made up of men who are regular customers at other barbers' shops, but who have come here to get out of giving Christmas presents in those shops. You'd be amazed to know the number of people who every year perform the change-of-barber-shop act. We don't do any more business here, as for every strange customer who comes to us a regular customer goes to a strange shop at this season of presents-giving. When they again get back to their regular shops after Christmas is over they carelessly remark that they have been out of town. 'Sh, don't talk so loud, for I don't want my once-a-year customers to hear you; they might go somewhere else next year." This tale, it must be admitted, lacks the true flavor of the merry Yuletide; indeed, its spirit is distinctly grubby, but for all that it's a pretty good tale and lamentably human-natural.

—Terrible as were the effects of the landslide at Amalfi, it is probable that most of us were less impressed by the loss of life about which the dispatches told than by the almost convincing proof they gave that Amalfi is a real town, in which real people presumably live and certainly die. In a way, of course, that was known before, but knowledge is one thing and appreciation another, and hitherto the general tendency has been for the untraveled to regard Amalfi merely as a pleasing but impracticable combination of impossible rocks and uninhabitable houses, arranged by some unknown philanthropist for the exclusive benefit of one or two magazine illustrators and the painters of drop curtains. This, evidently, is not the truth; at any rate, it is not the whole truth, and an immediate revision of assumptions and deductions is in order. The details of actual, every-day life in Amalfi are still almost unimaginable, but death there seems to be much what it is in places not at all picturesque or theatrical. That fact, of itself, settles the question of Amalfi's reality.

GENERAL NOTES.

By invitation, Louis Honoré Fechette and Dr. William Henry Drummond, two Canadian poets, have recently visited Chicago and given readings from their poetical works.

* * *

The employes of the Boston and Maine Railroad are to receive their pay every two weeks, instead of monthly, as has been the custom for several years. The change is to be made with the New Year.

* * *

The Democrats of North Carolina have chosen a very early date—the earliest, in fact, in the history of the party there—for their State Nominating Convention. The time set is April 11 next, and Raleigh is the place selected.

* * *

Dr. W. P. Kane is to be installed as President of Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, Ind., on the 22d of February next. Mrs. W. R. Jones of Chicago has given $5,000 toward the fund for building a residence for the President.

* * *

Philip D. Armour of Chicago has gone to Pasadena, Cal., to pass the Winter. He is now in somewhat better health than he has lately been, and it is hoped the California climate will be beneficial to him. He is accompanied by Mrs. Armour and his physician.

* * *

A project is on foot in Savannah, Ga., to purchase the big Spanish dry dock at Havana, Cuba, and tow it to Savannah, if it can be bought at a reasonable figure. It is said Spain refused an offer of $250,000 for it. It was built in England, and is reported to have cost $1,000,000.

* * *

A National convention of the United Christian Party is called to meet in Chicago on Sunday, Dec. 24. It is expected to continue in session through the week and to nominate candidates for President and Vice President for whom "God-fearing men and women can vote."

* * *

The Socialist Labor Party is to make a thorough canvass of the State of Wisconsin, beginning Feb. 1 next. In Milwaukee it will be especially active, organizing clubs in every ward of the city and engaging four English-speaking and two German stump speakers to deliver addresses.

* * *

The Georgia Legislature finally passed the law requiring the payment of licenses for dogs on pain of death, and it was signed by the Governor. It is expected to reduce the number of "worthless curs" in the State greatly, and the farmers fondly hope that the raising of sheep will henceforth be profitable.

MAN'S CAPACITY FOR IMPROVEMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in THE TIMES of Friday, the 22d instant, on "The Golden Rule at Washington," suggests a few thoughts on the law of human progress.

Evidently, from your standpoint, human progress is a partial and one-sided condition, from which a considerable portion of humanity must necessarily be excluded because of "the ineradicable inequality among men." "Because a constant proportion of its citizens have a congenital and defiant inaptitude for learning." "Because a considerable percentage of that class [the laboring class] is incurably lazy and improvident." And because any one who, like Senator Hoar, would "banish illiteracy and ignorance from the land, and secure for every workman and every workingwoman wages enough to support a life of comfort, and an old age of leisure and quiet," is "trying to amend the immutable laws of nature and divine Providence."

Are you not limiting the power and goodness of divine Providence to a very restricted field when you decry the efforts of the philanthropist to lift up the lower classes to a condition in which they may have and enjoy reasonable leisure and the common comforts of life?

If such a condition is contrary to the immutable laws of nature and divine Providence, then it naturally follows that a Being of infinite goodness, wisdom, and power has created a world, peopled it with myriads of sentient creatures who have no voice whatever as to their introduction to this mundane sphere, and established laws which prevent a very considerable proportion of those creatures from rising above a life of penury and hopeless drudgery.

Perhaps you will say that the Creator has endowed these sentient creatures with free will, the power to choose between right and wrong, and to adapt their conduct to those conditions which tend to promote their comfort and happiness, and that it is because they fail to rightly avail themselves of this power of choice that they are doomed to a life of penury and hardship.

I repudiate this free will doctrine. Has the Creator given free will to the congenital idiot? No, the idiot is the victim of the immutable law of heredity. And the same law is operative with every child of humanity that is born into the world. A man's power to choose between right and wrong resides in his mental faculties, and these in their constitution and relative strength are a legacy from his ancestors.

To be sure, even an idiot's mental powers may by judicious training be improved, and the same is true of every human being, no matter how low he may be in the scale of humanity. And it is on this capacity for improvement that the hope of the philanthropist is built.

He recognizes the almost insuperable obstacles to human progress which heredity and environment present. He clearly sees that in order to give an unfavorable mental heritage the best chance the environment of the individual is of the very first importance. Hence he would remove temptations as far as possible from these moral weaklings. He would provide them with habitable homes and fill those homes with sunlight and fresh air. He would enable them to secure a sufficient wage to provide themselves with wholesome food, the common comforts of home, and the leisure for the cultivation of their intellects and moral faculties, and thus he would gradually lift them up to hopeful, healthy, happy, moral citizenship.

And he would have abundant reason for believing that he was not attempting an impossible task when he looked back over the centuries and considered the pit from which the best citizenship of our own time was digged.

Surely, when we read the history of our dirty, ignorant, savage forbears and trace their progress from savagery to the cultured enlightenment of our own time, when we consider the marvelous progress which has been made in the arts and sciences, and how they have been made tributary to the subduing of the earth and making it a more fitting habitation for man; how discovery has followed discovery, and invention has followed invention, all in the line of improving the condition of man, relieving him from burdensome toil, enabling him to satisfy every want and provide himself with increasing comforts and luxuries, and the leisure for the cultivation of his higher mental faculties; when we consider all these things, the question naturally arises, Did a beneficent Creator intend the fruits of all this progress for all his people or only for the few who may be shrewd enough, sharp enough, and selfish enough to gather them to themselves?

And when it is considered that the same beneficent Creator has implanted in man a spirit of kindness, a disposition to lift up the fallen, succor the distressed, relieve want and misery, and diffuse the rule of charity and good-will throughout the world, the hope is not unreasonable that in this ever-progressing world the spirit of kindness will some day triumph over the spirit of selfishness and give to every unfortunate child of humanity the means and the opportunity to make the most of the powers and faculties with which a beneficent Creator has endowed him.

JAMES MCNEILL.
Hudson, N. Y., Dec. 25, 1899.

THE PHILIPPINE WARFARE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You have given your readers and correspondents fair notice that you are not responsible for any opinions expressed by the letters in your columns. On our part we take THE TIMES because, aside of its advocacy of wholesale murder inaugurated by a weak Executive, it is a clean paper, which our wives and children may not blush to read. That alone, besides its many other excellencies of a commercial and literary character, is a great offset against its political heresies. I am aware of the excuses you offer for supporting the two wars in which this country has lately been engaged, the chief of which is that, although you did not favor them at first, it is the duty of every patriotic citizen to stand by the Administration until those we have made our enemies shall lay down their arms.

There we take issue with you. That has been the dictum of President McKinley and of Gen. Otis from the day on which a trivial skirmish between the Americans and the Filipinos, who up to that time had been treated as our allies, was greedily seized upon by that officer, who presumably had his orders from Washington, to make them at once and a full time to come our enemies. Aguinaldo's desire for an interview in order that this unfortunate incident might be explained and the blame placed where it belonged, and his assurance that it should not be repeated if it attached to his countrymen, was brutally repulsed. Gen. Otis knew that it was not intended on the part of the Filipinos, for he had evidence that their principal officers had availed themselves of the liberty to attend the theatre at Manila on that evening. It stands out as clear as day that he did not desire to lose an opportunity for inaugurating war. He gave Aguinaldo to understand that the preliminary for an interview was the laying down of arms and an unconditional surrender. Did he take Aguinaldo to be a downright fool?

Suppose that under such conditions the interview had been unsatisfactory to him, as it assuredly would have been, could he recall his surrender and take up his arms again? Repeatedly since that time he has asked for an armistice or for an interview that might lead to it, but in every instance they have been sternly denied. What sort of civilized warfare on our part has this been? On two well-known occasions during our civil war the rebel Government—and it was a "rebel" Government—made overtures for consultation on the terms of peace, which were cheerfully accepted by a greater and better man than McKinley. He did not ask the rebels to lay down their arms or to unconditionally surrender; but he offered them almost any terms on the sole condition that they would return to the Union.

It was not the fault of Abraham Lincoln that the war was prolonged until the rebels found themselves in the last ditch, the ditch into which we are endeavoring to drive the patriot Aguinaldo, after murdering thousands of his people and devastating their homes. Then, standing over his prostrate form, sword in hand, Gen. Otis may perhaps condescend to ask him what remarks he has to offer. That time may be near, although we cannot rely on censored telegraphic reports. But we have reason to believe that he is in full retreat to the mountains, for he has left behind him the tracks of blood and of death. His young child, deprived of maternal care, died but a few days ago, and now his wife, roused from her bed of confinement to be transported in a litter over the rough bridle paths of the mountains, has succumbed to her fate, while Christian American soldiers, on this day sacred to the Christ of the whole world, are like sleuth hounds on the track of the husband and the father, whose only crime is that he loves the country we desire to steal. This is a picture that may well cause a troubled slumber at Washington.

JOHN CODMAN.
New York, Dec. 24, 1899.

FRIEND OF THE BOERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why THE TIMES should champion the cause of the British against the Boers surpasseth my understanding. An independent and an influential journal of Democratic tendencies espousing the cause of a monarchy against a republic is, indeed, to me incomprehensible. Are you in possession of facts as to the real cause of the war in South Africa? If England went to war for the benefit of the Outlanders, why is it that over 50 per cent. of them are to be found in the ranks of the Boers fighting against England?

If the Boers are wrong in defending their homes against British aggression and national confiscation, then our forefathers are not worthy the name of patriots. Washington and the men of seventy-six were only lawless rebels for having the audacity to fight against the mother country. For which crime we now hasten to apologize to our Anglo-Saxon brethren through THE NEW YORK TIMES.

With Sir Roderick Cameron let us agree
That in future we shall see
This fair land of liberty
Annexed to the Dominion of Canada.

And, by way of penance for the indiscretions of our forefathers, let the mother country reimpose the tea and stamp tax. We shall then be one vast colonial empire, with Joe Chamberlain to take care of us.

The Anglo-Saxon to be ruled according to the Magna Charta, the Irish, Dutch, and other inferior races to be ruled according to the great penal laws which adorned the Anglo-Saxon statute books between the years A. D. 1695 and 1829. Then, should the inferior races aspire to equal rights with the gallant Anglo-Saxon, a little blood letting will be in order, according to Sir Roderick's idea. That day we shall sing:

"My lords and gentlemen, 'tis good we're here.
In your absence things did seem queer."

J. J. N.
Union Hill, N. J., Dec. 23, 1899.

BRITON AND BOER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you allow a workingman to congratulate you on your publication of so many varied and interesting opinions on the South African war in last Sunday's TIMES? It was evident that the majority of them was written by intelligent and unbiased men, and I can assure you that I enjoyed a treat in reading them.

Being of Welsh birth, I have naturally taken more than ordinary interest in this South African trouble, and I must say that your attitude in the early stages of the war, and your denouncement of Mr. Chamberlain was not at all pleasing to me, but your recent editorials have convinced me that THE TIMES can still be relied on to advocate whatever is right. There have been indications enough in the columns of our respectable journals that the sympathies of the best class of Americans are with Great Britain.

The pro and con of the question have been very ably discussed by your correspondents, and I have come to the conclusion that, leaving aside the matter of Boer virtue and shortcomings, the Briton's greed for gold, &c., the main question that had to be settled sooner or later was, Who is to be supreme in South Africa? and it seems clear to me that it could never be decided without war; this being the case, the question is, Which will further the future interests of South Africa and the world at large, British or Boer supremacy? I don't think that there are many unbiased men that will say Boer rule.

I am not at all alarmed at the predictions that the British Empire will fall. She will probably meet many more reverses in this war, but I have every confidence that she will eventually triumph, and that instead of being weaker as the result of the war, she will be greater and mightier than ever, and I further believe that when the true history of this trouble shall be written, the actions of Joseph Chamberlain will be fully justified and that he will some day be classed with the greatest of the world's statesmen.

Being only an uneducated workingman, I do not expect that this letter will merit publication, (your judgment is to decide that,) but I think that an expression of opinions from even your humble readers are of some value to you. If I have contributed my share, the main object of my writing has been attained. A WORKINGMAN.
Jersey City, N. J., Dec. 24, 1899.

Sixth Avenue Train Service.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of to-day I notice an article under "Sixth Avenue Train Service," complaining of South Ferry trains not stopping at the Thirty-third Street station. I would like to say that this is entirely correct. I have had the same experience repeatedly, and, to say the least, it is very annoying and aggravating. J. R.
New York, Dec. 23, 1899.

NUGGETS.

The Man to Ask.

The question, "Where do the pins go to?" is easily answered by the fellow who makes a ten-strike.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Extreme Economy.

Ida—That family in the brownstone mansion is very economical, I hear.

May—Extremely! Why, they actually had their last Winter's furs made into mufflers for their footman and coachman.—Chicago News.

That Depends.

"What is the difference between a sharp man and a smooth rascal?"

"Frequently there is no difference. The term depends upon whether you profit or lose by the operations of the man in question."—Chicago Post.

Generous Man.

Mrs. Youngwed—You know Uncle Pincher said he was going to send us something that would help us save our coal bills this year? Well, it came.

Mr. Youngwed—Really? A stock of coal?

Mrs. Youngwed—No. A little arrangement for filing bills.—Philadelphia Press.

Nice Distinctions.

"You ride your wheel on Sunday, yet you object to my going skating on Sunday. What is the difference?"

"Well, when you ride your wheel you are always going somewhere. When you are skating you're not. It's just like dancing. And you know it isn't the right thing to go to a dance on Sunday."—Chicago Tribune.

BARON ROBERTS OF KANDAHAR.

By RUDYARD KIPLING.

There's a little red-faced man,
Which is Bobs,
Rides the tallest 'orse 'e can—
Our Bobs.
If it bucks or kicks or rears,
'E can sit for twenty years,
With a smile round both 'is ears—
Can't yer, Bobs?

Then 'ere's to Bobs Bahadur—little Bobs,
Bobs, Bobs!
'E's our pukka Kandahader—Fightin' Bobs,
Bobs, Bobs!
'E's the Dook of Aggy Chel;
'E's the man that done us well,
An' we'll follow 'im to 'ell—
Won't we, Bobs?

If a limber's slipped a trace,
'Ook on Bobs,
If a marker's lost 'is place,
Dress by Bobs.
For 'e's eyes all up 'is coat,
An' a bugle in 'is throat,
An' you will not play the goat
Under Bobs.

'E's a little down on drink,
Chaplain Bobs;
But it keeps us outer Clink—
Don't it, Bobs?
So we will not complain
Tho' 'e's water on the brain,
If 'e leads us straight again—
Blue-light Bobs.

If you stood 'im on 'is 'ead,
Father Bobs,
You could spill a quart o' lead
Outer Bobs.
'E's been at it thirty years,
An-amassin' souveneers
In the way o' slugs an' spears—
Ain't yer, Bobs?

What 'e does not know o' war,
Gen'ral Bobs,
You can arst the shop next door—
Can't they, Bobs?
Oh, 'e's little, but 'e's wise;
'E's a terror for 'is size,
An'—'e—does—not—advertise—
Do yer, Bobs?

Now they've made a bloomin' Lord
Outer Bobs,
Which was but 'is fair reward—
Weren't it, Bobs?
An' 'e'll wear a coronet
Where 'is 'elmet used to set,
But we know you won't forget—
Will yer, Bobs?

Then 'ere's to Bobs Bahadur—little Bobs,
Bobs, Bobs!
Pocket-Wellin'ton an' arder—Fightin' Bobs,
Bobs, Bobs!
This ain't no bloomin' ode,
But you've 'elped the soldier's load,
An' for benefits bestowed,
Bless yer, Bobs!

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

New Plays at Many Theatres for Christmas Night.

GOODWIN AND SCHWEIGHOFER

A Typical American and a Typical German Comedian—A New Fanciful Comedy and a New Musical Farce.

Christmas is always a period of rewakening in theatricals. Last night all the play houses were crowded by folks in holiday mood. The new bills were uncommonly interesting. Nat Goodwin returned to the Knickerbocker Theatre for a long engagement, and, with the beautiful Maxine Elliott, appeared in a comedy drama by Clyde Fitch called "The Cowboy and the Lady," which, whether or not it is destined to have a long career, nevertheless served agreeably for the reappearance of the popular comedian.

At the Irving Place Theatre, Herr Conried introduced Herr Schweighofer, a comedian as typically German as Goodwin is typically American, who was received with demonstrative joy. At the Empire Theatre a fanciful romantic piece by that exceedingly clever young English histrion and playwright, H. V. Esmond, was politely received, while the actors regularly attached to that stage were cordially welcomed home after their long absence. There was no lack of laughter and applause at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, where Mr. Knowles put forward "The Three Little Lambs," a new burletta, written by the prolific Barnet of Boston.

At the Garden Theatre Mr. Mansfield did the sentimental in "The First Violin" to the evident satisfaction of a large assemblage. All the other playhouses, whether or not their bills were brand-new, prospered and felt the seasonable influence. Tears of sympathy for "Barbara Frietchie," wonder and admiration for the spectacular glories of "Ben-Hur," with its pictorial symbolism of the first Christmas were not diminished by the rivalry of newer plays.

There were fewer Christmas matinées than usual. People generally stay at home in the day time of this holiday. Most of the afternoon performances that were given had rather small audiences.

"MY LADY'S LORD."

Mr. Esmond's Curious New Piece at the Empire Theatre.

Not many serious words need be employed to describe the quality and the substance of the new four-act piece by Henry V. Esmond, called "My Lady's Lord," which was, on the whole, admirably acted at the Empire Theatre last evening, Miss Millward securing an easy triumph in a rôle compounded, as it seems, of suggestions in Shakespeare's Katharine the Shrew and Beatrice and W. S. Gilbert's Princess Ida. "My Lady's Lord" suggests Mr. Gilbert frequently, and also reminds one of Anthony Hope, who, in his turn, owes something to the author of "The Bab Ballads."

The fault of this new piece, the fault that counts for most, is not that it is ironical, whimsical, and fantastical, but that the method of its author's madness is so hopelessly obscure. Dozens of whimsical, fantastical plays, like Gilbert's poetic comedies and his "Tom Cobb" and "Engaged," have had distinguished careers on the stage if they have not rivalled as moneymakers plays more suited to the comprehension of the simple multitude.

But, while Mr. Esmond's idea of showing us the love making of a modest young English barrister and a proud Princess of romance is intelligible and good, he has managed the machinery which accounts for his Princess of Romance ill. The existence of a kingdom in which mediaeval customs still prevail would not be hard to imagine. But Mr. Esmond confuses the idea by making his Vasungia a place which has outgrown civilization and enlightenment by making its inhabitants drop into modern slang without any intelligible reason and by overloading the fabric with little touches of satire, such as making the people of the Duchy "undress" for dinner, which only serve to increase the difficulty of securing for his play that great essential of all plays, comic or tragic, whimsical or conventional, illusion.

Not only that, but when the actors do almost secure a perfect illusion it is likely to be immediately destroyed by some petty whimsicality—such as Jack Martin's order to his wife (the Princess) to "pack up," for the tenth time or thereabouts, in the rather thrilling penultimate climax. These things are simply banalities.

The piece, however, contains some clever enough scenes, both comic and romantic. By hook or crook, Mr. Esmond sometimes gets to a passage of genuine humor. As, for example, Martin, who has followed his Princess from London to the capital of her own kingdom, and by an odd chance married her, though to her he is a mere clod of earth, has made friends with one of her ladies. She tells him Doura will never love him.

Jack—I'll bet you a kiss she will!

Katrine—Done! When she approaches you with the lovelight in her eyes I'll pay the bet.

Jack—Oh, that would be a most tactless moment to do such a thing!

The acting possibilities of "My Lady's Lord," if not great are good beyond the ordinary. Miss Millward has a showy and grateful rôle as the self-willed Princess who orders whole armies whipped, and swears by the bones of her banished aunt; who is as shrewish as Kate the Curst, as clever as Beatrice (presumably), as cruel as Marguerite in "The Romance of a Poor Young Man," yet as capable of loving as Hope's Flavia, and so easily governed by Love, when once the passion possesses her, that she renounces rank and wealth to dwell with her barrister husband in a little London flat.

She realizes the character to the eye, thus revealing her fine skill in the purely pictorial branch of her art. The breadth, force, fervor, and eloquence of her acting make the impersonation truly delightful. She expresses every mood in the clearest manner, and lends to Mr. Esmond's dubiously placed heroine the rare charm of her uncommon talent.

Mr. Faversham as the ordinary every-day Englishman naturally has a smaller opportunity. But he is never at fault where his author does not play him false. Mr. Wheelock, again a mild-mannered youth in much bewilderment, is well suited, and Mr. Sidney Herbert carries his rôle as the preposterous Cardinal with his accustomed tact and skill.

Mr. Standing is acceptable as the masculine villain, while Miss Perry is only a trifle overweighted as his female accomplice. Miss Burton acts her little part very well. Nothing is amiss with the setting. Vasungia clings to mediaeval dresses, and these are handsome.

Archduke of Vasungia	J. H. Benrimo
Prince of Goska	Guy Standing
Cardinal Guzzelli	Sidney Herbert
Rechnitz	W. H. Crompton
Peter Rechnitz	George W. Howard
Captain Kursiel	E. Y. Backus
Ramon	George Osbourne, Jr.
Albert	John F. Cook
Jack Martin	William Faversham
Dick Fox	Joseph Wheelock, Jr.
Lady Doura	Jessie Millward
Katrine	Blanche Burton
Zieka	Sara Perry
Martha	Lillian Thurgate

"THE COWBOY AND THE LADY."

Mr. Goodwin and Miss Elliott in Mr. Fitch's Mining Camp Drama.

"The Cowboy and the Lady," which Mr. Nat Goodwin used to begin his engagement at the Knickerbocker Theatre last night, is one of the best advertised plays of recent years. If notoriety was everything in the life of a play this would have a very profitable run. But, although it was cheerfully received by the large audience that welcomed Mr. Goodwin and his associates, it is doubtful if the piece wins a much larger share of favor here, comparatively speaking, than it had in other cities.

The story is not particularly ingenious, nor is the development of the plot either facile or original. Yet there is some capital humor in "The Cowboy and the Lady," much of the characterisation is clever, and some of the dialogue is smart.

Mr. Goodwin has a sufficiently congenial rôle as Teddy North, the Eastern man, who has gone to the far West and begun to grow up with the country. That is to say, the character fits his temperament, his physical peculiarities, his manner of expressing suppressed emotional excitement, while it affords him plenty of opportunities to display his personal humor. If his histrionic powers are not brought out at their best in this piece, he is still not held too greatly in check to produce effects likely to satisfy his public.

Maxine Elliott has a chance to represent beauty in distress, and her part serves as a good foil to Goodwin's. She acts it charmingly. Minnie Dupree, as one of those impossible but irresistible daughters of the mining camps, full of audacity and glee, able with a rifle, and piquantly crossed in love, is well suited, while Estelle Mortimer has a fine chance for comic acting, of which she smartly avails herself, as the pianist in a rude concert hall.

In the first act Teddy North and Mrs. Weston are revealed as the central personages in a commonplace little romance. The woman has a disreputable husband. She is inclined to despise Teddy, whom she quite misunderstands, but Teddy loves her at first sight. Weston, the villain, is a creature of cheap melodrama. His capacity for evil-doing is tremendous. It is Teddy's mission to save folk from him. In so doing he gets accused of murdering him and does not attempt to defend himself because he mistakenly believes that the lady did the deed of dreadful note. When this complication is straightened out, the happy ending of the play is in sight. The first act is much better than the others.

As has been said already, last night's audience was in a most demonstrative mood. There were many recalls for Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin after the melodramatic penultimate climax and flowers were passed across the footlights. A speech was called for, but the comedian declined to make one. The author did not appear.

Teddy North	N. C. Goodwin
Billy Ransom	Charles Scott
Weston	Cuyler Hastings
Quick Foot Jim	Thomas Oberle
Joe	Burr McIntosh
Pete	Neil O'Brien
Dave	S. M. Hall
Dick Rod	Frank Mayne
Judge	Clarence Handyside
District Attorney	John Flood
Sheriff	William R. Holmes
Foreman of Jury	E. Lewis
Mrs. Weston	Maxine Elliott
Midge	Minnie Dupree
Molly Larkins	Gertrude Gheen
Miss Prissims	Estelle Mortimer
Mrs. Carton	Katheryn Morse
Miss Larrabee	Lillian Adams

FELIX SCHWEIGHOFER.

The Famous German Comedian at the Irving Place Theatre.

A comedian who, since the retirement of Friedrich Haase, may be fairly entitled to the leadership wherever the German language is spoken from the boards, could not ask for a happier conjunction than Christmas night and a first appearance in New York.

The jolly, inspiriting, catchy music of Millöecker and the riot of fun in "Ein Blitzmaedel" might readily carry a holiday house with them when fun-makers of the second rank interpret scene and song, but the first sight of Schweighofer enforces the certainty that we have in him a character player of the upper rank. There is a finish in his method at small points, there is a breadth of handling in his general action which leaves no doubt in the mind that any play he has given his labor to is "worth the candle," for his infinite variety makes the play. He has complete command of a very rich and varied technique. Features, pose of head, shoulders, hands, and body respond to his conception of the parts he plays, and this conception is evidently the result of industrious study of character and the outward indications of character. To see him in his different characters is like reading Dickens.

Costa's "Ein Blitzmaedel" is well chosen for the opening of his half dozen plays, because it is one of his stock pieces and gives him an opportunity to appear in several very different guises. In it he reduces to a minimum the common defect of star performances, for the weakness of many of his supporters is naturally less forced on the attention when he occupies the stage so constantly as he must in this sketchy little operetta. Nor is this failing so noticeable in comedy as in romantic drama, not to speak of tragedy, for the man who sets us laughing at the start has the advantage of making us overlook such things. Schweighofer's kaleidoscopic fun in "Ein Blitzmaedel" puts the faultfinder to the rout. The "Lightning Girl," or telegraph girl, if you will, is a good play for a lightning-change artist in whose several characterizations we perceive with no less pleasure than surprise that each has been thought out by the actor, carefully put together piece by piece, and charged with a humor and naturalness that make each a little masterpiece in its turn. As the chorus singer, the French abbé, and the student, he is absolutely individual, yet true to nature each time.

Compared with Herr Thomas, the favorite of Berlin audiences, this comedian has a distinctly richer personality and strikes higher notes of humor. There is less of farce. In evenness of work the elder Coquelin undoubtedly surpasses him; Coquelin also possesses a certain distinction, or style, or call it what you will, that Schweighofer does not show. "Ein Blitzmaedel" does not give so much scope to Schweighofer; it has little depth and offers no chance for the touch of pathos that the finer sort of comedy permits. What support the Austrian comedian had was given by Herzmann in the character of a small official, who insults the public whenever he can, and by Miss Anna Leonardi, who played the part of the leading telegraph girl. But there the fairly good actors ended.

Felix Schweighofer has behind him one-third of a century of work in the difficult field of the stage. As an Austrian he was naturally a linguist and imbibed early the dialects of Southern Germany and Saxony, the singular abbreviations of the common dialect of the Tyrol, and the queer vowel sounds one hears in the German of the Viennese. As a boy he stormed barns in Austria, Hungary, and the Balkans like Nicholas Nickleby and moreover with a real Vincent Crummles of his own, but a Saxon Vincent Crummles who spoke a German modified by Bohemian uncertainties. From time to time, sometimes for a series of years, he has been a fixed favorite in Vienna; but never for very long. Fate seems to have decreed that he should remain true to his early vagabondage after age and success and applause in all the chief cities of Germany and Austria have given him the right to a fixed position. He began as a "guinea pig" (as they call barnstormers in Austria) as early as 1864, and now that he is first among German character artists he is still a rolling star. It speaks for his uncommon popularity on the other side that he has not been to the United States before. If one may judge by the reception he had last night this visit will not be his last. In three years he will be sixty, but there is no apparent lack of fire in his work, nor could a youth of twenty skip more merrily on the stage than he did last night when he entered in his first part as the chorus singer Brüller. New Yorkers should not miss the opportunity of hearing and, what is just as good—seeing him!

"THREE LITTLE LAMBS."

A New Musical Piece at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

"Three Little Lambs" was produced at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last evening. The lambs are a trio of thieves, the leader of which, having served his time in prison, returns to New York to engage in the banking business on the 520 per cent. syndicate plan. To aid his scheme he has taken up the "new woman" idea and combined it with his get-rich-quickly scheme, by installing attractive young women as officers and Directors of his bank.

The chief purpose of the whole scheme of this principal villain, David Tooke, is to get possession of the fortune of several millions which is to be paid to Tooke's partner, Jack Harwicke, at midnight of the day on which the first act opens.

Beatrice Jerome, a former street singer and dancer, who had been made the residuary legatee of old Harwicke's fortune, in case his heir, Jack, should drink wine or acquire the chorus girl habit before coming of age, is Secretary of the bank.

She discovers the scheme to rob Jack, with whom she is in love—tempts him to drink and dance in order to prevent the fortune from going to him and thence into the hands of Tooke. The curtain falls with Jack bereft of his fortune and forced to return to his vocation as a naval officer, Tooke's schemes thwarted and Beatrice, of course, deserted by her lover.

The second act brings the fortune to Beatrice, who has followed Jack to Puerto Rico, and has in turn been followed there by the three lambs, who found she was the heir to the Harwicke millions. The schemers are thwarted, and the course of true love is made to run smoothly ever afterward.

All this is a "musical comedy," with a great deal of singing, some dancing, and a lot of comic "business" by some clever comedians, including Raymond Hitchcock, Edmund Lawrence, Mary Cahill, and Nellie Braggins. R. A. Barnet was responsible for the book, E. W. Corliss for the music, and J. E. Nicol, the conductor, wrote "The Bugaboo Man," a clever little bit, sung by Miss Braggins, assisted by a couple of pickaninnies, the lot taking the place of the usual ragtime song and cakewalk.

It was one of the hits of a performance which was bright and pleasing throughout, and one that, judging from so much of the applause as was not due to the over-zealous demonstrations of friends of the singers, made rather more of a success than have recent musical performances of the same class at their initial performance.

The first scene was a banking house which the exigencies of the music required should be converted into a music hall where snappy choruses, love songs, dances, duos, trios, and solos told the story of the plot and the love scheme that was back of it. Miss Ritchie made a success with her song of the Dresden china girl, but there was no real success until the Bugaboo song was sung, though Miss Cahill and Messrs. Hitchcock and Lawrence had made the audience warm to the company by some of their really funny capers and cleverly spoken lines.

William T. Carleton, a popular singer of English opera companies, was in the cast with a small part, but with songs that gave him a chance to show a trained voice markedly in contrast with the unusual efforts of most of the company.

Miss Braggins scored a second hit in the second act in a song called "The Pussy Cat," and Miss Cahill and Messrs. Hitchcock and Lawrence had a side-splitting scene in which they burlesqued the famous scene in "Becky Sharp" between that adventuress, her husband, and Lord Steyne.

This act was enlivened too by a skit at golfers and golfing, which seemed to touch the risibilities of the crowd, while the comedians had a further chance to thoroughly amuse in two trios, "Down on the Farm," and "Little Lola Little." Miss Ritchie's success was achieved in this scene in a song, "The Man Behind the Gun."

After the American flag and Admiral Dewey's flag had been sung of and waved there was a daring display of the British flag and a verse applauding an Anglo-American alliance both offensive and defensive that caught the house completely, elicited about the heartiest applause of the evening, and served to show the temper of the crowd. There were no hisses, so that the pro-Boer people could not have been in attendance at this performance at least.

Jack Harwicke	William E. Philp
David Tooke	Raymond Hitchcock
Hungry Jim	Edmund Lawrence
Col. Rogey Bulger	Harold Vizard
Willie Patter	Thomas Hadaway
Dakota Dick	William T. Carleton
O'Hara	Thomas Whiffen
Algy Vandemeer	Richard Ridgely
Beatrice Jerome	Adele Ritchie
Gretchen Dare	Nellie Braggins
Phyllis Argyle	Marie Cahill
Patience More	Clara Palmer
Janet Vane	Ida Hawley
Bank Messenger	Beatrice Clemeats

"IL BARBIERE" AT THE OPERA.

Mme. Sembrich Makes Her Reappearance as Rosina in Rossini's Work.

The audience at the Metropolitan Opera House last night was not the largest that was ever seen in the place. Furthermore the opera was Rossini's "Il Barbiere di Seviglia," and it must be confessed that each new performance of this delightful work only serves to deepen the conviction that most of those who hear it do not know what it is all about. This will suffice to account for its lack of general favor with the public. The operagoer of to-day is not content to hear one person do all the remarkable singing in an opera, even when that one person is the perennially delightful Marcella Sembrich. The operatic public worships at the shrine of pure lyric singing, and it prefers works in which there is a plenty of sentimental love duets and solos for singers with great voices.

The charming comedy of "Il Barbiere di Seviglia" is quite lost on the general public, and the recitativo secco, with its fun, is meaningless to most of the hearers. This is a pity, because nothing of a humorous nature is done with more spirit and a greater variety of significant details than this opera. In only one respect did last night's performance fall below the familiar standard, and that was caused by an unavoidable substitution. Signor Pini-Corsi was to have made his début as Dr. Bartolo, but as he was ill and unable to sing the part was assumed by M. Dufriche. Whether Signor Pini-Corsi would have been more satisfactory cannot, of course, be said, but M. Dufriche did not succeed in effacing all memories of his predecessor. His performance was conventionally good and certainly did not spoil the general effect of the comic scenes.

Mme. Sembrich is always a joy to hear. Last night she was in splendid voice and as full of spirit as a November morning. She charmed the audience from beginning to end. In the lesson scene she sang the bolero from "Sicilian Vespers," Strauss's waltz, "Voce di Primavera," and the Chopin song which she used to sing last season. Mme. Sembrich's art is a constant source of delight to connoisseurs of singing. As a musician she ranks so high that her phrasing is in itself an education. Last night she sang the ornamental passages of the music with immense freedom and with dazzling brilliancy. She was applauded with the greatest enthusiasm.

M. Saligné's Almaviva did not differ from that of last season in any respect. It is, as it was then, a commendable, though not brilliant, performance. M. Edouard de Reszke was again the same admirable Basilio as of old. His talent as a comedian is finely displayed in this part, and it will have another opportunity to-morrow night when he sings Leporello. It is hardly necessary to say that the orchestra was equal to all the demands made upon it by the score heard last night, and Signor Mancinelli conducted with the skill and enthusiasm of one to the manner born.

"THE BEGGAR STUDENT."

The Castle Square Opera Company Resumes Singing Operettas.

At the American Theatre yesterday afternoon the Castle Square Opera Company produced Millöcker's "Beggar Student," an operetta which had not previously been heard in English in this city since the same company gave it before. The performance must have called up to some of the auditors memories of the early days of the McCaull Opera Company, when De Wolf Hopper and some of his associates had not become too important to remain together as the members of a stock company. Beyond the matter of arousing reminiscences the performance served to show how much better the Castle Square Company is equipped at present for the presentation of operettas than for that of operas.

There was a great deal of life and go in the performance, and not a little merit. To be sure the audience appeared to be most moved by the vociferous singing of the women of the chorus in their first number, but approval of this kind is one of the things which the initiated expect in these days. To sing more loudly than any one else is to achieve a triumph like that of playing the piano faster than any other pianist, and there are many persons capable of appreciating this sort of excellence. There are not so many who appreciate that in which art is more conspicuous than noise or speed.

The production of yesterday was signalized by the return to the local forces of the Castle Square Company of W. G. Stewart, the baritone, who has for some time past been in the West. As Symon Symonsvitch he was graceful and picturesque, but he did not sing the music with enthusiasm. Bessie Tanehill, as Palmatica, and Eloise Morgan, as Laura, were acceptable, while as Bronislava, Gertrude Quinlan displayed an unexpected amount of vivacity and comic skill. In fact, she was much funnier than the comedian-in-chief, Louis Cassavant, who was rather solemn as Ollendorf. Reginald Roberts was tolerable as the conspiring noble, Janitsky. Mae Huntington took Miss d'Arcy's place as Poppenberg at short notice. It is hardly necessary to say that the orchestra was bad; that should go hereafter without saying when the American Theatre performances are under discussion. The audience was not large, but it was in earnest.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.

Dockstader and Primrose in a Good Minstrel Show.

Two performances were given at the Herald Square Theatre yesterday by Primrose and Dockstader's big minstrel company. This organization restores, as nearly as possible, the old time "first part." To be sure, the scene is a gorgeous submarine grotto of coral and precious stones, brilliantly lighted by electricity such as the minstrels of the palmy days never dreamed of. But the performers all have blackened faces, and if the costumes are a little less conventional than they used to be, both the melody and the humor of the old-fashioned shows are in evidence.

The ballad singers, especially Harry Leighton and Spencer Kelly, would have been quite at home in the company of Monroe Dempster or David Wambold of revered memory. The end-men, including fluent and sagacious Dockstader, nimble Primrose, eloquent Dooley, (a relative, perhaps, of the famous friend of Hinnessey,) and confidential Scully, are all capital. Some of the jokes are new. All of the songs are good.

As a finale to Part I. there is a copy of the pious act of The Girl with the Auburn Hair, now at Keith's, in which Mr. Manuel Romain sings "The Palms." The ollio is sufficiently varied, and the show concludes with a noteworthy acrobatic "turn" by the Four Juggling Johnsons.

Mr. Dockstader, in the course of the proceedings, told the following pathetic anecdote. He was softly ascending the stairs in his house very late one night, having been detained down town on pressing business, when he was startled by a female voice from above demanding the time. He replied mildly that it was just 12. At that instant a cuckoo clock in the parlor struck three times, and Mr. Dockstader was compelled to stand on the stairs and "cuckoo" nine times "in order to make good."

"THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER."

Rustic Drama Well Received at the Fourteenth Street Theatre.

Big crowds took delight in the portrayal of rustic virtue and humor at the performances of "The Village Postmaster," in the Fourteenth Street Theatre yesterday afternoon and evening. The scenic pictures of the village green, Seth Huggins's store, with its realistic cracker barrels, and the meeting house decorated for a wedding were as effective as ever. The donation party and the threshing day scene were heartily applauded. This rustic drama by Jerome Eddy and Alice Ives wears well. The present performance is quite up to the mark.

Seth Huggins	Archie Boyd
John Harper	Henry L. Keane
Ben Deane	Frank Lyman
Ebenezer Todd	James H. Bradbury
Thomas Jefferson Huggins	Tom Maguire
Caleb Springer	Richard Nesmith
The Rev. Charles Gibbs	Frank Soule
Silas Toner	John F. Brown
Jim Pennel	Robert Sinclair
Luther Schanck	Walter Abbey
Miranda Huggins	Edith Barker
Mary Barden	Charlotte Dean
Hattie Hurley	Meta Maynard
Samantha Huggins	Grace Griswold
Letitia Bean	Kate Genetean
Louisa	Annie Buckley
Mrs. Gibbs	Blanche Weaver
Polly Blake	Angelina Marcel
Bessie Totten	Louise Skillman
The Toner Girls	The Four Beasey Sisters

Mansfield in "The First Violin."

Mr. Mansfield appeared in the Garden Theatre last night as Eugen Courvoisier in "The First Violin," and his authority of presence and sense of artistic effect, as usual, lent some sort of appreciable value to the performance. The dramatization of Jessie Fothergill's widely read romance needs not be made, at this late day, a subject of fresh critical comment.

Katherine Grey as the British but sentimental heroine, Olive Oliver as Anna Sartorius, A. C. Andrews as the stolid little German, and some of the other players were as efficient as possible. The audience was numerous, well disposed toward the play and the chief actor, and occasionally demonstrative.

Paderewski's Orchestral Concert.

Lovers of all that is most beautiful in musical performances should not forget that at Carnegie Hall next Sunday evening a concert of uncommon attractiveness will be given. This will be the only orchestral concert of Mr. Paderewski, the great pianist. No other opportunity will be offered the music lovers of this city to hear him in any of the larger works of the pianist's repertory. He will play with the assistance of Walter Damrosch and his orchestra Beethoven's concerto in E flat and his own Polish Fantasy. He will also play several solo numbers from the Chopin treasure house.

Presentations at Harlem Music Hall.

After the preformance at the Harlem Music Hall last night the employes of the house presented to Jules Hurtig, Benjamin Hurtig, and Henry Seamon handsome thirty-second degree Masonic rings, set with diamonds. Following the presentation, which was from the stage, there was a little Christmas cheer in the managers' offices on the second floor.

Theatres and Music Halls.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—The Bohemian Burlesquers is the attraction for this week, including a number of vaudeville artists.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—David Belasco's production of "Zaza," with Mrs. Leslie Carter in the title rôle, drew a large audience at last evening's performance. Mrs. Carter won prolonged applause and frequent curtain calls.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—An interesting musical feature was the Hungarian Boys' Band of forty instrumentalists; along with this number in the long programme were Press Eldridge, Conway and Leland, Alden and Hill, the kalatechnoscope, Mlle. Flora, Zavo and Mlle. Hilda, and several others.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—Marshall P. Wilder made his reappearance in vaudeville yesterday, and his monologue work, with which he kept his audience amused, was all of a new kind. Others in the bill were Jennie Yeamans, Bertha Welby, Joe O'Hare, new moving pictures; Herbert and Willing, Dick and Alice, and Anna Teresa Berger.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Crowded houses and an excellent bill marked the performances given yesterday. The bill presented "The Girl with the Auburn Hair," and Joseph Hart and Carrie De Mar, Mme. Adelaide Herrmann, Canfield and Carleton, Hilda Thomas, Charles T. Aldrich, the Cownie troupe of dancers, and Cyrus Dare.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.—A strong programme is presented this week. Three acts occupy conspicuous positions in it, the Halloway Trio, La Fafalla, and Miss Henrietta Paer, all of whom made their American débuts. The others who shared the honors were the Beaumont sisters, Miss Marie Dressler, John W. Ransone, and Miss Gertrude Haynes.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—An excellent bill is given this week by Manager Huber. Among the chief attractions are Victorine, the sword swallower; Francisco Lentine, the three-legged freak; Setunka, Wilson, who breaks steel chains with his chest; Amelia Hill; Hans Delan, and Allen's Punch and Judy show. An excellent double vaudeville company was seen in the theatre.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—Pauline Hall figured as the leading feature in the entertaining programme offered yesterday by the management. Lizzie Evans and her company, the three Murray brothers, "Billy" Link, the three Goldens, the Fansons, Bennett and Kessner, the Carl Demem troupe, and Wormwood's dog and monkey circus made up the remaining part of the bill.

DEWEY THEATRE.—The Christmas week attraction offered by the management was Weber's Parisian Widows' company, made up of vaudeville artists, and it met with the approval of the patrons of this house. The organization comprises Russell and Tillyne, Anna Suits, assisted by Lillie Stewart and Annie Peyser; Ruby Marlon, Howard and Bland, the Manhattan Comedy Four, and Hayes and Bandy.

"Naughty Anthony" in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—David Belasco seems to have triumphed to-night as an author of comic drama, a new field for him. "Naughty Anthony," his new play, was acted for the first time at the Columbia Theatre. The audience, which filled the house, cheered the playwright, and at the end of the second act insisted on a speech from Mr. Belasco. The cast included Blanche Bates, W. J. Le Moyne, Frank Worthing, and others.

British Steamer Picked Up at Sea.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—Advices from St. Michael, Azore Islands, report the arrival of the British steamer St. Oswald, Capt. Curtis, from Savannah, Dec. 7, via Norfolk, 9, for Havre and Antwerp, having in tow the British steamer Tremont, Capt. Browne, which sailed from Baltimore Dec. 4 for London, and which had been picked up disabled with the loss of her propeller. The Tremont will discharge her cargo of cattle.

Plague Appears in New Caledonia.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Dec. 25.—It is reported that the bubonic plague has made its appearance at Noumea, capital of the French penal colony of New Caledonia. Ten Kanakas have succumbed to the disorder and four whites have been attacked. The disease is said to be spreading.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

From the social standpoint New York had yesterday one of the quietest and least eventful Christmases for many years past. The first touch of Winter was rather appropriate, but came too suddenly after the recent warm weather to be entirely agreeable, and the gray skies of the afternoon made the day's close rather dreary. The influence of last week's disastrous fall of values in the stock market was very plainly evident in the celebration of the festival in the clubs and elsewhere, and were it possible to compute even approximately the falling off in Christmas gifts to employes and even in the church collections yesterday, the result would probably be surprising. That portion of the community most directly affected by the Wall Street depression tried to console itself with and by the reflection that the day, after all, was not as gloomy as in England, and so grew philosophical, and made the most of what merrymaking there was.

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The men and women who influence society doings in New York were for the most part out of town yesterday. The Vanderbilts were out of town, with the exception of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who had a christening party at their residence for their young daughter, and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., and her children, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, who spent the day quietly in their respective houses fronting each other, on West Fifty-seventh Street. Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., and Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly were at Biltmore with Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt, and Dr. Seward Webb and Mrs. Webb had a few friends at Shelburne Farms, Vt., and gave their annual Christmas party for the children of the farmers on their estate. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt spent the day at Hyde Park, and there were several large house parties at Hempstead and Westchester. Tuxedo, however, was perhaps the most favored of the country resorts, and there were few cottages open there that did not have gay parties. Among the cottage owners who gave dinners to friends stopping with them were Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Snow, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Walker Breese Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederic Tams, and Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Garrison.

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It was stated yesterday that Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart would pass part of the Christmas holidays at Tuxedo, and on Sunday that Mrs. H. Victor Newcomb had gone to the Riviera to visit her daughter, Mrs. Reginald H. Ward, and would remain abroad on an extended visit. If these reports were true, both Mrs. Stewart and Mrs. Newcomb must have solved the old problem of being in two places at once, as Mrs. Newcomb returned from her trip abroad over a fortnight ago, and Mrs. Stewart sailed on the Oceanic on Dec. 13, to spend the Winter abroad.

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Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane have planned to leave town to-day for the Virginia Hot Springs for a short stay. Mrs. Levi P. Morton and the Misses Morton will early in February go abroad, and there join Miss Edith and Miss Helen Morton, who at present are in Rome.

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The christening of little Grace Wilson, the youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who is three months old, took place yesterday afternoon in the Ogden Goelet residence, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street, occupied this Winter by Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt and their family. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, rector of St. Thomas's Church, in the presence of Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, R. T. Wilson, Jr., and a few intimate friends of the family. The baby's christening robe was of white satin covered with point lace and ornamented with pearls. She was brought in in the arms of her nounou lying on a pillow of white satin covered with lace. The child was given her mother's name. Her little brother, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., who is not yet quite two years old, was present and took great interest in the proceedings.

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Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs gave yesterday afternoon at her residenee, 1 East Fifty-seventh Street, her annual Christmas tree for the young friends of her little boy, Hermann Oelrichs, Jr., now about ten years old. The children invited numbered nearly 100, and ranged in age from twelve years down to two or three. By half-past three the ballroom of the Oelrichs residence, in one corner of which a large tree was placed, laden with gifts, was filled with happy little faces. The children were first entertained by a quartet of singers, and then by a sleight-of-hand man, and afterward were allowed to choose their presents from the tree. Mrs. Townsend Burden, Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, and other women, intimate friends of Mrs. Oelrichs, and Mr. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. Charles Oelrichs, and a few other men superintended the distribution of the gifts. There was music by an orchestra, and the children also enjoyed a collation. Some of the young girls who will come out next Winter, notably Miss Gwendoline Burden and Miss Natica Rives, and a number of their friends of the same age were also present, as was Miss Lily Oelrichs, who makes her début this Winter. The entire entertainment was arranged and managed very skillfully, and Master Oelrichs's little guests departed laden with gifts and delighted with the afternoon's enjoyment.

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With Christmas in the past, the holiday dances will begin to-day with a rush. Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes will give a bal poudre for her daughter, Miss Mildred Stokes, at her residence, No. 229 Madison Avenue, this evening. Mrs. Fachiri, of No. 145 West Fifty-eighth Street, will also give a dance in honor of her daughter, Miss Fachiri; the second Tuesday Evening Assembly will take place at Delmonico's, and the second of the De Coverley dances at Sherry's. Mr. F. Raymond Lefferts, Jr., will lead the cotillion at this De Coverley dance.

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Most of the dances of the week will be for the young people not yet out, and especially for the boys and girls and young men who are home from school and college for the holidays. Mrs. A. H. Holmes, of No. 453 Madison Avenue, will give one of the dances for young people to-morrow evening, and Mrs. Bayard Dominick will also give to-morrow evening at Sherry's a cotillion for her daughter, Miss Helen Dominick, who is one of this season's débutantes. Mrs. Woodbury Langdon and other well-known young matrons have organized some subscription dances for boys and girls not yet out, the first of which will take place on Friday evening next.

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Family dinners last evening were the order of the day, and had a decided effect upon the box attendance at the opera. There were also many gaps in the stalls, and altogether it was a decidedly off night at the Metropolitan, from the social standpoint. This was, of course, to have been expected.

Mrs. William C. Schermerhorn gave a Christmas dinner yesterday at her residence, 49 West Twenty-third Street, which was attended by the members of her family.

The nurses of the Samaritan Hospital, conducted by Dr. W. Gill Wylie, will give a theatre party to see "Sherlock Holmes" to-night, and after the theatre a supper and small dance will be given at the hospital, which has been beautifully decorated with Christmas greens. Miss E. White will receive the guests at the hospital.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Gould are said to be so well satisfied with the success of their entertainment of last Thursday at Lakewood that they are planning an amateur circus to open their casino amphitheatre at Georgian Court for the coming Washington's Birthday. It is also said that they purpose giving a fancy dress ball on the evening of the day when the circus is held. Both these reports must, however, be taken with a grain of salt, as they may proceed from the lively imagination of some seeker after novelty or would-be guest. There is only one thing that might militate against the success of a circus and ball at Lakewood on Feb. 22, and that is the probable absence at that time in the Winter of the very fashionable element with which Mr. and Mrs. Gould are now affiched. From present indications the best known members of the fashionable world will be scattered long before Washington's Birthday, in Europe, at Aiken, the Hot Springs, and the Florida resorts. The amphitheatre of Mr. Gould's new casino would be admirably adapted for an amateur circus, and if the proper people are given charge of it this might be made very amusing. The famous Waterbury circus given some years ago at Westchester by Mr. and Mrs. James Waterbury it still recalled as perhaps the most amusing and successful affair in which New York society has ever participated.

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The Sunday evening dinners de luxe at Sherry's, which were such a feature of the season last year, are once more the vogue, and on Sunday the Palm Garden was crowded with well-known people. This was rather unusual for Christmas Eve. A mandolin orchestra played, and among those dining were Mr. and Mrs. Albert B. Boardman and Miss Boardman, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Jones, Mr. Eugene Glaenzer, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kemp, Mrs. Neilson, and Messrs Harry W. Bates and J. F. Pierson, Jr., who had as their guests the Misses Sedley and Mrs. D. O. Fowler.

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A late letter from London sums up the situation there in a few words, as follows: "This is the dreariest December which has been known for many, many years. It is not only the frightful news from the Cape and the deep anxiety with which every one is waiting to hear more, but the bad weather is also depressing, and so few people are to be seen about. There are nothing but goodbyes and benefits for the hospitals and widows, so that the very amusements have a dismal suggestion. At many of the theatres patriotic poems are recited, and there seems to be a public craze to see Mrs. Brown Potter and Mrs. Langtry, each dressed according to her own ideas of the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty, and to hear Mrs. Tree recite the 'Absent-Minded Beggar,' which she always does in a brilliant flame-colored gown slashed in green, which in itself is creepy. The bazaar at the Hans Crescent Hotel,

MASS AT THE CATHEDRAL

Solemn Pontifical Celebration, with Elaborate and Beautiful Music.

THE ARCHBISHOP OFFICIATES

Father Gasson Makes a Plea for Universal Peace, Referring to the Pope's Encyclical.

The Christmas Day services at St. Patrick's Cathedral are always beautiful and elaborate, and this year they were, if anything, more elaborate and beautiful than usual. It is difficult to imagine that church music could ever be richer or be produced with greater care as to details than in the solemn pontifical mass at 11 o'clock. This does not mean that church music cannot be more florid than that heard in the Cathedral. This quality has lately become unpopular in the great Roman Catholic churches of this country, France, and Italy, as witness the recent edict of Archbishop Elder of Cincinnati forbidding the use of portions of "operatic masses." The mass chosen for the principal service at St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday was the grand solemn mass, by Gounod, which is as modern in ingenuity of harmony as the most exigent admirers of the new school could desire.

The Cathedral was beautifully decorated. Great palms were massed at each side of the high altar, and streamers of greenery were hung from the bases of the pillars in the sanctuary right to the clearstory windows. White Annunciation lilies adorned the front of the altar and the Archbishop's throne. The nave was undecorated, except at the west end, where the front of the choir gallery was covered with greenery. A large and finely modeled Bethlehem was placed in the north transept.

It is hardly necessary to add that the Cathedral was crowded, but the seating arrangements were better managed than on any previous great festival, it was said, and nobody in the congregation was put to discomfort. The transept doors were reserved for ticket holders and pew owners, while the west door was closed after the body of the building was full.

The regular choir of the Cathedral was, as usual, in the chancel, while the soloists, chorus, and orchestra were in the west gallery. The latter were under the direction of William F. Pecher, the organist and director of music of the Cathedral. The chancel choir was under the direction of James Ungerer, and Mr. Pecher was assisted at the organ by Arthur Mees. The soloists were Miss Hilke, soprano; Miss Clary, alto; Mr. Kaiser, tenor, and Mr. Steinbuch, basso.

The prelude, by Handel, for orchestra and organ, was followed by Mendelssohn's "Oh, Come Let Us Sing," as a processional. Perhaps the most striking musical number in the celebration was the offertory, the famous old "Adeste Fideles," by Novello. This was started by the soprano, and, instead of being taken up by the chorus in the gallery, the choir in the chancel sang the harmonized portions. The melody was in this way tossed, as it were, from one end of the vast building to the other, the effect being most impressive and delightful. Adam's "Holy Night" was given as the Recessional, being sung by the soloists and chorus in the gallery.

The celebrant of the mass was Archbishop Corrigan, who wore the splendid chasuble and mitre which were presented to him at the time of his jubilee. Before the sermon the Rev. Michael J. Lavelle, the rector of the Cathedral, mounted the pulpit and made an appeal for the Catholic Orphanage, to the support of which the offertory was devoted. Father Lavelle said that for probably fifty years the Christmas offerings in the Cathedral had been devoted to this purpose. After the money had been received for the present property it was hoped that there might be a surplus, but that was not the case at present, and he appealed to all those present to help the institution. The characteristic sentiment of Christmas was, he said, that of joy and thanksgiving, and that naturally inspired people with generous instincts. They felt that so much had been given to them that they were anxious to give to others.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Gasson, S. J., of Boston. He took for his text the words, "Glory to God in the highest; on earth, to men of good will, peace."

A strange message was this, began the preacher, to be given to a world that at the time of the birth of Jesus Christ revelled in war; to a world that regarded the warrior as the highest type of manhood; the military helmet as the highest order of nobility. In those days the great cities were too often but shambles, the highways the lairs of robbers and freebooters. The prophets of old had mapped out the career of Jesus Christ, and of all the titles that they gave to Him the highest was that of "the Prince of Peace." It was not to be denied that there had been times in the ancient world when peace reigned; the Pax Romana was a fact, but it was a peace that had grown out of war, out of the subjugation of other races by the conquering people. Not such was the peace of Christ. That had its dwelling place in the sanctuary of the soul.

The peace of Christ, continued the preacher, must be peace in the individual; it must be peace in society, civil and domestic; and lastly, it must be peace between nations. Peace in the individual existed when man's soul reigned supreme; when the lower existence was governed by the higher powers. There was peace in society when the individual was not considered before the good of others; when it was recognized that individualism was opposed to the teaching of Christianity.

"You ask me," went on Father Gasson, "how I can speak in the pulpit of peace between nations, when across Christmastide this year is heard the roar of the cannon? When we read the writings of the saints we find they all insisted that the perfection of the reign of Christ is only to be found in universal peace. But we also find that the fullness of the peace of Christ is not to come at the beginning of His kingdom. It is to be the complement of His great work.

"And yet I say that war is unjustified. Christianity lays down the duties of soldiers, and, therefore, recognizes that resort to force is sometimes necessary. But, although here are such occasions, as when the opportunity comes to one nation to rescue another which has been attacked, nevertheless, I say that the whole trend of Christianity is toward universal peace. To-day it is our duty to consider well whether we as individuals are helping that movement. Are we throwing all the weight of our influence in this direction? for the conscience of individuals makes the conscience of nations.

"The illustrious Pontiff called on all of us in his encyclical to stem the tide of war. In spite of the Peace Conference, he lays down the only plan by which international peace can be secured. Let us realize our duty fully. It is our duty to examine carefully the methods which were suggested by the Holy Father to prevent bloodshed; to prevent a strong nation from trampling and preying upon a weak. All you citizens of this mighty metropolis, let me ask you to weigh his words well. Let all your influence be exerted on behalf of the establishment of that universal peace which was the message brought by Jesus Christ."

Large congregations were present in the Cathedral at the solemn high mass at 4:30 o'clock A. M. and at solemn pontifical vespers at 4 o'clock P. M. The music at both these services was as beautiful, though not quite so elaborate, as at the 11 o'clock celebration.

TRINITY CHURCH SERVICE.

Chiming Christmas Carols from Dawn Till After Evensong.

The chimes of Trinity Church in lower Broadway at intervals between daybreak and the close of vespers yesterday rang out the sweetest of Christmas carols. The service, conducted by the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, was largely attended, and the musical programme was elaborate. The interior of the church was decorated with greenery, and there was a profusion of holly on the altar. The mild light shed by the wax candles illuminated the chancel, wherein the surpliced choir chanted the responses.

As Dr. Dix, accompanied by the assistant rector, the Rev. J. Nevett Steele, and the curates, Joseph W. Hill, Alfred W. Griffin, and A. C. Monks, and the surpliced choir entered the church the hymn, "Oh Come, all Ye Faithful," was sung. During the services the hymn, "While Shepherds Watched Their Flocks by Night," was sung by the congregation. The recessional hymn was "Hark! the Herald Angels Sing."

Dr. Dix preached the sermon. The subject was the birth of Christ.

Service at the Brick Church.

Dr. Henry Van Dyke conducted special Christmas services at the Brick Presbyterian Church yesterday. A large congregation was present. Preliminary to the services Dr. Van Dyke announced that the observance of Christmas Day by special services was not required by the canons of the Presbyterian Church, but that for several years it had been his custom to have a special service appropriate to the season.

VICTORIA'S QUIET CHRISTMAS.

Royal Family Spends the Day at Windsor—War Is Not Allowed to Mar Children's Pleasure.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—For the first time in thirteen years Queen Victoria and the royal family spent Christmas Day at Windsor. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the children of Princess Henry of Battenberg were of the party. Not only was there a baron of beef arranged, but there was also a magnificent Christmas tree, with many-colored candles, for the children, in which the Queen evinced the greatest interest.

It was, in fact, her express desire that the grandchildren who assembled about her today should not have their Christmas marred by the events which have saddened her own heart; and the festivities at Windsor Castle, although tinged with sadness, such as fills all English hearts, carried no suggestion of sorrow to the children who gladdened the Queen with the solace she is always able to find in the companionship of her youngest descendants.

The keynote of the festivities at Windsor today was the Queen's unalterable devotion to and faith in that empire which she believes will ultimately achieve the highest aims and ambition of her unselfish reign.

THE KAISER'S CHRISTMAS.

Spends His Day In and About the New Palace, Potsdam.

BERLIN, Dec. 25.—Emperor William celebrated Christmas in the usual manner at New Palace, Potsdam. At 3 o'clock he attended a "bescheerung" given for the First Regiment of the Guards. At 4 he dined with the imperial family, after which there was a "bescheerung" for the members of the imperial family and the Court entourage. There were seven trees for the children, graded in size according to their ages, that of Princess Louise being very small. A large, fine tree for the Emperor and Empress had been cut from the adjacent Wild Park. For the gentlemen and ladies of the Court entourage a particularly handsome tree was provided.

On this latter tree hung numerous presents of a humorous character, each reminding the recipient, in a teasing way, of some untoward event of the year. Baron von Mirbach, Chief Court Marshal, received a contribution box in chocolate, the allusion being to his work of collecting money to build churches in Berlin. This gift caused great laughter.

Upon all the trees and tables there were presents. Emperor William entered with keen enjoyment into the humorous part of the celebration, of which he was himself the chief instigator.

Their Majesties attended church in the morning, and in the early afternoon the whole imperial family made up a sleighing party.

Christmas Day in Havana.

HAVANA, Dec. 25.—All the stores in Havana closed at 10 o'clock this morning, and the rest of the day was devoted to conviviality. Only two newspapers appeared with the usual editions. Bands played on the Prado. Americans generally visited friends, most of those having families here giving dinners and inviting others of their acquaintance. Gov. Gen. Leonard Wood dined with Capt. Lucien Young, Commander of the Port, and Mrs. Young. It was remarked that seven of the party dined together on Christmas Day last year in Santiago.

SERGT. J. F. CROWE DEAD.

Passed Away Suddenly at His Home from Heart Disease.

Police Sergeant James F. Crowe, who was in charge of the Bertillon system at Police Headquarters, died suddenly from heart disease at his home, 420 West Fifty-fifth Street, early yesterday morning.

He reached home at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon apparently in the best of health. He retired and slept until 10 o'clock Sunday night, when he got up and indulged in a romp with his children.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning he complained of sudden pains in his chest and extreme dizziness. Mrs. Crowe summoned a doctor, but before he arrived Sergeant Crowe was dead. The physician said he had died of heart disease.

Sergeant Crowe was born in January, 1855. He was appointed a patrolman July 6, 1882, and was assigned to the West Forty-seventh Street Station, where he did duty for a short time. He was then transferred to the chief clerk's office at Police Headquarters, where he served many years. While on duty there he was made a roundsman Feb. 24, 1897, and was transferred to the Detective Bureau. He was made a Sergeant by the reform board. He was later put in charge of the Bertillon system.

DISLIKED POLICEMAN'S ATTIRE.

Quackenbos's Impressive Appearance Displeased Magistrate Deuel.

Policeman George H. Quackenbos unconsciously furnished a bit of comedy, the only bit of the morning, in Magistrate Deuel's court yesterday morning. Quackenbos is tall and portly, and is a good deal of a dresser. In addition to fastidiously creased trousers, black frock, and a long top coat, he appeared in court with a new silk hat, as complainant against three women whom he charged with disorderly conduct.

Policeman Quackebos seemed proud of the hat, and while stating his case to the Magistrate, he carefully held the hat in his left hand, occasionally brushing or blowing a spot of dust from it and giving the glossy silk a rub with his sleeve. He obtained much attention from the policemen in court, who seemed to look at him enviously.

After court had closed Magistrate Deuel requested Sergeant Lane of the Court Squad to communicate with Capt. Cooney of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, and if possible have Policeman Quackenbos modify his attire.

"I don't like it," said the Magistrate. "It's a burlesque on the police. If he appears before me again dressed in that way I will not hold his prisoners."

MASQUERADING WOMAN FINED.

Mrs. Lund's Parade in Her Husband's Clothes Got Her Into Trouble.

Mrs. Lizzie Lund, twenty-nine years of age, was fined $10 by Magistrate Mott in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning for masquerading about on Sunday night in her husband's best suit of clothes and wearing a false mustache. Her brother, Conrad Bruner, thirty years of age, and his wife Ella were fined $5 each for interfering with Policeman Dust of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station when he tried to arrest Mrs. Lund. Mrs. Lund could not pay the fine and was locked up in the Yorkville Jail.

Mrs. Lund thought she would have some fun Sunday night with her friends and relatives, and accordingly donned her husband's garments. She lives at 519 First Avenue. Mrs. Lund was parading on First Avenue with the Bruners when she saw Policeman Dust coming toward her, and she rushed into a hallway. Dust followed and seized her, and then the Bruners held the policeman while Mrs. Lund escaped. Dust arrested the Bruners and then returned for Mrs. Lund, who had assumed her usual raiment.

Mrs. Lund in court begged forgiveness, saying she only wanted to have a little fun with her friends, but Magistrate Mott would not release her. The Bruners paid their fines.

Steamer Puts Back to Port.

The Anchor Line steamer Karamania, which sailed on Sunday afternoon for Glasgow, returned yesterday with her machinery disabled. She went to her dock at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, to have the necessary repairs made.

C. P. Huntington on Virginia.

From The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch.

A private letter lately received from the multi-millionaire, Collis P. Huntington, the founder of Newport News, contains the following sentence, which is so highly complimentary to the people of Virginia that its publication will no doubt be gratifying to many in the State. He says: "Virginia is a State for which I have more honest regard and affection than for any other in the Union, because it has treated me with a consistent and uniform fairness and liberality."

A MERRY CHRISTMAS DAY

Father Knickerbocker Celebrated It with Enthusiasm.

AN ABUNDANCE OF GOOD CHEER

The Poor and Unfortunate of the City Not Overlooked in the Distribution of Holiday Gifts.

The city relinquished most of its customary occupations yesterday to celebrate, with a prodigious amount of turkey and cranberry sauce, the annual feast of Christmas. In countless windows of houses and shops in all parts of the metropolis hung the circular green wreaths, tied often with bright ribbons, that announced the coming once again of the season of peace and good cheer.

In hundreds of rows before big and little butcher shops in every borough turkeys, geese, and chickens, fat and cadaverous, tender and tough, had been hanging by their feet for days, awaiting the coming of Christmas. Yesterday vast numbers of these birds were discussed by family parties in thousands of homes, with a general laying aside of care and plans for business, while tons of the fowl were carved up piping hot for the delectation of the homeless or the poverty stricken, who unanimously agreed that Christmas was an institution to be praised.

The day had not been especially favored by the fickle weather clerk. It was cloudy for the most part, with intervals of sunshine, and a brisk, cold breeze, lacking both the cheer of continuous brightness and the appropriate gift of a snowstorm. There were, to be sure, two trifling flurries of snow, one about 10 A. M. and one shortly after noon, but the hopes they raised were soon dashed and a temporary damper put on the spirits of the youngsters to whom Santa Claus had brought sleds. But Christmas is always Christmas, whatever the weather, and Father Knickerbocker, take him all in all, managed to extract a good deal of pleasure from the day in various ways.

The preparations for it had been, in fact, exceptionally large. The sale of toys had been a record breaker, and Christmas poultry, groceries, and pastry had coaxed uncommonly large sums from the pockets of cheer-loving housekeepers. Furriers and diamond dealers do not claim so good a season, the former because of the mild stretch of Winter and the latter largely because of the recent stock panic—it was rumored in Wall Street last week that one prominent jewelry house had had over 300 orders canceled since the panic. Presents of other sorts had been bought in plenty, street vendors sharing with merchant princes in the profits. In short, while Father Knickerbocker may have had to curtail expenditures in certain lines, he put plenty of money into Christmas celebration this year and made a jolly day of it.

There was a good deal of promenading on Fifth Avenue yesterday, and many a business man spent the holiday afternoon in a drive. Many hundreds betook themselves to Central Park. Still others went out of town to visit relatives or to join house parties, the coming of Christmas operating in this way to empty the hotels. Heavy railroad travel and tremendous mails, requiring an extra delivery yesterday to relieve congestion, were other features which characterized the Yuletide season.

The religious character of the day was prominent yesterday. Services were held in practically all the churches. Elaborate special musical programmes were rendered in many cases.

The poor, the friendless, and even the people in the prisons were remembered in an adequate fashion. Hospitals, homes, charitable institutions of all sorts, public and private, fed the old and the young, people of all creeds and races, and the man who could not get a good dinner at the expense of laying his pride aside must have been the exception.

At Bellevue Hospital the donations of turkeys, fruits, ice cream, and cakes were more than the patients could eat. The crippled children of the New York Orthopaedic Hospital, at 126 East Fifty-ninth Street, enjoyed a Christmas tree. The Auxiliary League of the Doe Ye Nexte Thynge Society gave a treat to seventy-five women and 250 children in a room in the Bible House. All the city institutions on the islands in the East River were scenes of Christmas feasting. St. Mark's, St. Vincent's, and the Fordham Hospital had similar treats, with entertainments also. Nearly 1,000 poor children of the East Side enjoyed a Christmas tree in the hall of the Bowery Mission Rescue League at 55 Bowery.

The New York Press Club got a Christmas greeting by cable from Sir Thomas Lipton, which read as follows:

"Kindly convey to all my friends my best wishes for a bright and merry Christmas. LIPTON."

INVALID AND BENEFACTRESS.

Mrs. Bella Cook, Bedridden Since 1855, Ready for Her Annual Christmas Distribution.

In a tiny room on the second floor of an old gray brick house in the rear of 492 Second Avenue stands a little Christmas tree, mounted on a bed on which dolls and toys and trinkets are scattered, and gayly adorned with brilliant tinsel. One day this week between 75 and 100 children will file past the couch of a bedridden woman, whom they know as their benefactress, into that tiny room and come away each with some cherished present and some toothsome sweetmeat. Many of these children were there last Christmas and the mothers of many of them were there before them, for this kind of festival has been taking place yearly in that house, off and on, for over forty years.

The bedridden woman is Mrs. Bella Cook, an Englishwoman, who is nearing her seventy-ninth birthday, and who has not set her foot on the floor since the year 1855. She never knows a waking moment free from pain, but she says, "Am I content? Why, of course, I'm content," and adds that strength is given her "sufficient for the day." She lies in a high, old-fashioned bed by a window, through which she peers out into a court yard and across it at the ugly rear of a row of other gray brick houses, which shut out the noise and traffic of Second Avenue. From beside this window a semi-circular tray, fastened on hinges, can be swung over in front of her to hold books, papers, or spectacles. At the other window, beyond the foot of her bed, looking into the court yard, is a nook filled with green plants in pots, which flourish though they get no sunlight between October and May. Hung at either post at the head of the bed are two signs. They read: "Kept by the power of God" and "The Lord hath done great things for us."

Mrs. Cook has the face of one who has suffered, but it did not look like the face of an octogenarian as it lay in the neat white cap that rested on her pillow yesterday. She has devoted her life to benefiting others instead of repining, and she does not seem to have grown old rapidly. "I came here in '47," she said yesterday, "and my husband died in '49. After that I began to go about distributing things among the poor. When I took to my bed in '55 I started to give these Christmas treats. The children who come are, as a rule, the children of parents whose mothers I help during the year. I have my visitors who go out and discover cases that are worthy and I aid them according to my means. There are ladies who give me money for the work, but this year I cannot do as much as I would like to because most of my patrons have died. Since what I am doing became known I have been deluged by letters and applications to share the Christmas things. I used to make a good many of the presents and dress a good many dolls, but now my strength won't permit me to do so. I always enjoy the visits of the children, and they are quiet and well-behaved, but I suffer for it afterward. The excitement upsets me."

Mrs. Cook lived in the house before any of the buildings surrounding her were put up. She has never seen an elevated train or one of the city's big office buildings. Her charity is given without regard to race or creed, but she tries to administer spiritual with physical comfort, and around the necks of the turkeys she sends out at Thanksgiving are tied tags bearing Bible texts.

MINSTREL SHOW AT SING SING.

Prisoners Entertain Their Fellows and Extra Food Is Provided.

SING SING, Dec. 25.—The prisoners in Sing Sing Prison had a Christmas celebration to-day in the Protestant chapel in the form of a minstrel performance. Those who took part had been rehearsing for a month or more, and among them were several who had walked the boards of the variety stage before they came to grief and a cell in prison.

To begin the day, the prisoners had a breakfast of chicken fricassee, for which 1,700 pounds of poultry were used, with steaming hot coffee. Then came the minstrel entertainment, and after that the men received lemon crackers or biscuit, cheese, apples, and a couple of cigars each. Hundreds of Christmas boxes had been received at the prison office for prisoners from their families or friends. These boxes contained roasted turkeys, chickens, pies, cakes, and such other things as convicts are allowed to receive.

For the minstrel show a stage had been erected in the chapel, which was decorated with red, white, and blue bunting. There was the necessary scenery, and the stage was hidden before the performance by a handsome drop curtain, all the work of the prisoners. The performance was a complete success. The men were allowed to don citizens' clothes for the occasion, and appeared in black knickerbockers, white vests, and red coats. The end men were full of humor, and in the interchange of jokes some of the prison keepers came in for ridicule. The programme included songs, comic sketches, clog dancing, and instrumental music.

A CONTRAST FOR MOLINEUX.

Last Year's Bridegroom at the Waldorf-Astoria Visited This Year by His Wife in the Tombs.

Roland Burnham Molineux, accused of the murder by poison of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams, spent last Christmas with his bride in the bridal suite of the Waldorf-Astoria. Yesterday he spent it in the Tombs, where he has been a prisoner for nearly ten months. In spite of the strong contrast between the two Christmas Days, the prisoner was in good humor, and appeared to enjoy thoroughly the slight relaxation from strict prison discipline.

He rose early yesterday morning, and after an hour of exercise in the open prison yard had a breakfast of poached eggs, fried potatoes, and chocolate. He spent the forenoon in reading the newspapers and a novel. When his Christmas dinner was served it consisted of oysters on the half shell, roast turkey, cranberry sauce, mashed potatoes, celery, toasted Boston brown bread, ice cold milk, and mince pie.

Just before 2 o'clock Gen. Molineux and wife, father and mother of the prisoner, and Mrs. Blanche Chesebrough Molineux, his wife, called at the Tombs. They drove up in a closed carriage, and were at once conducted to the consultation room. They carried with them two huge bouquets of roses and lilies of the valley. Deputy Warden James J. Hagan brought the prisoner from his cell to the consultation room, where he left him with his parents and wife. Molineux greeted his wife affectionately, taking her in his arms and kissing her again and again. He then embraced his father and mother. The family were together for some time, during which religious services were being held in a room directly across the corridor.

The prisoner's wife and parents left the Tombs soon after 4 o'clock, and when Molineux was taken back to his cell he wore a small gold ring set with two diamonds and a crescent, that he had not worn when he was taken out. It was said it was a Christmas present from his wife. Soon afterward the prisoner was again taken for a walk in the yard in charge of Keeper O'Neill, who has been his attendant in these daily walks ever since they were ordered by Recorder Goff at the suggestion of Mr. Weeks.

When Gen. Molineux was escorting his wife and daughter-in-law to the carriage upon leaving the Tombs he encountered a man with a camera, who endeavored to take pictures of the two women. The General struck the camera with his cane and demolished it at the same time asking for assistance from Deputy Warden Hagan, who sent one of the prison keepers to his aid. The General then entered the carriage after the two women, and they were driven away.

A WELCOME TO IMMIGRANTS.

Strangers in the Country Feasted and Entertained at Ellis Island.

Some 900 immigrants who had not cleared through the Barge Office on Sunday passed their first Christmas in the New World in a very pleasant manner. Caterer Schwab, who has the contract for selling provisions at the Barge Office and Ellis Island, resolved to give them good cheer at his own expense. He bought about 250 turkeys and a large quantity of cranberries, celery, and other eatables. All the immigrants were moved over to the island, and the Christmas dinner was set out on board the steamboat Narragansett, anchored in the slip. A band was provided, and several actors went over and amused the newcomers with a theatrical performance, after which there was dancing.

Many other immigrants, who had already cleared through the Barge Office, enjoyed turkey dinners at the immigrant boarding houses and homes. At the Leo House, at 6 State Street, after dinner, Pastor Kyle delivered an address, in which he enlightened the immigrants upon their duties in their new country.

At the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary, the home for Irish immigrant girls, the Rev. M. J. Henry conducted services in the chapel of the mission, after which the immigrant girls were treated to a substantial dinner.

At the German Immigrant Home, at 26 State Street, 265 poor Germans were fed. Among these were several people who came here two years ago and have been unfortunate in this country.

SHOT HIS CHRISTMAS DINNER.

Sergeant Lindemann Bagged a Wild Goose from His Front Porch.

There was one man who shot his Christmas dinner from his front stoop, and he was not looking for game, either, as it was after nightfall. The lucky man was Sergeant Lindemann of the Oak Street Police Station.

Since Bensonhurst became a part of the city the Sergeant has moved there and bought a house. He had a night off on Sunday, and after supper went out on the front stoop to enjoy a smoke. Lindemann was born and brought up in a town in the North of Germany, where his father was a forester, and young Lindemann was early taught the use of a gun. His ear caught the "honk" of a flock of wild geese, and quick as a flash he ran inside the house and got out his Remington rifle.

Right over his house was a large flock of the game birds, which he could plainly see by the light of the moon, and taking aim at the middle of them he let go. In a few seconds a big fat goose landed on the sidewalk opposite his house, and it was quickly brought in to him by his setter dog, which had witnessed the killing. The bullet had gone clear through the goose.

DINED THE MAN WHO SHOT HIM.

Oram Secured the Release of His Assailant in Time for Christmas.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 25.—James Martin and George Oram ate Christmas dinner together to-day. They had done so before, but until a few days ago it looked as if Martin would eat his Christmas dinner in the State prison at Trenton. He had been sent to that place to serve a term of four years for shooting Oram.

About a year ago the men, who had been fast friends for many years, were playing checkers. They had a dispute over some trifle relating to the game, and Martin in a sudden fit of anger drew a revolver and shot Oram. The bullet entered Oram's chest, and for days it was doubtful if he would live. He finally recovered, and Martin was tried and found guilty.

Oram did not approve of the conviction or of the sentence, and set to work to secure the release of his old friend. Petitions were circulated here, and a week ago the Court of Pardons consented to parole the prisoner. Oram met Martin at the station and gave him a warm reception home, and the dinner followed.

For 2,000 Poor Brooklyn Children.

More than 2,000 poor children were entertained yesterday in the Amphion Theatre, Brooklyn, by the East End Christmas Tree Association. Every child on entering the theatre received a small American flag. The boxes were occupied by members of the association and ministers from many churches were present. Ex-Congressman Charles G. Bennett presided and on the stage with him were the Rev. Dr. James H. Darlington, the Rev. Sidney Herbert Cox, and the Rev. Mr. Craig. The exercises began with an overture, which was followed by the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" by the Rev. Howard Wilbur Ennis, pastor of the First Reformed Church. The children joined in the chorus and the waving of the flags made a pretty scene. At the conclusion of the song, ex-District Attorney Foster L. Backus made an address. After the exercises Santa Claus appeared and distributed toys, candy, and fruit.

Tough Club Entertains Children.

Two hundred children of the members of the Tough Club and their friends were present yesterday afternoon at the annual Young Folks' Christmas Festival, held in the clubrooms, 27 Grove Street. After vocal and instrumental music, mostly of the "rag-time" order, the children had all they wished of lemonade, ice cream, and cake. The boys were then sent down stairs, and returned in single file, each boy drawing a number from a hat. This entitled him to a prize, which bore a corresponding number. The prizes ranged from a drum to a tin horn, and the air was soon filled with discordant sounds. The girls went through the same performance, receiving dolls, sets of dishes, and games. All of the children then received boxes of candy and were sent home.

Starving on Christmas Morning.

Christmas Day did not bring plenty to all the poor boys in the city, as one was found in a starving condition yesterday morning. Philip Milch, seventeen years old, who said he had been living at the Newsboys' Lodging House at Forty-fourth Street and Second Avenue, was discovered lying in front of 201 West Thirty-second Street and taken to Bellevue Hospital. The boy said that he had been looking for work for many months and that he had been unsuccessful. For four days he had not eaten anything. After being attended by a physician he was promised a turkey dinner as soon as he was able to eat it.

People's Institute Entertainment.

Nearly 2,000 persons attended the Christmas entertainment given under the auspices of the associate members of the People's Institute in Cooper Union last night. Although several numbers of the programme were omitted on account of the inability of the performers to be present, the crowd was well entertained by the anecdotes of Prof. Charles Sprague Smith and the Rev. F. J. Clay Moran and by the songs of Miss Florence Devere Boesé.

Industrial School Children's Treat.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard of 271 Lexington Avenue, assisted by Mrs. Romulus R. Colgate, gave a Christmas entertainment to 150 poor children of the Avenue B Industrial School of the Children's Aid Society yesterday afternoon. A Christmas tree was provided, and each child received, besides several toys, a warm garment—the boys heavy jerseys and the girls hats, warm mittens, and cloaks. The children sat down to a feast of ice cream and cake.

Christmas Packages Burned in St. Paul

ST. PAUL, Dec. 25.—An old frame building, near the Union Depot, used by the United States Express Company as a transfer warehouse, was destroyed by fire last evening. The warehouse was filled with Christmas packages. No accurate estimate of the loss can be made.

Chief of Police Murphy Better.

Chief of Police Benjamin Murphy of Jersey City, who has been confined to his home for three days, and who was threatened with pneumonia, was somewhat improved yesterday.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. | NEW PUBLICATIONS. | NEW PUBLICATIONS. | NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION

JANUARY ISSUE IS OUT TO-DAY AND ON SALE AT NEWSDEALERS' AT TEN CENTS THE COPY

From cover to cover the COMPANION is filled with the best thoughts of leading authors and artists.

Mrs. Burton Harrison's New Story, "Chateaugay"

ILLUSTRATED BY MR. C. M. RELYEA

The opening chapters of this splendid serial appear in the January number of the Woman's Home Companion. The January Companion is now ready. It contains many attractive features.

The Home-Life of "The Waltz King"
By EDWARD A. STEINER. An interesting account of the personal side of Johann Strauss

New-Year's Customs in the Orient
By BELLE M. BRAIN

The Idiot at Home
By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS

The Revival of Art and Beauty
By Dr. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS, the popular pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn

Nooks in Narcissus Land
By WALDON FAWCETT

Dining-Rooms of Yesterday and To-Day
By JOHN GILMER SPEED

Short stories of the brightest and most entertaining kind, articles of general interest, gossip for club-women, housekeepers, dressmakers, needle-workers, mothers and young girls.

If the Woman's Home Companion is not on sale at your newsdealer's, send 10 cents for sample copy, and we will also send you free our handsomely illustrated catalogue, size 8x11½ inches, of reproductions of famous paintings, explaining how to secure them without cost to you.

THE CROWELL & KIRKPATRICK CO., Publishers, Springfield, Ohio

364 DAYS

before Christmas comes again. Some of us are glad. The children wish there would be another Xmas next week. Those of us who did not get some

KOTEDSILK

underwear for a present had better supply the deficiency at once.

KOTEDSILK TRADE MARK REGISTERED

On Every Garment.

KOTEDSILK UNDERWEAR CO., MILLBURY, MASS.
76 Leonard St., N. Y. City, and All Leading Stores.

AGAINST CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

Their Appeal to Rome, as Reported, Is in Vain.

News from Rome regarding the Christian Brothers, who have protested against the action of their superiors in France, who ordered them to cease teaching the classics in their colleges in this country, has been received in this city. The authorities in Rome are expected to decide against the Brothers.

The Rome correspondent of The Freeman's Journal sends word that Archbishop Riordan of San Francisco is in Rome working in the interest of the Brothers. He has presented a voluminous report to the authorities. It is understood that he appears in Rome as a representative of the American Catholic hierarchy, nearly all the Bishops of this country being on the side of the Christian Brothers.

Referring to the mission of Archbishop Riordan, the correspondent says:

"I am informed that it is utterly vain. The American Christian Brothers, if they are to continue to belong to the Congregation of De La Salle, must conform to its spirit as laid down in the constitutions and emphasized by the recent decree of the Propaganda. If they are permitted to teach the Latin and Greek, for the time being, at their schools, where these have been taught hitherto, it will be by a mere concession, and perhaps even this concession will not be granted now."

This statement is regarded in Catholic circles here as a warning that Rome is going to decide against the American Brothers. Their friends say that if they cannot teach the classics they must close their colleges and academies, for no student will go to institutions of secondary education that do not teach Latin and Greek. Some advocates of the Brothers' cause go so far as to say that in the event of Rome deciding against them the only thing for the Brothers to do will be to withdraw from the French order and establish an American community. This is said to be feasible, since almost all the American Bishops are on their side.

SAYS HE OPENED HER LETTER.

Woman Accuses Publisher Phillips, Her Former Employer.

Samuel A. Phillips, a publisher, with offices in the St. James Building, was held in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning in $1,000 bail for examination on Thursday on a charge of violating Section 642 of the Penal Code by opening a letter addressed to Caroline Gay of 42 West Thirty-third Street, formerly employed as a stenographer by Mr. Phillips. None of the details of the case came out in court. At the house of Miss Gay last night it was said that the young woman was out of town.

Mr. Phillips was seen at the Empire Hotel, where he lives. He said that he discharged the young woman several weeks ago, and that if any letters had come to his place of business for her after she left he was not aware of it. He intimated that she was trying to "get even" for her dismissal. He declined to discuss the case further.

Police Doubt Mrs. Kaerston's Story.

At Police Headquarters the detectives do not believe the report which came from San Francisco, Cal., Sunday night to the effect that Mrs. Thomas Kaerston of Fort Leavenworth, Kan., was robbed and drugged while passing through New York on her way home from Sweden. Mrs. Kaerston received $700 when she arrived here from her husband. She claims that she was seized by thieves at a Sixth Avenue elevated station, thrust into a cab, taken to a Bowery Hotel, robbed, and put aboard a train in an unconscious condition.

Drowned Man a Transport Fireman.

The body of a drowned man which was found at the entrance to Gowanus Canal, Brooklyn, on Saturday, was yesterday identified as that of Edward Burns of 272 Hicks Street. Burns was a fireman on the United States transport Burnside, and it is believed that he accidentally fell overboard while the vessel lay at her pier in Brooklyn.

Catholic Women to Meet.

The annual convention of the Catholic Women's Benevolent Legion will be held to-day at the Ashland House. Delegates will be present from several States. The convention will be opened with a mass of thanksgiving at the cathedral at 10 A. M.

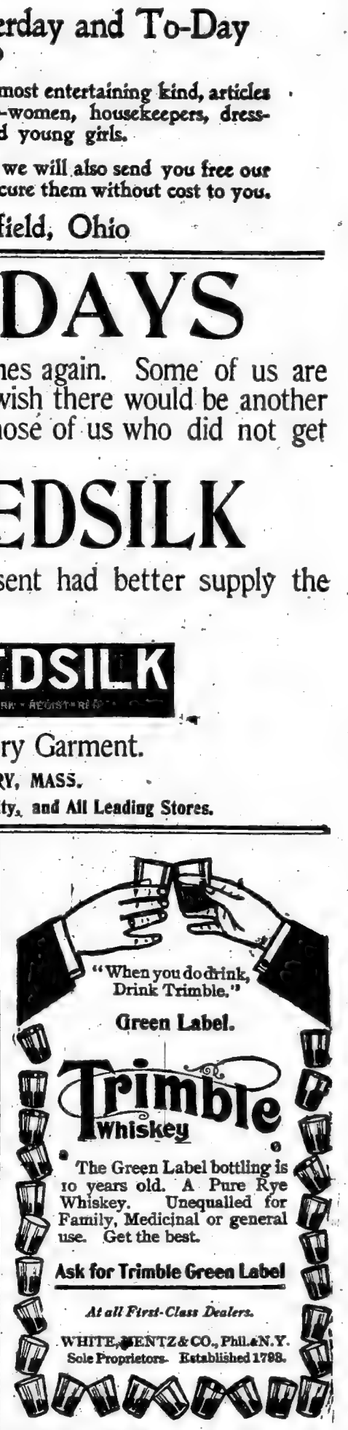

The Green Label bottling is 10 years old. A Pure Rye Whiskey. Unequalled for Family, Medicinal or general use. Get the best.

Ask for Trimble Green Label

At all First-Class Dealers.

WHITE, HENTZ & CO., Phil. & N.Y.
Sole Proprietors. Established 1798.

If you are sleepless, never use morphine or chloral. Take, upon retiring,

Abbey's Effervescent Salt.

It equalizes the circulation by drawing the excess of blood from the brain, when natural sleep results. At all druggists. 25c., 50c. and $1 per bottle.

SHATTERS WINDOW TO ENTER.

Crowded Sixth Avenue Startled and Police Puzzled by Hynes's Act.

Passers-by in Sixth Avenue were much startled shortly before 7 o'clock last evening by a loud crashing of glass, and a crowd of a hundred or more, headed by Policeman Wallerson, ran to Joseph Moroso's barber shop, at 56 West Thirtieth Street, from which the sound proceeded. There they found that one of the side panes of the big plate glass show window had been shattered by a shabbily dressed man, who had stepped through the opening and was walking about inside the shop. The glass was 15 feet high by 6 feet wide, and the policeman was inside and had the stranger by the collar before he could have stolen anything, if robbery was his purpose.

Wallerson took his prisoner to the West Thirtieth Street Station, only half a block away, where he described himself as Thomas Hynes, thirty-nine years old, a printer, living at 426 East Eighty-seventh Street. He would not make any explanation of his act or any further statement, and after being plied with vain questions was locked up on a charge of burglary. When he was searched a card was found in his pocket signed "Charles E. Ballou," and addressed to the Washington House, a lodging house in Twenty-third Street. It read: "Please give the bearer a bed and charge to me."

Hynes seemed to be sober, and the police are puzzled by his act. They think he is either demented or else, being penniless, broke the window in order to be sent to prison for food and shelter. A thief, they say, would hardly have expected to get away with any plunder under such circumstances, for Morose's shop is only two doors from Sixth Avenue, which was thronged at that hour, and besides there is a policeman always stationed at that corner.

Japanese Land Lines Restored.

The Commercial Cable Company yesterday sent out the following notice: "The Northern Company advises us that the Japanese land lines are now restored and working normally."

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker; excellent cutter, fitter; out by day or week, or at home; highest references. E. G., 306 West 22d St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By thoroughly competent seamstress by day; does all kinds of family sewing, curtains, cushions; also repairing dresses, finishing, and alterations. Seamstress, 773 Amsterdam Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By first-class butler; understands his duty thoroughly; specialty for receptions and dinner parties, keeping silver new; personal references. 218 West 32d St., Vandercam's bell.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—First-class; single; thoroughly experienced care horses, carriages, harness; careful driver; city or country; generally useful; city references. Call or address Coachman, 155 East 39th St.

Miscellaneous.

A.—A.—A.—AN EXPERIENCED ADVERTISING writer and specialist who has placed advertising contracts for nearly ten million dollars at inside prices is open for engagement of one-half his time.

Now retained by large proprietary house on yearly contract preparing forceful copy that sells goods rapidly.

Highest references as to ability, effective writing, illustrating, and typography.

Address Broad Experience, P. O. Box 143, New York City.

COURIER-TRAVELING SERVANT.

Educated Englishman (34) desires re-engagement to travel with ladies, gentlemen, or family; 14 years' experience in European and North African travel; highly recommended by former employers. Travel, 1,269 Broadway.

STABLEMAN, &c.—By colored man, aged 31, as stableman, driver, or washer; steady work; good driver. C. B., care of Mrs. Paige, 687 8th Av.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and coilspringless benches. THE MAUBORGNE METHOD, 840 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone 907 Columbus.

HOTELS.

ST. ERMIN'S HOTEL, WESTMINSTER.—Largest and finest in London. Inclusive terms from 10s. 6d. per day.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FOOD SUPPLIES.
Office of the Manhattan State Hospital,
No. 1 Madison Ave., New York City.

Sealed proposals for furnishing fresh and salt meats and butter for a period of three months from Jany. 1, 1900, and condensed and cow's milk for a period of six months from Jany. 1, 1900, in accordance with specifications, copies of which may be obtained on application at Room 318, will be received at this office until 4:30 o'clock P. M., Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1899, at which time and place the Board of Managers will open all bids.

No bid for meat supply shall be considered except from persons, firms, or corporations who are actually engaged in the packing, slaughtering, and shipping of beef, pursuant to the provisions of Chap. 460, Laws of 1897, and for other supplies no bids shall be considered except from parties who are actual dealers in the commodities for which they submit proposals.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for five per cent. of the amount of the bid as a guarantee of good faith.

A bond of some approved surety company for one-third the gross amount of the contract will be required after award for the faithful fulfillment of the contract. HENRY E. HOWLAND,
President, Board of Managers.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—In the matter of the final accounting of WILLIAM T. ESTABROOK as assignee of Ezekiel M. Pritchard and Horace F. Pritchard (E. M. Pritchard & Son) for the benefit of creditors.—Citation for accounting on behalf of assignee.

The People of the State of New York to all persons interested in the estate of Ezekiel M. Pritchard and Horace F. Pritchard, heretofore doing business as co-partners at the City of New York, under the firm name and style of E. M. Pritchard & Son, assigned to William T. Estabrook for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required to appear in the New York Supreme Court of the County of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in Part I., for litigated motions, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause why a settlement of the account of the proceedings of William T. Estabrook as assignee of the said Ezekiel M. Pritchard and Horace F. Pritchard, co-partners as aforesaid, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, to attend a settlement of such account.

Witness Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of said court, and the seal of the aforesaid court at the City and for the County and State aforesaid on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1899.

[L. S.] S. H. K.
Attest: WM. SOHMER, Clerk.
J. HOMER HILDRETH, Atty. for Assignee, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

To the Yellow Poplar Lumber Co., (and any officer thereof,) Coal Grove, Ohio, creditor:

The foregoing citation is served upon you by publication and without the State of New York, pursuant to order of Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, 1st Department, dated the 12th day of December, A. D. 1899, and filed with the petition of the assignee herein, in the office of the Clerk in the County of New York on the same date. Yours, &c., J. HOMER HILDRETH,
Atty. for Assignee, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MORRIS BECKER. No. 1755.

Notice is hereby given that Morris Becker, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 20th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 10th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Dec. 26, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX GOODMAN and ISAAC STRAUSS, bankrupts.—No. 1,655.

To the creditors of Max Goodman and Isaac Strauss, individually and as partners under the firm known as Goodman, Strauss & Company, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of October, A. D. 1899, the said Max Goodman and Isaac Strauss of the City, County, and State of New York, individually and as partners under the firm name of Goodman, Strauss & Company, were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of the creditors will be held at my office, Number 346 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, Dec. 22d, 1899.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL KOLLER, bankrupt.—No. 1,848.

To the creditors of Samuel Koller, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Samuel Koller of the City, County, and State of New York, was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, Dec. 22d, 1899.

NO. 1,886.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE S. WHITE, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of George S. White of the City of Yonkers, County of Westchester, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said George S. White was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York, on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
December 21, 1899.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of Max Turteltaub, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Max Turteltaub of the City, County, and State of New York was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, Dec. 18th, 1899.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—Trial desired in New York County.—WILLIAM C. HYDE, plaintiff, against UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as trustee of the will of Robert H. Moran, deceased; Katharine C. Hyde, Margaret M. Hyde, Edward Moran, (1,) Edward Moran, (2,) Robert Moran and Helen Moran, his wife; Peter Moran and Harriett Moran, his wife; Frank Moran and Kate Moran, his wife; William Moran and Ann Moran, his wife, (the plaintiff being ignorant of the first names of said wives, they are designated by fictitious names;) the widow, heirs, devisees, grantees, and assigns, if any, of Paul Moran, deceased; the widow, heirs, devisees, grantees, and assigns, if any, of Malcolm Moran, deceased; Annie Crow and James Crow, her husband; Norah Pratt and Eugene Pratt, her husband, (the plaintiff being ignorant of the first names of said husbands, they are designated by fictitious names;) Sherman Moran and Teresa Moran, his wife, (plaintiff being ignorant of the first name of the said wife, she is designated by a fictitious name;) Sarah M. Batchellor; Theodore Batchellor and Ellen Batchellor, his wife; William R. Batchellor and Mary Batchellor, his wife, (the plaintiff being ignorant of the first names of said wives, they are designated by fictitious names;) Genevieve Hogan and Thomas Hogan, her husband, (plaintiff being ignorant of the first name of said husband, he is designated by a fictitious name;) Alice C. Moran, as executrix of the will of Robert Moran, deceased; William C. Hyde, as executor of the will of Margaret M. Hyde, deceased; New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, as trustee of the estate of Catherine R. Townsend, deceased; James Caffery, and Charles C. Mahon, defendants.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated August 18th, 1899.

EDWARD L. GODFREY,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Edward Moran, (1,) Robert Moran, and Helen Moran his wife; Peter Moran and Harriett Moran, his wife; Frank Moran and Kate Moran, his wife; William Moran and Ann Moran, his wife; (the plaintiff being ignorant of the first names of the said wives, they are designated by fictitious names;) the widow, heirs, devisees, grantees, and assigns, if any, of Paul Moran, deceased; the widow, heirs, devisees, grantees, and assigns, if any, of Malcolm Moran, deceased; Annie Crow and James Crow, her husband; Norah Pratt and Eugene Pratt, her husband, (the plaintiff being ignorant of the first names of said husbands, they are designated by fictitious names;) Sherman Moran and Teresa Moran, his wife, (plaintiff being ignorant of the first name of the said wife, she is designated by a fictitious name;) Sarah M. Batchellor; Theodore Batchellor and Ellen Batchellor, his wife; William R. Batchellor and Mary Batchellor, his wife, (the plaintiff being ignorant of the first names of said wives, they are designated by fictitious names;) Genevieve Hogan and Thomas Hogan, her husband, (plaintiff being ignorant of the first name of said husband, he is designated by a fictitious name;)

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Francis M. Scott, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 30th day of October, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, in said State.

The object of this action is to make partition according to the respective rights of the parties, and if it appear that partition cannot be made without great prejudice to the owners, then for a sale of the following described property: Premises in New York City, on the westerly side of Washington Street: 245 feet and five inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of Morris and Washington Streets, being twenty-six feet and five inches front and rear and about eighty-nine feet and nine inches in depth on both sides.

And also premises in New York City, known as No. 17 Rector Street, bounded northerly by Rector Street, southerly by land formerly of heirs of Isaac Moses, easterly by land formerly of Doctor Charlton, and westerly by lot secondly mentioned in petition for partition of lands owned in common by William M'Kenney and others, being on Rector Street thirty feet five and one-half inches, in the rear twenty-nine feet seven inches, easterly forty-seven feet four and one-half inches, westerly forty-five feet ten inches.—Dated New York, October 30th, 1899.

EDWARD L. GODFREY,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—HENRIETTA HOPPOCK, plaintiff, against JOSEPH D. JENNINGS, Thomas Hutton, Mary Hutton, his wife, (name Mary being fictitious, real name unknown;) John Maeder, tenant, (name John being fictitious, real name unknown;) Joan Roberts, tenant, (name John being fictitious, real name unknown;) John Gedoice, tenant, (name John being fictitious, real name unknown;) Thomas Hyde, tenant, (name Thomas being fictitious, real name unknown;) William Miller, tenant, (name William being fictitious, real name unknown;) George Gerhardt, tenant, (name George being fictitious, real name unknown;) Frank Frost, tenant, (name Frank being fictitious, real name unknown;) Henry Rain, tenant, (name Henry being fictitious, real name unknown;) Charles H. Pfluger, The R. E. Parsons Company, Taylor & Co., Virgil B. Gibney, William C. Rogers receiver of the Rogers & Sherwood Printing Company; the Bourbon County Distilling Company, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated Oct. 9, 1899.

MORRIS P. FERRIS,
Plaintiff's Attorney. Office No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
Post Office address same as office.

To the defendants, Thomas Hutton and Mary Hutton, his wife, (the name Mary being fictitious, real name unknown):

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 9th day of December, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the County Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House of said county, on the 11th day of December, 1899.

MORRIS P. FERRIS,
Attorney for the plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
d12-law6wTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

AKIN, ETHAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ETHAN AKIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 East Main Street, Amsterdam, New York, on or before the first day of July next.

Dated New York, the 28d day of December, 1899.

SUSAN AKIN,
LOUIS AKIN,
HELENA A. MIX,
PAUL C. AKIN,
THERSON AKIN,
ETHAN AKIN, Jr.,
Administrators, &c.

W. BARLOW DUNLAP, Attorney for Administrators, 31 East Main St., Amsterdam, N. Y.
d26-law6mTu

SIEFKE, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SIEFKE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Francis B. Chedsey, No. 302 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the sixth day of March next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of August, 1899. HENRY SIEFKE, Jr., Executor. FRANCIS B. CHEDSEY, Esq., Attorney for Executor, No. 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. au29-law6mTu

SMITH, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES SMITH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 15 Whitehall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of November, 1899. SHERMAN HOYT, Executor. GERRIT SMITH, Attorney for Executor, 43 Wall Street.
n21-law6mTu

FIGUEROA Y VELIS, JUSTO RAFAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUSTO RAFAEL FIGUEROA Y VELIS, otherwise known as Rafael Figueroa, late of Canfuegos, Island of Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1899. ANTONIO TOMAS, Ancillary Administrator, c. t. a. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Ancillary Admr., 71 Broadway, New York City.
jy11-law6mTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BOETTNER, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. BOETTNER, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of January, 1900.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1899. CHARLES J. KROEHLE, CONRAD D. ORTH, Executors. ISAAC KUGELMAN, Attorney for Executors, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je27-law6mTu

SIDELL, CORNELIUS V.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charlotte M. Goodridge, Edward Chester, Julia Chester Whitaker, Emma Pinkney, John Sidell, Matilda Gillespy, Caroline C. Shirley, Charles D. Ingersoll, Jonathan Ingersoll, Matilda A. Bull, James Andariese, Clara Penrose, Clifford Harris Chester, William Sidell Chester, Mary Roberts Chester, Susan Chester Lyman, and Fernando William Chester, the heirs and next of kin of CORNELIUS V. SIDELL, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas Phebe A. Sidell, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 14th day of April, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of CORNELIUS V. SIDELL, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 29th day of January, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 2d day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[Seal]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —GLOBE REALTY COMPANY, plaintiff, against CHARLES TANGE, Amelia B. Tange, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the eleventh day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the fifth day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, which when taken together are bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, distant three hundred and seventy-five feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street; running thence southerly parallel with Seventh Avenue one hundred feet; thence easterly along said centre line of the block, fifty feet; thence northerly again parallel with Seventh Avenue, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and thence westerly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 13th, 1899.

EDWARD BROWNE, Referee.
DUDLEY S. HARDE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 141 Broadway, New York City.

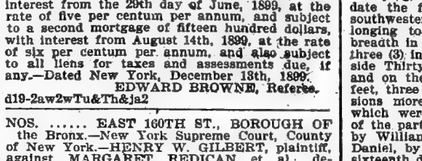

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is seven thousand six hundred and ninety-seven and 50-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the seventh day of December, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred and ten and 62-100 dollars, together with the expenses of the sale. The said premises shall be sold subject to a first mortgage of fourteen thousand five hundred dollars, with interest from the 29th day of June, 1899, at the rate of five per centum per annum, and subject to a second mortgage of fifteen hundred dollars, with interest from August 14th, 1899, at the rate of six per centum per annum, and also subject to all liens for taxes and assessments due, if any.—Dated New York, December 13th, 1899.

EDWARD BROWNE, Referee.
d19-2aw2wTu&Th&ja2

NOS. ..... EAST 160TH ST., BOROUGH OF the Bronx.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—HENRY W. GILBERT, plaintiff, against MARGARET REDICAN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 16th day of January, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by McVickar and Company, auctioneers, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixtieth (160th) Street, distant ninety-eight (98) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of said One Hundred and Sixtieth Street with the westerly side of Courtlandt Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with Courtlandt Avenue ninety-nine (99) feet; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Sixtieth Street fifty (50) feet; thence northerly again parallel with Courtlandt Avenue ninety-nine (99) feet to the southerly side of said One Hundred and Sixtieth Street; and thence easterly along said side of One Hundred and Sixtieth Street fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 21, 1899.

ABR. A. JOSEPH, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

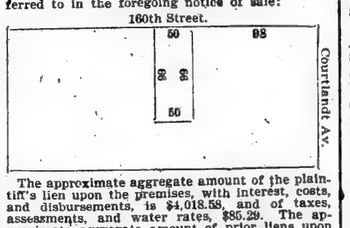

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $4,018.58, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $85.29. The approximate aggregate amount of prior liens upon the premises, with interest, is $19,934.83. The sale of the said premises is to be made free and clear. ABR. A. JOSEPH, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
d26-2aw3wTu&F&ja16

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ELIZABETH MESSMANN, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH EGENBERGER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 6th day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said interlocutory judgment named, will sell in said action at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, on the 17th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, the lands and premises directed by said interlocutory judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows, to wit: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Tenth Ward of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Division Street, distant fifty (50) feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Division and Forsyth Streets; running thence northerly parallel with Forsyth Street and partly through the centre of a party wall seventy-five (75) feet to the line of the land now, or late, belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church; thence easterly along said line twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly, parallel with Forsyth Street, seventy-five (75) feet to the northerly side of Division Street; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Division Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, said premises being known as No. 74 Division Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York.—Dated New York, December 22d, 1899.

JOSEPH FETTRETCH, Referee.
CHARLES H. MACHIN, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, 206 Broadway, N. Y. City.
HENRY BRILL, Esq., Attorney for Deft. Edw. Egenberger, 220 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property:

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, assessments, or other liens upon the said premises is about eight thousand seven hundred dollars, ($8,700,) which will be allowed out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee.—Dated New York, December 22d, 1899.

JOSEPH FETTRETCH, Referee.
d26-2aw3wTu&F&ja17

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE V. N. BALDWIN, plaintiff, against MARY E. ROBINSON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated the nineteenth day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the certain lease, term of years and leasehold premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

A lease made by John Jacob Astor to Michael Lawless and his assigns, bearing date the 16th day of August, 1880, and recorded in the office of the Register of New York County, on the 23rd day of August, 1880, in Liber 1548 of Conveyances, Page 398, and the leasehold premises thereby granted are bounded and described as follows, to wit: All those certain lots of ground situate, lying, and being in the eastwardly side of Washington and the southerly side of Little Twelfth Streets, in the Ninth Ward of the City, County, and State of New York, and being taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Washington Street by the southerly line of Little Twelfth Street, and running thence southwardly along said line of Washington Street, sixty-nine feet two and three-quarter inches; thence eastwardly and at right angles or nearly so to the said line of Washington Street, sixty feet two and one quarter inches; thence northwardly to the southerly line of Little Twelfth Street, thirty-two feet eleven inches, and thence westwardly along said line of Little Twelfth Street eighty-one feet ten inches, to the point or place of beginning, be the same more or less, together with the buildings thereon erected, and any renewal or right of renewal of said lease, subject, however, to all existing sub-leases of said property.—Dated New York, December 8th, 1899.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.
HENRY B CULVER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property granted by lease and leasehold premises and buildings erected thereon to be sold. Five stores or buildings, the street numbers being Nos. 832, 833, and 834 Washington Street, and Nos. 32 and 34 Little Twelfth Street, all erected upon a single lot; the lease is a single lease of the whole tract:

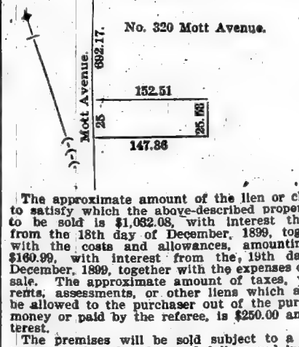

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,082.08, with interest thereon from the 18th day of December, 1899, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to $160.99, with interest from the 19th day of December, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, water rents, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $250.00 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage of twelve thousand dollars and interest thereon at 5 per cent. from April 27th, 1899 besides the costs and expenses of the proceedings pending for the foreclosure of said mortgage.—New York, December 20th, 1899.

EDWIN C. HOYT,
Referee.
d22,26,29,ja2,5,9,12

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—GEORGE MACCULLOCH MILLER and another as trustees, etc., plaintiffs, against FRANKLIN NOBLE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 16th day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by McVickar and Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Second Ward of the City of New York, designated on a Map filed in the Comptroller's Office as lot Number Seven, which lot with the building thereon is known as Number Two Hundred and Thirty-three (233) Front Street, bounded northwesterly in front by Front Street, southeasterly in the rear by lot marked Number Six upon the above-mentioned Map, northeasterly by a lot of ground formerly leased by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York to David Lydig, and by the said Corporation leased to the executrix and executors of the last will and testament of Philip M. Lydig, deceased, by indenture of lease bearing date the first day of May, in the year 1874; southwesterly by a lot of ground formerly belonging to Thomas Ellison and containing in breadth in front and rear Twenty-eight (28) feet, three (3) inches, and in depth on the northeasterly side Thirty-seven (37) feet and four (4) inches, and on the southwesterly side Thirty-eight (38) feet, three (3) inches, be the said several dimensions more or less. Being the same premises which were conveyed to Samuel H. Drew, one of the parties of the first part to said mortgage, by William J. Roome and wife and Leslie M. Daniel, by deed of conveyance bearing date the sixteenth day of June, 1892.

The above mortgaged premises being subject to a certain agreement dated February 13, 1892, made between William J. Roome and others and Dennis Doyle, recorded March 8, 1892, Liber 0 of Deeds, Section 1, Page 332, affecting the northerly wall of said premises.—Dated New York, December 13th, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.
MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the above-described premises, known by the street number 233 Front Street:

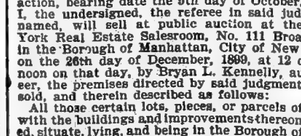

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $13,931.31, with interest thereon from the 2nd day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $353.36, with interest from November 16th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, water rents, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $615.04 and interest.—Dated New York, December 13, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—RACHEL LIPPMAN, plaintiff, against THOMAS K. MOORE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, and the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, distant one hundred and fifty (150) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of said easterly side of Seventh Avenue with the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street; running thence southerly parallel to the said easterly side of Seventh Avenue one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said line, parallel with the said southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, thirty-three (33) feet six (6) inches; thence northerly, and again parallel with the said easterly side of Seventh Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street; thence westerly along the said street thirty-three (33) feet six (6) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 4th, 1899.

EZEKIEL FIXMAN, Referee.
ERDMAN, LEVY & MAYER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

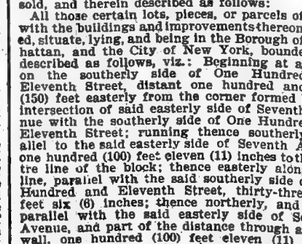

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,665.04, with interest thereon from the 25th day of September, 1899, together with the costs and allowance amounting to $209.95, with interest from October 9, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $620.10 and interest. The property will be sold subject to a mortgage of $35,500, with interest thereon from about April 1st, 1899, at 5 per cent.—Dated New York, December 13th, 1899.

EZEKIEL FIXMAN, Referee.
d52aw3wTu&F&d26

SURROGATE NOTICES.

YOUNG, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. YOUNG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of November, 1899. MINNIE K. YOUNG, Executrix. RASTUS S. RANSOM, Attorney for Executrix, 290 Broadway, N. Y. City.
n14-law6m21TTu

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

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CAP. AND SUR. $5,500,000
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Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

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The Domestic Exchange National Bank
OF NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $300,000.

DIRECTORS:
Robert D. Keni, Ethan Allen Doty,
William P. Aldrich, Horace W. Fish,
Samuel S. Bradley, William Kent,
Thomas H. Cullen, Edward S. Peck,
C. D. Spencer.

ROBERT D. KENT, President.
CHARLES H. SPENCER, Cashier.

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11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
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U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.

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Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., New York. 398 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

TUNSTALL & CO.,
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold for cash or carried on margin.
Market Letter on Application.
Telephones No. 1492 and No. 830 Broad.

HAVEN & STOUT
Bankers and Brokers.
1 Nassau Street Cor Wall St.
Members of
N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange.
N. Y. Produce Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Offices:
302 Broadway, cor. Duane St., New York.
84 Broadway, cor. Berry St., Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL.

Bleecker Street & Fulton Ferry Railroad Company,
SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

The above mentioned Seven hundred thousand Dollars Bonds will mature on January 1, 1900.

The Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company proposes to extend these bonds at the rate of four per cent. per annum until January 1, 1950, the present security and lien to remain in full force, the principal and interest of the extended bonds to be payable in gold.

Arrangements have been made with The State Trust Company to purchase the bonds at maturity at par, and to extend the same on that account, The State Trust Company reserving the right to terminate without notice the privilege to be extended to the bondholders.

Bondholders who wish to avail themselves of the privilege may notify The State Trust Company at once of their intention so to do, and may present their bonds at the office of The State Trust Company, No. 100 Broadway, New York, on and after January 2, 1900, to have the contract of extension and new coupon sheets attached.

CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.

Referring to the above notice, we shall be prepared to pay the above named bonds on and after January 2 at par.

Bondholders preferring to extend their bonds will have the privilege to do so, if they notify us of their intention on or before Jan. 5.

THE STATE TRUST COMPANY,
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY.
WALL STREET, Corner NASSAU, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, - $1,500,000

OFFICERS.
JOHN I. WATERBURY, President.
JOHN KEAN, AMOS T. FRENCH, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES H. SMITH, Secretary.
W. NORTH DUANE, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

$25,000 REWARD.

TO THE PUBLIC:

WHEREAS, The circulation of false statements or rumors, with intent to affect the market price of the stocks or securities of a corporation, is punishable criminally under the laws of this State; and

WHEREAS, Certain persons have circulated false statements and rumors, with intent to affect the market price of the stocks and securities of BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY:

RESOLVED, By the Board of Directors of BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY that a reward of $25,000 is hereby offered, and will be paid by the said Company, for information furnished to the Counsel of the Company, SHEEHAN & COLLIN, 32 Nassau Street, New York City, leading to the discovery and conviction of any of the persons who have circulated such false statements or rumors; and the Company hereby requests all persons interested in the preservation of honest business methods to furnish such information.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY.

December 22, 1899.

An Absolutely Safe-Guarded Investment.
Earning 22% Annually and Paying 1% Monthly.

International Zinc Co., Ltd.,

OF JOPLIN, MO.

The ONLY COMPANY in the Missouri-Kansas zinc fields issuing to its stockholders quarterly statements of earnings and profits certified as correct by Chartered Accountants (BARROW, WADE, GUTHRIE & CO., of Boston, New York, London and Manchester, England,) who supervise its accounts.

CAPITAL - - - - $1,000,000
Divided into 1,000,000 Shares, Par Value $1.00 Each, Full Paid and Non-Assessable.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:
President, A. C. FOSTER, Joplin, Mo.
Vice President, D. K. WENRICH, Joplin, Mo.
Sec. and Treas., J. B. CARMICHAEL, Joplin.
Hon. CHARLES P. BENNETT, Providence, R. I.
Dr. IRA B. CUSHING, Boston, Mass.
Consulting Engineer, GEORGE E. QUINBY, Joplin.
Registrars and Transfer Agents,
KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO., New York.

This company offers investors

Valuable Properties, actively producing, under business management, now paying 12 per cent. and carrying forward a surplus of 10 per cent.

Low-Priced Shares, sure to advance in value rapidly.

Large Earnings, even on $30 ore, as demonstrated by the chartered accountants in their examination of the properties.

Dividends equaling those paid by the highest capitalized companies in the zinc fields, yet on a much smaller investment.

Absolute Security of its shareholders' interests.

The four new mills now in course of construction will increase the company's net annual income to **42 per cent.** on its entire capital stock.

300,000 SHARES

of its stock are now offered for public subscription at

75c. PER SHARE,

to complete the balance of the purchase price and pay for the new mills now being built.

At the above price the shares net 16 per cent. on their cost, and NO INVESTOR can afford to let this company's offer pass without investigation.

SEND FOR PROSPECTUS, and note carefully the detailed accounts and Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co.'s reports on the properties.

Beginning January 1st, 1900, this company will pay regular monthly dividends of one per cent., with such extra dividends from time to time as the condition of the company shall warrant.

Applications for stock, accompanied by remittance, received at either of the following offices of the fiscal agents,

JOSHUA BROWN & CO., Bankers,
45 and 47 Wall St., New York. 89 State St., Boston. 421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

PUERTO RICO.

The President's message means great things for this beautiful Island. We have the most profitable, safest, and most attractive proposition now before the public. Send us your name and address and receive free handsomely illustrated book.

"46th Star,"
6 Wall Street, Room 85,
New York.
(Bank references.)

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
CAPITAL . $2,500,000
SURPLUS . $2,500,000

Allows Interest on Daily Balances, subject to cheque through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.

Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar and Transfer and Fiscal Agent.

Is a legal depository for Court and Trust Funds.

Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.

Special attention given to the management of real estate and the collection and remittance of rents.

Carefully selected securities for investment always on hand.

Transacts a General Banking Business.

OFFICERS:
ASHBEL P. FITCH, President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary.
THOMAS C. CLARKE, Jr., Asst. Sec'y.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer.
W. HUNT HALL, Asst. Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:
ASHBEL P. FITCH, WILLIAM E. SPIER,
WILLIAM BARBOUR, ANSON R. FLOWER,
HENRY S. MANNING, HENRY S. REDMOND,
SAMUEL A. MAXWELL, JOHN R. HEGEMAN,
MYRON T. HERRICK, C. I. HUDSON,
CHAS. F. CUTLER, S. C. T. DODD,
EMERSON McMILLIN, WILLARD BROWN,
H. O. HAVEMEYER, PHILIP LEHMAN,
JAMES M. DONALD, EDWARD F. CRAGIN,
GEORGE CROCKER, GEO. BLUMENTHAL,
J. WILLIAM CLARK, EDWARD C. SCHAEFER,
JOEL F. FREEMAN. FRANK JAY GOULD.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

Bankers' Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK,
10 Wall Street.
CAPITAL - - - - $1,500,000
SURPLUS - - - - $1,500,000

Transacts a general Trust and Banking business and allows interest on daily balances subject to check on sight.

OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, Louis V. Bright, } Vice-Presidents.
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.

DIRECTORS:
Louis V. Bright, Wm. H. Hollister,
D. Crawford Clark, Percival Knauth,
George Coppell, Francis H. Leggett,
Bayard Dominick, Almeric H. Paget,
John F. Dryden, William G. Park,
Benjamin N. Duke, Gilbert M. Plympton,
George W. Ely, William Schall, jr.,
Albert E. Goodhart, John W. Simpson,
Edwin Gould, Francis S. Smithers,
Edmund T. Halsey, Ransom H. Thomas.
J. Walter Wood, jr.

Office of the Canton Company of Baltimore,
N. E. Corner of Toone and Second Streets, Canton, Baltimore County, Md.,
December 18th, 1899.

By resolution of the Directors, notice is hereby given to the stockholders that $35,000 (Thirty-five thousand dollars) will be expended in the purchase of shares of the capital stock of the Canton Company of Baltimore for cancellation, in accordance with its charter.

All offers to sell must be in writing, and inclosed in sealed envelopes and indorsed, "Proposals to sell stock."

All offers received before 12 o'clock noon on the 9th day of January, 1900, will be considered, and the said sum will be expended in the purchase of shares offered at the lowest prices, the company, however, reserving the right to reject any or all offers.

W. B. BROOKS, Jr., President.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION

OF

General First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
TRUSTEE'S (FINAL) CALL NO. 25.
Maturing January 1, 1900.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Eight Hundred and Ninety-eight (898) of the General First Mortgage $5,000 REGISTERED BONDS of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, or a total par value of $4,490,000, were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of Articles 11 and 12 of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

$5,000 REGISTERED BONDS.

1034	1628	1883	3778	4541	5324	6875
1035	1629	1884	3779	4542	5325	6876
1036	1630	2024	3798	4543	5388	6877
1037	1631	2100	3804	4544	5389	6878
1143	1632	2136	3805	4545	5371	6906
1219	1633	2137	3806	4546	5372	6907
1220	1634	2138	3808	4547	5373	6908
1223	1718	2139	3826	4548	5374	6915
1252	1721	2140	3827	4549	5375	6933
1253	1744	2141	3828	4551	5376	6934
1301	1745	2148	3829	4552	5377	6936
1344	1746	2240	3830	4553	5378	6937
1345	1747	2241	3831	4554	5379	6938
1346	1748	2242	3832	4555	5380	6939
1347	1749	2243	3837	4556	5382	6948
1355	1750	2244	3838	4557	5383	6951
1409	1751	2263	3876	4558	5384	6981
1485	1752	2322	3982	4559	5385	6982
1486	1753	2324	3995	4560	5386	6991
1487	1754	2495	4037	4561	5387	6992
1488	1755	2535	4067	4562	5388	6998
1489	1756	2536	4085	4563	5390	6999
1490	1757	2859	4090	4564	5391	7163
1491	1758	2860	4091	4565	5406	7164
1492	1759	2872	4107	4566	5407	7165
1493	1760	2873	4112	4567	5416	7166
1494	1761	2874	4113	4568	5417	8899
1495	1762	2875	4114	4569	5448	8618
1496	1763	2876	4115	4570	5449	8619
1497	1764	2877	4116	4571	5450	8724
1498	1765	2878	4117	4572	5464	8725
1499	1766	2879	4118	4573	5483	8726
1500	1767	2880	4119	4574	5505	5965
1501	1768	2881	4120	4615	5513	9815
1502	1769	2882	4121	4617	5518	9923
1503	1770	2883	4122	4631	5519	9924
1504	1771	2884	4123	4632	5534	9925
1505	1772	2885	4124	4633	5538	12327
1506	1773	2886	4125	4634	5539	12329
1507	1774	2887	4126	4647	5540	12334
1508	1775	2888	4127	4719	5541	12335
1509	1776	2889	4128	4720	5542	12365
1510	1777	2890	4129	4723	5582	12304
1511	1778	2891	4130	4805	5614	12407
1512	1779	2892	4131	4806	5615	12408
1513	1780	2893	4132	4807	5638	12409
1514	1781	2895	4133	4808	5651	12410
1515	1782	2896	4134	4809	5670	12411
1516	1783	2897	4135	4810	5671	12412
1517	1784	2898	4136	4811	5687	12413
1518	1785	2899	4157	4812	5688	12414
1519	1786	2900	4138	4813	5689	12415
1520	1787	2901	4139	4814	5747	12416
1521	1788	2902	4140	4815	5749	12417
1522	1789	2903	4141	4816	5761	12418
1523	1790	2904	4142	4817	5762	12419
1524	1791	2905	4143	4818	5901	12423
1525	1792	2906	4144	4819	6204	12424
1526	1793	2907	4145	4820	6213	18063
1527	1794	2908	4146	4821	6218	18064
1528	1795	2909	4147	4822	6280	18080
1530	1796	2910	4148	4823	6281	18081
1531	1797	2911	4149	4824	6282	18082
1532	1798	2912	4150	4875	6292	18095
1535	1799	2913	4151	4905	6315	18096
1563	1800	2914	4152	4927	6316	18099
1564	1801	2915	4153	4928	6408	18114
1565	1802	2916	4154	4935	6441	18208
1566	1803	2917	4155	4938	6465	20463
1567	1819	2918	4156	4939	6466	20464
1568	1820	2919	4157	4940	6470	20495
1569	1825	2920	4158	4941	6472	20496
1570	1826	2921	4159	4955	6474	20502
1571	1827	2922	4160	4964	6479	20503
1572	1828	2923	4161	4965	6574	20509
1573	1829	2924	4162	4990	6575	20510
1574	1830	2925	4163	4991	6576	20517
1575	1831	2926	4164	4992	6577	20518
1576	1832	2927	4165	4993	6620	20519
1577	1833	2928	4166	4994	6621	20520
1578	1834	2929	4216	4995	6626	20521
1579	1835	2930	4219	4996	6627	20532
1580	1836	2931	4240	4997	6628	20534
1581	1837	2953	4260	4998	6629	20535
1582	1838	3000	4281	4999	6668	20536
1583	1839	3001	4322	5010	6669	20537
1584	1840	3002	4430	5029	6673	20538
1585	1841	3003	4442	5030	6707	20539
1586	1842	3004	4443	5031	6708	20540
1587	1843	3005	4446	5032	6710	20541
1588	1844	3006	4447	5033	6711	20083
1589	1845	3038	4448	5034	6712	20084
1590	1846	3046	4449	5035	6713	20859
1591	1847	3059	4450	5036	6723	20870
1592	1848	3080	4451	5037	6724	20871
1593	1849	3098	4452	5048	6725	20872
1594	1850	3099	4453	5049	6759	20873
1595	1851	3100	4454	5050	6774	20874
1596	1852	3106	4455	5051	6775	20881
1597	1853	3107	4456	5074	6781	20882
1598	1854	3108	4457	5078	6782	20883
1599	1855	3109	4458	5114	6783	20884
1609	1856	3110	4459	5127	6784	20900
1601	1857	3111	4460	5130	6799	20901
1602	1858	3112	4461	5151	6800	20902
1603	1859	3113	4462	5152	6802	20903
1604	1860	3114	4463	5183	6803	20904
1605	1861	3115	4464	5184	6804	20905
1606	1862	3116	4465	5190	6805	20906
1607	1863	3117	4487	5242	6806	20907
1609	1864	3306	4521	5250	6809	20908
1610	1865	3392	4522	5251	6810	20909
1611	1866	3397	4525	5252	6816	20914
1612	1867	3398	4526	5253	6817	20915
1613	1868	3500	4527	5297	6825	20917
1614	1869	3575	4528	5298	6826	20918
1615	1870	3579	4529	5299	6827	20919
1616	1871	3590	4530	5300	6834	20920
1617	1872	3591	4531	5301	6835	20937
1618	1873	3595	4532	5502	6836	20939
1619	1874	3616	4533	5303	6840	20941
1620	1876	3617	4534	5304	6841	20942
1621	1876	3680	4535	5305	6842	20943
1622	1877	3681	4536	5306	6843	20944
1623	1878	3685	4537	5312	6844	20945
1624	1879	3755	4538	5313	6845	20946
1625	1880	3776	4539	5320	6871	20947
1626	1881	3777	4540	5321	6872	20948
1627	1882					

All the outstanding bonds (both coupon and registered) issued under said mortgage have now been called for redemption.

The bonds above designated will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, No. 54 Wall Street, New York, and should be assigned to "CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE, FOR REDEMPTION."

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after January 1, 1900.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to January 1, 1900, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

New York, November 13, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the 898 Registered Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

FRED C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York County.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 7

GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED JULY 17, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that fifty (50) of the Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Georgia Pacific Railway Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

63	266	365	531	680	811	920
84	295	368	549	714	812	923
103	296	383	552	716	819	931
153	305	406	553	721	857	932
164	327	463	607	725	874	937
221	350	516	688	779	917	993
252	351	522	975	787	918	995
259						

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due February 1st, 1900, in accordance with the terms of the Mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By E. F. Hyde, 2d Vice President.

New York, November 1, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the fifty bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

FRED C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Co. of N. Y.
R. D. LANKFORD,
Of Georgia Pacific Railway Co.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds, and the coupons therefrom maturing February 1st, 1900, will be paid at this office on or after the first day of February, 1900, at par.

Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee,
By E. F. Hyde,
Second Vice President.

The Woman's Hotel Company
of New York City

Invites subscriptions to its Capital Stock, of which $140,000 remains to be taken.

Subscription lists close Dec. 31st.

Prospectuses & Subscription blanks can be had of The New York Security & Trust Co., 46 Wall St.; The Knickerbocker Trust Co., 234 Fifth Ave.; and the Secretary, 105 East 22d St.

Herbert B. Turner, J. Kennedy Tod,
Charles S. Fairchild, Charles F. Cox,
Charles D. Kellogg, Sec'y Committee.

FINANCIAL.

Flint & Pere Marquette R. R. Co.
Detroit, Grand Rapids & West'n R.R. Co.
Chicago & West Michigan R'way Co.

NOTICE OF CONSUMMATION OF PLAN.

The Plan for the union and readjustment of the capitalization of the railroad companies above named has been consummated in accordance with the Agreement of May 20, 1899, by the acquisition of the railroads, properties, and franchises of the three companies by the **Pere Marquette Railroad Company,** a corporation organized for the purpose under the laws of Michigan, with a capital stock of $28,000,000, consisting of $12,000,000 of four per cent. non-cumulative preferred shares and $16,000,000 of common shares.

The stockholders of the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad Company who assented to the plan will receive engraved certificates for the new stock to which they are entitled under the plan and also a cash dividend of two per cent. upon their old preferred stock, upon the presentation and surrender of their certificates of deposit to The State Trust Company, in New York, or to the International Trust Company of Boston on or after Wednesday, December 27, 1899.

The assenting stockholders of the Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western Railroad Company and of the Chicago & West Michigan Railway Company will receive engraved certificates, for the new stock to which they are entitled, and in the case of the preferred stock of the Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western Railroad Company, a cash dividend of three per cent., upon the presentation and surrender of their certificates of deposit, on or after the date above mentioned, to the Old Colony Trust Company in Boston, or to Messrs. Robert Winthrop & Co., No. 40 Wall Street, New York.

Dated December 22, 1899,

WILLIAM W. CRAPO, Chairman;
MARK T. COX,
JOHN M. GRAHAM,
CHARLES M. HEALD,
CHARLES MERRIAM,
OLIVER W. MINK,
THOMAS F. RYAN,
NATHANIEL THAYER, } Committee.

FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE R. R. CO
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Board of Directors of Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad Company have declared a dividend of two per cent. upon the preferred stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders of record as of this date.

Dated December 22, 1899.

HENRY C. POTTER, Jr., Treasurer.

DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Board of Directors of Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western Railroad Company have declared a dividend of three per cent. upon the preferred stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders of record as of this date.

Dated December 22, 1899.

CHARLES MERRIAM, Treasurer.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER.
GENERAL OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 13, 1899.

To the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania R. R. Co.

At a meeting of the board held this day the following resolution was, on motion, adopted:

"Resolved, That, for the purpose of providing a portion of the necessary capital for construction and equipment expenditures, during the year 1900, on the main and leased liner and branches, and for other corporate purposes, the privilege be given to stockholders of the Company to subscribe, at par, between December 27th, 1899, and January 20th, 1900, ON WHICH LATTER DATE THE PRIVILEGE WILL CEASE, for ten per cent. of their respective holdings as they stand registered at three o'clock P. M. on December 26, 1899. The privilege of subscribing may be sold by any stockholder. Payment in full for such stock may be made after January 14th, and must be made not later than January 20th, 1900. Receipts, which will also be negotiable, will be given bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. from January 20th to May 1st, 1900, (being 70 cents per share,) at which time said receipts will cease to bear interest.

"Certificates for the new Stock will be delivered on and after May 1st, 1900, on surrender of the receipts. Receipts covering fractions of shares will be converted into Stock when presented in multiples of Fifty dollars. All receipts must be presented for conversion before January 1st, 1901, on and after which date they will only be redeemed, at par, in cash."

Blank forms, giving the particulars of the payments as above recited, forms of subscription, and allotment of privilege, etc., can be obtained on application at this office after December 20, 1899.

Stockholders desiring their new Certificates for full shares by May 1st must deposit their receipts with the Transfer Department of the Company on or before March 15th, 1900. For all receipts for full shares deposited after that date, and for all fractional receipts, Certificates will be ready for delivery as soon after May 1st as practicable, of which notice will be given.

ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS.
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 27th, 1899,
At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
25 shs. Central National Bank.
5 shs. National Park Bank.
50 shs. Bank of the Republic.
FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
949 shs. Brigantine Co. of New Jersey, (Hypd.)
15 shs. International Postal Supply Co.
$10,000 Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co. 1st Mtge. Bonds.
20 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
14 shs. National Bank of North America.
5 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
15 shs. Bankers' Trust Co.
5 shs. Trust Co. of America.
7 shs. Mutual Bank.
20 shs. Consolidated Fireworks Co. Prefd.
2 Memberships N. Y. Produce Exchange.
50 shs. The Alignum Co.
100 shs. St. Lawrence Power Co. Pfd., (Hypd.)
10 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
18 shs. National City Bank.
25 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
20 shs. Brooklyn Academy of Music, (with ticket.)
1,000 shs. Philadelphia Co. of Pittsburg, Penn., common.
20 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
20 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
30 shs. Trust Co. of America.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, Dec. 26, 1899, at 12.30 P. M.
at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(By order of Administrator, estate of W. B. Allen.)
27 shares Lyons and Campbell Ranch and Cattle Company, $25 each.
10 shares Union Telegraph and News Co., $100 each.
2 shares Messerole Electric Storage Battery Co., $100 each.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$3,000 Home Telephone Co., Trenton, N. J., 6 per cent. Gold Bonds, due 1916 (6 Bonds, $500 each.)
$2,000 Alta Telephone Co., 1st mortgage 4 per cent. Gold Bonds, due 1936.
500 full-paid shares The United States Economic Postage Association of West Virginia, $10 each.
225 shs. Greenwich and Schuylerville Electric Railroad, $100 each.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, is prepared to purchase for the Sinking Fund $144,625.75 of the FIVE AND SIX PER CENT. SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879 of the CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY at the limit price of 105 and accrued interest until January 1st, 1900, pursuant to the provisions of the Mortgage.
THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
By E. S. MARSTON, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

The MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
191st Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend
December 21st, 1899.

THE DIRECTORS of this bank have this day declared a Dividend of Three and one-half per cent., (3½%,) free of tax, payable January 2, 1900.

The transfer books will be closed on and after December 22, 1899, and reopened January 3, 1900.

JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.'s Prior Lien 3½ % Gold Bonds.

Coupon No. 3, due January 1, 1900, from the above bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.

For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Thursday, 21st of December, temporary receipts will be given.

The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds will close at noon on Saturday, 23d of December, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on January 2d, 1900.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.'s Southwestern Division First Mortgage 3½% Gold Bonds.

Coupon No. 2, due January 1, 1900, from the above bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.

For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Thursday, 21st of December, temporary receipts will be given.

The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds will close at noon on Saturday, 23d of December, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on January 2d, 1900.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot.
New York, December 20th, 1899.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Monday, the 29th day of January next, to the stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, the 30th instant.

There will be no closing of the transfer books for the purposes of this dividend.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

The Oregon R. R. & Navigation Co.,
New York, December 14th, 1899.

A dividend of TWO DOLLARS ($2) PER SHARE on the Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared, payable at the Treasurer's Office, Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, New York, on and after January 2, 1900, to the holders of Preferred Stock of record at the close of business December 21, 1899

The Preferred Stock transfer books will close for this dividend at the office of the Central Trust Company, New York, December 21, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. January 3, 1900.

ALEX. MILLAR, Asst. Secretary.

Michigan Central Railroad Company.
GRAND CENTRAL STATION,
New York, Dec. 21st, 1899.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon its capital stock, payable at this office on Monday, the 20th day of January next to stockholders of record at 12 M

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

50 Wall St., New York, Dec. 7, 1899.

At the annual election for Directors of this company, held on the 4th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

John M. Burke,	Henry W. Curtiss,
Charles H. Kerner,	Charles H. Leland,
Henry C. Mortimer,	Walter R. Wood,
John W. Condit,	David J. Burtis,
Lindley Murray, Jr.,	Francis M. Scott,
Charles H. Lowerre,	J. Eugene Robert.

George M. Miller.

For Inspectors of Election for the year 1900, Areunah M. Burtis, Wm. M. Farrington, Thomas R. Peck.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, Mr. LINDLEY MURRAY, Jr., was unanimously re-elected President.

DAVID J. BURTIS, Secretary.

The Astoria Light, Heat & Power Company,

32 LIBERTY STREET.

New York, December 22d, 1899.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors to serve during the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before the stockholders, will be held at this office on Monday, January 8th, 1900. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close on Saturday, December 23d, 1899, at 12 M. and reopen on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900. FRANCIS R. FORAKER, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HERBY GIVEN THAT A MEETING of the stockholders of WRIGHT, DURYEE & BARWISE, Incorporated, will be held at the office of the company, No. 79 Front Street, in the City of New York, on the 3d day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing one Director for the ensuing four years, and also for the election of Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated December 8th, 1899.

C. ARTHUR BARWISE, Secy.

HEGEMAN & CO.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of HEGEMAN & CO. will be held at the principal office of the company, 196 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, January 10th, 1900, at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing nine Directors for the ensuing year, and three Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, December 23, 1899.

R. B. RATHBONE, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE HOLDERS OF THE third mortgage bonds of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company will be held at the office of the Executive Committee of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company, 17 Nassau St., in the City of New York, on THURSDAY, the twenty-eighth day of December, 1899, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of appointing a co-Trustee in the place and stead of John N. Hutchinson, deceased.

CHARLES LANIER, President.

Dated December 14th, 1899.

Metropolitan Iron & Steel Co.,

408 East 4th St.,

New York City.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors to serve during the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before the stockholders, will be held at this office on Tuesday, January 9th, at 12 o'clock noon.

THOMAS J. REILLY, Secretary.

Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery R. R. Co.,

605 Grand St.

New York, Dec. 26, 1899.

The Annual Election for Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company on Tuesday, January 9, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon. Transfer books will close December 26, 1899, at 3 P. M., and reopen January 10, 1900, at 10 A. M.

L. KAYSER, Secretary.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

9th December, 1899.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it will be held at the Banking House, No. 15 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900. The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

Lincoln National Bank,

32-42 EAST 42D ST.,

New York, December 23d, 1899.

The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking house, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 644 BROADWAY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20, 1899.

97th Semi-Annual Dividend.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 31st inst., payable on and after the third Monday in January next.

JOSEPH BIRD, President.

FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.

GEORGE H. PEARSALL, Asst. Secretary.

Metropolitan Savings Bank

1 and 3 THIRD AV., (opp. Cooper Institute.)

CHARTERED 1852.

93D DIVIDEND.

New York, Dec. 12, 1899.

INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1899, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM

Will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY 17TH, 1900.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1st, 1900.

JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.

EDWARD SHERER, Secretary.

103RD SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS,

No. 20 UNION SQUARE.

A Dividend for the six months and three months ending **December 31, 1899**, has been declared to all depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of **Three and One-half Per Cent. Per Annum** on sums from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after **January 15, 1900.**

Money deposited on or before January will draw interest from January Deposits are received from all and not exclusively from ants' clerks.

Open daily, holidays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 12 noon.

JOHN K. M. HURLBUT, President.

WM. M. CONSTABLE, } Vice Presidents.
CHARLES M. TOWNSEND, }

GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK FOR SAVINGS.

74 and 76 Wall Street.

The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, in accordance with the savings banks laws, for the six months ending December 31, 1899, as follows:

On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

On accounts larger than three thousand dollars and which exceeded said amount prior to the limit of deposits by statute, at the rate of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum.

Payable on and after Monday, January 15, 1900.

WILLIAM C. STURGES, President.

NIEL BARNES, Cashier.

New York, December 26 1899.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK;

56 and 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.

70TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after **January 15th** on all sums of $5 and up to **$3,000** which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending **December 31, 1899**, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before **January 10th** will draw interest from **January 1st.** HENRY HASLER, President.

CHARLES W. HELD, Secretary.

HENRY SAYLER, Assistant Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

115 Chambers St., New York City.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending December 31, 1899, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, January 22, 1900. Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.

W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.

G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.

Union Dime Savings Institution

BROADWAY, 32D ST. AND SIXTH AVENUE, GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK.

Interest three and one-half per cent. from $5 to $3,000. Credited January 1st, payable January 10th, or any time later.

CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.

GEORGE N. FIRDSALL, Treasurer.

FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, BALTIMORE, MD. Baltimore, Nov. 16th, 1899.

LOST.—Certificate No. 18,392, dated July 7th, 1899, ten shares stock Canton Company of Baltimore; name Alex. C. Nelson. All persons are warned to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued. ALEX. C. NELSON.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Co-operation among New York bankers of importance is likely to show early security market consequence—or, at least, may much influence the course of the local money market. Nothing at all sensational is impending or contemplated, as some curious Wall Street efforts try to suggest; but energetic, straightforward businesslike plans are under way to relieve pressure in quarters where damage has been inflicted or threatened. Bankers are not affecting omnipotence nor attempting miracles; but they are able, working jointly, to smooth out many rough places.

Nor is relief work, now made so much of, actually new. It is not the habit of the New York banker to do much strutting over a performance of public service; and thus important recent accomplishments are really little known outside the circle of strong men personally engaged. Take the Boston bank crisis for an example. Except for the prompt and effective intervention of New York capital, there would have been at Boston last week, not the failure of two banks merely, but a disaster which might have done terrific damage throughout New England. Millions of dollars in one day were transferred from New York. This was not to safeguard New York interests, or only remotely so. In assistance provided for Baltimore almost an equal illustration may be found of the same alert, comprehensive New York banking policy. Mushroom trust companies there were in serious situation and New York tided them over.

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As to what New York's strongest group of capitalists has been doing at home, much that is sensational and silllly misrepresentative has been given currency. Some strong interests have had stock market disagreements and battles royal have been fought, some of them apparently not yet concluded. But this is quite apart from the higher and broader plane upon which every important banker in the metropolis has stood alert and ready for public protection. Only stupidity or malice can tell any other tale.

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London's holiday extends beyond the suspension of business here, and our market opens to-day without foreign quotations for criterion or influence. There have been times, and not so long ago, when such a fact might have been considered of consequence. Not so now. Wall Street has become quite able to stand alone.

RUSHED WITH WORK.

Discussing general business conditions, Norman B. Ream of Chicago, whose railroad and other business interests are extensive, says:

"There really is nothing new to say. Everybody knows that the country is prosperous and that there is every prospect that that prosperity will continue.

"As for the railroads, they are still rushed with work and will have all they can do for some time to come. The outlook is certainly very assuring."

INVESTIGATING INDUSTRIALS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note what your financial column in to-day's issue says about the obligations of the Stock Exchange regarding industrial securities. If the Exchange does not heed the advice, their business from the public will inevitably shrink, and it will become almost exclusively a business of "insiders" and "professionals"—"dog eat dog," so to speak.

It is not merely a question of annual reports, but relatively it is more important to start right and not admit, either to the listed or unlisted department, any more securities of "industrials" without the most searching investigation, taking no statements presented by promoters for granted. Some months ago there appeared in your advertising columns, as in many other prominent papers in this and other cities, a prospectus of the United States Flour Milling Company, in which the firm of accountants whose name I forget, certified to having examined the books of the various constituent mills and found that "since the date of their organization" (I think those were the exact words used,) the profits aggregated a certain sum—sufficient to pay interest on the proposed issue of bonds, full dividend on the preferred stock, and, if I remember right, 6 per cent. on the common stock, leaving a handsome surplus.

I beg leave to ask the accountants certain questions, not, of course, as to any profits of any individual or constituent property or plant—as that would not be a fair question to ask—but what years were taken for the profits shown in said prospectus? Was it a concurrent period of years for all the mills, and, if so, what period? If it was not a concurrent period, then name the years of each plant separately the books of which showed the profits stated.

It is not intended for a moment to question the good faith and integrity of the accountants, and not even of the promoters, but parties selling out to a so-called trust have been known to "make the worse appear the better part," and on one pretext or another have thrown out poor years, and of course thrown in the good ones. I doubt if there was any flour miller of experience in the country that was not surprised at the time by the showing made of profits of said constituent mills. Not that it is questioned for a moment that the books showed the profits claimed, but in what years did they show it? Right here is a moral for the Stock Exchange. I will ask any miller in the country, not interested in the United States Flour Milling Company, if under the conditions prevailing in flour manufacture the past twenty-five years, any less than five or more than ten years last past would be a fair criterion of present values of investment and profits in milling. It shows how easily the Listing Committee could be misled by not knowing the conditions of any given trade during widely different periods. For instance, between about 1873 and 1885 there were several years when many mills made profits as high as $2 and $3 per barrel down to 50 cents—annual average profits, I mean. While now 10 cents per barrel average in large mills is considered an excellent profit. Of course, productive capacities are much larger; so is cost of plants and capital involved. But the booming profits in those years have gone, never to return.

I don't know what the custom of the Stock Exchange is as to investigating new corporations for listing, but think they should employ, on industrials at least, their own professional accountants of the highest standing to go over the books and verify statements presented by the accountants employed by the promoters. VERITAS.

New York, Dec. 24, 1899.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends are announced by the American Chicle Company, the Central National Bank, and the Eleventh Ward Bank.

November Transvaal Gold Output.

PRETORIA, Dec. 17.—The official report of the gold output for November shows the amount to be 61,788 ounces.

Reported Bank Coalition Denied.

A story was published yesterday to the effect that the National City Bank was to unite with the Hanover National Bank and one other to form an immense institution, modeled on the old United States Bank, which would largely control the finances of the country. President Stillman of the National City Bank said yesterday of this report: It's a fairy story. There is not a word of truth in it."

RESIGNS FROM TRUST COMPANY.

A. B. Stillwell Leaves the Presidency of the Guardian.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 25.—Announcement was made to-day of the retirement of A. N. Stillwell from the presidency of the Guardian Trust Company. This corporation, which was formerly known as the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Trust Company, had its headquarters in Kansas until a few months ago, when the name was changed, the capital increased from $1,250,000 to $2,500,000, and the general offices removed to Chicago. Most of the new stock was taken in charge by men of large wealth, including John W. Gates, John Lambert, A. L. Singer, and T. M. Thadbourne, Jr.

Mr. Stillwell's retirement is said to be due to differences of opinion between the President and a majority of the Board of Directors as to the policy to be pursued by the company. It was through this trust company that Mr. Stillwell built the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad, now in the hands of receivers, and about to pass under a new management, and he is now said to be practically out of both corporations. It is stated that Mr. Stillwell will return to Kansas City.

NEW AUTOMATIC SWITCHBOARD.

Telephone Company Completes One in John Street Exchange.

There has just been completed in the John Street Exchange of the New York Telephone Company, 32 Gold Street, an improvement designed to facilitate the service of the down-town business district tributary to it. This is the installation of the new automatic switchboard.

The subscriber attached to such a switchboard by lifting the receiver from its hook closes a circuit and lights a small incandescent light over his number at the Exchange. No bell ringing is necessary. Replacing the receiver notifies the central operator that the subscriber is through, by extinguishing the light. Thus the central operator is not obliged to cut into a conversation with the annoying "all through?"

In the operating room the new system is practically noiseless, and allows the individual operator to attend to more calls in a given time than formerly. There is no clattering of drops.

The transfer was effected with no interruption of the service. The new switchboard was built around the operating room outside of the old one. As each subscriber was attached to it his connection with the old board remained undisturbed.

Before the first of the year some twelve hundred Cortlandt Street subscribers will be served from the John Street Exchange. This will necessitate an increase of the present force there by about a third. The new switchboard has been used for some months in the Harlem, Riverside, Thirty-eighth, and Madison Square Exchanges.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Comments on Its Effort to Punish the Authors of Bear Rumors.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is said to be a crime for those who have been the means of beating down the price of Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock. I would like to know why the price for a non-dividend-paying stock should be 137. To the ordinary observer it would seem to be as criminal on one side as the other. Experience as a teacher is costly, and he who mingles with the gamblers of Wall Street will perhaps learn to keep away from them. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has issued $7,000,000 of bonds. Is this to build a new road or to sell a gold brick to bond buyers? If newspapers wished to be of service to the small investor they would publish the figures of actual value of these large corporations. READER.

New York, Dec. 23, 1899.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The counsel of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit feel justified in punishing the guilty party who circulated stories that caused the price of the stock to go down. Turn about is fair play; therefore, the District Attorney ought to punish the insiders in the Brooklyn Rapid Transit who bunkoed people into buying its stock at 130 and over on reports of "dividends sure this year." Or is lying on the bear side only criminal?

QUID PRO QUO.

New York, Dec. 23, 1899.

William F. Sheehan, of counsel for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, after reading the above letters, refused absolutely to make any reply. He would make neither comment nor statement.

RAILWAY COMPANIES DISAGREE.

Rutland and Central Vermont Roads Have Trouble About a Bridge.

ROUSE'S POINT, N. Y., Dec. 25.—As the result of a clash between about fifty employes of the Rutland Railroad, headed by Superintendent Pierce and about seventy-five employes of the Central Vermont Railroad, headed by Superintendent of Bridges Foohey, Roadmaster Elrod, and Chief Engineer Robert Ford, yesterday at this place, several rods of the Central Vermont track were torn up, the telegraph wires of the Rutland road were cut, rendering communication with the head office at Rutland impossible, and a big new engine belonging to the Central Vermont road, valued at $11,000, was seized by the Rutland road employes and is now stored in the roundhouse of the Rutland road at this place.

The trouble arose over the building of a new spile bridge across Lake Champlain to connect the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain division of the Rutland road with the new railroad which the latter road is building through Grand Isle from Alburgh, on the Vermont shore, to Burlington, Vt. To prevent this the Central Vermont officials started to build a spur from the present bridge, which is owned jointly by the two roads, to a point on the New York shore which would intercept the new bridge which the Rutland road was building.

RAILWAYS MAY COMBINE.

The Monon, Ohio Southern, and Lake Erie and Western Involved.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 25.—It is reported in railroad circles here that a deal is pending to consolidate the Detroit and Lima Northern, the Ohio Southern, the Lake Erie and Western, and the Monon systems. The first-named road is under a receivership and the Columbus and St. Mary's branch has been sold to C. M. Haskell of this city and W. B. Strang, Jr., of New York. The free buying of Lake Erie and Western last week is cited as further evidence that there is something in the air.

The Monon system, which is operated in connection with the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Road was acquired by the Vanderbilt interests last Spring, and when the Columbus and St. Mary's branch of the Detroit and Lima Northern was sold two months ago it was intimated that it would be used as a link in a system which would parallel considerable of the Pennsylvania property in Ohio and Indiana.

A War Speech That Failed.

From The London Chronicle.

Mr. John Augustus O'Shea, to the fund in aid of whom we referred the other day, used to be in considerable request as a lecturer on his military experiences. Once, at Dumfries, he came upon the platform wearing in his buttonhole a daisy, which he quietly removed and held up. "Ladies and gentlemen," he began, "I hold in my hand a wee modest flower." I plucked this evening from the grave of Robert Burns." The audience was interested, and became enthralled as the lecturer went on to speak of the national poet. Then, suddenly recollecting that Burns had nothing to do with his subject, he stopped abruptly. "And now," said Mr. O'Shea, "I will proceed to relate my experiences in the war." But by this time he had thoroughly engaged the sympathies of his listeners, who would not hear of another subject. "Never min' the war, Sir," they vociferated; "gie us Robbie Burns!" And he did. This extempore oration afterward became one of the most popular of Mr. O'Shea's lectures.

The Burial of Flags.

From The London Chronicle.

In connection with the story of the British flag said to be buried at Pretoria, it is perhaps worth mentioning that in the middle of the last century it was no unusual occurrence for the tattered or "wounded" colors, as they were quaintly styled, to be interred. In a North Country paper of May 31, 1763, there is the following passage: "The old colors of the Twenty-fifth Regiment of foot, Lord George Lennox's, (now the King's Own Borderers,) "quartered at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, being much wounded in Germany, particularly at the glorious and ever-memorable battle of Minden, were buried with military honors."

SCHOOL LAWS OF JERSEY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Commission on Codification and Revision of the New Jersey School Laws has issued a letter asking for suggestions as to the proposed law known as Senate Bill No. 197. I earnestly beg citizens, parents, taxpayers, Boards of Education, Principals, and teachers to refrain from indorsing this measure until it has been thoroughly discussed in the press, on the public platform, and on the floor of the Legislature.

The letter remarks: "The members of the commission confess to a feeling of disappointment and surprise that in their work last year [the preparation of Senate Bill No. 197] they received very little aid from teachers, school officers, and others interested in the creation of a school law.

Senate Bill No. 197 is a volume of ninety-six pages, embracing the entire school law of New Jersey. It is no simple matter for even the initiated to comprehend the full intent of the measure, even after careful study.

That the school law needs codification and revision I do not dispute, nor do I question that Senate Bill No. 197 contains many good points, but much of it is new and revolutionary legislation, and the interests of the people will be far better conserved by permitting the law to remain as it is than to replace it by Senate Bill No. 197 or anything resembling Senate Bill No. 197.

Senate Bill No. 197 practically deprives the people of any voice in the management of their schools; first, by removing boards of education from the control of the elective or appointive power; second, by subordinating boards to Superintendents and business managers.

This is accomplished by empowering a majority of a quorum of a board to do almost anything on the recommendation of the Superintendent or business manager, while without such recommendation a two-thirds vote of all the members of the board is required. There are some things, like the appointment of Assistant Superintendents, Superintendent of Buildings, architect, and engineer of construction, that a board cannot do even by a unanimous vote of all its members, unless these employes are nominated by the Superintendent or business manager.

Senate Bill No. 197 creates many new and expensive offices. In cities of 50,000 or more population it gives the Superintendent almost unchecked control of the educational department of the schools and to the business manager similar power over the business departments. The vast patronage of the public school system is centralized in these officials. About the only function Senate Bill No. 197 leaves to Boards of Education is that of appropriating money for Superintendents and business managers to spend. The State Superintendent is empowered to remove any member of any local Board of Education, and there seems to be no appeal from such action. Under such circumstances self-respecting men will decline to serve on Boards of Education.

Senate Bill No. 197 gives the Superintendent and business manager, to all intents and purposes, unlimited tenure of office, while subjecting Principals and teachers to a contract system. "What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander." If the yearly contract is so desirable for Principals and teachers, why is it not equally good for Superintendents and business managers? Senate Bill No. 197 makes the Superintendent the arbiter of the appointment, promotion, reappointment, and dismissal of Principals and teachers. It provides for an enormously expensive system of superintendence, but offers nothing that would attract to the profession of teaching those talented, cultured, and independent spirits without whom the American school system will soon lose the character that has made it pre-eminently the educator of the world.

In brief, Senate Bill No. 197 takes from the people the control of their schools, shears Boards of Education of their most important prerogatives, and vests them in officials who are in name the servants but who are in fact the masters of the board; it vastly increases the expense of the schools while correspondingly decreasing their quality; it ensiaves Principals and teachers; it is an unjust and dangerous measure.

A number of "indorsements" of Senate Bill No. 179 have been published, which confine themselves chiefly to eulogizing the attributes of the bill and to asserting that it is a desirable law. The "indorsers" disdain to enter into particulars, while the opponents of the measure demand that it shall be discussed article by article, paragraph by paragraph.

Dr. Poland, City Superintendent of Paterson, has published a letter commending Senate Bill No. 197, but he ignores completely its obnoxious features. I refer to the autocratic and arbitrary powers over the people and over Boards of Education, Assistant Superintendents, Principals, teachers, and other employes which Senate Bill No. 197 confers on Superintendents and business managers. A Superintendent, however, can hardly be expected to condemn measures conceived for his especial benefit, or to call public attention to points that are certain to be condemned as soon as the light of publicity is turned upon them. Dr. Poland has been invited to discuss Senate Bill No. 197 on the public platform. Of course he will welcome so favorable an opportunity for acquainting the people of his city with the virtues of an act he so unqualifiedly approves and which is of so tremendous importance to them.

A committee of the Council of Education, which conceals its identity under the signature of "Committee," appointed to consider Senate Bill No. 197, restricts its report chiefly to extolling the character of the commission and questioning the sincerity of the critics of the bill. It recommends that "it is the sense of the Council that attacks on the bill, without regard to the truth of the assertions offered in such attacks, are to be deprecated." To which we all respond with a fervent Amen! What the people and the teachers want is the truth, and the whole truth, about so momentous a piece of legislation as the State school law.

None know better than Dr. Poland and this "committee" how unutterably hateful to the vast majority of teachers is Senate Bill No. 197. I will not assert that they comprehend how burdensome it will be to taxpayers, how detrimental to the best educational interests of the people. Of course the Council of Education approves Senate Bill No. 197. It would be astonishing if it did not. Superintendents control the Council of Education, and Superintendents are the chief beneficiaries of Senate Bill No. 197. The extreme importance to the people of New Jersey of the work to be accomplished by this commission must arouse the interest of all persons interested in education and the welfare of the public schools, and to accomplish results best calculated to subserve the interests of our schools the doors of the commission should be thrown open to the public.

The circular issued by the commission contains the warning: "Unless you help us now, you will have no right in the future to find fault with our work." Let the commission hold public hearings, when teachers and citizens as well, may appear before it and unreservedly present their views and opinions in this matter. Such a course taken by the commission would relieve it from the suggestion that it was forcing the matter with a high hand.

(Miss) ELIZABETH A. ALLEN.

Hoboken, N. J., Dec. 16, 1899.

COLORADO'S SILVER SUIT.

The Sooner a Final Decision Is Attained the Better.

From The Tacoma (Washington) Leader.

The State of Colorado is going to sue the United States to compel the resumption of silver coinage. The dispatches do not indicate what form of suit will be brought, but the purpose of it will be "to test the legality of the demonetization of silver." The suit will be begun in the District Court of Colorado, but the intention is to take it to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the real battle will be fought.

The United States Monetary League, a free silver organization, seems to have the matter in charge and its agents have been authorized to appeal to all the silver States for funds to defray the expenses of prosecuting the suit.

There is no reason why the monetary interests of all the States should not contribute, nor is there reason to suppose they would not if the matter were sufficiently considered to be thoroughly understood by them.

A decision by the court of last resort as to the legality and constitutionality of all our silver legislation will do much to finally end discussion of this question. The argument of it before the court divested as it will have to be of all unsupportable assertion, the false "facts," and invented statistics that have so long been used to support the claims of silver, will no doubt do all that remains to be done to put the matter forever at rest.

To take the question into court, if it can be taken there, will put it out of politics and deprive it of most of its unsettling and disturbing influence. It is the best possible disposition to be made of it. No one need doubt what the result will be. There is no reason why every State should not give Colorado all possible aid and encouragement in securing a hearing in the courts.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, 143 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, south side, 150 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 33.6 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $3,875; subject to another mortgage for $33,000.

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 873 and 875 Elton Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, each 25 by 100, two four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $2,066; subject to other mortgages, on each, for $12,000.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Richard H. Clarke, referee, 219 and 221 West Eighty-third Street, north side, 150 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, each 25 by 102.2, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $19,504; subject to other mortgages for $20,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Algernon S. Norton, referee, 149 and 151 Broome Street, south side, 37.6 feet east of Attorney Street, 37.6 by 100, three-story brick tenements, with stores, and four-story brick tenements at the rear. Due on judgment, $7,156; subject to other mortgages for $27,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, N. Taylor Phillips, referee, 47 to 56 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 300 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 100 by 99.11, four-five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $4,687; subject to other mortgages for $56,100.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William J. Nicholson, referee, Brown Avenue, west side, 225 feet north of Sagamore Street, Van Nest, 50 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $344; subject to another mortgage for $4,500.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, Palisade Avenue, Riverdale, running through to South Avenue, adjoining the lands of Albert G. Hyde, plot 456 by 340 and irregular, and containing about 2½ acres. Due on judgment, $24,525.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 36 and 38 East Twentieth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 40 by 92, three-story brick dwelling on 36, four-story brick dwelling on 38; all title and interest of John Walker on Aug. 26, 1899.

NOTICE.

The premises, 156th St. and German Place, on which lis pendens was filed Dec. 19, 1899, has not been owned by me since March 21, 1899; mortgage is not due and will be contested.

JOHN DE HART.

TOBACCO IN WAR.

The Next Necessity to Powder, or at Least to Bread—Experiences of Many Nations.

From The London Mail.

The tobacco and pipes with which the soldier at the front is being presented by the people he leaves behind him form the most acceptable and valuable gift he can have. The comforts of tobacco are never more appreciated than on the battlefield.

The first warrior who smoked was the red Indian, who used to scalp his enemy with his tomahawk, and then, sitting down, smoke a soothing pipe out of the same weapon. At the nead was a bowl, and the hollow reed handle served as the stem.

It was the soldiers and sailors of Queen Elizabeth who were the first Englishmen to smoke. Drake's men puffed "the divine herb," and it is left on record that they did this to mitigate the sufferings of hunger.

Cromwell and his Ironsides smoked, and on the camping grounds of William III.'s army in Ireland large numbers of pipes have been dug up.

At Saarbrücken in the Franco-German war the Brunswick Hussars galloped into a solid mass of French troops through a perfect hail of bullets; cigars in mouth. Time after time German Generals led their men to certain death, coolly smoking. The lack of tobacco, indeed, from which the French troops greatly suffered, was declared in no small degree to be responsible for the discontent that arose among them. The ladies of Germany saw that their husbands, sons, and brothers were well supplied with the weed.

When the Light Brigade was ordered to attack at Balaklava, a regimental butcher was engaged in dressing a sheep. He was smoking at the time, and pipe in mouth and cleaver in hand he charged with the corps and returned—still smoking.

At Sebastopol an Irishman incautiously raised his head above the trenches. A Russian bullet came and smashed the bowl of his pipe, leaving the stem in his mouth. Hastily dropping under cover, Pat expressed his desire to come into contact with "the thafe that shot that gun and spoiled me only poipe."

It was the Crimean war that brought smoking into fashion in England. Before that only the working classes smoked. But the terrors and privations of that terrible campaign taught the officers that as a comforter and solace tobacco was unequalled. After the war they went on smoking, and the example of the Crimean heroes made the pipe and cigar generally indulged in.

In the thick of the fight at Rorke's Drift, in 1879, the English soldiers smoked as hard as they fought, lighting their pipes with the burning splinters of wood from the hospital fired by the Zulus.

Wellington was the only General of the last century who objected to tobacco. So strong was his prejudice against it, though it was through tobacco that his men sustained the terrible privations of the Peninsular War, that in 1845 he issued an army order condemning its use.

Napoleon could not smoke, but he was a great snuff-taker. That wonderful strategist Moltke was passionately addicted to tobacco. During the war of 1871 he snuffed half a pound a week. And he was charged for it at the end of the campaign. The story of Bismarck's cigar and how, after carefully hoarding it for the hour of victory, he gave it to a wounded soldier at Königratz is well known.

After Tel-el-Kebir had been fought and won, Lord Wolseley smoked nine cigars right off.

In Italy and Spain tobacco is recognized as a necessity, and cigars (horrible concoctions!) are served out to the soldiers as part of their rations. In the British Navy this is the same. The Admiralty sells leaf tobacco to the sailor at 1s. a pound.

Lord Penzance and the Hangman.

From The London Chronicle.

When the late Lord Penzance was plain Mr. Wilde he once took an early-morning stroll round Covent Garden Market. There he entered into conversation with an old man of genial aspect, who had just made a purchase of a geranium. Mr. Wilde soon found that the stranger was an enthusiastic amateur gardener, and the pair had an interesting chat on horticultural topics as they walked toward Oxford Street. Suddenly the fare in a passing hansom cab signaled to the driver to pull up, and within the vehicle Wilde saw his friend Sergeant Ballantine. Bidding the old man adieu, Wilde entered the cab. In surprised accents Ballantine exclaimed: "How on earth did you come to know that man?" "Picked him up just now in Covent Garden Market," said his companion. "Well, Wilde," the sergeant remarked, "Your new acquaintance is Calcraft, the hangman!"

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Tuesday, Dec. 26.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 66, Post Office Building. Motions in bankruptcy.

In re N. Y. & Westchester Water Co.
In re Frank T. Neeley.
In re David Gutlohn.
In re Louis Lewensohn.
In re A. & C. Hirschberg.
In re Hattie Hyman.
In re Matilda G. Crosby.
In re H. Lockwood & Co.
In re Upper N. Y. C. Water Co.
In re N. Y. C. Dis. Water Supply Co.
In re Bernard Gries.
In re Abraham Popkin.
In re William C. Casey.
In re Charles A. Tinker.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Court.—Freedman, P. J.; MacLean and Leventritt, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

1—Mannetti vs. Doege.
2—Fanning vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3—Prince vs. Socialistic Co-op. Pub. Assn.
4—Sadowitz vs. Duane.
5—Lazarus vs. Spencer.
6—McSwegan vs. Ashley Engineering Co.
7—Bauer vs. Met. St. Railway Co.
8—Golding vs. Burstein.
9—Schulman vs. McGowan.
10—Helman vs. Burstein.
11—Bang vs. McAvoy.
12—Fallon vs. Farber.
13—Jacobs vs. Lieberman.
14—Levine vs. Levine.
15—Dean vs. Gilmore.
16—Stark vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
17—Warner vs. Paine.
18—City of New York vs. Union Ry. Co.
19—Seidler vs. Schreck.
20—Wallet vs. Weber.

Appeals from orders of City Court.

1—Podmore vs. Seamen's Bank for Sav.
2—Browning vs. Chadwick.

Appeals from judgments of City Court.

3—Walter vs. Fargo.
18—Steiner vs. Block.
20—Dodd vs. Hart.
21—Hackett vs. A. L. & J. Reynolds Co.
22—Mayers vs. Mangies.
23—Penhollow vs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
24—Rosenberg vs. McMichael.
25—Greenberg vs. 3d Av. R. R.
26—Kohlmann vs. John J. Roth Ben. Assn.
27—Bacigalupo vs. 3d Av. R. R.
28—Boyd vs. N. Y. Life Ins. Co.
29—Marcherelo vs. Aste.
31—Cahill vs. Lilienthal.
32—Same vs. same.
33—Berkowitz vs. Mittenthal.
34—Jackson vs. Comiskey.
35—Schulman vs. McGowan.
36—Popkin vs. Subin.
37—Ealing vs. Saracena.
38—O'Day vs. J. C. G. Hupfel Brew. Co.
39—Foreman vs. Goldberg.
40—Potter vs. Harrison.
41—Donoho vs. Met. St. Railway.
42—Coqueron vs. Schade.
43—Sabinson vs. Herler.
44—Dean vs. Gilmore.
45—Wells vs. Sargent.
46—Wichelman vs. Western Union Tel. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Galligan vs. Galligan.
2—In re Hull.
3—Cohen vs. Harris.
4—Kuschel vs. Kuschel.
5—Duane vs. Sheridan.
6—Hall vs. Mayor, &c.
7—Ericson vs. Savage.
8—McCormick vs. Provident Sav. Life Socy.
9—In re Levett, Hilton & Co.
10—Zeman vs. Quinn.
11—Haufman vs. Grand Court of State of New York.
12—King vs. Plunkett.
13—Hordes vs. Met. St. Railway.
14—In re St. Mark's Pl.
15—Fix vs. Fix.
16—Manies vs. Harlem Loan Association.
17—Kidder vs. Kidder.
18—Vivian vs. Crow.
19—Kunton vs. Ind. Order Brith Abraham.
20—Greenberg vs. Murray.
21—Galligan vs. Met. Inv. Co.
22—Mount vs. Mount.
23—In re St. Nicholas Bank.
24—Barrie vs. Man. Ry.
25—Smith vs. Frazier.
26—Reid vs. Brush.
27—E. & H. T. Anthony & Co.
28—Hunter vs. Hunter.
29—Smith vs. Smith.
30—Green vs. Mosler Safe

FED BY SENATOR SULLIVAN

Three Thousand Bowery Lodging House Men His Guests.

POLITICAL LINES NOT DRAWN

"Hungry" the Only Password to the Feast—Familiar Faces Missing and New Ones Seen.

There wasn't another man along the Bowery yesterday so much talked about as Senator Timothy D. Sullivan. There never is at this time of year, when the Senator gives his annual Christmas dinner to the lodging house population, which turns out en masse and surges about the doors of the Metamora Club. Last year Mr. Sullivan fed 2,000 men. Yesterday this number was increased to 3,000. Democrats generally rubbed shoulders around the well-laden tables, because that's the sort of a district the Sixth is, but in the Senator's definition of hospitality there is no such thing as party lines, and so it was that Republicans, Socialists, Anarchists, and others were all bidden to the feast, the only password being "hungry."

Hours before noon a long line of men, shivering in the crisp Winter air, spread itself out for two blocks up the Bowery and waited patiently for the feast that Manager George Krause and his assistants, under Senator Sullivan's direction, were making ready in the club rooms at 207. The Senator was present during the morning, and among other things to make him feel good he received a portrait of Mr. Croker from Tammany's leader as a Christmas present. He departed before his constituents appeared, leaving a "Merry Christmas" for his friends, a greeting which was repaid three thousand fold.

The men were fed in batches of 250, and when the first contingent filed in, feasting with hungry eyes on the laden tables, Matteo's band of twelve pieces started "The Star Spangled Banner," and the standing banquet was on. There was no ceremony. The men were too hungry for that. They fell to with appetites made keen by long hours of fasting, and between rapidly working jaws and cheers for Senator Sullivan, the turkey, celery, bread, coffee, beer, and other things disappeared as though a tornado had come along and swept the tables clean.

ENTHUSIASM FOR THE SENATOR.

Nearly all the Bowery characters, who live no one but themselves know how, were there. Some had disappeared during the year to better or worse fortune, and new faces and new characters, with "life stories" charged with interest, took the places of the others. There were "Rocks," one of the highest in lodging-house fame, who last year when the Senator was South for his health proclaimed him "high, low, jack, and the game; "Klondike Sammy," "Tubby Bill," and hosts of others.

"Rocks" was in the van, and right up at the first table under the musicians. "I din't have no breakfast, no nor dinner last night," proclaimed "Rocks" to his next-door neighbor, "an' if any bloke wants to race wit' me in t'eatin' line, I issues t' challenge right to onct." There were no takers.

"Tree cheers for t' Senator!" yelled "Rocks," after the first onslaught, using the back of his hand for a napkin. Yells followed, yells single, in batches, and in waves.

"Let 'er go agen!" cried "Rocks," waving an empty beer glass aloft, at the same time catching a waiter passing with a bucket of hot coffee. The noise was redoubled.

Just then the band struck up "Whistling Rufus," and immediately the cheers were changed to the shuffling of feet, and a dozen men executed a dance.

"Dat's t' stuff!" yelled "Cable Car Mike," a turkey leg aloft in one hand and a glass of steaming coffee in the other. "Cable Car" let out a yell and cut a pigeon wing among the crowd of men, most of whom were too busy eating to do anything but give spasmodic shouts when the Senator's bounty was cheered.

Presently—or, to be exact, in twelve minutes—the first batch was relieved of further responsibility in the eating line and filed down stairs. As the succeeding contingents of men came and went the tables were cleared by the dozen waiters in marvelous time, and the scenes of enthusiasm were repeated. Half a dozen men proved themselves to be repeaters, but no one of those in charge minded that. "That's all right," said Mr. Krause, "but where they manage to stow it all beats me."

THREE DINNERS AND HUNGRY.

"What you t'ink," whispered a robust looking fellow to a companion going down stairs late in the afternoon. "I got tree o' dose dinners, an' I'm hungry yit."

"Say, I got two," whispered the other man, "and blow me if I could eat another t'ing fer notin'. Say, t' Senator's all right. He gits me vote till I gits too old t' trun a ballot, see?"

In the crowd that attended the dinner were no end of interesting characters, such as only the sub-strata of east-side life is capable of producing. As on previous years, men were there who received their educations in universities, men of business, men who had been lawyers and doctors and who at some time or another had amounted to something in their respective callings. Two familiar faces, however, were missing.

One was that of a Polish Count who up to a few months ago had made the Bowery his habitat for two or three years. His home is in Austria, whence he was banished some years ago for the crime of lèse majesté. He came to this country, and in the campaign of 1896 made speeches for the Republican ticket. His work was commended by President McKinley, Senator Hanna, and others, but when the campaign was over reverses sent this Count to mingle in the flotsam and jetsam of the Bowery. Four months ago a change came over his fortunes. The Austrian Emperor relieved him of the charge, and the Count went back to his ancestral estates, where he is to-day in his old home, surrounded by an army of servants, relatively as rich as he was poor a year ago, when the Christmas dinner of Senator Sullivan was a godsend to him. Sanitary Inspector Feeney, who assisted at the dinner yesterday, received a letter from the Count a few days ago, in which he spoke of his changed condition and extended the compliments of the season.

Then there was the old man whom the Bowery knows as "Oysters." Last year "Oysters" considered a free dinner in the light of a blessing. This year "Oysters" recines between clean linen in a fine uptown house, the victim of a recent cable car accident, but surrounded by wealth and elegance. "Oysters's" history, might any one ask? "Oysters" had a daughter. She married the son of wealthy up-town parents. He was cast off, and took up his abode with "Oysters" down in the dark east side. Then came a baby, and with it reconciliation, after the mother's refusal of an offer from the young man's parents of $50,000 to relinquish the child and give up her husband. Then it was that "Oysters" was left alone to eke out a precarious existence in selling oysters at a little Bowery stand. A few weeks ago a car mowed down the old man, and his daughter took him from the scenes of his old haunts forever.

STORY OF ONE MAN'S RUIN.

But as old faces disappear in Bowery life, others take their places. In the dinner crowd yesterday Dr. Feeney saw a man, gray of hair and bent of figure, who was his classmate in New York University and who was graduated in his class in medicine in 1880, at the age of twenty-five. Once he kept a large drug store in the city, and was then said to be worth $150,000. He was also a graduate of the University of Heidelberg and of a school of pharmacy in Munich. "A man," said Dr. Feeney, "with a keen intellect, up in history and science, and probably better read than a large proportion of the men one meets."

An unfortunate marriage was this man's undoing. The man, so the story goes, refused to live with the woman who called herself his wife and who was able to show a marriage certificate. He set himself up in practice in this city, but as soon as he had become fairly well established the woman had him arrested. This was repeated until he became discouraged, and drink did the rest. His friends in the profession helped him, but he kept going down. Yesterday he appeared in the crowd of ragged, shivering men, hungry and homeless. Dr. Feeney will make another effort to set the man on his feet.

Of quite another cast is "Tall Twisting Tommy," Thomas Kerrigan from Cork, if anybody pleases. "Tommy" is like "Klondike Sammy" in temperament, and in prosperity or poverty is always good-natured and devil-may-care. They all know him in Bowery lodging houses, where on the cold Winter nights "Tall Twisting Tommy" makes orations. Being Irish, he twists the tail of the British lion in long-drawn-out harangues. Hence the sobriquet.

These are only a few. There are personal histories without end in this under world of the Bowery—histories of young men, old men, decrepit men and lame men, men of all sorts. And to the lame and decrepit Senator Sullivan paid especial attention yesterday. All these were singled out from the long, waiting line and conducted to places of honor, with chairs to sit on and waiters to wait on them. A sequel to the dinner will be the later distribution of articles of clothing to the men who need them most.

"Well, take it all together," said "Rocks," after it was all over, toward dark last night, "t' Senator can have anyt'ing he wants in dis district, from Alderman up to Pres'dent. He's t' whole t'ing."

"He's Irish," commented "Tall Twisting Tommy," "an' w'at more does any feller want?"

Santa Claus is well "sooted" with his trip.

Were you?

If your wife, mother, sister or anybody else's sister bought from us anything you didn't like, bring it back and get your money.

Maybe some of those odds and ends of overcoats on hand to-day—maybe not.

The handsomest we make—rich kerseys; a few silky rough cloths.

Young men's sizes $22; men's $25. Were $30 to $50.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

YOUTHFUL LODGERS FEAST.

Inmates of Brace Memorial House and Their Invited Guests on Their Good Behavior.

The newsboys of the Brace Memorial Lodging House, who enjoyed their Christmas dinner last night, wasted no part of the time allotted for the meal in toasts or speechmaking. That part of their Christmas celebration will take the form of a concert to-morrow night, and last night they devoted their undivided attention to the food set before them.

The dinner, which was given by William M. Fliess at the lodging house at 9 Duane Street, was the thirtieth of its kind. Besides the 400 inmates of the lodging house, 200 other boys were served—many of them more than once—with dinners. All of the boys who live in the house were permitted to invite as many of their friends as they desired, and no boy who applied for a meal went away hungry. After the boys had eaten, a crowd of about 150 homeless men gathered in from the streets were allowed to finish up anything that they had left on the tables.

The boys assembled in the schoolrooms above the dining room at about 5 o'clock and went down to dinner in divisions of 165, which is the seating capacity of the dining room. The tables were spread with turkey, boiled ham, celery, mashed potatoes, turnips, tea, bread and butter, and pies. The pies seemed to be the delicacies with which the boys were most familiar, for almost all of them helped themselves to large pieces and refused to eat anything else until invited to do so. Many of the boys thought that the celery was some strange kind of plant, and when it was passed to them pinned small pieces of it in their buttonholes. A few of the boys, after they had finished the dinner, went up stairs, again and enjoyed another meal with the next batch that came down, and one very thin boy appeared at the table for the third time. At his third meal, however, his appetite seemed to desert him, for after eating a few pieces of mince pie he retired.

The behavior of the newsboys at the meal was exemplary. At many of the previous dinners it had been their custom to brighten the occasion by throwing pie and bread at one another, but this time they behaved as decorously as if they had been an assemblage of bank Presidents. Some of the invited boys, however, carried portions of their meal away in their pockets. One very small colored boy, who was going out with a broad grin on his face, was asked if he had had enough.

"Oh, yes, Sah," he said, "I got my hunk o' pie all right."

As he spoke a large apple pie which had been concealed under his coat slipped down and fell to the floor. The grin on his face faded immediately when this happened, but returned again when he was told that he could keep the pie.

SIX HUNDRED NEWSBOYS DINE.

Frank Tilford Provides the Meal and a Vaudeville Entertainment.

Over 600 newsboys ate all the soup, fish, roast turkey, cranberry sauce, plum pudding, ice cream, oranges, and other good things which were served at Lyric Hall, Sixth Avenue, near Forty-second Street, yesterday. The occasion was a Christmas dinner, given to the up-town newsboys by Frank Tilford, President of the Bank of New Amsterdam and a member of the firm of Park & Tilford.

Five hundred engraved invitations had been issued, announcing that Mr. Tilford desired the presence of the bearer at a dinner on Christmas day. More than 600 boys appeared. One of the boys, who was present without a "ticket," explained it this way: "I jest told de cop at de door I lost it. Every feller dat wanted to come worked dat gag."

The boys were seated at five long tables, and noise and enthusiasm were kept partially within bounds by the presence of twenty policemen and Roundsman Maguire from the Broadway squad. The appearance of Mr. Tilford in the gallery for a moment while the dinner was going on, however, provoked almost a riot of applause, whistling, cat-calls, waving of caps, and cheers.

The clearing of the tables was followed by a vaudeville programme. The boys paid strict attention to the sleight-of-hand tricks and the songs of the professional artists, but their best applause was given to the efforts of several of their own number. "Pat" Heavey and "Tom" Ward sang, "I'll Leave My Happy Home for You," and "Whitey" Dougherty brought round after round of cheering by his rendering of "You'll Get All That's a-Coming to You." A diminutive negro boy, who appeared on the stage with all the sangfroid of a premiere danseuse, executed what appeared to be a clog dance. He said his name was Richard Hyson, and called his effort "de buck dance." "Nobody learned me," he added. "I jes' picked it up."

The sight presented by the boys in the hall was a motley one. Big boys who ate their dinner with their caps on their heads and small negro boys black as the proverbial "ace of spades" were mixed in with almost every other kind of newsboys, and they gave the forty waiters, who tried to serve the dinner in an orderly manner, all that the latter can want in the way of trials of patience for many days to come. The menu was as follows:

SOUP.
Consommé Julienne.
Radishes. Celery. Almonds.
FISH.
Salmon, mayonnaise sauce.
ROAST.
Turkey, cranberry sauce.
Potatoes. French peas.
DESSERT.
Christmas plum pudding, wine sauce.
Ice cream. Fancy cakes. Candies.
Oranges. Coffee.

AT THE HOME FOR THE AGED.

Mr. Crimmins Feeds the Wards of the Little Sisters of the Poor.

Through the beneficence of John D. Crimmins, Christmas became a day to be remembered for a year by the inmates of the Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor. It was the occasion of the annual Christmas dinner which Mr. Crimmins has provided for the aged people of this institution for the last fourteen or fifteen years.

Just previous to the dinner Mr. Crimmins visited all the rooms, shaking hands with the men and women, and extending to them Christmas greetings. It was 12:30 when the four dining rooms were thrown open, and the aged people filed in to their places. The inmates who sat down to the tables numbered 273. The food was served personally by Mr. Crimmins and members of his family, with the aid of the Sisters. A photographer took flash-light pictures of the diners.

Dinner at McAuley's Mission.

Six hundred hungry-looking men stood in line outside McAuley's Water Street Mission yesterday morning waiting until 12 o'clock, when the annual dinner given by the supporters of the mission was to be dispensed. Most of them waited patiently for some hours. As the mission hall could not accommodate the 600 hundred at once, they entered in batches of 200 each, and enjoyed an excellent dinner. The food was served by S. H. Hadley, the Superintendent of the mission, and a number of men and women who take an interest in the work.

Half Dollars Instead of Dinners.

Bernard Rourke departed yesterday from his custom of furnishing a Christmas feast to the poor of the Eighth Assembly District. Instead, at his place on Forsyth Street, he gave a bright silver half dollar to the very large majority of suppliants for his bounty. Report has it that Mr. Rourke distributed 872 half dollars.

Dinner and Gifts from Miss Gould.

IRVINGTON, N. Y., Dec. 25.—Miss Helen Gould gave her usual Christmas dinner today to the little inmates of Woody Crest, which she founded several years ago. This home for little unfortunates is always generously remembered by Miss Gould, and in addition to the dinner each child received a present.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

"I can count on the fingers of one hand the years since nearly every one who rode at Durland's was anxious to have 'the Baron' put the finishing touches on her education as a rider," said one of the patrons of the academy as he sat smoking in the café after a sharp spin in the ring. "The Baron was an impressive sort of a fellow, you know, and was a stickler for his title. No matter how familiar you might become with him, he still sort of held you at arm's length, as if a Baron was a sort of thing that a democratic American must not be too familiar with, even though he was a riding master, and he cut some of his pupils who familiarly called him Veitinghoff. He disappeared from view a couple of years ago, after there was a story floated that he had inherited a fortune in Russia, and had come into the possession of the title about which he made so much fuss. Of course, we all thought the title was a joke, and laughed among ourselves about it. He has now turned up, title and all, and with a private physician, a valet, and a bank account to back it up. He seems to have plenty of money, and has recently bought a lot of horses in Virginia and Kentucky. The last I heard of him he was on his way to California to buy a lot more. Says he is going to breed them in Russia as a cross with the Russian horse, and get the fastest and best animals the world has ever seen. His theory is that the Russian horse will furnish the stamina and the American horse the speed, and there is no telling but that the Russian riding master that we used to laugh at so much may yet become the great man in the horse world that he always said he would. But it jars me to think of Baron Veitinghoff being the real thing; I had got so used to looking upon him as a riding school joke."

***

Two gray squirrels that were especial pets of frequenters of Central Park, and whose homes were near the Ninety-sixth Street transverse road, are among the lot that have been taken to Bronx Park for the purpose of creating a squirrel colony there. Both were minus an eye, the missing ones having been shot out by boys with bean shooters. One of them, generally known as "Blind Tom," was one of the tamest in the Park, and would scrape an acquaintance with most any visitor to the benches near the lower tennis field. His departure is positively mourned by several who had become attached to him.

***

Bridish Johnson, socially as well known here as in New Orleans, near which the famous orange groves that bear his name are situated, has just returned from a hunting tour in the Far West. Arizona was the ground he chose for his sport with the rifle, and while he did not succeed in getting any grizzly bears, he managed to shoot some good-sized mountain lions and cinnamon bears, the pursuit of which afforded a lot of sport. Mr. Johnson is expected in town this week, he having stopped over at New Orleans for a visit to the big farms of the Johnson estate, and to inspect the attempt making to restore the Johnson orange groves—largest in the country—which were almost ruined by the freezes of 1895 and of last Winter. These are in Plaquemines Parish, near the Mississippi delta, and numbered above 100,000 trees in fruitage, with a productive capacity that made them the most valuable in the South. Back of them, and on the Carroll farm, also, are vast cypress forests that the woodsman has never touched aggregating thousands of acres. These are now to be worked, as there seems to be a market for wood of this sort in the near future.

***

"The raglan overcoat which is having such a run this Winter," said the fashionable tailor as he booked an order for one, "is a revival of a fashion about fifty years old, and not a new thing, as many people seem to think. Like most of the fads, it is of English origin, and was named for Lord Raglan, one of the best dressers of his day. It is intended for tall people only, and short men should never wear one, for the sloping shoulder is as much a characteristic of the coat as are the two slit pockets at the sides, and the only pockets in the coat when it is properly made. Pad the shoulders or add pockets, and you at once detract from the character of the coat, and that would never do if you would dress in the fashion. So the short and stumpy man should be content with some other cut."

***

"Of all the teams that skate and play hockey here," remarked George Philips, "the one that surprises me most is the Yale team. Hockey men generally know the disadvantages they labor under in perfecting themselves in the game, but the general public knows nothing about it. The team has no rink to practice on, and the only ice they have seen this year is that right here in this rink. The players get to New York as often as they can for a spin on the ice, but all the technical work of formations and trick plays has to be done at home in the classroom, where the study out, as best they can, the plays. There is a roller-skating rink in New Haven, and there they work on the rollers practicing at driving goals. That is of little use, as a matter of fact, for the two styles of skating are as different as can be imagined. I have heard people who have watched the play say, wonderingly, that they should think Yale could turn out a team that would make a better showing at the game. They simply do not know the disadvantages the Yale boys are under, and the mystery to me, instead, is that they do as well as they do."

***

Johnny Reiff, the lightweight jockey who made such a sensation in England this season, and for whom the English turf writers predict a most brilliant future, is but fourteen years old, and the short trousers and boyish knickerbockers in which he was occasionally seen while in town last week seem to fit him better than the dress suit and full-grown men's clothing he wore at other times. He is a very modest and unassuming little fellow, whose successes have not turned his head as "Tod" Sloan's was turned by his successes in the saddle. Reiff has been riding but two years, his experiences before his appearance here as the lightweight jockey for Duke & Wishard having been confined to county fairs in the West in contests that were scrambles rather than races. Yet it was in these that he got that experience that enables him now to command a salary of $15,000 a year, with almost unlimited possibilities ahead of him. He is at present in his home in Indiana, where he and his brother, Lester, are to build a home for their parents as a Christmas gift.

***

"Miners are a funny lot," said Henry Lippman, who has just returned from a visit to the Cripple Creek district. "They are clannish and they are a high-strung lot, the best of them being Irishmen and Americans. The Irishman is a born gambler, and no matter how many of his 'prospects' fail him he is never discouraged, but after a bit of work in a mine of some one of the big companies, in order to get a grub stake, he goes out prospecting again. Mine Superintendents like to have a few Irishmen at work for them, but they do not want a whole bunch of them, for if a lot get together and outnumber the men of any other nationality in a mine there is sure to be a strike. So the shrewd super gets a crew that is about evenly divided between Irishmen, Americans, and Cornishmen. Such a set will never agree, and they are perpetually jealous and suspicious of one another. So the super stands off one set of nationalities by another, and the result is that they quarrel among themselves instead of with him, and strikes are averted. There seems to be no other way of preventing these."

***

"Billy" Bull, the famous back of the Yale football team of a number of years ago, and recently of Yale's coaching staff, has decided to complete his education as a physician in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in this city. "Will he assist that other Yale player, George Sanford, in making a first-class football team out of the material to be found at Columbia University?" is a question that old players at Yale and the alumni at Columbia are asking anxiously, but from different viewpoints. It was he who helped teach the Carlisle Indians how to kick a football, and it was he who developed McBride and Sharpe as kickers in the last Yale eleven. Yale men do not care, therefore, to see him coaching Columbia, but the undergraduates at that institution would welcome him with open arms, and are already laying pipes to secure his services, if possible.

Judge Lippincott Robbed.

The residence of Judge Lippincott, 132 Sip Avenue, Jersey City, was entered by burglars early yesterday morning. The lower part of the house was ransacked, but the only plunder secured consisted of two overcoats, some table silverware, and a satchel in which was a railroad pass. The goods taken were valued at $94.75.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

OPENING SALE OF SHIRT WAISTS.

Begins This Morning—
Imported and Domestic—
Twelve Great Special Lots.

Last Sunday's Papers Gave Full Details.

19th Street. Sixth Avenue. 20th Street.

WATERS PIANOS

A Beautiful New Waters Grand Upright Piano, 7⅓ octaves, 3 stringed, full iron frame, repeating action, ivory keys, 3 pedals, very rich, deep tone, with fine singing quality, and containing all the latest improvements, for

$225

cash, or $250 on installments; only $10 down and $7 per month. Stool, cover, tuning and delivery FREE.

We also offer a new, large size, 7⅓ octave, 3-stringed Chester Piano for

$180

cash, or $100, payable $10 down and $5 per month. This is a reliable, well-made piano, fully warranted and the best value ever offered for the money.

Don't fail to examine our pianos, or send postal for catalogue with reduced prices and terms.

Open Evenings Until Jan. 1st.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Av., near 18th St.

Good Digestion
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Taken regularly after meals, removes the sense of distress, oppression and "all gone" feeling of the stomach.
Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

Annual Sale of Underwear! | Annual Sale of Underwear! | Annual Sale of Underwear!

O'Neill's,

The Big Annual Sale of
Women's Muslin Underwear
Begins This Morning!

A week earlier, but with even greater opportunities for money saving than last year. We have been preparing for this sale for a long time, gathering the best the trade produced, and now we are ready for you this morning with the largest and best stock of Muslin Underwear ever presented by any house in the City of New York.

Over 75,000 Pieces!

Every one perfect in fit, finish and material and all made in the clean, light and well-ventilated factories of upper New York State. They must not be confounded with the yellow, ill-fitting garments made in the sweatshops of New York and which are so frequently offered at so-called "Special Sales." Here are the details of our great offering. Read them carefully:

Gowns.

Gowns with tucks and inserting, V shape, tucked yoke, edged with Valenciennes lace	49c
With circular yoke of tucks and torchon lace, finished with deep ruffle edged with torchon	69c
Empire Gowns, with torchon insertion and deep edge, finished with revers of torchon, insertion and ruffle, Empire and V shape, neck of embroidery, insertion and ribbon	79c
High V and square neck gowns, Empire effect, embroidery, torchon and Valenciennes laces	98c
With square and V necks of embroidered insertion and tucks and V necks of Valenciennes insertion, finished with ruffle and edge	1.29
Empire Gowns with fine embroidered insertings, finished with ruffle of embroidery and ribbon	1.49

Skirts.

Skirts with tucked and hemstitched embroidered ruffled and torchon lace	79c
With torchon lace of one and two insertings and ruffle, embroidered deep lawn ruffle and cluster tuckings	98c
Skirts with embroidered ruffle, also with two embroidered insertings and ruffles and torchon lace of three insertings and edge	1.29
With bias insertings and tucks of Valenciennes lace, tucked ruffle edged with deep Valenciennes, perpendicular insertings and tucks finished with deep edge of torchon lace	1.49
Skirts with deep umbrella ruffles of embroidery, Valenciennes lace of one, two and three insertings and with torchon lace with double ruffle and inserting	1.98

Drawers.

Muslin Drawers, with hem and tucks	10c
Muslin Drawers, with tucked umbrella ruffle	29c
Of Cambric, with umbrella ruffle, insertions and edge of torchon lace	39c
Of Cambric, with umbrella ruffle, torchon and Valenciennes insertings and edge, muslin embroidered ruffles and tucks	49c
Of Cambric, with deep embroidered ruffle and tucks; also with two Valenciennes insertings and edge	59c

Chemises.

Muslin Chemises, with square neck of wide embroidered insertion and edge also in cambric with circular neck and torchon lace	49c
Cambric Chemises with circular neck, torchon inserting and edged ruffle	59c
Of Cambric, with circular neck, torchon inserting, tucks and edge; also of Muslin, with square neck of three embroidered insertings and edge	79c

Corset Covers.

Cambric Corset Covers, low neck, a new French style	19c
Cambric Fitted Covers, V shape, neck of embroidery	25c
Cambric Covers, with low circular neck, French style, torchon lace and ribbon	39c
Cambric Covers, with circular neck, French style, torchon lace inserting, edge and ribbon	49c

In addition we will offer at this sale a host of
RARE BARGAINS IN
Silk and Sateen Petticoats, Elderdown and French Flannel Dressing Sacques. Also in Eiderdown Robes.
EARLY BUYERS WILL SECURE BEST CHOICE.

All Cash Purchases except Sewing Machines and Bicycles delivered free to any railroad station within 100 miles of New York City.

H. O'NEILL & CO., 6th Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

After-Christmas Reductions.

Hackett Carhart & Co.

House Coats
of different quality of double faced English Cloth
The $6.50 grade is $3.95
" $7.00 " " $5.00
" $9.50 " " $7.00
And a special mention of a
$35.00 grade at $18.50
of Black Silk Matelassee raised basket weave and richest silk linings.
ALL AT THEIR 13TH ST. STORE.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. | Cor. 13TH St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

"Gather About the Festive Board."

Are you in need of one with the New Year guests to entertain? The variety of ours is an inspiration and among our original designs belated by the great volume of Christmas business you will find choice bargain nuggets.

Small round tables, with solid tops, bow or fluted legs; remarkably graceful and rich looking, notwithstanding their plainness. Larger tables almost Grecian in their simplicity and beauty, large dignified tables, handsomely carved, to be extended.

To save money, always
"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....at 8:20. Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2. Special Matinée New Year's. 2D MONTH. Permanent Home of Daniel Frohman's Co. THE MANEUVERS OF JANE. Comedy, 4 acts, by Henry Arthur Jones.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2. Extra Matinée New Year's Day. FOURTH MONTH. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS ANNIE RUSSELL in MISS HOBBS MISS HOBBS

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. Evgs. 8:20. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday at 2. EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. MY LADY'S LORD. Whimsical Comedy by H. V. Esmond.

GARRICK THEATRE. 25th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8 o'clock. Mats., 2:15. Matinées Saturday and New Year's Day. Wm. Gillette in His New Play. Sherlock Holmes

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way. EVGS., 8:30. MATINÉES, 2:15. Matinées Wednesday, Saturday, & New Year's. WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS. Greatest Hit This Season.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre, B'way & 44th St. Evgs, 8:30. LAST 2 WEEKS. Matinées Sat. & New Year's. JULIA MARLOWE | Barbara Frietchie. Tuesday, January 9—MAUDE ADAMS.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. and Madison Ave. Charles Frohman.....Manager. FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY. Evenings 8:30. Matinée Saturday. MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD in THE FIRST VIOLIN. Taken from the Romance written by Jessie Fothergill.

AMERICAN 42ND & EIGHTH AVE. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. Box office open 8 A. M. The BEGGAR STUDENT. Evs. 8:15, 25c. to $1. Mats. Wed., Sat. 1,100 Seats 25c. Next Week—DIE FLEDERMAUS (in English).

HAMMERSTEIN'S LAST WEEK. VICTORIA Evgs, 8:30. Rogers Bros. in Wall St. To-morrow Evg., 100th Time. SOUVENIRS. Mon., Jan. 1—Chris. & The Wonderful Lamp. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

14TH ST. THEATRE, near 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Return for a short time of last season's triumph. THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER. "Another Old Homestead."—N. Y. World. An Everyday Picture of Country Life.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. THE GREAT SUCCESS. BEN-HUR. SPECIAL MATINEE NEW YEAR'S.

THE NEW YORK THEATRE. Pop. Price Mat. Wed., Sat. & New Year's. 2 w'ks only, S. Bernard & Xmas pantom. THE MAN IN THE MOON. Jan. 8, 1st time, "Broadway to Tokio."

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St. Evg. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. XTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S. FRANK DANIELS in THE AMEER.

MANHATTAN THEATRE, 33d & B'y. Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.

HERALD SQ. THEA. Mats. Wed. & Sat. PRIMROSE & DOCKSTADER'S Minstrels. Jan. 8th—David Belasco's "Naughty Anthony."

Grand Opera House. James A. Herne's Great Play SHORE ACRES. Wed. Mat. Orch., 50c. Balc., 25c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. Always Crowded. "Way Down East." Prices 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. Wed., Sat. 2. Eve. 8:10.

KOSTER AND BIAL'S. REFINED VAUDEVILLE. Gertrude Haynes and Her Choir. MARIE DRESSLER, LAFAYETTE.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Schweighofer. BLITZMAEDEL. (TELEGRAPH GIRL.)

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL TO-NIGHT AT 8:15. Grand Concert in aid of the WORKINGMAN'S SCHOOL. SOLOISTS: Mme. Gadski, Soprano (by arrangement with Mr. C. L. Graff.) Mr. Alexander Petschnikoff, Violinist (by arrangement with Mr. Victor Thrane.) and Orchestra of Fifty. MR. SAM FRANKO.....Conductor. Prices, $1 to $5. On sale at Box Office. KNABE PIANO USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900. Under the Direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU. To-morrow Evg. at 8, DON GIOVANNI. Mmes. Nordica, Suzanne Adams, and Sembrich; MM. Ed. de Reszke, Salignac, Pini-Corsi, and Scotti, (his first appearance.) Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli. Fri. Evg., Dec. 29, at 8, FAUST. Mmes. Calvé and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez, Scotti, and Edouard de Reszke. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli. Sat. Mat., Dec. 30, only matinée of ROMEO ET JULIETTE. Mmes. Eames, Olitzka; MM. Saleza, Plançon, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli. Sat. Evg., 30, at Popular Prices, IL TROVATORE. Mmes. Nordica and Mantelli; MM. Campanari, Pringle, and Dippel. Conductor, Bevignani. Sun. Evg., Dec. 31, Grand Sunday Night Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Sembrich and Olitzka; MM. Campanari and Salignac, together with Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra. Conductor Paur. WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL—NEXT SUNDAY EVG. Sunday Ev'g, 31st Dec., at 8:30 o'c. PADEREWSKI. His only appearance with orchestra this season. WALTER DAMROSCH.....Conductor. Programme. Beethoven E Flat Concerto. Soli, by Chopin. PADEREWSKI'S Fantasie Polonaise. Seats at 23 Union Sq and at the STEINWAY PIANO USED.

THE LAST NIGHT AND THE MERRIEST. HUNGARIAN PEASANT BAND. For the charity fund of the Hungarian Literary Society, December 31st, at MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. Grand concert 9 to 12. Fiery Hungarian dances. Mirthful Peasant costumes. Boxes and seats at Tysons.

COMIQUE, Broadway & 29th St. Formerly Sam T. Jack's. Mat. To-day, 25 & 50c. Bohemian Burlesquers. Tobascoscope. (Sensational Moving Pictures.) Extra attraction! Florizell, Direct from Paris.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX—New Groups. Extra Attractions To-day. Christmas Pantomime, Blue Beard. CINEMATOGRAPH Every Hour. Neapolitan Troubadour Orchestra.

THE DEWEY East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. PARISIAN WIDOWS. "Tin Wedding." "Manhattan & "

KNICKERBOCKER. B'WAY & 38TH ST. N. C. Goodwin, Maxine Elliott. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. THE COWBOY AND THE LADY. Xtra Mat. New Year's.

KEITH'S. CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. THE GIRL WITH THE AUBURN HAIR. Hart & DeMar, Mme. Herrmann, Canfield & Carleton, Hilda Thomas, Aldrich, Biograph.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 43d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY. This Week, MEN AND WOMEN.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Mrs. Leslie Carter in "ZAZA." Evgs. & Mat. Sat., 2.

Huber's 14TH ST. MUSEUM. 10c. to All. Female Sword Swallower. Thea.—2 Co.

LECTURES.

EVERY DAY, 2 O'CLOCK, THIS WEEK, FREE lesson for ladies studying French; book complimentary. All ladies "teaching" French cordially invited. Professor BERGER, 368 Broadway.

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair, cold, west to north winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,590. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks improving.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 73½c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40½c.; cash cotton, 7⅝c.

FOREIGN.—The seizure of portions of the cargoes of three vessels from New York to South Africa has caused a protest on the part of the shippers. The State Department has instructed Ambassador Choate to take the matter up. No action has been taken by the British Government in the way of a protest against the threatened Fenian raids on Canada. Gen. Lord Kitchener arrived at Gibraltar yesterday. The Public Prosecutor yesterday began his closing address in the French conspiracy cases before the Senate High Court. The strikers at St. Etienne remain quiet. The French Cabinet considered measures for preventing a shortage in the coal supply. It is authoritatively stated that Germany has abandoned all idea of buying the Danish West Indies. Dr. Paasche of the German Reichstag says that unless some changes in tariff terms are made German beet sugar will be crowded out of the United States market within three years. Germany will have armored trains as a part of her military equipment.—Pages 1 and 2.

Page 1.

The Siegel-Hillman Dry Goods Company of St. Louis failed.

An attempt was made yesterday at Freeport, L. I., to kidnap the three-year-old daughter of Riley Raynor.

Three feet of snow covers Chautauqua County and several trains are stalled at and near Dunkirk.

Gov. Roosevelt yesterday approved the Astoria land grant, and in a long letter to the State Board defends his position.

A Third Avenue electric car took fire suddenly, causing a panic among the passengers. Two women fainted, and one of them, who shows symptoms of an electric shock, may die.

The publication of the report made by Frank Moss before it was submitted to the members of the Mazet committee has angered Mr. Mazet and his colleagues. Mr. Mazet said yesterday the committee would make its own report to the Legislature.

Local shippers have appealed to the Secretary of State, who has cabled Ambassador Choate to protest against the seizure by the British of vessels containing cargoes shipped from New York to South Africa.

Page 2.

The appointment of a colored man as a teacher in Public School No. 114 in Brooklyn is objected to by the other teachers.

The British Government has made no protest concerning the threatened Fenian raid, but is keeping a close watch.

Father Joseph O'Brien and Father Malone's old housekeeper denied yesterday that the venerable priest is being neglected. Father Malone's lawyer made a statement regarding the priest's will.

Page 3.

The Social Reform Club discussed the question of bridges versus tunnels.

The John P. Lovell Companies of Boston, makers of sportsmen's goods, made an assignment.

There was a pretty scene at a Christmas tree in the children's ward of the New York Hospital.

Dr. William Buckingham Canfield of Baltimore, who was injured Nov. 28 by a fall in this city, died at Roosevelt Hospital.

It is predicted that Messrs. Hill, Croker, McLaughlin, and Murphy will be the New York delegates-at-large to the Democratic National Convention.

The Kings County Democratic Executive Committee re-elected John L. Shea Chairman and referred the anti-Coffey petition from the Ninth District to a sub-committee.

Page 4.

Harvard's chess team was half a point ahead of Columbia yesterday in the intercollegiate tournament.

Page 5.

George V. L. Brokaw, who disappeared last Thursday, was found yesterday.

The Sabbath Committee asked Justice Beekman to revoke the license of the Dewey Theatre.

The Democratic members of the new Board of Aldermen nominated President Woods for a second term.

Eugene L. Packard was convicted of fraudulent use of the mails in connection with an investment company.

Thomas F. Ryan sent a message to John Skelton Williams, attacking the latter's Seaboard Air Line consolidation plan.

As the result of a cakewalk quarrel three negroes were shot in a trolley car as a party of men and women was going home. One may die.

Page 6.

The funeral services of Dwight L. Moody were held yesterday at East Northfield, Mass.

Gov. Roosevelt yesterday appointed Edward Morris Hoffman of Elmira to succeed Avery D. Andrews as Adjutant General.

The annual report of Adjt. Gen. Avery Andrews on the State militia has been completed.

A large memorial meeting for the late Dwight L. Moody was held yesterday afternoon in Calvary Baptist Church at the time his funeral was going on.

Representatives of China and Mexico yesterday signed a trade, navigation, and immigration treaty between the two countries at Washington.

Page 7.

At a meeting of the Union League Club $2,000 was subscribed to the Lawton fund.

Maurice Grau of the Grau Opera Company has announced that hereafter during the season, when unexpected changes occur in the cast of any performance, that money will be refunded or tickets exchanged if purchasers so desire.

Page 12.

The will of William H. Appleton was filed for probate yesterday.

In the Neufeld murder trial, Prof. Witthaus testified to the finding of what he thought were bloodstains on the defendant's clothes.

The differences between John C. and Patrick Calhoun have led to the commencement of a suit by the former for the recovery of $115,383.43.

Judge Fitzsimons said Cornelius Vanderbilt must pay his fine of $100 for failure to perform jury duty and that he ought to apologize to the people.

Expert testimony as regards handwriting took up all of yesterday's session in the Molineux trial. Expert Tolman finished his direct testimony, and Daniel T. Ames was the other witness.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Court Calendars.—Page 5.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
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Real Estate.—Page 10.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Markets.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Insurance Notes.—Page 5.
Business Troubles.—Page 5.
New Corporations.—Page 10.

GOVERNMENT AND STATE CLASH.

Nebraska Will Prosecute Soldiers Acquitted by Court-Martial.

OMAHA, Dec. 26.—Acting under the instructions of the Governor, Attorney General Smythe will to-morrow being proceedings in Sarphy County, charging Corp. Fear and Private Jenkins with the murder of Private Morgan. The two men, acting under orders from the proper officers, shot and killed Morgan while the latter was trying to escape from Fort Crook. The Sarphy County authorities declined to prosecute, leaving the matter to the military, who held a court-martial and acquitted the men.

The Governor then ordered the case taken into the State courts. District Attorney Summers to-day received orders from Washington to defend the men.

Texas Sugar Mill Burned.

HOUSTON, Texas, Dec. 26.—The new sugar mill recently completed at Sugarland, Cunningham's plantation, was burned to-night; loss, $85,000, fully insured.

"OLD SARATOGA," for private or social use, is the peer of all whiskies. Be sure and get it for the Holidays. Rosskam, Gerstley & Co. make it. Acker, Merrall & Condit sell it.—Adv.

CONDEMN BRITISH SEIZURES

Local Shippers Protest Against Detaining of Cargoes.

ALL DESTINED TO DELAGOA BAY

Secretary of State Calls on Ambassador Choate to Look Into the Matter—Congress to be Appealed To.

Within the past two weeks parts of the cargoes of three vessels bound from this port to Delagoa Bay, South Africa, have been virtually seized by the British authorities. The object of these proceedings was, it is admitted, the prevention of supplies reaching the Boers through Lorenzo Marques, the port of Delagoa Bay. While none of the three vessels flies the American flag, each carried a cargo consigned from firms in this country to agents at Lorenzo Marques and other South African ports.

The State Department at Washington has taken the matter up, and has communicated with Ambassador Choate, in London, with reference to it, directing him to make representations upon the subject to the British Foreign Office. The department has also cabled to the United States Consul at Lorenzo Marques directing him to use all proper efforts to protect the interests of citizens of this country.

The vessels whose cargoes have been seized are the Beatrice, the Mashona, and the Maria. The two former are owned in England, and the last in Germany. The agents for all these vessels in this city are Norton & Son, of the Produce Exchange Building. The Beatrice sailed from the North Central Pier, Atlantic Basin, at the end of October; the Mashona early in November, and the Maria a few days afterward. Each ship carried a full cargo of miscellaneous freight, mostly foodstuffs, consigned to firms in Cape Town and other parts of Cape Colony and Natal, and in Delagoa Bay, the last named point being in each case the end of the ship's voyage.

Among the firms which sent goods on one or more of the vessels, and who are suffering—at any rate temporarily—by the seizure of the cargoes, are the Pennsylvania Export and Milling Company of Philadelphia, of which A. J. & M. A. Toomey of the Produce Exchange are agents; Flint, Eddy & Co. of the Johnston Building, and R. W. Geldart of 29 South William Street.

A representative of Flint, Eddy & Co. yesterday said that the action of the British authorities would have a very serious effect. It simply meant that an important port was closed to American commerce. The question was not as to whether the goods shipped by the vessels in question were ultimately intended for use by the Boers, but whether a city belonging to a neutral country was to be closed because Great Britain wanted it.

"Of course," added this gentleman, "the British would not dare to have done this had the cargo been shipped in American vessels. But it being British ships that were used, they thought they could do what they pleased."

In answer to an inquiry as to whether, under these circumstances, it would not be possible to charter American vessels for the Delagoa Bay trade, the reply was made that there were no suitable ships to be obtained.

"Anyway," it was added, "only a very small proportion of the cargo would, so far as we know, have gone ultimately to the Boers, and possibly none at all. It was all consigned to agents in Lorenzo Marques, and there is a very large local trade in that place. The result of this proceeding is that we and other firms have discontinued sending any goods at all to Delagoa Bay, and this hurts the general American-South African trade exceedingly."

R. W. Geldart said he had been shipping goods for two years to a reputable Portuguese firm in Lorenzo Marques. He sent a quantity of beer and lard on the Beatrice, and the first he knew of the seizure was from the newspapers, later on he received official notice from Norton & Son to the effect that, by order of the British Government, his goods had been transferred to lighters or hulks at East London, and were held there at his risk. He then went to the insurance agents, and they corroborated this information, adding that they would have to disclaim any responsibility for the goods transferred.

On the Mashona Mr. Geldart had a quantity of beef and flour consigned to the same firm. This vessel was not to call at Cape Town, but she was captured by the British gunboat Partridge and taken to that port, where, Mr. Geldart added, he understood she still was. He had received no official notification of the disposition that had been made of his goods sent on the Mashona.

Mr. Geldart declared that he had laid the matter before the Department of State, and had received a reply stating that the department had communicated with the Ambassador to Great Britain. A similar reply was received from Assistant Secretary David J. Hill by Flint, Eddy & Co., with the addition information that the United States Consul at Lorenzo Marques had been instructed to use all proper means to protect the rights of American citizens.

"The proceeding of seizing the cargoes of these ships," remarked Mr. Geldart, "is a most high-handed one, and I believe, without precedent. While I have no doubt that they will ultimately be paid for, as well as the prospective profits, I would much prefer to have the money in my pocket now to waiting for an indefinite period. I intended to ship more goods on Dec. 10, but luckily I did not do so. Of course the Lorenzo Marques firm is not going to pay me for goods that are not delivered.

"I am going to have the matter brought up in Congress, and see what redress American loans have for these seizures. It is all nonsense to say that arms were landed. The Boers have been preparing for this war ever since the Jameson raid, and imported all the arms and ammunition they were likely to need. The British Government will not find it easy to prove that goods shipped to Delagoa Bay are all intended for the Boers."

Sir Percy Sanderson, the British Consul General, remarked:

"If you will show me any one who can define what 'contraband of war' means I will tell you what I think about this matter. If our countrymen consider flour contraband of war, as giving 'aid and comfort' to the Boers by being part of their sustenance, it was perfectly right to seize the vessels on the high seas, even though they were directed to a neutral port. In the Franco-Chinese war rice was declared contraband."

In answer to Sir Percy, however, A. J. Toomey cited another war in which rice was not contraband. He said he was of the same opinion as the other New York shippers—namely, that the British authorities committed an illegal act.

The British Government apparently considers the seizures justified by the provisions of the agreement between Great Britain and the United States in 1794. After prolonged negotiations it was decided to allow the power desiring to treat provisions as contraband to seize them, and afterward indemnify the owners, adding a reasonable profit. According to some legal authorities, however, this treaty has been allowed to fall into abeyance by mutual, or, at any rate, tacit consent.

One New York lawyer said yesterday:

"The Government which declares flour to be contraband does so on its own responsibility, and must be able to prove that a prospect exists of reducing the enemy by famine."

WARNS BRITAIN OF DANGER.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The Times, in a special article discussing the international law aspects of Boer importations through Delagoa Bay, says:

"Were we to adopt, either with or without the consent of Portugal, the drastic measures which are so airily suggested in some quarters, we might find ourselves suddenly confronted with international complications far more serious and injurious to the successful prosecution of the South African war than the evils of which it was sought to secure an abatement."

It's a Great Comfort to Know that Evans brews good Stout as well as Ale.—Adv.

AGUINALDO IN MEXICO?

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 26.—A curious report gained credence here yesterday that Aguinaldo had arrived in Mexico.

STOLE A SACK OF GOLD.

Clerk in Chicago Sub-Treasury Under Arrest for Theft.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—Clyde H. Wallace, a clerk in the United States Sub-Treasury in this city, was arrested to-day on the charge of having stolen $5,000 in gold from the office. The young man is said to have made a full confession to the secret service officials.

The gold, a sack of twenty-dollar gold pieces, was missed Nov. 15, but it was several weeks before the officers could obtain a clue. Wallace finally furnished it by wearing fine clothes and diamonds, and by playing the races in pool room, making all his bets with twenty-dollar gold pieces. He is in jail in default of bonds of $10,000.

MERCURY GETS DOWN TO 18.

Temperature and a Raw Wind Make New Yorkers Shiver.

Bright, cold, Winter weather set in yesterday. The drop in the temperature from Monday was not great for this climate—about a dozen degrees or so—but the mercury crawled down below the freezing point and stood at 18 degrees at between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning. That was the lowest point it reached during the day. It gradually went up to 25 degrees, where it stood at 3:30 P. M. o'clock in the afternoon, and then again began going down until 20 degrees was reached at about midnight.

Had the day been still as well as bright and cold, many people undoubtedly would have enjoyed the weather, but a pretty stiff breeze of between twenty-five and thirty miles an hour blew persistently most of the day, penetrating through even heavy overcoats, and making standing on street corners rather uncomfortable. Scudding before the wind was easy and enjoyable, but steering in the teeth of the Christmas breeze was rather difficult, at least for stout men. Although the day was bright, there was a good deal of humidity in the atmosphere—between 69 and 85 per cent.—which made the stiff breeze feel raw instead of bracing.

New Yorkers, however, had much warmer weather than they had out West, whence the cold wave came. At Duluth the thermometer registered 6 degrees below zero. The cold wave extended a good distance down South, and sent the mercury down to the freezing point at Savannah.

SNOW 3 FEET DEEP AT DUNKIRK.

Trains on the Nickel Plate and Other Roads Stalled There.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Dec. 26.—Snow to the depth of three feet covers Chautauqua County. Country stage lines are blocked, while trains are from one to six hours late. Trains east on the Erie Railroad and south on the Dunkirk and Allegheny Valley and Pittsburg are unable to leave Dunkirk. Lake Shore and Nickel Plate trains are having great difficulty in getting through. Big gangs of men are at work shoveling the snow from the tracks. A Western New York and Pennsylvania train from Pittsburg for Buffalo is stalled here.

The storm confined itself to the region along Lake Erie. The Nickel Plate is the worst sufferer. The westbound passenger train due at 8:30 A. M. was stalled at Angola, and did not reach Dunkirk until 2 o'clock this afternoon, a distance of fifteen miles. East-bound trains on this road are from two to four hours late. On the Lake Shore Road the tracks have been so cleared that trains with two locomotives are getting through to the West two hours late. East-bound trains have no trouble until they reach this place, the blockade being between Dunkirk and Angola. Traffic has been restored on the Erie Road by the use of a revolving snowplow.

FOR UTICA POSTMASTERSHIP.

Voters Ask Congressman Sherman to Recommend Gen. Daggett.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 26.—A petition signed by 6,900 voters of this city, nearly one-half the total number, asking for the recommendation of Gen. Rufus Daggett for appointment to the Postmastership at Utica to succeed E. Prentiss Bailey at the expiration of his term, on March 1, was formally presented to Congressman James S. Sherman to-day.

Gen. Daggett, who commanded the One Hundred and Seventeenth New York in the war with the South, ran for County Treasurer on the Republican ticket last Fall, but was defeated. Congressman Sherman practically announced that he would recommend the appointment.

WILL NOT REDEEM BONDS.

Baltimore Postpones Stock Sale from Which Money Was Expected.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 26.—At a special meeting of the City Council to-night a resolution was adopted postponing the sale of $875,000 of city stock advertised to take place to-morrow. This money was to have been used "to pay and extinguish all of the third mortgage bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, amounting to $875,000 guaranteed by the City of Baltimore, maturing on Jan. 1, 1900."

Legal questions arose as to whether or not the city would be protected in other loans to the railroad company, and Mayor Hayes deemed it best to default temporarily on the redemption of the bonds.

PASTOR CATCHES A THIEF.

Wisconsin Minister Stops His Christmas Sermon to Give Chase.

MARINETTE, Wis., Dec. 26.—Dr. Scheppler, pastor of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, interrupted his Christmas service long enough to chase a sneak thief who was carrying off a number of holiday gifts from the parsonage.

The minister while at the altar saw the thief leaving the parsonage with a lot of stuff under his overcoat. Putting aside his robes, he gave chase, caught the fellow, and after a tussle turned him over to the police, and then returned and finished divine service.

LEAVES CHICAGO FOR NEW YORK.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—The American Electrical Vehicle Company will remove its headquarters to New York on Jan. 1, according to a statement made to-day by C. E. Corrigan, Vice President and General Manager of the company. The reasons assigned for the proposed removal is that New York is the centre of the automobile trade; that the number of men in New York able to afford the vehicles is many times the number of men in Chicago who are in a position to buy, and that it is difficult to sell automobiles in this city and get a good price for them. The company will probably locate its plant in New Jersey.

Mr. Corrigan went to New York to-day, presumably on business connected with the removal.

REAL ESTATE AGENT SHOT.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 26.—Richard Hopwood, a real estate dealer, of 99 Bloomfield Avenue, was shot and seriously injured to-night by one of two men who are now under arrest. He does not know which of them fired the shot.

In the course of business Mr. Hopwood recently foreclosed a mortgage upon property which belonged to George H. Knott and his brother, Samuel K. Knott. This evening the Knotts called upon Mr. Hopwood and, it is claimed, berated him for his action.

Mr. Hopwood claims not to have been the aggressor in the row which followed. There was a scuffle, it would appear, in the office, and during it a shot was fired. Mr. Hopwood was hit in the right cheek by the bullet. He claims it was a deliberate attempt to kill him. When searched a revolver was found on Samuel Knott.

Most Superb Day Train in the World. The "Royal Limited" leaves New York, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty St., daily 3 P. M.; arrives Washington 8 P. M. Splendid Dining and Café Car Service.—Adv.

ELECTRIC CAR TAKES FIRE

Sudden Flash on Third Avenue Puts Passengers in a Panic.

WOMAN GETS A SEVERE SHOCK

Mrs. Annie Reinhardt Shows Symptoms of the Effects of Electricity and May Not Recover.

One of the Third Avenue Railroad Company's new electric cars took fire yesterday afternoon. The occupants, about thirty in number, were thrown into a state of panic. They made a wild rush for the door, breaking seats and windows in their eagerness to escape. Two women fainted, one of whom, Mrs. Annie Reinhardt, of 2,251 Third Avenue, it is alleged, received a severe electric shock. She is now confined to her home, suffering from nervous prostration, and as she is subject to heart trouble it is feared the attack may end fatally.

The car was southbound and half filled with passengers. At Eighty-fifth Street it was stopped by the motorman to allow a passenger to alight. Then it was started ahead at full speed. Just as the crossing at Eighty-fourth Street was reached there was a blinding flash of blue flame that seemed to envelop the entire car.

Immediately there was a series of screams and a mad rush of the occupants to escape from the car, which was still moving. The motorman stuck to his post long enough to put the brakes on, and then jumped from the platform to escape the flames that shot out from the controller box. Some of the men, seeing that it was impossible to get out by way of the platforms, broke several windows and crawled through them.

By this time the street was crowded with people who had been attracted by the flash, the screams, and the crashing of glass. Police Captain Frers of the East Eighty-eighth Street Police Station, accompanied by Detective Carroll, was in the vicinity when the accident happened. They endeavored to quiet the panic-stricken crowd and get them off the car. One woman was carried to a drug store at Eighty-third Street and Third Avenue in an unconscious condition. An ambulance was summoned from the Presbyterian Hospital, and Dr. Williams responded.

When the last persons had supposedly been taken out Policeman Walsh, accompanied by the conductor, entered the car to see if any part of the woodwork was burning, as there was still considerable smoke issuing from under it. Near the middle of the car Walsh discovered Mrs. Reinhardt lying unconscious between two of the seats.

She was carried to the store where the other woman had been taken, and Dr. Williams revived her. She refused further assistance, and started for her home. On reaching home she became delirious, and her family hastily summoned Dr. Bauer of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Park Avenue. The woman grew rapidly worse, and was in a critical condition at midnight. Dr. Bauer said that the woman had evidently received a severe electric shock, as she showed every symptom of it. The family of Mrs. Reinhardt refused to allow her to be seen, and would not discuss the accident.

The cause of the fire is not definitely known. Some of the railroad officials said that it was caused by defective insulation, while others said that a fuse had burned out. The car, which was badly scorched, was taken to the Sixty-fifth Street car house.

SAILORS PERISH AT SEA.

Belgian Ship's Captain Reports that a Strange Bark with 12 Men Went Down in a Tempest.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 26.—The big Johnson Line steamer Noranmore arrived here this afternoon light from Liverpool after one of the most tempestuous passages on record. Capt. Richardson, her commander, reported having seen an unknown bark founder at sea with her crew of twelve men. The Noranmore, which flies the Belgian flag, is of 3,650 tons register. She sailed from Liverpool for Norfolk Dec. 7, and, being nearly a week overdue, her agents were anxious about her.

The hurricane which swept this coast last Saturday struck the Noranmore at sea at night. The waves rolled over her almost continuously, and would, Capt. Richardson says, have swamped an ordinary ship. Soon after the storm arose the Noramore overhauled a strange bark which was on the point of foundering. Only the stump of one mast still stood, the others having been cut or carried away. Several lights were burning aboard her, and twelve men, believed from their gestures to be foreigners, were seen running about her decks, which were awash.

A boat's crew, in one of the Noranmore's boats, was put over the side and the men pulled for the bark. The boat was swamped almost immediately. The men, who wore life jackets, were picked up by a second boat, which was, however, compelled to return to the Noranmore.

While the rescue of these men was being effected the bark disappeared in the darkness, and Capt. Richardson says that beyond a doubt she and her crew went down. Search made after day broke revealed no sign of her.

The Noranmore's steel bow was stove in and two blades of her propeller were lost, but she managed to make this port without the loss of a man.

BROKERS REFUSE WHEAT.

Tender Made on Behalf of Firm That Failed Is Refused.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 26.—C. H. Canby & Co., a private wire Board of Trade grain house, to-day refused to accept 170,000 bushels of wheat on account of the firm of Barrett, Farnum & Co. The grain was tendered through Jackson Brothers. The offer presumably was made to liquidate a purchase of December wheat made on 'Change by C. H. Canby & Co., prior to the failure of Barrett, Farnum & Co. The round lot of wheat tendered was made up by Armour & Co. It doubtless will be sold for account to-morrow morning.

Mr. Canby said to-night that all contracts between his firm and Barrett, Farnum & Co. were closed out Sept. 21 in the regular manner on the Chicago Board of Trade, and that a thorough investigation was invited. His firm, he said, attached some money belonging to Barrett, Farnum & Co. in New York in September.

It was said in grain circles that Canby & Co. had neglected to close the deal in wheat prior to the failure of Barrett, Farnum & Co., and that a nice question was likely to arise as to the first firm's right to refuse to accept the wheat tendered.

Barrett, Farnum & Co. a few weeks ago were cited to appear before the Board of Trade Directors on a charge of being indebted to Canby & Co., the latter, it is said, asking for the former's suspension from the privileges of the floor. The Directors refused to hear the case until it is decided in the New York courts.

INQUEST ON A LIVE MAN.

When a Wisconsin Coroner Arrived, Supposed Corpse Had Thawed Out.

Special to The New York Times.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Dec. 26.—Coroner Kortsch and Dr. Selbach drove thirteen miles into the country to hold an inquest on Michael Khilo to-day.

Khilo had lain in an open field from midnight until 7 o'clock in the morning and was supposed to have been frozen to death. The doctor found him laid out at a farm house, but Khilo thawed out and sat up before the inquest began. The doctor worked over him for a time, and he will probably recover. He had fallen in a fit on his way home.

TO IGNORE MOSS'S REPORT

Committee Will Make Its Own Statement to Legislature.

TALK OF CENSURING COUNSEL

Displeasure at His Publishing Report Before Submitting It to Mr. Mazet and His Colleagues.

The publication of the report made by Frank Moss of counsel to the Mazet Investigating Committee has angered the members of the committee to a high degree. Inasmuch as the report was given out for publication before it was submitted to the committee, Mr. Moss is regarded as having acted in a discourteous manner toward Mr. Mazet and his colleagues, and there is every probability that when the committee meets again Mr. Moss will be censured. As if to depreciate the value of the report made by counsel, Mr. Mazet said yesterday that the committee would in due time make its own report, and that such report would not, like Mr. Moss's, be made public until presented to the Assembly.

When the committee adjourned its public sessions, because Mr. Moss was intent on subpoenaing Senator Platt, it became evident that there was a lack of harmony between the majority of the committee and its counsel. Mr. Moss's action in making the report public before it was considered by the committee has widened the breach, and it is likely that the charter amendments proposed by counsel will not be taken by the committee with any degree of seriousness.

According to one member of the committee, it was the intention of the committee that Mr. Moss's report should be in the nature of a privileged communication from lawyer to client, and that it should not be made public until the committee had considered it officially. Mr. Moss was expected to digest the testimony and present it in such form that it could be readily utilized in framing the committee's report. The committee met last Friday afternoon, and it was agreed between Mr. Mazet and Mr. Moss that the report should be mailed to members of the committee on Saturday night. Mr. Moss says this was done, but several of the committeemen did not get their copies until yesterday. In the meantime, the report was printed, and this led a member of the committee to accuse Mr. Moss of having violated professional etiquette in giving out for publication a communication to his clients before the latter had received it.

Assemblyman Harris Wilson of Brooklyn said yesterday: "Mr. Moss's course has been unwise and unprofessional. I never was in favor of having him for counsel, and I advised against it before we began our investigation. The report, which has been made by Mr. Moss, does not by any means embody the views of the committee. Under the resolution, by virtue of which the committee acted, it was to make its report to the Assembly of 1900. The committee will make its report to the Legislature. Its report is now in process of preparation. It may be made next week."

Assemblyman Pallows, who was the Acting Chairman of the committee on several occasions, and who, as such, publicly apologized in the name of the committee to Controller Coler because of the questions that had been asked of him by Mr. Moss, said that he would not discuss Mr. Moss's report in any way.

Chairman Mazet, who has hitherto refused to express any opinion on the committee or its work, said he was working on a report of his own, which would be presented to the Assembly at the proper time. "I do not desire to pass any criticisms on Mr. Moss for giving out his report before it reached the committee," said Mr. Mazet.

"I am frank to say that I am preparing my own report as Chairman, and that it will be submitted to the committee whenever it is decided to hold a meeting. That report, if adopted by the committee, will be presented to the Legislature, and it will not be furnished to the press until it has been submitted. This is in conformity with the resolution authorizing the appointment of the committee."

"How does it differ from Mr. Moss's report?" was asked.

"I have just received Mr. Moss's report," replied Mr. Mazet, "and I have not yet had an opportunity to digest it."

"How many charter changes will you suggest?" was asked.

"I have believed from the beginning," replied Mr. Mazet, "that the work of revising the charter should be intrusted to a special commission, and I believe that that will be done. Gov. Roosevelt, I think, will appoint men on that commission who will give the city the relief it ought to have. It is altogether too large a task for our committee to undertake."

"Then the suggestion of a special commission to revise the charter is not regarded by you as a reflection on the Mazet committee?" was asked.

"Not in the least," said Mr. Mazet, "we shall make certain recommendations about changing the charter, but the whole subject is so broad that it deserves the consideration of experts."

It was the general opinion among the members of the committee yesterday that there would be at least two reports to the Legislature, and possibly more. The majority will make one, Mr. Hoffman will make another, and it is possible that certain Republicans who have served on the committee will make reports on their own behalf.

Mr. Mazet said he did not know when the committee was going to meet again. It was called to his attention that on Sunday evening Mr. Moss announced that the committee would meet on Thursday of this week. Mr. Mazet said that he had issued no call for the committee to meet on Thursday.

This apparent contradiction between the Chairman and the counsel of the committee was called to Mr. Moss's attention yesterday, and Mr. Moss said: "When the committee met on Friday it adjourned with the distinct understanding that it was to meet again on Thursday of this week, and that the report, which I, as its counsel, made to it under its direction, was to be considered at that time. Of course, the meetings are called by Mr. Mazet, and I have not been notified by him that one was to be held on Thursday, but that was the distinct understanding last Friday.

"Those who seek to nullify the work of this committee are raising a great row over the publication of my report to the committee previous to its acceptance by them. The report should be judged for its own value. Its publication previous to its submission to the committee is a matter of courtesy between counsel and client, which affects them alone, and it should not be allowed to becloud the report itself."

Mr. Moss said he had no idea the report was to be submitted to the Legislature, as that was a matter which rested entirely with the members of the committee.

John Proctor Clarke of counsel for the committee refused to talk on Mr. Moss's report, the work of the committee, or its probable effect on legislation. Francis E. Laimbeer, who signed the report with Mr. Moss, is not of counsel to the committee, according to one of the members of that body. He is only an assistant to Mr. Moss, just as are the detectives and clerks who have looked after the detail work of the committee, except that his work is of a different character.

THREE SHOOTINGS; FOUR DEAD.

Virginia and Tennessee Report Numerous Fatal Rows.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, Ky., Dec. 26.—Three shooting scrapes, with four men dead, are reported from Virginia and Tennessee, near the State line. At Tazewell, Tenn., Jim Thompson killed Harrison Ray in a drunken row.

At Atlanthus Hill, Va., R. Overton and John Combs fought a duel, and both were killed. They were prominent in their neighborhood.

At Walnut Hill, Va., Bal Ely and his uncle, named Dops, had a quarrel, in which the latter was killed.

South Tooth Requisites, a good dentist, a good tooth brush, and Bensolyptus Antiseptic Tooth Powder. At all druggists.—Adv.

ATTEMPT AT KIDNAPPING.

Effort of Mrs. Riley Raynor to Get Her Daughter at Freeport Results in One Arrest.

FREEPORT, L. I., Dec. 26.—An attempt was made this afternoon to kidnap the three-year-old daughter of Riley Raynor of this village. The attempt was led by Mrs. Raynor, the child's mother. One arrest has been made in the case, and another will be made as soon as the man wanted can be located.

Riley Raynor and his wife were married about four years ago. Her maiden name was Stella Midhauer. The couple lived happily for two years, when, after a quarrel, they separated. It is alleged Mr. Raynor objected to what he considered the too frequent visits of his wife's relatives. The child has since been living with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. James C. Raynor.

Mrs. Riley Raynor, Miss Jennie Houseman, a friend; her brother, Luke Midhauer, and ex-Justice S. J. Bedell drove to the house about dusk to-day and alighted. Mrs. Raynor and Miss Houseman are said to have entered the house, and found the child playing there. Miss Fannie Raynor, sister of Riley Raynor, had been at the rear of the house, and when she saw the carriage stop, hurried in to see who was coming. She says she reached the hall leading to the front door just in time to see her sister-in-law and Miss Houseman passing out of the house with the child.

Miss Raynor ran up and grabbed hold of the little girl. Mrs. Raynor and Miss Houseman also held on. Then followed a tug of war, with the child as the prize. The strength of the two was greater than that of Miss Raynor, and she was dragged out upon the piazza. There she continued fighting for the child, and the three women in their struggles reached the edge of the piazza, and, without seeing what they were doing, stepped off and fell in a heap. It was a drop of about two feet, and they escaped injury.

James C. Raynor heard the noise, and hastened from his room on the second floor. He declares that as he tried to pass out of the door he was pushed back by Luke Midhauer. He forced his way past Midhauer, and was going to the aid of his daughter, when, he says, he was struck by Midhauer and by Bedell.

Miss Raynor had meanwhile been screaming, and this aroused the neighbors. A dozen persons were soon hurrying to the aid of the Raynors without knowing what was the matter. Seeing this the invading party hurried into their carriage and drove away.

Justice Wallace took Mr. Raynor's complaint against Midhauer and Bedell. Constables Holland and Dunbar were sent to hunt for them. They came upon Midhauer in a hotel, and placed him under arrest. Bedell, who is in the employ of the City of New York at the Brooklyn Water Works, near this place, appears to have left the village immediately.

It is not thought any complaint will be made against the child's mother or her woman friend.

SEEKING CAPITAL IN NEW YORK.

Officers of Broadway Bank of Boston Hope to Secure Funds Here.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 26.—Bank Examiner Wing refused to add anything this morning to his statement issued last night, in which the Broadway Bank, by permission of the Controller of the Currency, was given another week in which to effect a reorganization. The assumption from this is that the officers of the Broadway Bank, who are trying to effect this reorganization, feel quite confident of ultimate success, and asked for an extension of time in order to bring in New York capital for which they are said to be looking at the present time. Cashier Curtiss promised to issue a full statement as soon as this arrangement has been completed.

The banking room was closed as usual this morning. Much depends on the outcome of the Squire failure, in regard to a settlement, but the indications are that the adjustment of this failure will be satisfactory.

MR. BRYAN COMING EAST SOON.

Silver Orator Will Discuss Money Trusts and the Philippines.

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 26.—W. J. Bryan's attention was called to a dispatch from Washington stating that he had written Congressman Daly of New Jersey that he would make several speeches in the East, discussing trusts and imperialism, and he was asked as to whether the report indicated an intention of abandoning the silver question. He replied:

"Congressman Daly has probably been misquoted. I expect to make several speeches in the East, but I expect to discuss the money question along with other questions. There are three questions now prominently before the people, to wit: The money question, the trust question, and the Philippine question. Whenever I make a political speech I discuss all three questions."

Mr. Bryan will leave here Saturday for his trip to Lincoln, Omaha, Kansas City, and Chicago, and thence to the East. He will be gone about one month.

Mr. Carnegie to Give Another Library.

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 26.—Mrs. Bryan to-day received a letter from Andrew Carnegie stating that he would gladly furnish the money for the erection of a library building at Lincoln, Neb., which it is estimated will cost between $50,000 and $75,000.

BIG DEPARTMENT STORE FAILS.

Siegel-Hillman Dry Goods Company of St. Louis Bankrupt.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 26.—The Siegel-Hillman Dry Goods Company, which operated a large department store here, to-day filed a deed of trust to secure all its creditors. The liabilities of the firm are placed at about $225,000, and its assets at about the same amount. Thomas H. McKittrick of the Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company, one of the heaviest creditors, was named as trustee.

Trustee McKittrick will continue the business for ninety days. He thinks that the creditors will be paid dollar for dollar, and that there will be a considerable amount of assets left on which to continue the business.

Mr. Hillman of the firm said: "Our trouble was caused by overtrading. We did more business than our capital would permit. Our creditors are safe, as the company's assets are ample to meet all liabilities."

A list of the heaviest creditors follows: Fourth National Bank, St. Louis, $45,300; Corn Exchange Bank, New York, $17,500; Hargardine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company, $3,905; Wear-Boogher Dry Goods Company, $4,009; H. B. Claflin Company, $4,049; Ely-Walker Dry Goods Company, $3,201.

Deputy Sheriff Rinn received an attachment yesterday for $17,503 against the Siegel-Hillman Dry Goods Company of St. Louis. F. Siegel & Brothers of Chicago and Louis Regenstein of St. Louis, in favor of the Corn Exchange Bank of this city, and served it on a bank here.

The attachment is on two notes of the Siegel-Hillman Dry Goods Company, one dated Nov. 3 and the other Dec. 7, both payable in this city, which were indorsed by F. Siegel & Brothers and Mr. Regenstein.

The company was incorporated in July, 1898, with a capital stock of $100,000, and succeeded the firm of Siegel, Hillman & Co.

Seven Indians Are Drowned.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 26.—A special from Ashcroft, B. C., says: "By the upsetting of a canoe seven Indians were drowned near this place while attempting to cross Thompson River. Two of the party were women. The Indians had been drinking, and mismanaged the canoe.

New York to Cleveland, 14 Hours. By the New York Central's Lake Shore Limited. 5:30 P. M. New York, 7:45 A. M. Cleveland. Every day in the year. No excess fare.

more statement of the case is a sufficient commentary upon it.

"The adjacent upland has just been assessed by the city authorities at a valuation of $833 an acre. The land under water cannot possibly reach this value until at great expense it has been filled in and made part of the island. Yet the Corporation Counsel, according to his statements, deems it now worth very nearly $200,000 an acre. Of course, as a matter of fact, it cannot possibly be worth as much as $833 an acre, and inasmuch as the expenditure of a large amount of money upon it is the indispensable prerequisite to its having any value at all, it will be obviously unjust in the extreme to rate it higher than a third or a fourth of the value of the adjacent upland. I have consulted with or heard from the best real estate brokers who have done business in the neighborhood of Astoria and some of the most intelligent men of property who have lands in the vicinity who have themselves been granted riparian rights—men like Roe, Smith & Co. of Long Island City and E. E. Smith Brothers of 92 South Street, New York City. Messrs. Roe, Smith & Co. write that less than four years ago they tried to dispose of the whole property now owned by the Astoria Gas Company, including the riparian rights, for $400,000, and were unable to do so, and point out what they call the utter absurdity of claiming that an insignificant part of this property can be worth nearly ten times as much as the infinitely more valuable whole.

OLD POLICY CARRIED OUT.

"It appears, then, from your letters and from the statements that in the first place the Land Board in dealing with the Astoria Gas Company has followed out precisely the general policy which has always been followed out by the State in dealing with riparian lands, and which has specifically been followed since the Greater New York charter went into effect in dealing with these lands contained within the Greater New York. Furthermore, it appears that the only difference you have made is that the price charged is very much higher than the average price charged, and considerably higher than has been ever charged for so large a tract. It furthermore appears, that within the last two years within the limits of the Greater New York, over forty grants of this kind have been made at an average price of $87 per acre, of which nine grants were of from ten to forty-odd acres, apiece, and, though some of these lands were greater in value than the land asked for by the Astoria company, for none of them was so high a price charged, the only instances where a higher price was charged being where a very small amount, usually a fraction of an acre, was granted.

"It appears, furthermore, that the Astoria grant has been made upon less instead of upon more favorable conditions than was the case with previous grants, the board having adopted what I regard as the eminently proper policy of making grants of nature conditional upon the improvement being actually made. Furthermore, it appears that the adjacent upland is assessed at about $833 an acre, and the price of the land granted is put at $250, while no estimate puts the amount of expenditure in order to redeem an acre and make it as valuable as an acre of the adjacent land at less than $1,000. So that the sum of $250 is certainly a reasonable valuation from the standpoint of the public, though it is requiring from the Astoria Gas Company a higher payment than from other companies under similar circumstances.

"Furthermore, it appears that it is greatly to the interest of the community to have the land improved, and that the land will be improved by the Astoria, whereas there is not the slightest evidence to show that the city has ever so much as considered the possibility of taking hold and improving it. It appears, furthermore, that only the city or the Astoria Gas Company could take the land, and that the city could take it only by paying its full value to the Astoria Gas Company.

ACCUSES WHALEN OF SHIFTING.

"It further appears from the letter of the Attorney General that the Corporation Counsel has had ample time in which to proceed, had he been merely anxious to protect the interests of the City of New York, and that he has taken a wholly different stand in relation to the Astoria Gas Company, which was opposed by a rival corporation of great wealth and political power, from the stand he took in reference to other similar grants. The Attorney General's office has shown its willingness to aid the Corporation Counsel in bringing the matter before the courts for their prompt consideration and determination, and the inactivity of the Corporation Counsel's office has been such that the test has never been made.

"Such being the case, it appears that the action of the Land Board is eminently proper; that no possible damage to the City of New York can come from it, and, on the contrary, great benefit may inure to the city because of it, and that for the Land Board to have failed in doing as it has done would have been wholly unwarranted from the standpoint of the State, and would have been of benefit to no one except a wealthy rival corporation. I shall therefore sign the grant. Very truly yours,

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

SECRETARY OF STATE TALKS.

When the attention of Secretary of State McDonough was called to the interview of Corporation Counsel Whalen published in the New York papers relative to the Astoria land grant, the Secretary stated that evidently the Corporation Counsel was endeavoring to find excuses for the utter failure of the action for an injunction, brought by him with such a flourish of trumpets that it looked as if it were begun for the benefit of the galleries. This suit, the Corporation Counsel says, was balked "by the unseemly haste of the Land Board," and in proof of this assertion he alleges that he wrote a protest Dec. 9, which was published in the papers on the 10th, and yet on Dec. 13 the Land Board made the grant, thereby anticipating and defeating his lawsuit.

"Now see how plain a tale will put him down," continued Secretary McDonough. "The Land Board did not make the grant in question on the 13th inst. It was made on the 7th inst., two days before Mr. Whalen wrote his letter. The Corporation Counsel well knew, when he gave out this interview, if he gave it out, that the grant was made on the 7th of December, because in his complaint against the board he swore that the grant was made on that day. Moreover, one of his deputies was present at the meeting of the board when the grant was made and did not ask for a postponement. Had he asked for delay to give the Corporation Counsel time to prepare papers I believe his request would have been granted.

"In fact, so that Mr. Whalen could have time to go into court and obtain his injunction order which was to be done to-day the Governor voluntarily withheld his signature."

MR. WHALEN SAYS HE WILL ACT.

Corporation Counsel to Seek to Set the Grant Aside.

Corporation Counsel Whalen, when asked yesterday about the change of proceedings in the case of the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company, said:

"I can only repeat what I said Sunday night. I had to abandon the injunction proceedings because of the unseemly haste of the Land Board in accepting the money of the Astoria Company and sending the patent to the Governor for his signature.

"As soon as the Governor signs it suit will be begun to set aside the grant.

"As long ago as Oct. 18 I wrote to the Attorney General, through one of my assistants, stating that we were ready to go ahead and test the legality of the grants of city land under water before the State Land Board.

"To this letter the Attorney General did not reply. The letter expressed my willingness to take any one of the cases that would bring up the question of the right of the State Land Board to give away these valuable lands under water for a mere pittance. If the Attorney General had acceded to my request the question might have been submitted to the courts for their judgment, and the contentions between the City of New York and the State Land Board might have been disposed of."

WILL HOLD ON TO HIS OFFICE.

County Treasurer of Queens Not to Turn Over His Books and Funds.

The term of office for which County Treasurer Charles L. Phipps of Queens County was elected ends with this year, but he has no intention of giving up his office for some time. He is acting under the advice of his counsel, George W. Davison. As Queens County is included in the City of New York, it was supposed that the Controller, as the financial officer of the city, would take charge of the County Treasurer's books and funds. Mr. Phipps contends that he was elected Treasurer for three years, or until his successor should be elected and qualified. He is not sure that the Controller is his legal successor. Mr. Phipps therefore will not give up possession of his office until he is satisfied upon this point. It may take a suit at law to determine the matter.

All the books and accounts in Mr. Phipps's office are balanced, ready to be turned over to the proper official.

Mrs. Edith Hobart Eaton Dead.

Mrs. Edith Hobart Eaton, twenty-five years old, said to be a relative of the late Vice President Hobart, died Monday in the Post Graduate Hospital. She was the wife of Allan K. Eaton. Her mother, Mrs. Frederick Hobart, lives in Rye, N. Y.

WAR OFFICE IS ASSAILED

British Press Criticises the Conduct of the Campaign.

TIMES JOINS IN THE CRUSADE

Disaffection Among the Dutch in Cape Colony Said to be Growing—Repressive Measures Are Urged.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The newspapers continue actively discussing and criticising the management, or rather mismanagement, of the campaign. The advent of horse sickness throws increased attention upon the question of transports and the want of wagons, which may tie the British forces to the railways.

The Daily Chronicle says:

"Plenty of wagons could be obtained from the United States, but the Government, with very indiscreet patriotism, has refused to avail itself of the opportunity. It would have been better if the authorities had followed Lord Kitchener's example at Atbara Bridge. Will they even now apply to the American factories?"

The Times editorially attacks the administration of the War Office, calling attention to correspondence disclosing "glaring defects" and declaring that the British Army is being managed for the benefit of the War Office and not of the nation.

Dispatches from various points indicate the steady growth of Dutch disaffection. The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Chronicle reports the discovery of a plot to connive at the escape of Boer prisoners. The Times advises stern treatment of the disaffected Dutch colonists and the enforcement of penalties of treason against persons and property.

The Sixteenth Lancers will go to South Africa from India at the special request of Lord Roberts, even after the Government had decided that no more troops should be withdrawal from India. The War Office has nominated Sir William Stokes as Consulting Surgeon to the South African forces. He will leave Dublin for the Cape in a few days.

Lord Somerset writes to The Times urging the seizure of Lorenzo Marques, and its retention if necessary until the end of the war in order to prevent the landing of war material for the Boers.

The transport Tantallon Castle has arrived at Cape Town with a number of Howitzers and quick-firers, which Gen. Buller urgently needs. The Government has chartered the Lake Erie of the new Elder, Dempster & Co.'s Line, which was built for the Canadian mail service. She is a vessel of 12,000 tons.

The recruiting of British colonists in Cape Colony is actively proceeding. Thirty thousand are already under arms, and several thousands more will be added.

Dispatches from Modder River, dated Dec. 21, report that intermittent firing was continuing on both sides, although the Boer shells fell short. A number of Free State burghers had surrendered. There is an unconfirmed report that a Canadian picket was cut off near Belmont. It is also asserted that fever is raging among the Boers.

The tests of wireless telegraphy at Modder River have been highly successful, communication over a distance of seventy miles being perfectly established. Six Marconi instruments, intended for the Boers, have been seized at Cape Town.

A dispatch from Chieveley Camp, dated Dec. 21, says:

"Lyddite shells are daily thrown into the Boer camp to prevent them working at the trenches. The firing of big guns is heard daily 'from the direction of Ladysmith.'"

There is an idea, in some quarters here that Gen. Buller's destruction of the Tugela bridge heralds an attempt to cut off the Boers now south of the river, but the general opinion is that the British will not make any serious move pending the arrival of Lord Roberts.

Commandant Demeillon, who was captured at Elandslaagte and brought to Simonstown, where he succeeded in making his escape from the British cruiser Penelope, has been recaptured.

A dispatch from Lorenzo Marques, dated Dec. 21, gives the following from the Boer head laager, dated Dec. 19:

"The British naval guns at Colenso have been cannonading Bulwer Bridge over the Tugela River, with a view of smashing it.

"The bombardment of Ladysmith is proceeding slowly. Gen. Joubert has arrived here and been accorded a hearty welcome. He addressed the burghers on Dec. 18.

"More British prisoners have been sent to Pretoria, including Col. Bullock, Major Walters, Major Ballwark, Major Foster, Capt. Dick, Capt. Nortern, Capt. Fitz Herbert, Capt. Ford, Capt. Hutchinson, Lieut. Bonham, Lieut. Smythers, Lieut. Thourne, Lieut. O'Conneyghy, Lieut. Kunbauld, Lieut. Christian, Lieut. Brigg, Lieut. Birch, Lieut. Halford, Lieut. Tarbull, and Lieut. Jones."

Supplies Captured by British.

DURBAN, Dec. 19.—The Norwegian bark Regina, from Java, loaded with stretchers and railway sleepers, has been captured near Delagoa Bay and brought here by the British second-class cruiser Forte.

MORE DEAD AT LADYSMITH.

Casualties Reported Also Include Five Officers Wounded.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The War Office has received a dispatch from Pietermaritzburg, Natal, dated Dec. 24, announcing that in an engagement at Ladysmith Dec. 22, Major A. C. King, Capts. Wathen and Oakes, Lieut. Hulse, and Lieut. Col. Fawcett, were wounded, and that nine non-commissioned officers and men were killed and ten woundad.

This engagement had not been recorded before this.

LORD STANLEY SENT TO AFRICA.

Member of Parliament Ordered to Join Lord Roberts.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—Lord Stanley, member of Parliament for the West Houghton Division of Lancashire, has been ordered to join Lord Roberts's staff forthwith.

Lord Stanley (Edward George Villiers) is the eldest son of the sixteenth Earl of Derby. He was born in 1865. He became a Junior Lord of the Treasury in 1895, was a Lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards 1885-95, and aide de camp to his father as Governor General of Canada, 1889-91. He is a Conservative and has sat for the West Houghton Division of Lancashire since 1892.

MUTINY GROWS IN CAPE COLONY.

Members of Local Parliament Said to be Implicated.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—A Cape Town dispatch says that sedition is spreading in Cape Colony. Three members of the Cape Parliament are alleged to be implicated, and one of them is said to have presented a Free State flag to a Boer commander, at the same time expressing the hope that he would carry it to glory and victory.

Another member of Parliament is said to be recruiting for the Boers. In addition, wealthy farmers are now aiding the invaders.

New Zealanders in a Tight Place.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—Advices from Cape Town say the New Zealanders with Gen. French, at Naauw Poort, were in a tight corner Dec. 18. They were nearly surrounded by Boers, and retired under a hail of bullets fired at short range, but sustained only little loss.

ROTHSCHILD'S SON VOLUNTEERS.

Noted Not Only for His Wealth, but for His Attainments.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The Hon. Lionel Walter Rothschild, Unionist Member of Parliament for the Aylesbury Division of Buckinghamshire, has volunteered for service in South Africa.

The Hon. Lionel Rothschild is a well-known authority on zoology, to which subject he has devoted an immense deal of time, study, and travel. He is the author of a number of works, and articles in reviews on this and kindred subjects, including "The Avi-fauna of Laysan." He is the joint editor of "Novitates Zoologicae," published at the Zoological Museum at Tring. He is also famous as a hunter of big game.

Mr. Rothschild was born on Feb. 8, 1868. He is the eldest son and heir of the first Lord Rothschild, who married a daughter of Baron Charles Rothschild of Frankfort-on-the-Main. He was educated at the University of Bonn, and afterward at Magdalene College, Cambridge. In both places he exhibited much ability, and carried off several honors. He is unmarried, and when not traveling has occupied a desk in his father's office in London.

Glanders Among American Mules.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—It is announced in a cable dispatch from Cape Town, dated Dec. 20, that glanders has broken out among the American mules, of which there are 1,100 at the Stellenbosch Remount Farm. Twenty-six of the mules have been destroyed and seventy-eight have been isolated.

QUEEN HAS A CHRISTMAS TREE.

Families of Guard Reservists Among the Guests.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The wives and families of the Guards' Reservists from Windsor, now serving in South Africa, assembled at St. George's Hall, Windsor, this afternoon to participate in the Queen's Christmas tree celebration. Queen Victoria, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Princess Henry of Battenberg, the Duchess of Albany, and others of the royal family were present.

The tree, which was twenty-five feet high, was illuminated with electric lights and covered with presents, which the members of the household distributed after a bountiful tea. The Queen evinced the greatest interest in the festivities.

An Immediate Move Expected.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—Several newspaper correspondents have returned to Cape Town from the Modder River, apparently confirming the belief that an immediate advance of the British is projected.

Lord Kitchener at Gibraltar.

GIBRALTAR, Dec. 26.—Gen. Lord Kitchener has arrived here from Egypt.

Gen. Joubert in Command Again.

PRETORIA, Dec. 18.—Gen. Joubert has recovered, and returned to the front to-day.

Boer Give Thanks for Victories.

PRETORIA, Dec. 26.—There were special services yesterday in the different laagers as thanksgiving for the victories of Colenso, Stormberg, and Modder River.

BRITISH PLACE LARGE ORDERS.

Chicago Packers Work Overtime to Supply the Demand.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—The employes of the canning department of Armour & Co. at the stock yards were on duty Christmas Day filling a rush order sent by the British Government. For almost a week night and day shifts of men have been kept at work. Recently, it is said, two large orders were received from the English Government officials for meats for Great Britain's forces in South Africa.

It is expected the order will be filled before the end of the week. The supplies will be carried East in special trains and shipped at once to Cape Town.

GEN. METHUEN IS INACTIVE.

British Well Intrenched and Not Disturbed by the Boers.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from Cape Town, dated Dec. 25, saying:

"There is no change in the situation at Modder River. Gen. Methuen is well intrenched and the Boers have not disturbed him.

"Gen. Gatacre reports that a force of 150 police have occupied Dordrecht, the Boers retreating with no loss.

MODDER RIVER, Cape Colony, Dec. 20. The British naval guns command the whole Boer position and possess the exact range of every stone and bush. They frequently plant shells with good advantage in the midst of groups of Boers.

The burghers are reported to be returning home for Christmas.

Recent arrivals from Jacobsdal report that, notwithstanding the Boer successes, the Free Staters do not expect ultimate victory. They complain of the overbearing conduct of Gen. Cronje's men, who are alleged to be better fed and posted in the safest positions.

The Transvaalers do not conceal their suspicions of the possible defection of the Free Staters and threaten to shoot them at the least sign of wavering.

The Free Staters are declared to regard subjection to the Transvaal as more to be feared than subjection to Great Britain.

PRETORIA WELL PROTECTED.

Eight Thousand European Officers and Men in Reserve There.

LONDON, Dec 27.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily News, telegraphing Dec. 20, says:

"From Boer sources hitherto singularly well informed I learn that there are 8,000 European officers and men skilled in modern military tactics, particularly artillery, now in Pretoria as a reserve.

"An administrative official in the Cape service, who has just returned from official relieving duty in the Dutch district, says the news of the British reverses has been received with great joy, even in localities where there is no open revolt."

Recruiting Stops in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 26.—M. Pierre Pettit, recruiting Agent for the Ambulance Corps of the Boer Army, suspended operations temporarily to-day on account of the failure to receive an expected draft from Dr. Leyds. It is said that 500 recruits have been sent from this city, which is more than sent from any one agency in the United States.

Canadians and Soldiers' Families.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Dec. 26.—The Bank of Montreal to-day subscribed $10,000 to the relief fund for the British soldiers in South Africa. The Directors of the band added $7,500 to this amount in personal subscriptions.

COUNCIL LETS THE WAR ALONE.

President Guggenheimer Against the Pro-Boer Resolution.

The resolution expressing sympathy with the Boers in their war with England, which was passed by the Board of Aldermen last Friday, came up before the Council at yesterday's meeting. After the resolution had been read by title President Guggenheimer called for a vote. Councilman Sulzer alone voted in the affirmative, and when the negative was put it appeared as though the resolution would be carried by a vote of 1 to 0, but President Guggenheimer rescued it from such a fate by directing the clerk to record him in the negative. "I'm not without sympathy for the Boers," said Mr. Guggenheimer, "but I don't think the Council has power to express the opinion of the 3,500,000 people who live in New York."

Councilman McGarry demanded that the resolution be read, and when that had been done, Councilman Engel said that he wanted a chance to vote against the resolution. Councilman Cassidy raised the point of order that the resolution was irrelevant and of no concern to the Council, and President Guggenheimer ruled the point well taken and directed the resolution to be placed on file.

"Guggenheimer is throwing away all his chances of getting the Irish vote," said an excited spectator to Jocelyn Johnston, Mr. Guggenheimer's secretary.

FENIAN RAID IS NOT FEARED.

British Government Makes No Protest Movement, If It Materializes, Will Be Promptly Dealt With.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The alleged attempts in different parts of the country to organize Fenians for a raid into Canada have not as yet been drawn to the attention of the State Department, and nothing is known upon the subject beyond the matters set out in the newspaper publications. The officials do not give the smallest credence to the stories, and are of opinion that the purpose in setting them afloat is to frighten the Canadians into keeping their soldiers at home and failing to answer the appeal of England for volunteers for the African campaign.

Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, is too well experienced in American methods to make this matter the basis of official representations at this stage, and indeed it is said at the State Department that he has not even found it necessary to remonstrate against the alleged violation of neutrality involved in the recruiting of soldiers for the Boer Army within the limits of the United States. It is suggested that the explanation for this attitude is a preference on the part of the British to deal with such persons as may enlist here for the Boer Army after they leave the boundaries of the United States, and it is not doubted that all of these movements that really promise to amount to anything are being carefully watched, with a view to catching the volunteers at some convenient point by a fleet cruiser.

Should it turn out that a Fenian movement of the kind alleged to exist is actually discovered and brought to the attention of the United States Government, sharp and prompt repressive action will be taken, not only to prevent the violation of the neutrality laws, but also to save the raiders themselves from such consequences of their actions as befell the unfortunate Fenian raiders of 1866.

The talk of a Fenian raid is well calculated to cause alarm on the Canadian side of the border, as the people of that section were greatly agitated during the former Fenian excitement. Although an actual movement occurred at that time, the chief trouble was over alarming reports of invasions which never took place. Something of a panic took possession of the Canadians on the border, and many women buried their household silver and valuables on the small islands of the border rivers, fearing that the Fenians were about to loot the towns. On the American side the excitement was intensified by local Fenian organizations, which drilled in apparent anticipation of a movement, although these proved to be purely local bodies more or less sympathizing with the movement, but wholly without systematic connection with the head organization.

BUFFALO FENIANS ACTIVE.

Mysterious Report that Arms Are Being Concealed.

BUFFALO, Dec. 26.—A special from Dunkirk says:

"The Fenians are said to be organizing here for an invasion of Canada. A man known to have knowledge of the condition of Fenian affairs in Dunkirk says that city has been called upon to raise 600 men to form a part of New York's quota of the 125,000 men that are to be enrolled throughout the country. At the present time 500 men are known to be mustered with the Fenians here, and the remaining 100 will be obtained with little difficulty.

"It is currently reported and extensively credited that the Fenians have two carloads of arms and munitions of war in concealment in or near this city. This material is said to have been in the possession of the Dunkirk Fenians for some years."

BOSTON AGITATOR TALKS.

Says Meeting to Discuss Invasion of Canada Will Be Held Soon.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 26.—It has developed that a movement looking to the invasion of Canada by the Fenians and advanced Irish Nationalists has been agitated for some time by leaders of these organizations in and around Boston. Col. Roger F. Scannell, who has been identified with Irish agitations for many years, said to-day that there was to be a meeting of prominent Irish Nationalists in Philadelphia next Sunday or Monday, to discuss the question of invading Canada.

"This meeting," Col. Scannell says, "will be followed by another in Boston, when reports from the Philadelphia meeting will be made by Boston delegates."

Col. Scannell said that the present would be a good time for the invasion, as the troops of Canada are being sent away to take part in the African war.

"It has been agitated for years," continued the Colonel, "that Canada should either be annexed to the United States or should have an independent Government of her own. The present African war will, in my opinion, see the first break in the British Empire. With an army of 100,000 Irish Nationalists engaged in the invasion of Canada, it surely would make things interesting for the English Government."

Referring to the Fenian invasion of Canada of many years ago, Col. Scannell said that it was a failure because there were too many Generals and Colonels and no discipline. This would not happen now, he said, since the men are well organized all over the country, and have confidence in their leaders.

DOES NOT THINK A RAID LIKELY.

National President of Ancient Order of Hibernians Talks.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—John T. Keating, National President of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, declared to-night that he knew nothing of the rumored armed invasion of Canada by four columns of Irishmen.

"There are many enthusiastic Irishmen who would be willing to attack Canada, now that England's attention is concentrated in South Africa," said Mr. Keating, "but, to my mind, I think the present moment requires active and substantial aid to the Boers.

"I have not heard of anything in connection with an invasion of Canada. There are plenty of able bodied men who are willing to fight the English anywhere, as hundreds of letters sent me within the last month will testify. I think, however, the Ancient Order of Hiberians will gladly welcome an assessment in favor of an ambulance corps or hard cash for the Boers. I shall call a meeting of the National Directory of the Ancient Order of Hibernians to-morrow. The Directors will probably meet in Washington or Pittsburg, and the question of an assessment will be settled."

Canada Laughs at the Fenians.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 26.—The stories regarding a Fenian invasion of Canada, telegraphed here from the United States, are laughed at by the militia department, the Government, and the people generally here.

BURIED BY A SNOW SLIDE.

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 26.—The steamer Tees, which arrived here to-day, brings news of a big snowslide on the White Pass and Yukon Road, which has stopped all traffic. A train carrying passengers from Bennett followed a rotary snowplow, and was pushed by two engines. When the plow was a mile south of the switchback it cut out the lower part of the accumulated snow on the mountain side. This loosened the mass above it, and it came down with a rush, burying the plow and the locomotives out of sight. The passenger train in the rear was not touched by the slide. There was fifteen feet of snow in the cut.

Passengers who walked from the blocked train report that the snow was two feet deep on an average all along the line. The storm-bound passengers had to pay 50 cents for a cup of coffee.

SWEARS HE IS NOT A CORPSE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—As a result of the telegrams sent to Los Angeles, Cal., stating that Aaron Wolfsohn, on the finding of whose supposed body the New York Life Insurance Company paid the Public Administrator of his estate $10,000, was alive in this city, Attorney Edward O'Bryan of the company received several messages to-day asking for a confirmation.

"Wolfsohn's identification is complete," said Mr. O'Bryan. "Besides his own affidavits, I have the sworn statements of twenty others who knew him, among them his brother-in-law, Michael Hesselberg of St. Louis and his cousin, Rose Blumenthal, of this city. The company will have no trouble in recovering its $10,000."

Wolfsohn left Chicago late in the day after signing an affidavit further establishing his identity and the fact that he is no corpse. His oath is attached to a photograph taken in this city.

"This picture," he says, "is Aaron Wolfsohn. I am the identical person insured by the New York Life Insurance Company for $10,000, and am alive and well."

Before leaving here Wolfsohn said that he would marry soon. His bride, it is understood, will be the Los Angeles widow, Mrs. May O'Neil, whose identification of the supposititious Wolfsohn induced the insurance company to pay the face of the policy to the Public Administrator.

"We paid nothing to Wolfsohn for coming forward," said Mr. O'Bryan. "A month ago when he was in the city, we were offered information and affidavits regarding him if we would pay $3,500."

Asked how he had met Wolfsohn and what pressure was exerted on the latter to draw him into the light, the lawyer declined to specify. "The company is satisfied," said he, "to recover its money. The identity of the dead man or why he was palmed off as Wolfsohn does not interest us now."

WILL OF FATHER MALONE

Priest's Lawyer Makes a Statement Regarding Two Memoranda.

CRUEL TREATMENT IS DENIED

Father O'Brien and the Old Housekeeper Say the Dying Man Has Not Been Neglected.

The parish house of the Church of Saints Peter and Paul, at 69 South Third Street, Brooklyn, in which the Rev. Father Sylvester Malone is lying on his death bed, was besieged by people yesterday who inquired after the priest's condition. The alleged hostile feeling existing between the relatives of Father Malone, who are in the parish house, and some of the authorities of the Roman Catholic Church in the Diocese of Brooklyn, brought many of the inquirers to the house.

George L. Fox of 157 Taylor Street, who has for fifty years been Father Malone's legal adviser, gave out a statement last night relative to the dying priest's will. The statement says that on Nov. 8 Sylvester L. Malone, nephew of Father Malone, went to Mr. Fox and told him that his uncle wanted to make a will. Mr. Fox went to see Father Malone at once, and received from the priest a memorandum which Father Malone told him explained how he wanted to dispose of his property.

Mr. Fox took the memorandum, but before he delivered the will for signature he received a summons from Father Carroll of the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, and Father Duffy of St. Agnes's Church, Brooklyn, asking him to call at once upon Father Malone. Mr. Fox went to the bedside of his old friend and found Father Carroll and Father Duffy there.

Father Carroll handed him a memorandum from which he said Father Malone desired his will drawn. Mr. Fox asked Father Malone if that was his desire, and he replied that it was. Mr. Fox made out a will at once, in accordance with the memorandum handed him by Father Carroll, and read it to Father Malone, who signed it. Father Carroll and Father Duffy witnessed the signature.

Sylvester L. Malone called upon Mr. Fox a few days later, the statement says, and asked him to tell him the contents of the will made out in accordance with the memorandum handed him by Father Carroll. Mr. Fox refused. Mr. Malone in a few days returned with a signed order from Father Malone, giving him permission to see the will. Mr. Fox still refused to let him see it, but told him he would give the will to Father Malone.

Mr. Fox accordingly went to Father Malone's house, where he found the priest very feeble. In the sick room were Sylvester L. Malone, Mrs. Edward Malone, her daughter, and Vicar General McNamara. Mr. Fox suggested that every one retire from the room except Father Malone and himself. They all refused, and finally Father Malone suggested that they all retire except Sylvester. Mr. Fox told the priest that Sylvester was the very one who should retire, but Father Malone issisted that he be allowed to remain. Mr. Fox, after the others had retired, delivered the will to Father Malone, who then handed it to Sylvester.

Mr. Fox did not say whether or not the memorandum he received from Father Malone first and that which he received from Father Carroll disposed of the property of Father Malone in different ways. Mr. Fox added to the statement that some time ago Sylvester L. Malone told him he is the only member of the family who is on good terms with Father Malone.

Mr. Fox also said that when he called upon Father Malone Nov. 3 there was a French nurse attending him from the Order of Bon Secour, and that Sylvester Malone told him that he thought this order would get most of Father Malone's property. It is stated now that the French nurse has disappeared and that two male nurses from Bellevue are attending Father Malone.

The allegations made on Monday by Mrs. Edward Malone, the sister-in-law of Father Malone, touching the treatment of the dying priest, which, it was alleged, he is receiving, caused Father Joseph O'Brien, who is now conducting the affairs of the church, to make a statement. He expressed regret at the publicity given the existing troubles, and said that in time the true facts would come out. Everything that could be done for Father Malone, Father O'Brien said, had been done.

The allegations of Mrs. Malone that Father Malone had been denied blankets and water, as well as proper care, Father O'Brien said, were not true.

When asked what he had to say regarding the statement of Mrs. Malone that the request for prayers for Father Malone on Christmas Day at the masses were hypocritical, he said it should be treated with silence considering the source from which it emanated. "I can only say," said the priest, "that I have no desire to enter into a controversy with its author."

Mrs. Edward Malone had nothing to add to the statement she made Monday, as it was the request of Father Malone and other relatives, she stated, that nothing more be said at present.

The housekeeper, Miss Winnie Brennan, who has been in the employ of Father Malone for over twenty-five years, was indignant at the charges that Father Malone had been neglected. She said that she was now suffering from a severe cold, the result of being locked out of the house the other night by one of the members of the family. The whole trouble, said she, is over Father Malone's property. As to the charge that the water was at times shut off from the apartments on the second floor, she said the plumbing in the house was old, and when water is being drawn in the basement it does not run up stairs.

The Rev. Dr. Wells, pastor of the South Third Street Presbyterian Church, who is an old friend of Father Malone, said the alleged neglect of the old priest should be investigated. "The men of Father Malone's church," said he, "should get at the exact facts and give them to the public, because the matter has now become a public scandal. It is deplorable that Father Malone should on his death-bed be presented to the public in this way."

FATHER MALONE'S TREATMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a reader of THE TIMES, and as a Catholic, I protest against the paragraph in to-day's issue headed "Father Malone in Peril." In peril of what? The innuendo is clearly conveyed that the Catholic authorities in Brooklyn are attempting to commit murder. The Catholic authorities are Bishop McDonnell, his Vicar General, Mgr. McNamara, and four or five of the senior priests of the diocese, all life-long friends of the dying priest. What proof does your reporter allege to justify this heading? The whole paragraph is evidently the work of some one of your staff who has, to put it mildly, been imposed upon, and the management of THE TIMES is certainly blameworthy in allowing their columns to be used to insult the entire Catholic population of Brooklyn as an insult to the head is an insult to the members.

To show the inaccuracy of the story, I was present at three of the masses yesterday, and Father O'Brien did not speak at all. He sang the high mass at 11 o'clock, but the announcements were made by the preacher, one of the Carmelite fathers, who have been conducting a mission in the church during Advent. He told the congregation that Father Malone had requested him to wish them all "a merry Christmas," as his illness prevented him from speaking to them in person. He also asked the people to remember him in their prayers. Now, was there anything wrong in all this? The rest of the story, I think you will find upon investigation, has just as little foundation.

When charges are made against prominent men in the community, railway Presidents and others, your usual method seems to be to send a copy of the letter or paragraph, to the person mentioned and get his explanation, if he has one to offer. No such consideration seems to be necessary when a serious accusation is leveled against the "Catholic authorities" of Brooklyn. Is this fact? PATRICK MALLON.

Brooklyn, Dec. 26, 1899.

Movements of Government Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The New York, flagship of the North Atlantic Squadron, with Admiral Farquhar aboard, has sailed from San Juan for St. Thomas.

The Essex has arrived at Gibraltar.
The Lancaster has arrived at St. Croix.
The Nashville has sailed from Singapore for Manila.
The Fortune has arrived at Newport.
The Scindia has been put in commission at Mare Island and will sail for Manila with a draft of officers and men for the fleet in the Philippines.
The transport Buford arrived to-day at San Juan de Puerto Rico from New York.
The Yankton has arrived at Fort Antonio.

Printers—Envelopes, largest stock, low prices. Landsberg, 162 Greenwich Street.—Adv.

MYSTERY OF A TRAVELING BAG.

Young Woman Left It in a Tea Store Nov. 29—Its Contents Fine Clothes and a Letter.

What appears to be an interesting little mystery was placed in the hands of the police of the Butler Street Station, Brooklyn, last night by James Murphy, manager of a tea store at Court and Wyckoff Streets. The supposed mystery is in the shape of a traveling bag containing a number of articles of woman's attire of expensive make and fashionable cut.

On Nov. 29 last a young woman, fashionably dressed, entered the tea store of which Murphy is manager and asked Murphy if he would take charge for an hour or so of a large traveling bag, which a messenger boy, who accompanied the woman, was carrying. Murphy accommodatingly agreed to look after the bag, and the young woman, after thanking him, left.

That was the last that Murphy ever saw of her. He retained possession of the bag, however, expecting that she would return for it some time. Last night he decided to turn the bag over to the police, believing that there was some sort of a mystery in the affair.

The bag, when opened by the police, was found to contain four white silk waists, three tailor-made waists, two skirts, several pairs of stockings, five black hat feathers, a hair brush, a thimble, and two silver belt buckles. Besides these articles there were a letter and a number of photographs. The latter bore the business mark of a studio at 62 Monroe Street, Lynn, Mass. The letter was addressed to Mrs. Assunta Meletti, 9 Silsbee Street, Lynn, Mass. It was postmarked Philadelphia, May 11, 1899, and was dated at 1602 Pine Street, that city.

The letter, which was apparently from a daughter to her mother, was signed "Rose." The writer told of having arrived safely in Philadelphia, and asked that "Grace" be told that "all is forgiven and forgotten."

The Brooklyn police will communicate with the authorities of Lynn and Philadelphia in an effort to find the owner of the bag.

THE BOUNDARY COPPER REGION

Rapid Development of the Mining District in the Northwest Described by an Engineer.

House lots selling rapidly at $5,000 each, where three years ago there were but two log cabins and deer were running wild, is the extraordinary story told by Paul Johnson, a mining engineer, now at the Astor House, concerning the town of Greenwood, a mining camp in the boundary district of British Columbia, near the borders of the State of Washington. Mr. Johnson attributes this remarkable growth to the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railroad from Robson to Greenwood, a distance of ninety miles, which has afforded an opportunity to develop the rich mining regions in Washington State and British Columbia.

"In the copper country, near Greenwood, will be the largest mining camp in the world," he said. "Greenwood already has a population of more than 3,000, and new arrivals are reaching the place on every train. The freight receipts of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company are now $12,000 daily on the Greenwood and Grand Forks Branch, collected for ore taken out and machinery and supplies taken in.

"In the boundary district are the largest known ore bodies on this continent, and I am certain that in a very short time ten copper mines will be in operation, each employing at least 300 men. I have just returned from Greenwood, where I have superintended the construction of a smelter, which, when completed, according to our plans, will have a capacity of 2,000 tons of ore daily. At first we shall start with 300 tons a day, but in two years we shall have all the ore we can handle, and the price of copper ought to drop.

"A feature of great value is the fact that coke and coal can be obtained easily at cheap rates from the near-by Crow's Nest coal fields. Then, too, much of the ore is self-fluxing, because of the presence in it of the necessary iron and lime for successful smelting. When the Canadian Pacific is completed to Hope, where it will strike the main line to Vancouver, there is no estimating the possibilities of production. The railroad company has received a subsidy of $11,000 per mile from the Dominion and Provincial Governments.

"The ore bodies are exceptionally rich. In the Mother Lode Mine, three miles east of Greenwood, are ore bodies 180 feet wide and 600 feet long. Some of these contain from 3 to 30 per cent. in copper, from $4 to $33 a ton in gold, and a few ounces of silver. A fair average will be from 5 to 7 per cent. copper and from $8 to $12 in gold per ton."

BOUTELLE TAKEN TO BOSTON.

Physicians Say the Sick Congressman Is In a Sanitarium.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Dec. 26.—Congressman Boutelle, who was brought from Boston to his home here last Saturday morning suffering from a serious illness, the exact nature of which has not been divulged by the physicians, was taken back to Boston in the midnight train Monday night, accompanied by his brother, Edward P. Boutelle, and a physician. His departure was not known until to-night, when the news leaked out and caused something of a sensation in this city.

Ever since the Congressman's return from Boston great secrecy has been maintained as to his condition, all inquiries at his

TREE FOR LITTLE INVALIDS

A Pretty Christmas Scene at the New York Hospital.

JOY IN THE CHILDREN'S WARD

Tiny Sufferers in Chairs and Cots Feast Their Eyes and for a Time Forget Pain.

Santa Claus was twenty-four hours late in getting around to the sick children in the New York Hospital, but that he had not forgotten them was proved by the beautiful silvery Christmas tree that blossomed in the nursery ward of the institution last night, every twig twinkling with colored lights and every branch bending low with its glorious fruit. The nursery itself was a place for fairies to dwell in, with its festoons of cedar and holly interwoven with glittering tinsel. The walls were concealed by mistletoe and the lights, covered with crimson paper, glowed like great red poppies.

In a circle around the Christmas tree, where their baby eyes could dwell at length on its beauty, were the recipients of all this good cheer. First there were eleven wan-faced little tots, who were able to sit up in chairs, and back of these were ranged thirteen snowy cots, in each of which reclined or sat propped up and gazing in wonderment at the scene a little withered bud of humanity. Some of the tiny sufferers had gazed at the wonderful tree until they dropped off to sleep on their pillows before the entertainment really was begun. Back of this little circle tiptoed several members of the Board of Governors of the hospital with their families, many women visitors, and white-capped nurses from the various wards.

The performance began at 8 o'clock, when eight choir boys from St. Joseph's Church gathered about the tree, in their white surplices, and, lifting their voices, sang of the birth of the Child of Bethlehem. Santa Claus had deputed Superintendent G. P. Ludlam to act for him in distributing the presents, and he was assisted by Misses Kate Sutcliffe, Helen Railey, and Helena Manning. For the next half hour all the aches and pains of the youthful sufferers were forgotten, as the gorgeous tree yielded up its wonderful fruit.

The first thing stripped from a heavily laden branch was a beautiful doll with golden hair and blue eyes for "Viola." When the name was called up went two little hands, one from a chair and one from a cot. The little girl in the chair was named Violet, it turned out, and when Viola, who has a broken leg, received the present, Violet cried a little until a doll just as pretty was found upon the tree marked for her. Then came a deluge of dolls and blocks, gorgeous picture books, toy stoves, and other things for the girls, and highly colored animals for the boys, besides great harvests of fruit and candy. For the little invalids who slept the stores of presents were deposited on the foot of their cots, there to greet them when they awake this morning. One tiny little girl, smaller than any of the others, kept wide awake through it all, and laughed with glee at the happy experience. It was the first Christmas tree she had ever seen. She has cancer, the nurses say, and will never see another Christmas.

The lower branches of the tree yielded some presents for the nurses. One of the latter sang some Danish Christmas carols in a sweet voice at the close of the pretty spectacle.

Children at the Midnight Mission.

The Midnight Mission, 17 Doyers Street, last night gave its sixth annual Christmas dinner to the outcast children of Chatham Square. The programme of musical numbers and recitations included a vocal solo in Italian and a solo on a Chinese piano by a little Chinese boy. Following the entertainment Superintendent S. E. Furry distributed presents to the children from a large tree.

LAFAYETTE DOLLARS ON SALE.

Fifteen Thousand of Them Have Already Been Disposed Of.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—The souvenir Lafayette dollars received in Chicago by the Lafayette Memorial Commission Christmas evening were taken from the Government kegs at the office of the Treasurer of the American Trust and Savings Bank to-day and the distribution of the coins officially begun.

Fifteen thousand of the coins have already been subscribed and paid for, and will be delivered immediately. Ten thousand coins are to be reserved for distribution in France next year during the exposition, which leaves 25,000 for sale in America.

"BATH TUB" TRUST FORMED.

Sanitary Enameling Interests of the Country Are United.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 26.—The consolidation of the sanitary enameling interests of the country, known as the "Bathtub" combination, has just been completed. The new concern will be called the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company, and will begin business on Jan. 1.

The consolidation is composed of the eight leading concerns in the United States, as follows: The Standard Manufacturing Company of Pittsburg, Aherns & Ott of Louisville, Ky.; Dawes & Myler of New Brighton, Penn.; the Buck & Sherwood Manufacturing Company of Detroit, Mich.; Cribben & Sexton of Chicago, Ill.; the J. J. Volloth Manufacturing Company, and the Kohler, Heyser & Stehn Manufacturing Company of Sheyboigan, Wis., and the Sanitary Enameling and Manufacturing Company of Muncie, Ind.

The new concern is capitalized at $5,000,000, divided equally in preferred and common stock, and bonds have been issued amounting to $2,500,000.

Public Consumption Hospitals.

ALBANY, Dec. 26.—A committee of the State Board of Charities is preparing for that body a report on the possibility of the establishment of public hospitals for the treatment of pulmonary consumption. It will recommend that a system of local institutions be established with one or more State institutions, which shall be maintained by a per capita tax on the locality from which each patient comes. This plan is at variance with that outlined in the bill which was introduced in the Legislature last Winter at the request of the State Medical Association.

Oleomargarine Men Seek a Pardon.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—An application for pardon of Joseph Wilkins and Howard Butler, now serving terms in the Moyamensing Prison, Philadelphia, for violating the oleomargarine laws, has been made to President McKinley, and the Attorney General now has it under consideration. A decision upon the application is awaited with great concern by the dairy interests. Wilkins and Butler were apprehended by internal revenue agents in the act of removing stamps and other marks from over 100 packages of oleomargarine in a warehouse on the water front of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Fingerhut Sentenced.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Dec. 26.—Mrs. Henrietta Fingerhut was to-day sentenced to six months in the county jail and to pay a fine of $500 for killing Paul Roehricht last September. Alvah A. Clark, for Mrs. Fingerhut, addressed the Court, saying public sentiment was in favor of clemency. He handed up several petitions signed by clergymen, lawyers, doctors, and business men. The Court's action meets with popular approval. A paper was immediately circulated to raise the $500 fine, and liberal subscriptions were made.

Died from an Old Cat Bitet.

LANCASTER, Penn., Dec. 26.—Abram K. Lefevre, a farmer of Greenland, aged forty-five years, died this morning from the effects of a bite he received from a cat about four months ago. He did not feel any ill effects from the wound until Saturday, when his arm became stiff. By Sunday he was violently ill, and it became necessary to keep him under the influence of opiates.

Burglars at Hornellsville.

BUFFALO, Dec. 26.—A dispatch from Hornellsville says that burglars last night made a good haul from the clothing house of Erlish & Frank of Hornellsville. From the safe, which had been left unlocked, they took $150 in money and about $10,000 worth of securities. No arrests have been made.

ANOTHER BOSTON FAILURE.

The John P. Lovell Companies, Makers of Sportsmen's Goods, Assign—Connected with the Globe Bank.

BOSTON, Dec. 26.—The John P. Lovell Arms Company and the John P. Lovell Company, an allied concern, made an assignment this afternoon for the benefit of their creditors, to Charles B. Barnes, Jr., an attorney, and George H. Ball of this city. The firms were indebted for large amounts to the Globe National Bank, which was last week placed in charge of a temporary receiver, and this institution, or, more exactly, its former President, Mr. Cole, has been represented in the business by C. W. Norcross, who is said to have virtually managed the concern for more than a year past in the interests of the bank.

It has been stated that Mr. Cole exchanged the paper of the Lovell Company for mining securities, but the fact that Mr. Norcross has remained in charge up to the present time would seem to cast a doubt upon this story. It is said that the manufacturers who have supplied the companies with goods are not very large creditors, the bulk of the indebtedness being to banks who have discounted their paper.

Charles B. Barnes, Jr., one of the assignees, when seen at his home in Hingham to-night, said:

"The assignees are unable to give any estimate yet as to the assets and liabilities, and probably will not be able to do so for some days. The companies operated stores in a number of cities, from Bangor, Me., to Providence, R. I., and they have large stocks on hand which will have to be thoroughly examined before the assignees can discover just what the financial situation is."

The house of the John P. Lovell Arms Company was founded in 1841 by John P. Lovell, and was at first engaged solely in the manufacture of guns. It soon branched out to the sporting line of business, and has grown to be one of the largest concerns of the kind in New England, there being scarcely an article used by sportsmen that was not carried in its stock.

For many years the firm has done all its financial business with the Globe National Bank, owing to the liking of John P. Lovell for that institution. Col. Benjamin S. Lovell, the present Treasurer of the company, has for many years been a familiar figure in Grand Army and political circles in Massachusetts. He has been a member of the Legislature and of the Executive Council and was a member of Gov. Greenhalge's personal staff. He has been in ill health for a year past.

BONDS DEPOSITED BY BANKS.

$11,006,000 from New York and $17,000,000 in All to Secure Deposits.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—It was stated at the Treasury to-day that the total amount of bonds which have been deposited and accepted by the Secretary as security for internal revenue receipts to be deposited with National bank depositories is $17,000,000, of which $11,000,000 has been deposited by New York banks. Among the other cities making deposits are the following: Chicago, $600,000; St. Louis, $1,366,000; Boston, $1,000,000; Baltimore, $245,000; Cincinnati, $375,000; Pittsburg, $215,000; Minneapolis, $100,000; New Orleans, $100,000; Buffalo, $300,000; Richmond, Va., $100,000; Norfolk, Va., $100,000; Detroit, $100,000, and Indianapolis, $60,000.

The entire list shows thirty-one banks, situated in fifteen different States.

The total receipts from internal revenue sources are distributed each day among all of the banks represented in the list, each bank receiving its proportionate share of the whole upon the basis of the amount of bonds deposited by each as security.

It is stated further that the total amount of bonds purchased by the Government under the Secretary's recent order is as follows: Fours, $14,244,050; fives, $4,090,300; total, $19,234,350, with about $45,000 additional still under examination.

KILLED HIS BROTHER IN A FEUD.

The Fishers Were Members of Opposing Factions—Philpot Escapes.

PITTSBURG, Ky., Dec. 26.—Last night, in Clay County, Alex Fisher was shot and killed by his brother, Ples Fisher. They were members of opposite factions of the Philpot-Griffin feud. Ples Fisher escaped.

Sam Philpot, who was in jail charged with recently killing Ned Rogers, escaped last night.

DOMINION CABINET CHANGES.

Rumors of the Retirement of Minister Tarte Again Current.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Dec. 26.—Persistent rumors are again current about the retirement of J. I. Tarte, Minister of Public Works, from the Dominion Cabinet, as well as about other changes. They are to the effect that Mr. Tarte will go back to Paris for medical treatment.

S. A. Parent, Minister of Quebec and Commissioner of Crown Lands of this Province, may replace him. Sir Henri Joly de Lothbinies, Minister of Inland Revenue, is to make way, it is said, for Raymond Prefontaine, M. P., Mayor of Montreal, and in turn, it is said, Sir Henri will be made Speaker of the Senate, while the Speaker, Sir C. A. Pelletier, will be raised to the bench.

CHOKED TO DEATH BY BLIND MAN

Old Pensioner Kills His Wife After a Hard Struggle.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 26.—Franklin B. Livingston, a blind man, aged fifty-six years, choked his wife, Rosie, to death this morning at their home in this city. The first knowledge the police had of the crime was when Livingston walked into the Southwestern Police Station and told the following story:

"My wife and I have been sleeping in separate rooms for several weeks. She came into my room and called me. We had some words, and she attempted to smother me with a feather bed. I pushed her away, but she returned and the struggle continued. I found her throat with my hands and choked her. She fell to the floor. I then went upstairs and dragged the body to the bath tub, where I left it after covering it with a sheet. I had yelled 'Murder' and 'Police,' but had attracted no attention by the noise. I then went back to bed and slept until 5:30 o'clock. I receive a pension of $72 a month for the loss of my eyes. I served in Company A, Sixty-sixth New York Regiment."

Livingston was locked up, and the police went to the house, where they found the nude body of the woman in the bath tub, as Livingston had said. Both rooms gave evidence of a struggle.

CHICAGO, PEORIA AND ST. LOUIS.

New Company Incorporated to Buy the Old Road on Jan. 9.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 26.—Articles of incorporation of the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railway Company were filed with the County Recorder to-day. The capital stock is $7,350,000. The first Board of Directors of the road are Curtiss Millard, Ralph Blaisdell, Bluford Wilson of Springfield, James Duncan of Alton, Charles E. Kimball, George D. Mulford of New York, E. Smith of St. Louis.

It is the purpose of the new company to purchase the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis, and St. Louis, Chicago and St. Paul on Jan. 9, and to operate them under the name of the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis. The Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis runs from Pekin to Springfield, Havana to Jacksonville, Havana to Rock Island, and the St. Louis, Chicago and St. Paul from Springfield to East St. Louis, and Lock Haven to Grafton.

GREAT NORTHERN TO GET A ROAD.

Sioux City and Northern Will Pass from Receiver's Hands.

Special to The New York Times.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Dec. 26.—In less than a week, the Sioux City and Northern Railway, from Garretson, S. D., to Sioux City, a road of checkered career, but a moneymaker, will pass from the hands of the co-receiver into the control of the Great Northern Railway system.

The Sioux City and Northern, the Sioux City and Western, to O'Neil, Neb., two lines which are now part of the Great Northern system proper, will be consolidated, and made the southern branch of the Great Northern system as the Eastern Minnesota lines have been consolidated for convenience into the Eastern Railway of Minnesota, and the Northern lines have been consolidated into the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba.

SOCIAL REFORM CLUB VIEWS.

Alfred R. Conkling Favors Tunnels as Against Bridges—Plea for a Higher Debt Limit.

The Social Reform Club attacked the question of bridges versus tunnels at its headquarters, 45 University Place, last night. Alfred R. Conkling, the principal speaker, appeared for "the defendant, tunnels," as he expressed it, and found that no one rose to oppose his view. He read the report of W. Barclay Parsons, Chief Engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission, on the question at issue, which report is included in a pamphlet issued by Controller Coler. The reasons advanced by Mr. Parsons for preferring tunnels to bridges were the economy of construction and maintenance, the saving in the amount of private land necessary to be condemned, the fact that tunnels can run anywhere, and so make any connections, and the comparative ease of operating trains through tunnels.

"When the assesed valuations in Queens warrant a bridge to Queens, let's have it," said Mr. Conkling. "Meanwhile, let us have tunnels, which are cheaper and better." He pointed out the bad effects the elements would produce on bridge travel, and cited various European tunnels as proof that with electrical equipment they could be clean, dry, odorless, and airy.

Julius H. Cohn, who represented the club at the recent hearing before the Aldermen on the bridges-or-tunnels question, told the results of the hearing. "My opponents there," said he, "accused me of holding a Long Island Railroad retainer. [Laughter.] The idea was so entrancing to my professional imagination that I wasn't even indignant."

Moses Oppenheimer made an argument in favor of modifying the debt limit in the interest of rapid transit. He said there were two classes of city indebtedness, that incurred in ways which did not produce revenue, and that which did prove a revenue-making investment. "In old days," said he, "robber barons levied tolls on rivers and highways. To-day the railroad corporation holds us up on the street and levies tolls on all the citizens. That condition ought not to exist. It cannot be wiped out till we do away with the old 10 per cent. tie. Let the 10 per cent. limit stand to prevent wastefulness and dishonesty, and let it govern all municipal investments which do not produce revenue. But why should we call our assets part of our indebtedness? Why should an investment that will yield good returns count against the debt limit?"

L. S. Bedford declared that he favored tunnels, but that the tunnels would all come into the control of W. C. Whitney, who was also destined to acquire the rapid transit system. "There are three different bidders for the rapid transit contract," said he, "but if you investigate you will find they are all one. They want to keep the people blinded."

Andrew Furuseth, Secretary of the Pacific Coast Seamen's Union, made an address, in which he declared that on even the best ocean liners afloat there were not boats enough to carry all the passengers in case of wreck.

The club will entertain Edwin Markham next Tuesday.

BALTIMORE PHYSICIAN DEAD.

Fall of Dr. Canfield in This City Results Fatally.

Dr. William Buckingham Canfield of Baltimore, Md., aged forty-five years, died yesterday at Roosevelt Hospital. On Nov. 28 Dr. Canfield, who was visiting friends in this city, fell on the street, striking his head and causing a fracture of the skull. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital, where cerebral meningitis developed as a result of his injury and eventually caused his death.

Dr. Canfield was graduated from Princeton in the class of 1877, and later took a course in medicine at the University of Berlin. He was one of the best-known specialists in this country on diseases of the heart and lungs, and was at the head of the Consumptive Hospital of Baltimore. He is survived by three sisters, one of whom was with him at the time of his death. The remains will be taken to Baltimore to-day.

CONDEMNED MURDERER ESCAPES

Was to be Hanged Jan. 12—Walked Out While the Death Watch Slept.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 26.—Walter Cotton, the desperate negro murderer who was to have been hanged Jan. 12 for the murder of Charles Wyatt, a merchant, in the suburbs of Portsmouth, several months ago, walked out of the county jail about 5 o'clock this morning, despite the presence of J. Saunders, the night death watch in the cell, and has apparently made good his escape.

Saunders was asleep in a rocking chair. Cotton, who had in some way filed away two alleged burglar-proof steel bars of his cell, took the overcoat and cap of the death watch and stole away without awakening him.

"Hurricane" Branch of Nansemond County was telephoned for, and came with his bloodhounds. At 2 o'clock the pursuit by the bloodhound, which frequently lost the trail, was abandoned. The Sheriff's posse continued the search. Saunders was arrested this afternoon, and locked up for criminal negligence.

Cotton is a desperate man, and will not be taken alive, it is thought. He is a North Carolina negro, and received assistance from the outside.

CHRISTMAS DUEL IN VIRGINIA.

Cousins Meet in the Road and Shoot—One Dead, the Other Dying.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 26.—A dispatch from Culpepper, Va., says:

"A bloody duel resulting in the death of one of the participants and the mortal wounding of the other, occurred at Scrabble, a little town set upon a snowclad peak of the Blue Ridge Mountains, in Rappahannock County, yesterday afternoon, between Richard and Emanuel Campbell, cousins.

"For many years a family fued between these men has existed, and it appears that both had been celebrating Christmas in a convivial manner, and both were looking for trouble. They met in the country road as they were returning to their respective homes, and both instantly drew pistols and began firing. Emanuel Campbell fired the first shot, striking his cousin just above the heart. The latter dropped to the ground fatally wounded, and died in a few moments, but ere death stiffened his grasp or glazed his eyes he fired three shots in rapid succession at Emanuel, and each shot went wonderfully true. Each bullet struck his antagonist, one in the chin, one in the neck, and the other in the shoulder, and he is now hovering between life and death with the chances of recovery against him."

SWINDLING AT CARDS IN MEXICO

Resident Americans Said to Have Lost $50,000 to Sharpers.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 26.—There is much interest in the arrest of a wealthy Mexican here, charged by a visiting friend with having cheated him at a game of poker out of $4,500. The accuser is a gentleman recently arrived from Puerto Rico, where he had made a fortune. He also claims to have discovered that about $50,000 had been won from resident Americans.

The games employed were roulette and poker, and it is charged that the roulette wheel was controlled by an electric device, while the poker game was worked by a card sharp. It is also charged that there is an extensive system of card swindling carried on here, and confederates have won millions of dollars from men who have patronized their game. The matter will be thoroughly investigated by the authorities.

Retired Actor's Wife Killed.

ASBURY PARK, Dec. 26.—Mrs. Samuel Valleau was instantly killed at 3 o'clock this afternoon by a train on the New York and Long Branch Railroad. Mrs. Valleau started to cross the tracks at the Avon freight station, when the train came along. The engineer blew his whistle, but Mrs. Valleau became confused. She was fifty years of age and resided with her invalid husband, who is a retired actor.

Bridge Passenger's Sudden Death.

During the rush of traffic on the bridge at 7 o'clock last night the crowd at the Brooklyn end was startled by the sudden death of a man, who was identified later as Henry Dodez, a bookkeeper, sixty-six years old, of 1,004 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn. He was taken ill on electric car No. 67 of the bridge service, and was carried into the waiting room, where he died before the arrival of an ambulance. The cause of his death was heart disease, with which his daughter said he had been troubled for some time.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

Connecticut—Mansfield, Leander L. Lyon.

New York—Beaver Dams, E. V. Moore; Vermillion, D. W. Howard.

KINGS DEMOCRATS ORGANIZE.

Re-elect Mr. Shea Chairman and Refer the Anti-Coffey Petition.

The Executive Committee of the Kings County Democratic General Committee met and organized last night. Bridge Commissioner John L. Shea was re-elected Chairman. The other officers elected are Frank E. O'Reilly, Secretary, and Michael H. Keeley, clerk.

The petition of the anti-Coffeyites in the Ninth Assembly District, which was referred to the Executive Committee by the General Committee, was in turn referred by the former body at last night's meeting to a sub-committee composed of Senator P. H. McCarren, John Maguire, James H. Regan, John M. Clancy, and George S. Lindsey. It is generally believed that the petition, which urges the organization to take action with regard to Senator Coffey's attitude in the recent campaign, will be allowed to die in the hands of the sub-committee.

PLACES FOR BROOKLYN MEN.

Talk of Department Changes When Mr. Walton Becomes Sheriff.

James J. Kerwin, at present Deputy Commissioner of Corrections in Brooklyn, is said to be slated for appointment to the office of Deputy Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies in that borough, which place is to be vacated by Sheriff-elect William Walton the first of the year. In the event of Mr. Kerwin's appointment as Mr. Walton's successor, his present office, it is said, will be given either to John M. Gray, who was defeated for Register in the last election, or John F. Frost.

The term of Magistrate J. Lott Nostrand of the Coney Island Court expires on Dec. 31, and Albert Van Brunt Voorhies, Jr., of the Seventh Assembly District, is being considered as his successor in the office.

THE DEMOCRATIC "BIG FOUR."

Probable Delegates-at-Large to the National Convention.

Democrats are discussing the probable delegates-at-large from New York to the National Convention. It seems to be agreed that they will be David B. Hill, Richard Croker, Hugh McLaughlin, and Edward Murphy, Jr. The alternates who will probably be chosen are Elliot Danforth, Norman E. Mack, J. K. McGuire, and Frank Campbell.

The point is made that Mr. Murphy's defeat in Rensselaer by the Black-Conway fusion ticket may eliminate the ex-Senator from the list, but the fact is pointed out that he still controls the Democratic machinery in the county, and that his relative, Francis J. Molloy, is the State Committeeman from the district. Moreover, it was demonstrated at the last meeting of the Democratic State Committee that the Croker and Murphy forces dominated that body.

Shrewd politicians are confident that the "big four"—Hill, Croker, McLaughlin, and Murphy—will be the delegates-at-large, and that they will vote for the nomination of William J. Bryan for President.

HEYDECKER-McMAHON CHARGES.

Republican Organization Will Take No Cognizance of the Case.

According to Secretary R. L. Fox of the Republican State Committee the organization will take no cognizance of the alleged persecution of Messrs. McMahon and Heydecker of the City Club by District Attorney Gardiner and his associates. The organization is content to allow the charges against Col. Gardiner to rest on the specifications formulated.

Among those who subscribed to the charges were Fulton McMahon and E. L. Heydecker. The latter were subsequently arrested on complaint of Ignatius Weltner, who charged McMahon and Heydecker with collusion to defraud the heirs of the estate of an Austrian who died in this city. A few days ago the prosecuting counsel withdrew the complaint, but Mr. Gardiner's representative from the District Attorney's office demurred. Messrs. McMahon and Heydecker insisted on the fullest investigation, and another hearing will be had to-morrow.

Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee was out of the city yesterday, but Secretary Fox expressed confidence in the ability of Messrs. McMahon and Heydecker to take care of themselves.

Sheriff-Elect Grell Takes the Oath.

William F. Grell, the Sheriff-elect, took the oath of office before Justice Giegerich yesterday afternoon. "Mr. Grell," said Justice Giegerich, "you have the Court's best wishes in your new office, and I hope your administration will be as successful as that of your immediate predecessor, Thomas J. Dunn." Mr. Grell said he hoped so. Justice Giegerich then shook hands with him, and the Sheriff-elect was conducted by Deputy County Clerk Fahrbach to the County Clerk's office, where he signed the oath of office. Sheriff-elect Grell will be installed on New Year's Day.

TO HEAD CANAL COMMITTEE.

It Is Probable Henry W. Hill of Buffalo Will Be Named.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 26.—It looks now as if the Assembly Canal Committee will be headed by Henry W. Hill of Buffalo. The committee is to be made of more importance during the coming session by having referred to it all the recommendations and bills of the Canal Advisory Commision and other agencies now at work trying to elaborate a new canal improvement scheme. The matter of an appropriation or series of appropriations will, of course, be considered by the Ways and Means Committee, but the general plan is to be worked out in the Canal Committee.

Assemblyman Hill was one of those who framed the canal proposition in the Constitutional Convention of 1894, and the chief advocate in the Assembly of the canal improvement legislation of the years immediately succeeding.

New Jersey Assembly Chairmanships.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 26.—Assemblyman Jones, the Republican caucus nominee for Speaker of the next House of the Legislature, to-day held a conference with United States Senator Sewell and other State leaders on the make-up of his committees. The principal Chairmanships will be assigned as follows: Judiciary—Mr. Wakelee of Bergen; Revision of Laws—Mr. Lewis of Passaic; Municipal Corporations—Mr. Bradley of Camden; Corporations—Mr. Wood of Mercer; Railroads and Canals—Mr. Clark of Essex, and Printed Bills—Mr. Dexheimer of Essex.

PINNACLE ROCK FALLS.

Noted Landmark at Cumberland Gap Tumbles Down.

CUMBERLAND GAP, Tenn., Dec. 26.—The celebrated Pinnacle Rock, which overhung Cumberland Gap, and was a noted natural spectacle, fell from its lofty height to-day. The town was awakened as if by an earthquake, as the immense mass, weighing hundreds of tons, came tumbling down. The course of the rock was from the town, and no lives have been reported lost, although considerable property was destroyed.

American Tramps in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 26.—Protest is made by resident Americans regarding the tramp nuisance. Many robust American tramps are here, often dressed like common people, begging their way even of the poorest class of Mexican people. One journal advocates the establishment of a whipping post for the healthy vagabonds, and it would receive the hearty approbation of self-respecting foreign residents.

Benefit for a Kindergarten Fund.

The Madison Avenue Synagogue Sisterhood of Personal Service will close the year with a benefit for the kindergarten fund under the auspices of the pupils of the religious school at the synagogue vestry, Sixty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, this and to-morrow afternoons and evenings.

Chinese Fight in California.

MARYSVILLE, Cal., Dec. 26.—Chinatown was the scene of a lively battle to-day between rival highbinder societies, the Suey Sing and Hop Sing. About one hundred shots were exchanged. One Chinaman, a member of Suey Sing faction, was killed.

CASTORIA.
Bear the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF.—Wolf Wertheim, Berlin; ex-Congressman L. D. Apsley, Massachusetts.

HOLLAND.—M. Farrar, London; Prof. Charles Baskerville, University of North Carolina.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Joseph N. Tyner, Assistant Attorney General, Washington.

ASTOR.—J. Edward Boeck, Shanghai, China; Capt. E. S. Davis, England.

PLAZA.—Senator Boise Penrose, Pennsylvania.

NETHERLAND.—Judge Caldwell Yeamon, Denver.

GRAND.—A. R. Thomas, United States Marine Hospital Service; H. L. Jackson, United States Army.

IMPERIAL.—Gov. F. Stennenberg, Idaho.

HOFFMAN.—Judge S. A. Beardsley, Utica; S. D. Gallatta, Liverpool.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Cordes-Feldhauser Company, Denver, Col.; P. Feldhauser, carpets; Hotel Netherland.

McFarlin Clothing Company, Rocester, N. Y.; F. M. McFarlin, clothing; Hotel Normandie.

King-Brinsmade Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. B. King, notions, fancy goods, and millinery; 96 Spring Street.

Eichberg, I., & Son, Alexandria, Va.; I. Eichberg, notions and fancy goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Bennett, Morgan & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; C. E. Bennett, notions and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Hecht Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. Klein, boys' clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; H. B. Strong, general buyer; J. S. Marsden, neckwear; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Brigham, D. H., & Co., Springfield, Mass.; D. H. Brigham, piece goods; Hotel Normandie.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; S. E. French, cloths; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Vendome.

Blumenthal Brothers & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; S. Blumenthal, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Stern, M., & Son, Keokuk, Iowa; I. Stern, millinery and ribbons; 652 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Wallace Brothers Company, Statesville, N. C.; W. Wallace, notions and furnishing goods; 280 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Cleland, Simpson & Taylor, Scranton, Penn.; J. Cleland, notions and furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; P. J. Watt, notions and furnishing goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Imperial.

Witherill, L. A., Syracuse, N. Y.; notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. P. Armitage, domestics; Hotel Imperial.

Bruner Woolen Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; D. Wolf, woolens; 560 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.

Quinn, C. F., Dry Goods Company, Little Rock, Ark.; I. Wolf, notions and furnishing goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Vendome.

Myers Dry Goods Company, Morristown, Tenn.; F. Myers, dry goods, notions, and furnishing goods; St. George Hotel.

Hunter, A. S., & T., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Hunter, dress goods, white goods, and cloths; 57 White Street; Holland House.

Abeles & Mohler, Milwaukee, Wis.; F. E. Abeles, piece goods, furnishing goods, &c.; Hotel Imperial.

Waldrman Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; L. S. Waldman, notions; Hotel Imperial.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; E. D. Wayman, dress goods; 57 White Street; Grand Hotel.

Perples Store Company, The, Tacoma, Washington; W. H. Woodruff, dry goods, notions, and fancy goods; E. Dickey, dry gods; Hotel Manhattan.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; M. Schwartz, pictures; 450 Broome Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss B. Rubenstein, collars, cuffs, and ruchings; 438 Broadway; Holland House.

Burrows & Sanborn, Lynn, Mass.; C. S. Sanborn, notions and furnishing goods; Holland House.

Fettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; L. Brown, domestics, and linens; 2 Walker Street.

Prohl & Shire, Milwaukee, Wis.; C. Prohl, millinery; 652 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; G. H. Milliken, prints; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Webber, W. G., & Co., Salem, Mass.; F. O. Palmer, cloaks and suits; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Albert.

Mears & Hagen, Scranton, Penn.; W. H. Hagen, dry goods, notions, and fancy goods; Hotel Albert.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. A. Russell, cloaks and suits; 96 Grand Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Meyer, Julius, & Sons, Richmond, Va.; J. Parker, domestics; S. Levy, dry goods; 49 Lispenard Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Biermeister Brothers & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr., piece goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; F. E. Mack, domestics, linens, and white goods; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; F. A. Gordon, dress goods; 480 Broome Street; Murray Hill Hotel. A. L. Berry, shoes, Hotel Manhattan.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; P. Murray, carpets and upholstery goods; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; F. A. Ray, carpets and rugs; F. J. Sherman, domestics, woolens, furnishing goods, and corsets; 335 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Murphy, Grant & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; W. Preston, notions; 86 Worth Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Black & Grant Company, Zanesville, Ohio; S. V. H. Black, dry goods; H. Waller, cloaks; Broadway Central Hotel.

Campbell & Smith, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. J. Smith, dress goods, silks, and velvets; Broadway Central Hotel.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, cold, west to north winds.

There was no well-defined depression on the map last night, and generally fair weather prevails, with comparatively low temperatures, except in the extreme West. In this district, however, there has been a fall in temperature of 2 to 30 degrees. Precipitation during the past twenty-four hours has been very light. There were local snows in the lake region, Maine, the extreme Northwest and a few scattered points in the Ohio Valley. In the Pacific Coast and plateau regions there has been practically no change, except that light rain continued on the extreme north coast. Generally fair weather is indicated for to-day and to-morrow throughout the country, with lower temperature to-day in the Central Rocky Mountain region and the Southwest. Temperatures will continue low from the slope region eastward with but little change for the next two or three days. On the Atlantic Coast the winds will be light to fresh west to north.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	31	22	25
6 A. M.	30	20	24
9 A. M.	30	19	27
12 M.	33	21	29
3 P. M.	34	24	30
6 P. M.	32	22	27
9 P. M.	31	22	25
12 P. M.	30	21	20

THE TIMES thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	25⅞
Weather Bureau	22
Corresponding date 1898	32
Corresponding date last seventy-five years	32

The maximum temperature was 25 degrees at 3:30 P. M. and the minimum 19 degrees at 9 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 69 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 85 per cent. The barometer at 8 A. M. was 29.85 and at 8 P. M. 30.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

WOBURN, Mass., Dec. 26.—Fremont S. Bassett's machine shop and foundry were burned to-night, causing a loss of $23,000, on which there was an insurance of $18,000.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 26.—A fire broke out to-night on the top floor of the four-story brick building, owned by George Hatt. The building is occupied entirely by the Newark Spring Mattress Company, which suffered a loss of about $10,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.—The extensive mill of Joseph Fling's Sons, manufacturers of cotton and merino, in Germantown, a suburb of this city, was almost destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is estimated at $80,000, fully covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

VAN BUREN, Ark., Dec. 26.—Murta's Opera House and Hinckle's Hall were burned to-day, and the stocks of the Van Buren Hardware Company; John Hinckle, general merchandise; W. H. Ross, drugs, and several smaller stores were destroyed, causing a loss estimated at $100,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

1:15 A. M.—221 East Eighty-ninth Street; Richard Holmes; damage, $3,000.

1:45 A. M.—322 Rivington Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

2:30 A. M.—90 Amsterdam Avenue; James McEngalord; damage, $5.

9 A. M.—40 East Seventy-fourth Street; F. Rosenbaum; damage slight.

10:20 A. M.—121 Orchard Street; Harry Weiss; damage slight.

10:40 A. M.—Spuyten Duyvil Road, near Rosendale Avenue; Mrs. Hickey; damage, $1,000.

12:55 P. M.—294 Henry Street; Harris Eisenk; damage, $20.

1:20 P. M.—340 West Thirty-seventh Street; B. Perkins; damage, $500.

1:35 P. M.—17 North Moore Street; Mrs. Moore; damage slight.

2:30 P. M.—4 Horatio Street; Margaret Stein; damage slight.

3:50 P. M.—155 West Twenty-seventh Street; L

The Wanamaker Store.

We Sold One-sixth of the Organdies

WHEN we wrote the news of the **French Organdies** that had come to us to sell at **12½c** we had only bits a foot square to judge their beauty by. That is why the goods are so many times prettier than we led you to think.

You recall the facts—organdies from the world-famed district of Alsace-Lorraine, printed in an American mill whose owner would be knighted if he lived abroad. We are too thoroughly democratic here to give the originator of beautiful things his full meed of praise. As dainty printings on American cloth would command 25c a yard in the height of the season—the French printed organdies as fine as these will sell for quite 35c. These are 12½c. There are sixty-eight floral and decorative printings—forced flowers of the date of May, 1900.

These are the crisp, wiry sort of organdies that are daintiest and most serviceable.

Near the Rotunda—large selling space.

Women's Wraps Reduced

Told of them yesterday—some of them—Jackets, now $5, $6.50, $9, $12 and $15—values up to $25. Some at each of the prices left, but there's no use in going into details—the last of the lots will be sold in a twinkling. Stylish? Well, they are remainders of popular lots from our own stocks. The fashion writers are rather well agreed that our stocks are the acme of stylishness.

To-day, the **Ulsters and Newmarkets** are added. Just this word of them—

$10 from $16—Newmarkets of Frieze Cloth—tan, army blue, and blue mingled with white—indigo and salt, perhaps, as we used to call black-and-white, pepper-and-salt. Double-breasted; satin lined to waist.

$15 from $22.50—Newmarkets of Broadcloth—black, tan, castor, navy blue—double-breasted; satin lined to waist.

$18 from $25—Newmarkets of Venetian Cloth—tan and blue.

And there is always more of everything than we tell of.

Second floor, Broadway.

Rugs of Animal Skins There is a growing demand for "animal" rugs and we are meeting it in large fashion—have made a store for them up on the Third Floor.

But we've changed the lines somewhat, in the spreading-out process, so we'll sell

thirty rugs at a loss

$5 from $10—
Silver fox or red fox or white fox or lynx.
$6 from $12—
Wolf.
$23 from $50—
A grizzly bear—heavy fur.
Unlined Goat Skins, selected; odorless—

$1.75 from $2.25.

Third floor.

A Quick Sale of Cut Glass The quantities are small—they are of the kinds best liked during the holiday selling. The order comes to close them out. The space they occupy is required at once for display of specimens from complete stocks. Hence prices like the following—lower than will be found anywhere on American cut glass such as this:—

7-in. Bowls at $4.50; were $7.
8-in. Bowls at $3.50; were $5.
8-in. Nappies at $4.50; were $7.
And some Bohemian Carafes, our own importation, at $2.25, were $3.25; at $2.50, were $3.75; at $1.85, were $2.75; and at $1.50, instead of $2.25.
Many another rare, good value in this large cut glass showing—in fact, the whole stock is priced below current values.

Basement.

Dinner Sets—Many Kinds—Many Bargains

There's been no busier place anywhere during the past few weeks than this large chinaware store. It's widely known for the immensity of its gatherings, the excellence of its stocks, and its uniformly moderate prices. But the brisk selling that prevailed up to Christmas eve is not to be permitted to cease abruptly. There are still many good things here in which you'll want to share. Just about reductions of Dinner Ware prices to-day:

$6—English porcelain; 100 pieces; $9 kind.
$10—American porcelain; 101 pcs; $15 kind.
$14—Five elegant patterns; 113 pieces; good $20 values.
$20—Haviland; 100 pieces; pink rose decoration, gilded handles; regularly $25.
$25—French china; six beautiful styles of decorations; 100 pieces; easily worth $35.
$45—Haviland sets of 113 pieces; fine decorations; all pieces gilded; were $60.
$50—Limoges; 118 pieces; border decoration; heavily gilt; was $75.
$100—Three sets only were imported—one with pink decorations, another with red, a third with green. Two were sold at $125 a set—the green remains. It's a handsome set, exquisitely gilded and will be sold at $100.
A few imperfect sets at half prices. Chipped a bit, or perhaps a piece or two missing. Nothing more serious. $8.50 quality at $4.25; $9 kind for $4.50; $14 kind for $7; and on up to $30 for a fine $60 set.

Basement.

Men's Overcoats These Raglans are by far the swellest garments of the winter. They are made of light-gray rough-face cheviot, and are lined throughout with heavy silk. We wouldn't blame your tailor for charging $60 for such a garment. But, ready-made and really elegant, we sell them at $38.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Knitted Underwear and Hosiery Colder weather; warmer clothing—cause and comfort—and we are busier than ever supplying the demand.

Whatever is best for men, women and children.

We have no hobby nor do we recommend other folks' hobbies. They are usually extravagant.

Women's ribbed Vests and Drawers—silk trimmed—French band; drawing string. 50c a garment.
Silk-mixed Vests—cream, pink, light blue. 50c.
Women's regular-made Black Cotton Stockings, thickest at heel and toe—3 pairs for 50c; worth half as much again.

Ninth street, near Broadway.

Notions Funny, isn't it, that such trifles as pins and needles and emeries and the like should call for the best wit of three men to get such stocks as we are willing to sell. One of the staff has only been back a little while from his regular European trip. Another one is in Europe now. Some people account for Wanamaker successes by saying "they do things so thoroughly." At least we are saved from selling trash—you are saved from buying it, and Wanamaker prices are really cheapest.

English Pins, paper of assorted sizes, 5c.
English Mourning Pins, assorted sizes, 8c.
Safety Pins, black or white, 5c and 6c doz.
Pearl head Lace Pins, 6c, 10c doz.
Imitation Shell Hair Pins, box of 1 doz., 25c.
Tubular Shoe Laces, 2c pair.
Kid Hair Curlers, 8c, 10, 11c, 13c doz.
Hose Supporters, fancy colors, 35c to $1.
English Tape, assorted widths, 25c, 40c bundle.
Shoe Buttons, with needle and thread, 2c card.

Tenth street.

Dress Goods Remnants Here are two thousand short pieces of Colored Dress Goods—some of pretty much all the sorts of the year—in lengths sufficient and in styles suitable for

Women's waists
Women's skirts
Women's dresses (if 5 yards of 54-in. goods is enough, or if you can find two shorter pieces alike)
Children's dresses.

In all cases we have marked them

at just half price

—which means the cost of the remnant is reckoned at half the full yardage price, but these remnants are **sold by the piece**; we cannot afford the further loss that would come if we cut them.

Interested?

Fourth avenue.

Corsets $2.90 for $5.25 Corsets—and Lillian, at that. We are constantly having new models produced, and every new one "in" means one of the older ones "out." Coutil; white and drab; some of black sateen. Long waists, bias cut. Sizes 18 to 30.

$2 Sonnet Corsets at $1. White drab, black.

Second Floor.

Women's Neckwear Half Prices It's slightly soiled—only slightly. The value is not much injured—but, half prices just the same. All this season's best styles—chiffon and silk, 25c to $3 instead of 50c to $6.

Decorated Lamps **Reduced!** Just to hurry out the last ones and twos of the strongly-popular styles. We do not care to replace these lots—it's better to get different styles. We dislike to sell quantities of things as like as two peas—makes all seem common, no matter how beautiful.

These reduced lamps are for the table and for the parlor—all the lamps completed with globes that match.

$4.50

—though prices were $6 to $10.

Warm Bed Clothing White Blankets, 60 x80 inches, weighing 4½ pounds to the pair, for $3.25.

White Blankets—90x90 inches; weight 9½ pounds—the acme of elegance, $16 a pair.

Between these prices the whole range of really good blankets. Cheaper are trashy—hence really too dear to buy.

70x82 in. White Blankets, $4 a pair.
72x84 in. White Blankets, weight 6 lbs., $5.
Down Quilts, figured sateen on both sides, $3.75. Some at $5.

Third floor.

An Optical Store An innovation—a store where, likely as not, you'll be told not to buy. Our opticians' salaries do not depend on the sales they make, but on the satisfaction they give.

Maybe you do not really need glasses. That being the case, you'll be told so—and feel relieved. Maybe your case requires the care of an oculist. If so, we tell you and not a penny do you need to pay us. Perhaps you'll bring his prescription here to be filled (oculists don't grind glasses; we do), but go where you please, even for your glasses.

Glasses askew or bent? We'll straighten them with pleasure—it's no more than really wishing you a "good morning" to help you to have one.

Repair work, of course, is charged for—but fairly. Eye Glasses, Spectacles—everything, here.

Tenth street side.

Sleds and Toys A maker of sleds fell out with Santa Claus—and Santa Claus didn't care, because there had been no snow on this part of his route. So we have 75c to $2 Sleds to sell

at 40c to $1.40

Some high, some low—all good. To-day is the safe time to get them, for we shall have a large demand.

Flexible Flyers are $2.75 instead of $3.50.

Toys Reduced—

Soldier Suits, 50c to $5. Were $1 to $10.
What mechanical toys are left are **half price.**
So are Doll Houses and toy Stables.
Drums are cheaper.
Toy Desks and Bureaus are a fourth cheaper.
Doll Carriages, $1.50 to $3.75. Were $2.25 to $4.75.

And so on. Not many of anything—we never had such a big toy business. Glad to have these few left, for here and there some one was forgot. Then there are many public treats still to be given.

Basement.

The New Veilings, 25c Yard 25c a yard, though 35c is its fair value. All the new fancy meshes; velvet spots.

Tenth street.

New Year time. Get ready to turn over and paste down the leaf of extravagance. You can pay over $60 for a Typewriter, but you cannot fairly excuse yourself for doing so. $60 buys the Wanamaker Wellington.

Basement.

Skates and Outfittings

There was skating yesterday on many quiet ponds that freeze quickly. There'll be plenty of it, but maybe in brief periods. Don't lose any chance for the lack of skates.

Men's all-clamp Club Skates, 30c to $3.75.
Hockey Skates, $1.25 to $3.50.
Racing Skates, $3.
Women's Skates, 85c to $4.50.
Ankle Braces, 75c.
Skate Bags, 35c and 50c.
Skate Sharpeners, 15c.
Skate Straps, 5c.

In the Basement.

Skating and Hockey Shoes—Main Floor, Fourth Avenue and Ninth Street.

Shoes for Men and Women

A DOLLAR A PAIR

Not many—here's the story:

Two hundred pairs **Men's Shoes,** black and russet, badly broken in sizes. A third to a half their worth.
Women's Shoes, tan and black; mostly lace; odds and ends from $2 to $3 lines.
Children's Shoes, 50c and $1—tan and black; in narrow widths; the best are tan, and the best of them were $3.50. Any pair of shoes in the lot is worth $1.50.
Leggings for Children, 50c.
Felt Slippers—men's, 50c; women's, 35c.

Special Selling—Fifth Floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

HARVARD LEADS AT CHESS

Her Team Now Half a Point Ahead of Columbia.

YALE'S PLAYERS ARE THIRD

More Steadiness in Yesterday's Intercollegiate Contests—Games from Now Should Be Close.

Play in the intercollegiate chess tournament between Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton at the Columbia Grammar School was continued yesterday, when the eight competitors met in the second round of the series. The experience obtained by the players in the opening games on Monday proved to have had a beneficial effect, and in consequence there was a marked increase in steadiness observable in all of yesterday's contests. From now on it is thought by those who have followed the games closely the struggle should prove a very close and interesting one, as the representatives of the rival colleges seem to be unusually well matched.

It was distinctly Columbia's day, for neither of the Blue and White's champions suffered defeat, and the lead of Harvard was cut down to half a point. Young Sewall of Columbia, the junior of the tournament, again acquitted himself splendidly by disposing of Rice of Harvard. The latter's partner, Perry, in part made up for this misfortune to the Crimson's chances at the expense of Henley of Princeton. The other Columbia player, Falk, however, made the gain by drawing a grand up-hill fight with the veteran Cook of Yale.

The best that Princeton could do was a draw tallied by Hunt with Morgan, second man on Yale's team. The upshot of the day's play was that Harvard still retained the lead half a point ahead of Columbia, with Yale third, a full game behind the New Yorkers. Princeton brings up the rear, each of Old Nassau's men having a draw to his credit.

Cook's play against Falk at Board No. 1 was most energetic during the afternoon session, with the result that he obtained what should have been a winning position. Falk, however, put up a dogged resistance thereafter and with such good effect that he was finally rewarded with a draw when the game was adjudicated by Referee Helms at 10 o'clock.

Perry again had an easy time of it with Henley, for he won a clean piece on the fifteenth move and then won as he pleased.

Sewall played another energetic game and kept Rice continually on the defensive from start to finish. He finally won after sixty-one moves, not, however, until he had given his opponent a chance for a draw.

A well-fought game between Morgan and Hunt was abandoned as a draw at the most interesting stage, each player being evidently afraid of the other.

The scores of the game follow:

FIRST TABLE—PETROFF'S DEFENSE.

FALK. (Columbia.) White.		COOK. (Yale.) Black.	FALK. (Columbia.) White.		COOK. (Yale.) Black.
1.	P—K4	P—K4	27.	RxB	P—Kt4
2.	Kt—KB3	Kt—KB3	28.	R—K8ch	K—B2
3.	KtxP	P—Q3	29.	R—QR8	K—K3
4.	Kt—B3	KtxP	30.	P—R4	P—B5
5.	P—Q4	P—Q4	31.	RxP	K—Q3
6.	B—Q3	B—Q3	32.	R—Kt7	K—QB3
7.	Castles.	Castles.	33.	R—Kt5	B—Q7
8.	P—QB4	B—K3	34.	K—B	P—R4
9.	Q—B2	P—KB4	35.	K—K2	B—B5
10.	Q—Kt3	PxP	36.	R—Kt4	K—Q4
11.	QxKtP	Kt—Q2	37.	P—R5	P—B4
12.	BxKt	PxB	38.	R—R4	PxP
13.	QxP	B—KB2	39.	R—R6	P—Q6
14.	Q—QB2	B—Q4	40.	K—Q	Kt—Kt3
15.	B—Kt5	Q—K	41.	P—R7	K—B4
16.	B—R4	RxKt	42.	R—R8	Kt—R
17.	PxR	Q—R4	43.	P—R6	P—R5
18.	Kt—Q2	QxB	44.	R—K8	K—Kt3
19.	KR—K	Q—R6	45.	RxKt	Kt—Kt2
20.	Kt—K4	BxPch	46.	R—QB8	KxP
21.	K—R	B—B5ch	47.	RxP	P—R6
22.	K—Kt	QxP	48.	R—B6	P—R7
23.	Q—K2	QxQ	49.	R—KR6	K—Kt2
24.	RxQ	R—K	50.	P—Kt4	
25.	QR—K	RxKt		Adjudicated a draw. 2h. 20m. 2h. 50m.	
26.	RxR	BxR			

SECOND TABLE—TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENSE.

HENLEY. (Princeton.) White.		PERRY. (Harvard.) Black.	HENLEY. (Princeton.) White.		PERRY. (Harvard.) Black.
1.	P—K4	P—K4	25.	B—K3	P—QKt3
2.	Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	26.	B—B4	P—KR3
3.	B—B4	Kt—B3	27.	R—K3	B—KKt4
4.	Kt—Kt5	P—Q4	28.	BxB	PxB
5.	PxP	QKt—B4	29.	R—QB3	R—QB
6.	P—Q3	B—Q2	30.	K—Kt	P—R3
7.	Castles	B—Q3	31.	P—Kt4	P—Kt4
8.	R—K	Castles	32.	PxP	PxP
9.	Kt—QB3	P—B3	33.	P—KB3	P—Kt5
10.	PxP	BxP	34.	R—B2	P—Kt6
11.	QKt—K4	KtxKt	35.	R—QKt2	R—R
12.	P—KR3	KtxB	36.	R—Kt	R—R7
13.	PxKt	QxQ	37.	RxP	BxR
14.	PxKt	BxKt	38.	K—R	K—B
15.	RxQ	BxBP	39.	K—Kt	K—K2
16.	R—K	B—B3	40.	KR—K	K—Q3
17.	RxP	KR—Q	41.	K—Kt	K—K4
18.	R—K3	R—Q8ch	42.	K—R	K—B5
19.	R—K2	B—Q6	43.	K—Kt	B—B5
20.	K—R2	RxR	44.	K—R	K—Kt6
21.	R—Q2	BxKtP	45.	K—Kt	R—R8m'te
22.	BxR	BxP		1 hr. 55 m.	1 hr. 16 m.
23.	R—K	BxP			
24.	P—QR4	B—B3			

THIRD TABLE—FRENCH DEFENSE.

SEWALL. (Columbia.) White.		RICE. (Harvard.) Black.	SEWALL. (Columbia.) White.		RICE. (Harvard.) Black.
1.	P—K4	P—K3	33.	RxR	RxP
2.	P—Q4	P—Q4	34.	Kt—R5	B—Q
3.	Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	35.	B—K2	B—K2
4.	P—K5	KKt—Q2	36.	K—K2	K—Q
5.	P—KB4	P—KB4	37.	K—Q3	K—Q2
6.	PxP	Kt—QB3	38.	K—Q4	B—Q
7.	P—QR3	BxP	39.	K—B5	K—B
8.	Q—Kt4	P—KKt3	40.	Kt—B6	BxKt
9.	Kt—B3	P—QR3	41.	KPxB	R—Kt
10.	B—Q3	Kt—K2	42.	K—Kt6	K—Q2
11.	Q—R3	B—R2	43.	KxP	P—Q5
12.	Q—R6	Kt—KB	44.	KxP	R—Kt6ch
13.	Kt—KKt5	R—KKt	45.	K—B5	RxP
14.	KtxRP	KtxKt	46.	KxP	RxP
15.	QxKt	B—Q2	47.	B—Kt4	R—B5ch
16.	B—Q2	P—QKt4	48.	K—K3	R—K5ch
17.	P—KKt4	KR—B	49.	K—B3	B—Q4
18.	Q—R4	Q—B2	50.	K—Kt3	R—K7
19.	Q—Kt3	Castles	51.	R—R2	RxR
20.	P—KR4	R—R	52.	KxR	K—K3
21.	Castles	QR—Kt	53.	K—Kt3	B—K6
22.	R—R3	Q—Kt3	54.	K—R4	B—Q8
23.	R(QR)—R	Q—B7	55.	P—R4	BxP
24.	Kt—K2	QxQ	56.	K—R5	B—K
25.	KtxQ	B—B4	57.	K—R6	K—Q4
26.	P—Kt5	B—B	58.	K—Kt7	K—K3
27.	Kt—K2	Kt—B4	59.	K—B8	K—Q4
28.	BxKt	KPxP	60.	KxB	K—K3
29.	R(K)—Rt	B—Kt8	61.	K—B8	Resigns.
30.	Kt—Kt3	B—Ks		1 hr. 30 m.	1 hr. 55 m.
31.	P—R5	K—Q2			
32.	PxP	RxR			

FOURTH TABLE—QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING.

Morgan. Yale. White.		Hunt. Princeton. Black.	Morgan. Yale. White.		Hunt. Princeton. Black.
1.	P—Q4	P—Q4	18.	R—B2	KR—Q
2.	P—K3	P—K3	19.	Q—QR3	KR—B
3.	B—Q3	Kt—KB3	20.	P—B3	P—B5
4.	P—QB4	P—QKt3	21.	R—Kt3	K—B2
5.	Kt—KB3	B—Kt2	22.	P—P5	B—B
6.	Kt—B3	B—Q3	23.	R—K	Q—K5
7.	Kt—K5	QKt—Q2	24.	R—KB	R—Q3
8.	P—B4	P—B4	25.	PxP—ch.	BxP
9.	Castles	QPxP	26.	R—B4	Q—Kt8—ch.
10.	BxP.	Castles	27.	K—B2	BxB
11.	P—QR3	Kt—K5	28.	QxB—ch.	R—K3
12.	KtxKt(K)	QBxKt	29.	Q—K2	R—R3
13.	KtxKt	QxKt	30.	Q—B5—chP—Kt3	
14.	PxP	PxP	31.	QxRP—chB—Kt2	
15.	Q—Q2	B—Kt2		Drawn.	
16.	P—QKt3	P—QR4		2 hrs. 3 m.	1 hr. 56 m.
17.	B—QKt2	Q—B3			

The records up to date:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Columbia	2½	1½	Yale	1½	2½
Harvard	3	1	Princeton	1	3

The individual score up to date:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Falk, (C.)	½	1½	Cook, (Y.)	1	1
Sewall, (C.)	2	0	Morgan, (Y.)	½	1½
Perry, (H.)	2	0	Henley, (P.)	½	1½
Rice, (H.)	1	1	Hunt, (P.)	½	1½

The third round will be played in the following order to-day:

Falk (Columbia) vs. Henley, (Princeton,) Cook (Yale) vs. Perry, (Harvard,) Sewall (Columbia) vs. Morgan, (Yale,) and Hunt (Princeton) vs. Rice, (Harvard.)

Triangular Tournament To-day.

A triangular chess tournament, with Brown, Cornell, and University of Pennsylvania as contestants, will be begun at the Manhattan Chess Club at 10 A. M. to-day. These are the names of the contestants: Brown—C. B. Lester and H. N. Davis; Cornell, L. A. Karpinski and E. H. Riedel; University of Pennsylvania, R. B. Griffith and J. S. Francis. There will probably be one round only, with the time limit of twenty moves per hour.

CHESS PLAY IN VIENNA.

Brody, Maroczy, and Wolf Are Tied at Four Games Each.

VIENNA, Dec. 26.—The sixth round of the Kolisch memorial chessmasters' tournament was played here to-day, and the games resulted as follows: Alapin and Schwarz adjourned their game, which was in favor of Alapin; Albin and Maroczy also adjourned their game, with Maroczy having the better of it; Zinki beat Prock, Wolf beat Brody, Schlechter and Popiel adjourned their game in an even position, and Marco and Korte drew.

Following is the score made by the contestants:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Alapin	2	3	Popiel	2½	2½
Albin	2½	2½	Prock	0	6
Brody	3	2	Schlechter	3½	1½
Korte	2½	3½	Schwarz	2½	2½
Marco	2	4	Wolf	4	2
Maroczy	4	1	Zinki	3½	2½

The pairing for the seventh round, which is to be contested to-morrow, has been arranged as follows: Prock vs. Schlechter, Brody vs. Zinki, Maroczy vs. Wolf, Schwarz vs. Albin, Korte vs. Alapin, and Popiel vs. Marco.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

Three close games were rolled in the Athletic League series at the Jersey City Club last night, the home team winning two games from the North End Club of Newark. The second and third games aroused the most enthusiasm. In the former the Newark bowlers won in the last frame. The third game was close throughout. The North Ends had a slight advantage until the final frame, when good pinning on spares enabled the home team to win by 3 pins. Scores.

FIRST GAME.

Jersey City Club—Newkirk, 159; Cordner, 190; Brown, 147; Starrett, 171; Meyer, 190. Total, 857.
North End—Heitzman, 182; Manners, 187; Olozaga, 152; Reese, 153; Cadiz, 165. Total, 819.

SECOND GAME.

North End—Heitzman, 159; Manners, 141; Olozaga, 151; Reese, 187; Cadiz, 155. Total, 793.
Jersey City Club—Newkirk, 165; Cordner 184; Brown, 144; Starrett, 129; Meyer, 142. Total, 764.

THIRD GAME.

Jersey City Club—Newkirk, 161; Cordner, 158; Brown, 193; Starrett, 143; Meyer, 161. Total, 811.
North End—Heitzman, 127; Manners, 176; Olozaga, 181; Reese, 140; Cadiz, 184. Total, 808.

The team representing the German-American Company were easy winners in two games in the Fire Insurance League, at Reid's alleys last night. Palatine won one game and Queen lost two. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

German-American—Schopp, 118; Burnett, 143; Marks, 142; Ormsbee, 183; Elston, 193. Total, 779.
Palatine—Emerson, 116; Hassall, 160; Burgess, 108; Rogers, 135; Meagher, 159. Total, 678.

SECOND GAME.

German-American—Schopp, 125; Burnett, 143; Marks, 147; Ormsbee, 162; Elston, 185. Total, 762.
Queen—Doubleday, 127; Rea, 211; Galloway, 150; Provost, 92; Burdick, 140. Total, 720.

THIRD GAME.

Palatine—Emerson, 154; Hassall, 117; Burgess, 173; Rogers, 128; Meagher, 145. Total, 717.
Queen—Doubleday, 125; Rea, 154; Galloway, 156; Provost, 117; Burdick, 133. Total, 679.

The Corinthians scored a double victory in the Columbia League last night. The Owls won the first game from the Puritans, and in the next game the Puritans were beaten by the Corinthians. The final game of the evening furnished a close contest, the Corinthians winning by 16 pins. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Owl—Kramer, 150; Sauer, 122; Meyer, 180; Bellmer, 170; Stern, 147. Total, 769.
Puritan—Buckingham, 149; Smith, 151; Kraft, 135; Deegan, 144; Jones, 170. Total, 749.

SECOND GAME.

Corinthian—Walter, 168; Baker, 183; Mulford, 145; Holden, 145; Schaeffer, 222. Total, 863.
Puritan—Buckingham, 194; Heimann, 116; Kraft, 142; Deegan, 129; Jones, 166. Total, 747.

THIRD GAME.

Corinthian—Walter, 189; Baker, 160; Mulford, 140; Holden, 178; Schaeffer, 169. Total, 836.
Owl—Kramer, 158; Sauer, 149; Meyer, 173; Bellmer, 154; Stern, 191. Total, 820.

The Mechanics and Traders' Bank team won games from the American Exchange and Chase teams in the Bank Clerks' League last night and are now only one game behind the leaders in the tournament. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Mechanics and Traders—Schneider, 180; Neuman, 131; Spratt, 160; Holmes, 127; Miles, 157. Total, 755.
American Exchange—Wood, 137; Haight, 135; Lee, 185; Ferdon, 147; Kennedy, 125. Total, 739.

SECOND GAME.

Mechanics and Traders—Schneider, 147; Neuman, 108; Spratt, 167; Holmes, 163; Miles, 162. Total, 747.
Chase No. 2—Schoepps, 138; Tornport, 113; Delmar, 113; Bohn, 160; Jones, 157. Total, 681.

THIRD GAME.

American Exchange—Wood, 141; Haight, 119; Lee, 132; Ferdon, 156; Kennedy, 156. Total, 704.
Chase No. 2—Schoepps, 180; Tornport, 114; Delmar, 138; Bohn, 103; Jones, 137. Total, 622.

The Bleeckers defeated the Alcos and Manning, Maxwell & Moore team in the Arlington National tourney last night, and there are now three clubs tied for first place, the Alco, Gotham, and Bleecker clubs each having won thirteen games and lost three. In the third game against the Manning, Maxwell & Moore team the Bleeckers made their best score in the tourney. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Bleecker—Beam, 147; Wragge, 146; McFeely, 145; Rosenberg, 167; Ritter, 206. Total—811.
Alco—Dewes, 153; Jackson, 145; F. Klucken, 157; Rossbach, 147; Ebling, 150. Total—752.

SECOND GAME.

Alco—Dewes, 153; Jackson, 144; F. Klucken, 135; Rossbach, 174; A. Klucken, 174. Total—780.
M. & M.—Whitney, 147; Blue, 131; Fecher, 153; Coomes, 145; Cramer, 146. Total—722.

THIRD GAME.

Bleecker—Beam, 200; Wragge, 184; McFeely, 154; Rosenberg, 159; Ritter, 158. Total—855.
M. & M.—Fecher, 201; Blue, 146; Whitney, 151; Coomes, 146; Cramer, 153. Total—797.

In a series of games at the Germania Alleys last night H. Kahlsdorf of the Central Club defeated L. Lehrbach of the Pontiac Wheelmen. Kahlsdorf won six out of eleven games. Scores:

Kahlsdorf—184, 177, 180, 201, 169, 177, 190, 194, 162, 188, 186. Total, 2,008. Average, 182 6-11.
Lehrbach—153, 139, 187, 164, 187, 186, 174, 201, 169, 183, 181. Total, 1,924. Average, 174 10-11.

The Kings County Wheelmen won two games in the tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island at the Elephant Club alleys last evening. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Kings County Wheelmen—Courtney, 169; Denyse, 159; Twiddy, 133; Leach, 166; Cornish, 147. Total, 774.
Nassau Wheelmen—Lammy, 120; Suchen, 119; Dorn, 117; McClorman, 133; Sparks, 104. Total, 593.

SECOND GAME.

Nassau Wheelmen—Lammy, 194; Suchen, 138; Dorn, 99; McClorman, 114; Sparks, 163. Total, 708.
Pioneer Wheelmen—Beedle, 131; Fisher, 100; Arath, 109; Nicholson, 128; Walling, 187. Total, 685.

THIRD GAME.

Pioneer Wheelmen—Beedle, 160; Fisher, 105; Arath, 181; Nicholson, 179; Walling, 197. Total, 802.
Kings County Wheelmen—Courtney, 151; Denyse, 148; Twiddy, 193; Leach, 149; Cornish, 167. Total, 808.

In the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum bowling tournament at Trainor's alleys last evening the Bedford Council won two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Bedford Council—Morrows, 145; Sheffeld, 140; Lounsberry, 191; Burrows, 147; Markwell, 211. Total, 834.
De Long Council—Blake, 157; Schuman, 176; Herx, 130; Haff, 158; Landsman, 169. Total, 790.

SECOND GAME.

Gramercy Council—Hallaway, 146; Walters, 116; Christman, 145, Bishop, 79; Schmidt, 132. Total, 618.
De Long Council—Blake, 169; Schuman, 127; Herx, 136; Haff, 140; Landsman, 153. Total, 724.

THIRD GAME.

Gramercy Council—Hallaway, 141; Walters, 192; Christman, 114; Bishop, 122; Schmidt, 149. Total, 718.
Bedford Council—Morrows, 186; Sheffield, 179; Steins, 107; Burrows, 121; Markwell, 173. Total, 766.

Tournament Games To-night.

American National—Lotus, Fidelia, South Paw.
Columbia League—Diamond, Belvidere, Columbia.
Harlem League—Premier, Phoenix, Colonial.
Royal Arcanum League—Colfax, Our No. 1, Harlem, New York No. 2.
Life Insurance League—Prudential, John Hancock, Metropolitan Life.
Arlington National—Oradell, Manhatta, Welcome.
Archdiocesan Union—Cathedral, Leo, Spalding No. 2, Spalding No. 1, Holy Rosary, Harlem Catholic Club.
Brooklyn Royal Arcanum—Bushwick, Alert, Lefferts.
Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Sub-Tournament—Long Island, Fulton, Fern.

Alumni Team Wins at Hockey.

The Cutler School hockey team was beaten by the Alumni team at the St. Nicholas Rink last night by a score of 5 goals to 0. The Alumni team included three members of the Cutler School championship team last year, and now members of the New York Athletic Club and St. Nicholas hockey teams. The schoolboys played well for about ten minutes, but after that the Alumni team's experience began to tell. The latter scored twice in the first half, and 3 goals in the second half.

Amateur Billiard Championship.

Dr. A. L. Ranney, Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union Billiard Committee, announced yesterday the entries and conditions for the amateur championship (Class A) billiard tournament, which will be held at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club in the week beginning Feb. 5. The new challenge emblem, valued at $1,000, will be competed for then for the first time, the conditions requiring that its holder must defend it once each year against the winner of the Class A tournament. Six of the foremost amateur players of the country have sent in their entries for the tournament, as follows: Wilson P. Foss, Haverstraw, N. Y.; Wayman C. McCreery, St. Louis; Charles Threshie, Boston; J. De Mun Smith, St. Louis; Dr. L. L. Mial, Knickerbocker Athletic Club; C. F. Conklin, Chicago.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Racing at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26.—Results at Oakland:

FIRST RACE.—Futurity course; selling. True Blue, 119 pounds, (Ruise,) 8 to 5, won; Braw Lass, 119, (Spencer,) 8½ to 1, second; Meadow Lark, 114, (Ross,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:11. Mainstay, Cipriano, Duke of York II., Greyhurst, Jael, Be Happy, Charles Lebel, and Lucid also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile; selling; for two-year-olds. Tuthill, 113, (T. Burns,) 3½ to 1, won; Guato, 108, (Thorpe,) 2 to 1, second; Devereaux, 108, (Vittatoe,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:01. Miss Madeline, Antoinetta, Aborigine, Spike, Jennie Reiley, Jolly Briton, and Gussie Fay also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Purse. Ventoro, 110, (Spencer,) 7 to 5, won; Storm King, 107, (Jenkins,) 2½ to 1, second; Hindoo Princess, 95, (J. Martin,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:40½. Gauntlet, Constellator, and Kickumbob also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth; selling. Feverham, 90, (T. Walsh,) 3½ to 1, won; Einstein, 101, (Bassinger,) 7 to 1, second; Mornel, 107, (T. Burns,) 8 to 5, third. Time—1:48¾. Senator Dubois, Coda, and Nilgar also ran. Opponent ran second, disqualified for fouling.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Free handicap. Plan, 103, (T. Walsh,) 3½ to 1, won; Dr. Sheppard, 110, (Thorpe,) 2 to 1, second; King Carnival, 107, (J. Martin,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:27. Satsuma, Hiero, and Katie Gibbons also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Eleven sixteenths of a mile; selling. Ben Lodi, 109, (Ross,) 2 to 1, won; Silver Tone, 104, (Jenkins,) 4 to 1, second; Pat Morrissey, 104, (T. Burns,) 3½ to 1, third. Time—1:08¾. Mike Rice, Bessie Lee, Amasa, Sallie Goodwin, Whitcomb, Etta H., and Giro also ran.

CONDEMNS THE CUBAN PRISONS.

Charlton T. Lewis Makes a Report to the Secretary of War.

Charlton T. Lewis, President of the New York Prison Association, who went to Cuba on behalf of that and other organizations in the United States, has made a report to the Secretary of War in regard to the penal institutions on the island. He contends that this Government is responsible for their condition, and says that a truthful description of the prisons would arouse universal indignation. After urging this Government, through the War Department, to stop the "intolerable cruelty and injustice, which now constitute a National disgrace," Mr. Lewis says:

"Great prisons are overcrowded with men and boys. Assassins, brigands, pickpockets, and young men charged with disorderly conduct, or merely suspected of slight offenses, are herded together in absolute idleness and unrestricted intercourse, with no change of clothing, no blanket or semblance of bed. Many hundreds sleep on bare stones, where filth and vermin are kept down only by constant sprinkling with disinfectants.

"In some prisons the only disinfectant known is insect powder, and cases of tuberculosis, some of them far advanced, infect the rooms, and doubtless spread the seeds of the disease. Moral and physical contagion are promoted on a vast scale together. Most of these prisoners have been proved guilty of no offense.

"In this hell upon earth they are held indefinitely, while the Judges of first instance investigate the charges. Each of these Judges has a secretary, who can often secure dismissal, but the prisoner without money or influence must wait."

Veteran Newspaper

SEABOARD AIR LINE FIGHT

Thomas F. Ryan Sends a Message to John Skelton Williams.

ATTACKS CONSOLIDATION PLAN

Declares It to be in the Interest of the Williams Syndicates, Unwise, and Inequitable.

Thomas F. Ryan, the complainant in the litigation now going forward in Virginia and North Carolina to prevent the consolidation of the Seaboard Air Line with two roads owned by the Williams syndicate, known as the Georgia and Alabama and the Florida Central and Peninsular, sent yesterday the following telegram setting forth the reasons of his opposition to John Skelton Williams:

"I have just received from my attorneys a report of the court proceedings had at Raleigh on Thursday last, and observe that your representative there read in open court a copy of a telegram sent by you to me on Dec. 12, 1899, which I have not heretofore answered.

"I did not reply to it when received, because its terms forbade further negotiations then. It declared, to be sure, that you had made 'all the efforts, suggestions, and propositions that any fair-minded man could reasonably desire.' But the proposition was embodied in your 'preliminary plan of consolidation,' presented to me on Oct. 23, and by which I was invited to co-operate in a plan involving the issue of $19,670,000 of bonds on the combined properties to be used for the following purposes:

"You proposed to take $13,343,000 of these bonds to reimburse your various syndicates for the securities they had bought to control the system.

"You proposed to give $2,285,000 of these bonds in exchange for Georgia and Alabama stocks, on which I believe a dividend has never been paid.

"With $1,600,000 you proposed to purchase or retire certain shares of Seaboard stock and stocks in some other roads held by minority stockholders.

"You proposed to use $1,300,000 to retire Car Trust notes and $1,000,000 to pay for the South Carolina extension, leaving $141,000, which you describe as a 'balance for miscellaneous requirements.'

"In short, you proposed to place on these roads an additional mortgage indebtedness of $12,523,000, burdening them with an additional annual interest charge of nearly $500,000, not one dollar of the proceeds of the sum of these bonds to be spent on the property, but the entire amount of $12,523,000 to be used by you to reimburse your syndicates for moneys paid for stocks which, with the exception of those of the Seaboard and Roanoke and the Bay Line, have not paid a dividend for years.

"Having thus paid your syndicates dollar for dollar in bonds, you further proposed to issue to them a bonus in the stocks of the reorganized company of more than $23,000,000.

"This was your plan as you presented it to me on Oct. 23, but subsequently I learned, what you did not at that time disclose, that your firm, Messrs. John L. Williams & Sons, and Mr. Middendorf's firm were to have as a commission $2,000,000 of the new stock in addition.

"You describe this plan as 'wise, conservative, and equitable.' You call it 'an honest effort to work out' a reorganization. You say it 'means much for this whole section of the country.' I can readily see what it means to you personally and to your syndicates, but so far from regarding it as wise or conservative or equitable, it seems to me wholly inconsistent with a proper financial policy.

"I did not believe that you would persist in such a scheme. Indeed, I noted that you had entitled it a 'preliminary plan,' and remembered that you had stated at a conference at the Astoria Hotel on Nov. 22, in the presence of my attorneys and your attorney, that your purposes were not definitely fixed. I had no idea that it would be your final plan until I learned of the proceedings of the stockholders' meeting of the Seaboard and Roanoke Company on Dec. 19 at Portsmouth, Va. I regard other statements in your telegram as inaccurate, but it is not necessary to answer them in detail at this time.

"I have treated your communications as confidential, including this plan of consolidation and your telegram describing it, but since you have thought it proper to read the telegram in court and publish it broadcast, I think it necessary to say that this analysis of the plan shows plainly that it is neither fair nor equitable, and that it cannot be pursued without grave danger to the interests which it is your duty to protect."

THE BOSTON AND ALBANY LEASE.

Stockholders of the Road Will Meet at Boston To-day to Ratify It.

The stockholders of the Boston and Albany Railroad Company meet to-day at Boston to ratify the lease of the system to the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company for ninety-nine years. The New York Central stockholders will ratify the lease at Albany to-morrow. The lease will then have to be ratified by the Massachusetts Legislature. Here opposition to it will be encountered from politicians and the Fitchburg Railroad Company. The company is disappointed because overtures to it for a lease by the New York Central fell through when Fitchburg declined an offer of a 4 per cent. guarantee on stock. It now claims that the Central-Boston and Albany deal will injure its business.

On this point President S. R. Callaway of the Central has written to President E. D. Codman of the Fitchburg to say that the Central is willing to continue the relations that have existed between the two companies, although it has leased Boston and Albany and that the interests of the Fitchburg will not suffer from such lease.

Fitchburg's outlet is by the West Shore. West Shore connects at Buffalo with several systems, including Grand Trunk, Wabash, and New York, Chicago and St. Louis.

An officer of the Vanderbilt system said yesterday: "Fitchburg refused our offer of 4 per cent. guarantee. If we make another it will be at a lower rate. If it expects a higher offer it is mistaken, and we are not going to buy it."

RAILWAY EMPLOYES TO GET STOCK.

Great Northern to Inaugurate a New Plan in February.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 26.—Employes of the Great Northern Railroad, including conductors, engineers, and other trainmen, are to become stockholders in that company in February next. It is understood that the management of the railway system has decided to recommend to the stockholders a plan for the distribution of a large block of the company's shares among the men who have been in the service of the company for a certain number of years. The sum will aggregate several hundred thousand dollars.

It is said that the plan will be to increase the company's capital stock 10 per cent., and to allow the men to subscribe for a round amount at par.

Pere Marquette's New President.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 26.—It was announced here to-day that Charles M. Heald will be President of the Père Marquette system and S. T. Crapo of Saginaw general manager. The headquarters of the system will be located at Grand Rapids' temporarily, at least until the next annual meeting of the Board of Directors. Mr. Heald was formerly President of the Chicago and West Michigan and Detroit, Grand Rapids and Western, and Mr. Crapo was general manager of the Flint and Père Marquette.

Alabama Railway Sold.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 26.—It is stated on reliable authority that the East and West Alabama Railway has been purchased by Lee, Higginson & Co. of Boston, for the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham Railroad, and that it will be extended at once into Birmingham. The road runs from Cartersville, Ga., to Pell City, Ala., a distance of 120 miles. The purchase price is given as $1,250,000.

1,000,000 Bushel Elevator at Quebec.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 26.—The Directors of the Great Northern Railway Company have awarded the contract for the construction at Quebec of a one-million-bushel elevator at a cost of $250,000 to Chapman & Co. of Buffalo.

The Charm of Our

Full Dress Suitings is promoting an intimacy between the social world and our "evening dress" designer—this mutual understanding is to an extent taxing our capacity at this season of the year, for the orders are being placed liberally.

Burnham & Phillips'

Custom Tailoring Only,
Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

NO PRIEST AT RINN'S FUNERAL.

Soldier Who Saved Col. Kent's Life Buried Without Religious Services.

Sergt. Michael Rinn, the soldier who saved the life of Col. Kent at the battle of San Juan, was buried yesterday in Flushing. His friends are indignant because he was buried without the presence of a clergyman. Rinn was a Catholic, and permission was asked to hold the services in the local church of that denomination. This request was refused, and the priest of the parish also refused to go to the house where the body was on the plea that Rinn died of typhoid fever.

A military escort composed of members of the Seventeenth Separate Company accompanied the remains to the grave.

THE NEW BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Democrats Choose President Woods for a Second Term.

The Democratic members of the new Board of Aldermen held a caucus yesterday for the purpose of selecting officers for the session of 1900-1901. Thomas F. Woods, the President of the present board, was chosen to fill the same position during the next term. Alderman John T. McCall, the Tammany leader of the present board, was again selected to lead the majority, and, as a reward for his past services, was unanimously chosen as the candidate for Vice President to succeed William H. Gledhill, who declined to serve another term. Alderman Muh will again be the Chairman of the Finance Committee and Thomas Coakley will be Sergeant at Arms.

The Brooklyn Democratic members will caucus to-day to apportion among themselves the patronage due to that borough. A caucus of the Republican members-elect will be held some day this week. Alderman McInnes of Brooklyn, who is a member of the new board, is anxious to become the minority leader, and he has a good chance to get the place.

Aldermanic Funeral Bill Defeated.

A resolution directing the Controller to pay $443 for the expenses incurred in the funeral of Alderman Ackerman, who died last month, was brought before the Council yesterday in a communication from the Board of Aldermen. Resolutions of that character require a four-fifths affirmative vote. The measure would have been adopted but for Councilman Leich, (Rep.,) who voted in the negative, after declaring that he considered the charge of $300 for draping the Aldermanic Chamber as "unfair and excessive."

ATTACKS THE DEWEY THEATRE.

The Sabbath Committee Asks that Its License Be Revoked.

The Sabbath Committee yesterday asked Justice Beekman of the Supreme Court to revoke the Dewey Theatre license, on the ground that the managers, Kraus & Sullivan, are violating the Sunday law. Mr. Hymes, attorney for the management, argued that the application of the committee should be dismissed, on the ground that George J. Kraus was not the Kraus who obtained the license for the theatre.

"There are many Krauses in the theatrical profession," said Mr. Hymes to the Justice, "and in this very place."

"Oh, yes," replied Justice Beekman, "many, many of them, but I do not propose to have the authority of this court subverted by legerdemain."

Mr. Sullivan, supposed to be Senator Timothy D. Sullivan, was not subpoenaed, and Mr. Hymes persisted that he could prove that Mr. Kraus had nothing to do with the Dewey Theatre on Sunday or any other day. Justice Beekman called the lawyer's attention to the fact that Mr. Kraus did not say in his affidavit that he was not a copartner of Sullivan.

"I know all about these matters," said the Justice. "Kraus makes no affidavit that he is not the man whose name is on the programme. Now, it is to be presumed that the names of the managers on the programme are the names of the persons to whom the license was issued. If the law has been evaded, it will not avail. Sullivan's sanction was given to this performance when his name was placed on the programme."

The case was finally adjourned until Friday.

CAKEWALK ENDS IN FIGHT.

Three Negroes Shot in Homeward-Bound Trolley Party—One May Die.

A colored cakewalk which was held Christmas night in a hall at One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street and Bathgate Avenue wound up early yesterday morning in a trolley car with a razor and revolver fight. Three men were shot and one of them will likely die at Fordham Hospital of his injuries.

About 1 o'clock in the morning forty-seven negro men and women boarded a south-bound trolley car at One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street and Third Avenue. As soon as the car started they began to fight. The motorman doubled the speed of his car and rang his bell vigorously, hoping to attract the attention of a policeman. As his car sped along toward the Harlem Bridge the struggle became worse, and at One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street the motorman heard five revolver shots. He stopped the car and policemen came out from the Morrisania station.

When they reached the car most of the passengers had escaped, but they captured Charles Trassy, twenty-four years old, who was just leaving. Three wounded men were found on the floor of the car, and one of them identified Trassy as the man who did the shooting. He was arrested and later held in the Harlem Police Court to await the injuries of the wounded men.

The fight is said to have started over one Lizzie Stewart, who with Trassy for a partner won the cake. She told the police that the other negroes insulted her after they were aboard the car. Trassy took up the insult, she asserted, and the other men made for him. He pulled a revolver and defended himself. He admitted doing the shooting. The injured men are Dudley Smith, twenty-three years old, of 696 Morris Avenue, shot in left groin; Edward Lambert, twenty-four years old, 410 East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, shot in back and three knife wounds on thigh, and George Torrend, twenty-one years old, of 480 East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, shot in the jaw.

Record of Shipping.

The volume for 1900 of The Record of American and Foreign Shipping, which is the thirty-second annual issue of this register and classification of shipping, is now being delivered to subscribers. The Record contains full reports and particulars of about 17,000 vessels of all classes and nationalities, rules for the construction and classification of steel, iron and wood vessels, rules for the construction and survey of steam machinery and boilers for vessels, provisions for the installation of electric lighting and power apparatus on shipboard, and much other valuable information. The work also contains a list and addresses of prominent shipbuilders, dry docks, marine railways, marine machinery and boiler constructors in the United States, list of vessels whose names have been changed, &c. The Record is published by the American Bureau of Shipping, 37 William Street.

Portrait of Justice Goldfogle.

A representative gathering of residents of the east side, together with the members of the bar who appear in the Fifth District Municipal Court, paid Judge Henry M. Goldfogle a tribute yesterday in the court-room, at 124 Clinton Street. The occasion was the presentation of a large portrait of Justice Goldfogle, inclosed in a gilt frame, to the Fifth District Municipal Court, over which Justice Goldfogle has presided for twelve years. He will retire with the incoming of the new year, and will be succeeded by Benjamin Hoffman, member of the Mazet committee.

ROBERTS ON SPECULATION

Director of Mints Arraigns Practice of Trading on Margins.

CAUSES OF MONEY STRINGENCY

Speculation and Rising Prices Will Always Absorb All the Cash That Can Be Furnished.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Mr. Roberts, the Director of the Mints, was asked to-day whether the present monetary stringency in his opinion signified an actual scarcity of money to meet the present requirements of trade. He said:

"No possible supply of money can prevent Stock Exchange panics or periods of monetary stringency, because speculation and rising prices will absorb any possible increase until the pressure for ready cash is just as great upon the new plane as it was upon the old. The cry for more money is as unappeasable as the demand for more wealth. A new supply instead of satisfying the demand stimulates it. Men want money to buy things with—good things that they think are going higher.

"Given easy money in the banks and we have bankers encouraging borrowers. As a result stocks go up, and as they go up many people want to buy, and so the demand for money increases. You cannot furnish money fast enough to meet the demand of all who would like to borrow while prices are going up, nor could all the gold and silver mines in the world together keep prices going up forever.

"A marvelous era of increasing money stocks began in 1850 and started a period of speculation which ended with a grand world-wide smash in 1857, when even the Bank of England had to suspend payment, without any decline in production and with the mints everywhere open to both gold and silver.

"The real secret of the reaction is speculation on margins. These people who are crying that they have been forced to throw away their property had never paid for their holdings. They borrowed money on call to make small payments, hoping that a right turn in the market would give large profits. But in that class of operations losses come as easily as profits. That is one of the conditions of the game. When they have profits they call it prosperity, but when they have losses they think the country has come to a standstill and want to know who is to blame. Nothing has happened, except that they have been asked to pay what they owe.

"It is impossible to do away with such speculation by any increase in the money supply. If a stock selling at $100 per share has an advance of $10, the investor who owns it outright makes but 10 per cent., while the speculator who has up only a margin of $10 makes 100 per cent. That is the secret of marginal trading.

"In short, it is not legitimate business that causes enormous inflation of credits, multiplies the bank reserves required, and thus absorbs any possible money stock. Speculation—greed—will inevitably do it, and as it is obviously impossible to satisfy that appetite, it is absurd to point to a tight money market as a proof of an insufficient supply of money.

"Undoubtedly the war in the Transvaal has had influence upon our money market. Anything that disturbs normal conditions, which turns the currents of business out of the course they have been expected to follow, will affect business. With trade balances as they are, our bankers early in the season had reason to expect gold imports this Fall, and probably directed their business accordingly. The war has not only cut off a remittance of about $2,000,000 per week to London from South Africa, but compelled heavy shipments the other way. Such a reversal of the regular anticipated order makes money tight in all centres until affairs are readjusted to the new condition.

"The world does not depend upon the Transvaal for its stock of gold. Colorado will produce more gold in 1900 than all North America yielded ten years ago, and this continent will yield more next year than the whole world did ten years ago. Cripple Creek is up to the record of the Transvaal five years ago, and Cripple Creek with Alaska and the Klondike will next year exceed the Transvaal production of 1897. The golden tide, though checked for the moment, is not going to subside."

Distilling Company Inquiry.

At the request of holders of shares of the preferred and common stock of the Distilling Company of America, to a large amount, William L. Bull, William F. Harrity, Rudolph Keppler, Alvin W. Krech, and Richard Sutro have consented to act as a committee to institute an inquiry into the affairs of the company, to recommend such action as may seem advisable and generally to protect the interests of the depositors.

An agreement has been lodged with the Mercantile Trust Company, New York City, and the stockholders desiring to be represented by the committee are invited to deposit their certificates of stock on or before Jan. 6, with said company, which will issue its negotiable receipts therefor. The committee will as soon as possible submit to the depositors an agreement embodying a further plan of action, and afford opportunity to the depositors either to participate therein or to withdraw the shares deposited without expense.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Chicago advices say that many of the Western companies have not been adversely affected by the break in the stock market, because their assets are largely invested in mortgages instead of in stocks and bonds of private corporations.

At the annual election of the Empire City Fire Insurance Company the following Directors were chosen: John M. Burke, Charles H. Kerner, Henry C. Mortimer, John W. Condit, Lindley Murray, Jr., Charles H. Lowerre, Henry W. Curtiss, Charles H. Leland, Walter R. Wood, David J. Burtis, Francis M. Scott, J. Eugene Robert, and George M. Miller.

The insurance on the property at 22 Clinton Place, which was considerably damaged by fire Monday, was distributed as follows: On A. L. Ulinick—Eagle, $2,500; Stuyvesant, $1,500; Palatine, $1,000; Hanover, $1,000. On Erlanger & Reis—New York Underwriters', $2,000; Western of Toronto, $2,000; British-America, $1,500. On A. Siegrist & Co.—Commercial Union, $1,000. J. S. Le Bowski & Co. will adjust the loss.

It was reported yesterday that the trouble in the Trenton fire insurance rating compact, which arose last week because of the refusal of one of the Trenton agents to pay a fine for alleged violation of rates, would result within a few days in the issuance of a call for a meeting with a view to the prevention of a rate war. The companies, it is believed, will undertake to prevent the opening of rates in Trenton, especially since seven counties in New Jersey are and have been for some time more or less demoralized, so far as rates are concerned.

The insurance on the property involved in the William Street fire on Sunday was distributed as follows: On the Berlin-Jones Envelope Company—Liverpool and London and Globe, $10,000; Niagara, $10,000; Aetna, $6,000; National, $5,000; Phoenix of London, $5,000; Lancashire, $5,000; Northern, $5,000; Helvetia, $4,500; American of Philadelphia, $4,000; Sun, $3,500; Caledonian, $3,000; Hamburg-Bremen, $2,750; Hamilton, $2,500; Manchester, $2,500; Empire City, $2,500; Atlanta Home, $2,500; County of Philadelphia, $2,500; Baloise, $2,500; United Fire, $2,500; Thuringia-American, $2,500; Continental, $2,500; Imperial, $2,500; Fire Association, $2,500; Phoenix of Hartford, $2,500; Queen, $2,500; United of Baltimore, $2,500; Transatlantic, $2,500; Atlas, $2,500; Westchester, $2,500; American of New York, $2,500; Palatine, $2,500; Union of London, $2,500; Law Union and Crown, $2,500; Netherlands, $2,500; Hanover, $1,500; Commonwealth, $1,500; Albany, $1,500; Milwaukee, $1,500; Magdeburg, $1,500; Connecticut, $1,500; Virginia, $1,500; German-American of Baltimore, $1,500; Svea, 1,500; American of Boston, $1,500; Citizens' of New York, $1,500; Merchants' of Boston, $1,500; Equitable of Providence, $1,500; Phenix of Brooklyn, $1,500; Buffalo Commercial, $1,500; Agricultural, $4,500; Grand Rapids, $1,500; Delaware, $1,500; Glens Falls, $1,500; Hanover, $1,500; Rochester German, $1,500; Mechanics', $1,500; New Hampshire, $1,500; Michigan, $1,500; Union of Philadelphia, $1,250. On Henry Allen—New York Underwriters', $4,500; Continental, $3,000; Hartford, $3,000; Boston, $2,500; Liverpool and London and Globe, $2,500; National of Hartford, $2,000; Buffalo German, $1,500. On building 134 William Street—Niagara, $10,000; Providence-Washington, $8,000; State of Pennsylvania, $2,500; Springfield, $2,500; Pennsylvania $2,000; Reliance, $2,000.

FRAUDULENT USE OF MAILS.

Eugene L. Packard, Who Ran an Investment Company, Convicted.

A jury before Judge Thomas, in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, found Eugene L. Packard guilty of using the mails for fraudulent purposes in connection with an investment company. He was remanded for sentence Friday. He formerly conducted a security and investment company at 32 Broadway, and claimed to be operating his establishment through a power of attorney from James S. Robinson. The latter did not appear at the trial, although summoned by both sides.

Miss Eleanora S. Moody, a school teacher from Portland, Me., testified that she was swindled out of $800. A servant employed by Mrs. Lispenard Stewart of 56 Fifth Avenue swore that she lost $1,400.

GEORGE V. L. BROKAW FOUND.

Missing Man Taken in Charge by a Policeman Refuses to Talk.

George V. L. Brokaw, whose home is in Saratoga, and who disappeared last Thursday while out shopping with his sister Florence, has been found. Mr. Brokaw was taken in charge at 8 o'clock yesterday morning by a policeman of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station, who found him on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, near Eighth Avenue, in consequence of a general alarm having been sent out. A few hours later Mr. Brokaw was taken to the Hotel Albert, where he and his sister registered Dec. 21.

It was said that he had several times previously disappeared for days at a time, always, however, turning up safe and sound. It was said at the hotel last night that Mr. Brokaw had been sleeping most of the time since his return there, and that he could not give a clear account of where he had been, when he was brought back.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

J. F. McGOVERN.—Joseph F. McGovern, dealer in boots and shoes at 1,416 Third Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to Samuel Newmark. Mr. McGovern began this business on Oct. 4, claiming a capital of $2,000. He was formerly in the liquor business and went through bankruptcy, receiving his discharge on Aug. 10 last. His schedules showed liabilities $15,391 and no assets. H. V. Rutherford, his attorney, said yesterday that the assignment was caused by dull trade on account of the unseasonable weather. The liabilities are $1,200 and nominal assets $1,700.

Out of Town.

SUSILL A. ISAACSON.—Susill A. Isaacson, a clothing dealer of Boston, yesterday filed a petition in bankruptcy at the United States District Court in that city. Liabilities are placed at $122,811; assets, $60,000. Isaacson's creditors are nearly all New York firms.

Judge Stover of Amsterdam has appointed Grenville M. Ingalsbe temporary receiver of the Warren Medbury Company, at Sandy Hill, N. Y. Directors Warren, Carpenter, and Cunningham petitioned that Judge Ingalsbe be named. The company has been manufacturing dynamos at Sandy Hill and kept a large force at work.

JAMES B. DAVENPORT.—Deputy Sheriff Roberts has received an attachment for $42,500 against James B. Davenport of Stamford, Conn., in favor of John Davenport, also of that city, on a judgment obtained against James B. Davenport in Fairfield County, Conn., on Jan. 13 last for $42,500 by John Davenport, as executor of the estate of Harriet B. Davenport, which judgment John Davenport as executor assigned to himself. The Messrs. Davenport are brothers.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

GEORGE BECKER.—George Becker of 28 Union Square filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, individually and as surviving partner of Keiser & Becker, music dealers, of 28 Union Square, who failed on June 1, 1898. The liabilities are $6,052, and no assets.

WEIMAN BROTHERS.—Louis and David Weiman, who composed the firm of Weiman Brothers, formerly dealers in shoes and men's furnishing goods at 141 Division Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,825 and no assets. They dissolved in 1897.

W. A. PHILLIPS.—William A. Phillips, wholesale dealer in millinery goods at 31 East Seventeenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $15,226, and assets $13,020, consisting of cash, $90; merchandise, $3,817; fixtures, $702, and outstanding accounts, $8,411. There are thirty-three creditors, the largest being S. Zeimer & Feldstein, $6,916. Mr. Phillips made an assignment on Dec. 9.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, Dec. 26, the first name being that of the debtor:

AMMAN, Charles—Hecla Iron Works	$63
BOHLER, Albin—H. Koehler & Co., costs	68
BYRNES, George A.—New Amsterdam Gas Company	35
BERNASCHEFF, Joseph—W. Buess	22
COHEN, Max—J. M. Pollard and another.	225
CHEEVER, Charles A.—New York National Exchange Bank	361
CRAWFORD, Priscilla, executrix, &c.—Isabella McCarthy, costs	363
COLLINS, Charles W.—E. J. Kearney	145
COTTAM, Margaret—Effe V. V. Knox	2,965
CAMPBELL, Joseph N.—E. C. Perkins and another	549
CATLIN, Henry G.—T. Bini	216
CRIDLAND, John—J. F. Knorr and another	10
DAVIS, Eliza—Sam Goldstein	154
DALY, Eda—Virginia W. Baldwin	269
DUFFIELD, U Grant—F. Taylor & Co.	177
DUNN, Thomas L. C.—J. P. Nawrath	167
DANBY, William—Equitable General Providing Company	64
FOTH, Andrew H.—New Amsterdam Gas Company	28
FOOTE, Emerson—H. Jantzen	139
FERGUSON, Edwin R.—New Amsterdam Gas Company	157
GANY, Marco—Adams Brothers Company	906
GRAU, Robert—New Amsterdam Gas Company	49
GLASER, Ferdinand—J. Campbell	120
GLORIEUX, Jules—F. W. Doolittle	195
HOFSASS, Harry—E. Rudolph and another	401
HAILIP, Morris—New Amsterdam Gas Company	32
HAZMAN, Rudolph L., and Aaron J. Oppenheimer—Leon S. Keller	153
HOFFMAN, Annie—W. P. Baker	36
IRIS, Henry J.—New Amsterdam Gas Company	32
ISERMANN, Samuel—New York Telephone Company	73
KNIERING, Conrad, George Spelckhaver, and Henry Kleindienst—William Buess	169
KORN, Moritz—S. A. De Venny	100
KITCHEN, William R.—John Madden	167
KNAPP, George P.—The Reid Ice Cream Company	107
LEMMEL, Hortense J. S.—Rosenfeld	183
LUBITZ, Louis—J. W. McCulloch	461
MAY, Alexander—Acker, Merrall & Condit	111
MORRE, Charles E.—New York Telephone Company	26
MILLER, Theodore S., Herbert F. Anderson, and Edward Margolies—C. Hart	1,546
MARKS, Nathan, executor, &c.—R. Rothschild, costs	241
McDERMOTT, John—M. Singer, costs	90
PARSONS, William H. S.—L. N. Hershfield	241
PEABODY, Charles A., Jr.—J. W. Tracey	1,908
RENSON, Arnold A.—New York Telephone Company	49
STRAUCH, Morris—A. Seligman	136
STARCK, John C.—E. Fleischel	49
STANNARD, William E.—L. C. Baldwin	91
STRIPP, Matthew, Jr.—New Amsterdam Gas Company	43
TRAYNOR, Bernard—J. Haydock	66
THOMPSON, Francis J.—H. Wolf and another	37
KOSTER-BIAL COMPANY — The Cary Printing Company	50
THE MAYOR, &c.—James Slattery	1,527
WAGNER, Richard—New England Company	70
WOHLFAHRT, Carl — New Amsterdam Gas Company	52
WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURing Company—John S. Lesse	11
ZAGAT, Lena—New York Telephone Company	76
ZAHL, Morris—New Amsterdam Gas Company	45

The following judgments were entered against the City of New York: Louis Ettlinger, $4,227.54; T. Nugent, $116.25; H. Buckley, $229; G. Steiger, $205.50; C. Cummiskey, $324; W. Cleary, $233.50; J. McCarthy, $543; T. Leonard, $205.50; T. Follmer, $152; M. Lennon, $378.50; J. R. McKeon, $391; B. Murphy, $82.50; P. J. Whalen, $140; J. Fogarty, $329; E. F. Lyons, $141; Felix Smith, $602.50; J. McCarthy, $142; G. Campo, $485.50; T. Frost, $485; J. Cassidy, $402; M. Clark, $30.50; C. Friel, $293.50; T. Hartnett, $933.50; W. Barr, $135; T. Doyle, $183; W. Gannon, $144.25; M. O'Neill, as administratrix, $349.50; D. J. Sheehan, $89.96; P. Link, $206.50; P. J. McLarney, $398; J. Dillon, $253.10, Rose Kreiser, $281.17, and I. S. Heller, $2,402.69.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Wednesday, Dec. 27.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 66, Post Office Building. In bankruptcy.

1570—In re V. Altman & Co.
——Beattys vs. Feldstein.
Discharges.
1620—Joseph Bernstein.
1681—A. & F. Pape.
1417—John T. Grayson.
1624—Julia Mayer.
1674—Frederick W. Meyer.

A Green Christmas

makes a white Easter. There will be at least three bitter months before Spring.

KOTEDSILK,

the ideal underwear, will carry you safely through them. It is warm as wool and lighter; unshrinkable, very soft and luxurious.

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1671—Albert Hartog.
1636—Isaiah Sagin.
1688—John Schachter.
1685—Henry J. Perley.
1702—William C. Noble.
1545—Adolph Budwig.
1682—Isaacs Stern.
1703—William E. Marsh.
1231—Charles W. Leighton.
130—James MacNaughton.
132—Allan MacNaughton.
1689—M. L. R. Fancher.
1696—Ernest C. Hinck.
1677—Hays Brothers.
1680—Gustav Libling.
1694—Schwab Brothers. Discharges under objection.
1619—Bernard Weinberger.
257—Max Peller.
1504—Marks N. Rosanthal. Adjourned cases.
1554—Emanuel Finsterer.
1368—Rothschild Bros.
1561—Rosenstorer & Bercowitz.
1065—Lichtenstein Bros.
1606—Harris Abrams.
1471—Samuel Wolf. Adjourned motion.
1478—D. & A. Hirschberg.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Court.—Freedman, P. J.; MacLean and Leventritt, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Appeals from the Municipal Court.

61—Bristol vs. Hammacher.
62—Balleng vs. N. Y. & Cuba Mail SS. Co.
63—Nichols vs. Weil.
67—Connor vs. Lithauer.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Heller vs. Kearney.
2—In re Safety Third Rail Elec. Co.
3—Fleming vs. Stanton.
4—Met. Lumber Co. vs. Lawrence.
5—Whittock vs. Brogan.
6—Shongood vs. Speir.
7—Pierce vs. Van Nostrand.
8—Rofrano vs. B'klyn Lumber Co.
9—Wilson vs. Wilson.
10—Rogers vs. Romaine.
11—Sheppard vs. Sheppard.
12—Steinway vs. Steinway.
13—Sidenberg vs. Blumenthal.
14—Boylan vs. Cassin.
15—Fitzpatrick vs. Arthur Thorne Co.
16—Young vs. Lindblom.
17—Beaumont vs. Wahle.
18—Day vs. Lord.
19—Spofford vs. Pearsall.
20—Matter of Wright.
21—Schuck vs. Rogers.
22—Inter-State Adv. Co. vs. Peters.
23—Spero vs. Spero.
24—Post vs. Savage.
25—Moss vs. Wilson.
26—Alexander vs. Alexander.
27—Smith vs. Smith.
28—Warren vs. Reilly.
29—Seeger vs. Adler.
30—Matter of E. 164th St.
31—McCabe vs. Man. Rv
32—Smith vs. Stuart.
33—Neilson vs. Brown.
34—Guaranty Trust Co. vs. Birdseye.
35—Braker vs. McMorrow.
36—In re Forgay.
37—Hammond vs. Life Assn.
38—Cooke vs. Laughlin.
39—Am. Thread Co. vs. Feltner.
40—Acclos vs. Utica Paying Co.
41—In re Court House Site.
42—Buckler vs. McClenahan.
43—In re Angelora.
44—Winter vs. Ind. Order Ahawas Israel.
45—Danwoom vs. Mequin Restaurant & Wine Co.
46—Matter of Carpenter.
47—Sweeney vs. Isham.
48—McKee vs. Conkling.
49—Carr vs. Eidlitz.
50—Matter of Tauerilo.
51—N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co. vs. Cuthbert.
52—Bellows vs. Wolf.
53—Degen vs. Degen.
54—Roth vs. Kennedy.
55—Smith vs. Smith.
56—Angino vs. Ricciardi.
57—Ayer vs. Gill.
58—Litchburg R. R. vs. Dolan.
59—Simon vs. Tide Water Oil Co.
60—Madden vs. Robert Biel Syndicate.
61—Gribben vs. 2d Av. Ry.
62—Schnell vs. Krahuke.
63—Lendle vs. Robinson.
64—McCabe vs. Union Ry.
65—Hennesey vs. Goldberg.
66—People, &c., vs. Peck.
67—Altworth vs. Flynn.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.
Divorces.
4338—Bernstein vs. Bernstein.
4367—Shay vs. Shay.
4156—Fischl vs. Fischl.
4363—Cohen vs. Cohen.
4340—Brave vs. Brave.
4343—Sarlabous vs. Sarlabous.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Hennessy, and Schwarzkopf for the People.

1—William Neufeld.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Preferred causes.
12035—Burras vs. Mayer.
8415—Simpkins vs. City of N. Y.
8416—Same vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., X., XI., and XII. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX. Adjourned until Dec. 28.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

John O'Brien,
Hannhan W. Barry,
Elizabeth M. Shane,
William McEntee,
Johann P. Herlich,
George Stone,
Henry Boss,
Elise Keller,
Charles F. Dunn,
Sadie K. Wright,
Henry A. Landgraff,
James M. Harned,
Nellie P. Winston.
At 11 A. M.
Henri Ponjol.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, Ground Floor, in County Court House.—Arnum, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Estate of James Philip.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building. (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV. Adjourned for the term.

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TWELVE PAGES.

A SHORT SESSION!

The theory of the majority leaders that they will have a short session of the Legislature this year is very unlikely to be carried out.

Undoubtedly they would prefer a short session, for the simple reason that they cannot do what they wish and they do not care to do what in some important matters the Governor wishes done. They can control the majority of the Assembly and could control that of the Senate also if they were left to their own devices, but in addition they must reckon with the Governor, and that promises to be a difficult and doubtful task. In these circumstances they would be quite content to avoid any open breach, get through as soon as possible, and maintain the outward seeming of the influence which it is their interest as well as their pride to foster. They also desire to go to the people in the coming elections with only the National issues in dispute. They have every reason to think that they are quite safe as to these. Ordinarily they would regard that fact as giving them license to take their own will in State matters, relying on the excitement of a favorable National election to carry them. Here again the Governor stands in their way, and as they cannot get their schemes past him and get them under the shelter of the National ticket they will prefer to lie low and see what advantage they can pluck from the situation next Winter. A short session would suit them best.

But it is not by any means certain that they can consult their own preferences. There are some matters coming up as to which the policy of "Bre'r Rabbit" may not work. Very early in the session, for instance, the question of a successor to Mr. PAYN will have to be met. It is plain that the Governor will not reappoint him and that Mr. PAYN will not submit to what is practically dismissal without resistance. He has announced that he will fight the appointment of any one in his place, and, though he can hardly hope to force his own appointment, he will struggle for a compromise that will show that he is not without some influence. In this he will claim the aid of the machine, and he has many resources not known to the public to back the claim. It is announced that the machine has decided to keep its hands off and give support neither to PAYN nor to the Governor. That is more easily said than done, and in any case it would tend to prolong the contest. The Governor can make no compromise and will make none. He will name a fit man and no other, and in the end the machine will have to support him or take the odium of continuing the shameful presence of PAYN in the Insurance Department.

There are legislative matters also that will tend to delay. The machine wants some "emergency" amendments to the charter. They are pretty sure to be designed for purely partisan purposes; they are not sure to suit the Governor, and they may well excite a popular agitation to which the Governor, if not the machine, will pay heed. The one department of the City Government as to which there is imperative need of change is the police, and as to this the schemes of the machine are wholly opposed to the best sentiment and to the interests of the city. If anything is undertaken to forward these there will be stubborn resistance. Then there is to be the report of the commission as to changes in the system of taxation of which Senator STRANAHAN is the head. If legislation is attempted on this subject there is bound to be much time consumed. The interests involved are too numerous and conflicting to permit rapid action, and it is not a question as to which the machine can afford to exert too much pressure.

Taking all things into consideration, the session is not likely to be very short.

THE DEFICIENCY OF SUBALTERNS.

It is not surprising to learn that a difference of opinion exists between Gen. MILES and Gen. CORBIN upon a question relating to the efficiency of the army. Such differences between the General commanding the army and the Generals commanding bureaus of the War Department have been frequent and have become painfully public within the last two years. There was one, which the public is not likely to forget very soon, between Gen. MILES and Gen. EAGAN.

In any such controversy the General commanding the army is entitled to have it borne in mind that the line of the army, which he commands and represents, has been covering itself with glory during these months, while the staff, which his antagonists represent, has been covering itself with something very different. The present controversy arises out of the fact that there is an admitted shortage of junior officers for the actual needs of the army. Gen. MILES, as we understand it, urges the supply of this demand by the premature graduation of the senior class at West Point, graduating its members, that is to say, in February instead of June, and assigning them immediately to duty. The proposition favored by the Adjutant General, on the other hand, is that the vacancies shall be filled at once, by appointment from civil life, and that the cadets in the senior class at the academy shall, upon their graduation and assignment, become junior to the civilians who are to receive commissions in the meantime. In considering these opposed propositions it is to be borne in mind that neither Gen. MILES nor Gen. CORBIN is a West Pointer.

We should say that there could be no doubt about the position which the Secretary of War would take in a controversy like this. No juster or more generous eulogy on the Military Academy has ever been made than that which Mr. ROOT has given to it in his first report. It may be owned freely and thankfully that the appointment to the new regiments made last year from civil life were very far better than anybody expected or had reason to expect. But to acknowledge this is not to acknowledge that any such test of fitness had been or could be applied to the appointees as is furnished by the fact of having survived, with credit, a "competitive examination" of three years and a half at the Military Academy. If we need more young officers, as it is not disputed that we do, then clearly the place from which to take them first is the place which we maintain for the express purpose of a nursery of officers. To prefer the claims of untried and unexamined civilians to theirs would be an indignity to the cadets, an injury to the service, and a discredit to the Administration.

GEN. GATACRE'S PROCLAMATION.

It is not wonderful that Gen. GATACRE'S order should already have been likened to the procedures of Gen. WEYLER in Cuba and the Dutch farmers whom it affects be described as "reconcentrados." In one way the comparison is most unjust to the British commander. The Spanish General "concentrated" the natives of Cuba to prevent them from acting against him or from giving information to his enemies. But he concentrated them also with the intention, in the legal sense in which a man is held to intend the consequences of his own acts, of starving them to death. At least he gave himself no concern about what was to happen to them after he had deprived them of the opportunity to earn their livings. For this offense he was justly denounced as an atrocious and monstrous criminal and a disgrace to the nation which allowed him to represent it. We need be in no fear that any such results will follow the order of Gen. GATACRE or that non-combatants will be allowed to starve to death within the jurisdiction of a British commander.

But in another respect the analogy is disagreeably close. The proclamation is an announcement that the rural population of a territory which has been under British rule, in all cases for a third of a century, and in some for much more, is so hostile to that rule that it must be forcibly prevented from giving aid and comfort to the enemies of Great Britain. It is meant to minimize the military mischief of the opposition of the Boers of Cape Colony to the British Government. No fault can be found with it. But very just fault can be found with the policy that has produced it. The British Government is to blame for having done nothing to mitigate the political mischiefs of the Dutch disaffection in South Africa, which it almost seems to have stimulated. The military result is seen in the actions that have rendered Gen. GATACRE'S order necessary. The political results are likely far to outlast the life of any man now living.

DELAGOA BAY AND CONTRABAND OF WAR

We set forth yesterday the peculiar hardships and difficulties under which Great Britain labors in the present war by reason of the Portuguese ownership of Delagoa Bay. The "hinterland" of that piece of water is the South African Republic. If the owners of the hinterland and beneficiaries of the port were also the owners of the port, a blockade of it would already have been established and become effective. But because the port is Portuguese and not Boer, the Boers derive from it advantages which they could not obtain if it were their own property.

As to the immediate question with which we are concerned, "the wisdom of our ancestors" has already provided for the settlement of that, without any international friction. The question is whether the seizures of several cargoes of flour belonging to American shippers, shipped for Delagoa Bay, and suspected to be intended for the use of the Boers, is internationally legal, and, if not, what is our remedy. It is precisely this question which the wisdom of our ancestors has settled in advance. The pretension of Great Britain, then at war with France, to seize provisions on the high seas and to hold them as contraband of war, came, during WASHINGTON'S second Administration, near to becoming "a burning question" between us and Great Britain, and Mr. JEFFERSON, as Secretary of State, had occasion to expound, in his usual rather philosophical than legal manner, the American contention. "If," he exclaimed to our Minister at London, "if, by a circuit of construction, food can be universally ranked among military engines, what article, to which human comfort can be traced, is not to be registered as contraband?" This was in May, 1794, and perhaps to his eloquent insistence may be traced the pertinent provision of the treaty of November, in the same year, which defines contraband of war, and makes the immediately pertinent exception. The definition includes only arms, ammunition, and materials for shipbuilding, as shipbuilding then was. It is the next clause that is pertinent to the present occasion:

> And whereas the difficulty of agreeing on the precise cases in which provisions and other articles not generally contraband may be regarded as such, renders it expedient to provide against the inconveniences and misunderstandings which might thereby arise: It is further agreed that, whenever any such articles so becoming contraband, according to the existing laws of nations, shall be seized, the same shall not be confiscated, but the owners thereof shall be speedily and completely indemnified, and the captors, or, in their default, the Government under whose authority they act, shall pay to the masters or owners of such vessels the full value of all such articles, with a reasonable mercantile profit thereon, together with the freight, and also the demurrage incident to such detention.

It will be seen that this clause of the treaty of 1794, negotiated on our side by JOHN JAY, not only disposes of any questions which may arise out of the seizure of American flour in, or just outside of, Delagoa Bay, but, and more properly, prevents any such difficulty from arising. The British view of the British interest in the matter may be questionable, though that is no business of ours. There is no question that we have disabled ourselves from denying the right of Great Britain to act on her own view of her own interest, at her own risk and expense.

SOCIALISM VS. ANARCHY IN FRANCE.

Not only has individual opinion in France been made a subject for universal applause or contempt through the cause célèbre which has agitated that country for the last two years, but the problems which have grown out of the question of justice to the individual have forced the political parties of the republic to dissolve and to reorganize themselves within definite and conspicuous lines. Declarations of principles of the new groups formed arouse the same emotions of respect or of disgust that were respectively invoked by a Zola, a Picquart, a Labori, or by a Brunetière, a Mercier, a Tézenas. The sittings of the Senatorial High Court of Justice have demonstrated in no doubtful language the pernicious, even treasonable, rules of action of both Royalists and Nationalists. But more important still have been the declarations of the two factions of the Socialist Party in the Socialist Congress just held in Paris.

It must not be forgotten that, at the beginning, the large majority of the Socialists adopted the Dreyfus cause solely as a party policy. On two memorable occasions the Socialist Deputies, uniting with the moderate Republicans, saved a revisionist Cabinet from overthrow if not the Government from a revolution. But the question of individual justice which had brought about the union soon grew into the far graver question of defending the republic as the established form of government.

At this point the rupture among the Socialists became manifest. They had applauded M. JAURÈS for the great sacrifices that he made in advocating the justice of the Dreyfus cause, but a large majority condemned him when he declined to make party capital out of his action. They reviled him when he placed the defense of the republic above party policy just as they reviled M. MILLERAND when he sacrificed legislative ambition to become a member of the Cabinet of "republican defense." They betrayed the real motive which had governed their action in the Dreyfus case when they rushed to enroll themselves under the red flag of M. GUESDE.

The Socialist Congress just ended has established beyond all question the lofty principles that have governed the actions of MM. JAURÈS and MILLERAND, just as it has revealed the principles of the followers of M. GUESDE, which are obviously as treasonable as those of DÉROULÈDE, GUÉRIN, or the DUC D'ORLÉANS. Finding that the Socialist Minister of Commerce would not betray his trust, the congress, by a vote of 818 to 634, declared that he, a Socialist, had no right to accept a portfolio in a bourgeois Cabinet. While another vote, 1,140 to 245, proclaimed GUESDE'S crafty policy to prostitute the republic to the Socialist propaganda by declaring that "in certain exceptional circumstances the Socialist Party may consider the question whether a delegate should be sent to sit in a bourgeois Ministry." The contradictory nature of the two ballots may be explained on the ground that the significance of the resolution which called forth the second was not interpreted in the same manner by the opposing factions, whose actual forces are designated by the first vote.

The line of separation in the Socialist camp is now clearly demarked. The breach is irrevocable and absolute. On one side you have the formative elements of a parliamentary party of law and order which draws, and will continue to draw with increasing strength, its vital force from the honest and industrious workingmen of France. On the other, you have the most dangerous elements of society dictated to by a revolutionist demagogue who gathers his inspiration from the gutters of Paris. And it is with considerable satisfaction that we note that the parliamentary Socialists have succeeded in maintaining their integrity, for it is to their legislative representatives and to their republican allies in the Chamber that the destinies of France will for some time be confided.

It is evident that the Mazet committee and especialy its Chairman is vexed at the report of Mr. MOSS, and everything possible is being done to belittle it. In this the committee has the sympathy and coöperation of Mr. PLATT, who ostentatiously declares that he has not read the report, and that no action will be based on it. Yet, though the report is one-sided and inadequate, as we have pointed out, it will bother Mr. MAZET or any one else connected with the committee to produce a better one. However defective the qualification of Mr. MOSS, the committee is no improvement on him. MAZET is more of a partisan, more under the influence of PLATT, has less courage and less ability. If Mr. PLATT is to rely on a report from Mr. MAZET to justify "emergency" tinkering of the charter, he will find him pretty poor reliance. The whole recent history of the committee and its work seems to indicate that it was quietly asphyxiated by Mr. PLATT, who intended that its decease should not attract attention. With this scheme Mr. MOSS has interfered, and his interference is not welcomed.

The selection of Col. EDWARD M. HOFFMAN as the successor of Gen. ANDREWS in the office of Adjutant General is on the same high level as the other appointments made by the Governor in connection with the military service of the State. Col. HOFFMAN has been in close sympathy with the change in the military administration by which the staff organization was introduced and has had an important part in connection with it. He enjoys the entire confidence of the Governor and of the present Adjutant General, and of the National Guard generally. It is needless to say that the appointment has in it only that kind of politics which results in the good of the service; of partisanship there is not a trace, any more than there was in the selection of Gen. ANDREWS or in the administration of his office. Under the present system the National Guard is rapidly reaching an unusual standard of efficiency, and the improvement will be permanent and progressive.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Natural as it was for those upon whom devolved the duty of preaching Christmas sermons to mourn the existence of wars at a season when above all others men should dwell together in loving harmony, it still may fairly be remarked that the situation is far from as discouraging as it might be. True, deadly conflicts are going on in South Africa and the Philippines, but they are both out-of-the-way corners of the world, and the forces in arms, as compared with the rest of humanity, are close to microscopic. The conflicts of both the recent and the remote past were on a vastly larger scale. Nowadays, however, the minutest details of every little skirmish are brought to everybody's attention, and innumerable non-combatants acquire an intimate knowledge of the horrors of battle once confined to members of the military caste. All this makes for ultimate universal peace, of course, and therefore is a most excellent thing, but it also leads to not a little unnecessary despair and to much lamentation containing a considerable element of involuntary exaggeration.

—Such of the innumerable readers of "David Harum" as have not yet forgotten that peculiar book may get a new appreciation of its humor from a few passages of a letter written by its author soon after his return from Europe in 1895. "My itinerary," wrote Mr. WESTCOTT, "was a short one—shorter than I intended when I left home, for I expected at least to go to England, but when it came to the point I was too much out of sorts to undertake the journey. In fact, pretty much all of the time I was abroad I was half sick, and much of the time more than that, and while I am at present very much better in my general condition than when I started out I do not find that I have been as much benefited as I hoped to be." Bad weather combined with loneliness to increase the invalid's woes, and he says that "on the whole I had a pretty dull time of it." He continues: "I was under the doctor's care all the time in Rome, though not confined, and he kept me so long that my plans were considerably curtailed. I was quite alone there, and almost wholly without acquaintances, so that a good part of every day hung pretty heavily on my hands. Novels were my chief resource. I could manage three or four hours in the morning among the relics of the past, but the mind which is nourished exclusively on forums, amphitheatres, triumphal arches, holy families, descents from the cross, entombments, Virgin Marys, saints and martyrs in general, catacombs, bones, old clothes, and ancient history, gets dyspeptic after a long course of that sort of thing, and has trouble to keep it on its stomach. I hope I am not more Philistine than the majority, but I was glad to have done with it, and turn my face toward home." This letter is preserved as a treasure beyond price by Mr. CHARLES R. BELDEN of Hartford, who made Mr. WESTCOTT'S acquaintance on the steamer that carried them both to Italy.

NUGGETS.

His Style.

Bacon—You say your son at college writes a bold hand?

Egbert—I should say so. He's just written for $150 more.—Yonkers Statesman.

Unendurable.

Mrs. Buggins—Why did you move in from the country? Did you find it too lonesome?

Mrs. Muggins—Yes; there wasn't even anybody to inquire how much we paid our cook.—Philadelphia Record.

Indorsed by the Gallery.

"Aha!" exclaimed the heavy villain, "the plot thickens."

"It's about time," remarked the occupant of the gallery; "it's been pretty thin so far."—Philadelphia Record.

His Work Unsatisfactory.

"Did you ever get the money D'Auber owed you?"

"No. He wanted to square accounts by painting my house inside and out."

"Well, that would have evened things up. Why didn't you let him?"

"I was going to until I saw one of his pictures."—Philadelphia Press.

FORTY BELOW.

From The Bismarck Tribune.

Just pity the housholder who
Must suffer now a thing or two;
He rises up from bed at dawn
And hastes his frosted garments on
His shivering frame; his fingers blows
That he may button up his clothes,
And seeks to bathe—but nothing flows
From the pitcher—the water's froze.

Then swears he just a little swear
And stumbles down the frosty stair,
Down sinks upon his frosted knees
And blows in vain an icy breeze
When he would start the kitchen fire,
But makes no blaze; in haste and ire
To get the kerosene he goes
But finds, alas! the oil is froze.

Dear, dear! 'Twould drive a man to drink.
He thinks a kindly nip or wink
From the decanter might warm up
The inner man. He gets a cup,
Unto the sideboard moves in haste
And turns the jug with care, lest waste
Ensue, and turns and turns—naught flows,
He finds again the liquor's froze.

Now see, with anger in his heart
Again he seeks the fire to start.
He whittles shavings nice and fine
And lays them in symmetric line,
From out his pocket brings a match,
Essays in vain to scratch and scratch.
His stiffened fingers then he blows
To warm—and finds his breath is froze.

He leaps into the air and seeks
To swear—the frosty floor but squeaks.
Tho' opened wide his mouth, no word
Or sound or utterance can be heard.
He waves his arms and stamps the floor,
And leaps and waves and stamps once more,
So wild his anger, for he knows,
He cannot swear—his voice is froze.

DWIGHT L. MOODY BURIED

Services Were Held in His Former Home and Church.

VILLAGERS VIEW THE BODY

File Past the Coffin Before It Is Removed to Round Top—New Yorkers Participate.

EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass., Dec. 26.—The funeral services in memory of Dwight L. Moody were held at the Congregational Church here at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. The Rev. Dr. C. I. Scofield officiated, assisted by the Rev. R. A. Torrey of the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago, and appropriate music was sung by the choir of the church and the Mount Hermon male quartet, which has assisted Mr. Moody in the work here during the last two years.

The body was borne to Round Top, a historic spot upon the grounds of the institute, for burial. At the grave a hymn was sung, the Rev. Mr. Torrey offered prayer, and Dr. Scofield pronounced a benediction.

Northfield presented little of the aspect of Winter this morning, when the sun came out clear and a gentle breeze floated across the hills. Preparations had been made at the Moody household for an early service to precede the removal of Mr. Moody's body to the church, where it was to lie in state for several hours before the public funeral.

At 9 o'clock, in the presence of the immediate family and relatives, the Rev. Dr. Scofield read selections from the Scriptures and the Rev. Mr. Torrey offered prayer. Mr. Scofield's selection was the Ninetieth Psalm and several verses from the fourth chapter of Thessalonians. He made no comments. Mr. Torrey's prayer followed the reading of the Scripture and concluded the service.

The friends then viewed the body, the family being permitted to spend some time alone with it.

When the family had withdrawn, the corpse, which had been permitted to remain upon a leathern couch, was placed in the casket. This receptacle was of simple design, black, covered, and open at full length. The body was borne to the church on an oblong, black-covered bier, by about forty students from the Northfield Institute, who had been designated as bearers. The bier, carried by the students, followed Dr. Scofield and Mr. Torrey, and behind it, two by two, came the following honorary pall bearers: Ira D. Sankey and George C. Stebbins of Brooklyn, R. C. Morse and D. W. McWilliams of New York, the Rev. W. J. Herdman and the Rev. George C. Needham of Philadelphia.

At the church the body was placed in front of the pulpit and the lid of the casket was removed, showing a spray of palm and ivy extending from the feet to the breast. A large number of villagers and visitors then began to file past the body.

The service opened with the hymn "A Little While," by the choir of 150 students. An invocation was followed by Scripture lesson, read by the Rev. A. F. Pierson of Brooklyn. After praver the Mount Hermon quartet sang "Emmanuel's Land." The Rev. Dr. Scofield then delivered the eulogy, in which he gave an estimate of the man and his work, and made extended reference to the source of his greatness. The Rev. R. A. Torrey followed Dr. Scofield. Mr. Torrey's eulogy was based upon Mr. Moody's life as exemplifying the grace of God.

Following Mr. Torrey remarks were made by the Rev. H. G. Weston of Crozier Theological Seminary, Chester, Penn.; the Rev. A. T. Pierson of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Bishop Mallalieu of Boston, and the Rev. J. W. Chapman of New York. The exercises at the church closed with the hymn "When Morning Gilds the Sky" by the chorus.

The body was then carried to the burial place at Round Top. The chorus sang "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," and after prayer and a benediction, the body was lowered to its resting place.

IN MEMORY OF MR. MOODY.

Well-Known Clergymen Eulogize Him at Calvary Baptist Church — Message of Sympathy to His Wife.

Calvary Baptist Church, in West Fifty-seventh Street, was well filled yesterday afternoon at a memorial meeting for Dwight L. Moody, which started at 2:30 o'clock and went on simultaneously with the funeral services for the famous evangelist, which were being held at Northfield, Mass. The church pulpit contained a large body of clergymen. The associate pastor of the church, the Rev. Dr Frank R. Morse, presided. Chopin's Funeral March was played on the organ as a prelude to the service, and then the Rev. G. S. Avery offered a prayer. Dr. Morse, who followed him, said:

"Mr. Moody was a many-sided man—a man of pronounced individuality and marked versatility. Had he been a business man, he would have achieved great success. Had he been a General, he would have led an army to victory. I dare say that not a man in this country knew the English Scriptures better than he."

The pastor, the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, was then called and said:

"Mr. Moody's evangelism marks an era in evangelistic work in this country and England. Mr. Moody was never ordained by man, but he was ordained by God to be a winner of souls and a comforter of saints.

"Mr. Moody employed the gentler side of Christianity. He did not hesitate to knock at the door of fear to reach the human heart, but how he loved to knock at the door of love! His mission was one of declaration rather than argument. Mr. Moody's great work was his educational work at Northfield. There he has built his most enduring monument."

Dr. Morse next introduced D. E. Yarnell, who read the text of a telegram of sympathy which was sent from the memorial meeting to Mrs. Moody and the friends and relatives at Northfield. It quoted Revelation xiv., 13, which says, "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

James Stokes, for many years a personal friend of Mr. Moody, was then introduced, and told many incidents of the evangelist's life.

The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church of Brooklyn, then delivered a eulogy of Moody, whom he classed as the greatest evangelist of modern times. He declared that in Moody the unchurched multitudes had lost their best friend. He also drew attention to Moody's versatility—the contrast in his various activities.

"The history of no self-made man in this country was as remarkable as his," said he. "He never entered a college. He never saw the inside of a theological seminary. Thank God for both facts! But he was acquainted in a wonderful way with the method of bringing Christ's message straight home to the hearts of the people."

The Rev. Dr. James H. Hoadley of the Faith Presbyterian Church, the next speaker, referred to Moody's potent influence over educated men. He also said: "I suppose that more people have been led to accept Christ as their personal Saviour by Moody than by any other man since St. Paul."

James Talcott of this city also spoke briefly. When he had concluded Dr. Morse said he thought a movement would be started looking to the endowment of the school Moody founded at Mount Hermon, as a memorial to him, and that if it were Mr. Talcott would be among the first to take hold of the work.

Another Moody Memorial Service.

A Moody memorial service will be held to-morrow night in Metropolitan Temple, Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street. Drs. Cadman and Belcher of the parish and many other preachers will take part in the service. Evangelists William Phillips Hall and Radcliffe and a number of prominent laymen will also speak. Arrangements will be made for an overflow meeting.

NEW BUILDINGS FOR YALE.

The Misses Stokes Provide Funds for an Administration Hall.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 26.—The Yale Corporation held a meeting here this afternoon. Edward D. Robbins of Hartford was elected Professor of Jurisprudence, to succeed Prof. Morris F. Tyler, the new university Treasurer.

Plans for proposed new buildings were accepted and a Building Committee was instructed to begin the work of building an auditorium, a memorial vestibule, and a dining hall as soon as the funds permit.

It was also announced that the Misses Olivia Phelps Stokes and Carrie Phelps Stokes of New York, aunts of Anson Phelps Stokes, Secretary of the corporation, have provided funds for the erection of a new administration building, to take the place of the present treasury building.

FRENCH CONSPIRACY CASES.

Prosecutor Begins His Closing Argument—Six Prisoners Freed—Turmoil in the Court.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—The Public Prosecutor this afternoon began his closing speech before the Senate High Court in the conspiracy cases. He reviewed the evidence, which, he said, showed the conspiracy was more dangerous "than when the Comte de Paris so forgot the traditions of his family as to join hands with Gen. Boulanger." This evoked noisy protests from the audience and the accused. M. Jules Guerin called upon the President of the Court, M. Fallières, not to permit the Prosecutor to indulge in such "insulting remarks," but the Prosecutor continued, saying that the same men who conspired ten years ago had again plotted to overthrow the republic. The Comte de Paris, he added, was dead, but the Duc d'Orléans pursued the same system.

The remarks of the Prosecutor were soon drowned by the vehement interruptions of the prisoners. M. Fallières, for a time, faintly rang his bell to restore order, and eventually the Prosecutor was heard to declare that he had decided, owing to want of evidence, to abandon the prosecution of six of the prisoners, MM. Chevilly, Frenchon-Court, Brunet, Cailly, Bourmont, and Balliére. He then recapitulated the story of the anti-Republican machinations of the Duc d'Orléans and his agent, M. Buffet. The latter violently protested and an uproar ensued, many of the Senators demanding M. Buffet's expulsion.

Three of the prisoners, MM. Cailly, Brunet, and Jules Guerin, then successively shouted that if M. Buffet was expelled from the sessions they also wished to be expelled. A perfect pandemonium resulted. Finally the court, in secret session, decided to expel MM. Buffet and Cailly until their counsels' speech for the defense.

CHANCES OF GERMAN SUGAR.

Dr. Paasche Says Beet Product Will Be Driven Out of America Unless Tariff Is Changed.

BERLIN, Dec. 26.—Dr. Paasche, leader of the National Liberals in the Reichstag, has just returned from a four months' trip in the United States, Cuba, and the West Indies. The trip was undertaken for the united German sugar interests, the object of Dr. Paasche being to study thoroughly what prospects cane sugar had in the regions through which he passed of successfully competing with German beet sugar under the existing American tariff.

In the course of an interview to-day, he expressed the opinion that German sugar would be driven out of the United States market within three years unless the United States grants better terms than the present tariff. He will fully discuss the matter in the Reichstag and will also publish a book on the subject.

Dr. Paasche, who says he greatly enjoyed his experiences in the Western World, and speaks enthusiastically of the "phenomenal prosperity everywhere apparent in the United States," believes a way will be found to effect a commercial treaty with the United States which will be beneficial to both countries.

GERMANY GIVES UP ST. THOMAS.

Abandons All Idea of Acquiring the Danish West Indies.

BERLIN, Dec. 26.—The German Government has definitely abandoned all idea of acquiring the Danish West Indies, either by purchase from Denmark or otherwise. This information was received from an authoritative source to-day. The German Embassy in Washington has left no doubt that any such attempt would be looked upon by the Americans as an unfriendly act and as a serious infringement of the Monroe Doctrine.

According to the same authority, the reports representing that Denmark is negotiating to sell the islands to the United States are either entirely premature or without foundation.

FRENCH STRIKERS ARE QUIET.

The Cabinet Will Try to Prevent Shortage of Coal Supply.

ST. ETIENNE, France, Dec. 26.—The coal miners are calm to-day, but the mines are guarded by troops. Only 25 per cent. of the miners descended into the pits to-day. The lace workers held a meeting this morning and resolved to continue the strike.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—The Cabinet Council held to-day at the Elysée Palace discussed the St. Etienne strike. The Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, and the Minister of Public Works, M. Baudin, announced that measures would be taken to prevent a serious shortage of the coal supply.

Germany Will Have Armored Trains.

BERLIN, Dec. 26.—Armored trains will hereafter be a regular feature of German war equipment. Extensive experiments have been made on the military railroad line from Schoeneberg to Kunersdorf. Various types of plated trains have been used, all made at Krupp's works. It has been found that a light-armored train, with an armored car before the engine, in which a machine gun is placed, adjustable for firing in three directions, is the most available type. These cars are open at the top.

Berlin's Accumulator Cars a Failure.

BERLIN, Dec. 26.—There has been another heavy snowfall in Germany to-day, and street traffic is greatly impeded. One lesson from the severe snows of the last two weeks is that the accumulator electric car system is a failure. The Berlin lines will substitute overhead wires.

MEXICO AND CHINA AGREE.

Representatives of the Countries Sign a Trade and Immigration Treaty at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The negotiations which have been in progress for some time between China and Mexico for a general treaty of trade, navigation, and immigration have been brought to a successful conclusion here, and the formal signing of the document was completed at the Mexican Embassy, Señor Aspiroz, the Mexican Ambassador, signing for his country, and Minister Wu Ting Fang for China. The ceremony was witnessed by the staffs of the Mexican Embassy and the Chinese Legation, and was followed by hearty felicitations on both sides, as this is the first treaty ever entered into between the countries.

Three copies of the instrument were executed, one in Chinese, one in Spanish, and a third in English. This is a departure in diplomatic usage, as the extra copy is usually in French, that being the recognized language of diplomacy. In this case, however, it was determined that English should be the official text for determining any differences of construction between the other texts.

The main feature of the treaty is in establishing official relations between China and Mexico for the first time, thus giving promise of development of trade relations between them. Each side is given favored-nation treatment in the matter of imports, and Mexico is to have "extra-territoriality" in China, the same as other first-class powers. Immigration of the citizens of the two countries is left unhampered, and under this provision it is expected that the latent resources of Mexico will be developed by Chinese labor.

The signed copies of the treaty have now been forwarded to China and Mexico for ratification.

COL. J. K. RICKEY'S SON MISSING.

Disappears from San Francisco and Cannot Be Found.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26.—Friends of H. W. Rickey, son of J. K. Rickey of New York, and St. Louis, are anxious to discover his whereabouts. He was a guest at the Palace Hotel for a short time this month and left there to go to a sanitarium to undergo a surgical operation. He has not been seen or heard from for ten days.

Col. Rickey was seen yesterday afternoon and said that his son was twenty-four years old and that four months ago he went West to look after some mining interests. About three weeks ago he was thrown from a horse and was somewhat injured. He then went to San Francisco and told some of his friends that he was going to a sanitarium to be treated. He suddenly disappeared, but Col. Rickey said that he did not worry in the least, as he thought he was probably enjoying himself in some unknown place.

Col. Rickey denied the report that his son injured his head in the fall from his horse, and said that he was as well as ever.

REPORT ON STATE MILITIA

Adjt. Gen. Andrews Comments on Its Condition.

CHANGES IN THE STAFF SYSTEM

Present Plan Is New in This Country, but Is Generally Used in Europe.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 26.—Adjt. Gen. Avery D. Andrews, whose resignation has recently been placed in Gov. Roosevelt's hands, has just completed his annual report. It is embodied in a seventeen-page pamphlet, and tells of the reorganization which has been effected in the past in certain branches of the National Guard, the lessons taught by the Spanish war, the conditions of the present equipment, the amount of practical instruction obtained, and the constitution of the present State militia.

The Governor's staff, which a year ago was composed of fifty-seven commissioned officers, now comprises ten, not counting ten others detailed from the line as aides, whose offices do not detract from the performance of their duties to their own organizations.

Continuing, Gen. Andrews says:

The system of staff administration adopted by the State of New York, while entirely new in this country, bears a general similarity to the staff organization of many of the armies of Europe, there known as the General Staff. The Adjutant General, as Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief, becomes the directing agency, not only of the line but of the staff, thus insuring harmony and co-ordination of action.

Under the Military Code the Major General commands the National Guard and the Captain commands the Naval Militia, and to them and to their subordinate commanders has been given the fullest authority and the most cordial support in all matters relating to the drill, instruction, discipline, and command of their troops; while to their staffs and to the staffs of the various brigades and regiments have been assigned the duties relating to thir various positions.

The National Guard at this time consists of fifteen regiments and five battalions of infantry, four troops of cavalry organized into a squadron of three troops, and one separate troop, four batteries of light artillery, and four mounted signal corps. These are organized into five brigades, each commanded by a Brigadier General, and the whole under the command of a Major General. The organization closely resembles that of a division. The separate companies throughout the State (with the exception of the Seventeenth at Flushing) have been organized into battalions and regiments, with headquarters in convenient localities.

The Naval Militia consists of two battalions and one separate naval division, all under the command of a Captain.

Referring to the use of the State militia as a reserve force in the time of National wars, Gen. Andrews says:

A regularly organized United States reserve wholly independent of State control and consisting of one or two regiments in the larger States, and a regiment or battalion in the smaller States, enrolled, organized, equipped, drilled, and commanded by United States officers, would afford the most efficient and readily available reserve. In the absence of such a reserve, the choice naturally turns to the organized State troops. There is ample reason for continuing the organization, inspection, and discipline of State troops for State purposes. If, however, they are to be called out for foreign service either directly or indirectly it is only fair and proper that such conditions should be made known, and that officers and men entering the National Guard should understand distinctly the nature of the service which they may be called upon to render, and that they should be organized and equipped accordingly.

In the matter of arms, Gen. Andrews believes that from all standpoints the National Guard should use the same rifle as the regulars, and hopes that in a comparatively short time the Government will be in a position to exchange the Springfields for the Krag-Jorgensens.

The State camp ground at Peekskill, the General thinks, has become almost useless for purposes of instruction. It will serve well enough as a headquarters, but "practical instruction in camping, marching, cooking, sanitation, outposts, and field exercise over rough country should hereafter be provided."

The publication of the civil war records of the New York State troops has progressed, but the completion of the work is still many years ahead. Work upon the records of the Spanish war veterans has been commenced, and will be finished in a short time.

In closing, Gen. Andrews points out the unreasonableness of a comparison of the State force with the regulars, and comments upon the excellent state of discipline and instruction generally prevailing in the National Guard and Naval Militia. The line and staff organization he considers "far superior to that of the United States or of any other State of the Union."

The total strength of the National Guard on Sept. 30, 1899, was 14,287, and the Naval Militia was 759, making a total of 15,046, as compared with 14,429 on the same date in 1897, and 13,815 on the same date in 1896.

THE NEW ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Gov. Roosevelt Appoints Gen. E. M. Hoffman, Now Inspector of Small Arms and Equipments.

ALBANY, Dec. 26.—The Governor has appointed Edward Morris Hoffman of Elmira, now Inspector of Small Arms and Equipments in the National Guard, to be Adjutant General, to succeed Avery D. Andrews, resigned. The rank given is that of Brigadier General, a rank that Gen. Hoffman once held under Gov. Black.

Gen. Hoffman's record is as follows: Private Company D, One Hundred and Tenth Battalion, Oct. 1, 1874; Second Lieutenant, April 7, 1877; First Lieutenant Thirtieth Separate Company, Nov. 29, 1881; Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General Seventh Brigade, Dec. 6, 1884; supernumerary, Aug. 5, 1886; First Lieutenant Thirtieth Separate Company, May 11, 1887; Captain, Sept. 4, 1890; Inspector General, State of New York, Dec. 31, 1896; reappointed Jan. 1, 1897, with original rank; appointed Inspector of Small Arms and Equipments, Jan. 1, 1899.

The Appointee Is Undecided.

ELMIRA, Dec. 26.—Edward M. Hoffman, who was to-day appointed Adjutant General of the National Guard by Gov. Roosevelt, said to-night that he had not fully decided whether he should accept the place, but would to-morrow make a decision regarding the matter.

DESOLATION IN SAN JACINTO.

The City Shows Sad Effects of the Christmas Earthquake.

SAN JACINTO, Cal., Dec. 26.—The earthquake of yesterday left this little city a scene of desolation to-day. People are beginning to recover from the terror inspired by the shock which centred here and destroyed every brick building in the town, and some definite estimates of the damage wrought can now be made.

Main Street presents a sad appearance. It is impossible to walk along the sidewalks because of the heaps of débris and overhanging walls. Brick walls were razed to the level of the ground, with thousands of dollars' worth of merchandise buried underneath. There is not a business house in town but has suffered. Electric wires are down, and some of the power houses have fallen in. The walls of the County Hospital, erected recently at a cost of $10,000, are badly damaged.

At the Saboba Indian Reservation, near here, a dance had been held the night before the earthquake, and the large quantities of whisky consumed by the Indians sent most of them into a drunken st

DEFEATS FOR FILIPINOS

Troops Rout Insurgents in Both Luzon and Panay Fights.

CAPTURE MEN AND CATTLE

Rebels Who Fled from Panay Are Surrendering — Several American Officers Are Wounded.

MANILA, Dec. 26.—Col. J. Franklin Bell of the Thirty-sixth Infantry encountered 150 Filipinos Thursday near Alaminos, Province of Zambales, and killed, wounded, or captured 28 of them. Our troops also obtained possession of a number of rifles and a quantity of ammunition. One American was wounded.

A detachment of the Thirty-fourth Infantry encountered a band of the enemy Saturday at Aritao, Province of Nueva Vizcaya, and routed them, killing two and wounding or capturing thirteen. The Americans also seized a quantity of ammunition.

The Twenty-first Regiment attacked a Filipino outpost Sunday, near Calamba, scattering them and killing five of the enemy.

The Thirty-second Regiment Sunday had a brush with the enemy from the mountains northwest of Dinalupijan. One American was wounded. The troops captured 125 head of cattle and brought them to Orani, Bataan Province.

In the Island of Panay Capt. Brownell's company of the Twenty-sixth Infantry fought the enemy near Sala. The rebels lost heavily, and the Americans captured a number of rifles.

The rebels who fled from Panay to Romblon Island are surrendering to the American garrison from Panay.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Under to-day's date Gen. Otis at Manila reports some details of engagements with the insurgents following the death of Gen. Lawton. His dispatch follows:

"Following recent minor engagements capture San Mateo Dec. 19, Gen. Lawton killed; Capt. Kinan, Twenty-ninth Infantry, Lieut. Breckinridge, Seventh Infantry, slightly wounded; four enlisted men slightly wounded. Capture same date Montalban, Lieut. Cotchett, Eleventh Cavalry, and six enlisted men wounded, mostly slight; enemy's casualties heavy.

"In Northern Zambales, 21st inst., Bell struck 150 insurgents; killed, wounded, and captured twenty-eight and twenty rifles; Lieut. Read, Thirty-sixth Infantry, wounded eight rifles; moderate. Ilhes, Romblo, reports insurgent band attacked Brownell's camp Twenty-sixth Infantry near Jaro, repulsed with heavy loss in men and twenty-six rifles. Insurgents are in Romblon surrendering arms. Twenty-third inst., Capt. Dame, Thirty-fourth Infantry, struck insurgents' band near Aritao, Province Nueva Vizcaya, killing and wounding fifteen, capturing seven rifles. Lieut. Meade, Twenty-first Infantry, attacked insurgents' outpost near Calamba, 24th inst., killing five, capturing five rifles.

"In mountains southern portion Bataan Province, 24th inst., Capt. Comfort, Thirty-second Infantry, struck insurgent band, wounding four and having one man wounded. Major Spence, same regiment, same locality, captured insurgent corral with 125 cattle and ponies. Capt. Nayson, same date, attacked in mountains near Sulug; one man missing."

INSURGENTS ARE REPULSED.

Three Hundred Attack the Garrison at Subig, but Are Beaten Off with a Loss.

MANILA, Dec. 27.—Gen. Santa Ana, with a force of insurgents estimated at 300, attacked the garrison at Subig yesterday. A body of marines were sent from Olongapo to reinforce the garrison; and the Filipinos were driven back, several being killed.

There were no casualties on the American side.

A company of the Forty-sixth Volunteer Infantry, together with a contingent of marines, has been sent from Manila to reinforce the Subig garrison still further.

TO SEND ALL SPANIARDS HOME.

The Cabinet Decides to Transport Civilians as Well as Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—At the Cabinet meeting to-day it was decided to construe that portion of the treaty with Spain regarding the return of Spanish soldiers and prisoners of war in the most liberal way. By the terms of the treaty the United States is bound to transport all Spanish soldiers and prisoners of war serving in the conquered territory to Spain. Quite a number of disputed questions have been raised in connection with the repatriation of the Spanish soldiers serving in the Philippines, and they have been the subject of considerable correspondence between Gen. Otis and the Spanish representatives at Manila.

In the peace treaty various terms are used—"Spanish soldiers," "Spanish prisoners," "Prisoners in the hands of the insurgents," &c. After discussing the question to-day the Cabinet decided to construe the language of the treaty liberally; indeed, to stretch it not only to cover all Spanish prisoners in the hands of the insurgents who are now falling into our hands, but their families and all Spanish civilian officials and their families. All will be transported to Spain at the expense of the United States.

Secretary Root has no information as to how many Spanish prisoners remain on the islands.

London Comment on the Decision.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The Daily Chronicle, commenting upon the decision of the United States Government to transport from the Philippines not only the Spanish prisoners falling into the hands of the Americans, but also the Spanish civil officials and their families, says: "This action of the United States is characteristically generous toward their late foe. It can hardly fail to awake a responsive echo and to do much to diminish the bitterness resulting from the recent war."

President Saves Soldier from Death.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Dec. 26.—William Scarborough of this city, a private of Company B, Third United States Infantry, who was tried by a military court in the Philippines on a serious charge and sentenced to death, has been saved from execution by President McKinley. The President has commuted his sentence to dishonorable discharge and twenty years' imprisonment. Scarborough is little more than a boy.

The Forty-third at Singapore.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Word was received at the War Department to-day that the transport Meade, with Col. Murray and the Forty-third Volunteer Infantry, arrived at Singapore yesterday, on her way to Manila. Col. Murray reports the death of Corp. Kerrigan of Company B, on the 18th inst., of alcoholic poisoning.

LAWTON SUBSCRIPTION FUND.

The Lists Will Be Kept Open for Contributions Until Jan. 5.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin's list of subscriptions to the Lawton home fund aggregated $15,000 at noon today. The committee announces that the subscription lists will be kept open until Jan. 5 next, when the money will be banked and placed to Mrs. Lawton's credit.

The amount now in the hands of Gen. Corbin probably is less than half of that actually subscribed, many subscriptions having not yet reached him.

UNION LEAGUE GIVES $2,000.

Club May Raise $10,000 in All for the Lawton Fund.

A meeting was held at the Union League Club last night in the interest of the fund for the benefit of the widow and family of Gen. Lawton. Ex-Mayor Strong presided at the meeting, which was largely attended.

A letter from Adjt. Gen. Corbin was read, and John S. Wise then addressed the members of the club. After referring briefly to the war in the Philippines, he paid a tribute to Gen. Lawton as a soldier and a man, which aroused great enthusiasm. The sum of $2,000 was at once subscribed to the fund, and it was decided to issue a circular for the purpose of obtaining additional subscriptions.

Mr. Wise said after the meeting: "We've got $2,000 now, but we'll make it $10,000 before we get through."

NEW YORK CONTRIBUTIONS.

The Bankers' Trust Company's Fund Now Amounts to $2,775.

The Lawton fund still continues to grow. The sum of $875 was received yesterday by the Bankers' Trust Company, at 10 Wall Street. The amount of the subscriptions and the names of the subscribers of the money received yesterday are as follows:

Anna E. Benjamin, $10; G. Creighton Webb, $250; Keppler & Schwarzmann, $50; James J. Higginson, $100; Oswald W. Uhl, $25; W. Horace, $5; John J. Heckscher, $50; J. R. Drexel, $100; Comrade, 1861, $5; William B. Garrett, $5; Cash, $10; R. P. Lounsbery, $25; Dominick & Dominick, $100; L. A. Sussdorf, $5; Cornelius Doremus, $10; W. A. Bass, $25; H. G. Campbell & Co., $50, and Charles Head & Co., $50. Total, $875. Previously acknowledged, $1,900. Total, $2,775.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received from a firm which does not want its name mentioned, a check for $10 for the Lawton fund.

Philadelphia Fund Amounts to $2,411.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.—The Lawton fund of The Evening Telegraph of this city, which has been officially designated by Adjt. Gen. Corbin to receive subscriptions for the relief of the widow and children of Gen. Lawton amounts to-night to $2,411. Seventeen subscriptions of $100 each have been made to the fund thus far.

Gen. Shafter Has Collected $931.50.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26.—Donations for the Lawton fund received by Major Gen. Shafter now amount to $931.50.

FUNERAL OF GEN. LAWTON.

Services to be Held Dec. 30—Body Will Be Shipped on the Thomas.

MANILA, Dec. 26.—The funeral of Major Gen. Lawton will take place Dec. 30. The body will be shipped on the transport Thomas.

Council Acts on Lawton's Death.

The Council adopted yesterday a resolution expressing the regret of the Municipal Assembly for the death in the Philippines of Major Gen. Henry W. Lawton. The resolution had been adopted previously by the Board of Aldermen.

FTELEY'S SUCCESSOR CHOSEN.

W. R. Hill Elected Chief Engineer of the Aqueduct Commission at $10,000 a Year.

William R. Hill was yesterday elected Chief Engineer of the Aqueduct Commission to succeed A. Fteley.

The salary of the Chief Engineer is $10,000 a year. Mr. Fteley resigned some time ago.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 26.—William R. Hill came to this city in 1888 to work with J. J. R. Croes of New York City, who was investigating the best source of water supply for Syracuse. He was principal assistant on that work, after which he returned to Brooklyn and had charge of the erection of the superstructure of the Fifth Avenue elevated railroad. He received the appointment of Chief Engineer of the Syracuse Water Board in July, 1889. He was appointed Superintendent of the system Aug. 1, 1894.

Mr. Hill had entire charge of the construction of the present Syracuse plant, and his services have been eminently satisfactory to the city. Before coming here he was engaged on several important engineering works. In 1874 he was in charge of the construction of the tunneled portion of the Harlem Division of the New York Central Railroad, from One Hundred and Fifteenth Street to the Harlem River. Afterward he was engaged on the New York and Manhattan Beach Railroad from Bay Ridge to Coney Island, then as engineer for the contractors on the Riverside Drive, in New York City, and later had charge of the location and construction of the foundations of the Third and Ninth Avenue lines of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad.

Mr. Hill was draftsman and division engineer of the Hoosac Tunnel Line, after which he was employed on the Croton River watershed. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and the New England Water Works Association.

CHILDREN VISIT THE MAYOR.

Members of a City History Club Sit in His Official Chair.

A party of girls and boys, members of the City History Club of the Berkeley School, visited the City Hall yesterday to inspect the building and see at close range how they are governed. When they entered the Mayor's office, Mayor Van Wyck was seated at the desk in the southwest corner of the public room. Looking up, he asked the spokesman of the party, a lad of about nine or ten years, what he could do for him.

"I'd like to sit in the Mayor's chair," the boy replied.

"All right," said the Mayor, in his heartiest tones. "Take the chair and enjoy yourselves." Thereupon the Mayor left his seat, and one by one the children sat in the chair, the Mayor looking on approvingly. After all had enjoyed the novelty of sitting in the seat, the party left the room and visited the Governor's Room and the Chambers of the Municipal Assembly.

NEW JERSEY TEACHERS' FUND.

Investigation of the Disposition of Money Raised at a Concert.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 26.—The Board of Trustees of the Teachers' Retirement Fund at a meeting this afternoon placed seven teachers on the retirement list and also appointed a committee of three to investigate the disposition of a sum of money obtained from a concert in Jersey City two years ago, it having, it is alleged, been represented that this concert was given for the benefit of the retirement fund. None of the proceeds was ever paid into the State Treasury.

Miss Elizabeth Allen of Hoboken, one of the Trustees, said after the meeting that the committee was appointed under a misapprehension. The original resolution providing for the concert stipulated that the money should be used for "the furtherance of the work of securing a retirement fund." The receipts at the concert, she said, were $1,219, of which the expenses consumed $219.26. About $400 was paid to the Treasurer of the committee of the State Teachers' Association for printing and other sums to lawyers for drafting the needed legislation. The money, she said, was never intended as a contribution to the fund itself.

Providence Bank to be Absorbed.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 26.—The arrangements for the absorption of the Third National Bank by the Industrial Trust Company are practically completed. The offer made by the company for the stock has been accepted individually by the Directors and some of the stockholders. A meeting of the stockholders for the purpose of voting the liquidation of the bank has been called for Jan. 25. The Third National has a capital stock of $100,000 and deposits of about $500,000.

Two New Cathedral Trustees.

A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine was held yesterday afternoon at the Diocesan House, 29 Lafayette Place. The only business transacted was the election of John Jacob Astor and Francis Lynde Stetson to fill two of the three vacancies on the board.

Funeral of G. W. Sneden.

The funeral of George W. Sneden, who died Sunday morning in the eighty-fifth year of his age, was held last evening at 8 o'clock at the family residence, 120 West Fifty-seventh Street. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. MacArthur of the Calvary Baptist Church. Mr. Sneden was born in New York and resided there all his life. For many years he conducted a furniture establishment on the Bowery. He came of the well-known Sneden family of Sneden's Landing, on the Hudson, several of his ancestors being prominent in the wars of the Revolution and of 1812.

Chicago Run of "Quo Vadis" Extended.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—The dramatization of "Quo Vadis" has made such a success that it was decided to-day to double the length of the initial engagement before taking the play elsewhere. It will therefore be presented at McVicker's Theatre here until Jan. 27, a run of six weeks.

MR. GRAU'S NEW POLICY

Will Refund Money on Unexpected Opera Changes.

SUBSCRIBERS NOT AFFECTED

Mme. Calve's Withdrawal from the Cast of "Faust" Last Saturday Precipitated the Change.

The question of refunding money to purchasers of tickets to the grand opera performances at the Metropolitan Opera House during the remaining part of this season has been the subject of serious consideration by Maurice Grau, Manager Frank Sanger, and the Directors of the Grau Opera Company ever since last Saturday. Discussion was prompted by the complaints over the refusal of the management to refund the price of tickets to those who had bought seats for the performance of "Faust" when it was announced that Mme. Calvé would be unable to sing and Mme. Suzanne Adams was substituted.

It has been decided, although never done before in the history of the Opera House, that, in the event of the sudden illness of a principal singer making a change in cast necessary, to refund the money or exchange the tickets of those who have bought seats for the particular performance in which the change occurs.

The following official statement touching on the matter was given out:

"On account of many complaints and of the clamor of the press, we have come to the conclusion that hereafter in case of any change of the principal artists in the cast, if any dissatisfied patrons of the opera desire to have their money refunded we shall do so. This does not apply to subscription tickets, which were sold with no understanding whatever. It applies only to those tickets bought for that particular performance. The money will be refunded or the tickets exchanged."

After disposing of this question Mr. Grau announced that he had engaged Mme. Gadski for several years, and that her first appearance under his direction will be tomorrow night in Philadelphia in the rôle of Elizabeth in "Tannhäuser," and that she will be seen at the Metropolitan Opera House on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 6, as Senta in "The Flying Dutchman." This will be the first performance of the opera in this city since Walter Damrosch presented it three seasons ago.

Regarding the acquisition of Mme. Gadski to the Maurice Grau forces, her manager, C. L. Graff, said yesterday that after her engagement to sing in opera, which will be for a limited number of nights, she will appear in fifty concerts throughout the country, beginning Feb. 19 and terminating April 1. During her appearance in this city she will probably sing only in the Wagner operas, and may possibly be heard in the rôle of Valentine in "Les Huguenots" and as Pamina in the production of "The Magic Flute."

The continued illness of Mme. Ternina due to a severe sore throat, which, it was stated, would compel her to return to Germany, is absolutely untrue Mr. Grau said. She has consulted three eminent physicians regarding her condition, and she will inform Mr. Grau to-day how soon she will be able to appear.

Mr. Grau also denied the rumors which prevailed throughout the Opera House during the performance Monday night regarding the engagement of Mme. Melba and Jean de Reszke for the season. He said these rumors probably became current through the negotiations which were pending with Mr. Graff for the services of Mme. Gadski.

J. K. HACKETT IN A NEW PLAY.

Produces "The Pride of Jennico" at Ford's in Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 26.—James K. Hackett and company produced to-night at Ford's Opera House before a large audience the four-act play "The Pride of Jennico," this being its first performance on any stage. The play is a dramatization of the novel of the same name, and is the work of Abby Sage Richardson and Grace L. Furniss, authors of "Americans at Home" and "A Colonial Girl." The piece was enthusiastically received. Mr. Hackett scored a great personal success.

The scenes are laid in Hungary late in the eighteenth century. Mr. Hackett appeared as Basil Jennico, scion of a long line of warriors, who marries a Princess, and finds out later, as he supposes, that she was merely a maid of honor in the royal household. But he loves her, and when they become estranged follows her and becomes involved in numerous duels in an effort to regain her love, in which he is finally successful. Miss Bertha Galland made her first appearance as Mr. Hackett's leading lady.

Mrs. Richardson, one of the authors, and Daniel Frohman were in the audience.

THE KOSTER & BIAL LEASE.

Biel Syndicate May Transfer It to a Pittsburg Manager.

Negotiations are again under way for a change in the management of Koster & Bial's Music Hall, which it was intimated last night would be consummated within the coming week or ten days. This time it is said that Nelson Roberts, a manager from Pittsburg, Penn., has become associated with two wealthy Wall Street brokers, who intend to purchase outright the lease of the music hall from the Robert Biel syndicate.

What form of attraction Mr. Roberts and his partners intend to give the patrons of this house Mr. Roberts refuses to make public at this time. He says, however, that a complete change in policy will be made if he secures the house.

"Men and Women" at Murray Hill.

For this week's revival the Henry V. Donnelly Stock Company at the Murray Hill Theatre have been seen in Henry C. De Milne's and David Belasco's four-act drama entitled "Men and Women." The production, as all others heretofore presented, was well mounted, and the characters were for the principal rôles, adequately impersonated. Thomas Coleman as Israel Cohen, Ralph Stuart as William Seabury, Charles D. Waldron, J. Redman, Walter Allen, Miss Hannah May Ingham as Agnes Rodman, Dorothy Donnelly as Mrs. Kate Delafield, Mrs. Thomas Barry and Grace Huntington were all sincere and forceful in the impersonation of their characters. The attraction for next week will consist of a revival of William Gillette's comedy "All the Comforts of Home."

Edwin L. Bloom a Bankrupt.

Edward L. Bloom, theatrical manager, residing at 36 West Fifty-ninth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $22,413 and no assets. The liabilities are to eighty creditors, were contracted from 1893 to 1898 in this and various other cities throughout the United States, and are for printing, merchandise, borrowed money, rent, notes, carriage hire, and services. Among the creditors are the First National Bank of St. Paul, $3,500; Riverside Printing Company of Milwaukee, $3,000; Enquirer Job Print, Cincinnati, $1,500; Detroit Free Press, $1,200, and Edward Harner, $1,000.

Has Contract with Mme. Barrios.

Arthur Rehan denied yesterday the truth of a statement made recently by Richard Dorney that Mme. Algeria Barrios, widow of the former President of Guatemala, was not to appear on the New York stage in a repertoire of plays under the management of Mr. Rehan. Speaking of the matter yesterday Mr. Rehan said: "Dorney's statement is false. There is a contract between Mme. Barrios and myself. It is my intention to bring Mr. Dorney into court. The matter is in the hands of my attorneys.

Roland Reed's Condition Fair.

The condition of Roland Reed, the actor, who was taken to St. Luke's Hospital on Monday suffering from appendicitis, was reported as fair yesterday. He is not considered to be in danger. The surgeons who examined Mr. Reed had not decided yesterday that an operation was necessary.

C. F. Salisbury Goes to a Hospital.

Charles F. Salisbury, a theatrical man, living at the Herald Square Hotel, presented himself at the Presbyterian Hospital last night and was admitted to a medical ward without the usual examination. He bore a letter from one of the visiting physicians which gave him immediate entree. Nothing more could be learned about the case.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY

The influence of the double holiday which the falling of Christmas on Monday brought this year was strongly felt yesterday, and the wheels of business and society were slow to begin to move after their stoppage of forty-eight hours. The cold weather, as yet a novelty, tended to keep people of leisure within doors, and so the avenue and up-town districts seemed very dull and deserted all through the morning and early afternoon hours. Toward dusk, however, more people began to appear, and although one heard of this or that person being out of town at a country house party, there was a remarkably good representation of society at the dinner hour at the fashionable restaurants and also at the opera last evening.

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From the country come stories of an enjoyable but rather dull and uneventful Christmas Day. Severe as was the cold, it had not been of sufficient duration to make skating possible, except on very shallow ponds here and there, and it was too cold for golfing, driving, or riding with any comfort; cycling has ceased to be a fashionable amusement. The St. Nicholas Rink, in this city, was fairly well filled Christmas afternoon and evening, and yesterday morning there was quite a good social representation there.

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To-day the Christmas holiday entertaining will be in full swing. There will be several informal "at homes," and the evening will bring a brilliant audience at the opera, where "Don Giovanni," in which Mme. Sembrich and Mme. Eames are to appear, will be sung, and two cotillions, those to be given by Mrs. Bayard Dominick for her daughter, Miss Helen Dominick, at Sherry's, and by Mrs. A. H. Holmes, at 452 Madison Avenue, will be danced. The first meeting of the organization known as the "Five Cotillions" will also be held at Delmonico's.

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The New Year's festivities at Tuxedo are to be on a larger scale this year than ever before, and there is an unwonted demand for rooms in the clubhouse for the two days' holiday on the part of the members for themselves and their guests. The New Year's Eve dance of former years will not be given this year, but instead there will be a ball on the evening of Monday, New Year's Day. The customary ceremonies over the bowl of egg nog in the clubhouse on New Year's Eve as midnight approaches will, however, take place as usual. The members of the gay world are more and more fond of spending New Year's out of town.

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Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Burke-Roche, and other well-known women have invited a number of friends to accompany them to the Hungarian Peasant Ball, which is to begin at midnight on New Year's Eve in the Madison Square Garden. Another well-known woman, who, like Mrs. Burke-Roche and Mrs. Oelrichs, had engaged a box at the Garden for this ball, and who was to have given a supper later in the night at her residence, has recalled the invitations and will sail for Europe on the Campania on Saturday morning accompanied by her young son. This change of plans on the part of the modish woman in question will not interfere with Mrs. Oelrichs's and Mrs. Burke-Roche's parties for the ball.

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The graduates of St. Paul's School, resident in this and neighboring cities, will hold a meeting and enjoy a supper in the Medico-Legal Society Building, 17 West Forty-third Street, this evening. The meeting has been called for 8:30 P. M., when the rector of the school, Dr. Joseph Coit, will be present to meet the Alumni. St. Paul's has so many graduates prominent in the professions and in business and social life in New York that this reunion to-night will bring together perhaps the most thoroughly representative body of men that could be assembled by any similar call from college or school. The invitations have been issued in the names of the following well-known men, all graduates of old St. Paul's: Frederick Shattuck, Gen. F. H. Appleton, Charles J. Nourse, Douglas Robinson, Henry Marquand, George R. Sheldon, H. E. Drayton, Robert W. Johnston, C. Lawrence Perkins, Stephen Peabody, Sherman Evarts, Samuel H. Hoppin, Edwin A. Stevens, Edward D. Appleton, Owen Wister, W. Strother Jones, Charles D. Dickey, James D. Livingston, R. B. Keyser, Louis F. Bishop, George S. Mumford, Herbert Parsons, George S. Brewster, George W. Burleigh, Noah H. Swayne, second, Charles R. Swords, Alonzo Potter, and Alfred G. Vanderbilt.

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Yesterday was not a very gay day in the New York society world. The majority of people were suffering from the reaction from the double holiday, and the younger people from the feasting and the goodies consumed in abnormal quantities. It was really the family doctor's day, and the physician's automobile, which has now supplanted the doctor's gig, was seen standing before many well-known houses. It was truly "the day after Christmas."

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The chief event of last evening, especially for the younger set, was the bal poudre given by Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes at her residence, 229 Madison Avenue, for her daughter, Miss Mildred Stokes, who is a débutante of the season. This is the first large entertainment given in the Stokes residence this year. The ballroom of the Stokes house is a large one, and the scene when the hundred or more guests in their powdered hair were assembled under the electric lights was a fascinating one. The young women, both hostesses and their guests, wore gowns of white organdie silk and satin, decorated with holly and sprigs of holly in their hair. There were two orchestras, which played alternately through the evening. Miss Stokes received the guests with her mother and sister in the drawing room. The furniture and appointments of this room are in the style of Louis XV. The walls are covered with hangings of shell pink silk, with panels containing hand-painted copies of pictures by Watteau, Boucher, and Natier. The ballroom in which the dance was held was decorated with garlands of evergreen, and over the mantel gleamed a large star made of electric lights, while in the hallway over one of the central arches glistened another star. The other decorations were Christmas greens, mistletoe, and holly. The dance began about 9:30 P. M., and a buffet supper was served shortly before midnight. Among the guests were the Baroness Halkett, Mrs. Stokes's eldest daughter; Miss Barnes, Miss Clare Bryce, the Misses Gurnee, Miss Butler, Miss Cutting, the Misses de Peyster, the Misses Delafield, Miss Anna Dodge, Miss Pell, Miss Low, Miss Metcalf, Miss Anne Sands, Miss Helen Peabody, Miss Van Nest, the Misses Schieffelin, Miss Amy G. Olyphant, the Misses Bowers, the Misses de Coppet, Miss Louise Du Pont, the Misses Iselin, Miss May Gallatin, Miss Hoppin, Miss Marie Mott, Miss Marguerite Chapin, Miss Eleanor Cross, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Vatable, Miss Evelyn Sloane, Miss Huntington, Miss Miller, and the Messrs. Alexander Hadden, Valentine Hall, Beekman Hoppin, James W. Gerard, Jr., Sherman Hoyt, A. S. Stokes, Jr., Cutting, Schieffelin, Gallatin, Hard, Fitzgerald, Iselin, David Bishop, Jr., Burden, Sloane, Dodge, and Barclay.

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The second De Coverley dance took place in the large ballroom at Sherry's last evening. There was a large attendance. The guests were received by Mrs. William H. Bliss and Mrs. Charles B. Foote. The cotillion was led by Mr. Arthur S. Wiley. There were no favors.

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Mme. Pandelli y Fachiri gave last evening at her residence, 145 West Fifty-eighth Street, a cotillion for her daughter, Miss Fachiri. The guests at this dance were débutantes of this season—a number of girls who, like Miss Fachiri herself, are not yet out, but who are to make their début next year, and a few girls who have already made their bow. Mrs. Antonio Ralli and Mrs. P. S. Galatti assisted Mrs. Fachiri in receiving the guests. Mrs. Fachiri wore a gown of white satin, spangled, and Miss Fachiri wore a white tulle costume. The cotillion was led by Miss Fachiri, H. Alexander Smith, and Antonio Fachiri. The favors were varicolored butterflies, mounted on gilded sticks, Pierrot hats, shepherdess crooks of metal, tied with ribbons; tulle streamers, tinsel garlands with tiny bells for the girls, and metal pipes, silver knives, cigarettes, and boutonnières for the men. Among the guests were Misses Helen Dominick, Helen Bulkley, Pansy Roosevelt, Eleanor Swayne, Grace Delafield, Dorothea Draper, Elsie Schefer, Cecil Boardman, Josephine Williams Alice Agnew, and the Misses Ellis, Carpenter, and Isabella Curtis, and Messrs. Prentice Kellogg, E. Curtis, Prentice Strong, C. Curtis, A. D. Dodge, Julian Day, E. Tinker, J. B. Flower, Jr., P. del Calvo, E. Schuyler Smith, Robert Grannis, and Alexander Rall.

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The Benedicts' Ball, given by Messrs. Frederick T. Mason, J. Dundas Lippincott, A. J. Cassatt, and a number of other prominent widowers and married men in Philadelphia, and which has been looked forward to with lively anticipations by the social world of the Quaker City, will take place in Philadelphia this evening. On Friday evening Mr. James W. Paul, Jr., will give a ball in Horticultural Hall, Philadelphia, for his daughter, Miss Ellen Drexel Paul. Philadelphia is enjoying the gayest Winter thus far in its history, and, strange to say, the gayety increases as the days lengthen, notwithstanding the departure for a five years' stay in England of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel.

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The St. Paul, which sailed for Southampton this morning, has booked, among other passengers, Col. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Astor, child, nurse, and governess. Col. Astor and Mrs. Astor are going abroad for the Winter. They will probably spend a few days in London and Paris, and then proceed to the Riviera, from where they will probably go to Egypt. Among others booked to sail on the St. Paul are the actress Miss Kate Forsythe, Miss Hunt, Mrs. Adolph Ladenberg, with her child and its governess, Mr. and Mrs. Megargee of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. John Munroe of Paris, Mrs. Raymond Rogers and Miss Rogers, Mrs. S. Montgomery Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Webster, and Mrs. J. G. White and son.

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The Teutonic, sailing to-day for Liverpool, has booked, among other passengers, Capt. M. L. Feildan and Mrs. Feildan, E. J. Henderson, Mrs. Kitson, D. McLean, Mr. Salamon, Howard Page, P. C. Stewart, Benjamin Watkins, and W. C. Whitney.

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Ex-Gov. and Mrs. Morton will give a dinner at their residence to-morrow evening, Dec. 28, for Miss Mary Gardiner, granddaughter of the Right Rev. Bishop Doane of Albany.

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Holiday week in England is not marked as usual this year by country house parties, as the anxiety to hear the latest news from the Cape has kept many people in London. At those country house parties, however, which are being given, private theatricals appear to be the principal amusement. The largest party of the year will be given at Shatsworth in January, where the Duchess of Devonshire is to be the hostess. Miss Muriel Wilson, Mrs. Willie James, and Lady Mary Sackville will be the stars, and the usual company of amateur actors and actresses will assist. Lily, Duchess of Marlborough, and Lord William Beresford entertained over the holidays with a shooting party at Deepdean. The Duchess of Marlborough remained at Blenheim. The sailing of Lady Randolph Churchill brought the entire American contingent to London, where they remained over Christmas. The Bradley Martins, as already announced, will keep up their house party at Balmacaan until after the new year.

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The season at Cairo, Egypt, can hardly be said to have begun, and as yet the American arrivals there are few. Lord and Lady Crew will pass the entire Winter at Cairo. Lady Crew, it will be remembered, is the daughter of the Earl of Rosebery, and she and her husband will entertain very handsomely during their stay in the Egyptian city. At San Remo, on the Riviera, the tennis club has been opened, and among the American arrivals are Mrs. and Miss Loring, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Wales, and Miss Foster Barham. Nice is quite crowded. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., are there for a short while before they take a tour through Spain. Mr. Howard Case has arrived at the Hotel des Anglais, and will entertain there this Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Naylor gave a large dinner at their apartment to the officers of the United States steamship Essex. Mrs. James Stillman has been in Nice for a few days, en route for Rome, where she will pass the Winter. Another visitor who will shortly arrive at Nice will be Mr. Rutherford Stuyvesant, who will entertain a party on his yacht Arcturus and cruise during the Winter in the Mediterranean. Pau still remains mildly gay, for hunting and golfing being the principal amusements. Among the recent visitors were Mr. and Mrs. Kernochan, Mr. L. Cavendish Taylor, and Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Carrington. Mr. and Mrs. George Kiner of Paris will pass the Winter on the Riviera. They are now at Nice. Mrs. Kiner will be remembered as the elder Miss Eustis, a niece of the late Ambassador and a sister of Miss Lydia Eustis. She is even more famous than her sister as a singer, but has never been on the professional concert stage.

WASHINGTON SOCIAL NEWS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The Secretary of War and Mrs. Root gave their first entertainment of the season at their Washington home this evening, when they invited a distinguished company to meet Sir Henry Irving at supper after the play. The Root residence, at 1,626 Rhode Island Avenue, is one of the show mansions of the capital, and admirably adapted for entertaining. The company to meet Sir Henry included the Spanish Minister and Duchess of Arcos, Secretary of State and Mrs. Hay, Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Gage, Senator and Mrs. Lodge, Gen. and Mrs. Miles, the Paymaster General of the Army and Mrs. Bates, ex-Ambassador to Italy and Mrs. MacVeagh, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page, Capt. and Mrs. Cowles, Gen. Corbin, Mr. Stoker, and Miss Root.

Mrs. Sartoris gave a large dinner party for young people this evening in honor of her son and daughter, Capt. Algernon Sartoris and Miss Vivian Sartoris.

Admiral and Mrs. Dewey will hold their New Year reception at the residence of Mrs. Dewey's mother, Mrs. Washington McLean, in K Street, from 1 to 3 o'clock next Monday. No cards will be issued, and all friends and admirers of the Admiral and his wife are cordially invited. Mrs. Dewey, who has long been one of the famous hostesses of the capital, will be assisted by fifty young women of prominence in naval and social circles.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. Elliott Coues.

Elliott Coues, the well-known ornithologist, died yesterday in Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, from the effects of an operation. He received his liking for natural history studies from his father, Samuel Elliott Coues, who was a scientific man of note. In 1853, when young Coues was eleven years old, the family moved from his birthplace, Portsmouth, N. H., to Washington, D. C. His education was received at the Jesuit Seminary, now known as Gonzaga College, and the Columbian University. He was graduated from the Academic Department of the latter in 1861, and from the School of Medicine two years later. Since graduation his alma mater has bestowed upon him the degrees of A. M., M. D., and Ph. D.

In 1862 he entered the United States Army as a medical cadet, and two years later was promoted to Assistant Surgeon, which rank he held until his resignation, in 1881. Wherever his army duties called him he made exhaustive studies of the fauna and flora of the region. Several scientific papers resulted from his residence in Arizona and at Columbia, S. C.

In 1872 his "Key to North American Birds" appeared. This was followed in 1874 by his "Field Ornithology" and "Birds of the Northwest." In 1873 an appointment as surgeon and naturalist to the United States Northern Boundary Commission placed him in the field again for a couple of years, after which he returned to Washington, and became connected with the Smithsonian Institution. In 1876 he became the naturalist of the United States Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories, and in 1877 he was elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences. For some years he was the youngest academician in that body.

Other works published in this period are "Fur-Bearing Animals" (1877,) "Monographs of North American Rodentia," (with J. A. Allen, 1877,) and "Birds of the Colorado Valley," (1878.) In 1880 Dr. Coues was ordered to the frontier by the War Department, but he had become so deeply interested in scientific works that he resigned from the army and returned to Washington.

He held the Chair of Anatomy in the National Medical College from 1877 to 1883, when he was appointed Professor of Biology in the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Soon after his resignation from the army he began to investigate by means of scientific methods the phenomena of spiritualism and telepathy. He became a theosophist and a prominent associate of Mme. Blavatsky, with whom he visited England and the Continent, making the acquaintance of other noted members of that sect. The results of his study of occult phenomena appeared in a series of speculative works on the origin and nature of life, including "Biogen," "The Daemon of Darwin," and "Ocott's Buddhist Catechism." He was elected member of the General Council and President of the American Board of Control of the Theosophical Society of India. He was also a member of the British Society of Psychical Research. In later years he lost much of his interest in occult studies while still maintaining a connection with several societies.

One of his most important labors in recent years was done on the Century Dictionary, to which, in seven years, he contributed 40,000 words and definitions in general biology, comparative anatomy, and all branches of zoology.

The range of Dr. Coues's literary life was very great. He was the author of thirty-seven volumes, and contributed over 1,000 articles to various magazines and periodicals. He served six different scientific journals in editorial capacities, and his name was on the rolls of more than fifty foreign and American scientific societies.

Dr. Coues was twice married. his first wife obtaining a divorce from him on the ground of desertion, after which, in 1887, he married Mrs. Mary Emily Bates of Philadelphia.

Allen B. Rorke.

Allen B. Rorke, a prominent contractor and builder and Republican politician of Philadelphia, died at his home there yesterday. He was stricken with apoplexy after he had retired Sunday night, and this was followed by an attack of paralysis. He did not regain consciousness after the first attack.

Mr. Rorke was born in Philadelphia March 21, 1846, and started in business for himself in 1870. He constructed the buildings of the National Export Exposition and new State Capitol at Harrisburg. He also constructed a large number of prominent buildings in Philadelphia and vicinity, among which are the Philadelphia Bourse Building, the Betz office building, Spreckels sugar refinery, Thomas Dolan & Co.'s mills, Edwin Fitler & Co.'s cordage works at Bridesburg, Penn.; the Park Theatre, and the Manufacturers' Clubhouse.

He was Chairman of the Republican City Campaign Committee at Philadelphia for two years.

Franklin A. Stemmler.

Franklin A Stemmler died on Sunday of pneumonia at his home, 346 East Eighty-sixth Street. He was a son of the late Police Justice Stemmler, and was born in this city. In early life he was in the real estate business. Seven years ago he became a cl

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $6,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee. Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
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Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

The Domestic Exchange National Bank
OF NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $300,000.
DIRECTORS:
Robert D. Kent, Ethan Allen Doty,
William P. Aldrich, Horace W. Fish,
Samuel S. Bradley, William Kent,
Thomas H. Cullen, Edward S. Peck,
C. D. Spencer.
ROBERT D. KENT, President.
CHARLES H. SPENCER, Cashier.
Specialty { COLLECTION OF OUT-OF-TOWN CHECKS.
TEMPORARY OFFICES 11-13 MAIDEN LANE.
TELEPHONE, 2885 BROAD.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
Lakewood Hotel, Lakewood, N.J.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business, Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

The Corn Exchange Bank,
William and Beaver Sts., New York.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President.
Capital and Surplus . . $3,000,000.00
Deposits 20,000,000.00
BRANCHES:
Broadway Branch, Astor Place Bank.
Broadway & Spring St. Astor Place.
Hudson River Bank, Queens County Bank,
72d St & Columbus Ave. Borough of Queens.

DOUGLAS & JONES
Members New York Stock Exchange,
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad St., New York City.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE AND CARRIED ON MARGIN.
Daily Market Letter on Application.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.
36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK,
GEORGE H. ROBINSON.
Member New York Stock Exchange.

Hurlbutt, Hatch & Co.,
BANKERS.
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
71 Broadway, N. Y. City.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash or on margin.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.
Telephone No. 1239 Cortlandt.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., New York. 298 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

A. J. DE KANTSTEIN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange,
30 West 23d St.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash and carried on margin.
SPECIAL LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

$25,000 REWARD.

TO THE PUBLIC:

WHEREAS, The circulation of false statements or rumors, with intent to affect the market price of the stocks or securities of a corporation, is punishable criminally under the laws of this State; and

WHEREAS, Certain persons have circulated false statements and rumors, with intent to affect the market price of the stocks and securities of BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY:

RESOLVED, By the Board of Directors of BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY that a reward of $25,000 is hereby offered, and will be paid by the said Company, for information furnished to the Counsel of the Company, SHEEHAN & COLLIN, 32 Nassau Street, New York City, leading to the discovery and conviction of any of the persons who have circulated such false statements or rumors; and the Company hereby requests all persons interested in the preservation of honest business methods to furnish such information.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY.

December 22, 1899.

Provident Savings Life Assurance Society,
ORGANIZED 1875.
346 and 348 Broadway.
EDWARD W. SCOTT, President.
Issues All Desirable Forms of Policies.
Assurance in force $100,000,000
Paid Policyholders $16,500,000
Assets to Liabilities 132½ per cent.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
38 Nassau St., New York.
Capital & Surplus—$2,500,000
LEVI P. MORTON.....President
EDWARD J. BERWIND..Vice-President
JAMES K. CORBIÈRE....Second Vice-Pres.
WM. REDMOND CROSS..Secretary
DIRECTORS.
James W. Alexander, James N. Jarvie,
John Jacob Astor, Aug. D. Juilliard,
George F. Baker, Joseph Larocque,
Edward J. Berwind, D. O. Mills,
Frederic Cromwell, Levi P. Morton,
Henry M. Flagler, Richard A. McCurdy,
G. G. Haven, W. G. Oakman,
Jos. C. Hendrix, John Sloane,
Abram S. Hewitt, William C. Whitney,
A. Wolff.

Central Realty Bond and Trust Company,
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
Frederic P. Olcott, James Stillman,
Augustus D. Juilliard, James N. Jarvie,
Frederick Southack, Hugh J. Grant,
Henry Morgenthau.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

OREGON RAILWAY & NAVIGATION CO.
First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Bonds.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street, New York City, for the sale to the trustees of one hundred and fifty-eight First Mortgage Bonds of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company for the Sinking Fund, as provided in the mortgage to the undersigned securing the same, dated September 1st, 1880.
In the event of the Trustee not being able to purchase the bonds in accordance with the terms of Section 4, Article 2, of the mortgage, it will become necessary for the Trustee to DRAW bonds BY LOT AT PAR.
Proposals must be presented before 12 o'clock M. on the 30th day of December, 1899, and should be directed as follows: Proposals for the Sinking Fund, The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee, E. S. Marston, President, 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street, New York City.
THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO., Trustee,
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, December 15th, 1899.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Preferred and Common Stock
of the
Distilling Company of America
At the request of holders of shares of the Preferred and Common Stock of the Distilling Company of America to a large amount, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee to institute an inquiry into the affairs of the Company, to recommend such action as may seem advisable and generally to protect the interests of the depositors.
An appropriate agreement has been lodged with The Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City; and stockholders desiring to be represented by the Committee are invited to deposit their certificates of stock, on or before January 6th, 1900, with said Company, which will issue its negotiable receipts therefor. The Committee will, as soon as possible, submit to the depositors an agreement embodying a further plan of action, and afford opportunity to the depositors either to participate therein or to withdraw the shares deposited without expense.—Dated New York, December 26th, 1899.
WILLIAM L. BULL,
WILLIAM F. HARRITY,
RUDOLPH KEPPLER,
ALVIN W. KRECH,
RICHARD SUTRO,
Committee.
GUY RICHARDS, Sec'y, 120 Broadway, N. Y.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 27th, 1899,
At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF BROOKLYN TRUST CO., EXECUTORS.
250 shs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
25 shs. Central National Bank.
5 shs. National Park Bank.
50 shs. Bank of the Republic.
FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
849 shs. Brigantine Co. of New Jersey, (Hypd.)
15 shs. International Postal Supply Co.
$10,000 Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co. 1st Bds.
20 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
14 shs. National Bank of North America.
5 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
15 shs. Bankers' Trust Co.
5 shs. Trust Co. of America.
7 shs. Mutual Bank.
20 shs. Consolidated Fireworks Co. Prefd.
50 shs. The Alignum Co.
100 shs. St. Lawrence Power Co. Pfd., (Hypd.)
10 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
18 shs. National City Bank.
25 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
20 shs. Brooklyn Academy of Music, (with ticket.)
1,000 shs. Philadelphia Co. of Pittsburg, Penn., common.
20 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
20 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. National Bank of North America.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. 23d Ward Bank.
200 shs. Trust Co. of America.

Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway Company:
Under the plan and agreement to purchase the railroad of the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway Company: Holders of the second mortgage bonds and holders of certificates of deposit of the New York Security and Trust Company, and holders of stock of the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railway Company will take notice that the 22d day of January, 1900, is fixed by the Committee as a date after which none of such securities will be received by such Committee on deposit under said plan.
By the Committee,
WALSTON H. BROWN, Chairman,
40 Wall Street, New York City.
New York, Dec. 20th, 1899.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company
Second Mtge. Income Bond Certificates.
Notice is hereby given that on and after January 2d, 1900, interest will be paid on the above certificates at the rate of $16.78 on each $1,000 certificate upon presentation and surrender of the coupons maturing January 1st, 1900, at the office of the undersigned, at 120 Broadway, New York City.
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
By H. C. DEMING, Vice President.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

West Side Bank.
New York, Dec. 25th, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, Nos. 485 and 487 Eighth Avenue, on Tuesday, the 9th day of January, 1900, between the hours of 10 and 11 A. M.
THEO. M. BERTINE, Cashier.

Fourteenth Street Bank,
3 East 14th Street.
New York, Dec. 26, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 9, 1900, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 A. M. IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

Pacific Bank,
New York, Dec. 26, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, 470 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, New York, December 7th, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
New York, December 2, 1899.
To the Stockholders of the New York Loan & Improvement Company:
A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the New York Loan & Improvement Company will be held on Tuesday, the second day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of said Company, Rooms 306-308, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to reduce its capital stock from Two million one hundred and eighty-nine thousand three hundred Dollars, consisting of Twenty-one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three shares of the par value of $100.00 each, to One million nine hundred and seventy thousand nine hundred Dollars, consisting of Nineteen thousand seven hundred and nine shares of the par value of $100.00 each.
C. T. BARNEY,
H. F. DIMOCK,
JOHN J. McCOOK,
J. O. BAKER,
FRANCIS L. SILL,
H. B. COCHEU,
JAMES R. HAY,
A Majority of the Directors.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the stockholders of the CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, Nos. 59 to 65 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., on the 10th of January, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., for the election of five Directors for the ensuing year, and for the election of three Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting. The polls will remain open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. The transfer books will close on the 30th day of December, 1899, at 12 M., and will open on Thursday, January 11th, 1900, at 10 A. M.
Dated New York, December 19th, 1899.
CENTRAL REALTY BOND & TRUST COMPANY
By ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.

The Astoria Light, Heat & Power Company,
32 LIBERTY STREET.
New York, December 22d, 1899.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors to serve during the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before the stockholders, will be held at this office on Monday, January 8th, 1900. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close on Saturday, December 23d, 1899, at 12 M. and reopen on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900. FRANCIS R. FORAKER, Secretary.

CITY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
The annual meeting of stockholders of the City Trust Company of New York for the election of Directors to supply the places of those whose terms expire will be held at the office, 36 Wall Street, on Wednesday, January 17th, 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M.
The transfer books will close January 3d, 1900, at 3 P. M., and reopen on January 18th.
ARTHUR TERRY, Secretary.
December 27th, 1899.

The Greenwich Bank of the City of New York,
New York, Dec. 27, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank and Inspectors of the next election will be held at the banking house, No. 402 Hudson St., on Monday, January 8, 1900. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.
WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
9th December, 1899.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it will be held at the Banking House, No. 15 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900. The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

Lincoln National Bank,
32-42 EAST 42D ST.,
New York, December 23d, 1899.
The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking house, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, Dec. 8th, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.
New York, Dec 4, 1899.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, 33 William Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and noon.
R. L. EDWARDS, President.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the American Deposit and Loan Company will be held at the office of the company, 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the second day of January, 1900, at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of Trustees and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it.
G. D. HARTLEY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and a meeting of the Directors for the election of officers of the Mercantile Electric Company will be held at the office of the company, 120 Broadway, New York, on Wednesday, January 3, 1900, at 1 o'clock P. M. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. for the election of Directors for the ensuing year.
LYMAN RHOADES, President.

New York, December 26th, 1899.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of The P. W. Enos & Sons' Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting will be held at the Company's office, 268 West Broadway, on Monday, January 8th, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon.
F. W. STRUVY, Sec'y & Treas.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the New York Building Loan Banking Company will be held at the offices of the Company, 111 Fifth Avenue, New York City, on Wednesday, January 10th, 1900, from 12 M. till 4 P. M., for the election of Directors, and such other business as may properly come before it.
W. E. BUZBY, Secretary.

Leather Manufacturers' National Bank
29 Wall St.
New York, December 4th, 1899.
The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors will be held at the banking rooms on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
GATES W. McGARRAH, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York,
Dec. 9th, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall Street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Atlantic Trust Company, for the election of Trustees and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the Company's office, No. 39 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Monday, January 15, 1900. Polls are open from 11 A. M. to 12 M.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York,
NEW YORK, December 8th, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

The Merchants' National Bank of the City of New York,
December 7th, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

Nineteenth Ward Bank,
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Officers and Directors, and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking house on Wednesday, January 10th, 1900, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock A. M. L. H. HOLLOWAY, Cashier.

The Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New York,
New York, December 22d, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at its banking rooms, corner of Broadway and Murray Street, Tuesday, January 9th, 1900. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Sebastian Wagon Company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year will be held at the company's office, 224 East 44th St., on MONDAY, January 8th, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M. CHARLES A. STADLER, Prest.

National Broadway Bank of the City of New York,
New York, Dec. 11th, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 237 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of Harris Brick Co. will be held at their office, 1,123 Broadway, on Wednesday, January 10th, 1900, at 12 M. Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election. CHAS. H. MAGIE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Wisconsin Central Railroad Co.
Coupons No. 39, due January 1st, 1900, from the First Series Bonds of the above company will be paid after that date at the offices of Maitland, Coppell & Co., No. 24 Exchange Place, New York City.
Wisconsin Central Railroad Co.,
By GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman.

DIVIDENDS.

The MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
191st Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend
December 21st, 1899.
THE DIRECTORS of this bank have this day declared a Dividend of Three and one-half per cent., (3½%,) free of tax, payable January 2, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed on and after December 22, 1899, and reopened January 3, 1900.
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

National Tube Company,
No. 26 Cortlandt Street,
New York, November 21st, 1899.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 2.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a quarter-yearly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Centum upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the National Tube Company was declared out of the net profits of the Company, payable January 2d, 1900, at the office of the Company, No. 26 Cortlandt Street, New York City.
The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed on December 15th, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will remain closed until January 4th, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M. A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.'s Prior Lien 3½ % Gold Bonds.
Coupon No. 3, due January 1, 1900, from the above bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Thursday, 21st of December, temporary receipts will be given.
The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds will close at noon on Saturday, 23d of December, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on January 2d, 1900.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.'s Southwestern Division First Mortgage 6½% Gold Bonds.
Coupon No. 2, due January 1, 1900, from the above bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Thursday, 21st of December, temporary receipts will be given.
The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds will close at noon on Saturday, 23d of December, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on January 2d, 1900.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

Irving National Bank,
NEW YORK.
December 19th, 1899.
69TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of tax, to stockholders of record on this date, payable January 2d, 1900.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
J. DENNISON, Cashier.

New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.
Office of the Treasurer,
New York, December 20, 1899.
The Board of Directors of this company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of January next to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday the 30th inst.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

The Fourth National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, Dec. 21st, 1899.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, proximo.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M., this date, reopening January 2d, 1900.
CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

Amalgamated Copper Company,
52 Broadway, New York, December 21, 1899.
At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company, a quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. and an extra dividend of one-half per cent. were declared payable January 22, 1900, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon, Dec. 23, 1899. Transfer books close 12 o'clock noon, Dec. 28, 1899, and open Jan. 22, 1900. WM. G. ROCKEFELLER, Sec. and Treas.

The Oriental Bank.
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.
NINETY-THIRD CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on and after January 2d, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed from December 20, 1899, until January 2, 1900.
NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

The Bowery Bank of New York,
New York, Dec. 20th, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared, out of the earnings of the last six months, a regular semi-annual dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., and also an extra dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 2d, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 20th, 1899, until Jan. 2d, 1900.
CHARLES ESSIG, Cashier.

Havana Commercial Company,
32 Broadway, New York, Dec. 13, 1899.
Preferred Stock Dividend.
The Board of Directors, at a meeting held this day, have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable Jan. 15, 1900, to stockholders of record.
Transfer books will close Saturday, Dec. 30, and reopen Tuesday, Jan. 16.
FORD HUNTINGTON, Treasurer.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company,
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa., December 15, 1899.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., ($1 per share,) payable January 15, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 30, 1899. Checks will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

Garfield National Bank,
23d St. & Sixth Av.
New York, December 20, 1899.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of TEN PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this Bank, payable, free of tax, on and after December 30th, 1899. The transfer books will be closed until Tuesday, January 2d, 1900, at ten o'clock A. M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

100TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
National Broadway Bank.
New York, December 20th, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent., free of tax, payable on the 2d day of January, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed on December 20th, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopened January 2d, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

National Bank of Commerce in New York. Dividend.
December 22d, 1899.
A semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4)' PER CENT. has been declared upon the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after Tuesday, 2d January, proximo. Transfer books will be closed Friday, December 22d, 1899, at close of business and reopened Wednesday, January 3d, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M. W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

Columbia Bank,
Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street,
New York, December 20th, 1899.
The Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1900.
The transfer books will remain closed from December 20th, 1899, to January 2d, 1900.
W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 22d, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1900. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

The Bank of America,
New York, December 22, 1899.
The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT., free of tax, payable January 2, 1900, to stockholders of record of this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until January 4, 1900. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York,
Dec. 20th, 1899.
DIVIDEND.
A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has to-day been declared by this bank, payable Jan. 2d, 1900.
Transfer books will remain closed until that date. G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

The Eleventh Ward Bank.
New York, Dec. 22, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1900. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

The Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New York,
New York, December 22d, 1899.
A Dividend of Ten Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on the second day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date. EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 19th, 1899.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after Jan. 15th, 1900. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 1st to Jan. 15th, inclusive. D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

Ninth National Bank,
New York, Dec. 22, 1899.
A dividend of Two Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this bank, free of tax, has been declared, payable on and after January 2d, 1900. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 23d, 1899, to January 2d, 1900. H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

East River National Bank.
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.
A dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after Tuesday, January 2, 1900. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

CITY OF SYRACUSE.
Syracuse & Chenango Valley R. R. Bonds.
Syracuse Northern Railroad Bonds.
The bonds and coupons of the City of Syracuse, known as
"Syracuse & Chenango Valley Railroad Bonds".....$500,000.00
"Syracuse Northern Railroad Bonds".....$500,000.00
due January 1st, 1900, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, 59 Cedar Street, New York. E. F. ALLEN, City Treasurer.

The American Tobacco Company,
111 Fifth Avenue,
New York, December 27th, 1899.
A quarterly dividend of 2 Per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 20 William Street, New York City, on the 1st day of February, 1900, to the holders of the Preferred Stock of record on the 15th day of January, 1900.
The transfer books for the Preferred Stock will be closed on January 15th, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on February 2d, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M. GEORGE ARENTS, Treasurer.

The American Tobacco Company,
111 Fifth Avenue,
New York, December 27th, 1899.
A dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. (1½%) has been declared on the Common Stock of this Company, payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 20 William Street, New York City, on the 1st day of February, 1900, to the holders of the Common Stock of record on the 15th day of January, 1900.
The transfer books for the Common Stock will be closed on January 15th, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on February 2d, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M. GEORGE ARENTS, Treasurer.

Leather Manufacturers' National Bank
29 WALL ST.
133D DIVIDEND.
New York, December 26th, 1899.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, out of the earnings of the current six months, payable January 2d, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed until that date. G. W. McGARRAH, Cashier.

Hamilton Bank
OF NEW YORK CITY.
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.
DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1900.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date. J. C. JAY, Cashier.

The Chatham National Bank.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on or after January 2, 1900, until which date transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, December 22, 1899.

Merchants' Exchange National Bank of the City of New York.
New York, Dec. 20th, 1899.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after the second day of January, 1900, until which date the transfer books will be closed. A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank.
New York, December 20th, 1899.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of three (3) per cent. payable on and after January 2d, 1900.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date. WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

December 22, 1899.
The coupons due January 1, 1900, on the PLEASANT VALLEY COAL COMPANY'S First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds will be paid on and after January 2d on presentation at The State Trust Company, 100 Broadway, New York.
WM. F. COLTON, Treasurer.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. CO. Southwestern Division Bonds.
Coupon No. 2 from the above bonds, due Jan. 1st, 1900, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York, on and after Thursday, Dec. 28.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. CO. Prior Lien Bonds.
Coupon No. 3 from the above bonds due January 1, 1900, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York, on and after Thursday, Dec. 28.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

Seventh National Bank,
New York, Dec. 26, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent. (3%,) free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1900, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
GEO. W. ADAMS, Cashier.

Phenix National Bank,
New York, December 26th, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., free from taxes, payable on and after January 2d, 1900, until which date the transfer books are closed. ALFRED M. BULL, Cashier.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Dec. 22, 1899.
The coupons due Jan. 1st on the bonds of the Alabama Steel and Shipbuilding Company will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank.
J. BOWRON, Treas.,
Tenn. Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.

The National Bank of the Republic,
New York, Dec. 22d, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., (4%,) free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1900, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

Denver Union Water Company.
Coupons of this Company, due January 1st, 1900, will be paid on and after Jan. 2d, 1900, upon presentation at the Fourth National Bank of the City of New York.—December 26th, 1899.
C. H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EMIGRANT
INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK.
51 Chambers St., New York.
New York, Dec. 27, 1899.
DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Bank have ordered that interest be paid to Depositors entitled thereto for the six and three months ending Dec. 31, 1899, at the rate of Three and One-half Per Cent. per annum on all deposits up to the limit of Three Thousand Dollars, ($3,000.)
Interest will be credited under date of Jan'y 1, 1900, and will be payable on and after Monday, Jan'y 15th. JAMES McMAHON, President.
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was said that it was undoubtedly true, as such a project had been under consideration for some time.

THE DEPOSIT OF INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS IN NATIONAL BANKS.

(FROM A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.)

Some sensational statements are spread abroad concerning the distribution of the receipts from internal revenue as deposits in National banks, which are calculated to do public injury as well as personal injustice. That the Secretary of the Treasury, some weeks before the pressure for relief to the money market of New York became serious, should have declined to concentrate deposits here and should have afterward concluded to make this city the distributing point for them, inasmuch as this was where the relief was chiefly needed and where most of the deposits would be sure to go, is not of itself a cause of just animadversion. The funds are really to be fairly distributed among the banks which apply for them and put up the required security.

Certain points have to be borne in mind in regard to these deposits, the object of which is to avoid tying up so much of the Government surplus in the Treasury vaults and leaving it idle when it is needed in circulation. One is that this is the only part of the current Government revenues which can be so deposited, and another is that these could not be so deposited if they were once paid into the Sub-Treasury. They must go to the banks from the collectors of internal revenue and every deposit must be secured by an equivalent amount in par value of Government bonds. The convenience and advantage of having some one bank receive the deposits in the first instance and distribute them among the designated depositories, thereby serving as an agent of the Treasury in this matter, is quite obvious.

A bank selected for the purpose had almost of necessity to be in New York, and it ought to be one that can put up ample security at any time for all the funds intrusted to it, and one that has unquestionable facilities for the work which it undertakes. In other words, the selection should be a guarantee of the promptness and safety of the operation, inasmuch as under the law the Sub-Treasury cannot be used for the purpose. The one chosen not only answers this requirement, but it was the first to come forward with its application and with an offer to put up by far the largest amount of bonds. It is the bank which has in its possession the largest accumulation of bonds available for the purpose. Moreover its connections and facilities for a transfer of funds to the different depositories are without question unequaled. In being chosen as a distributing agent it was not permitted to retain deposits to the amount of its own proffered security, but was required to distribute each day's receipts pro rata under the orders of the Treasurer.

The task undertaken by the bank that is to receive the internal revenue collections and distribute them to the various depositories designated by the Treasurer involves considerable labor and expense, for which the bank receives no direct compensation. In ordinary times the receiving of these deposits is rather an accommodation to the Government in its widely extended internal revenue service than a source of profit to the depository banks. Now it is likely that there will be some small profit in it for those which receive the deposits without incurring any direct expense on their account, but for the bank which is to handle the bulk of the collections and do the work of distributing it is doubtful if there will be any profit at all. In fact, its officers calculate that it will cost a little more than it will come to. The only advantage to be derived from it seems to be the recognition which the standing of the institution gets in its selection for a service for which the safest and most efficient agency should be chosen. While this particular bank retains its pro rata share of the deposits, the whole business of collecting and distributing must be conducted by it in accordance with directions from Washington. The attacks that have been made upon this arrangement for relieving the money market can only be inspired by malice or ignorance. A. K. F.

New York, Dec. 26, 1899.

UNION PACIFIC'S EARNINGS.

The pamphlet report of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, issued yesterday, shows for the system—in which are included the Oregon Short Line and the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Companies—a surplus over charges and preferred dividends of more than 5 per cent. on the common stock then outstanding.

The tabulated statement, showing the result of operations of the railroad company for the year, follows.

	1899.
Gross earnings	$19,811,641
Operating expenses and taxes	11,412,168
Net earnings	$8,399,473
Interest, dividends, &c.	1,218,736
Balance applicable to fixed charges and dividends	$9,618,209
Interest on funded debt	3,830,000
Balance	$5,788,209
Received from exchange of Oregon Short Line stock	795,159
Balance applicable to dividends	$6,583,368
Dividends—	
1¼ per cent. on preferred, paid April 19	$1,125,000
2 per cent. on preferred, payable Oct. 2	1,500,000
	$2,625,000
Surplus	$3,958,363

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The total result of operations of the three lines—Union Pacific Railroad Company, Oregon Short Line, and Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company—shows: Gross earnings, $34,394,729; operating expenses, $20,452,061; net earnings, $13,942,668; other income, $1,729,522; total income, $15,672,191; fixed charges, $6,031,871; surplus, $8,740,319.

In this connection it may be said that the Union Pacific Railroad Company owns 98 per cent. of the stock of the Oregon Short Line and, together with the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, owns 91 per cent. of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company.

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The traffic statistics of the Union Pacific Company for the year show: Revenue from passengers, $3,307,564; revenue from freight, $14,148,631; passengers carried, 1,526,465; passengers carried one mile, 167,125,180; revenue per passenger per mile, 1.979 cents; total tons carried, 4,359,224; tons carried one mile, 1,393,205,994; receipts per ton per mile, 1.015 cents. The total mileage acquired during the year aggregated 1,012.67, making the total 2,848.38 miles operated on June 30, 1899; the average mileage operated, however, was only 2,421.60 miles.

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During the year $1,714,800 was appropriated to be expended for new locomotives, cars, &c., with the result that the number of cars on the united system has increased 4,760, or 44.76 per cent. Over $700,000 has been spent in shortening the line and reducing the grade on the Wyoming division, while for rails, ties, ballasting, &c., over $1,390,000 was spent.

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Though the report had been more or less discounted, the common stock of the company yesterday rose 1¾ points on sales of 24,000 shares, and the preferred three-fourths of a point.

LOCAL TRACTION STOCKS.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit had rather a sensational opening yesterday, falling off over 2 points, and later declining a full point more. The break, however, was only temporary, for in less than an hour the loss had been recovered, and, save for a short time in the afternoon, when evidences of profit taking appeared, the quotation steadily improved, until at the close of the day the price marked 69⅝, a net advance of 1¾ points. At one time, indeed, the 70 mark was passed. There was no news in respect to the property itself, though there was more or less discussion of what might develop before the Grand Jury to-day.

The other local traction stocks had a good day of it, Metropolitan appreciating over 4 points, Manhattan 2½, and Third Avenue 2. All of these stocks opened strong, Metropolitan being up 3 full points.

SUGAR GOES UP.

American Sugar was notably strong yesterday, and though on several occasions bear pressure was directed against the stock, the quotation throughout the day was so well maintained that at the conclusion of the day's business the price showed a net advance of 3½ points on sales of some 38,000 shares.

It was said on the Street that when the stock was around 120 H. O. Havemeyer and his friends had bought in over 150,000 shares. Lack of definite developments in respect to the talked-of new companies, together with a feeling in some quarters that after the first of the year a truce may be arranged between the warring companies, also contributed to yesterday's strength.

TENNESSEE COAL BUOYANT.

On trading of little over 2,000 shares Tennessee Coal and Iron gained 1⅝ points yesterday. In this connection it is said at the office of the company here that the work now being done in the company's coal mines will add about 20,000 tons to the daily output and swell considerably the earnings.

REGARDED AS SIGNIFICANT.

Wall Street regards as peculiarly significant the changes just made in the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, inasmuch as it is assured that the control of the Southwestern and of the Baltimore and Ohio property will now practically be under the same set of officials and the separate corporate organizations be more or less merged.

But it is not so much for this reason as for what further developments may appear that the change in the Directorate is followed with interest. Both Chairman Salomon and President Cowen of the Baltimore and Ohio have hinted at important pending developments relating to the property, and this practical unification of the systems is regarded as but a preliminary to these foreshadowed matters.

HOW DIVIDENDS HELP.

American Tobacco took a sudden spurt yesterday on the declaration by the company of the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on the preferred stock and 1½ per cent. on the common. About 20,000 shares of the common were traded in, with a gain for the day of 2¾ points. Other industrials were helped by the rally.

AN OLD STORY REVIVED.

The old story of closer relations between Southern Pacific and Atchison was revived yesterday, and it was even stated that the roads had agreed on a division of territory. It is impossible to obtain exact information as to the now existing relations of the two roads, but that an understanding of some sort has been reached which will be of advantage to both systems is generally understood.

Officers of both companies speak hopefully of the business of the roads.

BUYING FOR INVESTMENT.

There was continued buying for investment yesterday, principally in the Standard Railway stocks, such as St. Paul and Burlington.

It is said that not for a long time have such strong interests appeared in the market as are now seen.

STILL ON THE INCREASE.

Among the excellent statements of railroad earnings published yesterday were those of the Southern, Louisville and Nashville, Chicago Great Western, and Wisconsin Central.

In the case of Southern the earnings for the third week of December increased $81,800, and from July 1, $1,642,100; while in the case of Louisville the respective increases for the same period were $71,300 and $2,131,800. Wisconsin Central bettered itself $29,100 in November, and since July 1 it has a surplus to its credit of $153,670.

The gross earnings of Chicago Great Western for November were $550,390, as compared with $476,950 a year ago, but, thanks to increased expenditures for betterments, &c., the net earnings showed an increase of little more than $1,000. From July 1 to Nov. 30 the net earnings were $1,063,600 and the increase $131,470.

COAL STOCKS STRONG.

The coal stocks were strong yesterday on reports of the continued active business of the roads. Jersey Central gained 2 points, Delaware and Hudson 2, Lackawanna, ¾, and Reading first preferred 1½, and second preferred 1⅜.

STRENGTH OF FLOWER GROUP.

The so-called Flower stocks shared in the strength of the general market yesterday. Federal Steel common advanced two points and the preferred 1⅜; International Paper bettered itself 1¾ points, while People's Gas appreciated 2 points, and Rock Island ⅜.

NATIONAL PARK BANK PLANS.

The stockholders of the National Park Bank are to meet Jan. 9 to ratify a proposition to increase the number of Directors. The present Directors are limited to fifteen. They do not own a majority of the bank's stock, while the ownership of stock recently purchased in the market is not directly represented in the board.

If the stockholders of the bank consent the charter of the institution will be amended so as to permit of the increase of the board by one or two Directors, who will be chosen so that increased representation of stock in the board will be secured. It was stated on authority yesterday that an increase of the capital of the bank, $2,000,000, has not been officially considered. The bank's net profits amount to $3,339,500, it has $44,000,000 of deposits, and the price of its stock is $485 bid, $500 asked.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Reports from Western roads that merchandise is moving in such volume as to offset any other losses in traffic.

Statement that the East and West Alabama Railway has been purchased in the interest of the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham for $1,250,000.

Declaration of regular dividends on American Tobacco common and preferred stocks.

Decrease of $7,877,812 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week, as compared with the previous week, and decrease of $2,665,332 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Increase of $71,752 in net earnings of the Wabash for November, making an increase of $391,913 since July 1.

Agreement signed by all the roads eastbound from Chicago not to pay commissions on any kind of tickets sold over their lines after Jan. 1.

January dividends and interest disbursements at New York estimated at $165,000,000; at Boston, $30,000,000; at Philadelphia, $25,000,000; a total for the three cities of $220,000,000.

Special meeting of stockholders of the National Park Bank to be held Jan. 9 to act on a proposition to increase the number of Directors.

Deficit of $1,710,250 under legal requirements shown by weekly statement outside banks, a decrease of $318,475 as compared with the previous meeting.

Meeting to-day of the stockholders of the Chicago and East Illinois to ratify the purchase of the Evansville, Terre Haute and Chicago.

Increase of $1,073 in Chicago Great Western's net earnings for November, making an increase of $181,475 since July 1.

On the Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—Prices opened very firm on the Bourse to-day, but soon reacted. The depression became more marked during the afternoon, prices falling away under the lead of rentes. Kafirs were affected heavily, on the rumor that Ladysmith had fallen. Three per cent. rentes, 98f 90c for the account; Exchange on London, 25f 35½c for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 65.10.

Gold Premiums Quoted in London.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—Gold premiums are quoted at Madrid at 27.55 and at Lisbon at 43.50.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading yesterday in the market for outside securities indicated that last week's heavy liquidation had practically cleared the market of loosely held stock, and the more or less general improvement in prices showed that confidence in the future of the market is being renewed. Net gains were not large, except in a very few cases, but though advances were small they extended throughout the list and gave a considerably better tone to the market. Total transactions for the day were not large, and only in two or three stocks did anything like activity appear. Seemingly there is no ground for fear of a repetition in the near future of last week's events, and yesterday's market was an indication that apprehension has about run its course.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS was one of the issues that showed the most strength, though trading was not large in either the stock or the bonds. No net change appeared in the common stock, which on Saturday had enjoyed a sharp advance, but the gain in this issue was yesterday extended to the preferred stock and to the bonds, and these both showed substantial improvement. At the close 43½ was bid for the preferred stock, against 40¾ on Saturday. In the bonds transactions were very light, and the only sales reported during the day were at a figure fractionally above Saturday's close. It developed that very few bonds were in the market, and later bidders were obliged to considerably advance their bids, and without obtaining any bonds. As high as 91¼ was bid for round lots, while late in the day 94 was bid for an odd lot. None was to be had under 95, and lots other than very small ones were held in the neighborhood of 98. Considerable attention is given to the rumors in regard to the approaching gas-war settlement, and the feeling is more or less general that announcements of developments favorable to the New Amsterdam Gas Company, as well as to the other local gas companies, will not now be long delayed. The strength which the New Amsterdam issues displayed during the latter part of last week when the outside market was more or less demoralized, was taken as a sign that some one had knowledge of developments of no small importance.

STORAGE POWER was in demand, and on a few sales went up to 12½, the final sale, an advance of nearly 2 points over Saturday's best bid. It closed at 12 bid, a net gain of 1¼ points.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was notably strong, and closing quotations showed a substantial advance in both issues of this stock. The common made a net gain of 1¼ points, ending the day at 7⅛ bid, while the preferred stock advanced 1⅜ points, to 22.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was fairly active at figures fractionally better than Saturday's close. It sold as high as 80⅝, and ended the day at 80⅝ bid, an eighth of a point advance.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE, which suffered so much in last week's liquidation, but which began to show improvement on Saturday, continued its advance, and on small sales got as high as 60. It was in demand at this figure at the close, and showed a net gain of 15 points, or nearly all the loss it suffered last week.

AMERICAN BICYCLE common sold to the extent of 200 or 300 shares at 17, and the bonds were in demand at 92, an advance of 1 point. Very few of these bonds are now offered, and none near the bid mentioned.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1¼	1⅞
New Amsterdam	23½	24
New Amsterdam pf	43½	45
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	91	95

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	..	31
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	77	78
American Bicycle	15	20
American Bicycle pf	50	60
American Bicycle bonds	92	..
American Hide & Leather	..	35
American Hide & Leather pf	..	80
American Woolen Goods	19½	20¼
American Woolen Goods pf	75	76
American Writing Paper 5s	85	88
Beet Sugar	17	25
Beet Sugar pf	70	77
Distilling Company of America	7¼	7½
Distilling Company of America pf	22	23
Electric Axle Light & Power	6	6¼
Electric Boat	21	23
Electric Boat pf	38	41
Havana Commercial	13	15
Havana Commercial pf	58	60
International Pump	13	16
International Pump pf	58	60
National Gramophone	63	68
National Salt	43	46
National Salt pf	75	77
National Tube	42	43
National Tube pf	91	93
Otis Elevator	20	..
Otis Elevator pf	..	89
Royal Baking Powder pf	90	92
Rubber Goods Mfg	24	26
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	74	76
Sloss-Sheffield	25	27
Sloss-Sheffield pf	63	67
Standard Oil of New Jersey	450	..
Union Steel & Chain	15	..
Union Steel & Chain pf	..	65
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	..	⅛

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	80⅝	81
American Air Power	30	40
American Cotton	..	50
Arizona Lead	10	10½
Asphalt Company of America	11½	12½
British Columbia Copper	8	9
Chicago & Alton sub	98¼	101½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	60	67
Electric Vehicle pf	..	75
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	⅞	1⅛
Flemington Coal & Coke	1⅞	..
Illinois Transportation	2½	2⅝
*Markeen Copper	6¾	7⅜
Mexican Gas	97	98¼
New England Transportation	5½	6½
New York Gas & Electric 4s	87	87½
New York Gas & Electric 5s	99	101
New York Transportation	10	10½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21	22
St. Louis subs	..	124
St. Louis common, when issued	..	23
St. Louis preferred, when issued	..	93
St. Louis 4s, when issued	..	94¾
Storage Power	12	13
Tennessee Copper	10	12
Trust Company of America	206	212
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	..	28
Whipsaw Copper	12¾	13½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	112	112
Broadway Surface 1st	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	237
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	102	108
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	108
Chicago Union Traction	28	28¾
Chicago Union Traction, pf	79	79½
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf	82	86
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	82	84
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	70	74
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	82	88
Nassau Electric 4s	90	94
Nassau Electric 5s	109	112
New Orleans Traction	28	30
New Orleans Traction pf	102	104
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway	80½	82
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	88	90
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	108	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	205	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	110	175
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	..	30
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	104	107

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st with interest	..	74
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103½	106
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	..	103
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21¾	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	40	48
Denver Gas 5s	80	81
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Fort Wayne Gas	40	45
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	60	64
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Lafayette Gas Co	40	45
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	60	65
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	40	45
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	60	65
Mutual Gas of New York	200	..
Madison (Wis.) stock	..	81
New England Gas & Coke	..	22
New England Gas & Coke bonds	..	71
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	107	110
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	40	45
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	60	65
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	88	91
St. Paul Gas bonds	89	91
Standard Gas, New York	..	100
Standard Gas, New York, pf	110	125
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	14	16
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas	105	107
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	106	106½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	..	82
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	90	94
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	88	93
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	91	93
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	106	110
Union Ferry	40	41
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Industrials.

American Ginning	30	38
American Typefounders	51	55
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	15	20
Barney & Smith pf	..	100
Barney & Smith bonds	106	107
Consolidated Rubber Tire	7	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	30	35
Cramps' Shipyard	86	88
General Chemical	89	..
General Chemical pf	97½	100
Hudson River Telephone	115	118
Lorillard Company pf	..	110
Standard Coupler	37	41
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf	65	75
Union Typewriter	20	25
Union Typewriter 1st pf	110	118
Union Typewriter 2d pf	118	122
Worthington Pump pf	107	109

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	110	113
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	60	90
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis	5	7
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis pf	20	25

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 2¼@6 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods. Mercantile paper, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 7@8 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $121,582,538; balances, $7,492,568; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,169,764.

Money on call in London, nominally at 4½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 6⅛ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange quiet and firm. Nominal rates were $4.81½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.80¾@4 demand, $4.87¼; cables, $4.88⅝@4.88¾; commercial bills, $4.80@4.81¼.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.23⅜ less 1-16 and 5.20 less 1-16; reichsmarks, 93¾ and 94¼; guilders at 39⅛ and 40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—20c discount @ par. Chicago—30c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c off; selling, par. St. Louis—10c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 26.—The decline in United States Oil from above 24 to within a small fraction of 20 on fairly heavy selling, and accompanied by rumors of legal interference with the company's dividend programme, was the principal feature in to-day's stock market. This stock and Sugar and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy made up the bulk of the trading in what was a remarkably dull market. Parrot and Arcadian in the coppers were bought fairly well, the former showing considerable strength. Bell Telephone was about the only other strong spot, the stock working up to 347.

At the Clearing House 6 per cent. was the rate between banks, and New York funds sold from 20 cents discount to par.

Call money is moderately offered at 6@7 per cent. In collateral loans, business is largely confined to renewals and the rate is nominally 6 per cent. up to six months on the highest grade of dividend-paying securities.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	6½	6¾	Old Colony	4¼	4¾
Alloues	3	3½	O. Dominion	18⅝	19½
Arcadian	22	22½	Osceola	66½	68½
Arnold	5	5½	Parrot	37	38
Ash Bed	..	1	Pioneer	2	2½
Atlantic	23	25	Quincy	135	140
Baltic	16½	17½	R. Island	4¼	4½
B. & Cr. C.	20	..	Santa Fé	5	5½
Bost. & Mont.	255	260	Santa Ysabel	7	7½
Butte & Bos.	42½	45	Shoe	30	31
C. & Hecla	718	725	Tamarack	175	180
Centennial	15	16	Utah Con	25	25½
Franklin	13	13½	Washing'n	1 11-16	..
Humboldt	2	2½	White Knob	7	8
Isle Royale	25	26	Winona	4½	..
Mohawk	14½	15½	Wolverine	373	373½

Railroad Stocks.

Boston & A.	242	243	Bos. Gas 5s	..	84
Boston & L.	241	..	Cent. Mass.	10	12
Boston & Me.	199	200	Fitchburg pf.	110	115
Boston & P.	299	300	West End	92½	93
Bost. Elev	97	98			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell Tel.	345	350	Mex. Tele	2⅜	3
Chi. Stk. Y.	130	131	N. E. Tel.	130	138
Dom. Coal	43½	44¾	U. S. Oil	22	22⅝
D. Coal pf	114	..	West. Elec.	38½	38¾
Erie Tel	100½	101½	W. Elec. pf.	..	63

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—Biscuit showed strength to-day. The common advanced from the opening, at 34½, to 35½, and closed at 35. The preferred sold at 90¼@90. Linseed opened at 52½, sold to 53, and closed at the starting price. The common sold at 12⅜@12½. Metropolitan bonds opened at 93½, sold to 94, and closed at 93⅜. The preferred brought 74 and the certificates 24.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
475	Am. Linseed	12⅝	12⅜	12½
1,212	Am. Linseed pf	53	52	52½
25	Am. Tin Plate	27	27	27
300	Chicago Union Trac	25	25	25
68	Chicago Union T. pf	75¼	74	75½
100	Diamond Match	121	121	121
50	Lake St. El.	15	15	15
35	Metropolitan El.	24	24	24
110	Metropol. El. pf.	74	73	74
1,040	National Biscuit	35⅛	34¼	35
258	National Biscuit pf	90¼	90	90
50	National Carbon	15½	15½	15½
100	South Side El.	98	98	98
319	West Chicago	110⅞	110⅛	110⅞
7	Western Stone	35	35	35

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
$10,000	City Railway 4½s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
21,000	Met. El. gold 4s	94	93½	93⅝

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.—Dullness and firmness were the chief characteristics of the trading to-day. Little long stock came out, the bulk of the offerings coming from those who bought last week at a lower level and were satisfied with their profits. Prices generally were better. Lehigh Valley rose 1, to 24; Pennsylvania allotments, 1⅛ to 12⅝; Cambria Steel, ¾, to 19½; Electric Company of America, ¾, to 12; Asphalt, ⅛, to 12⅜; Tidewater Steel, ⅛, to 11⅞; Union Traction, ⅜, to 36⅜; United Gas, 3¼ to 143½; Marsden, ⅛, to 11½. Electric Storage Battery gyrated between 76 and 78 on sales of 127 shares, which were divided into five transactions. The close was steady below the top.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	19¼	19⅝	Union Trac.	36	36½
Choctaw	33	33⅝	United G. & I.	142¼	143½
El. Co. of Am.	11⅜	12	Welsh, Lt.	35	36
Lehigh Val.	23⅞	24¼	W. N. Y. & P.	..	..
Marsden	11	11⅜	Penn.	5	5½
Phila. Trac.	94¾	95			

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in December showed increases:

Alabama Great Southern	$5,422
Ann Arbor	2,703
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	14,779
Canadian Pacific	51,000
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	11,353
Denver & Rio Grande	2,100
Evansville & Terre Haute	155
Flint & Pere Marquette	3,997
Lake Erie & Western	21,050
Louisville & Nashville	71,315
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	3,750
Rio Grande Southern	1,000
Rio Grande Western	23,350
St. Paul	3,945
Santa Fé, Prescott & Phenix	2,960
Southern Railway	81,824
Toledo & Ohio Central	4,625
Twin City Rapid Transit	8,228
Wabash	46,858
Wheeling & Lake Erie	8,872
Total increase 20 roads	$374,286

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The following showed decreases:

Cleveland, Canton & Southern	$397
Evansville & Indianapolis	218
Fort Worth & Rio Grande	2,147
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	24,128
Texas & Pacific	21,089
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City	4,969
Total decrease 6 roads	$52,948
Net increase	$321,338

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Dec. 26, 1899.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
18	18⅝	1,900	Am. Car & Foundry	12¼	18½	12¼	18½	+1½
55⅝	56	1,810	Am. Car & Found. pf	54	55½	54	55½	+1⅝
31⅝	32	225	American Ice	32½	32½	32½	32½	+⅞
32	32⅜	1,770	American Cotton Oil	31½	32⅞	31½	32½	+1
12¼	12⅜	200	American Linseed	12⅜	12⅞	12⅜	12½	+⅜
52¼	52⅞	500	Am. Linseed pf	52½	52⅞	52½	52⅞	+⅞
26	30	100	Am. Malting pf	26	26	26	26	..
34½	35	1,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	32	34	32	34	+2
85	86	710	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	84	85	84	85	+1
3¼	4	50	American Spirits Mfg.	3½	3½	3½	3½	..
44	44¼	17,100	Am. Steel & Wire	43	44⅞	42½	44	+2
86½	88	5,241	Am. Steel & Wire pf	87½	88	87	87⅜	+¾
124	124⅛	40,355	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	121⅞	124⅞	120½	124⅛	+3½
111	113	130	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	112½	112½	112½	112½	..
90	96	100	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	92	92	92	92	..
26	26⅛	780	American Tin Plate	26	26¼	26	26⅛	+⅜
90¼	91	19,425	American Tobacco	88¼	91½	88	90½	+2¾
130	135	110	American Tobacco pf	134	134	134	134	..
39½	40¼	900	American Steel Hoop	40¼	40⅞	40¼	40½	+1½
77	79	100	Am. Steel Hoop pf	79	79	79	79	..
18½	18¾	2,735	At., T. & S. F.	18⅞	19	18½	18⅝	−⅛
58⅝	58¾	19,040	At., T. & S. F. pf	57¾	58¾	57¾	58¾	+1
37⅞	37⅝	3,070	Anaconda Copper	36⅞	38¼	36¼	37¼	+1½
51	51½	2,150	Baltimore & Ohio	50¾	51¾	50	51⅜	+1⅜
71	71¼	10,175	Baltimore & Ohio pf	70⅜	71¾	70¼	71¼	+1¼
69⅜	69⅞	30,866	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	67⅜	70⅜	66¼	69⅜	+1¾
132	134	610	Brooklyn Union Gas	131½	132	131	132

sponding period of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $455,546,750, against $472,705,872 in the corresponding period last year.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
3d week Dec.	$28,709	$26,006	$27,431
From Jan. 1	1,359,589	1,405,125	1,261,645
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
3d week Dec.	46,280	40,858	42,252
From July 1	1,043,870	863,646	.....
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	395	336	339
3d week Dec.	80,033	65,224	64,765
From July 1	2,156,270	1,912,298	.....
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	6,952	6,678	6,547
3d week Dec.	601,000	550,000	444,000
From Jan. 1	27,971,566	24,384,566	23,249,792
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING—			
Mileage	192	192	192
3d week Dec.	41,248	29,890	30,677
From July 1	952,049	745,474	.....
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,673	1,673	1,666
3d week Dec.	189,700	187,600	168,100
From July 1	4,908,500	4,495,800	7,360,538
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	146	146	156
3d week Dec.	6,741	6,959	6,938
From July 1	184,352	170,878	.....
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	174	174	167
3d week Dec.	25,669	25,514	23,554
From July 1	716,512	625,545	.....
FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	657	657	655
3d week Dec.	65,515	61,518	62,109
From Jan. 1	3,227,444	2,945,625	2,709,196
FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	146	146	146
3d week Dec.	9,008	11,155	11,921
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—			
Mileage	725	725	725
3d week Dec.	81,745	60,895	68,619
From Jan. 1	3,761,999	3,346,914	3,325,441
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	2,988	2,988	2,985
3d week Dec.	537,770	466,455	444,505
From July 1	13,360,861	11,228,999	.....
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,208	2,197	2,197
3d week Dec.	246,316	270,444	238,401
From July 1	6,833,995	6,523,822	.....
PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE—			
Mileage	331	331	254
3d week Dec.	18,664	14,914	14,420
From Jan. 1	860,825	789,137	873,736
ST. PAUL—			
Mileage	6,376	6,154	6,154
3d week Dec.	784,771	780,826	605,119
SANTA FE, PRESCOTT & PHOENIX—			
Mileage	198	198	155
2d week Dec.	18,887	15,427	.....
From July 1	421,981	391,112	.....
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	6,291	6,285	6,255
3d week Dec.	634,551	552,727	484,861
From July 1	15,068,183	13,426,045	.....
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,492	1,492	1,499
3d week Dec.	206,336	227,425	216,247
From Jan. 1	8,012,528	7,713,818	.....
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	371	371	371
3d week Dec.	42,112	37,487	36,322
From July 1	1,060,014	930,988	.....
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & KANSAS CITY—			
Mileage	451	451	451
3d week Dec.	34,831	39,800	48,150
From July 1	1,013,227	1,094,295	.....
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
3d week Dec.	54,141	45,912	.....
From Jan. 1	2,403,571	2,090,457	.....
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,326	2,326	2,055
3d week Dec.	318,000	271,142	231,401
From July 1	8,183,865	6,981,740	.....
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
3d week December—			
W. & L. E. Div.	39,713	30,841	29,906
C., C. & S. Div.	14,035	14,432	.....
Total	53,748	45,273	.....
From July 1 to Dec. 21—			
W. & L. E. Div.	912,989	744,762	.....
C., C. & S. DIVISION—			
Aug. 14	306,722	273,406	.....
Total	1,219,711	1,018,168	.....

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA for November—

	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$577,291	$621,352	*$44,060
Exp. and taxes	365 014	359,697	5,316
Net earnings	212,277	261,655	*49,378
From July 1 to Nov. 30—			
Gross earnings	2,604,110	2,596,105	8,004
Exp. and taxes	1,679,440	1,613,963	65,477
Net earnings	924,670	982,142	*57,472

*Decrease.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN for November—

Gross earnings	550,397	476,950	73,447
Exp. and renewals	401,477	329,103	72,374
Net earnings	148,920	147,847	1,073
From July 1 to Nov. 30—			
Net earnings	1,063,628	882,153	181,475
Gross earnings	2,945,205	2,284,693	455,512
Exp. and renewals	1,881,577	1,607,540	274,037

CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC for November—

	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross earnings	440,097	419,672	20,425
Ex. and taxes	338,997	259,378	79,619
Net earnings	101,100	160,294	*39,194
From July 1 to Nov. 30:			
Gross earnings	2,168,988	2,094,908	74,080
Ex. and taxes	1,465,151	1,344,937	120,214
Net earnings	703,837	749,971	*46,134

*Decrease.

COLORADO MIDLAND for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899—

	1899.	1898.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	1,659,788	1,731,443	71,645
Oper. expenses	1,364,450	1,385,686	21,236
Net earnings	295,348	345,757	50,409
Other income	10,593	.....	.....
Total income	305,941	.....	.....
Int., tax & rent	303,736	.....	.....
Surplus	2,205	.....	.....
Previous surplus	12,093	.....	.....
Profit & loss sur.	14,298	.....	.....

NEW LONDON & NORTHERN for the quarter ended Sept. 30:

	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross earnings	257,905	247,945	9,960
Oper. expenses	179,594	162,328	17,266
Net earnings	78,310	85,617	*7,307
Other income	4,799	20,096	*15,297
Total income	83,110	105,714	*22,604
Charges	63,794	60,351	3,443
Surplus	19,316	45,363	*26,047

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT for November:

	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross earnings	210,976	177,622	33,354
Oper. expenses	98,618	88,774	9,844
Net earnings	112,358	88,848	23,510
Fixed charges	70,533	63,386	7,147
Surplus	41,825	25,462	16,363
From Jan. 1 to Nov. 30:			
Gross earnings	2,286,164	1,960,927	325,237
Oper. expenses	1,055,712	928,278	127,434
Net earnings	1,230,452	1,032,649	197,803
Fixed charges	749,840	713,624	36,216
Surplus	480,612	319,025	161,587

*Decrease.

UNION PACIFIC for the year ended June 30—

	1899.
Gross earnings from operation	$19,811,641
Operating expenses and taxes	11,412,168
Net earnings	8,399,473
Interest, dividends, and miscellaneous	1,218,736
Balance applicable to fixed charges and dividend	9,618,209
Interest on funded debt	3,830,000
Balance	5,788,209
Received from exchange of Oregon Short Line stock	795,159
Balance applicable to dividends	6,583,368
Dividends—1½ per cent on preferred, paid April 20, $1,125,000; 2 per cent. on preferred, payable Oct. 2, $1,500,000	2,625,000
Surplus	3,958,368

The financial operations of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, and the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, are as follows:

	U. P.	O. S. L.	O. R. & N.
Mileage owned	2,855.42	1,480.78	1,062.81
Gross earnings	$19,811,641	$7,577,108	$7,005,989
Op. ex. and taxes	11,412,168	4,751,620	4,288,278
Net earnings	8,399,473	2,825,488	2,717,707
Other income	1,218,736	437,679	73,107
Total income	9,618,209	3,263,167	2,790,814
Fixed charges	3,830,000	1,963,883	1,137,988
Surplus	5,788,209	1,299,284	1,652,827

The total result of the operations of the three lines shows: Gross earnings, $34,394,729; operating expenses, $20,452,061; net earnings, $13,942,668; other income, $1,729,522; total income, $15,672,191; fixed charges, $6,931,871; surplus, $8,740,319.

WABASH for November—

	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$1,410,460	$1,212,451	$198,009
Operating ex.	1,040,553	913,996	126,557
Net earnings	369,907	298,455	71,452
From July 1 to Nov. 30—			
Gross earnings	7,218,685	6,176,729	1,041,906
Operating ex.	5,125,873	4,475,880	649,993
Net earnings	2,092,762	1,700,849	391,913

WISCONSIN CENTRAL for November—

	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross earnings	464,118	386,775	77,343
Operating ex.	286,480	238,250	48,180
Net earnings	177,688	148,525	29,163
Other income	2,432	3,466	*1,034
Total net	180,120	152,091	28,029
Fixed charges	128,944	126,659	2,285
Surplus	51,175	25,432	25,743
From July 1 to Nov. 30—			
Gross earnings	2,641,418	2,221,126	420,292
Operating ex.	1,511,389	1,257,673	253,716
Net earnings	1,130,029	963,453	166,576
Other income	7,872	53,351	*45,479
Total net	1,137,901	1,016,804	121,097
Fixed charges	650,534	688,114	*32,580
Surplus	487,367	328,690	153,677

*Decrease.

ERIE, for November—

	1898.	1899.	Increase.
Gross earnings	2,943,479	3,386,094	437,614
*Working exp.	2,159,488	2,493,034	333,546
Net Earnings	788,991	893,059	104,068
Gross, 5 months	14,567,659	17,167,600	2,599,941
Exp., 5 months	10,192,386	12,087,451	1,895,064
Net, 5 months	4,375,272	5,080,149	704,876

*Included in the expenses is one-twelfth of the entire taxes of the year.

NEW YORK, SUSQUEHANNA & WESTERN, for November—

Gross earnings	231,379	242,896	11,517
*Working exp.	108,579	126,917	18,337
Net earnings	122,799	115,979	†6,820
Gross, 5 months	1,035,967	1,172,799	136,832
Exp., 5 months	522,763	615,377	92,613
Net, 5 months	513,203	557,522	44,318

*Included in the expenses is one-twelfth of the entire taxes of the year.
†Decrease.

Gold Shipment To-day.

Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. will to-day ship $50,000 in gold coin to Europe by the steamship Teutonic, making $8,425,000 of gold exported since Dec. 16 and a total of $1,750,000 for this firm. Sterling exchange was steady yesterday at $4.87¼ to $4.87½.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Saturday.
Alta	.05	.04
Alpha Con.	.03	.03
Andes	.10	.11
Belcher	.14	.14
Best & Belcher	.25	.28
Bullion	.03	.03
Caledonia	.49	.51
Challenge Con.	.12	.11
Chollar	.22	.18
Confidence	.75	.79
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.40	1.50
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.13	.13
Gould & Curry	.24	.25
Hale & Norcross	.36	.38
Julia	.03	.03
Justice	.03	.04
Kentucky Con.	.02	.01
Lady Washington Con.	.02	.02
Mexican	.28	.30
Occidental Con.	.11	.11
Ophir	.66	.71
Overman	.10	.10
Potosi	.22	.18
Savage	.09	.09
Sag Belcher	.02	.03
Sierra Nevada	.40	.43
Standard	2.50	2.35
Syndicate	.05	.05
St. Louis	.07	.12
Union Con.	.25	.25
Utah Con.	.04	.05
Yellow Jacket	.24	.23
Silver Bars	58½	58½
Mexican dollars	47½@48	47½@48
Drafts, sight	12¼	12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Dec. 26.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	38	38¾	38½	38½
Alamo	15½	16	16	16½
Anaconda	43	44	42	45
Anchoria	70	80	76	80
Argentum	18	18½	18	19
Bankers'	11⅞	12½	11¾	11¾
Battle	34	34½	33¼	33⅞
Blue Bell	12	13	12	12½
Coin	235	250	235	250
Columbine	19¼	19½	18⅝	19
Consolidated	16	16¼	15	15⅞
Damon	27	28	27	27⅞
Elkton	119	120	118½	119½
El Paso	29	32	29	35
Findlay	13¼	13⅝	13½	13⅝
Fleece	25	30	30	31
Garfield	16	18⅞	17¼	18
Gibson	20	25	22	25
Gould	33	33½	30½	33
Isabella	141½	142½	142¼	142¼
Independence	45	49	45	49
Jackpot	56	57⅝	55	56
King	94	98	91	100
Moon Anchor	69	71	61	63
Matoa	29½	31	30	31
National	11⅝	11¾	11¾	12
Ophir	58	58	52	60
Pharmacist Con.	13⅝	13⅞	13½	13⅞
Pinnacle	25	27½	28	30
Portland	226	227½	226½	227½
Raven	74½	75	74½	75
Rawlings	30	32	30	32
Rosa	50	60	45⅝	50
Sovereign	14⅜	14⅞	14¾	14½
Tornado	46	50	45¼	47½
Triton	35¾	36	35	36
Vindicator	150	170	150	175
Work	28½	28⅝	28½	29
Zenobia	19	21	19½	21

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends are announced by the American Tobacco Company, the Leather Manufacturers' National Bank, the Hamilton Bank, the Seventh National Bank, and the Phoenix National Bank.

It is announced that coupons will be paid on certain bonds, details of which will be found in another column, by the City of Syracuse, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, and the Denver Union Water Company.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE TRUST.

Accountants who began on Friday to examine the affairs of the Produce Exchange Trust Company, in the interest of those identified with the plan of reorganization which Gen. Samuel Thomas has presented, were busy yesterday. A result of their investigation will be presented to-day to the Board of Trustees, which may take definite action of Gen. Thomas's proposition. The special committee, of which Edwin Gould is Chairman, which took possession of the property and affairs of the company, held a meeting last evening. Secretary Scudder said that nothing that was done merited a public announcement. Mr. Gould would not talk about the affairs of the company.

One of the members of the special committee said that in his opinion a story that there exists hostility between Mr. Gould and Gen. Thomas is grossly exaggerated. "Mr. Gould," he added, "has an equity of $100,000 in the company, and he naturally is going to look after his interests. But he has exhibited no little public spirit and interest in the affairs of the stockholders and depositors, and would be likely to favor any good plan of reorganization or of honorable liquidation.

The depositors of the Produce Exchange Trust Company have received this circular:

Since the suspension of payment on Monday morning, Dec. 18, 1899, we have been engaged in an examination of the condition of the company. As far as we have gone we have found the assets as listed, and, while we have not had the opportunity of verifying the valuations, we are already convinced that the assets are more than sufficient to pay depositors in full.

Negotiations are now pending looking to a reorganization of the company. Meanwhile the committee will proceed in its work of collecting the assets of the company. It is hoped that the payment of depositors can be commenced at an early date.

In the meantime depositors who owe this institution may apply any balance due them here to the payment of their indebtedness to the Produce Exchange Trust Company, provided all of such indebtedness is paid simultaneously with such offset. Respectfully,

SPECIAL COMMITTEE IN CHARGE.

Many depositors were at the company's offices yesterday to leave their passbooks to have them written up.

SCHOOL BUILDING NOT UNSAFE.

Senator McNulty Denies the Report About the Parkville Structure.

Ex-Senator Peter H. McNulty, the owner of Public School Building No. 112, in the Parkville section of Brooklyn, which Inspector Helwig of the Building Department recently reported as being unsafe, declared yesterday that this report was unfair and untrue. Mr. McNulty contends that the fact that the building is now occupied by the school shows that it must have been approved by the Inspectors employed by the School Board, and also by those of the Building Department.

"I do not care to be known as the owner of a firetrap," said Mr. McNulty. "The lease, made in March last, stated that I was to complete the building for school purposes under the direction of the Superintendent of Buildings and of the Board of Education, and, under the law, it must be under the supervision of the Building Department. I have letters and reports to show that this was done. Now, if this was done and the building passed by the Board of Education and by the Building Department Inspectors, then these authorities are culpable for permitting this building to be used for school purposes if it is unsafe. The heating apparatus complained of was made and put in by the best-known firm in its line in the country, and the system was inspected and reported as all right."

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Syracuse Wall Paper Company of Syracuse; capital $5,000. Directors—Nicholas P. Moses, Jacob R. Nachant, and Nicholas Peters, Jr., Syracuse.

Knowles Brothers' Company of New York, to manufacture and sell saltpetre; capital, $10,000. Directors—William F. Knowles, Margaret V. Knowles, and Percy H. Knowles, New York City.

Olympus Laundering Company of Troy; capital $15,000. Directors—Charles P. Kimball and Stephen J. Lynch, Lansingburg; Stephen N. Rifenburgh, William C. Geer, and Robert M. Taylor, Troy.

Andrew Cullen, Company of New York, to sell and import feed and grain; capital, $100,000. Directors—Frederick Steigerwald, Stapleton; James A. MacDougall and Oscar W. Jeffery, New York City.

Mohican Pulp and Paper Company of Middle Falls; capital, $20,000. Directors—Henry Gray, R. R. Woodruff, C. C. Vankirk, Leroy Thompson, T. W. Wallace, H. C. Gray, and I. G. Blandey, Greenwich, N. Y.

Syracuse Granite and Bronze Construction Company of Syracuse; capital, $10,000. Directors—Daniel Ackerman, Anton F. Baumer, James K. McGuire, Thomas Hogan, Harry L. Davis, Frank H. Hale, and Charles A. Davis, Syracuse.

Capital City Wall Paper Company of Albany; capital, $50,000. Directors—Peter Davendorf, Schenectady; Robert Lindsay, Amsterdam; C. Walter Ackerman, Syracuse; D. F. Cowles and L. A. Walker, Gloversville; B. S. Cowles, Glens Falls; F. W. Cameron, Albany.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 26.—Charters were granted at Dover to-day to the following corporations:

The Auto-Mobile Storage Repair Company of New York; capital, $50,000; to deal in automobiles and motor vehicles of all kinds.

The American Electric Appliance Company of Philadelphia, to manufacture electrical devices; capital, $100,000.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Fifteen-story Apartment House at Madison Avenue and Sixty-first Street—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

The southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Sixty-first Street is to be the site of a fifteen-story apartment house as the outcome of a deal that has just been closed by Brokers B. C. & F. T. Barry. They have sold for the various owners to Frederick Haberman, Vice President of the National Enameling and Stamping Company, 671 Madison Avenue, southeast corner of Sixty-first Street, 25 by 89; 669 Madison Avenue, 22 by 89; 665 and 667 Madison Avenue, each 16 by 89, and also a lot on the south side of Sixty-first Street, 89 feet east of Madison Avenue, 20 by 79.

The Madison Avenue properties are all four-story brownstone-front dwellings. No. 665 is sold by Justice Ephraim A. Jacobs, 667 by D. E. Connell, 669 by Hannah J. Hull, and the corner, 671, by John F. Dillon, who is also the seller of the adjoining street lot. By his several purchases Mr. Haberman has gained control of a plot fronting 79 feet on Madison Avenue and 109 feet on Sixty-first Street.

All the properties are now under lease, with the exception of 665 Madison Avenue, which is Justice Jacobs's residence. These leases have been bought up, however, and the work on the new apartment house will be begun about May 1. Mr. Haberman's purchases, it is reported, are made for all cash.

The final contracts for the purchase of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum property were signed yesterday afternoon. Archbishop Corrigan and his secretary affixed their signatures to the documents, representing the sellers, while Charles T. Barney and George R. Sheldon signed for the purchasing syndicate.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for Myer Hellman the lot on the east side of First Avenue, 75.8 feet south of Ninety-third Street.

Kempner Brothers have sold to an investor the three-story dwelling 162 East Seventy-eighth Street, 18.9 by 100.

It is reported that Alexander Walker has bought the dwelling 327 West Eighty-fourth Street, 18.6 by 100, for about $25,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

148 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street 33.6 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Rachel Lippman $37,750

By McVickar & Co.

873 and 875 Elton Avenue, each 25 by 100, two four-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Clinton H. Leggett and another. 28,600

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

219 and 221 West Eighty-third Street, each 25 by 102.2, two five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Jeannette K. Manne 21,659

By Herbert A. Sherman.

149 and 151 Broome Street, 37.6 by 100, three-story brick tenements, with stores, and four-story brick tenements at the rear; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Leopold Schmeidler and another 29,450

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John Proctor Clarke, referee, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 175 by 100.6, two eighteen three-story brick dwellings on either side of a private street. Due on judgment, $84,920.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, B. W. B. Brown, referee, 629 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, 375.4 feet east of Avenue A, 20.5 by 100.11, two-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,918.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Samuel A. Beardsley, referee, Third Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $5,380; subject to other mortgages for $11,228.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, N. Taylor Phillips, referee, 47 to 53 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 300 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 100 by 99.11, four five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $4,697; subject to other mortgages for $56,100.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

The following plans were filed under the old building law last Friday, but owing to the rush of business at the Building Department, details in regard to them were not obtainable at that time;

Nos. 131 and 133 Thompson Street, for a six-story brick flat, 44 by 90; Charles Bales, Astoria, L. I., owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $25,000.

Summit Avenue, east side, 120 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, for a one-story frame barn, 23 by 20; E. O. Smith, owner; R. H. Bethel of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and Ogden Avenue, architect; cost, $350.

Bristow Street, west side, 235 feet south of Jennings Street, for three three-story frame tenements, 20 by 62; Louis Harris of 59 Liberty Street, owner; R. R. Davis, architect; cost, $10,500.

Stebbins Avenue, west side, 113.6 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for three three-story frame tenements, 19 by 45; Louis Harris, owner; R. R. Davis, architect; cost, $9,000.

Wendover Avenue, southeast corner of Railroad Avenue, for a two-story frame shed, 75 by 50; C. Woodruff, owner; R. Werner, architect; cost, $3,500.

Edgecombe Avenue, west side, 101.4 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, for four five-story brick flats, 22 by 109 by 105; G. Lippman of 312 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, owner; W. Graham, architect; cost, $120,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, south side, 90.5 feet west of Home Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 25 by 33; C. W. Petersen of 1,073 Home Street, owner; C. G. Jorgensen of 1,283 Home Street, architect; cost, $2,800.

Tiffany Street, northeast corner of Westchester Avenue, for two four-story brick flats, 53.3 and 27.6 by 57 and 77; Bronx Realty Company, owner; John De Hart of 1,637 Fox Street, architect; cost, $36,000.

Simpson Street, west side, 78.1 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, for a two-story and basement brick dwelling, 25 by 32; A. Johnston of 1,635 Fox Street, owner; John De Hart, architect; cost, $3,000.

Kelly Street, east side, 83.10 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, for three two-story frame dwellings, 16.8 by 50; A. Richardson, owner; John De Hart, architect; cost, $10,500.

Broome Street, northeast corner of Pitt Street, for five six-story brick flats, 25 by 79.8; Horowitz & Parnas of 29 Canal Street, owners; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $125,000.

One Hundred and Eighth Street, southeast corner of First Avenue, for four six-story brick flats, 25 by 79.8; Epstein, Solomon & Solomon, owners; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $100,000.

Stanton Street, northwest corner of Cannon Street, for two six-story and basement brick flats, 20.9 by 45; R. Cohn of 193 Mercer Street, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $85,000.

No. 258 Madison Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 26.6 by 63.9; Jackson & Stern of 31 Nassau Street, owners; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $20,000.

Nos. 745 and 747 East Ninth Street, for two six-story and basement brick flats, 25 by 77.3; Baker & Beman, owners; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $50,000.

No. 88 Monroe Street, for six-story and basement baths and shops, 22.8 by 67.3; Charles Sergansky of 1,652 Madison Avenue, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $20,000.

No. 258 Monroe Street, for a six-story and basement brick flat, with stores, 25 by 87.3; N. Schlessel of 132 Greene Street, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $25,000.

Nos. 21 and 23 Avenue C, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 45.9 by 68.3; Nuberg Brothers of 245 Broadway, owners; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $40,000.

No. 368 East Eighth Street, for a six-story brick flat and stores; Cohen & Friend of 240 Clinton Street, owners; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $25,000.

Nos. 56 and 58 East Eighty-eighth Street, for two six-story brick flats and stores, 25 by 87.3; Mary Ehrmann of 5 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $50,000.

Nos. 749 and 751 Fifth Street, for a six-story and basement brick flat, with stores, 45.4 by 79; Baker & Beman, owners; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $30,000.

No. 215 Thompson Street, for a six-story and basement brick flat, 25 by 87; Lippmann & Friedman of 70 Elm Street, owners; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $25,000.

No. 59 East Fourth Street, for a six-story and basement brick flat, with stores, 25 by 80; Samuel Cohen, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $25,000.

Nos. 227 and 229 East Third Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 46 by 82.3; Solomon & Harnben of 141 Norfolk Street, owners; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $80,000.

No. 32 to 38 Cherry Street, for four six-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 87.3; Rosenberg & Golden of 11 Doyers Street, owners; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $100,000.

Rivington Street, northeast corner of Norfolk Street, for a six-story and basement brick flat, with stores, 24 by 75; Solomon & Harnben, owners; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $25,000.

No. 219 to 225 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, for three six-story and basement brick flats, with stores, 25 by 87.3; A. Levy of 142 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $75,000.

Rivington Street, northeast corner of Goerck Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores; Levison & Lippman of 338 East Fifty-third Street, owners; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $50,000.

No. 138 to 142 East Seventeenth Street, for two six-story and basement flats, with stores, 27 by 80; Adelson & Slone of 95 Liberty Street, owners; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $50,000.

No. 204 East Seventh Street, for a six-story and basement brick flat, with stores, 25 by 75.10; J. and W. Bachrach of 60 Liberty Street, owners; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $25,000.

Nos. 110 and 112 Cherry Street, for two six-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 87.3; Rosenberg & Golden of 110 Cherry Street, owners; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $50,000.

No. 165 to 175 Chrystie Street, for four six-story and basement brick flats, with stores, 25 by 75; H. C. Miner, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $80,000.

Pitt Street, northeast corner of Delancey Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 50 by 42; F. J. Selig of 13 Allen Street, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $25,000.

No. 93 to 97 Roosevelt Street, for three six-story and basement brick flats, with stores, 25 by 87.3; Rosenberg & Golden, owners; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $75,000.

No. 40 Essex Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 25 by 87.3; A. Danziger, premises, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $25,000.

Alterations.

No. 898 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, to a three-story frame dwelling; Louisa Glueckin, premises, owner; Edward Glueckin, architect; cost, $1,500.

Fulton Avenue, west side, 84 feet south of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, to a three-story frame dwelling; J. Haught, owner; Hunter & Murgatroyd, architects; cost, $150.

No. 583 Third Avenue, to a five-story brick dwelling; Thomas E. Connell of 121 Pearl Street, owner; John H. Kimbel, architect; cost, $800.

No. 53 to 57 Duane Street, to an eight-story brick power house; Edison Electric Illuminating Company, owner; cost, $800.

No. 79 Wall Street, to a four-story brick and stone office building; William C. Vogel of 65 Grand Street, owner; James Carroll, architect and builder; cost, $200.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Dec. 26.

ANTHONY AV, w s, 350.3 ft n of Burnside Av, widened, 25x100; William C. Bergen to Alfred Miller $1

BARKER AV, centre line, at centre of Bleecker St, runs w 425.5 to the e s of Bronx Park, x s 184.11 to the centre of Fulton St, x e 414.7 to the centre of Barker Av, x n 188.8 to beginning; Bronx Investment Company to Elizabeth S. Lee 1

BROADWAY, e s, 25 ft s of 131st St, 25x100; Ella J. Breckenridge to James Kilpatrick 1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 40.11 ft s of 108th St, 24x100; Patrick McMorrow to Ellen P. Kellogg, rerecorded 1

CHERRY ST, e s, 24.10x138.8x24.3x141.3; Catherine Mearans to Bridget Geraghty 1

CHRYSTIE ST, 40, 25x60x27x60; Sophia Levy to Isabel Levy ..... Gift

FULTON AV, w s, 200 ft n s of 151st St, 50x99.4x50.9x96.8; Peter H. J. Krulder to William H. Holmes and another 1

GREENWICH ST, 114, n w corner of Carlisle St; Thomas Wall, executor and trustee, and others to Lyman Denison 1

GROVE ST, southern corner of Woodruff Av, 100x150; William F. Burrough to August Swenson, 1-9 part 1

KELLY, or 152d St, 935, 25x157.9x27.11x145.5; William H. Holmes and others to Peter H. J. and Catherine Krulder ... Exchange

LOT 366, Block K, amended map of the Mapes estate; 9th Av, s s, ½ of Lot 492, map of Wakefield, 50x114; 9th Av, s w corner of 4th St, 105x114; Annie Boyle to Mary Gunn 1

LOTS, 106, 107, and 116, map of the Arden property; Allan G. Macd

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HARRIS COHEN, bankrupt. No. 1,693.

Notice is hereby given that Harris Cohen, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 23d, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January tenth, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Dec. 26, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HARRIS DAMSKY, bankrupt. No. 1,178.

Notice is hereby given that Harris Damsky, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 27th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 24th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Dec. 26, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of JOHN J. GALLAGHER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of John J. Gallagher of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said John J. Gallagher was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, Referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated December 26th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MARCUS LANDAU, bankrupt. No. 1,756.

Notice is hereby given that Marcus Landau, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 23d, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January tenth, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Dec. 26, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JULIA MAYS, bankrupt. No. 1,624.

Notice is hereby given that Julia Mays, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated December 11th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 27th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Dec. 26, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEWIS A. OLSEN, individually and as a member of the firm of White & Olsen, bankrupt. No. 1,901.

To the creditors of Lewis A. Olsen, individually and as a member of the firm of White & Olsen of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Lewis A. Olsen was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 16th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated December 26th, 1899.

NO. 1,754.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—SAUL PRAGER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Saul Prager, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 26, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 17th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 27, 1899.

NO. 1,897.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy. In the matter of MICHAEL SIEKLICK, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Michael Sieklick of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of December A. D., 1899, the said Michael Sieklick was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the city and County of New York, on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 26th, 1899.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BALDWIN, SUSAN T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN T. BALDWIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Jared G. Baldwin, Jr., 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before February 5th, 1900.—Dated New York, July 19, 1899. JARED G. BALDWIN, Executor. JARED G. BALDWIN, Jr., Attorney for Executor, 33 Wall Street, New York City. jy19-1aw6mW

BEVERIDGE, DAVID.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Marion B. Lee, John F. Beveridge, Hendricks Beveridge, Martin L. Lee, L. S. Sterrit, Arthur H. Grant, Louisa B. Gibb, William H. H. Armstrong, Rev. William K. Hall, the Home for the Friendless, the Children's Home, St. Luke's Home and Hospital, Mrs. Emilie Newton, Ella Lomas, Underwriters' Club of Detroit, Michigan; Frances E. Stockdale, (née Simeson,) Thomas Seager, Farmers' National Bank, Martin L. Lee, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of Marion Beveridge, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of DAVID BEVERIDGE, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the twenty-sixth day of January, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Martin L. Lee, Louis S. Sterrit, and Arthur H. Grant, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 5th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

SIDNEY WARD, Attorney for Petitioner, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.
d13-1aw6wW

FITZGERALD, MARY A.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to THOMAS HODNETT, Richard Hodnett, Patrick Hodnett, and William Hodnett, the heirs and next of kin of MARY A. FITZGERALD, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, John E. FitzGerald of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Mary A. FitzGerald, late of the County of New York, deceased, Therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 13th day of February, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said county, the 15th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[Seal.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

GEO. B. & ED. GOLDSCHMIDT, Attorneys for Executor, 50 Broadway, New York.
d27-1aw7wW

ENGLE, ROBERT S.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Agnes I. Gardner, Madame La Countess de Chevigne, Julia Tuck, Mary E. Mcfrihew, John J. Merrihew, Helen G. Stoddard, Sarah E. Homer, Fannie Thomas, Mary Lyons, Caroline Woolsey, Nellie B. Woolsey, Frank Richardson, Henry H. Rogers, William S. Engle, and to all other persons whose names and whose places of residence are unknown to the petitioner and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained, the heirs and next of kin of ROBERT S. ENGLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Susan A. Engle of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Robert S. Engle, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 30th day of January, one thousand and nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York, to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 5th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

SIDNEY WARD, Attorney for Petitioner, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.
d13-1aw6wW

FITZGERALD, MARY A.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to THOMAS HODNETT, Richard Hodnett, Patrick Hodnett, and William Hodnett, the heirs and next of kin of MARY A. FITZGERALD, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, John E. FitzGerald of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Mary A. FitzGerald, late of the County of New York, deceased, Therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 13th day of February, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 19th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[Seal.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

d27-1aw7wW

GREMMLER, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH GREMMLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Coleman & Donohue, No. 203 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of February, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of August, 1899. CHARLES HEPS and LOUIS RUPP, Executors. COLEMAN & DONOHUE, Attorneys for Executors, 203 Broadway, N. Y. C.

HUME, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. HUME, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Charles E. Lydecker, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of June, 1900.—Dated New York, the 29th day of November, 1899. ELIZABETH H. HUME, Executrix. CHARLES E. LYDECKER, Attorney for Executrix, 120 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York:

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB BAIZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Cardozo & Nathan, their attorneys, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of August, 1899.

ADOLPH PEREIRA,
EMILY M. BAIZ,
Executors.

CARDOZO & NATHAN, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City. aug9-1aw6mW

GLOVER, THOMAS JAMES.—The People of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to Louisa T. Glover, Thomas G. Barry, Edward B. Barry, James A. Glover, Weltha M. Reynaud, Edward A. Glover, Henry W. B. Glover, Frederick R. Glover, Louisa T. Glover, John M. Glover, Agnes Glover, and Mary Bennett, the widow, heirs, and next of kin of THOMAS JAMES GLOVER, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Louisa T. Glover of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing and two codicils thereto, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Thomas James Glover, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 30th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, the 30th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

T. G. BARRY, Atty. for Petitioner, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.
n15-1aw6wW

LOGUE, ELIZABETH A. C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH A. C. LOGUE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, viz., the office of Darlington & Jenkins, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of September, 1899. JOHN LOGUE, Administrator. DARLINGTON & JENKINS, Att'ys for Adm'r, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y. s27-1aw6mW

MORRIS, BRIDGET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Bridget Morris, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, No. 61 Park Row, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of May next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of November, 1899. JOHN MORRIS, Administrator. E. M. Wight, Attorney for Administrator, 61 Park Row, New York City. n15-1aw6mW

SCHWIETERING, HERMANN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMANN H. SCHWIETERING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 28 Greene Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of June, 1899. HERMANN HARTMANN, GERHARD VON THULEN, Executors. LARNED & MARKS, Attorneys for Executors, 170 Broadway, New York City.
ja28-1aw6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

VAN SCHAICK, JENKINS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Jenkins Van Schaick, late of the County of New York, N. Y., deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 35 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of January next.

Dated New York, the 27th day of June, 1899.

JOHN B. VAN SCHAICK,
SINGLETON VAN SCHAICK,
Executors.

JOHN D. KERNAN, Attorney for Executors, 39 Liberty St., New York City. jy28-1aw6mW

WILLIAMS, EDWARD T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD T. WILLIAMS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, as their place of transacting business at the office of Marbury & Fox, No. 3 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December, 1899. JOHANNA M. WILLIAMS, Administratrix; JAMES S. BEARNS, Administrator. CHARLES FOX, Attorney for Administrators, No. 3 Broad Street, New York. o25-1aw6mW

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE NEW YORK INVESTMENT AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOSEPH NEIL CAMPBELL AND OTHERS, defendants. Actions I and II.

In pursuance of judgments of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above entitled actions, dated the 22d day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee, in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at The New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Morningside Avenue where the same would be intersected by a line drawn parallel with the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and distant twenty-five feet two inches and three quarters of an inch southerly therefrom, the said point of beginning being distant twenty-six feet four and one-half inches more or less southerly from the southeasterly corner of said Morningside Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, measured on the easterly line of said avenue, and running thence easterly on a line parallel with One Hundred and Sixteenth Street one hundred and four feet three and one-half inches; thence southerly on a line drawn at right angles to One Hundred and Sixteenth Street twenty-eight feet; thence westerly on a line parallel with One Hundred and Sixteenth Street ninety-three feet three and seven-eighths inches to the easterly side of Morningside Avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly side of Morningside Avenue thirty feet and three-quarters of an inch to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, December 23d, 1899.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

CLARENCE L. WESTCOTT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $31,672.12, with interest thereon from the 20th day of December, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $675.00, with interest thereon, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $503.31 and interest.

The said premises will be sold subject to an easement agreement made between The New York Investment and Improvement Company, Joseph Neil Campbell, and the Department of Buildings in the City of New York, recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York June 1, 1898, in section 7, liber 53 of Conveyances, page 126, as modified by a further agreement recorded in said Register's office April 22, 1899, in section 7, liber 60 of Conveyances, page 172.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

d27-2aw3wW&S&ja17

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—Place of Trial.—ERNEST PERMANN, plaintiff, against DANIEL J. MURPHY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-ninth day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 27th day of December, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that plot of land in the City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, distant one hundred (100) feet westerly from the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street and the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue, and running thence southerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, one hundred and sixty-one (161) feet six (6) inches, more or less, to land late of Bogardus, deceased; thence westerly along said land one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet; thence northerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, one hundred and sixty-one (161) feet, more or less, to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street; and thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet to the point of beginning; said premises being those which were conveyed to the said Daniel J. Murphy by the said Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company.

Dated New York, December 1st, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE,
Referee.

LACHMAN & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

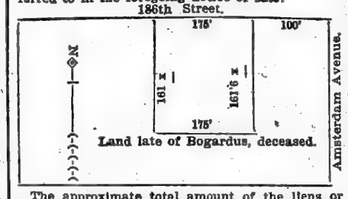

The approximate total amount of the liens or charges to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $84,529.27, with interest thereon from the 21st day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $390.43, with interest from the 29th day of November, 1899, together with the expenses of sale.

The approximate amount of taxes and assessments is $1,511.02, with interest, the amount of the water rent for 1899, which is not fixed, not being included herein; such sums to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE,
Referee.

d6-2aw3wW&S&d27

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—BRADLEY L. EATON, Plaintiff, against ERNEST WETTERER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 9th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3d day of January, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All those four certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, in Section 7, Block 1,086, on the land map of the City of New York, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, distant two hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street with the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue; running thence southerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the same one hundred feet; thence northerly, again parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, and partly through a party wall, standing partly on the lot hereby conveyed, and partly on the lot adjoining on the west, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street aforesaid; and thence easterly along the same one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, December 12th, 1899.

FRANCIS P. LOWREY, Referee.

E. H. MOERAN, Plff's. Atty., 34 Pine Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

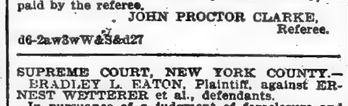

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $7,308, with interest thereon from December 8th, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $312.62.

The premises will be sold in one parcel, and subject to a mortgage to secure the sum of $22,000, on which $14,666 66-100 and interest thereon from April 3, 1899, only remains unpaid.

FRANCIS P. LOWREY, Referee.

d13-2aw3wW&S&ja3

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—PETER L. O'NEILL as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of Catherine O'Neill, deceased, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH B. McCLURE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 7th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the certain lease, term of years and leasehold premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Ann Street, at the division line between the premises hereby conveyed and land formerly of F. Panton, and which point is distant one hundred and forty-four feet two and one-half inches, more or less, westerly from the northwesterly corner of Ann and William Streets, running thence westwardly, along the northerly line of Ann Street, twenty-eight feet one inch, more or less, to the division line between the premises known as Numbers fifty-seven (57) and fifty-five (55) Ann Street; thence northeastwardly through a party wall standing on the line between the said premises Numbers fifty-seven (57) and fifty-five (55) Ann Street and beyond the same seventy-four feet and three inches, more or less, to the rear line of the said premises Number fifty-five (55) Ann Street; thence westwardly along the rear line of the premises Numbers fifty-five (55,) fifty-three, (53,) fifty-one, (51,) and forty-nine (49) Ann Street, seventy-five feet seven and one-half inches, more or less, to land formerly of the heirs of George Lorillard, deceased; thence northeastwardly along the said land formerly of the heirs of George Lorillard, deceased, sixty-three feet nine and one-half inches, more or less, to land formerly of Thomas H. Leggett; thence eastwardly along said land formerly of the said F. Panton, and thence southwardly as to include the storehouse lately occupied by the American Fur Company one hundred and one feet seven inches, more or less, to the said land late of F. Panton; and thence southwestwardly along the said land late of F. Panton one hundred and twenty-two feet eleven inches, more or less, to the said northerly line of Ann Street at the place of beginning, being now known by the street Numbers fifty-seven (57) and fifty-nine (59) Ann Street, and being the same premises which were conveyed to the said The New York Steam Power Company by Patrick Reilly and wife by deed dated February 1, 1870, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York February 24, 1870, in Liber 1142 of Conveyances, Page 177.

Dated New York, October 11, 1899.

CHAS. G. F. WAHLE, Referee.

CHARLES E. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $50,855.45, with interest thereon from September 28, 1899, less the sum of $2,000 paid on account thereof, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to $375.75, with interest from the 6th day of October, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,899.18 and interest.

Dated New York, October 11, 1899.

CHAS. G. F. WAHLE, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Friday, November 17, 1899, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, November 3, 1899.

CHAS. G. F. WAHLE, Referee.

CHARLES E. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 32 Nassau Street, N. Y.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Friday, December 1st, 1899, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, November 17, 1899.

CHAS. G. F. WAHLE, Referee.

CHARLES E. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, N. Y.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Friday, December 8, 1899, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, December 1, 1899.

CHAS. G. F. WAHLE, Referee.

CHARLES E. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, New York.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Friday, December 22, 1899, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, December 8, 1899.

CHAS. G. F. WAHLE, Referee.

CHARLES E. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 32 Nassau Street, N. Y.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby further adjourned to Friday, January 5th, 1900, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, Dec. 22, 1899.

CHAS. G. F. WAHLE, Referee.

CHARLES E. MILLER, Atty. for Plff., 32 Nassau St., N. Y.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAILEY, DEBORAH ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DEBORAH ANN BAILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Willis Benrer, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 7th day of March, 1900.—Dated New York, the 6th day of September, 1899. CHARLES BENNER, WILLIAM H. BAILEY, WILLIAM B. FROST, Executors. WILLIS BENNER, Attorney for Executors, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s6-1aw6mW

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON $2.50 VIA THE NEW ROUTE TO NEW HAVEN, PROVIDENCE, AND BOSTON.

NEW HAVEN LINE
NARRAGANSETT BAY LINE.

Steamers daily, Sunday excepted, from Pier 25 East River, for New Haven, Providence, and Boston at 5 P. M.

Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie Boats

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THE FIGHT FOR MOLINEUX

Handwriting Expert Ames Keeps the Stenographer Busy.

DISAGREES WITH THE OTHERS

Gives No Weight to Pictorial Effect—Mr. Tolman's Testimony Pleases the Defense.

Expert testimony as regards handwriting took up all of yesterday's session in the Molineux trial before Recorder Goff, in the Court of General Sessions. It was the opening of the seventh week of the trial. Expert Tolman of Chicago finished his direct testimony, and was briefly cross-examined by Mr. Weeks for the defense, and Daniel T. Ames, lately of New York but who now divides all the fees received by him in this territory with Expert Kinsley, as testified to by Mr. Kinsley, was the other witness. He was on the stand when court adjourned.

Mr. Ames has figured in many cases, notably the Tighe will case, the Fair will case, and the Botkin case in San Francisco, which resembles the case on trial in that its main feature consisted of sending poison through the mails. Mr. Ames is of rather patriarchal appearance, but his age has not interfered with his flow of words. He went on the stand at noon, and for one hour, up to the noon recess, he talked at the rate of 175 words a minute, while Col. Beard, the stenographer, put on extra steam to keep up with the stream.

Mr. Ames at 2 o'clock went on again, and talked until 4:10 at the same rate. Then the Recorder told him that the session was at an end, and the expert reluctantly gathered up his exhibits and notes and crayons for further use to-day. During the time Mr. Ames was on the stand neither Mr. Weeks nor Mr. Osborne interrupted him for any considerable time. Twice the counsel for the defense asked him to more clearly elucidate certain principles, and once Mr. Osborne asked him to talk more loudly.

It developed more strongly than heretofore during yesterday's session that the profession of handwriting expert is a profitable one. Mr. Kinsley had already testified that he got $1,700 and expected a great deal more, and that he also got $25 a day. He also testified that he got one-half of Mr. Ames's fees, which are $50 a day. Mr. Tyrrell got the same per diem, and did not have to split it with any one, and Mr. Tolman testified, under cross-examination by Mr. Weeks, that he got $50 a day—the regular rate he said that was—and that he expected to get paid for thirty days' work at that rate. Besides, that he also got his traveling and hotel expenses.

Mr. Tolman's cross-examination also brought out the fact that it did not take him long to arrive at a conclusion. He said he came to New York the day before the Coroner's inquest, and received at the Astor House a number of letters to compare. They consisted of the alleged bogus Barnet and Cornish letters for patent medicines, the poison package address, and the admitted handwritings of the defendant. He worked five hours that night and two hours the next morning, and then came to the unalterable conclusion that the same hand had written all the samples. That same day, he said, he went before the Coroner's jury and swore to that opinion.

In this Mr. Tolman differed with Expert Kinsley, the chief handwriting expert for the people, who swore that, although he had worked on all the samples in question from Jan. 1 to Feb. 20, he had not formed a conclusion that Molineux was the author of all the writings. It was only, he swore, when he had been able to get the defendant to write under conditions directed by him the exact words of the disputed writings that he came to the conclusion that Molineux was the author of the Barnet and Cornish letters and the writer of the poison package address.

MOLINEUX IN GOOD SPIRITS.

Molineux's Christmas relaxation, the visits of his wife, father, and mother, and the extra exercise accorded him, seemed to have done him much good. He seemed in excellent physical form yesterday and was much amused at Expert Ames's volubility. He frequently consulted with Mr. Weeks and Mr. Carvalho, and what they told him seemed to reassure him.

As soon as Mr. Tolman took the stand he started to elucidate his theory regarding the writings of the defendant to the effect that there was a great splurge at the beginnings of words, especially where they started off with capitals, and that there was a succeeding loss of energy which resulted in the word tapering off to nothing at all. Then the expert talked about triangular effect.

"The first thing that a man does when he starts out to disguise his writing," Mr. Tolman said, "is to try to change his style and to leave out if possible all the characteristics he knows of. He is usually able at the start to disguise his hand, but after a while he loses his self-consciousness and unconsciously falls back upon his old and own way of writing."

Mr. Tolman then went into detail to elucidate his theory. He made the declaration that the pictorial effect in all the writings was the same, and that in his opinion the disguises in the alleged bogus Barnet and Cornish letters and the poison wrapper address were very bad disguises. They only differed in slant, he said, that was all. "This handwriting is so full of characteristics," he said, "that disguise would be almost impossible."

"Is your opinion decided?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"Clear and decided. The defendant wrote all the writings under dispute."

"When you came here, did I tell you when I suspected?"

"You did not."

Mr. Weeks then took the witness in hand. He said in answer to questions that he did not know when he arrived here what the standards were, as he saw writings signed "Barnet," "Cornish," and "Molineux."

"Was any question asked of you then?" said Mr. Weeks.

"Only one. Whether all the letters shown to me were in the same handwriting."

Mr. Weeks then asked the expert if he had ever been mistaken, and he said he had been, but that in those cases he had returned the fees. It also developed that he had been opposed to Tyrrell, Ames, and Hay, all experts in this case for the prosecution, but he would not admit that they were right and he wrong. He said that while he had no used his "impulse of energy" theory in this case for the first time, yet it was a comparatively new theory, and was of more service in this case than it had ever been before.

"You say that the writing is strong as to muscle and weak as to will power?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"Yes."

"Have you changed your opinions since the Coroner's inquest?"

"I may have."

"Did you not say at the inquest that the writer was not strong as to muscle?"

"Some of the writing shows that he is able to control himself wonderfully," was the answer.

"You have given all your reasons for believing that the defendant wrote the address on the poison package?"

"All except what was said by other experts. I left that out to save time."

"Take 'C,' the Barnet letter, alone, and tell us if you were able to tell from that whether the writing was disguised or not."

"I could not tell from that letter."

"That's all," said Mr. Weeks promptly, and he and Mr. Carvalho looked more pleased than at any time since Mr. Kinsley left the stand.

MR. AMES'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. Ames was next on the stand, and he started out by agreeing with his brother experts as to the dominating influences in disguising handwritings and the results. He said something about a man walking around a hole, the significance of which was lost. Mr Kinsley, who sat near, was asked for an explanation of the remark.

"I did not understand what he said," said Mr. Kinsley, "but I know what he usually says."

"What is that?" asked the reporter.

"That no man takes the trouble to walk around a hole unless he knows the hole is there. That's one of his favorite similes."

Mr. Ames then went on to tell at great length the methods used in disguise of handwriting. The first thing usually done was to change the slant and the types of well-known letters with which the writer was familiar. He said the strokes of the letters on the wrapper were too absurd to be in the natural handwriting of any one. The great vacillation, he said, showed that the writing was made by a man not accustomed to that sort of slope.

Mr. Ames also dwelt on the peculiar positions of the words as regards the base lines, and attempted to show that in all the writings the slope was clearly uphill, every word ending higher than it begun. In answer to a question by Juror Billings as to how much importance he attached to this matter of slope, he said that such a thing in itself would not be conclusive, but that it was the combination of similarities taken together that gave force to an opinion based on all taken together.

Mr. Ames delivered his testimony much in the style of a country preacher. He waved his arms about in describing curves in the writings, and emphasized his remarks by occasionally slapping the wad of exhibits that he held in his hand. He stated that he gave no weight to pictorial effect, thus exactly opposing the statements of every other one of the experts.

Mr. Ames said that the change of slant changed the pictorial effect to all but the expert, and he also advanced the opinion that an expert knew any person's handwriting better than that person himself, for it was impossible for any one to know all of the idiosyncrasies existing in his writing. It took an expert, he said, to pick those out.

Mr Ames gave great weight to crossings of the letters "t" in all the writings. He said that the cross stroke was a short formal stroke nearly at the centre of the staff, and with an upward tendency. Mr. Weeks at once picked out half a dozen "t's" with a downward tendency on the cross stroke, and Mr. Ames amended his statement by saying that he gave most attention to the fact that the "t" was crossed near the middle of the staff.

"In other words the crossings are practically the same," said Mr. Osborne, coming to the rescue.

"That's right," said Mr. Ames.

"Well, then pass on to something else," said Mr. Osborne, and the witness took a fresh start.

Concerning the letter "r" the witness said that three types existed in the writings, but that the "r" in Harry on the request writing was practically the same as the "r" in Cornish on the poison package.

"The 'r' in Cornish in the writing made at the request of Mr. Kinsley is of another type, and is injected into the writings, so of course it is not a proper subject for comparison," said the witness.

At this point an adjournment was ordered until this morning.

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MARTIN ENGEL'S FRIENDS DINE.

Over a hundred members of the Martin Engel Association, the Tammany Hall organization of the Eighth Assembly District, took part in a dinner in honor of Mr. Engel, the leader of the district, at Flisser's restaurant, Houston and Greene Streets, last night. In the assemblage were nearly all of the political workers of the Eighth District, besides a number from other districts of both the east and west sides, and the merrymaking was kept up until a late hour.

In such a gathering the absence of food would not have been more noticeable than that of Senator Timothy "Dry Dollar" Sullivan, or at least one of his accredited representatives. Senator Sullivan, however, could not attend, so he sent in his stead his nephew, "Little Tim," and Michael C. Padden, the Sergeant at Arms of the Council. Charities Commissioner John W. Keller and Senator Thomas F. Grady were present as representatives of the higher Tammany circle, and among the others in attendance were Municipal Justice George F. Roesch and Henry M. Goldfogle, Max Schwartz, Charles Solomon, George J. Kraus, Florence J. Sullivan, ex-Police Justice Joseph Koch, Henry Bruch, Police Captain Herlihy, and Acting Capt. Cottrell. Councilman Engel's three "ponies," Assemblyman-elect Isidor Cohen, Assistant Corporation Counsel Gustavus A. Rogers, and Henry J. Goldsmith, looked after the comfort of the guests, and took charge of the details of the affair.

During the evening there was presented to Max Hochstim, Mr. Engel's first lieutenant, a portrait of the leader and a set of resolutions, the former the gift of Mr. Engel himself and the latter the tribute of the association in recognition of Mr. Hochstim's work in behalf of the organization. Assistant Corporation Counsel Rogers made the presentation in a speech laudatory of the recipient, who was unable to respond further than to say "Thank you." In his behalf ex-Justice Koch made a formal reply to Mr. Rogers's speech.

Justice Roesch responded to the toast "The Martin Engel Association," in place of Assemblyman Julius Harburger, who was absent, and Justice Goldfogle spoke to "Law and Politics" in lieu of District Attorney Gardiner, who is nursing a broken rib at his home, in Garden City. "Our City" was Charities Commissioner Keller's theme, and Senator Grady and Councilman Engel also spoke.

WILL OF WILLIAM H. APPLETON.

The will of William H. Appleton of the book-publishing firm of D. Appleton & Co., was filed yesterday in the office of the Surrogate. The testator died in October, and the will was executed on Dec. 5, 1893. The estate is divided between his three children, William W., Henry C., and Mary Appleton.

The value of the real estate in this State is said to be $75,000. The value of the personal estate is stated to be unknown, but is believed to be considerably over $1,000,000.

Having made bequests of valuable paintings, books, and bric-à-brac to his children and friends, the testator provides for the disposition of his real and personal estate equally between his three children. The will provides that a sum of $100,000 is to be paid as soon as possible to William W. Appleton, who is to be credited with that sum on the books of the firm. Fifty thousand dollars is left to the testator's daughter, Mary. Henry C. Appleton gets nothing specifically, but receives one-third of the residuary estate under certain conditions.

The third of the residue to which Henry C. is entitled is to be placed in a trust fund, and the executors to the will are empowered to pay him the capital in such sums as they may deem fit, provided that a sum of a $100,000 is always retained in the trust fund, of which he is to receive the interest. He is, however, to be permitted to invest the whole sum bequeathed to him in the firm.

BROTHERS' INTERESTS CLASH.

John C. Calhoun Sues Patrick for the Recovery of $115,383.43.

The differences between John C. Calhoun of this city and Patrick Calhoun of Cleveland, Ohio, the grandsons of John C. Calhoun of South Carolina, over the proper division of the profits and losses of several enterprises in which they were jointly interested, have led to a suit brought against Patrick Calhoun by his brother in the New York Supreme Court for the recovery of $115,383.43.

The brothers submitted their differences to Gen. M. C. Butler of South Carolina, as referee, several months ago, and on Oct. 13 an agreement, it is alleged, was reached between them, by which their joint interests were valued at $250,000, and by which Patrick Calhoun was to discharge certain obligations and pay to John C. Calhoun the balance of $115,383.43 for his interest in the joint enterprises. The matters involved included interests in the Euclid Heights Realty Company, the Railway and Realty Security Company, the Kentucky Coal and Iron Company, the Port Royal Company, the North Augusta Land Company, and the Roger American Mechanical Carriage Company.

Gen. Butler last week filed his report as referee, without regard to the agreement of Oct. 13. He found John C. Calhoun indebted to his brother in the sum of $197.

An injunction was granted to John C. Calhoun on Dec. 9 by Justice Beach of the New York Supreme Court restraining Patrick Calhoun from disposing of his brother's interests pending the hearing of the suit.

Walter S. Logan of Logan, Demond & Harby, attorneys for John C. Calhoun, said yesterday that the filing of Gen. Butler's report was not expected, because the submission of the differences to him as referee had been offset by the agreement between the brothers on Oct. 13. "Patrick Calhoun's defense," he declared, "has settled the obligations for which he was to provide according to the agreement, but did not pay the balance of about $115,000, which was due to his brother for the latter's interests. This failure to complete the obligations of the agreement is responsible for the present suit."

JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Papers on the Lives of Early American Hebrews Read at the Meeting.

Much information concerning the life of the American Hebrews during the early days of the country's history was brought out in papers read before the eighth annual meeting of the American Jewish Historical Society at the United Hebrew Charities Building yesterday. The late Judge Charles F. Daly, who was an honorary member and who died since the last meeting, was referred to at the morning session.

The Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes after the noon recess described the Jewish colony at Newport in 1760 from contemporaneous records which he had discovered. The synagogue was built by slave labor and a club was maintained, one of the by-laws of which was that, lest the organization should come to be known as a gaming club, every member was forbidden to play for stakes of greater than 20 shillings under penalty of forfeiting four bottles of good wine to his fellows.

Miss Annette Kohn of this city had prepared a paper on the "Jewish Topography of New York," which was read by Prof. J. H. Hollander of the Johns Hopkins University. Prof. Hollander, in a paper of his own, brought to light many incidents in the life of Haym Solomon, a financier of Revolutionary days and friend and helper of James Madison. In the discussion of Prof. Hollander's paper, Simon Wolf said a claim which Solomon's descendants allege against the Government on account of money he loaned will be pressed before Congress at this session.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President—Dr. Cyrus Adler, Washington; Vice Presidents—Simon W. Rosendale, Albany; Mendes Cohen, Baltimore; Prof. Charles Gross, Cambridge, and Dr. B. Felsenthal, Chicago; Treasurer—Prof. Richard Gotthell, New York; Corresponding and Recording Secretaries—Herbert Friedenwald, Washington, and Prof. J. H. Hollander, Baltimore, respectively.

THE NEUFELD MURDER TRIAL.

Prof. Witthaus Thinks Stains on the Defendant's Clothes Were Blood.

The trial of William Neufeld for the murder of Mrs. Annie Kronman was continued yesterday in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. The morning session was occupied by the testimony of people who had seen Neufeld exhibit jewelry which had been identified as having belonged to Mrs. Kronman.

Detective Sergeant James McAfferty testified in the afternoon that he had called at Neufeld's house, at 9 Goerck Street, and received from his mother a coat, vest, and trousers, which were sent to Prof. Witthaus for examination. Prof. Witthaus described various small stains on the coat and trousers which he said in his opinion were human blood. He said that some of the stains bore evidence of having been washed. Under cross-examination, Prof. Witthaus admitted that he could not be positive that the stains were human blood.

The trial will be resumed at 10:30 this morning, when Capt. McClusky, Chief of the Detective Bureau, will be called as the last witness for the prosecution.

The sore Throat to which public speakers are subject, can be at once relieved, and eventually cured, with Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

LEGAL NOTES.

SHARP AND UNFAIR DEALINGS DISCOUNTENANCED.—When a promissory note for $2,000 given by Elias August to the Madison Square Bank was about to become due, Mrs. August notified the bank that the four bonds given it by her husband as collateral security had been transferred to her. She made an arrangement with the officers of the bank to pay the note, the bank to recognize the transfer of the bonds by surrendering them to her on receiving such payment. When the President of the bank subsequently received the $2,000 in cash, he refused either to surrender the bonds or give back the money. In a suit brought by Mrs. August against O'Brien and others, receivers of the bank, Justice McAdam, before whom the case was tried, yesterday gave her judgment for the value of the bonds, saying she was clearly entitled to one or the other when the bank refused to give her either the money or the bonds. She owed the bank nothing, he said, and she paid the $2,000 merely to obtain the bonds which had previously been transferred to her. Assuming that the bank, according to the terms of the collateral note, had the right to retain the bonds until another obligation held by it against Elias August was paid, it should have corrected her understanding of the arrangement by asserting this right and declining to receive the plaintiff's money impressed with the condition upon which she paid it. The law, the Court said, would not countenance this mode of doing business, nor allow any one to profit by sharp dealings, but would hold the bank to methods more conformable to fair dealing and proper business principles.

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PREMISES RENDERED UNTENANTABLE.—The late Walter L. Sinn, after occupying for twelve months a house in Brooklyn which he had leased in 1894 for eighteen months, abandoned it, refusing to pay any rent for the remainder of the term. He claimed the house became untenantable and unfit to live in, and hence that there was a constructive eviction. In a suit brought by Evelina A. Meserole against Anna T. Hoyt, as Mr. Sinn's administratrix, to recover rent claimed to be due, the proof tended to show that after heavy rainstorms water entered the cellar through the walls and foundation to the depth of several inches, that the dampness produced malaria among the inmates, and that Mr. Sinn himself became sick from this cause and died subsequent to his removal from the house. The Court of Appeals recently sustained the unanimous affirmance below of a verdict for the defendant. The court holds, in an opinion by Judge O'Brien, that the question whether the leased premises became untenantable without the neglect of the tenant, through "the elements or any other cause," so as to render applicable the statute (L. 1860, Ch. 345) relieving the tenant from liability for rent, depended upon an inquiry of fact, which fact was conclusively determined in favor of the tenant by an undirected verdict for him on the trial and a unanimous affirmance of the judgment by the Appellate Division. The Constitutional provision had the effect of withdrawing from the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals, after such unanimous decision, the question of law whether there was any evidence tending to prove the fact that the premises were untenantable.

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MONEY PAID FOR TRANSFER OF CONTROL OF CORPORATION.—Horace Moody, in December, 1891, under the direction of William H. Law, President of the Life Union, a domestic corporation engaged in the business of life insurance on the co-operative or assessment plan, made an agreement with Lucius O. Robertson and Lewis P. Levy by which he undertook to deliver to them the absolute control and management of the association for $15,000. This was to be accomplished by the resignation from time to time of one or more Directors of the corporation and the election of Robertson and Levy, or persons they should designate, as Directors. The agreement was executed, Levy was elected a Director to fill a vacancy, and Law resigned as President and had Levy elected in his place. The money was distributed among the Directors, Law receiving $3,000. The Life Union having in November, 1893, been dissolved for insolvency, David McClure, who was appointed receiver, secured judgment on the trial of his suit against Law to recover this money. The First Appellate Division, which treated the transaction as a bribe, paid to the Directors by Levy, held that the money did not belong to the corporation and directed a reversal. The Court of Appeals, reversing the Appellate Division, has directed judgment for plaintiff on the verdict, holding, in an opinion by Judge Haight, that this was money obtained by Law by virtue of his office, for which he must account to the corporation; that the claim that the Directors' acts were illegal and unauthorized did not avail to render his own wrong a defense to the action. The Court also decited that it was not a defense to the action, nor a justification of the Directors' conduct; that the transfer of the control of the corporation was for the purpose of reimbursing himself and other Directors for moneys which they had invested in the purchase of promissory notes issued by the corporation, but which were not legally collectible from it. Justice Bartlett dissented.

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WILL CONSTRUED.—Joseph W. Meeks, who died in 1878, by the fourth clause of his will gave his wife a life interest in a trust fund sufficient to produce an income of $8,000, but did not dispose of the corpus of that fund upon the termination of the trust. By the fifth clause he directed his executors to make division and distribution of all his real and personal estate in the manner thereinafter specifically described, "excepting that part hereinbefore appropriated." The Court of Appeals, in an action by Edwin B. Meeks, as executor, against Catharine L. Meeks, for the construction of the will, affirmed the judgment of the Appellate Division of the Second Department, holding, by Justice O'Brien, that the words quoted applied to the life interest of the widow only, and not to the corpus of the fund, and, hence, that there was no intestacy as to the corpus, but that it was intended to pass, on the death of the widow, in the division of all the testator's estate as directed in the fifth clause, and so was disposed of by the will.

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Now, sizes 32 to 34, $22.

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CORNELIUS VANDERBILT'S FINE.

Judge Fitzsimons Says He Must Pay It, and Ought to Apologize.

Speaking yesterday of the fining of Cornelius Vanderbilt $100 for contempt of court in not responding to a jury summons last January, Judge Fitzsimons of the City Court said:

"I do not mean to pose before the public as an oppressor of the moneyed class. There is already too much communism and anarchism rift among the lower classes in our country, and by my action I did not intend to add fuel to the flame, and merely condemned Mr. Vanderbilt as I would any other who committed the same offense. As a matter of fact, if the man had come down here, as many of his class have done, and paid the fine imposed for not serving, I should have been satisfied. But he didn't even take the trouble to refer the summons to his secretary. A good many young men of his position come to me and willingly pay their fine.

"As a matter of fact, I don't want men of young Vanderbilt's station. What interest have they in suits for small amounts that they would have to consider here? I might want their fathers, because they earned their money and know its value. Mr. Vanderbilt will have to pay his fine. He should come here and apologize, not to me, but to the people he has slighted."

Mr. Vanderbilt could not be seen last evening in regard to the remarks of Judge Fitzsimmons, he being out of the city.

CAUGHT IN STATION TURNSTILE.

Manhattan Railway Asked to Pay for Mrs. St. Clair's Illness.

Mrs. H. W. St. Clair is ill at her home, 720 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, as a result of being caught in the turnstile at the One Hundred and Sixth Street station of the Third Avenue elevated railway last Saturday evening, but her condition is not as serious as was at first thought. The woman tried to follow her husband through the turnstile, when in some manner she became jammed in the stile. One of the arms struck her in the abdomen and another pinned her in the back. She was assisted home, and a physician who was called feared that peritonitis would result from her injuries.

Mr. St. Clair said yesterday that his wife had been caught similarly at the same station a week ago last Saturday evening, but had received only a slight injury at that time. He said that he had reported the case to the officials of the Manhattan Railway Company and asked them to pay the physician's and nurses' bills.

Died Suddenly in a Street Car.

Richard Guy, thirty years old, an embalmer, of 335 East Eighteenth Street, died suddenly yesterday morning in a street car of the Central Crosstown line, and his body was removed to the East Twenty-second Street Police Station. It is supposed that he died of heart disease. Guy boarded the car at Eleventh Street and Greenwich Avenue, took a seat at the forward end of the car, and apparently went to sleep. He rode to the terminus at Avenue A and Twenty-second Street. Conductor Thomas Mulcahy did not attempt to rouse him until the car reached the terminus. Then he went over and shook the man gently, and found him dead.

New Venezuelan Minister.

The official announcement was made yesterday in a cable dispatch from Caracas that President Castro had appointed Gen. N. Bolet-Peraza as Minister Plenipotentiary to Washington. Gen. Bolet-Peraza has long been a resident of this city, and now lives at 78 West Eighty-fifth Street. He has been prominent in the politics of Venezuela, and has occupied many high offices under various administrations.

O'Neill's.

Annual Sale of Women's Muslin Underwear!

Over 75,000 Pieces

At the Lowest Prices ever made in the History of the Retail Underwear Trade.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st St.

An attractive suit display with price-changes that will surely sell them all.

$18, $16 and $15 Suits now marked at $12.

Every size of man great or small-short or tall.

Hackett Carhart & Co.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. Cor. 13TH St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

For New Year's Day.
GREETING CARDS
of all Descriptions.
RICH JEWELRY and FANS,
HAIR ORNAMENTS, and
Duchesse Lace Handkerchiefs.
ITEMS FOR MEN'S WEAR
Dress Shirts, Collars and Cuffs, Full-Dress Protectors, Mufflers, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Light and Dark Neck Dressing.
Also a Choice Selection of Men's Gloves, (all new colors.)
PRICES VERY LOW.

Daniell's, Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the Direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
To-night, at 8, DON GIOVANNI. Mmes. Nordica, Suzanne Adams, and Sembrich; MM. Ed. de Reszke, Salignac, Dufriche, and Scotti, (his first appearance.) Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Fri. Evg., Dec. 29, at 8, FAUST. Mmes. Calvé and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez, Scotti, and Edouard de Reszke. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Sat. Mat., Dec. 30, only matinée of ROMEO ET JULIETTE. Mmes. Eames, Olitzka; MM. Saleza, Plançon, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Sat. Evg., Dec. 30, at Popular Prices, IL TROVATORE. Mmes. Nordica and Mantelli; MM. Campanari, Pringle, and Dippel. Conductor, Sig. Bevignani.
Sun. Evg., Dec. 31, Grand Sunday Night Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Sembrich and Olitzka; MM. Campanari and Salignac, together with Met. Opera House Orchestra. Conductor, Mr. Paur.
Mon. Evg., Jan. 1, at 8, CARMEN. Mmes. Calvé and Suzanne Adams; MM. Saleza and Plançon. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
The Repertoire for the balance of next week will be announced to-morrow morning.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL—NEXT SUNDAY EVG.
Sunday Ev'g, 31st Dec., at 8:30 o'Clock,
PADEREWSKI
His only appearance with orchestra this season
WALTER DAMROSCH.....Conductor.
Programme. Beethoven E Flat Concerto. Soli, by Chopin.
PADEREWSKI'S Fantasie Polonaise
Seats at 23 Union Sq and at the Hall.
STEINWAY PIANO USED.

CARNEGIE HALL. 27th Season, 1899-1900.
ORATORIO SOCIETY
Frank Damrosch, Conductor.
Friday Aft., Dec. 29, at 2.
Saturday Evg., Dec. 30, at 8.
ANNUAL CHRISTMAS PERFORMANCES
The Messiah
SOLOISTS:
Sopr. Mme. Johanna Gadski
Contr. Miss Grace Preston
Tenor, Mr. George Hamlin
Basso, Mr. David Bispham
Reserved seats 75 cents to $2.00. Boxes $12 and $15. Now on sale at box office.

ST. NICHOLAS
SKATING RINK
69 West 66th St.
Open to the Public New Year's.
INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY MATCHES.
To-night at 8:15 O'clock.
McGILL UNIV. of Montreal vs. NEW YORK A. C.
Saturday, Dec. 30, 8:15 P. M.
McGILL UNIVERSITY VS. ALL-YORK.
Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

5th Ave Theatre. B'way & 28th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day, Sat. & New Year's. POSITIVE SUCCESS. The Latest Musical Comedy.
THREE LITTLE LAMBS
Company of 70, including the Misses Adele Ritchie, Nellie Braggins, Marie Cahill, the Messrs. W. E. Philp, Raymond Hitchcock, W. T. Carleton.

PROCTOR'S 23d ST. Marshall Wilder, Cont. Perf. Jennie Yeamans, 15, 25, 50c. Anna Teresa Berger. MOVING PICTURES, (XMAS VIEWS.) 20 other.

PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. HUNGARIAN BOYS' BAND. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. 40 Midget Musicians. PRESS ELDRIDGE, Conway & Leland, others.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2. Extra Matinée New Year's Day. FOURTH MONTH. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS ANNIE RUSSELL in MISS HOBBS MISS HOBBS

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....at 8:30. Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2. Special Matinée New Year's. 2D MONTH. Permanent Home of Daniel Frohman's Co. THE MANEUVERS OF JANE Comedy, 4 acts, by Henry Arthur Jones.

AMERICAN THEATRE 3rd year. Box Office open 9 A. M. The BEGGAR STUDENT. Evs. 8:15, 25c. to $1. Mat. To-day, 1,100 Seats 25c. Next Week—DIE FLEDERMAUS (in English).

THE NEW YORK Pop. Price Mat. Sat. & New Year's. 2 w'ks only, S. Bernard & Xmas pantom. THE MAN IN THE MOON, Jan. 8, 1st time, "Broadway to Tokio." Sunday Evening, Dec. 31, All-Star Concert and End of the Century Gambol.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA Ev'gs, 8:20. 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Mat. Sat., 2:15. LAST WEEK ROGERS BROS. in WALL ST. TO-NIGHT SOUVENIRS. Mon., Jan. 1—"Chris and the Wonderful Lamp."

CASINO! Last 10 Ngts! LAST MAT. SAT BUT TWO! Mat. Nw Yrs Day! Alice Nielsen OPERA COMPANY Adieu Ngt, Jan. 6. Jan. 8.—Rice's "Little Red Riding Hood." in The Singing Girl

14TH STREET THEATRE, near 6th Av. MATINEE TO-DAY. THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER. "Another Old Homestead."—N. Y. World. AN EVERYDAY PICTURE OF COUNTRY LIFE

BROADWAY Theatre. 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2. THE GREAT SUCCESS. BEN-HUR SPECIAL MATINEE NEW YEAR'S.

KOSTER AND BIAL'S 50c. Matinee To-day. REFINED VAUDEVILLE. Parnell monument fund benefit mat. and night Jan. 3d.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. THE GIRL WITH THE AUBURN HAIR. Hart & DeMar, Mme. Herrmann, Canfield & Carleton, Hilda Thomas, Aldrich, Biograph.

COMIQUE Broadway & 29th St. Formerly Sam T. Jack's. Mat. To-day, 25 & 50c. Bohemian Burlesquers. Tobascoscope. (Sensational Moving Pictures.) Extra attraction! Florisell, Direct from Paris.

KNICKERBOCKER. N. C. Goodwin Maxine Elliott. B'WAY & 38TH ST. Matinée To-day, 2:15. THE COWBOY AND THE LADY. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. XTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S. FRANK DANIELS in THE AMEER.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX—New Groups. Extra Attractions To-day. Christmas Pantomime, Blue Beard. CINEMATOGRAPH Every Hour. Neapolitan Troubadour Orchestra.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Last time. Schweighofer BLITZMAEDEL. (TELEGRAPH GIRL.)

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. Always Crowded. Prices 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. To-day, Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10. "Way Down East."

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only. Phone 2224 Mad. Sq. MAY IRWIN IN SISTER MARY. EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL, Matinées B'way & 30 St. Tues. & Sat. Whirl-I-Gig & BARBARA FIDGETY

MANHATTAN Theatre, 33d & B'way. Ev. 8:15. Sat. Mat. ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.

THE DEWEY East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. PARISIAN WIDOWS. "Tin Wedding," "Manhattan 4."

Grand Opera House. James A. Herne's Great Play SHORE ACRES. Mat. To-day Orch., 50c. Balc., 25c.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. Mats. To-day & Sat. PRIMROSE & DOCKSTADER'S Refined Minstrels.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. This Week, MEN AND WOMEN.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Mrs. Leslie Carter in "ZAZA." Evgs., 8. Mat. Sat., 2.

Huber's 14TH ST. MUSEUM. 10c. to All. Female Sword Swallower. Thea.—2 Co's.

COMMODORE GERRY'S BAGGAGE.

Treasury Decision Lessens His Duties by About $1,000.

Collector Bidwell received yesterday the decision of the Treasury Department in regard to the personal baggage brought to this port last Fall by Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry. The department accepts without question Mr. Gerry's statements in regard to apparel which he claims was bought here, taken to Europe, and brought back, and this lessens the amount of duties Mr. Gerry will pay by about $1,000. On the other property the duties will be from $3,000 to $4,000.

When Mr. Gerry cleared the goods he deposited by check a sufficient sum to cover all Government claims. The balance will be returned to him after liquidation.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER: Snow; south to east winds, becoming westerly.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,591. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 74⅜; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 30½; cash cotton, 7 9-16.

FOREIGN.—The impression is prevalent in London that Gen. Buller is preparing to attack the Boers again in the hope of retrieving his defeat at Colenso. Winston Churchill, who has arrived at Buller's camp, describes the Boer position as one of great strength. Secretary of State Hay denies that Great Britain has intimated an intention to seize Delagoa Bay. British naval guns are shelling the Boer positions at Tugela River. A New York company has underbid British competitors and received the contract for electric feeders for the Glasgow tramways. The French Public Prosecutor yesterday asked that M. Jules Guerin receive an especially severe sentence. The plague is raging at Noumea, New Caledonia. The French coal miners' strike has spread. Two German officers fought a duel, one is dead. Nine people of one family in Poland were tortured and murdered.—Pages 1 and 5.

Page 1.

It is reported that Congressman Boutelle is a sufferer from Bright's disease in its last stages.

An appeal has been issued for a fund of $3,000,000 to carry on the work of the late Dwight L. Moody.

When the Mazet committee meets to prepare its report to the Assembly, John Proctor Clarke of counsel will present a résumé of the evidence, and this report will be used by the committee in drafting its final report.

The Produce Exchange Trust Company will open its doors in January. Edwin Gould and Gen. Samuel Thomas, who become President and First Vice President, respectively, having advanced $2,500,000 to pay depositors.

Page 2.

Sidney Paget, W. C. Whitney's racing partner, sailed for England yesterday to join a regiment which is going to South Africa.

At the final meeting for 1899 of the Central Board of Education yesterday ninety teachers were retired on pension, said to be the largest number retired at one time in the history of the Department of Education.

Page 3.

Attorney General Monnett of Ohio delivered an address in Boston on "Abdication of Sovereignty."

In an interview in Chicago Controller of the Currency Dawes discussed the recent panic.

E. C. Hodges & Co., one of the largest brokerage firms in Boston, made an assignment.

Mr. Weeks yesterday sought to attack the credibility of Expert Daniel T. Ames, a witness for the prosecution in the Molineux trial, on the ground that he had written a book attacking the Bible.

A conference between Park Commissioner Clausen and officials of the Manhattan Railway Company was held yesterday to consider the question of the removal of the elevated structure from Battery Park. No decision was reached.

Page 4.

Intercollegiate chess yesterday resulted in Columbia drawing one point ahead of Harvard.

Page 5.

The stockholders of the Boston and Albany Railway approved the lease of that road to the New York Central.

Reports that the Dewey arch is in a dangerous condition are incorrect. Danger signals are displayed while workmen cover the top.

It is said that the Legislature will be asked to cut off inheritance tax fees now obtained by the New York City Controller and the County Treasurers.

A petition in an application to revoke the probate of Richard Tighe's will was filed in the Surrogate's Court yesterday. An estate of $1,800,000 is involved.

Articles of incorporation of the Panama Canal Company of America were filed in Trenton, N. J., yesterday. The capital stock of the company is $30,000,000.

Page 6.

One hundred and fifty of the Maine dead will be buried in Arlington Cemetery to-day.

Gen. Wood, the Governor General of Cuba, will institute reforms in the prisons of the island.

The Senate committee hearing of the contest over the seat of Senator Clark of Montana will begin Jan. 5.

President Hadley of Yale addressed the American Economic Association yesterday at Ithaca on "Economic Theory and Political Morality."

Page 7.

Harvard's new boathouse was burned, and the Thompson launch was badly damaged.

Page 12.

England's seizure of flour shipments to the Boers has stirred up exporters as to the international aspect of the situation.

Col. Edward M. Hoffman has informed Gov. Roosevelt that he accepts the position of Adjutant General to succeed Gen. Andrews.

Several more witnesses were examined yesterday by the Grand Jury which is investigating the source of the recent rumor that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company was to go into the hands of a receiver. An application for an injunction restraining the company from paying its offered reward of $25,000 for information leading to the conviction of the person or persons who circulated the report came up in the Supreme Court.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
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New Corporations.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

MR. ROOT NOT A CANDIDATE?

Secretary Wilson Believes the New Yorker Does Not Care for the Vice Presidential Nomination.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—Secretary of Agriculture Wilson stopped in this city a few hours to-day while on his way to Doylestown, Penn., where he inspected the National Farm School. The Secretary was entertained at dinner by a number of prominent citizens. In an interview on the Presidential campaign of next year, Mr. Wilson said:

"The Administration has no candidate for Vice President. It wishes that candidate to be the complete choice of the people."

"Do you think Secretary of War Root is a candidate for the Vice Presidency?"

"I do not think he cares for the nomination."

"Do you think that either Gov. Roosevelt or ex-Secretary of the Interior Bliss will be candidates for the nomination?"

"I do not think that Gov. Roosevelt wishes the nomination. Mr. Bliss I consider an ideal candidate for the Vice Presidency, especially as it seems conceded that the next Vice President is to come from the East."

BUBONIC PLAGUE IN HONOLULU.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 27.—Some time ago there was a plague scare in Honolulu, as physicians discovered two men suffering from disease in the native quarters. They showed all signs of the bubonic plague, and one died. Local physicians, however, promptly isolated the victims and no further cases were reported.

It is probable that the disease was introduced by Japanese coolies brought over to work on sugar plantations. These coolies are herded like animals in huge buildings which in case of an outbreak of the disease would be regular breeding places for the plague.

The transport Centennial arrived at 9 o'clock to-night from Manila, via Honolulu, with a large number of officers and sick and discouraged soldiers. They bring the news that the bubonic plague has broken out at Honolulu.

Marvelous Accuracy.

Operation of the Pennsylvania Railroad. All the safeguards known to science. Short line to Chicago.—Adv.

MAZET COMMITTEE REPORT

Resume by John Proctor Clarke Will Be Followed in Making It.

MR. MOSS ADMITS NO FRICTION

Refuses to Enter Into a Controversy with Mr. Platt and Is Not Worried About His Fee.

When the Mazet committee meets to prepare its report to the Assembly, as it will this week, John Proctor Clarke of counsel will present a résumé of the evidence and a number of suggestions for emergency charter amendments, and this report will, it was said yesterday on good authority, be used by the committee in drafting its final report. The report made by Mr. Moss, it was said, will receive a certain amount of consideration, but it will be entirely subservient to that of Mr. Clarke, who, from his acquaintance with municipal affairs, gained by his experience as an assistant to the Corporation Counsel during the Strong administration and his study of existing conditions during the Mazet investigation, is regarded by the majority of the committee as being eminently fitted to perform this duty.

The fact that Mr. Clarke occupied a secondary place as counsel to the committee, one of the majority members said yesterday, was really a point in his favor, as he was thus able to follow the developments of the examination in a somewhat impartial and judicial manner.

While Mr. Moss in his report favored sweeping changes in the charter, Mr. Clarke, it was said, will present only suggestions for such changes as are absolutely necessary to the good government of the city until the Charter Revision Commission can offer to the Legislature of 1901 its draft of the revised charter. When asked what recommendations he would make and what would be the scope of his report Mr. Clarke refused to talk.

Frank Moss, the publication of whose report before it had been submitted to the members of the committee has called forth criticism, would not admit that there was any friction over his report. "I see members of the committee quoted in the papers," said he, "in a way that would indicate that they criticised the report, but none of them has indicated personally to me that there is any feeling in regard to the matter.

"It was simply a matter of courtesy to the committee, the withholding the report from the public till they had received and considered it. There was no intentional discourtesy on my part. I have written to the Chairman of the committee at his request, telling him that a garbled report appearing in a Sunday newspaper got out without my knowledge and against my wishes. That fulfills all the requirements of courtesy.

"Something has been said about my having the report printed, and so many copies having been struck off. That is nothing unusual. A large number of copies were needed. I certainly did not write the report expecting that it was going to embalmed."

Mr. Moss was told that a prominent politician had remarked that letting one paper have a partial report of a thing, and then giving out the whole report next day so as to let all papers have an equal chance was a common way of getting into print under such circumstances. Mr. Moss only replied that Senator Platt may have known of these ways of doing things, but he had not given out the report in any such way. He added that he wanted to get into no controversy with Senator Platt.

Mr. Moss was asked why John Proctor Clarke had not been consulted in making up the report. "The committee directed me, on Dec. 15," he said, "to sum up the evidence, as the counsel who had prepared the case and brought out the evidence. Mr. Clarke was at that meeting, and the request to me was made with his consent. As Mr. Laimbeer had assisted me directly with the work and the report, it was only right that he should sign it. If the report had not got out prematurely, Mr. Clarke would have been asked to sign it if he approved of it."

Mr. Moss was asked about the reported disagreement between himself and Mr. Mazet at the time Mr. Croker appeared at the Mazet committee hearing just before election and was allowed to go after he had made a statement. Mr. Moss remained out of the room while Mr. Croker was on the stand.

"There was no personal feeling at all over that matter," said Mr. Moss. "I simply disagreed with Mr. Mazet about the examination of Mr. Croker at that time. I remained out of the room, because I did not want to be responsible for the allowing of him to leave the stand as he did."

Mr. Moss said he could not estimate the expense the State had been put to for the investigation. One item that was still uncertain was the amount counsel were to receive. He could not estimate the mileage and other expenses of the members of the committee. "The expenses of this office, including clerk hire, the employing of detectives, furniture, telephones, and all pertaining to the making up of the case cost in the neighborhood of $16,000. We were careful about all our expenses."

It was suggested that the Legislature might cut Mr. Moss's fee, since his report has not been well received by the committee. "I am not worrying about that," he said. "I have no doubt that the Legislature will do the right thing by all of the counsel. We did not expect to make fortunes."

MR. ROOSEVELT IN TOWN.

Again to Meet Leaders—Will Not Consider Maset Report.

Gov. Roosevelt unexpectedly came to the city last night, and is reported to be staying with a relative in Washington Square. Chairman Odell ofo the Republican State Committee, who was absent from the Fifth Avenue Hotel for several hours last night, declared he had not seen the Governor.

It was conceded, however, that Gov. Roosevelt would have conferences to-day with the Republican leaders and others relative to the Educational and other bills. It is said that the forthcoming report of the Maset Committee will not be considered.

WENT TO LAW OVER A $10 BET.

Objected to Stakeholder's Decision and Got His Money Back.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 27.—Judge Guild, in the District Court, to-day directed a verdict in favor of the plaintiff in the suit brought by Michael Meyer against William Wraage, who was stakeholder of a bet made by Meyer with Solomon Oury. Oury had often heard Meyer offer to bet that no one could eat two hard-boiled eggs on an empty stomach. Oury believed he could accomplish the feat and a bet of $10 was made.

Oury placed two eggs in his mouth, closed down on them, and they soon disappeared. He claimed the stake money, but Meyer insisted that one egg had preceded the other into Oury's stomach, and consequently the stomach was not empty when the second egg was eaten. The stakeholder decided against Meyer and paid the money over to Oury.

Oury was ready in court to-day to perform the feat over again to convince the Judge that he had won the bet fairly. The Judge decided, however, that the question of whether he won fairly or not had no weight in court. The plaintiff was entitled to the money he put up, as betting is a violation of the law. The jury was directed to find for Meyer. But for the Court's direction it would have been the other way.

John B. Stetson's Manager Retires.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—Theodore C. Search, President of the National Manufacturers' Association of the United States, has retired from the active management of the John B. Stetson Company because of ill-health, and will be succeeded by John B. Stetson himself. Mr. Search will continue as Treasurer of the company.

A Curious Water Level.

The thousand miles between New York and Chicago by New York Central Lines, along the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers, Lake Erie and Lake Michigan.—Adv.

MONEY FOR THE LAWTON FUND.

Lewis Cass Ledyard of New York Sends $500—Recorded Subscriptions Now Amount to $31,404.45.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Among the letters received to-day at the office of the Adjutant General of the Army containing subscriptions to the fund for the widow of Gen. Lawton, was one from Lewis Cass Ledyard of New York, as follows:

"No. 54 Wall Street, Christmas, 1899.

"My Dear General Corbin:

"I beg to inclose a contribution to the fund for Gen. Lawton's family in memory of my nephew, Lieut. A. C. Ledyard, killed in action in Negros Dec. 8, 1899."

Gen. Corbin has received in actual money and checks $17,323.45 toward the Lawton home fund, and has received notices of subscriptions from individuals and others in cities where funds are raising for the relief of Gen. Lawton's family sufficient to bring the total up to $31,404.45. This latter total includes the following announcements sent by telegraph on the dates named:

Dec. 26—Bankers' Trust Company, New York	$2,535
Dec. 26—Evening Telegraph, Philadelphia	2,323
Dec. 25—Alex. H. Revell and Jesse Spalding, Chicago	2,102
Dec. 26—Col. Frank J. Hecker, Detroit	1,820
Dec. 26—George E. Albee, New Haven, Conn.	1,766
Dec. 24—Gen. William R. Shafter, San Francisco	835
Dec. 23—Charles Parsons, St. Louis, Mo.	1,200
Dec. 22—Indianapolis Press, Indianapolis	1,000

In many of these cities the contributions are believed to have increased considerably since the dates named.

To-day Gen. Corbin received the following dispatch from Alexander H. Revell, who with Jesse Spalding is co-operating in the work of raising subscriptions for the fund in Chicago:

"Chicago has reached $3,000 for total subscription. First lot of checks sent yesterday. Others will follow each day."

In addition to this aggregate from Chicago there have been individual Chicago contributions sent to Gen. Corbin direct. On Dec. 24 Gen. Corbin sent the following telegram to Mr. Revell:

"Permit me to again thank you for aid in raising the Lawton fund. * * * It is hoped that no effort will be spared to make this fund all that it ought to be, as we hope to make it sufficiently large to enable Mrs. Lawton to live in comfort and provide for and educate her little children."

The following dispatch was received yesterday from Frank J. Hecker, Detroit: "Have subscriptions of $1,820. Add to this amount $100 each sent you direct by Gen. Alger, Col. Seyburn, and myself, makes $2,120 as Detroit's contribution to the Lawton fund."

The Adjutant General wired the Pittsburg committee as follows: "The work of collecting the fund will continue until the 15th of January and possibly until the return of Mrs. Lawton to this country. Gen. Lawton's services and sacrifices for his country's flag, and his expressed concern for the care of his family is the most fetching appeal that can be made."

New Haven Expects to Raise $5,000.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 27.—This is the banner town of the State for raising money to swell the fund for the widow of Major Gen. Henry W. Lawton. Major George E. Albee of this city, who was a comrade of Gen. Lawton when he was a First Lieutenant in the Twenty-fourth Infantry, yesterday sent $1,766 to the committee in Washington. One thousand dollars of this sum was given by a donor who refused to have his name made public. To-morrow night a benefit is to be given in the Hyperion Theatre, Manager Bradley tendering the services of the entire company. It is expected $5,000 will be raised for the fund in this city.

First Day in Toledo Nets $300.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 27.—Contributions to the Lawton fund were solicited to-day for the first time in Toledo. Gen. John S. Kountz reports $300, and expects to have $1,000 by Saturday night.

New York Contributions.

The following contributions for the fund for the widow of Gen. Lawton were received yesterday at the office of the Bankers' Trust Company: The John Drew Company, $100; C. Armstrong, $10; P. J. Goodhart & Co., $50; Pabst, Wetzlar & Co., $50; W. A. Nash, $25; "Cash," $20; "Cash," $10; Schafer Bros., $25; Wendell & MacDuffy, $25; "Cash," $10; Jacob Cahn, $15; S. H. Rosenbladt, $25; James F. Andrews, $10, W. H. Rolston, $25, and Morgan & Bartlett, $50. Previously acknowledged, $2,775. Total, $3,225.

MRS. LAWTON TO MRS. LOGAN.

Widow of the General in a Letter Sympathizes with the Mother of the Major.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Mrs. John A. Logan has just received a letter from Mrs. Henry W. Lawton, written at Manila after the death of Mrs. Logan's son. Its receipt just after the death of the writer's husband gives it pathetic interest. Mrs. Lawton wrote:

"I am perfectly heartbroken for you and know not what to say. When Jack arrived so short a time ago I was ill in bed, but had his room all ready, and had given instructions to be informed the moment he arrived. Plans were changed, and he did not stop, but went straight on to action with Gen. Wheaton's brigade. Since his merry, warm-hearted boyhood, your boy has been dear to Mr. Lawton and me, and I did not need Mrs. Tucker's good letter to make me feel that no other home must be Jack's out here but ours. And in case of illness he should be my pleasant care.

"I was only waiting to see Jack to answer Mrs. Tucker's letter, and now—oh, what can I say? Be sure, for his dear sake as well as yours, everything possible that kind hands, loving hearts, and sympathetic presence can do will do for you. You already know where Jack died, that he was magnificent, doing so splendidly, and in every sense worthy of his noble father. You may all well be proud of him. I am, and I think of you with a full heart.

"May the good God give you strength to bear this terrible sorrow."

MUTASCOPES IN WASHINGTON.

After Being Suppressed Here They Are Permitted at the Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—When Chief Devery banished the mutascope machines from New York, those exhibitions were obliged to escape to other cities, and one of them appeared in Washington. It is still here. In course of time the attention of the authorities was attracted to it, and they had the exile from New York investigated by both the police and the District Attorney.

Reports have just been received which indicate that the authorities here differ with Devery. The Chief of Police says that the mutascope exhibition does not come under the law against the exhibition of obscene pictures.

The District Attorney, to whom was referred the question whether the managers could not be forced to take out a license of $5 per day for running a show, reports that they cannot.

MAN DIVES TO HIS DEATH.

Peter Michelson Drowns Himself in a Shallow Pond.

Special to The New York Times.

CRAIGH HILL, N. Y., Dec. 27.—Peter Michelson, manager of the Blooming Grove Creamery, at Blooming Grove, committed suicide Sunday night by drowning in a small ice pond. The farmers on Monday morning not finding any one at the creamery, made inquiries at his residence. Michelson's wife informed them that she had not seen her husband since Saturday.

A thorough search was made and the body was found. The water in the pond was only two feet deep. Michelson's head was in the mud and his feet were projecting from the water. Appearances indicated that he had dived into the water with great force. Business troubles and arrears in his accounts ha caused Michelson to become despondent.

$3,000,000 MOODY FUND.

An Appeal Issued for That Amount to Carry on the Work of the Late Evangelist.

EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass., Dec. 27.—An appeal to the world to provide funds for the continuation of the work begun and for twenty years carried on by the late Dwight L. Moody was issued to-day by the Trustees of the Northfield Seminary. This plea will be the only action taken by the Trustees until their meeting a month hence. The plea is entitled "Moody Memorial Endowment," and begins:

"I have been ambitious, not to lay up wealth, but to leave work for you to do," were almost the last words of D. L. Moody to his children. The plea says that Mr. Moody's institutions are unique in character. They consist of the Northfield Seminary and Training School for young women; Mount Hermon School for Young Men, and the Bible Institute at Chicago.

The Northfield plant consists of 1,200 acres of land and about thirty buildings, which, with present endowment, is valued at $1,250,000, and is practically free from debt. At Chicago the buildings, land, and endowment exceed $250,000 in value. The Northfield schools have about 400 students, each of whom is charged $100 per annum for board and tuition. The annual cost is about $200. At Chicago the amount required approximately is $150 each for 300 students.

In brief, therefore, the sum of about $125,000 annually is required to maintain the work inaugurated by Mr. Moody on the principles successfully pursued for the past twenty years. This sum has heretofore been largely raised by his personal efforts. A fund of $3,000,000 is asked for, which at 4 per cent. will perpetuate the work of Mr. Moody.

THE WESTERN MARYLAND DEAL

It Is Asserted in Baltimore that the Vanderbilts Want the Road—City Will Buy Its Bonds.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 27.—Col. J. Frank Supplee, City Register, to-day explained away the mystery surrounding the New York syndicate which has made an offer to Baltimore City for the Western Maryland Railroad.

"The Pennsylvania Railroad Company," declared the Register, "is not the bidder. The bidding syndicate is represented by the Manhattan Trust Company of New York, of which John I. Waterbury is President. Others in it are Messrs. Kitchen and Beaman. President Waterbury of the Manhattan is personally interested, and he is now working for the Pennsylvania. The syndicate proposes to build the Western Maryland down the Jones Falls route to tidewater, and to extend the road to coal regions in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

"To do this they propose to spend $15,000,000 of their own money. The road will also have a connection with Chicago. It is further proposed to build an extension of 120 miles to New Haven, Ohio, which is on the Vanderbilt system. If the syndicate did make $10,000,000 out of the transaction, what should Baltimore care if it gets a new trunk line from the West and the coal fields."

Many financial and railroad men here say that from this statement it is apparent that the Vanderbilts are behind the deal.

The city will not issue $875,000 worth of stock to refund the third mortgage bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, maturing on Jan. 1, but any of the holders of those bonds who wish to dispose of the same can do so at par to the Finance Commissioners of the city on and after next Tuesday.

The decision not to sell the new stock, in accordance with the resolution of the City Council, but to buy the bonds in on account of the sinking funds, was reached by the Board of Finance Commissioners at a meeting held to-day at the City Hall. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That notice be given to the holders of the $875,000 worth of mortgage bonds indorsed by the city, and which mature on Jan. 1, 1900, that the same will be purchased by the Finance Commissioners for the benefit of the sinking fund, and the Register of the city is instructed to purchase all said bonds which may be presented for the benefit of said sinking fund, and to pay for the same at par, on Tuesday, Jan. 2, and thereafter.

There is at present in the various sinking funds about $300,000 available to purchase such bonds as may be presented. If the whole $875,000 worth are brought in, the Finance Commissioners will probably convert other securities into cash and purchase the balance. These old bonds pay 6 per cent. Interest. It is thought that some of the holders will decide to keep them until the City Council finally authorizes the Board of Finance Commissioners to issue the new stock to refund the bonds.

The report of the expert accountant on the financial condition of the railroad will be submitted to the new Board of Directors next week. President Hood predicts that the statement showing the increased earnings of the road will surprise the people who have been advocating a forced sale.

RAILROADS ABANDON RATE PLAN

Former Tariff from Trans-Mississippi Points Restored.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Dec. 27.—The plan to abolish proportional through freight rates from points west of the Mississippi to the seaboard has been abandoned by the trunk lines. Local agents a few days ago received advance copies of the new rates. To-day the following order was received:

"To agents—The circular advising of the cancellation of pro-rating arrangements on traffic points west of the west bank of the Mississippi River destined to Eastern points owing to the demand of Eastern lines for their local rates from Chicago and other junctions will be canceled and withdrawn. Taking effect Jan. 1, 1900, the former arrangement for through rates from East Mississippi points will be resumed. Tariffs naming these rates are now in the course of preparation."

OVER $460,000 IN LEGACIES.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 27.—By the death of Joseph Forbes, in East Haven, last night the St. Paul's Episcopal Church and the Seaman's Friend Association of this city will come into possession of a large legacy. Mrs. Betsey Bradley died fifteen years ago and left an estate of $364,000. While her brother, Joseph Forbes, was alive, he was to have as much of the income of the estate as the executor of the will, Gen. S. E. Merwin, President of the Yale National Bank, saw fit to give him. At Forbes's death the institutions named above were to have the estate in proportions mentioned in the will.

In the fifteen years the estate increased in value to $460,193.86. By the provisions of the will, St. Paul's Church gets $306,397.86, and the Seaman's Friend Association the balance. Mrs. Bradley had no heirs but her brother, now deceased.

A LARGE FINANCIAL DEAL.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 27.—One of the largest financial transactions ever closed in this city was completed to-day when the sum of $4,500,000 was turned over to the order of the Continental National Bank of St. Louis, to be paid to the holders of the deferred payment certificates of the Maryland Trust Company in payment of the 65 per cent. due on the stock of the Southern Electric and National Railway lines.

The distribution of the money to-morrow will put a large amount in circulation in this city, as all but $1,000,000 of the money will remain in St. Louis. About $9,000 worth of internal revenue stamps will be required for the transfer of the securities in connection with the deal.

This payment is the final step in the transfer of all of the lines to the United Railways Company. It prevents any possible hitch in the plan of purchase of the street railways of St. Louis, which is being carried out by the Brown Brothers syndicate of New York.

Shortest Line to Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

Pennsylvania Railroad. Finest trains; fastest time; best service.—Adv.

TRUST COMPANY IS SAFE

Edwin Gould and Gen. Thomas Have Advanced $2,500,000.

WILL RESUME IN JANUARY

Mr. Gould Becomes President and Gen. Thomas First Vice President of Produce Exchange Concern.

The Produce Exchange Trust Company, which suspended payments Dec. 18, will open its doors and resume business on Wednesday morning, Jan. 10, 1900. This was made possible yesterday by Edwin Gould and Gen. Samuel Thomas advancing $2,500,000, each subscribing half, to enable the company to pay its depositors. Edwin Gould was elected President of the company and Gen. Thomas First Vice President. Thomas A. McIntyre withdrew from all management of the company by resigning as a Vice President.

A meeting of the special committee, of which Edwin Gould is President, was held early in the afternoon. At this messages passed between him and Gen. Thomas which established a policy of mutual aid and confidence, and upset rumors of strife between them. The Board of Trustees met at 4 o'clock and was in session two hours, when this official statement was made public:

New York, Dec. 27, 1899.

Produce Exchange Trust Company: We have the satisfaction of announcing to the depositors and stockholders of the Produce Exchange Trust Company that a reorganization of its affairs has been arranged, and the Board of Trustees this day unanimously approved the same.

Messrs. Edwin Gould and Gen. Samuel Thomas have agreed to advance sufficient funds to enable the company to open its doors and to resume business as heretofore on the 10th day of January next.

To facilitate the reorganization all the executive officers of the company, together with the Executive Committee, tendered their resignations, and such resignations were accepted.

Mr. Edwin Gould was elected President, and Gen. Samuel Thomas was elected First Vice President of the company. Almon Goodwin, William Nelson Cromwell, Counsel.

Every Trustee, as the board existed when the company closed its doors, adhered to the resolution adopted last Thursday to be entirely mute as to what happened at the meeting, saying that the official statement told all it was necessary to say. Thomas A. McIntyre, as he left the boardroom, waved his hands deprecatingly and said: "I am not going to say anything one way or the other; that's my resolve." Ex-President Turner A. Beall smiled amiably, and remarked that he was pleased to say he withdrew in favor of Mr. Gould. President Gould asked to be excused from talking, but admitted that his contribution toward the resumption of business of the company was $1,250,000. Gen. Thomas was not bound by the pledge of the Trustees last week. He said:

"I have advanced as much as Mr. Gould. I do not represent Mr. McIntyre, and my plan wasn't his. I represent a lot of stockholders, and, you see, the result of the meeting settles the stories about hostility between me and Mr. Gould. If there was such hostility, the bloody chasm is bridged."

It was learned that when the result of the examination of the affairs of the company was found so satisfactory to Mr. Gould and Gen. Thomas that they agreed to furnish the sum necessary to pay depositors, and to resume business the preliminaries of reorganizing the company were arranged. The resignations of President Beall and Vice Presidents Gould, McIntyre, and Scudder were accepted. Those of the Executive Committee and of Secretary and Treasurer S.—L. Chamberlaine were not accepted. Then Mr. Gould was elected President. Gen. Thomas was elected First Vice President after he had been elected to fill one of four vacancies in the Board of Trustees. The meeting was adjourned until to-morrow, when the Board of Trustees will elect two Vice Presidents and an Executive Committee. The vacancies in the board may be filled.

Gen. Thomas, in talking last night of the affairs of the Produce Exchange Trust Company, said:

"The investigation of the standing of the company made on my account proved satisfactory in that I saw that with the necessary capital the corporation could be put on its feet again and resume business. I and Mr. Gould are to furnish the necessary capital, and a fortnight from to-day the company will open its doors, prepared to pay every dollar of deposits if necessary.

"After a careful examination of all the loans of the company, I am very satisfied that at least 80 per cent. of them can be counted on as good. But it will take time and proper business attention to bring about the best results. I am asked by anxious stockholders as to the probable outcome and value of their stock. I am confident that the stock is worth par, and that the surplus of $2,500,000 will beyond doubt pay all the loss or shrinkage."

CHICAGO IN FINANCIAL STRAITS.

Special Session of Legislature May Be Called to Aid the City.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Financial clouds which have been gathering over the Municipal Government for ten years burst with full force to-day. City officials are at a loss for an expedient to bridge over the present crisis. With less than enough available money from all sources to meet the actual cost of maintaining the Police and Fire Departments during the incoming year, the authorities are confronted with conditions which mean bankruptcy.

Controller Kerfoot, after a conference with Corporation Counsel Walker, announced that nothing but an issue of scrip was ahead of the city. The only hope of relief lies in the possibility of a special session of the Legislature for the purpose of removing statutory restrictions placed upon the city's revenue resources. This is expected to be demanded by the City Council, which, together with the Mayor and city officials, will undertake to present the needs of the city in such a way that the Governor will be induced to call a special session.

ANOTHER TANGLE IN KENTUCKY.

Gov. Taylor Names Election Commissioners, but They Are Ignored.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 27.—Gov. Taylor to-day appointed J. H. Mackey, anti-Goebel Democrat, and A. M. J. Cochran, Republican State Election Commissioners. The Republican minor State officers-elect, whose contests will come before the board, have not decided exactly what course they will pursue, but as Clerk Shackelford will swear in the Democratic Commissioners appointed by Commissioner Poyntz, it is probable Taylor's appointees will institute mandamus proceedings to get possession of the offices. Democratic leaders do not believe the courts will hold Taylor's appointments good, but they do not disguise the fact that they regret the complications growing out of the resignations of former Commissioners Pryor and Ellis.

A few scattering members of the Legislature arrived to-day and it is anticipated that, owing to the unusual interest growing out of the contests for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, nearly all will be here by Saturday or Sunday. Friends of ex-Election Commissioner Ellis are with his authority discouraging a movement among some of the anti-Goebel Democrats to give him a boom for Senator. Ellis is unqualifiedly for Blackburn.

WOOL STOCKS IN CHICAGO.

Canvass of Warehouses Shows a Total of 8,893,000 Pounds on Hand.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—J. H. Howard, wool expert in the Chamber of Commerce Building, has completed a canvass of the wool storage warehouses in Chicago. According to his figures the stocks on hand are as follows: Territory wool, 4,755,000 pounds; bright wool, 1,726,000 pounds; pulled wool, 2,105,000 pounds; scoured wool, 307,000 pounds; total, 8,893,000 pounds.

"Financial troubles in Boston have had a tendency to stop trading," said Mr. Howard. "It is not unusual, though, that buyers should wait till Jan. 1 before stocking up."

MR. BOUTELLE VERY ILL.

Maine Congressman Believed to be a Sufferer from Bright's Disease in Its Last Stages.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Dec. 27.—It has been ascertained that Congressman Charles A. Boutelle, who was removed to Boston Monday night, has been taken to the Channing Sanitarium, in Brookline, Mass., and it is announced on good authority that he is suffering from Bright's disease of the kidneys in its last stages. Ever since his return to Bangor the Congressman has experienced frequent violent attacks, in which his condition bordered on delirium, and it is said that these have been caused by uraemic poisoning, which results in what are known as uraemic convulsions.

At the Congressman's house here and among his closest friends the utmost secrecy has been maintained regarding his case, the only information given out being to the effect that he was "about the same" or "resting quietly." Enough has become generally known, however, to cause the gravest apprehensions as to the result of his illness.

LAWSON IN THE EXCHANGE.

The Boston Speculator Forms a Copartnership Which May Lead to the Ownership of a Seat.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—Thomas W. Lawson, for years the largest individual speculator in Boston, but who has never been able to get a seat on the Boston Exchange, seems about to secure that much coveted privilege.

Perhaps no man on the Street had more enemies than Mr. Lawson, but just why such is the case few can tell, unless it be jealousy or his peculiarly radical way of doing business. None of his enemies ever for a moment question his honesty and integrity, and it is a singularly known fact that no man or firm ever went to Lawson for assistance that help in some material manner was withheld.

Mr. Lawson has just formed a co-partnership with Allan Arnold, under the firm name of Lawson & Arnold, and as Mr. Arnold owns a seat on the Exchange, and the Governing Committee has voted unanimously not to raise objection, this gives Mr. Lawson an opening which his friends say will soon lead to the practical ownership of a seat.

STEWART IS FOR EXPANSION.

Senator from Nevada Will Ask for Territorial Form of Government for New Possessions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Senator Stewart of Nevada is one of those who think that the new American dependencies should be governed as Territories and not as colonies. He intends to urge that view on the Senate when the question of government for the different islands comes up for consideration. After leaving the White House to-day, Senator Stewart said:

"The less we depart from the old territorial system in governing our new possessions the less innovation we make in that system, the better we will be able to manage what we have acquired. That system has proved satisfactory for years, and in handling all the new territory we have secured. It ought to be good enough for the latest acquisition.

"My policy is to take all the land we can get and treat the people who come with it as our children. We cannot afford to treat some of them as stepchildren. When we begin that we may have discord in the family circle. I believe in expansion, and believe that it is necessary to the good of the country. A country which doesn't grow, like a tree which has attained its full growth, begins to decay."

WILL OPPOSE ARMY INCREASE.

Senator Cockrell to Fight the Republican Plan for 65,000 Men.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Senator Cockrell of Missouri announced to-day that he intended to oppose the Republican plan to permanently increase the regular army to 65,000 men. Senator Cockrell is the Democratic leader on the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. He said, in explaining his opposition to the plan, that there was no necessity for legislation on the subject at this session.

"The army establishment," he said, "is provided for until July, 1901. This gives us a year and a half in which to consider the matter and to determine what is best to be done. I am in favor of increasing the artillery arm of the service, but I do not think there is now, or will be in the near future, any occasion for a permanent increase in the number of infantry or cavalry regiments above that which has been provided by law for a number of years. I think 26,000 men, with some additions to the artillery to take care of seacoast fortifications, will be all the army this country will need after the present conditions in the Philippines have been overcome."

FREE SILVER TO GIVE WAY.

Bryan the Man in 1900, Says Mr. Danforth, the Issues Trusts and Imperialism.

Elliot Danforth, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic State Committee, returned to the city yesterday from a brief trip through the South. Danforth conferred with Chairman Jones of the National Committee and other leaders, and he comes back, he says, with the impression that the National Convention will be held either in Milwaukee or Kansas City. He is firmly convinced that Chicago is already out of the race. The attitude of the Chicago press, Mr. Danforth said last night, was such as to make the National Committeemen resentful, and he felt sure that few, if any, of them would be willing either to have the convention or the campaign headquarters located there. Washington, he said, would probably be selected as headquarters.

"There is only one man mentioned for the first place on the ticket," Mr. Danforth said, "and that man is William Jennings Bryan. I heard no talk of a candidate for Vice President, and I doubt if any name is receiving serious consideration.

"As to the sentiment which I found in the South, I can only say that it is such as to convince me that it will be an easy matter to unite all the Democrats in the country in support of Mr. Bryan. Not one of the leaders I met was disposed to be insistent upon free silver as the main issue in 1900. Not that they had abandoned the idea of 16 to 1, but they acknowledged that the situation had changed in the last three years, and agreed that the dominant issues next year would be imperialism and trusts. They are unwilling to repudiate the Chicago platform, but they see that other issues of equal importance have arisen, and that their importance should be recognized."

GIFT FOR FRANCE'S PRESIDENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—George E. Roberts, Director of the Mint, to-day presented President McKinley with the first silver dollar struck off in aid of the fund for the monument to Lafayette, to be erected in Paris.

The President said he would present the dollar to President Loubet of France.

WIFE FROZEN OUT OF HER HOME.

Husband Kept Doors

I was obliged to follow it, as I had no compass or map. I had to make wide detours to avoid bridges, stations, and huts, and so my progress was very slow. Chocolate is not a satisfying food. The outlook was gloomy, but I persevered, with God's help. For five days my food supply was very precarious. I was lying up by daylight and walking by night.

"Meanwhile my escape had been discovered, and my description telegraphed everywhere. All trains were searched and every one was on the watch for me. Four times the wrong people were arrested.

"The sixth day I managed to board a train beyond Middleburg, whence there was direct service to Delagoa.

"In the evening I concealed myself in a railway truck under a great pile of sacks. I had a small store of good water. I remained hidden so, chancing discovery. The Boers searched the train at Komatipoort, but did not search deep enough. After sixty hours of misery I came safely here. I am very weak, but am free. I have lost many pounds in weight, but am light in heart. I shall avail myself of every opportunity henceforth to urge earnestly the unflinching and uncompromising prosecution of the war."

METHUEN DRAWS THE BOER FIRE.

Reconnoitres with Infantry and Unmasks Six Guns.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The War Office here has received the following dispatch from Cape Town, dated Dec. 26:

"There is no change in the situation. Methuen reports that the enemy's force has increased and is engaged in intrenching three and a half miles from his outlying pickets.

"Methuen reconnoitred with two squadrons of mounted infantry for two miles along the line and drew the fire of four guns and two Vickers machine guns. Four horses were hit.

"The Queen's Christmas message was received with enthusiasm.

"Gatacre is endeavoring to reopen communication with the Indwe collieries."

SKIRMISHING NEAR KIMBERLEY.

British Find the Boers Strongly Intrenched and Retire.

KIMBERLEY, Dec. 20.—At half-past two this morning mounted detachments under Col. Peakman, with three Maxims and three seven-pounders under Major May, reconnoitred. Leaving the intrenchments, the British advanced on Toll Pan. The Boer pickets fired, and our Maxims replied, the Boers disappearing over the ridge.

Our guns then began to shell Toll Pan at a range of 2,500 yards. A Boer gun dropped four shells near our men, but did no damage. As the Boers were strongly intrenched, we withdrew. Their guns are well placed.

DUTCH DISAFFECTION GROWS.

Increased Hostility to the British Shown Among the Farmers in Cape Colony.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—A special correspondent of The Daily Chronicle, telegraphing from Sterkstroom, Cape Colony, Dec. 21, says:

"Strong measures are necessary to check the hostile feeling among the Dutch colonists, whose sedition is shown in the removal of railway bolts, the obstruction of bridges and culverts, and attacks upon solitary horsemen.

"Disaffection is bound to increase unless immediate reinforcements are forthcoming. The loyal Dutch and British settlers are becoming alarmingly impatient."

Dispatches from Modder River represent Dutch disaffection in Griqualand West as growing very serious. In some towns the entire Dutch population has joined the Boers. The rebels have formed a laager at a point about thirty miles west of Modder River Camp.

The Cape Town correspondent of The Times, under date of Friday, Dec. 22, says:

"Anxiety regarding the attitude of the Colonial Dutch is steadily growing. They make no effort to conceal their sympathy with the two republics, and the only question now is whether, if the military situation is not changed, they will keep from open rebellion.

"Even in districts that have not been visited by the Boers in the eastern part of the province the Dutch farmers are riding about armed. This is the case also in districts only fifty miles from Cape Town, where a seditious movement is busily propagated. The British forces are inadequate to guard 1,000 miles of communications."

The Queen Issues a Warning.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The Privy Council held a meeting at Windsor Castle to-day, at which Queen Victoria proclaimed a warning to all British subjects not to assist the inhabitants of the Transvaal or Orange Free State or to sell or transport merchandise thereto, under penalty of the law, which was gazetted to-night.

ROBERTS AND KITCHENER MEET.

British Generals Sail from Gibraltar for South Africa.

GIBRALTAR, Dec. 27.—The British steamer Dunottar Castle, having on board Gen. Lord Roberts of Kandahar, Commander in Chief of the British forces in South Africa, arrived here yesterday evening.

Gen. Kitchener, who came from Egypt to join Gen. Roberts as his Chief of Staff, embarked on board the Dunottar Castle and the vessel sailed early this morning for Cape Town.

IRISH ASK AID FOR THE BOERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—A call asking aid for the Boers was to-day sent out to every member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, of which there are 25,000 in this city. A return of $25,000 is expected, which will help to swell the general fund of $1,000,000 which Irish organizations throughout the country seek to raise.

P. J. McManus, a prominent Irishman, said to-day that preparations are being made for a public meeting at the Academy of Music. Final arrangements will be completed at a meeting of the County Board of the Ancient Order of Hibernians next Friday.

In speaking about the alleged Fenian plot to raid Canada, Mr. McManus said:

"The proposed Fenian raid, if there is any such thing contemplated, is against the rules of international law. The loyalty of the Irish to this country leads them to regard the announcement as merely a bluff to keep the Canadians at home."

It is expected, he says, that the meeting at the Academy of Music will result in a $50,000 fund to fit out a hospital relief ship.

BOERS HAVE FOOD IN ABUNDANCE.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The Daily Chronicle publishes the following from Cape Town:

"Herr Schlesinger, an agent of the New York Equitable Life Assurance Society, who has arrived here from Pretoria, says the Boers possess immense stores of food imported by speculative capitalists under a belief that mining would be allowed during the war.

"He says also that there were thousands of spectators at the Pretoria railway station when the British who were captured at Nicholson's Nek detrained. The people were ordered by the Boer Commandant to bare their heads, and they did so. The British, astonished, returned the salute."

Mafeking Relief Force Delayed.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The Rhodesian Mafeking relief force, according to a dispatch from Mochudi, Bechuanaland, dated Dec. 16, was progressing slowly, owing to the necessity of repairing the bridges, averaging one per mile.

Gen. Warren Goes to the Front.

PIETERMARITZBURG, Dec. 26.—Gen. Sir Charles Warren, commanding the Fifth Division, arrived here last evening with his staff, and immediately proceeded for the front.

SIDNEY PAGET GOES TO WAR.

Sails for England to Join a Rough Rider Regiment Organized for Service in South Africa.

Among the passengers who sailed on the Teutonic for England yesterday was Sidney Paget, prominent in New York society and who has gained fame as a gentleman rider.

Mr. Paget decided it was his duty as an Englishman to answer the call of his country, and aid it in its fight against the Boers. He will join Lord Cheshire's regiment of Light Horse, in which he has received a commission as Lieutenant. The regiment which Mr. Paget will join is organized much on the order of "Rough Riders" which Gov. Roosevelt organized for the late war with Spain.

William C. Whitney, Mr. Paget's racing partner, went to the pier with Mr. Paget to see him off. Before boarding the steamer Mr. Paget, who was in a cheerful frame of mind, consented to a brief interview.

"As soon as I learned that Lord Cheshire intended to organize a regiment of 'Rough

RED CROSS RECRUITS HERE.

Gustav Simon, from the Transvaal, Reports that He Has Secured Hundreds of Persons.

Gustav Simon, who keeps a cigar store in the saloon on the northwest corner of Mulberry and Houston Streets, came here from the Transvaal about two months ago, and, according to a statement made by him yesterday, has been at work ever since securing Red Cross recruits to go to the aid of the Boers. Simon, who is less than five feet in height, and forty years old, says that he is a naturalized citizen of the Transvaal. He was born in South Africa of German parents.

"I believe," he said, "that I am the only Boer in this city at present, but there are fully 100 persons now here who have been at one time or another in the Transvaal. I was proprietor of two hotels at Johannesburg, the Nugget and the South Africa, and I still have interests there. I am engaged in getting persons for the Transvaal, not as soldiers, but to serve with the Red Cross Society. I have so far secured about 400 men and women. Only those with some experience in nursing are accepted. All of these 400 have already left this city for the Transvaal. I am now getting the names of 500 others for the same purpose. We have formed a club called the Transvaal, and have already held a number of informal meetings here, but our first formal meeting is yet to be held. Our meetings have been and will be secret. I am the Secretary of the club."

It is alleged that one of Simon's associates in this work is Henry Scharff, a young German, who arrived here a short time ago from Pretoria. It is also alleged that he was one of the first to come out from the Yukon country with news of the Klondike gold fields and that he has mining interests there and in the Transvaal. Since his return to the Transvaal from Alaska he has been, it is said, in the confidence of the Boer leaders, and has been sent here on this special mission.

It is reported that most of the persons who have so far been sent to the Transvaal from this city by Simon are young men. Two hundred of them sailed about ten days ago and 60 more sailed just before Christmas Day. Simon said yesterday that the persons would be shipped direct to Delagoa Bay. As they would go to serve under the Red Cross, he said, he did not believe the British Government would interfere with them.

At the British and Orange Free State Consulates yesterday it was said that nothing was known about Simon or his club. The British Vice Consul, Mr. Perceval, said that they had received letters from many persons eager to enlist, and many others had applied in person with the same object in view. They all had to be turned away, however, as the United States statutes prevent them from being enlisted.

ALFRED AUSTIN'S WAR POEM.

Inspired by the Transvaal Conflict and Entitled "Spartan Mothers."

In this week's edition of The Independent, issuing to-day, will appear a late poem of four stanzas by Alfred Austin, the British Poet Laureate, on the war in the Transvaal, entitled "Spartan Mothers." The last two stanzas follow:

The sister's sigh the maiden's tear,
The wife's, the widow's stifled wail,
These nerve the hand, these brace the spear,
And speed them over veldt and vale.
What is to him,
Or life or limb,
Who rends the chain, and breaks the rod!
Who falls for freedom, falls for God.

And should it be his happy fate,
Hale to return to home and rest,
She will be standing at the gate,
To fold him to her trembling breast.
Or should he fall,
By ridge or wall,
And lie 'neath some green Southern sod—
"Who dies for country, sleeps with God."

Pro-Boer Mass Meeting.

The United Irish Societies held a meeting last night at Fernando Hall, Fifty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, and completed arrangements for the pro-Boer mass meeting to be held in the Academy of Music Sunday evening next. Over one hundred organizations, with an aggregate membership of 100,000, were represented at the meeting. It was presided over by Capt. Augustine Elliott Costello. Secretary Michael J. Jennings reported that he had sent invitations to the Governors of all the States, Senator Mason, and several Representatives have answered that they will attend the meeting and speak.

LOUIS MANDELSTAM'S DEATH.

His Widow Annoyed at the Talk of Summit Residents.

Special to The New York Times.

SUMMIT, N. J., Dec. 27.—The residents of this town have for several weeks been discussing the death of its leading jeweler, Louis Mandelstam, who died on Nov. 2 in the German Hospital in New York after a four weeks' siege of illness. His death was thought to be due to jaundice at the time. Since then a good deal of speculation has been indulged in.

Mr. Mandelstam was a bachelor when he married, some two months before his death, Miss Zelma Berman of New York. Shortly after his marriage he became ill, having previously enjoyed excellent health, and Drs. W. H. Lawrence and J. Boyd Risk were successively called in to attend him. Dr. Abraham Jacobi of New York even came to see him, and said he thought his disease would be "a matter of ten or twenty days." After his death, which followed an operation at the German Hospital, Mrs. Mandelstam wrote to Dr. Jacobi asking him what he meant by the reference to "ten or twenty days," and he replied that Mr. Mandelstam when he saw him was suffering from a curable and not a dangerous illness.

Mr. Mandelstam made his will in the hospital, and left his property to Mrs. Mandelstam, excepting $300, which he bequeathed to his mother in Russia. His brother, Dr. Paul Mandelstam, also in Russia, recently wrote to the Russian Consul General in New York asking him to hurry up the sending of the money left to his mother.

Mrs. Mandelstam said to-night she wished her husband's mother could have the $300 at once, but that she was legally prevented even from paying bills out of the estate until nine months after her husband's death. She and Henry Wolf, with whose mother she is now staying, are executors of the will. "The business," she added, "was sold at a sacrifice and brought only $4,500.

"I have been frightfully annoyed since my husband's death by the talk of the people of this town. They are continually coming to Mrs. Wolf's shoe store down stairs and asking what he really died of, and Mrs. Wolf is always bringing me tales about it. Then I have received an anonymous letter inclosing me a newspaper clipping of the Molineux case and speaking about poison. It has driven me nearly crazy. Why don't they go to the doctors if they want information. I am not sure myself what my husband died of, but I shall start an inquiry."

MR. JACQUILLARD TO STAY.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff Denies Report of His Retirement.

The statement that Harry Jacquillard of Kings was to retire from the position of Sergeant at Arms of the State Senate was yesterday denied by Lieut. Gov. Woodruff.

The report has been current for several weeks that Mr. Jacquillard, who was only elected for a year, was to retire to accept a position under Register-elect Howe, and that Garry Benson of Albany was to take Mr. Jacquillard's place.

NINETY TEACHERS RETIRED

All to Profit by the Increased May Salary Schedule.

THEIR SUCCESSORS' PAY $600

Retirements Will Enable the Board to Equalize Stipends—Planning for School Legislation.

The Central Board of Education held its final meeting for 1899 yesterday afternoon. Thirteen Commissioners were present. Ninety teachers were retired on pension. This is said to be the largest number of teachers retired at one time in the history of the Department of Education. Each retirement is to date from Dec. 31, 1899. This is to enable all those retired to profit under the schedule adopted May 17 last. The pension pay comes out of the excise funds, so the Board of Education will be relieved from that expense. The average pay of the retiring teachers is from $1,200 to $1,400 a year. The teachers who will fill their places will receive only $600 a year, the Ahearn law's minimum. There will, therefore, be a saving of from $600 to $800 on each of the ninety teachers appointed. The total saving will probably be devoted to the equalizing of the salaries of those teachers who are not affected by the Ahearn law's provisions. The teachers retired yesterday, with their respective schools, are as follows:

1. Helena Connolly, C. E. O'Brien, Bridget F. Martin.
3. Eugenia Mayereau.
4. Mrs. Annie M. Raymond.
5. Julia Meaney.
7. Sarah J. Tooker.
11. Barbara Evans, Charlotte Ecker.
12. B. F. McCullow.
13. Lucy Gamble, Phebe A. Kendall.
14. Mary W. Hatch, Sarah C. Cornell, Alice A. Godwin, Mary Barnes.
15. Sarah E. Baker, E. Commerford, E. P. Richards.
16. Kate O'Donnell.
18. Rachel Davies.
20. Anna M. Cullen, Ismena Z. Brown.
21. Caroline Hopkins.
22. Susan E. Cumming.
23. Mary T. Lawlor, Elizabeth Wagner, M. L. McKeon.
28. Mary L. Parsells.
29. Charlotte E. Searle, Annie E. Van Boskerck.
31. Adelaide M. Tuers.
33. Rose Holden, Josephine Walker, Dorothea Dixon, Irene M. Gahagan, Charlotte Pollock.
34. Josephine A. Smith.
36. Rebecca M. Nichols, Margaret E. Dodd, Sarah F. Miller.
38. Sarah L. Frost, Georgiana Dugan.
40. Margaret M. Maybee.
41. Harriet A. Donaldson.
42. Annie L. Post.
44. Sarah Armstrong, Clara Hoppo.
50. E. Isabella Youngs.
51. Margaret Hosford, Margaret A. Fox, Lydia Crowe.
53. Clarine I. Hoyt, Mary F. Rooney, Ellen F. Canty.
54. Henrietta L. Wood.
55. M. H. Close, F. A. Coggeswell.
56. Mrs. J. E. Archer, Louise Seaman, Louise Vandervoort.
59. Marie Christie.
61. Sarah Spratley.
64. Margaret Shea.
67. Louis Kolb, Jane C. McCarthy, Anna F. Rogers, Catherine Connolly.
71. Mrs. L. T. Warner, Henrietta M. Gunton.
80. E. S. Francis.
85. Sarah Durell.
87. Julia Hedges.
104. M. L. Waring.
106. Mary E. Plunkett.
109. Mrs. M. H. Brandon.
110. Josephine Chinn.
111. Mary Sherwood, Matilda M. Vesey.
125. M. S. Cunningham.
126. J. G. Cunningham.
127. Jennie Updike.
130. Joanna M. Judd.
137. Margaret Reilly.
141. Kate J. McCabe.
142. Hannah Lamine.
147. Jane R. Reardon.
160. A. D. Stratton, Fanny L. Requa.
161. Jennie A. Fee.

The Committee on Supplies made a report concerning bids for the printing for the Board of Education for 1900. There were nine bidders. The John Polhemus Printing Company was the lowest bidder for the printing for Manhattan and the Bronx Boroughs and for Richmond Borough, respectively $6,871.35 and $1,211.80. J. B. Watkins was the lowest bidder for Brooklyn, $5,989.04, and M. McNamara was the lowest bidder for Queens, $1,086. Typographical Union No. 6 protested against granting the award to the John Polhemus Company on the ground that it employed aliens and did not pay the legal rate of wages. Affidavits were presented to support this contention. On motion of Commissioner O'Brien it was decided to authorize the Committee on Supplies to award the contracts to the lowest bidders and to have the contracts so worded as to compel contractors to live up to the law's requirements.

On motion of Commissioner Burke the Committee on By-Laws and Legislation was asked to prepare a bill to be introduced at Albany doing away with the present system of apportionment of school moneys and introducing in its stead a measure which will be fairer to the less densely settled Boroughs of Queens and Richmond.

Commissioner O'Brien moved that the various committees appointed by the Borough boards to suggest amendments to the educational chapter of the charter be asked to unite on a bill which the Central Board could indorse. Such patriotic action, he said, would have its effect upon the Legislature and the Governor. Commissioner Dresser said that the skeleton of such a bill had already been prepared. Commissioner Burke said it looked like troublous times ahead at Albany when all the eminent educators began to work upon the charter amendment. It behooved the boroughs to go to Albany united in their demand. Commissioner Dresser said that Brooklyn intended to fight for its rights till it died. Commissioner O'Brien's motion was adopted with only one dissenting vote.

Judge Ingersoll of Knoxville, Tenn., was then invited to address the board. President Little wished all the members a happy and prosperous new year, and the meeting then adjourned.

CUT IN TEACHERS' PAY.

Salaries of School Board Officials in Queens Also Reduced—Eight Hundred Persons Affected.

Acting upon the advice of Corporation Counsel Whalen, the School Board of the Borough of Queens yesterday made a general reduction of the salaries of all the teachers employed in the borough schools and the attaches of the office of the School Board in Flushing. The cut was made at a special meeting of the board called for that particular purpose, and it will affect nearly 800 persons, and cause a financial retrenchment amounting to a little over $150,000 during the coming year.

The work of preparing a schedule of salaries that could be paid without causing another such shortage as now faces the board was delegated a week ago to the Finance and Teachers Committees of the School Board. Corporation Counsel Whalen at the same time was asked to give the board his opinion upon its power to reduce salaries where the teachers did not receive an increase under the provisions of the Ahearn law. The two committees of the board were in secret session in the Flushing office until late Tuesday night, and they only reached a decision after a warm debate.

When the meeting was called to order by Chairman Simonson yesterday afternoon Commissioner Chapman of Jamaica was the only absentee. Chairman Simonson at once announced an executive session, and for nearly three hours the Commissioners remained behind closed doors discussing the matter of the salary cut. When the open session was announced Commissioner Maure of Jamaica offered the following report for adoption:

It is recommended that the following reductions in salaries be made in order to bring the total pay rolls for the coming year within the amount appropriated: Forty High School teachers reduced to $1,000 a year for males and $900 for females; 12 special teachers from $1,000 to $750 each; 3 Supervisors from $2,500 and $2,700 to $2,000; Supervisor of Kindergarten from $1,800 to $1,500; 12 Principals and branch Principals to a total of $14,800 a year; 112 teachers from $650 to $600; 166 teachers from $700 to $600; 17 teachers from $750 to $600; 125 teachers from $800 to $650; 1 teacher from $850 to $650; 31 teachers from $900 to $700; 11 teachers whose salaries range from $1,000 to $1,300 to an average of $800 a year each.

The report was adopted, Commissioner Patrick White of Long Island City alone voting in the negative. Commissioner Maure, who offered the report as Chairman of the Teachers' Committee, stated that he voted for the adoption of the report in the affirmative under protest. He explained his vote by saying:

"I believe that the teachers' salaries cannot be reduced or changed. Judging by decisions in other similar cases, I do not believe that the reductions will hold. I vote for them, however, under protest because I believe that we should keep within the appropriation allowed for the year."

Commissioner White stated that he voted against the report because he did not believe that the School Board had the power to make the reductions.

The matter of reducing the salaries of the office attachés then came up. Commissioner Maure offering the report of the committee appointed to revise the salary rolls, as follows:

School Superintendent Edward L. Stevens from $5,000 to $4,500 a year; Associate Superintendents Edward F. Fagan and John L. Chickering from $4,000 a year each to $3,800; Joseph H. Fitzpatrick, secretary to the board, from $3,000 to $2,850; Chief Clerk Byrnes from $1,500 to $1,425; all other clerks in the office from $1,000 to $950 a year each; stenographer from $1,200 to $1,080; attendance officers from $840 to $800 a year each.

The report was adopted.

ARRESTS OF STREET WOMEN.

Magistrate Pool Says the Present System Is Outrageous and Will Try to Put a Stop to It.

Magistrate Pool, sitting in the Jefferson Market Police Court, has again taken up the cudgel in defense of women arrested on the streets and arraigned on charges of disorderly conduct. He referred yesterday to what he called the present system of arresting such women periodically for no particular reason except that they are believed to be disorderly characters, and said it was a shame and an outrage, and announced his intention of putting a stop to it so far as lay in his power.

Twenty women were arraigned before the Magistrate each upon the charge of disorderly conduct. Accompanying each was an affidavit of the arresting officer, setting forth that the woman was a disorderly character, &c. The Magistrate sprung a surprise by taking up each case and cross-questioning the arresting officer. In nearly every case the officer was unable to swear positively that the woman had been acting disorderly. The burden of nearly every policeman's story was that he had seen his prisoner accost a man on the street, and felt sure that she was disorderly.

"That is not evidence," said the Magistrate sternly. "Dismissed."

This occurred in one case after another. All the cases had been disposed of but three when the Magistrate suddenly asked to see the station house bonds. He found that the bondsman in each case was William Nelson, a brother of "Bob" Nelson. The three women said that they had paid $5 for the bonds.

"This state of affairs," said Magistrate Pool, "must cease. Hereafter I will deal more leniently with those women who have not paid for station house bonds. This whole business is a shame and an outrage!" The last three women were fined $3 each. The usual fine in such cases is $10.

Magistrate Pool, when seen last night, said: "The treatment of this wretched class at present is a sad commentary on our boasted humanity, and I propose to do what little I can to remedy it. Take the case of one of these women as a type of all. She is arrested by a policeman who has no further evidence against her than that perchance he has seen her stop and speak to some man and he believes that she is committing a disorderly act. She may be a respectable woman stopping some pedestrian to inquire the direction of some street. Even supposing that she is what the officer thinks she is, she is entitled to demand that he give some proof of it.

"At any rate, she is arrested, and a professional bondsman goes her bond at the station house, charging her $5. Then she is fined $10 in the court, and some other person pays her fine, for which he gets a money remuneration. The woman is sent out on the street again, with a debt of from $15 to $20 to pay. She is again arrested, and the whole pernicious machinery is put in operation again, and so it goes on, until thousands of these wretched creatures are entangled in an endless chain of bondage.

"I do not believe the municipality should take this money in fines, and I don't intend to impose such fines unless the most absolute proof is given to me by the police in every case. The fines cannot possibly, under the circumstances, act as a deterrent to the commission of this class of misdemeanor, and means simply the putting into the City Treasury of so much money at such a cost. The professional bondsmen and others see to it that as many of these women are arrested as possible. It means hundreds of dollars in their pockets every day.

"I am powerless to deal with this phase of the miserable question. Those professional bondsmen are competent under the law, and the police officers have no alternative than to accept such a bond. I think the number of such arrests, however, can be decreased by requiring absolute proof in support of the charges made against the prisoners, and this I intend to demand."

MR. HOWE'S FRESH BLOW.

Appoints Friends of Arch Foe of Brooklyn's Republican Leaders.

Register-elect James R. Howe of Kings County has again disturbed the peace of the local Republican leaders. It was learned yesterday that two positions in the Register's office had been given by Mr. Howe to friends of Assistant Postmaster Taylor, an arch enemy of the local machine. Thomas J. Varian and William H. Ahrens, both of Mr. Taylor's ward, the Twenty-fifth, have been appointed to clerkships.

What is regarded as lending to these appointments particular significance is the fact that Naval Officer Sharkey, whose leadership of the Sixteenth Assembly District Mr. Taylor has vigorously opposed, has received but one appointment from Mr. Howe.

GRADUATE CLUBS' CONVENTION.

Question of Foreign Universities' Degrees for American Students.

The fifth annual convention of the Federation of Graduate Clubs began yesterday morning in the theatre of Barnard College. Wendell M. Strong of Yale presided and President Seth Low of Columbia University delivered the address of welcome to the delegates, representing the leading American colleges and universities.

The committee appointed to investigate the method employed by foreign universities in conferring degrees upon American students who go abroad to study, made a report recommending that an effort be made to establish a standard of excellence that will be observed by universities all over the world.

Dr. Raymond N. Alden of the University of Pennsylvania read a paper on "The Lecture System in Graduate Instruction." He recommended that the system be changed so as to allow more discussion on the part of the students. In the evening the delegates were entertained by President Low at his residence. The sessions of the convention will be resumed this morning.

INDIAN TERRITORY EXODUS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—A dispatch from Perry, Indian Territory, says that on Jan. 1 every lessee of land in the Indian Territory will be compelled to leave the Territory or submit to ejection by the United States authorities. The number of farmers who are leasing lands on the five civilized tribe reservations will reach into the thousands, and all will have to vacate. The exodus from the Indian Territory began some days ago and it is estimated that more than 3,000 families have come to Oklahoma, 150 families having left Whitfield, Indian Territory, in one day for Oklahoma.

Recent laws passed by Congress debar the Indians from leasing their lands for any purpose, and this will shut out not only farmers but cattlemen. The merchants and business men in the many towns in the Chickasaw, Cherokee, Seminole, Creek, and Choctaw nations are much alarmed over the prospects of their business being ruined. In communities which heretofore have been thickly settled every family will be compelled to move, leaving the country to the Indians, who live in bands, and a few squaw men. There are several towns in the Indian Territory that have nearly 10,000 population, and if this new law is carried out they will dwindle to almost nothing. Congress will be asked to repeal the law.

APOSTOLIC DELEGATE'S RULING.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 27.—Archbishop Kane today received a communication from Mgr. Martinelli, the Apostolic Delegate at Washington, saying that the recent decree issued from Rome regarding indulgences and other favors from the Pope does not in any way abridge the privileges heretofore held by Bishops and Archbishops of issuing dispensations for mixed marriages.

The message from Mgr. Martinelli was in reply to a request from the Archbishop for a ruling on the matter. Archbishop Corrigan of the New York Diocese last week sent a circular to his clergymen, which gave rise to the report that no dispensations could be obtained during the jubilee year except directly from the Vatican. The statement of the Apostolic Delegate effectually settles this question.

It is explained that the dispensation for the marriage of a Catholic and one of a different faith is only issued in the name of the Pope. Without the seal of the Holy See, the document would have no authority. So that, in this case, the wish of the Pope that Rome shall be "the real fountain of mercy and spiritual favors for the Catholics of the entire world" during the coming year, will still be fully carried out. The decree referred to, it is now understood, related only to certain indulgences which are ordinarily within the faculties of the Archbishops and their ministers.

Silver Service for William Sohmer.

Two hundred members of the Tammany Association of the Tenth Assembly District sat down to dinner last night at the Hotel Boulevard, 156 Second Avenue, in honor of County Clerk William Sohmer, who has retired from the leadership of the district. Joseph Steiner acted as toastmaster. Judge George F. Roesch presented to the County Clerk a solid-silver service set. Mr. Sohmer responded. Assemblyman Julius Harburger, his successor as leader, spoke on "Our Organization"; William P. Mitchell, "Our City," and Henry W. Wolf, "Our District."

Sale of Mink Capes

A Deep Cut in Prices.

23 inches deep, 90 sweep..... $75.00
24 and 26 inches deep..... 125.00
27 deep, dark and very handsome. 250.00
Extra dark Eastern, 30 and 33 in. deep..... 350.00

Muffs, Boas, Scarfs in Proportion.

Skunk Capes, 23 to 34 inches deep, $65, $80, $100 to $150.00
Alaska Sealskin Capes, elegantly finished, $200 up; trimmed with border of mink, 27 in. deep..... 350.00
Hudson Bay Sable, trimmed..... 700.00
Handsome Skunk, trimmed, 23 in. deep, $175; 27 in. deep..... 250.00

Sealskin Coats, Plain and Trimmed

Russian and Hudson Bay Sable Muffs, Capes, Colarettes, and Boas.
Men's Fur Lined Overcoats.
Sealskin Caps and Gloves,
Sleigh Robes.
Lowest possible prices for reliable goods.

C. C. SHAYNE,

MANUFACTURING FUR MERCHANT, 42d St., bet. Broadway & 6th Av.

N. B.—One lot of Fur Muffs, various kinds; your choice, $5.

FEAR COST HIM HIS LIFE.

Harry Oppenheimer, Though Escape Was Easy, Made Fatal Leap from Window of Burning Building.

Harry Oppenheimer, nineteen years old, met a tragic death in an early morning fire yesterday in the apartment house at 579 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn. The young man, overcome with fear, leaped from a fourth-story window and was killed on the pavement below.

The fire, the cause of which is not known, occurred in the cellar of the building at 3 o'clock. Policemen Lambert and Donnelly of the Grand Avenue Station, who discovered the blaze, turned in an alarm and aroused the sleeping tenants. Henry Oppenheimer, his wife, and six children, including Harry, with all the other tenants, got safely out of the building.

When the father got out on the sidewalk he remembered that he had left all his insurance papers and other documents of value in his rooms on the top floor. At that time the fire had not gained much headway and Mr. Oppenheimer and Harry returned for the papers. When they reached the hall on the top floor they found it filled with smoke, and the father said that they must turn back. The young man, however, became panic stricken and ran into the front room, slamming the door behind him. The door was secured by a snap latch. The father tried to follow his son, but could not open the door. He tried to unlock the door with his keys, but in his excitement failed to find the right one. All the time he was crying to his son to come out and follow him to the street. The young man, however, paid no heed.

Finally, the father, in desperation kicked in a panel of the door, and, reaching in, managed to grasp his son. He pleaded with him again to come out and go down by the stairs, but Harry was apparently so frightened that he would not leave the room. He broke from his father's grasp, and Mr. Oppenheimer was compelled to run down the stairs without him, after warning his son not to jump, but to wait for a ladder.

When the father reached the street he found that his son had climbed out on the window ledge. The crowd on the sidewalk shouted to him not to jump, and Mr. Oppenheimer, with two other men, started up stairs after him again. They had scarcely entered the building when they were drawn back by a shout of horror from the crowd. Harry, heedless of the warnings, had jumped. He fell on his head, crushing his skull, and he died instantly.

The losses by the fire are estimated at $3,500.

THE DEATH OF EDITH H. EATON.

Coroner's Physician Weston Not Satisfied as to Her Husband's Name.

Coroner's Physician Weston at 10 o'clock this morning will satisfy himself as to the circumstances surrounding the death of Edith Hobart Eaton, the woman who died at the Post Graduate Hospital on Monday, and will straighten out some differences as to her husband's name, or her funeral will not take place.

Dr. Weston said last evening that he had no reason to suspect that there was anything irregular about the case, except that from the records of the Post Graduate Hospital it appeared that Mrs. Eaton's husband's name is Allan K. Eaton, and that he lives at 560 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn. Undertaker W. R. Fearn of 599 Ninth Avenue, by whom the body was taken in charge, had it that the husband's name was L. Eaton of the same address in Brooklyn. At that address, which is an apartment house, there lives a William A. Eaton. Dr. Weston failed to get from that source any satisfactory information as to the woman's connections. A reporter talked to Mrs. William A. Eaton last evening, but she was reticent in regard to the case, beyond admitting that her husband and the husband of the Mrs. Eaton who died were relatives, and that the latter's mother lived at Rye, N. Y.

Dr. Weston said last evening: "The woman died from blood poisoning, resulting from an operation. She was brought to the Post-Graduate Hospital on Sunday, and died there Monday afternoon. This discrepancy as to her husband's name and the difficulty in locating him are the only circumstances which have aroused suspicion. I have not ordered the funeral stopped, but I have informed Undertaker Fearn that somebody must be at the Coroners' office this morning to clear up these doubtful points. If this is not done, then some more decisive action may be taken."

Undertaker Fearn could not be found last evening. One of his employes who seemed to be familiar with the matter, said that the difficulty was due to a misunderstanding, and that abundant evidence would be given to the authorities to remove all suspicion.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

3 A. M.—182 Avenue A, H. Childs; damage, $500.

8:20 A. M.—145 East Thirty-second Street, Frank Gardner; damage, $5.

11 A. M.—126 Seventh Avenue, no name; damage slight.

11:45 A. M.—543 East Sixteenth Street, Michael Curran; damage, $25.

12:35 P. M.—762 Third Avenue, J. L. Seasongood; damage, slight.

1:40 P. M.—240 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, no name; damage slight.

2:45 P. M.—2,091 Third Avenue, Michael Hayman; damage slight.

3:45 P. M.—69 Suffolk Street, Harris Shappiro; damage slight.

5:15 P. M.—151 East Thirty-second Street, Joseph Browman; damage, $100.

5:25 P. M.—Eleventh Avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Streets, Rothenhouser & Co.; damage, $25.

8 P. M.—105 Washington Street, J. Hasadfam; no damage.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

EAST ARLINGTON, Vt., Dec. 27.—The Hale Company paint shop was burned this morning, causing a loss of $50,000. The loss is a total one. Altogether 150 men are thrown out of employment. The building will be replaced by a modern structure as soon as possible.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—The vinegar and yeast factory of Spielmann Brothers Company, on North Avenue, was almost destroyed by fire to-night. Four floors of the five-story building were burned with their contents. The damage is estimated at $100,000, which is covered by insurance.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 27.—Fire at 5 o'clock this morning destroyed the wholesale and retail dry goods establishment of George Dewald & Co. and the crockery store of M. F. Kaag, causing an aggregate loss of $200,000, on which there is a total insurance of $135,000, distributed among several companies. The fire is believed to have originated from a rise in the natural gas pressure which overheated a stove in the third floor of the Dewald store. The Dewald concern was established in 1846. The house did a general wholesale and retail dry goods business throughout Northeastern Indiana, Southern Michigan, and Northwestern Ohio. The firm, it is understood, will re-engage in business at once.

B. Altman & Co.

Are exhibiting in

SILK DEPARTMENT,

Recent shipments of exclusive designs in

PRINTED FOULARDS

For the Coming Season.

Also an attractive stock of VELOURS PANNE, the new velvet fabric, being employed by leading Paris Modistes.

Kennedy

12 CORTLANDT ST.

Gray Gloves, 98c.
of Real Mocha, piqué stitch, worth 1.50.

Dogskin 98c
Reindeer 1.49

Underwear from every standard hosiery mill in the world.

Fleece lined Shirts and Drawers . . 49c
White Merino " " . . 49c
Natural Wool " " . . 98c

Kent's Rotary Knife-Cleaning Machines.

100,000 IN USE IN EUROPEAN HOTELS AND FAMILIES.

LEWIS & CONGER, Sole Agents,
130 AND 132 WEST 42D ST.

Wm. Vogel & Son

Clothing, Hats, Shoes, Furnishings.
Everything for Men's Attire.
Broadway and Houston St.

International "Labori" NEW CREATION Armor Brand
SAME LOWER "ZOLA"

"BUY CHINA & GLASS RIGHT"
HIGGINS & SEITER
FINE CHINA · RICH CUT GLASS
ALMOST HALF THE PRICE OF THE SAME GOODS ELSEWHERE
50-54 West 22d St.

CROUCH & FITZGERALD
161 BROADWAY.
688 BROADWAY.
723 SIXTH AVENUE.

EDUCATIONAL UNIFICATION.

Bill Prepared on the Lines Laid Down by the Commission.

ALBANY, Dec. 27.—Judge Lincoln of the Statutory Revision Commission to-day mailed to each member of the special commission appointed by the Governor to frame a plan for unifying the educational systems of the State, copies of the bill drafted by him in accordance with the scheme as adopted by that body.

The bill provides for the unification of the educational system of the State and the State Board of Regents. The membership of that body is reduced to fifteen. The office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction is abolished. The administration of the educational system is placed in the hands of a Chancellor, who is to serve for terms of eight years, and receive an annual salary of $10,000. The first Chancellor is to be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, while the Board of Regents is given the power to appoint succeeding Chancellors.

There are to be five sub-departments, each to be governed by a Director appointed by the Chancellor. These departments are: Administrative, Higher Educational, Libraries, Museum and Home Education, Law and Public Education. The Director of each department is given the power to appoint his subordinates.

London Fears of Panic Groundless.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The financial articles in The Times and other morning papers comment upon the "unexpected ease with which the arrangements for the Stock Exchange settlements have been made." The apprehensions, prevailing for a fortnight, of bankruptcy and extremely tight money have not been realized.

ALBANY FIRE.

**Mrs. Reinhardt's Physician

THE TRIAL OF MOLINEUX

Mr. Weeks Assails the Religious Belief of Expert Ames.

SAYS DEFENDANT IS THE MAN

Expert Declares He Wrote the Address on the Poison Package — Mr. Tyrrell Again Called.

The session of the Molineux trial yesterday was entirely taken up with expert testimony. Mr. Weeks sought to attack the credibility of Expert Daniel T. Ames on the ground that he had written a book attacking the Bible, and therefore would have no regard for an oath taken on that book. Mr. Weeks, however, did not get far in his examination on that score before he was shut off by the Recorder, who said that a man's religious beliefs had nothing to do with the question of his credibility.

Mr. Osborne late in the afternoon got his "wizard of the pen," Mr. Tyrrell of Milwaukee, back on the stand to make some more of his crayon drawings. Mr. Weeks objected, but was overruled, and Mr. Tyrrell went on to give almost the same testimony that he had given before and to make the same drawings of words and letters.

After Mr. Ames had made an address of nearly two hours, at the rate of 175 words a minute, he was halted by Mr. Osborne long enough to enable the District Attorney to ask whether he was convinced in his mind that the same hand wrote all the exhibits in question. Mr. Ames said he was positive.

"From your experience of forty years," said Mr. Osborne, "and from the examinations that you have made, do you believe it possible that two hands could have written the exhibits in this case?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"I do not believe it possible," was Mr. Ames's reply.

When Mr. Weeks started the cross-examination of Mr. Ames he began at once on the question of religious belief. He asked the witness if he had written the book called "Biblical Myths; A Rational Exposition of the Same," and Mr. Ames admitted the authorship.

QUOTES FROM MR. AMES'S BOOK.

"Are you the author of the following," began Mr. Weeks, reading: "'Again ignorance and fear trembled and were prostrate before self-seeking, cunning, and fraud, and accordingly the firm of Moses, Jehovah & Co. (unlimited) became re-established; articles of partnership, perpetual; powers, omnipotent; capital, infinite; scope, realms terrestrial and celestial; Moses its general manager, financier, and Treasurer—'"

Mr. Osborne jumped to his feet and shouted out an objection. "This is infamous," he cried.

"I sustain your objection," said the Recorder. "Our laws require no religious test."

"But these blasphemies," shouted Mr. Weeks, shaking a green-covered book in the air. "We want to attack the credibility of the witness. He swore—"

"Enough, enough!" said the Recorder, sternly, and the lawyers on both sides subsided.

It was said yesterday that a complaint had been again made by jurors concerning the zeal of the detectives who follow them about everywhere. The jurors do not object to being followed, for they know it is usual in big murder trials, but they have told the Recorder that they object to having one of these detectives always at their elbow, listening to every conversation and making reports of it to the District Attorney. It was also reported that the Recorder said he could do nothing in the matter.

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre admitted that fifteen men from a private detective agency had been employed for this work, and that it was the usual thing to do. He said he was investigating the complaints.

MR. AMES'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. Ames took the stand at the opening of the session and started off to illustrate the word "oblige" in all the exhibits. The witness passed rapidly over several points he said were only minor ones, and then illustrated by crayon three styles of forming the dollar mark as it is done through the exhibits. He placed the three styles on the board, saying as he did so that in his judgment they represented three distinct types of the writer's personality.

The witness next said it was preposterous for any one to say that the handwriting of the poison package address was of a simulated nature. It had been so insinuated, he said, but was an utter absurdity. If that were so, he said, the person who attempted to imitate the writing would try to write as nearly like the original as possible.

Mr. Ames then stated in answer to questions that not being aware when he first began his study of the writings in the case that the Cornish signature in the exhibits was not genuine, he came to the conclusion that Cornish had written the poison package address. He had not at that time seen any of the defendant's writing.

"Then," asked Mr. Osborne, "it is your opinion that the hand that wrote the Cornish letters also wrote the poison package address?"

"Oh, yes; I came to that conclusion long ago."

"Now, as a matter of fact, Mr. Ames, with the handwriting we have had, we barely need an expert, do we?"

"Well, I don't think it takes much of an expert to pass on these writings."

CONTRADICTS OTHER EXPERTS.

Mr. Ames then illustrated the formation of the word "which" as it appears in Exhibits H and 37. Mr. Weeks asked Mr. Ames to point out some of the "breaks" in Exhibit 37. This the witness did, making the same general statements as preceding experts had made. He was shown Exhibit 43, an admitted specimen, and stated he would be compelled to say that the break between the "i" and the "c" when those two letters appeared together was an accident.

Other witnesses have said the break was always to be found between these letters, and was a characteristic Mr. Ames's statement, which was almost a direct contradiction, immediately brought about a set-to between Mr. Osborne and Mr. Weeks. The former wanted the witness to testify that the testimony of the three preceding experts should receive some weight, but Mr. Weeks objected to all questions asked, and was sustained.

Mr. Osborne then asked the witness to go to the board and demonstrate the word "which" and the break by crayon. Mr. Ames, illustrating, said he thought the word had been written hastily, and that the letter "i" had been omitted. The writer, observing the omission, had interjected the "i" later, dotting it. The "i" was connected with the "h" without any doubt, the witness said.

Mr. Weeks, on cross-examination, went into a series of questions concerning cases in which Mr. Ames had been a witness. He sought to break down the witness's testimony in the direct examination by implying all manner of mistakes and errors in previous cases. All these insinuations Mr. Ames denied.

He was asked if he ever swore in the witness chair he could establish the identity of a person who could not write his name and who used a cross mark instead. He said he did not, but that he once said he believed a certain cross mark for a signature was made by a certain person.

HIS FIRST WORK ON THE EXHIBITS.

The examination then passed to the point of the witness's first work on the exhibits. He told of going to the Astor House, and there seeing the exhibits in the case. He did not consult with Mr. Kinsley at all, and reached a conclusion some time in the first week in February. He submitted a verbal report of this conclusion.

The cross-examination of Expert Ames was continued at the afternoon session. The witness was first asked if he had been able to refresh his memory as to the exact date on which he submitted his report as to his conclusions on the writings. He said it was on the 26th or the 27th of February, and that he had been in error when he previously said it was during the first week of that month.

Mr. Ames was asked if he worked from originals of Molineux's writing or photographs. He thought he worked from the original, but was not sure. The first conclusion he came to was that the handwriting in the Cornish letters was the same as that on the poison package.

Mr. Ames said, in answer to Mr. Weeks, that he had put in a bill for $30 a day as compensation for testimony, which also included traveling expenses. Relative to the bill, he could not state how many days the bill called for, adding: "The Controller had the kindness to cut the bill in half."

Mr. Ames said at first he did not put in any bill for services prior to the May Grand Jury. He later said he did not remember rendering any other bill at that time. One-half of the amount collected went to Mr. Kinsley. His next services for which he would render a bill dated from Nov. 25, 1899, to the time he would return to his home, in California. He expected to be paid at the rate of $50 a day. He did not know, he said, if one-half of that amount would go to Mr. Kinsley.

At this juncture Mr. Weeks concluded his cross-examination. He had not asked a single question as to the opinions on the writing in the case held by Mr. Ames.

Mr. Tyrrell then took the stand and made more drawings of letters and words from the exhibits. He was still at it when court adjourned until to-day.

MONNETT ON TRANSPORTATION.

Attorney General of Ohio Delivers an Address in Boston on the Necessity for Controlling It.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—F. S. Monnett, Attorney General of Ohio, delivered an address to-night before the Twentieth Century Club on "Abdication of Sovereignty," in which he pointed out the necessity for controlling transportation in order to control the trusts.

The speaker began by saying: "I want to demonstrate to you to-night that the most potent weapon of oppression is that club that we, as a sovereign people, hand over to certain favored interests, and they in turn, having thus seized the mace of Governmental authority, pervert it to their own use and for their own self-aggrandizement, in defiance of the rights of the great majority of individuals or citizens composing such sovereignty."

The speaker discussed at some length the application of the principle of eminent domain as applied to transportation facilities, quoting from court records the decisions of eminent jurists in cases in point. Continuing, he said:

"You will discern, if I can make myself understood, that of the three great subdivisions known in political economy as production, transportation, and consumption, the transportation department comes between the two, the highway between the wheat field and the pantry, the rock and the lamp, the cotton field, and the calico dress.

"I say this great subdivision of our industrial and commercial existence should and must be kept strictly within Governmental control, or the abuses that are now being perpetrated in violation of that Governmental control and right will lead to our early downfall.

"I believe I can safely assert that very little injury has ever been done through the accumulation of capital in the manufacturing business, or in other producing departments, so long as the competitors had an equal chance through the markets at the transportation department. It is the millions that have been made from the favoritism obtained through the Governmental grants, as recognized in the transportation department, as above illustrated, that are disarranging the great commercial and economic conditions of to-day."

The speaker then took up at length evidence presented before the Ohio Trust Investigation Commission with reference to the methods of business of the Standard Oil Company. "We have," he continued, "in this, the close of the nineteenth century, a spectacle of grants of corporate power, creatures of the State more powerful than their creator, subverting the Legislature, delaying judicial proceedings, defying courts, compelling servitude on the part of the State, rather than the State retaining its sovereignty over its creatures. It is as complete an abdication of sovereignty, so far as this octopus is concerned, as any of a sovereign in history. Step forward, march on, shoulder to shoulder and recover our lost powers, assert the sovereignty of the State over its creatures; if necessary, even by revoking the charters and conducting the transportation department by the State itself."

ASK FOR MORE TIME.

Columbian Iron Works Creditors Desire an Extension to Finish Work.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 27.—At a meeting of creditors of the Columbian Iron Works and Dry Dock Company to-day it was determined to request the Secretary of the Navy to extend the time limit for the completion of the torpedo boat, work on which has been delayed by the company's financial troubles.

Creditors from Philadelphia and New York attended the meeting. It was decided that Henry A. Parr should continue as sole receiver and that the work should be continued. A movement has been started looking to a reorganization of the company, and it meets with favor. New York and Philadelphia capitalists are interested.

TROUBLE FOR A MINISTER.

Reinstatement of Mr. Dater in a Ramsey's Church Ordered.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Dec. 27.—John Y. Dater, editor of The Ramsey's Journal, and his wife are once more members of the Christian Reformed Church. There is a possibility they will be the only recognized members of the church of that denomination which has been located at Ramsey's.

Mr. Dater was deposed last Summer from membership by the minister, the Rev. J. N. Trompen, because he took a snapshot photograph on a Sunday. The matter was appealed by Mr. Dater, and he also made charges against Mr. Trompen of using improper language to Mrs. Dater.

The minister refused to attend to-day's meeting of the classis. The case was heard and decided in Mr. Dater's favor. He was not only restored to membership of the church, but it was declared that the election of a successor to him as deacon was illegal.

Mrs. Dater, who was dropped from membership because she was with her husband at the time he took the photograph, was also restored.

The classis also cited Mr. Trompen to appear before it next month to answer charges of disloyalty to the classis, open rebellion to his ordination vow, and insubordination in ignoring a notice to attend to-day's meeting of the classis. A fourth charge of abuse is said to be based upon alleged cruelty to Frances Krieden, a child adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Trompen.

It is not thought likely Mr. Trompen will attend the meeting at which the charges against him are to be taken up. In that case he will probably be expelled from the classis, and if he is there seems but little chance of the members of his congregation remaining members of the Christian Reformed Church, as they have repeatedly voted to sustain him.

AGAINST WHISKY TRUST.

Justice Gaynor Hears Argument on Application to See Books.

Argument was heard before Justice Gaynor in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday on an application made by Lawyer Bert Reiss as a stockholder of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company, for a writ of mandamus directed against the officers of the company, to compel them to permit Mr. Reiss to examine the books of the company.

James C. Church, on behalf of Mr. Reiss, said that his client purchased stock of the company two years ago at $20, expecting that its value would increase. Instead, it has decreased, and is now listed at $1 a share. No report of the business of the company has been made in the two years, no meeting of the stockholders has been called, and stockholders, he alleged, have been unsuccessful in their efforts to get information.

Mr. Church said that soon after the formation of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company the American Spirits Distributing Company was formed, and the officers of the older company were largely interested in the new one. The distributing company, he said, by secret contract, was permitted to make money.

Samuel Untermyer, in opposing the motion, denied that there had been no statements of the business done. It was also denied that the American Spirits Distributing Company was formed by the officers of the manufacturing company. The present depression of stock, counsel said, was due to financial difficulties all over the country.

Justice Gaynor said:

"The right of the stockholders to see the books must be within some compass clearly defined. The sole question is whether the relator brings himself within that definition. All talk about solvency and insolvency is irrelevant."

Papers were submitted and decision reserved.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Admiral Schley's flagship Chicago has arrived at Buenos Ayres and will remain there until further orders.

The Vixen has arrived at Norfolk.

The Marcellus has been ordered out of commission.

The cruiser Hartford will sail about Jan. 10 for Valparaiso.

The Dixie will sail Thursday for Norfolk.

The Dorothea is not to be placed in commission for the time being.

The Marietta has sailed from Singapore for Manila.

ELEVATED IN THE PARK

Manhattan Officials Argue Against Removal from the Battery.

STATE STREET PLAN FEASIBLE

Park Commissioner Clausen Will Call In Expert Aid on the Question of Appearance.

Judging by the result of the conference held yesterday morning at the office of the Department of Public Parks between officials of the Manhattan Railway Company and Park Commissioner Clausen, the question of the removal of the elevated railway structure from Battery Park is still far from being solved. At first the conference took the form simply of a recapitulation of the arguments for and against the present position of the structure. Afterward a semi-agreement was reached to the effect that a line might be built in State Street. But only a few of the questions connected with the building of such a line were considered. Its practicability from an engineering point of view was admitted by both parties, but whether it would be likely to improve the appearance of Battery Park was not discussed, and neither was the question of possible opposition by property owners considered.

The representatives of the railway company arrived some time after the hour, 11 o'clock, named by Mr. Clausen in his letter inviting a discussion. They were Alfred Skitt, Vice President and General Manager of the company; De Lancey Nicoll, who is associated with Julien T. Davies as counsel for the Manhattan, and Engineer George H. Pegram. The Park Department was represented by Commissioner Clausen and the Chief Engineer of the department, E. A. Miller, and the Secretary, Willis Holly, were called into consultation. The conference was carried on behind closed doors, and lasted nearly two hours.

After the representatives of the Manhattan Company had left the Arsenal, Mr. Holly told what had taken place. He said:

"The Commissioner took up each of the plans that the Manhattan Company suggested and discussed them in detail. It was only an informal meeting, and there was no stenographer present. The upshot of all the company's arguments was that it wants to stay in the park, and it tried to show that its present route was the only advisable one. In reply to each of the arguments Mr. Clausen said he wanted the structure out of Battery Park.

"It seems that the plans of different routes which were presented by the company last week were intended only to show that such routes were impossible and that the existing one would have to remain. But finally a slight modification of the State Street route was proposed, which disposed of the engineering objections put forward by the company. As a result, there may be an agreement—again only so far as the engineering operations are concerned.

"With regard to the effect of the route on the appearance of the park, Mr. Clausen had no means of forming an opinion. He has, therefore, decided to ask John De Wolf, the landscape architect of the city, and N. J. Rose, the landscape gardener of the Park Department in Manhattan and Richmond, to investigate the matter and prepare reports. When these are received the matter will be taken up again. They will be prepared as quickly as possible, but no date can yet be given for the reconsideration of the subject.

"The company presented the State Street route as an object lesson of an impossibility because, it was claimed, the curves were too sharp. But this objection was disposed of when it was pointed out that by cutting off a small corner of the park at the junction of Battery Place and State Street a safe curve could be obtained. The question of what property owners in State Street might have to say was not brought up. That is something that the Manhattan people will have to attend to, supposing, of course, that the Park Department decides that the plan can be entertained—which is by no means certain at present.

"Commissioner Clausen remarked that there might be the less objection on the part of owners of property, as whatever structures were put up, and wherever they should be put up, it would have to be of the modern type, of skeleton construction, and designed for an electric road. It would have truss girders in place of the box and string structure used now. That had been insisted upon by himself as a preliminary and before the question of location was considered."

When the officials of the Manhattan Company who attended the conference were seen De Lancey Nicoll spoke for them. He declared that there was nothing to say except that the matter was still under consideration, and for further particulars referred inquirers to Commissioner Clausen.

RICH MAN SUED FOR DIVORCE.

Wife Names Mrs. Lucy S. Scribner of New York as Co-respondent.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 27.—Suit has been brought by Mrs. Ida M. Fraser of Pasadena against her husband, Dr. J. C. Fraser, for divorce. Mrs. Lucy S. Scribner of New York City is named as one of the co-respondents.

It is alleged that Dr. Fraser became acquainted with Mrs. Scribner in January, 1898, and that they traveled in company in May of that year from San Francisco to New York, whence they went to the White Mountains and remained at Jackson, N. H., until August. The expenses of the trip, it is alleged, were paid by Mrs. Scribner, who is said to have advanced money for the doctor's tailoring bills and other personal expenses, besides giving Dr. Fraser outright $4,000.

Mrs. Fraser declares that Mrs. Scribner came to Pasadena in January, 1898, and remained there until April. During that period she is said to have been visited every day by Dr. Fraser. Mrs. Fraser says she besought her husband to discontinue such attentions, but he refused, saying she was a fine woman, and that he would marry her any time he could secure a divorce.

Dr. Fraser is the owner of extensive mining interests in Colorado, real estate in Pasadena, and other property, valued at $500,000, all of which has been accumulated since his marriage to the plaintiff. His wife says she has subsisted by renting rooms in the Pasadena residence for $6 a month and by a monthly allowance of $30 paid to her by the doctor.

JAMES WITTGENSTEIN DEAD.

Former Southern Planter Taken Ill While in a Restaurant.

James Wittgenstein, sixty years of age, living at 234 West Forty-third Street and employed by Montgomery & Co., brokers, 52 Broadway, died suddenly last night in a restaurant at 1,164 Broadway. Magistrate Flammer identified the body, and said that Wittgenstein had been separated from his wife, who lives in Upper Broadway, and that he had a step-daughter who married a Dr. Jacobson.

Mr. Wittgenstein was born in Louisiana, and for many years was a planter. During the civil war he was appointed a Provost Marshal by Gen. Butler, and later had occasion to arrest that official because of his refusal to obey a subpoena summoning him to court. He went to Nicaragua with Gen. Walker and on several occasions distinguished himself during filibustering expeditions.

INVESTIGATING GALLINGER.

Federal Grand Jury Considers Charge Against New Hampshire Senator.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 27.—The United States Grand Jury reconvened in this city to-day after an adjournment of several weeks. Among the cases to be considered is one against Senator Jacob H. Gallinger, who is charged by ex-Gov. Charles A. Busiel with violating the civil service law in assessing Federal office holders as Chairman of the Republican State Committee. A number of witnesses summoned to give evidence in this case were present.

District Attorney Charles J. Hamblett says that the report may not be made until Friday afternoon.

Decides to Accept Trolley Franchise.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 27.—The Elizabeth and Westfield Trolley Company to-day filed notice of acceptance of the franchise awarded the company a month ago to operate a trolley road on Jersey Avenue. When the Aldermen voted the franchise the company would not take it owing to the conditions imposed. The franchise says the company must only charge a five-cent fare from Roselle to Elizabeth and issue transfers good over the North Jersey lines in Elizabeth and an eight-cent fare from Cranford, but after five years it must be reduced to five.

MR. DAWES ON THE PANIC.

Controller of the Currency Anticipates No Recurrence of the Stock Market Disturbance.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Controller of the Currency Charles G. Dawes passed through Chicago to-day en route for Springfield, where he will address a gathering of State Republicans. Concerning the recent financial panic and present conditions, the Controller said:

"The general financial condition of the country, so far as it can be judged from the banking situation, is sound and stable. The recent flurry in the speculative centres of the East was a natural sequence of the condition of last Summer, when the West did not need its capital, and deposited it in the banks of the East in order to procure interest on its credit balances. The immense accumulation there stimulated illegitimate speculation on Stock Exchanges and bubbles of credit were blown, which could not but burst at the first disturbance in an abnormally cheap money market. This disturbance commenced when, in order to move its crops and to furnish legitimate industry with proper funds, the West commenced to call for its own, and to withdraw currency from the East.

"The situation was also aggravated by the London money market and the prospect of gold shipments. The speculators simply had to liquidate, and the legitimate demands of industry and commerce had to be satisfied. There is ample money in the country to provide for legitimate business. The business of the country was never more prosperous nor the credit of the Government better. While the prices of stocks were tumbling on the New York Stock Exchange two weeks ago, wages of workingmen were being increased in Pennsylvania. While the prices of speculative stocks were lowest the price of Government bonds—the best indication of the Nation's credit—remained at about its highest point.

"The wheels of legitimate business are moving, and the recent stock panic simply releases the more capital to aid their motion. It has not operated to retard them. Some legitimate busines concerns with too extended lines of credit have suffered, but the tight money market in most instances only precipitated a failure which was inevitable sooner or later.

"I see nothing in the conditions existing which might cause a recurrence of the flurry of two weks ago, and anticipate nothing of that kind."

MORE BOSTON BROKERS FAIL.

E. C. Hodges & Co., One of the Largest Firms There, Make an Assignment.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—E. C. Hodges & Co., bankers and brokers of 53 State Street, suspended business to-day. The firm is one of the largest in the city, with dealings principally in municipal bonds, and holds memberships in the Boston and New York Stock Exchanges and the Chicago Board of Trade.

Mr. Hodges said to-day that the trouble was caused by the refusal of the Boston banks to give the firm credit on United States mining shares. "We have 5,000 shares of that stock on hand," added Mr. Hodges, "and when the banks refused to accept it as collateral there was no course for us but to protect our creditors." G. C. Dickson, of the law firm of Dickson & Knowles, has been named as assignee.

Those interested state that no statement of assets or liabilities can be made to-day. The only thing Mr. Dickson cared to say was practically a repetition of Mr. Hodges's statement, and was to the effect that the assignment has been made by the firm for the best interests and protection of all creditors. "The firm," he said, "held some $100,000 worth of United States mining stock, and certain banks refused to credit the firm on that account. This made it necessary to make the assignment."

Besides Edward C. Hodges, E. F. Lowry and Frederick Swift comprised the firm of E. C. Hodges & Co.

The announcement of the failure on the Boston Stock Exchange, a few minutes after the opening this forenoon, was a surprise to many, although it was not altogether unexpected by some of the larger financial interests.

The suspension of this well-known house, it is estimated, will carry the total liabilities of concerns here which have failed within the past two weeks close to $17,000,000. Much of the difficulty is attributed to unfortunate speculation by men who, before the crash, were wealthy, and to the embarrassment of the Globe National Bank. This failure, it appears, was due, partly at least, to a tremendous fall in United States Copper and United States Oil and other securities.

The failed concerns include: Globe National Bank, Broadway National Bank, John P. Squire & Co., and allied firms, provisions and pork packers; Joseph C. Squire & Co., provisions; Francis Bacheider & Co., provisions; Dillsway & Starr, bankers and brokers; John P. Lovell Arms Company, and John P. Lovell Company, and B. C. Hodges & Co., bankers and brokers.

Edward C. Hodges was the firm member of record as a member of the New York Stock Exchange. His brother, Amory G. Hodges, is one of the Stock Exchange members of the New York firm of Halsted & Hodges. The New York agents of the failed Boston firm are Post & Flagg. A member of this firm said yesterday that Hodges & Co. liquidated nearly all of their New York business in the early Summer and the balance was settled quite recently, so that there are no New York debts, and there is a small balance with their agents.

CONDOLES WITH MRS. BRUMBY.

MARIETTA, Ga., Dec. 27.—Mrs. A. V. Brumby, mother of the late Lieut. Brumby, has received from President McKinley a letter speaking in the highest terms of her son's career in the navy and expressing the deep sympathy of both himself and Mrs. McKinley. The letter follows:

Executive Mansion.
Washington, Dec. 22, 1899.

Dear Mrs. Brumby: The death of your gallant son, Lieut. Brumby, is deeply mourned by his countrymen, who remember with gratitude his heroism and devotion to duty.

In his career of faithful service he preserved the best traditions of the navy and his Government, and as typical of this, will be remembered as the officer who raised the first American flag over Manila.

I particularly recall with what enthusiasm and cordial commendation Admiral Dewey has repeatedly referred to your son, and I am sure you will be glad to know of the regard in which he was universally held.

In your great sorrow you have the deep sympathy of Mrs. McKinley and myself.

Very sincerely yours,
WILLIAM McKINLEY.

DAVENPORT WILL PROCEEDINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Dec. 27.—The Sheriff of the County of New York has received an attachment for $42,000 against James B. Davenport of Stamford, in favor of John Davenport of this city, his brother, executor of the will of their late mother, the widow of Theodore Davenport. The attachment is issued as the result of a judgment in a suit decided in the Fairfield County Superior Court last January, and its service by the New York Sheriff is another effort on the part of the executor to straighten out the legal tangle which has arisen in the settlement of the mother's will.

The Davenports are among Stamford's most aristocratic families, being lineal descendants of the Rev. John Davenport, who came to Stamford from New Haven colony in 1642 and settled the town. In the will of the late Mrs. Davenport, John and James were both named as executors, but the other heirs claimed that James owed his mother about $150,000, and, owing to complications likely to arise, James resigned. Suit was thereupon brought against him by his brother John, as executor of the estate, to determine how much he owed the estate, and after the case had been in court for some time Judge John H. Perry of Bridgeport was appointed referee by the Superior Court to determine the facts. It appeared from the evidence that James Davenport was a Wall Street broker, and had managed his mother's business for many years. She had let him have money from time to time to invest for her in securities. Some of these investments had turned out worthless, and the heirs wished to charge James with money lost. A compromise verdict was, however, given by the Court for $35,000.

Mrs. Davenport's estate was inventoried at about $250,000, much of it in New York City real estate and the legal proceedings now being taken in New York City are in the nature of a partition suit for the division of this real estate, which, when done, will give the executor an opportunity of collecting the judgment of $35,000, or, including the costs, about $42,000 out of James's portion.

Chicago Planing Mill Burned.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—The planing mill, pail factory, office building, and lumber yards of the Paepcke-Leicht Lumber Company, at Illinois and Seneca Streets, were destroyed by fire to-night, entailing a loss of $176,000, which is covered by insurance. Ten out of seventeen horses in the company's stables were burned to death.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.	
Sun rises	7:24	Sun sets	4:40	Moon rises	3:16

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	3:36	Gov. Isl'd	3:59	H. Gate	5:55
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	3:54	Gov. Isl'd	3:56	H. Gate	5:52

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) DEC. 28.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Cienfuegos, South Cuba	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Vigilancia, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, DEC. 29.

Colorado, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Mae, San Juan	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Origen, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 30.

Adirondack, Jamaica	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Andes, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Campania, Liverpool	10:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
	*12:00 M.	
Masedam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Menominee, London		9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Miramar, La Plata	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
New York, San Domingo	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	
Werra, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Yarmouth, Nuevitas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. $30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship City of London. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Aorangi. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. $1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) DEC. 28.

Arkansas, Copenhagen, Dec. 9.
Germanic, Liverpool, Dec. 20.
Hubert, Barbados, Dec. 16.
La Grande Duchesse, Savannah, Dec. 21.
Michigan, Belfast, Dec. 14.
San Marcos, Galveston, Dec. 20.
Wineland, Shields, Dec. 10.

FRIDAY, DEC. 29.

Caribbee, St. Kitts, Dec. 23.
Oranje, Nassau, Port au Prince, Dec. 23.
Othello, Hull, Dec. 17.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, Dec. 17.

SATURDAY, DEC. 30.

Pennsylvania, Hamburg, Dec. 18.
St. Louis, Southampton, Dec. 23.
Thingvalla, Christiansand, Dec. 16.
Tropea, Shields, Dec. 15.

SUNDAY, DEC. 31.

Cufic, Liverpool, Dec. 21.
Drummond, Gibraltar, Dec. 15.
La Normandie, Havre, Dec. 23.
Nicolai II., Stettin, Dec. 16.

MONDAY, JAN. 1.

Caracas, La Guayra, Dec. 24.
El Sud, New Orleans, Dec. 27.
Exeter City, Bristol, Dec. 17.
Massapequa, Leith, Dec. 18.
Victoria, Gibraltar, Dec. 18.

TUESDAY, JAN. 2.

Hindoo, Hull, Dec. 20.
Noordland, Antwerp, Dec. 28.
Tauric, Liverpool, Dec. 22.
Werkendam, Rotterdam, Dec. 21.

Arrived.

SS City of Macon, Savage, Savannah Dec. 25, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Wilson, Glasgow and Moville Dec. 15, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) Albrecht, Antwerp Dec. 16, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 11:58 P. M., 26th.

SS Menominee, (Br.,) Robinson, London Dec. 14, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Company. Arrived at the Bar at 8:45 P. M., 26th.

SS British King, (Br.,) Wills, Antwerp Dec. 10, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at midnight, 26th.

SS Andes, (Br.,) Peterson, Aux Cayes Dec. 13, Jacmel 14th, Savanna la Mar 18th, Black River 19th, and Kingston 20th, with mdse. to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 6:15 A. M.

SS Ulier, (Nor.,) Kars, Port Maria and Falmouth Dec. 19, Montego Bay 20th, and Port Antonio 21st, with fruit to Edgar C. Gedney. Arrived at the Bar at 7:45 A. M.

SS Finance, Sukeforth, Colon Dec. 20th, with mdse. and passengers to the Panama Railroad Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 10:10 A. M.

SS Iroquois, Kemble, Jacksonville Dec. 24, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Knickerbocker, Post, New Orleans Dec. 20, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen.

SS Jersey City, (Br.,) Watkins, Bristol Dec. 7 and Swansea 9th, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Chalmette, Blasland, New Orleans Dec. 22, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Horton, (Br.,) McGregor, Tilt Cove, N. F., Dec. 21, with copper ore, to the American Metal Company; vessel to Miller, Bull & Knowlton.

SS Guvandotte, Hillier, Newport News and Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Catania, McDonald, Mobile Dec. 18, and Key West 20th, with mdse. to the Hollander Line. Arr. at Red Hook 26th.

SS H. H. Meier, (Ger.,) Steencken, Bremen Dec. 16, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. South of Fire Island at 6:20 P. M.

SS City of Philadelphia, Curry, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Dec. 27, 9:30 P. M., west, moderate breeze; snowing.

Sailed.

SS Neustria, (Fr.,) for Marseilles.
SS Kenmore, (Br.,) for Singapore, &c.
SS St. Paul, for Southampton.
SS F. S. Ciampa, (Ital.,) for Lisbon.
SS Trinidad, (Br.,) for Bermuda.
SS Westerniand, (Belg.,) for Antwerp.
SS Teutonic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Advance, for Colon.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Peninsular, (Port.,) for Flores and Lisbon.
United States transport McPherson, for ——.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—SS Armenia, (Ger.,) Capt. Martens, from New York for Stettin, arr. at Copenhagen to-day.

SS Hesperia, (Br.,) Capt. Coverley, from Palermo for New York, arr. at Naples yesterday.

SS Nasmyth, (Br.,) Capt. Braithwaite, from New York, via Queenstown, arr. at Manchester yesterday.

SS Annie, (Br.,) Capt. Grahl, from Calcutta for New York, arr. at Suez to-day.

SS Critic, (Br.,) Capt. Griffin, from New York, via Leith, arr. at Dundee to-day.

SS Lavstakken, (Nor.,) Capt. Reinertsen, from New York, via Algiers, for Hongkong, &c., arr. at Port Said to-day.

SS Willehad, (Ger.,) Capt. Formes, from New York, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Coleridge, (Br.,) Capt. Fisher, from Rio Janeiro for New York, sld. from Pernambuco Dec. 23.

SS Bulgaria, (Ger.,) Capt. Hahn, for New York, sld. from Hamburg Dec. 24.

SS Sarmatian, (Br.,) Capt. Brodie, for New York, sld. from Glasgow yesterday.

SS Charlois, (Dutch,) Capt. Peters, from Bremerhaven for New York, passed Scilly Dec. 25.

SS St. Bede, (Br.,) Capt. McPherson, from New York for Manilla, &c., passed Malta to-day.

SS Peconic, (Br.,) Capt. Mills, from New York, via Oran, &c., arr. at Trieste Dec. 20.

SS Archimede, (Ital.,) Capt. Orango, from New York, via Naples, arr. at Genoa Dec. 21.

SS Trojan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Eagleton, from New York, via St. Michaels, &c., arr. at Genoa Dec. 23.

SS Pontiac, (Br.,) Capt. Brownless, from New York, via Cagliari, arr. at Palermo Dec. 23.

SS British Empire, (Br.,) Capt. Riddle, from New York, arr. at Antwerp Dec. 25.

SS Bolivia, (Br.,) Capt. Craig, from New York, arr. at Naples to-day.

SS Pocahontas, (Br.,) Capt. James, for New York, sld. from Trieste Dec. 19.

SS Winifred, (Br.,) Capt. Couzons, for New York, sld. from Hamburg Dec. 21.

SS Belgravia, (Ger.,) Capt. Schrotter, for New York, sld. from Hamburg Dec. 24 and passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Wartburg, (Ger.,) for New York, sld. from Huelva Dec. 21.

SS Newton, (Br.,) Capt. Davies, from New York for Montevideo, &c., sld. from St. Lucia Dec. 22.

SS Norge, (Dan.,) Capt. Kihl, for New York, sld. from Stettin Dec. 22.

SS Sempione, (Ital.,) Capt. Costa, for New York, sld. from Naples Dec. 22.

SS British Queen, (Br.,) Capt. O'Hagan, for New York, sld. from Antwerp Dec. 24.

SS Patria, (Fr.,) Capt. Bourgi, from New York, arr. at Marseilles to-day.

SS L. P. Holmblad, (Dan.,) Capt. Ericsen, from New York for Copenhagen, arr. at Christiania to-day.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Rogeveen, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam at 2 P. M. to-day.

The Wanamaker Store.

The selling of the crisp new **1900 Organdies at 12½c** continues. Besides the more than sixty exquisitely printed designs there is a fair choosing of plain tints, Near the Rotunda.

Good News of Shoes

CHILDREN'S SHOES, from $1.50 to $3.50 values at 50c. Only the narrower numbers left.

Boys' Shoes, six hundred and thirty-eight pairs, tan and black, sizes 12 to 5 1-2, all with heels, $1 a pair. We counted similar shoes as bargains worth special announcement at $1.50.

Women's $2 and $2.30 Shoes at $1.40 and $1.85.

Women's Slippers, mostly $1.50 values; the cheapest are $1 sorts. The price is 80c—quilted satin with leather soles; leather with fur trimming, and so on. All sizes, but not all sizes of any one lot.

This Wanamaker shoe business is a fitting index of the store. The main shoe store holds the finest and most stylish footwear any one can wish for. It is chosen with care; most of it is made for us—which, under our system of business, is equivalent to our making it in the store. Careless people say prices are high; careful people know that no store sells equal goods for so little. Careless people blunder when they think that lean purses are helped by buying "cheap" shoes. The people who most need to save really waste by buying trash.

Now the Wanamaker business would collapse if all people were careless or ignorant of real values. It grows because more and more people are finding it to be the one most economical store. Special sales like the one we've told of, are object lessons. They are held apart from the regular shoe store, because we haven't room there. There is plenty of room on the Fifth floor—and express elevators to carry you there.

Silk Remnants---On Fifth Floor

Counted up the accumulation of remnants, yesterday—twenty-eight hundred yards. They were left during the hurry days last week.

Won't you take them? We never beg people to take our regular goods, but remnants are in our way, and, as

We Take Off Half the Price

you'll excuse our asking your help. Lots of the pieces are as long as four yards—which most women can conjure a waist from.

Crepe de Chine	Satin Duchesse	Peau de Soie	Evening Silks
Poplins	Fancy Taffetas	Plain Taffetas	Black Silks

—rated at half the yard-price, but sold by the piece. Fifth floor.

Remnants of Broadcloths and Other Cloths

Broadcloth is wonderfully liked this winter. But every bolt we sell leaves a remnant. These (200 of them) you may buy to-day at a **third off the price.** 1½ to 4½ yards—the shortest piece will make a waist and the longest we'll divide, if you'll let us keep a usable length. In the Rotunda.

Remnants of other dress cloths (both these and the broadcloths are in colors) will be sold **at just half price.** 1½ to 5 yards. Fourth avenue.

Piano Recital

The third in the series of piano recitals is held to-day. Miss Amy Fay, whom music lovers know, will preside at the Krell Grand piano.

To-day, at 3 p. m.—piano store, fifth floor.

We hope you'll be able to attend. This is the programme—

FIRST PART

1. Sonata Pathetique, . . *Beethoven*
(Grave. Allegro Cantabile. Rondo)
2. In the Country, Op. 28, . *Paine*
1. Wood-notes.
2. Wayside Flowers.
3. Under the Lindens.
4. Shepherd's Lament.
5. Village Dance.

SECOND PART

3. Fairy Story, . . . *Raff*
4. The Guitar, . . . *Moszkowski*
5. Prelude, Op. 3, No. 2, *Rachmaninoff*
6. Song Without Words, . *Mendelssohn*
7. Spinning Song, . *Wagner-Liszt*
8. Rigoletto. Transcription. *Verdi-Liszt*

Creams Lotions Perfumes

Do you know we can't explain to you just wherein the Guerlain excellence lies, but all refined Paris has loved his sweets for years and years. Intense but not rank—the French say they are discreet. Odors and lotions.

Cream Blanc, $1.30.
Bain Laiteux, a skin tonic, $2.35 a quart.
Military Shaving Cream, 60c.
Sachet Envelopes, 50c.

But that is list enough.

Queen Mary preparations are ours and we know what we are talking about when we recommend them for excellence and purity.

Cold Cream, 15c and 25c.
Jelly of Glycerine and Honey, 15c a tube; 2 for 25c.
Glycerine and Rose Water, 4 oz. bottle, 25c.
Broadway, toward Tenth street side.

Sleigh Robes are Ready

$7.50 to $125. Bear, wolf, lynx, cub bear, black dog and marten. Then there are clever imitations of various furs made from goatskins. Lined with beaver cloth or plush.

Right in the nick of time, isn't it? And these fur robes are just as good for carriage use. Third floor.

Men's Overcoats—For Real Winter Wear

Ulsters, of black Frieze, full lined with warm wool stuff, $12. That doesn't convey much to you—but may it not induce you to look into the Wanamaker clothing store? The Wanamaker business was built on clothing. If it had not been a best clothing store it would never have grown to a house-ful of stores, with this New York full sister.

Chinchilla Ulsters, blue; wool lined, $18.

Others at $25—black or Oxford-gray; wool lined, with satin-shoulders—a great help to the coat's slipping on.

Montagnac Ulsters—and these stand for luxury—$35.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Curtains and Lambrequins Reduced! Just a word to start you thinking—and to start you coming, for we've quite a lot of drapery goods that are to be sold without profit or at actual loss.

It's this way: New York, Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia like the work of interior decorating that we do. And to maintain the position you've assigned us, we have experts doing their best to devise new things or to give renaissance to some fine old scheme. Last summer we studied in France where some rare old work has been restored.

But that is enough of the story—the stocks must sparkle with freshness and interest. Small lots and loitering lots can't tarry.

These Double-face Curtains are cotton, but it is handsomely worked, and we've sold most of the goods at $7.75 a pair. To-day they are $6. Effective for chambers.

Japanese and Turkish Mantel Lambrequins, Piano and Table Covers—

Lambrequins, $1 to $7.75 each; were $1.50 to $11.50.

The Table and Piano Covers are $1 to $16; were $1.35 to $24.

Third floor, Ninth street.

Cigar and Cigarette Cases All these from Austria—novel, handsome. Various combinations of cigar and cigarette cases with card and postage stamp pockets.

Cigarette Cases, 50c to $5.
Cigar Cases, $1.65 to $9.
Men's Card Cases, 50c to $5. Broadway.

Women's Handkerchiefs They are hemstitched pure linen handkerchiefs—a few with colored borders. If strictly perfect they'd be selling at 25c each. They're not. So they were made 12½c. We had a large quantity, and sold many at that price. The remainder, to close,

Broadway. **at 8c each**

Tray Covers and Sideboard Scarfs Excellent goods, but they haven't sold quite rapidly enough to satisfy the man who sought them out. Thinks these new prices ought to send them along. So will you.

30c—Bleached Momie sideboard scarfs; drawn work and hemmed ends; 16x70 in.; regularly 40c.

75c—Hemstitched linen scarfs with row of hand-drawn work all around; 18x72 in.; were priced very moderately at $1.10.

50c—Damask tray cover, hemstitched; one row of pretty drawn work; 20x30 in.

Fifth floor, Tenth street.

Towels We tell of two kinds only to-day,—both leaders of their respective classes. We can't buy either now as cheaply as a few weeks ago. We can sell them so, however.

For instance, there's the celebrated "Old Bleach" huckaback towel. Snow-white, soft finish, fringed ends; red, blue or plain white borders. 25c each.

And bath towels, at the same price. They're full bleached; made from carefully selected cotton; extra heavy; hemmed or fringed ends—a particularly good value at 25c.

Fourth avenue.

Flanelette Gowns Cut liberally—roomy. Suitable to sleep in, but worn also as room gowns. Of various flannels, all prettily striped. Some are stitched attractively with silk—others ribbon trimmed. 85c to $2.75. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Furs This fur store is gaining fame just as a man does—by sticking out a little above the crowd. It is in the hands of the cleverest judges of furs we can find. We will not sell trashy stuff—dry-goods store furs—not at any price. Yet we charge only the fairest of prices for the furs we are willing to let you buy.

Persian Lamb Coats, $100.
Sealskin Coats, some at $150.
Electric-Seal Coats, $55.
Lynx Collarettes, $20.
Collarettes of Alaska-sable, dyed, $15.
Collarettes of Electric Seal, $12.50.
Second floor, Broadway.

Warm Gloves Maybe yesterday's weather reminded you of the need of them. All the good, really warm, kinds are here—for everybody. Here are a few, with prices—reasonable, be assured.

Of Scotch wool—For boys, 25c to $1; for men, 50c to $3.75; for women, 50c to $1.25.

Mocha lined gloves—for boys, $1 to $1.50; for men and women, $1.50.

Kid lined gloves—for boys, 75c, $1, $1.50; for men, $1 to $8.50; for women, $1, $1.50 and $1.75.

Kid and mocha mitts for boys, 50c to $1.50.

Fur gloves for men, $2.75 to $20.

Angora wool gloves for women, $2 to $2.75.

Tenth street.

Calendars Really artistic, are they not? Year after year we produce new series—took 200,000 calendars this season. 10c to 35c. We had thirty-eight styles, but a few are already exhausted.

Book Store and special counters.

The New Shirt Waists Are Ready

Charmingly pretty—and you'll doubtless thank us for inviting you to see them, and giving this chance for you to get first pick. Most of the fabrics are imported, and the prettiest styles, we've seen to it, are confined to our selling. Is that selfish? Not a bit of it—for of all stores we are most careful to keep things select. If every store had them, women would meet themselves at every corner.

Ready this morning,

50c to $17.50

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

HARVARD IN SECOND PLACE

Retires Behind Columbia in Intercollegiate Chess.

ONE POINT BEHIND THE WINNER

Yale and Princeton Follow in the Rear—Sewall's Play Attracts Attention—Three Games Unfinished.

Some chess of an unusually interesting character was witnessed at the Columbia Grammar School yesterday, where play in the third round of the annual tournament between Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton was continued. It was not so much the brilliancy of the combinations indulged in by the students—although quite a little of that was in evidence—that commanded attention so much as the closeness of the race between the two rivals for the intercollegiate chess premiership, Harvard and Columbia. The victory of Sewall, whose practice in the Brooklyn Chess League's championship series has made him quite a finished exponent of the game, placed Columbia temporarily in the lead, one-half a point in advance of Harvard. His play attracted much attenton. Thereafter the greatest interest centred in the games being conducted by the two crimson representatives, of whom Perry was being sorely pressed by Cook of Yale. Rice, on the other hand, was making heroic efforts to offset Columbia's gain by downing Hunt, the senior man from Princeton. Falk of Columbia at the same time had his hands quite full with Henley, the other Princetonian. All in all, the contests were noteworthy for the stubbornness with which every inch of ground was disputed.

When play stopped at 10 o'clock three games remained unfinished. Falk had meantime established a superiority and was awarded his game with Henley. Columbia, therefore, scored an additional point and took the lead. Perry of Harvard obtained a draw, having sufficiently improved his position. In the other game between Rice (Harvard) and Hunt (Princeton) no decision was rendered, Referee Helms preferring to consult his colleague, Delmar, who was absent, because of the importance of the game. Rice was a pawn to the good, but the position was blocked in such a manner as to make the possibility of his winning somewhat doubtful. Harvard consequently retired to second place, one point behind Columbia.

Following is the college record up to date:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Columbia	4½	1½	Yale	2	4
Harvard	3½	1½	Princeton	1	4

The individual scores:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Falk	1½	1½	Cook	1½	1½
Sewall	3	0	Morgan	½	2½
Perry	2½	1½	Henley	2½	½
Rice	1	1	Hunt	½	1½

The pairing for the fourth round, which will be contested to-day, (Ladies' Day,) reads as follows: Rice (Harvard) vs. Falk (Columbia;) Perry (Harvard) vs. Sewall (Columbia;) Hunt (Princeton) vs. Cook (Yale;) Henley (Princeton) vs. Morgan (Yale.)

The scores of yesterday's games follow:

FIRST TABLE—RUY LOPEZ.

FALK. Columbia. White.	HENLEY. Princeton. Black.	FALK. Columbia. White.	HENLEY. Princeton. Black.
1—P—K4	P—K4	25—Q—K8 ch.	Q—B2
2—Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	26—QxQ ch.	RxQ
3—B—Kt5	P—Q3	27—P—B3	P—Q4
4—Kt—B3	Kt—B3	28—R—Q2	PxP
6—KtxP	B—Q2	29—R—Q8 ch.	R—B
6—KtxP	B—Q3	30—RxR ch.	KxR
7—BxKt	PxB	31—Kt—Q2	B—Kt4
8—Castles.	B—K2	32—Kt—B3	P—QR3
9—Q—Q3	Castles.	33—K—K	K—B2
10—R—K	R—K	34—K—Q2	K—K3
11—B—Q2	R—Kt	35—Kt—K4	K—Q4
12—R—K2	P—B4	36—K—B3	P—R3
13—Kt—Kt3	B—QB	37—Kt—B2	P—QR4
14—Kt—Q5	KtxKt	38—Kt—R3	P—Kt4
15—PxKt	B—Q2	39—Kt—B2	K—K3
16—P—QB4	P—QB3	40—Kt—Kt4	K—Q2
17—QR—K	B—B3	41—KtxP	K—K3
18—PxP	QBxP	42—Kt—Kt4	K—Q4
19—B—B3	BxB	43—Kt—B6ch.	K—K3
20—QxB	RxR	44—Kt—K4	K—Q4
21—RxR	Q—Q2	45—KtxKtP	K—K4
22—Kt—B	R—KB	46—Kt—K4	Resigns.
23—Q—K3	P—B4	2 hrs. 12 m.	2 hrs. 58 m.
24—K—B	P—B5		

SECOND TABLE—Q. P. OPENING.

COOK. Yale. White.	PERRY. Harvard. Black.	COOK. Yale. White.	PERRY. Harvard. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	25. RxR	RxR
2. P—K3	Kt—KB3	26. BxKt	PxB
3. B—Q3	P—K3	27. RxP	B—Kt5
4. P—QB4	P—B3	28. R—Q3	R—B7ch
5. P—QR3	B—K2	29. K—B	P—Kt3.
6. Kt—Q2	PxP	30. Kt—Q4	R—B8ch
7. KtxP	P—B4	31. K—Kt2	B—K2
8. PxP	BxP	32. Kt(R5)-B6	K—B
9. P—QKt4	B—K2	33. P—KR3	B—B
10. B—Kt2	QKt—Q2	34. Kt—B	K—Kt
11. Q—B2	Q—B2	35. P—KB4	B—Kt2ch
12. R—B	P—QKt4	36. K—B2	B—K5
13. Kt—R5	QxQ	37. R—K8	B—Q4
14. RxQ	P—QR3	38. Kt—Kt3	R—B7ch
15. Kt—B3	Castles	30. K—K	BxKt
16. R—K3	R—K	40. RxB	P—KR4
17. KR—QB	B—B	41. P—KR4	K—K3
18. P—K4	P—R3	42. R—Q3	K—B4
19. P—K5	Kt—Q4	43. K—B	K—K5
20. P—Kt3	Kt(Q2)-Kt3	44. R—Q7	K—B6
21. B—Q4	B—Q2	45. R—Q8ch	K—K5
22. BxKt	KtxB	2 hrs. 36 m.	2 hrs. 29 m.
23. B—Kt4	Kt—Q4	Adjudicated a draw.	
24. R—Q2	QR—B		

THIRD TABLE—PETROFF DEFENSE.

SEWALL. Columbia. White.	MORGAN. Yale. Black.	SEWALL. Columbia. White.	MORGAN. Yale. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	33. K—Q2	K—K3
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—KB3	34. K—K2	K—K4
3. KtxP	P—Q3	35. K—K3	P—KKt4
4. Kt—KB3	KtxP	36. P—QR3	P—QR3
5. P—Q4	P—Q4	37. P—Kt3	K—Q4
6. B—Q3	B—K2	38. K—Q3	P—Kt3
7. B—K3	B—KKt5	39. P—QR4	P—K4
8. P—KR3	B—R4	40. P—QR5	P—B4
9. P—KKt4	B—Kt3	41. PxP	KxP
10. QKt—Q2	Kt—QB3	42. K—B3	P—Kt5ch
11. P—B3	Kt—KBP	43. K—Q3	K—Kt4
12. BxKt	BxB	44. K—Q4	K—B3
13. Kt—B	B—K5	45. K—B4	K—Q3
14. Kt—Kt3	BxKt	46. KxP	K—Q4
15. QxB	Q—Q2	47. K—B3	K—B4
16. Kt—B5	P—KKt3	48. P—Kt4ch	K—B3
17. Kt—K3	Castles, QR	49. K—B4	K—Kt2
18. QxBP	KtxBP	50. K—B5	K—B2
19. QxQP	Kt—B7ch	51. P—Kt5	PxP
20. K—K2	QxQch	52. KxP	K—Kt2
21. KtxQ	B—Kt4	53. P—R6ch	K—R2
22. QR—Q	KR—Kch	54. K—B5	KxP
23. K—B3	P—B3	55. K—Q5	K—Kt4
24. Kt—Kt4	R—Bch	56. K—K5	K—B3
25. K—Kt3	B—K4	57. K—B5	K—Q3
26. B—Kt3	KtxKt	58. KxP	K—K3
27. PxKt	R—Q7ch	59. K—R6	K—B3
28. RxR	BxR.	60. KxP	K—Kt4
29. B—K	R—K	61. K—Kt7	K—R5
30. K—B2	BxBch	32. K—B6	KxP
31. RxB	RxR	63. P—Kt5	Resigns.
32. KxR	K—Q2		

FOURTH TABLE—FRENCH DEFENSE.

Hunt. Princeton. White.	Rice. Harvard. Black.	Hunt. Princeton. White.	Rice. Harvard. Black.
1—P—K4	P—K3	14—BxKt	BxB
2—P—Q4	P—Q4	15—B—K3	B—K2
3—PxP	PxP	16—Kt—Kt3	Q—B
4—Kt—KB3	B—K3	17—K—R	B—Q3
5—B—Q3	Kt—KB3	18—Kt—B	Kt—Q2
6—B—Kt5	QKt—Q2	19—B—B2	Kt—B3
7—Castles	B—K2	20—R—K2	R—K2
8—R—K	P—B3	21—Kt—K5	B—KB4
9—QKt—Q2	P—KR3	22—BxB	QxB
10—B—R4	Castles	23—Q—B2	QR—K
11—P—B3	R—K	24—Q—KB5	BxKt
12—Kt—B	Kt—R	25—PxB	Kt—Q2
13—Q—Q2	Kt—K5	26—P—KB4	

VIENNA CHESS TOURNAMENT.

Maroczy Leads His Competitors at the End of the Seventh Round.

VIENNA, Dec. 27.—At the Chess Club in this city the seventh round of the Kolisch memorial chess tournament was contested to-day. The pairing was Prock vs. Schlechter, Brody vs. Zinkl, Maroczy vs. Wolf, Schwarz vs. Albin, Kortc vs. Alapin, and Popiel vs. Marco.

Prock lost to Schlechter, Brody and Zinkl drew, Maroczy worsted Wolf, Albin beat Schwarz, Korte and Alapin adjourned their game in an even position, and Popiel and Marco adjourned their game in favor of Marco.

The total number of points won and lost by each player to date is as follows:

Players.	Won.	Lost.	Players.	Won.	Lost.
Alapin	2	3	Popiel	2½	2½
Albin	3½	2½	Prock	0	7
Brody	4½	2½	Schlechter	4½	1½
Kortc	2½	3½	Schwarz	2½	3½
Marco	2	4	Wolf	4	3
Maroczy	5	1	Zinkl	4	3

The pairing for the eighth round, which will be played on Friday, is: Albin vs. Kortc, Wolf vs. Schwarz, Zinkl vs. Maroczy, Schlechter vs. Brody, Popiel vs. Prock, and Marco vs. Alapin.

TRIANGULAR CHESS TOURNAMENT.

Play was begun yesterday morning in the triangular chess tournament between Brown, Cornell, and the University of Pennsylvania at the rooms of the Manhattan Chess Club, six players in all, two from each college, participating. A hundred-dollar trophy has been provided for the collegians by Isaac L. Rice. The three teams were made up as follows: Brown—Clarence B. Lester and H. N. Davis. Cornell—Louis A. Karplinski and Ernest H. Riedel. Pennsylvania—R. B. Griffith and J. S. Francis.

As a result of the day's play Cornell and Pennsylvania tied with 1½ points each, while Brown had scored none.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

Two records were made by the team representing the John Hancock Company in the Life Insurance League, at Starr's Tournament Hall last night. In the second game against the Mutual Benefit the team scored 938 pins, the record for the tournament, and Gilman made 235, which is the best individual score made thus far. The John Hancock team won the third game after a close contest, beating the Mutual Life team by four pins. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Mutual Benefit—Cadiz, 130; Hornfeck, 125; Williams, 124; Jacobus, 188; Thompson, 128. Total, 745.

Mutual Life—Vredenburgh, 150; Slape and Babcock, 162; Widmer, 123; Carbonel, 138; Miller, 141. Total, 714.

SECOND GAME.

John Handcock—Haight, 185; Jentzen, 213; Baldridge, 130; Luce, 175; Gilman, 235. Total, 938.

Mutual Benefit—Cadiz, 167; Hornfeck, 167; Williams, 139; Jacobus, 149; Thompson, 191. Total, 771.

THIRD GAME.

John Hancock—Haight, 148; Jensen, 172; Baldridge, 97; Luce, 144; Gilman, 142. Total, 703.

Mutual Life—Vredenburgh, 130; Slape, 162; Babcock, 164; Carbonel, 132; Miller, 109. Total, 699.

The Columbias won two games in the Columbian League last night. They won the third game through the steady bowling of Johansmeyer, Le Beau, and Prince in the last frame. Scores.

FIRST GAME.

Belvidere—Hunken, 157; Rehbein, 219; Riedel, 187; Lockwood, 125; Heiles, 194. Total, 882.

Diamond—M. Riedel, 142; Dorscher, 182; Hartman, 143; Harder, 104; E Riedel, 137. Total, 708.

SECOND GAME.

Columbia—Johansmeyer, 169; Le Beau, 137; Koster, 138; Prince, 153; Guillaume, 142. Total, 739.

Diamond—M. Riedel, 142; Dorscher, 180; Hartman, 130; Harder, 118; E. Riedel, 132. Total, 702.

THIRD GAME.

Columbia—Johansmeyer, 179; Le Beau, 107; Koster, 157; Prince, 182; Guillaume, 169. Total, 794.

Belvidere—Newkirk, 136; Hunken, 169; J. Riedel, 142; Rehbein, 161; Heiles, 179. Total, 787.

The Elizabeth Athletic Club was beaten in three games by the New York Athletic Club in the Athletic League series, at the New York Athletic Club alleys, last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

New York Athletic Club—Armstrong, 192; Bell, 134; Brown, 188; Klingelhoffer, 168; Booth, 126. Total, 800.

Elizabeth Athletic Club—Lane, 159; Van Derer, 166; Olhausen, 159; Morrell, 142; Pope, 168. Total, 794.

SECOND GAME.

New York Athletic Club—Armstrong, 147; Bell, 132; Brown, 155; Klingelhoffer, 185; Booth, 198. Total, 817.

Elizabeth Athletic Club—Lane, 149; Van Derer, 160; Olhausen, 152; Morrell, 211; Pope, 127. Total, 799.

THIRD GAME.

New York Athletic Club—Armstrong, 211; Bell, 144; Brown, 171; Klingelhoffer, 161; Booth, 149. Total, 836.

Elizabeth Athletic Club—Lane, 185; Van Derer, 172; Olhausen, 116; Morrell, 177; Pope, 189. Total, 788.

The Spalding No. 1, Loyola, Cathedral, and Leo teams were the winners in the Archdiocesan League at Starr's tournament hall last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Holy Cross No. 1—Reynolds, 124; Galvin, 136; Reilly, 98; Morrison, 110; Doran, 104. Total, 572.

Spalding No. 1—Sheffler, 134; Davis, 168; Rogers, 143; Stafford, 113; F. Powers, 168. Total, 726.

SECOND GAME.

Loyola—E. Monahan, 118; Meagher, 170; McKay, 151; Golle, 151; W. Monahan, 169. Total, 759.

Holy Cross No. 1—Reilly, 83; Morrisey, 143; Reynolds, 147; Doran, 178; Galvin, 171. Total, 722.

THIRD GAME.

Cathedral—Smith, 162; Holahan, 115; Webb, 209; Haggertyt 142; Feeley, 144. Total, 772.

Leo—Etzel, 116; Boyle, 184; McBride, 141; Plunkett, 133; McCarthy, 152. Total, 726.

FOURTH GAME.

Cathedral—Feeley, 180; Smith, 164; Webb, 144; Haggerty, 123; Lyons, 144. Total, 755.

Spalding No. 2—Shannon, 136; Powers, 173; Clancy, 150; Henriques, 130; Markey, 157. Total, 746.

FIFTH GAME.

Loyola—E. Monahan, 128; Meagher, 151; McKay, 123; Golle, 201; W. Monanan, 132. Total, 735.

Spalding No. 1—Sheffler, 117; Davis, 112; Rogers, 122; Stafford, 167; Powers, 177. Total, 695.

SIXTH GAME.

Leo—Etzel, 141; Boyle, 136; McBride, 141; Plunkett, 168; McCarthy, 168. Total, 753.

Spalding No. 2—McAdam, 142; Shannon, 147; J. Power, 188; Clancy, 125; Markey, 180. Total, 732.

The South Paw team of Brooklyn scored a double in the American National tournament last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Fidelia—Wagner, 168; Kibbel, 177; Koster, 179; Foege, 189; Amann, 198. Total, 902.

Lotus—Gerdes, 165; Heath, 153; Warmuth, 140; Rehm, 201; Boemermann, 178. Total, 837.

SECOND GAME.

South Paw—Martin, 197; Medicus, 181; Rendell, 166; Bierschenk, 202; Jenkins, 153. Total, 899.

Lotus—Gerdes, 201; Heath, 164; Warmuth, 152; Rehm, 169; Boemermann, 131. Total, 817.

THIRD GAME.

South Paw—Martin, 182; Medicus, 138; Rendell, 148; Bierschenk, 192; Jenkins, 200. Total, 860.

Fidelia—Wagner, 173; Kibbel, 120; Koster, 165; Foege, 160; Amann, 194. Total, 812.

It required eleven frames to decide the second game in the Harlem League last night between the Colonial and Premier teams. The score was a tie at the end of the tenth frame. In the extra frame Colonial scored 84 and Premier 65. Premier was also beaten in the first game by Phoenix, the latter winning both its games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Phoenix—Pearse, 170; McLean, 171; Lawrence, 156; Gross, 205; Young, 224. Total, 906.

Premier—Ullman, 140; Lichtenberg, 180; Koenig, 156; Levy, 169; Davidson, 165. Total, 790.

SECOND GAME.

Colonial—O'Brien, 166; Bell, 172; Kilmer, 127; Vogel, 201; Hedley, 202. Total, 868. Eleventh frame—84.

Premier—Ullman, 176; Lichtenberg, 168; Koenig, 214; Levy, 148; Davidson, 162. Total, 868. Eleventh frame—65.

THIRD GAME.

Phoenix—Pearse, 171; McLean, 154; Lawrence, 163; Gross, 165; Young, 174. Total, 627.

Colonial—O'Brien 165; Bell, 182; Kilmer, 159; Vogel, 177; Hedley, 131. Total, 814.

The Welcome Club won two games and the Oradell one in the Arlington National tournament last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Oradell—Schmidt, 154; Beimler, 175; Kaempf, 154; Dippel, 145; Reichard, 169. Total, 797.

Manhatta—Daly, 176; Thode, 142; Curley, 132; Steinmetz, 156; Witt, 171. Total, 778.

SECOND GAME.

Welcome—Bernet, 164; Texter, 165; Doerr, 138; Schmidt, 174; Wenderoth, 162. Total, 803.

Manhatta—Daly, 144; Thode, 133; Curley, 105; Steinmetz, 178; Witt, 147. Total, 707.

THIRD GAME.

Welcome—Bernet, 192; Texter, 136; Doerr, 204; Schmidt, 158; Wenderoth, 182. Total, 872.

Oradell—Schmidt, 192; Beimler, 123; Kaempf, 130; Dippel, 159; Reichard, 145. Total, 749.

In the Royal Arcanum League at the Tennis Club alleys last night, the Our No. 1 team scored 934 in its game with the New York No. 2 team. This is the best score ever rolled in the Royal Arcanum League. The games resulted as follows:

FIRST GAME.

Our No. 1—Clinch, 151; Schroeder, 184; Cantrell, 151; Ritter, 126; Wilckens, 170. Total, 782.

Colfax—Dormagen, 167; Hinds, 155; Schroeder, 145; Sherwood, 140; Maier, 143. Total, 750.

SECOND GAME.

Colfax—Dormagen, 155; Hinds, 124; Schroeder, 179; Sherwood, 196; Maier, 158. Total, 812.

Harlem—Cowles, 190; Cook, 153; Holt, 126; Linden, 177; Wyman, 147. Total, 785.

THIRD GAME.

Our No. 1—Clinch, 207; Schroeder, 174; Cantrell, 169; Ritter, 262; Wilckens, 162. Total, 934.

New York No. 2—Schroeder, 141; Faber, 120; May, 145; Crookston, 124; Snover, 156. Total, 686.

Two games were played in the Twenty-sixth Ward tournament of Brooklyn at Helgan's alleys last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Van Siclen—Helgan, 163; Mardig, 107; Mitchell, 151; Davis, 122; Reister, 165. Total, 708.

Glenmore—Biermann, 179; Sadler, 157; Kridahl, 191; Batch, 154; Steelman, 133. Total, 814.

SECOND GAME.

Van Siclen—Helgan, 137; Mardig, 112; Mitchell, 125; Davis, 178; Reister, 140. Total, 692.

Glenmore—Biermann, 127; Sadler, 107; Kridahl, 143; Batch, 170; Steelman, 179. Total, 731.

In the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Sub-Tournament last night, at the Elephant Club alleys, Long Island Council won two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Long Island Council—Judge, 144; Henninger, 155; Wheeler, 142; Bloss, 146; Egelhoff, 173. Total, 760.

Fulton Council—White, 115; D. Miller, 148; Wilson, 124; W. Miller, 134; Silveira, 170. Total, 691.

SECOND GAME.

Fern Council—Thorn, 178; Naylor, 168; Hunt, 144; Swan, 154; Waldman, 142. Total, 986.

Fulton Council—White, 154; D. Miller, 186; Wilson, 112; W. Miller, 157; Silveira, 140. Total, 699.

THIRD GAME.

Long Island Council—Judge, 161; Henninger, 144; Wheeler, 151; Bloss, 157; Egelhoff, 176. Total, 799.

Fern Council—Thorn, 182; Naylor, 141; Hunt, 187; Swan, 114; Waldman, 123. Total, 667.

The five-man team tournament of the Twenty-third Regiment was continued last night at the armory alleys, corner of Bedford and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn. Companies C, I, F, E, and K caried off the honors. Scores:

FIRST SECTION.—FIRST GAME.

Company C—Stokes, 116; Candee, 128; Pulis, 196, Mayhew, 124; Butler, 160. Total, 724.

Company F—Lambert, 124; W. W. Whitlock, 148; Wiley, 159; T. N. Whitlock, 158; Putnam, 115. Total, 604.

SECOND GAME.

Company I—Perry, 118; George, 101; Ranscauer, 99; Helmstedt, 164; Maillard, 184. Total, 666.

Company K—Robinson, 142; Despard, 121; Bowie, 127; Miller, 146; Rust, 129. Total, 665.

THIRD GAME.

Company F—W. W. Whitlock, 168; Longnecker, 124; Wiley, 176; Zeidler, 130; Lambert, 133. Total, 721.

Company I—Perry, 124; George, 121; Martin, 89; Helmstedt, 106; Maillard, 163. Total, 603.

SECOND SECTION FOURTH GAME.

Company E—Sheppard, 178; Shattuck, 133; Gossman, 126; Taylor, 142; Hoyt, 159. Total, 738.

Company F—Lambert, 148; W. W. Whitlock, 137; Wiley, 89; T. N. Whitlock, 147; Putnam, 147. Total, 668.

FIFTH GAME.

Company C—Stokes, 160; Candee, 118; Pulis, 122; Mayhew, 127; Butler, 144. Total, 671.

Company E—Sheppard, 185; Shattuck, 134; Gossman, 104; Taylor, 117; Hoyt, 117. Total, 657.

SIXTH GAME.

Company I—Perry, 141; George, 101; Thorn, 110; Helmstedt, 115; Maillard, 140. Total, 607.

Company K—Smith, 105; Forman, 180; Booth, 145; Hillmann, 162; Royce, 150. Total, 702.

In the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League tournament at Trainor's alley last evening, Bushwick Council won two games.

FIRST GAME.

Bushwick Council—Corrigan, 166; Bucken, 143; Scharfenberg, 170; Niles, 191; Baker, 187. Total, 857.

Alert Council—Fiero, 155; F. Wood, 187; Richter, 162; H. Wood, 160; Hawkins, 186. Total, 850.

SECOND GAME.

Lefferts Council—Taylor, 170; Freed, 155; Brand, 177; C. Smith, 165; Sellers, 162. Total, 829.

Alert Council—Fiero, 126; F. Wood, 153; Richter, 158; H. Wood, 139; Hawkins, 155. Total, 731.

THIRD GAME.

Lefferts Council—Taylor, 175; Freed, 138; Brand, 157; C. Smith, 142; Sellers, 150. Total, 762.

Bushwick Council—Corrigan, 173; Bucken, 149; Scharfenberg, 187; Niles, 180; Baker, 190. Total, 829.

Tournament Games To-night.

American National—Spartan, Empire, Glendale.

Columbia League—Oriental, Hamilton, Owl.

Harlem League—Lotus, Riverdale, Oriental.

Fire Insurance League—Germania, Norwich, Union, American.

Bank Clerks' League—Three games at Reid's.

Arlington National—Holschen, Homestead, Edison.

Athletic League—Roseville A. A. at Montclair A. C.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League—Ridgewood, Oxford, Brevoort.

Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island—Amphion, Carroll Park, Pierce.

Brooklyn Arlington National—Corinthian, Monarch No. 1, Monarch No. 2.

ANOTHER STAKE AT LEXINGTON.

$10,000 Prize for Foals of 1898 Is Transferred from Louisville.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 27.—The Board of Directors of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association met here this afternoon and accepted the transfer of the $10,000 Louisville prize for foals of 1898, to be trotted in 1901, to the Lexington Association. This indicates that there will be no racing by the Louisville Association in the near future. The association was suspended by the National Association for violation of its rules, and will close its gates. The Lexington Association proposes to have the race on the week following the decision of the Kentucky Futurity and guarantees to both the Louisville Association and to the nominators in the stake the payment of the money.

New officers elected for the ensuing year by the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association are as follows: President—Major P. H. Johnston; First Vice President—R. P. Stoll; Second Vice President—S. T. Harbison; Secretary—Horace W. Wilson; Treasurer—The Fayette National Bank; Directory—La Brodhead, M. Bowerman, L. V. Harkness, H. K. McAdams, R. C. Stoll.

Oakland Racing Results.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 27.—Oakland results:

FIRST RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile; maidens; purse. Sis Quoc, 102 pounds, (Jenkins,) 6 to 1, won; Saul of Tarsus, 102, (J. Martin,) 2 to 1, second; Norford, 105, (H. Jones,) 4 to

BIG PANAMA CANAL PLANS

French Stockholders' Shares Taken by American Financiers.

NEW YORKERS FORM COMPANY

J. Pierpont Morgan Interested in the Project to Americanize the Great Waterway.

A plan, long under way, for the Americanization of the Panama Canal assumed something like definite shape yesterday when William Nelson Cromwell of Sullivan & Cromwell, and Francis Lynde Stetson filed articles of incorporation at Trenton, N. J., of the Panama Canal Company of America. The interests of French stockholders have been taken by Americans, and it was stated at the offices of Sullivan & Cromwell, 45 Wall Street, that the list of financiers back of the new concern included J. Edward Simmons of the Fourth National Bank, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., E. C. Converse, President of the National Tube Company; Warner Van Norden, President of the Bank of North America; August Belmont, J. & W. Seligman, George R. Sheldon, Levi P. Morton, Charles R. Flint, Capt. J. R. De Lamar, and Vernon H. Brown.

J. Pierpont Morgan is also reported to be largely interested.

The authorized capital stock of the new company is $30,000,000, $5,000,000 being first preferred stock; $15,000,000 second preferred stock, and $10,000,000 common stock. It is proposed to increase this to $120,000,000 at any early date.

The company has been incorporated to accomplish the Americanization of the Panama Canal, which will be completed under the direction of American capitalists.

It is alleged, by those prominent in the undertaking, that the Panama Canal offers the most practicable route between the Atlantic and the Pacific, and that about two-fifths of it has been completed.

A representative of Sullivan & Cromwell said yesterday:

"The cost of the completion of the work is estimated at $100,000,000. One-half of the total cost has already been expended. The curvature of the canal is a matter of importance, as easy curves facilitate and render safe the passage of large vessels. The curves upon this route are as favorable as upon any other known canal. It will be the purpose of the American company to press the completion of the work at the earliest practicable date.

"The diplomatic situation is most satisfactory. The route of the canal lies entirely in the Republic of Colombia, with which a treaty has existed since 1846, securing to the United States privileges respecting the protection of the canal.

"The time of transit will be the shortest of any possible trans-isthmian route, not over nineteen hours being required in transit.

"The plans proposed permit of the passage of vessels of the largest known construction, and provide for a system of double locks of varying size, which simplifies and facilitates operation."

INHERITANCE TAX FEES.

Legislature Will Be Asked to Stop Payment to New York Controller and County Treasurers.

ALBANY, Dec. 27.—The fees of the Controller of New York City for the collection of the collateral inheritance tax for 1898 were $15,222; County Treasurer, Kings, $5,701; County Treasurer of Albany, $3,488; County Treasurer of Erie, $3,371; County Treasurer of Westchester, $3,189; County Treasurer of Queens, $2,516; County Treasurer of Orange, $2,324; County Treasurer of Columbia, $1,170; County Treasurer of Dutchess, $1,332; County Treasurer of Rensselaer, $1,062; County Treasurer of Onondaga, $1,610; and other County Treasurers a total of $17,000.

An active attempt will be made at the session of the Legislature which begins next Wednesday, to cut off these immense fees now obtained by the Controller of New York and the County Treasurers of the other large counties in the State. The direction in which the fee cutting is to be done is the doing away with that portion of the collateral inheritance tax law which allows to these officials from 2 to 5 per cent. on all their collections of that tax, in which collection they have no real part and are charged with no expense.

Controller Morgan has recommended to the Governor, and the Governor will probably so recommend in his message, that either the fees go to the county itself, as in the case of Monroe County, which has a special law to that effect, and which last year turned in $1,000 for its own benefit, or that in view of the fact that the State now pays all the expenses of locating, appraising, and collecting the tax, that the fee go to the State.

In New York City particularly it is pointed out that with the decease in any one year of several wealthy persons the Controller would get in fees $20,000 or more in addition to his salary, while the officials employed in his office are paid out of the money collected by the State.

The inheritance tax collected by the State for the past year has exceeded $2,000,000, an increase over last year of more than $100,000. In 1898 it cost $306,907 to collect $1,900,000, and this included the fees of County Treasurers and the Controller of New York, which amounted to a sixth of that cost.

ATTACKS THE TIGHE WILL.

Alleged Grandson of "Sir" Richard Wants Revocation of Probate in $1,800,000 Estate.

A petition was filed in the Surrogate's Court yesterday, in an application to revoke the probate of a will which involves a fight for an estate estimated at $1,800,000. The petitioner, who was represented by Campbell & Hance, is Thomas A. Tighe of this city a victim of paralysis, and the will in question is that of Richard Tighe, (sometimes called by courtesy "Sir" Richard Tighe, though he was not titled,) who died in this city a few years ago, and of whom the petitioner claims to be a grandson.

Thomas A. Tighe was not mentioned in the will of Richard Tighe, which named a large number of cousins and others as legatees, including, in this city, Carrie Carter, 513½ East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; Ellen C. Goldschmidt, 12 East Fifty-eighth Street; Augusta S. Hochstaetter, 45 Fifth Avenue, and Louise M. Peckham, 31 Fifth Avenue. Richard Tighe Wainwright and several others of Rye, N. Y., and a good many people in County Westmeath, Ireland, were also named in the instrument, which was dated March 27, 1884, and which was admitted by Surrogate Fitzgerald to probate Oct. 20, 1898. The principal reasons advanced by the petitioner for setting the will aside are that the testator was not of sound mind when he made the will, that it had been altered after execution, and that fraud and undue influence were used. The attorneys representing the defense, Strong & Cadwalader, and Miller, Peckham & Dixon, entered a general denial to all these allegations.

The papers were left for Surrogate Fitzgerald's inspection, and Jan. 8 was set as the date on which the parties should again appear and learn whether or not the Surrogate would let the case go to a jury.

Speaker Nixon's Mother Dead.

ALBANY, Dec. 27.—Mrs. L. A. Nixon, mother of Speaker of the Assembly S. Fred Nixon, died in this city at an early hour this morning. She came to the city from her home at Mayville, Chautauqua County, on Thursday last, and within a few hours after her arrival was taken ill. The best medical attendance was given, but the physicians could not save her. Speaker Nixon was at her bedside when she died.

Shot His Wife and Himself.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Dec. 27.—Frank B. Coe shot and killed his wife to-day and then shot himself. They were found side by side. Mrs. Coe is dead, but Coe is still living, and was taken to the hospital. He is an employe of the Ohio Southern Railway. Jealousy is thought to be the cause of the tragedy.

Milwaukee Alderman Kills Himself.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 27.—Alderman George Hill of the First Ward committed suicide at his home to-day by shooting himself through the head. Worry over a street railway ordinance is said to be the cause for the act. Alderman Hill was a Democrat and supported the ordinance. He was thirty-two years old and married.

BEWARE of Imitations of

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT

Look for this exact signature in Blue on the wrapper: Liebig

NEW YORKERS GET A CONTRACT.

Underbid the British for Electric Feeders for Glasgow Tramways.

GLASGOW, Dec. 27.—The corporation of this city has accepted the bid of a New York company for electric feeders for the Glasgow tramways, at £151,000, or £10,000 below the lowest British offer.

PLAGUE RAGES AT NOUMEA.

Causes Many Deaths in the New Caledonian Settlement.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Dec. 27.—The British Consul at Noumea confirms the report that the plague in a severe type is raging and that many deaths from that cause have occurred in New Caledonia. The Governments of Australia have taken stringent precautions for quarantining arrivals from Noumea.

FRENCH MINERS' STRIKE GROWS.

Dragoons Protect the Men Working in the Mines.

ST. ETIENNE, Dec. 27.—The strikers marched in procession to-day to several of the mines where partial work is proceeding, but dragoons stationed at the pit heads protected the workers and no disorder has occurred.

The strike has spread to the mines of Rive de Gier, a town in Loire, twelve miles and a half by rail from this place.

WHOLESALE MURDER IN POLAND.

Nine Members of One Family Killed After Being Tortured.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.—A horrible wholesale murder has just been committed in Osiek, near Kalisch, Poland. Nine members of the family of a wealthy landed proprietor named Kowalski were killed after frightful torture. The house was robbed of everything valuable. The mutilated corpses were discovered to-day, but there is no clue to the murderers.

WANTS GUERIN PUNISHED.

The French Prosecutor Asks for a Severe Sentence.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—The Public Prosecutor concluded his closing speech this evening before the Senate, sitting as a High Court, in the conspiracy cases. He asked that an especially severe sentence be imposed on M. Jules Guerin, the President of the Anti-Semite League.

The President of the Court, M. Falliéres, then read the decision of the High Court liberating those prisoners whose prosecution was abandoned yesterday owing to want of evidence. The prisoners in question then left the court, one of their number, M. Cailly, shouting "Vive la République" and "A bas les Juifs." The court adjourned until to-morrow.

German Officer Killed in a Duel.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.—Two officers, named Schlabitz and Kisslig, belonging to the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment, which is garrisoned at Muelhausen, fought a fatal duel yesterday on the Swiss frontier, under previously agreed murderous conditions. Schlabitz was killed. The cause of the duel was trifling.

Travel Over a Frozen Sea.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.—An illustration of the severity of the cold throughout Germany is the fact that communication between Scherrebek and the Island of Roem is now had exclusively over a frozen arm of the North Sea, a condition which had not previously existed for twenty years.

Large Iron Works for Prussia.

BERLIN, Dec 27.—A company with a capital of 50,000,000 marks, to be known as the Vulcan Company, has just begun operations in Crefeld, Rhenish Prussia, with the intention of erecting ironworks and other industrial establishments.

Relief for Indian Famine Sufferers.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, telegraphs from Calcutta that there has been no increase of rain, and that 2,451,000 natives suffering from famine are now receiving relief.

King Receives Minister to Portugal.

LISBON, Dec. 27.—King Carlos to-day gave an audience to John N. Irwin, the new United States Minister to Portugal.

America's Space at Paris Exposition.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—Prof. Benjamin D. Woodward, Assistant United States Commissioner General to the Paris Exposition of 1900, this afternoon took official possession of the spaces allotted to the United States in the Buildings of Machinery and Electricity. There was no ceremony.

RUN DOWN ON A TRESTLE.

Five Persons Caught by a Railway Train—One Woman Killed.

ANDERSON, S. C., Dec. 27.—While James Jones, his wife, two children, and brother-in-law were walking on a high trestle near here last night a train suddenly came upon them. Mrs. Jones was killed, her body being much mangled. Mr. Jones, with one of the children, jumped headlong into the swamp below. The brother-in-law also jumped, and the other child fell through the trestle. All were badly injured, but it is thought they will recover.

WARSHIPS ON THE LAKES.

Joint High Commission Considered Treaty to Permit Construction.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Secretary Long stated in his recent annual report that negotiations were pending between the United States and Great Britain to overcome the treaty inhibition against building warships on the great lakes. It has transpired that the negotiations to which the Secretary of the Navy referred were those carried on by the Joint High Commission which dealt with Canadian affairs.

The American members of that commission put forward a plan of permitting the lake shipyards to build warships, with the understanding that the vessels would not be fitted up and remain on the lakes for naval service. This was accepted by the British-Canadian officials, with the additional provision that the armor should not be placed on the warships until after they had reached salt water. This provision would have been incorporated in the final arrangement had not the commission failed of an agreement because of the Alaskan boundary trouble.

MILL ORDERS MUST BE STAMPED.

Vouchers Presented by Supply Company Subject to War Tax.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 27.—United States Circuit Judge Simonton to-day handed down a decision in the case of the Granby Mercantile Company of Columbia against Weber, Collector of Internal Revenue, which involves a very interesting question of law and will add considerably to the war taxes if all mills have the same system of paying hands as some of those in this State.

Briefly stated, the Mercantile Company sold goods to Granby mill operatives, and the accounts, when presented to the Treasurer of the mill, were paid out of moneys due the operatives. To protect itself, the Mercantile Company took vouchers for each account, and under the stamp law Collector Webster held that a revenue stamp had to be attached to every order.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue sustained the Collector, and the Mercantile Company paid 2 cents each on 15,847 orders. Subsequently suit was brought for the return of the amount, but it has been refused by the Court and the complaint was to-day dismissed.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

BOSTON AND ALBANY LEASE.

Stockholders of the Road Ratify the New York Central Agreement—Majority of Over 170,000 Shares.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—The Boston and Albany stockholders voted to-day in favor of the lease of the road to the New York Central, the vote standing: Yes, 186,652; no, 15,971 shares. This action was taken at a special meeting of the stockholders held at the South Terminal Station.

Between 250 and 300 stockholders were present when the meeting was called to order by President William Bliss. Samuel L. Hoar, counsel for the Boston and Albany Road, moved that the contract entered into by the Directors for the lease of the road to the New York Central, on terms already known, be approved and adopted. A stir followed when it appeared that only "yes" ballots has been distributed, and calls were made for "no" votes. It appeared that no "no" ballots had been prepared. This led to accusations of unfairness against the management, and a motion was made to adjourn until "no" ballots could be printed.

Mr. Hoar opposed the motion, defending the management. He said that it was easy for a person who had to write his name on the ballot and the number of shares he represented to strike out the word "Yes" and write "No" instead. The speaker said he would volunteer to write it for any stockholder. He also made reference to the inconvenience of waiting for printed ballots. The motion to print negative ballots was voted down after Mr. Hoar finished. Mr. Hoar then moved that the stockholders pass a motion of thanks to Mr. Sargent for the "sagacity, courage, and devotion" which he had shown on behalf of the shareholders in the lease matter. The motion was carried.

The ballot on the question of the lease was then taken up. A large bundle of proxies in opposition to the lease was handed in by Mr. Bryant, and Mr. Hoar, for the Directors and the Protective Committee, passed in a much larger bundle. After the ballots had been cast a recess was taken until 4 o'clock this afternoon, when a report from the tellers was made, showing a ratification of the lease.

The matter now goes to the Legislature for final approval, and it is said that a strong attempt will be made by persons interested in the Fitchburg Railroad and by others to obtain adverse action on the part of the Legislature.

The amended lease provides for the payment of $5,500,000 to the Boston and Albany stockholders, in addition to the 8 per cent. annual dividend guaranteed. The amount formerly decided upon was $4,000,000. Payment of this amount will be made in 3½ per cent. New York Central bonds. The tenure of the lease itself is reduced from 999 years, the original proposition, to 99 years.

HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY.

Controlling Interest Acquired in the Toledo and Ohio Central.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 27.—A statement prepared in the office of President Monsarratt of the Hocking Valley Railroad, who represents the Morgan interests of New York, has been given to the public. It is in part as follows:

"It is stated that large holders of stock of the Hocking Valley Railroad Company, including some who are also interested in the securities of other railroads, notably the Chesapeake and Ohio, and the Erie, have acquired a controlling interest in the stock of the Toledo and Ohio Central Railway Company. Through an arrangement made with the majority stockholders of the Toledo and Ohio Central, the minority stockholders of that company will be given an opportunity, if they desire, of selling their holdings on precisely the same terms as those accepted by the majority holders.

"The two properties will not be consolidated. They will be operated separately, and separate corporate organizations will be maintained, but naturally as a result of the transaction harmony and economy in operation will be arrived at, and while they will continue as rivals in business, illegal discrimination will undoubtedly be obviated." The general passenger agents of the Hocking Valley and Ohio Central Roads have already been instructed to end the rate cutting.

From other sources it is understood that the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking is included in the deal.

THE SEABOARD CONSOLIDATION.

Florida Central and Peninsular Takes a Step Toward Absorption.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 27.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Florida Central and Peninsular Railway Company was held here to-day. Resolutions were passed authorizing the consolidation of that company with the South Bound Railway, the consolidated company to be known as the Florida Central and Peninsular Consolidated Railway Company.

It is supposed that this is the first step to a consolidation with the Seaboard Air Line, the local consolidation being opposed by the Dutch syndicate of minority stockholders, representing 22,000 shares. The opposing resolutions were all defeated by the majority stockholders, the vote being, in round figures, 219,000 shares against 22,000. Evarts, Choate & Beaman represented the Dutch syndicate through their local representative, Horace Bigbee.

Thomas F. Ryan of New York served notice on the stockholders that suits were pending in the Federal courts of North Carolina and Virginia to prevent the consolidations of roads in which Ryan is interested with the Seaboard Air Line.

CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS.

Stockholders Meet and Decide to Purchase Two Other Roads.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—A special meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad was held to-day, and propositions submitted and agreed upon for the purchase of the capital stock, railway property, corporate rights, and franchise of the Evansville, Terre Haute and Chicago Railway Company, and the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company.

The Chicago and Eastern Illinois operated both roads for some time under a ninety-nine-year lease. Both of them are heavily mortgaged.

CONDUCTED A SCHOOL OF CRIME.

Ohio Man Taught Little Children How to Steal in Retail Stores.

LIMA, Ohio, Dec. 27.—James Poorman, arrested here to-day, has been conducting a school of crime, according to the stories of Aggie Scanlan, aged eight years, and of others to the police. The Scanlan girl said that Poorman instructed her and several others to mingle with crowds in retail stores, to pick up articles from the counters.

How well he schooled them is evidenced by the fact that none of the children was detected, but when the police searched Poorman's room they found two trunkfuls of plunder—jewelry and small articles of value.

AN AMERICAN PACIFIC CABLE.

Capt. Squier Discusses Practicability of the Proposed Routes.

"An American Pacific Cable" was the subject of a paper read by Capt. George Owen Squier, United States Army, last evening, at a meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, held at 12 West Thirty-first Street. Capt. Squier described the route to be followed by the proposed British Pacific cable, and then discussed the proposed routes for an American cable. He declared that the northern route via Alaska, the Aleutian Islands, Siberia, and Japan would necessitate a division of receipts with the last-named country, and a large number of intermediate stations. On the other hand, a route via Honolulu, an intermediate island station, and Guam to the Philippines would enable messages to be delivered in Manila with only four cable transmissions.

"There is," Capt. Squier went on to say, "no longer any doubt as to the practicability of the Pacific cable project from a technical and engineering point of view." Capt. Squier spoke of the desirability of the cable from an economic point of view, and said the cable tolls of the War Department messages alone to and from the Philippines in the last five months had averaged monthly a rate of over $325,000 a year.

A general discussion followed. H. L. Webb said he did not believe in the Government ownership of cables, telegraph, or telephone systems, or even postal systems. The service, he said, would not be so good, and the enterprise would not flourish as well as if the cable belonged to a private corporation.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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JOHN I. SARGENT INSANE.

He Was Suspected of Killing Robert Ray Hamilton—Indicted for Killing His Wife.

EVANSTON, Wyoming, Dec. 27.—John B. Sargent of New York, who was suspected of the murder of Robert Ray Hamilton, the New Yorker whose body was found in Snake River in 1891, is incurably insane.

Sargent and Hamilton established a ranch on Snake River and lived there for some time. Later Hamilton was drowned, and Sargent was accused of the crime.

Sargent is now under indictment for the murder of his wife, and is also charged with assaulting his four-year-old daughter. He fled to New York after the latter crime was said to have been committed, but returned last Summer to stand trial. The confinement in jail caused him to become a physical wreck and to lose his mind, consequently he has been released.

Another Cave-in at Rosendale.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 27.—The mountain near the Wallkill Valley Railroad Bridge at Rosendale at 10:30 last night caved in, causing a terrific noise and arousing the entire village from slumber. Some of the inhabitants were terror stricken. Houses shook and windows rattled. The slide is greater than that of a week ago, when the canal and the road were completely blockaded. It is not believed the railroad bridge has been damaged. The cave-in was caused by the slide of a week ago, when rocks weighing thousands of tons were left in a very dangerous position. The quarry is known as the Smith quarry, and is owned by the New York and Rosendale Cement Company.

Drowned While Skating.

DOVER, N. J., Dec. 27.—Clarence Diehl, nine years of age, son of Frank Diehl, while skating on Goodale's Pond yesterday, broke through the thin ice and was drowned. The accident was witnessed by a number of the lad's companions. William McCarthy nearly lost his life attempting to rescue the drowning boy.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New York offices: Alfred Station, D. A. Smith; East Campbell, E. F. Dunklee; Knox, Milo Fairlee; Minisink, J. M. Moore.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

C. L. Sherman has resigned as Secretary of the Commercial Fire Insurance Company of Wilmington, Del.

Fisher, Martin and Wurz have been appointed Chicago agents of the National Assurance Company of Ireland.

Assistant Manager Slocum of the Aachen and Munich Fire Insurance Company of Germany, which was admitted to this State last week, has appointed Vedder and Wood of Buffalo; Stillman and Sons of Troy, and Ten Eyck and Lansing of Albany, agents of the company.

Local fire insurance managers are very anxious in regard to the possibility of large fires in the few remaining days of the year. The fire record for the year has been by far the heaviest experienced for a great many years, and especially severe as compared with the last five years. The loss in William Street last Sunday promises to be considerably larger than was first estimated. Most of the business now being written consists of renewals of lines expiring in January and February, although this week has brought in a considerable number of new lines of insurance on sugar in independent stores Nos. 9 and 10, South Brooklyn.

The Review, a London insurance journal, in its current issue publishes the first general statement of the Russian fire insurance companies for 1898. The figures are especially pertinent, because of the reported intention of several of these companies to enter the United States. The Moscow shows a net loss rate of 74.6 per cent., and a charge (expense) rate of 20.9 per cent.; the Salamander, a net loss rate of 85.9 per cent., and a charge rate of 22.2 per cent.; the First Russian, a net loss rate of 78.2 per cent., and a charge rate of 22.7 per cent.; the St. Petersburg, a net loss rate of 74.7 per cent., and charge rate of 32.8 per cent.; and the Warsaw, a net loss rate of 78.1 per cent., and a charge rate of 21.7 per cent. The year 1898 was the third under the extended system of mutual reinsurance agreements. With the exception of the Warsaw, the Commerz, and the Wolga, whose charge rates have decreased, there was a uniform increase in expenses for the several companies. A like increase in the net loss rate was experienced by all of the companies, except the Moscow, the Salamander, and the St. Petersburg.

Additional insurance on property damaged in the William Street fire of last Sunday morning was distributed as follows: On Lehn and Fink, 128 William Street, Liverpool and London and Globe, $13,000; Imperial, $5,750; Palatine, $5,000; North British and Mercantile, $5,000; Western of Toronto, $5,000; Reading, $5,000; Atlanta Home, $4,00; British America, $4,000; Hartford, $3,500; Commercial Union, $3,000; Pennsylvania, $3,000; Westchester, $3,000; New York Underwriters', $3,000; Teutonia, $2,500; Citizens' of St. Louis, $2,500; Traders' of Illinois, $2,500; Hamilton, $2,500; Continental, $2,500; Norwich Union, $2,500; Caledonian, $2,500; London Assurance, $2,500; Firemen's Fund, $2,500; Phoenix of Hartford, $2,500; American of New York, $2,500; Niagara, $2,500; United Fire, $2,500; Citizens' of New York, $2,000; Farmers' of York, $1,500; Northern, $1,500; Nassau, $1,500; Stuyvesant, $1,500; Caledonian-American, $1,500; Boston, $1,000; Delaware, $1,000. On Thurston and Benedict, at 130 William Street: Aetna, $25,000; Home, $12,500; National, $10,000; Norwich Union, $10,000; Phoenix of London, $10,000; Lancashire, $10,000; Merchants' of New Jersey, $7,000; Liverpool and London and Globe, $5,000; Manchester, $5,000; Union of London, $5,000; Royal, $5,000; Northern, $5,000; Hanover, $5,000; London and Lancashire, $5,000; Traders' of Illinois, $5,000; Pennsylvania, $5,000; German American, $5,000; London Assurance, $5,000; Boston, $5,000; Caledonian, $5,000; Firemen's Fund, $5,000; Providence-Washington, $5,000; Springfield, $5,000; Royal Exchange, $5,000; St. Paul, $2,500; Merchants' of Providence, $2,500; Kings County, $2,500; New Hampshire, $2,500; Rochester German, $2,500; Buffalo German, $2,500; Glens Falls, $2,500; Caledonian American, $2,500; Newark, $2,500; Greenwich, $2,500; North American, $2,500; Citizens' of New York, $2,500; Pelican, $2,500.

DEWEY ARCH NOT IN PERIL.

The Plans to Preserve It—Meaning of Danger Signals.

A report was printed yesterday to the effect that the Dewey arch was in a dangerous condition and that consequently danger signals were displayed to warn passers-by not to go near it. It is true that red lanterns were shown on Tuesday night and last night, but it is not correct to say that the arch, or any part of it, is in danger of falling.

The signals are simply displayed because workmen are at present engaged in placing a wooden covering on the top of the structure, to prevent the leakage of water on to the figures and bas reliefs. The sculptors who designed the arch declare that the outer surface of the "staff," of which it is made, will resist all kinds of weather for at least a year. Should, however, snow or rain get into the interior, between the burlap and the surface, and afterward freeze, it would probably result in damaging the work greatly. The covering in with wood of the top of the arch will probably be finished to-day, and in the meantime the danger signals are used in case pieces of timber should fall to the street.

It is considered fortunate that no snow has as yet fallen in this city, as the prosecution of the plans to preserve the temporary arch was not possible until recently.

It was expected that the Board of Aldermen would vote in favor yesterday of the appropriation of $2,000 for the preservation of the arch for one year. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment has sanctioned the expenditure of this sum, and the Council voted in favor of allowing it on Oct. 17. The matter did not, however, come before the Aldermen yesterday.

Killed Himself by Taking Gas.

Samuel Renfro, twenty-six years old, of Elizabethtown, Tenn., committed suicide by turning on the gas in his room at Gallagher's Hotel, 409 Sixth Avenue. He arrived in New York Dec. 15 with two blooded horses which had been pasturing on his father's farm in Tennessee for E. R. Chapman, Secretary of the Sugar Trust. He was unconscious when found yesterday morning, and died later at the New York Hospital.

Bride Forty-four Years His Junior.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Dec. 27.—Mrs. Jennie D. Condit, the nineteen-year-old daughter of Emmons Condit of Verona, was married on Sunday night to J. Edgar Williams, whose age is sixty-three years. Mr. Williams is the head of the firm of J. E. Williams & Co., dealers in remnants. He has been a member of the Freeholders of the Township Committee.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

GREATER NEW YORK AMUSEMENT COMPANY.—Judgment for $1,445 was entered yesterday against the Greater New York Amusement Company in favor of Park & Tilford, and execution was issued to Deputy Sheriff Murray.

JAMES B. DAVENPORT.—A lis pendens was filed yesterday against real estate in this city of James B. Davenport of Stamford, Conn., against whom an attachment was obtained on Tuesday for $42,500 by John Davenport. There are three pieces of property, on Twenty-eighth Street, near Fourth Avenue, on Thirty-fifth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, and on Second Avenue, near Fiftieth Street.

PAIN'S FIREWORKS COMPANY.—Bertram Gardner, assignee of Pain's Fireworks Company, yesterday filed with the County Clerk in Brooklyn the schedules of the assets and liabilities of the company. The liabilities are $58,945.36; nominal assets, $59,920.98; actual assets, $36,505.94; contingent liabilities, being actions resulting from accidents at the World's Fair in Chicago, at Columbus, Ohio, in 1899, and at Chicago in 1895, $67,500.

W. MACHOFF.—William Machoff, dealer in house furnishing goods, toys, &c., at 1,556 Third Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to Lewis M. White, without preference. Herman Herst, Jr., his attorney, said that the liabilities are $4,500, and nominal assets about $4,000, and the assignment was caused by pressure of creditors, two of whom expected to enter judgments against him. He has been in business ten years.

GREATER NEW YORK FIRE PROTECTIVE COMPANY.—A meeting of the creditors of the Greater New York Fire Protective Company of 127 West Thirty-seventh Street, of which ex-Fire Chief Hugh Bonner is President, was held yesterday at the office of William H. Van Steenbergh, who acted as Chairman of the meeting, with Joseph B. Hickey, Secretary. A committee of three, consisting of Mr. Van Steenbergh, Frederick Pierce of 18 Rose Street, and William R. Ficke of 45 Liberty Street, was appointed to submit a plan for the reorganization of the company. Mr. Van Steenbergh said that, so far as he could learn, all the creditors present would grant an extension of time to permit the reorganization of the company, which, it was thought, could be speedily accomplished.

Out of Town.

A. VANAMAN & Co.—Patrick Davenport was appointed yesterday receiver of the assets of A. Vanaman & Co., cigar dealers at Chicago. The firm had previously filed a petition in bankruptcy, in which it placed the indebtedness at $37,000; the assets are valued at $20,000.

AMOS HERSHEY & BROTHER.—Executions aggregating $39,000 have been issued against Amos Hershey & Brother of Gordonville, Penn., who conducted a general store, coal yard, tobacco warehouse, and cigar factory at that place. They have property interests assessed at $13,000.

LEBECK & CORIN.—Lebeck & Corin, proprietors of the Leader Department Store, one of the largest establishments of its kind in Scranton, Penn., made an assignment yesterday to R. A. Zimmerman for the benefit of their creditors. The main store and a branch in Carbondale have been closed. The liabilities are estimated at $150,000; assets, not stated. It is asserted that the value of stock on hand will cover all claims against the firm.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ABRAHAM MOOS.—Abraham Moos, residing at 339 West Thirtieth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $2,549 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1896 when he was in the millinery business.

MORITZ FRIEDMAN.—Moritz Friedman, banker of 43 Avenue D and 250 East Fourth Street, has filed a petition of bankruptcy with liabilities of $828 and nominal assets $250 in debts due him.

COCHRANE & COLQUHOUN.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed here yesterday against Cochrane & Colquhoun, plumbers of Yonkers, by the following creditors: Charles Hoffman, Jr., $1,641; Richardson & Boynton Co., $21; Henry R. Russell, $435. They allege that they committed an act of bankruptcy by making a general assignment on Dec. 15 to Thomas Wigley.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Brown in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to twenty-two bankrupts, among whom were William E. Marsh of 26 Broadway, formerly of W. E. Marsh & Co., wholesale lumber dealers, with liabilities of $182,193; Peter A. Pincoffs and Henry Pieters, who composed the firm of Pincoffs, Pieters & Co., formerly exporters of dried fruits at 25 Stone Street, this city, and Chicago, liabilities $59,343; Isaac Stern, clerk, of 485 Eighth Avenue, formerly of M. Stern & Co., St. Louis, liabilities $80,715; John T. Grayson, mining engineer, formerly of 30 Broad Street and later of Baker-City, Oregon, liabilities, $84,682; Adolph E. and Gustav Schwab, formerly of William Schwab & Sons, album manufacturers at 252 Water Street, liabilities $167,170, and William Clark Noble, sculptor, of 144 East Thirty-fourth Street, liabilities, $28,744.

The applications of discharges in bankruptcy of James Macnaughton, ex-President of the Tradesmens National Bank, and Allan Macnaughton, ex-President of the Wool Exchange, whose liabilities were $1,129,530, came up before Judge Brown in the United States District Court yesterday. Opposition to their discharge was made by three creditors, the same in each case, viz., the Tradesmens National Bank, Hamilton Trust Company, and the People's Trust Company, and the matter went over for two weeks to give the creditors time to fill specifications of their objections.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BOHLK, George—S. J. Berry and others	80
BOLNICK, Herman—S. Downing and others	208
BILLS, Amanda M.—A. H. Whiting and another	185
BOYD, James K.—C. E. Wackett	195
BROOKS, William—City of New York	109
BABCOCK, Henry C., Jr., and Edwin B.—Twelfth Ward Bank of New York	558
BROWNING, Henry L.—T. Sullivan and others, costs	44
BOSCH, William F.—L. W. Morse and others	112
BLEI, Robert—Joseph A. Cooper	1,826
BYRNES, John—S. Kalvin	62
BIMBERG, Meyer—E. Lentilhon, costs	40
BALLIN, Carrie—Third Avenue Railroad Company, costs	109
BRADY, James M.—W. B. Crosby	245
AMERICAN DIAMOND ROCK BORING Company—City of New York	43
CARY, William F.—Howard National Bank of Boston	832
CONKLIN, George W.—John J. Murray	144
DEL PINO, Gaspar—C. H. Acker and another	38
DIETER, Blanca—Julius Engel and others	326
DUFFIE, Archibald B.—S. Heinemann and another	436
DURBROW, William—Mechanics' Bank	1,607
DE BRAEKELEER, Edmund—City of New York	258
DAKIN, Millard F.—Hotel Metropole	71
ERANDON PAINT COMPANY—Samuel Carey	256
FREEMAN, William—John Polhemus Printing Company	367
GOLDSCHMIDT, Elizabeth F.—James Conley	1,121
GEISSENSETTER, Theodore—R. Hill	37
HORNE, Louther S.—W. O. Fredenberg and another	195
HEINEMANN, Charles—Cudahy Packing Company	108
HOLLISTER, Douglas—City of New York	67
HALL, Albert G.—Millard F. Smith	170
HELLER, Jacob and Bertha, also Louis C. Cohen—Samuel Goldberger	271
JAXON, John J.—Henry Straasman	224
KAUFMAN, Alexander—I. J. Cohen	283
KRESS, Henry, and Constantine Rosswog—John T. McGrath	200
KNAPP, John H.—City of New York	67
KIERNAN, Frank—S. S. McCure Company	131
KUEHN, Henry E. and Edward H. Lubers—Charles Killgore	22
LIP, GARMENT GUARD COMPANY AND Protector Binding and Facing Company—Thomas P. Byrne	588
LOENING, Albert—J. H. Fraser	271
LITTLE, Joseph J., receiver, &c.—Aetna Life Insurance Company	254
LITT, Jacob—Grant Stewart, costs	79
LIVINGSTON, Frederic—New York National Exchange Bank	449
MAY, Mary—A. M. Green and another	145
MACHOFF, William—G. W. Travers	143
MOHR, William and Jacob—Michael J. Quigley	481
MEYER, Herman—George W. Archer, trustee, &c	378
McCABE, Thomas J.—Joseph C. Hurley	280
NATIONAL ASPHALT PAVE COMPANY—City of New York	73
O'HAGEN, Francis—F. and M. Schaefer Brewing Company	1,200
O'DONNELL, Jane—Edward W. Ashley	572
PHILLIPS, Samuel C.—Sackin Brothers	74
PURDY, Nathan S.—Eliza Smith	184
PLACE, George—City of New York	46
PICKER, Charles—Beadleston & Woerz	2,945
PENNINGTON, R. G., Harper—Park & Tilford	743
ROBINSON, George C.—M. C. Spencer &

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TWELVE PAGES.

NOT THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The Berlin dispatch announcing that Germany has abandoned her intention to buy the Danish West Indies will be read with satisfaction in this country. The reasons why it will be better for us and better for Germany if she do not come into possession of St. Thomas, within forty miles of our own island of Puerto Rico and only a thousand miles from Key West, are many and convincing. We shall be much better friends if we are not such near neighbors. If the report from Berlin is true, Germany has been wise to be guided by the counsels of prudence and our preferences, which have probably been communicated to her.

But it cannot be true that our Government declared to Germany that her purchase of St. Thomas would constitute a "serious infringement of the Monroe doctrine." It would be nothing of the kind. The Monroe doctrine does not relate to peaceful trading in territory. It forbids attempts to control by force the destiny of Americans who have declared themselves free from old-country sovereignty. It opposes the extension of the monarchical system in this hemisphere. The buying of St. Thomas by Germany is not repugnant to its principles. It would be simply adverse to our interests and an impolitic thing for us to permit.

TRYING TO KILL THE MAIN ISSUE.

Mr. ELLIOT DANFORTH'S political pilgrimages in the South have gained him the confidence of the leaders of his party in that part of the country. We have no doubt that he finds out pretty nearly what the chief men among the Democrats down there are thinking about. But when he reports the fruits of his excursions to some inquiring newspaper man with leave to print we are embarrassed by the fact that Mr. DANFORTH is not a disinterested observer picking up political information in wayside talks with the natives just to while away the time on a trip undertaken for the improvement of his health. Mr. DANFORTH is in the political line himself, and there is always reason to fear that his talks to reporters are less frank and full than his communications with his associates in the organization.

For instance, if he should report to a grave and solemn conference of the National leaders of the Democracy that during his travels in the South he found that while the Democrats there had not abandoned 16 to 1, they acknowledged "that the situation had changed since 1896," and that the dominant issues next year were trusts and imperialism, those members of the conference who represented the silver mining interest or the fiat money idea would overflow with the most pointed questions. Mr. DANFORTH would be compelled to explain what he meant by saying that the Southern Democrats acknowledged that the situation had changed since 1896, and that free silver coinage would have to take third place—that is, no place at all—on the party's list of campaign issues next year. That statement is altogether too vague. If free silver goes to the rear it is abandoned. That is the plain English and the plain politics of it. The men the owners of silver mines hire and pay to look out for their interests in the councils of the Bryan organization know very well that if any other issue becomes really dominant the party will have to go through the contest of 1900 with an empty campaign chest. The silver-mine capitalists have only a remote and shadowy interest in anti-imperialism, and an anti-trust campaign would find many of them on the other side.

On the other hand, a campaign that was not conducted primarily in the interest of fiat money, inflation, and the repudiation of honest debts would awaken no enthusiasm among the Populists and the "debtor class." Something like one-half of the effective force and momentum of the Bryanite party would be sacrificed at once if the free coinage issue should be subordinated to the new issues of trusts and imperialism.

Moreover, Mr. DANFORTH'S report about anti-imperialistic sentiment in the South is against other and trustworthy evidence. The trade and wealth of the Southern States will be increased by the new markets which the policy that is called imperialism opens to their products. The policy of the present Administration is one that promotes the prosperity of the South, and the leaders of opinion there know it. It will be impossible to make headway in the campaign anywhere south of MASON and DIXON'S line with Mr. ATKINSON'S pamphlets as campaign text books. We cannot suppose that the Southern Democrats successfully concealed from Mr. DANFORTH their views in regard to the Philippine Islands and the Chinese market. Nor is there any evidence other than his report that the South is aflame with a warlike feeling toward the trusts.

What are we to conclude, therefore, from Mr. DANFORTH'S statement about the political situation in the South? Nothing very definite, we fear. But it cannot be very cheering reading to the supporters of W. J. BRYAN. For one thing, it shows that in Mr. DANFORTH'S judgment it will be unwise to say very much about silver next Summer. He knows that the country is surely against BRYAN on that issue. To his tactical mind the idea has evidently occurred that if the party can make a campaign without saying much about silver, BRYAN may possibly be elected on the new issues. It is his only chance, or ghost of a chance. It requires no political prophet to foresee the wild turmoil that the Populist and silver mining representatives will create in the convention if an attempt is made to adopt a platform that dodges the silver question. Silver will not win at the North, anti-imperialism will lose at the South. There remains the trust issue, which has not vitality enough to win anywhere.

When Mr. DANFORTH declares that the sentiment at the South is such that he apprehends little difficulty in "bringing about a union of the Democracy of the whole country next year," we must conclude that he sets a higher value upon his position as a regular Democrat than upon his reputation as an accurate commentator upon passing political events.

LAW AND POLICY OF THE BRITISH SEIZURES.

We observe that our esteemed contemporary The Sun differs from our interpretation of the treaty of 1794 as justifying the British seizure of American breadstuffs bound to Delagoa Bay. There is no dispute that the terms of the treaty justify the seizures, subject to the obligation of Great Britain to pay the value of the goods seized, including freight, demurrage, and a "reasonable mercantile profit." But The Sun's contention is that the war of 1812 terminated the Jay treaty, and that no subsequent treaty has contained any re-enactment of this article. Its final conclusion is that unless there is some clear proof that the provisions in question were intended for the use of the military forces of the Transvaal, "their seizure is unjustifiable."

It seems to us that our esteemed contemporary speaks very much at its ease in deciding offhand that the treaty of 1794, not having been re-enacted, was abrogated by the war of 1812. It seemed to us, on the contrary, that this treaty, or this clause of it, was one of the provisions which at most are suspended during war, and revive at the conclusion of peace. Evidently that is the view which has been taken by the legal advisers of the British Government. Without explicit instructions, founded on such advice, no naval officer would have ventured to seize, as contraband of war, the property of neutrals, not recognized by general international law as contraband of war, and in this list provisions are not included.

The question which in this instance The Sun decides offhand is one of the most puzzling in international law. It is the question of the effect of a war upon treaties between the belligerents. The text writers treat it with extreme caution, and go far toward saying that every case must be judged upon its own individual merits. That all treaties are abrogated by war is a proposition as repugnant to diplomatic history as it is to common sense. If it had been accepted, Great Britain would have had to reënact, in the treaty of peace which closed the war of 1812, the treaty of peace by which she had previously acknowledged the independence of the United States. On the contrary, in more than one of its clauses, the treaty of Ghent assumes the validity of certain minor clauses of the treaty of 1783, and, without expressly reënacting them, provides machinery for carying them into effect. There are two rules which we have maintained upon the subject. One is that "such obligations of treaties as are transient are dissolved by a subsequent war between the parties." The other is that "treaties stipulating for a permanent arrangement of territorial and other national rights are at most suspended by war and revive at peace, unless they are waived by the parties or new and repugnant stipulations are made." Perhaps as safe a general statement as could be made is that, so far as concerns the substantial and permanent relations and interests of the parties, the "status quo post bellum" is the "status quo ante bellum," except in so far as this is expressly modified by the treaty of peace. If we adopt this statement of the case the provisions of the treaty of 1794, relating to the seizure of neutral goods not contraband of war "per se," are still in force, seeing that those provisions were evidently intended to amount, on each side, to a declaration of permanent national policy.

So much for the question of law. As for the question of policy it seems to concern Great Britain alone. She has taken her stand upon a treaty which binds her, whenever she seizes a cargo of provisions belonging to an American consignor, to pay him expenses—freight, demurrage, and a profit, not a profit depending upon the changes and chances of the market, but a "reasonable mercantile profit," without regard to the accuracy of his calculations. There is no reason, from the point of view of the American consignor of provisions to Delagoa Bay, why he should object to the "seizure" of the same by a customer who is prepared to pay him his outlay and profit. It is true that if he has been shipping unquestionable contraband as "provisions" he might be expected to make Rome and the Anglophobistical newspapers howl with his grievances. But we trust that none of our countrymen have been exposing themselves to this particular turn of the whirligig of time and its revenges.

So far as Great Britain is concerned, the impolicy of her action seems to be at least as clear as the lawfulness of it. Apparently the first result of the transaction would be to induce every active-minded and not too scrupulous shipper in an Atlantic port to catch a British tramp steamer, load her with flour, and start her for Delagoa Bay, profits guaranteed by the British Empire. If munitions of war were found on board the case would of course be different, and it would be in order for the shipper to express indignation at the "high-handed behavior" of the British and sympathy with an oppressed republic or two. But from the British point of view, even conceding everything that the British may claim as plausible, the seizure of these vessels and cargoes betokens the seriousness, bordering upon desperation, of this "little war" in the Transvaal. If provisions are to be treated as contraband of war, then, whenever Great Britain is engaged in a European war, her own doctrine may be used against her. If provisions are contraband of war then she will not be able, when she is at war, to send out a single ship laden with provisions from an American port without convoying it with a squadron able to beat any opposing force it may fall in with. It is, for herself, a very serious precedent she is engaged in establishing.

THE TALKING FENIANS.

The only serious comment to be made upon the mouthings of Irish Nationalist agitators in various parts of the country about an intended invasion of Canada is that they are not to be taken seriously. The stories about an army of a hundred thousand men, well armed with Springfield rifles and "handy with the bayonet," who stand ready to respond to the call to cross the Canadian border have a fine flavor of Irish humor about them that excites in the listener quite other emotions than alarm. The amusement to which this Fenian talk gives rise is heightened by the statement that the former Fenian demonstration against Canada failed because there were too many Captains and Colonels, but that the present army is well disciplined and efficient.

While there is no degree of likelihood that the neutrality laws of the United States will have to be invoked to prevent or punish any attempt to disturb the Canadians in their Winter meditations, it may satisfy the curiosity of some part of the public to know that the section of the Revised Statutes relating to this class of offenses reads as follows:

Sec. 5,286. Every person who within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States begins, or sets on foot, or provides, or prepares the means for, any military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominions of any foreign Prince or State, or of any colony, district, or people with whom the United States are at peace, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor and shall be fined not exceeding $3,000 and imprisoned not more than three years.

Of course the behavior of the Irish Nationalists is open to the gravest objection on grounds of taste. Those Americans who are not of such recent immigration or near foreign descent as to look at the Boer war altogether from the point of view of European politics and prejudices try to find some basis of right and justice for their opinions. The Irish Nationalists need and habitually accept no basis for any opinion save hatred of England. Under the cover of American citizenship they continue to preach and defend their detestable policy of violence against a friendly nation. So many of them as are of American birth show themselves to be unworthy of their heritage. Those who have become citizens by naturalization must have forgotten their oath forswearing allegiance to the Queen, for clearly that oath binds them to lay aside not only fealty, but all interest and participation in British political affairs.

The free discussion of the right and wrong of the Boer war and of our interest as a nation in its results is in nowise unbecoming. But resolutions passed by legislative bodies expressing sympathy with the Boers and the planning, even on paper, of enterprises calculated and intended to embarrass England are evidence of an imperfect conception of the obligations of American citizenship.

THE NEW ENGINEER AND RAMAPO.

It is pleasant to receive from all quarters such assurances concerning the capacity and integrity of the new engineer of the Aqueduct Commission, the successor of Mr. FTELEY. It is especially reassuring to know that Mr. HILL has been an associate of Mr. CROES. From that association the ideas of Mr. CROES about water supply can hardly have helped making their way into the mind of his former associate. And they are ideas which have commended themselves to serious and unofficial students of the question of water supply.

As we have frequently had occasion to point out since Mr. CROES appeared before the Board of Estimate as an expert witness on behalf of the Controller, there is nothing sensational about his prescription for the trouble with the water supply. It is the old and homely advice to save at the spigot rather than to spill at the bung. Nothing in Mr. MOSS'S report of his investigation is more conclusive than his exhibition of the constituted authorities, meaning particularly Mr. DALTON and incidentally Mr. HOLAHAN, with reference to this question. His abridgement of the testimony of the astonishing Mr. DALTON makes it at least doubtful whether that official, by reason of want of education, does not actually believe a good part of what he says about the water supply, does not actually believe that the only thing for New York to do, in order to evade the perils of a water famine, is not to close a contract with a corporation about the facilities of which or the responsibility of which he admits he knows nothing, at the rate of five millions a year for forty years. A mind, if it may be called so, like that of Mr. DALTON is quite capable of shedding evidence and argument such as Mr. CROES adduced, as a duck's back or the old down-town pipes shed water.

Let us not be too hard upon poor Mr. DALTON. But let us at the same time not forget that he actually has a voice and a vote about the ways and means of averting a water famine. Mr. CROES has said, and has gone near to proving, that all this fuss about new sources of supply is premature, that, with proper economy in the use of water, we are safe from a water famine for many years to come. It was a probable case for action and a clear case for investigation that he made out. Whether it was mental incapacity or moral corruption that has prevented Messrs. HOLAHAN and DALTON from seeing that he made out any case at all makes no difference to the people of New York. They are simply forced to let a scandalous job go through or else to scare these two remarkable public servants. It is already clear that they are not to be reasoned with, that reasoning is thrown away on them, and that intimidation alone will compel them to desist from prosecuting the nefarious scheme to which they are fully committed.

There are various measures of intimidation. One of them is the independent and impartial investigation which the Merchants' Association has undertaken, and the result of which the cheerful HOLAHAN has predicted will be an approval of his and Mr. DALTON'S amazing scheme. Another is the opinion of an accomplished and experienced engineer of the Aqueduct Commission. This there is every reason for expecting from Mr. HILL. But it is evidently as necessary, for the performance of this public service, that the new engineer should be furnished with a backbone as that he should be furnished with brains.

GENERAL NOTES.

It may become necessary to call upon Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota to settle who wrote the gold-standard plank in the Republican National platform of 1896.

* * *

A Kansas man is suing for divorce partly and mainly on the ground that his wife nags him so persistently and has done it so long that he hasn't the heart even to say grace at the table.

* * *

The first Constitutional Convention in Ohio contained as delegates five who afterward were elected Governor of the State and four who became United States Senators.

* * *

An old woman arrested for street begging in Marquette, Mich., had in her dirty, ragged clothing $3,445 in bills and eleven one-hundred-dollar United States 4 per cent. bonds. She was sent to an asylum, the authorities urging that a woman who thus made a savings bank of her clothes must be insane.

* * *

The senior class at Emory College, Oxford, Ga., has formed itself into a society for the purpose of compiling a bibliography of Georgia authors from the earliest Colonial days to the present time. State Librarian James B. Brown, who is making a collection of books by Georgia authors, has already obtained about two hundred.

* * *

The stand of colors won by Col. Elmer E. Ellsworth's United States Zouave Cadets in competition in Chicago in 1859, and the next year on an extensive tour defended by them against all drill companies in the United States and Canada, has been intrusted by the surviving members of the company to the Chicago Historical Society for perpetual keeping.

NUGGETS.

Harshly Stated.

"What is ambition, Uncle Theodore?"

"It is a man's conceited idea that he is big enough to become popular outside of his own town."—Indianapolis Journal.

Where He Gets It.

"Your son George talks well for his years."

"Yes, but you ought to hear his mother."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Undaunted.

Sue Perstishus—Goodness! You wouldn't start on a journey on Friday, would you?

Miss Schoffer—I'd start for Europe on thirteen Fridays.—Philadelphia Record.

In a Circle.

"It is really wonderful," mused the deep thinker, "how a thing or an entity will have its beginning, run its course, and end exactly as it began. You follow me, I hope?"

"I think I do," said the worldly one. "For instance, a man will get a jug. Immediately a jag is developed. Then he may produce a jig, and very likely he'll wind up in the jug."—Philadelphia Press.

CY NYE, PREVARICATOR.

Holman F. Day in Lewiston Journal.

Cy Nye
Thunder, how he'll lie!
Never has to stop and think—never has to try,
Says he had a settin' hen that acted clean possessed,
Says a kag o' powder couldn't shake her off her nest.
Didn't mind a flannel rag tied around her tail,
—Ev'ry now and then he'd take 'er, souse 'er in a pail;
Never had the least effect—feathers even friz;
Then she set and pecked the ice, but 'tended right to biz.
'Peared to care for nothin' else 'cept to set and set;
Didn't seem to care a tunket what she drunk or et.
Cy he said he got so mad he thought he'd use 'er ha'ash,
So he went to feedin' on 'er hemlock sawdust mash.
Hen she gobbled down the stuff, reg'lar as could be,
"Reely seemed to fat 'er up," Cy says he to me;
"Shows the power of the mind when it gets a clutch;
Hen imagined it was bran—helped 'er just as much."
Then she hid her nest away—laid a dozen eggs;
'Leven chickens that she hatched all had wooden legs,
T'other egg it wouldn't hatch—solid junk o' wood,
Hen's a-wrastlin' with it yet—thinks the thing is good.
Thunder, how he'll lie!
But he's dry.
—That Cy.

Cy Nye
Tells another lie:
Claims to be the strongest man around here; this is why:
Says he bought a side o' beef up to Johnson's store,
Tucked it underneath his arm—didn't mind it more
Than a pound o' pickled tripe; sauntered down the road,
Got to ponderin' Bible texts—clean forgot his load.
All to once he chanced to think he meant to get some meat,
Hustled back to Johnson's store t'other end the street,
Bought another side o' beef. The boys commenced to laugh,
—Vummed he hadn't sensed till then he lugged the other half.
Can't deny
T' he can lie,
—That Cy.

POLITICS AND THE TRUSTS

President Hadley of Yale Discusses Them at Ithaca.

NEED FOR RADICAL REFORMS

The American Economic Association Warned of Dangers That Confront the People Under New Conditions.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, Dec. 27.—At the opening session of the twelfth annual meeting of the American Economic Association held here this morning President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale University, who is also President of the association, delivered his annual address, taking for his subject "Economic Theory and Political Morality."

After tracing the outlines of a system of political ethics, he said:

"Does the theory of competition give ground for the view that a struggle between different parts for their class interests works out in an economic harmony? Not at all.

"What the champion of competition holds is rather that the struggles of each man for himself prevent others, who are in a similar position, from taking undue advantage over their fellow-men. It is not a conflict between classes, but a conflict within classes, which he seeks to perpetuate; and he who would perpetuate it because he can prove, or thinks that he can prove, that it conduces to a common interest more wide and more lasting than those which the individual classes, if organized into trusts or trades unions, would seek to pursue.

"The success of competition, so far from warranting us in the adoption of a system of political morality and a theory of political progress, based on advocacy of class interests, proves rather the advantage and even the necessity of subordinating those interests to a wider common good.

"With the institution of representative government the case is somewhat different. Here we have an organization of localities and classes, and a recognition of such classes in the actual work of government. It would, therefore, seem as though the success of this system were a powerful argument on the side of that theory of politics and of ethics which regards the good of the whole community as best to be reached by a compromise between the aims of different sections of the community. But a profounder study of Constitutional history leads to an opposite conclusion. It shows that Parliaments and Congresses, in the really great periods of their history, have been valuable, not as a field of compromise between local interests, but of information as to general ones; not for the consummation of private bargains, but for the creation of public spirit.

"In the course of the present century our representative assemblies have ceased to be places for debate. Parliaments and Congresses have become bodies for the making of laws rather than for the making of opinions. That this change has been accompanied by a loss in salutary influences of legislative bodies is, I think, unquestionable. No longer do the members strive to impress their several convictions on the whole body of which they form a part; they strive rather to form a compromise in which the interests of the part which they represent shall have adequate recognition. This substitution of compromise for conviction as the ideal of legislative activity is perhaps the greatest and most pervasive evil under which our political machinery suffers.

"The character of modern statutes as a patchwork of private demands has become only too notorious.

For these reasons, he added, the tendency had been, especially in municipal affairs, to invest more power in the hands of the executive and less in those of the legislative bodies. The abandonment of debate and the substitution of the work of negotiations had, he believed, been a frequent source of public danger.

Turning to the subject of competition in business, he continued:

"Improvements in machinery and in business organization during recent years have developed to such an extent that competition, in the old sense, is in many lines a thing of the past. It can no longer be utilized without loss of public as well as private economy. Business has become a trust, in a sense far different from that which the accidental application of this word has carried with it—a thing involving a delegation of power by the public to the hands of a few men, which they are able, if they please, to misuse to the detriment of others without being immediately overtaken by any legal or commercial penalty. The correctives to the abuse of individual selfishness in the commercial world to-day are so much less immediate and automatic than they once were that very few persons now preach unlimited competition as a means of promoting the general good. So marked, indeed, is this reaction that there is danger of our having too little confidence in individual initiative in the immediate future, and of regulating these trusts by exercise of public authority, which may prove in the long run less wise than private enterprise itself.

"A similar change is taking place in matters political as well as industrial. Not only are our municipalities giving examples of combined action in the way of public works undreamed a century ago, but our nations as a whole are undertaking yet larger combinations in the shape of colonial empires. What will be the ultimate result of this last change of National character it is far too early to predict; but this is certain, that it will necessarily be accompanied by a recognition of the fact that public office is a public trust more fully than it has been recognized in the past. A federation of States of approximately equal strength may govern one another on a principle of separate pursuits of selfish interests; but when we come to administer the affairs of a weaker nation to which we do not and cannot give political autonomy, the evils of the old system become so obvious and the need of ideals in politics becomes so exacting that even those who in their past public life have scoffed at the conception of a higher law than their own selfishness, are, under the new conditions, compelled by very shame to appeal to such a higher law. The more completely our undertakings, whether private or public, industrial or political, take the character of trusts, the more impossible does it become for those who are placed in authority to represent personal or class interests without gross violation of what we, in our every-day life, recognize as fundamental dictates of sympathy or of justice.

"Because the political and commercial methods of the past have led to compromise rather than conviction, or because the successful men of affairs must be made to compromise where he fails to convice, let us not say that all politics and all commerce is but a tissue of compromises, and that a political or commercial science which pretends to be something broader and better than this, is an illusion."

Seal Herds Rapidly Diminishing.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Renewed attention has been attracted to the Bering Sea controversy between the United States and Great Britain by the report of John M. Morton, the United States agent on the Seal Islands, who has come on to submit his report and confer with the authorities. The essential point of the report is that the seal herds have diminished 20 per cent. within the last year.

German Warships at Havana.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The German warships Nixe and Von Moltke, used as training ships for naval cadets, have arrived at Havana after a cruise in West Indian waters. It was the arrival of these ships in Haitian waters about ten days ago that caused consternation among the officials and people there. It appears, however, that the cruise of the Nixe and Von Moltke was arranged a year ago, and the call at Haitian ports was entirely devoid of significance.

Celebrate Their Golden Wedding.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 27.—James Brewster and Mary A. Ellor were married fifty years ago at Draylston, England, at the age of twenty-two, and last night, at their residence, 65 Marcy Avenue, East Orange, surrounded by their four children and twenty-two grandchildren, they celebrated the golden anniversary of their wedding. During the civil war Mr. Brewster made knapsacks for the Government. When the war closed he moved to Elizabeth and established an oilcloth factory. He invented a number of labor-saving devices, but declined to put them to use, as he declared there were already too many people out of employment. Mr. Brewster retired from business four years ago, and has since lived in East Orange.

MAINE DEAD AT REST TO-DAY.

One Hundred and Fifty Sailors Who Died in Havana Harbor Will Be Buried in Arlington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The remains of 151 of the dead sailors of the Maine, brought from Cuba by the Texas, arrived here this morning, and were conveyed to Rosslyn, Va., opposite the District, and there transferred to wagons belonging to the Quartermaster's Department, which removed them to the burial site in Arlington Cemetery. The caskets have been placed in open hospital tents, and the guard of honor will be maintained over them until they are buried to-morrow.

The exercises will be as simple as possible. The President and members of the Cabinet and a number of naval officers are expected to attend the funeral ceremonies. The Navy Department to-day ordered a sufficient number of wreaths made to enable one to be placed on each casket.

The body of Frederick C. Holzer, an ordinary seaman killed in the explosion of the Maine, is the only one of the 151 disinterred which will not be buried at Arlington Cemetery to-morrow. The body of Holzer has been shipped to New York, where it will be received by his relatives. About thirty requests were received at the Navy Department for the bodies of the victims of the Maine disaster, but in only ten of these cases had the bodies been identified. The other twenty were either in the list of unidentified dead or among the bodies not recovered.

Owing to the confusion in which the graves were found when the dead were disinterred at Havana, the department has reluctantly decided not to extend to the relatives and friends of the other nine positively identified bodies the privilege of burying the remains at home. When the remains were interred in Colon Cemetery the ceremony was conducted with great haste, because the condition of the bodies absolutely required such action should be taken in the hot climate. As the remains were landed at Machina wharf in Havana harbor they were identified as far as possible, and each coffin was numbered. They were then taken to the cemetery, but in some cases the Superintendent of the cemetery failed to note more than the number of the row in which those coffins were placed.

In one case there were fourteen coffins containing two victims who had been positively identified. When these coffins were disenterred the numbers had become undecipherable, and it was manifestly impossible to determine which of the two were those of bodies identified at the time of burial in Havana. The department, therefore, was compelled to deny the requests except in the case of Holzer, who died in the hospital some time after the disaster, and whose grave was definitely located.

In all of the 260 victims of the disaster, two officers and 258 men, the body of one officer, Lieut. Jenkins, who was buried at Allegheny, Pa., and the bodies or portions of the bodies of 101 men were recovered. Of the latter, seventy-three were identified. The body of Assistant Engineer Merritt was not recovered, or if recovered, was unrecognizable. Twenty-five of the Maine victims were buried at Key West. Their bodies are not among those to be buried at Arlington.

TO TRY THE CLARK CONTEST.

Senator Chandler Says Inquiry Into the Charges Against the Montana Senator Will Begin Jan. 5.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Senator Chandler, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, said to-day that the committee would begin its formal inquiry into the contest over the seat of Senator Clark of Montana on Friday, Jan. 5. The counsel on both sides will be heard on that date, and they will be followed on Saturday and Monday by the witnesses for the complainants. Of these about twenty have been requested by telegraph to appear at the time mentioned. After these have been heard, it is understood that the defense will name the witnesses which it may desire to have heard in rebuttal of those called by the prosecution.

The indications are that the hearing in the case will consume considerable time. Several hundred residents of Montana have indicated a willingness to come to Washington to testify, but the committee is quite determined to hold the list down to as narrow a limit as possible, because of the expense of bringing persons from so great a distance. Among those who probably will be asked to attend are a number of members of the Legislature whose names have been mentioned in connection with the charges of bribery in the case.

The first point taken up will be the charge to the effect that thirty bills of $1,000 each were paid to one man to secure his support of Mr. Clark. The counsel for the prosecution includes ex-Senator Edmunds, Representative Campbell of Montana, ex-Representative Hartman of Montana, and Jeremiah Wilson of this city. Ex-Senator Faulkner of West Virginia is so far the only counsel of record in behalf of Mr. Clark.

THE QUESTION IN QUAY'S CASE.

Senator Beveridge Calls It One of Constitutional Construction.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 27.—Senator Beveridge to-day made the following statement concerning Senator Quay:

"The talk about Quay not having votes enough to seat him is nonsense, so are the claims that he has enough votes to seat him. Nobody knows just what the situation is. Nobody knows, for example, how I shall vote. I know that a great many other Senators are in exactly the same situation. The whole matter is a pure question of Constitutional construction. All this talk about corrupt elections, &c., has nothing to do with the case. Quay is not claiming a seat through an election. He is claiming a seat through an appointment by the Governor. The question is whether or not the Governor had a Constitutional right to appoint him.

"I have not had time yet to give the question the special study which its immense importance deserves. When I have done so, I shall know how I shall vote. For that consideration, and that consideration alone, will determine the matter. This also is the case with a great number of other Senators."

ACTS ON SHIPPERS' REQUEST.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission Sends Testimony on Freight Rates to the Attorney General.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission decided to-day to comply with the request of the shippers of freight to transmit to the Attorney General of the United States a transcript of the evidence taken before the commission last week on the increase in the classification of freight by the Official Classification Commission.

The shippers in their petition urged that the testimony taken showed a violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust act. Their desire is that the Attorney General shall take action by injunction or otherwise to restrain the railroads from putting the classification into effect on Jan. 1.

SMALLPOX AMONG INDIANS.

The Department Has No Money to Buy Vaccine Points.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Smallpox among the Indians in the Indian Territory and at Crow Creek Agency, in South Dakota, and other reservations has assumed serious phases. Congress immediately after reconvening will be asked for an appropriation of $50,000 with which to stamp out the epidemic. The department has been telegraphed to from a number of agencies to forward vaccine points, but is confronted by a lack of funds.

TO AMEND THE SENATE RULES.

Mr. Mason Will Try Again to Have Them Changed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Senator Mason intends to renew his fight for a change in the Senate rules on debate. He wants the previous question introduced. Senators of more experience than he have made similar attempts in the past without success.

When Mr. Mason first appeared in the Senate he introduced such an amendment, but it was promptly smothered in the Committee on Rules. He is fully determined, however, to try again, and apparently believes that he has improved his standing in the Senate to such extent that this time his proposition will receive more serious consideration.

Died Almost a Centenarian.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Dec. 27.—Daniel Mahl, whose one hundredth birthday was to have been celebrated one month from to-day, with a grand family reunion of 130 persons, died at St. Johnsburg this morning. He was born in Germany.

REFORM IN CUBAN PRISONS

Gen. Wood Will Endeavor to Remedy All Irregularities.

PRISONERS MUST BE TRIED

Many Have Been Confined for Months Without a Trial—Governor General Wants List of These.

HAVANA, Dec. 27.—Gen. Wood says that one of the first things he looked into after his arrival was the management of Cuban prisons. Investigation has proved that, even among American prisoners alone, there has been an average detention of five months without trial. There are many things calling for immediate attention, particularly in the matter of sleeping accommodations. Reforms will be promptly instituted in this respect, and hammocks will be supplied so that the prisoners will not be compelled to sleep on the bare floors, as is now the case with those who are without friends or money. Only a few who are able to pay for them have cots.

One of the first things taken in hand by Gen. Wood as Military Governor of Santiago was prison management. It was his custom then to make a personal visit to the local jail once a week and to go through the entire list of those confined, summarily disposing of the charges against those who were obviously unjustly detained and releasing those who had been imprisoned for a long period on some trifling ground.

He intends to make weekly visits here also until a majority of the existing abuses are abated, and he is trying to devise means that will insure prompt trials for persons accused.

So far as the Havana penitentiary is concerned, this has been found to be in a perfectly satisfactory condition. It is clean, airy, well drained, and well ventilated, and the inmates seem healthy.

A lawyer who recently visited several of the island prisons says the Lewis report gives only a portion of the terrible truth. Early last January Gen. Ludlow appointed a military board to inquire into the question. Over 800 prisoners were reported upon, and Gen. Ludlow issued orders for the release of more than 100. Before fifty had been discharged, however, Gen. Brooke ordered a halt, and the matter was referred to the Cabinet Secretaries, since which time practically nothing has been done.

Men whom Gen. Ludlow ordered to be released are still held, after three or four years of waiting without trial. Gen. Wood thinks that when his order goes into effect calling upon all judicial officers and military commanders to send complete lists of prisoners awaiting trial the congestion of untried prisoners will be relieved within fifteen days, and he does not intend that similar conditions shall arise again.

CUBAN OFFICIALS REARRESTED.

Custom House Appraisers Will Be Vigorously Prosecuted for Alleged Frauds—Brokers Also Accused.

HAVANA, Dec. 27.—Warrants are out for the rearrest of three of the Custom House Appraisers recently released. Two Custom House brokers and six other men were arrested to-day in connection with the charge of defrauding the Government, but were released in $2,000 bail each. The cases will be pushed to the uttermost. Considerable difficulty is being experienced in obtaining evidence with reference to most of the importers and their employes, because nearly all the best families in Havana have relatives who are believed to be implicated.

The investigation shows a widespread conspiracy to defraud. Heretofore Collector Bliss, when he has had persons arrested for fraud, has been referred to the Governor General's secretary and has found the entire judicial system apparently banded against him and against conviction. Now the matter seems to have been taken up by the military authorities, who are determined that the courts shall act with firmness, and that decisions shall be impartial, and in accordance with the evidence.

Legal talent of a high order has been engaged by both sides. The Government intends, if possible, to make an example of those against whom there is absolute proof, and will endeavor to strike terror to the others. The corrupt system which it is sought to break down has existed for more than a century, and scarcely any one has looked upon it until the present proceedings were instituted, as a curable evil. Probably some weeks will elapse before the cases can be brought to trial.

CUBA INVITES IMMIGRATION.

Circular of Invitation Issued to Residents of Foreign Countries.

HAVANA, Dec. 27.—The Cuban Planters' Association, in view of the alleged urgent need of immigration to Cuba, have finally published the expected circular for circulation in Spain and other foreign countries. The circular says:

"Spaniards will find a home in Cuba, the only thing different being the Government. Cuba can easily support 6,000,000 people, whereas at present there are only 1,500,000 in the island. The climate is excellent, and a good future is assured to the steady laborer."

Land for the Thurston Home.

The Thurston Memorial Home Fund, for the establishment of a Home for Orphans and Homeless Children in Cuba, has been granted forty acres of land near Gloria, Cuba. Mr. and Mrs. George E. Andrews will leave for Cuba Saturday to take possession of the land for the home and to perfect plans for the building of the orphanage. Dr. Seneca Howland, the Treasurer of the fund, says he has received many contributions.

GEN. CARPENTER RETIRED.

Six Other Generals Likely to be Retired After Transfer to Regulars.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Gen. Gilbert S. Carpenter, who was recently confirmed as Brigadier General in the regular army, has been placed on the retired list on his own application, after thirty years' active service. His last assignment was in command of the Eighteenth Infantry in the Philippines. He has been detached from further service in the field and ordered home. His retirement leaves two vacancies in the list of Brigadier Generals, and results in promotions in every grade of the line, including the promotion of Lieut. Col. J. M. J. Sanno of the Fourth Infantry to be Colonel of the Eighteenth Infantry.

The two vacancies in the list of Brigadier Generals will be filled on the reassembling of Congress by the promotion and retirement of several officers who have distinguished themselves in action in the recent war. It is generally supposed that Gens. MacArthur, Wilson, Lee, Wheeler, Bates, Young, Ludlow, and Wheaton, all of whom hold volunteer commissions, are to be made Brigadier Generals in the regular establishment, and that all but two of the number will be immediately retired.

Gen. MacArthur undoubtedly will be retained in active service, but there is less certainty as to the other general officer. The death of Gen. Lawton left a vacancy in the list of Major Generals of Volunteers which will be filled by the promotion of either Gen. Bates, Gen. Young, or Gen. Wheaton, all of whom are on duty in the Philippines. This appointment will be made early next week.

NEW TORPEDO BOAT LAUNCHED.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 27.—Despite the fact that it was snowing heavily, a large crowd assembled at the Trigg shipyard this afternoon to witness the launching of the torpedo boat Stockton. The Stockton is a sister boat to the Shubrick, which was launched at the Trigg yard some weeks ago.

Miss Katherin Stockton, the oldest unmarried daughter of the oldest son of Commodore Stockton, christened the boat and the affair went off without the slightest hitch. The Stockton is 175 feet long, of 17 feet beam, and 4 feet 8 inches draught, and is expected to make twenty-six knots on her trial trip.

Col. Volkmar Ordered to Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Col. William J. Volkmar, Assistant Adjutant General, has been relieved from duty in the Department of Colorado, and ordered to temporary duty at New York, in the Department of the East, at the completion of which he will proceed to Havana, Cuba, for assignment to duty as Adjutant General in the Division of Cuba.

REBELS AGAIN DEFEATED

Col. Lockett Scatters a Strong Force Near Montalban.

THE ENEMY'S LOSS IS HEAVY

Americans Tried to Surround Insurgents to Cut Off Escape, but Nature of Country Prevented.

MANILA, Dec. 27.—Col. Lockett, with a force of 2,500, including artillery, attacked this morning a strong force of insurgents intrenched in the mountains near Montalban, about five miles northeast of San Mateo. The enemy were completely routed, the Americans pursuing them through the hills, amid which they fled in every direction.

Four Americans were wounded. The Filipino loss was large, resulting from a heavy infantry and artillery fire for three hours into the trenches.

It is supposed that the insurgents were those who were driven out of San Mateo on the day Gen. Lawton was killed. They numbered probably 1,000.

A dozen lines of insurgent trenches covered the steep trail through the hills, and likewise the valley below, along which the Americans passed. The main attacking party consisted of the Forty-sixth Volunteer Infantry, a troop of cavalry, and artillery, Col. Lockett commanding in person. The rest of the command operated from remote points in an endeavor to carry out Col. Lockett's plan of throwing his lines around the enemy, and thus cutting off retreat. The nature of the mountainous country made it impracticable to execute this movement successfully.

After the insurgents began to run there was a vain attempt to use artillery.

THE FIGHT NEAR SAN JACINTO.

Battle in Which Logan Was Killed Cost Filipinos More Men Than Any Other of the Insurrection.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Mail advices have reached the War Department in regard to the crushing defeat administered by Wheaton's brigade to the insurgents near San Jacinto early in November, in which engagement Major John A. Logan lost his life.

According to the correspondent of The Manila American, the Thirty-third Infantry, under Col. Hare, encountered a force of the enemy between San Fabian and San Jacinto, and brought on one of the sharpest engagements of the war, resulting in the death of more insurgents than in any other fight since the beginning of the insurrection. The battle raged for two hours, and at its conclusion seventy-seven dead Filipinos were found in the trenches. Many wounded were found hidden in the high grass and creek bottoms.

It is estimated that over one hundred insurgents were killed in the fight, from twenty to thirty being found dead together in several places. Twenty-nine prisoners and 100 rifles were captured. The Americans lost one officer killed and six men wounded.

The officer killed was Major John A. Logan, who was shot through the head during the first few minutes of the engagement while at the head of his battalion, which formed an advance guard. He was in the act of assisting a wounded soldier, and was hit by a Mauser bullet, fired by a sharpshooter concealed in the top of a cocoanut tree. He died a few hours later.

A reconnoissance on the Tuesday preceding, made by Major Buck's battalion of the Thirteenth Infantry, in the vicinity of San Jacinto, developed nothing of importance, but later Gen. Wheaton received information that the enemy was assembling in strong force there for the purpose of preventing our control of the road from Dagupan north through San Jacinto, by which it was considered probable that Aguinaldo's Tarlac army would attempt to retreat. The Thirty-third was ordered out, accompanied by a Gatling gun, with a detachment of the Thirteenth under the command of Capt. Howland of Gen. Wheaton's staff.

The troops encountered five miles of the worst road ever found in Luzon, being a succession of creeks and miry ditches, in which the men sank to their waists in mud and water. Every bridge was unserviceable and had to be repaired where possible, but in most cases the men, with horses and guns, plunged into the quagmire and struggled through as they could. Nothing but the indomitable energy of Capt. Howland enabled the Gatling to get into action. A score of times it was necessary to unhitch the horses and lead them around through rice fields, while a hundred soldiers dragged the gun over ditches or broken bridges.

The fight was opened by the insurgents two miles from San Jacinto, while the leading battalion was passing a clump of native houses, surrounded by a grove of cocoanut trees, and the men were knee deep in mud. The first fire came from the sharpshooters in trees and houses and from a small trench across the road, all at close range. There was also a heavy fire from thickets more distant, to the right and left. The aim of the sharpshooters was deadly, and was directed at the officers, for the first five men that fell wore either chevrons or shoulder straps. The other officer hit besides Major Logan was Captain Green. He was also shot from a tree, but his wound was slight.

The regiment never wavered a moment. The crack marksmen it contains soon located the natives and began knocking them out of trees like squirrels. The men rushed at the trench, through the soft mud, waist deep, and passed over it, leaving four dead Filipinos within. At the same time the regiment deployed as skirmishers, Major Logan's battalion in the centre. Major Cronin's was on the right and Major Marsh's on the left. Col. Hare and Lieut. Col. Brereton directed the general movement. The skirmish line, which was nearly two miles long, rushed forward rapidly through water-soaked rice fields, ditches, creeks, and thickets, firing all the time and doing deadly execution. The Filipinos made the best stand for a long time, several cases being reported of the rebels remaining in position behind cover until the Americans were within twenty feet of them.

Major Marsh's battalion surprised a trench full of insurgents by coming up on their flank. They poured a terrible fire along the trench, slaughtering nearly all in it. Just before entering the town the Gatling did good execution by killing five of a party that was guarding a broken bridge, and afterward swept the country beyond the town, driving 150 rebels into the hills. Major Marsh's battalion entered the town first and captured a large battle flag that was floating over a convent. Not a native was left in the town when the troops arrived, except a blind boy and one woman.

Most of the survivors of the insurgent force are supposed to have escaped toward Magaldon or Dagupan. It was impossible to pursue them further, as the troops were exhausted, the ammunition was low, and the troops had only two days' rations with them, and no possibility of getting further supplies from San Fabian, owing to the condition of the road. The column camped for the night at San Jacinto.

Five more rebels were killed during the night by the outposts. Among the bodies found was that of a Lieutenant Colonel, supposed to have been in command of the rebels at that point.

BRIBERY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Gen. Otis Believes There May Be Some Foundation for Charges.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The Adjutant General has received a copy of an order recently issued by Gen. Otis, aiming at the suppression of bribery, which, it is reported, has been extensively practiced in the Philippines. Gen. Otis says the persistence of these reports touching both the military and civil service in the islands has forced him to the conclusion that there may be some foundation for the general charge. He cautions all commanding officers, heads of departments, and others in authority, to probe to the bottom any such reports that may reach them, and announces that all offenses of this nature will be suppressed with a strong hand.

TO SEND OFFICERS' BODIES HOME.

The Thomas Will Carry Those of Lawton, Logan, and Armstrong.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Quartermaster General Ludington received a cable message to-day from Col. Miller of the Quartermaster's Department at Manila, saying that arrangements have been made to send home the remains of Major Gen. Lawton, Major John A. Logan, Jr., and Major Armstrong on the transport Thomas, which will leave on the 30th inst. for San Francisco.

PHILIPPINE CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Gen. Otis sent to the War Department to-day the following list of casualties not previously reported:

Killed: In action—engagement near Banna, Dec. 11, Third Cavalry, A, Harry Swegger, Charles W. Frasee; action against Romblon, Panay, Dec. 10, Eighteenth Infantry, C, Charles J. Feley.

Wounded—William J. Sheesey, Hospital Corps, abdomen and head, slight; wounded and taken prisoner during attack on train near Angeles, Sept. 22, escaped during engagement near Mangataren, Nov. 28; action near Alimodian, Panay, P. I., Nov. 20, Twenty-sixth Infantry, F, Thomas Russell, foot, slight; H. John Nadeau, thigh, severe; Nineteenth Infantry, A, William Hicks, arm, severe; action Lagranji, Samar, Dec. 7, Sixth Infantry, M, Payton M. Womack, buttock, slight; Reed M. Keeney, shoulder, slight; attack on Ginigaran, Samar, Dec. 8, Sixth Infantry, D, Raymond D. Burbee, thigh, slight; William Huggard, both wrists, slight; advance on Sibui, Dec. 10, Fourth Cavalry, B, Lorenzo A. De Clairmont, Corporal, chest, moderate; H. Winthrop Richardson, Corporal, thigh, severe; action Ivo, Dec. 19, Twenty-fifth Infantry, E, Gish Wade, leg, slight; action near Tarlac, Dec. 10, Twenty-fifth Infantry, H, Burt M Coy, Corporal, thigh, severe.

One American Killed at Subig.

MANILA, Dec. 27.—It now appears that one American was killed in the attack upon the Subig garrison yesterday by Gen. Santa Ana.

HEALTH OF NEW REGIMENTS.

Gen. Corbin Says Not One Man Died on the Trip to Manila.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin said to-day that every regiment of the infantry last recruited, which has reached Manila, has made the remarkable report of the safe arrival of every man who started. This is considered a very convincing proof of the care with which the men were selected. These troops have traveled by both routes, the Suez Canal and by way of San Francisco, and have been subjected to great changes of climate and some vicissitudes, yet not one man has died of illness on the way.

Two Regiments Arrive at Manila.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Gen. Otis has notified the War Department of the arrival at Manila of the transports Duke of Fife and St. Paul, carrying the Thirty-eighth Volunteer Infantry, Col. George S. Anderson, which left San Francisco Nov. 21, and the transports Ohio and Indiana, carrying the Fortieth Volunteer Infantry, Col. E. T. C. Richmond, commanding, which left San Francisco Nov. 24. The Thirty-eighth Infantry was organized at Jefferson Barracks and the Fortieth Infantry at Fort Riley, Kansas. There were no casualties in either regiment on the voyage.

Civil Marriages in the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Gen. Otis has issued a decree authorizing the celebration of civil marriages in the Philippines. He cabled Secretary Root to that effect to-day and the Secretary promptly approved the action. Heretofore all marriages were celebrated by the Catholic Church, so that Protestants and non-Christians were prohibited from marrying. If the decree does not interfere with the Catholics, who may be married according to their own rites, but extends the privilege of civil marriage to those who desire it, just as is practiced in the United States.

WILL NOT BE SOLDIER'S BRIDE.

Girl on Hed Way to Manila Will Find Her Fiance Is Dead.

FARIBAULT, Minn., Dec. 27.—In the list of dead forwarded by Gen. Otis Monday is the name of Henry C. Merriam of Company G, Sixth Infantry, of typhoid fever. This is the young man to whom Miss Bessie Ray of this city was to have been married. She left here with her mother for Manila in November, and is now on her way.

Merriam was a graduate of the Class of '97 at Shattuck and was very popular. When the war was declared against Spain he enlisted in Battery H, Sixth Artillery. For high executive ability displayed in Manila, Gen. Otis recommended him for promotion. He was the son of Capt. Merriam, a retired army officer residing in Washington.

Miss Ray will not arrive in Manila for more than a week.

MONEY ASKED FOR WOMEN'S HOTEL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The impression has gone abroad, and has been announced in many of the papers, that the total amount necessary to be pledged before the Woman's Hotel Company can be incorporated and begin operations, has been subscribed. As this statement is incorrect and seems to hinder and prevent further expected subscriptions, will you permit the committee to say that pledges for $75,000 more are still required; and this amount must be secured before the close of the year or the undertaking will end?

Therefore, all friends of this needed enterprise which, while offering a sound and profitable investment, promises so much for the social betterment of the higher grades of self-supoprting women are requested to be prompt in advising the committee of their willingness to co-operate.

CHARLES D. KELLOGG, Secretary.
New York, Dec. 26, 1899.

EXPLOSION IN CHINESE MISSION.

Bomb Placed Under Methodist Church Building in Victoria, B. C.

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 27.—During service yesterday in the Methodist Mission Church in Chinatown an explosion occurred and sixty or seventy Chinese converts and white people rushed for the street, with the building tumbling about their heads. All escaped serious injury. It was found that a bomb had been exploded by a slow fuse underneath the church, and the police are on the track of the Chinese suspects.

The explosion is supposed to be the work of Chinese highbinders who hoped to kill seven mission women and the preacher, the Rev. Mr. Gardner, who married a Chinese woman and learned many secrets of the highbinders through his wife's relatives. Twelve months ago he disclosed a plot by which several Chinese were to be murdered, and the highbinders then sent him notice that he was marked for death. The seven Methodist women were instrumental in having the Chinese girl slaves of prominent Chinese taken from their masters and placed in the Methodist home, where they were taught English and Christianity. Eighteen of the rescued girls were in the church at the time of the explosion.

HARVARD BOATHOUSE BURNED.

Launch Badly Damaged—Total Loss About $37,000.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 27.—The new boathouse for Harvard oarsmen, on Charles River Parkway, which was almost completed, was burned to-day and the launch Frank Thompson, a gift of the late President of the Pennsylvania Railroad to Harvard, was badly damaged. The loss is estimated at $37,000, of which $27,000 on the building falls on the contractor, Frank B. Furbish of this city. The insurance on the boathouse is $20,000. Workmen were heating creosote stain in a shahty near the boathouse, when the substance caught fire. The flames burned through the sides of the hut, reaching the boathouse. Although twenty-five of the contractor's men and the fire department worked hard they could not save the building, and in spite of their efforts the launch, which was moored about twenty-five feet from the boathouse, was burned almost to the water's edge.

The boathouse was to have been ready for occupancy next March, and was one of the best buildings of its class. It was 139 feet long, 35 feet wide, and two stories high, with basement. The Harvard Boat Club of New York subscribed $25,000 toward the construction of the building. The building was to have been named for Marshal Newell, the Harvard oarsman and football player who was killed at Springfield, Mass., two years ago.

Trenton Trolley Extension.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 27.—The Township Committee of Hamilton Township to-day granted a franchise to the Trenton Street Railway Company to extend its line from Yardville to Allentown, N. J. The line from Trenton to Yardville is already in operation.

"DON GIOVANNI" AT THE OPERA

Mozart's Opera Well Sung Before a Large Audience—Work of the Singers and the Orchestra.

Mozart's masterpiece, "Don Giovanni," was brought forward at the Metropolitan Opera House last night for the fifth subscription performance of the season. The prevalence of the works of Mozart in the early part of the series may be taken as evidence of one of two things, either that there are many Wagner singers under the ban of the weather or that Mr. Grau's visit to Munich last Summer in the course of the Mozart cycle convinced him that there was something in these operas worth cultivating. A Mozart cycle is mentioned as among the possibilities of the season, but its materialization will probably depend on the manifestations of public interest in the works as they are given separately. The audience last night appeared to be well pleased with the work of the principal singers.

In the general presentation of the work there were some few evidences of an increase in the stock of knowledge possessed by the authorities of the house. The stage management showed some improvement, and for the first time the small orchestras in the ballroom scene, called for by the score to play the dances, made their appearance. Heretofore we have had only dummies. Last night we had real musicians. Truly the sun do move. To the audience in general, however, the most important feature of the evening was the début of the new baritone, Signor Scotti.

This gentleman, who made his first appearance here as Don Giovanni, was immediately successful. He is a good-looking man, graceful and dignified in bearing, and elegant in manner. His voice is fresh, mellow, well schooled, and well managed. It has plenty of volume, but was not at any time last night forced. Possibly the quality of the voice is not of the richest, but it was a pleasure to hear such a fresh, unworn organ used with so much freedom. Furthermore, in his treatment of the recitativo Signor Scotti showed understanding and at times finesse. He sang the "Champagne Song," as it is sometimes called, with fine dash and vigor, and won two hearty recalls thereby. The details of his work as Don Giovanni will bear further discussion, but it may be said now that his conception of the part was according to the traditions, and was generally well carried out.

Signor Pini-Corsi made his first appearance in this city as Masetto. He will probably prove to be a very useful buffo. He is a diminutive man with a genuine comedian's face. Of his voice not much can be said at present, except that it is large, because he had not recovered last night from the effects of a recent cold. His acting was good, and in general he showed a comprehension of the part. He plainly pleased the audience.

The other members of the cast were old acquaintances. With Mme. Nordica as Donna Anna, Mme. Sembrich as Zerlina, M. Edouard de Reszke as Leporello, M. Salignac as Don Ottavio, and M. Devries as the Commendatore, nothing unexpected was likely to happen. Miss Suzanne Adams was the Donna Elvira. It was to her credit that she showed improvement in the rôle, especially in her delivery of the first air, in which her conception of the composer's intent was much nearer to the truth than it was last season. But she is still far from realizing for the auditor the intense pathos of the part. Donna Elvira is really the most sympathetic figure in this unique tragedy, and in the hands of a singer of high dramatic and vocal skill can easily be made to share with Donna Anna the interest of the audience. Through inefficient treatment of this rôle much of the power of Mozart's masterpiece is lost to the public.

The orchestra last night deserved praise for its discreet treatment of most of the music, for little more color and insistence on the light and shade would have heightened the effect of the performance. Signor Mancinelli conducted, and from him only a conventional reading of the score can be expected. He is not the man to discover the German spirit which lies behind the Italian forms of "Don Giovanni."

EMMET CORRIGAN IN "BEN-HUR."

Replaces Temporarily Mr. Morgan, Who Soon Returns to Mr. Frohman.

At the matinée performance yesterday of "Ben-Hur," which was played to the largest matinée audience thus far seen in the Broadway Theatre, since the play was produced, Emmet Corrigan appeared in the title rôle for the first time, temporarily, in the place of Hale Morgan. Mr. Morgan, it is said, will shortly terminate his connection with this company to resume an important place with an attraction of Daniel Frohman's soon to be produced.

When Mr. Morgan was secured to play the part of Ben-Hur by Klaw & Erlanger, it was with the understanding that he would be enabled to assume a part with any attraction in which Daniel Frohman might deem it wise to place him. This new play will probably be "The Ambassador," which will follow the present piece, "The Maneuvers of Jane," at Daly's Theatre.

Mr. Frohman has purchased the American rights of Kinsey Pelle's play, "An Interrupted Honeymoon," which is destined for production in this city at some future date. The play was produced in London this season, and at the time caused quite a sensation on its first presentation in the English metropolis.

KOSTER & BIAL'S LEASE SOLD.

Nelson Roberts Has Closed the Deal and Will Assume Control.

Nelson Roberts, who has been negotiating for the purchase of the lease from the Robert Biel syndicate of Koster & Bial's Music Hall, has closed the deal.

Managers of various vaudeville artists were notified yesterday to call on Mr. Roberts last night and have their contracts which were made with the Robert Biel syndicate transferred to Nelson Roberts. This was done in every instance where attractions were booked for engagements on and after Jan. 8. This is the date when Mr. Roberts will assume absolute control of the house, and it is said he will not alone confine himself to offering a vaudeville bill, but will also present extravaganzas, burlesques, and possibly plays of a more ambitious nature.

MINSTRELS AROUND THE GLOBE.

Plans Maturing for a Long Trip of Primrose & Dockstader's Company.

Arrangements are being made by Manager J. H. Decker of the Primrose & Dockstader Minstrels to present this attraction in London next June, and after the English engagement they propose to visit Australia and South Africa. This trip has been in contemplation for a long time, and was practically settled yesterday by a cable from Mr. Musgrove of the Shaftesbury Theatre.

The plan as outlined is to continue in this country until June, then to take the company intact to London for a long run. Afterward, if the present war ceases, a visit to some of the principal cities of South Africa will be made; thence to Australia, and from there to San Francisco, and then a return engagement in this city in the Fall of 1901.

Schweighofer in "'s Nullerl."

Felix Schweighofer, the German comedian, will be seen for the first time to-night in "'s Nullerl" (A Nobody) at the Irving Place Theatre. The comedy is a five-act play by Morre, and the character Schweighofer assumes is entirely different from the rôle in which he appeared in "Ein Blitzmädel." Herr Schweighofer's support will be Miss Ada Merito, Miss Anna Leonardi, Slava Roberts, Mrs. Wilhelmine Schlüter, and Messrs. Manno, Kierschner, Klein-Rhoden, and Olmar. "'s Nullerl" will be repeated to-morrow night and in both performances on Saturday.

Richard Mansfield's Plans.

Richard Mansfield, in announcing his plans for the last two weeks of his engagement in this city at the Garden Theatre, beginning next Monday night, offers to the patrons of this house another week of "The First Violin," followed by seven different plays from his répertoire. These will include "Arms and the Man," Monday; "Cyrano de Bergérac," Tuesday; "Prince Karl," Wednesday; "A Parisian Romance," Thursday; "Beau Brummell," Friday; "The Devil's Disciple," Saturday matinée, and "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Saturday evening.

Roland Reed's Condition.

At St. Luke's Hospital last night it was announced that Roland Reed, the actor, who is lying ill there following an operation, was resting comfortably.

As to Gifts for Yale Buildings.

A published report to the effect that $750,000 has been given by two New York women for the new Yale Administration Building, according to the Secretary of the Yale corporation, is erroneous. It arose, the Secretary says, from confusion between the new Bi-Centennial Buildings and the Administration Building. The gift for the construction of the latter, announced at Tuesday's meeting of the corporation, was $40,000.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY

Yesterday was a typical Winter day—clear but too cold for comfort in walking or driving. The nipping and eager air was enjoyed by the hardy and strong, but kept invalids and those who fear the cold indoors, so that the Avenue and the uptown fashionable streets were not as lively as is usual on a sunny Winter day. The cold brought out the most remarkable display of furs, now so much in fashion, seen this Winter, and some of the sables worn were the finest ever shown in New York. The shops were fairly well filled with people exchanging Christmas gifts or buying New Year's presents, for there are many people in New York, and particularly its French residents, who still give each other gifts on New Year's Day.

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To-day will bring a dance at Sherry's for Miss Grace Ballard, given by her mother, Mrs. Frederic E. Ballard of 21 West Seventy-third Street. The dance is really a birthday dance, and Miss Ballard's birthday was celebrated in the same manner a year ago to-day, when the dance was given at Mrs. Ballard's residence. Mrs. Robert Hoe of 11 East Thirty-sixth Street will give an afternoon musicale. There will be an entertainment for the children, under the auspices of the Exchange for Women's Work, at Wallack's Theatre, at 2 P. M., and ex-Gov. Morton and Mrs. Morton will give a dinner in the evening at their residence, 681 Fifth Avenue, for Miss Mary Gardiner, granddaughter of Bishop Doane of Albany. Mrs. Frederic Gallatin will give a Christmas tree party and dance for children this afternoon, and this evening Mrs. J. Harry Alexandre will give a dance for her son, J. Harry Alexandre, Jr., at her residence, 10 West Thirty-second Street, and Mrs. William Barclay Parsons of 505 Fifth Avenue will give an afternoon cotillion for her younger granddaughter, Miss Sylvia Parsons, not yet out. There will be numerous other Christmas tree parties and children's dances this afternoon and evening, for this is holiday week and the young folk are having their innings.

***

This morning Mr. Albert Morris Bagby will celebrate his one hundredth musical morning in the ballroom of the Astoria. The centenary, so to speak, of Mr. Bagby's entertainments will be marked by Mrs. Emma Eames-Story's appearance as the soloist. The concert was postponed from Monday. Mr. Bagby during the hundred performances he has given has had as artists all the celebrated singers who have been in New York during the last three years. On one occasion he gave the second act of the "Barbier de Seville" with Sembrich, and he also introduced several charming short operas to his audiences season before last. The Bagby musicales have been and are purely subscription affairs, and are not open to the public. They have from December until Lent formed the opening of each fashionable week, and have been the rendezvous of society on Monday mornings.

***

Cards for receptions and dinners are still coming in, and the month of January will have a large and well filled social calendar. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Parish have sent out cards for a dinner on Saturday, Jan. 6; Mrs. Charles H. Stebbins and the Misses Stebbins, 33 West Ninth Street, will be at home on Fridays in January and February, and Mrs. Truax and the Misses Truax on Saturdays in January; Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Murray of 54 West Forty-ninth Street will give a dinner on Saturday, Jan. 6; Mrs. George T. Bonner and Miss Mabel Bonner of 115 East Twenty-first Street will receive on Thursdays until Lent; Mrs. Maturin Delafield, 475 Fifth Avenue, on Tuesdays in January, and Mrs. Albert James Adams and Miss Adams of the Hotel Netherland on Tuesdays in January.

***

Mr. Charles E. Manierre and Miss Elizabeth Hunt Welling, daughter of the late Charles Hunt Welling, who are to be married in Calvary Church at noon on Wednesday, Jan. 3, by the Rev. J. Lewis Parks, have chosen their attendants. Miss Mary H. Welling, a sister of the bride, will be her maid of honor, and Mr. George H. Sullivan will be Mr. Manierre's best man. The ushers will be Messrs. Richard W. G. Welling, Edward P. Casey, Herbert Thomson, James R. Burnett, and Francis E. Ward. A small breakfast at the residence of the bride's mother, 46 Park Avenue, will follow the ceremony.

***

Miss Edith Lawrence Speyers, daughter of Albert G. P. Speyers, and who, as already announced, will be married to Mr. Edward McVickar, in the Church of the Holy Communion on the afternoon of Wednesday, Jan. 17, will have for her bridesmaids Miss Julia Walsh of Albany, Miss Selina Schroeder, daughter of Mr. Gilliat Schroeder, and a cousin of the bride; Miss Mary Vibbert, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Vibbert, and Miss Mabel Jones, daughter of Mrs. Edward Renshaw Jones. Miss Speyer's maid of honor will be Miss Cornelia Van Rensselaer Robb, daughter of Mr. J. Hayden Robb. Mr. McVickar has not yet selected all his ushers. Mr. Andrew Bibby will probably be his best man.

***

The engagement has been announced in Boston of Mr. William P. Graves of this city and Miss Alice Chase, daughter of Mr. Sidney Chase, and in Albany of Dr. James Herbert Irish of this city and Miss Virginia Hurlburt Murphy, a sister of Mrs. Henry Otis Chapman of this city.

***

There were many well-known people at the White Star and American piers yesterday morning to see friends off on the Teutonic and St. Paul, respectively. As was announced yesterday in this column, Col. John Jacob Astor and Mrs. Astor, Miss Hunt, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Mr. and Mrs. John Munroe of Paris, Mrs. Raymond Rogers, and Miss Rogers, Mrs. S. Montgomery Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Webster, and Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webster sailed on the St. Paul, while the Teutonic took, among other passengers, E. J. Henderson, Mrs. Kitson, D. McLean, Howard Page, and Sidney Paget.

***

Col. Astor and Mrs. Astor will go to St. Moritz later in the Winter, and will probably board Col. Astor's steam yacht Nourmahal at Nice late in February. The Nourmahal will be placed in commission next month, and will then proceed to the Riviera for her owner, who, with a party of friends, will cruise on her in the Mediterranean.

***

The Rotterdam, which sails to-day for Rotterdam, has booked among other passengers, Marchese A. de Viti de Marco, the Marchesa de Viti de Marco and two children, and the Hon. Stanford Newel, United States Minister to the Netherlands, and Mrs. Newel. La Bretagne, sailing to-day for Havre, has booked among other passengers Mr. and Mrs. Jules Noel and Mrs. Herbert J. Taylor and Miss Ethel Taylor.

***

Mrs. Bayard Dominick of 22 West Fifty-first Street gave a large cotillion last night at Sherry's for her second daughter, Miss Helen Dominick, who made her début a few weeks ago. The decorations were of holly and other Christmas greens. The cotillion was led by Mr. Alexander Hadden dancing with Miss Helen Dominick, and the favors were long crimson sashes with sleigh bells attached, crystal hearts on ribbons, and Alsacian bows for the girls, and gun-metal ash receivers and cuff buttons of odd stones set in precious metals for the men. Miss Helen Dominick's gown of pink liberty silk had trimmings of dull pink, and her sister, Miss Dominick, wore a costume of pale blue crêpe de chine, with white lace. There were between 350 and 400 guests present, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. William Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph T. Low, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Vatable, Mr. and Mrs. Lefferts, Dr. Edgar and Mrs. Edgar, the Misses Edith and Julia Clark, Edith Carpenter, Miss Lockwood, Miss De Forest, Miss Hilda Tiffany, the Misses Low, Miss Fachiri, Miss Morris, Miss Barnes, and the Messrs. Tallmadge, Hopkin, Prentice Kellogg, Kip, Stokes, Prentice, Lefferts, and the Messrs. Agnew. Mrs. Albert Barnes Boardman gave a dinner last evening, from which her young guests went to Sherry's for Miss Helen Dominick's cotillion.

***

A cotillion was given last evening by Mrs. Artemas H. Holmes at her residence, 453 Madison Avenue, for her young daughter, Miss Lillian Stokes Holmes, and son, Artemas Holmes. The cotillion was led by Mr. Artemas Holmes alone, Miss Lillian dancing with her cousin, Mr. Walter Stokes. The favors, which were handed out by Mrs. Stokes, Mrs. Bostwick, and Miss Stiles, consisted of Leghorn hats, trimmed with tarletan bows, pink and blue being the colors used, staffs with artificial flowers, and tied with ribbons of different colors, and horns covered with various shades of crepe paper, for the girls, while the boys' favors were canes, cigarettes, and badges. The decorations were of holly and Christmas greens. Mrs. Holmes, who received the young people, was gowned in a pink satin Louis XVI. costume, heavily embroidered in pearls and draped with antique lace. The buffet supper was served by Sherry. There were about fifty-one couples, and among the boys and girls not yet out were numbered a few who have already made their bow. Among those present were the Misses Mildred Carruth Dix, Eleanor Swayne, Ella Guthrie, Dollie Low, Josephine Jenner, Ada Acosta, Adelaide Havemeyer, Louise E. Peters, May Gallatin, Twombly, Cary, and Louise Trowbridge, and the Messrs. Baylis, Edward Bell, George Vietor, John Stone, Harry Alexandre, Stokes, Williams, Peters, Fosdick, and Lloyd M. Hitchcock.

***

New Year's parties will be quite the vogue at Lenox, and there will be entertaining at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Alexandre, and the Greenleafs. A number of well-known people will leave for Lenox to-morrow and Friday.

***

Aiken is filling up slowly. Among the recent arrivals there have been Major and Mrs. Mallery and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Dodge. The hunts will begin early in January.

***

Mrs. Leiter will sail on Jan. 3 for England. From there she will go to Cairo. The Misses Leiter, who have been guests of their sister, Lady Curzon, at Simla, India, will meet their mother at Cairo and pass the Winter there with her. Lady Curzon is due this week in Bombay. She will not accompany her sisters to Cairo.

***

Mrs. Dunlop Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. Rudyard Kipling, Mrs. Choate, Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, Mrs. Ronalds, Mrs. Webster Glynes, who was Mrs. Ella Dietz Clymer; Mrs. Brown Potter, Mme. Blanche Marchesi, Mrs. Ronalds, and Sir Arthur Sullivan made up a rather assorted and interesting company of guests recently at a tea given by the Society of American Women in London.

***

An English authority differs somewhat from the roseate views taken of gayety on the Riviera. It states that at Nice there is little worth mentioning. Among the few arrivals there are Mrs. Alfred Roosevelt, Prince Galitzin, and the Baron Arthur de Rothschild. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., found Nice so dull that they left it and have been amusing themselves until Valiant is ready for them in taking all sorts of excursions. Monte Carlo is full of Russians, Cannes full of golfers, and San Remo of all sorts and conditions of Anglo-Saxons. The same authority also says: "I saw one night at Prince's Mr. and Mrs. Cavendish-Bentinck dining with Mr. Hebert Bishop, the rich American, who has rented Houghton this season, and I thought that Mrs. Bentinck was still looking very far from well."

***

Cornelius Vanderbilt and party and Senator Allison, with a large party, arrived yesterday morning at the Hotel Chamberlin, Old Point Comfort, Va., for the holidays.

PHILADELPHIA BENEDICTS' BALL

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 27.—This evening the first large ball of the season took place at Horticultural Hall, Philadelphia, given by the Benedicts. It was a representative affair, and the invitations were limited to only 300. For many years the Benedicts' ball has been regarded as the most exclusive function of the Winter in Philadelphia society, and the ball last night was no exception to those of former years. The large ballroom in Horticultural Hall was screened off by ferns and flowers, and the dancing took place in the foyer. The supper was served down stairs. At the head of the grand stairway the following ladies received: Mrs. Grace Tacher Bispham, Mrs. Henry Williams Biddle, and Mrs. John A. Brown, Jr. Mrs. Bispham wore a handsome gown of pale blue, trimmed with black lace. Mrs. Biddle was in white satin, and wore her famous necklace of pearls and diamonds, said to be one of the handsomest in this country. Mrs. Brown was in pale pink, with diamond ornaments.

The following Benedicts gave the ball: Messrs. Henry W. Biddle, George Tucker Bispham, John A. Brown, Jr., Alexander J. Cassatt, Henry C. Chapman, Edward Coles, Henry B. Coxe, Charles E. Dana, Anthony J. Drexel, George Harrison Fisher, Charles C. Harrison, J. Dundas Lippincott, John H. Livingston, Frederick T. Mason, Edward de V. Morrell, John T. Spencer, Rudulph Ellis, John W. Williams, Edward S. Willing, and William D. Winsor. There was no cotillion, and supper was served at midnight. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, Dr. and Mrs. Henry C. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. George W. C. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Cassatt, Mrs. Frederic Thurston Mason, Mr. and Mrs. George Harrison Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Cramp, Miss Florence Cramp, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coles, Mrs. Edward S. Willing, the Misses Bakie, Mrs. Holsman, the Messrs. Holsman, Mrs. May Stevenson Easby, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Alexander Reilly, Mr. and Mrs. De Witt Cuyler, Mr. Hazlehurst, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Platt.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Vogelgesang—Shepard.

Miss Zenaide Stevens Shepard, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Edwin Malcolm Shepard, United States Navy, was married at St. Paul's Memorial Church, Stapleton, S. I., at noon yesterday to Lieut. Theodore Vogelgesang, United States Navy. The Rev. Alonzo Lippincott Wood performed the ceremony. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Kate Shepard, as maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Emilie Kennedy of Philadelphia, Miss Mary Todd of Washington, and Miss Isabel Sackett of New York. The best man was E. M. Shipp, Surgeon United States Navy. The ushers were Lieut. Montgomery M. Taylor, United States Navy; Lieut. William M. Moffett, United States Navy; Lieut. Arthur Cranston, United States Army; Capt. Thomas C. Treadwell, United States Marine Corps; John M. Blankenship of Baltimore, and W. B. Chace of New York. A reception to intimate friends and a breakfast to the bridal party followed at the residence of the Naval Inspector, Third Lighthouse District, at Tompkinsville.

Lavelle—Brady.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 27.—Miss Mary A. Brady, sister of Police Justice John K. Brady of this city, and Peter J. Lavelle of New York City were married in the Church of the Sacred Heart this morning. The nuptial mass was celebrated by the Rev. Dr. M. J. Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City, a brother of the bridegroom. The best man was Joseph F. O'Grady of the Municipal Council of New York City, and the bridesmaid was Miss Minnie Griffin of this city. After a wedding tour in the South Mr. and Mrs. Lavelle will take up their home in New York City.

Meyers—Abrew.

PORT JEFFERSON, L. I., Dec. 27.—Prof. E. D. Meyers, Principal of the Union Free School, and Miss Jessie Abrew were married to-day at the bride's residence. The Rev. Charles G. Ellis, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Northport, officiated. After the ceremony the couple started on a wedding trip.

AID FOR THE HOSPITALS.

Result of the Appeal to the Members of the Bar.

Charles Lanier of 17 Nassau Street, the General Treasurer of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, reports that an appeal specially directed to members of the bar is resulting in a very generous response. Contributions received up to date from this source are as follows:

Melville C. Day	$50	Nathan Bijur	10
James C. Carter	25	Edward M. Shepard	10
Wm. B. Hornblower	25	R. Burnham Moffatt	10
Cardozo & Nathan	25	J. & Cadwalader	10
William Man	25	M. Dwight Collier	10
Thomas Thatcher	25	Charles Straus	10
F. L. Stetson	25	Wm. B. McVickar	10
Wm. D. Guthrie	25	Alex. W. Fraser	10
Thatcher M. Adams	10	Frederick A. Snow	10
G. Van Slyck	25	Charles Curie	10
Charles Steele	25	J. F. Kernochan	10
J. J. McCook	25	Henry Thompson	10
E. Lauterbach	25	George Hahn	5
James L. Bishop	25	D. B. Toucey	5
Geo. M. Miller	25	S. O. Edmonds	5
E. W. Sheldon	25	C. R. Westbrook	5
Victor Morawetz	25	C. S. Petrasch	5
David Willcox	25	A. S. Bard	5
John W.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

The Domestic Exchange National Bank
OF NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $300,000.

DIRECTORS:
Robert D. Kent, Ethan Allen Doty,
William P. Aldrich, Horace W. Fish,
Samuel S. Bradley, William Kent,
Thomas H. Cullen, Edward S. Peck,
C. D. Spencer.

ROBERT D. KENT, President.
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TELEPHONE, 2883 BROAD.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
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Branch Office:
Lakewood Hotel, Lakewood, N.J.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS,
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general Banking Business.
Interest allowed on deposits.
Orders executed for cash or on margin.
Investment Securities
A SPECIALTY.
LIST SENT ON APPLICATION.

Geo. E. Armstrong & Co.
BANKERS & BROKERS,
MEMBERS OF
New York and Boston Stock Exchanges.
44 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
146 DEVONSHIRE ST., BOSTON.
231 MAIN ST., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Ward, Armstrong & Co.,
20 GT. WINCHESTER ST., LONDON.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
Foreign Exchange.
Loans made against approved collateral.
Interest allowed on deposits.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

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Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., New York. 298 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

TUNSTALL & CO.,
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold for cash or carried on margin.
Market Letter on Application.
Telephones No. 1492 and No. 830 Broad.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES OF MEXICO
6% Consolidated External Gold Loan of 1899.
23 Wall Street,
New York, December 28, 1899.

Three months' interest, due January 1, 1900, on bonds of the above issue will be paid on and after January 2, 1900. Holders of our temporary certificates representing said bonds may collect such interest upon presentation of the certificates at our office, in order that payment may be stamped thereon. J. P. MORGAN & CO.

The Woman's Hotel Company
of New York City

Invites subscriptions to its Capital Stock, of which $140,000 remains to be taken.
Subscription lists close Dec. 31st.
Prospectuses & Subscription blanks can be had of The New York Security & Trust Co., 46 Wall St.; The Knickerbocker Trust Co., 234 Fifth Ave.; and the Secretary, 105 East 22d St.
Herbert B. Turner, J. Kennedy Tod.
Charles S. Fairchild, Charles F. Cox.
Charles D. Kellogg, Sec'y Committee.

RAMAPO WATER CO. STOCK FOR SALE AT 45.
TOBEY & KIRK,
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"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

An Absolutely Safe-Guarded Investment.
Earning 22% Annually and Paying 1% Monthly.

International Zinc Co., Ltd.,

OF JOPLIN, MO.

The ONLY COMPANY in the Missouri-Kansas zinc fields issuing to its stockholders quarterly statements of earnings and profits certified as correct by Chartered Accountants (BARROW, WADE, GUTHRIE & CO., of Boston, New York, London and Manchester, England,) who supervise its accounts.

CAPITAL - - - - - $1,000,000
Divided into 1,000,000 Shares. Par Value $1.00 Each, Full Paid and Non-Assessable.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:
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Vice-President, D. K. WENRICH, Joplin, Mo.
Sec. and Treas., J. B. CARMICHAEL, Joplin.
Hon. CHARLES P. BENNETT, Providence, R. I.
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Consulting Engineer, GEORGE E. QUINBY, Joplin.
Registrars and Transfer Agents,
KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO., New York.

This company offers investors
Valuable Properties, actively producing, under business management, now paying 12 per cent. and carrying forward a surplus of 10 per cent.
Low-Priced Shares, sure to advance in value rapidly.
Large Earnings, even on $30 ore, as demonstrated by the chartered accountants in their examination of the properties.
Dividends equaling those paid by the highest capitalized companies in the zinc fields, yet on a much smaller investment.
Absolute Security of its shareholders' interests.

The four new mills now in course of construction will increase the company's net annual income to **42 per cent.** on its entire capital stock.

300,000 SHARES
of its stock are now offered for public subscription at
75c. PER SHARE,
to complete the balance of the purchase price and pay for the new mills now being built.

At the above price the shares net 16 per cent. on their cost, and NO INVESTOR can afford to let this company's offer pass without investigation.

SEND FOR PROSPECTUS, and note carefully the detailed accounts and Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co.'s reports on the properties.

Beginning January 1st, 1900, this company will pay regular monthly dividends of one per cent., with such extra dividends from time to time as the condition of the company shall warrant.

Applications for stock, accompanied by remittance, received at either of the following offices of the fiscal agents,

JOSHUA BROWN & CO., Bankers,
45 and 47 Wall St., New York. 89 State St., Boston. 421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW JERSEY.
33 Montgomery Street, Jersey City.
Capital, $500,000.
Surplus, 500,000.
Transacts a General Banking and Trust Business.
Allows interest on deposits subject to check and on certificates of deposit.
Loans money on Bond and Mortgage.
Acts as Trustee under Corporate Mortgages, and as Registrar and Transfer Agent for Corporations.

Special attention and facilities offered to all corporations organized under the laws of New Jersey.

OFFICERS.
JOHN W. HARDENBERGH..President
GEORGE W. YOUNG, } Vice Presidents
ROBERT S. ROSS, }
OSCAR L. GUBELMAN..Sec. and Treas.

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Joseph S. Auerbach, Henry Lembeck,
Charles T. Barney, James A. Macdonald,
Marcus Beach, Frank J. Mathews,
August Belmont, Allan L. McDermott,
C. Ledyard Blair, James G. Morgan,
Frederick G. Bourne, N. Thayer Robb,
William Brinkerhoff, Robert S. Ross,
John D. Carscallen, Edwin A. Stevens,
C. C. Cuyler, Benjamin L. Stowe,
Jacob J. Detwiller, Eben B. Thomas,
John W. Hardenbergh, Myles Tierney,
J. H. Hyde, Augustus H. Vanderpoel,
Robert M. Jarvis, John J. Voorhees,
Gustav E. Kissel, George W. Young,
Augustus Zabriskie.

Bankers' Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK,
10 Wall Street.
CAPITAL - - - - $1,500,000
SURPLUS - - - - $1,500,000
Transacts a general Trust and Banking business and allows interest on daily balances subject to check on sight.

OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, } Vice-Presidents.
Louis V. Bright, }
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.

DIRECTORS:
Louis V. Bright, Wm. H. Hollister,
D. Crawford Clark, Percival Knauth,
George Coppell, Francis H. Leggett,
Bayard Dominick, Almeric H. Paget,
John F. Dryden, William G. Park,
Benjamin N. Duke, Gilbert M. Plympton,
George W. Ely, William Schall, jr.,
Albert E. Goodhart, John W. Simpson,
Edwin Gould, Francis S. Smithers,
Edmund T. Halsey, Ransom H. Thomas.
J. Walter Wood, jr.

Bleecker Street & Fulton Ferry Railroad Company
SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

The above mentioned Seven hundred thousand Dollars Bonds will mature on January 1, 1900.

The Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company proposes to extend these bonds at the rate of four per cent. per annum until January 1, 1950, the present security and lien to remain in full force, the principal and interest of the extended bonds to be payable in gold.

Arrangements have been made with The State Trust Company to purchase the bonds at maturity at par, and to extend the same on their account, The State Trust Company reserving the right to terminate without notice the privilege to be extended to the bondholders.

Bondholders who wish to avail themselves of the privilege may notify The State Trust Company at once of their intention so to do, and may present their bonds at the office of The State Trust Company, No. 100 Broadway, New York, on and after January 2, 1900, to have the contract of extension and new coupon sheets attached. CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.

Referring to the above notice, we shall be prepared to purchase the above named bonds on and after January 2 at par.

Bondholders preferring to extend their bonds will have the privilege to do so, if they notify us of their intention on or before Jan. 5.

THE STATE TRUST COMPANY,
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

FINANCIAL.

Financial Summary for 1899

THE EVENING POST will publish on Saturday, December 30, a special summary of the financial movements of 1899.

The tables in this edition will be the most complete and comprehensive ever compiled. They will comprise, beside the highest, lowest, and closing prices, and net changes of the year, in all securities dealt in on the Stock Exchange, the similar statistics of important securities government and corporation, dealt in on the foreign Stock Exchanges.

It will also contain the year's record in the commercial markets, with the highest, lowest, and closing prices, and net changes, in iron, cotton, wheat, corn, and other commodities; the date of the high and low prices in such markets, and, for comparison, the "record prices" of the present generation. The high and low prices of the last twenty-five years in American and European Government bonds, and in the principal home and foreign railway securities, with the accompanying dates, will be appended. Similar tables will be included for the money market; the sterling exchange market; the reserves, deposits, and loans of the New York City banks and of the principal European banks; the holdings of the United States Treasury; the export and import trade in merchandise, gold, and silver of the United States and of Great Britain. These tables will specifically cover the year 1899, and generally the past twenty-five years. They will be compactly and conveniently arranged so as to make a table of reference complete both as to the extraordinary financial year now closing and the checkered financial generation of which it is a part.

These tables, never hitherto brought together, will be invaluable to any well-equipped banking or economic library.

The edition containing these special features will be published in New York promptly at the close of the financial markets on the last business day of the year, and will be mailed to out-of-town subscribers at that time.

The Evening Post
Cor. B'way & Fulton St., N. Y.

LIQUID AIR.
THE MARVEL OF THE CENTURY.
It will take the place of ice. It will be used as a motive power, as an anaesthetic, and for many other purposes.
NATIONAL LIQUID AIR COMPANY
is now offering stock at
$2.50 A SHARE.
(Par value $10; full paid and non-assessable.)
Subscription by mail or in person. Make checks or money orders payable to
NATIONAL LIQUID AIR CO.,
124 World Building, New York.
Send for circular.

MORTON TRUST CO.
38 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, $2,500,000.
LEVI P. MORTON, Pres't. EDWARD J. BERWIND, V.-Pres't.
JAS. K. CORBIERE, 2d V.-Prest. WM. REDMOND CROSS, Sec.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Nineteenth Ward Bank,
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Officers and Directors, and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking house on Wednesday, January 10th, 1900, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock A. M.
L. H. HOLLOWAY, Cashier.

The Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New York,
New York, December 22d, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at its banking rooms, corner of Broadway and Murray Street, Tuesday, January 9th, 1900. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
50 Wall St., New York, Dec. 7, 1899.
At the annual election for Directors of this company, held on the 4th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:
John M. Burke, Henry W. Curtiss,
Charles H. Kerner, Charles H. Leland,
Henry C. Mortimer, Walter R. Wood,
John W. Condit, David J. Burtis,
Lindley Murray, Jr., Francis M. Scott,
Charles H. Lowerre, J. Eugene Robert.
George M. Miller.
For Inspectors of Election for the year 1900,
Areunah M. Burtis, Wm. M. Farrington,
Thomas B. Peck.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, Mr. LINDLEY MURRAY, Jr., was unanimously re-elected President.
DAVID J. BURTIS, Secretary.

The Astoria Light, Heat & Power Company,
32 LIBERTY STREET,
New York, December 22d, 1899.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors to serve during the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before the stockholders, will be held at this office on Monday, January 8th, 1900. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close on Saturday, December 23d, 1899, at 12 M. and reopen on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900.
FRANCIS R. FORAKER, Secretary.

Acme Bedding Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the ACME BEDDING COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company at No. 163 West 19th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, January 3d, 1900, at five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
Dated December 14th, 1899.
ROBERT C. ODELL, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company for the election of Directors to serve during the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before the stockholders, will be held at No. 32 Liberty Street, on Monday, January 8th, 1900. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close on Saturday, December 23d, 1899, at 12 M. and reopen on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900.
FRANCIS R. FORAKER, Secretary.

The Tradesmen's National Bank of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan.
New York, December 27, 1899.
An election for Directors of this Bank and also for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House, West Broadway and Beach Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.
WM. H. WOOLVERTON, Cashier.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
9th December, 1899.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it will be held at the Banking House, No. 15 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900. The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MAPLE Grove Cemetery Association, for the election of two Trustees and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Association, No. 1,286 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, at 2 o'clock P. M., Monday, January 8th, 1900.
WM. S. COGSWELL, President.
Dated December 27th, 1899.

Lincoln National Bank,
32-42 EAST 42D ST.,
New York, December 23d, 1899.
The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking house, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, Dec. 8th, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900.
The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

New York National Exchange Bank.
S. W. Cor. Chambers St. and West Broadway.
New York, Dec. 8th, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this bank will be held at its banking office, West Broadway and Chambers St., on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
LEWIS E. PIERSON, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York,
Dec. 9th, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall Street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

The Second National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, Dec. 6, 1899.
The annual election of Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 190 5th Av., on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900. The polls will be opened from 10 to 11 A. M.
J. S. CASE, Cashier.

Garfield National Bank.
New York, December 28, 1899.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, and such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the Banking House, 23d Street and Sixth Av., on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of eleven A. M. and 12 M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

The Bowery Bank of New York.
New York, December 28, 1899.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank, for the election of DIRECTORS for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, Number 62 Bowery, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of three (3) and four (4) P. M.
CHARLES ESSIG, Cashier.

The Tradesmens National Bank of the City of New York.
New York, December 7th, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
D. H. BATES, President.

THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK,
New York, December 7th, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York,
NEW YORK, December 8th, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

The Merchants' National Bank of the City of New York,
December 7th, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Sims-Dudley Defense Company, for the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the offices of the Company, 120 Liberty Street, New York City, at eleven o'clock in the morning of Thursday, January 11th, 1900.

Mount Morris Bank.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, No. 85 East 125th Street, on Thursday, January 4th, 1900, between the hours of three and four o'clock P. M.
FRED'K W. LIVERMORE, Cashier.

Fourteenth Street Bank,
3 East 14th Street.
New York, Dec. 26, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 9, 1900, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 A. M.
IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

Pacific Bank,
New York, Dec. 26, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, 470 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

East River National Bank,
New York, Dec. 5th, 1899.
An Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 682 Broadway, New York, on Tuesday, January 9, 1900. Polls open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
New York, December 7th, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this bank will be held at the Banking House on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York,
Dec. 20th, 1899.
DIVIDEND.
A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has to-day been declared by this bank, payable Jan. 2d, 1900. Transfer books will remain closed until that date.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

The Eleventh Ward Bank.
New York, Dec. 22, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1900. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
Mills Building, New York, Dec. 13, 1899.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there were declared from the net earnings of the company a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. on said common stock, both to be paid Feb. 5, 1900, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Jan. 11, 1900.
For the purpose of such dividends the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on Jan. 11, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on Jan. 23, 1900.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street.
New York, Dec. 13, 1899.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Common Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on Jan. 11, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Jan. 23, 1900.
On Feb. 5, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividends, aggregating two per cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York,
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

The MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
191st Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend
December 21st, 1899.
THE DIRECTORS of this bank have this day declared a Dividend of Three and one-half per cent., (3½%,) free of tax, payable January 2, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed on and after December 22, 1899, and reopened January 3, 1900.
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

The Peoples Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
December 21st, 1899.
NINETY-SEVENTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1900. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. until that date.
WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

Canada Southern Railway Company.
GRAND CENTRAL STATION,
New York, Dec. 21st, 1899.
The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, payable at this office on the 1st day of February next to shareholders of record at 12 M. on the 30th day of December.
The transfer books will not be closed.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 Cedar Street, New York, December 21, 1899.
A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (5%) on the Capital Stock of the Company has this day been declared, payable on and after January 2d, 1900. The transfer books will close on Saturday, December 23, 1899, and reopen January 3, 1900.
CLARK WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

United Traction and Electric Company,
Jersey City, N. J., December 14, 1899.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of January, 1900. Transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst., and will reopen 2d proximo.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

The Chatham National Bank.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after January 2, 1900, until which date transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, December 22, 1899.

MILWAUKEE & LAKE WINNEBAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.
Coupons No. 35, due January 1st, 1900, from the First Mortgage Bonds of the above company, will be paid after that date at the offices of Maitland, Coppell & Co., No. 24 Exchange Place, New York City.
Wisconsin Central Railway Co,
By GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman.

Wisconsin Central Railway Co.
Coupon No. 1, due January 1st, 1900, from the First General Mortgage 4% Bonds of this Company will be paid after that date at the offices of Maitland, Coppell & Co., No. 24 Exchange Place, New York City. Coupons may now be left for examination, for which checks will be mailed.
GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman.
New York, December 22d, 1899.

The Bank of America.
New York, December 22, 1899.
The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT., free of tax, payable January 2, 1900, to stockholders of record of this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until January 4, 1900. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

Wisconsin Central Railroad Co.
Coupons No. 39, due January 1st, 1900, from the First-Series Bonds of the above company will be paid after that date at the offices of Maitland, Coppell & Co., No. 24 Exchange Place, New York City.
Wisconsin Central Railway Co.,
By GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman.

Continental National Bank,
New York, Dec. 22, 1899.
EIGHTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
The Directors of this bank have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., free of tax, payable Jan. 2, to which date from Dec. 26 the transfer books will be closed.
ALFRED H. TIMPSON, Cashier.

The National Park Bank of New York.
December 19, 1899.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent. upon the stock of this bank, free of tax, payable on and after January 2, 1900, and the transfer books will be closed until that date.
GEORGE S. HICKOK, Cashier.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New York.
New York, December 20, 1899.
EIGHTY-NINTH (89TH) DIVIDEND.
The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent., payable, free of tax, January 2, 1900, until which date the transfer book will be closed.
JOHN L. COLE, Cashier.

No. 11 Broadway, New York, Dec. 19th, 1899.
THE RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILWAY CO. will pay a quarterly dividend of one dollar and twenty-five cents per share February 1st, 1900, to PREFERRED Stockholders of record December 30th, 1899. Checks will be mailed.
WALTER HINCHMAN, Treasurer.

The National Citizens' Bank,
401 Broadway.
New York, Dec. 22, 1899.
A dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. has been declared, payable to the shareholders on and after Jan. 2, 1900.
D. C. TIEBOUT, Cashier.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank.
New York, December 20th, 1899.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of three (3) per cent. payable on and after January 2d, 1900.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. CO. Southwestern Division Bonds.
Coupon No. 2 from the above bonds, due Jan. 1st, 1900, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York, on and after Thursday, Dec. 28.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. CO. Prior Lien Bonds.
Coupon No. 3 from the above bonds due January 1, 1900, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York, on and after Thursday, Dec. 28.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

Seventh National Bank,
New York, Dec. 26, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent. (3%,) free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1900, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
GEO. W. ADAMS, Cashier.

Phenix National Bank,
New York, December 26th, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., free from taxes, payable on and after January 2d, 1900, until which date the transfer books are closed.
ALFRED M. BULL, Cashier.

The National Bank of the Republic.
New York, Dec. 22d, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., (4%,) free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1900, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Dec. 22, 1899.
The coupons due Jan. 1, 1900, on the BIRMINGHAM DIVISION Bonds will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, N. Y. City.
JAS. BOWRON, Treasurer.

Ninth National Bank,
New York, Dec. 22, 1899.
A dividend of Two Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this bank, free of tax, has been declared, payable on and after January 2d, 1900. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 23d, 1899, to January 2d, 1900. H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

Denver Union Water Company.
Coupons of this Company, due January 1st, 1900, will be paid on and after Jan. 2d, 1900, upon presentation at the Fourth National Bank of the City of New York.—December 26th, 1899.
C. H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

East River National Bank.
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.
A dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after Tuesday, January 2, 1900. Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot.
New York, December 20th, 1899.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Monday, the 29th day of January next, to the stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, the 30th instant.
There will be no closing of the transfer books for the purposes of this dividend.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

Tennessee Bonds.
The interest maturing January 1st on $13,666,600 3 per cent. bonds of the State of Tennessee will be paid at our Banking House, 16 and 18 Wall Street, or by the Treasurer of the State, at Nashville, ON DECEMBER 29TH, without rebate.
LATHAM, ALEXANDER & CO.,
Fiscal Agents, State of Tennessee.
New York, December 28th, 1899.

Office of the
American Smelting & Refining Co.
71 Broadway, New York, Dec. 19th, 1899.
The Directors of the American Smelting & Refining Co. have this day declared a dividend of 1¾% upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the Company, payable January 9th, 1900, to stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M., December 27th, 1899. The books for the transfer of the preferred stock of the company will close at three o'clock P. M., December 27th, 1899, and open January 10th, 1900.
EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

Michigan Central Railroad Company.
GRAND CENTRAL STATION,
New York, Dec. 21st, 1899.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon its capital stock, payable at this office on Monday, the 29th day of January next to stockholders of record at 12 M. on Saturday, the 30th day of December.
The transfer books will not be closed.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Irving National Bank,
NEW YORK.
December 19th, 1899.
69TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of tax, to stockholders of record on this date, payable January 2d, 1900.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
J. DENNISON, Cashier.

The Fourth National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, Dec. 21st, 1899.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, proximo.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M., this date, reopening January 2d, 1900.
CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

Amalgamated Copper Company,
52 Broadway, New York, December 21, 1899.
At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company, a quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. and an extra dividend of one-half per cent. were declared payable January 22, 1900, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon, Dec. 28, 1899. Transfer books close 12 o'clock noon, Dec. 28, 1899, and open Jan. 22, 1900. WM. G. ROCKEFELLER, Sec. and Treas.

The Oriental Bank.
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.
NINETY-THIRD CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on and after January 2d, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed from December 20, 1899, until January 2, 1900.
NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

The Bowery Bank of New York,
New York, Dec. 20th, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared, out of the earnings of the last six months, a regular semi-annual dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., and also an extra dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 2d, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 20th, 1899, until Jan. 2d, 1900.
CHARLES ESSIG, Cashier.

Garfield National Bank,
23d St. & Sixth Av.
New York, December 20, 1899.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of TEN PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this Bank, payable, free of tax, on and after December 30th, 1899. The transfer books will be closed until Tuesday, January 2d, 1900, at ten o'clock A. M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

National Bank of Commerce in New York. Dividend.
December 22d, 1899.
A semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. has been declared upon the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after Tuesday, 2d January, proximo. Transfer books will be closed Friday, December 22d, 1899, at close of business and reopened Wednesday, January 3d, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

Columbia Bank,
Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street.
New York, December 20th, 1899.
The Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1900.
The transfer books will remain closed from December 20th, 1899, to January 2d, 1900.
W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

New York County National Bank,
No. 79 Eighth Avenue.
New York City, December 27th, 1899.
94TH DIVIDEND.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of twenty-five (25%), free of tax, payable January 2d, 1900. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
FRANCIS M. BREESE, Cashier.

Continental Trust Company,
30 Broad Street.
The Board of Trustees have declared the usual quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER PER CENT., payable to stockholders of record on January 10th next. Transfer books will close January 2d and reopen January 11th.
WILLARD V. KING, Secretary.
December 20, 1899.

The Twelfth Ward Bank.
New York, Dec. 21st, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jany. 15th. The transfer books will close January first, and reopen Jany. 16.
F. B. FRENCH, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 22d, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1900. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

The Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New York,
New York, December 22d, 1899.
A Dividend of Ten Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on the second day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date. EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

Interest on Mobile City Bonds.
The January, 1900, coupons of Mobile City Bonds, issue 1881, will be paid on and after January 1, 1900, in New York by the Mercantile National Bank, and in Mobile by the First National Bank of Mobile.
Z. M. P. INGE, Trustee, &c.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 644 BROADWAY.
NEW YORK, Dec. 20, 1899.
97th Semi-Annual Dividend.
The Trustees of this institution have declared interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per ann

that any further surpluses will go as applicable to the common stock.

The surplus for the month of November alone was $1,728,395, as compared with $1,291,950 a year ago.

MANY STORIES ABOUT SUGAR.

American Sugar enjoyed a remarkable upward movement yesterday, advancing more than six points on sales of about 85,000 shares. There was further talk of a probable settlement of the sugar war, and it was also said that a bull pool in the stock has been formed.

On the other hand, there is a report that there still is a large short interest in the stock, and some people predict further recessions in the quotation.

TAKING OVER A PROPERTY.

The report of the sale of the Toledo and Ohio Central to Hocking Valley and the alleged association of the latter property with some strong trunk line interests in a new combination were among the contributing factors which brought about the gain of 2 points on the common stock of Hocking Valley and 2¾ in the preferred.

Reports of the earnings of the road for the third week in December show an increase of $28,800, and since Jan. 1 of $791,000.

DIVIDEND SOON COMING.

Norfolk and Western common advanced 1 point yesterday and the preferred 1½ on official reports to the effect that the next published statement of earnings will show an extraordinary increase.

The semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent. on the preferred is due in a few weeks, and the buying in anticipation of it has begun. The short interest in the stock is now covering.

VYING FOR LEADERSHIP.

Tennessee Coal and Iron and Federal Steel common vied with each other yesterday for leadership in the steel group, with the result that at the conclusion of the day's trading each stock had scored the substantial gain of 3⅝ points. In the case of Tennessee Coal and Iron the gain was made on sales of less than 5,500, while in the case of Federal Steel the sales fell only a few shares short of 25,000. Federal Steel preferred advanced 2¼ points.

Of both properties only favorable reports were heard. The promised dividend on Federal Steel common will shortly be declared.

TOBACCO GOES UP.

After Sugar, American Tobacco was easily the most conspicuous of the advancing industrials, its gain yesterday being 5⅝ points on sales of something like 30,000. There were no news developments in connection with the property, but there seemed to be a belief that the stock was worth intrinsically more than the low figure that had been ruling this week.

EXTRAORDINARY ADVANCE.

The gain of 9⅜ points in Metropolitan yesterday was the feature of the market. The low figure for the day was 160¼ and the high 171, with the close 170⅝. There was no news whatever concerning the property. In the same way Manhattan gained 2⅞ points without any news developments, while Third Avenue appreciated 5 points.

ANTICIPATING INTEREST.

Following the example set by the Standard Oil Company, which some time ago anticipated its January dividend, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has ordered the payment in advance of the interest upon the company's 3½ per cent. prior lien bonds. The payment will be begun to-day, and all told something like $2,000,000 will thus be anticipated.

BUSINESS INCREASING.

The advance of 4½ points yesterday on People's Gas was aided by the report from Chicago that much new business has been secured by the company during the present month, and that the earnings will show a substantial increase.

MORE DIVIDEND TALK.

Union Pacific stocks yesterday continued their advance, begun on Tuesday, with the result that the common stock appreciated 2½ points and the preferred 1½. Undoubtedly this advance was due principally to the tardy realization and appreciation by the Street of the excellent showing made in the annual report of the company. In the case of the common stock there was added strength in the report that at the Directors' meeting next month the much talked-of dividend on the common may be declared. No official verification of this report, however, can be had.

NOT TO CLOSE SATURDAY.

Members of the New York Stock Exchange yesterday circulated a petition, which was very generally favored, asking the Board of Governors of the Exchange to close on Saturday.

The Governing Committee met in the afternoon to consider the petition, when it was decided not to close as suggested. It is said the committee think the present condition of the market too uncertain to warrant so long a suspension of business.

UTAH GOLD MINES.

Wall Street is at present discussing talked-of probable developments in the affairs of the Utah Consolidated Gold Mines, Limited. It is known that there is a great deal of dissatisfaction among the stockholders of the company because of the way in which the stock has acted. A stockholder said yesterday that the stock had fallen off like other mining stocks, and that, in his opinion, there was no justification for the decline, inasmuch as it intrinsically was worth more than ever.

Exactly what developments may be expected the dissatisfied stockholders will not say; but it is assured that they will insist upon a statement of the company's financial condition and earnings.

NEW SECURITIES LISTED.

The Listing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange yesterday listed the following new securities:

Iowa Central Railway Company, $328,000 additional first mortgage 5 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1938 for $1,000 each, No. 5,923 to 6,000, inclusive, and No. 6,651 to 6,900, inclusive, making the total amount listed to date $6,900,000, No. 1 to 6,900, inclusive.

The Hocking Valley Railway Company—$1,453,700 additional preferred stock and $3,150,700 additional common stock, making the total amount of preferred stock listed to date $11,453,700, and of common stock $9,150,700. The committee was also empowered to add to the list from time to time additional preferred and common stock when officially notified that said stocks have been issued, in exchange for shares of the Toledo and Ohio Central Railway Company stock, in accordance with the terms of application. The amount of such additional issues shall not exceed $12,780,900 of preferred stock and $10,421,600 of common stock.

The Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company (Reorganization.)—Mercantile Trust Company's engraved certificates of deposit for $21,059,150 first mortgage 5 per cent. thirty-year gold coupon bonds of 1923, and $19,279,700 capital stock, the bonds and stock on the list to be reduced accordingly. The committee is empowered to add to the list, from time to time, additional certificates of deposit for first mortgage 5 per cent. thirty-year gold coupon bonds up to $23,000,000, and for capital stock up to $23,000,000, as officially notified that further amounts have been issued under the terms of application.

The New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat, and Power Company.—$11,500,000 first mortgage collateral trust 5 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1948, for $1,000 each, No. 1 to 11,500 inclusive (and registered bonds into which said coupon bonds may be converted); also, $20,191,000 purchase money mortgage collateral trust 4 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1949, for $1,000 each, No. 1 to 20,191 inclusive. The committee is empowered to add to the list from time to time additional purchase money mortgage collateral trust 4 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1949, when officially notified that said bonds have been issued in exchange for shares of the capital stock of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York, in conformity with application, making the total amount to be listed not to exceed $21,000,000.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Increase of $436,438 in Atchison surplus for November, making an increase of $2,537,127 since July 1.

Ratification by Chicago and East Illinois stockholders of the purchase of the Evansville, Terre Haute and Chicago and the Indiana Block Coal Railroad.

Wisconsin Central said to become a member of the Western Passenger Association on assurances of a fair proportion of the business.

Statement that the Southern Railway and Seaboard Air Line have decided to maintain current rate schedules during the coming year.

Payment to begin to-day of interest due Jan. 1 on Baltimore and Ohio's 3½ per cent. prior lien bonds.

Rudolph Keppler, President of the Stock Exchange, added to the committee appointed by the holders of large amounts of the common and preferred stocks of the Distilling Company of America to investigate the affairs of that company and to recommend such action as may seem advisable.

Increase of 2,649 tons in east-bound shipments of dead freight from Chicago as compared with the previous week.

Denial by Paul Morton, Third Vice President of the Santa Fé, of the story from Chicago that he is to be President of the reorganized Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf system.

Advance of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

Decrease of $89,524 in Omaha's gross earnings for November, but increase of $1,050,954 since Jan. 1.

Organization of the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railway, with $7,350,000 capital stock, to purchase the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railroad and the St. Louis, Chicago and St. Paul, under foreclosure.

Postponement until Jan. 8 of the hearing in the suit of Thomas F. Ryan for a permanent injunction against the Seaboard Air Line consolidation, which was to have been heard in Richmond, Va., yesterday.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 3@6 per cent., closing at 4½ per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods. Mercantile paper, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single-names, and 7@8 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $246,394,880; balances, $9,726,586; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,426,840.

Money on call in London, at 5 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 6⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign Exchange firm. Nominal rates were $4.82 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.81; demand, $4.87¼; cables, $4.88½@$4.88⅝; commercial bills, $4.80¼@$4.82.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.23¾ and 5.20; reichsmarks, 93⅜ and 94.11-16; guilders at 39¼ and 40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—par @ 10c premium. Chicago—20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c off; selling, par. St. Louis—$1 discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—American securities opened rather firmer in response to better overnight prices from New York, and values were well maintained throughout the session on a good speculative demand. The final tone was firm.

Consols for money and the account, 98 13-16d; Canadian, 92½; Erie, 11⅛; Erie first preferred, 32½; Illinois Central, 112; Union Pacific preferred, 74; St. Paul, 119⅝; New York Central, 131¼; Pennsylvania, 68⅜; Reading, 9¼; Northern Pacific preferred, 74¾; Atchison, 19½; Louisville, 79¼; Grand Trunk, 6½; Anaconda, 7⅝.

Money, 5 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short and three months' bills, 6⅞ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £739,000, including £706,000 American eagles. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 129.10; Madrid, 27.55; Lisbon, 43.50; Rome, 7.29½.

India Council bills were allotted to-day at 1s 4 1-32d.

Bar silver quiet at 26 15-16d per ounce.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—Prices opened firm on the Bourse to-day, but subsequently declined owing to the many sales made to close accounts in view of the forthcoming settlement. Near the close, however, there was a slight recovery. On the Street, after the close of the regular business on the Bourse, Kafirs received. Three per cent. rentes, 98f 87½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 35c for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 65.05.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.—Business on the Boerse to-day was quiet owing to London being absorbed in the settlement. Prices were generally maintained. Only mine shares declined, and this fall was due to apprehensions that the scarcity of transport facilities would interfere with the working of mining properties. Exchange on London, 20 marks 59 pfennigs for checks.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash on hand decreased 18,880,000 marks, Treasury notes decreased 3,180,000 marks, other securities increased 39,200,000 marks, and notes in circulation increased 58,000,000 marks.

The Reichsbank statement is regarded in German business circles as highly unfavorable. It shows 71,000,000 marks less metal in stock than a year ago, 34,000,000 marks in notes in circulation, and 241,000,000 marks in discounts in excess of last year's figures. Herr Koch, President of the bank, admits that the final statement at the end of the year will be the worst in the bank's history. The usual relaxation in January will be less marked than in former years, owing to London conditions, where a further advance in the money rate is expected.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 27.—On the Boerse to-day prices opened firm, being encouraged by the reports received from New York and Berlin. Business, however, was inactive, investors being occupied with the settlement. Toward the close local shares were offered.

MADRID, Dec. 27.—Gold was quoted to-day at 27.50.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

25 shares Central National Bank, $100 each, 176¾.
5 shares National Park Bank, $190 each, 485½.
50 shares Bank of the Republic, $100 each, 197½.
20 shares Title Guarantee and Trust Company, $100 each, 190.
14 shares National Bank of North America, $100 each, 205.
7 shares Mutual Bank, $100 each, 150⅝.
100 shares St. Lawrence Power Company, preferred, (hypothecated,) $100 each, $230 lot.
25 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each, 210.
18 shares National City Bank, (with rights,) $100 each, 1896.
25 shares Corn Exchange Bank, $100 each, 350.
1,000 shares Philadelphia Company of Pittsburg, Penn., common, $50 each, $35 per share.
10 shares National Bank of North America, $100 each, 205.
10 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each, 205¼.
200 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each, 200.

COPPER PRICES IN GERMANY.

An Expert Says There Is No Reason Why They Should Fall.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.—An official of the Allgemeine Electricitaets Gesellschaft, which is the largest in the world, discussing the fall in copper prices, said to-day:

"So far as Germany is concerned there is no occasion for a fall in price, since copper consumption here is still increasing and the condition of the electrical industry points to an increased consumption. I must admit, however, that aluminium is coming into sharp competition with copper for trolley wire."

FINANCIAL.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.,

Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch Offices:
1,300 BROADWAY, CORNER 34TH ST.
621 BROADWAY, CORNER HOUSTON ST.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 & 34 BROADWAY.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Much improvement appeared yesterday in the market for outside securities. The firmness displayed at the opening of the week's market was followed by good buying in a number of issues which in several cases resulted in substantial net gains. More confidence was displayed than on any day in the last two or three weeks, and especially at the close did the market show signs that last week's apprehension is over. Selling pressure was almost entirely removed, and, instead of offerings of stocks without bids, it more frequently happened that stock was wanted and none offered. Some of the day's net changes amounted to a number of points, while in nearly every quarter of the market a distinctly better tone prevailed. Total transactions for the day were below recent averages, and in some of the stocks, even among those which showed the largest net gains, the day's trading amounted to only a few hundred shares. Several of the industrial stocks, one or two of the issues in the electric group, and some of the copper stocks were among the stocks substantially better than on the previous day. Very few net changes were on the side of declines, and only one or two of these were important.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE was in good demand, but the transactions were very light, as little or no stock appeared in the market. On the purchase of two or three lots the price went to 62, and it closed at 62 bid, a net gain of two points. In the preferred stock the only sale reported was an odd lot which changed hands at 90. This was the first sale made since last week, when a small amount of stock offered brought no better price than 72½. A condition characterizing many of the movements in stocks of this kind is the very small amount of stock needed to either advance or depress the price. Owing to the feeling prevailing last week, 100 or 200 shares were in many issues sufficient to bring about declines of a number of points, while in those prevailing now the purchase of a similar amount of stock brings about an equally large advance. As in Electric Vehicle, several other issues showed substantial net gains on very small transactions.

ELECTRIC BOAT common was bid up to 23 without any stock appearing. This was an advance of 2 points over the previous day's bid.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION sold up to 11, an advance of 1 point, and closed at 10⅝ bid.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was quiet and steady most of the day, closing strong at 81 bid, a net gain of three-eighths of a point. For the last two or three days the fluctuation in this stock has been very narrow, prices keeping within a range of half a point. For the time being traders appear to be doing little in the copper stocks. At all events they are much less active in them than they were last week, when they profited by the conditions to break the price of Amalgamated.

TENNESSEE COPPER shared the generally improved condition of the market, and the bid for this issue advanced from 10 to 11⅝, closing at the latter figure.

NATIONAL SALT was one of the strongest stocks in the industrial group, and at the close of the day showed a net gain of at least 3 points in each issue. Transactions in the stock were in very small amount, but in this, as in other stocks, the amount of the day's sales was not at all in proportion with the net gains recorded. In the common stock the last sale was made at 47, and it closed at 46¼ bid, against 43 bid on Tuesday, and the preferred stock closed at 78 bid, an even three-point advance.

RUBBER Goods preferred sold at 76, and ended the day at 75½ bid, an advance of 1½ points. Similar advances were recorded in several other stocks.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS was strong early in the day, being in demand at about the previous day's closing figures, but subsequent offerings of the stock considerably decreased the price. In the common stock the bid went off about 2 points, and the preferred suffered a similar loss. Unlike the stock, the bonds remained firm until the close, and showed a net gain of 2 points. Early sales of the bonds were made from 93 up to 94¾.

AMERICAN BICYCLE bonds closed with a further fractional net gain, at 92½ bid, and no bonds were offered.

GENERAL CARRIAGE, which a short time ago was bid up to 200, was yesterday offered at 45, with practically no bids to be had.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1¼	1½
New Amsterdam	21	23
New Amsterdam pf	41	43
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	93	95

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	..	31
American Agricultural Chemical pf	77	78
American Bicycle	15	20
American Bicycle pf	50	60
American Bicycle bonds	92½	..
American Hide & Leather	..	85
American Hide & Leather pf	..	80
American Woolen Goods	19½	20½
American Woolen Goods pf	75½	77
American Writing Paper 5s	85	88
Beet Sugar	17	25
Beet Sugar pf	70	77
Distilling Company of America	7¼	7⅝
Distilling Company of America pf	23	24
Electric Axle, Light & Power	5½	6½
Electric Boat	23	..
Electric Boat pf	38	41
Havana Commercial	13	15
Havana Commercial pf	58	59½
International Pump	14	16
International Pump pf	60	62
National Gramophone	63	68
National Salt	46½	48
National Salt pf	78	80
National Tube	41	43
National Tube pf	92	94
Otis Elevator	21	22
Otis Elevator pf	86	88
Royal Baking Powder pf	90	92
Rubber Goods Mfg.	24½	26
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	75½	77
Sloss-Sheffield	28	30
Sloss-Sheffield pf	66	69
Standard Oil of New Jersey	451	459
Union Steel & Chain	15	..
Union Steel & Chain pf	..	65
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅜	½

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	81	81¼
American Air Power	30	40
American Cotton	..	50
Arizona Lead	10	16½
Asphalt Company of America	11¾	12½
British Columbia Copper	9	10
Chicago & Alton sub	100	102
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	62	66
Electric Vehicle pf	..	100
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1¾	1⅞
Flemington Coal & Coke	17	..
Illinois Transportation	2½	2¾
*Markeen Copper	7¼	7½
Mexican 5s	97	98¼
New England Transportation	5½	6½
New York Gas & Electric 4s	88	89
New York Gas & Electric 5s	99	101
New York Transportation	10¾	11½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21	22
St. Louis subs	125	..
St. Louis common, when issued	..	28
St. Louis preferred, when issued	..	93
St. Louis 4s, when issued	..	94¾
Storage Power	13½	15
Tennessee Copper	11¾	12½
Trust Company of America	200	206
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	..	28
Whipsaw Copper	12⅝	13½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	237
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	102	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	108	108
Chicago Union Traction	28	28¾
Chicago Union Traction, pf	79	79½
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf	56	60
Con. Traction of N. J.	53	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	82	84
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern	70	74
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115	117
42d St. Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	82	88
Nassau Electric 4s	90	94
Nassau Electric 5s	109	112
New Orleans Traction	23	30
New Orleans Traction pf	102	104
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway	30½	32
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	88	90
Orange & Passaic Valley Railway	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	205	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	110	113
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	..	30
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	104	107

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st with interest	..	74
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103½	106
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	..	103
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89¼
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21¾	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	40	43
Denver Gas 5s	80	81
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Fort Wayne Gas	35	39
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	90	94
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Lafayette Gas Co	40	45
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	60	65
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	35	40
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	60	65
Mutual Gas of New York	300	..
Madison (Wis.) stock	61	63
New England Gas & Coke	..	22
New England Gas & Coke bonds	..	71
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co., 1st	107	110
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	113
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	58
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	35	38
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	60	65
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	89	91
St. Paul Gas bonds	89	91
Standard Gas, New York	100	125
Standard Gas, New York, pf	110	125
Standard Gas 1st	110	118
Syracuse Gas stock	14	16
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas	105	106
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	105	106½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	..	82
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	90	94
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	65	68
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	91	93
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	105	110
Union Ferry	40	41
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Industrials.

American Ginning	20	22
American Typefounders	51	53
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	19
Barney & Smith	15	20
Barney & Smith pf	100	..
Barney & Smith bonds	105	107
Consolidated Rubber Tire	..	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	30	35
Crampe' Shipyard	80	85
General Chemical	59	..
General Chemical pf	97½	100
Hudson River Telephone	115	118
Lorillard Company pf	..	110
Standard Coupler	37	41
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf	45	55
Union Typewriter	20	25
Union Typewriter 1st pf	110	113
Union Typewriter 2d pf	118	122
Worthington Pump pf	107	109

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	110	112
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis	5	7
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis pf	20	25

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—To-day's market was fairly active, with noticeable firmness throughout the list, and in a few spots, as Sugar, Burlington, Atchison, Union Pacific, and Federal Steel, considerable strength. A feature was the ten-point drop in Gas seconds on a revival of the report of no interest payment. In the copper shares, Parrot's advance to 39 and subsequent dip, the buying of Montana, selling of Tamarack, and weakness in Utah and Copper Range were the features.

At the Clearing House the rate between banks was 6 per cent., and New York funds sold at par and 10c. premium.

Aside from business between the banks and their customers, there is very little movement in money. Renewals are making at 6 per cent., where collateral is first class. Note brokers are expecting a considerable pressure to put out money by the middle of January. Commercial paper is nominally 6@7 per cent. On call, money rules from 6@7 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	6¼	7	Old Colony	4	5
Aliouez	3	3½	Old Domin	19½	..
Arcadian	22½	23	Osceola	67½	69
Arnold	5	5½	Parrot	36½	37
Ash Bed	1	..	Pioneer	2	2½
Atlantic	23	25	Quincy	137½	140
Baltic	17½	..	Rhode Isla'd	..	5
Bost. & C. C.	20	..	Santa Fé	4⅜	5
Bost. & Mon.	255	265	Santa Ysabel	7	7½
Butte & Bos.	42	45	Shoe	30	..
Cal. & Hec.	710	720	Tamarack	156	170
Centennial	15½	16½	Utah Cons.	26½	27
Franklin	13	13¼	Washington	1½	..
Humboldt	1	2	White Knob	7	10
Isle Royale	26	..	Winona	4½	5½
Mohawk	14½	15	Wolverine	37	37½

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	244	246	Bost. Gas 5s.	80	84
Bost. & Low.	241	..	Cent. Mass.	9	..
Bost. & Me.	199	200	Fitchburg pf.	115	120
Bost. & Prov.	299	300	West End	92	92¾
Bost. Eley.	97	97½			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell Tel.	342	344	Mex. Tel.	3	3¼
Chi. Sk. Yds.	130	132	N. Eng. Tel.	130	138
Dom. Coal	43	44	U. S. Oil	22½	23½
D. Coal pf.	114	..	West. Elec.	39	3
Erie Tel.	100½	101½	West. El. pf.	83	7

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Activity to-day was all in Linseed preferred and Biscuit common. The former opened at 52⅜, and after dropping to 52¼ sold to 53⅛, closing there. The latter advanced from 35⅝ at the start to 36, and finished at that price. The preferred ranged from 89¾ to 91, closing at the latter. It opened at 90. Metropolitan preferred to-day closed at 76½, a gain of 1½ points over the opening. The common closed at 25, a point gain over the starting price. A few shares brought 25½. The bonds brought 93¾@94. Match's close at 121 was a decline of a point.

	High.	Low.	Close.
1,000..American Linseed	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞
3,888..American Linseed pf	53¼	52¼	53⅛
40..American Radiator	45	45	45
100..American Tin Plate pf	77⅞	77⅛	77⅞
10..Chicago Union Trac	25½	25½	25½
280..Chicago Union Trac. pf	75¾	74½	75¾
203..Diamond Match	122¾	121	121
25..Lake Street Elevated	16	16	16
25..Lake St. Elevated pf	14½	14½	14½
160..Metropolitan Elevated	25½	24	25
570..Met. Elevated pf	76½	75	76½
1,764..National Biscuit	36	35½	36
442..National Biscuit pf	91	89½	91
90..South Side Elevated	99	98½	99
450..Union Loop	103	102	102
259..West Chicago	112	110½	110½

BONDS.

	High.	Low.	Close.
$20,000..City Railway 4½s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
17,000..Met. El. gold 4s	94	93⅝	94

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in December showed increases:

Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern	$8,022
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	12,500
Chicago Great Western	14,855
Mexican Central	55,894
Mexican National	12,906
Minneapolis & St. Louis	989
Missouri Pacific—Central Branch	4,000
New York, Ontario & Western	27,931
Pittsburg & Western	2,648
Toledo, Peoria & Western	265
Total increase ten roads	$140,010
Increase previously reported	374,286
Total increase thirty roads	$514,297

The following showed decreases:

International & Great Northern	$11,768
Missouri Pacific	14,000
Total decrease two roads	$25,763
Decrease previously reported	52,948
Total decrease eight roads	$78,711
Net increase	$435,586

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
3,830	Am. Steel & W.	44½	46⅝	44⅜	46⅝
22,560	Am. Sugar Ref.	124¾	130⅝	124	130½
1,260	Am. Tobacco	93	96½	92¾	96
20	A., T. & S. F.	19½	19½	19¼	19½
3,390	A., T. & S. F. pf.	58½	60	58¾	60
44,590	Brook. Rap. Tr.	69½	70½	68¾	69¾
90	Ches. & Ohio	29	29⅝	28⅞	29
5,240	Chi., Bur. & Qy.	119⅝	121¾	119½	121¾
3,200	C., M. & St. P.	116⅝	118¾	116½	118¾
440	C., R. I. & Pac.	104¾	106½	104¾	106½
590	Cont. Tobacco	30½	31¼	30¼	31¼
6,200	Federal Steel	47½	50¾	47	50¾
220	Fed. Steel pf.	71½	72⅞	71	72¾
480	Louis. & Nash.	77⅛	78½	77¼	77⅝
3,710	Manhattan	92¼	95	91¾	95
1,250	Mo. Pacific	38⅜	39½	38½	39⅜
40	N. Y. Central	129⅜	129½	129½	129½
50	N. Y., O. & W.	21½	21⅝	21¼	21¼
20	Norf. & West.	22¾	22⅞	22¾	22⅞
390	Nor. Pacific	52	52½	52	52½
80	Pacific Mail	38⅜	39½	38⅜	39½
1,670	People's Gas	98¼	102½	98¼	102½
800	Reading 1st pf.	48	49	47¾	48¾
4,350	Southern Pac.	35¼	36⅞	35	36⅝
10	Southern Ry.	11½	11½	11½	11½
60	South. Ry. pf.	53½	53⅝	53	53½
320	Tenn. C. & I.	80¾	83¼	80½	82⅝
2,160	Union Pacific	45¼	47¼	45	47
280	Union Pac. pf.	73¼	73⅝	72	73¼
2,580	U. S. Leather	14⅞	14⅞	13⅝	13⅝
40	U. S. Leath. pf.	72	72	71½	71½
10	West. Union	85½	85½	85½	85½

109,960

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$10,000	Am. Gas 5s	91¼	94¾	91½	94⅝

The J. W. Taylor's Coffee to Land.

President Murphy of the Board of Health has decided to allow the coffee brought here by the steamer J. W. Taylor, which had a case of bubonic plague on board, to be landed in Brooklyn. The barges containing the coffee will go to Brooklyn one by one, where the coffee will be roasted under the supervision of the Health Board Inspectors. The steamer Lassell, which came in with the Taylor, and which was run into by the steamer Friesland, while at anchor in the lower bay, will probably be taken to sea and sunk.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
145	..	400	American Coal	145	145	145	145	..
13	13⅜	940	Am. Car & Foundry	13¾	13⅞	13¼	13¼	-⅛
57	58	1,100	Am. Car & Found. pf.	56	57½	56	57½	+2
31½	32	420	American Ice	31½	32	31½	32	½
34¼	34½	1,100	American Cotton Oil	32¾	34¾	32½	34⅝	+1⅝
..	92	110	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	90	92	90	92	..
12¾	13	390	American

character. Still, little long stock pressed on the market, and the gains were well held to the close, which was firm. Closing, bid, and asked:

	Bid.	Asked		Bid.	Asked.
Cumbria	19⅝	20	Union Trac.	37¼	37⅝
El. Co. of A.	12¾	12⅝	U. Gas Imp.	14⅜	..
Lehigh Val.	25¼	25⅝	Weisbach Co.	37½	38
Marsden	11	11¼	W. N. Y. & P.	5	5⅛
Philad Trac.	94⅞	95⅛	Penn.	..	..

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	921	921	
3d week Dec.	$134,206	$128,244	$133,370
From July 1.	3,535,110	3,473,995	
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	648	648	648
3d week Dec.	132,500	120,000	115,150
From July 1.	2,965,027	2,258,395	
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	930	930	930
3d week Dec.	121,850	107,020	93,781
From July 1.	3,220,297	2,770,988	
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	775
3d week Dec.	90,000	101,760	89,030
From Jan. 1.	3,891,013	3,847,102	3,539,184
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	2,010	2,010	1,956
3d week Dec.	370,768	314,374	257,820
From Jan. 1.	15,125,970	13,114,992	12,443,500
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,206	1,219	1,219
3d week Dec.	131,116	118,210	108,447
From Jan. 1.	6,704,163	5,942,095	5,807,301
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	507	366	366
3d week Dec.	51,157	50,168	34,736
From July 1.	1,486,196	1,180,648	
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,938	4,938	4,938
3d week Dec.	523,000	537,000	461,000
From Jan. 1.	25,115,271	25,857,217	24,010,386
CENTRAL BRANCH—			
Mileage	388	388	388
3d week Dec.	23,000	19,000	20,000
From Jan. 1.	1,209,932	1,245,651	1,089,554
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—			
Mileage	481	481	481
3d week Dec.	96,487	68,506	64,715
From July 1.	2,521,579	2,013,565	
OMAHA—			
Month November.	999,719	1,080,243	99,257
From Jan. 1.	9,694,239	8,643,285	7,925,443
PITTSBURG & WESTERN—			
Mileage	345	343	336
3d week Dec.	60,404	57,816	51,447
From July 1.	1,685,685	1,590,975	
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	248	248	248
3d week Dec.	18,373	18,108	20,638
From Jan. 1.	994,605	950,560	917,567
ALLEGHENY VALLEY for November—			
Gross earnings	285,092	230,833	236,016
Oper. expenses	199,095	134,990	131,385
Net earnings	85,997	95,842	104,631
Prop. op. exp. to gross	69⅞	58¼	55⅝
Gross, 11 months.	2,917,587	2,442,306	2,324,908
Net, 11 months.	1,030,117	1,025,435	982,134
ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE for November—			
Gross earnings	4,241,731	4,008,903	3,889,246
Oper. expenses	2,359,594	2,574,754	2,515,583
Net earnings	1,882,137	1,434,149	1,373,663
Prop. op. exp. to gross	55⅝	64⅜	64⅝
Charges	153,741	142,192	146,307
Surplus	1,728,395	1,291,957	1,227,356
Gross, 5 months.	19,424,543	17,200,859	16,316,039
Net, 5 months.	7,533,134	4,968,131	5,113,009
Surplus, 5 months.	6,793,933	4,256,806	4,401,101
ERIE RAILROAD for November—			
Gross earnings	3,386,094	2,948,470	2,956,020
Oper. expenses	2,493,034	2,159,488	2,136,828
Net earnings	893,059	788,991	819,192
Prop. ex. to gross	73⅝	74½	72¾
Gross, 5 months.	17,167,660	14,567,529	15,447,686
Net, 5 months.	6,080,149	4,375,272	4,500,807
NEW YORK, SUSQUEHANNA & WESTERN, including the Wilkesbarre & Eastern Railroad, for November—			
Gross earnings	242,896	231,370	220,670
Oper. expenses	126,917	108,519	112,669
Net earnings	115,979	122,799	108,001
Prop. op. exp. to gross	52¼	47⅛	51⅛
Gross, 5 months.	1,172,799	1,035,967	1,028,077
Net, 5 months.	557,522	513,203	453,257
HOCKING VALLEY for November—	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross earnings	389,533	281,764	107,789
Oper. expenses	229,184	142,994	47,019
Net earnings	160,368	108,769	60,599
Prop. op. exp. to gross	56½	61⅜	.....
Charges	67,657	.....	.....
Surplus	101,711	.....	.....
Gross, 5 months.	1,170,310	1,102,411	586,020
Net, 5 months.	724,229	390,693	334,536
Surplus, 5 months.	497,203	.....	.....
WRIGHTSVILLE & TENNESSEE for November—			
Gross earnings	16,672	11,069	5,603
Oper. expenses	9,747	5,098	4,649
Net earnings	6,925	5,971	954
Gross, 5 months.	73,741	43,107	30,634
Net, 5 months.	27,582	18,553	9,029

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 27.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.06	.05
Alpha Con.	.03	.03
Andes	.10	.10
Belcher	.14	.14
Best & Belcher	.26	.26
Bullion	.03	.03
Caledonia	.49	.49
Challenge Con.	.10	.12
Chollar	.21	.22
Confidence	.65	.65
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.35	1.40
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.13	.13
Gould & Curry	.22	.24
Hale & Norcross	.33	.33
Justice	.02	.02
Kentucky Con.	.02	.03
Lady Washington Con.	.02	.02
Mexican	.28	.28
Occidental Con.	.11	.11
Ophir	.66	.66
Overman	.10	.10
Potosi	.22	.22
Savage	.08	.09
Sag Belcher	.03	.02
Sierra Nevada	.41	.40
Standard	2.00	2.50
Syndicate	.05	.05
St. Louis	.07	.07
Union Con.	.26	.25
Utah Con.	.04	.04
Yellow Jacket	.24	.24
Silver bars	58⅝	58½
Mexican dollars	47½@48⅝	47½@48
Drafts, sight	12½	12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Dec. 27.—Gardner & Co. report closings quotations as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked
Acacia	38⅝	39	38	38¾
Alamo	16	17	15½	16
Anaconda	44	47	43	44
Anchoria	70	80	70	80
Argentum	18½	19	18	18½
Bankers'	11¼	12½	11⅞	12½
Battle	32	33	34	34½
Blue Bell	12	12½	12	13
Coin	235	250	235	250
Columbine	19¼	20	19½	19½
Consolidated	15¾	16	16	16¼
Damon	28	28¼	27	28
Elkton	118½	120	119	120
El Paso	30	31	29	32
Findlay	12⅝	13½	13¼	13⅝
Fleece	25	31	25	30
Garfield	16½	18⅝	16	18⅜
Gibson	20	25	20	25
Gould	33	33½	33	33½
Isabella	141	142	141½	142½
Independence	47	49	45	49
Jackpot	56	57½	56	57⅜
King	93½	97	94	98
Moon Anchor	72	73	69	71
Matoa	29¾	30½	29¼	31
National	10⅞	11	11¾	11¾
Ophir	52½	58	53	58
Pharmacist Con.	13¼	14	13⅜	13⅞
Pinnacle	27	28	28	28½
Portland	224	224½	226	227½
Raven	74	75	74½	75
Rawlings	30	32	30	32
Rosa	50	60	50	60
Sovereign	14⅜	15	14⅜	14⅝
Tornado	46	50	46	50
Union	36¼	36½	35¾	36
Vindicator	150	170	150	170
Work	28¼	29	28¼	28⅝
Zenobia	19	21	19	21

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends have been declared by the New York County National Bank, the Continental Trust Company, and the Twelfth Ward Bank, details of which will be found in another column, as well as the announcement of the payment of interest on $13,666,000 3 per cent. bonds of the State of Tennessee.

The Mechanics and Traders' Bank has issued a statement showing the increase in its deposits from Oct. 21, 1898, when Leo Schlesinger was elected its President, to Dec. 21, 1899. The total deposits on the last-named date aggregated $2,680,000, an increase of $1,411,000 over the deposits of Oct. 21, 1898.

The Commercial Trust Company of New Jersey, John W. Hardenbergh, President, announce that they will be open for business from Jan. 2. They are prepared to transact a general banking and trust business, and offer special attention and facilities for all corporations organized under the laws of New Jersey.

J. P. Morgan & Co. announce that on and after Jan. 2 they will pay three months' interest due Jan. 1 on bonds of the United States of Mexico, 5 per cent. consolidated external gold loan of 1899. Holders of their temporary certificates may collect such interest upon presentation of the same at the bankers' offices in order that payment may be stamped thereon.

Advance in Price of Pasteboard.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Board and Paper Company held yesterday at 216 Wooster Street, it was decided that the price of pasteboard should be advanced $2.50 a ton. Over a score of representative manufacturers of pasteboard were present at the meeting.

Burglars Rob Watkins Post Office.

WATKINS, N. Y., Dec. 27.—The safe in the Post Office here was blown open by burglars at 3 o'clock this morning and the office badly wrecked. A good haul was probably made, though the exact amount is not yet obtainable

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dealings by Brokers—Thirty-second and Thirty-third Street Properties Transferred—Auction Sales.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. have sold for Alexander Cash to an investor the four-story brownstone front dwelling 143 West Seventy-fifth Street, 20 by 00 by 102.2. The house is now under lease at an annual rental of $2,400.

Simon Sterne has sold the three-story brownstone front dwelling 173 East Ninety-third Street, 18.9 by 50 by 100.

Negotiations are well advanced for the resale of a thirty-two-foot frontage on the Fifty-second Street side of the orphan asylum block.

It is reported that the six-story building running through from 228 West Broadway to 8 North Moore Street, 25 by 60, has been sold for about $110,000. Thomas J. McLaughlin is the owner of record of the property.

W. R. Martin has bought for about $34,000 the five-story flat 150 Columbus Avenue, 25 by 85 by 100.

H. Rawak has sold for Julius Fleischmann the five-story flat at the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 25.10 by 100.

Peter Axelrod has sold for the Frederick Specht estate, to S. Straus, 430, 440, 442, 444, and 446 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought 209 and 211 East Eighty-first Street, old buildings, on a plot 50.10 by 102.2; also, the dwelling 237 East Thirty-ninth Street, 10.7 by 98.9.

The American Realty Company took title yesterday from Michael J. O'Shaughnessy, Jr., of St. Paul, Minn., to 31, 33, and 35 West Thirty-second Street, 75 by 98.9, and 30 to 36 West Thirty-third Street, 70 by 98.9, for a total consideration of $446,500. Mr. O'Shaughnessy also transferred to the company the plot on Riverside Drive 175 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, running through to Claremont Avenue, 25 by 200, and the property on the north side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 250 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 18 by 100.11. Albert J. Conklin, Jr., conveyed to the company a parcel 25.8 by 100, on the north side of Eighty-eighth Street, just east of Park Avenue, and 905 Sixth Avenue was transferred to it by George Wolf. All of these holdings, together with property at Southampton, L. I., were mortgaged by the American Realty Company to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in the sum of $500,000, to secure an issue of bonds for that amount due in thirty years.

The Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, the Trustees of which recently filed plans for the remodeling of the church edifice, yesterday mortgaged its property at the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Fifty-third Street to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company for $100,000, due in one year.

Ole H. Olsen will erect a ten-story stofe and loft building at 23 to 29 Washington Place. Two mortgages on the property were recorded yesterday in favor of Joseph J. Asch—one, due in one year, for $105,126, and the other for $225,000, to secure advances made in the shape of a building loan.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 175 by 161.6, being eighteen three-story brick dwellings on either side of a private street; foreclosure sale, to M. L. & C. Birnan.

By John N. Golding.

529 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 20.5 by 100.11, two-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Bank for Savings.....$ 5,000

Third Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company..... 15,250

By Herbert A. Sherman.

47 to 53 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 100 by 99.11, four five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to Michael Hughes..... 61,700

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, George Edward Kent, referee, 77 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, north side, 130 feet west of Park Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $6,493; subject to another mortgage for $15,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas D. Husted, referee, 209 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, north side, 145 feet east of Third Avenue, 15 by 100.10, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $26,890.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sidney J. Cowen, referee, 411 to 417 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, north side, 175 feet east of Convent Avenue, 20, 19, 18, and 18, respectively, by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, on 411, $15,076; on 413, 16,000; on 415, $16,520; on 417, $17,034.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 49 West Ninety-sixth Street, north side, 204 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 20.8 by 100.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $22,560.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, Farrell Street, northwest corner of Cherry Street, Rahway, N. J., 101 by 110, vacant.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Bathgate Avenue, east side, 121 feet north of Tremont Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 16 by 14; Catharine Fox of 1,960 Washington Avenue, owner; John E. Kerby, architect; cost, $50.

Alterations.

Nos. 139 to 143 West Thirty-fifth Street, to a three-story brick hotel; Ellen Archbold of 118 West Thirteenth Street, owner; G. W. Foster, Jr., of 10 West Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $700.

Samuel Street, south side, 125 feet east of Mohegan Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; T. Giordano, owner; C. S. Clark, architect; cost $50.

No. 2,296 Broadway, to a two-story brick dwelling and store, 25.2 by 72; Mrs. N. F. Reynal, owner; C. H. Richter, Jr., architect; cost, $1,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Dec. 27.

AVENUE A, n e corner of 68th St, 25.1x 98x75.4x50x100.5x148; A. Newbold Morris, trustee, to the Central Brewing Company.....$25,000

BROADWAY, e s, 116.2 ft n of 63d St, runs e 89.11x n 100.5 to 63d St x w 25x s 84.11x irregular to Broadway x s 46.10; Amos F. Eno and others, executors, &c., to William P. Eno..... 49,000

CATHARINE ST, e s, 176.8 from s s De Milt Av, 37.4x—x—x100; Margaret Keenan to Andrew A. Wood, quit claim. 1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 25 ft n of 84th St, 20x100; Jennie L. Ropes to Simon J. O'Neill..... 100

CHATHAM SQUARE, 194, n w s, 25x129.8 x25x133; Chatham Square, n s, 105.11 ft w of Doyer St, 25.8x154x irregular; Bowery Savings Bank to Henry Weiss..... 100

DENMAN ST, s s, e ½ of Lot 181, map of the village of Melrose South, 25x100; Richard Wallace and another, executors, to William F. Spierling..... 6,500

HUDSON ST, 226, 22.11x70; Ursule Taunay to James Pyle..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 114th St, 25x100.11; Simon E. Bernheimer and others to Hermann Strauss and another..... 55,000

LOT 175, second map of Neill estate, 24th Ward; August Diener to Louisa B. Diener..... 100

NORTH MOORE ST, 38, 25x87.6; North Moore St, 40, 25x87.6; Carrie A. Brink to Hugh Getty..... 1

PENFIELD AV, s w s, Lots 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, and 160, on map of the Penfield property, Bronx; Louisa A. Penfield to James T. Penfield..... 1

PLOT, begins 175 ft n w of 3d Av and 46 ft n e of 9th St, runs 46 x s e 75 x s w 23.4 x n w 37.6 to centre of Lafayette Court x s w 22.8 x n w 37.6; Henry C. Irons and another to Andrew J. Bastine.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, w s, 175 ft s of 122d St, 25x200 to Claremont Av; Michael J. O'Shaughnessy, Jr., to American Realty Company..... 31,500

SIDNEY ST, s e corner of Westchester Av, 31.9x irregular; Melvin H. Dalberg, referee, to Levi Springsteen..... 2,000

UNION AV, w s, 274.10 ft n of 152d St, 21.4x100; Adolphine C. Thode to William Rabenstein..... 1

WASHINGTON PLACE, 23 to 29, n w corner of Greene St, 100.9x100; Joseph J. Asch to Ole H. Olsen..... 1

3D AV, new line, n e corner of 171st St, 25 x100; Samuel A. Beardsley, referee, to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company..... 4,000

6TH AV, 805, w s, 19.6x80; George Wolf, executor, to the American Realty Company..... 31,000

87TH AV, n e corner of 140th St, 25x100; William Wetterer and wife to Simon E. Bernheimer and another..... 100

87TH AV, s e corner of 141st St, 25x100; William Wetterer and wife to Simon E. Bernheimer and another..... 100

87TH AV, s e corner of 141st St, 25x100; Herman Strauss and another to William Wetterer..... 55,000

10TH ST, 14 East, 25x92.3; Howard H. Henry and others, executors, to Julia H. Henry and another..... 29,240

10TH AV, n w corner of 97th St, 25.8x80; Bernard McGuire to Margaret C. McGuire..... 1

25TH ST, 314 East, 25x98.9; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Jacob Kassewitz..... 1

32D ST, 31 West, 25x98.9; Michael J. O'Shaughnessy, Jr., to American Realty Company..... 70,000

32D ST, n s, 493 ft w of 5th Av, 25x98.9; Michael J. O'Shaughnessy, Jr., to American Realty Company..... 75,000

32D ST, 33 West, 25x98.9; Michael J. O'Shaughnessy, Jr., to American Realty Company..... 75,500

32D ST, 30 West, 17.6x98.9; Michael J. O'Shaughnessy, Jr., to American Realty Company..... 51,000

33D ST, 32 West, 17.6x98.9; Michael J. O'Shaughnessy, Jr., to American Realty Company..... 60,000

33D ST, 36 West, 17.6x98.9; Michael J. O'Shaughnessy, Jr., to American Realty Company..... 60,000

33D ST, s s, 435 ft w of 5th Av, 17.6x 98.9; Michael J. O'Shaughnessy, Jr., to American Realty Company..... 55,000

33D ST, n s, 180 ft e of 3d Av, 135x99.6; Thomas H. Faulkner to John R. Ferrier. 5,000

44TH ST, n s, 118.6 ft e of 9th Av, 21x 100.5; Adolph Handte to Gottlob Handte. 1

47TH ST, Lots 132 to 135, map of Hermitage, 100x100.4; Harry P. Pike and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to Jacob Korn..... 20,000

51ST ST, s s, 200 ft w of 8th Av, 20x 100.5; Mary A. Tanner to Frederic A. Tanner..... 100

62D ST, n s, 225 ft w of Central Park West, 50x100.5; Amos F. Eno and others, executors, &c., to William P. Eno..... 43,500

83D ST, 219 and 221 West, 50x102.2; Richard H. Clarke, referee, to Jeanette K. Manne..... 1,000

84TH ST, 126 East, 25.7x102.2; Arthur D. Truax, referee, to Peter Schaeffer..... 19,750

88TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 16.8x100.8; William C. Turner, referee, to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company..... 10,000

89TH ST, n s, 82.3 ft e of Park Av, 25.8x 100.8; Albert L. Conklin, Jr., to American Realty Company..... 1

108TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Columbus Av, 75x100.11; Joseph Friedman and another to Herman Klein, 2-3 part..... 1

117TH ST, n s, 270 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x100.11; Michael J. O'Shaughnessy, Jr., to American Realty Company..... 1

134TH ST, s s, 282.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 55.11x99.11; Thomas Moloney to John W. Chandler..... 1

142D ST, 453 West, 20x99.11; John Jordin to Mary H. Lester..... 1

161ST ST, n s, 301.7 ft e of Boulevard, 18x99.11; Samuel V. Heimberger, referee, to Mary A. McLaughlin..... 2,000

Recorded Leases.

MICHEL, Leopold, and another to Charles A. Fougart and another; Desbrosses St, 30; 5 years.....

SHERRY, Louis, to A. B. Proal; 5th Av, corner of 44th St. Lots 11 to 16, 20 and 184, on fifth and eleventh floors, 2 years from Oct. 1, 1899..... $900

WALKER, F. H., to Gustav Danker; Amsterdam Av, 1,725 and 1,727, 10 years, $1,800 to.....

Recorded Mortgages.

AMERICAN REALTY COMPANY to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 30 and 32 West 33d St; 33d St, s s, 485 ft w of 5th Av; 36 West 33d St; 32d St, n s, 445 ft w of 5th Av, and two adjoining lots; 117th St, n s, 276 ft e of Amsterdam Av and Riverside Drive, or avenue, n s, 175 ft s of 122d St, 25x200 to Claremont Av; 88th St, n s, 82.3 ft e of Park Av, and property in Southampton, N. Y., 30 years..... $500,000

BANKS, Mabel, and another to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 428 West 23d St, 3 years..... 3,000

BURKE, William E., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 107 Sullivan St, 1 year..... 7,000

BUSSEREAU, John, and Charles Schnitz to George Ehret; 77 Nassau St, saloon lease, demand..... 5,000

CHAMBERLIN, Edwin C., to Francis P. Pace; 113th St, s s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 1 year..... 16,000

DAMATO, Frances, and Raphael Avallone, Caroline Coby; 151st St, s s, 125 ft w of Morris Av; 1 year..... 486

GUILFOY, Samuel, and others, to William R. Bell; 139th St, n s, 325 ft e of St. Ann's Av, installments..... 2,600

HAAS, Emil, to N. Y. Savings Bank; 135th St, 4 West, 5 years..... 12,000

HADLEY, Zella S. and Ritter C., to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 118 Avenue D, 3 years..... 9,500

HANDTE, Gotlob, to Adolph Handte; 44th St, n s, 118.6 ft e of 9th Av, 3 years..... 12,000

HENRY, Ambrose D. and Julia H., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 14 East 10th St..... 20,000

JONES, Elizabeth, to Mary E. Sniffen; Wadsworth Av, s e corner of 185th St, 3 years..... 5,000

JONES, Herman L. and Margaret H., to Elmer Chrystie; all title to lands in United States under will of Ambrose C. Kingsland, 9 years..... $900

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 21 Morton St, 3 years..... 10,000

KLEIN, Herman, and Jacob Manheim; 108th St, n s, 175 ft e of Columbus Av, demand..... 27,000

KORN, Jacob, to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 47th St, s w s, Lots 152 to 155, map of the Hermitage, 1 year..... 2,500

LEWENSOHN, Louis, and wife to Millie H. Rindskopf; Convent Av, n w corner of 148th St, 3 years..... 10,000

LYNCH, Valentine D., to New York and Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Forest Av, n e corner of 165th St, 1 year..... 20,000

LYNCH, Valentine D., to William J. Shaw; Forest Av, n e corner of 165th St, 1¼ years..... 15,457

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Madison Av, s w corner of 53d St, 1 year..... 2,000

McMANUS, Mary, to Alice L. Atkinson; 417-West 146th St, 5 years..... 100,000

MEHRBACH, Solomon, to John A. Stewart and others, trustees, &c.; 1st Av, centre line, extends from centre of 97th St to centre of 98th St, runs e to Harlem River, with all rights to land under water, &c., 4½ years..... 5,500

OLSEN, Ole H., to Joseph J. Asch; 23 to 29 Washington Place, 1 year..... 20,000

OLSEN, Ole H., to Joseph J. Asch; 23 to 29 Washington Place, secures advances.. 105,126

SCHAFER, Mary, to Sylvester Pope and others, trustees; St. Ann's Av, w s, 25.1 ft s of Rae St, and four adjoining lots, 3 years, (five mortgages)..... 225,000

SCHAFER, Mary, to Sylvester Pope and others, trustees; St. Ann's Av, n w corner of Rae St, 3 years..... 67,500

TANNER, Frederic A. to Irving Savings Institution; 51st St, s s, 200 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year..... 20,000

TARLACH, Veronika, to Union Dime Savings Institution; 17th St, s s, e 2-3 of lot 77, map of property of George Rapelye, 2 2-3 years..... 3,000

THE CENTRAL BREWING COMPANY to A. Newbold Morris, trustee; Avenue A, n e corner of 68th St, 5 years..... 18,000

TOOP, George H., to Mary A. C. Hallahan and another; 91st St, s s, 275 ft e of Park Av, 3 years..... 10,000

VAN DOLSEN, John, to Joseph D. Baker; Courtlandt Av, s e corner of 160th St, widened, 1 year..... 2,000

WALLACE, Andrew, and wife to Frances S. Major, executrix and trustee; 56th St, n s, 125 ft w of 9th Av, 5 years..... 18,000

WEISS, Henry, to Mary Ehrmann; 7 and 8 Chatham Square, 1 year..... 7,000

WEISS, Henry, to New York Security and Trust Company; 7 and 8 Chatham Square, 1 year..... 47,000

WEISS, Henry, to American Mortgage Company; 7 and 8 Chatham Square, 1 year..... 3,000

WETTERER, William, to Union Trust Company; 8th Av, s e corner of 141st St, 5 years..... 26,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 96th St, 100x 96.10; John B. Dosso against Charles J. La Grassa, owner and contractor..... $240

BROOK AV, n w corner of 169th St, 59x 130; Clifford L. Miller against Andrew Schmitt and others, owners; Henry J. Nicksich, contractor..... 1,159

CHERRY ST, 478 to 484; Joseph Saladino against Joseph W. and John J. Kiersted, owners; Joseph W. and John J. Kiersted, contractors.

CROTONA PARK SOUTH, s e corner of Crotona Av, 140x100; Willett R. Skillman against Frederick Bailey, owner and contractor..... 733

GRAND ST, 68; William Klenert against Harris Hermann, owner and contractor. 423

PARK AV, s w corner of 173d St, 100x148; Christ Liberum against Joseph Schwarzler, owner; Rodgers and Andrews, contractors..... 882

PEROT ST, n s, 100 ft w of Sedgwick Av, 100x100; Thomas Johnston against Adelaide A. Yeandle, owner; Adelaide and George W. Yeandle, contractors..... 100

WALES AV, e s, 207.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 75x irregular; East River Iron Works against Murray and Constantine, owners; Andrew Mayer, contractor. 736

50TH ST, 60 West; Bartholomew McKeon against William P. Martin, owner of lease and contractor; William F. Hall, contractor..... 400

50TH ST, 60 West; Patrick McCarthy against William Martin, owner of lease and contractor; William F. Hall, contractor..... 123

99TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Park Av, 100x 100; Christ Liberum against Samuel Ginsberg, owner; Rodgers & Andrews, contractors..... 84

121ST ST, n e corner of Washington Av, 225x100; Pfotenhauer & Nesbit against Charles H. Beer, owner and contractor.. 214

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 23 to 29; Joseph J. Asch, with Ole H. Olsen, nine payments..... 1,218

WASHINGTON PLACE, 23 to 29; Joseph J. Asch, with Ole H. Olsen, nine payments..... 225,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ANDREWS, S. Frank, and others, executors, &c., to George O. Andrews.....$12,000

DAVIDSON, Alexander, to Francis M. Doolittle..... 1,000

DICKERSON, John S., and another trustees, to United States Trust Company..... Nom.

FLAGG, George W., to Robert W. Todd.... 650

HAMLIN, Fannie, to Herman Wronkow.. 17,000

GEBHARDT, Johanna, executrix, &c., to Louis Rohdenburg..... 2,000

MACY, Valentine E., to Edward A. Everit. Nom.

MORAN, Charles A., trustee, to James Goodwin..... Nom.

O'SHAUGHNESSY, Michael, Jr., to American Realty Company..... 7,500

POWELL, Sarah H., to Louisa M. Agostini, guardian, &c..... 5,000

RATZ, Philippine, to Edward M. Burghard..... 1,250

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Newburg Savings Bank..... 30,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Brooklyn Savings Bank..... 100,000

WERTHHEIMER, Joseph, administrator, &c., to Albert Stieglitz..... 15,000

WYLLIE, Alexandre, individually and as trustee, to Louisa D. Simpson and another, trustees, (assigns nine mortgages.) Nom.

Lis Pendens.

PARK AV, n w corner of 98th St, 100.4x100; Simon Adler and others against Peyser Bookstaver and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, I. Rothschild.

3D AV, e s, 76.8 ft s of 86th St, 25.6x100; Mary A. Bozen against Jacob Sommer, (action to impress lien, &c.;) attorney M. A. Quithian.

72D ST, w s, corner of 9th St, 25.9x6; the Greenwich Savings Bank against Thomas F. Wallace and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. G. De Witt.

8TH AV, 517 and 519; Thomas B. Hidden against Michael L. Fane and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney F. P. Bellamy.

29TH ST, n s, 66 ft w of 4th Av, 22x74.1; also 35th St, n s, 332.1 ft e of 6th Av, 21.5x98.9, and 2d Av, w s, 80. ft n of 50th St, 20x10; John Davenport against James B. Davenport, (notice of attachment, &c.;) attorneys, Strong & Cadwalader.

101ST ST, n s, 200 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x 100.11; also 101st St, n s, 99.11 ft w of Manhattan Av, 0.1x100.11; John Dougherty and others against Susan R. Dougherty, (action to recover 2-3 part of rents, &c.;) attorneys, Nicholas & Porter.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	74⅞
Corn, No. 2 mixed	40⅛
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.95
Cotton, middling	.07 0-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅜
Sugar, granulated	5.18
Molasses, O. K., prime	.36
Beef, family	12.75
Beef hams	22.75
Tallow, prime	.05
Pork, mess	10.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.05⅞
Lard, prime	5.90
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	23.00
Butter, Western creamery	.27½

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 61½@64c; No. 2 red, 67¼@69c; No. 2 corn, 30⅝@31c; No. 2 yellow corn, 31@31¼c; No. 2 oats, 22¾c; No. 3 white, 25@25¼c; No. 3 white, 24¼@24⅝c; No. 2 rye, 53@55c; No. 2 barley, 38@45c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.41½; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.41½; prime timothy seed, $2.35; mess pork, per barrel, $8.80@$10.20; lard, per 100 lb, $5.30@$5.62½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.20@$5.45; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5¾@5¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.50@$5.80; whisky, basis high wines, $1.23¾; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged; clover, contract grade, $8@$10.

COTTON.—Conditions at the Cotton Exchange were decidedly better. Cables were firmer than looked for. No one expected to see the English holiday followed by a 6-64d advance for future and a 3-32d advance for spot cotton, which was at one time apparent. Although the market eased off a little and closed but 5-64d higher, the net improvement was a decided stimulant, and out of it grew one of the most active markets of recent times. In addition to the cable accounts from the Southern spot markets were generally strong, six out of ten of them advanced quotations 1-16@⅛c. Letters from buyers in the South complained of small spot offerings, and a general difficulty in coming to terms with holders in the remote interior. These were backed up by strong private telegrams to-day to the same effect. Southern spot markets, middling, were offic

NO. 1,886.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARIA BERGMAN, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Maria Bergman of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Maria Bergman was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 11th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 28, 1899.

NO. 1,912.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of KARMELL BROOKS, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Karmell Brooks of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Karmell Brooks was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 27, 1899.

NO. 1,935.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEONARD S. BURDICK, Bankrupt

To the creditors of Leonard S. Burdick, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Leonard S. Burdick was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 27, 1899.

NO. 1,936.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEONARD S. BURDICK, Jr., Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Leonard S. Burdick, Jr., of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Leonard S. Burdick, Jr., was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 27th, 1899.

NO. 1,763.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—WINFIELD S. CHAMBERLIN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Winfield S. Chamberlin, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 27th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 17th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Dec. 27, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BENJAMIN D. CHANDLER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Benjamin D. Chandler of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Benjamin D. Chandler was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 27th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD J. HAYDEN, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy. No. 1,908.

To the creditors of Edward J. Hayden of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Edward J. Hayden was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 27, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIEGFRIED COHN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Siegfried Cohn, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Siegfried Cohn was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Dec. 26th, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—WILLIAM H. McCAFFREY and JOHN J. McCAFFREY, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that William H. McCaffrey and John J. McCaffrey, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated December 21, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 10th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Dec. 27, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ISAAC DAVEGA, individually and as a member of the firm of DAVEGA & COMPANY, Bankrupt. No. 1,767.

Notice is hereby given that Isaac Davega, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 27th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January seventeenth, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Dec. 27, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD J. HAYDEN, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy. No. 1,908.

To the creditors of Edward J. Hayden of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Edward J. Hayden was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 27, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS WEIMAN and DAVID WEIMAN, individually and as copartners in the firm of WEIMAN BROTHERS, Bankrupts.

To the creditors of Louis Weiman and David Weiman, individually and as copartners in the firm of Weiman Brothers, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Louis Weiman and David Weiman, individually and as copartners in the firm of Weiman Brothers, were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 27, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM J. LIELL, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy, No. 1,900.

To the creditors of William J. Liell of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said William J. Liell was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of my office, No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 27, 1899.

NO. 1,653.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC JOHNSON, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Isaac Johnson of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of October, A. D. 1899, the said Isaac Johnson was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, No. 302 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 27th, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—ISAAC S. McGIEHAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Isaac S. McGiehan, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 23d, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 10th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Dec. 27, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHRISTIAN SCHUCK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Christian Schuck of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of November, A. D. 1899, the said Christian Schuck was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Dec. 27, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HAL SLEEPER TAYLOR, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Hal Sleeper Taylor of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 2nd day of November, A. D. 1899, the said Hal Sleeper Taylor was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the eleventh day of January, A. D. 1900, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 27th, 1899.

NO. 1,835.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM E. SMITH, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of William E. Smith of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said William E. Smith was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, No. 302 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 27, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—SOLOMON WILLINSKY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Solomon Willinsky, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 26th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 10th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Dec. 27, 1899.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—EMMA J. BENT, plaintiff, against WILLIAM WAHLE, Anna Elizabeth Wahle, James Owen, Mary E. Bursiem, Godolphin F. Bursiem, Stephen G. Williams, and Priscilla Williams, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated November 22, 1899.

MORNAY WILLIAMS,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, No. 59 Wall St., N. Y. City.

To the defendant James Owen: The foregoing summons is served on you by publication pursuant to an order of the Honorable Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 5th day of December, 1899, and on the 6th day of December, 1899, filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, which said complaint was originally filed on the 25th day of November, 1899.

Dated December 6, 1899.

MORNAY WILLIAMS,
Plaintiff's Attorney. 59 Wall St., N. Y. City.
d7-law7wTh

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—PLAYA DE ORO MINING CO., plaintiff, against GEORGE B. NIXON and JOHN NICHOLS, (the Christian name John being fictitious, and his real name unknown to plaintiff,) as copartners, organized and doing business under the firm name and style of "Successores de George Chambers & Co.," defendants.—Summons.

To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York City, October 9th, 1899.

SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, No. 40 Wall Street, New York City.

To the above named defendants: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 6th day of December, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the Office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.

Dated New York, December 6th, 1899.

SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, 40 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ANDREW J. KENNEDY, plaintiff, against THOMAS J. DUNN, as sole surviving executor of Patrick H. Kennedy, deceased, Ellen Kennedy, and Margaret Kennedy, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 18, 1899.

JAMES C. BUSHBY,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and P. O. Address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named Ellen Kennedy: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Miles Beach, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 8th day of December, 1899, and on December 13th, 1899, filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in said State.—Dated December 13th, 1899.

JAMES C. BUSHBY,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office Address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
d14-law6wTh&ja18.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GRAFF, PETER A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER A. GRAFF, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at Johnstown, Fulton County, State of New York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New York, June 28th, 1899. STEPHEN GRAFF, Executor. WILLIAM KING HALL, Attorney for Executor, 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
ja29-1aw6mTh

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES A. MURPHEY, as executor of the last will and testament of John C. Benham, deceased, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH SORENSEN, Thomas W. Cauldwell, Minnie D. Geschkeidt, William J. Peck, and Henry McShane Manufacturing Company of Baltimore City, William Gunther, Thomas M. Belknap, Edward Shields, Thomas Sullivan, and James Hennings, Jacob C. Sorensen, and Prince Sorensen, his wife, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, November 17th, 1899.

MURPHEY & METCALF,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendant, Elizabeth Sorensen:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 4th day of December, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York, on the 18th day of December, 1899.

Dated December 18th, 1899.

MURPHEY & METCALF,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ROSE C. NEWMAN, plaintiff, against ANNIE T. O'BRIEN and John F. O'Brien, her husband; Mary A. Maher, Katherine Maher, Helen Maher, Thomas Maher, Michael A. Lacy, Thomas St. J. Lacy, Arthur P. Lacy, Herbert Lacy, Gerald Lacy, defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 18th, 1899.

HORACE K. DOHERTY,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office Address, No. 27 Pine Street, New York City.

To the defendants Mary Maher, Katherine Maher, Helen Maher, Thomas Maher, Michael A. Lacy, Thomas St. J. Lacy, Arthur P. Lacy, Herbert Lacy, Gerald Lacy.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated December 13, 1899, and on that day filed with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

HORACE K. DOHERTY,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 27 Pine Street, New York City, N. Y.
d28-1aw6wTh&f8

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BRUSSEL, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES BRUSSEL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 67 Murray Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of October, 1899. JOSEPH BRUSSEL, LEO BRUSSEL, Executors. WISE & LICHTENSTEIN, Attorneys for Executors, 50 and 52 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. o25-1aw6mTh

SCHWAB, MICHEL, or MICHAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHEL, or MICHAEL SCHWAB, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 320 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of February, 1900.—Dated New York, the 8th day of August, 1899. SAMUEL M. SCHWAB, Jr., NOAH SCHWAB, LEO SCHWAB, Executors. JAY C. GUGGENHEIMER, Attorney for Executors, 320 Broadway, City of New York.
au17-1aw6mTh&fi5.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—GLOBE REALTY COMPANY, plaintiff, against CHARLES TANGE, Amelia B. Tange, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the eleventh day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the fifth day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, which when taken together are bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, distant three hundred and seventy-five feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street; running thence southerly parallel with Seventh Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches; thence easterly along the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block, fifty feet; thence northerly again parallel with Seventh Avenue, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and thence westerly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 13th, 1899.

EDWARD BROWNE, Referee.

DUDLEY S. HARDEE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 141 Broadway, New York City.

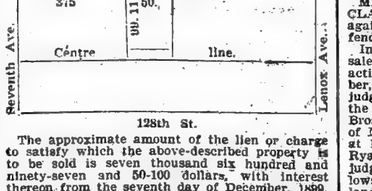

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is seven thousand six hundred and ninety-seven and 50-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the seventh day of December, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred and ten and 62-100 dollars, together with the expenses of the sale. The said premises shall be sold subject to a first mortgage of fourteen thousand five hundred dollars, with interest from the 29th day of June, 1899, at the rate of five per centum per annum, and subject to a second mortgage of fifteen hundred dollars, with interest from the 14th, 1899, at the rate of six per centum per annum, and also subject to all liens for taxes and assessments due, if any.—Dated New York, December 13th, 1899.

EDWARD BROWNE, Referee.
d19-2aw2wTu&Th&fa2

37 AND 39 ATTORNEY STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—PINCUS LOWENFELD and another, plaintiffs, against REBECCA STERN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 19th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being on the westerly side of Attorney Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Attorney Street distant one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet northerly from the northwesterly corner of Attorney and Grand Streets, and running thence westerly and parallel with Grand Street, part of the way through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Attorney Street fifty-one (51) feet and eight (8) inches; thence easterly one hundred (100) feet to the westerly side of Attorney Street, and thence southerly along the westerly side of Attorney Street fifty-one (51) feet six (6) inches to the point or place of beginning, be said several dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, December 27, 1899.

CHARLES W. CULVER, Referee.

SAMUEL LEVY, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street numbers are 37 and 39 Attorney St.:

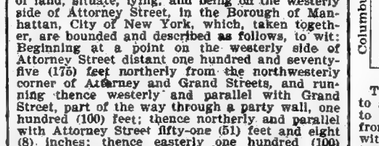

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $6,084.33, with interest from the 7th day of December, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $344.75, with interest from the 19th day of December, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $982.88 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage for $36,000, with interest thereon from January 9th, 1899, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, December 27, 1899.

CHARLES W. CULVER, Referee.
d28-2aw3wTh&Sa&ja19

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—BENJAMIN W. WINANS, as Trustee for Hugh M. Gregory under the last will and testament of William W. Winans, late of the City, County, and State of New York, deceased, Plaintiff, against OLGA NAGLER, John A. Knox, Hettie Knox, and Robert B. Currier, as Trustee for Hugh M. Gregory, under the last will and testament of William W. Winans, late of the City, County, and State of New York, deceased, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 13th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3d day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described.

The following is a description and the particular boundaries of the premises adjudged to be sold, and a designation of the boundaries and description of the premises adjudged to be covered by the mortgage herein, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land and premises hereinafter particularly described, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the Borough of the Bronx, City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Decatur Avenue, distant one hundred and fifty-five feet and two hundred and thirty-five one-thousandths of a foot (155 235-1,000) southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said easterly side of Decatur Avenue with the southerly side of Travers Street, as the same are laid down on a map of part of the Department of Public Parks, and running thence easterly parallel with the boundary line between lands formerly of the Twenty-fourth Ward Real Estate Association and the lands formerly of J. Coles, one hundred feet and sixty one-hundredths of a foot, (100 60-100;) thence southerly parallel with said Decatur Avenue thirty-seven feet; thence westerly and parallel with said first-described boundary line one hundred feet and sixty one-hundredths of a foot (100 60-100) to said easterly side of Decatur Avenue, and thence northerly, along the same, thirty-seven feet to the point or place of beginning, containing all the land within said bounds.

The premises above described are situated in Section 12, Block 2,278, upon the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, December 7th, 1899.

W. BENTON CRISP, Referee.

JOHN HERBERT WINANS, Plff's. Atty., No. 150 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

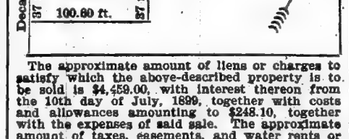

The approximate amount of liens or charges to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $4,459.00, with interest thereon from the 10th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $248.10, together with the expenses of said sale. The approximate amount of taxes, easements, and water rents or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is $741.88, and interest.

W. BENTON CRISP, Referee.

NOS. 1 AND 3 AVENUE C, BOROUGH OF THE Bronx.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY, plaintiff, against FREDERICK J. BEYERS et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 12th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Cauldwell Avenue, distant eighty-five feet southerly from the southeasterly corner of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street and Cauldwell Avenue; running thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street eighty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Cauldwell Avenue eighty-two feet to land now or late of Ebling; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, and along land of said Ebling eighty-five feet to the easterly line of Cauldwell Avenue; thence northerly along the easterly line of Cauldwell Avenue, eighty-two feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 13, 1899.

DAVID THOMSON, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

158th Street.

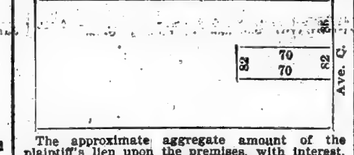

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $7,744.02, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $161.20.

DAVID THOMSON, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
d14-2aw3wTh&Tu&ja4

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.	Arrive New York.
*8:00 a. m. ..... Syracuse Local	†6:25 p. m.
†8:30 a. m. ..... Empire State Express...	†10:00 p. m.
†8:45 a. m. ..... Fast Mail.....	*10:00 a. m.
†10:30 a. m. ..... Day Express.....	*7:00 p. m.
†11:30 a. m. ..... Rutland Express.....	†7:00 p. m.
*1:00 p. m. ..... N. Y. & Chicago Special..	*1:30 p. m.
*2:00 p. m. ..... Southwestern Limited...	*6:00 p. m.
†3:30 p. m. ..... Albany and Troy Flyer..	†11:10 a. m.
*3:35 p. m. ..... Atlantic Express.....	*10:30 a. m.
*4:00 p. m. ..... Detroit Special.....	*10:00 a. m.
*5:30 p. m. ..... The Lake Shore Limited.	*6:30 p. m.
*6:00 p. m. ..... Western Express.....	*8:45 p. m.
*6:25 p. m. ..... Northern Express.....	*7:20 a. m.
*7:30 p. m. ..... Adirondack & Montreal Ex.	*8:56 a. m.
*8:00 p. m. ..... Pan-American Express..	*7:27 a. m.
*9:20 p. m. ..... Buffalo & S. W. Special.	*8:00 a. m.
*9:30 p. m. ..... Pacific Express.....	*5:30 p. m.
§12:10 a. m. ..... Midnight Express.....	*7:00 a. m.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Monday. ||Saturdays only. ¶Daily, except Saturdays and Sundays.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:12 A. M. and 3:55 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through lines.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. West, 226 Columbus Av., 125 West 125th St., 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "4950 Cortlandt" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen. Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

Trains leave Franklin St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. later from foot W. 42d St.:

†12:45 P. M. CONTINENTAL LIMITED. For Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. Dining Car.

*6:15 P. M. Chicago and St. Louis Limited.

†8:00 P. M. Buffalo and Niagara Falls Express.

*9:15 P. M. Detroit and Chicago Express.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

Time table at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, N. Y.

SPECIAL HALF RATE EXCURSION TO

CUBA

BY MUNSON LINE

Steamers stopping at Nuevitas.

Good

BRITAIN'S FLOUR SEIZURES

Exporters Regard the Question Raised as of Great Importance.

THE INTERNATIONAL ASPECT

Shippers Seek Advice on Neutrals' Rights Based on the Lorenzo Marques Incident.

Exporters throughout the city yesterday were discussing with much interest the recent acts of the British Government in virtually seizing three vessels bound from this port for Lorenzo Marques, in Delagoa Bay, Portuguese East Africa. The cargoes affected by Great Britain's action, consisting entirely of American products bound for a neutral port, are considered as having raised a question of momentous importance to American merchants, especially in view of the worldwide expansion of American influence and commerce.

The three vessels whose cargoes have been interfered with—the Beatrice, the Mashona, and the Maria, the two first named being English and the third German—carried among other American products about 20,000 barrels of flour shipped by the Pennsylvania Export and Milling Company, and it is believed, in the absence of more definite information from the seat of the trouble, that it was this shipment principally that caused the English warships to take action. Therefore the advice and opinions of specialists in international law was being sought by shippers yesterday regarding flour as a contraband of war.

The New York agents of the milling company yesterday admitted that their entire shipment on the three steamers for Delagoa Bay was consigned to merchants in Johannesburg, although they disclaimed any knowledge of its being intended for use by the Boer Government. A. J. Toomey, one of the milling company's agents, said that they were not certain whether their shipment had been seized or that the vessels had simply been warned away from Lorenzo Marques. In either case, he said, his company was left in a peculiar predicament owing to the fact that the various papers dealing with the shipment had gone by mail to Johannesburg houses and could not be recovered immediately.

"We have no other shipments in transit to Delagoa, fortunately," said Mr. Toomey, "and under the circumstances it is not likely that we will have."

Ulysses D. Edye of Flint, Edye & Co., who had shipments on the detained vessels, when seen yesterday, made light of the whole question.

"The value of our entire shipment," he said, "does not exceed $5,000. It consisted of ordinary merchandise, mostly canned goods, and was of not much importance. We are perfectly confident that the British Government, whatever disposition it makes of the goods, will pay well for them, as I don't think it will put needless obstacles in the way of American merchants. The chief importance of this matter, of course, lies in its relation to international law. International law is not established by a union of nations, but rather in precedents established by one nation and acquiesced in by others. England may be establishing a precedent in this case, and the attitude of other nations may be watched with interest, for this case, in its international legal aspect presents several new and important features. All we can do is to watch and wait our Government's action."

Edward K. Jones of 45 Cedar Street, who acted as special counsel for the American Government in the cases of vessels seized during the Spanish-American war, said that in the case of the Delagoa Bay seizures there were several questions to be considered.

"The first question arising," he said, "is whether flour is a contraband of war. For many years England, owing to her supremacy on the seas, has largely assumed the task of deciding as to what are contraband. The list of articles constituting contraband of war, however, is yet far from complete, and precedents are being constantly established. If England proves that she is conducting a campaign of reduction and ultimately contemplates the investment of Johannesburg or Pretoria, for instance, she can, I think, rightly claim that large shipments of flour and other food stuffs destined for Transvaal cities are for the aid and comfort of the enemy.

"As war is now officially recognized between the two countries, England might claim that though the investment of the Boer capital is remote, the enemy might still be laying in stores for that contingency. If these contentions were all proven it would make no difference whether the vessels carrying such cargoes were neutral or were bound for neutral ports. The proceedings would be considered as being directed toward the cargoes and not toward the vessels."

Inquiry at the various steamship offices developed the fact that none of the vessels now en route from this port to South Africa have any shipments for Delagoa Bay. Edward N. Norton of Norton & Son, agents for the three vessels detained on the Africa coast, yesterday said: "We will receive goods for delivery on Delagoa Bay, but with the express provision that we will not be responsible for their delivery. Shippers are naturally unwilling to take this risk, and at present Lorenzo Marques is practically eliminated from our list of ports."

Herbert Barber of Barber & Co. spoke in a similar strain regarding Delagoa Bay shipments.

MR. HAY INVESTIGATES SEIZURES.

Instructs Consul at Lorenzo Marques to Report to Mr. Choate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Secretary of State Hay said to-day:

"The United States Government has not protested to the Government of Great Britain against certain reported seizures, with the expectation that its protest would immediately remove all embarrassment to shippers of goods to Delagoa Bay. It certainly cannot be expected that, upon a telegraphic statement, from any source except that of an agent of the United States, this Government should proceed as if its function was to promptly cure all difficulties, including those incidental to a state of war.

"Upon the receipt of information that certain vessels with American products, owned by American shippers, had been interfered with at Lorenzo Marques, steps were taken to ascertain the facts, and our Consul at Lorenzo Marques was directed to make a report to Ambassador Choate, possibly to form the basis of a remonstrance."

"Doesn't the Department of State hold that flour can be regarded as contraband of war?"

"That is a question. If report is true, it is apparent that the British Government has assumed a risk in detaining the flour reported to have been shipped to Delagoa Bay, and which seems to have been seized in order to prevent it from reaching the enemies of Great Britain. The men who shipped flour to that point, no matter to whom it was shipped, ran some risk. They probably took that into consideration when they sent their ships out to the coast of Africa. I do not know whether the flour was intended for British or Boer use. If Great Britain has taken it, I would assume that it was taken with the expectation of paying for it if it is decided not to be contraband of war. We should not have thought well of any nation, during our war with Spain, if every arrest of a neutral vessel off the Cuban coast had been made the subject of a serious remonstration. If I mistake not, several British vessels were subjected to such arrest and more than one of them to condemnation."

RIGOROUS SEARCH IS URGED.

German Steamers Suspected of Carrying Contraband of War.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—A dispatch to The Times from Pietermaritzburg, dated Dec. 21, says:

"A strong suspicion exists here that the ostensibly innocent bills of lading furnished by German steamers arriving in Delagoa Bay really conceal contraband, and the local newspapers are urging a more rigid examination of cargoes."

Lonely Widow Found Dead.

Mrs. Julia Shea, sixty years old, was found dead yesterday in her room, 283 Second Street, Jersey City. She was sitting in a chair with her hand resting upon a table on which was a dish filled with apples. She was wealthy. Mrs. Shea had been dead two days. She had lived alone since her husband's death.

To Call on Dr. Purves To-day.

Silas B. Brownell, one of the Elders of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, said last night the special committee appointed several days ago to visit Princeton and officially present to the Rev. Dr. George T. Purves the call to the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, would perform its duty this afternoon.

LEGAL NOTES.

SURETY ON BOND OF SAVINGS BANK OFFICER.—A bond given by Matthew T. Trumpbour, assistant treasurer of the Ulster County Savings Institution of Kingston, N. Y., on his original appointment in July, 1867, contained this provision: "And if the said Matthew T. Trumpbour shall well and truly, honestly and faithfully in all things serve the said institution in the capacity of assistant treasurer, as aforesaid, during his continuance in office, then the above obligation should be void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue. It being understood that this bond is to be binding for all the time that the said M. T. T. shall hold said office of assistant treasurer, even though he holds under successive appointments, but nothing herein shall prevent the sureties terminating their liability by giving at least two weeks' written notice of an intention so to do." Mr. Trumpbour was re-elected in 1868 and 1869, but not afterward, although he continued to act as such assistant treasurer with the consent of the board until 1891. In a suit brought by the savings bank, after Trumpbour had defaulted, against him and Horace G. Young as executor of Thomas Corneil, who was surety upon Trumpbour's bond, the Court of Appeals has affirmed the Appellate Division of the Third Department, which sustained judgment on a verdict directed by the trial court in favor of the plaintiff. The Court of Appeals held, Judge Martin giving the opinion, that the bond was intended by the parties as a continuing security during all the time the principal should hold the office of assistant treasurer; and, hence, that the surety was liable for the principal's acts in that office when holding over, with the consent of the Board of Trustees and by virtue of his prior appointments, after the termination of the period for which he had been appointed and reappointed. To set running the six months' limitation provided by Section 1,822 of the Code of Civil Procedure, against the action, it was held that there must have been a written claim to the executor or administrator and absolutely rejected by him.

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DEPRESSION IN ELEVATED RAILROAD STAIRWAY.—Mary L. Rusk, on the trial of her suit against the Manhattan Railway Company for damages, thus described the manner in which she was injured, on the 26th of February, 1896, in leaving a southbound Sixth Avenue elevated train, at the Rector Street station: "We got off the train and went down the platform, and I noticed that it had snowed a little and that there was some snow on the upper platform; so I thought, 'Well; I better be careful;' so we started down the steps, and I waited a little until I got hold of the rail. I took hold with my right hand, gathered my dress in my left hand, and started down the steps, and just as I stepped off the last step, at the bottom of the first flight of stairs, my left foot slipped, and it turned right under, and broke one bone near the ankle joint and the outside bone a little further up from the ankle joint." While Miss Rusk waited for her brother to get a carriage to take her home, she noticed that the place where she fell "was covered with ice and was slippery," and that "just as you step off the place, there was a worn-off place, a little kind of scooped out place, I should judge about half an inch below the normal level." A verdict given in plaintiff's favor for $2,500, has been reversed by the First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice McLaughlin, who said it was apparent that not the depression but the ice and snow was the cause of her slipping and the proximate cause of the injury, and that the presence of the ice and the snow was due to the storm which was then progressing. The railroad company had a reasonable time after the snow fell and the ice formed, to remove it. It was not liable because it did not sprinkle "sand, ashes, or sawdust" upon the ice and snow. The plaintiff had therefore failed to show that the depression in the platform was a concurring cause of her injuries, without which it would not have happened.

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THE CONTRACT WAS UNAUTHORIZED.—The Broadway Theatre Company by a written contract with the Dessau Company was to furnish the theatre and its accessories for the production of a play, while the latter company was to furnish the play and the performers. The Dessau Company was organized, as specified in its articles of incorporation, for mining, smelting, and manufacturing ores, metals, and minerals and selling or dealing in steel products. In the Broadway Company's suit for breach of the contract, the Dessau Company denied having entered into it, claimed it was ultra vires, and that Simon Dessau, who, as its Secretary and Treasurer, signed the contract, did so without authority. Dessau's signature to the contract having been proved on the trial, it was offered in evidence, but was excluded. That ruling has been held by the First Appellate Division, on appeal from judgment for the defendant to have been correct. Justice Barrett, giving the opinion, says that as the contract had no relation to the business of the corporation, its burden was on the plaintiff to have shown special authority to execute it or have given proof of ratification, and proof of declarations and acts of the Secretary and President was not sufficient.

COL. HOFFMAN ACCEPTS.

Officers Congratulate Him on His Appointment as Adjutant General.

Col. Edward M. Hoffman of Gen. Roe's staff, to whom was tendered the office of Adjutant General, to succeed Gen. Andrews, resigned, telegraphed his acceptance of the position to Gov. Roosevelt yesterday.

Gen. Hoffman, when seen, stated that he had no idea who would succeed him as Inspector on the division staff.

"I wish to say through THE TIMES, however," said the General, "that the expressions used in the Albany dispatches that I had been granted leave for one year and that my old position was to be held open for me for a year are unfortunate and seem to put the matter in a false light.

"I have made no suggestion of this character, and I know nothing whatever concerning it."

Many officers called at division headquarters to congratulate Gen. Hoffman on his appointment, which is very popular throughout National Guard circles.

It was rumored in high military circles yesterday that among the names under consideration for appointment to Inspector on the division staff was that of Lieut. Col. Harry Hayden Treadwell of the Twenty-second Regiment, who is also military aide on the staff of Gov. Roosevelt.

Col. Treadwell, when seen, asked to be excused from speaking on the matter, and would not deny or affirm that his name had been mentioned for the place.

Gen. Roe was reported out of town.

PRICE OF MILK REDUCED.

Still Slightly Higher Than at This Time a Year Ago.

The Consolidated Milk Exchange held its monthly meeting yesterday afternoon in its office, in the Mercantile Exchange Building. The price of milk was reduced from $1.62 to $1.52 per can of forty quarts. This is the price which the New York dealer has to pay at the railroad terminals in New Jersey, and to that must be added the cost of carting to the city, which will average 5 cents per can.

The cost to the New York dealer will, therefore, be nearly 4 cents per quart. The price paid to the producer is 3 cents per quart. The present price is one-fourth of a cent higher than it was a year ago.

Testimonials to Mr. Tarbell.

Gage E. Tarbell, Second Vice President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, has received a gold watch, a jeweled fob, and a ring as a mark of esteem from the agents of the society throughout the United States and Canada, representatives of every State and Territory in the Union being included in the list of donors. The Presentation Committee consisted on F. P. Chaplin of Toledo, Edward A. Woods of Pittsburg, and A. M. Shields of San Francisco. Mr. Tarbell became a general agent of the Equitable in 1884, and in 1889 he was appointed General Manager of the Northwestern department, with headquarters at Chicago. In September, 1893, he was elected Third Vice President, and became Second Vice President last Spring upon the elevation of James W. Alexander to the Presidency of the society.

St. Johnland Society Meeting.

The annual meeting of the St. Johnland Society was held yesterday at the rectory of the Church of the Holy Communion. At the home, Kings Park, L. I., 181 persons were cared for during the year, as against 141 the year before. Of this number, two-thirds were cared for free. The Rev. Henry Mottet was re-elected President. William Alexander Smith was elected Vice President, in place of Cornelius Vanderbilt, deceased; Francis E. Hyde Secretary, and Francis M. Bacon Treasurer. The Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, Bishop of Long Island, was chosen an additional Trustee, and Alfred G. Vanderbilt was elected a Trustee in place of his father.

MR. ROSSITER A WITNESS

Brooklyn Rapid Transit's President Before the Grand Jury.

J. S. BACHE FORCED TO ANSWER

Objects to Questions as to Whether or Not a Well-Known Wall Street Man Is One of His Customers.

A special three hours' session of the Grand Jury was held yesterday to investigate the complaints made by William F. Sheehan, counsel for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, concerning rumors circulated in Wall Street regarding a receiver for the company. Three witnesses testified before the Grand Jury last Friday and ten more were present yesterday.

Clinton L. Rossiter, the President of the Rapid Transit Company, was the first witness. He was followed by J. S. Bache of the firm of J. S. Bache & Co., bankers and brokers of 66 Exchange Place. He was asked whether a certain man, well known on Wall Street, was one of his customers. Mr. Bache was unwilling to answer and appealed to the Grand Jury to be excused from doing so on the ground that it would be a violation of confidence. Mr. Bache went into another room while a vote was taken as to whether he should be ordered to answer it or not. It was voted that he must answer, and when Mr. Bache was called back and informed of the decision he answered the question and was permitted to leave the stand.

E. S. Hooley, a broker of 16 Broad Street, went on the stand next, and Talbot J. Taylor, son-in-law of James Keene, followed him. Mr. Taylor had not presented himself as early as the other witnesses, and it was rumored about the Criminal Court Building that he had refused to obey the subpoena. He put in an appearance at about 4 o'clock, however, and went before the Grand Jury immediately. He was followed by E. D. Jones, manager of the office of Talbot J. Taylor, who remained on the stand for a short time.

While Mr. Jones was testifying Joseph O'Leary, the stenographer for J. S. Bache & Co., for whom a subpoena had been sent out after Mr. Taylor, went on the stand, appeared at the Grand Jury room. Herbert Falk, the manager of the firm, was with him and demanded admittance to the Grand Jury room It was at first refused, but when he declared he was in the possession of valuable evidence he was immediately subpoenaed and taken inside. O'Leary was on the stand for a considerable time, and when he left the room, was evidently laboring under great excitement. Elijah Smith of 27 Broadway and Lawyer John D. Lindsay were examined after Mr. Falk. Sidney S. Schuyler, a broker of 32 Broadway, was the last witness.

After the adjournment Assistant District Attorney McIntyre made this statement: "All I can say is that it looks very suspicious for people who were short on Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock on the day when the rumors were circulated."

Assistant District Attorneys Unger and O'Reilly on the other hand said: "Absolutely no information of any value has been obtained. Not one of the witnesses seems to know anything about the case.

The Grand Jury will continue the investigation this morning. Herbert Falk will be one of the first witnesses. He has been ordered to bring the books of J. S. Bache & Co. with him.

OBJECTS TO SPENDING $25,000.

Rapid Transit Stockholder Seeks to Enjoin Company from Paying the Reward.

Before his appearance at the District Attorney's office, yesterday, W. F. Sheehan had been representing the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company before Justice Beekman in the Supreme Court, where an application had been made for an injunction prohibiting the company from paying the $25,000 reward it had offered for information in regard to the rumors circulated on Wall Street on the day of the panic. Warren E. Allen, a stockholder of the Rapid Transit Company, made the application, and Justice Gildersleeve issued an order commanding the Directors to show cause why the injunction should not be granted, as Mr. Allen's counsel, Byron P. Stratton, had stated that the payment of the reward would be a direct violation of the by-laws of the company, and that the Directors of the company had exceeded their authority in offering it.

When Mr. Sheehan said he was ready to give the company's reasons at once, the case was transferred to Justice Beekman. Mr. Stratton objected to an immediate argument of the case. Mr. Sheehan said he could prove that the application of Mr. Allen had been made for stock jobbing purposes, and had been expected on the Stock Exchange an hour before it was made.

"I can show," he said, "that this man Allen only became a stockholder in the company to-day. My clients seek to protect the credit of the company and its life. It was reported that we were about to go into the hands of a receiver. That rumor affected our stock, and we should not be debarred from paying a reward for the detection of this crime.

"With all due respect to the Court, I say that no power in Christendom can prevent us from putting our hands in our pockets and paying this reward of $25,000 to the persons who earn it. We will pay it out of our own private pockets if necessary."

Mr. Stratton replied that his client had owned shares in Rapid Transit stock before the offer of the reward, but admitted that 100 shares had been transferred to him yesterday morning. At Mr. Stratton's request the case was adjourned for a hearing to-day.

WOULD LET STOCKHOLDERS SEE.

G. A. Lamb Suggests that Rapid Transit Books Be Opened.

George A. Lamb of the law firm of Lamb & Voss sent a letter to Sheehan & Collin, counsel of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, yesterday, which read in part:

"Replying to the appeal of the Directors of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to the public to aid them in the preservation of honest business methods, permit me to make the following suggestions:

"If the Directors will permit the stockholders of the company, to whom they are responsible for the conduct of the company's business, to examine its books and accounts, the stockholders can readily ascertain for themselves the truth or the falsity of the rumors that have been circulated concerning its financial condition.

"You will remember that the Directors denied a request by a client of my firm, F. F. Marquand, who had held stock of the company since its organization, to be allowed to examine the books. Mr. Marquand pointed out certain gross inaccuracies in the annual report discernible upon its face, and desired an opportunity to verify or disprove the report. The technical plea availed of in court that Mr. Marquand was merely the holder of beneficial certificates left my client, his friends, and myself, with the impression that the Directors were afraid to allow him to examine the books.

"Your clients have permitted the stock of their company to be used by unscrupulous speculators to rob the public. By means of false representations as to the earnings of the road, representations uncontradicted by the Directors, the stock has been sold to the public at unwarranted prices, and the market history of the stock is one of the most shameful swindles ever perpetrated in Wall Street. The Directors have sat by in silence and permitted the wholesale robbery of the people of this community, when they were charged with the duty as honest citizens of contradicting these false statements, publicly made."

Mr. Sheehan when asked if he had any statement to make concerning the letter, said: "I have nothing to say in answer to this man Lamb. His letter is not worth answering. If there is any answer purporting to have come to me about it you can put it down as false. I won't notice it."

The Credit Men's Association.

A committee of the New York Credit Men's Association, consisting of Richard P. Messiter, Charles Biggs, and Edward E. Huber, announce that T. H. Bartindale, President of the association, has resigned, and that his resignation has been accepted with an expression of appreciation for his services. A corrected list of the officers of the association given by the committee is as follows: President—A. H. Watson; Vice President—Charles E. Meek; Treasurer—E. E. Huber; Secretary—H. J. Sayers; Executive Committee (two years)—T. H. Bartindale, Charles Biggs, F. R. Boocock, F. A. Brainard, E. E. Huber; one year—M. E. Bannin, F. E. Lally, R. P. Messiter, R. B. Minis, G. Waldo Smith.

You may get hot over Christmas bills, but it won't keep off the chills of zero weather.

For the very-much-billed man, here's a good kersey; or a choice from a number of reduced-in-price rough overcoats—at $15; young men's $10.

For the man who wants the best, never mind what, kerseys that have sold at $30 to $40—now $22 for sizes 32 to 34; $25, sizes 34 to 46.

Everything in overcoats from the very short to the very long.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

REPLY ON ASTORIA GRANT.

Mr. Whalen Takes Exception to Statements of Gov. Roosevelt About His Office.

Corporation Counsel Whalen yesterday took exception to some of the language used by Gov. Roosevelt in his message to the State Land Board accompanying his approval of the grant to the Astoria Light, Heat, and Power Company.

Mr. Whalen said in part:

"After having read the Governor's message I think there is only one paragraph to which I ought to reply. This is what the Governor says:

> The Attorney General's office has shown its willingness to aid the Corporation Counsel in bringing the matter before the courts for their prompt consideration and determination, but the inactivity of the Corporation Counsel's office has been such that the test has never been made.

"This extract from a letter sent by me to the Attorney General on Oct. 18; through one of my assistants, disproves the Governor's assertion. It is from the letter to which the Attorney General made no reply:

> You will recall the fact that Mr. Freedman and I, representing the Dock Department, were before the Land Board on the 22d of June, at the hearing in the matter of the applications of the Astoria Light, Heat, and Power Company and others for the grants of land under water in the City of New York.
>
> I am now in position to proceed to test the question we are all so anxious to have settled, but do not wish to be called upon to print more than one case, which, I assume, will be agreeable to you. Of course, I have no objection to all the attorneys interested joining in the brief or in the argument, and I am anxious to agree with you as to how the questions can best be brought up. It occurs to me to suggest that certiorari would be the best way. I prefer it to an injunction suit, and I think you will. If it is agreeable to you that the matter should be tested by certiorari I will obtain one returnable in your county and that will bring the matter into the Appellate Division in the first instance, and from there we can go to the Court of Appeals.
>
> Kindly inform me if this is agreeable to you, and if so, designate some person here with whom I can arrange details—some one of the several counsel representing the respective claimants—Mr. Burr, for instance, will be entirely agreeable, or Mr. Boardman.

"If the Attorney General had acted on the suggestions contained in that leter the matter of differences between the city and the State regarding the giving away of valuable land, under water to private individuals and corporations would be in court, and in all probability an expression of opinion would be had that might guide us in the future or at least determine whether these valuable grants shall be taken from the City of New York without its consent and against its protest.

"The city has been consistent and persistent in its protest against the giving away of valuable land that will be required for its own use in the near future. I hope to be able to maintain our contention that if is not in the power of the State Land Board to practically give it away as they had heretofore done against the protest of our City Government."

VAN NOSTRAND'S PLEA IN VAIN.

Justice Beekman Intimates His Opinion of Contumacious Councilmen.

Councilman David L. Van Nostrand of Little Neck, L. I., may, as the result of a motion made before Justice Beekman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, be sent to jail, and will, it is believed, certainly have the fine of $100 inflicted on him for contempt of court by Justice Fitzgerald increased.

Mr. Van Nostrand is one of the Councilmen who declined to vote for the bond issue for the new Hall of Records. A mandamus was issued by Justice Fitzgerald, directing him and his brother Councilmen to pass the bond issue. When the matter came up in the Council, a resolution was brought forward passing an issue of bonds for $34,000, being the amount claimed by John Pierce, the contractor for the new building, for the work done by him up to the time when the mandamus proceedings were instituted. Another resolution spoke contemptuously of the Supreme Court. The Council then passed the bond issue for the full amount.

An appeal was taken by the Councilmen from Justice Fitzgerald's ruling, but the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court not only affirmed Justice Fitzgerald's decision, but stated that the fine was altogether too light for the offense committed.

Councilman Van Nostrand's lawyer, Harrison L. Moore, told Justice Beekman yesterday that his client had not had his "day in court," as an adjournment was taken the first day the mandamus application came on and he had never received notice to attend on any other day. He therefore asked that the fine be remitted and that the case be dealt with on its merits, as his client, he said, had committed no contempt of court.

L. Laflin Kellogg, counsel for Pierce, said that Mr. Van Nostrand was one of the men who declined to vote for the full amount of the bond issue, and had voted for the resolution which was contemptuously worded regarding the Supreme Court. The question of remitting the fines of the Councilmen had been, he said, argued three times, and he thought the motion of Mr. Van Nostrand should not have been made.

"I do not wish," Mr. Kellogg said, "to be hard on these Councilmen, but if Councilman Van Nostrand persists in his motion, I shall deem it my duty to refer to the action of the Appellate Division in saying the fines inflicted were too light."

Mr. Moore said the reason Mr. Van Nostrand had not voted for the full issue was because he did not know which was the correct sum to vote for.

"If I rehear this matter," said Justice Beekman, "I shall certainly take the fact that it has been made as a reason for increasing this man's punishment and inflicting a larger fine on him, and perhaps I shall send him to prison. I do not desire to see contumacy of this kind carried to such an extent as appears in this case."

Mr. Moore said that in face of the Justice's remarks he thought he would not go on with the motion.

Justice Beekman said he would allow him to withdraw his motion, and Mr. Kellogg advised him to have the fine paid at once, but he insisted on handing in his papers to the Justice.

"Very well. I'll dispose of the case on its merits," Justice Beekman said.

Councilman Van Nostrand does not know what he may expect now.

MUSIC FOR EXPIRING BOARD.

How Aldermen Purpose to Mark the New Year's Approach.

The Board of Aldermen which expires on Sunday next intends to go out of office to the music of a brass band, according to a resolution adopted by that body yesterday. The Aldermanic resolution follows:

> Whereas, The last days of the year 1899 are drawing to a close, and in the past one hundred years no country upon earth has developed greater enterprise, made more rapid advancement, nor showed more vigorous progress in all that tends to make a nation great, prosperous, and happy; and
>
> Whereas, From the inception of this century the City of New York, the metropolis of the Western Hemisphere, has been the great centre of financial, commercial, and intellectual development; therefore, be it
>
> Resolved, That we, the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, desirous of fittingly observing the close of the year 1899 and the dawn of the year 1900, the year that will round out the closing period of the nineteenth century, direct that the City Hall of Greater New York be appropriately decorated, as was the case on Jan. 1, 1898, upon the occasion of the birth of Greater New York, under the present charter.
>
> Resolved, further, That music be provided, as upon that occasion, and that a joint committee of three from the Board of Aldermen and three from the Council, with the President of the Board of Aldermen and the President of the Council, members, ex officio, be appointed with instructions to carry the purpose before mentioned into effect.

BRIDGE ORDINANCE DEFEATED.

Vote on the Manhattan-Queens Project in Aldermanic Board.

The Board of Aldermen, by a vote of 32 to 16, yesterday refused to pass the ordinance providing for the construction of the proposed Blackwell's Island bridge. The Committee on Bridges and Tunnels had reported the measure favorably.

Aldermen McCall, Tammany leader, and Schneider spoke in support of the ordinance, and then Alderman James (Rep., Queens,) made a long speech in which he quoted reports of engineers on tunnels in Europe tending to show that Controller Coler had underestimated the cost of a tunnel between Manhattan and Queens. Mr. James's deduction from these reports was that the Manhattan-Queens tunnel would cost in the neighborhood of $89,000,000. "Tunnels are obsolete," said Mr. James."

Another attempt will be made this afternoon to pass the ordinance. Alderman McCall said after the meeting that too much time had been wasted in talk, and that to-day he would move the previous question in order to shut off debate.

BIG NEW STORAGE RESERVOIR.

Public Improvements Board Adopts Mr. Dalton's Proposition.

A proposition for the building of a new storage reservoir in Westchester County of the capacity of 9,000,000,000 gallons, made by Commissioner Dalton of the Department of Water Supply some time ago, was adopted by the Board of Public Improvements yesterday.

The Hotel Men's Association of New York sent a communication to the board asking for an increase of water supply and pressure. The communication was placed on file.

Want the City to Buy Jumel Mansion.

The Board of Public Improvements yesterday received communications from Brig. Gen. Thomas Wilson, United States Army; J. C. Pumpelly, Col. Ralph E. Prime, President of the American Flag Association, and others, asking that the city take steps to purchase the Jumel Mansion, on Washington Heights, to make of it a museum of historical relics. They were filed without reading.

No Money for New Station Sites.

Another attempt to pass the resolution to appropriate $475,000 for additional sites for police stations was beaten in the Board of Aldermen yesterday, only thirty-three members voting for it. Forty-five votes were necessary.

STORY OF A "HOODOO" CLOCK.

Mrs. Chatfield's Purchase Struck "de Debbil's" Gig and Caused a Baby to Die of Measles.

Mrs. Martha Chatfield, a little old colored woman, dressed in raiment of the style of the last decade, appeared before Magistrate Mott, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday morning and asked for a warrant for the arrest of a Third Avenue auctioneer for selling her a "hoodoo" clock, which she had presented to her husband, Joshua. She wandered into the place Saturday, and at the time the auctioneer was trying to sell a bronze clock. He represented the clock to be an eight-day affair, and warranted to strike the hours and half hours during the day.

Mrs. Chatfield said the clock was started at 25 cents by a man with ear laps on. A woman with a red nose bid 30 cents. She was followed by a man with a cob pipe at 35 cents, and finally it reached a dollar, which Mrs. Chatfield said she bid. A fat woman bid $1.06, and then the race for the clock was between Mrs. Chatfield and the fat woman to the finish, which was $1.25.

Mrs. Chatfield wound it up and put it in a closet and covered it with some old clothes. She did not intend to present the clock until Sunday. At midnight she and Joshua were awakened by an infernal noise. The clock began striking. It struck thirteen times, stopped a little while, struck thirteen, and then repeated the performance.

"Three thirteens," she said Joshua shouted; "dat's de debbil's gig."

Mrs. Chatfield added that her husband was "superstishsome," and he ducked under the covers, believing his time had come. Nothing more was thought of the matter, and the next day she presented the clock, trying to allay his fears by saying he dreamed of the gig. Sunday night at midnight they were awakened by the clock striking forty-four. Then Joshua declared the clock was a "hoodoo" and wanted it thrown out of the window.

Mrs. Chatfield said she tried to give the clock away, but the report that it was "hoodooed" had gone throughout the neighborhood, and no one would take it. A baby died of the measles in the block and the clock was blamed for it. She wanted the auctioneer arrested and her $1.25 returned.

Magistrate Mott advised her to take the matter to the civil court. Mrs. Chatfield left court muttering:

"Dere ain't justice eben agin' a hoodoo."

Held for a Watchman's Death.

James O'Brien, living at 627 Columbus Avenue, and James Barnes, living at 273 West Eighty-seventh Street, were held yesterday in $2,500 by the Coroner and committed to the Tombs in default, pending an investigation into the death of James B. O'Sullivan, a night watchman, living at 1,559 Lexington avenue. O'Sullivan died in the Manhattan Hospital yesterday morning of a fractured skull received, it is alleged, in a fight Christmas night in a saloon at Eighty-eighth Street and Broadway.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Balance of our

Jackets, Ulsters Driving Coats and Evening Wraps,

at 1/2 former prices.

Jackets

in rough and smooth cloths. Black, tan, and Oxford mixtures,

$5.50, $7.50, $10.50, $12.50 & $18.50.

Lord & Taylor

Broadway & 20th St.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR.

Heavy weight,—Wool underwear. Colors:—pale blue, tan and camel's hair.

Shirts, self-faced. Drawers, re-inforced. Odd sizes, $1.10 Each; Formerly $1.50.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

REDUCED ORIENTAL CARPETS

Specially Selected for Dining-rooms.

OSMANIA & DEMEDICS
Averaging 8.2 x 5.9 ft.
$25.00
To 14.6 x 11.2 ft.
$97.50
(former prices $35.00 to $140.00.)

Gems of their kind, with centres of bright, but artistically mingled reds, blues, greens, and yellows.

Many of our finest dining-room furniture designs in old English, Flemish, and Sheraton, were delayed on account of our factory being so rushed with early orders for the Christmas trade, so they are now marked below cost.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Nervous Exhaustion.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Acts as a tonic and nerve food, imparting vigor and strength to the entire system. Induces refreshing sleep.
Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

OUR WOMENS DEPARTMENT.
BARGAINS.
Special Sale of Jackets-
Fine Kersey Cloth Jackets-
$15.00
Reduced from $28.—$30.
Fine Kersey Cloth Jackets-
$12.50
Reduced from $25.
Fine Kersey Cloth Jackets-
$10.00
Reduced from $20.00—$22.50
All finely tailored and lined throughout with Satin or Silk.

Hackett Carhart & Co.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. Cor. 13TH St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the Direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
To-morrow Evg. at 8, FAUST. Mmes. Calvé and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez, Scotti, and Edouard de Reszke. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Sat. Mat., Dec. 30, only matinée of ROMEO ET JULIETTE. Mmes. Eames, Olitzka; MM. Saleza, Plançon, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Sat. Evg., Dec. 30, at Popular Prices, IL TROVATORE. Mmes. Nordica and Mantelli; MM. Campanari, Pringle, and Dippel. Conductor, Sig. Bevignani.
Sun. Evg., Dec. 31, Grand Sunday Night Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Sembrich and Olitzka; MM. Campanari and Saligna, together with Met. Opera House Orchestra. Conductor, Mr. Paur.
Mon. Evg., Jan. 1, at 8, CARMEN. Mmes. Calvé and Suzanne Adams; MM. Saleza and Plançon. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Wed Evg., Jan. 3, at 8, AIDA. Mmes. Eames and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez, Scotti, and Plançon. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Fri. Evg., Jan. 5, at 7:45, DIE WALKURE. Mmes. Nordica, Schumann-Heink, and Eames; MM. Van Dyck, Pringle, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL—NEXT SUNDAY EVG.
Sunday Ev'g, 31st Dec., at 8:30 o'Clock,
PADEREWSKI
His only appearance with orchestra this season.
WALTER DAMROSCH.....Conductor
Programme. Beethoven's E Flat Concerto.
Soli, by Chopin.
PADEREWSKI'S Fantasie Polonaise
Seats, $2.50, $2.00, $1.50, and $1.00 AT SCHUBERTH'S, 23 UNION SQ.; ALSO AT THE HALL.
STEINWAY PIANO USED.

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....at 8:20 Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2. Special Matinée New Year's. 2D MONTH. Permanent Home of Daniel Frohman's Co. THE MANEUVERS OF JANE Comedy, 4 acts, by Henry Arthur Jones.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30 Daniel Frohman.....Manager Matinées To-day & Sat., 2. Extra Matinée New Year's Day. FOURTH MONTH. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS ANNIE RUSSELL in MISS HOBBS MISS HOBBS

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. Evgs. 8:20. Matinées Wed. & Saturday at 2. EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. MY LADY'S LORD. XTRA MAT. NEW YEAR'S.

GARRICK THEATRE. 25th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8 o'clock. Mats., 2:15. Matinées Saturday and New Year's Day. Wm. Gillette in His New Play. Sherlock Holmes

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way. EVGS., 8:30. MATINEES, 2:15. Matinées Wednesday, Saturday, and New Year's. WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS. This Season.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:30. LAST 2 WEEKS. Matinées Sat. & New Year's. JULIA MARLOWE | Barbara Frietchie. Tuesday, January 9—MAUDE ADAMS.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. and Madison Ave. Charles Frohman.....Manager FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY. Evenings 8:30. Matinée Saturday. MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD in THE FIRST VIOLIN: From the Romance written by Jessie Fothergill. Jan. 8th, Last and Farewell Week. Monday, (only time,) Arms and The Man; Tuesday, Cyrano de Bergerac; Wednesday, Prince Karl; Thursday, A Parisian Romance; Friday, Beau Brummell; Saturday, (only matinée,) The Devil's Disciple; Sat. Evg., Farewell Night, Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. Seats may now be secured for the balance of

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair and cold, winds northerly.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,592. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 74½c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40⅝c.; cash cotton, 7 11-16c.

FOREIGN.—The Boer positions at Colenso are said to be practically impregnable, and the whole character of the campaign has changed. The British cannot carry the forts by assault. A British deserter, recently captured, says he instructed the Boers in intrenching. The terms of peace said to be under discussion at Pretoria include the payment to the Transvaal of $100,000,000 and the cession of territory. Charles H. Cramp of the well-known shipbuilding firm says that the present war is Germany's great opportunity to extend her shipping interests, and that she is taking advantage of it. A German military critic says that the Boers have proved themselves superior to the British in every way. Gen. Methuen has opened a market to trade with the farmers near his camp. Prominent native rulers in India have offered assistance to Great Britain. The reported treaty between Great Britain, Germany, and Portugal for the partition of the colonial possessions of the last-named country is generally discredited in Europe and in this country. It is asserted that the Boers are in communication with their European representative through an agent at Lorenzo Marques. The flour seized at Delagoa Bay by the British belonged principally to an English firm, which has an agent in this city. Severe storms are raging in Ireland. Harry Escombe, ex-Premier of Natal, dropped dead in a street of Durban yesterday. Memorial services in honor of the late Duke of Westminster were held in Westminster Abbey yesterday, and the Duke's ashes were buried at Eaton Hall. The defense has opened its argument in the French conspiracy cases. A prehistoric fossil resembling an alligator and lizard and almost twenty-nine feet long has been found in Chile. Brazil looks for serious trouble in the disputed territory of Guiana, and has sent a warship to Amapa. Fighting in Colombia has begun anew, and the people are demanding foreign intervention. Russia will issue a new series of notes. Another German Army officer was killed in a duel yesterday. Queen Victoria arrived at Osborne yesterday afternoon. There are now 30,000 people on strike at St. Etienne, France.—Pages 3 and 7.

Page 1.

Ex-President Cleveland has been confined to his bed at his home in Princeton, N. J., by rheumatism, but is improving.

Collector Stone of Baltimore yesterday fined an Italian steamship Captain $5,000 for coming into port without a bill of health.

Harry S. Cornish took the stand toward the close of yesterday's session of the Molineux trial, and began his story of the death of Mrs. Adams. Drs. Phillips and Coffin testified regarding the fatal illness of Barnet.

Truman A. Taylor, a stockholder in the Pullman Palace Car Company, yesterday filed a bill in the Circuit Court at Chicago asking for an order to enjoin the merging of that company with the Wagner Palace Car Company.

Page 2.

Senator Kyle of South Dakota, formerly classed as a Populist, has come out strong for the gold standard and expansion.

Corporation Attorney Minturn of Hoboken has received a letter from William J. Bryan congratulating him upon his activity in the silver cause.

The will of the late John I. Blair has been probated. De Witt C. Blair, the testator's only surviving child, gets the bulk of the estate. There are few charitable bequests.

Page 3.

An inmate of the New Jersey Industrial School for Girls, at Trenton, is said to have attempted to murder Mrs. Eyler, the matron.

Page 4.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission yesterday sent the evidence on the contemplated classification of freight to Attorney General Griggs for investigation.

Creditors of Stahl & Straub, the Philadelphia brokers, cannot hope to realize more than a fraction of the sums due. A warrant has been issued for Stahl's arrest.

The Grand Jury yesterday returned a presentment in the matter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company investigation stating that the time at its disposal was too short for full examination of the charges and asking that they be referred to the succeeding Grand Jury. Five members of the Grand Jury presented a protest to the Court against this decision.

Page 5.

Columbia drew her chess games with Harvard in the intercollegiate tournament yesterday, and is still in the lead.

Frank J. Ferrell, the colored politician, filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $150,470 and nominal assets of $92,078.

Page 6.

One hundred and fifty of the Maine dead were buried with military honors yesterday in Arlington Cemetery.

Secretary Gage yesterday designated several additional National banks as depositories for internal revenue receipts.

Page 7.

Gen. Wood's office in Havana is overrun by hundreds of office seekers, who want everything from Cabinet Secretaryships to janitorships.

Horatio Rubens, formerly counsel for the Cuban Junta, said yesterday that all elements in the island are delighted at the programme of reforms of Gov. Gen. Wood.

Page 12.

New York, Boston, and Philadelphia capitalists, it is reported, will build a hotel on the site of the old Brunswick, facing on Madison Square.

Frederick Leyland & Co., Limited, of Liverpool, are to start a new weekly transatlantic service between that port and New York.

At the instance of creditors a committee of five, of which Alexander E. Orr is Chairman, has undertaken to prepare a plan of reorganization for Harper & Brothers.

Richard Croker Warren, nephew of Richard Croker, was secretly married at Greenwich, Conn. Wednesday night. His wife is a trained nurse many years his senior.

Mrs. Lucy S. Scribner has made a full denial of charges advanced by Mrs. Ida M. Fraser of Pasadena, Cal., who is seeking divorce from her husband, Dr. J. C. Fraser.

For the second time within the space of two days the Board of Aldermen yesterday defeated the resolution authorizing the construction of the bridge connecting Manhattan and Queens.

A movement is on foot in Dublin to place a bust and portrait of Richard Croker in public buildings in that city in recognition of his work in raising funds for the preservation of the Parnell home.

There were rumors of an impending war among the large life insurance companies, based partly upon a report of the cancellation of an agreement as to the employment of agents between the New York Life and the Equitable. President Alexander of the Equitable admitted the correctness of the latter report, but said he anticipated no war.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 5.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 12.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Markets.—Page 10.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
New Corporations.—Page 5.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 2
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

Loan Association Assets Sold.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—The assets of the International Loan and Building Association were offered for sale to the highest bidder by Judge Brentano to-day. He opened the bids which had been received, and announced as the successful bidder the real estate firm of Cobe & McKennan, whose bid is understood to be $100,000 in cash and the assumption of debts amounting to about $20,000 more. The stockholders, it is said, will soon receive a 25 per cent. dividend.

Now It's Evans' Stout
as well as Evans' Ale—Here and Everywhere.—Adv.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Is the purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

DISTURBED TAMMANY HALL

Enemies of John C. Sheehan Made Noise in the Gallery.

ORGANIZATION RULES ADOPTED

George M. Van Hoesen, Elected Head of the New General Committee, Talked Against Alliances.

The General Committee of Tammany Hall met in the Wigwam, in Fourteenth Street, last night, for the purpose of reorganization, in conformity with the new primary law. New officers were chosen, and for the first time the organization adopted rules and regulations, which, under the law, must be filed in the Bureau of Elections, and thus become the law of the party, by which all contests arising from dissensions in the organization must be adjudicated in the courts. The meeting was marked by disturbances caused by a crowd of men who sat in the gallery, and who alternately cheered for Councilman Frank J. Goodwin and hissed and yelled at the mention of the name of John C. Sheehan. After this demonstration of feeling regarding the situation in the Ninth Assembly District had gone on for nearly an hour, the Chairman, ex-Judge George M. Van Hoesen, threatened to have the disturbers ejected, and then the clamor was silenced.

The first outbreak occurred when the Ninth District was reached in the call of the members of the General Committee for votes for the temporary officers, Maurice F. Holahan as Chairman, and John T. Oakley as Secretary. Mr Sheehan's name led the list of the delegates from the Ninth, and as Assistant Corporation Counsel Rollin M. Morgan, who called the roll, pronounced the name, a wild tumult arose in the gallery. Hisses and cries of "scab" and "traitor" were intermingled with groans and cat calls, and finally a red-faced man, who had been violently declaiming, proposed "Three cheers for Frank J. Goodwin." The hisses and scornful cries died away, and the cheers were given with a will. While this demonstration was taking place, Mr. Sheehan, surrounded by a number of his friends, sat in the southwest corner of the council room, and if the derisive cries occasioned him any humiliation, he carefully disguised it beneath a calm face and quiet demeanor.

The roll call progressed rapidly and quietly after that. Richard Croker's name, the first on the roll from the Twentieth Assembly District, was passed without any demonstration, but a moment later, when that of Mayor Van Wyck, heading the Twenty-second District delegation, was reached, there was some applause. Mr. Croker's name also headed the list from the Twenty-ninth—his home district—but no one heeded it. Loud applause followed the calling of the name of Isaac A. Hopper, the new leader of the Thirty-first District, and there was some cheering when the name of Deputy City Clerk Nicholas J. Hayes, the leader of the Thirty-third District, was reached. In no case did any one respond to the roll call. Judge Van Hoesen, interpreting the silence to mean assent, declared the nominees for temporary officers duly elected.

Mr. Holahan, on taking the chair, asked the pleasure of the meeting, and a resolution was handed up nominating Judge Van Hoesen for permanent Chairman and Patrick A. Whitney for Secretary. Both were elected by acclamation. In the meantime Judge Van Hoesen remained upon the rostrum, and when James J. Martin and John F. Carroll, who were appointed as a committee to escort the new officers to their places, started to do their duty they found both on the platform ahead of them.

Judge Van Horsen, after thanking the committee for electing him to preside over it for the coming year, said that he hoped the year 1900 would be a year filled with triumph for the Democratic Party. "There never was a time," he said, "when the country needd the Democratic Party more than it does to-day. There never was an hour when the country needed to return to the prestine purity of its principles than the present. There never was an era when the advice of the immortal Washington 'beware of all entangling alliances,' was more necessary, or when we should be more on our guard against the insidious gulles of foreign influence. It is no time now, when we have 75,000,000 inhabitants for America to become a British province and take her place with Australia and India and Canada. It is because I believe that the year 1900 will be a year of return to old policies and principles that I feel so deeply the honor you have conferred upon me in choosing me as Chairman of this committee."

Senator Thomas F. Grady presented the report of the Committee on Rules for 1900. Among the rules were two creating two new offices—a reading clerk of the General Committee and a clerk to the Executive Committee. Neither of these officers need be members of the committees they serve. Both of these places were made necessary by the result of the fight in the Ninth District, in which Thomas F. Smith, Mr. Croker's secretary, and one of the Secretaries of Tammany Hall, was defeated for member of the General Committee, and thus became ineligible, under the law, for re-election. The law permits the General Committee to create such offices as it deems necessary, and in order to give Mr. Smith a place the two offices were made. Subsequently, Chairman Van Hoesen named Mr. Smith as reading clerk, and it was announced that when the Executive Committee should reorganize, he would be elected as clerk. The rules, as reported, were adopted.

Councilman Martin Engel, the leader of the Eighth Assembly District, then presented a resolution naming the following as officers of the General Committee under the new rules: George M. Van Hoesen, President; Thaddeus Moriarty, First Vice President; William F. Grell, Second Vice President; Patrick A. Whitney, Recording Secretary; Frank W. Smith, Corresponding Secretary, Jacob Marks, J. Fairfax McLaughlin, Jr., and James F. Delaney, additional Secretaries; John McQuade, Treasurer, and John V. McCloskey, Sergeant-at-Arms. All were unanimously elected.

Another anti-Sheehan demonstration occurred when, on motion of Corporation Counsel Whalen, the roll of districts was called for the names of members of the Executive Committee. As a man from the Ninth named John C. Sheehan a tumult of catcalls and jeering cries began again. The red-faced man who acted as leader of the crowd in the gallery became evident again by starting the cry "And we'll hunt the Buffalo"—an allusion to Mr. Sheehan's former residence in that city. Prolonged cheers by the gallery clique greeted this sally, and the ringleader, becoming excited, rose to his feet and yelled, in stentorian tones, "That man hasn't got no business here. He's a traitor, and I can prove it." Several of the man's friends dragged him into his seat, but ever and anon during the progress of the rollcall he manifested his hatred of Mr. Sheehan by denouncing him as a "scab" and "traitor."

The last of these outbreaks came during the call of districts for district Vice Presidents and Secretaries. This time the tumult interfered with the work of the committee, and finally Senator Grady, addressing the Chair, but speaking to the gallery, shouted, "I would suggest that those who are simply spectators be notified that, unless they be orderly, they will be ejected from the hall by the Sergeant at Arms."

Chairman Van Hoesen, taking the cue from Senator Grady, warned the gallery to keep quiet. He did not object to cheers for honored leaders, he said. In fact, he encouraged them. "But," he added, "if there is any further repetition of these disorderly proceedings, I'll see if there is a law in New York for the perservation of order." The threat had an immediate effect, and from that time on until the committee, five minutes later, adjourned, there was no more noise.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Recommended by eminent physicians for purity.—Adv.

Pennsylvania Railroad Wins.
28 hours 48 minutes to St. Louis; 21½ hours to Cincinnati via "Pennsylvania Limited," without extra fare.—Adv.

LAWTON FUND SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Bankers' Trust Company Hopes to Collect $5,000 by Jan. 5—Gen. Corbin Now Has $26,972.

President Ely of the Bankers' Trust Company received the following dispatch yesterday from Adjt. Gen. Corbin, in charge of the Lawton fund:

"I thank you very much for your telegram of yesterday. It is now determined to keep the subscription list for the fund open until the evening of Jan. 5, at which time it is confidently expected that your splendid subscription will be considerably enlarged. Of course, it is desired that the names of all who make donations be retained, in order that Mrs. Lawtor may know just who has rendered this signal service."

The Trust Company received $236 more in subscriptions for the fund yesterday, swelling the total received to $3,521. The subscribers and subscriptions were:

Leopold Weil Brothers & Co., $10; Cash, $10; Cash, A. H., $1; W. A. Lane, $10; Dwight A. Jones, $10; Walter C. Stokes & Co., $20; W. L. Stow & Co., $50; W. H. Goadby & Co., $50; Hollister & Babcock, $50; R. J. Kimball & Co., $25; H. W. Bull, $25; Cash, $10; Charles A. Frank & Co., $25.

It is confidently expected that the amount collected will reach $5,000 before the closing of the lists.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The subscriptions to the Lawton home fund received up to noon by Gen. Corbin, and excluding the subscriptions collected in other cities, aggregate $26,792.

Educators Contribute to the Fund.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 28.—At to-night's session of the Southern Educational Association, a resolution was unanimously adopted, eulogistic of the services to the country of the late Major Gen. Henry W. Lawton, and a contribution was made by the delegates to the Lawton fund. Contributions were turned over to The Commercial-Appeal, and will be forwarded to Adjt. Gen. Corbin at Washington.

Kansas City Contributes $1,000.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 28.—The Star to-day forwarded to Gen. Corbin at Washington $1,000, the net result of a week's soliciting for the general fund for the widow and children of the late Major Gen. Lawton.

CHARGED BY A MAD BULL.

Prof. Curtis Tossed in the Air and His Wagon Attacked.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., Dec. 28.—Prof. Ferdinand Curtis, who conducts a private school at Brookfield, near this city, his son, and a driver had a narrow escape from being gored to death by a bull which a farmer was leading to Danbury to be butchered. The sight of the wagon maddened the bull, which suddenly broke from the man who was leading it and charged at the vehicle. Prof. Curtis was thrown from the wagon by the violence of the collision, and the horse started at breakneck speed down the road. The bull tossed the man of learning in the air and then stood as if undecided whether to finish the job of killing him or go in pursuit of the wagon. It decided on the latter course, and, after a long chase, overtook the runaway.

There is a cut, through which a railroad track runs, at the point where the bull overtook the vehicle, and the road skirts the top of the embankment on one side of the cut. The road is very narrow at that point, and, in attempting to pass the wagon, evidently with the intention of attacking the horse, the bull was forced against a barbed wire fence, the strength of which was not sufficient to withstand his weight. The animal attempted to save itself, but in vain, and rolled, struggling, down the steep embankment for a distance of nearly fifty feet to the railroad track. Its neck was broken and it died instantly.

A block and tackle were hastily secured from a neighboring farm house, and the carcass of the bull was pulled from the cut only a few minutes before an express train passed.

NEGRO EDUCATION A FAILURE?

Report of Virginia Superintendent of Public Instruction Says It Is.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 28.—The biennial report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of Virginia, which is to be submitted on Jan. 1, will probably attract more attention than any that has yet emanated from that department.

The report declares that, with an experience of thirty years, the Superintendent of Education finds the education of the negro race a failure. The State of Virginia spends annually nearly $500,000 on sustaining the colored public schools. The report discusses the subject at length, and includes expressions of opinion of a number of leading educators on the problem. Booker T. Washington's views are quoted, and finally the Superintendent declares that education of the negro in Virginia has proved ineffective. The fault, it is pointed out, lies in the fact that the heads alone of the negroes are trained, and such training has not resulted in the improvement of the race in the manner that might have been hoped for.

The Superintendent recommends that manual training be added as a part of the education of negroes. Such instruction, it is declared, would greatly add to the efficiency of both white and colored schools.

ILL EFFECTS OF "NOBLE DEEDS."

Not Influenced by Good Examples, a Young Man Kicks His Brother.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, N. Y., Dec. 28.—As a result of kicking his eight-year-old brother, Louis Young, who lives here, is nursing a toe out of joint. Young was busy reading a book entitled "Noble Deeds of Noble Men and Women" and his little brother began interrupting and teasing him. This exasperated Young and he told his little brother to stop under threat of punishment. The boy did not stop, but on the sly went up to the reader, who was in his stocking feet, his mind absorbed by the "noble deeds" about which he was reading, and began tickling his feet.

The young man jumped to the floor and gave vent to his wrath by giving his brother a terrible kick with his right foot. The force of the kick dislocated the great toe and a physician had to be called to dress the injury. The boy was unharmed and roared with laughter at his brother's misfortune.

BRAZIL EXPECTS TROUBLE.

Sends a Warship to Disputed Territory of Guiana.

RIO JANEIRO, Dec. 28.—The Brazilian warship Tiradentes has sailed for Amapa, in the territory of Guiana, in dispute between France and Brazil, where serious trouble is expected to occur.

Guiana is a region of South America, in its narrowest sense including the colonies of British, Dutch, and French Guiana, but, in a wider sense, including also a large section of Venezuela and that part of Brazil which lies north of the Amazon and the Rio Negro. Guiana may be regarded as a great forest-clad peninsula lying between the Orinoco and the Amazon. Much of its interior is unexplored.

FRENCH STRIKERS DEMONSTRATE

Six Thousand March Through the Streets of St. Etienne.

ST. ETIENNE, France, Dec. 28.—A combined demonstration of striking coal miners and lace workers, to the number of 6,000, occurred here to-day. The strikers paraded through the principal streets singing defiant songs.

Elaborate precautions have been taken to suppress disturbances, a strong force of military and police having been ordered out. It is estimated that the strikers now number 30,000.

In this country Pommery Champagne is sold at wholesale by the trade for $32.50 per case. Other champagnes are sold from $26.25 to $30.75 per case. Notwithstanding this, Pommery is generally sold at retail at the same price per bottle as cheaper priced wines.—Adv.

MR. BOUTELLE'S CONDITION.

It Is Said the Congressman Has Reached a Critical Point in His Illness.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—It is asserted here to-night that Congressman Boutelle's condition is very critical. He is at the McLean Asylum, but the physicians there decline to say how serious is his illness. He is attended in the asylum by his family physician, Dr. Daniel A. Robinson. To-day Mr. Boutelle's brother is quoted as saying:

"I saw him at the asylum yesterday, and there was nothing in his condition to occasion alarm. I left word with the asylum authorities to notify me at once if anything happened, and they will do so. I have heard nothing from the asylum to-day, so I know there is no change in his condition. There is really nothing in my brother's condition which would indicate that his illness is fatal. We had him removed to the McLean Asylum because we wanted him to have the very best medical care."

It is asserted that the ailment from which Mr. Boutelle is suffering is Bright's disease in its last stages.

OBJECTS TO CONSOLIDATION.

A Stockholder Seeks to Enjoin the Merging of the Pullman and Wagner Palace Car Companies.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—Objection to the proposed merging of the Wagner Palace Car Company into the Pullman Palace Car Company, on the ground that it will create a trust in and a monopoly of the sleeping and parlor car business, is made in a bill filed to-day in the Circuit Court of Cook County by Truman A. Taylor of Alton, Ill., one of the shareholders of the Pullman Company.

The complaint, after reciting in detail the acts of the Directors and the stockholders of both companies leading up to the proposed sale of the Wagner Company to the Pullman Company, asks that the injunction of the court issue to restrain the consummation of the proposed purchase until the hearing of the suit, and upon final hearing that a perpetual order be entered restraining the carrying out of the contemplated purchase or from issuing or delivering any of its stock to the Wagner Company or any of its agents.

The bill of complaint states that the value of the property of the Wagner Company for which it is asserted stock of the Pullman Company of a face value of $20,000,000 and a market value of $39,000,000 is to be exchanged, does not exceed the sum of $10,000,000, and the difference between the actual value of the property and the amount which is to be paid represents what is to be paid by the Pullman Company for the good will and the control of the business of the Wagner Company.

The clauses of the bill of complaint relating to the basis of the suit that the proposed act which it is declared has not yet been completed will tend to create a trust are:

"That the proposed purchase from the said Wagner Palace Car Company of all its property and good-will is for the purpose of enabling said Pullman Palace Car Company to control the sleeping and parlor car business done upon the various railroads, and that said purchase, if consummated, will create a trust in and monopoly of the sleeping car and parlor car business; that said purchase is in direct violation of the laws of the State of Illinois, and that the purpose of said purchase is to enable said Pullman Palace Car Company to swallow up and absorb its only substantial competitor; that the said purchase will enable the said Pullman Palace Car Company to limit and reduce the operation and number of sleeping cars and parlor cars operated on the various railroads and enable it to regulate at its will the price for the use of the same, and to prevent competition in the manufacture, operation, and use of sleeping and parlor cars, so as to prevent a free and unrestricted competition in violation of the statutes of the State of Illinois."

An application for the issuance of the injunction will be made in the near future.

FORTUNE FOR A CONVICT.

Frank Mason, Confined at Matteawan, Comes Into Minnesota Property.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Dec. 28.—Word was received at the Matteawan State Hospital for Criminal Insane, on Christmas night, that Frank Mason, an inmate, had fallen heir to considerable property through the death of a relative in Minnesota.

Mason was a member of the famous bridge gang of this city. His mind gave way during his confinement at Auburn, and about a year and a half ago he was transferred to the insane asylum. His time expires the latter part of this month, and he was afraid that he would not be liberated. He had again regained his reason and was allowed to work about the place. The latter part of November he made his escape. He was captured at Poughkeepsie the next morning, and was brought back to the asylum Nov. 27. He took no part in the Christmas festivities, and was very despondent, but in the evening a letter came, stating that Mason's stepfather had died, and the property had passed to the man in the asylum. He will be released in a few days.

MARINE LIFE SAVING DEVICES.

Rules of Jury in the Anthony Pollok $20,000 Contest Issued.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—John H. McGibbons, Director of Exploitation for the United States at the Paris Exposition, received to-day the printed rules of the international jury which is to pass on the twenty-thousand-dollar prize offered by the heirs of Anthony Pollok of Washington for the best life-saving device in case of disaster at sea.

The competition will be open to the world, and the donors of the prize have decided to put it before the public at the Paris Exposition. For this reason the consent of the State Department had to be obtained, and the matter has also been brought before the Commerce and Industry, Post Office, and Telegraph Departments of the French Republic. An international jury has been appointed, of which Lieut. William S. Sims, Naval Attaché of the United States Embassy at Paris, will be the member representing this Government. The award of the jury will be made after it has been approved by Commissioner General Peck and Alfred Picard, the Commissioner General of the Paris Exposition.

CHICAGO MAN OWES $768,891.

Eastern Banks and People Are Creditors of Henry L. Millis.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—Henry L. Millis of this city, who was formerly connected with several large firms in Boston, filed in the United States District Court to-day a petition in bankruptcy, in which he schedules liabilities aggregating $768,891. His assets are placed at $10,000. Of the scheduled indebtedness, all but $540,032 is said to be due on notes for which other parties are liable. All the debts were contracted before 1893, at which time the petitioner made an assignment of his property, and many creditors were paid.

The largest creditors are: Blackstone National Bank, Boston, $25,000; I. N. Keith, Sagamore, Mass., $57,000; J. P. Moore & Co., Boston, $37,000; Manchester National Bank, New Hampshire, $83,000; Greenleaf Simpson, Boston, $73,000; Chicago Furniture Company, $20,000; Faneuil Hall National Bank, Boston, $89,000; Market National Bank, Boston, $161,000; W. M. Parker, Manchester, N. H., $22,850.

You will like it, so will all your friends; it will add greatly to your Holiday cheer. "OLD SARATOGA"—Rosskam, Gerstley & Co.'s unsurpassed whiskey. Sold by Acker, Merrall & Condit.—Adv.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Try it. Poland Water Depot, 3 Park Pl., N. Y.—Adv.

GOV. ROOSEVELT AND PAYN

Reported that the Executive Has Modified His Policy.

WILL SEND IN A NOMINATION

After That, May Let the Insurance Superintendent Hold Over—A Final Legislative Conference.

Final plans for the legislative campaign at Albany during the session which will begin next Wednesday were discussed yesterday morning over breakfast at the Fifth Avenue Hotel between Gov. Roosevelt, Senator Platt, and Chairman Odell. The talk lasted over three hours, and then the Governor hurried away to catch a train for Albany.

It was said around headquarters last night that one of the principal topics discussed was the much-talked-of question of a successor to Louis F. Payn as State Superintendent of Insurance, whose term of office will expire in February. The Governor announced ten days ago that he had several names under consideration for this place, and according to some of his friends he was fully determined to supplant Payn even if he had to name a Democrat. It was said that the Governor would send a name to the Senate, and in case it was not confirmed he would send in another, and in the event of a second failure of confirmation, would send a message to the Senate.

According to the reports in circulation last night, a change in this programme is not thought to be improbable. Well-informed politicians declared that the Governor was as anxious as ever to supplant Payn, and would send to the Senate a nomination of a successor to him, and would then leave the matter in the hands of the Senators. Then, it is said, an attempt will be made to refer the nomination to the Senate Committee on Insurance, of which Senator Cornelius R. Parsons of Rochester is Chairman. Senator Parsons is associated politically with George W. Aldridge, who is a close personal friend of the Superintendent of Insurance.

Payn has told his friends in this city within the last day or two that he was absolutely certain that no nomination, other than his own, would be confirmed by the Senate, and that he would hold over under the law. It was said last night that the Governor had not settled upon the man whose name will be sent to the Senate as Payn's successor. The position of the Republican organization in the Payn matter, it is said, has been one of neutrality. While Senator Platt and Chairman Odell are both friendly toward the head of the Insurance Department, it is said that they decided to make it an issue between the organization and the Governor.

The Governor talked over his message with Senator Platt. He has devoted much time to the preparation of this document, and has consulted specialists in the various matters which he has discussed. It is said that he will deal fully with the many State questions, and the prediction has been made that it will be a most interesting document. The message is completed, and ready to be sent to the Legislature next week.

Chairman Odell said that one of the matters talked over at yesterday's conference was the proposed Educational bill, but that no decision had been reached in regard to the matter. Considerable opposition has developed within the organization to this measure, which has the warm support of the Governor. There is much speculation as to how strong this opposition will prove when it comes to a vote on the measure.

Other questions which it is understood were discussed yesterday were the proposed amendments to the city charter, taxation legislation, and the report of the Mazet committee. It was reported last night that, while the general scheme of charter revision would be left to the commission to be appointed by the Governor, several amendments of a political character would be disposed of at the coming session.

Mr. Odell went to his home in Newburg on an afternoon train, and does not expect to return to this city until after the meeting of the Legislature.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD WRECK.

Engineer in His Engine and Another Under His Are Injured.

BELLMORE, L. I., Dec. 28.—A freight train ran into an empty passenger train of the Long Island Railroad near the station here this afternoon, and both tracks will probably be blocked until morning. The passenger train had just been made up and was about to pull out when the freight crashed into its rear coach, several freight cars piled upon the freight engine, and cars and engine were wrecked. The fireman of the freight train jumped, but the engineer, Edward Murphy, stuck to his post and was injured.

The engineer of the passenger engine was under his engine at the time of the collision, and knowing that he had not time to get out after he heard the whistle of the freight engine grabbed an axle of his engine, and was dragged some distance with hot coals falling on his head and hands. He was taken out when his train stopped, seriously injured.

ICE STOPS EXPRESS BUSINESS.

Albany Office of United States Company Closes for the Winter.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 28.—The local office of the United States Express Company was forced to close for the Winter to-day. The reason for this is that the river is closed by ice, and the company had no means of getting its goods out of Albany. The American and National Express Companies have contracts with all the lines of railroad leaving Albany, and consequently the United States could not get service on any of them.

For several months past, in fact shortly after the office was opened last Spring, the United States people have been trying to have the courts declare that the American and National Companies are the same concern, and therefore the express business out of Albany is a monopoly.

TELEPHONE MAKERS TO UNITE.

Independent Manufacturers Purpose to Form a Combination.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—It was learned to-day that representatives of all the principal independent telephone manufacturers in Chicago, except the Western Telephone Company, are to meet in New York City next week with the avowed purpose of entering a combination that is to embrace all the independent telephone manufacturing concerns in the country. The Chicago concerns that are said to be interested in the deal include the American Electric Telephone Company, Kellogg Switchboard Company, Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Company, Victor Telephone Manufacturing Company, and several of minor importance.

The plan as outlined by the promoters is to pay for the independent plants in money and preferred stock, leaving the individual management undisturbed. S. M. Bailey of Chicago has been active in securing options on the local plants for the proposed combination, but it is said that most of these options have expired and that an entirely new deal is on foot.

Vice President Hamburger of the Western Telephone Company admitted to-day that such a deal was on, but said his company declined to yield. From other sources it is learned that the promoters have the utmost confidence in embracing all the independent Chicago plants in the new combination shortly after Jan. 1.

Save Time and Money.
The New York Central's Empire State Express between New York and Buffalo, 440 miles in 405 minutes. A two-cent mileage ticket ($8.80) is good on this train.—Adv.

MR. CLEVELAND'S ILLNESS.

Rheumatism Has Kept ex-President in Bed—Is Doing Nicely, Says His Physician.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 28.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland has been confined to his home on Bayard Avenue here for almost a month with rheumatism in his left foot, but seemed to be steadily recovering from the illness until a few days ago, when he decided to remain in bed by the advice of his physician, Dr. James H. Wikoff. The fact that Mr. Cleveland had grown worse suddenly did not become known here except among his most intimate friends until to-day.

No information as to Mr. Cleveland's condition could be obtained at his residence this evening. Dr. Wikoff when seen to-night said: "I have been attending Mr. Cleveland since his illness and was there again to-day. He is now able to sit up and also to walk around his room a little. He is doing very nicely and is not dangerously ill and will probably be able to go out again within a few days or a week."

Despite this statement from Dr. Wikoff the people of Princeton think Mr. Cleveland's condition is critical, especially since he has not been out of the house in a month, and because Mrs. Cleveland has seldom been seen away from their residence during the last three weeks.

SUES INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Attorney General of Mississippi Charges that Many Concerns Have Violated the State Laws.

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 28.—Attorney General Wiley N. Nash, whose term of office expires in January, has created consternation in insurance circles by filing a bill of information in the Hinds County Circuit Court declaring that all insurance companies doing business in the State and acknowledging allegiance to the Southeastern Tariff Association have violated the State law regarding trusts and combines. He asks that their franchises and charters be canceled and the companies prevented from transacting further business in Mississippi.

Local agents are wiring their managers to come to the scene as soon as possible. The proceedings will be called at the sitting of the Hinds County Circuit Court, which meets two weeks hence. The new Attorney General, Monroe E. McClurg, promises to carry the fight on. It is estimated that fully $25,000,000 worth of policies are carried by the companies named in the bill of information.

The companies named by the Attorney General are as follows: Aetna of Hartford, American Fire, Philadelphia; Caledonian of New York, Columbus Insurance and Banking Company of Mississippi, Commercial Union of New York, Delaware Insurance Company, Fire Association of Philadelphia, Georgia Home, German-American, Greenwich, Hanover, Helvetia, Home, Imperial, Lancashire, Manchester, North British and Mercantile, Northern Assurance, Norwich Union, Palatine, Phoenix of London, Queen, Hartford Fire of Connecticut, Insurance Company of North America, Liverpool and London and Globe, Mechanics and Traders', Mississippi Home, National of Connecticut, Pennsylvania Fire, Royal Kentucky, Scottish Union and National, Southern of Louisiana, Springfield Fire and Marine, Sun of Louisiana, Teutonia, Western of Canada, and Royal Exchange of London.

SHIP CAPTAIN FINED $5,000.

Italian Master Came Into Baltimore Without a Bill of Health.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 28.—Capt. Russo of the Italian steamship Etna, from Poti by way of Malta, was fined $5,000 by Collector Stone to-day for being without a bill of health from the latter port. Capt. Russo explained that he had not been in a United States port since 1887, and was not aware that a bill of health from a port of call was necessary. Under orders from the Treasury Department, the extreme penalty was inflicted.

SEVERE STORMS IN IRELAND.

Barges Founder in Queenstown Harbor—Probably Fatal Landslide.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 28.—There is no abatement in the force of the gale, which has been raging for hours. The Dominion Line steamer, New England, from Boston for Liverpool, was unable to land her mails. Several barges have foundered in Queenstown Harbor, and the clubhouse of the Royal Cork Yacht Club is half wrecked.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Severe gales, rains, and snowstorms are reported in the mountains of Ireland. At Nenagh, near the Nenagh River, a landslide, followed by a rush of water, swept away two farmhouses with their occupants. Much damage has been done to other property.

A FIFTY PER CENT. DIVIDEND.

New York State National Bank to Divide Accumulated Profits.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 28.—The Directors of the New York State National Bank to-day declared a dividend of 50 per cent., free of tax, payable Jan. 2.

This action was taken in accordance with the policy established seven years ago, when a similar dividend was declared, to make a division of accumulated profits from time to time by increased dividends. The capital is $250,000, and the surplus fund is of equal amount. There is a residue, after payment of this extra dividend, of undivided profits sufficient for every emergency. The institution is one of the oldest banks in the State.

EXCISE YIELDS $12,582,248.

ALBANY, Dec. 28.—The annual report of State Excise Commissioner Lyman shows that the collections of the fiscal year, after payment of County Treasurers' fees, was $12,582,248.71, being a few thousand dollars more than last year. The rebates exceeded those of last year and have gradually increased each year since the law went into effect.

More criminal convictions have been secured under the law than in any previous year. Many "law and order" societies have been organized by citizens, who have given the District Attorneys much assistance in suppression of illegal sales and other violations of the law.

The suppression of the use of slot machines has had special attention and the efforts of the department to rid the State of these nuisances, so far as the saloons and hotels are concerned, have been uniformly successful and satisfactory.

Beginning Jan. 1 the excise tax of the Borough of Queens will be collected by a special Deputy Commissioner instead of County Treasurer.

PLAGUE SCARES SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28.—The news of the breaking out of the plague in Honolulu brought here by the transport Centennial has created some alarm among the State and city health officials and every precaution is being taken to prevent a possible admission of the disease into this city. The transports Centennial and Newport, which arrived last night, and the Tartar, which arrived from Manila to-day, are now at the Quarantine Station undergoing fumigation, and will be detained at Angel Island for some time. The steamer Gaelic is due here to-morrow from the Orient via Honolulu and will be sent to Quarantine and held there until all possible danger is past.

News from reliable sources in the Orient is to the effect that the disease is prevalent in China and Japan to an unusual extent and that the officers at Manila have taken precautions to prevent the plague from getting a foothold there. Advices from Bombay are to the effect that the plague is rampant in India, and in view of these conditions the authorities in this city and every port on the Pacific coast will take strenuous precautions

know any one to write the word 'dulce' as the defendant does?"

"I never did."

"Then he has a copyright, to use your own word, on that peculiarity, has he not?"

"It might be stated in that way," said Mr. Tyrrell.

THE ILLNESS OF BARNET.

Dr. Wendell C. Phillips was then called to the stand, and Mr. Osborne's intention to give prominence to the Barnet side of the case at once became apparent.

"Doctor," began Mr. Osborne, "have you any experience in poison cases?"

"Very little," was the reply.

"State all your experiences to the jury," said Mr. Osborne.

Mr. Weeks made a vigorous objection. He said the witness had admitted having very little experience, and from that he could not see how his testimony about cases could be specially luminous. The Recorder overruled Mr. Weeks's objection in spite of the assertion by Mr. Weeks that the testimony of the witness would bring in matter not relevant to the case at issue.

Dr. Phillips began by describing how, in October, 1898, he had been called into the Knickerbocker Athletic Club to attend Henry C. Barnet, whom he said he found suffering from the effects of some form of irritant poison. Mr. Weeks fought again to keep out this testimony, and Mr. Osborne said that he desired to show that the only experience the witness had had was in two cases, one of these being the case of Henry C. Barnet, who, the witness knew, died of cyanide of mercury poisoning, and the other the case of Harry S. Cornish, whom the witness had attended in a similar way.

Another legal wrangle had the result of making Mr. Osborne confine himself for the time being to Dr. Phillips's treatment of Cornish. He said he found Cornish sick at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, and that Dr. Coffin was present when he was called in. He said that Cornish was in bed when he arrived, and that his appearance seemed to indicate that he had been through a long spell of illness. He said from the symptoms he concluded that Cornish was suffering from some form of irritant poisoning. His pulse was weak and intermittent. The witness and Dr. Coffin washed out the patient's stomach.

"Could you have told from that alone what kind of poison Cornish was suffering from?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"No, but I knew it was a severe one."

"Did you ever attend patients suffering from a similar poison?"

"Once," replied Dr. Phillips, but before he could go into any details Mr. Weeks objected on the ground of incompetency and irrelevancy. The Recorder sustained him, and Dr. Phillips went on to tell what was done for Cornish.

"Were you able from your knowledge of the previous case to form an opinion regarding Cornish's illness?" asked Mr. Osborne, jumping into the breach again.

"I was," said the witness.

THE TWO CASES SIMILAR.

An objection from Mr. Weeks brought out the ruling from the Recorder that the history of the case was not essential but that Dr. Phillips might state the general symptoms. Mr. Osborne said that he intended to prove to a certainty that the first case had been one of cyanide of mercury poisoning, and that Cornish's case was similar to it in every particular. When the Recorder ruled that no names were to be allowed in the first case (Barnet's) it was decided to use the letters A. B. to typify the patient in that case. Mr. Osborne made a long speech, in which he said that he would prove by a chemist that the same kind of poison that killed A. B. had also killed Mrs. Adams.

The Recorder finally allowed Dr. Phillips to tell to a certain extent of the first poison case. The witness said he had found the patient very ill following the taking of a medicine. Mr. Weeks objected again on the ground that the doctor had not seen the patient take the medicine, and Mr. Osborne continued:

"Did you see the substance?"

"Yes, I saw a box on the table."

"Did the patient say anything about that box, and if so, what did he say?"

"He told me he had taken a dose from the box. His exact words were: 'I believe it was that damned powder that caused all my trouble.'"

"Do you know if the substance in the box was analyzed?"

"Yes."

"Who analyzed it?"

"I believe it was Van Horne & Co."

Dr. Phillips said he had tried to find out about the powder from the chemists employed by the makers of it in order to facilitate his treatment of the patient. He described the patient's symptoms and said they resembled Cornish's. After much wrangling Dr. Phillips said that he believed "A. B." and Cornish had suffered from poisoning of the same kind.

"What kind of poisoning was that?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"Cyanide of mercury," replied Dr. Phillips. He also testified that he had examined the patient's throat, and had found it in a normal condition. (It was alleged at first that Barnet had died of diphtheria.)

SOME POINTS OF DIFFERENCE.

Mr. Weeks's cross-examination was very short. He obtained an admission from the witness that there were some points of difference between the symptoms in the case of "A. B." and Cornish. Mr. Weeks asked the witness if he had any doubt whatever as to what the patients were suffering from, and he replied that the doubt was small if one existed at all. The witness said that he could not remember what kind of a box was on the table in "A. B.'s" room.

Dr. Lewis A. Coffin, who also attended Barnet and Cornish, took the stand shortly after the opening of the afternoon session. He corroborated Dr. Phillips in his description of Cornish's symptoms, and said he had formed an opinion that Cornish had been poisoned.

"What was Cornish suffering from on Dec. 28, 1898?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"Cyanide of mercury poisoning," replied Dr. Coffin.

The witness was asked but little regarding Barnet's illness. On cross-examination, Mr. Weeks questioned him at some length on his experience in poisoning cases, and finally drew from him the admission that the irritated condition of Cornish's stomach might have been caused by drinking when the stomach was empty. Dr. Hamilton seemed to be much pleased over this admission of the witness.

John D. Adams was then called to the stand. He said that he knew Harry S. Cornish and had seen him on Dec. 28, 1898, in his room at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. He said Mr. Weatherbee was also in the room at that time. Cornish remained in bed all the time he was in the room, excepting once, when he was helped to get up. He said Cornish looked pale and very sick.

He was then asked to tell what he knew as to any trouble between Cornish and Molineux. He answered that the first troubles came up in the Spring of 1897, following the amateur circus. There was trouble over a horizontal bar, which led to a dispute between the two and much talk.

He also spoke of a letter written by Cornish to Bernard Wefers, which was read to the jury. The letter mentioned one "Weeks" and was signed "Harry." Mr. Adams, being asked to tell all he knew about this letter, said that the "Harry" signed to the letter was Harry S. Cornish, and the "Weeks" referred to was the counsel for the defense. The letter said that the writer had "it in for Weeks," and would "get even with him," if it took years.

MOLINEUX'S COMPLAINT IGNORED.

Mr. Adams told then of Molineux having complained against Cornish because of having written this letter, he having said that a man who used such language should not be retained as an employe of the club. It was considered at the time, however, Adams said, that Cornish had been punished severely enough, inasmuch as some of his powers had been taken away from him, and the demand of Molineux that Cornish be no longer retained was not heeded. Molineux then told the witness, he said, that if Cornish remained he would resign. Cornish was not discharged, and Molineux sent in his resignation.

Several exhibits of the handwriting of the defendant were identified by Mr. Adams. They included letters that Molineux had sent the witness relative to club matters.

Mr. Weeks said he considered it very unfair for the State to so interrupt the usual order of proceedings and asked permission to postpone the cross-examination of the witness until some future time. This was not permitted.

Mr. Weeks then asked the witness how long it was after Molineux spoke about resigning before he resigned. It was not long, Mr. Adams said.

A letter was shown him, dated March 11, 1898, addressed to Molineux and written by Adams, informing the former that the Board of Governors had accepted his resignation. The letter was identified by the witness and placed in evidence by the defense.

The question of the horizontal bar came up again, and the witness said that just before the amateur circus, Molineux, who was to perform on the bar, said that as he was the man whose life was in danger in case this bar broke, he considered he had a right to say what sort of bar should be used, and offered to pay the difference in price. He did not know, he said, that three bars had broken but a short time before.

Mr. Adams said that the letter of Cornish attacking Mr. Weeks first came out in the Fall of 1897. Mr. Weeks asked him if he knew that the Mr. Weeks referred to was Bartow S. Weeks, one time President of the club, and at that time Captain of the club team. The witness said he did. Mr. Weeks had the witness repeat the story of the trouble between Cornish and Molineux. Up to the time the latter resigned, he said, he did not make any attempt to dissuade him from leaving the club.

CORNISH BEGINS HIS STORY.

Mr. Weeks here asked that he be allowed to suspend the cross-examination of the witness until this morning. This request was granted by the Court, and Mr. Weeks asked the witness to bring with him to-day the minutes of the House Committee of the club. He was then excused, and Harry S. Cornish took the stand at 3:40 o'clock.

Cornish said he was thirty-nine years old. After receiving a common school education and a business schooling, he said he attended the Physical Training School at Harvard for a term or two, and later studied anatomy at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in this city. He said he was connected with the Chicago Athletic Club for two years, and with the Western Athletic Club for five years.

Several letters were shown him, all of which he identified as having been written by his own hand. These letters were offered in evidence by Mr. Osborne as standards of comparison. Mr. Weeks objected to each one, but they were admitted.

"Did you ever have a letter box at 1,620 Broadway?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"I did not," replied Cornish.

Mr. Osborne then showed the witness the Harpster letter and several others signed "Cornish," alleged by the prosecution to have been written by Molineux. Cornish denied that he had written any of them. He also denied that he wrote the poison package address.

Cornish said that in December, 1898, he lived at 61 West Eighty-sixth Street. Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Rogers, and Mrs. Hawords, all related to Cornish by marriage, lived there also. He had known them in Hartford, where he formerly lived. He came to New York in 1896, and in April of that year went to live with these people at 61 West Eighty-sixth Street. Mr. Yocum lived with Cornish when they lived at Sixty-sixth Street and Park Avenue.

On the 24th of December, 1898, Cornish said he received a package through the mails. He got it in his mail box at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club and opened it in his office at the club between 10 and 11 o'clock. He identified Exhibit A (the piece of paper bearing the poison package address) as a portion of the outside wrapper. When he tore off the wrapper, he said, he found a small holder, which he took at the time to be a silver toothpick holder. In another part of the box he found what appeared to be a bottle of bromo-seltzer. He had previously thrown the wrapper in the waste basket. He found an envelope in the box, and supposed it to contain a card, but there was none. He placed the envelope, the bottle holder, and the bottle, which bore a revenue stamp, in his desk.

TOOK HIS PRESENT HOME.

He said he had a conversation with Mr. Finneran about the package, and the latter suggested that the address be cut out. They speculated as to who sent it, and wondered why the sender did not inclose a card. Later H. A. King came in and took the bottle of bromo-seltzer and started to take some of it, but did not. Others were in the office during the day and saw the bottle, bottle-holder, and portion of the wrapper. His desk was open the greater part of the day, and in the evening he took the bottle, bottle-holder, and address home with him to the Adams flat, at 61 West Eighty-sixth Street.

The poison bottle and the holder were then shown to Cornish, and after a casual glance he identified them both. In answer to questions he again told of taking them to his home the day he received them. Shortly after reaching his home that evening, he said, Mrs. Adams came in. He showed the things to her, and they both commented on the similarity between the bottle holder and some small toilet trinkets she had on her dressing table. He said he told Mrs. Adams that he had no use for the holder and gave it to her, and that he was now positive that she put it on her dressing table. He put the supposed bromo seltzer and the wrapper in his own desk in his room and left them there.

The next morning when he arose, he said, he went out to the kitchen to get his morning paper. He saw Mrs. Adams as he went out with a bandage around her forehead. He took his paper and returned to his room and began to read. A few minutes later Mrs. Rogers came to his room, he said, and told him that her mother had a headache, and asked him to give her some bromo seltzer. He said he gave the bottle to Mrs. Rogers, who took it out of the room. A moment later Mrs. Adams returned with the bottle and said she could not open it. Mr. Osborne here interposed:

"Oh, yes, Cornish; I forgot to ask you if the bottle was sealed."

"It was," replied the witness; "sealed with paraffine wax."

GAVE "A GOOD, BIG DOSE."

Continuing his narrative, Cornish told of opening the bottle while Mrs. Adams brought a glass in which to pour out a dose of the bromo seltzer. He said he turned the bottle up, but the contents would not run out, and he had to knock it against the palm of his hand to loosen the stuff. He poured out what he termed "a good big dose" and Mrs. Adams drank it, remarking at the time, Cornish testified, that it tasted "sour and queer."

"I told her," said Cornish, "that the stuff was all right and took a dose of it myself, though maybe not so large a one as she did. She then went out and I sat down and commenced reading my paper. It was not long afterward—not more than two or three minutes—that she cried out to me to come and help her. I jumped up and ran to where she stood in the dining-room. At that time I had felt no effects of the stuff, but as soon as I got up my knees failed me—they seemed to weaken all at once. When I got to Mrs. Adams, or just as I got to her, she fell to the floor. I stooped over and tried to lift her, but could not do it. I asked her what was the matter and she said she didn't know. She could hardly talk and her face was drawn and ashy.

"I left her lying on the floor and ran to the hall and called to the hallboy to run for a doctor, as some one was sick, and to be quick. Mrs. Rogers and I then laid Mrs. Adams on the lounge, and I went out to hurry the boy, but found he had gone already. Then I went over to a drug store at the corner of Eighty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue. There I told the druggist that somebody was sick, and that I thought it was poison. He asked me what she had taken, and I picked up a bromo seltzer bottle and said it was like that. He said: 'Why, that's not poison. That's bromo seltzer.' Then I asked him what to give Mrs. Adams, and he said he didn't know, as he didn't know what she had taken. Then I went back to the house."

"Had the doctor come then?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"No. The doctor had not. The boy had gotten back, and said he had asked Dr. Hitchcock to come, and that he said he would."

At this stage of the examination the Recorder announced an adjournment until this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

Parents Offer to Pay a Janitor.

The big public school building at Whitestone, which has been ready for occupancy for some time, but which remained unoccupied because the city had no money to pay a janitor, will probably be opened next Wednesday. The building is fully equipped, and Clinton T. Roe, a lawyer whose home is in the neighborhood of the school building, recently set about obtaining funds to pay a janitor. He easily raised the amount of a year's salary among the parents whose children are in need of the use of the new school, and the money is ready if the school authorities will accept it.

Twelfth Regiment Reviewed.

The parade and drill of the Twelfth Regiment took place at the armory last night. The regiment, 480 strong, under Col. George R. Dyer, was reviewed by Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt and staff. Gen. Daniel Butterfield, who was to have reviewed it, has been confined to his home, 616 Fifth Avenue, for the last week by illness.

Gen. Butterfield's Illness.

Gen. Daniel Butterfield is ill in his home at 616 Fifth Avenue. The General became ill on Dec. 18. His malady is of the stomach. A servant said late last night that the General is much improved, and his attending physician, Dr. Kessler, said there is no danger of the patient's death.

Company E of the Seventh Dines.

Company E, Seventh Regiment, celebrated the seventy-fifth, or diamond, anniversary of its organization last night with a dinner at the New York Athletic Club at which 100 covers were laid. Capt. John A. Davidson, recently elected, presided. Col. Daniel Appleton, Lieut. Col. William H. Kip, and ex-Adjt. Morgan, eighty years old, who joined Company E in 1839, fifteen years after it was recruited, were among those present.

Second Lieut. W. B. Baker of the regular army, formerly a Seventh Regiment man, who distinguished himself at Manila, was a guest of honor. Col. Appleton presented him with a handsome gold-mounted sword, with a speech in which he said the Seventh had always done its duty and had nothing to be ashamed of.

KYLE NOW A REPUBLICAN

Senator from South Dakota Abandons Populist Party.

IS STRONG FOR GOLD STANDARD

Does Not Know What Democrats Will Do for an Issue—Little Anti-Expansion Sentiment Left.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Senator Kyle of South Dakota, who has been classed in the Congressional Directory, presumably upon his own authority, as an independent in politics, but who repeatedly has voted with the Republicans, has come out in a declaration that will justify the makers of the Directory hereafter in classifying him as a Republican in name as well as in fact. He is out of line with his former Populist associates, and says so.

"Though I am a bimetallist and have been so from conscientious convictions for twenty-five years," he said, "I would rather take the most undiluted gold standardism than to accept bimetallism with the ingredients of radical socialism that are now associated with it."

He does not favor that part of suggested legislation which gives the Secretary of the Treasury authority to issue bonds at his own discretion, believing that when the people of the United States find it necessary to increase their public debt Congress should be consulted.

On the general question of voting for the gold standard he does not believe that the enactment into law of a principle which is now generally recognized will affect the country disadvantageously. "We have been practically operating under the gold standard," he said, "for thirty years. We have brought ourselves into harmony with the money systems of the world. It is a doubtful proposition whether it is right to disturb values again when by such action we do injustice to the creditor class and at the same time put ourselves out of joint with the rest of the world. In thirty years we have adjusted ourselves to new conditions, and in going to bimetallism now we might be committing a second wrong, the demonetization of silver being the first, in order to make a right."

Senator Kyle says that the third-party movement has degenerated into an indorsement of all that is radical and socialistic.

The Chairman of the Populist Party in South Dakota, he says, is a Socialist of the most pronounced type, whose newspaper advocates an entirely new form of Government. The Republicans and conservative Democrats who were associated in the independent movement in the past have returned to their former political allegiance, not caring to follow Altgeld, Debs, and other agitators. "Because of these radical meetings," he says, "the American flag was twice torn down and the red flag of Socialism raised in its place. I am in favor of American institutions," added Mr. Kyle, "and I would rather take the Republican Party, with all in it that is distasteful to me, than be allied with those who have no respect for our flag and who want to tear down our Government."

"Is the independent movement in South Dakota at an end?"

"It is probable that the Socialists, the radical Populists, and the radical Democrats will get together and operate under the name of the Reform Party. In the election last Fall there was no organized Democratic Party and no Democratic ticket. The name was completely obliterated, and yet it was not so very long ago that the Democrats cast 27,000 votes in my State. This conglomerated party never can win. The present Populist Governor was elected by a bare majority of 300, although previously the Populists had several thousand majority. In the last election the Republicans, without money and without a struggle, won by nearly 7,000. In the Presidential campaign next year South Dakota will go for McKinley by from 10,000 to 15,000. The Socialistic tendencies of the Third Party people and the prosperity which is being enjoyed by the South Dakota farmers have sounded the deathknell of the old movement.

"I do not see," continued Senator Kyle, "how the Democrats are going to find a campaign issue for next year. The tariff is no longer debatable, and it will not be long before we find the South as ardently for protection as Pennsylvania. The silver question is doomed, and I do not see how trusts can be made a party issue. There is nothing left for the Democrats but anti-expansion, and if they do not hurry up the bottom will fall out of that issue before they hold their nominating convention."

"Senator Morgan, than whom there is no wiser or more far seeing statesman in the Senate, is for expansion; so are Clark Howell and Gen. Gordon of Georgia, while Senator Sullivan beat his opponent in Mississippi by taking the expansion side. Gov. Jones of Arkansas is making the fight against Senator Berry on the same ground, holding that the possession of the Philippines means a wonderful stimulus to Southern trade, and Gov. Smythe of South Carolina, a member of the Industrial Commission, and a large manufacturer, told me the other day that he looked to the Orient for the great future market of the South.

"In view of all these things I do not see where the Democrats can find an issue for 1900, much less do I see how they can expect to win."

SARATOGA COUNTY JUDGESHIP.

Republican Convention to Decide as to the Succession.

Gov. Roosevelt has been spared a lot of trouble in the matter of filling the vacant County Judgeship in Saratoga County. The candidates for the position are Theodore F. Hamilton, Nash Rockwood, and C. C. Lester of Saratoga Springs, and Irving W. Wiswall and James W. Verbeck, of Ballston Spa. The belief was entertained that Senator Brackett would name a man for the vacancy who would be appointed, but as there is so much strife for the position, a way was found out of the difficulty.

Before being sworn in as a Justice of the Supreme Court to succeed the late John R. Putnam, Judge Houghton yesterday designated Judge A. P. Strong of Schenectady and Judge Wendell of Montgomery to hold, respectively, the March and May terms of the Saratoga County Court and Court of Sessions. The Republican County Convention will be held in August, and the gentleman receiving the nomination for County Judge will be appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy caused by County Judge Houghton's elevation to the Supreme Court bench.

TO FIGHT FOR DEMOCRATS.

Commercial Travelers' Association Has Headquarters and Legal Adviser.

The Commercial Travelers' Association has secured quarters on the tenth floor of the St. James Building, Twenty-sixth Street and Broadway, where campaign work in the interest of the Democratic Party will be forthwith commenced. J. H. Spaulding of Buffalo, the President; P. E. Dow, Vice President, and William Hoge, Secretary and Treasurer, will be in charge. Joseph J. Willett of Anniston, Ala., has been chosen legal adviser.

It is reported that many of the hotel men of the country will affiliate with the commercial travelers.

Mr. Willett is not especially in favor of the renomination of William Jennings Bryan for the Presidency.

MR. BRYAN TO A SILVER MAN.

Congratulates Hoboken Corporation Attorney on His Activity.

Corporation Attorney Minturn of Hoboken, who recently wrote to William J. Bryan inviting him to make one or more speeches in New Jersey, received yesterday the following reply from Mr. Bryan:

"Your favor has just come to my attention, as I was too busy before election to attend to my mail, and since the election have been resting.

"I thank you for the article sent and for the suggestions made. Am glad that you are so well able to defend the silver question and that you are interesting yourself in the campaign of 1900. Have written Congressman Daly that I will make one speech in New Jersey, but do not know at what place. Shall be East in January and shall be glad to see you."

Six Sing Sing Keepers Dismissed.

SING SING, Dec. 28.—Six keepers were discharged from the State prison here to-night. They are T. M. Cronin, John Durkin, E. T. Smith, John Corcoran, George Kirch, and Martin Croak. They are all Democrats. The reduction in the number of keepers is said to be necessary to keep within the appropriation. The number of convicts in the prison has been reduced to about 1,200 recently by transfers from this prison to others. The discharges will reduce the payroll by about $5,400 a year.

Places for Brooklyn Democrats.

It was announced yesterday by the Kings County Democratic leaders that the following appointments would be made, to take effect Jan. 1: James J. Kirwin, as Deputy Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies, to succeed William Walton, elected Sheriff; John Morrissey Gray, as Deputy Commissioner of Corrections, to succeed James J. Kirwin; Howard J. Forker, as Justice of Special Sessions. Gray is the defeated Democratic candidate for Register.

ROLAND REED'S CONDITION.

Not Expected to Live—Real Facts Kept from Him.

Roland Reed, the actor, who was operated on on Tuesday last at St. Luke's Hospital, was reported to be resting quietly last night, with little change in his condition for better or worse. In some way Mr. Reed learned that his illness was considered serious, and it worried him so that since then every effort has been made to keep his real condition not only from him, but also from the public.

There is some doubt as to whether or not he was operated upon for cancer, as reported yesterday. His trouble was originally announced as appendicitis, and later as cancer of the stomach, and it was said that half of his stomach was removed and that he would not be able to survive the operation very long.

His daughter has arrived, and is constantly at his bedside with her mother. Many flowers and messages of sympathy arrive daily, but all but a few of the flowers are kept away from the sick room. It is feared that if the messages were read to him they might alarm him. While he is not expected to live, everything possible is being done for him by Dr. Markoe, who has charge of his case.

TERRIER HOLDS INTRUDER.

Dog Warns His Master and Captures an Alleged Thief.

A small fox terrier, owned by Louis Brochfeld, a butcher, at 520 Fifth Street, is declared to be the chief agent in the capture of an alleged thief and the return of $25 to Brochfeld.

The butcher lives in a room at the rear of his shop. Last evening he left the dog in the shop while he went into the rear room to eat his supper, depending upon the animal to warn him when a customer came.

Brochfeld had been seated but a few minutes when he heard the dog barking loudly, and loking around saw a man trying to run out of the store with the dog hanging to his garments. The butcher jumped to his feet, and running to the store, captured the man. He saw that his prisoner held a roll of bills in his hand, and leading him to the money drawer, Brochfeld saw that the till had been emptied.

Brochfeld turned the man over to Detective Popp of the East Fifth Street Station, who passed at the moment. The prisoner was taken to the East Fifth Street Station, where he told Sergt. Schulum that he was Samuel Greenberg, eighteen years old, a clerk, living at 146 Bowery. He will be arraigned in court this morning to answer the charge of burglary.

MR. GODKIN MAKES CHARGES.

Policemen Accused by Him Not Identified—Capt. Chapman's Defense.

E. L. Godkin, formerly editor of The Evening Post, was the complainant against Policemen V. M. Kinsman and George Becker of the Sixteenth Precinct before Commissioner Hess, at the police trials yesterday.

Mr. Godkin had reported to Chief Devery that on Dec. 15 he had observed two policemen conversing for at least ten minutes while on duty, at Sixth Avenue and Eighth Street. The charges were referred to the Inspector of the district, who in turn referred the matter to Capt. Chapman of the Sixteenth Precinct. The Captain returned the names of Kinsman and Becker as the men on duty at the place and time designated in Mr. Godkin's complaint. He expressed his belief in the men's innocence, however, and was on hand to testify to their previous good records yesterday. At the trial Mr. Godkin was unable to identify Kinsman and Becker as the policemen whose alleged dereliction he had witnessed, and decision was reserved by the Commissioner.

"There is no doubt that Mr. Godkin saw two policemen conversing as he charged," said Capt. Chapman yesterday afternoon, "but I do not believe that the men were Kinsman and Baker. Dozens of policemen from the Jefferson Market Court pass the corner of Sixth Avenue and Eighth Street, or wait there for the Eighth Street or Sixth Avenue cars. They are men, not only from my precinct, but also from the Ninth, Tenth, Fifteenth, and even Nineteenth Precincts. Between 2 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon a particularly large number gather at that corner to get the street cars or elevated train on the way to their various stations.

"Becker has been on the force for twenty-five years and has only twelve and a half days' fines against him. Kinsman has been on the force nine years, and his fines have aggregated a half day's wages in all that time."

Mr. Godkin when seen last night at his home, 36 West Tenth Street, said that he would push his charges no further.

City May Take a Brooklyn Hospital.

There is talk of making the Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital and Training School for Nurses, in Cumberland Street, a city institution. The property is estimated to be worth $150,000. On it are obligations amounting to $60,000. It is said that Controller Coler and Charities Commissioner Simis both regard with favor the proposition to turn the property over to the city on condition of its maintenance as a homeopathic hospital. The hospital was organized in 1852.

The New York Herald Incorporated.

TRENTON, Dec. 28.—The New York Herald Company was incorporated here to-day with a capital of $100,000. The incorporators are James Gordon Bennett, G. G. Howland, William Jay, William C. Reick, Eaton S. Drone, Thomas H. Hamilton, all of New York, and R. W. Candler of Short Hills, N. J. Mr. Bennett owns 994 shares of the stock and the other six incorporators one share each.

Chief Croker Wins a High Mark.

Chief Croker of the Fire Department passed with a high rating the civil service examination held Dec. 22 to determine his fitness for continuance in his present office. His mark was 97.39. No other candidate tried the examination.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

OUR OFFER UNTIL JANUARY 1ST.

"The Standard of Highest Merit."

FISCHER PIANOS.

"The embodiment of tone and art."

In addition to our usual fine display of Pianos, we offer several *odd styles* of *new Fischer Pianos* at

REDUCED PRICES.

Especial attention is called to our new small Grand Pianos.

All are cased in rare and choice woods and artistically finished.

You are respectfully invited to call.

33 Union Square—West,
Between 16th and 17th Streets, New York.

WILL OF JOHN I. BLAIR

De W. C. Blair, Surviving Child, Gets Bulk of the Estate.

ITS VALUE IS NOT KNOWN

Surrogate of Warren County Admits It Readily to Probate—Few Charitable Bequests.

The will of the late John I. Blair, who died at his home, in Blairstown, N. J., on Dec. 2, was probated yesterday at Belvidere, the county seat of Warren County, N. J. Surrogate Sharp, out of courtesy, went to the home of De Witt C. Blair, and there had the will proved.

The document, which was written by the late Judge Shipman in 1878, when Mr. Blair was seventy-six years old, contains no codicils. So far as known it is the only will which he ever executed. It is a document of over 9,000 words.

De Witt C. Blair, the only surviving child of the testator, is named as the residuary legatee, and as sole executor and trustee is vested with the fullest powers. No estimate of the estate is given, and the will provides that no accounting is to be filed with the Surrogate. To his wife, who was living when the will was made, Mr. Blair gave an annuity and the use of the homestead in which she has always lived. He also bequeathed to her his horses and carriages, and provided for their maintenance.

A large number of small bequests and trusts of $1,000 and $2,000 is made to various friends and connections, many of which have lapsed by death. The following is a list of the persons thus remembered: Eliza B. Easton, Georgiana B. Holmes, Mrs. Dr. Decker, John R. Blair, John H. Blair, Mrs. James Linen, Mrs. Loretta Corsen, Miss Emma Vail, John D. Vail, Charles E. Vail, Sarah E. Blair, Elizabeth Titman, Mrs. Johanna Winters, and Mrs. Elizabeth Boyer.

There are no public bequests of any kind to institutions of learning, save one to the Blair Presbyterial Academy at Blairstown. To this institution, which Mr. Blair founded and maintained for many years, is given the sum of $115,000. The Presbyterian Church at Blairstown, which he attended, is to receive $10,000. The church at Oxford, where his parents are buried, gets $15,000, and the Methodist Episcopal Church of Blairstown $1,000.

Both of Mr. Blair's daughters died many years ago, but in his will he makes liberal provision for their children. The daughter who married Charles Scribner, the publisher, left five children at her death, to each of whom is left the income of $500,000 in bonds and stocks for life, their children ultimately to receive the principal in each case. Similar provision is made for Clarence B. Mitchell, son of Clarence G. Mitchell, who married Mr. Blair's youngest daughter. All of the securities are enumerated in detail in the text of the will.

De Witt C. Blair, the testator's son, trustee for all the grandchildren, is to have 5 per cent. of all moneys handled by him. The State of New Jersey will get an inheritance tax from the estate amounting to several thousand dollars. The bulk of the property goes to De Witt C. Blair, whose town house is at 6 East Sixty-first Street.

The witnesses to the will are the late T. G. Shipman, his life-long attorney and neighbor in Warren County; his wife, Mary Louisa Shipman, and his son, George M. Shipman, who is at present Judge of the County Court.

It is thought that it was Mr. Blair's intention that the exact amount of his wealth should not be known. The provision releasing his executor from filing an accounting would not only attain this, but would avoid the trouble and expense of appraising the varied portions of the estate. The appraisal will have to be verified, it is claimed, under the laws of New Jersey and of the United States, as they may exist. These have been changed since the will was made in 1878. The absence of large bequests to charity and educational institutions is not unexpected, as Mr. Blair was known to prefer outright gifts to legacies for charitable purposes.

A member of the family said last night that the extent of the estate or of the amount which falls to the residuary legatee would not be made public. It consists of both real and personal property, including securities the value of which has been estimated, but will not become a matter of official record.

COLLISION ON THE ELEVATED.

Piece of Coupling Falls to the Street in Eighth Avenue.

A rear-end collision occurred last night about 6:30 on the elevated road at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth Street. A north-bound train stopped near One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and another north-bound train ran into it, breaking off a large piece of coupling iron on the rear car of the first train and breaking several of the car's windows.

The piece of coupling iron fell to the street below and drove a large dent in the concrete. A trolley car was just moving away from the spot where the iron struck, having stopped to put off some passengers.

Before a policeman could arrive, a man from the road took the piece of iron away, and when inquiry was made about the accident at the company's offices, the officials refused to acknowledge that it had occurred, and were amazed to learn that a piece of iron had fallen to the street.

STRAIGHT'S LUCKY NUMBER.

Court Gossips Note Its Recurrence in Acquitted Man's Fortunes.

The number 6 appears to cut a figure in the life and fortunes of Freeman Straight. He was arrested Oct. 6 at his real estate office, 176 Broadway, charged with washing cancelled internal revenue stamps. At his office and his residence in Seventy-sixth Street the authorities recovered washing materials and 4,626 washed and unwashed stamps.

He was placed on trial before Judge Thomas and a jury in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court. A boy testified that he sold Straight unwashed stamps, and that Straight asked him to sell them after he had washed them. Straight claimed that he was a victim of the boy's duplicity, and yesterday at 6 o'clock in the evening he was acquitted by the jury. His fiancee was in court, and when he was liberated she threw her arms around him, and a man in the room remarked to the bailiff that he saw six little tears, three on each cheek, of the bride-to-be.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair and cold, northerly winds.

High pressures were general last night, except in New England and the North Pacific States, and low temperatures consequently prevail, except in the middle plateau and Eastern Florida. With these exceptions the temperatures are three to twenty-two degrees below the seasonal average, the greatest fall in the past twenty-four hours having occurred in the west Gulf States and the District of Columbia. There have been rains in the Gulf and South Atlantic States and snow in North Carolina and the Middle Atlantic States, followed generally by clearing weather, except on the South Atlantic and Gulf Coast, and also light local snows in the lake regions, the central Rocky Mountain region, and extreme northwest. In the Pacific Coast and plateau regions the weather has been fair with little change in temperature. The prevailing high pressure will dominate weather and temperature conditions for the next three days east of the Mississippi, and continued cold and generally fair weather may therefore be expected during this time. In the West fair and cold weather will prevail to-day, but to-morrow the eastward movement of the low area now in the extreme North Pacific States will probably cause a rise in temperature with some snow in the extreme Northwest, commencing to-day in Montana. On the Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh west to north.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1898.	1899.	TIMES. 1899.
3 A. M.	31	24	29
6 A. M.	26	23	26
9 A. M.	22	24	29
12 M.	23	24	34
4 P. M.	22	27	32
6 P. M.	21	26	29
9 P. M.	19	24	27
12 P. M.	19	24	25

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	28¾
Weather Bureau	26
Corresponding date 1898	24
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	31

The maximum temperature yesterday was 28 degrees at 4:30 P. M. and the minimum 23 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 87 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 78 per cent. The barometer at 8 A. M. read 30.16 and at 8 P. M. 30.10.

POMMERY

THE STANDARD OF CHAMPAGNE QUALITY IS POMMERY.

In clubs, hotels, and restaurants, if you order POMMERY, you get, at the same price per bottle, a champagne which is sold at wholesale at a considerably higher figure.

CHAMPAGNE

DUBLIN DISTILLERS' CO., LTD.,
OFFER THEIR
"D. W. D." brand—1 and 3 Shamrocks.
Geo. Roe & Co.'s "G.R" brand—1 and 3 Stars.
W. Jameson & Co.'s 1 and 3 "Harps"

The LONDON DAILY TELEGRAPH says:

The consumption of Irish Whisky in England is larger than ever before, the opinion growing that Dublin Whisky is more palatable and easier of digestion.

Sole Agents: UNITED AGENCY CO., 503-5th Ave., N. Y. Agents for Apollinaris, Johannis-Lithia and Apenta Waters.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Bishop William A. Lawrence, Massachusetts.

ASTOR—Dr. Browne Terne, Philadelphia; Prof. W. D. Doremus, Washington.

BUCKINGHAM—Charles N. Nelson, Tuxedo.

EMPIRE—Dr. Immerheiser, Berlin.

FIFTH AVENUE—Judge Stevenson Burke, Cleveland; Judge Charles L. Long, Springfield; Prof. A. Harkness, Providence.

GRAND—Major J. B. Guthrie, United States Army.

HOFFMAN—Prof. F. M. Creedie, University of Mississippi; J. W. Bowrne, London.

HOLLAND—A. S. Worthington, Washington; Congressman Francis G. Newlands, Nevada; William L. Elkins, Jr., Philadelphia.

MANHATTAN—Col. H. C. Hasbrouck, United States Army; Col. O. L. Hein, United States Army; J. B. Ingalls, Boston; T. L. Bennett, New Haven; C. P. Alvord, Buffalo.

MURRAY HILL—Prof. W. B. Greene, Jr., Princeton.

PLAZA—Charles F. Cutler, President of the New York Telephone Company, Morristown.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. C. Wasson, fancy goods, 45 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Reeves-Yeeder Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; A. J. McGee, domestics and white goods, 452 Broadway; Continental Hotel.

Howard & Conklin, Columbus, Ohio; A. L. Conklin, carpets; Continental Hotel.

Fisk, D. B., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. S. Frasher, silks, 621 Broadway.

Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; A. Baer, cloaks, 57 White Street.

Ambach Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens, 676 Broadway.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; B. Gimbel, dress goods and silks, 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. K. Hoyt, carpets; Sinclair House.

Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; A. Clark, white goods, linens, and upholstery goods; Hotel Rivers.

Field,

BOER FORTS IMPREGNABLE

Character of the Campaign Has Entirely Changed.

BRITISH MUST NOW LAY SIEGE

No Hope of Carrying Boer Positions at Colenso by Assault—Their Up-to-Date Methods.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Pietermaritzburg dated Dec. 23 says:

"Every day reveals some new fact regarding the strength of the Boer position at Colenso. Thanks to the services of Continental officers, the character of the campaign has changed. We are no longer fighting a foe who relies upon guerrilla tactics; but we have to deal with what is rapidly becoming a disciplined army, enjoying the advantages of knowing the country and of selecting the scene of contest without the burdens of a cumbersome commissariat.

"The Boers have converted the hills near Colenso into fortresses of immense strength. Everywhere they have splendid trenches, many of them bomb proof. Tramway lines permit the shifting of guns with astonishing rapidity. The main positions are connected with the outlying positions by underground passages, and the forts proper bristle with machine guns that command the approaches. Probably mines are laid.

"One hears less nowadays about Boer shells not bursting. Observers of the Colenso fight say the Boer shell fire was very effective. This is due largely to the fact that the distances are marked off with white paint.

"The enemy's discipline is improving. The trenches represent great manual labor, for which the Boers have a keen dislike, and the way in which they restrained their fire when our troops were advancing is another proof of improved soldiering."

The Modder River correspondent of The Daily Chronicle gives an explanation of a sudden rifle fire inexplicably opened from the Boer trenches. He says:

"The Boers have wires stretched along the ground in front of the trenches and connected with lamps. If a wire be touched a lamp is extinguished, thus giving warning. One night a high wind extinguished a lamp, which resulted in a false warning. The fire ceased when the Boers discovered that the alarm was false."

A correspondent of The Daily News at Frere Camp announces that a tramway is being constructed from the railway to a hill commanding the Boer position, and that along this the British will convey heavy guns.

Henry Spenser Wilkinson, The Morning Post's military expert, in his review of the situation to-day, says:

"The time has apparently arrived for the nation to insist, if not upon a military dictatorship, at least upon the admission into the Cabinet of a Military Minister, empowered to veto any proposals detrimental to the successful prosecution of the war, and also that the administration of the army should be placed wholly in the hands of a tried military administrator."

In view of the apparent supineness of the British commanders in preventing the daily strengthening and extending of the Boer positions along the Tugela and Modder Rivers, which are now considered to be practically impregnable, many experts here are coming to the conclusion that the British have given up the idea of carrying these positions by assault, and will await the transport and cavalry required to give their forces necessary mobility, when they hope to be in a position to besiege the Boers in their respective forts, while Gen. Roberts carries out the original plan of campaign, that of advancing straight north on Bloemfontein, the other Generals detaching sufficient mobile troops to reach their goals by circuitous routes.

The Times complains of "needless censorship and concealment." It cites the fact that nothing has yet transpired to show how Gen. Gatacre came to lose 600 men at Stormberg.

There is nothing in the official or best independent reports to indicate that the beleaguered garrisons are in any special straits calling for immediate relief. The latest advices from Kimberley, where a shortage is most feared, report plenty of food.

According to a dispatch from Ladysmith, dated Dec. 20, the heat then was intense, being 104 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade. There were many cases of enteric fever in town at that time, but not enough to cause alarm. On the other hand, reports from Boer sources on the Continent assert that typhoid fever is epidemic in Ladysmith.

The latest independent news from Ladysmith says:

"The field fortifications would now withstand any organized attack the enemy is likely to deliver. There are sufficient foodstuffs for two months. The question of forage might be troublesome, but since the rains there has been some grazing within the British lines. There is no horse sickness.

"The casualties caused by our shell-fire are increasing, and the Boers are reported to be becoming nervous. They fear night sorties, and constantly open a heavy fusillade on an imaginary attack."

CHIEVELEY CAMP, Dec. 27.—A heavy Boer gun on Bulwhana Hill fired steadily upon Ladysmith throughout the morning. Ladysmith did not respond.

The enemy, having been again detected attempting to improve their trenches facing Gen. Buller, the British heavy guns opened upon them, and the Boers scampered back into the hills.

The British patrols sighted the enemy in force on our extreme left. Nine Boers were killed in a skirmish that followed and six Boer wagons were captured.

INSTRUCTED BOERS IN TRENCHING.

Captured British Deserter Says He Taught Them.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 23.—A man named Green, a former Sergeant Major of the British Balloon Department, is among the Boer prisoners captured at Magersfontein. Green, who deserted from Aldershot in 1893, admitted he had been some time in the service of the Boers and had instructed them in trenching.

He says there were 23,000 Boers at Magersfontein, 21,000 of whom were engaged the day of the battle. The Boer losses, he asserts, were very heavy, the trenches being full of dead.

Green further declares that if the attack had been pressed the Boers would have yielded, and says the Boer horses have to be taken to the Modder River, as water is scarce at Magersfontein.

TRANSVAAL'S TERMS OF PEACE.

Great Britain to Cede Territory Now Occupied, Pay £20,000,000, and Acknowledge Independence.

DURBAN, Natal, Dec. 23.—Winston Churchill, on arriving here, after his escape from the Boers, was enthusiastically received. He says that from conversations with members of the Transvaal Government at Pretoria he learned that the Boers began the war with trepidation, but that President Krüger is now confident Great Britain will soon sue for peace.

In the highest Transvaal circles, Mr. Churchill asserts, there is serious talk of a compromise, by which Great Britain would cede the territory now occupied by the armies of the two republics, pay an indemnity of £20,000,000, and acknowledge the complete independence of the Transvaal.

CRITICISM OF THE BRITISH.

German Officer Finds Boers Superior in Every Way—Independent State Touching the Sea Suggested.

BERLIN, Dec. 28.—The German press continues to comment upon the war in South Africa. The Militair-Wochenblatt, the military organ, contains a severe criticism by a high officer, in which the writer claims that hitherto the Boers, both leaders and men, have proved far more efficient in every way than the British. The National Zeitung publishes a similarly severe article.

The Kreuz Zeitung says editorially: "The best solution for Germany would be a peace guaranteeing the Boers their independence and securing the future, that is, creating a State whose frontier touches the sea, in order to enable it to adapt itself to the new times upon which Africa is entering.

"That must be the policy of the Boers. We do not desire the British to be wholly expelled from Africa, but we do not see the necessity for making the entire African continent British. The ideas of Cecil Rhodes will split upon the rock of Boer courage."

Proofs accumulate that not all the Germans sympathize with the Boers. Herr Gottfried Hagen, in Kalk, a suburb of Deutz, Prussia, has accepted an order from England for the immediate manufacture of forty tons of lead bullets. At the British Embassy, large numbers of Germans apply daily for enlistment in the British Army. The applicants, when desirable, are told that they may go to London, where they are sure of enlistment.

BOSTON CONGRATULATES KRUEGER.

Common Council Adopts Resolutions Hoping for Boer Victory.

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—The Common Council of Boston wound up its business for 1899 to-night, and one of its parting acts was the adoption of resolutions of sympathy for the Boers, carried after much spirited debate, as opposition was developed. The resolution follows:

Whereas, The Common Council of the City of Boston has heard of the magnificent struggle for independence and freedom from British tyranny which has been made by the Boer nation recently, and,

Whereas, This representative branch of our city government believes that the Boers ought to be a free nation; be it

Resolved, That this council congratulate President Kreuger and his people on their many successes already achieved, and that we fervently hope the war will end with a complete victory for the Boer arms.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be instructed to forward a copy of these resolutions to President Krueger.

THE COST OF THE WAR.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—It is now estimated that the war will cost at least £60,000,000, ($300,000,000,) and it is suggested that the sinking fund of the national debt should be suspended for five or six years in order to defray the cost.

GERMANY'S GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

British Shipping Interests, Mr. Cramp Says, Must Suffer for Years.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 28.—Charles H. Cramp, in speaking of the extensive shipping facilities which Great Britain is employing in the conduct of the South African war, said:

"No war in the history of Europe has ever used so much of the great transportation facilities of the ocean. To-day practically every fast transatlantic liner in the merchant marine service of England has been impressed into the transport service, and the effect will be most marked in the carrying trade of that country.

"Germany is already securing a profitable foothold in transatlantic navigation, and she will maintain it for years to come. A sudden termination of the war would not result in the immediate return of those vessels to their former vocations. Some of them may be lost, others will be used for different purposes, and still others will have become obsolete.

"Germany's merchant marine is assuming large proportions, and her ocean-carrying trade is increasing rapidly. She will leave no stone unturned to take advantage of the present situation, which will prove beneficial to her interests."

METHUEN TRADES WITH FARMERS.

Sets Up a Market—Boers Continue Firing on His Camp.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The War Office has received the following from Cape Town, dated Dec. 27:

"Methuen reports as follows:

"'At 9:30 yesterday evening the Boers on the south side of Magersfontein opened a very heavy fire for some time. This morning the Naval Brigade fired at the enemy at the west part of Magersfontein. The Cavalry Brigade is reconnoitring in a northeasterly direction.

"'Lieut. Masters has made an extended reconnoisance westward and northward of Enslin, and reports all well. The farmers were glad to see our men. They were suffering from want of food.

"'I have established a market here, where I can purchase fresh milk and vegetables, selling to the farmers tea and other articles, which they cannot otherwise purchase. Heavy rain fell last night.'

"Gatacre and French report no change in the situation.

"Baden-Powell reports all well Dec. 12."

BRITISH WILL ACCEPT AID.

10,000 Yeomanry Will Be Enlisted—Offers of Assistance.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The British Government now evinces a marked change from its attitude in the early stages of the war, and shows a disposition to accept assistance from any quarter. The Imperial Yeomanry Committee has issued a statement to the effect that the Government considers the formation and dispatch of yeomanry as one of the most pressing needs of the situation, and has intimated that it is now prepared to accept from 8,000 to 10,000 yeomanry, instead of the 3,000 originally asked for. It is expected that the first contingent of 1,000 will sail about the middle of January.

The Government has announced that it will accept the services of a battery from the Honorable Artillery Corps. When these services were first offered they were declined on the ground that the corps was not a regiment of regulars. It will now be attached to the City Imperial Corps. Lady Chesham and Lady Georgiana Curzon have issued an appeal for public funds to establish a field hospital for the yeomanry.

Cape Town dispatches complain of the inadequacy of the hospital arrangements.

ANXIOUS TO AID GREAT BRITAIN.

Troops, Horses, &c., Offered from India—Cretans Volunteer.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The Nizam of Hyderabad, replying to a toast proposed by Lord Curzon, the Viceroy, at a banquet in Calcutta yesterday evening, said the proudest title he possessed was that of being the Queen's faithful ally, adding that his purse, his army, and his own sword were ever at her disposal.

The Maharajah of Gwalior has asked permission to serve on Gen. Roberts's staff and has offered to send troops, horses, and a transport to South Africa.

Many Cretans in Athens are offering their services to the British Consul for the war in South Africa.

Germans Arrested for Aiding Boers.

DURBAN, Natal, Dec. 27.—A German farmer named Stucke, and the Rev. Mr. Hartes, Director of the Hanoverian Missions in Natal, have been arrested and imprisoned at Estcourt on the charge of aiding the Boers. They both claim the protection of Germany.

Recruiting in Damaraland Stopped.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The German officials have promptly stopped the Boers from recruiting in Damaraland. Neither men nor horses are permitted to cross the border.

French Military Attache Appointed.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The Government of France has appointed Capt. Demange Military Attaché at the Boer headquarters.

Canadian Parliament to Meet Feb. 1.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 28.—It was officially announced to-night that Parliament had been called for Feb. 1. The principal business to be brought up will be the voting of money for the military contingents sent to South Africa, and the adoption of motions indorsing the action of the Government.

THE STATUS OF DELAGOA BAY.

Reports of Anglo-German-Portuguese Treaty Discredited—An Understanding as to Africa.

BERLIN, Dec. 28.—Regarding the statement by the Lokal Anzeiger that a secret Anglo-German-Portuguese treaty exists for the division of the Portuguese colonies in South Africa, it is asserted on the highest authority that the story is a pure fiction and is in all its claims without foundation in fact.

The high official who authorizes this denial made the following declaration:

"There is no objection to stating that the understanding had between Great Britain, Germany, and Portugal refers only to Africa, and leaves Asia wholly out of the account. It is quite certain, however, that Germany under no consideration would conclude such a bargain with Portugal as the Lokal Anzeiger sets forth. Any one with the slightest political sense ought to see that these tiny enclaves in the midst of British India are the last colonial possessions Germany would dream of."

PARIS, Dec. 28.—The publication by the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin of an alleged secret treaty between Germany, Portugal, and Great Britain, providing for the partition of the Portuguese colonies, meets with no credence in official circles here. A Foreign Office official said their advices from Portugal and Germany left no doubt that the publication was largely invention. They could not believe Portugal would sign a treaty "stripping herself of her colonies and so far-reaching and harmful to Portugal."

Notwithstanding the denial of the French Foreign Office, it is believed in other quarters that an agreement between Great Britain and Germany may exist, outside of the understanding arrived at between them this year as an outcome of the negotiations to build a telegraph line connecting Cape Town with Cairo.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The St. James's Gazette, in an editorial to-day on the Lokal Anzeiger's reported treaty, says it is "a mere patchwork of previous reports, some partly true and some entirely false."

The probable truth is that, as previously reported, the Portuguese possessions in Africa, north and south of the Zambesi, will ultimately be leased to Great Britain and Germany, respectively.

So many alleged disclosures of secret Delagoa Bay agreements have recently been submitted to the British Foreign Office that the officials have made it a rule neither to deny nor affirm them, and when questioned to-day regarding the statements of the Lokal Anzeiger the officials adhered to this rule. But it was intimated that the alleged disclosures were quite inaccurate.

A dispatch to The Times from Berlin comments on the Lokal Anzeiger treaty statements as follows:

"When it is remembered that two of Portugal's Asiatic possessions, Goa and Daman, form enclaves in the Province of Bombay, the statements of the Lokal Anzeiger border on the fantastic."

The Standard says that no credit should be given to the rumor from Berlin of a secret Anglo-German-Portuguese treaty for the partition of the colonies of Portugal.

The paper adds:

"Lord Salisbury would be reluctant to bring pressure to bear upon Portugal except in a case of urgent necessity. Great Britain would prefer not to place herself in the invidious position of using force toward another petty country; and there is no temptation to raise any further international questions."

The Transvaal Government, according to information supplied by Boer sympathizers, threatens to "reduce the rations of British prisoners if Great Britain stops the entry of food by Delagoa Bay."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Nothing is known here of the reported intention of Great Britain and Germany to partition Portuguese East Africa between them, Great Britain taking the country around Delagoa Bay and southward and Germany the northern half of the territory, which adjoins the German East African possessions. The officials here attach no credence to the story, because, as they point out, a movement of this kind, disturbing the balance of power in Africa, almost certainly would lead to serious complications between the principals and the other powers of Europe.

Moreover, the old rumor of a secret treaty between England and Portugal, whereby the former might for a proper consideration possess itself of Delagoa Bay whenever the place is needed for military purposes, has always been credited to some extent here, and if such treaty really exists there would be no need for Germany's participation, as reported.

PORTUGUESE OFFICIALS' OPINIONS.

Charge d'Affaires Does Not Believe Such a Treaty Has Been Made.

Luis A. M. P. A. Taveira, the Portuguese Consul General, when seen in his office, in the Produce Exchange Building, said that he had no knowledge of any agreement regarding the sale of Delagoa Bay. "But," added Senhor Taveira, "this does not mean that such an agreement may not have been made. I would not be likely to hear of it before the general public. It would not be surprising if a treaty had been made or is going to be made."

The Portuguese Chargé d'Affaires in the United States, Ignacio de Costa Duarte, is at present in this city. He declared in an interview that, in his opinion, it would be well for Portugal to dispose of Delagoa Bay and the East African possessions. They had always been a source of trouble, and were likely to remain so.

"But it is not credible," said Senhor Duarte, "that any treaty has been made by which Portugal has parted with all her colonial possesions. Any Ministry that agreed to such a treaty would not remain in power a minute. If a treaty such as described in the German newspapers had been consumated, there would have been some hints of it published in Portugal to prepare the public mind."

THE BOERS' PRIVATE WIRE.

Intelligence Sent to Dr. Leyds Through Agent at Delagoa Bay.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—A correspondent of The Standard at Lorenzo Marques says:

"Delagoa Bay is the residence of Herr Pott, a Hollander, who is Consul General for the Transvaal and Consul for The Netherlands. Pott is the principal medium between Pretoria and Dr. Leyds, in Europe. He controls The Netherlands Railway through the Transvaal, and is the head of the Transvaal customs. He is also head of the Dutch East Africa Company, and has the ear of the Portuguese Governor, as well as the chief of each department.

"It is openly asserted that Pott has a private wire to the frontier, and knows twenty-four hours before others what is happening. About him gather all the other Consuls, the Portuguese officials and the German forwarding agents.

"If Delagoa Bay is closed, the Boers will retaliate by raiding Portuguese territory."

HISTORY OF DELAGOA BAY.

Once Claimed by Great Britain—American Railway Interests.

Much has recently been written about the "right of pre-emption" over Delagoa Bay, which belongs to Great Britain. As a matter of fact, Great Britain long ago claimed that the territory belonged to her, and it was only when an adverse decision was rendered against her by an arbitrator that she resigned her claim—and even then with a reservation.

In 1869 the Portuguese Government concluded a commercial treaty with the South African Republic, under which it seemed probable that considerable trade might spring up between the Portuguese coast on the Indian Ocean and the interior. This called attention to the Port of Lorenzo Marques, which stands on the east side of a land-locked inlet at the north end of Delagoa Bay. The bay itself is protected from the ocean by Inyack Island, and stretches about twenty miles. It is the finest harbor on the east coast of Africa.

Great Britain claimed Delagoa Bay under a concession which had been obtained from a native chief by a British naval exploring expedition in 1822. Portugal resisted the claim, and in 1875 it was referred to the arbitration of Marshal MacMahon, then President of the French Republic. Three years later he awarded the territory in dispute to Portugal. "Both cases," says James Bryce, "were weak, and it is not easy to say which was the weaker, for, although the Portuguese had undoubtedly been first on the ground, their occupation, often disturbed by native tribes, had been extremely precarious."

The decision was modified by a provision, which was contained in the agreement for arbitration, that the power against which the decision might be rendered should have thereafter from the successful power a right of pre-emption as against any other State desiring to purchase the territory. Since the arbitration decision there have frequently been reports that Great Britain was about to acquire Delagoa Bay, but the sensitive pride of the Portuguese people always prevented the sale. At one time, however, it is stated on good authority that Great Britain could have bought the colony for as little as $60,000.

The United States is also interested in the disposition of Delagoa Bay. The railway from that port to Pretoria, which makes the former such a desirable acquisition at present to Great Britain, was opened in 1894. A large part of it was built by a citizen of this country. In 1883 Col. McMurdo, an American citizen, obtained from the Portuguese Government a concession to build a line of railway from Lorenzo Marques to Komatipoort, on the Transvaal border. Four years later he formed a company to build the line and commenced the work. This was pushed forward rapidly, but before it was finished Col. McMurdo died. Thereupon the Portuguese Government, taking advantage of a technical breach of contract, because of the non-completion of the line, canceled the concession and confiscated the railway. This was on June 24, 1889. The shareholders protested, and after vigorous representations on the part of the British and United States Governments, Portugal consented, after long delays, to refer the matter to arbitration. The Swiss Court was appointed for this purpose, and is now considering the evidence. It is expected that it will announce its decision in the course of a few weeks, and that it will be in favor of the shareholders.

The principal claimants are Mrs. Haywood, widow of Col. McMurdo; George S. Sedgwick, and other citizens of the United States, together with some British capitalists.

OWNERSHIP OF SEIZED FLOUR.

It now appears that the firm that had the largest shipments of flour consigned to Delagoa Bay on the three vessels of which the cargoes were recently seized by the British authorities is an English concern—Arthur May & Co. of Bristol. A large branch office in this city is located at 19 Whitehall Street, John Y. Sherwood being the agent. The firm had on board the three ships which were seized—the Maria, the Mashona, and the Beatrice—about 26,000 bags of flour consigned to Lorenzo Marques. The agent here will not say whether the flour was intended for ultimate shipment from Lorenzo Marques to the Transvaal, but he has not at present made any representations to the State Department, as have most of the other firms which had goods seized.

The manifests of the three vessels show that they carried the usual class of goods shipped to South African ports, although the proportion of flour was much larger than usual. It is tacitly admitted by the American firms whose goods have been seized that a large proportion was intended for the Boers. A member of one firm declared that there was very large local trade in Lorenzo Marques.

The consignments to Delagoa Bay were all shipped at the consignees' risk, and they cannot, therefore, claim damages from the American firms for non-delivery. The steamship owners are also protected from similar damage suits, as a clause in the shipping agreements provides that they are not responsible for "unforeseen events." In spite of this, it is stated that a large proportion of the goods shipped to firms in Lorenzo Marques was paid for before it left this country. The uncertainty in every direction consequent on the war made shipping concerns in America careful, and most of them refused to transact business except on "cash before delivery" terms. The people in Delagoa Bay are, therefore, the real sufferers, particularly as that city is now full of refugees from the Transvaal, and prices for everything have gone up.

COMMENDS AMERICAN ATTITUDE.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—"It is satisfactory," says The Times editorially this morning, "to learn that the Washington Government is acting with regard to the American cargoes seized in Delagoa Bay as we should have wished and expected.

"It is a matter, of course that we shall make full reparation, if reparation is proved to be due. In the meantime it may be noted, as the Americans themselves admit, that the facts are in considerable doubt, and that some of them seem to be rather compromising to the vessels seized. There will be time enough to talk of the law and the policy of the step when the facts have been authoritatively ascertained."

CONSUL MACRUM'S RETURN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The case of Consul Charles E. Macrum, the United States representative at Pretoria, who insisted on being relieved at the time the South African crisis became most acute, is assuming additional importance as Mr. Macrum nears home. The understanding at the State Department is that he is not coming by way of the English ports, but is on a German ship which comes through the Mediterranean and thence direct to this country, the trip taking about six weeks from Dec. 18 last, the date of his sailing from Lorenzo Marques.

In the present aspect of the case there is little doubt that unless the Consul presents ample explanation for his course he will not continue in the Consular Service.

It has been reported that the mystery surrounding his departure had been cleared up by a letter from him to Representative Tayler of Ohio, who represents the district from which Macrum comes and who secured his appointment as Consul. But Mr. Tayler said to-day that he had heard nothing from Macrum except indirectly through his letters to relatives. These give no intimation of the cause of his return, but speak of the excitement incident to the war and the hurried preparations on both sides. There is nothing, however, to show a pro-Boer or an anti-British inclination, nor is there any discussion of the political aspect of the war.

WILL OF D. S. FORD FILED.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 28.—The will of Daniel Sharp Ford, publisher of The Youth's Companion, filed for probate in the Middlesex County Probate Court to-day, disposes of an estate of about $2,500,000.

The will, which is dated Oct. 21, 1898, gives $77,000 direct to public charitable and religious institutions, and provides that the income from several hundred thousand dollars shall be available for similar use. The Museum of Fine Arts, the Boston Public Library, and the City Hospital receive $6,000 each; the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, and Massachusetts General Hospital get $7,000 each; the Boston Children's Aid Society and the Children's Hospital of Boston, $5,000 each, and the Ruggles Street Baptist Church, $20,000 a year for two years, for religious, educational, and benevolent work.

Article XI. bequeaths $350,000 to the Baptist Social Union, subject to conditions, among which is that it shall become a corporation within two years after the testator's death. This sum is to be used for the erection of a building for the use of the union.

The entire Youth's Companion plant, with certain real estate, is left to the executors, to be administered for the benefit of the Baptist Social Union.

Of the residue, one-sixth goes to the American Baptist Home Mission Society, one-sixth to the American Baptist Missionary Union, and one-ninth each to the Massachusetts Baptist Convention for Feeble Baptist Churches, the Massachusetts Charitable Baptist Society, the Conference of Baptist Ministers in Massachusetts, the Maine Baptist Missionary Convention, the New Hampshire Baptist Convention, and the Vermont Baptist Convention.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

WEBER PIANOS

In addition to the regular styles of Grands and Uprights in the choicest woods, we are displaying some special designs in LOUIS XIV., RENAISSANCE, and COLONIAL cases, and will give estimates on other designs conforming to any architectural requirements.

Inspection Invited. Correspondence Solicited.
Old instruments taken in exchange.

WEBER WAREROOMS,
Corner Fifth Ave. and 16th St., N. Y.
605 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

B. Altman & Co.

This Day, Friday,

FUR TRIMMED

HATS AND TOQUES,

MOST DESIRABLE SHAPES.

$14.50

(THIRD FLOOR.)

TWO HOURS IN AN ICEBOX.

As though it were not cold enough in the open air yesterday, Mrs. Sisrel Rischmond was locked in the icebox in her husband's butcher shop at 204 Madison Avenue in the forenoon and allowed to remain there for over two hours. The woman accuses her husband's business partner, Joseph Epstein, of having treated her with this coldness. He pushed her into the icebox, she declares, and while she sat helplessly on a big cake of ice he coolly took all the money in the cash drawer and disappeared. The woman finally broke the glass window in the icebox, and her cries attracted the attention of a neighbor. When liberated she fell in a faint from the effects of the cold.

According to the story of Mr. and Mrs. Rischmond, they established the butcher's store three weeks ago and took in Epstein as a partner. The latter invested $38 capital in the business. Yesterday the Rischmonds deposited $50 in the money drawer, preparatory to settling the monthly account with the wholesale butcher. Then Rischmond went to the chicken market in Gouverneur Street, leaving Mrs. Rischmond and Epstein in the store. Epstein remarked to Mrs. Rischmond that the water pan in the icebox was leaking, and she went over to the door to see. The icebox is by far the most important thing in the shop, and takes up most of the room. While the woman was examining the pan Epstein pushed her in and slammed the door after her, and, after withdrawing all the available cash capital from the business, dissolved partnership and withdrew.

Mrs. Rischmond was not dressed for such weather as she experienced in the icebox, and suffered keenly in the biting cold. She pounded wildly on the door and sides of the box until almost exhausted. As she realized her desperate position her blood almost froze in her veins, assisted by several hundred pounds of ice. Her blows on the icebox grew weaker. At last she thought of the little square glass window or peephole in the side of the icebox, and broke it with her fists. Then she stuck her head through the little aperture and inhaled the fresh and comparatively warm air that came through the shop from the street. She shouted as hard as she could, and then stuck her hands outside the icebox to warm them.

Mrs. Myerson, who keeps a store next door, heard the cries in the butcher store, and ran in. She saw Mrs. Rischmond regarding her with desperation in her face through the aperture in the icebox. She rushed forward to open the door, and finding herself unable to do so, went for her brother-in-law, who ran in and lifted the big cleats that hold the door. The woman inside fell out and fainted on the floor. A nearby doctor resuscitated her, and she rushed to the money drawer. It was empty.

"Its all gone," she shrieked. "Fifty dollars!"

Mr. Rischmond arrived with the chickens at this juncture, and he and his wife ran to the Madison Street Police Station, where the woman complained of the cold treatment accorded her by her husband's partner. Detectives Sheehan and McCarthy went out to look for Epstein. The latter came back to the butcher's store at 6 o'clock last night and the detectives captured him. At the station house he refused to make a statement, except to say that he did not take any money from the drawer. He intimated that the firm never had $50 in its money drawer during its existence. He was locked up.

TO TEST A CORKSCREW BOAT.

James Gresham of Brooklyn has found capital to demonstrate the qualities of his corkscrew boat, for which he anticipates a speed of fifty miles an hour. W. J. Arkell organized yesterday a private syndicate of New York capitalists which has agreed to furnish $50,000 with which to build a small boat on the corkscrew plan, with the further understanding that if it demonstrates its ability to approximate on a commercial scale the speed the models have reached, the syndicate will furnish sufficient capital to build a mail boat.

The inventor promises that his craft will cross the Atlantic in less than three days. The vessel, the construction of which is being arranged for at the Newport News shipyards, is not intended for passenger service, but only for the convenience of mails and fast freight, and for use at life-saving stations. The boat is cylindrical in shape, with a serpentine flange like a corkscrew extending from bow to stern, and the outer shell revolves through the water, while the inner compartment maintains its equipoise.

PAY OF BROOKLYN TEACHERS.

The Brooklyn School Board held a meeting yesterday afternoon, at which it was decided to make the salary of each of the High School and Training School Principals $4,500 a year. It was also decided to close the evening schools for the present term on Jan. 26 next.

A special meeting will be held this afternoon at which a schedule will be adopted regulating the salaries of all the teachers so as to keep within the appropriation for 1900. All the mandatory provisions of the Ahearn law will have to be complied with, but in the cases of 3,500 teachers not affected by that law there will be reductions.

Under the new schedule the salaries for women teachers will range from $600 to $1,200, and those of men teachers from $700 to $2,150. The heads of departments will receive $1,400, and the Principals of other than High Schools from $2,400 to $3,500. The teachers of special branches will be paid according to the schedule in force in April, 1899. The pay of the Board of Superintendents will not be changed.

SUICIDE IN WIFE'S HOME.

While alone in his home, at 221 West Twenty-first Street, yesterday afternoon, William Snyder, a young man who was at least in part supported by his wife's work in a Sixth Avenue massage establishment, shot himself through the head. The bullet entered at the left temple and emerged at the right ear, causing a wound that probably produced instant death.

Mrs. Snyder and her mother, Mrs. J. W. Green, a physician, found the body lying on a bed when they came in, later in the day. It was then cold, and an ambulance surgeon who was called said that the man had been dead for several hours. Mrs. Green, who conducts another massage room for a Sixth Avenue department store, said that her daughter Jessie had first met Snyder about a year ago, he being then twenty-seven years old. They fell in love at once. He left the city and went to Albany to work for about six months. Then he returned to this city and secured employment with a publishing firm in the American Tract Society Building.

He eloped with her daughter two months ago, Mrs. Green said, and had been married to her by the Rev. Dr. Houghton, at the Church of the Transfiguration, in East Twenty-ninth Street, "The Little Church Around the Corner." As he was not earning enough to support his wife, she continued at her work, and he lived with her in her mother's flat at the address given. Snyder recently lost his place, and was disappointed in a promise of another on the Stock Exchange that had been held out to him, and it is thought, too, that he lost what little money he had in bucket shops. He was always very secretive, but the family heard him speak of having a widowed mother and two sisters. Sometimes he said they lived in Illinois and at other times in the South.

SINGS, BUT WILL NOT SPEAK.

If anybody has lost a little girl, four years old, with dark curls, big gray eyes, and a dimple in her chin, she can be found in the room for lost children at Police Headquarters. This particular little girl sings like a bird, but although Matron Travers and many others have essayed to make her talk, none has been successful. She was found at 11 o'clock on Wednesday night at Forty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue by Policeman William Brown of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station. It was snowing hard when the big policeman and the little girl met.

"Hello, where might you be going?" said the officer cheerily, stooping down until his snow-covered helmet was almost on a level with the red and black toboggan cap of the little wanderer. The child only tossed her head and refused to answer. She did not cry. The policeman took her tenderly in his arms and carried her to the station house, and thence to Police Headquarters.

She will not tell anything about herself, but she seems not to be a daughter of the very poor. She wears a brown plaid dress, black buttoned shoes and black stockings. Her underclothing is heavy and of good quality. Over her dress she wears a blue coat trimmed with fur, a fur collarette, and a muff with a little pocket book in it. In the pocket book is thirty-five cents which the little girl guards with an argus eye. She sings little songs to while away the time, but she won't tell anything about herself. When asked if she is four years old, she smiles and nods her head. When asked if she is six years old she shakes it negatively. The matron thinks the little one has an impediment in her speech, but is not sure of it. The matron and the policemen about the building think it strange that no one has called for such a pretty child who sings to herself so sweetly.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER Co
SIXTH AVE. 18TH & 19TH STS.
NEXT DOOR TO THE FOUNTAIN

Girls' and Misses' Outergarments.

We beg to announce for to-day and Saturday a very special sale of Girls' and Misses' stylish outergarments, comprising the entire stock of one of New York's foremost specialists—bought at 60c. on the dollar and retailed on the same basis of saving.

GIRLS' REEFERS, sizes 6 to 14, of heavy boucle, with large sailor collar, nicely trimmed, worth $5.00; here at . . . 2.90

GIRLS' CAPES of heavy military blue covert cloth, with large hood and deep collar, entire garment lined with all-wool red flannel; really worth $5.50, on sale to-day at . . . 2.90

GIRLS' REEFERS, sizes 6 to 14, of two-toned Persian cloth, with deep shoulder cape, braided and combined with plain contrasting colors, worth $5.90; here at . . . 3.75

GIRLS' REEFERS AND JACKETS, sizes 6 to 14, in a large variety of materials, some with plain coats, others with deep cape or silk lined hood, worth $7.90; here at . . . 4.75

GIRLS' REEFERS, sizes 6 to 14, of finest kersey or rough cloths, exquisitely made with hoods or braiding; worth $10.00 and $12.50 each; here at . . . 5.90

250 GIRLS' GRETCHENS, sizes 6 to 14, of plain or rough materials, with hoods or capes, also in box effects, worth $10.00 and $12.50; here, your choice at . . . 5.90

GIRLS' THREE-QUARTER BOX COATS, of fine kersey; silk lined throughout and interlined to waist with flannel, with coat or high rolling collar, come also in misses' sizes, in tan, castor, brown and royal; really worth $12.50, here at . . . 7.90

GIRLS' PALETOTS, sizes 8 to 14, full length, of fine plain Kersey, silk lined throughout and interlined to waist with flannel, loose box back, with or without top cape, the swellest garment of the season; worth $15.00, at . . . 8.90

GIRL'S ATTACK ON MRS. EYLER.

Alleged Attempt at Murder at the New Jersey Industrial School.

TRENTON, Dec. 28.—A girl whose name is either Mamie Barnes or Mamie Burns, seventeen years old, who is an inmate of the State Industrial School, is now confined in a dungeon at the school, upon the charge, it is said, of attempting to murder Mrs. Myrtle B. Eyler, the matron, on Christmas Day. According to the story told by one of the employes at the school, Mrs. Eyler was only saved from the fury of the girl by the prompt answering of her screams for help by Special Officer Bamford, one of the guards at the school. Mrs. Eyler has been prostrated and under a physician's care since the encounter, though she was not harmed by the girl.

Information is refused at the school, but the story, as told by the employes, is that Mrs. Eyler had been particularly severe in her treatment of the girl, who, it is said, declared to her friends that she intended to "find out if Mrs. Eyler had a heart." On Christmas Day Mrs. Eyler and the cooking class were in the kitchen, when, it is alleged, the girl grabbed a big meat knife and rushed at the matron. There was a stampede among the inmates and teachers, none of whom, it is said, offered to aid Mrs. Eyler. Officer Bamford was in a room close by, and, hearing Mrs. Eyler's screams for help, rushed in and caught the girl in time to prevent her injuring the matron. The girl was sent to the dungeon, and is still confined there. She is to be held, it is said, until the matter can be laid before the Grand Jury.

When asked to-day concerning the affair, Howard C. Stull, one of the Board of Managers, would not deny the story, but simply remarked: "Well, what can you expect from such girls as we have at the school?"

Mrs. Eyler's conduct of the school was recently the subject of an investigation.

Presentations to Judge Blanchard.

Judge James A. Blanchard, who was appointed to fill an unexpired term in the Court of General Sessions a year ago, sat in that court for the last time yesterday. The Judges who sit in the Criminal Court Building, the District Attorney's staff, jurors, and court attendants crowded the courtroom after Judge Blanchard had disposed of his last case and witnessed his reception of the various gifts and testimonials presented to him. A letter was read from District Attorney Gardiner and a set of resolutions from the jurors. The Judge received a silver inkwell from the District Attorney and his staff, a silver loving cup from De Lancey Nicoll, who spoke in behalf of many lawyers, and many other presents.

Negro Kills a Florida Sheriff.

MONTICELLO, Fla., Dec. 28.—Will Gorman, a negro, shot and killed Sheriff T. B. Simpkins to-day at the Scurry place, six miles north of here. Gorman was wanted for murder, and Simkins and a posse went to arrest him. They closed in on the cabin in which the negro was concealed. As Simkins pushed open the door, Gorman shot him twice in the breast. The murderer escaped from the rear door, but was shot down and killed.

American Linseed Company's Plans.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 28.—The American Linseed Company of New York has purchased a tract of land on Sussex Street, between First Street and the Passaic River, in Harrison. The property is 100 by 123 feet in dimensions, and has a wharf frontage on the Passaic of 100 feet. It was formerly occupied as a stone yard. The company will construct buildings and tanks for its business in this section.

YOURS TRULY

Our compliments and thanks are extended to the patrons of

TRADE MARK
REGISTERED RYE
HUNTER
TRADE MARK
BALTIMORE RYE
BOTTLED BY
WM. L

The Wanamaker Store.

This Store is a Double Team

REGULAR goods—advance styles or exclusive ones. That's the one horse.

Exceptional goods as to value—or bargains. That's the other horse.

Some days we drive one horse; then the other. As a rule, we drive them double, and they pull together in a way that makes this merchandise team the sight and delight of New York.

As a rule, dollars buy more than dollars' worth at this season. We do not juggle with figures or prices. But, excessive stocks (ours and those of other folks) and broken stocks where they crop up in the store, are sold at a loss from the expectation-prices. It turns ventures back into cash; with a shrinkage, of course, but back into usable form.

The iron maker melts his mistakes—loses the scum and maybe more. But he makes by it. So does the store. Don't pity us for our losses—we expect such. The store is the better for such selling; so are the markets—and you who buy are richer for buying.

As to the new things—it's pleasant to get first pick, isn't it?

New Cotton Fabrics for Spring

We've been reading how, because of the open winter, country folks who live close to Nature, have been finding a stray violet here and there. The buds had been bundled up for next spring's flowers. Genial suns have kissed them to an early awakening.

There are early blooms here, as well. Will you enjoy them to-day—share of them if they please you?

Mousseline de Soie. You know how dainty it is? The basis is cotton in cob-web-like threads; that's the strength. The beauty is silk.

Well, the new ones are all the old ones ever were, and besides have embroidered stripes—self colored. 50c a yard.

Dimities with satin stripes of pure silk; then over-printed with designs like those on Foulard silks. Some in floral designs—as though the blooms peeped through the silk lattice-work. 50c a yard.

Hosts of styles of each of these fabrics. In the Rotunda.

Along Fourth Avenue these—

American-made Dimities, very dainty, at 15c a yard.

American-printed Swiss Muslins, 12½c a yard.

American Piques—solid colors and printed. 15c a yard.

American-printed Welt-cord Muslins. 18c a yard.

Cheap as equal quality sold last year, despite higher market values. And we never had such beautiful effects.

Walking Hats We've a hundred and twenty-five Walking Hats left—you know them—felt, mostly; with quill or feather or bunch of ribbon; maybe velvet band; some of cloth that hints of golf. Well, to-day they go—

25c to $4

Yesterday they were $1 to $12.

Women who are rightly careful of their dress will buy these to save their fine hats on stormy days.

Second floor, Broadway.

Pretty Fans White gauze fans—some spangled; some painted daintily but in simple designs—all with carved bone sticks, very white and perfect. 75c and $1.

Gauze Fans with insertions of lace—some painted, $1.

Japanese Fans for decorative use—5c and 10c.

Toward Broadway and Tenth street side.

Women's Eiderdown Robes These have the needed warmth for this sort of weather. They're soft and thick, yet light. The new arrivals are perfect-fitting robes, finely finished, mostly in solid colors. And they're moderately priced. A very good sort for $3. Another for $4—and up to $13.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

LOW PRICES FOR WOMEN'S

Jackets, Ulsters and Newmarkets

Some of the handsomest gowns we've shown this season are liberally reduced in price this morning. Various stylish jackets in all the usual materials, good colorings and black, either satin or silk lined, are $5 to $15, though $6.50 to $25 were prices reasonable enough.

In the Newmarkets and Ulsters, offerings equally attractive. Mostly in light colors—some blacks—of Frieze, Kersey and Venetian cloth; elegantly lined. $10 to $75. Were $16 to $100.

Second floor, Broadway.

Men's Clothing at New Prices

Rounding up small lots has begun. That there are only limited quantities is their best recommendation—they represent what have been the season's best sellers. To-day we part company with certain lines by reducing former moderate prices in this manner:

At $10—About 150 men's fancy cheviot suits, that were $12 to $15.

At $8.50—A few strictly all-wool kersey overcoats; fast color; Italian cloth lined; velvet collars. They were good values at $10 and $12.

At $5—Striped worsted trousers; many excellent patterns; our usual $6.50 kinds.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Mackintoshes The new box coats, in neat brown checks; velvet collars; seams all sewed and cemented. Durable and water-proof as well as stylish. Price, $6.50. And we've never seen a better mackintosh at the price.

Men's Furnishing Goods Store, Ninth street.

Fire-Place Fixtures Bigger the chimney, more cheerful the room. But, big or little, the fire-place can be made attractive.

Brass Andirons, $3 to $65.

Brass Fenders, $5.50 to $20.25.

Brass Fire Sets, with stand, $4.50 to $16.50.

Folding Screens, brass, $7.50 to $50.

Brass Coal Hods, $6 to $7.25.

Iron Andirons, 90c to $110—there is large demand for these black ones.

Black Iron Fenders, $6.75 to $18.

Black Fire-Sets, with stand, $6.50 to $30.

Iron Coal-Grates, $2 to $23.

Basement.

Clothing for Boys

Double-breasted Jacket Suits—

$5 values at $3.50 $7 values at $5 $12 and $14 values at $9

Sailor Suits—for ages 3 to 12, but broken sizes—$7 and $8 kinds at $5.

Knee Trousers, cheviot, 65c.

Could facts be stated more bluntly? Could you get better news in a few lines? For Wanamaker clothing is tailored clothing and the fabrics are all-wool in every case.

Your choice from the season's strong styles of **Overcoats.** How much? Some are not much—as little as $5.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Children's Fine Coats at Little Prices Many elegant garments, and for the most part only one of a kind. There's been a full third lifted from the price of each. Some of the prettiest coats you ever saw. 2 to 4-year sizes.

There are cloth coats at $2.50 to $22.50, that were $3.50 to $33.

And some of fine velvet at $16 to $39, instead of $24 to $56.

In cream and other light colored materials, all silk lined and beautifully trimmed, at $11 to $25; yesterday $16 to $38.

Silk coats, in light colors, trimmed with ermine, otter and feathers, at $14 to $37; were $20.50 to $52.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

A Sale of Toilet Table Silverware This is a grouping of odd pieces remaining from the holiday selling. The reductions of 25 to 50 per cent. on the prices reflect no discredit on the goods. They're perfect. Only fault is that they're so few. Hence—

Mirrors, $5 each, were from $7 to $10.75.

Military Brushes, $2 each, were from $2.50 to $3.75.

Velvet Brushes, $1.50 each, were from $2 to $3.

Cut Glass Puff Boxes, sterling tops, $1.25, were $1.65.

Cut Glass Salve Jars, sterling gilt tops, 75c, were $1.

Large size Lavender Salt Jars, $3 each, were from $5 to $6.

Large size Silver Deposit Cologne Bottles, $8 each, were $11 and $12.

Broadway and Tenth street.

Cotton Comfortables Choice, clean cotton. The coverings of various good qualities of silkoline—all good patterns. Some for $1, for $1.25, for $1.50. And at $2.25, some that have filling of fine white cotton that closely approaches down in its softness; art silkoline covering.

Third floor, Ninth street.

Walking Skirts We civilize slowly. Within a few miles of railroad terminals that may be classed as world wonders, you can find dingy stations with kerosene lamps, gloom and dirt.

Women found emancipation in dress when cycling came to be a fad, when golf and other out-of-door games demanded freedom. Of course they abused their privileges—at least, some did. But the net gain is to the credit of good sense.

Then we came to allow the use of rainy-day skirts. That was well and good, except for the women who bought badly made skirts and made frights of themselves.

Now we call discreetly short skirts "walking skirts," and woman is free indeed. They are popular garments—and it is only by chance that we can sell these lots at **reduced prices**—chance and the necessity to clear out little lots. We compare prices with the full values—for some of these lots are left from a recent "sale."

$6.75 kinds at $4.50.

$9 and $10 kinds at $6.50.

Values up to $15 at $8.

Second floor, Broadway.

Applique Muslins A new something to make into waists, guimpes and fronts. White muslin, sheer and pretty, with appliqued designs—leaves and what-not—and then cut out between, to give the designs prominence.

Very new; very pretty.

First showing to-day. $2 to $3.50 a yard.

In the Lace Store.

Tissot's Life of Christ No pictorial Bible takes the place of this famous art-work.

This isn't a pictorial Bible, but the life of The Christ told in pictures painted by as devout a disciple as any of old. The paintings are reproduced with the utmost fidelity—the work being under the scrutinizing care of M. Tissot.

Think of an artist who, leaving earned fame and affluence, gave ten years of his fuller life to study and travel in Bible lands to picture the Master to whom he has given such allegiance!

Dore painted horrors, Tissot painted the life of the Man of Love. Bunyan filled an involuntary bondage with the work of The Pilgrim's Progress. Tissot was held only by the bonds of willing service.

We congratulate every one who is fortunate enough to enter the

Wanamaker-Tissot Club

Initial fee, $1. When we accept your membership and your references we deliver the full set of books—you obligating to make a stated number of monthly payments of $3 each. Choice of three elegant bindings—else we could tell exactly how many payments you would decide to make.

Edition available for our club is limited, while apparently large. Judging by our other book clubs, we will not have more than half enough.

We answer inquiries fully and send all the facts you could ask for. Book Store, Ninth street.

Pianos---An Important Word

Do you know that manufacturers conceive new designs to tempt storekeepers as well as you? A beautiful pattern of silverware is discontinued. Why? Because the maker thinks his new style will of necessity be taken by competing stores—and he don't care how much they lose on the stock they own or how much he loses on the little lot he still has. Fashion is the friend of Waste.

Well, the maker of the worthy Royal Piano produced a little beauty—a seven-and-one-third octave upright piano that fitted little parlors and boudoirs—in size and volume—to perfection. Now it is displaced by a new model not a whit better. We have eight to sell at the old price—

Full action Pianos at $150.

Fifth floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

FAILS TO INDICT BROKERS

Grand Jury's Presentment in Brooklyn Rapid Transit Inquiry.

FIVE JURORS OFFER PROTEST

Demand to be Placed on Record as Against Delay—Judge Says Their Action Is Strange.

The December Grand Jury was discharged yesterday by Judge Cowing after returning a presentment in the matter of the investigation of Wall Street rumors regarding the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. No indictment was found. The Grand Jury declared that the time at its disposal was too short for a proper examination of the charges before it, and recommended that they be taken up by the January Grand Jury. Five members openly expressed their opposition to this decision, and desired that they should be placed on record as being opposed to the presentment. According to the opinion of several lawyers their action might lead to their prosecution as having disclosed secrets of the Grand Jury.

Ex-District Attorney De Lancey Nicoll and Lawyer John D. Lindsay, who are both interested in the Brooklyn Rapid Transit investigation, put in an appearance at the Criminal Court Building early yesterday morning. They held a short conference with William F. Sheehan, the counsel for the Rapid Transit Company; Acting District Attorney Unger, and Assistant District Attorney O'Reilly. Then Mr. Unger announced that he had received a telephone message from Cyrus Clark of 327 West Seventy-sixth Street, the foreman of the Grand Jury, informing him that Mr. Clark was too ill to attend the session. Mr. Unger added that a new foreman must be selected. The Grand Jury left its room and went before Judge Cowing, in Part I. of General Sessions. Assistant District Attorney O'Reilly explained the situation to the Judge and asked him to designate a new foreman. James J. Higginson, a broker at 7 Nassau Street, was chosen, and the jury returned to its room.

OFFERING THE PRESENTMENT.

A session was then held until 1 o'clock. No witnesses were called. At 1 o'clock Mr. Unger appeared and announced that the Grand Jury had arrived at a decision, and it was conducted back again into Judge Cowing's court. There the foreman informed the Judge that the work of the Grand Jury had been completed, and that a presentment had been prepared. The presentment, which had the appearance of having been scribbled hastily on a scrap of paper, was read by the Secretary, Thomas J. Stead. It is as follows:

"The Grand Jury have conducted an inquiry into certain false rumors, recently circulated, affecting the values of stock and the financial condition of certain corporations.

"The matter of these reports coming to us at the close of our term, we have been unable to make such a complete inquiry into the subject as we believe its importance warrants; and, therefore, recommend and request that the Court call the attention of the succeeding Grand Jury to the case, to the end that the law may be vindicated and such crimes prevented.

"New York, Dec. 28, 1899.

"Approved by the Grand Jury,

"JAMES J. HIGGINSON, Foreman."

The condition of the presentment was commented upon by counsel, as such papers are, it was pointed out, usually prepared formally by the District Attorney. The appearance of the scrap of paper indicates that it was an original draft, for it was marked with erasures and rewritten in several places.

After the presentment was read and turned over to the Clerk Mr. Higginson informed the court that five of the members of the Grand Jury were opposed to the presentment and were anxious to be placed on record to that effect. He handed the names of the protestants, also written on a scrap of paper, to the Clerk of the court, and they were read. They were Lawrence Wells, Louis P. Sondheim, C. O'Donnell Iselin, Lawrence G. O'Brien, and Gabriel A. Chevalier.

Judge Cowing informed the Foreman that he would refer the protest of the minority of the Grand Jury to his successor in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, Judge McMahon, who would lay it before the January Grand Jury or not, as he saw fit. He then thanked the Grand Jurors for their services to the State and dismissed them. They filed slowly out of the courtroom.

MINORITY'S ACTION CRITICISED.

The action of the Grand Jurors who announced their opposition to the presentment is regarded in legal circles as remarkable, and it excited considerable comment in the District Attorney's office. An Assistant District Attorney, who refused to permit his name to be used, said that he considered that the members of the Grand Jury who had made their opinions public had violated Section 265 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and were guilty of a misdemeanor.

The section referred to reads as follows:

"Every member of the Grand Jury must keep secret whatever he himself or any other Grand Juror may have said or in what manner he or any other member of the Grand Jury may have voted on a matter before them."

Lawyers who allege that the five Grand Jurors are guilty of a violation of this section argue that their publicly signified opposition to the presentment was a palpable disclosure of the fact that they had voted against it. Several members of the District Attorney's office expressed astonishment that Judge Cowing should have allowed the action taken by the jurors to go unquestioned. No one connected with the District Attorney's office or the criminal courts could recall an occurrence similar to that of yesterday.

JUDGE COWING'S OPINION.

Judge Cowing, when interviewed at his home last night in regard to the presentment, said that at the time it was made he had not regarded the public protest of the five dissenting jurors as a disclosure of any of the Grand Jury secrets.

"A presentment is not like an indictment," said he, "and may be arrived at without the casting of a ballot. I did not regard the reading of the names of the five jurors opposed to it as a statement of the way they voted. I took it to mean that the majority of the jury had decided on a presentment and that several of the minority wished to have their names read.

"When the scrap of paper with the names of the five jurors was read, I paid little attention to it. I thought at first that the protest was made against the whole investigation, and not against the presentment. The fact that it was against the presentment makes it a more serious matter, however, but not of sufficient importance, in my mind, to warrant any action being taken in regard to it. The whole case will go to my successor, Judge McMahon. Of course, I am unable to say what he will do with it.

"When I come to think over it, I must admit that the proceedings of to-day have been very strange indeed. I have been connected with the bar for twenty-eight years, but never in all that time have I ever heard of such a statement as was made by those five jurors this morning. So far as I know, it is unprecedented."

Their oath forbids the Grand Jurors just dismissed to talk about the proceedings of yesterday.

Acting District Attorney Unger will take the Rapid Transit Company investigation before the next Grand Jury, if Judge McMahon will permit it. Counsel for both the Rapid Transit Company and the brokers, who allege that they have lost money by the circulation of false rumors in Wall Street, say that they are determined to secure indictments if it is possible. Further than this they refuse to discuss the matter.

Gagged and Thrown Into the Water.

WATERLOO, N. Y., Dec. 28.—Reynold Seybold was sandbagged and robbed last evening. He was then bound, gagged, and thrown into the old White millrace. When he did not return home his wife became alarmed and a searching party set out. Seybold was found lying in about a foot of water. In some manner he had worked his hands round in front of his face, and his head was held above water. The physicians worked over him until late this morning, when he became conscious, but he was still in such a dazed condition that he could give no account of the hold-up. At noon Seybold had lapsed into unconsciousness, and it is thought he will die.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

WALL STREET DENOUNCED.

Mr. Sheehan, in Opposing Injunction Against Reward, Says Nests of Criminals Exist There.

Argument upon Warner E. Allen's application for an injunction restraining the officials of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company from offering, advertising, or paying a reward of $25,000 for the detection of the person who started the rumor which led up to the raid on the company's stock a few days ago, was heard by Justice Beekman in the Supreme Court yesterday.

Mr. Allen asks for the injunction on the ground that the Directors of the company exceeded their authority when they proposed the reward of $25,000.

William F. Sheehan, who appears as counsel for the company, alleges, however, that Mr. Allen's application is only for stock-jobbing purposes, and that Wall Street was aware that the application was to be made an hour before it was really brought into court.

It is further alleged that Mr. Allen only became possessed of the stock he holds in the company a few hours before the application was made.

Byron P. Stratton, counsel for Allen, in asking that the injunction be granted, denied that the suit was not brought in good faith. He further denied the assertion that Allen had become a stockholder in the corporation for the purpose of bringing this action, and said that Allen, on Dec. 16, became the owner by purchase of 100 shares of Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock; on Dec. 22, of 700 shares, and on Dec. 18, of 7 shares, which were placed in his name, which made him a stockholder of record. He may have kept these shares for the bringing of this action, counsel said. He continued:

"This stock is a non-dividend-paying stock, and therefore he need not have all the stock in his own name. There can be no question as to the bona fides of this action, and we ask that this company and its Board of Directors be restrained from issuing a reward of $25,000 for information of the persons who are alleged to have circulated rumors which depressed the stock in the market."

Mr. Stratton also said that the offer of the reward was illegal, and a waste of the funds of the company, and that the company should expend its money in endeavoring to pay a dividend to its stockholders instead of offering a reward for the detection of those who, it was claimed, started rumors which affected the price of its stock.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan, counsel for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, opposed the issuance of the injunction. He said that the corporation was justified in offering the reward and in endeavoring to bring the persons who were guilty of a felony to justice.

MR. SHEEHAN'S DENUNCIATION.

"In Wall Street," Mr. Sheehan said, "there is a regular nest of criminals, for they are nothing else. They have entry into large brokers' firms, I am sorry to say, and they are constantly employed for the circulation of these false rumors.

"They have got there with us, and by and by they are going to come at some other corporations, and if the court decides that we cannot pay this reward it will bring joy and satisfaction to the heart of every criminal and bank robber in this land.

"If a corporation cannot protect itself against malefactors, if corporations cannot protect the market value of their securities, and incidentally protect the market value of their securities by preserving their credit, for the credit of a corporation necessarily depends on the value of its securities; if corporations are to be hampered to prevent or offer rewards to bring to justice men who seek to destroy the credit of these large corporations, they might as well go out of business."

Mr. Sheehan, in further opposing the motion, read the answer of the defendants, which denied all the material allegations of the plaintiff.

He said that for several months prior to Dec. 22, when the publication of these "false statements and rumors" had been made about Wall Street concerning the company, false rumors appeared in the public press and in the Wall Street journals. These rumors were spread broadcast through the country and represented that the corporation was insolvent, and was about to go into the hands of a receiver. Counsel presented affidavits from the Secretary of the Central Trust Company to show when the shares of the company had been transferred to the plaintiff, and alleged that it was very peculiar that he only transferred the 100 shares purchased by him on Dec. 16 last, as well as the seven shares bought by him two days afterward.

He read an affidavit by Col. Williams, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, as to the offer of the reward of the $25,000 for the detection of the persons who circulated the rumors in order, as alleged, to destroy the market value of the company's stock. The affidavit stated that the rumors were part of a concerted plan to depreciate the value of the stock. Ten days before the reward was advertised the stock had fallen from 75 to 61 on the Stock Exchange as the result.

WALL STREET INFORMED, HE SAID.

"In reply to Mr. Stratton's allegations that this action was brought in good faith, I desire to say," said Mr. Sheehan, "that before I came before your Honor yesterday Wall Street was flooded with information that this action had been commenced, and that the Court would be asked to grant the injunction preventing the payment of the reward."

Counsel then read extracts from different Wall Street journals published on Wednesday saying that the order to show cause had been obtained from Justice Gildersleeve, and that it had been secured by Storey & Stratton, the plaintiff's counsel.

Mr. Sheehan then continued:

"In addition to this a notice was served on Mr. Flower yesterday morning, and it was published in one of the Wall Street sheets. It came from Mr. Stratton."

"Not that I know of," said Mr. Stratton.

"Well, it came from your office," retorted Mr. Sheehan. "Yesterday became a record day, as far as our shares on the Stock Exchange were concerned. Seventy thousand shares were sold, and the result of these statements was that they fell from 70 to 68. Afterward they rallied.

"There are here honest reporters on reputable newspapers who were informed an hour before this application came up that there was an order to show cause why an injunction should not be granted. This shows how the value of our stock was to be destroyed.

"I do not know when these malicious attacks are going to end. I do know that certain gentlemen are very anxious to prevent the company from paying this reward. I do know that certain people are very anxious to have it go throughout the world that this company cannot pay this reward for any information which may lead to the conviction of these malefactors.

"I observed yesterday that these rumors and slanders were circulated, not only against this company, but other corporations were affected, some of the best financial corporations in this community. These rumors were started to strike terror into the hearts of the people who had money. They were started to induce persons to liquidate their holdings, and they succeeded."

Counsel referred to the territory operated by the defendant's lines in Brooklyn, and said that, not only for the purpose of preserving its own standing, but for the purpose of protecting other individuals and corporations, was the reward offered for the detection of the circulation of rumors which the law declared to be a crime and a felony.

"Who," Mr. Sheehan asked, "ever heard of a court of justice being asked to prevent the issuance of a reward for the detection of a felony? Who ever heard of an injunction to restrain the detection of a crime? The plaintiff never expected that this application would be granted, but these people did expect that it would have the effect on the Stock Exchange of depreciating the market value of our stock.

SAYS ALLEN DENIED IDENTITY.

"This man Allen turns out to be a member of the Consolidated Stock Exchange. He was visited last night, and immediately denied his identity, and said he was not the man who made this application; but, when he found that his visitor was merely an honest reporter, who had not a subpoena for him and who could do him no harm, he changed his mind and acknowledged he was the man."

Mr. Sheehan, having cited authorities on the question, called on Justice Beekman to deny the motion.

Mr. Stratton, in replying, said that no news given to any reporter on Wednesday emanated from his office, but might have come from somebody else. It was shown in any case that anything reported did not affect the market value of the stock, because it was higher at the close of the day than it had been at the time the rumor was circulated. He maintained that the reward would be legal if it were to detect persons who injured the defendant's railroad property, but that the company had no right to offer a reward because the value of its stocks was affected.

Justice Beekman then took the papers, reserving his decision.

Cut His Throat When Dared to Do So.

BLACKSTONE, Mass., Dec. 28.—Dared by his younger brother to show that he was not afraid to cut his throat, Patrick Murphy, twenty-four years of age, cut a deep gash in his throat to-day while in a state of intoxication. Prompt medical attendance prevented his immediate death, and there is a possibility that he may recover.

GRIGGS WILL INVESTIGATE

Attorney General Receives Evidence on Freight Rates.

TO ACT ON SHIPPERS' PROTEST

Inter-State Commerce Commission Says a Wrong Is About to be Committed by the Railways.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—To-day the Inter-State Commerce Commission, in compliance with the request of the freight shippers and representatives of the commercial interests, transmitted to Attorney General Griggs a transcript of the evidence taken at the hearing last week respecting the new classification of freight made by the official Classification Committee. The evidence and arguments are transmitted to the Attorney General, but without recommendation.

The letter of transmittal is long, the commission desiring to place the case fully before the Attorney General. After reviewing the proceedings which led up to the hearing, the letter, which is signed for the commission by Martin A. Knapp, as Chairman, reads:

"In the course of this hearing the commission took the testimony of C. E. Gill, member of the official Classification Committee; Nathan Guilford, Traffic Manager of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, and Frank Harriett, a member of the Official Classification Committee, who is also the General Freight Traffic Manager of the Erie Railroad.

"At the conclusion of the testimony given by these witnesses, an application was made in writing by many of the shippers present that such testimony be transmitted to the Attorney General of the United States, the claim being made by them that the evidence showed a violation of the act of Congress, commonly known as the Sherman anti-trust law. In compliance with this request, the commission herewith transmits to you a copy of the entire proceedings had at the hearing on the 21st and 22d insts. There is also sent with this a copy of the proposed new classification received from Mr. Gill, together with a copy of the official classification heretofore and now in use.

"While it is not the province of this commission to determine whether the testimony above referred to shows a violation of the anti-trust law, and no opinion is expressed upon that point, there are certain features of the case to which we deem it proper to call your attention. With some unimportant exceptions, the general facts appear to be that the class rates at present in force, and which will presumably be applied to the new classification, are now the same or higher than they were in 1887, when the act to regulate commerce was passed.

"Almost all the changes shown in the new classification are from lower to higher classes. The result will be, if the present class rates are continued, that charges on any article advanced to a higher class will be increased by the difference between the rates applied to the class in which the article was formerly placed and the higher rates of the class to which it has been advanced. This increase is considerable in all cases and very great in many cases, amounting in some instances to 100 per cent. or more.

"The protesting shippers assert that increases in rates, to the extent affected by these changes in classification, are without justification and will result in excessive charges upon most if not all of the articles in question. They also allege that hardship and injustice will further result from the changes which will be made in the relation of rates, and especially from the increases in the difference between carload and less than carload charges. If their contention in these respects is well founded, as to which we express no opinion, a wrong is about to be accomplished which the commission is powerless to prevent, and for which the act to regulate commerce affords no adequate redress."

Attorney General Griggs, who is ill to-day, has given no intimation as to what action, if any, he may take in the premises. Necessarily, he will have to review the testimony before he can reach an intelligent conclusion. In any event, it is said, it will be several days before the matter can be determined.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

BOSTON AND ALBANY LEASE.

The New York Central Stockholders Vote to Ratify the Agreement.

ALBANY, Dec. 28.—The New York Central stockholders at a meeting at noon to-day voted on $68,500,000 worth of stock unanimously in favor of ratification of the lease of the Boston and Albany Railroad.

Senator Depew cast the vote for the American stockholders, and George S. Bowdoin of J. P. Morgan & Co. for the English stockholders.

Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company, held yesterday, the following were elected Directors of that company and ex officio Directors of the Utica and Black River Railroad Company and Oswego and Rome Railroad Company for the ensuing year: Charles Parsons, Clarence S. Day, William Lummis, George Parsons, Edwin Parsons, Walton Ferguson, Chauncey M. Depew, Samuel R. Callaway, and Jefferson Hogan of New York City, and J. F. Maynard, John M. Crouse, I. N. Maynard, and William Pierrepont White of Utica. At a subsequent meeting of the board the following officers of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company were elected: President—Charles Parsons; Vice President and Treasurer—Edwin Parsons; Vice President—Clarence S. Day; Secretary—J. A. Lawyer; Assistant Secretary—W. H. Platt.

Southern Railway Changes.

J. H. Barrett, General Superintendent of the Southern Railway Company, announced yesterday that C. L. Ewing had been appointed to succeed F. K Huger, after Jan. 1, as Superintendent of the Knoxville Division. Mr. Ewing's old place as Superintendent of the Anniston Division will be filled by C. S. Hayden. Mr. Hayden's position as Trainmaster at Birmingham, Ala., will fall to H. G. Farrar. After Jan. 1 H. E. Hutchens, now Superintendent of the Danville Division, will represent the company on matters pertaining to station and train service between Selma, N. C., and Pinners Point, Va. The line between Spartanburg Junction, S. C., and Biltmore, N. C., will be operated as a part of the Asheville Division.

Object to Bynum's Confirmation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The Post to-morrow will say: "In a few days charges will be filed before the Finance Committee of the Senate against the confirmation of ex-Representative William D. Bynum of Indiana as Democratic appointee for the New York Board of Appraisers. The minority of that committee is determined to resist the installment of Mr. Bynum in that position. Objection will be made on the ground that he is not a Democrat, but had openly affiliated with the Republican Party."

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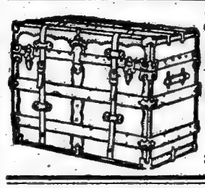

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STAHL & STRAUB'S FAILURE.

Creditors Will Not Realize More Than a Fraction of Sums Due—Warrant Issued for Stahl's Arrest.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.—The committee appointed by creditors to investigate the accounts of Stahl & Straub, brokers, who failed Nov. 29, report that the total liabilities amount to $1,221,308, and assets $927,478, leaving a deficiency of $293,830.

These figures mean that creditors, the banks only excepted, can never hope to realize more than a fraction on the amounts due to them. The statement shows that there is $833,944 due to banks, and that the amount is secured to the loaners by stocks and bonds estimated at the value of $801,457. The result will be that every dollar of these securities, though there is a surplus of $27,513, will be wiped out in settling the accounts due to banks.

There is $387,364 due to depositors and customers, and $68,021 left to pay this amount, which makes the losses to be sustained by individual customers and depositors, $321,343.

John H. Straub, the junior member of the firm, is under bail on the charge of embezzlement. His partner, Stahl, is missing, and a warrant has been issued for his arrest. In an interview Mr. Straub said:

"One month ago I believed myself a wealthy man. I thought I was one of the partners in a remarkably successful and highly respected firm. To-day I am worse than a pauper. Instead of owning a fortune, I am in debt beyond any apparent possibility of ever getting out. My firm is worse than bankrupt, and my partner has fled. The curses of scores of people are being heaped upon my head."

Judge McPherson, in the United States District Court, to-day appointed Frank M. Crawford receiver for Stahl & Straub, fixing the security at $5,000. Counsel for the creditors asked for a restraining order to prevent the transfer of securities, and to have the firm adjudicated involuntary bankrupts.

Charles H. Vollum, the expert accountant in charge of the brokers' books, said at a meeting of the creditors to-day: "This is the cleanest case of looting I have met with in thirty years."

The heaviest creditor is Frank M. Crawford in the sum of $68,000.

DOG LOOKS FOR MINERS' BODIES.

Animal Assists the Workmen in the Wrecked Brasnell Mine.

BROWNSVILLE, Penn., Dec. 28.—No bodies were discovered at Brasnell Mine to-day, but the chances of adding a few more dead to the present number are so strong that the inquest will not be begun until next Wednesday. Five or six feet of débris remain to be removed from the bottom of the shaft, and it is expected that two or three bodies will be discovered.

To-day a small dog was taken down to assist the workmen. He has been in other wrecked mines in this district, and was of great service in finding bodies. He trots along until he catches a scent; then he stops and digs until his master arrives. It may be another day or two before all débris is turned over and removed.

MRS. J. C. WOODBURY FINED.

Adjudged Guilty of Contempt of Court in Her Case Against Mrs. Eddy.

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—Mrs. Josephine C. Woodbury was adjudged guilty of contempt of court by Judge Bralev in the Superior Court here this morning in connection with the case brought by her against Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, head of the Christian Science Church, for alleged criminal libel. Mrs. Woodbury was fined $50 by the Court. She paid the fine.

The alleged contempt consisted in making public through a Boston newspaper the substance of Mrs. Woodbury's declaration in the suit against Mrs. Eddy, and in causing to be published in a New York paper certain statements about the case, or in submitting to interviews wherein she made certain statements, knowing they would be published.

It also was charged that Frederick W. Peabody, counsel for Mrs. Woodbury, with her knowledge and consent, caused to be published certain comments upon the issues to be tried in the case.

Collector Shoots Woman and Children

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 28.—This afternoon Samuel Mills, a collector for an installment house, attempted to seize furniture in the house of Mary Venable for a small debt. The woman attempted to prevent the seizure, and in the struggle that ensued Mills shot the woman, her little son, and daughter, all seriously.

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COLUMBIA STILL LEADS

Her Chess Games with Harvard Yesterday Were Draws.

YALE GAINS ON PRINCETON

The Colleges Keep Their Several Places in the Tournament—Scores of the Games.

The fourth round of the annual intercollegiate chess tournament between Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton at the Columbia Grammar School yesterday was a battle royal between the representatives of Columbia and Harvard, who are rivals, as they have always been, for the honors of supremacy. Interest, therefore, centred in the two games in which they were represented, and both of which were drawn.

Both Perry and Rice, the Cambridge men, had the advantage of the first move. Both, too, had a tendency toward the close form of development, Perry selecting a Queen's Gambit, which Sewall declined, and Rice the stonewall variation of the Queen's pawn game. These games were in a blocked state for a long time, Columbia's defense proving too sound for the Crimson to overcome. Finally Rice and Falk declared a truce. This left Perry and Sewall still struggling for an opening. At last Perry tired of his endeavors to break through and began a wholesale exchange of pieces, and there was nothing left in the position to fight for. Without more ado these players likewise agreed to a draw. Columbia continues, therefore, in the lead, pending the adjudication of the unfinished game between Rice (Harvard) and Hunt (Princeton) from the third round.

In the meantime Cook of Yale had disposed of Hunt, Princeton, after a long fight, the moves of which, however, were quickly made. Hunt played courageously enough, but his manoeuvres in the end proved unsound. The game between Herby, Princeton, and Morgan, Yale, was not particularly exciting, and both were content to draw after fifty-one moves. Yale and Princeton remain third and fourth, respectively.

The records up to date are as follows:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Columbia	3½	2½	Yale	3½	4½
Harvard	4½	2½	Princeton	1½	5½

The individual scores are:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Falk	2	2	Cook	2½	1½
Sewall	3½	½	Morgan	1	3
Perry	3	1	Henley	½	3½
Rice	1½	1½	Hunt	½	3½

The pairing for the fifth round, to be played today, reads as follows: Morgan (Yale) vs. Falk (Columbia;) Perry (Harvard) vs. Hunt (Princeton;) Cook (Yale) vs. Sewall (Columbia,) and Rice (Harvard) vs. Henley (Princeton.)

The scores of yesterday's games are:

FIRST TABLE—QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING.

RICE. Harvard. White.	FALK. Columbia. Black.	RICE. Harvard. White.	FALK. Columbia. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	20. P—KKt4	R—B2
2. P—K3	Kt—KB3	21. P—Kt5	P—B4
3. B—Q3	P—B4	22. Q—Kt3	B—B3
4. P—QB3	P—K3	23. K—Kt2	B—K5
5. Kt—K2	B—K2	24. Kt—Kt	Kt—Kt3
6. Kt—Q2	Castles	25. P—KR4	Kt—B
7. Castles	QKt—Q2	26. R—B2	Q—Q2
8. P—KB4	R—K	27. B—K2	R(Q)—B
9. Kt—B3	Kt—B	28. K—R	B—B2
10. Q—K	P—QKt3	29. P—R5	B—K
11. Kt—Kt3	Q—B2	30. R—R2	Q—Q
12. B—Q2	B—Kt2	31. Kt—B3	Kt—Q2
13. R—Q	KR—Q	32. K—Kt2	B—K2
14. B—B	QR—B	33. QR—KR	B—Q3
15. K—R	B—Q3	34. B—R6	R—Kt
16. Kt—K5	KKt—Q2	35. B—B	Kt—B
17. Kt—Kt2	P—B3	36. B—K2	Q—Q2
18. KtxKt	QxKt	37. P—R3	Q—Q
19. Q—R4	Q—KB2	38. K—B2	Drawn.

Two hours and twelve minutes.

SECOND TABLE—Queen's Gambit Declined.

PERRY. Harvard. White.	SEWALL. Columbia. Black.	PERRY. Harvard. White.	SEWALL. Columbia. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	26. R(Kt)—R	K—Kt
2. P—QB4	P—K3	27. Q—Kt4	K—Kt2
3. Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	28. R(R2)—R2	K—Kt
4. B—Kt5	B—K2	29. P—R3	B—K3
5. P—K3	QKt—Q2	30. BxKt	KPxB
6. Kt—B3	Castles.	31. Q—R4	Q—K3
7. R—B	P—B3	32. PxP	BPxP
8. B—B4	R—K	33. Kt—K2	R—K2
9. B—Q3	Kt—B	34. B—Kt3	R—Kt2
10. P—R5	B—Q2	35. Q—R5	P—Kt3
11. Q—Kt3	Q—B	36. Kt—KB4	Q—K
12. P—KB3	Kt—R4	37. Kt(B4)—Q3	B—Q2
13. B—R2	B—Q	38. K—Q2	P—Kt4
14. Q—B2	Kt—B3	39. Q—R4	P—QR4
15. Kt—K5	B—B2	40. R—R	Q—K3
16. P—KKt4	P—KKt3	41. R(Q)—R	K—K
17. K—K2	K—Kt2	42. Q—R2	Q—B
18. QR—KKt	Kt—Kt	43. KtxB	RxKt
19. P—Kt5	Kt—K2	44. BxB	QxB
20. P—KR4	Kt—B4	45. QxQ	RxQ
21. B—KB4	Q—Q	46. P—QKt4	P—R5
22. K—K	B—B	47. Kt—K5	R—QB2
23. P—R5	Q—K2	Drawn.	
24. R—R5	K—Kt	2 H. 42 M.	
25. Q—K2	K—Kt2		

THIRD TABLE—FOUR KNIGHTS' GAME.

HUNT. Princeton. White.	COOK, Yale. Black.	HUNT. Princeton. White.	COOK, Yale. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	33. K—Q2	R—K7ch
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—KB3	34. K—B	R—K6
3. Kt—QB3	Kt—QB3	35. K—Q2	R(K6)xKtP
4. B—B4	B—B4	36. RxR	RxR
5. P—Q3	P—Q3	37. R—R	K—Q2
6. Castles	B—KKt5	38. P—B4	P—R3
7. B—KKt5	BxKt	39. P—K	R—Q6ch
8. QxB	Kt—Q5	40. K—B	R—R6
9. Q—Q	Q—Q2	41. K—Q2	P—KB4
10. K—R	P—KR3	42. P—Kt3	P—B5
11. B—R4	P—KKt4	43. R—KKt	P—K6ch
12. B—KKt3	Castles.QR	44. K—K	P—B6
13. P—QR3	Kt—Kt5	45. K—B	P—R7ch
14. KBxP	KtxRP	46. RxP	PxRch
15. BxKt	QxB	47. KxP	P—Q5
16. P—QKt4	B—Kt3	48. P—B5	B—B2
17. P—R4	P—QR4	49. K—K2	K—K2
18. PxP	BxP	50. Kt—Kt	B—Kt3
19. Kt—Kt5	P—B3	51. K—Q2	R—R7ch
20. Q—Kt4ch	Q—K3	52. K—K	P—Q6
21. QxQch	KtxQ	53. Kt—B3	R—K7ch
22. KtxPch	RxKt	54. K—Q	R—R4
23. BxP	KR—Q	55. Kt—K	RxPch
24. BxR	RxB	56. K—B	P—Q7ch
25. R—R3	Kt—B4	57. K—Kt	PxKt(Q)
26. KR—QKt	R—Q5	58. RxR	QxP
27. KR—R	B—B2	59. K—R3	P—R4
		60. P—Kt4	QxPch
		61. K—R2	P—R5
		62. K—R	P—R6
		63. K—R2	Q—Kt7Mate
		2h. 43m.	

FOURTH TABLE—FOUR KNIGHTS' GAME.

HENLEY. Princeton. White.	MORGAN. Yale. Black.	HENLEY. Princeton. White.	MORGAN. Yale. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	28. P—R5	B—K4
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—KB3	29. R—Q	Kt—KP
3. Kt—QB3	Kt—QB3	30. K—Kt	R—Q2
4. B—B4	B—B4	31. P—R6	PxP
5. P—Q3	P—Q3	32. RxP	K—Kt2
6. Castles	B—KKt5	33. R—R3	Kt—B6
7. B—KKt5	BxKt	34. R—K	R—Q4
8. QxB	Kt—Q5	35. RxB	RxR
9. Q—Q	Q—Q2	36. RxKt	R—K8ch
10. K—R	P—KR3	37. P—Kt5	P—K7
11. B—R4	P—KKt4	38. R—B5	R—K7
12. B—KKt3	Castles.QR	39. K—Kt3	P—R4
13. P—QR3	Kt—Kt5	40. RxRP	RxQBP
14. KBxP	KtxRP	41. R—R7ch	K—B
15. BxKt	QxB	42. R—Kt7	R—Q7
16. P—QKt4	B—Kt3	43. R—K3	K—Q2
17. P—R4	P—QR4	44. P—B4	PxP,e.p
18. PxP	BxP	45. PxP	R—QR7
19. Kt—Kt5	P—B3	46. P—B4	R—R6
20. Q—Kt4ch	Q—K3	47. P—B5	P—B4
21. QxQch	KtxQ	48. P—B6	R—R
22. KtxPch	RxKt	49. K—Kt4	K—Q3
23. BxP	KR—Q	50. P—B7	R—KB
24. BxR	RxB	51. K—B5	RxPch
25. R—R3	Kt—B4	Drawn.	
26. KR—QKt	R—Q5	2 h. 20 m.	
27. KR—R	B—B2		

PENNSYLVANIA PLAYERS AHEAD.

Now Lead Cornell and Brown in Their Chess Tournament.

The students from Brown, Cornell, and Pennsylvania continued play in their tournament at the Manhattan Chess Club yesterday, the pairing being as follows: Karpinski (Cornell) versus Lester, (Brown;) Davis (Brown) versus Francis, (Pennsylvania,) and Riedel (Cornell) versus Griffith, (Pennsylvania.)

Karpinski beat Lester after a hard struggle lasting for sixty-three moves. Francis beat Davis easily after twenty-nine moves, and Griffith beat Riedel after twenty-three moves.

The record up to date is as follows:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Brown	0	4	Pennsylvania	3½	½
Cornell	2½	1½			

The individual scores read:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Francis	1½	½	Riedel	1	1
Griffith	1	0	Davis	0	2
Karpinski	1½	½	Lester	0	2

The third round will be played to-day.

KENTUCKY HORSES SOLD.

Kriss Kringle and Five Young Hunters Bought by New Yorkers.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 28.—Kriss Kringle, the noted race horse, arrived here to-day from Milldale. Dr. R. L. Bird, his late owner, has sold him to J. W. Colt of New York, the owner of Ben Eder and other good race horses. The price is said to be $3,000. Kriss Kringle is four years old, and was sired by Springbok, dam Brune, by Iroquois. He sold at auction here in November for $2,700.

G. D. Wilson has shipped to E. D. Morgan of New York five head of three-year-old horses for hunting purposes, and to Theodore Schleissenger, Vienna, Austria, five head of trotting-bred mares for breeding purposes. These mares were bought by Schleissenger on his recent visit to this country.

Mrs. E. O. Pepper has shipped to Elkton, Md., ten head of thoroughbred yearlings, to be trained and raced on The Jockey Club tracks by W. M. Rogers. They are the get of imported Kantaka and out of the best mares at Meadowthorpe Farm.

Oakland Racing Results.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28.—Oakland results:

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; maiden two-year-olds; purse. Billy Moore, 110 pounds, (E. Jones,) 8 to 1, won; Coming Event, 107, (Riley,) 100 to 1, second; Red Wald, 118, (Spencer,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:16. Artilleryman, Tom Sharkey, Hipponax, Caesar Young, Beautiful Bill, Firelight, Spike, Calcum, Favorita, and Hattie Fox also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Futurity course; selling. Rosalabra, 112 pounds, (Conley,) 20 to 1, won; San Mateo, 113, (L. Turner,) 4 to 1, second; Jingle Jingle, 104, (Jenkins,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:10½. Braw Lass, Homestake, Monrovia, Shellac, Sallie Goodwin, Panamint, Major Cook, Monda, St. Apollinaris, and Katie Gibbons also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile; two-year-olds; selling. Southern Girl, 109 pounds, (Thorpe,) 2 to 5, won; Bambouilla, 108, (Jenkins,) 4 to 1, second; Gussie Fay, 105, (Vittatoe,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:00. Gusto, Zizka, and The Scot also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and an eighth; selling. Potente, 97, (T. Walsh,) 4 to 1, won; Topmast, 110, (Spencer,) 3 to 1, second; Rosinante, 101, (Jenkins,) even, third. Time—1:52½. Morinel also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile; purse. Lothian, 98 pounds, (T. Walsh,) 6 to 1, won; Rosormonde, 107, (Jenkins,) 7 to 10, second; Time Maker, 110, (T. Burns,) 8 to 5, third. Time—1:39¾. Poor Lands also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile; free handicap. Yellow Tail, 105 pounds, (Ross,) 8 to 5, won; Marcato, 109, (Thorpe,) 3 to 1, second; Olinthus, 101, (Jenkins,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:26. The Fretter, San Venado, Grand Sachem, and Ringmaster also ran.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The Park National Bank team made the best showing in the Bank Clerks' League at Reid's Alleys last night, defeating the Chemical and the Chase National Bank teams. The Chemical team rolled the best score of the night in the second game, defeating the Hanovers by nearly 200 pins. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Park—Wiseman, 124; Schultz, 98; Block, 200; Davison, 202; Wylie, 159. Total, 783.
Chemical—G. Whitehead, 142; Wray, 141; E. Whitehead, 106; Hoyt, 137; Smith, 148. Total, 674.

SECOND GAME.

Chemical—G. Whitehead, 200; Wray, 130; E. Whitehead, 161; Hoyt, 170; Smith, 178. Total, 839.
Hanover—Wright, 129; Neumann, 123; Duncan, 116; Nelson, 113; Spence, 167. Total, 648.

THIRD GAME.

Park—Wiseman, 166; Schultz, 111; Block, 155; Davison, 164; Wylie, 163. Total, 749.
Hanover—Wright, 157; Neumann, 155; Duncan, 159; Nelson, 123; Spence, 140. Total, 734.

The Germania, Norwich Union, and American Companies competed in the Fire Insurance League at Reid's alleys last night, the former winning two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Germania—Palmedo, 200; Schmidt, 101; Michel, 127; Hahnel, 142; Barber, 175. Total, 745.
Norwich Union—Porter, 137; Gant, 123; Morris, 115; Smith, 152; Ohl, 119. Total, 646.

SECOND GAME.

Germania—Palmedo, 181; Schmidt, 123 Michel, 178; Hahnel, 161; Barber, 165. Total, 808.
American—Stuart, 151; Williams, 148; Bint, 152; Froggart, 155; Brown, 154. Total, 760.

THIRD GAME.

Norwich Union—Porter, 141; Gant, 143; Morris, 134; Smith, 165; Ohl, 178. Total, 761.
American—Stuart, 151; Williams, 153; Bint, 122; Froggart, 155; Brown, 157. Total, 738.

At the Germania alleys yesterday afternoon the Newburg Wheelmen were beaten by the Spartan team of New York in two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Spartan—Howell, 165; Cammann, 167; Keppler, 189; Schilling, 170; Lehrbach, 167. Total, 838.
Newburg Wheelmen—Sterling, 186; Blake, 150; Galloway, 137; Kohl, 176; Westburg, 160. Total, 809.

SECOND GAME.

Spartan—Howell, 169; Cammann, 212; Keppler, 147; Schilling, 180; Lehrbach, 219. Total, 907.
Newburg Wheelmen—Sterling, 172; Blake, 177; Drew, 142; Kohl, 173; Westburg, 181. Total, 845.

The interest in the series decided in the American National tournament last night centred in the game between the Spartans and Empires. The latter led until the fifth frame, when good strike bowling enabled the Spartans to secure the lead, which they retained to the end, winning by 60 pins. The Empires won the second game from the Glendales after a close contest. The Glendales were easily downed by the Spartans in the final game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Spartan—Wingenfeld, 142; Matzen, 209; Westberg, 203; Coulon, 180; Maier, 156. Total, 890.
Empire—Linden, 172; Howell, 147; Williamson, 169; Diedrick, 188; Voorhees, 109. Total, 836.

SECOND GAME.

Empire—Howell, 170; Linden, 156; Williamson, 182; Diedrick, 130; Voorhees, 182. Total, 820.
Glendale—Schwager, 148; Schneider, 130; Grovelling, 193; R. Fuchs, 162; A. Fuchs, 168. Total, 801.

THIRD GAME.

Spartan—Wingenfeld, 145; Matzen, 179; Westberg, 177; Coulon, 176; Maier, 167. Total, 844.
Glendale—Schwager, 151; Schneider, 131; Grovelling, 194; R. Fuchs, 182; A. Fuchs, 141. Total, 799.

The Amphion, Carroll Park, and Pierce Wheelmen each won a game last evening in the tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island at the Elephant Club Alleys. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Amphion Wheelmen—L. Kofler, 171; Bohl, 85; Viel, 143; Wandell, 160; G. Kofler, 131. Total, 690.
Carroll Park Wheelmen—Bee, 180; Keiser, 108; Egelhoff, 135; Nash, 144; Stillman, 139. Total, 715.

SECOND GAME.

Amphion Wheelmen—L. Kofler, 211; Bohl, 104; Viel, 127; Wandell, 144; G. Kofler, 126. Total, 712.
Pierce Wheelmen—Mullin, 108; Sack, 134; Ritten, 101; Clark, 144; Wilkinson, 99. Total, 586.

THIRD GAME.

Pierce Wheelmen—Mullin, 113; Sack, 123; Ritten, 125; Clark, 157; Wilkinson, 130. Total, 648.
Carroll Park Wheelmen—Bee, 158; Keiser, 132; Egelhoff, 107; Nash, 125; Stillman, 111. Total, 633.

The Homestead and Holschen teams furnished the best game decided thus far in the Arlington National League last night. The teams were almost on even terms throughout. The Homesteads did the best pinning in the final frame, and won by one pin. The scores of the three games decided follow:

FIRST GAME.

Homestead—Duncan, 128; Landry, 95; Leask, 108; Cotte, 173; Moore, 149. Total, 653.
Holschen—Luhrs, 113; Martin, 132; Sieber, 142; Jantzen, 133; Schnackenberg, 132. Total, 652.

SECOND GAME.

Edison—Fisher, 151; Wenzel, 162; Roth, 136; Holme, 149; Reese, 152. Total, 750.
Holschen—Luhrs, 127; Martin, 125; Sieber, 145; Jantzen, 86; Schnackenberg, 167. Total, 660.

THIRD GAME.

Edison—Fisher, 165; Wenzel, 158; Roth, 154; Holme, 149; Reese, 182. Total, 808.
Homestead—Duncan, 100; Landry, 125; Leask, 125; Cotte, 150; Moore, 158. Total, 718.

The Orientals showed up in good form in the Columbia League last night, defeating the Hamilton and Owl teams. The Orientals are still tied with the Corinthians for first place. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Oriental—Mitchell, 158; Lehnert, 175; Vogel, 201; Rothermel, 189; Gilhaus, 193. Total, 916.
Hamilton—Church, 148; Reynolds, 173; Hunt, 154; King, 144; Moynahan, 187. Total, 806.

SECOND GAME.

Owl—Kramer, 163; Sauer, 155; Meyer, 169; Bellmer, 132; Stern, 162. Total, 801.
Hamilton—Church, 155; Reynolds, 141; Hunt, 141, King, 132; Moynahan, 190. Total, 759.

THIRD GAME.

Oriental—Mitchell, 176; Lehnert, 144; Vogel, 169; Rothermel, 175; Gilhaus, 142. Total, 806.
Owl—Kramer, 132; Sauer, 171; Meyer, 139; Bellmer, 114; Stern, 134. Total, 692.

The Brevoort Council won two games last evening in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament at Trainor's alleys. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Ridgewood Council—Van Wyck, 169; Lister, 129; Brown, 123; Murphy, 68; Mayer, 158. Total, 645.
Oxford Council—Phillipson, 105; Conroy, 195; Zinsser, 131; Thompson, 112; Carman, 176. Total, 719.

SECOND GAME.

Ridgewood Council—Van Wyck, 156; Lister, 139; Brown, 112; Murphy, 140; Mayer, 141. Total, 691.
Brevoort Council—Whitbeck, 157; Walker, 126; Reynolds, 164; Dalton, 150; Meht, 167. Total, 764.

THIRD GAME.

Oxford Council—Phillipson, 126; Conroy, 95; Zinsser, 129; Thompson, 96; Carman, 173. Total, 619.
Brevoort Council—Whitbeck, 201; Walker, 158; Reynolds, 187; Dalton, 147; Meht, 169. Total, 812.

Tournament Games To-night.

American National—Orchard, Golden Rod, Doolittle.
Columbia League—Enterprise, Corinthian, Belvidere.
Royal Arcanum—New York No. 1, Empire City, Colonial.
Harlem League—Standard, Harlem Wheelmen, Central.
Arlington National—Straggler, Glendale, Linwood.
National League—America, Imperial, Lotus.
Athletic League—Knickerbocker Athletic Club at Columbia Club.
Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League—Long Island, Iolanthe, Philadelphos.
Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Sub-Tournament—Fern, De Long, Fraternity.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE TRUST.

Edwin Gould and Gen. Samuel Thomas Take Charge of the Company—John S. Williams's Offer.

Actual charge of the affairs of the Produce Exchange Trust Company was assumed yesterday by Edwin Gould and Gen. Samuel Thomas, the new President and Vice President, respectively, of the reorganized company. They were at the offices of the company all day examining the books and looking into everything appertaining to the administration of the company up to the time of its suspension.

It is said that ex-President T. A. Beall still retains a block of the company's stock, but there is reason to believe that if this be true he will be induced to dispose of his holdings to the new interests. Mr. Beall will play absolutely no part in the reorganized company.

There will probably be a meeting of the stockholders to-day, and the new Executive Committee may be named. It was said on good authority yesterday that some of the committeemen who resigned to facilitate the reorganization may be reappointed. Messrs. Gould and Thomas are credited with having received assurances that fully 95 per cent. of the old depositors will remain on the new company's books.

In view of the fact that no definite statement had been made by the management of the company, or by the Managing Committee as to what loss, if any, the stockholders of the company were likely to sustain, there was made public yesterday the following extract from a letter which was submitted to the Board of Trustees by John Skelton Williams, who is a member of the board and one of the largest stockholders of the company:

"I feel that it is our duty as Trustees to give to the creditors and stockholders of this company some more definite assurance as to the condition of affairs, and as one of the four largest stockholders of the Produce Exchange Trust Company, I beg leave to respectfully submit in behalf of myself and my associates the following proposition:

"We are prepared to furnish all the funds necessary to enable this company to pay every depositor in full by the 15th of January, 1900, and pay every stockholder of the company $100 per share (or say $2,500,000) by the 1st of February, 1900, provided the resignation of a majority of the Board of Trustees shall be placed at the disposal of myself and the other stockholders with whom I am in co-operation, and that the holders of a majority of the capital stock of this company shall accept these terms, the acceptance of this offer to be dependent upon the nomination by the interests which I represent of a new management, which shall be made up of New York men of experience and ability who shall possess the highest confidence of the banking interests of this city.

"It is also proper for me to add that, in my judgment, it is practicable, with the proper co-operation of the present Trustees of this company, to arrange an immediate resumption of business, without outside assistance, and that if its affairs are wisely managed its stockholders should receive nearly, if not quite, the amount of their original investments.

"In view, however, of the fact, as above stated, that no positive assurance has been given to them as to the condition of their investments, I have thought this offer would not be inopportune."

The proposition which was submitted at the same time by Messrs. Gould and Thomas, provided for the rehabilitation of the company under its present management, while Mr. Williams's proposition provided that the control of the company should go to himself and his associates. The action of the board in accepting the proposition of Messrs. Gould and Thomas was unanimous. Mr. Williams expressed himself as being now in full harmony with their plan. Mr. Williams arranged to make his offer without knowing that the satisfactory plan proposed by Messrs. Gould and Thomas would be submitted to the meeting. The Produce Exchange Trust Company will open its doors for business on Jan. 10, 1900.

PINGREE'S MEASURE KILLED.

Michigan Senate Defeats Constitutional Amendment Proposal.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 28.—The Senate late this afternoon killed the Pingree joint resolution for the submission of a Constitutional amendment permitting the amending of the State tax laws. It had been passed by the House, but was defeated in the Senate by a vote of 16 to 13. The large number of votes against the proposition was a surprise.

Despite a resolution passed by the Senate fixing to-morrow for adjournment, it is improbable that this will be done, as the House will probably refuse to adjourn.

Gov. Pingree is to-night preparing a long message to send to the House to-morrow, asking for the passage of a joint resolution providing for submission to the people of a Constitutional amendment permitting the municipal ownership of street railways and other public utilities.

ERASTUS WIMAN'S ASSETS.

$6,658.70 Realized So Far to Pay Claims Aggregating $913,000.

Justice Gaynor, in Supreme Court, Special Term, Brooklyn, yesterday signed a decree authorizing David Bennett King, as assignee, to make a settlement with the assets in his possession with the creditors of Erastus Wiman. The decree states that the assignee has reduced the assigned estate to available funds and realized therefrom $8,380.70. From this $845.75 was deducted for expenses, $419.03 for the assignee's commission, and $357.22 for fees and other expenses, leaving $6,658.70. This is to be divided among sixty-three creditors, whose claims aggregate $913,000. R. G. Dun is the largest creditor, with a claim of $313,404.36.

This settlement will be only a partial one. A short time before his assignment, in 1893, Mr. Wiman transferred all his Staten Island property to Mr. King, as trustee, for the benefit of his creditors. The present settlement has nothing to do with these assets, which remain to be accounted for and disbursed later on.

National Tin Plate Company Meeting.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 28.—Stockholders of the National Tin Plate Company, chartered under the laws of West Virginia for the purpose of developing an improved tin-plate manufacturing process invented by William Rogers, met to-day and elected the following officers: President—J. C. McDowell; Secretary—G. S. Lewis; Treasurer—A. B. Dally; Directors—J. C. McDowell, N. E. Whitaker, W. H. Rogers, (son of the inventor,) and A. B. Dally. The plans of the company are not definitely settled, but a committee was appointed to inspect the several sites offered to the company for a plant. The capital stock will be increased from the present nominal amount to $5,000,000.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

J. & M. Haffen Brewing Company of New York City; capital, $200,000. Directors—John Haffen, Mathias Haffen, and John M. Haffen, New York City.

John Osborne Company of South Nyack, to deal in goods, wares, and merchandise of all kinds; capital, $100,000. Directors—John Osborne, Robert Osborne, and Edith H. Osborne, Nyack.

H. B. Kirk & Co. of New York City, wholesale and retail dealers in whisky; capital, $10,000. Directors—Paul M. Herzog and Samuel H. Crawford, New York City; George W. Mark and Edward B. Hawkins, Jersey City.

New Jersey Corporations.

TRENTON, Dec. 28.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

H. B. Kirk & Co. of New York, to conduct a wine and liquor business; capital, $200,000. Incorporators—Paul M. Herzog, S. H. Crawford, G. W. Mark, E. B. Hawkins.

Champion Iron and Separating Company, to mine and manufacture iron; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—Joseph A. Baker, F. H. Lamb, George H. V. Martin, all of Camden.

Tredysfin Water Company, to sell mineral water; capital, $250,000. Incorporators—M. F. Dallett, William E. Maxfield, George H. Kinsler, Eugene Lammot, William F. Eldell, all of Camden.

Farmer Killed by His Father-in-Law.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Dec. 28.—A. J. Bayless, a farmer near McKinley, was shot and killed to-day by Charles Thomas, aged fifty years. Bayless, who was about sixty-five years old, married Thomas's twelve-year-old daughter last Summer, against the father's wishes. Family quarrels have been frequent since. Thomas escaped to Guthrie, where he was arrested.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

FLORENCE PUBLISHING COMPANY.—The Sheriff has received an execution against the Florence Publishing Company, 15 to 21 Park Row, for $3,302, from Ludvigh & Rytenberg, in favor of the Martin B. Brown Company for printing. The company was incorporated in January last with a capital stock of $50,000.

Out of Town.

E. C. HODGES & Co.—Deputy Sheriff Murray has received two attachments against E. C. Hodges & Co., stock brokers of Boston, one for $33,436, in favor of McIntyre & Wardwell of this city for balance due on stock transactions from Nov. 30 to Dec. 28, and the other for $4,312 in favor of Otis, Wilcox & Co. of Chicago, also on a claim for a stock transaction. The attachments were served on Post & Flagg, stock brokers.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

MORRIS PISMENITZER.—Morris Pismenitzer, upholsterer at 573 Second Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $499 and no assets.

JOHN H. ERLING, JR.—John H. Erling, Jr., physician, of 255 Edgecombe Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,889 and no assets.

LOUIS GOLDBERG.—Louis Goldberg, clothing cutter, of 1,719 Lexington Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,581 and no assets.

MAX MUSCHEL.—Max Muschel, manufacturer, at 24 Attorney Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $16,132 and no assets. He was formerly a cloak manufacturer.

ISIDOR MARTY.—Isidor Marty, cook, of 49 West Twenty-fourth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $510 and no assets. He formerly had restaurants at various places.

JACOB W. SEGALL.—Jacob W. Segall, store manager, at 280 Bleecker Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,000 and no assets. The debts were contracted in Brooklyn, where he was a dealer in furnishing goods.

EDWIN HOTZ.—Edwin Hotz of 1,000 Tinton Avenue, Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $13,493, of which $7,613 is to George Ehret, and assets of $17 in bank. He has been in the saloon business for the last twenty years.

FRANK PULVER.—Frank Pulver, salesman, residing at 2,249 Seventh Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $19,493 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1890, when he was in the tobacco business at 158 Water Street.

DAVID DAVIDSON.—David Davidson, salesman, residing at 1,024 Cauldwell Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $10,059 and no assets. All the debts were contracted in 1887 by Davidson Brothers of Birmingham, Ala.

COHEN & SMITH.—At a meeting of the creditors of Cohen & Smith, skirt manufacturers, at 73 West Houston Street, held yesterday before Referee in Bankruptcy Peter B. Olney at 31 Nassau Street, Leo Frank was chosen trustee. The liabilities are $52,000.

W. SCOTT GILLESPIE.—W. Scott Gillespie, manager of a grocery store at Kingston, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $14,487 and no assets. He was formerly of De Witt & Gillespie of Kingston, who made an assignment on Dec. 3, 1894, and whose assets realized $8,858.

CHARLES S. KENDALL.—Charles S. Kendall, residing at 886 Lexington Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $385,875, of which $204,000 are secured by fourteen bonds and mortgages, $181,225 unsecured, and $650 accommodation paper. The liabilities were contracted from 1892 to 1899. He was formerly a manufacturer of sash, doors, and blinds. The largest creditors are Lee, Holland & Co. of Buffalo, $100,000, for merchandise, and Franklin Lee of Buffalo, $42,506, for money advanced. He has no assets.

RUSSEL DART, JR.—Russel Dart, Jr., clerk, residing at 124 West Ninety-third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $830,033 and no assets. He was formerly a partner in the firm of Clarke, Radcliff & Co., hosiery commission merchants at 84 West Broadway, who made an assignment on April 25, 1888, to Frederic B. Bard. The assignment was set aside on May 29, 1888, and Mr. Bard was appointed receiver. Subsequently all the property of the firm which came into the hands of the receiver was turned over to the First National Bank of Jersey City in part payment of judgments recovered. The bank appears in the schedules as a creditor for $85,900.

Decision in Bankruptcy.

In the Lewensohn bankruptcy matter, the referee recently, on complaint of the bankrupt, removed Francis M. Bacon, Jr., appointed as trustee by the creditors, and appointed Peter Alexander in his place. The question as to whether or not under the law the referee had power to make the change was argued before Judge Brown in the United States District Court. In deciding it yesterday the Court held that the choice of the trustee by creditors could not be overthrown by the referee except for cause, and that the referee could not appoint a trustee in any case where there had been an election by the creditors. He could, however, appoint a trustee when the creditors failed to make a choice. As to the objections raised by the bankrupt against Bacon, Judge Brown held that they were entirely insufficient, and the choice of the creditors should not be interfered with on slight grounds.

FRANK J. FERRELL BANKRUPT.

Colored Politician Files a Petition—Liable on Bail Bonds.

Frank J. Ferrell, gas and steam fitter and contractor, at 148 West Twenty-seventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $150,479 and nominal assets of $52,078, consisting of real estate, $50,000; debts due, $1,953, and stock and fixtures, $120. Of the liabilities, $112,679 are unsecured, principally for materials, money loaned, and labor; $34,600 secured by mortgages on real estate; $2,700 for wages, and $500 for taxes.

Ferrell is a well-known colored politician, and was formerly chief engineer of the Post Office. After leaving that position Ferrell, in 1892, organized the Ferrell Manufacturing Company, which he carried on for a few years. He has 130 creditors, among whom are the following for borrowed money: Frank Ferrell, Sr., $9,000; Peter G. Ferrell, $6,800; Hattie Ferrell, $2,600; Ferrell Manufacturing Company, $37,000, and T. M. Nelson, $22,000. There are five judgments against Ferrell, aggregating $1,500, on bail bonds, and he is also liable on five other bail bonds to the amount of $2,000, in this city. His real estate consists of 148 West Twenty-seventh Street, valued at $24,000, and mortgaged for $18,600, and 225 West Twenty-ninth Street, valued at $26,000, and mortgaged for $16,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ABSORBENT FIBRE COMPANY—City of New York	$50
AMABILES, Felix, and Henry S. Bergman —P. Fraser, cost	97
BIRNEY, Edward N.—T. H. Worrell	82
BRENAN, John, and Erastus H. Barnes—Merchants' National Bank of Plattsburg	3,997
BRENNAN, Patrick J.—J. Reid	252
BEITLER, Jesse J.—William H. Parsons & Co

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TWELVE PAGES.

WHAT WILL THE SENATE DO?

It is generally assumed that the Senate Finance bill does not differ materially from the bill passed by the House, except in its provision for funding. This is a mistake. A careful comparison of the two bills snows that they vary not only in some considerable details, but in the treatment of the radical purpose of both, the firm establishment of the gold standard. In this the House bill is much the better.

Both bills declare "the standard unit of value" in substantially the same terms to be "the dollar," consisting of "twenty-five and eight-tenths grains of gold nine-tenths fine." But the statement of the effect and authority of the standard thus declared is much stronger in the House bill than in the Senate bill. The former says: "That all interest-bearing obligations of the United States for the payment of money, now existing or hereafter to be entered into, and all United States notes and Treasury notes issued under the law of July 14, 1890, shall be deemed and held to be payable in the gold coin of the United States as defined in Section 1 of this act; and all other obligations, public and private, for the payment of money shall be performed in conformity with the standard established in said section."

The Senate bill, on the other hand, after declaring the standard, simply adds: "All forms of money issued or coined by the United States shall be maintained at a parity of value with this standard, and United States notes and Treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890, when presented to the Treasury for redemption, shall be redeemed in gold coin of such standard." It will be seen that the House bill includes the interest-bearing obligations of the United States and all others, present or future, and that it declares the gold standard for all private as well as public obligations. Obviously, the policy of the House is far more clear, comprehensive, and conclusive.

The means provided for the constant maintenance of the standard is substantially the same in both bills, but what difference there is is in favor of the House bill. This creates a distinct bureau of issue and redemption, to have charge of all matters connected with the issue, redemption, and exchange of money. It requires a gold reserve equal to 25 per cent. of all the outstanding United States notes and Treasury notes issued under the act of 1890, and authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury "to issue and sell, whenever in his judgment it is necessary to the maintenance of said reserve fund," 3 per cent. gold bonds, payable in twenty years, and redeemable at the option of the United States after one year. The Senate bill requires a gold reserve of $150,000,000, and gives the Secretary authority to sell bonds to maintain the reserve whenever it shall fall below $100,000,000. But the House bill contains this additional clause: "The Secretary is authorized and required to use said reserve fund in maintaining at all times the parity and equal value of every dollar issued or coined by the Government; and if at any time the Secretary of the Treasury deems it necessary in order to maintain the parity and equal value of all the money of the United States he may at his discretion exchange gold coin for any other money issued or coined by the United States."

We have pointed out the chief differences between the two bills. They are not fundamental, but they are important. What will be the course of the Senate regarding them? We omit all reference at present to the differences regarding the National banks, and the refunding plan of the Senate, which we regard as of no consequence compared with the essential purpose of the bills, the perfectly clear establishment of the gold standard, and the maintenance of it at all times and beyond all question. We think that as to this the House bill is distinctly the better. It has been passed by the unanimous vote of all the Republicans in that body, and must be accepted as the most completely attested policy of the party. It has also received the votes of a number of the conservative Democrats, and this fact adds to its authority as an expression of the opinion of the great majority of the people. In these circumstances surely it is the duty as well as the right of the House to insist on its acceptance by the Senate, and it is the clear duty of the Senate to respect the will of the people thus plainly declared.

QUESTIONS OF CONTRABAND.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think your editorial of this morning, entitled "Delagoa Bay and Contraband of War," is based upon a misapprehension. The first ten articles in Jay's treaty were permanent; the rest, including that which regulates the treatment of provisions, expired by their own limitation in 1806.

Thus we have no treaty list of contraband articles to-day which Great Britain is bound to regard.

Of course, it does not follow that her search officers can call anything contraband which suits their book. Contraband articles must (1) relate directly to the carrying on of war; (2) they must have a hostile destination. The American flour loaded on a German ship, you will notice, complies with neither requirement. It is true that under exceptional circumstances provisions may be "occasionally" contraband. It is also true that if contraband were sent to Delagoa Bay, with the ultimate destination of the Transvaal clinging to it through any form of sale, the doctrine of continuous voyages might be applied by a prize court. But to apply both doctrines, of occasional contraband and continuous voyages, to a single cargo is simple absurdity.

The control of the British Government over the other two ships detained, which you say were English, and which had a partial cargo of American flour, is another matter, upon which one must reserve opinion until the facts are made clearer. But in no case can either our own Government or the British Government afford to have flour bound to a neutral port held contraband.

THEODORE S. WOOLSEY.

Dec. 27, 1899.

Prof. WOOLSEY is right. We had overlooked the fact that the last article of the treaty contained the agreement that "the first ten articles of this treaty shall be permanent, and that the subsequent articles, except the twelfth, shall be limited in their duration to twelve years, to be computed from the day when the ratifications of this treaty shall be exchanged." The agreement in respect to contraband was contained in the eighteenth article; and that article ceased to be of binding force, not in 1806, but in 1807, twelve years after ratifications were exchanged, in London, Oct. 28, 1795.

We cannot agree with Prof. WOOLSEY, however, in the statement that it is "simple absurdity" to apply the doctrine of occasional contraband and the doctrine of continuous voyage to the same cargo. It seems to us that the two doctrines may often be complementary one to the other and logically inseparable parts of the justification of an act of seizure.

The doctrine of occasional contraband treats a large number of articles of merchandise "as contraband under some circumstances and non-contraband under others." Evidence that tends to create a presumption that they will be used to aid the enemy in making war tells against them. If it be clearly established that they are for peaceful consumption, that is a very strong point in their favor and would be likely to secure their immunity from seizure. Food articles, such as flour, of which the cargo seized at Delagoa Bay consisted, are naturally covered by the doctrine of occasional contraband, as their consignment to points in the enemy's country would create the presumption that they were intended for the use of his armed forces. LAWRENCE says: "Great Britain contends that they may lawfully suffer capture and condemnation when surrounding circumstances make it reasonably clear that they will be used for purposes of warfare. The immediate destination of the goods is held to be the best, though not the only, test of their final use. In the case of the Yonge Margharetha, Lord STOWELL condemned a cargo of cheeses bound for Brest, a port of naval equipment, the cheeses being such as were used in the French Navy. Should the voyage be intended to terminate at the enemy's fleets or a place where his army is encamped, there can be no doubt that condemnation would follow capture." It appears, therefore, that the question of destination is not alien to the doctrine of occasional contraband.

The doctrine of continuous voyage involves the question of destination—that is, of ultimate destination. The American flour shipped to the neutral port of Delagoa Bay, which belongs to Portugal, would never have been seized by Great Britain had she not believed its real destination to be, not Lorenzo Marques, but the Transvaal Republic. The port of Lorenzo Marques is only 50 miles from the frontier of the Boer republic, and 290 miles from Pretoria, with which it is connected by rail. This is the only route to the country of the Boers that is not under British control. It is natural that Great Britain should watch it closely. It is a fact of some interest and pertinent to the present discussion that the agents of the company which shipped the flour have admitted that all three cargoes were, in fact, consigned to merchants in Johannesburg.

It is obvious that if the officers of British cruisers were instructed to regard provisions as occasional contraband the question of the ultimate destination of this flour was all-important. If they had satisfied themselves that it was intended for consumption in the households of Lorenzo Marques, there can be no doubt that they would have permitted it to be discharged as an innocent cargo. But what if it seemed reasonably certain that it was intended for the enemy's country? Then, under the instructions that provisions are upon the occasion of this war to be treated as contraband, it was plainly their duty to seize it. Their Government would be answerable if they made a mistake. The flour was occasional contraband by its nature. It was actual contraband and must be seized if its real destination was determined with reasonable certainty to be the enemy's country. How is it possible to separate the two questions?

On the other hand, suppose that Pretoria or Johannesburg had been the admitted destination of the cargo, although it was to be landed at the neutral port of Lorenzo Marques. That admission would make the doctrine of continuous voyage at once applicable. The next point would be to ascertain the nature of the cargo. Was it contraband, occasional contraband, or absolutely non-contraband? The British would at once have seized a cargo of arms. They did seize a cargo of flour. They would not have seized a cargo of Bibles and ladies' bonnets. There can be no question that the two doctrines of occasional contraband and of continuous voyage were applied in this case, and that they must be applied in every similar case. So far from being simply absurd to apply them to the same case it is necessary and inevitable.

THE BOERS AND DELAGOA BAY.

By all means the silliest of the rumors which have gained more or less currency about the war in South Africa is that which was yesterday published in New York. Probably it was not published in London, for its silliness would there have been at once apparent. It was a rumor that the South African Republic was preparing to seize Delagoa Bay, or to acquire it for its own uses.

Doubtless Delagoa Bay is the natural port of the Transvaal. Doubtless, also, Portugal would part with it to the South African Republic on easier terms than to Great Britain. The national pride which has prevented Portugal from parting with it thus far would be much less susceptible to an offer from a little power like the Transvaal than from a big power like Great Britain or Germany. In fact, it is the assumption that would be involved in a transfer to a big power that it would make more or better use of a Portuguese possession than Portugal would make that would make the sting of the transaction. As a matter of fact, the South African Republic is more of a power than Portugal in every respect. But that does not sentimentally matter, so long as Portugal does not think so. No Portuguese supposes the Boer republic to be in the same class with his country. And yet there must be Portuguese who are aware that Portugal cannot go on forever playing the dog in the manger with her possessions, and keeping people out of them who could make better use of them. If the Boers were at peace and likely to remain so, they would want Delagoa Bay, and they might get it.

But they are not such fools as to want it now. Because they know what everybody else knows, excepting evidently the rumor-mongers, and that is that it would be of less than no use to them if they owned it. It is simply because it is owned by a neutral power that it gives the British any trouble, and does the Transvaal any good. If it were nominally a Boer possession, the British would weeks ago have proclaimed and made effective a blockade through which no cargo of anything destined for the Transvaal could have penetrated. There would then have been no necessity for Great Britain to invoke the doctrine of "continuous voyage," or the doctrine of "occasional contraband." She could and would simply have corked the harbor against all comers. To suppose that the Boers now want to acquire the harbor is to suppose that they are foolish persons, who desire a barren title of which they can make no use. It is not to them that this description applies in the case of Delagoa Bay.

THE SAFETY OF NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

Prejudice dies hard, and hardest of all when it is inspired by envy and covetousness and based on ignorance. During the late debate in the House of Representatives on the Currency bill several members of the opposition denounced the National banks for their possession of a monopoly of note issues, and declared that these notes were a source of great profit to the banks and of real peril to the note holders.

The first statement is grossly erroneous, the second is palpably false. That there is not much profit in issuing notes at present is shown by the fact that the issues do not increase. That every note issued by a National bank is absolutely safe, as safe as the notes of the United States or the bonds of the United States, and even a little surer to be instantly redeemed, is a matter of law, and every Congressman ought to know it.

In the first place, the notes are secured by the deposit of United States bonds with the Treasury to the amount of $100 bonds at par for $90 of notes, and these bonds at present are worth from $110 to $113. In the second place, the moment a bank fails to redeem its notes on presentation, and the fact is made known in due form to the Controller of the Currency, he proceeds to declare the bonds deposited for the security of the notes forfeit. "Thereupon," in the language of the law, "he shall immediately give notice to the holders of the notes of such association to present them for payment at the Treasury of the United States and the same shall be paid as presented in lawful money of the United States." For the reimbursement of the United States for such redemption the United States is given "a first and paramount lien on all the assets of such association," and this lien covers not only the property of the bank, but the personal liability of all the shareholders for an amount equal to the par value of their shares.

In brief, if the bank does not redeem its notes on demand, the Treasury will, and to enable it to do so, it has security worth more than the face of the notes and a first lien on all assets, including the property of shareholders up to the par of the capital of the bank. For security there is nothing better in the country, and cannot be.

MOSS AND MAZET.

The discreet indiscretion of Mr. Moss in a premature publication of what the Mazet committee had found out is likely to have some very amusing consequences. The apprehension and alarm with which the procedures of the counsel have been viewed by the committee and the committee's boss are readily explicable. We have already expressed our opinion that Mr. Moss's report does not do its author unmixed credit. It is not, however, the discreditable parts of it, but the creditable parts, which Mr. PLATT, and consequently Mr. MAZET, views with apprehension and alarm. It was creditable for Mr. Moss to recognize and proclaim how very bad and shameful was the rule of CROKER. What was not creditable was his acquiescence and co-operation in the suppression of evidence to show that the rule of PLATT was just as bad and just as shameful, and that, indeed, some of the worst of the mischief he charged upon CROKER was mischief that involved the complicity of PLATT. To put DALTON and HOLAHAN forward as the sole culprits in the Ramapo job, for one instance, was far from an honest dealing with the matter.

But that is not what troubles Mr. PLATT, and therefore Mr. MAZET. What troubles them is that, having prepared evidence as a basis for a threat to tinker the charter so as to diminish the power of the other boss, their counsel has gone and blurted it out. The evidence was a trustworthy foundation for a "deal." In a business conference with Mr. CROKER Mr. PLATT would have had no trouble in showing how inconvenient to Mr. CROKER would be the shearing of his powers by alterations of the charter. From this showing would have been a short step to a demand that, if Mr. PLATT refrained from using his power over his Legislature to the detriment of Mr. CROKER, he should receive what the diplomatists call "compensations elsewhere." But evidently he could not urge this argument with much force after his counsel had given to the public his whole case against Tammany. Mr. Moss, in fact, openly assaulted Tammany with the very weapon the usefulness of which to Mr. PLATT depended upon his keeping it up his sleeve. Hence these tears.

Now that Mr. Moss has made the real report of the committee, it will be amusing to see what sort of report Mr. MAZET will make. The logical result of the interviews in which Mr. PLATT has been giving vent to his disgust would be a report that Mr. Moss's statement of the case against Tammany was, like the report of Mark Twain's death, "grossly exaggerated," that Mr. CROKER was by no means so black as Mr. Moss had painted him, that, in fact, the committee had not found out much that was amiss in the Tammany government, and that it had really been engaged in a waste of its own time and the public money. Of course this logical conclusion will not be reached. But nevertheless Mr. MAZET's predicament is not enviable. Mr. Moss has made the real report which it had been intended to hold over the Tammany boss in order to induce him to accede to the demands of the Republican boss. The consideration for such an agreement on Mr. CROKER's part has failed, now that the indiscreet counsel has done the committee's worst. Lovers of cruel sports will watch with interest the efforts of Mr. MAZET to extricate himself from his distressing situation.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—As remarkable as any of the many remarkable pronouncements that have come from our Police Courts is one made this week by the eminent Magistrate POOL. Having noticed that all of some twenty unfortunates arraigned before him had been bailed out of the station house the night before by the same bondsman, and he a professional liberator with a name unpleasantly familiar to students of the city's seamy side, the Magistrate uttered the following solemn declaration: "Hereafter I shall deal heavily with all women who furnish a station house bond for which they have paid. I will be lenient with those who have not furnished bonds." In other words, Mr. POOL intends to penalize the exercise of a constitutional right, and incidentally to express his disapproval of the fact that Police Captains and Sergeants do not exercise a discretion not allowed to them by law. The Magistrate is evidently a man of great courage, but it is hardly certain that he has taken the best possible way to reform abuses the existence of which he is not alone among good citizens in recognizing. Perhaps he would best perform his duty by enforcing the law as it is for the present, meanwhile contenting himself with suggesting in the proper quarters any improvements in it that may occur to him. He apparently has personal knowledge of abuses which it is his duty, no less as a good citizen than as an official, to make public, for he is quoted as saying: "The professional bondsmen and others see to it that as many of these women are arrested as possible." There is in this a thinly veiled and very grave accusation against the New York police, and it would be highly disrespectful to the Magistrate not to assume that he bases it on something else than mere rumor and deduction. Definite results in the way either of conviction or acquittal can be expected only from definite charges against designated individuals.

—According to reports from Havana, much indignant excitement of an utterly wrong sort has followed the discovery that the Cuban officials in the Custom House have been copying with lamentable fidelity the corrupt practices with which the centuries of Spanish rule had made them familiar. So far as has yet appeared, the Appraisers arrested for conspiring with merchants as dishonest as themselves to continue the régime of bribery and peculation are objects, not of universal abhorrence and contempt, as they certainly deserve to be, but of general and demonstrative sympathy. Yet these men, against whom Col. BLISS, the American at the head of the Cuban customs service, has collected evidence which he says leaves no possible doubt of their guilt, have committed acts vastly worse, in the circumstances, than ordinary burglary, for, so far as they go, and so far as they do not receive the denunciation of the men claiming to be Cuban patriots, these acts lend support to the old charge of Cuba's critics that the only objection of the native population to the methods of Spanish rule was the fact that despotic injustice was exercised on and not by themselves, and that they were not allowed to take as well as give bribes. We are told that there is little or no popular realization of the situation thus created. On the contrary, there are fierce and frequent demonstrations of resentment and hostility against the faithful officials who revealed the existence of the miserable conspiracy, and Cubans of social and commercial eminence have not hesitated to condemn the arrests as a brutal and unnecessary exercise of power by alien tyrants. This is terribly discouraging to those of us who have tried to see in the long and determined fight for independence made by the Cubans a proof of their ability, or, in other words, their right, to govern themselves.

—As this is a time when stories about remarkable cures are received with a credulity which the general skepticism of the age renders the more mysterious, it is not particularly surprising that not a few newspapers here and elsewhere are devoting a good deal of their more or less valuable space to exploiting a weird yarn recently set afloat in Philadelphia. It runs something to this effect: A young woman suffering from the form of insanity known as melancholia was sent to an asylum, where she received the care and treatment considered best for such cases by educated and experienced alienists. At the end of two months she was visited by a friend, described as a young medical student, and as this wise person was not satisfied with the rate at which the young woman was recovering her mental equilibrium, he persuaded her parents to take her home and try the effect upon her of starvation, a therapeutic system at once simple and inexpensive, which he had heard—or dreamed—often produced good results in cases like that of his interesting and amiable friend. For forty-five days, unless somebody is voluntarily or involuntarily mistaken, the patient ate no food of any kind and at the end of that period she was completely recovered! As embroidery for the tale, it is gravely stated that the young woman took long walks daily while the "hunger cure" was in progress, and that at its close she weighed only ten pounds less than when the joys and utilities of the table were forsworn. The essential parts of this narrative are manifestly—well, call them improbable. The rest of it proves nothing one way or another, being either irrelevant or immaterial. The physician who first treated the young woman has deemed it worth while to announce in print that while under his care she received diverse and energetic ministrations, and, as usual, the maximum effects appeared later. As for the fasting, he contents himself with the gentle remark that "Miss K.'s statements regarding the discontinuance of food for so long a period were by no means convincing, and her physical condition did not bear them out." Yet it is by no means impossible that the case, or, rather, the story, will be the foundation of a new school or religion of universal healing.

—After their recent investigation of the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy, our naval authorities expressed dissatisfaction with the results attained and decided to wait a while before securing any instruments at all for this sort of communication. Their position as stated was in effect that MARCONI had not yet developed his invention to the highest possible degree, and that, as American inventors were working on the same problem, a little delay might enable the Government to get something better than was now offered to it. There is, of course, obvious wisdom in this sort of reasoning, but balance against it the news since received from South Africa, which is that Marconi instruments in the hands of British officers have proved of great utility, sending easily intelligible messages as far as seventy miles. Recall, in connection with this, our experience of a year ago in the matter of smokeless powder. The wise men at Washington had tried dozens of kinds, and, having found real faults in every one, deemed it judicious to reject them all. A war came before that something better did, and the consequence was that the admittedly imperfect powder used by our enemy was vastly superior to the old-fashioned powder supplied to our own soldiers. That lesson was heeded, in a way, for the cautious waiting for perfection has been abandoned—as regards powder. That the lesson was not thoroughly learned, however, is shown plainly enough by the failure to secure for both army and navy the best available, though imperfect, system of wireless telegraphy—action which would in no degree have prevented the electricians of this and other countries from continuing to exercise their ingenuity, and which would not have precluded the subsequent adoption by the Government of some better system. As it is, another sudden emergency would again find us less well equipped than our antagonists.

SHORT AFTER-DINNER SPEECHES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see frequent communications in your paper on the "Boer" and "Boers." That there will continue to be a diversity of opinion on the "Boer" question I don't doubt, but there is a kind of "Bore" that there can be no doubt about. I have in my mind the gentlemen who are invited to respond to toasts at the New England dinners.

Some of them, in their desire for ventilation, become "Bores on Toast," thrashing old straw until it becomes so dusty that their would-be interested audience, tired and weary, get up and get, or what is the same thing, move on. They seem to have no idea of the hereafter, that is to say, of the speakers to come after, and who are left to talk to empty chairs.

I attended the St. Andrew's Society dinner and heard the best half dozen speeches I ever heard at a society dinner—and all of a reasonable length.

A gentleman who attended the last New England dinner writes me: "I cannot help feeling that upon such occasions all speakers should be allowed just fifteen minutes and then be called down. One club in this city allows five minutes to each speaker, and the Chairman has a pistol for a gavel. How charming!" DON CARLOS.

New York, Dec. 27, 1899.

Appeals to Thinking Men.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in the issue of the 19th inst. on England's condition in South Africa should, as it doubtless will, receive the hearty approval of every right-thinking man. The press of the country should follow your lead in this matter.

ALFRED E. ROGERS.

Great Falls, Mon., Dec. 23, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Shouldn't Have Said It.

She—I'm one of her oldest friends.
He—You look it.—Yonkers Statesman.

Turn About.

Mrs. Weeds—Oh! you remind me so much of my first husband.
Mr. Weeds—I'm glad to hear it. You've been reminding me of him so often.—Philadelphia Press.

Not That Kind.

Clerk—What do you wish ma'am?
Mrs. O'Toole—Oi want to sae some mirrors.
Clerk—Hand mirrors?
Mrs. O'Toole—No; some thot ye kin sae ye'er face in.—Chicago News.

The Comic Opera.

Librettist—I don't like that new prima donna.
Manager—Why not?
Librettist—Her enunciation is so perfect that everybody will be able to understand what I have written.—Syracuse Herald.

Bears Them in Mind.

Wiggs—He's very charitable, isn't he?
Waggs—Who, Pincher?
Wiggs—Yes. He says he always remembers the poor.
Waggs—Well, that's all. It's a matter of memory.—Philadelphia Catholic Standard.

HIS HEART.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

"I bear no costly gifts," he said,
"I bring no wealth to thee,
As others might, but still I pray
That you will smile on me."

"There is one gem," the maiden said,
"One gift that I demand
From him who comes to win my love
Ere he shall claim my hand.

"I do not ask for worldly wealth
From him that I would wed,
But he must have a heart that's good,"
The gentle maiden said.

He clasped her in a fond embrace;
"My heart's all right," said he;
"A life insurance firm has just
Assumed a risk on me."

THE MAINE DEAD INTERRED.

With Full Military Honors 150 Victims of the Havana Horror Are Laid to Rest in Arlington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Upon the windy heights of Arlington Cemetery the Maine dead, brought from Havana by the battleship Texas, to-day were laid away in their final resting place with simple religious services and the impressive honors of war in the presence of the President, members of his Cabinet, officers of the army and navy, and other representatives of the Government. A Cabinet officer surveying the flag-draped coffins before the ceremonies began said:

"The lives of those men cost Spain her colonies."

There was no note of triumph in the grim scene to-day. With a touch of sadness and solemn gravity the Nation performed its duty to the dead and gave its defenders a Christian burial at home.

The caskets interred to-day were ranged row on row. Over each was spread an American ensign, upon which lay a wreath of galax leaves. Around the inclosure, shoulder to shoulder, the yellow of their coat linings forming a band of color, were drawn up the cavalry of Fort Meyer; to the right was a battalion of marines from the navy yard, with their spiked helmets, and their scarlet capes turned back; to the left a detachment of jackies from the Texas in navy blue; in the flag-draped stand in the rear were the President and his Cabinet, Admiral Dewey, Gen. Miles, and a distinguished group of officers of the army and navy in their showy dress uniforms; while all around pressed the throng of people who had braved the snow and biting cold to pay their last tribute of respect to the dead. Among these were many relatives and friends of those who had been lost in the disaster.

There was an appropriateness in the fact that Capt. Sigsbee, who was in command of the Maine when she was blown up, had charge of the ceremonies in honor of his men, and that Father Chidwick, who was Chaplain of the Maine, was there to perform the last rites. Three others who lived through that awful night in Havana Harbor were at the side of the graves of their comrades, Lieut. Commander Wainwright, who was Executive Officer of the Maine; Lieut. F. C. Bowers, who was Assistant Engineer of the Maine, and Jeremiah Shea, a fireman on the Maine who was blown out of the stoke hole of the ship through the débris, escaping uninjured.

The Protestant services were held first, and were very simple. Chaplain Clark of the Naval Academy read the burial service of the Episcopal Church, and then gave way to Father Chidwick, who was assisted by the Revs. Holaind and Brown and two purple-robed acolytes. With head bared to the wintry blast the Maine's Chaplain read a memorial service according to the rites of the Catholic Church, consigned the dead, blessed the ground, repeated the Lord's Prayer, and concluded with a fervent appeal for the repose of the souls of the departed.

A detachment of marines then marched to the right of the graves and fired three volleys over the dead, and in the deep stillness that followed the crash the clear, silvery note of a bugle rang out the soldiers' and sailors' last good-night. With the sounding of taps the ceremonies ended. The President and his party and the other distinguished guests, the military and the crowds then withdrew.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Secretary Gage Designates Several Additional National Banks as Government Depositories.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day designated several additional National banks as Government depositories to receive internal revenue receipts. It is said he will continue to do so until the total sum so deposited amounts to $30,000,000 or $40,000,000.

Deposits, however, will not be made with these additional banks until the banks comprising the first group, designated several days ago, have received deposits equal to the amount of bonds turned into the Treasury by them as security, which approximates $17,600,000.

It is expected that deposits will begin to be made under the new designations about Jan. 10. Any National bank owning or controlling United States bonds willing to deposit the same in the Treasury as security, including those now receiving deposits, is entitled to participate in this distribution of internal revenue receipts.

WOOL GROWERS NOT INJURED.

Officials Say Tariff Treaty with Argentina Will Work No Harm.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—In answer to objections made by United States wool growers to the tariff convention between this country and Argentina it is officially stated here that the object of the United States was to obtain reductions on as many commodities as possible without the periodical revaluation or "aforo" required by the Argentine tariff regulations or at a materially lower valuation. This has been accomplished.

Regarding the concession made to Argentina on wool, it is asserted that but a small percentage of the foreign wool entering the United States comes from Argentina, and that this wool is of an inferior quality not raised by American growers. As a matter of fact, officials say, by far the greater part of the Argentine wool product seeks the free ports of Europe, and for these reasons American growers can in no way be injured.

Reading Matter for Guam Garrison.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—In answer to its appeal for contributions of books and papers for the garrison at Guam, the Navy Department has received 928 books, 3,217 magazines, 2,148 illustrated weekly papers, 72 sets of dominoes, 72 sets of checkers, and 72 sets of alphabet blocks, the last to be used to teach the native children.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The transport Lennox arrived at Manila Dec. 20, and the transport Siam Dec. 22. These vessels took out a cargo of horses and mules, the Lennox from San Francisco and the Siam from Honolulu.

The transport Burford left San Juan, Puerto Rico, this morning for Santiago, en route for New York.

The transport Sedgwick sailed from Cienfuegos yesterday for New York.

The Machias has arrived at Macoris.

The Strange has arrived at Pensacola.

DROPPED DEAD IN THE STREET.

Heart Disease Kills Capt. Van de Water Near His Office.

Capt. John W. Van de Water, seventy-five years old, living at 144 Taylor Street, Brooklyn, dropped dead yesterday morning while on the way to his office at 43 Liberty Street. He was passing the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company Building, 37 Liberty Street, when he was stricken with heart disease and fell upon the pavement. He was removed into the hall of the building and died within a few moments.

Capt. Van de Water was born at North Hempstead, and settled many years ago in Williamsburg. When the Civil War began he joined the Seventh Regiment. He afterwards joined the Forty-seventh Regiment and became Captain of its Company H. He was an elder of the First Reformed Church, Bedford Avenue and Clymer Street, a member of the Forty-seventh and Seventh Regiments' Veterans' Associations, a member of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, and a trustee of the Eastern District Hospital.

Mr. Van de Water was a furniture manufacturer. His son Frederick married the youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Edward P. Terhune. Her mother is the novelist whose pen-name is Marion Harland. A daughter of Mr. Van de Water was the first wife of County Judge William B. Hurd, who married Mrs. Mary A. Barrett last week and is now on his wedding tour.

GEN. ROE REVIEWS VETERANS.

The annual reunion of the Civil and Spanish-American veterans of the Eighth Regiment was held in the armory, Park Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street, last night. The regiment was reviewed by Major Gen. C. F. Roe.

After the regiment had passed in review, the State decoration for long and faithful service was presented to the following: For twenty-five years' service, Col. and Brevet Brig. Gen. George D. Scott and Capt. George L. Wentworth; for fifteen years' service, Col. James M. Jarvis, Lieut. A. Jacobson, Private Robert B. Breen, Jr.; for ten years' service, Lieut. Col. Henry G. Ridabock, Major Isaac Freeman, Major John E. Kerby, Capt. Frank R. Curtis, First Sergt. Marshall G. Hatfield, Quartermaster Sergt. C. E. Wheeler, Sergt. T. M. McLaughlin, Private Victor La Point, Private James J. Tracy.

ANNUAL ACADEMY DISPLAY.

The Seventy-fifth Annual Exhibition to Open on New Year's Day—The Prizes Awarded.

Yesterday was press day for the seventy-fifth annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design. The exhibition for the first time in the Academy's history is this year held in mid-Winter instead of in the Spring, and the time-honored phrase of the "Spring Academy" ceases to be. The Academy also makes its annual display this year in the galleries of the American Fine Arts Society, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street—for some years past the home of its once fierce rival, the Society of American Artists, and which last organization will hold its annual display there, as usual, in March next. To-day will be varnishing day. The annual reception will be given in the galleries this evening. To-morrow will be buyers' day, and the public will be admitted to the exhibition on New Year's morning. The exhibition will remain open until Jan. 27, 1900.

Some 317 oils, with about a dozen sculptures and a few miniatures, make up the exhibition, which, it may be said briefly, this morning is the best as seen at a first view that the old organization has yet made, and certainly makes a better appearance from its examples being hung in large, well-lighted, modern galleries.

The five prizes have been awarded as follows:

The Thomas B. Clarke Prize, for the best figure painting by an American artist, to Charles Schreyvogel for his canvas "My Bunkie," a painting of three troopers riding broncos on a Western desert, and which may best be called an etherialized Frederic Remington.

The N. W. Dodge Prize, for the best painting by a woman, to Miss P. A. Bunker, for "October at Cedar Brook," a soft and dreamy little gray-toned landscape.

The first Hallgarten Prize to Louis Paul Dessar, for his "Landscape with Sheep," a good canvas suggesting Dupré and Jacque, rich in color and harmonious in tone.

The second Hallgarten Prize to E. Irving Couse's "Along the Quay," a simple, soft-colored moonlight French town scene with two figures, having much poetic sentiment.

The third Hallgarten Prize to W. Granville Smith for "The Light of the House," an interior with figures, two women, a mother and grandmother, playing with a child, with well-managed lights and pleasing color, but somewhat stiff in drawing.

Detailed and longer notice of the exhibition will be found in the art columns of to-morrow's REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

HOLD AMERICA RESPONSIBLE.

Directors of Manila Railroad Say the United States Must Pay Interest—Company Claims £34,000.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The Directors of the Manila Railway Company, Limited, announce the suspension of interest on the prior lien bonds. They point out that no revenue is available, as the line has been in the possession of the insurgents or the Americans since February last.

They also aver that the United States Government is liable for the guaranteed interest, having assumed sovereignty over the Philippines.

The company has claims aggregating £34,000 against the United States.

HEMP FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

Mr. Meiklejohn Says More Came In in 1899 than in Any Other Year.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn has written a letter to Representative Long of Kansas, defining the policy of the department regarding the commerce of the Philippines with especial reference to the opening of ports for the exportation of hemp.

Mr. Long had transmitted a letter of a constituent alleging that there was so little Manila hemp in the country now that the price was 14 to 15 cents a pound as against a normal price of 5 to 6 cents, while only 2,000 bales a week have been shipped to this country since the war began, instead of 25,000 bales per week as formerly.

Premising his explanation with the statement that Gen. Otis has already been instructed to open the hemp ports as soon as he had proper garrisons, which should be early in January, Mr. Meiklejohn goes on to show that the correspondent has an erroneous idea as to the effect of the war on the hemp shipments. He states that the largest hemp exportations from the islands in any year were in 1897, when they averaged 17,300 bales per month. During the ten months of 1899 the imports of hemp into the United States amounted to 46,475 tons, so that there has never been a year when so much entered the United States as in this war year, while its value has been $41 per ton less than in 1889 or 1891.

Mr. Meiklejohn declares that the communications received by the department from manufacturers and brokers indicate that there is no trust or combine controlling the hemp market, as feared by the farmers, and he concludes his letter as follows:

"The War Department is doing everything compatible with the requirements of the military situation to develop the trade of the Philippine Islands, and is confident that the so-called hemp ports will be open to trade in ample time for any accumulations of hemp therein contained to reach this country and be manufactured before the next wheat harvest."

Capt. Merriam's Son Not Dead.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—A dispatch from Faribault, Minn., announced that Henry C. Merriam of Company G, Sixth Infantry, who was reported by Gen. Otis as dead from typhoid fever, was a son of Capt. Merriam, a retired army officer of this city, and engaged to be married to Miss Bessie Ray of Faribault. It appears from the War Department records that there were two men of the same name in the Philippines. The Henry C. Merriam who died of typhoid at Manila was a private in Company G, Twenty-first United States Infantry. He was not a son of Capt. Merriam of this city.

BOSTON IMITATES NEW YORK.

Banks Will Make a Charge for Out-of-Town Check Collections.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 28.—The Boston Clearing House Association has adopted amendments to its Constitution providing for rules to regulate the collection of checks in New England outside of Boston. The rules provide that for all checks and drafts drawn upon any New England bank or banking institution which does not pay checks and drafts drawn upon itself, and sent through the Boston Clearing House, the collecting banks shall charge not less than one-tenth of 1 per cent. of the amount of such checks and drafts, respectively.

In case the charge upon any check does not equal 10 cents, the collecting bank shall charge not less than that sum; but all checks received from any one depositor or correspondent on the same day, and payable by the same institution, may be added together and treated as one item for the purpose of fixing the amount to be charged.

The charges are in all cases to be collected at the time of deposit, or not later than the tenth day of the following calendar month. No collecting bank shall directly or indirectly allow any abatement, rebate, or return, for or on account of such charges; or make in any form any compensation therefor. A $1,000 penalty is provided for violation of the rules, it being made incumbent upon members to report any infraction to the manager or person acting for the manager. Exclusion from privileges or expulsion of the guilty member is left to the discretion of the Clearing House Committee.

Every collecting bank is directed to adopt a resolution to the effect that it in all respects assents to and agrees to be bound by and to comply with all rules and regulations regarding collections outside of the City of Boston, and to file a certified copy of the resolution with the Clearing House Association forthwith.

The cashier of one of the most prominent and influential banks of this city said yesterday in regard to the report that the Boston Clearing House had decided to charge for collecting out-of-town checks:

"They have simply decided to follow New York's lead in recognizing that they ought not to do something for nothing. I think that their action will be an inducement for other cities to do likewise. They will see the justice and common sense of it. When every city makes the same charge for collecting out-of-town checks that we do, there will no longer be a diverting of business from this city in favor of other places. But it is a fact that a good deal of the business which New York banks have lost by making these charges has been unprofitable business."

OFFICE SEEKERS IN CUBA

Gen. Wood's Office Besieged by Hundreds of Them.

CANDIDATES FOR THE CABINET

Gen. Brooke's Appointments Criticised —No Municipal Contracts to be Made at the Present Time.

HAVANA, Dec. 28.—Gen. Wood's office is besieged from early morn until after dark by a crowd of office seekers from all parts of the island. The applicants want everything or anything—from Cabinet Secretaryships to janitorships. Despite the fact that the Governor General receives on the average 200 people every twenty-four hours, he manages to find time to pay unexpected early morning visits to the asylums and jails. Gen. Wood prefers to take the managers of such institutions unprepared. Tomorrow he intends to inspect the leper hospital. To-day he visited the Beneficencia.

He does not intend to interfere in matters of public policy before the New Year, when the new Cabinet will be installed. It is generally reported by his friends that Señor Villalon has been offered a Cabinet position. A similar statement is made concerning Señores Varona, Estevez, and Tamayo. Señor Villalon is the present Chief of Public Works at Santa Clara. Señor Varona was formerly editor of the Patria. Señor Estevez is President of the National Party. Señor Tamayo is a Judge of the Supreme Court Most of these appointments, if made, would meet with public approval, but Gen. Wood declines to confirm or to deny the reports in any case, asserting that he will not give out information on the subject until the entire Cabinet has been decided upon.

Cubans have been agreeably surprised by Gen. Wood's refusal to allow the municipality of Cardenas to grant private contracts. In a communication embodying his refusal, he said:

"No such contract will be recognized until after the municipalities have been elected, an event which is only a few months off. Then the will of the people will be known, and, provided there is no interference with the prerogatives of the General Government, municipalities will be allowed to use all rightful means of improving the country without interference from Havana or anywhere else."

The Neuvo Pais, reviewing the year that is closing, says:

"Although only two out of the four members of Gen. Brooke's Advisory Cabinet were themselves revolutionists, they nevertheless succeeded in filling all public offices with revolutionists. The National Party does not represent the island. It is divided and struggling hard to make headway. The healthy element in Cuban society should come out of its shell and find a practical solution of the problem."

RUBENS TALKS ON CUBA.

All Elements Gratified at the New Governor General's Programme—The Meeting of Wood and Gomez.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Horatio Rubens, prominently identified with the Cuban cause, who was counsel for the Cuban Junta during the revolution, and is now associated with Señor Quesada in the Cuban representation here, returned this morning from a visit to Cuba. Speaking of the situation in the island, he said:

"No country on earth is more at peace than is Cuba. The President's message, the declarations of the Secretary of War, followed by the appointment of Gen. Wood, have been received with universal favor. The veterans of the revolution and all elements, even those supposed to be most at unrest, are deeply gratified by the programme enunciated by Gen. Wood—the reform of the courts so as to give speedy trials, the clearing of the prisons of those who have been languishing under the slow procedure, the establishment of a system of free public schools, and the construction of roads, all with a view to local necessities. These purposes have met with universal applause.

"So long as there was any doubt as to the purpose of the United States, the revolutionary element stood aloof and expectant. Now, however, they feel that they must constitute the conservative party in Cuba; that is, the party which supports the political programme of the President. I have further found in conversation with many of the Cuban leaders that the day is very rapidly approaching when all the elements of Cuba, even those who were opposed to the revolution, will be called upon to aid in the political reconstruction of the island and to form a Government in which all the inhabitants of Cuba may take part. So long as the Cubans are satisfied of the intentions of the United States, and see that practical steps are being taken toward the realization of their hopes, they can be relied upon to co-operate with the American authorities to the fullest extent. They themselves will see to it that there is no breach of peace, because they desire to inspire confidence abroad, so that capital may be invested and the prosperity of the island assured.

"The Cubans are grateful to the American people for their intervention and for the assistance they are now getting in the definite solution of the political future of the island. They recognize that the United States must see that the Government of Cuba should be such as to guarantee all interests, but as this is also the object of the Cubans, as expressed to me through their leaders and in conversations with a great number of persons, they stand ready to aid the United States in every possible manner.

"I find that those Cubans who fought in the revolution are ready to forget the past and to welcome their former opponents when they desire to take part in the political affairs of the island. This spirit on the part of the leaders of the late insurrection will undoubtedly cause surprise, but it is the one fact which has impressed me in my conversation with these men more than any other."

Mr. Rubens relates many interesting incidents connected with the inauguration of Gen. Wood. When the latter arrived, Gen. Rodriguez, next to Gomez in command, was at the wharf to meet him. The old soldier was nearly shot to pieces in the war, and hobbles along from the effect of a bullet wound in the knee. Gen. Wood at once invited the old Cuban leader to enter his carriage, and there was a cheer from the assembled crowd at this thoughtful attention from the new Governor General. Later Gen. Wood asked to see Gen. Gomez, and Mr. Rubens accompanied the former Commander in Chief to the American headquarters. It was a notable meeting, the Governor General inviting the co-operation of Gen. Gomez, and the latter giving earnest assurance that the Cubans had every confidence in Gen. Wood. "General, I want you to come to me as one soldier comes to another," said Gen. Wood, and the veteran Cuban was visibly affected at this expression of confidence from the American commander.

TROOPS RETURNING FROM CUBA.

Part of Tenth Cavalry and Fifteenth Infantry Coming Home.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Word was received at the War Department that the transport Kilpatrick, which is now discharging her cargo at Cienfuegos, will proceed in a day or two to Manzanillo and Gibara for the purpose of taking a squadron of the Tenth Cavalry from those places to Galveston, Texas.

The transport Sedgwick is now on her way to Cienfuegos to take a squadron of the Fifteenth Infantry to New York City.

April Fool's Day in Havana.

HAVANA, Dec. 28.—Several correspondents of American newspapers who have recently arrived here were much stirred up by wonderful stories published to-day in the local papers regarding appointments, resignations, assassinations, and other strange happenings. As matter of fact, this is a sort of Cuban April Fool's Day. It is the Day of the Innocents, when lying is considered legitimate.

Barracks to be an Orphans' Home.

HAVANA, Dec. 28.—The barracks at Cienfuegos are to be converted into an orphans' home, and plans and estimates are to be submitted for fitting up workshops for the training of boys. A model cattle farm will be attached to the institution.

Baseball Players Sail for Cuba.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 28.—Abner Powell sailed by the Morgan Line steamer to-day for Cuba with a team of baseball players. They will spend a month in Havana and Matanzas. Among the players were Gonding, Kansas City; Childs, Philadelphia; Steinfeld, Cincinnati, and McAllister, St. Louis.

ENGLISH ACTRESS DIES.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Miss Dorothy Dene, the actress, died here yesterday. She sat to the late Lord Leighton, the painter, as a model for some of his best pictures.

Miss Dene appeared here in one of the plays produced by the ill-fated Theatre of Arts and Letters, and took part in some other performances. She was one of a large family of girls, several of whom sought to earn their living on the stage.

DEATH FOR PUERTO RICANS.

SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, Dec. 28.—The Supreme Court of Puerto Rico, at Ponce, has sentenced five men to be garroted. In October, 1898, twenty men, heavily armed with guns and machetes, robbed a house at Yauco, Province of Ponce, and murdered a man named Prudencio Mendez. They also danced around the body with his daughters, who were under compulsion. Seven of the men were caught, but subsequently one of these escaped and one died in jail.

MORE FIGHTING IN COLOMBIA.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 28.—Colombian advices say the endeavors to effect a compromise between the Government and the insurgents have failed, resulting in a renewal of hostilities on the Pacific side, and both parties are marking time. On the Atlantic side severe fighting has occurred.

The Government troops, it appears, broke the truce and attacked the insurgents, near Baranquilla, who retreated, after a stubborn battle. But the Government forces subsequently fell into a trap and suffered severe losses. Gen. Casablanca was wounded. Both sides are apparently powerless to hold the advantages gained, occasioning popular disgust and clamor for foreign intervention in behalf of commercial and concessioned industrial interests, which are threatened with ruin.

A PEER'S ASHES BURIED.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The ashes of the Duke of Westminster, whose remains were cremated at Woking Cemetery Dec. 24, were to-day privately interred in the churchyard of Eaton Hall, Cheshire, in the presence of his relatives and the Marquis of Lorne, representing Queen Victoria.

Impressive memorial services in honor of the late Duke were held in Westminster Abbey to-day. Representatives of Emperor William and most of the English royalties were present. Mme. Albani sang a solo. A. J. Balfour, the Diplomatic Corps, and many other notables also attended.

There was a similiar service in Chester Cathedral. The Queen's representative and all the municipal and county bodies were present. Henry White, Secretary of the United States Embassy, was among those who attended.

PREHISTORIC FOSSIL FOUND.

VALPARAISO, Chile, Nov. 28.—A fossil, evidently prehistoric, and a cross between an aligator and a lizard, was found lying on a sunken rock near the north beach at Caldera, a seaport of Chile, by Archie Mackenzie, on Aug. 26 last. He reported the find to the authorities, and, by order of the Intendente, Señor Carlos Sayago, it was lifted out of the water in sections and brought ashore, where it was photographed. It is now being boxed preparatory to removing it to Valparaiso.

Evidently an uncommonly low tide at the time of the discovery had washed back the sand which perhaps had covered the fossil for many years and left it exposed to view. It is believed to weigh about six tons and measures in length approximately 28 feet 11 inches. The head is 9 feet long and the tail 14 feet 11 inches in length. Across the back it measures 9 feet 9 inches. The fossil is well petrified and has considerable stone or "loza" hanging to it.

FRENCH ROYALIST CASES.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—The speeches for the defense in the conspiracy case began in the Senate High Court to-day. M. Déroulède's counsel announced that his client had written instructing him to be silent, as the trial was a "legal masquerade and an inquitous stratagem." However, counsel continued, had M. Déroulède left him free to speak he would not have discussed the charges upon which M. Déroulède was acquitted May 31, nor insulted the High Court by supposing it wished to give the Government the condemnation which a jury had refused them.

M. Buffet defended himself, denying that he had been engaged in a conspiracy, and concluded his plea with declaring that he was a Royalist, and no more in sympathy with M. Déroulède than with the Republicans now in power.

M. Jules Guérin then applied to the court for an order providing that the prosecutor's dossier against him be submitted to his counsel. The court refused this application and adjourned.

Russia Will Issue New Notes.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 28.—An imperial decree just made public directs the issue of two new series of notes, bearing 3 per cent. interest and dated Jan. 2, 1900, in substitution for notes of the Imperial Bank amounting to 55,516,000 rubles, which are subject to redemption. While the Treasury and State Bank will receive the new notes for all payments, the public will not be bound to accept them.

Newfoundland Lobster Fisheries.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Dec. 28.—The modus vivendi respecting the Newfoundland French Shore lobster fishery will expire Dec. 31. Serious trouble will arise on the coast if this agreement is not renewed. The British Government is now anxious regarding the action the colonial authorities propose to take. It is likely that the colony will agree to compromise the question, in view of the British difficulties in South Africa.

To Change German Wine Law.

BERLIN, Dec. 28.—A bill greatly modifying the present German wine law has been prepared by the Government and will be introduced in the Reichstag soon after that body reassembles. Strong opposition will be made to the measure. It absolutely prohibits gallization, and the small German vintners claim that this prohibition during poor vintages would ruin them, as rendering all low-grade wines unsalable.

Plague Quarantine in Australia.

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Dec. 28.—A passenger who arrived here from Noumea, New Caledonia, where the plague is raging, on board the steamer Australian, has been quarantined, and eight others have been placed under surveillance.

German Army Duel Results Fatally.

BERLIN, Dec. 28.—Lieut. Rau and Lieut. Stielow, both of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment, fought a duel to-day near Allenstein, East Prussia. The latter officer was killed.

Queen Victoria at Osborne.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Queen Victoria arrived at Osborne, Isle of Wight, this afternoon The water was very rough while her Majesty was crossing the Solent.

Fire in the Krupp Works at Essen.

BERLIN, Dec. 28.—A fire broke out today in the Krupp Cast Steel Works at Essen, doing damage to the amount of $75,000. Many valuable models and designs were destroyed.

To Issue Edison Stock in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—President Samuel Insull of the Chicago Edison Company has issued an announcement to stockholders to the effect that the Directors have decided to put out the new stock authorized at the annual meeting last June. The entire authorized issue, amounting to $1,000,000, will be offered to stockholders at par. The proceeds of the sale of this stock have practically all been expended on improvements and extensions, to provide for which the issue was authorized.

HERR SCHWEIGHOFER'S ACTING

The German Comedian Seen in Morre's Play, "'S Nullerl," at the Irving Place House.

The fame of Schweighofer has spread and a full house was ready for his appearance in a new cast at the Irving Place Theatre last evening. Instead of flitting from one part to another, as in "Ein Blitzmädel," he has a consistent character to portray, that of the old, useless fellow on a Styrian farm, Anneri the "nullity," or nobody, in the well-known rustic drama by Carl Morré. This gives him an opportunity to put more modeling in his stagework and range from the farcical to the comic and the pathetic. From the moment that old Anneri is heard picking on his home-made zither till the reconciliation scene between father and daughter in the last act, Schweighofer never forgets the infirmities which age brings, remains always the Styrian peasant whose shoulders are bowed with labor and legs bent with rheumatism, but whose mind is keen and temper kindly notwithstanding the hard knocks of the world and the hopelessness of his lot.

The salient quality of Schweighofer's stage work is its realism, and in such a play as "'S Nullerl" all he has at command is needed in order to counteract the silliness and defiance of probabilities in its plot. For those who have not seen this rustic piece, enough to say the Paternal Curse is the mainspring of action, the fine, old, musty, crusty Paternal Curse that haunts the regions less frequented by ordinary men and is warranted to thrill the simple German citizen with a pleasant thrill. Schweighofer's movement, gait, elbow motions, way of eating, sitting down, making his bed of straw, reproduce the Bavarian hilliman of the lowly sort to the life; his speech and action are so true that one often forgives the idiocy of the play. Yet it must strike the most indulgent as a pity that high talents like Schweighofer's are not put to work in a better cause. Fräulein Ada Merito, also, who has the Injured Maiden's part, that maiden whom the Paternal Curse lies in wait for at every turn and whose virtue, patent to the most hostile eye, has a way of disappearing from time to time from the sight of her Cruel Parent—who loves her all along—Fräulein Merito deserves commiseration when the playwright forces her to heroics in which no one believes. When given a chance, as in the scene of cajolement of the Libertine Nobleman, who makes love to her sister, the fat wife of the innkeeper, she is sprightly and charming.

But plays of this sort are constructed to afford a star performer the opportunity to be almost constantly on the scene. Why, then, should they be so long? Why not mercifully slash the scenes where the star cannot appear and bring the play into reasonable limits? The pretty genre picture of the Spinnte, or spinning room, full of girls is worth while; but what a lot of running on and off the stage of wearisome side figures who add nothing to the plot! Two hours is the utmost limit to a play in this sort; in that time we can see all Schweighofer's excellent imitation of an old, broken mountaineer, listen to the trembling fingers on the zither, enjoy the topical song, which he gives with perfect finish and a rare originality of voice and gesture and facial play, and become thoroughly penetrated with the sweetness and lovableness of the village charge Without reaching the highest plane possible to a character of this sort, Schweighofer scored a distinctly higher note than he did in any of the rôles assumed in "Ein Blitzmädel." It would be interesting to see him in a really good and impressive play which does not introduce scenes of absurdity that interfere with the real charm and finish of his performance.

YARMOUTH LEAVES FROHMAN.

He May Now Quit the Stage for the English Army.

Charles Frohman has engaged Brandon Hurst, who was last seen in leading parts during Roland Reed's recent tour. Mr. Hurst has been secured to take the place of the Earl of Yarmouth, who has been appearing in the part of Gibaulet in the farce, "Make Way for the Ladies," ever since it was first produced in New Haven the latter part of November

It was said yesterday that the Earl has suddenly determined to abandon the professional stage and return to England to enlist in the army, where he considers his services are more required. When the actor was asked to confirm this report last night he absolutely refused to discuss the subject, but stated that he would be prepared to give out a statement regarding his future plans in a few days.

SOUSA'S BAND FOR PARIS.

Will Represent the American Commission at the Exposition.

Commissioner General Ferdinand W. Peck of the United States Commission to the Paris Exposition of 1900 has appointed Sousa's Band as the official band of the American Commission to play at the exposition. The formal appointment was signed in Chicago last Tuesday and received at Mr. Sousa's general offices yesterday.

Mr. Sousa had made all arrangements for a European tour in the Summer of 1898, but the Spanish-American war caused him to cancel all his Continental engagements and postpone the tour until 1900. In conjunction with the engagement at the Paris Exposition, he intends to take his band on a European tour, including the principal cities in Germany, Holland, Belgium, France, and England. The regular Winter tour in this country will begin Jan. 31, extending as far West as Omaha, and closing in this city on April 1, and immediately after that date the organization will sail for Paris and will play at the opening of the exposition on April 14.

This engagexment will cover from eight to twelve weeks, during which time the band will play on all the great fête days, including "American Day," July 4, and the French national holiday, July 14. The band will furnish the musical part of the programme at the unveiling of the Lafayette Monument, on July 4. This is the monument presented to Paris by the school children of the United States, and in their honor Mr. Sousa will write a new march to be played for the first time on that occasion.

Col. George Frederic Hinton, Assistant General Manager of the band, and Henry Wolfsohn will sail for Europe at the end of January to arrange the details of the European tour.

CHARLES FROHMAN SUED.

Milwaukee People Claim Copyright of the Name "The Only Way."

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 28.—Henry Miller, now playing "The Only Way" at the Davidson Theatre; Charles Frohman, and the others who are presenting the play here, were made defendants to-day in a twenty-five-thousand-dollar damage suit instituted by Col. Tate Baker, a Milwaukee newspaper man and playwright, and May Weinhold, on the ground that the Miller production is an infringement on the plaintiff's copyright of the name "The Only Way." Manager John Federis was served as the representative of Mr. Frohman. Mr. Frohman wires from New York that in his opinion the claim is untenable, and has placed his defense in the hands of attorneys.

DECISION AGAINST MRS. BEERE.

Actress Loses Her Action Against Her Manager's Former Bondsmen.

A decision in favor of C. B. Jefferson and Klaw & Erlanger was handed down in the General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday, reversing the judgment of the City Court in the case of Mrs. Bernard Beere.

The action grew out of Mrs. Beere's appearance here in 1892, when Marcus Mayer was her manager, and Mr. Jefferson and Klaw & Erlanger his bondsmen. Mrs. Beere was suing to recover royalties paid Charles Wyndham for "The Fringe of Society," a play which she did not produce in this country, and which the defendants claimed she would not consent to play, although she had a contract to produce it. The amount involved was about $1,500.

Changes in Opera Prospects.

It was announced yesterday that Mme. Calvé's illness had been completely vanquished, and that she would positively make her appearance to-night in the rôle of Marguerite in "Faust," but a change in the cast will be necessary through the continued indisposition of M. Saleza, who will be unable to sing the title rôle. M. Salignac will be substituted. The Maurice Grau forces were increased yesterday by the arrival on the North German Lloyd liner H. H. Meier of Herr Hans Brener, the German baritone, who is under engagement to sing in the Wagnerian operas. He will probably make his first appearance in the performance of "Siegfried," in the rôle of Mime.

Benefits Are Well Attended.

The result of the benefit performance given in aid of the New York Exchange for Women's Work at Wallack's Theatre yesterday afternoon was most satisfactory. The receipts for the performance were in the neighborhood of $1,500. A large audience was also present at the Christmas recital given for the benefit of the International Tribune Sunshine Society at the Fifth Avenue Theatre yesterday afternoon. The entertainment consisted of Oriental representations and illustrations of life in Bethlehem and Jerusalem.

A Compliment for Gen. Wallace.

In honor of Gen. Lew Wallace, who is President of the society known as Phi Gamma Delta, in this city, its members have decided to witness a performance of his play "Ben-Hur," at the Broadway Theatre, in a body, on Friday evening, March 16. The entire orchestra of the theatre has been reserved for that night, a programme specially designed to commemorate the event will be distributed, and the theatre will be decorated with the colors of the society.

Mr. Pruette's New Engagement.

William Pruette, the baritone who has heretofore been identified with the American operatic stage, has been added to the forces of the Castle Square Opera Company. Mr. Pruette will be heard in one of the prominent operas later in the season. He is at present singing with the St. Louis contingent of the organization.

Miss Kathrine Grey Ill.

A change in the cast of Richard Mansfield's performance last night at the Garden Theatre of "The First Violin" was made necessary through the sudden illness of Miss Kathrine Grey, who was unable to leave her apartments at the San Remo owing to a severe attack of chills and fever, which seized her after she had left the theatre in the afternoon following a rehearsal of "Arms and the Man." Miss Grey's rôle of Miss May Wadderburn was played by her understudy, Miss Ethel Knight Mollison, who went through the part in a creditable manner.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday was neither gay nor dull. There were a number of small affairs, two large dinners, a dance, and the Parsons cotillion for young people. In the morning there was quite a large audience assembled at the musicale, the one hundredth in the series given by Mr. Albert Morris Bagby at the Astoria. Already people are beginning to leave for the country for the New Year's house parties, and a number will go this afternoon to Tuxedo, to remain until Tuesday. All the rooms at the club there have been taken, and the three days' holiday promises to be unusually gay. To-morrow evening at Lakewood will take place the second dinner dance at the Country Club, and on Monday the annual ball at the Laurel-in-the-Pines. Mr. and Mrs. George Gould are still entertaining a large house party, remaining over New Year's.

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Speaking of Lakewood, a performance will be given there by the Columbia University boys of the sophomore class at the Lakewood Hotel. The play will be "The Gay Mr. Vane," which was performed recently by them in this city. There are a number of patronesses, some of whom have promised to go down to Lakewood and attend the performance. Among those whose names are on this list are Mrs. Stuyvesant Le Roy, Jr., Mrs. J. Hooker Hamersley, Mrs. Robert J. Hoguet, Mrs. F. de Peyster Ricketts, Mrs. Daniel Lamont, Mrs. Philip J. Sands, Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, Mrs. George B. De Forest, and Mrs. William R. Grace.

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Last evening ex-Gov. Morton and Mrs. Morton gave a dinner at their home, 681 Fifth Avenue, in honor of Miss Mary Gardiner, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Terry Gardiner of this city and granddaughter of Bishop Doane and Mrs. Doane of Albany. Miss Gardiner is one of the season's débutantes. She made her début at a reception given in her honor by Bishop Doane and Mrs. Doane several weeks ago in Albany. Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Beadleston of 32 West Thirty-sixth Street also gave last evening a dinner for Miss Ethel Post, Mrs. Beadleston's sister and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Post of Flushing. Miss Post is one of the débutantes of the Winter. Mrs. George R. Sheldon of 24 East Thirty-eighth Street gives a dinner party for young people to-night, and Mrs. Stevenson of 7 Madison Square North gives a card party for juniors this evening.

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The young people who are being so generally entertained these holiday times met yesterday afternoon at a pretty cotillion given at the residence of Mrs. William Barclay Parsons, 505 Fifth Avenue. The cotillion was for Miss Sylvia Parsons, her granddaughter. The favors were silver trinkets and other articles.

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In the evening there was another young people's cotillion given by Mrs. J. Harry Alexandre at her residence, 10 West Thirty-second Street, for her young son, J. Harry Alexandre, Jr. The decorations were of holly and other Christmas greens. The cotillion, which consisted of four-figure favors, was led by Mr. J. Harry Alexandre, Jr. The favors consisted of books filled with bonbons, tennis racquets and balls, the latter filled with candies; pictures and picture frames, and small gold disks on ribbons. These disks bore French mottoes. The supper was served by Maresi, and the affair ended, at midnight. Among the young guests, of whom very few are yet out, were the Misses Lilian Stokes Holmes, Constance Guthrie, Adaline Havemeyer, Elsie Waterbury, Cynthia Roche, Elsie Howland, Ella Guthrie, Lilian Barker, Kathleen Neilson, Louise N. Peters, Effie Waddington, Gwendolin Burden, Madeline Johnson, the Misses de Neufville, the Misses Harriman, and the Misses Lane, Georgette Collier, Sybil Douglas, Jessie Sloane, Sarah H. Clark, Marion Clarke, L. M. Jones, Marguerite Loew, and Julia L. Edgar; and the young boys and men were W. Halsted Vanderpoel, Edward H. Clark, Charles A. Fowler, Albert J. Akin, H. L. Hitchcock, Seney Plummer, Leighton Fanshawe, H. L. Burnett, Oscar Stevens, L. S. Morris, James T. Soutter, Jr., Douglass Dodge, Thomas Blagden, Earl Dodge, H. R. Sedgewick, Buell Hollister, R. H. Williams, Theodore P. Dixon, Anson W. Hard, Alfred Wagstaff, Lloyd M. Hitchcock, Anton Schefer, John H. Auerbach, Alexander Bayard Clark, George F. Vietor, Artemas Holmes, J. E. Schermerhorn, David Wagstaff, Jr., Louis S. Morrison, and F. H. Markoe.

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The wedding of Miss Minnie Drexel Fell and Mr. Robert Kelso Cassatt will take place in Philadelphia on Jan. 22. Mr. Cassatt will give his farewell dinner on Saturday evening, Jan. 20. Murray Forbes of Boston will be best man, and the ushers will be Sidney Lawton and R. T. W. Moss of this city, Robert D. Wrenn of Chicago, Thomas Ridgway, George L. Harrison, Jr., Charles Randolph Wood, Samuel K. Reeves, George McFadden, Francis W. Rawle, and Livingstone Biddle of Philadelphia. The bridesmaids are to be the Misses Hutchinson, Ellen Drexel Paul, Rhoda Howe, Elsie F. Cassatt, and Katherine Cassatt of Philadelphia, and Miss Grey of this city.

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The guest of honor at the cotillion to be given by Mrs. John R. Drexel at Sherry's, on the evening of Jan. 8, will be Miss Ellen Drexel Paul of Philadelphia, a daughter of Mr. James W. Paul, Jr., of that city, and who is the leading débutante of the year in the Quaker City. Miss Paul will dance with Mr. William Hude Neilson, who is to lead the cotillion from one end of the room, and Mrs. Drexel, the hostess, will dance with the other leader.

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Mrs. Robert Hoe gave a reception and musicale yesterday afternoon at her residence, 11 West Thirty-sixth Street. Miss Morgan played on the violin, Miss McDougall sang, and Miss Katherine Linn rendered selections on the piano. Mrs. Hoe received in a handsome costume of black velvet.

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A set of young people who make up what are known as the Cinderella Cotillions had their Christmas dance at Dodworth's last evening. Among the patronesses of these dances are Mrs. Charles Welsh, Mrs. Arthur L. Root, Mrs. Horace Ely, Mrs. George Pryor Johnson, Mrs. William A. Parke, Mrs. James Sherwood, and Mrs. Charles Van Brunt.

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There is one dance this evening, that of Mrs. Daniel J. O'Conor's class at Delmonico's. Mrs. O'Conor and Miss O'Conor have sent out cards for Wednesdays in January. Miss O'Conor will come out at a tea given by her mother on Jan. 6.

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On the Werra, which sails to-morrow for Genoa, are booked the Rev. Dr. J. Tuttle-Smith and Mrs. J. Tuttle-Smith, Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Torrance, and Miss Jane Whittaker of this city; Mrs. C. L. Cadwalader, Mrs. Samuel Clements of Philadelphia; Mrs. Agnes Minot and Miss Frances Minot and Mr. Winthrop H. Chenery of Boston.

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It is announced that the wedding of Mr. Herbert Barnum Seeley and Miss Lucy Mitchell will be celebrated at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. A. P. Mitchell, 33 West Seventy-first Street, at noon on New Year's Day. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Father Taylor of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament. Mr. Seeley is a grandson of the late P. T. Barnum and a son of Mr. Nathan Seeley.

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Mrs. Frederic E. Ballard of 21 West Seventy-third Street gave last night at Sherry's a cotillion for her daughter, Miss Grace Ballard, who has just made her début, and whose birthday is to-day. The cotillion, which followed the supper at 12 o'clock, was led by Miss Ballard and Mr. Dodworth. The débutante's gown was of white chiffon and lace. The favors were tambourines, mandolins, flowers, flags, reins, and other articles. These were handed from the Christmas tree, which was illuminated with electric lights, by Mrs. Ballard, Mrs. Sylvester, and Mrs. de Cordova. Among the guests were the Misses Muriel and Ethel Miller, Marion de W Tracy, Edna Loew, Grace Powers, Ray Russell, May Rogers, Grace Quimby, Constance Guthrie, Pansy Roosevelt, Miss Watson and Miss Welsh, and the Messrs. Tappin, Harold Talbot, Walter Poers, Robert and J. R. Coffin, Augustus Frazer, Herbert Lawrence, and Gardner Brown.

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For the celebration of the one hundredth musical morning given by Mr. A. M. Bagby, there assembled yesterday morning in the Astoria ballroom a large number of representative New York women, and more men than are usually present on these occasions. Mr. Bagby had invited for his centenary celebration a number of old friends and early patrons. The ballroom was appropriately decorated with Christmas greens and holly, and Mme. Emma Eames was the star of the occasion. It is difficult to realize that these musicales, which are such a feature of the recurring winter season are now in their sixth year, having been first started in December, 1893. Franz Kaltenborn and his orchestra played Wagner's "Tannhäuser" overture, "Les Préludes" by Liszt, and the Bridal Procession from "Lohengrin." Mme. Emma Eames received a most enthusiastic welcome. She sang "Where Blooms the Rose," by Clayton Johns; "Spring," by Henschel; "Le Secret," by Deprét, and "Hai Luli!" by Coquard, and as an encore, Tosti's "Good-Bye, Summer." Signor Campanari gave "Come Raggio Di Sol," by Caldari; "Illusione," by De Never; "Lasciali Dir," by Quarenta, and "Inno Sacro," by Buzzi Peccia, and the "Figaro Song," by Rossini, and as an encore the Toreador Song from "Carmen." Among those present were Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Widener, Mrs. Norton, Mrs. Van Rensselaer, Miss Callender, Miss De Forest, Mrs. Toussé, Mrs. Hattie E. Bucki, Mrs. Osborn, Mrs. Hamersley, and Miss Ward McAllister. The next musical morning will take place Jan. 8.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Fink—Seidenberg.

Miss Teresa E. Bryce Seidenberg, daughter of the late Joseph Seidenberg of this city and granddaughter of Mr. John Dooley of St. John, N. B., and Mr. James Austen Fink were married yesterday morning at the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, at Park Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street. The ceremony was performed by Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn. There was a nuptial mass, and the celebrant was the Rev. F. X. Fink of the Society of Jesus, President of Gonzaga College, Washington, and brother of the bridegroom. The altar and sanctuary of the church were illuminated and beautifully decorated with flowers and plants. The bride wore a gown of gray cloth, trimmed with white panne velvet and embroidered in silver, and a white hat with white ostrich plumes. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and wore a diamond brooch, a present from her mother. The maid of honor was Miss Teresa Gunn Schwab, who wore pink silk poplin and lace, with a Directoire bonnet of pink panne velvet. She carried a bouquet of pink roses. The best man was Mr. John Lowe of Baltimore and the ushers were Mr. John Francis Vernon, Mr. Alexis Anketell Durrie, Mr. George Henry Durrie, and Mr. Joseph Culver Wolfe. After the ceremony there was a breakfast and reception at the residence of the bride's mother, 59 East Seventy-second Street. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Livingston, Miss Schuchardt, Miss Nita Berry, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Berry, Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Marcey Leon, Mr. and Mrs. McL. Nichols, and Mr. and Mrs. Giles Whiting.

Swan—Gould.

Miss Eleanor Frances Gould and Mr. Walter Dana Swan of Cambridge, Mass., were married yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Judson Gould, 150 West Fifty-ninth Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. Selden Spencer of Christ Church, Tarrytown, and the Rev. Franklin Babbitt of Nyack. The ceremony was witnessed by relatives only, but there was a general reception. The bride was in white satin, trimmed with point lace and chiffon. The bridesmaids were Miss Edith L. Gould, Miss Ethel A. Gould, and Miss Muriel Gould, sisters of the bride, and Miss Swan, sister of the bridegroom. John A. Gade was best man, and the ushers were Messrs. Philip Mason of Boston, William A. Comfort of Philadelphia, Carl F. Gould, and Henry Whitfield. Mr. and Mrs. Swan, after a Southern trip, will reside in Cambridge.

Gatti—Cosenza.

Miss Carmela Cosenza, daughter of the Chevalier Joseph Cosenza, an artist of 574 Lexington Avenue, was married yesterday morning in St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church to Joseph Gatti, a manufacturer. The ceremony was performed by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Brann. Ralph Cosenza and Miss Cosenza, respectively brother and sister of the bride, acted as best man and bridesmaid. After the ceremony there was a wedding breakfast at the Manhattan. Among those present were Prof. S. P. Duggan of the College of the City of New York; Prof. Rogers of Vassar, and the Chevalier Del Papa.

White—Faulkner.

MARTINSBURG, West Va., Dec. 28.—Boydville, the ancestral home of the Faulkners, was this evening the scene of a brilliant wedding, when Miss Jane Winn Faulkner, eldest daughter of ex-United States Senator Charles J. Faulkner, became the bride of Dr. William White of Nashville, Tenn. The ceremony was performed in the south parlor, under a canopy of smilax and pink and white roses, by the Rev. F. M. Woods, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of this city, assisted by the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage of Washington.

Miss Sallie Winn Faulkner, sister of the bride, was maid of honor and John S. Burnes of Nashville, Tenn., best man. Miss Amelia Pearson of Harrodsburg, Ky.; Miss Maude Talmage and Miss Mary Wells of Washington, Miss Katharine Reed and Miss Mary Paxton of New York, Miss Elsie Love of Winchester, Va.; Miss May B. Faulkner, Miss Mary Belle Stewart, and Miss Eliza Beth M. Colston of this city were the bridesmaids, and Messrs. W. T. Bryan, J. W. Gaines, J. D. B. De Bow, Guilford Dudley, Charles B. Currey, Johnson Fransford, Charles B. Cullom, Walter Cain, J. W. Cantrell, and Park Marshall, all of Nashville, Tenn., were the groomsmen. Robert L. Snodgrass of this city and Charles J. Faulkner, Jr., of Chicago, were ushers.

The bride wore a duchesse satin skirt, draped with point lace veiling; waist of chiffon, with a fichu of duchesse and point lace, and tulle veil, caught with point lace butterflies. She carried a bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley. Mr. and Mrs. White will reside in Nashville.

Oxer—Russell.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Dec. 28.—A hundred guests were present at the marriage of Miss Sarah Emma Russell and William Oxer, which was performed by the Rev. W. L. Pray at the home of the bride's uncle, William M. Ritch, Byram Shore, Cherry Hill, last evening at 8 o'clock. It was a pink and white affair, carnations of the latter color being the principal floral decorations. The bride wore a white satin costume, and a veil which her great-grandmother used on a similar occasion. It was fastened with orange blossoms. She carried white orchids. Miss Lillian Cook of Asbury Park was bridesmaid, and the bride's sister, Miss Bessie Russell, was maid of honor. Walter Turnbull of Port Chester was groomsman, and Stephen Radford of Greenwich, usher. The ceremony took place under a bower of evergreens. After a wedding supper, Mr. and Mrs. Oxer started on a two months' trip to Florida.

Weston—Dodd.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 28.—A fashionable wedding, which was attended by 500 society people from the Oranges, Newark, and New York, took place this evening in Bethel Presbyterian Church, East Orange, when Miss Mary Irene Dodd, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ira Condit Dodd of East Orange, was married to Walter Coleman Weston of Newark, a son of Edward Weston, the well-known inventor of that city. The pastor, the Rev. David O. Irving, officiated. A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents, 94 Dodd Street, East Orange.

MONTANA MINING DECISION.

BUTTE, Mont., Dec. 28.—The first of the big cases between F. A. Heinze and the Montana Ore Purchasing Company on one side, and the Boston and Montana and other companies of the Amalgamated Copper Company on the other, was to-day decided in favor of Heinze and the Montana Company by Judge Clancy of the District Court. The ground and ore bodies involved are valued at $1,000,000, and the ore already taken by Heinze is valued at as much more. The decision gives him the right to follow the ore bodies through the entire northern half of the Pennsylvania claim, which adjoins the Johnstown, owned by him.

Several other suits are pending in the court, in which the Boston and Montana Company is plaintiff, and sues for about $600,000 as damages for ore taken out of the ground by Heinze.

FORMAL CALL TO DR. PURVES.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 28.—A committee of

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $5,500,000
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

The Domestic Exchange National Bank
OF NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $300,000.
DIRECTORS:

Robert D. Kent,	Ethan Allen Doty,
William P. Aldrich,	Horace W. Fish,
Samuel S. Bradley,	William Kent,
Thomas H. Cullen,	Edward S. Peck.

C. D. Spencer.
ROBERT D. KENT, President.
CHARLES H. SPENCER, Cashier.
Specialty { COLLECTION OF OUT-OF-TOWN CHECKS.
TEMPORARY OFFICES 11-13 MAIDEN LANE.
TELEPHONE, 2285 BROAD.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
Lakewood Hotel, Lakewood, N.J.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY. Silk Ex'ge Bldg. 59 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

The Corn Exchange Bank,
William and Beaver Sts., New York.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President.
Capital and Surplus . . . $3,000,000.00
Deposits 20,000,000.00
BRANCHES:
Broadway Branch, Broadway & Spring St. Hudson River Bank, 72d St. & Columbus Ave. Astor Place Bank, Astor Place. Queens County Bank, Borough of Queens.
36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK,
GEORGE H. ROBINSON.
Member New York Stock Exchange.

Sutro Bros. & Co.,
BANKERS,
Members New York and Philadelphia Stock Exchanges.
56 Broadway, N. Y. 121 S. 5th St., Phila.
Investment Securities
PRIVATE WIRE CONNECTION TO
Phila., Baltimore, Washington, Atlantic City.
New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., New York. 298 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

HAVEN & STOUT
Bankers and Brokers.
1 Nassau Street. Cor. Wall St.
Members of
N. Y. Stock Exchange, N. Y. Cotton Exchange, N. Y. Produce Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Offices:
102 Broadway, cor. Duane St., New York.
84 Broadway, cor. Berry St., Brooklyn.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

A. J. DE KANTSTEIN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
30 West 23d St.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash and carried on margin.
SPECIAL LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.,
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch Offices:
1,300 BROADWAY, CORNER 34TH ST.
621 BROADWAY, CORNER HOUSTON ST.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 & 34 BROADWAY.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
TRUSTEE'S (FINAL) CALL NO. 25,
Maturing January 1, 1900.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Eight Hundred and Ninety-eight (898) of the General First Mortgage $5,000 REGISTERED BONDS of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, or a total par value of $4,490,000, were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of Articles 11 and 12 of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

$5,000 REGISTERED BONDS.

1034	1628	1883	3778	4541	5324	6875
1035	1629	1884	3779	4542	5325	6876
1036	1630	2024	3798	4543	5368	6877
1037	1631	2100	3804	4544	5369	6878
1143	1632	2136	3805	4545	5371	6906
1219	1633	2137	3806	4546	5372	6907
1220	1634	2138	3808	4547	5373	6908
1222	1718	2139	3826	4548	5374	6915
1252	1724	2140	3827	4549	5375	6933
1253	1744	2141	3828	4551	5376	6934
1301	1745	2148	3829	4552	5377	6936
1344	1746	2240	3830	4553	5378	6937
1345	1747	2241	3831	4554	5379	6938
1346	1748	2242	3832	4555	5380	6939
1347	1749	2243	3837	4556	5382	6948
1355	1750	2244	3838	4557	5383	6951
1409	1751	2303	3876	4558	5384	6981
1485	1752	2322	3932	4559	5385	6982
1486	1753	2324	3995	4560	5386	6991
1487	1754	2486	4037	4561	5387	6992
1488	1755	2535	4067	4562	5388	6998
1489	1756	2536	4085	4563	5390	6999
1490	1757	2859	4090	4564	5391	7163
1491	1758	2860	4091	4565	5406	7164
1492	1759	2872	4107	4566	5407	7165
1493	1760	2873	4112	4567	5416	7166
1494	1761	2874	4113	4568	5417	8009
1495	1762	2875	4114	4569	5448	8018
1496	1763	2876	4115	4570	5449	8019
1497	1764	2877	4116	4571	5450	8724
1498	1765	2878	4117	4572	5464	8725
1499	1766	2879	4118	4573	5468	8726
1500	1767	2880	4119	4574	5505	8965
1501	1768	2881	4120	4615	5513	9815
1502	1769	2882	4121	4617	5518	9923
1503	1770	2883	4122	4631	5519	9924
1504	1771	2884	4123	4632	5534	9925
1505	1772	2885	4124	4634	5538	12327
1506	1773	2886	4125	4634	5539	12329
1507	1774	2887	4126	4647	5540	12334
1508	1775	2888	4127	4719	5541	12335
1509	1776	2889	4128	4720	5542	12365
1510	1777	2890	4129	4728	5583	12394
1511	1778	2891	4130	4805	5614	12407
1512	1779	2892	4131	4806	5615	12408
1513	1780	2893	4132	4807	5638	12409
1514	1781	2895	4133	4808	5651	12410
1515	1782	2896	4134	4809	5670	12411
1516	1783	2897	4135	4810	5671	12412
1517	1784	2898	4136	4811	5687	12413
1518	1785	2899	4137	4812	5688	12414
1519	1786	2900	4138	4813	5689	12415
1520	1787	2901	4139	4814	5747	12416
1521	1788	2902	4140	4815	5749	12417
1522	1789	2903	4141	4816	5761	12418
1523	1790	2904	4142	4817	5762	12419
1524	1791	2905	4143	4818	5907	12423
1525	1792	2906	4144	4819	6204	12424
1526	1793	2907	4145	4820	6213	18063
1527	1794	2908	4146	4821	6218	18064
1528	1795	2909	4147	4822	6280	18080
1530	1796	2910	4148	4823	6281	18081
1531	1797	2911	4149	4824	6282	18082
1532	1798	2912	4150	4875	6292	18095
1533	1799	2913	4151	4905	6315	18096
1563	1800	2914	4152	4927	6316	18099
1564	1801	2915	4153	4928	6408	18174
1565	1802	2916	4154	4935	6441	18208
1566	1803	2917	4155	4938	6485	20463
1567	1819	2918	4156	4939	6466	20464
1568	1820	2919	4157	4940	6470	20495
1569	1825	2920	4158	4941	6472	20496
1570	1826	2921	4159	4955	6474	20502
1571	1827	2922	4160	4964	6479	20503
1572	1828	2923	4161	4965	6574	20509
1573	1829	2924	4162	4990	6575	20510
1574	1830	2925	4163	4991	6576	20517
1575	1831	2926	4164	4992	6577	20518
1576	1832	2927	4165	4993	6620	20519
1577	1833	2928	4166	4994	6621	20520
1578	1834	2929	4218	4995	6626	20521
1579	1835	2930	4219	4996	6627	20532
1580	1836	2931	4249	4997	6628	20534
1581	1837	2953	4260	4998	6629	20535
1582	1838	3000	4261	4999	6668	20536
1583	1839	3001	4322	5010	6669	20537
1584	1840	3002	4436	5029	6673	20538
1585	1841	3003	4442	5030	6707	20539
1586	1842	3004	4443	5031	6708	20540
1587	1843	3005	4446	5032	6710	20541
1588	1844	3006	4447	5033	6711	20683
1589	1845	3038	4448	5034	6712	20684
1590	1846	3046	4449	5035	6713	20859
1591	1847	3059	4450	5036	6723	20870
1592	1848	3060	4451	5037	6724	20871
1593	1849	3098	4452	5048	6725	20872
1594	1850	3099	4453	5049	6759	20873
1595	1851	3100	4454	5050	6774	20874
1596	1852	3106	4455	5051	6775	20881
1597	1853	3107	4456	5074	6781	20882
1598	1854	3108	4457	5078	6782	20883
1599	1855	3109	4458	5114	6783	20884
1600	1856	3110	4459	5127	6784	20900
1601	1857	3111	4460	5150	6799	20901
1602	1858	3112	4461	5151	6800	20902
1603	1859	3113	4462	5152	6802	20903
1604	1860	3114	4463	5153	6803	20904
1605	1861	3115	4464	5184	6804	20905
1606	1862	3116	4465	5190	6805	20906
1607	1863	3117	4487	5242	6806	20907
1609	1864	3306	4521	5250	6809	20908
1610	1865	3392	4522	5251	6810	20909
1611	1866	3397	4523	5252	6816	20914
1612	1867	3398	4526	5253	6817	20915
1613	1868	3500	4527	5297	6825	20917
1614	1869	3575	4528	5298	6826	20918
1615	1870	3579	4529	5299	6827	20919
1616	1871	3590	4530	5300	6834	20936
1617	1872	3591	4531	5301	6835	20937
1618	1873	3595	4532	5502	6836	20939
1619	1874	3616	4533	5303	6840	20941
1620	1875	3617	4534	5304	6841	20942
1621	1876	3680	4535	5305	6842	20943
1622	1877	3681	4536	5306	6843	20944
1623	1878	3685	4537	5312	6844	20945
1624	1879	3755	4538	5313	6845	20946
1625	1880	3776	4539	5320	6871	20947
1626	1881	3777	4540	5321	6872	20948
1627	1882					

All the outstanding bonds (both coupon and registered) issued under said mortgage have now been called for redemption.

The bonds above designated will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, No. 54 Wall Street, New York, and should be assigned to "CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE, FOR REDEMPTION."

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after January 1, 1900.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to January 1, 1900, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

New York, November 13, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the 898 Registered Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.
FRED C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York County.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS
OF
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF N. Y.
Certificates for Stock of the
Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

The Voting Trust under which the Central Trust Company of New York have issued Certificates of deposit on behalf of the Voting Trustees for stock of the BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY terminates on January 1st, 1900.

After that date, on surrender of the certificates of deposit, endorsed in blank, regular Certificates of Stock of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company will be issued therefor.

Revenue stamps will be required when stock is desired in a different name from those in which the certificates of deposit stand.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH OFFICE, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.00
Legal Depository for State, City and Court Moneys.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Separate Department with special facilities for Ladies.
Checks Drawn may be cashed at either office.
Takes entire charge of Real Estate, Mortgages, etc.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Sec. and Treas.
FRED'K GORE KING, Ass't Sec. & Ass't. Treas.
WILLIAM B. RANDALL, Trust Officer.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

FINANCIAL.

Financial Summary for 1899

THE EVENING POST will publish on Saturday, December 30, a special summary of the financial movements of 1899.

The tables in this edition will be the most complete and comprehensive ever compiled. They will comprise, beside the highest, lowest, and closing prices, and net changes of the year, in all securities dealt in on the Stock Exchange, the similar statistics of important securities government and corporation, dealt in on the foreign Stock Exchanges.

It will also contain the year's record in the commercial markets, with the highest, lowest, and closing prices, and net changes, in iron, cotton, wheat, corn, and other commodities; the date of the high and low prices in such markets, and, for comparison, the "record prices" of the present generation. The high and low prices of the last twenty-five years in American and European Government bonds, and in the principal home and foreign railway securities, with the accompanying dates, will be appended. Similar tables will be included for the money market; the sterling exchange market; the reserves, deposits, and loans of the New York City banks and of the principal European banks; the holdings of the United States Treasury; the export and import trade in merchandise, gold, and silver of the United States and of Great Britain. These tables will specifically cover the year 1899, and generally the past twenty-five years. They will be compactly and conveniently arranged so as to make a table of reference complete both as to the extraordinary financial year now closing and the checkered financial generation of which it is a part.

These tables, never hitherto brought together, will be invaluable to any well-equipped banking or economic library.

The edition containing these special features will be published in New York promptly at the close of the financial markets on the last business day of the year, and will be mailed to out-of-town subscribers at that time.

The Evening Post
Cor. B'way & Fulton St., N. Y.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER.
GENERAL OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA,
DECEMBER 13, 1899.

To the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania R. R. Co.

At a meeting of the board held this day the following resolution was, on motion, adopted:

"Resolved, That, for the purpose of providing a portion of the necessary capital for construction and equipment expenditures, during the year 1900, on the main and leased lines and branches, and for other corporate purposes, the privilege be given to stockholders of the Company to subscribe, at par, between December 27th, 1899, and January 20th, 1900, ON WHICH LATTER DATE THE PRIVILEGE WILL CEASE, for ten per cent. of their respective holdings as they stand registered at three o'clock P. M. on December 26, 1899. The privilege of subscribing may be sold by any stockholder. Payment in full for such stock may be made after January 14th, and must be made not later than January 20th, 1900. Receipts, which will also be negotiable, will be given bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. from January 20th to May 1st, 1900, (being 70 cents per share,) at which time said receipts will cease to bear interest.

"Certificates for the new Stock will be delivered on and after May 1st, 1900, on surrender of the receipts. Receipts covering fractions of shares will be converted into Stock when presented in multiples of Fifty dollars. All receipts must be presented for conversion before January 1st, 1901, on and after which date they will only be redeemed, at par, in cash."

Blank forms, giving the particulars of the payments as above recited, forms of subscription, and allotment of privilege, etc., can be obtained on application at this office after December 20, 1899.

Stockholders desiring their new Certificates for full shares by May 1st must deposit their receipts with the Transfer Department of the Company on or before March 15th, 1900. For all receipts for full shares deposited after that date, and for all fractional receipts, Certificates will be ready for delivery as soon after May 1st as practicable, of which notice will be given.

ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 7
GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED JULY 17, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that fifty (50) of the Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Georgia Pacific Railway Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

63	266	365	531	680	811	920
84	295	368	549	714	812	923
103	296	383	552	716	819	931
153	305	406	553	721	857	932
164	327	463	607	725	874	937
221	350	516	668	779	917	993
252	351	522	675	787	913	995
239						

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due February 1st, 1900, in accordance with the terms of the Mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By E. F. Hyde, 2d Vice President.

New York, November 1, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the fifty bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.
FRED C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Co. of N. Y.
R. D. LANKFORD,
Of Georgia Pacific Railway Co.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds, and the coupons therefrom maturing February 1st, 1900, will be paid at this office on or after the first day of February, 1900, at par.
Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee,
By E. F. Hyde, Second Vice President.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WILLIAM BARNUM, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

FINANCIAL.

Flint & Pere Marquette R. R. Co.
Detroit, Grand Rapids & West'n R.R. Co.
Chicago & West Michigan R'way Co.

NOTICE OF CONSUMMATION OF PLAN.

The Plan for the union and readjustment of the capitalization of the railroad companies above named has been consummated in accordance with the Agreement of May 20, 1899, by the acquisition of the railroads, properties, and franchises of the three companies by the **Pere Marquette Railroad Company**, a corporation organized for the purpose under the laws of Michigan, with a capital stock of $28,000,000, consisting of $12,000,000 of four per cent. non-cumulative preferred shares and $16,000,000 of common shares.

The stockholders of the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad Company who assented to the plan will receive engraved certificates for the new stock to which they are entitled under the plan and also a cash dividend of two per cent. upon their old preferred stock, upon the presentation and surrender of their certificates of deposit to The State Trust Company, in New York, or to the International Trust Company of Boston on or after Wednesday, December 27, 1899.

The assenting stockholders of the Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western Railroad Company and of the Chicago & West Michigan Railway Company will receive engraved certificates for the new stock to which they are entitled, and in the case of the preferred stock of the Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western Railroad Company, a cash dividend of three per cent., upon the presentation and surrender of their certificates of deposit, on or after the date above mentioned, to the Old Colony Trust Company in Boston, or to Messrs. Robert Winthrop & Co., No. 40 Wall Street, New York.

Dated December 22, 1899.

WILLIAM W. CRAPO, Chairman;
MARK T. COX,
JOHN M. GRAHAM,
CHARLES M. HEALD,
CHARLES MERRIAM,
OLIVER W. MINK,
THOMAS F. RYAN,
NATHANIEL THAYER,
} Committee.

FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE R. R. CO.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Board of Directors of Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad Company have declared a dividend of two per cent. upon the preferred stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders of record as of this date.

Dated December 22, 1899.
HENRY C. POTTER, Jr., Treasurer.

DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Board of Directors of Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western Railroad Company have declared a dividend of three per cent. upon the preferred stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders of record as of this date.

Dated December 22, 1899.
CHARLES MERRIAM, Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW JERSEY,
55 Montgomery Street, Jersey City.
Capital, $500,000.
Surplus, 500,000.
Transacts a General Banking and Trust Business.
Allows interest on deposits subject to check and on certificates of deposit.
Loans money on Bond and Mortgage.
Acts as Trustee under Corporate Mortgages, and as Registrar and Transfer Agent for Corporations.

Special attention and facilities offered to all corporations organized under the laws of New Jersey.

OFFICERS.
JOHN W. HARDENBERGH ..President
GEORGE W. YOUNG, ROBERT S. ROSS, } ..Vice-Presidents
OSCAR L. GUBELMAN ..Sec. and Treas.

DIRECTORS.

Walter E. Ammon,	Luther Kountze,
Joseph S. Auerbach,	Henry Lembeck,
Charles T. Barney,	James A. Macdonald,
Marcus Beach,	Frank J. Mathews,
August Belmont,	Allan L. McDermott,
C. Ledyard Blair,	James G. Morgan,
Frederick G. Bourne,	N. Thayer Robb,
William Brinkerhoff,	Robert S. Ross,
John D. Carscallen,	Edwin A. Stevens,
C. C. Cuyler,	Benjamin L. Stowe,
Jacob J. Detwiller,	Eben B. Thomas,
John W. Hardenbergh	Myles Tierney,
J. H. Hyde,	Augustus H. Vanderpool
Robert M. Jarvis,	John J. Voorhees,
Gustav E. Kissel,	George W. Young,
Augustus Zabriskie.	

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Preferred and Common Stock
OF THE
Distilling Company of America

At the request of holders of shares of the Preferred and Common Stock of the Distilling Company of America to a large amount, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee to institute an inquiry into the affairs of the Company, to recommend such action as may seem advisable, and generally to protect the interests of the depositors.

An appropriate agreement has been lodged with The Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New York City; and stockholders desiring to be represented by the Committee are invited to deposit their certificates of stock, on or before January 6th, 1900, with said Company, which will issue its negotiable receipts therefor. The Committee will, as soon as possible, submit to the depositors an agreement embodying a further plan of action, and to afford opportunity to the depositors either to participate therein or to withdraw the shares deposited without expense.

Dated New York, December 26th, 1899.

WILLIAM L. BULL,
WILLIAM F. HARRITY,
RUDOLPH KEPPLER,
ALVIN W. KRECH,
RICHARD SUTRO,
Committee.

GUY RICHARDS, Sec'y, 120 Broadway, N. Y.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Interim Certificates
FOR
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Consolidated Water Company OF UTICA.

The above-described interim certificates may be exchanged for bonds on and after January 3d, 1900, upon presentation at our office, No. 30 Broad Street.
CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
WILLARD V. KING, Secretary.

LIQUID AIR.
THE MARVEL OF THE CENTURY.
It will take the place of ice. It will be used as a motive power, as an anaesthetic, and for many other purposes.
NATIONAL LIQUID AIR COMPANY
is now offering stock at
$2.50 A SHARE.
(Par value $10; full paid and non-assessable.)
Subscription by mail or in person. Make checks or money orders payable to
NATIONAL LIQUID AIR CO.,
124 World Building, New York.
Send for circular.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

New York, Dec. 16, 1899.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Henry Elias Brewing Company for the election of five Directors for the year 1900, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company at 403 East 54th Street, in the City of New York, on the 15th day of January, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 16th day of December, 1899, at six o'clock P. M., and will remain closed until the 16th day of January, 1900.
JOSEPH F. LIPPE, Sec'y.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company for the election of Directors to serve during the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before the stockholders, will be held at No. 32 Liberty Street, on Monday, January 8th, 1900. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close on Saturday, December 23d, 1899, at 12 M. and reopen on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900.
FRANCIS R. FORAKER, Secretary.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
9th December, 1899.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it will be held at the Banking House, No. 15 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900. The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

The Greenwich Bank of the City of New York,
New York, Dec. 27, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank and Inspectors of the next election will be held at the banking house, No. 402 Hudson St., on Monday, January 8, 1900. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.
WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.
New York, Dec. 4, 1899.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, 33 William Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and noon.
R. L. EDWARDS, President.

Lincoln National Bank,
32-42 EAST 42D ST.,
New York, December 23d, 1899.
The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking house, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, Dec. 8th, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900.
The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

National Broadway Bank of the City of New York,
New York, Dec. 11th, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 237 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York,
Dec. 9th, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall Street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

Garfield National Bank.
New York, December 28, 1899.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the Banking House, 23d Street and Sixth Av., on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of eleven A. M. and 12 M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

The Bowery Bank of New York.
New York, December 28, 1899.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank, for the election of DIRECTORS for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, Number 62 Bowery, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of three (3) and four (4) P. M.
CHARLES ESSIG, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York,
NEW YORK, December 8th, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

The Merchants' National Bank of the City of New York,
December 7th, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

Nineteenth Ward Bank,
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Officers and Directors, and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking house on Wednesday, January 10th, 1900, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock A. M.
L. H. HOLLOWAY, Cashier.

The Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New York,
New York, December 22d, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at its banking rooms, corner of Broadway and Murray Street, Tuesday, January 9th, 1900. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

Mount Morris Bank.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, No. 85 East 125th Street, on Thursday, January 4th, 1900, between the hours of three and four o'clock P. M.
FRED'K W. LIVERMORE, Cashier.

Fourteenth Street Bank,
3 East 14th Street.
New York, Dec. 26, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 9, 1900, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 A. M.
IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

West Side Bank,
New York, Dec. 25th, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, Nos. 485 and 487 Eighth Avenue, on Tuesday, the 9th day of January, 1900, between the hours of 10 and 11 A. M.
THEO. M. BERTINE, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
New York, December 7th, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

**Havana Commercial

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 28	664,800
To date this year	171,819,782
Corresponding date last year	114,659,892

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 28	$2,255,020
To date this year	$833,017,130
Corresponding date last year	$916,235,710

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 4½@5½ per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. C. & F. pf	½	H. B. Claflin	1½
Am. Ice	2½	Hocking Valley	¾
Am. Malting	⅝	Illinois Centeral	1¼
Am. Malt. pf	2	Int. Paper pf	½
Am. S. & R. pf	1¼	Iowa Cent. pf	1½
Am. S. & W. pf	1	Kanawha & Mich	1
Am. S. Hoop pf	1	Laclede Gas	4
Am. Tin Plate pf	2	Manhattan Con	1
Am. Tobacco	2¾	Met. Street Railway	4½
Am. Tob. pf	2	Mt. W. S. El., C.	2
Balt. & Ohio	⅝	Minn. & St. L.	¾
B'klyn Rapid Trans.	3⅛	Nat. Steel	1
B'klyn Un. Gas	3½	Nat. Steel pf	6½
Chi. Cons. Tract	1½	N. Y. Central	½
Chi. & East. Ill	2½	N. Y., N. H. & H.	2
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L.	2d
Chi. G. W. deb	1¼	pf	2
Chi. M. & St. P. pf.	2½	Pacific Coast	4½
Chi. & N. W.	2	Pacific Mail	¾
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	P., C., C. & St. L.	4⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅞	Pressed Steel Car	1
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	2¼	Presed S. C. pf	2
Cleve., L. & W. pf	½	Pullman Car	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	2¼	Reading	½
Col. So. 1st pf	1	St. Paul & Om	½
Cent. Tobacco pf	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1
Delaware & Hudson	1⅜	Twin City R. T.	7
Del., L. & W.	1	Union Bag & Paper	1
Den. & Rio Grande	⅝	U. S. Rubber pf	1½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf	1¼	W. & L. E. 1st pf	⅝
Evans. & T. H. pf	1	W. & L. E. 2d pf	2
General Electric	1	Wis. Central	1⅜
Great North. pf	1⅛	Wis. Central pf	1⅞

Stocks Declined.

Am. Steel & Wire	½	Louis. & Nash	½
Am. Sugar Ref	2½	M. & St. L. 2d pf	⅝
Am. Steel Hoop	½	Nat. Lead pf	¾
Balt. & Ohio pf	¾	N. J. Central	⅝
Chi. G. W. pf., A	½	N. Y. Air Brake	¾
Chi., M. & St. P	⅞	Rep. Steel pf	⅞
Chi. Term. Tr. pf	¾	Third Avenue	2⅛
Glucose Sugar	1	West. Union Tel	½

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ann Arbor 4s	1	Green Bay. Deb. A.	1
At., T. & S. F. gen.	1	Iowa Cent. 1st	2
Balt. & O. prior lien	1	L., Ev. & St. L. con. 5s, I. T.	2¾
B'klyn R. T. 5s	1	Manhattan 4s	2¾
B'klyn Un. El. 1st	1½	Missouri Pacific con.	2
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	1	Mo. Pac. coll. g. 5s	1
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc	2	Mobile & Ohio gen.	1
Cent. of N. J. gen	2	Norf. & West. con.	1
C., B. & B., Neb. 4s	1	San A. & A. P. 4s	3½
C., M. & St. P., I. D. & D. Ext. 7s	3	So. Pac., Cal., 5s, sta.	1¼
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	2⅞	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1
		Stand. R. & T. 6s	1
		Wabash, Deb. A.	1

Bonds Declined.

C., B. & Q. deb. 5s	1	Col. South. 1st	1¼
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry. 1st	2	Scioto V. & N. E. 4s	4

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Stock market quotations yesterday were buoyant up to the last hour of business; then they receded sharply. Covering for the short account was the conspicuous feature in early transactions. Many interesting and cheering reports were current, not all of which were confirmable, but there was a receptiveness for every manner of optimism, and market values advanced easily.

Purchases by investors, and notable purchases in small amounts of stocks to be paid for and taken wholly out of the Street, figured conspicuously. Quite apart from what professional views may be, there is small doubt of the confidence of the general public in the strength of the current business situation.

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Money market conditions—and this involves every feature pertaining to gold exportation—change not at all toward any discouraging status. Gold shipments may reach larger figures than have yet been forecast, but even that development would not change the fact—well understood now in every quarter—that the United States has the yellow metal in such volume that it can meet every draft without embarrassment. Ours is the only nation of the world that can spare gold with readiness—in sparing it show financial strength.

It may be, of course, that gold shipments can be used against the security market here as a bear influence, but the ultimate bearing must be on the helpful side.

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To-morrow, the last business day of the year, will be preliminary to opinions and plans and movements that have to do with Congressional action. With the opening of the new year Wall Street will probably plunge enthusiastically into forecasts of the Senate's adoption of a currency bill which will benefit every investment and business interest—and there will incidentally be attending prospects for shipping subsidies and other business helps.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit had another sensational day of it yesterday. The trading in it was so enormous that over 100,000 shares changed hands, while the range of prices marked a difference of over 6 full points, with the low figure at 68¾ and the high at 74¾. The close was at 71¾, a net gain for the day, however, of 3⅛ points.

This late decline was probably due to the distinctly disappointing feeling, following the negative action of the Grand Jury in respect to the investigation before it. Conservative and non-sensational interests on the Street had hoped that some action would be taken which might more or less effectually stop rumor-mongering.

As on recent days there were many stories concerning the property, but like the many other reports which from time to time have been circulated nothing substantial upon which to found these stories could be obtained.

It was said, apropos of the coming annual meeting of the company, not only that the talked-of new interests in control of the company would then appear beyond doubt, but that the strength of these interests would be disclosed by the placing on the Board of Directors of a personal representative of Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt. This, however, is an old story revived—though that does not necessarily signify that there may not be something in it. The certainty is, however, that nothing official on the subject can be learned.

Another story had it that Mr. James R. Keene had been enlisted on the bull side of the stock. The Street gave scant attention to such a fanciful story.

It does appear that there still is a large short interest in the stock, and that every effort on the part of these shorts to cover is being vigorously resisted. Standard Oil buying of the stock continues.

EXTRAORDINARY EARNINGS.

The strength of Colorado Fuel and Iron yesterday was due directly to the excellent showing made by the company in November, its net earnings in that month increasing $114,168. The complete figures were $220,200, as compared with $115,031 in 1898. For the five months ending Nov. 30 the earnings were $803,380, an increase of $447,350, the increase alone being greater than the entire earnings of the same five months in 1898, the total of which was $356,025.

Inasmuch as the fixed charges of the company, including bond interest, taxes, and preferred stock dividend, are $400,000 for the twelve months ending June 30, 1900, this means that in the first five months of its fiscal year the company has not only earned all these charges but has a surplus left of over $200,000.

CONTINUING ITS ADVANCE.

Metropolitan Street Railway, which on Wednesday gained over 9 points, continued its wonderful advance yesterday, at one time being nearly 10 points higher than Wednesday's best figure, allowing for the fact that the stock yesterday was selling ex-dividend of 1¾ per cent. Profit-taking toward the end of the day forced the price down several points lower, to 173½, though this of itself was a net gain for the day of 4⅝ points with the dividend off.

Factors contributing to this rise were good commission house buying, the return as purchasers of what may be termed the inside element, and the apparently small supply of floating stock when the shorts undertook to cover.

DISAPPOINTING STATEMENT.

St. Paul, which has a habit of disappointing the Street at most unexpected moments, yesterday put out its statement of earnings for the month of November, showing a decrease in net earnings for the month of over $70,000. At once—as, indeed, has always been the case when a disappointing St. Paul statement has been published—the Street jumped to the conclusion that the business of the road was falling off, and a mild rush to sell was made, with the result that it looked for a time as if the entire market might be depressed.

Later, a better feeling manifested itself, when it appeared that the decrease was due not to any less business, but rather to extra "operating expenses," in which are included moneys for betterments, &c. In fact, the gross earnings for the month increased $322,230, with a total of $4,022,690; but to offset this there was an increase of more than $593,000 in "operating expenses," thus explaining the decline in net earnings.

As a result of the statement the common stock at the close marked a loss of seven-eighths of a point from the previous day, though before the statement it had shown a gain.

TWO LOCAL TRACTION STOCKS.

At one time yesterday Manhattan had appreciated fully 3 points beyond the high figure of the day previous, but in the afternoon a decline set in, and the quotation fell off several points, closing at 96, a net gain for the day of 1 point. It is said that leading houses which recently have been bearish on the stock have turned bullish.

Third Avenue, which lately has advanced with the other local traction stocks, did not share in yesterday's rise, but instead declined 2¼ points on sales of less than 1,500 shares. There was no news concerning the property, and the cause for the depression does not appear.

SUGAR'S DECLINE.

For the first time in several days American Sugar yesterday scored a decline for the day, the loss being 2½ points on sales of about 71,000 shares. Throughout the day the stock was erratic, at one time showing evidences of strength, at another of weakness. Toward the close of the trading, however, the element bearing the stock seemed to have gotten control and forced the price down to 127½, though a rally of a half point came later, at which quotation the market closed.

It is said there is still a large short interest in the stock at 120, composed chiefly of consolidated houses, and that that interest is working for a further decline.

There is more or less speculation as to probable developments at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the company to be held Jan. 10. It is believed that at that meeting a definite plan of action in respect to the sugar war, whether looking to its continuance or cessation, will be formulated.

TALK OF EXTRA PRIVILEGES.

The advance of 1 point in the common stock of Pressed Steel Car was on reports that the common stockholders are shortly to receive a full year's dividend, half for the past half year and half for the first six months of the present year. The preferred stock rose 2 points on the belief that the preferred shareholders would in some way or other share in the rumored extra privileges to be distributed.

AN OLD STORY REVIVED.

Louisville and Nashville yesterday declined a half point in the face of a revival of the story that an increased dividend was not improbable. The report was not officially confirmed. Earnings of the company, it is pointed out, continue steadily to improve.

LARGE LOANS ON TOBACCO.

The knowledge that a number of large time loans of money have within the past few days been made on American Tobacco stocks, indicating that the purchasing interests are in to stay, gave additional strength to the stocks yesterday, the common gaining 2⅜ points and the preferred 2.

NEW CO-TRUSTEE NAMED.

At a meeting of the holders of the third mortgage bonds of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company yesterday afternoon John S. Kennedy was appointed a co-trustee in the place of the late John N. Hutchinson.

SURPLUS FOR DIVIDENDS.

The statement of earnings of the Wheeling and Lake Erie from July 1 to Nov. 30, shows that after payment of $272,330 for taxes, interest, and dividend on the first preferred stock, there is left a surplus of $104,970 applicable to the second preferred.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £511,000, circulation decreased £465,000, bullion increased £46,750, other securities increased £425,000, other deposits increased £830,000, public deposits increased £1,102,000, notes reserve increased £533,000, Government securities increased £1,000,000. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 36.57 per cent. Last week it was 36.08 per cent.

Rate of discount unchanged at 6 per cent.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Report of the Secretary of State of South Carolina showing that there were twenty-six cotton mills chartered and commissioned in that State during the present year.

Election of H. P. Wertheim and W. A. C. Bostwick to membership in the Stock Exchange.

Increase of 99 per cent. Colorado Fuel and Iron's net earnings for November.

Sale on the Stock Exchange of 25 shares of Corn Exchange Bank stock at 370.

No change in the Bank of England rate of discount.

Approval of the stockholders of the Florida Central and Peninsular for a consolidation with the Seaboard Air Line.

American Sugar Refining Company to elect three Directors at the annual meeting on Jan. 10.

Officials of the larger anthracite coal companies quoted as saying that that industry is at present in better condition than at any time since 1892.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 4½@5½ per cent., closing at 5 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods. Mercantile paper, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 7@8 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $193,049,188; balances, $9,185,321; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,930,507.

Money on call in London at 4½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 6¾@7 per cent. for short and 6¾@6¾ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange dull and steady. Nominal rates were $4.82 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.81⅝@$4.81½; demand, $4.87½; cables, $4.88⅛; commercial bills, $4.86¼@$4.82.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.23⅜ and 5.19⅜ less 1-16@5.20; reichsmarks, 93⅝ and 94 11-16; guilders at 39⅞ and 40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—par. Chicago—20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛ off; selling, par. St. Louis—$1 discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—American securities opened good, with prices for the most part above parity. Afterward they were below the best, with a disposition to wait and see what Wall Street would do. The final tone was steady.

Consols for money and the account, 98⅞; Canadian, 98¼; Erie, 11⅝; Erie first preferred, 33; Illinois Central, 112½; Union Pacific preferred, 75½; St. Paul, 120⅝; New York Central, 133⅜; Pennsylvania, 67¼; Reading, 9; Northern Pacific preferred, 74⅜; Atchison, 20; Louisville, 79⅝; Grand Trunk, 6⅝; Anaconda, 7⅞.

Money, 4½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 6⅜@7 per cent., and for three months' bills, 6⅝@6¾ per cent.

Spanish 4s, 64½.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £356,000, including £293,000 in American eagles. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 129.10; Madrid, 27.50; Lisbon, 43.50; Rome, 7.22½.

Bar silver closed firm at 27⅛d per ounce.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—Prices were firm throughout on the Bourse to-day, especially in the case of international securities. Yesterday's influx of American gold into the Bank of England and the improvement in the New York stock market caused many repurchases. Spanish 4s recovered sharply. Portuguese securities occasioned great attention, owing to the reports of the occupation of Delagoa Bay, Portuguese East Africa, by Great Britain. Kafirs were weak, in consequence of continued forced sales in London. On the Street, after the close of regular business on the Bourse, there was a slight recovery in Kafirs, which was followed, however, by a fresh decline. Three per cent. rentes, 99f 7½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 33c for checks. Spanish 4s, 65.35.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation increased 89,320,000f, Treasury accounts current increased 8,800,000f, gold in hand decreased 5,425,000f, bills discounted increased 150,000,000f, and silver in hand decreased 5,900,000f.

BERLIN, Dec. 28.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were firm, being encouraged by foreign advices and cheaper money. Exchange on London, 20 marks 58½ pfennigs for checks. Private rate of discount, 6⅛ per cent.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 28.—On the Boerse to-day prices were strong. International securities improved. Americans were higher, particularly Northern Pacifics.

MADRID, Dec. 28.—Spanish fours closed at 75.95.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—The stock market developed little of an interesting character to-day. In the coppers, Utah, by virtue of a sharp advance from 27 to 30, was the feature. To-day's high price was 7 points above the low figure within a week. Arcadian was up to 23¼. Montana to 200½. Old Dominion to 19½. Calumet and Hecla sold at 715 and 720. Osceola at from 68 to 69. Winona lost 1, to 4. Butte sold at 44. Tamarack was up 5, to 170, and Parrot dropped from 37 to 36, but rallied to 38½.

In the general list New England Gas and Coke touched 21¼. Dominion Coal was quoted at 45. Cochiti at 12½. Bell Telephone gained 2, to 344. United States Oil sold in a small way at 23¼ and 23½. New Haven advanced to 212. Zinc broke to 14½, but rallied later. The list as a whole closed quiet but moderately firm.

At the Clearing House the rate between banks was 6 per cent., and New York funds sold at par. On call money ruled from 6@7 per cent. There were few collateral loans, and business was largely in the shape of renewals. The best names and collateral passed at 6 per cent. for four to six months. Brokers say that business in commercial paper is practically at a standstill. Quotations for best names range from 6@7 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	6½	7	Old Colony	4	5
Allouez	2¾	3¼	Old Domin.	19	20
Arcadian	23	24½	Osceola	68	69
Arnold	5	5½	Parrot	38	38½
Ash Bed		1	Pioneer	2	2⅛
Atlantic	22½	25	Quincy	137½	140
Baltic	16½	17½	Rhode Isla'd		5¼
Bost. & C. C.	25	30	Santa Fe	4¾	5
Bost. & Mon.	258	260	Santa Ysabel	7½	8
Butte & Bos.	42	45	Shoe	30	
Cal. & Hec.	718	725	Tamarack	170	
Centennial	16	17	Utah Cons.	29	29½
Franklin	13	13½	Washington	1¼	1½
Humboldt	1	2	White Knob	10½	12
Isle Royale	23	25	Winona	5	5½
Mohawk	14½	15½	Wolverine	37	38

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	246	250	Bost. Gas 5s.	77½	80
Bost. & Low.	241	..	Cent. Mass.	9	..
Bost. & Me.	199	200	Fitchburg pf.	115	120
Bost. & Prov.		300	West End	92	92¾
Bost. Elev.	97½	98			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell Tel.	341	344	Mex. Tel.	3	3½
Chi. Sk. Yds.	130	..	N. Eng. Tel.	135	140
Dom. Coal	42½	..	U. S. Oil	22¾	23
D. Coal pf.	114	..	West. Elec.		39½
Erie Tel.	101½	102	West. El. pf.	..	63

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—There was some improvement in local traction stocks to-day. Union Traction preferred opened at 76 and advanced to 77¾, closing at 77. The common closed at 30, a point advance over the start. Metropolitan Elevated preferred dropped a point from the opening at 77½, but closed at 79. The certificates sold at 26@26½ and the bonds at 93¾. Linseed preferred ranged from 53 to 54, opening at 53¼ and closing at 53⅝. Biscuit common advanced from 35¾ to 36¼, closing, however, at 35½. The preferred went from 89⅜ to 90¼, opening and closing at 90. Match closed at 121, a point below the opening.

		High.	Low.	Close.
601	American Linseed	13	12¼	12¾
1,502	American Linseed pf	54	53	53⅝
250	American Strawboard	29	29	29
222	American Tin Plate	28	27	27
200	Chicago Union Trac	30	29	30
242	Chic. Union Trac. pf	77¾	76	77
221	Diamond Match	122	121	121
50	Metropolitan Elevated	23½	23	23
490	Met. Elevated pf	79	76½	79
40	Milwaukee Brewing pf	15	15	15
2,812	National Biscuit	36¼	35¼	35½
386	National Biscuit pf	90¼	89⅜	90
90	National Carbon pf	80	80	81
1	National Steel pf	90	90	90
4	South Side Elevated	100	100	100
512	West Chicago	111	110½	110¼

BONDS.

		High.	Low.	Close.
$28,000	Met. Elevated gold 4s	95¾	95	95¾

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.—Stock market conditions continued to improve to-day. Prices moved upward steadily until the afternoon, when, in sympathy with New York's reaction and some realizing, there was a slight recession. In a few cases the earlier gains were wiped out, but in other instances net gains were reflected at the close. United Gas, which closed at 148 Wednesday, rose to 156, and then receded a point. Philadelphia Electric moved up to 6, and held there. Electric Storage Battery moved up from 75 to 83; the preferred from 80 to 86½. Cambria Steel advanced ⅝, to 20½; Tidewater Steel from 12⅜ to 14. Union Traction was active between 37¾ and 37⅝. All other changes were small fractions.

The close was steady, at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	20½	20¾	Union Trac.	37½	37⅝
Choctaw	34	35	U. Gas Imp.	154	155
El. Co. of A.	12¾	13	Welsbach L.	40	40½
Lehigh Val.	24¾	24⅞	W. N. Y. & Penn.	5	5⅛
Marsden	11	11¾			
Phila. Trac.	94⅞	95¼			

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$296,093,720
Gold reserve	238,092,108
Net silver	9,910,161
United States notes in the Treasury	16,602,013
Treasury notes of 1890	982,279
Total receipts this day	1,983,695
Total receipts this month	43,390,372
Total receipts this year	261,424,702
Total expenditures this day	2,080,000
Total expenditures this month	36,650,000
Total expenditures this year	261,271,000
Deposits in National banks	84,902,572
Silver bullion	103,884
National bank notes received for redemption	294,760
Government receipts:	
From customs	1,242,242
Internal revenue	717,861
Miscellaneous	23,592

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Conditions directly the opposite of those recorded last week prevailed in the market for outside securities yesterday, and to the previous day's improvement were added a number of substantial advances. Selling pressure has almost entirely disappeared, and though the demand for stocks has not yet become as large as it was before the serious declines of last week, it is nevertheless sufficiently large to bring about important advances and to give a much better tone to the market. No stock was active to a larger extent than a few hundred shares, and, though the market was fairly broad, the total transactions for the day were small. Among the stocks which showed considerable improvement over Wednesday's figures were several of the electrical stocks, two or three of the important industrials, and one or two copper stocks.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS recovered nearly its entire loss of the previous day, and bids for both issues of stocks, as well as for the bonds, closed with net gains of about 2 points. These advances were made practically without sales, as the bids were improved without meeting any stock. It seems to be the general opinion that the local gas situation has very much improved within the last two weeks, and that there is now considerable probability of a settlement being reached soon after the opening of the year. The fact pointed to with the greatest insistence is that identical bids were made by the several companies for supplying the city with gas, and this is taken as more than a mere coincidence.

HAVANA COMMERCIAL was offered for sale, and in both issues a decline resulted. In the preferred stock sales were made as low as 57, and the common stock was offered down to 14. Later, however, the bid for the preferred stock rallied a full point, and it closed unchanged for the day at 58 bid.

ELECTRICAL VEHICLE was in demand, with little stock offered. Early in the day common stock sold up to 65, and it closed with a fractional net gain at 62½ bid. No sales in the preferred stock were reported.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION shared the strength of Electrical Vehicle, advancing to 11¼. It reacted at the close, but the final figure showed a fractional net gain.

NEW ENGLAND TRANSPORTATION was offered down, and some of the stock changed hands as low as 5, but the price rallied almost immediately to 5⅝, and it closed at this figure with a net loss of an eighth of a point.

ELECTRIC BOAT enjoyed a very sharp advance on the report of a favorable test of the company's submarine boat. On Wednesday the common stock closed at 23 bid, and yesterday sales were effected as high as 28. At the close no stock was offered under 29¾, showing a net gain of about 4 points.

Among the industrial stocks in which considerable improvement showed yesterday were National Salt common, which advanced from 46½ to 48; American Woolen Goods preferred, which went from 75½ to 76½; International Pump common, from 14 to 15; Sloss-Sheffield common, from 26 to 29, and Standard Oil, which made a net gain of 7 points, closing at 458 bid.

AMERICAN BICYCLE preferred sold at 51½. This was a substantial decline from the last previous sale. Demand for the bonds was much better than that for the stocks, and the bid for this issue was advanced a full point, to 93½. No sales of the bonds were made.

GENERAL CARRIAGE was offered down from 45 to 20 without finding a bid. In view of the course of this stock during the past few days, it would seem that manipulation was the only explanation of the remarkable price which this stock reached a few weeks ago, when bids as high as 200 were made for it.

BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER was the most active of the copper stocks. It sold to the extent of 500 shares at 10, and closed at 10 bid, a net gain of 1 point.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was traded in to the extent of only 300 shares, at figures fractionally higher than Wednesday's last sale. It sold ex dividend, and closed at 78¾ bid.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅛	1¼
New Amsterdam	22½	23½
New Amsterdam pf	43	45
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	95	98

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	..	31
American Agricultural Chemical pf	77	78
American Bicycle	16	20
American Bicycle pf	50	60
American Bicycle bonds	93½	..
American Hide & Leather	..	35
American Hide & Leather pf	..	80
American Woolen Goods	20	20½
American Woolen Goods pf	76½	78
American Writing Paper 5s	85	88
Beet Sugar	17	25
Beet Sugar pf	70	77
Distilling Company of America	7⅝	7⅞
Distilling Company of America pf	22½	23
Electric Axle, Light & Power	5½	6½
Electric Boat	27	29¼
Electric Boat pf	38	41
Havana Commercial	13	14
Havana Commercial pf	58	59½
International Pump	15	16
International Pump pf	62	62½
National Cramophone	68	73
National Salt	48	49
National Salt pf	78	80
National Tube	41	43
National Tube pf	92	94
Otis Elevator	21	22
Otis Elevator pf	86	88
Royal Baking Powder	90	92
Rubber Goods Mfg.	25	27
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	76	78
Sloss-Sheffield	29	..
Sloss-Sheffield pf	67	69
Standard Oil of New Jersey	458	465
Union Steel & Chain	15	..
Union Steel & Chain pf	..	65
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝	½

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper, ex div	78¾	79¼
American Air Power	30	40
American Cotton	..	50
Arizona Lead	10	10½
Asphalt Company of America	11½	12¾
British Columbia Copper	10	10½
Chicago & Alton sub	102	..
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	62½	65
Electric Vehicle pf	..	100
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1⅜	1⅝
Flemington Coal & Coke	19½	22
Illinois Transportation	2½	2⅝
*Markeen Copper	6½	7¾
Mexican 5s	97	98¼
New England Transportation	5⅜	5⅝
New York Gas & Electric 4s	88	89
New York Gas & Electric 5s	99	102
New York Transportation	10⅞	11
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21	22
St. Louis subs	125	..
St. Louis common, when issued	..	28
St. Louis preferred, when issued	..	93
St. Louis 4s, when issued	..	94¾
Storage Power	13¼	14¼
Tennessee Copper	11¼	12
Trust Company of America	200	205
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	..	28
Whipsaw Copper	12⅜	13½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	237
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	102	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	108
Chicago Union Traction	28	28¾
Chicago Union Traction, pf	79	79½
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf	82	86
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	82	84
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	70	74
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	82	88
Nassau Electric 4s	90	94
Nassau Electric 5s	100	112
New Orleans Traction	28	30
New Orleans Traction pf	102	104
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway	30½	32
North Jersey Street Railway 5s	98	100
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	205	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	110	113
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	..	30
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	104	107

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st with interest	..	74
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103½	106
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	..	103
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21⅝	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	40	43
Denver Gas 5s	80	81
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Fort Wayne Gas	35	39
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	60	64
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Lafayette Gas Co	40	45
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	60	65
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	35	40
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	60	65
Mutual Gas of New York	300	..
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	..	22
New England Gas & Coke bonds	71	73
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	107	110
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	58
North Hud L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	35	38
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	60	65
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	89	91
St. Paul Gas bonds	89	91
Standard Gas, New York	190	..
Standard Gas, New York, pf	110	125
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	14	16
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas	103	105
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	105	106½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	..	32
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	90	94
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	65	68
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	91	93
Metropolitan Ferry 6s	108	110
Union Ferry	40	41
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Industrials.

American Ginning	20	22
American Typefounders	51	53
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	15	20
Barney & Smith pf	..	100
Barney & Smith bonds	105	107
Consolidated Rubber Tire	7	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	30	35
Cramps' Shipyard	30	33
General Chemical	89	..
General Chemical pf	97¾	100
Hudson River Telephone	115	118
Lorillard Company

course of perhaps 400,000 or 500,000 bales' trading. Good Liverpool prices and rumors of coming shortage combined to strengthen the market.

There were 18,000 sacks of coffee traded in on the Coffee Exchange. Although the market was not active, a considerable degree of strength was noticeable. The failure of the Santos firm of Gotz, Hayne & Co., which had a stimulating effect on the market on Wednesday, because of the belief that they owed coffee here, and that the goods they could not deliver would have to be bought elsewhere by those who had contracted for them, seemed to continue its bullish influence yesterday. The influence was largely a sentimental one, because it was learned that the firm did not owe coffee in this country at all.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
3,483	Am. Steel & W...	46¼	47¼	45⅞	46¼
23,510	Am. Sugar Ref.	129¾	131½	127⅝	128⅝
890	Am. Tobacco ...	97¼	98⅛	96¼	98⅛
50	Am. T. & S. F...	19½	19½	19⅝	19⅜
2,430	Am. T. & S. F. pf.	59⅜	60⅜	59⅜	60
44,660	Brook. Rapid T.	68½	74⅜	67⅝	72
110	Ches. & Ohio...	29⅜	29½	29	29
6,570	C., B. & Q....	121⅜	122⅜	121	121⅜
4,890	C., M. & St. P.	118⅛	118⅞	117⅜	117⅝
390	C., R. I. & P.	107¼	107¼	106	106½
30	Col. Fuel & I.	40	40	40	40
830	Cont. Tobacco...	31⅜	32½	31¼	31⅜
5,820	Federal Steel ..	50⅝	51⅞	50	50¼
110	Fed. Steel pf....	72½	73	72¼	73
210	Louis. & Nash...	77½	78	77¼	77¼
4,890	Manhattan ...	94⅞	98⅜	94⅜	96¼
910	Mo. Pacific ...	39¼	40	39⅛	39⅜
20	N. Y. C. rights.	4	4	4	4
30	N. Y. O. & W....	22	22	22	22
10	Norfolk & W....	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
510	No. Pacific	53	53⅜	52⅜	52⅜
1,620	People's Gas ...	102	103½	101	102½
40	Reading ...	18	18	17⅜	17⅜
560	Reading 1st pf.	49⅜	50	49	49
50	Rep. Steel	20	20	20	20
3,020	Southern Pac ..	36½	37¼	36⅜	36⅝
60	Southern Ry. ..	11¾	11¾	11⅜	11⅜
50	Southern pf	53½	53½	53⅛	53⅛
120	Stand. R. & T.	9½	9½	e9	9½
160	Tenn. C. & I...	82⅝	84	82⅜	84
2,090	Union Pacific ..	47	47⅝	46½	46⅝
190	Union Pac. pf..	74	74	73⅝	74
2,020	U. S. Leather...	14⅛	14⅜	13⅝	13⅝
130	U. S. Leath. pf.	72	72¾	71½	72¼
112,320					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$5,000	Am. Gas 5s....	94	94	94	94

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,445	1,445	1,360
3d week Dec....	$295,035	$269,636	$261,839
From July 1....	6,302,523	5,936,621	.....
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	547	537	535
3d week Dec....	72,309	60,778	53,991
From July 1....	2,029,881	1,689,209	.....
C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,838	1,838	1,838
3d week Dec....	328,778	312,092	294,449
From July 1....	8,150,186	7,367,122	.....
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	346	346	346
3d week Dec....	95,243	66,430	.....
From July 1....	2,047,548	1,382,211	.....
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	172	172	172
3d week Dec....	14,733	12,786	11,817
From July 1....	341,194	280,707	.....
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,561	1,561	1,570
3d week Dec....	265,372	224,654	251,899
From July 1....	6,501,146	5,524,692	.....
OHIO RIVER—			
Mileage	224	224	224
3d week Dec....	26,689	19,665	20,525
From Jan. 1....	1,156,332	923,784	944,042
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	1,385	1,282	1,162
3d week Dec....	165,633	158,785	119,636
From July 1....	3,835,071	3,473,615	.....
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,223	1,223	1,223
3d week Dec....	144,066	158,183	103,630
From July 1....	3,025,316	3,053,596	.....
CHICAGO, MIL. & ST. PAUL for November:			
Gross	4,022,680	3,500,448	3,328,446
Op. expenses	2,495,715	1,905,149	1,858,033
Net	1,523,971	1,595,299	1,470,413
Gross, 5 months..	18,780,340	16,520,070	15,613,196
Net, 5 months...	6,740,782	6,915,935	6,278,571
Prop. op. ex. to gr.	62¾	54 7-16	56¼
ST. LAWRENCE & ADIRONDACK for the quarter ended Sept. 30—			
	1900.	1899.	Increase
Gross	57,678	42,473	15,205
Op. expenses	22,240	2,168	81
Net	35,428	20,305	15,124
Other income	105	335	*220
Total income	35,534	20,640	14,894
Charges	18,993	18,856	137
Surplus	16,381	1,334	14,757
*Decrease.			
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO for November—			
	1899.	1898.	1897.
Gross	680,868	660,679	612,503
Op. expenses	407,836	317,162	342,734
Net	282,032	283,517	269,834
Prop. op. ex. to gr.	59⅞	57⅝	56
Gross, 5 months.	3,478,127	3,098,682	3,066,083
Net, 5 months...	1,523,456	1,305,476	1,399,354

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.04	.06
Alpha Con....	.03	.03
Andes	.11	.10
Belcher	.14	.14
Best & Belcher..	.26	.26
Bullion	.03	.03
Caledonia	.49	.49
Challenge Con....	.11	.10
Chollar	.21	.21
Confidence	.70	.65
Con. Cal. & Va....	1.45	1.35
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.13	.13
Gould & Curry....	.25	.22
Hale & Norcross ..	.33	.33
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.04	.03
Kentucky Con.....	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con.....	.02	.02
Mexican	.29	.28
Occidental Con....	.11	.11
Ophir	.71	.68
Overman	.10	.10
Potosi	.22	.22
Savage	.09	.08
Sep Belcher	.03	.03
Sierra Nevada	.42	.41
Standard	2.40	2.00
Syndicate	.05	.05
St. Louis	.07	.07
Union Con.....	.27	.26
Utah Con.....	.04	.04
Yellow Jacket	.24	.24
Silver bars	58¾	58⅝
Mexican dollars	47½@48¼	47¼@48¼
Drafts, sight	12½	12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Dec. 28.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	40	40¾	38¾	39
Alamo	16	17	16	17
Anaconda	44	45	44	47
Anchoria	70	80	70	80
Argentum	18½	19	18½	19
Bankers'	12¾	13	12¾	13½
Battle	33¼	34½	32	33
Blue Bell	12	12½	12	12½
Coin	235	250	235	250
Columbine	19⅜	20½	19¼	20
Consolidated	15½	15⅞	15½	16
Damon	27⅜	28	28	28¼
Elkton	119½	120½	118	120
El Paso	32½	33	30	31
Findlay	13	13½	12¾	13½
Fleece	25	31	25	31
Garfield	17	18¾	16½	18¾
Gibson	25	28	20	25
Gould	32⅜	34	32	33½
Isabella	143½	144	141	142
Independence	47½	49	47	49
Jackpot	59½	60½	56	57½
King	93⅛	99	93½	97
Moon Anchor.....	71¾	73	72	73
Matoa	29¾	30½	29⅝	30½
National	10⅞	11⅜	10⅞	11
Ophir	52	59	52½	58
Pharmacist Con....	14	14½	13¼	14
Pinnacle	27⅜	28¼	27	28
Portland	222	225	224	224½
Raven	76	77	74	75
Rawlings	30¼	32	30	32
Rosa	50	60	50	60
Sovereign	14¾	15	14¾	15
Tornado	46	50	46	50
Union	37⅛	37⅝	36¼	36½
Vindicator	150	170	150	170
Work	29⅜	29⅝	28¼	29
Zenobia	18½	22	19	21

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in December showed increases:

Chesapeake and Ohio.....	$25,399
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville..	11,531
Cleve., Cin., Chi. and St. Louis.....	16,086
Hocking Valley.....	28,813
Kanawha and Michigan.....	1,947
Norfolk and Western.....	40,718
Ohio River.....	6,424
St. Louis and San Francisco.....	7,563
Total increase, 8 roads.....	$130,081
Increase previously reported.....	514,297
Total increase, 38 roads.....	$653,378
Decrease:	
St. Louis Southwestern.....	$13,517
Decrease previously reported.....	78,711
Total decrease, 9 roads.....	$92,228
Net increase.....	$561,150

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends are announced by the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway Company and the Philadelphia Company.

The New York Savings Bank announces the payment of interest, details of which will be found in another column.

Coupons are to be paid by the Southern Pacific Company and the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Company.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Simpson Tract in the Bronx Sold for About $375,000—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

One of the largest deals ever closed, involving vacant property in the Borough of the Bronx, has just been concluded through Broker William M. Ryan. For the Simpson estate he has sold the large tract lying west of the Southern Boulevard, and south of Westchester Avenue at a price reported to be about $375,000. The transaction is all cash. Mr. Ryan says that the buyer is an investor, and that definite plans as to the future of the property are not yet in shape for announcement.

More accurately described, the tract involved in the deal begins at the southwest corner of the Southern Boulevard and Westchester Avenue, and runs southerly along the former about 1,200 feet, to a point opposite the Hunt's Point Road, thence westerly, following an old farm line 1,400 feet, thence northerly to the south side of Westchester Avenue 700 feet, and along the latter to the point of beginning about 2,000 feet. A rough computation shows that the tract contains about 700 lots. The property is intersected, from north to south, by Intervale Avenue, Kelly, Tiffany, Barretto, and Fox Streets, and from east to west by Dongan Street.

This tract has been held by the Simpson family since 1844, when it was purchased by William and John Simpson, who were among the earlier representatives of the family, which has become well known throughout the city in connection with the pawnbroking establishments conducted under that name. The property is practically without improvements, having on it at present only a few scattered frame buildings.

Congressman Jefferson M. Levy has sold the old dwelling, 139 West Nineteenth Street, 40 by 92.

R. L. Julian has sold the five-story double flat, 2,534 Broadway, 24.8 by 85 by 100.

The five-story-brick flat at the northeast corner of Second Avenue and Tenth Street, 25 by 105, has been sold.

Harry Fishel has sold, for improvement, 283 to 287 Grand Street, old buildings, on a plot 50 by 100.

Frederick Plumb has sold the five-story tenement, 202 West Sixty-seventh Street, 25 by 65 by 100.

Emily Thorburn transferred yesterday the lot, 15 John Street, 25.6 by 120.6 by 25 by 124.6, to Sarah H. Witthaus, who mortgaged the property for three years to Mary A. Dalrymple for $92,500.

The Lenox Hill apartment house, at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street, was conveyed yesterday by Rosella Corn to Jacob Lippmann.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

77 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 25 by 100.11, six-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Twelfth Ward Bank.....$12,100

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

269 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 30 by 100.10, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Joseph Guidet and others, executors 26,500

411 to 417 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 20, 19, 18, and 18, respectively, by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Germania Life Insurance Company 63,250

49 West Ninety-sixth Street, 20.8 by 100.11, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Mary H. Meyer, as trustee 10,000

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

Farrell Street, northwest corner of Cherry Street, Rahway, N. J., 101 by 110, vacant; public auction sale, to B. A. Vall 2,100

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, George L. Rives, referee, 4 West One Hundred and Third Street, south side, 117.9 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 21.3 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,064.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Algernon S. Norton, referee, 710 Washington Street, west side, 87 feet north of Perry Street, 23 by 81 by 24 by 75.6, three-story brick tenement, with two-story frame dwelling at the rear.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis Hanneman, referee, Southern Boulevard, east side, 143.8 feet north of Jennings Street, 18.8 by 100, two-story frame flat. Due on judgment, $3,977.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Clinton Street, east side, 282.4 feet south of Jefferson Place, for a five-story brick flat, 26 by 90.1 by 93.1; Graham & Kirk of 1,192 Hoe Avenue, owners; H. T. Howell, architect; cost, $22,000.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Eighth Avenue, for a one-story frame storage house, 14 by 28; Astor estate of 21 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner and architect; cost, $50.

Van Beuren Street, east side, 225 feet south of Columbus Avenue, for a one-story frame office building, 18 by 17; Angelo Rezzano, Van Nest, owner and architect; cost, $350.

Belmont Avenue, north side, 64 feet west of Arthur Avenue, for two two-story frame dwellings, 64.3 by 52 and 56; Angelo Rezzano, owner and architect; cost, $800.

No. 28 West Twenty-sixth Street, for a seven-story brick flat, 25 by 81.4; Henry Miller of 150 West Thirty-fifth Street, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $80,000.

Alterations.

Pine Street, northeast corner of William Street, to a seven-story brick office building; Commercial Union Assurance Company of 38 William Street, owner; Harney & Purdy, architects; cost, $600.

No. 788 Courtlandt Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling and store; Charles Baenisch, owner; C. F. Lohse, architect; cost, $250.

Nos. 48 and 50 Washington Street, to a two-story brick storage house; William Carey, owner; Westervelt & McIntyre, architects; cost, $835.

Randall's Island, opposite One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to a three-story brick hospital; city, owner; Horgan & Slattery, architects; cost, $2,000.

First Plans Under the New Code.

The first plan filed at the Department of Buildings under the new Building Code was that submitted by Louis Harris for three three-story frame tenements, to be built on the west side of Bristow Street, 235 feet south of Jennings Street. E. O. Smith has the distinction of having filed the last set of plans under the old law, being those for a frame barn on the east side of Summit Avenue, 120 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street.

Street Openings and Improvements.

NOTICE OF HEARING.—Opening of White Plains Road, from northerly boundary of city to Morris Park Avenue, Supreme Court, Kings County, Jan. 3, 1900.

ASSESSMENT COMPLETED.—Opening of Bathgate Avenue, from Wendover Avenue to East One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, Bronx. Report to be made in Part I., Supreme Court, New York County, Jan. 3, 1900.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Dec. 28.

AVENUE D, n e corner of 6th St, 22.9x 100; New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, executors, &c., to Moses Strauss $20,000

AVENUE D, n e corner of 6th St, 22.9x 100; Moses Strauss to Harris and Abraham Cohen 22,000

BLEECKER ST, 238 to 244, s w corner of Barrow St, 80x81; Alfred L. White to Harris Mandelbaum and another..... 1

CHRYSTIE ST, 78, e s, 25x100; Max Cohen and another to Solomon Rosenberg. 1

COURTLANDT AV, s e corner of 160th St, 73.6x12; John Van Doisen to Martha Brogan 100

CROTONA PARK SOUTH, s s, 151.1 ft w of Clinton Av, 23.8x101.5x irregular; Henry White to Sarah J. Murgatroyd.... 1

ELTON AV, w s, 100 ft n of 160th St, 25x100; Sylvester L. H. Ward to Clinton H. Leggett 2,000

ELTON AV, w s, 125 ft n of 160th St, 25x100; Sylvester L. H. Ward to E. Howard Leggett 2,000

FORDHAM TO WEST FARMS ROAD, s w s, Lots 95 and 96, map of South Belmont, 115.8x55x100x116.5; William T. Hookey to Thomas O'Rorke..... 1

GOERCK ST, 58, 25x99; Emil Riebstein to Adolphus Ottenberg..... 1

GRAND ST, 48, n s, 20x60; Hannah Abraham to Esther Rawak..... 1

GREENWICH ST, 74, w s, 23.5x99.11x 23.5x99.10, with 10 ft strip on rear; George M. Miller, trustee, to Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company..... 1

HESTER ST, 205, n s, 25x—; Mary Cosiello, widow and devisee, to Augustus Sbarbore 1

JAY ST, 44, 26.8x58.4x26.8x58.9; Christian Karlen to Samuel Galle, ½ part... 1

JAY ST, 44, 26.8x58.4x26.8x58.8; Lena Leibly to Samuel Galle, all title..... 1

JAY ST, 44, 26.8x58.4x26.8x58.8; Sophia Adler to Samuel Galle, all title..... 1

JAY ST, 44, 26.8x58.4x26.8x58.8; Christian Galle to Samuel Galle, all title..... 1

JAY ST, 44, 26.8x58.4x26.8x58.8; John Galle to Samuel Galle, all title..... 1

JAY ST, 44, 26.8x58.4x26.8x58.8; Nicholas Gerber to Samuel Galle, all title..... 1

JAY ST, 44, 26.8x58.4x26.8x58.8; Frederick Gerber to Samuel Galle..... 1

JAY ST, 44, 26.8x58.4x26.8x58.8; Charles Gerber to Samuel Galle..... 1

JAY ST, 44, 26.8x58.4x26.8x58.8; John Gerber to Samuel Galle..... 1

JAY ST, 44, 26.8x58.4x26.8x58.8; Jacob Karlen to Samuel Galle..... 1

JAY ST, 44, 26.8x58.4x26.8x58.8; Gottfried Karlen to Samuel Galle..... 1

JAY ST, 44, 26.8x58.4x26.8x58.8; David Karlen to Samuel Galle..... 1

JOHN ST, 15, n s, 25.6x120.6x25x124.6; Emily Thorburn to Sarah H. Witthaus.. 1

LOT 534, map of Van Nest Park; E. B. Levy to Edward F. Boyle..... 100

LOT 25, s of 138th St, at e line of Lot 223, map of Central Mott Haven, amended, 7.11x74.6; Catherine A. Sexton to Olin J. Stephens, quit claim..... 1

LOTS 230, 516, 517, 329, 338, and 349, map of the Arden property; Sarah A. Vaden to Rachel A. Conner..... 1

MADISON AV, s e corner of 77th St, 45x102.2; Rosella Corn to Jacob Lippmann 100

MADISON AV, w s, 20.5 ft s of 68th St, 20x70; Lyman C. Josephs to Robert C. Myles 15,000

MARMION AV, n w s, Lot 166, map of East Tremont, 66.1x150.2; Mary F. Keegan and another, by guardian, to Frank J. Patterson..... 100

MONROE ST, 152, n s, 18.4x100; Benjamin Light to Meyer Vesell 29,500

MORTON ST, 21, n s, Lot 11, on map by C. Loss, 25x111x25x114; Leopold Kaufmann to Jonas Weil and another..... 1

MOTT HAVEN CANAL, w s, 100.1 ft s of 138th St, 60x100; Albert F. and wife to Thomas T. Knapp to Olin J. Stephens..... 15,000

ORCHARD ST, 28, 25.3x87.6; Isidore Jackson to Aaron Kommel..... 30,500

ORCHARD ST, 28, 25.3x87.6; Charles Neumann to Isidore Jackson, re-recorded.

BECK ST, n w corner of Prospect Av, 45x90x—x100; Mount Morris Real Estate Association to Alexander Leicht and wife 100

PERRY AV, e s, 225 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 34x100; George M. Miller, as trustee, to Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company 1,000

PLOT, 75 ft s of 138th St, at east line of Lot 223, amended map of Central Mott Haven, runs s 74.6x w 7.11x n 74.6x e 7.11; August Belmont and another to Catharine A. Sexton..... 1

RIVERDALE AV, widened, w s, 245 ft s from s line of the land of Thomas Cuthbert, 50x100; James Clark to Alice Clark 1

RIVINGTON ST, n e corner of Sheriff St, 25x81.9; Abraham Solomon and another to Marion F. Rice, quit claim..... 1

RIVINGTON ST, n e corner of Sheriff St, 25x81.9; Christian H. Ducker to Abraham Solomon and another, quit claim..... 1

ROBBINS AV, w s, 237 ft n of Port Morris Branch Railroad, 20x120.3x20.11x 114.2; John M. Haffen to J. & M. Haffen.

SIXTH ST, n s, 80.6 ft w of 4th Av, 19x98.9 x irregular; Paul Wilcox to Joseph S. Richards..... 1

30TH ST, n s, 86.6 ft w of 4th Av, 19x 98.9x irregular; Huntington Richards to Joseph S. Richards..... 1

34TH ST, s s, 32.1x98.9; Kate M. Belsey to Maurice Sichel..... 1

45TH ST, s e corner of Lexington Av, 18.9, 70; Margaret A. Pearsall to Ludwig Fromm 1

49TH ST, 126 West, 25x100.5; Albert Delevie to Mary C. Browne..... 50,000

50TH ST, 438 and 436 West, 50x100.5; 51st St, 458 and 460 West, 41.8x100.5; Elsworth L. Striker to James M. More, executor, &c. quit claim..... 1

50TH ST, 438 and 435 West, 50x100.5; 51st St, 458 and 460 West, 41.8x100.5; Elsworth L. Striker, executor, &c., to James M. More, executor, &c. 1

52D ST, n s, 375 ft e of 11th Av, 50x100.5; James Murray and others to Frederick Aldhous 49,000

56TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x100.5; Frederick Frischen and wife to William B. Parsons 1

63D ST, n s, 289.7 ft w of Columbus Av, 18.9x100.5; Frank W. Thomas, referee, to Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church..... 15,000

70TH ST, s s, 82 ft e of West End Av, 18x100.5; George A. Stimpson to Marie Obry 31,000

77TH ST, 77 East, 25x102.8; Thomas M. Hall to George T. Bliss 34,500

77TH ST, 125 West, 20x107.2; John L. Miller to Clara J. McDonald 100

86TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of Avenue B, 25x 189.8x25x140.1; Charles L. Ritzmann to Johanna L. Ritzmann 1

90TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8; John Riesinger to Charles A. Nafz..... 100

110TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 7th Av, 75x 100.11; John H. Screvan to Harry L. Topliz 100

112TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 50x 100.11; George H. Beyer to James J. Donovan, Jr. 1

115TH ST, s s, 450 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x 100.11; George C. Engel and wife to Katie Roys 100

123D ST, s s, 118 ft e of 6th Av, widened, 16.3x100.11; Edwin F. Raynor and others, executors, &c., to Richard C. Allez..... 13,500

126TH ST, 56 West, 16.8x99.11; Carrie A. and Emanuel M. Gattle to Lucy A. Campady 100

127TH ST, 219 East, 23x99.11; Charles Brogan to John Van Dolsen..... 100

127TH ST, s s, 250 ft e Columbus Av, 25x99.11; John and Richard Feehan to Emma Feehan 25,000

138TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 12th Av, 25x 99.11; William Langdon and wife to Matthew Hawe..... 1

143D ST, s s, 616.8 ft w of Broadway, 29.3 x99.11x irregular; Solomon Emanuel, as executor, and Amanda C., wife, to William R. O'Brien 2,750

151ST ST, s s, 200 ft w of Morris Av, 25x 118.3; Raphael Danziger to Nicola Finelli 4,100

154TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 102.5x 101.11x82.5x99.11; Frederick Aldhous and wife to James Murray and another.... 30,000

160TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25.1x99.11; William W. Strouse to J. Romaine Brown 1

177TH ST, s s, old line, s e corner of Division St, runs s 160.2 to Boston Road, x e 104.7 to Locust Av, x w 86.10; Charles H. Dugliss to August Uihlein 18,000

208TH ST, n s, 100 ft s e of Columbus Av, runs s e 330.10 to Harlem River x n e and n w to 207th St x n w 259x s w 199.10, with all land under water; 208th St, s w s, at s e of 9th Av, runs s w 99.11x s e 100x s w 90.11x s e 264 to Harlem River x n — to 208th St x n w 120, with all land under water; Charlton W. Crane to J. Romaine Brown..... 100

Recorded Leases.

FALK, Benjamin J., to Edward Cupl; 24th St, 13 and 15 West, 4 4-12 years.....$10,000

PELL, Orleana R. E., and others, to Adams & Co., 8th Av, 345, w s, 73.5 ft n of 21st St, 21x85x irregular, 26 years, $8,000 8,400

SEABOARD REALTY COMPANY to Palmer & Embury Manufacturing Company; 20th St, 42 to 48 East, 3 years... 3,500

Recorded Mortgages.

ALDHOUS, Frederick, to Hamilton Bank; 52d St, n s 375 ft w of 8th Av, due.... $2,500

ALDHOUS, Frederick, to Hamilton Bank; 52d St, n s, 37 ft e of 11th Av, due.... 3,500

ALLEZ, Richard C., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 24 West 123d St, 3 years 7,000

ANDERSON, Henry, and Jeremiah Flanagan to the Irving Savings Institution; 129th St, s s, 358 ft e of 8th Av, 2 years. 58,000

ARTHUR, George W., to Charles A. Moran and others, trustees; 100th St, s s, 98.3 ft w of Park Av, 3 years..... 20,000

ARTHUR, George W., to Charles A. Moran and another, trustees, &c.; 100th St, s s, 73.3 ft w of Park Av, 3 years..... 20,000

BELLOWS, Marietta B., to Abraham Salomon and another; 28 Orchard St, installments 7,500

BOYLE, Edward F., to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 556, map of Van Nest Park, 24th Ward, 3 years..... 195

BROOKMAN, John U., to Home Life Insurance Company; Avenue A, n e corner of 19th St; Avenue B, Tompkins St, 18th and 19th Sts, the block; Avenue B, e corner of 19th St, to 20th St x e to Tompkins St, with land under water, &c., 2½ years 175,000

BROWN, Rosie, and others to Ella W. Mills, executrix, and another, executors, &c.; 2,787 8th Av, 5 years..... 30,000

BROWN, Rosie, and others to St. Luke's Hospital; 2,789 8th Av, 5 years..... 20,000

BROWN, Rosie, and others to St. Luke's Hospital; 2,793 8th Av, 5 years..... 20,000

BROWN, Rosie, and others to George M. Miller, executor, &c.; 2,791 8th Av, 5 years 20,000

COHEN, Abraham, to Lena E. Vallens; 7th St, s s, 120 ft w of 2d Av, and 7th St, s s, 144.5 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years.... 40,000

COLLINS, Richard, and another to Mary A. Tatum; 113th St, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 2½ years 18,000

COLLINS, Richard, and another to Home for Incurables; 7th Av, w s, 26 ft s of 118th St, 5 years 25,000

COLLINS, Richard, and another to W. Emlen and John E. Roosevelt, trustees, &c.; 7th Av, w s, 76.11 ft n of 118th St, 5 years 20,000

CORN, Henry, to William T. Sabine; 107 and 109 Water St, 1 year..... 15,000

DEL DONNO, Marty, to the North New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Simpson St, e s, 172.11 ft n of Home St, installments 5,500

ENNIS, Emma L., to Lillian L. Wiswall; 129 West 20th St, 3 years..... 2,000

FINELLI, Nicola, to Raphael Danziger; 151st St, s s, 200 ft w of Morris Av, 2 years 600

FLITNER, William H., to Ida M. Merritt; 152 West 130th St, 5 years..... 1,500

FLITNER, William H., to Ida M. Merritt; 150 West 130th St, 5 years..... 1,500

FLITNER, William H., to Ida M. Merritt; 148 West 130th St, 5 years..... 1,500

FROMM, Ludwig, to Emilie Schloss; Lexington Av, s e corner of 45th St, 3 years. 3,000

FROMM, Ludwig, to Martin L. Strauss; Lexington Av, s e corner of 45th St, 3 years 7,000

FROMM, Ludwig, to John A. Brown, Jr.; Lexington Av, s e corner of 45th St, 5 years 25,000

FURIATI, Biagio, to Kate Johnsen; 419 East 13th St, 1 year..... 3,000

HOLLAND, Edward, to Charles G. Spencer; 2d Av, e s, 60.10 ft s of 115th St, 3 years 10,000

JAMMES, Albert F., and wife to Metropolitan Trust Company, guardian, &c.; 37th St, s s, 114.6 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years 35,000

KEE, Frank T., to Frances V. Nash; Audubon Av, e s, 63 ft n of 174th St, ½ year..... 12,000

KORN, Louis, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 22d St, n s, 258 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year 45,000

LEICHT, Alexander, and wife to Laura F. Van Riper; Prospect Av, n w corner of 163d St, 3 years..... 1,000

LEVERICH, Annie F., to Mary Lakoy King; 10 East 75th St, 3¼ years..... 35,000

LEVY, Lillie, to Morris Goldberg and Harry Moses; 17 Ludlow St, 1 year..... 2,500

LOMONTE, Fortunato C., to Frank H. Platt and another, trustees; 118th St, s s, 175 ft w of 5th Av, secures claims..... 4,287

LOMONTE, Fortunato C., to Thomas F. McGaul; 118th St, s s, 175 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year 1,000

LUDIN, Susan A., John E., and Eugene C., to Franklin Savings Bank; 213 West 40th St, 5½ years 20,000

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and Fisher Lewine to Alfred L. White; 288 to 294 Bleecker St, 1 year 10,000

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and Fisher Lewine to Union Dime Savings Institution; 288 to 294 Bleecker St, 2½ years..... 47,500

MARKS, Hyman, to Samuel Hahn; Bond St, s w s, Lot 11, map of property of William Israel, 1 year..... 18,000

MOHR, William F., to the Port Morris Land and Improvement Company; 134th St, n e corner of Willow Av, 1 year.... 15,000

MONAGHAN, John, to Robert H. Neely; Nelson Av, w s, 170.6 ft n of 165th St, 3 years..... 500

MOORE, Thomas L., to American Mortgage Company; 10th Av, n w corner of 20th St, 2 years 35,000

MURGATROYD, Sarah J., to Henry White; Crotona Park South, s s, 151.1 ft w of Clinton Av, 2 years..... 1,000

MYLES, Robert C., to Lyman C. Josephs; Madison Av, w s, 20.5 ft s of 63d St, 5 years 9,500

O'BRIEN, William R., to Solomon Emanuel, executor, &c.; 143d St, s s, 615.8 ft w of Broadway, 2 years..... 2,000

O'RORKE, Thomas, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; King's Bridge Road, s w s, part of Lot 95, map of South Belmont, 1 year..... 1,000

O'RORKE, Thomas, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; King's Bridge Road, s w s, another part of Lot 95, map of South Belmont, 1 year..... 1,000

O'RORKE, Thom

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MORRIS ABRAMS, bankrupt.—No. 1,758.

Notice is hereby given that Morris Abrams, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 28, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 10, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee.

Dated New York, December 28, 1899.

NO. 974.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—MALCOLM C. ANDERSON, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Malcolm C. Anderson, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 26th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 17th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. JOHN J. TOWNSEND,

Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Dec. 28, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL BAER, Bankrupt. No. 1,919.

To the creditors of Samuel Baer, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Samuel Baer was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. STANLEY W. DEXTER,

Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, December 28, 1899.

NO. 1,931.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH CAPUTA, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Joseph Caputa of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Joseph Caputa was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. JOHN J. TOWNSEND,

Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 26th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—PHILIP DAVIDSON and AARON DAVIDSON, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Philip Davidson and Aaron Davidson, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated December 20th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 10th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

E. K. PENDLETON, Referee.

Dated New York, December 28, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIMON FINE, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy. No. 1,921.

To the creditors of Simon Fine of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Simon Fine was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 9th day of January A. D. 1900, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. GEORGE C. HOLT,

Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, December 28, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—GEORGE HUBENER, bankrupt.—No. 1,769.

Notice is hereby given that George Hubener, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 26, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 10, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. GEORGE C. HOLT,

Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, December 28, 1899.

NO. 1,839.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB B. MARKS, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Jacob B. Marks of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Jacob B. Marks was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, No. 302 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. NATHANIEL S. SMITH,

Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 28th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM A. PHILLIPS, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy. No. 1,939.

To the creditors of William A. Phillips, of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said William A. Phillips was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. GEORGE C. HOLT,

Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, December 28, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—GARRET D. QUACKENBUSH, bankrupt.—No. 1,744.

Notice is hereby given that Garret D. Quackenbush, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 27, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 10, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, December 28, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT OF THE Southern District of New York.—SAMUEL W. RICHARDS, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel W. Richards, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 27, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 10th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.

Dated New York, December 28, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE J. TRAGIDIS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,903.

To the creditors of George J. Tragidis, of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said George J. Tragidis was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 17th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. GEORGE C. HOLT,

Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, December 28, 1899.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of JULIA MAYS, Bankrupt.—No. 1,624.

Notice is hereby given that Julia Mays, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated December 11th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January tenth, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 28, 1899.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TO THE CREDITORS OF HARPER & BROTHERS:

The undersigned, representing nearly fifty per cent. of the claims against HARPER & BROTHERS, have consented to act as a committee to reorganize the affairs of the company.

A preliminary agreement has been filed with the State Trust Company, and creditors are requested to become parties thereto. When, in the judgment of the committee, a sufficient number of creditors shall have deposited their claims under the agreement, a plan of reorganization will be prepared and submitted.

Copies of the agreement may be obtained from the State Trust Company, 100 Broadway, or from any member of the committee.

Dated New York, December 27, 1899.

ALEXANDER E. ORR, Chairman.
WILLIAM A. NASH,
STEPHEN BAKER,
WM. M. LAFFAN,
AUGUSTINE J. SMITH, Committee.

H. B. BERRY, Secretary, 100 Broadway.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel

IN THE MATTER OF THE ASSIGNMENT OF JOSEPH AGOSTINI to AUGUSTUS T. GILLENDER for the benefit of his creditors.

In pursuance of an order made by Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in and for the County of New York, on the 7th day of December, 1899, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against Joseph Agostini, lately doing business in the City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Joseph Agostini, for the benefit of his creditors, at his place of transacting business, the office of Arnold & Greene, No. 3 Broad Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 19th day of February, 1900.

Dated New York, December 7th, 1899.

AUGUSTUS T. GILLENDER, Assignee.
ARNOLD & GREENE, Attorneys for Assignee, 3 Broad St., New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAILEY, ELLENE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated September 25, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLENE A. BAILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 256-257 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of September, 1899.—OSCAR F. GUNZ, Executor. ANDERSON PRICE, Attorney for Executor, 80 Broadway, New York City. s29-1aw6mF

CONLON, JOHN P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN P. CONLON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, his attorney, No. 41 Park Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 16th day of February next.—Dated New York the 26th day of July, 1899. MICHAEL J. DWYER, Temporary Administrator of the estate of John P. Conlon, deceased. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Esq., Atty. for Temporary Administrator, No. 41 Park Row, New York City Borough of Manhattan. a4-1aw6MF

HARDENBERGH, EMILY IRENE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of EMILY IRENE HARDENBERGH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, viz., the office of Vernon M. Davis, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January next.—Dated New York, the first day of July, 1899. HENRY HARDENBERGH, FRANK M. BARNUM, Executors. VERNON M. DAVIS, Attorney for Executors, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je30-1aw6mF

HILTON, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HILTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of the estate of Henry Hilton, No. 281 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of June, 1900.—Dated New York, the 21st day of December, 1899. HORACE RUSSELL, EDWARD D. HARRIS, Executors. RUSSELL & HOLMES, Attorneys for Executors, 280 Broadway, New York City. 623-1aw6mF

LINLEY, HARRIETT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HARRIETT LINLEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Arthur A. Mitchell, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of May, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of November, 1899. WILLIAM J. LAWRENCE, Administrator. ARTHUR A. MITCHELL, Attorney for Administrator, 220 Broadway, New York City. n3-1aw6mF

LYMAN, THOMAS C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS C. LYMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribing his place of transacting business, No. 420 West Thirty-eighth Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of October 1899. ROBERT M. LYMAN, Administrator. ROBERT W. TODD, Attorney for Administrator, 329 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n3-1aw6mF

MARTIN, HENRIETTA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRIETTA MARTIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 101, No. 22 William Street, Borough of Manhatton in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of June next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of November, 1899. THOMAS M. MARTIN, Executor. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Executor, 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

PONVERT, LOUIS J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS J. PONVERT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Lawrence & Hughes, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of August, 1899. AMY K. PONVERT, Executrix. LAWRENCE & HUGHES Attys. for Executrix, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au25-1aw6mF

RHOADS, GEORGE B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE B. RHOADS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Benjamin Wright, No. 38 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 2nd day of October, 1899. ELIZABETH RHOADS, Administratrix. BENJAMIN WRIGHT, Attorney for Administratrix, 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. oct6-1aw6mF

SMITH, MARGARET J.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Lucy Ann Ordway, James H. Mullen, Charles W. Hanks, Axel Hanks, Estelle Faulkner, Susan Buckley, Alonzo Buckley, Edward H. Peck, Jennie Weed, Estella Clark, Thurlow Weed, Lucille Demarest, Ella Bradshaw, Jennie Charles, Samuel Hanks, Ruth Curry, Mr. Reynolds, C. E. Kibbey, Wallace Weed, Vetruvius Buckley, Nellie Hanks, Susan Hanks, Mary Hanks, Chas. L. Hanks, Effie Hanks, Elise Tomlins, and to all persons interested in the estate of MARGARET J. SMITH, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court, of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 5th day of January, 1900, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Charles W. Hanks, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 16th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

OTTO H. DROEGE, Attorney for Executor, World Bldg., New York. n24-1aw6wF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE V. N. BALDWIN, plaintiff, against MARY E. ROBINSON and others, defendants:

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated the nineteenth day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land in the City and County of New York, with the building erected thereon, beginning at a point on the easterly side of Mott Avenue as vested in the City of New York, twenty-five feet northerly from the point where said easterly side of Mott Avenue is intersected by the division line between Lots 17 and 18 on the map of villa sites belonging to Colonel Lewis Morris, Morrisania, in the Town of West Farms, in the County of Westchester, and State of New York, made by Andrew Findlay, surveyor, dated June 20th, 1848, the said point of beginning being distant as measured along the said easterly side of Mott Avenue seven hundred and seventeen feet and seventeen one-hundredths of a foot southerly from the intersection of said easterly side of Mott Avenue with the southerly side of East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street as legally opened, and running thence easterly, part of the way through a party wall and at right angles to said easterly side of Mott Avenue, one hundred and forty-seven feet and thirty-six one-hundredths of a foot to land of the New York and Harlem Railroad; thence northeasterly along said land twenty-five feet and fifty-three one-hundredths of a foot to a point distant twenty-five feet northerly from the last course measured along a line parallel with said easterly side of Mott Avenue, and thence westerly at right angles to said easterly side of Mott Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and fifty-two feet and fifty-one one-hundredths of a foot to said easterly side of Mott Avenue, and thence southerly along the same twenty-five feet to the point of beginning.

Subject, however, to a mortgage for twelve thousand dollars, bearing date the 27th day of April, 1899, made by the said Mary E. Robinson to Mary C. de Terrouenne.—Dated New York, December 20th, 1899. EDWIN C. HOYT, Referee.

GEORGE V. N. BALDWIN, Plaintiff in Person, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, known as No. 320 Mott Avenue.

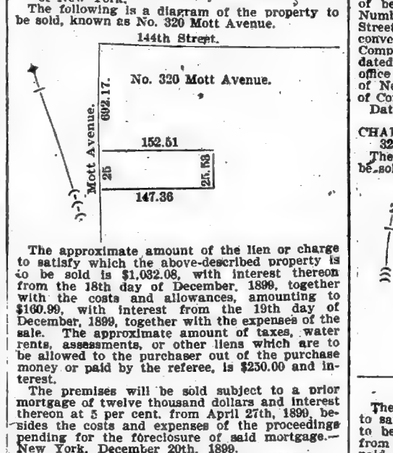

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,032.08, with interest thereon from the 18th day of December, 1899, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to $160.99, with interest from the 19th day of December, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, water rents, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $250.00 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage of twelve thousand dollars and interest thereon at 5 per cent. from April 27th, 1899, besides the costs and expenses of the proceedings pending for the foreclosure of said mortgage.—New York, December 20th, 1899.

EDWIN C. HOYT, Referee.

d22,26,29,ja2,5,9,12

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—GEORGE MACCULLOCH MILLER and another as trustees, etc., plaintiffs, against FRANKLIN NOBLE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 16th day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by McVickar and Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Second Ward of the City of New York, designated as a Map filed in the Comptroller's Office as lot Number Seven, which lot with the building thereon is known as Number Two Hundred and Thirty-three (233) Front Street, bounded northwesterly in front by Front Street, southeasterly in the rear by lot marked Number Six upon the above-mentioned Map, northeasterly by a lot of ground formerly leased by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York to David Lydig, and by the said Corporation leased to the executrix and executors of the last will and testament of Philip M. Lydig, deceased, by indenture of lease bearing date the first day of July, in the year 1874; southwesterly by a lot of ground formerly belonging to Thomas Ellison and containing in breadth in front and rear Twenty-eight (28) feet, three (3) inches, and in depth on the northeasterly side Thirty-seven (37) feet and four (4) inches, and on the southwesterly side Thirty-eight (38) feet, three (3) inches, be the said several dimensions more or less. Being the same premises which were conveyed to Samuel H. Drew, one of the parties of the first part to said mortgage, by William J. Roome and wife and Leslie M. Daniel, by deed of conveyance bearing date the sixteenth day of June, 1892.

The above mortgaged premises being subject to a certain agreement dated February 13, 1892, made between William J. Roome and others and Dennis Doyle, recorded March 8, 1892, Liber 1 of Conveyances, Section 1, Page 332, affecting the northerly wall of said premises.—Dated New York, December 13th, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.

MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the above-described premises, known by the street number 233 Front Street:

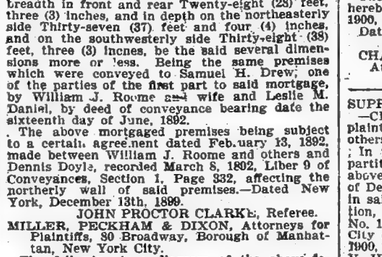

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $13,931.31, with interest thereon from the 2nd day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $353.36, with interest from November 10th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, water rents, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $615.04 and interest.—Dated New York, December 13, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JAMES EVERARD, plaintiff, against MICHAEL J. CALLAHAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 26th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the 24th Ward of the City of New York and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the southwesterly corner of Decatur Avenue and the Mosholu Parkway, running thence southwardly along the westerly side of Decatur Avenue fifty (50) feet, thence westwardly parallel with Suburban Street one hundred and fifty-nine and 33-100 feet to an angle, thence westwardly at right angles to Hull Avenue sixty-five and forty one-hundredths (65 40-100) feet to the easterly side of Hull Avenue; thence northwardly along the easterly side of Hull Avenue one hundred and twenty-two and fifty-nine one-hundredths (122 59-100) feet to the southerly side of the Mosholu Parkway; thence southeastwardly along the southerly side of said Mosholu Parkway two hundred and forty-six and eighty-one one-hundredths (246 81-100) feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, December 28th, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.

DAVID M. NEUBERGER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 256 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

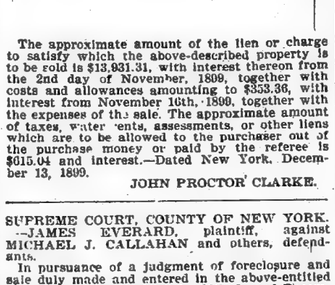

The approximate amounts of the liens or charges to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $8,413.24, with interest thereon from the 26th day of December, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $300.35, with interest from December 26th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $945.40-100, and interest.—Dated New York City, December 28th, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against THE NEW YORK STEAM POWER COMPANY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 6th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 16th day of January, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by McVickar and Company, auctioneers, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixtieth (160th) Street, distant ninety-eight (98) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Nineteenth with the westerly side of West End Avenue; running thence westerly over the said Nineteenth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety feet; thence southerly and parallel with West End Avenue, twenty feet; thence easterly again parallel with said Nineteenth Street, and part of the distance through another party wall, ninety feet to the said westerly side of West End Avenue; and thence northerly along the same twenty feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being now known by the street number 615 West End Avenue.—Dated New York, December 26th, 1899.

THOMAS F DONNELLY, Referee.

MORRIS PUTNAM STEVENS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 34 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. C.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: Its street number is 615 West End Avenue:

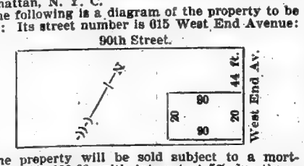

The property will be sold subject to a mortgage of $25,000.00, with interest at 5% due thereon from February 25th, 1899, which mortgage will be due February 25th, 1902. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the sale of the said premises is to be made free and clear. $538.23, and interest.—Dated New York, 26th day of December, 1899.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

d29-2aw3wF&Tu&ja10

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

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Teutonic	Jan. 31, Noon	Teutonic	Feb. 28, Noon

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AORANGI.....Jan. 5 MIOWERA.....Feb. 9
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H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ELIZABETH MESSMANN, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH EGENBERGER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 6th day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said interlocutory judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 16th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, the lands and premises directed by said interlocutory judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows, to wit: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Tenth Ward of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Division Street, distant fifty (50) feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Division and Forsyth Streets; running thence northerly parallel with Forsyth Street and partly through the centre of a party wall seventy-five (75) feet to the line of the land now, or late, belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church; thence easterly along said line twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly, parallel with Forsyth Street, seventy-five (75) feet to the northerly side of Division Street; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Division Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, said premises being known as No. 74 Division Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York.—Dated New York, December 22d, 1899.

JOSEPH FETTRETCH, Referee.

CHARLES H. MACHIN, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, 206 Broadway, N. Y. City.

HENRY LORILLARD, Attorney for Deft. Edw. Egenberger, 220 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property:

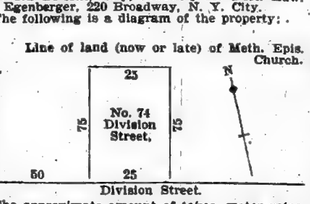

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, assessments, or other liens upon the said premises is about eight thousand seven hundred dollars, ($8,700,) which will be allowed out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee.—Dated New York, December 22d, 1899.

JOSEPH FETTRETCH, Referee.

d26-2aw3wTu&F&ja17

NOS. ..... EAST 160TH ST., BOROUGH OF the Bronx.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—HENRY W. GILBERT, plaintiff, against MARGARET REDICAN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by McVickar and Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, County of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of West End Ave., distant southerly thereon forty-four feet from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Ninetieth with the westerly side of West End Avenue; running thence westerly over the said Ninetieth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety feet; thence southerly and parallel with West End Avenue, twenty feet; thence easterly again parallel with said Ninetieth Street, and part of the distance through another party wall, ninety feet to the said westerly side of West End Avenue; and thence northerly along the same twenty feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being now known by the street number 615 West End Avenue.—Dated New York, December 26th, 1899.

THOMAS F DONNELLY, Referee.

MORRIS PUTNAM STEVENS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 34 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. C.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: Its street number is 615 West End Avenue:

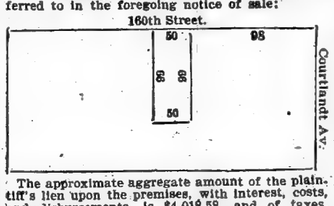

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $4,018.58, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $85.29. The approximate aggregate amount of prior liens upon the premises, with interest, is $10,984.83. The sale of the said premises is to be made free and clear. ABR. A. JOSEPH, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

d26-2aw3wTu&F&ja10

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—E. CAROLINE KOPPER, plaintiff, against MARGARET G. KOPPER, Jr., and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 22d day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by McVickar &

AFFAIRS OF THE HARPERS

Creditors' Committee Recommends Continuance of the Business.

SAVING OF $20,000 MONTHLY

A Plan for the Financial Readjustment of the Corporation Under Single-Handed Control.

At the instance of creditors whose claims aggregate nearly half the entire indebtedness of Harper & Brothers, a committee of five men, of which Alexander E. Orr is Chairman, has undertaken to prepare and submit to creditors a plan of reorganization. Preliminary to this task the committee has prepared a statement, in which it is set up that the total liabilities of Harper & Brothers on Dec. 4, 1899, were $3,083,000, diminished since the date named by the turning over of $150,000 of bonds, which leaves the total indebtedness $2,993,000.

The secured indebtedness is $1,001,000, consisting of notes, an open account, and a mortgage of $6,000, secured by bonds and real estate. The unsecured indebtedness comprises commercial paper and open accounts.

The corporation in 1893 mortgaged its property to secure $3,000,000 5 per cent. 100-year gold bonds. Of this amount, $2,645,000 stands as collateral, as referred to. The remainder of the issued bonds, $355,000, is outstanding, and controlled by the committee for the purposes of reorganization. The mortgage represented by the bonds covers all property of the corporation, except stock on hand, bills receivable, supplies, and cash on hand. Omitting the asset of good-will and plates, estimated at $900,000 value, and deducting the bond and mortgage, $894,000 remains against the outstanding bonded indebtedness of $2,645,000, or 26 per cent. of their par value.

The estimated net available assets, not covered by mortgage, to meet unsecured claims, are substantially $442,607. In this connection real estate and improvements are set down at $650,000, good will and plates at $900,000, machinery, merchandise, manuscripts, drawings, &c., at $157,500, and cash and bills receivable and miscellaneous securities, $412,913.

The amount of the assets of $442,607, as stated, is arrived at by deducting from the gross estimated assets as here itemized, and amounting to $2,120,413, the assets covered by first mortgage and bond and mortgage, in the sum of $1,600,000, and amounts due preferred creditors to the amount of $77,806.

The net liabilities in excess of bonded indebtedness are placed at $962,612, and comprise bills payable, general creditors, manuscripts, advertising, and unexpired subscriptions, leaving net available assets equal to 22.5 per cent. of net available liabilities, exclusive of cost of receivership and liquidation.

The committee regards the above estimate of value of assets, except as a going concern, to be very excessive. All of the assets covered by the mortgage are deducted in computing the probable excess of unsecured creditors, because in the committee's judgment the property covered by the mortgage would not realize, under foreclosure sale, more than enough to satisfy the secured claims.

Wherefore, the committee concludes, if the corporation is not continued as a going concern, unsecured creditors would receive a very small percentage of par value of their claims. Little, if any, relief is anticipated for creditors from indorsements of commercial paper sold by the corporation and held now as unsecured claims.

Statement is made by the committee that, under direction of G. B. M. Harvey, agent of the Trustees and receiver now in charge of the property, operating expenses have been reduced $20,000 per month, equivalent to a saving of interest on $5,000,000. Mr. Harvey has reported to the committee that the total loss from the business during the first eight months of the present year was nearly $400,000, but that, owing to retrenchments referred to, he is certain that the corporation is now earning its operating expenses.

Mr. Harvey believes that with proper management, free of custody of the courts, the business can earn, in 1900, about $100,000 above operating expenses.

The committee, therefore, recommends to the creditors that the business be continued under strong, single-handed control. The committee has assurances from the holders of practically all the bonds, that with the concurrence of unsecured creditors continuance may be had upon a sound financial basis. The plan for the financial readjustment of the corporation's affairs is now in preparation, and will be duly submitted to the creditors.

MRS. COOK'S CHRISTMAS TREE.

Bedridden Woman Makes Many Children Happy.

Groups of happy children could be seen yesterday afternoon entering the building at 492 Second Avenue, whence they passed through the hallway to a little, old-fashioned house in the rear. There in a quaint, four-posted bed on the second floor lay Mrs. Bella Cook, an invalid who has been unable to rise for forty-four years. Near her bed stood a Christmas tree, about which were heaped trumpets, drums, balls, dolls, and numerous knicknacks, which were distributed among the little ones.

Each year Mrs. Cook arranges a Christmas festival for the children of the neighborhood at her home. When she was a patient at the Woman's Hospital, which then stood on Madison Avenue, near Thirtieth Street, she made the acquaintance of many of its wealthy patrons. Among these were Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Anson G. Phelps, and a number of others, who have since contributed to the various charities she carries on. Yesterday she gave presents to over 100 children. When it was over she said: "It's the happiest day I've had for a year."

LIABILITY OF RESTAURANTS.

Justice Freedman States Rule Affecting Safety of Customers' Apparel.

A recovery in a municipal court by Marcus W. Montgomery of a judgment against John Ladjing, a restaurant keeper, for the value of an overcoat which disappeared from a hook affixed to a post, where it had been hung, while Mr. Montgomery was seated, near by, at a table with a party of friends, was yesterday set aside by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court. Presiding Justice Freedman, giving the opinion, thus states the rule of legal liability in such cases:

"Before a restaurant keeper will be held liable for the loss of an overcoat of a customer while such customer takes a meal, it must appear either that the overcoat was placed in the physical custody of the keeper of the restaurant or his servants, or that the overcoat was necessarily laid aside under circumstances showing at least notice of the fact and of such necessity to the keeper of the restaurant or his servants, or that the loss occurred by reason of the insufficiency of the general supervision exercised by the keeper of the restaurant for the protection of the property of customers temporarily laid aside.

"There are all kinds of restaurants. In some of them good taste and etiquette require that a customer should take his hat and overcoat off while taking a meal or refreshments, while in others, especially the so-called quick-lunch establishments, customers frequently remove neither hat nor overcoat."

Father Malone's Relatives' Side.

The relatives of Father Malone have issued a statement denying allegations which have been made concerning their actions and motives, and asking the friends of Father Malone, before making up their minds in the premises, to wait until the proper time has come for full investigation as Father Malone himself desires. They have remained at Father Malone's bedside, they say, because Father Malone has demanded that they do so, which desire Father Malone, they assert, caused to be communicated to Father McNamara, Vicar General of the Diocese.

The Clipper to Move Up Town.

Carrying out a plan announced some time ago, to get nearer to the theatrical centre, The New York Clipper has leased the building 47 West Twenty-eighth Street for a term of ten years, and will vacate its present quarters at 88 Centre Street on May 1. The Twenty-eighth Street property is a four-story dwelling, remodeled for business purposes.

HONORS FOR MR. CROKER.

Bust and Portrait in Dublin to Mark His Work for Parnell Mansion Fund.

In letters recently received from persons in Dublin by friends in New York it is stated that in recognition of Richard Croker's aid in raising funds in this city for the preservation of the Parnell estate at Avondale, County Wicklow, Ireland, the Lord Mayor of Dublin has suggested to the Municipal Council of that city the propriety of placing a bust of Mr. Croker in a prominent place in the Council Chamber.

The proposition, which is indorsed by the press and people of Dublin, will be discussed by the Council at the first session of that body when it assembles early in the approaching new year.

Through the suggestion of Mr. John E. Redmond, M. P., it is the intention of Irish Nationalists of all parties to unite and solicit subscriptions to defray the expense of painting a portrait of Mr. Croker, to be hung on the walls of the ancient concert room in Dublin, as a token of national gratitude.

The members of the Parnell family, who at present occupy the Parnell mansion, intend to extend to Mr. Croker a special invitation to make the mansion his home whenever he visits Ireland, and a special guest room to be called "The Tammany Chamber" will always be in readiness to receive him.

MR. CROKER'S NEPHEW WEDS.

Richard Croker Warren Takes a Trained Nurse for His Second Wife —His Relatives Annoyed.

Much interest was aroused in Flushing yesterday, when it was reported that Richard Croker Warren of that place, a nephew of Richard Croker, and Mrs. Sadie L. Corse, a trained nurse, who is about ten years his senior, had been secretly married Wednesday night by Judge Burnes, at Greenwich, Conn. This is Mr. Warren's second marriage, and his wife's third.

The first Mrs. Warren secured an absolute divorce from her husband a little more than a year ago, after a stormy married life which had extended over a period of about three years. This decree carried with it the right to the custody of their infant son, with whom she is living at the home of her father, Justice of the Peace Clinton Morrell, at Manhasset.

Mr. Warren is a clerk for the New York Life Insurance Company in this city. Many see in him a strong personal resemblance to his distinguished uncle. Mr. Warren spends his Summers at the comfortable old family homestead at Great Neck, but this year, when his parents moved to their Winter home in Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, he elected to remain in Flushing, and took up his abode with his brother-in-law, Benjamin Hewlett, chief Clerk of the City Magistrate's Court in that place.

The second Mrs. Warren is a daughter of Dennis Carli, a former Captain of the Whitestone police force. Her first husband was George Shrader, a brakeman on the Long Island Railroad, who was killed in an accident in 1883. She then married Frederic Corse, a ticket agent for the Long Island Railroad at Long Island City. He died about four years ago. She has two children.

When seen at her home, 45 Monroe Street, Flushing, yesterday, Mrs. Warren was in a very happy frame of mind. Beyond admitting the marriage, however, she would make no statement concerning it.

Mr. Warren is the only son of Samuel E. Warren, a Deputy United States Appraiser, who holds the position of chief clerk of the order department at the Appraiser's Stores, Greenwich and Christopher Streets. He seemed very much annoyed when seen yesterday. He said he did not know his son's new wife. "He is twenty-eight years old and can do as he pleases," he said. "He's a fool to get out of one fire and jump into another. This is all news to me. Well, he was married in another State, it seems, so I don't suppose they can touch him."

Mr. Hewlett said that the marriage would be a severe blow to the young man's mother. She is traveling in Europe, and an effort will be made to keep the news from her at least until her return.

Mr. Warren, who is employed in the file department of the New York Life Insurance Company, reported for duty as usual yesterday, and was at work when he was seen in the afternoon in regard to his marriage. He seemed annoyed that the matter should have found its way into print, but he admitted that the marriage had taken place.

"It was a quiet affair," he said. "I don't care to say anything more about it than that we are married. In fact there is nothing more to be said about it."

LEGAL NOTES.

LOST WEARING APPAREL.—Millicent V. Willson has a suit pending in the Supreme Court against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and the Electric Vehicle Company for damages for personal injuries resulting from a collision and for loss of wearing apparel, worth $900. An application was made at Special Term yesterday on behalf of the defendants that plaintiff be required to give the names and addresses of the persons from whom the articles of personal apparel were purchased, and if any of them were gifts, the names of the givers. The plaintiff expressed a willingness to give the particulars desired, except as to divulging from whom presents were received. She would, however, state where these presents were purchased. Justice Gildersleeve yesterday granted the application to that extent, saying it seemed to him this would give all the information to which the defendants were entitled.

***

LANDLORD AND TENANT.—It was held yesterday by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, on appeal from judgment given for the defendant in a suit brought by William L. McCotter to recover rent of certain premises from Joseph A. Flinn for the four months ending with September, 1897, that a judgment taken by default in summary proceedings by McCotter as landlord, in September, 1897, for Flinn's dispossession for non-payment of rent, was conclusive between the parties as to the existence and validity of the lease, the occupation by the tenant, and that the rent was due, notwithstanding there had been no personal service of the precept. The court therefore decided, Justice Leventritt giving the opinion, that the defendant was precluded from invoking an alleged surrender by him and acceptance by the plaintiff of the premises on the 20th of June preceding. A constructive service of the precept, as provided in Section 2,240 of the code, was held not to have been violative of the tenant's rights. Being a resident and in possession of the premises the recovery of which was sought, it seemed reasonable and probable, the Court said, that affixing a copy of the precept upon a conspicuous part of the property advised the tenant of the proceeding and afforded him an opportunity to defend. Judgment given in a Municipal Court for the defendant was therefore reversed.

***

CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE.—The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court decided yesterday that it is contributory negligence for the driver of a wagon to attempt to cross a street railroad track forty-five or fifty feet in front of an oncoming car, precluding recovery of damages resulting from a collision, where it is not shown that the car could have been stopped within that distance. Otis F. Mason, who was driving a loaded covered truck owned by Thomas L. Cornell down the west side of Sixth Avenue, between the line of elevated pillars and the sidewalk, had with him on the back of the truck a helper, one of whose duties was to notify motormen of following cars when he desired to cross their path. When midway between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets, Mason, because other wagons were in his path, started in upon the west roadway of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. In his suit against the company for injuries he received from a collision Mason testified that his horse was straight on the track, going south, when the car struck the left rear wheel of his wagon. The helper who sat on the back of the truck, facing the approaching car, testified that when the wagon turned on the track, the car was about seventy-five feet away, going at full speed, and that he then waved his hand to the motorman; that the horse and wagon continued going south on a walk for the distance of ten feet before the driver started to turn east across the track, and that then the car was forty-five to fifty feet away. Justice MacLean, in giving the decision of the Appellate Term, reversing judgment given in favor of the plaintiff in a Municipal Court, said no evidence was offered to show that the car could have been stopped within that distance, but rather the contrary appeared, and added: "'Cutting in' under the circumstances of this case clearly evinced negligence and shows fault on the part of the plaintiff sufficient to hinder recovery for defendant's negligence, if any there was." A recovery in Mr. Cornell's suit for damages to the truck, tried at the same time, was also reversed.

NEW TRANSATLANTIC LINE

Leyland & Co. to Start a Liverpool-New York Service.

VESSELS WILL SAIL WEEKLY

Six Ships to be Taken from Boston Service and Later Replaced by a New Fleet.

The announcement was made yesterday that arrangements had been completed by Frederick Leyland & Co., Limited, of Liverpool, for the establishment of a weekly passenger steamship service between New York and Liverpool. This new line, which will constitute the most important addition to transatlantic service in recent years, will have in operation within two months six big vessels, and will conduct a weekly service similar in methods to those of the Atlantic Transport Line, now running between this port and London.

It was in fact just a year and a half ago this month that the Wilson-Furness-Leyland Line, running between New York and London, and the majority interest in which was held by Frederick Leyland & Co., Limited, sold its entire fleet of vessels to the Atlantic Transport Line and made an agreement not to operate any vessels between New York and London for a period of seven years. The Leyland Line, from Liverpool to Boston, still remained in operation, and it was generally believed by shipping men that the Leylands would very soon extend their operations to New York. It is in fact with vessels drawn from this Boston service that the new service will be inaugurated, but in course of time, it is announced, these vessels will all be in turn supplanted by a fleet of powerful steamships now building.

The vessels to be placed in the new service at once are the Winifredian, Armenian, Cestrian, Victorian, Columbian, and Georgian. These vessels average some 9,000 tons each, and can make the voyage in about ten days. Their places in the Boston service will be taken for the time being by smaller vessels.

The inauguration of the new service has been delayed owing to the chartering of several of the available vessels by Great Britain as transports. The Winifredian left Boston yesterday for Liverpool, there to be taken in hand by the British army for a trip to Cape Town. The Cestrian and Victorian are now on the way to Cape Town, but will be released in a few weeks. The Armenian was due in Boston yesterday, having already made a trip to South Africa and been released. This last-named vessel will probably make the first trip from this port in the new service. Sailings will begin in about five weeks, from pier 50, North River, foot of Bethune Street.

The company has secured offices in the new Battery Park Building on State Street. The passenger department will be under the general management of P. W. Gibson, who was for a quarter of a century general passengen agent of the old Guion Line, and is one of the best known steamship men in the country. The steamers will be fitted for about 250 saloon passengers each and will carry no other class. The class of vessels now building for the new service will be something on the order of the White Star steamer Cymric, of immense size and tonnage, and with an enormous capacity for high-class freight. Particular attention, however, will be paid to the passenger traffic, and it is believed that the new company will prove a formidable rival to the Cunard and White Star lines.

ON THE PANAMA CANAL.

William Nelson Cromwell Explains the New Company's Purpose—No Fight Against Nicaragua Project.

William Nelson Cromwell, who organized the Panama Canal Company, which has been incorporated at Trenton, N. J., to take over the rights and interests of the new Panama Canal Company of France, of which J. Bonnardel was President, said yesterday that a few months would intervene before the absorption of the French company's rights.

"The French concern," said he, "will be paid out and out in stock of the new company and will have no other interest in it. All the Directors will be Americans, but I am not at liberty to announce the board yet. Some 4,000 men are at work on the Panama Canal now, as they have been continuously for five years. It has been cut through about two-fifths of its length, $270,000,000 having been spent in the process. However, we shall only need about $100,000,000 more to finish it. That sum will probably be raised by a bond issue. We shall also increase our capital stock from $30,000,000 to $120,000,000."

The attention of Mr. Cromwell was called to the fact that a syndicate, in which ex-Mayor Grace is a leader, holds certain concessions in Nicaragua and would, it was reported, appeal to Congress for Government aid to put through a canal there.

"We have no fight on with anybody," said he. "We shall not carry the matter to Congress, for Congress has nothing to do with it. We shall have all the money necessary and do not need aid from the United States or any one else to build the canal. Of course, I presume that when the people of this country see that a company is ready and able to put one canal through they will not want to make appropriations to build another. We have all the necessary concessions. They are good till 1910, and we expect to have the canal built, under American management, in seven or eight years. It was in view of our representations that Congress threw out the Nicaragua appropriation bills last year. I appeared for the American Canal Company commission last Summer at their request, and we let them know just what we had."

WOMAN'S HOTEL PLANS.

Good Site Obtainable If Money Can Be Promptly Raised.

Those in charge of stock subscriptions to the Woman's Hotel Company believe it entirely possible to raise before Jan. 1 the three-quarters of the capital, which it has been agreed must be subscribed before incorporation. If the total subscriptions do not amount to $300,000 by Jan. 1 the project will be abandoned.

Charles D. Kellogg, the preliminary committee's secretary, said yesterday: "We have an option upon an extremely desirable building site between Madison Square and Thirty-ninth Street, which we can get for $250,000, if we can raise the money at once. We allowed $300,000 for land. We already have a number of applications for quarters from women employed by business houses."

FOR A NEW EAST SIDE PARK.

Project to Get $1,000,000 from the Legislature for the Purpose.

There is a project on foot to get the Legislature to appropriate $1,000,000 for the establishment of a park on the east side, using the block bounded by Delancey, Rivington, Eldridge, and Allen Streets. James B. Reynolds, head worker of the University Settlement, at Rivington and Eldridge Streets, is at the head of the movement. Petitions asking the Legislature for the appropriation have been printed and are being circulated by a committee appointed from the Social Education and Improvement Club.

The district for which the park is desired is the largest in the city unprovided with a breathing space, and is densely settled. The newly elected member of the Assembly from the Eighth District, Isidor Cohn, has promised his support to the movement, and it is hoped that the municipal authorities will be interested in it.

Packard to Go to Sing Sing.

Eugene L. Packard, the head of the Robinson Investment and Security Company of 32 Broadway, convicted of having used the mails to swindle clients in different parts of the United States, was arraigned yesterday before Judge Thomas in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court and was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment in Sing Sing Prison and to pay a fine of $500. At the request of counsel Judge Thomas granted a stay of thirty days, from Jan. 1 next, and fixed bail at $12,500.

MRS. SCRIBNER DENIES ALL.

The Charges of Mrs. Fraser Answered and Relations with Dr. Fraser Explained.

Mrs. Lucy S. Scribner, widow of J. Blair Scribner, who resides at 763 Fifth Avenue, yesterday made a sweeping denial of the charge brought against her by Mrs. Ida M. Fraser in her application for a divorce from Dr. J. C. Fraser of Pasadena, Cal. The news that Mrs. Scribner has been made the co-respondent in the Fraser divorce case reached this city yesterday through a dispatch from Los Angeles, Cal., which was printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Mrs. Scribner prior to the death of her husband, ten years ago, was a prominent figure in New York society. Since Mr. Scribner's death she has lived a retired life, and at times has journeyed to California for her health. While she was ill in Pasadena, in 1891, she was treated by Dr. Fraser, she says. Dr. Fraser was at that time one of the leading physicians of the place. Her mother was with her, and it was decided to bring Mrs. Scribner East. Dr. Fraser accompanied the mother and daughter, Mrs. Scribner claims, purely and simply as a physician, and she declares that her relations with him were only those of a patient to a physician.

Mrs. Scribner admits paying Dr. Fraser's expenses, but refused yesterday to say whether or not she paid the bills of his tailor and gave him $4,000, as stated in the California dispatch. The allegation that Dr. Fraser told his wife that he wished to secure a divorce that he might marry Mrs. Scribner, the latter declares to be ridiculous.

Mrs. Fraser came East with her husband a little over a year ago, but, Mrs. Scribner says, the physician's wife did not call upon her.

Mrs. Scribner late yesterday afternoon consulted her lawyers, Evarts, Van Cott & Erskine, 52 Wall Street, and Mr. Van Cott gave out a statement making a general denial of the charges of Mrs. Fraser in her application for a divorce. He alleged that the affair involves blackmail, and said he would act in the future for Mrs. Scribner. When asked if Mrs. Scribner would go to California to testify in the Fraser divorce case, Mr. Van Cott said that she certainly would not. In such cases depositions are taken at the residence of the co-respondents, and if Mrs. Scribner's testimony is taken at all, it would be, Mr. Van Cott said, by such means.

VOTE AGAIN AGAINST BRIDGE.

Manhattan-Queens Project Discussed in the Board of Aldermen—Resolution to Come Up Again.

For the second time in two days the Board of Aldermen yesterday refused to authorize the construction of the Blackwell's Island Bridge connecting the Boroughs of Manhattan and Queens. Thirty-four votes were recorded in favor of the resolution and twelve against it, forty-five affirmative votes being necessary to its adoption. Among the fourteen absentees there were several who have declared their hostility to the bridge resolution. The matter was made a special order for 10:30 o'clock to-morrow morning, when every possible effort will be made to attract a large attendance of members, so that a definite result may be attained.

When Alderman McCall called the resolution up, Mr. Stewart of Brooklyn took the floor to reply to the charge made at Wednesday's meeting, that a tunnel, if built, would be used exclusively by railroad companies. "I deny that any railroad could grab a tunnel any more than it would a bridge," said Mr. Stewart. "Can any one state as a matter of personal knowledge that railroads will not use this bridge if we authorize its construction? The only bridge we have over the East River is controlled by railroad corporations, thanks to this administration."

Alderman Goodman declared that he did not believe the State would interfere and force the construction of trans-East River bridges if the city did not do so.

"If this matter is not acted upon by us before Saturday at midnight," Alderman McCall replied, "I am convinced, as sure as Alderman Goodman is in the land of the living, we will see a bridge started by June 15, under orders from the Legislature."

Alderman Bennett, who was elected by the board as successor to the late Alderman Ackerman, and who was selected for the place by Bridge Commissioner Shea, voted in favor of the resolution, which he opposed at Wednesday's meeting. The negative votes were cast by Aldermen Byrne, Diemer, Goodman, Hennessey, McInnes, McNeil, Oatman, Sherman, Stewart, Welton, Wafer, and Wentz.

ALDERMANIC SYNTAX DECRIED.

Mr. Sherman Offers a Check to Hasty, Irrelevant Resolutions.

Alderman Sherman, in the Board of Aldermen, yesterday offered the following resolution:

Whereas, There has been introduced from time to time in this board resolutions expressing sympathies or opinions in matters lying far beyond our province or jurisdiction, and

Whereas, Such resolutions are generally hastily prepared and expressed in doubtful idiom and with disregard both to rules of grammar and unquestioned facts of history, and

Whereas, Such resolutions coming on in the course of busy sessions, it has become the custom of this board to adopt the same, however absurd and ridiculous, in order to avoid the delay of debate and dilatory motions, and

Whereas, Such conditions tend to bring this board into public contempt and to reduce its legitimate influence and to injure the reputation of its members for education and intelligence, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we recommend to the succeeding board that it adopt a rule that all such resolutions relating to matters political or otherwise without the City and State of New York, be, unless unanimous consent to the contrary be given, referred as of course to an appropriate committee, and be it further

Resolved, That the clerk of this board be requested to transmit or deliver a copy of this resolution to the Chairman of the Committee on Rules of the next board.

Alderman McCall, the Tammany leader, defended the grammar used in the resolutions which the board has adopted, and on his suggestion Mr. Sherman's resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules.

Mr. Sherman's term of office expires on Sunday.

Court to Occupy Its New Home.

The Sinking Fund Commission, at its meeting yesterday, accepted the suggestion made by the Judges of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, that an arrangement be entered into with C. T. Wills, the contractor for the new Appellate Division Court House, whereby the latter will provide light and heat for the building and postpone the acceptance of his work to May 1 next. The arrangement makes it possible for the court to occupy the building next week. Mr. Wills will receive $1,234 a month for light and heat. The contract will not expire until May 1. Nearly all the work has been completed.

Funds for Park, Schools, and Supplies.

The Board of Estimate met yesterday and made the following appropriations: For the Hester Street park site, $20,000; for the purchase of supplies in the Fire Department, $10,000; for two school sites and schoolhouses in Brooklyn, $369,750; for a new school at Whitestone, Queens, $126,000; for the Brooklyn Hospital Fund, $6,662.90; for the expenses of the primary election, $75,000; for the maintenance of the Kings County Jail, $6,000; for reindexing the records in the County Clerk's office, $36,000, to be paid out of the proceeds of revenue bonds.

For New Plants in Brooklyn Borough.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday authorized bond issues of $100,000 for the purchase of a street-cleaning plant and $125,000 for the construction of a filter plant. Both are for the Borough of Brooklyn.

Mausoleum for a Newark Brewer.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 28.—Thousands of people visited Fairmount Cemetery to-day to inspect the handsome granite and marble mausoleum which has just been completed for Gottfried Krueger, the millionaire brewer. The mausoleum is 25 by 26 feet, and the symbol of Eternal Life on the apex of the dome is 46 feet above the ground. The material is white marble. At the entrance is a Grecian portico supported by eight marble columns. The interior is finished in white marble and Vermont and Georgia granite. There are thirty-six crypts in the vault and two large sarcophagi hewn out of Carrara marble. The mausoleum cost nearly $250,000.

Evening dress clothes are worn at times when one's principal study is his fellow man; in no other suit does a lack in cut or cloth stand out so boldly.

Evening dress suits, $46 and $40—as low as $27.
Dinner coats, $15, $18, $25.
Opera hats, $7.
Silk hats, $6.
Evening dress shields, $1.50 to $2.
Shirts, $2.
Dress ties, .15 and .25.
Gloves, $1.50 and $2.
Shoes, Model, button, patent leather, $5.
Pumps, $2.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.
350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

NEW MADISON SQUARE HOTEL.

Project of Capitalists to Build on the Site of the Old Brunswick.

The probabilities are that a hotel on the site of the old Brunswick, and facing on Madison Square, will soon be in process of construction. New York, Boston, and Philadelphia capitalists have the matter in hand.

One of these capitalists, who refused to permit the use of his name, said to a TIMES reporter yesterday:

"There is no better locality in New York for a hotel than in the immediate vicinity of Madison Square. Options have been obtained on property in Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Streets, but all that is desired has not been secured. To show how property in that section has increased in value, I can say that we are ready to pay $75,000 for one parcel that was sold in 1873 for $14,000.

"It is proposed to erect a twenty-story structure, and those in the undertaking are satisfied their investment will prove remunerative.

"The lease of the Fifth Avenue Hotel property will expire in August, 1903. There has been talk that John Wanamaker wants the property, but I can say that Mr. Wanamaker told me he was perfectly satisfied with his present location. It is my belief that the Fifth Avenue Hotel will remain a hotel for many years to come, but that will not prevent the building of our proposed hotel."

TALK OF AN INSURANCE WAR.

Equitable's President Admits that the New York Life Has Ended an Agreement as to Agents.

The resignations of several life insurance companies from the "anti-rebate" compact, rendering the agreement practically inoperative, have given rise to reports of a possible war among the large companies. These reports were partly based upon a statement that the Equitable Life Assurance Society and the New York Life Insurance Company had also terminated all agreements in regard to mutual agencies. James W. Alexander, the President of the Equitable, made the following statement yesterday in regard to these reports:

"In reply to your inquiry, I would say that I know of no warfare between the Equitable and another large company. We have enough to do in handling our own extensive affairs without concerning ourselves about others. We are engaged in strictly minding our own business. It is not a new thing that a compact between the companies throughout the country, entered into in 1895, had been dissolved. That occurred some time ago. The understanding was entered into with the hope of eradicating certain inequalities in the business, but when put in operation it failed to accomplish desired results, and produced fresh and serious difficulties. As a natural consequence, it went to pieces. The Equitable was not the first company to withdraw, and the sense of the majority of the large companies was against its continuance. The Equitable has started reforms on its own account, and without combination, far more effective.

"The allegation that the company to which you refer has terminated an understanding that it had with this company in reference to the employment of agents is in a measure correct, they having written us to that effect. It takes two, however, to make a quarrel, and the Equitable is not quarrelsome. I should as soon think of bank Presidents making war on one another, and for this reason we do not believe that anything will be done that will be detrimental to the best interests of the respective companies. We certainly shall at all times defend the interests of our policyholders and conduct our business in a way becoming its magnitude and importance."

INSURANCE COMPANIES UNITE.

Northwestern Life of Chicago Absorbs the Covenant Mutual.

GALESBURG, Ill., Dec. 28.—By a vote of 17,097 to 76 the Covenant Mutual Life Association of this city to-day decided to amalgamate with the Northwestern Life Assurance Company of Chicago. The 28,000 members of the Covenant Mutual Life Assurance Association, whose policies aggregate $45,000,000, will go over to the Northwestern Company in a body.

There was much opposition to the transfer among some members of the Covenant Association, and for a time it looked as if the deal would not be carried through. The matter is likely to get into the courts, however, as some of the minority are determined to stop the transfer, if possible. An attempt was made to-day to invalidate the proxies held by the officers of the Covenant Association, but it failed.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The retiring member of the Rate Committee of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange on Jan. 1 is George M. Colt, who will be succeeded by William Ellsworth. The new Chairman of the committee will be Charles G. Smith and the Vice Chairman B. G. Ackerman.

The Equitable Fire and Accident Office, Limited, of Manchester, England, has applied for admission to this State. Its last statement showed a subscribed capital of £405,545 and a fire fund (exclusive of paid-up capital) of £96,196. Its funds are liable for accident as well as fire claims.

A complimentary dinner was given to Henry E. Bowers by a number of prominent fire underwriters at Delmonico's last evening. Mr. Bowers will retire on Jan. 1 from the management of the United States branch of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company of London and Edinburgh.

A meeting of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange will be held Jan. 3, at which time several unfinished matters will come up for consideration, including a recommendation that all minimum and card rates on tugs, ferryboats, and dredges be withdrawn, it being the intention to leave unrated all floating craft within the jurisdiction of the Exchange.

George F. Vietor & Co. and the H. B. Carlin Company, the assignees of Louis Gordon, have asked the fire insurance companies whose policies covered the Walker Street property, which was burned on July 24, 1894, to settle the loss claim for 12 per cent. of the insurance. Gordon was convicted of arson and later was pardoned by Gov. Black. The assignment of the policies was effected by Gordon previous to his conviction. In 1895 an auditing committee consisting of Samuel R. Weed, Lindley Murray, Jr., and W. O. Bigelow audited what the companies thought would be the final disbursements in the case. The cost of defending the suits brought by the assignees has so far amounted to 24 per cent. The insurance was distributed as follows: Mutual of New York, $10,000; Mutual Lloyds, $10,000; Western of Toronto, $4,000; Stuyvesant, $3,500; Hartford, $2,500; Empire City, $2,500; Home, $2,500; Agricultural, $2,500; Bowery, $2,500; Hamilton, $2,500; Imperial, $2,000; County of Philadelphia, $1,500; Phoenix of Hartford, $1,500; Lion, $1,500; Farragut, $1,500; Mechanics', $1,250; Union of Philadelphia, $1,250.

Men's Furnishing Dep't.
SHIRTS.

Made of fine white muslin for evening dress or fancy percale and madras for day wear.
Attached or detached cuffs.
Colored fabrics represent incomplete lines.
Dress Shirts are odd sizes, and some slightly soiled.
Sale to clear remainder of this stock,
55 cents each;
Formerly $1.00 and $1.50.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

THE FLOTSAM AND JETSAM

which collects in an old house can be weeded out, and during bargain season a few modern pieces can be judiciously added, thus making an artistic and modern transformation.

A graceful cabinet, an easy chair, a luxurious deep-seated couch, or a most convenient desk or table. Just examine your old-fashioned rooms thoroughly, and then a walk through our showrooms, now filled with reduced luxuries, will convince you that it is economy to

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. Evgs. 8:20. Matinées Wed. & Saturday at 2:15.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. MY LADY'S LORD. XTRA MAT. NEW YEAR'S.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8 o'clock. Mats., 2:15. Matinées Saturday and New Year's Day.
Wm. Gillette in His New Play. Sherlock Holmes

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way. EVGS., 8:30. MATINEES, 2:15. Matinées Wednesday, Saturday, and New Year's.
WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS. Greatest Hit This Season.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre, B'way & 44th St. Evgs. 8:30.
LAST 2 WEEKS. Matinées Sat. & New Year's.
JULIA MARLOWE | Barbara Frietchie.
Tuesday, January 9—MAUDE ADAMS.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. and Madison Ave.
Charles Frohman.....Manager
FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY.
Evenings 8:30. Matinée Saturday.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD
In THE FIRST VIOLIN:
From the Romance written by Jessie Fothergill.
Jan. 8th, Last and Farewell Week.
Monday, (only time,) Arms and The Man; Tuesday, Cyrano de Bergerac; Wednesday, Prince Karl; Thursday, A Parisian Romance; Friday, Beau Brummell; Saturday, (only matinée,) The Devil's Disciple; Sat. Evg., Farewell Night, Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. Seats may now be secured for the balance of the engagement.

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....at 8:20
Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2.
SPECIAL MAT. NEW YEAR'S.
Permanent Home of Daniel Frohman's Co.
2D MONTH.
THE MANEUVERS OF JANE.
Comedy, 4 acts, by Henry Arthur Jones.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2.
Extra Matinée New Year's Day.
FOURTH MONTH.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
ANNIE RUSSELL in MISS HOBBS MISS HOBBS

ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK
69 West 66th St.
Open to the Public New Year's.
INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY MATCHES.
To-night at 8:15 o'clock,
McGILL UNIV. of Montreal vs. NEW YORK A.C.
Saturday, Dec. 30, 8:15 P. M.,
McGILL UNIVERSITY VS. ALL-YORK.
Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

5th Ave Theatre. B'way & 28th St. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Wed., Sat. & New Year's.
POSITIVE SUCCESS.
The Latest Musical Comedy.
THREE LITTLE LAMBS
Company of 70, including the Misses Adele Ritchie, Nellie Braggins, Marie Cahill, the Messrs. W. E. Philp, Raymond Hitchcock, W. T. Carleton.

PROCTOR'S 23d ST. Cont. Perf. 15,25,50c. Marshall Wilder, Jennie Yeamans, Anna Teresa Berger
MOVING PICTURES, (XMAS VIEWS.) 30 other.

PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. HUNGARIAN BOYS' BAND, 40 Midget Musicians!
PRESS ELDRIDGE, Conway & Leland, others.

14TH ST. THEATRE, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Special Matinée NEW YEAR'S DAY.
THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER.
"Another Old Homestead."—N. Y. World.
A GLIMPSE OF QUAINT COUNTRY LIFE.
NEXT SUNDAY Dec. 31.—Afternoon at 3; Eve. at 8:15. Biograph Moving Pictures of POPE LEO XIII. ORIGINAL VIEWS taken in the Vatican at Rome.

CASINO! Last 8 Ngts! Last Mat. Tmrw. BUT TWO!
Mat. Nw Yrs Day! Alice Nielsen OPERA COMPANY
Adieu Ngt, Jan. 6. in The Singing Girl
Jan. 8.—Rice's "Little Red Riding Hood."

BROADWAY Theatre. 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2
THE GREAT SUCCESS. BEN-HUR
SPECIAL MATINEE NEW YEAR'S.

KNICKERBOC

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; cold; fresh west to north winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,593. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1899.—14 Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY, FOURTEEN PAGES, With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75¼c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40⅝c.; cash cotton, 7 11-16c.

FOREIGN.—It is reported from Ladysmith that Gen. White's position is becoming uncomfortable at Ladysmith owing to the increased effectiveness of the Boer force. Gen. Buller's water supply, it is said, is being menaced. Hard fighting is reported from Mafeking. A battle has taken place between the Kafirs and the Boers. The reported treaty ceding Delagoa Bay to Great Britain is denounced in Berlin as a clumsy invention. Early in January the French Government will introduce a bill providing for an increased fleet and coast and colonial defenses. Americans in Paris will observe New Year's Day in American fashion. A German steamer supposed to be a Hamburg-American liner ran aground off the Kent coast yesterday. It is reported that Hernandez, the Venezuelan rebel leader, is in flight. Milloecker, the composer, yesterday suffered a paralytic stroke at Vienna. Ambassador and Mrs. White yesterday returned to Berlin from a vacation in Italy. Two French physicians claim they have discovered a serum which will cure the liquor habit.—Pages 3 and 7.

Page 1.

John D. Adams, Secretary of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club directly accused Molineux of writing the address on the poison package which killed Mrs. Adams. Cornish completed his story of the death of Mrs. Adams, and his cross-examination was begun.

Page 2.

What is regarded as the first move in the fight to be waged for the extinction of Senator Coffey as the leader of the Ninth Assembly District, Kings, by the Democratic machine, was begun last night by the organization of a sub-committee to investigate the charges brought against the Senator.

The Merchants' Association has taken up the question of the charges of importers here against Appraiser Wilbur F. Wakeman, and it is declared that if alleged abuses are not remedied a petition for his removal will be formulated and presented to the Government at Washington.

Page 4.

Prof. Alfred Morrison shot his wife, thinking her a burglar, and she is likely to die.

Olaf Sundstrom, formerly in the musical instrument trade, committed suicide at the Grand Union Hotel.

Coast Inspector Myron C. Hait of Patchogue became insane from worry over the prospect of losing his office.

The official reception programme given out yesterday at the White House is similar to that of former years in placing the army ahead of the navy.

Page 5.

Louis Trouveau, butler for William F. Sheehan, cut his throat, but will recover.

Two men were injured by an explosion on a locomotive of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad.

State Engineer Bond yesterday made public his report on the improvement of the State highways.

Two more attempts at burglary have been reported in Brooklyn, and one arrest has been made.

The State Treasurer's report shows a balance on hand, after all payments are made, of $4,504,814.74.

William Neufeld was convicted of the murder of Mrs. Annie Kronman and sentenced to die in the week commencing Feb. 12.

Mr. Whalen has begun anew the fight against the Astoria land grant, securing a writ of certorari against the State Land Commissioners.

The committee representing creditors of Harper & Brothers has asked creditors to deposit shares, and give it absolute power to act in the interest of all.

The State Board of Canvassers met and canvassed the vote in the last election for the Constitutional amendment, Supreme Court Judges, and a Congressman.

A new requirement of the Controller affecting the preparation of rolls for the current month will, it is reported, cause fresh delay in the payment of teachers' salaries.

Page 8.

Father Sylvester Malone, the aged rector of the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, died yesterday morning at the rectory of the church.

Page 9.

In intercollegiate chess yesterday Harvard again pulled ahead of Columbia.

Page 12.

Justice Wilmot M. Smith, in Brooklyn, dismissed two proceedings to review assessments.

Page 14.

W. Butler Duncan, Jr., has resigned as Commander of the First Naval Battalion.

The Seventy-first Regiment will elect a Lieutenant Colonel and a Junior Major next Friday evening.

Major David Banks, Jr., has been assigned as Inspector on the staff of Major Gen. Roe to succeed Col. Edward M. Hoffman, appointed Adjutant General.

The members of the New York Stock Exchange held their annual holiday festivities yesterday. A knock-out glove fight was the chief event.

Louis E. Goldsmith, cashier of the Port Jervis (N. Y.) National Bank, which he is accused of robbing to the extent of $54,700, surrendered to the Federal authorities in this city yesterday.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Markets.—Page 9.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
New Corporations.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

HORSE WEARS RUBBER SHOES.

Chicago Women at Work to Protect Animals from Injury.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—One carette horse now traverses the down-town district and the North Side, clad in rubber shoes to prevent it from slipping. The animal was shod in this manner as the result of the efforts of the Anti-Cruelty Society, the mothers of which are endeavoring to have all of the carette horses in the city provided for in this manner.

"Our efforts in this direction are beginning to prove successful," said Mrs. Theodore Thomas, President of the society, today. "The carette company has promised to provide its horses with rubber shoes, but the work of thus protecting the animals is going on slowly, and we are endeavoring to have it hastened before the streets become icy."

Staten Island Hotel Burned.

The Stephens House, a hotel in the Amboy Road, in Pleasant Plains, S. I., was destroyed by fire last night. The loss of the building and contents is estimated at $20,000, with $10,000 insurance. The occupants of the hotel, principally men employed at the Mount Loretta Mission, escaped but lost all their effects.

If I Had Your Teeth,

I would use Bensolyptus Tooth Powder to clean them. It is perfection. At all druggists.—Adv.

IN OFFERING POMMERY CHAMPAGNE to your friends you are presenting them with the highest quality and highest priced Champagnes which come to this country.—Adv.

Remember

To-morrow is "Hospital Sunday!"—Adv.

THE MONTGOMERY'S CRUISE

Navy Department Fails to Explain Her Mission to Liberia.

MANY THEORIES ADVANCED

One Is She Sought a Coaling Station, Another that She Went to Check European Aggression.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The Navy Department appears to be disconcerted by the publicity given the fact that the cruiser Montgomery of Rear Admiral Schley's South Atlantic Squadron has been in African waters. As long as it was possible the Navy Department denied that the cruiser was there or had been there, and now that concealment is no longer possible, all sorts of reasons are being suggested, while Secretary Long gives no other explanation than that the places visited are on the Montgomery's station.

When Admiral Schley was assigned to the command of the South Atlantic Squadron, it was intimated by the President and Secretary Long that he would visit South Africa in case war broke out there. A few days before he took command it was said at the Navy Department that he would receive the usual orders given to commanders of that squadron, and would use his judgment about visiting South Africa. When he took command of the squadron his orders explicitly forbade him to go there. At that very time one of the vessels attached to his station was cruising in African waters. At least it seems to have been at that time, for the Navy Department's reticence about the whole affair extends to the date at which the Montgomery went there, and no definite information was obtainable.

A week or so ago it was rumored that the Montgomery was in African waters. This was denied at the Navy Department, and the station chart, showing the Montgomery to be at Montevideo was triumphantly produced. At this time Senator Mason of Illinois heard about a letter, written by a petty officer of the Montgomery to his brother, and dated at Freetown. Senator Mason's curiosity was aroused, and he hunted up the brother and got hold of the letter. It was brief, and informed the recipient that the Montgomery had been doing patrol duty at Sierra Leone to protect the interests of the British, there being no English fleet there, and an uprising being threatened.

Senator Mason visited the department and inquired about it, but got little satisfaction. He then announced in a Washington newspaper his belief that the Montgomery was doing police duty for England and his purpose to inquire into it. Even after the publication, it was denied at the Navy Department that the Montgomery had been at Sierre Leone at all. Afterward the department refused to discuss the matter, and now it is freely admitted that the Montgomery has been in those waters, but it is asserted that she is now at Montevideo.

Officially no explanation is given, but investigators have been started off on all sorts of scents. The explanation yesterday was that the Montgomery went to Liberia to find out if that country was going to be seized by a European power, and found out that it was not. To-day that explanation is discarded, and it is hinted that the Montgomery went to Africa to see about locating a coaling station, but unsuccessfully.

Before and during the civil war the United States had no less than three coaling stations on that coast. They were practically abandoned when the West African station was dropped from the list, but the Chief of the Equipment Bureau, Admiral Bradford, has strongly urged that they be re-established, so as to insure our naval vessels a source of coal supply when passing from the Eastern Atlantic States around to the Philippines and China, in the event that the Suez Canal should be closed against them.

The Liberian Government always has been willing and even anxious that the station on its coast should be kept up, if only as a manifestation of the interest of the United States in the colony it created, and to protect it by our moral influence against European aggression.

It is evident that the department is taken by surprise by the sudden discovery of the Montgomery's mysterious cruise and has no explanation ready at hand.

On one point it is explicit, however, and that is that the Montgomery did not go East to do patrol duty for any European nation. The department will not say when the cruiser started on her mysterious journey, but it is quite certain that she did so before Admiral Schley took command of the squadron, it being asserted that she was at her station about Nov. 1.

WHAT IS SAID IN LONDON.

The Same Theories Prevail There as in Washington.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—It is stated here that the United States cruiser Montgomery's recent visit to Liberia was the result of overtures made to Washington by that republic. Though the British Government is in complete ignorance of the purpose of the Montgomery's mission, the establishment of a coaling station in Liberia by the United States is regarded as scarcely probable, as, it is asserted, no Liberian port has any facilities for coaling, all of them being open and surf-bound.

But it is declared that a far more important step is under consideration. It consists in a joint request of the United States and Great Britain upon France to define the boundary between the territory she claims and that claimed by Liberia. This step is not yet decided upon, but Great Britain only awaits the assent of the United States to become a party to such a request.

It is alleged that France, for many years, has been encroaching on Liberia, and it was only by the strenuous protest of the United States that she was prevented from appropriating a large slice of Liberia in 1892.

According to the Hon. Arthur Ponsonby, Managing Director of the Liberia Rubber Syndicate, which recently guaranteed the interest of Liberia's public debt, the Montgomery's visit is probably prompted by a desire to ascertain the extent of French activity. Mr. Ponsonby said:

"Bishop Hartzell, while in Monrovia this year, strongly urged the Government to interest the United States in preserving the boundaries, with the result that Liberia appointed a mission to Washington. I believe it has already made representations and presume the commander of the Montgomery investigated both this and the possibility of a coaling station. The latter Liberia would gladly lease to the United States, but, beyond hoisting her flag upon it, it would be of little service.

"The feeling among British subjects commercially interested in Liberia is that the republic's progress had better be under the protection of either Great Britain or the United States. But both the British Government and those having interests there believe that so long as Liberia can continue to struggle on in her present condition everything possible should be done to support her."

Liberia decorated Mr. Ponsonby this week with the Order of African Redemption, in recognition of his services against encroachments.

Lake Shore Limited,

Every day leaves New York 5:30 P. M., arrives Cleveland next morning for breakfast and Chicago at 4:30 P. M., via New York Central and Lake Shore.—Adv.

Beautiful, Swift, and Sure.

The "Royal Limited," exquisite in all appointments, leaves New York, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty St., Daily, 3 P. M.; arrives Washington, 8 P. M. Unexcelled Dining and Cafe Car Service.—Adv.

CUBAN CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

Total Amount for the Year Is $11,000,000, Exceeding War Department Estimate by $2,000,000.

HAVANA, Dec. 29.—The Custom House receipts yesterday were exceptionally large, amounting to more than $100,000. In view of the fact that no more ships than usual have arrived during the last few days, this notable increase is significant as showing the good effect of the recent arrest of Custom House Appraisers.

The total receipts for the year, including yesterday, exceed $11,000,000, whereas the highest estimate made by the War Department for the year's returns was $9,000,000.

THE BIG RAILWAY DEAL.

Movement of Baltimore and Ohio Stocks Suggests that Combination with Pennsylvania Is Near.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 29.—Sharp advances in Baltimore and Ohio Railroad stocks today caused men in financial circles to say that the expected deal between the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania was about to be consummated. When Mr. Saloman, the financial head of the Baltimore and Ohio, was here about a week ago he intimated that something important would happen in January, although both Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania officials denied the statement that the Pennsylvania would absorb the Baltimore and Ohio.

Credence, however, has been given this report of late in financial circles of this city because of the frequent delays in the date of holding the annual stockholders' meeting of the Baltimore and Ohio, which was due in November. This meeting has been postponed from time to time, and is now set for Jan. 17. At the time of the last postponement it was given out that the officials of the company were preparing to lay before the stockholders certain important plans relating to the management of the road. These plans, it is understood in financial circles, relate to the proposed sale of the road to the Pennsylvania.

Inquiry at the central offices of the Baltimore and Ohio to-day disclosed only complete ignorance. None of the officials of the road would talk concerning the activity of the company's securities, professing to be in the dark as to the cause of it.

NEW ROAD FOR CHICAGO.

Northwestern Elevated Will Be in Operation Jan. 1.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—The Northwestern Elevated Road will be in operation Jan. 1. This was formally announced by the company last night. Only a single block is to be connected by rail before the road will be ready to begin operations.

The stockholders of the road met in special session and formally approved the issue of $5,000,000 5 per cent. forty-year gold bonds, which will replace those issued under the mortgage of August, 1894, now pledged to secure the four-and-a-half-million-dollar loan advanced by the Blair syndicate. The payment of this loan will release the share capital of the Northwestern and make it available for distribution among Columbia Construction Company stockholders.

THE LAWTON RELIEF FUND.

Gen. Corbin Reports $30,252.10 Received—W. K. Vanderbilt and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff Contribute.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin reports to-day that contributions to the Lawton fund amount to $30,252.10, being an increase of about $4,000 since the last previous report. Following is a list of the subscriptions of $100 or more received since yesterday:

Previously acknowledged, Dec. 28, 1899, $26,793.10; "Cash," Philadelphia, Penn., $100; Chicago subscriptions, through Alexander H. Revell, $1,122; William K. Vanderbilt, $1,000; John E. Parsons, New York, $100; E. C. Converse, New York, $100; James McMillen, $100; W. L. Elkins, Philadelphia, $500; daughter of Mr. Einstein of The New York Press, $100; Mrs. Eleanor Martin, New York, $100; Timothy L. Woodruff, New York, $100. Many smaller subscriptions have been received.

New York Contributions.

The Bankers' Trust Company had received for the Lawton fund up to last night $4,585.44, the amount received on the previous day being $3,521. The difference was made up by the following amounts:

George J. Gould.	$500.00	"H. M. R."	2.00
A. P Livingston.	5.00	"W. P. W."	10.00
Wilson, Adams & Co.	50.00	"C. D."	10.00
Henry W. Langdor	100.00	"W. H. L."	10.00
		"H. A. F."	5.00
Forwarded by the American News Company	1.44	"Cash"	1.00
		J. D. Smith & Co.	50.00
Stock Exchange, through the purchase at auction of the "bull" and "bear"	255.00	L. E. Hacker	10.00
		T. Hellman	25.00
		F. St. Gear	25.00
		Frank Wetzlar	5.00

GUSTAV H. SCHWAB ILL.

He Was Threatened with Pneumonia, but Expects to be Out Shortly.

Gustav H. Schwab of the North German Lloyd Steamship Line has been confined to his home, 31 West Forty-seventh Street, for a week with a severe cold, which it was feared at one time would develop into pneumonia.

He was much better last night, and it is now expected that he will be out next week.

STRUCK BY A WATERSPOUT?

Ship Eclipse Damaged in Midocean in Calm Weather.

HONOLULU, Dec. 23.—With a broken mainmast and piles of torn rigging on her decks, the ship Eclipse, fifty-two days from Newcastle, arrived in the harbor Dec. 21. She was struck by a squall or waterspout, on Dec. 2, and in five seconds her mast had gone, thirteen sails were split, and one seaman, who was aloft, was carried away so far from the ship that he was never again seen.

The disaster to the Eclipse came from a clear sky and in the midst of a calm. Capt. Peterson thinks that a waterspout must have done the damage. The breaking of iron bars showed most remarkable force. The bars were four or five inches thick, and were twisted like thin wire. Thick pieces of iron were cut in two as if they had been soft wood. The Captain immediately headed for the Mariniquasas Islands, where repairs were made.

The Eclipse is an American ship. She left Newcastle in the 27th of October with 1,897 tons of coal for this place.

The Automobile in the Mail Service.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—The first test of automobiles for Post Office service in Chicago was made yesterday, and the work accomplished by the horseless carriage proved satisfactory. Two routes, for which it requires an hour each for two wagons to cover, were covered in two minutes less than the schedule time for double the service. The test was made under the supervision of H. G. Seger, who holds the contract for mail collection for the South Side.

Killed by Fall Into the River.

William Limar, forty-nine years of age, a resident of Newark, N. J., whose address was not known to his train-mates, lost his life in Hoboken last night. He was employed by the Lackawanna Road as a brakeman, and while on the rear car of a train on one of the piers, fell into the river. He was rescued by the crew of the Annie Laurie, but died soon afterward.

Through Sleeping Car to Cleveland Via Pennsylvania Railroad.

Leaves West 23d St. Station 7:55 P. M. daily. Connects for Akron.—Adv.

GERMAN STEAMER AGROUND

Supposed Hamburg-American Liner Lies Off the Kent Coast.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—A large German mail steamer, whose name has not yet been ascertained, but which is believed to be one of the Hamburg-American liners, has gone aground during a terrific gale in East Bay, about a quarter of a mile off Dungeness, the southern extremity of Kent.

It is reported that the position of the liner is very serious. Tugs and lifeboats were urgently requisitioned from Dover and Folkestone, but they had the utmost difficulty in getting off, owing to the gale.

The signals of distress were observed from the Sand Head Lightship.

Heavy seas are breaking over the vessel, and the lifeboats are unable to reach her.

Fears are entertained for the safety of her passengers.

Emil L. Boas, agent of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company in this city, said early this morning that he did not think the stranded vessel was a steamer of that line. The steamer Pretoria, he said, arrived at Hamburg Dec. 22. The steamer Batavia left Hamburg Dec. 24 and passed Dungeness on Dec. 26.

"The steamer Patricia, which left New York on Dec. 23," Mr. Boas added, "is a slow boat, and it takes her about eleven days to reach the Lizard. I do not see how it could be one of our boats that ply between New York and Hamburg. We have some seventy-six steamers going to all parts of the world, and they all pass by Dungeness and the wrecked steamer might possibly be one of them or some other German steamer. I have not received any cable message yet, and I would not get one at my home."

Gustav Schwab of the North German Lloyd Line said last night that he had heard nothing of the wreck.

The steamship Stuttgart of the North German Lloyd Line sailed from this port Dec. 20 for Bremen.

The steamships Standard and Deutschland, belonging to Herr Ruprecht, sailed for Flushing, Dec. 22.

The steamship Patricia of the Hamburg-American Line sailed for Hamburg Dec. 23.

The steamship Belgravia of the Hamburg-American Line sailed from Bremen for New York Dec. 27.

THE SEA CLAIMS MORE LIVES.

Ten Men, in Addition to Those Reported, Were Lost Off Hatteras.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 29.—The loss of about ten other men can be added to the already long list sacrificed in Saturday night's big hurricane, in which twenty-one met death at Hatteras and fifteen on an unknown bark in mid ocean, for they undoubtedly went down in the wreck that was discovered to-day off Hatteras, the most dangerous point on the Atlantic Coast.

The first news was brought by the British steamship Ashlands, Capt. Lewis, which arrived several days overdue from Galveston to Marseilles, via Norfolk, for coal. Capt. Lewis stated yesterday, when about twenty-five miles north, one-quarter east of Diamond Shoals Lightship, off Cape Hatteras, he passed the wreck of a large three-masted schooner, and the only things visible above the water were the topmasts. There were no signs of life about the vessel or wreckage floating, and the sea was too rough to permit his ship to go near the wreck. The size of the masts indicated a large sailing vessel, whose crew was not less than ten men.

The schooner undoubtedly sunk in Saturday night's storm, and being twenty-five miles from Diamond Shoals, which are eighteen miles from shore, no distress signals were seen, if shown. No shipwrecked sailors have been landed, and the men must have gone down with their ship.

DERBY'S CENTENARIAN DEAD.

George Blakeman Passes Away at the Age of One Hundred Years and Two Months.

Special to The New York Times.

ANSONIA, Conn., Dec. 29.—George Blakeman, the oldest man in Connecticut, died at his home in Derby this morning. He was 100 years and 2 months of age. Death was caused by exhaustion. Three weeks ago he was seized with a severe cold, and a complete collapse followed.

On Oct. 10 last Mr. Blakeman reached the one hundredth anniversary of his birth, and the entire City of Derby celebrated the event. At noon factory, locomotive, and steamboat whistles were blown continuously for five minutes and flags and bunting were displayed. In the evening a public mass meeting was held in the Sterling Opera House. Enormous birthday cakes were sent the centenarian by business houses, and the local lodges of Masons paraded the streets. Factories in which Mr. Blakeman formerly had been interested closed for the day.

Mr. Blakeman's life had been temperate. He ascribed his longevity to frugal living, and especially to abstinence from all medicine. At the age of twenty-one years he was sickly and completely disheartened after years of medical treatment. It was then that he resolved to eschew all medicine from that time forth. He did so, and his health became robust. For the eighty years following until three days before his death he allowed no doctor to attend him.

When his illness became so severe Tuesday Dr. R. W. Pinney was summoned, but even then he motioned the physician away with a feeble movement of the hand. It was seen that nothing could be done for him, and the doctor left.

Until his ninetieth year Mr. Blakeman was one of the leading business men of the city. He commenced as a shoemaker, and later became proprietor of the shoe-manufacturing firm of Blakeman & Co. He was also a stockholder in the Shelton Company, tackmakers; the Derby Savings Bank, the Birmingham National Bank, and the Ansonia Boot and Shoe Company.

Mr. Blakeman was twice married, his second wedding taking place in his eighty-first year.

Fatally Injured by Falling Tree.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Dec. 29.—Arthur Putnam, a resident of New Fairfield, died in the Danbury Hospital this morning after suffering amputation of his right leg half way between the knee and hip yesterday afternoon. Mr. Putnam was engaged in cutting down a tree yesterday morning. When the trunk fell it struck him, knocking him down and breaking his right leg in several places. The bones were crushed and the lower part of the limb hung only by the flesh

Horse Thieves in Connecticut.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Dec. 29.—A valuable turnout was stolen last night from the stables of Eben J. Church, a wealthy farmer and stock raiser. The theft was discovered this morning and the police of nearby towns were notified. Later in the day the buggy was found at Stamford near a stable from which a rubber-tired vehicle had been taken. In the buggy was a cash register, stolen last night, with a quantity of plunder, from Joseph Abrams's grocery store on the outskirts of South Norwalk.

Gen. Butterfield's Condition.

Gen. Daniel Butterfield, who has been ill for ten days, was resting comfortably at his home, 616 Fifth Avenue, last night. His recovery is expected.

Remember

To-morrow is "Hospital Sunday!"—Adv.

$750,000 LOSS IN WALL PAPER FIRE

William Campbell & Co.'s Factory in East 24th Street Burned.

LIVES OF FIREMEN IN PERIL

Men in Extreme Danger Saved by the Bravery of Comrades.

The seven-story wallpaper factory of William Campbell & Co., 425 to 435 East Twenty-fourth Street, was completely destroyed by fire late last night. Fire Chief Croker at 2 o'clock this morning estimated the loss at $750,000. Half a dozen firemen were more or less seriously burned or otherwise injured in fighting the flames, which were particularly fierce on account of the strong southwest wind that was blowing. Five of the firemen were rescued from the upper part of the burning building through the great courage and skill of their comrades, who ran imminent risk of losing their own lives in saving those of their fellows.

The building was 200 by 300 feet, and extended clear through from Twenty-fourth to Twenty-fifth Street, forming a square. It had been occupied by William Campbell & Co. for the last five years, and about 300 persons were employed there. None of these was in the building at the time the fire started.

The first and second floors of the building on the west side were occupied by the Manhattan Electric Light Company and the New York Hygeia Ice Company. All the rest of the big building was used by the wall-paper concern, which was one of the largest in the country. In the building there was a lot of costly machinery and a great quantity of wall paper, as well as expensive designs.

FIVE ALARMS IN ALL.

The flames were discovered at 10:15 P. M. by Patrick Gannon, the night watchman. He sent in an alarm, and as soon as Fire Chief Croker arrived he saw that the big building seemed doomed and that there was great danger of the flames spreading to the buildings to the north, south, and west, which are tenements with a great number of tenants.

He accordingly sent in one alarm after another until five in all had been rung, and this brought to the scene twenty-five engines, thirteen trucks, and two water towers. They were distributed by order of Chief Croker in Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Streets, and soon a great many streams were playing on the flames, which were now soaring high into the air, accompanied by dense clouds of black smoke. Firemen climbed to the roofs of adjoining buildings, and from every point of vantage played additional heavy streams of water upon the burning factory. The fireboats Van Wyck and Zophar Mills were also promptly on hand, and as the fire was near the water they rendered great assistance to the firemen on land.

The firemen fought the flames under the most adverse circumstances. The air was so cold that the water from the engines turned to ice as it fell upon the uniforms of the men. The wind was so high that the flames every little while shot forth in great volume from the many windows of the big factory.

FIREMEN IN GREAT PERIL.

Four men belonging to Truck 11 fought their way through the flames and gained the top floor of the factory. The flames were raging fiercely below them, but for a time they seemed to be comparatively free from danger. The men were Joseph Bessinger, William Degman, Leland Potter, and James F. Shaughnessy. The part of the building where they were was the annex to the main factory, and their object was to try to prevent the flames from spreading to it. But the fire was so intense that the flames soon spread to the annex and the four men seemed caught in a death trap.

Their plight was quickly seen from the street, and their comrades at once set to work to save them. The immense crowds which gathered at the different points along Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Streets, gave a cry of horror for the four men seemed doomed. Several scaling ladders were run up, but they did not come within many feet of the imperiled firemen. On one of these scaling ladders was Edward Gray of Truck 7. The strong wind swung the ladder to and fro, and Gray seemed in danger every moment of being thrown to the pavement and dashed to death. But he pluckily held on to the ladder, although his clothes, mustache, and hair were covered with ice and his hands were benumbed with the cold.

Finally Foreman John R. Howe of Truck 7 ran up the long extension ladder and darted up it, quickly followed by William Clark. In the meanwhile the four imperiled firemen had crowded to the windows, climbed out of them, and were hanging to the window sills, while the flame shot out in forks all about them.

RESCUERS WERE IN TIME.

Howe and Clark shouted to them to keep their hold, as aid was at hand. Howe climbed to the very top of the ladder, and in a few moments Clark was by his side. The ladder top reached to the windows, where the firemen were hanging. Howe and Clark first helped Bessinger to the ladder, and he was able to descend to the ground without further aid. He was burned about the face and hands and was also badly frost bitten.

The next man rescued was James Degman. He also reached the street without further assistance. He, too, was badly burned about the face and hands. Leland Potter was next rescued, and he also managed to get down the ladder by himself. His eyelashes were burned, and so were his hands.

The last man rescued was Shaughnessy. He is a large, heavily built man, and he was the worst burned of the lot. It took a great deal of trouble to get him on the ladder, and even after that he had to be assisted all the way down to the street. He was so badly burned about the face and hands that he had to be taken in an ambulance to Bellevue Hospital. The other sufferers were able to walk there. The rescues were made amid great cheering from the admiring crowds.

There were numerous other instances of bravery. Several men from Engine Company No. 29 were on the top floor of the Twenty-fifth Street side of the building when they found their escape apparently cut off by the fire. It looked serious for them for a few minutes, but they managed to get out by sliding down the banisters. Some of them lost part of their hair and mustaches.

The men of Engines Nos. 30 and 8 were in Twenty-fourth Street working what they called a "double-header" line when Chief Croker called to them that they were in danger.

"To hell with danger!" they replied, and kept on with their work. The next moment the west wall of the building swayed and fell. The crash was thunderous. The mass of débris came within a few feet of the men. They did not heed it, but kept on with their work. This was at 11:50 P. M.

A MAGNIFICENT SPECTACLE.

The spectacle at this time was magnificent. The flames were pouring forth in tremendous volume from the burning pit, and the fact that the electric light in all the surrounding territory had been extinguished, owing to the destruction of the Manhattan Electric Light Company's connections, added to the weirdness of the scene. All the stoops and windows of the tenements on both Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Streets were crowded with frightened men, women, and children. The majority of them had moved all their belongings into the middle of the street and seemed to prefer camping out to venturing to remain in doors while the danger to their homes was so imminent.

A few minutes after midnight the three top stories of the wall facing on Twenty-fifth Street fell to the ground. Water Tower No. 3 had been stationed in front of it up to the time the wall on Twenty-fourth Street fell, when it was moved further west and out of danger. The bricks from the falling wall landed in a heap all the way across Twenty-fifth Street, but nobody was struck by them.

At about 1 o'clock the west wall of the factory fell out and crushed in the roof of Bishop's gutta percha factory, directly in the rear of the engine room of the wall paper factory. Although at first it looked as if the gutta percha factory would take fire from the heap of red-hot bricks and burning embers thrown on it, the streams of water played on it by the water tower on Twenty-fifth Street and two fire engines kept it from destruction. Two smokestacks fell at 1:30 A. M. on the Twenty-fourth Street side.

Fireman George E. Burns of Engine 23 fell while running from a falling wall and broke his leg. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

There was a rumor that the buildings destroyed had been condemned only last week by the Building Department for insecure walls.

THE FIRE UNDER CONTROL.

At 2 o'clock the fire was pronounced under control.

The fire burned almost as quickly as the one that destroyed the Windsor Hotel. The firemen were thankful that the fire did not occur during the day, when the building would have been thronged with employes, many of whom are women. Great loss of life would have been inevitable under such circumstances.

The individual losses of the New York Hygeia Ice Company and the Manhattan Electric Light Company, as apart from that of William Campbell & Co., could not be learned. The properties of all three concerns are destroyed beyond hope of saving a dollar's worth.

Dock Commissioner Murphy and several of his subordinates with gangs of men were on hand early to look after their department's property in the neighborhood, of which there are several parcels.

Commissioner Murphy supplied several cans of coffee for the firemen, and in the bitter cold that almost benumbed them it was gratefully received.

Fire Commissioner Scannell reached the fire within half an hour after it started and assisted Commissioner Murphy to hand out the coffee to his "boys," as he called the firemen. Commissioner Scannell complimented Chief Croker on the firemen's work. He said he had never seen it surpassed.

Chaplains Johnson and Smith were among the first arrivals. Chaplain Smith was assisting two of the injured men in the Campbell concern's office, when all were driven out by the flames. Chaplain Smith lost his gloves, which he had placed on the desk.

MR. CAMPBELL'S PREVIOUS LOSS.

William Campbell, the wallpaper manufacturer, whose factory was destroyed, experienced a misfortune very similar to his present one six years ago.

On Oct. 18, 1893, his factory at Tenth Avenue and Forty-second Street was burned to the ground. He had refused $1,000,000 for his property on the morning of the fire, and, in addition to this, other property estimated at about $3,000,000 in value was destroyed before the flames were extinguished.

The fire, which was discovered at 8 o'clock in the evening, and lasted until the next morning, was one of the largest ever seen in New York, and its blaze was visible for miles in the surrounding country.

One water tower and thirty-five engines were called, and the greater part of the New York Fire Department labored all night before they could get it under control. The fire was singularly free from casualties, no one receiving any serious injuries as a result of it.

Across Twenty-fourth Street from the Campbell plant is the old City Almshouse, later used as the House of Refuge. It is one of the old-time buildings of the city, and is not now used for the purposes for which it was built. It did not catch fire last night, although it seemed at several times as if it would be destroyed.

DEATH CLAIMS E. V. SMALLEY.

National Sound Money League Secretary Dies at St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 29.—E. V. Smalley, the editor of The Northwestern Magazine and Secretary of the National Sound Money League, who has been suffering with nervous dyspepsia and nervous prostration for some time, died here to-night.

MANHATTAN ROADMASTER OUT

Robert Black, as Reported, Resigns After Twenty Years' Service.

Robert Black, for more than twenty years roadmaster of the Manhattan Elevated system, has resigned, it is reported, owing to differences with the management of the road.

It is understood that Mr. Black will embark in other business.

MR. BOUTELLE'S MIND IMPAIRED?

Physician Reports Grave Danger to the Congressman.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—To all those who inquired after the condition of Congressman Charles A. Boutelle at the McLean Asylum to-day, the only reply given was that he was getting along nicely and was improving in strength.

Dr. Daniel A. Robinson, the physician who came up from Bangor to attend him after he was stricken with sickness at Young's Hotel, says that, while the Congressman may recover his physical health and vigor, it is possible that he may never be the same again mentally.

ORANGES SCARCE IN CHICAGO.

Heavy Holiday Demand Cleans Out Commission Men's Stock.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—A scarcity of oranges exists in South Water Street, and commission men said to-day that not a carload of the fruit could be bought. It is the custom of California packers to stop packing and shipping a week before Christmas, and not to resume for a week or two thereafter, but the sales during the holidays were twice as heavy as last year, cleaning out the stock almost entirely.

Prices after Christmas have risen 10 cents a case, whereas they fell from 15 to 25 cents a year ago. It is said that the normal shipments of 100 cars a day from California East will be reached again in a week.

CREDITORS GET 850 PER CENT.

After Paying That Profit Debtor's Lands Are Still Unsold.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Harlow N. Higinbotham has brought suit in the Circuit Court against the successors of Field, Leiter & Co., and against the J. V. Farwell Company, C. M. Henderson & Co., and White Brothers & Co., for permission to sell and divide the proceeds of 5,000 acres of land in Oconto, Wis., given in trust for the firms on the failure of J. E. Stevens in 1883. The bill says the profits on the land in thirty years have aggregated 850 per cent. of the original debt, without the disposal of any of the property.

Stevens was a merchant in St. Joseph, Mich. At the time of his failure he owed $12,749.23. He made a settlement, and to protect the firms to whom he was indebted he conveyed to Edwin Judson 4,938 acres of land in Oconto County. In 1872 Mr. Judson conveyed the land to Mr. Higinbotham to administer as trustee for the creditors. It soon became valuable, and in 1896 Mr. Higinbotham had divided in profits among the four firms the sum of $108,925.67.

Still at the Front.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has ever led the railroads of America in perfection of roadbed, elegance of equipment, and excellence of service.—Adv.

Remember

To-morrow is "Hospital Sunday!"—Adv.

ADAMS ACCUSES MOLINEUX

Athletic Club Secretary Says He Addressed the Poison Package.

CORNISH RESUMES HIS STORY

Tells of His Movements Before and After Mrs. Adams's Death and Is Cross-Examined by Mr. Weeks.

Roland Burnham Molineux will look out upon the new year through the grated window of a cell in the Tombs Prison. The seventh week of his trial for the murder of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams by poison was concluded yesterday at the time usually set for the noon adjournment, and the young clubman went back to his cell after having received the greetings of his lawyers and his father, and wishes from them that the new year might be for him a happier one than the one of which he has spent the greater part in prison.

Although the session yesterday was but a short one, it was full of interest, and there was at least one sensation furnished when John D. Adams, the Secretary of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, who was the first person to call attention to Molineux's enmity for Cornish and the probable motive that he might have in attempting the latter's life, swore that he had no doubt whatever that Molineux had written the address on the poison package. Assistant District Attorney Osborne brought out this statement on Mr. Adams's redirect examination.

The Secretary of the club had been considerably nettled by his cross-examination, which elicited a statement from him that some one had stolen certain letters from the files in his office. His usually pale face was flushed with excitement when Mr. Osborne took him in hand again. When he expressed the opinion that Molineux was the writer of the poison package address one of the jurors asked him if he was a handwriting expert. The laug

certain minutes of the proceedings of committees of the club.

CLUB MINUTES IN COURT.

When he took the stand Mr. Adams handed to Mr. Weeks a bundle of papers, which he said contained all the references to matters connected with Molineux's resignation. He asked that the court protect the private minutes of the club from becoming public except in so far as they were connected with the case. After examining the documents Mr. Weeks took from them a paper which he said showed that a man named Race had been discharged on March 21. He wanted to know why Race was discharged, but Mr. Osborne objected and the Recorder sustained him.

"Do you remember who prepared the new programme for the amateur circus in the Spring of 1897?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"I think Molineux did," was the reply.

"Was it edited before it went to the printer?"

"I don't remember."

Mr. Weeks handed him a paper and asked if it was a part of the original programme. The witness said it was. He also identified some words written on it as being in his handwriting, and the paper was marked for identification. Mr. Osborne was not allowed to see it. Mr. Weeks then handed the witness a letter and asked him who wrote it.

"It is in my handwriting," snapped Mr. Adams, turning very red. Then, turning to the Recorder, he said in a loud voice: "I call the attention of the Court to the fact that this letter has been stolen from me. These are private letters, addressed to a college fraternity on college fraternity matters."

The Court ruled that the method by which the papers were obtained was not material, and sided with Mr. Weeks in saying that the witness must answer questions put to him and not act as an attorney. Mr. Weeks then handed the letter to the clerk, and Mr. Osborne tried to get it. Clerk Brophy held the letter high in the air, as if afraid some one would snatch it.

THE LETTER KEPT SECRET.

"From whose possession did this letter come?" asked the Recorder.

"From mine," said Mr. Weeks, "and I ask that it be marked for identification."

"And I ask that it remain in the possession of the Clerk," said Mr. Osborne.

The letter was marked for identification and filed away by the Clerk, who was instructed to allow nobody to see it. Mr. Weeks then offered further letters, Mr. Osborne making objection to every one and being promptly overruled by the Court.

"When did you first see the address on the poison package?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"When I was before the May Grand Jury," answered Mr. Adams.

Mr. Weeks produced a newspaper cut of what purported to be a fac simile of the poison address and asked Mr. Adams if he had not on Dec. 31, 1898, taken it, together with specimens of Molineux's writing, and given them to Cornish.

"I did," replied Mr. Adams.

"How much study did you give the defendant's handwriting before you gave samples of it to Cornish?"

"After I had seen the newspaper cut and had examined some specimens of Molineux's handwriting the resemblance struck me."

"Now," said Mr. Weeks, "tell us what peculiarity there was in the writing as shown in the newspaper cut that made you think it looked like Molineux's."

Mr. Osborne objected vigorously, and Mr. Weeks contended that he had a right to ask the question.

FIRST SUSPECTED MOLINEUX.

"This witness was the first person," said Mr. Weeks, "to suggest a similarity between the writing on the poison package and the writing of Molineux. He says that the resemblance struck him on account of a newspaper cut which it had been acknowledged was not at all like the original of the address." The Recorder allowed the question, and Mr. Adams said that he noticed a similiarity in Molineux's writing and the address in the words "Knickerbocker Athletic Club" and the word "Cornish."

"You were the first person, were you not, to mention the name of Molineux in connection with this case?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"I don't see how I can answer that question," was the reply, and Mr. Weeks abandoned the cross-examination.

"When you took that slip which you thought resembled Molineux's writing, did you have Barnet's death in your mind?" asked Mr. Osborne on redirect examination.

Mr. Weeks made a vigorous objection and was sustained. Mr. Osborne pleaded that he be allowed to put the question. He said that Mr. Adams's state of mind at that time was of material consequence. Mr. Weeks objected this time to the remarks of the Assistant District Attorney, and the Recorder warned the latter that he must not make speeches after an opinion had been given from the bench.

In answer to further questions from Mr. Osborne, Mr. Adams said that while he had never made a profession of it, he had nevertheless made a study of handwriting, and was familiar to a greater or less extent with the handwriting of many members of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. He also said that he had made a special study of Molineux's handwriting.

"And you have become especially familiar with it since Dec. 28, 1898?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"I have," said Mr. Adams, "and know it well."

IN MOLINEUX'S HANDWRITING.

"Have you made a careful study of the address on the poison package?"

"I have."

"In whose handwriting is it?"

"It is in the defendant's handwriting," said Mr. Adams, looking straight at Molineux.

"Have you any doubt about it?"

"I have no doubt whatever he wrote the address."

"Are you an expert, too?" asked Juror Foster, amid laughter.

"I am not except to the extent that I have stated," said Mr. Adams, showing signs of anger.

Mr. Osborne then tried to go into the matter of the stolen letter again, but the Recorder would not permit it, and Mr. Adams left the stand.

Harry S. Cornish was then called to the stand to resume his story of the events following the poisoning of Mrs. Adams. He had reached in his recital on Thursday the point where, after he had given the dose to the woman, she became ill, and he started for the doctor after he had himself taken a small portion of the supposed bromo seltzer. Cornish told his story slowly and deliberately, and every word of his recital could be heard all over the courtroom. Mr. Osborne insisted on every detail being given.

Cornish told how Dr. Hitchcock finally arrived at the house and made efforts to revive Mrs. Adams. Dr. Hitchcock asked him to go for Dr. Potter, which he did. He ran all of the way. He said he was very ill when Dr. Potter arrived and didn't remember what he did. Almost immediately after his arrival Dr. Hitchcock brought up the question as to what had caused Mrs. Adams's illness. Cornish said he showed the doctors the bottle and told them he had given some of the contents to Mrs. Adams. He also told them how he had come into possession of the bottle.

THE CORONER NOTIFIED.

He said that Dr. Hitchcock remarked after Mrs. Adams's death that he would notify the Coroner. Cornish mentioned his acquaintance with Assistant District Attorney McIntyre and Dr. Hitchcock thought that through this acquaintance the Coroner might be brought at once to the house. Cornish said he then telephoned at once to the Coroner.

Cornish recited in great detail his movements for the remainder of the day. He said he called at Mr. McIntyre's office and had a talk with him. He got sicker as the day advanced, and at night went to bed in his room at the club and sent for physicians. The next day, Capt. McClusky called on him and he made a statement. On Friday Mr. Adams came and showed him some letters.

"As a result of looking at those letters I came to a conclusion," said Cornish, "and I communicated that conclusion to Capt. McClusky."

"Did you know Helles, Harpster, and Gallagher?"

"Yes, I did."

"And were you and Harpster good friends?"

"We were."

Mr. Weeks then began his cross-examination. He held up a package and asked Cornish whether it was the size of the one he received, and over this there ensued such a wordy wrangle between counsel that the Recorder intervened and warned Mr. Osborne. In answer to further questions by Mr. Weeks, Cornish said he had never seen a bottle of bromo-seltzer before. He said he had once taken a drink of the drug at the club. He told Mr. Weeks that the bottle he received in the package was sealed.

"And you say that the silver holder matched the silverware on Mrs. Rogers's dressing table?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"It was of the same beaded design," replied Cornish.

QUESTIONED ABOUT HIS DESK.

Cornish then said, in answer to questions, that he had shown the bottle and the holder to several men at the club. He said he could not distinctly remember whether he showed the address on the poison package to the same persons but he believed that he did. He kept the poison address on one side of his desk and the silver holder and bottle on the other side. He said he never left his desk open while he was out of the room. He said he first spoke at home about receiving the package on Christmas night, when he was taking dinner with Mrs. Adams and Mrs. Rogers.

Mr. Weeks questioned Cornish very closely about his desk. Cornish said he did not think the desk had been opened on Monday, because he had lost the key. He said the key had been lost in the Adams flat on Sunday night, and that it had been returned to him when he went back to the place on Friday. On Tuesday, Dec. 27, he said he had the desk broken open by the chief engineer of the club, a man named Carpenter.

"Were you there at the time?" Mr. Weeks asked.

"I was."

"How did you close the desk again?"

"I took off the plate of the lock and put it back with the same screws."

"Do you know where Carpenter is?"

"I have heard in the last few days that he was in Princeton, but I do not know by whom he is employed."

"How did you come to take the bottle holder and bottle home on the 27th?"

"I happened to think of it when I was leaving, about 11:30. I was taking home some laundry. I went back to the desk, which I had closed, and I had to pry it open again with a screwdriver."

DESK BROKEN OPEN TWICE.

"Then the desk was broken open twice?"

"It was."

"How did you repair it the second time?"

"I just put the screws back."

"Did you fill up the holes?"

"I don't remember."

"Did you ever testify to that before?"

"He was never asked about it before," said Mr. Osborne.

"I was never asked about it before," echoed Cornish.

Cornish then showed by a diagram the locations of the rooms occupied by the various persons in the Adams flat. He said that he remembered making a statement to the press in which he said that he had gone into Mrs. Rogers's room to get the bottle of bromo-seltzer on the morning of the 28th, but that since that time, from conversations with Mrs. Rogers, he had remembered that in that particular he had made a mistake, and that only the bottle holder and not the bottle was in Mrs. Rogers's room. The bottle, he said, was in his room all the time, and he remembered distinctly taking it from there and opening it with a fork when Mrs. Rogers came to his room and said her mother would like to have a dose of the medicine.

Cornish was then asked to sit down at the table and show exactly how he mixed the poison dose for Mrs. Adams. He went through the motions, and Mr. Weeks told him to drink about the same quantity from the glass of water he held as he had taken on the day of the poisoning.

"Oh, no," interposed the Recorder, "I think we have gone far enough in this matter."

"He doesn't like the taste of water," said Mr. Osborne, "but he'll swallow it nevertheless."

"That will do, Mr. Osborne," said the Recorder, sternly. "A place where a man is on trial for his life is not a place for facetiousness."

At the conclusion of Cornish's dumb show with the bottle, the spoon, and the two glasses the court adjourned until Tuesday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

DR. PURVES NOT TO PREACH.

Gives Color to Report of His Declination of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church's Call.

The Rev. Dr. George T. Purves of Princeton, who has been called to the pastorate of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, was in the city yesterday, and called upon H. Edwards Rowland, Chairman of the Pulpit Supply Committee of the church. When asked if Dr. Purves had announced his acceptance of the call Mr. Rowland replied that nothing would be given out concerning Dr. Purves's decision until to-morrow morning, when an announcement will be made from the pulpit.

Other members of the committee professed ignorance of Dr. Purves's decision, which, as had been arranged, was to be reported to Mr. Rowland.

It was learned yesterday that Dr. Purves would preach in Princeton to-morrow. This, in view of Mr. Rowland's statement upon his return from Princeton Thursday, which was to the effect that if Dr. Purves occupied the pulpit of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church Sunday the public would know that he had accepted the call, gave some color in the minds of some church members to a rumor that Dr. Purves had declined the call.

A PAGE ROBS TWO CONGRESSMEN.

Julius H. McAfee of Kentucky Admits Taking Money.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Julius H. McAfee, a page in the House of Representatives, is held at the police station here, charged with the larceny of $500 from Congressman Stevens and another member of Congress. The young man admitted the theft, but said he had taken but $260 in money, and would be able to return $247 of that amount.

McAfee is from Kentucky, and has been employed by the House for about four years.

WOULD MOVE THE CAPITAL WEST

Indiana Candidate for Congress Wants It in Kansas.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 29.—Judge Thomas W. Dillon of Petersburg announced to-day he would be a candidate for the nomination for Congress before the next Democratic Convention. In his appeal, which he issued to the voters, he advocates the removal of the National capital to Kansas, saying the people of the West and South are denied their rights in Washington because of the influence of wealth.

His address has caused considerable comment in political circles in Southern Indiana.

CHICAGO'S BIRD EXHIBITION.

Canaries Will Sing for Prizes at the Annual Competition.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Canary birds from Chicago, New York, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, and other cities will meet in a song competition on Sunday. The annual exhibition of the Chicago Canary Breeding and Protective Association opens then, and will last three days.

The canary exhibition is an annual event of considerable importance among bird fanciers, not only of Chicago, but of the whole country. Owners of rare birds send their best songsters to it, and the hall is filled during the exhibition with a medley of song. Prizes are offered by the association for the best songsters, and each bird sings before a regularly constituted committee, receiving from each member markings on the sweetness of his song. The bird receiving the highest total marking is given a medal.

BLIZZARD IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Four Feet of Snow at Cory and a Temperature of Zero.

CORY, Penn., Dec. 29.—A terrific blizzard, the worst in years, has been raging in Northwestern Pennsylvania for the past twenty-four hours, and still continues. About eighteen inches of snow have fallen, and with that already on the ground makes the depth on the level four feet. Many villages are cut off from the outside world. All the roads leading into this city are blocked, the stages which carry the mails from Kating and Findlay Lake being snowed in.

All the railroads are suffering. The Western New York and Pennsylvania through trains between Pittsburg and Buffalo were several hours behind time. The Erie and the Pennsylvania are faring a little bet although all the trains are late. On all roads huge snowplows, such as are used in the West, are running but fail to keep the tracks clear.

No loss of life is reported. The thermometer registers about zero.

Cold Weather in Michigan.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 29.—Disptaches from Northern Michigan report extreme cold weather, with heavy gales from the West and snow. At East Tawas the thermometer registered 18 below zero to-day. Ten degrees below is reported from Sault Ste. Marie and other upper peninsular points.

Electrical Fanmakers May Combine.

The manufacturers of electrical fans and supplies are in session at the Hotel Imperial. Among them are Prof. John Phillips of Cleveland, H. B. Castle, and D. H. Kulp of Marietta, Penn. The purpose is to form a combination, but enough has not been accomplished to indicate the probable outcome.

THE WAR AGAINST COFFEY

Brooklyn Machine Begins a Move Upon the Ninth's Leader.

SUB-COMMITTEE ORGANIZES

If Charges Against the Senator Are Sustained, the Fight May Reach Tammany.

What is regarded as the first move in a war to be waged upon Senator Michael J. Coffey, the Democratic leader of the Ninth Assembly District, Brooklyn, by the Willoughby Street machine, was made last night, when the sub-committee of the County Executive Committee appointed to consider the charges made against Coffey by his opponents in the Ninth District met in the Jefferson Building and organized.

It had been the general belief in local political circles that the anti-Coffey petition would be allowed to die in the hands of the sub-committee, but the formal organization of the committee last night and the preparations made to investigate the charges have changed the prevailing opinion as to Willoughby Street's intentions with regard to Senator Coffey. The belief is now that Mr. McLaughlin and those associated with him in the control of the county organization are determined to have it out once and for all with the troublesome Red Hook leader.

The auction room, it was said last night, desires and will exercise all its power and influence to effect the complete extinction of Coffey as a factor in county politics. The Senator is no easy foe to conquer, and it is felt that if the local machine is really bent upon his overthrow it has a long, hard fight ahead of it, with possible failure at the end.

The committee organized with John Maguire of the Twenty-first Assembly District as Chairman. The other members of the committee are Senator E. McCarren, John J. Clancy, James Regan, and George Lindsay. The meeting was held behind closed doors. At its close Mr. Maguire said that the committee had simply organized and put the charges of the anti-Coffeyites into shape. These charges, he said, were briefly that the Ninth Assembly District organization had failed to act in concert with the county organization in the last election; that it does not represent the Democratic Party, and that it should be disbanded.

Mr. Maguire said that if the charges are proved the committee will, under the by-laws of the County Committee, and under the provisions of the election law, recommend the disbandment of the present organization in the district and the ordering of a special primary for the election of a new district committee.

The committee will meet again in a few days and will then meet continuously, it is said, until the matter is cleared up. The meetings, it is also said, will be public and each side will be permitted to have counsel.

Senator Coffey is not without friends in the Executive Committee, and if the report of the sub-committee is adverse to him it is expected that there will be an interesting fight over its adoption. Final action on the matter will have to be taken by the County Committee, and in this body Senator Coffey's real strength as a leader will be put to the test.

If it is finally decided to disband the Ninth District organization and order a special primary, Coffey will then have a chance to meet the foe on his own ground, and a bitter fight for control it is believed will ensue.

It is even hinted that if Coffey shows the strength he is believed to possess Tammany may lend him aid and comfort in his fight.

Fight Against Mr. Gruber.

The followers of George C. Austin, who is at the head of the movement to depose Abraham Gruber as the Republican leader in the Twenty-first Assembly District, held a meeting last night to formulate a plan of campaign. Mr. Austin said that a fight would be made to prevent Mr. Gruber from going to either the National or State Convention as a delegate, and that a contest would be inaugurated to retire him as leader in next Fall's primaries. Mr. Gruber is opposed to Senator Platt and the Republican organization.

Mr. Payn Sees Senator Platt.

Louis F. Payn, State Superintendent of insurance, who has declared that Gov. Roosevelt will be unable to supplant him, had a long talk yesterday with Senator T. C. Platt. Neither would say anything about the matter. Mr. Payn's friends were jubilant last night, and declared that his retention in office, through the refusal of the Senate to confirm any other nomination, was assured.

TROLLEY LEASE IN COURT.

Application to Set Aside the Consolidated-North Jersey Deal.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 29.—United States Circuit Court Judge Gray to-day granted a rule for cause to be shown on Jan. 11 why the lease of the trolley system of the Consolidated Traction Company to the North Jersey Street Railway Company should not be set aside as fraudulent. An order was also made temporarily restraining the payment of $150,000 on account of the lease, which was to have been paid on Jan. 1.

The application was made for the executors of the estate of Samuel T. Dickinson of New York, which owned 100 shares of the Consolidated Company. The bill of complaint sets out that in March, 1898, the lease was perfected by E. S. C. Young, P. A. B. Widener, A. J. Cassatt, Jeremiah O'Rourke, Thomas F. Ryan, William L. Elkins, Elisha B. Graddis, Thomas A. Dolan, C. A. Griscom, and others controlling the Consolidated Company, and Bernard M. Shanley, Halsey M. Barrett, James E. Hulshizer, Jr., Henry M. Doremus, and others, controlling the North Jersey Company.

The lease was for a term of 999 years, and provided for a payment of $1,000,000 upon the execution of the lease and yearly sums in semi-annual payments of $300,000, increasing gradually until 1905, from which time the amount should be $600,000 a year. It also provided that $10,000 a year should be paid as the President's salary as long as the two companies had the same President. The bill charges that this was a gratuity to Shanley, the President of the two companies.

The application for the setting aside of the lease is based on the ground that the money to be paid as rental was entirely inadequate and that the law under which the lease was made is unconstitutional.

RETRENCHMENT IN BALTIMORE.

New Mayor Disgusts Politicians by Saving the City Money.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 29.—Thomas G. Hayes, the reform Mayor, let another bombshell of economy fall in the City Hall to-day. It struck the Water Department. Mayor Hayes informed the Water Commission that if it refused to comply with provisions of the new city charter he would remove every member and appoint a new commission. As a result, the commission appeared before the Mayor's retrenchment board and reported estimates that will save the city over $27,000 a year.

A number of offices are abolished. The Water Registrar asked for a salary account of $32,000. This was reduced to $22,800 by the abolition of two clerical positions at $1,200 each, a Chief Inspector at $1,600, a Special Inspectorship at $1,200, and four District Inspectorship at $1,000 each.

The mechanical department asked for salaries $114,064.76, which was reduced $18,600 by abolishing the positions of superintending engineer at $2,500; one draughtsman, $1,200; one draughtsman at $900; three clerks at $900 each, and laborers amounting to $10,700.

The politicians are thoroughly disgusted with the new Mayor's policy. Even the heads of some of the departments say that he is cutting beyond all reason. The City Commissioner has had the salaries in his department cut from a total of $3,400 to $2,500 a year.

Alabama Bishop-Coadjutor Resigns.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 29.—Information has reached here that the Right Rev. Dr. H. M. Jackson, Bishop-Coadjutor of the Diocese of Alabama, (Episcopal,) has forwarded his resignation to the Presiding Bishop, the Rev. Dr. Clark of Rhode Island. Bishop Doane of Albany, however, is the Acting Presiding Bishop, owing to the feeble health of Bishop Clark.

KENTUCKY'S ELECTION TANGLE.

Movement Against Blackburn for Senator Appears to be Weak—Republicans Reply to Goebelites.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 29.—Although three days will elapse before the assembling of the Legislature, the State capital is already filled with executive and political leaders, approximating the crowd usually here on the opening day. Though some of the anti-Goebel leaders are toiling hard to bring their forces against Blackburn as well as Goebel, the anti-Blackburn movement does not appear to be strong, and unless it can gather strength as a result of the tangle over the State contests, Blackburn will win for United States Senator with the ease his managers have been claiming for him.

So far only two anti-Goebel Democrats have declared themselves positively as anti-Blackburn. The anti-Goebel leaders are not doing much talking regarding their plans of procedure, but they are making some strong claims regarding their strength on the matter of the contests. They assert with confidence that they have a majority of one in the Senate on the contests, and that in both houses there are several members who, though they may vote to seat Goebel and Beckham, will not vote to unseat any of the Republican legislators elected, against whom contests are pending. This probably refers to several Populist members elected as Democrats, and who are claimed by both sides.

The address of the Republican leaders in reply to the recent address of the Goebel leaders, indorsing the contesting candidates on the Democratic State ticket, was given out to-night. It replies specifically to the Democratic charges of fraud and makes sensational counter charges. It is signed by Gov. Taylor, Chairman Barnett, Senator Deboe, Congressman Pugh, and others, including all members of the State Central Committee.

Referring to the Goebel Democrats, the address says:

"These conspirators have deliberately invaded the liberty of the people, and every fraud has been committed which political ingenuity could devise. Not even a semblance of fairness was shown in the selection of election officers in a large majority of the localities in the State, and yet the people have triumphed. We now appeal to the patriotic citizens of the commonwealth, irrespective of party, to frown down this attempt to commit an awful crime, and to assist in removing from the statutes the odious measure, conceived in corruption, and brought forth in iniquity, which has been the fruitful source of so much disturbance, anxiety, and excitement to the people of Kentucky."

SPEAKER NIXON FOR THE SENATE

To Leave the Assembly Next Year—Kelsey's Chance to Succeed Him.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 29.—It is the intention of Speaker Nixon of the Assembly to close his career in the lower house with the coming session. He has represented Chautauqua County in the Assembly for nine years, and will have served two terms as Speaker when he becomes a candidate for the Senatorial toga of the Fiftieth District, which, it is understood, Senator Frank Higgins will lay down at the expiration of his present term.

With Speaker Nixon in the Senate, the coast will be measurably clear for Assemblyman Otto Kelsey of Livingston in 1901 as a candidate for Speaker in the Assembly of that year if he yields to Platt and consents to take the Chairmanship of the Cities Committee for the session of 1900 and to act as sponsor and advocate for all the partisan attacks on New York City, its government, and its people, which the Fifth Avenue Hotel coterie are planning.

THURSTON SEES VICTORY AHEAD.

Nebraska Senator Says Republicans Everywhere Are Confident.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 29.—United States Senator John M. Thurston, speaking to-day of National politics, said:

"The feeling everywhere among Republicans as to the coming National campaign is one of absolute confidence. Nowhere does one hear an expression of the slightest doubt as to the result. The fact that two Senators are to be elected in Nebraska will direct hither interest of Republicans of all sections of the country. But whatever may be the result in this State, Republican supremacy in National affairs is bound to be continued.

"I shall not be a candidate for re-election. I want to get out of official life, and have long ago declared that I will not be a candidate again, but I expect to take as active an interest in the campaign in this State and work as hard for the return of two Republican Senators from Nebraska as if I were myself expecting to be one of them."

RIVAL FOR THE "GOLD CURE."

Two Paris Doctors Extract from a Horse Serum Which They Claim Will Conquer the Drink Habit.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—Scarcely had Paris recovered from the sensation caused by the announcement that Prof. Metchnikoff, at the Pasteur Institute, had discovered a sovereign remedy against anaemia, and was engaged in seeking doses of a series of lymphs to rejuvenate particular organs of the human body, when it was announced that Drs. Rappelier and Thiebault had found a "drink cure" in a serum extracted from the veins of a horse, which had been previously alcoholized artificially.

It is claimed that their experiments have proved that the serum will produce in a patient an unconquerable distaste for alcoholic liquors.

The Academy of Medicine has appointed a committee to investigate the alleged discovery.

IN MR. HOBART'S MEMORY.

Memorial Committee Will Erect a Bronze Statue at Paterson.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 29.—The Hobart Memorial Committee met last night and accepted the report of the sub-committee which was appointed to recommend a suitable memorial to the late Vice President Hobart. It was decided to collect a fund by popular subscription and erect a bronze statue of Mr. Hobart upon a granite base on the Market Street side of the City Hall.

The statue will represent Mr. Hobart in a characteristic attitude, addressing the United States Senate.

WANTS TO PAROLE PRISONERS.

Superintendent Collins Will Recommend System in His Report.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 29.—Superintendent of Prisons Collins believes that the parole or ticket-of-leave system would work well in the State penal institutions if engrafted on the State's penal statutes and carefully managed. He will recommend such a measure in his coming report.

The outlines of the plan call for a parole board composed of the President of the Prison Commission, the Superintendent of State Prisons, and the Warden of the prison wherein the convict is to be paroled. The board is to have the power to parole a convict who has been sentenced for eight or ten years after he has served two years or some other term prescribed by law; the parole is to operate only so long as the convict continues to earn an honest living.

But should he lapse into criminal acts, he shall not only be sentenced for the term his second crime warrants, but shall have added to it the six or eight years remaining of his first sentence. To make this more effective all commutation power to reduce the term of imprisonment shall be denied in express phrase by law.

There are many men in prison for first offenses capable of earning an honest living who Supt. Collins believes would be benefited and would benefit society while reducing the prison population if paroled. It would cost something to watch the ticket-of-leave men, but with the Bertillon system of identification, the recapture of a convict would not be difficult. He believes that the two basic principles of penal legislation would be preserved.

Complete quotations for 1899—for stocks and bonds of every kind—with elaborate tables showing transactions and range of prices, will be given in the annual financial supplement of THE NEW YORK TIMES to be issued on Monday, Jan. 1. Order of your newsdealer in advance. Price, with complete newspaper, one cent.—Adv.

ATTACK ON MR. WAKEMAN

Injures New York Interests, Mr. King Tells President McKinley.

The discontent among importers at the manner in which Appraiser Wilbur F. Wakeman has conducted his office has now taken form in the active hostility to the Appraiser of the Merchants' Association of New York. While it is as yet premature to state that it is the intention of the association to circulate a petition among New York merchants requesting the immediate removal of Mr. Wakeman, it is stated that the question of a petition is now being seriously discussed, and that if the alleged abuses are not soon remedied there is every probability that a petition will be prepared and sent to Washington.

Meanwhile, the importers have already approached the Treasury Department in another way, and last week a committee of merchants of this city and Chicago visited Washington in order to make a protest against an alleged ruling of the Appraiser on cotton fabrics. Moreover, President William F. King of the Merchants' Association has written to President McKinley, alleging that the interests of the Port of New York are suffering through Mr. Wakeman's manner of conducting his office.

RULING WHICH IS CRITICISED.

The ruling as to which a protest was made to Secretary Gage is in reference to Section 313 of the Dingley tariff, which provides that an additional duty of 2 cents a square yard shall be placed upon "cotton cloth containing other than the ordinary warp and filling threads introduced in the process of weaving to fill a figure." Up to last November ordinary Madras shirtings, commonly known as striped plaids and checks, had passed with the regular duty. On and since that date, however, Mr. Wakeman has returned them as subject to the additional 2 cents a yard duty. The merchants claim that the fabrics in question contain only ordinary warp and filling, and that Appraiser Wakeman himself had uniformly ruled that they did not come under Section 313. It is also said that the importers, relying on the Appraiser's own precedent, had entered into contracts for future delivery upon the basis of the usual ruling, and had lost about $500,000 by the unexpected action of Mr. Wakeman.

When seen by a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, Mr. King made the following statement:

"The Joint Committee on Customs of the Merchants' Association has been working energetically in behalf of justice to the members of the association who are connected with the importing trade. Mr. Wakeman's rulings have been arbitrary and unjust.

"A committee, composed of John Gibb of Mills & Gibb, Chairman; James McCreery of James McCreery & Co., Horace J. Fairchild of the H. B. Claflin Company, J. N. Wright of Arnold, Constable & Co., J. T. Pirie of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. of Chicago, and Kenneth Barnhart of Marshall Field & Co. of Chicago, asked for a hearing before the Treasury Department at Washington on the ruling which had been made by Appraiser Wakeman on cotton fabrics. This hearing was granted, and it took place on Dec. 18 at Washington. There were present at the hearing, besides these gentlemen, Secretary Gage and Assistant Secretary Spaulding. On the Saturday previous, Dec. 16, Mr. Wakeman had visited Washington, and had said there that the importers were satisfied with the ruling he had made and only wanted a little more time to get used to it. This was absolutely false.

INDIGNANT AT APPRAISER.

"The committee protested against the ruling, and returned to New York very indignant over the Appraiser's action. The majority of the committee stated that in their judgment the time had come when the Appraiser of this port should cease to ride two horses and should show some evidence of a desire to be just; and that the arbitrary rulings, the holding-up of merchandise, and the dealings of the office generally in the past had been detrimental to this port and its commercial interests.

"Some of them thought that the proper thing to do was to start a petition at once asking for Mr. Wakeman's removal. The matter was brought to my notice, and I felt that it could be settled in a pleasanter way than by creating undue agitation.

"This appointment of Appraiser Wakeman has been a bone of contention ever since it was made. It has created considerable discontent and dissatisfaction. I wrote to the President and called his attention to these facts, stating that a feeling of unrest was being created among reputable merchants, and asking that the commercial interests be satisfied by the removal of Mr. Wakeman. His office has already been investigated, and the recommendations made were detrimental to him, but he has been retained in office on the ground that he might have been overzealous in his rulings, and that, as he had had no experience, to break in a new Appraiser would take a long time, and might create just as much trouble as Mr. Wakeman had given.

"There has also been a political controversy over this question, which has been injurious to the entire subject. A petition was circulated some time ago, asking that Mr. Wakeman be retained in office, and a number of prominent importers, while they would not sign the same, agreed that they would not oppose his retention. The matter now rests with the officials at Washington.

MERCHANTS DEMAND JUSTICE.

"I do not believe in unnecessary agitation, but we want to see the Appraiser's Stores handled on a strict commercial basis. We do not want a man at the head who is constantly trying to harass the merchants doing business here. The Appraiser should be just to the Government, just to the domestic manufacturer, and just to the importer. That is all that is wanted."

Mr. King added that the foregoing statement was approved by all the members of the committee which made the protest to the Secretary of the Treasury, with the exception of Mr. Barnhart, who is in Chicago, and could not, therefore, be reached in time.

The fact that one of the committee which called on Secretary Gage was Mr. Barnhart of Marshall Field & Co. is regarded as worthy of note by importers. Some months ago a number of those who were agitating for the removal of Appraiser Wakeman alleged that he was kept in his office through the influence of Marshall Field & Co., and that his appraisements were made in the interests of the Chicago firm.

Although it was neither admitted nor denied at the offices of the Merchants' Association, it is alleged that the Joint Committee on Customs has on several occasions sent a deputation to talk things over with Appraiser Wakeman, and that they obtained very little satisfaction from him.

It is alleged that Mr. Wakeman has so congested the business of this port by his rulings that many New York importers now receive their goods through Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Chicago, and Newport News, and that the commerce of New York will in consequence suffer greatly unless a new Appraiser be appointed.

MR. WAKEMAN'S STATEMENT.

Appraiser Wakeman was seen at his residence, 111 East Twenty-fourth Street, last evening. He said that the additional duty under Section 313 of the Dingley tariff on Madras shirtings was not, as the statements of members of the Merchants' Association seemed to imply, an arbitrary ruling of his own. The charging of the duty on this class of goods was determined upon, he said, at a conference of Appraisers, held in this city, and that decision was the result of a decision to the same effect by Gen. Tichenor of the Board of General Appraisers. It was not 2 cents additional that was charged in every case, Mr. Wakeman said. On some classes of goods only 1 cent more than had been the case before Nov. 15 was now charged. The same charges were made in every port in the United States, the Appraiser asserted.

"If," said Mr. Wakeman, "the importers feel that the additional duty is unjust, why do they not appeal to the proper authorities, instead of blaming me? My decision is not final. I am simply here to carry out the law. If there is injustice anywhere, or illegality, it can be remedied by appeal to Washington.

"With reference to the complaint that trade is being diverted from New York to other ports, I can only say that it is not surprising, considering the fact that absolutely nothing has been done by this city to expedite shipping. Go to even a comparatively small port, such as Newport News, and see what has been done there. What is needed here is an elevated railroad around the Island of Manhattan, so that shipping can be handled easily and quickly. The merchants would be a great deal better employed in working for something like that than in blaming me for a state of things which I cannot help.

"It is absolutely false to say that there is congestion in the Public Stores. And with reference to the statement that I was guilty of misrepresenting the attitude of the importers to the Secretary of the Treasury, I will only say that some one is mistaken. I could, perhaps, say a great deal more.

"Among all the severe, acrimonious, and cruel attacks that have been directed at me there is one kind of attack that has never been made. There has never been a suggestion that I have not given an honest administration.

"With reference to the question as to whether or not I am likely to resign, I have received no intimation that my resignation is likely to be asked for."

Mr. Wakeman would not, on being questioned further, say definitely whether he intended to give his office up or not, but he let it be inferred that he had no intention of resigning.

CHARITY CHILDREN'S NEW HOME

Separate Department Established for Them by Commissioner Keller.

Commissioner J. W. Keller of the Charities Department caused the removal of the children's department in the Charities Building, at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street, to the old Charities Department Building at Eleventh Street and Third Avenue, yesterday.

The move has been in contemplation for some time. It has been considered desirable to get the children away from the men and women who call in large numbers for help at the outdoor poor department.

Commissioner Keller said that this city should have a regular Magistrate's court for committing children, as other cities have. He hopes the removal of the children to a separate department will be the initial move toward securing a court wherein they may be committed.

Georgia Republicans to Meet March 7.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 29.—The Republican State Committee to-day decided to hold the next State Convention in this city, March 7, 1900, to choose delegates to the National Republican Convention. A resolution indorsing the Administration of President McKinley was adopted, and also one regretting the death of Vice President Hobart.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—H. C. Campbell, Pittsburg; Caryl D. Haskins, Boston.

ALBEMARLE—Mr. Justice Street, Toronto; Capt. F. Winslow, United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE—Edward C. Fowler, Montgomery, Ala.; E. B. Craig, State Treasurer of Tennessee; George Harris, President of Amherst College.

GRAND—William M. Roach, Chester, Penn.

HERALD SQUARE—Terence V. Powderly, Washington.

HOLLAND—Andrew W. Edwards, Antwerp; F. E. Meredith, Detroit; W. O. Alexander, Chicago; Roland H. Boutwell, Boston; J. Hampton Barnes, Philadelphia.

HOFFMAN—Ex-Senator Daniel H. McMillan, Buffalo; Col. Robert Hanna, United States Army; ex-Gov. J. E. Campbell, Ohio.

MANHATTAN—C. J. Buchanan, Albany; William A. Thompson, Troy; E. Coykendall, Rondout; ex-Congressman Belden, Syracuse; T. D. Bates, San Francisco.

MURRAY HILL—H. W. Blackstone, Los Angeles; Dr. F. H. Adamson, Edinburgh; Gen. Amasa J. Parker, Albany.

PARK AVENUE—A. A. Aspinwall, Washington; E. W. Parker, United States Geological Survey.

SAVOY—B. Cosio, Tampa, Fla.

STURTEVANT—Ex-Speaker Titus Sheard, Little Falls; P. H. McAndrew, San Juan, P. R.

WALDORF—George S. MacKay, Boston; Dr. T. G. Roddick, Montreal; L. Linden, Paris; Henry Watterson, Louisville; D. B. Stedman, Sr., Boston.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Bright, C. E., Columbus, Ohio; millinery and ribbons; 626 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Butler, W. S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. Lissner, silks and laces; Hotel Vendome.

California Toy and Notion Company, San Francisco, Cal.; J. Feigenbaum, notions and fancy goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Cohen, G., & Sons, Boston, Mass.; L. Cohen, dry goods and notions; Hotel Marlborough.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. A. MacLean, laces, embroideries, and ladies' underwear; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Goulding, J. W., Port Huron, Mich.; notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Greif, L., & Brother, Baltimore, Md.; S. Greif, woolens and tailors' trimmings; 757 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Harris, C., & Brother, Cleveland, Ohio; C. Harris, clothing; Hotel Empire.

Howard, F., Manufacturing Company, Atchison, Kan.; J. C. Fox, Jr., woolens; Park Avenue Hotel.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. L. Howe, ribbons; 52 Franklin Street; Holland House.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; E. B. Hutzler, notions and fancy goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Isenberg &

GEN. WHITE HARD PRESSED

Boer Shell Fire Becomes Damaging at Ladysmith.

CASUALTIES MORE NUMEROUS

Gen. Buller's Water Supply Said to be Threatened Owing to the Activity of the Enemy Near Chieveley.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—A dispatch from Ladysmith, via Pietermaritzburg, Dec. 24, says:

"Gen. White has had a slight attack of fever, but he is now convalescent.

"The Boer shell fire has been very damaging recently. On Friday one shell killed six men and wounded nine. The same missile killed fourteen horses. Another just missed the Fifth Lancers' lines, slightly wounding six officers. Several shells have fallen close to Gen. White's house, compelling the removal of headquarters to another point.

It is reported that Gen. Joubert is again in command of the Boers here. The military authorities appear confident, but they are very reticent

Boers have been observed moving northward and westward in large numbers.

A dispatch from Ladysmith, dated Dec. 22, says:

"The total casualties since the siege are 70 men killed and 236 wounded.

"The Boers have mounted another howitzer on Surprise Hill, replacing the gun captured in the sortie of the Rifle Brigade, while they watch us nightly with a searchlight and bombard the place daily. They show no signs of assaulting the town. They probably think they can starve us out, but we have plenty of provisions."

The Times publishes the following dispatch from Chieveley Camp, dated Dec. 24:

"Parties of Boers approached to-day within three miles of Chieveley Camp, threatening our watering parties, who are compelled to go some two miles owing to the scarcity of water.

"It is reported that the Ladysmith garrison made a sortie on Thursday and captured a hill."

The latest special dispatches from Chieveley Camp hint at some important movement as imminent. This is interpreted, with some misgivings, to mean that Gen. Buller contemplates a renewal of his attempt to relieve Ladysmith.

It is reported by the same dispatches that the Boers have now retired to the north bank of the Tugela, being afraid that the swollen river may bar their retreat. They are also moving their laagers nearer Ladysmith, probably with the intention of putting further pressure on the garrison.

It is difficult, however, to conceive that Gen. Buller would make another frontal attack, especially now that the river is rising and an additional indication that this is not his purpose is the fact that he has removed his headquarters back to Frere.

The Boer movements northward from the Tugela are quite in keeping with the enemy's usual plan of securing a safe line of retreat.

It is known that further artillery is due to arrive for Gen. Buller, but the belief here is that his forces even then will be too weak. He may, however, be animated by a desire to accomplish something before the arrival of Lord Roberts and to satisfy the keenness of his men to retrieve their defeat.

The Modder River correspondent of The Times, referring to the scare-firing of the Boers, says:

"Their nervousness causes much amusement among the British. It is quite certain that half the Boer force is employed watching by day and the other half by night. Probably the consequent weariness, with the scarcity of water and the presence of typhoid, will render the Boer position intolerable. Their present action is due either to a scare or to a wish to cover a retirement to Sovtfontein."

The Marseilles correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing the substance of an interview with the Russian General, Gourko, eldest son of the famous Gourko, who is now about starting for Pretoria, says that the Russian officer made the following statement:

"I have been offered the command of a Boer army corps. In my own mind I am absolutely confident of the success of the Boers. You may take my word for it that thousands of Russians are now fighting under Gen. Joubert."

FLOUR SEIZURES CRITICISED.

Lord Rosebery and Sir Charles Dilke Maintain that It Is an Error in Policy.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Lord Rosebery writes as follows this morning to The Times:

"There are disquieting intimations which appear to point to our Government having treated foodstuffs as contraband of war. As this is a matter of supreme importance, I venture to address this line to you in the hope that it may elicit an authoritative statement on the subject."

The Times, commenting editorially upon Lord Rosebery's letter, says:

"Too little is known of the seizures for any valid inference safely to be drawn. An occasion might arise when certain foodstuffs would be regarded as contraband, while others would not, especially if the latter were intended for non-combatants. There might, for instance, be reasonable grounds for treating canned goods as contraband and flour as legitimate."

After admitting that it "would be inadvisable to create a precedent which might some day be invoked against us," the article concludes as follows:

"While we fully share the view that no serious change of policy should occur without cogent reasons and ample consideration, we cannot but ask ourselves whether in the event of Great Britain being engaged in a war, the action, either of the enemy or even of neutral powers, in a matter upon which such great divergence of opinion still exists, is likely to be governed by any precedent we or any one else may have set in the past, rather than by the immediate interests of the moment."

Sir Charles Dilke, in The Daily Chronicle this morning, discusses Great Britain's relation to Delagoa Bay with regard to the food question. He says:

"It would be one of the greatest follies the country could commit to disregard the possibility of a war some day against a powerful naval coalition, in which event it would be to the interests of the United States to feed Great Britain.

"As the British press, and the German official press, has pointed out, there is reason to suppose that the secret agreement several times referred to in Parliament between Great Britain and Germany concerns an hypothetical state of things which has not yet arisen.

"Great Britain must endure the present conditions, possibly doing something by pressure on the Portuguese officials, and strengthening the British Consular staff at Delagoa Bay."

The Daily Chronicle, in an editorial dealing with the dependence of Great Britain upon the United States for food in time of war, expresses the opinion that many British ships be transferred to the United States flag.

The Times has the following, dated Dec. 27, from Lorenzo Marques:

"Cargoes for the Transvaal have dwindled to one-fifth of the average, but large shipments are expected from Europe. In the meantime there are persistent rumors here and in Durban that guns and ammunition are smuggled through for the Boers. A French liner, now in the harbor, is said to have brought two large guns from Madagascar.

"The head of the customs assures me that there is absolutely no ground, however, for such rumors. All goods, he says, are discharged, examined, and dispatched by daylight. So great is the stringency, according to this official, that even saddles and horseshoes are not delivered to local importers, except in small lots and under written guarantees. The same precautions are taken with reference to all contraband articles. Of course, much depends upon the competence and incorruptibility of subordinates."

A later dispatch to The Times from Lorenzo Marques says:

"With reference to the rumors of smuggling contraband it is significant that Major Erasmus of the Free State artillery is here, his arrival being coincident with that of the French liner. Considering the freedom with which the Transvaal Secret Service Fund is spent, considerable mischief may be done unless cargoes are inspected by British searchers, who understand foreign bills of lading."

DELAGOA BAY STORY DENIED.

Report of a Treaty Ceding It to Great Britain Denounced as a Clumsy Invention.

BERLIN, Dec. 29.—The Reichsanzeiger this afternoon publishes the following:

"The Lokal Anzeiger continues, in spite of the contradiction of the Wolff Bureau, to advertise itself with communications regarding the alleged contents of the Anglo-German treaty. We are authorized to declare that the statements in question are founded on impudent and clumsy invention."

SEIZURE OF GOLD QUESTIONED.

German Newspaper Raises a Point Against England's Policy.

BERLIN, Dec. 29.—The Neueste-Nachrichten questions the right of Great Britain to confiscate gold ingots which are being transported from the Transvaal to Europe. It says it regards the discussion in the English press concerning Delagoa Bay as purely tentative, as Great Britain has given no signs that she will infringe on neutral territory.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The Transvaal Government has promulgated a new gold tax law, by which individuals and companies working their own mines are taxed 30 per cent. of the output, while mines worked by the Government will pay 50 per cent. Suspended mines will pay 30 per cent. on their probable output, calculated on three months' workings. Reducing works will pay 30 per cent. of their net profits. The law is retroactive to Oct. 11.

DELAGOA BAY WORRIES FRANCE.

Story of Secret Treaty Causes Fear of Complications.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—The virtual seizure by British officials of vessels laden with American flour consigned to the Boers, and the statement of the Lokal Anzeiger regarding an alleged Anglo-German-Portuguese treaty for the division of Portugal's colonies between Great Britain and Germany, have aroused renewed interest in Paris. While there is a desire to discredit the Lokal Anzeiger's statement, its publication has occasioned undoubted uneasiness, because the consummation of such a plan would be a diplomatic stroke unfavorable to France and Russia.

The possession of Delagoa Bay is believed to be as essential to British success in South Africa as a victory over the Boers is essential to Great Britain's international prestige. Therefore it is felt that if necessary Great Britain will take extreme measures.

An official of the French Foreign Office said to-day, with respect to the seizure of breadstuffs:

"Such a seizure is absolutely outside of international rights and as foolish as though Great Britain, supposing her to be at war with Switzerland, should declare a blockade of Hamburg for fear certain goods should reach the Swiss from that source.

"A decision to consider breadstuffs contraband would be regarded in diplomatic circles as a suicidal policy for Great Britain, as she would be most dependent for food supplies upon other nations in case a war arose involving her."

The official then proceeded to point out a number of precedents against the action of Great Britain in this matter. He cited her own refusal, during the Franco-Prussian war, to recognize as contraband coal consigned to France, although it was known to be intended for warships. A still more pertinent instance arose during the Franco-Chinese war, when Great Britain declined to accept a declaration of France making rice contraband.

Obviously, however, the chief ground for apprehension is the belief that if Great Britain should establish a cordon of vessels across Delagoa Bay it would be necessary for all nations to send naval vessels there to protect individual rights. In such an event the presence of a large number of warships might create friction that would bring on grave results.

HAS GATACRE FOUGHT A BATTLE?

Cape Town Hears of Heavy Firing Near Stormberg.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—A dispatch from Cape Town, dated Dec. 28, says that Cradock reports heavy firing in the direction of Stormberg. It is supposed this is connected with Gen. Gatacre's attempt to reopen communication with the Indwe collieries.

The War Office has received the following dispatch:

"CAPE TOWN, Dec. 28.—The Indwe colliery line is now working again."

Another dispatch to the War Office, dated Cape Town, Dec. 28, says there is no change in the situation, so far as Gen. Gatacre and French are concerned.

ARTILLERY DUEL AT KIMBERLEY.

Burghers Received Reinforcements and the British Retired.

KIMBERLEY, Friday, Dec. 22.—Before dawn to-day a detachment of the mounted forces, with artillery and light infantry, moved out in a westerly direction. Boer artillery from Kamper Dam opened fire at Otto's Kopje, Kimberley Fort replying with twenty shells.

The British force reconnoitred outposts along Lazaretto Ridge, the Boer patrols retreating.

Having accomplished this and having discovered Boer reinforcements approaching from Wimbledon Ridge, Col. Chamier, with the Royal Artillery, exchanged a dozen shells as soon as the guns could be limbered up. Some 500 Boers poured in a heavy fire from their earthworks, the British finally retiring, with the loss of one horse.

The movement showed that the Boers were still keeping three guns in the vicinity of Kimberley, and are able to summon reinforcements rapidly. It also showed their proneness to vacate a position immediately when weaker than the opposing force.

KAFIRS AND BOERS AT WAR.

After Heavy Fighting the Burghers Claim to Have Whipped the Natives Near Derdorpoort.

PRETORIA, Dec. 26.—Commandant Swart reports from the laager at Alowyn's Kop, near Zeerust, that he had an engagement on Friday, Dec. 22, with Kafirs in the neighborhood of Derdorport. The Kafirs occupied a strongly fortified ridge and were well prepared for emergencies.

After heavy fighting, the burghers captured the Kafir position, losing three killed and five wounded.

Zeerust is in the South African Republic, about 125 miles west of Pretoria, and a short distance northeast of Mafeking. There is therefore little doubt that the natives who attacked the Boers belong to the tribe of Barolongs, of which the famous Montsioa was Chief until his death three years ago. This tribe lives near Mafeking, and has always been hostile to the Boers and friendly to the British. Montsioa and his people took part in many of the wars and raids that went on between the Boers and natives between 1840 and 1885.

In the latter year the British Government delivered him out of the hands of the Boers, for which he was grateful to the day of his death. One day, on being told that there was a new Government in England, the old chief remarked, "They have made a mistake; they could not have had a better Government than the old one."

The fact that the Boers have been attacked by a portion of the Barolongs would seem to indicate that the whole tribe, and possibly other tribes, have determined to take the opportunity offered by the war to be revenged for past abuses on the part of the burghers. The Basutos are allied to the Barolongs, and they also would welcome the opportunity of attacking the Boers. A spasmodic raid by a single tribe is hardly likely, as all the Kafir tribes are well organized, and would not take such a step as attacking any of the whites without deliberation.

The natives, despite all attempts to prevent them from obtaining arms, are nearly all equipped with rifles, and outnumber Boers and British combined by at least half a dozen to one.

HARD FIGHTING AT MAFEKING.

Pretoria Reports a Severe Repulse for the Men Under Colonel Baden-Powell.

PRETORIA, Dec. 26.—Commandant Snyman reports as follows from Molopo:

"On Monday morning the enemy from Mafeking attacked one of our forts in force, with cannon, Maxims, and an armored train, and so persistently that there was fighting right on the walls of the fort. But we have retained our fort. The British loss is reported at 55."

The other commandoes report "all quiet," with the exception of the usual bombardment of Ladysmith.

Gen. Lucas Meyer has returned to the front.

COL. BADEN-POWELL'S SURPRISE.

He Issues a Peculiar Proclamation to the Boers.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The text of Col. Baden-Powell's proclamation to the burghers besieging Mafeking, the gist of which has already been cabled, comes from Lorenzo Marques to-day. His remarkably bombastic utterances and unfounded assertions are calculated to surprise others besides the Boer General, Snyman, who has already voiced the anger of the recipients.

After asserting that the republics cannot hope for foreign intervention and pretending to relate the exact attitude of all the European powers, including Emperor William, who, the Colonel said, "fully sympathizes with England," Baden-Powell makes the extraordinary statement that "the American Government has warned the others of her intention to side with England should any of them interfere."

A War Office dispatch from Col. Baden-Powell, dated Dec. 12, says that the bombardment and musketry fire continue daily on all sides and that the health and spirits of the garrison are very satisfactory.

LADY WILSON DODGES SHELLS.

Enjoys Life at Mafeking in Spite of the Bombardment.

MAFEKING, Dec. 20.—Lady Sarah Wilson is living in a bombproof shelter of her own construction under the private residence of Mr. Weil. There she is enabled to exist with some degree of comfort, and if she chooses to spend a part of the time in the house, her shelter is close enough to enable her to take cover between the ring of the warning bell and the arrival of a projectile.

The correspondent in Mafeking, to whom she granted an interview, was struck with the fact on entering her bombproof refuge that she is unquestionably an old campaigner. Even in this noisome, dark hole, dug under the ground, she manages to make herself comfortable. She has whisky and soda, as well as cigarettes, to offer visitors.

Lady Sarah's adventures were exciting, sometimes amusing, and often spiced with considerable danger. It was on a Thursday that she left Mafeking. She arrived at the Setlagoli Hotel that night. Before morning she was aroused by the rattle of musketry and the boom of guns. It was Capt. Nesbitt of the Mashonaland Mounted Police, now a prisoner in the hands of the Boers, who was fighting desperately, unable to get back or to go forward, but holding the wrecked armored train until the last. As soon as daylight would allow Lady Sarah pluckily rode to the scene of action and photographed the wreck.

Finding that her presence at Setlagoli exposed her to insults the Boers moved her to Mosuti, where she enjoyed the hospitality of a colonial farmer. By means of heavy bribes she persuaded natives to carry information to and fro.

Extraordinary stories regarding her were circulated among the Boers. One was that she was the wife of an English General, another that she was a granddaughter of the Queen, who had come to spy upon the doings of the Boers, and a third that she was the only male survivor of Mafeking, having escaped in the guise of a woman.

Lady Sarah visited Vryburg. She was driven there by a young Boer who passed her off as his sister. She found loyalists, who gave her official dispatches and news. She staid in the hotel all day and stole out by night to do shopping. On visiting the hospital she found that orders had been issued that no one should leave the town. The gallant Boer had to answer some curious questions put by the Landrost before he could get permission for himself and his "sister" to leave. They set out at 4 o'clock in the morning, in fear of being recognized, and got away safely.

After the Boers discovered that she had been mixed up in dispatch running she went to Commandant Snyman's camp with a view of getting back to Mafeking, but Snyman refused to let her go to Mafeking or even to Setlagoli. He proposed sending her to Zeerust as a prisoner of war or, as an alternative, to release her, if Viljoen were given up by the British.

At first she refused to ask Col. Baden-Powell to do this, but finally she changed her mind. Lady Sarah gathered, from her varied experiences among the Boers, that they are heartily sick of the war.

BOERS AIDED BY A CONSUL.

Great Britain Suspects a Foreign Official at Pretoria.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The Times has a dispatch from Lorenzo Marques, dated Dec. 28, which says:

"The suspicion that the Boer Intelligence Department is in close touch with a foreign consulate in Pretoria is confirmed by the fact that the news of the appointment of Lord Roberts as Commander in Chief in South Africa was generally known in Pretoria on Dec. 20, indirectly reaching Delagoa Bay from the Transvaal two days later. Suspicion rests upon a Consul who is notorious for his Boer sympathies. There is reason to believe that Pretoria is kept well informed with regard to British military movements."

GERMANS SNEER AT GEN. BULLER.

Comments Caused by Failure to Send Experts to Accompany the Boers.

BERLIN, Dec. 29.—The news that Germany will not send military experts to the Boers is received by the German press unfavorably. The Deutsche Tages Zeitung says:

"It is hard to conceive why not. From the Boers one may learn how to win victories, but from Gen. Buller only how to lose battles and cannon."

Red Cross subscriptions for the Transvaal in Berlin already total 100,000 marks.

BOERS TREAT PRISONERS WELL.

Consul Hollis at Pretoria Describes Conditions There.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The reports that the Boer authorities have threatened to reduce the rations of the British prisoners at Pretoria in case Great Britain stops the entry of food supplies at Delagoa Bay, is not borne out by the official communications of United States Consul Hollis at Pretoria. By direction of the State Department, Mr. Hollis is looking after the British interests, and in particular is seeing that the British prisoners are afforded every proper facility and personal attention.

His reports have been very full concerning the care of the prisoners, and such attending circumstances as were warranted. These, however, give no intimation that the rations of prisoners are to be reduced, but on the contrary, the entire tenor of the official report goes to show that there need be no apprehension that such a threat will be put into effect.

DUTCH FARMERS FEAR REPRISALS.

Unwilling to Risk Losing Their Farms by Rising.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Advices from Cape Town, dated Dec. 24, say an investigation shows that the reported disaffection among the Dutch in the Victoria West district has been overdrawn. The farmers, it is pointed out, are mostly landowners, and will not risk the loss of their farms by rising.

A dispatch from Lorenzo Marques, dated Dec. 23, says a curious story is current, emanating from Boer sources, that Matt Steyn, brother of the President of the Orange Free State, and eight hundred Free Staters have definitely refused to continue the war. Matt Steyn, acting as spokesman of the party, is reported to have told the President that he was only authorized to intervene in the interest of peace, and that the burghers did not feel they were bound by his "unwarrantable conduct," especially as they ran the risk of confiscation of their property, and they simply desired to be permitted to farm in peace, and proposed to immediately return to their farms.

The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily News says:

"A leading resident of Vryburg, who was released by the Boers, saw 2,000 colonials from Griqualand West. He says colonial faces are to be seen everywhere in the Boer ranks."

Mr. Astor Subscribes £1,000.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—William Waldorf Astor has subscribed £1,000 to the Buckinghamshire fund to equip the county's contingent of yeomanry.

Lord Salisbury at a Meeting.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Lord Salisbury presided at a meeting of the National Defense Committee this afternoon.

Colonelcy for the Prince of Wales.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The Prince of Wales has accepted the chief Colonelcy of the Imperial Yeomanry and has contributed £105 for the use of the organization.

SIR CHARLES VINCENT HONORED.

Appointed to the Infantry of the London Regiment.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Sir Charles Howard Vincent, Member of Parliament for the Central Division of Sheffield and Colonel of the Queen's Westminster Volunteers, has been appointed to command the infantry division of the City of London Imperial Regiment.

Sir Charles Vincent was born in 1849. He is the second surviving son of a Sussex Baronet, his own knighthood having been given to him in 1896. He was educated at Westminster School and at the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, and afterward entered the Royal Welsh Fusileers. He retired from the regular army after reaching the rank of Lieutenant, and in 1876 became a barrister. In 1878 he was appointed Director of Criminal Investigations of the Metropolitan Police, and since 1885 has been the Conoservative Member of Parliament for Central Sheffield. For several years he was an active member of the London County Council. In 1891 he founded the United Empire Trade League.

MAKE-UP OF CANADA'S RECRUITS.

Second Contingent to Go Differs Greatly from the First.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Dec. 29.—Within the course of another two weeks the second contingent of 1,000 troops which Canada is sending to South Africa will sail from Halifax for Cape Town. It will be composed of cavalry, or mounted infantry, and field artillery.

The first Canadian contingent, which sailed about eight weeks ago and now forms a part of Gen. Lord Methuen's column, consisted entirely of infantry, and was made up of volunteers.

The second contingent will be different. The mounted rifles will be composed of four detachments. Two will be recruited from the Northwest Mounted Police and from the cowboys of the West.

These will be genuine "Rough Riders," and Lieut. Col. Lessard, who will be the superior officer in command, has seen long and active service in the West and in Africa. The second officer will be Lieut. Col. T. D. B. Evans, R. C. D., who has a reputation as a fighter

The other two detachments will be made up from the various cavalry corps, the recruits not being necessarily required to be members of any regular corps, if they can qualify otherwise in accordance with the imperial army regulations.

The artillery arm of the contingent will be recruited from the several batteries of artillery in the Dominion, regular and militia. "A" and "B" Batteries, stationed, respectively, at Kingston and Quebec, which constitute virtually the only regular artillery service in Canada, will contribute largely to this branch of the contingent. Lieut. Col. Drury, R. C. A., will have command of the brigade division.

In addition to the cavalry and field artillery, with their complements of horses, guns, and other accoutrements, Capt. Howard of Gatling gun fame will accompany the contingent in charge of a machine gun of the Maxim pattern used by the cavalry, and known as the galloping gun. It takes .303 ammunition, and a great deal is being said about its being the most deadly weapon invented yet.

MUST STOP BOER RECRUITING.

Alleged Transvaal Agent in Cincinnati Arraigned in Court.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 29.—M. Pierot was arraigned before United States Attorney W. E. Bundy to-day on a charge of violating the laws of neutrality. M. Pierot has been known as a recruiting officer here for the Boers for some time, and through him many men have been transported East.

He claimed to-day that he was engaging these men for the Hospital Corps and not for enlistment in the army. Still, he was advised by the United States District Attorney that he must stop engaging men even for the Hospital Corps, or he would at once be arraigned for contempt of the United States court that issued the order through Attorney Bundy.

M. Pierot said he did not enlist the men. He simply looked at them and sent them to Oom Paul's nephew, Von Altow, who is in Cincinnati. Col. Bundy, however, warned M. Pierot, and read to him the law, which reads as follows:

"Every person in or within the jurisdiction of the United States who enlists or enters himself to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States with intent to be enlisted or entered in the service of any foreign province, State, colony, district, or people as a soldier, marine, or seaman on board any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer shall be deemed guilty of high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not more than $1,000 and imprisoned not more than three years."

American Would Fight the Boers.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 29.—Col. Hutcheson of Nashville, Tenn., has offered the Militia Department to send 200 horsement, with himself in command, with the second Canadian contingent for South Africa. It is not likely that the offer can be accepted, as there are more volunteering in Canada than can be accommodated.

Rush Order for Cartridge Belts.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 29.—Thomas C. Orndorff, manufacturer of cartridge belts in this city, received an order from the British Government to-day for 45,000 double bandolier cartridge belts. It is said that the order is a rush one, and the cartridge belts will be shipped to the Transvaal as soon as manufactured.

IRISH MEET TO AID THE BOERS.

Hibernians Assemble in Philadelphia and Take Action.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—Over 400 delegates, representing ninety divisions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians of Philadelphia, with a total membership of 20,000, held a secret meeting in Industrial Hall tonight for the purpose of taking some action with a view to helping the Boers in their war with Great Britain. Alexander McKernan, President of the Philadelphia Union, presided.

After the meeting had adjourned it was announced that the delegates of all divisions had pledged every member of their respective divisions to contribute $2.50 toward a fund of $100,000 to be raised for the purpose of sending a hospital ship to the Boers. It was also announced that strong resolutions of sympathy for the Boers had been adopted, and that the members of the order heartily indorse and will participate in the pro-Boer mass meeting to be held in this city on Jan. 13, under the auspices of the Irish-American Club.

PATROL WAGON RUNAWAY.

The Policemen Badly Injured—Intoxicated Woman Prisoner Unhurt.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 29.—The horses attached to the police patrol wagon ran away to-night. Three policemen were injured. An intoxicated woman, under arrest, escaped unharmed. The horses became unmanageable while the wagon was returning to the station house with Theresa Cook, the prisoner. The animals dashed straight for the millrace at Van Houghten Street. All would have gone into the race had not the horses tried to pass on either side of a telegraph pole. This upset the wagon. The horses were injured and the wagon wrecked.

Patrolman Miller is internally injured, and may die. Policeman Perry had an ear torn off, Thomas Cortright, the driver, had his head cut and his legs torn, and also suffered internal injuries. The prisoner, who was dragged out without apparently a scratch, was unconscious from liquor.

An Extraordinary Number.

All interested in the condition and prospects of finance, trade, and commerce should procure a copy of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Monday, Jan. 1, which will include a thirty-two-page supplement, containing special articles from men of recognized authority on the various phases of the prevailing prosperity in all lines of business. The writers also show by a convincing array of facts and figures why prosperity has come to stay. The newspaper with the supplement will be sold at the usual price—one cent per copy. Order it in advance of your newsdealer.—Adv.

CAPITAL STOCK IS INCREASED.

Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company Adds $21,250,000.

SCRANTON, Penn., Dec. 29.—The stockholders of the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company to-day voted in favor of increasing the capital stock from $3,750,000 to $25,000,000. No statement of the purpose of the increase was given out further than that it was to put the company in a position to take advantage of any opportunity that might present itself for bettering its condition.

The general impression here is that the company is getting in shape to become a part of the big fifty-million-dollar steel concern that is now organizing in Buffalo.

CUT OFF HIS LEG WITH A KNIFE.

Brakeman Pinioned in Railroad Wreck Releases Himself.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 29.—The Cheyenne Flier on the Union Pacific crashed into the Boulder Valley train at Brighton, Col., today. A baggageman was killed and fourteen persons were injured. Among the injured is S. G. Hurst, a banker of Brighton, Col.

Remarkable fortitude was shown by Fred Laws, brakeman on the Boulder Valley train. He was making a coupling near the head of the train when the collision occurred. He was thrown down, and a wheel ran upon his leg, pinning him down. His cries for help were not heard, and he drew a knife from his pocket, cut off his leg, and crawled from under the car. His recovery is doubtful.

BANKER COLE WILL RETURN.

Globe Bank's Fugitive Official Starts To-day for Boston.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 29.—The warrant for the arrest of Charles H. Cole, formerly of the Globe Bank of Boston, on a charge of embezzling $900,000, arrived to-day. The United States Marshal also received a telegram from the Attorney General of the United States, directing him to conduct Cole to Boston under guard. Cole waived a preliminary examination and the start for Boston will be made to-morrow.

The warrant contains four counts. The first charges Cole with receiving $600,000 on Aug. 7 last, and embezzling it, and the second accuses him of embezzling $300,000 on Aug. 17. The other two counts simply refer to these transactions.

STOVE POKER CAUSES A DEATH.

Falls Into a Bucket of Dynamite and an Explosion Follows.

LOCKHAVEN, Penn., Dec. 29.—Grant Bathurst, Assistant Postmaster at Rote, this county, was killed and two other persons were injured to-day by an explosion of dynamite in the weighmaster's office of the Bellefonte Limestone Company, at Salona, eight miles from this city.

One of the men in the office raked the fire in the stove with a poker, and while it was still hot, hung the poker on a nail. It slipped from the nail and fell into a bucket filled with dynamite and fuses and a terrific explosion followed. The building was blown to pieces.

Bathurst had an arm and a leg torn from his body, and the two other men were injured by flying debris. Bathurst was thirty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and one child.

Quebec Lottery Barred from Mails.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Postmaster General Smith has issued an order forbidding the use of the mails to the National Society of Sculpture and Thimothe Archimbault of Quebec, Canada. The order recites that these concerns are conducting a lottery for the distribution of prizes. Postmasters are forbidden to forward any money order drawn to the order of the concerns, and directed to inform the remitter that he can have his money back. All letters, whether registered or not, intended for them are to be returned to the sender or to the Dead Letter Office marked "Fraudulent."

Volunteer Surgeon Killed by Train.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 29.—Dr. Wickliffe Smith, Surgeon of the One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana Regiment, was killed this afternoon, together with his Cuban boy, Francisco Sousa, three miles from Delphi by a Wabash train. On account of the cold weather they were bundled up so they did not hear the train. Both were instantly killed.

Dr. Smith was one of the best-known men in the State. James Whitcomb Riley, the poet, said of him to-night: "Wickliffe Smith was brave almost to rashness and generous to a fault. His death will bring sadness to many hearts, but no one will lament him more sincerely than I."

Another Montana Mining Suit.

BUTTE, Mont., Dec. 29.—The Boston and Montana Mining Company to-day brought suit in the District Court against the Montana Ore Purchasing Company, to recover $600,000 value of ore alleged to have been taken from veins of the Pennsylvania claim by the defendant concern in the last four years. This is looked upon as another phase of the big controversy between the two companies which was decided by the District Court yesterday in favor of the Montana Ore Purchasing Company.

Illinois Republicans in Conference.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 29.—Prominent Republicans from all parts of the State attended the annual love feast, held here today under the auspices of the State Central Committee. For Governor the names of Elbridge G. Hanecy of Chicago, Walter Reeves of Streator, and Richard Yates of Jacksonville were presented. Congressman Lorimer pledged the support of the entire Cook County delegation to Judge Hanecy.

Ex-Congressman Griffin Dead.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Dec. 29.—Ex-Congressman Michael Griffin, head of the State Tax Commission, died suddenly this evening of apoplexy in his office. Mr. Griffin had been mentioned frequently of late as a candidate for Governor. He served in the last Congress.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	7:24	Sun sets	4:42	Moon rises 5:27

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	5:25	Gov. Isl'd	5:44	H. Gate 7:40
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	5:54	Gov. Isl'd	6:06	H. Gate 8:02

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) DEC. 30.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adirondack, Jamaica	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Andes, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Campania, Liverpool	10:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
	*12:00 M.	
Maasdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Menominee, London	9:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Miramar, La Plata	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
New York, San Domingo	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	
Werra, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Yarmouth, Nuevitas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SUNDAY, DEC. 31.

Cearance, Barbados and Para	5:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, JAN. 2.

Algonquin, Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 3.

Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Furst Bismarck, Naples	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Kensington, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
New York, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
	*9:00 A. M.	
Orizaba, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Spartan Prince, Naples	11:00 A. M.	.....
U. S. transport, San Juan	10:30 A. M.	.....

THURSDAY, JAN. 4.

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Normandie, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Madiana, Bermuda	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Pomeranian, Glasgow	.....	.....

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship City of London. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Aorangi. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic.

Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) DEC. 30.

Arkansas, Copenhagen, Dec. 9.
Caribbee, St. Kitts, Dec. 23.
Hubert, Barbados, Dec. 16.
La Grande Duchesse, Savannah, Dec. 21.
Matanzas, Havana, Dec. 25.
Othello, Hull, Dec. 17.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, Dec. 18.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, Dec. 17.
St. Louis, Southampton, Dec. 23.
San Marcos, Galveston, Dec. 20.
Thingvalla, Christiansand, Dec. 16.
Tropea, Shields, Dec. 15.
Wineland, Shields, Dec. 10.

SUNDAY, DEC. 31.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Dec. 28.
Cufic, Liverpool, Dec. 21.
Drummond, Gibraltar, Dec. 15.
Kansas City, Savannah, Dec. 28.
La Normandie, Havre, Dec. 23.
Nicolai II., Stettin, Dec. 16.
Orizaba, Havana, Dec. 27.

MONDAY, JAN. 1.

Caracas, La Guayra, Dec. 24.
El Sud, New Orleans, Dec. 27.
Exeter City, Bristol, Dec. 17.
Massapequa, Leith, Dec. 18.
Victoria, Gibraltar, Dec. 18.

TUESDAY, JAN. 2.

Hindoo, Hull, Dec. 20.
Noordland, Antwerp, Dec. 28.
Tauric, Liverpool, Dec. 23.
Werkendam, Rotterdam, Dec. 21.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 3.

Algiers, New Orleans, Dec. 28.
A. R. Thorpe, Curacao, Dec. 25.
Athos, Colon, Dec. 27.
Barcelona, Hamburg, Dec. 20.
Burgundia, Gibraltar, Dec. 20.
Concho, Galveston, Dec. 28.
Ems, Gibraltar, Dec. 25.
Hortensius, Liverpool, Dec. 19.
Hudson, New Orleans, Dec. 28.
Powdernam, La Lucia, Dec. 26.
Wells City, Swansea, Dec. 19.

THURSDAY, JAN. 4.

European, London, Dec. 21.
Europa, Shields, Dec. 21.
Massapequa, Dundee, Dec. 21.
Thomas Turnbull, Gibraltar, Dec. 21.
Winifred, Hamburg, Dec. 21.

Arrived.

SS Marengo, (Br.,) Bingham, Newcastle Dec. 9, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M.

SS (supposed) Bristol City, (Br.,) from Bristol Dec. 14 and Swansea 17th, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. South of Fire Island at 12:52 A. M., 30th.

SS Lackawanna, (Br.,) Whyte, Barrow Dec. 16, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 9:17 P. M.

SS Hugin, (Nor.,) Tornebo, Progreso Dec. 20, with mdse. to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Ardanrose, (Br.,) Smith, Havana Dec. 24, in ballast to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30

The Wanamaker Store.

More of the Club Vellum Writing Paper is here. More selling space—Fifth floor now. Paper, 10c a pound; envelopes, 15c a hundred.

Brooklyn Bridge Would Fall

were it not for the anchorage that holds it to the shores. Deep down—the something back of it that makes for strength and endurance.

Foundations are necessary for structures, and for businesses, if they are to depend on the support of sensible people and not on the hope that the crop of passers-by shall be large and made up of thoughtless folks.

The modern store—the Wanamaker store—belongs to Its Public. Its profits are practically a fair brokerage for the service rendered. It is anchored to your regard by the four-strand cable of

right, fixed prices — right qualities
careful service — freedom of exchange

And this cable shall not be weakened by the abrasion of deception or cut by betrayal of your confidence.

In this year of 1899 you have given us a larger volume of business than ever—the store's fiscal New Year comes on February first, so we do not talk of closed books. But the bigger business has been carried on more comfortably than was the smaller—the store has gathered business muscle. It can hold more; can accomplish more.

The promise for the New Year is for still better service. It is based on the performance of the years that are gone. And now—

A Happy, Prosperous New Year

Men's Overcoats As lots lessen now we shall not renew them. Would you? We'd rather close out the lessened piles at a loss. Hence

$8.50 for $10 and $12 Overcoats of blue or black kersey.
$12 for the $15 ones.

Then we've full, fine lines of Overcoats—made of the scarce and favored Oxford-gray cheviots—at $20, $25 and up to $38.

And Sedan Montagnac Overcoats, sumptuously finished, at $55.

Second floor, Fourth avenue

Men's Shirts Half price! How do we know it? Because we have shirts exactly like them at **one dollar** while we shall sell this two thousand

at fifty cents

No, we shall not mark down those we owned before these came. You'll pay the fair price if you don't catch some of this fugitive lot.

The shirts are made of figured percale—nine styles and each style in three different colors. That makes twenty-seven styles in reality.

All have detachable link cuffs.

This is very clearly store news: we've regular stock to-day—will have regular stock in the days ahead. You buy when you please at $1. You may buy to-day at 50c.

Maker's loss.

Ninth street side.

Umbrellas—High-Grade Low-Priced Men's and women's umbrellas. All sorts of elegant handles, and all of fine, dependable silks. There's been almost phenomenal selling here this month, and some incomplete lines are the result. We don't want that condition. Reduced prices to close—and to help you to a New Year's gift at a much-less-than-usual outlay.

At $3—A lot of 26 and 28-in. umbrellas of fine quality—values up to $5.
At $3.75—None in this group can be duplicated at the price.
And at $5—Many exceptionally fine umbrellas that were moderately marked at $7.

Broadway.

Two Attractive Glove Offerings for Women First—Women's Evening Gloves at 75c a pair. They're the usual $2 to $3.25 kinds. 12, 16 and 20-button lengths; pearl, mode, yellow, straw, pink and tan.

Second—Two-clasp Russian lamb gloves—look like an excellent quality of kid. Mode, tan, gray, browns, red and white. A good $1 value. Price, 75c.

Tenth street.

Walking Sticks How about a fine Congo stick, with sterling silver cap, at 50c?

Or this walking stick at $2. Vienna sends us this new style. It has a sterling silver crook. The vogue among military officers abroad.

Broadway.

A Special Shoe Sale

Eighteen hundred and seventy-three pairs of **Men's $3.50 Shoes (and better)** are to be sold **at $2.30.** Here is the list—

1,106 pairs of Box-calf—calfskin finished grain side out under a patented process. Much liked.
358 pairs of Enameled Leather Shoes.
233 pairs of Patent Leather Shoes.
176 pairs of black Kidskin Shoes.

Add them up—1,873 pairs—and by the standard of material, work and style they are worth fully half as much again as we ask. This shoe store annex, on fifth floor, is constantly springing pleasant surprises.

Further: Two hundred and eighty-six pairs of $3.50 and $4 Russet Shoes for Men at $1.75—because Fashion is less kind to the color.

Boys' $2 Russet Shoes at $1—sizes 12 to 5½.

Women's Shoes at $1—but just to close out lots we shall not replace. Broken sizes, but not all sizes in the lot.

Fifth floor.

Boys' Clothing Two hundred boys can slip into cute and warm little Overcoats to-day—and you'll have only $5 to pay for the garment. All-wool Frieze—navy blue or Oxford-gray. The nearest to them—in style and goodness—are a dollar and a half more. But we shall not raise prices while these hold out. $5. For ages 4 to 16.

Boys' Middy Suits, neatly trimmed—reduced to hurry out lots—$5. They were $7 to $8.50.
3-piece Suits for boys of 9 to 16—suits of fancy cheviot, $5 instead of $6.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue

Men's Garters Of fancy web or in plain colors—three pairs in a box. That's the way we bought them. We shall sell three pairs (a boxful) for **25c,** which is cheap. Now, isn't it?

Men's Goods—Ninth street side.

Candy News The steamship "St. Paul" has brought us the last winter shipment of Conserved Fruits from France. In the original wooden boxes, the five pounds are sold for $1.50. We have seen little as fine as ours, though higher prices have been quite general—the first crop was almost a failure.

Vanilla Marshmallows, 18c a pound.
Nougat or Mints or Caramels or Almonds or Eclairs—coated with chocolate—20c lb.

Basement.

Quadruple Plate Candelabra This is an especially well chosen line — the best shapes and designs, from the best known makers. Three, four or five lights; $3 to $5.25 for the plain; $5. to $7.50 for the chased candelabra. In the octagonal shape, with beaded decoration, plain, $4.75 to $6.75; in octagonal shape, fluted, $6.75 to $9.

All the needed fittings, of course.
Many pretty paper shades at 50c and upward.
The patented candle lamp, 75c.

Basement.

Cardigan Jackets Imported! To-day less than half price. Why? Too warm for too many people—but they are the ideal between-garment for men who must be out doors a great deal.

Been $5 and $6—and worth those prices.

Reduced to $2

Men's Goods, Ninth street side.

Chafing Dishes A bachelor friend, New Year's day, a chafing dish! See the relation? There's a new collection here to-day. Quadruple plate. Some handsome plain ones at $10—with beaded and rococo designs, at $12 and upward.

Basement.

Toys, Sleds, Music Boxes, Smoking Tables

Reduced prices throughout the stocks—reduced in such manner that will make coming for them to-day well worth while. Mechanical toys, for instance. Just a dozen pieces that were $25 to $50—choose quickly at $10.

Many other toys are half-priced—Dolls' Houses, Toy Stables, Desks, Bureaus, Drums and so on.
Strong, pretty Sleds that sold at 75c to $2 are now 49c to $1.40.
Novelty Music Boxes at 50c instead of $1.
Swiss Music Boxes at $18 instead of $50, and up to $300 instead of $400.
A few Smoking Tables, conveniently arranged, and ornamental, too—they're $1 to $7, though regularly $2 to $15.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th Sts., N. Y.

GOVERNMENT OF COLONIES

The Economic Association Committee Makes Suggestions.

CHINESE SHOULD BE ADMITTED

Administration of Finances Should Be for Dependency's Benefit—No Uniform System Possible.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, Dec. 29.—The Committee on Colonies of the American Economic Association submitted a preliminary report at to-day's meeting of the association. The committee as constituted a year ago consisted of Jeremiah W. Jenks, Charles S. Hamlin, Prof. E. R. A. Seligman, Dr. Albert Shaw, and Prof. E. H. Strobel. Prof. Strobel withdrew from the committee last Summer on account of a European trip.

The committee, upon the basis of its preliminary studies of the experiences of other countries, offers the following general suggestions:

First. The finances of each colony should be managed exclusively for the sake of the colony and for its development, and not for the advantage of the mother country.

Second. No uniform system of detailed fiscal management for a number of colonies in different parts of the world can be established. Each colony must be considered by itself and its system must be adapted to its conditions.

Third. Each colony should, as far as possible, be made self-supporting; but the mother country may well sustain the colony's credit or make advances to be repaid at a later date.

Fourth. In undeveloped colonies whose inhabitants are not capable of managing important public works such as railways, canals, telegraph systems, &c., these improvements may well be owned by the Government and managed by Government officials rather than by private companies.

Fifth. The selection of sources of revenue must in each case be determined in accordance with the economic and social conditions of the colony.

Sixth. Where the colony is so situated that the development of trade with foreign countries is the chief economic consideration, import duties should be very low or practically non-existent.

Seventh. In colonies of undeveloped economic resources the chief reliance for general Government income should be on a system of internal revenue taxes. Excise duties should be levied primarily on a few articles of general consumption, like alcoholic drinks, opium, and rice. When any colony has decided advantages in the production of some specially favored commodities like sugar, tobacco, hemp, &c., it may be desirable to impose business licenses or similar duties on them. It is even a question whether low export duties on such commodities may not advantageously be employed in exceptional cases.

Eighth. It is undesirable to utilize an octroi or a system of taxes on consumption for local purposes. Local revenue should, in most cases, be derived in a large measure from real estate, business licenses, and graded specific taxes.

Ninth. In the administration of fiscal affairs natives, wherever possible, should be utilized as officials. It should be fully understood, however, that in the last resort the desires of the United States Government, expressed by the proper authority, are to be paramount and its decisions final.

Tenth. As long as any of the colonies have not attained modern industrial conditions, it may be advisable to continue as far as may be possible native customs during the period of transition. For example: It is quite possible that for some time to come the system of farming out the revenue to contractors, especially to native chiefs, should be retained.

Eleventh. For the proper administration of the fiscal system in any of the dependencies of the United States it is absolutely essential to establish a civil service which is beyond question as respects the ability and honesty of its personnel.

Twelfth. In those dependencies where it is difficult to secure an adequate supply of efficient native labor, the question of the admission of foreign laborers should be seriously considered. While there may be sufficient justification for the exclusion of Chinese workmen from the United States, it by no means follows that they should be excluded from the Philippines.

At the closing session to-day the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Richard T. Ely, University of Wisconsin, to succeed Arthur T. Hadley of Yale; Vice Presidents—Stuart Wood, W. Z. Ripley, and David Kinley; Secretary and Treasurer—Charles H. Hull of Cornell.

The next meeting of the association will be held at Detroit, in December, 1900, in conjunction with the meeting of the American Historical Association.

PULLMAN INJUNCTION CASE.

Chicago Court Enters an Order To-day, but It Is Said Transfer Will Have Been Made.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Judicial ruling on the petition for an injunction to restrain the merging of the Wagner Palace Car Company and the Pullman Palace Car Company will be had to-morrow, when Judge Tuthill will pass on the motion for the issuance of a temporary injunction. Before that time the transfer of the stock of the Pullman Palace Car Company in payment for the assets of the Wagner Palace Car Company may be effected, as the court refused to enter any order in the case.

Attorneys for both sides made extended arguments this afternoon, but the court refused to issue any order before 10 o'clock in the morning, and before that time, it is understood, the transfer will have been made and the matter will be beyond the reach of a restraining order.

SHREVEPORT STEAMER BURNED.

Crew Swam for Shore—Five Negroes Burned or Drowned.

SHREVEPORT, La., Dec. 29.—The steamer Linda of Shreveport burned to the water's edge and sank off Vanceville, on the Red River, to-day.

The officers and crew were compelled to take to the water and swim for shore, as it was impossible to run the boat ashore when the fire was discovered. Five negro rousters from Shreveport were either burned or drowned.

HOUGH GUILTY OF MURDER.

Slayer of Harry Chadwick Sentenced to Prison for Life.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Dec. 29.—The jury in the case of Joseph A. Hough, who has been on trial for the past two weeks here on a charge alleging the murder of Harry Chadwick, returned a verdict soon after 4 o'clock this afternoon, after deliberations lasting four and a half hours.

Hough is found guilty of murder in the second degree.

Judge Wheeler then sentenced the prisoner to State prison for life. Attorney Culver, the senior counsel for Hough, gave notice that he would file a motion for arrest of judgment, and Judge Wheeler will hold a special session of court Jan. 6 to hear Attorney Culver's argument.

WORRY DROVE HIM INSANE.

Coast Inspector Hait of Patchogue Feared Loss of His Office.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Dec. 29.—Coast Inspector Myron C. Hait has become insane. It is said that worrying over reports that efforts were being made to have him removed from his position caused him to lose his mind. On Sunday afternoon he attempted suicide by taking paris green. Drs. Bennett and Terry examined Mr. Hait, and ordered his removal to an asylum. He was taken there last evening.

Hait was appointed by President McKinley. It had been his ambition to obtain the place for many years. He was a leading merchant of Patchogue, and a prominent Republican. He has a wife and five children. His friends say there is no truth in the report that efforts were being made to get him out of the office.

New Name for Thompson Street Block.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted an ordinance changing the name of Thompson Street between West Third Street and Washington Square South to Judson Place. The name is derived from the fact that the Judson Memorial Church stands at the corner of Washington Square South and Thompson Street.

Erie County Not to be Divided.

BUFFALO, Dec. 29.—The proposition to divide Erie County is dead, so far as the present Board of Supervisors is concerned. John W. Fisher, to whom the matter was referred under the terms of the resolution, says that there is not enough time left during the life of the present board to carry the matter through.

Convicted of Murder in Camden.

CAMDEN, N. J., Dec. 29.—Francesco Abbatto, whose trial for the murder of Garrano de Feo has been in progress here since Wednesday, was to-day found guilty of murder in the first degree. The crime was committed on the night of April 22.

CONFESSES TO SAVE OTHERS.

Reilly Swears He Committed an Assault for Which Three Men Awaited Sentence.

The opportune appearance and confession of Charles Reilly, a waiter, yesterday morning, in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions, saved three men from a possible term of three years' imprisonment. The men who escaped sentence for a crime they never committed are James Kiernan of 167 Seventh Avenue, John Gallagher of 313 Third Avenue, and John Toohill of the same address. They had all been waiters together with Reilly in O'Neill's restaurant, at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-second Street.

In September of 1897 there was a strike in O'Neill's restaurant, in which most of the waiters were concerned. Charles Cedarlof of 151 Madison Street, who was the head waiter, refused to strike, and became especially obnoxious to the strikers.

On Sept. 13, 1897, he was assaulted as he was leaving the restaurant, and was struck with some heavy object on the head. He was found, unconscious, on the sidewalk, with his head badly crused; and he subsequently lost the sight of one of his eyes. Kiernan, Toohill, and Gallagher were arrested on suspicion of having assaulted him with a large weight, which was found on the sidewalk beside him.

After a long delay, the accused men were arraigned before Judge Blanchard, in Part II. of General Sessions. Their defense was an alibi. They were convicted of assault and held for sentence yesterday.

Judge Blanchard, who had bade his official farewell to the Court of General Sessions on Thursday, and had returned to deliver this sentence, yesterday, was entering the courtroom when he was met by an excited man who told him that he was going to sentence three innocent men. The Judge paid little attention to the man—Reilly—until he said that he himself had assaulted Cedarlof with a stone.

After a conference with the Judge in his chamber, Reilly was led into court, placed upon the witness stand, and directed to tell his story.

He said that he had been a waiter in the restaurant in question, and had a grudge against Cedarlof because he had reported him to the proprietor for an alleged infringement of rules.

"I caught Cedarlof as he was leaving the restaurant," said he, "and struck him with a stone on the head. After that I went to Michigan, and did not hear anything about the case until I returned to New York, a week ago. When I heard that innocent men were being tried for the crime I had committed, I went to court and listened to the trial. When the men were convicted I tried to speak to the Judge, but was unable to get near him. When I called at his house he was out, so I waited for him in court this morning."

The three prisoners, who had been standing at the rail waiting for their sentence, were discharged in $2,000 bail each, and Reilly was placed under arrest.

MAGICIAN FOOLED THE POLICE.

Slipped His Hands and Feet Out of Handcuffs and Shackles.

Chief Devery has the utmost confidence in the detective force, and ordinarily would back them for any amount in a bout at cleverness with the best magicians. But he was considerably taken back yesterday, and so were Detective Sergeant Clark and some of the members of the detective force, by the performance of a man who paid him a visit.

It was the object of the magician to show the detectives how easily he could slip from shackles and handcuffs, and he accomplished his object before he left Police Headquarters. Sergt. Clark fastened on the magician's wrist a pair of the newest handcuffs, and over these he snapped another pair of wristlets. The man's ankles also were bound firmly with leg irons, and he was taken into a side room. To the astonishment of the detectives he opened the door of the room a few seconds later and walked out entirely free. The locks of the handcuffs and shackles were still fastened, so the man's hands and feet must have slipped through.

The magician would not give his name, but explained before leaving that the trick was accomplished through muscular expansion and contraction.

DEPOSITS IN NEW YORK BANKS.

Mr. Gage Thinks They Have Lost Over $10,000,000, Due to Check Charges.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Being a constant reader of your paper and somewhat interested in money matters in your city, I would like to ask through the columns of your paper for the views of some one competent to speak upon the subject. What has been the influence on close money, or tight money, of the action of the associated banks of New York last Spring in ordering a charge of 10 cents per hundred on all checks from outside banks passing through the Clearing House? Have not the deposits of the associated banks shrunk thus depriving them of money they should have had to accommodate borrowers? And have not deposits of the banks in Boston, Philadelphia, Albany, and other cities increased? I know of some country banks that have opened accounts in these cities and do the collecting and keep the balances there, or part of them, that they formerly kept with their New York correspondent.

W. H. FOX.

Mannsville, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1899.

When Secretary of the Treasury Gage was in the city on Saturday last he talked with a number of local bankers on this very subject, and as a result gave it as his opinion that the falling off in deposits in New York banks due to the check charge had since the adoption of the new rule amounted to between $10,000,000 and $20,000,000. In proportion, naturally, to the decrease here the deposits in other cities have increased.

CUT HIS THROAT IN A HOTEL.

Olaf Sundstrom, Lately in the Music Trade, a Suicide.

Olaf Sundstrom, thirty-five years old, who until a few months ago was connected with the A. Steinart & Sons Company, dealers in musical instruments at 162 Boylston Street, Boston, committed suicide yesterday by cutting his throat with a razor, in his room at the Grand Union Hotel. Sundstrom was for several years in the employ of the Aeolian Company in this city, later entering the employ of the Boston house as manager of the Aeolian department. He retired from business altogether six months ago, owing to an attack of nervous prostration, and went to Highlands, Ulster County, with his family. Since that time his business friends had seen little or nothing of him.

He registered at the Grand Union Hotel on Tuesday, and was assigned to Room 397, on the third floor. He had a small amount of baggage with him. His subsequent movements attracted no attention about the hotel. He was in the habit of sleeping rather late. At 8 o'clock yesterday morning a chambermaid knocked on his door, and he told her he was not ready to arise. At 3:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon it was noticed that his blinds were drawn, the transom was closed, and a light was burning. Andrew Monahan, a porter, and Dr. Billings, the hotel physician, forced the door and found Sundstrom lying on the floor dead. His throat had been cut, and beside him lay a bloody razor. The man was partially dressed. Dr. Billings decided that he had been dead two or three hours.

Besides his watch and chain and some jewelry, there was found in the man's pockets $375 in cash and a check for $50, payable to Olaf Sundstrom and indorsed by William H. Sundstrom. The check was drawn on the Mechanics' National Bank of Boston. There were also several letters addressed to Sundstrom at Highlands, in care of A. W. Williams. The Coroner took charge of the body and effects. It was later identified by a former business associate of the dead man, who said that Sundstrom had undoubtedly killed himself while temporarily insane.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—When Olaf Sundstrom, who committed suicide in New York to-day, left this city last July it was understood that he was to enter the employ of the Aeolian Company of London. His former employers here say he was a man of excellent character. He leaves a wife and two children.

DOREMUS A MURDERER?

Wanderer from Montclair, N. J., Says He Killed a Man in New York.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 29.—Thoron A. Doremus, the elderly man who wandered away from Montclair, N. J., and was found in a lodging house in this city in a demented condition, was to-day taken to the Good Samaritan Hospital by members of the Royal Arcanum here.

His relatives have been heard from and are inquiring after him. To-day his dementia took a new turn, and he insists that he murdered a man in New York City and is trying to escape.

DEWEY IS NOT TO LEAD

White House Programme Places Miles Ahead of Him.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Secretary Porter to-day gave out the programme for the New Year's reception at the White House. It is as follows:

The President will receive:

11 A. M.—The members of the Cabinet, the Diplomatic Corps.

11:15 A. M.—The Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, the Judges of the United States Court of Claims, the Judges of the Court of Appeals, the Judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, ex-Cabinet members and ex-Ministers of the United States.

11:25 A. M.—Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, the Commissioners and judicial officers of the District of Columbia.

11:40 A. M.—Officers of the army, officers of the navy, officers of the Marine Corps, commanding General and general staff of the militia of the District of Columbia.

12 M.—The Regents and Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, the Commissioner of Fisheries, the Civil Service Commisson, the Inter-State Commerce Commission, the Commissioner of Labor, Assistant Secretaries of Departments, Assistant Postmaster General, the Solicitor General, Assistant Attorneys General, the Treasurer of the United States, Commissioner of Pensions, Commissioner of Patents, Controller of the Currency, the heads of bureaus in the several departments, the President of the Columbian Institute for the Deaf and Dumb.

12:15 P. M.—The Associated Veterans of the War of 1846-7, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, the Union Veteran Legion, Spanish war veterans, the members of the Oldest Inhabitants' Association of the District of Columbia.

12:35 P. M.—Reception of citizens, which will terminate at 1:30 P. M.

This programme is accepted as settling all questions of precedence at official receptions of the three branches of the military service—the army, the navy, and the Marine Corps.

According to the programme the departments rank in the order named, thus adhering to the custom established many years ago of placing them in line according to seniority of organization. Although the order in this year's programme is the same as it was in last year's programme and those of previous years, it differs from all its predecessors in that it specifies in order "officers of the army, officers of the navy, officers of the Marine Corps," &c., whereas in all previous programmes the same order was maintained under the general statement of "officers of the army, navy, and Marine Corps."

Therefore, if Major Gen. Miles, the head of the army, and Admiral Dewey, the head of the navy, pay their respects to the President as Commander in Chief of the army and navy, on New Year's Day, they will take their places in line in the order named—one at the head of the military branch and the other at the head of the naval. Inasmuch as women have no place in the line with the army, navy, or Marine Corps, no question will arise on that occasion as between Mrs. Miles and Mrs. Dewey.

Admiral Dewey's Popularity.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—A straw that shows the popular sentiment toward Dewey is that the rush of new Post Offices to secure his name is still going on, although there is no longer any demand for the names of the other war heroes. Deweys are still in fashion, and one was established only to-day in South Dakota on the heels of one yesterday in Wisconsin.

CHARGES AGAINST GALLINGER.

Senator Chandler Appears as a Witness Before Grand Jury.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 29.—Senator William E. Chandler appeared as a witness to-day in the Grand Jury hearing of charges of civil service law violation against Senator Jacob H. Gallinger. He went before the Grand Jury at noon and testified for an hour.

Secretary Hoyt of the Republican State Committee testified this afternoon. The missing witness, John H. Walker, Senator Gallinger's secretary, has not yet been located.

District Attorney Hamblett said to-day that the case would not be closed until Walker's testimony has been heard, and the hearing was adjourned this afternoon until next Monday.

TRIED TO ROB A STREET CAR.

Passengers Open Fire and Kill One of Two Masked Men.

SEATTLE, Washington, Dec. 29.—In an attempt to rob a Ballard street car late last night a highwayman was shot and killed. There were eight passengers aboard when two men wearing masks boarded the car, one at the front and the other at the rear. One of the passengers named Plimpton opened fire on the highwayman entering the car from the rear, and three shots were returned. One broke Plimpton's arm and the other entered his breast.

A passenger standing on the front platform also took a hand in the shooting and fired on the robber at the front end of the car. At the first shot the robber on the front reeled from the car and fled to the woods.

After the firing on the rear end ceased, the second robber took to the woods. Bullets passed through the clothing of two other passengers. The highwaymen secured nothing.

Shortly after midnight the police found near the scene the body of one of the robbers. He had been killed by a bullet from a passenger's pistol. The body is still unidentified.

GRAND JURY'S PRESENTMENT.

Criticism of Proceedings in the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Case.

An examination of the presentment handed in by the Grand Jury on Thursday after the Brooklyn Rapid Transit investigation shows that it had been the subject of several changes. Besides several erasures and interlineations, one whole paragraph was crossed out. This paragraph read:

"We are satisfied that the law relating to this subject has been violated."

The striking out of this paragraph was evidently done in haste and at the last moment, but none of those who were concerned in the presentment will tell why it was inserted or why it was stricken out. None of the members of the District Attorney's staff would talk for publication yesterday in regard to the action of the five jurors who put themselves on record as protesting against an indictment. One Assistant District Attorney said that, in his opinion, the matter would not warrant any official notice being taken of it, and that, while the protesting jurors had certainly violated the law, he thought that their action would pass unnoticed. Several other lawyers said that the whole proceeding was strange enough to warrant an investigation by the next Grand Jury.

Live Stock Men to Meet.

Special to The New York Times.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Dec. 29.—The commercial features of the live stock business will be one of the subjects to receive attention at the annual meeting of the National Live Stock Association, to be held here in January. An effort will be made to secure from the Department of Agriculture at Washington treatment similar to that now accorded to wheat, corn, and other agricultural staples, so that the supply and the conditions affecting it may be known at all times from reliable reports. It is likely that Senator Vest's bill to create a separate bureau of live stock in the department will be indorsed. Delegates from twenty-five States and prominent men from other countries will be present.

James Rock Found by His Father.

YONKERS, Dec. 29.—James Rock, the four-year-old boy, who was taken away from his home Christmas Day by Charles Fuller, a friend of the Rock family, was found in Harlem to-day by his father, quietly sleeping at the house of a Mrs. Molloy. Fuller called at the Rock house Christmas Day, and when he left for New York the boy accompanied him. Mrs. Molloy told Mr. Rock that Fuller brought the boy to her house, and as Fuller was intoxicated she took the child and cared for it.

San Francisco to Issue Bonds.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.—A special election was held in this city to-day upon the question of issuing bonds in the sum of $6,750,000 for the purpose of building new schoolhouses, a new hospital, and a new sewer system. The bonds carried by a large majority. On Tuesday last it was voted to issue bonds for $4,500,000 for a new park system.

SHOT WIFE FOR A BURGLAR.

Prof. Alfred Morrison of Mount Vernon Fired Without Warning, and the Woman Is Likely to Die.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 29.—Alfred Morrison, a professor of languages, awakened suddenly early to-day and mistook his wife for a burglar. Without waiting to call out, he fired. The bullet took effect, and Mrs. Morrison is in a critical condition, and probably will die. Mrs. Morrison exonerates her husband from all blame, and he is almost insane from grief. He has not been arrested, and it is not likely that he will be.

Prof. and Mrs. Morrison live at 235 South Tenth Street. He has among his pupils the children of wealthy residents of this city, Larchmont, New Rochelle, and other places along the Sound. Mrs. Morrison is about thirty years of age. All accounts agree that their home life was happy.

The Morrisons retired early last night. Prof. Morrison awakened about 1 A. M. and heard some one walking about in a room adjoining his. As he started up he saw a figure pass across the open doorway. There was no light in either room. Without saying a word he took his revolver from beneath his pillow and fired. There was a scream, and then the heavy fall of a body to the floor. Prof. Morrison immediately recognized the voice as that of his wife. As she fell she exclaimed, "Oh, Alfred, you have shot me." Prof. Morrison leaped out of bed and ran to his wife's side, but before he reached her she had become unconscious.

Coroner Banning and Drs. Jones, Ferris, and Shipman were sent for. The doctors succeeded in stopping the flow of blood, and in restoring Mrs. Morrison to consciousness. She made a statement to the Coroner to the effect that the shooting was purely accidental. She said she had arisen to look after her little child, who was not well, and was approaching the door to enter the room where her husband was when he fired. She said that her husband had been worried about burglars.

The bullet entered Mrs. Morrison's right arm and passed through it and into the body just below the right lung, finally lodging in the abdomen. Mrs. Morrison is very weak, and has lost so much blood, that the attending physicians fear to resort to an operation that presents the only hope of saving her life.

A short time ago an overcoat was stolen from Prof. Morrison. He complained to Chief of Police Foley and purchased a 44-calibre revolver. This he kept under his pillow, and he often remarked to his wife that any burglar who entered the house would meet a warm reception. He became possessed of the idea that the man who stole the overcoat had taken a plan of the house, and would return to rob it.

MR. DAWES DISCUSSES TRUSTS.

Controller Says Republican Party Will Protect the People—Speaks of the Philippine Policy.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 29.—Charles G. Dawes, Controller of the Currency, made a speech at the Republican State love feast in the Assembly Hall to-day, which was regarded by many as outlining the policy of the Administration on two points, the Philippine policy and the attitude of the Republican Party toward trusts. Speaking on trusts, Mr. Dawes said it was the duty of the Republican Party to conserve public interests. Wherever trusts proved themselves inimical to the public welfare, they must be restrained and controlled, and if necessary laws passed that would so much encourage active competition as to bring about the disintegration of the trusts.

"Rather than have in the hands of any corporation the power to absolutely fix the price of a necessity of life at an arbitrary figure, the people of the United States will eventually and rightfully do one of two things," said Mr. Dawes. "They will enact legislation for the absolute protection of the people from extortion by Governmental regulation more or less extended as public necessities may require, or they will enact legislation for the enforced creation of competition by the disintegration of trusts. With nothing less than one of these two things will or should the people of this country be satisfied."

Mr. Dawes spoke at some length on the Philippine situation, asserting that encouragement received from anti-imperialists had much to do with the prolongation of the war. He said President McKinley would refuse to be turned from his course in regard to the Philippines by the protests of anti-imperialists.

WINDOW GLASS PLANTS START UP

Forty-four Factories, with 1,700 Pots, Go Into Operation in Indiana.

HARTFORD CITY, Ind., Dec. 29.—To-night at 12 o'clock forty-four window-glass factories, representing 1,700 pots, of the American Window Glass Company go into operation. These plants, which have been idle since last June, will furnish employment to 15,000 glassworkers in this State and about 1,500 in this city, where the largest plant in Indiana is located.

The fire will be of six months' duration. While one of the shortest on record, the indications are that it will be a continuous one.

FURTHER RESPITE FOR BENHAM.

Gov. Roosevelt Made a Mistake in Naming Saturday, Feb. 10.

ALBANY, Dec. 29.—Gov. Roosevelt has extended the respite granted to Howard C. Benham to Feb. 12.

The law requires executions to be set for the week beginning on a certain day, and not on a set day, and the Governor, by naming Saturday, Feb. 10, had not complied with the law. Accordingly he changed it to the week beginning Monday, Feb. 12.

BLYTHE'S DAUGHTER MARRIED.

California Heiress Weds Deputy Attorney General of That State.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.—Florence Blythe-Hinckley, heiress to several million dollars, left by her father, Thomas H. Blythe, which was awarded to her after protracted litigation, has been quietly married to A. A. Moore, Jr., Deputy Attorney General of this State.

The litigation which brought Florence Blythe into prominence came to a conclusion in her favor last April, after a fourteen years' fight in the courts. When Thomas H. Blythe died in San Francisco in 1883, his estate was valued at $5,000,000. Blythe was a name assumed when he had become naturalized in this country. He was a peddler in California in 1849 of unknown antecedents. With his small savings he purchased a piece of land in what has since become the heart of San Francisco. He subsequently became possessed of other valuable properties.

On his death many claimants appeared to prove their kinship or other right to be regarded as heirs. Several of them were English people. A number were women, who declared that he had married them.

One of the claimants was Florence Blythe, who later, in 1892, married Frederick Hinckley of Oakland, who has since died. Her mother, Mrs. Julia Ashcroft, whose maiden name was Perry, testified that she had met Blythe in London in 1873. He was at that time fifty years old. Florence was born in December of that year. He was the father. On leaving England he had settled £50 a year upon the child. He wrote to her as "My Own Little Girl" and "My Darling Child."

The United States Circuit Court in 1897 decided against her, but a stay of proceedings was secured, and her attorneys filed a petition asking that the decree be set aside. They were successful in this, and the decision by which she came into the property was reached only last April.

Buffalo Church Burned.

BUFFALO, Dec. 29.—The Church of the Annunciation, a frame structure, was burned this morning. Loss, $6,000. A new church adjoining the burned building will be completed in a few months.

An Extraordinary Number.

All interested in the condition and prospects of finance, trade, and commerce should procure a copy of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Monday, Jan. 1, which will include a thirty-two-page supplement, containing special articles from men of recognized authority on the various phases of the prevailing prosperity in all lines of business. The writers also show by a convincing array of facts and figures why prosperity has come to stay. The newspaper with the supplement will be sold at the usual price—one cent per copy. Order it in advance of your newsdealer.—Adv.

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Abbey's Salt Will Keep You Well.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt will keep your stomach, your bowels, your liver and your whole system in such perfect condition that you can practically defy disease. This is why it is called "The Foundation of Health."

Take a teaspoonful in a glass of water every morning before breakfast.

There are some people who never do anything until they have to. Don't be one of them. Take care of your health while you have it. Retain it by the daily use of Abbey's Effervescent Salt.

At druggists'. 25c., 50c. and $1 per bottle.

FREE Send two 2-ct. stamps, to pay postage and packing, and we will mail you one of the most dainty and beautiful colored calendar creations of the year.

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From the mill to the wearer.
No middleman's profit.

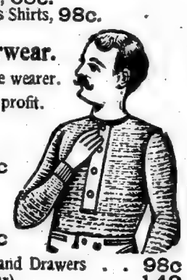

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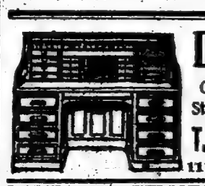

DESKS.
Great Variety of Style and Price.
T. C. SELLEW
111 Fulton St., N.Y.

THREATENED HIS BRIDE'S LIFE.

Newark Man Drove Her from Home on Their Wedding Day.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 29.—Rocco Villanora and Lucia Reciglano were married yesterday at the City Hall by Mayor Seymour. To-day the bride wanted her husband arrested.

After the ceremony yesterday the couple went to live at 295 Morris Avenue. A wedding feast was held there. Within an hour after the guests departed the newly married pair quarreled, and the groom drove the bride from the house. This morning Mrs. Villanora called at the Prosecutor's office and complained that her husband had threatened to kill her. A little later her parents and brothers arrived and added their plaints. The young husband appeared next and gave his side. He claimed that his wife was to blame for all the trouble, but admitted that he had threatened to kill her with a knife.

The father of the bride wanted his son-in-law arrested because the latter refused to return a wedding present of $30 given by the bride's father and brother. No formal complaint was made by any one, and the bridegroom was not arrested.

More Troops Needed in Alaska.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—It may be decided to increase the number of troops in Alaska on the ground that the constantly increasing population demands additional protection. Reports reaching the departments indicate that the rush next year to Alaska, especially to Cape Nome, will be large. It is probable that one or more additional posts will be established at Cape Nome, but none of the details has yet been worked out.

Clark Fabric Company to Dissolve.

FONDA, N. Y., Dec. 29.—Papers were filed in the County Clerk's office to-day in friendly proceedings for the voluntary dissolution of the Clark Fabric Company of Sydney, N. Y. Joseph H. Clark has been appointed temporary receiver, and will conduct the business without interruption.

IMPROVING THE HIGHWAYS

State Engineer Bond Reports on the Work Already Done.

SOME PROGRESS BEING MADE

Recommendation Will Be Made to the Legislature for the Maintenance of Good Roads by Counties.

ALBANY, Dec. 29.—State Engineer and Surveyor Edward A. Bond, in his annual report to the Legislature, will touch on the improvement of highways at some length. He will say:

"The improvement of highways under the provisions of the Higbie-Armstrong act of 1898 constitutes an important part of the duties of the State Engineer, and is one which attracts much public interest. The State has appropriated $100,000 in all with which to pay for one-half the cost of such roads as are improved under the provisions of the law. This sum is small in proportion to the amounts appropriated by the States of Massachusetts and New Jersey, but with it contracts have been made for twenty-five miles of improved highways, of which seven miles on four roads have been finished and accepted during the year; six and a half miles on one road are about finished, but are not accepted, and eleven miles on six roads are in progress. These roads are situated in Erie, Monroe, Onondaga, Schenectady, Oneida, Rensselaer, and Columbia Counties. Surveys have also been made for 142 miles of roads in fourteen counties, which are expected to be improved when provision is made by the Legislature.

"Some of the roads have been built of six inches' thickness of crushed limestone, forming macadam twelve feet wide. The average cost per mile has been $7,074, not including two roads made nine inches thick instead of six inches, and costing proportionately more per mile.

"Experience, however, shows that sixteen feet is the least width of roadway for a road having much travel, and, as the roads first improved are naturally the main highways in the region, this width is the one generally adopted. It is also found to give best economy to use two inches of trap rock, which is most durable to form the surface of the macadam roadway. With these features the average cost throughout the State will be between $8,000 and $9,000 per mile, which is 20 per cent. below the cost of similar roads in Massachusetts.

"Recommendations will be made to the Legislature to add to the highway law provision for the maintenance of improved highways by the county officials, and to provide for a State quarry of trap rock where convicts from Sing Sing Prison can be employed in reducing crushed stone for highway improvement."

The report will further state that during the past year the Canal Board has considered in detail and has settled thirty-eight of the seventy-four contracts made in 1896-7 under the $9,000,000 appropriation act which aggregated $4,270,872.36, making a saving to the State of $25,999.

The Canal Board has taken action upon all current works of maintenance and repairs which have been done during the year, and which include twenty-eight contracts whose estimated amounts at contract prices aggregate $284,229.67.

SURPLUS IN STATE TREASURY.

After All Payments Are Made a Balance of $4,504,814.74 Is Shown.

ALBANY, Dec. 29.—The annual reports of the two financial officers of the State, the Controller and State Treasurer, show that on Oct. 1, 1898, there was a balance in the Treasury of $3,973,804.45. The total receipts from all scurces during the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1899, were $25,837,136.92, making a total of receipts and balances of $29,810,941.37. The payments for all purposes amounted to $25,306,126.63, leaving a balance in the Treasury of $4,504,814.74. This amount is distributed among the canal, school, general, trust, and miscellaneous funds, the greater part of it being in the general and canal funds.

In the Corporation Tax Bureau of the Controller's office during the past fiscal year there was paid from the tax on corporations and the organization thereof the sum of $2,741,318.05, an increase over the preceding year of $244,971.

The amount of money received from the taxation of transfers of estates amounted to about $2,194,612.24, an increase over that of the previous year of $197,402, and being the largest amount received from this source, with one exception, since the existence of the statute creating this tax.

During the past fiscal year there was expended for educational purposes the sum of $5,002,694.28, and for the support of hospitals, asylums, reformatories, houses of refuge, soldiers' and sailors' homes, &c., the sum of $6,590,620.39.

The Legislature of 1899 fixed a tax rate of 2 49-100 mills, which was divided as follows: For schools, 31-100; for general purposes, 1 26-100, and for canals, 1 42-100. On the present valuation of taxable property of the State of $5,076,596,824, this tax, at the above rate, will yield $12,640,228.09, which represents the amount which will be levied by direct taxation against the assessable property of the State through the various local taxing agencies.

FIGHTING ASTORIA GRANT.

Mr. Whalen Obtains Writ Commanding Land Commissioners to Produce Papers for Review.

Corporation Counsel Whalen began yesterday another attack on the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company. He obtained from Justice Gildersleeve a writ of certiorari to compel the Commissioners of the Land Office to produce for review everything in their possession concerning the grant of land under water to the Astoria Company. The writ is made returnable in Albany County within twenty days after service.

Copies of the writ were taken to Albany last night by one of Mr. Whalen's assistants, who will serve them on the Land Commissioners to-day.

Mr. Whalen has learned that although the Astoria Company, according to Gov. Roosevelt, valued its lands on Berrian's Island at $350,000, there was a mortgage on it for $500,000. This mortgage, it was said, was held by the City Trust Company, in which John D. Crimmins, who purchased the island originally, is interested.

BOARD OF CANVASSERS MEETS.

Declares the Vote for the Constitutional Amendments, Supreme Court Judges, and a Congressman.

ALBANY, Dec. 29.—The State Board of Canvassers met to-day and canvassed the vote cast at the late election for the four amendments to the Constitution, for the candidates for the seven vacancies on the Supreme Court bench, and for the candidates for Congressman in the Thirty-fourth District. The four amendments were adopted by majorities all exceeding 100,000. Nearly 150,000 voters did not vote for the amendments.

The vote for the four amendments was as follows:

First—Giving to the New York Municipal Assembly the powers of a Board of Supervisors: For the amendment, 325,182; against the amendment, 144,667; majority, 180,515; blank and scattering, 137,788.

Second—Relative to the increase of the bonded indebtedness of municipalities, (relating solely to New York City): For, 315,475; against, 143,450; majority, 170,025; blank, 142,818.

Third—Authorizing the Governor to appoint additional Justices on the Appellate Division benches: For, 283,380; against, 137,408; majority, 146,472; blank, 146,110.

Fourth—Authorizing the Governor to designate additional Justices of the Court of Appeals: For, 279,489; against, 132,064; majority, 147,405; blank, 147,111.

In the First Judicial District Justices George C. Barrett and James A. O'Gorman were declared elected Justices of the Supreme Court. Justice Barrett received 226,751 votes and Justice O'Gorman 144,185 votes. Joseph F. Daly, who ran against O'Gorman, received 92,385 votes.

In the Fifth District the vote to fill one vacancy was: William S. Andrews, 60,247; H. C. Wiggins, 46,740. Andrews was declared elected.

In the Sixth District Albert H. Sewell received 83,885, S. M. Wing 3,264, and E. C. Elston 604. Sewell was declared elected.

In the Eighth District three Justices of the Supreme Court were elected. The vote was as follows: Truman O. White, 76,389; Daniel J. Kenefick, 79,198; Warren B. Hooker, 76,855; John C. Cunneen, 56,534; Charles F. Tabor, 54,343; Louis Braunlein, 56,382. The three candidates first named were declared elected.

The vote for Representative in Congress from the Thirty-fourth District was canvassed as follows: Edward B. Vreeland, 21,773; Stillman E. Lewis, 12,406. The certificate of election was ordered issued to Edward B. Vreeland.

EXPLOSION INJURES TWO MEN.

Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Fireman Is Blown from the Cab.

Joseph Green, an engineer, and Henry Stiner, a fireman, employed on the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad, were injured yesterday by the blowing out of the crown sheet and staple bolts behind the flue of Engine 26, of which they were in charge. Both men were scalded by the steam, Stiner so badly that he was removed to St. Mary's Hospital.

The accident occurred just as Engineer Green was pulling the train out of the Manhattan Beach crossing station on its way to East New York. There was a loud report, and a cloud of steam enveloped both men. Some pieces of the engine were blown 100 feet, and Stiner was hurled from the cab to the roadway of the elevated structure. His head struck on a rail of the down track, cutting an ugly gash, besides fracturing his nose. Engineer Green ran his train to the Alabama Avenue station, where he alighted. Green was found to be suffering from burns about the face. After they were dressed he went home. Stiner, besides the injuries caused by being blown from the cab, was scalded about the face and arms.

ANNUAL HOSPITAL COLLECTION.

Saturday and Sunday Association's Work—Large Sum Needed.

The annual collection of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association will be taken in the synagogues and churches of this city to-day and to-morrow. The association includes thirty-eight hospitals, the general collection being divided among them on the basis of free work performed during the preceding year.

In addition to the contributions received from religious institutions, collections will also be taken among the trades, professions, and Exchanges through the medium of auxiliary associations and subscription lists sent to separate establishments. In return for the collection in the trades and professions, the association, through the hospitals it represents, takes care during sickness of any contributing employe or of any one requiring free hospital treatment who is recommended by a contributing employer, until the entire amount contributed by any trade is exhausted at the rate of $1 per day for each patient.

The collection in 1898 amounted to $95,125.83. During the last year the associated hospitals cared for 34,740 patients, of whom 21,052 were free. In addition to this, 300,995 dispensary patients were either operated upon or furnished with medical aid. The expenses of this work have exceeded the aggregate income of the hospitals by $786,448.57, which must be raised by private benevolence.

BRIDE FORGOT HER MARRIAGE.

Fainted on the Steps of the Church and Disowned Her Husband.

Edward Walsh, thirty-one years old, of 227 East Forty-fifth Street, and his bride, who was Elizabeth Hump, thirty-three years old, of the same address, were taken to the East Fifty-first Street Police Station last evening and detained there until a detective had confirmed Walsh's statement that he had just been married. The wedding took place in St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church, Forty-third Street and Third Avenue, and was witnessed by several hundred friends of the couple. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Father Duffy.

As the bridal pair were leaving the church the woman fainted on the steps. A large crowd soon gathered, and Policeman Weinberg, attracted by the crowd, tried to force his way through the people to learn the trouble. Walsh talked with the policeman, and, it is alleged, became abusive. Weinberg asked the man if the woman was his wife. He replied that she was. About this time Mrs. Walsh revived, and in reply to a question from the policeman if she was Walsh's wife, she replied that she was not.

Weinberg did not know which to believe, and decided to take the couple to the station house. Weinberg wanted to make a complaint against Walsh for disorderly conduct and for abusing him. After hearing the story of Walsh the Sergeant concluded to investigate it and sent a detective to learn if the couple had just been married. While the detective was on his errand the woman revived completely from the faint and told the Sergeant that she had just been married to Walsh. When the detective returned to the station house the couple were permitted to go to their home.

Answers to Correspondents.

JOHN MITCHELL.—George Dixon, the colored pugilist, was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, July 29, 1870.

SAMUEL COHN.—An eminent authority on Federal law says the United States Government is a sovereign, practically independent of all laws, and, like all other sovereigns, is only to be approached as a matter of grace. It can only be sued, in short, when it is willing to be, but, on the other hand, can institute legal proceedings wherever it pleases. As a sovereign, too, it can owe no money, and, if it pays money to individuals, it does it because it is willing to do so, and not through compulsion. As a matter of fact, however, there are certain statutory ways in which proceedings may be brought against the Government on contracts, but they must be commenced in a certain way in the United States Circuit Courts. The Government expects its rulings to be enforced. If an excessive duty, for instance, be charged, it must be paid, and the person paying may then seek to recover the excess.

Museum of Social Economy.

A number of citizens prominent in charitable and educational affairs are organizing a plan for the establishment in this city of a permanent Museum of Social Economy similar to one founded in Paris in 1894. Among the objects of this institution are the improvement of the condition of operatives, clerks, and employes generally; the facilitating of municipal improvement as a means of preventing strikes; the loan to other cities of data and photographs relating to improvements in the work of municipalities and of social, industrial, and educational institutions. Collections in the museum, it is claimed, will enable visitors to study the problems of city life. Another large field that the museum is expected to cover is the effect of various acts of legislation on city affairs.

May Stop Sunday Entertainments.

The Police Board passed a resolution at its meeting yesterday which, if carried out, may put a stop to several Sunday entertainments which have been given regularly of late. By the resolution the Chief of Police is required to notify all the commanding officers of precincts to see that the Sunday law is not violated in places of amusement. The Captains are instructed to report in duplicate each Monday morning to the Chief and to the board that they have caused these places to be visited on the preceding Sunday and to state whether or not the law was violated.

No Order Against Cigarettes.

A dispatch from Atlanta, Ga., published in THE NEW YORK TIMES Dec. 13 last, reported that the Southern Railway Company had issued an order applicable only to the South Carolina Division prohibiting the use of cigarettes by its employes. The dispatch was sent by The Associated Press, which obtained it from The Atlanta Journal. It was not correct in the form in which it was furnished. There is no special prohibition against cigarette smoking, this being unnecessary in view of the fact that there is a general rule forbidding smoking when on duty.

Christmas for Crippled Children.

The Christmas entertainment for the children of the Hospital for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, Forty-second Street and Lexington Avenue, took place yesterday. All but two of the children, two little girls, who were too ill to attend, were wheeled in their chairs to the large playroom of the institution, where a Christmas tree awaited them. The matron had previously ascertained the Christmas wishes of all, so there were no disappointments.

The gratifying outlook for 1900.—See the Annual Financial Supplement of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Monday, Jan. 1. Special articles and reports from bankers, merchants, and men of affairs and from official sources here and abroad. Also, tables and charts showing fluctuations in prices of securities and staples. This supplement of 32 pages will be given with every copy of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Monday, Jan. 1. Price for both, one cent.—Adv.

WILL DELAY TEACHERS' PAY.

Controller's New Requirement Affecting the Preparation of the Rolls for the Current Month.

The December salaries of the public school teachers are payable on Jan. 15, but it is now said that there is danger of delay owing to a further muddle. The salaries are paid out of the general school fund and of the proceeds of the sale of revenue bonds under the provisions of the Ahearn law.

When this law went into effect, on April 25, 1899, the Board of Education conferred with the Corporation Counsel and the Controller. On May 17 the School Board adopted a schedule equalizing the salaries of teachers not affected by the Ahearn law. The salaries for June, July, August, and September, including the Ahearn increases from June 1 and the increases made by the May schedule, were paid out of the local salary fund, it being understood by the board that this local money and the Ahearn revenue money were to constitute a common salary fund for the payment of all salaries.

Controller Coler now insists, however, that the December rolls shall be made out so as to show separately the charges against the local money and the Ahearn revenue money. It is alleged that this will involve a great deal of extra work, each teacher's salary account having to be examined carefully to set down just how much was paid and is to be paid under the Ahearn law and the May schedule.

As a result of all this additional figuring, Auditor Cook of the Board of Education believes the work of his department will be so heavy that he and his force of employes will be unable to get all of the pay rolls satisfactorily made out until some time after the middle of next month.

Controller Coler says that he is not responsible for this new delay. A proper accounting is necessary, as the law requires that all payments have to be regular. He promises, if it should be necessary, to allow his clerks to help the school officials out of their difficulty. Members of the Board of Education declare that they see no necessity for having balances in the two funds, when a balance of the common salary fund would answer just as well.

UNPAID TEACHER RESIGNS.

Others in Queens Will Ask for Transfer to Manhattan.

Miss Emily C. Brown, a teacher in the Woodside (Queens Borough) High School, has tendered her resignation.

Miss Brown says she does not intend to work hard and then wait three months for her pay.

Other teachers in the high school will ask for transfer to Manhattan, and teachers in the grammar schools will ask to be transferred.

QUEENS SCHOOL MUDDLE.

Grand Jury May Investigate—Board Sees New District Attorney.

The School Board of the Borough of Queens is trying to set itself right in the minds of the authorities in Queens County in order to prevent any investigation by the Grand Jury. District Attorney-elect John B. Merrill, who takes office on Jan. 1, announced a few days ago that he would ask the January Grand Jury to investigate the school troubles in order to determine whether or not any of the school officers were criminally responsible.

A committee representing the borough School Board waited upon Mr. Merrill in his Long Island City office yesterday to explain the position of the board. The members assured the new county prosecutor that the School Board was in no wise responsible for the failure to pay teachers or for any of the trouble that has disturbed the workings of the school system in Queens. They explained the failure to appoint new janitors by stating that the money appropriated was not sufficient to properly equip and maintain the schools.

The committee will meet Mr. Merrill again this morning, and go into the subject thoroughly. Mr. Merrill said after yesterday's conference that the Grand Jury would, he thought, investigate the school question very thoroughly, as it was within its power so to do.

NEW RULES FOR TEACHERS.

Superintendent Skinner Formulates a Plan for Examinations.

ALBANY, Dec. 29.—State Superintendent of Public Instruction Skinner thinks teachers are examined too often, and has provided new rules leading to permanent certificates. Under the revised rules, all questions of the second and third grades are abolished, and all examinations are based on the standard now required for certificates of the first grade.

Under the rules which Superintendent Skinner will prescribe, to take effect Aug. 1 next, but one grade of questions will be used, and candidates may be examined in any subject required for a certificate of any grade at any of the examinations. Under these rules for certificates of the third grade, candidates will be required to attain 75 per cent. in all subjects in which they are now examined for that certificate. This certificate will be issued for a period of one year, and during the life of such certificate the candidate will be entitled to a certificate of the second grade by attaining 75 per cent. in the four additional subjects which are now required for second-grade certificates. A second-grade certificate will be valid for a period of three years, and the holder of such certificate, on attaining within such period of three years a standing of 75 per cent. in the additional first-grade subjects, will be entitled to a first-grade certificate. A first-grade certificate will be issued for a period of ten years, and on its expiration may be renewed without examination.

Brooklyn's Salary Schedule.

The School Board of the Borough of Brooklyn, at an adjourned meeting held yesterday, accepted the report of the committee appointed to make a new salary schedule. The motion made by Superintendent Maxwell to make an exception in the case of Dr. Calvin Patterson, Principal of the Girls' High School, was laid on the table. His salary will now be cut down to the uniform grade and he will receive $4,500 a year.

CAPT. SHUFELDT TO BE TRIED.

Retired Army Officer to be Court-Martialed Here.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The War Department has accepted the challenge of Capt. R. W. Shufeldt, United States Army, retired, and has transmitted all the papers referring to the case of the officer to Major Gen. Merritt, commanding the Department of the East, at New York, for court-martial proceedings.

Several days ago, the Adjutant General, by direction of the Secretary of War, ordered Capt. Shufeldt to place himself within the jurisdiction of the civil courts of Maryland, before which that officer was the defendant in divorce proceedings. This order was based on representations of the attorneys of the wife of the officer, that he had failed to comply with the orders of the court for the payment to his wife of a stated amount of alimony, and that he remained outside the jurisdiction of the State court in order to evade his legal obligations.

Subsequently the officer's counsel informed the War Department that, acting on his advice, Capt. Shufeldt would decline to comply with the orders to place himself within the jurisdiction of the court. The attorney said he based his advice on the fact that his client had recently been declared bankrupt by the courts of the District of Columbia, and was consequently relieved from the payment of the alimony decreed by the Maryland court, amounting to date to about $600. A compliance with the orders of the War Department would, the attorney stated, undoubtedly lead to Capt. Shufeldt's imprisonment without proper cause.

The attorney furthermore declared that the proceeding was a scheme on the part of the prosecution to put his client in prison, and he stated that Capt. Shufeldt would stand the consequences of court-martial proceedings rather than obey the order, which virtually meant his incarceration without legal support. Capt. Shufeldt also wrote a letter to the Secretary of War protesting against the action of the military authorities.

All the correspondence in the case has been referred to Gen. Merritt, with instructions to order a court-martial for the trial of Capt. Shufeldt on charges of scandalous conduct and of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

NEUFELD SENTENCED TO DIE.

Found Guilty of the Murder of Mrs. Kronman in the Shortest Trial on Record.

William Neufeld, whose trial for the murder of Mrs. Annie Kronman was completed yesterday, was sentenced to die in the electric chair in the week commencing Feb. 12 by Justice Fursman, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. A few hours later he started, with five other convicts, for Sing Sing, where he was placed in one of the cells assigned to condemned murderers.

When the trial was resumed yesterday morning, William F. Howe, Neufeld's counsel, said he would not introduce any witnesses for his client. He then moved that the evidence given by Capt. McClusky and Detectives McCafferty and Carey be stricken from the records. Their evidence related to the clothing which Prof. Witthaus had found to be bloodstained, and which Neufeld had acknowledged as his. This clothing was obtained by the detectives from Neufeld's mother. Mr. Howe's motion was denied. He then requested the Court to instruct the jury to bring in a verdict of guilty in the second degree, but this motion was also denied.

Justice Fursman, in his charge to the jury, dwelt at some length on the differences between murder in the first and second degrees. A juror asked him if a man was guilty of murder in the first degree who entered a house with the intention of robbing it, and in doing so killed a person.

"He would unquestionably be guilty of murder in the first degree," answered the Justice.

The jury went out at 11:55 o'clock, and returned after an absence of eleven minutes. The foreman announced that the jury had found Neufeld guilty of murder in the first degree. The Court then adjourned until 1 o'clock, when Neufeld was led in again to hear his sentence. He displayed great composure, and when asked if he desired to say anything as a reason why judgment according to law should not be pronounced against him, replied, "Nothing whatever," in a loud, clear voice. Justice Fursman then read the sentence, and the condemned man was led out.

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre said that the Neufeld trial was the quickest murder trial in which he had ever participated. A jury was obtained in two hours, the prosecution examination of witnesses included, occupied seventeen hours, while the defense only occupied one, and the jury brought in a verdict after eleven minutes' deliberation.

BURGLARS' WORK IN BROOKLYN.

Men Driven from Two Houses and One Arrest Made.

Burglars are continuing to contribute excitement to life in Brooklyn. Mrs. Caroline Shotwell of 398 State Street, who had a lively experience with burglars several weeks ago, reported yesterday that another attempt had been made to rob her house on Monday morning. She was awakened at an early hour by hearing some one trying to open the front door. Obtaining a revolver, she went to a window and saw a man on the front stoop. When the fellow saw Mrs. Shotwell he ran away, and she fired two shots after him, neither of which, apparently, took effect.

Two alleged burglars who were discovered in the house of George Scheuring, at 1,971 Broadway, on Thursday night, leaped from a third-story window in their efforts to escape. One of them was injured, and was caught by the police, while his companion made his escape. Mr. Scheuring is a wholesale confectioner, and has his house equipped with burglar alarms. He was at supper on Thursday evening when one of the alarms went off. Hurrying up stairs, Mr. Scheuring found two men in the hallway. Mr. Scheuring ran down to the street and called Policemen Evans and McLoughlin of the Ralph Avenue Station.

The alleged thieves in the meantime had jumped from a third-story window in the side of the house to the roof of a shed. One of them leaped to the sidewalk from the shed and escaped after a chase. The other man was slightly hurt, and was unable to get away. He was taken to the Ralph Avenue Station, where he was attended by an ambulance surgeon and then locked up. He described himself as John Ritter, thirty-two years old, of 707 Ray Street, Philadelphia. In the Gates Avenue Police Court yesterday Ritter was held in $500 bail for examination.

NEW HORACE MANN SCHOOL.

Plans Filed for a Building Which Will Cost $350,000.

Plans for the new Horace Mann School, which will occupy the easterly block front on Broadway, between One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Twenty-first Streets, were submitted to the Building Department yesterday by the Trustees of the Teachers College. The estimated cost of the building is $350,000.

The ground was conveyed to the Trustees last Spring by James H. Jones for $100,000, estimated to be about one-third its market value. John D. Rockefeller, some time ago, offered, conditionally, a fifty-thousand-dollar gift to the school if the necessary money to build was raised before Jan. 1, 1900.

The façades of the structure will be in brownstone and Holland brick. The roof will be of steel and slate, surmounted by an ornamental cupola over the Broadway entrance.

Across the entire Broadway front of the building, beneath the top row of windows, there will be carved panels, bearing the names of famous philosophers and men noted for their educational works. Two floors of the building will be devoted to an auditorium, with a balcony, having seats arranged on a horseshoe plan. The rest of the structure will be devoted to classrooms.

The entrance to the elementary school will be on One Hundred and Twentieth Street, while the high school will have one on One Hundred and Twenty-first Street. The plans were prepared by Josselyn, Howells & Stokes, who intend to make the school building one of the most complete of its kind in the country.

HARPER CONTINUANCE PLAN.

Committee Asks Creditors to Deposit Claims and Grant It Absolute Power to Act.

As a result of its investigation, the committee representing creditors of Harper & Brothers, whose claims aggregate about one-half the total indebtedness of the company, has sent to every creditor a blank form of an agreement providing for deposit with the committee of all claims against the corporation. This is desired for the purpose of securing a reorganization and continuance of the business in the interest of the creditors.

The decision that a continuance is essential to the liquidation of unsecured indebtedness was reached after a close examination into the liabilities and assets of the company, the details of which were published in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday morning.

The requests sent out provide that the committee shall have absolute power to act for the creditors who deposit their claims with it. All other creditors must act for themselves.

The plan for the financial readjustment of the corporation's affairs will in the meantime be completed by the committee, and when formulated will be placed on file with the State Trust Company, which will issue certificates on the deposited claims. The holders of these claims will be notified immediately of the plan of reorganization, and any depositor may withdraw from the plan within ten days from the time of notification upon surrender of his trust certificate and paying his share of the committee's expenses. It is expected that the plan of reorganization will be completed by the middle of next week.

The decision of the committee is approved by G. B. M. Harvey, agent of the Trustees and receiver, who expressed his belief that the company would be able to regain its feet if the business is continued under the control of the creditors' committee.

"Although the secured creditors are protected even in the event of a forced sale," said a representative of Mr. Harvey yesterday, "the unsecured creditors would in that case get but little. The estimate of 22.5 per cent. assets against the unsecured liabilities was certainly too high except for a 'going' concern. Most of the creditors are banks, and they will see from the report of the committee, which is made up of business men with an established reputation for sound judgment and solidity, that the proposed plan is the only profitable one for all concerned."

Doctor a Morphine Victim.

Magistrate Olmstead, presiding in the Centre Street Court, yesterday, committed Dr. Edward M. Bangs, forty years old, a guest of the Cosmopolitan Hotel, to Bellevue Hospital to have his sanity determined. When he was received there last night he was found to be a victim of the morphine habit. He was placed in one of the wards for treatment. He had $50 in money and an expensive gold watch and chain. He is well dressed, and evidently a man of means and refinement. He declined to give his home address, but said he lived out of town.

MYSTERIOUS JOHN F. CARROLL.

Mr. Croker's Lieutenant and Others of the Name Deny Ownership of Mortgaged Property.

A valuable piece of property at 644 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street has a mortgage upon it of $8,500, which the hoders have been trying to foreclose, but a mysterious man of the name of John F. Carroll, who holds the title to the property, cannot be found. Process servers have held up every John F. Carroll they could find, from Mr. Croker's lieutenant to John F. Carroll of Avenue A, and they all deny ownership of the property. The agent for the property either cannot or will not throw any light upon the identity of the rightful John F. Carroll.

The law firm of Mitchell & Mitchell, representing the holders of the mortgage, have finally decided that they will never find the proper Carroll, so yesterday they went before Justice Beekman, in the Supreme Court, and obtained permission to serve the owner by publication. Justice Beekman also appointed Charles Decker referee to hear the foreclosure suit.

In July last Edward Mitchell of counsel for the plaintiff received the following letter, dated July 27, from S. B. Rogers, a real estate dealer of 26 Cortlandt Street:

The owner has said that he will pay the interest if you will discontinue suit in foreclosure. The city is about to take the property and pay the money inside of six months. Yours,
S. B. ROGERS.

In response to the letter, Mr. Mitchell says, he called upon Mr. Rogers. He said that he was willing to accede to the request of the defendant if John F. Carroll, the real owner, would place his personal indorsement upon the request. In answer to this, Mr. Mitchell says, Rogers told him that the name of the owner must remain a secret, and that under no circumstances would he give the desired indorsement. Mr. Rogers told Mr. Mitchell that all dealings in regard to the property must be had with him personally. The mortgage, it is understood, was made before John F. Carroll became the owner of the property.

BUTLER ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Louis Trouveau, thirty-six years old, butler for ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan at 16 East Fifty-sixth Street, attempted to kill himself yesterday afternoon by cutting his throat. He was removed to Flower Hospital and will recover.

Trouveau was found lying across the bed in his room by another servant. Near by lay the razor which the man had used. Policeman McNamee of the East Fifty-first Street Station was called in, and he summoned an ambulance. No reason can be learned for the man's attempt to take his life.

A servant employed in the house said that Trouveau had also tried to kill himself while at work in the pantry. When the man was found, considerable excitement was occasioned by the announcement, and Mrs. Sheehan was greatly affected by the shock.

Trouveau is married, his wife living somewhere in East Fifty-fourth Street.

It is going to be known as "The MILLION-DOLLAR SALE of the CENTURY" at the Wanamaker Store"

The sales of The CENTURY Dictionary & Cyclopedia & Atlas through the Wanamaker Century Club have totally eclipsed, in amount of money, the record of any work that was ever sold before (at retail) in all the history of this country's book-selling.

These figures will make it easier for you to realize what such a statement means. Since the sale began, a few weeks ago, up to Christmas Eve, there have been

SOLD $611,556. worth of the sets [at regular retail prices]

SAVED $305,778. to members of the Wanamaker "Century" Club.

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AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

DO THE GERMANS "HATE" ENGLAND?

Some astonishing statements as to the feeling of the German people toward England are made in the January North American Review by Prof. HANS DELBRUCK, lecturer on history in the University of Berlin. If the professor has not mistaken the sentiment of his countrymen they are inspired by a feeling of hatred toward the English. They do not merely dislike them, or look on them with coldness—they hate England and its people. There is only one exception, but it is a most important one, the Kaiser. He stands solitary and alone, the only German who does not hate the English.

Not only this, "a sentiment of hate for England unites the whole Continent." The Russians have "long seen their greatest enemy in England." For nearly thirty years "la revanche" and the recovery of their lost provinces has been the thought uppermost in the minds of Frenchmen, but France is now ready to forgive the old enemy in her deeper hatred of the new, for "ever since Fashoda, her desire for revenge for that humiliation has thrown her antagonism for Germany into the background." There they stand, then, these three great Continental powers, animated by a common sentiment of hatred of the English. "England must have no illusions on this point; if it were announced to-morrow that Russia, France, and Germany had concluded a Continental alliance against England, this news would be welcomed everywhere with joy by the people of the three nations."

We see no evidence in Prof. DELBRUCK'S article that he at all understood the magnitude of the topic he was treating. Of course, if this mighty passion of which he writes with a running pen is real, it will shortly burst all bonds of restraint and then the world will be remade. It is very important that we know whence comes this monster who may presently be uncaged. The underlying and inspiring motive, the first cause of this hatred of England, is what we want to get at. The Berlin Professor of History tells us with perfect candor what it is. England is getting on too well, she is colonizing the world too fast and too successfully, and she is becoming too powerful—that is the reason why the Germans and their neighbors hate her:

> England insists on being the only great commercial and colonial power in the world, and is only willing to allow other nations the favor of owning small fragments as enclaves wedged in helplessly between her possessions. This it is which we neither can nor intend to tolerate. Once England has overcome the Boers, she will take the German possessions in Africa as her next booty. At present there is still Portuguese territory intervening; but Portugal, pressed by financial necessities, will soon be forced to part with it. Perhaps Germany and England will share it between them; but in every case the benefit will only be an illusory one for Germany, should England at the same time endeavor to uphold the position of paramount power toward Germany which she is the reason why even the most peace-loving citizen, the best friend of England among the German people, looks upon the struggle of the Boers with England as though it were his own cause. We no longer feel inclined to accept the pretensions of England to Anglicize one continent of the world after another. The good things of this world belong to all civilized nations in common. As England is not expected to give way peaceably, and as her great naval power cannot be overwhelmed by any one single State, the best remedy would be the alliance against her of all her rivals together, especially of Russia, France, and Germany.

Let the reader note carefully the professor's "remedy" for the offensive growth of England's power. He would ally against her all her rivals, especially Russia, France, and Germany. Turn the page and you come upon this sentence:

> "A Continental alliance against England would undoubtedly mean a general war against her."

We feel impelled to inquire, with a most respectful feeling toward the governing body of the University of Berlin, whether history is taught in this spirit to the youth who sojourn at that university for purposes of study. Does Prof. DELBRUCK draw from his historical studies and impart to the students who attend his lectures the principle that when a nation discovers that another nation is doing well what it is unable to do itself, except badly, it must forcibly interfere, and provoke others to interfere, with the advancement of its "rival"? His present teaching unquestionably ranges him with those who sympathize with the barbarian and against the civilizer, with the Persian and against the Greek, whose light he sought to extinguish; with the Teuton and against the Roman, who taught him that there were better laws than his and better clothing than skins; against the Spaniards and the English and in favor of the red men, who were holding against a restless world a vast and rich continent, as the Boers are now holding the Transvaal with their sterile arts but excellent rifles.

Let civilization and progress and men of liberal minds everywhere be thankful for Kaiser WILLIAM II. He has been misunderstood, his character has not been appreciated. "Such is the state of public opinion in Germany," says Prof. DELBRUCK at the close of his exposition of the passionate hatred of England that inspires every German save one. "There is only one person in the whole country who thinks otherwise, and that is the Kaiser. And in Germany foreign politics are shaped not by public opinion but by the Kaiser." Long may he live and reign, this Emperor who is the veritable savior of his people, who restrains them from entering in a spirit of passion that would disgrace a street mob upon a policy of barbarism and awful bloodshed. And the thoughtful will go further. They will be much inclined to pray devoutly that the gigantic power which he alone controls, which but for him would as one man plunge into a career of bloody reaction, may not endure beyond his time. It would certainly be better for the world, better for humanity to-day and for posterity, that German unity should cease to be and Germany be resolved into its component States than that, like a locomotive without its master, it should go crashing on, subject to no influence but the blind propelling force of popular passion and envy.

That would be a desperate necessity, indeed, that should demand the destruction of the German Empire. It is a necessity, we think, of Prof. DELBRUCK'S creating. If he is wrong in his assertion that every German except the Kaiser "hates" England and would like to see a Continental alliance make war on her, then the necessity of doing away with the empire disappears. The conclusion of cool-headed readers of the professor's article will be that he is wrong, that he writes in a spirit for which every enlightened German ought to blush and which ought to impair or destroy altogether his reputation as a lecturer on history.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

The British military censorship is evidently close and effective. But it is not close enough to conceal the fact that really there is nothing going on. The three divisions of the British army of invasion have not yet had an armed man in Boer territory. They are all on British territory, and they are all on the defensive. The explanation of their inertia is of course obvious. They do not feel strong enough to take the offensive. In fact, each of the three divisions has separately tried the offensive, and separately been repulsed.

It is commonly said that they are waiting to be strengthened by reinforcements. But this is not a wholly adequate explanation. The casualties, impressive as they have been in Great Britain, have not been numerous enough seriously to affect the strength of the forces. The three Generals have practically the forces with which they started, and which have been found insufficient. There was a very suggestive letter from a retired officer in The London Times the other day, in which he pointed out that the force now in South Africa was sufficient to employ to the utmost all the facilities of transport and subsistence the country afforded, and that an addition to the number of men would be an addition to the difficulty in these respects. The flower of the British Army is already in South Africa and at the front. More troops could be useful, according to this critic, only to make up the loss by casualties and disease and to assist in guarding the communications.

Meanwhile, and for the present, time is on the side of the Boers. They show no disposition to attempt offensive operations. Indeed, there is no reason why they should. Their immediate objectives are the capture of Kimberley and Ladysmith and their garrisons. It was for the relief of these that Lord METHUEN and Gen. BULLER fought their battles and were repulsed under conditions which forbid a renewal of the attempt. The Boers can now afford, at least for the present, to trust to the natural causes which are aiding them. Meanwhile they are strengthening their own defenses, so as apparently to make them impregnable against a direct attack. Apparently also they are maintaining a close investment of the two towns, with an occasional bombardment which is becoming progressively accurate and unpleasant. Whatever store of provisions is now in the beleaguered towns is all upon which their garrisons can rely. Add that this is the South African midsummer, and that the heat is very oppressive to Englishmen. Add, still further, that imported horses in South Africa suffer from a disabling disease from which native or acclimated horses are comparatively free, and that this disease has already broken out among the British horses. It becomes plain that the Boers can afford, for some weeks to come, to wait and rely upon their natural allies and that the British situation will in the meantime be daily becoming more serious.

THE VALUE OF OUR CANALS.

Twenty years ago Mr. WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT remarked to the writer that with a well-equipped four-track railroad freight could be carried from Buffalo to New York at less cost than on the Erie Canal. That remark has been more than verified by the experience of the road and the canal since then. But the problem of what the canal can do and what it ought to be made to do has greatly changed. It is no longer what the cost is of carrying freight from Buffalo to New York, but what the cost is of carriage from the head of the great lakes to Liverpool or European markets.

It is this problem that Mr. EDWARD P. NORTH, an able engineer of this city, discusses in The North American Review for January. He starts out with the broad statement that transportation is "the most successful of all applications of labor-saving machinery," "one which so reduces the cost of exchanging property as to give the largest reward to the producer and the maximum product to the consumer, with the result that both, having greater net gains, can increase the capital necessary for further labor-saving machinery." That is what the Erie Canal did in its early years. It caused the freight between Buffalo and Albany to fall from $100 a ton to $10 and then to $2. It made of the City of New York the largest exporting and importing port of the country, and by concentrating here the main lines of railroads made the bay of New York the cheapest point in the world for the assembling of raw materials for manufacture and distributing the finished product. And it built up along its banks many manufacturing centres and developed the richest and most intelligent rural population in the world.

But relatively to the needs of to-day the Erie Canal is as backward as was the wagon road when the canal was first built. It can float only 240 tons in a single boat, while the trainload has become 2,000 tons and is likely to reach 3,000 tons. Mr. NORTH thinks that the advice to close the canal might be justified unless "it can be restored to public service by so increasing its capacity that boats carrying at least twice as much as any probable railroad train can navigate it with speed and convenience." He declares:

> It is desirable not only for the City and State of New York, but for all countries consuming either raw or manufactured products, that we should have through the present centres of population, production, and consumption in New York a channel of distribution so ample and convenient that, as far as sound judgment can foresee, the minimum freight rates shall be charged, and generally the resistance to transportation shall be less on it than on any other conceivable route between the great lakes and the Atlantic.
>
> This can be done only by a canal of such cross section as to pass readily the largest boats navigating or likely to navigate the lakes. It would give every farmer in the West 2 or 3 cents more for his grain and increase his purchases from New York City. It would restore the central part of the State to the relative prosperity of fifty years ago, triple if not quadruple the traffic of the Port of New York, and perpetuate its supremacy as a manufacturing and commercial centre.

The effect of so radical a change as this is, in Mr. NORTH'S judgment, to be regarded favorably in the light of experience. In 1881 the St. Mary's Falls Canal, connecting the lower lakes with Lake Superior, was deepened from 11½ feet to 17 feet, and in three years the traffic increased from 1,750,000 tons to nearly 3,000,000 tons. By 1890 the traffic exceeded that through the Suez Canal, and since that time has been more than double the Suez traffic. In 1895 a further deepening was made of the Canadian lock to 20 feet and of the American lock to 21 feet. The result is not only an enormous increase in the traffic, but a great reduction in the cost of carriage due to the larger vessels that can be employed. Three years after the first deepening 89 per cent. of the traffic was carried in vessels too large for the old locks. Comparing the freight charges of the three years since the last deepening with the average charge of the preceding nine years, they are only .87 of a mill per ton per mile, as against 1.89 mills. And it is estimated that if this traffic had had to pay railroad charges at least three-quarters of the goods carried could not have been produced.

The foregoing is but an example of the facts cited by Mr. NORTH as to the effect of making a ship canal from the lakes to the sea. He is plainly convinced that nothing less is worth considering. He is particularly scornful of the idea that the depth of the canal shall be governed by discharge of boats at Buffalo and New York. Of this he says:

> The provision that boats shall receive and discharge their cargoes at Buffalo and New York shuts all but three out of the 40,000,000 tons passing Detroit from access to New York by water carriage; it decreases the value of all raw material produced west of Buffalo without increasing the value of that produced east of that point; it increases the cost of finished products to all who are reached by our commerce; it impedes the investment of capital and employment of labor in the State, thereby diminishing its resources, and does not help the railroads. The continued maintenance of two toll gates in this State, that the few may receive large gains from handling the minimum amount of merchandise, to the loss of the many, is a commercial outrage, and we have to go back to the revenue reforms of the Rhine barons for an analogue.

On this point, whatever may be the soundness of his views in other regards, Mr. NORTH is undoubtedly right. The theory that a place can be made prosperous by the obstacles it can present to trade is worse than mediaeval: it is barbarous.

HOSPITAL SUNDAY.

"Hospital Sunday," which is fixed for the last Sunday of the year, by an interesting coincidence occurs this year not only on the last Sunday, but on the last day of the year. The calls upon almost every one for gifts to one object or another are no doubt many; but no community can afford to neglect those particular objects of charitable giving that have come into existence because of a general demand for them, which by their conduct hold the confidence of the public, and which, above all, were instituted for the community's moral and physical well being.

Foremost in this class stands indisputably the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, the accredited representative of thirty-eight of our hospitals. Last year the collection under its auspices amounted to $70,000. This year it is hoped to make the sum to be collected for distribution at least $80,000, and it ought to be $100,000. Steady as has been the increase of this collection during the past twenty years, it has nevertheless failed to keep up with the percentage of increase in the hospital needs of the city, and the amount divided among the beneficiaries on the basis of free days is somewhat less per capita than it was ten years ago.

A very prosperous business year is just closing and other prosperous years are in the immediate future. It is common enough to hear of men and women giving hundreds of thousands and even millions of dollars for single objects; but it is difficult to get people to give large sums to a common fund. Many who give $25, $10, or even so little as $5 to help the associated hospitals, give readily $100 or $1,000 to a single institution because of a personal interest, or (and this quite frequently) because some friend brings the subject to their attention. Would it not be well for those who are both willing and able to give largely to any worthy cause to take into account that on the average the claims of thirty-eight hospitals are just thirty-eight times greater than those of any single institution, and make their "Hospital Sunday" offering somewhat in proportion to this mathematical relation?

The General Agent of the association reports that the outlook for large collections in the trades is most encouraging; that many contributions are also being received from the professions, and notably from lawyers, to whom a special appeal has been sent out by a committee composed of well-known members of the bar, and, finally, properly to round out the year's work, a special plea is made by the associated hospitals for a generous "Hospital Sunday" collection to-morrow in all places of worship.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A real cyclone of excitement is raging at Chelsea, Mass. The storm began on Tuesday, when Mayor SETH J. LITTLEFIELD summarily removed from office Chief of Police WILLIAM P. DRURY, and it reached its fiercest height Wednesday evening, when the Aldermen met to hear the Mayor's reasons for his action and to decide, as is their duty under the Chelsea charter, whether or not the removal was to stand. The Mayor spoke with vigor and directness. He asserted that the Chief is an active opponent of municipal reform, and that he is the friend, not the enemy, of gamblers. As proof of this friendship, the Mayor declared that whenever a raid on gambling places was planned, the curtains in the Chief's office are arranged in a way well known to sentries kept in front of the building by the lawbreakers, and that in consequence of warnings thus given the efforts of good citizens and honest officials always came to nothing. The Mayor presented twelve dates on which to his personal knowledge this peculiar arrangement of the Chief's curtains had been followed by the timely closing and dismantling of a threatened gambling place, and a policeman testified that he had noticed the same thing at least a hundred times. These revelations were made in the presence of a great throng of people, and the sensation they created is described as tremendous. In reply the Chief first entered a brief personal denial, and then called several of his subordinates and of the Headquarters employes. All of them said that he was a most faithful, amiable, and energetic guardian of Chelsea's peace and morals. As for the raising and lowering of the curtains in the Chief's office, the colored janitor took upon himself all responsibility for that, and declared that it had reference to the sun, and not to gambling house raids. After a session lasting till 4 o'clock in the morning, the Aldermen decided by a vote of 14 to 1 that the removal of the Chief was undeserved and that he could keep his office. This seemed to please the assembled multitude vastly.

—In a letter contributed to The Springfield Republican, Mrs. CAROLINE HEALEY DALL of Washington makes the surprising assertion that no drop of negro blood flowed in the veins of the late FREDERICK DOUGLASS. Her warrant for this statement is a conversation which she had with Mr. DOUGLASS at his home in Uniontown a short time before his death. Noticing a rude portrait on the wall, Mrs. DALL asked whom it represented. "Myself at the age of thirty," replied the host, whereupon the visitor exclaimed that it looked like the picture of a young Omaha. "Naturally enough," was the reply, and then Mr. DOUGLASS went on to say that his grandmother was a full-blooded Potomac Indian, his mother her child by a white master, and he himself, therefore, one-fourth Potomac and three-fourths Caucasian. Mrs. DALL, in some excitement, asked why nothing of this appeared in the biographies. Mr. DOUGLASS answered: "It would not please my people and is not of the least consequence. I was just as much a slave as any of them; that was the only important thing." Speaking further of his mother, Mr. DOUGLASS said: "I do not know what sort of woman she was. All I remember of her is a pair of big eyes swimming in tears. She was sold away before I could remember, to a plantation six miles off. I never saw her but once. She walked those six miles after dark one night and back again before morning just to look at me as I lay asleep. I opened my eyes and saw her. After the war I could not find her." Mrs. DALL'S declaration is enough, of course, to settle the fact that this conversation took place exactly as she has rehearsed it, but it is far from precluding the possibility that Mr. DOUGLASS was mistaken as to his own descent. His hair certainly did not suggest Indian origin, and the circumstance that he was occasionally taken for a South American Spaniard does not prove much one way or the other.

—One of the charges occasionally made against doctors is that familiarity with suffering—in others—renders them less cautious than they might be in inflicting pain. We have never taken much stock in this doctrine, but a particularly cruel bit of humor of a very professional kind that appears in one of the minor medical papers might be regarded by some as furnishing support for the theory mentioned. The inconsiderate joker starts by making the assertion that there is a good deal in hypnotism, faith cure, telepathy, "Christian Science," and all that sort of thing, and then proceeds to justify his admission in a way that will excite the severest reprehension from the Navy Department. "Did not Admiral SAMPSON," he asks, "annihilate the Spanish fleet by 'absent treatment?' And what made Gen. TORAL surrender Santiago but a 'suggestion' from the same powerful sensorium, passed along through Capt. CHADWICK to Gen. SHAFTER, and so on to the Spanish patient? The highest naval authorities at Washington—and what can be higher?—have vouched for these revolutionizing developments in modern war. And still, the antiquated Britishers can make suggestions to Gen. JOUBERT through no better medium than lyddite shells!" We fairly shudder to think of the number of people who will forget the angel and agony these remarks are calculated to cause in the eminent persons at whom they are aimed and who will join in a chorus of cynical laughter. As for ourselves, of course we do not find the jest at all amusing, and we rehearse it only for the sake of calling attention to its enormity.

—Among the eminent Englishmen who have contributed money for the equipment of the yeomanry soon to start for South Africa is Mr. WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR. His gift is £1,000—by no means a small sum, from some points of view, but from others it is surprisingly minute, and, while it may not be exactly delicate to express curiosity in a matter of no personal concern to any American, still we cannot help wondering whether or not the average Briton thinks that £1,000 was all he could reasonably expect from a fellow-citizen at once so wealthy and, according to his own statements, so deeply indebted to the meteor flag as is Mr. ASTOR. Far greater contributions have recently been made by people who, having been born in the shadow of that flag, could not pay it the ultimate compliment of abandoning for its sake another flag, itself of no mean merit. And some, too, of station even more lofty than his, have offered personal as well as financial assistance to the imperiled empire. To entirely disinterested observers it seems as though Mr. ASTOR had lost the opportunity of a lifetime by not volunteering. A relative of his, by doing so in another cause not long ago, secured for himself treasures that no amount of money will buy, even in England.

—A word that hasn't made its appearance on the surface of the English language for years and years has suddenly been brought into view. It is the word "enclave," and thanks for its elevation from the verbal depths must be given to the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin. At any rate, the term has as yet been used only in the comments excited by that paper's article on a probable or possible division between England and Germany of Portugal's colonial possessions. With its convenience thus demonstrated anew, "enclave" is likely to put on all the airs and graces of youth and to win popularity in circles far wider than those of diplomacy. It is an admirable substitute for the elongated phrases by which territory owned by one nation and inclosed in territory owned by another can alone be designated. Of highly respectable lineage, "enclave" deserved resuscitation, and should not be allowed again to fall into disuse.

SETTLING SCHOOL QUESTIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For the last year I have noticed with some interest and not a little mortification the newspaper reports of the difficulties that exist between Mr. Maxwell, Superintendent of the public schools of the Greater New York, and the School Commissioners of the different boroughs, and of the unrest and dissatisfaction of the teachers and the parents of the children with both.

For this unhappiness I, as a quiet citizen, have been seriously trying to discover the cause. We all must realize that sometimes a very insignificant cause makes a great deal of trouble, and then again a great cause but little disturbance. A small spark may occasion a great conflagration, and then again a great bursting flame may end where it begins. From a verbal report of a meeting of a committee from the Board of Education, which included Mr. Maxwell, that took place less than a month ago, at which thirty or forty lady teachers were present by notification, an inference may be drawn in no way in the light on much of the trouble and contribute indirectly perhaps as to how it may be pleasantly settled.

During the session referred to each one of the members of the committee is said to have been puffing a choice cigar. This was strange conduct for educated men to indulge in, especially when the spirit of discord was abroad among them and ladies were present to attest. They were utterly disregarding tradition and history. We have all heard and read of smoking pipes of peace, but never cigars of peace. Our Dutch predecessors, if history is to be believed, settled many perplexing political and other questions amid clouds of smoke from pipes, and so did Lo, the poor Indian; wild brother of our native land. This, to say the least we can of these well-informed gentlemen, was a grave mistake.

Cigars are all right in their places, but we have no account of their being used in peacemaking. Gen. U. S. Grant, the great American Captain, smoked cigars not for peace sake, but in order that he might be more determined in battle. Now, the people do not want in this matter the victories of war, but of peace. If these gentlemen of the Board of Education must smoke at their meetings and are desirous of accomplishing in a peaceful and reasonable manner, especially when ladies are present in force, the work they are expected to do, let them call upon the city to provide them pipes, with tobacco to match, and the effect will be magical no doubt. This is but a small allowance for the boon of peace.

> "O germ, O fount, O word of love, O thought
> at random cast,
> Ye were but little at the first, but mighty at
> the last."

Dr. Benjamin Franklin, when a delegate in the convention that was framing the Constitution of the United States, while an angry debate was going on concerning some articles of the instrument, moved an adjournment for rest and a season of prayer to the Almighty God who had led these States out of bondage and was willing and able to help now in this all-important counsel. The motion was carried and the prayer meeting was held.

On reassembling thereafter the articles were passed without hardly any discussion by a large vote. Dr. Franklin, if alive at the present time, would be looked upon as an agnostic. He, however, understood the subduing power of prayer on the human mind and the effect of such communion with a spirit, ideal though it might be, so divinely pure and sublime, that selfishness would be broadened to include all who defended a common principle on equal terms. May these educated gentlemen take a lesson from the past and these departed worthies, and broaden their selfishness, and settle down by a becoming demeanor to the work that they are expected to do by a confiding public.

A READER.

New York, Dec. 27, 1899.

ANSWERS MR. SHEARMAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My esteemed friend, Thomas G. Shearman, is by far the most zealous and exaggerated anti-Boer whom the present South African trouble has developed. It is a pity that one who is usually so careful in his statements should be misled by the partisans of "Joe" Chamberlain into such limitless use of adjectives and a surrender of some of the principles for which he has hitherto stood.

My answer to his terrific tirades against President Krüger and all things connected with the Transvaal Government is that, even if we go to the extreme of admitting them to be founded on fact, Britain and the Uitlander are not justified. The Boer established himself in the Transvaal precisely as the Pilgrim and Puritan established themselves on the Continent of America. He won his freedom and his right to establish his Government, just as effectively as our forefathers won the right to establish the Government of the United States. Having so established it, they had a right to enact such laws for the government of foreigners as they saw fit. They had the right to exclude them altogether if they chose—just as we exclude the Chinese and many other foreigners whom we choose to call undesirable. If the foreigner does not like it, he may stay away and plant himself in some more liberal and hospitable community.

Mr. Shearman evidently appreciates this fact, for, like many of his fellow-Anglomaniacs, he lays great stress upon the assertion that the Outlanders were "invited" by President Krüger to come into the Transvaal territory and develop it. No one who knows President Krüger can believe for a moment that he ever extended such an invitation to an Englishman, and I am quite sure that Mr. Sydney Brooks, who speaks for the English side of this controversy in a forcible though temperate article in The North American Review of July last, explains the status of the Uitlander in the Transvaal much more accurately than Mr. Shearman does.

Mr. Brooks says: "The Uitlanders had come into the country uninvited and undesired, seeking only gold—and with full warning that it was a Boer Republic they were entering."

Now the distorted and exaggerated claims concerning this alleged invitation are based upon the discussions which preceded the settlement of the convention of 1884, and the most that was said or done by President Krüger or any one representing the Transvaal concerning the entry of foreigners to the Boer Republic is expressed in the terms of that convention as follows:

"All persons other than natives conforming themselves to the laws of the Transvaal State will have full liberty with their families to enter, travel, or reside in any part of the Transvaal State. They will be entitled to hire or possess houses, manufacturers' warehouses, shops, and premises. They may carry on their commerce and will not be subject in respect to their persons or property, or in respect of their commerce or industry, to any taxes, whether general or local, other than those which are or may be imposed upon Transvaal citizens."

This is the sum and substance of the "invitation" business, and not one of the conditions thereof has been violated by the Transvaal Government. Mr. Shearman's contention depends mainly upon the allegation of inhospitality and a repetition of the oft-exploded charge of unjust and discriminative taxation. This latter is too untenable to engage the attention of so astute a lawyer as Mr. Shearman, and the fact that he lays such stress upon it exposes the weakness of his entire indictment of the Boers.

For the benefit of those who are daily being misled by this allegation of unjust taxation, let me say that there is no tax levied in the Transvaal which does not apply to the Boer citizen equally with the resident foreigner. No direct taxes are levied there, but all the revenue is derived from franchise taxes, and a general tax of 2½ per cent. on the output of the gold mines. There is no ground tax, and no income tax; and although the Uitlander may pay a large proportion of the total tax, he does it indirectly, and the burden falls upon business enterprises which are enormously profitable. It is stated by one who knows that the price of dynamite is lower at Johannesburg than it is in Kimberley or in Rhodesia, and the charges of the Netherland Railway Company, which pays nearly one-quarter of the income of the State, are lower by 50 per cent. than the charges of the English Bulawayo Railroad in Rhodesia.

The tax of 2½ per cent. on the gold output is a striking example of moderation when compared with the corresponding British tax of 10 per cent. on the gold output of the Klondike.

In October, 1898, Mr. Shearman appeared before the Sub-Committee of Ways and Means in Washington and made a strong plea for the taxation of all corporations having exclusive privileges of any kind whatever, and enumerated mines as belonging to such class. He said: "Assuming that monopolies are necessary and even beneficial, yet there is no form of property which it is so clearly not only the right but the duty of the Government to tax. These are in fact the only kinds of property which ought to be taxed."

As I have said, all the revenue of the Transvaal Government is derived from this source of taxation, and it is difficult therefore to appreciate the force of Mr. Shearman's paradoxical contention. There was a time when Mr. Shearman was suspected of a strong leaning toward the tax theories of the late Henry George, and if there was anything which that tax reformer most vigorously protested against, it was any right of private ownership of coal or gold mines, which he claimed belonged exclusively to the Government, i. e., the people.

Has Mr. Shearman so far modified his views as to regard with disfavor the extremely moderate tax levied on the gold mines of South Africa? Has he so far forgotten the fundamental principles of the "single tax" as to seriously maintain that the gold dug from the bowels of the earth is "wealth produced" by the miner?

Away with all this rot, and put the Anglo-South African controversy on the only basis where it can rest with any show of consistency, viz., a struggle for supremacy—old as the history of man. Lord Selborne, speaking in the British Parliament before the commencement of hostilities, swept away all the flimsy pretexts concerning the franchise and taxation, and in a few words stated the real cause of controversy when he said:

"The leaders of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State had had an ideal before their minds, quite honorable in itself, and one which they were entitled to cherish if they chose, yet which had this unfortunate and deadly blot in its conception that it was absolutely incompatible with the ideal of the British people.

"It was simply a conflict of the two ideals which were simply incompatible. This he believed was the real history of this crisis. It was not a war about the letter 's,' or any small distinction between five and seven years' franchise. It was a war brought about because two people who ought to be kindred, and ought to be friends, had unfortunately for themselves aspired to two different ideals."

In other words, England is seeking under the plea of superior civilization to force her commercial and political supremacy upon the whole of South Africa. This is the whole question in a nutshell.

EDWARD ELSWORTH.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1899.

IN CIVILIZATION'S INTEREST.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While not for any love I bear England, but because I believe, with you, that the best interests of civilization would be subserved by her triumph, I sincerely trust she may be victorious in her present conflict. And yet, as the Bible states, men should "in the day of adversity consider." It seems to me there are some things, in the most remote past, that, in her present condition, it would be well for England to most carefully "consider."

Let her call to mind the long series of cruel, heart-breaking editorials against us in The London Times during our days of storm and stress in our civil war—articles which Mr. Motley, in a letter to Senator Sumner, characterized as "the continued vicious, unfair editorials now appearing in The Times." Let her call to mind, also, the almost equally heart-breaking letters of "Historicus," and "consider" if Sir William Harcourt and his fellow-countrymen would be likely to enjoy such letters against England in these present days.

Furthermore, supposing there was in Europe to-day a nation as overpowering as England was to us in those days of agony, let her "consider" how Englishmen would like it if that nation let loose a sufficient number of Alabamas to sweep England's mercantile marine from the ocean to the same extent precisely that the Alabama swept on us.

I well remember the fleet of Russian war vessels which lay in the Hudson River, off the docks of West street, whose commander, as has since transpired, had sealed instructions to report for orders to President Lincoln in the event of the United States being attacked by England! I remember, also, the cruel, ill-bred, but thoroughly English, performance of the present Duke of Devonshire—then Lord Hartington—in wearing Confederate colors in his buttonhole at a party given by the late Mr. August Belmont in 1862.

All of which illustrates the quality of the sympathy we received from England in our days of trial—days when the kindly sympathy of England meant far more to us than by any possibility ours could now mean to her. In his farewell remarks the other day Lord Roberts, alluding with gratitude to the manifestation of American sympathy, said: "There is nothing like adversity to test the value of our friends." I agree with his lordship perfectly.

CHARLES D. NOTT.

Morris Heights, Dec. 26, 1899.

Neutral Nations with the Boers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to your editorial, "Size and Sympathy" of to-day, and many other of your manifestations during the last weeks, I want to say that the explanation of the public opinion in the European countries, and even here in the United States, is to be found in quite another direction than you and M. Zola in his presumed words claim. The reason why such a large and overwhelming majority of all the neutral nations is on the side of the Boers is a strong and healthy feeling of right and righteousness, and I would like to ask you, Do you really mean that the progress of the world, the security of liberal institutions, the cause of civilization, would be promoted by subduing and humiliating right and justice, the highest, if not the only, purpose of all human culture?

EUGENE E. MIRTHS.

New York, Dec. 26, 1899.

SCHLEY FOR PRESIDENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It will be a difficult task for the Democratic Party to prevent the re-election of a Republican war President by nominating a civilian. They should place in nomination the real hero of the battle of Santiago de Cuba, Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, who is not only a warrior, but a student of the science of government, well skilled in civil law.

McKinley and his party have robbed him of one of the greatest naval victories in the world's history, because they fear that he might be the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. If the voters of these United States have an opportunity to right this wrong, I believe they will do it with a vengeance.

In August, 1898, to allay the agitation and pacify the people, President McKinley raised him to the rank of Rear Admiral, and now he has sent him to South America. But he cannot send him far enough away from the United States to keep him out of the White House at Washington if the people desire to place him there by their votes at this coming November election.

President McKinley has the support of the trusts, combines, and bosses, who control the machinery of the Republican Party. Admirals Dewey and Schley have the affection and hearts of the people.

Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson claims the victory at Santiago because he was superior in rank to Schley, and because he planned the battle one or two weeks in advance, but the facts are that all the planning he did, with the aid of Lieut. Hobson, was to sink a ship in the channel of the harbor, so as to keep Admiral Cervera from coming out, which was a complete failure.

This was a battle at sea. The Spanish Admiral made the attack, and all the planning on the American side was like a game of chess or checkers. It had to be done during the progress of the battle, for what course the enemy would take to escape was not known. If the battle had been lost, or if any of Admiral Cervera's ships had escaped, Schley would have had to take all the blame.

July 3, at about 8:45 A. M., Sampson signaled from his flagship to Schley, "Disregard movement from the Commander in Chief" and steamed eastward to Siboney, thus placing Schley in command of the fleet. Sampson was about twelve miles away with his flagship New York when the battle commenced. Admiral Schley, in the absence of Sampson, was the highest officer in rank, and if he was not in command, who was?

The venerable, honest Republican historian M. Halstead sums up the whole matter in a few words when he says, "Sampson was not in the combat."

Schley was ordered to Santiago by the Navy Department, and under his command, May 29, the Spanish fleet was discovered and completely blockaded. So it may be possible that all planning that could be done in advance was done by Schley. As the Spaniards emerged from the harbor, they steered westward, and Schley's movements were the crucial and deciding feature of the combat. Admiral Pasquale Cervera testified that it was his intention to ram Admiral Schley's flagship, the Brooklyn, with the Maria Teresa, and that he was only prevented from executing that intention by the loop movements. It looks like dirty politics to accuse Schley of trying to get away from the enemy, when his flagship was leading in the chase. Admiral Sampson reports that only one man was killed and one wounded in the battle, and both men were on Admiral Schley's flagship, the Brooklyn.

Secretary Long, Gen. Alger, and President McKinley are superior in rank to Sampson and Schley, and they are just as much entitled to claim the victory as Sampson. Cervera knows, and it should be known by all, that his fleet was smashed by the American squadron under command of Admiral Schley, who said: "There is glory enough for all."

It ended the war with Spain, for a week later Santiago surrendered, and within a month the peace protocol was signed. Winfield Scott Schley was born in Frederick County, Md., Oct. 9, 1839. He entered the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Sept. 20, 1856. He was graduated in 1860. Was married Sept. 10, 1863, to Anne Rebecca Franklin. They have two sons and one daughter. He was instructor at the Naval Academy from 1866 to 1869. He returned to the Naval Academy as head of the Department of Modern Languages in 1872. He was promoted by Presidents Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, Arthur, Cleveland, and has received the thanks of Congress.

HENRY S. GRIGGS.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1899.

The End of the Century.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As the greater includes the less, it is superfluous to quote a Cardinal after the Pope has spoken in regard to the ending of the century, but it may possibly interest those readers whose views are affected by the numbers of supporters of a theory rather than by their individual weight to know that the November number of The American Ecclesiastical Review opened with an article by his Eminence Cardinal Ferrata, beginning thus: "Fourteen months hence the nineteenth century will have come to an end." At the close of the article the matter of the date is included in this remark, referring to the year of jubilee: "It is with universal, extraordinary, and solemn prayer to Christ, our Redeemer, that the Catholic world, by the initiative of illustrious and zealous prelate, and the blessing and encouragement of the Holy Father, will close this century and solemnize the commencement of the next."

L. V.

Boston, Dec. 26, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Extreme Cases.

Some people are so fond of pets that they are always getting into one.—Jamestown Journal.

Where the Trouble Begins.

Weeks—I understand your baby has been very sick. Is the worst over?

Meeks—I'm afraid not. His health is all right, but we haven't named him yet.—Chicago News.

His Own Publisher.

"My first book of poems will be out next week."

"I suppose you'll be out considerable yourself at the same time."—Philadelphia North American.

Why She Held On to It.

Mrs. Wilful—My husband told me if I didn't like this brooch, you'd exchange it for me.

Jeweler—Certainly, madame. I'll be only too glad, as four different ladies of your set wanted it.—Jeweler's Weekly.

Only a Flurry.

Mrs. Stubb—John, isn't it strange? Here it was clear in Chicago yesterday and snowing in New York.

Mr. Stubb—Does the paper say that, Maria?

Mrs. Stubb—Well, John, it says there was a slight flurry in Wall Street. That's New York, isn't it?—Chicago News.

THE MINSTREL.

E. B. Smith in Minneapolis Journal.

Long years ago, from town to town,
And o'er the lonely moors beyond,
The Minstrel wandered, free from care,
A happy, roving vagabond.

No home had he he called his own,
No place wherein were wife and child;
And yet all doors were open thrown
And friendly faces greeting smiled.

A wanderer was he, who came
Into the little worlds of those
Who never strayed beyond the hills
That round their humble dwellings rose.

He brought them tales of other lands,
And other peoples, far away;
Of grimy cities where a pall
Of smoke shut out the light of day.

Of lands that lie beyond the sea,
Whose people speak a foreign tongue;
Of nations that were old and gray
While yet their little world was young.

Strange tales for old and young alike
He told in rippling, lilting verse;
Beloved by peasant and by peer,
What need had he of scrip or purse?

To him were opened palace gates,
Where dwelt the noblest of the land;
And dainty ladies welcome gave,
And took in theirs his sun-browned hand.

For them he tuned a tender lay
Of sunny skies and fairer climes;
Of Abelard and Heloise,
And other loves, like theirs, sublime.

And when his song was done, he read
In tear-dimmed eye and tear-stained cheek
The power of

COUNCIL ON PHILIPPINES

Pro-Filipino Resolution Adopted and Then Practically Killed.

BRICE'S APPEAL SUCCESSFUL

Asked Whether Lawton's Slayers Should Be Upheld by Representatives of New York.

The members of the Council yesterday adopted a resolution denouncing the war in the Philippines. Subsequently, after a speech by Councilman Stewart M. Brice, who served as a volunteer officer in the Cuban campaign, the vote was reconsidered, and the resolution was placed on file, in effect, killing it. After this action had been taken more than half of the members in the Chamber crowded about Mr. Brice and congratulated him for having thus disposed of the resolution.

Councilman Goodwin, soon after the session began, called up the Aldermanic resolution expressing sympathy with the Boers, which was laid over at the last meeting. While this matter was pending Councilman Cassidy said that he wished to offer a similar resolution relating to the war in the Philippines. He then handed to the Clerk the following:

"Whereas, The National Government of the United States precipitated hostilities with the Kingdom of Spain on the occasion of the late Spanish-American war, subject to the expressed declaration publicly recognized by the United States that it was animated to commence the said war in the sacred name of freedom and not for any ulterior purpose of territorial aggrandizement; and

"Whereas, The National Government of the United States, as a result of the said Spanish-American war, obtained the title without the possession of the Philippine Islands; and

"Whereas, A state of war exists between the Republic of the United States and the Republic of the Philippines; and

"Whereas, American Republican Government has been interpreted by President Washington and President Monroe to the effect that it is the duty of American Commonwealth to avoid foreign entanglements, to prohibit European Governments from any invasion of territory in the Western Hemisphere, and to maintain the sacred pre-eminence of Republican institutions; and

"Whereas, The Federal Government of the United States, in violation of its expressed guarantee that it would wage the late Spanish-American war in the sacred cause of liberty and for no ulterior motive of territorial aggrandizement, has at the present moment engaged in a tyrannical war against the people of the Philippine Islands, attempting to suppress their inalienable rights as freemen and to trample upon the liberties and immunities of a race which deserves to be free because it has dared to die; now, therefore

"Be it resolved, That the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York hereby declares its profound sympathy with the Filipinos in their gallant struggle for independence, and protests with all earnestness, in the name of humanity itself, against the continuation of a war in the Philippines, which was commenced for partisan purposes, and has since been conducted in violation of the teachings and spirit of American democracy."

When the resolution had been read, Councilman Engel moved that it be laid on the table. Vice Chairman Oakley, who presided in the absence of President Guggenheimer, recognized Mr. Cassidy, who declared: "We all know that the war carried on against the Filipinos is the same kind of war that England is waging against the Boers. I am sincere when I say that I believe the Philippine war is ill-advised and unjustifiable, and we ought to express our condemnation of it."

By agreement with Mr. Goodwin, the sponsor of the Boer resolution, Mr. Cassidy withdrew his Filipino measure, and the Vice Chairman put the question on the adoption of the former. A number of "Yeas" were heard, and then Vice Chairman Oakley declared the resolution adopted unanimously, despite the fact that Councilman Leich was clamorous to be recorded in the negative. Similar tactics were observed in the case of Mr. Cassidy's Filipino resolution, and Mr. Leich denounced the Chair for preventing him from appearing on record as against its adoption.

While these proceedings were going on, Mr. Brice was absent. On his return he was told of what had happened. Gaining the attention of the Chair, Mr. Brice said:

"I regret that at this time, and especially on this day, [yesterday was Mr. Brice's birthday anniversary,] I am compelled to differ with my fellow-members, who are all my friends. Some time ago a resolution was adopted by this body expressing sympathy with the rebels and insurgents in the Philippine Islands. Unfortunately I was not present when this resolution was offered, so that I could not protest against its adoption.

"I could never come back to this room again if I didn't say something now. I am going to move a reconsideration of this vote. I had a brother in the Philippines, and I myself did all I could during the campaign in Cuba. Only last week a man was brought back to Manila dead—one of the bravest, most fearless, and courageous of our officers. Only last week we passed resolutions of sympathy for his family, and now we have passed resolutions praising those who killed him."

At this point Mr Brice's eyes filled with tears, his voice was broken by emotion, and he was compelled for a moment to pause to recover. Then he added:

"I move a reconsideration of the vote by which the resolution was adopted, and I trust I will never have to refer to the subject again."

Mr Brice's motion was unanimously adopted, and then, on motion of Mr. Hyland, the resolution was placed on file.

TRAIL OF PRISONERS IS LOST.

It Is Feared Insurgents Have Sent Them to the Mountains—Filipinos Terrorize Friendly Natives.

MANILA, Dec. 29.—Col. Luther R. Hare of the Thirty-third Infantry, who has been following a party of American prisoners, lost track for three days, about Dec. 20, of such signs and evidences of their passage as they customarily left behind them. It is thought the prisoners were separated and conveyed to remote parts of the mountains, thus increasing the difficulties of Gen. Young's troops to effect a rescue.

The insurgents who evacuated the coast towns between Dagupan and Vigan, fleeing to the mountains before the advancing Americans, are returning in small bands to the towns the American do not occupy, terrorizing the natives and Chinamen who showed friendship for the Americans. The natives and Chinamen are seeking the protection of the American garrisons.

Col. Wessels's cavalry, while scouting in the vicinity of Trinidad, found evidence of Filipino soldiers being in that vicinity, but it was impossible to bring about an engagement.

The recent increase in the garrison of Nueva Ecija, against a threatened rebel attack on Christmas Day averted trouble.

Gen. Wheeler, who was recently in Manila requesting an appointment south in the line of the expected campaign, is now at Panique.

THE FIGHT NEAR MONTALBAN.

Gen. Otis Reports Prisoners, Arms, and Ammunition Were Captured.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The Adjutant General received a cable message from Gen. Otis this morning, telling of the capture of a mountain stronghold beyond Montalban, northeast of San Mateo, formerly supposed to be impregnable, and the capture of many prisoners and a large quantity of arms and ammunition The dispatch is as follows:

"Manila, Dec. 29, 1899.

"Adjutant General, War Department:

"Col Lockett, with regiment, two battalions Forty-sixth, Col. Schuyler; one Forty-fifth, Col. Dorst, and Company Twenty-seventh Infantry, two guns, Capt. Van Dusen, attacked enemy 600 strong on mountain stronghold beyond Montalban, northeast of San Mateo. Large number killed and wounded; twenty-four taken prisoners. Lockett captured 1 cannon, 40 rifles, 20,000 rounds of ammunition, 500 pounds powder, arsenal fortifications, all food supplies, and considerable other property. This captured point is situated on mountain trail and was formerly supposed to be impregnable. Our casualties, Lieut. Enslow, Eleventh Cavalry, and five enlisted men wounded, mostly slight. Private Matson, Forty-fifth Infantry, drowned."

TRAIN KILLS AN OFFICER.

Dies Over Lieut. Edward Taylor Near Bautista.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Gen. Otis, at Manila, cabled the War Department to-day that First Lieut. Edward Taylor, Twelfth Infantry, was run over by a train crossing the Agno River near Bautista, on the 26th inst., and died in a few hours.

Lieut. Taylor was born in Illinois, and was appointed to the army from Idaho in June, 1898. He was graduated at the Military Academy, and assigned to the Twelfth Infantry, with which he served in South Dakota and Nebraska up to the time of the outbreak of the Spanish war, when he accompanied the expedition against Santiago, Cuba. At the close of the war he rejoined his regiment and served in Kansas and Missouri until February, 1899, when he accompanied his regiment to the Philippines.

The Logan with Troops at Singapore.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The Adjutant General received a dispatch to-day saying that the transport Logan, bound for Manila, carrying the Forty-first Volunteer Infantry, arrived at Singapore to-day, with all well on board.

CHEERING FOR AGUINALDO.

The Government's Defender Interrupted at the People's Institute—Prof. Grosvenor on the War.

Seeds of anti-imperialism sown broadcast in the People's Institute by Gamaliel Bradford and the Anti-Imperialistic League a week ago would seem to have taken root, reached maturity, and borne fruit if the reception accorded Prof. E. A. Grosvenor of Amherst College, who spoke before the institute at the Cooper Union last evening in defense of the present policy of the Administration, be a criterion. The name of President McKinley evoked no demonstration, but whenever Aguinaldo, or the Filipino cause was mentioned there was great applause, in the midst of which only the sharpest ears could detect a few hisses.

Nearly every seat in the great auditorium was occupied. Charles Sprague Smith, Managing Director of the institute, before introducing Prof. Grosvenor, took occasion to deny in every detail a report published yesterday to the effect that Attorney General F. S. Monnett of Ohio, a strong opponent of the Standard Oil Company, had been prevented from delivering a lecture on "Trusts" in the same place the night before through the influence of that corporation and allied interests.

The reprt said tht the Standard Oil Company, or some of its leading members, had contributed in cash or promises about $500,000 to the People's Institute and that threats had been made that this great donation would be recalled if Mr. Monnett should be permitted to speak under its auspices.

Mr. Smith said that no person prominently identified with the Standard Oil Company had ever given or promised one cent to the institute, and that Mr. Monnett's engagement had simply been transferred for reasons of convenience to the week of Feb. 18, when a conference on the subject of trusts will be held.

Prof. Grosvenor recited the facts relating to the bloodshed, woe, and troubles which have attended prior acquisitions of territory by the United States, but said that all had been ultimately successful, and that while the Constitution does not provide for expansion, the policy cannot be said to be unconstitutional, but rather extra-constitutional.

Every such accession, he said, had been strenuously opposed by some of the most eminent persons in American public and private life, and Presidents who had conducted affairs connected with them had been widely branded as robbers, usurpers, and despots, precisely the same arguments being used as are now heard in the case of the Philippines.

"But after every struggle between the expansionists and the anti-expansionists," Prof. Grosvenor said, "the 'ants' could not even be sure that they had retarded the decree of destiny for even a minute." He said that those opposed to expansion have not the great sustaining power that Lincoln and other great statesmen have possessed—faith in the common people—and all their arguments are founded on distrust. He continued:

"The most cruel thing of all, and a statement that should blast the tongue that utters it, is that there is danger in a standing army—that those boys of ours, flesh of our flesh, bone of our bone, when they come back from their campaigns will be so debauched that they will take away our liberties."

Prof. Grosvenor answered other objections of the anti-imperialists and said that Congress would frame laws that would protect American labor from Asiatic competition, and then said: "They say that the united inhabitants of the Philippines are fighting for liberty and that they would rather die than submit to American aggression and—"

He proceeded no further, for his voice was drowned in a wild tumult of cheers. President Smith rushed to his side and held up his hand, but it was several minutes before Prof. Grosvenor could utter another word. Then he said: "If the Filipinos are fighting for liberty, God bless them." There was some more cheering, and then he said: "We hold to the policy that government depends upon the consent of the governed. There!" he exclaimed, "isn't that enough anti-Imperialism for you, and can't I go on with the rest that I have to say?"

This silenced the audience for a time, and the professor finished by reading portions of the Philippine Commission's report, Gen. Lawton's last authentic interview, and a private letter from John J. Toffey of Jersey City, a First Lieutenant, describing the enthusiasm of pacified natives in the Fourth of July celebration at Manila. But the questions put to him after he concluded showed a trend against expansion.

The discussion of the subject by the institute will conclude next Friday evening with a debate between Prof. R. A. Seligman in defense of the Administration and Edward M. Shepard of Brooklyn on the opposite side.

THE CARDENAS CONTRACT VETO.

Gen. Wood Doubted the Wisdom of Ratification at Present.

HAVANA, Dec. 29.—With reference to the proposal of the Municipality of Cardenas to award certain contracts—a proposal vetoed by Gen. Wood—the latter says it can be taken as a general principle that, with the elections so near, it would not be wise to ratify any contract extending over fifty years. It is quite in order, he considers, to appoint necessary officials, to employ and pay men for sanitary work, and to carry on similar undertakings of a pressing nature; but it is quite another matter to make a long-time contract.

Gen. Wood feels that everything of this kind should be left to those chosen by the people. His ruling does not affect the Dady contract, as asserted by some of the local papers. Gen. Wood says he knows very little of that matter, and has much more important business requiring attention.

Cuban Official Condones Bribery.

HAVANA, Dec. 29.—Señor Lanuza, Secretary of Justice in Gen. Brooke's Cabinet, recently told a Cuban lawyer who had complained regarding the acceptance by a Cuban Judge of $1,000 as a bribe that it was unpatriotic for a Cuban to complain of a small thing like that while the country was in the hands of the foreigner. "These little things," he is reported to have said, "can be attended to after the work of reconstruction is finished."

For More Inspectors General.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Inspector General Breckinridge has prepared the text of a bill for the proposed increase of the Inspector General's department. The bill provides that the number of Inspectors General shall be increased from nineteen to twenty-five officers, to rank as follows: One as Brigadier General, eight as Colonels, eight as Lieutenant Colonels, and eight as Majors.

The Scipio and the Rocket Sold.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The Secretary of the Navy has arranged for the sale of the collier Scipio to Ludwig Rubelli of Philadelphia, at $41,550, and for the sale of the naval tug Rocket to James Tregarther & Son of New York, at $1,123. The purchasers in each case made the highest bid received for these vessels, which were recently condemned for naval service.

Gen. Davis Sails for Home To-day.

SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, Dec. 29.—Governor General Davis and Lieut. Battle, his Aide de Camp, sail for the United States Saturday on the steamer Ponce, bound for Washington. Orders arrived here on Thursday for the General to report at Washington for consultation with the Secretary of War.

The gratifying outlook for 1900.—See the Annual Financial Supplement of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Monday, Jan. 1. Special articles and reports from bankers, merchants, and men of affairs and from official sources here and abroad. Also, tables and charts showing fluctuations in prices of securities and staples. This supplement of 32 pages will be given with every copy of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Monday, Jan. 1. Price for both, one cent.—Adv.

FRANCE PLANS DEFENSE

Government Will Ask for a Largely Increased Fleet.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—The Government will submit to the Chamber of Deputies at the beginning of January a bill providing for the defense of the French coasts and colonies and to increase the strength of the fleet. This does not involve an increase in the expenditure. The cost of the defense of the coasts and colonies is estimated at 120,000,000f., spread over two and a half years. This sum will be provided for by 50,000,000f. now annually set aside to pay off certain bonds, which sum becomes free this year by final repayment of the bonds.

The expense of the increase of the fleet will be met by utilising 55,000,000f., out of the 105,000,000f. annually devoted to the construction of new vessels. At the end of two years the whole 105,000,000f. can be devoted to the new naval programme.

The total outlay, which is estimated at 400,000,000f., will provide, it is understood, for the construction of twelve first-class ironclads, several torpedo boat destroyers, and a large number of torpedo boats.

Already the press denounces the scheme as "inadequate." La Patrie says:

"It is tantamount to a rejection of the proposal of M. Lockroy, former Minister of Marine, to expend 500,000,000f. for the immediate reconstruction of the French Navy, because the present scheme only asks that 400,000,000f. be expended within the next six years, while the building of the proposed ironclads will take almost as long."

MR. WHITE AGAIN IN BERLIN.

The Ambassador, with Mrs. White, Returns from a Vacation in Italy—Complains of Impositions.

BERLIN, Dec. 29.—United States Ambassador White, accompanied by Mrs. White, returned to-day, by way of Munich, from a two months' vacation passed at Alassio, in Italy. Both are greatly improved in health.

Mr. White says that the sanitary conditions of Italian cities show a very marked improvement upon those of his former experiences, and that the hotels are now much better managed than they used to be. The great drawback to travel in Italy, as he has found it, is the lack of a proper managerial system on the Italian railroads. Apparently permission has been granted to various persons to annoy the traveling public by overcharges and exactions. Mr. and Mrs. White witnessed, and indeed experienced, not a little of this petty tyranny. In several cases the Ambassador intends to lodge complaints, hoping to save other Americans from similar impositions.

Mrs. White lost twenty-five pounds in mountain climbing, and says she now feels as slender as when she was a young girl. They met American and English friends in Alassio, like Mrs. Eugene Schuyler and her sister, Prof. Fiske, Prof. Campbell, and Mrs. Rochester. Christmas was celebrated there by a Christmas tree and an entertainment given to English and Americans in town. The weather throughout their visit was delightful.

Mrs. White is looking forward to New Year's Eve, particularly to the midnight Court reception. She will wear a gray brocade train, lined with straw-colored satin. The dress, of the same material and cut décolleté, will be trimmed with Venetian lace and embroidered with insertion. Her ornaments will be diamonds and pearls.

NEW YEAR'S DAY IN PARIS.

Americans Will Observe It in the American Fashion.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—The American colony in Paris will observe New Year's Day in American fashion. United States Ambassador Porter and Mrs. Porter will receive on Monday, and any American in Paris, with or without invitation, will be heartily welcomed. United States Consul General Gowdy and Mrs. Gowdy will receive on Tuesday, in order not to conflict with Gen. Porter's reception. J. Allison Bowen, Deputy Consul General, will assist Mr. and Mrs. Gowdy.

BEG VICTORIA FOR A PARDON.

Frenchwomen Ask Clemency for an Infanticide.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—La Fronde's petition to Queen Victoria for the pardon of the French teacher, Louise Masset, recently condemned to death in London for infanticide, whose execution has been fixed for Jan. 9 next, continues to attract signatures. Other papers now express a hope that this appeal, made by a journal written and produced solely by women's labor, may be successful. It is pointed out that La Fronde is one of the few French papers which defended Great Britain's course in South Africa. It was also one of the first to denounce the outrageous caricatures of Queen Victoria that recently appeared in certain French illustrated papers.

The appeal, which every woman teacher in France has been asked to sign, and which has already been signed by many notable women of society and letters, is eloquently couched, and says in part:

"The undersigned, teachers and French women, beg the great Queen who has always been a perfect mother, to have pity upon an unworthy mother. Too much blood is flowing at the present moment. Do not let that of a woman swell the accursed torrent."

Dinner to an American in Paris.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—Yesterday the Society of American Painters in Paris gave a dinner to John B. Cauldwell, Director of Fine Arts in the American section of the Paris Exposition. Among those present were Prof. Benjamin D. Woodward, Assistant Commissioner General; Augustus St. Gaudens, the sculptor; William Dannat, the painter; Mr. Eddy, and Mr. Powell.

Americans to Attend a Launching.

BERLIN, Dec. 29.—Ambassador White, Secretary of the United States Embassy Jackson, and Lieut. Commander Beehler, United States Naval Attaché here, have accepted invitations to attend the launching on Jan. 3, of the new Hamburg-American steamer Deutschland at the Vulcan Works, Stettin. Emperor William will be present, and Count von Bülow will name the vessel.

China Makes Concessions to France.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—Great satisfaction is felt in Government circles at the successful conclusion of the negotiations with China in the Kwang-Chan-Wan affair. France has obtained everything she demanded, including a favorable settlement of other outstanding questions. China will pay a money indemnity and grant a number of industrial concessions.

Cost of Indian Famine Relief.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.—Almost 3,000,000 persons are receiving famine relief. The Government is spending nearly two lakhs of rupees daily. It is estimated that the cost of the relief to the end of March will be three crores of rupees. Owing to the rapid increase in the number of people seeking relief, the Viceroy, Lord Curzon, invites a closer scrutiny of the claims of applicants.

Venezuelan Rebels in Flight.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Dec. 29.—The Hernandez revolution can be said to be ended. Hernandez is fleeing with 200 men to the Colombian boundary. The Government troops and the Minister of War, Gen. Pulido, are back at Caracas.

New Trial for Condemned Prince.

BERLIN, Dec. 29.—Prince Arenberg, recently court-martialed in German Southwest Africa for killing a subordinate without provocation and fiendishly torturing his victim while dying, and who was ordered here for sentence, will, it is said, have a new trial.

The Prairie Leaves for Home Tuesday.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—The Prairie has completed the work of unloading the first shipment of the United States Government exhibit for the Paris Exposition, and will sail for the United States next Tuesday.

M. Cambon to Return Next Month.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—It is announced that M. Cambon, French Ambassador to the United States, will leave for Washington early next month.

Composer Milloecker Critically Ill.

VIENNA, Dec. 29.—Milloecker, the composer, is suffering from a paralytic stroke. His condition is critical.

"FAUST" AT THE OPERA.

Mme. Calvé Gives a Beautiful Performance of the Heroine of Gounod's Masterpiece.

The promised reappearance of Mme. Calvé as Marguerite in Gounod's "Faust" took place last night. When the eminent French soprano was first announced for this part she was taken ill, and Miss Adams was heard in her place. It was this change which caused so much complaint that Mr. Grau had to decide that hereafter money would be refunded in case changes were made in the allotment of the principal parts. The audience which assembled to hear Mme. Calvé last night was not so largely in excess of the subscription list as one might have been led to suspect from the public clamor. But it was a large assemblage, and it demonstrated in an unmistakable manner its delight in the admirable interpretation of Marguerite by Mme. Calvé.

When this lady first emerged before the public gaze as Marguerite there was considerable difference of opinion as to the artistic value of her impersonation, and most of the difference was in this paper. What was praised by some as unconventionality was here condemned as extravagance, for to be unconventional is not in and of itself meritorious. In her dramatic work Mme. Calvé's departures from the comfortable traditions of Gounod's opera carried conviction, and though they were not always discreetly fitted into her general scheme, they aroused discussion, and sometimes stimulated the imagination.

It was with her singing of the music that most fault was found. She distorted the phrasing, introduced unjustifiable readings—as when she sang in a hysterical staccato laugh the slurred run at the beginning of the jewel song—and many pantings and forcings of her voice generally disturbed the melodic polish of Gounod's music. Last night to the astonishment of those whose memories of the performance were clear, the old faults had gone, and it was as a singer pure and simple that Mme. Calvé added another to her already valuable list of operatic triumphs. This is not saying that her former interesting embodiment and development of the character of Marguerite has been thrown aside. Mme. Calvé is too much an actress for that; but she now conveys her reading of the part to the audience, not only without violation of the composer's intentions, but through a radiantly beautiful adherence to them. Her voice last night had a perfectly delicious quality and a velvety smoothness. She sang the notes faithfully and phrased every measure with an exquisite art. The lovely touches of vocal coloring which she gave to her music and the eloquent dramatic nuances were nearly all new, and were admirable improvements upon her former reading. No one can sing the jewel song, for example, more beautifully than she sang it last night, and throughout the garden scene her lyric work was that of a mistress of vocal art.

In later scenes, of course, she introduced the requisite note of tragedy, but she never forgot the demands of good singing, and in this her Marguerite may be called a new one. Mme. Calvé, it must be confessed, is erratic in her work, but she shows a general tendency toward heights of potent reposefulness altogether worthy of praise. A gifted woman, indeed, she at times seems to be moving toward the highest level of her art. Genius she has, and culture she is acquiring. Her career is a source of constant interest.

Associated with her in last night's performance were M. Alvarez as Faust, M. Edouard de Reszke as Mephistopheles, Signor Scotti as Valentine, and Mme. Mantelli as Siebel. Of the first named it is only necessary to say that his interpretation of Faust did not in any respect differ from that already made known here. His best work was heard in "Salut demeure" and in the last act, while he sang flat in the same places as before. Signor Scotti was a very good Valentine. His fresh, sonorous voice is pleasant to hear. M. Edouard de Reszke was the same excellent Mephistopheles as he has been at all times.

The stage settings of the opera were the same as heretofore, except that the church scene was played in the street, a proceeding for which there is no artistic excuse. The management of the lights in the garden scene was again very bad. The orchestra played well and Signor Mancinelli conducted in his customary manner.

SOCIETY AT THE OPERA.

Mrs. George Gould Makes Her First Appearance This Season.

Mrs. George Gould made her first appearance this season at the opera last evening. She had with her Miss Greta Pomoroy. Mrs. Gould was in blue silk covered with strands of pearls. Miss Pomoroy wore black.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, in a white satin gown embroidered in pearls and a large diamond ornament in her hair, was with Mrs. Astor, who was in white brocade and diamonds.

Mrs. Oelrichs, in her favorite blue, had with her Mrs. George De Forest, who wore a gown of black iridescent jet and white and green tulle shoulder straps. It was in style a copy of the famous gown worn by Mme. Recamier.

Among others in the house were Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, Mrs. Duncan Elliott, Mrs. George Crocker, Miss Rutherford, Mrs. Alexander Van Nest, Miss Van Nest, Mr. Joseph M. Lum, Mrs. Alite Rockefeller, Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Leggett, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Huger Pratt, Mr. Gouverneur Kortright, Mr. Frederick Baldwin, and Mr. Murray Young.

Roland Reed Resting Comfortably.

It was announced at St. Luke's Hospital early this morning that there was no change in the condition of Roland Reed, the actor, and that he was resting comfortably.

FESTIVITIES AT LAKEWOOD.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 29.—Old eighteen ninety-nine will be ushered out in great style to-morrow evening with the grand New Year's Eve ball to be given at the Lakewood Hotel, for which 1,000 invitations have been issued. The members of George J. Gould's country club have invited their friends to the clubhouse for a New Year's Eve dance, and the Laurel House will also entertain its guests the same night with a dance. The capacity of the Lakewood Hotel is reached to-night, there being fully 700 people registered, and cots are now the order.

Many of these newcomers and the cottage set were entertained in the theatre of the hotel to-night with a performance by the Columbia College sophomores, class of 1902, of Shirley's comedy, "The Gay Mr. Van." The theatre was crowded with an appreciative audience, and the entertainment was highly satisfactory to all. Some of the patronesses of the event were Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Alfred De Cordova, Mrs. Joseph Drexel, Mrs. C. Vanderbilt Cross, Mrs. M. C. Wentworth, Mrs. J. Hooker Hamersley, Mrs. Philip J. Sands Mrs. Anson R. Flower, Mrs. Stuyvesant Leroy, Jr., Mrs. Isaac V. Brokaw, Mrs. A. F. Schermerhorn, Mrs. M. Livingston, Mrs. Daniel Lamont, Mrs. George B. De Forest, and Mrs. Theodore Sutro.

CALLED ON THE WRONG WIDOW.

William Kenyon, fifty-four years old, who says he is a real estate dealer at 107 West Ninety-fifth Street, and Edward B. Foote, sixty-two years old, who says he is a retired merchant, living in the Grand Union Hotel, were locked up in the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station last night. Kenyon is charged with being a suspicious character and Foote with intoxication.

The two men rang the bell at the home of Mrs. Ida Walters, a widow living at 302 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, and demanded to see Mrs. Walters. When she went to the door Kenyon declared she was not the person he wished to see, but again repeated her name.

Mrs. Walters's sweetheart, who is engaged to be married to her soon, Policeman George Fletcher of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, happened to be making a call and overheard the strange talk of the two men at the door. He decided to place both under arrest, after questioning them and getting conflicting statements from both.

Mrs. Walters's home was invaded by burglars a short time ago, and her name appeared in the newspapers because of the bravery she then displayed. It is thought by the police that the burglary and the strange visit of the two men arrested last night are more than a mere coincidence.

Abraham Bernard Reappointed.

Abraham Bernard, who is so regular "a first-nighter" at the theatres that managers and players both regard him as a "Mascot," was reappointed yesterday by Justice Daniel F. Martin as Clerk of the Sixth Municipal District Court for six years. It is understood that his appointment was requested by Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell and was indorsed by Richard Croker. Mr. Bernard has been clerk in the "Sixth [illegible] for more than twenty-five years.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The clubs and the up-town fashionable resorts began yesterday to put on a deserted appearance, due to the departure of the advance guard of society for the country, where, as for several years past, it will spend the New Year holidays. A walk on the avenue revealed few familiar faces and forms, and so dull were the restaurants at the dinner and supper hour that, except for the biting cold outside to remind one that it was midwinter, it might easily have been imagined that it was, instead, the Summer solstice.

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The majority of the seekers after country pleasures and scenes who left town yesterday went to Tuxedo, Long Island, and to the Upper Hudson. Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills have a large house party over the New Year at Staatsburg, and all the cottages which have this Winter been kept open at Tuxedo are filled with guests. Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes on Thursday took a large party of young people to Lenox, where Shadowbrook has been opened for a week. This party, for the most part, was made up of what is coming to be known as the "Junior Cotillion" and "Cinderella" sets in New York society, so called because the young men and women who compose them are members of the two dances of those names. The hospitality at Shadowbrook will be dispensed on a lavish scale, and the guests of the Stokeses will enjoy all outdoor sports of which the weather conditions will permit. Some of the country houses along the Sound have also been opened for the New Year holidays, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry D. Berkeley Parsons (Miss Walker) will give a large dance on New Year's night at their house at Rye for Miss Evelyn Parsons, who is a niece of Mr. Parsons and a débutante of this year. Everywhere at the country clubs and the country houses which are open or to be opened there will be New Year's Eve parties and informal dances, with, of course, the customary bowl of egg nog, in whose contents the parting year and the new one will be toasted.

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Yesterday was the anniversary of the announcement of the engagement of Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Miss Virginia Fair, which, as will be remembered, was formally announced at a dinner at the Astoria given to the young couple by Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, Sr., at which were present Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and other relatives and friends. It is somewhat amusing to also recall the fact that the announcement of the engagement was coupled with the further one that the wedding of the couple would not take place until young Mr. Vanderbilt had completed his college course in June, 1901. At last accounts Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., who have been married nearly nine months, were touring in an automobile in the South of France.

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The wedding of Mr. Eugene Lentilhon and Miss Florence Bergh-Brown will be celebrated in the Church of the Heavenly Rest on Shrove Tuesday, Feb. 27. The announcement was published yesterday of the wedding of Mr. Joseph Lea Fearing, the son of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Fearing, of 690 Park Avenue, and Miss Iola Lamar Munroe, the daughter of Mr. Nathan Munroe of Macon, Ga. Miss Munroe is a relative of the famous Lamar family of Georgia. Mr. Fearing is a graduate of the class of '96 at Columbia. The engagement is announced by Mr. George H. Benjamin of his daughter, Miss Mary Benjamin, and Mr. Henry H. Rogers, Jr.

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This Saturday brings fewer social events than any of its seven predecessors. The Saturday Cotillion will be danced at Delmonico's this evening; Mrs. Everett M. Culver and Miss Clark, daughters of Senator W. A. Clark of Montana, will give a reception at their apartment, 175 West Fifty-eighth Street, Mrs. De Berkeley Parsons of 294 Madison Avenue will give a dinner at her residence, and Dr. Octavius White and Mrs. White (Miss Chanler) will give a small and early dance at their residence for their grandchildren, the Misses White, daughters of Dr. John Blake White.

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There are only a few well-known people booked to sail on the Campania to-day for Liverpool. Among these are Lord Monk Bretton, Miss Kate Forsythe, the actress; Mr. E. F. Shepard of Paris, Mr. Herbert F. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Bailey, Major E. G. H. Atherley, and Mr. Harold S Vanderbilt. On the Graf Waldersee to Plymouth are booked Mrs. W. H. Catlin, Dr. Arthur T. Thompson, Mrs. H. S. Dale, and the Misses Dale, and Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Gray.

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The Germanic, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, brought, among other passengers, Frederick A. Brooks, Col. Foster and Miss Edith Foster, Prof. Patrick Geddes and Mrs. Geddes, Mrs. Jackson, Miss Leonora Jackson and Ernest Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. S. McAlpin, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Moore, Mr. J. Howard Temple, and Mrs. Margaret L. Warren. As announced yesterday in this column, the Werra, which sails to-day for Mediterranean ports, will take, among other passengers, Mrs. C. L. Cadwalader and children of Philadelphia, Mrs. Alfred Minot and Miss Frances Minot of Boston, and the Rev. Dr. J. Tuttle-Smith and Mrs. J. Tuttle-Smith of this city.

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Mrs. David H. Greer and the Misses Greer, the wife and daughters of the Rev. David H. Greer of St. Bartholomew's, will spend the New Year's holidays at East Hampton, L. I., where they have with them a large party of young people.

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A reception will be given this afternoon by Mrs. Thomas Andrews of 48 East Sixty-seventh Street, to introduce her granddaughter, Miss Florence Deen, daughter of Mr. William Morris Deen of Short Hills, N. J. Mrs. Reginald Arnold, and Miss Lita Berry, Miss Constance Berry, Mrs. Francis Palmer, and Miss di Zerega will assist Mrs. Andrews and Miss Deen in receiving. Mrs. Daniel J. O'Connor of 30 West Sixtieth Street will give a reception on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 6, at her residence, to introduce her daughter, Miss O'Connor. Mrs. O'Connor is the organizer and chief patroness of the dancing class known as Mrs. O'Connor's, and which held its second meeting at Delmonico's last night.

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The Westchester Hounds will meet to-day at Port Chester, on Tuesday at Hartsdale, and on Saturday next at White Plains. The Meadow Brook Hounds promise, should the weather be favorable, a meet this afternoon at the Meadow Brook Club. Mr. Charles Pfizer announces that the Essex County Hounds will meet this afternoon at 3 o'clock at Highbridge, N. J.

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The children's and young people's entertainments still keep up, and the school girls and school and college boys are beginning to show the effects of their week of gayety. Mrs. Chester G. Griswold of No. 23 West Forty-eighth Street will give a dinner and theatre party this evening for her sons, who are students at Princeton.

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Mrs. Albert Barnes Boardman of No. 40 West Fifty-third Street will give at her residence, on Jan. 3, a luncheon for her daughter, Miss Cecil Boardman, and other débutantes of the season. The guests will be the Misses Evelyn Parsons, Hilda Tiffany, Jean Brown, Mary Crimmins, Mildred C. Dix, Helen Dominick, Katherine McClure, Emily Grugan, Dorothy Edwards, Lena Fanshawe, Elsie Ladd, and Emily Trowbridge, all débutantes of this season, Miss Lottie Miller, who came out last year, and Miss Caterina Fachiri, who will not make her début until next year.

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The second meeting of the Friday evening dances popularly known as Mrs. Benjamin S. Church's class was held in the large ballroom at Sherry's last evening. The patronesses of this class are Mmes. Henry R. Beekman, John M. Bowers, Benjamin S. Church, Edward Curtis, Frederic J. de Peyster, Frederic Goodridge, John Clarkson Jay, Stuyvesant Fish Morris, Arthur J. Peabody, Walden Pell, (Miss Hyatt,) and George Schieffelin. There was a cotillion led by Mr. Alexander Hadden. The members and guests were received by Mrs. Benjamin S. Church, Mrs. George Schieffelin, Mrs. John M. Bowers, and Mrs. Edward Curtis. Among the dancers were Miss Julia Pierson, Miss Church, Miss Edith Jay, the Misses de Peyster, Miss Julia Delafield, Miss Josephine Roe, the Misses Dominick, Miss May Beeckman, Miss Helen Peabody, Miss Louise Gallatin, Miss Bowers, Miss Cecil Boardman, Miss Sturgis, Miss Georgette Kidd, and Messrs. W. H. Fearing, Harry Batchelder, John Jay, Alfred Pell, Montgomery Strong, James Pierson, Arthur de Peyster, Lawrence Atterbury, Frederick Barthlomew, Nathan Hard, Wolcott Robbins, Philip Birkhead, John Van S. Oddie, Augustus F. Ireland, and Arthur [illegible].

Mrs. Louis Faugeres Bishop, (Miss Gruner,) who was married last month to Dr. Bishop, has issued cards for "at homes" on Thursdays in January at her residence, 54 West Fifty-fifth Street.

HUNT BALL ON STATEN ISLAND.

The annual subscription ball of the Richmond County Country Club was held last evening in the clubhouse, at Garrisons, S. I. The affair was attended by over 300 people, prominent on the island. Many guests came from New York. The lower part of the spacious clubhouse was given up to dancing, and the rooms were tastefully decorated with ferns, palms, ivy leaves, and potted plants. The room was lighted with myriads of colored electric bulbs. Before the ball the residents in the vicinity of the clubhouse entertained parties at dinner. Among them were Stacy C. Richmond, George Cromwell, James McBride, Daniel S. Haze, Walter C. Kelo, Charles A. McMasters, Walter L. Clark, Ernst Flagg, Henry M. Dunn, and J. Harper Bonnell. The ball was formally opened at 10 o'clock, and supper was served in the dining room at midnight. Music was furnished by a New York orchestra.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. John Harper Bonnell and the Misses Bonnell, Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Sloofy, Mr. and Mrs. De Frees Britten, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Day, Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Eggena, Mr. and Mrs. David H. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Hanling, Mr. and Mrs. Austin Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Knowlton, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Nixon, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Outerbridge, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Outerbridge, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander D. Shaw,

FATHER MALONE IS DEAD

Aged Rector of Sts. Peter and Paul Passed Away Peacefully.

BROTHER'S FAMILY AT BEDSIDE

Father Bennett the Only One of the Parish Priests Present, It Is Said —Father Malone's Will.

Father Sylvester Malone, the aged pastor of the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, died peacefully at 7:15 o'clock yesterday morning in the rectory of the church, 69 South Third Street, Brooklyn. There were present at his bedside his sister-in-law, Mrs. Edward Malone, and her three children, Sylvester, Marcella, and Maud; all of whom had been living in the parish house since Father Malone became seriously ill a few weeks ago. When it became evident on Thursday afternoon that the venerable priest's end was near, Father Bennett, the youngest assistant priest in the parish, in whom Father Malone had taken a great interest, was sent for, and administered extreme unction. At 3 o'clock yesterday morning Father Malone became unconscious, and remained in this condition until the end.

On account of the discord in the house between the relatives of Father Malone on one side and the rectory servants and the priests on the other, neither Father O'Brien nor Father Burke, who were at odds with the relatives, were summoned to the bedside. It was not until nearly two hours after the old priest had passed away, it is said, that the priests and servants in the house were apprised of his death. When it became generally known to the public in the Eastern District of Brooklyn that Father Malone was dead sorrow was expressed on every side. The flag on the parochial school attached to the church and the flag on the church were at once placed at half mast. The flag on St. Vincent de Paul's Academy, in North Sixth Street, and the flags on all the other parochial schools in the borough were also lowered.

One of the most affected in the parish house when the news of Father Malone's death was made known was Miss Winnie Brennan, the old housekeeper. Miss Brennan had been in Father Malone's employ for twenty-five years. She said that she had not been permitted to see Father Malone since Christmas Day. She made this statement:

"Father Malone died an unhappy death. None of his friends were allowed to be at his bedside. Not even the priests were with him to administer spiritual consolation when his end was near."

The body of the dead priest is resting in the front parlor on the second floor of the house. The American flag, which Father Malone loved so devotedly, is draped over the mantelpiece near the casket, while in his hands is clasped a set of prayer pearls which he used from youth.

Vicar General McNamara, representing Bishop McDonnell, reached the parish house at 1 o'clock. He said that the body will be taken to the church on Monday afternoon, where it will lie in state until the funeral services, which will take place on Tuesday. Requiem mass will be celebrated on Tuesday morning. The interment will probably be in Calvary Cemetery. Vicar General McNamara stated that on account of Sunday and Monday being days of obligation the body could not be taken to the church before that time.

The news of the death of Father Malone has been cabled to Rome, and all day yesterday telegrams of condolence were received by the parish priest at the rectory. When the death of Father Malone was made known to ex-Judge George L. Fox, who drew up Father Malone's will, he consented to make known the contents. The will was drawn up Nov. 6 last, the witnesses being Father Martin Carroll of St. Vincent de Paul's Church, Mgr. James Duffy of St. Agnes's Church, and Mr. Fox. It bequeaths to the Rev. J. Sullivan of St. John's College, $500; to Sylvester Malone, a nephew of Father Malone, $2,500, with all his pictures and paintings in the parochial residence except the painting of Father Malone, which is given to Sts. Peter and Paul's Church for the McCaddin Memorial Hall; Mary Malone, the widow of his brother, Patrick, residing in Ireland, $100; Winnie Brennan, his housekeeper, $1,000; the Sisters of the Bon Secor Order, $200; Bishop McDonnell is bequeathed $1,000, in trust for Joseph L. O'Keefe, a nephew of Miss Brennan, a theological student; his Latin and theological books are left in trust to Bishop McDonnell for St. John's College; his English works go to his own church for the McCaddin Memorial; all his chalices, ciboriums, vestments, church ornaments, household furniture, and plate go to the church.

The residue of the estate is left to St. Catharine's Hospital, in Williamsburg, and to St. John's Hospital, in Long Island City. The executors are Richard R. Browne and Richard K. Maguire, Trustees of Sts. Peter and Paul's Church.

Father Malone had no real estate, and his estate, Mr. Fox said, amounts to between $6,000 and $7,000. A ten-thousand-dollar life insurance policy is made payable to the family of the late Dr. Edward Malone, whose members are those who were present at Father Malone's bedside when he died.

FATHER MALONE'S CAREER.

His Influence Grew Rapidly After He Became a Priest in Brooklyn.

The Rev. Father Sylvester Malone was born in the town of Trim, County Meath, on May 8, 1821, and was educated at the classical academy of two Protestant brothers named Carroll, one of whom was a Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin. This institution was attended by both Catholics and Protestants, who fraternized pleasantly, and many of them formed friendships that lasted during their lives.

In 1838 the Rev. Father Andrew Byrne, rector of St. James's Church, New York, who during the civil war became a stanch supporter of the Union cause, went to Ireland to seek candidates in connection with American missions, and among the young men he selected was young Sylvester Malone. The young man's heart was wrapped up in the cause he had undertaken, and on reaching Liverpool he wrote back to his mother at home: "I preserve as good courage as I had on leaving Kingston, and I will, I hope, until I arrive at that goal for which my heart so ardently glows." The party of young devotees with Father Byrne landed in Philadelphia on May 12, 1839, and on the following day they proceeded to New York. Here young Malone, at the advice of Bishop Hughes, entered St. Joseph's Seminary, that had been recently opened at La Fargeville, Jefferson County, N. Y. The following year the seminary was moved to Fordham, where it was definitely established, and here Father Malone completed his four years' course of studies.

After graduating, Father Malone, on Aug. 15, 1844, was ordained a priest of the Diocese of New York. The ceremony took place in St. Patrick's Cathedral, and the Right Rev. Ccadjutor Bishop, Dr. McCloskey, afterward Cardinal, officiated. Some time later Bishop Hughes appointed Father Malone in charge of the little church and congregation in Williamsburg, L. I. The few Catholics who lived here prior to 1840 used to cross the East River on Morrell's old ferry from the foot of Grand Street to Corlears Hook to attend mass at St. Mary's Church, then in Sheriff Street, New York. A small church, St. Peter and Paul, was built at North Eighth and First Streets, Brooklyn, to seat five hundred people, and was dedicated by the Right Rev. John Du Bois, second Bishop of New York. Father Malone became its first pastor, and it was called St. Mary's. Its parish limits extended to Hallet's Cove, Astoria, on the north; Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, on the south; the East River on the west, and the hamlet of Middle Village on the east.

His pastoral work here was carried on under great difficulties, many of his parishioners living at long distances from each other, and most of the pastoral visits had to be made on foot in all kinds of weather. On one Christmas Day he had to walk a long distance in a snowstorm to the bed of a dying Catholic, and after walking back he had to take his place in the confessional until midnight, and the next morning he had to sing two masses—at 6 o'clock and at 10:30 o'clock—preach to both congregations, and, besides, say low mass at 9 o'clock.

SMALLPOX AND CHOLERA.

Father Malone's courage and devotion to duty were singularly vindicated in June, 1878, when he contracted smallpox by visiting a parishioner stricken with the disease. He resumed his duties while scarcely convalescent, and, the incidence of the disease being severe, he was kept busy visiting the sick and burying the dead. Then came the cholera epidemic of 1849, and Father Malone was again in the midst of the plague, visiting the sick and burying the dead. He was also indefatigable in his efforts to relieve the poor, and he was instrumental in founding the Sisters of Charity Hospital, in Raymond Street, Brooklyn, and the Sisters of Charity Orphan Asylum, in Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn.

In 1850 Father Malone was appointed pastor of Sts. Peter and Paul's Church, in Willoughby Street, Brooklyn, and he remained there until his death. Here he built the present church, which was dedicated by Archbishop Hughes in 1852. Father Malone was also instrumental in founding the Sisters of Mercy Convent, in Willoughby Street, Brooklyn, and the Christian Brothers' Academy, in Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn.

In 1853 Father Malone was appointed Vicar General of Brooklyn by Bishop Loughlin, and he held this office until 1858, when he was appointed Vicar General of the Diocese of New York by Archbishop Hughes. He held this office until 1870, when he resigned it to devote himself entirely to his parish work.

In 1854 Father Malone founded the Young Men's Catholic Institute, in Willoughby Street, Brooklyn, and in 1855 he founded the Young Men's Catholic Institute, in Second Street, Williamsburg. In 1856 he founded the Young Men's Catholic Institute, in Fulton Street, Brooklyn, and in 1857 he founded the Young Men's Catholic Institute, in Grand Street, Williamsburg. In 1858 he founded the Young Men's Catholic Institute, in Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, and in 1859 he founded the Young Men's Catholic Institute, in Graham Avenue, Brooklyn. In 1860 he founded the Young Men's Catholic Institute, in Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. In 1861 he founded the Young Men's Catholic Institute, in Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn. In 1862 he founded the Young Men's Catholic Institute, in Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn. In 1863 he founded the Young Men's Catholic Institute, in Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn. In 1864 he founded the Young Men's Catholic Institute, in Ninth Avenue, Brooklyn. In 1865 he founded the Young Men's Catholic Institute, in Eleventh Avenue, Brooklyn. In 1866 he founded the Young Men's Catholic Institute, in Thirteenth Avenue, Brooklyn. In 1867 he founded the Young Men's Catholic Institute, in Fifteenth Avenue, Brooklyn. In 1868 he founded the Young Men's Catholic Institute, in Seventeenth Avenue, Brooklyn. In 1869 he founded the Young Men's Catholic Institute, in Nineteenth Avenue, Brooklyn. In 1870 he founded the Young Men's Catholic Institute, in Twenty-first Avenue, Brooklyn. In 1871 he founded the Young Men's Catholic Institute, in Twenty-third Avenue, Brooklyn. In 1872 he founded the Young Men's Catholic Institute, in Twenty-fifth Avenue, Brooklyn. In 1873 he founded the Young Men's Catholic Institute, in Twenty-seventh Avenue, Brooklyn. In 1874 he founded the Young Men's Catholic Institute, in Twenty-ninth Avenue, Brooklyn. In 1875 he founded the Young Men's Catholic Institute, in Thirty-first Avenue, Brooklyn. In 1876 he founded the Young Men's Catholic Institute, in Thirty-third Avenue, Brooklyn. In 1877 he founded the Young Men's Catholic Institute, in Thirty-fifth Avenue, Brooklyn. In 1878 he founded the Young Men's Catholic Institute, in Thirty-seventh Avenue, Brooklyn. In 1879 he founded the Young Men's Catholic Institute, in Thirty-ninth Avenue, Brooklyn. In 1880 he founded the Young Men's Catholic Institute, in Forty-first Avenue, Brooklyn. In 1881 he founded the Young Men's Catholic Institute, in Forty-third Avenue, Brooklyn. In 1882 he founded the Young Men's Catholic Institute, in Forty-fifth Avenue, Brooklyn. In 1883 he founded the Young Men's Catholic Institute, in Forty-seventh Avenue, Brooklyn. In 1884 he founded the Young Men's Catholic Institute, in Forty-ninth Avenue, Brooklyn. In 1885 he founded the Young Men's Catholic Institute, in Fifty-first Avenue, Brooklyn. In 1886 he founded the Young Men's Catholic Institute, in Fifty-third Avenue, Brooklyn. 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In 1919 he founded the Young Men's Catholic Institute, in One Hundred and Nineteenth Avenue, Brooklyn. In 1920 he founded the Young Men's Catholic Institute, in One Hundred and Twenty-first Avenue, Brooklyn. In 1921 he founded the Young Men's Catholic Institute, in One Hundred and Twenty-third Avenue, Brooklyn. In 1922 he founded the Young Men's Catholic Institute, in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Avenue, Brooklyn. In 1923 he founded the Young Men's Catholic Institute, in One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Avenue, Brooklyn. In 1924 he founded the Young Men's Catholic Institute, in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Avenue, Brooklyn. In 1925 he founded the Young Men's Catholic Institute, in One Hundred and Thirty-first Avenue, Brooklyn. In 1926 he founded the Young Men's Catholic Institute, in One Hundred and Thirty-third Avenue, Brooklyn. In 1927 he founded the Young Men's Catholic Institute, in One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Avenue, Brooklyn. 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In 2018 he founded the Young Men's Catholic Institute, in Three Hundred and Seventeenth Avenue, Brooklyn. In 2019 he founded the Young Men's Catholic Institute, in Three Hundred and Nineteenth Avenue, Brooklyn. In 2020 he founded the Young Men's Catholic Institute, in Three Hundred and Twenty-first Avenue, Brooklyn. In 2021 he founded the Young Men's Catholic Institute, in Three Hundred and Twenty-third Avenue, Brooklyn. In 2022 he founded the Young Men's Catholic Institute, in Three Hundred and Twenty-fifth Avenue, Brooklyn. In 2023 he founded the Young Men's Catholic Institute, in Three Hundred and Twenty-seventh Avenue, Brooklyn. In 2024 he founded the Young Men's Catholic Institute, in Three Hundred and Twenty-ninth Avenue, Brooklyn. In 2025 he founded the Young Men's Catholic Institute, in Three Hundred and Thirty-first Avenue, Brooklyn. In 2026 he founded the Young Men's Catholic Institute, in Three Hundred and Thirty-third Avenue, Brooklyn. 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HARVARD LEADS AT CHESS

Her Experts Now a Point Ahead of Columbia.

PRICE GETS ADJOURNED GAME

Decision Made a Tie Between Columbia and Harvard, and Then the Crimson Won Out—Sewall's Waterloo.

Yesterday's play in the fifth round of the annual intercollegiate chess tournament between Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton brought about an important change in the standing of the two rival colleges, and, instead of Harvard being a point behind in the race, as was the case Thursday night, the Crimson forged and took a similar lead that was held by Columbia on the day previous. This was made possible by the action of the referees, E. Delmar and H. Rollins, in the matter of the adjourned game from the third round between Rice of Harvard and Hunt of Princeton. This game was awarded to Rice, who had a clear pawn to the good, besides a better position. The decision at once created a tie between Columbia and Harvard.

Terry and Rice, the two men from Cambridge, made rather short work of the two Presbyterians opposed to them, and made sure of not losing any ground. Talk of Columbia easily handled Morgan of Yale, but Sewall, on the other hand, met with his Waterloo at the hands of Cook, the intercollegiate veteran from New Haven. The latter, who as thus far not suffered a single defeat during the entire five rounds, played a star game, against which the ingenuity of his youthful opponent could not prevail. Sewall thus tallied his first defeat, and enabled Perry, the Crimson's champion, to assume the lead for the individual honors. Yale is still a very good third in the competition, with Princeton bringing up the rear of the procession. The score:

FIRST TABLE—QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING.

MORGAN, Yale. White.	FALK, Columbia. Black.	MORGAN, Yale. White.	FALK, Columbia. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	27. Kt—B3	KR—K
2. P—K3	Kt—KB3	28. P—B4	P—Kt3
3. B—Q3	Kt—B3	29. P—QKt4	BxKtP
4. Kt—KB4	QKt—Kt5	30. Kt—R4	R—Kt3
5. P—QB3	KtxB	31. RxP	RxRch
6. QxKt	P—K3	32. RxR	R—K8
7. Kt—K2	B—Q3	33. RxR	BxR
8. Kt—Q2	Castles	34. Kt—B3	B—B6
9. Kt—KB3	Kt—R5	35. K—Kt	K—Kt2
10. Castles	P—KB3	36. K—B2	K—K3
11. Q—Q	Q—K	37. K—K3	P—QR4
12. K—R	Q—R4	38. P—Kt4	P—R4
13. B—Q2	P—K4	39. K—Q3	B—Kt5
14. B—K	B—KKt5	40. P—Kt5	BxP
15. P—Kt3	KtxB	41. PxP	KxP
16. KtxKt	Q—R3	42. K—K4	B—Kt7
17. Q—B3	PxKtBP	43. Q—B4	BxKt
18. QxPch	K—R	44. KxB	K—B4
19. Kt—B5	Q—R4	45. P—R4	P—R5
20. P—K4	P—KKt3	46. K—Kt2	K—K5
21. Kt(B5)R4	QxQ	47. P—B5	PxP
22. PxQ	P—KKt4	48. PxP	BxP
23. P—KR3	B—Q2	49. K—R3	B—KB7
24. B—Kt2	PxKt	50. K—Kt2	KxP
25. QR—KB	QR—K	51. Resigns	
26. KtxP	R—K6		

SECOND TABLE—QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

PERRY, Harvard. White.	HUNT, Princeton. Black.	PERRY, Harvard. White.	HUNT, Princeton. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	14. BxB	Kt—K2
2. P—QB4	P—K3	15. BxKtch	KtxB
3. Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	16. QxKtch	K—B2
4. B—B4	P—QB4	17. Kt—K5ch	K—B3
5. P—K3	Kt—B3	18. B—R4ch	P—Kt4
6. Kt—B3	QKt—Q2	19. BxPch	KxKt
7. Kt—QKt5	K—Kt2	20. BxQ	KR1B
8. PxQP	KPxP	21. Castles	P—KR4
9. PxP	BxP	22. Q—B7ch	K—B3
10. P—QR3	K—K	23. KR—Q	R—KKt
11. B—Kt3	P—B4	24. R—Q7	QR—KB
12. B—QB4	B—R3	25. P—QKt4	Resigns.
13. Q—R4	BxKt		

THIRD TABLE—DUTCH DEFENSE.

COOK. Yale. White.	SEWALL. Columbia. Black.	COOK. Yale. White.	SEWALL. Columbia. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—KB4	28. R(Kt)—Kt2	R—Q2
2. P—K3	P—K3	29. R—R3	BxKt
3. B—Q3	Kt—KB3	30. PxB	B—K5
4. Kt—K2	P—Q4	31. B—B7	Q—B
5. P—QB4	P—B3	32. Q—K	RxB
6. Castles	B—Q3	33. PxR	QxP
7. P—B4	Castles	34. R—R5	R—KB
8. Kt—Q2	Kt—K5	35. R—K5	B—B4
9. P—B5	B—k2	36. P—Kt3	Q—Q2
10. P—QKt4	Kt—Q2	37. Q—Kt4	h—B2
11. P—Kt5	Kt(Q2)Kb3	38. Q—Kt7	R—Q
12. PxP	PxP	39. Q—R8	B—QB
13. Q—R4	Q—K	40. R—Kt7	R—B2
14. Kt—KB3	B—Kt2	41. RxR	QxR
15. R—Kt	Q—B	42. R—R5	K—K
16. R—Kt3	R—K	43. QxRP	QxQ
17. B—R3	B—B	44. RxQ	K—Q
18. KR—Kt	R—K2	45. P—QR4	K—B
19. R—Kt2	R—KB2	46. P—R5	B—QB
20. B—R5	R—K2	47. RxP	K—Kt
21. Kt—K5	Kt—Kt5	48. K—B2	P—R4
22. KtxKt	PxKt	49. K—K	K—R
23. RxKt	PxB	50. K—Q2	B—B8
24. Kt—Kt3	B—R3	51. K—B3	B—K7
25. KtxP	B—Kt4	52. K—Kt4	B—Q6
26. Kt—K4	B—Q6	53. K—B5	B—Kt4
27. Kt—Q6	B—Q6	54. K—Kt6	Resigns

FOURTH TABLE.—GIUOCO PIANO.

RICE. Harvard. White.	HENLEY. Black. Princeton.	White.	Black. HENLEY. Princeton.
1. P—K4	P—K4	19. QxQ	BxQ
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	20. 3xR	Kt—QB3
3. B—B4	B—B4	21. QR—Q	Kt—KB
4. P—B3	Kt—B3	22. R—Q6	R—QB
5. P—Q4	PxP	23. R—KR3	P—KR3
6. Castles	P—Q4	24. KR—Q	R—Q
7. KPxP	KtxP	25. Kt—R4	Kt—K4
8. PxP	B—Q3	26. Kt—Kt8ch	QKtxKt
9. R—Kch	K KtK2	27. BxKt	KtxB
10. P—Q5	Kt—Kt	28. RxB	R—K Kt
11. B—QB3	Castles	29. R—Q8	Kt—KB
12. B—K Kt5	P—KR3	30. R—R8	R—Kt4
13. B—KB4	K—R	31. R(Q)—Q8	K—Kt2
14. BxB	QxB	32. RxP	P—KR4
15. Kt—Q Kt5	Q—Q2	33. RxPch	K—Kt3
16. P—Q6	PxP	34. P—QR4	K—B4
17. KtxP	Kt—Kt3	35. R—KB7	Resigns.
18. Kt—B7ch	RxKt		

50 M. 2 H. 15 M.

The record up to date:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Columbia	3½		Yale	1½	3½
Harvard	3½		Princeton	1½	3½

The individual scores are:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Falk	3	2	Cook	3½	1½
Sewall	1½	4	Morgan	1	4
Perry	4	1	Henley	4	
Rice	3½	1½	Hunt	½	4½

The pairing for the sixth and final round, to be played to-day, is as follows:

Hunt (Princeton) vs. Falk, (Columbia.)
Perry (Harvard) vs. Morgan, (Yale.) Rice (Harvard) vs. Cook, (Yale,) and Henley (Princeton) vs. Sewall, (Columbia.)

TRIANGULAR CHESS PLAY.

Cornell, by Winning Two Games, Pulls Up with Pennsylvania.

Another round was contested in the triangular chess tournament between Brown, Cornell, and the University of Pennsylvania at the Manhattan Chess Club yesterday, when Cornell, by winning both games, succeeded in pulling up with Pennsylvania on total scores up to date. The following is the summary of the three games played:

Lester, Brown, lost to Griffith, Pennsylvania, in a queen's pawn opening after 42 moves.

Davis, Brown, lost to Karpinski, Cornell, in a French defense after 30 moves.

Francis, Pennsylvania, lost to Riedel, Cornell, in a Giuoco Piano after 54 moves.

The first-named player had the white pieces in every instance.

After play ceased for the day it was decided to form an organization of the three colleges under the title of "the Triangular College Chess League," and to hold the second annual tournament in this city next year. The Rice Trophy will be placed in the custody of a Board of Trustees, consisting of one member of each of the different Faculties.

The record up to date:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Cornell	4½	1½	University of Pennsylvania	4½	1½
Brown	0	6			

The individual scores are:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Davis, B	0	3	Riedel, C	2	1
Lester, B	0	3	Francis, P	1½	1½
Karpinski, C	2½	½	Griffith, P	3	0

The pairing for the fourth and final round to be played to-day reads as follows: Francis (P) vs. Lester (B;) Griffith (P) vs. Karpinski (C;) Riedel (C) vs. Davis (B.)

N. Y. A. C. Defeats McGill.

The hockey team of the New York Athletic Club defeated the McGill University team of Montreal, Canada, last night at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink after a closely contested game. At the close of the two twenty-minute halves both teams had scored three goals, and Referee Erskine

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

THE WESTERN MARYLAND SALE.

New York Syndicate Declines to Compete Against "Straw" Bidders.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 29.—To the great surprise of Mayor Hayes and others who have been trying to force the immediate sale of the Western Maryland Railroad, the New York syndicate representing the Vanderbilt interests, which wants the road for the tidewater outlet of a new trunk line from the West and the soft coal fields, to-day declined to appear at a public auction as a bidder for the road. The syndicate informed the city officials that it has named its price for the road, $4,485,000 for the ninety miles of tracks constituting the main line, and does not want to be put in competition with "straw" bidders.

After the main line of the road is sold, the several branches extending through the Cumberland Valley and to Cherry Run, on the Baltimore and Ohio, will have to be sold separately. The syndicate further states that as it is intended to spend $5,000,000 in double-tracking and straightening the main line over the mountains, it cannot increase its offer.

President Hood of the company has come out ahead in his controversy with the new Mayor as to the increasing value and earning capacity of the property. The expert's report shows that basing the capitalization on the net earnings for 1899 at 4 per cent. indicates the present value of the system to be $14,131,918.25. This was a revelation to the Mayor, who has been trying to sell the road for $4,485,000, and he instantly determined to recede from his position and to counsel delay.

REPORTS IN A RAILWAY CASE.

Referee Decides on Claims Against the Lebanon Springs Road.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, Dec. 29.—Jarvis P. O'Brien, as referee in the matter of claims against the Lebanon Springs Railroad Company, has completed his report and will submit it to the court. If approved, it will wind up the long-standing litigations over the bankrupt railroad corporation.

Mr. O'Brien was first appointed to consider claims for wages of employes. The employes set up that they had precedence over all other claimants. It was contended that parties who furnished material had as good a claim, and the referee found for labor and material claims. Then E. Winslow Paige appeared with a twelve-thousand dollar claim for services as counsel to the receiver of the road, and a contest arose.

ANOTHER PACIFIC ROAD.

Reported Plan for a New Line from Salt Lake to Los Angeles.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Another railroad to the Pacific Coast is a strong probability. Several Eastern capitalists and promoters have been in this city for two or three days, and it is said that they are considering plans for the construction of such a line. Among them is Warner Miller, and he has admitted that his business in Chicago at this time is in connection with traffic matters and a new Western railroad.

It is said that a line from Salt Lake City to Los Angeles, Cal., is in mind, and that the building of it has been decided upon practically. The plan is to construct almost direct to the California city, traversing the most fertile portion of Western Utah and the southernmost part of Nevada. It is said that among the capitalists interested are men prominently connected with Western and Southern railways.

REVIEW OF CLASSIFICATION.

Trunk Line Executive Committee Will Consider Merchants' Protest.

The Executive Committee of the Trunk Line Association has been called to meet next Thursday in order to review the work done by the Freight Classification Committee. This action is taken because of the complaints which have been raised by merchants and shippers against the new classification.

Commissioner Farmer and the General Passenger Agents of the association will probably attend the conference in Boston on Jan. 4 between representatives of the Eastern lines and the lines west of Chicago to consider rate cutting to Pacific Coast points.

GREAT NORTHERN'S NEW PLAN.

Ten Per Cent. Issue of Stock at Par for Employes' Benefit.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 29.—Under a plan recommended to the stockholders of the Great Northern Railway by President James J. Hill and the management, the capital stock of the road will be increased 10 per cent. in February and the employes of the road given an opportunity to invest in the issue at par. The plan is one which has been under consideration for some time, and its details have just been disclosed.

Great Northern stock is now worth about $175 a share. By paying cash the employes will be enabled to secure stock worth almost double what they will pay for it, as the increase will hardly affect the present market value. Conditions imposed are that only employes who receive a salary of $3,000 or less per year will be eligible to purchase on the terms mentioned, and no individual holding can exceed $5,000.

Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City.

A meeting of the bondholders of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad was held yesterday at the Continental Trust Company, and it was voted unanimously to accept the plan of reorganization presented. There were represented, either in person or by proxy, more than $5,000,000 out of $8,500,000 bonds deposited with the Continental Trust Company. A proviso, however, was inserted in the plan by the committee advancing the minimum price at which bonds could be sold in case of unexpected delay after Jan. 1. After that date the minimum price will be 130, plus interest at 4 per cent. to the date of possible sale.

FOUND DEAD IN BED.

Editor of an Auburn German Paper Expires in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Dec. 29.—Ludwig C. Nenning, editor and proprietor of The Deutcher Zeitung of Auburn, N. Y., was found dead in a room in Curtin's Hotel, on Seneca Street, in this city, this afternoon. Nenning arrived at the hotel last night, saying that he would probably remain for several days. He did not register, and no one saw him retire. A chambermaid discovered his body stretched across the bed at 3 o'clock. A doctor who was sent for said that Nenning had been dead for some hours.

The police were notified and took charge of the case. They do not care to express any opinion as to the cause of death. Nenning's identity was established from letters and billheads found in his pockets.

DID ALLEN HAVE TWO WIVES?

One, a Petitioner for Letters, Cannot Prove Her Marriage.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—A climax of a sensational nature was reached in to-day's hearing on the petition of Mrs. Harriet E. Allen of Portland Me., to be appointed administratrix of the estate of Superintendent Elbridge G. Allen of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, before Judge McKim, in the Suffolk County Probate Court. It was in effect the introduction of testimony to show that there is no record of the marriage of the petitioner with Mr. Allen, as was claimed at the Park Street Church, in this city. The church records were apparently supported by the State record of marriages.

The petition is opposed by Mrs. Flora E. Allen, who claims a widow's title as the dead man's second wife, alleging that Mrs. Allen No. 1 was never married. The petitioner claimed marriage in 1872. Mrs. Allen No. 2 was married in New York last January.

The taking of evidence was closed this afternoon.

Suffers from Religious Fervor.

Miss Madeline Kemp, forty-three years old, of 450 Manhattan Avenue, was brought in a coach by her sister, Miss Josephine Kemp, to Bellevue Hospital last night to be treated for insanity. The sister said Miss Madeline is suffering from extreme religious excitement.

Complete quotations for 1800—for stocks and bonds of every kind—with elaborate

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS

Games Played and the Results in Various Tournaments.

The Central Club gave a splendid exhibition of tenpins in the Harlem League last night. The team won two games rolling scores of 978 and 899. There were some good individual scores turned out. Holt of the Centrals, in the second game, made a score of 244 on eight strikes and two spares, and Holt of the Standards, in the third game, got seven strikes and three spares for a total of 241. Seher of the Centrals and Holt of the Standards each made an average of 219½ for two games. The Standards won one game and the Harlem Wheelmen lost two. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Standard—Koehler, 168; Allison, 180; Holt, 196; Tobin, 201; Wyman, 132. Total, 899.
Harlem Wheelmen—Dumahaut, 149; Lee, 172; Thompson, 148; Du Barry, 158; Duff, 189. Total, 806.

SECOND GAME.

Central—Holl, 244; Behlmer, 190; Kuehn, 159; Ward, 180; Scher, 214. Total, 978.
Harlem Wheelmen—Dumahaut, 161; Lee, 133; Thompson, 198; Du Barry, 169; Duff, 185. Total, 846.

THIRD GAME.

Central—Holl, 151; Behlmer, 144; Kuehn, 197; Ward, 182; Scher, 225. Total, 899.
Standard—Koehler, 151; Allison, 177; Holt, 241; Tobin, 124; Wyman, 158. Total, 851.

The Corinthians scored two easy victories in the Columbia League last night, defeating the Enterprise team in the first game and the Belvideres in the third game. The Belvideres managed to win the second game from the Enterprise bowlers, after a close contest. Schaeffer of the Corinthians made the best average of the night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Corinthian—Walter, 147; Baker, 209; Mulford, 163; Niles, 141; Schaeffer, 189. Total, 849.
Enterprise—Koeper, 177; Schlumbohm, 133; Vanderson, 133; Hunke, 151; Muller, 169. Total, 737.

SECOND GAME.

Belvedere—Hunken, 162; Newkirk, 188; Wagner, 159; Reihbein, 162; Heiles, 171. Total, 839.
Enterprise—Koeper, 160; Schlumbohm, 172; Kolb, 135; Hunke, 189; Muller, 143. Total, 801.

THIRD GAME.

Corinthian—Walter, 217; Baker, 169; Mulford, 163; Niles, 160; Schaeffer, 214. Total, 918.
Belvidere—Hunken, 152; Newkirk, 175; Wagner, 119; Reihbein, 174; Heiles, 215. Total, 835.

Good scores were made in the American National tournament last night, and all the games were closely contested. The Orchards, Golden Rods, and Doolittles each won and lost a game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Golden Rod—Eckstein, 199; Meier, 180; Eck, 173; Sherwood, 143, Starr, 187. Total, 882.
Orchard—Bullwinkel, 145; Buchols, 196; Schroeder, 171; Rusch, 139; Wilckens, 207. Total, 860.

SECOND GAME.

Orchard—Bullwinkel, 164; Buchols, 205; Schroeder, 202, Steffens, 158; Wilckens, 161. Total, 894.
Doolittle—Duke, 169; Apmann, 191; Gray, 158; Wright, 178; Coffman, 157. Total, 853.

THIRD GAME.

Doolittle—Duke, 178; Apmann, 141; Gray, 215; Wright, 200; Coffman, 150. Total, 884.
Golden Rod—Eckstein, 158; Meier, 156; Eck, 189; Sherwood, 161; Starr, 180. Total, 844.

The Glendales had out a good team in the Arlington National tournament last night, and scored two easy victories, beating the Straggler and Linwood teams. The game between the Linwood and Straggler teams proved the best of the night. It was interesting throughout, the Linwood winning out with only 14 pins to spare. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Glendale—Laine, 169; Schreyer, 145; Stutterheim, 172; Schwager, 141; Fuchs, 154. Total, 801.
Straggler—Greif, 154; Browne, 180; Le Touzel, 158; Gaynor, 120; Hosinger, 169. Total, 781.

SECOND GAME.

Linwood—Kennedy, 160; Delehanty, 157; Brennan, 186; Daley, 143; Hardiman, 122. Total, 763.
Straggler—Greif, 140; Browne, 157; Le Touzel, 153; Gaynor, 140; Hosinger, 159. Total, 749.

THIRD GAME.

Glendale—Laine, 127; Schreyer, 128; Stutterheim, 174; Schwager, 136; Fuchs, 168. Total, 733.
Linwood—Kennedy, 153; Delehanty, 135; Brennan, 119; Daley, 163; Hardiman, 192. Total, 692.

The tournament of the Twenty-third Regiment was continued on the armory alleys last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Company F—W. W. Whitlock, 167; Zeidler, 110; T. N. Whitlock, 171; Wiley, 175; Lambert, 129. Total, 752.
Company D—Hoffmann, 97; Varrellmann, 99; Brown, 98. Total, 294.

SECOND GAME.

Company F—W. W. Whitlock, 173; Zeidler, 93; T. N. Whitlock, 138; Wiley, 140; Lambert, 116. Total, 710.
Company G—Bugg, 86; Lindsey, 87; Neilson, 118; Goudey, 81. Total, 312.

THIRD GAME.

Company C—Bugg, 61; Lindsey, 116; Neilson, 136; Goudey, 75. Total, 381.
Company D—C. Allen, 90; Hoffmann, 85; Varrellmann, 118; Bugg, 85. Total, 378.

The Thirteenth Regiment Athletic Association resumed bowling last night in its annual championship tournament. The Field Music, Company G and Company H were the winners in the night's play. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Field Music Team—Mansfield, 93; Ekstrand, 51; Walsh, 98; Black, 125; Palmer, 154. Total, 520.
Hospital Corps Team—Forfeited.

SECOND GAME.

Company G—Townsend, 142; Bogert, 120; Frank, 147; Easson, 105; Purdy, 158. Total, 714.
Hospital Corps Team—Forfeited.

THIRD GAME.

Field Music Team—Mansfield, 98; Drant, 133; Walsh, 123; Black, 85; Palmer, 146. Total, 585.
Company G—Townsend, 122; Bogert, 206; Frank, 120; Easson, 171; Purdy, 144. Total, 772.

FOURTH GAME.

Company H—Wilson, 95; Barnett, 122; Clarke, 153; Purdy, 136; Qualmann, 121. Total, 627.
Company C—Ford, 112; De Nieuwerkerk, 96; Murphy, 114; Davis, 122; Johnston, 153. Total, 597.

FIFTH GAME.

Company C—Ford, 144; De Nieuwerkerk, 103; Murphy, 125; Davis, 115; Johnston, 126. Total, 613.
Company I—Forfeited.

SIXTH GAME.

Company H—Wilson, 140; Barnett, 164; Clarke, 121; Purdy, 122; Qualmann, 159. Total, 706.
Company I—Forfeited.

The America Club of Newark defeated the Imperial and Lotus teams in the National League, at Starr's Tournament Hall last night. Scores

FIRST GAME.

America—Diesenbach, 149; Gedney, 181; Cooke, 158; Buehler, 190; Freudenthal, 147. Total, 825.
Imperial—Cordes, 169; Moore, 155; Rothemell, 165; Lenz, 155; Loughead, 180. Total, 824.

SECOND GAME.

Imperial—Cordes, 168; Moore, 154; Rothemell, 157; Lenz, 151; Loughead, 206. Total, 836.
Lotus—W. Gerdes, 168; Heath, 135; Warmuth, 159; Rehm, 168; Boermermann, 176. Total, 806.

THIRD GAME.

America—Diesenbach, 145; Gedney, 183; Cooke, 146; Buehler, 126; Freudenthal, 172. Total, 774.
Lotus—W. Gerdes, 145; Heath, 132; Warmuth, 159; Rehm, 145; Boermermann, 147. Total, 728.

The Long Island, Iolanthe, and Philadelphos Councils met in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Tournament at Trainor's alleys last night. The Philadelphos Council won two of the games played. Following are the results:

FIRST GAME.

Long Island Council—Rhoades, 146; Thorn, 188; Henlinger, 194; Brooks, 137; Hill, 181. Total, 756.
Iolanthe Council—Benner, 150; Law, 132; Niemeier, 141; Smith, 128; Kay, 166. Total, 717.

SECOND GAME.

Philadelphos Council—Martin, 200; Medicus, 160; Bandeker, 168; Biershenk, 156; Jenkins, 180. Total, 864.
Iolanthe Council—Benner, 112; Law, 133; Niemeier, 91; Smith, 151; Kay, 154. Total, 642.

THIRD GAME.

Philadelphos Council—Martin, 194; Medicus, 215; Bandeker, 167; Biershenk, 174; Jenkins, 188. Total, 938.
Long Island Council—Rhoades, 126; Thorn, 157; Henlinger, 131; Brooks, 149; Hill, 169. Total, 731.

The Empire City Council team rolled good scores in the Royal Arcanum League last night and won two games. Its most important victory was over the first team of the New York Council. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Empire City—Knubel, 144; Draper, 147; Naugle, 212; Braisted, 160; Mitchell, 178. Total, 843.
New York No. 1—Lawrence, 150; Crum, 140; Grunninger, 166; Kitchelt, 132; McLean, 176. Total, 764.

SECOND GAME.

New York No. 1—Lawrence, 189; Crum, 140; Grunninger, 173; Kitchelt, 149; McLean, 165. Total, 783.
Colonial—Davis, 151; Brucker, 107; Reichhard, 180; Wanderer, 158; Haus, 142. Total, 738.

THIRD GAME.

Games Played at the Elephant Club.

Four games were played at the Elephant Club last night. The games resulted as follows:

FIRST GAME.

Fern Council—Thorn, 136; Naylor, 121; Hunt, 118; Swan, 136; Waldman, 154. Total, 665.
De Long Council—Rosner, 176; Coolridge, 159; James, 120; Tuttle, 156; Healey, 145. Total, 756.

SECOND GAME.

Fern Council—Thorn, 143; Naylor, 136; Hunt, 128; Swan, 151; Waldman, 151. Total, 769.
Fraternity Council—Cottrel, 128; Brill, 108; Bruce, 119; Nafis, 151; Gibson, 154. Total, 660.

THIRD GAME.

De Long Council—Rosner, 149; Coolridge, 168; James, 110; Tuttle, 138; Healey, 133. Total, 696.
Fraternity Council—Cottrel, 95; Brill, 123; Bruce, 141; Nafis, 176; Gibson, 112. Total, 640.

Tournament Games To-night.

Bank Clerks' League—Three games at Reid's alleys.
Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island—Tamaqua, Brunswick, and Orient.

Oakland Racing Results.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.—Oakland results:

FIRST RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile; selling. Merry Boy, 109 pounds, (Jenkins,) 8 to 5, won; Donator, 104, (Ross,) 8 to 1, second; Good Hope, 109, (T. Burns,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:27½. Billy McCloskey, Glen Ann, Terrene, Ringmaster, Ed Lanigan, Jack McCabe, and Leiter also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile; handicap; all ages. Aluminum, 90 pounds, (Phelan,) 7 to 1, won; Revanna, 108, (T. Burns,) 4 to 1, second; Magdalenas, 106, (Jenkins,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:00. Amaza, Sister Alice, Strongoli, Lady Heloise, Will Fay, Clarano, and Mission also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Eleven-sixteenths of a mile; two-year-olds; purse. Flower of Gold, 115 pounds, (Spencer,) even, won; Bee Bee, 115, (Thorpe,) 2 to 1, second; F. W. Brode, 118, (Jenkins,) 3½ to 1, third. Time—1:07¼. Louis B. McWhirter, The Echo, and Sinuoso also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and an sixteenth; selling. Horton, 107 pounds, (E. Jones,) 2 to 1, won; Tirade, 107, (Conley,) 12 to 1, second; Faversham, 102, (T. Walsh,) 6 to 5, third. Time—1:46½. Obsidian, White Fern, Glen Gaber, Jennie Reid, and Ledeas also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile; selling. Wyoming, 107 pounds, (Spencer,) 6 to 5, won; Red Pirate, 100, (Vittatoe,) 7 to 1, second; Recreation, 107, (Thorpe,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:40¾. Meadowthorpe, Ping, Senator Dubois, Doctor Marks, Jsol, and El Estro also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Futurity course; selling. St. Cuthbert, 109 pounds, (E. Jones,) 3 to 5, won; True Blue, 105, (T. Burns,) 2 to 1, second; Del Paso II., 112, (Spencer,) 80 to 1, third. Time—1:10¼. Mainstay, Bessie Lee, Tammany, and Grey Hurst also ran.

Congressman Bailey Buys a Mare.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 29.—Congressman J. W. Bailey of Texas, who has a trotting horse breeding establishment in this county, has purchased of James E. Clay of Paris the eleven-year-old brood mare Rene B., by Cyclone, dam Loraine, by Strathmore, price private. She is the dam of Dentine, 2:13½, and Bessie Sevens, 2:13¾, and a costly mare.

Broad Defeats Hamilton.

Two thousand shivering spectators saw "Kid" Broad of Cleveland, Ohio, who recently defeated "Dave" Sullivan, win his fight from "Jack" Hamilton of Troy last night at the Broadway Athletic Club. The men met at 125 pounds. Broad forced the fighting from the start. Hamilton stood a great deal of punishment.

Fire in Retail District of Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 29.—Shortly before midnight the furniture store of Lindsey & Morgan and the dry goods store of Daniel Hogan, on Broughton and Barnard Streets, in the heart of the retail district, were destroyed by fire. Each business was a leader of its line in the city. The fire started from unknown causes in the first-named place, which was separated from the Odd Fellows' Temple by only a narrow alley. At one time it seemed as if two or more principal business blocks would go. The losses will foot up approximately $150,000, with insurance of about 60 per cent.

Murderer Killed Resisting Arrest.

BRONSON, Fla., Dec. 29.—W. B. Williams, the condemned murderer who escaped from jail last June, was captured near his home in this vicinity early this morning. Williams resisted desperately. He shot Deputy Sheriff Walker in the side, and John Dean, another Deputy, was shot in the hand. Dean finally shot Williams in the abdomen, inflicting a mortal wound. Sheriff Sutton left at once for the scene and brought Williams's body here to-night. It is not thought Walker's wound will prove fatal.

NEW POINT IN INSURANCE.

Doctor Refuses to Certify Death of Christian Science Victim.

WEBSTER CITY, Iowa, Dec. 29.—A new point in insurance is involved in the case of the death of George W. Goodrich. He carried a $2,000 policy in the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Three days before his death his physician was dismissed and Christian Science treatment substituted. The order refuses to settle unless a physician's proof of death is submitted or the body is disinterred and a post mortem held. The physician refuses to certify.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Potomac Fire Insurance Company of Washington, D. C., will apply for admission to Illinois.

The insurance loss sustained on the property of the Pacific Novelty Company at 577 Broadway, which was nearly destroyed by fire Dec. 7, was finally adjusted yesterday for $57,000 by Lyons, Stadholz & Co. The total insurance was $58,750.

The National Assurance Company of Ireland has reinsured the business of the Grand Rapids Fire Insurance Company of Michigan in the following States: Colorado, Iowa, Massachusetts, Nebraska, and Pennsylvania. The latter will retire from these States.

Negotiations were pending at the close of business yesterday for the reinsurance of the business of one local company and two out-of-town companies. These deals, if consummated at all, will probably be closed to-day in order to benefit the annual statements of the companies affected.

The Brokerage Committee of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange at its meeting yesterday took up for discussion the matter of renewing the outstanding brokerage certificates. William B. Ogden will be the new Chairman, succeeding H. J. Ferris, who retires from the committee Jan. 1.

The question has been raised as to whether the rule of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange, permitting the issuance of any form of a floater policy at a rate of 2½ per cent. will cover a floater without a co-insurance or average clause attached, several forms of which have been recently offered.

Local fire underwriters were much disturbed yesterday by the action of Attorney General Nash of Mississippi in beginning suits against the companies which belong to the Southeastern Tariff Association, the governing compact in the South. Nearly all of the fire insurance companies doing business in the State are members of that association. An adverse decision in these suits would mean the revocation of the licenses of the companies to do business in that State and the denial to the large insuring interests, particularly cotton owners, of means to obtain adequate insurance for the protection of their business credit.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	75½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	40¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	29
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.95
Cotton, middling	7 11-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	7
Sugar, granulated	5.18
Molasses, O. K., prime	36
Beef, family	12.75
Beef, hams	22.75
Tallow, prime	5
Pork, mess	10.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	5¾
Lard, prime	5.95
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	23.00
Butter, Western creamery	28

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Flour, No. 2 red, 67½@68¾c; No. 2 corn, 30¾@31c; No. 2 yellow corn, 31@31½c; No. 2 oats, 22½@22¾c; No. 2 white, 24½@25¼c; No. 3 white, 24¼@24¾c; No. 2 rye, 52¾c; No. 2 barley, 35@43c; No. 1 flaxseed, and No. 1 Northwestern, $1.49½; prime timothy seed, $2.35; mess pork, per bbl, $8.85@$10.20; lard, per 100 lb, $5.30@$5.67½; short-rib sides, (loose,) $5.25@$5.45; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5¾@5½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.50@$5.60; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, basis high wines, $1.23¾; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged; clover, contract grade, $8@$10.

COTTON.—The cotton market showed considerable irregularity to-day. Contrary to expectations at the opening, the market was steady, at a decline of 5 points, to an advance of 5 points. By noon sales had reached 9,250 bags, and for the entire session the total was 17,500 bags. The market was finally firm at net unchanged prices to an advance of 5 points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	5.95	6.00	5.95	6.00@6.05
February	6.05	6.05	6.05	6.05@6.15
March	6.15	6.20	6.15	6.15@6.20
April	...	...	...	6.20@6.25
May	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25@6.30
June	...	...	...	6.30@5.35
July	...	...	...	6.35@6.40
August	6.40	6.40	6.35	6.40@6.45
September	6.45	6.50	6.45	6.45@6.55
October	...	...	...	6.50@6.55
November	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55@6.60

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos coffee market quiet; good average Santos, 8800; receipts, 13,000 bags; stock, 643,000 bags. Hamburg coffee market opened unchanged; at 2:30 P. M. net unchanged sales, 4,000 bags. Havre coffee market opened steady ¼f higher; at 12 M. unchanged; at 3 P. M. barely steady, unchanged to ¼f lower; at 3:30 P. M. unchanged. Rio coffee market firm;

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $5,000,000 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits $2,500,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee. Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

The Domestic Exchange National Bank
OF NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $300,000.
DIRECTORS:
Robert D. Kent, Ethan Allen Doty,
William P. Aldrich, Horace W. Fish,
Samuel S. Bradley, William Kent,
Thomas H. Cullen, Edward S. Peck,
C. D. Spencer.
ROBERT D. KENT, President.
CHARLES H. SPENCER, Cashier.
Specialty { COLLECTION OF OUT-OF-TOWN CHECKS.
TEMPORARY OFFICES 11-13 MAIDEN LANE.
TELEPHONE, 2885 BROAD.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

DOUGLAS & JONES
Members New York Stock Exchange.
ESTABLISHED 1880.
24 Broad St., New York City.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE AND CARRIED ON MARGIN.
Daily Market Letter on Application.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

Hurlbutt, Hatch & Co.,
BANKERS.
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
71 Broadway, N. Y. City.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash or on margin.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.
Telephone No. 1239 Cortlandt.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., New York. 298 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

TUNSTALL & CO.,
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold for cash or carried on margin.
Market Letter on Application.
Telephones No. 1492 and No. 830 Broad.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
28 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS
OF
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF N. Y.
Certificates for Stock of the
Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

The Voting Trust under which the Central Trust Company of New York have issued Certificates of deposit on behalf of the Voting Trustees for stock of the BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY terminates on January 1st, 1900.

After that date, on surrender of the certificates of deposit, endorsed in blank, regular Certificates of Stock of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company will be issued therefor.

Revenue stamps will be required when stock is desired in a different name from those in which the certificates of deposit stand.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879.

Notice is hereby given that enough of the above-entitled bonds, both FIVE and SIX PER CENT., will be drawn by lot on January 31st, 1900, at the rate of 105 and accrued interest, to absorb the sum of $144,525.75 deposited in the Sinking Fund with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, and interest will cease to accrue upon the bonds so drawn on and after January 31st, 1900, upon publication of the numbers designating the drawn bonds, pursuant to the terms of the mortgage securing the same.
CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY CO.
By S. O. HOWE, TREASURER.
December 30th, 1899.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

Bleecker Street & Fulton Ferry Railroad Company
SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

The above mentioned Seven hundred thousand Dollars Bonds will mature on January 1, 1900.

The Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company proposes to extend these bonds at the rate of four per cent. per annum until January 1, 1950, the present security and lien to remain in full force, the principal and interest of the extended bonds to be payable in gold.

Arrangements have been made with The State Trust Company to purchase the bonds at maturity at par, and to extend the same on their account, The State Trust Company reserving the right to terminate without notice the privilege to be extended to the bondholders.

Bondholders who wish to avail themselves of the privilege may notify The State Trust Company at once of their intention so to do, and may present their bonds at the office of The State Trust Company, No. 100 Broadway, New York, on and after January 2, 1900, to have the contract of extension and new coupon sheets attached. CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.

Referring to the above notice, we shall be prepared to purchase the above named bonds on and after January 2 at par.

Bondholders preferring to extend their bonds will have the privilege to do so, if they notify us of their intention on or before Jan. 5.

THE STATE TRUST COMPANY,
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Bankers' Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK,
10 Wall Street.
CAPITAL - - - - $1,500,000
SURPLUS - - - - $1,500,000
Transacts a general Trust and Banking business and allows interest on daily balances subject to check on sight.

OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, Louis V. Bright, } Vice-Presidents.
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.

DIRECTORS:
Louis V. Bright, Wm. H. Hollister,
D. Crawford Clark, Percival Knauth,
George Coppell, Francis H. Leggett,
Bayard Dominick, Almeric H. Paget,
John F. Dryden, William G. Park,
Benjamin N. Duke, Gilbert M. Plympton,
George W. Ely, William Schall, jr.,
Albert E. Goodhart, John W. Simpson,
Edwin Gould, Francis S. Smithers,
Edmund T. Halsey, Ransom H. Thomas.
J. Walter Wood, jr.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,000,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.
Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent; Registrar of Stocks and Bonds; Trustee for Corporation Mortgages; Guardian; Executor; Administrator; Trustee; Committee; Receiver; Assignee, etc.
Loans Money on Bonds and Mortgage.
TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT.
Transacts a General Banking Business
OFFICERS:
JAS. ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
John D. Crimmins, Henry O. Havemeyer,
Wm. R. Grace, Elverton R. Chapman,
Wm. H. Gelshenen, Peter Doelger,
Frank H. Platt, Chas. W. Morse.
James Roosevelt, Charles V. Fornes,
Eugene Kelly, Wm. Halls, jr.,
George R. Sheldon, Bernard M. Shanley,
Ed. N. Gibbs, Frank R. Lawrence,
Edwin Warfield, James D. Layng,
Edward Eyre, Homer B. Parsons,
Jas. Ross Curran.

Provident Savings Life Assurance Society,
OF NEW YORK.
ORGANIZED 1875.
346 and 348 Broadway.
EDWARD W. SCOTT, President.
Issues All Desirable Forms of Policies.
Assurance in force.... $100,000,000
Paid Policyholders.... $16,500,000
Assets to Liabilities 132½ per cent.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Preferred and Common Stock
of the
Distilling Company of America

The call heretofore issued by the undersigned committee for the deposit of Stock is hereby suspended, and the Stock deposited will be returned to depositors without charge, on the surrender to The Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, of the Trust Receipts issued therefor.

The Committee is about to enter upon a full investigation of the affairs of the Company, at the request of the latter, whose Directors have offered every facility for a thorough examination. Upon conclusion of its investigation a report will be issued to the shareholders.

Dated New York, December 29th, 1899.
WILLIAM L. BULL,
WILLIAM F. HARRITY,
RUDOLPH KEPPLER,
ALVIN W. KRECH,
RICHARD SUTRO,
Committee.
GUY RICHARDS, Sec'y, 120 Broadway, N. Y.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Interim Certificates
FOR
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Consolidated Water Company OF UTICA.

The above-described interim certificates may be exchanged for bonds on and after January 3d, 1900, upon presentation at our office, No. 30 Broad Street.
CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
WILLARD V. KING, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 3D, 1900,
At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEES.
1,501 shs. Il Progresso Italo Americano Newspaper Co.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
5 shs. Leather Manufacturers' Natl. Bank.
25 shs. City Trust Co.
20 shs. Mercantile Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Hamilton Trust Co.
30 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$36,000 Farmville & Powhatan R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.
70 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
150 shs. Citizens' National Bank.
50 shs. Manufacturers' Trust Co.
40 shs. Phenix National Bank.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
91 shs. Yellow Pine Co. Prefd.
10 shs. Bond & Mtge. Guarantee Co.
25 shs. Gallatin Natl. Bank.
25 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
209 shs. New England Phonograph Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$150 N. Y. Athletic Club 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1910.
50 shs. Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R. Co.
16 shs. Natl. Bank of Republic.
214 shs. St. Lawrence Power Co. of N. Y. Pfd., (Hypd.)
513 shs. St. Lawrence Power Co. of N. Y., common, (Hypd.)

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company for the election of Directors to serve during the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before the stockholders, will be held at No. 32 Liberty Street, on Monday, January 8th, 1900. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close on Saturday, December 23d, 1899, at 12 M. and reopen on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900.
FRANCIS R. FORAKER, Secretary.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
9th December, 1899.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it will be held at the Banking House, No. 15 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900. The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

The Greenwich Bank of the City of New York.
New York, Dec. 27, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank and Inspectors of the next election will be held at the banking house, No. 402 Hudson St., on Monday, January 8, 1900. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.
WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier.

Lincoln National Bank,
32-42 EAST 42D ST.
New York, December 23d, 1899.
The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking house, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, Dec. 8th, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900.
The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

The Chemical National Bank of New York.
December 9, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 270 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January, 1900, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.
FRANCIS HALPIN, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MAPLE Grove Cemetery Association, for the election of two Trustees and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Association, No. 1,238 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, at 2 o'clock P. M., Monday, January 8th, 1900.
WM. S. COGSWELL, President.
Dated December 27th, 1899.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York,
NEW YORK, December 8th, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

The Merchants' National Bank of the City of New York,
December 7th, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

Nineteenth Ward Bank,
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Officers and Directors, and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking house on Wednesday, January 10th, 1900, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock A. M.
L. H. HOLLOWAY, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, Dec. 9th, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall Street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

Garfield National Bank.
New York, December 28, 1899.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the Banking House, 23d Street and Sixth Av., on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of eleven A. M. and 12 M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

The Second National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, Dec. 6, 1899.
The annual election of Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 190 5th Av., on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900. The polls will be opened from 10 to 11 A. M.
J. S. CASE, Cashier.

The Bowery Bank of New York.
New York, December 28, 1899.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank, for the election of DIRECTORS for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, Number 62 Bowery, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of three (3) and four (4) P. M.
CHARLES ESSIG, Cashier.

The Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New York,
New York, December 22d, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at its banking rooms, corner of Broadway and Murray Street, Tuesday, January 9th, 1900. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

The Tradesmens National Bank of the City of New York.
New York, December 7th, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
D. H. BATES, President.

THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK,
New York, December 7th, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

Mount Morris Bank.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, No. 85 East 125th Street, on Thursday, January 4th, 1900, between the hours of three and four o'clock P. M.
FRED'K W. LIVERMORE, Cashier.

Fourteenth Street Bank,
3 East 14th Street.
New York, Dec. 26, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 9, 1900, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 A. M. IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

Pacific Bank,
New York, Dec. 26, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, 470 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

Barrett Chemical Co.
The Annual Stockholders Meeting for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the company, 344 Bowery, New York City, Thursday, January 4th, 1899, at 12 M.
CHAS. H. HIGBEE, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
New York, December 7th, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

MECHANICS & TRADERS' BANK,
New York, Dec. 30, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, 486 Broadway, on Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
A. M. DEDERER, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS of the Good Samaritan Dispensary will be held at the New York Academy of Medicine, 17 West 43d Street, New York City, on January 8th, 1900, at 3:30 P. M. WM. W. LADD, Jr., Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
59 Wall St., New York, Dec. 7, 1899.
At the annual election for Directors of this company, held on the 4th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:
John M. Burke, Henry W. Curtis,
Charles H. Kerner, Charles H. Leland,
Henry C. Mortimer, Walter R. Wood,
John W. Condit, David J. Burtis,
Lindley Murray, Jr., Francis M. Scott,
Charles H. Lowerre, J. Eugene Robert,
George M. Miller.
For Inspectors of Election for the year 1900, Areunah M. Burtis, Wm. M. Farrington,
Thomas B. Peck.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, Mr. LINDLEY MURRAY, Jr., was unanimously re-elected President.
DAVID J. BURTIS, Secretary.

TO STOCKHOLDERS
CHATTANOOGA, ROME & SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.
A meeting of the stockholders of the Chattanooga, Rome & Southern Railroad Company will be held at the Company's office, at Rome, Ga., at 12 o'clock noon Tuesday, January 16th, 1900, to elect a Board of Directors and transact such other business as may be necessary.
W. E. HUFF, Secretary.
Rome, Ga., December 30, 1899.

New York, Dec. 22, 1899.
To the Stockholders of Wm. A. Miles & Co.:
Take notice that the regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and the regular annual election of its Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 57 Chrystie St., on Monday, the 8th day of January, 1900, at three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, and that the transfer books will be closed for the purpose of said election at the close of business on the 30th day of December, 1899, and opened on the morning of Jan. 9, 1900.
JAMES W. TAYLOR, President.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF
THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY
NO. 23 BROAD ST., (Mills Building.)
Coupons due January 1st, 1900, from the following bonds will be paid on and after January 2d at this office:
California and Oregon 1st mortgage ext.
Oregon and California 1st mortgage.
Northern Railway Company 1st mortgage.
Stockton and Copperopolis 1st mortgage.
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st mortgage.
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st mortgage.
Southern Pacific Co. Steamship mortgage.
Texas and New Orleans consols.
Louisiana Western 1st mortgage.
Morgan's Louis. and Tex. R. R. and S. S. Co. 1st mort.
Southern Pacific Coast 1st mortgage.
California Pacific 1st mortgage.
California Pacific 2d mortgage.
California Pacific 3d mortgage.
Market Street Cable Ry. Co. 1st mortgage.
Coupons due January 1st, 1900, from the following bonds will be paid on and after January 2d by the Central Trust Company:
San Antonio and Aransas Pass 1st mortgage.
Houston and Texas Central 1st mortgage.
Austin and Northwestern 1st mortgage.
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 Fifth Ave.,
Branch Office, 66 Broadway.
New York, December 12, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. from net earnings on the capital stock of the Company, payable Jan'y 1st, 1900, to stockholders of record of Dec. 20, 1899. Transfer books will close December 20, 1899, at 3 P. M., and reopen Jan'y 2, 1900.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.
December 20, 1899.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER (1¼) PER CENT. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on January 20, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 30, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 12 M. December 20, 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. January 26, 1900. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.
Office of the Treasurer,
New York, December 20, 1899.
The Board of Directors of this company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of January next to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday the 30th inst.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

Michigan Central Railroad Company.
GRAND CENTRAL STATION,
New York, Dec. 21st, 1899.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon its capital stock, payable at this office on Monday, the 29th day of January next to stockholders of record at 12 M. on Saturday, the 30th day of December.
The transfer books will not be closed.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

The Peoples Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
December 21st, 1899.
NINETY-SEVENTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1900. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. until that date.
WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis Ry. Co.,
New York, Dec. 27, 1899.
Coupons due Jan. 1, 1900, on above bonds will be paid at the office of Thomas & Post, 71 Broadway.
EDWIN M. POST, Secretary.

Ninth National Bank,
New York, Dec. 22, 1899.
A dividend of Two Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this bank, free of tax, has been declared, payable on and after January 2d, 1900. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 23d, 1899, to January 2d, 1900. H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Dec. 22, 1899.
The coupons due Jan. 1st on the bonds of the Alabama Steel and Shipbuilding Company will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank.
J. BOWRON, Treas.,
Tenn. Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.

The National Citizens' Bank,
401 Broadway.
New York, Dec. 22, 1899.
A dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. has been declared, payable to the shareholders on and after Jan. 2, 1900.
D. C. TIEBOUT, Cashier.

East River National Bank.
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.
A dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after Tuesday, January 2, 1900. Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

52 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,
Dec. 1, 1899.
The Transfer Books of the National City Bank of New York will be closed this day, at 3 P. M., and reopened on January 4, 1900, at 10 A. M.
G. S. WHITSON, Cashier.

Office of WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
63 Broadway,
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of the company, payable Jany. 15, 1900, at our office, as above.
The transfer books will close Dec. 30, 1899, and reopen Jany. 16, 1900.
H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

United Traction and Electric Company,
Jersey City, N. J., December 14, 1899.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of January, 1900. Transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst., and will reopen 2d proximo.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

Hamilton Bank
OF NEW YORK CITY.
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.
DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1900.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
J. C. JAY, Cashier.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New York.
New York, December 20, 1899.
EIGHTY-NINTH (89TH) DIVIDEND.
The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent., payable, free of tax, January 2, 1900, until which date the transfer book will be closed. JOHN I. COLE, Cashier.

Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis Ry. Co.,
New York, Dec. 27, 1899.
Coupons due Jan. 1, 1900, on above bonds will be paid at the office of Thomas & Post, 71 Broadway.
EDWIN M. POST, Secretary.

Ninth National Bank,
New York, Dec. 22, 1899.
A dividend of Two Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this bank, free of tax, has been declared, payable on and after January 2d, 1900. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 23d, 1899, to January 2d, 1900. H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Dec. 22, 1899.
The coupons due Jan. 1st on the bonds of the Alabama Steel and Shipbuilding Company will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank.
J. BOWRON, Treas.,
Tenn. Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.

The National Citizens' Bank,
401 Broadway.
New York, Dec. 22, 1899.
A dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. has been declared, payable to the shareholders on and after Jan. 2, 1900.
D. C. TIEBOUT, Cashier.

East River National Bank.
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.
A dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after Tuesday, January 2, 1900. Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

52 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,
Dec. 1, 1899.
The Transfer Books of the National City Bank of New York will be closed this day, at 3 P. M., and reopened on January 4, 1900, at 10 A. M.
G. S. WHITSON, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

CITY OF SYRACUSE.
Syracuse & Chenango Valley R. R. Bonds.
Syracuse Northern Railroad Bonds.
The bonds and coupons of the City of Syracuse, N. Y., known as
"Syracuse & Chenango Valley Railroad Bonds".....$500,000.00
"Syracuse Northern Railroad Bonds".....$500,000.00
due January 1st, 1900, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, 59 Cedar Street, New York. E. F. ALLEN, City Treasurer.

The MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
191st Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend
December 21st, 1899.
THE DIRECTORS of this bank have this day declared a Dividend of Three and one-half per cent., (3½%) free of tax, payable January 2, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed on and after December 22, 1899, and reopened January 3, 1900.
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

UNITED STATES OF MEXICO
6% Consolidated External Gold Loan of 1899.
23 Wall Street.
New York, December 28, 1899.
Three months' interest, due January 1, 1900, on bonds of the above issue will be paid on and after January 2, 1900. Holders of our temporary certificates representing said bonds may collect such interest upon presentation of the certificates at our office, in order that payment may be stamped thereon. J. P. MORGAN & CO.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot.
New York, December 20th, 1899.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Monday, the 29th day of January next, to the stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, the 30th instant.
There will be no closing of the transfer books for the purposes of this dividend.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

The Fourth National Bank of the City of New York.
New York, Dec. 21st, 1899.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, proximo.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M., this date, reopening January 2d, 1900.
CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

The Oriental Bank.
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.
NINETY-THIRD CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on and after January 2d, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed from December 20, 1899, until January 2, 1900.
NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

The Bowery Bank of New York,
New York, Dec. 20th, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared, out of the earnings of the last six months, a regular semi-annual dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., and also an extra dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 2d, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 20th, 1899, until Jan. 2d, 1900.
CHARLES ESSIG, Cashier.

National Bank of Commerce in New York. Dividend.
New York, December 22d, 1899.
A semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. has been declared upon the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after Tuesday, 2d January, proximo. Transfer books will be closed Friday, December 22d, 1899, at close of business and reopened Wednesday, January 3d, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M. W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

Columbia Bank,
Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street.
New York, December 20th, 1899.
The Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1900.
The transfer books will remain closed from December 20th, 1899, to January 2d, 1900.
W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company,
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa., December 15, 1899.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. (1) per share,) payable January 15, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 30, 1899. Checks will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

Office of Philadelphia Company,
Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 27th, 1899.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of the Common Stock of One and One-fourth (1¼) Per Cent., payable on January 20th, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 10th, 1900. Checks will be mailed. C. J. BRAUN, Jr., Treasurer.

The Hanover National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 22d, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1900. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

The Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New York.
New York, December 22d, 1899.
A Dividend of Ten Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on the second day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date. EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

The Chatham National Bank.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on or after January 2, 1900, until which date transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, December 22, 1899.

Wisconsin Central Railway Co.
Coupon No. 1, due January 1st, 1900, from the First General Mortgage 4% Bonds of this Company will be paid after that date at the offices of Maitland, Coppell & Co., No. 24 Exchange Place, New York City. Coupons may now be left for examination, for which checks will be mailed. GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman.
New York, December 22d, 1899.

The Bank of America.
New York, December 22, 1899.
The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT., free of tax, payable January 2, 1900, to stockholders of record of this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until January 4, 1900. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank.
New York, December 20th, 1899.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of three (3) per cent. payable on and after January 2d, 1900.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date. WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 19th, 1899.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after Jan. 15th, 1900. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 1st to Jan. 15th, inclusive. D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York,
Dec. 20th, 1899.
DIVIDEND.
A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has to-day been declared by this bank, payable Jan. 2d, 1900. Transfer books will remain closed until that date. G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

The Eleventh Ward Bank.
New York, Dec. 22, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1900. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. CO. Southwestern Division Bonds.
Coupon No. 2 from the above bonds, due Jan. 1st, 1900, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York, on and after Thursday, Dec. 28.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. CO. Prior Lien Bonds.
Coupon No. 3 from the above bonds due January 1, 1900, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York, on and after Thursday, Dec. 28.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

Seventh National Bank,
New York, Dec. 26, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent. (3%,) free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1900, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
GEO. W. ADAMS, Cashier.

The National Bank of the Republic,
New York, Dec. 22d, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., (4%,) free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1900, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

INTEREST DUE JAN. 2D, 1900, ON THE FOLlowing bonds is payable at the banking house of KOUNTZE BROTHERS, corner of Broadway and Cedar St., New York City:
ARAPAHOE CO., COLO., SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
BOZEMAN CITY, MONT.
BINGHAM CO., IDAHO.
BOISE CO., IDAHO.
BOONE CO., NEB.
BUFFALO CO., NEB.
BURT CO., NEB.
CANTON CITY, OHIO.
COLORADO STATE CAPITOL BUILDING.
CUSTER CO., MONT.
CASPER, TOWN OF, MONT.
COUNCIL BLUFFS CITY, IOWA.
DELTA CO., COLO.
DOGE CO., NEB.
DOUGLAS CO., NEB.
DAWSON CO., MONT.
EAGLE CO., COLO.
FALLS RIVER, NEB.
FAIRBURY CITY, NEB.
FERGUS CO., MONT.
GRAND ISLAND CITY, NEB.
GAGE CO., NEB.
HASTINGS C

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 29	572,487
To date this year	172,392,269
Corresponding date last year	115,511,850

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 29	$2,264,500
To date this year	$835,281,630
Corresponding date last year	$922,400,410

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 6@15 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Foundry..	¾	International Paper..	½
Am. Ice	1¾	Louis. & Nash	2½
Am. Smelting pf	½	Manhattan Con	1¾
Am. Steel & Wire	1⅞	Met. Street Ry	2¼
Am. Steel Hoop	1	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	⅝
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	½	Missouri Pacific	⅝
Am. Sugar Ref.	½	New Jersey Central	2¾
Am. Tin Plate	¼	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	¾
Anaconda Copper	¾	Norfolk & Western	1¼
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	1⅝	Norfolk & West. pf.	¼
Baltimore & Ohio	⅝	Northern Pacific	⅝
Balt. & Ohio pf.	⅜	Nor. Pac. pf.	⅝
Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	¾	Pacific Mail	3½
Brooklyn Union Gas	5	Penn. R. R.	1⅛
Buff., R. & P. pf.	15	People's Gas, Chi.	⅝
Canadian Pacific	5	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	⅝
Chesapeake & Ohio	1¼	Pressed Steel Car	⅛
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	½	Reading	⅛
Chi., Ind. & L.	1¼	Reading 1st pf.	2⅛
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	Rep. Steel	⅛
Chi. Term. Trans.	⅛	Rep. Steel pf.	⅞
Col. Fuel & Iron	1⅝	Rio Gr. West. pf.	1½
Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	2½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	2½
Col. So. 2d pf.	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
Consolidated Gas	4½	St. L. S'w'n pf.	½
Continental Tobacco	⅜	Southern Pacific	⅛
Delaware & Hudson	1⅞	Southern, Ry. pf.	1
Denver & Rio Gr.	⅜	Third Avenue	⅝
Denver & R. G. pf.	1¾	Union Bag & Paper	¼
Del., Lack. & West.	1	Union Pacific	½
Erie	1⅛	Union Pacific pf.	1
Erie 1st pf.	½	U. S. Leather pf.	⅜
Federal Steel	2	U. S. Rubber	¾
Federal Steel pf.	1¼	Wabash pf.	¾
General Electric	4½	West. Union Tel.	½
Great Northern pf.	2	Wheeling & L. E.	⅜
Hocking Valley	⅝	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1⅜
Hocking Valley pf.	1½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	½
Illinois Central	¾	Wisconsin Central	⅛

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Kanawha & Mich.	⅛
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	⅛
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	½	Pacific Coast	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1½	Standard R. & T.	½
Colorado Midland	⅝	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Col. So. 1st pf.	½		
Glucose Sugar	½		

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

At., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	1	Int. Paper 1st	3½
Balt. & O. S'w'n Div. 3½s	1⅜	Int. & G. Nor. 3d	1
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf., inc.	1	Louis., Ev. & St. L. Con. 5s, tr.	2
Cent. Pacific 4s	1	Mex. Cent. 1st, inc.	1
Ches. & Ohio con. 6s	¼	Mex. & St. L. ref. 4s	4
Ches. & Ohio 4½s	1½	Mob. & Ohio, Mont. Div. 5s	1
C., C., C. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s	1	N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s	3
Colorado South. 1st	1	N. Y. Cent., L. S. 3½s, reg.	2
Detroit City Gas	1½	Peoria & East., inc.	1
Detroit & Mac. 4s	1	Sav., Fla. & West.	1
Det., M. & M. l. g. 3½s	⅜	San A. & A. P. 4s	1¼
Evans. & T. H. gen.	1½	Southern Ry. 5s	1
Hock. Valley 4½s	1	Ulster & Del. 1st	1

Bonds Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, tr. r.	5
Chi. Term. Trans. 4s	1		
Rich. & Danv. 6s	1⅜		

MARKET CONDITIONS.

In many parts of the market buoyancy ruled yesterday. To some extent this was attributable to purchases for the account of investors who are anticipating the extraordinary disbursements which are to be made at New Year's on account of dividends and interests. To a larger extent, however, the course of the market was doubtless due to the covering of short contracts. Speculators who have had bear commitments seem more nervous because of possible developments over the New Year's holiday than do the holders of stocks, and what developed in yesterday's market was to a substantial extent in token of this.

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Canvass of the banking community results in the disclosure of a general indisposition on the part of authorities to make explicit forecasts either one way or the other. The matter of gold exportation seems much to interfere with current banking opinion. If Europe is so much in need of the yellow metal that there are to be either sharply advanced sterling rates or a premium to be paid for its requirements, we are not unlikely to have some disturbance of sentiment temporarily. Incidentally, the prompt sequel will probably be substantial advances in New York interest rates, such advances as will put funds here at a parity with what they are worth on the other side of the ocean, and this result may, of course, operate promptly and effectively as a brake upon the continuance of gold exportations.

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In to-day's session of the Stock Exchange expectation centres wholly in horse play. Much variety of vaudeville is planned. Yet the only reason for keeping the Stock Exchange open to-day in the face of a majority vacation vote from members of the Exchange is that influencing events come now so quickly that it is unsafe to have an extra adjournment. And from noon to-day until next Tuesday is a long wait in the face of possibilities that may come over the cable from South Africa. Wall Street counts now enthusiastically upon buoyancy to follow the news of a British victory—counts dolefully upon depression that may attend a further British reverse.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

The strength of the Baltimore and Ohio stocks yesterday was the most conspicuous feature of the market, the common stock gaining 5½ points on sales of some 21,000 shares, while the preferred bettered itself 3⅞ points on trading involving about 38,000 shares. A revival of the story of an important trunk line arrangement, in which the Baltimore and Ohio would play a prominent part; a renewal of the talk of a satisfactory declaration of dividend in respect to the stocks; a story that a new buil pool had been formed, and London buying, were the chief factors contributing to the marked advance.

A private dispatch from Philadelphia said that the Norfolk and Western, as well as the Pennsylvania and Chesapeake and Ohio was likely to figure in the Baltimore and Ohio developments.

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT.

William V. King, Superintendent of the New York Cotton Exchange, has given out for publication the following statement showing the movement of the cotton crop at the Port of New York for the calendar year:

	Bales.	
Stock, Dec. 31, 1898	88,106	
Gross receipts for year	891,235	
		979,343
Exported to Great Britain	216,500	
Exported to France	32,830	
Exported to Continent	249,499	
Exported to Japan, &c.	7,724	
Forwarded to mills, including sales at New York to same	328,523	
Burned	26,848	
		850,724
Leaving stock, Dec. 30, 1899		119,619

Transactions in spot cotton, including deliveries upon contract, were 353,333 bales.

The lowest price for middling uplands was 5¼c., on Jan. 3; the highest, 7 13-16c., on Nov. 27.

The lowest price for future deliveries was reached June 29, when July deliveries sold at 5.83c. The highest price was on Nov. 9, when July deliveries sold at 7.74c.

The attention of the cotton trade at home and abroad is directed to the system of grading cotton by the inspection department of the New York Cotton Exchange, whereby all cotton submitted for inspection is thoroughly examined and most carefully classified. The fact that during the past five years 515,859 bales have been inspected and certificated and that the total reclamation thereon was $1,420.25, or less than 3 cents per bale, is the best evidence of the careful manner in which the work is performed.

The grade of all cotton thus inspected and certificated is guaranteed for one year by the inspection fund of the Exchange, aggregating $50,000. As this system is applied to all contract delfveries, the interest of the buyer is thoroughly safeguarded and protected.

MR. SAGE'S ADMISSION.

Yesterday, for the first time since the Standard Gas Company passed its dividend, which was some weeks ago, Russell Sage admitted that the dividend had actually been passed.

Mr. Sage's statement was made following a meeting of the Executive Committee of the company, and was as follows:

"The dividend has been passed, and it is very safe to say that not only will there be no payment this quarter, but that unless assistance is rendered to the situation by the Legislature the period of dividends on the stock is permanently ended. We are not earning the dividends, so why should we pay them?"

A meeting of the Directors of the Consolidated Gas Company was also held yesterday. After the meeting it was announced that nothing but routine business was transacted, and that the question of rates was not discussed.

LOCAL TRACTION STOCKS.

Of the local traction stocks, Metropolitan was yesterday again the most conspicuous for its advance, gaining 2½ points over the final figure of the preceding day. Manhattan rose 1⅜ points, Third Avenue ⅝, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit ¾.

At the office of Flower & Co. the belief was yesterday expressed that the drive at the stock was over.

PACIFIC MAIL BUOYANT.

A report from Washington that the passage of the subsidy bill seemed assured helped Pacific Mail yesterday, with the result that, on buying of less than 6,000 shares, a gain of 2½ points was scored.

NORFOLK'S SHARP ADVANCE.

Norfolk and Western advanced sharply yesterday on the report that it would be a factor in the big railroad deal in which the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio are generally understood to be associated. The dividend on Norfolk and Western preferred is due in a short time.

TALKING OF DIVIDENDS.

The coal stocks marked material gains yesterday on reports that the earnings of the roads were so large that increased dividends might soon be expected. Delaware and Hudson advanced 1⅞ points, Lackawanna 1, Jersey Central 2¾, and the Reading issues from ⅝ to 2⅛ points.

SOFT-COAL ROADS.

Wheeling and Lake Erie and Hocking Valley were bought by inside interests yesterday. The Street hears it that as a result of an important conference of soft-coal men held in the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. important developments to both Wheeling and Lake Erie and Hocking Valley may shortly be expected.

SUBSTANTIAL GAINS.

Northern Paicfic stocks were strong yesterday, following the publication of the earnings of the road for the third week in December, which marked an increase of over $74,000. For the five months ended Nov. 30 the increase in earnings has been $1,537,400.

BURLINGTON'S DECREASE.

Burlington stock declined yesterday on the publication of the November earnings of the road, which showed a decrease in net earnings of $215,180. This decrease, like St. Paul's, was due not to any falling off in business, but solely to increased expenditures for betterments, operating expenses, &c., amounting to over $300,000.

CONSOLIDATION TALK.

It was reported yesterday that all the principal telephone manufacturers in Chicago except the Western Telephone Company are to meet in this city next week, with the purpose of entering a combination designed to embrace all independents in the country. A canvass of the principal companies in this city failed to throw any light on the proposed movement. At the offices of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company and the newly organized Telephone, Telegraph and Cable Company of America it was said that nothing was known of any such movement.

EARNINGS STILL INCREASE.

As further evidence of the extraordinary increase in the earnings of the railroads of the country, the following figures, to be published to-day by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle, are both interesting and suggestive:

3d Week of Dec.	1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alabama Gt. South.	$46,280	$5,422	....
Ann Arbor	28,709	2,702	....
Balt. & Ohio Southw.	134,266	8,022	....
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	80,003	14,778	....
Canadian Pacific	661,000	51,000	....
Central of Georgia	127,531	3,700	....
Chesapeake & Ohio	295,036	25,399	....
Chi. & East Illinois	132,516	12,429	....
Chicago Great West.	121,875	14,855	....
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	72,309	11,531	....
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	784,771	3,945	....
Chi. & West Mich.	41,941	6,703	....
C., N. O. & T. P.	98,886	23,146	....
C., C., C. & St. L.	328,779	16,686	....
Clev., Lor. & Wheel.	41,243	11,353	....
Col., Sand. & Hock.	20,508	5,872	....
Denver & Rio Grande	189,700	2,100	....
Det., G. R. & West.	28,789	2,739	....
Evans. & Indianapolis	6,742	....	218
Evans. & Terre Haute	25,689	155	....
Flint & Pere Marq.	65,516	3,998	....
Ft. Worth & Rio G.	9,080	....	2,075
Georgia	35,096	....	2,314
Grand Trunk			
Chi. & Gd. Trunk.	586,307	67,069	....
Det., G. H. & M.			
Hocking Valley	95,244	28,813	....
Intern. & Gt. North.	90,006	....	11,763
Kanawha & Michigan	14,733	1,947	....
Lake Erie & Western	81,745	21,050	....
Louis., E. & St. L.	36,245	6,248	....
Louis., H. & St. L.	12,014	1,210	....
Louis. & Nash.	537,770	71,315	....
Mexican Central	370,768	55,804	....
Mexican National	131,116	12,906	....
Minn. & St. Louis	51,157	989	....
M., St. P. & S. Ste.M.	93,288	14,590	....
Mo., Kansas & Texas	246,317	....	24,128
Mo. Pac. Iron Mt.	523,000	....	14,000
Central Branch	23,000	4,000	....
N. Y., Ont. & West.	96,437	27,931	....
Norfolk & Western	266,372	40,718	....
Northern Pacific	498,093	74,945	....
Ohio River	36,089	6,424	....
Peo., Dec. & Evans.	18,664	3,750	....
Pitts., B. & L. E.	39,160	20,730	....
Pittsburg & Western.	60,464	2,648	....
Rio Grande Southern.	10,856	1,000	....
Rio Grande Western.	84,500	28,350	....
St. J. & Gd. Island.	26,600	3,478	....
St. L. & San Fran.	166,651	7,564	....
St. Louis Southw.	144,666	....	13,517
Southern Railway	634,551	81,824	....
Texas & Pacific	206,337	....	21,089
Tol. & Ohio Central.	42,112	4,625	....
Tol., Peo., & West.	10,873	265	....
Tol., St. L. & K. C.	34,831	....	4,969
Wabash.	318,089	46,859	....
West. N. Y. & Penn.	71,200	16,600	....
Wheel. & Lake Erie.	39,713	8,872	....
Clev., Can. & So.	14,035	....	397
Wisconsin Central	88,276	....	3,196
Total (62 roads)	$9,087,706	$894,149	$97,866
Net increase(9.61 p. c.)	....	796,483	....

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2d Week of Dec.	1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
Prev. rep'd (66 rds.)	$8,712,068	$980,819	$40,882
B., C. R. & N.	85,560	....	7,878
Gulf Beaum't & K. C.	5,578	1,051	....
K. C., Ft. S. & M.	109,825	32,705	....
K. C. M. & B.	34,469	907	....
Northern Pacific	497,171	17,972	....
Santa Fé, P. & P.	18,387	2,960	....
Texas Central	8,001	....	715
Total (73 roads)	$9,471,074	$1,036,504	$48,970
Net incr'se(11.64 p. c.)	....	897,534	....

THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS.

Reports to the commercial agencies for the week tell of continued good business, though in some lines there is a slight natural falling off always noticed at this season of the year.

Bradstreet's notes that holiday quiet and stock taking impart an appearance of dullness to general distributive trade, broken, however, by fair activity in re-order business to fill up stocks depleted by the heaviest holiday trade that has ever been experienced. Anticipation of Spring trade wants has given a more than ordinarily active appearance to business in dry goods at New York, while in industrial lines the efforts of manufacturers to keep up with filled order books is resulting in unusually active operations. Following the flurry in money, stocks, and in some lines of speculative commodities, noted last week, has come, as was expected, a more cheerful tone, and a firming up of quotations is noticed in such staples as cotton, which was affected by last week's money developments, and also in hog products, coffee, copper, tin, and lead. The failure of cotton receipts to increase has been a source of strength in that market, more especially as the break recently is understood to have afforded opportunity for heavy short covering by foreigners. Aside from these features, prices have displayed exceptional firmness, cereals holding up especially well.

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Dun's notes that the industries are closing the most extraordinary year of their history. Long established branches have undergone a veritable reconstruction, vastly increasing their capacity, while new industries which scarcely existed a year or two ago have enlisted a vast capital, altered modes of business and of production in almost every direction, and improved conditions for the future almost beyond calculation. Electrical developments in light, heat, and power, in making cataracts work, performing wonders in production of materials, and providing transportation all over the land, deserve especial attention. Dun's also declares that the week has been exciting only at Boston, where the failures growing out of speculation and the efforts to re-establish banks and firms suspended have not given the week a holiday character. Yet general business is thoroughly safe and prosperous, and no important firms have failed save some which were individually connected with concerns involved by speculation.

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Bradstreet's says that in iron and steel seasonable quiet as regards new business is observable, but unabated activity on earlier booked orders is reported. In some cases no shut-down was made for the holidays by mills and furnaces. A production little below 13,700,000 tons of pig iron is anticipated, with all other branches of the same trades reporting similarly heavily increased outputs, and prices, despite the great advance of the year, and doubtless reflecting the large orders ahead, exceptionally firm. A gain in strength of other metals is a feature calling for note this week.

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Of the same subject Dun's says that the increase in demand for iron and steel products is the great feature of the year. With 415,733 tons unsold and 243,516 produced weekly Jan. 1, hindered by severe weather so that the output March 1 dropped 15,000 tons, but expanding in every month afterward, the industry is now producing about 300,000 tons weekly, and unsold stocks are reduced to 122,923 tons, and yet orders unfilled will require six to nine months' work from most of the establishments. Prices have not changed the past week, though demand for some products improved a little. The average of prices closes 119.5 per cent. higher than Jan. 1 for pig and 102.9 per cent. higher for products.

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Of trade in particular districts, Bradstreet's says that Chicago reports business in all lines for the year as 25 to 50 per cent. ahead of last year, prices 10 to 15 per cent. higher, and more orders booked for the ensuing year than ever before at this period. Fewer unemployed men are reported at that city than ever before known. Holiday trade at St. Louis was satisfactory, and filling-in orders have been of a good volume this week. Kansas City reports such a large volume of reorders as to indicate that country buyers underbought. Live stock is active, and shipments of mules to South Africa continue very large. Colder weather has helped seasonable goods in the Northwest, particularly at Minneapolis and at St. Paul. With the arrival of heavy snow special activity in lumbering is likely. On the Pacific Coast a reaction from anteholiday retail activity is noted. Trade reports from the South are generally good, Atlanta reporting a specially good past trade, and collections are, as a rule, good in this section. New Orleans expects a heavy business in Spring goods after the turn of the year. At the East dry goods are in good demand at New York, clothing manufacturers are well pleased with the year's results, and building preparations are specially active, although some of this is explained by a coming change in the law. Philadelphia textile manufacturers are busy except in the upholstery line, where a strike still exists. It has been a very good year in lumber, and production is still behind orders. At Boston business is quiet but steady, and the strength of textiles is specially notable. Wool is quiet, with the smallest week's sales noted for months past, but prices are firm and a further advance is talked of after the first of the new year.

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Industries which depend on individual consumption, Dun's declares, have gained less, though more than population. Consumption of cotton has been larger than ever, with an average advance of 29.5 per cent. in prices of goods, though cotton was for a time 32 per cent. and is now 29 per cent. higher than Jan. 1. Wool has been raised by speculation 35 per cent., but has been very largely consumed, with great demand for goods, which have advanced but 17 per cent. Stocks now held are said to be 157,398,879 pounds. Of boots and shoes the East has shipped 400,000 cases or 9 per cent. more than last year, and 27½ per cent. more than in 1892, but prices have advanced only about 11 per cent. since Jan. 1. In all these products trade shows a continuing strong demand, although quiet in the holiday week.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Trunk Line Association called for next Thursday to discuss the objections raised by merchants and shippers to the new freight classification.

Completion of the proposed milk trust postponed on account of present financial conditions.

Invitations extended to Commissioner L. P. Farmer and the general passenger agents of the railroads in the Trunk Line Association to attend the conference in Boston on Jan. 4 between representatives of the Eastern lines and the lines west of Chicago relative to rate cutting to Pacific Coast points.

According to Baltimore dispatches the passenger and freight traffic over the Norfolk and Western and the Atlantic Coast Line during the past twelve months has been the heaviest known for some years past.

Shipments of 291,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Contracts soon to be given out for the extension of the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg Railway from Huttonsville, W. Va., its present terminus, to connect with the Greenbrier extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio, now building.

Election of Samuel Sloan as manager of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, succeeding the late John I. Blair.

Statement from Chicago that Wallace G. Collins, general manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, has been asked to accept the position of President of the reorganized Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf.

Chicago Edison Company to issue on Feb. 1 the $1,000,000 new stock authorized a couple of months ago.

Adoption by the bondholders of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railway of the plan for the reorganization of the company.

Advance of 1 cent in the posted rate for long sterling exchange.

Chicago Consolidated Traction stock to the amount of $1,000,000 out of entire $15,000,000 capital, deposited in accordance with the plan to convert the stock into 4½ per cent. bonds.

Decrease of $725,968 in imports of dry goods for the week, as compared with the previous week, and decrease of $105,762 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $1,832,284, against $2,558,252 last week and $1,938,046 for the corresponding week last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $2,065,280, against $2,290,052 last week and $1,951,956 in the same period last year.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Kountze Brothers announce that they will pay interest on a number of bonds, a list of which will be found in another column.

Dividends are announced by the Texas Central Railroad Company and the Washington Trust Company of the City of New York.

Coupons are to be paid by the Southern Railway Company, the National Bank of the Republic of New York, the Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Company, the Fort Worth and Rio Grande Railway Company, the Central Union Gas Company, and the Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis Railway Company.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Much strength showed in the market for outside securities yesterday, and confident buying in several quarters of the market brought about very substantial net gains. Very little disposition is now shown to sell stocks, and whereas a few days ago, stocks were offered down without finding buyers, the record now is that demand for stocks that has something of the urgency of the selling of a few days since is leading to the establishment of prices very considerably above those recorded during the period of last week's heavy liquidation. The ease with which the outside market appears to be recovering from the recently established low prices is an indication that much of the selling of last week, and, in fact, for several weeks past, was due to a more or less unfounded apprehension that the future of the market was very uncertain. Advances yesterday were fairly well distributed over the list, but the day's transactions were not in large amount, as in many cases the advances were made on very few sales.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS enjoyed further advances in both issues of stock and in the bonds. The feeling is growing that negotiations between the various interests represented in the local gas companies have proceeded far enough to give considerable assurance that before long the war between the local gas companies will be practically settled. It is thought that some mutual arrangement will soon be made, even if formal announcement of settlement is somewhat delayed. New Amsterdam Gas issues were strong in sympathy with Consolidated Gas, and showed a net gain of 1 point in the common stock, of half a point in the preferred, and of half a point in the bonds.

RUBBER GOODS, on what appeared to be inside buying, advanced to 28, and, although some stock appeared in the market after these sales, and brought about a reaction, it closed at 26 bid, a net gain of 1 point. Transactions were in the neighborhood of 500 shares. Bids for the preferred stock were advanced a point, to 77.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was traded in to the extent of only a few hundred shares, but it showed much strength, and made a net gain of a full point. It opened at 73¼, a half point advance over the previous day's closing bid, and closed at the highest for the day, at 75⅜.

For the last two or three days traders have not taken any very active part in the market, and the advances recorded throughout the list have all the appearance of being due to good demand on the part of the public, who have been induced to enter the market because of the low prices which recent liquidation brought about. In many issues that were traded in to the extent of only a hundred shares or two, advances of a point or more were recorded, and there were evidences that some of the stock which was sacrificed during the recent unsettled condition of the market is being taken back at an advance over the figures at which it was sold. The trading yesterday in Standard Oil was said to be largely of this character, persons who sold the stock last year around 655 buying it back now at a ten-point advance. This stock was unusually active yesterday, and the price went from 458 to 470, closing at 470 bid, a net gain of 12 points.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE sold at 65 and closed with a slight net gain, at 63 bid. In the preferred stock a transaction was made at 90, an advance of about 18 points since the last sale of a full lot. Recent sales of small lots have been at about this same figure.

AMERICAN WOOLEN Goods was notably strong, and made a substantial net gain in both issues. Sales of the common stock were made at 21¾, and this issue closed at 21¾ bid, a net gain of 1¾ points. Closing bids for the preferred stock were at 78, and showed a net gain of 1¼ points.

Among the other stocks that were particularly strong was Otis Elevator common, which advanced a point, to 22; Royal Baking Powder preferred, which went from 90 to 92, and Chicago and Alton subscriptions, which made a net gain of 4½ points, closing at 106½ bid.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	....	1¼
New Amsterdam	23½	24½
New Amsterdam pf.	43½	45
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	95½	96½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	30	31
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	76½	78
American Bicycle	14	20
American Bicycle pf.	50	60
American Bicycle bonds	93½	....
American Hide & Leather	....	35
American Hide & Leather pf.	....	80
American Woolen Goods	21¾	22¼
American Woolen Goods pf.	78	79
American Writing Paper 5s	85	88
Beet Sugar	17	25
Beet Sugar pf.	70	77
Distilling Company of America	7½	8
Distilling Company of America pf.	22½	23
Electric Axle Light & Power	5½	6
Electric Boat	27	29
Electric Boat pf.	38	41
Havana Commercial	13	15
Havana Commercial pf. ex div.	56	58½
International Pump	15	16
International Pump pf.	62	62½
National Gramophone	58	....
National Salt	47	49
National Salt pf.	78	80
National Tube	41½	43
National Tube pf.	91½	92
Otis Elevator	22	....
Otis Elevator pf.	86	88
Royal Baking Powder pf.	92	94
Rubber Goods Mfg.	26	28½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	77	79
Sloss-Sheffield	29	....
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	67	69
Standard Oil of New Jersey	470	473
Union Steel & Chain	15	....
Union Steel & Chain pf.	....	65
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	¾	1½

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper, ex div.	79¾	80¼
American Air Power	30	40
American Cotton	....	50
Arizona Land	10	10½
Asphalt Company of America	11½	12½
British Columbia Copper	10	10½
Chicago & Alton sub	106½	107½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	63	65
Electric Vehicle pf.	....	90
Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid.	1	1¾
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	22
Illinois Transportation	2½	2¾
Markeen Copper	6½	7¾
Mexican 5s	97	98¼
New England Transportation	5½	6
New York Gas & Electric 4s	88	89
New York Gas & Electric 5s	99	102
New York Transportation	10½	11⅛
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21	22
St. Louis subs	125	....
St. Louis common, when issued	....	28
St. Louis preferred, when issued	....	93
St. Louis 4s, when issued	....	94⅜
Storage Power	13⅜	14¼
Tennessee Copper	11¾	12
Trust Company of America	201	205
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	12⅜	13¼
Whipsaw Copper	....	....

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	110	117
Broadway Surface 5s	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	237
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	102	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	....
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	108
Chicago Union Traction	28	28¾
Chicago Union Traction, pf.	79	79½
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf.	82	86
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	82	84
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	70	74
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	82	88
Nassau Electric 5s	90	94
Nassau Electric pf.	109	112
New Orleans Traction	28	30
New Orleans Traction pf.	102	104
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway	30½	32
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	88	90
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	104	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	119
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	205	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	110	113
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	....	30
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	104	107

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st with interest	....	74
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103½	106
Consolidated Gas of Newark	....	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	....	103
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21¾	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	40	43
Denver Gas 5s	80	81
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Fort Wayne Gas	35	39
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	60	64
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Lafayette Gas Co	40	46
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	90	95
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	35	40
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	60	65
Mutual Gas of New York	300	....
Madison (Wis.) stock	....	68
New England Gas & Coke	71	78
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	107	110
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	112

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Dec. 29, 1899.

	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
Am. Car & Foundry	13¼	13⅜	600	13⅜	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅜
Am. Car & Found. pf.	58	58½	207	57⅝	57⅝	57⅜	57⅝	+ ⅞
American Ice	35⅝	36¼	1,200	34	36¼	34	36¼	+1½
American Cotton Oil	33½	34	600	33½	33½	33½	33½	— ⅛
American Linseed	..	..	20	12½	12½	12½	12½	....
American Linseed pf.	....	....	640	53⅞	54⅜	53½	53⅝	+ ¾
American Express	140	148	10	146	146	146	146	....
American Malting Co.	7½	8	100	7½	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
Am. Malting Co. pf.	31	33	100	31	31	31	31	....
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	35½	35¾	420	35⅝	35⅝	35⅜	35½	+ ⅛
Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	86½	87	522	86½	86⅞	86	86⅜	— ⅛
American Steel & Wire	46	48	22,060	46	48¾	46	48	+1½
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	90	90	400	90	90	88¾	89½

Gas advanced from 152¾ to 156½; Welsbach Light, 41 to 43; Railway Companies General, 2⅜ to 3 bid; Consolidated Traction of Pittsburg, 26¾ to 28½; American Cement, 8 to 8¾; Union Traction, 37½ to 38⅝; Consolidated Lake Superior, 16¼ to 18¼; Philadelphia Company, 35¼ to 36.

The close was strong and active at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	20¼	20¾	Union Trac..	38¼	38⅝
Choctaw	34	35	U. Gas Imp.	156	157
El. Co. of A.	13¾	13⅝	Welsbach Lt.	44	45
Lehigh Val..	25	25½	W. N. Y. & Penn.	5½	5¼
Marsden	11	11¼			
Phila. Trac..	94¾	95			

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, registered
500.....110

U S 3s, coup
500.....110⅜
5,000.....110⅜
500.....110
100,000.....110½
5,000.....110⅜

U S 4s, coup, 1907
6,000.....115

U S 5s, coup
10,000.....113¼

Tenn Settlement 3s
2,000.....94

Virginia Fund Debt 2-3s
2,000.....84½

Adams Express 4s
500.....103
5,000.....102¾

Am Cot Oil deb 5s
4,000.....102⅝

Am Spirits Mfg 6s
5,000.....85

Ann Arbor 1st 4s
11,000.....90

Atlan & Danv 1st
2,000.....102

Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s
5,000.....98¼
500.....98¾
2,000.....99
12,000.....98⅜
43,000.....99

Adjustment 4s
1,000.....78⅜
28,000.....79⅝
500.....79¼
500.....79
4,000.....78½
500.....79

Aus & N W n 1st 5s
7,000.....97½

Balt & Ohio 3½s
10,000.....94⅜
500.....95½
5,000.....95
22,000.....95¼
500.....95½
28,000.....95¼
35,000.....95

Balt & Ohio 4s
24,000.....97
10,000.....97⅜
8,000.....97⅛

Balt & Ohio, S W n Div 3½s
10,000.....89
5,000.....89⅝
3,000.....89½
14,000.....89¼
10,000.....89⅞

B'way & 7th Av 1st con 5s
1,000.....119

B'klyn, Queens Co & S con gtd 5s
2,000.....104

B'klyn, W & W H 5s
2,000.....75½
8,000.....76

Bur, C Rap & N 1st
15,000.....106¼

Cent of Ga con 5s
7,000.....87
5,000.....88

Cent of Ga 1st inc
7,000.....33⅛

Cent of N J gen 5s
3,000.....120⅜

Cent of N J gen 5s, registered
5,000.....116½

Cent Pac gtd 4s
10,000.....97
13,000.....97⅛
10,000.....97⅜
2,000.....98
2,000.....97⅞
16,000.....98

Ches & O gen 4½s
7,000.....94⅞
7,000.....95
5,000.....95½
5,000.....95
5,000.....90

Ches & Ohio con 5s
10,000.....115
1,000.....115¼

Chi, Bur & Q, Ill Div 3½s
13,000.....101¾

Chi & E Ill gen 5s
1,000.....112

Chi, Mil & St P, C & P W Div 5s
5,000.....120
1,000 20F.....120

Chi, Mil & St P, So Minn Div 6s
1,000.....119

Chi, R I & P gen 4s
1,000.....105
31,000.....103½

Chi Term Tran 4s
4,000.....92

C, C, C & St L gen 4s
10,000.....93
5,000.....92

C, C, C & St L, St L Div 1st
5,000.....100½

Col Mid 1st 2-4s
10,000.....63
2,000.....63¼

Col & South 1st 4s
1,000.....81¼
10,000.....81½
1,000.....81⅝
3,000.....81⅞
9,000.....82
12,000.....82½
5,000.....82¾
5,000.....82⅝
10,000.....82⅝
2,000.....82¼

Den & Rio G con 4s
4,000.....98½

Detroit City Gas 5s
22,000.....96½
5,000.....97
2,000.....97¼
10,000.....98
2,000.....97¾

Det & Mack gen 4s
4,000.....76

Det, M & M l g 3½s
5,000.....21

East Tenn, Va & Ga conf 1st 5s
2,000.....114

Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st con 5s
3,000.....121

Evans & Ter H 1st gen 5s
2,000.....104

Hock Val 1st 4½s
4,000.....101

Hous & Tex Cent gen 4s
10,000.....84

Int & Gt Nor 3d 4s
3,000.....61

Inter Paper 1st 6s
1,000.....108½

Kanawha & M 1st 4s
18,000.....82½

Kan City, P & G 1st
10,000.....68½

Knickerbocker Ice 1st
3,000.....95

L Sh & M So 3½s
3,000.....110¼

Laclede Gas L of St L 1st 5s
2,000.....107

Lo, Evan & St L Con 1st con 5s, tr rc ctfs
5,000.....62

Louisville & Nash unified 4s
89,000.....98

Louis & Nash col tr 4s
8,000.....96

Total sales.....$2,264,500

Manhattan con 4s
21,000.....104⅞
1,000.....106

Metro St. gen 5s
500.....110⅜
5,000.....110⅜
500.....110
2,000.....110½
5,000.....110⅜

Met W S E, Chi, 4s
35,000.....95
1,000.....95¼

Mex Cent 1st inc
7,000.....21
5,000.....21½
10,000.....22

Mex Cent 2d inc
19,000.....9½

Mex Intern con 4s
9,000.....$7

Mich Cent con 7s
2,000.....108½
3,000 20F.....108¼

Minn & St L 1st and refund 4s
1,000.....95

Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s
2,000.....90

Mo, K & Tex 2d 4s
8,000.....68

Mob & Ohio gen 4s
9,000.....83

M & O, Montg Div 5s
1,000.....106

N Y Cent & Hud R gen 3½s
4,000.....110½

Lake Sh col 3½s, registered
3,000.....95

Lake Sh col 3½s
1,000.....96
5,000 20F.....95¾

N Y Gas & Elec L, H & P col tr 5s
15,000.....103
28,000.....103½
2,000.....103¾
50,000.....103¼
13,000.....103½
2,000.....103⅜

Ore R R & N con 4s
20,000.....101

Ore Sh Line 1st 6s
10,000.....126½

Ore Sh Line 1st con 5s
2,000.....112
5,000.....112½
2,000.....112⅝
5,000.....113

Peo & East inc 4s
3,000.....26

Reading gen 4s
12,000.....86¼
2,000.....86½

Rio Gr West 1st 4s
20,000.....96

Rich & Danv con 6s
1,000.....121¼

St L, I M & So 4s
1,000.....80
5,000.....80¾

St L & I M gen 5s
1,000.....109¼
16,000.....110

Stan.ped. gtd
3,000.....103¼

St L & S F gen 5s
3,000.....108⅞
1,000.....109
1,000.....109½

St L S W'n 1st 4s
10,000.....80¾
10,000.....86⅛
13,000.....86
5,000.....86¾
5,000.....86⅞
10,000.....87

St L S W'n 2d 4s
10,000.....55½
1,000.....56
10,000.....55¼
5,000.....55½
5,000.....55¼

So Car & Ga 1st 5s
2,000.....104½

San A & A P 4s
2,000.....79½

Sav. Fl & W 1st 6s
2,000.....122
10,000.....123

Scioto Val & N E 4s
3,000.....98
1,000.....97

South Pacific 4s
10,000.....80
2,000.....79⅞
10,000.....79½
6,000.....79⅞

Southern Ry 1st 5s
2,000.....107½
10,000.....107¾
30,000.....105½

Standard R & T 6s
4,000.....79½

Standard R & T inc
18,000.....21½
13,000.....22

Tex & N O con 5s
7,000.....103¼

Tex & Pac 1st 5s
5,000.....111

Third Av 1st 5s
5,000.....127½

Tol & O Cent 1st 5s
5,000.....107

Tol, St L & K City 1st. tr co ctfs
35,000.....110

Ulster & Del 1st 5s
5,000.....104

Union Pac 1st 4s
25,000.....103⅞
500.....103½
500.....104⅛
15,000.....104

Wabash 1st 5s
2,000.....113

Wabash 2d 5s
2,000.....98⅞
19,000.....99

Wabash deb, Ser B
5,000.....35
9,000.....35⅛
3,000.....35⅜
1,000.....35½
1,000.....35
10,000.....35¼
5,000.....35⅝
5,000.....35⅞
5,000.....35⅝
15,000.....35⅜
19,000.....35⅞
10,000.....35⅞
10,000.....35⅝
28,000.....36
13,000.....36⅛
20,000.....36⅜
10,000.....36½

West Shore gtd 4s
10,000.....112½
15,000.....112¼

Wheel & East 1st 5s
5,000.....103⅞

Wis Cent 1st 4s
3,000.....91⅝
10,000.....91¼
2,000.....92
3,000.....91¾
2,000.....91⅞

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Mileage	1,524	1,524	1,524
3d week Dec.	$127,531	$118,831	$136,050
From July 1	2,997,611	2,977,256	.....

CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN—

Mileage	614	614	614
3d week Dec.	41,941	35,238	27,602
From Jan. 1	2,098,349	1,803,711	1,495,296

CINCINNATI, N. ORLEANS & TEXAS PAC.—

3d week Dec.	98,686	75,540	.....
From July 1	2,454,608	2,320,770	.....

DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS & WESTERN—

Mileage	451	451	451
3d week Dec.	28,769	26,031	23,916
From Jan. 1	1,521,028	1,431,127	1,267,078

DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—

3d week Dec.	51,512	38,761	.....
From Jan. 1	2,347,961	1,759,336	.....

NORTHERN PACIFIC—

3d week Dec.	498,008	423,063	391,209
From July 1	16,387,112	14,849,707	.....

WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA—

Mileage	644	644	642
3d week Dec.	71,200	54,300	59,400
From July 1	1,983,099	1,609,235	.....

CANADIAN PACIFIC for November—

Gross earnings	2,977,404	2,524,497	2,540,451
Op. expenses	1,695,168	1,443,988	1,350,718
Net earnings	1,282,236	1,080,509	1,189,733
Prop. op. ex. to gr.	56⅞	57¼	53⅛
8d week Dec.	26,259,820	23,467,860	21,726,702
Net, 11 months	10,854,184	9,196,260	9,250,519

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY for Nov.—

Gross earnings	4,065,933	3,980,439	3,803,297
Op. expenses	2,576,420	2,272,778	2,332,909
Net earnings	1,489,513	1,707,661	1,470,388
Prop. op. ex. to gr.	64%	57¼	61⅞
Charges	840,000	842,953	870,429
Surplus	649,513	864,703	599,959
Gross, 5 months	21,738,745	19,684,968	19,471,861
Net, 5 months	9,039,082	8,307,715	8,299,745
Surplus, 5 months	4,839,082	4,092,928	3,947,599

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA for November—

	1899.	1898.	
Gross earnings	$106,265	$81,444	Inc. $23,821
Oper. expenses	68,616	56,357	Inc. 12,259
Net earnings	36,649	25,087	Inc. 11,562
Prop. op. exp. to gross	65¼	69⅛	
Gross, 5 months	481,598	405,060	Inc. 76,345
Net, 5 months	140,916	106,413	Inc. 34,523

NORTHERN PACIFIC for November—

	1898.	1898.	1897.
Gross earnings	$2,958,382	$2,628,086	$2,640,483
Oper. expenses	1,190,017	1,071,804	933,774
Net earnings	1,762,366	1,754,392	1,706,709
Prop. op. exp. to gross	40¼	38¼	35%
Charges	200,801	223,885	126,771
Net income	1,561,564	1,530,507	1,579,938
Other income	41,467	55,226	428
Total income	1,603,031	1,585,732	1,580,366
Prop. lines, inc.	23,293	34,172	34,750
Surplus	1,626,238	1,620,004	1,615,116
Gross, 5 months	14,398,347	12,777,468	12,684,998
Net, 5 months	8,180,894	7,452,914	6,584,259
Total inc., 5 mos.	6,957,148	6,379,095	6,021,606
Prop. lines, inc. 5 months	148,494	226,690	202,593
Surplus, 5 mos	7,105,643	6,617,784	6,224,199

READING COMPANY (operating the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company) reports for November—

Railway Company—			
Gross earnings	2,337,878	2,185,461	1,924,717
Oper. expenses	1,539,027	1,185,995	992,397
Net earnings	798,851	1,000,366	932,410
Gross, 5 months	11,376,348	9,987,693	9,988,578
Net, 5 months	4,475,209	4,412,088	4,467,532
Coal and Iron Company—			
Gross earnings	2,336,218	2,476,571	2,237,059
Oper. expenses	2,601,706	2,250,611	2,109,496
Net earnings	234,513	225,960	117,563
Gross, 5 months	14,087,902	9,787,429	11,357,895
Net 5 months	1,262,696	685,200	737,635
Reading Company—			
Net earnings	24,983	25,794	$7,201
Net, 5 months	104,275	89,652	157,041
For all companies—			
Net earnings	1,198,353	1,252,119	1,067,174
Charges	772,000	756,154	783,662
Surplus	426,353	495,965	333,512
Net, 5 months	5,842,181	5,188,899	5,552,208
Surplus, 5 mos	1,982,181	1,406,128	1,818,898

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN for November—

	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross earnings	51,079	47,778	3,301
Op. expenses	24,443	20,575	3,866
Net earnings	26,636	27,203	*565
Other income	334	152	182
Total income	26,972	27,355	*383
Fixed charges	17,783	17,923	*140
Surplus	9,189	9,432	*243
From July 1 to Nov. 30—			
Gross earnings	228,706	219,175	9,533
Op. expenses	113,824	114,525	*701
Net earnings	114,884	104,650	10,234
Other income	1,117	606	511
Total income	116,002	105,256	10,746
Fixed charges	89,900	89,617	283
Surplus	26,102	15,640	10,462

*Decreasa.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY for November—

Gross earnings	2,805,075	2,522,804	282,172
Op. exp. and taxes	1,862,620	1,627,575	22,505
Net earnings	952,449	895,228	57,121
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	13,152,788	11,744,432	1,408,356
Op. exp. and taxes	8,671,002	7,894,287	776,715
Net earnings	4,481,786	3,850,145	631,641

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Close.
3,930	Am. Steel & W.	46⅝	48¼	46½	47⅝
30,510	Am. Sugar Ref.	128¾	128¾	125¾	128½
1,060	Am. Tobacco	99¾	99⅝	97¼	99⅛
20	Anaconda Copper	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼
2,300	At., T. & S. Fe	60	61¼	59⅝	61¼
22,220	Brook. Rap. Tr.	71⅝	73⅛	71⅞	72⅝
280	Ches. & Ohio	29⅝	30½	29⅝	30½
6,990	C., B. & Q.	121⅝	122⅞	120⅝	121¾
4,020	C., M. & St. P.	117⅞	118⅝	116¼	117⅝
40	Chi. Gt. West	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¼
410	C., R. & Pac.	105¾	106⅝	105⅛	105⅞
410	Cont. Tobacco	32½	32½	31¼	32½
3,300	Federal Steel	50⅜	52¼	50⅜	52
110	Fed Steel pf	73¼	74½	73¼	74½
1,630	Louis. & Nash	78	79⅝	77⅞	79⅞
3,160	Manhattan	93⅞	98	93⅝	97⅝
320	Mo. Pacific	39⅝	40¾	39¼	40¾
20	Mo., K. & T. pf	32¾	32½	32¾	32½
50	N. Y. Central	130½	130½	130¼	130½
20	N. Y., O. & W.	21⅞	22	21⅞	22
10	N. American	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
500	Nor. Pacific	52¾	53½	52½	53½
510	Pacific Mail	41½	42¾	40¾	42
570	People's Gas	102¼	104½	101½	104
620	Reading	18⅛	18⅝	18¼	18¼
520	Reading 1st pf	50⅝	51¼	49⅝	51¼
2,090	Southern Pacific	36⅞	37⅝	36⅞	37½
60	Southern Ry.	11½	11½	11¼	11¾
30	Southern Ry. pf.	54	54	53¾	54
280	Tenn. C. & I.	84	84	81	81⅝
60	Texas Pacific	15	15	15	15
1,730	Union Pacific	46⅞	47⅝	46⅝	47⅝
130	Union Pac. pf	74¼	74½	73⅝	74½
1,100	U. S. Leather	13⅞	14	13¼	14
20	U. S. Leath. pf.	72¼	72½	72¼	72½
10	Wabash pf	20⅝	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝
89,550					

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Close.
$5,000	Am. Gas 5s	95½	95½	95½	95½

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$297,500,368
Gold reserve	238,919,482
Net silver	9,975,600
United States notes in the Treasury	16,771,720
Treasury notes of 1890	962,909
Total receipts this day	1,609,419
Total receipts this month	44,999,791
Total receipts this year	285,084,181
Total expenditures this day	1,341,000
Total expenditures this month	38,031,000
Total expenditures this year	262,652,000
Deposits in National banks	85,767,160
Silver bullion	104,536
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	237,150
Government receipts—	
Internal revenue	831,912
Customs	735,041
Miscellaneous	22,465

COURT UPHOLDS ASSESSMENTS.

Justice Smith Dismisses the Proceedings in Two Cases.

Justice Wilmot M. Smith, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday dismissed the proceedings brought by stockholders in the Wallabout Bank to review the assessment of their shares of stock. There are 1,000 shares of the capital stock of the par value of $100 each. It was valued for assessment purposes at $114 a share, its market value. It was claimed by the relators that this was an error.

The bank held as part of its personal assets certain stock in the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company and the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad Company. The attorneys for the stockholders claimed that as this stock was assessed in other places its value should be deducted from the assessable property of the Wallabout Bank before the assessment was fixed. Justice Smith says that he has examined the tax law and does not find this to be the case.

A similar case before Justice Smith was the application of the People's Trust Company to review an assessment on bonds held by the company and assessed at their face value. It was claimed by the trust company that as many of the obligators on the bonds were either insolvent or not worth the full amount of their obligations, the company should be assessed only at the actual value of the bonds. Justice Smith denied the application. He says that as the bonds were secured by mortgages and as there was no allegation that the bonds and mortgages together were not perfect securities for the loans, the Assessors were correct in assessing the bonds at their face value.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Hayes Grate and Mantel Company of Niagara Falls; capital, $30,000. Directors—Henry O. Hayes, T. Challis Jones, and John Dobbie, Niagara Falls.

Traders' Coal Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—Henry Weber, Henry Stradtlander, Richard Block, Henry Tietjen, and Edward J. Dahin, New York City.

Crown Perfumery Company of New York City; capital, $6,000. Directors—Alfred P. W. Seaman and James G. Gregg, New York City; Frederick C. Rowley, Brooklyn.

Beechnut Packing Company of Canajoharie; capital, $150,000. Directors—Edward B. Burnap and William J. Arkell, Canajoharie; Frederick J. Winston, New York City.

Rochester Melting Company of Rochester, to manufacture and sell tallow and soaps; capital, $3,000. Directors—Thomas Darnielle, Fred Suter, and Zachary P. Taylor, Rochester.

Lawyers' Corporation Trust Company of New York City, to carry on a general agency and commission business; capital, $1,000. Directors—A. Edmund Hildick, Richard M. Farries, and Robert A. Inch.

Iroquois Investment Company of Buffalo, to carry on real estate business; capital, $55,000. Directors—Joseph J. Gunniell, Joseph P. Fell, Clyde B. Jameson, Fred Boehme, and William J. Gunnell, Buffalo.

Shedden-Tallman Company of New York City, to import and deal in china, glass, and toys; capital, $25,000. Directors—George S. Prince, Yonkers; Stephen S. Tallman, East Orange, N. J., and James W. Snedden, Brooklyn.

New Jersey Corporations.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 29.—The following companies to-day filed articles of incorporation:

The Consolidated Oil Company, capital, $2,000,000, to operate oil lands and refine oil. The incorporators are E. E. Smathers, B. E. Cartwright, C. B. Schaffer, Louis Struber, all of Jersey City.

The Pacheco Improvement Company, capital, $250,000, to acquire and develop lands in Mexico. The incorporators are J. E. Gillespie, New York; L. C. Grace, City of Mexico, and W. E. G. Weaver of Jersey City.

The Ruppin and Landsberg Company, capital $200,000, to grow and manufacture tobacco. The incorporators are K. K. McLaren, C. W. Perkins, W. H. Brerley, all of Jersey City.

The Coahuila and Pacific Railroad Company filed articles increasing the capital stock of the company from $500,000 to $1,500,000.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Frederick Haberman Adds to His Apartment House Site—Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Frederick Haberman, who recently purchased, through B. C. & F. T. Barry, 665 to 671 Madison Avenue, southeast corner of Sixty-first Street, as the site for a fifteen-story apartment house, has also bought, through the same brokers, 663 Madison Avenue, giving him a plot fronting 100.5 feet on the avenue and 109 feet on Sixty-first Street.

Collins & Collins have sold for the estate of William Stacom to C. Gallagher the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 139 East Thirty-eighth Street.

Reid & Bent have sold to a client for the estate of John Conner the private dwelling 339 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, on a plot 25 by 100.

Richard Y. Harnett & Co. have sold for Mrs. K. Cullen to Lowenfeld & Prager the three-story brick dwelling 223 East Thirty-ninth Street, 19 by 98.9.

Gordon, Levy & Gruenstein have sold the six-story tenement 104 Cherry Street, and have bought from the Steffens estate the five-story tenements 170 Ludlow Street and 62 Monroe Street.

Charles W. B. Fisher is the buyer of 139 West Nineteenth Street, sold recently by Congressman Jefferson M. Levy. Samuel Goldstein was the broker in the transaction.

Herbert B. Rexer has sold the five-story double tenement, with stores, 506 West Thirty-ninth Street, 25 by 98.9.

G. Tuotl & Co. have leased for Bernard Ratkowsky the six-story tenement 22 James Street, corner of New Bowery, for five years and four months at an aggregate rental of $24,000.

To-day's Auction Sales.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Adrian H. Muller & Son.

4 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 17.3 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, New York Security and Trust Company $13,100

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

710 Washington Street, 23 by 81 by 24 by 75.6, three-story brick tenement, with two-story frame dwelling at the rear; partition sale, to the plaintiff, Abraham Vanderbilt 7,350

Southern Boulevard, east side, 143.8 feet north of Jennings Street, 18.8 by 100, two-story frame flat; foreclosure sale, to James Tyroler 3,500

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Unionport Road, west side, 50 feet north of Columbus Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling and store, 26 by 45 and 66; Margarethe Hergenrother, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 72 Monroe Street, for a seven-story brick factory and stable, 20.2 by 92.8; Max Gold of 210 Henry Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $18,000.

Broadway, east side, from One Hundred and Twentieth to One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, for a five-story brick and stone school, 201.10 by 100.6; trustees of the Teachers College, owners; Josselyn, Howells & Stokes of 100 William Street, architects; cost, $350,000.

Alterations.

Seventy-ninth Street, southeast corner of Madison Avenue, to a five-story brick flat; Charlotte M. Goodridge of 250 Fifth Avenue, owner; J. J. Lawlor, architect; cost, $4,000.

Broadway, southeast corner of Hyatt Street, to five four-story brick tenements, with stores; the Park Mortgage Company of 147 Nassau Street, owner; cost, $580.

One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Third Avenue, to a three-story frame dwelling and store; Frederick Vonbusten, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $150.

No. 810 Broadway, to a four-story brick and stone loft building; estate of Thomas Faye of 41 East Sixtieth Street, owner; C. Stegmayer, architect; cost, $100.

No. 277 Bowery, to a three-story frame store, 21.9 by 30; John J. Astor of 23 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner; A. M. Nabler, architect; cost, $280.

Haviland Homestead at Rye Sold.

The Haviland homestead, at Rye, Westchester County, has been sold by John C. Haviland to Warner M. Van Orden. The property consists of 103 acres, overlooking Long Island Sound, and bounded by Westchester Avenue, Purchase Street, Locust Avenue, and West Purchase Street. The buyer will make extensive alterations to the dwelling on the property, and will erect a stable and other new buildings. The sale was negotiated through Brokers Collins & Collins of this city.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Dec. 29.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 106th St, 47.10x100; Washington A. Bunker to Abraham Quackenbush 100

AMSTERDAM AV, 567 and 569, e s, 50x100; Sarah Hess to Charlotte Blumenthal 100

BROADWAY, n w corner of 68th St, 84.9 x99.9x irregular; executors of Amos R. Eno to Mary E. Pinchot 100,500

BROADWAY, s e corner of 76th St, 75x89.1x72.8x107.8; Executors Amos R. Eno to Mary E. Pinchot 110,500

COLUMBUS AV, e s, corner of 64th St, 71.7x25x irregular; executors of Amos R. Eno to Mary E. Pinchot 86,000

CRESTLINE AV, e s, Lots 73 to 76, map of property of Elliott M. Zborowski, 100 x90; also, 1,339 and 1,343 Webster Av, 40x80; Maria A. Wuytack to William E. Bournes 100

FULTON ST, n e s, Lot 118, map of Washingtonville, 50x100; Louisa King and another to Catharine Schonefeldt.. 1

FULTON ST, n w s, Lot 118, map of Washingtonville, 50x100; Catharine Schonefeldt to Augustus G. Bechstein.. 1

GRAND ST, s e corner of Essex St, 50x150.7x50x50.3; Benedict A. Klein to Leopold Kaufmann 1

GRAND ST, 288, n w corner of Eldridge St, 25.7x87.9; Kalman Haas to Henry Hesse, quit claim 1

HOME ST, s s, 100.8 ft w of Stebbins Av, 23.9x irregular; also, Stebbins Av, n w s, 90.4 ft s w of Home St, 17.11x68.6x18.1 x70.11; Maria A. Wuytack to William E. Bournes 100

HOWARD ST, 54, n e corner of Mercer St, 30.5x58x30.6x57.11; Executors Amos R. Eno to Mary E. Pinchot 51,000

JACKSON AV, e s, 25 ft n of 158th St, 23.4x87.6; Margaret Dwyer to Jennie E Miller 1

JACKSON AV, e s, 25 ft n of 158th St, 23.4x87.6; Jennie E. Miller to Margaret Dwyer 1

MADISON AV, e s, 60.8 ft n of 62d St, 19.4x50; Charles A. Gardiner to William Vogel 26,500

MADISON AV, n w corner of 95th St, 50 x100; Edward W. Kilpatrick and wife to Adolph Kerbs 10

MANHATTAN AV, n w corner of 118th St, runs w 350x n 201.10 to 119th St, x e 100.x s 100.11x e 250 to Manhattan Av, x s 100.11; Georgine McLane and another, Trustee, to Leopold Kahn Company 1

MONROE ST, 279 and 281, 50x95; Leon and Jacob Pizer to Emil H. Burger 100

MORRIS AV, e s, 228.8 ft s of Wellesley St, 100x115.1x100x111.11; George Dessoye to John W. Smyth 100

MOTT AV, w s, 50 ft s of 150th St, 25x 98; Wilber McBride, referee, to Charles E. De Grauw 13,025

NEW YORK TO BOSTON ROAD, adjoining land of Thomas Booth; contains ¼ acre; Theodore H. Silkman, referee, to George McCauslan 4,150

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 35 ft s of 152d St, 76.9x— to St. Nicholas Place x75x—; John Delahunty, referee, to Arthur J. Foster 1,000

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, e s, 225 ft n of 153d St, 100x100; Myron C. Merriman and others to Robert S. Clark 46,000

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, e s, 225 ft n of 153d St, 100x100; Myron C. Merriman to Francis A. Thayer, ½ part 1

TEASDALE PLACE, s s, 94.11 ft e of 3d Av, 50x100; Frank D. Arthur, referee, to Albert C. Henneken 3,000

TREMONT AV, s s, 31.7 ft w of Morris Av, runs s 104.11 x e 64.7 to Morris Av, x s 50 x w 135 x n 50 x e 18.3 x n 126.9 to Tremont Av, x e 51.1; Abraham Levy to Maximilian Morse 12,000

WADSWORTH AV, w s, 47.5 ft n of 187th St, 23.9x95; Patrick Byrne to Charles Cashman 1

WASHINGTON ST, 286, s w corner of Chambers St, 27.1x57.3x25.7x48.6; John V. Brower, executor, to Bloomfield Brower 1

WASHINGTON ST, 286, s w corner of Chambers St, 27.1x57.3x25.7x48.6; John V. Brower to Bloomfield Brower 1

WASHINGTON ST, 286, s w corner of Chambers St, 27.1x57.3x25.7x48.6; Mary B. Taylor and another to Bloomfield Brower 1

WILLIS AV, w s, 25 ft s of 147th St, 25x 106; Christian Fritz to Thomas F. Somers, 1-6 part 1

3D AV, 3,194, 18.3x94.6; Kate B. Decker, individually and as executrix, &c., to Amelia Moser 10,925

6TH AV, n w s, Lot 13, map made by Edward Doughty, 20x70; Maria Hoops to Henry W. Hoops 1

8TH AV, s w corner of 151st St, 36.6x100x irregular; William W. Strouse to John Wilson, quit claim 1

10TH AV, 736, e s, 25.8x73; E. L. Striker, executor, to Babette Stollberg 1

10TH AV, 736, e s, 25.8x73; Elsworth L. Striker to Babette Stollberg 1

10TH AV, 738, e s, 25.10x73; Elsworth L. Striker to Henry Hartt and another.... 1

10TH AV, 740, e s, 25.8x73; Elsworth L. Striker to Henry Hartt and another.... 1

10TH AV, 742, e s, 25x100; Elsworth L. to Frederick Vondermeyer 1

10TH AV, 742, e s, 25x100; E. L. Striker to Frederick Vondermeyer 1

10TH AV, 738, e s, 25.10x73; Elsworth L. Striker, executor, to Henry Hartt and another 1

8TH ST, 386 East, 24.7x97.6; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Catherine Glock.. 15,000

11TH ST, n s, 180.6 ft w of Avenue B, 20x108.8; Joachim Bendfeldt to New York City Church Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church 16,250

14TH ST, 642 East, 27.4x103.3; Adolf Kerbs to Edward W. Kilpatrick 1

14TH ST, 640 East, 27.4x103.3; Adolf Kerbs to Edward W. Kilpatrick 1

14TH ST, 638 East, 26.11x103.3; Adolf Kerbs to Edward W. Kilpatrick 1

14TH ST, 636 East, 26.11x103.3; Adolf Kerbs to James Kilpatrick 1

14TH ST, 634 East, 27.1x103.3; Adolf Kerbs to James Kilpatrick 1

14TH ST, 632 East, 27x103.3; Adolf Kerbs to James Kilpatrick 1

14TH ST, 630 East, 27x103.3; Adolf Kerbs to James Kilpatrick 1

14TH ST, 628 East, 27x103.3; Adolf Kerbs to James Kilpatrick 1

14TH ST, 626 East, 33.3x103.3; Adolf Kerbs to James Kilpatrick 1

17TH ST, 320 West, 27x121.4x27.3x118.4; George Monk to Charles K. Robinson.. 43,000

39TH ST, 436 West, 25x98.9; Benedict A. Klein to Leopold Kaufmann 1

37TH ST, n s, 500 ft w of 10th Av, 25x 98.9; Charles L. Ritzmann to Isaac Hessberg 1

50TH ST, 455 West, 25x100.5; E. L. Striker to John F. Bets and wife..... 1

50TH ST, 447 West, 27.9x100.5; E. L. Striker to Anthony Kuhn and others.... 1

50TH ST, 455 West, 25x100.5; Elsworth L. Striker, executor, to John F. Bets and wife 1

50TH ST, 447 West, 27.9x100.5; Elsworth L. Striker, executor, to Anthony Kuhn and others ..... Omit.

66TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Elizabeth Myers to Hannah J. McCreery 1

67TH ST, 202 West, 25x100.5; Frederick Plump to Julia W. Forges..... 1

75TH

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—ELLEN J. SWAN, plaintiff, against MATILDA WILLIAMS and Thomas Williams, her husband; Judson S. Todd, William Saunderson and Calvin E. Wright, copartners composing the firm of Saunderson & Wright; Frank B. Hawkins, George H. Hawkins, Franklin A. Errington; Arthur J. Mace, Frederick S. Gwyer, and John L. Gwyer, as surviving partners of the firm of L. H. Mace & Co.; Barstow Stove Company, Watson D. Woodward, Cabinet Work and Parquette Flooring Company, Lincoln G. Backus, Francis C. Cummings, Price W. Hasbrouck, Frank Hasbrouck, Frederick Hasbrouck, Mortimer Rothschild, Frederick Keppler, Henry H. Tyson, Henry Steers, John F. Menke, George B. Hurd, Frank B. Hurd, John W. Foster, Martha J. Constant, John D. Crimmins and Thomas E. Crimmins, Fred L. Stellwagen, Warner M. Westcott, James L. Jackson, J. William Jackson, Moses G. Wright, and Albert G. Hetherington, William S. Fearing and Francis Higgins, as Receivers of the Archer & Pancoast Company; Charles I. Seiter and Robert Wright and Roberta Wright, his wife, and Clara Wright, wife of Caleb E. Wright, defendants.—Summons. New York is the county in which the plaintiff desires the trial of this action.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, October 21st, 1899.

DUER, STRONG & WHITEHEAD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 50 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants, Matilda Williams, Thomas Williams, Francis C. Cummings, Robert Wright, and Roberta Wright, his wife, and Moses G. Wright:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Miles Beach, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of December, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said County, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, December 15th, 1899.

DUER, STRONG & WHITEHEAD,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 50 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. d16-1aw8wS&ja27

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE BECKER, individually and as a member of the firm of Keiser & Becker, bankrupt.—No. 1,982.

To the creditors of George Becker, individually and as a member of the firm of Keiser & Becker of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said George Becker was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated December 29th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX BRAND, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Max Brand of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Max Brand was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Dec. 29, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC M. COHEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Isaac M. Cohen of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Isaac M. Cohen was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William St., in the City and County of New York, on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Dec. 29, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—GEORGE L DANN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that George L. Dann, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 26th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Jan. 10th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Dec. 29, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—PINKUS GANZ, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Pinkus Ganz, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 26th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 10th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dec. 29, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of VICTOR GRAND, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Victor Grand of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Victor Grand was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
December 28th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—IDA M. HAMILTON, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Ida M. Hamilton, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated December 29, 1899, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Jan. 10th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Dec. 29, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HERMAN HIRSHFELD, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Herman Hirshfeld, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 21st, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Jan. 10th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Dec. 29, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HORACE MOODY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Horace Moody of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Horace Moody was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William St., in the City and County of New York, on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Dec. 29, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID W. WEBER, individually and as co-partner in the firm of WEBER BROTHERS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of David W. Weber, individually and as co-partner in the firm of Weber Brothers, of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of December, A. D 1899, the said David W. Weber was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the city of New York, on the 11th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Dec. 29, 1899.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WALTER SCOTT and ALBERT E. SCOTT, lately composing the firm of WALTER SCOTT & CO., Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Walter Scott and Albert E. Scott, lately composing the firm of Walter Scott & Co., of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Walter Scott and Albert E. Scott were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William St., in the City and County of New York, on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Dec. 29, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY WALDMAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Henry Waldman, of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Henry Waldman was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1900, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
December 29th, 1899.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —LOUISE BORCHARDT, as executrix of the last will and testament of Albert Borchardt, deceased, plaintiff, against FRANK PISEK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 10th day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and being the whole of the lot known and designated as lot numbered fifty-seven (57) and the southerly or southwesterly one-half of lot known and designated as lot numbered fifty-eight (58) on map made by John G. Van Horne, City Surveyor, and filed June 18th, 1891, in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, entitled "Map of 71 beautiful lots, being the choice property known as the Kingsland estate, situated at Morris Heights, 24th Ward, New York City," and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly or northwesterly side of Tremont Avenue where the same is intersected by the southerly or southwesterly line of Lot No. Fifty-seven (57) as laid down on said map, and running thence in a northwesterly direction along the southerly side of Lot No. Fifty-seven (57) as laid down on said map one hundred and thirty-eight and 87-100 feet to the rear line of said lot as laid down on said map; thence in a northerly or northeasterly direction along the rear of Lot No. Fifty-seven (57) and Lot No. Fifty-eight (58) twenty and 335-1,000 feet; thence southeastwardly in a straight line, being the centre line of Lot No. Fifty-eight (58) to a point on the said northerly or northwesterly side of Tremont Avenue distant thirty-seven feet and six inches northerly from the point or place of beginning, as measured along Tremont Avenue, as laid down on said map; thence in a southwesterly direction along the said side of Tremont Avenue thirty-seven feet and six inches to the point or place of beginning. Together with all the right, title, and interest of the parties of the first part to so much of Tremont Avenue as adjoins the above-described premises to the centre line thereof.—Dated New York, December 27th, 1899.

EMANUEL S. CAHN, Referee.

FRANK HARVEY FIELD, Attorney for Plaintiff, 215 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale.

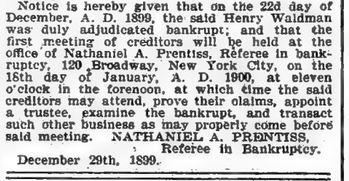

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $4,075.65, with interest thereon from the 10th day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $237.51, with interest from the 10th day of November, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $576.88 and interest.—Dated New York, December 27th, 1899.

EMANUEL S. CAHN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY H. MYER, as Trustee of the estate of CLARK L. SHARPSTEEN, deceased, plaintiff, against FRANK LEON SMITH and others, defendants.—(Action No. 2.)

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 26th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 96th Street, distant one hundred and forty-one feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of 96th Street with the easterly line of Columbus Avenue; running thence northerly and parallel with Columbus Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block between 96th and 97th Streets; thence easterly along the said centre line and parallel with 96th Street 21 feet; thence southerly and parallel with Columbus Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall 100 feet 11 inches to the northerly side of 96th Street; thence westerly along the northerly side of 96th Street 21 feet to the point or place of beginning. The said premises being situated in Block 1,832 in Section 7 on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, December 27th, 1899.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.

JOHNSTON & JOHNSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 8 Centre Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 63 West 96th Street.

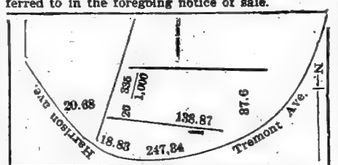

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $22,286.25, with interest thereon from the 22d day of December, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $877.70, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase-money, or paid by the referee, is $2,031.22 and interest.

Dated New York 27th day of December, 1899.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.
d28-2aw8wTh&Sa&fi8.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

BROADWAY, NO. 652.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—ALLEN D. M. DEFANDORF, plaintiff, against WINIFRED I. SICHEL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the 13th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Fifteenth (formerly Eighth) Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, known and distinguished on a map of the lands of Samuel Jones, Esq., lying between Broadway and Bowery, made from actual survey by Stephen Ludlam and E. W. Bridges, City Surveyors, and recorded in the office of the Register in and for the City and County of New York, in Liber 125 of Conveyances, &c., Page 537, as Lot Number Twenty-eight, (28,) which said lot, piece, or parcel of land is bounded northwesterly in front by Broadway, northeasterly by a lot of land distinguished on said map as Number Twenty-seven, (27,) southeasterly by road or way, by the name of Cross-lane, designated and properly described in and by a certain deed poll expressing and declaring the uses and purposes thereof, and the conditions and limitations affecting the same, made and executed by said Samuel Jones and Cornelia, his wife, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, in Liber 72 of Conveyances, Page 18, and southwesterly by a lot of ground distinguished on the aforesaid map as No. 29, and contains twenty-nine feet in width in front and rear, and one hundred and thirty feet in length on each side, and known and distinguished as Number 652 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, December 18th, 1899.

EDWARD JACOBS, Referee.
Bond St.

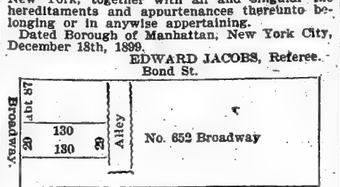

Bleecker St.

All taxes and assessments and water rates which are liens or encumbrances on the premises above described at the time of the sale thereof will be paid by the referee or allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money.

The premises above described will be sold subject to a lease, dated October 22nd, 1894, made between Wilson L. Defendorf and others to Robert Lindheim. Such lease being for the term of ten years, commencing February 1st, 1895, at a rental of $10,000 per year, payable in equal monthly installments in advance, and Croton water rent. Tenant allowed $50 annually for roof repairs.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, December 18th, 1899.

EDWARD JACOBS, Referee.

MOSES ESBERG, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff.
EDWARD RUSSELL, Esq., Attorney for defendant Matilda Cleland.
ARMOUR C. ANDERSON, Esq., Attorney for defendants Joshua Kantrowitz et al.
EMANUEL ESCHWEGE, Esq., Attorney for defendants Wilson L. Defendorf et al.
DAVID E. GROSSMAN, Esq., Attorney for defendant Winifred I. Sichel.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LOUISE C. HOPPIN, plaintiff, against WILLIAM J. DEVLIN and others, defendants. Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 1st day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings erected thereon, situated in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street distant one hundred and sixty-three feet eight inches westwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of said northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street with the westerly line of the Fifth Avenue, running thence northwardly parallel with Fifth Avenue and for a portion of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street seventeen feet eight inches; thence southwardly parallel with Fifth Avenue and for a portion of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; thence eastwardly along said northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street seventeen feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning, being known as Number Eleven West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, which said premises are situated in Section 6, in Block 1,735, on the Land Map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, December 21st, 1899.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.

HOPPIN & BERARD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 7 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

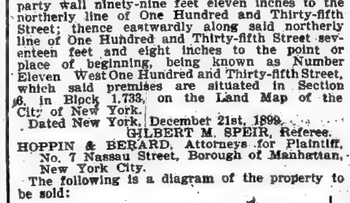

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $14,115, with interest thereon from the 29th day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $320.70, with interest from the 1st day of December, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $699.51 and interest.—Dated New York, December 21st, 1899.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.
d27-2aw3wW&S&ja17

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LOUISE C. HOPPIN, plaintiff, against WILLIAM J. DEVLIN and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 1st day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings erected thereon, situated in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street distant one hundred and forty-six feet westwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of said northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street with the westerly line of the Fifth Avenue, running thence northwardly parallel with Fifth Avenue and for a portion of the distance through a party wall, ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street seventeen feet eight inches; thence southwardly parallel with Fifth Avenue and for a portion of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; thence eastwardly along said northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street seventeen feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning. Being known as Number Nine West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; which said premises are situated in Section 6, in Block 1,733, on the Land Map of the City of New York.—New York, December 21st, 1899.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.

HOPPIN & BERARD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 7 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $14,115, with interest thereon from the 29th day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $320.70, with interest from the 1st day of December, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $682.89 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage for $36,000, with interest thereon from January 9th, 1899, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, December 27, 1899.

CHARLES W. CULVER, Referee.
d28-2aw3wTh&S&ja19

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WILSON, JOHN F.—In pursuance of an order of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN F. WILSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Wilder & Anderson, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of August, 1899.—ELIZABETH JANE WILSON, Executrix. WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Executrix, 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au12-1aw6m8

VOORHIS, WILLIAM W. L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W. L. VOORHIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Room 49, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of July, 1899. LAVINIA C. HOPPOCK, WILLIAM H. ACKEN, TOWNSEND WANDELL, Executors. THOMAS W. BUTTS, Attorney, 51 Chambers St. au29-1aw6m8

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —CHARLOTTE DEMMERLE and others, plaintiffs, against LOUIS DEMMERLE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land, situate, lying, and being in the Thirteenth Ward, in the Borough of Manhattan, (formerly City of New York,) and bounded as follows: Westerly in front on Ridge Street, beginning at a point one hundred and twenty-five feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of Broome Street and Ridge Street, thence running twenty-five feet on Ridge Street, containing the breadth in front and rear twenty-five feet, and in length on each side one hundred feet, formerly known as Number 30 (thirty) Ridge Street, but now known as Number 50 Ridge Street.

And also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough (formerly City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New York, together with the dwelling house thereon erected, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Hart Street, distant one hundred and ten feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Hart Street and Sumner Avenue, running thence northerly parallel with Sumner Avenue one hundred feet; thence easterly parallel with Hart Street twenty feet; thence southerly parallel with Sumner Avenue one hundred feet to Hart Street, and thence westerly along Hart Street twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 28th, 1899.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.

ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Esqs., Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 132 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following are diagrams of the property to be sold; its street number is 37 and 39 Attorney St.:

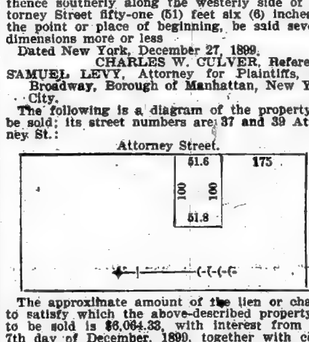

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $6,064.33, with interest from the 7th day of December, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $344.75, with interest from the 19th day of December, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $932.89 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage for $36,000, with interest thereon from January 9th, 1899, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, December 27, 1899.

CHARLES W. CULVER, Referee.
d28-2aw3wTh&S&ja19

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BUTTNER, ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA BUTTNER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, their attorney, at No. 41 Park Row, Times Building, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of October, 1899. JACOB C. GOEBEL, Executor; HENRY BUTTNER, Executor. LEWIS S GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. o14-1sw6m8a

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON $2.50 VIA THE NEW ROUTE
TO NEW HAVEN, PROVIDENCE, AND BOSTON.
NEW HAVEN LINE
NARRAGANSETT BAY LINE.
Steamers daily, Sunday excepted, from Pier 25 East, River, for New Haven, Providence, and Boston at 5 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

In consequence of the great demand for accommodations to Italy during the month of February

THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
has decided to dispatch their Twin-Screw Express Steamship
COLUMBIA
to GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, and GENOA
ON FEBRUARY 15TH, 1900.
For further particulars apply to the HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'way, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Piers 51 and 52 North River.
Campania..Dec. 30, 2 PM | Campania..Jan. 27, Noon
Lucania...Jan. 13, 2 PM | Umbria...Feb. 3, 5 AM
Etruria...Jan. 20, 7 AM | Lucania...Feb. 10, 1 PM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents.

SPECIAL HALF RATE EXCURSION TO
CUBA.
BY
Munson Line Steamers
(Carrying the U. S. Mails)
To NUEVITAS Direct.
SS CURITYBA LEAVES N. Y. JAN. 6, 1900,
From Pier 14 East River at 3 P. M.
First Cabin....One way, $25.00; round trip, $42.50
Second Cabin..One way, 12.50; round trip, 22.50
Third Class....One way, 7.50; round trip, 12.00
Including Meals
Munson Steamship Line, 27 William St., N. Y.
Raymond & Whitcomb, 25 Union Squ., N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA
Hawaii and Philippine Islands
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOKIO KISEN KAISHA.
Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
GAELIC.....Jan. 6 | CHINA.....Jan. 24
H. K. MARU...Jan. 16 | DORIC.....Feb. 1
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place. Wash. Bldg., and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinnacle Point, Newport News, and Richmond, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, North River, foot of Beach St., every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday, at 4 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

EUROPE
AND THE
Paris Exposition.
Spring and Summer Tours to Europe.
Over SIXTY Tours by All Routes, including the PARIS EXPOSITION and the PASSION PLAY at Oberammergau.
$145 TO $1100.
All Traveling Expenses Included.
The Tours occupy from One to Four Months. Early application necessary to secure best Steamship and Hotel accommodation.
SEND FOR PROGRAMMES.
Tickets for Independent Travelers by ALL Routes.
ITALY and SOUTH of FRANCE.
Comprehensive Tour of 59 days, visiting Gibraltar, Naples, Rome, Florence, Venice, Milan, Genoa, Monte Carlo, Nice, Cannes, Marseilles, Paris, London, etc. Sails Jan. 27 by S. S. Kaiser Wilhelm II., All Expenses Included, $390.
THOS. COOK & SON.
261 and 1225 Broadway, New York.
Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, etc.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
Sailing at 10 A. M.
†Kaiser W. d. G. Jan. 9 | †Lahn.....Jan. 23
Trave.....Jan. 16 | Aller.....Jan. 30
Kaiser W. d. Gr. calls at Cherb'g & Southampton
*Twin-screw Expr. Steamer.
OELRICHS & CO., NO. 5 BROADWAY.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
To
Naples and Genoa via Gibraltar by Express Steamers.
Sailing at 11 A. M.
†Werra.....Dec. 30 | †Ems.....Jan. 20
*F. Bismarck....Jan. 3 | †Kaiser Wm. II...Jan. 27
*Columbia.....Jan. 9 | †Werra.....Feb. 3
For Alexandria, Egypt, on Jan. 3 and Jan. 9. Return tickets available for steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris & Cherbourg
Hamburg-American Line, North German Lloyd, Line. Oelrichs & Co., Agents,
37 Broadway, N. Y. 5 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
Twin-screw Express Steamers during Winter on German-Mediterranean service. Service to London, Paris, Hamburg resumed Feb. 22, 1900.
Twin Screw Passenger Service to Plymouth (London.) and Hamburg. Also N. Y.-Hamburg Direct.
Waldersee, Dec. 30, 2 PM | Pennsylvania, Jan. 20, 7:30 AM
Phoenicia, Jan. 6, 9 AM | Pretoria, Jan. 27, 2 P.M.

WINTER CRUISE TO THE ORIENT.
By the twin-screw Express
S. S. AUGUSTE VICTORIA.
LEAVING NEW YORK JAN. 25, 1900.
Duration, 67 days; rates $450 and upward. All appointments strictly first-class. Apply for illustrated pamphlet.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Calling Westbound at Cherbourg.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.
New York.....Jan. 3 | New York.....Jan. 24
St. Louis.....Jan. 10 | St. Louis.....Jan. 31
St. Paul.....Jan. 17 | St. Paul.....Feb. 7
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.
*Kensington.....Jan. 3 | *Aragonis.....Jan. 17
Noordland.....Jan. 10 | Friesland.....Jan. 24
*These steamers carry cabin and third-class passengers at low rates.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 and 15 N. R.

BULLS AND BEARS FROLIC

Brokers Join the Annual Holiday Fun on the Stock Exchange.

GENUINE KNOCKOUT WITNESSED

Colored Pugilists Pound Each Other, to the Delight of Yelling Members —Many Frantic Antics.

Some painter made a reputation for himself by depicting on canvas a deadly combat between a bear and a wild bull, but his reputation was ephemeral, so to speak, in comparison with that gained on the floor of the Stock Exchange yesterday by Charles Knoblauch, J. M. Shaw, William Coster, and H. M. Baruch, the committee appointed to get up the holiday festivities on the floor of the Exchange. They didn't paint the scene on canvas, but they brought together a bull and bear in a twenty-four-foot ring and sent them together at the call of time to box, until a knockout was scored by the bull in the third round.

There were other features of the entertainment, too, that were interesting, and, incidentally, between $250 and $300 was raised for the Lawton fund.

The brokers on the Exchange had prepared a week ago to have a merry time of it on the floor a few days before Christmas, but the big slump in stocks took the mirth out of the hearts of most of them, and, although a fund had been raised, the plan was abandoned for the time. But brokers are happy creatures, after all, and a few days sufficed to put them in good spirits again. Thus yesterday afternoon was selected as the time most fitting for the festivities, and promptly when the Exchange closed for business, the fun began.

It started off like a scene in King Carnival, for the balconies became crowded, the floor a playground for the funmakers, and a big arch of incandescent lights over the rostrum blazed forth with the words: "Welcome, 1900." The Exchange was gayly decorated with Christmas greens. The Seventh Regiment Band burst forth in a lively tune, and then snowscore men in the top gallery sent down showers of colored paper on those below until the Exchange seemed to be in the midst of a heavy but highly colored snowstorm.

It seemed to the spectators in the balcony as if pandemonium had broken loose, but the women seemed to enjoy the scene immensely. Music interspersed all of these frivolities, and presently the eager, excited brokers surrounded the ring for the feature of the afternoon, the glove fight.

"Benny" Williams, the old-time amateur lightweight champion, stepped into the ring, and two colored pugilists followed him. One was "Sam" Bolen, George Dixon's sparring partner, and the other Belfield Walcott, the brother of the redoubtable "Joe" Walcott. The boxers donned their suits—Bolen a bull's hide and Walcott a bearskin—and when they had been gloved, Referee Williams called them to the centre.

They had been told that the brokers are fond of the "real thing" in a pugilistic way, and that shamming would not be permitted, so they went at it hammer and tongs from the start. The bear got the worst of the punishment when time was called in the first round. Matters were evened up a trifle in the second round, when in a hard mix-up at close quarters, which brought out enthusiastic hand claps from the women, Walcott had much the best of it. Time was called during a hot exchange.

Bolen started out in the third round to bring the fight to a close, and he succeeded. He sent a left swing to the bear's jaw that brought him to his knees for nine seconds, but Walcott staggered to his feet again. Another jolt with the left on the jaw sent the bear down again—this time knocked out. He rolled over on the floor, and may have been shamming, but if it was a sham Walcott is a splendid actor. The women, of course, believed they had seen a prearranged knockout, but some of the brokers who know the real article from a long acquaintance with prize-ring methods say they had the "real thing." When the battle was over Herman Hart challenged the winner, but his defi was refused. Thomas Thornton, who weighs 200 pounds, jumped into the ring and offered to go on with Mr. Hart, but weight was in Mr. Thornton's favor, and his challenge was also declined.

While the brokers were making up their minds what to do during a brief break in the programme there descended on their heads from the balcony a shower of bright red rubber balls. They came not alone, for with them was a shower of confetti and bonbons. The members with bald heads were the principal targets for the rubber balls, and when a bald head was struck the ball would bounce away again, only to be caught by one of the hundreds of pairs of outstretched hands and pelted again at the nearest head.

Some one had brought a dozen large felt hats on the floor, and these were used to jam down over some luckless member's head until he could not see, and then when he was well blinded, his hands would be seized from behind and he would be led around the floor to be bufeted from one side of the floor to the other. The spirit of fun was maintained all through, and all those who contributed to it were such mischievous spirits as Hartwick M. Baruch, "Charley" Knoblauch, who roughed it with Roosevelt's men in Cuba; William B. de Haven, Harry Content, Noah Content, Daniel T. Worden, Edward D. Adams, who wanted to do a "buck" dance with any man on the floor; Alfred Mestre, Lawrence Meyers, Talbot J. Taylor, Samuel Campbell, C. H. Eustis, McPherson Kennedy, C. H. Minton, A. B. Boyd, John Goodchild, John B. Dumont, W. B. Coster, Arnold Leo, W. M. Downes, E. A. Mauriac, John Wallace, R. P. Doremus, Ruppert C. King, James A. Taylor, C. L. Andrews, Albert Stern, Edward A. Hough, O. J. Brand, H. C. Oakley, C. L. Jacobus, and several hundred others.

Mr. Knoblauch was selected as auctioneer for three mechanical toys that were to be sold. They were a bull, a bear, and a lamb, and as is usually the case when they are dealt with by the brokers, the lamb was turned away as worthless. He had lost his tail, and no bid was made for him, but all seemed anxious to secure the bear and bull. The bear went to William B. Oliver for $100, and the bull, after spirited bidding by Harry Content and Frank Salisbury, went to the same purchaser for $200. The proceeds of the sale were turned into the Lawton fund.

After the auction sale the band played a cakewalk, and the members all joined in a grotesque march. Then the members adjourned.

DISINHERITED DAUGHTER WON.

Alleged Will Cutting Her Off with $5 Could Not Be Proved.

Frances Belz, who was cut off by the will of her father, William Duckgeischel, who died in 1878, with $5, has succeeded in a suit brought by her in the Supreme Court, and she will now receive one-fourth of his estate, which was considerable. She claimed that the will was burned by her sister Margaretha, and therefore could not be established.

Duckgeischel left a wife, one son, and three daughters. Mrs. Duckgeischel died on Aug. 26, 1892. Margaretha, it was alleged, found her father's will subsequently, and burned it. Mrs. Belz then brought an action for a partition of the estate, asserting that, as the will had been destroyed without having been admitted to probate, her father's property should go to his four children in equal shares.

Her two sisters filed an answer, alleging that the will could be proved and established, and that Mrs. Belz had only been left $5 by the will. The case was sent to George E. Mott, as referee. He decided that the will had been destroyed by Margaretha Duckgeischel, that it could not be established, and that there should be a partition of the estate. The case was pending before Referee Mott for four years.

It was testified to by Margaretha Duckgeischel on the trial that she had burned the will of her father, and she and her other sister, Mary Vetter, swore that they had read the will, and that Mrs. Belz was only to receive $5. A. H. Duckgeischel, their brother, on the other hand, testified that he had read the will, and that he and his three sisters were to divide the estate equally.

The Supreme Court confirmed the referee's report, and Justice Giegerich yesterday granted the final judgment for the partition of the estate.

Loving Cup for Surrogate Varnum.

The attachés of the Surrogate's office yesterday presented to Surrogate Varnum, who retires from office to-day, a loving cup as a testimonial of their regard for him and their regret at his departure. The cup is two and a half feet in height and is of ornate design. Surrogate Varnum will leave to-day for a short vacation at Hot Springs. It is understood that he will resume the practice of the law on his return.

ROYAL MCM
Baking Powder in 1900

The strongest, purest, most efficient and wholesome of leavening agents. Not lowest in price, yet the most economical; in 1900, as in the past, indispensable to the work of the pastry cook.

The New Year brings prosperity almost unsurpassed in the history of the country.

For every one there is money enough to buy that to eat which is pure, sound, good, wholesome.

Why should we use cheap, impure, unhealthful articles of food? There is no economy in them; they endanger the health, they may cost life. There are reported almost daily cases of sickness caused by eating cake, puddings or biscuit made with the cheap, alum baking powders.

In all articles for food buy and use only the best. The good health of the family is of first consideration.

Alum is used in baking powders because it is cheap, costing less than two cents a pound. It is a corrosive poison. Think of feeding it to children! Yet the manufacturers of well-known alum powders are actually denying that they contain alum.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

LEGAL NOTES.

RIGHTS OF PRIVATE WATER WORKS COMPANIES.—The Court of Appeals has given another decision—following that in the Skaneateles case—in reference to the rights of private water works companies. The Warsaw Water Works Company sought to restrain the village of Warsaw from interfering with it and preventing its supplying water to the Village Trustees for fire protection, and to its patrons for domestic or power purposes, and from soliciting any of its patrons to take water from the village water works system, and from imposing any discriminating taxes upon the owners of property abutting on the mains of the village water works, until the village should have acquired the company's rights by condemnation proceedings. The Court of Appeals, modifying the judgment of the Appellate Division of the Fourth Department, holds, by Chief Judge Parker, that the act of 1894, which, by authorizing village Water Works Commissioners to lay and assess water rates upon property not using water from the municipal system, disclosed an intent to assist the Water Commissioners in securing customers from the patrons of an existing private water works company, was invalid, and, therefore, not enforceable.

***

FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH ORDER OF RESTITUTION.—Mary E. Hinman, having disposed of trust moneys, now finds that she must restore them or go to jail. When sued by John Devlin to recover money which he claimed was held by her in trust for him, Mrs. Hinman having refused to permit its withdrawal from the bank, the latter, having been made a party to the action, was permitted to deposit the money with the County Treasurer, as a fund in the hands of the Court, to await the final determination of the case. The defendant having been awarded judgment in her favor on the trial, the funds in the hands of the depositary were delivered to her. The judgment was reversed on appeal, but she failed to comply with the order of restitution thereupon issued, claiming she was not then in possession of the money, or its equivalent in personal property. The Appellate Division of the Second Department held that her disobedience of the order constituted a civil contempt, and that the remedy for its enforcement was by precept of commitment, as for a contempt, and not by striking out her answer. She appealed to the Court of Appeals, claiming there could be no other remedy against her than the concededly remedy by execution. That tribunal has now affirmed the decision below, holding that Mrs. Hinman was punishable as for a contempt by commitment or by striking out her answer, or by both.

***

ENGAGEMENT TO MARRY NO CONSIDERATION FOR A NOTE.—Jacob De Witt, who resided at Kingston, N. Y., and had for some time been engaged to be married to Mrs. Elizabeth R. Bruyn, made and delivered to her on the day he was seized with his last illness, about three years ago, a promissory note signed by him, which stated that it was "for value received." In a suit by John C. Blanshan as administrator of Mrs. Bruyn against Benjamin Russell and another, Mr. De Witt's executors, to recover upon the note, the Court of Appeals has affirmed the judgment of the Appellate Division, Third Department, holding, on the opinion of Presiding Justice Parker, below, that the fact that, at the time the note was executed, the maker was engaged to marry the payee, did not, in the absence of evidence that the engagement was induced by the giving of the note, establish a sufficient consideration to support it. As to the claim that services were rendered for the maker through a period of thirty or forty years, it was held that no legal obligation arose for services rendered as mere friendly acts, although they were of value to the recipient, and although some of them were rendered at his request, but not with any idea on the part of the person rendering them of receiving pay therefor. While the words "for value received" in a note imported consideration, yet, the plaintiff having proved on the trial that the note was made and delivered for a consideration which the law did not recognize as sufficient to sustain the promise, the obligation which rested upon the defendant to overcome the presumption arising from the use of such words was removed.

***

THE STATUTE AGAINST PERPETUITIES.—Maurice Ahern, who died over three years ago, leaving a wife and five children, the latter all minors, gave his residuary estate, real and personal, in trust "until all my children shall have arrived at the age of twenty-one years." Then he directed, "upon the said event of the youngest of my children attaining the age of twenty-one years," that the property be sold at auction and distributed. Justice Beach, in Supreme Court, Special Term, gave a decision yesterday declaring the trust provision to be valid. The Court said that if the trust was to exist until all the testator's children should have arrived at the age of twenty-one years it contravened the statute against perpetuities and was void. If, however, its duration was limited to the attainment of majority by the youngest child at testator's death, it was valid, and would terminate at that time, or at the death of the youngest child before it became twenty-one years old. "The testator intended to dispose of his whole estate," Justice Beach said, "and it rests upon the Court to effectuate that intent; and when different interpretations may be given, the one valid, the other void, to adopt the construction which will sustain the provision. The testator seems to have used the terms 'until all of my children shall have arrived at the age of twenty-one years' and the arriving at that age of the youngest child as of the same meaning, because he refers to the first by the use of the words 'upon the said event of the youngest of my children attaining the age of twenty-one years,' which expressly limits the trust term. The measured life is clearly that of the youngest child at the testator's death. The trust ends at his reaching majority, or dying before then, and the residuary estate cannot be distributed; and this positive direction cannot be affected by the inapt use in other parts of the instrument of words which have a different signification."

BANK OFFICER SURRENDERS.

Cashier Goldsmith, Accused of Robbing Port Jervis Institution of $54,700, in Jail Here.

After three weeks of wandering, Louis E. Goldsmith, cashier of the Port Jervis National Bank, who is alleged to have plundered that institution to the extent of $54,700 by falsifying the books, walked into the Federal Building yesterday morning accompanied by his lawyer, W. H. Crane of Port Jervis, and surrendered himself to United States Marshal William Henkel. He looked as though he had had a hard time through his travels, being very pale. His left arm was in a sling, which he said was the result of a fall from a wagon two days ago, when he had broken his collar bone. He would give no further particulars of his movements.

The Government detectives are very much annoyed at the way in which the case was handled by the Port Jervis authorities. The alleged theft is said to have been committed on Nov. 14, but Goldsmith remained in town until Dec. 12. A warrant had been issued for his arrest at the instance of Bank Examiner Bryan four days before that, but until that day it had not been placed in the Marshal's hands. The accused man was walking in the street, when it is said the Port Jervis Chief of Police, whom he knew well, met him and said, "You'd better not go away. There's a warrant out for you and a man is coming up here to arrest you."

Goldsmith, as alleged, took this as a hint to do exactly the opposite and immediately left town, and was not seen again by those most anxious to find him until he walked into the Federal Building here yesterday. A constant watch, however, was kept, and all avenues of escape were closely guarded. His surrender was not unexpected, as a stranger went to the Marshal's office a few days ago and said that an acquaintance of his who was "wanted" thought of giving himself up. No names were mentioned, but the man was told that his friend had better do so, as his capture was only a matter of a few days.

Marshal Henkel immediately led the prisoner, who appeared to be about forty-five years old, before Commissioner Alexander. Goldsmith waived examination and was committed to Ludlow Street Jail in default of $10,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Goldsmith is well connected in Port Jervis, and it is said his relatives made good the deficiency, at least in part, before Dec. 29, when the bank suspended payment. President Marvin explained that the defalcation was the principal cause of the suspension, as a quiet, steady withdrawal of funds followed the announcement of the robbery.

According to its report to the Controller of the Currency on Dec. 5, the condition of the bank was as follows: Capital stock, $130,000; surplus and profits, $46,511; circulation, $31,500; deposits, $414,391; due to banks, &c., $5,386; borrowed money, $57,806. Total resources, $683,601.

PROSPERITY IN THE SOUTH.

President Merrill Says Money Making Shoves Politics Aside.

Frank B. Merrill, President of the Mobile, Jackson and Kansas City Railroad Company, is at the Hoffman House. "Business in our section," he said yesterday, "was never better. Our company never had more to attend to, and the outlook is most satisfactory. There seem to be no idle men in Alabama; if there are any, it is because they are too lazy to work, and you will, I regret to say, find some of that kind in all parts of the world.

"Politics? Bless you, nobody is giving any attention to political matters. They have something better and infinitely more profitable to attend to. They are making money, and helping others to make it."

Remember to-morrow is "Hospital Sunday." It is the last day of the year, the last Sunday of the year, and the last day of the nineteenth century. You can't forget it. Make it a "Red Letter Day" by your church offering.—Adv

BRIDGE AND TUNNEL COST.

Controller Tells Aldermen the Difference in Initial Outlay on Blackwell's Island Projects Is $11,100,000.

Controller Coler yesterday sent to the members of the Board of Aldermen a statement in reply to allegations made recently by Alderman James of Queens in regard to the cost of constructing tunnels. In this statement the Controller said:

"One of the most elementary and important principles of corporate finance is the minimizing of annual fixed charges. This principle applies as much to a municipal corporation as to a railway company or any other private corporation.

"The following statement shows the enormous difference in the cost of annual maintenance between a bridge and a tunnel:"

Estimated cost of proposed Blackwell's Island bridge		$13,000,000
Estimated cost of tunnel between same points		1,900,000
Difference in initial outlay		$11,100,000
DIFFERENCE IN ANNUAL MAINTENANCE.		
Bridge—		
Interest on bonds at 3½ per cent.	$422,500	
Loss of annual taxes on $6,500,000 real estate required for approaches	105,000	
Cost of maintenance	175,000	
		$702,500
Tunnel—		
Interest on bonds at 3½ per cent.	$61,750	
Cost of maintenance	20,000	
		81,750
Difference in annual maintenance		$620,750

Mr. James during the session of the board offered a resolution requesting the Board of Estimate to authorize the issue of bonds to the extent of $1,900,000, "providing any responsible company, individual, or corporation can be found to complete the work of constructing said tunnel for said amount."

This resolution was, after some debate, sent to the Committee on Bridges and Tunnels.

ASSEMBLY READY FOR 1900.

To Clear Municipal Calendars—The Surface Road Franchises.

Both branches of the Municipal Assembly will meet at 10 o'clock this morning to clear the calendars of all business which has accumulated during the last two years. According to a resolution adopted by both houses yesterday, the City Hall will be decorated and a band will furnish a musical accompaniment to the proceedings of the lawmakers.

Among the measures that are scheduled to be rushed through are the franchises for the King's Bridge and Fort George and Eleventh Avenue Railroad Companies. The Board of Estimate recently fixed the price to be paid the city by the Metropolitan and Third Avenue Railroad Companies, lessees of the two lines, at 4 per cent. of the gross receipts for the first five years, 6 per cent. for the second five years, 8 per cent. for the third five years, and 10 per cent. for the balance of the continuance of the franchise.

TO COMPLETE SPEEDWAY.

Authorization of Bonds to Furnish Funds for Public Works.

The Council yesterday adopted a resolution authorizing the issue of $905,000 in bonds for the completion of the Harlem River Speedway. Other bonds authorized were: $100,000 for the purchase of a plant for the Street Cleaning Department in Brooklyn, $21,000 for the expenses of the Building Code Commission, $50,000 for borings and preliminary surveys on the proposed tunnel to South Brooklyn, and $300 to defray the expenses incurred in the funeral of Alderman J. D. Ackerman.

An appropriation of $365,250 for "Little Italy" park was defeated.

Appointments and Salary Changes.

J. Sherman Moulton has been reappointed police court clerk, Daniel P. Sullivan assistant, and Emil Kunzil interpreter, to succeed themselves. The salaries of the first two are $2,000 each and of the last $1,500. The salary of William R. Hill, the new chief engineer of the aqueduct, has been fixed at $8,000. His predecessor got $10,000. The salary of Hermann Blumenthal, clerk to the Aqueduct Commission, has been increased from $1,500 to $1,620.

For Newtown Creek Bridge, $200,000.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday authorized the construction of a bridge over Newtown Creek at Grand Street, Brooklyn, at a cost of $200,000. A resolution appropriating $475,000 for new police stations was defeated.

Work of the Dialect Society.

The annual meeting of the American Dialect Society was held yesterday afternoon in Schermerhorn Hall, Columbia University. It was voted that the Dictionary of College Words and Phrases, which has been in course of preparation under the direction of the society for several years, should be issued early in the new year, and be placed on the market. The original plans did not contemplate a wide circulation.

GEN. ROE'S NEW INSPECTOR.

Major David Banks, Jr., Assigned to Succeed Col. Hoffman.

Major David Banks, Jr., has been assigned from the supernumerary list as Inspector on the staff of Major Gen. Roe to succeed Col. Edward M. Hoffman, appointed Adjutant General. This arrangement will practically leave the position open for Gen. Hoffman to take it again when he lays down the duties of Adjutant General, in the event of his not being reappointed after Gov. Roosevelt's present term. Major Banks will have the rank of Colonel, and, according to the new Military Code, should wear the uniform of that rank.

Col. Banks entered the National Guard as a private in Company K, Seventh Regiment, Dec. 18, 1888, and joined the Twelfth Regiment as Second Lieutenant of Company D, June 9, 1893. He was elected First Lieutenant of Company H, May 14, 1894, and Captain, March 12, 1897. In the Spanish war he served in the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment as Major.

71ST REGIMENT ELECTIONS.

Two Candidates in the Field for Lieutenant Colonel.

Col. William G. Bates of the Seventy-first Regiment has ordered elections for Lieutenant Colonel and Junior Major Friday evening, Jan. 5. The Committee on Nominations has reported in favor of Capt. W. B. Hazen of Company B for Lieutenant Colonel and Capt. William H. Linson for Major. Both Captains served with the regiment in the Cuban campaign.

It is understood that Capt. J. Hollis Wells of Company F will also be a candidate for Lieutenant Colonel. He was a Major in the battle of San Juan and bore a conspicuous part in the conflict. He is now Senior Captain of the regiment, and his friends are understood to resent his being jumped by a junior and are prepared to make a lively contest in his behalf. The opposition to Capt. Wells is said to be based on his friendship for Major Clinton H. Smith.

COMMANDER DUNCAN RESIGNS.

Head of the First Naval Battalion Leaves the Service.

The resignation of Commander W. Butler Duncan, Jr., of the First Naval Battalion has been forwarded to Gov. Roosevelt. Commander Duncan gives as his reason for leaving the State Naval Service that he is too busy to devote the necessary time to the duties of the office.

The Commander has been a member of the battalion since its organization, in 1891, and was one of the chief movers in its formation. He was graduated from the Naval Academy in the class of '82, and when the First Naval Battalion was organized he was elected commanding officer of the Third Division. He was promoted to command the First Battalion when Commander Jacob W. Miller was made Captain of the force after its organization into a brigade. In the Spanish war Commander Duncan was commissioned a Lieutenant in the volunteer navy, and was assigned to the United States ship Yankee as senior divisional and watch officer. He is one of the foremost yachtsmen of the country, and commanded the Defender last season in the trial races with the Columbia.

Commander Duncan will be succeeded in command of the battalion by Lieut. Commander W. P. Franklin.

The officers of the First Naval Battalion to the number of twenty-seven met aboard their training ship, the New Hampshire, last night and gave a banquet to Commander Duncan. A handsome gold sword was presented to the retiring Commander on behalf of the officers by Lieut. John H. Barnard.

ROBERT BERWICK'S OFFICE.

The Record of an Old-Time New Yorker—His Murder.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can you kindly inform me when Robert Berwick was Sheriff of New York County, and the date when he was shot? By so doing you will greatly oblige a constant reader of your paper. JOHN BURHANS.

9 Washington Place, New York, Dec. 28, 1899.

Robert Berwick was never Sheriff of New York. He was Constable from 1789 to 1796, and appears as Deputy Sheriff in the records of 1797. John Jacob Lansing was then Sheriff, holding the office from 1790 to 1799.

In The Minerva and Evening Advertiser of June 30, 1797, appears the following under the heading, "A Horrid Act":

"About sunset last evening, as Mr. Robert Berwick, Deputy Sheriff, was conducting one Young, an English musician, to jail, Young shot him through the body, and he expired immediately."

Catarrh is disagreeable and dangerous, but it can almost always be cured with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Mayor to Veto Contract Ordinance.

Mayor Van Wyck, it was announced yesterday, will to-day transmit to the Municipal Assembly his veto of the ordinance adopted last week requiring heads of departments to get the consent of the Municipal Assembly to all contracts for repairs and supplies before such contracts can be consummated. The Mayor's objection to the ordinance is that it would give the Republican minority in the Board of Aldermen almost full control of the city.

"Over the fence and out" with old Father Time.

"Over the fence and out" with what Time has broken in sizes.

To-day it's some 300 complete suits, fancy mixtures—a jumble of perhaps 35 different patterns for big boys and jaunty little men; sizes 32 to 35 inches chest measure.

Were $15 to $28; now $7.

All at our Prince Street store.

Good picking in the reduced from higher price $15 overcoats for men; plenty of large sizes.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Men's Requisites for New Year's Day.

Choice Neck Dressing,
Dress Shirts,
Collars and Cuffs.
Also, Latest Colorings in GLOVES.

Daniell's, Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

FOR HEADACHE
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
It soothes and strengthens the nerves, relieves the severe pain in the temples and depressing sickness at the stomach
Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

Good-Bye Prices on Men's Things—

just to make the last business day of 1899 a fitting climax to an unusually busy year:

About 100 of our finest Silk Lined OVERCOATS are reduced, viz.:

A $45 grade, at $35.00; a $42 grade, at $35.00; a $40 grade, at $25.00; a $30 grade, at $25.00.

$18, $16 and $15 SUITS—all sizes and all of the present season's make, at $12.00.

Also some $20 Suits, at $15.

HOUSE COATS—formerly $6.50, $7 and $9.50, now $3.95, $5.00 & $7.00,

At 13th St. store only.

Stores open this evening.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900. Under the Direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU. This afternoon at 2, only matinée of ROMEO ET JULIETTE. Mmes. Eames, Olitzka; MM. Salignac, Plançon, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli. To-night, at 8, at Popular Prices, IL TROVATORE. Mmes. Nordica and Mantelli; MM. Campanari, and Dippel. Conductor, Bevignani. Sun. Evg., Dec. 31, Grand Sunday Night Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Sembrich and Olitzka; MM. Campanari and Salignac, together with Met. Opera House Orchestra. Conductor, Mr. Paur. Mon. Evg., Jan. 1, at 8, CARMEN. Mmes. Calvé and Suzanne Adams; MM. Saléza and Plançon. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli. Wed Evg., Jan. 3, at 8, AIDA. Mmes. Eames and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez, Scotti, and Plançon. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli. Fri. Evg., Jan. 5, at 7:45, DIE WALKURE. Mmes. Nordica, Schumann-Heink, and Eames; MM. Van Dyck and Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur. WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL—NEXT SUNDAY EVG. *Sunday Ev'g, 31st Dec., at 8:30 o'Clock,* PADEREWSKI. His only appearance with orchestra this season. WALTER DAMROSCH.....Conductor. Programme. Beethoven E Flat Concerto. Soli. by Chopin. PADEREWSKI'S Fantasie Polonaise. Seats, $2.50, $2.00, $1.50, and $1.00. At Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.; also at the Hall. STEINWAY PIANO USED.

CARNEGIE HALL. 27th Season, 1899-1900. ANNUAL CHRISTMAS PERFORMANCE. ORATORIO SOCIETY. Frank Damrosch, Conductor. TO-NIGHT at 8 o'clock. The Messiah. SOLOISTS: Sopr. Mme. Johanna Gadski. Contr. Miss Grace Preston. Tenor, Mr. George Hamlin. Basso, Mr. David Bispham. Reserved seats 75 cents to $2.00. Boxes $12 and $15. On sale at box office.

ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK. 69 West 66th St. Open to the Public New Year's. INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY MATCH. Night at 9:15 o'clock. McGILL UNIVERSITY VS. ALL-YORK. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

THE LAST NIGHT AND THE MERRIEST. HUNGARIAN PEASANT BALL. For the charity fund of the Hungarian Literary Society, December 31st, at MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. Grand concert 9 to 12. Fiery Hungarian dances. Mirthful Peasant costumes. Boxes and seats at Tyson's.

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....at 8:20. Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2. SPECIAL MAT. NEW YEAR'S. 2D MONTH. THE MANEUVERS OF JANE. Comedy, 4 acts, by Henry Arthur Jones.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2. Extra Matinée New Year's Day. FOURTH MONTH. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS ANNIE RUSSELL in MISS HOBBS. MISS HOBBS.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA. Ev'gs. 8:20. 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Mat. to-day, 2:15. LAST NIGHT. No Smoking or Drinking at Mats. Rogers Bros. in Wall St. 50c. | Admission to Promenade | 50c. Mon., Jan. 1—Klaw & Erlanger & B. D. Stevens's CHRIS AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP. Seats now on sale.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. Evgs. 8:20. MATINÉES TO-DAY & WED. EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. MY LADY'S LORD. XTRA MAT. NEW YEAR'S.

GARRICK THEATRE. 25th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8 o'clock. Mats., 2:15. Matinées To-day and New Year's Day. Wm. Gillette in His New Play. Sherlock Holmes.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way. Evgs., 8:30. MATINÉES, 2:15. Matinées To-day, Monday, and Wednesday. WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS. This Season, Greatest Hit.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre, B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:30. LAST 2 WEEKS. Matinées To-day & Monday. JULIA MARLOWE | Barbara Frietchie. Tuesday, January 9—MAUDE ADAMS.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. and Madison Ave. Charles Frohman.....Manager. FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY. Evenings, 8:30. Matinée To-day. XTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S. MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD in THE FIRST VIOLIN. From the Romance written by Jessie Fothergill. Jan. 8th, Last and Farewell Week. Monday, (only time,) Arms and The Man; Tuesday, Cyrano de Bergerac; Wednesday, Prince Karl; Thursday, A Parisian Romance; Friday, Beau Brummell; Saturday, (only matinée,) The Devil's Disciple; Sat. Night, Jekyll and Hyde. Seats may now be secured for the balance of the engagement.

5th Ave Theatre. B'way & 28th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., To-day & New Year's. POSITIVE SUCCESS. The Latest Musical Comedy. THREE LITTLE LAMBS. Company of 70, including the Misses Adele Ritchie, Nellie Braggins, Marie Cahill, the Messrs. W. E. Philp, Raymond Hitchcock, W. T. Carleton.

PROCTOR'S 23d ST. Marshall Wilder. Cont. Perf. Jennie Yeamans. 15, 25, 50c. Anna Teresa Berger. MOVING PICTURES. (XMAS VIEWS.) 30 other.

PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. HUNGARIAN BOYS' BAND. 15, 25, 50c. 40 Midget Musicians! PRESS ELDRIDGE, Conway & Leland, others.

CASINO! Last 7 Ngts! Last Mat. To-day. Mat. Nw Yrs Day! BUT TWO! Adieu Ngt, Jan. 6. Alice Nielsen OPERA COMPANY. Jan. 8.—Rice's "Little Red Riding Hood." in The Singing Girl!

BROADWAY Theatre. 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & To-day, 2. THE GREAT SUCCESS. BEN-HUR. SPECIAL MATINEE NEW YEAR'S.

THE DEWEY East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. PARISIAN WIDOWS. "Tin Wedding," "Manhattan 4."

MANHATTAN Theatre, 33d & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. THE GIRL WITH THE AUBURN HAIR. Hart & DeMar, Mme. Herrmann, Canfield & Carleton, Hilda Thomas, Aldrich, Biograph.

Grand Opera House. SHORE ACRES. Mat. To-day. Nxt. wk.—"Because She Loved Him So."

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL, B'way & 30 St. Matinées Tues. & Sat. Whirl-I-Gig & BARBARA FIDGETY.

HERALD SQ. THEA. Mats. To-day, Mon. & Wed. Pop. price Concert To-morrow Ngt by Entire Co. PRIMROSE & DOCKSTADER'S Minstrels. Refined. Jan. 8—David Belasco's "Naughty Anthony."

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day. Phone 2224 Mad. Sq. MAY IRWIN IN SISTER MARY. EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. MATINEE "WAY DOWN EAST." New Year's. Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2. Ev. 8:10.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Mat. To-day. (red. pr.) SCHWEIGHOFER'S NULLERL, (a Nobody,) by Morre.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. This Week, MEN AND WOMEN.

HARLEM OP. HOUSE. Mrs. Leslie Carter in ZAZA. Eve. 8. Mat. To-day, 2. Nxt Week, VIOLA ALLEN in THE CHRISTIAN.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. 50c. MAT. TO-DAY.

AMERICAN 42d St. & EIGHTH Ave. CASTLE SQUARE OPERA CO. 3d year. 100 people. Box Office open 8. The BEGGAR STUDENT. Evs. 8:15, 25c. o $1. Mat. To-day. 1,100 seats, 25c. Next Week—DIE FLEDERMAUS (in English). SPECIAL MAT. NEW YEAR'S DAY (MON.)

14TH ST. THEATRE, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Special Matinée NEW YEAR'S DAY. THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER. "Another Old Homestead."—N. Y. World. A GLIMPSE OF QUAINT COUNTRY LIFE. NEXT SUNDAY, Dec. 31.—Afternoon at 3; Eve. at 8:15. Biograph Moving Pictures of POPE LEO XIII. ORIGINAL VIEWS taken in the Vatican at Rome.

THE NEW YORK. Pop. Price Mat. To-day & New Year's. 2 w'ks only, S. Bernard & Xmas pantom. THE MAN IN THE MOON. Jan. 8, 1st time, "Broadway to Tokio." Sunday Evening, Dec. 31, All-Star Concert.

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St. Evg. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15. XTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S. FRANK DANIELS in THE AMEER.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'WAY & 38TH ST. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day. N. C. Goodwin. Maxine Elliott. THE COWBOY AND THE LADY. Extra Matinée Monday.

COMIQUE. Broadway & 29th St. Formerly Sam T. Jack's. Mat. To-day, 25 & 50c. Bohemian Burlesquers. Tobascoscope. (Sensational Moving Pictures.) Extra attraction! Fleurelle, Direct from Paris.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX—New Groups. Extra Attractions To-day. Christmas Pantomime, Blue Beard. CINEMATOGRAPH Every Hour. Neapolitan Troubadour Orchestra.

LECTURES.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LECTURES FOR JANUARY:

AT COOPER UNION, Tuesdays, 8 P. M.—JAMES E. LEARNED, "Letters and Manners." No tickets required.

AT METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, Saturdays, 11 A. M.—W. B. VAN INGEN, "The Art of the Japanese." No tickets required.

AT AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, Saturdays, 8 P. M.—J. K. REES, "Astronomy." Apply for tickets to the Secretary of Columbia University.

AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, Tuesdays, 3:30 P. M.—A. V. W. JACKSON, "Literature of Ancient India"; Wednesdays, 4:30 P. M.—L. C. VAN NOPPEN, Holland Society Lectures on "Dutch Literature"; Thursdays, 3:30 P. M., Lectures in French. No tickets required for these lectures.

DEC
1899

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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The New York Times
Saturday Edition, with
Review of Books and Art.
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Times.

What is said to be one of the most authoritative books on the South African question is now coming from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons. It is entitled "Side Lights on South Africa," and is by Mrs. Roy Devereux, who has had most exceptional opportunities for observing both the Boer and British régimes in South Africa. Not only does the author give her independent observations concerning Boer life and character, English life and particular views of the politics of the Transvaal and Cape Colony, but she also presents useful information concerning the dynamite monopoly, railways, industrial conditions, taxes and duties, Cecil Rhodes, the race problem, the problem of police protection, the "South African Shipping Ring," and similar matters. A personal interest may also be attached to the work from the fact that its pages include interviews with President Krüger, President Steyn, Sir Alfred Milner, and Cecil Rhodes, which, in the light of the most recent news from South Africa, will prove most valuable to persons who are making a study of existing things from any point of view.

The Century Magazine in its January number again presents some specimens of color illustration, this time in an article by Dr. Frederick A. Cook, entitled "The New Antarctic Discoveries." Dr. Cook recently frankly wrote concerning some proofs of the pictures that illustrate his article: "The vivid complexity of delicate shades of most scenes is impossible of imitation by the present means, but the success attained by the artist, the engravers, and the printers in these reproductions has been an agreeable surprise to me. The daily touches of color, which serve to relieve the awful monotony and glittering whiteness peculiar to the south polar regions, have been fairly represented." Persons who have followed the development of the color process, even since last Autumn, will very likely be eager to admit that the colored illustrations in the January Century are the most satisfactory of the kind that have yet been produced. The possibilities of color illustrations seem, indeed, infinite. The January Century also contains, among its more notable features, a poem by Rudyard Kipling, "In the Matter of One Compass."

"Shakespeare, the Man," is the title of an elaborate and intimate study of the Avon poet by the eminent historian, Prof. Goldwin Smith, which will be published by the Doubleday & McClure Company about Jan. 25. Lovers of Shakespeare must often have put the questions to themselves: "What sort of a man was Shakespeare—what his attitude toward the ordinary surroundings of human life—toward its mysteries—toward those problems that the ages have tried in vain to solve?" These questions, which are in nowise replied to by the fragmentary biography that has come down to us, have occurred again and again to every intelligent reader of the world's greatest dramatist and poet. In the endeavor to answer them Prof. Goldwin Smith approaches the subject after the thought of years, and with a full and adequate knowledge of the Elizabethan age and its literature. His work is said to be full of sympathetic literary appreciation and insight, and his deductions, while ingenious, are logical. The book is intended not only for the Shakespearean student, but for the ordinary reader. Unless we are greatly mistaken, everybody who has seen "Hamlet" or "Othello" or "Macbeth" will like to read this book.

Albert Lee, author of "The Key to the Holy House," has just completed a new historical romance, which is in active preparation at D. Appleton & Co.'s. It is entitled "The Gentleman Pensioner." Persons who have had the privilege of perusing the advance sheets say that in its style and the intrigues of its characters it suggests "A Gentleman of France." The scene is laid in the early part of the Elizabethan period when the plots of the partisans of Mary Stuart against Queen Elizabeth seemed to be approaching a culmination. The hero of the romance is the Queen's confidential messenger, and his trust involves many thrilling adventures.

The notable series, "Heroes of the Reformation," published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, will be extended by the addition of a volume containing the biographies of two men who played very prominent parts in Reformation history, but who were not in the front rank. The first of these is Balthasar Hubmaier, who was the theologian of the Baptist party in Germany and Switzerland. Hubmaier received most contemptuous treatment by the anti-Baptist party, but in no way deserved it, and therefore it is a particular satisfaction to be able to announce that the Rev. Henry C. Vedder, D. D., Professor of Church History in Crozier Theological Seminary, and confessedly one of the ablest men in the Baptist denomination, has consented to write for the series the biography of Hubmaier. It has also been arranged to bring out in the same volume a biography of Faustus Socinus, who was the theologian of the Unitarian party in Reformation times. The author of this biography will be the Rev. Alexander Gordon, Prin-

STOCKTON IN FINE CLOTHES.

The New Shenandoah Edition of His Novels and Short Stories.*

The name of this first library edition of Mr. Stockton's books is thus explained in the author's delightfully Stocktonian preface:

About the time these volumes were beginning to form themselves into a company, to march together toward whatever measure of success shall lie before them, I made for myself a new home in the beautiful Valley of the Shenandoah. So as the new manner of life of the books, and the new manner of life of their author began together, it was determined to call this uniform series the "Shenandoah Edition."

The Southern aroma of the edition is further carried out by the magnolia stamped upon the cover, and by the choice of the distinctively Southern story, "The Late Mrs. Mill," to stand at the head of the line. The set is printed by De Vinne, and it is superfluous to say that the result is perfection. Any author must delight to see his family of "grown-up books" so nobly arrayed for their first reunion, which, whenever accomplished, will surely be a thanksgiving festival to him, to his publishers, and to his public; those of his public at least who are happy enough to find themselves in the possessive case. So much for the "outward, visible sign" of the books, but what of their contents, their soul, the "inward spiritual grace" of them?

As we read the publishers' list of the stories to be gathered into these eighteen volumes, we can but marvel, as we have often marveled before, at the amazing fertility and versatility of the mind that has produced them, and we find ourselves lingering over the very titles with an exquisite restrospective enjoyment of all we have read, and an equal anticipative enjoyment of all we have not. We cannot say that in his peculiar humor Mr. Stockton is first and the rest nowhere, because the simple truth is, there are no rest. "In the one class Frank Stockton—in the other class all the other writers."

How his characters troop around us as we think of his books! Surely we know those good people as well as he does himself. In his preface he claims an advantage over us, saying: "My descriptions of my men and women can never be so good as those mental pictures of them which only I can see." Now we are willing to concede a good deal to Mr. Stockton. As Edward Eggleston has said, he certainly possesses a chamber in his mind denied to the rest of the world; but once he lets his characters out of that chamber they are ours. That he should know and love them better than we—impossible! Are not dear Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine our chiefest friends? Do we ever plant an onion bed without thinking of the sailormen? And the deliciously absurd Pomona, and her excellent Jonas, with his remarkable philosophy of malaria, and his heroic surgery applied to poor Pomona's fancies; and good Sarah Block, so sensible in regard to the north pole and "polar rheumatism," and Miss Panney, whose reason for never going to church too many of us share, and those queer rivals on The Merry Chanter, the butcher and Lord Crabstairs—how true it is that "title is bound to get ahead of meat"!—and Stephen Petter not a crank, only because "you can't turn him," especially on the subject of the Rockmores of Germantown, and Captain Timon, "in favor of givin' things a leetle longer chance." How often have we sorrowfully agreed with him that "a good many things in this world would do a sight better than they do if they had a leetle longer chance." We once knew a middle-aged woman who wickedly wrote a composition for her youthful son, and who met swift and sure retribution by having his teacher mark it "Promising!" Then the tragedy of life struck home—the need to us all of a little more time to fulfill our promises. But we have lost ourselves among our delightful and suggestive old friends; and mind and pen are out of breath as they fly from one to the other of the dear people for whom Mr. Stockton dares aver an affection stronger than our own. Why, we even suspect we love some of them better than he does himself—Lanigan Beam, for instance, toward whom we are very soft-hearted, and whom Mr. Stockton pitilessly consigns to a hard fate.

We are so grateful to the man who makes us smile in this sad world that we are apt to ignore in his writings all save their mirth-giving qualities. Some of our humorists have smarted under the unquenchable propensity of the public to laugh in the wrong place. Again and again Mr. Clemens has to insist that he really does not mean to be funny, and Mr. Bangs as a serious writer finds himself in eclipse by his own wit. We cannot say that Mr. Stockton ever needs to call the smiles of his readers to order, but we think our delight in his "character-mongering," our joy in the whimsicality of his fancies, our keen appreciation of his unique and always fascinating trick of making his people behave with absolute coherence and consis-

...Times Saturday Review makes extraordinary return for the expenditure. It is the wonderful holiday book number, with forty pages of literary comment and current art notes. There is a selection of "One Hundred Best Books," with accompanying descriptive reviews, which ought to prove mercifully suggestive to the people who are racking their brains about Christmas presents and do not know what to give. The publishers' advertisements constitute in themselves delightful reading. This, too, in spite of the fact that they are open to the same objection that the old woman made to the dictionary—the subject changes so often.

Plagiarism in Art.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Is not plagiarism in art as much to be condemned as in literature? A recent number of The Ladies' Home Journal contained a full-page picture that in composition and treatment was shamelessly taken from Henri Lerolle's well-known painting of the "Arrival of the Shepherds." I think the artist (I did not see his name) should be called on for some explanation for his act. We are getting in a bad way if we let such things pass without remonstrance.

JOHN BREWSTER DANE.

New York, Dec. 25, 1899.

...Rogers Would Not Sell Him.

—A Springtime Book.

In a strictly limited edition comes as one of the most expensive volumes of the Autumn output, "Pictures of Early New York on Dark Blue Staffordshire Pottery." In the early days of the century, and particularly between 1820 and 1830, it is said that our National prejudice was so strong against anything English that the manufactures of English pottery found it impossible to sell their wares in America, until they decided to try decorating them with American portraits, views, and pictures of historical interest. The originals of these decorations, all of which were faithfully copied, were in many cases contemporary engravings and drawings, comparatively few of which are now procurable. Many engravings and drawings of pictures, views, and historical events, connected with the City and State of New York, having been largely used, as well as many connected with Pennsylvania and New England, and a few Southern and Western pictures as well having thus been used on this Staffordshire pottery—long since dear to the heart of the collector—much valuable pictorial material has thus been preserved which would have otherwise been lost to us.

The author of the book, Mr. R. T. Haines Halsey, has used these views taken from the specimens of old Staffordshire ware to bring out points in our early history, full description of the places and buildings so pictured being given, of many of which very little is generally known. The book, therefore, will have a historical value quite apart from its interest for general readers, as well as being found of great interest and value to all china collectors. How astonished our fathers would be to find the high value now put on ware they thought none too good for daily use in their simple households.

Mr. W. C. Prime, so well known as a writer on ceramics, was one of the first to call attention to this class of pottery, and many a china collector owes a debt of gratitude to the following extract from Mr. Prime's introduction to "The China Hunters' Club," (New York, 1878,) which Mr. Halsey incorporates in his book:

Transfer printing has abundant illustration in old specimens, exhibiting the art in the last century. Later on, as our country began to have a history, the ceramic art began to * * * illustrate in permanent pictures the events of that history. With whatever disdain the collector of Dresden and Sèvres may now look down on the blue printed crockeries of Clews and Wood and Ridgeway, the day will come when ceramic specimens, showing our first steamboats, our first railways, the portraits of our distinguished statesmen, soldiers, and sailors, the opening of our canals, the various events of our wars, and our triumphs in peace, will rank in historical collections with the vases of Greece. * * * Men will say: "These show the tastes, these illustrate the home life of the men and women who were the founders and rulers of the American Republic."

How thoroughly Mr. Prime's prophecy has been fulfilled a record of some of the prices paid for old dark-blue Staffordshire, and the estimation in which it is held at the present day, will best indicate. The book will be found very interesting, even to the general reader, Mr. Halsey rapidly reviewing the evolution of the blue plate from the early days, when, all porcelains being imported from China, the name of that country soon became the generic name for all tableware made by workers in clay.

The Dutch made the first attempts at imitating the dark-blue porcelain which had been used in China since the middle of the fifteenth century; the success of this Delft ware being so great that attempts were made to imitate Dutch pottery in England as early as 1640.

And so the book goes on, tracing the gradual development of the art through the efforts of its various manufacturers, all of which will be found very interesting reading. It is stated on very good authority that the use of the dark flowing blue, which was, like so many other ceramic successes, due entirely to accident, was at first supposed to have ruined the pieces. But it was finally decided to try them on the American market, where their success was instantaneous—so successful, indeed, that fresh orders flowed in, which resulted in steps being taken to perfect such use of deep coloring. The whole account of transfer printing will be found most interesting. It is also a noteworthy fact that the success of pieces with American views soon after led to the use of European subjects in the same manner. The artistic borders which frame the early views of our country are also most artistic, and reflect great credit on the skill of the Staffordshire designers, various blendings of seaweed and sea shells, oak leaves and acorns, roses and scrolls, grapes and vine leaves being very common. "These combinations of fruits and blossoms and the delicate intermingling of the many old-fashioned flowers, add greatly to the attractiveness of this pottery." The reproductions of old views from rare pieces of this old pottery, which form the illustrations to a very beautiful book, add much to its interest.

The volume, a royal octavo of about 340 beautifully printed pages from the Gillies Press, contains 154 reproductions of pottery in blue and three plates in more than one color. The edition consists of 268 copies on hand-made paper and 30 on Japan. The illustrations are beautifully done, the pictures coming out clearly and distinctly, and especially so in the Japan copies. And the

*PICTURES OF EARLY NEW YORK ON DARK BLUE STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERY. By R. T. Haines Halsey. Hand-made paper copies, $50; Japan paper copies, $100. 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. The Gillies Press. Photogravures by W. H. Gibo & Co. Printing of photogravures by J. L. Phillips. Binding by Robert Rutter & Son.

Mr. Mabie's "My Study Fire" Illustrated.

The most charming of all Mr. Mabie's delightful books—"My Study Fires"—unless, indeed, it is equaled by its "Under the Trees," appears at this season in attractive holiday garb. The work of the University Press, the volume is well printed and attractively paged, is on heavy plate paper of a pleasing tone and finish, and has an exceedingly good title page, so far being most satisfactory; but when it comes to the illustrations a quite different feeling is awakened. The pictures—sixty-five in number—are the work of two sisters, Maude and Genevieve Cowles, the results being most uneven. Some of the little fireside studies scattered through the volume are very delicate and satisfactory, as well as many of the landscapes; but the figure work is far less pleasing.

When an attempt is made to illustrate a book which has long been ranked among our favorite volumes, especially if it happens to be a book of essays, the artist has before him an unusually hard task. If the book is a strong, characteristic work, as "My Study Fire" unquestionably is, and one, too, much of whose charm lies in a delicate suggestiveness, we form our own idea of the characters and situations therein described, so that the artist has not only to translate the author, but also to satisfy the reader's preconceived ideas.

In the present volume there is a certain charm about many of the "Rosalind" pictures scattered through its pages; and yet the delicately pretty woman of the frontispiece—the one facing page 4, and "Under Some Spell of Silence"—is far from being the present writer's idea of Rosalind. In our imagination Rosalind stands with an equally sweet, but a far stronger, more intellectual face.

So, also, the full-length picture illustrating Chapter XXXI., "A New Hearth," does not illustrate that chapter at all, inasmuch as there is not the slightest hint of an open fire; the picture indeed showing us an unattractive corner of a very philistine room, the two seated figures without doubt fitting perfectly into their commonplace surroundings, a room which suggests a stove in one of its unseen corners. In fact, it would hardly seem that the low gown in which Rosalind is always pictured properly belongs amid the surroundings shown, except, perhaps, in the frontispiece, and in the most satisfactory presentment in the entire book of the Rosalind who for so long we seem to have counted among our intimate friends, which will be found facing Page 31, "Began the Evening by Reading Aloud."

The chapter on "Christmas Eve" has long been one of our favorite portions of a beautiful book; the whole chapter being so suggestive and so charmingly put. Speaking of the effective Christmas decorations, Mr. Mabie writes:

It pleases me to note the spray of holly that obscures the title of Bacon's solemn and weighty essays, and I get half a page of suggestions for my notebook from the fact that a sprig of mistletoe has fallen on old Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy." * * * When the fire has reached a degree of intensity and magnitude which Rosalind thinks adequate to the occasion, I take down a well-worn volume, which opens of itself at a well worn page. * * * On Christmas Eve it is Alexander Smith's "Dreamthorp" which always seems to lie at my hand, and when I take it up, the well-worn volume falls open at the essay on Christmas.

"Dreamthorp" is one of our own most cherished volumes; an acquaintance first owed to Mr. Mabie's above-quoted eulogy, which has long since grown into intimacy both with that book and the almost equally delightful "Last Leaves," a volume of essays published shortly after Alexander Smith's death, so that we feel inclined to particularly resent the three pictures inspired by "Dreamthorp," and especially the full-page church interior, with its inquisitive old Irishwoman in the foreground. On the other hand, a few of the illustrations are superb. Nothing could be finer, for instance, than the full-page drawing illustrating:

A beautiful and prophetic story told of William Henry Channing. * * * He was a singularly noble boy; graceful in figure, charming in manner, expressive in countenance, sensitive, responsive, and imaginative. One night, after he had fallen alseep, he was suddenly awakened by a noise, and looking out of the window, he saw a splendid star shining full upon him. It fascinated my gaze, he writes, till it became like an angel's eye. It seemed to burn in and penetrate to my inmost being. My little heart beat fast and faster, till I could bear the intolerable blaze no more.

This beautiful story is also told by the picture in a charmingly poetic way. The face of the child is an ideal one, telling the story in every line. Had the other illustrations possessed half the charm and strength of this one, or even if they had equaled the delicacy of the full-page illustration upon page 275, "Like a child let loose from city squares, runs through meadows white with daisies," we would have had a far warmer welcome for the book.

Indeed, the most obvious criticism would seem to be that the illustrators have not taken sufficient interest in the book as a book. These charming essays being eminently bookish, and all woven around a central idea—the study fire—the surrounding pictures should have suggested such atmosphere, whereas, except on the title-page

*MY STUDY FIRE. By Hamilton Wright Mabie. With sixty-five illustrations by Maude Alice and Genevieve Cowles. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 1899. $2.50.

Mrs. John Drew.*

Unlike most autobiographies, this one contains very little information concerning the private life and personal experiences of the author. There are absolutely no adornments to the style and no appeals to the interest of a curious public. If the readers wish to know the chief facts of a career covering over seventy years of dramatic experience they will find them compressed into fewer than 150 small pages, presented almost without comment and entirely without the garrulity commonly associated with the recollections of a long life, the merest skeleton on which to build the delightful, whimsical, and dignified figure which for nearly twenty years has represented our fixed idea of Mrs. Malaprop.

We learn that she began her life on the stage (as Louisa Lane) at the early age of twelve months, when she assumed the rôle of crying baby and chose to substitute crows of delight for the wails appropriate to the part. The audience and the lights gave her the same pleasure that they never failed to give her in after years. At eight years she played in a little farce called "Twelve Precisely," in which she represented five characters. When she was nine years old she played in "Dr. Pangloss" with the grandfather of Joseph Jefferson. "Think of that great old actor," she says, "playing with a child nine years old!" She was married at sixteen to Henry Blaine Hunt, who was "a very good singer, a nice actor, and a very handsome man of forty." To her subsequent difficulties she makes no allusion, but records in a businesslike way her marriage to Mr. Mossop in 1848, his death in 1849, and her marriage in 1850 to John Drew. Upon this husband she bestows a brief encomium at the close of her memoirs.

"I don't think," she says, "there are many persons surviving him now who remember him well, and he was worth remembering. One of the best actors I ever saw in a long list of the most varied description. Had he lived to be forty-five he would have been a great actor. But too early success was his ruin; it left him nothing to do. Why should he study when he was assured on all sides (except my own) that he was as near perfection as was possible for man to be? So he finished his brief and brilliant career at thirty-four years of age, about the age when men generally study most steadily and aspire most ambitiously."

In 1861 Mrs. Drew became manager of the Arch Street Theatre, in Philadelphia, and did not relinquish the management until 1892, although the later years of the theatre were much less profitable than the early years, when Wallack, Booth, E. L. Davenport, and other shining lights belonged to her company. She was conservative in her customs, and was the last to take up matinées.

In 1880 or 1881 she made her engagement with Mr. Jefferson to travel with him and act Mrs. Malaprop in "The Rivals." After 1892 she moved to New York and began "looking about for something to do at seventy-two years of age."

As in most cases the stage was certainly not a primrose path to financial success with her. When she was thirteen or fourteen she and her mother "jointly received a salary of $16 a week." "I don't know how we lived," she says, "but mother was a splendid manager at that time, a marvelously industrious woman, and we all lived at 'Ma' Lenthe's, at the corner of Bowdoin Square, (Boston,) a gable-end. We had a large room on the second story, a trundle bed which went under the other for the accommodation of little children, a large closet in which we kept a barrel of ale and all our dresses, and passed a very happy two seasons in the enjoyment of that large salary, which we eked out by the three clear half benefits very nicely."

When, some years later, she was engaged as leading lady for the Walnut Street Theatre of Philadelphia, she received a salary of $20 a week, the highest then known there. In those days actresses did not, of course, dress as they do now, and perhaps acted all the better, she reflects.

The reminiscences of well-known actors and actresses for which one naturally looks in a book of this sort dating back to the days of the Kembles are conspicuously absent. Nearly, if not quite, the most exten-

*AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF MRS. JOHN DREW. With an Introduction by Her Son, John Drew. With Biographical Notes by Douglas Taylor. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1899. Price, $1.50.

A Hint to Future Ambassadors.

From The Chicago Tribune.

The discussion raised by The New York Times Saturday Review as to the origin of the quotation, "Cleanliness is next to godliness," which Ambassador Choate ascribed to the Bible, has called forth two letters to that paper referring the passage back to the Talmud. The fact seems to have been overlooked by Bartlett in his "Familiar Quotations." It is not altogether strange that the quotation should sometimes be ascribed to the Scriptures, for the volume of Hebrew traditions and commentaries from which it comes is older than some parts of the Bible. It first appears in the "Beraitha" as the last "Mishna" of "Sota," Chapter IX. It is afterward found in other Hebrew works, from one of which that learned rabbi, Dr. Bettelheim, gives the following translation:

Phinehas ben Yair says: "The doctrines of religion are resolved into (or are next to) carefulness; carefulness into vigorousness; vigorousness into guiltlessness; guiltlessness into abstemiousness; abstemiousness into cleanliness; cleanliness into godliness, (or holiness,)" &c. The meaning of the original is that cleanliness is next to (or akin to would perhaps be a closer rendering) godliness or holiness. We have an old Latin rendering of the same, which for many years we took to be the original, until we discovered the earlier authority.

The wise reader will do well to cut this out and paste it upon the flyleaf of his "Familiar Quotations" as a safeguard against displaying his Biblical ignorance when he becomes Ambassador at the Court of St. James's.

They Change the Subject Too Often.

Mrs. Derby in The Columbus (Ohio) Press-Post.

This Dec. 9 issue of The New York Times Saturday Review makes extraordinary re-

sive description is of Macready, "a dreadful man to act with; you had the pleasant sensation of knowing that you were doing nothing that he wanted you to do; though following strictly his instructions. He would press you down with his hand on your head, and tell you in an undertone to stand up!"

"Mr. Macready," she continues, "was a terribly nervous actor; any little thing which happened unexpectedly irritated him beyond endurance. One night at the Park 'Macbeth' was the play. Mrs. Sloman, an old-fashioned actress, dressed Lady Macbeth in the manner which prevailed in her early life—in black velvet, point lace, and pearl beads. In the murder scene part of Macready's dress caught on the tassels of her pearl girdle; the string broke, the beads fell on the floor, softly with a pretty rhythmic sound distinctly heard through the intense silence of the scene. This so exasperated Mr. Macready that he was almost frantic, until, with the final line of the scene, 'Wake, Duncan, with the knocking. Oh! would that thou couldst!' he threw Mrs. Sloman off the stage, with words which I hope were unheard by the public, and were certainly unfit for publication." This was evidently one of Macready's "impulsive moments," which Browning found "inconsistent with his nobler moods."

Mr. Taylor's biographical notes at the end of the volume include some fac similes of old playbills of the Philadelphia theatres, and the other illustrations are portraits of Mrs. Drew at different stages of her career and of contemporaneous actors and actresses with whom she was associated.

Monsignor Seton's Family.*

Mgr. Robert Seton, D. D., has prepared a very handsome volume of family history and genealogy under the title of "An Old Family; or, The Setons of Scotland and America." As a piece of fine printing and handsome binding it is admirable, and it will no doubt be a source of great pleasure to the descendants and relatives of the families which it describes. The work is illustrated with a large number of engravings and cuts of the homes and haunts of the different members of the family, both here and in Scotland, as well as portraits of the more distinguished descendants of the house of Seton and its ramifications. Many of these illustrations have been hitherto inaccessible, and their presentation in the present convenient form will be a great delight to all who desire to see the counterfeit presentments of their forefathers. It is now over forty years since Mgr. Seton began to study the past history of his family, and the present volume is the outcome of this employment of his leisure moments.

The family of Seton is Scotch, and is, like many Scotch families, of Norman origin. The earliest member of the family who can be traced was one Picot, or "the pikeman." His date is not precisely fixed, for, of course, the records of Europe were not so carefully preserved then as now. This Picot was connected with the families of Avenal and de Say. The latter name, through the modifications of de Say-tune, de Sey-toune, and de Seton, gives the modern form of Seton. The first de Say appeared in Scotland during the reign of Alexander I., (1107-1124.) His name was Saher de Say, and he was a Norman refugee. From him the Setons in Scotland and America are descended. During the succeeding centuries the family increased and multiplied. Many of its members held important offices and charges under the many rulers which those troublous times imposed upon Scotland. The sixth Lord Seton had a daughter Mary, who was one of the four "Marys," or waiting ladies, of Mary Queen of Scots.

Yestreen the Queen had four Maries,
This night she'll have but three;
There was Mary Seton, and Mary Beton,
And Mary Carmichael and Me."

The "me" of the ballad must have been Mary Livingston, as she was one of the four. A watch in the shape of a skull has been preserved by the Setons as a gift of Queen Mary to her fair attendant, Mary Seton.

The Setons in America are the descendants of that branch of the family known as the Parbroath line. William Seton came to America in 1763 to join his brother-in-law, who was already settled in New York.

The Setons, therefore, although an old family, cannot be called a very old New York family. Of course, in these days it is the fashion to call any family which has been settled here for three generations a "New York family," and, in distinction to the hordes of Europeans who now "leave their country for their country's good," the name has a certain amount of justice. But no member of any of the real New York families will be found to grant the Setons a position among the families of the Province of New York. Although then, comparatively recent arrivals on these shores, the Setons soon took part in the social and political life of the day. Not the least part of their activity has been in connection with the interests of the Roman Catholic Church in America. Seton Hall College in New Jersey, of which the author of the present work is a Trustee, is a memorial of the piety and liberality of the adherents of the Church of Rome.

As we have said, the descendants and connections of the Seton family are to be congratulated in the appearance of this fine volume by one of their number. The writer of it is sincerely proud of his family, a feeling which is usually shared by all persons except those who have no ancestry of which to be proud, for, as Gibbon says: "A lively desire of knowing and recording our ancestors is generally prevalent that it must appear, on the slightest presumption, to proceed from the principle of

THE PHILIPPINES.

F. D. Millet's Account of the Expedition Under Gen. Merritt.*

Another volume in the Harpers series of books on the late war and its results, as viewed by their staff correspondents, describes one of the expeditions to the Philippines. It is by a past master in the school of special correspondence, F. D. Millet, who has acted as a war correspondent in a number of campaigns, notably in the Russo-Turkish, and who on the present occasion acted as the representative of The London Times and Harper's Weekly in the expedition that sailed from San Francisco for the Philippines under the command of Gen. Merritt. Mr. Millet has had a varied experience, and is well fitted to rough it and undergo all the hardships of either a military or naval campaign. On the Newport, which carried Gen. Merritt and staff, and on which the author was accommodated with quarters, were two batteries of the Third Regular Artillery and the Astor Battery. The experiences of some of the greenhorn soldiers in a storm are humorously described. The author visited the lower deck and found the soldiers complaining that their quarters were "the worst ever provided for Christians." Concerning this statement the author says: "Having been in the ranks myself, and also in the steerage, come to that, I had little sympathy with those novices, who so knowingly condemned their quarters, and the record of the voyage, which was remarkable for the excellent health of the men, proved that there was not much wrong with the transports." The trip from San Francisco, with the customary stops, has been so often and so well described that we need not further refer to the uneventful one pictured by Mr. Millet.

About a month before the arrival of Gen. Merritt, Aguinaldo and his friends had established a provisional revolutionary Government. Gen. Merritt, finding that the Spanish prisoners, who were held captives by the Filipinos, were horribly emaciated and weak, ordered them fed. Aguinaldo sent a protest against feeding his prisoners, and had them removed somewhere out of Cavite. From that time it can be said that the misunderstanding with the American forces took definite shape. As an unbiased eye-witness of the conduct of the followers of Aguinaldo, both before and after the siege of Manila, the author was convinced that the great hope of the Filipinos was to capture Manila and loot the city. During the investment of the city by our troops they were not recognized, either as enemies or allies. They participated in an unauthorized way in the assault on the city, but when the American troops secured possession, an order was issued forbidding armed natives within the lines, and this regulation was strictly enforced. Aguinaldo, nevertheless, established strong detachments of his forces in the suburbs of Manila and began to make extraordinary demands, in terms none too polite, on Gen. Merritt. Among these demands were the following: That one-half of all the Spanish property surrendered to the United States Army be delivered to him, and that the palace of Malicanaug and the Archbishop's palace in Malate be turned over to him for his use. He supplemented these demands with high-handed acts, such as levying taxes on all produce entering Manila, collecting license fees, seizing Spaniards, and carrying them away captives. In order to avoid an open rupture with the insurgents, many annoying incidents were passed over without notice, notably the incarceration of a number of Spanish prisoners within our lines under the charge of the insurgents. These unfortunates suffered for lack of food and medical care and died in large numbers. It is almost incredible that this revolting spectacle of starving, dying men could exist within the American lines. The insurgents, unchecked in their aggressiveness, hoisted their flag on all the former Spanish defenses, and even planted it on Corregidor Island, but Admiral Dewey promptly ordered them off and threatened their fleet with extermination if they trespassed on his preserves. Would that our land forces had been commanded by a man as fearless and as quick to act as Dewey. Possibly the conflict with Aguinaldo would have been much briefer if such had been the case.

The assumption of the command by Gen. Otis was, in the estimate of the author, the turning point. He issued an order directing Aguinaldo to evacuate the suburbs of the city. After some parleying this order was reluctantly obeyed, and although the position after the evacuation remained anomalous, the order had been complied with and there was nothing to do but await the result of the Paris conference. At this time, August 1898, Aguinaldo was issuing decrees and proclamations under the assumed title of the so-called "Revolutionary

CONTINUED TO THE PHILIPPINES.

Government of the Philippines." On Sept. 15 the Revolutionary Congress assembled at Malolos and inaugurated the Filipino Republic. The author was present at this ceremony and describes it in a very interesting manner. On Sept. 22 Mr. Millet took passage on the City of Rio de Janeiro for San Francisco. His companions on the voyage were convalescent sick and wounded soldiers. With some of these the vitality was so low that the sea air failed to restore them, and several died before the boat reached its destination.

This volume, while practically only a reprint of newspaper dispatches is worthy of attention as the sooner here pictured should certainly be recorded in some permanent form. It is a narrative of [illegible] a story that will be read with interest [illegible]

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A Wonderful Collection in Buffalo—But Not Well Known Even There.

The most wonderful Johnsonian collection in the world is reposing in the fine library rooms of Mr. Robert B. Adam, 448 Delaware Avenue, Buffalo. In referring to it The London Speaker some years ago said that this fact made it appear possible that in thus furbishing up the New World with the relics of the Old Mr. Adam was largely contributing to make it fit for human habitation. It is a question, however, how much contributory negligence exists in Buffalo. I find that very few of those who consider themselves among "the leading citizens" know anything about Mr. Adam's famous collection or suspect that his residence contains sufficient in rare engravings, manuscripts, and letters to establish the fame of any society. Besides his Johnsoniana, his elaborations of various lines of Robert Burns, and the possession of a great deal of Burns correspondence and original manuscripts, warrants me in believing that Mr. Adam has the largest private collection on that subject. He showed me the original of "Tam o' Shanter," with the letter to Burns's friend, Mrs. Dunlop, (of Dunlop House, Stewarton,) which accompanied it, and also the manuscript of the ode to Washington, which has a peculiarly inspiring swing at this time. Mr. Adam is himself a Scotchman, and a very fine type of one, too, with a patriarchal head and beard, and a soft, melodious voice that was extremely captivating when he read these two poems aloud to me. Many of Burns's letters owned by Mr. Adam were printed in Mr. Dunlop's life of the poet, published by Dodd, Mead & Co. in 1897, and so stated in the copyright.

Mr. Adam has also a very valuable collection of engravings and letters of David Garrick that are superbly mounted in large volumes, elaborated from the original edition of Thomas Davies's "Life of Garrick," published by the author in Covent Garden in 1780. And this leads me up to Johnson as I recall from somewhere, his observation to Garrick while visiting him (his famous pupil) at his beautiful residence at Hampton, and having seen and admired the mansion, the grounds, and the temple of Shakespeare. "But, David," said he, "all these fine things make death very terrible!"

None of the engravings or the remarkable painting of Samuel Johnson owned by Mr. Adam in any way verify the conceived notions of the physical man. They exhibit none of the scrofulous marks which were said to be repulsively disfiguring to a large animal-like face, and in only one instance—the engraving by Sir Joshua Reynolds, published in 1770 by James Watson, a profile view—is the half blind and distorted eye shown. Even in this the head is of enormous strength in its mental indication, and does not exhibit any of the abominable characteristics which nearly every one who has read anything about Samuel Johnson at all has formed in fancy of the man—particularly from that knowledge disseminated by the encyclopaedia. This portrait, however, is strangely intrusive by the hands forced in peculiar juxtaposition as if in endeavor by the artist to show their nervous muscular twitching. Johnson, himself, did not like the work, and exclaimed that no one had a right to picture the infirmity of friends. It is the only portrait showing Johnson without a wig. Other engravings are, one from the painting by Opie, engraved by Townley, published in 1792; from the painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds, engraved by William Doughty in 1795, and the portrait by Reynolds, engraved by John Jones.

Mr. Adam has in conspicuous position the celebrated painting by Miss Reynolds, (1783,) which Johnson refers to in a letter to Mrs. Thrale, saying he sat with the patience such as mortal is born to bear eleven or twelve times, and characterized it as "Johnson's Grimly Ghost."

Among the books and pamphlets in Mr. Adam's collection, a copy of "The Rambler," published in 1752, and presented to Mrs. Gastrel, an old friend who lived in Litchfield, contains this autograph inscription:

To Mrs. Gastrel, in memory of a long friendship and in acknowledgment of many favors, these volumes are presented by her most obedient and most humble servant the author.

"Irene," as acted at Drury Lane, the first copy; a rare pamphlet entitled "Marmor Norfolciense," by "Probus Britannicus," published in 1739, in London, by J. Brett, and an address written in behalf of the Rev. Dr. William Dodd, entitled "The Convict's Address to His Unhappy Brethren." This was a plea to save Dodd from punishment for the forgery of the name of the Earl of Chesterfield, but was unsuccessful. It will be remembered that the Earl was one of the first friends of Johnson's, but deserted him when the eccentric writer was most in need of him. Subsequently, however, the Earl, regretting his own conduct, hastened to amend it by printing a most skillful and extravagant "puff" in The World, advertising the production of Johnson's dictionary, which it was expected would be dedicated to the Earl. Johnson's resentment, however, was not so appeased. Mr. Adam has a copy of the original edition, (beautifully printed in what is now called "bourgeois old style,") and it is indeed a literary curiosity in its references and quotations. It may not be uninteresting here to quote four definitions:

NETWORK—Anything reticulated or decussated at equal distances with interstices between the intersections.

OATS—A grain which in England is generally given to horses, but in Scotland supports people.

PATRON—One who countenances, supports, or protects. Commonly a wretch

DEC

qualities and attributes not by the common values of property, but wrestles alone by those to whom excise is paid.

Although the dictionary added greatly to Johnson's fame and excited much amusing criticism, he was only paid something like 1,500 guineas for his tremendous work—none of which he owned at the time of its completion. He had been distressingly "hard up" during the last three years of its preparation, and his publishers were more or less parsimonious, and he was often "goaded to dispatch for copy" when he was most hungry. Mr. Adam possesses the letter that Johnson wrote to his literary jailers on such an occasion. It was addressed to Mr. Strahan, one of the firm. He had been apparently threatened with a "blockade" in the matter of money raising, but Johnson was master of the situation, for if he threw up his work the loss would fall upon them heavily. Therefore he must have money by the evening of the next day, or he would quit work!

Nov. 1, 1751.

To William Strahan:

Dearest Sir: The message which you sent me by Mr. Stuart I do not consider as at all your own, but if you were contented to be the deliverer of it to me, you must favor me so far as to return my answer, which I have written down to spare you the unpleasing office of doing it in your own words. You advise me to write, I know, with very kind intentions, nor do I intend to treat your counsel with any disregard when I declare that in the present state of the matter "I shall not write"—otherwise than the words following:

"That my resolution has long been and is not now altered, and is now less likely to be altered, that I shall not see the Gentlemen Partners till the first volume is in the press, which they may forward or retard by dispensing or not dispensing with the last message."

Be pleased to lay this my determination before them this morning, for I shall think of taking my measures accordingly to-morrow evening, only this, that I mean no harm, but that my citadel shall not be taken by storm while I can defend it, and that if a blockade is intended the country is under the command of my batteries. I shall think of laying it under contribution to-morrow evening. I am, Sir, your most obliged, most obedient, and most humble servant,

SAM: JOHNSON.

Mr. Adam has the original copies of "The Tavern" and "The Deserted Village," by Goldsmith, from Boswell's library, showing his notation that the last four lines of the last-named poem were written by Johnson; also the proofsheets of the "Life of Pope," which were given by Johnson to Fanny Burney; also copies of the first editions of Johnson's "Life of Mr. Richard Savage," (1734,) and never reprinted; "Prince of Abyssinia," in two volumes, published by R. & J. Doddesley, Pall Mall, 1749; first editions of his famous "London," 1738, and "The Van of Human Wishes," 1749, published by Doddesley.

Perhaps the most interesting treasures in the collection are the two volumes of the proofsheets complete of Boswell's "Life of Johnson," (1791,) from Boswell's own library. The notations and corrections on most every page are extremely interesting. Frequent mention is made of the fact that "Mr. Self has read this proof carefully," &c. Mr. Self was apparently the gentleman who had the critical charge of the printing. On one page in Vol. II. occurs this sentence: "But I think 'in aversion from entails.'" This is queried on the margin as to use of the word 'from,' but Boswell "O. K.'s" the original by saying, "This is right, as in Johnson's letters 'averse from' is legitimate language." In the second edition of the "Life," Page 136, Vol. II., will be found reference to assistance from James Abercrombie, Esq., of Philadelphia. Mr. Adam has a copy of this volume, which was sent to Mr. Abercrombie with this inscription: "From his much obliged humble servant, the author," (1793.)

A copy of "Johnsoniana," published by Murray in 1836, (I think it was Murray who wrote the Johnson article in the Encyclopaedia Brittanica,) has been extended to two large volumes by the insertion of many portraits, views, and autograph letters. A copy of Johnson's "The Government of the Tongue," (1693,) bears this inscription by James Boswell:

London, 1779.

Presented to me by my worthy friend Bennett Langton, Esq., of London, as a Book by which I might be much improved, viz., by the Government of Tongue. He gave me the book and hoped I would read that treatise; but said no more. I have expressed in words what I believe was his meaning. It was delicate admonition.

Another letter of Johnson's, written to Mrs. Thrale, in the possession of Mr. Adam, is quite illustrative of the opposite side of his character, and is written with that charm of directness, ease, vigor, and sense that made him such a delightful talker. It is well worth while to print it here:

To Mrs. Thrale:

Dear Madam: Since you have written to me with the attention and tenderness of ancient times, your letters give me a great part of the pleasure which a life of solitude admits. You will never bestow any share of your good will on one who deserves better. Those that have loved longest love best. A sudden blaze of kindness may by a single blast of coldness be extinguished, but that fondness which length of time has connected with [sic] many circumstances and occasions, though it may for awhile be suppressed by disgust or resentment, with or without cause, is hourly revived by accidental recollection. To those that have lived long together everything heard and everything seen recall some pleasure communicated or some benefit conferred, some petty quarrel, or some slight endearment. Esteem of great powers or amiable qualities newly discovered may embroider a day or a week, but a friendship of twenty years is interwoven with the texture of life. A friend may be often found and lost, but an old friend never can be found, and nature has provided that he cannot easily be lost. * * * As we daily see our friends die around us, we that are left must cling closer, and, if we can do nothing more, at least pray for one another; and remember, that as others die, we must die too, and prepare ourselves diligently for the last great trial. I am, Madam, your affectionately,

SAM JOHNSON.

It will be remembered by those who know the life of Johnson that Mrs. Thrale was the wife of a rich brewer who took Johnson

The Settlement of Germantown.*

Hendrick Pannebecker, Graeff, Paul Kuster, Conred, Sellen, Umstat, Rittenhouse—these are names well known in Pennsylvania, and they belonged to the men who settled Germantown. The Hon. Samuel Whittaker Pennypacker, Senior Vice President of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, in his volume "The Settlement of Germantown," presents material of the most valuable and interesting character. The work shows how many were the difficulties, and how thoroughly they have been overcome. Research has been carried out in all directions, at home and abroad. Old and rare volumes and documents have been collected all throwing light on the subject.

The settlement of Germantown in 1683 is of prime importance, for it was "the first step in the great movement of people from the region bordering on the historic and beautiful Rhine." At the beginning it was from Crefeld that came the early exodus. This city is well known to-day for its manufacturing interests. It is situated on the Lower Rhine, not far from the borders of Holland. Either in 1678 or a year or so later, one Jacob Telner came to the American Colonies. Telner was a Crefeld man who carried on business in Amsterdam. On the 10th of March, 1682, William Penn conveyed to Telner, Jan Steypers, and to Dirck Sipman of Crefeld, 5,000 acres of land, to be laid out in Pennsylvania. The author shows that the purchase was made, not for speculation but for colonization. This movement, like many others of that time, was due in great measure to religious intolerance. Mr. Pennypacker follows closely the religious troubles of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It was the Dutch reformer Menno, who, far in advance of his time, taught the complete severance between Church and State. From the Mennonites sprang the general Baptist churches in England. John Fox, the founder of the Quakers, "imbibed his faith" in no small part from Menno. There was spiritual relationship between Quaker and Mennonite. It is reasonable to suppose that William Penn invited the Mennonites to Pennsylvania. Roosen writes "upon an invitation to our distressed forefathers in the faith, it is said, a number of them emigrated either from Holland or the Palatine and settled in Germantown in 1683, and there established the first church in America."

William Penn, Stubbs, and other Friends had visited Holland and Germany and had been most kindly received by the Mennonites. The founder of Philadelphia must have been familiar with the fine traits of these Germans. At Crefeld then there was preparation made for departure. It so happened that when Telner went to England he met there a Quaker friend, a Londoner, with whom he had done business. Claypole, the Quaker, was about starting out for Pennsylvania. An arrangement was made, and the entire party took the same ship. The author shows that it is highly probable that all the Crefelders were related. The pioneers arrived in Philadelphia without mishap on the 8th of October 1683. Now appears Francis Daniel Pastorius. He is to be honored as the foster father of the Germans in North America. Pastorius was born at Flomborn in 1674. "He came as a young man to Germantown, where in 1699 he married Eve, the daughter of Hans Peter Umstat. He was a man of education, writing a dainty script, possessing a knowledge of the Dutch, German, and English languages, and of mathematics." Pastorius served Penn as a surveyor. About a year before the coming of the Crefelders Pastorius had settled in Philadelphia, where he had built a small house. Many of the people were then living in caves. Pastorius seems to have exerted himself in behalf of the new arrivals. He parceled out the land for them. He, in fact, cast his lot with them. The new-comers dug cellars and built huts. Then commenced the settlement of Germantown. There is a German pun of the period worthy of preservation. Some one called Germantown "Armentown," on account of the poverty of the new-comers. There was another settlement attempted by the Frankford company, but this came to nothing, owing to the indifferent quality of the people.

The author takes a just pride in his forefathers. Many details are given of the professions and trades of the Germantown settlers. The paper mill built by Rittenhouse was among the first in the country. This mill is associated with William Bradford, the printer. Here is a picture of "Germopolis," or Germantown of 216 years ago. Joris Wertmuler writes home to his brother in

*THE SETTLEMENT OF GERMANTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA, AND THE BEGINNING OF GERMAN EMIGRATION TO NORTH AMERICA. By the Hon. Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker, LL. D., President of the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas, No. 2, and Senior Vice President of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia: William J. Campbell.

fruits. All kinds of corn are sown. From a bushel of wheat it is said you may get sixty or seventy, as good is the land. You can keep as many cattle as you wish, and there is provender enough for them, and as many swine as you want, since there are multitudes of oak trees, which produce an abundance of acorns to make them fat, and other wild nuts. You find here householders who have a hundred cows and innumerable hogs, so that a man can have as much pork as he wants. There are all kinds of wild animals, such as deer, roes, etc.; all kinds of birds, some tame and others wild, by the thousand together with an exceptionally great quantity of fish. The land lies in a very good climate, and is very healthy. You seldom see fogs or mists. There are many great and small rivers that are navigable, beautiful springs, fountains, and valleys. The farmers or husbandmen live better than lords."

Long ago Germantown lost its rustic character. That pretty lane to which Margaretha Fisher gave her name may have brick sidewalks now, and rows of houses flanking both sides of it. "Where are the springs of long ago?"

The make up of the volume is excellent. Here are fac similes of title pages of rare books, old letters, autographs, all having to do with the long past. The author shows himself to have been the keenest of collectors, with a definite purpose.

To Cheapen Postage on Library Books.

An effort is being made by the New England Educational League to cheapen book postage—that is, a lessening of the rates on books sent from public or incorporated libraries, so as to furnish a cheap delivery or carrier service. What is asked is to secure second postage rates, 1 cent a pound on books sent through the mails, coming from public libraries. From The People of Cambridge, Mass., the following is taken:

In the progress of the movement correspondence has been carried on with more than two hundred prominent persons in the United States and other countries, from whom valuable suggestions have been received. The objection that a deficit in second-class matter is chronic is met by the statements that the natural zone of library circulation, a radius of one to one hundred miles or less, would be economic and, perhaps, profitable to the postal system; also, by recent postal reforms the postal system is self-sustaining except for free mail matter.

Many letters have been received by those at the head of the movement, favoring a cheaper rate of postage on such books as are sent by libraries, and among the writers are Postmasters and Congressmen. The Library Association of the Western and Pacific States believe that such reduction of postage will add much to public education. In Switzerland the rate of postage on books has been made very cheap, some 3 cents on four pounds, and for that sum books may be sent and returned.

Those interested in this movement and wishing further information will address members of the council represented by Miss F. E. Whitcher, Public Library, Manchester, N. H.; H. C. Wellman, Public Library, Brookline, Mass.; E. H. Clement, Boston, Mass.; Miss C. M. Hewins, Public Library, Hartford, Conn.; G. F. Bowerman, New York Tribune; J. H. Canfield, Library of Columbia University; V. L. Collins, Reference Librarian, Princeton University; President B. L. Whitman, Columbian University; M. D. Sherrill, State Librarian, Raleigh, N. C.; Mrs. M. E. Cragie, Brooklyn, N. Y., Library Association; W. N. Speed, Louisville, Ky.; Miss M. E. Ahern, Public Libraries, Chicago, Ill.; Prof. D. L. Kiehle, University of Minnesota; President G. E. MacLean, University of Iowa; the Hon. Henry Sabin, Des Moines, Iowa; Miss C. E. Dennis, City Library, Lincoln, Neb.; Miss L. E. Howey, State Historical Library, Helena, Mont.

Quaritch and the Golden Rule.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In the two full and interesting notices on Bernard Quaritch's wonderful career, no mention is made of one of his most remarkable gifts, viz., integrity, honesty. The following incidents may be of interest to book dealers, both here and abroad: I hunted all over London to get a work by a famous author, out of print this last century. Nobody had heard of the work, never knew the author had written such. I pointed out that I had seen it in the British Museum. As a last resort I turned in to Quaritch. They said the same thing. After a talk, I left an order to get it, as I sailed for home the next day. I gave the address of a book club in New York, and offered a deposit. They replied, "Club members were guarantee enough for them." They asked me to name a limit, which was put at £2 10s. The book arrived with a bill for 5s., a difference of $11, there being no earthly reason why the full limit should not be charged. They knew I could not get it elsewhere, especially in America.

I mentioned this small incident to a well-known dealer here. He replied, "That is the secret of his great success. Everybody found him perfectly honest. I have since had larger transactions, with the same result."

Another instance: On receiving numerous catalogues from Europe regularly, I pick out books I want, send the money. In two instances I received from London a post card, saying the books were sold previous to my order; that the money would be credited to my account. After that no catalogues were sent. I now buy on the dry goods plan—cash on delivery.

There is no doubt books can be bought cheaper abroad than here. I have tried it often, though no duty is paid on works published more than twenty years. Not the slightest reflections are intended to either our or the London booksellers, but Quaritch seemed to make the golden rule pay, and it would be interesting to know if others have experienced the same. LOUIS RHEAD.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 25, 1899.

EAST TENNESSEE.

Her Part in the Civil War.*

When the civil war broke out the people of the North were rejoiced at the stand for the Union taken by many of the people of Tennessee. Particularly was that true of East Tennessee, which was the home of descendants of North Carolina and Virginia settlers whose families had been slave owners from colonial days. Notwithstanding that the fires of abolition had burned brightly in East Tennessee for years, and the Union had many devoted adherents, the people of the North were fearful that the strong secession feeling of South Carolina would prove contagious and sweep over the doubtful States, drowning out all support of the Union in those sections. The author of the present volume, Judge Oliver P. Temple, was a slaveholder and in sympathy with the peculiar institutions of the South. On the other hand, an abiding faith in and affection for the Union led him to cast his lot with those who remained loyal to the flag. That this loyalty brought down on their heads the wrath and vengeance of the Confederates is a fact which history amply verifies. It is difficult for those who did not live in those turbulent times to appreciate the bitterness of feeling which prevailed between the factions. The loyal Tennesseeans were called "Tennessee Tories" by their neighbors who sided with the South. When they subsequently met, in single combat, in scouting parties, or in battle, it was often a duel to the death. The author's aim in preparing the present volume was to rescue from oblivion many valuable historical facts connected with that momentous period of strife, and to indicate, if such a thing is necessary, the conduct of the people of East Tennessee in separating from their friends and kindred in the South and adhering to the National Government. The importance of Tennessee remaining loyal to the Union cannot be overestimated. The constancy and heroic sacrifices of those loyal mountaineers are graphically portrayed by the author, and furnish a record of patriotic devotion unsurpassed in our National annals.

In the three opening chapters the author outlines the settlement of East Tennessee, the perilous experiences of the patriots in the days of the Revolution, and the events attending the creation of the State, and the development under the Constitution of 1796. Slavery as an institution was coexistent with the settling of the territory. As early as 1815 a manumission society was organized, and from that time on efforts to free the slaves never ceased. It is a fact not generally known that the first genuine emancipation paper in the United States was published at Jonesborough, in the mountains of East Tennessee, in 1819, by Elisha Embree a Quaker. Many of the people were aroused on the subject and numerous slaves were emancipated.

So numerous did the free colored people become that the Legislature of 1831 passed an act forbidding emancipation except upon the conditions that those emancipated immediately leave the State.

The Whig National Convention at Baltimore in May, 1860, nominated John Bell of Tennessee for President upon a platform which embodied the idea, "The Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws." Gustavus A. Henry of Tennessee addressed the convention in behalf of his State and the nominee, and in a grand climax of oratory disclosed his willingness to die for the Union. Yet within eighteen months from that time Henry had become a Confederate Senator from Tennessee, and Bell had announced his adhesion to the Southern cause. Gov. Harris and others holding extreme views tried to force the State into immediately adopting an ordinance of secession. East Tennessee, under the leadership of William G. Brownlow, Andrew Johnson, Horace Maynard, Thomas A. R. Nelson, John Baxter, John M. Fleming, Samuel R. Rodgers, the author, and other zealous patriots, remained loyal to the Union, and when the question of holding a convention for the purpose of seceding was submitted, the loyal people of that section of Tennessee twice overwhelmingly voted "no convention," the figures for the last vote being, for separation 14,872, and against separation 34,023. The majority in the whole State on the second vote was, however, for secession. How difficult it was to stand by principles and remain loyal to the Union no one can appreciate better than a loyal East Tennesseean of war times. Missouri, Maryland, and Kentucky did not secede, but they were under the restraining influences of the presence of Federal armies. West Virginia furnishes the nearest comparison, but the people of that State were also encouraged by the presence of Federal soldiers. East Tennessee was isolated, and the Confederate soldiers patrolled it in order to keep in subjugation the few loyal men who had not fled to the Union armies in Kentucky. Over 35,000 Union soldiers came from East Tennessee, a splendid contribution to the Northern arms.

The loyal people of East Tennessee drew their inspiration from the patriotic speeches of Webster and Clay and the magnificent example of President Jackson. The latter, in 1832, crushed nullification, and, in his dying hours declared that if the leaders in that scheme had persisted he would have hanged them as high as Haman. Another reason why the people remained loyal was that strong and determined leaders encouraged them and shared their perils. Western North Carolina, Southwestern Virginia, Northern Alabama, and Northern Georgia contained thousands of men who were equally loyal to the Union, but without such leaders this feeling of loyalty was gradually subdued and extinguished. They became an easy prey to the secession leaders, and thus loyal legions were lost to the Union. They became assimilated with the followers of the Confederacy, and were forever lost as a party or a conservative element in those States.

"On the other hand, the Union men of East Tennessee," as the author says, "after a lapse of thirty-five years, stand out today as distinct in their political opinions and party relations as they did in June, 1861. They still revere the old Union with idolatrous devotion. Seldom in the history of nations has a people shown a higher, a sublimer love for a cause which they esteemed just and wise. No more splendid record of patriotic ardor can be found in our National annals. As long as unselfish patriotism, unyielding constancy, heroic courage, and noble sacrifice for country excite admiration, so long will the conduct of these Union men of East Tennessee command the respect and challenge the homage of mankind."

The author was an eye witness of as well as an actor in many of the stirring scenes described in this volume. He knew the leading men of war times whom he here describes, and no man living is better fitted to chronicle the doings of those times in his native State. He has performed his task in a most acceptable manner, and all students of American history will welcome the companion volume, now in preparation, describing the Union leaders of East Tennessee.

Rossetti's "Hand and Soul."*

The present is one of the most attractive of all the dainty reprints issued by Thomas Mosher, who, by the way, is said to object to being called the William Morris of America; wishing instead to be praised or blamed entirely on his own merits as Thomas B. Mosher of Portland, Me.

Rossetti's only complete tale, "Hand and Soul," first made its appearance in Number One of The Germ—January, 1850—having been written during a December night of the previous year. The first number of The Germ was issued in an edition of 700 copies, only 100 of them being sold; Number Two sold even worse, and Three and Four hardly at all—this little magazine, the chosen organ of the pre-Raphaelites, ceasing with that issue. As is well known, the three Rossettis were its chief supporters—Dante Gabriel Rossetti being its largest contributor, William M. Rossetti its editor, while their sister Christina contributed under an assumed name.

"Hand and Soul," according to Mr. J. Ashcroft Noble, stands "midway between the purely critical and the purely creative work. * * * A little biographical study. * * * A story of the days and work of a painter, one Chiarodell Erma, written by Mr. Dante Rossetti, and apparently meant by him to be a setting forth of his ideal of the artistic life. The Germ contains nothing with a more insistent charm than this piece of portraiture, which is instinct with a beautiful naïveté almost unique in modern writing, with a singular simplicity, austere but never bold, having that nameless grace and glamour after which elaboration often labors in vain, and with an impressive unction like that of which we are conscious as we turn over the illuminated pages of some book of devotions, which has given words to the wordless signs of generations of penitents."

So much for the beauty of the text, in which verdict we and probably all readers of this very beautiful tale will agree.

The Kelmscott Press edition was issued in 1895, in the Golden type, and in an edition of 225 copies—all on paper—its subscription price being 10 shillings; the edition now bringing about £3 15 shillings. The Vale Press edition has also greatly increased in value, and to supply the demand for a good fac simile reprint—at a reasonable price—Mr. Mosher has just issued the present volume, which is typographically very beautiful.

The paper on which the little book is printed being so unusually good, we are not surprised to hear, on Mr. Mosher's own authority, that it is of the same weight and quality of much of the Kelmscott Press paper, and was made for him specially by the same papermakers employed by Mr. Morris.

The little volume is most attractively printed, and has four beautiful borders, instead of the two employed by William Morris, the large initials in the borders being rubricated instead of being left black, as in the Kelmscott edition, which adds very much to their effectiveness.

The present edition will be found most attractive in all its various details, and should make a strong appeal to all those who love dainty printing, as well as to those who value Rossetti's prose.

The John Rylands Library.

On the 6th of October last the John Rylands Library was opened in Manchester. In a prior issue some brief mention of this library was given. To-day a better opportunity is presented of explaining how many great books there are in this library. Here in Manchester will remain forever the famous Althorp collection, purchased by Mrs. Rylands. There never was a man more careful, yet more fastidious, than was George John, second Earl of Spencer. He not only bought noted books, but wanted the finest bindings. Even a Caxton would not suffice him, unless it was in the binding of the period. The Earl sent Dibdin to the Continent to look through the old monasteries so as to induce the monks to part with their treasured books. The Earl was the patron of Roger Payne, and there were many books bound by this artist. One line of books is wondrously complete—that of the early printers. Here is the "St. Christopher," a print of 1483. Here, too, is the "Indulgence" of 1454 and 1455, the first dated piece of printing from movable type. Here are the Mazarin Bible, the first printed book; the Mainz Bible, with the first books ever printed in Italy. All the great historical collections are in this library. Here are Americana of the rarest. Volumes are here, each with an individual history.

Mrs. Rylands's additions to her husband's library have been in all directions. These books alone number some 30,000 volumes. Many of these books would have even been objects of acquisition by Earl Spencer had he found them.

Nine years ago the building for this library was begun. The outside of the structure is imposing. The interior is perfectly adapted to all the requirements of an extensive library. There is plenty of space and light. On the occasion of the opening the freedom of the city was presented to Mrs. Rylands by the corporation of Manchester.

John Rylands was a typical Manchester manufacturer, merchant, and citizen. Integrity was the breath of his life. From a humble beginning he built up a great business. He had a love for books. He believed that by reading his fellow-men would be benefited. If his tastes were for works on theology, he studied, however, history. Gradually he widened his field of reading. The Rev. Dr. McLaren, when present at the opening of the library, said: "Some could remember the very humble germ out of which this great building had grown—I mean the little library in the suburbs of Streford Mr. Rylands watched over with fostering care, and which in its measure and time was of incalculable benefit to many a struggling minister and clergyman. The same spirit transfigured and glorified was to be seen in this magnificent building."

The John Rylands Library, with its 70,000 volumes, will recall forever the munificence of its donors. Means have been provided for the growth of the library. As Dr. Fairbairn said: "No single sect will claim it as its own. No single or collective body will be able to take from it its catholic and ecumenical character. This is to be the home of the student, the made student and the student in the making."

The First Life of Lincoln.

Without doubt the first printed biography of Abraham Lincoln was also issued jointly by the New York and Chicago Tribunes as a campaign document immediately after the nomination of 1860. It was compiled by Lincoln. It was printed in cheap form, and only two or three copies are known to be in existence. As there has been considerable inquiry for the pamphlet on the part of Lincoln collectors, Mrs. F. B. Dyche of Evanston, Ill., daughter of Mr. Scripps, the author, is about to issue a reprint in a limited edition of 240 copies. It will be printed in large type, with illustrations and notes, and will form an elegant volume. The price has been put at $2 per copy and the work will appear early in the new year. Application for copies may be made to Mrs. Dyche, 1836 Sherian Road, Evanston, Ill.

The Revelations of a Race.*

None of the human family lends himself so readily to caricature as our brother in black. As the portents of our great civil war began to be ominous, even Theodore Parker wrote from Rome: "I cannot believe that our Nation is to be plunged into strife on account of a race identified with the banjo and bones."

And "identified with the banjo and bones" the negro is still, in the minds of those who associate him with minstrel shows, comic valentines, "coon songs," and gibing anecdote.

The modest little volume of "Bandanna Ballads" has a different story to tell. The delicate lyrics express in the negro's dialect his own simple emotions, or show the place he holds in the hearts of his "white folks." An artlessness and sincerity in these tender poems and a total absence of pose or of striving for effect give them a very peculiar charm.

It is, however, in her illustrations that Miss Weeden has done work absolutely unique. Each poem is accompanied with a memorial portrait, and the collection is a remarkable one. The artist has not idealized her models, not by so much as a suggestion. Here are low-browed, opaque, inarticulate faces, many of them gnarled and wrinkled, yet all wearing that expression of self-respect, that unconscious air of distinction which seemed to be the birthright of the old family negro, and which stamp him with a certain aristocracy of mien that even rags and want cannot take from him. And here are younger faces shining with careless good nature, but shadowed always by "the solemn protest" of their eyes. Here are the very "mammies" themselves, to whom the book is touchingly dedicated—dark, brooding, tender—rest and lullaby in every lineament.

In short, while other artists have caught the negro's obvious characteristics and have portrayed them with clever pencil, it has been given Miss Weeden alone to make the delineation an interpretation.

We find in this slender volume the revelation of a race, and we can only say: The

"The magazine of great biographies."—*Unity, Chicago.*

The January
CENTURY

Contains the third instalment of Morley's Life of Cromwell, describing the

BATTLE OF MARSTON MOOR.

"*It was here that Rupert gave to Oliver the brave nickname of 'Ironside.'*"

WHAT IS BEING SAID OF MORLEY'S LIFE OF CROMWELL WHICH BEGAN IN THE NOVEMBER CENTURY.

"Will be distinguished by the merits, graces and fine qualities which have characterized his previous work."—*Chicago Evening Post.*

"Already famous."—*Presbyterian, Phila.*

"It is good to find writing like his in a monthly magazine. The illustrations are superb."—*New York Tribune.*

"Will probably double the magazine's circulation."—*Our Animal Friends.*

"The most notable announcement in the literary world."—*Lutheran World.*

"A really great work."
Every Evening, Wilmington, Delaware.

"Mr. Morley is the man who will produce the first biography of Cromwell that is truly great."—*Commercial Tribune, Cincinnati.*

"Promises to have a very singular interest. The Century is illustrating it to perfection."
Chronicle, London.

"Here we have Mr. Morley at his best."
Aberdeen Free Press (Scotland).

"Likely to prove one of the choicest of Mr. Morley's biographical studies."
The Speaker, London.

EXTRACT FROM MORLEY'S ACCOUNT OF THE OPENING OF THE BATTLE, IN THE JANUARY CENTURY.

". . . The hostile lines were so near to each other that, as Cromwell's scout-master says, 'their foot was close to our noses.'

"So for some five hours the two hosts, with colors flying and match burning, looked each other in the face. It was a showery Summer afternoon. Few of the common soldiers had eaten more than the quantity of a penny loaf from Tuesday to Saturday morning; nor had they any beer, nor more water than they could find in ditches and places trampled into puddles by the horses' feet. The Parliamentarians in the standing corn, hungry and wet, beguiled the time in singing hymns. . . .

". . . Five o'clock came, and a strange stillness fell upon them all. Rupert said to Newcastle that there would be no fight that day, and Newcastle rode to his great coach, standing not far off, called for a pipe of tobacco, and composed himself for the evening. He was soon disturbed. At seven o'clock the flame of battle leaped forth, the low hum of the two armed hosts in an instant changed into fierce uproar, and before many minutes the moor and the slope of the hill were covered with bloodshed and disorder. Who gave the sign for the general engagement we do not know, and it is even likely that no sign as the result of deliberate and concerted plan was ever given at all. . . ."

The January Century, the New Year's Number, with a cover by Will Bradley, is an especially attractive issue, containing complete stories, the beginning of a new novelette, a poem by Rudyard Kipling, and richly illustrated articles, including one on "The New Antarctic Discoveries"

PRINTED IN COLORS.

The new volume of The Century Magazine began with the November number, in which were first chapters of the Cromwell History, of Seton-Thompson's very successful "Biography of a Grizzly" and of Dr. Mitchell's "Autobiography of a Quack." The December Century is the Christmas number.

WE WILL GIVE November and December numbers to new subscribers who begin a year's subscription with the January number now ready. All dealers are authorized to receive subscriptions under this offer, and the two free numbers will be sent to them or to their subscribers from the office of the publishers.

NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER FREE.

Price $4 a year. "The leading monthly periodical of the world."—*Phila. Call.*

The Century Co., Union Square, New York.

Pictures of the Week.

It seems strange to the art writer who for nearly a quarter of a century has followed the annual exhibitions of the old Academy of Design, and who has naturally come to associate them in his mind with that period of the year when "the Winter is over and past, and the singing of birds has come," whence the annual display has come to be known as "The Spring Academy," to be called upon this year to review it, not only in new quarters, but on the eve of New Year's Day—too late for an Autumn, and too early for a Spring display.

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It was a long journey for an organization which has passed its threescore years and ten to make from Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street to Seventh Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, and yet the Academy of Design for its seventy-fifth exhibition has made this journey, and, omitting its Autumn display, makes its annual bow in the galleries of its younger rival, the Society of American Artists, in West Fifty-seventh Street, and at midwinter. Like the older man or woman who, with bent frame and seeming feebleness, sometimes in late life, makes a change of residence to, as it were, renew their youth, the old Academy is apparently rejuvenated by its abandonment of its old quarters, and presents to its friends in the modern, commodious, and well-lighted galleries of the Fine Arts Building a more than ordinarily good display. It has this year cut down the number of its exhibits a little, and there are some twenty less paintings hung than last year. Of these, there are 298 oils, which occupy the Vanderbilt, South, Middle, and East Galleries, five portrait medallions by Charles Calverley, five pieces of sculpture, two by Austin Hays, one by G. R. Roth, and two by Margaret K. Spencer; Charles H. Niehaus's well-known heroic figures of Gov. Morgan, Admiral Farragut, and Abraham Lincoln, and three cases of miniatures, and some scattered miniatures.

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The prizes which were awarded on Thursday, and a description of which was given yesterday in THE NEW YORK TIMES, were won, the Clarke, by Charles Schreyvogel, the Dodge by Miss P. A. Bunker, and the three Hallgartens by Louis Paul Dessar, E. Irving Coues, and W. Granville-Smith, respectively. Some criticism will doubtless lie against the awarding of the Clarke and the third Hallgarten prize. Mr. Schreyvogel's painting of three Western cowboys on their broncos, careering across a stretch of Western desert, while spirited in action, and somewhat more refined and better in color than Mr. Remington's well known sketches of the same subject, is really more of an illustration—almost a photographic illustration, in the natural but ugly position of the horses' legs—than a picture, and it is difficult to see on what grounds the prize was awarded to it. While Mr. Granville-Smith's interior with figures, "The Light of the House," tells a good story, and has soft light, the figures are stiff, and there are a number of much better pictures which were more deserving of the prize. Miss Bunker's little landscape, which won the Dodge prize for the best picture by a woman, while unimportant, is pleasingly soft in tone and color, and has both sympathy and sentiment. Louis Paul Dessar's first Hallgarten prize picture, "Landscape with Sheep," is suggestive of both Jacque and Dupré, but has rich color quality and delightful sentiment, and E. Irving Coues's "Along the Quay," which won the second Hallgarten prize, is an unpretentious and clever little impression in cool browns and grays, the moonlight effect cleverly managed.

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So much for the prize pictures. Now for the exhibition itself. There are fewer old favorites, and most of these, with the exception of certain portraits which will obtrude, are not unpleasantly conspicuous even in their places on the line. Of the portraits in the Vanderbilt gallery those which will attract the most attention are Irving Wiles's portrait of Mrs. Wiles, a portrait by George Hughes, Daniel Huntington's portrait of M. K. Jesup, Mrs. Henry A. Loops's of "A Lady," Eastman Johnson's of "Gen. Thomas Davies," Ciara T. MacChesney's of "Dr. Moncure Conway," Carroll Beckwith's of "Mrs. Jennings," Benjamin C. Porter's of "A Lady," Eastman Johnson's of the "Hon. Whitelaw Reid," and Frank Fowler's of "Mr. H. G. Hyde." Of these Mr. Wiles's portrait is fresh in color and has a certain charm, but the figure is stiff and the background too sketchy. Mr. Hughes's portrait is refined in treatment and well posed; Mr. Huntington's of "Mr. Jesup" is a good likeness; Mrs. Loops's of "A Lady" is fresh and good in color; Mr. Johnson's of "Gen. Davies" is virile and well drawn and colored; Miss MacChesney's of "Dr. Conway" is a good likeness; Mr. Beckwith's of "Mrs. Jennings" is good in color and an excellent piece of drawing, and serious in mood, and Mr. Fowler's of "Mr. Hyde" is fresh in color and notable for its fine rendering of natural and natural expression.

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In the south gallery the most striking portraits are by Percival de Luce; of "Dr. Wood," by Carroll Beckwith—a strong piece of work, extremely good in color and well posed, and drawn; Charles Noel Flagg's striking portrait of the late Jared B. Flagg; Charles E. Proctor's portrait of "Mrs. A.," with its sweet expression and clever effect of reflected light; Clara M. Burd's decorative "Portrait of a Lady"; Augustus Fransen's portrait, a thoughtful, well-painted one, and Edoardo Gordigiani's portrait of Mme. Duse, in some ways one of the best in the display, notable for the graceful pose, the sweet and tender expression, and the rendering of the texture of the white satin embroidered gown. The artist has put soul into this portrait of the great actress, which he has evidently painted con amore, and has made of it a striking work.

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The really notable pictures other than portraits of the exhibition, of which time and space allow only mere mention this morning, are, in the Vanderbilt gallery, Edward H. Potthast's "Ox Team," with its well-drawn oxen, lovely light, and charming outdoor feeling; M. Gordigiani's figure work, "A Page of Louis XIII.," a charmingly decorative canvas, with its seated figure of a handsome little boy, dressed in Court costume, and its elaborate and well painted details of dress and furniture; Irving R. Wiles's "Long Island Railroad," a soft and sweet landscape, full of air and light; J. R. Brevoort's "Showery Day on the Moor," with its superb distance; George H. Bogert's "Approaching Storm," a thoroughly strong marine; Robert C. Minor's "Near New London," a new departure for this artist, with its pearly tones and lovely distance; Charles F. Naegele's group, "The Divinity of Motherhood," sweet and refined in treatment and color, and charming in character and expression; Charles Warren Eaton's characteristic and delicate "September Moonrise," and F. D. Millet's good character study and story picture, "The Card Players."

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In the South Gallery mention must be made this morning of E. A. Bell's decorative and harmonious tone study, "At Twilight"; Arthur Parton's charming plein air landscape, "Clearing Skies"; George H. Bogert's, "Afternoon—Katwyck"; J. G. R. Barse, Jr.'s, fine decorative study, "The Awakening"; R. M. L. Walsh's gracefully drawn and delicately colored "Dancing the Minuet," H. R. Butler's strong landscape, with its simple composition, fine distance, and tender feeling; Edward Gay's "Late Afternoon," with its golden light and good sentiment, and Henry Mosler's "Day Dreams," with its charming sunlight effect, fresh, cool color, and good outdoor feeling. Further notice of the exhibition must be left for a second review.

Notes of the Week.

The paintings, art objects, silverware, porcelain, and bric-à-brac owned by the late Judge Hilton will be sold in the late Winter or early Spring at auction, after their exhibition at the American Art Galleries. Judge Hilton was an art collector for several years, and left about 200 paintings, mostly by the painters of the modern French school, and an exceptionally fine collection of silverware and bric-à-brac. His collection of pictures can, however, hardly be called a famous one. It includes a few celebrated canvases, notably Meissonier's "Portrait of Himself," and his "L'Aumone," two good Daubignys, a fair Corot, an excellent Jacque, "The Edge of the Forest," and examples of Gerome, Vibert, Dupré, Makart, Munkacsy, Bouguereau, Ziem, Rico, Madrazo, Leloir, and Delacroix. The collection of silverware, porcelain, bric-à-brac, &c., contains so many numbers that it may require six daily sales to dispose of them.

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The coming exhibition of paintings and studio effects of the well-known genre painter, Henry Mosler, which opens at the American Art Galleries on Jan. 11, and which will be followed by their sale on Jan. 18, is attracting much preliminary attention among art lovers. Mr. Mosler, who is about to go abroad for an indefinite stay, has decided to put on the market some ninety of his oils, a few water colors, and several interesting examples in oil and water color of the modern German, French, and English schools. Among the oils will be his strong canvases, "The Last Moments," "Invoking God's Blessing," and "The Ghost Story." Mr. Mosler's career is almost too well known to be repeated, but it is interesting to recall that he was born in America, studied in Dusseldorf under Profs. Mucke and Kindler, and in Paris under Hebert. Returning to his home in Cincinnati in 1868, he painted a number of pictures, chiefly war subjects, which brought him deserved fame and reputation. He returned for the second time to Europe in 1870, and after a short stay, he went again to Europe in 1889, and finally in 1894 returned to America, where he has remained since that time.

A summary of the honors that Mr. Mosler has received is as follows: Medal, Royal Academy, Munich, 1874; Salon, honorable mention, 1879; "Le Retour," purchased by the French Government for the Musée de Luxembourg, 1879; gold medal, International Exhibition, Nice, France, 1884; Prize Fund Exhibition, New York, prize $2,500, 1885. Salon, gold medal, 1888; Exposition Universelle, Paris, silver medal, 1889; Hors Concours, 1889; Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur, France, 1892; Officier d'Academie, France, 1892; Archduke Carl Ludwig of Austria, gold medal, 1896; elected Associate of National Academy of Design, 1895; grand gold medal and diploma of honor, Atlanta Exposition, Ga., 1895; Thomas B. Clarke prize, National Academy of Design, 1896; gold medal, "The Art Club," Philadelphia, 1897. His pictures have been purchased by and are in the following museums and cities: The Luxembourg, Paris; Sydney, Australia; Grenoble, France; Louisville (Ky.) Polytechnic Institute, Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Cincinnati (Ohio) Museum, Springfield (Mass.) Museum, and Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

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Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas has presented to the New York Academy of Medicine a portrait of Dr. John T. Metcalfe, painted by Lasarus. Dr. Metcalfe was one of the most distinguished American physicians, and both from his high professional and social position was widely known both in this city and the country. Since his retirement from active practice he has lived at Cold Spring-on-the-Hudson. His many pupils, admirers, and friends will most highly appreciate Dr. Thomas's gift.

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Mr. Frederick S. Gibbs of this city has recently surprised a number of his acquaintances, who had known him in politics and in business as a "good fellow" and a lover of practical jokes, by appearing in the rôle of an art collector. It seems that Mr. Gibbs has been leading to these friends, as it were, a social and artistic double life for some years past, and with unusual taste and discrimination has acquired a collection of several hundred oils by the best known and most able American artists, and also a number of excellent examples of such well-known foreign painters as Berne-Bellecour, Col, Corot, Criefelds, Desgoffe, Escosura, Grison, Gouble, Grolleron, Isabey, Jacque, Knaus, Meissonier, Plot, Roble, Vibert, Worms, and Zamacois. These paintings, to which Mr. Gibbs is constantly adding, are hung on the walls of almost all the rooms of his residence, 421 West Twenty-second Street. Mr. Gibbs has recently published for private circulation an illustrated catalogue of his collection bound in olive-green suede, which in care of compilation and the excellence of the half-tone reproductions of some of his most interesting canvases is the daintiest and most attractive little catalogue of the kind that has yet been published in New York. A novel feature of this catalogue is the photographs of a number of well-known artists, taken for the most part while at work in their studios. Particularly good among these are those representing Carl J. Blenner, J. G. Brown, J. H. Dolph, James M. Hart, the late George Inness, and Arthur Parton. These pictures—for they are more than photographs—of themselves make this catalogue a valuable addition to any art library.

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There is now on exhibition at the American Art Galleries a collection of modern Japanese paintings, made in Japan under the personal supervision of Prof. Ernest Fenolosa. These paintings were brought to this country by Mr. J. B. Millet of Boston, a brother of the well-known American artist, Frank Millet. The chief feature of these paintings is their naturalness. It is sometimes almost impossible to believe that the representations of a bird's wing, of a fish's scales, or of a flower's petals, are not the real objects themselves. The modern Japanese artist is a master of the use of the line, and is certainly a colorist. In landscape work he lacks the knowledge of light and shade, and of perspective, and so his landscape work seems somewhat crude. Most of the paintings are on paper and silk, but some are on lacquer. The use of silk gives an opportunity for the rendition of tone and gradation of color. The paintings on lacquer are especially clever.

A Jewish Year Book.

This volume, with the title "The American Jewish Year Book," is a directory. In it will be found the names of all the many Jewish organizations in the United States. There is a list of the Jewish periodicals published in the country. A calendar gives the dates of all the holidays. Leading events happening during the last year are mentioned. The editor is Cyrus Adler.

THE AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK. 5660: Sept. 6, 1899, to Sept. 25, 1900. Edited by Cyrus Adler. Philadelphia: The Jewish Publication Society.

Poems Cut by a Friend of Poe.

In The New York Times Saturday Review:

A few years ago a kind friend in Maine—Mr. E. Holmes in Westbrook—sent me your SATURDAY REVIEW of the 4th inst., containing a review of John Bartain's "Reminiscences of a Very Old Man." These reminiscences present another instance of the confusion and contradictions which the various biographers of Poe have contrived to muddle about the events in his life. I find the following words quoted in the current (November) number of The Critic:

Early on Monday afternoon he [Poe] suddenly entered my engraving room, [in Philadelphia.] * * * He told me he had been on his way to New York. * * * When the train arrived at the down-town station he gave them [his fancied pursuers] the slip, and returned to Philadelphia.

You add: "He borrowed some money and left for New York." Bartain continues: "In about a month from this, as near as I can make out, Poe lay dead in a Baltimore hospital," thus fixing the time of the visit in the first days of September, 1849. Now, according to the record, which, of course, is correct, touching the point in view, the departure from New York from the house of Stella Lewis, in Brooklyn, occurred on the morning of June 30. I at any rate have never before seen or heard of an intimation that there was a return afterward any further north than Baltimore—rather, Havre de Grace. Three questions offer themselves:

1. Did the memory confound a (an imagined) journey to New York in September with the one from that city in June? There seems to have been a vague, unauthenticated, probably manufactured, report of "the poet's misfortune that he had to visit Philadelphia," &c.

2. Was there a mistake in the year—instead of 1849 was it 1848? Let us do a bit of tracing with Mr. Ingram as guide.

On Page 152 (Volume II.) it is said that "directly after the publication of 'Eureka' [by Putnam] he [Poe] started on his long projected tour. He is first heard of at Richmond." On Page 143 a note to Mrs. Spero, dated "Thursday, March 30," requests Mr. H. to call "at Fordham next Sunday." This Sunday was April 2. Allowing less than a week for the "final revisions," (Page 144,) the Saturday mentioned by Putnam (Page 145) was the 8th, and the Monday when a decision was promised (same page) was the 10th. The "few weeks" (Page 146) during which the press was at work could not well have been fewer than four. Then the journey to Richmond may have been made about May 30. It appears that on June 10 (Page 165) Poe wrote to an English acquaintance, (Miss Anna Blackwell;) that soon after the letter reached its destination its recipient met Miss Maria McIntosh at Mrs. Whitman's house, and that Miss McIntosh remarked to Mrs. Whitman, (Page 166:) "On such a night as this, one month ago," (observe the significant, momentous unit measure of time again,) "I met Mr. Poe in Fordham."

Was Miss Blackwell addressed from Richmond? If so, the stay there continued as late as the 10th of June. How much, if any, longer, Ingram does not definitely inform us. His account (Pages 153 through 159) of transactions, including the joint composition of "The Bells" and ending with the inditing in June of this year (1849) of "the last letter" to Mrs. Spero, indicates a period of several weeks passed after the coming back to Fordham before the expiration of the month.

A Chicago weekly periodical in April, 1889, brought forth from hitherto hidden annals a letter addressed by John R. Thompson, editor of The Southern Literary Messenger, to one Patterson, who was to assist in the publication of "The Stylus." This epistle seems to have been dated at Richmond on Nov. 9, 1849, (a month or two subsequent to the final—bodily!—disappearance of the subject of it; so that there was not likely to be any fault in recollection.) The writer says:

My first acquaintance with the deceased was in the Spring of 1848, when I accidentally [mark the chance interposition!] learned that a person calling himself Edgar A. Poe had been for a fortnight in a debauch in one of the lowest haunts of vice upon the wharves in this city. * * * As soon as I heard the name of Poe in this connection, my worst suspicions were excited, and I at once took a carriage and went to seek him. It was a very warm day in the latter part of May or early in June. I learned that such a person had, indeed, been there drunken for two weeks, [Note here, as in every other declaration of drunkenness which has been put upon the ..... in the case, that the plaintiff, if reputable, avers not from his own cognizance,] and that he had gone a few hours previous, without hat or coat, to the residence of Mr. John MacKenzie, some three miles distant in the country, alone and on foot. It was Poe. The next day he called on me with Mr. Mac. From that time until his death we were much together and in constant correspondence.

In view of the whole zigzag train of evidence, just about how much together could they have been? And does the same testimony satisfactorily prove the statements of Miss McIntosh that she talked with Poe in Fordham one month before, a few days after June 10?

3. Did he, of Richmond, by means of a sort of triple-power-telepathy—a radiator of mind speech, (a wireless telephone,) and the images of material things—operate upon him in Philadelphia, without being actually, physically, present? On Jan. 15, 1865, Mrs. Whitman wrote, asking: "Do you remember that I once spoke of the strange spiritual energy or effluence which seems to surround or enspher 'The Raven,' and which acted on those who were en rapport with him, enhancing and intensifying the spiritual faculties of insight and intuition? And do you recall my mention of an impression which suddenly struck me of the original identity of the names of Power" (her maiden appellation) "and Poe!" The information indicated was substantially this: "We

were sitting together (in the Autumn of 1848) when all at once it flashed upon me that we were blood relations. I looked up at Poe. His eyes were fixed intensely upon me. On telling him of the thought that had come to me, he said: 'Helen, you startle me! Thereby hangs a tale.' He then gave me an outline of the history of his ancestors as he reckoned them—of the Powers, the Le Poers, and the De le Poes." G. W. E.

Denver, Col., Nov. 27, 1899.

American Writers in English Papers.

We seem to have a hard time in getting the English people to understand us—in making them understand our life and appreciate our art. Our own countrymen do not always show judgment in telling them about America, which seems a pity when they are asked to do so after an effort on the part of the English to outgrow their pride in not knowing anything about us. Following its example at the last Christmas time, when it undertook to give examples of original work from the colonies, The Englishwoman has devoted its Christmas number to works by American authors. A note from the editor states that the purport of the number is "to remind the forgetful world of the incidents which prove that the English and the American people are one race and of one blood," and to bind "the bonds of Anglo-American brotherhood." As a factor in this international welding there are no criticisms to be made against the paper, but apart from its commercial aspect, so to speak, we want the paper to help its readers in crediting America with a maturing art of letters. In this respect The Englishwoman has not made a very successful attempt, which is specially to be regretted in the case of this old and widely read family paper. Despite the fact that eight of the best-known names in our literary field are displayed, the subjects of their eight stories seem poorly chosen for the English reader, and the authors have not shown their best writing.

To review its contents, Eliza Orne White gives a not too interesting story of homely New England life, depicting local Yankee characters that interest us only because we are familiar with kindred originals. A reader of one nation involuntarily looks for national types in the literature of another nation, and if that literature depicts a too local character, it is either misguiding or unintelligible. The same criticism can be made of Sarah Orne Jewett's story of a New England celebration, though the thread of the story is more pleasing than that of the other.

There is a war sketch by Stephen Crane and a rather Frenchy story by Julian Hawthorne entitled "Ormiston's Wife." Characteristic funny touches enliven W. L. Alden's story of complications that arose from crossed telephone wires in Chicago, and a glimpse is given of a certain daring quality to be found in our Western girls.

The three stories by Henry James, W. D. Howells, and Mary E. Wilkins are the only ones that give any quality to the Christmas Englishwoman, but even these seem quite below the possibilities of their authors. As a whole, the contents of the paper do not at all represent American literature or depict American life. They are a collection of mild, absolutely harmless, though abominably illustrated, tales and sketches that may interest the English "gentlewoman," but would never do in the world for the American "vigorous woman."

Up to date an author has felt a social, and, at most, a national duty to further the cause of man, but The Englishwoman has now imposed an extension of this to an international duty. Slowly, then, as the burden of the world descends upon the shoulders of these crowned kings of artists, authors must weigh in an international balance the goods they sell to other lands, duly regretting that by not sufficiently "binding the bonds of Anglo-American brotherhood" in this Christmas number they have perhaps lost us a second island in Samoa.

The Making of Genealogies.*

The genealogical record is the result of the most patient labor. Search for it must be made in histories, sermons, reports, official statistics, inscriptions, family genealogies, public and private documents, such as church and town records, wills, deeds, marriage licenses and certificates, Bible records, diaries, notebooks, &c. "Is it a fad?" The author of "Foundations of Genealogy" declares that there is no faddism in it. Sometimes, however, there are societies with long names that hunt up records, only trying to show they are particularly descended from Kings and Queens. This is an absurdity too common in many American records. Not satisfied in showing that "John Jones" landed in New Jersey in 1686, the fancy genealogist goes backward a thousand years more or less and prints it that "Jones came down in straight line from 'Ap Jones,' who fought the Conqueror in the twelfth century." The conscientious genealogical record maker must face an enormous amount of work. Sometimes a year or more may elapse before an important link in the chain is found. You must know a great deal about history and social conditions in Europe of the last two centuries. There are certain rules which the author indicates which are to be followed. Mr. William Stowell Mills writes most intelligently of the art of making genealogies, the difficulties of which he does not ignore.

A Call to Arms.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

At last some brave souls are manifesting [illegible]

is my experience and opinion that this one work is the innocent cause of more absolute hypocrisy, especially among the young, than any other in type, not excepting "Pride and Prejudice" and "Sense and Sensibility." They must adore these three dreary volumes. Their preceptors tell them it is correct taste. Not to bow down is to be lost in outer darkness. And the wretched victims set up hypocritical paeans lauding the very instruments of their torture. Let the downtrodden arise and say: "I don't like 'Les Miserables'! I consider 'The Man Who Laughs' a piece of padded imbecility and 'The Toilers of the Sea' an excrescence on nineteenth century literature!"

And let some of us honestly confess we don't enjoy Jane Austen, but consider her an unmitigated bore, and a fad of the literary resurrectionists. It's a long worm that has no turning. Aux armes, mes enfants!

Brooklyn, Dec. 8, 1899. C. H. M.

What, How, and Where to Read.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Mr. Saunders and the editor have told us all in these columns what books we should read. Still better, they have told us how to read them. May a word be said now in suggestion of the importance of where we read? It makes a big difference, and particularly with poetry.

By the Winter fireside we can enjoy our Homer, Racine, or the story of the Cid; Shakespeare and Sophocles fit in with any mood; but the out-of-door poets must be read out of doors. Burns cannot be rightly understood in any other way, nor Scott. An intense love for nature is one of the special traits of our modern men, and for a true appreciation of their poems we should read them with the illustrations about us. Even the early ballads gain new meaning under the blue sky, for music born of wandering sound has passed into those words. Have not many of you paused to rest beside a brook, and heard it repeat, "I've wandered east, I've wandered west, by many a weary way"? The man who wrote that had the brook's music in his head. A wilder, stronger refrain runs through Kipling's "White Horses." It has all the roar and the rush and the bracing salt air of the sea. Before you go on your yacht or on the steamer slip the poem in your pocket; or, better, commit it to memory. Then, when you lean over the rail and spy the "vanguard," notice the perfection of those lines which herald "the coming of the herd."

Keats and "The Culprit Fay," we think, should be read at the first lighting of the lamps, before the last glow of the sunset has faded from the sky.

Finally, there is a little poem that we love, in four short stanzas, but not for worlds would we have you read it first in city streets. It requires an accompaniment of silence and a certain grandeur of background.

You must first know and love a far-off mountain lake. Next, you should be awakened in this retreat at about 3 A. M. by the tapping of fishing tackle on your window. Hurrying on a mackintosh and shawl you will rush out and join your friends. Suddenly, as you face the east, a ray shoots up behind a distant peak, and then slowly Venus, the morning star, rises and seems to rest for a moment poised on the summit. At no other time, and in no other place, does she ever appear in such entrancing beauty.

Next, as you are up, and in a reverent mood, walk to the nearest height and climb slowly, listening, at sunrise, to the hermit thrush. Then, and not until then, go back and read, "Before the Daybreak."

New York, Dec. 26, 1899. A. Z. S.

The Browning Letters.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In your SATURDAY REVIEW of Dec. 16 there is a letter signed Emily C. Cobb, which is a criticism of my article on the subject above. The writer deplores the fact that the Brownings, who "have been so loved and honored in this country," should have any disturbing impressions attached to their memory. She also says that "it seems impossible that Mr. or Mrs. Browning should have held our American men of letters in contempt," and goes on to cite incidents of their intimacy with Americans. This professed admirer could scarcely have read the Browning letters, or she would have seen what she may still see by reference to the book—that, in mentioning the things to which I objected, I quoted from the letters of both the Brownings verbatim et literatim. I will not yield to this writer, nor to any one else, in my profound admiration for the genius of Mr. and Mrs. Browning; I even enjoy "Sordello," with all its obscurity, which even the devoted Mrs. Browning could not shut her eyes to, and which was so humorously attacked by Tennyson. I love their poems and all that they wrote. If Mrs., or Miss, Cobb will refer to my article in THE REVIEW she will see that I there said that the letters were "a delightful contribution to literature, we are all agreed." But are we to be forbidden to criticise what strikes us as deserving criticism, simply because the writers are famous, or even beloved? I love the Brownings, but I love my country and her poets better, and I did not like what they said of our writers. Later in life the Brownings were forced to respect American genius, and they would have shown the basest ingratitude had they not evinced their appreciation of our friendship toward them. No one can doubt that, were they living, they would regret the publication of the [illegible]

The Atlantic Monthly

JANUARY, 1900

The bleak and narrow environment of a New England Boyhood is described in the opening chapters of

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF W. J. STILLMAN

Mr. Stillman's career as artist, editor, and newspaper correspondent in various foreign countries has brought him into touch with many of the most striking personages and events of the last fifty years. The early papers of the series give singularly interesting characterizations of Dr. Nott, the famous President of Union College, of Ruskin, Turner, and other English and American artists, of Kossuth, whom Mr. Stillman served as secret agent, of Emerson, Holmes, Lowell, Agassiz, and other members of the Adirondack Club.

IMPRESSIONS OF AN INDIAN CHILDHOOD

By ZITKALA-ŠA (Red Bird), *a young Indian girl of the Yankton Sioux Tribe of Dakota Indians, who received her education in the East. The first of three most interesting papers,*

REFORM IN THEOLOGICAL EDUCATION

William DeWitt Hyde, *President of Bowdoin College.*

This paper, when read at the International Council of Congregational Ministers, became the storm-centre of discussion.

BETWEEN ELECTIONS

John Jay Chapman

A daring creed of political reform

Three Timely Contributions

Disarming the Trusts — John Bates Clark

The Future of the Chinese People — D. Z. Sheffield

England in 1899 — R. Brimley Johnson

Three Stories

To Have and to Hold XXXI.–XXXII. — Mary Johnston

An Odyssey of the North — Jack London

Mother. — Margaret L. Knapp

OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS ARE

Notes on a Michigan Lumber Town ..... Rollin Lynde Hartt
Recent Astronomical Discoveries in the Southern Hemisphere. T. J. J. See
A Plea for the Shiftless Reader ..... Martha Baker Dunn
Seven Sonnets.
The Contributors' Club

The Malady of Revision.—"There's Rue for You."—Notes from our Grandfather's Hymns.

SPECIAL OFFER.—In order to introduce the Atlantic to a large circle of new readers, the publishers announce that on receipt of 50 cents the magazine will be sent on trial, for three months, to any person whose name does not now appear upon the Atlantic subscription list.

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The writer may be sure, though, that, however impossible it may seem to her that the dear Brownings said those ugly things of us, I was entirely accurate in my quotations, which I would like to have her verify. When she does this, I hope she will read the book through, and get the same enjoyment from it that it afforded me.

To show that it is the point of view, after all, that makes the difference, readers of THE REVIEW, I think, will recall that Mgr. Seton of New Jersey praised my criticism and commended its patriotism, and I believe Mgr. Seton is an Englishman, at least by descent.

JULIA I. HARTWELL.

Montgomery, Dec. 18, 1899.

"The Night Before Christmas."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

It is not so long ago that Bishop Clement C. Moore's old residence in New York's Chelsea was torn down. I remember it well. The whole block bounded by Twenty-second and Twenty-third Streets and Ninth and Tenth Avenues was, as late as 1855, a hill, with high stone walls supporting it on the street and avenue sides. I used to take my sled up in front of the old mansion and slide down hill, out at the northwest corner of Twenty-second Street and Ninth Avenue. That was the mansion in which "The Visit of St. Nicholas" was written. And those were the days before the day of horse cars, when omnibuses ran in Summer and big stage-sleighs in Winter, for the snow staid on the ground weeks at a time. I saw that old hill dug down and carted away, and that Winter, 1856, I think it was, the Tenth Avenue end of the block was not built upon, and rain collected and froze in the excavated cellars, and I skated there. By the way, I think that the fine pile of buildings of the Theological Seminary is due to the generosity of Dean Hoffman, though the ground was given by Bishop Moore, a tablet to whose memory is in beautiful old St. Peter's Church, in Twentieth Street, near Ninth Avenue. I used to play cricket in the seminary grounds, and there were then only three buildings, all of rough-hewn stone, about in the centre of the block. But I will say no more, or I shall ramble too long and too far.

GEORGE W. VAN SICLEN.

The night before Christmas, 1899.

Patchwork Verse.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Nothing in THE SATURDAY REVIEW, among "Questions and Answers," a poem by Mrs. H. A. Deming, entitled "Life," would say. I have always understood "Life" [illegible]

By Siloa's brook or Aimotana's deep—
Hemans.
Earth has not anything to show more fair—
Wordsworth.
After deluding hopes and dire despair.
William Walsh.
The Oreads and Hamadryades,
Shelley.
Who chain blind youths in trammels of their hair—
Greene.
They sleep, they sleep, beneath the rocking trees,
Oscar Wilde.
Wilt thou forget me in that calmer sphere—
L. C. Moulton.
Care-charmer Sleep, son of the sable Night?
Samuel Daniel.
With a deep awe, yet all distinct from fear—
Lord Byron.
The world obscures in me what once was bright;
Longfellow.
So in the light of great eternity
Tennyson.
Sleep seems part of our immortality.
Bailey.

DANIEL L. CADY.

New York, Dec. 20 1899.

Dr. Burn and Andrew Millar.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

"Rejected Manuscripts Not All Unworthy."—May it not be that magazine editors, book publishers, and even readers of manuscripts may not be able to see the good points in articles submitted to them, and still, as they pleasantly say, with their rejection, "This does not mean that the article does not possess literary merit"? So let the writers "try, try again, for after several rejections they may be astonished with an acceptance, as was Dr. Burn in the year 1700 and something, as the following account of an experience of his will show:

"This industrious divine having compiled with great labor and at no small expense his 'Justice of the Peace,' came up to London to dispose of the copy to as great an advantage as possible. After hawking it about among different booksellers, some of whom absolutely slighted it, and others offered him terms which he despised, he resolved to return home and bury the manuscript in oblivion. On mentioning his business and disappointment to his landlord, mine host, who was a good-natured fellow, but no scholar, advised him to apply to Andrew Millar, who sometimes used his house and lived in the neighborhood. Mr. Burn took his counsel and the manuscript was committed to Millar for examination. The bookseller desired a friend of his belonging to the profession to give his judgment of it, who soon returned it with an encomium. On Burn's calling to know its fate, Millar asked him his terms, to which the other candidly told him that the highest price he had been offered for it was 20 guineas. 'Sir,' said Millar, 'I will give you £200 for the sheet, and if it reaches another edition I will make you a further compensa-

The New York Times.
Saturday Review of Books and Art

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 30, 1899.

LOCAL HISTORY IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

The question of the adequate and systematic preservation of local records is being vigorously gone into in England at the present time, a strong committee having been formed—appointed by the First Lord of the Treasury and consisting of the Bishop of London, Mr. Bryce; Sir H. Maxwell-Lyte, Sir Francis Mowatt, Sir C. P. Ilbert, and Mr. Stephen Spring-Rice. This committee has been instructed to inquire into all existing arrangements for the collection, indexing, and calendaring of local records, and their proper custody. It has also been instructed to report what further steps can be taken toward the perfecting of such archives.

The committee's first step was the preparation of sets of questions herewith given—the first set inquiring as to present arrangements, the second asking for suggestions toward a better and fuller system. These questions, with a request for their proper filling out and speedy return, are to be sent to all English Bishops, Deans, and Archdeacons; to all Clerks of the County Councils, to Town Clerks of English municipal boroughs, to the Provosts of Scots Royal and Parliamentary boroughs, to Irish corporations, to the learned societies, archaeological and others; to the Professors of History in the various universities and colleges, and to many others, so that the ground may be as completely covered as possible all through the United Kingdom. The questions are as follows:

I.—With reference to existing arrangements in the place or district with which you are familiar, it would be useful to know—

1. What collections of documents relating to the history of the locality already exist? What is the general nature of their contents?
2. Are they in public or private custody?
3. In what building are they contained?
4. (a) Is the accommodation sufficient and satisfactory? In particular (b) is the building fire-proof and dry, and (c) are the rooms well lighted and otherwise adapted for the use of those who may wish to consult them?
5. (a) Who are the custodians? (b) By whom are they appointed? (c) What guarantees, if any, are there for the appointment of persons with proper qualifications? (d) How are they paid? (e) Do they discharge any other functions?
6. What funds are available for the maintenance of the collection or for adding to its contents?
7. (a) How are the documents classified and arranged? (b) Is there any list of or index to the contents of the collections? (c) If so, is it written or printed?
8. To what date do the oldest documents go back?
9. Have any of them been printed or calendared?
10. (a) At what times and under what conditions are members of the public allowed to inspect or copy documents in the collection? (b) Are there any rules about lending out documents? (c) If so, have they worked well?
11. Have any of the documents, within your knowledge, been destroyed or injured by fire, damp, or other cause?

II.—With reference to future arrangements, the following questions, among others, appear to deserve consideration:

1. Is it desirable to establish throughout the country local offices, under public control, for the preservation, arrangement, and study of documents relating to the history and administration of the district?
2. If so, what local centres should be chosen, and what authorities, local or central, should be intrusted with the duty of supervision?
3. What documents relating to local administration should be continuously preserved?
4. What inducements can be offered to owners of documents of antiquarian value, whether general, ecclesiastical, local, or personal in their character, to place them in public custody?

If the local records of all parts of a country were carefully collected and suitably filed and preserved, it would be a very simple task for any one who wished to study the history of a particular locality or place, or to trace family records or other events, to go to the proper custodian and there find an accurately indexed list of all the documents relating to his chosen subject.

Local societies and people interested in local history and antiquarian research have done much toward hunting out and making record of such old documents; but unfortunately they have had no power to take steps for their proper preservation. The extraction of history from archives is a very modern pursuit and only a trained student can successfully accomplish it. Very few can even read these ancient documents, which in England often go back to the beginnings of the nation, and fewer still can interpret them.

This movement, while of the greatest importance to England, should yet appeal strongly to Americans, so many of our own beginnings springing from that country. The carelessness with which such old documents are often treated by those who are really responsible for their custody, or at least to a great degree. These old records are usually treated carelessly or as of little or no account, and in some instances have even been recklessly destroyed.

The public records of state were in an equally deplorable condition in England until quite recently—within the present reign, indeed—when such records as had escaped "the moths, the maggots, the rats, the damp, the dust, the decay, and the neglect of ages" were suitably housed and taken care of. William Prynne, the Keeper of the Records in the Tower in the time of Charles II., declared his charge to be so "foul, dusty, and nasty that no one cared to touch or sort them," and yet they were allowed to remain in that condition for more than a century and a half before any proper care was taken of them. While it is possible this committee may find English local records comparatively well preserved and arranged in some few instances, in most cases they will be found in a very neglected condition and so housed and arranged that those who wish to consult them would need unlimited time and patience to carry on such research.

It is hoped that not only may an adequate system of searching out, filing, and listing the documents relating to the local history of a place or section be brought about, but with so much success and in so systematic a manner as to lead private individuals all over England to file important family papers among such archives, with the understanding that while such papers would be safer, better cared for, and more easily consulted, either by their owners or any one else authorised to investigate them, than they could possibly be if retained in their own custody. The private archives so deposited would be so left for safekeeping only—full rights to access, control, and removal being vested in the original owners. The smaller college libraries at Oxford, for instance, have already transferred their private archives and most valuable manuscripts to the Bodleian Library, where they are not only safer but more easily consulted by students. While it will probably be a long time before a completely satisfactory system is devised and carried out for such recovery of and proper preservation of the local records in England, it is sure finally to come about.

But in America the condition of things is even worse. Our own beginnings being of such comparatively recent date, the collection of documents and data belonging to local history would be a much simpler task. It has been said that until well into the present century Americans were so busy making history that they had no time for the collection or study of documents relating to their country. But in the last fifty years or more, historical societies have sprung up all over the country, local histories have been written, the histories of old parishes, of villages, towns, and cities have multiplied and a rapidly growing taste for all sorts of antiquarian subjects has been fostered. Besides this, more and more attention is being paid to the history of American families, which have been traced step by step, from their progenitors on the other side of the water, through their first settlement in America, their intermarriages with other families, and perhaps with other races, down to the present day—all of which will be found more and more necessary to a proper understanding of historical subjects.

The foundation and growth of the various societies, the Holland Society, the Colonial Dames, the Daughters of the Revolution, the Sons of the Revolution, and all such kindred societies, to name a few only, have done much to further an interest in such family history. The very fact that candidates for election to such societies must show the descent necessary to entitle them to membership has led to a search for and careful preservation of all family documents, many of which will be found of the utmost importance to those who are to write the local histories of the future.

But while the outlook for the preservation and proper custody of our own documents is slightly more encouraging than it was years ago, it is still only in crude fashion and in exceptional localities that such records are as yet appreciated at anything like their full value. Our Nation being such a thoroughly composite one, the first arrival and the gradual growth and spreading of the various races which from time to time have become component parts of the American Nation, as well as the peculiar institutions and customs established and encouraged by them, with their important bearing on the entire country, should be investigated and all proper records of the early days saved and properly cared for while there is yet time.

Such old records are to be found all over our country, in parish registers, in the early records of old corporations, in the books of the old town and village clerks, and in county archives. Important records, too, are preserved in old deeds, wills, grants of land, and other family papers; in the records of the Indian tribes; in fact, in all sorts of old documents, which to many seem simply curious, but which to the historian, whether of a family, a place, or an institution, are simply invaluable.

Each year as it passes makes it harder and harder to recover and properly provide for the custody of such old records, and it is to be hoped that sufficient interest in the subject may be awakened to lead to the initial steps being taken toward bringing about such important results.

Our great libraries are coming more and more to see the wisdom of collecting all papers, pamphlets, and books which bear upon the local history of any portion of our country. Dr. Billings, Director of the New York Public Library, hungers and thirsts after nothing more than after this class of printed matter. Everything of the sort that comes to his mill is grist. Only those who have tried to investigate the history of an American family, or special locality, through the books and documents to be found in the collections of our historical or genealogical societies, or in any other public libraries, know how inadequate most collections really are at the present day.

The sooner we, both individually and publicly, awaken to the necessity for making and adequately caring for such collections, the easier the needed documents will be found and the fuller will the collections be made.

BOOKS WE ALL WRITE AND FEW ACKNOWLEDGE.

New Year again! Time to turn over another new leaf! The old year dies out and you again have before you the spotless pages of another year. What will you write? What have you already written?

Look on the book-shelves of your memory and glance through the volumes there. How many there are; verily, a library in itself, and filled with all sorts and conditions of books. All of your own writing. Yet you never knew you were an author—and still, every day you have been writing industriously in the Book of Life, every week adding another chapter to the volumes and every year starting out fresh and clean with a "new leaf."

In these volumes you have recorded every passing emotion more truly and surely than was ever recorded by novelist or poet. The tablets that you used were the tablets of the heart and the memory, and you began from the time they were strong enough to retain impressions.

Yours, you thought, had been a peculiarly uneventful and even life, devoid of all the excitements and varieties that go to make up a thrilling tale, and yet that little volume there with its bright cover and dashing pictures contains some strange and interesting tales of personal experience that cannot be rivaled by any of the works of fiction you have ever read. This shabby little "old edition," with the cover partly torn and the pages gnawed at the corners, are the stories of your own boyhood. The ink is all faded now and the writing is in a childish, scrawling hand, yet you can read it, and you think some of the tales are strangely like the experiences of "Peck's Bad Boy"; but further on, here, when you felt the mustache and the basso on their way, methinks Kipling's own "Stalky & Co." are no better specimens of boys' tales than are those contained in this little volume of your mental library.

There is a large volume, and strangely thick. That contains all your disappointments and your failures, and, despite yourself, you shed a tear or two as you unearth between its pages buried hopes there in business, still again in love. Dear me, how elastic is the human heart not to lie crushed and bleeding beneath all this succession of reverses.

Here are your volumes of "Gray Days and Gold," your "Reveries," and your "Dream Life." There are your "Poems of Love and Passion." Mercy, what a volume that is! And what a variety of notes you have struck! There is the boy-love, a perfect whirlwind of passion; Byron himself was never more tempestuous. And here is something more delicate, something nearer Thomas Moore; there is a lyric worthy of Tennyson, and here an ode of which Johnson himself might well be proud. In this volume, too, are all your love letters—letters that for you, at least, have more of the human interest than those of the Brownings themselves. But now the note is changed; there is a touch of coldness creeping into these sonnets, and here an unmistakable strain of jealousy. And so on and on! All the keys are sounded, and each response to the touch is echoed in this quaint little volume of your memory.

And now, reverentially, do you glance through your own "In Memoriam," bound in black and bordered in cypress. Ah! how you recall writing this volume in tears of anguish, and even now, looking through its pages, you live again each grief of your life, and again the warm tears flow, but no longer in wild rebellion, but rather in gentle sadness and resignation.

This little book tells of your "Travels," and here are your religious beliefs; yonder in the corner are your treatises on "Friendship"; on the right is a little volume on "Hate"; and here is the philosophy of your life bound in neutral tints. Your own "War Tales" are there before you, the ink on the pages not yet dry.

There they are all in full view, these books of your own life. Not a chord that has been struck in your nature but you can find it in one of these volumes. And in the years to come you will continue to unerringly register each emotion and event, until, when at last all the leaves have been turned and all the depths sounded, the work will be finished, and your mental library complete; ready to be read by that unerring Critic, and by him commended or condemned according to your own life, of which these volumes are the perfect record.

WRITERS TO THE FRONT THIS YEAR.

One of the strangest things revealed by a survey of the book publishing business for the year now drawing to a close is the fact that the books which have had the most pronounced success—the sales in some instances mounting to figures which are indeed sensational—have been the work of new writers. Fresh literary talent was never more warmly welcomed than at the present time, both by the publishers and the reading public. The foremost magazine and book publishers pride themselves on the fact that the latch-string is always out for the new writer of ability, and the right hand of fellowship is always ready to receive him.

This state of things must be a source of the greatest satisfaction to ambitious but as yet unknown authors, and is doubtless a matter of concern to the older members of the literary guild. It certainly is a most emphatic refutation of the old assertion, so often made with extreme bitterness, that the editors of our leading periodicals were influenced, if not actually controlled, by rings and cliques, and that the readers for the publishing houses were lacking in perspicacity.

"David Harum," "Richard Carvel," "When Knighthood Was in Flower," "Janice Meredith," and "The Man With the Hoe," the five pieces of literary work which have made the greatest stir on this side of the Atlantic during the past year, with one exception, are the work of new-comers in the literary world, and the credit for the production of all five, as our friend "The Cynic" will be sure to note, belongs to the sterner sex. But there is a woman close behind these triumphant male minds, and, in the opinion of many, "Prisoners of Hope" deserves a place much closer to the top of the list than it has yet attained. The fact of the matter is, the old favorites must look to their laurels, for the young contingent are making strong inroads in the popular favor, and several of the new-comers have displayed unusual brilliancy.

Radical and startling changes have taken place in the publishing world during the last few years—changes in the personnel of the publishing houses by the infusion of

new blood, in the mechanical details of book making, in the methods of doing business, and in the public taste. We have in mind one English writer who, not so very long ago, had a great vogue on both sides of the Atlantic, and justly so, yet a recent work of fiction from his pen has scarcely produced a ripple on the sea of letters.

There is a brilliant array of talent among these new-comers in the competition for popular favor, and their future work will be watched with the greatest interest. American fiction has certainly been strengthened by the recent achievements of Paul Leicester Ford—as versatile as he is industrious—Winston Churchill, Mary Johnston, "Edwin Caskoden," Stephen Crane, R. W. Chambers, Booth Tarkington, Cy Warman, Cyrus Townsend Brady, Morgan Robertson, Herbert E. Hamblen, Jesse Lynch Williams, Ernest Seton Thompson, with his charming studies of animal life, and—we must write this name doggedly, or not at all—Peter Finley Dunne.

Among the writers from the British Isles who have recently come to the front and whose future work will be followed with interest may be mentioned Seumas MacManus, whose Irish tales are delightful; Alfred Ollivant, Kenneth Grahame, Egerton Castle, Maurice Hewlett, Frank T. Bullen, Eden Phillpotts, Mary Cholmondeley, Richard Whiteing, Bernard Capes, Stephen Phillips, and the mysterious Fiona Macleod, who has struck a decidedly fresh and original note.

The achievements of these writers—covering as they do the most divergent fields—are a source of satisfaction and lead to the conclusion that the outlook in the world of fiction gives promise.

NEW BOOKS AND THEIR MAKERS.

It is probably little known among the reading public how difficult it is for the publishers of books to obtain proper biographical material from their authors. The mind of the author seems to run to extremes; either he gluts the mails with family history enough to fill a volume, including pictures of himself and ancestors, to say nothing of his birthplace and present abode, or, he modestly replies that he can scarcely believe that the public can be interested in his personal affairs. Then there are authors, mostly those of one book, who fill pages and pages with long dissertations on their style and the circumstances which tended to make the one literary effort possible. But the hardest of all men from whom to obtain notes of personal history are the men of science and great learning. It is seldom that they make any reply to their publishers' requests on this score. Their indifference is sincere, however, but when they do reply it is usually to say, "It is a question of the book and not the man"; or, "The author having produced a work, the public can have no further concern with him"; or, again, "The author gives a certain part of his identity to the book; further than that—who he is and how he lives is none of the public's business."

So far as has come within our knowledge, the most enticing bait, one that rarely fails to catch the autobiographical fish, is that presented by a New York publisher, who, for obvious reasons, shall be nameless. It is presented to the various authors in letter form and usually has the desired effect. It is frank, sincere, and truthful. It reads as follows:

We receive from week to week inquiries from the literary correspondents of English and American journals concerning the "methods of work" of the authors whose books we have the pleasure of publishing. It is certainly true that a public interest exists in these literary methods, and apart from matters to be classed as personal, there may be a legitimate curiosity on the part of readers in regard to the history of books that have given them pleasure. It is in order also to report to our clients, from the business side of the publication office, that some incidental influence upon the sales of a book may occasionally be traced to references made to the author in the columns of "literary gossip." In so far, therefore, as you may be willing to help to gratify this more or less pardonable curiosity on the part of the public, we shall be prepared, on our part, to see that such information as you may place in our hands for the purpose is used with due discretion and with only the more trustworthy of the literary correspondents.

It is, perhaps, needless to say that the notes which appear from time to time in these columns are not extracted in this way. Authors' friends have usually far more interesting bits of information to convey than the authors themselves.

Mr. Eden Phillpotts, author of "Children of the Mist," who is now at work on a new novel, entitled "The Last of Her Line," to be published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, and whose "Human Boy" has just been published by Harper & Brothers, is the author of some dozen books and two plays. He is thirty-seven years old, and, although born in India, is a thorough Londoner. Mr. Phillpotts started in early youth to become a literary craftsman. His range of subjects is broad. He has written much for the magazines—articles, stories, humorous and pathetic recitations, verses—on subjects that have their action in many climes and among many and varied peoples, from Cairo and the confines of Russia to Morethampstead and his own dear Buckland Beacon. By sheer industry of the pen he had managed to extract a fair livelihood from his art until a couple of years ago his "Lying Prophets" recovered the eulogies of the most exacting critics and made the author so popular he had all literary aspirants to learn that Mr. Phillpotts kept hard at work in the office of a London fire insurance company until he was assured of a living by writing. The early lesson that he was then forced to learn—never to take chances—has, he says, been of great service to him in his later literary career.

Mr. David Dwight Wells, author of "Her Ladyship's Elephant," is about to leave London for Egypt, where he will visit Khartoum. He has just put the finishing touches to a new comic novelette, which, in all probability, Henry Holt & Co. will publish for next Summer. Just now a good story concerning "Her Ladyship's Elephant" is going the rounds of the American colony in London. It may be recalled that Mr. Wells states in the preface to his book that the only absolutely real thing in the story is the "impossible" elephant. It now seems that there are others. When the manuscript was completed Mr. Wells read it over to an American friend. "Good gracious!" exclaimed the friend, "you don't mean to say that you are going to publish that? Why, there isn't a character that I don't recognize. There is Lady so-and-so, and Sir ——." And as he went on through the list, and added, "If you don't cover up their personalities better, you'll have to get out of Mayfair society and stay out." Mr. Wells calmly rejoined, saying that he knew his English friends so well that he was quite sure they would never recognize themselves as the dramatis personae in "Her Ladyship's Elephant." "They will apply the characters to everybody but to themselves," he said. That Mr. Wells had pretty well sized up the perspicacity of his English friends is said to be proved from the fact that he is still "in" London society.

It will be recalled that Mr. Alden in his last London letter to THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW said some good things about Bernard Shaw's "Cashel Byron's Profession," which has lately been issued in an attractive edition by Brentano's. He said that he was quite sure that the Harpers had brought it out at the time that it appeared in England, "but somehow it did not attract notice." Mr. Alden is correct. "Cashel Byron's Profession" was first published in this country in 1886 by Harper & Brothers in The Handy Series, and the confirmation of this fact has led to the discovery of a pleasant interchange of courtesies between the publishers and the author. In 1886, there being no copyright law, the Harpers paid Mr. Shaw £10 bounty for bringing out his novel, but, as Mr. Alden writes, "it never had any marked success and has been forgotten by nearly everybody." Now, however, through the Brentano's edition the book seems to be gaining in popularity every day. The fame of this edition at length reached England. Mr. Shaw heard of it. He straightway wrote his check for £10 and sent it to Harper & Brothers, with a note saying that as he understood that the first issue of his novel here had not been a conspicuous success, and, as he had had the use of the £10 for more than ten years, he considered it only fair to the publishers to return it. The publishers of Franklin Square at once replied saying that their issue of "Cashel Byron's Profession" was by no means an absolute failure, and adding that they held a draft for £10 subject to the order of the author, or, if he desired, they would contribute it to any charity that he might designate. Mr. Shaw's reply is now awaited. Whatever 'moral' may be drawn from this little tale, one thing is evident: Successful books are not always brought out at propitious times.

LITERARY DISLIKES.

It is not only by our enthusiasms that we know each other and come into sympathy, but by our dislikes. Individual taste if untrained is no sure guide in a library or in an art gallery, but it is at least an index to the natural and acquired powers of its owner, and serves perhaps best in its crude state to tell us whether he is a weak man or a strong, a sentimental man or a man of sense. Taste that has been tried in the fire of experience and has come out pure gold is rare, for where in the beginning the metal had an uncertain ring, too often in the process of refinement its individual qualities are burned away. One comes to like this author for one thing, that author for another, and it is well, for it is proved that one has acquired a breadth of appreciation. But woe to the man who wholly outgrows his antipathies. There should be an undercurrent of predilection in each one of us to make some vice or some ugliness so unendurable that its presence is jarring and repellent, no matter with what beauty it is linked.

As few of us are really educated to the point where taste is tested and either becomes true culture or is lost in a general and indiscriminating effort to appreciate, we have our personal enmities in the world of literature. For instance, one can never know whether a woman will like Kipling or not until she has expressed an opinion, for great as he is the roughness which at times gets the better of his genius puts some minds utterly out of touch with him. They do not understand, they do not sympathise, they find obscurity, daring, and brutality, coarseness even; they miss the power set to rhythm. It is difficult not to be impatient with these people when one has felt Kipling's sway, yet after all, since he has glaring faults, is it not just that sometimes they should stand out conspicuous and overwhelm his fascination? Otherwise his devotees might forget that he is not all ideal.

Fitzgerald is another poet who inspires [illegible] may perplex you. Moreover, there are moods in which to receive him, and scattered through even a favorable year there are days when he angers you.

In current literature, however, there is no quarrel to match the Ibsen quarrel. At the bottom of that stands the question, "What does Ibsen mean?" and on the surface lies the struggle between the beauty and the ugliness that wrestle for mastery in his dramas. Whoever needs to have the awfulness and terror of sins which hide themselves in our society made plain to him cries out that Ibsen is a prophet, branding that others may cleanse, but whoever chafes under the moral and artistic incompleteness of a problem set with no solution offered will rail at Ibsen as a pessimist and a breeder of pessimism.

Only the calm judgment which comes with time and the eliminating process of centuries can entirely settle the worth of varying instincts of taste, and as an individual feeling asserts itself more and more it is no wonder that men like Brunetière call for some trustworthy standard of criticism. Yet taste was planted in man for use, and while none of us wishes to indulge prejudice there are qualities in works of real beauty which arouse a just antipathy, and in learning to be fair and appreciative we must not override the innate sense of unfitness given in different forms and differing measure to us all.

IN PRAISE OF BOOKS.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I read a book recently from which I gleaned the following exquisite description of books, and thinking it might be worthy of publication, and read with interest by all your readers, (for are we not all lovers of everything that pertains to good literature?) I send it to you, hoping it will lead not a few into the pleasant paths that the writer trod.

Aside from its value as a director to good books, its remarkable and correct use of adjectives is worthy of study by all, especially by those who do not discriminate in their use—and how many of us are not guilty in this respect?

To those who are familiar with the authors mentioned the special applicability of each and every adjective will be thoroughly understood and appreciated. G. W. B.

Roxbury, Mass., Dec. 12, 1899.

From "A Club of One."

By A. P. Russell.

My books! What would my life be without them? They are my meat and my drink. They employ my mind and lift me out of myself. In hours of mental exaltation I forget my miserable body. I have a book for every mood and every condition. When my mind is strongest, and clearest, and freest, I range the upper fields of philosophy with Plato; when I am most inclined to pure reason, I listen to brave Socrates; when I am in temper for observation, I read Aesop; when I want to realize the power of light over darkness, I tread the dawn with Epictetus; when I want to breathe the atmosphere of the Caesars, I follow Suetonius; then I walk with Cicero and his nomenclator in the streets of the Eternal City, and study the arts of the Roman politician; of moral exaltation I find a rare example in the heathen Emperor Marcus Antoninus; gods, and demi-gods, and heroes fight for me in Homer; if I want to sup with horrors, I sit down in terror with Aeschylus, witnessing the ghost of Clytemnestra rushing into Apollo's temple, and rousing the sleeping Furies; if I want a refreshing ride in the chariot of the sun, I take a seat with Phaeton, in Ovid; at will, I range paradise with Milton, and explore perdition with Dante; when I hunger for the world and want to see every type of man and woman perfectly represented, I read Shakespeare; when I want to study human nature, I take Don Quixote, Pilgrim's Progress, and Faust; to feel the inspiration of freedom, I scale the heights and storm the fastnesses with Schiller; I gossip with wise old Montaigne; think with Pascal; moralize with Sir Thomas Browne; quote and comment with Burton; rummage with Disraeli; laugh with Rabelais; enjoy the suggestive experiences of Gil Blas; am always amused and entertained with Tristram Shandy; Tom Jones—who could ever tire of it? or of Humphry Clinker? or of Roderick Random? or Swift's Gulliver? though I am terrified sometimes with its pitiless wisdom; I go a-fishing with Izaak Walton, and participate (the slightest) in his meekness and sweet contentment; I listen to sermons from Bourdaloue, and Bossuet, and Massillon, and Barrow, and South, and Chalmers, and Wesley, and Hall; I take down Foster when I want to read a little and think more of times gone by and difficulties overcome; then I philosophize with Souvestre in his Attic; then enjoy the caustic wit and keen satire of Thackeray, and contemplate his immortal creations; then the humanities of Dickens quicken me to tears, and a long procession of the creatures of his teeming brain moves before me; Sir Walter, too, who is history enough for me now; and Burns, the one immortal bard of humanity, to be cherished and sung while man is man, ever and ever; and philosophic Wordsworth; and poetic Shelley and Keats; and the moral and wise Sam Johnson; and the gentle and exquisite Goldsmith; and the storming Carlyle, mighty hater and smiter of cant and shams; then I discourse with Coleridge; pun and turn over rare old books with gentle Elia; luxuriate with abounding Macaulay; dream with De Quincey; expatiate with Hazlitt and Hunt; then to the Brontës, Charlotte especially; then to Miss Austen, so healthy, serene, and pure; then to something more thoughtful again, to Emerson, the reflective, the wise, the exalted, fit society for Plato in the empyrean; then to Hawthorne, dissector, interpenetrator of hearts and lives; to scholarly, witty, shrewd Lowell, critic, poet, and ambassador; to Holmes, so acute, brilliant, suggestive, and philosophical in the Autocrat and Elsie, so master, artist in literature; and when I [illegible] Prue and I; and so I go on and on, feasting with the worthies, and banqueting with the celestials, as inclination or whim pleases me, a precious book, as I said, for every mood and every condition.

Says Americans Ticket Themselves.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

A clever Londoner told me that an American tickets himself with his nationality every time he says "very." "You all say 'vurry,'" he added, "and you all say 'Amurrican.'"

No doubt we are guilty—some of us. Perhaps it is a National trait to do what we do in the easiest way; and it does save an infinitesimal waste of muscular force, a little lingual and labial twist, to say "uh" for "e." And, indeed, any one who harkens well to common speech must have noted this tendency to substitute the "short u" for the "short e." "Wull, it must have been twunty minutes to twulve," is a sentence I caught recently. It is a pretty one!

If this tendency marks a real drift, may we not look on to the day when the "short e" has become a phonetic dodo, extinct, like the "th" in German? For such errors, (I should say, innovations,) with such slang as has won through the struggle for existence, soaks surely upward from stratum to stratum of society, thus evolving the language of daily use.

Some such change has already come to pass. Supposing, to simplify the example, the dialect of London (saturated with cockneyism) to be an unchanging scale or standard; then we have already "urred" from our metewand many a time. We cannot, or do not, say "up," or "house," or "work," like a Londoner, and there is surely no reason why we should worry about it. London may bully our sister republic in Africa, but our vocables are our own! They will crawl into the dictionary at last and become respectable and academic.

It is interesting to see this verbal evolution at work and to wonderingly look forward to the day when all London will be talking avowed cockney, (and proud of it!) all New York, Jimmyfadeneese, and all Boston—but no! it were sacrilege to carry the thought further.

WILLIAM SAMUEL JOHNSON.

Mamaroneck, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1899.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

HISTORY.

A HISTORY OF AMERICAN PRIVATEERS. By Edgar Stanton Maclay. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. xl.-519. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $3.50.

THE STORY OF OUR FLAG, Colonial and National, with historical sketch of the Quakeress Betsy Ross. By Addié Guthrie Weaver. Small quarto. Pp. 96. Colored illustrations of the flags and Washington's coat of arms by the author. Published by A. G. Weaver, Chicago.

SIDE LIGHTS ON SOUTH AFRICA. By Roy Devereux. 12mo. Pp. 273. With a map of South Africa. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

FICTION.

PRAIRIE FOLKS. By Hamlin Garland. New edition. Revised and enlarged. 12mo. Pp. ix.-253. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

THE WHITE TERROR. A Romance of the French Revolution and After. Translated from the Provençal of Félix Gras by Catherine A. Janvier. 16mo. Pp. iv.-437. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE NOVELS OF FRANK STOCKTON. Shenandoah Edition. Volumes III. IV. "The Hundredth Man" and "Rudder Grange." 12mo. Pp. about vi.-244. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE WORKS OF ALPHONSE DAUDET. Limited edition. Volumes III. and IV. "Fromont and Risler," to which is added "Robert Helmont." Translated by George Burnham Ives. In two volumes. Illustrated by L. Kowalsky. 12mo. Pp. about xvii.-245. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. New York: Croscup & Sterling Company.

A SIREN'S WILES. A Realistic Relief of Life in Gayest New York. By Paul James Duff. 12mo. Pp. 176. Chicago: Ross Publishing Company. Paper.

TALES TOLD OUT OF SCHOOL. By Edward S. Ellis. 16mo. Pp. 240. Syracuse, N. Y.: C. W. Bardeen. $1.

MANDALAY. Rudyard Kipling. With illustrations by Robert Sidgren. 12mo. San Francisco: Doxey, At the Sign of the Lark. 75 cents.

OUT OF THE PAST. By Eleanor Hooper Coryell. 12mo. Pp. 163. New York: Street & Smith. (Two copies.)

POETRY.

CHRISTUS VICTOR. A Student's Reverie. By Henry Nehemiah Dodge. 24mo. Pp. xi.-156. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

DAY DREAMS. By Ida Eckert Lawrence. Illustrated. 16mo. Pp. vii.-118. Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Company.

OLD HOLLYHOCKS AND OTHER POEMS AND RECITATIONS. By Horace G. Williamson. 12mo. Pp. 97. Cincinnati: George C. Shaw. $1.

SCENES ABROAD AND OTHER POEMS. By William Burt Harlow. 12mo. Pp. 98. Somers, Conn.: Privately printed for the author.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BYGONE TOURIST DAYS. Letters of Travel. By Laura G. Coffin. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xvi.-235. Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Company.

HEIDI. A Story for Children and Those that Love Children. By Frau Johanna Spyri. Translated from the thirteenth German edition by Helen B. Dole. With illustrations. 16mo. Pp. viii.-366. Boston: Ginn & Co.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH ALMANAC AND YEAR BOOK for 1900. Volume LXX. 12mo. Pp. 416. New York: James Pott & Co.

EXPOSITORY THOUGHTS ON PILGRIM'S PROGRESS. By the Rev. I. M. Zimmerman. 12mo. Pp. 96. Paper.

THE DUALITY OF TRUTH; or, the Occult Forces of Nature. Reviewed from the Standpoint of Hermetic Philosophy. By Henry Wagner. 18mo. Pp. 206. Denver, Col.: Astro-Philosophical Publishing Company. $1.

FRIENDS AND HELPERS. Compiled by Harriet J. Eddy. 12mo. Pp. x.-361. Boston: Ginn & Co.

FROM POT-CLOSET TO PALACE ROYAL; or, How a Tired Housekeeper Went to Europe. By Mary W. Littell. 16mo. Pp. viii.-119. New York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company. Paper, 25 cents.

THOUGHTS AND REFERENCES IN AND OUT OF SCHOOL. By John B. Peaslee. Accompanied by letters from Longfellow, Whittier, Holmes, and other American authors. 12mo. Pp. [illegible]. Printed for the author by Ginn & Company, Boston, Mass.

THE NOBBLE DOLLAR AND HIS COUSINS. By Thomas Dunn English. Edited by [illegible]

A New Novel by Gen. Lew Wallace.

Under the above heading the Chicago Times-Herald says: "The English edition of Gen. Lew Wallace's new novel, the scene of which is laid in Mexico, the author's favorite country, the writing of which has been a labor of love, and the publication of which will shortly take form for publication both here and abroad. The author's last American edition of the first book, translated with the author's sanction by Jeremiah Curtin, will be presented immediately by Little, Brown & Co. Mr. Curtin's work as a translator, illustrated through 'Quo Vadis,' 'With Fire and Sword,' 'The Deluge,' and 'Pan-Michael,' needs no comment here. 'The Knights of the Cross' is now running as a serial in Poland. Mr. Curtin has already received from the author the greater part of the second half. The authorized American publishers of the works of this author would warn his admirers here against being deceived by premature, unauthorized, and necessarily incomplete translations. The concluding part of the novel will be published exclusively by Little, Brown & Co. in advance of any other complete publication.

Works of Great Artists.

Masters in Art is the title of a monthly publication that is being issued by the Bates & Guild Company of Boston. It is the object of the series to present half-tone reproductions of the greatest works of the masters, their biographies, critical comments on the paintings reproduced, and other interesting and valuable material. The initial number of Masters in Art is an illustrated monograph on "Anthony Van Dyck." It contains ten plates of his most famous paintings, together with two portraits of the artist himself. There is also a "Life of Van Dyck," and "The Art of Van Dyck," drawn from the criticisms of Fromentin, Carpenter, Hymans, Haslitt, and others. This number also includes a "Van Dyck Bibliography" and a list of the artist's works showing their present location.

What Authors Read.

The Academy of London, according to its annual custom, has sent to a number of well-known men and women, both literary and practical, a request that they would name two books which they had read during the last year with the most interest and pleasure. The answers have just appeared in The Academy. From the list we have taken a few well-known names in literature with their first of the two books mentioned: Thomas Hardy, "Letters of Robert and Mrs. Browning"; Andrew Lang, "Experiences of an Irish R. M."; Edmund Gosse, "The Letters of R. L. Stevenson"; F. Anstey, "Red Pottage"; Maurice Hewlett, "Life and Letters of John Donne"; Mme. Sarah Grand, "The Map of Life"; I. Zangwill, "Wild Animals I Have Known," by Ernest Seton-Thompson, and Ian Maclaren, "David Harum."

Survey of the World's Geography.

Seventy authors, all experts, have collaborated in the production of "The International Geography," which D. Appleton will bring out early in the year. The work will be illustrated by nearly 500 maps and diagrams, which have been specially prepared. It deals with mathematical, physical, biological, political, and commercial geography, and anthropography. The tremendous strides that have been made in the last few years in all these departments will indicate the importance of the work. The discoveries and international treaties, which alone call for a new arrangement of the story of contemporaneous geography, have not been limited to Africa, Asia, or the arctic regions, but even on our own continent the gold of the Klondike has led to a better knowledge of the region, while within a short time we shall have much more exact geographical information concerning the numerous islands which make up the Philippines. The work has been planned and edited by Dr. H. R. Mill, who has also written the chapter on "The United Kingdom."

An Opportunity for Authors Interested in Sierra Leone.

The Board of Education of Sierra Leone has offered a prize of 20 guineas, or a little over $100 in gold, for a small history of that colony, which shall be most suitable as a textbook to be used in the public schools there. The copyright of the successful book is to remain the property of the author, who will derive a revenue from it as long as it continues to be used in the Sierra Leone schools. Manuscripts should not contain more than 75,000 words, and should be sent to the Clerk of the Board of Education, Freetown, Sierra Leone, by July 31, 1900. If no book is approved by the board a prize of £10 will be given to the author of the best, but it will not be published. Further particulars concerning the competition may be obtained from the clerk.

A Tale of Old New York.

Amelia E. Barr's beautifully illustrated "Trinity Bells" has just passed into another edition at J. F. Taylor & Co.'s. The text is set off by sixteen illustrations by C. M. Relyea. The cover design is symbolic of the title of the book. The story, which is a romance of old New York, opens with the return of Catharine van Clyffe from the Moravian School in Bethlehem to New York and her efforts, aided by her brother, to ransom her father, Capt. Jansen Van Clyffe, who had been captured by Tripolitan pirates and held in slavery by the Dey of Algiers. There is love and adventure in the story, which may be said to be sympathetically woven around the music of the bells of old Trinity.

The Independent for 1900.

Owing to certain improvements that have been gradually undertaken by The Independent, this periodical may now reasonably be called a magazine. Its prospectus shows that a special effort is being made on its part to have timely topics of great importance treated of by writers who may be considered as authorities on their separate subjects. The first issue in January of The Independent will contain the annual review of the churches of all denominations. Stanley J. Weyman, for more than thirty years a worker in this field, has written a story of Waterloo, which was just published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. It is called "Count Hannibal." It has been the aim of the author to make a strong appeal to every lover and backer of sensational enterprise.

Stevenson's "Letters" are selling in their fifth edition at Charles Scribner's Sons. Other books published by the same house have also gone into new editions. Page's "Santa Claus's Partner" is in its third; Van Dyke's "Fisherman's Luck," in its second; J. C. Harris's "Aunt Minervy Anne," in its third, while Richard Harding Davis's "Lion and Unicorn" has recently passed into its fourth.

Complete editions of "The Education of Mr. Pipp," with four other books by C. D. Gibson published by R. H. Russell have been purchased by E. P. Dutton & Co. and bound by the latter in the most attractive forms. There is one set of Gibson, five volumes, in red polished morocco. Separate éditions de luxe of the volumes are also offered.

"Pike and Cutlass," being a series of hero tales of the United States Navy, by George Gibbs, and illustrated by the author, is being published by the J. B. Lippincott Company.

The American Book Company has just brought out a couple of books which, while designed to be instructive, are particularly appropriate for the New Year. One is "Our Country in Poem and Prose," arranged by Eleanor A. Persons, teacher of history in the Yonkers public schools; the other is "The Baldwin Primer," by May Kirk, with colored illustrations. The first volume contains a collection of bright entertaining material, which is designed to stimulate the pupil's interest in the study of the history of his country. The lessons in "The Baldwin Primer" have been prepared in accordance with the most improved methods of mental science and child study.

Marion Crawford's new novel based on episodes of the Second Crusade, "Via Crucis," has now reached its forty-second thousand. It was published a little over a month ago.

Mr. Charles B. Todd is receiving many letters commending his little book, "A Brief History of the City of New York," recently published by the American Book Company. William Alexander Hoy, who was prominent in the founding of the City History Club, thus writes: "To live in New York and to know of merely its present greatness is like seeing only the last act of a play and remaining ignorant of what has gone before. Yet thousands of good New Yorkers (or are they only half good?) with some pretension to education and culture, know really nothing of their City Mother, her venerable and glorious past, and they will believe the historic fable that the blood of patriots was first shed in Boston, utterly ignorant of history's truth that here in New York fell the first Americans to suffer in liberty's cause. Perhaps, too, such New Yorkers have never learned that New York had a tea party as interesting as that one of which Boston has said so much."

The Doubleday & McClure Company will remove next week from its present quarters, in East Twenty-fifth Street, to 34 Union Square East. It is not yet definitely known when the books issued by this firm will begin to bear the imprint of the new firm's title, "Doubleday, Page & Co."

After the publication of the January number the American edition of The Pall Mall Magazine will be discontinued. The English edition, however, will very likely preserve the large number of readers already gained in this country by the American issue.

A new novel by Dr Mitchell will probably begin its career as a serial in the March number of The Century. It is to be a sort of companion volume to "The Autobiography of a Quack," and will be entitled "Dr. North and His Friends." One who has perused the manuscript calls it "an epitome of the science, culture, and common sense of the nineteenth century."

The author of "The Maternity of Harriot Wicken," Mrs. Henry Dudeney, has just finished another piece of fiction, which Henry Holt & Co. will present in a month or two, under the title of "Folly Corner." It is a character study of love against reason in conflict with love conformable to reason, worked out with all the power of the author's first much-talked-of effort.

"Folk Songs from the Spanish," by Helen Huntington, wife of Archer Huntington, will be presented some time in the coming Spring by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The same house has also in active preparation "The American Business Woman," by John H. Crowell, and "Heredity and Human Progress," by Dr. W. D. McKim. It is in this last volume that the author suggests, as a means of lessening crime in the world, the painlessly putting away of all children of vicious propensities.

"The Life of Abraham Lincoln," by Ida M. Tarbell, will come from the press of the Doubleday & McClure Company Feb. 1. The material of the work is chiefly drawn from special sources, and contains many letters and telegrams hitherto unpublished. The text, which will be fully illustrated, will be presented in two large royal octavo volumes.

"Thackeray's Unidentified Contributions to Punch," compiled by M. H. Spielmann, will come from the press of Harper & Brothers Jan. 16. The book, which will contain between thirty and forty of the great novelist's contributions to the London comic weekly, will be found a most valuable addition to Thackeray literature.

"The First Violin," which Mr. Mansfield has been playing at the Garden Theatre, is based on Miss Fothergill's remarkably successful novel of that name, the only author-

At Milton's Shrine.

A writer in a Columbus (Ohio) newspaper says: "A favored few have worshipped at Milton's shrine the past day or two, as a book cover for his famous 'Defense of Printing' (a reprint of the Grolier Club of New York) was given into the hands of a famous Columbus artist to do with as she pleased, and with a well-sharpened pencil, a tiny needle, and the finest of silks a cover has come forth which will compare with a 'Little Gidding' or those of the noted Mary Collett herself, and the late William Morris may well be proud of his pupil. A miniature of Milton within a frame of gold and turquois forms the centre ornament, supported by the national emblems of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, together with the Milton arms and those of Grolier. Even the weave of the beautiful silk ground is considered, as to its fitness. The coloring and design are Mrs. Bath Merrill's careful production, and the work has partly been done by one of her expert workers at St. Albans Institute, of which she is President. The miniature is a speaking likeness and wonderful as a bit of needle painting, in which one is confined to so many limitations. The cover is for a private collection in New York and will not be duplicated."

A New Periodical.

This month the first number of The Goose Quill, a monthly magazine devoted to literature, will appear in Chicago. From the prospectus the following extracts are presented: "The Goose Quill will not compete with the popular brain-annihilating, insomnia-curing picture Magazines. * * * The Goose Quill will not interest the porkocracy, the plutocracy, or the snobbery." There will be a special department to be called "Rubbish Received," and here trashy novels will be shot or dumped. Though French stories by Guy de Maupassant and Catulle Mendes will be found translated in The Goose Quill, the editor closes its columns to "the white-minded demi-vierges of the yellow aster, purple carrot school." The "Kallyard Klang" is to be tomahawked, for The Goose Quill keeps "young lions" on its staff and they "have claws and know how to use them." The magazine is to print illustrations, some in color, of the leading authors of to-day, and for contributors will have many distinguished English and American writers. Certainly the editor of The Goose Quill, Mr. John Cowley Browne of The London Anti-Philistine, believes that he is thoroughly acquainted with what are the requirements of a Western reading public.

Dangerous Literary Discoveries.

It is a somewhat hazardous business to vouch for "literary discoveries." Simpkin, Marshall & Co., the London publishers, have just brought out with a great flurry of trumpets what purported to be two hitherto unpublished works of Alexandre Dumas, the elder. They are translated by Home Gordon, and are entitled "The Snow on Shah-Dagh" and "Ammalat Bey." The reader is informed in a preface that the precious manuscript came to the translator through the good offices of "a wealthy Greek gentleman, extremely well read," M. Stylianos Apostolides. There is no doubt about the authenticity of the manuscript. But it is a pity that Mr. Gordon should have taken the trouble to decipher the script when he could have read it all in good French print. In the Lévy collection of "Les Oeuvres Completes d'Alexandre Dumas" these two "inédit" tales may be found bearing the titles, respectively, of "La Boule de Neige" and "Sultanetta." Nor is this all. The honest Dumas very clearly indicates in foot notes that they are not original works, but merely translations by him from the Russian—probably from Pushkine and Marlynsky. It is somewhat astonishing that Mr. Gordon should have translated the Dumas manuscript without taking the trouble to look over that author's 297 volumes published in the Lévy collection.

Hataway's Daughter Among Lords.

The few actual facts concerning Shakespeare's life that have come down to us have been made the most of in a volume just issued in Paris from the pen of Georges Duval, entitled "La Vie Véridique de William Shakespeare," ("The True Life of William Shakespeare.") The book opens with the story of the departure of the poet from Stratford-on-Avon after the deer-poaching episode. Says the French biographer: "The inhabitants, upon the threshold of their doors, awaited his passage, in order to wish a pleasant journey to a child of the country, obliged to expatriate himself." Later on Shakespeare's long periods of absence from his family are thus explained: "Compelled to divide his life between work and pleasure, to compete with his rivals, a family would have been a hindrance. Besides, it was necessary for him to associate on intimate terms with such personages as Essex and Southampton, among whom the daughter of M. Hataway would probably have cut rather a poor figure." This is all

[illegible]

Publishers' Weekly says: "Many books in the press of the publishers are not announced by the authors. When "Trilby" was published in 1894 the publishers received gold mines in spite of, or because of, the critics. It was translated into [illegible] languages, and had a sympathetic, who, possibly because she knew the English language well and had sympathy with English thought, heartily appreciated on Maurice's meeting. She translated "Trilby" into French. Her work has just been published in Paris. In a brief preface she reproduces the story of the circumstances that moved the artist-author to write "Trilby," and she expresses the hope that her countrymen may come to know the gracious Trilby, and knowing her, learn to love her. The illustrations of the book, the work of M. Fau, show much sensibility, even if they do not always hit off du Maurier's idea.

Miss Cholmondeley's "Red Pottage," published in this country by Harper & Brothers, is now selling in its fifth edition.

By a curious coincidence, the title of the new book by Mme. Sarah Grand is the same as that attached to a novel by "Albert Ross," published in July, 1898, "A New Sensation." This will probably mean that Mrs. Grand's book will have to be brought out in America under a different title.

Mr. Charles George Douglas Roberts, poet, novelist, historian, litterateur, and professor of the English and French literatures, although drawing largely from Canadian sources for his themes, is really better known and more properly appreciated south of the St. Lawrence River than he is north of it. Silver, Burdett & Co. have just taken over a number of his works, which will shortly appear. "By the Marshes of Minos," a volume of Acadian stories, will be published Jan. 2. The new Lippincott's Magazine will present as a serial during the coming year a new romance of wild beast life by Mr. Roberts, entitled "The Heart of the Ancient Wood."

"The Man With the Hoe, and Other Poems," by Edwin Markham, will be presented in England shortly in a copyright edition by Gay & Bird.

Only two copies of "The Soldiers' Catechism," published by Cromwell, are known to be in existence. It was written by the Protector for the use of the Commonwealth Army as a companion to the "Soldiers' Pocket Bible." One of the copies is in the possession of the Rev. Walter Begley, who is about to publish a fac simile of it through Elliot Stock of London, with a short preface written by himself.

A new edition of Thackeray's "English Humorists," edited with an introduction and notes, by Prof. William Lyon Phelps, is in press at Henry Holt & Co.'s.

The second volume of "The History of Trinity Parish," by the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, is almost ready for the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The appearance of the late Gen. Francis A. Walker's "Discussions in Economics and Statistics" has been followed by an increased demand for his work on "International Bimetallism," which the publishers, Henry Holt & Co., are sending to the press for its fifth time.

A collection of short stories by Thomas A. Janvier will soon appear from the press of Harper & Brothers. The collection will include "The Passing of Thomas," "In the St. Peter's Set," and "The Fish of M. Quissard." The same house also promises for early publication a new astronomical romance entitled "The Moon Metal," by Garrett Serviss, and "The Lost Continent," by Cutcliffe Hyne.

It should be stated that although the series, Literatures of the World, edited by Edmund Gosse, is published in England by Heinemann, it is essentially an American work, for the idea of making the collection was conceived by D. Appleton & Co., the american publishers. The next volume published will be the one on "Russian Literature," by R. Waliszewski.

English reviewers acknowledge that they are indirectly indebted to Capt. Mahan, United States Navy, for Sir Herbert Maxwell's "Life of Wellington." "For," says The Academy, "had not Capt. Mahan's 'Life of Nelson' seemed to the publishers to need a companion, this book might never have been written. Thus book begets book."

The Spectator pays American scholarship a certain compliment in heading an article on "Some Recent Economic Literature" with two American books—Mayo-Smith's "Statistics and Economics," published by the Macmillan Company, and Adams's "Science of Finance," which bears the imprint of Henry Holt & Co.

"Present-Day Egypt," by Frederic C. Penfield, published by The Century Company, has just been honored by the Khédive, whose private secretary recently wrote "by command" to the author to say that he [the Khédive] pronounced the work "the only book published on Egypt of today by an author who is thoroughly acquainted with his subject."

Since the publication of "In Hampton Roads," by Rand, McNally & Co., over 10,000 copies of the book have been sold. One strong feature in the story is the graphic description of the battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac.

"Idyls of the Lawn" is the title of a volume containing six of the best short stories from the "University of Virginia Magazine," prefaced by Charles W. Kent, and with designs by Duncan Smith. The book is published by the Stone Printing and Manufacturing Company of Roanoke, Va. The authors represented are Stuart-Monteith Beard, Joseph W. Rice, John Handy Hall,

ized edition of which, and the only one containing a glossary of the German phrases and poems, is issued by Henry Holt & Co. In spite of there being several pirated editions in the market, it has passed through over twenty impressions.

"A Man's Woman," by Frank Norris, will shortly be published by the Doubleday & McClure Company.

Among the features of the February Scribner's will be, besides the continuation of Mr. Roosevelt's "Oliver Cromwell," and Mr. Barrie's "Tommy and Grizel," an article, "The Master of Edgewood," on Donald G. Mitchell, by Arthur Reed Kimball, which will deal with the personal side of the venerable "Ik Marvel." There will also be an article on "Social Life in Havana" as it now is under the new régime, by Major T. Bently Mott. The same number will also have a new "O'Connor" story, by William Maynadier Browne, illustrated by A. I. Keller.

On the day after Christmas 410,000 copies of "David Harum" had been sold since the date of publication.

In view of the recent excitement in financial circles, "A Brief History of Panics in the United States," by Juglar, translated by De Courcey Thom, and published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, may prove entertaining reading for some persons.

"Shirley" and "Villette," forming the second and third volumes of the Haworth edition of the "Life and Works of the Brontë Sisters," will be presented in a fortnight by Harper & Brothers. Each volume of this edition has a preface by Mrs. Humphry Ward.

Though Anthony Hope's "Rupert of Hentzau," the romance in which he has perhaps struck his deepest note thus far, was published some eighteen months ago, its popularity remains unabated, and the publishers, Henry Holt & Co., announce that they have just had to send it to press for the tenth time. Of the seven books by this author published by Henry Holt & Co., it is second in popularity only to the "Prisoner of Zenda."

The Ledger Monthly for January has an attractive picture in colors for its cover design. The first article in the number is "Heroes of the Revenue Cutter Service," being a narrative of heroic rescues and daring adventures. A double page is devoted to the reproduction of photographic views of the romantic city of Innsbruck and mountain scenery in the Austrian Tyrol, accompanied by a descriptive article. W. L. Kelley writes about "The Cranberry Harvest of Cape Cod," and there are many other interesting features.

An effort in realism has just come from the press of Street & Smith under the title of "Out of the Past," by Eleanor Hooper Coryell. The story has its beginning in a prologue, in which is described the finding by a Sister of Charity of a dead mother clasping her live infant. There is nothing to show their identity or history.

Lafcadio Hearn's New Book on Japan.*

The real Japan of to-day is very different from the Japan of 1852, when the Perry expedition was undertaken. Then she was barbaric, now she is civilized. The youngest of the new nations of the Far East, she has yet amply manifested her growth in civilization and power in the recent war with her easily vanquished but huge Chinese rival, and the end of her achievement is not yet. Her rise and progress has, indeed, been marvelous and full of inspiration, but it has not been with topics such as these that Lafcadio Hearn has concerned himself in his new volume, "In Ghostly Japan."

He has instead turned aside to write of Japan in other ways and for other than merely historic reasons. The result has been a masterly consideration and an admirable treatment of the myth, folk-lore, poetry, and story of Japan. In his hands one realizes as never before that the land of the cherry and plum blossom and of the chrysanthemum, like all Oriental countries, is filled with legend quite in striking contrast with Western romance. Much of this has heretofore been lost, however, to the ordinary student because of a lack of the intimate association with the natives from which alone comes the knowledge required to fully grasp and understand the Japanese thought, habit, character, and art, lacking which the living story at best is dead.

Those to whom Japan is known only through hearsay or the printed page can but dimly realize the Japanese atmosphere and the striking local color that Mr. Hearn introduces into the story that he tells of the empire of the Mikado and in his recounting of her myths and legends.

Perhaps one of the first things that will be noticed upon the traveler's arrival in Japan and during his first day there will be the incense that forms the basis for the faint but never-to-be-forgotten odor of the Far East. It haunts the dwelling house, not less than the temple. In the houses of the high and low and wherever Buddhism lives, there is incense. Its use enters into, but is not confined to, religious rites and ceremonies; indeed, the costlier kinds of it are chiefly manufactured for social entertainments. Incense burning has been an amusement of the aristocracy of Japan ever since the thirteenth century. Games in which the identification of as many as ten varieties of incense forms the basis of competition are exceedingly popular, and the cultivation of the often neglected smelling power is carried to a degree entirely unknown to us.

A certain charm and picturesqueness belong to all things Japanese. This applies to the scenery, the buildings, the native kurumas, (vehicles,) the dwarf trees, the junks, occupations, everything in all bamboo land. Divination flourishes, and, according to the present book, attains as results wonders before which our palmists and clairvoyants are as nothing. Weird tales of divination lend to the book much of charm that were otherwise wanting. Seldom, indeed, is it that so entirely new a field is opened before us as is the case "In Ghostly Japan." The study presented in Japanese folk-lore is particularly notable, and in the chapters on silkworms, a Passional Karma, and an introduced "Peony Lantern," Footprints of the Buddha, and Ululation. Many interesting Eastern legends are collected, and to many will have the charm of absolute novelty.

The bits of poetry and the various examples cited sharply contrast with Occidental verse, but without some knowledge of the Japanese will not secure the consideration to which they are entitled. Poetry in Japan is universal as the air. It is felt by everybody. It is read by everybody. It is composed by almost everybody—irrespective of class and condition. It is everwhere to be heard by the ear and seen by the eye. As for audible poetry, wherever there is working there is singing. The toil of the fields and the labor of the streets are performed to the rhythm of chanted verse. Visible poetry appears everywhere, written or graven, as a form of decoration. Poems can be found upon almost any kind of domestic utensil—for example, upon braziers, iron kettles, vases, wooden trays, lacquer ware, porcelains, chopsticks of the finer sort, even toothpicks! Poems are printed upon towels, draperies, curtains, kerchiefs, silk linings, and women's crêpe silk underwear. Poems are stamped or worked upon letter paper, envelopes, purses, mirror cases, traveling bags. Poems are inlaid upon enameled ware, cut upon bronzes, graven upon metal pipes, and embroidered upon tobacco pouches. At social gatherings it is the custom to compose verses and to suspend the compositions to blossoming trees. Short poems are written in Japan as a moral duty. Are you very angry? Do not say anything unkind, but compose a poem. Is your best beloved dead? Do not yield to useless grief, but try to calm your mind by making a poem. Whenever injustice or misfortune disturbs you, put aside your resentment or your sorrow as soon as possible and write a few lines of sober and elegant verse for a moral exercise.

The poet in Japan secures a glad hand and a respectful hearing. The book is well named, and will be eagerly read by those interested in ghostly story forms.

The Puritan Exalted.*

Mr. Daniel Walt Howe, in his volume, resents that modern feeling regarding Puritans and Puritanism, as expressed by that somewhat flippant phrase, "Let us thank God for having given us such ancestors, and let each successive generation thank Him not less fervently for being one step further away from them, in the march of ages." It is this want of reverence which Mr. Howe decries. He deems it his duty to rehabilitate the worthies of the past, and perhaps led by kindly impulses, his tendency is in the direction of their overglorification. This backsliding, he thinks, is of a comparatively modern origin, and Mr. Fisk is held among the early offenders. Prior to 1836 "ancestral worship," so far as New England was concerned, when treating of the Commonwealth period, was much in vogue. Then, in 1886, there was Mr. Brook Adams's "The Emancipation of Massachusetts." Between two particular authors, writes Mr. Howe, the difference is that, while one "hated all Puritans alike," the latter's animosity is directed "principally against the ministers, whom he styles as priests." Then there is another offender, Mr. Hollowell. What right had he to espouse the cause of the Quakers, and recite all over again the story of their cruel treatment? There is one expression of Mr. Charles Adams found in his "Massachusetts: Its Historians and Its History," which particularly incenses Mr. Howe. Mr. Adams describes accurately a period as the "theological glacial period," or "ice age." He, too, our author declares, shows his animus by calling the ancestor worship as belonging to the "filio-piestistic" school.

What Mr. Howe is intent on accomplishing is to describe the public and private life of the Puritans, "their customs, their struggles to establish and maintain themselves against so many odds in this remote section of the world." Mr. Howe cites the well-known story of Oliver Cromwell, when he sat for his portrait. The Lord Protector said to the artist, "Paint me, warts and all." Certainly there were many warts on faces, Roundhead or Cavalier. Readers wanting in reverence might declare that the writer of "The Puritan Republic" was somewhat inclined to enlarge the warts on the faces of all those who ran counter to the Puritan fathers.

Mr. Howe begins with the account of John White of Dorooby, the departure for Holland, the settlement of the colony, the trouble with the Indians, the social, industrial, commercial life, the Puritan Sabbath, education, books, literature, the rise and fall of theocracy, and the passing away of the Puritan.

Our author stands up nobly for Norton and Endicott, though Mr. Fiske declares them to have been "two as arrant fanatics as ever drew breath." Particular arguments made in favor of fanatics are as applicable to the Mahdi as to John Brown. Mr. Howe writes "that Endicott and his fellow-Puritans committed a grievous mistake in their persecution of the Quakers and the Quakeresses is a proposition that

Putnam's New Books.

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CUBA.

Valuable Impressions Obtained During a Residence of Two Years.*

One of the most valuable books on Cuba which we have yet received is Charles M. Pepper's "To-morrow in Cuba." Under this title the impressions of over two years of residence in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent are set forth in a comprehensive narrative. The observations here recorded commenced in the Spring of 1897 and cover the eventful period of recent Cuban history. The author disclaims any intention of supporting preconceived opinions or of defending any special policy. It is his aim to set forth the facts on which he has based his views of the situation in Cuba. In his estimation the problems of Cuba cannot be settled from without. An Italian statesman's utterance may be paraphrased, "Cuba is made, but who shall make the Cubans?" The author's answer is, "Themselves." The conditions under which this task is to be accomplished will be better appreciated after a careful perusal of the present volume. It familiarizes the reader with the surroundings in which the problem of Cuban regeneration and development are to be realized.

The early portions of the work are devoted to a review of the history of Cuba from the commencement of the ten years' war to the end of the autonomous constitution put into effect by Captain General Blanco. With this portion of the volume, or the part devoted to the Spanish civil government as illustrated in Cuba, it is not our intention to deal. These features have been carefully considered by the author, and an acquaintance with them is most desirable in solving the problem of Cuba's future. The chapters on the condition of trade and taxation, railways and internal development, products, immigration and colonization, the race of color, religion, and manners and morals appeal to us as forming the most unique and valuable passages of this scholarly work. This notice will touch more particularly on some of the social and economical conditions and problems referred to in the latter divisions. The American military government of the island must end sooner or later. How to best time this and provide for the exigencies that will arise after such a change will be better understood by reading Mr. Pepper's useful volume.

By the royal decree of 1878 the provinces of Cuba were fixed as they exist to-day, the division being into six civil jurisdictions. Suggestions have been made of reorganizing these provincial boundaries, or consolidating them so as to establish eastern, western, and central provinces; but the six divisions will probably exist in the future as they now stand. Uniform laws for the whole island will obviate the necessity of provincial law making, leaving to a central legislative body the work of providing governing statutes for all of Cuba. In discussing the future of the island a most important factor is the mixed population. As the author says:

> The existence of the blacks must be reckoned with in every phase of the reconstruction of the island. Consequently their standing and their prospects are now discussed with the simple reminder that Cuba has social and economic problems to solve as well as political ones. The African population has a defined status socially, industrially, and politically. The black race has no future separate from that of Cuba. It is essentially and integrally a part of that future. The negro or the mulatto may call himself "Don" and ask that others use the prefix in addressing him. This is more than the simple "Mister" of American familiarity. "Señor" answers to that meaning. "Don" is the "Esquire," the old English designation for gentleman, the title of courtesy, and it is translated by the dictionaries as the Spanish name for gentleman. The colored man is not simply Señor So and So; he is Señor Don So and So. The prefix was the possession of the proudest grandees of Spain, and it is still supposed to carry with it a certain dignity. * * * And under the Spanish law, by formal resolution of a Captain General, the humblest negro in Cuba was decreed as rightfully using the same prefix.

By royal decrees promulgated in 1885 and 1893 the negro not only obtained the authorization to use the title of "Don," but also secured equal rights with the white classes affirming to them the full privileges of hotels and railways. These decrees are strictly enforced, and the American military authorities have shown a scrupulous regard for the civil rights of the black. The author estimates that 30 per cent. of the population is black and 70 per cent. of white blood. The negro laborer is best suited to the sugar plantations, fully one-half of the laborers in the canefields being black. Under sympathetic management the colored race is fairly industrious. In Cuba the negro women do not work in the fields as in Jamaica, certainly a great advance in their condition. In the author's estimation, the Cuban negro is decidedly on a higher plane in the industrial life of the towns and cities than is his brother in the United States. In the cigar factories of Havana they work at the same bench and receive the same pay as the whites, and this is the same in other trades. Unless an overwhelming wave of Americanism, with race prejudice on the crest, sets in, the future opportunities will continue the same as in the present. Antonio Maceo was a type of the Cuban black who fought for the extermination of the Spanish rule. It is related that the Spanish authorities of Havana sent up rockets as signals of rejoicing when the news came that he had fallen at Punta Brava. In him was the military potencies of the African race, and the author believes that the negroes have established their political and social standing in Cuba for all time to come.

In the chapter devoted to immigration and colonization we have a very clear outline of the growth of the population of the island through those channels. The recent discussion of the question of the acclimatization of the white man in the equatorial regions and in the border tropics is epitomized in a skillful manner. The Chinese immigration question developed about as many interesting features in Cuba as in the United States. They were as a class neutral during the insurrection and suffered greatly, their numbers having dwindled from 43,000 to about 20,000. According to the author, the hope of Cuba for to-morrow lies only in immigration that is based on the family, and for that reason Chinese colonization of Cuba on a grand scale will be discouraged. The future of Cuba lies in the development of its sugar, tobacco, and coffee plantations and the exploitation of its mineral and timber wealth. For this purpose intelligent labor will be necessary. Where the needed supply is to come from is a difficult problem to solve.

The morals of Cuba are no better and no worse than those of other countries within the geographical zone of supposed contamination. Havana is the Paris of the West Indies. Its immorality is worn on its sleeve. The American visitor may read in the newspapers municipal orders about the locating and regulating of the houses of tolerancy, their licensing, and medical inspection. The American military authorities accepted the system as they found it, which was a measure of hygiene and not of reformation. But Havana must not be taken as a type of the whole island. The country is seen to better advantage. There the virtues of the people are not observed by the vices of the individuals.

In the final chapter the author discusses the question of the transition from American military rule to the something else which is to succeed it. To decide what that something else shall be will require most careful thought to determine. It will be necessary to ascertain the will of the people, and the author thinks the first question to submit to them is that of annexation. His conviction is that while the overwhelming majority of the Cuban people are not thinking of early annexation, they are not in a hurry to cut themselves adrift. The Cubans would very likely demand and accept nothing less than Statehood as a condition to their joining the United States. The American people have great faith in the capacity of the Cubans to work out their own destiny as a people, and, with the determination to encourage them, it is doubtful whether our citizens are ready to share with them the full glory of American institutions. The Cuban people want to try the experiment of nationality, separate and distinct, with all its perils, and they must be allowed to try it. A trial of self-government will satisfy them, and if it does not prove to their liking, maybe it will not be too late for the United States to assume a protectorate over the island or admit it as a part of the Union.

Mr. Pepper's book is worthy of the widest circulation. It is a masterly work, replete with interesting information and invaluable to all students of the Cuban question.

*TO-MORROW IN CUBA. By Charles M. Pepper. Crown 8vo, 362 pages. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. Price $2.

Questions and Answers.

Arthur Simmons, Mount Vernon, N. Y.: "When did the Middle Ages begin and end?"

According to Hallam, the Middle Ages form a period of 1,000 years, beginning with the establishment of the Frankish kingdom in Gaul, under Clovis, and ending with the invasion of Italy by Charles VIII. of France in 1494. When mediæval literature is considered, however, this period can be extended to 1519, when Maximilian I. died, and even to the fall of Bayard in 1524.

"S. W. S.," New York City: "What is the value of a Latin breviary, Venice, 1398, in pigskin, with brass clasps, containing five woodcuts and in perfect condition?"

Liturgical literature has not the value it is commonly supposed to possess, and while this breviary is undoubtedly rare, its value at auction might be considerably under $35.

J. T. Murphy, Woodlawn Heights, New York City: "What is the address of The Collector and Art Critic?"

13 West Twenty-eighth Street.

"F. K.," Elizabeth, N. J.: "In your issue of Dec. 16, Walter Malone, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City, inquires for the authorship of 'Proserpine to Pluto in Hades.' It is by Sarah Helen Whitman, and is in the 1879 edition of her poems, published by Houghton, Osgood & Co. F. H. Webb, 9 Clifton Place, Brooklyn, will find 'Build on Resolve, and Not Upon Regret,' &c., in 'Poems of Passion,' by Ella Wheeler."

R. S. Mansfield, Suffern, N. Y.: "Can you tell me the value of a copy of 'The Documentary History of the State of New York,' in four volumes, by E. B. O'Callaghan, M. D.?"

About $3.50.

E. D. Langham, 280 Broadway, New York City: "Who wrote and where can I get the poem called 'Shandon Bells?'"

It was written by Francis Sylvester Mahony, ("Father Prout,") and may be found in Stedman's "Victorian Anthology."

"E. S. F.," Providence, R. I.: "What is the value of the first Boston edition of Shakespeare's Works, with 'Dr. Samuel Johnson's preface and notes, to which is prefixed the life of the author?' Published by Monroe & Francis, Boston, 1802-4. Eight volumes."

If in good condition, about $25.

"M.," New York City: "Will you kindly recommend a book on palmistry for a beginner, and mention publisher?"

"The Grammar of Palmistry," by St. Katharine Hill; Charles Scribner's Sons, 1898. 40 cents.

William J. S. Kelley, 97 Cedar Street, New York City: "Kindly name in your valuable columns one or more books recently issued on church music?"

"History and Growth of Church Music," by E. L. Taunton, Charles Scribner's Sons, 50 cents; "The Bible and Church Music," by J. A. Whitlock, E. & J. B. Young, 80 cents.

The Rev. John Fearsley, Monroe, La.: "(1) Can you tell me who Augustine Birrell is. (2) What books he has published?"

Augustine Birrell, chancery barrister, author and Member of Parliament from Fifeshire West since 1889, was born near Liverpool, Jan. 19, 1850, the son of the Rev. Charles Birrell, Nonconformist minister. He was graduated at Cambridge in 1872, and became a barrister in 1875. His publications are as follows: "Obiter Dicta," essays, first series, 1884, (Scribner's, 1885, $1;) second series, Scribner's, 1887, $1; "Life of Charlotte Brontë," 1887; "Res Judicatæ, Papers and Essays," Scribner's, 1892, $1; "Essays About Men, Women, and Books," Scribner's, 1894, $1; "The Duties and Liabilities of Trustees," six lectures, Macmillan, 1896, $1.25; edition of Boswell's "Life of Johnson," 1897; "Among My Books," Longmans, 1898, $1.50. (Birrell contributed to this "A Colloquy on Criticism;") "Sir Frank Lockwood: A Biographical Sketch," Scribner's, 1899, $4.20; "Seven Lectures on the Law and History of Copyright in Books," Putnam's, 1899, $1.25; introduction to Lamb's "Elia," Scribner's, 1899; two volumes.

Mrs. R. Corning, New York City: "Can you inform me if 'Romola,' by George Eliot, Harper Brothers, 1889, is the first edition, or if not of what value is it?"

The first edition of "Romola" was published in London in 1863 by Smith, Elder & Co. The edition of 1889 is worth about $1.

Charles Lamb, Plainfield, N. J.: "When and by whom was Burton's 'Anatomy of Melancholy' first published?"

The first edition was printed at Oxford in 1621, by John Lichfield and James Short, for Henry Cripps. The title page reads: "By Democritus Junior," but the author's name is signed to the address to the reader. There were eight editions during the author's life. (1576-1639.)

"Sigma," Mount Vernon, N. Y.: "Can any of your readers give me the name of the author of the poem beginning with these lines?

"'Now came still evening on, and twilight gray,
Clad in her sombre livery.'"

Wanted and to Exchange.

"M. Caesar, 391 Grand Street, New York City: "I have a superb copy of the genealogy of the Topham family, carefully written and finely bound. It runs from Robert Topham, and includes the Tophams in England from 1466 to America in 1897. I will sell this at a reasonable price, and would like to hear from your readers."

"A Friend of the Editor," (care TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW): "I am willing to pay a fair price for a copy of 'Sut Lovingood's Tales'; also, the 'History of Company Aytch,' (II.) published several years ago at Columbia, Tenn."

L. B. Thomas, 6 Aspen Ridge, Elmira, N. Y.: "I offer for sale the following books: 'Annals of England,' Oxford, 1855, three volumes, half morocco, gilt, extra illustrated with 196 portraits, $7.50; Bryant and Gay's 'History of the United States,' New York, 1891, four volumes, many steel plates, $6; Gibbon's 'Roman Empire,' London, 1853, seven volumes, cloth, $3.50; Leech's 'Comic History of Rome,' London, 1897, seven parts, colored plates, $2; Cruickshank's 'Comic Almanacks,' London, two volumes, many etchings, $4; Lang's 'Blue Fairy Book' and 'Green Fairy Book,' London, 1892, two volumes, half morocco gilt, uncut, $7.50, and a collection of 150 historical portraits of the last century, English and American, $5."

Christine Nobote, 124 East Tenth Street, New York City: "I have THE NEW YORK TIMES, bound, complete, in two volumes, for the year 1865. It is in good condition, except the binding. No reasonable offer refused."

W. A. King, 204 West Tupper Street, Buffalo, N. Y.: "I want a copy of W. C. Prime's 'Pottery and Porcelain.' Will give valuable books in exchange or pay reasonable cash price."

W. E. Major, 48 Maiden Lane, New York City: "I have for sale a Samuel Wesley's 'Life of Christ. An Heroic Poem,' 1694. The price is $25.

Appeals to Readers.

James H. Holmes, 13 Second Street, N. E., Washington, D. C.: "Can any of your readers give any information respecting the artist John W. Dodge, who in 1856 was at 713 Broadway, New York, or what became of the photographic negatives he then had?"

E. T. Barberie, 14 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, New York City: "Where can I procure the Japanese poem of which the following is the first verse. The sentiment is suggestive of metempsychosis?"

> Was I la Samurai, renowned,
> Two-sworded, fierce, immense of bow,
> A histrion, angular and profound,
> A priest, a porter, child, altho'
> I've clean forgot, yet do I know,
> That in the shade of Fuji San,
> What time the cherry orchards blow,
> I loved thee once in old Japan.

C. Smith, 244 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, New York City: "Who is the author of the poem that commences—

> Cleon hath a million acres;
> Ne'er a one have I.
> Cleon dwelleth in a palace;
> In a cottage I."

F. L. Watson, 93 Shepherd Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Where can I get a book called 'Pascal Bruno,' which I read twenty-five years ago, and who wrote it? Who is the author of these lines?"

> The voice had said, "I love you with my first
> love and my last";
> Then again that wonderful music, and he knew
> that her soul had passed.

H. H. Waldo, Rockford, Ill.: "I would like to get a copy of Timothy Dwight's 'Columbia, Columbia, to glory arise!' Can any one tell me where Barry Gray's 'Matrimonial Infelicities,' published long ago by the Putnams, can be obtained?"

"E. J. S.," Post Office, Bethel, Conn.: "Can you give me the name of the author and book in which I can find a little poem—a soliloquy of a child over a cat. It contains these lines:

> Did they poison your stomach inside, little cat?
> Did they 'buse you with sticks and hurt you
> with kicks, little cat?
> I'm all wet in my eyes—for I 'most always
> cries,
> When a pussy cat dies, &c."

W. Douglas, 21 East Ninety-ninth Street, New York City: "I desire very much to get a copy of a poem written by a Russian diplomat and statesman, whose name I don't recall. The first stanza begins":

> O Thou Eternal One, whose presence bright
> All space doth occupy, all motion guide,
> Thou only God, there is no God beside.

Miss G. A. Davis, West New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.: "Can any one give me the translation of the poem 'Carcassone,' whose author I have forgotten, but who is one well known to readers of French literature?"

The item recently printed in this column, asking for illustrations from magazines for a little girl who is an invalid and amuses herself with a scrap book, gave, by mistake, in connection with the matter, the name of E. M. Cummings.

Adolph G. Geismar, 258 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I would like to trace these lines":

> Thus when the sun, prepared for rest,
> Hath gained the secret precincts of the west,
> Though his departing radiance fall
> To illuminate the hollow vale,
> A lingering light he fondly throws
> On the dear hills where first he rose.

JEWS IN NEW YORK.

How They First Came in the Time of the Dutch—Results Due to Their Expulsion from Spain.

From Volume II. of Irma Fisher's "Dutch and Quaker Colonies in America."

The City of New York has always been the principal home of the Jews of the United States, and it was in connection with the Dutch enterprise in founding New Netherland that they were first brought here. It was from various quarters, but mainly from the Spanish Peninsula, that they had come to Holland. In all the history of this wonderful people there is no more brilliant chapter than that of their career in Spain under the Mohammedan dynasties between the tenth and fourteenth centuries. In point of civilization, when Philip Augustus and the lion-hearted Richard went together on their crusade, such cities as Toledo and Cordova were as far in advance of London and Paris as London and Paris are now in advance of Toledo and Cordova, and in this Spanish pre-eminence the Jews played a foremost part. Such men as Ibn Gebirol and Maimonides were the great teachers of their time, and influences wafted across the Pyrenees had much to do with the Albigensian culture in Southern France. As the Christians in Spain slowly conquered and drove back the Mussulmans, the persecution of Jews began, and steadily increased in virulence, until the year 1492, which witnessed the surrender of Grenada and downfall of the last Moorish kingdom, saw also the abominable edict which drove from their homes and their native land 200,000 honest and industrious Spanish citizens of Hebrew race and faith. In that eventful year, when an inscrutable Providence put into the hands of Spain the rich prize of America, did she enter upon that course of wholesale persecution which drove her to be unworthy of such opportunities and incapable of using them. The cost of Columbus's second voyage was partly defrayed with stolen money, the property of Jews who had been dragged on shipboard and carried over to Morocco. Meanwhile several industries received a deathblow, and in particular many cities were left without a single physician or any person qualified to act as notary public. But the edict of 1492, savagely as it was executed, did not suffice to remove all Jews, and for the next century a large part of the work of the Inquisition consisted in burning them and seizing their goods.

The revolt of the Netherlands gave them an opportunity for emigration, of which they were not slow to avail themselves, and by the end of the sixteenth century they were to be found in all cities in Holland, especially in Amsterdam, whereby Andrew Marvel was provoked to write a poem in which that city is said to have its "bank of conscience" where "all opinions find credit and exchange"; "yea," continues the poet, with what is meant for withering sarcasm:

> "The universal Church is only there."

Among these settlers in Holland were some from Poland and Germany, but the great majority were from the Spanish Peninsula, and some of the most highly cultivated of these were Portuguese. Of such parents was born at Amsterdam, in 1632, Benedict Spinoza, one of the most exalted names in all the history of human thought and human character.

In Holland, as usual, many of the Jews were bankers. They were liberal subscribers to the stock of the West India Company, and there were several Hebrew names on the list of Directors. When the Dutch took possession of Brazil in 1624, a party of Jews went over and settled there; but in 1645 the Portuguese rose against the Dutch, and after nine years of desultory fighting compelled them to sign a treaty, in which they gave up all claim to the country. As for the resident Jews, the Portuguese agreed to give them an "amnesty, in all wherein they could promise it"—too vague an assurance to be very assuring. In the Autumn of that year, 1654, the bark Santa Caterina arrived in New Amsterdam from Brazil, with twenty-seven Portuguese Jews on board, men, women, and children. They had apparently embarked in haste, taking such effects as they could, for upon their arrival at Manhattan the skipper sold all their goods at public auction to pay for their passage. Another party soon came from the Dutch Island of Curaçao. These arrivals did not please Director Stuyvesant, who wrote home to the company, begging that "none of the Jewish Nation be permitted to infest New Netherland." Before getting an answer he contrived to annoy the new-comers so that some went to Newport, feeling sure of toleration there, while others staid at Manhattan, in the hope of being set right by the company's orders. In that hope they were not disappointed. The company replied to Stuyvesant that his request was "inconsistent with reason and justice," and the States General followed this up with the act of July 15, 1655, "expressly permitting the Jews to trade in New Netherland, and to reside there on the simple condition that they should support their own poor." This condition has been well fulfilled, for such a kind of person as a Jewish pauper has seldom been seen.

The incidents here recounted were the beginnings of thrifty and valuable Jewish settlements in New York and Rhode Island. After the English conquest of New Netherland the Duke of York was led, as we have seen, by considerations of expediency, to continue the liberal policy of the Dutch. The instructions to Gov. Andros, on his first coming, were to give full toleration to persons "of what religion soever," but perhaps the failure to exclude Jews may have have been due to oversight; for this clause was omitted from the instructions to Gov. Dongan, and when, in 1685, the Jewish residents in New Amsterdam petitioned for leave to build a synagogue he referred the petition to the Mayor and Common Council, who refused to grant it, on the ground that toleration of public worship extended only to sects professing faith in Christ. But Dongan, himself an Irish Catholic, was a man of extremely liberal views. Next year, whether at his own instance or not, a fresh set of instructions was sent him, in which the omitted clause was restored. Probably Dongan took advantage of this

to grant the Jews' petition, for neither Andros, who came back as his successor, nor Leisler, was at all likely to take such a step; and we know that in 1691 the Jews had a place for public worship. In 1695 there were twenty families, or probably about 100 souls, in the city, and their little synagogue stood on the south side of the present Beaver Street, midway between Broadway and Broad Street. In 1712 an English clergyman informs us that one can learn Hebrew in New York as easily as in Europe, because of divers ingenious and learned men of that nation that dwell there. In 1748 the Swedish traveler, Peter Kalm, tells of the fine shops, the large country estates, and the richly freighted ships belonging to the Jews whom he visited in New York. At that time they possessed all civil rights and privileges in common with the other inhabitants, except that of voting for members of the Legislature.

More Dutch Nursery Rhymes.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

A few weeks ago I noticed in a SATURDAY REVIEW Mr. van Sicklen's "Trip a trop a troontjes," and in THE REVIEW of Nov. 4 I see that Mr. F. Vroom thinks a few more Dutch nursery rhymes would be appreciated. While reading this the nursery rhymes began to bubble up in my memory, so I set to work to write them down. I have never seen them in print, but remember hearing my grandmother sing them while she trotted me up and down on her knee sixty years ago in Holland. I was four years old then, and although so long ago, I remember it as if it happened only two weeks ago.

JOSEPHINE J. VAN INGEN.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1899.

I.

Daar was een boertje van Welsveen,
Een boertje van Hazereswou.
Het kaefje was zoo erg siek,
Daarover droeg hy rouw.
Och! boertje, en schreit niet,
Het kalf is dood en het lyd niet,
Het kaifje met zyn bonte rok;
Lag s'morgens dood in het hok.

II.

Slaap, kindje, slaap,
Daar buiten loopt een schaap;
Het heeft vier witte voetjes,
En drinkt zyn melk zoo zoetjes;
Het heeft ook witte wollie wol,
En drinkt zyn bulkje vol.

III.

Ju! Ju! paardje, gy moet naar den stal,
De koeyen eten de haver op,
En gy krygt niet met al.
Zoo ryden de heeren
Met hun bonte kleeren.
Zoo ryden de vrouwen
Met hunne groote mouwen.
Zoo ryd de akkerman
Met zyn paardje achteraan.
Hosse de bosse de Karreman.

IV.

Engel den dengle den dalia,
Kaatje fikkeldefalia.
Gewear op schoer,
Sabel op zy,
Daar gaat engel den dengel de dalia voorby.

V.

Zagen, zagen, wiele, wiele wagen,
Jan kwam t'huis om een boterhampe vragen
Moeder niet t'huis, vader niet t'huis.
Piep! zei de muisin het voorhuis.

VI.

Daar buiten in de biezen,
Daar ligt een hondje dood.
Zyn spaartje zal bevriezen,
Zyn lieghamp je is bloot.
Daar komt Jan de timmerman
En spykert het hondje zyn staartje weer aan.
Tven zei dat hondje "dankje man,"
Dat zy my hebt genezen.
Nu spring ih weer als voor deze.

VII.

Schultje varen.
Theetje drinken.
Zoete melk met brokken.
Jantje moet naar school toe gaan.
Jantje heeft geen schoentjes aan.
Jantje mag niet jokken.

VIII.

Sint Nikolaas, goed, heilig man,
Trek um besten tabberd aan.
Billeft wiels tegeven,
Lang zult gy leven.
Geeft wiehs te erven,
Zalig zult gy sterven.

IX.

Sint Nikolaasje over het water
Breng my een dikke dutvekater,
Breng my een groote zoete koek,
Of ik jaag win een hoek.

"The Absent Minded Beggar" in Italian.

A recent number of Caffaro of Genoa contains a curiously literal rendering in Italian of Rudyard Kipling's poem, "The Absent-Minded Beggar." It is entitled "Il Mendicante Distratto." It will be seen that even in the title the spirit of the words has been lost, for although "distratto" is good enough for "absent-minded," "mendicante" signifies "beggar" in the most literal sense—a mere taker of alms. There are other funny things in the body of the poem itself. "Son of a Lambeth publican" is translated "Figlio d'un liquorista di Lambeth," while an asterisk referring to a note at the foot of the poem tells us that the liquor dealer's son is no other than "Paolo Krüger" himself.

There is some dispute among London literary journals as to whether the sum (£7175) paid Mr. Kipling for the poem was the greatest ever given for a piece of verse. In a sort of indirect way the largest sum paid for a single poem was £8,000, given for a jeu d'esprit of eight lines written by James Smith, one of the authors of the famous "Rejected Addresses." Smith happened to meet Mr. Strachan, the King's printer, at a dinner party, and found him suffering from gout. In spite of this, the old gentleman enjoyed Smith's brilliant conversation extremely. Next day the author sent eight lines of verse to Strachan, who was so pleased with them that he added a codicil to his will the same day, leaving the author the sum of £8,000. Of course, this is the case of a man

HUDSON'S BAY.

A Great and Romantic Story of Trade in That Country.*

In the far distant northern country these three letters, "H. B. C.," have been blazed on many a tree, cut into many a rock, and Indian and white man have respected them, for these letters stand for the Hudson's Bay Company. Mr. Beckles Wilson gives the history of "the Honorable Company of the Merchant Adventurers trading into Hudson's Bay," and a very interesting and curious story it makes. As Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal puts it, here is an immense area of country "more than half as large as Europe over which its control is eventually extended."

The methods of the Hudson's Bay Company, tending toward the occupation of the country, were in opposition to other ways, for first came the trader, then the soldier, and the missionary last. At least the Scotchman or the Englishman was no hypocrite. And how was this vast territory held? By dealing honestly with the Indians. If physical force was necessary to squelch an Indian outrage, action was immediate. The rules and regulations of the Hudson's Bay Company were just, founded on good sense, and the red man had no grievance, because he felt that the law was the same for him as for the white man.

"Search all Europe and Asia and you will find no parallel to the present sway of the company, for it feeds and clothes, amuses and instructs, as well as rules nine-tenths of its subjects, from the Eskimo tribes of Ungara to the Loucheaux at Fort Simpson, thousands of miles away."

The origin of the company is a curious one. With the restoration of the Stuarts, English mercantile spirit began to make itself felt. In the Court there were many claimants for favors. The King was beset with petitioners. Everybody wanted grants, charters, patents. There were "returned freebooters, buccaneers in embryo, upstarts and company promoters." The East India Company held the Orient, but in the West there was a chance for enterprise. New Amsterdam the English had wrested from the Dutch, and then some part of the fur trade found its way to England. In Canada the French had so far secured the larger portion of the peltries. Skins of the fox, marten, and beaver were a French monopoly. The business of the Canadian trapper suffered from official intrigue. The colonial policy of France always has been one of interference.

In 1666 there were two men, employes of a company in France, known then as the "Compagnie des Cents Associé." These two men proposed a scheme "for the extension of the fur trade." The fur-bearing animals they knew could be taken in large numbers at or near Hudson's Bay. Groseilliers and Radisson, so they were called, went to England and sought aid there. Groseilliers's real name was Medard Chouart, and he had emigrated to Quebec when he was a lad. He was the most adventurous of men. "Des Groseilliers" was a name he had taken from a small estate of his in France. Radisson was his superior in education. He was a Huguenot, and had been driven out of France. Both these men were typical adventurers. Groseilliers went to Boston to lay his plans before the colonists, but the means were not procurable. In 1665 the two adventurers sailed for Plymouth, England, and from there went to France. They received no encouragement there. A letter is extant of a Col. Carr, then in Paris, who wrote to Lord Arlington. "Having heard by the French in New England of a great traffic in beavers * * * and, having had proof of the assertion," Carr concludes that the best thing to do is to send the men to England. Radisson remained in Paris and Groseilliers went to London.

Rupert, Prince of England and Bohemia, was a rash soldier with an artistic temperament, and always in want of money. Charles II. was evidently looking around so as to find some good thing for Prince Rupert. In 1667 Lord Preston informed Rupert of the visit of Groseilliers and the Frenchman's business. After a while the Prince promised Groseilliers to become the patron of the company with its fur-acquiring scheme. In June, 1668, a fifty-ton ketch, the Nonsuch, was fitted out, and left the Thames for parts unknown. Groseilliers was on board. It was a bold voyage. Hudson's Strait was reached and a landing made Sept. 29, on a river, which was named Rupert's River. A fort was built. The Winters of 1668-69 dragged their slow lengths along. Groseilliers showed much discretion in his management of the Indians. He explained how much more advantageous it would be for the Indians to trade with the English than with the French. Plenty of furs came in. In June there was a cargo of furs, and the little vessel left for England. Groseilliers remained in his fort. The Nonsuch arrived in the Thames in August. After some delay a charter was granted to Prince Rupert and seventeen other noblemen and gentlemen, "with the exclusive rights to establish settlements and to carry on trade at Hudson's Bay."

The 17th of November, 1671, is memorable in the annals of the Hudson's Bay Company. On that day there was posted up at Garraway's coffee house, in London, the following announcement: "On the 5th of December, ensuing, There will be sold in the Great Hall of the Place 2,000 weight of Beaver Skins, comprised in thirty lotts, belonging to the Honourable, the Governor and

*THE GREAT COMPANY. Being a History of the Honorable Company of Merchant Adventurers Trading into Hudson's Bay. By Beckles Wilson. With an introduction by Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal. Illustrated with Portraits, Maps, and Facsimiles. In two volumes. Vol. I. 1667-1763. Vol. II. 1763-1899. London: Methuen & Co. New York: Scribner's Sons.

ST. NICHOLAS FOR YOUNG FOLKS

A MONTHLY ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE EDITED BY MARY MAPES DODGE

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EDUCATIONAL FEATURES OF ST. NICHOLAS FOR 1900

Nature and Science for Young Folks.

Beginning with the January, 1900, number, *St. Nicholas* will devote space to a new department in which the fascinating facts of natural science will be clearly presented by Mr. Edward F. Bigelow, A. M., editor of "Popular Science."

Mr. Bigelow has been for ten years a teacher. He believes in taking a child first to nature, and he supplements school-room education by taking the pupils out into the woods and fields. Mr. Bigelow's pages in *St. Nicholas* will include a department in which he will answer for the young folk any questions that may be put to him.

Out-of-Door Schools

is the subject of a fully illustrated article in the January number of *St. Nicholas* describing the work done in Washington, D. C., where classes study plants, government, geography, science and art in the parks, fields, libraries, and public buildings of the city.

The St. Nicholas League

is a successful new department,—an organization of the readers of *St. Nicholas* which stands for intellectual advancement and for higher ideals of life, for intelligent patriotism and for protection of dumb animals, etc. Prizes are offered for original compositions, drawings and photographs, and it is believed that the League will become a great educational factor.

The Program of St. Nicholas

was never better than this year. There will be ten long stories, each complete in a single number, contributed by well-known writers, with serial stories, articles on American history by Elbridge S. Brooks, and contributions from Theodore Roosevelt, John Burroughs, Ian Maclaren, etc.

THE NEW VOLUME begins with November, and after the issue of the January number (December 25th) the November and December numbers will be given free of charge to new subscribers who subscribe for one year beginning with January. Subscription price, $3.00 a year.

THE CENTURY CO. UNION SQUARE NEW YORK

Company of Merchant Adventurers, Trading in Hudson's Bay." Before this all furs worn by the better classes were dressed in Leipsic, Amsterdam, Paris, and Vienna. Now began the preparation of peltries in England. This first sale of furs "was the beginning of that series of great transactions which during two centuries have made London the centre of the world's fur trade." If might have been Dryden who wrote these lines in 1672:

"Friend, once 'twas Fame that led thee forth
To brave the Tropic Heat, the Frozen North.
Late it was Gold, then Beauty was the Spur,
But now our Gallants venture but for Fur."

The rest of the history of the company follows the general lines of history. As to particular methods, these have been within the wise rules of English colonization, and so the title of "Honourable Company" has been most honorably earned. We conclude with Lord Strathcona's impressive words, "It is probable a day is at hand when this area will be dotted with farms and villages and cities, a time when the forests will be uprooted and the plains of Rupert's Land and the Northwest Territory tilled by the husbandman, its hills and valleys exploited by the miner, yet certain spots in this vast region must ever bear testimony to the hunter of furs. Remote, solitary, often hungry, and not seldom frozen, the indomitable servant of the Great Fur Company lived his life and gave his name to mountain, lake, and river."

Jolly Sea Yarns.*

A family inheritance is a fighting capacity at sea, and that Norseman trait we get straight from England. "Naval Yarns," telling of sea combats, of wrecks, of acts of gallantry, all the way back from 1616, as recounted by "Men of Wars Men," is to be found in the volume. There was the ship "Dolphin, of 220 tons or thereabouts," and she sailed out of Zante, bound for London, in 1616. Her armament consisted of "nineteen pieces of cast ordnance and five murtherers." She had for crew thirty-six men and two boys. She met five Turkish men of war, and, though the Turks "sounded their trumpets," the Dolphin whipped the whole lot of them. Whoever wrote the "Seaman's Grammar," if he was Capt. John Smith, was all on fire with naval ardor. We quote a passage which has a modern Kingsley manner. The Spaniard has been whipped. The Captain gives his orders.

Chirurgeon looks to the wounded and winde up the slaine with each a bullet or weight at their heads and feet to make them sinke; and give them three guniues for their funeral. Boteliers make clean the ship. * * * Boy, fetch my cellar of bottles; a health to yon all fore and aft. Courage my hearts! Mainetopmen, see the tops and yards well manned with pikemen, firepots and brasse bates. * * * So sound drums and trumpets and Saint George for England.

"What Mad Montague Did" is one of the old stories the English tar still tells. The Hon. Capt. William Montague, who commanded a ship when Lord Anson wiped out M. de Jonquière's fleet, was certainly crack-brained. Once he tackled a French ship very much superior in size and armament to his own, and he made the Frenchman fast. "D— you," cried Montague, "if you don't strike directly I will blow both ships up, and we will all go to h— together." These words were so impressive and wanting in politeness that the Frenchman struck his colors. Once in a row at Lisbon Mad Montague had a black eye. Leaving his ship, he compelled each of his boat's crew to black with cork one of his eyes so as to resemble a natural injury; the starboard rowers the right eye, the larboard rowers the left, and the coxswain both.

"The Journal of a Naval Surgeon, 1758-1763," is most curious. Things on shipboard have been very much changed, and for the better, since those days. The surgeon tells how Admiral Hawke, when the crew were all ill with the putrid fever, dosed them with James's powder, and so killed many a poor fellow. Some of the sailors' letters of 1740, stated to be authentic, are of the most amusing character, as

Our dear cok, of an admiral has the English blood in his vains—and by G— we will support our King and country as long as a drop of blood remains. * * * As for the privateers, we have taken a dosen. Damn the French. Drink, dear brother, for we dress mutton with claret.

The surgeon tells of the capture of many French vessels laden with wine, and the Admiral's orders that the casks should be distributed among the captors. The men of the King's ship has a pint of wine per man per day, in lieu of small grog or beer, and the officers their claret for the asking.

"Naval Yarns" is a jolly book fitted for the fo'castle, for the reason that the sailor of a hundred years ago was not precisely polished, but was given to rather broad language. The volume is a handsome one and fully illustrated.

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"Dutch Courage."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The writer of the communication under the above caption, which appears in your interesting issue of Dec. 23, will, doubtless be interested in the following extract from Chapter lv. of Marryat's "Peter Simple":

"Shall I give them their grog now, Sir?" said I to the Captain; 'they must want it."

"No, no," replied the Captain; "no, no, Mr. Simple, I don't like what you call Dutch courage."

* * * * * * *

"I think, Sir," observed I, "that it is an injustice to this fine ship's company to jest at their receiving Dutch courage." (Dutch courage is a term for courage screwed up by drinking freely.)

So "Dutch courage" was prevented when hoisted the flag of Walter Scott.

[illegible] are to judge what are the actual [illegible] the published volume of Memoirs of a Revolutionist,* all written by Prince Kropotkin. The social question [illegible] the world, and it has for its basis a general proposition that all men are born free and equal. The first premise must be granted, but the second, never, for, alas! God in His infinite wisdom does not give to [illegible] the same brains, or the identical [illegible] structure. Then, in studying the [illegible] character of the volume, written [illegible] honestly, it should be borne in mind that [illegible] emanates from a source absolutely alien [illegible] our race and civilization. A Russian, to [illegible] it in a comic way, is not a German, an American, or an Englishman. Racial instincts differ. Such drastic methods as are suggested by Prince Kropotkin might be advantageous in the domain of the Czar and be the cause of ruin in other countries.

Prince Kropotkin is singularly impersonal, and that has its merit, but his ends and aims are as seemingly vague as they are impossible. There are many contradictions. The author of the volume would not kill a fly, and yet he advocates the extermination of those opposed to his theories. As Mr. Courténey expresses it, Tolstoi, the dreamer, believes that, through religion and the teaching of the Gospel the whole world will be saved. He eliminates the question of time. Kropotkin is not afraid of violence. He is "on amicable terms with the extreme section of Nihilism." Contrasting Tolstoi and Kropotkin, the first may believe that by the means of pure literature he will change the status of the world, the latter thinks the betterment of mankind will come about by the study of science. Both these men early in their lives were in revolt with their surroundings. Kropotkin and Tolstoi were of the nobility, and were born when Nicholas of unhappy memory was Emperor. Mr. Brandes, in his preface, writes of Kropotkin:

> He has lived the life of the aristocrat and the worker; he has been one of the Emperor's pages and a poverty-stricken writer; he has lived the life of the student, the officer, the man of science, the explorer of unknown lands, the administrator, and the hunted revolutionist. In exile he has had at times to live upon bread and tea as a Russian peasant; and he has been exposed to espionage and assassination plots like a Russian Emperor.

Born in Moscow, Kropotkin draws this picture of his home:

> In these quiet streets, far away from the noise and bustle of the commercial Moscow, all the houses had much the same appearance. They were mostly built of wood, with bright green sheet-iron roofs, the exteriors stuccoed and decorated with columns and porticoes; all were painted in gay colors. Nearly every house had but one story, with seven or nine big, gay-looking windows facing the street. A second story was admitted only in the back part of the house, which looked upon a spacious yard, surrounded by numbers of small buildings, used as kitchens, stables, cellars, coach-houses, and as dwellings for the retainers and servants. A wide gate opened upon this yard, and a brass plate on it usually bore the inscription, "House of So-and-So, Lieutenant or Colonel, and Commander," very seldom "Major General" or any similarly elevated rank. But if a more luxurious house, embellished by a gilded iron railing and an iron gate, stood in one of these streets, the brass plate on the gate was sure to bear the name of "Commerce Counsel," or "Honorable Citizen So-and-So."

As a child, Kropotkin's father, the Prince, was the type of the old Russian Boyard. The boy's mother was dead. Kropotkin in his younger days learned to love the serfs, who took care of him. He describes the horrors of serfdom:

> If I were to relate what I heard of in those years it would be a much more gruesome narrative; stories of men and women torn from their families and their villages, and sold, or lost in gambling, or exchanged for a couple of hunting dogs, then transported to some remote part of Russia for the sake of creating a new estate; of children taken from their parents and sold to cruel or dissolute masters; of flogging "in the stables," which occurred every day with unheard-of cruelty; of a girl who found her only salvation in drowning herself; of an old man who had grown gray-haired in his master's service, and at last hanged himself under his master's window, and of revolts of serfs, which were suppressed by Nicholas I.'s Generals by flogging to death each tenth or fifth out of the ranks, and by laying waste the village whose inhabitants, after a military execution, went begging for bread in the neighboring provinces, as if they had been the victims of a conflagration. As to the poverty which I saw during our journeys in certain villages, especially in those which belonged to the imperial family, no words would be adequate to describe the misery to readers who have not seen it.

When the little Prince was present at some Court ceremony at Moscow, the engaging ways of the child so interested the Emperor that he appointed him to be a page. In time Kropotkin entered the military school at St. Petersburg. With the death of Nicholas and the reign of Alexander II. came the first great changes in Russia.

> On the day of the emancipation of the serfs Alexander II. was worshipped at St. Petersburg; but it is most remarkable that, apart from that moment of general enthusiasm, he had not the love of the city. * * * Alexander II. had retained too much of the despotic character of his father, which pierced now and then through his usually good-natured manners. He easily lost his temper, and often treated his courtiers in the most contemptuous way. He was not what one would describe as a reliable man, either in his policy or in his personal sympathies; and he was vindictive. I doubt whether he was sincerely attached to any one. Some of the men in his nearest surroundings were of the worst description—Count Adlerberg, for instance, who made him pay over and over again his enormous debts—and others renowned for their colossal thefts. From the beginning of 1862 he commenced to show himself capable of reviving the worst practices of his father's reign. It was known that he still wanted to carry through a series of important reforms in the judicial organization and in the army, that the terrible corporal punishments were about to be

*MEMOIRS OF A REVOLUTIONIST. By Prince Kropotkin. New York and Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

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Mr Savage Landor's Work in Thibet.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

To dispel once for all the impression created by attacks impugning the accuracy of my observations and surveys during my journey in Southwest Thibet in 1897, may I state that Sir Clements Markham, President of the Royal Geographical Society, properly anxious to establish the truth, ordered a new and thorough examination to be made into my geographical work by Mr. John Coles, professional expert of the society. Mr. Coles's report was read to me by Sir Clements Markham, and it is to the effect that my observations for latitude, longitude, and altitude were accurately taken and the plotting work well done, proving, therefore, the attacks of Sir Thomas Holdich and Mr. Douglas Freshfield absolutely unfounded. It was because I knew my work to be accurate that I was so ready to submit all my documents a second time to the society on the assurance given me by Sir Clements Markham that the results of the inquiry would be published in the society's journal. As this result reflects more credit on me than upon my traducers, it is possible that those members of the Council who gave publicity to charges against me may now find it expedient to declare such a report confidential. It would be interesting if the public, and particularly the members of the society, would inquire into the doings of those members of the Council and officials of the Royal Geographical Society, and they may then discover why and wherefore such misleading statements were circulated and their official denial, that has been in the hands of the society for several months, still withheld.

Regarding the last point of the controversy, viz.: "The connection," imagined by my critics, "of the Mansarowar and Rakastal Lakes in Thibet," the Royal Geographical Society has, in a letter from Lieut. Channer, 1st 3d Gourkhas, (who crossed the ridge between the two lakes in 1895,) received further and undeniable evidence substantiating in every detail my assertion "that no visible connection exists between the two lakes."

Having proved my critics to be wrong on every point, I remain, Sir, yours truly,

A. HENRY SAVAGE LANDOR.

St. Ermin's Hotel, Westminster, London, Dec. 7, 1899.

Mr. Landor, as readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES already know, arrived in this city a week ago under engagement to lecture in many parts of the country.

[illegible] New York Times Saturday Review:

[illegible] correspondent in Arizona, who calls "itself a 'Boston Crowd,'" Tells him a common error of [illegible] confounding "loneliness" with solitude, and when he asserts that "only a lonely man knows the true friendship of books" he is guilty of an Irish bull or something like it. A man who "knows the friendship of books" never is and never was a lonely man, though he may be a solitary man.

As the genial author of "The Art of Living Alone," Mr. A. H. Bradford, says (which par parenthese I highly recommend to your readers as a suggestive little book, though I do not agree with all the author's positions,) "there are no solitudes like those of the city. A man may be more utterly alone in a crowd than on the ocean or in the forest. Loneliness is a matter of spirit rather than of location. He who is adjusted to his environment can hardly be called lonely, although no other human being is near; and he who is not so adjusted may be as solitary on the Strand or on Broadway, as in the heart of Africa." (Page 4.) And again, "He who has made friends of mountain and stars, for whom the trees have voices, is seldom lonely, however much he may be alone." (Page 57.)

Nor is your correspondent any more felicitous in his assertion that "you may gather in city streets the wisdom of humanity, but you must go to the desert to come at the heart of books. Only a lonely man in a lonely land can weigh them at their true value." This sounds well in the reading, but it is utterly untrue. In contradiction I venture the assertion that nowhere in this world are books better appreciated than in the "busy haunts of men" by persons whose tastes and inclinations lead them away from the distractions and the follies of the crowds who find their delights in externals.

I believe, too, your readers would mostly bear me out in the assertion that the faculty of literary appreciation and of all other kinds of effective thought is much more keen in the city than in the country, where, indeed, nature is much more distracting to the concentration of the mind than the noise and bustle of the city.

Your correspondent compares the wisdom of humanity "with the heart of books."

What, I should like to inquire, is "the heart of books" other than the permanent "wisdom of humanity"?

"Let us free our minds from cant," on these and all other subjects, for, as Carlyle observes, "Cant is itself properly a double-distilled lie, the materia prima of the devil, from which all falsehoods, imbecilities, and abominations, body themselves, and from which no true thing can come."

There is a vast amount of humbug "afloat in this world, walking in the darkness, seeking whom it may devour," and this cant about lonelliness merely from lack of human society is the most tedious and offensive. The true place to really enjoy the delights of solitude is in a city, and the least lonely place is the country, that is, for any mortal whose brain is sufficiently capacious to entertain two ideas at the same time.

If I do not pursue this line of thought further it is because (and only because) the editor of THE SATURDAY REVIEW refuses to print any reflections upon the best half of the genus homo. I cannot blame him, though I may think he cultivates too much his inclination for a quiet and peaceful career.

To return to our literary muttons. There are many persons who find it next to impossible to do effective reading in the country.

Perhaps most of my fair friends would confirm this opinion from the result of every succeeding Summer's experience.

They pack their trunks for each annual vacation with the same high resolve that at least this period of rest in the country shall be an exception; that it shall not be wasted this year they will virtuously determine to improve their minds. With Catolike austerity, with stoical virtue, they store in the mysterious recesses of their Saratogas, amid the worldly, yet necessary, suggestions of ruffles, fichus, and chiffons, a goodly and sufficient store of mental pabulum, which shall fill every possible cavity of their cerebrum and cerebellum, and so bring them home in the Fall fit applicants for membership in the most advanced feminine literary organization. They will study Roman history from the pages of the Polish novelist with the unpronounceable name; they will become familiar with the history of America from a comprehensive reading of the "Colonial" novels, (manufactured for just such a demand;) they will do more, they will invade the higher realms of literary activity and fill themselves full of morals and ethics by reading the essays on life and manners contained in "The Young Lady and Gentleman's Home Gazette." Mayhap, more ambitious, still eager for higher flights of "soul culture," they will grapple with the mystical idealism of the Prophetess Eddy.

But, alas! for all these well-intentioned resolves, these inchoate, embryonic feminine giants of intellect return to town in the Fall but little wiser than they left.

The distracting allurements of the country have turned their heads; the seductions of the rocking chair on the piazza and the "afternoon nap" have proved too much.

They are compelled to await the coming of the long Winter nights in town for the leisure to carry into effect those high intellectual purposes which they had nobly resolved to bring to fruition during the Summer's rest.

Thus we see that the city and not the

Foreign Daily Papers in New York.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

We hear often of the cosmopolitan character of New York. Perhaps in no way is it more evident than in the number of periodicals printed within its borders in foreign tongues.

Having occasion recently to pass some time in the lower east side of the city, I was struck by the number of alien newspapers for sale in the streets, and it occurred to me to see how many there were. I have succeeded in making a collection of eighteen daily newspapers now being printed in foreign tongues in the Borough of Manhattan, which may or may not be complete, but I think is nearly so.

First, I catalogue six Jewish dailies. I shall not ask you to print their titles in the flaming, sabre-like characters of the Hebrew type, suggestive of the sword of the Lord and of Gideon, but will give their English translations:

The Jewish Herald, Democratic; The Jewish Daily News, independent; Forward, Social Democratic; The People's Gazette, Social Labor; The Evening Paper, Social Labor official organ; The Evening Post, independent.

Next, five German dailies: New Yorker Staats-Zeitung, old and respectable; New Yorker Volks-Zeitung, Socialist; Gross New Yorker Zeitung, Republican; New Yorker Herold, evening paper; Morgen Journal, the German edition of one yellow friend.

Next, three Italian dailies: Il Progreso Italo-Americano, Democratic; L'Araldo Italiano, independent; Bolletino della Sera, independent, evening.

Next one French daily: Courrier des Etats-Unis, old and respectable, price 4 cents, and has no cheaper rival. Frenchmen in New York are either very patriotic or the poorer ones do not read.

Next, two Bohemian dailies: Hlas Lidu, (People's Voice,) Socialist; New Yorkske Listy, (New York Paper,) also Socialist. The acquisition of these took me to the well up-town east side. Dwellers in the aristocratic East Seventy-second Street are probably not aware that if they follow their street to the water front they will come upon a Bohemian settlement, with jaw-cracking signs hung out on every side, and having nothing in common with the rest of New York but the conventional pattern of houses. Still, it is not as foreign looking as the lower east side, whose streets are narrower and more crowded, especially with peddlers hawking the strangest of wares. Anyhow, the fair Bohemienne who sold me the last of these papers need ask no odds of the classic Perdita, nor needs, like her, poetic license to claim an abode close to the sea.

Lastly, one Syrian daily, Kawkab America, (Star of America,) printed in Arabic. "The Only Oriental Daily Independent Journal in America" it styles itself, and I think that is true, probably without the political qualification. The headpiece of this paper is an imposing work of art. The name, in great Arabic flourishes, occupies the centre, above which the Statue of Liberty floods light upon it, while two eagles bearing scrolls fly to the pyramids and the Sphinx and the minarets of a Saracenic village on each side, the scrolls doubtless bearing invitation to come to the land of liberty. Circling around the name is a vast concourse of faithful Mussulmans hailing the Star of America, some mounted on camels, donkeys, and horses. The larger figures in front are well drawn and faithfully portray Arab character.

Like the Bohemians, I had some little trouble to get this, as there are none for sale on the street, and a visit to the Arab quarter in lower Washington Street gave me little aid, as I could not read the signs. However, a friendly apothecary put me in the right path, and the courteous editor, when I found him, took some trouble to ascend to the printing office in the upper story to procure me a copy, for which he chivalrously declined to be paid. May he prosper!

One thing may be noted in this collection—the soundness of our alien population for Socialistic papers. It is a lesson to commend to the statesman.

W. R. W.

New York, Dec. 1, 1899.

The Two Philip Hales.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In the notice of my exhibition at Messrs. Durand-Ruel's, which you were good enough to put in your columns, you speak of me as the "Musical Critic." I ought to say that I have never written musical criticism, and that I fear you confuse me with Mr. Philip Hale, the musical critic of The Boston Journal. I should be sorry to seem to covet any laurels he may have won in that position. I shall be greatly obliged if you will rectify this error, (very natural on account of the similarity of names,) and I beg you to believe me, yours very truly,

PHILIP L. HALE.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 20, 1899.

Death of the Old Year—1899.

Last night the wan old year,
Baffled, scarred, and troubled sore,
Weighed down with burdens, big with fear,
Stumbled, and fell to rise no more.

Time, veil his errors, magnify the good,
Judge not by what he did, but what he would,
Wind, breathe a solemn requiem of sighs
Over the vanquished where he lies.

Through the brain of the dying king,
Memory, untethered, flashes grim fantasies.

"The king is dead! Long live the king!"
Clangs out the bells' triumphant ring.
O, joy bells, hush!—the pain it gives—
The year is dead, but memory lives.

AGNES R. BLANCHARD.

1899

NORUMBEGA.

New York as That Place—John Fiske's Argument—Deductions from an Old Map.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In your SATURDAY REVIEW of Oct. 14th is an extract from John Fiske's "Dutch and Quaker Colonies of America," in which he discusses at length the origin of the word Norumbega, and quoted a number of sources which are supposed to throw light upon this subject as well as upon the question, Where was Norumbega? Permit me to add a few words concerning these disputed points, which I believe deserve the fullest attention of your readers.

I have in my possession a Bible printed in German at Basel, Switzerland, in 1665, with a map of the world, evidently the copy of a Spanish map of an earlier date, which was enlarged by some cartographer, and enriched with German, French, and English names of places, &c., and a short text in Latin.

On this map the word Norumbega appears on the west coast of the Bay of Fundy, running north and south, and under the bay appear the words B. de Norembegue. The south banks of the St. Lawrence are called Nova Francia, and the north banks Nova Britannia. The introductory and explanatory text in German, which covers nearly the entire back, furnishes an interesting illustration of the wild speculations in which scientists of those days indulged and reads as follows:

There is only a narrow sea between Asia and America which is called the Straits of Annam, and through which the descendants of Magog can conveniently march into America. It is also likely that the inhabitants of the northwest of America descend from Gomer, for here lies the land which the Spaniards call Norumbega, which is the Spanish word for Norway. Still further to the northwest lies Estotiland, which sounds like a German word, and the people who in our days have visited these regions describe the inhabitants' way of living, their manners and mode of dressing as coinciding closely with the customs prevailing in Lapland, in Finland, and in Norway. Intercourse between those countries and Greenland was very common in olden times, but it has ceased entirely.

It would result from these words that the name of Norumbega did not apply to a small section of the North American continent, but to the entire then known territory north of the Spanish possessions, and this assumption gains color by the assertion of Matthew Merian, Frankfort, 1710, that the Spanish fort of St. Helen's on the Atlantic Coast of Florida was standing on the southern end of "the Land Norumbega."

On the Atlantic Coast we find B. du petit capitaine, (presumably Frenchman's Bay near Bar Harbor;) B. Guentebeguin, (perhaps Penobscot Bay;) Croaton, Wocohon, Charlefort, (in Florida, built in 1651;) B. St. Helen's, in latitude 32, and below it a mythical island called Guatrio. Other islands given are: One without a name, east of Newfoundland, the northern point of which is called Cape Raza Fagunda; I. Sable, Barbuda, in latitude 38 east of Cape Henry; S. Cruz and S. Brandon, east of I. Sable; S. Anna, latitude 35 east of Barbuda; Septcitez, in latitude 27 and about 500 miles east of Cuba.

The entire coast from the lines of Northern Massachusetts to the Delaware Capes is omitted, and the words Virgi and Apala appear just below the southern boundaries of Maine. In consulting the Latin "Introduction into General Geography," by Philip Cluver, Amsterdam, 1729, I find the word Norumbega to stretch from what is now the centre of the State of Ohio to the head of the Bay of Fundy, and the reference to Nova Fransia to read as follows:

Pars tamen ejus quae ad mare accedit, Norumbega ab urbe cognomine dicta coelo potitur salubri soloque foecundo, Norumbegâ urbe et fluvium qui Rio Grande vulgo dicitur, sita est.—Loca a Gallis ibi observata sunt: Porto del refugio, Porto reale Paradiso, Flora, Angolema, verum com Hispani alia et Galli alia hisce locis indiderint nomina magna reperitur in tabulis geographicis discrepantia. Caeterum Norumbegam dictum putant quasi Norwegiam, seu coloniam a Norwegia eo deductam.

The forgoing words seem to confirm the assumption that Norumbega was the name of the entire continent, and leave hardly any doubt that the French (Galli) claimed not only Canada, but also the entire territory south as their own, but their possessions formed only a part of Norumbega, and not vice versa.

They must have settled on the North River and in Providence Bay (Angolema and Porto del refugio) in the sixteenth century. The supposition that the Rio Grande is idential with the Hudson, and that the urbs is the forerunner of New Amsterdam does not appear to be far fetched in view of the fact that there is no other large river north of the Hudson, and that both river and city are given as situated in New France.

I have not been able to discover who gave the Spanish names to Providence Bay and others, and it is left to the historians of our day to ascertain the names of those intrepid explorers who first placed their foot upon the banks of the Hudson.

Brooklyn, Dec. 1, 1899. H. E.

Characters in Scott.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In reply to the course of reading laid out in Walter Scott's romances for a young girl, I think the novels selected are his finest works, and in their order of perusal show careful thought and discrimination. For an older mind perhaps "Rob Roy" might be more fascinating than "Quentin Durward," but from a moral standpoint it would not be so intellectual.

Rob Roy MacGregor is a strong, fearless character, bold, audacious, and wild. It was said that Scott, when he wanted a claymore, dirk, and pistols; it shall never be said that a foeman saw Rob Roy MacGregor defenseless and unarmed." While Quentin is a different man, certainly charming, valiant, and heroic. In an art gallery I once saw a beautiful painting of Quentin Durward, clad in black velvet, wearing the white cross, rescuing Isabella de Croye from ruffians in the little cobblestone street, making a strange picture and illustrating his idea of true chivalry.

All of Scott's characters are not only valuable for the wonderful historical interest attached to them, but in nearly all his books admiration for virtue against guilt is delightfully and forcibly shown. Some of his people of fancy which might appeal to most any one are, among others, Jonathan Oldbuck in "The Antiquary," a quaint, good-tempered old bachelor, with plenty of common sense and humor, which make him interesting, and along with him place Robert Paterson, or "Old Mortality," because of his numerous visits to the churchyards and his occupation of retouching the tombstones—two queer old fellows, both attractive in their peculiar ways. Ivanhoe is remarkable for self-denial; Rebecca's adoration for him, even when hopeless, shows two lives, one noble and good, the other unrestrained, passionate, and scheming. Jeanie Dean, in "Heart of Midlothian," is an unusual woman of real devotion. The Bride of Lammermoor is tragic and pathetic, her love for Lord Ruthverford, marriage to David Dunbar of Baldoon, and Janet, in her madness, are weird in their intensity. In "Kenilworth" Queen Elizabeth, in all her glory, appears on the scene; the picture of the procession to the castle exceeds any fairy tale ever written; it's a charming description not easily forgotten. Amy Robsart, too, has her part in the story, sad, not majestic like a Queen, but the heroine nevertheless.

Then we have Guy Mannering, brave fellow, and Meg Merrilies, a true witch, a type of old Bohemia. These are a few of Scott's lovely creatures of fancy, many taken from real life, woven into entertaining romances, completing powerful novels, seldom read or understood by younger people, but enjoyed more and more as you read and appreciate their exquisite language and literary value. His analysis of life, clear conception of character, strong distinction between right and wrong, place Sir Walter Scott foremost as a novelist of historical romance. His character sketches in themselves would interest the average reader more than the story, perhaps, for, like the works of many of our greatest authors, a cultivated taste can only understand its hidden beauty.

ISABELLE FOSSARDT.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1899.

Nooks and Corners of Old New York.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

"Old" New York is full of "nooks and corners" to-day that are of interest to the antiquarian and to the local historian.

Few of America's cities are so rich in graves of illustrious and distinguished men, and much could yet be written appealing to the lovers of its past history.

Several works are in existence that have gathered within their covers records of this past of the great city. Aside from Mrs. Martha J. Lamb's history, Valentine's historical monograph, Dr. Francis's scholarly "Old New York," &c., perhaps the most important of all, certainly the one presenting the richest mine, is the work of David Thomas Valentine, i. e., the "Manuals of the Corporation of New York City." Aside from these volumes, we have "Haswell's Reminiscences," "Felix Oldboy's Tour," Thomas F. De Voe's "History of the New York Markets," and now quite recently Hemstreet's "Nooks and Corners." Certain statements, however, in this latter work need some qualifications, I think. On Page 148 it is recorded that at Tripler Hall Miss Adelina Patti first appeared, on Sept. 22, 1852. This statement is all right, but it must be borne in mind that Jenny Lind sang there the first night this hall was opened, Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1850. It was built especially for the "Swedish Nightingale," but, it not being completed in time, her first concerts were given at Castle Garden. Again, the statement regarding the church edifice on Eighth Street, opposite Lafayette Place, (now a German theatre,) is misleading. It was not built for Dr. Schroeder, who was one of the ministers of Trinity Parish and esteemed a great orator, but was practically the same building occupied by Dr. Macaulay's congregation (Presbyterian) that had stood on Murray Street, between Church Street and College Place, (now West Broadway,) north side. It was taken down stone by stone and put up on Eighth Street and occupied by the Presbyterians some time. When Dr. Schroeder resigned from Trinity Parish his admirers rented or nominally purchased this building, and it was known as the Church of the Crucifixion. For some reasons, probably pecuniary ones, this congregation was not successful in establishing a parish, and the church was given up. My impression is that the property at one time came into the possession of A. T. Stewart. Again, on Page 97, in reference to Brougham's Lyceum, when this passed into the hands of the elder Wallack, it was never called Wallack's Lyceum, but was always known as "Wallack's Theatre." If I am informed rightly. The reference to John Jacob Astor alludes to his residing on "Lafayette Place." His own house was never on that street, so far as I can learn. Mr. Hemstreet, if my informant is correct, on the south corner of Broadway and Barclay Street [illegible] Garden." The doorplate, I am told, simply bore the inscription, "Mr. Astor." The office of the Astor family was around the corner, on Prince Street, a one-story brick building about twenty-five feet wide. Here it was that Fitz-Greene Halleck for many years performed his clerical duties.

In speaking of the murder of Mary Cecilia Rogers, (the pretty cigar girl,) whose home was on Nassau Street, it is stated that "Anderson's tobacco store, where she was employed, was in the St. Nicholas Hotel." This is clearly an error. This hotel was not built for some years after the murder, and "Anderson's tobacco store" was on Broadway, near to where the New York Hospital then stood. It may be noted that Poe's tale of "Marie Roget" is founded on this Rogers murder.

While on the whole Mr. Hemstreet's book is a desirable addition to our literature of "Old New York," yet it is rather too sketchy and has a little of the character of a guide-book. It lacks the distinctly literary flavor of Dr. John Flavel Mines's most excellent work, as well as the interesting details of Mr. Haswell's volume.

WILLIAM HYATT FARRINGTON.

New York, Dec. 18, 1899.

Kipling and Newman.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

There is not a more thankless task than the attempt to prove that some gem of poetry or prose is, after all, nothing more than a clever plagiarism. That task shall never be mine. I am quite in accord with the philosophic view of Lowell:

Though old the thought and oft expressed,
'Tis his at last who says it best.

It is always profitable, however, to study what the Germans call the "sources" of an author or of a poem or idea that promises to be immortal. Many efforts have been made recently to convict Rudyard Kipling of having stolen some of the best lines in his "Recessional," but I think that all these attempts have failed. They have not established any theft of ideas, nor have they even shown the probable "sources" of this exquisite hymn of national humility in a time of much vainglory.

The true source of Kipling's "Recessional" may be found, I think, in the short poem by Cardinal John Henry Newman called "England," which I give below. Any one who will carefully compare these two poems, similar in verse structure, in theme, in matter, in phrase, and in spirit, must inevitably come, I think, to two conclusions: one, that Newman's poem suggested—consciously or sub-consciously—Kipling's "Recessional," and the other, that Kipling's poem is infinitely superior to Newman's. The palm is certainly borne off by the younger and more virile singer. But it should also be remembered that this suggestion of Newman dims to that extent the glory of the "Recessional." To be absolutely great, it should not remind us of any similar poem, save by way of contrast, as "Adonais" and "In Memoriam" remind us of "Lycidas," though each has its own splendid originality. Emerson truly says that "he is great who is what he is from nature and who never reminds us of others."

Some of Kipling's phrases have the same ring as Newman's. Compare, for instance,

If drunk with sight of power, we loose
Wild tongues that have not Thee in awe,

with

But should vain tongues the Bride of Heaven defy.

The Cardinal makes England place her trust "in crafty fort" and "rock renowned, earned upon hostile ground," while Kipling puts it "in reeking tube and iron shard." But the main point of similarity is in the spirit that informs both poems. This is exactly identical, and their very flesh and blood are the same; only each poet has thrown over the form his own garment of words—Newman clothing his in sackcloth, Kipling investing his in royal purple. Newman's poem follows:

ENGLAND.

Type of the West, and glorying in the name
More than in Faith's pure fame!
O trust not pretty fort nor rock renown'd
Earn'd upon hostile ground;
Wielding Trade's masterkeys, at thy proud will
To lock or ope its waters, England! trust not still!

Trade, thine own power! Since haughty

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Thy nest is in the crags; ah, refuge frail!
Mad counsel in its noise, or traitress, will prevail.

He who scann'd Sodom for her righteous men
Still spares thee for thy ten;
But, should vain tongues the Bride of Heaven defy,
He will not spare thee, He,
For, as earth's Kings welcome their servants,

DEC

1899

E. P. ROE.

His Sister's Reminiscences of This Popular Author.*

That the "Reminiscences of the Life of E. P. Roe," by his sister, Mary A. Roe, which has just appeared, will appeal to a wide audience, isevidenced by the great popularity of his books, some of which are said to have gone into twenty or more editions, the total number of copies sold in America aggregating more than a million. His books have also been published in England and her colonies—an authorised edition from advance sheets being arranged for in almost every case, while most of the stories have also been translated into French and German.

Many to whom Mr. Roe's work in literature may not specially appeal will be interested in reading this biography of a strong, earnest, hard-working man, who put so much of himself into all his undertakings—who first as Army Chaplain, then as minister of a small country parish, which through his untiring efforts he was able after a nine years' pastorate to leave in a most prosperous condition; then as the writer of books—all intended to convey a strong ethical lesson, and which, from their very lack of a certain purely literary charm may have appealed all the more strongly to the large audience he wished to and certainly succeeded in reaching. Mr. Roe's success in raising small fruits and the clear practical advice his books on that subject offer have no doubt made them very valuable both to the small growers and to the amateur who only wishes to supply his own needs.

Born in a roomy, old-fashioned country house, Mr. Roe and the sister who writes these reminiscences—the youngest two of a family of six—passed a very happy childhood, the book containing pretty stories of their early days, both children showing that intense love for the country and its pleasures which always distinguished Mr. Roe's books. The latter's school and college days were very happy ones, his graduation from Williams being followed by a course of study at a theological seminary, interrupted in 1862 by his becoming Chaplain of the famous Harris Light Cavalry, under the command of Kilpatrick, who became later Brigadier and Major General—all the evidence to be gathered from the story of Mr. Roe's life goes to prove that in these army days he was to an unusual extent the right man in the right place—as, for instance, The New York Tribune correspondent wrote from the field:

> Chaplain Roe of the Second New York (Harris Light) Cavalry is a man whose praises are in the mouth of every one for timely and efficient services. He is always with the regiment, and his whole time is devoted to the temporal and spiritual welfare of the men. He is their friend, adviser and counselor, and commands the respect of all who know him—something that cannot be said of every Chaplain in the army.

While with this regiment, Mr. Roe also acted as weekly correspondent for The New York Evangelist, many of the letters then written being given in the book, which will be found of much interest. In November, 1863, Mr. Roe received a month's leave of absence, during which time he was married to Miss Anna Sands of New York, Mrs. Roe remaining with her own family when her husband returned to his duties.

In March, 1864, Mr. Roe having been made Chaplain of the Hampton (Va.) Hospital, his wife joined him and was able to be of much assistance. Miss Roe thinks "a tribute is due the brave young wife who, leaving a home of luxury, accepted without a word of regret the privations of hospital life, and was untiring in her devotion to the sick and wounded."

In July, 1864, Mr. Roe made an appeal to the readers of The Evangelist for money to carry out a scheme of his own devising. The General United States Hospital at Hampton, Va., was then very large, averaging from 2,500 to 3,000 patients, while preparations were going on for receiving still larger numbers—it being the largest permanent hospital in the neighborhood of the front. Those who were strong enough to bear the journey were gradually sent North.

> Our wards being mainly filled with what are termed "the worst cases"—men with whom the struggle for life will be long and doubtful. * * * How shall they spend these long, hot, weary days? Give them cheerful, entertaining, and instructive books and the question is about solved. Who can calculate the value of a brave, cheerful book? It stimulates and strengthens the mind, which reacts upon the weakened body, and the man is at once made stronger, wiser, and better. * * * I find that sick soldiers are like good people North; they do not like religious reading all the time.

The result of this appeal was very satisfactory to Mr. Roe, some 3,000 well-selected volumes being addressed to the hospital library, which after the war were deposited in Fort Monroe, where Mr. Roe saw them years afterward, still in constant use, and in good preservation. Many of the hospital stories are very interesting, but space will not allow further extracts.

Soon after the close of the war Mr. Roe accepted a call to a little church at Highland Falls, near West Point, where nine happy, busy years were passed. The end of this period found his congregation—in the beginning a "mere handful"—the owners of a fine new stone church and a comfortable parsonage, which had cost $30,000, a great part of which had been raised through Mr. Roe's own efforts. His health being impaired by overwork, physicians advised him to give up either writing or preaching, so he reluctantly decided to resign his pastorate, feeling he could do more real good through his books:

> I know my books are read by thousands; my voice reached at most but a few hundred. * * * My object in writing, as in preaching, is to do good, and the question is, which can I do best? I think with the pen, and I shall go on writing, no matter what the critics say.

Miss Roe tells us of a "bundle of letters her brother showed her, saying: 'These are mostly from young men, not one of whom I know, who have written to me of the benefit received from my books.' He then read to me some of those touching letters of confession and thanks for his inspiring help to a better life."

The view from the piazza at Roelands, Mr. Roe's place at Cornwall, is exceedingly beautiful, commanding a fine view of the river and mountains. Here Mr. Roe was very fond of entertaining his friends, and here each year, about the middle of June, when his roses and strawberries were at their height, he used to entertain the Philolethean Club, which consisted of New York clergymen, including Dr. Howard Crosby, Dr. Lyman Abbott, and others equally well-known, and in recent years the members of the Authors Club, to both of which he himself belonged. On June 16, 1888, the members of the latter club were invited to Roelands, passing there a most delightful day; the Philolethean Club paying its eighteenth annual and last visit in the same month. On the 19th of July, in that year, Mr. Roe complained of not feeling very well, but passed the day about as usual. In the evening he was in his library reading aloud to his daughter and a friend, when he was suddenly taken with a sharp pain about the heart, dying in less than an hour. "At the age of fifty, in the full vigor of manhood, his earthly career came to an end."

Mr. Roe personally seems to have had hosts of friends, as the following extract from a letter from Julian Hawthorne best shows:

> He was so good a man that no one can take his place with those who knew him. It is the simple truth that he cared for his friends more than for himself; that his greatest happiness was to see others happy; that he would have more rejoiced in the literary fame of one of his friends than in any such fame of his own winning. All his leisure was spent in making plans for the pleasure and profit of other people; * * * so many generous, sweet, noble deeds of his strong in my memory—deeds done so unobtrusively, delicately and heartily, that I feel the uselessness of trying to express his value. * * * He was at once manly and childlike; manly in honor, truth and tenderness; childlike in simplicity—that suspects no guile and practices none. He had in him that rare quality of loving sympathy that prompted sinners to bring their confessions to him, and ask help and counsel of him—which he gave, and human love into the bargain.

And again we find the following: "His kindly disposition and charm of conversation and manner, his wide charity, made him an always welcome companion."

On Decoration Day, 1894, the people of Cornwall dedicated a memorial park—Roe Park—a wild spot in the rear of his old home, a bronze tablet to Mr. Roe's memory being placed on one of the huge boulders on which he and his friends had so often rested after one of their long walks. The following extract is from Lyman Abbott's memorial address, given on that day:

> Roe's novels have been universally read because they have uniformly ministered to the higher life of the readers. * * * No man, woman or child ever read through one of Mr. Roe's books and arose without being bettered by the reading—without having a clearer faith, a brighter hope, and a deeper and richer love for his fellow man. * * * He saw the grandeur that there is in life. He felt the heart that beats in a woman's bosom, and the heart that beats in a soldier's breast. He felt it because his own heart had known the purity of womanhood and the courage of manhood. He portrayed something of that purity, something of that courage, something of that divine manhood, because he possessed the qualities that made him a hero on the battlefield, and so made him a preacher of heroism in human life.

So whatever the opinion we may personally have of the literary value of Mr. Roe's work—of its ethical importance there can hardly be a doubt. This story of his life-work will surely prove an "inspiration to the higher, nobler, and diviner life which he—preacher, writer, soldier, pastor, and citizen—has left in human life."

*E. P. ROE: REMINISCENCES OF HIS LIFE. By his sister, Mary A. Roe. Illustrated. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 1899. $1.50.

PUBLISHED TO-DAY.

THE

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

EDITED BY GEORGE B. M. HARVEY.

January, 1900.

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Rev. Chas. A. Briggs.

THE WAR FOR AN EMPIRE.

The British Army—
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K. G.

Origin, Duration and Outcome of the War—
Dr. W. J. LEYDS,
European Agent of the South African Republic.

England and the Transvaal—The Rt. Hon. Earl GREY.

England and the European Powers—
Prof. HANS DELBRÜCK,
Lecturer on History in Berlin University.

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VLADIMIR HOLMSTREM
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APOLINARIO MABINI,
Formerly Prime Minister in Aguinaldo's Cabinet.

The Letters of Robert Louis Stevenson—
HENRY JAMES.

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SYDNEY BROOKS.

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The Rev. Prof. CHAS. A. BRIGGS.

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Aralow for Avalon.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Constant readers and inquiring friends may be mystified by the whichness of the what of "Aralow," as cited in a communication to THE SATURDAY REVIEW from me last week. If so, be it known that this is not some province or some personage of Nephelococcygia, but an airy nothing born of my ambiguous penmanship and the compositor's fearful guess. I meant to write it Avalon. Mea culpa!

CATHERINE MARKHAM.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1899.

Stevenson's Christmas Sermon.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Thank you for the transcription of R. L. Stevenson's Christmas sermon. One cannot read it too often at any season.

I don't think the Christmas spirit is decaying; but people get tired out trying to spread it over too large an area. A practical solution reached by myself and friends some years ago was: At Christmas give only to relatives, household dependents, and the poor. All other friends remember on their birthdays. This involves a little personal attention and thought, but surely is not less acceptable for that. And when thoroughly understood and adopted by one's friends it is also a great relief to them.

MAY MACKINTOSH.

Hoboken, N. J., Dec. 26, 1899.

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LONDON FULL OF BASELESS RUMORS

No Truth in the Report that Lord Salisbury Is to Retire.

THE DELAGOA BAY QUESTION

Difficulties of Transport Will Increase in South Africa.

Buller Getting Ready for Another Attack on the Boers—Improbability of European Interference in South Africa—Indian Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—We close the year in dogged mood, strong still in hope, but braced to meet further disappointments.

The holiday with which this week commenced gave a truce to political speculations, and brought a lull over the violent sensationalism of the less reputable portion of our press. But since we got back to work we have been treated to more than one pretty sensation. Having no battles to describe, something has to be done to keep public curiosity alive and the sales of the evening rags in full swing.

To this necessity we owe the rumor that Lord Salisbury is about to retire. I can find no shadow of foundation for this statement beyond the fact that his lordship has been much depressed over the loss of his wife and from the results of repeated attacks of influenza. It is just possible that in a moment of gloom he may have talked of laying down his burden, but that he has any serious intention of doing so is untrue, and in official circles nothing is known of even a casual expression on his part to this effect. We may put the story aside as a pure invention.

Another sensation that has been worked for what it is worth has been manufactured in Germany, whence came a circumstantial account of a treaty between ourselves and the Kaiser over the disposal of the colonial possessions of Portugal. I have no doubt the whole story is already familiar to your readers, and I will only point out one statement that was by itself sufficient to stamp the entire tale as a fabrication. Germany was to have Goa and Macao, the romancer announced. As if we should be willing to allow that powerful empire to take possession of a corner of the Indian Peninsula that in its hands could become a dangerous centre around which disaffection might gather to our injury, or give the same Power an opportunity to block our way in Southern China and make our position at Hong Kong and the mainland perhaps some day untenable.

False as is this tale of the purchase of Portugal's African possessions by Great Britain and a general partition of her colonies between us and Germany, there is something brewing in regard to the East African port, but what I cannot tell you.

***

EVEN LETTERS ARE CENSORED.

We know nothing here, even about the seizure of cargoes from the United States, except what comes to us via New York. There never was in our history a war during which the press censorship has been carried out with the rigor now shown. No news of any value comes through us. Even accounts of the Colenso fight are still confused and imperfect, so that we cannot understand why Gen. Sir Redvers Buller lost so many men, or how the various baffled attacks were delivered.

Letters, even, are no longer sacred, and some of our most rabid jingo prints are beginning to complain that their correspondents are not allowed to send by post what they have written. Letters do arrive, but they have first been opened under martial law, and mutilated to suit the taste or whim of the censor. Were we not just a little bit crazy there would be a tremendous hubbub over this repression of everything disagreeable, and by and by clamor is certain to arise.

Meanwhile the Delagoa Bay question seems likely to become acute and troublesome. Our hands are much tied in regard to searching ships under neutral flags, because we signed the declaration of Paris in 1856, and it is even doubtful whether we can, under the terms of that declaration, prevent imports of arms and ammunition by the South African Republics via Lorenzo Marques.

***

PORTUGAL AND DELAGOA BAY.

Nor are we able to coerce Portugal. That little country is fully as sensitive about its colonies as Spain was, and any open attempt on our part to treat Delagoa Bay as temporarily a British port might create deadly mischief sufficient to overturn the Portuguese throne.

Something, however, will have to be done unless a swift victory removes our fears. Some among us have already rushed from one extreme to the other, and live in a sort of terror of further British reverses. Hence the cry for extreme measures in regard to Delagoa Bay, in order to strike at the Boers' source of supplies and starve them. Nothing delights this class of men more than the stories, fabricated for the most part to please the military censors, about Boer exhaustion, discontent, and shortness of ammunition. Regarding all such things we are just as ignorant as if nothing whatever had been printed.

Something of the same temper is behind the outcry for more, still more troops. The escaped Winston Churchill has intensified the eager desire to hurry more men out to South Africa. "We want 250,000 men there," he cries: He is a bright young man, and grandson of a Duke, therefore, although not wise beyond his fellow countrymen nor a great military authority, he is much listened to, and in its present state of unhappy funk the War Office is only too ready to cover its deficiencies by excessive zeal in mustering soldiers and packing them off to the seat of war.

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QUESTION OF LAND TRANSPORT.

But in all this bustle and screaming patriotism the great question of land transport appears to continue to be nearly left out of sight. That has been, and in an increasing degree will be, our great difficulty in South Africa. The distances to be traversed, the liability of cavalry and baggage animals to disease, and the scarcity of native food supplies all combine to render the movement of large forces to the interior, where our enemies are, a task of almost insuperable difficulty.

An eminent authority on Indian frontier warfare, Col. Hanna, has pertinently observed that the conditions of campaigning in South Africa are much similar to those encountered by us in Afghanistan, only in an aggravated degree, and in the Afghan war the waste of transport animals was so great that had the last campaign there continued a few months longer, our army would probably have had to rush helter-skelter back within our frontier, or perish from starvation.

Are we going to increase our forces in South Africa to an extent that will render their advance impossible by reason of their numbers? For an army of 50,000 men to be provisioned, with its fighting and baggage animals, is a task of enormous difficulty the moment the railway line is left behind. Already the world is being scoured for mules, and in South Africa itself draught bullocks have been laid hold of to an extent that has already almost exhausted this source of supply. On a march no part of a military force suffers so much as the animals conveying the guns, ammunition, and provender, and without which movement is impossible. We have now come to the season when horse sickness prevails throughout the veldt; how, then, can we expect to render forces of 30,000 or 40,000 men mobile far inland in the devastated enemy's country?

Considerations of this kind do not appear to have entered into the calculations of the War Office authorities at all, and unless victory comes in the next few months, there is going to be a terrible time, not only in South Africa, but here.

Victory, however, is again eagerly expected. It is understood that Sir Redvers Buller is rapidly getting ready to make one more spring at the throats of Joubert and his dogged burghers; therefore it is quite on the cards that before I write again another bloody conflict will have taken place on the banks of the Tugela River. For the sake of speedy peace, one hopes it may be a successful battle, because it is possible that both sides might then be willing to come to terms. Obviously, the more Great Britain is defeated, the more determined she will be to go on to the bitter end.

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THE POWERS LESS HOSTILE.

On the Continent, the feeling toward this country has not appreciably altered, but I think it is becoming apparent to statesmen there that the ultimate defeat of Britain might be productive of consequences to the whole of Europe not at all relished.

It is beginning to be seen that Great Britain has been the great dominating force on the side of peace. Thanks to her attitude, the Eastern question has slumbered, and Germany has been kept from adopting a policy of aggression toward her neighbors, especially toward Austria, whose German provinces she looks forward to absorbing within the Fatherland. Noting these facts, I think the disposition of political leaders abroad is at least becoming less hostile toward us, and, although the feeling against our South African policy is unquestionably as hot and bitter as ever throughout Europe, it becomes increasingly improbable that any State will attempt to interfere with us.

Among the other rumors of the week has been a revival of one about Russia's advance upon Afghanistan, but that also is highly improbable. Russia has no interest in stirring up trouble for us on our Northern India frontier at present, because her hands are full in the further East.

Nor is anything going to happen at Constantinople, as far as one can judge. There may be disturbances coming in the Spring in Macedonia, for these are always probable enough, but Russia is not going to stir up rebellion there, and the only probable move on her part is an advance along the southern borders of the Black Sea, with a view to counteracting German influence in Asia Minor.

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THE INDIAN FAMINE.

We shall be allowed to fight out our quarrel with the burgher farmers unmolested, for all that is now visible to the contrary. It is just as well, for in no respect is our Indian empire at present in a position to endure the least strain of excitement or warlike expenditure. The number of miserable human beings on famine relief has now risen to 3,000,000, and the population directly affected by the scarcity exceeds 50,000,000. It is the most stupendous calamity of the kind that the peninsula has suffered from since 1877. The famine of two years ago was a sore one, but this is greater, and so far, as I have often told, it has excited no general interest here. Our thoughts are elsewhere.

Happily the Indian bureaucrat is doing his duty, as he can always be trusted to do when emergency arises, and the Government is spending money freely to keep the people alive. The worst of it is that the after effects of famines are becoming more and more terrible, because no time is given to the impoverished peasants to recover from their losses before the taxpayer comes around for arrears of rent.

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HINDUS LIKE BRITISH RULE.

What India wants is a long spell of peace, a reduced military establishment, and lighter taxation. Native statesmen and politicians therefore note with delight the ease with which Great Britain has been able to draw upon the British garrison in order to increase her armies in South Africa. This proves, they say, that too many British troops are habitually quartered on the Indian people. It is all a mistake, they assert; the population of India never mutinied, but only the native army, and in countless instances, while the war to subdue the rebel army was in progress the natives showed their sympathy with and loyalty to their alien rulers.

That is the note one hears privately, and it is echoed in the present gathering of the Indian National Congress, a body, one might call it, of amateur players at lawmaking and politics, which gathers every year, and does, I am bound to say, no small good, in spite of the cold shoulder turned to it by officialdom. About a thousand delegates have assembled this week, 400 of them being Mohammedans, to ventilate their ideas on Indian government, their demands for reforms, their suggestions as to the judicature and currency, and so on. The President is a well-known Hindu, occupying a professorial chair at King's College, London, and it is safe to say that from the beginning of this gathering to the end no single word of disloyalty to British supremacy will be uttered.

As Indians have often said to me, British rule is not perfect by any means, but it is very much better than any rule India had before, or than any rival of Great Britain would be likely to give now. I gladly bear this testimony, because it is my misfortune to be continually differing with the British authorities in India on matters of detail.

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ESTATES OF MILLIONAIRES.

By a curious coincidence, the engine that drew the train by which the late Duke of Westminster's body was conveyed to Woking for cremation was named the Flying Fox, the same name as that of the Duke's horse which won the last Derby. His estate, by the way, is estimated to amount to £12,000,000, the greatest ever submitted to probate in this country.

During the year now closing seven other millionaires have passed away, with estates exceeding £10,025,000 in aggregate value. The largest of these estates was that of John Gretton, the brewer, who left nearly £3,000,000, and, as the wicked world said, "not a penny of it to charities." Baron Ferdinand Rothschild left only £1,500,000 in this country, but his aggregate wealth was perhaps five times that amount.

A. J. W.

PAINTED A BOY YELLOW.

Washington Youths "Initiated" Him into "the Gang."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—A novel assault case came up in the Washington Police Court to-day. The small boys who live near Eleventh and L Streets are in the habit of "initiating" all new boys in the neighborhood, in order to make them members of the crowd in good and regular standing. Recently a shy boy, named Edward McFarland, moved into 1,240 Eleventh Street with his parents. The boys looked him over and decided that he was eligible for admission into their circle after being initiated, or "cobbed," as they call it.

They asked Edward if he wanted to join "the gang," and when he said he did they took him into a shed and initiated him. They took off his clothes and painted him yellow, and then turned him loose on the street. This was on Christmas Day, and Edward was a fearsome spectacle as he fled madly up the street in his yellow garb, frightening many a holiday convivialist into taking the pledge.

Mrs. McFarland rescued the boy and returned him to his normal color with some difficulty, yellow paint being hard to remove from the person when it has been dried in by a high wind. She disapproved of the initiation, and to-day Fred Spicer, Buck Purcell, John Gray, and William Purcell were arraigned for assault and remanded for a hearing next week.

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MR. BOUTELLE'S CHAIRMANSHIP.

Position on Naval Affairs Committee Will Be Reserved.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The Committee on Naval Affairs of the House, of which Mr. Boutelle of Maine is Chairman, will begin work early in January on the Naval Appropriation bill. It is not expected that there will be any change in the Chairmanship on account of Mr. Boutelle's serious illness.

The work will be divided among sub-committees. When it comes before the House either Mr. Foss of Illinois or Mr. Dayton of West Virginia will have charge of it, The former is the ranking member of the committee, but Mr. Dayton has always been active in the handling of appropriation bills. By this arrangement Mr. Boutelle will be able to resume his Chairmanship if he recovers.

Congressman Boutelle Resting Easily.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—Congressman Boutelle's condition was reported as unchanged at the McLean Hospital to-night. He was resting very comfortably.

LOCOMOTIVE TRAPS A PIGEON.

Live Bird Found in the Headlight on a Fast Train.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 30.—When Engine No. 90, pulling Lake Shore Train No. 32, pulled in to-day it was noticed that the glass of the headlight was broken. Inside was found a carrier pigeon wearing a band inscribed, "4 J. P. B. 98."

It is thought that when the bird was in flight the headlight struck it, the glass breaking. Strangely enough, the pigeon was unhurt.

ARMOUR'S NEW FELT FACTORY.

Alfred Dolge Will Manage the Plant at Newburg.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Dec. 30.—Philip D. Armour of Chicago is constructing one of the largest felt manufactories in the world in Newburg. The manager will be Alfred Dolge, who last year was forced to make an assignment on account of hard times. At the time of his financial collapse he was employing 1,000 workmen, who composed the village of Dolgeville.

Mr. Dolge immediately after his failure prepared to begin life over again, and his old friend Armour proposed that he accept the management of a new felt factory he had in contemplation.

The machinery, which was sent from Mr. Armour's plant at Chicago, is being placed in position, and the industry will soon be in running order.

SENATOR VEST HOPES TO RETIRE.

Announces that He Will Not Stand for Re-election.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—"My present term will end my career," said Senator Vest of Missouri to-day. "I have written a letter to a friend of mine, an editor in Clay County, in which I have said that this term will bring my public life to a close. In saying this, however, I am simply repeating the statement made to the Missouri Legislature which last elected me, that I would not be a candidate for re-election."

Senator Vest's letter was brought out by a request for his views on the best method of electing Senators, whether by convention or through primaries. In declaring in favor of the convention system on the ground that primaries had resulted in party friction, Senator Vest took occasion to refer to his own lack of personal concern in the matter by announcing that he would not be a candidate again. His term does not expire until 1903, so that he has three years yet to serve.

At the expiration of that time he will have been in the Senate four terms, a total of twenty-four years. He took his seat on the 18th of March, 1879, having been elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Bogy.

KENTUCKY POLITICS IN COURT.

Suit to Prevent Taylor's Election Commissioners from Acting.

Special to The New York Times.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 30.—An injunction suit was filed in the Franklin Circuit Court to-night by Democratic Election Commissioners Poyntz and Fulton to prevent Gov. Taylor's appointees, Mackey and Cochran, from qualifying and acting as Election Commissioners. Clerk of the Court of Appeals Schackelford is also made a party, and an order is asked restraining him from swearing in the appointees of the Republican Governor.

The notices of the suit were served on all of the defendants this afternoon, and the motion for an injunction will be argued before Judge Cantrill on Tuesday.

Train de Luxe for Cleveland.

Leaves New York every day at 5:30 P. M., arrives Cleveland next morning for breakfast via New York Central—Lake Shore. No excess fare.—Adv.

EVANS' ALE AND EVANS' STOUT. The world's standard for perfection in brewing.—Adv.

Cercle Francais de l'Harmonie Ball. Madison Square Garden, Monday, January 15.—Adv.

FIVE KILLED IN TRAIN WRECK.

Reported Disaster to the Vestibule Limited on the Southern Railway.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 30.—News has just reached here of a wreck on the Southern Railway, near Spartanburg, S. C., in which five persons are reported killed and many injured.

The train wrecked was the vestibule limited from Washington, which ran into a freight train.

WINE GROWING IN FRANCE.

Production Increasing Since Grafting from American Vines Subdued the Phylloxera.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—John C. Covert, United States Consul at Lyons, in a report on the wine interests of France, says in part:

"The reports thus far received from the wine-producing districts of France, Algeria, and Tunis promise a yield of about 1,268,016,000 gallons in 1899. One of the newspaper organs of the wine interests estimates that the surplus production will be absorbed by home consumption, which is shown to be steadily increasing, and by increased distillation for brandy.

"While the production and the consumption of wine in France are steadily increasing, the exportation is diminishing. The quantity exported in 1887 was 65,566,000 gallons. In 1897, ten years later, it had fallen to 46,890,000 gallons. Wine growers were compensated for this shortage by an increase in prices, the money value of the exports of 1887 being $45,109,311 and for 1897 $46,032,060. These figures come from the customs officials, who, during the later years of the decade, placed a higher valuation upon the sparkling wines, which represented three-quarters of the total exports.

"At a meeting of the National Agricultural Society, reported in the Journal Officiel of Sept. 20, 1899, it was set forth as a fundamental principle, never to be lost sight of by French wine growers, that their success must in the future depend entirely upon grafting. This principle is also applicable to the wine growers of Spain, Italy, and perhaps some other countries.

"As nearly as I can learn, it was about 1870 when a Bordeaux wine grower planted in his high-grade vineyard a number of California vines. They took readily to the French soil, sending forth tall and stout branches, rich in fruitage. But in proportion as they advanced, his own vines, which had produced a very choice brand of wine, began to wither and die. An examination demonstrated that they were attacked and destroyed by an infinitesimal insect that multiplied with astonishing rapidity. From year to year it spread, until but few vineyards in France were free from its ravages. It cost France more money than the Franco-Prussian war. Its devastation continues. In the meantime, the American vines flourish and produce in abundance where the others die. Upon examination, it was found that the same tiny parasite feasted upon the American vines without injuring them, the small cicatrice that it leaves being filled with sap and closed as soon as made.

"The Vice President of the Agricultural Society of the Drô, Auguste Tezier, tells me that before this insect invaded France, the annual production of wine was 1,585,020,000 gallons on a land surface of 6,177,500 acres. To-day the surface planted is about 4,102,000 acres. Every year the area planted in vines increases about 30,000 acres. It is expected in a few years that the production of the period preceding the phylloxera will be equaled. In fact, professors of viniculture expect that France will in a few years produce more wine than at any previous time, the methods of cultivation and of vinification having been so perfected as to give to the soil and to the grape the maximum of production.

"No vine can be looked upon as worth cultivation until it is grafted with the American vine, as it is then proof against phylloxera. M. Tezier says the insect always remains where it has once taken up its home, and no one expects it ever to leave France. There will therefore always be a demand for American grafts for France, Algeria, Tunis, Spain, and all other wine-producing countries."

CHICAGO'S NEW ELEVATED ROAD.

First Train Is Run After Years of Delay.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—The first train, inaugurating the passenger service on the new Northwestern Elevated Railroad, was run to-day from the Lincoln Avenue Station around the loop and return. The completion of this road has been delayed for years. The work has been rushed during the last two weeks night and day in order to fulfill the agreement whereby the time for finishing the road was limited to Jan. 1, 1900, under penalty of forfeiting $100,000 to the city.

The stations are not all erected and only one line of track laid. The line taps the north side of the city, which hitherto has been at the mercy of crowded cable and trolley cars. The cost of the work is estimated at $9,000,000.

SPRAYED VINES CAUSE POISON.

Ohio Family Narrowly Escape Death from Mashed Potatoes.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Dec. 30.—F. A. Durban and wife and two servants narrowly escaped death by poisoning. At dinner last evening mashed potatoes were served. In the night all were taken seriously ill, and the attending physician pronounced it arsenical poisoning. Six hours' work was required to get the family past the danger point.

Physicians think the poisoning was due to spraying the vines to kill bugs, the plant absorbing the poison.

NEW PROFESSOR FOR YALE.

Crosby Emery of Bowdoin to Fill the Political Economy Chair.

ELLSWORTH, Me., Dec. 30.—Prof. Crosby Emery of Ellsworth, Professor of Political Economy and Sociology at Bowdoin College for the last two years, has been elected to the Professorship of Political Economy at Yale University.

Prof. Emery is a son of Judge L. A. Emery of the Maine Supreme Court, and a graduate of Bowdoin of the class of 1892. He studied economics and philosophy for a year at Harvard, receiving the degree of A. M.; was a Fellow in Social Science at Columbia, receiving the degree of Ph. D., and pursued courses in the University of Berlin for two years. He is a member of the American and British Economic Associations. Prof. Emery is twenty-seven years of age and will be the youngest professor at Yale.

New Haven's New Lighthouse.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 30.—Owing to a delay in securing the lighting apparatus for the new lighthouse on the outer breakwater, it will not be ready for service until the middle of next week. The new light is one of the largest along the Sound, and is completely fitted up with modern equipment. It is visible at ten miles' distance. The officials have designated it as the outer lighthouse. Capt. William H. De Luce of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been appointed keeper and Bernard Francisco assistant keeper.

Newport Woman Dies at 103.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 30.—Mrs. Mary Harrington died this morning, at the age of 103 years. She was born in Castletown, County Cork, Ireland. About fifty-four years ago Mrs. Harrington lost her husband in Castletown during the fever and famine in Ireland, and shortly afterward came to New York with her seven children, two of whom are still living. Later she went to Fall River, where she remained until about twenty-six years ago. Then she came to Newport.

DIES AT STREET CROSSING

G. F. Perrenoud Run Over on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St.

Mrs. Mary C. McDowell Knocked Out of Harm's Way—Driver of the Wagon Locked Up.

A horse and carriage dashed through the crowd at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue at 5:45 o'clock last evening and knocked down a man and a woman, killing the man. The victim was Gustavius F. Perrenoud, a public accountant, with an office at 57 New Street, and a residence at 697 West End Avenue. His skull was fractured and he also received internal injuries. His companion, Mrs. Mary C. McDowell, a widow of Washington, D. C., stopping at 127 West Forty-fifth Street, was not hurt. Moses Clenert, twenty-two years old of 1,685 First Avenue, the driver of the horse, was arrested an hour after the accident and locked up.

People were driving to and from the Park, electric cars and wagons were hurriedly passing the corner, and there were many pedestrians at the crossing when a horse drawing a light rig came down Seventh Avenue. Policeman Charles Johnson of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station saw that the man was having trouble with the horse and the animal was moving at a very fast pace. All the time he kept on coming the horse was moving faster. When the crossing was reached Johnson ran forward to stop the horse, but he was not in time to save Mr. Perrenoud and Mrs. McDowell.

The two tried to step backward as Johnson shouted, and other people uttered involuntary shrieks. The horse hit Mr. Perrenoud first, and he fell against Mrs. McDowell, knocking her out of the way. The horse struck Mr. Perrenoud a second time, and then the carriage hit him. He was insensible when picked up, and the horse was madly racing down the avenue, with the man still pulling on the bit. Johnson was running after him now and calling to him to stop, but the man, horse, and carriage soon disappeared. Mrs. McDowell and Mr. Perrenoud were carried into a drug store at the corner. Mrs. McDowell was hysterical and suffered slightly from shock for a time. But an anxiety to conceal her identity helped her to self-possession, and then she would tell nothing about herself or her companion to the policeman.

An ambulance was sent for, and it soon arrived from the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital. Mr. Perrenoud died, however, in a few minutes, and his body was taken to the station house in West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. The refusal of Mrs. McDowell to tell anything about herself or Mr. Perrenoud led the policeman to insist upon her going to the station house. There she at first refused to talk to Capt. Brown, but finally described herself and admitted her companion was Mr. Perrenoud, which the police had already learned from papers found in his pockets.

Mrs. McDowell said she had gone up town to deliver some New Year's presents, and had met Mr. Perrenoud at a friend's house. He had offered to accompany her to the elevated station at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and they were on their way there when the accident happened. She then left the station house.

Clenert was arrested at One Hundred and Twentieth Street and Madison Avenue by Bicycle Policemen Reilly and Gleason. The policemen saw the man driving up the avenue at a frightful rate and gave chase. They followed him for several blocks and finally succeeded in stopping his horse at One Hundred and Twentieth Street. The man was taken to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station and locked up, charged with intoxication and reckless driving.

Capt. Brown of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station later heard of the arrest and, accompanied by some citizens, went over to the station house and identified Clenert as the man whose vehicle had killed Perrenoud. Clenert was then transferred to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station and locked up, charged with homicide.

At 127 West Forty-fifth Street last night it was said that Mrs. McDowell had been stopping there for three weeks. Her home is in Washington, D. C., and she is a native of Virginia.

She left the house yesterday afternoon, unaccompanied, and simply said that she was going to visit friends up town. It was said Mrs. McDowell would not return to the house last night. It was understood she was stopping for the night with a friend up town. Of her companion, who was killed, it was said nothing was known by any one in the house.

At the flat, 697 West End Avenue, where Mr. Perrenoud lived with his aunt, Miss Josephine Bayard, nothing could be learned except that Miss Bayard is in Colorado visiting a sister of Mr. Perrenoud.

PERIL IN BROOKLYN STREETS.

Four Persons Knocked Down and Injured—Mrs. J. Rogers Maxwell in a Runaway.

Four persons were more or less seriously injured by being knocked down by horses in the streets of Brooklyn yesterday afternoon. The first of these accidents occurred at Court and Montague Streets.

James Rulan, thirty years old, and Miss Queen Flanders, sixteen years old, both of 225 South First Street, were crossing Court Street on their way to a Myrtle Avenue car, when they were knocked down by a horse and wagon owned by a liquor dealer on Union Street, and driven by Charles Tracy, twenty-three years old, of 338 Degraw Street. Rulan received a severe scalp wound, and Miss Flanders a fracture of the collarbone. They were attended by an ambulance surgeon from the Brooklyn Hospital and taken home. Tracy drove away after the accident, but was arrested later for reckless driving.

Mrs. J. Rogers Maxwell and Miss Maxwell of 78 Eighth Avenue, the wife and daughter of the well-known yachtsman of that name, figured in the second accident. Mrs. Maxwell, with her daughter and a Miss Titcomb, were being driven up Flatbush Avenue in a closed carriage, when, at Seventh Avenue, the horses became unmanageable and bolted. Several men, including a policeman and a fireman, made ineffectual efforts to stop the team.

Near Eighth Avenue an employe of the Street Cleaning Department who was at work in the street was knocked down by the horses. The man, whose name could not be learned, was carried into a near-by store, where he was attended by an ambulance surgeon from the Seney Hospital. He had apparently been but slightly injured, and was able to go to his home.

The coachman managed to turn his team into Eighth Avenue, and after a run of several blocks on that thoroughfare succeeded in getting the horses under control. Mrs. Maxwell, Miss Maxwell, and Miss Titcomb had remained calmly in their seats during the brief but exciting flight of their carriage. When the horses were brought under control Mrs. Maxwell directed the coachman to drive back to the store into which the street sweeper had been taken, and there saw that the man was properly cared for.

The third accident of the day occurred at Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues. Mrs. Catherine Burns, sixty-seven years old, of Carlton and Myrtle Avenues, in attempting to cross Atlantic Avenue, was knocked down by a horse and wagon. She received a fracture of the left arm, and was taken to the Seney Hospital. The driver of the wagon got away before a policeman could reach the scene.

The Southern Route to California. Sunset Limited's connection leaves New York Tuesdays and Saturdays 4:25 P. M., via P. R. R., Southern, A. & W. P., W. of A., and L. & N. Special Sunset Limited drawing room and stateroom sleeping car to New Orleans, connecting through to the Pacific Coast. Observation and dining car service. New York office, 271 Broadway.—Adv.

HEAVY FIRE LOSS IN CHICAGO.

Damage of $950,000 Inflicted in the Wholesale District—Nine Firemen Injured.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—Fire at an early hour to-day completely gutted the buildings extending from 216 to 222 Monroe Street, badly damaged the building at 212-214 Monroe Street, caused a loss aggregating $950,000, and resulted in the injury of nine firemen, two of them seriously.

The fire is supposed to have originated on the second floor in the workroom of Woolley & Co., wholesale woolens, at 220 and 222 Monroe Street, and, fanned by a fierce northwest wind, spread so rapidly that when the first fire companies arrived on the scene the whole south end of the building was a mass of flames. A second and then a third alarm was sent in, but in spite of the tons of water thrown into the burning buildings by thirty-eight engines and two fire tugs, the wind and the bitter cold so hindered the firemen that for a time the entire wholesale district was in danger. The flames quickly communicated to the building at 216 and 218 Monroe Street, gradually spreading east to 212 and 214 Monroe Street, where its progress was finally checked. Immense brands were carried as far as Twelfth Street, and the firemen were kept busy extinguishing small fires on the roofs of surrounding buildings.

The principal losses are as follows:

Building at 220-222 Monroe Street; loss, $225,000.

Edwards Stanwood & Co., successors to Phelps, Dodge & Palmer, boots and shoes, third and sixth floors; loss, $200,000.

Woolley & Co., first and second floors, woolen goods; loss, $135,000.

J. W. Butler Paper Company, damage on stock, $250,000; fully insured.

Henry O. Sheppard Company, printers, occupying building at 212-214 Monroe Street; loss, $100,000.

Figures on the insurance are not as yet obtainable, but it is probable that most of the losses are well covered.

RESCUED IN A HEAVY SEA.

Crew of the Schooner Rabonni, in Distress Off Peconic, Brought Ashore by Life-Savers.

GREENPORT, L. I., Dec. 30.—At 1 o'clock this morning the two-masted schooner Rabonni, Capt. Thurston, bound from Providence to New York with a cargo of empty barrels, broke her main topmast while in the middle of Long Island Sound. The wind was blowing a gale, and in attempting to put the boat about her mainmast broke off near the deck, carrying away the foremast. The masts and sails fell to the deck in a confused mass.

The crew of five men and a boy threw out two anchors and started to clear away the wreckage. The wind was too strong and the anchors did not hold. The schooner was blown toward shore, and the cables parted. Shortly afterward, when opposite Peconic, another anchor was thrown out, but this also dragged until within half a mile of the Long Island shore, when it held fast.

Signals of distress were hoisted at daylight, and they were seen by the people on shore, who telephoned to Rocky Point Life-Saving Station. The life-savers loaded their boat on a wagon, and, after borrowing a team of horses, traveled nine miles to Peconic to rescue the men on board the Rabonni. The lifeboat was launched after much difficulty, and with a head sea running it took the life-savers over an hour to reach the schooner. They brought the crew ashore.

The Rabonni carried two small boats, but they were in no condition for launching in a heavy sea. The schooner to-night is dragging her anchor, and will probably go ashore before morning.

BELLEFONTE'S NOTED SPRING.

Flow of Water Sufficient to Supply a City.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEFONTE, Penn., Dec. 30.—The water of Bellefonte's "big spring" has recently undergone an analysis with the most satisfactory results. The present water works were in existence in a rude form in the year 1808, but it was not until 1823 that the right to use the water was donated to the borough by James Harris, one of the founders. From that time to the present the spring has always been owned and controlled by the borough.

The spring discharges 15,000 gallons of water a minute. Between the extremes of heat and cold the water varies but a few degrees. The decline in power of the spring from Summer to Winter is equal to one revolution of the turbine wheel per minute.

The water is forced to the reservoirs to an altitude of 196 feet through a six-inch raised pipe 1,900 feet in length. From this point six-inch pipes run to all parts of the town, making a total of fourteen miles of piping. The consumption per day over the whole town averages about 1,000,000 gallons every twenty-four hours. The output of this spring is sufficient to supply a large city.

A DEWEY ARCH OF ICE.

St. Paul Will Reproduce New York Structure to Honor the Admiral.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 30.—Admiral Dewey will be invited to St. Paul during Carnival week. His coming will be the central feature promised by the Board of Directors. The Dewey arch and court of honor, that were features in the New York celebration last September, will be reproduced in icy columns. Between the columns and under the arch the marching clubs will pass to a review of the flagship Olympia, also reproduced in ice.

The Chief spectacle will be a bombardment of the gallant cruiser. Within the walls of the frozen ship 300 or 400 men will act the part of the crew, from the man behind the gun to the Captain on the bridge. Land batteries, also constructed of ice, will belch forth skyrockets, Roman candles, and other projectiles upon the Admiral's vessel. After the battle, victory will rest, as it always has, upon the Olympia.

The invitation will be delivered to the Admiral at his Washington home on Monday by United States Senator C. K. Davis. While Admiral Dewey's acceptance is not certain, assurances received from Washington indicate that there is a strong probability that he will accept.

BALL IN NEW COTTON MILL.

Dedication of an Addition to the Berkshire Company's Plant.

Special to The New York Times.

ADAMS, Mass., Dec. 30.—The Berkshire Cotton Manufacturing Company dedicated to-night the new mill, No. 4, with a ball, at which nearly 10,000 persons were present, coming from all parts of Berkshire, and including delegations from Boston and Springfield. The affair took place in the new weave room, which is 530 by 225 feet, the largest in America. Two thousand persons danced in the big room at one time.

President McKinley laid the cornerstone of the mill last Summer while he was the guest of William B. Plunkett, Treasurer and manager of the company. He was invited to be present on this occasion, but was unable to accept. Mr. McKinley also delivered an address at the dedication of Mill No. 3, shortly before he was elected President.

The Boston Festival Orchestra furnished the music for dancing this evening, and Stewart's Military Band of Boston gave a concert from 8 to 9 o'clock. More than 1,000 lights were used in illuminating the room, which was elaborately decorated with bunting, flags, and potted plants. The whole affair was in charge of the operatives of the mill. Governor-elect Crane, who will be inaugurated next week, was present, and assisted Mr. and Mrs. Plunkett in receiving the guests.

Several New York men are interested in this cotton factory. The concern has been very successful from the start. More than 2,500 persons are employed in the mill, and the wages of the employes have been raised 20 per cent. since Dec. 1. So many orders are now on hand that the machinery for the new mill will be put in as soon as possible, so as to start this addition to the plant.

THE OPEN DOOR IN CHINA

European Powers and Japan Favor This Country's Policy.

BRITISH ANSWER THE FIRST

Germany, France, and Russia in Line and a Favorable Reply Now Assured from Italy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The negotiations opened by Secretary Hay with the great powers of Europe and with Japan toward obtaining a common understanding for a continued open-door policy throughout China have met with success. The State Department is unwilling at present to make public the nature of the replies received, as this information will be embodied in a special message to Congress. But in other quarters thoroughly reliable and in a position to have trustworthy and accurate information it is learned that favorable responses have been made by Great Britain, Germany, France, Japan, and Russia, the Russian communication having been received yesterday. There is no doubt, it is thought here, that Italy, the remaining country addressed, will make a favorable answer. The position of Italy is felt to be assured by the course adopted by the other four great powers of Europe.

The importance of this unanimous verdict by all the first-class powers of the world—Great Britain, Russia, Germany, France, Italy, and Japan, in conjunction with the United States—can hardly be overestimated, so far as it relates to the future of China and the commerce of the world in that empire. The State Department is loath to discuss the far-reaching results to be obtained when the agreement advances to the stage of formal consummation. Each favorable response is conditioned on the favorable action of all the other parties, so that in each case the negotiations may be regarded as short of absolute finality. But while the department is silent, the details come from sources believed to be fully conversant with what has occurred.

According to this information the British answer was the first to be submitted, and was exceptionally comprehensive and explicit in yielding to every suggestion made by the United States relative to maintaining the freest entry to the ports of China. The British answer is said to emphasize the concurrence with the United States by adopting word for word much of the phraseology employed by Secretary Hay when he addressed his original note to Great Britain and the other powers. The wording is such as to make it plain that the British Government concurs, for the present and hereafter, without limitation, in a policy of free access to China.

Although much secrecy was observed in the transmission of the British answer, its general purport soon became known at the other European capitals, and there was not a little irritation at what was regarded as a precipitate response, purposely designed to embarrass the Continental powers by showing Great Britain and the United States acting in concert, while the rest of the world held aloof. But this situation was made much more satisfactory to the Continental powers by their determination to act for themselves. Germany is said to have been the next power to answer in the affirmative. The German answer was rather more vague than the one which had preceded it, but its general tendency was favorable, the only condition being that any arrangement as to free access to China should be universal and assented to by all of the powers.

The French answer is understood to have come next, and the circumstances attending it were rather peculiar. While not in the nature of a direct answer, the result was regarded as most satisfactory. Secretary Hay's note had been forwarded to Gen. Horace Porter, the United States Ambassador to France, who promptly called upon M. Delcasse, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the French Cabinet. Gen. Porter made known his mission, whereupon M. Delcasse showed the most sympathetic spirit, and said that he had already made ample answer to just such a communication, although at the time he had not intended it as an answer to the American note.

This answer, M. Delcasse explained, was given in a speech made by him on Nov. 24 in the French Chamber. The main point of that speech, in its references to China, was that France desired the most ample freedom of commerce. M. Delcasse referred Gen. Porter to this speech, and told him that it fully gave the assurance which the United States desired. It is said that the meeting was gratifying on both sides, and that the results were considered to be a fav

GERMAN STEAMER SEIZED

Alleged to Have Been Carrying Recruits to the Boers.

HAMBURG MERCHANTS PROTEST

Government at Berlin Asked to Intervene at Once to Demand the Release of the Captive Vessel.

DURBAN, Dec. 29.—The British cruiser Magicienne has seized in Delagoa Bay the German steamship Bundesrath, of 1,319 tons, which sailed from Hamburg Nov. 8 for Tanga, East Africa. She will be brought before a prize court. It is learned that there were three German officers and twenty men, attired in khaki and intending to serve the Boers, on board the Bundesrath, which explains her capture.

HAMBURG, Dec. 30.—The Directors of the German East African Line have received news of the arrest of the imperial mail steamer Bundesrath. The commander of the port of Durban refused an explanation of the cause of the seizure, but it is declared here that there was no contraband of war on board, and when application was made to the German Foreign Office the latter immediately promised interposition with the British Government.

The seizure was referred to at a meeting of merchants held here to-day. After a speech by Herr Adolph Woermann, President of the Hamburg Chamber of Commerce, dealing with the great progress of the German Empire during the closing century, Herr Eiffe, speaking in behalf of the firms trading with South Africa, asked whether the Chamber was doing all that was necessary for the protection of German trade in that part of the world. German commerce, he asserted, had already suffered detriment through the war in South Africa, and now news came of the seizure of a German steamer by a British warship.

Herr Woermann replied that the Chamber had already considered the question of representations with the view of taking action in the matter. The Chamber, he continued, had been informed that the steamship company owning the seized vessel had telegraphed to Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, asking for Government intervention, and it was declared that nothing whatever had been done by the company which could in any way be regarded as a breach of neutrality.

The Handelsblatt publishes reports of interviews with Dr. Leyds, in the course of which the Transvaal representative denies the statements that munitions of war are being imported into the Transvaal through Delagoa Bay, and says these reports are spread as a pretext for the coming British occupation. Dr. Leyds further says that the Boers are now able to manufacture their own war munitions.

LORENZO MARQUES, Dec. 30.—The capture of the Bundesrath has increased the already strong anti-British feeling here of the Hollander and German section of the population.

OPPOSED TO FLOUR SEIZURES.

Action at Delagoa Bay Generally Declared Impolitic by British Military Authorities.

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LONDON, Dec. 30.—The seizure of cargoes of American flour off Delagoa Bay fail to excite much popular interest in England. It is generally looked upon as a fine point of international law that will be amicably settled. So far no official steps in the matter have been taken, owing to the non-arrival of the necessary papers from Washington. The military and international law authorities are almost unanimous in declaring that Great Britain should not declare foodstuffs contraband of war.

The Naval and Military Record, under this head, says to-day:

"Fully 50 per cent. of our food comes from America, the colonies, and other countries We have ceased to make any effort to be self-supporting. This condition constitutes a danger only bearable because of our confidence in the strength of the British Navy and in the friendship and self-interest of the United States. The States may be counted on to fill our larder in both peace and war, but so essential have American supplies become to our safety that we must take no step likely to lead to an interruption of the enormous supply of foodstuffs. Our enemies on the Continent would rejoice if we intercepted the foodstuffs now passing into the Transvaal via Delagoa Bay. A dangerous precedent would thus be created, which would be used against England at the first opportunity."

A correspondent learns that the wireless telegraph instruments recently captured from the Boers and described as Marconi's were not his manufacture. They were made by a well-known German firm, whom Marconi once employed to experiment with plans he afterward discarded. Marconi declares the instruments captured were not workable. Some feeling has been caused against the young inventor by the first report, the belief spreading that he had broken his agreement to supply only the British during the present war.

Regarding traffic generally on the east coast of Africa, the British Admiralty officials say the British Government desires that all ordinary and legitimate trade conducted by foreign vessels should suffer as little restriction as possible.

GREAT BRITAIN'S FOES AT WORK?

BERLIN, Dec. 30.—It is reported in Government circles that Germany does not believe the report that Great Britain intends to take decisive steps soon at Delagoa Bay.

It is admitted that Germany would be informed beforehand if any serious step was intended, and the reports circulated are considered to be balloons dessai issued by the countries interested in preventing Great Britain from getting Delagoa Bay.

REVOLT IMMINENT IN PORTUGAL.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—Advices received in diplomatic circles here say the republicans of Portugal have seized on the alleged Anglo-German-Portuguese secret treaty as a weapon to attack the monarchy, asserting that it is evidence of the monarchy's weakness and willingness to sell the Portuguese colonies to fill the depleted coffers of the Treasury.

The Figaro says:

"King Charles probably will lose his crown if he acquiesces to England's proposal, even under menace."

An interesting piece of diplomatic gossip is that the Portuguese Minister in London is a great friend of the Prince of Wales, and in order to please him practically assured Lord Salisbury that British troops would be permitted to pass through Lorenzo Marques. But it is added, when the matter was brought to the attention of the home Government it repudiated the Minister's action.

BLAME PUT ON CHAMBERLAIN.

German Liberal Leader Says He Is Responsible for All Great Britain's Troubles.

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BERLIN, Dec. 30.—The South African war overshadows everything else here. A correspondent has just had an interesting interview with the Liberal leader, Dr. Barth, who is one of the most steadfast friends of Great Britain and America, but who also condemns this war. Dr. Barth said:

"At present it looks as if England might lose the whole of South Africa. I have private information from Africa, via Holland, according to which the rebellious movement among the Cape Boers has assumed much more serious proportions than the English newspapers admit. There never was a greater piece of political stupidity than that shown by Mr. Chamberlain in provoking war without having made the necessary military preparations. If England had only waited a few years she could have had everything without war.

"If England is totally defeated this war will be the best thing for the world, even for England. It will be a lesson she will not soon forget. It will have a wholesome influence upon the jingoes of all countries, including the German. Our navy scheme, which is almost sure of adoption, must be understood to be in connection with the war in South Africa, all fine phrases offered in explanation notwithstanding. The increase was decided upon because Germany has lost confidence in the men who are shaping England's policy. The brutality of the present English policies renders Germany's position too insecure.

"What happens in the Transvaal to-day on land may happen to Germany upon the sea to-morrow. Distrust of England makes it necessary for Germany to be so strong at sea that the English jingoes will think twice before attacking Germany. If the English statesmen of to-day were of the type of Gladstone and Morley we should have no concern, but with such political jack-o'-lanterns as Mr. Chamberlain at the helm we do not know what to expect, and must arm for any eventuality."

The German press generally, during the last few days, has expressed the opinion that Great Britain will lose not only the war but also South Africa.

A military writer in the Deutsche Tages-Zeitung says:

"It is no longer a question of whether England will not subjugate the Boer republics, but of whether she will also lose Cape Colony. It is true England will retain the harbors, for they lie under the guns of English ships, but the entire interior she will lose, and, instead of the dreamed-of enormous British South African empire, England will only keep a number of ports. This will probably be the issue of the war, if England does not hurry up and conclude peace."

AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP SOUGHT

Great Britain and the Transvaal Both Eager to Gain the Support of the United States.

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LONDON, Dec. 30.—It is strange to note that as the new year dawns for Great Britain the greatest army she ever put in the field remains passive in South Africa, held at bay by two of the smallest republics on the face of the earth, while at home, in spite of the large volume of trade and apparent prosperity, her financial interests are in a state of instability not seen since the Baring crash. All Europe is yelping at her heels, and the necessity for America's friendship is recognized on all sides. Papers and people who for years have been ready with a gibe for Americas good-will no longer make any attempt to belittle the desirability of securing her friendship.

"America," says The Globe, usually humorous at the expense of all things transatlantic, "with a crop of 542,000,000 bushels, is especially in a position to help us."

The economic shoe already begins to pinch the military foot. Not very seriously, but enough to suggest grave cogitations as to what would happen if Great Britain were at war with a great power. The fact that the Government has chartered so many transports has resulted in a rise in the price of bread, while coal is rising by leaps and bounds to famine prices. It is such unpleasant results as these that silence the scoffer at things American and induce such a vituperative publication as The Saturday Review to say:

"The Americans have had their eyes opened to the possibilities of a foreign policy and are taking a sounder, because a cooler, view of the situation. They are not less friendly to us than before, but the insincere element has been eliminated, and has left a stable substratum of good-will."

Which concatenation The Saturday Review, under different circumstances, would doubtless have construed into damning evidence of the insincerity of American friendship.

It must not be inferred that this view is held by many of the sincere English friends of America, who now point to what they are pleased to term its great friendliness as proof of what they have always maintained.

With such a serious outlook for the coming year, it is hardly surprising that articles appear under the heading, "Are We Decadent?" and similar strains. On the other hand there is still a small section of the press and public which devotes its energies to senselessly abusing the Boers and prophesying the speedy entry of the British into Pretoria. Yet, on the whole, the organs voicing the better class of opinion face 1900 and its eventualities in South Africa with an even-minded, unhysterical determination that compels admiration. That there will be a day of reckoning for some one is certainty, but even the most guarded and conservative do not try to conceal. Whether it be Lord Landsdowne, Lord Wolseley, or Gen. Buller it is impossible to tell. But all the information obtainable at present and the gist of criticisms point to Lord Landsdowne having to shoulder the onus for the terrible mismanagement.

While Great Britain feeds contentedly upon long special cables showing American friendship, the Boer agents in Europe believe sentiment in the United States has been gradually turning Boerward, until the time is now ripe to develop it into material effect. Under this impression it is learned that they are contemplating dispatching a special mission to the United States for the purpose of influencing public opinion, possibly by open meetings and by personally assisting the efforts of those in Congress whom they believe friendly. Moreover, they consider it advisable to offset what they declare has been a systematic campaign of Mr John Hays Hammond, the American engineer who was a member of the Johannesburg Reform Committee, to influence Washington opinion. If the plans now under consideration are carried out the mission will include a very prominent Boer agent and a pro-Boer member of the British Parliament, who intended to sail this week, but was prevented by what is thought to be a temporary hitch in the arrangements. Their desire is to affiliate themselves with no particular party, but, by influencing political and public opinion, to secure at least an offer of mediation from the United States.

A correspondent has made careful inquiries but failed to find any circumstance to warrant the belief that such an offer, however made, would receive the slightest consideration.

FRESH ACTIVITY AT LADYSMITH.

Believed that Gen. Buller Is Preparing for a New Attack.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The reported sortie from Ladysmith, resulting in the capture of a Boer position, is not confirmed, and apparently is only a Kafir story. A Chieveley dispatch, dated Dec. 29, makes no mention of it. The same message shows renewed activity upon the part of the British, apparently preparatory to some action. The Boer position eastward of the camp was thoroughly reconnoitred Dec. 28, without drawing the enemy.

The naval guns engaged in daily practice, and it is said on good authority that thirty or forty Boers have been killed by the firing during two days.

A dispatch from Durban predicts that Ladysmith will be relieved on or about Jan. 7. While there is nothing to bear out this forecast there is some disposition to believe Gen. Buller is preparing another attempt to advance this time by an attack on the Boer position on Inhlawe Mountain.

During the night of Dec. 28 Ladysmith and Chieveley Camp were in full communication, the former reporting "All well." While the signaling was in progress, the Boers attempted to muddle the messages with flashlights from each extremity of their long, intrenched line. The Naval Brigade took advantage of the opportunity to shell the Boer positions, which were plainly revealed by their own lights. The Naval Battery resumed the shelling of the Boer trenches on the morning of Dec. 29, but their fire failed to elicit any sign of life.

A dispatch from Cape Town, dated Dec. 27, announced that an armored train had restored communication with Dordrecht, where the Free State flag had been hauled down, and that the Boers had been driven from the adjacent hills to Stormberg.

GEN. BULLER ORDERED TO WAIT.

Believed He Was Told Not to Move Till Roberts Arrives.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The impression continues to gain ground that Gen. Buller and his subordinates have been instructed to undertake no important movement until the arrival of Gen. Roberts, and that Roberts will amalgamate the divisions under Gens. Gatacre, Warren, and French, subsequently marching upon Bloemfontein to capture that place and draw off the Boers from Ladysmith.

To accomplish this, it is believed that Kimberley and Mafeking may be sacrificed. Whether Gen. Buller will acquiesce in this arrangement is seriously doubted by many who know him, and they are rather inclined to believe he will attempt to emulate Gen. Gough, who, under similar circumstances, retrieved his reverses in India while Sir Charles Napier was coming out to supersede.

BOERS SEND HOLIDAY GREETINGS.

PRETORIA, Dec. 30.—Ten unloaded shells inscribed "The Season's Greetings" have been fired at Ladysmith.

No answer has been received.

KIMBERLEY GREETS THE QUEEN.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The War Office issues a dispatch dated Cape Town Dec. 29, evening, saying that Col. Kekewich wired, through the General commanding at Modder River, on Dec. 28, as follows:

"I am desired by the Mayor and Council to forward the following for transmission through the proper channel:

"'To her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen: The inhabitants of Kimberley beg to send your Majesty New Year's greetings. The trouble they have passed through and are still enduring only tends to love and loyalty toward your Majesty's throne and person.

"'R. H. HENDERSON, Mayor,
"'On behalf of the inhabitants.'"

The War Office also issues the following, addressed to the Secretary of State for War:

"Please send the following to Col. Kekewich for communication to the Mayor and Council from the Queen:

"'I am deeply touched by your kind and loyal New Year's greetings. I watch with admiration your determination and gallant defense, though I regret the unavoidable loss of life incurred.'"

METHUEN SHELLS THE BOERS.

Steady Bombardment Proceeding at the Modder River.

PRETORIA, Dec. 29.—A dispatch from the Boer camp at Modder River, dated Dec. 28, reports an artillery duel lasting an hour.

On Dec. 27 a British reconnoitring party made a sortie, but did not come within the Boer range.

The British, Dec. 28, commenced a steady bombardment of the Boer position.

Two British Captains Killed.

PRETORIA, Dec. 29.—Three British prisoners from Malapo report that Capts. Vernon and Sandford of Col. Baden-Powell's staff were killed during the engagement in which Lords Edward Cecil and Cavendish-Bentinck were wounded. The object of the sortie was to capture Boer cannon. The loss of the British were very severe.

MOVEMENT OF BOERS CHECKED.

British Troops Frustrate an Attempt to Cut a Railroad.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 29.—The troops in the British camp of Victoria West turned out last night to repel an attempt of the Boers to cut the railroad near the station.

A patrol reported early in the evening that they had sighted the Boers in the neighborhood.

At 10 o'clock at night the Boers opened a heavy fire near the station. The British replied, and the Boers retired at daybreak, their attempt having turned out a failure.

LIKES MRS. KRUGER'S DESSERT

Conyngham Greene Tells the Queen Stories of the Domestic Life of Oom Paul's Wife.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—During the recent visit to Windsor of Mr. Conyngham Greene, former British Agent at Pretoria, Queen Victoria asked him a lot of questions regarding Mrs. Krüger, her housekeeping and personal characteristics.

Mr. Greene entertained her Majesty with incidents showing the simplicity of Mrs. Krüger's home life and her personal attention to kitchen duties, detailing with special zest upon the excellence of a certain dessert which Mrs. Krüger makes.

WEDDINGS HASTENED BY THE WAR.

Many British Officers Marry and Start for the Front.

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LONDON, Dec. 30.—The death of the Duke of Westminster, combined with the mourning already prevalent on account of the war losses, left few of the titled families of Great Britain free to celebrate Christmas week with the usual festivities. The Grosvenor family has so many ramifications among the nobility and such a large number of other titled people have recently died that one would almost think the Court was in mourning.

To this condition of affairs a pathetic paradox is found in the society news columns, which daily announce a long list of forthcoming marriages, the bridegrooms, in a majority of the cases, being soldiers. It is a season of short engagements and sudden deaths. Momentarily expecting orders to sail for South Africa, the British officers have apparently taken the opportunity of "striking while the iron is hot," and many a quiet marriage is now followed within a few days by a farewell at Southampton.

For instance, Major Maxse, who took part in the recent defeat of the Khalifa, returned to England, married Lord Leconfield's daughter, and is now on his way to the Cape.

DUKE OF NORFOLK VOLUNTEERS.

Great Britain's Leading Peer Would Go to South Africa.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The martial spirit and universal desire to serve the country at the front shows no signs of abating. The action of England's Premier Duke, the Duke of Norfolk, who is Postmaster General, and by no means a young man, (he was born in 1847,) in volunteering for active service is the latest example of the spirit which pervades all classes. The Duke of Norfolk's position in the Cabinet and his tremendous business interests, to say nothing of his power as lay head of the Catholic Church in England, will probably prevent the acceptance of his offer.

No little comment has been caused by the War Office's tardy recognition of the engineers and artillery. Until Gen. Warren of the engineers was sent out, all the general officers in the field were cavalrymen or infantrymen. The country howled for Gen. Warren's appointment, and, at last, the man who knows South African topography better than any other General received recognition. Then followed, in quick succession, Gen. Roberts, an artillery man, and Gens. Kitchener and Chermside, engineers, until the campaign now bids fair to be chiefly directed by the hitherto neglected "gunners and sappers."

Among the latest distinguished men going to South Africa is Capt. Holford, who is one of the closest friends of the Prince of Wales and his equerry. The Captain sails Jan. 6 to join his regiment, the First Life Guards. From 1888 to 1892 Capt. Holford was equerry to the late Duke of Clarence, and since then has been equerry to the Prince of Wales. He is a wealthy land owner and proprietor of Dorchester House, London, famous for its picture galleries.

Ceylon Planters Volunteer.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The Government has accepted 125 Ceylon volunteers, mostly planters, and has also accepted the offers of Indian Princes to supply horses.

MR. HAY LEAVES FOR HIS POST.

New American Consul to Pretoria Sails for South Africa.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Adelbert S. Hay, the new United States Consul at Pretoria, left Waterloo Railroad Station here, this morning, for Southampton, on his way to Cape Town. Mr. Hay is charged with many commissions from relatives and friends of the British prisoners at Pretoria.

The same train took Lord Edward Stanley, one of the Junior Lords of the Treasury, and edest son of Earl Derby, formerly Governor General of Canada. Lord Stanley has been appointed to a position on Gen. Roberts's staff.

Sir William Stokes, Surgeon-in-Ordinary to Queen Victoria in Ireland, and surgeon to the Meath Hospital, Dublin, and a number of hospital nurses also left London for Southampton with Mr. Hay and Lord Stanley.

WILL OBSERVE BOER MOVEMENTS.

United States Military Attache to be Sent to the Transvaal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Learning that the French and Germans and perhaps other nations had military officers accompanying the Boer armies as observers, the War Department felt that it would like the same privilege for an expert of its own. Mr. Hollis, United States Consul at Pretoria, was accordingly directed to ask President Krueger if he would allow an American officer to accompany the troops.

A cablegram has just been received from the Consul saying that the Boer Government has courteously assented to the request. The War Department will at once select a suitable man for the place and he will be hurried to the scene of hostilities.

Beef for British Soldiers.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—A train of twenty-eight cars loaded with corned beef will leave Hammond, Ind., Sunday night, bound for the British soldiers in South Africa. The shipment was sold to the British Government by the Hammond Packing Company. It is said that other local concerns have large orders which will soon be sent away.

Protest Against Insurance Companies.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Advices from Cape Town say there is great dissatisfaction there at the action of the British insurance companies, who are retarding volunteering by making policy holders pay war risk premiums, while the agencies of the leading American companies allow perfect freedom for naval and military service.

Many Volunteers at Winnipeg.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 30.—A special from Winnipeg says: Major Williams of the Royal Canadian Dragoons stated to-day that he had received no fewer than 490 applications for enlistment for active service with the imperial forces in South Africa, the majority being from ex-soldiers and ex-mounted policemen. Eighty-four non-commissioned officers and men and four officers are all that are allowed from Manitoba. The local contingent will leave Winnipeg Jan. 6 to join the Canadian forces at Halifax.

Patti Will Sing for the War Fund.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Mme. Patti heads the list of prominent artists who will sing at Covent Garden Feb. 22, under the patronage of the Marchioness of Lansdowne, in aid of the wives and families of officers killed during the war. On the same occasion the Duchess of Marlborough will recite a patriotic poem.

Expedition to the Transvaal.

The North German Lloyd steamship Werra was not able to sail for Naples yesterday, but will start at 10:30 o'clock this morning. It was reported that she will take out a party of fifty men under the guidance of H. G. M. L. Adriesse, who will go from Naples to Lorenzo Marques, in Delagoa Bay, and after procuring passports will cross the country into the Transvaal, where they will go into the Red Cross service in the Boer-English war.

SEIZURE OF BOER BUTTONS.

Shipped from New Jersey and Found in Canada.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 30.—A large number of buttons, on which are inscribed the words: "Victory to the Boers," both in French and in English, were recently seized by the customs officials in Toronto and forwarded to the department here. All importations of the character mentioned are declared to be seditious under the customs act and are therefore prohibited.

The buttons were being sent to Toronto and Montreal people. They were manufactured in New Jersey.

TRANSVAAL SYMPATHIZERS MEET.

Toast in Cincinnati to the United States of South Africa.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—A special to The Tribune from Cincinnati says:

"At a meeting of the Transvaal sympathizers held last night a toast to 'the United States of South Africa' was proposed by the Chairman, who mentioned the members of the future Government, Natal, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, and Swaziland.

"Mr. von Alitow, a relative of President Krüger, arrived from New York City in time to make a speech, in the course of which he said:

"'We have now 4,000 Americans, well drilled in Pretoria, with 2,000 more on the way. Funds are coming from all parts of this broad land. We may need 50,000 men, but we are satisfied that we can have them on time, even with the English blockade.'

"Contributions to the amount of several thousand dollars were made in secret session. A badge was adopted, with the motto 'United States of South Africa,' in the shape of a Maltese cross, the names of different States inscribed in red, orange, and blue."

AMERICAN WOMAN FLEES.

Driven from Johannesburg and Forced to Leave Her Valuables.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Dec. 30.—Mrs. Celia Rees, formerly Miss Bueter, whose parents reside in this city, has written them from Durban, Natal, confirming her marriage to W. J. Rees, a diamond king of Johannesburg, and stating that they have fled from their home to Durban, Natal, which is now crowded with refugees from the South African cities. She says in part:

"We had intended to take a trip to India, but the war came on, and we had to flee to this place, leaving all of our household goods at Johannesburg, which is now only occupied by a few Dutch women and looting parties. Many people had to leave with only the clothing they wore. The Dutch say that if they lose the day they will burn Johannesburg and blow the mines to atoms."

Transport for Canadian Troops.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 30.—The steamer Laurentian, which arrived last night, will be the first of the three transports, carrying the second Canadian contingent to South Africa, to sail. She is expected to leave Halifax Jan. 13, and will take 314 men, with some members of the staff, and 315 horses.

YEAR'S GOOD AND BAD DEEDS.

Record High for Public Gifts and Low for Dishonesty.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—The Tribune to-morrow will say:

"Among all the records of the year 1899 not one stands out so conspicuously as that of the donations and bequests made for religion, educational institutions, charity, libraries, museums and galleries, and to cities for popular benefit and entertainment. No year in the history of this country has ever equaled it. The aggregate thus bestowed is $79,749,956, as compared with $23,984,900 in 1898 and $33,612,814 in 1897. In the preparation of the statistics no record has been kept of donations or bequests of less than $1,000.

"Of the total amount stated above there has been given to educational institutions $55,851,817; to charities, $13,206,676; to churches, $2,992,593; to museums and art galleries, $2,686,500, and to libraries, $5,012,400.

"The record of embezzling, forgery, defaulting, and bank wrecking was the smallest in the last twenty-one years. The total is $2,218,373, compared with $5,851,263 in 1898 and $11,248,084 in 1897."

SCENIC ARTIST'S TROUBLES.

James Grace, Endowed with Legacy and Pension, Victim of Exposure.

James Grace, sixty years old, was found by the police on Wednesday night on the Bowery suffering from the effects of liquor and exposure. At Bellevue Hospital he said that his best friend was Frank B. Murtha, formerly manager of the Murray Hill Theatre. From Bellevue he was removed to Manhattan Hospital, on Blackwell's Island.

A man who said that he represented Mr. Murtha, visited Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon and stated that Grace had been left some money by wealthy relatives, but it had been placed in the hands of Mr. Murtha, who was to give Grace $1 a day. During the last few days Grace had failed to call for the money, and this had led Mr. Murtha to look for him. The alleged friend got permission to call up Manhattan Hospital by Telephone, and was told that Grace's condition was serious. He told the hospital authorities to give the man all the help needed, as he had money to pay for whatever extra attention he received. The man said that Grace was well connected, and had been a scenic artist of great ability. He was capable of earning a large salary, but for many years had done nothing.

A man who has known Grace for the last twenty years said last night that Grace was a relative of Mrs. Murtha and had been an iron molder. He served in the Union Army during the civil war and receives a pension. Years ago his wifes clothing caught fire in her home and she was burned to death. Grace was burned and disfigured in trying to save her. Since her death he had done very little. In 1880 he was for five weeks assistant to Artist Bowles in the Windsor Theatre.

Taken with Apoplexy on the Street.

A well-dressed man, who was only able to give his name and address, was stricken with appoplexy in front of 20 Desbrosses Street last evening and taken to Hudson Street Hospital in an ambulance. There he lapsed into unconsciousness, and it is feared by the surgeons that he will die. The name he gave, and which is borne out by papers in his pockets, was L. B. Girardeau, forty-five years old, of 102 Palisade Avenue, Hoboken, N. J.

Florida and the South.

The Southern Ry. announces for the Winter travel to Georgia, the Carolinas and Florida, and Mexico and California, the most perfect schedules and through car service ever offered. Operating from New York over the Pennsylvania R. R. four daily trains, and commencing January 16th, the New York & Florida Limit between New York and St. Augustine resumes service. The equipment of its trains are of the highest standard, and all of its through trains have Pullman sleeping and dining car service. At the office of the Southern Ry., 271 Broadway, is the Information Bureau of all the resorts of the South.—Adv.

CUBAN COLONISTS SAIL.

Three Hundred Men from All Parts of the United States Start for La Gloria.

It was a remarkable company that sailed yesterday from Pier 6 North River on the steamship Yarmouth. It consisted of men only—over 300 in number and from all parts of the United States. There were lawyers, merchants, small tradesmen of all kinds, mechanics, and farmers. They expect to become the progenitors of future generations of colonial sons and dames in the Island of Cuba. The farmers, tradesmen, and mechanics were most numerous, but it was noticed that most of those who were not mechanics were supplied with tools—carpenters' and a general assortment.

The Yarmouth takes out what may be said to be the first American colonists to Cuba, and their destination is La Gloria, the site of the new colony, which is being founded by the Cuban Land and Steamship Company, incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey, and with headquarters in this city. The colonists are all stockholders, and are apparently confident that great opportunities await them in the Pearl of the Antilles.

La Gloria lies about thirty miles west of Nuevitas, on the north coast of the island, in the Province of Puerto Principe. It includes some 90,000 acres of land. The colonists said that while they were not going to moor their bark in some fern and rock-bound coast, they were not looking forward to a life of tropic luxury amid orange groves and bananas.

The land which they are to settle is a wilderness, they said, as wild as that which offered its rugged hospitality to the Pilgrim fathers of old, though fortunately less cold. It is heavily wooded or brush-grown, and they expect to subdue it to the needs of agriculture with the axe and the plow.

The kind of a life which they expect to live was indicated by the character of their belongings, which pretty well filled the vessel's hold. It should be said that only about half of those who go expect to remain this trip. The others go to investigate. But those who go to settle now were provided with tents and a full camp outfit.

One young tailor from Binghamton said he had invested his savings, amounting to about $75, in the enterprise. This included the cost of transportation, his outfit, and the first payment on his stock in the company, which entitles him also to a bit of land. He takes along a tailoring outfit and some carpenter's tools as well. There were eight others in his party, including a baker, a stove dealer, who took some stoves with him; a cigar maker, who expects to find his material in Cuba, and others of various trades.

There was a business man from the State of Washington, who goes to see what the prospects are, and an Oklahoma settler, who says he made a good thing of it in the West and thinks he may do equally well in Cuba. While all nationalities were represented, the party was made up in the main of Americans, and the farming element was strong. The oddest things taken aboard, comparatively speaking, were a peanut roaster and a bicycle. Many of the tradesmen took along stocks of wares for which they expect there will be a demand. One had several barrels containing bottled beer.

A regular steamship service is to be maintained between this port and La Gloria, vessels sailing from here every two weeks. The Yarmouth belongs to the Yarmouth Steamship Company, and plies in the Nova Scotian passenger service in Summer.

No women were allowed to go on the first trip, as a hotel which is under construction will not be ready until next month, and it was thought inadvisable to permit of their being subjected to the roughing it that will be the lot of this first installment. Thirty women are, however, booked for the next trip.

There was a large party of friends to see the colonists off, and among others were many rosy cheeked country girls who appeared greatly interested in the steamship, many never having seen one before. One old farmer was heard to say: "I have crossed the lakes, but I declare I never saw the ocean before."

Owing to delay in getting coal aboard the Yarmouth, which was scheduled to sail at 3 o'clock, did not get away until after 8 o'clock last night.

REAL ESTATE SOLD FOR $465,000.

Newport Place and the McLean Estate Change Hands.

W. E. & F. B. Taylor have sold for David H. King, Jr., his place at Newport, R. I., known as "Whitehall," together with stables, &c., at $150,000.

The same brokers also sold for Daniel F. Cohalan and others, the plot of ninety acres at Woodlawn Heights, about 400 feet north of the New York City line, known as the McLean estate, for $315,000.

HEALTH BOARD STATISTICS.

Brooklyn the Healthiest Borough—City Population 3,550,053.

The Board of Health yesterday gave out some statistics for the year ended yesterday. The five boroughs of the city are treated separately, and according to the death rate figures Brooklyn is the healthiest borough in New York. The death rate percentages for the five boroughs are as follows: Manhattan, 18.49; Bronx, 22.61; Brooklyn, 17.56; Queens, 18.67, and Richmond, 18.79. The percentage for the five boroughs together is 18.37.

The total number of deaths during the year was 65,218, against 65,804 last year. There were 23,750 deaths of children under five years, 15,364 under one year, 8,922 sixty-five years and over, 15,544 deaths in institutions and 35,734 deaths in tenements. There were 77,648 births and 30,470 marriages reported during the year. The number of deaths from pneumonia was 8,529, against 7,485 for 1898, more than from any other disease. There were 629 suicides, against 693 for 1898, and 131 homicides, against 115 during the previous year.

The statistics give the estimated population for the city for the year 1898 as being 3,438,899, and for 1899 3,550,053.

Charity Society Appeals.

The Charity Organization Society renews its recent appeals for the following cases: One hundred dollars toward the support of a middle-aged single woman who is without friends able to help her, burdered as she is with members of her family for the sake of whom she has sacrificed herself and the care of whom has drained her resources. Her father is very old, and one of her brothers is seriously ill. The case is urgent and pitiful; $300 to pay the entrance fee into a home for a widow verging on eighty years of age, who is now dependent and has no friends able to support her. The society acknowledges with many thanks the following contributions received for these cases: "E. L. M.," $30; "N. E. C." and "C. M. H.," $25 each; "H. D." N. Witherell, S. M. Lehman, and K. Otani, $10 each; "C. P. S." $2; J. Gould's Son & Co. and "J. C. E." $1 each. Money in response to these appeals may be sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

Yale Accepts Harvard's Courtesy.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 30.—President Hadley of Yale announced to-day that in the name of Harvard University the aid of the Boston Symphony Orchestra had been offered to Yale University for its bi-centennial celebration in October, 1901. This offer was gratefully accepted by the corporation of Yale University, and is regarded as an expression of good will from the older to the younger university.

National Eistedfod at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 30.—The National Eistedfod of the Cambro-Americans will begin here to-morrow with religious exercises, consisting of sermons and singing in the English and Welsh languages. It will close on Monday, Jan. 1, with competitive choral contests by Welsh singing societies representing various sections of the United States.

For Cattaraugus County Judge.

ALBANY, Dec. 30.—It is understood that Gov. Roosevelt has decided to appoint Winfield Scott Thrasher to be County Judge of Cattaraugus County to succeed Judge Kruse, promoted to the Supreme Court bench.

Dubois Wins Six-Day Race.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 30.—The six-day bicycle race finished at 11 o'clock to-night, and was won by John Dubois, who made 779 miles 15 laps. Munroe was second.

Spain Negotiating for a Treaty.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—A special dispatch from Madrid says it is officially announced there that negotiations have been opened with the United States for a new treaty of commerce.

FIRE AT ULMER PARK.

Property Belonging to William Texter Damaged $10,000 Worth.

A fire which lighted up the shores of Gravesend Bay, Brooklyn, and offered a fine spectacle, occurred early last evening in a two-story building on the Ulmer Park property, at Harway and Twenty-fifth Avenues. The building contained an electric light and ice-making plant, and was also used as a storehouse. The origin of the fire is not known. The intense cold had frozen the water in the hydrants in the neighborhood, and the firemen were greatly hampered.

The close proximity of several large pavilions and a hotel made the fire a dangerous one, but the firemen succeeded in confining the blaze to the building in which it started. The loss was estimated at about $10,000. William Texter is the owner of the building.

EX-CONVICTS' HOME IN FLUSHING

Mrs. Booth Does Not Understand Why There Should Be Opposition.

MONTCLAIR, N J., Dec. 30.—Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth is still confined to her room with an attack of heart trouble. She could not be seen to-night, but Miss Hughes, her secretary, in answer to a question as to what Mrs. Booth intended to do in view of the reported opposition to the establishment of a home for ex-convicts at Flushing, L. I., said:

"Mrs. Booth does not understand why there should be any opposition to the proposed settlement in Flushing. It is not an experiment, as we have had a colony of ex-convicts in New York City for three years and have never had any trouble."

Miss Hughes said one of the rules of the home in New York is that all inmates must be in before dark, and one violation of that rule bars the offender forever from the privileges of the institution. This rule will be enforced at the new home.

Mrs. Booth expects to take possession of the Flushing property shortly, and about forty ex-convicts will be taken there.

JUSTICE BARNARD RETIRES.

Leaves the Supreme Court Bench After Serving Thirty-six Years.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 30.—After thirty-six years of continuous service on the bench of the Supreme Court in this State, Justice Joseph F. Barnard to-day brought to a close his judicial career. He was elected to the bench in 1863 for eight years, re-elected in 1871 for a term of fourteen years, and again re-elected in 1885 for a term of fourteen years. The age limit overtook him in 1893, and he has served since by appointment of the Governor under a provision especially inserted in the last Constitution of the State to meet his case. The term for which he was last elected having expired, he will not be eligible for assignment next year.

Justice Barnard was born in Nantucket, Mass., in 1823. He was graduated from Yale College in 1841, and was admitted to the bar in 1844, after which he practiced law in this city until his elevation to the bench in 1863. In 1870 he was appointed by the Governor Presiding Justice of the General Term of this department. His last two elections were not opposed. It is estimated that Judge Barnard has tried more than 100,000 issues of law and fact.

Fifty members of the bar assembled this morning to bid him farewell as a Judge. Addresses were made by William H. Wood and Allison Butts, to which Justice Barnard responded.

BALTIMORE HAS A SENSATION.

Mrs. H. W. Archer Sues Her Husband for Separate Maintenance.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 30.—A sensation has been created in society circles by the wife of Henry Wilson Archer, a prominent lawyer and a member of one of the oldest Maryland families, entering suit for separate support and maintenance. They have been married only two years, and the wife alleges that immediately upon their return from their wedding trip her husband began a systematic course of ill treatment, and that on Nov. 4 last he deserted her.

The husband is also charged with leaving his wife alone for days and weeks at a time; with not speaking to her; with insulting her grossly and intentionally in public and before her friends, and with displaying toward her at all times a vile and cruel temper. Mrs. Archer's wife states, possesses a large and valuable estate, having inherited $60,000 from his father.

Mrs. Archer's maiden name was Hannah Bryarly Lee. She is a daughter of Col. O. Thomas Lee.

Ask Dewey to Visit St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 30.—The Business Men's League forwarded to-day to Admiral Dewey an invitation to visit St. Louis during the month of May. This is following out the arrangement made by the league's Convention Committee, which called on Admiral Dewey while in Washington early in the month, and secured from him an oral acceptance of a similar invitation. He, however, asked that the invitation be reduced to writing and forwarded to him, in order that he could have it before him as a reminder.

Dewey Contributes to Brumby Fund.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 30.—Admiral Dewey has subscribed $50 to the fund being raised here to erect a monument to Lieut. Thomas M. Brumby, who recently died of fever at Washington.

Young Connecticut Lawyer Missing.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Dec. 30.—Richard Law Crump, a young lawyer of this city, who has been preparing himself for the work of a librarian at Albany, N. Y., has been missing since Oct. 14, and foul play is feared. He left Albany for this city on the above date, and was known to arrive at the Grand Central Station, New York. Mr. Crump belongs to one of the oldest families in New London.

Alleged Swindler Is Set Free.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 30.—Owing to the illness of the complainant,

NOTICE.

New-York Life Insurance Company,

JOHN A. McCALL, - - - President,

Nos. 346 & 348 BROADWAY.

The Oldest and Largest International Life Insurance Company in the World. A Mutual Company, WITHOUT CAPITAL STOCK, Having a Membership of

FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND POLICY-HOLDERS,

Who ARE the Company, who OWN the Company, and who ALONE receive the PROFITS of the Company.

This Company, HAVING CLOSED ITS BOOKS TO-DAY for the year 1899, announces that during the year it has ISSUED, and RECEIVED the premiums on,

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND NEW POLICIES,

AGGREGATING

Two Hundred and Two Million Dollars OF NEW INSURANCE;

THAT ITS Outstanding INSURANCE, PAID-FOR, has been increased during the year by over

One Hundred and Sixteen Million Dollars;

THAT ITS Total Outstanding INSURANCE, PREMIUMS PAID, exceeds

One Billion and Sixty Million Dollars.

New York, December 30, 1899. CHAS. C. WHITNEY, Secretary.

GRIGGS REFUSES TO ACT

Returns Shippers' Protest to the Commerce Commission.

SAYS NO WRONG IS SHOWN

Asserts that Objectors Must Show a Contract, Combination, or Conspiracy to Make a Case.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Attorney General Griggs to-day returned to the Inter-State Commerce Commission the transcript of the evidence taken at a hearing before the commission last week in the matter of the new freight classification, with the statement that the matter is one for action by the commission, and not by the Attorney General. The Attorney General says:

"I am in receipt of your communication of the 28th inst., and have given the matter such careful consideration as the limited time at my command has permitted.

"It appears that on the 8th inst. the Inter-State Commerce Commission ordered an inquiry with respect to certain charges in freight classification made by official classification No. 20, which is to take effect Jan. 1, 1900. At the conclusion of the testimony taken at the hearing on the 21st and 22d inst. certain protesting shippers requested that a transcript of the proceedings be transmitted to the Attorney General, claiming that a violation of the anti-trust law had been shown.

"The legality of the method of preparing, adopting, and filing the official classification has never before been questioned, nor, indeed, was it questioned in the complaints leading to your order of the 8th inst., which were that the changes made are 'discriminating and wrongful,' and will subject shippers and shipments in the territory affected 'to unreasonable charges and unjust discrimination and undue prejudice and disadvantage.'

"During the course of the testimony at the hearing it was repeatedly suggested that your commission had no power to take official action at that time, but that, after the classification had gone into effect, it would be open to shippers to make formal complaint invoking the remedy provided for unreasonable rates and unjust discriminations by the inter-State commerce law.

"During the course of the hearing the shippers who were present protesting against the changes, requested the carriers to postpone the time for the official classification to take effect for sixty or ninety days. This request was refused, the carriers insisting that the effect of the changes could only be determined by experience, and stating they would be quite willing to consider complaints and correct changes which practical operation should prove to be unjust. It was after this request for a postponement had been refused that some of the shippers presented to the commission the resolution and petition which you have transmitted.

"This resolution recites that the changes made by the new official classification, by increaseing less than carload rates over carload rates, will greatly inure to the benefit of the large shippers and to the detriment of the small shippers; and that a postponement of their operation has been refused, therefore the shippers petition the commission to lay the testimony before the Attorney General in order that he may take action under the anti-trust law to prevent the official classification from going into operation.

"It is apparent from the protests originally filed, from the terms of your order of the 8th inst., from the resolution and petition presented by the shippers and from your own communication, that it is the changes made, and not the method of making them, which is complained of. Under the classification which has obtained for many years, all freight is divided into six classes. For these classes the railroad companies fix graded rates. A change from a lower to a higher class would increase the rate if the existing rates are maintained.

"It is against the increased rate thus produced that the shippers protest. They claim:

"First—The changes will result in unreasonable rates;

"Second—In unjust discrimination against the small in favor of the large shippers;

"Third—In charging more for a short than a long haul.

"Obviously, these are matters for the consideration of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. A railroad company may raise its rates to an unreasonable point; it may discriminate among its shippers; it may charge more for a short than a long haul, but none of these acts, however unjust and wrongful, amounts to a violation of the anti-trust law.

"To authorize the Attorney General to direct injunction proceedings under this law it must be shown that there is a "contract, combination, or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States.' In the first place, there is no contract, combination, or conspiracy shown. There is consultation by representative railroad men in committee respecting suggested changes in classification. There is subsequent independent action by railroad companies in the adoption of the new classification recommended by the committee. The testimony taken does not show that any railroad company acted under compulsion of a combination in adopting the official classification.

"It must be conceded that a common classification by railroad companies operating in the same territory is a desirable thing. Will it be insisted that railroad companies cannot consult respecting freight classification? Or that, because one railroad company adopts a certain classification, another cannot? The anti-trust law says there must be a contract, or combination, or conspiracy. This must be shown. And it must be shown to restain individual action. This is not shown in the testimony submitted.

"Moreover, there must not only be a contract, combination, or conspiracy, but it must be in restraint of inter-State commerce. As applies to carriers, this means a combination to suppress competition. It is only by suppressing competition and arbitrarily fixing rates, that a restraint can be put upon inter-State commerce. The filing of an official classification does not fix the rates. It places articles in certain classes, but the rates for the classes are determined by the railroad companies outside the classification.

"The Trans-Missouri and Joint Traffic Association cases afford no precedent for the action requested in this case. Each of those associations was formed by a contract, under which the companies selected a central authority to fix and maintain rates. There was an absolute suppression of competition. The power of independent action was destroyed. No company could change a rate fixed by the managers of the association without subjecting itself to a penalty.

"If the testimony submitted showed a combination among the railroad companies to restrain commerce among the several States, I would not hesitate to invoke the remedy provided by the anti-trust law, but to take such action upon the faith of the facts submitted, would not only be futile, but absurd. If there be a remedy for the complaining shippers, it lies in an appeal to your commission under the Inter-State Commerce law."

DELAY IN THE ROBERTS REPORT.

Mr. Tayler Expects It Ready by the Middle of January.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Representative Tayler of Ohio, Chairman of the special committee which is investigating the case of Brigham H. Roberts, says that the case will not come up for action in the House before the middle of January.

The arguments will begin Jan. 4. When they are finished the committee will form its conclusions. Then the report must be written. As it will be exhaustive, the greatest care will be required in its preparation.

Car Struck by a Switch Engine.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—A switch engine of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad ran into a street car to-day, hurling the car fifty feet and injuring three passengers. The conductor, motorman, and two passengers escaped serious injury by jumping. The injuries of an unidentified colored man may prove fatal. The car was completely demolished.

Freight Wreck in Massachusetts.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Dec. 30.—A freight engine and three cars were wrecked on the North Adams branch of the Boston and Albany Railroad here to-day. The freight train was standing on the main track, when a switching engine ran down from one of the tracks, striking the freight train near the middle.

MRS. ALFRED MORRISON DEAD.

Mount Vernon Woman Held Husband Who Shot Her Blameless.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 30.—Mrs. Alfred Morrison, who was shot by her husband in mistake for a burglar early yesterday morning, died at her home, 235 South Tenth Avenue, from the effects of the bullet wound this morning.

Mrs. Morrison was conscious until she died. She repeatedly assured her husband and those about her that she believed him innocent of a deliberate attempt to shoot her. She told him she knew he wounded her by accident and tried to console him.

SHIP STICKS ON THE WAYS.

Launching of the Grecian at Wilmington Is a Failure.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 30.—The attempt to launch the Winsor Line steamship Grecian at the Harlan & Hollingsworth Shipyards to-day, was a failure, the new ship sticking on the ways.

When the blocks were sawed away and the vessel started for her plunge into the icy water, Miss Winsor, daughter of the President of the company, who acted as sponsor for the new liner, broke the traditional bottle of wine and spoke the words that named the ship. To the great disappointment of everybody, however, the huge hulk moved only about eighteen inches and then stuck. An investigation showed that the tallow in the ways had frozen and caked, and when the vessel started to move the grease dropped from the ways and she rested on the timbers without the tallow.

Jacks were used in an attempt to start the ship again, but every effort failed, and after an hour's hard work it was decided to abandon the task. The vessel was then made fast, shored up, and will be blocked up and a new supply of tallow placed on the ways, when it is expected she will again be started on Tuesday for her launching.

The Grecian is a three-deck freight and passenger steamer, built to rate under the United States standard for seventeen years; length over all, 290 feet; beam, 42 feet, and a carrying capacity of about 2,500 tons. She has four water-tight bulkheads, four hatches, four side ports on each side, two steel masts, together with steel deck house, with accommodations for about a hundred passengers. She has two electric light plants, 200 lights each, and an eighteen-inch searchlight. The power will be furnished by triple-expansion engines, with four boilers, built to sustain a working pressure of 170 pounds. She will have a bunker capacity of 275 tons, and is to make a speed of 15¾ knots on her trial.

New Lake Steamer Launched.

DETROIT, Dec. 30.—At noon to-day there was successfully launched from the Wyandotte yards of the Detroit Shipbuilding Company what is confidently claimed to be the finest and fastest excursion steamer on either the lakes or the seacoast. The new boat was christened Tashmoo, the name of a St. Clair River resort, one of the enterprises of the White Star Company, owners of the craft. The Tashmoo is a side-wheeler, modeled largely after the most modern of the Hudson River passenger steamers.

Rockefellers Take an Appeal.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 30.—John D. and William Rockefeller to-day filed in the Westchester County Clerk's Office a notice of appeal to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court from the judgment of the court in favor of N. W. Taylor, as Supervisor of the town of Mount Pleasant, and others, against the above named defendants, for $649.42, costs, and disbursements. This was an action to make the taxpayers of the town of Mount Pleasant pay the costs and expenses they put the Board of Town Officers to in the matter of the complaints of the Rockefellers and other taxpayers against their assessments, which they considered excessive.

Kansas Editor Sentenced for Libel.

TROY, Kan., Dec. 30.—Pool Grinslead, editor of The Wathena Star, has been sentenced in the District Court here to eleven months' imprisonment in the county jail for criminal libel. The editor accused State Senator John Fulton of accepting a bribe in connection with the location of the new State Insane Asylum. Grinslead will edit his paper from the county jail.

ALDERMEN'S LAST MEETING

New Bridge from Pike Street to Brooklyn Provided For.

KING'S BRIDGE GRANT PASSED

Appropriation of $1,000,000 for Blackwell's Island Bridge Goes Through, but the Council Refuses It.

The last meeting of the Board of Aldermen for the year 1899 took place yesterday. A new board will be organized Tuesday. According to an opinion of Corporation Counsel Whalen all business unfinished at yesterday's session must be introduced as new business next year. The opinion was a surprise to the Aldermen.

The principal business transacted by the outgoing board was the adoption of a resolution approving the construction of a new bridge across the East River from Pike Slip, Manhattan, to Brooklyn. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 45 to 10, but not until Alderman Stewart had questioned the count and Chief Clerk Blake had for the second time called the roll.

Before Clerk Blake had called the roll for the second time Alderman Byrne protested, claiming Alderman Stewart had no right to question the honesty of the Clerk. Clerk Blake got mad. He had acted as Clerk for nearly twelve years, and his word had never been questioned before.

The next business brought up was the resolution providing for the building of the proposed Blackwell's Island bridge. As soon as the resolution was announced there was much dodging of the members, several of the followers of Tammany leaving the room. Aldermen James J. Smith and Fleck were among those who disappeared. They were cornered in the anteroom, and, although they were coaxed to return and cast their ballot for or against the resolution, they refused. Finally Mr. Smith was carried in by several other members and he voted in the negative. Only 42 votes were recorded in favor of the resolution, and the Chairman, Alderman Muh, announced its defeat.

Alderman McCall surprised everybody a half hour later by calling up again the resolution authorizing the construction of the Blackwell's Island bridge, and in a short time the Aldermen had reconsidered their previous action in defeating the resolution and had secured the necessary forty-five votes to pass it. The Aldermen, having authorized the construction of the bridge, then appropriated $1,000,000 with which to begin work.

The Aldermen passed the King's Bridge Road franchise, the rate of compensation for which was fixed by the Board of Estimate a few weeks ago. This is the franchise which was granted to the Third Avenue Railroad Company three years ago, but the grant was set aside by the courts. The Third Avenue Road and the Metropolitan Company have since divided the territory and settled all differences.

The proposed railroad is to run up King's Bridge Road from Manhattan Street to One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, across the Harlem Ship Canal to Spuyten Duyvil and over Riverdale Avenue to the city line, with branches on the Boulevard, Lafayette, and West Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street.

The resolution providing for the payment of $305,000 for extra work on the Harlem Speedway, which has been held up by the Aldermen ever since the board has been in existence, was approved.

A resolution was adopted authorizing $475,000 for the purchase of new police station sites in different parts of the city.

The Aldermen concurred in a resolution changing the name of Mall Street to Van Cott Place.

Before taking up the business of the meeting, resolutions were adopted thanking President Woods, Vice President Gledhill, Chief Clerk Michael F. Blake, and Deputy McCoy, the clerks, and reporters for their services. Alderman Bridges introduced a resolution, which was adopted, extending to Col. John L. Burleigh, a retiring member, the best wishes of his fellow-members. All the retiring members were embraced in one resolution extending them the best wishes of those remaining behind. Alderman Woodward, the leader of the minority, was also thanked.

A committee of Councilmen announced at 1 o'clock that the hour of 12 o'clock was approaching, and that the Council was going to adjourn. A joint committee from the Council and Aldermen had agreed that the Municipal Assembly should adjourn at 12 o'clock, but to give them more time the clock was turned back. The remaining business was rapidly disposed of, and the board adjourned sine die.

MEETING OF THE COUNCIL.

Would Call Elm Street Dewey Avenue —New Name for Whitehall Street.

The Councilmen met in their chamber yesterday and approved the resolution adopted by the Aldermen providing for the erection of the East River Bridge from Pike Street to Brooklyn. The Council also approved the resolution passed previously by the Aldermen relating to the King's Bridge Road franchise.

A resolution offered originally as a "slap" at Controller Coler and providing for a tunnel to the Borough of Queens at a cost of $1,900,000 was laid over. The Council approves of the resolution authorizing the expenditure of $475,000 for new station houses, but the resolution providing for the issuance of $365,000 in bonds for the construction of the East River Park failed to pass for the want of the necessary number of votes.

The Council appropriated $200,000 for the construction of a bridge across the Newtown Creek, but refused to pass the resolution appropriating $1,000,000 for the Blackwell's Island Bridge. The resolution authorizing the construction of the bridge was passed by the Council some time ago.

It was decided to change the name of Elm Street to Dewey Avenue and Whitehall Street to South Broadway. It was also decided to change the name of Mall Street to Van Cott Place.

Complimentary speeches were made by President Guggenheimer, Vice President Oakley, and several other members.

COLER SCORES SCHOOL SYSTEM

Says His Department Is Not to Blame for Delay in Paying Manhattan and Bronx Teachers.

Controller Coler issued the following statement yesterday: "It appears there will probably be considerable delay in paying the school teachers of Manhattan and the Bronx the balance of the amounts due them for the year 1899. This is entirely due to the inability of the School Board to state how much of the amount claimed is due to the Ahearn law.

"The School Board has known, or should have known, during the last three months that under the law, and the resolution of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, the amounts payable from the proceeds of the sale of revenue bonds sold under the Ahearn act should be kept separate from the general school fund. And now that the end of the year has come, another effort will doubtless be made to show that the Department of Finance is responsible for this wholly unnecessary delay.

"This is only another instance of the astonishing business inefficiency of the whole school system. There seems to be no one responsible for these mistakes, and I do not think that these troubles will be at an end until a small number of well paid Commissioners be substituted for the present unwieldly body of gentlemen, who always take offense at the slightest criticism of their action and plead that they are working for the city for nothing.

"In regard to the present difficulty, the Auditor of the Board of Education claims that he cannot straighten out his pay roll for two months. If this is so, there must be something radically wrong with the Auditor's department. If the force of clerks there is insufficient I will be glad to send experts to assist.

"But the idea that this department could permit a special and trust fund, resulting from a sale of bonds under a special act of the Legislature, to be commingled with appropriation accounts of the budget will be recognized as absurd by every one having the slightest information about municipal finance.

"That the separation of these accounts would be necessary has been manifest for the past three months. The responsibility for the failure to comply with the resolution of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment is too clearly placed to be avoided by any one."

SURROGATE'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Total Number of Orders and Decrees Entered and Signed, 22,432.

The annual report of the work done in the Surrogates' office for the year 1899 was submitted yesterday. It showed that 4,462 special motions were heard and disposed of, 3,270 written decisions were handed down, 462 hearings in will contests took place, 1,938 wills were offered for probate, of which 1,835 were admitted and 11 rejected; 1,740 letters testamentary were granted, and 1,916 decrees on final accountings. The total number of orders and decrees entered and signed was 22,432, and 3,023 letters of administration were issued.

The quarterly returns of estates made to the Controller of the State of New York and to the Controller of the City of New York show that there were 1,835 testate estates and 3,023 intestate estates, and that the amount of taxes certified to the Controller as assessed and fixed was $984,525, and the amount of property reported taxable $3,118,706.

MAYOR QUINCY QUITS OFFICE.

Boston's Executive, on Retiring, Reviews Municipal Tendencies.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—The final session of the Board of Aldermen of 1899 was held to-day, and the occasion became notable from the fact that Mayor Quincy sent to the board a valedictory message of remarkable length.

The communication from the Mayor gave a review of some of the improvements in municipal government which have been introduced during Mayor Quincy's term of four years, and which, the Executive says, have placed Boston far ahead of the other cities in the United States in administrative organization. The message also said that in the future the logical course will be to further restrict the powers of the City Government rather than to restore to it any of the functions which have been removed by the allotment of various work to departments created for the purpose.

The message said in part:

"Under our political conditions, no system of administration could be less stable than one which depended upon committees whose members were annually elected; on the other hand, the record will show that there has been greater stability since administrative control has been centred in the hands of the Mayor. The lengthening of the Mayor's term to two years, with the increase in the number of unpaid boards, has greatly strengthened this tendency.

"The logical course of our future municipal development should be not to restore any of the powers which have been taken from the City Council, but to further restrict its powers, so far as it appears that these are used not for the protection of the public treasury or of the general interests of the citizens, but as a means of harassing an administration, extorting petty favors which ought not to be granted, or securing employing for constituents which cannot now be given, except in rare cases, without violation or evasion of the civil service laws. I believe that the existing organization of the executive work of the city as outlined is nearly as perfect as can be devised at the present time."

Boston's Postmaster in Office To-day.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—Late this afternoon word was received at the Federal Building from Washington ordering that the Post Office effects be turned over to the new Postmaster, George A. Hibbard, at once. This will take place at 9 o'clock, A. M. to-morrow. Mr. Henderson, now Acting Postmaster, will be given a receipt for all property turned over to him, and the new regime at the Federal Building will be begun.

Refuses to Extradite John K. Parker.

ALBANY, Dec. 30.—Gov. Roosevelt, after a hearing to-day, refused to issue extradition papers for the return to the State of New Jersey of John K. Parker, who kept a large billiard room at the West End Hotel, Asbury Park, N. J. Parker, in 1895, was convicted of selling whisky to three men, and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

COTTON MILLS PROSPEROUS.

Consolidation and Good Dividends This Year at Fall River.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 30.—Consolidation has been the order of the day so far as the industrial interests of this city are concerned during the last twelve months. The greatest combination of all, the Selling Committee of the Fall River Cotton Manufacturers' Association, controls practically all of the cotton cloth mills in this city. Its powers have been added to during the last year, until now it is the selling agent for every mill in the association.

The Kerr Thread Company, employing 600 hands, has been absorbed by the American Thread Company, and a mammoth new mill will be built by that trust here in the Spring with a capacity of 100,000 spindles and giving employment to about 1,000 hands.

The spool and bobbin mill, a paying concern here, has been absorbed by the spool and bobbin combine. The Union Belt Company, which has been paying large dividends, has come under control of the Belt Trust, and the Globe Yarn and Sanford Spinning Mills have been purchased by the New England Yarn Company. The Fall River Bleachery, with a surplus fund as large as its original capital stock, is now a member of a bleaching trust, and the management of the Parker and the three Hargraves mills has been consolidated. The Eddy Woolen Mill has been bought by the American Woolen Trust and dismantled, thus removing the last vestige of that industry from this city.

The business for the year has been enormous, and the dividends given to stockholders have averaged 6 per cent. The new dividend year promises even better than the old, the outlook being for an annual dividend of 8 per cent.

Recruits' Requirements Modified.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The Secretary of War has modified the requirements as to physical proportions of candidates for enlistment in the army. In an order just issued he says: "It is not necessary that the applicant should conform exactly to the figures indicated in Paragraph 179. A variation not exceeding ten pounds in weight or two inches in chest measurement at expiration below the standard given in the table is admissible when the applicant for enlistment is active, has firm muscles, and is evidently vigorous and healthy."

Columbian Iron Works Gets Extension.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The Naval Construction Board to-day decided to allow eleven months' additional time to the Columbian Iron Works in which to complete the construction of the submarine boat Plunger and the torpedo boat Tingey.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Admiral Farquhar on his flagship New York arrived at St. Thomas yesterday. He expects to be joined in his cruise among the West Indies by the Texas, which will start from New York for the south as soon as she has completed some repairs.

The battleship Massachusetts has arrived at New York, and it is understood she will soon go out of commission in order to furnish a crew for one of the new battleships, the Kentucky or Kearsarge.

The Navy Department has reconsidered its decision to put the collier Marcellus out of commission.

The formal transfer of the converted yacht Viking from the navy to the army has taken place at Norfolk. The army wants the boat for service in Cuba and Puerto Rico, and pays the navy the sum which the Viking cost when she was purchased at the beginning of the Spanish war.

Railroad Auditor Commits Suicide.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 30.—Auditor Uriah B. Rogers of the Chicago and West Michigan, and Detroit, Grand Rapids and Western Railroads committed suicide this noon by shooting himself through the head while sitting at his desk in his private office. Death was instantaneous. Despondency over a long illness and a severe nervous strain are the probable causes of the deed.

Boiler Explosion Kills Four Men.

LANCASTER, Penn., Dec. 30.—Four men were killed and several others injured by a boiler explosion one mile west of Elizabethtown this morning. They were employes of Keller & Cresson, railroad contractors.

FUNERAL OF GEN. LAWTON

Impressive Services Were Held Yesterday at Manila.

BODY IS HOMEWARD BOUND

Native Delegations Present Wreaths and the Women Condole with Mrs. Lawton.

MANILA, Dec. 30.—The funeral of Gen. Henry W. Lawton, who was killed at San Mateo, Dec. 18, was held this morning with impressive ceremonies. The remains were conveyed from the Paco Cemetery down to the Luneta, to Pasig, and thence to the transport Thomas, which sails this afternoon.

As the body was removed from the vault Chaplain Marrin read the prayers. The personal staff of the late General was augmented by Color Sergeant Simon, Trumpeter Haberkam, and Privates Okum and Mohrhasen. The latter, who were closely connected with Gen. Lawton's recent campaigns, bore the casket from the vault to a six-horsed caisson waiting at the gate.

The funeral procession was composed of the band of the Twentieth Regiment, Gen. Hall and his staff, two troops of the Fourth Cavalry, who were with Gen. Lawton at the time of his death; a battery of artillery, a number of clergymen, the caisson, covered with flowers; the personal staff of the General, on foot; Gens. Wheeler, Watson, Bates, Forsythe, Kobbe, and Schwan, and Rear Admiral Watson, in three carriages; a naval battalion, Major Gen. Otis and his staff, the foreign Consuls, in full dress, and the members of the Philippine Supreme Court. Native delegations from the towns where Gen. Lawton established civil governments presented wreaths. Women from the same towns waited on Mrs. Lawton yesterday and presented her with their condolences and flowers.

Crowds of natives and Americans witnessed the procession, the band played dirges, and the crowds uncovered.

At Pasig the casket was transferred to a tug, taps was sounded, and prayers were offered by Chaplain Pierce.

Four enlisted pall bearers will accompany the remains to the United States.

LAWTON FUND STILL GROWS.

Gen. Corbin Now Has $32,774.25, and $4,727.94 Has Been Raised Here.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The Lawton home fund continues to grow, the daily increase for the last few days ranging between $2,000 and $4,000. Gen. Corbin's statement to-day shows that the subscriptions received by him up to date amount to $32,774.25.

The Bankers' Trust Company's subscription list for the Lawton fund, which is to remain open till Jan. 5, was swelled yesterday to a total of $4,727.94, by $142.50 in new gifts, as follows: "W. H. B.," $10; L. G. Klatz, M. D., $2; "Bank Clerk," 50 cents; Cyrus Field Judson, $100; S. H. Brown, $5, and Breese & Smith, $25.

FUNSTON PASSES THE LIE.

Says Man Who Asserted He Swam No Rivers Spoke Falsely.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 30.—I. Seymour of St. Paul, a veteran of the civil war and a friend of Brig. Gen. Funston, saw a published statement which tended to cast discredit upon the latter's swimming exploit in the Philippines. Mr. Seymour cut out the clipping and forwarded the same with a letter to Gen Funston. In reply Mr. Seymour is in receipt of a letter from the General, who writes from the transport Indiana at sea, Nov. 3, as follows:

"The officer of whom you spoke is undoubtedly one of those small-souled creatures who, never having the courage to do anything themselves, take a sort of puppish delight in depreciating the laurels won by other men. His statement that he heard me say that I never swam a river in the Philippines, and that in fact I could not swim, is a lie out of whole cloth.

"Will you do me the favor to tell him that I said so, and show this to whatever persons were with you when he made the remark?

"I swam the Bagbag River with one other officer and four men of the Twentieth Kansas under a hot fire, April 20. The Rio Grande River I crossed two days later on a raft, and, with forty-five men, after a desperate fight, drove 2,500 of the enemy from an entrenched position.

"It was for this latter feat that I was made a Brigadier General."

SECOND VICTORY FOR LOCKETT

Again Defeats the Insurgents Near Montalban.--Enemy's Loss Heavy. American Loss Six.

MANILA, Dec. 31.—Col. Lockett has had a second engagement with the insurgents northwest of Montalban, and, by a brilliant charge, drove the enemy from their position.

Only one American officer and five soldiers were wounded, but the loss of the insurgents was heavy.

Our troops captured a number of rifles and a quantity of ammunition and provisions.

COLD-STORAGE PLANT AT MANILA.

Government to Have a Building Which Will Cost $500,000.

Twenty-five hundred tons of material designed for the Government's new Commissary's stores in Manila were shipped from New York by the Quartermaster's Department last week, and some 1,200 tons more will go forward this week. The building for which this material is intended is a cold storage plant, which, it is said, will be the largest of its kind in the world.

It is to be 245 feet square, two stories high, and surmounted by a tower. Its prospective appearance has been likened to the Madison Square Garden. It will be of the same color brick, and the bricks are to be made in the Philippines by Filipino workmen, though under the direction of American craftsmen, and with an American plant. It will hold 1,200 tons of beef, 200 tons of mutton, 50 tons of butter, 100 tons of potatoes and onions, 100 tons of bacon, besides eggs, pork, and other perishable food sufficient to feed 10,000 soldiers for three months.

The ice-making plant will have a capacity of forty tons a day. Electric machinery covering a great variety of appliances for handling freight will reduce the human factor in such labor to a minimum. The grounds about the building are to be laid out attractively, a fountain being one of the features, and the building itself will lay claim to some artistic beauty.

The tower, which is, in fact, a chimney, will be made conspicuously decorative, surmounted as it will be by a huge glass globe, to be illuminated at night, and above this there will be a figure of Liberty. The building complete will cost $500,000.

Movements of Transports.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30.—The transports Tartar and Valencia probably will be sent back to Manila with freight. There are now about 4,000 tons of freight waiting on the Government dock, and no steamers to take it. The Sheridan is already engaged to sail from here on Jan. 4, for Seattle, to take forage from there to Manila.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The Quartermaster General has been informed that the transport Kilpatrick left Cienfuegos yesterday on her way to Manzanillo, and that the Sedgwick sailed from the same point for Havana.

Death of Soldiers in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Gen. Wood, at Havana, has informed the War Department of the following deaths among the troops in Cuba: Lawrence J. Clay, band, Second Cavalry, inflammation of liver, Dec. 28, at Santa Clara; John Butz, G, Second Cavalry, yellow fever, Matanzas, Dec. 27; Lee R. Mansfield, L, Second Cavalry, appendicitis, Placetas, Dec. 28.

Will Sell an Auxiliary Cruiser.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The Navy Department has decided to sell the auxiliary cruiser Resolute. The department bought her at a cost of $480,000.

Roland Reed Resting Comfortably.

Roland Reed, the actor, who was operated upon last Tuesday at St. Luke's Hospital, was reported as resting comfortably last night. It was said at the hospital that while there is little change in his condition, the critical period following the operation has passed and there is hope of his recovery unless unlooked for complications set in.

EGYPTIAN WOMAN'S ROMANCE.

Travels Far to Learn of Chess and Chattle Mortgages and Secure a Husband.

Miss Adele Tischler's ignorance of the game of chess, which resulted first in the arrest of her friend, Samuel Briskman, and then in her own arrest, was the indirect cause of her marriage to Briskman, which event was celebrated yesterday at her home, at 705 Eighth Avenue.

Mrs. Briskman is a young Egyptian woman, who came to this country about five months ago to visit relatives. She is pretty and a linguist. She had, when she arrived in this city, a considerable sum of money which she was very anxious to invest. She opened negotiations with several business agents, and in a few weeks found herself the proprietor and editor of The American Chess Magazine, with offices at 132 West Twenty-third Street. For this property she paid over $1,000, she says, and gave a chattel mortgage of $500 on the plant and fixtures to W. E. Kruger & Co., the owners of the magazine. She concluded that a knowledge of the game of chess would help her in her editorial duties, and one evening last week asked Briskman how she could learn to play it. Briskman offered to teach her. She had no idea of the meaning of a chattel mortgage, and gave Briskman the key to her office, asking him to bring her a couple of chessboards with the pieces.

Kruger was passing the offices of the Chess Magazine at the time Briskman was procuring the men and caught him just in the act of leaving the building with a chessboard under each arm. Thinking that he had surprised a thief, he grabbed Briskman by the throat and shouted for a policeman. Briskman objected forcibly to this treatment, and by the time a policeman arrived both men were in a heap on the pavement with the chessmen and fragments of the broken boards scattered around them.

Briskman spent the night in a police station, and was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court next morning on a charge of having stolen property covered by Kruger's mortgage. His friend came to his rescue, however, and said that he was not to blame, as she had sent him for the chessboards herself. She said that she thought she had a perfect right to the property, which she had paid for.

Kruger then made a charge of larceny against the woman, and preferred charges of assault against Briskman.

Magistrate Pool held both prisoners in $1,000 bail for trial last Wednesday, but on motion of their lawyers the hearing was adjourned until next Wednesday.

The reason given for the adjournment was that the couple had decided to get married.

Briskman says that when his present wife came forward in the police court to plead for him he was completely captivated by her courage and eloquence, and Mrs. Briskman says that the devotion shown by her husband in his vain attempt to bring her the chessboards won for him a place in her affections. At first the couple were anxious to have Magistrate Pool perform the marriage ceremony, but when they learned that he was opposed to such proceedings in court they decided on having the celebration at the home of the bride

WILLIAM DUCKGEISCHEL'S WILL.

Agreement of the Heirs and the Referee's Recent Decision.

The Supreme Court having affirmed the report of the referee in the partition suit in the case of the will of William Duckgeischel, Justice Giegerich on Friday, as has been stated, granted the final judgment for the division of the estate.

Mrs. Frances Belz, a daughter of William Duckgeischel, had brought an action against her brother and sisters. Margaretha Duckgeischel, a defendant, testified at the trial of the action that her father left a will by which his estate was given to her mother during life, and upon her death to be divided equally between Margaretha Duckgeischel, Mary Vetter, and Anastasias Duckgeischel and bequeathing $5 to Frances Belz, and that she destroyed this will by burning it after her mother's death, with some old papers. The content of the will, as stated, was substantially testified to by Margaretha Duckgeischel, Mary Vetter, John Vetter, and a friend who read the will. After testimony was in, negotiations for settlement were begun. A stipulation was finally signed by all the parties which related both to the mother's estate and to the partition suit and under which Frances Belz, the plaintiff, agreed to pay Margaretha Duckgeischel $2,000. It was also agreed in writing "that hereafter the reference in the partition suit before George E. Mott, as referee, be conducted in a friendly spirit so as to accomplish the object of this stipulation." The referee then found that the will had not been proved.

Rhode Island Spinners to Strike.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Dec. 30.—A special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Rhode Island Mule Spinners' Association was held here this evening for the purpose of hearing the report of Secretary Cliffe on his conference with the Cutler Yarn Company of Warren, and the E. Jenks Manufacturing Company of this city, at both of which plants there is dissatisfaction with the new price lists. It was voted to call the spinners out at the Cutler Yarn Company's Mill on Monday, and it was decided to give the new schedule at the E. Jenks Manufacturing Company's mill a week's trial before any definite action is taken.

Higher Wages for 1,500 Hands.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Dec. 30.—The new wage schedule of the Green & Daniels Manufacturing Company, the Farwell Worsted Mills, the Dexter Yarn Company, and the American Yarn Company of this city, affecting about 1,500 hands, will go into effect Monday. It is an advance of 10 per cent.

Pawtucket Strikers' Places Filled.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Dec. 30.—The strike of dyers employed by the R. D. Mason Dyeing and Bleaching Company is over so far as the company is concerned, the places vacated by the strikers having all been filled.

Asks Receiver for Insurance Company

CHARDON, Ohio, Dec. 30.—The Secretary of the Thompson Mutual Fire and Lightning Insurance Association asked for the appointment of a receiver for the institution, alleging that the liabilities exceeded the assets by $15,000. The company has been in existence for several years, its risks having been placed on the property of farmers throughout northern Ohio. A statement of the real condition of the affairs of the association is expected to furnish a sensation.

Russian Insurance Company Admitted

ALBANY, Dec. 30.—State Superintendent of Insurance Payn to-day admitted the insurance company Salamandra of St. Petersburg, Russia, to transact business in this State. It has with the department, for the protection of its policyholders, a deposit of securities of the kind required by statute amounting to $200,000.

Independent Telephone Agreement.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 30.—A committee representing the independent telephone companies in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and Pennsylvania has been meeting here for the purpose of systematizing the business of these companies, agreeing upon terms for the exchange of business, and fixing rates. The committee, which was appointed at a meeting held in Toledo several weeks ago, consisted of Judge James M. Thompson of Chillicothe, Ohio; Cyrus J. Akin of Detroit, William H. Ernst of Indiana, and Samuel E. Wayland of Pennsylvania. The work of the committee was finished to-day, when a statement was issued, saying a complete agreement had been reached.

Appointments on the St. Paul Road.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 30.—A. J. Earling, Second Vice President of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, to-day issued a circular announcing the appointment of General Traffic Manager A. C. Bird to the position of Third Vice President, a newly created place, and of J. H. Hiland, General Freight Agent, to succeed Mr. Bird.

Ex-Congressman Clover a Suicide.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 30.—Ex-Congressman Ben Clover committed suicide at his home near Douglass, Butler County, to-day by shooting himself. Despondency resulting from sickness and business reverses was the cause. Clover formerly represented the Third District in Congress, and was among the first to be elected by the Farmers' Alliance movement.

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PIANOS

BRITAIN AND THE BOERS

THE BOERS AND THE BRITISH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You take me to task for that part of my letter upon the Boer question where I say that both England and America are predatory nations. "She is pledged to leave Egypt. Well, we are pledged to leave Cuba. We will both withdraw at about the same time." You "deduce" from this that I imply that we shall both follow "the good old plan." But by that very deduction are you not giving away your case and admitting that England never means to withdraw and that she is a predatory nation? Why not come to the truth at once? If there is a future event sure of fulfillment it is that England will never of her own accord leave Egypt, and consequently never keep the pledge France thinks she has made and about which the French are making such a useless pother.

Further, let me add the queer confession that the history of England certainly proves the individual Englishman to be the most honest and honorable of men as well as the most liberty loving and public spirited, (excepting always the Dutch, of course.) The defenders of the Boer war continually throw up to us the tu quoque. To say nothing of our trivial differences with Spain, (about which "the less said the soonest mended,") they bring with dire force the case of Texas, which is, as we lawyers say, on all fours—identical—with that of the Transvaal. Our Americans went to Texas mostly to make money. They were possibly no better than the Uitlanders on the average. In a short time they started a rebellion, and the Mexicans treated them worse than Oom Paul did the Jameson raiders. So their wrongs stirred the great and tender American heart, and we gave the Mexicans an awful drubbing and took about half of their country to indemnify us for the trouble and suffering they had caused. Do not misunderstand me. Personally—that is, as far as my personal opinion and feeling have any value—I was and am thoroughly in favor of that war.

Compare Texas and California as they are with what they would have been. And yet America's course there was as wrong from a Christian, moral point of view, as the attack on the Boers. Now, since you have called me to account, I am going to retaliate. Not quite assuming to do likewise, but to ask you for an explanation. You denounced Oom Paul, calling him "an uncommonly adroit and sordid old reprobate" and sundry other disreputable things.

What is your authority for these statements? Would you have made them on the mere assertion of Uitlanders, who are rather prejudiced, as witnesses? Oom Paul is hated by a portion, and a portion only, of the Uitlanders, but he is beloved of the Boers from Cape Town to Pretoria. His word is law, and he is obeyed as if he were King instead of President. And if he were the dishonest creature you assert, it would be the money of the South African Republic, not of the Uitlanders, which he would have converted, and the corrupt Uitlanders could make easier bargains with him for public favors and would have less fault to find with him. But I simply ask you for the grounds and proof of your assertions. "Give a dog a bad name and kill him." That has been the course all along of the enemies of the Transvaal.

The very word "Boer" unfortunately lent itself to this, as it undoubtedly is the origin of our word "boor." We Americans refer proudly to the "embattled farmers" of Lexington, fighting for their liberties against tyrannical England, to have called them "embattled boors" would be ludicrous. And yet "Boer" means exactly the same. Next it was a favorite charge to call them cowardly. We need not discuss that just now lest we reflect on the courage of the soldiers they so utterly defeated.

Then they were cruel and would ill-treat prisoners and wounded. The "pig-sticking" of those who had so surrendered has so far been confined to the English, and every kindness and gentleness has been shown by the Boers. Next we heard they were dirty—it being implied that all dirty people may be robbed by the more cleanly. Well, Holland is famous as a dirty nation. Is she not? And her children the world over retain her characteristics. And now you say Oom Paul is a rascal. Will you kindly disgorge your proof?

ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT.
New York, Dec. 27, 1899.

SYMPATHY FOR THE BOERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I avail myself of your generous offer respecting the Boer Government and Mr. T. G. Shearman's letter of Dec. 21st. England's frequent appeals, by various devices to gain American sympathy in her efforts to crush the republic of the Boers, are as unbecoming as her slobbering conduct to impress the people of the United tSates of her love for us.

The bulk of our people believe that every privilege was accorded the English in the Transvaal that should be accorded to aliens in the United States. We ordinary readers are apt to infer that Mr. Shearman is giving his own views on the subject, which appeared in your issue of Dec. 21st, were it not for his introductory remarks, in which he says, "Those who desire to find chapter and verse as authority for these statements can do so by reading two books," citing clauses one to twenty-six, the bulk of which is a tirade of abuse against the Boers and their Government unworthy of consideration. Nor can I accept them as Mr. Shearman's, although he presents them; but whether in the capacity of a paid counsel signing his name for the good it may do in causing a large sale of the books mentioned, or as a press agent of the English Government.

In either capacity, I am not prepared to say that Mr. Shearman is violating any rule of the legal fraternity, providing he receives a fee for his services. In Clause 1 we are informed "that in 1884 Mr. Krüger visited London, and he was so poor he could not pay his hotel bill, and it was paid for him by a generous Englishman." Mr. Shearman will find a parallel to this in the case of our own President McKinley, whose obligations were met by a generous American, nor was McKinley's misfortune permitted to leave a stain, such as is implied by Mr. Shearman in the case of Mr. Krüger.

Second, "Mr. Krüger afterward sold one of his farms to Englishmen for $500,000." Mr. Shearman does not say how long afterward, although he impresses upon our minds the fact that Krüger was poor in 1884, "and could not pay for his meals." Would Mr. Shearman have your readers infer that Krüger stole the land, or that he was money poor in 1884, as our own President was in 1898?

Third—We are informed that "these foreigners produce every dollar's worth of wealth which can be exported from the Transvaal, and every dollar in excess of what will suffice for a very bare and dirty existence." This third clause is England's claim; it is that alone on which she justifies her war against the Republic of the Boers, because her commercial enterprise (with the Boers' permission) has proved profitable to a country and a people whose independence she has previously recognized and whom she now seeks to annihilate, because from motives of greed she has been instrumental to their success.

England's claims for supremacy in South Africa are no stronger than England's claims for supremacy in the United States, and which, in a diplomatic way, she is striving to assert. Will Mr. Shearman deny that the same conditions do not exist—that England's capital has not constructed our railroads, developed our mines, and operated our industries, a large portion of which she owns and operates to-day, and a large portion of whose untaxed earnings finds its way into the pockets of an alien nobility?

The same is true of our public lands because of the laxity of our Government in not adhering to our Constitution. England's Lord Chief Justice, with Mr. Chamberlain as a coadjutor, in an address in Washington two years ago, in advising the enactment of certain laws, said as a reminder that "when Parliament passes a law it is a law, regardless of the Constitution." God forbid that we should betray our trust, or that the day should ever dawn when the American citizen's heart will fail to go out in sympathy toward a people who strive for liberty and the right of self-government.

New York, Dec. 25, 1899. C. C.

THE COST TO ENGLAND.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit a very old reader of your esteemed journal to put in a word of protest against your editorial in to-day's issue entitled "Size and Sympathy." Any number of previous articles in THE TIMES have made it very clear to your readers that your sympathies are strongly enlisted on the side of England in the struggle between Boers and English. But even the ardor of your admiration for England and the type of civilization she stands for, the justice of which I cheerfully concede, does not justify such strong condemnation of those who belong to the "mob" which believes that in this war England is entirely in the wrong and the Transvaal entirely right.

It happens that all the journals I habitually read, and there are two others beside your own, although your paper is the one I have at home for the family, side as strongly with the English as you do, but your readers can form their own opinions from your news columns, as good or perhaps better than take them ready made from the editor's pen. When we read that the mass of people in all countries in Europe, a large number if not a majority of citizens in this country, as shown by mass meetings, collections, &c.; a great number of foreigners in the Transvaal, as shown by joining the Boers in the fight, the numbers of Dutch Afrikanders in the Cape Colony proper, the whole of the Orange Free State, who all have joined hands and fortunes with that unscrupulous and detestable Uncle Paul, think and act and dare different from what is thought proper in the editorial sanctum, we of the common mob and herd find courage to disagree with such abusive editorials as "Size and Sympathy."

It is not only dislike of England and her foreign policy, or jealousy because she is a great power, but a genuine love and admiration for a people who are willing to fight and die for their freedom and liberty and right to live according to their own ideals, which produce that strong current of feeling in favor of the Boers which exists in spite of all newspaper showing.

It is ridiculous to speak of English rule being all for liberty, order, justice, and right, when after having possession of the Cape of Good Hope over 100 years the descendants of the original Dutch are willing to take up arms against their rulers. What kind of government must that be which keeps alive those feelings in the hearts of its subjects after four generations of rule? Another point, Mr. Editor, you forget, but which the "mob" remembers, is that this war is one between "our own people." This is no fight between Teuton and Celt, or Latin and Teuton, or Slav and Teuton, or black and white, or brown and yellow and white, but right in our own family, where the stronger brother by force of mailed hand robs the smaller brother. This war is pretty near to civil war, gotten up by speculators and with the most sordid motives actuating the most commercially interested people on the globe. The common people, if I may gauge the feelings aright which actuate those I conversed with on the subject, seem to incline to the belief that England can well stand a slap in the face when there is no money in the fight, but will put forth a great deal of effort against a weaker nation to make business better and grab land, goldfields, or any other commodity its Stock Exchanges and joint stock companies see a chance to make a dividend out of.

Even the English speakers have dropped all talk of the wrongs of the poor Outlanders, and slowly the force of public opinion is driving them to acknowledge that what they want they should have because they are strong enough to take it.

There is for the common "mob" one great satisfaction in the struggle, no matter how it ends—the costs have already been too big to make the speculation pay. There is, in fact, a strong possibility that England, like Spain during the fifteenth century, may find the beginning of the end of her greatness in fighting the Dutch.

G. HOFMANN.
New York, Dec. 26, 1899.

CHRISTIANITY OF BOERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

So much has been written about the piety of the Boers, they are so frequently compared with the early Puritans, that the opinion of the great African explorer and missionary, Dr. Livingstone, is of particular interest at this time. After speaking of the cruel treatment of the native tribes by the Boers Dr. Livingstone tells of the cold-blooded and cowardly way in which these Dutch "Pilgrim fathers" procured their domestic servants. "One or two friendly tribes are forced to accompany a party of mounted Boers. When they reach the tribe to be attacked the friendly natives are ranged in front to form a shield. Then the Boers coolly fire over their heads, the devoted people flee, and leave cattle, wives, and children to the captors. This was done in nine cases during my residence in the interior, and on no occasion was a drop of Boers' blood shed. And yet these Boers proudly boast themselves Christian." They have an immense contempt for the ignorance of the natives, and told Dr. Livingstone that he might as well teach baboons as Africans. They, however, declined a test which the missionary proposed, viz., to be examined whether they or his native attendants could read best. In his opinion they are quite as degraded as the blacks whom they despise.

It appears, therefore, that from the very establishment of the South African Republic to the present day the chief characteristics of the Boers have been ignorance, hypocrisy, and gross cruelty. They are capable of the most cunning and treacherous deeds, and yet pose before the world as a humble, God-fearing people. In the present war with England they have raised a flag of truce, and then deliberately slaughtered the opposing forces who have advanced to meet them. Yet these are the people we are asked to help and encourage in their present struggle. These are the people that some writers love to compare with the founders of this great Republic! It would seem to be the duty of every true American to resent such comparison.

Whatever may be the cause of the war between the English and the Boers is no concern of the United States. In our recent war with Spain England did not make inquiries as to the causes of the conflict. She looked further ahead. She saw what complications might arise with more powerful countries than Spain, and she gave us her hearty support. And she rendered us a very great service. In her present distress, when so many nations are rejoicing at her discomfiture, and hoping for greater disaster to her arms, England should receive the sympathy and great moral support of the people of the United States.

GUSTAVUS S. WALLACE.
New York, Dec. 25, 1899.

ENGLISH VS. BOERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I cannot believe that the number of writers for THE TIMES upon the Boer war pro and con furnishes a just ground for estimating the public sentiment. From the tone of the letters advocating the Boer side I judge that the writers are worked up to a much higher heat than are those on the other side. Evidently those entertaining their views are much more inclined to write than are others.

In view of what the English did for us in our late war, and in view of the great disparity between the two forms of civilization represented by the contestants, to say nothing about a natural kinship between the two great English-speaking nations, it is a mystery to me how any true American or true lover of humanity can do otherwise than sympathize with the English in this struggle. Many have tried to find a likeness between the Boers and our Revolutionary fathers. The likeness consists simply in the name republic. The latter protested against taxation without representation and fought to maintain their protest. The Boers are fighting for an oligarchy—really to maintain taxation without representation. Should the English be unsuccessful in this war, which I cannot for a moment believe, the clock of the world would be turned back many generations. It seems to me that every humane instinct within us would lead us to heartily sympathize with the English, if nothing more. B. W. B.
Brooklyn, Dec. 26, 1899.

WANT TO GOVERN THEMSELVES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been much amused in reading the communication of your "Foreign Correspondent" on the third page of to-day's paper on the subject of the "Dutch in British Guiana." Your correspondent is manifestly "hoist with his own petard," as the "excerpt from the Colonial Constitution regarding the franchise" which he gives establishes the statement of Mr. Hillegas in "Oom Paul's People," which your correspondent characterizes as "insulting" and "misleading."

The third article given in the excerpt provides as a condition to being registered as a voter that he shall be "a British subject by birth or naturalization." Mr. Hillegas is therefore entirely correct in his statement that the British citizens control the franchise, while the Dutch are left voiceless and voteless in legislation. A condition from which they have vainly sought relief from the British Government, which is making war upon the Boers because the Boers are insisting that their land shall be governed by themselves and naturalized citizens and not by British subjects temporarily resident in the country.

JOHN DE PEU.
Bridgeport, Conn, Dec. 26, 1899.

BREAKS UNION SQUARE WINDOW.

Dola an Anarchist, Say the Police—Shelley His Teacher.

John Dola was a prisoner in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station last night. He had thrown a brick through one of the plate-glass windows of Mrs. Lynch's jewelry store in Union Square.

When Dola threw the brick he was standing near Policeman Madden. He gave himself up at once. At the station house he gave his name, but refused to give his address, saying he lived "in this world." When asked why he had broken the window Dola said:

"She has no right to be rich. There are too many poor people in this city."

Dola had in his possession a volume of Shelley's poems, a small dictionary, and two volumes of Tolstoi's works. In Shelley's poem "Queen Mab," the words "There is no God" had been marked. In another part of the book the following lines had been marked:

"No atom of the turbulence fulfills
A vague and unnecessitated task,
Or acts; but act it must and ought to act."

The police allege that the man is an Anarchist. He is well dressed and about thirty-five years old.

STATE AND BURDEN OF PROOF.

Justice Gaynor Never Heard It Passed to the Defense.

Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, was asked to pass upon a new theory of self-defense in the case of Theodore Shanley, convicted in Richmond Borough of assault in the first degree. Application was made to Justice Gaynor for a certificate of reasonable doubt in the case.

The charge against Shanley was that he shot out an eye of a man with whom he quarreled. His counsel raised the point that the Judge in the Richmond County Court charged the jury that when the defendant set up self-defense as the reason and excuse for the shooting, the burden of proof rested upon him instead of on the prosecution.

Counsel declared he believed this theory of the law was wrong, and that the defendant was entitled to a certificate of reasonable doubt pending appeal.

Counsel for the District Attorney said he was convinced that it had been held in several leading cases that when self-defense was set up by a defendant, the burden of proof rested upon him.

Justice Gaynor said he had never heard of any such thing; that even in a case where the defense is an alibi, he always understood that the burden of proof never shifted from the prosecution. Justice Gaynor said, however, that he would look at the brief in the matter.

Queens Supervisors to Continue.

The Board of Supervisors of Queens County met in Long Island City yesterday, and after auditing the accounts of the county held a conference regarding the question as to whether their term of office expires to-day or not. Congressman Townsend Scudder, counsel of the board, advised the members to continue in office. He said there was nothing in the charter or amendments adopted at the last election legislating the Supervisors out of office.

Burning Icehouses Light Up the Sky.

Several large frame buildings, formerly used as icehouses by the Central Railroad of New Jersey, on Johnson Avenue, near Washington Street, Jersey City, caught fire at 8 o'clock last night and were destroyed. The flames illuminated the sky for miles. The buildings were abandoned some time ago and were empty. It is supposed the flames were caused by a spark from a locomotive. The loss is about $2,000.

Detective Adam Lang Dead.

Detective Adam Lang of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station died last night in the Presbyterian Hospital from a complication of diseases. He had been sick for ten days. He leaves a wife and six children. He was born in 1858, appointed to the force Oct. 23, 1886, and has served as a detective the greater part of the time. His most famous arrest was that of "Franchy," the murderer of "Shakespeare."

B. Altman & Co.

LADIES' CLOAKS.

Important Offering for TUESDAY, January 2.

Ladies' Tailor Coats of Cheviots, Oxfords and Kerseys, silk lined,

$6.75, $7.85, $10.50, $12.75

Ladies' Velour Coats, Plain or Jetted and Braided silk lined, ... $19.75

B. Altman & Co.

Will offer during the Week commencing TUESDAY, JANUARY 2d,

HOUSEHOLD LINENS

OF ALL KINDS

At Decided Reductions from Regular Prices.

TABLE CLOTHS.	2x2 yards,	$1.40 & $2.00 Each.
	2x2½ "	1.75 & 2.50 "
	2x3 "	2.10 & 3.00 "
NAPKINS.	Breakfast Size,	$1.60 & $2.00 Doz.
	Dinner "	2.35 & 3.00 "
SHEETS and PILLOW CASES.	260 Pairs Elaborate Hand Drawn Linen Pillow Cases, *One-Third Less than Regular Prices.*	
	350 Pairs Hemstitched Linen Sheets, large size, value $4.50 per pair, at .	$3.75
TOWELS.	700 Dozens Hemmed Huck Towels, per dozen, ...	$1.50
	500 Dozens Hemstitched Huck Towels, per dozen, ...	$3.00

LACE CURTAIN DEP'T.

THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL VALUES ARE OFFERED FOR TUESDAY, JANUARY 2d.

900 Pairs FRILLED BOBBINET CURTAINS with lace inserting and edge (3 yards long), value $2.50 to $4.75 per pair, at

$1.65, $2.25 and $2.85

800 Pairs IRISH POINT CURTAINS (White, 3½ yards long), value $3.90 to $5.50 per pair, at

$2.75 and $3.75

1,000 yards of EMBROIDERED SASH MUSLIN, value 24c. yard, at . . . . . 19c.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

THREE LUCKY IMMIGRANTS.

Must Go Back, but Each Is Richer by $25 Through Anxiety of a Lawyer and Padrone to Land Them.

A lawyer new to the immigrant smuggling trade, and a Syrian, probably a padrone, overreached their mark yesterday in the Barge Office and were $75 the poorer by their experience.

The great majority of Syrian immigrants become peddlers, it was explained in the Barge Office, and many of them, on their arrival, are visited by agents, who give them checks or drafts, which they show to the immigration authorities to show that they have enough money to start in business, or at least to prevent them from becoming public charges for some time. Similar tricks are practiced by agents of Italian and Greek padrones, and when the immigrants are well out of the Barge Office they return the money to the padrones, who farm them out until they get enough money out of them to pay them for their trouble.

At the same time the Commissioner of Immigration often receives money and checks from people all over the country to hand over to their immigrating relatives on their arrival here.

A lawyer called yesterday at the Barge Office, accompanied by a Syrian from Washington Street, who said that he represented the cousin of several immigrants that had arrived by the steamer Germanic, and wanted to assist them in landing on these shores. The Syrian saw three of his countrymen standing by themselves in the pen and immediately recognized them as the cousins of his employer. He fell on their necks and embraced them in succession, and they responded to his salutations.

"Those very good man," he said to the lawyer. "You give them the shecks." The lawyer, however, went to Deputy Commissioner McSweeney and asked him whether the relatives of a Syrian in this city would be allowed to land if any money was given to them. Mr. McSweeney replied that he could not make any conditions. All immigrants had to undergo examination, and the fact of money being given to them would not make any difference as to their fitness or unfitness to be admitted.

The lawyer and the Syrian, who accompanied him, however, took their chances and gave the three new-found cousins a twenty-five-dollar check each. The faces of the latter brightened into broad grins as they showered blessings upon their benefactors' heads.

A little later the new-comers were examined, and it was decided to deport them. They shook the checks in the face of Commissioner Fitchie while exclaiming: "This good passport." Mr. Fitchie, through an interpreter, told them that the checks represented money which they could get from one of the money brokers in the Barge Office. This suggestion the immigrants acted upon without delay, and after pocketing the money remarked that this was a wonderful country.

"There are not any better people in the world than the Americans," the leader said. "When they refuse to admit a man to their country they are polite enough to pay him for the trouble of coming over."

Social Reform Union Meets.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—A three days' conference of the Social Reform Union and National Christian Citizenship League began here to-day with delegates of both sexes present from a dozen States. The objects of the organizations as set forth in the programme are "to unite the reform forces of the United States in a federated body, in which individuals and organizations, while retaining separate existence and freedom in pursuing separate lines of work, may unite for those practical immediate measures upon which they agree."

ADVANCE IN PORCELAIN WARE.

Manufacturers Reach an Agreement as to the Selling Price.

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio, Dec. 30.—Eastern and Western general ware and porcelain manufacturers reached an agreement on the selling price for 1900 at a meeting of the Trenton and East Liverpool districts here to-day. The result is a uniform scale for the entire country, averaging 5 per cent. advance. The manufacturers issue a statement in which they say:

"The lack of a uniform selling scale has resulted in some confusion the past year. The revision was not so much to advance prices as to settle on an equitable basis for the different classes of ware, maintaining a proper differential between the grades, from granite to porcelain."

CHARLES W. SLATER IN COURT.

Held for Examination in Connection with Draft Transaction.

Charles W. Slater of Slaterville, Va., who gave the Holland House as his address, was held for examination yesterday in the Jefferson Market Court in connection with a transaction involving two sight drafts for $1,100. The drafts were drawn by the defendant upon Robert Y. Slater of Washington, D. C., who, the defendant claims, is his brother. They were cashed by H. H. Young, private bookkeeper of the Murray Hill Hotel.

Mr. Slater claims he deposited $2,000 worth of bonds with Mr. Young as security, but the latter says the bonds have no value so far as he knows. Ex-Senator Call of Florida, who was in court, expressed his willingness to go on Slater's bond.

INDIAN FAMINE CONDITIONS.

Missionary Correspondent Says They Are Worse than Two Years Ago.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions has received from the Rev. Dr. R. A. Hume, at Ahmednuggur, India, a letter, dated Dec. 2, in which he says that the present famine in Western India is sure to be far more distressing than the famine of two years ago, as severe drought already has begun in the Ahmednuggur district, and no rain can be expected until the middle of June. The writer says that Ahmednuggur has suffered also very badly from the plague, and is not yet free from it. Sholapur is now in a severe epidemic and Bombay is, perhaps, in the beginning of another plague experience.

In view of it all, says the correspondent, the Government, as always, is acting most nobly, but official relief never can meet the multitude of necessities.

GOVERNOR PARDONS MURDERER.

J. A. Baldwin Free To-morrow After Twenty Years in Sing Sing.

ALBANY, Dec. 30.—Gov. Roosevelt has granted a pardon to J. A. Baldwin, who has spent twenty years in Sing Sing Prison, and he will be released on New Year's Day. Baldwin was convicted of murder, first degree, for killing a fellow-workman in the cement works at Newburg. He was sentenced to be hanged, but on appeal by the jury was commuted to life imprisonment.

Several attempts to get a pardon failed until a Presbyterian minister brought the matter to the attention of William J. Youngs, secretary to the Governor. Mr. Youngs, who has been a District Attorney himself, looked over the case and came to the conclusion that the man never could have

THE BIG STORE — SIEGEL COOPER Co. — 1900

SIXTH AVE. — FIRST NEAR THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH TO 19TH STS.

The Management of The Big Store

desires to extend to the public of New York and vicinage grateful acknowledgment of its liberal patronage during the year just ending and in

Wishing One and All a Happy New Year

hopes to merit a continuance of past favors, by every possible effort to supply

"Better Goods for the Same Money or the Same Goods for Less Money Than Elsewhere."

Special January Sale

of 150,000 Cases Canned Goods.

All goods packed under our own supervision, and many of them contracted for on so low a market that we could at a handsome profit sell to other wholesale dealers; but we give you the benefit of our bargain, as we always do, and offer the entire lot at about one-third less than present value.

Every housewife who has purchased at our former January sales understands its significance; to those who have not we would say that this sale is the most comprehensive one of its kind ever held anywhere in this country.

The Sale Includes

Corn, Pears, Peas, Plums, Peaches, Beans, Cherries, Tomatoes, etc.

samples of all of which will be opened for your inspection, and they will be sold and delivered to your house, where you may examine them at your own good pleasure, and if at any time within ten days you are not fully satisfied for any reason whatever we will most cheerfully take them back and refund your money. Sale starts Tuesday morning.

PEACHES

5,000 cases "Worthington," "Highland" or "Delaware" Brands, red ripe Tomatoes, 3-lb. cans, 1899 pack, case of 2 doz., $1.40; per can..... 6c

3,000 cases "Shiloh" Brand Jersey, solid hand packed Tomatoes, extra selected, per case of 2 doz., $1.85; per can.. 8c

2,350 cases "Quinty Beauty," Anderson's "Favorite" or "Trenton," solid hand packed fancy selected Tomatoes, extra large cans, per doz., $1.15; per can..... 10c

3,500 cases "Orange Blossom," "Lilac," "Pleasant Mountain" or "Moonbeam" Corn, the cream of the Maine packing, sells ordinarily at nearly twice the price, case of 2 doz. cans, $2.30; per can.. 10c

PLUMS

5,000 cases New York State Sugar Corn, 1899 pack, case of 2 doz. cans, $1.60; per can.. 7c

2,800 cases St. Nicholas "Navy" or "Prairie Flower" brands, N. Y. State Succotash, excellent quality, case of 2 doz. cans, $2.05; per can..... 9c

2,500 cases "Milford," "Orange Blossom" or "Lilac" brand Succotash, made from fancy Maine Sugar Corn and the creamiest Lima Beans, per case of 2 doz., $2.30; can..... 10c

2,000 cases Farren's "Baltimore," Boyle's "Victory" or "Acorn" brands String Beans, choice and tender, case of 2 doz. cans, $1.55, can..... 7c

500 cases "Dolphin" or "Eagle" Brands Squash, case of 2 dozen cans, $1.75; per can 8c

PEARS

1,500 cases Farren's "Favorite," or Boyle's "Victory" Brands White Wax Beans, delicious and delicate, case of 2 doz., $1.55; per can..... 7c

1,350 cases Booth's "Oval" Brand or Farren's Lima Beans, very selected and fancy, per case of 2 doz. cans, $1.75; per can..... 8c

5,000 cases "Milford," "Webster's," "Prize Winner" or "Thistle" Brands Early June Peas, tender and sweet, per case of 2 doz. cans, $2.45; per can..... 11c

150 cases Sardines, "Domestic," in mustard, ¼-lb. tins, per dozen, 8Oc.; 7c can..

CHERRIES

1,500 cases "Emerald Sweet Wrinkle" or "Hazel" Marrowfat Peas, of uniform size, natural flavor, case of 2 doz. cans, $2.45; per can..... 11c

1,700 cases "Milford" or "Webster's" choice Marrowfat Peas, per case of 2 doz., $2.05; per can..... 9c

2,300 cases Boston Baked Beans, plain or in Tomato Sauce, case of 2 doz. cans, $1.75; can..... 8c

1,525 cases "Seneca" Brand Boston Baked Beans, large cans, case of 2 doz., $2.05; per can..... 9c

250 cases "Prize Winner" Brand Pumpkin, choice pie pumpkin, case of 2 doz. cans, $2.05; per can..... 9c

TOMATOES

1,000 cases Asparagus, "High Grade" Brand, fancy, snow white and very tender stalks, case of 2 doz., $5.75; can..... 25c

500 cases "Gold Dust" Brand Asparagus, choice tender stalks, California packing, per doz. cans, $2.50; per can, 22c

250 cases Asparagus Tips, "Triumph" Brand, round cans, per doz., $1.25; per can.. 11c

100 cases Spinach, "Lewis" or Boyle's "Victory" Brand, per case of 2 doz., $3.45; per can..... 15c

100 cases Booth's Bacon and Greens, case of 2 doz. cans, $2.25; per can..... 10c

250 cases Macaroni and Cheese, Van Camp's, in Tomato Sauce, case of 2 doz., $3.20; per can..... 14c

CORN

1,325 cases Salmon, from Columbia river, "Merrimac" Brand, 1-lb. tall cans, selected parts of fish, doz., $1.25; per can..... 11c

500 cases Salmon, "Apollo" Brand, selected fish, 1-lb. tall cans, per case of 4 doz., $4.70; per can..... 10c

100 cases Shrimp, Dunbar's "Barataria" selected fish, per doz., $1.40; can..... 12c

275 cases Domestic Sardines, "Louvre" Brand, packed in oil, doz..... 35c

175 cases Sardines, imported, packed in olive oil, per case of 100 tins, $10.50; can..... 11c

200 cases Marshall's Kippered Herring, plain or in tomato sauce; per dozen $1.65; can 14c

PEAS

500 cases Clam Chowder, extra choice, large cans; case, $3.75; can..... 16c

125 cases French Mushrooms, choice stock; case of 100 tins, $10.75; can..... 17c

100 cases French Peas, "Fins"; case of 100 tins, $13.75; 14c

575 cases "Milford" or "Royal Red" brands California Apricots, in pure sugar syrup, 3-lb. cans; per case 2 doz. cans, $3.45; per can..... 15c

1,500 cases "Milford" or "Royal Red" brands choice California Cherries, packed in heavy syrup; per case 2 doz. cans, $5.10; per can..... 22c

200 cases Newark Red Raspberries, per case of 2 doz., $2.45; per can..... 11c

BAKED BEANS

500 cases "Milford" or "Royal Red" brand California Black Cherries, packed in heavy sugar syrup; case of 2 dozen, $4.95; can..... 21c

1,750 cases Wyman's Fancy Maine Blueberries or "Dulcet" brand Red or Black Raspberries; per case 2 doz. cans, $2.45; per can..... 11c

475 cases Apples, in gallon cans, N. Y. State finest packing, per doz. $2.75; per can..... 25c

100 cases "Silver Crown" Sliced Peaches, finest dessert peach, per doz., $1.15; per can..... 10c

150 cases Farren's or Booth's "Gold Seal" brand Strawberries, per case 2 doz., $3.70; per can..... 16c

SUCCOTASH

Also the following Groceries at especially low prices for this occasion:

Sugar: 10 lbs. H. & E. Granulated..... 49c

Flour: S. C. Co.'s XXXX Patent Premium Flour, the perfection of the miller's art, per bbl 4.50

Ham: Armour's Sugar Cured Ham or Mild Lean Strip Bacon, lb.. 10½c

Coffee: Combination Java, full flavor, 5 lbs. $1.00; lb..... 22c

Fresh Roasted Sweet Santos, 10 lbs. $1.45; per lb..... 16c

Tea: 500 ½ chests Choice Formosa Oolong, Moyune, Young Hyson, India and Ceylon or Mixed Teas, sold regularly at 50c. and 60c. per lb., for this sale we offer 10-lbs. $3.50; per lb..... 38c

APRICOTS

Catsup: Milford or Sunnyside Tomato Catsup, pint bottle, per dozen $1.05; per bottle..... 9c

Baking Powder: Hazel Pure Cream of Tartar Baking Powder, absolutely free from all chemical adulterations, per lb..... 28c

Hazel Farina, very nutritious, per package..... 7c

Choice Carolina Rice, 20 lbs..... 1.00

Macaroni or Spaghetti, Royal brand, per package..... 9c

Prunes: New Crop Santa Clara Valley Prunes, 20 lbs..... 1.00

Spices: New selected lot, finest quality Ginger, Pepper, Mustard, Cloves, and Allspice, per lb..... 19c

Tapioca: Pearl or Flaked Tapioca, makes a delicious dessert, 10 lbs 49c

Gelatine: Cooper's Gelatine, per dozen..... 75c

Hazel Corn Starch, 1 lb. package.... 7c

Milk: Hazel Condensed Milk, only pure milk and refined sugar, per dozen, $1.15; per can..... 10c

PINE APPLE

Flaked Rice: A delightful morning dish, per package.. 10c

Cocoa: Absolutely pure bulk Cocoa, per lb..... 28c

Crackers: Ginger Snaps, Nicnacs, or Sugar Cakes, per lb.. 5c

Soap: Hazel Family Soap, (0 1 lb. cakes to box, per box, $2.65; per cake..... 4½c

Hazel White Soap, Kirk's White Cloud or Dobbin's Electric Soap, per box, $4.50; per cake..... 5c

Fairbank's Mascot Soap, 100 cakes to box, per box, $2.50; 10 cakes..... 29c

Fairbank's Lion Soap, 100 cakes to box, regular wholesale price, $2.65; our price per box.... 1.95

Starch: Hazel Starch, perfect gloss; absolutely pure, 1-lb. pkge..... 7c

Blue: S. C. Co. Ultramarine Ball Blue, 1-lb. box..... 15c

STRING BEANS

125 cases Pineapple, extra fancy, grated or sliced, equal to any packed, eyeless and cereless, packed on the plantation with the full natural flavor, 2-lb. cans, case 2 doz. $4.65; per doz. $2.35; per can, 20c

725 cases Green Gages or Egg Plums, "Royal Red" brand, in heavy syrup, case 2 doz. cans, $3.45; can..... 15c

150 cases Cranberry Sauce, Anderson's, per case of 2 doz. cans, $3.70; can..... 16c

225 cases Blackberries, "Lawton" brand, fine packing, case of 2 doz., $2.05; per can.. 9c

250 cases "Home" Brand Plum Pudding, made in the old fashioned way, 1-lb. round tin, case of 2 doz., $2.30; per can..... 10c

100 cases Dunbar's "Barataria" preserved Figs, very nutritious, per doz., $2.10; per can..... 18c

Meet me at the fountain.

Special Sale of Wines & Liquors.

OUR GREAT WINE DEPARTMENT, to keep pace with the Great Canned Goods Sale, has organized a Special Sale of high-class Wines and Liquors.

Look over the list of names and brands represented and note the prices; you will be sure to find strong inducement to stock up your wine cellar for a long time to come.

Hotels, restaurants and large consumers will find this an excellent opportunity to buy the most reliable brands on the market at less than jobbing prices.

Champagnes: Fisse, Thirion & Co., Rheims, France, Champagne; extra dry, a high grade wine, sold by the importer at $30 per case, our price, per case..... 19.75

"Prince," an American Wine, regularly fermented by the same process as all French Champagnes, per case of 12 quarts..... 12.00

Croix d'Or, a pure American Champagne, case qts 6.50

Kirk's Old Crow, bottled by H. B. Kirk & Co., per doz..... 9.50

Old Crow, 1890, our own bottling, regular price doz., $12; this sale, doz..... 7.75

Hennessey Brandy, the genuine "Three Star," imported in glass, 14.45

Hennessey Brandy, 1887, our own bottling, regular price $16.50, this sale..... 11.75

Puritan Claret, a fine California Claret, per case. 2.40

Chateau Bellefon, imported in glass from Darriet & Co., Bordeaux, France, per case..... 7.50

Pontet Canet, imported from Armand Freres, Bordeaux, France, per case..... 5.75

St. Julien, imported from Armand Freres, Bordeaux, France, per case..... 4.75

Macon, a pure Burgundy, imported in glass, per case..... 8.75

Medoc, imported in glass, from Bertal Martin, Bordeaux, France, per case 12 qts..... 5.75

Zinfandel and Burgundy, high grades of California wines, equal to many imported wines, per case..... 3.25

Laubenheimer, imported from Burckhardt & Sohne, Deidesheim, a/R, per case..... 5.00

Niersteiner, from Burckhardt & Sohne, Deidesheim, a/R, per case..... 5.50

California Port, Sherry, Angelica and Muscatel, from California's best vineyards, per gallon, according to vintage, 1.50, 1.25, 1.00..... 85c

California Claret and Zinfandel, sound, Sonoma wines, per gal..... 85c and 60c

Bulk Whiskey, guaranteed all pure and straight goods.

Pennsylvania Rye, per gal.. 1.85

Old Maryland Rye Whiskey, per gal..... 2.00

Monongahela Rye Whiskey, per gal..... 2.35

Old Crow Whiskey, per gal. 2.65

Mt. Vernon Whiskey, per gal..... 2.50

Monticello Rye, per gal.. 3.00

Guckenheimer Rye, per gallon..... 3.50

Dublin Stout, equal to imported, per doz..... 90c

Half and Half, nourishing and invigorating, per doz..... 95c

English Pale Ale, XXX, per doz..... 1.15

Hochheimer, from Burckhardt & Sohne, Deidesheim, a/R, per case..... 6.25

Rudesheimer, imported Rhine Wine, per case..... 7.00

California Riesling, equal to many imported Rhine Wines, per case..... 3.00

Laubenheimer, a type of high Rhine Wine, per case..... 2.85

Sauternes: Castle A., imported in glass, per case..... 5.75

We reserve the right to limit quantities during this sale, and will not fill Mail Orders for Three Star Hennessy or Kirk's OldCrow

WINES AND LIQUORS — WINES AND LIQUORS — WINES AND LIQUORS

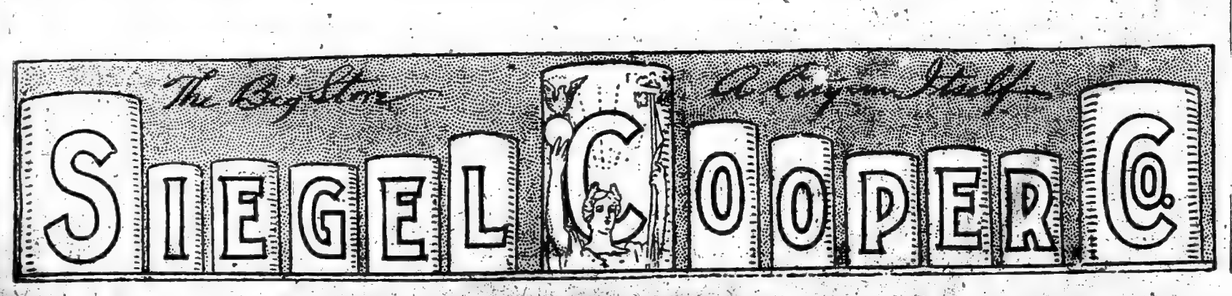

The Daily Story of The Big Store.

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

Meet Me at the Fountain.

6th Ave., 18th and 19th Sts. SUNDAY, December 31, 1899. Telephone 2740—18th.

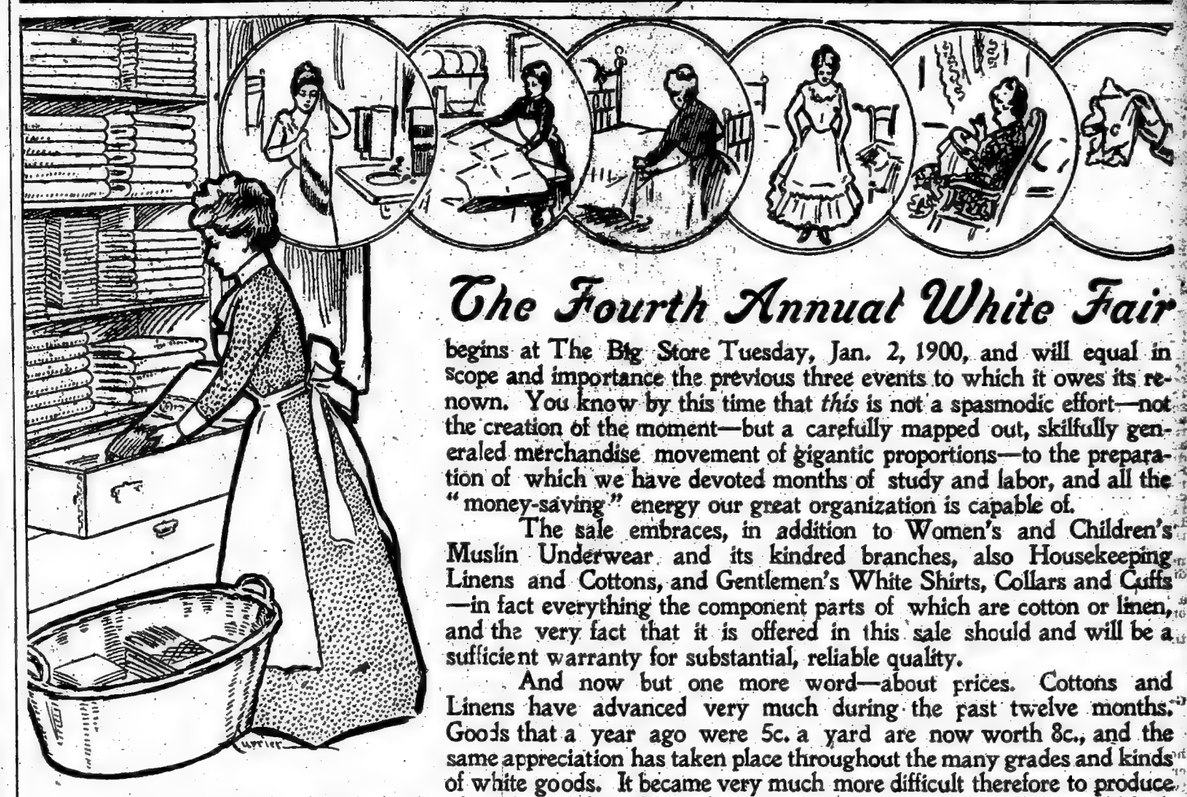

The Fourth Annual White Fair

begins at The Big Store Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1900, and will equal in scope and importance the previous three events to which it owes its renown. You know by this time that *this* is not a spasmodic effort—not the creation of the moment—but a carefully mapped out, skilfully generaled merchandise movement of gigantic proportions—to the preparation of which we have devoted months of study and labor, and all the "money-saving" energy our great organization is capable of.

The sale embraces, in addition to Women's and Children's Muslin Underwear and its kindred branches, also Housekeeping Linens and Cottons, and Gentlemen's White Shirts, Collars and Cuffs—in fact everything the component parts of which are cotton or linen, and the very fact that it is offered in this sale should and will be a sufficient warranty for substantial, reliable quality.

And now but one more word—about prices. Cottons and Linens have advanced very much during the past twelve months. Goods that a year ago were 5c. a yard are now worth 8c., and the same appreciation has taken place throughout the many grades and kinds of white goods. It became very much more difficult therefore to produce merchandise that would retain all the finish and careful workmanship you require of us at prices that would look attractive. We believe that we have solved the problem, and take great pleasure to-day in submitting to you

Our Opening Attractions for Tuesday's Sale.

Muslin Underwear.

A commanding variety—many more styles to choose from than during any previous sale here or elsewhere—and at prices that, considering the state of the market for raw materials, are bound to earn your unqualified admiration.

GOWNS. 200 dozen WOMEN'S GOWNS; high neck with tucked yoke, or Empire, with cambric ruffle and embroidered front; while they last (only 3 to a customer) 27c

WOMEN'S GOWNS of heavy muslin, two styles, one with plain tucked yoke and lawn ruffles, the other with yoke of embroidery insertion and tucks; your choice at . . . 39c

WOMEN'S GOWNS of heavy muslin, two styles, one Empire with embroidered front, the other square neck with embroidered edge and insertion. All the embroideries of a fine quality and in dainty patterns; choice at . . . 59c

WOMEN'S GOWNS of muslin, with solid embroidered yoke, bertha and sleeves, a perfectly made gown, well worth $1, at . . . 79c

WOMEN'S GOWNS of fine nainsook, two styles, circular with lace trimmed yoke, or square yoke of solid embroidery; choice at . . . 98c

DRAWERS. WOMEN'S MUSLIN DRAWERS, with clusters of tucks and wide hem, at . . . 12c

WOMEN'S DRAWERS, wide umbrella ruffle, finished with clusters of tucks at . . . 19c

WOMEN'S DRAWERS of fine cambric, with hemstitched umbrella ruffle of lawn, at . . . 27c

WOMEN'S DRAWERS of muslin, with clusters of tucks and wide embroidery ruffle, at . . . 49c

WOMEN'S DRAWERS of fine cambric with umbrella ruffles, edged with bowknot lace, at . . . 79c

CORSET COVERS. WOMEN'S CORSET COVERS, of muslin, V neck or square neck, finished seams, perfect fitting, at . . . 5c

WOMEN'S CORSET COVERS, of muslin, plain, with pearl buttons, at . . . 10c

WOMEN'S CORSET COVERS, with embroidered V neck, or French Corset Covers, plain and full, your choice at . . . 19c

WOMEN'S CORSET COVERS, of cambric, tucked front, lace or embroidery trimmed, at . . . 23c

WOMEN'S CORSET COVERS, of Nainsook, with neck and sleeves edged with Valenciennes, at . . . 39c

WOMEN'S CORSET COVERS, of Nainsook, trimmed with two rows of Valenciennes lace insertion and edge ribbon drawn through beading, full and perfectly finished, at . . . 75c

UNDERSKIRTS. WOMEN'S UNDERSKIRTS of heavy muslin, with drop skirt and double umbrella flounce, at . . . 35c

WOMEN'S UNDERSKIRTS of muslin, with dust ruffle and umbrella flounce, trimmed with tucked ruffle; also WOMEN'S FULL MUSLIN SKIRTS, with dust ruffle, deep umbrella ruffle, finished with hemstitching; your choice at . . . 45c

WOMEN'S UNDERSKIRTS of muslin, with dust ruffle and deep flounce, trimmed with wide embroidery ruffle, at . . . 69c

WOMEN'S UNDERSKIRTS of muslin, dust ruffle, full flounce, trimmed with 1 or 2 rows of wide lace insertion and ruffle, edged with 6 in. lace. 85c

500 dozen WOMEN'S UNDERSKIRTS, dust ruffle, deep umbrella tucked flounce, trimmed with two rows of torchon lace and wide-tucked ruffle, edged with wide torchon lace; unequalled value at. 98c

WOMEN'S UNDERSKIRTS of cambric, double umbrella flounce of wide embroidery and dust ruffle, worth $1 75, Tuesday at . 1.25

CHEMISES. WOMEN'S CHEMISES of muslin, with embroidered yoke, sleeves and open front, at . 29c

WOMEN'S CHEMISE of muslin, tucked ruffle around bottom, embroidered neck and sleeves, ribbon finish, at . . . 49c

WOMEN'S SKIRT CHEMISE, duchesse lace bertha and trimming, or muslin skirt chemise, embroidered ruffle around bottom, finished with embroidered yoke, bertha and edge, at . . . 69c

COLORED SKIRTS. WOMEN'S UNDERSKIRTS of black sateen, lined with domet flannel, corded double umbrella flounce, at . . . 75c

WOMEN'S UNDERSKIRTS of cotton brilliantine, lined with domet flannel, made with 16-inch accordion plaited flounce, all the newest colorings, also black, your choice at . . . 98c

WOMEN'S UNDERSKIRTS of Givernaud's Taffeta Silk, in black and all shades, made with deep umbrella flounce, heavily corded, your choice at . . . 4.35

WOMEN'S UNDERSKIRTS of taffeta, accordion plaited, with under ruffle and finished with pinked ruffles, at . . . 6.75

Household Linens and Cottons.

This sale is dedicated to housekeepers to whom money *is* an object—to people who will gladly accept the opportunity of purchasing a season's known requirements now—and save fully one-quarter of what the future cost of the goods is bound to be.

TOWELS ALL-LINEN DAMASK TOWELS, with knotted fringe, actual size 21x46 inches, present wholesale price $2.00 dozen; in this sale at, each 12½c

HEMMED HUCKABACK TOWELS, with colored borders, actual size 16x29 inches; present wholesale price $1.20 per dozen; in this sale at, each . . . 6½c

HEMSTITCHED TOWELS, fine quality, with white or fancy borders, actual size 21x42 inches, wholesale price $3.00 per dozen; in this sale at, each . . . 22c

LINEN GLASS TOWELLING, cost to import 6½c. per yard; in this sale at, per yard. 5c

WHITE KITCHEN TOWELS, already hemmed, at, each . . . 10c

FRINGED DOILIES. WHITE DOILIES, size 20x20 inches; in this sale at, each . . . 12½c

COLORED BORDERED DOILIES, in this sale at, each . . . 2½c

LUNCH SET, consisting of a table cloth about 2½ yards long and 12 doilies to match; wholesale price $2.25 per set; in this sale at . 1.50

LUNCH CLOTH, 2 yds. long, with white and colored borders; would be considered cheap at 5c. each; in this sale at . . . 59c

PATTERN TABLE CLOTHS. Instead of selling table linen by the yard, we will sell PATTERN TABLE CLOTHS, with damask borders on all four sides, at the same price you usually pay for goods by the yard—in fact, for less, as these quotations will show:

8-4 size at, each 1.00
10-4 size at, each 1.25
12-4 size at, each 1.50
} These prices are equivalent to 50c. per yard.

Fine Double Damask Pattern Table Cloths,
2 yards long, at 1.25
2½ yards long, at 1.50
3 yards long, at 1.75
} These Table Cloths are actually worth 75c. apiece more than these quotations.

LINEN NAPKINS. 1,000 dozen at, per dozen . . . 49c
1,000 dozen at, per dozen . . . 75c
1,000 dozen at, per dozen . . . 95c
Finer qualities at prices that are proportionately as cheap.

SHEETS AND PILLOW-CASES.

HEM-STITCHED PILLOW-CASES, 45x36 inches, at, each . . . 10c

READY-MADE PILLOW-CASES, in three sizes, at, each . . . 5c

READY-MADE SHEETS for single bed, at, each . . . 25c

READY-MADE SHEETS for ¾ sized beds, at, each . . . 30c

READY-MADE SHEETS for full sized beds, at, each . . . 33c

MUSLINS AND SHEETINGS. at 35% less than prices charged elsewhere.

10,000 yards of HALF BLEACHED SHEETING, 48 inches wide, made of the "Fruit of the Loom" brand; actual value 14c. per yard; in this sale at, per yard . . . 9c

Wrappers & Sacques

WOMEN'S Wool Eiderdown DRESSING SACQUES, with crocheted edges, in all colors, at . . . 50c

WOMEN'S APRONS, of gingham, full size, with wide strings; also white lawn aprons, with ruffled bretelles; your choice at . . . 19c

WOMEN'S WRAPPERS, of heavy print, neatly made and trimmed, waist lined . . . 38c

300 doz. WOMEN'S FLANNELETTE WRAPPERS, in two styles—bright and dark patterns, lined waists, trimmed shoulders and wide skirts, worth $1 apiece, here at . . . 69c

One lot of WOMEN'S FINE PERCALE WRAPPERS, several handsome styles in medium and dark patterns, regularly sold at $1.25, $1.39 and $1.50; your choice for . . . 98c

200 WOMEN'S TEA GOWNS, in fine cashmere, with fancy yokes, Watteau backs, lace or ribbon, trimmed bretelles and berthas, in red, navy, light blue, violet, &c., lined throughout, well worth $7.00; in this sale at . . . 4.75

Art Needlework

for the adornment of the home. The beautiful and the useful at these very reasonable prices:

Stamped Linen HANDKERCHIEF CASES; worth 35c. each, at . . . 19c

Stamped Hemstitched all-linen TRAY COVERS, 18x27 inches, a choice of 7 styles of drawn work, at . . . 19c

All-linen SCARFS, hemstitched, 18x72 inches, stamped in artistic designs, at, each 35c

All-linen SCARFS, hemstitched, 18x54 inches, Mexican drawn work, stamped in artistic designs, at . . . 35c

All-linen SCARFS, hemstitched, 18 x 72 inches, Mexican drawn work, stamped at 49c

Stamped CUSHION TOPS AND BACKS, all this season's popular designs, such as holly, autumn leaf, smoking and college designs, the coon series, &c., &c., your choice for . 29c

Men's Shirts, Collars and Cuffs.

This will be your opportunity to put in a year's supply of *good* shirts, collars and cuffs at prices that will not again be possible in 1900. But *please* do not judge by price alone, but come and see the remarkable values we are offering.

1,000 DOZEN MEN'S UNLAUNDERED WHITE SHIRTS, made of good, strong muslin, with pure linen bosoms and reinforced backs and fronts; worth 50c. apiece; all sizes in this sale at . . . 35c

2,500 DOZEN MEN'S UNLAUNDERED DRESS SHIRTS, made of guaranteed Wamsutta Muslin, with pure Irish linen set-in bosoms, backs and fronts reinforced, split neckbands, felled seams, continuous facing throughout, short or regular length bosoms, open back and front or open back only, all sizes of necks and sleeves; positively worth 75c. each; in this sale at . . . 49c

800 DOZEN MEN'S UNLAUNDERED CUSTOM MADE DRESS SHIRTS, made of the finest muslin and linen; have handworked buttonholes and every known improvement that can be put in a first-class shirt, all sizes of neck measurements and sleeve lengths; fully worth $1.00 apiece; in this sale at . . . 69c

300 DOZEN MEN'S MUSLIN OR DOMET NIGHT ROBES, all sizes; worth 45c. each; in this sale at . . . 29c

500 DOZEN MEN'S FINE MUSLIN NIGHTROBES, cut extra full length and width, beautiful fast color trimmings, in all sizes; worth 75c. each; in this sale at . . . 45c

4,000 dozen MEN'S EXTRA FINE 4-PLY COLLARS, with bar end buttonholes, come in almost any shape made and in all sizes, the equal in materials, stitching and laundry work of any 20c. collar made; in this sale at, a half a dozen for . . . 50c

1,000 dozen MEN'S CUFFS, extra fine 4-ply, in any shape or size; worth fully 25c. pair; in this sale, 2 pairs for . . . 25c

Infants' and Children's Wear.

Dainty, tasty, carefully tailored, not a button slighted as a sacrifice to price. You'll save much money by purchasing now and here.

INFANTS' LONG BISHOP SLIPS, of good quality cambric, neck and sleeves edged with Torchon lace; worth 29c.; in this sale at 14c

CHILDREN'S SHORT WHITE CAMBRIC DRESSES, made with pointed yoke, tucked and trimmed with Hamburg, neck and sleeves; finished with neat Hamburg edging; worth 45c. each; in this sale at . . . 21c

CHILDREN'S OUTING FLANNEL DRESSES, a choice of three different styles, some trimmed with lace, others with fancy braid; worth 50c. each; in this sale at . . . 21c

CHILDREN'S MUSLIN NIGHTGOWNS, Mother Hubbard tucked yoke, with Hamburg insertions and edge, slightly soiled, sizes 2 and 4 years only; worth 69c. each; while they last . . 23c

CHILDREN'S NIGHTGOWNS, of a good quality of muslin and cambric, a choice of three different styles, some trimmed with lace, others with embroidery; worth $1.25 each; in this sale at . . . 59c

MISSES' MUSLIN DRAWERS, made with fine tucks and cambric ruffle, sizes, 12, 14, and 16 years; worth 50c. each; in this sale at . . . 23c

See the Entire Sixth Avenue Front Trimmed in White Goods.

MAZET COMMITTEE SPLIT

Veil Kept Over Croton Watershed Condemnation Proceedings.

MR. MOSS WANTED TO LIFT IT

Had Witnesses on Hand Last Day Committee Sat—Prominent Republicans Involved.

It was admitted yesterday by Frank Moss, senior counsel to the Mazet committee, that another cause besides the fact that he had subpoenaed Senator Thomas C. Platt led to the sudden abandonment of the investigation. Mr. Moss, in fact, has never yet said that he had sent a subpoena to Senator Platt, but he has refrained from denying that this was one reason why the Republican members of the committee, without notice to him, decided that the inquiry had gone far enough, and failed to appear on the last day appointed for a session. He declared yesterday, however, that one matter was left untouched which he had been extremely desirous of exploiting, and which might have involved well-known Republicans as well as Democrats in a scandal of large proportions.

In his recent report to the committee, under the heading "Condemnation Proceedings," Mr. Moss recommended the appointment of a permanent board or commission of condemnation, which had been suggested previously by Controller Coler.

"On the last day at which testimony was taken," said Mr. Moss yesterday, "there were present F. M. Agor, the Postmaster of Mahopac; David Lockwood and Marian Ganun of Carmel, and Hart Curry of this city, all of whom had been subpoenaed to tell what they knew of the Croton watershed condemnation proceedings. There was also present George W. Hart of Brooklyn, who formerly lived in Westchester County. Mr. Hart, who is familiar with the methods that have been pursued by the various Croton Watershed Commissions, had permitted his name to be used in connection with published accounts of the scandals connected with these proceedings, and was prepared to give evidence which I desired to have on the record. I had also subpoenaed Assistant Corporation Counsel George L. Sterling, who has general charge of condemnation matters.

"All of these witnesses were present on the last day on which the committee listened to evidence, and some of them would have been called to the stand if there had been a session in the afternoon. They were also subpoenaed for the day appointed for the next session—the one that never was held. On the day that these witnesses first appeared, ex-Assemblyman Emerson W. Addis, the Republican leader of Putnam County, was about the committee room. It has been intimated that he was there to induce the members to prevent me from going into the Croton watershed condemnation matter, because the evidence might have involved prominent Republicans. I make no such charge, and do not impugn the motives of the committeemen in respect to this or any other matter. All I can say is that by the failure of the committee to hold further sessions, I was prevented from bringing out the facts in regard to this subject.

"The evidence, if it could have been presented, would have more than borne out what I said in my report in regard to these condemnation proceedings. The facts are already pretty well known. Dilatory methods have been pursued by the Commissioners in order to obtain additional fees, and many of the Commissioners are utterly unfit for the work. Some of them have dragged their work along for five years, drawing $10 a day all the time. The entire system is scandalous and its continuance should not be tolerated."

Chairman Mazet declined to discuss this latest alleged reason for the sudden adjournment of the committee. Assemblyman Fallows of the committee said that it was all news to him, and that he had not even been aware that Mr. Moss had subpoenaed any witnesses in regard to the Croton watershed condemnations.

Corporation Counsel Whalen said he did not care to comment on Mr. Moss's charges with reference to the methods of the Commissioners in the Croton watershed condemnation cases, as all these proceedings were started under his predecessors, upon whose administrations he did not wish to reflect. He said, however, that he had been doing his utmost since he took office to wind up these proceedings. There were twenty-one commissions when his term commenced, of which seven had since reported and nine had completed the taking of evidence, while five were still at work. Between Dec. 6, 1893, and Sept. 6, 1899, these commissions had awarded $68,860 for sixty-four parcels of real estate. A computation shows that at the rate of $10 a day for each of the three members of each of the twenty-one commissions, the city has been paying about three times this amount annually in fees to the Commissioners.

50,000 MINERS MAY STRIKE.

Movement Starts Among Pennsylvania Bituminous Coal Men.

ALTOONA, Penn., Dec. 30.—The bituminous coal miners of this section met in convention at Portage last night and ordered a strike Jan. 1. About 1,000 men at the Portage, Puritan, and near-by collieries are involved. Sessions were also held at Barnsborough and Patton, at which points the miners also voted to strike for the increase demanded at the recent Clearfield convention. At these places, however, the men will await the action of the United Mine Workers, now in session at Indianapolis.

The action of the miners is regarded in this section as the beginning of a movement which will result in the calling out of nearly 50,000 miners.

CHICAGO ARBITRATION BOARD.

Plan to Prevent Further Trouble in the Building Trades.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—A permanent arbitration board to settle differences between labor unions and building contractors was practically assured to-day. At the meeting of the Building Trades' Council and the Building Trade Contractors' Council, the report of the Joint Conference Committee representing the two organizations was accepted.

The permanent Arbitration Board will consist of eleven members, and will adjudicate all difficulties that may arise. Plans for the formation of this board, as recommended by the committee, show a few changes from the original scheme presented by Martin B. Madden and accepted on last Tuesday by the committee. The principal change was the recommendation that all difficulties must be settled within one day. This was made at the request of the Building Trades' Council delegates, in order that contractors might not have an opportunity to complete jobs while trouble that had arisen in their execution was being settled by the Arbitration Board. Another change made at the request of the laboring men was the insertion of a clause providing that the eleventh man should not be a Judge.

The acceptance of the plan settles the question of sympathetic strikes, since if all troubles are arbitrated, there will be no necessity for any kind of a strike, except as a last resort.

Boy Drowned While Skating.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Dec. 30.—Robert Lieberg, twelve years old, a step-son of George Hold of Riveredge, was drowned in the Hackensack River to-day. Lieberg, who was skating with a number of companions, ventured out too far, and the thin ice gave way. A companion, who was close behind him, also went through. The latter was rescued in an exhausted condition.

Killed in a Freight Train Wreck.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Dec. 30.—A freight train ran into a construction train near Duncan Station this afternoon. Philip Matchett of the Phoenix Bridge Company was instantly killed. Matchett was from Pennsylvania. Henry Foster, colored, of Clifton, S. C., was fatally injured.

Record of the St. Louis for 1899.

The American Line steamship St. Louis, which arrived yesterday, has completed seventeen round trips this year and run over 105,400 miles in that period, a greater distance than any other vessel of that line. She has also carried this year more passengers out of New York than any other steamer which sailed from this port.

THE BIG PAPER FACTORY FIRE.

Pulling Down the Ruined Walls—The Firm's Estimate of the Loss —Employes Paid.

Columns of smoke and steam arose all day yesterday from the ruins of the great wall paper factory of William Campbell & Co., 425 to 435 East Twenty-fourth Street, which was destroyed by fire late Friday night, and as the heat died out in the ruined walls that still stood ice formed upon them in many fantastic shapes where the streams of water fell.

James F. Shaughnessy of Truck 11 was the only one of the injured firemen who remained in Bellevue last evening. He is severely burned about the head, and the doctors say that, while his condition is not dangerous, it will be several days before he will be able to leave the hospital. George K. Burns of Engine No. 23, who fell and hurt his leg, left the hospital against the advice of the physicians.

Superintendent Dooner of the Building Department, with a force of men, started in as soon as the walls cooled to throw down such parts as endangered passers by, and many of the 400 employes of the burned paper mill stood about and watched them at their work with a disconsolate aid.

Commissioner Thomas J. Brady of the Building Department said that the owners of the property had been compelled to put in many new columns and girders when the structure was changed from a sugar refinery to an electric light plant seven years ago, but he thought that at the time of the fire it was in as good condition as any similar building, which, like it, had stood for forty years, could be.

J. H. Temple, the member of the firm who looks after the manufacturing part of the business, said yesterday in the temporary office, at 209 East Twenty-third Street, that Chief Croker's estimate placing the total loss at $750,000 was about correct, but the concern would suffer much more through the loss of business. There were 6,000,000 rolls of finished paper burned, he said, and the fire had occurred at the very worst time of the year for the firm, as the heaviest shipments are made in December, January, and February, and had the factory stood, yesterday would have been the heaviest shipping day in the entire year, many orders being placed months before to be filled on Jan. 1.

Mr. Temple said his partner, Robert J. Dyatt, who is the financial man of the firm, was on his way from Chicago yesterday.

Although the pay roll and money for the employes were in the ruins, all hands were paid off in the afternoon according to their own statements and the recollections of the timekeepers, so that none should enter upon the new year without ready money. None of the persons concerned could advance any plausible theory as to the origin of the fire. It could not have been an electric wire, Mr. Temple said, for the firm generates its own current and the dynamos had been stopped before the blaze was discovered.

Men from the Manhattan Electric Light Company were engaged in cutting connecting the lines that had been supplied from their plant, which was destroyed with adjoining systems, and before nightfall it was said that the greater part, if not all, of the lights would be then in use in the district which was left in darkness by the fire and which extends from Fourteenth to Fifty-ninth Street, from Third Avenue to the East River.

THE UNDERWRITERS' ESTIMATE.

Insurance Men Discouraged by New Addition to Year's Losses.

The aggregate loss sustained by the insurance companies in the fire which destroyed the wall paper factory of William Campbell & Co., in East Twenty-fourth Street, Friday night, was roughly estimated by underwriters yesterday as not likely to fall below $700,000.

This loss, coming at almost the end of the year, whose fire losses had already been the severest in ten years, caused a feeling of discouragement in the insurance offices, and gave rise to further reports as to the probable effect of the year upon the weaker companies.

The insurance on the wall paper plant of William Campbell & Co. was distributed as follows: On Building—London Lloyds, $40,000; Liverpool and London and Globe, $15,000; Manufacturers' Lloyds, $7,500; Baloise, $7,500; New York Underwriters', Phoenix of London, State of New York, Sun, and Netherlands, $5,000 each; Aachen and Munich, $3,500; Agricultural, $3,000; Aachen Reinsurance, Chicago, Globe and Rutgers, Norwich Union, Globe, Thuringia American, and Fidelity, $2,500 each; Manufacturers' and Merchants' of Rockford, $2,000; Queen, Delaware, Kent, Quebec, Home of Baltimore, and Svea, $1,500 each; total, $130,000.

Insurance on Campbell Property in Building—Liverpool and London and Globe, $25,000; Commonwealth, County of Philadelphia, and Phoenix of London, $7,500 each; State of New York and Globe and Rutgers, $6,000 each; North River, New York Underwriters,' Helvetia, Palatine, Transatlantic, Spring Garden, and Phoenix of Brooklyn, $5,000 each; Reading and New York, $4,000 each; Atlanta Home and Security, $3,250 each; Allemannia and Svea, $3,000 each; Aachen Reinsurance, Manufacturers' and Merchants' of Rockford, Equitable, Associated Manufacturers' Mutual, Fidelity, Merchants' of Providence, American of Boston, Virginia, Mercantile, Kings County, United of Baltimore, Sun, Baloise, Caledonian, American Central, Hamilton, Delaware, Stuyvesant, and Western of Pittsburg, $2,500 each; North American of Boston, $2,000; Quebec, Svea, and Citizens' of Pittsburg, $1,500 each; Home of Baltimore, $1,000; total, $170,000.

The insurance on the property of the Manhattan Electric Light Company was distributed as follows: On General Form—London Lloyds, $9,000; Boston, $8,090; Lloyds, $5,000; Commercial, Indiana, and Niagara, $3,000 each; Citizens', Fort Wayne, Aetna, Loyal, Manufacturers and Merchants', Hanover, Traders', British America, Scottish Union, and National, and Merchants' Lloyds, $2,500 each; Union of Londchants' Lloyds, $2,500 each; Union of London, Manchester, Atlas, Caledonian, Merchants' of New Orleans, Washington, and Minnesota, $2,000 each; Northwestern, Michigan Manufacturers', Western, and Maryland, $1,500 each; New Haven, Rochester, Vernon, Virginia, Milwaukee, Michigan, Milwaukee Mechanics', Glens Falls, Grand Rapids, Cincinnati, Buffalo Commercial, Buffalo German, Albany, Hamilton, North German, Lion, Michigan Mills, Franklin, Northern, Eastern, and Connecticut, $1,000 each; American Central, Capital, and Lumbermen's, $500 each; total, $93,500. On Boilers—Norwich Union, $4,000; New York Underwriters', $4,000; Greenwich, German, St. Paul, and Agricultural, $2,500 each; Hanover, $2,000.

Tug Vigilant Burned.

The tug Vigilant, owned by Capt. Conroy and chartered by Contractor Rogers to take soundings for the foundation of the new bridge across the Harlem at Lenox Avenue, was burned and sunk about 3 o'clock yesterday morning while moored off the foot of East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street. None of the crew was on board, and it is not known how the boat caught fire.

Telephone Company Incorporated.

ALBANY, Dec. 30.—There was incorporated with the Secretary of State to-day the Farmers and Merchants' Telephone and Telegraph Company of New York City, with a capital stock of $100,000. The route will cover New York State, and the Directors are John H. Farrell of Albany, George Sheppard, Pittsburg; George W. Beers, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Ezra M. Higgins and J. George Kaelber, Rochester; Titus Sheard, Little Falls; Edward F. Murray, Troy; and Robert E. Drake and George W. Pulver, Syracuse.

May Prevent a Pottery Trust.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 30.—The Robinson-Merrill Pottery Company of Akron filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State to-day. The capital stock is $500,000. The three concerns composing the new company are the Robinson Company, the E. H. Merrill Company, and Markle & Son. It is generally believed that the incorporation of these three concerns will effectually prevent the formation of a pottery trust.

An Extraordinary Number To-morrow.

All interested in the condition and prospects of finance, trade, and commerce should procure a copy of THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow, Jan. 1, which will include a thirty-two-page supplement containing special articles from men of recognized authority on the various phases of the prevailing prosperity in all lines of business. The writers also show by a convincing array of facts and figures why prosperity has come to stay. The newspaper with the supplement will be sold at the usual price—one cent per copy. Order it in advance of your newsdealer to-day.—Adv.

BROOKLYN TRANSFER FIGHT

Board of Railroad Commissioners Acts on Complaints.

Says Road Is Doing as Much as Possible for Patrons, but Should Give Optional Transfers.

ALBANY, Dec. 30.—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners to-day rendered its report in the matter of the group of complaints lodged against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company by associated bodies and citizens of South Brooklyn, together with miscellaneous grievances regarding the operation of the system. These complaints, which deal with the affairs of Flushing, Corona, and adjacent places, are not considered in this report. The report says, in part:

"At the outset it is not improper to say that the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company is engaged in the herculean and difficult task of operating the longest and most complex system of street railways in the world, covering a total length of 504 miles. The geography of the territory and the peculiar convergence of almost every one of the car lines, surface or elevated, toward the common centre of the borough and, to the Brooklyn Bridge, add greatly to what would be normal perplexities of any equally extensive system, but even these are added to by the contiguity of the vast Borough of Manhattan, formerly the old City of New York.

"No perfect and satisfactory system of operation and accommodation, either to the public or the transportation company, can be devised, and most certainly no permanent relief afforded to the public, until some of the projected new tunnels or bridges between the two boroughs are constructed. The people will best and most effectually aid themselves to this end by lending their earnest influence to the prosecution of these projects.

"In respect to these complaints of insufficient cars, it may be said and it is the fact that there is not, and not likely to be, in Manhattan Borough and Brooklyn for many years, a time when all cars will be otherwise than overcrowded during the morning and evening hours if real rapid transit is required at the same time. If there were fewer cars running the rapid movements of all would be facilitated.

"With respect to rolling stock, the company's surface car equipment is equal in quality, comfort, and condition to that of any other company of which this board has knowledge, in any city. Most of the cars are of modern pattern and almost if not quite new, and all are well lighted and warmed in Winter by electricity. The management of the company is earnest in its efforts to afford facilities to the more than 315,000,000 of passengers which it now is and will hereafter be called upon annually to accommodate.

"No other street railway managers have ever grappled with so difficult a problem, and there is much to be wrought out by experiment and practical demonstration through results. The handling of the vast multitude of people who in the Summer will pass over these lines from the Borough of Manhattan and contiguous communities, using Brooklyn, literally, as a highway to Coney Island and the scores of other seaside or rural resorts on Long Island, promises to give the company not merely a vast amount of business and revenue, but to bring before it some operating problems of the first magnitude.

"The board has, incidental to this present investigation and report, given attention to this question of next Summer's traffic, for the reason that it would have been unwise and insufficient to have made orders which might have relieved conditions at this time, but which would have led to great confusion and inefficiency three or six months hence. These considerations of the future, though not specifically raised by the complaints themselves, have influenced the board largely in making the principal recommendations embraced in this report. The board therefore determines and recommends:

"That the company grant optional free transfers at all hours at Third Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street and at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, available for use on either elevated or surface lines.

"The board recognizes here a doubt regarding its power to require the company to issue interchangeable transfer on a single fare between the surface and the elevated lines, but this recommendation is made, although such a transfer may be a privilege rather than a right, in the belief that the company will grant it. In making this recommendation the board is actuated by the belief that the company's order of Nov. 1, issuing limited transfers at these points, was made on the well-based and practical conclusion that it was desirable to induce the long-distance riders from Bay Ridge, Fort Hamilton, Bensonhurst, New Utrecht, and the West End of Coney Island to use the elevated railways, so as to enable the company to give a fuller service and better accommodation to the short-distance riders of Third and Fifth Avenues and their connections.

"The board will require the company to run as many trains or cars on all lines as will reasonably accommodate the traffic, under safe rules of operation and up to a numerical point that will not paralyze reasonably quick transit. That a suitable passenger waiting room, more commodious than the present one and properly cleaned, warmed, and lighted, be provided and maintained at the Sixty-fifth Street surface station and on the westerly side of Third Avenue, if practicable. That a covered platform be provided and maintained at the joint transfer station at Thirty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue. That a convenient waiting room or shelter be provided and maintained at Fifth Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street for passengers using the junction or transfer point of the Hamilton Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street lines.

"That the contemplated change in the system of lighting the cars on the elevated lines 'from oil to electricity' may be put into effect at the earliest practicable period. That no cars which have been used as smoking cars shall be used as ordinary passenger coaches thereafter unless they are first thoroughly cleaned and deodorized. That the station signs on the elevated lines be painted in black and white and placed in more conspicuous places than they now generally occupy.

"The board declines to recommend that the Fortieth Street station platform on the Third Avenue elevated line be inclosed, for the reason that the patronage at this station is amply provided for by the present well-built waiting room on the platform."

LOST CHILD STILL WON'T TALK.

No One Has Called for the Strange Girl at the Gerry Society.

The four-year-old girl, with wavy brown hair and gray eyes, who was found last Wednesday night at Fifty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue, and who astonished every one by her beautiful singing and as much astonished them by her refusal or inability to talk, is at the rooms of the Gerry society still unclaimed.

She still nods in the affirmative or shakes her head in the negative when spoken to, and never speaks. The child is as much of an enigma to the Gerry people as she was to Matron Travers at Police Headquarters.

Consolidated Traction Company Paid.

David Young, manager of the North Jersey Street Railroad Company, said yesterday at Jersey City regarding the injunction issued out of the United States court at Trenton on Friday restraining the company from paying $300,000 in dividends to the stockholders of the Consolidated Traction Company of Jersey City, whose lines are leased to the North Jersey, that he had received no legal notice of the court's action. He added that the notice would come too late, anyway, as the $300,000 involved had been paid over to the officials of the Consolidated Traction Company at noon.

$65,000 Needed for Woman's Hotel.

Subscriptions to the proposed woman's hotel to the amount of $10,000 have come in since the recent publication of the letter from Charles D. Kellogg, Secretary of the Woman's Hotel Company. This leaves $65,000 still to be raised. Mr. Kellogg said yesterday that the time limit would expire Monday at midnight. He felt confident, he said, that the amount would be subscribed by that time.

The Booth-Tuckers Go to England.

Commander and Mrs. Booth-Tucker of the Salvation Army sailed yesterday for Liverpool by the steamer Campania. There is to be a grand conclave of members of the Salvation Army in the United States, and the Commander is going to see Gen. William Booth in regard to it. Mrs. Booth-Tucker has been ill, and will probably not return with her husband.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

PULLMAN-WAGNER DEAL LAWFUL.

Judge Tuthill of Chicago Refuses to Issue an Injunction.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—Judge Tuthill of the Superior Court refused to-day to issue the injunction prayed for by Truman A. Taylor, a stockholder in the Pullman Palace Car Company, to prevent the merging of that company and the Wagner Palace Car Company, under the name of the Pullman Company. Judge Tuthill declared that the allegations of the bill did not contain sufficient grounds for the issuance of the injunction.

It was claimed in the bill of complaint that, through the consolidation of the companies, a monopoly of the sleeping-car business would be created in violation of the anti-trust act. Judge Tuthill held that the sleeping-car business was in the control of the railroad companies, and that a combination between them would have to be shown before any monopoly of the business could be declared. The sleeping car companies, he said, were only the agents of the railroads acting under contracts.

The transfer of the stock of the Pullman Company for the purchase of the Wagner Company's property can now be consummated.

CONNECTICUT RAILROAD REPORT.

Most Prosperous Year in the History of the Lines.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Dec. 30.—The annual report of the Railroad Commissioners, submitted to Gov. Lounsbury yesterday, shows that the last year has been the most prosperous for the railroads in their history. The report is based on the annual returns of the steam and street railroad companies compiled for the fiscal year ended June 30. The gross sum of the earnings reported is $38,663,732.27, being $1,169,987.17 in excess of the earnings of the previous year. The passenger earnings are credited with $516,092.59 of this increase, and the freight earnings with $635,529.29. The railroad business has been better for the last six months than during the six months previous to June 30. Last week the freight yards in Stamford became congested, owing to the unprecedented quantity of freight going over the line, and it was necessary to send out fifty-one extra freight trains before the yards were relieved.

For the first time in the history of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, its freight earnings this year have exceeded the passenger earnings by more than $2,000,000.

Of the 50,269,468 passengers carried by all the roads during the year, only eight have been injured and none killed.

ROCKAWAY VALLEY ROAD SOLD.

Purchasers Will Build a New Line from Paterson to Trenton.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Dec. 30.—The interests held in the Rockaway Valley Railroad by the late James N. Pidcock have been purchased by Haines Brothers of New York, and F. A. Melick of Morristown. This gives to the purchasers a controlling interest in the company. They intend to use the road as a nucleus for a new road from Paterson to Trenton. The Rockaway Road is single-tracked, and runs from Morristown to Whitehouse Junction on the Central Road, a distance of twenty miles.

The proposed road will diagonally traverse the northern section of the State, passing through six counties, and will open up new territory that it is expected will furnish much country produce for transportation to the markets of Paterson, Newark, and New York.

To complete the new railroad between Paterson and Trenton, it is proposed to build eighteen miles of railroad between Morristown and Paterson and eleven miles of railroad from Whitehouse to Flemington, where connection will be made that will permit a terminal at the State capital. By Spring it is expected that all will be in readiness to begin the construction of the proposed extensions.

Albany and Troy Railroads Unite.

ALBANY, Dec. 30.—The certificate of consolidation of the Albany Railway Company, the Troy City Railway Company, and the Watervliet Turnpike and Railroad Company, to be known hereafter as the United Traction Company, was filed to-day with the Secretary of State. The capital stock of the new company amounts to $4,000,000, and the principal office will be in Albany. The Directors are Robert C. Pruyn, Anthony N. Brady, John G. Myers, A. Bleecker Banks, John W. McNamara, James H. Manning, Simon W. Rosendale, and William J. Walker, Albany; Edward Murphy, Jr., Charles Cleminshaw, William Kemp, Francis N. Mann, Jr., James O'Neill, William Shaw, and C. V. Collins, Troy. The officers are: President—Robert C. Pruyn; Vice President—Charles Cleminshaw; Treasurer—John W. McNamara.

New Long Island Road Incorporated.

ALBANY, Dec. 30.—Articles of incorporation of the Long Island Railroad Terminal Company were filed with the Secretary of State to-day. It proposes to operate a standard gauge road two miles long, from a point on the line of the Long Island Railroad at Laurel Hill, Borough of Queens, to Newtown Creek. The capital stock is $500,000, and the Directors are Henry V. Palmer, Joseph F. Keany, William L. C. Allan, J. R. Melcher of Brooklyn; Reon Barnes, Borough of Richmond; Harvey A. Herrold, Thomas P. Riley, New York City; A. W. Brigham, East Orange, N. J., and F. L. Van Tassel, Passaic, N. J.

The Pere Marquette Consolidation.

DETROIT, Dec. 30.—At midnight to-morrow the Pere Marquette Railroad Company will take full charge of all the properties of the Flint and Pere Marquette, Detroit, Grand Rapids and Western, and Chicago and West Michigan lines, and the combined Michigan system, with an aggregate exceeding 1,900 miles, will be doing the business of the three. A deed transferring the Flint and Pere Marquette property to the Pere Marquette Company was filed at Saginaw to-day.

Fixed Rates and No Commissions.

In accordance with their action recently the General Passenger Agents of the Eastern trunk lines have sent out a number of circulars fixing a rigid schedule of rates for east and west bound traffic after Jan. 1. These circulars also call attention to the agreement abolishing commissions to outside agents or other persons.

GEN. WOOD'S CABINET.

The Prospective Appointments Give General Satisfaction in Cuba.

HAVANA, Dec. 30.—The names of the members of Gen. Wood's Cabinet and the assignment of portfolios will be issued to-morrow. It is believed that the list will be as follows:

Secretary of State and Government—Senor DIEGO TAMAYO.
Secretary of Justice—Senor LUIS ESTEVEZ.
Secretary of Education—Senor JUAN BAUTISTA HERNANDEZ.
Secretary of Finance—Senor ENRIQUE VARONA.
Secretary of Public Works—Senor JOSE RAMON VILLALON.
Secretary of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce—Senor RIUS RIVERA.

All of these names, with the exception of that of Señor Hernandez, have been expected for the past few days. The mention of the name of Señor Hernandez as Secretary of Education came as a surprise, although he holds an important professorship in the university and is prominent in Cuban national affairs. The papers generally have given the Governor General great credit for the other five appointments, and from a Cuban point of view the Cabinet is considered a strong one.

The Mayors of all the towns and cities in the Province of Santa Clara have held a meeting in order to determine for what they should petition the coming Council.

Cheap Labor Threatens Cuba.

HAVANA, Dec. 30.—The Heraldo says there is a growing danger of Cubans and other old workers being underbid in the labor markets of Havana by Spaniards, who, coming fresh from Spain, where they are accustomed to work for almost nothing, eagerly snatch any employment for half the usual wages. Instead of allowing immigrants to swamp the labor markets of the towns, the Heraldo thinks a bureau should undertake to direct the immigrants to the country districts, where work is to be had.

Gen. Wilson Ordered to Washington.

HAVANA, Dec. 30.—Gen. Wilson has been ordered to report at Washington, and it is believed here that this means he will not return to Cuba.

NATIONAL GUARD'S MERITS

Gen. Roe Says Disturbing Effects of War Are Disappearing.

Criticism of Work in Camp—Recommendation that Congress Determine the Guard's Status.

Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, commanding the National Guard of the State, submitted his report to the Governor yesterday. The following are the important features of the report, Gen. Roe stating, first:

"The National Guard consists at this day of 187 signal corps troops, batteries, and companies, organized in five brigades, 15 regiments, 5 battalions, 1 squadron, 4 signal corps, 1 separate troop of cavalry, 4 batteries, and 1 separate company of infantry.

"The strength of the National Guard, as reported Sept. 30, 1899, is 795 officers and 13,439 enlisted men, as follows:

	Officers.	Enlisted Men.
General and staff officers	69	...
Signal Corps	10	137
Cavalry	28	327
Artillery	22	355
Infantry	671	12,620
Total	795	13,439

CONDITION OF THE GUARD.

Referring to the condition of the Guard, Gen. Roe says:

"The condition of the National Guard is, generally speaking, good; the re-establishment of the organizations returning from the United States service, disbandments, and reorganizations, necessarily had a disturbing effect, which, however, now is disappearing, and officers and men are settling down to work with a spirit which promises good results for the future. All of the organizations are thoroughly equipped and provided with camp equipage and ammunition for field service.

"The infantry of the National Guard is now armed with Springfield rifles, calibre .45; the artillery with 3.2-inch guns, with the exception of the Third Battery, which is armed with almost unserviceable Gatling guns and requires new guns; and the cavalry with the Springfield carbine, calibre .45.

"The equipments in use by the Guard are all serviceable, mostly new, and of approved pattern.

"The uniforms received from the State, are practically new and under the new rules adopted fit the men well. A working uniform of canvas or khaki should be issued by the State, if practicable, for field service and rifle practice, to save the more expensive so-called undress uniforms.

ON THE APPROPRIATION.

"The appropriation for the fiscal year 1899-1900 for the Naval Militia and the National Guard is $400,000, $50,000 less than heretofore. After deducting the allowances provided by law for headquarters and organizations, there will be left of this appropriation for service, uniforming, equipping, and other expenses about $165,000.

"To put half of the National Guard in camp and on field service will cost about that amount, leaving practically nothing for the Naval Militia and nothing for uniforming and equipping the land and naval forces of the State.

"Unless the troops can have active service at least once in two years their employment in case of necessity or emergency would not only not be advantageous to the State and country, but would entail heavy hardships and privations on those employed, and in the end prove the very reverse of good economy.

"I recommend, therefore, that the annual appropriation for the National Guard be made at least $450,000; that a separate appropriation be made for the Naval Militia, as was done originally, and that the appropriation of the balance of the so-called war fund for the purposes of the National Guard be renewed, reappropriated for the purpose of completing the arming, equipping, and uniforming of the National Guard and Naval Militia, and to defray the expenses of field and camp service.

"I recommend, further, that such action be taken as may be required to cause Congress to pass an act authorizing an exchange of the Springfield rifles and carbines in the hands of the National Guard for rifles and carbines of the kind used by the United States regular army."

FIELD SERVICE.

Speaking of the annual camp duty, Gen. Roe goes on to say:

"Regiments on duty at the Camp of Instruction were required to enter on practice marches by battalions, one battalion leaving camp on Monday, returning on Wednesday, when the other battalion would leave on like duty, returning on Friday.

"These march outs from the Camp of Instruction at Peekskill, making and breaking of camp twice, preparing of food in company messes, marching as through an enemy's country, with advance guard, rear guard, and flankers, were conducted with great care and entered into with enthusiasm by all of the organizations at the Camp of Instruction this year. Inspecting officers of my staff accompanied each column and rendered reports, copies of which were sent to each commanding officer.

"The most important criticism to be made is that the marches were made too rapidly, each battalion trying to outvie the other in the march, thereby unnecessarily tiring the men and losing sight of the important fact that every precaution should be taken to bring the command into camp in as good a condition as possible. The best march is not the most rapid, but the one in which the men are brought to camp in the best condition.

GUARD DUTY CRITICISED.

"The general performance of guard duty was not as good as it should be. Careful instruction seems to have been given in some cases, but the men did not grasp the subject or consider it of sufficient importance.

"The incinerators worked in the most satisfactory manner, and I would recommend that sufficient be purchased by the State to have the requisite number at each camp to save transportation back and forth.

"The field service of the Seventy-fourth Regiment and Sixth Battery was carried out in a most satisfactory manner.

"As regards practice marches and field service, it is sufficient to say that the Spanish-American war has shown conclusively that the National Guard was very weak in this respect.

"The expenses of the camp and field service were $81,037.92.

SMALL ARMS PRACTICE.

"All organizations have participated in small arms practice without exception, and, notwithstanding the process of reorganization, 10,045 officers and enlisted men (naval militia included) practiced at the various outdoor ranges in the course of this year.

"The result of the year's practice shows that 8,184 officers and enlisted men qualified as experts, sharpshooters, and marksmen, or 81.47 per cent. of the number practicing.

"Steps should be taken to acquire a sufficient amount of land in rear of the long range targets at Creedmoor so as to render this range absolutely safe and avoid a recurrence of complaints and accidents, the land required for this purpose would be about thirty-five acres. The ranges at Bath and Tonawanda should be made pistol ranges, and repairs are also needed at other ranges.

ARTILLERY PRACTICE.

"During the tour of duty at the Camp of Instruction of the Third Battery, June 10 to 17, 1899, Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, Inspector of Small Arms Practice and ordnance officer, supervised the practice of the Third Battery with ball ammunition. The object of the practice was to test the efficiency of the Gatlings under actual firing conditions, and the result was not satisfactory. The guns are of calibre .50 and obsolete.

"The target practice with shell and shrapnel of the First Battery for the Flanigan Trophy at the Camp of Instruction on Thursday, June 22, 1899, and of the Second Battery for the same trophy on Thursday, June 29, 1899, was supervised by the same officer. The practice of the Sixth Battery was supervised by Col. E. M. Hoffman, Inspector, at Binghamton, N. Y. The trophy was won by the Second Battery.

"The range used was 1,000 yards, competition by one platoon of each battery, and each piece firing five shells and five shrapnels.

Score:

First Battery, shells—55 hits, shrapnels—215 hits, total 270
Second Battery, shells—170 hits, shrapnels 1,249 hits, total 1,419
Sixth Battery, shells—35 hits, shrapnels—1,070 hits, total 1,105

GATLING GUNS USELESS.

"The practice of the Third Battery, it is said, demonstrated that its Gatling guns were useless, and a board has been appointed to recommend a new gun.

In connection with the Dewey parade in this city, Gen. Roe says: "The conduct of the troops in journeying to and from New York City and while in the latter place was very creditable and gratifying; no accidents of any serious nature occurred and the appearance of the troops on the parade was a source of pride to those interested. There were reported present of the National Guard on Sept. 30, 1899, 712 officers, 11,092 enlisted men, aggregate 11,804."

Under the head of service in aid of the civil authorities, the General thus comments:

"The placing of guards in armories to care for arms, equipments, &c., and holding the guard in readiness in times of threatened disorder to answer calls of the civil authorities, is believed to have a very beneficial effect and a strong tendency toward preventing violence."

ON THE STATUS OF THE GUARD.

The General, in concluding his report, says:

"I desire to call attention especially to the absolute necessity of Congress fixing by law the status of the National Guard plainly and unequivocally, so that he who reads may understand. There is unfortunately a great uncertainty on the subject pervading the mind of the people at large. This uncertainty to a large extent affects the National Guard unfavorably. I submit, the National Guard is, first and foremost, a State guard; secondly, under certain contingencies, a reserve force for the National Government, subject to the orders of the President of the United States, and when required by the United States it should not be asked to volunteer, but ordered into the United States service as it stands and is organized under State laws."

FATHER MALONE'S FUNERAL.

Father Belford Takes Charge of the Parish and Removes Young Malone from the McCaddin Memorial.

The body of Father Malone last night reposed on a catafalque in the parlor of the rectory at 69 South Third Street, Brooklyn. A laurel wreath was received at the house from Chauncey Olcott, the actor, with the inscription, "In Loving Remembrance." Among the callers were Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer, widow of the dead Sugar King, who had known Father Malone for many years. She brought with her a box containing cut flowers, which she placed beside the body. Many of the parishioners passed in and out of the building, and the emotion of those was so great that they could scarcely conceal it.

The programme touching the funeral on Tuesday had not been arranged up to last night. Some of the pall bearers will probably be the intimate friends of the dead priest. The funeral will unquestionably be the largest ever seen in Williamsburg, and clergymen of every denomination have expressed their intention of being present. The requiem mass will last at least two hours, and all the Catholic priests who will be in attendance at the church will accompany the remains to Calvary Cemetery.

In order to put a stop to the unseemly scandal in connection with the last illness of Father Malone, Bishop McDonnell yesterday delegated the Rev. John L. Belford of St. Dominic's Church in Oyster Bay to take charge of the parish. Father Belford's first act was to dismiss Sylvester L. Malone, Father Malone's nephew, from the management of the McCaddin Memorial Hall.

OPERATION AFTER 35 YEARS.

Matthew Lee Ran Glass in His Foot During the War.

Matthew Lee, one of the oldest hotel keepers in Saratoga County, is at Dr. W. T. Helmuth's private hospital, 465 Lexington Avenue, recovering from the effects of an operation.

Mr. Lee was one of the first to offer his services to the Union after Fort Sumter was fired upon, and went to the front as a non-commissioned officer in the Twelfth New York Battery. While trying to save his guns in one of the hardest battles of the war, he was made a prisoner and sent to Andersonville. While in prison he trod on some broken glass, portions of which lodged in his left foot. He thought he had all of it removed, but a few years ago the injured member began to pain him intensely at times, and he attributed the pain to rheumatism. Doctors agreed with him as to the diagnosis. Recently the foot troubled him more than ever, and he soon noticed a decided discoloration.

Coming to New York, he placed himself under the care of Dr. Helmuth, who almost immediately amputated the great and fourth toes, in each of which many particles of glass were found.

Mr. Lee yesterday expressed confidence in his ability to shortly return to his home at Ballston Spa.

MOLINEUX SEES HIS BROTHER.

Prisoner Enjoys the Visit and Appears in Good Health.

H. C. Molineux, the younger brother of Roland B. Molineux, called at the Tombs yesterday to pay a visit to his brother. Deputy Warden Flynn escorted Roland B. Molineux to the counsel room. The brothers embraced and appeared to be overjoyed in seeing one another. They conversed for an hour. Molineux appears to be in good health, and wears the same air of confidence that has always characterized him.

JUSTICE LYNN OUT OF OFFICE.

Lawyers of His Court Wish Him Well and Pass Resolutions.

Municipal Court Justice Wauhope Lynn of the First District Court said good-bye yesterday to the officials and lawyers who practice in his court. He will be replaced by Assemblyman Daniel E. Finn, elected last Fall. Justice Lynn sat as Civil District Judge for over eight years.

The members of the bar practicing in the court held a meeting, at which Jo

TO ARREST GEN. MERCIER

French Government Said to Have Decided to Prosecute Him.

NEW HIGH COURT SUGGESTED

Arraignment of the General May Be Announced When the Chamber of Deputies Assembles.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—There are persistent reports in Nationalist circles that the Government has decided upon the arrest and the prosecution of Gen. Mercier before a second High Court immediately. It is added that an important debate respecting the conspiracy cases and the charges against Gen. Mercier will take place in the Chamber of Deputies as soon as the session begins, and it is said the Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, will reply to his adversaries by announcing the arrest of Gen. Mercier and his arraignment before the High Court. The Nationalist organs insist that the Government has decided on the plan, but they suggest that it may be changed, in view of its premature revelation.

Gen. Mercier, at the present moment, is a Senatorial candidate in the Loire-Inferieure. One of his friends, who was interviewed on the subject, said the General had resolved not to discuss the matter, as he was determined not to give the Government a weapon to use against him. He was convinced, however, that his arrest would sound the defeat of the Government candidates in the Senatorial elections, while he, himself, was certain of election.

It is expected that the present trial before the High Court will be concluded in the middle of next week, and MM. Deroulède and Guerin will almost certainly be convicted, although some of the other prisoners will probably be acquitted.

The Journal des Debats to-night says: "The nearer the trial draws to a conclusion the plainer the emptiness of the charges becomes. Agitation, demonstrations, and a few slight offenses have perhaps occurred, but there is no evidence shown of the concerted plot or crime against the State, the repression of which the Public Prosecutor demands."

The Journal des Debats concludes by expressing itself in favor of the simple solution of the unsatisfactory situation suggested by the Figaro, namely, that M. Waldeck-Rousseau accord to the convicted prisoners the benefit of the Berenger law, which pardons first offenders.

GREAT BRITAIN FOR PEACE.

To Sign The Hague Convention with a Single Reservation.

BERLIN, Dec. 30.—From an excellent authority it is learned that Great Britain has instructed her Minister at The Hague, Sir Henry Howard, to sign the Peace Convention with the reservation of Article 10, all the conference powers having consented to such reservation.

SIR JAMES PAGET DEAD.

Was One of the Most Famous English Surgeons of the Century.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The death is announced of Sir James Paget, in his eighty-sixth year.

Sir James Paget, first Baronet of the line, was one of the most famous English surgeons of the century. Since 1863 he had been surgeon to the Prince of Wales, and since 1877 Serjeant Surgeon to Queen Victoria. He was born at Great Yarmouth, Jan. 11, 1814, being the son of a merchant of that city. In 1836 he became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons and seven years later, after he had made a reputation by some novel and brilliant operations, was made an Honorary Fellow of that institution. In 1844 he married Miss Lydia North daughter of the domestic chaplain to the Queen's father, the late Duke of Kent.

Sir James made many contributions to the sum of knowledge now possessed by the surgeons of the world. Among his best known literary works are the "Pathological Catalogue of the Museum of the College of Surgeons," "Report on the Results of the Use of the Microscope," published in 1842, and "Lectures on Surgical Pathology," published in 1853, 1863, and 1868. He was also an extensive contributor to the "Transactions" of the Royal Society, of which he was a Fellow, and other learned institutions. In 1875 Sir James was elected President of the Royal College of Surgeons, and from 1884 to 1895 he was Vice Chancellor of the University of London. He was created a Baronet in August, 1871, as a recognition of his many discoveries in surgery. In 1881 he was appointed a member of the royal commission to inquire into the condition of the London hospitals for small-pox and fever cases. At the jubilee, in 1882, in commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of the University of Wurzburg, he was one of the foreign scientific celebrities who received honors.

For many years Sir James had been consulting surgeon of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He was also a corresponding member of the Institute of France and an Honorary Fellow of many universities and other institutions.

Dinner to Commander Mackenzie.

HAVRE, France, Dec. 30.—Prof. Benjmin D. Woodward, Assistant United States Commissioner General to the Paris Exposition, gave a dinner this evening in honor of Commander Mackenzie of the United States auxiliary cruiser Prairie. The Prefect and naval and military authorities of Havre, the American Consul, Lieut. W. S. Sims, United States Naval Attaché at Paris, and the officers of the Prairie were present.

Andrade Lives Quietly in Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Word has been received here that Gen. Andrade, late President of Venezuela, who fled on a warship when the Castro revolution proved successful, is living quietly in Puerto Rico, where the American rule affords him every proper protection. He has sent back the warship on which he left Venezuela together with every other possession belonging to the country, and he is now living as a private citizen.

Shakespeare's Church Clerk Dead.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Thomas Kite, the old parish clerk of Shakespeare's Church, has quickly followed the custodian of Anne Hathaway's cottage to the grave. He was ninety-one years of age, and succeeded his father and grandfather half a century ago, and was well known to all dramatic celebrities. Among those whom he conducted to Shakespeare's tomb were Sir Walter Scott, Washington Irving, Dickens, Emerson, Booth, Kean, and Nathaniel Hawthorne.

No More Senior Wranglers.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Senior Wrangler bids fair ro become a thing of the past at Cambridge. the Board of Mathematics having recommended the abolition of this coveted distinction. If the Senate agrees, as is probable, the Wranglers will all be classed alphabetically, and none will know who is the cleverest mathematician of the year. This honor has been won by some of the most prominent figures in English history.

Bolivia Will Exhibit at Buffalo.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—United States Minister Bridgeman at La Paz has cabled the State Department that the President of Bolivia has accepted for his country the invitation extended through the department to participate in the Pan-American Exposition, to be held at Buffalo next year.

Menelek to Visit the Khedive.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—King Menelek of Abyssinia is soon going to Cairo as the guest of the Khedive, thus disposing of the stories that he is collecting an army to invade the Soudan.

French Miners Accept Arbitration.

ST. ETIENNE, France, Dec. 30.—At a meeting of the striking miners to-day it was agreed to telegraph the colliery owners, submitting the dispute to arbitration.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT ADVANCED

Third Son of the Queen Appointed to Command the British Forces in Ireland.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The Queen has approved the appointment of the Duke of Connaught as Commander in Chief of the British forces in Ireland.

The position of commander of the British forces in Ireland is only second in importance to that of Commander in Chief. However, the Duke of Connaught's appointment will be no surprise in Great Britain, as, when Gen. Lord Roberts took command of the army in South Africa, the position belonged to the Duke by right of seniority.

His Royal Highness was born at Buckingham Palace in 1850, being the third son of Queen Victoria. He entered the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich as a cadet in 1868, and the following year was appointed a Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery. In March, 1879, he married the Princess Louise Margaret of Prussia, third daughter of the late Prince Frederick Charles, and grandniece of Emperor William I.

The Duke has occupied many important staff positions in the British Army establishment. In 1873 he was Brigade Major at Aldershot; in 1875 and 1876 Assistant Adjutant General at Gibraltar, in 1880 a General of Brigade at Aldershot, in 1888 he commanded the Meerut Division in the Bengal Presidency, and from 1886 to 1890 he was Commander in Chief of the British forces in Bengal. On his return to England in the latter year he was appointed Commander in Chief of the Southern Home District. In August, 1893, he became Commander in Chief at Aldershot.

Although he has made many efforts to take an active part in the campaign in South Africa, the Government has refused to grant permission to do so to the Duke. However, he has seen some active service. At his own earnest solicitation, and much against the wishes of the Queen, he was appointed in 1882 to command the brigade of Household Cavalry in the Egyptian campaign. He was present at the battles of Tel-el-Kebir and Mahshuta, and was three times mentioned in dispatches to the War Office by Lord (then Sir Garnet) Wolseley. It was suggested in one or two of the London newspapers at the time that the Queen's son had been carefully kept out of danger. This accusation was categorically denied by Gen. Wolseley, and after the campaign was completely disproved.

Last year the Duke of Connaught was present at the French Autumn manoeuvres as the guest of the late President Faure.

Abyssinian Army After Rebels.

ROME, Dec. 30.—A dispatch from Massowah says an Abyssinian army of 10,000 men sent north to subdue the Tigre rebels has reached that province, and that Ras Makonnen, the Governor of Tigre, has established his residence at Endamoeni.

Slatin Pasha May Visit the Soudan.

VIENNA, Dec. 30.—Slatin Pasha will start for Egypt Jan. 2. It is regarded as probable that he is going to Khartoum, as he recently said he intended to make a tour of the Soudan.

Illness in the Kipling Family.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Rudyard Kipling and his wife and two children are confined to their rooms, suffering from influenza, but there is no anxiety as to their condition.

Prince Henry of Prussia Honored.

VIENNA, Dec. 30.—Emperor Francis Joseph has appointed Prince Henry of Prussia an Admiral in the Austrian Navy.

BALTIMORE BANKS PROSPEROUS.

This Year's Profits Have Been the Largest in Their History.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 30.—The banks and trust companies of Baltimore round out the year with the biggest business in their history to their credit. All of them have prospered and have made more money than ever before. It is not surprising, therefore, that some of them have doubled their dividend rate during the year and that some of the recently formed trust companies have decided to disburse part of their surplus earnings among their stockholders.

During the early part of the year the trust companies handled millions of dollars in securities. Knowledge of their great profits sent the price of their stocks soaring at a rapid rate. At one time the shares of some of the companies sold at nearly six times their par value, and early Spring prices in some instances advanced as much as 82 points. About this time money began to become scarce and holders of stocks were forced to liquidate, with the result that the advances were completely wiped out and losses sustained in many instances. The market developed pronounced strength again in the closing week, and prices are recovering from the low level recorded about the middle of December.

It is estimated that considerably more than $100,000,000 of securities were underwritten in Baltimore during the year. Some of these syndicates are still in existence, though with a few exceptions ruling prices for allotments are still above the subscription price, and the underwriters can sell even now at a profit.

DISASTER OVERTAKES SHIPS.

Vessels Bound to and from American Ports Suffer.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The British steamer Cape Colonna, Capt. Richards, from Barry Dec. 22, for Galveston, has put into St. Michael's with machinery out of order.

The British steamer Nerano, Capt. Blance, from Leith for Baltimore, has returned to Stornoway with air pump, grating guard, and foot valve broken.

The Norwegian bark Johanne, Capt. Pedersen, from Lonsberg Dec. 9, for Pensacola, has been towed into Cardiff Roads dismasted.

The British steam yacht Sapphire, Capt. Humphries, from New York Dec. 21 for Gibraltar, has arrived at St. Michael's, and reported, on Dec. 24, in latitude 39 north, longitude 55 west, she passed the British steamer Edenmoor, Capt. Dyason, from Pensacola Dec. 8, via Norfolk Dec. 18, for Amsterdam, with tail shaft broken.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 30.—Capt. Schmidt of the steamer Bosnia, from Hamburg, reports Dec. 28, latitude 39.37, longitude 68.15, wrecks of a schooner, the name of which as near as could be made out was Alfaretta S. Snare; no one was seen on board. The lower part of the foremast was standing and the main rigging hanging over the starboard side. The Alfaretta S. Snare, as before reported, was abandoned on Nov. 12 opposite Cape Cod.

WRECK OF THE GERMAN LINER.

Captain Refuses Assistance—Vessel Does Not Make This Port.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The Hamburg and South American Line steamer Pelotas, from Santos for Rotterdam, which went ashore near Dungeness soon after midnight, during a heavy storm, was laden with coffee and had eight passengers on board. In spite of the heavy weather prevailing, the Dungeness lifeboat succeeded in reaching the steamer, and remained with her all night. The Pelotas is so far inshore that she is left almost dry at low water. Her sternpost and rudder have been washed away.

The Captain of the Pelotas refuses all assistanee, and is rapidly jettisoning her cargo. Tugs are attending her, and it is hoped she will be floated at the next high tide. The gale, however, continues.

The Hamburg and South American Line is in no way connected with the Hamburg-American Line, trading to New York.

SCHOONER FANNIE BROWN LOST.

Sunk in Collision with the Margaret B. Roper.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 30.—The schooner Margaret B. Roper reached this port to-day from New York with the Captain and crew of eight men of the schooner Fannie Brown, which left here on the 24th with phosphate rock for Baltimore.

On the 26th the Roper and Brown collided, the latter sinking near North Hatteras, off the North Carolina coast. The collision was due to a mistake in signals.

Twenty Sailors Perish in the Sea.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The British sailing vessel Emily Lloyd has been wrecked near Cherbourg. The Captain and twelve of her crew were drowned. The French steamer St. Jean has been sunk near Brest. Seven of her crew were lost.

YESTERDAY AT THE OPERA.

"Romeo et Juliette" at the Matinee and "Il Trovatore" for the Evening Performance.

Several lessons might be drawn from the performance of "Romeo et Juliette" at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday afternoon, but perhaps the most important of all is that it is not always necessary to import high-priced tenors with more or less fictitious reputations. There was not as large an audience yesterday afternoon as there would have been had Jean de Reszke been announced to sing Romeo, and perchance the attendance would have been greater had M. Alvarez been advertised to sing the part, for public curiosity in regard to him is not yet satisfied. But there is room for doubt as to whether the audience would have received any more pleasure from the performance than it did, even if the latter of the two tenors named had sung.

M. Thomas Salignac was the Romeo yesterday afternoon. This gentleman is not rated as one of the stars of the company, and it usually falls to his lot to sing the tenor rôles not coveted by the principals. He has shown a considerable improvement in his vocal method since he came here, though he still succumbs at times to the temptation of the yawning space before him to try to set all its crannies vibrating with big tone. The result is the inevitable departure from the pitch. Aside from a few errors of this kind yesterday, he gave a performance of Romeo which calls for nothing but warm praise. He sang with much taste and feeling and in the exile scene with plenty of dramatic intelligence. After this scene he received three hearty recalls, and he thoroughly deserved them. It is a great pleasure to record the success of this sincere and painstaking singer.

The other members of the cast were the same as heretofore. With Mme. Eames as a lovely Juliet, and M. Plançon as Capulet there was plenty to delight the audience. M. Illy was the Mercutio, Mlle. Olitzka the Stephan, and Mlle. Bauermeister the Nurse. The orchestra, as before, treated the score kindly, and Signor Mancinelli conducted.

The performance of "Il Trovatore" last night enlisted the services of Mme. Nordica as Leonora, Mme. Mantelli as Azucena, Mr. Dippel as Manrico, Signor Campanari as the Count, and Mr. Pringle as Ferrando. As usual when "Il Trovatore" is given on a Saturday night, the upper part of the house was packed, and the applause had a tropical warmth in it. Most of it was evoked by the efforts of the two women singers and the baritone. Mme. Nordica lends to the hackneyed rôle of Leonora the benefits of her ripe dramatic experience. This has gone so far beyond parts of this type that she invests Leonora with an authority of dramatic bearing and a vocal reserve power generally missing from impersonations of Verdi's heroine.

Mme. Mantelli is thoroughly acquainted with the traditions of Azucena, and she sings and acts it in the true Italian fashion. Signor Campanari's Count di Luna is a well known impersonation. It is sufficient to say that although the baritone's voice sounded tired he acquitted himself with great credit and won the unfailing encore for "Il balen." Mr. Dippel was unfortunately not in good voice, otherwise his first appearance as Manrico might have been even more successful than it was. He had difficulty with his phrasing in the early part of the evening, but as his voice warmed up his work became better, and he sang "Ah, si ben mio" excellently. In the ensuing "Di quella pira" he sang the high notes, for which all "Il Trovatore" audiences wait, with splendid vigor and a fine quality of tone. He won an enthusiastic encore and doubled the allowance of high notes. The chorus sang out of tune a good deal of the time, but the orchestra was satisfactory. Signor Bevignani conducted.

MISS REHAN'S COMING TOUR.

Manager Dorney Doubts if Mme. Barrios Will Be in Her Company.

Richard Dorney, who will manage the contemplated tour of Miss Ada Rehan in this country, said yesterday that within the next few days her plans will be completed and made public. When asked if Mme. Algeria Barrios, widow of the one-time President of Guatemala, was to appear with Miss Rehan in her repertoire of plays this season under the management of Arthur Rehan, Mr. Dorney said:

"I do not think so. If Mr. Rehan has had any conversation with his sister regarding such plans I would certainly know something about it. Mr. Rehan, I understand, is to manage 'The Great Ruby,' opening in March at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, and probably Mme. Barrios will appear in this melodrama. I feel quite confident there is no truth whatever in the rumor that she will play second parts in Miss Rehan's list of plays."

J. K. Hackett in a New Play.

Arrangements have been completed by Daniel Frohman through which he will bring James K. Hackett and his new play, "The Pride of Jennico," to this city the middle of March either at the Knickerbocker or Lyceum Theatre for a long engagement. The play will be presented by Mr. Hackett in the meantime on tour, together with "Rupert of Hentzau."

"THE ONLY WAY" IN COURT.

Milwaukee Judge Refuses an Injunction Against Frohman.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 30.—In the Superior Court to-day Judge Williams refused to grant an injunction restraining Henry Miller and the Charles Frohman company from producing the play entitled "The Only Way." Colgate Baker, a Milwaukee newspaper man, instituted the injunction proceedings, asking heavy damages and an accounting from Mr. Frohman as to receipts from the play. Baker claimed the production was an infringement on the name "The Only Way," which he claimed to have copyrighted.

Judge Williams declared there was lacking the element of competition in the plays of Charles Frohman and Mr. Baker, which bear the same title. They were as unlike as could be, and the property rights of the plaintiff were not invaded.

American Players Leave London.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—"The Belle of New York" closed to-night at the Shaftesbury Theatre. There had been 600 performances of the play, and the gross receipts had aggregated about £157,000. After the fall of the curtain the American members of the company presented to Manager Musgrove, on behalf of Mr. Lederer and "The Belle of New York" company, a silver punch-bowl, on which were inscribed the names of the principals, as a token of appreciation of his uniformly courteous treatment of the players.

Mrs. Langtry Sails for New York.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 30.—The Cunard Line steamer Lucania, which sailed from here for New York to-day, took among her passengers Mrs. Langtry, the actress.

FATE OF AN OLD VIOLINIST.

Died Suddenly After Lodging-House Keeper's Cold Water Application.

Harry Brower, formerly a violinist of some merit, who sank from affluence to poverty, died early yesterday morning in his lodgings, at 12 Monteith Street, Brooklyn, under circumstances which caused Coroner Delap to order a thorough investigation. Brower was sixty-seven years old, and about twenty years ago he was well known, prosperous, and happy. He lived in his own home with his wife, to whom he was devoted. She died rather suddenly, and her death made a complete change in the musician's life. He cared for nothing, lost his money, and finally dropped out of sight.

Brower about a year ago appeared at the Monteith Street house, kept by Ignatz Kiefer, and engaged lodgings. His roommates were William Kane, Joseph Moeringer, and Frederick Schmitt. On Christmas day Brower began to complain of illness. He didn't improve, and on Friday night Kiefer advised him to go to a hospital. Brower refused, and said he believed that a small quantity of whisky would do him good. In a spirit of fun, so Kiefer told the police, he drenched Brower with cold water. Brower was seized with a chill and went to bed. Four hours later his roommates found him dead.

The police of the Hamburg Avenue Station were notified, and from other lodgers they learned of the cold water incident, and were told that the water had been thrown over the old musician with great deliberation and not in a spirit of fun. The police communicated this information to the Coroner, who at once directed Coroner's Physician Wuest to make an autopsy.

WINTER SHOWS HIS FACE.

Sudden Cold Makes the Great City Shiver and the Poor Suffer—No Skating Yet.

New York awoke yesterday to experience its first touch of real Winter weather. The day, so far, was the coldest of the year. The lowest temperature recorded was 8 degrees above zero, reached at 9 o'clock A. M. At 2 o'clock P. M. the thermometer registered 12 degrees, where it remained up to midnight. It was the coldest Dec. 30 since 1871, with the exception of that day in 1880 when the minimum reached was 5 degrees below zero.

The cold coming as it did, suddenly, caught many of the poor totally unprepared, and much suffering resulted in the tenements, and worse was the condition of those who depended upon the police stations for a night's lodging, or, failing in that, took refuge in some out-of-the-way place. From early yesterday morning Superintendent Blair of the Out-Door-Poor Department had more calls for relief than he could well attend to.

The City Lodging House on Friday night sheltered nearly 200 men and women, and yesterday many more applied for shelter and food.

A woman who gave her name as Annie Mackey was found lying on the sidewalk at East Twenty-fifth Street and First Avenue early yesterday morning nearly frozen to death. She said she had been discharged from the workhouse on Friday morning and had no place to go. She wandered about until she was exhausted, and then sat down on the sidewalk to sleep. The timely arrival of Policeman Buckley saved her life. Magistrate Mott sent her back to the Island for a month.

The management of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has made an appeal for contributions. The society states that money is needed for fuel and food supplies, and asks for second-hand clothing for men, women, and children. All contributions of money and food or clothing may be sent to Robert Shaw Minturn of 105 East Twenty-second Street.

Superintendent William C. Yorke of the City Lodging House, 398 First Avenue, will be glad to receive contributions of cast-off clothing, which he will distribute among those persons relieved at the institution who need them most.

Though the cold was severe, a high wind prevented the frost from locking up the Park lakes sufficiently to encourage the hopes of skaters. In Central Park the lake still shows small patches of open water, and the ice is nowhere much thicker than an inch and one-half. It must be at least five inches thicker before skating will be permitted on it, and, according to the Park authorities, it will require five or six more days, if the present weather continues, to make it safe.

In the Bronx the indications for skating are more hopeful, as the ice on the river there is four inches thick.

It is expected that there will also be skating on the lake in Van Cortlandt Park in a few days, as the water is frozen to a depth of four inches.

Skating Season Opens in Brooklyn.

The present cold snap is filling the hearts of Brooklyn skaters with delight. Already there is skating on the big lake adjoining the reservoir on Ridgewood Heights, on the Steamer Pond, near the Willink entrance to Prospect Park, and on other smaller ponds in the suburbs. It is expected that the lakes in Prospect Park will be thrown open to skaters to-morrow.

COLD WEATHER IN THE STATE.

Mercury Falls Below Zero in Several Places—Ice in the Hudson.

RHINECLIFF, Dec. 30.—The cold weather of the past forty-eight hours has completely closed navigation on the Upper Hudson. From here northward the river is shut tight with ice from two and a half to three inches thick, and it is fast. South of this place the ice is moving. The weather is very cold, with a strong northwest wind. At 6 o'clock P. M. the thermometer was at 8 degrees above, with the prospect of reaching the zero mark or below before morning.

WATERTOWN, Dec. 30.—With from four to six feet of snow on the level, Watertown and the surrounding country is now suffering with intense cold. This morning the mercury registered from 8 to 12 degrees below zero.

NYACK, Dec. 30.—The mercury in Nyack this morning is 6 degrees above zero. In the interior of the county it is 4 degrees below. The ponds are all frozen over and many skaters are out. Ice formed in the Hudson River last night.

MALONE, Dec. 30.—Northern New York is experiencing its first cold wave. The mercury dropped to zero early last night and to 10 below this morning.

GENEVA, N. Y., Dec. 30.—Zero weather prevails here, and considerable suffering is reported in the city and outlying districts. The mercury is steadily dropping, and a keen northwest wind is blowing. Very little snow has fallen.

SNOW IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

Trains Are Delayed and Thousands of Cattle Exposed.

DAWSON, Indian Territory, Dec. 30.—The first snowstorm of the season began this morning. Trains are behind time and thousands of cattle are exposed to the storm.

CLAREMORE, Indian Territory, Dec. 30.—A heavy snow has been falling since early morning. It is over four inches deep and still snowing.

French Duty on American Wines.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—In order to correct a misapprehension as to the effect of the pending French reciprocity treaty upon wines, the State Department has authorized the statement that so far from injuriously affecting American wines, this treaty actually provides for a reduction of about 25 per cent. of duty on California wines imported into France. This has been obtained without any corresponding remission of duty imposed upon French wines imported into the United States.

Ice Blocks Ohio River Navigation.

CINCINNATI, Dec 30.—Navigation in the Ohio River from Cincinnati to Pittsburg is closed to-day by ice. The river between Portsmouth and Catlettsburg is full of ice, and as far down as Cincinnati the floating ice is so heavy as to make it dangerous for boats to meet, and impossible for them to land. Boats may venture down the river, but even that is uncertain to-day.

Florida Opposition to Free Trade.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 30.—Many prominent tobacco and fruit growers from all sections of the State met in convention here to-day to enter a protest against the proposed legislation by Congress to remove all import duties from sugar, tobacco, and tropical fruits grown in Puerto Rico and Cuba.

Ohio Farmer Freezes to Death.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 30.—Henry F. Payson, a farmer, fifty years old, living near Port Clinton, east of here, was found frozen to death to-day in a wagon road between that place and Oak Harbor. He was driving home during the night, was overcome by the cold, and fell from his wagon and perished. The horses found their way home.

Cold Along the Hudson.

SING SING, N. Y., Dec. 30.—This is the coldest day of the season in this vicinity, and the mercury ranges from 5 above to nearly zero in some of the towns along the Hudson. The North River boats which continued to run had difficulty in getting through last night. Ice is forming rapidly in the Upper Hudson.

Eighteen Below Zero in Michigan.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 30.—Railroad offices here report the coldest weather of the Winter in the upper part of the lower peninsula. At Cadillac to-day the temperature was 15 below zero, at Reed City 18, and at Alba 18 below. Zero weather obtains all the way from Grand Rapids to the Straits of Mackinac.

YESTERDAY'S SOCIAL DOINGS.

Mrs. Edwin Parsons of Riverside Avenue and West Ninetieth Street gave at her residence yesterday a luncheon of twenty covers for her niece, Miss Eleanor Swayne, daughter of Gen. Wager Swayne, and a debutante of this season. Among the young guests were the Misses Lena Fanshawe, Marie de Neufville, Fanny Jones, Nelly Hard, Helen White Stevens, Lefferts, Wood, and Pratt, and Messrs. Auchincloss, Bates, Schley, Prentice, Strong, E. Tinker, H. H. Boyesen, Chesley Richardson, Harold Weeks, and Denison Hatch.

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Mrs. H. De B. Parsons of 294 Madison Avenue gave last night at her residence a dinner of sixteen covers. On Jan. 10 she will give a theatre party for her niece, Miss Evelyn Parsons.

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Mrs. Everett M. Culver and Miss Katherine Clark, her sister, daughters of Senator W. A. Clark, and who are soon to leave New York to spend the Winter in Washington with their father, where he has leased a handsome residence, gave a large reception yesterday afternoon at their apartment, 175 West Fifty-eighth Street. There was a large attendance of guests, notwithstanding the intense cold of the afternoon.

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Dr. Octavius A. White and Mrs. White gave last evening at their residence, 1,011 Madison Avenue, a cotillion for their granddaughter, Miss Alexandra H. Stevens, daughter of Mrs. Ledyard Stevens, and Miss Elizabeth Winthrop Stevens, daughter of Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn, misses of 12 and 14 respectively. The whole first floor of Dr. White's spacious residence was thrown together, and the decorations were profuse, consisting of festoons and wreaths of Christmas greens and holly on the walls, and ferns and palms scattered about the rooms. The cotillion was led by Mr. Lewis S. Morris and Miss Alexandra Stevens, while the little couple leading from the other end were Mr. Marshall C. Lefferts and Miss Elizabeth Winthrop Stevens. These little girls made a charming contrast, the one being a decided blonde, while the other is a pronounced brunette. The favors were tiny drums, pins, whistles, and other trifles, while the fourth figure was a confetti figure. A buffet supper was served in the billiard room down stairs, which was also beautifully decorated. As Mrs. White is much of an invalid, the little guests were received by Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn and Mrs. Ledyard Stevens, the latter wearing a gray moire gown with steel trimmings and mechlin lace, and ornaments of pearls and diamonds. Mrs. Mostyn was gowned in brown velvet with white lace, and wore sapphire and pearl ornaments. The affair began at 7 and ended about 10 o'clock. There were about ninety of the young people who had a jolly dance, just such an evening as Dr. White and Mrs. White in years gone by gave the fathers and mothers of these little people in their old mansion, 122 Second Avenue. Among the young guests were Clarinda Boardman, Alice Hasell, Beatrice Pratt, Edith Landon, Electra Havemeyer, Katharine Grinnell, Louisa Schroeder, Georgette Borland, Louise Jackson, Nan Atterbury, Gay Dexter, the Misses Hatch, Sylvia Parsons, Pauline Bouton, Anson Hard, Marshall C. Lefferts, John Van Buren Mitchell, Amos C. Schermerhorn, Maryan Wing, Howard Bretherton, Roderick Terry, Henry L. Burnett, Jr., Paul Chopin, Alfred Ely, M. Taylor Payne, Jr., George Wagstaff, Howland Auchincloss, Fairfield Osborn, and Dudley Cooper.

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At the Saturday Junior Cotillion, better known as Mrs. Erhardt's class, danced at Delmonico's last evening, Prentice Kellogg and James MacLean led from opposite ends of the room, dancing alone. There were three favor figures, the favors being Japanese ferns, papier maché dogs, college flags, tin pipes, and horns. Mrs. Joel B. Erhardt, Mrs. Bacon, and Mrs. Trowbridge received the guests. The cotillion was a large one, there being many invited guests present, and the large ballroom was used. The affair began at 9 and ended at midnight. Among the members present were the Misses Cecil Boardman, Mildred Dix, Emily Grugan, Eleanor Swayne, Miss Erhardt, and the Misses Carpenter, Nash, Lillian Holmes, Ada Acosta, Ella Guthrie, Miss Fachiri, Burrell, Trowbridge, Elsie Ladd, Winifred Ives, Isabel Wilson Fowler, Ruth Emmons, Dollie Low, the Misses Bacon, Thornell, Smith, Cary, Eaton, Crane, Hastings, Stewart, Bloodgood, Raymond, and others, and the Messrs. Richard Acosta, Artemus Holmes, Boardman, Burroughs, Anson, Brown, Victor, Elliman, Stokes, Bull, Brokaw, Stone, Gruner, Kellogg, Du Bois, Fachiri, Burrell, Rhoades, Vanderpoel, Hastings, and others.

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To-morrow evening Dr. Octavius A. White and Mrs. White will give at their residence, 1,011 Madison Avenue, a large cotillion for their granddaughter, Miss Helen White Stevens, and their grandson, Mr. Oscar Egerton Stevens, son and daughter of Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn. Miss Stevens is not yet out, and this dance is for her relatives and intimate friends only, those with whom she has been constantly associated since her early childhood. Next Winter, when Miss Stevens makes her début, Dr. White and Mrs. White will doubtless give some notable affairs for her. As Miss Stevens is a very popular girl, as well as a beauty, she has an unusually large circle of friends, and, therefore, the dance of to-morrow night will be a large one.

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Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Ophelia, daughter of Henry Meinhard, of 18 East Seventieth Street, to Albert Strauss of Birmingham, England.

Mrs. Fred D. Grant in Town.

Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, wife of Gen. Grant, is spending the holidays in this city as the guest of Mrs. Abner McKinley at the Hotel Manhattan.

MRS. ROOT AS AN ENTERTAINER.

Wife of the Secretary Is Popular in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—New York has been well represented in the past week, and promises to have a conspicuous place in the social annals of the season opening to-day. The Secretary of War and Mrs. Root gave their first formal entertainment on Tuesday evening in the form of a supper party in honor of Sir Henry Irving.

Mrs. Root has shown herself a clever as well as gracious hostess thus early, and in spite of her credited aversion of society promises to be popular alike with the official and resident sets. On Wednesday she gave a very pleasant afternoon reception, when she was assisted by Miss Miles, daughter of the General commanding the army; Miss Root, and Miss Mary Hopkins, the latter one of the cleverest and most attractive of this year's buds. Miss Root has already made friends with the leading spirits of the younger set, and has been a conspicuous assistant at the smartest débutante teas of the past month.

All the Cabinet officers will keep open house Monday, when, after the reception at the White House, Mrs. Root will have as her assistants Mrs. Sheridan, Mrs. Bates, Mrs. George B. McClellan, Mrs. Postlethwaite, Mrs. Cowles, and Mrs. Parsons, with from ten to twelve young women of resident and army circles.

On Tuesday Mrs. Root will be the hostess at a large dinner party for young people to be given by Gen. Corbin at the Chevy-Chase Club.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY NEWS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Among the guests present to meet the Admiral and Mrs. Dewey at the McLean dinner, Friday night, were Bishop and Mrs. Satterlee, Senator and Mrs. Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. Homer Davenport, Mrs. Richard Irving of New York, and Miss Kean of Elizabeth, N. J. Miss Kean and her sisters held a large reception on Thursday afternoon at their new home in Sixteenth Street, which Senator Kean has leased for a term of years. The New Jersey Senator being a bachelor and his mother something of an invalid, Miss Kean will be the head of this Senatorial household.

Miss Paulding, who is one of the most prominent unmarried women in the New York Congressional contingent, will hold her first afternoon at home at Senator Depew's Washington residence on Thursday. The Depew house is already well known to New Yorkers familiar with Washington as the former home of the Briceys.

Another maiden hostess from New York likely to take a prominent part in the coming gayeties is Miss Chanler, who has been spending the Christmas recess at Rokeby-on-the-Hudson, but returns to town to-day.

Commodore and Mrs. Gerry and the Misses Gerry of New York, who have been making a short holiday visit to Washington, were entertained at dinner this evening by the British Ambassador and Lady Pauncefote. Others present were the Austrian Minister and Baroness Hengelmuller, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald De Koven, Mr. and Mrs. O'Donnell, Mr. and Mrs. Lefgare, Mr. and Mrs. Philip McMillan, Miss Daisy Post, and Miss Saunderson of New York, Miss Maude Wetmore, Miss McMillan, Miss Alice Warder, Miss MacVeagh, Miss Hay, the Misses Pauncefote, Sir Percy Saunderson, Mr. Lowther, Baron Sternberg of the German Embassy, Mr. de Strale, Max Müller, George Hellen, Elliot Gregory, David Bishop of New York, and Mr. Riano of the Spanish Legation.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

George C. Waldo.

George C. Waldo, President of the Excelsior Savings Bank of this city, died yesterday at his home, in Mount Vernon. Mr. Waldo was born in Hudson, N. Y., fifty-one years ago. When he was eighteen years of age he came to New York and worked as a clerk in a store. Later he became Secretary of the Old Equitable Savings Bank, then located at the corner of Sixth Avenue and Twelfth Street. About fifteen years ago Mr. Waldo severed connections with this bank and went to the Excelsior Savings Bank as Secretary. Upon the death of John De Witt, President of the Excelsior Bank, Mr. Waldo was elected to succeed him, and at that time was the youngest bank President in New York State. Mr. Waldo was connected with many business enterprises and insurance companies, and was a member of the Manhattan, Democratic, and Larchmont Clubs.

Funeral services will be held to-morrow at his late home, on Chestnut Hill, Mount Vernon. The interment will be at Hudson, N. Y. A widow and son survive him.

Sara Putnam Lowell Blake.

After a brief illness Sara Putnam Lowell Blake, the widow of George Baty Blake, died at her home, in Boston, yesterday. She was the daughter of John Amory Lowell, and was born in Roxbury. She had been prominently identified for many years past with philanthropic and charitable work, and was also active in matters connected with patriotic societies. She was President of the Massachusetts Society of Colonial Dames. Mrs. Blake also belonged to the Massachusetts Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and was a member of the Liberty Tree Chapter of this city, of which Mrs. Julia Ward Howe is Regent.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ELIZABETH DAVIS, a wealthy woman, seventy-eight years old, was found dead in bed yesterday at Oswego.

THOMAS C. BRIDGES, a lawyer and pension agent, dropped dead at Oswego yesterday. He was born in Cayuga County.

Prof. ELIJAH COOK, Lecturer of the Maine State Grange, died yesterday at Vassalborough. He had been ill with pneumonia and Bright's disease. His age was sixty years.

Mrs. HELEN HAY DE WITT, wife of W. P. De Witt, Secretary of the New York Wire Cloth Company, and daughter of the late Augustus C. Downing, died suddenly yesterday at her home, 19 East Fifty-sixth Street.

Miss MARGARET ELIZABETH FINLAY of St. Croix, Danish West Indies, died Friday at 27 West Thirty-second Street, after a short illness. She was in the fifty-first year of her age. The funeral will be held at 27 West Thirty-second Street this afternoon.

Mme. JOSEPHINE OLWELL, daughter of the late Matthew Olwell, and a religieuse of the Order of the Sacred Heart, died Friday at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, 49 West Seventeenth Street, at the age of forty-nine years. A requiem mass was sung at the convent yesterday morning. The interment will be at Kenwood, Albany.

WILLIAM ALLEN of Greenwich, Conn., died yesterday morning. He was born in Ireland in September, 1822. When ten years of age he came to America and settled in Greenwich. For for

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO

New York's Elaborate Washington Funeral Parade.

THE TAMMANY SOCIETY'S PART

Service in St. Paul's Followed by the Firing of Three Volleys in the Churchyard.

One Hundred years ago to-day New York City was in deep mourning for the death of George Washington. It was Washington's funeral day in this city, and a parade of an elaborate and novel character had been arranged by the municipal officials, in which every civil and military society took part. Near the end of the procession came a large bier, heavily draped with black, carrying a large funeral urn, over which hovered the figure of an eagle with drooping wings and bearing in its beak an emblem commemoratory of the death of Washington.

The last day of the year 1799 was Tuesday. All business was suspended, the flags floated at half mast from the shipping and public buildings, minute guns were fired from the old fort at the Battery, and badges of mourning were displayed on hundreds of houses. Columbia College granted a holiday to its students, and most of them obeyed the request of their President, William Samuel Johnson, to join in the memorial procession. The professors and Trustees set the example by appearing in line with the undergraduates.

Washington had been buried in his tomb at Mount Vernon on Dec. 18, but the news of his death was not published in this city until Dec. 19, and steps were at once taken to pay fitting honors to the memory of the country's first President and victorious Revolutionary General. Hence the delay in these memorial services. In Boston, where similar arrangements were made, the exercises were not held until the first week of the new year.

One of the interesting features of the New York parade was the prominent part taken by the Tammany Society. Notwithstanding Washington's criticisms at the time the society was formed, it had always held Washington in loyal remembrance, and its members had celebrated his birthday every year from 1790. The Tammany braves, decorated with their aboriginal emblems and badges of mourning, turned out in large numbers 100 years ago. They were led by their different Sachems, representing the thirteen original States. The tribal banners were covered with black, but that of the Virginia tribe, of which Washington had been elected an honorary member, was carried reversed. James Mooney, one of the leading organizers of Tammany, was Secretary at that time and also Father of the Council. He carried a magnificent pipe of peace as his badge of office, and all the members wore the customary buck's tail in their caps.

John Jacob Astor, whose mercantile house then occupied a portion of the site of the present Astor House, marched among the Masons as the Grand Treasurer, carrying a massive key. Gen. Alexander Hamilton was well in front of the line, coming just behind several light field pieces captured in the Revolutionary War. The members of the Cincinnati Society marched behind the bier, and among the pallbearers, who marched four on each side, were Richard Varick, Mayor of the city; Aquilla Giles, Gen. Ebenezer Stevens, Gen. Matthew Clarkson, Brockholst Livingston, and Col. Nicholas Fish.

After the parade had gone through the principal streets below City Hall Park, it disbanded at St. Paul's Church, where all those who could get in attended the memorial services.

Bishop Provost, rector of Trinity and the first Episcopal Bishop of New York, conducted the religious services and opened with prayer. Gouverneur Morris then delivered the oration on Washington, and it was widely published. The funeral urn was then carried from the bier into the churchyard, and three volleys were fired over it by the military corps.

Long accounts of the procession were published in the following day's papers, and the exercises were commented on in favorable terms in scores of out-of-town papers. The old Park Street Theatre, then new, had a special performance in the evening, and a monody on Washington was recited by one of the leading actors.

MASONS AT MEMORIAL SERVICES.

To Observe Anniversary of Washington's Funeral Exercises Here.

As to-day is the one hundredth anniversary of the public exercises held in this city on account of the death of George Washington Grand Master Wright D. Pownall of the State of New York has issued a circular to all the Masonic lodges under his jurisdiction suggesting that the fraternity commemorate the anniversary by the attendance of the members of the various lodges at divine services, at which the clergymen of the various denominations shall be requested to preach sermons on the life and character of Washington. It is expected that there will be a general compliance with the suggestion. There will be no Masonic ceremonies, but where such services are held the members will attend in a body and will wear the regalia of the order.

There will be several services in this city. The Grand Lodge service will be held at St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, at 11 A. M. The Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water, Grand Chaplain of the State of New York, will preach the sermon. The lodges of the Fourth District will unite in a service in the Grand Lodge room at the Masonic Temple at 3 P. M., and those of the Sixth and Seventh Districts will assemble at St. Paul's Chapel at the same hour. Centennial Lodge, No. 763, will attend services at 11 A. M. at Temple Emanu-El, at which the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, Chaplain of the lodge, will deliver the sermon. Franklin Lodge, No. 216, will listen to a sermon by the Rev. A. E. Barrett at 7:45 P. M. at Washington Heights Methodist Episcopal Church, Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-third Street.

In the First Reformed Church, (Dutch,) Bedford Avenue and Clymer Street, Brooklyn, at 7:30 o'clock this evening, the Rev. Howard Wilbur Ennis, pastor, will deliver a special address on the life of Washington. The twenty-three lodges of the Second Masonic District will attend this service. They will meet at their respective headquarters at 7 o'clock and proceed in a body to the church.

Place for Lawrence Gresser.

Lawrence Gresser, a well-known Democrat of Glendale, Queens Borough, was yesterday appointed Deputy Commissioner of Water Supply for the Borough of Queens. He will assume the duties of the office to-morrow. He succeeds William Rasquin, Jr., who will become a Municipal Justice for Newtown and Flushing.

County Treasurer Phipps Continues.

Under the new charter the office of County Treasurer of Queens expires to-day, but Charles L. Phipps, the present Treasurer, will not retire from office. He has been requested by Controller Coler to remain in charge until the financial affairs of the county are adjusted.

Place for John M. Gray.

John M. Gray of Brooklyn has been appointed Deputy Commissioner of Charities for the Boroughs of Richmond and Queens, in place of James R. Kerwin, resigned.

An Extraordinary Number To-morrow.

All interested in the condition and prospects of finance, trade, and commerce should procure a copy of THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow, Jan. 1, which will include a thirty-two-page supplement containing special articles from men of recognized authority on the various phases of the prevailing prosperity in all lines of business. The writers also show by a convincing array of facts and figures why prosperity has come to stay. The newspaper with the supplement will be sold at the usual price—one cent per copy. Order it in advance of your newsdealer to-day.—Adv.

THE CARE OF BIRDS.

Woman Who Understands Them Tells of Some Often Made Mistakes.

The most popular woman in town this past week has been a woman who knows more about birds than most people ever dreamed could be known, and who has been in the bird department of a big uptown store. If there is one thing the members of the human race love to do it is to get a prescription free. That is what this particular woman has been giving this past week for birds, and every one in town who has a bird, has had a bird, or is thinking of getting a bird, has been to see her. Her words are at a premium, and it is like a woman doctor at a woman's club when there has been a general invitation after the address to ask questions.

"It is a strange thing," said the woman when she stopped to sit down a minute and so, being lost to sight, had a few minutes to herself, "but people seem to think that canaries suffer from being in cages. It is a mistake. They have never known anything else, and they are perfectly happy. A woman came in here only to-day and remarked:

"'Poor little things; shut up tight, without a breath of air!'

"Well, I'll admit that perhaps we don't any of us have quite as much oxygen as we ought to have, with the Christmas crowds around, but the birds are in these little open cages, and they have as much air as we have. The trouble is very often that birds are given too much air. They are brought up in the houses of the peasants in the Hartz Mountains. They raise them in the houses, make by hand the little cages in which they are shipped to this country, and neither the birds nor their ancestors for a long time back have known anything else.

"One woman said to me the other day that her birds had not been singing for some months, and she thought she would simply open the cages some day and let them fly away. Poor little things, they would not live twenty-four hours if they were let out, Summer or Winter. I begged her if she was tired of them not to turn them adrift like that, but to give them to some one who was fond of them.

"The great trouble in keeping birds is draughts, which are almost sure to kill them. When birds were first put into the big department stores nearly half of them were lost, but now we have them put in a sheltered place, and probably very few are lost in a season.

"I feel so sorry for the poor little birds that I see hanging outdoors. People think that it will do them no harm on a warm day, and they put them out, and they have company come in and stay to dinner, and they are engaged in the evening, and by the time they are in bed they remember that they have left the bird out, and by that time it has taken a bad cold. I see them hanging out when I go by in cars and feel like stopping to take them in. Extreme heat is almost as bad, and in small apartments where birds are hung in kitchens which are close, hot, and steamy, they are sure to acquire some disease.

"There are very few people who know anything about birds. There was one nice little woman in Boston who really did understand them. She died recently, seventy-two years old, and she had been keeping a birds' boarding house for forty-two years. She had one of the oldest parrots known—ninety years old. Sometimes she had as many as 300 birds. They were sent to her from all parts of the country, some of them to be boarded simply and others to be treated. She used to give them regular medicines and cured many of them.

"'There is a great increase in the demand for birds. Last year different dealers in this country imported 150,000, and last July and August it was almost impossible to find one. This year we shall have at least 25,000 more imported, I believe. We have been receiving more birds than any other country, but on the Continent they seem to be following our example, and have diverted some of our supplies.

"There is all the difference in the world in canaries and in their notes. Different people like different qualities of tone, but the majority of people like to be advised. Frequently they take advice of any one who happens to be standing around when they purchase the bird. Some one will say:

"'That's a good bird.'

"'Yes, it has very sweet notes,' some one else will say, and the purchaser will decide immediately upon that bird, which may not be one of the best by any means. You want to hear a bird a number of times before you can decide how it can sing, and it may take two or three efforts before it will really give out its notes freely. A friend of mind has a bird which has a certain pretty little song that she likes very much, but you may have to listen some time before you hear it.

"When I am going around among the birds and I hear one that has a sweet note I go to it and make a single mark on the cage. Then I come around some time later when the bird is singing again, and if I still like it I put a second mark on the cage. Then when I hear it a third time I put a third mark on if I am satisfied, and then if any one comes in and asks my advice about a bird I have one that I can recommend.

"There is as much difference in the dispositions of birds as there is in people. Now we have had a pair of birds here that I have been very much interested in. They were put in the cage together, and they immediately made friends instead of quarreling. They sat on the perches together. If one went to the seed dish the other would follow, and then they would both go to the water dish. If one sat in the swing and the other on the perch they touched bills and kissed each other. I don't stay in one place long enough to keep birds, but if I did I should want a bird that would let me love it. I had one canary that lived for twenty-one years.

"Canaries can learn to do many cunning tricks. When I have one I take it in my hand every day for a few minutes. Then I open the cage door, put a little bit of something green on my hand, and the bird hops out on it. He is accustomed to the hand and is not afraid. After that he can learn to do many tricks. I know one man who has a canary which will never eat hemp seed because it has been taught not to. The man will put two or three of the seeds in the seed dish, stand by the cage and say: 'Master is hungry; he wants to be fed.' He will open the cage door; the bird will fly out on his finger; take a hemp seed from the dish, crack it with his bill, and then lay it on his master's tongue.

"Java sparrows are very attractive little birds. There was one in one of the stores that seemed to take a fancy to me. It would twitter whenever I went near the cage and stop when I went away. If I held it near my face it would twitch my ear in play. I decided that I must have it, but while I went to see about getting it some one had sold it. The man was just ready to take it. He offered to give it up if I wanted it so much, but I could only have kept it a few months, and I was glad to have it find a good home. That was in Brooklyn, and some time after there was a fire in the apartment house where the purchaser of the bird lived. He escaped with his wife and then remembered the bird, and they had become so attached to it that he went back and rescued it at considerable risk.

"One thing I never do is to hang a bird high. If the cage is high you cannot see into it without climbing on a chair, and you don't realize when anything is needed. Some people say their birds will not sing while they are mating. My birds will sing. I take good care of them, pet them, and never let strangers in to disturb them. From August to November they are moulting and require special care and a change of diet. A little lettuce, apple, plantain, a little sweet orange and hard-boiled egg, with a little pepper are some of the things they may have. They should never have hemp seed, which is too fattening."

Ex-Employes Sue for Damages.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Dec. 30.—Suits aggregating $30,000 have been entered against the Havens & Geddes Company by ex-employes, who were injured in the great fire which started in the firm's store on Dec. 19, 1898, and which destroyed over $1,000,000 worth of property. Only five of the ex-employes have as yet filed their suits, and it is said that as soon as the relatives and guardians of those who lost their lives in the flames take action the claims will foot up to $100,000.

Hardware Prices Are Advanced.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 30.—Hardware dealers all over the South to-day received telegrams from the American Steel and Wire Company's Chicago office advancing prices of nails and wire 25 cents per 100 pounds, effective to-day. All kinds of hardware were advanced 11 per cent. The advance is said to be due to the advance in iron and steel.

Wife He Thought Dead Lives.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 30.—Samuel Wald, formerly a prominent merchant of Albany, cried with joy to-day, when he came here after an absence of several months in the West, and found that his wife, thought by him to be dead, was alive and well in Pittsfield. The first train through took him to her.

IN THE NEW YEAR'S HONOR

Celebrations Arranged in the City for To-day and To-morrow.

Chimes to Ring Out a Welcome to 1900—Watch-Night Services.—Receptions and a Ball.

The arrival of the new year will be celebrated in many ways throughout the city to-day and to-morrow. Many of the Roman Catholic churches will take advantage to-night of the Papal permission for the celebration of midnight mass. At St. Patrick's Cathedral a pontifical mass will be celebrated by Archbishop Corrigan, and Father Lavelle, rector of the cathedral, will preach the sermon. Two choirs and a full orchestra will furnish the music. Admission will be by ticket only. At St. Stephen's Church the celebrant will be the Right Rev. Sbarretti, the new Bishop of Havana. The rector, the Rev. Charles H. Colton, will preach. Midnight mass will also be celebrated at the Church of St. Paul the Apostle and at other Roman Catholic churches.

Among the Methodist Episcopal churches the customary watch-night services will be observed, beginning in most instances later than the usual evening services, and continuing until shortly after midnight. Silent prayer will mark the passage of the old year and the advent of the new. At St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church the sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered as the closing service. At St. James's Church, Buck's cantata, "The Coming of the King," will be sung, and the Lord's Supper will be administered. At the Church of the Saviour, beginning at 10 P. M., there will be holy communion, baptism, reception of new members, and a praise service.

Watch-night services will also be observed by a number of Protestant Episcopal churches, including St. George's and the Church of the Ascension. At St. Clement's Church there will be a celebration of the holy communion at midnight. At many Presbyterian churches, also, midnight services will be held.

According to time-honored custom, the chimes of Trinity, Grace, and St. Andrew's Episcopal Churches will ring a welcome to the new year. At Trinity Church the following programme will be played on the chimes by Albert Meislahn, beginning at 11:30 P. M.:

Concerto in Ronco, by D. T. Hodges, 1857; "Sunday Evening Bells," "Hark, a Burst of Heavenly Music," Luther's Judgment Hymn, "Duke Street," "Hundred," "Kiss Me, Mother; Good-Night," "Parting Song," "Come, Welcome the New Year," "Centennial march, "The Old Volunteer Fireman," Scotch melody, from "Guy Mannering," "Fille du Regiment," "America," "Yankee Doodle," "Auld Lang Syne," "Home, Sweet Home."

The chimes of Grace Church will ring out the following programme played by Miss Bertha Thomas:

"Grandsire Triple Changes," "The Heavens Are Telling," Sonata VI., Mozart; "Long, Long Ago," "Angels ever Bright and Fair," "Jesus, Joy of Man's Desiring," "March of the Men of Harlech," "The Old Oaken Bucket"; aria, anon.; chorus, "Mansaniello," Auber; "Ring Out, Wild Bells," Patton; "Joy to the World," Handel; Scotch melody; "The Forest," Mozart; "Auld Lang Syne," "Praise God, from Whom all Blessings Flow."

J. Grant Senia will play the following programme on the Seguin Chimes at St. Andrew's Church, beginning at 11:45 P. M.

Seguin Chime Changes, "Across the Sky the Shades of Night," "Lead, Kindly Light," "The Day is Gently Sinking to a Close," "Abide With Me," "Praise God, from Whom all Blessings Flow," "Red, White, and Blue," "See, the Conquering Hero Comes," "Unfurl the Banner," "Hail, Columbia," "Suwanee River," "Blue Bells of Scotland," "America," "Coming Thro' the Rye," "The Starry Flag," "Home, Sweet Home."

Special New Year's services have been arranged for this afternoon at the various branches of the Young Men's Christian Association, and New Year's receptions will be held to-morrow afternoon. At the West Side Auditorium, in West Fifty-seventh Street, this afternoon, Edward J. Wessels, editor of The Great Round World, will address the association on "The World's Great Events During 1899." The Harlem Branch will keep open house to-morrow. At the afternoon reception for men, among other entertainments, an exhibition of wireless telegraphy will be given. In the evening The Weber Male Quartet Company will entertain the members and their guests. The Central Branch of the association, in Brooklyn, will give a reception to the young men of that borough from 4 to 6 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. Rear Admiral Philip and Col. Clayton of the Fourteenth Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., will be present.

The People's Institute will give a New Year's Eve concert at Cooper Union to-night under the direction of W. Hubert Arnold. The Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton will address the meeting. At the Bowery Mission and Young Men's Home a watch service will be held, beginning at 7:45 P. M. The service will close at midnight, when lunch will be served to homeless men.

The Associated Cycling Clubs of the city will celebrate the advent of the new year by their annual "first run," which will start at one minute past midnight from Columbus Circle. Headquarters have been established for to-night at the Circle House. Prizes have been offered by the proprietors of the Getty House, Yonkers, and Florence Hotel, Tarrytown, and the Gerbereux trophy will again be competed for. The Madison Wheelmen will open their new clubhouse, at 1,666 Madison Avenue, to-night with a housewarming.

The Republican Union of the Twenty-eighth Assembly District will give its annual watch-night entertainment at the clubhouse, 216 East Eighty-third Street, between the hours of 11 and 1 to-night. The New Year's punch will be brewed by Julius S. Louferty. At the Ludlow Street Jail Sheriff-elect Grell will entertain his friends to-morrow, and several of the new Municipal Court Justices will hold New Year's receptions at their courtrooms.

The new year will be ushered in with music and gayety to-night at Madison Square Garden by the Hungarian Literary Society with its annual Peasant Ball. The interior of the Garden has been transformed into a Hungarian village, its quaint old buildings faithfully reproduced. Among the features of the entertainment will be a recruiting scene from the revolutionary days of 1848. In this scene a cavalcade of Hungarian Hussars will appear, a hundred girls in the national Magyar costume will sing and dance, and the ceremony of consecrating the flag of the newly recruited regiment will be reproduced. The ball will follow this entertainment. Music will be furnished by Victor Herbert's Twenty-second Regiment Band, Nahan Franko's Orchestra, and the Red Hussar Gypsy Band.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

Train Breaks Wagon into Splinters—Driver and Horse Unhurt.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Dec. 30.—Joseph Richardson of this city, who is known by all the children of Burlington because of his resemblance to the generally accepted notion of Kris Kringle, had a remarkable escape from death last night. He attempted to cross the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad in a wagon ahead of a rapidly approaching freight train.

The engine struck the wagon, breaking it into splinters and throwing Richardson in the air. Richardson arose unassisted, walked over to where his horse was lying, took it by the bridle, spoke to it, and it, too, arose. Neither had received a scratch.

Alleged Brooklyn Boys Break Jail.

MALONE, N. Y., Dec. 30.—Two boys, who claimed to be Philip and Joseph Nesser of Brooklyn, came up in the Adirondacks last week with guns and equipments to hunt and trap during the Winter. The hunting was poor, and for lack of other excitement they set fire to three vacant farmhouses, for which they were arrested and brought to Malone and locked up. Friday night they broke jail by digging a hole through the steel ceiling. Joseph was recaptured, but the other boy is still at large, and is supposed to have gone south toward Utica.

Telephone Company Incorporated.

ALBANY, Dec. 30.—The Rensselaer Telephone and Telegraph Company was incorporated to-day, with a capital of $150,000. The company intends to operate lines in the Cities of Troy, Rensselaer, Cohoes, Watervliet, and Schenectady, and the villages of Bath, Waterford, Lansingburg, and Green Island. The directors are John H. Gleason, Edward F. Murray, John J. Smith, E. E. Summy, and Charles Mahoney of Troy.

Yerkes on Wealth and Happiness.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—"The accumulation of great wealth does not produce happiness," was a remark made to-day before the Commercial Teachers' Federation in the course of an address by Charles T. Yerkes, the street railway millionaire. Mr. Yerkes pointed out the folly of thrusting upon the world a young man learned in Latin, but profoundly ignorant of practical business methods.

BIG TRUST ESTATE DECISION.

Union Company's Liability as Trustee of Edmund Waring's Property—His Survival Caused Complications.

Justice Bookstaver, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, issued a decree directing the Union Trust Company, as trustee of the estate of the late Edmund Waring, to pay over to his grandchildren $130,446.25, which represents $72,875 originally transferred by Mr. Waring, with 6 per cent. interest from Oct. 27, 1886.

Mr. Waring in 1881 transferred the above sum to his son William by a trust deed, William agreeing to pay his father $4,500 a year. Upon Edmund Waring's death the principal and any accrued income were to be divided between William and his married sister, Mrs. Catherine E. Secor.

William Waring died in 1885, and his widow, Mrs. Frederick Waring, kept all the bonds and stocks belonging to his father's transferred property. This action on her part led to litigation. The Union Trust Company, which had become the substituted trustee in place of William Waring, brought suit against the widow, and obtained a judgment in replevin against her for $72,875. This sum she subsequently paid to the company.

Thereupon the Union Trust Company, Mrs. Secor, and Mrs. Waring entered into an agreement, whereby the trust fund was divided up among them, Mrs. Secor and Mrs. Waring getting most of it. Edmund Waring made no objection to this distribution.

Mrs. Secor died in 1887. Edmund Waring survived until 1891. Thus the unusual spectacle was presented of a man who had provided for the distribution of his property after his death between his two children surviving both of them. The transfer paper made no provision for this contingency.

According to the section of the Revised Statutes relating to uses and trusts, a trustee, even with the consent of the beneficiaries, cannot wipe out the trust. But this, it is claimed, was done by the Union Trust Company, when, by agreement with Mrs. Secor and Mrs. Waring, the division of the property was put into operation. It was alleged, therefore, that the company was still answerable for the money.

Upon the death of Mrs. Secor the property reverted to Edmund Waring, and when he died Fernando Baltis, ex-President of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, as his executor, employed the law firm of Leventritt & Brennan to bring action against the Union Trust Company to recover the original amount and 6 per cent. interest from Oct. 27, 1886. The firm of Miller, Peckham & Dixon appeared as attorneys for the Union Trust Company. After eight weeks' litigation Justice Bookstaver has rendered his opinion in favor of Executor Baltis. The case, it is said, will be appealed. The Statute of Limitations protects Mrs. Waring from any legal liability, but the Union Trust Company, it is alleged, will have to make good the whole amount. Seven grandchildren of Edmund Waring will profit by the decision if it is upheld on appeal.

THE UNDERWRITERS' AGENCY.

Charge of Grand Larceny Made by W. S. Mitchell Taken Up.

Magistrate Hogan in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday began an investigation into the charge of grand larceny made by William S. Mitchell, Treasurer of the Beacon Motor Traction Company of Boston against the American Underwriters' Agency of 52 Broadway.

According to the statements made by Mitchell in a private examination by Magistrate Hogan, he came to New York in August for the purpose of floating $1,000,000 worth of bonds here. The American Underwriters' Agency agreed to float the bonds but demanded a deposit of $5,000 as a guarantee. This was paid, but when the contract fell through, a little later, on account of a dispute, the Underwriters' Agency refused to pay it back again.

Mr. Mitchell was the only witness heard so far, but it is said that several will appear for both sides. The case was adjourned until next Thursday afternoon.

TO OBSERVE THE SUN'S ECLIPSE.

Americans Will Start for North Africa Next Month.

AMHERST, Mass., Dec. 30.—Percival Powell of Boston and Prof. David P. Todd of Amherst College will start for England early next month to observe the total eclipse of the sun May 28, in Northern Africa. They first will make a tour of the important European observatories, collecting notes on new forms of instruments, processes, and latest methods of astronomical work.

Their principal instrument for observing the eclipse will be a 24-inch telescope for obtaining large scale pictures of the sun's corona. The expedition will return in June.

FORGER SENT TO PRISON.

Robert J. Knox Sentenced to Four and a Half Years at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 30.—Robert J. Knox, alias J. B. Bennett, who was arrested in New York recently as a member of a gang of swindlers operating in various parts of the country, was sentenced to four years and a half to the Riverside Penitentiary to-day by Judge White. Knox was convicted of forgery on two counts. He was also fined $500 on each indictment.

Knox is a brother of a prominent Presbyterian preacher, and a nephew of John Jay Knox, ex-Controller of the Treasury. Another uncle is President of the German Theological Seminary of Bloomfield, N. J., and a third is a leading business man of St. Paul.

PENSION AGENT IN TROUBLE.

Examiner Seizes Certificates in a Minneapolis Man's Office.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 30.—D. H. Alexander, special examiner of the Pension Bureau, has seized about 500 pension certificates and vouchers from the office of Robert B. Hostetler, a local pension attorney, because they were, it is alleged, being illegally executed.

The vouchers cannot legally be filled out until Jan. 4, when the next quarterly payment is due, nor can they be filled out by any one but the pensioner himself. Just to what degree there has been irregularity in executing the vouchers does not yet appear, as Examiner Alexander declines to discuss the matter, and will only explain to inquiring pensioners that the seizure is due to violations of the law which must be investigated.

Mr. Hostetler maintains that while some of the vouchers were signed, none of them had been sworn to, and therefore had not been legally executed. There was therefore no violation of the law in his view of the case. The signing in advance was merely to save time.

INDIANS SELL CHICAGO LANDS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—Samuel M. Biddison, President of the State Mutual Life Insurance Company of Illinois, and Edwin Stark have purchased from the Pottawatomie Indians a quit claim deed to a strip of land situated along the lake shore of Chicago from Rush Street Bridge south to the Indiana State line. They claim the title never was purchased from the Indians by the Government, and that the territory lies outside of the boundaries of the State of Illinois.

Included in the tract are lands owned by the Illinois Central Railroad, the Lake Front Park, Chicago Beach Hotel, a strip along the lake side of Jackson Park, lands of the Illinois Steel Company, and all other property touching the lake south of the river. The strip is from two to six blocks wide.

Messrs. Biddison and Stark transacted their business with Wessan Molay, principal chief of the tribe, and a committee composed of Thomas Topash, Joseph Molay, Andrew Rapp, Neo Basil, and Charles Person, acting for the Pottawatomies. The price paid for the quit claim deed to the strip was $35,000, to be paid over to the Indians when their title is approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

Eye Knocked Out by Hockey Ball.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Dec. 30.—Hobart Hankins, nine years of age, of Pemberton, lost his left eye in a peculiar accident today. With some companions he went skating on a pond, and they decided to play hockey. One of the players hit the wooden ball a terrific blow, and it struck young Hankins in the eye, knocking it out of his head.

Obedience to Civil Service Law.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The Civil Service Commission, in its annual report to be issued next week, will say that the civil service law is being more generally conformed to than ever before. It shows that the removals of employes, based upon its statistics for this year, now average slightly less than 2 per cent. of the whole number of classified places.

WOMAN LANDSCAPE GARDENER.

Miss Beatrix Jones Has Attained Her Eminence in the Profession by Hard Study and by Travel.

The work of Miss Beatrix Jones as a landscape gardener is interesting. The daughter of Mrs. Cadwalader Jones of New York, she belongs in a social circle from which the workers of the world do not so often come, because there is not the incentive of necessity, which has so much to do with many accomplishments. This is especially so with women, and Miss Jones's work is particularly noteworthy because it is the result of an inborn talent which has been developed by hard study, and which has brought her to the top of her profession. Many things have been said about her work from time to time, some of them true, and many of them not.

To begin at the beginning of the story, she began to show when a very small girl a decided fondness for the great world of outdoors and nature in all forms. She had an excellent chance to study it at the Summer home of the family at Bar Harbor. She was interested in everything about the place, and if a tree were to be moved she was always an interested spectator. Her fondness for these things began to bear the nature of a talent, and it was developed for the same reason and in the same way that a talent for music would have been if she had shown a particular aptitude for that art. Her reading was directed along the line of nature studies, and it was in that way that she began her studies without knowing it.

It was at rather a fortunate time, when there was a revolt from the chromo period of the country, and the landscape gardener was developing from a retired gardener, sufficiently well to do to engage his own laborers and to lay out diamond coleus beds and Persian carpets of foliage plants, into a clever artist. Prof. Charles S. Sargent of Harvard, the authority upon trees, who is now writing a large work upon the trees of North America, is a friend of the family. He became interested in Miss Jones's studies, directed her course of reading, and advised that it become thorough—that if she was going to do any studying along this line it would be well to do it systematically. Miss Jones was a very young girl when she began her reading, which covered a wide field and led her later to take a course of study at the Arnold Arboretum.

England is noted for the development of outdoor work, and has schools where it is taught—schools of forestry and of market gardening—but there is no school of landscape gardening. That has to be learned from observation and the study of the gardens of the world. That was Miss Jones's next course. She went abroad and visited the famous gardens of Great Britain, Germany, France, and Italy. Great Britain she found a great country of gardens. In England every woman is a gardener on a small scale, is devoted to her flowers, and not only such gardens as those of Chatsworth and Blenheim are beautiful, but the smaller ones, which represent not only the care of experienced gardeners, but the personal affection of the owners.

There were the wonderful parks of Germany—Munich and Berlin—and the old romantic gardens of France and Italy. There were some 150, more or less, that Miss Jones visited. As far as she could she previously studied the past history of the gardens she visited. Then she compared the present with the past, and took many photographs for reference.

It is probable that Miss Jones is the only woman in the world who has ever so carefully prepared herself for the work of landscape gardening. There are women in England who lay out small parks and take charge of estates, but it is doubtful if there are any who are so thoroughly fitted for the profession.

Landscape gardening, like architecture, includes many professions in one. There is surveying, a thorough understanding of drainage, roadmaking, the putting up of the smaller buildings on an estate, the Summer houses, boat houses, and the fountains; a general knowledge of architectural effects to suit the style of the grounds to the house; a knowledge of trees, shrubs, and plants, their seasons for blooming, and the effects of climate and soil, and what these are in different parts of the country. A garden to be laid out in Maine is very different from a garden laid out in Washington, D. C. And all this is aside from the purely business part of the work. Sometimes, when Miss Jones has taken the contract for a whole work, she has from eighty to a hundred men working under her. She directs their work, and she sees that they are paid.

She had been reading for four or five years before she went abroad, and she was well prepared, when she returned, to undertake real work. Prof. Sargent had said: "No one will be willing to accept your services for work of this kind without paying for them. If they pay for them the best professional work should be given." It has been said that Miss Jones has made bids for work, but that is not so. All her work has come to her unsolicited. On her return to this country after her trip abroad a friend proposed that she undertake the clearing and drainage of his land. This she did, and the rest of her work has followed. She has done much work in Bar Harbor, some at Tuxedo, some at White Plains, and in the vicinity of Philadelphia and Washington. Sometimes she is sent for merely to give a professional opinion.

Usually before the work is begun an estimate is given and a plan is made and submitted to the owner, and if there is a new house going up the architect, owner, and landscape gardener consult together to bring about a result that will be entirely satisfactory, and the house is located where it will make the best effect in the grounds, and where it can be most easily and satisfactorily reached by the driveways. It is the perfection of good work when the gardener and the architect work in unison.

When work is begun the first thing to do is to have a survey made of the grounds. This is done by a professional. The surveying gives the grades on the estate, so that there is no danger, as there might be in work by the eye alone, of trying to make water run up hill or of leaving stagnant places where the land is not thoroughly drained. The rest of the work goes on according to the location and the various conditions of climate and natural conditions. The aim is to make the most of the natural conditions and to improve them according to natural laws. There is nothing incongruous put into a garden by a cultivated landscape gardener—nothing that would not be put on to a canvas by a clever painter in making a good picture. The days are past when it is considered a triumph of art to put a brilliant tropical shrub with a northern evergreen tree for a background. It is not true to nature. The artist gardener and the artist in paints have the same talent, the ability to see the truth in nature and to reproduce it.

One of Miss Jones's recent achievements has been the estate of Edgar Scott, son of the late Thomas A. Scott, at Bar Harbor, where she drained a swamp covered with growth of birch and alder and made the place at once sanitary and beautiful. There was a consultation between Wadsworth Longfellow, the architect, the gardener, and the owner. Miss Jones's own home at Bar Harbor is charming, the grounds running down to the water's edge, and the gardens filled with perennial flowers. There was a terrace put on the estate of Mr. Garrison at Tuxedo, and there is a formal garden to be made for Mr. Percival Chubb at his Summer home on Long Island. The work is made up entirely of large undertakings. In some places there are old gardens which the owners feel can be improved. Old places are purchased, and the grounds do not suit the new proprietors. Some of the smaller pieces of work are quite as interesting as the large. One interesting piece of work was the laying out of a plot of land on the outskirts of Greenwich, Conn. The town is gradually growing up to the land, and when it overspreads it it will not be after the fashion of the cow pastures of Boston or a New England mill village, for the whole large plot is properly laid out according to the latest and best ideas of road architecture and landscape effect.

The Spring and Fall are the busy seasons of the year, when the planting is in order. When the ground is frozen hard no real work can be done, but then plans can be made and grounds inspected ready for future work. It is hard work and requires a good physique and strong constitution. Besides that, real love for the work and an immense amount of perseverance and patience are needed. It is not work that can be taken up at short notice and carried on for a short time as a stop gap. For the woman who likes it and has a talent for it, it is inspiring, but in unpleasant weather and walking around a big estate in the rain, taking notes without an umbrella, following workmen here and there, it would be unendurable to any one else. Two or three pieces of work are carried on together as much as possible, and a bicycle can be used in going from one to the other, but there is always a great deal of walking and standing around that is tiring.

There is some feeling of surprise at first among workingmen who find that a young woman is to direct their work. But tact, courtesy, firmness, and good business ability are as quickly recognized in a woman as in a man.

Miss Jones now occupies the whole of one floor of the family residence, on Eleventh Street, one of the large houses of the older residence parts of the city, for her office and library. She is constantly accumulating books in a line with her work, and keeps in touch with everything new that is going on in landscape gardening. In her workrooms are many photographs of the gateways, fountains, and parts of famous gardens of the Old World, which she took herself while abroad. She is in frequent communication with different parts of the continent, receives catalogues, and imports bulbs from Holland, other things from England and France, and even terra cotta pieces for fountains from Italy.

DIED AT SEA ON THE ST. LOUIS.

The American liner St. Louis, which arrived yesterday, reported having had a mild voyage. On Wednesday the steamer passed through a blanket of fog, and on Friday afternoon there was a cold, western breeze that brought along some snow.

Among the passengers on board were Mrs. Eric Barrington, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Branch, Bishop Hornby of the English Church, and Adrian Islin, Jr.

Miss Dora Morell of New York, who was returning from Europe in company with her sister, Miss Ada Morell, died on Wednesday of pneumonia. Her body was brought home.

One of the first-cabin women passengers slipped on the deck on Tuesday and received painful injuries. She was taken from the ship after the other passengers had landed, but declined to give her name.

Christmas Day was celebrated with a grand dinner. The saloon was wreathed with evergreens and mistletoe.

MONEY ORDERS TO MEXICO.

The new general order received by all the Post Offices in the United States from Assistant Postmaster General Perry S. Heath in relation to the schedule of fees charged for the issuance of international money orders and the exchange for money orders established between this country and the Republic of Mexico will go into effect next Tuesday. The order provides for three different schedules of fees on international money orders—first, the domestic fees for orders payable in Cuba and Puerto Rico; second, the regular international fees as published in the postal laws and regulations, and, third, the new intermediate special rate for money orders issued in the United States and payable in Mexico.

The first two schedules have been in operation for some time, but the third is new, and the work of the convention held last September to arrange for a direct exchange of international postal money orders with the Republic of Mexico. The fees it provides for United States money orders payable in any of the twenty-seven territories of Mexico, range from 5 cents for amounts of $10 or less to 50 cents for amounts of $100, which is the largest sum for which a money order can be made payable.

The exchange station for the United States has been placed at Laredo, Texas, while the Mexican station will be at Nuevo Laredo, in Mexico. The orders drawn in the United States and in Mexico must be expressed in the money of the countries where they are issued. They will all go to the exchange offices of their respective countries, where they will be reissued with the amount of money they represent written in the denomination of the country in which they are payable. A daily exchange will take place between the offices at Laredo and Nuevo Laredo, in which all the orders received during the day will be transferred.

All Cars Transfer to
Bloomingdales
3RD AVE 59 & 60TH STS
Store Closed To-Morrow, New Year's Day.

Happy New Year!

Greater, more virile, dominant than ever, the store will open Tuesday, Jan. 2, with two extraordinary attractions, viz.—the

Annual Sale of White Goods
AND AN
Immense Clearance Sale.

The first is a recurring event that needs no praise for the excellence of the assortments and low prices in Women's Muslin Underwear, Men's White Shirts, Collars and Cuffs, Linens and White Piece Goods. The second can best be appreciated by a visit to the store. Some of the particulars will appear in both the morning and evening papers of Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1900.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...7:24	Sun sets...4:43	Moon rises...6:26

High Water This Day.

|

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15.
Charles Frohman.....Manager
"THE LATEST FAD."
"A Novelty that is delighting New York."—CHARLES FROHMAN.
3 MATINEES THIS WEEK,
To-Morrow — Wednesday — Saturday.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
H. V. Esmond's whimsical romance,
MY LADY'S LORD,
with the
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY,
Including Wm. Faversham and Jessie Millward.
"A NOVELTY."—CLEMENT SCOTT in HERALD.
"POSITIVE SUCCESS."—SUN.
"UNCOMMONLY CLEVER."—TRIBUNE.
"RIPPLES OF LAUGHTER."—HERALD.
"DECIDED NOVELTY. WILL BECOME A FAD."—EVE. WORLD.
Mats. To-morrow, Wed. and Sat.

Miss Maude Adams
will appear at the
Criterion Theatre, Tuesday, Jan. 9.
Sale of seats begins
Thursday, Jan. 4, 9 A. M.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S
CRITERION THEATRE, Cor. Broadway and 44th St.
Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15.
XTRA MATINEE TO-MORROW.
LAST 6 NIGHTS,
Owing to Other Engagements.
MISS MARLOWE'S GREATEST SUCCESS.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
JULIA MARLOWE
In Clyde Fitch's Triumph,
BARBARA FRIETCHIE.
SATURDAY NIGHT FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.
MATINEES TO-MORROW AND SATURDAY.
MAUDE ADAMS.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
SALE OF SEATS FOR MISS ADAMS' TWO MONTHS' ENGAGEMENT WILL BEGIN NEXT THURSDAY, JAN. 4, AT 9 A. M.
Telegraph and mail orders must be addressed to Wm. Muenster, Treasurer.
MISS ADAMS' ENGAGEMENT AT THIS THEATRE BEGINS TUESDAY, JAN. 9.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way.
Evgs., 8 o'clock. Matinées, 2:15.
Hoyt & McKee, Lessees. Charles Frohman, Mgr.
XTRA MATINEE TO-MORROW
3D CROWDED MONTH.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
William Gillette
in the four-act drama, entitled
SHERLOCK HOLMES.
By Wm. Gillette and A. Conan Doyle.
MATINEE TO-MORROW AND SATURDAY.

MISS MAUDE ADAMS
will appear at the
Criterion Theatre Tuesday, Jan. 9.
Sale of seats begins
Thursday, Jan. 4, 9 A. M.

MANHATTAN,
33d and Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. at 2.
Wm. A. Brady & F. Ziegfeld, Jr.....Props & Mgrs.
NEW YEAR MAT. TO-MORROW.
ANNA HELD In Smith & De Koven's Musical Comedy.
PAPA'S WIFE.
With CHAS. A. BIGELOW and Great Cast.
Reserved Seats. Family Circle, 50c.
EXTRA MAT. WED., JAN. 10.
SEATS NOW—WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

THIRD AV. THEATRE. Matinée Monday.
A SOLDIER OF THE EMPIRE.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE, 24th St., nr. B'way.
Hoyt & McKee, Lessees. Charles Frohman, Mgr.
Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2.
3 MATINEES THIS WEEK.
To-morrow, Wednesday, & Saturday.
MESSRS. FROHMAN PRESENT
THIS SEASON'S GREATEST COMEDY HIT.
WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS
By R. C. Carton, author of "Lord and Lady Algy." Cast includes John Mason, Hilda Spong, Philip Cunningham, Grace Elliston, Grant Stewart, Eva Vincent, C. W. Butler, and Robert Hilliard.
MATINEES TO-MORROW, WED., AND SAT.

MISS MAUDE ADAMS
will appear at the
Criterion Theatre Tuesday, Jan. 9.
Sale of seats begins
Thursday, January 4, 9 A. M.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. and Mad. Av.
Charles Frohman.....Manager
Evenings, 8:30. Matinées at 2.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
New Year's Matinee To-morrow at 2.
—MR. RICHARD—
MANSFIELD
PRESENTS
THE FIRST VIOLIN
Taken from the Romance written by JESSIE FOTHERGILL.
NEXT WEEK—LAST AND FAREWELL WEEK.
MONDAY—(only time)—ARMS AND THE MAN.
TUESDAY—CYRANO DE BERGERAC.
WEDNESDAY—PRINCE KARL.
THURSDAY—A PARISIAN ROMANCE.
FRIDAY—BEAU BRUMMELL.
SATURDAY MATINEE (only Mat.)—THE DEVIL'S DISCIPLE.
SATURDAY EVE. (Farewell Night)—DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE.
Seats may now be secured for balance of engagement.
JAN. 15—Mrs. LANGTRY.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way.
Evgs. at 8. Wed. & Sat. Mats. at 2.
JACOB LITT.....Proprietor
New Year Matinee To-morrow.
N. B.—DO NOT BE MISLED BY TICKET SPECULATORS. ALTHOUGH THEATRE FILLED AT EVERY PERFORMANCE, SEATS ARE TO BE HAD UP TO THE RISE OF CURTAIN.
THE CENTURY'S DRAMATIC SENSATION.
KLAW & ERLANGER'S STUPENDOUS PRODUCTION, GEN. LEW WALLACE'S
Ben-Hur
Arranged for the stage by WILLIAM YOUNG.
Music by EDGAR STILLMAN KELLEY.
Under Stage Direction of BEN TEAL.
Out-of-town mail orders, accompanied by remittances, will receive due attention.

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....at 8:20
Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2.
SPECIAL MAT. NEW YEAR'S.
2D MONTH.
THE MANEUVERS OF JANE
Comedy, 4 acts, by Henry Arthur Jones.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2.
Extra Matinée To-morrow.
LAST THREE WEEKS.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
ANNIE RUSSELL in MISS HOBBS
MISS HOBBS
150th Time Jan. 15. Souvenirs.

5th Av THEATRE, BROADWAY AND 28TH ST.
EDWIN KNOWLES.....Manager
EVENINGS AT 8:15. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
MR. KNOWLES PRESENTS THE
5TH AVE. THEATRE MUSICAL CO.
IN THE LATEST MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESS
THREE LITTLE LAMBS.
Extra Matinée New Year's Day.
Seats 4 weeks in Advance.
"Won success and deservedly, too."—Sun.
"Attractively staged and agreeably free from vulgarity."—Herald.
"Bright and pleasing throughout."—Times.
"Three little lambs are a merry trio."—World.
"A merrier trio has seldom been seen."—Commercial.
"Jolly, tuneful, and charmingly produced."—News.
"It is an honest cleanly entertainment. Pure as the driven snow."—Alan Dale.
"A hit. A score of bright songs throughout the piece."—Press.
"A huge success. Not a line which stands in need of cleaning."—Evening Sun.
"Handsomely presented and cordially welcomed."—Tribune.
"A success. A very catchy, entertaining comedy."—Telegram.
COMPANY OF 70 PEOPLE:
MISS ADELE RITCHIE, MISS NELLIE BRAGGINS, MISS MARIE CAHILL, MISS CLARA PALMER, MISS GERRY AMES,
MR. W. E. PHILP, MR. W. T. CARLETON, MR. RAYMOND HITCHCOCK, MR. EDMUND LAWRENCE, MR. THOMAS WHIFFEN,
MISS IDA HAWLEY, MISS SUZANNE SANTJE, MR. HAROLD VIZARD, MR. RICHARD RIDGELY, MR. TOM HADAWAY.

HUBER'S 14th St. **MUSEUM** 10C. TO ALL
Extra Bill and Shows New Year's Day.
Holiday Bill All Week.
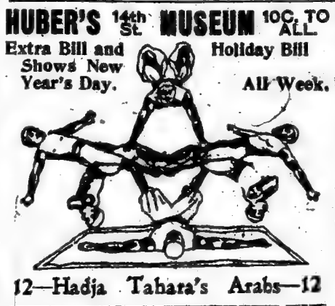
12—Hadja Tahara's Arabs—12

WALLACK'S.
B'WAY & 30TH ST. EVGS., 8:15.
MATINEE MONDAY.
FIFTH WEEK OF SUCCESS.
FRANK DANIELS,
In Victor Herbert's Comic Opera,
THE AMEER.
MATINEES MONDAY & SATURDAY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props. & Mgrs.
MATINEE NEW YEAR'S.
8th week of the greatest of successes,
"WAY DOWN EAST."
Direction Wm. A. Brady.
Novel stage effects, showing the most realistic snowstorm ever produced.
Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Eve. 8:10.

PROCTOR'S 23d ST. Cont. Perf. HUNGARIAN BOYS' BAND. 15, 25, 50c 40 Midget Musicians.
Seymour and Dupree, Ellsworth and Burt, 30 Others.

PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. MARSHALL P. WILDER. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. Bertha Welby Co.
Anna Teresa Berger, Joe O'Hare, 30 Others.

THE **NEW YORK** Broadway, 44-45 Sts. **TO-NIGHT** New Year's Eve. Concert and End of the Century Gambol.
Immense bill—All Star Artists.—Adm., 50c.
To-morrow, Mat. 2:15; Eve., 8:15; last week.
THE MAN IN THE MOON JR. 400 people, incl. Sam. Bernard.
Mond., Jan. 8, "Broadway to Tokio."

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. 8. Mats., 2.
Special Matinee To-morrow.
VIOLA ALLEN IN THE CHRISTIAN
Jan. 8—Jefferson de Angelis, The Jolly Musketeer.

Murray HILL THEATRE. Lex. Av. & 42d. St., One Block East Grand Central Depot. Mats. at 2. Evgs., 8:15.
SECOND YEAR / SECOND YEAR / SECOND YEAR / SECOND YEAR — MATINEE 25c. EVERY DAY
HENRY V. DONNELLY STOCK CO. THIS WEEK. BY WM. GILLETTE.
ALL THE COMFORTS OF HOME
EVENING PRICES. 25-35-50 EVENING PRICES.
SUBSCRIBERS' SEATS RESERVED EACH WEEK WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Eve., 8:15.
Matinée Saturday only.
—TELEPHONE NO. 1224 MAD. SQ.—
The Woman who makes you laugh. MAY IRWIN
Special New Year's Matinée To-morrow.
Best Orchestra seat only $1.50.
and her company in her new deliciously funny comedy,
SISTER MARY.
The crowning triumph of her many successes.

14th ST. THEATRE, near 6th Av. Mats. Wed. and Sat. Res. orch. circle or bal. 50c.
SPECIAL HOLIDAY MATINEE TO-MORROW!
Success Even Greater Than Last Season.
THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER
"Another Old Homestead."—N. Y. World.
A GLIMPSE OF QUAINT COUNTRY LIFE.
Magnificent Production. Novel Mechanical Effects.
TO-DAY.
AFTERNOON AT 3 EVENING AT 8:15.
BIOGRAPH MOVING PICTURES OF HIS HOLINESS POPE LEO XIII.
ADMISSION, 25c. AND 50c.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Mat. Saturday 2.
Immense success of the greatest comedian.
SCHWEICHOFER
Monday / Tuesday / Wednesday / Thursday / Friday / Sat. Mat. and night
PENSION SCHOELLER
(Schoeller's Boardinghouse,)
Farce by Lauffs.
"GYPSFIGUR,"
(A Statuette,) farce by Taube.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. B'way and 35th St.
Popular Price Concert TO-NIGHT! All white face.
Last w'k. Mats. To-m., (New Year's,) Wed. & Sat.
PRIMROSE & DOCKSTADER,
the merriest minstrels ever seen.
Jan. 8—David Belasco's "Naughty Anthony."

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS.
WORLD IN WAX.
EDEN MUSEE
NEW TO-DAY
SPECIAL GROUPS AND FIGURES.
RINGING OUT THE OLD YEAR AND RINGING IN THE NEW.
NEAPOLITAN TROUBADOUR ORCHESTRA
This Afternoon and Evening.
CINEMATOGRAPH To-morrow and Each Week Day
Every Hour from 1 to 10 P. M.
The Marionette Christmas Pantomime,
"BLUE BEARD."
To-morrow—Holiday Books Free for the Children.

AMERICAN, 42nd ST. AND CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 8th AVE.
3rd Year. 100 People. Box Office Opens 8 A. M.
NEW YEAR'S DAY MAT. TO-MORROW.
FIRST TIME AT THIS THEATRE OF JOHANN STRAUSS' BRILLIANTLY MELODIOUS OPERA,
DIE FLEDERMAUS
(THE BAT.)
Misses Morgan, Quinlan, Thorn, D'Arcy, Zabelle, Riker, Reeves, Phillips, Townsend; Messrs. Roberts, Stewart, Thomas, Moulan, Myers, Fleming, Walle, and the "Best light opera chorus in New York,"—Herald.
EVGS. 8:15, 25, 50, 75, $1 NOTHING HIGHER.
Mats. Mon., Wed., Sat., 2:15, 1,100 Seats, 25c.
Next Week—Gilbert and Sullivan's IOLANTHE.

LADIES MATINEES WED & SATURDAY 25 CENTS. EVENING PRICES. RES. ORCH. 50¢ BALCONY 25¢
HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL
125th ST. & 7th AVE.
TO-NIGHT, NEXT WEEK, TO-MORROW, NEW YEAR'S MATINEE.
PAULINE HALL
James J. Morton, Lizzie Evans & Co., Etc.
JAMES O. BARROWS & CO.
The Great Lafayette, Gus Williams, Etc.

KEITH'S
14th St., bet. Broadway & 4th Av.
Continuous Performance, 12:30 to 10:45 P. M.
NEW YEAR'S DAY, BEGINS 9:30 A. M.
HOUDINI, "King of Handcuffs."
HENRI FRENCH, FLORENZ TROUPE, FLEURETTE & FRANK GARDNER, 3 Rosebuds & Phi Ott, Bogert & O'Brien, 3 Livingstons, Johnston Brothers, Biograph, &c.

CASINO! Last 6 Ngts! Last 2 Mats! XTRA MAT TMRRW! NEW YEAR'S DAY!
ALICE NIELSEN FAREWELL MAT. NEXT SAT.
OPERA COMPANY! ADIEU
The Singing Girl! NEXT SAT. NIGHT!
Jan. 8—Rice's "Little Red Riding Hood."

COMIQUE B'WAY & 27TH ST.
MISS NEW YORK JR AND THE TOBASCOSCOPE
NATIONAL MOVING PICTURES

WEBER & FIELDS' Music Hall, B'way & 30th St. Special Mat. To-morrow.
WHIRL-I-GIG and BARBARA FIDGETY.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way & 38th St.
AL HAYMAN & CO.....Proprietors
Evenings at 8:15. Mats To-morrow & Sat., 2:15.
SECOND IMMENSE WEEK.
EXTRA MATINEE TO-MORROW.
MR. N. C. GOODWIN
MISS MAXINE ELLIOTT.
HERALD: "Brimful of fun." EVE. SUN: "Sprightly, fresh, and full of fun."
THE COWBOY AND THE LADY.
CLYDE FITCH'S NEW PLAY.
SEATS ON SALE 3 WEEKS AHEAD.

HAMMERSTEIN'S **VICTORIA**
Evgs. at 8:30. Mat. Saturday at 2:30.
No Smoking or Drinking at Matinées.
TO-MORROW (New Year) NIGHT
MESSRS. KLAW & ERLANGER and B. D. STEVENS PRESENT
Jerome Sykes and Edna Wallace Hopper and CHRIS and the WONDERFUL LAMP
Sousa's Music. Book by Glen MacDonough.
CAST AND ENSEMBLE OF 100.
Under Stage Direction of Ben Teal.
Only Sat. Mats. Mat. Prices, 50, 75 & $1.00.

THE DEWEY 14th St. Between 3d & 4th Aves.
TO-NIGHT GREAT SHOW.
Gertrude MANSFIELD & Caryl WILBUR,
CANFIELD & CARLETON, TURNERS PICKS and PAULINE MORAN,
JOHNNIE CARROLL, JORDAN & WELCH, DOHERTY & CO., BLANCHE RING, KEOGH & BALLARD, COOK & LESTER, (Illustrated Songs.)
Robert Recker's Harmonists.
Com. To-morrow, Monday Mat. and all week, GRAND NEW YEAR'S ATTRACTION,
Grand New Year's Attraction, AMERICAN BURLESQUERS.
"Benjamin's Picnic," "A Touch Night."
WATSON & DUPREE.

SYMPHONY CONCERTS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
Saturdays, 2:30 P. M. at Carnegie Hall.
Jan. 13, Feb. 3, Feb. 24, Mch. 10, Mch. 31.
Each number on the programme will be preceded by a short explanation.
Subscription tickets now at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Next Thursday afternoon, Jan. 4, at 3 o'clock,
First Lecture-Song Recital
by the renowned English vocal teacher,
Mr. William Shakespeare
Assisted by MR. HENRY WALLER.
Second and Third Recitals, January 9 and 16.
Subscription tickets, $4 and $2.50. Single tickets, $1.50 and $1. Now on sale at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE
MR. CHAS. E. EVANS.....Prop.
BEGINNING MONDAY JAN. 8 SEATS TUESDAY.
THE NEW FARCICAL COMEDY,
NAUGHTY ANTHONY BY DAVID BELASCO

CARNEGIE HALL. TO-NIGHT.
This (Sunday) Evg. Dec. 31, at 8:30.
PADEREWSKI
(His only appearance with Orchestra this season.)
Walter Damrosch, Conductor.
Res'd seats, $2.50, $2.00, $1.50, also $1. GEN'L ADMISSION ONE (1) DOLLAR.
Box office, Carnegie Hall, open all this Sunday, commencing at 10 A. M., for seats and tickets.
PROGRAMME
PRELUDE to "Lohengrin".....Wagner
ORCHESTRA.
CONCERTO, E flat.....Beethoven
Mr. PADEREWSKI and ORCHESTRA.
SOLI
BALLADE, A flat major, Op. 47.....
VALSE, C sharp minor, Op. 64, No. 2.....
PRELUDE, Op. 28, No. 15.....
ETUDE, Op. 10, No. 7.....
POLONAISE, A flat, Op. 53.....
Chopin.
Mr. PADEREWSKI.
TWO SLAVIC DANCES.....Dvorak
ORCHESTRA.
FANTAISIE POLONAISE.....Paderewski
Mr. PADEREWSKI and ORCHESTRA.
Steinway Piano Used.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
TO-NIGHT, AT 8:15 O'CLOCK.
SECOND GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT.
Soloists: MMES. SEMBRICH and GLITZKA; MM. CAMPANARI and SALIGNAC. Entire Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Mr. EMIL PAUR.
Mon. Evg., Jan. 1, at 8, CARMEN. Mmes. Calvé and Susanne Adams; MM. Saleza and Plançon. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Wed. Evg., Jan. 3, at 8, AIDA. Mmes. Eames and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez, Scotti, and Plançon. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Fri. Evg., Jan. 5, at 7:45, DIE WALKÜRE. Mmes. Nordica, Schumann-Heink, and Eames; MM. Van Dyck, Pringle, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur.
Sat. Mat., Jan. 6, at 2, DER FLIEGENDE HOLLANDER. Mmes. Gadski and Schumann-Heink; MM. Bertram, (début,) Dippel, and Edouard de Reszke. Conductor, Paur.
Sat. Evg., Jan. 6, at 8, at Popular Prices. MIGNON. Mmes. De Lussan, Olitzka, and Suzanne Adams; MM. Saligmac and Plançon. Conductor, Sig. Bevignani.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1899—FIFTY-EIGHTH SEASON—1900.
EMIL PAUR.....Conductor
FRIDAY, JANUARY 5TH, at 2 P. M.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 6TH, at 8:15 P. M.
PROGRAM.
Moorish Rhapsody.....E. Humperdinck
First time by the Philharmonic Society.
Concerto for Violin, D Major.....Brahms.
MISS LEONORA JACKSON
Her first appearance here.
Symphony, No. 4, D Minor.....Schumann
Tickets at Carnegie Hall and Tyson's. Seats 75 cts. to $2; Boxes $12 and $15. Admission $1.
AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
HUNGARIAN PEASANT BALL
for the CHARITY FUND of the Hungarian Literary Society of New York.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN,
TO-NIGHT, December 31, 1899.
Grand concert from 10 to 12. 300 peasants in spectacular tableaux. 100 coryphees in fiery Hungarian dances. Revival of mirthful Hungarian peasant customs, including marriage bureau and divorce court.
BOX OFFICE OPEN ALL DAY. Avoid crowd by securing tickets in ADVANCE. Arena boxes, $40, $60, $90; parterre boxes, $15, $20. Reserved seats, $1.50 upward. General admission, $3.50.

KOSTER & BIAL'S..... 34th Street, Nr. B'way.
Evs., 8:15. Mat., 2:15.
THIS SUNDAY NIGHT
OUR USUAL EXCELLENT BILL.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Mats. New Year's Day, Wed. & Sat.
BECAUSE SH LOVED HIM SO.

FOR NEW RIDING ACADEMY

Building to Cost $500,000 Will Soon Be Erected.

PROMINENT MEN INTERESTED

The Site Extends from Sixty-sixth to Sixty-seventh Street on Central Park West.

Equestrians in New York are to have within a year the largest and most thoroughly equipped riding academy in the world, for they will be housed in a building that is to cost half a million dollars, and the appointments throughout are to be in keeping with the lavish expenditure in erecting the building. The indoor riding ring will be larger than the arena of Madison Square Garden That is 200 by 80 feet, while the proposed tanbark ring will be 200 by 100 feet.

The site for the new building includes twelve lots on Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh Streets, just west of Central Park West, and plans for erecting the new home of the equestrians were filed yesterday with the Department of Buildings.

The men behind the enterprise are all patrons of Durland's Riding Academy, Fifty-ninth Street and the Boulevard, and they include some of the prominent men in financial and social circles in the city. The Building and Financial Committee consists of J. A. McCall, Park Commissioner George C. Clausen, Frank Jay Gould, Thomas Carmichael, ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, Thomas J. Ryan, R. H. Halsted, J. R. Hegeman, and William Durland.

The academy at Fifty-ninth Street has during the past few years been found to be too small to meet the demands of the riders, and not long since a committee of equestrians proposed to Mr. Durland that he organize a new company and get subscriptions for the undertaking from his patrons. He accepted the suggestion, and a new company was formed with ninety of the academy's patrons as the subscribers. The new site was selected recently, and the lots purchased, and ground for the new building, which has been designed by Henry F. Kilburn, will be broken early next week.

According to the plans, the building will be strikingly original in its details. It will consist properly of three buildings, the central one of which will run from Sixty-sixth to Sixty-seventh Street. This building will hold the big tanbark ring, 200 feet long and 100 feet wide, and along the entire length of one side will run a promenade from which the show in the ring may be watched and which will also serve as a mounting block for the riders. An elliptical gallery overlooking the ring will be arranged to seat 1,500 spectators, and on special occasions this seating capacity can be arranged to accommodate 2,500 people.

To the east of the ring building a five-story and basement building, for the accommodation of the various riding clubs, will be erected. This will be a departure from the ordinary arrangement of a riding academy, for heretofore the rooms of the riding clubs, except those of the New York Riding Club, have been in small officelike rooms, scarcely large enough to hold the lockers of the members. The club building will be fitted but with an electric elevator and all the modern improvements, and besides the clubrooms there will be smoking, reception, and dining rooms, a ladies' parlor, and in the basement, where the dressing rooms will be situated, will be the marble baths and 250 lockers.

The building west of the central building will be for the horses and carriages. It will contain several carriage floors and also stalls for 400 horses. A band stand for forty musicians will be built over one end of the ring, and, according to the new plans of William Durland, who is to manage the business, there will be music rides every afternoon.

The three buildings will be steel structures, built of red brick and terra cotta, and will be protected as well as is possible from fire. An advantage which the patrons of the new academy will have will be a direct entrance to the Central Park bridle paths. At present the equestrians are obliged to enter the Park from Fifty-ninth Street, and there is usually a crowd of cars near the West Fifty-ninth Street entrance. In order to get safely into the Park or out of it, a rider must be extremely cautious at present, and with a fractious horse, it is a dangerous undertaking.

The Park Department, however, has decided to cut an entrance to the Park bridle paths at Sixty-sixth Street on Central Park West, and this entrance will be within 100 feet of the academy.

When the present riding academy was opened by Mr. Durland twelve years ago, equestrianism was not so much in vogue as it is at present. The academy started in business with only twelve school houses, and none on board, and to-day there are 300 horses boarded for private riders, while 200 academy horses are necessary for the daily business at the academy. Mr. Durland says that the increase in equestrianism has grown steadily and continues to grow.

ENGLISH TENNIS PLAYER WINS.

Eustace H. Miles Defeats Thomas Pettitt at Tuxedo Park.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Dec. 30.—About 300 of the Tuxedo set witnessed the defeat of Thomas Pettitt, amateur champion tennis player of America, by Eustace H. Miles, amateur champion of England, by a score of 4 sets to 0. The game was an exhibition match to celebrate the opening of the new Tuxedo Racquet and Tennis Club. Lawrence Stockton of Boston was referee. The match was well played and much skill was shown by each player.

Those present were Mr. and Mrs. George Hull, Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Wolf, Miss Wolf, Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. George Griswold, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Garrison, Mr. and Mrs. Price Collier, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Pell, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tuckerman, Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Lord, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. McVickar, Lloyd Warren, Philip Allen, Goold Hoyt, J. Henry Smith, W. Rhinelander Stewart, Miss Potter, Miss Alice Preston, H. R. Winthrop, Robert Bacon, Henry W. Poor, James L. Breese, Cecil Baring, Reginald Ronalds, Arthur Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Munroe, John McDonough, Richard Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Durham, W. E. Glynn, F. H. Benedict, E. N. Taller, Alfred S. Eton, Jr., J. F. Talmage, Walter Smith, and many others.

McGILL LOSES AT HOCKEY.

All-New-York Team Scores 10 to 0 Against the Canadians.

An All-New-York team, composed of the best players of the Amateur Hockey League, defeated McGill University of Montreal last night at the St. Nicholas Rink in West Sixty-sixth Street, by a score of 10 goals to 6. The Canadians did not play as well as they did on Friday, while the All-New York team's play was very fine, Fenwick, at cover point, doing some brilliant playing.

Both teams played a fast game in the first half. T. A. Howard of All New York making the first goal by driving the puck in from the side. At the end of the half the score stood 4 to 2 in All New York's favor.

The latter's players rushed matters at the opening of the second half, making three goals in rapid succession. After they had secured a big lead they finished the game on the defensive.

Ship from Honolulu Quarantined.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, Dec. 30.—The British steamship Blomfontein arrived this morning, eleven days from Honolulu. Having come from a plague-infected point, she was subjected to a thorough inspection by both United States and State quarantine officers. Her arrival was reported to the department at Washington by United States Quarantine Officer Foster. No traces of disease existed on board. The department, however, ordered her to be sent to the Diamond Point Quarantine Station for fumigation.

No Plague Scare in Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 30.—Advices from Yokohama, dated Dec. 12, say: "The plague scare has subsided, only a sporadic case being now and then reported, while the vigilance of the authorities is undiminished. The entire empire, through the unprecedented cleaning up which has taken place, will be a gainer from the visitation of the scourge."

Progress of the Plague at Noumea.

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Dec. 30.—Advices from Noumea, New Caledonia, say that five whites there have been attacked by the plague. One of them has since died. Fifteen Kanakas and Chinese have died from the plague and twelve are under treatment.

HARVARD WINS AT CHESS

Her Men Capture the Eighth Intercollegiate Tournament.

The Crimson's Experts Ahead for the Sixth Consecutive Time—The Final Games Exciting.

Columbia made a bold bid in the final round of the eighth annual intercollegiate chess tournament yesterday to recover the ground lost in Friday's fifth round, but to no purpose, for although the champions of the Blue and White succeeded in downing both their Princeton opponents, they were unable to reach the Harvard total by half a point, inasmuch as Perry and Rice, the Cambridge men, between them won and drew a game at the expense of Yale. The final scores were Harvard, 9 games out of 12, and Columbia, 8½. Harvard, therefore, for the sixth consecutive time, captured the intercollegiate championship after the most exciting race for the honors of the entire series.

E. R. Perry and C. T. Rice, who scored 5 and 4 points, respectively, were awarded the medals as members of the champion team. Rice's total was equaled by Cook of Yale and Falk of Columbia, and surpassed by Sewall of Columbia. Perry, the Harvard champion, emerged without a single defeat, as did Cook of Yale, the former having drawn two games and the latter four. Rice, Falk, and Sewall each lost but one game.

On the first board Hunt opened with a Giuoco piano, in the course of which he lost considerable ground by repeated exchanges. Falk, his adversary, took good advantage of the position, and eventually won a pawn. On the forty-fifth move the game was submitted to the decision of the referee, who awarded a win to Falk.

The game between Perry and Morgan on the second board was a Vienna opening, with a subsequent king's gambit variation. Morgan evidently was caught unprepared, and in consequence of his very erratic defense, white won a pawn on the tenth move. The next moves simply defy description. Morgan sacrificed a knight for one pawn only, and to exchange immediately thereafter, so that his attack, if he expected any, fell naturally to the ground, and Perry won in the easiest style after forty-one moves.

The real contest of the final round was the one between Rice and Cook on the third board. For once Rice discarded his favorite queen's opening and started out with the king's bishop's game, which by and by transformed itself into a tame variation of the Giuoco piano. Cook exchanged his pawn's knight for a hostile bishop, but then failed to see the danger from his adversary's open rook's file, which he had created by the exchange, and on the seventeenth move he lost a pawn. A tedious end game ensued, and was finally drawn after fifty-one moves.

The game on the last board between Henley and Sewall was a compromised variation of the Evans gambit. The first nine moves were made according to the book, but then Henley selected a weak continuation, which not only enabled Sewall to make his position solid, but to take the aggressive himself. In the following mix-up the Princetonian lost a rook and the game after thirty-five moves. The scores:

FIRST TABLE—GINOCO PIANO.

Hunt. Princeton. White.	Falk. Columbia. Black.	Hunt. Princeton. White.	Falk. Columbia. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	25. K—B	Kt—R3
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	26. R—Kt	Kt—Kt
3. B—B4	B—B4	27. P—QKt4	Kt—B3
4. P—Q3	Kt—KB3	28. R—B	Kt—Q5
5. B—K3	P—K13	29. KR—QB3	P—QB3
6. RPxKt	P—Q3	30. P—B3	K—B
7. P—QR3	Castles	31. Kt—K3	KtxKt
8. Kt—Q5	B—K3	32. RxKt	P—B3
9. KtxKtch	QxKt	33. P—QB5	KtPxP
10. BxKB	RPxB	34. PxP	PxP
11. Q—Q2	Kt—K2	35. RxBP	R—Q3
12. Q—Kt5	QxQ	36. R—B	K—K2
13. KtxB	BxB	37. K—K2	K—Q2
14. PxB	Kt—B3	38. R—R	R—Q5
15. CastlesKR	Kt—Q5	39. R—Q8	RxRch
16. P—QB3	Kt—Kt6	40. KxR	R—R5
17. QR—Q	R—R5	41. K—B3	R—Q5
18. KR—K	RxBP	42. P—QR4	K—B2
19. Kt—B3	Kt—B4	43. P—R5	K—Kt
20. Kt—Q2	R—R5	44. P—R6	PxP
21. R—K3	R—K	45. RxP	K—Kt2
22. R—R	R—K3	Adjudicated a win for black.	
23. P—QKt5	R—R	2h. 25m.	1h. 5m.
24. P—QB4	R—R3		

SECOND TABLE.—VIENNA OPENING.

PERRY. Harvard. White.	MORGAN. Yale. Black.	PERRY. Harvard. White.	MORGAN. Yale. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	22. R(B6)xB	P—QKt3
2. Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	23. R—R7	P—KR4
3. P—B4	Kt—B3	24. R(B6)—B7	R—R
4. PxP	QKtxP	25. RxPch	K—Kt
5. P—Q4	Kt—Kt3	26. RxR	RxR
6. Kt—B3	P—Q4	27. BxP	R—QB
7. P—K5	Kt—K5	28. RxRch	KxR
8. KtxKt	PxKt	29. K—K3	K—Q2
9. Kt—Kt5	P—KR3	30. K—B4	K—K3
10. KtxKP	KtxP	31. B—Q4	K—Q4
11. PxKt	QxQch	32. P—B3	K—K3
12. KxQ	B—Kt5ch	33. K—Kt5	K—B2
13. B—K2	Castles	34. P—QR4	K—K3
14. B—Q2	B xBch.	35. KxP	K—Q4
15. KxB	P—KB3	36. KxP	K—B5
16. B—B3	R—K	37. P—KKt4	P—Kt4
17. KR—KB	PxP	38. PxP	KxP
18. R—B3	P—KKt3	39. P—Kt5	P—R4
19. QR—KB	B—K2	40. P—Kt6	K—R5
20. R—B7	KR—Kt	41. P—Kt7	Resigns.
21. Kt—B6	BxKt		

THIRD TABLE—KING'S BISHOP OPENING.

RICE. Harvard. White.	COOK. Yale. Black.	RICE. Harvard. White.	COOK. Yale. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	27. Kt—B3	B—B3
2. B—B4	Kt—KB3	28. P—Q4	Kt—B3
3. P—Q3	Kt—B3	29. Kt—Kt5	B—B
4. Kt—KR3	Kt—QR4	30. P—B3	Kt—R4
5. B—Kt3	KtxB	31. P—Kt4	Kt—B5
6. RPxKt	P—Q3	32. B—B	P—B3
7. Kt—B3	B—K2	33. Kt—R3	P—QKt4
8. B—K3	Castles.	34. KtxKt	QPxKt
9. P—KR3	P—QKt3	35. B—Kt5	BxB
10. Castles.	B—K3	36. KtxB	P—R3
11. R—R6	Kt—Q2	37. Kt—K4	B—K3
12. Q—R	P—QB4	38. Kt—B5	P—Q4 ch.
13. RxRP	R—B	39. K—R2	P—KKt4
14. PxP	RxP	40. K—Kt3	K—Kt2
15. Kt—KR2	Q—K	41. Kt—Q7	K—B2
16. P—KKt4	Q—Kt3	42. P—R4	K—Kt3

COLD GOLF AT LAKEWOOD

Forty-six Players, Undaunted by Weather, Invade the Links.

MALLOUF MADE LOWEST SCORE

For a Sixteen-Year-Old Boy He Furnished a Decided Surprise—More Golf To-morrow.

Forty-six golfers braved the rigors of the coldest day that Lakewood has seen this season yesterday and appeared on the links of the Lakewood Golf Club bright and early to compete in the first rounds of the New Year's tournament given by the club. This large aggregation of enthusiasts from many local clubs showed that golf was very much alive at the very end of the year. Findlay S. Douglas did not appear, as had been expected, but there were plenty of other good ones, and, notwithstanding the zero atmosphere, some excellent scores were made.

N. Mallouf, a new-comer in the arena of golf, but who has been doing good work on the Garden City links for some time, furnished a decided surprise by turning in the lowest score, and thereby winning the prize for that honor. He is only a sixteen-year-old boy, but played in fine style. His record was 93, 2 better than the score made by W. H. Davis, the Lakewood crack, who won the chief trophy at the recent Atlantic City tournament. In the first match play round of the first eight, in the afternoon, Mallouf found a sturdy foe in Francis A. Walthew, and the latter won by 2 up and 1 to play. Walthew was a frequent competitor at Lakewood last year, but he has been in Galveston, Texas, for nearly a year, and took a prominent part in organizing a golf club in that city. Walthew received a royal welcome by his club mates, and his playing showed that he was still well on to his game.

The committee divided the contestants in five groups of eight, according to their scores in the medal play round, and each set finished one match play round in the afternoon. The semi-final and final rounds will be played to-morrow, special prizes being given to the winner in each event, and, in addition, there will be an open handicap, in which over fifty players will start.

The eight golfers who qualified for the chief trophy are, with scores:

N. Mallouf, Garden City—
Out ..... 5 6 6 5 5 5 6 5 4 5—46
In ..... 7 7 5 5 6 4 4 4 5—47—93

W. H. Davis, Lakewood—
Out ..... 6 7 6 5 6 4 4 5 4—46
In ..... 4 7 6 5 5 6 4 7 5—49—95

E. De Forest Simmons, St. Andrew's—
Out ..... 5 5 7 5 6 6 5 5—49
In ..... 6 7 5 8 4 5 5 4—49—98

Francis A. Walthew, Galveston—
Out ..... 6 4 4 5 5 11 6 5 4—49
In ..... 5 6 6 9 6 4 4 4 5—49—98

C. L. Tappin, Westbrook—
Out ..... 5 5 6 6 5 6 5 5 7—50
In ..... 6 8 6 6 8 3 3 5 4—49—99

Jasper Lynch, Lakewood—
Out ..... 7 7 9 8 3 4 4 3—53
In ..... 6 6 5 5 5 6 6 4 4—47—100

J. Stuart Gillespie, Fairfield—
Out ..... 5 5 6 5 6 6 5 5 3—49
In ..... 4 10 8 6 6 4 4 6 4—54—103

F. P. Kimball, Lakewood—
Out ..... 4 6 6 5 5 8 6 4 7—51
In ..... 6 8 9 6 8 5 3 5 4—54—105

The others who qualified for the remaining eights are:

	Out.	In.	Total.
J. H. Seaman, Dyker Meadow	54	51	105
Morris Waters, Lakewood	55	50	105
C. A. Blyth, Richmond County	53	53	106
J. C. Powers, Dyker Meadow	55	51	106
E. L. Mitchell, Hartford	51	56	107
R. P. Worrell, Westchester	54	54	108
Nelson B. Burr, Ardsley	55	54	109
James Park, Richmond County	53	56	109
H. A. Dalley, Ardsley	56	53	109
Amory G. Hodges, Rockaway	55	55	110
Dwight C. Harris, Lakewood	53	57	111
H. W. Stenhauser, Dyker Meadow	57	54	111
Arthur P. Clapp, Dyker Meadow	59	52	111
Norman S. Dike, Dyker Meadow	59	53	112
C. H. Pope, Jr., Nassau	56	56	112
R. L. Kerr, Lakewood	56	57	113
W. W. Williams, Lakewood	57	57	114
H. C. Holder, Lakewood	58	58	116
Sheldon Hopkins, Montclair	55	61	116
S. R. Ferris, Lakewood	60	57	117
J. J. Morrell, Dyker Meadow	61	56	117
F. B. Studwell, Dyker Meadow	61	58	119
R. H. Hooper, Lakewood	55	65	120
W. P. Parsons, Oakland	64	59	123
J. W. Kimball, Philadelphia	59	64	123
L. P. Ryder, Nassau County	61	65	126
G. T. Moore, Jr., Crescent Athletic	62	64	126
A. J. Dotger, Jr., Erie	63	66	129
F. H. Hatch, Westchester	69	62	131
W. E. Mandelick, Fairfield	64	68	132
Nelson G. Waterbury, Lakewood	68	64	132
W. H. Rolston, Deal Beach	73	61	134

The results of the match play rounds in each series were:

First Eight.—Kimball beat Davis, by 2 up and 1 to play; Walthew beat Mallouf, by 2 up and 1 to play; Lynch beat Gillespie, by 4 up and 3 to play; Tappin and Simmons, unfinished.

Second Eight.—Blyth beat Worrall, by 4 up and 3 to play; Seaman beat Waters, by 2 up and 1 to play; Powers beat Burr, 1 up, (20 holes); Dalley beat Mitchell, by default.

Third Eight.—Pope beat Steinhauser, by default; Dike beat Harris, by default; Park beat Clapp, by default; Kerr and Hodges, unfinished.

Fourth Eight.—Studwell beat Kemble, by 7 up and 6 to play; Holder beat Merrill, by default; Wilson beat Hopkins, by 2 up; Ferris beat Hooper, by 1 up.

Fifth Eight.—Rolston beat Dotger, by 5 up and 4 to play; Hatch beat Maudelick, by 6 up and 4 to play; Moon, Jr., beat Parsons, by default; Rider beat Waterbury, by 4 up and 3 to play.

While this big tournament was in progress the first of a series of four mixed foursomes was played on the links of the Lakewood Country Club. Mrs. J. Alexandre and Paul Bonner won in a net score of 116 strokes from four handicap. Mrs. E. Robbins Walker and Arthur B. Claflin were second, with 119 from scratch, the best gross record, and Miss Wilson and W. A. Hamilton got third place.

GOLFERS IN FLORIDA.

Many Eastern Players Compete on Southern Links.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Dec. 30.—Northern golfers are coming into Florida on every train. Among those of more or less prominence from the East now here are R. C. Watson, Sr., New York; C. Menzies Miller, New York, who won the cup at Ormond last Winter; Clayton Dixon, University of Pennsylvania golf team; Curwen Stoddart, Jr., Philadelphia; J. P. Greaves, Manhattan Club, and Major J. F. McLain, Pittsburg.

In the New Year's Cup, in the handicap tournament played on the Florida East Coast golf links this afternoon, Clayton Dixon and T. M. Walker of the Florida East Coast Golf Club tied for the first prize on a net score of 86. Dixon had a handicap of 2 and Walker one of 10. The tie will be played off Tuesday. There were twenty-five competitors.

All players here will contest for another New Year's cup Monday on the links of the St. Augustine Golf Club.

McCOY-MAHER FIGHT.

The Men Will Do Battle at Coney Island for a $20,000 Purse.

The heavy-weight battle between "Kid" McCoy and Peter Maher for a purse of $20,000, which will be held to-morrow afternoon in the arena of the New Coney Island Athletic Club, promises to be a drawing card sufficient to bring out a crowd almost as large as that which attended the Sharkey-Jeffries fight.

Both men are clever at their peculiar styles of boxing, and both have hosts of friends who have come from long distances to see the battle. The big clubhouse will be thoroughly heated, and the management has arranged for quick transportation, both by trolley and the elevated road.

The boxers will enter the ring promptly at 3:30 P. M., so that even if the fight goes to the limit the public should reach New York by 6 P. M.

McCoy and Maher differ in their methods as much as possible. The former is scarcely more than a middle weight and his opponent will have a big advantage in weight. But McCoy is probably the most skillful boxer in the ring to-day, and he knows also how to punish badly. He sent Sharkey to the floor several times, and has knocked out very big men with ease. Maher is a fair boxer, but is a better hitter than a ring general.

Warlow Athletic Club.

The new building of the Warlow Athletic Club, at Whitestone, is completed, and is one of the handsomest structures of its kind on Long Island. It cost $10,000, and is built of brick, two stories in height, with a frontage of 45 feet and a depth of 81 feet 8 inches and a frame extension containing the gymnasium, 30 by 50 feet. A clause is contained in the club's deed to the property providing that the building shall be used for social, literary, and athletic purposes and that no liquor shall be sold on the premises.

RECORDS OF THE BOWLERS.

The following tables give the records of the clubs in the various tournaments in Greater New York:

AMERICAN NATIONAL.

	W.	L.	High Score.		W.	L.	High Score.
Corinthian	10	2	936	Golden Rod.	8	10	969
Spartan	10	4	904	Morningside.	6	8	991
Empire	10	4	975	Rosedale	5	7	973
Menarch	10	4	971	Doolittle	5	9	905
Germania	11	5	955	Oriental	4	8	934
Fidelia	9	5	919	Lotus	4	10	894
Columbia	10	6	966	Arlington	3	7	926
Metropolitan.	7	5	950	Glendale	4	12	894
South Paw.	9	7	937	Riverdale	3	9	897
Bleecker	8	8	965	Central	3	9	890
Orchard	5	5	935				

HARLEM LEAGUE.

Knick'bock'r.	12	4	995	Corinthian	7	9	900
Empire	9	3	1103	Colonial	7	9	892
Riverdale	9	3	934	Boulevard	6	8	935
Washington.	10	4	996	Audubon	5	7	904
Oriental	10	4	994	Central	7	11	978
Phoenix	8	4	946	Grove Hill.	5	9	936
Morris Wh.	9	5	1004	Cyclone	5	9	885
Belvidere	9	5	965	Premier	5	11	933
Morningside.	8	8	941	Friendship	3	9	912
Lotus	5	5	892	Harlem Wh.	3	13	909
Standard	8	10	961				

COLUMBIA LEAGUE.

Oriental	15	1	1023	Village	7	7	882
Corinthian	15	1	998	Mercury	6	10	891
Standard	12	2	942	Boulevard	5	11	837
Empire	13	3	994	Audubon	5	11	925
Belvidere	13	3	922	Farrell	5	13	897
Riverdale	11	5	925	Puritan	4	12	87-
Morningside.	12	6	886	Empire City.	4	12	810
Owl	13	7	961	Enterprise	3	13	826
Columbia	10	6	890	Mephisto	2	14	795
Hamilton	9	9	905	Diamond	1	15	740
Premier	8	8	869				

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Metropolitan.	10	0	968	Riverdale	5	5	920
Corinthian	9	1	845	Washington.	5	5	918
R's'ville A.A.	7	1	913	Morningside.	4	4	926
Berkeley	9	5	904	Kings Co.	4	4	922
Doolittle	6	4	937	Oriental	4	8	967
Golden Rod.	6	4	880	Imperial	4	12	938
Empire	7	5	923	N. Y. A. C.	1	5	888
Knick. A. C.	7	5	918	Lotus	1	7	916
America	7	5	980	Phoenix	1	7	847
Fidelia	5	5	1017	Harlem R.C.	1	9	818
Pontiac Wh.	5	5	987				

ARLINGTON NATIONAL.

Alco	13	3	890	Straggler	8	10	830
Gotham	13	3	881	M. M. & M.	7	9	813
Bleecker	13	3	855	Linwood	7	11	763
Edison	13	5	874	Homestead.	6	12	817
Oradel	10	6	864	Black Bass.	4	12	783
Welcome	10	6	884	Manhatta.	3	13	798
Holschen	10	8	799	Amity	0	18	722
Glendale	9	9	855				

NEW YORK ROYAL ARCANUM.

Our No. 1.	10	1	934	Citizens'	4	4	830
N. Y. No. 1.	10	2	858	Colonial	4	4	800
Lenox	8	2	890	De Vinne.	3	5	804
Yonkers	6	3	814	Manhattan.	3	9	739
Harlem	5	3	893	Stanley	2	8	760
Empire City.	7	5	880	Defendam.	2	9	764
Americus	7	7	829	N. Y. No. 2.	1	7	741
Colfax	6	6	832	Knick'bocker	1	8	589
Our No. 2.	6	6	844				

BANK CLERKS' LEAGUE.

Republic	6	0	851	L. Th. & Co.	3	5	773
M. & Tdrs'	9	1	825	J.P.M. & Co.	2	4	751
Imp.& Tdrs'	5	1	847	Hamilton	2	4	752
Sub-Treasury	6	2	870	Amer. Exch.	2	4	746
Plaza	4	2	700	Seaboard	2	4	742
Chemical	5	3	840	11th Ward.	2	6	694
Nat. Park.	5	3	804	Mercantile.	2	6	733
Chase No. 1.	5	3	785	Mt. Morris.	1	3	749
Broadway	5	3	742	Chase No. 2.	0	6	700
Manhattan.	3	3	802	Kountze Bros.	0	6	691
Hanover	3	5	783				

LIFE INSURANCE LEAGUE.

Fid. & Cas.	6	0	874	J.Hancock M.	5	4	938
Metropolitan	5	2	829	Prudential	3	4	852
Equitable	6	3	806	Germania	1	6	850
Mut. Benefit.	4	3	845	Mutual	0	9	856

FIRE INSURANCE LEAGUE.

Greenwich	7	1	785	Lancashire.	5	3	750
American	6	2	842	Norwich Un.	4	4	761
German-Am.	6	2	779	Royal	4	4	749
Palatine	6	2	782	Liv. & G.	4	4	789
Caledonian.	4	2	779	Home	2	6	742
Phenix	4	2	777	Queen's	2	6	720
Germania	5	3	808	Alliance	1	5	774
Atlantic Mut.	5	3	764	Union	0	6	708
Underwriters'	5	3	760	Hanover	0	6	702
Niagara	5	3	756	Northern	0	8	698

WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE ASSOCIATION.

Colgate & Co.	10	2	915	Seabury & Johnson	6	6	783
Merck & Co.	7	3	769	Nat. Lead Co.	5	5	796
Dodge & Olcott	8	4	845	Parke, Davis & Co.	4	8	754
Gen'l Chemical Co.	7	7	751	Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co.	1	13	698

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM.

Philadelphos.	13	1	949	Fulton	7	7	880
Bushwick	11	1	915	Long Island.	7	7	849
East N. Y.	10	2	960	Lefferts	6	6	829
J. F. Price.	11	3	939	Wash. Irving	7	9	825
Bedford	9	3	883	De Forest	5	7	866
Gilbert	9	3	878	Brooklyn	5	7	847
Fort Greene.	8	4	911	Atlantic	5	9	816
Fraternity	8	4	885	Commonw'th	5	9	802
De Witt Clinton	8	4	870	Columbia	4	10	850
De Long	9	5	880	Brevoort	3	11	857
Burnside	7	5	869	Oxford	2	14	751
Welcome	7	5	779	Gramercy	1	9	760
Nassau	7	7	886	Ridgewood	1	15	815
Fern	7	7	852				

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM SUB-TOURNAMENT.

East N. Y.	12	0	860	Brevoort	7	7	789
Gilbert	10	3	899	Philadelphos.	5	5	773
Long Island.	9	4	788	Bushwick	5	8	799
Bedford	8	4	856	Oxford	4	8	746
Fern	9	5	895	Fulton	3	7	773
De Long	7	5	869	J. F. Price.	2	7	834
Fort Greene.	7	5	836	Burnside	2	9	769
Lefferts	6	5	777	Brooklyn	2	9	763
De Witt Clinton	8	7	763	Fraternity	2	10	723

KINGS COUNTY.

Templeton	6	0	933	Don't Know.	3	5	880
I. D. K.	7	1	972	K. B. C.	3	5	825
Adelphi	5	1	961	Night Owl.	2	4	831
Fin Knight.	5	1	953	Senate	2	5	809
T. B. C.	5	3	886	Anchor	1	5	799
Olympia	5	3	840	Huntington.	1	5	794
Stagg	2	2	870	Leonard	1	7	812
Columbus.	4	5	795				

RACING IN CHICAGO.

The Tracks in and Around the City Will Divide Time.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—R. Fitzgerald, representing the Chicago Jockey Club, and Secretary M. Nathanson of the Harlem and Lakeside Jockey Clubs, agreed to-day upon plans for the Chicago racing season of 1900. Lakeside will open May 10 or 12 and race fifteen days. On May 30 Harlem or Hawthorne will open, and the two will alternate until Oct. 27, Lakeside closing the season with another fifteen-day meeting. It is agreed to waive claim to twenty-five days for the Washington Park Club, if the latter should decide to race. Harlem also issued a list of seven Spring stakes and Lakeside five. Hawthorne will announce its stakes in a few days. Both Chicago tracks will issue a big list of stakes in June for their Summer and Fall meetings. The Harlem stakes are:

Turf Congress handicap, $2,000 added, for three-year-olds and upward, mile and three-sixteenths.

Chicago Stakes, $2,000 for three-year-olds and upward, one mile.

Austin Stakes, $2,000 for three-year-olds and upward, selling; mile and a sixteenth.

Illinois Stakes, $2,000 for three-year olds and upward; selling, six furlongs.

Youngster Stakes, $1,800 for two-year olds, five furlongs.

Proviso Stakes, $1,800 for two-year olds, selling, five furlongs.

Junior Stakes, $1,800, for two-year olds, 5½ furlongs.

The Lakeside Stakes as announced are:

Lakeside Stakes, $1,000, for three-year olds and upward; mile and a sixteenth.

Calumet Stakes, $1,800, for three-year olds and upward, selling; one mile.

Indiana Stakes, $1,800, handicap for three-year olds and upward; six furlongs.

Hammond Stakes, $1,500, for two-year olds; nine-sixteenths mile.

Whiting Stakes, $1,500, for two-year olds, selling; five furlongs.

Oakland Racing Results.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30.—Oakland results:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs, selling. San Mateo, 121 pounds, (L. Turner,) 6 to 1, won; Silver Tone, 118, (Jenkins,) 2 to 1, second; Etta H., 121, (T. Burns,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:02. Mike Rice, Monrovia, Yaruba, Gusto, Miss Soak, Saul of Tarsus also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs, selling. High Hoe, 107 pounds, (Wittatoe,) 8 to 1, won; Pat Morrissey, 107, (Thorpe,) 2 to 5, second; Rosalabra, 110, (Conley,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:15½. Sylvian Lass, Yule, Florinel II., Chateau, Expedient also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; selling. Imperious, 107 pounds, (E. Jones,) even, won; Einstein, 101, (Bassinger,) 12 to 1, second; Lost Girl, 94, (J. Walsh,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:49¾. Don Luis, Dr. Marks, Judge Wofford, Grand Sachem, also ran. Scotch Plaid left at the post.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and a quarter; free handicap. Dr. Bernays, 107 pounds, (E. Jones,) 8 to 5, won; Meadowthorpe, 108, (T. Burns,) 2½ to 1, second; Lothia, 112, (Spencer,) 7 to 1, third. Time—2:10½. Faunette and Stuttgart also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; purse. Sybaris, 107 pounds, (E. Jones,) 3½ to 1, won; Dr. Sheppard, 110, (Thorpe,) 2 to 1, second; Dr. Hembuis, 107, (Jenkins,) 3½ to 1, third. Time—1:28¾. Erwin and Princess Zelka also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Afamada, 107 pounds, (Jenkins,) 6 to 5, won; Plan, 107, (J. Walsh,) 2½ to 1, second; February, 107, (Thorpe,) 3½ to 1, third. Time—1:15¼. Satsuma and Sister Alice also ran.

Horse Sellers May Clash.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 30.—Kentucky breeders who have advertised to sell the yearling produce of their farms at Sheepshead Bay at the beginning of the meeting there, say they will carry the war to a finish, and unless the Easton Company gives way there will be sales going on at both the paddocks of the American Horse Exchange and the Easton Company. The latter company claims that last year it lost the sale of nearly half of J. B. Haggin's yearlings by the clash. It claims the other company has usurped its date.

Governor Wants to Race on the Ice.

MOUNT CLEMENS, Mich., Dec. 30.—The Mount Clemens Ice Yachting Club is endeavoring to bring the Hudson River and Lake Minnetonka, Minn., ice racers together on Lake St. Clair. A letter received from Gov. Roosevelt says that the Hamburg Ice Yacht Club, of which he is a member, is anxious to try conclusions with the Minnesota racing craft.

VIENNA CHESS TOURNAMENT.

Maroczy Led with Seven Games Won After the Eighth Round.

VIENNA, Dec. 30.—The results of the eighth round of the National Masters' Chess Tournament, played in this city yesterday, were: Wolf beat Schwarz, Popiel defeated Prock, Maroczy disposed of Zinkl, while Albin and Kortc, Schlechter and Brody, and Marco and Alapin drew.

The adjourned games from previous rounds resulted as follows: Alapin beat Schwarz, Maroczy worsted Albin, Marco defeated Popiel, and Schlechter and Popiel, and Kortc and Alapin drew.

The records to date are:

Name.	Won.	Lost.	Name.	Won.	Lost.
Alapin	4	4	Popiel	4	4
Albin	4	4	Prock	0	8
Brody	5	3	Schlechter	5½	2½
Kortc	3½	4½	Schwarz	2½	5½
Marco	3½	4½	Wolf	5	3
Maroczy	7	1	Zinkl	4	4

The ninth round, played to-day, saw the players opposed to each other in the following order: Brody vs. Popiel, Maroczy vs. Schlechter, Schwarz vs. Zinkl, Kortc vs. Wolf, Alapin vs. Albin, and Prock vs. Marco.

SEVENTH REGIMENT SHOOT.

W. H. Palmer, Jr., Won the Diamond Badge in the Bull's Eye.

The "Diamond Badge" was competed for at the Seventh Regiment armory rifle ranges last night, in connection with the standing and prone bull's eye matches. The badge, which is one of the oldest trophies of the Regimental Rifle Club, was won by W. H. Palmer, Jr., who made the greatest number of bull's eyes, eighteen, in the two matches. It will remain in his possession until competed for next year.

The entries were unusually light in both matches last night, and the shooting, as a whole, fell somewhat below the club's standard. In the bull's eye match, standing, ten shots are fired. Bull's eyes only count, the greatest number in any string winning. Ties are decided by the location of the bull's eyes. The three prizes were awarded last night as follows:

	Bull's Eyes.
Private W. H. Palmer, Jr., Company G	6
Sergt. R. M. Kalloch, N. C. S.	6
Private W. M. Phillips, Company D	5

In the bull's eye match, prone, the same conditions prevail as in the standing match, except that any man making ten bull's eyes is permitted to continue shooting until he misses the bull's eye. The winners and scores of last night's match follow:

	Bull's Eyes.
Private W. H. Palmer, Jr., Company G	12
Sergt. R. M. Kalloch, N. C. S.	9
Corp. E. S. Coy, Company D	9

The following additional qualification as a sharpshooter was made last night: Private H. Pinner, Company B—200 yards, 34; 500 yards, 31; total, 65.

NINTH REGIMENT TEAM WINS.

Defeats the Second Naval Battalion Men at Indoor Ball.

An interesting Indoor League baseball game was played at the Ninth Regiment Armory last night, the Ninth Regiment team defeating the Second Naval Battalion team by a score of 14 to 12.

Indoor baseball does not require the skill of the regular outdoor game. The diamond is small, so that a player reaching first base can easily steal to third. The ball used is about four times the size of the regulation baseball, and as to the bat it resembles a broomstick. There are nine players on a side.

The Ninth Regiment team won last night because of its good batting. Deegan, the pitcher, practically won the game for the home team, not by his pitching but by good batting. The score by innings:

Ninth Regiment	1	0	4	1	2	2	2	1	.	—14
2d Naval Battalion	3	1	0	5	1	0	0	2	0	—12

ON THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

Orient Wheelmen Win Twice in Cycling Club Tourney.

The Orient Wheelmen developed a strong game last night in the tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island, Class A, on the Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn, and won from the Tamaqua and Bushwick Wheelmen. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Orient Wheelmen—Creamer, 185; Jones, 128; Moller, 163; Smith, 139; Mehl, 138. Total, 753.

Tamaqua Wheelmen—Jordan, 105; Dunham, 119; Doughty, 116; Ashmead, 129; Van Siclen, 136. Total, 605.

SECOND GAME.

Orient Wheelmen—Creamer, 155; Jones, 214; Moller, 155; Smith, 148; Mehl, 182. Total, 854.

Bushwick Wheelmen—Mathias, 168; Buckin, 116; Schrieber, 133; Delaney, 131; Landman, 187. Total, 733.

THIRD GAME.

Bushwick Wheelmen—Mathias, 158; Buckin, 174; Schrieber, 148; Delaney, 144; Landman, 152. Total, 771.

Tamaqua Wheelmen—Jordan, 116; Dunham, 136; Boyce, 148; Ashmead, 143; Van Siclen, 114. Total, 657.

Gymkhana Sports in Brooklyn.

Another enthusiastic throng of spectators was present at the second night of the gymkhana sports on ice at the Clermont Avenue Rink, in Brooklyn, last night. The one-mile handicap race, in which over a dozen well-known amateur skaters participated, was the feature. Le Roy See, who was on scratch, looked a winner when he fell. A. Y. Saroney then took the lead, which he held, See finishing second. Harry P. McDonald won three events, the potato and combination races and a two-lap foot race in walking shoes. Harry G. Nevins won the other events, an obstacle race and an egg, spoon, and umbrella race.

Chicago and Northwestern's Plans.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 30.—Omaha contractors have been notified that the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad will call for bids for the construction of a line from Norville, Iowa, to Sioux City, and from Sioux City to Carterville, S. D., as soon as the Sioux City and Pacific line has been disposed of. This would indicate that the Northwestern expects to buy in the Sioux City and Pacific, which it now operates, when it is sold under mortgage foreclosure.

District Attorney Gardiner Better.

District Attorney Gardiner has written a letter to one of the staff in his office, in which he says he still has the plaster cast on his breast, one of his ribs being broken. He hopes to get the plaster off in a day or two.

Fails for $500,000 at Los Angeles.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 30.—A. C. Rush, ex-Agricultural Secretary of Illinois, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $500,000. Many of the creditors are in the East.

Snow and Cold Weather in Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 30.—Montgomery enjoyed the first snowstorm of the season this afternoon and to-night. The thermometer has been down to 28 and 30 for several mornings.

Meridian Cotton Mills Raise Wages.

MERIDIAN, Miss., Dec. 30.—The stockholders of the Meridian Cotton Mills have advanced the wages of all employes 5 per cent.

An Extraordinary Number To-morrow.

All interested in the condition and prospects of finance, trade, and commerce should procure a copy of THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow, Jan. 1, which will include a thirty-two-page supplement containing special articles from men of recognized authority on the various phases of the prevailing prosperity in all lines of business. The writers also show by a convincing array of facts and figures why prosperity has come to stay. The newspaper with the supplement will be sold at the usual price—one cent per copy. Order it in advance of your newsdealer to-day.—Adv.

ROMANTICISM AND REALISM.

The Respective Adventures of Mr. and Mrs. Jones Turned Out in Widely Different Results.

Nobody doubts that Jones's wife has an imagination, not even Jones himself, who is the most prosaic fellow that ever put by a comfortable bank account. It all happened, the friends of the Joneses say, because of Mrs. Jones's imagination, an imagination, by the bye, that is strongly tinctured with a sense of the romantic and not at all humorous.

This is what led up to it. Late one night Mrs. Jones returned from a two days' visit with a relative somewhere over on the Jersey flats whose connection, while somewhat distant, necessitated a yearly exchange of visits. Mrs. Jones's eyes sparkled, and looking closely one would have said that the generous tear was not very far away. Her small, delicate frame effervesced excitement. Throwing her bag on the table and her gloves on the floor she began:

"O John, I had the strangest, romanticiest adventure that you ever heard of. You can't guess in a million centuries, you poor, old, dull, unromantic thing, what it was."

Here Mrs. Jones had to pause and kiss Jones, who really was very comfortable to live with, in a sort of breathless parenthesis.

Of course Jones wanted to know all about it, though it gave him a queer little feeling to hear Aimee—her mother had had an imagination, too—go on enthusiastically about something no part in which he realized he could have.

"Well, then, John, dear," recommenced Mrs. Jones, after several long parentheses and a vinculum, "it was just like this: The train got in rather late, and, of course, by the time I got over to this side it was real late. I will admit, dear, that I felt just a little bit nervous and looked all around for you, but—"

"Oh, I can explain that all right," eagerly interrupted Jones.

"Never mind that now, dear; I'm telling you, you know. I didn't see you at all. So I clutched my bag a little closer for comfort, and started for the 'L' all alone. I must have been a little rattled, I think, and turned off into a side street. Anyhow, the way seemed very queer, and finally I got into a very dark corner. Then two men jumped out. One of them grabbed my bag and the other kissed me—"

"What?" yelled Jones.

"No, dear, he almost did, but he just didn't," hastily amended Jones's wife.

"Well," Jones weakly said, resuming his chair.

"I was too frightened to scream. I felt myself going to faint, only I never faint, you know. Well, just then a young man, I couldn't tell that he was young at the time, and very well dressed, came running from nowhere at those two fellows. He knocked one of them down, and, keeping his foot on him, grabbed the other by the collar and kicked him. Still holding them both, one with his foot and the other with one hand, he took off his white hat with a bow.

"'Should you desire, Madam,' he said, 'I can turn these two footpads over to the nearest policeman, who isn't, I venture to assert, more than two miles away, but in that event, Madam, permit me to inform you, you'll have to appear in court against them and the reporter there would get a story. So, perhaps, I better turn them loose.'

"Of course, I agreed with him. First bowing, he kicked each of them good and hard, and they made off in the darkness. I told him that I wanted to get to the 'L.' He pointed out the way to me, and then said:

"'If you will allow me, Madam, I will keep a few feet behind you until you reach the station; then you will, I think, be perfectly safe.'

"All this time he hadn't smiled at all. But he followed me all the way there, and just as I got to the foot of the 'L' stairs he brushed by me with an 'if you will permit me Madam,' preceded me up the stairs, bought my ticket, and then dropped it into the chopper's box. Then he waved the way for me to the platform. I thanked him. But he didn't say a word. He took his hat off his head, and I saw that his hair was quite long and curly. Then for the first time he smiled. Running rapidly down the stairs he walked briskly up the street—for I watched him—and disappeared.

"Triumph," said Jones, throwing his cigar away as though it didn't please him.

"Do you believe, dear," Jones's wife asked the last thing before she went to sleep, "that you would ever think to do a thing like that?"

But Jones seemed to be asleep.

The best and most artful endeavors of Jones's wife the next morning couldn't get much out of Jones. He answered with marked deference any question that required more than a "no" or "yes," but his words were few and something was clearly engrossing him.

"It must be that spiteful drop in calcite," Jones's wife concluded. Jones was a manufacturing chemist in Jersey.

"Oh, by the way, dear," Jones's wife exclaimed as she followed him to the door, "you know the literary club meet the day after to-morrow. I'm to read a paper. I am going to write one to-day on 'Chivalry in Modern Life.' I have for some time thought it a good subject, but you know now I can use yesterday's adventure as a pure instance," looking doubtfully at her husband.

Jones's hands were full of

NEW YEAR'S ON THE LINKS

Many Prizes Offered by the Golf Club of Lakewood.

BIG TEAM MATCH ARRANGED

Trouble with Caddies on Public Courses —Improvements in the College Golf System.

New Year's Day will be opened in the local golf world with several tournaments, most important of which will be the event at the Lakewood Golf Club, a custom that has been in vogue there ever since the club was organized. From a golfing standpoint the day will be much more lively than was the case on Christmas. The latter is more of a home day, and even if the enthusiasts do get out to the links for a little exercise, very few give themselves wholly up to the game for the day. But to-morrow it will be different, and the large number of players taking part in the Lakewood games yesterday insures many good competitions to-morrow. The different divisions of eights who qualified for the chief trophy and the consolation cups yesterday will play the semi-final and final rounds to-morrow, and, in addition, the club offers an eighteen-hole open handicap for two net score prizes and one for the lowest actual score. Secretary Jasper Lynch announces that advance entries for this handicap are not necessary.

The Laurence Harbor Golf Club has arranged two team matches with the Atlantic City Country Club, and twenty of the Harbor Hill members will journey to Atlantic City for the first competition to-morrow. The date for the return meeting is fixed for Feb. 12 at Laurence Harbor. The latter club hopes to lead off with former Champion Findlay Douglas on its team, and among others whom the Secretary has picked to go are Charles S. Cox, M. M. Singer, H. C. Villepique, J. M. Mason, John M. Ward, William Freeland, Irving Brokaw, N. Pendleton Rogers, James Potts, Jr., A. J. Morgan, Frank A. Moore, Joseph F. Stier, W. F. Daniel, Hunter Wykes, George P. Sheldon, J. Bradley Patterson, Arthur R. Parsons, and E. B. Alvord. Since the opening of its eighteen-hole course the Atlantic City links have advanced materially in popularity, and a number of competitions will be held there during the coming weeks.

Other competitions arranged for to-morrow include an eighteen-hole handicap at the Baltusrol Club, Short Hills, N. J.; a six-man team match between the Fairview and Mount Vernon Clubs on the former's links, at Bronxville, and several informal competitions on other links, including Richmond County, Harbor Hill, Crescent Athletic, Sunset Park, Cliff Haven, Knickerbocker Field, and the Staten Island Cricket Club. The golfers of Baltimore will also have a New Year's tournament on the Country Club links.

The open championship which was held on the Baltimore links last September has aroused the golfing enthusiasm to such a pitch there that rumors are afloat of more applications this year for future championships from the United States Golf Association. Some good suggestions may be found in the new caddie system just adopted by the Baltimore Club. Applications for boys are now made at the desk in the clubhouse, and the notice is communicated by telephone to the caddie house. When the player reaches the first tee, he finds his boy ready for him, having a card stamped with the time he was secured. At the conclusion of the game the card is again stamped by the caddie master. This system prevents overcharging, and gives justice both to the caddie and the player.

Speaking of caddies, it must be admitted that the system of dealing with them has often been sadly neglected in many clubs, and particular fault has been found this season with the caddie system at the Van Cortlandt Park public links. All the good things that were expected to follow last Spring from the appointment of a city professional did not materialize. Perhaps it was too much to expect in one season, when the work of enlarging the course to eighteen holes was under way. But when players are charged, time and again, 25 cents an hour, when 15 cents has been set as the authorized price, it is no wonder that they "kick," and demand redress. This matter has recently been brought prominently to the notice of Commissioner Moebus, and with Professional Bendelow's assistance he hopes to reduce the caddie system to something like law and order next year. A regular caddie master may be employed, and the boys will be given official badges, which will be revoked if the rules are disobeyed.

The same trouble has been experienced at the Jackson Park public links, in Chicago, where, it is claimed, the boys practically had the players at their mercy, charging their own prices and often jeering at those who refused to employ them. The Chicago golfers are clamoring loudly for a better management of their public links all around, and if continued, some radical changes may be made next season.

Golf has been responsible for many little fads and fancies for personal adornment. The golf scarfpin has become so common as no longer to attract attention, and golf club umbrellas have been seen in the hands of many would-be enthusiasts. An inventor, said to hail from Chicago, has devised a peculiar combination cane and golf buiger. The heavy lift at the reverse end of the stick fits the hand conveniently for walking purposes, and it is said that it will be found equally convenient in hitting a ball if the owner finds himself on a golf course without his bag of clubs. The inventor even has the temerity to declare that because plaids and golfing skirts have become so popular among women, he expects to see many of the fair sex in the near future walking with a golf cane.

The mild Christmas weather in Boston gave more than usual activity to some of the neighboring links. The Allston, Oakley, and Fall River Golf Clubs all held special members' tournaments, a mixed foursome being held at the Oakley Club, in addition to the handicap, and several women played over the entire course. There will be a few New Year's events in that locality, but most of the Boston links have been deserted for the season.

The golfers of Cleveland have been enjoying a lively little row over the question of consolidating the golf club with the Cleveland Country Club. Many members of one belong also to the other organization, and as the Country Club is building a fine new house and the golf club was dissatisfied with its old location, the time seemed ripe for an amicable union of interests. But when the matter was broached to the members of the golf club, whose names did not appear on the roll of the Country Club, trouble arose. It kept growing warmer every day until the golf club held a meeting last week to settle the matter. Red-hot speeches followed each other in quick order, and when a vote of the stockholders was called the consolidation project was turned down by a vote of 54 to 47. The golfers then decided to lease a new piece of land in a more central locality, and great efforts are to be made to open in grand style by May 1. Some of the Country Club men who were voted down now threaten to resign from the golf club, and the Secretary admits that the club will probably lose about twenty-five members. Some resignations from the Country Club will also follow, and the fight is liable to be protracted for several weeks.

The "so-called Pacific Coast championship," as a Los Angeles paper refers to the recent big California tournament on the Presidio Club links, near San Francisco, was won by John Lawson of the Burlingame Country Club. He defeated E. Conde Jones, one of the crack players of the Los Angeles Country Club, in the final eighteen-hole match by 4 up and 3 to play. Mr. Lawson was credited with making several 250-yard drives, at which the Los Angeles critic wisely says: "He must indeed be a wonder." The tournament was held under the auspices of the San Francisco and Oakland golfers, and was one of the largest ever given on the Pacific Coast.

Willie Anderson, the one-time professional at Baltusrol, is now at Oakland, and it is said that a match will soon be arranged between him and Dave Stephenson of the San Francisco Club. A new Scotch professional, Willie Watson, from old St. Andrews, has joined the golfing army in California, having been engaged by the Hotel Green Golf Club at Pasadena, and which just opened its new course with a three-day tournament. The Californians are also discussing the probability of getting up a big match for all the professionals on the coast.

Everybody knows that many golfers have their peculiar ideas about the success which certain clubs and balls may bring them in a tournament. The breaking of a favorite club has often been the means of defeat, at least the golfer says so. To some these peculiarities become almost, if not actually, superstitions, and Willie Collins, the professional, who was recently asked something on this subject, gave the following incidents from his own experience:

"The belief that a new ball and new club used at the same time is a sure hoodoo is old, and there are others just as ancient. For instance, many golfers will always change to a new ball if after playing two holes they have made a poor showing. I've found that replacing the ball which has been played over the first two holes with poor success always brings an improvement. The ball which has been the cause of the bad playing is never allowed to see the links again after it has been relegated to the bag until it has been taken to the shop, made over, and given a fresh coat of paint. The heath over an intense fire must drive out the evil something in those unlucky lumps of gutta percha, for I've kept a watch on them, and they often turn out a mascot instead of the former hoodoo."

Among the new local links which the coming season is likely to see in operation will be an eighteen-hole course, for which plans have recently been made by the Newark Athletic Club. The course will be laid out on a fine tract of land near Irvington, and Alexander Findlay, formerly professional at the Essex County Club, Orange, will superintend the work. There is an old farmhouse on the land which will be fitted up as a clubhouse for the golfers.

The college golfers, who recently held their annual meeting in this city, made several improvements in their system of conducting championship tournaments, but their decision to hold no championship in 1900 will be a disappointment in many circles. The changing of the annual tournament from the Fall to the Spring was the reason for abandoning the intercollegiate match during the coming year. As the last one was held in November at Garden City, it would practically put two in one college season if another were held in the Spring, and therefore the next meeting was fixed for the Spring of 1901. These college events are always regarded with much interest by all players and the big contest is one of the chief tournaments of the year.

Several local golfers have expressed the hope that a special intercollegiate tournament may be arranged for 1900. A meeting might be arranged conveniently between Yale, Columbia, and Princeton golfers, and possibly some of the players in the University of Pennsylvania, just admitted into the Intercollegiate Golf Association, would be glad of the opportunity to meet their brother golfers. Another point that the college men may realize when the next tournament is held is the necessity of having official representatives on the links, not in expectation of settling disputes, for, fortunately, those seldom occur among amateurs, but to be ready in case any little difficulties do occur, and also to lend some official dignity to the proceedings. The spectators who saw the final game at Garden City between Pyne and Averill noticed with surprise that the collegians had deserted the affair entirely. Neither the President nor Secretary of the association was on the grounds. The men, starting where they pleased, did not get off until an unusually late hour, and as a result the last few holes were played in darkness. The Spring season will give more daylight for the game, but a better system of managing details would surely meet with general satisfaction.

The Country Club of Lakewood has arranged a series of four mixed foursome tournaments, to be held on successive Saturdays in January, special prizes to be given in each event. The regular Saturday handicaps will be continued without intermission on the links of the Lakewood Golf Club.

BOWLING NOTES.

The Greater New York bowlers will not tour the country this season. This decision was reached so as not to interfere with the international tournament of the United Bowling Clubs of New York, to be held here next Summer.

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The Harlem River boat clubs will hold their annual bowling tournament at the Harlem Palace alleys this season. The competition will begin about Feb. 1. The Wheelmen's League will also hold its tournament at the Harlem Palace, commencing about the same time.

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The Executive Committee of the American Bowling Congress will meet in this city in a few days to discuss changes to be made in the game at the annual meeting in Baltimore on Jan. 9. The committee will recommend changes that will eliminate anything that savors of professionalism in the various tournaments now being conducted under the rules of the American Bowling Congress. A majority of the committee is known to be opposed to the plan adopted in several tournaments of awarding prize money to winners instead of securing suitable trophies with the fund created by the entrance fees as heretofore.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC NOTES.

The Amateur Athletic Union of the United States will probably hold the National boxing and wrestling championships under its auspices in this city during the month of January. The National Championship Committee is now at work arranging the details. The usual events will be given, and the committee expects the largest entry list ever received for a boxing and wrestling championship meeting. Since the Amateur Athletic Union revived amateur boxing and wrestling in this vicinity last year there have been many tournaments held in this district.

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The Knickerbocker Athletic Club will hold another athletic meeting on Feb. 10 at Madison Square Garden. The meeting will not be confined strictly to track and field events. The events will include a game of college basket ball and an open college team relay race.

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The Athletic Committee of Squadron A, N. G. N. Y. has arranged for the annual games to take place early in March. The games should prove sucessful because of the novelty of the events. A feature of the programme will be a mounted football game.

PROSPECTS FOR CORNELL CREW.

Last Summer's Freshman Eight May Furnish It Material.

The call for candidates for the Cornell University crew for next year will go forth a month earlier than usual. As soon as the students return from the holiday vacation Coach Courtney will start the ball rolling by calling out the 'Varsity crew. The veteran coach will begin work earlier than in previous years to see if the additional work will enable him to turn out one of the old-time crews.

There is good material at hand for Mr. Courtney to develop a champion crew. This is in marked contrast with the conditions that confronted the coach last year. Of the crew that failed to distinguish itself last Summer, there are five who will be candidates for the 1900 'Varsity. They are Hartley, bow; Vanderhoef, No. 2; Beardslee, No. 6, Dalzell, No. 7, and Robbins, stroke. Of the four-oared crew only Lyon and English remain. The winning freshman crew of 1899 should furnish men to fill the places left vacant by graduation. This crew, when it won the race at Poughkeepsie last June, made a remarkable showing. Indeed it was hinted at the time that Coach Courtney devoted a great deal of time to the freshmen, having the 'Varsity crew for 1900 in mind.

Beardslee, No. 6, has been in the 'Varsity boat for two years, and is not likely to lose his place. Hartley, bow; Vanderhoef, No. 2, and Robbinst, stroke, will have a hard task before them to hold their respective seats in the boat. Long's steering and coaching in the freshman race last June is sure to get the place of 'Varsity coxswain for him. Indeed there is no other available steersman at Cornell at present.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

Flatbush Avenue, Junction Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR TUESDAY.

Foulard Silks.

JUST FROM THE LOOMS FOR THE SPRING OF 1900.

Every print a new pattern; every color Fashion's latest fancy. The handsomest collection we have ever shown, none finer anywhere.

It is a fact that Silks have materially advanced in price, so much so that the goods in this collection would be 25 cents a yard more had they not been contracted for months ago. As it is we can offer them at 75c., 85c., and $1.00 per yard, and as a special opening episode, we will sell several thousand yards of 24 inch Foulards, in a large variety of fashionable designs,

At 58c. per yard; real value, 75c.

These goods will be shown on special counters in the Dress Goods Section, making an exhibition which will take up one hundred and fifteen feet of counter space.

Ladies' Suits.

Three Extraordinary Offers for Tuesday.

Ladies' Suits, made of first-class materials and correct in style, in three lots, as follows:

No. 1—In Broadcloth and Cheviot, black and colors, tight fitting fly fronts, $17.50; real value $22.50 to $30.00.

No. 2—Handsome Suits, made of imported cloths, in the best manner, all silk lined, $25.00; real value, $40.00.

No. 3—Suits made of the richest fabrics imported, Black Broadcloth, Black Vicuna and Cheviot, sizes 34, 36, 38 and 40, at $35.00; real value, $60.00.

Ladies' Jackets Reduced.

Ladies' Jackets, fine all wool Black Kersey, lined with Silk Serge, sizes 32 to 44, $7.50; in tan, blue and black, $12.50.

Winter Underwear Reduced.

A small lot of Ladies' heavy Cotton Combination Suits, with long and short sleeves, ankle length, regular $1.00 goods, reduced to 75 cts. each.

Ladies' White Fleece-lined Vests, with long or short sleeves, and Drawers to match, ankle length, French bands, regular 50 ct. goods, reduced to 39 cts. each.

A small lot of Men's White Merino Shirts, full regular made, slightly soiled, sizes 42 to 48, regular $1.00 goods, reduced to 50 cts.

Also Children's Black ribbed Wool Hose, with fashioned feet, double soles, sizes 6 to 9½, regular 50 cts. goods, reduced to 29 cts. per pair.

Blankets and Comfortables.

Blankets, natural gray, soft and warm, single bed size, $2.50, $3.00 to $5.00 per pair; full bed size, $3.00, $3.50 to $6.00.

White Blankets, single bed size, $2.50, $3.00 to $5.00; ¾ bed size, $3.00, $3.50 to $6.00; full size, $3.50, $4.50 to $8.00; extra size, $6.00, $7.50 to $12.00.

Comfortables made of the best materials, and perfectly odorless, cotton filled, $1.00 to $2.50; lambs' wool, $3.00 to $5.00; down filled, $4.00 and upward.

Bed Spreads, good quality, $1.00; were made before the advance in cotton.

Third Floor.

Men's Shirts.

Our Annual Sale Begins on Tuesday.

The Shirts we offer are made by experienced shirtmakers, of thoroughly good muslin and linen. Each Shirt is reinforced front and back, has continuous facings, each bosom is set in and seams are all felled. They cannot be duplicated at the prices we ask.

Regular 50 ct. Unlaundered Shirts, 35 cts. each, or 3 for 97 cts.

Regular 85 ct. Unlaundered Shirts, 47 cts. each, or 6 for $2.75.

Regular $1.00 Unlaundered Shirts, 65 cts. each, or 6 for $3.75.

Regular $1.00 Laundered Shirts, 59 cts. each, or 6 for $3.45.

MEN'S COLORED SHIRTS, our regular $1.00 and $1.25 kind, for 59 cts.

TRIMMED NIGHT SHIRTS, full length, 54 inches, with embroidery on collar, pocket, wristbands and front, 37 cts.

COLLARS—4-ply Linen Collars, all sizes and shapes, 6 for 48 cts.

CUFFS, same quality as collars, 6 pairs for 60 cts.

Special Sale of Embroideries.

Fine Cambric Edgings, choice patterns, ready for use, especially suitable for Underwear, 14 cts. yard, instead of 25 cts.

A choice lot of fine Cambric Edgings, 9 inches wide, elegant designs for Skirt Flouncings, wide patterns, 28 cts. per yard.

All-over Embroideries, suitable for infants' and children's dresses, 75 cts., 95 cts., $1.38 and $1.50 per yard.

Rugs Very Cheap.

John Bromley & Sons' reversible Smyrna Rugs, 3x6 feet, $1.65, $3.00; 6x9 feet, $5.75, $9.50; 7.6x10.6 feet, $8.75, $13.50; 9x12 feet, $11.75, $19.50.

Thomas Leedom & Co.'s all-wool extra super Ingrain Art Rugs, 6x9 feet, $3.45; 9x9 feet, $5.50; 9x12 feet, $7.25; 9x15 feet, $9.00; 12x12 feet, $10.00; 12x15 feet, $12.00.

Alexander Smith's Axminster Rugs, 8.3x10.6 feet, $12.75; 9x12 feet, $14.75.

Important for Wednesday.

ANNUAL SALE OF HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

Main Floor, Annex.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR, OPENING OF NEW STYLES.

Second Floor, Rear.

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLISTS.

A movement has been started in the East to reorganize the League of American Wheelmen, as this is thought to be the only way to restore the organization to its former power. Those who are fostering the new movement plan to adopt an entirely new constitution and by-laws which will eliminate everything that pertains to professionalism and cycle racing. It is proposed to turn the league into a National highway improvement association, intended to care for the rights and privileges of the rank and file of bicycle riders.

The foreign alliances will be continued, giving members touring advantages. The New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Ohio Divisions are said to be fostering the movement for reorganization. During the past two years the membership of the League of American Wheelmen has declined from 103,000 to 50,500. This loss of prestige is attributed to the loose policy of the league. This movement in the East should boom Otto Dorner for the next President. Dorner, who hails from Milwaukee, is a strong good-roads exponent and is the present Chairman of the Highway Improvement Committee. He has a large following in the West.

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At the annual meeting of the New York Division of the League of American Wheelmen, held last week, Treasurer Bull's report showed the division to be in debt $1,000 less than a year ago. The most important action taken at the meeting was a resolution asking the Legislature to appropriate $1,000,000 for good roads throughout the State. Another resolution requests the Legislature to provide for a cycle path across the Brooklyn Bridge. A petition signed by thousands of cyclists in Greater New York favoring a path across the bridge will also be sent to Albany when the Legislature convenes. The delegates to the National Assembly were instructed to vote against the further control of racing by the League of American Wheelmen.

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Bicycling is becoming popular in Cuba, as is evidenced by the fact that the approximate value of the shipment of wheels to the island during the year will reach $100,000. There are bicycle clubs of considerable numerical strength and importance in Havana and Cienfuegos, and in other parts of the island. A cycling journal has been established, and there is even an acknowledged set of road records made at different times during the year. The League of American Wheelmen has a representative in Havana with instructions to organize a body similar to it. There are many American cyclists in Cuba, and these will form a nucleus for a Cuban cycling league.

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The Kings County Wheelmen have prepared the trophy which will be presented to the Greenwich Wheelmen as a reward for winning the team pursuit race at the meeting of the Kings County Wheelmen at Manhattan Beach last June, when Wahrenberger made the memorable ride which won the prize for his club. The competing teams on that occasion were from the Greenwich, Nassau, Harlem, and Kings County Wheelmen. The trophy is a handsome loving cup. The emblems of the competing teams are placed on the outside of the bowl, and are combined in a pretty effect.

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"If the perfect brake is not finally evolved it will not be the fault of the English people," says The Bicycling World. "It is not easy to say which is the more eager—the public to try or the trade to supply brakes of every conceivable pattern. One of these brakes, which possesses the merit of being practically invisible, has a handle grip which is free to revolve on the bar, and is fitted with an internal screw which engages with the thickened and threaded end of a suitable stranded wire which runs through the bar down the stem and socket to a horseshoe beneath the fork crown and inside the front forks. To this horseshoe the usual brake pads are fitted, and twisting the handle grip draws up the brake against the rim. A spiral spring is fitted inside the stem to act not only as a moderator, but also as a means of insuring release when the brake is taken off. It is powerful and well fitted, though as an improvement the moderating effects of the spring might well be increased, as the effort of holding the brake on with the twisting grip is practically nil. It is one of the neatest of the front rim brakes which have yet been put on the market, as it is quite invisible from either side of the machine."

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The Associated Cycling Clubs have arranged for their annual New Year's run. The start will be made from Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue at one minute past midnight to-night, and, as usual, the run will be to Yonkers. There is no time limit placed on the run, and nothing short of a blizzard will cause a postponement. The Gerbereaux Trophy will be awarded to the club whose member reaches the Florence Hotel at Tarrytown first.

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Knowing that the only improvements to be made in bicycles must be in the line of detail, the big makers are bending all their efforts in this direction. Chief among the features of the 1900 wheel will be what is known as the "free wheel," combining a coaster and brake. One of the exhibitors at the Cycle and Automobile Show, to be held at Madison Square Garden, New York, during the week following Jan. 20, will exhibit a hub in sections demonstrating a new attachment for bicycles. The hub is so constructed that by back pedaling on a wheel fitted with it a clutch is released in the hub, and the rider can coast on his bicycle without removing his feet from the pedals. By back pedaling again, another clutch is put into motion, which acts as a brake, and the bicycle can be controlled on the steepest hill. When the rider is through coasting a pressure on the pedals in the natural way releases the wheel, and it can be driven in the same way as an ordinary wheel. The manufacturer claims that a man can save the exertion of twenty miles out of every fifty by the use of this invention.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. D. MATTHEWS & SONS

We make our January Sales unusually interesting, DAILY, throughout. It will pay you to spend the day visiting our many departments.

New, up-to-date Restaurant in Basement.

SILVER WARE.

Sweeping reductions before stock-taking, in Sterling Silver and Silver Plated Ware. We offer for a time everything in our Staple Silver Ware Department at greatly reduced prices. A multiplicity of bargains, certain to be secured.

Rich Cut Glass Puff Boxes, heavy sterling covers, gold lined, $1.50, reduced from $2.48.

Gents' Sterling Silver Backed Hat Brush, 75c.; reduced from $1.00.

Large Size Hair Brush, sterling silver, finest bristles, $2.48; reduced from $3.75.

Dressing Combs, heavy repousse backs, 69c.; reduced from $1.00.

Sterling Silver Nail Polishers, large size, 98c.; reduced from $1.39.

Sterling Silver Pocket Knives, two blades, 25c.; reduced from 49c.

Sterling Silver Embroidery and Manicure Scissors, good steel, 49c.; reduced from 75c.

Puff Boxes, beautiful cut glass patterns, sterling silver covers, gold lined, 69c.; reduced from 98c.

Salt and Pepper Shakers, cut glass patterns, sterling silver tops, 19c. each; reduced from 39c.

Quadruple Plated Toilet Sets.

We would particularly call your attention to our carefully selected patterns in Toilet Sets.

Consisting of large size handle mirror, large size hair brush, finest bristles, large size dressing comb. Three beautiful styles to select from, set complete in case, $5.98; reduced from $7.75.

Special Sale of Tea Sets.

Quadruple-Plated Tea Sets, 3 styles to choose from, plain burnished finish, beaded edge, satin finished, beautifully engraved. Plain burnished fluted design tea pot, sugar bowl, gold lined cream pitcher and spoon-holder, special at $8.75; regular price, $12.25.

Quadruple-Plated Tea Sets, four pieces, satin finished, artistic burnished shield on both sides, special at $5.48; reduced from $7.48. Guarantee with every set.

Quadruple-Plated Waiter to match set, special at $2.25 and $2.98.

Quadruple-Plated Fruit Stand, with imported opalescent pink fluted glass dish, special at $2.25; reduced from $3.69.

Quadruple-Plated Soup Tureens, plain burnished finish, fluted design, beaded edge, 2 quart size, special at $4.25; reduced from $6.25.

William A. Rogers' Shell Pattern A1 Plate.

Teaspoons, set of 6, 48c.

Tablespoons, set of 6, 98c.

Forks, set of 6, 98c.

Dinner Knives, triple plate, 25c. each.

Rogers' Solid Nickel Silver Non-tarnishable Teaspoons, 4c. each; Tablespoons, 8c. each; Forks, 8c. each; Silver-Plated Dinner Knives, good wearing quality, 12c. each.

Children's Sets, silver-plated Knife, Fork and Spoon, special at 15c.; reduced from 25c.

BOOKS.

We will close out the remainder of Board Juvenile Books for Children at the very low prices of 10c., 12c., 18c. and 25c.

Handy Classics in attractive bindings at prices ranging from 14c. to 35c.

Peloubet's Select Notes, International Sunday School Lessons, for 1900, at 88c.

In Ghostly Japan, Lafcadio Hearn, publisher's price, $2.00; our price, $1.44.

The Gentleman from Indiana, publisher's price, $1.50; our price, 98c.

Wall Rolls for 1900 Day by Day with The Little Ones, The Message Bearer, Strength and Sunshine; prices from 50c. up.

STATIONERY DEPT.

Special sale of Christmas Cards and Calendars.

Extra Fine Quality Writing Paper, 5 quires to the pound, 9c.

Envelopes to match, 3c. per package.

French Organdy, newest style society paper, 29c., 34c. and 39c. per quire, according to size.

Extra Quality Wove Finish Mourning Paper, wide border, closing out at 10c. per box.

Monarch Bond Writing Paper, 12c. per quire.

Desks furnished with complete sets of gun metal, sterling silver, Colonial gold and French enamel. Desk pads with leather corners, from 45c. upward. Desk pads with sterling silver corners, from 84c. up.

Sterling Silver Pencils, 25c. each.

Sterling Silver Roll Blotters, 25c.

Ink Wells from 39c. upward.

Tally Cards, 10c. per dozen.

Pinochle Playing Cards, 12½c. per pack.

Euchre Packs, 9c. Diaries for 1900.

Women's $2.50 and $3.00 Shoes at

$1.29 a Pair.

600 pairs of Women's Vici and Dongola Kid Button and Lace Shoes, stitched and turn sewed flexible soles, patent leather tips, various styles of toe shapes and lasts. A clean-up of our stock after the Xmas trade. Not a pair worth less than $2.50, and most of them would be counted good value at $3.00 a pair (sizes are broken), and to move them quickly have marked them for Monday, a pair at $1.29

Continuation of Our Annual Underwear and Infants' Sale.

All new and up-to-date goods, each garment made of the best material, and cut and finished in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction.

Gowns.

Muslin Gowns, tucks, lace and embroidered, insertings and edgings, 38c.

Good quality Muslin Gowns, embroidery and tucks, 48c.

A choice selection of Muslin Gowns, empire style and V neck, elaborately trimmed with lace and embroidery, a number of styles to choose from, at 78c.

Fine Quality Cambric and Muslin Gowns, all new styles, lace and embroidery, 98c.

Cambric and Muslin Gowns, fine tucks, choice trimmings and styles, $1.25 and $1.48.

Skirts.

Muslin Walking Skirts, tucked cambric ruffle, with dust ruffle, 38c.

Muslin Walking Skirts, lace, plain and embroidery trimmed, 78c.

Fine Quality Muslin Skirts, umbrella ruffle, with embroidery edge, also one and two lace insertings and edgings, 98c.

Cambric and Muslin Skirts, elaborately trimmed, with lace and embroidery, several styles, $1.25, $1.38, $1.68 and $1.78.

Wrappers.

Good Quality Flannelette Wrappers, fancy stripes, braid trimmed, flounce skirt, 89c.

Colored Petticoats.

Black Sateen Skirts, cords and ruffles, 98c.

Colored Mercerized Cloth Skirts, plain and stripes, $1.18 and $1.98.

Black, also Black and White Striped Moreen Skirts, special, $2.48 and $3.25.

Taffeta Silk Skirts, 2 ruffles, special, $4.95 and $5.95.

Corset Covers.

Good Quality Muslin, perfect fitting, felled seams, long waisted, 7c.

Muslin Corset Covers, lace and embroidery edge, high neck, 12½c.

Plain Muslin Corset Covers, high and low neck, 15c.

Cambric and Muslin Corset Covers, trimmed with embroidery and lace, pearl buttons, several styles, 25c.

Fine Cambric Corset Covers, in a large variety of styles; high, low and V neck, elaborately trimmed with lace and embroidery, 38c. and 48c.

Drawers.

Muslin Drawers, with deep ruffle, yoke band, 15c.

Masonville Muslin Drawers, hem and fine tucks, 18c.

Muslin Drawers, deep umbrella ruffle, neat embroidered edge; also hemstitched ruffle, 25c.

Good Quality Muslin Drawers, with fine tucks, deep embroidered ruffle, also lace trimmed, 38c.

Several Styles Muslin Drawers, with lace insertings and edgings, also fine embroidery and tucks, 48c.

Infants' Wear.

Infants' Cambric Slips, with ruffles on neck and sleeves, 15c.

Cambric Slips, embroidery and fine tucks, 5 styles, 25c.

Nainsook and Cambric Slips, circular yoke, with embroidery, also Bishop effects, with lace and embroidery, 38c. and 48c.

Short White Dresses of Lawn and Cambric, fine embroidery and tucks, also lace trimmed, 38c.

Fine quality Lawn and Cambric Dresses, all styles, tucks, embroidery and lace, 68c., 78c. and 88c.

Children's Muslin Drawers, hem and tucks, some lace trimmed, 10c.

Children's Domet Flannel Skirts, with band, some with waist, 25c.

Domet Flannel Barrow Coats, 19c.

Flannel Barrow Coats, 38c.

Nurses' Aprons, full width, deep hem, 25c. and 38c.

A large display of the choicest PARIS NOVELTIES in fine HAND-MADE UNDERWEAR, NIGHT ROBES, SKIRTS, CORSET COVERS, DRAWERS, CHEMISES, exquisitely trimmed with laces, choice embroideries, at exceedingly low prices.

Fulton St., Gallatin Pl., Livingston and Smith Sts., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Important News About

STERLING PIANOS.

To-morrow history records the FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY of the STERLING COMPANY.

40 Years of Unparalleled Success.

During those 40 years time has wrought many changes. The little factory that Charles A. Sterling looked upon with pride has grown to more than twenty times its original size.

It took ten years of unceasing labor to bring the production up to 1,000 instruments per year. To-day it exceeds 8,000, and when additions now in process of construction are completed, we will produce 9,000 Upright Pianos annually.

STERLING PIANOS

are sold in every civilized part of the world. Our annual export trade exceeds that of any other high grade piano.

STERLING QUALITY.

Sterling Pianos are thoroughly made from the best material obtainable, on scientific principles, by skilled mechanics of long experience.

Perfection is the standard of quality in the Sterling factory.

Perfect in every detail, tone, touch, action, repeating qualities, sustaining qualities, wearing qualities, finish and design. None are lacking, all are of the highest order.

STERLING POPULARITY.

Nine Sterling Pianos out of every ten are sold because some previous purchaser recommended them to a friend or acquaintance.

"*So Sterling Popularity is simply a question of quality,*" good enough to satisfy the most critical. *Beautiful.* None so handsome, for every modern Sterling is an art production.

Honestly Priced. What more would you have?

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

Which commences Tuesday morning.

New Pianos, Slightly Used Pianos, Second hand Pianos, Square Pianos

in endless variety of prices so tempting that you cannot fail to be interested. *We mean honest prices marked in plain figures.* There are many Pianos, but there will be many buyers, so try and be the first to take advantage of our *annual clearance sale.*

Monthly Payments if Desired.

THE STERLING PIANO CO.

Manufacturers

Wholesale and Retail Warerooms

(Entire building, four floors),

536 FULTON STREET,

BROOKLYN.

Look for the name STERLING.

Opposite Montauk Theatre.

OPEN MONDAY & SATURDAY EVENINGS

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Morris K. Jesup, and many other prominent people.

J. WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert,"

215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 1612.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A Glance at the Year's Business and Its Important Features.

ACTIVITY IN MANY SECTIONS

Latest Sales by Brokers—The Year's Dealings in the Auction Room—List of Offerings for This Week.

Real estate dealing, even at the best, is bound to show so many periods of activity and depression, now in one section, now in another, that any attempt to characterize in a few words the business of an entire year will prove unsatisfactory. It may be better, then, instead of trying to call 1899 successful or otherwise, to go through it, not in great detail, but rather to recall its more important features.

The close of 1898 marked the end of a period of three or four years during which the real estate market had been in a dead and alive condition, with a war and its disturbing influences contributing to cap the climax. In short, the opening of 1899 found the market in a condition to welcome an awakening and requiring only the infusion of a little vitality.

Fortunately, this needed vitality was at hand, and was derived from several sources. First of all, money on bond and mortgage became easier. Secondly, there were developments which led to very active dealing along three great thoroughfares—Fifth Avenue, Central Park West, and the former Boulevard—which made up no small part of the Spring's business. It was not until early in 1899 that Andrew Carnegie's purchase of two whole block fronts at Fifth Avenue and Ninetieth Street began to have its full effect, and then the scramble for the few remaining sites between Seventy-second and Ninetieth Streets began. Prices along Fifth Avenue in that section nearly doubled in three months, but prices seemed to cut no figure in the handling of such a gilt-edged commodity as Fifth Avenue lots, and the buying both by the intending builders of residences and by speculators went on until nearly everything that could possibly be dragged into the market had changed hands.

On Central Park West and upper Broadway there was no such flurry, but withal a large volume of business. The elevator apartment had just completed the experimental stage of its career, and with a successful future assured for it there at once arose a demand for the many fine corners on the two fine thoroughfares west of the Park, so admirably fitted for improvement with this class of structure.

In business properties nothing developed that could be called a movement, although transactions in the down-town section were not infrequent, with both investors and speculators as the principals. Indeed, it was not until July 1 that some of the most interesting deals in business property were consummated, including the purchases by the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company in Exchange Place and William Street, and by James B. Haggin of the ten-story building at Broadway and Broome Street.

The Summer months furnished much their usual run of professional dealings, which were remarkable only in that they continued well into the Fall, and those who have been looking for large deals since the 1st of October have met with little success. The one sustaining feature of the market during this period has been the steady demand for high-class dwellings, and throughout the upper Fifth Avenue section, along Riverside Drive, and on the streets between West End Avenue and the Drive scores of houses of values ranging from $40,000 to $100,000 have found ready buyers.

The last three months have had an enduring feature in the sale of the Orphan Asylum property, and this deal through its ups and downs has been a sort of storm centre in the movement of which everybody has had an interest, either real or supposed. That negotiations were brought to a successful close is a matter of credit to all those concerned, and another year will doubtless see well under way the improvement of what is now an unsightly block front on the very finest part of the city's finest street.

Two phantoms—those of increased taxation and the increased price of building materials—have hovered over the real estate market throughout the year, or, rather, have relieved each other in the capacity of disturbers. Early in the year it was the increased taxation, and no sooner had all predictions about its effect been set at naught by an active Spring market, than the building material phantom appeared on the scene. The latter, it is true, has been something of a reality, but an early readjustment of prices is looked for, and if the high prices have resulted in the deferring of some building operations, they have also had a wholesome effect in checking speculative building for a brief period.

The last week of the old year furnished two deals of considerable significance—the purchase of a large plot as the site for a fifteen-story apartment house, at Madison Avenue and Sixty-first Street, and the sale of the Simpson tract at Westchester Avenue and Southern Boulevard. The buyer of the latter is said to be an investor, who is not looking for quick returns, and the idea that the property will be heard of in the auction room this Spring is laughed at by the interested parties.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

William B. Hornblower has sold to William M. Grinnell the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 873 Madison Avenue, 23x by 63. Mr. Hornblower is building a new residence on the north side of Eighty-ninth Street, just east of Fifth Avenue, on a plot purchased by him last Spring.

Douglas Robinson & Co. have sold for Adolph Kuttroff the four-story dwelling 9 East Eighty-first Street, 20 by 100; also, in conjunction with Pease & Elliman, for the Chisholm estate, the similar property 15 East Sixty-fifth Street.

Charles S. Brown and John N. Golding have sold for William H. Garden the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 7 West Fifty-sixth Street, 25 by 100.5.

Pease & Elliman have sold for James P. Peffers of Danbury, Conn., to a client, a tract of thirty lots on One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, between Boone and Longfellow Avenues.

Duff & Co. have sold for James McClenahan to Thomas Shields, for $52,500, the five-story flat at the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 25 by 84.

Jennie McBride has bought the five-story double flat on the south side of Ninety-ninth Street, 125 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 102.

William J. Roome has sold to F. Knudson, for about $16,000, the property 310 West Forty-eighth Street.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought the old building 131 Thompson Street, 22 by 100.

L. Solomon and A. J. Cohn have bought, for improvement, the northwest corner of Lewis and Seventh Streets, a plot 80 by 70.

The Leopold Kahn Company has sold to Edward Callan the three-story dwelling 116 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, taking in part payment three lots on the east side of Lincoln Avenue, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street.

W. F. & C. H. Smith have sold for a Mr. Bonner four lots on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 215 feet west of Brook Avenue.

The Auction Room.

The beginning of the new year will be welcomed by the auctioneers and by those who follow the auction branch of the market. If an exception be made of the Eno estate sale held in October, the six months just ending have been without a single event of more than passing interest, and very few which were entitled to even that distinction. Little has been offered and less sold—a result for which both the condition of the market and character of the offerings may be held responsible.

For the first six months of the year, however, the auction room reflected strongly the prevailing activity at private contract. Early in January one day's dealings furnished the remarkably successful sales of the King estate's holdings on the upper west side and those of the Bathgate estate at Third and Wendover Avenues—the former realizing about $720,000 and the latter $487,000. In April interest centred in the sale of another $2,000,000 worth of the Eno properties. On May 4 the Peyton estate disposed of its many

AN OLD-FASHIONED COOK

Mrs. Emeline Jones Describes "Fancy Dishes."

TERRAPIN IN MARYLAND STYLE

Can Give Pointers on the Manipulation of Canvasback Ducks, Oysters, Puddings, and Cornbread.

Mrs. Emeline Jones is one of those famous colored cooks whom most people only know about from books. Of course she comes from the South, and it would read better if it was from Virginia, but in reality it was Baltimore. It is from there that she brings her reputation for terrapin, canvasback ducks, and cornbread, and she won't go back on her native place for anything. But she didn't know much about cooking there she says, excepting ducks, oysters, roasts, plum puddings, and good bread. Most of the other things that make her a famous Southern cook she has learned since she came North, and a good deal of it in New York, and to be able to educate a Southern cook ought to be a feather in New York's cap.

"But I have no occasion to be ashamed of Baltimore," says Mrs. Emeline Jones. I was raised in a splendid family there, Col. Hall's, and then when Miss Elizabeth Hall became Mrs. Whitridge and went into the city to live, she took me with her. I was only eight years old then, and many's the time she's pulled my ears. I staid with her until I was twenty-five, and then I went to a home of my own. But my husband didn't live but two years, and I came on to New York. I didn't think I should stay but a short time, but it is better to be here than to stay there and get only $8, though we didn't know any better. New York is the place where there is the style and people know how to live.

"A lady wrote to me from Baltimore the other day, asking me if I knew of a cook who would go to her from New York. But there are no cooks in New York who want to go to Baltimore. I don't know where all the Baltimore cooks are."

Mrs. Jones furnishes an illustration of how a plain, old-fashioned occupation can be brought up to date. The up-to-date cook lives in her own house and has a nice, little clientele of customers, to whom she goes from time to time to prepare special dinners for special occasions, and luncheons that are to be serious functions. This is an improvement many people think upon a dinner sent in by a caterer or taking dinner out, and it upsets the house less. And Mrs. Emeline Jones looks a cook to prepare a famous dinner every inch of her, and they are a good many of those.

"So you are the cook?" said a man to whom she went to cook one time.

"Yes," she answered.

"Well," he said, "you look as if you could eat everything that you cook."

"Yes," she replied, with her eyes sparkling, "I can."

Mrs. Jones has a nice, little flat up town, with a pretty little parlor, all draperies and ornaments, and people who are honored by being invited into her kitchen find it as neat as the proverbial pin. In this little flat she stays through the Winter, and in the Summer she spends three months at Long Branch cooking for John Daly at the Long Branch Clubhouse. Then she comes back and resist for a time before her Winter's work begins. She has cooked in a good many clubs first and last, and New York clubmen send to her when they want something special for a dinner, a few quarts of terrapin, say, at $8 a quart, and she prepares it at home.

"I cook for more women, though," Mrs. Jones says, "and go to their houses. But they send to me sometimes from the clubs. There was to be a little dinner at the Union Club the other day, and they sent to me to cook the terrapin. They don't want it with a cream sauce and wine and yolks of eggs. They like to taste the terrapin, and I make it Maryland style, with the brown sauce, and they send up for it. I have to know how many there are going to be and what they are going to have for dinner to know how much to prepare. At this dinner they had only soup and fish and the terrapin, with duck and a salad, and they wanted plenty of terrapin, and I sent them two quarts for a small dinner.

"I have cooked a dinner for fifty men. About the largest house dinner has been for thirty-two people, and usually they are for fifteen, sixteen, or eighteen. They send me word that they want me to cook a dinner at a certain time, and I go up to see about it and learn what is wanted.

"I must have eggs and butter and lard, extra cream, and I always ask for a sandwich loaf, for cooks never seem to have bread in the house. We allow five oysters for a person and a bird apiece; there is no need of getting more. Nothing ever troubles me about getting the dinner unless they have forgotten the things that I want to work with.

"I take a bag with my own knives and my fancy cutters and molds, for people seldom have two molds alike. I use the things they have in the house for cooking.

"We are using a good many tartines for dinners this Winter. They are made of ham chopped very fine and run through a purée sieve and mixed with mustard, horse radish, lemon juice, and mayonnaise, and served on small pieces of toast. The bread is cut very thin, and then toasted and cut into fancy shapes, and with the ham tinted with a little red isinglass they are very pretty. I sometimes have a cavier on toast with them, and that being black, the contrast makes a good appearance. Around each one is hard-boiled egg, chopped very fine, and then they are served on fancy plates on a silver tray, with radishes and celery.

"With the oysters on the half shell we serve Swedish sandwiches this Winter. To make these you get a loaf of white bread and a loaf of brown bread and cut eight slices, four of each. The brown bread being in round loaves, you have to cut the slices from the centre of the loaf to make them fit the white bread slices. Then you put them together, alternate slices of the white and brown, with plenty of butter; roll them in paper and put them in the ice chest to stay for some time. When you are ready for them you take the bread out and it is like a firm loaf, and you cut it down in slices from the end and cut it into small shapes, and it looks like chocolate. They are served on a plate with horse radish and whipped cream, and I take a lemon, score it, and prick little holes around it and put in bits of parsley, and put that in the centre, and it is very pretty.

"For soups this Winter there are the green turtle and the consommé Royal. Men don't like any cream soup because they get it on their moustaches. When there is to be green turtle soup they let me know before hand and I make that here, because it takes two or three days. Some people like a crab or chicken okra soup. I had one of those last night. Everything for that is cooked in the pot; the raw chicken, a slice of ham fried; then there are tomatoes and green peppers, and when it is cooked it is thickened and strained, carefully skimmed, and when it is all ready for the table there is a little of the breast of chicken put in and a few green okras.

"There is fillet of sole very often for the fish served with shrimp or coral sauce. With those are served little hot-house tomatoes, and I will tell you how they are done. They are peeled free from the skin and the inside taken out, and then comes a French dressing inside, and they are put into a deep kettle and put in salt and ice to freeze, so that the dressing will strike through the tomato and season it all. Then they are filled when they are ready to serve with cucumber that has been chopped fine and the water squeezed out in a napkin and thrown on ice in the napkin until time to serve. Then it is taken out and mixed with the dressing, and a little chopped parsley and the tomatoes are filled with it, and when on a platter or glass dish, with cress around it, looks beautiful, and any one would eat it. It is new this Winter and very nice to serve with fish.

"Most people like a saddle of mutton for a roast, or stewed caboh if they are tired of beef and mutton. But they usually like the mutton pretty well if it is cooked rare and juicy and served with a hot currant jelly sauce with chopped French chestnuts. For vegetables there are potato croquettes, green peppers stuffed with creamed rice, and some people like green beans. Some have one and some two vegetables. The croquettes are made into the shapes of peaches, pears, and apples, with a little stem of parsley in each.

"The potatoes should be crumbed with clear bread crumbs. I always take them from the inside of a stale loaf, have them rubbed through a colander, and then I have a little egg batter ready and dip them in that and then in the crumbs. They are beautiful for fried oysters.

"Some people have a fruit punch for an entrée or terapin, or if they don't care for that cheese croquettes with toasted crackers buttered. Every one likes those. Sometimes they have mushrooms on toast and some have creamed spinach shaped in timbal molds. Those are buttered and a layer of chopped hard-boiled eggs put in and then the spinach, and then set away until they will turn out nicely. With larded sweetbreads with a brown gravy those are very nice. There are two entrées for the dinner, and they can come wherever they are liked.

"The salad and birds come last. There may be a celery salad or the Waldorf-salad of chickory and lettuce, curled celery, and fresh tomatoes, or there can be a salad with apples and celery, two apples to two bunches of dressed celery. That is good with ducks, quail, grouse, or any bird you choose to name. At luncheons very often they do not have birds, but cheese croquettes with salad.

"I don't care for desserts and don't make any unless they want something in a pudding. Yesterday I made a nice whip of cream with strawberries through it because there were children. I whip the cream light, then sweeten it a little, and add a little vanilla. I melt two sheets of the white isinglass in a cup of warm milk and I beat that in after it is cool and put it in the mold and bury it in ice and rock salt to melt. I have some of the cream to whip up plain and flavor with wine or brandy as people like or perhaps a little vanilla to serve around it. In the mousse I made yesterday I put preserved strawberries into the cream before I put it to freeze and flavored the other cream with the juice. Children like the strawberries in it.

"There are a good many people in New York who keep those old Virginia hams, the Todd hams, hanging in their cellars, and they like those for dinner. They are served with a salad, or with broiled larded breasts of chicken. The ham has to be soaked two days and two nights, then it is washed, and put in a deep boiler with part water and part cider, plenty of cider and a cup of sugar. If I can't get cider I use a cup of vinegar with the sugar. Then it has to simmer for four hours, if it is small, not so long, and never stays until it is thoroughly done. The cider has softened it, and when it is ready I put it in a pan and remove the skin, put on a little sugar and cayenne pepper, and brown it in the oven, basting it with champagne. That is the way to cook those Todd hams—bake until they are just nice to slice. Serve it hot, with champagne sauce, with just a little over it to make it moist. It can be served from the pantry, but it is nice for people to see what they are going to have.

"You put a curled paper on the end of the hambone, and perhaps tie a ribbon bow at the upper end. Some just serve a lettuce salad, with French dressing with it, or there can be the broiled, larded breasts of chicken or quail, with a purée of chestnuts and sprigs of parsley on the chestnuts.

"One of the things we have sometimes is the supreme of chicken, chicken breasts stabbed with truffles and served with mushroom sauce and green peas, cresses, and parsley. Puffed sweet potatoes are very good, and some people have them instead of croquettes or with them. You can cut them into different shapes, and the children are wild over them. You have to cut them rather thick and throw into ice water, then throw into boiling lard, and when they have cooked two or three minutes you take them out and put them on brown paper and let them stand if possible where the wind will blow on them until they are cold. Then throw them back into the hot lard, and shake them up in the pot, not stir them, and they will puff up beautifully.

"At a dinner not so elaborate served for Christmas there were tartines, fillet of sole, with shrimp sauce; tomatoes filled with cucumbers, okra soup, turkey with cranberry sauce, and a brown gravy made in the pan with chopped livers. There were croquettes and puffed potatoes served with that dinner, strawberry mousse, celery salad, with cheese croquettes.

"The day of the dinner I go around to the house about 10 o'clock. If there is anything to be boned I usually have had that sent to me to do at home, and I have made the green turtle soup. I take a woman to help me, to look in the oven, and get this, that, and the other, and clear up. I never let any one do any cooking. The girl in the house has enough to do to answer the bell and get the family luncheon and clear up and get the servants' meals, and an early supper for them, without waiting on me, though I used to do everything. Then I get things ready, the salads and everything, and have them all ready the minute I want them. Dinner is not served until 7:30, and that means 7:45. They have a man and a girl usually to assist in the dining room.

"I always ask who is going to carve. If they say the man, I say, hadn't I better do it so that everything will be hot? If the man has to carve in the pantry it may not be, but if it goes up from the kitchen it is sure to be hot. I never begin to cook until 6 o'clock. It will not take a well-trimmed saddle of mutton but an hour to cook, and if it stands and is kept hot after it is cooked it will not be good. I usually recommend two small saddles when there are to be eighteen people, instead of one larger one. The man rings the bell when he is clearing the plates, and then I am ready when he rings a second time to send up the dinner.

"People like boneless shad in the Spring. I didn't know how to do that for a good while. People say, sometimes, let the fishman bone it, but he only takes out the backbone, and every little bone must be drawn out so that every mouthful of the shad can be eaten, and after it is boned it doesn't take five minutes to broil it. Tomato jelly I shape in molds, and with dressed celery in the centre, and when it is clear it is very pretty, but it has to be colored a little. Sometimes I mold pâté de foie gras in chicken jelly."

A RAILROAD BUILDER'S VIEWS.

Montreal Man Talks of Canadian Progress and China's Future.

David D. Mann of Montreal, who, with his associates, has built thousands of miles of railroad on this continent, is at the Waldorf-Astoria. Just now Mr. Mann is engaged in the construction of the Canadian Northern Railway.

"The road," he said, "will run from Port Arthur to Winnipeg, and thence to Edmonton, a distance of 1,200 miles. Where it may be continued later on is problematical. I built portions of the Canadian Pacific Road, but the Canadian Northern is an entirely independent corporation. It has no business relations with other companies.

"About 500 miles of the road have been completed, but five years will probably elapse before the whole system is finished.

"About 800 miles of the country traversed is rich in wheat lands and cattle herds. North of Lake Superior there are rich deposits of gold, silver, copper, and iron. Railroad communication is all that is necessary for the profitable development of the country. Then, too, there is plenty of lumber.

"Business was never better in Canada. In all branches of trade everybody is at work. The people of the Dominion are loyal to Great Britain, and it would be an easy matter to raise 20,000 men to go to South Africa. More than half that number are clamoring to go. The Canadians are perfectly satisfied, and no people on the face of the earth have more privileges seven days in the week. They respect the laws with which no reasonable persons will find fault.

"I have just returned from China, where the construction of railroads is under serious consideration. The Flowery Kingdom is replete with grand possibilities. One great set-back is what is known as the 'lekin' tax. That permits the Mandarin in every province to tax goods in transit. Railroads will do more than anything else to eradicate this outrageous system of taxation. I am a great believer in a grand future for China under properly regulated conditions."

BROADWAY FIRE ALARMS.

False Calls and the Timely Discovery of Dangerous Tenement Blaze.

Four alarms were rung in for fires in Broadway between 12:20 and 1 o'clock this morning. Two of the alarms proved to be false.

The first alarm came in from the automatic box at 612 Broadway. While the firemen were looking for the fire flames were seen in the tenement at 113 West Houston Street, the first floor of which is used as a dry goods store by Jacob Jacowitz.

The flames spread so rapidly that Chief Croker, who had charge of the firemen, sent in a second alarm. The firemen soon had the flames extinguished with a loss of $1,500 to the building and Jacowitz's stock.

The building is occupied by sixteen families, and these people ran to the street, many of them, in their night clothing. They were greatly excited, but no one was injured.

During the progress of the fire some sparks from an engine standing in front of 612 Broadway, where the first alarm came from, dropped into the slot of the cable road, setting fire to a lot of waste cotton and oil. The flames shot about twenty-five feet in the air and burned for several minutes.

A few minutes later another alarm was rung in from the automatic box at 576 Broadway, a seven-story building, but the firemen found no cause for it.

Syndicate Buys Two Lake Steamers.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 30.—Parks Foster, general manager of the Owen Line of lake steamers, to-day sold to a syndicate of Detroit and Chicago vesselmen the steamships Parks Foster and Ira J. Owens for $220,000. President McVetty of the Detroit Dry Dock Company is the principal of the syndicate. The Ira J. Owens is a steamer of 1,753 tons, and was built in Cleveland in 1887. The Parks Foster's tonnage is 1,720. They are twin vessels, each 282 feet length, 39 feet beam, and 19 feet depth.

HORSES PERISH IN FLAMES.

Three Alarm Blaze Next to Dr. H. D. Gill's Veterinary Establishment.

A fire, which looked so threatening at the beginning, as to cause three alarms to be sent in, started on the first floor of the four-story brick stable at 156 East Fifty-seventh Street at 10:45 o'clock last night. The place is owned by A. J. Kaplan.

Flames burst from one of the windows so fiercely that twelve engines, four trucks, and four battalion chiefs were summoned to the fire, which gained headway rapidly for a time. There were thirty horses in the building.

The attention of the firemen was directed at the beginning of the fire to the New York College of Veterinary Surgeons, at 154, run by Dr. H. D. Gill, who lives on the top floor with his family. All the inmates of the place had to leave, and the children were carried out by Dr. Gill and Policeman Godley of the East Fifty-first Street Station. There were a number of horses and some dogs in the place, and they were got out safely and taken to a near-by stable.

The firemen fought the fire from the roofs of adjoining buildings, and they ran hose lines through houses on Third Avenue, Lexington Avenue, and on Fifty-seventh Street, controlling the flames in half an hour.

Many of the horses in the stable broke from their stalls and scrambled about during the fire to get away from the flames. Nobody dared go into the burning building after them. Only six of the horses were got out alive, the rest being burned or suffocated. One horse, old and blind, will probably have to be shot. Two of the burned animals were a team belonging to Dr. H. D. Nicoll of Fifty-seventh Street and Park Avenue, who also had a coach and set of harness, in all valued at nearly $2,000.

On the top floor of the building were eleven trained dogs, the property of Harry Tyson, who was to take them to Philadelphia for exhibition to-day. All but two of the dogs were taken out alive. They were Reddy, a poodle, and Jack, a black and tan.

Besides eleven sick horses in Dr. Gill's place there were a number of animals used by the Board of Health for anti-toxin experiments, and three valuable trotting horses. One is Jack, who won the Speedway Cup, and is owned by Mrs. Gill. Two others are Iron Bar and Prince, owned by Cord Meyer. There were also two prize dogs—Tommy Pickle, a bull terrier, and a fox terrier owned by Police Inspector Kane. Benjamin Rosenfeld, who kept a tailor shop on the ground floor of the building, suffered almost a total loss.

During the fire a steam gauge on Chief Croker's automobile blew out and scared a number of people standing near it. It did no damage and was patched up so that Chief Croker could return in it.

The fire was out by 11:30. Water had done damage to the saloon of F. H. Meyer, at No. 158, and to Dr. Gill's place. Chief Croker estimated the loss at $20,000. No cause for the fire is known.

HER ADOPTED CHILD GONE.

Mrs. Oakley Believes a Woman Has Kidnapped Annie Hagan.

Annie Hagan, twelve years of age, the adopted daughter of Mrs. J. W. Oakley of 1,280 Hoe Avenue, has disappeared from her home. Mrs. Oakley thinks that she has been lured away by a woman.

The police of the Tremont Station have sent out an alarm for the child. She is described as being small for her age, with a wealth of short curly hair and large blue eyes. She wore a small plaid brown dress, a green double-breasted coat, and a black Alpine hat. She has not been seen since Dec. 20.

Mrs. Oakley said that last April she visited the Home for Destitute Children, in White Plains, N. Y., for the purpose of adopting a child. She was struck with the beauty of Annie Hagan. She learned that her mother, a widow, lived in Peekskill. The officers of the institution told Mrs. Oakley that the child was one of the most tractable that they had received in years; that she was excessively fond of children, and assisted in the care of the little ones at White Plains.

Mrs. Oakley lately noticed that the girl had plenty of money to spend. She thinks that a woman has taken a fancy to the chid and by means of pennies has induced her to leave home for the purpose of taking care of children. Mrs. Oakley is as much distressed over the disappearance of "Curls," as Annie is known in the neighborhood, as if she were one of her own children.

STABBED IN HIS SHOP.

Italian Fruit Dealer's Probably Fatal Fight with Three Thieves.

Peter Deferst, an Italian fruit dealer at 430 East Twenty-third Street, was attacked in his shop about 6 o'clock last night by three men and probably fatally wounded by being stabbed with a knife in the abdomen. The police, who are working upon the case, believe that it was premeditated robbery. The neighborhood around the Italian's place of business is darker than usual on account of the destruction of an electric light plant supplying that locality during the Twenty-fourth Street fire last Friday night.

The Italian was burning candles in his store, and he says the men took advantage of the dim light to hold him and attempt to rob him. He is known to have saved money, but the robbers did not get any of it, so far as can be learned. He fought them off, cutting one in the head with a knife after he was stabbed, and then they all fled. He followed them to Twenty-third Street and First Avenue, where he fell from exhaustion. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Frank Barry of 441 East Twenty-third Street, a newsdealer, was arrested by Detective Corr late last night on suspicion. He denied being anywhere near the place at the time of the assault. An Italian, however, said he saw the man about the place at that time, the police claim. The police say Barry has been spending $50 a day lately.

Morphine Overcomes a Teacher.

Miss Jennie Hall, twenty-six years old, of 224 West Forty-second Street, a school teacher, was taken to Bellevue Hospital last night, suffering from an overdose of morphine. The woman some years ago was forced to undergo an operation, during which she took morphine. It is said that she became addicted to the use of the drug and took an overdose of it yesterday.

The President Praised in Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—There was a large attendance at the annual meeting of the Essex Club at the Parker House this afternoon. The speeches were notable for their expressions of warm approval of the Philippine policy of President McKinley. George Von L. Meyer, the President of the club, presided, and among the guests was ex-Congressman Lemuel E. Quigg of New York.

Virginia Druggist Commits Suicide.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 30.—B. R. Hood, a druggist, of Smithfield, committed suicide yesterday by taking laudanum.

St. Louis and the Chicago Canal.

From The St. Louis Republic.

It appears safe to predict that the Chicago Drainage Canal will not be opened under the permit granted by ex-Secretary of War Alger. St. Louis claims that the permit so issued lapsed when Congress convened; that Alger had power to issue the permit only in recess of Congress. There is every indication that St. Louis will be able to enforce this contention in the Federal courts. Whether St. Louis can do more than this, whether she can establish her claim that Missouri would be injured by the opening of the canal so that Congress will refuse consent or require adequate assurance that no other State will be injured by the canal; whether, if Congress, over St. Louis's protest, permits the opening, the Federal courts will interfere in behalf of St. Louis remains to be seen. St. Louis should fight the opening of the canal at every stage.

A Country Lawyer's Income.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

There is evident misapprehension in the belief that practicing law in a country town means a life spent just a little beyond the reach of starvation. Between 1885 and 1897 the late John Sheridan of Paola, Kan., took in $50,000 for legal services.

The Minister's Perplexities.

From The Boston Christian Register.

When a minister is settled over a parish, he very seldom knows exactly why he is settled; and, when he is dismissed, he does not often know precisely why he is not wanted.

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OHIO'S VALUATION METHOD.

Far-reaching Effects of the Decision Respecting Telephones.

From The Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

The decision of the Ohio Supreme Court holding that the telephones of the Bell Company shall be taxed on their rental value instead of their actual cost, is one of the most important rulings on the subject of taxation that has been handed down since that which sustained the validity of the Nichols law, taxing franchises. The decision in the telephone case is, in effect, simply an extension of the general principles of taxation upon which the Nichols law is based. Manifestly it will be far-reaching in its effect. If telephones are taxed on their rental value, it is apparent the same method of valuation will apply to every device operated in a similar manner.

The Bell telephones are not sold outright. They are rented to the Central Union Company, which operates them in Ohio. The actual cost of each telephone is said to be about $3.40, and heretofore they have been listed at this valuation for taxation. The Bell Company exacts a rental of $14 a year, net, for each telephone, four times its actual cost. Computed on the legal rate of interest, the rental value of each telephone would be $233. Whether they shall be listed at this figure, or only two-thirds of it, in conformity with the general rule of appraisement of property for taxation, is not known. It is expected that this and other important points involved will be elucidated in the decision, which is to be reported fully.

Ohio has taken advanced ground upon the question of taxation, and it is notable that other States have followed her lead. Progress in this State has been along the line of equalizing the burdens of taxation. The Nichols law was a long stride in this direction, but it is obvious the limit has not yet been reached. The decision of the Supreme Court in the telephone case will remedy a manifest injustice not reached by the Nichols law. The general principle of the taxation of franchises has worked no hardships and will not so long as it is applied within the limits of sound business policy. On the other hand, it has increased the revenue of the State, placing its finances upon a solid basis, without increasing the burdens of the people.

Ex-President Harrison and His Dogs.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Ex-President Harrison, in a faded velvet suit, on his way for a hunting trip from Indianapolis Thursday, was dragged through the waiting room of the Union Station by two big dogs which he had in chains. He gave them slack, and immediately they showed symptoms of wanting to lie down. Then they would start in opposite directions and almost pull the General's arm off. He seemed to be having as much fun out of it as the dogs, and when they got him tangled up in the chains he laughed as loudly as the people who witnessed the scene. The General had promised Hamilton County friends to undertake to bag some of their game. He is the only man in Indiana who is not stopped by farmers whose lands are posted against hunting.

Not Disposed to Recede.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Keldon—You wouldn't believe it, I suppose, if anybody should tell you that a cat eats straw?

Stout—No, I shouldn't believe it.

Keldon—Well, it's a fact. I saw a cat doing it this morning.

Stout—Well, you heard what I said.

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COMPANION.—As companion to some one that would appreciate a practical, intelligent mind; am experienced as a reader; have a most soothing voice; also experienced in nursing and in teaching the English branches; adaptability; if allowed part time to study would take small compensation; I need a good home. Is there not some one that needs me? W., 2,711 Broadway.

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COOK.—By competent young woman; good cook; wash and iron; small private family; city reference. Call, three days, 310 East 31st St.; ring four times.

COOK.—By French cook; lately landed; in private family; no wash; reference. Louise, 161 West 28th St.

COOK.—By Danish West Indian lady, colored, as first-class cook in private family; best city references. Cook, Box 335, 1,269 Broadway.

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BUTLER.—By young Frenchman as butler in private house. Advertiser, 236 West 20th St.

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WANTED—Second man; Frenchman; unmarried; must understand care of furnace, windows, and silver; wages, $30; personal reference required from last employer; reply by letter, A., Box 320, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

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†Kaiser W. d. G...Jan. 4 †Lahn.....Jan. 23
Trave.....Jan. 16 Aller.....Jan. 30
Kaiser W. d. Gr. calls at Cherb'g & Southampton "Twin-screw Expr. Steamer.
OELRICHS & CO., NO. 5 BROADWAY.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
Naples and Genoa via Gibraltar by Express Steamers.
Sailing at 11 A. M.
*F. Bismarck....Jan. 3 †Kaiser Wm. II...Jan. 27
*Columbia.....Jan. 9 †Werra.....Feb. 3
†Ems.....Jan. 20 *F. Bismarck...Feb. 10
For Alexandria, Egypt, on Jan. 3 and Jan. 9. Return tickets available for steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris & Cherbourg.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. North

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

Washington to Enjoy New Year's in an Old-Fashioned Way.

GENEROUS FUND FOR LAWTON

Dog Scare in the District of Columbia—Superiority of Krupp Armor Plate —Senate and Pensions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The New Year will be observed here, in a social way, something after the old fashion, but in the matter of calling there promises to be a smaller observance of the former custom, which has been dying out year by year. Washington set the fashion for Presidents, when he was first President, and came near to abandoning it before he went out, in consequence of the unhappy inharmony of politicians and the outrageous personal abuse to which he was subjected—abuse with which later Presidential detraction, even within the last twelve years, seems mild and inconsequential by comparison.

Presidents since Washington have discovered, in the size and temper of the crowds that waited upon them at the White House on New Year's morning, the effects of partisan rancor, and doubtless have wished for a moment that as private citizens they might resent the slight put upon the Chief Magistrate. President McKinley has been fortunate as most of his predecessors have not in avoiding personal opposition. The White House reception on Monday, to which no one is bidden and to which everybody may come, promises to be large and diverse, as it naturally must be with the gates thrown back for all the citizens of the United States who can get through them, in double file, between 12 o'clock and 3.

There will be a special attraction in the White House observance on Monday. Admiral Dewey will go through the Blue Room at the head of the body of naval officers on duty or resident in Washington. Not since Admiral David D. Porter made his last official call upon a President, wearing the four stars indicating that rank in the wearer, has so much naval distinction graced the New Year's reception. Later callers are not likely to see Admiral Dewey, for with his wife and Mrs. McLean, together with a very large party of young lady assistants, he is to receive the officers of the navy, the army, and the Marine Corps between 12:30 and 2:30 at the house of Mrs. McLean. The official receptions will be large.

Private receptions will be fewer and smaller than ever. Twenty years ago pages of space were used in the papers to announce the names of persons intending to receive and those who would not receive calls. Gradually the list has become shorter, until now it is confined almost exclusively to persons whose names seldom appear in any other way as social figures. The card basket at the door takes the place of the former announcement that advertisers would not be at home on New Year's Day.

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The War Department has learned during the week that the tendency in the country to appreciate and be generous to our eminent and valuable defenders has not been seriously impaired in consequence of some rude manifestations of disapproval of certain actions that were made the occasion of deep distress to a universally admired hero. The response to the announcement that a fund would be raised to place the widow of Major Gen. Lawton out of the reach of want for the rest of her life, providing her not only with an unincumbered home, but with the means to maintain it and to provide for her children for many years, has been so generous and quick as to give assurance that the modest and courageous Lawton was appreciated at his full worth by his fellow-citizens.

Gen. Corbin is confident that the fund will reach to $50,000 before the subscriptions cease, and that will be twice as much as was looked for when the announcement was made that the army would endeavor to give Mrs. Lawton assurance of its practical sympathy. It is regarded as altogether probable that Congress will allow to Mrs. Lawton a full year's pay—$7,500—of a Major General, just as Congress allows a year's pay to the widow of a member of either House dying during his term. Then there are propositions to give the widow a pension, which may be as much as $2,500 a year. It seems probable that in this case there will be no ground for complaint that devotion to duty and the intelligent and useful performance of it have been disregarded. On the other hand, the effort to raise a fund for a "Schley Home" has languished. It was an ill-advised undertaking, and it received a decided local setback when the tumult was created about another "home" provided by popular subscription.

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Every man who has a soft spot for dogs in his anatomy is provoked to compassion by the appearance on the streets of dogs secure from the dog catcher because they wear muzzles, and is stirred to something like rage by the frequent sight of alarmed and muzzleless dogs that manifest every sign of alarm at the approach of human beings and are continually scampering off as if they had become impressed with the idea that every moving thing on two legs is a dog catcher ready to swoop down upon them with nets and a wagon to carry them off to the pound and to the smothering box and its charcoal fire. Just where and by whom the dog scare in the District was started may not be worth while hunting up, but the Commissioners of the District have become thoroughly imbued with the notion that this city is a centre of infection; that rabies is a disease to be feared and carefully watched and stamped out, and that to prevent the development of it and so exterminate it, all dogs, whether bitten by other dogs or not, shall be restrained by muzzles.

Scientific support has been given to the action of the authorities by Dr. D. E. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry in the Department of Agriculture, who has published here a paper on "The Reality of Rabies and the Importance of Its Control." He insists that there is such a disease as rabies; that the experience of Great Britain in putting muzzles on dogs demonstrates the usefulness of that precaution in reducing the number of cases, and that the disease is more prevalent in Winter than in Summer. That may be so in France, England, and Germany, but his figures for Washington show that of 35 cases here since 1895, 9 were noted in Winter, 4 in the Spring, and 6 in the Summer, and 16 in the Autumn. The sellers of muzzles are doing a good business, and are suggesting the advisability now of muzzling cats, which are subject to rabies just as dogs are.

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Under the prohibition placed upon the Navy Department by the Naval Appropriation bill of the last session of Congress, it has been found impossible to armor our new battleships or to make any contracts for armoring new ships authorized by the last Congress. It was only by consenting to the Senate proposition to limit the cost of plates to $300 a ton that the bill got through at all, as a very determined stand was taken by those who entertained the belief that the price demanded by the steel plate makers was excessive and ought to be reduced, even if the Government was obliged to set up its own establishment to obtain steel plates at a lower cost. Russia, having no notion that the Government should resolve to make cheap iron or steel, contracted for the building of an armored cruiser in Philadelphia, with plates of the modern Krupp steel for protection. The first trial of this plate was made on Thursday at Indian Head proving ground. While it did not answer the complaint that Krupp steel plates ought not to cost $600 a ton, it appears to have demonstrated that a Krupp plate of eight-inch thickness is equal in resistance to our Harveized plates of ten to twelve inches in thickness. This is the plate with which the Retvisan is to be provided, and which will assure all needed security with a great saving in weight, to be employed as the constructors may deem advisable. The navy must, it is admitted, provide the new battleships with the best possible armor. If it is to be made by the Government a plant must be obtained. Some members of the Naval Committees of the two houses have asked the question whether the Government has not acquired ownership of the steel plate mills by reason of the fact that when the production was undertaken the makers of plate were paid high prices with the understanding that they were to get the cost of the plant out of the contract. Yet the Government has gone on paying high prices ever since, the presumption being that the plants have long ago been paid for in contracts at rates higher than they should have been.

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Commissioner Evans seems to have been backed up very well by the Senate Committee on Pensions in the rules adopted by that body to govern its treatment of pension cases that come before it. They declare that they will not go beyond $50 a month in granting pensions to widows of officers. Then all cases that come before the committee having been rejected or approved by the Pension Office will not be entertained for a year after the action of the Pension Bureau. This is in approbation of the efficiency of the Pension Office, and is only to be departed from in the cases of persons who are more than seventy years of age or in cases rejected because they could not for technical reasons be taken up by the Pension Bureau. No cases will be entertained at all until it has been shown that they have been submitted to the Pension Bureau or that they have no status in that bureau. Claims pending and not acted upon in the Pension Bureau are not to be entertained, nor will propositions be considered to restore to the rolls widows dropped for remarriage, unless the applicant was a widow during the soldier's service and is now a widow in actual need. Brothers and sisters of soldiers who expect to secure pensions for that reason are all warned that it will be useless to apply to the Pension Committee of the Senate. The presumption is that the same course will be adopted in taking up bills that get into the Senate from the House, even if they have obtained sanction in the lower branch of Congress.

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Prominent officers of the Government are complaining of a species of annoyance to which occasionally they are subjected, and for which they admit their inability to suggest or provide an adequate remedy. From time to time, and particularly during the last week, very sensational and scandalous reports have appeared in newspapers printed out of the District of Columbia. They charged officers of the United States with practices deliberately unlawful, and if true would have rendered the offenders subject to be deprived of office and of their personal liberty. Promptly upon the appearance of these stories the representative or representatives of the papers in which they were published have appeared before the officers alluded to to ask them what they have to say touching the accusations. The usual reply has been to refuse to discuss the accusations, either to deny or explain them. On more than one occasion a reporter has made his way to the man he sought to say that he was not responsible for Washington dispatches carrying grave charges, but that dispatches not sent by the offices here, or dispatches sent with correct reports, have been repeatedly altered after transmission, for what purpose the writers could not explain. The result of this practice, and of the annoyance experienced by men who find themselves arraigned before an irresponsible tribunal is to make public officers more reticent to those with whom they can speak frankly without fear of being misrepresented. The effect upon the average man with whom newspaper men come in contact is to give the impression that too many of them are blackguards unfit to be admitted to confidence. The public officer here cannot be properly complained of as too reticent. And the body of correspondents generally has justified the confidence reposed in its members. Most of them know more things that they could print, but do not, than would be comfortable for public men who might see them in print.

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Sir Henry Irving has enjoyed not only a week of good patronage of his performances, without a crush, but he has been the guest of many prominent persons at luncheons and after-the-play suppers and receptions. Secretary of War Root invited him to his house to meet a small company of official, army, and society people; Sir Julian Pauncefote gave him a luncheon, and on Thursday he was entertained by Postmaster General Smith. One day he called upon the President at the White House, and was presented by Secretary Root and Postmaster General Smith, both of whom he had met before. When shown the "war room" at the White House, Mr. Irving expressed great interest in the facilities provided for keeping the President informed of the operations of fleets and armies, and was especially gratified to discover that there were maps with marked positions to illustrate the operations of the British Army in the South African campaign. E. G. D.

THE CERCLE FRANCAIS BALL.

Elaborate Decorative Scheme in View for Madison Square Garden.

One of the most elaborate schemes of decoration for the interior of Madison Square Garden yet attempted is that planned for the carnival and masquerade ball of the Cercle Français de l'Harmonie, which will be held on the night of Jan. 15.

The interior of the great building will be transformed into a huge pagoda, the high roof being entirely concealed by a canopy of white and gold cloth, which will hang in wide folds from the centre and be carried in graceful curves to the walls. A number of large National flags will be festooned in balloon form from the apex of the canopy. The color effect will be brought out strongly by 2,000 incandescent lamps strung above the canopy of white, gold, and the National colors.

A promenade twenty feet wide, extending around the dancing surface, will be marked off by a series of thirty decorative columns, fifteen feet high, made of staff. These will be connected by festoons of evergreen, from which 860 colored Venetian lanterns will be suspended. Palms and other tropical plants will be used in the decoration of the boxes. Strings of signal flags, festooned from the apex of the canopy roof to the top of each column around the promenade, will complete the scheme.

FUNERAL OF A MAINE VICTIM.

Chaplain Chidwick Conducts the Services for Frederick Holzer.

The funeral of Frederick Holzer, twenty-two years of age, one of the victims of the battleship Maine, took place from Cecilia Hall yesterday morning. At 9 o'clock the members of the Cecilia Society to the number of fifty gathered in the hall and at the same hour a company of forty marines and eight sailors from the navy yard, under the command of Lieut. Dewey, a nephew of Admiral Dewey, landed from a tug at the foot of East Seventy-ninth Street. The marines and sailors marched at once to the hall.

On the arrival of the marines and sailors, at 9:30 o'clock, the members of the society gathered about the coffin containing the body, and while the American flag was removed and the naval ensign substituted, sang the hymn, "Above the Skies." The coffin was borne to the hearse by six sailors and the funeral procession was then formed. First came a detail of police, then a band, then the detail of marines and sailors, and then the hearse with the six sailors as escorts. Fifty coaches, containing the mourners and the friends and relatives of the deceased followed.

The procession moved down Avenue A to Eighty-first Street, thence to First Avenue to Eighty-seventh Street, and to St. Joseph's Church. As the coffin was borne into the church the members of Cecilia Society aided by the choir sang "Libera." The church was crowded to the doors, and large numbers of people stood in the street to watch the removal of the coffin from the hearse to the church.

Solemn requiem mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Chidwick, the Chaplain of the battleship Maine. He was assisted by Fathers Weber and Stack. Father Lamell, the rector of the church, acted as Master of Ceremonies.

After the services the body was removed to the hearse and the procession went to the Ninety-second Street Ferry, and thence to St. John's Cemetery. A firing party of seventeen marines accompanied the body and fired three volleys at the grave.

Brockton Shoe Record Broken.

BROCKTON, Mass., Dec. 30.—Over half a million cases of shoes were shipped from this city during the year 1899, the exact number being 524,185. This is the largest in the history of the trade in this city, and is an increase over last year of 46,482 cases. These figures mean that more than 11,000,000 pairs of shoes were shipped, not including thousands of pairs sent by mail, of which no record is kept.

Mrs. Eddy Gives Her Son $25,000.

LEAD, S. D., Dec. 30.—Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy of Boston, the Christian Scientist, has given her son, George Glover, of this city, a Christmas present consisting of a check for $10,000 and a clear title to a $15,000 dwelling house.

WHAT INTERESTS CHICAGO

The Steads Order a Pro-British Book on South Africa.

Appliance for Securing Pure Warm Air —Grocers Fight the Glucose Trust —Mr. Moody's Career.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—The Rev. W. D. Mackenzie, Professor of Theology in the Chicago Theological Seminary and pastor of the New England Congregational Church, has been asked by the Steads of London to write a book for them on South African affairs. The volume is to deal with the life of Cecil Rhodes, his character, and career; the real Paul Krüger, his strength and his weakness; the causes of the present war, viewed from behind the scenes, and a graphic story of the races and personalities, the geography, and history of that section in which the whole world is now interested. The reason that the Rev. Dr. William Douglas Mackenzie has been chosen to act as historian for this remote land is that he was born there, and was the son of the Rev. Dr. John Mackenzie, who lived in South Africa for forty years as a missionary, and who knew intimately all of the persons who have taken prominent parts in the heavy drama of the Transvaal. He was, in fact, one of the most remarkable and far-seeing persons who was ever identified with part of the country, his attitude being pro-British to an extreme, and the position of his son being no less pronounced. Dr. Mackenzie openly declares for imperialism of the sort "that has succeeded so magnificently in India."

PLANS OF THE ZIONISTS.

The plan of the Jews to purchase the Holy Land for the occupation of their race has been much discussed in Chicago during the last week as a result of the meeting of the Knights of Zion at Porge's Hall. Hundreds of members of the order were present, including delegates from other cities. One of the chief moving spirits has been Leon Zolotkoff, delegate to the third congress of Zionists at Basle, Switzerland, held last August. A number of the leading Jews of this city are deeply interested in the scheme of purchasing Palestine for purposes of colonization, feeling it to be a benevolent undertaking of the first magnitude. It would be a haven for the oppressed of their race from all countries, they maintain. There are several thousand members of the organization in this city.

WIDE WAGON TIRES FAVORED.

An ordinance compelling the use of wide tires on all vehicles used upon the streets of Chicago was introduced before the City Council several months ago, which will soon come up for consideration, and is likely to be passed. The desire for it is strong at the City Hall, where it is claimed that the use of wide tires would have an enormous effect in saving the pavements and easing the labor of horses. The exact width of the regulation tire is not yet decided upon, but it is to be not less than four inches. Mr. Crossette, the Street Cleaning Commissioner, says that wide tires would preserve instead of destroy asphalt; that instead of cutting it in ruts it would roll it down. Wagonmakers are inevitably interested in this subject, and one of them has invented a wide tire with a flange on it so that if it became necessary to use a street car track, the wide tire would not prevent it. It is hoped that before the wide tire ordinance comes up for consideration, an accompanying clause will be prepared, limiting the load to be hauled by a team. Between four and five tons should be the limit of burden for a single team, though it is the practice of some teamsters to compel two horses to haul seven or eight tons.

DWIGHT L. MOODY'S CAREER.

The death of Dwight L. Moody has brought up many recollections of him here, where he began his man's work. The story of the evangelist's life is on the shelves of the Chicago Historical Society, and discovers the fact that he came to this city in 1856.

In 1858 the directory agent enters him in the city book as a clerk at 255 Wabash Avenue. In 1862 he is enrolled in the city directory as a missionary, with a room in the Methodist Church block. In 1865 the directory shows that he accepted his first permanent pastorate, his charge being the Illinois Street Mission Church. The number of pupils of the Sunday school attached to this mission was 900. Later his address shows him to be President of the Young Men's Christian Association. In 1872 his name appears as Superintendent of the North Side Tabernacle. The record of his founding of the great undenominational common church, which now stands at the corner of Chicago Avenue and Clark Street, is of a sort not to be found in directories. It involves the story of the genius of the man, who, by simple, homely, unimaginative means, called about him vast crowds of common people, and who, moreover, retained a hold upon them that was lifelong or of many years' duration. The largest religious meetings ever held in Chicago were in the seventies, when crowds gathered in a vast, temporary tabernacle to listen to his talking and to the singing of his associate, Sankey. Many sermons have been preached upon him in this city, not a few of which entirely overestimated the man's gifts. He was without the finer qualities of the mind—without poetry, intellectual passion, or scholarship. A simple, direct, earnest preacher, believing what he talked, a magnificent organizer, and a practical, honest, unaffected leader of undeviating ideas, tremendous industry, and the one splendid conviction of the divine destiny of the human soul.

SCHEME OF HOUSE VENTILATION.

W. D. Boyce, the Dearborn Street publisher, is preparing to hibernate in an atmosphere of hot air, dried and renovated to suit. He has invented a system which will supply him with heat, ventilation, and fresh air in unlimited quantities, minus Chicago dirt. The suite which he is to heat and ventilate consists of two large rooms and a bathroom. In the attic above is the machinery. A square room of three compartments is the essential part of the contrivance. In the first room is a window which stands always open. Opposite the window are two wooden frames covered with a black, porous cloth. The air coming through the window passes through these screens, which catch all the dirt, dust, and impurities. Beyond the screens is a second compartment wide enough to accommodate a steam radiator. The radiator is located opposite an opening in the zinc partition between the second and third compartments. Coming through the screens the air is heated by the radiator and passes on to the third compartment. At one end of this is a circular opening leading into a circular box containing a fan about four feet in diameter. The fan, operated by a motor, creates a draught by revolving, and thus draws in the heated air, and then sends it into a large galvanized iron tube extending the entire length of the apartment below.

Branching off from the main pipe are five other pipes extending to the sides of the ceilings of the rooms below. By means of these pipes the heated and cleaned air is carried into an open space completely circling the ceiling. The space is like a small oak box, and it really forms part of the finishings of the apartments. At the bottom of the box there is a small slit for the air to escape into the rooms. In the bathroom there is a reostat, which controls the electric power and consequently the velocity of the fan. Attached to a radiator outside of the air room above is a thermostat, which regulates the steam pressure and keeps it at an even temperature. In warm weather the steam is reduced or turned off, and Mr. Boyce has normal temperature purified. The rest of the system consists of a large fireplace which will allow the air to escape after it has been used. It is the expectation of the inventor that he will be able in this manner to protect himself from the filthy air of the town.

GROCERS FIGHT GLUCOSE TRUST.

About a year ago the Glucose Syrup Refining Company issued circulars notifying jobbers that on and after Feb. 1, 1899, all cash discount would be abolished. This action raised a storm of protest from the jobbers, who are obliged to allow the retailers a cash discount. The Sugar Trust paid no attention to the protests, however, and issued another circular last November, stating that after Jan. 1, 1900, the company would abolish the guarantee on corn products. This last proposition has aroused the Wholesale Grocers' Association to action. The jobbers object to being compelled to stand the loss in every case where goods have not been properly manufactured, and therefore spoil on the hands of retailers, when it is too late to make complaint. Many of the syrups sent out do not have the proper body for Summer use, and easily ferment, particularly if the manufacturing has not been of a scrupulously careful sort. To lose because of bad work on the part of the manufacturers is not to the liking of the jobbers, and a call for a meeting of the wholesale grocers was signed by the officers of many State associations. The call may be considered a declaration of war against the Sugar Trust in the event of its refusal to accede to the demands of the jobbers in syrups and jellies.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS EXCITED.

There is much exciting discussion among the students of the University of Chicago as to whether or not a denominational spirit controls the great school. It is the proud boast of professors and students that it does not, yet a professor has recently been disciplined for speaking words which are declared to be not orthodox. It is also noteworthy that in the sociological and psychological classes all that is most radical and experimental is discussed with vaunting independence. It is said by the students that this intellectual revolt is inevitable. At any rate, it exists, and the young professors of the philosophies are said to be the leaders in these excursions into the realms of untrammeled thought.

The forces for practical democracy are earnestly at work, not the least influential of which is the Settlements, of which there are now eleven, all of them in prosperous condition and increasing in influence and in possessions—possessions which are the common property of all in the neighborhood who choose to avail themselves of the privileges offered. R. B. P.

FRANK D. CROFT DEAD.

Brother of the Surveyor Was Hurt in an Accident Dec. 12.

Frank D. Croft, forty-seven years of age, a carpet dealer at 26 and 28 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and brother of Silas C. Croft, Surveyor of the Port, died at his home, 28 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, yesterday morning from the result of injuries received on Dec. 12. On that day Mr. Croft was crossing One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street at Fifth Avenue, and was run over by a milk wagon. Both his legs were broken and he received other bodily injuries.

He was removed to his home and attended by Drs. Demorest and Donovan. Up to 11 o'clock Friday night he was thought to be improving, but at that hour he began to fail until at 1 o'clock he died.

The driver of the milk wagon after the accident hurried away and has not been seen since.

EX-POLICEMAN HANNIGAN FREE.

Governor Grants Jacob Riis's Petition and Pardons Him.

Jacob A. Riis, who has been instrumental in making improvements in the conditions of the east side poor, received a letter at his office, 301 Mulberry Street, yesterday morning from Gov. Roosevelt. The letter was as follows:

Executive Mansion,
Albany, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1899.

My Dear Jake: Happy New Year to you and yours, and as a New Year's gift take the pardon of Policeman Hannigan. The papers were forwarded to the prison this morning. Always yours,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Policeman Hannigan, on Thanksgiving Day, 1897, saw a crowd of boys playing football in the street at One Hundred and Seventh Street, between First and Second Avenues. He attempted to disperse the boys. One of them, Frank McNally, sixteen years old, who lived in One Hundred and Seventh Street, picked up the ball and started to run away with it. Hannigan who was in citizen's clothes, pursued him, but failed to gain on the boy. When at One Hundred and Second Street, in First Avenue, Hannigan fired at the boy in order to stop him. He hit McNally in the back.

Hannigan was subsequently tried and sentenced to two years in prison for felonious assault.

Mr. Riis has been endeavoring to secure his pardon from the Governor, and was much gratified at the action of Gov. Roosevelt in finally acceding to his request.

An Extraordinary Number To-morrow.

All interested in the condition and prospects of finance, trade, and commerce should procure a copy of THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow, Jan. 1, which will include a thirty-two-page supplement containing special articles from men of recognized authority on the various phases of the prevailing prosperity in all lines of business. The writers also show by a convincing array of facts and figures why prosperity has come to stay. The newspaper with the supplement will be sold at the usual price—one cent per cop . Order it in advance of your newsdealer to-day.—Adv.

Stern Brothers

Tuesday, January 2d, and succeeding days
Annual Sale of
Household Linens
from the leading Scotch, Irish and German Manufacturers
at the following Exceptionally Low Prices

Table Cloths, 2 x 2 yards,		$1.38, 1.80, 2.00
2 x 2½ "		$1.75, 2.25, 2.50
2 x 3 "		$2.20, 2.65, 3.00
Napkins, Breakfast size,	per dozen	$1.50, 1.75, 2.25
Dinner size,	" "	$1.95, 2.38, 2.95
Bleached Table Damasks,	per yard	68c, 85, 95
Huck Towels, Hemmed,	per dozen	$1.20, 1.75, 2.00
Hemstitched,	" "	$1.75, 2.00, 2.95
Turkish Bath Towels,	" "	$1.75, 2.25, 2.95
Pure Linen Sheets, large size, per pair		$3.25, 3.95, 5.25
Pure Linen Pillow Cases, 22½ x 36, per pair		75c, 85, 98
Crochet Bed Spreads, large size,		85c, 95, 1.20
Marseilles Bed Spreads, "		$1.50, 1.95, 2.25

Stern Brothers

Annual January Sale
in their
Ladies' Cloak Departments
Tuesday,

Coats, of Cheviots, Kerseys and Oxfords lined with satin or taffeta silk, at $6.85, $8.75, $11.00

Golf Capes, of English reversible plaids, at $6.75, $9.38, $12.25

Velour Jackets, trimmed with fur, or embroidered with jet, at $21.50, $24.75

With the remainder of this season's
Imported Garments and Evening Wraps
At Greatly Reduced Prices

Opening of First Spring Importations of
French Challies
New Effects in Persian, Dresden and Floral Designs.
Plain Colored and Fancy Satin Stripes

Also
3000 Yards Double Width
All-Wool Cheviots,
Navy Blue and Black, Shrunk and Sponged ready for use, at 45c yd,

West Twenty-Third Street

AN ELECTRIC EVIL EYE.

Well-Known Persons Named by Thompson as Exercising Influence Over Him — His Strange Petitions.

Piled up on a table in United States Commissioner Shields's office are twenty-six sets of papers, which by the binding and make-up appear to be legal in their character, but which are really the productions of a man, alleged to be a crank, who for over a year has daily disturbed the Judges and officials in the Federal Building. He describes himself as E. D. Thompson, a native of Waldron, Ind., and a graduate of a college in Cincinnati. Overstudy is said to have injured his brain.

The man, who gives his residence in this city as at 136 Lexington Avenue, imagines that Dr. Spitzka and others, including George J. Gould, have an electrical influence over him, and he is continually petitioning the United States Circuit Court to grant a restraining order which will free him from the mysterious electrical power. These petitions, which are on file in Commissioner Shields's office, have cost their author at least $1,000 in fees of typewriters during the last year.

One of the papers in question is to the following effect:

"It is alleged that E. D. Thompson has been influenced since about July 22, 1898, in his room, third floor, back, at 136 Lexington Avenue, by an electric telephone or an electric electrophone, or by such other designation unknown, and that he is so situated that he cannot change his place of residence or control the electric influence, which is there without his instance or request, and can be removed unless it is there by the representations to and process of the United States Circuit Court of New York, or any other United States district."

Others of Thompson's papers allege that George J. Gould, John D. Rockefeller, Judge Taft of Cincinnati, Judge Woods of Indianapolis, and nearly 100 residents of Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana, whom he names, caused Dr. Spitzka to put an electric influence over the petitioner.

The writer prays the United States Circuit Court to grant a restraining order against these pesons, so that he may be relieved of the electric current which at present enthrals him.

Thompson demands the order on the ground of "equal rights and privileges," and quotes sections of the Revised Statutes which he thinks apply to the case.

The man is very particular about his documents, and spends hour after hour revising his petitions and adding new names.

When informed yesterday that his applications would not be considered by Judge Lacombe, Thompson was greatly disturbed, and said that he would carry them to the United States Supreme Court, in Washington.

Thompson's relatives at Waldron, Ind., well-to-do people, have been informed of his condition. Unless they take steps to have him sent to a private sanitarium the Government officials, who fear that he is becoming dangerous, say they will have him committed to an asylum. The father of the man is D. H. Thompson.

LECTURES FOR THE PEOPLE.

Columbia - Cooper Union January Course Will Begin on Tuesday.

The Columbia University lectures in co-operation with the Cooper Union for January will consist of a series of five weekly talks on "Letters and Manners," by James E. Learned. The first lecture will be given Tuesday evening at the Union. The subject is "Manners." No tickets of admission are required.

In co-operation with the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the University lectures for January will be given by W. B. Van Ingen on "The Art of the Japanese." Mr. Van Ingen's first lecture, "The Japanese," will be given at the Museum, Fifth Avenue and Eighty-second Street, at 11 o'clock Saturday morning. No tickets of admission are required.

Prof. J. K. Rees of Columbia University will deliver the January lectures on astronomy in co-operation with the American Museum of Natural History. The lectures will be given at the Museum, Seventy-seventh Street, between Columbus and Eighth Avenues, at 8 o'clock on Saturday evenings. Prof. Rees's first subject will be "Comets and Meteors." Tickets of admission, which may be procured without charge by application to the Secretary of Columbia University, will be required.

The Holland Society lectures on "Dutch Literature" will be given by Leonard Charles Van Noppen at 4:30 P. M. in Room 305, Schermerhorn Hall, One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, on successive Wednesdays in January and February. The lectures on "The Literature of Ancient India" will be continued by Prof. A. V. Williams Jackson on Tuesday afternoons at 3:30 o'clock, in Room 305, Schermerhorn Hall. No tickets of admission will be required in either course.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR SALE.

Commencing Thursday Morning, Jan. 4th, 1900, at 9 o'Clock.

A great deal of skill and time has been devoted to the careful selection of Ladies' and Children's Muslin Underwear for the largest sale in this line ever attempted by us.

CAMBRIC AND MUSLIN GOWNS—Mother Hubbard yoke, tucked and rolling collar, also hemstitched, with lawn ruffle - - - - - - - - - - 38c
Mother Hubbard yoke, tucked and trimmed with insertion and edging - - - - - - - - - - 48c
Also high neck, V shape, square neck, empire, from 68c, 98c, to $5.98
SKIRTS—Tucked flounce, all sizes, - - 48c, 58c, 68c
Tucked and trimmed with insertion and edging - 75c, 98c
Also a fine line from - - - - - - - 1.25 to 6.98
DRAWERS—Hem and cluster of tucks - - 12c and 19c
Tucked and trimmed with embroidery - 29c, 39c, 48c
Also an assortment from - - - 58c to 2.50 each
CORSET COVERS—Square neck trimmed with edging - 8c
V neck trimmed with embroidery back and front 19c, 25c
V and square neck trimmed with insertion and edging - - - - - - - - - - 29c, 39c
Also an attractive line from - - - 48c to 2.98 each
CHEMISES - - - 19c, 29c, 39c, 48c to 2.98
CHILDREN'S MUSLIN DRAWERS—Plain hem and tucks, all sizes - - - - - - - - 12½c each
Tucked and trimmed with embroidery, all sizes, 25c each
CHILDREN'S MUSLIN GOWNS—Mother Hubbard yoke tucked and trimmed with cambric ruffle - - 39c each
Trimmed with embroidery - - - - - - 49c each
CORSETS—Regular price 1.00, for this sale - - - - 50c

Broadway, Eighth and Ninth Streets.

Arnold, Constable & Co

Cotton Dress Fabrics

Embroidered Colored Batiste,
French Piqué, white and colored.
Stripes and Fancy Batiste.

Zephyrs.

David and John Anderson's
Celebrated Fabric.

The Spring assortments of these goods will show great novelty in style and color.

Broadway & 19th Street.

SAVANNAH CONTRACTORS UP.

Fight Begun Against the Removal of ex-Capt. Carter's Alleged Co-Conspirators to Georgia.

Benjamin D. Greene, Col. John F. Gaynor, William T. Gaynor, and Edward H. Gaynor, members of the Atlantic Dredging and Contracting Company, jointly indicted with Michael A. Connolly and ex-Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, United States Engineer Corps, for conspiracy and having defrauded the Government out of $575,749.90 in connection with the Savannah River and Cumberland Sound contracts, appeared for examination yesterday before United States Commissioner Shields.

The contractors are represented by the firm of Kellogg, Rose & Smith, which will make a bitter fight against the removal of the men to Savannah for trial. Mr. Rose, who is Capt. Carter's attorney, says the Government will have to produce on this examination all the evidence it possesses against his clients.

Since his arrest on these charges Col. John F. Gaynor has secured a divorce and remarried. His former wife, who claims that she has been "greatly wronged," will, it is expected, figure as a witness for the prosecution. She was in court week before last, when the examination was postponed, and she put in an appearance at the Federal Building early yesterday.

At the opening of the examination, Lawyer Rose made a motion that the contractors be liberated because the complaint on its face did not allege any specific offense or crime. He read extracts from the indictment, which alleges that the conspiracy and scheme to defraud had been going on since Jan. 1, 1897, and argued that it failed to specify any fraudulent act committed by any of his clients during that period, excepting in a general way.

District Attorney Burnett offered a certified copy of the indictment in evidence, but Mr. Rose objected, saying it could not be accepted while the indictment itself was within the jurisdiction of the United States. The law, he contended, does not give the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Savannah power to issue certified copies of indictments found in the Georgia district. He quoted the law on the subject and demanded the production of the original indictment.

Commissioner Shields said the point raised was a novel one, and that heretofore all copies of indictments had been accepted as evidence in criminal cases. Gen. Burnett remarked that it was the universal custom in the districts of the United States, and was allowed under common law.

Mr. Rose retorted that common law does not recognize the Clerk of the Circuit Court. He further said that Judge Brown's decision declared that a Grand Jury is not a court, and that Section 905 of the Revised Statutes specifies how documentary evidence may be introduced. Commissioner Shields overruled Mr. Rose's objection to the certified copy of the indictment, saying the matter could be taken before Judge Brown for a ruling.

Capt. Cassius F. Gillette, United States Engineers, of Savannah, Ga., was the first witness put on the stand by the Government. He identified the four contractors and said he had appeared as a witness before the Grand Jury in Savannah which had found the indictment.

Lawyer Rose said he was not prepared to go on with the cross-examination, and adjournment was taken until Wednesday afternoon.

Capt. Rees Ordered to Tampa.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Capt. Thomas H. Rees, Corps of Engineers, who was recently called to account by the War Department for visiting O. M. Carter, formerly of the army, in his cell at Governors Island, in contravention of the articles of war, has been relieved from duty at Fort Totten, New York, and ordered to take station at Tampa, Fla., relieving Capt. Henry Jervey, Corps of Engineers, who is assigned to Capt. Rees's former duties at Fort Totten.

Catarrh is disagreeable and dangerous, but it can almost always be cured with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

MR. WAKEMAN'S ATTITUDE.

Says Dissatisfied Importers Should Appeal—Mr. Jacobs's Resignation.

Appraiser Wakeman said yesterday that he had nothing to add to his previous statements regarding the charges of the Merchants' Association against him. He was simply enforcing the law, he said, in returning certain grades of fancy cotton goods for a duty of 2 cents per square yard in addition to the ordinary duty, and if the importer thought such an assessment too onerous, he should go to Congress for relief.

The Appraiser received yesterday a letter from William C. Jacobs, tendering his resignation as Supervising Examiner of Sugar. On Nov. 13 Mr. Jacobs was suspended for four months by the Secretary of the Treasury, on the recommendation of the Commission of Special Agents of the Treasury, which spent several months in investigating the Appraiser's office. Mr. Wakeman had previously recommended the dismissal of Mr. Jacobs, because of his course with reference to the appraisement of chocolate. Mr. Wakeman alleged that he found evidence that chocolate was being undervalued, and he advanced certain grades from 50 to 300 per cent. above the invoice values. His advances were, in the main, sustained by the Board of United States General Appraisers.

Mr. Wakeman then relieved Mr. Jacobs of all responsibility for that line of goods.

Mr. Jacobs has been retained as an expert by a number of houses engaged in importing sugar, and he has been designated by them to attend to all matters connected with the official sampling and appraisement of sugars imported by them.

INSURANCE AND INVESTMENTS.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 30.—Information which has reached State Insurance Commissioner Scofield may lead to an investigation of the insurance companies doing business in Connecticut. Mr. Scofield has been informed that some of the insurance companies are violating the State law by risking their funds in certain classes of proscribed securities. Commissioner Scofield is conducting a quiet investigation, which may become formal.

During the recent depression in the stock market many who were caught long on securities of the speculative class suffered severe y. This was known to Mr. Scofield, and, acting on private information, he decided to ascertain whether any of the insurance companies in this State were dealing in this class of securities. The investigation he is making may bring some of the insurance companies into the courts.

The laws of Connecticut require that investments by an insurance company of its funds shall be practically of the same class as those required of savings banks.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Commissioner Carr of the Maine Insurance Department has been reappointed by Gov. Powers.

Young & Kelley have been appointed Atlanta agents of the Traders Insurance Company of Chicago.

Hatton & Doyle have been appointed Brooklyn agents of the Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company of Germany.

J. H. Fisher of Honolulu has been appointed Hawaiian agent of the Western Assurance Company of Toronto.

Samuel W. Moody has been appointed manager of the Hartford Life Insurance Company for Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, and Nebraska.

The Boston Board of Fire Underwriters has adopted the rules formulated by the New England Insurance Exchange in regard to the storage and sale of calcium carbide.

Chicago advices state that the Home Insurance Company of Nashville has reinsured its business in the Westchester Fire Insurance Company and will go into voluntary liquidation.

Ackerman, Deyo & Hilliard have been appointed New York agents of the Moscow Fire Insurance Company of Russia, which has just been licensed by Superintendent Payn to do business in this State. The Moscow, which enters this country through the influence of the United States management of the Scottish Union and National Insurance Company, is the first Russian insurance corporation to open an American branch.

Sunday
December 31-1899

Daily. 1 Cent.

The New York Times.

Sunday, 3 Cents.

Part Two
Pages 15-26

BOER RENT IS REMITTED

Dwellings May Be Occupied Free During Martial Rule.

WOMEN LOOT MANY STORES

Authorities of the Transvaal Express Satisfaction Over the Attitude of Portugal—Effect of Blockade.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 29.—An important proclamation, issued by President Krüger of the Transvaal, announces that owners or agents of dwelling houses have not the right to demand rent during the duration of martial law, and that they cannot after the repeal of martial law claim rent for the period it was in force. On premises let for stores or business purposes half rent will have to be paid during martial law, and this half may be claimed after the war. Premises where liquor business has been carried on until stopped by the Government, will be treated as dwelling houses; also farms or portions of farms on lease. Loans on ground or fixed property will not be liable to interest during martial law, and there will be no recovery after repeal. Loans under the amortization law would come under this category. As it would always be possible for a loan to be called up, in case of full interest being refused on the strength of this proclamation, it is doubtful whether it will effect any useful purpose. Business arrangements are also so complicated that interference with or recognition of them by these means seldom attains its object. The reconstruction of business life in the Transvaal will probably be essentially one of arrangement on the give-and-take principle. However, it is worth recording, seeing how large a number at present resident in Europe or America own property in the Transvaal or have rented it on lease, that many of the refugees from the South African Republic have consulted lawyers whose practices have been in Johannesburg or Pretoria, and there seems to be no doubt whatever, entirely apart from President Krüger's proclamation, that rent cannot be claimed from Uitlanders for the period of hostilities.

The Second Criminal Court, when information was last received from Johannesburg, was still sitting, but that was the only one. It has been ascertained from a Britisher who was granted a permit to remain in order to finish a Government contract and has only recently left the Transvaal, that up to the time of his departure there was no sign of any destruction of property, although there was no limit to the amount of secret thieving going on, and which, no matter how vigilant the authorities are, it is stated cannot be stopped. Law and order are well preserved, and the Government is praised for its efforts in this direction. Any looting of stores is done only by order of the Government. When the authorities require anything from a store that is closed, they simply burst the door open and take what they want, keeping a record of what they do take. Notwithstanding this, a lot of humbugging goes on; for instance, the commandeering of goods without the proper owners thereof being credited with them. A certain clique has sprung into existence which works with a doubtful class of storekeepers. Its method of doing business is to break into stores and transfer the goods, or such portions of them as it imagines the Government is most likely to requre, to the store of one of its confederates. When the commandeering agents come along the goods are handed over, and an order received for their value, which when cashed is divided among the gang. It seems to be extremely doubtful, however, whether any refugees holding receipts for goods commandeered will ever get their value, or even the estimated value as set down in the document.

There still remain in Johannesburg about 200 British subjects who hold permits, besides some who don't. The latter are mostly women, who imagine the Government will not harass them. It is much feared, however, that those still in Johannesburg will soon be sorry for remaining, and that they are by no means free from danger at the hands of the Boer population. It is estimated that the town contains enough provisions to last each individual at least three months.

After the general exodus and while the ordinary postal arrangements were still continued, all letters to and from Europe, &c., were opened by the authorities, in consequence of which several people had their fingers burned. The manager of the principal brewery, which, by the way, has an English Directorate, said in a letter home that they had plenty of provisions on the premises and sufficient arms to resist any attack. The letter was opened, the premises were searched, and the manager was told to get over the border as quick as he liked.

Among the Boers remaining in the Transvaal, every one, from the highest to the lowest, believes the British will be driven into the sea, and that the whole of South Africa will be Dutch.

Women have looted the stores in the Benoni district and secured goods valued at several thousands of pounds.

The parade of the Police Commando, said to consist of 400 sturdy warriors, excited general admiration. The Afrikander men had received their mandate from their women folk, though the shadow of Elandslaagte hung like a pall on the mourning robes of many. Venerable dames and maids upon whom the warriors showered a valedictory benison clung and struggled fiercely round the carriages. It was admitted that no finer or more serviceable force had been sent off. It was expected to be 800 strong by the time it reached the Natal border. It is under the Commandant of Police, Mr. Gert. M. J. von Dam, with Lieuts. Oosthuisen, Pohlman, Murphy, and Jacobsy next in command.

The men were addressed by C. D. Shutte, who said: "You are going to defend your rights, your liberty, and your independence; that dearly bought independence God has granted you, and which is once again contested. You are not going to fight for honor, or money, or mercenary ambition, or sordid gain.

"The English General of 1881, Sir Evelyn Wood, said in my presence to Gen. Joubert: 'I have nine medals; I shall have ten if I take Laing's Nek.'

"Gen. Joubert replied: 'You Englishmen fight for honor or for medals. We Afrikanders fight for our rights and the freedom which God has given us to repel the aggressor and to thwart those who would violate and possess our country, and for these, indeed, every Englishman would willingly sacrifice his life.'

"For thirteen years you have worked under me, and I had hoped I might be permitted to go with you and help defend our country. But Government has compelled me to stay against my wish. Never before has the fire of the Boers been more deadly, and never before have they shown greater courage in facing the foe. The Boers are fighting for justice, for their land and their liberty, and no wonder that ten rise to take the place of every one that falls. Never has the martial spirit prevailed among the Boers as now, and never have they been more united. It surprises South Africa, it astonishes the world. Let the Boer forces continue to act as they have done, and no one will question either their bravery or the Christian spirit which has animated them in the treatment of those who have fallen into their hands. The reports respecting the conduct of British soldiers, in butchering the wounded and firing upon the ambulance, are, if substantiated, sufficient to arouse the indignation of even the Kafir tribes, much more of the civilized world. It has been customary in a section of the British press to denounce the Boer as the epitome of barbarous cruelty."

Gen. Joubert wired in reference to the bombardment of Elandslaagte:

"We are thankful for the protection of God. We have forty wounded in our hospital. God is wonderful and God is good. It is wonderful how we escaped, as the place was very warm, but we were protected by God. I pray your Honor and people to offer a prayer to God for His kindness in watching over us this day, as it was by His hand, and by His hand alone, that we succeeded in holding the position. Our hope is in the Lord, and we will rely upon Him. We have still lots of ammunition, and we are doing very well."

Satisfaction is expressed by the authorities of the Transvaal at the very friendly spirit which is being shown by the Portuguese under the present unfortunate circumstances. The Transvaal press points out that at the time their ammunition was withheld they did not hesitate to express their disgust at the action, which caused a good deal of adverse comment then, and the effects of which still exist, though only in a small measure. They therefore the more readily express the acts of friendship which have been recently shown to them by the Portuguese authorities in the passing of their European mails through the Portuguese ports, the reception of fugitives and prisoners, the proclamation anent the exchange of Transvaal coinage, and the ordering, at the risk of the displeasure of England, of a British man-of-war to leave Portuguese waters. All these things, says the press of the republic, will not be forgotten when the days of peace arrive. The people of the Transvaal will know how to value such assistance as they have received from their neighbors. It is added that it cannot fail to further cement the bonds of friendship when the representative of the Portuguese Government at Pretoria is able to inform his people that the friendly disposition of the Portuguese people is highly appreciated by the Transvaal Government and people.

The people of Lorenzo Marques are complaining bitterly that Great Britain has blockaded the foodstuffs consigned to Delagoa Bay. Blockading up to a reasonable point is admitted by the Portuguese press to be justifiable and necessary, but it is contended that to extend the system so as to interfere with the very existence of the people of the town and district is beyond all reason. It is said to be quite easy to arrange with the authorities at Lorenzo Marques that no supplies for the Transvaal shall be sent on by railway. It is pointed out that, especially as the Portuguese authorities have loyally stood by the British Nation up to now, the treatment complained of is particularly hard. Before the declaration of war they prevented the transportation of ammunition through Delagoa to the Transvaal, although about the same time the Cape Premier allowed large quantities of it to pass over the colonial railways to the Free State.

Peculiarly enough, though there appears little difficulty of communication with the Transvaal, Delagoa Bay just now seems unable to obtain any but the scantiest of news from the outside world. Shipping is greatly impeded, and it is possible to reach or leave the place only after much bother and considerable delay; in fact, passengers who are not British subjects are refused permission to leave Natal for Lorenzo Marques. The closest watch is kept upon everything, which leads the inhabitants to suspect that something serious is on the move. The port has been honored by the arrival of one of the finest cruisers ever seen in the harbor. She arrived early in the morning and so surprised the Portuguese soldiers located at Lorenzo Marques that they rushed out with their guns without letting their officer know what mission they had on. He, however, followed in time to superintend the firing of the salute, which was anything but brilliantly done.

DISCIPLINE AT BELLEVUE.

Young Physician Suspended for Taking Patient's Money Without Wrong Intent—Complaints and New Rule.

Complaints are frequently laid before Superintendent O'Rourke of Bellevue Hospital to the effect that physicians in the hospital accept money from patients. It has been alleged, as well, that nurses and other employes receive money. The statement was attributed to Coroners' Physician Weston some time ago that patients in the hospital cannot receive the best treatment without paying for it.

With the suspension yesterday of Dr. N. H. Probasco of the Fourth Medical Division for accepting money in trust from a patient of Ward 23 came the culmination of the matter. He received some money to get certain delicacies. The matter was brought to the attention of Charities Commissioner Keller, who suspended Dr. Probasco for three months.

With the promulgation of the suspension there came the posting of an order by Commissioner Keller, which reads as follows:

Ordered, that no employe of the Department of Public Charities shall accept from a patient or other inmate any sum of money for any purpose whatever except with the knowledge or consent of the Superintendent of the institution in which the patient or inmate may be, and that any infraction of the rule will be punishable by instant dismissal.

There were many comments on the order. Superintendent O'Rourke said he had heard that some of the doctors said that the order did not apply to them at all, since it read "employes." He added:

"Just let any of them be caught accepting money, and they will find how quickly they will be dismissed."

Commissioner Keller said yesterday that Dr. Probasco was, as stated, suspended for taking money in trust from a patient, though he intended no infraction, since he said he did not know it was wrong to get delicacies for a patient. The Commissioner added that it would be the young physician an injustice to discuss the matter. The money had been returned, he said.

The chief point of comment about the new order was that money could be accepted with the consent of the Superintendent. This was interpreted by Superintendent O'Rourke to mean that patients at times want something not to be had in the hospital. They are permitted to pay for such things, and the Superintendent may authorize some one to take the money and procure the articles desired. The Superintendent acknowledged that complaints of the nature indicated had been made to him, but he had not been able to get evidence at any time.

WATER SUPPLY AND ECONOMY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of Mr. Columbus O. Johnson, ex-Water Register of New York City, in your issue of to-day, ought to be conclusive on the question of leakage and waste of Croton water, and again proves the contention of the City Club that what we need is not more water, but greater care and economy of what we have.

Allow me to put Mr. Johnson's figures in a rather different light. Gen. Collis was supplied with and paid for 125 gallons of water per day for each of the eight people in his household, and he said and supposed that all the plumbing in the house was all right, in fact, had just had it repaired; that is just about the quantity which Commissioner Dalton says is supplied on an average for every man, woman, and child on Manhattan Island—121 gallons per day per capita, but when the plumbing was set right, Gen. Collis received only 53 gallons per head per day, and that is probably about the amount the citizens do actually use on an average, including all extra and outside consumption, as extinguishment of fires, factories, locomotives, &c.

It is fair to presume that the Fifth Avenue household of Gen. Collis used water more lavishly than the much more numerous people in the small tenements. We do not need more water, but greater economy.

To illustrate our wastefulness I inclose a diagram carefully drawn to scale from the last annual report of the present Commissioner of Water Supply, William Dalton. The expenditure of one-twentieth part of the amount of the proposed Ramapo contract would stop this waste and leave us with a much improved service due to greater pressure.

THOMAS A. FULTON,
Secretary Citizens' Union.

New York, Dec. 22, 1899.

Amount actually secured (run into the reservoirs) in Croton watershed in 1898, 238,000,000,000 gallons.

Run over Croton Dam to waste during 1898, 109,000,000,000 gallons.

Present storage in Croton Valley, 40,000,000,000 gallons.

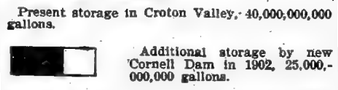

Additional storage by new Cornell Dam in 1902, 25,000,000,000 gallons.

Brought to city and said to be used, 88,000,000,000 gallons.

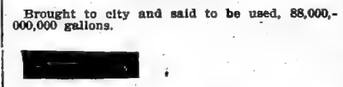

Probable amount actually consumed, about 44,000,000,000 gallons.

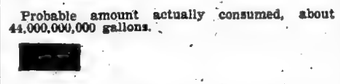

New Free Library in Brooklyn.

The formal opening of the Williamsburg Branch of the Brooklyn Public Library, at 380 Bedford Avenue, will take place on Monday evening, Jan. 8, at 8 o'clock. The exercises will consist of addresses by the Rev. Dr. J. H. Darlington, rector of Christ Episcopal Church; School Commissioner Arthur S. Somers, and Thomas P. Peters. Ex-Mayor David A. Boody will preside. Music will be furnished by the St. Cecilia Guild of Christ Church.

THE HEAVENS IN JANUARY

Two Partial Eclipses of the Sun and One of the Moon.

The Place of Distinction Belongs to Mars, Which Will Be Twice in Conjunction with the Moon.

The year that begins to-morrow brings promise of some beautiful celestial treats, and now that we know some little more about the sky and the wonderful and glorious oodies that people it, we shall take all the more interest in watching for the various programmes promised us. There are only three eclipses, however, two of the sun and one of the moon, and there is not an entire hiding of the disk in any one of the three. We are to have some close meetings between moon and planets as well as between the various planets themselves, and these are always interesting in themselves, disclosing as they do the fact that our celestial neighbors move about in the solar system, making it very often appear as though the sun itself "do move."

One of the compensations of Winter is the long twilight that seems to prolong the short day and make the early mornings and evenings beautiful with gorgeous clouds of superb coloring or with clear skies tremulous with golden and crimson hues. Observers of the December twilights were enthusiastic in praise of the charming views and glittering pageants that adorned the west after sunset. Twilight, or the illumination of the sky that begins before sunrise or continues after sunset, is an atmospheric phenomenon. It is caused by the reflection of sunlight to the observer from the upper regions of the earth's atmosphere, just as the sun shines on the summits of mountains after he has set to observers on the plains below. As the sun continues to drop below the horizon, the reflection decreases until it gradually ceases, and night begins in earnest. This point is reached when the sun is 18 degrees below the horizon. The duration of twilight varies with the season of the year, and the position on the earth's surface. In the latitude of 40 degrees, twilight at the Summer solstice, about June 20, lasts nearly two hours; at the Winter solstice, about Dec. 20, it lasts a little more than one hour and a half. Twilight lasts longer in higher latitudes, and the variation is greater. If there were no atmosphere, the scientist tells us, there would be no twilight. The darkness of midnight would immediately follow the shutting out of the sun, and would continue until the morning sunlight burst suddenly upon us. The weather conditions for January may not be as exceptional as twilight effects as December, but, none the less, if not so frequently, will the morning and evening twilights call forth tributes of admiration from the lovers of celestial beauty.

MIDSUMMER IN SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.

The earth is in perihelion, or nearest the sun, on the 2d, at which time she will be 3,000,000 miles nearer the sun than when in aphelion, or her most distant point from the sun, on July 2. The result is that when the earth is at this point of her orbit the sun's diameter is the greatest, the earth moves the fastest, and her nearness to the sun tempers the severity of Winter. The sun's diameter is measured every day in the year, and when nearest the earth the increase in diameter is about 3 per cent., a variation too small to be detected without a telescope, and yet sufficient to represent the immense distance given above. The earth moves fastest at perihelion, for the sun's attraction is then strongest, and the greater his attraction the faster hustles old Mother Earth. Consequently the northern Winter, counting from autumnal equinox to vernal equinox, is seven days shorter than the northern Summer. This is the condition of affairs in the western hemisphere. The reverse takes place in the southern hemisphere, where it is now midsummer, and where the earth's perihelion increases the Summer heat. Thus the temperature in Australia and Southern Africa is higher than corresponding latitudes north of the equator. The southern Summer is therefore hotter and seven days shorter than the northern, while the southern Winter is both longer and colder.

Misty and various are the influences that sway the planet on which we dwell. Among the most interesting of all her movements is the one in which she accompanies the sun and his splendid retinue of worlds through the realms of space. For the sun and his system are rapidly hastening toward a point in the constellation of Hercules, called the apex of the sun's way. The earth participates in the motion. Every hour the sun sweeps onward 20,000 miles nearer the goal. It would seem that with this marvelous velocity we might soon get there, but so unmeasurable is the distance of the stars in this constellation that the sun and his system traveling at the present rate will require more than 1,000,000 years to reach the frontiers of Hercules. And yet the earth bends and bows in obedience to these mighty forces, and its inhabitants die in serene unconsciousness of the varying attractions which she is powerless to resist as she every year makes her grand circuit around the sun.

TWO NEW MOONS IN THE MONTH.

On the 8th the moon that came in with the new year reaches the phase of first quarter, on the 15th we have full moon, last quartering takes place on the 23d, while on the 30th we have the second new moon for the new year. The year opening with the new moon makes the exact number for the year twenty-nine, which is practically the age of the December moon when January comes in. This number, and the golden number for the year, which for 1900 is two, are quite important in Church calendars, and when one searches in the Prayer Book for them, are about as difficult to find as one's way through a Continental time-table. The month's conjunctions, in which moon and planets are interested, begin with a meeting with Mars, which is followed by a similar phenomenon on the last day of the month. On the 3d, Venus and Luna are at their closest, but the meeting lacks interest, owing to the distance of 6 degrees of blue intervening between the two. The moon occults Neptune on the 13th, but the representative of the seas is too faint for us to see his face, and so a view of this interesting celestial picture is denied us. On the 26th comes a meeting with Jupiter, followed a few hours later by a second occultation, and this time with Uranus, but, as before, the planet is too far distant to be an interesting performer on the celestial boards. On the 28th, Saturn and the moon are at their closest, and we find a third occultation for the month. This one the keen-eyed observer can see, although there are only two days left for the old moon to shine before the new moon comes in. Mercury on the 30th is in conjunction, but on this date we can see neither moon nor planet, and so we cannot invite our friends to witness the meeting.

MARS THE DISTINCTIVE PLANET.

To Mars belongs the place of distinction for the month, for he not only is twice in conjunction with the moon, but also has a similar meeting with the sun. At this last, which occurs on the 15th, late in the day, the planet passes from an evening to a morning star, in which group he continues the remainder of the year. In fact, he does not reach quadrature, half way on his road to opposition, until November, so that early risers will be able to find him in the east gradually increasing his distance from the sun for some months to come.

Venus still greets admiring eyes in the west soon after the sun has set. She is drawing further away from Old Sol and becoming more radiantly beautiful each successive night. As far as striking celestial phenomena for the month are concerned, she plays rather an unimportant part, but as long as we have her lovely face to gaze upon, the picture is quite complete in itself.

Neptune is an evening star, and, while now almost two hours behind the sun, he manages to reduce the interval by two hours before the month closes. While located at present near the limits of the constellation of the Bull, he is not near enough to any of the bright stars to have them indicate his whereabouts clearly enough to give us a definite idea just where to look for him.

Jupiter now rises some three hours or so earlier than the great orb of day, and one can get a splendid view of his bright face in the eastern heavens, if anything should so unfortunately occur to cause him to open his eyes before daylight. Next month Jupiter will have covered one-half the distance between conjunction and opposition, and in May we'll have him in all his glory rising as the sun is setting.

URANUS CLOSE TO THE MOON.

Uranus is less than a degree separated from the moon on the 26th, and it is always aggravating when these events occur to be denied the privilege of seeing the actors. It may, however, give us rather a more than usual correctness of idea as to where to look for the planet, if we succeed in fixing in our minds the appearance of the stars in the neighborhood.

Saturn has now become a morning star, and we find him in occultation with the moon's waning crescent on the 28th. The sun has hardly sufficiently released his hold on the planet just at present to give us a real good look at his face with unaided vision, and so we are once more to take the beauties of this meeting on faith and wait for the fulfillment of the promise of better things to come. Mercury remains evening star throughout the month, and on the 7th has a meeting with Saturn. This period of the planet's career is unhappily not one in which his light succeeds in marking the outlines of his disk in the overpowering rays of the sun.

RESTORING OLD PAINTINGS.

New York the American Centre for the Business—How the Work Is Done.

A woman purchased a picture the other day, and while it was being prepared for removal to her house the man who had it in charge had the misfortune to put his foot through it. To the uninitiated it would seem that the picture was ruined entirely, but it was sent to the repairers, and when it was returned it would have taken an expert to have told that it was not as good as when it was sold.

The work of renovating pictures is an important one, and there is an astonishing amount of work done in that line in New York. Pictures are sent here from all over the country, and there seems to be not much that cannot be done to them, except to make new pictures of them.

"If we could be Titians one day and Raphaels the next we might do that," said a man who knows all about this subject, "but aside from that there are many things that can be done to make good a picture that has been injured by ignorance and neglect, carelessness or vandalism. It is not difficult work to do, either. There are certain rules by which it is done, and then infinite care and patience are required, but the labor is chiefly mechanical.

"Paintings require plenty of light and air and warmth, and they will keep in good condition ordinarily, but with extremes of heat and cold they will suffer; and then people frequently allow them to become so incrusted with dirt that the picture looses all its beauties. They will have over a fine coat of varnish put on it which will eventually crack the paint. Chairs are among the greatest friends of the picture restorer, and often the picture is painted upon a bad medium, and then it has to be removed and remounted.

"A picture is not painted upon the linen just as it comes from the looms, but it is covered with several coats of paint before the artist goes to work. That should be mixed with good white lead, but if, instead of that, it is mixed with glue, the glue will dry after a time and crack the paint. In that case it is necessary to remove the picture to a canvas with a better medium. With ordinary wear and tear on a picture, it will need attention once in a while, and sometimes the artists themselves use bad mediums.

"You hear of pictures weeping tears of bitumen. Two of the largest portraits in the United States we had here at one time. They had been weeping these tears of bitumen until the shadows were all gone, and instead of warm, soft, rich tones, there was the cold glare of the canvas showing through. It may have been at one time that painters did not know any better, but when mistakes are made now, it is either because the artist has theories of his own in which he believes, or he doesn't care.

"Then bad varnish and bad varnishing are a cause of trouble. It is not every artist who knows how to varnish his own pictures. I know of instances where men do not. Then, of course, there is plain vandalism. For instance, there is that corner is a big three-paneled screen made from a large religious painting cut in three pieces, picture which looks as if it might be a good example of Murillo, though there is no signature. Some one probably had not much room, or he wanted a screen, so he had the picture cut and used it in this way. That is to be put together into a picture now. One of the very best portraits I ever had had been used for a fireboard for a generation. It was a beautiful portrait of one of the French Cardinals. That was a case where, perhaps, some of the ancestors of the family had good taste, and this portrait had descended to others who did not know its value. Perhaps they bought it at an auction sale. They may not have wanted to go to the expense of getting a frame for it if the one on it had become defaced, and so they put it to practical use as a fireboard.

"People come to me sometimes with big pictures which are too large for them and want me to cut them into smaller pictures. But I tell them I am a picture restorer, not a vandal.

"Some pictures have been so defaced by time and varnish that the signatures are lost, and when they are restored they are found to be very good and by good artists. There are professional men who make a practice of picking up old pictures on a chance of finding something valuable. It is a speculation, and the picture may or may not prove to be valuable. These men make a regular business of this, though ostensibly they are professional men.

"One picture sent to me to be restored proved to be two, and the better of these the owner had never seen. The artist had first painted a picture on canvas, then evidently didn't like it, and daubed it all over with paint until nothing of it was to be seen. Then he painted a picture on paper and mounted that on the other side. I was to restore the painting on paper. But in working over it I discovered a bit of red on the canvas back. I wondered what that was, removed a little of the paint, and saw that there was a picture there. Then all the paint had to be removed very carefully so as not to injure that of the painting itself, and there was revealed a second painting much better than the first. The one on paper was removed, mounted on another canvas, and there were two pictures, instead of one.

"Some canvases are not sufficiently taut on the stretcher, and then there is a constant contraction and expansion, and it is not difficult to see what will be the eventual result to the painting. There is always plenty of this work to be done. Pictures are sent here from Texas, Nebraska, Florida, from all over the country, though the greatest amount of work is on pictures that are here in the city.

"Am I ever surprised to find what good pictures people have? No, I am surprised to find the great number of bad pictures people have. There is an enormous number of bad pictures. Old families sometimes have the funniest old pictures. They may be copies or they don't know what they are. That, of course, does not include family portraits, for they have a value of their own, aside from the intrinsic value of the painting."

NEW CHURCH ON BROADWAY.

Manhattan Congregational Church Buys Site at Seventy-sixth Street.

The Manhattan Congregational Church, of which the Rev. Henry A. Stimson is pastor, has just purchased, through Brokers Slawson & Hobbs, a site for a new edifice on upper Broadway. The plot has a frontage of 80 feet on the east side of Broadway, beginning 26 feet 4 inches north of Seventy-sixth Street, and a depth of 134 feet 2 inches, with an "L" fronting 25 feet on the north side of Seventy-sixth Street, and contains about four full lots. The seller of the property is Charles F. Hoffman.

Early in the Spring work will be begun on an edifice which will cover the entire plot, and will be one of the handsomest of the new churches on the upper west side. The Manhattan Congregational Church's present place of worship is on Eighty-third Street, near Broadway.

Flushing Soldiers' Memorial Ready.

The testimonial to the soldiers and sailors of Flushing who went to the front in the Spanish-American war has been finished, and the public presentation will take place in the armory of the Seventeenth Separate Company on Jan. 16. The testimonial is in the form of a set of resolutions, which have been engrossed and mounted in a fine oak and gilt frame.

ALABAMA'S LEADING CITY

Birmingham's Population Grows 2,100 Per Cent. in Ten Years.

Employment of $3,600,000 During a Single Year in Business Concerns —"McKinley Democrats."

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 30.—When the census enumerator comes to Birmingham next year and collects for the Government the facts and figures required to make up the exhibit of the city's development in ten years he will secure some indisputable material, a surprising array of figures to show the increase of population and the growth in industrial activity, but there will be much about Birmingham that cannot be properly included in a census. What is more important and satisfactory to the citizens of the place and to the neighborhood is that the exhibit that must be made of this now healthily busy town is that it will illustrate a condition in one city of the South that is bound to become a commoner condition all over that section of the country.

Ensley City, about which your correspondent has given some information, and which he has spoken of as a "show" city, is not enjoying a monopoly of the prosperity in which the Birmingham district is sharing without too much proclamation of the fact, a prosperity that will, it is believed, last as long as there is any demand for iron manufactured at prices with which Alabama is convinced none of her rivals can compete. The City of Birmingham had in 1880 a population of 2,000. The census taken in 1900 will find in and near Birmingham something like 100,000 people. Within the incorporated limits of the city there are now something like 45,000 inhabitants. Avondale, one of the suburbs, has 4,000 inhabitants. East Lake, an unincorporated suburb, boasts of 4,000 population. Woodlawn, also unincorporated, has a population of 3,500. East and North Birmingham, with 2,000 population, are unincorporated, like Elyton, Smithfield, West End, and Powderly, with 5,500 population all told. Pratt City, outstripped in the race for importance by Ensley, has still 5,000 inhabitants. Ensley has anywhere between 5,000 and 10,000. Bessemer has within its corporate limits 8,000 workers and their families, and Gate City and Irondale add up 2,000 inhabitants. The footing that gives the whole population as 83,000 is, I am assured by some of the men who dislike overdrawn statements, too far below 100,000 to be reliable.

CAUSE OF THE RAPID GROWTH.

What is it that has brought all this population to this place and its neighborhood? Not the desire to give Birmingham a reputation for rapid growth. The people who suffered from the overpushing of the early days of the city have learned that there is nothing but distress in "booming." It may be stated with perfect confidence that the backbone of the improvement of Birmingham has been the actual development of the marvelous mineral resources found in the immediate neighborhood, favoring the economical and rapid production of iron and steel. To get the ore and coal out of the hills and the pig iron out of the ore required laborers. To feed and clothe the laborers shops well supplied with food and clothing became necessary and profitable. All classes of artisans were needed to provide and equip houses and business places. The incoming of money and the necessity of providing channels of business brought banks. The whole march of civilization was soon established with representatives of each class in the line.

See what has taken place under the clouded skies of Birmingham in a few short months. During the year ending July 1, 1899, $3,600,000 was employed in starting some fifteen business concerns indispensable to the growth and prosperity and comfort of the city and its suburbs. The Alabama Steel and Shipbuilding Company began operations with a capital of $1,000,000. The Alabama Steel and Wire Company, with $2,000,000 capital; the Birmingham Investment Company, with $30,000 capital, and other companies in the manufacture of lumber, electricity, ice, woodwork, oil, flour, and conveyance supplies, all contributed to make up the amount invested as stated. Nearly $1,000,0000 was authorized to be expended, and has been in large part spent, in improving works already in operation. It is plain that building has been active to even the most casual observer, and it is not difficult to believe the report that $1,500,000 was spent in a year in the erection of new buildings, for dwellings, 247 of them in Birmingham, at a cost of about $1,000,000; 500 in Ensley, at a cost of $350,000, and many in the several suburbs enumerated in a prior paragraph. The banking capital in August last was $1,590,000 and the bank clearings in 1898 were $23,777,899. For the first six months of 1899 they were $14,750,865, and the showing for the last six months undoubtedly will be better.

MONTHLY AMOUNT OF WAGES PAID.

In popular estimation a "boom" is something like a balloon, a thing composed largely of wind. But wind will not sustain the hungry laborer. Only employment and pay will draw and keep the men to whom labor is a serious matter, for which they must have regular and prompt compensation. It is stated that there are now in the Birmingham district something like 35,000 laborers. To these wage earners is paid out monthly about $1,560,000. This is an increase over the number of men employed a year ago of 15 per cent., and the wages paid to labor have been increased something like an average of 20 per cent. That there is work to do and money coming from it, is evident from the condition of the street railways, which run frequently and in a crowded state most of the time over a hundred miles of line. Like the cars on the steam roads, they have their separate compartments for whites and blacks, each sacred to the use of the color assigned to it. The Ensley line is more meets the demands of the traffic in the crowded hours than do the railroads, surface and elevated, in New York City, and the growling is quite as audible and persistent as that heard in the metropolis.

Jefferson County is at night a glow of fire, belching from furnaces and coke ovens. From a high point the face of the earth would suggest something uncanny, but most of the fire proceeds from innumerable coke ovens, busy now as they never have been busy before, endeavoring to meet the constant demand for coke for the furnaces. In the county alone there were recently pretty nearly 4,000 ovens, operated by different corporations and now not quite able to supply the growing needs of the district. These ovens can produce nearly 2,000,000 tons of coke a year. The iron ore that the coke is used to turn into pig is chiefly of the red fossiliferous variety, inexhaustible in supply, and, like the coal, almost at Birmingham's doors. An idea of the abundance of the coal supply was noticed at Ensley, where the shaft is within a thousand yards of the new steel mill of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Company. Mr. Shook, in charge of the steel plant, said that the supply as reported by the engineer of the company, will last at the present rate of consumption for 10,000 years without danger of exhaustion.

ENORMOUS OUTPUT OF PIG IRON.

With pig iron in demand, and every nerve and muscle strained to produce it rapidly, the production of the State will in 1899 reach far beyond the 1,026,559 tons reported as the production in 1898. There is great wealth for the iron producers of the Birmingham district in the production of pig iron alone, but the recent opening of the Tennessee steel plant in Ensley, and the advancement of each ton of iron from $15 a ton to from $30 to $50 a ton in value, by its conversion into steel blooms or steel in other and more advanced forms, is an assurance of development to the city that can scarcely be overestimated.

Public spirit is being awakened by commercial success. The arrested development following the premature "boom" of a few years ago is being taken up. With all the rush of business, the appearance of the city is not to be long overlooked. Clubs and socities having for their object the stimulation of civic pride and social improvement are doing their part to make evident the willingness and ability of the builders of Birmingham to make it worthy to be ranked with the best cities of its population. The evidences of this reawakened public spirit are seen in the columns of The Age-Herald, the leading newspaper. Mr. E. W. Barrett, who became the controlling spirit in this concern two years ago, after a valuable training on an Atlanta paper and an experience at Washington that developed a striking natural aptitude for journalistic work, expresses the utmost confidence in the public spirit of the city to meet the highest expectations of those who hope to see Birmingham a second Manchester, not only in its productive capacity, but also in its all-round activity and in its evidences of culture.

POLITICS OF THE COMMUNITY.

Birmingham is a democratic city. It does not take one long to find that out, or to find that its interest in national politics runs toward a policy that will help Birmingham. Several political questions give concern to the people second only to that felt in the development of the natural resources of the district. The politicians and the voters seem to be interested in these questions in a rather confusing order as to importance. In a Democratic city, in the State of Alabama, it would be reasonable, perhaps, to discover that the chief interest was to be discovered in the nominations and the election in the Presidential campaign of 1900. I can only try to give the Birmingham feeling on that subject by repeating the talk of a well-known Alabama Democrat whom I met here.

"Alabama," he said, "will send a Bryan delegation to the National Convention. We expect to see Bryan nominated again. No; I did not say that I wanted to see him elected. Let us name him in obedience to the persistent Democratic demand that he shall be tried again. For the nomination for Vice President I would suggest some young and confident man from the East, as we cannot get Sewall again, offering it, perhaps, to George Fred Williams. Personally, I would like to see these nominations on a ticket with the motto 'Soak them good.' None of the old politicians expect to see Bryan elected. This town has been described as being full of 'McKinley Democrats.' There are some of them here. They do not care to try any experiments that may result in the lifting of this blessed cloud of smoke from the furnaces and coke ovens. We must stand by the organization, however; that way lies our political safety at home. That's all."

This suggestion of perfunctory support of Bryan, coming from the man who intimated it to be the prospect, would not be made in alluding to the coming contest for Governor. Joseph F. Johnston is now Governor of Alabama. He is a candidate for Senator to succeed Senator John T. Morgan. He is esteemed as a man of great business ability, but he is not a popular man. Some of his opponents in the Democratic Party say he is a demagogue. His last annual message to the Legislature certainly did not lack in the quality of self-appreciation, and his critics say the Governor might have made himself more popular if he had assumed less to himself less of the credit that might have been shared with others. He does not lack courage and a certain sort of audacity. But Senator Morgan challenged admiration by the display of a quality of nerve that quite shocked his younger and even less audacious competitor. A joint debate was asked for by Johnston at the beginning of the Senatorial campaign, which has begun. In this first joint meeting Johnston appealed to a prevailing Democratic inclination to restrict the colored vote of the State by law. Morgan did a bolder thing. He came out flat-footed in favor of the suppression of the black vote. Johnston was amazed and annoyed. The joint-debate programme was interrupted by the return to Washington of Senator Morgan. Since then statements have been made to show that Johnston is leading in the competition for delegates to conventions to choose members of the Legislature. Morgan, at Washington, sneers indifferently at the reports of Johnston successes as he would more "picket firing" preceding an engagement, and says the battle line is yet to be arranged.

THE GUBERNATORIAL CONTEST.

Gov. Johnston's place is to be fought for by several aspirants to the place of Chief Executive of the State. Representative Jesse F. Stallings of the Second District, living at Greenville, hopes to be nominated, and a nomination will mean an election. Gen. C. M. Shelley, formerly a Representative in Congress, and a politician of many resources, also seeks the nomination. He directed the last fight against Kolb in a campaign in which Kolb insisted that he had been elected and was cheated out of his office, an opinion in which he and the Legislature did not agree. Shelley is familiar with the State, as none of his competitors may be assumed to be. There will be other candidates, and Gen. Wheeler may be of the number. However indifferent any and all of them may be about the Presidential candidate of the Democratic Party, they all feel the utmost interest in maintaining the ascendancy of the Democratic Party in the State. It does not appear that Gov. Johnston can help either of the men who would be his successor. As a matter of fact, he has some matters to clear up on his own account about sales of public lands that promise to add to his difficulties in undertaking to defeat Senator Morgan as a candidate for re-election.

Not only in Birmingham but in other places in Alabama, it was found that the advocacy of the nomination of Col. Bryan for President savored of the perfunctory. The feeling among Democrats, who retain their admiration for Bryan's brilliant qualities was that he may command the nomination, but cannot inspire again the enthusiasm he infused into his party in 1896. With free silver regarded as nonsense by a large number of Alabam Democrats, and as dead by nearly all, and with a very decided difference of opinion as to expansion, it is difficult for Democrats to see upon what issue Bryan can hopefully appeal to the country. "It will not do," said one Democrat, and a friend of Bryan's at that, "to reach out for straws and make a straw platform. I do not believe that the Democratic Party will hope to win with a candidate who has tired everybody out and who cannot find a platform of real planks upon which to stand as a bidder for public confidence."

E. G. D.

S. H. G. STEWART BANKRUPT.

Wall Street Broker Has Firm Liabilities of $282,111.

Stanley H. G. Stewart, doing business as Stewart & Co., bankers and brokers at 40 Wall Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday. The petition was sworn to by Mr. Stewart on Dec. 28, in Washington, D. C. William H. Van Steenbergh is the attorney. The schedules give the liabilities as a firm at $282,111, and those of Mr. Stewart individually as $41,859. The firm assets are nominally $1,213,857 and individual $1,000.

Mr. Stewart was formerly with Emerson, McMillan & Co., and in August, 1895, formed the firm of Stewart & Co., to trade in railroad securities, manufacturing companies, and assist in reorganizing railroads. His son, Emerson M. G., was a partner up to June 9, 1898, since which time the petitioner has carried on the business alone under the firm style. Mr. Stewart became interested in a number of enterprises, among which were the Commercial Gas Company of New York, the Morley Acetylene Gas Company, of which concerns he was Treasurer, and the St. Lawrence Power Company of Messina, N. Y.

The firm assets consist of $390,900 stocks and bonds of the Commercial Gas Company, the Morley Acetylene Gas Company, and the Union Railway Company of Kansas City, Mo.; $650,000 claims for damages, of which $500,000 is against Charles A. Moreing and $150,000 against the St. Lawrence Construction Company; $170,615 debts due, the largest being $123

At the Play and With the Players

The best strawberries, I am afraid, will be found at the top of this basket. There are two admirable episodes, or parts of episodes, in "The Cowboy and the Lady." In the first act the lovely heroine (and nobody with eyes to see can doubt the loveliness of this heroine) is saved from an imaginary death, off stage, by the hero, who is an American Lord Arthur Chilton in top boots. She faints, and in that condition is brought on the scene, picturesquely, and when she comes to herself she tries to discover which of three stage cowboys performed the heroic act.

These three cowboys, you must first be told, have been directed by their boss, Teddy, who is the hero, not to tell that he rescued the lady. The command strikes the audience, I fancy, much as it strikes the aforesaid boys.

"You understand me?" asks Teddy.

"Well," replies one of the three, "we do and we don't."

That is just the way the audience feel. They understand that Teddy is "leading up" to a situation, but they do not understand why the author of so fine and natural a play as "Barbara Frietchie" should make him do it quite so disingenuously. But the situation, as I have said, is worth something.

The lady is sure that one of the three dear, dirty, rum-swilling, foul-mouthed cowboys, bless their hearts, saved her; that one of their arms is that arm that seemed like the arm of God as it came over the edge of the precipice just before she fainted. By the way, there are more references to the Almighty, first and last, in "The Cowboy and the Lady" than there are in an ordinary Bible lesson.

So Jessica Weston questions the men, and they tell her they have decided not to reveal the hero's identity. Wherefore she ceremoniously kisses each one of them in turn, while the real hero looks on from behind a set rock, and when he puts in a meek word she snubs him.

It makes a novel and pretty scene, with an undercurrent of pathos to offset its humor. To be sure, there seems to be no very good reason why Jessica should treat Teddy so badly, and misunderstand him so persistently. I seem to remember that when her predecessors, in this particular and piquant phase of romance, snubbed their lovers, Marguerite in "The Romance of a Poor Young Man," for instance, and Magdalen Atherleigh in "False Shame," there was a stronger semblance of reason either in the pictured circumstances or in their traits of character than Mr. Fitch has tried to or has been able to secure in this play. But, though the illusion is therefore rather weak here, the entertainment one derives from the episode is not the less appreciable.

The other scene or bit that has a powerful effect is just after the murder, in Act II. It is not nice. One of the Russians or Scandinavians might have imagined it. The girl who keeps the concert hall is about to elope with Weston, when her half-breed lover shoots Weston. The stage is in darkness. The girl hurries to her room up a flight of stairs in the background and locks the door. The murderer, unable to escape any other way, tries to gain admittance to her room. The girl refuses to open the door till he cries out that if she does not he will break it down and kill her. "If I open the door," she asks, "will you swear not to hurt me?" He swears, and the half-breed goes into the room and out of danger. This little bit of realism ought to end the act. It is a pity that Teddy must believe he thinks Jessica has turned murderess and declare himself murderer to save her. The curtain falls after the illusion has been sadly strained.

It is a great mistake to suppose that this play is objected to because it is a drama of Western life, because it deals with coarse characters, because it is melodramatic. Its fault is that it lacks any sort of defined character, any vraisemblance that is more than pictorial. The first act is of a better quality than either of the others, but even in that one does not feel that the characters are actual and possible human beings.

What a horrible and needless incident that lynching of Midge's father is! The "boys" have just been stringing up the old man and they return to pet the girl and put quarters in a box whenever they swear in her presence. Now, I ask, does anybody who sees the play quite catch the meaning of this—that the blood of Midge's father is on the hands of her dear friends while they are caressing her? I do not believe it.

Mr. Fitch has shown the ability, to a very uncommon degree, in his "Nathan Hale," and especially in his lovely "Barbara Frietchie," to create atmosphere and a sense of reality in a dramatic work. The persons in his play at the Criterion are alive, even the least important of them. The persons in "The Cowboy and the Lady" are the puppets of ordinary melodrama, and so far from gaining strength from the dramatist's unusual facility of expression and his play of humor, those qualities in this instance are of positive detriment to the play. They help to make it caviare to the throng that is eager for "straight" melodrama, and they do not make it satisfying to the audiences at the Knickerbocker Theatre Mr. Goodwin is now offering it to. Of this I am quite certain.

Each night I have seen the fall of the curtain on what should be the strongest scene of "The Cowboy and the Lady"—the arrest of Teddy for murder at the end of Act II., I have heard a mere spluttering of perfunctory applause. The first night the passage of floral tributes down the aisles was the signal for loud calls for Goodwin. That applause was not for the play. The next night, after a faint show of handclapping, the audience relapsed into silence. Yet after Act I. each night the applause was hearty and prolonged.

In the recurrence of the old device of a murder trial in Act III., the best point is in the unwilling testimony of the waif Midge against the young man who has befriended her. The note of pathos is struck there. One of Mr. Fitch's most extravagant ideas is embodied in the examination of the widow, when Teddy, who is conducting his own defense, asks her, for the purpose of proving that she has no cause to shield him, if she loves him, and she replies that she does. Teddy is astonished and delighted, while the chain of evidence against him is complete. The inherent improbability of the incident need scarcely be pointed out. That any woman can accept this either as a true transcript from life or a poetic equivalent for it I will not believe. Moreover, when this man, within an hour or so of the gallows, hears the answer, he begins to caper about the court room like a clown. If, as Mr. Charles Frohman has lately remarked, "romantic melodrama is, in a sort, burlesque," then this is, clearly enough, romantic melodrama. But it does not seem right. The suspense, the throb, the thrill, are all lacking, and what is left is of small moment. Now, that is a true and unbiased account of my feeling about "The Cowboy and the Lady."

The performance is all of a good quality. The pathos and humor of Midge are very happily expressed by Minnie Dupree, and Burr McIntosh makes the hulking Joe as agreeable as possible, which is to say that he accomplishes, by the force of his personality, a difficult task. Miss Estelle Mortimer and Miss Gertrude Gheen as the pianist of the dance hall and its lessee, (the former representing an extremely queer and kindergarten-kind of an idea about the women in mining camp concert halls,) are felicitously placed, while Thomas Oberle, as the impossible Indian of stereotyped melodrama, and Clarence Handyside, as the weather-beaten old jurist on the bench, act their parts well.

Mr. Goodwin's rare dramatic talent is manifested intermittently. The rôle is not capable or being crystallized into a perfectly symmetrical impersonation. But Goodwin's dramatic instinct is unerring, and when Teddy has a mood to express, the expression is flawless and virile. He never permits the fun to degenerate into the mere burlesque, upon the verge of which the author totters, excepting in the bit near the end, already described, wherein he could not help himself if he tried. His expression of tenderness in his demeanor toward Midge, his denotement of mingled horror, surprise, suspicion, and sudden resolution in the climax of Act II., the dignity and earnestness of his delivery of his defense to the jury, are all admirable.

Maxine Elliott never looked handsomer and nobody, I verily believe, could make this cardboard heroine of Fitch's seem more nearly real than she does. What Jessica Weston is doing in a mining camp, in her silks and pearls, she does not help us to understand. How could she? But there is sprightliness, where that is called for, and quiet dignity in her acting, and grace in her every motion.

The new burletta Mr. Knowles has produced at the Fifth Avenue Theatre is continuously vivacious, or nearly so. Perhaps fifteen minutes could be safely cut out of the first half of it. But I suppose that to "let well enough alone" is as wise a maxim in theatricals as in other trades, and "Three Little Lambs" seemed to be well enough with last week's audiences.

As for Mr. Barnet's libretto, I do not know quite what to make of it. There is no wit. There is not a gleam of originality. The golf jokes indicate that Barnet does not know a stymie from a foursome and has simply taken some catalogue of golf goods and selected terms and the names of things haphazard. The "satire" that relates to banking methods, to "advanced" women, and such other topics as the Boston dramatist has chosen to hold up to ridicule, is all equally vapid. There is hardly a quotable line in the dialogue.

Yet everything goes well. The comedians, with an assortment of stock jokes, keep intelligent looking men and women in the happiest possible humor. Now, without doubt, some measure of the success is due to Mr. Barnet. The libretto must have some occult but practical value.

The production is scenically handsome and the music of three several composers sounds very well, but on the musical side of the performance I may not dwell, which, in the circumstances, is just as well. Adele Ritchie, William Philp, Nellie Braggins, Clara Palmer, and William T. Carleton are the principal singers, and of these Mr. Carleton has the best musical reputation and deserves it. His bearing is always graceful and with his long experience it seems to me he might find a new and profitable field in spoken comedy.

The largest personal hit in the performance, however, has been made by Marie Cahill, though Miss Braggins acts her comic rôle in a becomingly frolicsome way and shows a keen sense of humor. Miss Cahill was notably successful at the Casino a few years ago in a dull piece called "The Gold Bug," which not even her high spirits could save from ruin, and latterly, I believe, she has been hidden somewhere in the late Augustin Daly's company. She has come in for her rights now, and as a preposterous female thief, whose husband is a pickpocket, while their pal is a bank President, she fairly bubbles over with humor. She is ably assisted by Edmund Lawrence, who makes Francis Wilson his model, and by Raymond Hitchcock, who occasionally falls into the manner of the ineffable Dan Daly. The acrobatic skill and comic personality of young Tom Hadaway, grandson of old Tom, of cherished memory, are also useful in "Three Little Lambs."

Miss Millward's excellent acting of the preposterous Princess of Vasungia, the land of avatism and twaddle, makes the new play at the Empire Theatre worth while. Miss Millward is always perfectly sure of her effects. Her taste, her sense of artistic proportion, diction, gesture, posing, are always exactly right. How she might succeed now in one of the great rôles of the old repertory it would be rash to venture a prediction. She was thoroughly effective as Tennyson's Elinor some years ago, but the demands of that rôle were comparatively slight.

Her personality scarcely seems to suit Lady Macbeth, yet I should like to see her try the rôle, especially in the profoundly sad second and fourth scenes of the third act, and the sleep-walking episode. Lady Macbeth's part is pretty strong meat in the first act and the murder scene. But whether or not Miss Millward could rise to the few great rôles of drama—the permanent drama—she is certainly an actress of uncommon talent and, within the range to which she has lately been restricted, of unerring skill.

Nothing of the sentiment, the humor, the passion, of Mr. Esmond's play misses expression at her hands, unless it is something that cannot be expressed. Why the Princess should call her waiting woman's stylographic pen her own, why she should mention stylographic pens at all, why in a country where a bicycle is regarded with amazement, though they have a cheap cab service in the heart of the forest, they should have stylographic pens at all—these are things the finest interpretative talent cannot make understandable.

It is too bad for this little cockney actor and playmaker to cross the Atlantic to give us a new lesson in subtle humor. This is really worse than The London Chronicle's salad and spinach story. I am given to understand that in the climax of the third act of "My Lady's Lord," when Doura has made a splendid impression on the court as the avenger of her own honor, and Jack Martin intrudes to say, "What rubbish! Pack up and come to North Audley Street," the last touch of exquisite humor has been reached.

That is to say the old fault of guying one's self, which dramatic authors always used to avoid even in farce and burlesque, has now become a virtue. The idea of "My Lady's Lord" which one derives from the published announcement of the author's purpose, is a gentle dramatic satire in which a practical modern man is exhibited as the lover and husband of a Princess of Romance. The idea is very old, but always pleasing. It is akin to Mark Twain's in his yarn of the Connecticut man at the Court of Arthur, to De Forrest's in his once familiar story of an isle peopled with Puritans off the New England coast. But Mr. Esmond's people in Vasungia seem to represent no comprehensible idea at all. They are neither ancient nor modern, romantic nor practical, and much that they say and do is merely fuss and chatter. Unless, indeed, Mr. Esmond's meaning is too occult, his humor too subtle, for our clayey understanding.

Esmond as a dramatist is a puzzle, anyhow. There was much constructive skill and dramatic feeling in his farfetched but actable piece, "The Courtship of Leonie," which failed at the Lyceum some years ago. In "One Summer's Day" there were some delightful passages, but here the construction was abominable and the interest flagged in spite of some very good acting. The trouble seems to be that Esmond cannot quite express the ideas that come to him. As an actor he has acquired a good command of stage technique. He is ambitious, he has cultivation and natural wit. But whether or not "My Lady's Lord" runs three weeks or seven Mr. Esmond will do well to quit his fooling and try his hand at a serious, practical play for the edification and entertainment of the plain folks to whom all subtlety is annoying and who must be relied upon to support commercial enterprises like the contemporary theatre.

We all know, who keep in touch with theatrical matters, that Mr. Esmond has his Ibsenish moods, but so have some of the rest of us, moods when all the earth seems blue and we fairly loathe the memory of our grandfathers. But the literary and artistic products of those moods are not merchandise. Nor are too subtle humor and overelaborate satire.

Still, Mr. Charles Frohman has not only accepted "My Lady's Lord" and set it on the stage of his handsome and comfortable theatre with beautiful pictures, but has constituted himself its defender and interpreter of its mystery to a callow and dull-witted generation. Wherefore may Mr. Esmond chuckle and declare that we who review theatricals do not know everything, which is, indeed, not short of the truth. The manager who has kept "Miss Hobbs" on the stage for four months may yet transform "My Lady's Lord" into a thing the children will cry for.

As a medium for the excellent acting of Miss Millward it has, thus far, served a good purpose. Since her engagement at the Empire we have not been permitted to see her in any other part exhibiting so much of her range of expression. Mr. Faversham has a much easier task as the modern and practical young Englishman who whistles a coster song as he pursues the lady of his love to the very heart of oblivion. His touch is unfailingly light, and he does all that could be done for the character. That excellent comedian Sidney Herbert is also noteworthy in the performance for the zeal he bestows upon a portrayal of a small part, while Mr. Standing, Mr. Wheelock, Miss Blanche Burton, and Miss Sara Perry are also as effective as possible.

One thing may be said in favor of "My Lady's Lord." It is perfectly decent in every line and situation. So is "Three Little Lambs." As for "The Cowboy and the Lady," in that the love of a bachelor for another man's wife is treated of in a most innocuous manner, and the only offense is in the swear words with which Mr. Fitch's dialogue is studded.

These, I fancy, were put in to satisfy a prevailing demand in social life. It has been quite the thing lately to tell swearword stories in dinner table talk. A story containing an "Oh H—l!" or an oath with the name of the Deity attached is considered delightfully piquant. Nevertheless, to full-grown men foul barroom talk is objectionable in the theatre. Still, if Mr. Goodwin and Mr. Fitch believe that "the matinée girl," Mr. Archer's bogie, demands oaths they are not to be rashly condemned for catering to her taste.

Personally, I regard the return to town of Lewis Dockstader, with a new joke and a good minstrel troupe, as a boon. One who goes to the theatre much finds that there are certain comedians and jesters of the stage to whose humor he is particularly impressionable. Some of the most renowned funny men of my time have not seemed funny to me, but as a humorist I have always found Dockstader as irresistible in his way as Davidge and Harry Beckett were in theirs. Among minstrels he ranks in my mind with Unsworth. Then he did have one brand-new joke Christmas afternoon. And is not the show gorgeous?

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

THIS WEEK'S NEW BILLS.

"Chris and the Wonderful Lamp" and Schweighofer in Two New Roles.

At Hammerstein's Victoria to-morrow night a new musical extravaganza called "Chris and the Wonderful Lamp" will be performed for the first time in New York under the direction of Messrs. Klaw and Erlanger and "Ben" D. Stevens. The piece was written by Glen Macdonough and John Philip Sousa composed the music, which is said to be in his best vein. The plot is founded on a recent short story, but is largely original. "Chris" is in three acts and seven scenes.

The time is the present, and the action begins in this city. Young Chris buys at a sale of curios an old lamp, which he casually rubs when a Genie appears dutifully at his side. This is Aladdin's old Genie brought quite up to date. Aladdin has been asleep on the Island of Etheria for some centuries, and the Genie has been taking in the sights all over the world. Now he is ready to do Chris's bidding. Chris loves Fanny, who has been torn from his arms and sent to boarding school by a mere parent. He now orders the Genie to transplant the whole school to Aladdin's Island. When they get there, by way of San Francisco and the Pacific Ocean, Aladdin wakes up and takes a hand in the proceedings.

One of the scenic features will be a panorama 220 feet long representing the ocean voyage. The cast will include Edna Wallace Hopper as Chris, Jerome Sykes as the obliging Genie, and John Page, Randolph Curry, Herbert Carter, Charles H. Drew, Frank Todd, Ethel Irene Stewart, Emily Beaupré, Mabella Baer, Nellie Lynch, Edna Hunter, Viola Jewell, and Stella Madison.

The principal songs are, "The Patter of the Shingle," "Fanny," "The Hump-backed Whale," "I'm a High-Toned Genie," "He Couldn't Do a Thing Without Me," "The College of Hoop-de-roo," "Torch Tep Was the Boy for Me," "In Poster-Land," "Etheria," and "The Lay of the Mechanical Doll." "In Poster-Land" is a musical skit on the late eccentricities of decorative art—green moons and red grass. In "He Couldn't Do a Thing Without Me" Mr. Sykes relates the marvelous things he has done for those who owned the lamp.

Felix Schweighofer will appear in two new rôles at the Irving Place Theatre this week. To-morrow night he will be seen as old Philip Klapproth in Karl Lauff's famous farce, "Pension Schoeller." Klapproth who dwells in the country, goes to Berlin and tells his wild nephew that the desire of his life is to see the interior of a lunatic asylum. It occurs to the nephew that time and trouble may be saved by simply taking his uncle to his boarding house and telling him that is a lunatic asylum. Like most boarding houses, it is enough like one to make the risk small. So old Philip is taken to Schoeller's pension and told the peculiarities of each patient and warned how to conduct himself, while the unsuspecting boarders, knowing him as a rich old person, try to be as agreeable as they can, with ludicrous results.

Thursday night "Gypsfigur" will be the play. This is a three-act musical farce by Taube and Roth, in which Schweighofer appears as a retired merchant. Among the actors in the Austrian comedian's support this week will be Wilhelmine Schlueter, Elly Collmer, Julius Strobl, von Seyffertitz, and Anna Leonardi.

IN THE AUDIENCE.

"I have been a regular and confirmed first nighter in the New York theatres," said an elderly looking man who still boasted of reasonably good health and spirits, "for more than twenty years—never mind how many more. No, I do not get tired of the theatre. But lately, I have begun to grow a little weary of the noise of first nights. I think I better enjoy seeing Monday night's new play now on Wednesday night, for instance, in the company of nice, quiet, modestly dressed folks.

"A midweek audience at one of the theatres near to the heart of things in this metropolis, the Knickerbocker or the Empire, or Daly's, always gives the lie, it seems to me, to the favorite taunt of a few old fellows that nobody who is anybody goes to the theatre nowadays. In a first-night audience you see the same faces for years. Of course, they change. There are very few first nighters now who can remember as many first nights as I can. But there are a few who outdate me, and there are a score perhaps who have been devoted first nighters for fully fifteen years.

"Who are they? Well, that's a hard question to answer. There are some whom everybody knows. No, that number does not include the newspaper critics. But I never take a youngster to the theatre with me, and I am very fond of taking youngsters to first nights, that he does not kindly point out to me sundry jurists, brokers, and merchants who are habitual theatregoers. There are in the first-night multitude, however, many whose faces are familiar to all the other first nighters of their period, but whose names nobody seems to know. Come to think of it, I suppose I'm one of that sort myself.

"For five years I wondered who a handsome lady accompanied to every performance by either one or two good-looking gentlemen was. They were always on hand, the lady and either one or both of the gentlemen, yet for a long while they never spoke to anybody, and nobody seemed to notice them. Then I noticed that they were gradually acquiring a bowing and handshaking acquaintance among the first nighters who are of sufficient importance for people to want to bow to and shake hands with.

"After a year or two I noticed them shaking hands with a man-about-town whom I knew well, and I seized the first opportunity to ask him who they were. He said frankly that he didn't know, but he thought they were nice, polite folks. Some time afterward I noticed another of my acquaintances saluting them, and I put the question to him. The answer was much the same. Lately they have dropped out of sight. They, believe me, were thoroughly representative New York first nighters—nobody in particular.

"Yes, maybe the first-night audience of this era is a little more showy than it used to be. There is more money in circulation. There is a much larger proportion of richly overdressed women in a first-night audience than there was in the late seventies. It sometimes seems to me, too, that in spite of the signs of triumph which nowadays accompany almost every first performance, no matter how poor the play may be, the first nighters of the present are much harder to please than those of the past. But the fault may be with me, you know. I'm getting on in years.

"Change in taste? I don't know much about that. I can tell you one thing for certain. The audiences of this hour will stand more of profanity and less of libidinous suggestion in stage dialogue than their predecessors would. For instance, a quarter of a century ago, and somewhat later than that, 'The School for Scandal' was acted at Wallack's with the celebrated scandal scene just as Sheridan wrote it. Not a word was omitted in the four speeches of Crabtree and Mrs. Candour. This in spite of the fact that tea-table conversation in the sixties and seventies was much more restrained and formal than it is now among polite folks. The only 'cuts' Daly made in the comedy when he revived it in 1891 were in this scene. At Wallack's, however much refined women and decent men may have suffered in mind while the scandal scene was on, no feelings were spared. Yet I can well remember the objections made in those days to the use of 'd——n,' then the only profane oath admitted to stage dialogue, in the revivals of old comedy. The 'd——ns' were frequently stricken out. Stoddart used to say the word so as to make a parson laugh, but it used to be thought proper to shake one's head gravely even while laughing at his funny oaths.

"Nowadays all this is changed. The profanity tolerated in a certain piece now current in a Broadway house would have filled the theatre with hisses in those days.

"How do I account for it? I don't try to. Decay of religious spirit? Well, I cannot follow you as far as that. But you may rest assured that the proportion of indecency in the plots and action of the plays, apart from the dialogue, does not change much. In the matter of undress in operetta and burlesque, the change began with the introduction of French opera bouffe as far back as 1867. But adultery has always been the commonest of stage themes, and even the old farces were built upon it. Of course, the pessimistic, naturalistic, hopeless drama of heredity and disease did not use to have vogue. But it has none now, has it?"

A TALK WITH MARY SHAW.

This has been a great week for children at the Broadway Theatre. The Play of "Ben-Hur" has so many pictorial effects that they can appreciate them where they do not take in the plot of the play, and it is one that the most careful mother feels will be a benefit to the child, so in this holiday week they have been given the advantage of it. It makes one think of the Christmas pantomimes in England looking down from the stage on matinée days, Mary Shaw says. The audiences at the play, exclusive of the little people, have a rapt manner of following it which is not unchildlike, and it affects people who have strong religious tendencies often in a way that is a surprise to them. It does even the people who are brought in touch with the dominant religious element on the stage. It was between the matinée and evening performance one day last week that Miss Shaw was talking about this peculiarity and her own feeling in regard to the play.

Miss Shaw has that warm, rich, sympathetic voice, and her acting gives the evidence of much feeling in her portrayal of the old Egyptian nurse, Amrah, which is to be expected, as she is a good artist; but in this play she puts more real feeling than she likes, and in that last act there are real tears, which, from an art standpoint, she does not like to confess.

"Usually," she said, "after the first week you find just about how much real strength and nervous energy you have to put in a play. You could not feel a play night after night and live at all; it would kill you. So at the end of about a week I pull myself up and say, 'Now there is no need of all this work; you are putting too much of yourself into this,' and then I stop. Every gesture, every movement, every intonation of the voice on the stage is given with the idea of producing certain results, and it is not necessary to put so much nervous energy into the work.

"But I have never had a play that seemed to take so much of my force for the amount of work done as this. I look at it all reverently, from an art standpoint, up to the time of the telling of the miracles, and it all has to be done with a delicate and sincere touch. Then I try to feel as one would who had really seen a miracle, and there is a strange personal feeling that I do not have usually. It affects me strangely. It seems to be brought home to me, and I feel as I would if there was some one who was very dear to me who might be saved, and if it would be possible for a miracle to be performed for them.

"I wonder if there would be as much effect in that scene if it did not affect the actors so much if there weren't any real tears in it? I don't believe in tears. It is not art, and I do not cry usually. There is nothing in crying. Any one who has anything to do with a lot of young actors would find that they had tears ready to draw upon at any moment. But this play seems to be different, and there is a reaction after it as there is often after one has been deeply affected, and one seems to feel unusually frivolous coming off the stage.

"No, I have no scruples about the subject of religion on the stage; art embraces everything that life does, everything strong and beautiful and holy if need be. At the rehearsals I felt that the play was going to be very strong. I had never seen one more magnificently set. But there was the question about it and the work had to be delicately done to be acceptable. I felt very nervous the first night. I felt that there would be all classes of people in the audience, Jews, Christians, and infidels—one could not tell who would be in the audience—and for those who were brought in touch with the religious part the play there might be much criticism. Then the play seemed to have a really electric effect, but there is always a feeling of nervous strain in it.

"It seems to me that it ought to have a very strong educational effect, for it teaches the history of those times, both political and religious. I should think it ought to bring people more together—Jews and Christians. It shows plainly that the death of Christ was a political and not a religious act, and that he was born, lived, and died a Jew.

"I should think the feeling of the play might appeal to every one; there is the leading of the afflicted to some great imagined good, you may call it what you like. I say at one time: 'Why should we fear? there is cure for all.' It is these acts of faith in which the Christian Scientists believe.

"The play was not a difficult one for which to prepare. The costumes were all designed for us, and after a little thought for the gestures there was very little difficulty in getting into the atmosphere. I looked up some of the gestures. There is the one of crossing the hands upon the breast as Amrah does. That is the token of self-abnegation, the act of the slave. It is easy to understand we have the feeling that the breast is the dwelling place of the ego, and crossing the hands denotes its suppression. Then the motion of lifting the hand was meant to show originally that the hands were empty, without weapons, as the expression is used now, 'hold up your hands,' when the person is placed in a position of submission. So the slave originally held up the hands, and then they were gradually lowered until they were held out with the palms down.

"The costumes are delightful to wear, demoralizing, though, from the standpoint of the other stage gowns one has to wear in other plays. These are so loose and comfortable—only the tights and the loose robes—that it will seem hard to get into tight, fashionable frocks that are so tiresome and wear you out in different plays. But then they say this is to run two years."

An interesting commentary upon the play came to Miss Shaw in a letter from a woman friend who came to see it, prepared not to like it at all. She was a woman without strong religious tendencies and her words are worth repeating.

"Your work affected me powerfully," she wrote. "Your kneeling with upturned face called a blessing down. I wanted to kneel beside you and cry: 'To me also a blessing.' That is what sincerity has done. Many women around me were weeping."

The scene of the vision of Ben-Hur is one of the most difficult physically in the play—the position of the women with the arm outstretched and that blinding, strong white light beating upon their upturned faces and the heat from it as well.

VARIOUS DRAMATIC TOPICS.

What a queer thing is the theatrical myth! It grows out of nothing and withstands all attempts to suppress it. One familiar with comparatively recent theatrical history would fancy that the story of Joseph Jefferson's relation to Rip Van Winkle as a stage character might be known to everybody. Mr. William Winter lucidly narrated all the facts concerning the growth of Jefferson's portrayal and the development of his play, put into shape for him in 1865 by Dion Boucicault, in his excellent book called "The Jeffersons." Mr. Jefferson tells the same story in his own way in his delightful autobiography. As a very young actor Jefferson played Seth in a crude piece founded on Irving's legend to the Rip of his gifted and short-lived half-brother, Charles Burke. The subject was not new on the stage then. Yates in England, Hackett in America, and other comedians had impersonated Rip Van Winkle. Jefferson had long been desirous of putting Rip in his repertory when, in 1861, he made his first unsuccessful effort with the rôle in a piece put together by himself, which included scenes and bits of dialogue he liked in the Burke play, which, in its turn, was largely taken from older pieces on the same subject. In 1865, after a tour of the world, he put his play in the hands of Boucicault, in London. Yet the yarn is now going the rounds that Jefferson never thought of acting Rip until he saw an allusion to his acting in some "Life of Washington Irving," that he then wrote his play, which was not a play, but a monologue, and that his chief trouble was with his costume, which he pieced together and sewed himself. In London this yarn has been circulated recently as appropriate to discussion of the hardly credible rumor that Beerbohm Tree intends to take up Rip Van Winkle.

Henrietta Crossman, who acted here so well some years ago in various farces, will use Bronson Howard's play called "One of Our Girls" as the medium of her first experiment as a star next Spring. This play was written for Helen Dauvray, who acted its heroine, Kate Shipley, many nights at the Lyceum Theatre in the Winter of 1885-6.

The cast of "The Sunken Bell," in Mr. Sothern's production of the translation of Hauptman's "Die Versunkene Glocke," includes Rowland Buckstone as the Nickelmann, the elemental spirit, originally acted here so well by Mathieu Pfeill, and Norman Parr as the Waldschrat, in which that admirable German comedian, Arthur Eggeling, appeared with fine effect. Old Wittikin, the witch, is impersonated by Mr. Flockton. Mr. Sothern's acting in the rôle of Heinrich was highly praised in Boston, and nothing but the superlative was used in describing Miss Harned's portrayal of Rautendelein.

George Foster Flait's play called "Frederick the Great," in which Lewis Morrison is acting this season, is praised as an interesting and effective piece. La Barbarina, the dancer, Voltaire, and Princess Amelia are among the important personages. The piece scarcely touches history, however, but deals with imaginary incidents in the private life of the Prussian King.

Maude Adams made her first appearance on any stage as a child actress in the company of J. K. Emmet at the historic Bush Street Theatre, in San Francisco, lately destroyed by fire.

"She's shaped like an exclamation point!" So remarked a spectator at a performance of "Three Little Lambs" of Marie Cahill. Miss Cahill is the bright particular star of that new burletta. She is the very embodiment of infectious good humor. She sings very well, in her comic way, she dances with nimble grace, she has good powers of mimicry, but all that she does is as nothing to the mere influence of her jolly personality. She has a very large head, or seems to have, and diminutive ankles and tiny feet. Hence her likeness to an exclamation point in the view of one imaginative spectator.

Theatre managers are the most conservative folk in the world. When they produce plays that are out of the ordinary in manner it is simply because they cannot get promising conventional works. There is more than one sign that in the matter of popular play production the English theatrical market has reached its lowest state. There is nothing new of the ordinarily marketable kind. Jones has not been heard from since the failure of "Carnac Sahib." Pinero is believed to be slowly at work on a play, but nothing is known of its subject; Carton's last work was "Wheels Within Wheels"; Grundy has been doing adaptations, and the latest was a dire failure. Wherefore some of the odd and fanciful efforts of less known playwrights have had a chance. An excess of irony or whimsicality in a play, however, is not a sign of strength, but the contrary. The successful dramatist is the one who sees the most good in his fellow-man, who is honestly interested in noting the influence of human character on human character, and who writes "sympathetically." The ironical, the bitterly or sharply satirical play may live as literature if a Congreve writes it, but it is rarely long successful, no matter how smart it may be as a stage entertainment. The task of the dramatist is the most arduous of all literary pursuits. Dramatic aptitude, the conception of character in action, is as uncommon as subjects for plays are apparently scarce. As long ago as 1728 George Lillo in his preface to "Marina," his adaptation of "Pericles," lamented that all the materials for plays had been used again and again, and that it seemed impossible to find a new subject. Yet the right man finds subjects and knows how to treat them, and good plays will always be forthcoming from time to time, though never, it is to be feared, in sufficient numbers to satisfy the growing clamor for theatrical entertainment.

In spite of Anglo-Saxon alliance and entente cordiale the idea still prevails in England that only one standard of taste obtains in this broad, cosmopolitan land, and that a bad one. Quoted expressions of opinion of English plays and actors in America which appear in the London newspapers, unless they are the fulsome gush provided by the press agents, are generally from the least reputable sources. It seems that the common English mind still refuses to accept sane expressions of sensible opinion as American.

The murder of the villain by a half-breed and the accusation of the hero are incidents in Augustus Thomas's "Arizona," and also in "The Cowboy and the Lady." The half-breed, a Mexican vaquero in Thomas's play, is impelled to the crime for precisely the same motive in both plays. The reason for the hero's silence is more sensible in "Arizona" than in Mr. Fitch's piece. But incidents of this sort belong to the common stock of the romantic dramatist. Nobody will ever infer that Fitch got his idea from Thomas or that Thomas is indebted to Fitch.

The jury of "plain" men in "The Cowboy and the Lady" at the Knickerbocker Theatre is the most lifelike assemblage of good men and true the old stager ever saw in a theatrical representation of a trial. There is not a hint of the irresponsible "supe" about one of the twelve. Nor is there a suspicion of theatricalism in their appearance or their bearing. They seem to listen intently to the evidence and to be deeply impressed by the most significant testimony, such as Mrs. Weston's. The elderly man who sits on the extreme right of the front row is a study for an artist.

Whenever a "minstrel show" gets temporary possession of one of the centrally situated theatres the reminiscent folks begin to talk of the palmy days of Dan Bryant and Eph Horn. But is it possible that any one who remembers, say, the cheap show given by George Christy and his few associates, including Budworth and Griffen, in the little hall on West Twenty-fourth Street in 1865 or thereabout, cannot appreciate the great superiority of the exhibition given by Dockstader and his companions? Christy was a very funny fellow, but Dockstader has quite as large a fund of natural humor and works much harder to make it tell. For two competent ballad singers in the Christy show there are half a dozen quite as competent in Primrose and Dockstader's. The band of instrumentalists is more than twice as large, the scenery is better, while in the matter of costumes and light effects the new shows are abreast of the times.

The first night of "The Three Little Lambs," at the Fifth Avenue Theatre Adele Ritchie was all but smothered in "floral offerings" at the end of Act. I. Mr. Philp, Mr. Carleton, and the leader of the orchestra were at their wits' end to know what to do with the tributes of regard passed over the footlights for the prima donna of Mr. Knowles's newly organized troupe. The gifts were out of all proportion to the merit of Miss Ritchie's performance. Marie Cahill, who made the hit of the night, got no tributes of flowers. But Raymond Hitchcock, the comedian, found a stray bud on the stage and presented it to his partner in drollery with so much ceremony as to set the spectators roaring with laughter.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—The Primrose & Dockstader Minstrels will terminate their engagement this week.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—The New Year will be opened at this house with a burlesque entitled "Miss New York, Jr."

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.—"Wheels Within Wheels," R. C. Carton's new comedy, begins its fourth week to-morrow.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—The attraction offered for this week will consist of the romantic drama entitled "A Soldier of the Empire."

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Frank Daniels and his company in the comic opera, "The Ameer," continue to be the attraction at this house.

BIJOU THEATRE.—Miss May Irwin and her company in "Sister Mary" have demonstrated that their capacity for amusing audiences unlimited.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The popularity of "Ben Hur" was evidenced during the past week by the large crowds which have witnessed every performance.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—"The Village Postmaster" has renewed its success of last season, and is drawing large audiences at every performance.

DALY'S THEATRE.—"The Manoeuvres of Jane" is now in its second month. John Oliver Hobbs's play, "The Ambassador," will be produced later, when required.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"Because She Loved Him So," the farce which ran nearly all last season at the Madison Square Theatre, will fill a week's engagement, beginning to-morrow.

GARRICK THEATRE.—William Gillette will give two matinées of "Sherlock Holmes" this week. Besides the regular Saturday afternoon performance there will be an extra matinée on New Year's Day.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Way Down East" begins its eighth week with a New Year matinée. The indications are that this play will remain at the Academy the rest of the present season.

WEBER & FIELD'S MUSIC HALL.—The two burlesques, "Whirl-i-Gig" and "Barbara Fidgety," continue to play to crowded houses. There is a possibility that very soon the first burlesque will be substituted for a new one.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—The attraction for New Year's week will be William Gillette's comedy, "All the Comforts of Home." The cast includes Henry V. Donnelly and all the members of the stock company.

GARDEN THEATRE.—This is the last week but one of Richard Mansfield's season. "The First Violin" will continue for another week. Next week will be a farewell one, and Mr. Mansfield will appear in seven different productions.

DEWEY THEATRE.—For New Year's week the management offers an attraction in the shape of the "American Burlesquers," headed by W. B. Watson and Jeanette Dupree. Two burlesques and an olio will be the features of the performance.

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—The crowds that nightly give cordial greeting to Anna Held in "Papa's Wife" testify convincingly to her success. A holiday matinée to-morrow, and on Wednesday, Jan. 10, will be her only extra matinées for the present.

NEW YORK THEATRE.—The last week of "The Man in the Moon" is announced, beginning to-morrow. The new extravaganza, "Broadway to Tokio," will be produced the first time Jan. 8. A Sunday night entertainment will be given this evening.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—The return of Viola Allen in Hall Caine's play, "The Christian," for this week will give Harlem theatregoers an opportunity to see her for the last time in this city as Glory Quayle. The rôle of John Storm will be played by Robert Drouet.

CASINO.—The last week of the three months' engagement of the Alice Nielsen Opera Company in "The Singing Girl" begins to-morrow. Miss Nielsen's travels will extend only as far West as Chicago, and she will appear in but a few of the larger cities, including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Brooklyn, Pittsburg, Chicago, Detroit, and Boston.

CRITERION THEATRE.—Miss Julia Marlowe and her company in "Barbara Frietchie" begin their last week to-morrow evening. The Criterion will be closed Jan. 8, and Miss Maude Adams will begin her annual New York engagement in this theatre on Tuesday, Jan. 9, when she will present "The Little Minister," for a season of two months.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—The new year will start in at this house with an elaborate bill, headed by a new troupe of Arabian acrobats, tumblers, and gymnasts. The Lutz brothers, armless wonders; Sidney Hinman, the Coney Island life saver; Wilson, the expansionist; Hans Dolan, strong man; Allen's Punch and Judy; Lottie, the educated orang outang, and others will appear. In the theatre there will be a double company.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—Marshall P. Wilder will head the programme at this house, and he will present an entirely new monologue. Other features are Bertha Welby and company, in "A Little Brick"; Joe O'Hare, in "A Dream of Paradise"; Herbert and Willing, black-face comedians; Anna

Women Here and There—Their Frills and Fancies

There was an Italian bridal party on a Third Avenue elevated train the other day. The party got on at the City Hall, and there was no mistaking it. It was not the costumes, for a good many people of that nationality wear more brilliant and attractive clothes when engaged in their ordinary occupations. This party consisted of the bride and groom and an older man and woman and a small boy, who was probably brought along because he could not be left alone at home. The five seated themselves in the car, the bride and groom in the centre, the other man beside the man, and the older woman beside the younger woman. These older attendants were evidently making facetious remarks, and it was these with their glances at the young people and the sheepish expressions of the latter that proclaimed the nature of the errand down town. As if that were not enough the older man took the marriage certificate from his pocket and examined it carefully, the groom perusing it with him, but with the air of one to whom it was Greek. As far as personal attentions from the bride to the groom were concerned no would have imagined their relations. He gave his entire attention to the older man, who did all the talking, without one look at his bride, who watched him half jealously. She had evidently done something to prepare for this important event in her life. She wore quite a smart new dark blue and white striped waist, with a new black skirt. She had a little black velvet bow on her uncovered head, and nice new boots with shiny pointed toes, on her feet. The bridegroom looked shabby. His white shirt had been worn before, and he had no collar with it, though there was an old celluloid stud in the collar band. None of his clothes was new, and his boots sadly needed blacking, but even he had made one concession to the occasion: He had two brand new creases down the front of his trouser legs.

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Signs of the new year are already to be seen. Magazines which put on their covers the date of the expiration of the subscription have for those to expire in the coming year the abbreviation of '00 where the date for the past year was '99. Some of the scientists who see signs and wonders in everything ought to make something mysterious out of those two ciphers The woman who saw the evolution of the world in the big sleeves certainly could.

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The real live Santa Claus who was in one of the stores this Christmas was a comfort to the children. It is all right to write Santa Claus letters, but that is nothing to telling him in person and receiving an assurance that requests will be granted.

One little girl decided this Christmas that she would like above all things a doll dressed in blue, and she consequently wrote to Santa Claus to notify him of her decision. That would have been all right, but it was only a short time before Christmas that she was taken down town to see all the pretty things in the shops, and there she saw so many charming dolls and of them all there was none so pretty as those dressed in pink, and she had asked for one dressed in blue. That would have been discomforting if Santa Claus had not been right at hand. She went up and explained.

"What is your name, little girl?" asked Santa Claus.

"Dolly Brown," said the little girl.

"Oh, yes," said Santa, "here I have it. Dolly Brown has written to ask for a doll dressed in blue." He had been turning the leaves of a big book gravely, and when he came to the place where he read that Dolly Brown's name was written, he carefully wrote pink across the page to show that he would be sure to make the change.

"I want a pair of gloves," said Dolly Brown's small sister, encouraged by this.

"What kind?" asked Santa Claus. "Do you want gloves or mittens, and woolen ones, or what?"

"I want tid ones, like Auntie Jane's," said the little girl, taking hold of Aunt Jane's hand.

"Very well," said Santa Claus, writing again, "you tell Aunt Jane to take you to the glove counter and have you fitted, and we will see that you have them." And there were no happier little girls in town that night than those, who had had a personal conversation with Santa Claus.

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There were a good many small girls who were delighted with very large home-made dolls this year. The cloth for them was sold in the shops, the figure of the doll stamped upon two pieces and then these were stitched together by the mammas and stuffed and dressed. The beauty of these dolls was that they were so big that each little girl who had one felt that it was almost as good as a live baby. The clothes of a one-year-old baby fitted the dolls exactly. Two little girls had two of them dressed exactly alike with clothes, every one of which could be put on and off. The dolls seemed to be universally popular this year. On Christmas morning people living in a certain up-town city block saw two papas taking their two little girls and their respective charges out for a constitutional. Each papa was leading his little girl with his left hand, while with his right he wheeled a doll carriage in which was one of these mammoth home-made dolls.

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Perhaps every one does not know it, but Santa Claus is a most accommodating old gentleman. One small boy had asked this year for a stocking cap, one of those nice warm ones that pull down over the ears. Then, just before Christmas, he needed that cap so much to go out one day that it did seem too bad that Christmas had not come a little sooner.

"I will tell you what I will do," said mamma, "I will go up stairs and call up to Santa Claus and see if he could not let us have that cap a little before Christmas if he is going to send one, just as a convenience. If he is willing, then you can go up and get it."

So mamma went up stairs, and in a moment she came down again with the joyful news that Santa Claus was perfectly willing on this occasion, as there seemed to be a good reason for having the cap. So the small boy trotted up stairs, and there, sure enough, on the floor in front of the heater lay just the kind of a cap the small boy wanted, and it was so very nice to receive this special favor from Santa Claus that the small boy and his brothers and sisters thought almost more of the cap than of the things Santa Claus came himself to bring on Christmas Eve.

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"My children have always known who the real Santa Claus was," says a careful mother. "I remember when I learned that there was no Santa Claus and how unhappy and cheated and miserable and humiliated I felt, and they never have had a chance to be made as uncomfortable. Then I think it is just as well for them to know, from a practical standpoint. From this wonderful Santa Claus, who has untold treasures from which to draw, they may expect anything, but they know that there is a limit to the capabilities of their parents and they do not expect as much."

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It is the last place in the world any one would expect to see a woman unless she had some particular court business there, and of all things the last it would be expected to find her doing would be making fancy little silk and filigree ornaments for women to wear in their hair. But she certainly is there in the big rotunda of the Court House, on the second floor, where all around are the court rooms, where more or less serious cases are being tried, and there she has been ever since a week or so before Christmas, making these frivolous butterflies and doing a good business selling them.

The woman is of French and German descent. She learned this work in France, and she came on, as so many people from different countries did, to the World's Fair, and then, finding this a land of promise, remained. The work she does is called French filigree work. With silver and gold wires and bits of silk she makes these pretty things. The silk forms the foundation of the wings, and gives the dominating color, violet, pale green, pale blue, or some brown with gold. The small ones are intended simply for ornaments, and the larger ones, the size of a mammoth butterfly, for theatre bonnets. They are all fastened to long, strong pins. Why any one should have thought of selecting the Court House as a likely place to dispose of these wares it is difficult to tell, but it is a very good place, unlikely as it may seem; for all classes and conditions of man, and many of them find their way there during the day, and there are not many who have not a sister or wife or sweetheart who might like a butterfly, and the apparent incongruity of finding butterflies in such a place calls attention to them. The young woman has a small glass case in which she displays her wares and a little table behind which she sits working in a quiet, unostentatious way. She sometimes goes to the lobbies of hotels, she says, and this position she chose this year because the hotels did not seem available. The incongruity of it all seems to be in the pretty frivolousness of the things she sells against the austere background of the building, with serious legal squabbles all around.

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The Chinese women have recently taken to sewing machines, and it is a shame. Pretty soon there will be no national characteristics or illusions in the world. The Manila woman uses a hand sewing machine and makes pretty little gowns, if she has a pattern, or another gown to work by, and is thereby a great comfort to our countrywomen whose lot has thrown them into that land. The Manila woman doesn't count so much, any way. We have never known so much about her, but when it comes to Oriental garments from China or Japan with closely stitched seams instead of the big stitches an inch or more in length, to which we are accustomed in their work, it will seem that the world has some way gone wrong. It was bad enough to have monogram fans made in Japan after Occidental designs, but when Occidentalism gets into the sewing, there is not much to be hoped for.

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A Brooklyn woman had an experience not long ago. She thinks as she tells about it that it was a very amusing experience; so perhaps it was, but not every one would have looked at it in that light. There was a young woman staying in the house who was greatly in need of a skein of embroidery silk. She did not feel that she had time to go for it, or she did not wish to, which is much the same thing; so, knowing just which one of the New York stores would have it, she sent for it. The silk would cost 11 cents, and she could not send that amount very conveniently, so she wrote to have her goods delivered C. O. D. They were, but for some reason, whether because they came from New York, no one knew, but they arrived very late at night, and every one in the house had retired. It was the woman of the house who heard the bell, of course; she is always the one who sleeps with one ear open, and it was she who got up, partially dressed, and went to the door. Then there was the package to pay for, and she hurried back, found her purse, and paid the bill. The chief feature of the story is that she never said a word to show that she did not think it one of the amusing small accidents of life. There are people who would have expressed their views upon C. O. D. packages plainly upon such an occasion.

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A Denver dog has been honored with one of the most elaborate coffins ever given to one of his kind, and there are not many more elaborate made. This dog had been a beloved pet in the family for many years. He was said to know as much as a child, and he got a coffin of mahogany with silver trimmings, which cost nearly $200. All much-loved dogs are not equally well treated. This was a pug, and another pug, who was the much-loved pet of another woman, was not so well honored. He was a most intelligent animal, who bore serenely the name Confucius. Confucius's mistress, during his lifetime, in passing the undertakers' shops, where there is usually on exhibition a little white coffin, would always exclaim, "Ah, that is the kind of coffin in which I shall bury my Confucius." But when at last Confucius's end came, he was buried like any other dog, although he was deeply mourned. But his mistress was a New England woman, and there may be a difference between New England and Western standards.

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Another woman plainly wanted money, and said so. She wanted to get to Washington, and it seemed to her very hard that in a great city like New York, where there was such an abundance of money, and so much of it spent for comparatively useless things, that she could not have a hundred dollars. She didn't want to go to work in New York; if she could only get to Washington she would be able to find all she wanted to do, and she wanted a hundred dollars. But even with all the money in New York it is sometimes difficult to raise as large a sum as that, and she, too, was dismissed.

FEMININE FRILLS.

"Nothing suits me better in stationery," says the young woman artist, "than a plain white with a block letter raised. No color, nothing but this simple letter, and it is quiet, refined, and yet your stationery is not quite the same as your neighbor's."

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"Yes," said the cook, "that pastry was tough, and it was a mistake I made that will always bring about the same results. I put too much water in in mixing it. The very least water that can be used in making pie crust the better, and it is possible to use very little."

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The prettiest things for flowers that have been introduced during the holidays are the big vases of cocoanut fibre. They are large, most of them in some classic shape, with graceful curves and handles. They are filled with growing plants or cut flowers. Pots or tall dishes for the cut flowers have to be set inside. The effects of bright flowers or green foliage in contrast with the rough brown cocoanut fibre is charming. A hanging ball of the fibre with growing plants inside is extremely pretty.

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There never was a time when women wore more jewelry out of sight of their own eyes, even in the mirror, than now. There are so many little jeweled pins worn in the back of the hair and others in the back of the collar, that there is a brilliant effect in looking down upon an audience of women in the theatre from the rear. Of two or three women sitting near each other one evening, one had a sunburst of diamonds at the back of her collar, another had inside a black gown a bit of white tulle tied in the back in a fluffy little bow and fastened with a beautiful diamond ornament; an older woman next her had a diamond pin in her dark hair, holding up the short locks, which are so untidy when they fall; a charming pin of rather odd shape, with four large stones in it; and still another woman wore in her hair one of the rather familiar little circlets in the form of a wreath set with pearls and emeralds. These four women were sitting almost side by side.

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One pretty blonde woman, dressed in black, wore jet in a rather interesting way. She had a collar of it, a belt of heavy jet, and one made for her, not bought ready-made in the shops, and in her hair she wore a comb with a heavy jet top. To relieve the effect of the jet, which is somewhat unbecoming to a woman with a delicate color, she wore a string of pearls close around her throat over a little tie of white tulle worn above the collar.

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The collars to many of the handsome cloaks that are now worn to the theatres are some cause of anxiety to their wearers. They are stiffened to give the proper effect, and being high, they have to be adjusted carefully when the wearer slips the cloak down from her shoulders as she takes her seat. A crushed collar is ruined.

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Among the pretty pieces of lace in the possession of Mrs. Thomas Whiffen, the Lady Bapchild of the "Manoeuvres of Jane," is a charming old shawl, that beautiful run lace which is now fashionable, and poor examples of which are to be seen in the shops. This shawl of Mrs. Whiffen's is charming. It is run on the finest of net and was made by some aunts of hers, one of whom is now over seventy, when they were young girls.

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"Oh, dear," says Miss Grace Elliston, the Lady Curtoys in "Wheels Within Wheels," "the patent-leather shoes I wear with my tailor suit in the play are lovely. They cost $12, and I don't suppose a soul in the audience knows that I so much as wear shoes, to say nothing of such pretty ones."

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The white gown Miss Elliston wears in that play is cut round and low at the throat, a difficult style for most people to wear, though very becoming to her. With it she wears a single string of pearls. She planned at first to wear something broad clasping around the throat and covering it. Then she decided not to, because, as she said, when a woman grows older she loses the beauty of her throat and has to cover it, and while one is young and can, it is better to dress the neck simply. It is quite true that the throat loses its beauty all too soon, but the back of the neck retains its youthfulness much longer. A woman with a neck that has any pretensions to beauty can wear her gowns cut a little low at the back when she finds it advisable to wear wrinkle-concealing ornaments in front.

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A good many pretty gowns are finished around the lower edge of the skirt with fur. They are charming in effect, but with the long skirts they have so much of an additional body to catch dust and germs that to the practical mind their beauty is somewhat diminished. On skating costumes with a short skirt the fur is altogether attractive and has a suggestion of warmth about it that is delightful in a gown for out-door Winter sports. A gracefully shaped fur yoke and high collar are also charming in the skating gowns.

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It is very good fun now to run across a fashion plate of some thirty years ago and compare it with an illustrated fashion magazine of to-day. It is better to have a number of the old plates of different periods from thirty or forty years ago, and then the combinations of styles can be seen. There is one modern fashion plate that has a very old-fashioned appearance, though it is handsome. The skirt is long and kilt plaited. That is rather more recent, but the overdress is distinctly old. It comes well down to the bottom of the skirt and is cut in deep scallops edged with fringe, and inside the edge a band of velvet ribbon. With this gown is worn a velvet coat with elaborate jet trimming, a broad band of ornamental work around the lower edge, growing narrower from the back, where the coat is longest, until it runs up on either side of the front in narrow bands. There is more elaborate ornamentation just below the neck, and a big ornamental pattern is in the back, running from the neck down to the waist line, in a narrow point. There is a large pattern of the jet at the top and on the lower edge of the sleeves. From the throat down it is all that funny reminiscent old fashion, but above there is a high flaring collar with a fur and velvet toque that looks modern. The woman of thirty or more years ago who was old enough to wear an elaborately trimmed velvet coat would probably have worn a bonnet with strings, and she would have considered herself, and most people would have considered her, very frivolous if she had worn anything in the nature of a hat.

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Pretty little bodice effects are seen in a good many gowns, soft broad bands of silk drawn tightly around the waist, with two points in front, and they are very pretty and a pleasant change from the narrow line of stitched silk and velvet that has been worn so much.

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A charming little English velvet coat is of brown velvet stitched with cream-white silk and with a grebe collar, the grebe showing at the top the little brown edge that is so pretty, some people think, on the grebe, and which others do not like, but which with the brown velvet is charming.

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The fichu effect is to be seen in many pretty dinner and evening gowns. One of pale crêpe de chine has a vest and high collar of lace, and around the vest, which ends at the bust and may almost be called a deep pointed yoke, is draped loosely the fichu, also of the lace, and finished with a chou of the crêpe de chine. The sleeves are of the lace, with a loose band of the crêpe de chine over the elbow. Another pretty gown has a fichu of some pretty, thin white material edged with lace. The gown is cut low at the neck, the fichu is worn over the shoulders and secured on the bust with flowers, the ends showing below. The lace to this fichu is deeper at the shoulders and falls over the arms, forming a little cap to the sleeves. The sleeves are shirred and finished at the elbow with a bow and fall of lace.

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A pretty evening gown of thin material with bead trimmings has straps over the shoulders formed of strands of beads held together on top of the shoulders with a clasp. The upper part of the arm is exposed below this upper band, and below to the wrist is a transparent sleeve of the material of the gown, shirred.

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One of the most attractive little garments that the baby wears is the sweater. They come in very small sizes for a baby of six months, and they have such a grown-up appearance that the baby looks like a little sportsman in them.

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An out-of-town paper tells of a fad for collecting valuable stones of different kinds and having them set in chains. It is a paragraph that has probably been making the rounds of out-of-town papers, as such paragraphs do, and appended to it is the statement: "Frequently these can be picked up very cheaply at old curio shops." That may be so, possibly, out of New York, but it is a rare thing to find an old curio shop here where anything can be bought very cheaply. The old curio shop is apt to charge the prices of the first-class jewelry shops, with the goods a little defaced and damaged, and a little higher price added on that account, because the things are "old." There are stories of bargains told occasionally, but they are difficult to prove. A woman, passing through a quiet, out-of-the-way street, one day, saw a little, shabby old shop, with a spinning wheel exhibited in the window. The shop was in a dwelling house. Ringing the bell, she could get no answer for a time, but finally a man appeared from the basement.

"How much do you ask for that spinning wheel?" she inquired.

"Twenty-six dollars!" snapped the man, and disappeared.

A WEEK'S NEWS OF HAVANA

Brilliant Scene at the Welcome to Governor General Wood.

Americans Provide Trees for Cuban Children—Ball Postponed Because of Gen. Lawton's Death.

Foreign Correspondence New York Times.

HAVANA, Dec. 25.—Shortly after noon on Dec. 23 the cannon of Cabanas fired a parting salute to Gen. Brooke, ex-Military Governor of Cuba, as figuratively speaking he shook the dust of the island from his boots as he sailed for the United States. Within two hours the same guns were firing the welcome to the new chief dignitary, Gen. Wood, as he stood in the palace of Gen. Ludlow, and with that General and his wife received the officers of the army and navy, their families, and the citizens of Havana. It was a brilliant scene, with plenty of color supplied by the uniforms of our officers and of the German officers from the man-of-war now in port and the bright gowns of the women.

Every one was anxious to see and meet the man who, within the brief space of eighteen months has risen from an army Surgeon with the rank of Captain to be a Major General of the army. Surrounding Gen. Wood were veterans of the civil war, men grown old in hard service both then and later on the frontier, and yet some of them wearing but Captain's shoulder straps still. Besides Gen. and Mrs. Ludlow and Gen. Wood, Gen. Chaffee and Col. Richards, both of the staff, were in the receiving party. Huge baskets of roses were scattered about the rooms. All of the officers in the department were present, with a single exception, the one who remained at Cabanas to superintend the firing of salutes.

Gen. Wood wears his honors easily, yet with a dignity that is impressive. Already at his suggestion most of the troops are being sent home from Santiago Province, and as soon as practicable he hopes to send others. His idea seems to be to give Cuba as much to the Cubans as possible, and as soon as possible. All of the Americans holding Government positions having been appointed thereto by Gen. Brooke are trembling lest their official heads may fall in the near future. Every one looks forward to seeing many changes in January.

In the morning the farewell reception to Gen. Brooke was at the Palace. Arrangements had been made to have a military parade on a small scale in his honor, but the idea was abandoned at his request. The officers simply went to bid him good-bye, and many women were present also. A great many officers accompanied the General to the wharf.

The weekly receptions at the palace under Gen. Brooke's régime were much looked forward to and largely attended. The last social affair given there was a german. All present were Americans, excepting one Cuban girl. It was a beautiful sight, and the grand reception rooms, which have witnessed affairs of State for generations, perhaps never looked more gorgeous. The favors were very pretty. The german was led by Capt. Butler of the Seventh Cavalry and Miss Ingalls, a niece of the General in whose honor the affair was given. Had the Brookes remained, there would doubtless have been an abundance of gayety for the younger people, as well as for the older, in the palace where Weyler and Blanco lived, and whence they issued the edicts that caused the natives such trouble.

During the past week we have grown quite accustomed to the booming of guns in salute. The Texas came in on her sad mission—to carry the bodies of the Maine victims from their resting place in Colon Cemetery to the North—and her guns rang out in salute, which was returned by the cannon at Cabanas, formerly the chief military prison of the Spaniards, and which has now been designated as the place from which salutes shall be fired. A German man-of-war came in, and the international salute was fired and responded to.

We can scarcely realize that Christmas is at hand—the time which at home sees wreaths of holly and bunches of mistletoe, Christmas packages, the Christmas tree, with its candles and tinsel; the Christmas dinner, with its turkey and plum pudding; the shops, with their windows gayly decorated, and crowds of shoppers. Havana knows none of these things, with the exception of the dinner. The little children do not hang up their stockings, and most of them have never even heard of a Christmas tree, while Santa Claus, with his sleigh and reindeers, is another tale utterly strange to them. Last year some Americans who had been here only a short time gave presents to some Cuban acquaintances, and found the recipients wondering why the presents were given.

When the Spanish rule came to an end there was not a church of any denomination other than Catholic on the island; that was the only one encouraged and supported by the Government, and none other could exist. Now there are several chapels of other denominations; the Methodists have one; there is a Presbyterian chapel, as well as an Episcopalian. All of these are necessarily struggling for mere existence, and are merely missionary chapels, supported by the few Americans who attend them, and by contributions from the United States. The Episcopal Chapel has been unfortunate of late, in that its pastor has had yellow fever, and as he lives in the same building as that in which services are held, the congregation has had to meet elsewhere, and is without a home.

The women of the Episcopal Church guild have prepared a Christmas tree for the children of the Sunday school. The tree was given by a Washington florist, and the ornaments for it by various people. For each of the little boys—thirty-two of them—there is a toy. The children have a hymn to sing, and there will be an address telling why Christmas is celebrated. Then will follow the distribution of gifts and candy. The tree will be in a room that has been loaned for the occasion.

The English-speaking school is also to have a tree for its pupils, and there is to be an entertainment by the pupils. The children are almost without exception Cubans, but English is the only language spoken in the school.

As if to make this seem more like Christmas the weather has turned so cold that heavy clothing and wraps are in order. The change started with a rain early on Sunday morning, and before night it was so chilly that it seemed almost possible for it to snow.

On account of Gen. Lawton's death a number of affairs have been postponed, including the ball of the Wanderers' Club, which was to have been held on Friday night. The club is composed of Americans principally, though there are some Englishmen in it, and one or two Cubans. The ball is to be in the Maestranza, formerly the Spanish artillery barracks. It is an immense building, and is occupied by a dozen or more families of officers, but still there is much room left.

All society is going to welcome the New Year in at a ball at Gen. Ludlow's.

DOROTHY STANHOPE.

ADRIAN ISELIN'S PURCHASE.

Completing New Rochelle's Water System—Planning for the Future.

The purchase of thirty-five acres of land in Tuckahoe from the A. T. Stewart estate by Adrian Iselin is said to complete the watershed from which Mr. Iselin's New Rochelle water supply system is provided. The purchase was effected through William A. White & Sons, the agents for the Stewart estate.

Mr. Iselin recently acquired a similar strip at a large figure. The price paid for the present acquisition was $26,250, or $750 an acre. The works in which Mr. Iselin is interested now supply New Rochelle, Pelham, and part of East Chester. There has been talk of a combination of interests between his company and the New York and Westchester Water Company with a view to making a bid for selling water to this city, but it has also been said that Mr. Iselin goes further than this, and in the belief that New Rochelle will eventually come into the City of New York, looks to a profitable disposal of the whole system to the city.

An Extraordinary Number To-morrow.

All interested in the condition and prospects of finance, trade, and commerce should procure a copy of THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow, Jan. 1, which will include a thirty-two-page supplement containing special articles from men of recognized authority on the various phases of the prevailing prosperity in all lines of business. The writers also show by a convincing array of facts and figures why prosperity has come to stay. The newspaper with the supplement will be sold at the usual price—one cent per copy. Order it in advance of your newsdealer to-day.—Adv.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE APPEAL OF EX-CAPT. DREYFUS AGAINST AMNESTY.—The Amnesty Committee of the French Senate is now drawing up the scheme of a general amnesty bill which, if it becomes a law, will wipe out the effect of all judgments that have been given in the Dreyfus case, and in cases growing out of this cause célèbre, and will also prohibit all further prosecution of any person involved on either side. The objections to a general amnesty act, which have been made by M. Zola and Lieut. Col. Picquart and others, have already been presented in this column. And now Alfred Dreyfus writes to the President of the Senatorial Amnesty Committee, M. Clamageran, showing his reasons why he personally objects to amnesty. The letter, which is dated at Carpentras, in the South of France, where M. Dreyfus is now staying, reads as follows:

"On the very day that liberty was given me through an act of the administration which I had not solicited, I wrote the following declaration: 'The Government of the republic restores to me my liberty. It is nothing to me without honor. From to-day and henceforth I intend to follow up the reparation of the terrible judicial error of which I am still the victim. I want the whole of France to know by a definite judgment that I am innocent. My heart will never be at rest until there is no longer a Frenchman who imputes to me the crime that another has committed.'

"It is not for me to intervene in the political discussions aroused by the amnesty question, but, if the judgment which has been unjustly passed upon me has deprived me of my rights as a citizen, I still keep my full rights as a man. I only ask one thing from the authorities—that they will not take away any of the means which are conferred upon me by the law of following up the revision of my case. I have neither hatred nor rancor in my heart, but for my children as for myself I desire the proclamation of my innocence in the name of the republic, in the name of France. I have a right to truth, to justice. I ask, then, that I be left every means of legally establishing that I am innocent of the crime committeed by another, for which I have been twice unjustly condemned."

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THE LATEST ASPECT OF ANGLOPHOBIA IN FRANCE.—Le Journal des Débats is about the only paper in Paris which contains what Englishmen consider to be a fair account of the war in South Africa. The Débats does not, however, approve of the war, but having once presented its reasons, it has refrained from vulgar exultation over the British reverses. Most of the papers of Paris receive their news from the Boer news agency that has been established in Brussels, while the war dispatches in the London papers are only drawn upon as they tend to be discouraging to the British cause. In the meantime literary strategists are discussing through the press the best way of humbling the pride of Great Britain as though a war with the empire were inevitable.

M. Henry Fouquier, a candidate for the Academy, has appealed to the people of France in a long communication to the journals, in which he states that the supposed invincible British fleet could be destroyed by "bold torpedo tactics, aided by the hazard of storms." "And it is high time for the powers to strike," he concludes. The business could be easily performed by a march of 100,000 Russians on India, "by expeditions into China, Egypt, and Ireland, and by a movement like that of the Africanders in the Dominion of Canada."

Another article which is seriously commented on by the Anglophobic press appeared recently from the pen of the notorious Jew-baiter, M. Drumont, in his paper, La Libre Parole. He maintains that it is not France that desires to go to war with Great Britain, but Englishmen, who want to destroy the French navy before it could combine with the navies of Russia and Germany. He then upbraids M. Delcassé, or those who forced the French Minister to cause Marchand to abandon Fashoda, when if a blow had been boldly dealt at Great Britain Russia would have invaded India, and Menelek would have entered the Soudan, while Germany would have offered secret assistance against the common rival and enemy.

The effusions by MM. Fouquier and Drumont are representative of hundreds of articles that are daily appearing in the French press, many of them by men of international reputation, and all suggesting various methods of armed attack upon Great Britain.

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ENCOURAGING OUTLOOK FOR ITALY'S EAST AFRICAN COLONY.—A committee recently appointed by the Italian Government for the purpose of investigating the financial and industrial state of the colony of Erythrea is about to make its report, with suggestions for the future development of the East African territory. The report, it is said, will confirm the rumors of the existence of gold in large quantities in Erythrea, and will be made to show that the colony will eventually prove less burdensome to the Italian exchequer than hitherto. Aside from the investigations conducted by the committee, the rumors about gold discoveries acquired such consistency a few months ago as to warrant the employment of two mining experts, one from New Zealand and the other from Alaska, in order to examine the nature and extent of the gold-bearing reefs.

Replying to questions on the subject in the Chamber the other day, Signor Fusinato, Under Minister of Foreign Affairs, confirmed the existence of the deposits, and added that the results of expert investigation were of a nature to justify hopes, though further investigation would be necessary to ascertain the possibility of working the deposits remuneratively. Meanwhile the Italian Government would examine the demands for concessions with the utmost favor, and do everything possible to encourage enterprise.

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THE DESTRUCTION OF WOLVES IN FRANCE.—M. Jean Dupuy, the French Minister of Agriculture, has just furnished an interesting report concerning the destruction of wolves in France. The total number of the animals killed last year was 197, of which two were she wolves with young, 83 wolves not with young, and 112 cubs. The amount paid in bounties equaled 13,075 francs, or $2,615. They were killed in different departments, but while none were killed in the Pyrennes and only one in the Alps, nearly all the rest were in the four central departments of the Charente, the Vienne, the Dordogne, and the Haute-Vienne.

In the sixteen years between 1883 and 1898 inclusive 8,236 wolves have been destroyed and bounties paid equaling 594,075 francs, or $118,815. In 1883 and 1884 the number of wolves killed was 1,316 and 1,055, but under the influence of the new law, raising the bounty per head to $30 for a wolf with young, $20 for an ordinary wolf, and 40 francs, or $8 for a cub, there has been a rapid reduction in their numbers, and it is believed that in a very few years they will become extinct.

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THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT TO PURCHASE FOUR IMPORTANT RAILWAYS.—The French Budget Committee has reported in favor of the purchase by the State of the Eastern, Western, Orleans, and Southern Railways. Although the concessions of these companies do not expire until the middle of the next century, the State has the right to buy them at any time under certain conditions. It is calculated by the committee that no outlay of capital will be required on the part of the State to effect the operation, as two out of the four companies are already indebted to the State, and the State by taking over the four companies would realize an immediate profit of over 37,500,000 francs. On the other hand, it was pointed out that if the State does not take over the companies it would have to pay them, until the legal expiration of their existence half a century hence, an annuity which would amount to 312,500,000 francs.

The report of the committee also maintains that under State control the profits of the four railways would be larger than at present, and affirms that unless the State purchases the railways before the close of the present year the annuity it will have to pay is likely to be increased by over 6,000,000 francs a year owing to the augmentation in traffic that is expected to result from the exposition.

An attempt was recently made to rush the matter through the Chamber, but as more information was demanded on the subject, the report of the Budget Committee was laid on the table until after the holidays, when it is expected that an act authorizing the purchase will be passed.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Notes and Items of Interest About the Great Fair of 1900.

Commissioner General Peck has decided to set aside a fund of $10,000 for a corn kitchen at the Paris Exposition. Visitors to the French show will get sweet corn from the American fields. It will be taken to Paris in refrigerators and served temptingly with pure butter, hot and appetizing. Corn cakes made of the best grade of meal will be parcelled out by a typical "mamm" from the South, and corn fritters which will satisfy the palates of the most fastidious will be fried.

Secretary Root has issued an order appropriating $25,000 from the revenues of Cuba to defray the expense of an exhibit of the products, manufactures, and industries of that island in the Paris Exposition next year. The order places the exhibit under the direction of Señor Quesada, the Special Commissioner of Cuba at Washington, who will report to United States Commissioner General Ferdinand W. Peck.

President McKinley has appointed Mr. Robert J. Thompson of Chicago a special Honorary Commissioner to present for President McKinley to President Loubet of France the first Lafayette souvenir dollar struck at the United States Mint in Philadelphia.

Mr. Thompson is the author of the Lafayette Monument project, and secretary of the Lafayette Memorial Commission. Fifty thousand souvenir dollars have been issued from the Philadelphia Mint and shipped to the Lafayette Commission in Chicago, where they are deposited with the American Trust and Savings Bank.

The Lafayette dollars are now offered to the public at $2 each, and they can be subscribed for by writing to Secretary Robert J. Thompson, Chicago, or to the American Trust and Savings Bank in that city; 15,000 of the coins have already been subscribed and paid for, and will be delivered immediately. Ten thousand coins are to be reserved for distribution in France next year during the exposition, which leaves 20,000 for sale in America. Orders for the coins have been received from ex-President Cleveland, the Hon. William J. Bryan, and other distinguished Americans.

The labor of the National Jury for the selection of the works destined for the United States display in the Fine Arts section of the exposition has been completed by the acceptance of 150 paintings culled from galleries on this side, which will leave 100 to be chosen from among the American artists abroad.

A model American lumber yard, with complete accessories, is to be exhibited at the World's Fair by the Lumbermen's Exchange of Philadelphia. The exhibit will cost several thousands of dollars and will be in charge of a committee of five members.

Gov. Mount of Indiana has appointed Miss Rebecca A. Insley of Indianapolis as one of the State Commissioners to the exposition. Miss Insley is a woman of literary ability and is on the editorial staff of The Indianapolis News. Gov. Mount has appointed five women as State Commissioners from Indiana. They are Miss Tarquin L. Voss, Mrs. Culop, Miss Alice Woods, Mrs. John O. Perrin, and Miss Insley.

Dr. Selim H. Peabody, formerly Regent of the University of Illinois, has received the appointment of editor and statistician for the American Commission to the exposition. Dr. Peabody has entered upon his duties. He will sail for Paris with the commission in February.

In a recent address made at the National Export Exposition in Philadelphia, Commissioner General Peck detailed some of the work which had been done by the United States Commission for the exhibits of the United States at the Paris Exposition. Commissioner Peck said that exhibits had been selected from every one of the forty-five States of this Nation; that America would have 7,000 exhibitors, and that these exhibits must now be concentrated and the herculean work undertaken of getting them across the ocean and installed in the Paris Exposition. At Paris the capstone would be placed upon the monument of a century of American progress. The American exhibits would be ten times as many as at Vienna, six times as many as in Paris in 1878, four times as many as in Paris in 1889, and two and one-half times more than France had at Chicago in 1893.

Commissioner General Peck expects to go to Paris in February, and will probably remain there until the close of the exposition.

A well-known American manufacturing concern has received a contract from Paris for 100 trolley cars, which will be run on the new electric street railroads now being constructed by the City of Paris to accommodate the crowds that will attend the Paris Exposition.

California will exhibit at the Paris Exposition an immense piece of timber, which will give the rest of the world some idea of the kind of trees that State can grow. The timber was cut from a giant sugar pine tree, and is 29 feet long and 4 feet thick. The tree, when standing in the forest, measured 27 feet 4 inches in circumference 6 feet above the ground. The timber is a magnificent specimen of the sugar pine, being perfectly sound.

The Normal High School for Girls in Philadelphia will make an exhibit in the American Educational Department at the exposition. It will be a practical illustration of the work of the laboratories, equipment methods, and results obtained by nature study in the Normal School and School of Observation. A number of magnificent photographs, 8 by 10 inches, represent students at work.

Dr. Tarleton H. Bean, Director of Forestry and Fisheries to the exposition, says that a part of the United States forestry display at the Paris Exposition, made by American lumbermen, will be a typical American mill, and have in it every variety of wood dealt in or exported. Even the shingles will be American made and come from different sections, from Maine to

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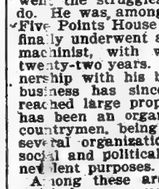

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HONORED BY KING HUMBERT.

John Cavagnaro of the firm of J. & F. Cavagnaro, general machinists, of 215 Centre street, has been honored by King Humbert of Italy with the insignia of Cavaliere della Corona d'Italia. This decoration is a mark of the royal appreciation of the interest taken by Mr. Cavagnaro in the affairs of the Italian colony in New York.

Mr. Cavagnaro came to this country in 1853 with his parents, being at the time eleven years old. From childhood he underwent the struggles that most immigrants do. He was among the first pupils of the Five Points House of Industry in 1856. He finally underwent an apprenticeship with a machinist, with whom he remained for twenty-two years. He then went into partnership with his brother Francis, and his business has since thrived, until it has reached large proportions. Mr. Cavagnaro has been an organizer among his fellow-countrymen, being one of the founders of several organizations for improving their social and political conditions, and for benevolent purposes.

Among these are the Colombo Guard, which for many years celebrated the anniversaries of the landing of Columbus; the Italian Statuto, of which he was commander for fourteen years; the Italian Benevolent Society, of which he was President; the United Society of New York, Brooklyn, and adjacent cities, of which he has also been President, and the Italian Mutual Benefit Society in New York, of which he was President. He is also a member of the American Museum of Natural History.

For many years he has been a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Third Assembly District, and has represented the organization at different times as a delegate and alternate

Themes and Topics

In the Musical World

Let us dispense with high art for a few moments and discuss a plain question of operatic politics, one that is of vast importance to the public. When the people who went to the Metropolitan Opera House a few evenings ago to hear Mme. Calvé sing Marguerite in Gounod's opera "Faust" they beheld at the outer doors signs telling them that the eminent dispenser of dramatic action was indisposed and that her place would be taken by Miss Suzanne Adams. That there was much ado is now an old story. Those who had bought their seats in advance had to accept Miss Adams, and that many of them found something to applaud heartily in her performance is to her credit.

Mr. Grau has since receded from the ground so long held by him, and has announced that money will be refunded when there is a change of the advertised cast affecting any of the principal singers. Mr. Grau thus comes at last to the position long held by THE NEW YORK TIMES, that the public goes to the Metropolitan Opera House chiefly to hear the singers, not the operas. Of course the public wishes to hear the singers in the operas which it likes, and in so far as this is true there is room for complaint also when the opera is changed. But the singer is the ruling attraction at the Opera House. So long as that is the case, the claim of the public that money should be returned when a principal, who has been announced, does not appear is a just one.

Nevertheless, the new order of things will work hardship to the manager. Whenever a principal of large popularity is indisposed and cannot sing, he will have to lose many dollars. There will very rarely be an occasion when he will be able to substitute another of equal importance. The reason of this is that the chief singers of the Metropolitan company regard it as beneath their artistic dignity to act as substitutes. It is quite safe to say that Mme. Eames, for example, would refuse to sing Marguerite in the place of Mme. Calvé, indisposed. In the end Mr. Grau would have to offer Miss Adams or Miss Strong, and the public would demand its money back. Frequent changes of this kind would cause such general dissatisfaction that serious injury would be worked to the season.

That such a condition of affairs ought not to exist is plain. In the first place, it is all nonsense to suppose that any harm can come to one of the famous singers of the company by taking the place of another celebrity. The public does not consider these matters from the same point of view as the artists. If Mme. Calvé, let us say, were to consent to appear in place of Miss Adams when the latter chanced to be indisposed, the public would be highly delighted and would not for an instant think that Mme. Calvé had done anything unworthy of her. If the part were Marguerite, Mme. Calvé's performance of it would be just as fine and would be just as much praised as if she had been originally announced to sing it.

Secondly, these singers are in a sense public servants, and should be glad to oblige the public. Again, the authority of the manager should be supreme. He should be able to name the singers, not the singers themselves. But owing to the fact that the star system does prevail in the company, the manager is not supreme, and the singers do have dictatorial powers. Mr. Grau cannot compel Mme. Eames to act as a substitute for Mme. Calvé if she is unwilling to do so. And yet the public throws all the blame on the manager's shoulders. If he makes an unwelcome change in the cast, he is the subject of many unkind comments. And he has finally had to accept the public's decision that the singer is the attraction.

Now, who puts the singer on such a pedestal that he rules the manager? The public. Opera in New York has been made profitable by Mr. Grau by the employment of combinations of the best singers in the world. Great casts have to be provided for all the operas. The people will not go to the Opera House to hear the works for their own sakes. They go to hear the singers sing them. The singers know this. They would have to be very stupid if they did not. Year in and year out they receive such glorification as is accorded to few persons in this world. They realize the potency of their personal attractiveness and they trade upon it. It is their understanding of the situation which enables them to demand such high salaries. They are paid enormous prices for their services. In spite of the fact that Mr. Grau controls the operatic field in this country and they cannot sing here unless they sing with him, he is at their mercy. Why? Because they, and not the masters who wrote the operas, are the idols of the public.

And so the whole thing works around a circle. Public adulation puts the singer on the throne of power and makes it impossible for Mr. Grau to order one important singer to take the place of another. Yet if one is indisposed and Mr. Grau does not produce another equally acceptable, the public demands the return of its money. There is only one way out of this situation, and that is to educate the public to look upon the opera as the attraction. Just how that is to be done is what the writer of this department of THE NEW YORK TIMES cannot tell. The production of new operas is the only thing which will teach a public to regard the opera as superior to the singer, but if Mr. Grau puts on a new work, the public promptly stays at home and waits to hear a "big cast" in "Les Huguenots." Furthermore, the frequent production of new works with a company composed of stars is impossible. The stars do not find it necessary to study new parts. The public will go to hear them year after year in the old ones. In the days of the German opera régime at the Metropolitan there was a system which made the presentation of new works practicable and which looked toward a permanency of the operatic institution in this city. But the public would not stand the inferior singing which used to be heard in those days. And so out went the Germans, and in came Mr. Grau and his constellation of stars. And now the public worships the stars, and the stars are all jealous of each other lest one shall get more of the worship than another. And the manager is ground between two millstones. He is an object of sympathy.

But the subscription is so large that he cannot lose any money. So, for this season at any rate, he will be safe in giving money back to those who have bought seats for any particular night. The subscribers will bear the burden. But how is this going to affect the subscription for next year?

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The week which has just ended at the Metropolitan Opera House was not one of startling interest. To be sure some more new singers were revealed to the public, but they were not of the class which the dear public loves to worship. Signor Scotti, who made his début on Wednesday night in the title rôle of Mozart's immortal "Don Giovanni," proved to be a baritone in whom all the excellences of conventionality had been cultivated to the highest degree. He is a man of handsome exterior, and that will go far toward wiping out of the public mind any other shortcomings, if the public chances to discover them. Then he holds his head up very high, and that may be easily be taken for splendor of bearing. Holding the head up high is about all the dignity possessed by some of those who have the loudest voices in the Opera House. And indeed in the history of the world it will be found that holding the head up high and pretending not to see other people are two of the prime factors in making men respected.

Signor Scotti has a good voice. It is not one of the great organs of the world, but it is fresh and vigorous, and he does not abuse it. He sings with an easy throat, and therefore probably goes to bed with an easy conscience. His interpretation of the gay Lothario of Spain was elegant and graceful, but before the evening was over it proved to be entirely deficient in variety. He placed Don Giovanni in one key from beginning to end, and this is an absurdity not to be tolerated. However, he did nothing to shock polite society. He was not guilty of deep emotional force nor of high tragedy. Therefore he will probably be liked. The things that shock are regarded at the Metropolitan as the private and especial property of Emma Calvé. Those which thrill and move us to tears are reserved for the absent Jean. Ah, we love our Jean, even if the wicked Mr. Van Dyck does refer to him as a prima donna. But Mr. Van Dyck is safe from repartee. No one will ever say such things about him.

But to return. Signor Pini-Corsi, in spite of desperate attempts on the part of his predecessor to pave a wide path for his failure, was a success with the audience, though he showed the gentle refinements of a cantering calf in his comedy and sang like a man recovering from a cold which he had contracted in infancy. But he will be tolerable. The stage setting of "Don Giovanni" at the Metropolitan, I fear, never will be. The attempts to improve it are so mean that they are positively pitiable. For several years some of the critics have called attention to the incorrectness of the stage management in the ballroom scene and have said that it would not be hard to have at least the small orchestras on the stage which Mozart requires. Well, on Wednesday night we had them, but in such a way that they might have been at the bottom of the sea for all the effect they had in the scene. They were half hidden, and they did none of the little bits of stage business demanded to explain the purpose of their presence.

And the costumes of the accessories! From what museum did they come? From the wardrobe room of the Metropolitan Opera House, gentle reader. There is not such another museum of antiquities in this land. The Smithsonian Institution is a baby compared to it. But the eminent impresario at the head of the concern naturally says to himself: "My public does not come here to see the chorus; it comes to hear the famous artists of my company. So why should I dress my chorus in purple and fine linen?" But there are a few real music lovers among the persons who go to the Metropolitan, and it grieves them to see the works of the master treated as if they were simply frames for the glory of a few high-priced soloists. What sort of a treatment will the works of Mozart get in the forthcoming cycle, I wonder? Let us not undertake to penetrate the future. It seems to be a dark one for operatic art in this city. But for operatic money making perhaps it is not so bad.

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From this time forward the season of music may perhaps progress smoothly. The opera will, of course, monopolize the attention of the public, and therefore there will not be as many concerts as there were at the outset of the Winter. The opera itself may perhaps improve as it goes on. Up to the present time the season at the yellow temple of personal glory in Upper Broadway has not been one of much brilliancy. Owing to Mr. Grau's policy of "barnstorming," as it is called in the theatrical business, several of his most useful people are on the sick list, and substitutions and changes of bill have marked the beginning of the series of entertainments. However, it is to be hoped that the sick will recover and that we shall not have to depend upon M. Alvarez for all our romance.

There are vague threats of a performance of "Tristan und Isolde" with the sharpwitted M. Van Dyck as the hero. No doubt the impresario, who hates Wagner, in spite of the fact that it pays, would be glad thus to prove that the music drama of Baireuth is not what it is said to be, but with the public clamoring for the return of its money on all occasions he is likely to be a little circumspect in his dealings. When he feels really sad and discouraged at the recalcitrant people and the noisy press, he can always seek surcease of sorrow in a Saturday night performance of "La Favorita," which, being translated, means "His Favorite Opera."

W. J. HENDERSON.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR THE WEEK

SUNDAY.—Popular concert, Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.
Paderewski, orchestral concert, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.

MONDAY.—"Carmen," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.
"Die Fledermaus," American Theatre, 8:15 P. M.

WEDNESDAY.—"Aida," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.

THURSDAY.—William Shakespeare, Mendelssohn Hall, 3 P. M.
Rubinstein Club, Waldorf-Astoria, 8:30 P. M.

FRIDAY.—Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall, 2 P. M.
"Die Walkure," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.

SATURDAY.—"Der Fliegender Hollaender," Metropolitan Opera House, 2 P. M.
"Mignon," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.
Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.

MR. PADEREWSKI'S ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

Mr. Ignace Paderewski, the great pianist, will give his only orchestral concert in New York this season at Carnegie Hall to-night. He will play the E flat concerto of Beethoven, several solo numbers by Chopin, and his own "Polish Fantasia." He will have the assistance of Walter Damrosch and his orchestra.

THE OPERA HOUSE CONCERT.

The programme for the popular concert at the Metropolitan Opera House to-night as follows:

Overture, "Le Carnaval Romain".....Berlioz
Aria, "Werther".....Massenet
M. Salignac.
Aria, "Noble Seigneur".....Meyerbeer
Mlle. Rosa Olitzka.
"Inno Sacro" (first time).....Buzzi-Peccia
Signor Campanari.
"Casta Diva," "Norma".....Bellini
Mme. Sembrich.
Prelude to Act II. of "Gwendoline".....Chabrier
Symphonic poem, "Espagna".....Chabrier
Overture, "Leonora," No. 3.....Beethoven
"Tarantella".....Rossini
Signor Campanari.
Aria and variations.....Proch
Mme. Sembrich.
"Doppelgaenger".....Schubert
"Es blinkt der Thau".....Rubinstein
"Vergebliches Staendchen".....Brahms
Mlle. Rosa Olitzka.
Symphonic poem, "Vitava".....Smetana

AMERICAN THEATRE.

The Castle Square Opera Company's holiday season of light opera at the American Theatre has been inaugurated with conspicuous success. The receipts of "The Beggar Student" have surpassed those of any previous light opera production at this popular theatre. "Die Fledermaus" ("The Bat") has been selected as the bill for next week, commencing Monday afternoon, Jan. 1, when a special New Year's Day matinée will be given. "Die Fledermaus," with its gay spirit and briskly melodious atmosphere, is the most popular and charming of all the light operas written by Johann Strauss, for its music is delightfully catchy, abounding in lyric gems and lively choruses, and its extremely amusing story is related in witty dialogue. The brilliantly spectacular second act, the scene of the masked ball in the palace of Prince Orlofski, promises to be the finest scenic investiture every displayed on the American Theatre stage. It will show a magnificently illumined ballroom, a conservatory, and a winter garden, the series of exquisite pictures utilizing the resources of the enlarged stage, which is now 60 feet in depth. A prettily costumed dance will be one of the effective incidents of this act. The dresses to be worn by principals and chorus will represent an unusually lavish outlay, and will be of pleasing variety in color and design. The cast will again include the light-opera favorites who have been already accorded a rousing welcome by the patrons of the Castle Square Opera Company. It has been arranged as follows: Eisenstein, Mr. Roberts; Alfred, Mr. Rhys Thomas, (his first appearance with the company in this city;) Frank, Mr. Stewart; Frosch, Mr. Moulan; Dr. Falke, Mr. Fleming; Blind, Mr. Meyeres; Rosalind, Miss Morgan and Miss Thorne; Adele, Miss Quinlan; Prince Orlofski, Miss D'Arcy. The light opera chorus which has distinguished itself during the past week by spirited vocalization, and spontaneity and grace in action, will again be heard to advantage in Strauss's rhythmic ensembles. Gilbert and Sullivan's charming opera "Iolanthe" is underlined for the week of Jan. 8. Spinelli's lyric tragedy "At the Lower Harbor" (a basso porto) will be presented for the first time in this city at the American Theatre on Jan. 22.

THE WEEK AT THE OPERA.

The programme for the Metropolitan Opera House is as follows: Monday evening, Jan. 1, at 8, "Carmen.". Mmes. Calvé and Suzanne Adams; MM. Seleza and Plançon. Conductor, Signor Mancinelli.

Wednesday evening, Jan. 3, at 8, "Aida." Mmes. Eames and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez, Scotti, and Plançon. Conductor, Signor Mancinelli.

Friday evening, Jan. 5, at 7:45, "Die Walküre." Mmes. Nordica, Schumann-Heink, and Eames; MM. Van Dyck and Van Rooy. Conductor, Herr Paur.

Saturday afternoon, Jan. 6, at 2, Wagner's opera "Der Fliegender Holländer." Mmes. Gadski and Schumann-Heink; Herren Bertram and Dippel, and MM. Jacques Bars and Edouard de Reszke.

Saturday evening, Jan. 6, at 8, third of the series of the popular Saturday night performances, Ambroise Thomas's opera "Mignon." Mlles. Zelie de Lussan and Olitzka and Mme. Suzanne Adams; MM. Salignac, Dufriche, Queyla, Meux, and Plançon.

MR. SHAKESPEARE'S RECITAL.

In Mendelssohn Hall next Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock Mr. William Shakespeare will give his first lecture song recital on the art of singing and devoted to production. This will be Mr. Shakespeare's first appearance in this country. He will be assisted by Mr. Henry Waller with piano solos.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The third concert of the Philharmonic Society will take place at Carnegie Hall on Saturday night, preceded by the customary public rehearsal on Friday afternoon. The programme will be as follows:

Moorish rhapsody.....E. Humperdinck
1. "Tarifa." 2. "Tanger." 3. "Tetuan."
Concerto for violin, D major, Op. 77....Brahms
Miss Leonora Jackson.
Symphony, No. 4, D minor, Op. 120....Schumann

THE SEASON IN ROME.

Novelties in Opera in the Theatres of the Holy City.

ROME, Dec. 14.—The programme for this Winter's season of concerts at the Academy of Santa Cecilia has been issued this week. Among the principal attractions are concerts with Joachim, Eugen d'Albert, and Buonamici, the well-known Florentine pianist, a special concert of Russian music under the direction of Salomoff, one of Italian music by modern Italian composers, another large orchestral concert under the direction of the celebrated Bolognese director Martucci, and a "first performance" in Rome of Maestro Verdi's sacred music.

The programmes of the other large orchestral societies here, i. e., the Bach Society, the Philharmonic, and the Nuova Societa Orchestrale, under the leadership, respectively, of Maestro Costa, Pinelli, and Giovanni Sgambati, are not yet out, but promise to be as interesting as in past years.

The French Academy will also, in all probability, give some special concerts of modern music, under the direction of the "Prix de Rome" musicians of the Villa Medici, and with the aid of the abovementioned societies.

The Autumn season at the Costanzi closes on Friday with another performance of Pietro Mascagni's "Iris," which has lost none of the popularity which it gained at its initial performance here over a year ago, despite its constant repetitions. Wagner's "Lohengrin" commences the Winter programme at the same theatre on the 18th.

Giacomo Puccini is expected in Rome in a few days, and his new "La Tosca" will at once go into rehearsal under his own supervision.

There have been four "premières" of newly written works during the last ten days here—those of Collina's "La Fornarina" at the Quirino, Smargiia's "Falma" and I. Randegger's "Shade of Werther" at the Politiama Adriano, and the late Maestro Cataiani's "Vally" at the Costanzi. Although scarcely epoch-making works, these four new oratorios of the neo-Italian school are, one and all, quite worthy of performance, and contain much that is praiseworthy and fine. The most important of these productions is probably that of the lamented composer Cataiani, based as it is on a libretto by the well-known Luzi Delica. The work was given a fine performance under the direction of Leopoldo Mismoni, and met with a warm reception on the part of the numerous audience, its many beauties being thoroughly appreciated. Smargiia's creation, which once again shows the undoubted talent of this young Austrian composer, already well known through his "Nozze Ostriane," lacks the necessary support of a sufficiently dramatic and interesting libretto, despite the weirdness of its uncanny subject and the clever verses of the librettist.

Smargiia became first known to the musical world in general through the efforts of his admirer, Archduke Joseph of Austria, who procured him the favorable patronage of the Vienna Opera House some years ago. "The Shade of Werther" is the production of another Austro-Italian, Ignio Romdger, like Smargiia, a resident of Trieste, still under twenty years of age. Rather a shorter episode than an opera, the work has for its subject the appearance of Werther's ghost to Charlotte as she sits in her room on Christmas night reading the letters of her dead lover.

The duration of the whole piece is somewhat under forty-eight minutes, but in that time, aided by an intensely fantastic and strikingly dramatic libretto, Randegger, has given signs of considerable promise for the future, and his work was enthusiastically received. As to Collina's "Fornarina," it is perhaps the most popular of the four novelties, and has drawn large audiences to that very popular theatre, the Quirino.

Lack of space forbids a more detailed account of these new works, worthy as they are of notice, but the American public will undoubtedly be accorded an opportunity of judging one or two of them for itself before very long. Don Lounyi Perasi's fine oratorio, "The Resurrection of Christ," which traversed Europe amid such enthusiastic success a year ago, has been given a new performance in the Eternal City at the Church of the Apostles, and has been again received with the same admiration and warmth which were accorded it last December in the same temple.

That the work of this young priest, which has been so highly praised by the most competent critics of Vienna, Milan, Paris, and London, should have been received so coldly in the United States still remains a problem difficult to solve.

One of the coming novelties for the Winter in Sicily and Naples is an opera based on the American theme of "Miles Standish," music by a young South Italian composer, of whom I will speak later.

Leoncavallo's "Zaza" may perhaps be given a hearing here before very long, especially as this gifted composer has been reinstated in the favor of the Roman public by the great success of his "Bohème," which has been given at the Politéama of late, before crowded and enthusiastic audiences. Although this work has not been favored with the sudden and exceptional success of Puccini's setting of the same subject, it has been creeping steadily up on its formidable rival, and the recent successes at Paris have but confirmed the favorable judgment of the work, both here and in other cities of the peninsula.

Mascagni's new work, "Le Maschere," seems to be approaching completion, and although the libretto is of a fanciful and rather light character, it seems to bid fair to being an interesting creation, and will undoubtedly be hailed with joy by the myriads of admirers of this talented but injudicious composer.

Enrico Bossi of Venice has finished a long oratorio, which is to be given this week at the Riedel Verein, at Leipsic. T. M. P.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

Jefferson De Angelis and his comic opera company are to appear in "The Jolly Musketeer" at the Harlem Opera House during the week commencing Jan. 7.

The second symphony concert for young people, under the direction of and with explanations by Mr. Frank Damrosch, will be given in Carnegie Hall on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 13. This series of concerts is arranged for those who wish to learn to listen intelligently to orchestral music.

The Seidl Society of Brooklyn will give an orchestral concert at the Academy of Music in that city on the evening of Jan. 4. Emil Paur will conduct and the soloist will be Dudley Buck, tenor, and August Walther, pianist. The principal numbers will be Dvorak's "New World" symphony, Liszt's piano concert in E flat, and the "Leonore" overture, 70, 111,

Mr. Walter Damrosch will give a lecture on Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde" at Sherry's on Thursday, Jan. 18, at 3 P. M. He will have the assistance of Mme. Johanna Gadski, soprano, of the Metropolitan company, who will sing "Trauerne," the warning of Brangaene, and the death scene of Isolde.

Mr. Henry E. Hadley, composer-conductor, announces an evening of music at the Waldorf-Astoria Tuesday, Jan. 16. The programme will be made up almost exclusively of his own compositions, many of which will then be heard for the first time. Mr. Hadley will wield the baton over an orchestra of sixty selected musicians in the presentation of his instrumental numbers and Mr. David Bispham will interpret Mr. Hadley's songs. The concert will be under the direction of Victor Thrane.

The Pittsburg Orchestra of seventy players, Victor Herbert, conductor, will give two concerts in Carnegie Hall, New York, on Tuesday evenings, Jan. 23 and Feb. 27. At the first concert the soloist will be Mme. Brema, who will then make her first appearance in New York this season. The programme in full is as follows:

Overture "Carnaval Romain".....Berlioz
Aria from "Castor et Pollux".....Rameau
Mme. Brema.
Symphony in E minor, No. 5.....Tschaikowsky
"Mephisto" waltz.....Liszt
Songs.
Mme. Brema.
Vorspiel "Die Meistersinger".....Wagner

Mr. Theodore Bjorksten announces the engagement of Mme. Gadski for the first concert of the Bach Singers to be given in Mendelssohn Hall Feb. 13, the previous arrangement with Mme. Schumann-Heink having fallen through, owing to the impossibility of agreement upon a date. At the second concert, on April 26, Mr. David Bispham will be the principal soloist. W. J. Henderson will be the lecturer at the first of the private lecture recitals to be held on Feb. 26.

At W. J. Henderson's second lecture on "The Classic and Romantic in Piano Music" at the New York College of Music on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 3, Miss Florence Terrel will play compositions by Schubert, Schumann, Chopin, Liszt, and Brahms.

MUSICAL MATTERS AT HOME

A movement is on foot to secure the creation by the Legislature of the office of State Director of Music for the public schools, and a bill to this effect will be presented early in January. A large number of prominent men of all businesses and professions have interested themselves in this matter, as have also many women well known through their connection with music, art, and other branches of education.

School statistics show that in over 80 per cent. of the towns and cities of Massachusetts music receives more attention from the pupils than any other single study, and it seems to be the general opinion in the educational centres of the State that not only should there be greater facilities offered for the attainment of a musical education, but also that this education should be of the same breadth in all parts of the State and that it should all be under the direction of some one official.

Under existing conditions, certain facilities for the study of music are, it is true, offered by the schools of almost every city and town, but there is no uniformity about them. Each community has its own standard, which may be high or low, according to circumstances. A competent State musical director, the supporters of the new movement urge, would find means of raising standards which are low and of maintaining those which are already satisfactory. With the growing interest in music, it is urged, the State owes it to itself as well as to the pupils of the schools to make as ample provision for successful instruction in this as in any other branch of education.

As the matter stands now, the direction of music, as of other departments of the school curriculum, is placed in the hands of the School Superintendents. It is not denied that the Superintendents, as a class, are conscientious and able men, and that they give their best efforts to their work, but naturally many of them have little practical knowledge of music.

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A movement is on foot to organize a music festival in Philadelphia, to take place in May.

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The Washington Choral Society began its seventeenth season on Tuesday last with "The Messiah." The Post said:

"Last night the society was assisted by Mrs. Charles Morton, soprano; Mr. Nicholas Douty, tenor; Miss Fielding Roselle, contralto, and Mr. David Bispham, bass. Chief interest centred in the latter, who was received with many manifestations of extreme pleasure. His rich, strong, deep voice was heard to unusual advantage, especially in the recitatives of the prophecies and the coming of the Lord of Hosts. Mrs. Charles Morton's soprano voice was pleasing and effective in the latter recitatives descriptive of the coming of the Messiah. Miss Fielding Roselle's contralto was a feature of the rendition most commendable, her clear voice possessing great tone and depth. Mr. Nicholas Douty, the tenor, sang with fire and spirit, and was most effective.

The large chorus of 150 voices was well trained, the members singing in unison and with precision. Never before has such good work been done by the Choral Society chorus in any of the previous presentations of "The Messiah." The "Hallelujah" chorus was especially well done. Mr. Josef Kaspar directed in his usual capable manner, while Mr. John Porter Lawrence was the organist. Mr. E. O. Eberhardt assisted with the cornet. The presentation as a whole was smooth and flawless, and judging from the size of the audience last night there will be an overflowing house present next Tuesday evening to hear "The Messiah" with Gadski.

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The Castle Square Opera Company opened its grand opera season in Chicago last Monday night with "Aida," with this cast:

Aida.....Adelaide Norwood, Yvonne de Treville
King.....E. N. Knight
Amneris.....Mary Linck, Bernice Holmes
Rhadames.....Joseph P. Sheehan, Harry Davies
Ramfis.....W. H. Clark, F. Belcher
Amonasro.....Harry Luckstone, William Mertens
Messenger.....A. Leliman
Priestess.....L. Cylva

"Romeo and Juliet" is announced for the week of Jan. 1 and "Mignon" for the following week.

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A musical genius in the shape of a one-armed piano player made his appearance at a Norristown musicale the other night and scored an instantaneous success. Besides having a gentle touch, he played with great expression, and could undoubtedly make some of the two-handed Paderewskis look to their laurels. Dreamy waltzes are his forte. When playing marches, his educated member dashes from one end of the piano to the other like mad, and he presents rather a comical sight. Although he renders everything from "cakewalks" to the intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana," he doesn't know a note of music, but plays everything by ear. This unique player's name is William Everly, and his boast is that he has not been in one town more than two days in the last ten years. He has an expert advance agent, who makes it a point to get acquainted among the upper classes, and always manages to have dates ahead for the one-armed musical wonder.

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Mr. Paderewski played with the Boston Symphony Orchestra at its last concert. The Journal said: "Mr. Paderewski was welcomed most heartily. He gave in many respects a most agreeable and I may say elegant performance of Beethoven's heroic concerto. For in connection with his interpretation the term 'elegant' may be fitly used. Whether this elegance suits Beethoven's music is another question. Mr. Paderewski's tone in passages of delicate beauty and moderate strength was, as of old, delightful. In passages that demand robust strength his tone was inclined to be forced and harsh. To praise his general technic, to dilate upon his use of the pedals at this day would be an impertinence. Occasionally there was extravagant elasticity in rhythm, so that there was for the moment little or no rhythm. It is needless to say that he was tumultuously applauded. He responded to the demand and played a barcarolle by Rubinstein in such curious fashion that the piece was hardly to be recognized."

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The Philharmonic Orchestra of forty pieces, the only large organized orchestra in Philadelphia, has been directed by the Academy of Fine Arts to cease the Thursday afternoon concerts at that institution. The cause of the cessation of the concerts is the attitude taken by the Tax Department, which has ruled that, inasmuch as the institution is exempt from city taxes, it has no right to exact the admission fee of 25 cents charged for the entertainment. It having been found impossible to continue the concerts gratis, they have been stopped, for the first time in twenty years. A suit is now pending between the officers of the academy and the Board of Revision of Taxes as to the city's right to tax the institution.

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The programme of the fifth concert of the Pittsburg Orchestra yesterday was as follows: Mendelssohn's Scotch symphony, Bosi's concerto in A minor for organ and orchestra, Tschaikowsky's "Casse Noisette" suite, two organ solos, and Thomas's overture to "Mignon." The soloist was Clarence Eddy, the eminent organist.

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The programme for the tenth concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra yesterday was as follows: Moszkowski's first suite, Horatio W. Parker's "Northern Ballad," (first time,) and Beethoven's "Pastoral" symphony.

MUSICAL MATTERS ABROAD

A special dispatch from Paris to The Chicago Daily News says: "The Grand Opera Company narrowly escaped losing the right to perform Wagner's 'Die Meistersinger' Saturday. According to the regulations, all works must receive at least one representation annually, else they pass out of the company's repertory. As 'Die Meistersinger' had not been performed since Jan. 1, the Directors of the opera billed it for Saturday night. The house was crowded, but shortly before the hour when the performance ought to begin it was discovered that the orchestral parts of the first and second violins had disappeared. This was at first thought to be some stupid joke, but as time passed no trace of the missing music could be discovered.

"Finally, when the impatience of the audience reached the demonstrating point, the stage carpenter found them hidden in an elevator. Active search is being made for the culprit, as it is believed it had been planned to prevent the representation of the work so it would disappear from the repertory. The Wagner troubles do not seem to be over, even yet."

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Mr. Runciman says, in The Saturday Review: "Until four or five years ago we had to put up with playing that was not merely now and again perfunctory, but always and consistently perfunctory. It was reckoned the proper thing for a conductor to compel his band to be perfunctory. It was the tradition, handed down from the old time before us. In the beginning of this century such a thing as a conductor was unknown; the first fiddler used to beat time with his bow when things got very bad indeed, and a gentleman at the piano used to bang when it seemed more necessary than usual to pull the men together. Then Mendelssohn came, and confined himself to getting over the thin ice as rapidly as possible; not a story has come down to us to show that he once took the trouble to interpret a work conscientiously. Then, after Mendelssohn, Wagner came, and got the reputation of being mad because he really wanted to interpret orchestral works as faithfully and beautifully as Liszt, for instance, interpreted pianoforte works. So Wagner was dismissed, (he must indeed have been mad to dream of persuading the Philharmonic Directors that artistic interpretations were things to be desired;) and for a long time the London musical world rolled on as usual. Then Richter came, and that began the breaking up of the old order; and many years after Richter, Mottl came; and finally Mr. Newman put Mr. Wood in power, and Mr. Wood has made the old style of conducting impossible. Could Wagner attend one of Mr. Wood's concerts he would be surprised at the development of orchestral playing here. Not only do our bandsmen keep time and play with expression; but the desire for clean phrasing, perfect and strong accent, clean tone, has resulted in such refinements of bowing as you may see at Queen's Hall, where the four-and-twenty fiddlers move their arms with a unanimity so marvelous as to suggest that they are automata worked by one string pulled by Mr. Wood. The mass of wind players play solidly together on occasion, but when solos occur they are delivered with a beauty and a virtuosity that in the old days one would have expected only from a virtuoso. Most of our players are virtuosos; the astonishing thing is that in broad little passages they play into one another's hands in a spirit so loyal to the conductor."

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Aldo Antonjetti, a young and very talented violinist, who received his education at the Royal Academy of Music, and has played a few times in London, has been engaged as the soloist at one of the Dresden symphony concerts during next year's season.

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The recent Worcester Festival resulted in a profit of £288, and this sum, together with £907 collected at the cathedral doors, will be added to the fund for the benefit of the clergy orphans and widows of the diocese. The total expenses of the festival were £4,300, of which sum the principal vocalists and conductor took £1,800. On the face of it there is no margin for the extra orchestral and choral rehearsals which were plainly needed. Two hundred and eighty-eight pounds would not go far in that direction if a balance is to be left for charity.

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One of Richard Strauss's symphonic poems, which are almost as elaborate as symphonies, is usually considered quite enough for a programme. At a recent Munich concert, however, four of them were heard, but the composer himself conducted, and that insured their success.

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The symphonic poem, "Heldenlied," by Dvorak, was a complete fiasco in Berlin, where it recently had its first production. The critics call it "an unfortunate and feeble" composition. The composer was so discomfited by his failure that he ran away from interviewers, and has not since been seen in public.

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The British Museum authorities are preparing an interesting series of musical treatises, the first being on Beethoven and Wagner, and dealing, it is said, with everything upon the subject to be found in the Museum library. Handel, and it is believed some British musicians, are to follow later on.

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Estelle Liebling, an American soprano, who has just completed her studies abroad, has been engaged as colorature soprano at the Dresden Opera House, where she will remain for three years. Joseph Schuch, the conductor there until his retirement a few months ago, engaged her after one hearing.

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The death of Mr. Paul Moller, organist and choirmaster of Stora Raby Church, in the south of Sweden, brings to light a remarkable life. Mr. Moller was ninety-one years of age at the time of his death, and had held his position at Stora Raby Church for a period of seventy-two years, during which time he never missed a service nor went away for a holiday. Mr. Moller was a member of a musical family that, for the last 200 years, from father to son, had held the post of organist and choirmaster of Stora Raby Church.

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Apropos to a recent performance of "The Magic Flute" in London, has been unearthed a criticism which appeared many years ago in The National Standard. Special interest attaches to the notice because it was attributed to Thackeray. Here it is: "One night last week we stretched ourselves along three empty benches at Covent Garden Theatre to hear the horrid parody—the absurd burlesque—which goes under the name of 'Zauberflöte.' We must do justice to Messrs. Dobler and Hertz, as well as to Mme. Schroeder, by saying that they sustained their parts most ably; but for the rest—the company of hideous screech owls, which Bunn or some other gentleman of equally good taste has collected at Covent Garden—the quaverings of a cracked ballad singer, the screams of Miss Pearson herself, are melody to the howls of these high Dutch monsters. This is candid criticism, but relatively acceptable to the performers when compared with the sketch which follows, showing a trio of indescribably unlovely women—hump-backed, coarse, with teeth protruding from ugly mouths, and in dresses whose formlessness would cause a Whitechapel washerwoman to blush for shame—serenading, each bearing a palm branch. The three boys, who advise and instruct and lead Tamino in his wanderings, and who, whenever he is in doubt or fear, inspire him by their presence and console him with their sweet minstrelsy, were enacted by a round-faced old woman, with two Jewesses. They stuttered under the songs and staggered under the weight of their enormous palm branches, vying in discord with the 'attendants of the Queen of Night.'"

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In the new German version of the letters of Liszt to the Princess Wittgenstein there is a curious suggestion made by Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. The Duke wrote to Liszt to ask whether Richard Wagner would undertake the orchestration of his newest opera, adding: "I understand that Richard Wagner is not very busy and that his situation is not very brilliant. Perhaps it would be agreeable to him to make £100 in a few months." The opera, no doubt, was "Santa Chiara," which later on was heard at Covent Garden, and in the last act of which somebody had to sing a duet with a resuscitated corpse. Who really orchestrated the Duke's opera is still a secret. It would have been a funny work, indeed, if Wagner himself had consented to perform that office.

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It does not often fall to the experience of a prima donna to sit in a lifeboat ready to escape from a burning ship. Mme. Marie Brema of the Covent Garden Company has been singing Brangäne, in "Tristan," in Paris, and on returning to England she was a passenger by the Mabel Grace, which collided with an Italian steamer, and subsequently caught fire off Folkestone. The weather was severe, and it was deemed desirable to give the passengers life belts. Mme. Brema being one of those who were put in the lifeboat until the fire was extinguished and the women were taken on board again. She says: "A poor sailor was lost, another killed, and a third had his leg broken. It is terrible, the sea!" She happily was none the worse for her experience, and speaks in very high terms of the bravery of the officers and crew of the vessel.

A STARTLING DISCLOSURE.

How Mr. Grau Saves Money by Not Engaging Certain Singers.

The following remarkable letter was received some days ago at this office. The musical editor of THE TIMES at first hesitated to publish it, but having learned that although it is dated Milan, Dec. 1, it was in this country on Dec. 7, he has decided that it contains alarming intelligence, as well as literary merit, which should not be suppressed:

Milano, December 1st, 1899.

Dear Sir: A friend of mine sent me the enclosed notice [a newspaper clipping], who proves that Mr. Grau is on a wrong path. Paying a little attention at the Organization of the Metropolitan Grand Opera Company for the Season 1899-900 it is easy to know that Mr. Grau introduced in his management such economy that will cause him very soon the general disappointement of the good American Critics. The tenor Jean De Reszke, the great favourite of the American public, was replaced by Mr. Alvarez who cost less 1000 Dollars every performance, and gives a total economy during the Season of 50.000 Dollars.

Mme Sembrich costs 400 Dollars less than Mme. Melba and gives a total economy of 20.000 Dollars.

The baritone Maurel who received a salary of 600 Dollars per performance was substituted by Signor Scotti who receives only 400 Dollars a week. A little economy of Dollars 300 monthly was introduced engaging the baritone Pini-Corsi to sing baritone and also buffo rôles. Another economy of Dollars 600 monthly was obtained engaging Mr. Hinricks as conductor at the place of Mr. Bevignani.

What will be the result? Let me give only a few comparisons.

Mr. Alvarez is surely a good tenor but not to be compared with the Great Jean De Reszke. Great as singer and great as Actor.

Mme Sembrich too she is a Great singer, but she has not the silver and beautiful voice of Mme Melba, and not the magnetic power upon the public which Mme Melba possesses. Signor Scotti is a young artist who, even possessing good artistic requisities, presently do not possess all what the public has the right to demand from an artist who takes the place of another artist of a great reputation like Mr. Maurel. About the new engaged Signor Pini-Corsi is a regular baritone with a strong voice but not well cultivated. His stage presence as baritone is very poor, and his acting as buffo is rough, clownish and not to be compared with the intelligent acting and genuinely humor of the admirable buffo Signor Carhohe. What do you think about Mr. Hinricks as conductor at the place of Mr. Bevignani?

I know Mr. Hinricks as a late Manager and antiartistic conductor of a misfortunate opera Company who many time was forced to sing from his chair in orchestra to replace the chorus and such artist that, refused to sing because impayed!! Mr. Hinricks can be compared with Mr. Bevignani, the aristocratic and wellknow conductor of the Royal Opera Covent Garden in London, and Grand Opera in St. Petersburg? Certainly no! I think it is enough to convince everybody that the present organization of the Metropolitan Grand Opera Company is rather inferior of the magnificent ensemble of all the other last opera Season, when there was engaged Patti, Melba, Jean de Reszke, Lassal

Some Happenings in Good Society.

Congratulations may be extended this week on the anniversaries of their weddings to—

Mr. and Mrs. William G. Bates, (Mrs. Effingham L. Johnson-Miss Scott,) Jan. 3, 1899.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bridgham, (Miss Fannie Schermerhorn,) Jan. 7, 1889.

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As has been the case for some fifteen years past, or since the good old custom of New Year's calling ceased to be, the new year finds New York society, or at least that portion of it which is young enough to actively participate in gayety, out of town. The interest of the gay world centres this morning and will remain centred through to-morrow in the doings and life at Tuxedo, Ardsley, Knollwood, Westchester, Hempstead, Baltusrol, Staten Island, Orange, and in numerous other smaller suburbs which can boast of a country club. At these country clubs there have assembled, as well as in the country houses about them which still remain open or have been open for the New Year holidays, a large number of the men and women who find a seeming novelty in exchanging city for country pleasures in the Winter. These are devoting themselves, where possible, to skating and coasting, riding, driving, and golfing during the daylight hours, and after the darkness falls to dining, dancing, and making merry around wide hearths wherein the fire logs blaze the evening through. The new year, fortunately, is a happier one to the manifold interests affected by Wall Street's condition than it promised a week ago to be, and the day in this way may atone for the gloominess of Christmas Day.

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New York society enters to-morrow upon the last two months of its Winter season, prepared to enjoy itself to the utmost. The improved conditions in Wall Street, which have had their natural effect, make the outlook for the remainder of the season more cheerful than that of a week ago, and several families who had begun to plan for departures to the South and the Riviera or Egypt in early January are now wavering in their plans. It is possible that the returning wave of cheerfulness may make the Winter much more gay than had been anticipated.

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Differing from last year at this time, when there were several large balls on the near social horizon, there is only one of these entertainments definitely announced, and this is to be given by Mrs. Astor, Sr., on Jan. 29. Last year Mrs. Astor gave her annual ball on Jan. 10, and it followed by three days the notable ball given by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr. There are several dinner dances rumored, but the departure of Mrs. John Jacob Astor and other prominent young matrons, and the coming departure, also for Europe, of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, may make these comparatively few in number. This departure may also lead to the abandonment of the subscription cotillions organized by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Francis K. Pendleton, Mrs. W. Starr Miller, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, and the then Mrs. Henry Sloane last year, and which it was then understood were to be continued. The first of them was danced at Sherry's on Jan. 5, 1899. Mrs. John Jacob Astor, as has been said, has left for Europe; Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and another of last year's patronesses, with Mrs. W. Starr Miller, are in mourning, so that only Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Pendleton, and Mrs. Mills are left of last year's subscribers and organizers to give a second dance this year. A series of dinner dances to be organized by Mrs. Gerry, Mrs. Morton, Mrs. Cutting, and Mrs. Pendleton are also rumored.

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The first large notable private entertainment of January will be the dance to be given by Mrs. John R. Drexel at Sherry's on the evening of Jan. 8. As already announced in this column, Miss Ellen Drexel Paul, daughter of James W. Paul, Jr., and the most prominent débutante of the season in Philadelphia, will be the guest of honor at this dance. There are to be two cotillion leaders, Miss Paul dancing with Mr. Nielson and Mrs. Drexel with the other leader, and the favors will be exceptionally handsome. This dance will, however, not be a very large one, and the guests will be chiefly of the fashionable Newport set. It is probable that Mrs. George Crocker will give a ball a little later in the season in her new and handsome Fifth Avenue palace for her daughters, the Misses Rutherford, and it is rumored that private balls will be given at Sherry's by the parents of two of the most prominent débutantes of the Winter. Mrs. Whitelaw Reid will give a dance at her residence, on Madison Avenue, on Jan. 12 for her niece, Miss Mary Crocker of San Francisco.

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It looks, however, more as if the Winter would be what is called a débutantes' Winter, to be filled with comparatively small dances in private houses for the Winter's buds and their friends than of large dinner dances or private balls. The second Assembly ball, which will take place late this month, is the only large subscription ball which the Winter will bring.

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Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will give three entertainments at her Madison Avenue residence on successive Saturday evenings, Jan. 13, 20, and 27. The first of these will be a musicale, the second a vaudeville entertainment, and the third a cotillion.

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Miss Callender and Miss De Forest have, it is said, abandoned the idea of giving this season the large musicales with which their names have become associated in past years, and will instead give at their beautiful apartment a series of receptions. While there is general and natural regret expressed over this news, it occasions little surprise, for people have wondered how these gracious hostesses could undergo the fatigue and trouble of arranging such large affairs, which have been so much appreciated, not only by musicevers but by society in general Winter after Winter. Musicales, however, will be a feature of the remainder of the Winter season, and the presence of the Metropolitan company makes, of course, these all the more possible for people possessed of long purses who can secure operatic stars to sing at their houses.

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January will bring a number of weddings. Mr. Wendell Baker and Miss Jeanne Held will be married to-morrow at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, at noon; on Wednesday the wedding of Mr. Edward Manierre and Miss Elizabeth Hunt Welling will take place at Calvary Church at noon, and Mr. Edward McVickar and Miss Edith Lawrence Speyers will be married in the Church of the Holy Communion on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 17. Miss Speyers's maid of honor will be Miss Cornelia Van Rensselaer Robb, and her bridesmaids are to be the Misses Julia Walsh of Albany, Selina Schroeder, a cousin of Miss Speyers, Mary Vibbert, daughter of the Rev. Dr. B. Vibbert, and Miss Mabel Jones. Miss Welling's maid of honor will be Miss Mary Welling, sister of the bride, and Mr. George H. Sullivan will be Mr. Manierre's best man. The ushers will be Messrs. R. W. G. Welling, Edward Casey, Herbert Thompson, J. E. Burnet, and Francis E. Ward. Mr. Lou's Ogden and Miss Augusta McKim Davies will be married in St. Bartholamew's on April 25.

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The events and incidents of the past week have been duly described and noted from day to day in this column, and, therefore, need little repetition. The week was a particularly gay one for the children and very young people, who have been continually and continuously on the go, and many of whom are paying the penalty of too much dissipation and too late hours, this morning. There were Christmas trees innumerable, beginning with a fine one at Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs's on Christmas afternoon and continuing through the week. One of the most enjoyable entertainments for children during the week was the afternoon of vaudeville given on Thursday by the managers of the Exchange for Woman's Work, and for the benefit of the Exchange, at Wallack's Theatre, which was crowded with little tots and children of a larger growth, who laughed at Marshall P. Wilder, trained dogs, and sleight-of-hand performers, and enjoyed the cinematograph and other features.

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The opera is more of a novelty this New Year's time than it was last year, when it had been running for nearly six weeks. Now it is only a fortnight since the first performance, and so the boxes have all been occupied at every production, except on Christmas night, and the parquet and lower balcony seats have been filled. It is evident, however, that opera is now looked upon more as a fixed feature of the season. The majority of the parquet and balcony seats are taken by subscribers for the season, and the great public, which, even last year, and through former years, thronged the Opera House evening after evening, and filled the lobbies, is not so much in evidence, except possibly on some great night with a phenomenal cast. The dressing has not been especially notable, save on the first night, and it is evident that Monday is the fashionable night par excellence, with Wednesday a close second, and Friday a bad third.

These conditions may change as the season progresses, for the last two Friday nights have been on the eve of holidays, with a resultant absence of many well known people in the country. Mrs. Astor, Sr., has been very faithful in her attendance, and on the last few evenings some of the Vanderbilt connections, notably Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., have made their appearance. It is evident that the fashionable period of mourning in New York is growing shorter all the time, and the appearance of men at fashionable functions, perhaps within a week of the death of a near relative, no longer seems to excite even comment, while women are seen in society within a month after a near relative's death.

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From all indications New York is to lose within a very few weeks a number of people whose absence will be decidedly felt in the gayeties of the season. The "East is calling" more loudly, it appears, this year than ever before, and the departure of Col. John Jacob Astor and Mrs. Astor will it is reported be followed by that of many of their friends, bound for the Riviera and Egypt. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lawrence (Miss Willing) will soon sail to spend the Winter in the south of France, and the Mediterranean boat on Jan. 9 will take out a large number of well-known people, including Mr. and Mrs. Clement C. Moore, Mrs. William F. Burden, and Mrs. Frederic Neilson and her daughter, Miss Katherine Neilson. Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg has already sailed, and Mr. Harold Vanderbilt, accompanied by his mother, sailed yesterday.

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It is not Europe only that is enticing fashionable New Yorkers away. Aiken and even the Florida resorts are beginning to call their votaries. The Aiken colony will be unusually large this Winter. Its advance guard has already arrived there, and the rest of the small army who love to Winter there will soon follow. New York has grown so large and its society circles have widened so much that the movements of even the most prominent and influential men and women no longer absolutely determine a season's gayety or the lack of the same. These spring from deeper conditions, but "that's another story."

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The New Year's parties are quite as numerous as those of Christmas. Lenox is very gay, and the Anson Phelps Stokeses have opened Shadow Brook, where they have a very large party over the holidays. There were many jolly house parties at Meadow Brook and on Long Island, which lasted during a greater part of the week. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Beach had one and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Stevens had a family gathering at their pretty home near Westbury. Mr. William C. Whitney was at his farm during the week, and Sidney Paget paid his round of farewell visits on Monday, prior to going to England to enlist for service in the South African war. The party at Biltmore, George Vanderbilt's country place in North Carolina, broke up just after the holiday, and Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly returned to this city. They will soon go abroad. Mr. and Mrs. Seward Webb have still a large party at Shelburne Farms. Mrs. William H. Leggett's Christmas holiday house party at Ridgeley Manor broke up yesterday. Mrs. Leggett's guests had a most enjoyable time.

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The Earl and Countess of Minto are giving a large house party at Ottawa. The Earl of Cassilis is one of the party. He expects to return to New York by Jan. 12.

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Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, who has gone to England to hunt with the Quorn Club, at Melton Mowbray, has expressed her intention of taking a cottage at Warrenton, Va., where she will be for a couple of months next Autumn. This is the result of an expedition made by the Meadow Brook Hunt to Warrenton just before Christmas. The hunt went and returned in a special car, and so much pleased were the members with the country that they have arranged to have a number of meets down there next Autumn.

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The Harvard Club is to give a reception to the officers and members of the Princeton Club of New York at its clubhouse, 27 West Forty-fourth Street, on Saturday evening, Jan. 13. The Princeton Club will give a reception to the University Football team and to the coaches and Faculty of the Committee on Athletics at the clubhouse on Saturday evening, Jan. 6. The entertainment will be a smoker with some vaudeville features and a supper.

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The fifth annual Hungarian peasant ball, which will be held in Madison Square Garden this evening, promises to have quite a large society attendance, as several prominent women have taken boxes. The ball will open at midnight. It will be preceded by a sacred concert, which will begin at 9 o'clock.

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The first meeting of the season of the Knickerbocker Bowling Club will be held on Wednesday, March 7, at the Tennis Building, 212 West Forty-first Street. The managers for this year are Messrs. William MacNeven Purdy, Matthew Astor Wilkes, J. Hooker Hamersley, Walter Rutherfurd, and Cortlandt S. Van Rensselaer. The officers of the club for 1900 are as follows: President—J. Hooker Hamersley; Vice President—Matthew A. Wilkes; Secretary—Cortlandt S. Van Rensselaer; Treasurer—Walter Rutherfurd. The patronesses are Mesdames Clement C. Moore, Philip Rhinelander, Philip J. Sands, Henry I. Barbey, Byam K. Stevens, Frederick Sheldon, Frederick J. de Peyster, George L. Kingsland, and Prescott Hall Butler.

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The meeting of the Alumni of St. Paul's School, which, by an error, it was stated would be held at the Medico-Legal Society Building, 17 West Forty-third Street, last Wednesday evening, will be held there on Wednesday evening next, Jan. 3. This meeting will be largely attended by many prominent men who are graduates from St. Paul's School and resident in New York.

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Mr. and Mrs. Jules S. Bache, who have recently moved into their new residence, 8 East Sixty-seventh Street, and which in appointments and furnishings is one of the handsomest of New York modern houses, have issued cards for "at homes" on Fridays, Jan. 12, 19, and 26, and Sundays, Jan. 14, 21, and 28.

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The second Assembly of the "Wednesday Cotillion" will occur on Wednesday evening, Jan. 3, at Delmonico's, where two entire floors, that of the ballrooms and the one above, will be used. A unique and to many a pleasant feature of these entertainments is that the dancing of the cotillion precedes the supper, perhaps on the principle of "business first and pleasure after."

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The engagement is again widely reported of a well-known society girl, daughter of a very prominent family, and a wealthy widower, and it is said the wedding may occur any day.

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The opening dance of the fourth season of the Cinderella Cotillions took place at Dodworth's last Thursday evening. It was a most charming affair, and many débutantes were among the dancers. The favors and figures in the german were of a Yuletide nature and very pretty. The dances of this class are more like those in a private house than is usual in subscription dances. The patronesses receiving were Mrs. E. Sturges Mason, Mrs. S. Charles Welsh, Mrs. George Pryor Johnson, Mrs. William A. Parke, Mrs. Charles H. Van Brunt, Mrs. Arthur L. Rost, Mrs. James K. O. Sherwood, Mrs. Thomas Dimond, Mrs. David Oliphant Haynes, and Mrs. Horace S. Ely. The committee in charge, as heretofore, consisted of Edward B. Ripsom, A. Montgomery Johnson, Frederic Andress, Wendel Andress, Henry K. White, Jr., and Theddore N. Ripsom. The next dance of the series will occur Jan. 1.

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The new villa being built of Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind at Newport will not be completed for at least twenty months. So much work in the building line is in progress at Newport that the working people there have had a prosperous Winter. The weather thus far has been mild. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs's villa on the Cliffs, to be known as Rose Cliffs, will be completed and furnished and ready for occupancy late next June. Mr. Lispenard Stewart is having interior improvements made to his cottage, White Lodge, and the Baldwin cottage, on the left side of White Lodge, is being materially improved and enlarged. Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells are spending over $100,000 in the remodeling of their cottage, on Bellevue Avenue, Newport, and when the work is completed early in April decorators will take possession of the cottage and decorate the new ballroom, dining and open hall, the library, and reception rooms, all of which, as well as the apartments of Mr. and Mrs. Wells, will be entirely new.

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Mr. H. D. Auchincloss is adding to his Newport estate one of the largest Italian gardens in this country, and with a small lake included. A large arbor is being erected over the sunken garden part, which affords a view of the entire garden. The measurement of the sunken garden part is 300 by 400 feet. The Keene estate on the avenue, purchased recently by Mrs. Richard Gambrill, has been cleaned off and staked out for the new villa which Mrs. Gambrill intends to build there very shortly, and which will be one of the handsomest cottages on the avenue. Mr. A. M. Coats has had work begun on his cottage, on Brenton Road, which is to be of Colonial architecture, and this new cottage is to be completed and ready for occupancy about the middle of June. Mr. Robert Sedgwick, who has taken the Lyman cottage on Le Roy Avenue for a long term of years, has begun very attractive improvements to the place. Miss Hattie Gammell, who has remained at her cottage since her runaway accident, has decided to go abroad next month to spend the Winter in the south of France.

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Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt gladdened the hearts of the messenger boys of Newport on Christmas day with money gifts to each. Miss Blatchford has left Newport for New York. About fourteen additional working days will complete the new polo grounds for the West Chester Polo Club. Mr. Hamilton B. Tompkins paid a visit to Newport during the week with his brother, Mr. Frederick Tompkins. The Hill colony gave a subscription dance in Newton's Hall, Newport, last evening.

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The season in Washington so far has been dull. The holidays are always gay for the débutantes, of whom there are a number this year. The presence of the college men has brought on an average of a ball each night for the fashionable younger set. The Princeton Glee and Banjo Clubs gave a charming concert last week. The Lafayette Square Theatre was beautifully decorated with orange and black flags and banners, and the audience a representative society one, all the women being in low-neck gowns or dresses of light color. A ball followed, given by the Alumni of the city, which was a great success. The President received the Sons of Nassau at a private reception, an honor never before shown to a body of university men. As they left the audience, these young Americans showed their appreciation of this graciousness by a rousing Princeton cheer, given on the front portico of the Executive Mansion.

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"The Admiral of the Navy" and Mrs. Dewey are to be given a reception on Jan. 19 by Mr. and Mrs. John R. McLean, and "music" is on the card. As Mrs. McLean always has some of the grand opera singers over from New York, it will probably be a notable concert. Their beautiful ballroom, opening into a magnificent banqueting hall, enable them to entertain on a lavish scale.

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The old custom of New Year's calling is an institution firmly established in Washington. After the annual breakfast given by the Secretary of State to the diplomats, the streets are full of uniformed officers and "dips" driving to the White House, Cabinet houses, and Embassies. Again, unfortunately, Admiral Dewey has given occasion for some social criticism by his decision to receive, as the recognized head of the navy, at his mother-in-law's, Mrs. Washington McLean's, instead of in his own house, which is understood to be "too small" for the occasion. Fifty débutantes and "one-year-out" girls are to assist Mrs. Dewey. As most people wanted to go especially to see the interior of the much-talked-of "Dewey house," this has caused much comment, which is to be deplored.

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Mrs. Postlethwaite, daughter of Mr. Ellis, well known in Newport, gave a dance on Friday night at Rauscher's Hall, in Washington, and Mrs. Charles Bell, Mrs. Gen. Greely, Mrs. Curry, Mrs. Mackay-Smith, and other prominent women have been the hostesses at handsome balls during the week. The Paymaster General and Mrs. Bates, having opened their Washington house again after their return from London, where Mr. Bates was Military Attaché, brought their youngeset daughter out in a charming Southern manner on Christmas Day, at a large tea, and gave one of their jolly dances for the younger element in the evening. The house, a large one, was entirely decorated in Christmas greens, and a huge, gaily adorned Christmas tree greeted one at the entrance. Mrs. Ffoulke, whose daughter is by far the most beautiful of the Washington "buds," will give a domino ball on New Year's night, which will be a novelty in the formal society of the capital. Only forty women are asked, and many more men, and a cotilion will be danced after the unmasking at 1 o'clock. The meeting of the Chevy Chase hounds at Twin Oaks, Mr. Charles Bell's country seat on Woodley Lane, last week, was a spirited sight. The pink coats of the riders and the pretty traps of the onlookers, dotted over the lawn, suggested an English scene.

"Bob" Wallach (since the war a Second Lieutenant and stationed right in Washington, too,) brought over a squad of soldiers from Fort Myer, who, with their splendid horsemanship and their picturesque uniforms, added to the sporting effect.

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Until the first snowstorm of the Winter, which began yesterday, in Washington, the Autumn has been so perfect there that the golf clubs have been unusually attractive. At the Washington Golf Club, where Miss Maud Wetmore holds the championship for women, several cups have been put up for the ladies and disputed for with much enthusiasm. One can golf all Winter in Washington, and it is the only city so far North where the climate permits of this. Even in Baltimore the Country Club closes the links during the Winter months. A number of dinners have already been given, and the invitations to the Bachelor cotillions, the most exclusive balls of the season, are out, in spite of which the season is unusually slow in starting. Owing to the war in South Africa a gloom hangs over the British Embassy, usually the centre of entertaining during the Yuletide festivities, and always the most hospitable house of the diplomatic circle.

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Washington can boast of a new beau in Mr. William Astor Chanler, Congressman from New York, who has taken a charming house there, and who, if he lives up to the reputation which preceded him, will prove an acquisition indeed. Washington expects a great deal in the way of entertaining from Senator Depew, who has taken Corcoran House, the scene of so much gayety during the Brice reign. Two New York women who have established themselves in Washington for the Winter are distinct additions to society—Mrs. Cowles, née Roosevelt, a sister of Gov. Roosevelt, well known in New York and universally popular wherever she has lived, and Mrs. Reginald De Koven of New York.

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Lord Pauncefote entertained Sir Henry Irving at luncheon at the embassy in Washington on Tuesday, and Postmaster General Smith asked most of the members of the Cabinet to meet the distinguished English actor yesterday at a luncheon. The guests included Secretaries Hay, Gage, Root, Long, and Hitchcock, and Senators Lodge, Elkins, and Burrows, Mr. Wayne MacVeagh, and others. All society has turned out nightly to see Miss Terry and Henry Irving once more. In fact, the seats for all of their performances have been sold.

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As far as social matters go in Baltimore, the old year is going out there in a blaze of glory. At the Christmas night german of the Junior Cotillion Club numerous young people, as well as their chaperons, were present. The hall was decorated with greens, holly, and mistletoe. Mr. Carroll Brown led the cotillion. Among the many present were Mr. and Mrs. Carryl Bryan, Dr. and Mrs. Dorsey Coale, Mr. and Mrs. Tunstall Smith, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Jackson, Dr., and Mrs. Frank Martin, Dr. and Mrs. Trimble, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Redwood, Mr. and Mrs. George T. M. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lee, the Misses Lee, Fisher, Brown, Pleasants, Wilson, Boykin, Ridgely, McKim, Hollins, Brune, Peter, Preston, Sinclair, O'Donovan, Robinson, and others; also the Messrs. Lee, Brown, Pleasants, Poultney, Harris, Hodges, Neal, Leeds, Slingluff, Carey, White, McKim, Lucas, Wight, Stewart, and many more.

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On Tuesday evening a dance gotten up for the Home of the Incurables was given at Lehman's Hall, Baltimore. It was chaperoned by Mrs. Lyman Josephs, Mrs. E. Calvin Williams, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Trimble, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Hoffman, and Mrs. O'Donovan. On Tuesday evening also the Misses Harris gave a large theatre party at the Academy, and a supper afterward at the Mount Vernon Hotel. It was chaperoned by Mr. and Mrs. Pemberton Pleasants. Among the débutantes present were Miss Virginia Wilson, Miss Boykin, Miss May Brown, Miss Ridgely, Miss Preston, Miss Lee, Miss Brune, Miss Peter, Miss Munnikhuysen, Miss Latrobe, and Miss Alice Pitts. On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. John Emory gave a large tea in honor of her débutante daughter.

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Mr. and Mrs. Edward Blake Bruce gave a large evening reception in honor of Miss Katherine Bruce, their young daughter, in Baltimore on Tuesday.

Mrs. Robert Garrett gave, as is her custom, a large dinner to the messenger boys of the District Telegraph offices on Christmas. Mrs. Garrett had as her assistants in the good work Mrs. Richard Irvin of New York, Mrs. Hollins McKim, and Miss Sidney Price.

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The old New Year's custom of calling is in a measure revived in Baltimore. On Monday many women will give receptions, and there will also be some informal "at homes." The Arundel Club will have luncheon all day for its members and—rare privilege for a woman's club—each member can bring a man with her. Perhaps the President's good example of becoming engaged has made the club more hospitably inclined toward mankind. The President, Miss Elizabeth T. King, will marry in February William M. Ellicott.

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A large reception on New Year's Day in Baltimore will be that of Mrs. Howard Munnikhuysen in honor of her daughter, Miss Lily Munnikhuysen. Later in January Mrs. Munnikhuysen will give a dance for the younger members of society only. Mrs. Munnikhuysen also gave a theatre party last Wednesday evening in honor of Miss Laura Patterson Swan. Mrs. Robert Morison has sent out cards for a ball to be given Jan. 11 in honor of her débutante daughter, Miss Eleanor Morison. Among the Baltimoreans who have been spending the past week in New York are Mr. and Mrs. Frances M. Jencks. Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Tyson have finally closed their country home, Cylburn, and will spend the remainder of the Winter at their Baltimore town house.

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Christmas week is never very gay, in a social sense, anywhere. It is entirely given over to the younger members of the family who are at home for the holidays. The English people celebrate Christmas more in the spirit of the olden time than perhaps do any other nation except the Germans. In Paris the New Year answers to our Christmas; in Russia the festival is a great religious feast, and in Spain and Italy and Austria it is the Church more than the people which celebrates. So much has been said of the gloom in England this season that to add the usual sentence this week would be idle and wearisome repetition. Yet there was some semblance of Christmas in Great Britain. The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire have opened Chatsworth, and at the large house party there were notable theatricals. The Bradley Martin party in Scotland, of which much has been written, still continues, and a Highland Christmas was celebrated with quaint dances and old customs were revived. Mr. and Mrs. Henry White had a small party at their country place, in which was included Mr. Winthrop Rutherfurd, Mrs. White's brother. Mrs. Ronalds and Mrs. Blow remain in London, where Mrs. Brown Potter and Mrs. Langtry are still posing as Statues of Liberty at various entertainments and Mrs. Beerbohm Tree is reciting "The Absent-Minded Beggar." The Rudyard Kiplings have made their reappearance in London, and Mr. Kipling is much improved in health.

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Lily Duchess of Marlborough and Lord Beresford have had a house party at Deepdene and the Duchess of Marlborough has been at Blenheim and at Market Harboro, where her husband, now going to the wars, has a hunting lodge. The little American colony at Market Harboro is proving the life of the place. Mr. Heber Bishop stops awhile at his new home, which is near Sandringham, and then comes up to town, where he is seen entertaining his American friends and a few of his new English ones at one of the restaurants. But the upper classes are nearly all in mourning, and the death of the Duke of Westminster, who left a large family, has also affected London and English society.

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There has been some dissatisfaction in London society concerning the theatricals and tableaux arranged by Mrs. Arthur Paget. The stalls and boxes are not only at unpopular prices, but fifteen guineas are being asked for them, and then the applicant must pass through a rigid examination of his social caste. The name of the purchaser is passed upon by a committee of dowagers, who are determined to make the affair as exclusive as possible. Royalty has consented to be on exhibition and to dine at the table d'hote or dîner de luxe which will be provided that evening at a well-known restaurant. This alone is said to be worth the price of admission. Mrs. Brown Potter will be one of those favored, and she will appear, as she is doing now at a music hall, wearing a gown of white satin trimmed with almost priceless sables, and with red roses on her corsage and in her hair. The red rose has been adopted as the battle flower of the English, and it is greatly in vogue in London.

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With all this, one hears a great deal about Americans abroad. Everybody who has been in London during the past three weeks seems to have been dining at the restaurants. Mrs. Ronalds gave a large dinner in honor of Sir Arthur Sullivan at the Savoy, and among the guests were Mrs. Leslie and her sister, Mrs. Frewen, sisters of Lady Randolph Churchill. The last named lady seems to have been wined and dined during the last week of her stay in London and made very much of. Lady de Grey gave a large dinner at Claridge's, followed by a visit to the Palace Theatre to see the biographic scenes of the war. The Duchess of Marlborough was of the party, and she was wrapped in a sapphire velvet cloak, with sables, and had a turquois ribbon twisted in her hair. Mr. Victor Bowring entertained Prince and Princess Radziwill, and Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Powney had as guest Mrs. Douglas Grant. Among the other Christmas parties not already mentioned was a large one given by Miss Van Wart at Ditton, and another by Mrs. Forbes Leith. Lord Elphinstone and Lord Arthur Wellesley were members of this last gathering. Mr. William Waldorf Astor had also a party at Cliveden.

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Much sympathy has been expressed for Mrs. Earle, who has many American friends. Mrs. Earle has lost her eldest son at the battle of Modder River. She is the author of that charming book "Potpourri from a Surrey Garden." She is a cousin of Lady Derby and of the Dowager Lady Ampthill.

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The Prince and Princess Hatzfeldt have taken for a term of years Draycott Manor, the seat of Lord Cowley in Wiltshire. Prince Hatzfeldt's cousin is German Ambassador in London, and he will visit Draycott Manor as soon as his health permits. He has been very ill. Sir Bache and Lady Cunard will also be guests at the house party to be given shortly at Draycott Manor.

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English prints are not always the kindest in the world, and the following headlines, referring to a charming American, smack a little of the middle-class British jealousy: "So she has been received at last. She must have been surprised and gratified by the unexpected honor. Charity does so much."

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Up to this writing nothing new has been learned of the condition of Lady Alice Montagu. Mr. Fernando Yznaga is with his sister, the Duchess of Manchester, at Davos. The Duke from last accounts had just arrived in London.

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Sometimes English writers have pleasant things to say of Americans. In describing Miss Lily Whitehouse, whose marriage to the Earl of Coventry's second son is to take place in January, one publication says: "She is a very vivacious American lady. She is decidedly pretty, and is always dressed in the usual smart style one associates with American women. Her father, Mr. Fitz-Hugh Whitehouse, has made himself popular in the neighborhood of Buckingham and Stony Stratford, where he has now been in residence at Thornton Hall for several Winters. Miss Lily Whitehouse hunts regularly with the Grafton and Bicester hounds. She is also musical, and sings in a pretty French style, which has rather astounded the rustics who have heard her at their country concerts."

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Another bit of news of interest to friends in New York is that the Earl of Ava, who is at Ladysmith, is unattached, as he no longer belongs to the Seventeenth Lancers, in which he was once a Lieutenant. He has been chiefly employed at Ladysmith as a galloper, and it appears that at the battle at Elandslaagte he had no horse, and did his galloping on foot. It was thus, it is said, that he conveyed to the Gordon Highlanders, lying on the veldt under shell and rifle fire, the order to advance.

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Lady Essex, who was Miss Adele Grant of this city, has had Mrs. Brown Potter as a guest at a house party at Cassiobury Park, Watford. Mrs. Brown Potter recited and Lady Essex gave her wonderful imitations of Yvette Guilbert and Sarah Bernhardt. Cassiobury Park is a beautiful house, and the present building was designed by Inigo Jones, although the foundations of the original manor were laid in the days of the early Bretons. The gardens were planned by the famous Le Notre. Lady Essex is much interested in collecting miniatures, and she has over 100, many of them of great historic interest and beauty.

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The Riviera is yet very dull. There has been much typhoid at Nice, and the boycott by the English of the French coast has not been conducive to gayety. The American visitors have not begun to arrive. Monte Carlo is still very dull. Pau has a very good opera, which seems to share the attention of the foxhunting people and golfers. The season in the Engadine begins only next month. Cairo is also dull for the present. Judge and Mrs. Batcheller have arrived from Paris. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Turnure will entertain this Winter, and will have as guests for a time Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Cameron.

***

Gen. and Mrs. Draper have arrived at Rome. They are to be present at one of the State balls at the Quirinal. Mr. and Mrs. Osgood Field, who have been both ill, are now improving. They are with their daughter, the Princess Branccaccio.

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Paris is not a very agreeable place on the Jour de l'An. Society, as a rule, flees from town and goes into the country. The holiday weeks, however, have been gay, after a fashion. The Comte and Comtesse de Castellane have been entertaining a great deal, and there have been the usual musicales and a gay crowd at Ritz's and the Palais d'Hiver. Mr. "Plus" More and Mrs. George Law, having returned, are arranging for their Winter season on the Riviera.

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Christmas week in Philadelphia has brought a series of festivities which rarely come at this time of year. The week began with a large theatre party, followed by a supper given by Mrs. Henry Williams Biddle in honor of her niece, Miss Edith Biddle. The four state boxes were taken, and nearly all the débutantes of the season were present. On the same evening dinners were given by Mr. and Mrs. William Masters Camac and Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson.

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The last of the series of musicales was given on Thursday afternoon by Mr. Edmund D. Lewis at his residence, in Philadelphia. It was a brilliant affair, and his beautiful residence was crowded with a large assemblage of guests. Mrs. John Easby, in a handsome gown of pale gray, trimmed with purple chiffon and pearl ornaments, together with Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson, in black satin and white lace, received the guests. Mrs. Frederic Thurston Mason, in pale gray, embroidered in pink, and Mrs. Clifford Lewis, in black satin, presided at the tea table. The musical part of the programme was admirably carried out under the direction of Mr. S. Tudor Strang, who played the accompaniment for Miss Alva Jones and Mr. Fitzgerald.

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The wedding of Mr. Harry Eising and Miss Lowenthal will be celebrated at Delmonico's to-morrow, New Year's Day.

Mrs. James Wilson Clark and Miss Clark of 46 East Fifty-third Street will give two receptions on Thursdays, Jan. 4 and 11, and will be at home informally on Tuesdays until Lent, as usual.

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On Thursday evening after the opera in Philadelphia Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Alexander Reilly gave an elaborate supper at the Bellevue in honor of the Austrian Minister and his wife, the Baroness Hengelmuller. Mrs. Reilly's guests occupied three tables, which were beautifully decorated with white flowers. Her guests included Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Dana, Judge and Mrs. McMichael, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Voorhees, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Whelen, Mr. Hazlehurst, the Hon. Miss Audrey Pauncefote, daughter of Lord Pauncefote; Miss Snyder, Mr. Spencer Easby, and Mr. J. Ridgway Reilly. The menu was printed on hand-painted cards, with the name of each guest on it.

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Mr. William Ashhurst gave a supper at the Bellevue, Philadelphia, after the opera on Thursday, which was chaperoned by his mother, Mrs. Henry Ashhurst. His guests included Miss Marion Pepper, Miss Violet Whelen, Miss Alice Welsh, Miss Christine Penrose, Miss Edith Taylor, Miss Elsie Miller, Mr. Meade Large, Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson, Mr. Ladner Reakirt, Mr. William Muncy Forbes, Mr. J. Lardner Howell, and Mr. Charles Sidenberg. Mrs. Henry Brinton Coxe, Jr., gave a tea at her Philadelphia residence on Thursday afternoon for the Hon. Miss Audrey Pauncefote, the daughter of the British Ambassador at Washington. Miss Minnie Drexel Fell, who is to marry Mr. Robert Kelso Cassatt on Jan. 22, will have as her bridesmaids Miss Ellen Drexel Paul, Miss Hutchinson, Miss Elsie Cassatt, Miss Katherine Cassat, Miss Rhoda Howe, and Miss Gray of New York. Mr. Cassatt will give a dinner to his ushers on Jan. 20. They will be Mr. Thomas Ridgway, Mr. George L. Harrison, Jr., Mr. Charles R. Wood, Mr. Samuel Reeves, Mr. George McFadden, Mr. Francis W. Rawle, Mr. Livingston Biddle, Mr. R. T. W. Moss, and Mr. Sidney Lawton. Mr. Murray Forbes will act as best man. Mr. and Mrs. Daniel S. B. Chew gave an elaborate dinner Wednesday evening in Philadelphia, followed by a box party.

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Last evening Mr. John Mohr gave a dinner at the Flanders, Philadelphia, in honor of a number of New Yorkers, who went over for that event. The floral decorations were of an elaborate nature, and Mr. Mohr's guests included Mr. J. Searle Barclay, Mr. Scott Cameron, Mr. Munson Morris, Mr. Woodward Babcock, Mr. Bradish Johnson, and Mr. Trowbridge Martin. Mr. George W. C. Drexel also gave last evening a supper for men.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mrs. John P. Kane of 118 West Seventy-ninth Street has issued cards for a coming out reception at her residence on Jan. 6 for her daughter, Miss Agatha E. Kane.

Mr. J. B. Colgan of West Fifty-seventh Street gave a very elaborate dinner Christmas Day to Mrs. F. B. Hall, Mr. O. B. Joly, and a few others of Boston, who left on the Cunarder yesterday for Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Lowenfels will entertain a number of their friends this New Year's Eve at their residence, 31 West Seventieth Street. Invitations for this affair have been out for some time.

On Wednesday evening Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Mayer of 59 East Seventy-seventh Street gave a dinner of about 100 covers at Sherry's. As the dinner was in honor of their silver wedding, the decorations were in white and silver.

A small subscription dance was given in the ballroom of the Nevada, at Seventieth Street and the Boulevard, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 27, under the patronage of the following ladies: Mmes. William H. Porter, Haydon H. Butts, Paul Coster, A. B. Bristow, B. W. Keeting, Hulbert, and Ward. The dance was under the direction of the following young women: Miss Mabel Georgina Constantine, Miss Ray Maude Keeting, and Miss Alice Benedict Bristow, assisted by the following Floor Committee: Messrs. Francis O'Neill, Francis Lawton, Jr., and Charles Goddard Keeting. Among those present were the following: Misses Ruth Keeting, Doretta Lochman, Eveleen Weddle, Bessie Putnam, Ellen B. Tibbs, Flora L. Duff, Josephine Duff, Electa Nelson, Elvine Starnes, Grace McCade, Estelle Spenc

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TWENTY-SIX PAGES.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

To-morrow we enter upon the last year of a century that is marked by greater progress in all that pertains to the material well-being and enlightenment of mankind than all the previous history of the race; and the political, social, and moral advancement has been hardly less striking.

The century opened with all Europe in a state of war, and after the delusive and short-lived peace of Amiens, (1802,) NAPOLEON as First Consul and then as Emperor of France was for thirteen years in almost continual conflict with the great powers. The lesser nations—Spain, Italy, Holland, Belgium, Norway, and Sweden, and some of the German States were submissive under rulers of his choosing, but most of the time Austria, Prussia, Russia, and England were combined against him. His design of invading England was frustrated by the "sea power" and NELSON'S victory at Trafalgar in 1805, but on land he seemed invincible until 1812, when he undertook his ill-fated expedition to Moscow, and the English expelled his forces from Spain. Then the tide turned. Through the varying fortunes of the capture of Paris, the retirement to Elba, and the "hundred days," he came to Waterloo in 1815, and spent the remnant of his days until 1821 at St. Helena. The fierce conflict between England and France disturbed the peace of the United States, for it was their interference with trade by NAPOLEON'S Berlin decrees and the English orders in Council, that produced suffering and discontent in this country, and occasioned England's exercise of the right of search, which brought on the war of 1812. In that contest we had some triumphs on the sea and only misfortunes on the land until JACKSON'S victory at New Orleans made both parties ready to end a war for which neither had much relish.

After the Napoleonic disturbances of boundaries in Europe the Congress of Vienna, in which Russia, Austria, Prussia, and England had the prevailing voice, undertook to reconstruct the nations nearly upon their old lines and to restore the ancient forms and methods of government. The Holy Roman Empire was gone, and Austria now headed a German confederation; Italy was again dismembered, and the Bourbon monarchs returned to the thrones of France and Spain. Austria, Prussia, and Russia formed the Holy Alliance for the maintenance of the peace of Europe and the preservation of existing dynasties. But the subject peoples, who had borne the cost and suffering of twenty-five years of conflict were no longer submissive to the old order of things. The lessons of American independence, the French Revolution, and NAPOLEON'S subversion of ancient traditions were bearing fruit, and a struggle began for constitutional liberty and representative government. An incidental effect of this, even while the nations of Europe were at war, was the revolt of the American colonies of the weakest of the powers, and between 1810 and 1821 the dependencies of Spain, beginning with Buenos Ayres and ending with Mexico, became independent. In 1822 Brazil broke away from Portugal and became an empire. The disposition of the Holy Alliance to intervene and bring these new-born States to their old allegiance was checked by the proclamation of the Monroe Doctrine in 1823, in which the United States was assured of the sympathy and countenance of Great Britain. While engaged in his aggressive warfare in Europe NAPOLEON had sold the vast territory of Louisiana to the United States in 1803, and in 1821 Spain gave up Florida. The first effort to rise against oppression in Europe was made in Greece in 1821, and after a seven years' struggle England and France came to her rescue and in the naval battle of Navarino broke the Turkish power and set Hellas free. Its independence was acknowledged by the Sultan in 1829. There had also been risings in Italy, but Austria supressed them, as the chief power in the Holy Alliance.

The history of Great Britain from Waterloo to the middle of the century was made up chiefly of contests of the people for Constitutional and parliamentary reforms. They had had practically no voice in their Government before. Two-thirds of the members of the House of Commons were chosen by the peers and rich landowners, and spoils and corruption prevailed in the public service. There was no public education, criminal and poor laws were grossly inequitable, prisons were outrageously managed, taxation was oppressive, and labor was in a state of misery. Bold and persistent agitation under able leaders extorted remedial measures from Parliament and resulted in 1832 in the first substantial representation of the people in the House of Commons. The extension of the suffrage gave a new impetus to improvement in legislation and administration, and the Chartist agitation made new demands even after the accession of VICTORIA in 1837 and the fresh impulse which that event gave to the sentiment of loyalty. The contest for the repeal of the oppressive corn laws and the establishment of free trade culminated in 1846. Meantime England had made great strides in industrial and commercial progress, while the social and moral condition of the people advanced with their gain in political power. The results were fittingly celebrated in the first World's Fair in London in 1851.

The French people, wearied and exhausted by the tremendous drain of NAPOLEON'S costly conquests, fell under the reactionary and oppressive rule of the Bourbons and bore the burden with increasing discontent until 1830, when they had gained enough strength and spirit to rise in revolt and drive CHARLES X. from the throne. They won a Constitutional government, and LOUIS PHILIPPE courted their favor for a time, while they gained a new sense of popular power. But the Government was extravagant and costly and tended to revert to arbitrary ways. The popular mind turned back to the glories of the empire, and when NAPOLEON'S remains were brought to Paris in 1840 there were demonstrations that boded ill for the bourgeois monarchy. Already LOUIS NAPOLEON had made his first attempt to provoke an insurrection, and a few years later a second one sent him to prison. The agitation for a larger measure of popular rights went on under such leaders as ARAGO, LAMARTINE, THIERS, and the King grew more unpopular, until he was forced to abdicate in 1848, when the shrewd, persistent, and unscrupulous LOUIS NAPOLEON found his opportunity and contrived to be elected President of the newly founded republic. He strengthened his power on the nominal basis of universal suffrage, gaining control of the police and the army, until in 1851 he was able to overthrow a hostile Assembly and soon after to set up an empire, with a new Constitution of his own making. He was crowned as Emperor in December, 1852.

Germany continued to be a loose confederation of more than thirty States, with a growing rivalry between the Kingdom of Prussia and the Empire of Austria for the ascendancy, and a growing struggle of the people for Constitutional privileges. The policy of suppression led to violent outbreaks in 1848, the year of revolution in Paris. Concessions were made in Prussia, but after an attempt to form a new German Empire had failed in 1849, there was a reversion to the policy of repression and a strengthening of the throne and the army to resist popular encroachment upon royal power. In Austria the revolt led to the declaration of the independence of Hungary under the lead of LOUIS KOSSUTH, first President of the Hungarian Republic in 1849, but Russia intervened to help the Emperor crush out the movement for self-government. Italy had continued to consist of the kingdoms of Sardinia, Naples, and Sicily, and several duchies and principalities, while the Pope ruled at Rome, and Lombardy and Venice were appurtenances of Austria. But the ardor of MAZZINI and the genius of CAVOUR were preparing the way for a united Italy. In 1848 there was an insurrection in Naples which was put down by the King, FERDINAND II., and Sardinia tried to force Austria out of Lombardy, but without avail. For a time the popular movements were compelled to subside. The northern nations were comparatively quiescent during the first half of the century, though Russia was extending her borders both in Europe and Asia. Turkey not only lost Greece in 1829, but ten years later her power over Egypt was broken; otherwise her corrupt and oppressive rule was maintained to the middle of the century. Away from home Britain's empire had been growing. Canada progressed peaceably toward colonial freedom; Australia, which was a heritage from Capt. COOK'S discoveries, was passing from a region of exploration and a penal colony to a domain of flourishing dependencies; the English foothold in South Africa was a mere vantage ground for the future, and the Indian Empire, which had its beginning before the century opened in a possession exploited by a commercial company, was enlarged by the suppression of native revolts and the annexation of troublesome States. India was a dependency under military government until after the middle of the century. English traders had broken into China before 1840 and their protection led to what is known as the opium war and to the possession of Hongkong, but Japan was not opened to the world's trade until after the expedition of Commodore PERRY in 1853.

The third quarter of the century was characterized by new wars, which brought political changes and adjustments that could have been effected by no other means. The Crimean war of 1854-5 grew out of the demand of the Emperor of France for certain privileges for Latin Christians in Palestine, the interference of the Emperor NICHOLAS in behalf of the Greek Church, and his claim to a protectorate over the Christian population of Turkey. England joined France on the side of Turkey and Sardinia came in, hoping for advantage for Italy in such an alliance. Russia's advance to the Mediterranean was stopped and Turkey was saved to maintain the "balance of power" in Europe. Having France as an ally, Sardinia fought Austria in 1859, and after the battles of Magenta and Solferino gained Lombardy, while France took Savoy and Nice. Austria and Prussia quarreled over Schleswig and Holstein, which they had torn from Denmark, and came to blows in 1866, when the first breech-loading needle gun settled the battle of Sadowa and Austria's pretensions as head of the German system were ended, and the North German Confederation was formed. CAVOUR, with the help of GARIBALDI in Sicily and Naples, had been striving for united Italy; the opportunity of the war of Austria with Prussia was seized, and after Sadowa the Italian nation was formed under VICTOR EMMANUEL, with the capital at Florence. Four years later, when the French bayonets no longer held up the temporal power of the Pope, the Papal States fell into the union and Rome became the capital and Italy was a European power. In 1867 the Empire of Austria-Hungary was formed.

In 1870 NAPOLEON III., needing distractions to avert opposition to his corrupt and decaying power, provoked the war with Germany, which created the German Empire and the Third French Republic. Other wars in the last half of the century have been waged mainly to force civilization forward. The revolt of Christian provinces against the cruel oppression of Turkey brought on the conflict between Russia and that nation in 1877, when, after the fall of Plevna, Roumelia, Roumania, Bulgaria, Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Montenegro were freed from their vassal state, Servia having been enfranchised long before. England's contests in India and with the fierce peoples beyond its northern borders had their serious episodes, the chief of which was the mutiny of the Sepoy soldiers in 1857, when the greased cartridges of the Enfield rifle roused their superstitious frenzy. After the fierce battles by which the consequent insurrections were quelled, the Government of India was for the first time placed under the British Crown direct.

The history of the United States since the early years of the century has consisted mainly of territorial expansion, industrial and commercial development, and the settlement by political agitation and the conflict of arms of the problems entailed upon the Republic by the heritage of slavery. England prohibited the slave trade in 1807, and the United States followed the example, but when the former nation decreed emancipation for slaves with compensation to the owners in 1833, the "institution" had become too firmly wrought into our industrial and political fabric to be easily dislodged. The anti-slavery agitation began in earnest with the starting of GARRISON'S "Liberator" in 1831, but the wide cultivation of cotton in the South, the invention of the "gin," the development of the manufactures of cotton in the North, and the demand for the material in England, made the perpetuation of slavery seem an economic necessity and gave a fanatical zeal to its defenders. The annexation of Texas, which had become independent of Mexico in 1836, brought on the Mexican war of 1845, which incidentally increased the slave power. Upon the close of that war, in 1848, the Free Soil Party was formed, and the adoption of the fugitive slave law in 1850 gave a new intensity to the controversy. The publication of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in 1852 added fuel to the flames, and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1854 made the conflict irrepressible. Then the Republican Party was formed and the country was politically divided on the slavery question. When LINCOLN was elected President, in 1860, and the ordinances of secession were adopted, the passions of the people were wrought to such a pitch that only war and the destruction of slavery could save the Union. When the Republic had passed through that fiery ordeal her face was set in a new direction. The Nation was reconstructed with new guarantees of freedom and equal rights, and with new difficulties to overcome. They are not all surmounted yet, but the movement has been steadily forward.

In Europe political advancement has continued. England began the reform of her civil service in 1855, and made new extensions of parliamentary franchise in 1867 and again in 1884. Before the last "reform" act, provision had been made for the secret ballot and for the punishment of corrupt practices at elections. Notable reforms have been wrought out in the government of cities, and legislation affecting the welfare of the citizen has constantly improved. In spite of drawbacks and turmoils, the French Republic has grown in strength and stability; Germany is constantly forced toward a recognition of the power of public opinion and the dependence of Government upon popular support, and even Russia is not wholly impervious to the enlightening sentiment of the world. While armaments and defenses have been increased, they have become avowedly a means of preserving peace by deterring from war, and the tendency toward a settlement of international disputes by arbitration resulted in a conference at The Hague a few months ago, in which all the great powers were represented at the invitation of the Czar of Russia. Small as the practical result seemed to be, it is a promising sign for the new century.

But what characterizes the nineteenth century more than all else is the vast strides in scientific discovery and the application of the forces of nature to the service of man. The wave theory of light, the nebular hypothesis, and the discovery of spectrum analysis have made new revelations in the heavens and exalted our conceptions of time and space. The atomic theory in chemistry, the molecular composition of gas, and the doctrine of the conservation of energy have opened a new avenue to the understanding of the earth. The cell theory of organisms, LAMARCK'S discoveries as to the progressive development of plants and animals, DARWIN'S study of the origin of species, the doctrine of evolution, and the tracing of the globe's history in the geological strata, relegate all the sciences that preceded this century to the same category as the lore of the Chaldaeans and the Egyptians. Knowledge of the human frame and its functions and the treatment of its defects and maladies have developed from the rudest germs in this century. The use of anaesthetics and antiseptics, improved surgical methods and appliances, and scientific sanitation and hygiene have prolonged life and added to its comforts. But when we think of the mechanical inventions, the applications of machinery to the saving of human labor and the multiplying of its product, the marvel grows.

Friction matches did not exist until 1827. Torches, candles, rushlights, and rude oil lamps were not superseded by the argand burner until 1830, and petroleum and gas as illuminants are still later. The steam engine and the power loom were invented in the last century, but they were primitive devices, and all the vast and complicated machinery of manufacture which so enormously increases man's power of production and of interchange of products has been created since the Napoleonic wars. The first experimental steamboat was launched in 1807, but it was 1838 before successful steam navigation on the ocean began. The first rude railway from Darlington to Stockton, in England, was opened in 1825, what time the Erie Canal brought the Great Lakes into communication with the ocean, and the first section of the Baltimore and Ohio was completed in 1828. The modern locomotive and railroad train and the vast system of transportation that reticulates the face of the earth have had their colossal growth within the lifetime of men still surviving. Electricity excited wonder and fear, but performed no service for men before FARADAY'S discovery of the means of developing it by magnetism, in 1831. It was first used for signaling on railroads in 1837, and it was in 1844 that the first telegraphic message was sent from Baltimore to Washington. A submarine cable was stretched from Dover to Calais in 1851, and the first Atlantic cable was laid in 1858, though the first to work successfully was that of 1866. The first exhibition of the telephone was ten years later. Electric lighting is not a quarter of a century old, and the application of the subtle fluid as a heating and propelling power is still in its infancy. DAGUERRE'S first discovery of picture making by the sun's rays was made in 1839, and the printing of photographs from negatives dates from 1850. The development of cheap and profuse illustration since has been attended by marvelous improvements in all that pertains to printing and the diffusion of intelligence.

Attending the wonderful advance in the use of labor-saving and product-multiplying machinery and in the means of transportation and interchange, has been the growth of corporations, by which the productive power of capital has been massed, and the development of a vast system of credit and banking whereby 95 per cent. of the exchanges is effected without the use of money, although the volume of currency in use has enormously increased. The creation of wealth during the present century has been prodigious and goes on with accelerating pace, and in spite of complaints of unfair distribution, its benefits are irresistibly diffused, so that the condition of the mass of the people is immensely improved and continually improving. There is much to do, but the forces that enlighten and elevate humanity have gained tremendous power in the century and are dispelling ignorance, degradation, and misery as never before.

We step upon the threshold of 1900, which leads to the new century, facing a still brighter dawn for human civilization. Through agitation and conflict European nations are working toward an ultimate harmony of interests and purposes, and bringing awakened Asia into the sweeping current of progress. Light has been let into the "Dark Continent" beyond the ancient borders and is rapidly spreading. America is facing westward and beginning to take its part in carrying the regenerating forces of popular government to the uttermost parts of the earth. Notwithstanding the bloody conflicts through which some of the steps of progress must still be made, the "vision of the world" grows clearer toward the time when—

> The war-drum throbbed no longer, and the battle-flags were furled
> In the parliament of man, the federation of the world.
> There the common sense of most shall hold a fretful realm in awe,
> And the kindly earth shall slumber, lapt in universal law.

THE RELIGION OF THE BOERS.

The witnesses agree that the piety of the Boer is one of his most conspicuous traits. They do not agree as to the nature of the religious sentiment that inspires him. The Puritan humbled himself before his GOD, but set his foot upon the neck of the King. The Boer likes to treat Kings in that way. But is he meek and lowly in his religious moments?

We subjoin one piece of testimony from a Lutheran Church journal:

> In general, the Boers are characterized by a pronounced traditional piety of the Reformed type. It is chiefly nourished by the study of the Old Testament, especially of the historical books, and loves to employ and imitate Old Testament examples and pictures. In a genuine Boer family the Bible lies upon the centre table, and every day is opened and closed with family prayer. A collection of sermons is taken along when on a journey, and public services are attended regularly, even if at great sacrifice and trouble. The Boer regards himself as specially honored if the dominie, for whom he has great respect, visits his house. Then the neighbors are called in and public services are held.

From another witness, Mr. GEORGE LACY, who contributes to The North American Review some results of a close study of Boer character, we take the following estimate:

> The Boer I take to be a Deist more than a Christian. His Predikant in the churches may hold forth to him the Christian doctrines, but away from them his GOD is an anthropomorphic GOD. He is in the first place the GOD of War, and in the second, GOD the Protector. The belief that the first and most acceptable, if not the only, business GOD has is to look after the interests of the Boer, I take to be absolutely sincere. Whether these fanatical persuasions can rightly be called beliefs is a question into which I cannot enter, beyond stating my own conviction that they are more hysterical in their nature than grounded on thought or reason. Hysterical or not, the Boer acts up to his belief. His GOD teaches him neither ethics nor morals; He is GOD the Warrior and GOD the Protector, and nothing more. He is the GOD of the Pentateuch, and therefore the Boer ethic is the ethic of the Jews in the Wilderness, supplemented by additions resulting from his peculiar life in the midst of wild animals and wilder men. How far his fanatical belief that he is GOD'S special favorite enters into his life, apart from making him arrogant, is not easy to determine. He is regular in his observances of the forms of worship which his circumstances have created for him; but except in times of peril the influence of his religious belief is not otherwise traceable. His method of worship is lugubrious in the extreme. To the eye there is neither reverence, cheerfulness, nor devotion in it. It is a thing of the life, and full of dolefulness and gloom. It is like a nightmare. The solemnity is so stolid, the tone so monotonous, sing-song, and gruesome, and the whole function so lifeless and soulless, that it is impossible to believe that there is any real feeling in it.

We should judge from the testimony of both these observers that the imagination played about as prominent a part as the contrite heart in the religious manifestations of this interesting people. It may be doubted whether the ethical teachings of the Old Testament would sink very deep into their minds or greatly influence their daily lives if their interest were not awakened by the imagined likeness of their own condition to that of the peoples of the Bible.

OUR TREATY-MAKING POWER.

Mr. HENRY LOOMIS NELSON contributes to the current number of Harper's Weekly an interesting and suggestive article upon the peculiar situation in which we are put by the partition of the treaty-making power between the President and the Senate. His text is the alleged tripartite understanding which has been alleged chiefly, if not exclusively, by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN to exist between Great Britain, Germany, and the United States. It will be remembered that the President's message appeared just after the report of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S speech at Leicester, in which the allegation was made. The message contained a reaffirmation of our old fear of "entangling alliances," and this reaffirmation was construed in British circles hostile to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN as a direct "snub" to that statesman. Very likely that was not the true explanation. Whether it was or not, Mr. NELSON'S paper is directed to showing that the power of the Senate, by being admitted to participate in treaties, is so great over the foreign policy of the country that it is much safer for whoever has dealings with us to trust to an "understanding" than to a treaty.

Even in the case of an understanding, which is a measure of policy for any acts done in accordance with which the Executive is responsible to the country at large, it is always to be understood, as part of the "understanding," that the whole arrangement is liable to be upset by the action of Congress. That is equally true of the action of the British Foreign Office, which is always reviewable by Parliament, and its authors liable to be put out of office if the nation disapproves what they have done. Only there is an immense difference between asking the nation what it thinks of what you have done after you have done it and asking it while your negotiations are still incomplete. As a matter of fact, many treaties which have failed would have succeeded but for our practice of asking the Senate about them beforehand, and would have increased the popularity of the Administration which negotiated them. Such, for example, was the arbitration treaty, which died, like CAESAR, on the floor of the Senate. Mr. NELSON reports a conversation in which Secretary HAY, not then Secretary, took part in the smoking room of an Atlantic steamer, and in which one of the talkers predicted, apparently without dissent from the others, that the Senate would never again ratify an important treaty.

The origin of the participation of the Senate in executive functions is not impressive. That is one of the features of our Constitution which we did not borrow from the British Constitution, but from the old Provincial Councils of which the purpose was to give a British Viceroy such local information and advice as to prevent him from making grievous mistakes about the character of his appointments. There never was any reason why this power of "advice and consent" should be extended to treaty making, and there is less now than ever before, seeing that we have become much more closely involved with international affairs. It would, we think, be impossible to cite a case in which the participation of the Senate in the treaty-making power has done any good, while a short memory can recall instances in which it has done mischief. It is true that, in spite of our quadrennial changes of Administration, we have managed to have a foreign policy sufficiently stable and continuous to command the respect of mankind. But the Senate has had nothing whatever to do with that. If we inquire, we shall find that the continuity of our foreign policy has proceeded exclusively from the continuity of the traditions of the State Department. In one sense, the question raised by Mr. NELSON may be dismissed as academic; but we shall be lucky if we do not find it extremely practical.

APPRAISER WAKEMAN AGAIN.

The ideal of the protectionist in office is that of benevolent despotism, and human nature is so constituted that in this combination the despotism steadily tends to crowd out the benevolence. Appraiser WILBUR F. WAKEMAN undoubtedly is firmly convinced that it would be for the best interest of all the American people that the duties on imported goods shall be made in accordance with the theories of the American Protective League, of which he is a zealous officer. As Appraiser, with a voice in the interpretation of the law fixing the duties, he found faith in the protectionist theory constantly induces him to assert and apply that theory wherever there is a loophole in the law that permits him to do so. He regards the importers who resist this policy as selfish and prejudiced persons whose views are not to be considered in contradiction to his own purely abstract and quasi-religious convictions. The result is that he and the importers do not get on well together.

We are sorry, but we fear that the difference is irreconcilable. Mr. WAKEMAN is, as KINGLAKE said of Mr. GLADSTONE, "in the worst sense of the word a good man." He not only has a fanatical assurance that he is right in his dispute with the importers, but he has power to act. The importers are reduced to protests and to appeals to Washington, where naturally the presumption is in favor of the Appraiser. The Merchants' Union, one of the most intelligent and honorable organizations of business men this city has ever seen, has, through a thoroughly impartial committee, with representatives on it from Chicago, investigated Mr. WAKEMAN carefully, and the conclusion is reached that he ought to be relieved of his duties. In that conclusion we confess that we agree. We admit Mr. WAKEMAN'S modest claim that he is "honest." We know nothing to the contrary, though we could not imagine an entirely honest man without the bacillus of protectionism in his brain pursuing the course that he pursues. But honesty of the type of his is not, after all, so rare that all other qualities must be sacrificed to retain it. There are at least a million men in the city who are as honest as Mr. WAKEMAN, and of these there must be several thousand who are capable of doing his work quite as well and hundreds who can do it better than he. Mr. GAGE cannot be said to be shut up to him alone.

"Other times, other ways." The Administration should realize that we have outgrown the period of Wakemans in the public service. He is antiquated. He belongs to the era of what we may call without disrespect the undeveloped McKinley, he of the House of Representatives and the Ways and Means Committee. He is not in harmony with the President of to-day and his expansive and progressive policy. His mental development, unlike that of the President, has been arrested. He can neither forget nor learn. His mole eyes are fixed on a past that, though apparently recent, is in reality as distant and irrevocable as the day of the stage coach and the canal packet. The President would do well to get rid of him. Let him have all his time to devote to the service of his beloved and antediluvian Protective League.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A paragraph in The Chicago Chronicle not only supports our belief that for a good many people the news of the landslide at Amalfi brought the first convincing proof of that picturesque town's practicability as a place of human residence, but it goes further and shows that in Chicago at least there are numerous individuals to whom the name of the little city, even when seen on a drop curtain, did not convey any impression whatever. The Chronicle gravely says: "Theatregoers who attend the Alhambra Theatre have wondered often what the meaning of the word 'Amalfi,' which is painted on the drop curtain, is. Recent cablegrams printed in the morning papers solved the problem. The word is the name of a village situated at the foot of a mountain in Italy." That is truly delightful. Of course, the mere fact that this or that fragment of European history or geography comes with all the force of novelty to a Chicago paper proves nothing, or, at least, not much, as to the amount of general information possessed by the average Chicagoan. It only shows that there are in that city social circles of considerable diameter where knowledge has limitations curiously different from those which exist elsewhere.

—With the charitable purpose of presenting a psychological explanation for the inaccuracy which all too often marks the work of perfectly honest reporters, The Christian Register says: "When one is listening to a discourse two things occupy his mind at the same time; the one, the discourse to which he is listening; the other, the train of thought suggested to him by the discourse. The second runs along in his mind parallel with the first, and frequently is remembered and reported in place of the discourse, which is forgotten." There is something, perhaps a good deal, in this theory, but however well it may serve as an explanation, its utility as an excuse is of the smallest. The simplest way out of the difficulty is to lay all the blame on Dame Nature, whose hostility to exact duplications of any kind is illustrated in every inch of her broad domain. No two men ever heard or saw a thing alike, and probably no two ever will. Reporters are no more fallible than other people; indeed, their accuracy is far above the average. They, however, have a thousand critics where other folks have one, and not one of the thousand ever passes over their errors of apprehension or expression in kindly silence.

—This is a late day for such secrecy as was attempted by the Navy Department with respect to the Montgomery's cruise along the African coast. With mails going everywhere, and cables covering the earth with reticulations approaching the minute, nothing of any importance can be long hidden from the public eye, and any efforts to veil the movements of a body so large and interesting as a warship are doomed to failure. And the would-be worker in darkness is lucky if the failure is not so speedy as to be a little ridiculous. At best he is sure to create curiosity even stronger than the intrinsic importance of his secret deserves, and then ingenious theorizers by the hundred will make one supposition after another so rapidly that the right one is sure to be but within a day or two. Whatever faults there may be in the "new diplomacy," the old variety is hopelessly out of date, and Secretary LONG should not try to revive it.

—Rumors have come from time to time that the High Priestess of "Christian Science" was dead, and that for business reasons the demise had been concealed from the rank and file of dupes. We never paid much attention to these yarns, as they were obviously too melodramatic to be credible, and now we know that there is nothing in them. Mrs. MARY &c. EDDY is still very thoroughly alive, with all her faculties from small abilities in good working order. This is proved beyond question by a communication which appears in The Christian Science Sentinel of Dec. 21—proved, not because the communication bears the High Priestess's name as signature, but because nobody else on earth except herself could or would have written in just this strain. It is addressed to "Beloved," meaning, doubtless, all who buy the Eddy book, and runs as follows: "I ask this favor of all Christian Scientists: Do not send to me on, before, or after the forthcoming holidays aught material, except three tea jackets—all may contribute to these. One learns to value material things only as one needs them, and the costliest things are those that one needs least. Among my present needs material are these jackets. Two, of darkish, heavy silk, the shade appropriate to white hair. The third, of thick satin, lighter shade, but sufficiently sombre. Nos. 1 and 2 to be common-sense jackets for mother to work in, and not overtrimmed by any means. No. 3 for best, such as she can afford for her drawing room." That's no forgery; it's the genuine thing, and Mrs. EDDY is certainly still in the flesh.

—In Western Kansas there is a place—whether city, town, or village we are regretfully ignorant—a place named Great Bend, and in Great Bend there is published a paper called The Great Bend Tribune, and in The Great Bend Tribune there recently appeared a brief essay of an intensely interesting and truly remarkable nature—an essay that will, we are sure, give full as much pleasure and instruction to our own readers as it undoubtedly did to those of our estimable contemporary. This serenest of literary gems is signed by several names, which, we do not hesitate to assume, belong to the leaders of Great Bend society, for the owners of them had been intrusted with the management of a brilliant function in which the youth and beauty, the wealth and learning, of Great Bend had gladly participated. After a few congratulatory remarks about the success of their efforts to please, the managers turn to a graver topic and say: "One of the young ladies who attended the box supper at the Woodmen Hall acted very unladylike in refusing to eat with the young gentleman who purchased her box, by leaving the room just after her box was sold. She staid out until supper was over, when she returned and participated in the dance. Not satisfied with what she had done, every time while dancing she would call the attention of her partner, also others, to the box and young man, and together they would laugh and make great sport over it. If a young lady comes to a box supper and brings a box, she should abide by the result and eat with the person purchasing it. If she can't abide by the result, the best place for her is at home under her mother's protection." We don't understand quite all of this, but we like every bit of it.

—We learn from a proclamation which all the daily papers of Denver have just addressed to a deeply interested world that said papers "are the equals of those of Chicago, St. Louis, and other great Eastern cities, in size and enterprise." It is furthest from our intention to deny, or even to question, the truth of this assertion. It lacks, to be sure, some of the qualities that have made the violet a floral favorite, but modesty is not the only good thing on earth, and it is an undoubted fact that if the Denver dailies leave to others the sounding of their bugle notes, the awakening of the echoes in that particular way may be inconveniently delayed. What impresses us most in the declaration is its intimation as to where, in Denver's opinion, that ever-changing region, "the East," is at present situated. The Denver papers, it seems, look for the Eastern standards of size and enterprise in Chicago and St. Louis, not in Philadelphia, Boston, or New York. It is a pity that they did not tell what cities are suggested to them by the word "West." The omission leaves us in doubt whether, for them, the sun sets over San Francisco, Manila, Constantinople, or London.

MAKING CLOTHES FIRE-PROOF.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

During the last year deaths caused by clothes or curtains catching fire have been of frequent occurrence. The announcements of such deaths in the various papers are usually accompanied by very touching accounts of the grief of near relatives—if there are any—of the victims. Yet, when Prof. Robert Ogden Doremus of the College of the City of New York offers a most valuable suggestion for preventing almost all deaths, such as caused in the above-mentioned manner, it remains unheeded by many, who, I am sure, have directly or indirectly received it. Prof. Doremus recommended that phosphate of ammonia be used to treat all wearing apparel and all such furniture as it is possible to treat with it.

In the case of curtains and other starched goods, the phosphate of ammonia should be mixed with the starch after the ordinary washing had been gone through with. Phosphate of ammonia will not in the least harm clothes treated with it. Everything which common sense so dictates can be treated with this chemical. Its use makes groundless all anxiety, fears of danger, and worse than all, death from causes aforementioned.

I earnestly seek and am almost sure to enlist the aid of your estimable paper, THE NEW YORK TIMES, in securing the adoption of this preventive of deaths, not only in households, but also on the stage and wherever danger from the sources already mentioned is to be apprehended.

L. I. HARRIS.

New York, Dec. 28, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Lines May Cause Worry.

Ida—Sometimes a few lines will cause a woman no end of worry.

May—Yes; especially if they happen to be in her face.—Chicago News.

Might Well Be Dreaded.

Bobbs—Wish I could live as long as Methuselah did.

Dobbs—Oh, I don't know. Think of having to go through nine of these end-of-the-century discussions.—Baltimore American.

For Private Circulation.

"Yes, he brought out his history of the regimen for private circulation."

"Indeed. That's strange."

"I don't think so. Every private in the regiment bought a copy."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Meddlesome Insight.

Penelope—Temperate habits are all a matter of self-control, Percy. I never allow myself more than one cup of coffee.

Percy—So I've noticed; when you want more coffee you take a bigger cup.—Indianapolis Journal.

The Ruling Passion.

"Why don't these fellows clap their hands when they want to applaud?" said the man in the back seat. "They do nothing but stamp."

"This is a convention of philatelists," explained the man sitting next to him.—Chicago Tribune.

NEW YEAR'S EVE.

From The Living Church.

The night is starry, bright, and clear,
With moonlight glimmering on the snow;
And midnight winds, with voices low,
Sing dirges for the dying year.

Old Year—I pray we part as friends!
Sincerely we can say "Adieu!"
And as we welcome in the New
We promise him to make amends—

We pledge ourselves to nobler deeds,
To loftier thought and purer life,
To be more faithful in the strife
For what our nobler nature pleads.

Remembering all the solemn past,
Its lessons treasured in the heart,
So we will live and act our part
As if this New Year were our last.

Our Chance of Lasting Prosperity.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by

By AMOS K. FISKE.

EVERY financial crisis and the consequences which is brings have their peculiar characteristics and convey their special lesson, and a glance at the causes of the depression through which we passed from 1893 to 1897, and at the process of recovery, is necessary to a clear view of the prospect before us. The two years prior to 1890 were characterized by extraordinary speculations in Europe. It was the period of the failure of the Panama Canal project, which had absorbed a vast valume of the savings of the French people, and of the collapse of the great copper syndicate and the suspension of the Comptoir d'Escompte, which disturbed the financial institutions of France. It was a time when accumulated British capital was hunting for investment, exploiting schemes in South Africa and South America and forming syndicates to acquire profitable properties in the United States, and when bold ventures were made in the credit of half-developed countries.

Heavy losts of Argentine securities were floated in London, and one of the historic banking concerns of the metropolis allowed itself to be overwhelmed with them. The suspension of the house of Baring Brothers & Co. in 1890 produced a crisis in the British capital that sent a shock throughout the commercial world the effect of which was destined to linger until reinforced by other disturbances in the financial elements.

Another direful event of the year 1890 was the passage by our Congress of the fatuous silver purchase act, which more than any other thing proved to be the curse of our woes in this closing decade of the century. It did not stay the depreciation of the pallid metal, but it set the current of gold flowing out of the country, just as Europe was eager to gather it in. For the next two years the forces were gathering for a crisis. Austria was preparing for gold payments and Russia was accumulating the precious metal; and we let them drain our coffers, which we filled with silver, while a stream of paper issued forth. Monetary conferences availed us not; and toward the end of 1892, when our rather deficient crops met with unusually abundant products abroad, when railroad traffic grew stagnant and manufactures began to languish, credit was violently shaken and a tremor ran through the whole industrial and financial fabric of the land.

When the new Administration came into power in 1893 the process of buying silver and issuing Treasury notes was going on relentlessly, and gold was stealing away unchecked to countries where it was more highly appreciated. There was a creeping dread that a suspension of redemption in gold would be forced and our currency would be precipitated to a silver basis, hurling the structure of credit which rested upon it into ruin. Congress was induced to repeal the Silver Purchase act, but by this time business was depressed and the Government revenues became deficient. In 1894, with great accumulations of idle currency in the financial centres, gold continued to shrink from under it, and to be drawn out of the United States Treasury for export, and the Government was driven to desperate shifts to maintain the redemption fund. An unfriendly Congress obstructed instead of aiding its efforts, and a pestilential agitation began for curing the disease that ravaged the industries and trade of the land by deluging it with the virus that caused it, through a free and unlimited coinage of the still depreciating silver. The Government struggled heroically with its own task, and succeeded in maintaining gold payments.

So things pulled along until the campaign of 1896, with its sound-money issue and the feeling of doubt and suspense, which led people to hoard money. The result of the election was taken as an assurance of sound money and brought relief, and in the meantime crops were better, the foreign demand improved, and symptoms of reviving trade appeared. The Dingley tariff and the Bimetallic Commission, instead of immediate action on sound-money measures, were somewhat disquieting, but in 1897 money was plenty and the banks began to make better use of it. Crops were good here while they were short abroad, and prices recovered. Exports increased largely, activity developed in the railroad business, and manufactures began to awake from their lethargy. Better times were clearly in prospect.

In more than one sense the Spanish war of 1898 was a godsend to this country. The measures providing for new revenues and authorizing new Government loans burst the narrow restraints of the earlier policy and saved us from the inevitable embarrassments of the Dingley act. They provided for large disbursements and furnished the Treasury with a surplus, much of which, derived from internal taxes, was left on deposit in National banks. Again we were favored with abundant crops and a good demand for our products abroad; foreign trade expanded; our exports increased enormously, and the balance turned back the current of gold, as well as brought investments home, while our manufactures received the impulse of new and vigorous life. Railroads were busy all the year and began the work of extension and improvement, thereby giving a further impetus to the industries concerned with their construction and equipment. The supply of gold in the country attained an unprecedented volume, and dispelled illusions about the need of a bimetallic standard and the potency of silver. This tide has gone on swelling with the increasing activity of industry and trade, but will its "compulsive course ne'er feel retiring ebb"?

The crisis of 1893 and the depression that followed it were primarily due to the unsoundness of our currency system and to fear that we might drift or be driven from our hold upon the gold standard. The obvious and urgent lesson of that experience is that we should put our currency at once upon an impregnable basis, so that the credit system of the country cannot again be shaken by fear of the insecurity of its foundation. That would put an end to the greatest peril to our prosperity in case some untoward event should give it a check.

A season of poor crops can only be a calamity from which all industries and all trade will suffer more or less. But we are favored with such a wide range of soil and climate and such a variety of natural products that there is not likely to be a disastrous failure for us unless we become too much dependent upon ourselves for markets. The greatest benefit of a highly developed system of manufacturing industries is that it gives us the world to depend upon instead of making us self-dependent and therefore helpless when disaster befalls our domestic supplies. To be able to buy our supplies in case of need we must be making things with which they can be bought, and making them under conditions that will enable us to sell them outside of our own country.

In other words, one safeguard of prosperity is a wide market for a great variety of the products of labor and constant access to that market on the easiest terms.

If we should lose a large part of our wheat crop it would be a calamity, but if, with an abundant cotton crop we were making cloths for Russia and India and Australia, it might not be widely disastrous, as it certainly would be if our manufactures did not go beyond our own borders. If any scourge should deprive us of a large share of our year's provision of meat, we could obtain the needed supply if we were selling large amounts of manufactures of metals in meat-producing lands, and we could thereby escape in a great measure the calamitous effect upon general industry and trade.

One danger in prosperous times is said to be "overproduction," a term which can never mean too much production of useful things for the benefit of the world. As a disadvantage, it can only mean too much production of something for the market that is accessible to it. In a restricted market—a "home market"—it is easy to overproduce under the stimulus of good times, especially if prices are advancing out of a period of depression, but if the wide markets of the world are open to our trade and we are watchful of their needs, we are in little danger of overproducing. A policy of protection and restricted markets always tends to "overproduction" and reaction. It is the prolific source of bad times following good times, and we shall never escape these fluctuations of fortune until we cultivate and develop our trade with the world as we increase our production and multiply our industries at home. Our chance of lasting prosperity will be enhanced by every "open door" for trade and every extension of our commercial relations with the world beyond the seas.

But the greatest peril to prosperity is an overexpansion of credit and an abuse of the confidence which alone can give stability to credit. It will bring a time when advances can no longer be freely made and security will be closely scrutinized. A sudden check will be put upon speculative undertakings and send a shudder through all the overwrought fabric of outstanding credit obligations, which are insufficiently supported by substantial values. Credits must be curtailed and settlements exacted, and there comes a crisis and a crash, with a period of depression and of slow and painful recovery.

Have we not already had some clear notes of warning of the peril that may beset our present era of prosperity, which is only fairly under way? There is every prospect of a remedy of the fundamental defect of our money system and the removal of that danger. Our means and capacity of production show no sign of diminution, and there is nothing to menace the fruitfulness of their operation, apart from calamity that cannot be foreseen or averted, provided we take advantage of the world's need of the products of our resources and labor in all its wide markets.

But the danger of giving credit too readily to speculative schemes and encouraging an expansion beyond the safe limits of value already casts a shadow upon our skies. Early in this year, when the impulse of a renewed prosperity was strong upon us, when loanable funds were abundant in the market, and credit was soaring on the wings of fresh confidence, and when prices were advancing under a stimulus which was not wholly a recovery of values from former depression, the temptation to expand and to speculate upon the chances of the future was irresistible, and some of the less prudently managed of our financial institutions did not hesitate to minister to its cravings. Money and credit to the amount of thousands of millions in a few months were blown into industrial undertakings, many of which were of doubtful promise except for the opportunity of unloading "securities" upon a confiding public.

For the last month or so we have been witnessing some of the milder consequences of this manner of using the opportunities which prosperity brings. It is so early in the prosperous era, its main conditions are so sound and promising, confidence is so firm, and prospects are so hopeful that the harm has been limited; but there is a lesson and a warning in the experience of the year.

To make an immovable standard of value is not the sole necessity. That assured, the base of the great fabric of credit must be broad and liberal, so that when a resort to actual values is forced they shall not prove unequal to the emergency, which means that there must be in banks and fiduciary institutions a reserve of funds in actual money which will meet the exigencies of a troubrous time and afford a bulwark of confidence. The most urgent lesson of all, perhaps, is the necessity of giving the institutions through which credit operations are carried on an adequate control over the instruments of their trade. The money market should work under the influence of the laws of supply and demand and under skillful and watchful management, without the intervention of external forces directed by the Government. Dependence upon such forces, which may not always be readily applicable or wisely directed, is itself one of the incidental dangers which threaten prosperity.

AMOS K. FISKE.

The Value of Industrials.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES
By Thomas L. Greene,

Author of "Corporation Finance."

In view of the severe liquidation to which industrial shares have during the last fortnight been subjected, it may be a proper time to bring forward some general reflections upon the industrial situation and upon the bonds and shares of those combinations which have been pressed for sale in Wall Street.

That some corporations formed during the last year or two were capitalized at excessive figures is beyond dispute. It is also true that the men who lent their names to such reckless capitalization of legitimate combinations must take a heavy burden of responsibility; for there can be no doubt that, outside of the dearness of money, inflation in some companies led directly to distrust of others. But even here it is well to ask ourselves in what overcapitalization consists. It is not good financing to capitalize a company at only the value of its tangible assets—as if any sum over that value was "water." A manufacturer who does not on the average earn considerably more than the usual rate of interest upon the actual cost of his plant might better go out of business and invest his money in bond and mortgage. Business men consider themselves entitled to at least 12½ per cent. upon their actual capital. If then, assuming high earnings when forming a combination, a banking house should issue preferred and common stock in amounts each equal to the value of the plant, it would not be stock watering. The difference between cost of plant and earning capacity, whether we call it value of patents and trade-marks or goodwill, is just as legitimate an asset of a company as its merchandise, though harder to appraise properly. Shares of a combination, therefore, when issued in amounts beyond the values of plants, cannot because of that fact alone be called worthless. Such shares are to be judged as to their exact worth by all the circumstances of the case, particularly through independent appraisals of property and of earnings.

It is also to be said that the capitalization of the watered industrials has not been as reckless as was the flotation of railroad bonds and stocks a score of years ago. Recollection or study will convince us that the promoters of that period were governed by no rule in issuing securities except the limitation of their sales to the public. If a security was called a "bond," it was eagerly bought, no matter on what valueless property the lien might be. The losses to holders of such mortgages (to say nothing of railroad shares) were enormous. It is forgotten, too, that not more than five years ago no less than one-quarter of the railroad mileage of the United States was in the possession of receivers; and yet to-day railroad securities stand so well in the eyes of investors that they are gradually becoming absorbed by those requiring safe investments for funds of their own or those of the nature of a semi-trust. There can be no doubt that industrial shares will follow the same course, time and fuller information enabling us to discriminate between the good, the uncertain, and the bad. Those which bear the test will gradually take their place upon the Exchanges of railroad stocks put away in strong boxes of individuals and institutions. Difficulties like the finding and educating of men capable of managing large industrial enterprises will be overcome. It is well to note that some industrials have already succeeded; for example, the Procter & Gamble Company, whose shares after a ten years' trial are quoted at two and three times their par value. Yet of this company when formed it was said that it had but capitalized its advertising contracts, because the article it manufactured—soap—was open to every one to make. What one company has done many another can and will do. As to the real legal position and legal rights of companies formed for legitimate purposes, let the timid read the article by Mr. Joseph S. Auerbach in The North American Review for September.

But how shall the buyer distinguish between good and bad combinations? There is no easy answer to this question; though here again it is to be remarked that discrimination is easier now than it was formerly among railroad bonds and shares. We certainly know much more about the past and present conditions of many recently combined companies than we did about newly projected railroads in the eighties. Information of more or less importance is open to buyers of many prominent industrial shares. Usually there are statements of values and of past earnings which enable an estimate as to the future and as to the fairness of the capitalization. Was working capital provided, and if so, was it sufficient for ordinary needs? Is the new company in the hands of good business men, familiar with the trade and bearing a good reputation? Is the line of manufacturing one to promise reasonable stability and continuance? If subject to great fluctuations in volume of sales and rate of profit, how will the issue of shares fare in the years of low earnings? Certainly if no information upon these points can be had, the shares should not be purchased by the investor. But it is to just such questions that the promoters of some "trusts" have prepared careful answers, a thing almost unknown in our old-time history of promotions.

But while we are better off than formerly in knowledge of facts existing at the time of forming a combination, we yet do not know enough in many instances of the circumstances of combinations after they have become going concerns, and therein lies one of our most difficult Wall Street problems. It is clear enough that when a company offers its securities in the Street it is bound in ethics to furnish information to those who own its bonds or shares, and who thereby have become partners in the business. But, on the other hand, a manufacturing concern does not change its business position by converting a partnership into a corporation. It has its business secrets the same as before, which all experience shows must be kept from its rivals if its owners (partners or shareholders) are not to suffer loss. It cannot in justice to its stockholders throw open its affairs to the public gaze, for few or no companies have a real monopoly of trade. Moreover, the privilege of earning good profits now freely granted by public opinion to a partnership is often denied to the succeeding company, thus offering another argument for a reasonable degree of secrecy. The whole subject of profit in its economic sense is not yet understood by the general public, whose opposition to high rates of dividends has led to no little watering of capital. Thus there is an irrepressible conflict between the rights of the shareholders and their own best corporate interests. Now the matter is usually compromised by putting the shares in the unlisted department of the Stock Exchange, and, like compromises, this one seems to please few. Perhaps in time large industrial enterprises will become stable enough and secure enough in their position to make returns to the public, like our railroads; but that time is not yet. Meanwhile there seems no settlement of the difficulty in sight, unless, indeed, we call in the aid of men not identified with the corporation for an official opinion (but without details) upon the fairness of profits as claimed and upon the company's financial position and policy.

The whole subject of the purchase of industrial shares may be summed up in the exhortation—as true in finance as in morals—"Prove all things; hold fast that which is good."

THOMAS L. GREENE.

Tunnels and Rapid Transit.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES
By EUGENE G. BLACKFORD.

PERMIT me to call the attention of the readers of THE TIMES to a few facts that are pertinent to the discussion now being had with regard to tunnel communication between the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn as compared to communication by bridges.

In all that has been written I fail to see any good, valid objections to a tunnel between the two boroughs. No one disputes that a tunnel communication would give real, actual rapid transit between the two boroughs and there can be no dispute. Nor has there been developed in the discussion any good reason why a franchise should not be granted to a corporation for the construction of a tunnel, especially as it involves no question of expenditure of money on the part of the city.

A corporation has been organized under the name of the New York and Long Island Terminal Railway Company—the incorporators of which are some of the best-known citizens of this city of undoubted financial ability—that is not seeking this franchise for the purpose of sale or speculation, but to afford an existing railroad the means of extending its route into the Borough of Manhattan, and thereby affording facilities for communication between the two boroughs, and the whole of Long Island.

This tunnel railway would afford people leaving New York in the vicinity of Broadway and Cortlandt Street a rapid transit to and through the central portion of Brooklyn, so that a passenger taking this route would reach the Brooklyn City Hall in five minutes, Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues in seven minutes, Nostrand and Atlantic Avenues in nine minutes, East New York in twelve minutes, Jamaica in twenty-five minutes, Babylon in fifty-five minutes, and in doing this they do not disturb the surface of the streets, sewers, and pipes under which the tunnel will run, and without cost to the city of one dollar. Should there be any hesitation in permitting this company to have the necessary franchise and permission at once?

This scheme of rapid transit is the result of years of patient study and investigation by a commission that was organized by direction of the Legislature of the State and has received the unanimous indorsement of the people of Brooklyn and the approval of his Honor Mayor Van Wyck.

It also provides for a great public improvement of vast benfit to the City of Brooklyn in the removal of a steam railroad that is now operating through the centre of Brooklyn to the great detriment of the city, as well as of great danger to the lives and limbs of its citizens. For the last ten years there has been prosecuted a vigorous campaign on the part of the citizens of Brooklyn for the removal of this great incubus upon the city.

This great undertaking can be completed and in operation in less than two years from the time that the railroad secures the permission of the municipal authorities.

It will at once, from the commencement of its operation, relieve the present bridge of the immense strain now testing its full capacity, and all without any cost to the city.

Permit me briefly to state the present condition of this enterprise.

The Legislature of 1897, in the act providing for this scheme of rapid transit, in Section 13 of the act, provides that the board for the Atlantic Avenue improvement shall determine when the work of the improvement shall commence, but the powers of the board are restricted by the following language contained in the section:

"But they shall not so determine until they are satisfied that an underground double-track railroad will be built from the westerly terminus of the said railroads to some convenient point at or near Malden Lane in the City of New York, as now constituted, and that a company competent and able to build such an underground railroad has secured all the necessary consents and franchises therefor, has entered upon the performance of said work, and has obligated itself to unite with the Long Island Railroad Company in operating trains to and over the railroads aforesaid, and until the said Long Island Railroad Company has secured all the necessary rights, consents, and franchises to construct the improvement herein provided for, and has agreed to pay the proportionate cost thereof as hereinabove provided. After such determination is made the work shall be prosecuted to completion with reasonable expedition."

This provision for a tunnel connecting the improvement with Manhattan Island was, in the opinion of the original commission, a most important step in advance for Brooklyn. Underground rapid transit is, to say the least, as necessary to the people of Brooklyn as to our sister borough. The benefits to be derived by Brooklyn from this connection are incalculable. They have been discussed and pictured throughout the entire city. The great relief to come from the removal of the surface steam tracks, supplemented by rapid transit to the heart of the business district of Manhattan Island, comes home to all our citizens, not only the well-to-do, but to those of moderate means, including the mechanic and laborer seeking relief in the outlying wards of Brooklyn from the congested conditions in other parts of the city.

And, more important than all, this great underground rapid transit system is to be built by private capital without the expenditure of a dollar of the people's money.

This board has proceeded with all possible expedition in the work confided to it by the Legislature. Surveys were promptly made, plans adopted, and the railroad companies were pressed to the performance of their portion of the work. Almost immediately difficulties were encountered owing to the limitations placed by the new charter upon franchises to be granted by the Municipal Council, which the Legislature had surrounded with restrictions, especially as to the length of the term, which rendered it impracticable to expend the vast sum required from private investors if this tunnel was to be built. The board, with the co-operation of the present city authorities, prepared and procured the passage of an amendment to the city charter obviating this difficulty, in a measure, by increasing the powers of the Municipal Council with reference to the term of the franchise granted to tunnel railroad companies. As in the case of the original improvement bill, this amendatory measure met with the cordial support of the public at large and the press of both Manhattan and Brooklyn. The amendatory measure was promptly approved by his Honor the Mayor and became law May 11, 1899.

The New York and Long Island Terminal Railway Company was thereupon organized.

In accordance with the provisions of the law, this corporation perfected its organization and filed the necessary maps showing its route. On June 27, 1899, it applied to the Municipal Council for the necessary permission to construct its railroad under the streets shown upon its route. Notice of the application was widely advertised; public meetings were held indorsing it, and on July 21, 1899, it was presented to a committee of the Municipal Council without opposition or question from any source.

This board, created for the purpose of carrying out the great improvement of Atlantic Avenue, attended before the Council and asked favorable consideration for the application. Confident that there could be no voice raised in opposition to a measure so beneficial to the city and its inhabitants, the board hoped for a speedy and favorable report upon the measure, and that the necessary permission would be granted by the Municipal Council without delay. More than six months have now elapsed without action upon the application.

In the meantime the board is powerless to proceed with the work of removing steam from the surface of Atlantic Avenue. This great boon to the people of Brooklyn, for which they have labored unofficially for so many years, and as a board created under the act of the Legislature of the State for two years past, is denied only because of the failure of our representatives, the Municipal Assembly, to act upon this application. The people, who for more than fifteen years past have pleaded for this great improvement, are denied the relief to which the Legislature has said they are entitled, and the board is subjected to criticisms for inaction simply because this consent is withheld.

Are the people to be compelled to go to the State Legislature to get the necessary franchises which our own Municipal Council denies them?

EUGENE G. BLACKFORD.

USE OF THE WORD "PRETTY."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mrs. Frederick Nathan, in her article on the position of women as wage earners, advanced many sound ideas; but there is one that she failed to mention, which is one I have never seen written of in any of the many articles upon the equality of woman with man, either as a wage earner or in an intellectual capacity, and that is that to a great extent her personal appearance must be ignored.

The worst enemy (although unconsciously so) to women who wish to have place equal to men is the reporter or writer who places complimentary words with all feminine words—"the pretty typewriter," "the telegraph girl moved her fingers daintily," &c. It is always "a pretty girl," "she bends her glossy head," "she raises her soft eyes," and so on ad nauseam.

In the fashion articles one reads a hat for a pretty girl is so and so. Why use the word pretty? In the first place, are not the plain ones to have stylish hats? How would it look to read in a man's fashion magazine, "a derby for a pretty boy," or would it not be ridiculous to see "the lawyer's handsome young man?" "The room clerk at the hotel raised his fine eyes as he said No. 97." And why not? If women are to take rank as men, and the men do women's work, let by all means the men have the pleasure of having their appearance appreciated; or else the women should (if they wish to be considered equal with men) give up all idea of having themselves noticed or admired.

I know that usually it is the few that make the many suffer, and thus the few vain women who perch themselves up in down-town offices and try to be admired affect the honestly working wage earner.

I have for a long time been watching to see when the public prints would give up putting the words "pretty," "dainty," "stylish," "graceful," &c., before the feminine noun, and it has been astonishing to me that the writers (many of whom are women) have not noticed themselves that their use of complimentary words was keeping back the advancement of their sex.

FLORA L. JOHNES.

Lakewood, N. J., Dec. 25, 1899.

Street Railway Operation.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES
By H. H. Vreeland,

President of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

In my opinion, the growth of the transportation business in the City of New York during the last thirty years will bear favorable comparison in percentages to that of any other known industry, and I am brought to this conclusion by the fact that in 1872, according to the official figures, the whole number of people transported by railways of all kinds within the city limits was 138,889,439; that in 1882 the number had grown to 250,510,832; that in 1892 it had further increased to 448,947,981, and that conservative estimates justify the belief that in 1902 it will exceed 600,000,000.

The first great impetus to this business was given in the year first named by the opening of the elevated railroad, and during the last seven years it has been phenomenally augmented, first, by the substitution of cable for horse power on the surface roads, and later, by the substitution of electricity. Further than to broadly state that the facility of movement has been more largely responsible for this than the increase of population or any other cause is not necessary here. The figures are merely mentioned, in order to open the mind of the general reader to some idea of the proportions of the task put upon transportation companies. Even to a railroad man, these stupendous figures are an astonishment, when he considers the limited mileage on which the work is done.

The increase of this business has naturally increased the demand for labor, and with the novelty of the means and the increased facility in speed and carrying capacity has come a demand for greater intelligence, with the result that there is now in existence in New York a body of over 15,000 men graduated from the ranks of miscellaneous labor, who are gradually being distinguished as experts in a difficult field of labor calling for intelligence, amiability, and endurance far beyond that possessed by their predecessors in the business fifteen, or even ten, years ago.

On the Metropolitan system alone there are about 4,000 or 5,000 of these men, who, realizing that they are a class, have organized themselves for mutual improvement and betterment, and who have since they organized shown their ability to conduct their own affairs in a way at once preservative of their rights and those of the corporation in whose service they are.

These preparatory remarks were necessary in order to fully explain what, to my mind, as a workingman, is the most significant trend in local railway management. I have always been particularly interested in the social condition of the men with whom I worked, and those whom I have had under me, and I think there has been no more interesting or instructive tendency developed under my observation than this self-same organization among a newly created class of workers.

Twice since the organization of the Metropolitan Street Railway Association, questions have arisen concerning management and operation, which have been discussed and adjusted between the employes of the corporation and the corporation, without the necessity of strike, without loss or injury to either property or labor, and without the aid of persons who have no real interest in either.

The history of a concern which has, if it never had anything else, as much as this to its credit, must be interesting to every one who concerns himself with the affairs of labor, and I therefore think I could do no better by way of illustrating a tendency in street railway operations than to give a brief account of this association, its purposes, and what it has accomplished.

It was organized about four years ago for the purpose of mutual protection and improvement among the employes of the Metropolitan Street Railway system, and in that time, without anybody's patronage, it has collected and distributed $50,161.83. It has provided medical attendance and medicines for 5,017 patients. It has paid out in death and sick benefits $40,265.35. It has accumulated a surplus of $9,896.48, $5,000 of which its Trustees, of their own motion, have invested in the securities of the company for which they work.

It has procured a library of about 2,500 volumes, and it is augmenting in membership day by day.

It has done me the honor of electing me President, and I am so afforded an opportunity of meeting not only my heads of divisions, and the responsible Superintendents of the operation of the property, but also all my men, with whom I have frequent opportunity to discuss their affairs. The close touch thus established between the head of a great property and the individuals who constitute its operating force is in innumerable ways of benefit both to my men and to myself. Rules and regulations for their conduct are discussed and justified from time to time, and I venture to say that no such large class of men anywhere in the States are as thoroughly informed of the reasonableness of the rules that govern them as are those employed on the Metropolitan Street Railroad.

The theory that a great mass of men can be best governed by some one entirely isolated from them is not justified by my experience, and as I took occasion to say at the seventeenth annual meeting of the Street Railway Association of the State of New York, when the subject of the relationship of managers to men was up for discussion, "I think that a wider recognition of the fact that a street railway employe has, after all, some use as a member of human society beyond collecting fares and working the brake would help the solution of some of our difficult problems in the management of property."

The result of the establishment of this association among my men has been to create an esprit de corps that has manifested itself in many striking ways, an esprit de corps which the public is beginning slowly to recognize.

I have selected this particular tendency for the reason that I regard it as the most interesting. The public at large, I take it, can feel but a passing interest in tendencies that relate to the mere matters of mechanics or operation. It is to the human side of things, after all, that the last appeal is always made, and while the reformations and advances that have been achieved under the enlightened policy of the owners of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company are of world-wide notoriety, I think that this little sketch of the recent and successful effort of its operating force will be of more interest than an extended review of the tendencies that have brought us from the slow-moving, ram-shackle horse cars to the present eight-wheel, swift-moving, well-lighted vehicles of to-day.

H. H. VREELAND.

The Story of Germany's Industrial Progress.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES
By JAMES C. MONAGHAN,

United States Consul at Chemnitz.

THE record of Germany's progress in recent years reads like romance. The work done by the men who made the empire—the old Emperor, Bismarck, Moltke, and von Roon—has been ably supplemented by the efforts and tireless energies of William II., Hohenlohe, von Buelow, Thielmann, and Miquel. The broken, discordant empire, made up of as motley a political mixture as ever existed, is to-day a united, homogeneous force, leading the long line of Continental States. The work of the schoolmaster was well done before Metz, Strasburg, Sedan, and Paris. A better work has gone on since. The victories of peace, of political wisdom, economic skill, scientific achievement, are among the greatest ever recorded. In every department of national life the empire has been progressing. Agriculture, commerce, and manufactures have found friends at Court. The scientific side of farming has had earnest, honest, eloquent advocates. Their success has more than justified their enthusiastic arguments. They have turned or are turning the agricultural elements from extensive to intensive farming. How successful they have been is shown by the record of the receipts from the sugar-beet root crops. By careful selection, the beets produced now yield enormous percentages, compared with other years. Many parts of the empire, those nearest to the large cities, are being turned over to market gardening. In thirty years the population has changed. In 1871 57 per cent. of the entire population was engaged in agricultural pursuits, the rest in commerce and manufactures. To-day the figures are reversed, 67 per cent. following commerce and manufactures, the rest remaining on farms.

COMMERCE.

The Emperor, who has been named the best representative of his race in the world, has said that the empire's future lies on the water. ("Deutschland's Zukunft liegt auf dem Wasser.") If the work in agricultural circles was well done in the years since 1870, that done for commerce was better. There is no record in history like that of Germany's maritime progress in the last thirty years. From an insignificant, subordinate, dependent position, the empire has become a great maritime and mercantile power. Hamburg has gone ahead of Liverpool; Bremen is rapidly rivaling the best and biggest English lines. Not a nation is unknown to German sailors. Lines go out to every part of the globe. To tell half what the Hamburg Line has done would require a big book. The Emperor has made up his mind to make the empire if not England's equal as a colonial power, at least her rival wherever new colonies are to be acquired. Enormous subsidies have been granted to the North German Lloyd. That line has been encouraged to open up communication with Eastern, African, South American, and Australian countries. Quite recently the entire outfit of a British company carrying on trade with the East was bought up by the Bremen Lloyd.

Ships have been sent to Vladivostock. Hamburg houses have opened agencies in the most remote regions of Eastern Siberia for the purpose of selling and buying. South America pays tribute to German ports. The power exercised in some of those ports by the empire is hardly equaled by the combined powers of all other people. In shipbuilding, England, Scotland, and Ireland have found a most formidable rival. The fastest of the ocean steamers—Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse—was built in Germany. Some of the biggest and best boats afloat were made in the empire. The history of the Hansa towns in the palmy days of their greatest prosperity is to bear no comparison with the record of recent years when it is written. Krupp has just built a magnificent shipbuilding plant at Stettin. Hamburg has more than held her own in freight as well as fast steamers. That city had in 1841-5 146 sailing ships, with a tonnage of 25,722, and three steamers, with a tonnage of 895; in 1893 it had 631 sailing ships, tonnage 618,488, and 337 steamers, tonnage 421,731. Since 1893 the largest and best boats have been built. All over the empire, far inland, in cities whose citizens never saw the sea, there are organizations for raising funds to increase the navy. The Emperor's wishes are regarded as laws. His intelligent advocacy of extending commerce has met universal approval.

There are 54,000,000 people in Germany. The population increases at the rate of 700,000 or 800,000 every twelve months. These vast masses must be provided for. The empire's capacity is limited. An effort is being made or may soon be made to divert the vast stream of emigration hitherward into parts where its influence will make for much that will aid the empire. To-day two provinces of Brazil are thickly settled by Germans. In those parts German is spoken. There are German schools, newspapers, unions, churches, &c. Consul Seegar says they have no political parts or purposes to carry out.

How helpful, however, must such people be to those at home! Does one need to wonder when told that Germany's influence in South America is increasing? I read recently that an effort is to be made by the people at home to aid Germans going out to foreign parts by giving them information as to those parts. There isn't an important part of this earth to-day that hasn't its German agency of some kind keeping the old country posted.

MANUFACTURES.

If the empire has been prosperous and progressive in agriculture and commerce, it has surely been such in manufactures. Nor is it to such houses as Krupp's that one is to look for the signs of recent success. One must go to Crefeld, Elberfeld, Bremen, Aix la Chapelle, Berlin, Chemnitz, and Leipsic. Germany is not remarkably rich in natural resources. While it has quite large deposits of coal, iron, lime, &c., it has to import annually 1,000,000 tons of English coal and large quantities of Swedish and Spanish iron. It buys 2,400,000 bales of our cotton, some in India and Egypt, wool and hides in La Plata and Australia. These it makes up into useful and artistic articles for the markets of the world. There is no subject so interesting to students of economic thought as is the industrial growth of Germany. Many of its cities learned their lessons in manufactures from England, France, and ourselves. To-day they have taken lead in their lines. Chemnitz leads Nottingham in hosiery, knit goods, and lace. The empire's industrial power has penetrated Russia. Mills are being built at Lodz, Moscow, and other parts of Muscovy by German mechanics and German capital.

One of the strongest influences in Russia to-day industrially is German. Most of the banking as well as mill-building business is in German hands. Engines, locomotives, war material of all kinds, textiles, &c., are sold to the East, Australia, South America, and to ourselves. We take from Germany about $100,000,000 worth of manufactured articles every twelve months. In electricity the empire is said by some to lead even this Republic. It leads the world in chemistry. Quite recently its chemists added a series of distinguished successes to the already long list put down to its credit. For twenty years the dream of chemists has been the production of a substitute for natural indigo.

The Baden Aniline Company has found it. That company, (with one or two other German concerns, is said to control the aniline dye markets of the world. That house is said to have 150 to 200 chemists doing nothing day and night except experimenting. "Made in Germany" has done more to help Germany than any amount of advertising could have done. Buyers in far-off lands, that looked once to London and Liverpool for their supplies, turn now to towns in the German Empire.

WAGES.

Wages in Germany are tending upward. In ten years they have advanced 20 to 25 per cent. The workingman's lot has been made easier by means of old-age, invalid, and accident insurance. The system owes its origin to Bismarck and the old Emperor. It has been encouraged and confirmed by the present ruler. It guarantees against poverty and the poorhouse. The original scheme was for the manufacturers, empire, and help to contribute each one-third of the amount necessary to support the system. To-day the manufacturers, as a rule, pay two-thirds and the State the rest. The system has proved so successful that England is being urged to adopt it.

Will all this continue? There is no good reason for pessimistic arguments anent Germany's position and progress. Nothing would surprise thoughtful men more than to see the empire fall away from its present proud position at the head of Continental States. Should the Dutch Queen marry a German Prince, an alliance with Holland might easily be made possible; nor would such be unprofitable for the little kingdom. It would gain Saxony, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden, &c., have lost nothing by their alliance, amalgamation, or whatever one wants to call it, with the great empire. While it is true that the citizens of these kingdoms, duchies, &c., have forgotten to call themselves Saxons, Bavarians, &c., they find so much more in the prouder title German that they have no longing to go back to the old. What the next century has in store for Germany is a question. The future belongs to the nations rich in certain natural resources—coal, iron, and lime.

These Germany has in abundance. Ours and England's are better; but not so much better that German thrift, energy, intelligence, &c., will not help to keep her where she is now, away up near the head of the column of industrial and commercial States. Time was when Italy, Spain, and Portugal led. Those were the great world powers, with empires wide in latitudes and far-reaching in longitudes. With the discovery of coal in England, in the age of Elizabeth, and in Belgium a few years before the Netherlands and England went out and won their way to proud and strong positions, particularly as colonizers. The absence of coal in Spain, Italy, Portugal, that is, in anything like profitable quantities, handicapped those countries. England, for its size, is rich, very rich, in coal, iron, and lime, so, too, is Belgium. Germany has these and other things. She has a system of education unsurpassed in any age or country. Her technical education has won for her first place as a cheap producer.

There is no argument in the assertion that her wares are worthless because cheap. They are what are wanted. No nation studies the needs of other nations as do Germans. England was once full of the empire's eager youth, learning not only England, but English methods of manufacturing and markets. Bismarck said once that the future belongs to the nation with the schools. "Wer die schule hat, hat die Zukunft," was his way of putting it. On the testimony of English, French, and Belgium commissions, Germany has the very best system of technical, industrial, and industrial art education on earth. Sir Philip Magnus, Sir A. Levin Smith, and others, interested in introducing industrial and industrial art education into England, urging its importance, refer invariably to what it has done for the Germans. With these they have won their way. In recent years they have added commercial and higher commercial education to the system. The Emperor, by granting to Charlottenburg the right to give doctors' degrees equal to those of Leipsic, has lifted scientific education to altitudes high as those so long held by the classics. Nor is it in the big cities that Germany has her best schools. Plauen, with only 60,000 souls, situated in the heart of the mineral mountains, 100 miles from Dresden or Leipsic, has one of the best textile schools on earth. Eibenstock, a mountain town of less than 20,000, has a school in which not only the industry of lace making is taught, but its ornamental aesthetic, or artistic side. Saxony, a little kingdom of less than 4,000,000 souls, has nearly 300 technical, i. e., industrial and industrial art schools.

CONSULAR SYSTEM.

To its excellent diplomatic and consular system the empire owes much of its success. Both of these branches of the Foreign Office furnish their share to the commercial. Experts are being attached to the Consular and Diplomatic Corps. The whole Consular Service is to be reformed and rebuilt on a basis eminently practical and businesslike. Commissions are sent all over the world to study foreign markets and to collect samples. Colonial and export unions or societies are organized at home for the purpose of encouraging export trade. Facts are collected and furnished for nominal sums. In parts of the empire English and French are obligatory in the public schools. When trade treaties are under consideration, Consuls are called home to act as counsel or an advisory board. Mutual concessions are made by manufacturers of one district for the benefit of manufacturers in another. Wisdom is in all their work.

PATENTS AND INVENTIONS.

The record of the imperial Patent Office is one of the best in the world. The idea so long held that the Germans are not inventive is not borne out by the facts. Before the imperial patent law went into effect, in 1878, it was necessary to take out patent rights in something like twenty-five or thirty petty principalities, duchies, and kingdoms. To-day it is different. Rights are imperial—i. e., good in any part of the empire. Once obtained, they are worth a great deal. There is no better Patent Office on earth than the German. A people that gave the modern world the printing press, gunpowder, Thomas à Kempis, Spinoza, Kant, Goethe, Schiller, the Humboldts, &c., has as many claims to original thinking as any other. No greater mistake is ever made than to misrepresent or underrate a rival. I say rival because we are bound to bump up against the empire in every part of the world. She is here in our midst. Broadway, New York; Chicago, &c., lend eloquent pages to the story of the empire's triumphal march in all that makes for material prosperity. Last year the empire's exports increased $29,000,000; England's fell off $109,000,000, and ours went up over $300,000,000. This year they will go further. But one must bear in mind that Germany's resources are not as rich as England's, or ours.

JAMES C. MONAGHAN.

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DIRECTORS.
Walter E. Ammon, Luther Kountze,
Joseph S. Auerbach, Henry Lembeck,
Charles T. Barney, James A. Macdonald,
Marcus Beach, Frank J. Mathews,
August Belmont, Allan L. McDermott,
C. Ledyard Blair, James H. Morgan,
Frederick G. Bourne, N. Thayer Robb,
William Brinkerhoff, Robert S. Ross,
John D. Carscallen, Edwin A. Stevens,
C. C. Cuyler, Benjamin L. Stowe,
Jacob J. Detwiller, Eben B. Thomas,
John W. Hardenbergh, Myles Tierney,
J. H. Hyde, Augustus H. Vanderpool,
Robert M. Jarvis, John J. Voorhees,
Gustav E. Kissel, George W. Young,
Augustus Zabriskie.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,000,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.
Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent; Registrar of Stocks and Bonds; Trustee for Corporation Mortgages; Guardian; Executor; Administrator; Trustee; Committee; Receiver; Assignee, etc.
Loans Money on Bonds and Mortgage.
TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT.
Transacts a General Banking Business
OFFICERS:
JAS. ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
John D. Crimmins, Henry O. Havemeyer,
Wm. R. Grace, Elverton R. Chapman,
Wm. H. Gelshenen, Peter Doelger,
Frank H. Platt, Chas. W. Morse,
James Roosevelt, Charles V. Fornes,
Eugene Kelly, Wm. Halls, Jr.,
George R. Sheldon Bernard M. Shanley,
Ed. N. Gibbs, Frank R. Lawrence,
Edwin Warfield, James D. Layng,
Edward Eyre, Homer B. Parsons,
Jas. Ross Curran.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS
OF
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF N. Y.
Certificates for Stock of the
Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.
The Voting Trust under which the Central Trust Company of New York have issued Certificates of deposit on behalf of the Voting Trustees for stock of the BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY terminates on January 1st, 1900.
After that date, on surrender of the certificates of deposit, endorsed in blank, regular Certificates of Stock of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company will be issued therefor.
Revenue stamps will be required when stock is desired in a different name from those in which the certificates of deposit stand.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

N. Y. SECURITY AND TRUST CO.,
49 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus.....$3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
President.
WM. L. STRONG, 1st Vice-Pres't. ABRAM M. BYATT, 2d Vice-Pres't.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, Secretary. ZELAH VAN LOAN, Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
Chas. S. Fairchild, Jno. G. McCullough,
Wm. H. Appleton, Edward Cliff,
Wm. L. Strong, Frederic R. Coudert,
James J. Hill, B. Aymar Sands,
Wm. F. Buckley, John W. Sterling,
Stuart G. Nelson, John A. McCall,
Hudson Hongland, H. Walter Webb,
James Stillman, James A. Blair,
Edward N. Gibbs, Frank W. Stearns,
M. C. D. Borden, Wm. D. Randolph,
Aldace F. Walker.
This company is authorized to act as Executor Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent.
Receives deposits subject to sight drafts, allowing interest on daily balances.
BOND DEPARTMENT.
CAREFULLY CHOSEN SECURITIES FOR INVESTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879.
Notice is hereby given that enough of the above-entitled bonds, both FIVE and SIX PER CENT., will be drawn by lot on January 31st, 1900, at the rate of 105 and accrued interest, to absorb the sum of $144,525.75 deposited in the Sinking Fund with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, and interest will cease to accrue upon the bonds so drawn on and after January 31st, 1900, upon publication of the numbers designating the drawn bonds, pursuant to the terms of the mortgage securing the same.
CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY CO.
By S. O. HOWE, TREASURER.
December 30th, 1899.

MOFFAT & WHITE,
BANKERS.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
NO. 1 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
N. Y. & N. J. TELEPHONE
STOCK AND RIGHTS
Bought and Sold.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

REINVESTMENT OF JANUARY INTEREST and Dividends.—R. R. Bonds, under first-class guarantee, for sale in amounts of $5,000 up to $100,000; no brokers. E., Box 185 Times.

MONEY TO LOAN on first and second mortgage, as low as 4%, city or country. Any amount, light expenses. KENNEDY, 237 B'way, N. Y.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 9th, 1899.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it will be held at the Banking House, No. 15 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900. The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

National Broadway Bank of the City of New York,
New York, Dec. 11th, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 237 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

Mount Morris Bank.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, No. 85 East 125th Street, on Thursday, January 4th, 1900, between the hours of three and four o'clock P. M.
FRED'K W. LIVERMORE, Cashier.

Fourteenth Street Bank,
3 East 14th Street.
New York, Dec. 26, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 9, 1900, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 A. M.
IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Columbia Bank,
Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street.
New York, December 27th, 1899.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the election of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for the following annual election, will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from January 2d, 1900, until the morning of January 10th, 1900.
W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company for the election of Directors to serve during the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before the stockholders, will be held at No. 32 Liberty Street, on Monday, January 8th, 1900. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close on Saturday, December 23d, 1899, at 12 M. and reopen on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900.
FRANCIS R. FORAKER, Secretary.

Lincoln National Bank,
32-42 EAST 42D ST.,
New York, December 23d, 1899.
The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking house, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, Dec. 8th, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900.
The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York,
NEW YORK, December 8th, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

Nineteenth Ward Bank,
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Officers and Directors, and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking house on Wednesday, January 10th, 1900, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock A. M.
L. H. HOLLOWAY, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York,
Dec. 9th, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall Street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

Garfield National Bank.
New York, December 28, 1899.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the Banking House, 23d Street and Sixth Av., on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of eleven A. M. and 12 M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

The Bowery Bank of New York.
New York, December 28, 1899.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank, for the election of DIRECTORS for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, Number 62 Bowery, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of three (3) and four (4) P. M.
CHARLES ESSIG, Cashier.

The Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New York,
New York, December 22d, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking rooms, corner of Broadway and Murray Street, Tuesday, January 9th, 1900. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
New York, December 7th, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Bowery Savings Bank,
128 AND 130 BOWERY.
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.
A semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of January next, and will be payable on and after Monday, January 15, 1900.
Money deposited on or before January 10, 1900, will draw interest from January 1.
JOHN D. HICKS, President.
HENRY A. SCHENCK, Comptroller.

EMIGRANT
INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK.
51 Chambers St., New York.
New York, Dec. 27, 1899.
DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Bank have ordered that interest be paid to Depositors entitled thereto for the six and three months ending Dec. 31, 1899, at the rate of Three and One-half Per Cent. per annum on all deposits up to the limit of Three Thousand Dollars, ($3,000.)
Interest will be credited under date of Jan'y 1, 1900, and will be payable on and after Monday, Jan'y 15th.
JAMES McMAHON, President.
DAVID LEDWITH, Comptroller.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
during construction of its new building on the corner of 8th Av. and 42d St., is located at 110 West 42d St., near 6th Av.
70TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
On and after Jan. 15th, 1900, interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on all sums of $5 to $3,000. Money deposited on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from the first. Bank open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. on Mondays, holidays excepted. Closes at 12 M. on Saturdays.
Assets $9,308,414.61
Surplus 975,105.45
WM. G. CONKLIN, Sec'y. TURNER, Pres.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
56 and 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
79TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after January 15th on all sums of $5 and up to $3,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending December 31, 1899, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.
HENRY HASLER, President.
CHARLES W. HELD, Secretary.
HENRY SAYLER, Assistant Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

New York, Philadelphia and Paris.
December 31, 1899.
Mr. GEORGE S. BOWDOIN, to our great regret, decides to retire from active business, and withdraws this day from our firms in New York, Philadelphia, and Paris.
Mr. EDWARD F. WHITNEY (heretofore with Jacob C. Rogers, Esq., our Attorney in Boston,) and Mr. WM. PIERSON HAMILTON (who has heretofore signed our firm name in New York) are this day admitted as partners in our firms, resident in New York.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.
MORGAN, HARJES & CO., Paris.
My address will continue to be care of Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
GEORGE S. BOWDOIN.

New York, Jan. 2, 1900.
The partnership heretofore existing between JULIUS STEIN and ADOLPH LEWYN, under the firm name of JULIUS STEIN & CO., has been this day dissolved by the retirement of Mr. Adolph Lewyn.
The business will be continued by Julius Stein under the same firm name.
JULIUS STEIN,
ADOLPH LEWYN.

FEINBERG & POLSTEIN.—Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore subsisting between WILLIAM FEINBERG and JOSEPH POLSTEIN, under the firm name of FEINBERG & POLSTEIN, builders, has been dissolved by mutual consent.
WILLIAM FEINBERG.

Office of White & Wainwright,
52 BROADWAY,
N. Y. City, December 31, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that Mr. JOHN T. WAINWRIGHT retires from our firm on above date and Mr. WM. F. WAINWRIGHT is admitted.
WHITE & WAINWRIGHT.

17 and 19 Nassau Street,
New York, Dec. 31, 1899.
Mr. J. H. LATHAM retires from our firm, and his interest ceases this day.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

DIVIDENDS.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
Coupons due Jan. 1, 1900 from the following bonds will be paid by J. P. Morgan & Company, New York:
Southern Ry. Co. First Consolidated Mortgage 5%.
Southern Ry. Co., Memphis Div., First Mortgage 4%.
Southern Ry. Co., Aiken Branch, First Mortgage 4%.
Richmond & Danville Consolidated Mortgage 6%.
Richmond, York River & Chesapeake First Mortgage 5%.
Western North Carolina First Mortgage 6%.
Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta First Mortgage 6%.
Columbia & Greenville First Mortgage 6%.
East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia First Mortgage 7%.
East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Divisional Mtg. 5%.
Alabama Central First Mortgage 6%.
Georgia Pacific First Mortgage 6%.
Knoxville & Ohio First Mortgage 6%.
Spartanburg, Union & Columbia First Mortgage 4%.
Mobile & Birmingham Prior Lien 5%.
Mobile & Birmingham First Mtge. 4%.
H. C. ANSLEY, Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
'34 Fifth Ave.,
Branch Office, 66 Broadway.
New York, December 12, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. from net earnings on the capital stock of th's Company, payable Jan'y 1st, 1900, to stockholders of record of Dec. 20, 1899. Transfer books will close December 20, 1899, at 3 P. M., and reopen Jan'y 2, 1900.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Secretary.

UNITED STATES OF MEXICO
5% Consolidated External Gold Loan of 1899.
23 Wall Street,
New York, December 28, 1899.
Three months' interest, due January 1, 1900, on bonds of the above issue will be paid on and after January 2, 1900. Holders of our temporary certificates representing said bonds may collect such interest upon presentation of the certificates at our office, in order that payment may be stamped thereon.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.

National Tube Company,
No. 26 Cortlandt Street,
New York, November 21st, 1899.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 2.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a quarter-yearly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Centum upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the National Tube Company was declared out of the net profits of the Company, payable January 2d, 1900, at the office of the Company, No. 26 Cortlandt Street, New York City.
The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed on December 15th, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will remain closed until January 4th, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.

The Union Bag & Paper Company,
New York, Dec. 6th, 1899.
A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this Company has been declared payable on and after January 1st, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 14th, 1899. Transfer books will close on December 14th, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopen on January 2d, 1900, at 10 A. M.
FRANK WASHBURN, Sec.

100TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
National Broadway Bank.
New York, December 20th, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent., free of tax, payable on the 2d day of January, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed on December 20th, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopened January 2d, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

The Oriental Bank.
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.
NINETY-THIRD CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on and after January 2d, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed from December 20, 1899, until January 2, 1900.
NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

The Bowery Bank of New York,
New York, Dec. 20th, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared, out of the earnings of the last six months, a regular semi-annual dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., and also an extra dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 2d, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 20th, 1899, until Jan. 2d, 1900.
CHARLES ESSIG, Cashier.

National Bank of Commerce in New York. Dividend.
December 22d, 1899.
A semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. has been declared upon the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after Tuesday, 2d January, proximo. Transfer books will be closed Friday, December 22d, 1899, at close of business and reopened Wednesday, January 3d, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

Columbia Bank,
Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street.
New York, December 20th, 1899.
The Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1900.
The transfer books will remain closed from December 20th, 1899, to January 2d, 1900.
W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

The Washington Trust Company of the City of New York,
280 Broadway, New York, December 20, 1899.
A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this company has this day been declared, payable on and after January 2d, 1900. Transfer books close on December 23, 1899, and reopen on January 3d, 1900.
FRANCIS H. PAGE, Secretary.

The Chatham National Bank.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on or after January 2, 1900, until which date transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, December 22, 1899.

Wisconsin Central Railway Co.
Coupon No. 1, due January 1st, 1900, from the First General Mortgage 4% Bonds of this Company will be paid after that date at the offices of Maitland, Coppell & Co., No. 24 Exchange Place, New York City. Coupons may now be left for examination, for which checks will be mailed.
GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman.
New York, December 22d, 1899.

The Hanover National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 22d, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1900. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

The Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New York,
New York, December 22d, 1899.
A Dividend of Ten Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on the second day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date.
EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

Continental National Bank,
New York, Dec. 22, 1899.
EIGHTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
The Directors of this bank have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., free of tax, payable Jan. 2, to which date from Dec. 26 the transfer books will be closed.
ALFRED H. TIMPSON, Cashier.

The National Park Bank of New York.
December 19, 1899.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent. upon the stock of this bank, free of tax, payable on and after January 2, 1900, and the transfer books will be closed until that date.
GEORGE S. HICKOK, Cashier.

The Bank of America,
New York, December 22, 1899.
The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT., free of tax, payable January 2, 1900, to stockholders of record of this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until January 4, 1900.
W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank.
New York, December 20th, 1899.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of three (3) per cent. payable on and after January 2d, 1900.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York,
Dec. 20th, 1899.
DIVIDEND.
A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has to-day been declared by this bank, payable Jan. 2d, 1900. Transfer books will remain closed until that date.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

Seventh National Bank,
New York, Dec. 26, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent. (3%) free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1900, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
GEO. W. ADAMS, Cashier.

The National Bank of the Republic,
New York, Dec. 22d, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., (4%) free of tax payable on and after January 2d, 1900, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Wall Street's recent panicky shake-up has been followed by a recovery that extends from half a dozen to a dozen points—and significance is in the fact that not a few stocks, nor isolated groups, but almost the whole list has joined in the quick improvement. Judged by signs like this, it looks as if there had been more manipulation than actual liquidation. The year closes with advances as a rule in comparison with market values of record at last New Year's.

Professional Wall Street now divides its attention into three parts—gold exports, general money market movements, and foreign war developments. Yesterday's steamers carried abroad something over $5,000,000 of American gold and exchange authorities seem to count upon a larger outgo during the coming week. In so far as the rank and file of Wall Street men are concerned, however, gold shipments by themselves can have small bad effect. Deeply seated is the belief that this country has not only plenty of gold to spare, but that in supplying it now to Europe we are building up an international credit which later can be turned into extraordinary home benefits.

Touching money market conditions here, yesterday's bank statement was not very illuminating. So varied and complex are the factors entering into the making of current bank statistics that almost any theory can be evolved. What is better than ingenious argumentation is the confidence which bankers of experience are showing that hurtful stringency is not to be apprehended, in so far, at least, as legitimate business interests are involved. It may be, say even those who are optimistic, that speculators on the Stock Exchange will have at times to pay sharp advances for accommodation, but more prophecies in banking circles count on lower than higher rates after the middle of January. Few prophecies can, however, be relied upon explicitly just now, for operating influences are not all readily measurable.

Foreign war advices count effectively upon sentiment here, Wall Street committing itself thoroughly to the theory that as British fortunes go up or down, so ours are affected—or, at least, so the money markets of the world must be affected. Boer victory might hurt American stocks almost as much as it would British ones, while British victory might get as prompt response in the New York market as at London. British consols, for the time, are the financial barometer.

Wall Street has given during the week much attention to Brooklyn Rapid Transit affairs, the reward of $25,000 for the detection and conviction of adverse rumormongers, and the urgent call upon the Grand Jury to bring about their indictment, commanding extraordinary consideration. The Grand Jury having adjourned without action and the $25,000 reward being still unclaimed, leaves the Street uncertain as to what may be the Brooklyn Rapid Transit's market situation, and bearishness on Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock may not be much diminished by the advertising and judicial campaign; but it may be counted upon, for a time at least, that Wall Street will be much less inclined to concoct or distribute unverified tales calculated to do damage to market values. To that extent the official Brooklyn Rapid Transit action has been helpful—and that quite beyond its own direct interests. Never before in Stock Exchange history has there been such affluence of sensational rumors intended to be demoralizing as was recently the rule, and action that brings conspiracy of such sort to a halt cannot fail to have the approbation of every right-minded man.

But there is another side. Putting Brooklyn Rapid Transit itself aside, it can be taken as indisputable that as long as there is mystery there must be suspicion—not unnaturally and not improperly. Wall Street suffers from no other plague so hurtful as that which is inflicted by blind pool policies—while the Stock Exchange shirks responsibility and duty. This cannot proceed indefinitely. It is imposition upon investors and does deadly damage, as well, to Wall Street's brokerage business, for every loss that a scheme of secrecy imposes has influence finally upon the public's relations and the public's confidence in Stock Exchange functions. It is no impossibility that Stock Exchange authority is called upon to establish—it is hardly a matter of difficulty even; for at the behest of the Governors of the Exchange not a single property whose shares have quotation could afford to persist in blind poolism. It may be, as is of record in Sugar Trust history, that Directors might declare that they cared not at all whether their securities were or were not quoted on the Stock Exchange. But that sort of opposition is pretense, and managers of corporations persisting in such policy would quickly find themselves dismissed by security owners, who, under such circumstances, would be sure to rise superior to the chronic apathy which so much affects and afflicts investment interests. The New York Stock Exchange can much better get along without stocks representing blind pools than can sponsors for such stocks get along without the Stock Exchange.

It is a short-sighted view which checks official Stock Exchange action. Sooner or later what is fair and honest—what is necessary—must come. Meanwhile any other corporation whose affairs are not properly disclosed to investors can with slight propriety object to suspicions, however unjust, however crudely hippodromed even in the interests of adverse stock jobbers. Mysteries available for unwarrantably putting up quotations are not one whit less baneful than mysteries which invite attack and promote depression. In this New Year's time the New York Stock Exchange should make some new resolutions and put them promptly into effect—provided the New York Stock Exchange cares a jot for public confidence.

Yesterday's market was marked by buoyancy beyond any daily record for a long time. Some substantial buying was evident for investment account, and there were transactions in conspicuous parts of the market by bear traders indisposed to go over New Year's short of stocks which might be helped by developments of favorable character. Many quotations rose more than a whole point; and, after all, Wall Street had cheerfulness in its brief two-hour session on the last business day of the year. And forecasts in speculative circles were brighter than any that have recently had fashion there.

SATURDAY.

Stocks firm.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 30	299,911
To date this year	171,692,180
Corresponding date last year	115,511,850

BOND TRANSACTIONS

Dec. 30	$1,170,500
To date this year	$836,451,150
Corresponding date last year	$922,514,410

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 6@7 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. C. & F. pf	½	Mo., K. & T. pf	½
Am. Linseed pf	1½	Mo. Pacific	½
Am. Malt. pf	½	Nat. Steel	½
Am. Steel Hoop	1	Nat. Biscuit	½
Am. Steel H. pf	½	Nat. Lead pf	½
Am. Steel & Wire	½	Norf. & West	½
Am. Tin Plate	1	Northern Pac. pf	¾
Anaconda Copper	¾	Pacific Coast	3
At., T. & S. F. pf	¾	Pac. C. 2d pf	¾
Chi., B. & Q.	½	Pacific Mail	2
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	½	People's Gas, Chi.	⅝
Chi. & N. W.	1½	P., C., C. & St. L.	1¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Pullman Car	6¾
Col. Midland	¾	Reading 1st pf	1¾
Col. So. 1st pf	1	Reading 2d pf	¾
Col. & H. Coal & I.	1½	St. L. S. W. pf	½
Delaware & Hudson	½	Southern Pacific	¾
Den. & Rio G. pf.	⅝	Southern Ry. pf	½
Dynas. & T. H.	½	Stand. R. & T.	½
Federal Steel	1	Third Avenue	1½
Federal Steel pf	¾	Union Pacific	½
K. C., P. & G.	½	Union Pacific pf	¾
Lake Erie & West	3½	U. S. Leather	2
L. E. & W. pf	4¾	U. S. Leather pf	1¾
Louis. & Nash.	⅞	U. S. Rubber	¾
Mexican Central	⅞	W. & L. E. 2d pf	1½
Minn. & St. L.	½	Wis. Central. pf	⅞

Stocks Declined.

Am. Steel & W. pf.	½	Erie T. & Tel	⅝
Balt. & Ohio	2½	Manhattan Con	1¼
Balt. & Ohio pf	1¼	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	4
B'klyn Union Gas	¾	Mobile & Ohio	½
Chi. & East. Ill.	2	West. Un. Tel	½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	½		
Cont. Tobacco	½		

***

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. Pac. 3½s	1	Nat. Starch 1st	1
Chi. Term. Trans. 4s	1⅛	Rio G. W. 4s	1
C., C., C. & St. L. gen.	2½	Rome, W. & O. con.	1
Col. Mid. 2-4s	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st	1
E., L. & B. S. 5s	1½	St. L. & I. M. 5s, stamped	1
Erie gen. 4s	1⅝	St. P., M. & M., Mo.	1
Erie Consol. 4s	2	Ext. 4s	1
F. & P. M. 6s	2½	Sav., Fla. & W. 6s	1
H. E. & W. Tex.	1½	So. Pac. 4s	1½
Missouri Pacific con.	1	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1¾
Mo. Pac. coll. 5s	1	Wabash 1st	1
Mob. & Ohio gen. 4s	1		

Bonds Declined.

Col. Fuel & Iron 5s	1	N. Y. Cent., L. S. 3½s, reg	1½
Leh. V. Term. 5s	1½	Wabash, Deb. A	3

THE BANK STATEMENT.

Notwithstanding direful predictions to the contrary, the bank statement issued shortly before the close of business y

barley, pork, lard, and wheat flour receipts have fallen off. The table follows:

	1899.	1898.
Wheat flour, barrels	6,727,099	7,295,161
Wheat, bushels	40,870,076	59,989,427
Corn, bushels	69,740,775	42,752,868
Oats, bushels	43,243,400	41,265,925
Barley, bushels	9,247,950	4,919,150
Pork, barrels	102,671	129,867
Lard, tierces	653,628	750,077

The schedule of opening, highest, lowest, and closing prices for No. 2 wheat, No. 2 corn, prime mess pork, and cash lard follows:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Close.
Wheat—				
No.2 red W'ter.	a80½@81½	b87½	c72¼	n75⅝
Corn—				
No. 2 mixed..	a43¼@44½	d45⅝	e35⅝	n39⅛
Pork—				
Prime mess	a$9.75@10.25	f$10.75	g$8.25	n$10.50
Lard—				
Cash	a5.90c	h6.5c	k5.2c	n5.95c

a Jan. 3. b March 1. c Nov. 27. d Jan. 27. e Aug. 1-2. f Dec. 15. g May 11. h Jan. 29. k Jan. 9. n Dec. 30.

COFFEE EXCHANGE RECORDS.

The total sales on the Coffee Exchange for this year have amounted to 4,427,500 sacks. The record by months is as follows:

	Sales of 1899. Sacks.
January	358,500
February	401,000
March	359,750
April	264,250
May	176,500
June	307,250
July	225,750
August	302,750
September	335,750
October	517,750
November	673,250
December	445,000
Total	4,427,500

The low-price record for futures was reached in September, when October (1899) deliveries sold at 4.10, a figure never before reached in the history of the Exchange. The highest price for futures of the year was reached this month, when October (1900) coffee sold at 6.65. The highest quotation for spot No. 7 was 7⅛ cents, this month. The lowest quotation was 5 7-16 cents for spot No. 7, reached in September.

The Rio and Santos crops for the year ended June 30, 1899, amounted to 8,771,000 sacks. Twenty-one members were elected to the Exchange this year, there were eighteen meetings of the Board of Managers, and three meetings of members. There has been one failure on the Exchange, and three members, I. L. Maas, Jacob Balz, and Simon Danzig, have died. Transferable notices for 337,000 sacks were issued and margins of $2,890,000 deposited.

The closing figures for coffee yesterday were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
January	6.05	6.10
February	6.15	6.20
March	6.25	6.30
April	6.30	6.35
May	6.35	6.40
June	6.40	6.45
July	6.45	6.50
August	6.50	6.55
September	6.55	6.60
October	6.60	6.65
November	6.60	6.65

December deliveries will not be traded in till Tuesday.

The market was dull but remarkably strong, deliveries for all months rising from 5 to 10 points. The members of the Exchange look forward to a prosperous year in 1900. They are to hold their annual meeting at 1:30 o'clock next Thursday afternoon in the boardroom. Reports of the Board of Managers and of the Treasurer will then be received.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 6@7 per cent., closing at 6 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods. Mercantile paper, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 7@8 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $232,745,004; balances, $10,779,609; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $578,888.

Money on call in London at 5 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 6@6⅛ per cent. for short and 5⅝@6 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull and firm. Nominal rates were $4.83 for sixty days and $4.88⅛ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.81¾@$4.82; demand, $4.87⅛@4.87⅝; cables, $4.88⅝@$4.88¾; commercial bills, $4.80½@$4.82.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.23⅜@5.23⅛ less 1-16 and 5.18¾; reichsmarks, 93 11-16 and 94¾; guilders at 39⅞ and 40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—33 1-32@35c discount. Chicago—15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c off; selling, par. St. Louis—$1 discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—American securities opened firmer in response to better overnight prices from New York, and values were well maintained throughout the short session. Business was not active, and the attention of members was given to the settlement. Three small failures were announced. The market closed firm.

Consols for money and the account, 99⅝; Canadian, 94¾; Erie, 11¾; Erie first preferred, 33⅞; Illinois Central, 115; Union Pacific preferred, 76¾; St. Paul, 120⅝; New York Central, 134; Pennsylvania, 67; Reading, 9⅜; Northern Pacific preferred, 75½; Atchison, 20½; Louisville, 82; Grand Trunk, 6⅝; Anaconda, 8¼. Spanish 4s, 65¾.

Bar silver steady at 27 3-16d per ounce. Money, 5 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 6@6⅛ per cent., and for three months' bills, 5¾@6 per cent.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £4,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.80; Madrid, 27.60; Lisbon, 43.50; Rome, 7.22½.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—Prices were less firm on the Bourse to-day and business was quiet and hesitating, the approach of the settlement having caused realizations. There was a slight decline, but the undertone was favorable in anticipation of easy contangos.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f 97½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 28½c for checks.

Spanish fours closed at 65.70.

BERLIN, Dec. 30.—On the Boerse to-day prices opened strong, notably in the case of bank and mine shares. The settlement caused no difficulty, and the firmness abroad helped to support the market. Afterward business became quiet in view of the approaching holiday, and the abeyance of demand weakened prices.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 55½ pfennigs for checks.

Private rate of discount, 5¾ per cent.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 30.—Prices were firm on the Boerse to-day. American securities being specially buoyant. The improvement in New York caused a favorable disposition and the ease of money stimulated buying.

Consolidated Exchange Business.

The Consolidated Exchange has enjoyed a considerably larger share of trading this year than in 1898. The clearances and sales for the year have been as follows:

CLEARANCES.	
Stocks	$76,354,470
Wheat, (bushels)	310,224,000
SALES.	
Mining stocks	$1,899,340
Bonds	$19,859,000

We wish to call the attention of investors to the large interest returns from investments in the preferred shares of Industrials. We believe that the Industries of this Country were never in such good shape, and that we are just beginning a long period of prosperity, and that eventually many of the preferred shares enumerated below, all of which are traded in on the New York Stock Exchange, will sell at prices that will compare favorably with any of the foreign industrial corporations whose shares are held so largely by all classes of investors abroad. We solicit investment orders for these shares and invite correspondence or personal inquiries.

	Dividend Rate.	Price.	Pays.
American Smelting & Refining Co. Pfd.	7	87	8
American Steel Hoop Co. Pfd.	7	80	8.75
American Tobacco Co. Pfd.	7	60	11.66
American Cotton Oil Co. Pfd.	7	90	7.66
American Steel & Wire Co. Pfd.	7	90	7.77
American Tin Plate Co. Pfd.	7	80	8.75
American Linseed Co. Pfd.	7	55	12.83
Continental Tobacco Co. Pfd.	7	85	8.23
Federal Steel Co. Pfd.	6	75	8
International Paper Co. Pfd.	6	68	8.50
National Steel Co. Pfd.	7	93	7.50
Pressed Steel Car Co. Pfd.	7	85	8.23
Republic Iron & Steel Co. Pfd.	7	65	10.76
Union Bag & Paper Co. Pfd.	7	75	9.33
U. S. Leather Co. Pfd.	0	74	8

LOCKWOOD, HURD & CO., Members of the New York Stock Exchange, 44-46 Broadway.—Adv.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Transactions in the market for outside securities on the final day of the year's trading developed notable strength in almost every quarter of the market, and closing quotations showed many substantial advances. In the good tone displayed in the market during the past few days was found an indication of the course the market is likely to follow at the opening of the new year, and the signs were of the most encouraging character. Buyers competed with each other to secure stocks, and in some issues advances of as much as 5 points were recorded. Anything like fear as to the immediate future of the market would seem to be entirely dispelled, and buying was of the kind that showed that to a very large degree the confidence shaken by recent events in the outside market has within the last few days been re-established. Transactions were in larger amount than on any day since last week, and the demand for stocks extended to some issues which, even during the recoveries of the early part of the week, found but a poor market.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was made particularly prominent by a very sharp rise in the preferred stock and by a fairly large advance in the common. Trading was active in both issues, though the supply of preferred stock proved to be much smaller than that of the common. In the former the price advanced to 27, and it closed at 27 oid, a net gain of 4½ points. Sales of the common stock were made as high as 8⅝, and this was bid for the stock at the close, showing an advance of 1¼ points. Better prices for the stocks were due in part to the favorable impression made by the fact that the committee recently appointed by some of the stockholders is being given by the company every facility to investigate the condition of its business. That the work of the committee is to be carried on in a more amicable manner was believed likely to lead to better results and is naturally viewed somewhat in the light of a removal of opposition that might have proved very unfavorable to the status of the Distilling stocks.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was more active than on any day this week. It enjoyed a considerable advance, selling as high as 81 and closing at 80⅝ bid, a net gain of 1 point. In the absence of bear attacks which were reflected in the low prices recently established for Amalgamated Copper it responded easily to the improved condition of the market and appeared to show more strength than at any time of late.

AMERICAN BICYCLE, which sold on Friday at 15, advanced to 18 and closed at 17 bid, a net gain of 2 points. Bids for the bonds fell back to 92½ and closed at that figure, against 93½ bid on the previous day. It was said that recent sellers of Bicycle common have now become buyers of the issue and were taking back stock which they sold early in the week. This change in position was attributed to purchases of the stock made by insiders, who are said to have taken much of the stock which has recently been offered.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE showed notable strength and enjoyed the largest net gain recorded during the day. It advanced 10 points to 73 on a few sales and closed at 70 bid, a net gain of 7 points. It is felt that the arrangements recently made by the Electric Vehicle Company to increase its manufacturing facilities will soon be reflected in the company's earnings, both directly and through its connections with the several transportation companies. All along the difficulties in the way of procuring a sufficient number of vehicles has been viewed as one of the most unfavorable circumstances affecting these stocks.

ILLINOIS TRANSPORTATION, which for many days past, in fact, for a number of weeks, has met with very little demand, sold to the extent of 1,300 shares at 2¾. At the close 2¾ was bid for the stock, and it was held considerably above that figure. Some of the other transportation stocks also showed improvement, all favorably affected by the prospects of these companies soon being able to put in operation a considerable number of new vehicles.

RUBBER GOODS common again advanced to 28, and closed at 28 bid, a net gain of 2 points. For the preferred stock 77 was bid and none was offered.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1½	1¼
New Amsterdam	22½	24
New Amsterdam pf	42	45
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	95	98

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	30	31
American Agricultural Chemical pf	76½	78
American Bicycle	17	20
American Bicycle pf	50	60
American Bicycle bonds	92½	...
American Hide & Leather	...	35
American Hide & Leather pf	...	80
American Woolen Goods	22	23
American Woolen Goods pf	78½	80
American Writing Paper 5s	85	88
Beet Sugar	20	25
Beet Sugar pf	77	80
Distilling Company of America	8¾	9
Distilling Company of America pf	27	28
Electric Axle Light & Power	5½	6
Electric Boat	27	28
Electric Boat pf	40	45
Havana Commercial	15	18
Havana Commercial pf., ex div	57	59
International Pump	15	16
International Pump pf	62	62½
National Gramophone	58	...
National Salt	47	49
National Salt pf	78	80
National Tube	43	44
National Tube pf	91	93
Otis Elevator	22	...
Otis Elevator pf	87	89
Royal Baking Powder pf	92	94
Rubber Goods Mfg.	28	30
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	77	...
Sloss-Sheffield	29	31
Sloss-Sheffield pf	67	71
Standard Oil of New Jersey	470	473
Union Steel & Chain	15	...
Union Steel & Chain pf	...	65
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝	⅛

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper, ex div	80¾	81
American Air Power	34	40
American Cotton	...	50
Arizona Lead	10	10½
Asphalt Company of America	12¾	13½
British Columbia Copper	10	10½
Chicago & Alton sub	106½	107½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	95	96
Electric Vehicle	70	75
Electric Vehicle pf	...	90
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1⅞	1⅞
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	...
Illinois Transportation	2¾	4
*Markeen Copper	6	7
Mexican 5s	97	98¼
New England Transportation	5½	6
New York Gas & Electric 4s	88	89
New York Gas & Electric 5s	99	102
New York Transportation	11⅝	12
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21	22
St. Louis subs	125	131
St. Louis common, when issued	...	28
St. Louis preferred, when issued	...	93
St. Louis 4s, when issued	...	94¾
Storage Power	13½	15
Tennessee Copper	11¼	12
Trust Company of America	201	204
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	...	28
Whipsaw Copper	12⅝	13½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	116	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	237
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	102	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	...
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	108
Chicago Union Traction	28	28¾
Chicago Union Traction, pf	79	79½
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf	80	86
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Cop. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	82	84
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	70	74
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	82	88
Nassau Electric 4s	90	94
Nassau Electric 5s	108	112
New Orleans Traction	29½	30½
New Orleans Traction pf	102	104
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway	31	32
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	88	90
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	205	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	110	113
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	...	30
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	104	106

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st with interest	74	76
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	108	109
Consolidated Gas of Newark	93	95
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	103	104
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	89½	89¾
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	23½	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	40	43
Denver Gas 5s	80	81
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Fort Wayne Gas	38	45
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	60	64
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Lafayette Gas Co	40	45
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	60	65
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	35	40
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	60	65
Mutual Gas of New York	250	...
Madison (Wis.) stock	61	66
New England Gas & Coke	20	22
New England Gas & Coke bonds	71	75
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	106	112
N. Y. & N. H. Gas Co. con	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	38	45
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	60	65
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	48
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	58	61
St. Paul Gas bonds	86	91
Standard Gas, New York	...	100
Standard Gas, New York, pf	110	125
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	14	16
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas	102	105
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	105

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	...	32
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	90	92
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	85	88
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	91	93
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	40	41
Union Ferry bonds	100	101

Industrials.

American Typefounders	51	53
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	15	20
Barney & Smith pf	94	100
Barney & Smith bonds	105	107
Consolidated Rubber Tire	7	...
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	30	35
Cramps' Shipyard	80	83
General Chemical	59	...
General Chemical pf	97½	100
Hudson River Telephone	115	118
Lorillard Company pf	...	110
Standard Coupler	40	43
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf	45	55
Union Typewriter	20	25
Union Typewriter 1st pf	110	113
Union Typewriter 2d pf	118	122
Worthington Pump pf	105	108

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	110	112
Iron Steamboat	3	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis	5	7
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis pf	20	25

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—There was little feature to the market in Boston, although strong specialties were not lacking. Mines were neglected, save for considerable activity in Amalgamated, which hardened 1½, to 81. Montana was 2 better, at 262, and Tamarack 2½, at 177½. United States Oil hardened ½, to 23½. Central Oil holding at 21½. American Zinc was up ⅛ at 17⅛, and Utah rose 1, to 80, Parrot gaining ½, to 39. Cochiti ran up ¾, to 13⅛, closing at 13¼. New Haven and Hartford rose 1½, to 214, a net rise of 7 for the week, with Old Colony up 1½ for the day and 4 for the week, at 205. Boston and Albany has gained 3½ this week, to 245. Planters' Compress rose 2 to-day, to 24. New England Gas and Coke is up 3 for the week, at 22, and the 5s up 3, at 73.

At the local Clearing House to-day the rate between banks was 6 per cent., and New York funds sold at 33 and 35 cents discount. In Boston, call money is quoted at 6@7 per cent. There is no great demand for commercial paper, which is quoted at 6 per cent. for the best names.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	6¼	6½	Old Colony	4	5
Allouez	3¼	3½	Old Dominion	20	21
Arcadian	23	24	Osceola	68	69
Arnold	5	5½	Parrot	38½	39
Ash Bed	...	1	Pioneer	2	...
Atlantic	23	25	Quincy	130	145
Baltic	17	17½	Rhode Island	4½	5
B. & C. C. Con.	20	...	Santa Fe	5¼	5⅝
Bost. & M.	262	265	Santa Ysabel	7¾	8½
Butte & B.	43	46	Shoe	32	33
Cal. & Hec.	720	725	Tamarack	175	180
Centennial	16¼	17	Utah Cons.	30	30½
Franklin	13½	14½	Washington	1½	1½
Humboldt	1	2	White Knob	10	16
Isle Royale	22½	...	Winona	4	4½
Mohawk	14⅜	15	Wolverine	38	39

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	245	...	Bost. G. 5s.	50	...
Bost. & Low.	241	...	Cent. Mass.	10	...
Bost. & Me.	201	203	Fitchburg pf.	...	115
Bost. & Pr.	...	300	West End	92¾	93
Bost. Elev.	98	99			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. B. Tel.	341	...	Mex. Tele.	3	3¼
Chi. S. Y.	130	133	N. Eng. T.	135	140
Dom. Coal	42	43	U. S. Oil	23	24
Dom. C. pf.	114	...	Westinghouse Electric	39	40
Erie Tel.	100	*101	Westinghouse Elect pf.	...	63
Lamson Store	...	35			

*Ex dividend.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—The local market showed considerable activity, although trading interest was centred principally in the Linseed stocks. The preferred moved up from 53¾ to a strong close at 54⅝. Trading in the common was rather light, the closing quotation being 12⅞. Biscuit common showed fractional improvement on a moderate amount of business, advancing to 36½, and there were sales of the preferred at 90⅛. Diamond Match continues to show a soft tone. Metropolitan Elevated preferred was again in some demand, and prices for it were run up to 80, with a few off lots selling slightly better than that. Union Traction preferred sold at 77, ex-dividend.

Closing prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
125	Linseed	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞
1152	Linseed pf.	54½	53¾	54½
100	Radiator pf.	103¼	103¼	103¼
50	Tin Plate	28	28	28
35	Union Trac. pf.	77	77	77
95	City Railway	290½	290	290
216	Diamond Match	122	120	121
460	Met. Elevated pf.	80½	79½	80½
551	Nat. Biscuit pf.	90¼	90	90½
30	Carbon pf.	81½	80¾	80¾
50	National Steel	43	43	43
62	South Side Elevated	101	100¾	100¼
24	Street's W. S. C. Line	22½	22	22
150	Union Loop	102½	102½	102½
322	West Chicago	110½	110¼	110½

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
$18,000	Met. L. gold 4s	93¾	93¾	93⅞

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 30.—The local market to-day reflected dullness and irregularity in the price movement; a few stocks advanced small fractions, others declined to a similar extent. American Cement, Asphalt, Diamond State Steel, Electric Company of America, Marsden, Railway Companies, General and Union Traction were among the former, while Cambria Steel receded slightly. Electric Storage Battery broke 2 points to 80, and realizing sales in United Gas sent its price down 2 points, to 155. Welsbach Light, on the other hand, continued its advance, touching 46, against 43 at Friday's close. The transactions throughout had no significance beyond traders' operations.

The close was firm at the following prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	20½	20¾	Phila. Trac.	94¾	95
Choctaw	34	35	Union Trac.	38½	38½
El. Co. of A.	13⅜	13¼	Un. Gas Imp.	15½	15⅝
Lehigh Val.	25½	25½	Welsbach Lt.	46	47
Marsden	11⅜	11¾	W. N.Y. & P.	5⅝	5¾

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Dec. 30, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1899.	1898.	P. C.
New York	$748,157,661	$743,865,332	+ 0.6
Boston	86,223,036	84,999,411	+ 1.4
Philadelphia	71,627,087	66,224,127	+ 8.2
Baltimore	16,080,083	11,540,535	+39.3
Chicago	95,184,270	99,519,076	— 4.4
St. Louis	29,145,292	22,734,777	+28.2
New Orleans	8,317,196	9,054,272	— 8.1
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,054,735,255	$1,037,937,530	+ 1.6
Other cities, 5 days	170,017,421	143,624,688	+18.0
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,224,752,636	$1,181,562,161	+ 3.7
All cities, 1 day.	340,102,416	335,424,304	+ 1.4
Total, all cities, for week	$1,564,855,052	$1,516,986,472	+ 3.2

Complete returns for the week ended Dec. 23 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1898, an increase of 32.1 per cent., with the same week in 1897 a gain of 100.6 per cent., and with 1896 a gain of 148.5 per cent. Outside of New York the increase, as compared with 1898, was 19.5 per cent.; as compared with 1897 and 1896, respectively, 64 and 93 per cent.

Maritime Exchange Prosperous.

The Maritime Exchange has had a good year. "The year 1899 has been an exceptionally prosperous one," said Superintendent F. W. Houghton yesterday. "The freights have been satisfactory as to rates, and abundant as to quantity. All the available tonnage has been used. The members of the Exchange are all hopeful and look forward to a prosperous year in 1900."

Complete quotations for 1899—for stocks and bonds of every kind—with elaborate tables showing transactions and range of prices, will be given in the annual financial supplement of THE NEW YORK TIMES to be issued to-morrow, Jan. 1. Order of your newsdealer in advance to-day. Price, with complete newspaper, one cent.—Adv.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s 1,000 80¾; 7,000 90
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s 22,000 99¼; 22,000 99; 500 99½; Adjustment 4s 22,000 79
Aus & N'wn 1st 4s 7,000 98
Balt & Ohio 3½s 3,000 95¼
Balt & Ohio 4s 4,000 98½; 500 98
Balt & Ohio, S'w'n Div 3½s 10,000 90
B'klyn Un Elev 1st 1,000 94½
Canada Southern 2d 25,000 107¾; 2,000 107½; 13,000 107⅝
Cent of Ga 1st inc 5,000 34½
Cent of N J gen 5s, registered 10,000 116½
Cent Pac gtd 3½s 10,000 82; 5,000 82½; 100,000 82¾; 10,000 82
Cent Pac gtd 4s 83,000 98; 5,000 98½; 4,000 98⅝
Ches & O gen 4½s 1,000 96
Chi & Ill con 6s 1,000 138
Chi & E Ill gen 5s 14,000 112
Chi & N'w'n deb 5s, 1909 1,000 106
Chi, R I & P gen 4s 9,000 105¾; 14,000 106
Chi Term. Tran 4s 10,000 93¾
C, C, C & St L gen 4s 3,000 93½; 50,000 94½
Col Fuel & I gen 5s 8,000 92
Col Mid 1st 4s 1,000 72½
Col Mid 1st 2-4s 4,000 63¾; 5,000 63¾; 5,000 64; 1,000 64½
Col & South 1st 4s 7,000 83
Detroit City Gas 5s 2,000 98¼; 1,000 98½; 10,000 98¼
Dul & Iron Range 1st 5,000 108¾
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 1st 5s 2,000 114
Ellz, Lex & Big S 5s 3,000 102
Erie 1st gen 4s 5,000 70
Erie 1st con 4s 5,000 91
Flint & P M 6s 5,000 120
Georgia Pac 1st 6s 4,000 128
Hock Val 1st 4½s 8,000 101
House, E & W Tex 5s 2,000 102½
Hous & Tex Cent " gen 4s 5,000 84
Kanawha & M 1st 4s 6,000 83; 7,000 82½
Lehigh Val Term 5s 5,000 110
Lo, Evan & St L Con gen 4s 1,000 8
Louisville & Nashv col tr 4s 2,000 96½
Manhattan con 4s 10,000 105
Metro St gen 5s 1,000 119
Met W S E, Chi, 4s 19,000 95¼
Mex Cent 1st inc 5,000 22½; 7,000 23; 5,000 22½
Mex Cent 2d inc 15,000 8¾; 20,000 10
Midland of N J 1st 6s 10,000 116
Total sales 1,170,500

Mex Intern con 4s 8,000 67
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s 1,000 90½
Mo, K & Tex 2d 4s 8,000 68¼; 5,000 68
Mo, K & T of T 5s 5,000 92
Mo Pac 1st con 5s 4,000 113½; 1,000 114
Mo Pac 1st col 5s 4,000 90½; 2,000 91; 3,000 91½; 5,000 92
Mob & Ohio gen 4s 5,000 84
Mor & Es 7s, 1901 12,000 106¾
Nat Starch Mfg 1st 1,000 104
N Y Cent & Hud Riv gen 3½s 5,000 110¾
Lake Sh col 3½s 7,000 96½
Registered 15,000 93½
N Y, Chic & St L 4s 1,000 104¼
N Y Gas & Elec L, H & P 5s 6,000 103¾; 7,000 103⅞; 24,000 104
North Pacific gen 3s 2,000 65¼
Nor Pac 4s 4,000 103½; 10,000 103⅝
Ore Sh Line 1st con 5s 1,000 113½; 500 113
Reading gen 4s 8,000 86½; 6,000 86½
Rio Gr W 1st 4s 1,000 97
Rome, W & O con 5s 12,000 129
St J & G I 3½s 10,000 85
St L & I M gen 5s 12,000 110
Stamped, gtd 5,000 109½
St L S'w'n 1st 4s 15,000 87
St L S'w'n 2d 4s 11,000 58
St Paul, M & M, Mont Ext 4s 10,000 102
Sav, Fl & W con 6s 10,000 124
Southern Pacific 4s 6,000 80; 10,000 80¾; 28,000 80½; 6,000 80⅜; 13,000 80½; 1,000 81
So Pac of Ariz 1st 6s 10,000 112½
So Pac of Cal con 5s, stamped 7,000 105½
Southern Ry 1st 5s 3,000 108¼; 5,000 108⅜
Standard R & T 6s 1,000 79½
Standard R & T inc 20,000 22½; 1,000 23½; 5,000 23½; 1,000 23½
Tex & N O con 5s 10,000 103½
Tol, St L & K C 1st, tr co ctfs 5,000 110
Union Pacific 1st 4s 10,000 104½; 3,000 104; 1,000 104½
Wabash 1st 5s 1,000 114
Wabash deb, Ser A 10,000 82
Wabash deb, Ser B 15,000 36¾; 5,000 36½; 40,000 36¾; 10,000 36½; 5,000 36¾; 5,000 36; 25,000 36½; 15,000 36⅜; 5,000 36½
West N Y & Penn 1st 5s 6,000 111½
West Nor Car 1st 6s 2,000 117½
Wis Cent 1st 4s 9,000 91⅜; 1,000 91⅜; 3,000 91½

Copper Stock All Paid In.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 30.—The Amalgamated Copper Company filed a certificate to-day with the Secretary of State, setting out that its entire capial sock of $75,000,000 had been paid in in cash. The certificate was signed by Henry H. Rogers, Vice President, and William G. Rockefeller, Secretary.

Treasury Receipts.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—There was no Treasury statement to-day on account of a half-holiday in the department. National bank notes received for redemption, $333,315; Government receipts—From customs, $576,446; internal revenue, $859,885; miscellaneous, $322,980.

Financial Continued on Page 24.

FINANCIAL.

Earning 22% Net.
Paying 12% Dividends.
Will soon be
Earning 42% Net.

INVESTORS IN
Shares of the

INTERNATIONAL ZINC CO., LTD.

at the present price,

75c. PER SHARE

(par value $1.00, full paid and non-assessable),

Receive 16%

on their investment.

Profits certified by the Chartered Accountants, Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co.

SEND FOR PROSPECTUS.

Applications for stock, accompanied by remittance, received at either of the following offices of the fiscal agents.

JOSHUA BROWN & CO., Bankers,
89 State St., Boston.
45 and 47 Wall St., New York.
421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Member { LEWIS A. MAY. Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y. New York Produce Exchange.
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y. ALEXANDER M'ELWE

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION. Continued from Page 23.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Dec. 30, 1899.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
13⅝	13⅞	310	Am. Car & Foundry	13⅜	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	
58½	59	200	Am. Car & Found. pf	58⅞	58¾	58¼	58¾	+ ½
36	36	400	American Ice	36	36	35¾	35⅞	− ⅛
75	80	10	American Ice pf	72½	72½	72½	72½	
33⅞	34	310	American Cotton Oil	33½	33⅞	33½	33⅝	+ ⅛
13	13¼	200	American Linseed	13	13	13	13	
55⅛	55½	962	American Linseed pf	54	55¼	54	55¼	+ 1⅛
31⅝	32	100	Am. Malting Co. pf	31½	31½	31½	31½	+ ½
35½	36	715	Am. Smelt. & Ref	35½	35⅝	35½	35½	+ ½
48¾	48¾	9,310	American Steel & Wire	48⅝	49	48⅝	48⅞	
89	90	150	Am. Steel & Wire pf	89	89	89	89	− ½
128¼	128⅝	11,510	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	128½	129⅛	128	128¾	+ ¼
42½	43	1,510	American Steel Hoop	41½	43	41½	42½	
81	82	180	Am. Steel Hoop pf	81	81	81	81	+ ½
28¼	30	980	American Tin Plate	27½	28½	27½	28½	+ 1
80	85	50	Am. Tin Plate pf	79½	79½	79½	79½	
98⅝	99	5,842	American Tobacco	99	99	98	99	− ⅝
135	140	15	American Tobacco pf	140	140	140	140	
39½	40	320	Anaconda Copper	39½	39½	39½	39½	+ ¾
20	20⅜	2,890	At., T. & S. F.	19⅞	20⅛	20	20	+ ⅛
62	62⅛	9,010	At., T. & S. F. pf	61⅝	62¼	61⅝	62	+ ⅜
57⅜	57½	1,340	Baltimore & Ohio	57½	58¼	57⅜	57⅝	− ⅛
75⅞	76¼	9,025	Baltimore & Ohio pf	77½	77¾	75⅞	77¼	+ 1½
72¼	72⅜	12,035	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	73	73	71⅞	72¼	− ⅛
140	142	200	Brooklyn Union Gas	140½	140½	140½	140½	− ⅜
48	48½	420	Canada Southern	48½	48½	48¼	48½	+ ¼
92	93	100	Canadian Pacific	92	92	92	92	
31	31¼	12,275	Chesapeake & Ohio	31	31⅝	30⅞	31⅞	+ ⅜
121⅜	121⅞	6,862	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	121⅜	122¼	121⅜	121⅞	+ ½
90	92	300	Chicago & East. Ill	90	90	87½	90	
12⅜	12⅝	1,310	Chicago Great West	12⅜	13	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
73½	75½	400	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A	74	74½	73⅝	74½	+ 1½
35⅝	36	185	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B	37¼	37½	37¼	37½	+ ½
15⅜	16	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis	15¾	15¾	15¾	15⅝	− ⅛
117⅝	117⅝	8,585	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	117½	118	117½	117½	+ ⅛
172	173½	150	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	172	172	172	172	− ⅛
159⅝	161	800	Chicago & Northw	158	160¾	159	160½	+ 1½
106½	106¾	2,060	Chi., R. I. & Pac	106½	106⅞	106¼	106⅝	+ ⅜
34	36	10	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	34	34	34	34	
61⅜	61⅝	4,025	C. C., C. & St. L	61	61¼	61	61¼	+ ⅛
43	44½	1,035	Colorado Fuel & Iron	43	44½	44	44	+ ½
9⅜	10	1,200	Colorado Midland	9	9¾	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
21⅞	22	720	Colorado Midland, pf	21½	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+ ⅛
5¼	5⅝	300	Colorado Southern	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
41	42	100	Col. Southern 1st pf	41½	41½	41¼	41½	+1
17	18¼	700	Col. & H. C. & I	16	17	16	17	+1⅛
191¼	192½	945	Consolidated Gas	192½	192½	191½	191¼	
32½	32⅝	1,140	Continental Tobacco	32	32⅝	32	32	− ⅛
85	87½	250	Continental Tobac. pf	85	85	85	85	
118	118½	400	Delaware & Hudson	118	118½	118	118½	+ ½
177	178	700	Del., Lack. & West	177½	178	177½	178	
70½	71¼	375	Denver & R. G. pf	70½	70⅝	70½	70⅝	+ ⅝
14⅜	15½	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	15	15	15	15	
32¾	33	300	Erie 1st pf	32⅞	33	32⅝	32⅝	− ⅛
100		300	Erie Tel. & Tel	101¼	101¾	101¼	101¾	− ⅛
39½	40	320	Evans. & T. H	40	40	40	40	+ ½
53⅛	53¾	7,950	Federal Steel	53	53⅞	52¾	53½	+1
74⅝	75	1,625	Federal Steel pf	73⅝	74⅝	73⅜	74⅝	+ ¾
122½	123½	131	General Electric	123¾	123¾	123⅜	123⅝	+ ¼
173	174	70	Great Northern pf	173¼	173⅜	173	173	
33¼	33⅝	100	Hocking Valley	34	34	34	34	
60	61¼	300	Hocking Valley pf	61	61	61	61	
112¼	113	65	Illino's Central	112¼	112¾	112	112	
22½	23	825	International Paper	22¾	23	22½	22½	+ ½
10¾	10¼	200	International Silver	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	− ⅛
50	51	200	Iowa Central pf	50	50	50	50	
12	12¼	100	Kanawha & Michigan	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	
8	8½	100	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	8½	8½	8½	8½	
80¼	82	100	Laclede Gas	81	81	81	81	+ ½
23⅝	24	6,610	Lake Erie & West	21	24	21	23⅞	+3¼
85	90	1,040	Lake Erie & West. pf	81	85	81	85	+4¾
80¼	80½	4,770	Louisville & Nashville	80¼	80⅞	80¼	80½	+ ⅞
97¼	97	7,950	Manhattan Con	97½	98	96¾	96½	−1¼
175¾	175⅞	3,775	Met. Street Railway	175½	176½	175	175⅜	− ¼
11⅝	12	1,918	Mexican Central	10¼	12	10½	11½	+ ⅝
59½	60	700	Minn. & St. Louis	59½	60	58	60	+ ½
55⅝	62	600	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf	57	57	53	53	−4
33⅛	33¾	1,575	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	33	33⅞	33	33½	+ ½
40¾	41	6,535	Missouri Pacific	40¼	41	40	40⅝	+ ⅛
39½	42	150	Mobile & Ohio	39½	39½	39½	39⅞	+ ½
36¼	36⅞	220	National Biscuit Co	36¼	36½	36¼	36½	+ ½
	90⅝	10	Nat. Biscuit Comp. pf	91	91	91	91	
24½	25½	107	National Lead Co	25	25	25	25	
103	105	375	Nat. Lead Co. pf	104	104	103½	104	+ ½
43	43¼	1,630	National Steel	42¾	43¼	42½	43¼	+ ⅛
92	93	400	National Steel pf	93	93	92¾	92¾	+ ⅛
118¾	119	80	New Jersey Central	118½	119	118½	118⅝	+ ⅛
135	140	100	New York Air Brake	135	135	135	135	
131¾	131¾	3,325	New York Central	131	132	131	131	+ ¼
4⅝	4¾	1,440	N. Y. Central, rights	4⅝	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
22	22¼	2,650	N. Y., Ont. & West	22¼	22⅝	22¼	22⅛	+ ⅛
25¼	25¼	4,151	Norfolk & Western	25	25⅝	25	25¼	+ ⅛
68⅜	68¾	975	Norfolk & West. pf	69	69	68⅜	68	
14	14⅛	120	North American	14	14	14	14	
53⅞	54	2,518	Northern Pacific	53⅜	54	53⅝	54	+ ⅛
73¾	74¼	2,185	Northern Pacific pf	73⅜	74½	73⅜	74½	+ ⅜
51	52	1,600	Pacific Coast	49⅜	52	49⅜	52	+3
65¼	66¼	625	Pacific Coast 2d pf	65	65¼	65	65½	+ ¾
45¼	46	8,166	Pacific Mail	44¼	46¼	44¼	46	+2
130½	131	3,139	Pennsylvania R. R	131	131¼	130¾	130¾	− ¼
2⅞	3⅛	5,200	Penn. R. R., rights	2¾	3	2⅝	2⅞	+ ¼
104⅜	105	5,855	People's Gas, Chicago	105	105¾	104¾	104¾	+ ⅝
3¼	3¾	420	Peo., Dec. & Evans	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	− ⅛
79	80	1,310	P., C., C. & St. Louis	77½	79½	77½	79½	+1⅝
55¼	56	140	Pressed Steel Car	55½	55⅝	55½	55½	
183½	184	980	Pullman Pal. Car Co	183	186¾	183	183	+0⅝
18¼	19	314	Reading	19	19	18¾	18¾	+ ¼
52¼	52¾	5,600	Reading 1st pf	52	52¾	51⅜	52¾	+1⅜
28½	29	400	Reading 2d pf	29	29	28¼	28½	+ ⅝
20¼	20⅞	1,380	Republic Steel	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20½	+ ¼
64¾	65	50	Republic Steel pf	65¼	66	65¼	66	
6¼	6¾	55	St. J. & G. I	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	
9¾	9⅞	200	St. L. & San Fran	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ¼
32⅜	32½	600	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	32	32	32¾	32¾	+ ¼
25¼	27½	650	St. Louis Southw. pf	25¼	25¼	25	25	+ ½
38⅝	38¾	21,210	Southern Pacific	37⅝	38¾	37⅝	38¼	+ ¼
11⅝	12	1,610	Southern Railway	12	12¼	12	12	+ ¼
54⅜	54⅝	1,685	Southern Railway pf	54	54⅝	54	54⅜	+ ½
9	10	900	Standard R. & T	9	9¼	9	9	+ ¼
83¾	84	837	Tenn. Coal & Iron	83¾	84	83¾	83¾	+ ⅜
15⅜	15¾	1,200	Texas Pacific	15¼	15⅝	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
131½	132	570	Third Avenue	131¼	133	131⅝	132	+1½
73	75	70	Union Bag & Paper pf	73¼	75¼	73½	75¼	
48	48¼	14,570	Union Pacific	47⅝	48¾	47⅝	48¼	+ ½
75	75¼	6,078	Union Pacific pf	73¾	75⅝	73¾	75⅝	+ ⅜
15⅝	16	38,490	United States Leather	14	16½	14	15⅞	+2
73½	74	750	U. S. Leather pf	71¼	74	73½	73¾	+1⅜
42¼	42	400	United States Rubber	42	42⅛	42	42½	+ ¾
103	105	25	U. S. Rubber pf	103⅛	105¼	103½	105½	
21¼	21½	350	Wabash pf	21	21¾	21	21¾	
85	85½	1,070	Western Union Tel	85	85¾	85	85	− ⅛
9½	10	700	Wheeling & Lake Erie	9¾	10	9¾	10	+ ⅜
52¼	52¾	400	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	50	52¾	50	52¾	
27¼	27¾	735	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	27	28¾	27	28¾	+1¼
18¾	19	1,700	Wisconsin Central	19	19	19	19	+ ¼
49¾	51	100	Wisconsin Central pf	50	50	50	50	+ ⅞
Sales....		239,911						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	102½	...	K. I., C., pf.	67	72
3s, r., 1918	110	110½	Lac. G. pf.	100	101
3s, c., 1918	111	111½	Lake Shore	196½	200
3s, 1918, sm.	109½	110	Long Island	46	52
4s, r., 1907	114	115	Man. C. R.	150	200
4s, c., 1907	115	116	M. C. R. pf.	100	...
4s, r., 1925	136½	140	Man. Beach	6	10
4s, c., 1925	133¾	134½	Md. Coal pf.	67	72½
5s, r., 1904	112¾	113½	M. W. S. El.		
5s, c., 1904	112¾	113½	Chi.	25	27
D. C. 3-65s	119	...	M. W. S. El. Chi., pf.	77	...
Adams Exp.	111	115	Mex. N. ctfs.	4	4½
Alb. & Sus.	195	...	Mich. Cent.	104	106
Am. Coal	140	150	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	90½	91½
Am. C. O. pf.	89	92	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	15	20
Am. D. Tel.	27	30	Mo., K. & T.	10¾	10¾
Am. Exp.	140	145	Mor. & Es.	182	185
Am. M. Co.	7½	8	N. L. O. cfs.	2¾	...
Am. S. Mfg.	2½	4	Nat. Starch	5	...
A. S. R. pf.	113	115			
A. T. & C.	90	95			
Ann Arbor	16	19			
Ann Arb. pf.	42	45			
B. & L. E. pf.	105	...	Nat. Starch 2d pf.	15	...
Bruns. City	11½	14	N. C. Coal	35	40
B., R. & P.	50	58	N. Y. & N. H.	212	215
B., R. & P. pf.	88	...	N. Y., C. & St. L.	12	12½
B., C. R. & N.	115	...	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	31½	32
Cap. Trac.	...	95	N. Y., L. & W.	128½	130½
Chi. C. T.	35	37	Ont. Mining	1½	3½
C. & E. Ill. pf.	130	128	P. C. 1st pf.	80	90
C. G. W., d.	84½	86	Peo. & East. pf.	5	7
C., I. & L. pf.	45	48	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	90	94
C. & N. W. pf.	197	200	P., Ft. W. & C.	155	...
C. T. & T.	10½	11	P. & W. pf.	45½	46
C. C. & I. D. pf.	2½	...	P. & W. pf. t. r.	14½	15
C. C. & I. D. Quicksilver	1½	2½	P. S. C. pf.	85	87
Quicksil'r pf.	9	9	Quicksilver	1½	2½
Cons. & Ker.	190	...	Quicksil'r pf.	9	9
Col. F. & I. pf.	128	130	Rens. & Sar.	190	...
Col. So. 2d pf.	15	16	R. W. & O.	130	...
Com. Cable	180	200	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	49	51
Consol. Coal	59	...	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	16¾	17
D. & R. G.	18½	20	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	66	74
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	100	...	St. L. S. W.	10½	10⅝
D., S. S. & A.	5½	6¾	St. P. & D. pf.	100	...
D., S. S. & A. pf.	14	15	St. P. & O.	120	121
Eighth Av.	400	...	St. P. & O. pf.	170	180
Erie	11	12	Sil. b. ctfs.	58½	59½
Erie 2d pf.	...	17½	Sixth Av.	200	...
Ev. & T. H. pf.	83	85	Tol. & O. C.	20	25
Glucose Sug.	46	47	Tol. & O. C. pf.	40	50
Glucose S. pf.	93	98	T., P. & W.	8	...
H. B. Claflin	112	...	T. C. R. T.	62	65
Homestake	...	70½	U. B. & P.	21½	22
Ill. C.	100	...	U. S. Exp.	45	48
Int. P. Co. pf.	67½	68	U. S. F. M.	...	20
Iowa Cent.	11⅜	12	U. S. F. M. pf.	12	35
Joliet & Chi.	175	...	U. & B. R.	160	...
K. & D. M.	3½	4	Wabash	7⅜	7½
K. & D. M. pf.	15	18	Wag. P. Car.	183	190
K. Ice, C.	35	40	W.-F. Exp.	118	125

An Extraordinary Number To-morrow.

All interested in the condition and prospects of finance, trade, and commerce should procure a copy of THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow, Jan. 1, which will include a thirty-two-page supplement containing special articles from men of recognized authority on the various phases of the prevailing prosperity in all lines of business. The writers also show by a convincing array of facts and figures why prosperity has come to stay. The newspaper with the supplement will be sold at the usual price—one cent per copy. Order it in advance of your newsdealer to-day.—Adv.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58½@59½. There were no sales

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27 3-16d per ounce, and in New York at 59¼c. Mexican silver dollars at 47½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 800 shares of Anaconda Gold sold at .48, 2,000 common at .02, 1,000 Comstock at .04, 1,000 Creede & Cripple Creek at .09, 100 Croesus at .02, 200 Isabella at 1.40, 3,000 Marion G. at .01, 100 Moulton at .35, and 500 Work at .29.

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Closing quotations for mining stocks on the Consolidated and Industrial Exchanges were as follows:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.88	Potosi	.20
Adams Consol	.14	Quicksilver	1.50
Belcher	.10	Quicksilver pf	7.50
Best & Belcher	.20	Savage	.06
Breece	1.70	Sierra Nevada	.40
Bruns. Con	.22	Standard	2.00
Caledonia. B H	.50	Small Hopes	1.00
Chollar	.18	Union Consol	.22
Crown Point	.10	Victor	1.20
Chrysolite	.05	Yellow Jacket	.20
Con. Cal. & Va	1.40	Argentum Juanita	.17
Com. T. Co. scrip	.04	Alamo	.14½
Crescent	.12	Anaconda	.45
Catalpa	.15	Crip. Cr. Con	.15
Dunkin	.08	Creede & Cr. Ck	.09
Deadwood Terra	.50	Croesus	.01
Eureka Consol	.20	Golden Fleece	.25
Esther De Smet	.06	Isabella	.35
Gould & Curry	.20	Mollie Gibson	.21
Hale & Norcross	.35	Mount Rosa	.45
Homestake	65.00	Portland	2.20
Horn Silver	1.00	Specimen	.10
Iron Silver	.50	Union	.34
Lurgeon & Bemb	.30	Work	.27
La Crosse	.14	Damon	.26
Leadville Con	.07	Elkton	1.10
Little Chief	.17	Findlay	12½
Mexican	.25	Garfield	.12
Moulton	.35	Jackpot	.58
Ontario	7.00	Jornado	.45
Ophir	.67	Ala. Edy. No. 2	15½
Occidental	.10	Ala. Edy. No. 3	14½
Plymouth	.08	Ala. Edy. No. 4	14½
Phoenix G. M. Co.	.08	Grey Forge	.15

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

Ariz. Cop. Smelt	14.70	Gold Coin, Cr. Ck	2.35
Empire Copper	17.75	Golden Fleece	.27
Gilpin & Lincoln	.43	Isabella	1.43
Gold Magnet	.005	Justine	.01¼
Good Samaritan	.10	Mcnt. G. C. & I.	.60
High Five Gold	.75	Mollie Gibson	.25
Ind. C. & I.	.75	Mount Rosa	.50
Jennie Blanche	.03½	Old Gold	.02¼
Lemon G. M., B. C.	.25	Pardo Basin	.07
Morencl Cop. pf.	2.05	Portland	2.22
Anaconda	.44	Par. C. G. M. Co.	.01¼
Archoria	.72	Sentinel	.001¼
Cannon Ball	.002	Sup. & B. Cop	.10
Copper Rock	.001	Tron Gold	.37
Crip. Ck. Cons	.15½	Work	.29½
Elkton	1.49	Mascotte G. M. Co.	.01
Garfield Consol	.17		

Clearing House Increases.

The New York Clearing House reports a year of remarkable increases. The exchanges for 1899 have reached the enormous total of $60,761,791,900.89. As last year's exchange was about $41,000,000,000, this is an increase of some $19,000,000,000. The balances for 1899 amount to $3,111,618,-020.86. From this it will be seen that the credit exchanges and balances reach a total combined of not far from $84,000,000,000 for the year.

The Fruitman's Guide.

The Fruitman's Guide, a weekly journal published in this city, devoted to the interests of the fruit, produce, and grocery trades, has issued a special Christmas number, handsomely illustrated, and containing a large number of articles of much interest to the general reader, as well as those engaged in the business to which it is especially devoted.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

Following is the New York Clearing House bank statement in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits of the individual banks:

Capital.	Surplus.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Per Cent.
$2,000,000	$1,990,200	Bk. N. Y., N. B. A.	$13,131,000	$1,678,000	$1,044,000	$12,036,000	23.6
2,000,000	2,114,100	Bk. Manhattan Co.	18,329,000	3,248,000	2,535,000	23,530,000	35.7
2,000,000	1,162,500	Merchants' National	11,143,900	2,478,900	1,475,100	15,584,200	29.1
2,000,000	2,197,100	Mechanics' National	9,538,000	2,789,000	572,000	10,135,000	36.1
1,500,000	2,814,200	Bank of America	15,624,900	4,974,900	1,245,700	19,824,900	31.4
1,000,000	252,500	Phenix National	4,136,000	640,000	183,000	3,783,000	21.8
1,000,000	4,938,700	National City	44,385,200	24,118,100	2,540,500	106,066,400	26.1
300,000	6,560,100	Chemical National	22,997,300	3,339,100	2,535,700	22,352,300	27.9
800,000	207,000	Merchants' Ex. Nat.	4,852,000	827,800	450,000	4,847,300	28.3
1,000,000	1,718,600	Gallatin National	7,963,500	1,238,000	576,000	6,839,200	25.7
300,000	101,000	Nat. Bk. of Brewers	1,062,800	230,400	51,800	1,137,200	24.8
400,000	129,800	Bank of America	2,105,000	413,000	149,000	2,396,000	23.5
200,000	168,800	Greenwich	920,900	101,100	188,800	820,500	29.2
600,000	508,300	Leather Mfrs' Nat.	4,286,000	1,363,700	298,400	4,898,700	33.4
300,000	200,300	Seventh National	3,268,800	599,900	305,100	4,410,000	20.5
1,200,000	628,000	Bk. State of N. Y.	4,108,200	955,500	386,900	3,553,400	23.7
5,000,000	2,695,300	American Ex. Nat.	27,705,000	3,329,000	1,956,000	21,358,000	24.3
5,000,000	3,778,800	Nat. Bk. Commerce	26,940,300	2,360,600	2,806,400	20,461,200	25.2
1,000,000	1,624,300	National Broadway	5,908,500	734,500	183,300	4,824,900	19.0
1,000,000	1,084,500	Mercantile National	9,896,700	2,161,900	766,200	11,236,300	26.1
500,000	422,700	Pacific	2,705,900	308,800	476,100	3,190,600	24.6
1,500,000	974,100	Nat. Bk. of Republic	16,151,400	3,138,500	980,300	16,735,100	24.3
950,000	991,800	Chatham National	5,900,600	739,000	866,400	6,091,000	26.8
200,000	298,400	People's	2,052,200	244,200	287,100	2,664,200	20.7
1,000,000	638,300	Nat. Bk. of N. A.	10,915,000	1,706,000	883,400	11,653,700	21.8
1,000,000	2,711,900	Hanover National	33,070,000	10,159,400	1,547,500	41,539,000	28.2
300,000	412,200	Irving National	4,061,000	348,000	501,000	4,058,000	20.9
600,000	383,200	National Citizen's	2,794,100	418,400	150,000	2,906,000	26.5
500,000	691,800	Nassau	4,151,800	387,000	255,400	2,688,000	23.8
900,000	1,017,900	Market & Ful. Nat.	5,694,400	910,400	536,200	5,807,700	25.3
1,000,000	170,100	Nat. Shoe & Leather	3,140,600	687,400	257,200	3,545,500	26.6
1,400,000	1,731,500	Corn Exchange	16,508,800	2,319,800	2,663,000	19,251,500	25.8
1,000,000	531,600	Continental Nat.	4,872,900	1,074,000	372,100	5,334,700	24.8
300,000	395,600	Oriental	3,107,700	483,700	399,200	2,108,000	25.8
1,500,000	5,829,900	Imp. & Trad. Nat.	23,276,000	5,160,000	1,101,000	22,285,000	26.9
2,000,000	3,330,500	National Park	30,049,000	10,174,000	1,163,000	43,678,000	26.0
250,000	148,200	East River Nat.	1,440,200	295,500	197,800	1,575,600	31.3
5,000,000	2,471,800	Fourth National	20,996,100	5,115,700	1,157,300	22,512,500	27.9
1,000,000	884,500	Central National	9,436,000	1,550,000	321,000	11,434,000	20.7
300,000	776,600	Second National	7,418,000	1,440,000	447,000	7,696,000	23.6
750,000	172,100	Ninth National	3,942,000	542,000	221,000	2,950,000	21.2
800,000	1,767,300	First National	31,348,200	5,169,200	858,000	29,142,800	20.8
300,000	76,100	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	2,123,300	382,700	301,500	2,307,900	27.5
250,000	282,500	Bowery	3,505,000	592,000	282,000	3,822,000	22.9
200,000	413,600	N. Y. County Nat.	3,214,200	651,600	325,800	3,825,100	25.0
750,000	318,500	German-American	3,591,500	732,000	282,500	3,701,700	27.1
1,000,000	1,596,700	Chase National	29,035,200	3,384,300	4,711,300	28,754,000	32.9
1,000,000	1,211,600	Fifth Avenue	7,657,900	1,398,400	419,900	8,635,100	26.8
200,000	585,400	German Exchange	2,571,100	295,500	845,200	3,476,000	30.2
200,000	774,600	Germania	2,857,700	408,500	616,000	4,342,900	23.5
300,000	848,200	Lincoln National	8,516,700	1,527,500	447,800	9,141,100	21.6
200,000	979,100	Garfield National	5,856,400	1,621,200	499,000	7,162,800	29.6
200,000	331,800	Fifth National	2,205,400	401,200	157,500	2,290,000	24.4
300,000	911,800	Bk. of the Metropolis	5,685,500	1,503,000	270,000	7,137,000	31.1
200,000	393,300	West Side	2,768,000	476,000	290,000	3,000,000	25.8
500,000	629,500	Seaboard National	9,307,000	1,358,000	1,513,000	11,158,000	25.7
2,100,000	1,292,300	Western National	26,104,800	7,018,800	1,236,300	31,044,600	26.6
300,000	529,000	First Nat., B'klyn.	4,131,000	450,000	520,000	4,217,000	23.0
1,200,000	1,301,700	National Union	12,009,100	3,223,300	367,300	12,020,300	23.7
600,000	445,900	Liberty National	5,007,100	1,003,100	205,500	4,811,900	25.1
1,000,000	329,900	N. Y. Produce Exch.	3,514,500	588,200	310,400	3,083,800	29.1
250,000	397,400	Bk. of N. Amsterdam	3,416,200	738,500	303,400	3,878,500	26.9
350,000	101,400	Astor National	3,745,000	280,000	479,200	3,791,200	20.0
500,000	252,500	Hide & Leath. Nat.	2,263,000	248,100	258,200	1,878,100	30.1
$48,000,000	$66,438,300	Total, National Bks.					
11,422,700	14,541,900	Total, State Banks.					
$59,422,700	$80,980,200	Total	673,689,400

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

New Year's, 1900.

One greeting more to one of noble fame,
Our comrade since our birth; our fathers', too;
Into whose springtime hopes our grandsires came,
Whose promises to them for us came true.

What struggles and what gains have filled his day!
What peerless triumphs of a mind set free!
What stubborn shrinking, oftentimes, to pay
The woeful birthplace of the is-to-be.

Hoary, sublime, deathless yet doomed to die,
No other New Year's dawning his shall be.
Vouchsafe him, Time, such end that men shall cry—
"Grand was thy passing, Nineteenth Century!"

—E. S. MARTIN in Scribner's.

Questions of Art.

From The Saturday Review.

One person of taste will give the palm to the furniture of Chippendale; another will prefer the French style of the period of Louis Quatorze, of Louis Quinze, or of the Empire; and there is an immense amount of furniture, no matter what its style, which all persons of taste will agree in pronouncing intolerable. But each piece of furniture, bad, good, or indifferent, has accidentally aesthetic qualities, which are quite independent of its design, and which could never be even suggested in any auctioneer's catalogue. They are qualities coming to it—constantly and indefinitely changing—from the position in which it is placed, from the way in which lights fall on it, from the relation of its curves and colors to the other objects that are near it, and also from the historical or social suggestions which it conveys. Some old harpsichord, of the meanest and most awkward design, will give to a faded room in which it has grown old, a mellowness and beauty which the most magnificent of modern instruments would destroy. The unintended process of fading will give colors to walls and carpets which no dyer on earth could equal.

Few objects, as works of art, can be uglier than most modern racing-cups; yet the play of light on their silver surfaces, and the streaked mosaic of reflections that shine in them, will be as exquisite as if the cups themselves had been modeled by Benvenuto Cellini. Or again, let us take a garden. A garden long deserted, with the weeds hiding its walks, with its rose trees bending to the earth, and its grass, once closely shaved, growing long, and tufted, will often receive from "decay's effacing fingers" a charm deeper than any that was given to it by the care of a dozen gardeners.

A Lost Principle of Architecture.

From The Fortnightly Review.

If the visitor to Athens places his hat or other small object at the corner of one of the steps of the Parthenon and tries to sight it from the other end he will find it has sunk beneath the delicate curve in the middle which he designers saw would appear pleasanter and softer to the eye than if each step were shaped to a line of rulerlike straightness from beginning to end. All parts of the great building—the floors, architrave, and even the layers of stone that constitute the main walls—have been shown to conform to a like principle, and some portions to be curved both in a vertical and in a horizontal manner. Important as was this discovery, it does not stand alone. Mr. Ruskin has found that deliberate divergencies of a somewhat similar kind exist in the old Gothic buildings of Venice, and he considers that they were introduced so as to avoid a too obvious precision, a defect of nature, even in her most symmetrical creations—the two sides of the human face, for example. Unfortunately, Mr. Ruskin wrote in ignorance of Mr. Penrose's precise measurements and surveys, and only uses the facts, he otherwise marshalls so well, to show that Gothic architecture, being alone susceptible of such refinements, is superior to classical architecture. He seems to be in no way aware that such principles could be and were applied to classical buildings long before pointed architecture was heard of, though they are now applied to neither of these, nor to any other. Mr. Penrose being as was intended by his employers more of a scientist and a mathematician than a poet or a theorist, wanders no further into the tempting labyrinths of theory than to suggest that these "irregularities" were "perhaps" introduced because the designers fancied a curved line would look more straight at a distance than would a really straight one. As the straight lines in our English buildings look quite straight, it seems hard to suppose that the old Greek artists formed for themselves so strange an illusion.

A Substituted Editorial Article.

From The Cornhill.

Mr. Cooper, the editor of The Scotsman, tells, in his autobiography, a story of how a leader writer, (who it has been suggested was the late James Hannay,) being pressed by the printer's devil for a leading article, and having allowed the time to go by in which he could construct one of his own, took the scissors, cut out a "leader" from that day's Times, pasted it on a sheet of paper, and writing on it the headline, "What Does The Times Mean by This?" sent the whole article as his contribution to the leading columns of his own journal! It was printed as a "leader" exactly as he sent it in—simply an article from The Times headed by the query: "What Does The Times Mean by This?"

The Early Topical Song.

From The Gentleman's Magazinze.

The earliest topical song that can be traced, and probably the first in actuality, was a mock raree-show ballad, sung in the famous pantomime of "The Rape of Proserpine," at Lincoln's Inn Fields, in 1727. This was the piece, written by Lewis Theobald and set to music by Galliard, upon which Pope expended his powers of sarcasm in "The Dunciad." The ballad referred to satirized the rage for Italian operas by subscription, and the vogue of sundry foreign buffoons at the Haymarket, where their attractions had been supplemented by the rope dancing of Mme. Violante. The girding was effected in the following elementary manner:

Here be de Haymarket, vere de Italian Opera
sweetly sound,
Dat costa de brave gentry no more as Two hundred tousand pound;
A very pretty fancy, a brave gallante show,
Et juste come from France, tout nouveau.

Here be de famous comedians of the world, de troupe Italien
Dat make a de poor English veepe, because dey vil troupe home again.
A very pretty fancy, &c.,

De toder place be Mademoiselle Violante, show a tousand trick;
She jump upon de rope ten stories high, and never break her neck.

Remedy for the Locust Plague.

From Chambers's Journal.

The plan consists in catching and smearing a few of the locusts with "locust fungus," a preparation which is cultivated in the Bacteriological Institute at Grahamstown, Cape Colony. The insects are then allowed to return to the swarm, which they infect with what is presumably a fatal disease. The same preparation applied on damp soil in places where it is known locusts will swarm leads to their complete destruction. Twenty swarms are said to have been destroyed in this manner. Although this statement is open to doubt, it may be remembered that a celebrated bacteriologist once proposed to deal with the rabbit pest in Australia in much the same way. It is quite possible that a similar remedy might be found for the malarial mosquito, for it is only by such means that its extirpation could be brought about.

Hungarian Cattle.

From Good Words.

The animals are bred on ranges (puszta) and are really quite wild, the cows hiding their offspring for five to six weeks in the woods, among bushes or in some secluded spot. The young calf is of a fawn color at first, but gradually changes to a gray creamy color, and finally to the shaded white peculiar to the race. As on these ranges fences are unknown, each herd is attended by the gulyas or herdsmen, who are mounted like the cowboys on American cattle ranches, and as the cattle are practically wild it is not safe, when the gulyas are absent, for a stranger to approach them. For hardihood, speed, strength, and endurance the Hungarian cattle are undoubtedly unrivaled, and they can subsist and work on a worse quality of food than any other race of cattle in Europe. Their sole food, being the natural pasture or herbage, they find on these ranges, except in Winter, when they get hay. The breeding animals at this season have grain given to them, but they alone get it. From living in this free feral state they are taken, in fact practically captured, and in time broken in to work and to bear the yoke.

Making Kava.

From Blackwood.

Taking the root stalks of the plant, two men quickly stripped away the dark outer bark, and laying the white pith on one flat stone, beat it to a pulp with another. The great kavabowl, a hollow dish supported by several feet—the whole carved out of a solid block of wood—was produced, and the bruised root placed therein, water being poured over it. The maker-in-chief then went through a process of stirring, the dregs being ultimately strained out with a bunch of hibiscus fibre.

Sanitation.

From Chambers's Journal.

Was it Lord Beaconsfield who, as Mr. Disraeli, was once twitted with being the exponent of a "policy of sewage?" According to Sir William Preece, no loftier subject can occupy the attention of man; and, according to him also, an ancestor of the great Premier—Moses, to wit—was "the greatest sanitary engineer the world had ever known," and the Book of Leviticus was "a treatise on hygiene." The Jew was the healthiest and longest-lived type of humanity, and the doctrines of Moses could be summed up as the objects of sanitation to-day—namely, (1) pure air, (2) pure water, (3) pure food, (4) pure soil, (5) pure dwellings, and (6) pure bodies. Pure air, he said, was to be found in lunatic asylums, jails, and workhouses; but not in our churches, theatres, railway carriages, or dining rooms—even the dining room of your "dearest friend."

The Self-Respecting Dog.

From The Contemporary.

No self-respecting dog will bite a female, except in the extremest need of self-defense; though I am sorry to say that the lady herself, as a rule, has no scruple whatever about punishing, to the full extent of her power, any individual of the opposite sex that happens to be inferior to her in size or strength. And indeed, like the woman in the crowded bus, she is inclined to demand her privileges as rights. A vixenish female will make more trouble in a pack of hounds than any three of the sterner sex, for whenever dissatisfied she hasn't the slightest reserve about speaking out at once, and, as her cause is extremely likely to be championed, upon general principles, by some chivalrous male, a free fight is frequently the result.

John Morley's Journalistic Instinct.

From The Cornhill.

Mr. John Morley, who was a journalist before he became a Cabinet Minister, delighted the journalists at a Press Club dinner in London a few years ago by making the following autobiographical confession: "It was whilst I was writing a leading article for a certain periodical that I received a letter from an illustrious statesman, who was then forming a Government, offering me a post in his Cabinet. Gentlemen," continued Mr. Morley, "so strong in me was the journalistic instinct that, after accepting the illustrious statesman's offer, I went back and finished that leading article! And I can assure you," he added, when the applause which greeted this statement had died away, "that neither the grammar nor the style of the latter half of the article fell short of my usual standard."

Execution of the Duke d'Enghien.

From "The Early Married Life of Lady Stanley."

Col. Laborde, knowing that the grave was actually dug in which the Duke was to be put, after a short time awakened him and told him, if he had a lock of his hair or a letter to send to any of his family, that he (Col. Laborde) would take care to forward it, and would only part with it with his life. The Duke replied, "I understand you." He cut off a lock of his hair, wrote a short letter, and desired that a confessor might be sent to him. He was soon afterward led out. Five of the soldiers refused to fire at him. They were immediately shot before his face, and their bodies thrown into a ditch. They desired to put a bandage before his eyes. He answered he had looked death in the face before, and could face it again. Seventeen soldiers fired at him. Mme. Bonaparte did everything possible to save the Duke. She implored Bonaparte on her knees, holding the skirt of his coat, which was torn off by his violent manner of going from her. She seized the other skirt, which was likewise torn off; and Bonaparte declared he would never go to bed till the Duke was dead. Lucien Bonaparte also exerted himself to the utmost, and, finding he had no success, in a rage took out a watch Bonaparte had given him, dashed it on the ground, breaking it in pieces, and said to his brother, "You will be treated in the same manner." The two brothers have never been friends since.

Christmas Roses.

Pale Winter roses, the white ghosts
Of our June roses,
Last beauty that the old year boasts,
Ere his reign closes!
I gather you, as farewell gift
From parting lover,
For ere you fade, his moments swift
Will all be over.
Kind ghosts ye are, that trouble not,
Nor fright, nor sadden,
But wake fond memories half forgot,
And thoughts that gladden.
O changeless past! I would the year
Left of lost hours
No ghosts that brought more shame or fear,
Than these white flowers!

R. J. O. in The Spectator.

Elizabethan Boys.

From The St. Nicholas Magazine.

They were carefully trained in all courtesy of speech and bearing, but repressed and kept in the background in a way that would be little relished by boys of to-day. They were advised to be "checked for silence, but never taxed for speech," or, as Sir Henry Sidney puts it in a very noble letter to his son Philip, then twelve years old, "rather be rebuked of light fellows for maiden-like shamefacedness, than of your sad friends for pert boldness. Tell no untruth; no, not in trifles," he goes on; "there cannot be a greater reproach to a gentleman than to be accounted a liar."

An Elizabethan boy was not likely to be a babbler, and in truth silence seems to have been much esteemed for all men, and Harrison tells us with pride of "the great silence that is used at the tables of the honorable and wiser sort, generallie all over the realm."

The fathers of that time sent their sons to travel on the Continent when they could, for they believed that "home-keeping youth have ever homely wits," and that "he cannot be a perfect man, not being tried and tutored in the world." So let him go, said these wise fathers, "practice tilts and tournaments, hear sweet discourse, converse with noblemen"; he will be the more ready to go out in the world and take his place with other men.

The carefully guarded boyhood was soon over, and they were marvelously young when they sprang from the quiet and seclusion of childhood into the glow and dazzle of that wondrous age—those noble Elizabethans who were soldier and sailor, courtier and councilor, in turn; taking time now and then to write a mask or a group of sonnets, or to give a helping hand to some struggling genius—to Spenser or that promising actor-manager, Will Shakespeare, perhaps. Francis Bacon entered Cambridge at twelve; so did Lord Southampton, (Shakespeare's friend and patron;) Spenser went at sixteen; Philip Sidney was sent to Oxford at thirteen, from there went to Cambridge, traveled and won golden opinions from all men before he was eighteen, and was sent on an important embassy at twenty-two.

Boer Preparation.

J. P. Fitzpatrick in The Fortnightly Magazine.

British South Africans generally believed that the Boers would not fight while England's hands were free elsewhere, but that they were quite determined to make a move as soon as a favorable opportunity presented itself. This conviction was very strong among the British in the Transvaal, for to them there was ample evidence that Mr. Krüger was looking to something beyond defending the independence of his country. In 1894 we had seen the commencement of preparations on a large scale which are to-day demanding toll in British blood. In the manifesto published before the raid, the Uitlanders complained of the £250,000 spent on Pretoria forts, £100,000 on Johannesburg fort, the importation of cannon, Maxims, and small arms, and the hiring of German mercenaries. In 1894 we had witnessed the suggestion of President Krüger to Germany for alliance. Since those days the prosecution of military works and exercises has been increasing. The signaling by heliographs and flashlights day and night; the working of searchlights from the forts; the strengthening of defenses by trenches, wire entanglements, &c.; the arrest of persons passing near the forts; the purchase of the largest and best field guns and siege guns; the importation of Mausers to arm every Dutchman in Africa; the accumulation of huge stores of meal, grain, and forage; the provision of large cold storage for frozen meat in Pretoria; the drilling of the artillery and passing of numbers of Boer youths on a sort of short service system through the artillery—all these things were signs which most of us witnessed ourselves, and for that reason they impressed us in a way in which the mere recital of them could not impress others.

The ugly feature about these preparations was that they were not ostentatious, and could not, therefore, be dismissed as "bluff." Of course, you cannot build forts on the quiet, and thus part of the programme appeared, upon superficial observation, to be merely a show for the purpose of intimidation. But there was as much secrecy as possible about the importation, moving, and distribution of the big guns and small arms, and the forts were very jealously guarded. Indeed, it seems unnecessary to emphasize this now when we have unmistakable evidence that their guns exceed, both in number and quality, anything that they were thought to possess.

Death of the Old Year.

Thy life is ebbing fast, thou aged Year!
This night that wintry sun of thine will set,
To rise no more. Thy days are told; and yet
It seems but yesterday thou didst appear!
But yesternight we watched, all silent, here,
The old Year's dying hours, while backward rolled
Its story, page by page; and now, behold!
Thy course is run. Even now thy moments wear
The fading hue of death. Farewell, old Friend!
Fain would we linger by thy side awhile,
And gather up thy mem'ries, one by one,
While, in the vacant chairs, dear faces smile
Upon us, as of old. But ever on,
Life's current bears us—swifter to the end!

—M. C. C., in Chambers's Journal.

Cromwell as a Cavalryman.

John Morley in The Century.

At Winceby or Horncastle fight (Oct. 11, 1643,) as soon as the men had knowledge of the enemy's coming, they were very full of joy and resolution, thinking it a great mercy that they should now fight with him; and on they went, singing their psalms, Cromwell in the van. The Royalist dragoons gave him a first volley, as he fell with brave resolution upon them, and then at half pistol-shot a second, and his horse was killed under him. But he took a soldier's horse, and promptly mounting again, rejoined the charge, which "was so homegiven, and performed with so much admirable courage and resolution, that the enemy stood not another, but were driven back on their own body." It was clear that a new cavalry leader had arisen in England, as daring as the dreaded Rupert, but with a coolness in the red blaze of battle, a piercing eye for the shifts and changes in the fortunes of the day, above all with a power of wielding his phalanx with a combined steadiness and mobility, such as the fiery Prince never had.

Whether Rupert or Oliver was first to change cavalry tactics is, among experts, a matter of dispute. The older way had been to fire a volley before the charge. The front rank discharged its pistols, then opened right and left, and the second rank took its place, and so down to the fifth. Then came the onset with swords and butt-ends of their firearms. The new plan was to substitute the tactics of the shock; for the horse to keep close together, knee to knee, to face the enemy front to front, and either to receive the hostile charge in steady, strong cohesion, or else in the same cohesion to bear down on the foe, sword in hand, and not to fire either pistol or carbine until they had broken through.

Carrier Pigeons in the War.

From Collier's Weekly.

The pigeon post established at Ladysmith and Durban for carrying war messages has been such a success that special appropriations for increasing the service will be recommended by the War Office. A good deal of this success of the pigeon service is due to the skill and energy of Col. Hassard of the Royal Engineers, who has spent years in pigeon culture for just this sort of an emergency, and he has demonstrated the fitness of the birds for war purposes. Col. Hassard, who was stationed at the Cape before hostilities broke out, systematically trained his pigeons for carrying messages across the rough, mountainous land, and his various pigeon posts were of the greatest value in keeping the home office apprised of the exact condition of the army.

There are 1,000 homing pigeons on the books of the British Navy, and several times this number on the books of the army. In the past ten years the United States Army and Navy Departments have been interested in the carrier pigeons, and we have posts established at different points throughout the country. Their services have been useful chiefly in the navy, and experiments are being made constantly in communicating by this means between the shore and the ships. There is no system of registering homing pigeons in private lofts, and in an emergency the Government in need of more pigeons would have to depend upon the patriotism of the private owners for increasing its supply. That there would be plenty of volunteers no one doubts a moment.

Parlor Pets.

From The Spectator.

Perhaps the most adventurous addition to the house menagerie in London is that of a hive of bees which live in a sitting room and fly out to gather honey in Hyde Park among the flowers and the blossoms of the London lime trees. The bees are reported to be as industrious and exemplary as bees should be, and not to be demoralized by such intimate association with less industrious human beings. The practical difficulty in the way of keeping bees in the house arises when the cold weather comes in, because they are tempted to carry on "work" in the house when it is too chilly for them to be abroad, and when bees are anxious to be busy with no work to hand their temper is always uncertain.

The Great Raptor.

From The Cornhill.

Wherever the great tropical forest grows, whether in the Old World or the New, a separate class of great forest eagle seems to be produced. The largest of all living raptors yet known was discovered only six years ago, and proved to be one of these forest eagles. It was found in the island of Samar, (one of the Philippines,) by Mr. Whitehead, whose death in Hainan was lately recorded. He brought the skin back to South Kensington, where it lies among the treasures of the bird department. Nothing is yet known of its habits; but the few natives who know it say that it lives on monkeys, caught on the tree tops. It seems almost incredible that so large and interesting a bird should not have been discovered before. But the tropical forest is still a possible place to find more giant eagles. It is extremely likely that some may be discovered haunting the Congo forest. In the corresponding regions of South and Central America the harpy eagle is found—a bird so large and formidable that it would seem impossible not to observe it. But the great height and thickness of the trees make the birds above them invisible. Mr. Salvin in all his travels in those regions only once saw a wild harpy eagle. In examining the skins brought over to this country, one is struck with the astonishing thickness and strength of the "wrists" and the size of the talons. Azara said that they "would kill animals of thrice their own weight." But what is their weight? Mr. Whitehead guessed that of his great eagle at sixteen pounds. The harpy is not so large. There is a species of harpy eagle in Mexico which used to be tamed to take deer.

Breakfast in a Hindu Palace.

From The Nineteenth Century.

At 12 o'clock I walked across to the palace for breakfast. Upon a small table in the hall was spread a white cloth, and on this a young plaintain leaf, whose light green color, polished surface, and tender tracery of veins, made it only too beautiful a covering for a table devoted to any material purpose. Upon this leaf were twenty cups, each with its spoon, and six tall glasses, and immediately in front of the chair a silver dish. First two Brahmin cooks, with cloths around their loins and the sacred thread across their shoulders, offered various sweetmeats in a little silver dish. The Rajah and his mother of course ate nothing, but they sat as host and hostess in chairs near the table, and the children grouped themselves upon the elevated plinth, below which the table was placed. There they laughed and talked, and played with the lilies I had picked in the morning. To do me honor they had dressed in their cloths of gold and jewels.

Meanwhile the Brahmins kept on filling the cups, and no less than fifty courses were served of different kinds of curries of fruits, curds, cakes, vegetables, and sweetmeats. The twenty cups proved altogether insufficient, and the beautiful plaintain leaf was now splashed and stained with peas, pickles, and pulses. Never was a guest more unequal to the banquet. I tasted everything in infinitesimal bites, and was gently upbraided for my want of appetite, and informed that any Brahmin would have cleared the board twice over. They are no doubt tremendous trencher-men, and the attendants of that caste listened appreciatively to this meed of praise, for the conversation was all in the vernacular. The Rani, who, it should imagine, was herself bonne fourchette, informed me she had personally assisted in the preparation of the vegetables, which deprived me of the last lingering hope of being excused from tasting any single one of fifty dishes. She looks after the housekeeping herself very closely, a fact which was apparent from the conversation during breakfast, which appropriately turned chiefly upon domestic affairs. It was told to me in Bagdad, of an Arab woman who had spent many years in England, that, asked on her return what she thought of the country, she drily remarked, "What can one think of a country in which dates and maust (curdled milk) are not available?" And amidst the lavish profusion of dishes I looked in vain for the curried lotus, of which romantic dish it is believed that my distinguished hostess and host frequently partake.

A Matter of Temperature.

From Chambers's Journal.

The little one's mother had said, "Now, doctor, if there is any rise of temperature"—she was great on temperature, by the way—"I will send for you at once. As you know, I have a clinical thermometer, and can take the temperature myself without troubling you to come in for the purpose." Just as I was going to bed I was startled by a violent ring at the bell, and, hastening to the door, saw a terrified domestic, who gasped, "Oh, Sir, please, Sir, do come round at once! Miss Marjory is worse. Missus said I was to tell you her temperature is 108, and is risin' fast."

Scarcely waiting to put on my hat, I rushed round to the house of my little patient, and discovered the whole family assembled in the sick room awaiting the end of poor little Marjory, the mother wringing her hands in agony and crying dreadfully. "What's the temperature now?" I almost shouted in my agitation. "Oh!" sobbed the mother, "I hasn't dared to look since. My poor darling! It was 108, and they say that 105 is always fatal," and she broke down completely. Without wasting any more time, I turned down the blanket, and—found that the thermometer had been thrust between the child's side and arm, and the bulb embedded in a freshly applied hot poultice!

Charms and Witchcraft.

From Appletons' Popular Science Monthly.

The Malay is a firm believer in the efficacy of charms. He wears amulets, places written words of magic in houses, and sports a tiger's claw as a preventive of disease. If he is especially primitive and backwoodsy, when he enters a forest he says: "Go to the right, all my enemies and assailants! May you not look upon me; let me walk alone!" To allay a storm he says: "The elephants collect, they wallow across the sea; go to the right, go to the left, I break the tempest." When about to begin an elephant hunt, according to Thompson, he uses this charm: "The elephant trumpets, he wallows across the lake. The pot boils, the pan boils across the point. Go to the left, go to the right, spirit of grandfather (the elephant;) I loose the fingers upon the bowstring."

The Malay believes in witches and witchcraft. There is the bottle imp, the Polong, which feeds on its owner's blood till the time comes for it to take possession of an enemy. Then there is a horrid thing, the Penangalan, which possesses women. Frequently it leaves its rightful abode to fly away at night to feed on blood, taking the form of the head and intestines of the person it inhabited, in which shape it wanders around.

Such beliefs may perhaps have their origin in metempsychosis, which in other ways has some foothold among the common people. For instance, elephants and tigers are believed sometimes to be human souls in disguise, and so the Malay addresses them as "grandfather" to allay their wrath and avoid direct reference to them. Crocodiles also are often regarded as sacred, and special charms are used in fishing for them. One such, given by Maxwell, is as follows: "Oh Dangsari, lotus flower, receive what I send thee. If thou receivest it not, may thy eyes be torn out!"

Women Play Cricket.

From The General Advertisy of 1747.

"On Monday last in playing the Women's Cricket Match the Company broke in, so that it was impossible for the game to be play'd out; and some of them being very much frightened, and others hurt, it could not be finish'd till this Morning, when at Nine o'Clock they will finish the same, hoping the Company will be so kind as to indulge them in not walking within the Ring, which will not only be a great Pleasure to them, but a general Satisfaction to the Whole. All Gentlemen and Ladies that have paid to see this Match on Monday, shall have the Liberty of the Ground to see it finish'd, without any other charge. And in the Afternoon they will play a Second Match, in the same Place, several large Sums being depending between the Women of the Hills of Sussex, in Orange Colour'd Ribbons, and those of the Dales, in Blue. The Wickets to be pitch'd by One o'Clock, and to begin Play by Two."

The Day of Battle.

Far I hear the bugle blow
To call me where I would not go,
And the guns begin the song,
"Soldier, fly or stay for long."

Comrade, if to turn and fly
Made a soldier never die,
Fly I would, for who would not?
'Tis sure no pleasure to be shot.

But since the man that runs away
Lives to die another day,
And cowards' funerals, when they come,
Are not wept so well at home,

Therefore, though the best is bad,
Stand and do the best, my lad;
Stand and fight and see your slain,
And take the bullet in your brain.

From "A Shropshire Lad," A. E. HOUSMAN.

Game in Gippsland.

From The National Review.

The kangaroo, wallaroo, and wallaby are to be found in every district. Bears are in all cool regions. The wild boar is common on the Murray, and on most of the other large rivers of New South Wales. Deer are plentiful in South Gippsland, in Birregurra, and Cook's River. The opossum is as ubiquitous as he is funny, and the dingo, pure or mongrel, which is found on the confines of all settled districts, will repay the hunter for any pains endured while chasing him. In the steppe country of South and West Australia wild horses afford some fast work to the sportsman who drives them into shares, while the slow-coach can take his fill of pleasant musings waiting at some drinking-hole for his big game to come in. Buffalo are now to be met with in large numbers in the Australian Wombats give excellent night sport, and flying foxes, squirrels, and bats of immense size afford interest to those who are able to bring them down by the light of the moon. Paddymelons, kangaroo-rats, bandicoots, tiger-cats, rabbits, and hares abound in all the Southern colonies, and stalking them affords easy, pleasant sport for those who do not care for the rough labor which bigger game entails.

Wild fowl abound in splendid variety. Pelicans, spoonbills, herons, cranes, ducks, and black swans are scattered over well-nigh every sheet of water or river. In New South Wales, South Australia, and Queensland, "native companions" and emus afford splendid rides. Cassowaries are found in Queensland and on the islands near the mainland. The lowan is interesting to the sportsman who has a taste for subtleties in nest-building and doesn't mind being fooled occasionally by a bird smarter than himself. The lyre-bird is another pretty rascal given to tricks which cannot fail to exasperate.

Wreck of the Junk.

From "The Yangtse Valley and Beyond." Mrs. J. F. Bishop.

My attention was occupied by a big junk dragged by 300 men, which, in two hours made hardly perceptible progress, slipping back constantly, though the drums were frantically beaten and the gangers rushed madly along the lines of struggling trackers, bringing their bamboo whips down on them with more sound than force. Suddenly the junk shivered, both tow ropes snapped, the lines of trackers went down on their faces, and in a moment the big craft was spinning down the rapid, and before she could be recovered by the bow-sweep she flew up into the air as if she had exploded, a mass of spars and planks, with heads bobbing about in the breakers. Quick as thought the red lifeboats were on the spot; and if the drowning wretches as they scrambled over the gunwales did not bless this most efficient of the charities of China, I did most heartily, for of the fourteen or fifteen souls on board all were saved but three.

"Justum Et Tenacem."

The quiet clouds, the quiet air,
The calm that haunts us everywhere
In these broad fields, where sunlight sees
Our homely cattle at their ease;
The woods, whose leaves of golden brown
Glide noiseless, as they flutter down;
The full, smooth river, seldom stirr'd
Save from within, that flows unheard
In irresistible advance;
And, over all this fair expanse,
The steadfast hills, that silently
Stand up against a silent sky:
Are these the things for you and me
To look upon, or care to see,
Amid the tumult of a war?

Yes; for they teach us what we are,
Or what we should be: every charm
Of outward Nature, every warm
And tender passion that expands
At sight of these familiar lands,
Speaks of the duty that we owe
To what we feel and what we know.
Were it not well, to have at length
Silence, and steadfastness, and strength;
Like Nature, in her woods and hills,
To stand unscared by doubt and ills,
Or, like her rivers, move along
Ineffably serene and strong;
Tranquil, in victory or defeat,
Until the day's work be complete?

Fools may make merry o'er our loss,
And even the wise may reel across
That line, so often tinged with blood,
Which parts the evil from the good;
But we, a nation such as we,
United, and resolved to see
A Present worthy of our Past,
We through each startling thunder blast
May still in confidence abide,
Untouch'd by petulance or pride,
Till happier years shall make it plain
That we, too, have not wrought in vain.

—ARTHUR MUNBY in The Spectator.

Which Watts?

From Sir Algernon West's Recollections.

The Cosmopolitan Club is housed in Watts's old studio, on the walls of which is a fresco of a nude woman. It was a standing joke of Stirling-Maxwell's to say to any inquirer into the subject of the picture: "You have no doubt heard of Watts's hymns; that is one of his hers."

English Rhymes to Foreign Words.

From Notes and Queries.

Byron rhymes robe de chambre with amber, empressement with chessman, the Latin male with gayly, and entombus with domos. After these specimens no one will be surprised to find in Pope, the most correct of writers, as a rule—

A frugal mouse upon the whole,
Yet loved his friend and had a soul,
Knew what was handsome and would do it,
On just occasion, coûte qui coûte.

Or Again—

The guests withdrawn had left the treat,
And down the mice sat tête-à-tête.
Our courtier walks from dish to dish,
Tastes for his friends of fowl and fish;
Tells all their names, lays down the law,
"Que ça est bon! Ah, goutez ça!"

But perhaps Pope was only ridiculing the pronunciation of French that he heard in the society of his day.

As will be obvious from the above, neither the author of "Hudibras" nor Byron appears to have had any qualms about pronouncing Latin in what is called the English fashion. The former writes boldly—

As I have done, that can say twice I,
In one day veni, vidi, vici.

"Something Hot."

From Sir Algernon West's Recollections.

D'Orsay was at a dinner at Disraeli's, which was not of a kind to suit the fashionable gourmet, and where everything had been cold. At the end of dinner there was brought in some half-melted ice in a dish. "Thank heaven!" said D'Orsay, "at last we have got something hot."

In an English Taproom. About the War.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

On Saturday night and at Sunday dinner time the atmosphere of the tiny taproom grows thick with patriotism and shag smoke.

"What do you think about the war, Sir? Do you think they'll come out all right?"

"They'll have all their work cut out; they're in a bit of a hole at Ladysmith."

"They are in a tight 'ole," allows Hodge, the patriot, "but they'll get out of it. A man 'e says ter me ter-day: 'Ther Inglish 've found that they're in the wrong.' I says to 'im: ''Ave you got a white feather in your tail?'"

Of the origin of the war, the military and diplomatic mistakes that led up to it, the proper procedure at the present moment, the characteristics of the Boers, and a hundred apposite questions, Hodge has been at pains to inform himself perfectly.

"Why, they 'Bores 'ave got ammunition enow to last 'em seven year. Fancy that!" This was a swearing ex-dragoon, a hearty, kindly natured man, whose every word was gory. That's it, yer see; they've been gettin' ready fur it ever sin' 1881."

"That's when we ought ter a stopped an' fowt 'em."

"Ah, that was ole Billy Gladstone spoilt that fur us."

"E's dead now, ain't 'e?" (News travels slowly out here.)

"Yus," from the gorv one, "but 'e ain't cold, though; leastways, if 'e is, he didn't ought ter be."

"Is Joubert dead, Sir?"

"No, that was a mistake, and it may be just as well. He's not a bad sort."

"Better nor ole Kroojer. 'Ope they'll make 'im pay. 'E's worth five million, an' lives on a hundred an' fifty a year, an' his wife makes 'er own clo's, does 'er own washin', and darns 'is socks."

"What do you think of Krüger, George?"

"Well, Sir, I don't 'ardly know what ter think on 'im, and I reckon there's a good many others don't know what ter think on 'im, neither. Ah! they'd like ter find out where 'e is, wouldn't they, Sir? I s'pose they'll bring 'im ter Ingland, won't they, if they catch 'im?"

"Put 'im in Earl's Court," suggested traveled Mary. "Take 'im round the country in a Gospel van! My! wouldn't some people run to see 'im; they might make a pile of money!"

Loss of Life in Great Battles.

From The Fortnightly Review.

We English have, happily, been so free from war of late years that the list of casualties after each engagement has occasioned painful public surprise. It is necessary to remember that we are not now fighting with savage tribes, but with the most redoubtable marksmen in the world, armed with the latest and deadliest weapons that money can obtain. Keeping this in mind, the losses at Glencoe and Elandslaagte are not, comparatively, heavier than those recorded in many battles of the Franco-German war of 1870. At Spicheren, when the Germans stormed the French positions, they lost 223 officers and 4,871 men. During the attack on St. Privat, on the 18th of August, 1870, it has been calculated that 6,000 men of the Prussian Guard fell in the short space of ten minutes. Going further back to the days of smooth-bore cannons and the Brown Bess, the casualty roll during the Peninsular war was often quite as heavy. At the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo there were 90 officers and 1,200 men killed or wounded, 710 of these being struck down in the final assault. During the memorable assault of Badajoz the British loss was 3,500 out of 18,000 engaged, and of these 60 officers and 700 men were returned as slain, a record which would have satisfied even President Krüger's thirst for slaughter. Later on, at San Sebastian, 1,716 British officers and men were struck down in the final assault of that fortress. If these figures were worked out so as to give the percentages of losses to numbers engaged, the result would show that the recent casualties were not greater than might be expected under the circumstances of the fighting.

The Use of Sugar and Salt.

From "The Lewis Carroll Picture Book."

I may as well just tell you a few of the things I like, and then, whenever you want to give me a birthday present, (my birthday comes once every seven years, on the fifth Tuesday in April,) you will know what to give me. Well, I like, very much indeed, a little mustard with a bit of beef spread thinly under it; and I like brown sugar—only it should have some apple pudding mixed with it to keep it from being too sweet; but perhaps what I like best of all is salt, with some soup poured over it. The use of the soup is to hinder the salt from being too dry, and it helps to melt it.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The following opinion from Brig. Gen. Haven of Connecticut on the future of the National Guard and the importance of defining its status will be found of interest at the present time, and will be indorsed generally as a common-sense view of the situation. Gen. Haven says: "The future of our National Guard can only be determined after Congress has taken action in the matter. If the National Guard is to be a sort of reserve to the regular army, and liable for a call to leave the country at any time the President shall deem it necessary, instead of being as intended an organization for the defense of the State, liable to ninety days' service in the United States on call of the President, in accordance with our State laws, it will make a vast difference with the material in its composition. Men of good social position and financial standing compose our National Guard, and are perfectly willing to defend the country in Connecticut or any other State in the Union, but have no desire for foreign service, and could not be induced to join the National Guard if the guard were considered an adjunct of the regular army. In my opinion, with our military departments organized on the exact lines of the army, nothing further would be necessary in the matter of reorganization. We can then have a well-organized, compact body of men, ready and willing to serve anywhere in the country for ninety days, at the expiration of which time, judging from our recent experience, the President would have ample time to organize regulars or volunteers for such service as he might deem necessary."

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The Board of Officers of the Seventh Regiment have adopted a new field blouse from a design submitted by Regimental Adjutant De Witt C. Falls. It is a handsome garment, cut out of the regulation gray cloth, and resembles the English tunic. The new blouse has a black collar and black cuffs and nine buttons. The several companies of the regiment will be supplied with it also, providing a majority of the members of each company vote to do so. Company F, Capt. Stelle, has decided to celebrate the seventy-fifth anniversary of the organization of the company the last week in January. There will be a mess dinner and a smoker, and the veterans have been invited to take part with the active members in the celebration.

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Gen. H. S. Hawkins, United States Army, retired, it is expected, will review the Seventy-first Regiment some time in January. He commanded the brigade of which the Seventy-first Regiment was a part at the battle of San Juan, Cuba, during the Spanish war. G. H. Hassell of the Hospital Corps has been appointed Hospital Steward in place of Craft, honorably discharged. Major Marsh, the regimental Surgeon, has received some very complimentary notices in reference to the ambulance purchased from the corps for the English hospital ship Maine. Sergt. D. Wilson, Quartermaster Sergt. Goldberg, and Corp. Schwab, recently appointed, have passed the examining board. Private King of Company D is an expert bicycle rider, and the way he manoeuvres around the armory after drills is making some of the other riders feel rather anxious for their laurels in the Spring games. Company H will shortly arrange an entertainment. Col. Greene has sent a complimentary letter to the Board of Officers, in which he congratulates them on their selection of commanding officer and predicts a bright future for the regiment. The challenge from the Twenty-fourth Separate Company of Middletown to a game of basketball has been accepted, and matches will be played in February and March next at the Seventy-first Regiment armory. The regimental team will later visit Middletown to play two games there. Corp. Tindale, Sergt. Mackey, and Corp. O'Dell have been appointed a committee to promote basketball interest. Lieut. Gallagher and Privates Morris and Turner are the committee from the regimental athletic association to look out for the interests of the indoor baseball team.

The election for Lieutenant Colonel and Major will be held on Friday, Jan. 5. Capt. W. B. Hazen is the candidate for Lieutenant Colonel and Capt. W. F. Linson the candidate for Major.

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Both the Eighth and Twelfth Regiments made a highly creditable showing at the review held in their respective armories last Thursday night. The Eighth was reviewed by Major Gen. Roe and paraded ten commands of sixteen files divided into two battalions, the first being in command of Major Kirby and the second in command of Major Edward, Col. Jarvis being in command of the regiment. Lieut. Col. Ridabock was in command during "evening parade," and during the latter ceremony medals for long and faithful service were presented to the members of the regiment, according to the list given in this column last Sunday. Gen. Roe making the presentation and congratulating the men. On the concl

With the Sportsmen on Land and Water.

The open season on black and gray squirrels, which ended in this State on the 15th, was of five days' shorter duration in New Jersey.

This placed a hunter near the boundary line in a rather peculiar position.

A squirrel might be on one limb of a tree, where, if shot, a misdemeanor was committed, while if the gunner waited until his game ran around to an opposite branch he might bring it down with a clear conscience.

This is cutting things pretty fine, but it is the sort of situation that is brought about by variations in the game laws of adjoining States.

Squirrel hunters, who believe in giving their quarry rather more than a fair chance, have of late been discarding the shotgun in favor of the rifle

There is a certain satisfaction in dropping one's victim neatly with a single ball that the manipulator of the "scatter gun" never experiences.

The mere quantity of the bag is what weighs least of all with your true sportsman; the main pleasure is derived from the consciousness of having secured his game in a clean-cut way, and of having been successful in a difficult shot.

Speaking of squirrels, it is not generally known that a few may be found in the woods that run along the Jersey shore of the Hudson, under the foot of the Palisades, but such is the case, and the sharp-eyed and light-footed hunter may even run across a rabbit or two, or, if he be particularly fortunate, he may see a woodchuck, but this latter is too good to count upon.

The best two ways of reaching this territory are by taking the Alpine ferryboat at Yonkers and working one's way south along the shore and through the woods, or by hiring a skiff from "Jim," the bridge signal man at Spuyten Duyvil, and rowing across and up stream beyond the soap-boiling establishment—the odor will identify it—and, leaving the boat in charge of the fisherman, whose cabin is near the old canal boat, pushing north along the woodpath that runs parallel to the shore.

For the party that wants to spend the Summer in an out-of-the-way, quiet spot, and enjoy boating, bathing, and fishing at small expense, the houseboat is about the nicest thing that ever happened.

By "houseboat" I don't mean something like Mr. Lorillard's Caiman, or a floating cottage with a half dozen rooms, fitted with upholstery, rugs, and curtains that will get damp and mouldy and require a couple of servants to keep in shape, but a 30 by 12 foot scow, with a house, of two rooms of 10 by 12 and 8 by 12 feet, respectively, and having a 6 by 12 deck at each end.

A craft such as this will give a man and his wife, or a quartet of fellows, a bedroom and a combined dining room and kitchen.

By covering the roof with painted canvas and hoisting an awning over it, the hurricane deck will become the real living room, except in unpleasant weather. Furnished with cheap cots, some crystal steel cooking and table ware, a table, some camp stools, steamer chairs, a blue-flame wickless oil stove, and a small skiff for a tender, one may enjoy all the pleasures of outdoor life with the certainty of a dry roof and a comfortable bed.

Crystal steel has been specified for kitchen ware, as, while much cheaper than agate, it will last just as long when subjected to the hard knocks incident to this kind of living. Tinware is a good thing to leave out of the equipment wherever possible, on account of its rusting propensities. There was a boat of this style and size built down on the Shrewsbury last year at a cost of $350, which the owner would have rented at $75 for the season—June to October, inclusive—$15 per month. She was ceiled with narrow boards of pine, each room had three windows, and there was sufficient storage space under the decks for all necessary provisions. A houseboat of this size is not too unwieldy to be moved moderate distances by means of a long sculling oar over the stern, and makes a very comfortable abode. The wickless oil stoves now on the market are about as powerful as gas, and have done away with the old smoke nuisance, which was produced by climbing of the wick when left unwatched.

For those who prefer something easily moved from place to place, and rather more on the lines of a boat, the hunting launch is about the thing.

They are practically a craft from 25 to 40 feet in length over all, built somewhat on the lines of a Cape Cod catboat, and fitted with a small engine of from five to twelve horse power, utilizing one of the various kinds of liquid fuel. They, of courses, offer nothing like the accommodations of the houseboat, being constructed with a trunk cabin and cockpit aft. Still the absence of a centreboard allows a much more satisfactory arrangement of cabin space than could be obtained in a sailing craft of the same draught, and while the motive power makes them good travelers at a moderate rate of speed, the long forward deck, cabin trunk, and cockpit combing allow them to push their way through seas and weather that would make the ordinary fast-power launch of equal length a very uncomfortable craft.

A craft of this description, 30 feet over all, usually contains a cabin with berths for two, a toilet room, and a little galley, and quite a roomy cockpit. The fuel is carried in a tank under the forward deck and runs aft through a pipe to the engine. The refrigerator is under the cockpit seats, and the water tank under the deck of the overhang aft. With a small boat for a tender a couple of outers could roam along the protected waterways, at their own sweet will, shifting ground as the fishing or shooting became poor, and enjoying themselves generally.

The only drawbacks as compared with the houseboat being the smaller accommodations and the greater cost of construction, running from two to four thousand dollars.

An ideal bit of water on which to spend a Summer with houseboat or canoe is the Shrewsbury of New Jersey. From Spermaceti Cove, inside the Hook, to Pleasure Bay, at the head of navigation, the river offers beautiful scenery and fine sailing. The fishing near the bridge at the Highlands of the Navesink is extremely good, bass, weakfish, blackfish, flounders, perch, and crabs being plentiful in their season. In fishing in the vicinity of the bridge, anchor about fifty feet from that part lying east of the draw and fish against the trestle. Above the bridge, along the western shore, lie beaches at the foot of the wooded bluff of the Highlands, and here are good camp sites for canoeists, while around the point and up the Navesink branch of the river are little coves with wooded shores, off which houseboats find good anchorage. The lower Shrewsbury reminds one very much of the Indian River of Florida, for the strip of sand which lies between the river and the ocean is so narrow that the traveler upon the stream hears the roar of the surf upon the beach, and may often see it breaking over the bulkhead of the railroad that runs along the shore. Further up stream, past Seabright, the river widens into a small lake, and here magnificent small-boat sailing on smooth water may be enjoyed with the tender, for the surrounding country, being low and flat, allows the wind from the ocean fine play, and the sailor gets the benefit of a steady sea breeze without the attendant roughness that accompanies open-water cruises. Above the bridge at Pleasure Bay the main body of the river separates, one arm running up to Branchport and a trifle beyond, while the eastern long branch of the Shrewsbury, from which Long Branch derives its name, runs to the outskirts of that town. In the "season," when the park at Pleasure Bay is lighted in the evening and the open air operas are in progress, the scene from the water makes one think of a Venetian festival, and to the canoeist paddling silently along the illuminated river front listening to the music, or the houseboater, luxuriously reclining on his hurricane deck idly burning tobacco, the feeling comes that it is good to be living, and his only regrets are that he had not discovered the charm of the river before.

The advantage that this bit of water offers lies in the fact that it is easily reached by rail or water from New York.

A line of steamers runs from Pleasure Bay to the Battery, stopping at Seabright, Highlands of the Navesink, and Sandy Hook, allowing one to reach town by 10 A. M., and be aboard one's floating house by 6 in the evening. Trains may be taken at stations which lie all along the river at Branchport, Monmouth Beach, Galilee, Low Moor, Seabright, Rumson Beach, Normandie, Navesink Beach, Highland Beach, and Highlands of Navesink, and supplies may be obtained economically from any of the large New York department stores which have free deliveries at those points. The outers are thus enabled to make trips to and from town, thus enabling many, with whom the Summer is a season of semi-leisure, to live in camp and attend to business for a day or so each week.

"I want a box of 38 cartridges," said a man in a down-town gun store the other day.

"Yes, Sir. What kind?" asked the attendant.

The would-be purchaser regarded the clerk with disgust. "Thirty-eight calibre, I said. How many kinds of them do you keep?"

"Twenty-two kinds," replied the clerk; "38 Smith & Wesson, 38 Merwin & Hulbert, 38 Short, 38 Colt Long, 38 Colt Lightning, 38-40 Marlin, 38 Winchester, 38 Extra Long, 38-45 Bullard, 38—" but the man had fled, leaving a dozen names yet to come.

As a matter of fact, the man who purchases rifle or pistol cartridges nowadays must name not only the calibre and weight of powder needed, but the arm for which it is intended. There are thousands of cartridges sold every year that are, and always were the worst kinds of failure, but for which there is always a steady demand. Many of these are for use in arms no longer made, but the owners of them still shoot them, and the demand for the community is sufficient to compel the cartridge companies to continue to make them. The long list of cartridges made for rifled arms could be reduced by a very heavy percentage without curtailing the number really necessary to all kinds of sport, and, if the manufacturers would enter into an agreement to cease supplying the unnecessary ones, many of the obsolete weapons now in use would be consigned to the junk heap or curio collection and useful arms purchased, much to the benefit of the gun trade and the improvement of the purchaser's shooting.

The manner in which shotguns are advertised in the sportsmen's publications of this country is amazing in the extreme. Pick up any one of them and read the gun announcements.

What do they say? Generally that in a certain match a certain individual was the user of the gun in question and won.

Every shooter knows that the three deciding factors in the matches are the man, the ammunition, and the gun, in the order given. As to relative importance, the matter is about 90 per cent. man, 9½ per cent. ammunition, and the remainder, gun.

The varying ability of powders, especially nitros, to retain their intended force, under different conditons of heat and moisture to which they may be exposed, and the quality of the shells and wadding, cause different brands of cartridges to give different results, but at the present day, when a man may order a gun of any standard make with the stipulation that it put a certain number of shot into a thirty-inch circle at a certain range, all good guns shoot alike. The men who win the advertised match are good shots, and would have attained the same object equally well with any other gun, and no sportsman is ever deceived by the idea that he can do as well by simply shooting a gun of the make so advertised. There is enough individuality in the finish and mechanism of the output of different makers to warrant stress being laid upon their merits in those lines, without resort to the methods used at present, which only cause unholy mirth among shooters in general.

The Christmas cigar purchased by non-tobacco users, while bad in its way, is hardly as trying to the temper of its recipient as the bargain-counter split bamboo which occasionally finds its way among the Yuletide gifts. A very few pulls at the cigar will usually determine its quality, but the only certain judgment of the rod is obtained by actual use, and its failure then generally means the loss of a fish and the reduction of the fisherman to employing a drop line or a sapling for the balance of the day. There is sold every year to an unsuspecting public a lot of absolutely worthless trash of this kind so prettily gotten up that it is a pity that the dealers do not label it "for decorative purposes only," and thus save a large quantity of trouble all around.

If one's means are insufficient to enable the purchase of a split bamboo at a good, fair price from a reliable maker or his agent, it is better far to buy a well-made lancewood. These latter may be obtained for $4 or so, and can be relied upon to wear, handle, and give results so very little inferior to the bamboo that unless one is a good judge of fishing tackle and wants the very best, it is a wiser policy to get the lancewood. A greenheart rod, while rather tougher, is apt to warp and sag, and will never keep its shape as long as the lighter wood. Besides its reliability, the lancewood gives one an abiding peace of mind not always felt by the possessor of the more costly bamboo. He can regard with comparative calmness an accident to it, knowing how little it will cost to replace its broken joint, or, for that matter, the entire rod. Those who have accidentally trodden upon the middle joint of a split bamboo, and subsequently received the bill for a new one, will appreciate the truth of the above.

It is an appalling fact that no tackle case offered for sale by dealers ever fitted a man's outfit.

The nice, small, convenient-looking affair proves too small for some of the articles it was intended to contain, and the purchaser spends considerable of the leisure of the ensuing week in trimming down the ends of floats, shortening snells, and making up his mind as to what portion of his tackle he will leave behind, so as to get the remainder inside the limited space at his disposal.

On the other hand, warned by his previous experience, he may finally buy a small, tin trunk, and congratulate himself that it will surely contain everything now.

It does, but his belongings rattle around in a manner that makes them appear extremely lonesome, and he finds that it is an unwieldly affair to carry around and in the way generally.

A veteran angler of this city, who had survived both of the above experiences, finally sat down and studied the matter seriously.

He came to the conclusion that his large case was too huge anyway, and put it out of the question.

An examination of the smaller affair convinced him that the trouble was not so much due to its lack of capacity as to the partitions being in the wrong place.

The makers had done their best to make a general average of what would be required in the way of compartments, and, like most general averages, it was not a startling success.

The investigating angler laid out his tackle, proceeded to measure each article, made full-size drawings of the compartments necessary to hold them, and then made a drawing of the case necessary to hold the compartments.

These he sent to a metal box maker and received in course of time a case that held everything snugly and conveniently, and was but a trifle larger than the smaller discarded box.

The maker's bill was $1.50 more than the retail price of the box that did not suit.

The moral of this is, that one man's tackle won't fit in another man's case, and that peace of mind is cheap at $1.50.

I went to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, foot of East One Hundred and Second Street, the other day in search of a lost dog. I came away without my dog, but with a respect for that society that had been increased 300 per cent. during my short visit. Back of the office was the room in which dogs and cats were confined during the time in which they awaited redemption or death. On one side were large pens, much resembling small poultry yards, fenced in with board and wire partitions. The floors of these were covered with sawdust, which absorbed all offensive odors, and kept the atmosphere sweet and pure. Most of these pens were pretty well thickly populated with all sorts and conditions of canines, playing, sleeping, or watching for their owners to appear on the scene, or sniffing the odor of the stew that was cooking for their dinner. There was none of the scared, shrinking demeanor exhibited by them that one would naturally expect to find, and they all seemed to be on very good terms with each other. The mercury was way down below freezing out of doors, but the room was heated to a temperature that suited even the cats who were caged across the aisle. The dogs had a contented, well-fed air, many of them poor tramps, for probably the first time in their lives. As I looked over one of the partitions, a handsome Irish setter stood on his hind legs and poked his nose through the bars into my hand. He had collar, chain, and license, and had evidently strayed away. His master, whose license number identified him, had been notified, and would be down later in the day; meanwhile, the dog was being warmed and fed at the expense of the society. The poor homeless waifs, who had no one to claim them, were being treated equally well, and after a few days' delay, in order to give them a fair chance of being taken away, they would be put painlessly to death by gas, after having experienced the only decent treatment and meals that they had ever known. In common with many other dog owners I have always regarded the dog license as a bit of extortion, but having seen what sort of an insurance policy the license issued by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals really is, I am sure that any dog owner who will spend twenty minutes at the shelter would be willing to pay twice the amount asked. There is scarcely a dog lover who has not at some time passed by a poor, starving mongrel shivering in the wind of a Winter's day and felt himself a brute for so doing.

But for the dread that once within his doors the poor cur would be a permanency, he would have carried it to his home and given it a square meal. One may feel safe in doing so now. Take the poor brute home, give him supper and a warm bed; summoned by postal card or telephone the society's ambulance will call and carry the dog to the Shelter, where the kind treatment you have commenced will be continued until he is put painlessly to sleep, dreaming of the good things that his last week has shown him.

The sportsman who spends much time under canvas usually owns his tent, and most of this class are now overhauling them with an eye to next season's comfort and convenience. There is no improvement which may be added to a tent that will pay such interest on capital and labor involved as a canvas floor permanently sewed to the bottom of three sides of the walls. The separate floor and the sod cloth around the edge of the walls is a delusion and an opening through which everything from the gore seeking mosquito to unpleasant draughts may enter, just as one is endeavoring to sleep. With the flooring sewed to three sides and long enough to hook to the front a couple of inches above the ground, one is pretty nearly wind and insect proof. Another advantage of the permanent flooring lies in the fact that by pegging it down first and then erecting the poles over the correct spots one has an evenly pitched tent in much less time than by the old manner of fastening the guy lines before the floor pegs.

Speaking of tent pegs, why does not some tentmaker furnish his output with galvanized iron pins? The pegs sent out with most tents are heavy, square lengths of rough wood of such poor stuff that the least obstruction met in driving reduces them to kindling wood. They are, moreover, so long that after being driven in the earth far enough to hold the walls down the driver is certain of a back-breaking task in order to remove them when shifting camp. In the absence of the metal pins above mentioned, the ash spokes of old carriage wheels are about the best thing out for this purpose. Any carriage repairer will sell them at about 1½ to 3 cents each, and from them may be made a light, smooth, and [illegible] set of easily carried pegs.

A small window, with crossbars of [illegible] vas, covered with mosquito netting [illegible] fitted with an outside canvas shade [illegible] lated from the inside by cords, and [illegible] near the top of the rear wall, will [illegible] ventilation on hot, stuffy days, when [illegible] sun pours down on the roof, or when [illegible] a dozen men are smoking away a [illegible] day in camp.

E. T. KEY[illegible]

NOTES OF BASEBALL.

For more than a week nothing has been learned in baseball circles regarding the proposed reduction of the circuit of the National League and American Association to eight clubs. The members of the Circuit Committee [illegible] to their [illegible] out even [illegible] a hint as to what [illegible] ress was [illegible] There is a rumor, however, that the eight-club circuit, comprising New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis, is sure to materialize within the next two weeks, when a special meeting of the League is to be held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

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From Washington comes the report that President Young has been instructed to prepare an eight-club schedule and also one calling for ten clubs.

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The Brooklyn-Baltimore combination is still ready with the statement that [illegible] no intention of blocking any [illegible] that will benefit the game. These two [illegible] now ready to talk business, as it is a [illegible] fact that a ten-club League, if [illegible] refuses to drop out, will mean [illegible] to both Brooklyn and Baltimore. [illegible] Hanlon of Brooklyn admits that a ten-club schedule will prove disastrous to Brooklyn and Baltimore, as both would be cut out of a number of Sunday and good holiday games, and get the worst of the schedule in other ways. There is a great deal of significance in the remark made by a club owner recently. He said that the club that tries to block the path to an eight-club circuit for 1900 will receive very little consideration when the ten-year agreement expires, in 1901, and when there is likely to be a complete reorganization of the National League.

***

Amos Rusie has been heard from in Indianapolis. He has no intention of retiring, but will play ball in New York or any other city if he receives proper consideration in the way of salary. If Ewing takes charge of the New Yorks next season, it is a pretty safe wager that Rusie will play on the Polo Grounds. There is no greater admirer of Rusie in the business than Ewing.

***

Andrew Freedman believes that the League should recognize Adrian Anson, whom he calls the "Grand Old Man" of baseball. It is true that Anson while he was in the game did much to uphold it in the estimation of the public. Anson remained loyal to the League during the Brotherhood fight. Anson was looked upon as the king pin in baseball for years. He and Ewing were two of the most popular players in the League.

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Tebeau, manager of the St. Louis Club, claims that a reduction of the circuit will enable him to strengthen his team by the acquisition of several good players from the Cleveland Club.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

The Largest and in Every Way the Most Complete Store in Brooklyn and the Second Largest in Greater New York.

Silk Supremacy.

65c. for 1,500 yards $1.25 Corded Silks---79c. for 19,000 yards $1.25 to $1.50 New Fancy Silks.

Our Silk Supremacy is so firmly established that we can safely say that every big lot is offered to us first. We make our choice—and then—— Thus it is that we can offer you the first choice of Silks that have been specially designed and just made for the present season; strong, serviceable and beautiful. In fact, the most attractive lot of Silks ever shown in Brooklyn, every yard of which will give you a never ending satisfaction.

It may seem superfluous to speak of the steady advance in the cost of all materials, for everyone "who runs may read" of the fact. But probably Silks have made greater advances than any other merchandise. Even with this fact, we offer these Silks at prices as low and indeed relatively very much lower than the Silks we sold a year ago. But price after all is not the only desideratum in an artistic fabric like Silks. No merchandise today needs a merchant of more skill in the buying or more taste in the choosing. It takes a connoisseur to know the tasteful and fashionable harmony of colors and designs so as to give you the very Silk that is really new and up-to-date. Silks sold at a price seemingly cheap are dear, if they lack the beauty, style and up-to-dateness and durability. The very things you want them for.

Those who have anything to do with the fashions of the day know that our Silks are always famous as having that indefinable something about them called style, and for that very reason have a value that positively excludes any real comparison with the many ordinary Silks offered at what appear to be a very low price.

And yet with all this character and distinctiveness about them, we give you prices that are incomparable. The opening of Our Sale on Tuesday is sure to interest everyone who loves to see the most beautiful fabrics of the season, and here they are in almost limitless quantities and countless varieties. Bayadere, Stripes and Jacquard figures in every imaginable color from white to black.

And 3,000 yards Crepe de Chine, all silk. They have a few imperfections characteristic to these goods. The shades are beautiful for evening wear—all at 79c. instead of $1.25.

New printed India and Foulard Silks coming in every day. New colorings, exclusive designs and lowest prices.

Our Best Annual Shirt Sale.

Lower Prices in an Era of Rising Ones.

Men's Goods in Sections B and C. Boys' Goods in Regular Department.

Shakespeare's famous words, "There is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune," were never truer than in connection with this our floodtide sale of men's and boys' day and night Shirts. There's not a garment offered at this sale whose purchase won't save you almost half the price you pay for it. Garments which, in almost every instance, cannot be made to-day at the prices, and, in fact, in many instances, lower than the cost of the material alone. Had we not arranged for this sale a year ago it would have been impossible in the face of this era of rising prices to even duplicate last year's opportunities, to say nothing of their betterment. The facts speak for themselves.

Unlaundered Shirts.

AT 25 CENTS—Splendidly made Unlaundered Shirts for men and boys—sizes 12 to 18 inch neck. Good muslin bodies and splendid wearing cambric bosoms. All improvements, and well worth 39c.

AT 39 CENTS—Men's and boys' Unlaundered Shirts—bosoms of fine linen and bodies of one of the very best wearing muslins. Sizes 12 to 18 inch neck. The usual 50c. shirt.

THE BEST 50c. SHIRT—The best Shirt ever sold for 50c. We took the size, style and make-up of a 75c. shirt, the best Shirting Muslin made, a bosom of pure Irish linen, and put them all into this Shirt of ours at 50c. It has hand-made buttonholes at front of neck and comes in all men's sizes, 13½ to 18 inches neck. Unmatchable under 75c.

SHIRTS AT 75c. OR 3 FOR $2.00—Men's Unlaundered Shirts, better than the usual dollar kind; 3 shapes; open back only. Long or short bosoms, and open back and front, full dress bosom, hand-made buttonholes thoughout; bosoms of 1900 pure Irish linen. Incomparably made and the very best wearing shirt we know of.

Men's and Boys' Night Shirts.

AT 45 CENTS—Men's Muslin Night Shirts, plain white or with fancy trimmings. Cannot be made to-day to sell under 69 or 75 cents.

AT 45 CENTS—Men's and Boys' Domet Flannel Night Shirts, extra heavy made, full and long. Usual 59c. quality.

AT 69 CENTS—Men's Muslin Night Shirts, the usual 85c. to $1.00 sorts, in two weights—the heavy or twilled muslin in plain white, the regular weight plain or with fancy trimmings.

MEN'S $1.00 FANCY SHIRTS, 59c.—Most of them are colored all over. Some of them have white muslin bodies with colored bosoms. The bosoms come in two lengths—long or short. All are this season's styles with the exception of about 150 shirts formerly $1.50 each. The cuffs are attached or detached, and sizes are 13½ to 17 inch neck. Only 2,000 shirts in this lot.

Pajamas.

AT 75 CENTS—Men's and Boys' Domet Flannel Pajamas, splendidly made, $1.00 quality.

AT 95 CENTS—Men's and Boys' extra heavy Domet Flannel Pajamas, 95c. instead of $1.25.

AT $1.35—Men's fine Domet and Scotch Flannel Pajamas, usually $1.75 and $2.00.

Annual Sale of Linens.

Prices the Lowest Ever Known.

In keeping with those sales which we have already made historic events in merchandizing we open, next Tuesday, our Annual January Sale of Household Linens with advantages far outdoing the past. Taste and judgment have been used in selecting just such artistic designs and fabrics as are sure to suit your best taste and give you incomparable service. Towels, Towelings and Household Linens of every description. The Dresden, the French, the Scotch, the Irish, each with its own distinctive characteristics and worth, from the simple every-day little-priced necessities to those elaborate, luxurious, beautiful, chaste things that ordinarily run into large sums of money. It may be years before linens can be bought again at such prices.

Table Linens.

Cream damask, good value, 33c. yard.

Silver bleached damask, 39c. yard, instead of 49c.

Silver bleached damask, 49c. yard instead of 59c.

Bleached Table Linens.
66 inches wide, 39c. yard.
66 " " 49c. "
72 " " 59c. "
70 " " 69c. "

Extra heavy Irish Table Linen, 70 inches wide, 98c. yard, regular value, $1.25.

Table cloths made of pure Irish Linen, 2 yards long, $1.09 each, regular value $1.25.

2¼ yards long, $1.29 each, regular value $1.59.

3 yards long, $1.65 each, regular value $1.89.

Fine and heavy Linen Table Cloths and Napkins, 2 yards long, $1.79 each, regular value $2.25.

2½ yards long, $2.19 each, regular value $2.80.

3 yards long, $2.79 each, regular value $3.38.

Napkins to Match.

Breakfast size, $1.89 dozen, regular value $2.25.

Dinner size, $2.79 dozen, regular value $3.38.

Silver Bleached Napkins, 75c. dozen, instead of 89c.

Silver Bleached Napkins, 98c. dozen, instead of $1.19.

Bleached Linen Napkins, $1.00 dozen, instead of $1.19.

Bleached Linen Napkins, $1.39 dozen, instead of $1.69.

Bleached Linen Napkins, $1.59 dozen, instead of $1.89.

100 dozen of Extra Fine Double Damask Napkins, $2.69 dozen, regular value $3.50.

Towels and Towelings.

German Huckaback Towels,

Extra Heavy Linen, 17c. each, instead of 25c.

Extra Large Size—Size 23x45 inches, 12½c. each, instead of 17c.

Size 18x45 inches, 18c. each, instead of 22c.

Fine Damask Linen Towels, handsome borders, knotted fringe.

19c. each, instead of 25c.

25c. each, instead of 31c.

Kitchen Toweling, all linen, 5½c. yard.

Barnsley Toweling, pure linen, 11c. yard.

Glass Toweling, 24 inches wide, 11c. yard.

Brown Huckaback Toweling, extra heavy quality, 9½c., instead of 12½c.

A lot of Towels and Fringe Doylies, mussed and slightly soiled, having been used for decorating, at about half regular prices.

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JAN. 1 - JAN. 31

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THE WEATHER.

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FOURTE...

WITH FINANCIAL... AND QU...

THE NEWS CO...

FOREIGN.—In spite of semi-of... leading German newspapers a... opinion that a secret treaty exist... Germany and Great Britain in r... to Delagoa Bay. The Government a... lin has taken steps to demand redres... the seizure of the steamer Bundesrath... a British warship. One Boer shell kill... a British Captain and wounded seven... Lieutenants at Ladysmith. It is reported that the Boers have driven back a British reconnoitring force. Steps are being taken to suppress by force any uprising among the Dutch colonists of South Africa. The Pope is said to have designated Cardinal Gatti as his successor. A bitter fight is developing in France against the recently negotiated reciprocity treaty. The French strike situation is more hopeful. Emperor William is said to be suffering from a recurrence of the old trouble in his ear. King Humbert of Italy has pardoned many political offenders. The stranded German liner Pelotas has been floated. M. Guerin, on trial at Paris for conspiracy, grew abusive yesterday in denunciation of his prosecutors.—Pages 1 and 6.

Page 1.

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Page 2.

The Maryland Legislature will meet Wednesday after an interval of twenty-one months.

Gen. Wood'... are giving... in Havana...

The report c... the year s... over 1,... built.

Henry Land... 1,245 Broo... never to r... search for...

Two men ar... Second Av... and overcr... a handicap... when the...

The Acadeм... ing of Iri... Senator ...'... principal... fested ant... enthusiasm...

Five horses... sey City fr...

Masons atte... at the Ma... churches i... ton.

Frank L. S... the Glisey... ing Georg... hotel.

The Central... against th... be introdu... ing for... gineers.

Harry E. L... Street was... Court yest... stolen $1,6... Marie Ant...

The explosi... thrown do... burned w... Campbell A... within sev... broke wind...

Congress w... day.

The United... France ha... the extensi... Shanghai.

There were... lyn Saturd... ing.

The body of... in his chur... be held to-...

Henry Marc... Baltimore... Side Police... of passing... on a board...

The golden... was celebr...

The Rev. D... ton has ac... ate of th... Church.

Special serv... twenty-fift... of the Re... held yeste...

Amusements... Arrivals at ... Losses by F... Marine Inte... Page 5.
Real Estate...
Weather Re...
Yesterday's...

YOUNG WOMEN'S POLICE HERO.

A Pair from Staten Island Forgot Their Friend's Address, but a Gallant Sergeant Learned It.

Miss Barbara Frazie and Miss Jeanette Piroth of Pleasant Plains, Staten Island, will have an exciting tale to tell to their New Year's callers at the home of one of their friends at 45 Weirfield Street, Brooklyn. The story, which might be entitled "Lost in Brooklyn," is one of adventure, in which Miss Frazie and Miss Piroth figure as the heroines, and a gallant police Sergeant as the hero.

The two young women had been invited by their Brooklyn friend to visit her yesterday and remain over to-day to assist her in receiving callers.

What they did not know about Brooklyn would be the making of a remarkably complete guide to the mysteries of the borough. But, fearing nothing, they left Pleasant Plains and in the course of time were landed at the Brooklyn end of the bridge. Then the pa... made an awful discovery—they had forgotten the address of their friend.

"Let's ask a policeman," suggested one of them.

"Let me see, now," said the policeman, when appealed to. "I did know a family by that name used to live out in Canarsie. It's near a road which runs down to the wat...

"Oh, but that's not them," chorused the two lost ones. "They live on a stree... gas lamps on it."

The policeman gave it up at th... rected the girls to Police Headqu...

"What's t... lady's name?" Sergeant in charge, with the look Holmes air. "Oh, yes... wait a minute, please."

The "minu..." proved... at the end of it the g... many inquiries over... ceeded in learning... the two young... admiration for the... lyn, went on their wa...

Siegel-Hillman Bank...

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 31.—A p... untary adjudication in bankr... filed in the United States D... against the Siegel-Hillman Dry G... pany by Rice, Stix & Co., the Ely... Dry Goods Company, and the Wear... Dry Goods Company. The petitioners... that they are creditors of the Siegel-... man Company in the aggregate sum... $10,207. They allege that the responden... company is insolvent and committed an act... of bankruptcy by executing a deed of trust... to Thomas H. McKittrick for the benefit of... creditors on Dec. 26.

New Orleans Short Line.

Through Sleeping Cars daily leave 3:25 P. M. Tickets any Pennsylvania R. R. office or Norfolk and Western, 359 Broadway. Phone, 2186 Franklin.—Adv.

...am in their po... natives, desired ... Macabebees, ...merican sol... ...ined a vio...

...HAT.

...ening to ...e.

...tribune to-day ... Montojo's de... ...al proceedings for ... The bulk of the ...y the Admiral not to ..., but to the Spanish Gov... ...unprepared conditions. He ...at Admiral Dewey kept out ...he Spanish guns—a proceeding ...ojo refers to as "a retreat." ...says:

...only preparation that had been ...or war was made by the Americans, ...were businesslike, and arranged every... ...ing with pencil and paper. The initial ...elocity of our cannon was 510 meters; that ...of the smallest cannon of our enemy was 750 meters. Admiral Dewey, with pencil in hand, noted the thickness of his mantlets and his casements, and knew what energy was required to penetrate them. He also knew exactly the weight of the most powerful projectile of our ships, and by a simple mathematical calculation he arrived at the distance at which he could fight without himself receiving any harm. Thus he ascertained that he could fight at a distance of 2,000 or 3,000 meters with absolute impunity. The situation, therefore, was just this. We were vulnerable to all the projectiles of the enemy, and this the enemy well knew, while he got out of reach of our cannon and remained out of reach all the while."

Admiral Montojo adds:

"In order to give an idea of our miserable situation I may mention that we had only fourteen torpedoes for the defense of 2,000 meters of the range, and that the cable, which we obtained in Hongkong, was only long enough for five torpedoes, and therefore only five torpedoes could be placed."

TALKS ON THE PHILIPPINES.

...orps Men Speak at ...iment Armory.

...oon patriotic services ...nt Armory were con... the Rev. Dr. Madison ...lain of the regiment. ...ison of the Fourteenth ... Andreae and William ...mer members of the ... Corps, were the feat... ...ervices.

Mr. Reeves talked of ... the Philippines. The ... was in charge of the ...ment of the corps in ... the efforts of himself ... getting pictures of the ...ons and intrenchments ...id that they were dis... ...ested. In speaking of ...d received while under ... said ... He ...d ever... were ...eae sa... ...teous, ... true ... colle... descr... abitan... struc... Manila ... city. ...g qu... said ...eople, ...outre... he sa... ...ope... ...s Ame... ...s of n... ...rvice ...as e... ...isit. ..., and ...ently ...sseng... ...e car... ...e Mar... ...illent ...ced t... ...ervice... ...be he...

HIS ...

...to H... ...amo... ...Ho... ...t is ... ...nt c... ...St. ...te en... ...rovid...

...ing able to celebrate ...and I wish for my ...nd a long reign, to the ...

...be young as compared ...d will have time to see ...he Papacy and the ...

...rly designated Cardinal ...ti, Prefect of the Con... ...nces and Sacred Relics, ...Cardinal Gotti, the fa... ..., is a man of great ... Now about sixty-four ...s always lived the life ...espite the dignity of a ...h, he always sleeps in ... mattress.

...OME AMERICAN.

...Kansas City to be ...ed There.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 31.—Philip E. Burroughs, who has been British Vice Consul in Kansas City for nearly six years, has resigned. He intends to go into court Tuesday and become a naturalized citizen of the United States.

"I feel that I should become naturalized, said Mr. Burroughs. "My children are growing up. I never expect to return to England, this is my home, and I shall live and die here. I am thoroughly in sympathy with the institutions of this country, and, though no one here ever doubted my loyalty to my own country, I shall feel thoroughly at home as an American citizen."

DISAGREE OVER A DIAGNOSIS.

Each Set of Doctors Is Backed by a State Board of Health.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 31.—A lively meeting of the Board of Health is expected on Tuesday night, when Drs. Green and Quinn will report that a girl seventeen ...ars of age named Houston living on Third ...et has diphtheria. They will be backed ... the State Board of Health, who made ...lysis of the culture of the throat and ...ith the doctors.

...ovan, Marwlag, Reilly, and Stern, ...e patient, are equally positive ...has not diphtheria. They are ...n analysis of the New York ... Health and the professors ...aboratory. All the doc... ...ay are members of the ... Board, and there is ...e matter.

...GET $3,200.

...Maxim's"... ...enter... ...Stuart ... the ... dinner ...nds, and ...han $1,200, ...any, which is ...Maxim's" at a ...rs are Miss Jos... the company; Miss ... Robert Hickman, the ... hour porch climbers ...dence of Robert Lindblom ...rvice Board and stole cash ..., amounting to over $2,000.

...i Route to Pinehurst, N. C.

...lvania and Southern Ry. Leave New ...0 P. M., arrive Pinehurst following morn... o'clock. New York office, 271 Broadway.—...

The Holidays bring joy and cheer; so does "OLD SARATOGA," the celebrated whisky made by Rosekam, Gerstley & Co., sold by Acker, Merrall & Condit.—Adv.

AN EXTRAORDINARY EDITION!

The Annual Financial Review

(32 Pages)

Accompanies This Issue of

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION—By H. Allaway, Financial Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE UNITED STATES THE ENVY OF THE WORLD—By James T. Woodward, President New York Clearing House.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY GAGE REVIEWS THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

TRADE CONDITIONS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD—By A. J. Wilson, London, England, London Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FINANCIAL PROBLEMS TO SOLVE—By Maurice L. Muhleman of the United States Sub-Treasury.

IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—By Dr. Alexander Von Dorn, Delegate to the International Commercial Congress from the Vienna Export Association, and from the Chambers of Commerce at Olmuetz, Boszn, Lemberg, Pilsen, and Eger.

THE RANGE OF PRICES IN IRON, COTTON, WHEAT, AND CORN SHOWN BY CHARTS.

MATERIAL INCREASE OF IMPORTS PROBABLE—By Worthington C. Ford, formerly Chief of the United States Bureau of Statistics.

METAL MINING IN 1899—By Frederick Hobart, Associate Editor Engineering and Mining Journal.

PROVISION TRADE OF CHICAGO—By William J. Quinn of Armour & Co., Chicago.

CAUSES FOR THE EXPANSION IN THE IRON TRADE—By C. Kirchoff, Editor of Iron Age.

REVIEW AND FORECAST OF IRON TRADE—By Archer Brown of Rogers, Brown & Co., Cincinnati and New York.

REVIVAL OF IRON INDUSTRY—By E. J. Buffington, President Illinois Steel Company, Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK FOR 1900—By William F. King, President of Merchants' Association of New York.

COAL TRADE REVIEW AND OUTLOOK—By Frederick E. Saward, Editor of Coal Trade Journal.

BREWING TRADE IS TROUBLED—By A. E. J. Tovey, Editor of Brewers' Journal.

FRANCO-AMERICAN TRADE—By Ed. M. Green, Secretary American Chamber of Commerce, Paris, France.

...WAGNER ...

Presi... of Tran...

Service Goes ...

Changes Th...

Personn...

Formal announcement is ma... Seward Webb of the transfer ... man Company of the property and ... of the Wagner Palace Car Compa... transfer went into effect at noon on ... day, and Mr. Webb ceased to be Presi... of the Wagner company at that time.

President Webb made formal announcement of the transfer to the employes in the following letter:

"To the Officers and Employes of the Wagner Palace Car Company:

"The Wagner Palace Car Company has to-day transferred its property and business to the Pullman Company, and hereafter you will receive your orders from the latter company.

"I desire to thank you, one and all, not only for myself, but on behalf of the stockholders whom I represent, and also on behalf of the many railroads over which we have operated, for your faithful services during the past fifteen years, which have contributed so much to the prosperity of the Wagner Car Company.

"I trust you will be as faithful and as loyal in the future to the Pullman Company as you have been in the past to the Wagner Palace Car Company."

The service of the company goes on just as before, and as ... no other changes have been made ... official staff or ... Yager, General ... Company, said ye... to continue with ... which is no long... Palace Car Comp... Pullman Company, ... did not know. B... policy, he understo... to take care of as ... employes as possible. ... company has redu... at Boston and Chi... sumably be merged ... there would be re... division and district ... ductors and train... retained.

RIVAL FOR ...

Million Dollar C... F...

CHICAGO, Dec. 3... Ferdinand Schum...

...ridgewood, Berge... built residences on ... the complainant, ... Huffman Browne, ... her agent, but, it ... money received for ... complainant's name. ... The defendants ... Charles I. E. Ma... White. Each of th... land to the value ... $4,000 from Browne ... some residences the... transfer of these de... Smith has brought ... There are others ... the Smith land, wh... into court. They a... man named Winslo... Dunham, both of whom are supposed to be myths, and John Edsole. Edsole subsequently sold his land to Mrs. Agnes Wallace Villa, an actress.

According to Mrs. Smith, the above-named pieces of land were sold without her knowledge, her signature to the deeds was forged, and the money received from the sale by Browne never turned over to her. Browne had sold other strips of land off the same property on Mrs. Smith's orders, but in those cases she had received the money.

When the case was heard in Jersey City some time ago Browne declined to answer any questions on the ground that he might incriminate himself. He was sustained in this by Vice Chancellor Emery. As the property transfers were made in New York, Browne is not liable to criminal indictment in New Jersey.

KENTUCKY MAYOR FROZEN UP.

Was Helping Fight a Fire—Rescued with Axes.

Special to The New York Times.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., Dec. 31.—Fire... this mornin...gdestroyed the City Hall wi... its records, five stores, and the Elks' l... room.

The mercury stood near zero an... firemen were frozen to the hos... ground. Volunteers were cal... many society men returning f... lieved the firemen.

Mayor G. E. Townsend t... while on duty was separa... rades by a falling wall. ... he was deluged by w... most instantly, and ... about him from he...

Five men with ... in time to save...

Ya...

NE... Fisher... retired ... on accou... move to a...

Killed by ...

CALUMET, Mi... son met death to-... down a shaft in the ... Since, his partner, was ... Johnson were heard quar... to the accident.

Milloecker, the Compos...

VIENNA, Dec. 31.—Milloecker, ... poser, who had been suffering from ... lytic stroke, died to-day.

Travel, a Luxury.

The "Royal Limited." Fifteen Day Train to World, leaves New York, South Florida and Fl... of Liberty St. Daily, 4 P. M.; arrives Washington 5 P. M. Splendid Dining and Café Car Service.—Adv.

...GAMBLERS EAT GAMECOCKS.

Ice-Bound and Forced to Feast on Their Fighting Chickens.

Special to The New York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 31.—Forty gamblers, with 100 game cocks, left by boat Christmas D... for an isolated spot, ten miles belo... ville, where a gigantic fighting ... an arranged. But the boat g... d bar before reaching ing i... ad no lifeboats. ... M, but when the ... exhausted the ... uld venture ... to land, ... illed to ... could ... rm...

...LONDON VIEW OF THE ... SEIZURE.

Press Insists that Great Britain is Within Her Rights.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The morning papers are inclined to refrain from commenting upon the Bundesrath incident, pending further information. The Daily Chronicle says:

"The incident was unfortunate, but the Germans may await the result of the inquiry with confidence in our fairness."

The Standard says:

"We feel sure that Germany will recognize the unimpeachable validity of our position. We shall enforce such claims as we possess with every desire to cause the least possible inconvenience to trade among friendly States; but, at the same time, we shall act with a firm determination to assert our rights as a belligerent power."

LORENZO MARQUES REDS ...

Prices Advance 50 Per Cent. and Stocks Are Short.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The Lorenzo Marques correspondent of The Daily Mail ...ds the following:

"The Transvaal agents here have bought ...p all the available milk, sugar, and coffee ...y have managed to get large orders sen... ...hipment here by French and Germa... ...rs. Prices have advanced fifty pe... consequence, and the stocks are ... Something like a famine is ... as the British Government is ... goods consigned here from ...

...ers of the Volksraad meet ...oubtless to give further ... doing her best to main... ...reign opinion in Eur... ...ally in favor of ac... ... to produce foo...

...svaal, Consul Gen... ...yds Agency and th... ...de, Union, and Buck... ...in consequence of th...

...ing a Happ... New Yea...

... PLAINS, Dec. 31.—Mrs. D... ...of Poughkeepsie came here to-da... ...New Year's with her daughte... George W. Place. On entering h... ...ater's house Mrs. Todd ...vished its ... ...tes a Happy New Year and then f... ...nd upon the floor. She was the victim ... heart disease.

...Steamship Old Dominion Sold.

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—The steamship C... Dominion has been purchased by the J... Steamship Company, to replace the All... Joy on the route between New York a... Boston.

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Probably snow; southerly winds, becoming variable.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,594. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1900.—14 Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York; Elsewhere and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY:
FOURTEEN PAGES,
WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW
AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—In spite of semi-official denials leading German newspapers are of the opinion that a secret treaty exists between Germany and Great Britain in reference to Delagoa Bay. The Government at Berlin has taken steps to demand redress for the seizure of the steamer Bundesrath by a British warship. One Boer shell killed a British Captain and wounded seven Lieutenants at Ladysmith. It is reported that the Boers have driven back a British reconnoitring force. Steps are being taken to suppress by force any uprising among the Dutch colonists of South Africa. The Pope is said to have designated Cardinal Gatti as his successor. A bitter fight is developing in France against the recently negotiated reciprocity treaty. The French strike situation is more hopeful. Emperor William is said to be suffering from a recurrence of the old trouble in his ear. King Humbert of Italy has pardoned many political offenders. The stranded German liner Pelotas has been floated. M. Guerin, on trial at Paris for conspiracy, grew abusive yesterday in denunciation of his prosecutors.—Pages 1 and 6.

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Page 2.

The Maryland Legislature will meet Wednesday after an interval of twenty-one months.

Page 3.

Gen. Wood's selections for his secretaries are giving great satisfaction to Cubans in Havana.

The report of the Bureau of Navigation for the year shows a small increase for 1899 over 1898 in the tonnage of new vessels built.

Henry Landgraf, aged ten, left his home, 1,245 Brook Avenue, on Saturday, vowing never to return. The police made a vain search for him.

Two men entered a clothing store at 2,333 Second Avenue and put on several suits and overcoats apiece, which proved such a handicap that they were easily caught when the police chased them.

The Academy of Music was filled at a meeting of Irish sympathizers with the Boers. Senator J. M. Mason of Illinois was the principal speaker. The audience manifested antipathy for England and much enthusiasm for Krüger.

Page 4.

Five horses were burned to death in a Jersey City fire which caused a loss of $35,000.

Masons attended special religious services at the Masonic Temple and many city churches in memory of George Washington.

Frank L. Saxby of Troy was arrested at the Gilsey House on the charge of assaulting George W. Moore, manager of the hotel.

The Central Federated Union protested against the passage of a bill which is to be introduced in the Legislature, providing for a State board to license engineers.

Harry E. Lansing of 303 West Fourteenth Street was held in the West Side Police Court yesterday on the charge of having stolen $1,500 while a clerk at the Hotel Marie Antoinette.

The explosion of a charge of dynamite to thrown down one of the walls of the burned wall paper factory of William Campbell & Co. yesterday shook houses within several blocks of the ruins, and broke windows.

Page 6.

Congress will resume its sittings Wednesday.

The United States, Great Britain, and France have reached an agreement as to the extension of the foreign concessions at Shanghai.

Page 7.

There were two daring hold-ups in Brooklyn Saturday night and yesterday morning.

The body of Father Malone will lie in state in his church to-day, and his funeral will be held to-morrow.

Henry Marcus, said to belong to a wealthy Baltimore family, was held in the West Side Police Court yesterday on a charge of passing a worthless check for $59.75 on a boarding house keeper.

Page 14.

The golden jubilee of St. Stephen's Church was celebrated yesterday.

The Rev. Dr. George T. Purves of Princeton has accepted the call to the pastorate of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Special services in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the vicarate of the Rev. Philip A. H. Brown were held yesterday in St. John's Chapel.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels.—Page 2.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.
Real Estate.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

YOUNG WOMEN'S POLICE HERO.

A Pair from Staten Island Forgot Their Friend's Address, but a Gallant Sergeant Learned It.

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"Let's ask a policeman," suggested one of them.

"Let me see, now," said the policeman, when appealed to. "I did know a family by that name used to live out in Canarsie. It's near a road which runs down to the water."

"Oh, but that's not them," chorused the two lost ones. "They live on a street with gas lamps on it."

The policeman gave it up at this. He directed the girls to Police Headquarters.

"What's the lady's name?" asked the Sergeant in charge, with the air of a Sherlock Holmes. "Oh, yes. Certainly. Just wait a minute, please."

The "minute" proved to be an hour, but at the end of it the gallant Sergeant, after many inquiries over the telephone, had succeeded in learning the address wanted, and the two young women, with a tremendous admiration for the police system of Brooklyn, went on their way rejoicing.

Siegel-Hillman Bankruptcy Petition.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 31.—A petition for involuntary adjudication in bankruptcy has been filed in the United States District Court against the Siegel-Hillman Dry Goods Company by Rice, Stix & Co., the Ely-Walker Dry Goods Company, and the Wear-Boogher Dry Goods Company. The petitioners allege that they are creditors of the Siegel-Hillman Company in the aggregate sum of $10,207. They allege that the respondent company is insolvent and committed an act of bankruptcy by executing a deed of trust to Thomas H. McKittrick for the benefit of creditors on Dec. 26.

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FILIPINOS PLAN OUTBREAK

Arranged to Throw Bombs During Gen. Lawton's Funeral.

FOREIGN CONSULS IN DANGER

Injury to Them, the Plotters Believed, Would Result in International Complications.

MANILA, Dec. 31.—Four explosive bombs, a few firearms, and 500 rounds of ammunition were discovered in a house in the centre of Manila this morning while the police were seeking Recarte, the insurgent leader, who was said to have come to Manila in the hope of effecting an outbreak yesterday by taking advantage of the mobilization of the American troops at Gen. Lawton's funeral.

To-day it developed that the plot included the throwing of bombs among the foreign Consuls attending the ceremony, in order to bring about international complications. These, it seems, were to have been thrown from the Escolta's high buildings, but the avoidance of the Escolta by the funeral procession spoiled the plan.

The populace, it is thought, had been prepared for the attempt by a rumor, circulated widely among the natives yesterday, that Aguinaldo was in Manila and would personally lead the outbreak. The American authorities, having been advised of what was brewing, prepared for all contingencies.

Capt. Morrison, who commands the troops in the most turbulent district of the city, says he does not believe an actual uprising will ever occur, as the natives lack the resolution to take the first steps in a movement that would entail fighting at close quarters with the American troops.

AMERICAN ADVANCE EXPECTED.

Large Bodies of Insurgents Reported by Native Spies to be Massing Near Imus and Other Places.

MANILA, Dec. 31.—An American advance in Cavite Province, south of Manila, is expected shortly. Reliable reports from native spies show that there are upward of 2,000 organized insurgents under arms within a mile of Imus. They are strengthening their intrenchments, and possess fine modern artillery.

At Novaleta the Filipino intrenchments have been much strengthened since Gen. Schwan's advance. A thousand of the enemy are in that vicinity, and there are 800 at San Francisco de Malabon. From 12 to 100 garrison each of the towns in the southern part of Cavite Province, and the same may be said of the towns in Batangas Province.

The Provinces of North Camarines and South Camarines hold quantities of hemp, which the people cannot market. As a consequence the population in that part of Luzon is suffering from lack of food. Rice now costs four times its normal price.

It is estimated that 1,000 insurgents are intrenched at Calamba.

Reports have been received that 2,000 insurgents are massed at Mount Arayat, having strong positions which command steep and narrow trails, and that they are prepared to roll boulders down upon advancing troops.

LAWTON'S BODY LEAVES MANILA

Transport Thomas Sails, Carrying Also the Remains of Major Logan.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The departure of the transport Thomas from Manila yesterday, with the remains of Major Gen. Henry W. Lawton aboard, was announced in a dispatch received at the War Department from Gen. Otis to-day.

The vessel comes to the United States via Nagasaki. She also has aboard the remains of the late Major John A. Logan.

ERRORS IN THE HEMP FIGURES.

Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn Makes a Correction.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Several days ago Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn addressed a letter to Representative Long of Kansas, setting forth what had been done by the War Department toward opening the hemp ports in the Philippine Islands. The letter contained some errors made by the compiler in tabulating the figures. At the request of the department the letter was returned, and yesterday another letter was sent Mr. Long, in which the errors were corrected. The corrected letter in part is as follows:

"Major Gen. Otis, in his annual report, says that for the year ending Aug. 31, 1899, the same quantity of hemp has been taken from the shipping ports during that year as in the preceding year, and that there still remain in the islands considerable quantities of hemp. In this connection it should be stated that the shipping ports above mentioned are Manila, Iloilo, and Cebu, no other ports being opened.

"The date of occupation of the Port of Manila was Aug. 13 1898; of Iloilo, Feb. 15, 1899, and of Cebu, Feb. 25, 1899, since which dates these ports have been open.

"The estimated exports of hemp from the Philippine Islands for the one year of American occupation will approximate 93,000 tons, of which amount 29,000 tons should be credited to the United States, and 64,000 tons to other countries.

"This places the estimated exports of hemp to the United States for one year of American occupation at about 17,000 tons less than the exports of 1897. This is accounted for by the fact that there have been opened for shipment only three ports of the Philippine Islands."

TO RESUME TRADE TO-DAY.

$2,000,000 Worth of Tobacco Ready for Shipment to Manila.

MANILA, Dec. 31.—Life along the coasts of the Provinces of Cagayan and North and South Ilocos is resuming normal conditions. The American troops occupy the important towns and patrol the country roads. The natives implore the Americans to continue the occupation, to establish a settled Government, and to terminate the uncertainty, abuses and confiscations that have characterized the rule of the Tagalog revolutionists during the last eighteen months.

Large amounts of tobacco, estimated to be worth $2,000,000, are ready for shipment to Manila. The opening of the ports of Dagupan, San Fernando, Vigan, Laoag, and Aparri to-morrow will permit the resumption of trade, bringing relief to communities greatly in need of foodstuffs. Many vessels have already cleared from Manila for these ports.

SPANISH PRISONERS ALL FREE?

Release Ordered by Aguinaldo, It Is Said—Gillmore's Whereabouts.

MANILA, Dec. 31. — Incoming Spanish prisoners declare that Aguinaldo has ordered the release of all Spaniards now in possession of the rebels.

The mountain passes of Cagayan and the two Ilocos provinces are still guarded, in the hope of catching the insurgent General, Tinio, who is still a fugitive. It is asserted that Lieut. Gillmore is in Tinio's custody.

Sick from Bachelor's Command.

MANILA, Dec. 31.—Sixty-eight sick out of Major Bachelor's command of 120 are coming to Manila.

Gen. Tirano in Grief.

MANILA, Dec. 31.—The transport Zafiro has arrived at Manila, bringing Gen. Tirano, who is much grieved at being supplanted by Col. Hood as Military Governor of Cagayan Province. He hesitates to land, because he looks upon Manila as a nest of insurgents, who may assassinate him because he surrendered Cagayan. He says that when Col. Hood arrived the Presidents of all the towns in the province repaired to Aparri and begged him to continue them in their positions, saying also that the natives desired to be rid of the presence of the Macabebees, the friars, and the colored American soldiers, toward whom they entertained a violent antipathy.

MONTOJO EXPLAINS HIS DEFEAT.

Blames It on Dewey for Refusing to Come Within Range.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—The Tribune to-day prints the text of Admiral Montojo's defense under court-martial proceedings for his defeat at Manila. The bulk of the blame is charged by the Admiral not to himself or his fleet, but to the Spanish Government for its unprepared conditions. He also claims that Admiral Dewey kept out of range of the Spanish guns—a proceeding which Montojo refers to as "a retreat."

Montojo says:

"The only preparation that had been made for war was made by the Americans, who were businesslike, and arranged everything with pencil and paper. The initial velocity of our cannon was 510 meters; that of the smallest cannon of our enemy was 750 meters. Admiral Dewey, with pencil in hand, noted the thickness of his mantlets and his casements, and knew what energy was required to penetrate them. He also knew exactly the weight of the most powerful projectile of our ships, and by a simple mathematical calculation he arrived at the distance at which he could fight without himself receiving any harm. Thus he ascertained that he could fight at a distance of 2,000 or 3,000 meters with absolute impunity. The situation, therefore, was just this. We were vulnerable to all the projectiles of the enemy, and this the enemy well knew, while he got out of reach of our cannon and remained out of reach all the while."

Admiral Montojo adds:

"In order to give an idea of our miserable situation I may mention that we had only fourteen torpedoes for the defense of 2,000 meters of space, and that the cable, which we obtained in Hongkong, was only long enough for five torpedoes, and therefore only five torpedoes could be placed."

TALKS ON THE PHILIPPINES.

Former Signal Corps Men Speak at the Ninth Regiment Armory.

The Sunday afternoon patriotic services in the Ninth Regiment Armory were continued yesterday by the Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters, the Chaplain of the regiment. Talks by Chaplain Wilson of the Fourteenth Regiment and Fritz Andreae and William H. Reeves, Jr., former members of the United States Signal Corps, were the features of yesterday's services.

Mr. Andreae and Mr. Reeves talked of their experiences in the Philippines. The former said that he was in charge of the photographic department of the corps in Luzon. He described the efforts of himself and his comrades in getting pictures of the Philippines fortifications and intrenchments in that island. He said that they were discovered once and arrested. In speaking of the treatment he had received while under arrest, Mr. Andreae said that it was much kind and considerate. He said that both he and his comrades had every possible chance to prove that they were not spies. As to the people, Mr. Andreae said many of them were educated, courteous, and hospitable. This was especially true of the officials, many of whom were college-bred men.

Mr. Reeves gave a description of the City of Manila and its inhabitants. He said that the first thing that struck the American upon his arrival in Manila was the big wall that surrounds the city. The next thing was the size and biting qualities of the mosquitoes. The natives, said Mr. Reeves, are a happy-go-lucky people, not overfond of work, pleasant and courteous. One of their chief characteristics, he said, was their ability to see a business opening and drive a bargain. Many of the American soldiers, he said, were the victims of native bargaining.

The street-car service in Manila, Mr. Reeves declared, was even worse than the Brooklyn Rapid Transit. He said that the cars were small, old, and were drawn by small ponies. Frequently when the cars became stalled, the passengers were asked to get out and push the car along for a distance. The people of Manila, according to Mr. Reeves, are excellent musicians.

Dr. Peters announced that next Sunday afternoon special services in memory of Gen. Lawton would be held at the armory.

LEO SUGGESTS HIS SUCCESSOR.

The Pope Is Said to Have Designated Cardinal Girolamo Maria Gotti for the Honor.

ROME, Dec. 31.—It is asserted that the Pope, after the recent ceremony of opening the holy door at St. Peter's Cathedral, addressed his intimate entourage and said:

"I thank Divine Providence for granting me the grace of being able to celebrate this great function, and I wish for my successor grandeur and a long reign, to the greater glory of God.

"My successor will be young as compared with my own age, and will have time to see many glories of the Papacy and the Church."

Later the Pope clearly designated Cardinal Girolamo Maria Gotti, Prefect of the Congregation of Indulgences and Sacred Relics, as his successor. Cardinal Gotti, the famous Genoese monk, is a man of great piety and modesty. Now about sixty-four years of age, he has always lived the life of an ascetic, despite the dignity of a Prince of the Church, he always sleeps in a cell and on a hard mattress.

BRITON TO BECOME AMERICAN.

Vice Consul at Kansas City to be Naturalized There.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 31.—Philip E. Burroughs, who has been British Vice Consul in Kansas City for nearly six years, has resigned. He intends to go into court Tuesday and become a naturalized citizen of the United States.

"I feel that I should become naturalized, said Mr. Burroughs. "My children are growing up, I never expect to return to England, this is my home, and I shall live and die here. I am thoroughly in sympathy with the institutions of this country, and, though no one here ever doubted my loyalty to my own country, I shall feel thoroughly at home as an American citizen."

DISAGREE OVER A DIAGNOSIS.

Each Set of Doctors Is Backed by a State Board of Health.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 31.—A lively meeting of the Board of Health is expected on Tuesday night, when Drs. Green and Quinn will report that a girl seventeen years of age named Houston living on Third Street has diphtheria. They will be backed up by the State Board of Health, who made an analysis of the culture of the throat and agreed with the doctors.

Drs. Donovan, Marvlag, Reilly, and Stern, who saw the patient, are equally positive that the girl has not diphtheria. They are supported by an analysis of the New York State Board of Health and the professors of the Carnegie Laboratory. All the doctors in the controversy are members of the Union County Medical Board, and there is no little feeling over the matter.

SNEAK THIEVES GET $3,200.

Members of "The Girl From Maxim's" Company Lose $1,200.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Sneak thieves entered the boarding house of Mrs. Alice Stuart on Michigan Avenue to-night while the members of the household were at dinner and carried away jewelry, diamonds, and other property valued at more than $1,200. The stolen property belonged to members of Charles Frohman's company, which is playing "The Girl From Maxim's" at a local theatre. The losers are Miss Josephine Hall, the star of the company; Miss Gertrude Whitty, and Robert Hickman, the stage manager.

About the same hour porch climbers entered the residence of Robert Lindblom of the Civil Service Board and stole cash and valuables amounting to over $2,000.

Quickest Route to Pinehurst, N. C.
via Pennsylvania and Southern Ry. Leave New York 4:25 P. M., arrive Pinehurst following morning 11 o'clock. New York office, 271 Broadway.—Adv.

The Holidays bring joy and cheer; so does "OLD SARATOGA," the celebrated whisky made by Rosskam, Gerstley & Co., sold by Acker, Merrall & Condit.—Adv.

AN EXTRAORDINARY EDITION!

The
Annual Financial Review
(32 Pages)
Accompanies This Issue of
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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FROZEN TO DEATH IN GEORGIA.

Fate of a Lumber Mill Hand—Six Inches of Snow.

STILLMAN, Ga., Dec. 31.—A young man, who gave his name as Will Morgan and his home as Warren County, was found frozen to death in a house used as a justice court room near here last night. Morgan came here several days ago, and went to work at a lumber mill. He was hurt by a pile of lumber falling on him yesterday morning, and quit work for the day. Later he was found unconscious from the intense cold which prevailed, and shortly afterward died.

MACON, Ga., Dec. 31.—The heaviest snowstorm within the memory of the oldest inhabitants fell here to-day. It is estimated the fall was fully six inches on the level. Much wheat has been planted in this section, and farmers say the snow insures a big crop.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 31.—Snow and sleet have been falling here all day. The snow began about 8 o'clock this morning and continued at intervals until 2 P. M. Sleet fell all afternoon. Telegraph and telephone wires are ice laden. This is a month earlier than the average snow. It is not believed any damage has resulted.

Detroit Man Frozen to Death.

DETROIT, Dec. 31.—Adolph Hempke, aged thirty-eight, is the first victim of the cold weather in Detroit. He was found frozen to death early to-day just one square from his home. He had been drinking last night and was last seen alive when he started from a saloon in the neighborhood for his home.

Snow in South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 31.—The snow fall to-day was the heaviest in December for thirty years. It began at 11 o'clock and continued until 4, when it turned into an ice storm. Trees were coated with ice two-tenths of an inch thick. The snow is half an inch deep on the level.

Two Philadelphians Frozen.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31.—John Bellings, aged fifty years, a hostler, froze to death last night while sleeping in a stable on East Columbia Avenue, and Thomas Robinson, aged thirty, met a similar fate in a stable at Clementine and Midvale Streets. The thermometer during the early morning hours registered 8 degrees above zero. Peter Darley, a collector for a commercial house, was overcome by the biting atmosphere, and was found unconscious on the sidewalk. He was sent to a hospital, where several hours' hard work was required to resuscitate him.

Attorney Accused of Fraud.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 31.—C. Wilbur Monroe, a lawyer, was arrested late last night on an order of arrest granted in a civil action to recover $1,050 alleged to have been wrongfully appropriated. The plaintiffs are John Krug and Jacob Flagler, as surety for Krug. It is understood the plaintiffs allege that the money said to be misappropriated was intrusted to Mr. Monroe to carry on certain litigation.

Dewey Going to Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 31.—Admiral Dewey has written to the Savannah Reception Committee, which waited on him in Washington six weeks ago that he will be pleased to visit this city on or about March 20. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Dewey.

WAGNER COMPANY MERGED

President Webb's Announcement of Transfer to Pullman Company.

Service Goes On as Before with No Changes Thus Far in the Personnel.

Formal announcement is made by Dr. W. Seward Webb of the transfer to the Pullman Company of the property and business of the Wagner Palace Car Company. The transfer went into effect at noon on Saturday, and Mr. Webb ceased to be President of the Wagner company at that time.

President Webb made formal announcement of the transfer to the employes in the following letter:

"To the Officers and Employes of the Wagner Palace Car Company:

"The Wagner Palace Car Company has to-day transferred its property and business to the Pullman Company, and hereafter you will receive your orders from the latter company.

"I desire to thank you, one and all, not only for myself, but on behalf of the stockholders whom I represent, and also on behalf of the many railroads over which we have operated, for your faithful services during the past fifteen years, which have contributed so much to the prosperity of the Wagner Car Company.

"I trust you will be as faithful and as loyal in the future to the Pullman Company as you have been in the past to the Wagner Palace Car Company."

The service of the company goes on just as before, and as yet no other changes have been made in the personnel of the official staff or force of employes. J. C. Yager, General Manager of the Wagner Company, said yesterday, that he expected to continue with the Pullman Company, which is no longer known as Pullman's Palace Car Company, but simply as the Pullman Company, but in what capacity he did not know. He said it would be the policy, he understood, of the management to take care of as many of the Wagner employes as possible. Of course where each company has representatives in a city, as at Boston and Chicago, the forces will presumably be merged, but he understood that there would be few changes in the force, division and district Superintendents, conductors and trainmen being quite generally retained.

RIVAL FOR "OATMEAL TRUST."

Million Dollar Cereal Company Being Formed.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—The Tribune says:

Ferdinand Schumacher and F. A. Schumacher will be at the head of a new million-dollar cereal company. Its mills will be situated in Chicago. It is expected to be an active competitor of the "Oatmeal Trust" within a year. Subscriptions for stock will be opened in two Chicago banks within a few weeks.

GOV. ROOSEVELT TO RECEIVE.

One Reception at the Capitol and One at His Official Home.

ALBANY, Dec. 31.—Gov. Roosevelt will hold his reception for the general public at the Executive Chamber to-morrow from 12 until 1 P. M. The Governor and Mrs. Roosevelt will receive at the Executive Mansion from 3 to 5 o'clock.

Assisting Gov. and Mrs. Roosevelt to receive will be Mrs. Timothy L. Woodruff, Mrs. John C. Davies, Mrs. John T. McDonough, Mrs. William J. Morgan, Mrs. John P. Jaeckel, Mrs. Edward A. Bond, Mrs. William C. Doane, Mrs. Edward Bowditch, Mrs. Robert Shaw Oliver, Mrs. Matthew Hale, Mrs. William Bayard Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Lane, Mrs. William J. Youngs, Mrs. Samuel B. Ward, and Mrs. Alton B. Parker, the Third Signal Corps, N. G. N. Y., the Governor's staff, and Adjt. Gen. Hoffman. Col. Treadwell will present the guests.

PROPERTY OWNERS SUED.

Mrs. Sarah M. Smith Says Her Name Was Forged to Deeds.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 31.—Vice Chancellor Emery will hear argument on Tuesday in an action brought by Mrs. Sarah M. Smith of New York, the widow of Andrew J. Smith, against several property owners of Ridgewood, Bergen County. They have built residences on land formerly owned by the complainant, which was sold by H. Huffman Browne, a lawyer, who acted as her agent, but, it is alleged, embezzled the money received for the land and forged the complainant's name to the deeds.

The defendants in the present case are Charles I. E. Masten and Thomas W. White. Each of the defendants purchased land to the value of between $2,000 and $4,000 from Browne and have built handsome residences thereon. It is to have the transfer of these deeds set aside that Mrs. Smith has brought suit.

There are others who purchased part of the Smith land, who also may be brought into court. They are Henry Williams, a man named Winslow and another named Dunham, both of whom are supposed to be myths, and John Edsole. Edsole subsequently sold his land to Mrs. Agnes Wallace Villa, an actress.

According to Mrs. Smith, the above-named pieces of land were sold without her knowledge, her signature to the deeds was forged, and the money received from the sale by Browne never turned over to her. Browne had sold other strips of land off the same property on Mrs. Smith's orders, but in those cases she had received the money.

When the case was heard in Jersey City some time ago Browne declined to answer any questions on the ground that he might incriminate himself. He was sustained in this by Vice Chancellor Emery. As the property transfers were made in New York, Browne is not liable to criminal indictment in New Jersey.

KENTUCKY MAYOR FROZEN UP.

Was Helping Fight a Fire—Rescued with Axes.

Special to The New York Times.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., Dec. 31.—Fire this mornin gdestroyed the City Hall with its records, five stores, and the Elks' lodge room.

The mercury stood near zero and many firemen were frozen to the hose and the ground. Volunteers were called for and many society men returning from a ball relieved the firemen.

Mayor G. E. Townsend took a nozzle, and while on duty was separated from his comrades by a falling wall. The hose burst and he was deluged by water, which froze almost instantly, and a mass of ice formed about him from head to foot.

Five men with axes chopped him out just in time to save him from freezing to death.

Yale Professor Retires.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 31.—Prof. Irving Fisher, Professor of Political Economy, has retired from his duties at Yale University on account of ill-health. He purposes to move to a warmer climate.

Killed by Fall, Murder Suspected.

CALUMET, Mich., Dec. 31.—Andrew Johnson met death to-day by falling 600 feet down a shaft in the Kearsarge Mine. John Since, his partner, was arrested, as he and Johnson were heard quarreling just previous to the accident.

Milloecker, the Composer, Dead.

VIENNA, Dec. 31.—Milloecker, the composer, who had been suffering from a paralytic stroke, died to-day.

Travel, a Luxury.
The "Royal Limited." Finest Dry Train in the World, leaves New York, South Ferry and Foot of Liberty St. Daily, 3 P. M.; arrives Washington 8 P. M. Splendid Dining and Café Car Service.—Adv.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES

Modus Vivendi with France Has Expired—Complications Feared.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Dec. 31.—Grave complications are feared between Great Britain and France over the expiration of the Newfoundland fisheries modus vivendi to-day.

The Colonial Legislature cannot meet for several weeks, and the British Parliament is also closed, so that there is no possibility of prompt legislation to remedy the defect. France thus is made able to provoke much trouble with the Colonial Office, and it is feared she will do so.

FOUND DEAD IN SLEEPING CAR.

L. G. Baker of Yarmouth (N. S.) Expires After Leaving New York.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—Loren E. Baker, President of the Yarmouth Steamship Company, was found dead in his berth in the sleeping car attached to the midnight express on the New York and New Haven road, which left New York on Saturday night at 12 o'clock, upon its arrival in this city Sunday morning.

He was discovered by the porter, who notified the conductor, and a hurry call was sent to the Emergency Hospital. The physicians took him to the hospital and endeavored to revive him. After working some time they pronounced the man dead.

His body was removed to the warerooms of Undertaker Jones, on Lagrange Street. Acting Superintendent of Police Joseph R. Burrell was notified, and he at once notified the officials of the company. Preparations were made for the care of the body of Mr. Baker.

Mr. Baker lived in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, and his body will be taken there for burial. He was on his way home from New York, and it is thought that he was stricken with apoplexy during the night. He boarded the train at 11:40 and retired soon after leaving the Grand Central Station in New York.

CASH FOR CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.

Some Handsome Gifts to be Announced on Tuesday.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—The University of Chicago will begin the new year with a largely increased bank account. Some handsome gifts are to be announced at the coming convention, when President Harper will report the financial condition of the university for the first time since April last.

Though definite announcement of new gifts will not be made until Tuesday, it was admitted at the university that some had already been pledged. They are for special purposes, and their nature is being carefully guarded. At least two or three buildings will be built with the money secured.

The money for these improvements comes from friends of the university in and near Chicago. President Harper has devoted considerable time in interesting local men of wealth in the institution, bearing the name of the city, and has succeeded in getting some substantial results. The money will also apply on the gift of John D. Rockefeller, who agreed to duplicate any gift not exceeding $2,000,000.

QUITS THE CHICAGO ORCHESTRA.

Miss Anna Millar Resigns the Post of Manager.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Miss Anna Millar, after directing the affairs of the Chicago Orchestra for five years, has resigned. Miss Millar's communication resigning her post was as follows:

"I beg with regret to hand in my resignation as manager of the business affairs of the Chicago Orchestra and to ask that it be accepted without delay. My own business anxieties and the work of the orchestra have strained my health greatly, and my physician urges immediate relief and rest.

"It will afford me great pleasure to do everything in my power to expedite the necessary changes."

CRICKET IN ONE OF HIS EARS.

Made a New Jersey Man Deaf and Nearly Drove Him Crazy.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Dec. 31.—Charles Blazier of High Bridge, who has been practically deaf for six months and recently so deaf he could not hear a gun fired, has recovered his hearing.

Blazier lay down on the grass under a tree last Summer, and went to sleep. He felt a buzzing in his ear when he arose, and within a short time was almost insane. He said there were noises in his head as if a boiler factory, several country bands, and many horse fiddles were trying to outdo each other. He claimed the noises were in his brain. For almost two weeks this kept up. Blazier could not sleep, nor could he remain quiet during this time.

The noises stopped at last, but he found he could not hear out of the right ear, and later the left one also failed him. He at first could hear indistinctly, but later this also failed. The doctors could not fathom the case. The fact that Blazier had insisted that the noises were in his head threw them off.

Dr. M. D. Knight a few days ago determined to investigate the ears. After some trouble the doctor located a foreign substance and removed it. It proved to be the remains of a cricket. Within a short time after the cricket was taken out Blazier began to improve, and now, after the lapse of a couple of days, he can hear almost as well as ever.

GAMBLERS EAT GAMECOCKS.

Ice-Bound and Forced to Feast on Their Fighting Chickens.

Special to The New York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 31.—Forty gamblers, with 100 game cocks, left by boat Christmas Day for an isolated spot, ten miles below Knoxville, where a gigantic fighting main had been arranged. But the boat got stuck on a sand bar before reaching its destination and it had no lifeboats.

Fights were held on board, but when the three days' food supply was exhausted the men grew desperate. No one would venture to swim through the floating ice to land, and most of the game birds were killed to prevent starvation. No noise made could arouse the inhabitants of the nearest farmhouse, one mile away.

To-day a hunter passing near the boat was induced to seek assistance, and the men were rescued, returning to the city in carriages to-night.

Two Yonkers Men Asphyxiated.

YONKERS, N. Y., Dec. 31.—Patrick Ryan, sixty-five years of age, a laborer, and John Stembel, twenty-four years of age, a carpenter, both in the employ of the Hebrew Home for Aged and Infirm on Riverdale Avenue, this city, were found dead in their bedroom over the stable this morning. The tube connecting the gas stove with the pipe had become disconnected and they had been asphyxiated.

Gallinger and the Grand Jury.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 31.—The presentation before the Federal Grand Jury of the charges against United States Senator Gallinger, alleging violation of the Civil Service law, probably will be brought to a close with little delay to-morrow, as the one witness most desired to complete the case in its present stage, John H. Walker of Washington, D. C., secretary to Senator Gallinger, is here, at the personal request of the Senator.

Improved Pullman Parlor Car Service on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Penn

...EAR WELCOMED

...m Amid the Din of Tin Horns and the Chiming of Bells.

...OUSANDS AROUND TRINITY

...rry Peal of the Old Church's Chimes Drowned in the Bedlam of Discordant Noise.

...igh carnival, with the tin horn at its greatest altitude of evolution, ushered in ... year which ends the nineteenth cen... The numerous progeny of Father ...ickerbocker had not forgotten the time-...ored custom which takes the reverent ...d irreverent alike down into the old city ...here Trinity rears its stately pile and ...eaceful spire, and the crowd, youth and ...age alike, remembered, too, the usages ... and custom have sanctioned, if not ...allowed, by which the atrocious tin horn ...ilds the most conspicuous part in the pro-...gramme.

It would be futile to estimate the size of ... crowd which made the festivities of ...coming this new year of grace into being ...memorable. For certainly not in many years ...has such an outpouring of the people found ...its way to Lower Broadway on a New ...Year's Eve.

The southward trend began early in the ...evening, as the elevated trains and surface ...cars attested, but it was not until after ...9 o'clock that the festive horn began to ...make itself uncomfortably present.

From that time on both sides of the ...street in New York's main artery in the ...lower part of the city presented an ap...parently unending stream of humanity, all ...bound the same way, and the cable cars ...were crowded.

A stranger to the city and its customs ...would not have had difficulty in finding the ...crowd's destination.

The jam in front of Trinity Church made ...the thoroughfare wellnigh impassable. The ...crowd overflowed from Broadway into the ...side streets.

Not only the sidewalks, but the roadways ...and stoops and porticos of the big busi...ness buildings were filled. Horn-armed ...youths packed the streets surrounding the ...Trinity burying ground, and Pine Street ...was hardly less packed, and the crowd ...overflowed into Wall Street as far down as ...the Sub-Treasury Building, and covered its ...imposing steps.

Old bugles, toy crickets of various sizes ...and noise producing effectiveness had been ...called into play, but their parts were lost ...in the everlasting and earsplitting din of ...the horns. These horns were of the re...cently introduced type. They have a double ...noise, according as they are blown hard ...or softly. Most of the army which pos...sessed them last night were not weak ...lunged, and the coarser sound was the ...most popular, if one could judge from re...sults.

Marching bands were formed, which grew ...without effort on the part of the leaders, ...and in unison such a noise was produced as ...might have made the roseate proboscis of the ...famed Anthony the Trumpeter green with ...envy or take on a deeper hue from pure mor...tification if it did not, indeed, disturb the ...serenity of his snoreless sleep of two centu...ries. Perhaps Father Knickerbocker was ...proud of his children. If he was not, it may ...be attributed to his venerable years.

The crowd had reached its height when, as ...the gilded hands of Old Trinity's clock made ...the time 11:30 P. M., the chimes, which ...have rung out and in so many years, pealed ...forth their joyous salutation to the ap...proaching stranger. But chimes were im...possible, and no one would have known ...just what the bells were trying to say ...were it not for an occasional note or two ...which proclaimed some familiar tune like ..."Old Hundred," "America," or "Yankee ...Doodle."

Before "Home, Sweet Home" was rung, ...the sudden entry into the medley plus bed...lam of sound of hoarse notes from the river ...fronts startled the distraught atmosphere. ...That sounded the midnight hour, for the ma...rine contingent starts on time. It was a ...more dignified diapason that the steam ...whistles gave, albeit the tugs lent their ...shrill whistles to the refrain, while the man ...at the siren of the fireboat at the Battery ...became so enraptured with his theme that ...he almost managed a tune on the shrill ...thing.

Now and again some celebrator, mistaking ...the chill breeze of the night for that balmy ...breeze in the lap of which sit the Spring ...and the middle Summer, gave a Fourth of ...July tinge to the occasion by exploding a ...giant cracker, and others added the sharp ...crack of the revolver.

Though some there were who found de...light in shirking either side of the narrow ...passages maintained by the police, and ...emptying the tones of their horns into both ...ears at once of the passers-by, and others ...who had begun their celebration a little too ...early, and with liquid condiment, it was, ...on the whole, the usual merrymaking New ...York crowd.

It made no complaint when after the new ...year arrived it found walking easier than ...hanging on the car platforms, and it dis...creetly disposed itself through the greatest ...possible number of the up and down thor...oughfares in its search for the paths of ...least resistance in the home-going journey.

The night was one which struck one as ...cold on leaving a fireside, but to the pedes...trian it was a comfortable temperature. The ...sky was overcast, and it was only an occa...sional star that dimly blinked through to ...see the sights in Gotham.

During the chiming of "Auld Lang ...Syne" Conrad Metz of One Hundred and ...Sixty-ninth Street and Union Avenue, who ...stood in the crowd directly in front of the ...church, lost a diamond pin valued at sev...eral hundred dollars. Edgar T. Early of ...1,238 Tinton Avenue, who was with him, ...had seen a man take the pin from Metz's ...shirtfront, and grappled with him at once. ...Policeman John Daly of the West Thirtieth ...Street Station arrested the alleged thief, ...and he was locked up in the Church Street ...Station, where he gave the name of John ...Connors, a boilermaker of 44 Greenwich ...Street. The pin was not found.

TREAT FOR MANY HOMELESS MEN.

More than 400 homeless men were treated to sandwiches and coffee and a night's lodging last night at the Bowery Mission. The regular meeting in the early part of the evening consisted of a watch night service, which lasted until midnight. The audience increased as the evening wore on, and by 11 o'clock the rooms were crowded, many having to stand.

Twenty members of the league were appointed to speak personally to each man present. After they had gone among them about 100 men arose in their places and signified their wish for conversion.

As the hands of the clock pointed to 12, a large gong in the organ sounded twelve times and the organ broke out into the "Prayer of Lohengrin" from "Tannhäuser." Then the organ played "Praise God, From Whom All Blessings Flow," and the room shook with the sounds of the men's voices.

The women passed around sandwiches and coffee, which the men eagerly partook of. Some of the men said it was the first meal they had had that day.

According to arrangements previously made with the lodging houses in the neighborhood, all of the men who were without homes were taken care of. They marched in laughing groups to the rooms provided for them, many of them singing Gospel hymns, while others were joined by crowds of urchins blowing tin horns in honor of New Year's Eve.

REPUBLICAN NIGHT WATCH.

The members of the Republican Union of ... Twenty-eight Assembly District kept ...ir annual night watch last night at the ...louse, 216 East Eighty-third Street, ...de farewell to the passing year and ...eeted the new one in a right royal fash...n. It was no stilted function but just a ...edley of song and story topped off by a ...em in the shape of a New Year punch ...ewed by the new Chairman of the Board ... Trustees, Julius Lauferty. It was served ...aming hot by the House Committee ...le Charles Hecht sung pathetically in a ...n baritone voice "When the Swallows ...meward Fly."

...tates Excise Agent Henry C. Adee had ...eral supervision, and everybody present ...isted him. Letters of congratulations ...f good wishes were read from Chairman ...ell of the Republican State Committee ...l other prominent politicians. Among the ...nbers and guests present were William ... Hecht, C. D. Townsend, Charles A. ...enack, Hyman Stahl, Henry C. Adee, ...n R. Gunner, Richard Coburn, Henry ... Guttman, and Philip Dahm.

CHIEF DEVERY'S GREETING.

...hief of Police Devery sent to his subor...ates in the department late last night ...ew Year greeting. It was sent down ...he Chief from his house to Police Head...arters, and is as follows:

"To Commanding Officers of All Boroughs: You will convey to the members of your command at the midnight incoming platoon roll call my appreciation and kind wishes for the manner in which they have performed the arduous duties allotted to them during the past year, and which they successfully coped with on all occasions when called upon to perform their duty.

"But, knowing full well that all the members of the department stand ready at all times, both day and night, to obey the orders of their superiors and to protect the lives and property and all interests appertaining to the citizens of the City of New York, I take the liberty on this occasion to thank the rank and file, and also the commanding officers, for their conduct during the past year, and to wish them all a happy New Year and many returns of the same."

This is the first instance, it was said last night, in which a Chief of Police here had thus remembered his men.

THE McAULEY MISSION SERVICES.

"Watch" services were held last night at the Jerry McAuley Mission, 316 Water Street, until midnight. The three hundred men and women who gathered there gave undivided attention to the "experience" recitations of those who were disposed to relate their manner of conversion.

"Jerry" Griffin, who was converted just fourteen years ago yesterday, when Jerry McAuley was himself at the head of the mission, told what kind of a man he had been and how hard it was at first to bring himself into the fold. Hymns were sung, and prayers offered by S. H. Hadley, the Superintendent of the mission, and Mrs. Emma Whittemore.

A whole family, consisting of father, mother, and their two grown children, will celebrate to-day the anniversary of their being taken into the mission and converted. The father was converted six years ago, the mother and daughter four years ago, and the son, who is about twenty years of age, celebrates his second year.

LIEDERKRANZ WELCOMES 1900.

Impersonations and Warnings to Eschew Errors of the Past.

The German Liederkranz welcomed the new year and bade farewell to the old with unique ceremonies last night in the clubhouse at 111-119 East Fifty-eighth Street.

President Julius May and Mrs. C. M. Boscowitz, whose husband was Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, at 11:30 o'clock led the grand march of five hundred members and guests to the basement. This was dimly lighted with candles stuck in bottles, hollowed carrots and potatoes.

The dim light was to typify the dying year. When all were seated, scores of the handsomest boys the American District Telegraph could muster, all in bright uniforms, entered and handed each guest his wine card. This contained a series of cartoons showing every stage of the New Year drunkard's progress.

When all had ordered wine a curtain was drawn on an improvised stage and there stood revealed an old-fashioned German "Nachtwaechter," who announced the ending of the year. The part was well impersonated by C. M. Boscowitz. He gave the members a lecture on their sins of the closing year, and just before the twelfth stroke of the clock he vanished into darkness.

With the last stroke of the clock an electric circuit was completed and the hall was lighted as if by magic with a thousand electric lights. At the same time there appeared on the stage Miss Loupet Arcularius, a hadsome maiden, in a charming gown, as the New Year. She was royally welcomed.

She besought the assembled persons to eschew all their faults, and to make the year one of good deeds. When she had concluded Chairman Boscowitz and his four fellow-members of the committee, made up as tramps of the most abandoned type, took the stage, and began to sing the list of wines from the menue, all arranged to rhyme.

Following this there was a distribution of souvenirs, each woman receiving a silver spoon, an engraved calendar, and the menu card with the music of the song as sung by the tramps.

Married With the New Year.

William J. Witt of 219 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and Anna Waddilove of 71 North Street, Jersey City, were married at Liederkranz Hall, Jersey City, one minute after midnight last night by the Rev. Rufus Johnson, pastor of Trinity Baptist Church. The couple selected that time for the ceremony because they believe the twentieth century begins to-day and they desired to be the first couple married in the new century. Emma Waddilove was bridesmaid and Oscar Gahagan was best man. The bride and bridegroom are each twenty-two years old.

Throngs About Grace Church.

A crowd of about ten thousand persons gathered last night in Broadway and the adjacent streets to hear the chimes of Grace Church. If they had not made such a terrific din with as many tin horns, cow bells, and with the aid of strong lungs the magnificent programme of twenty numbers played by Miss Bertha Thomas would have been better appreciated. As it was, much of the effect was lost, except for the last numbers, which were heard to better advantage, as the crowd from sheer exhaustion gave up its clamor.

St. Andrew's New Seguin Chimes.

The thousands who gathered in and around St. Andrew's Church, Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, last night to hear the splendid new Seguin chimes recently installed in that church, were well repaid. The programme was performed by J. Grant Senia and began at 11:45 P. M.

THE NEW YEAR AT BERLIN.

Grand Midnight Reception by the Emperor—Religious Service in the Castle.

BERLIN, Jan. 1.—Amid the tolling of church bells and cheers rising from scores of thousands of throats in the dense multitude of joyous people who crowded the streets down town, the New Year—and the new century, as the Germans elect to consider it—came in.

Simultaneously the booming of thirty-three gunshots of salutation sounded from the Lustgarten, near the castle, where Emperor William and the Empress were receiving enthusiastic homage from the representatives of a loyal nation.

From the roof of the City Hall a score of trumpeters played chorals, Roman candles lighting up the darkness all around.

The Court reception was a most impressive spectacle. It was preceded by divine service in the chapel of the castle, in which their Majesties, the Princes of the royal household, the Ambassadors, Ministers, and high dignitaries joined.

The sermon was on the momentousness of the hour, the preacher giving thanks for the blessings of the closing century, and for those promised by the century about to begin.

At the termination of the service the worshippers proceeded to the gorgeous White Hall of the castle, which was illuminated like fairyland and decorated with symbols typifying a bright future.

When their majesties entered a corps of trumpeters, blowing silver instruments, intoned an inspiring march, during which a procession was formed with the assistance of the Chief Court Marshal Count von Eulenberg and numerous young pages in bright costumes of scarlet and silver.

The view from the gallery was magnificent. Several thousand guests had been bidden, comprising the flower of Germany, and the gala uniforms and decorations, with the gorgeous costumes of the women, made up a brilliant scene.

Empress Augusta Victoria wore a sage-green moire antique gown, with a train of ten yards of pink velvet, borne by eight pages. She wore also the historical diamond necklace once owned by Peter the Great.

Emperor William wore the Guard regimentals, the decoration of the Order of the Black Eagle, and an orange scarf. After taking his seat upon the throne, he reviewed the procession, which filed rapidly past. It was remarked that he smiled with particular attention upon Count von Bülow and Prince Hohenlohe.

The ceremony differed in no important respect from the ceremonies of former years.

Quite contrary to the general expectation, Ambassador White and Mrs. White followed the Spanish Ambassador, Señor Don Mendez de Vigo.

After the reception the Emperor held a brief cercle, but said little. The entire function lasted not more than forty minutes. It was remarked that his Majesty did not seem in his usual lively mood, while the Empress was in excellent spirits. He addressed, however, a few pleasant words to Mr. and Mrs. White, as did also the Empress.

Cuban Brigadier Is Killed.

HAVANA, Dec. 31.—Dionisio Gil, a colored Brigadier General in the Cuban army, was shot and killed last night at Cienfuegos by the police while resisting arrest for a wanton assault on a sanitary inspector. Gil was one of the leaders arrested at Baracoa recently on a charge of attempting to take a filibustering expedition to San Domingo.

THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Sharp Fight Promised Among the Rival Democrats for the Offices—Prospective Legislation.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 31.—After an interval of twenty-one months the Legislature of Maryland will convene for a ninety-day session at the State House, in Annapolis, at noon of Wednesday of the coming week. The members of both branches will caucus on Tuesday evening at the State House, for the purpose of naming their candidates for the various offices. The Democrats, being largely in the majority, will organize both houses. The leaders of the Democratic forces are backward in selecting their candidates, and beyond a canvass for the presiding officer of each branch, nothing has been done.

Senator Hubner of Baltimore County is slated for the Presidency of the Senate, while Lloyd Wilkinson of Worcester, Secretary of the State Central Committee, appears to have the call for the Speakership of the House. Neither will receive the caucus nomination without a struggle, however. Ferdinand C. Latrobe, eight times Mayor of Baltimore City, and once Speaker of the House, is a strong candidate for presiding officer of the lower branch, and claims to have, besides the eighteen votes of Baltimore City, enough supporters from the country to give him a majority of the sixty-seven caucus votes.

Senators Brothers of Cecil and Boule of Montgomery are candidates for President of the Senate, and probably will have some support.

Some interest is being manifested in the Democratic policy. The leaders insist that every pledge made on the hustings must be fulfilled, and in this they are backed by Gov. Smith.

There is one measure, however, on which the party will probably divide, and that is the bill providing for police reorganization of Baltimore City. The Reform League stands by the original measure framed by the organization, providing for a non-partisan board, whereas Mayor Hayes favors an amendment which would make him a member of the board.

Roger W. Cull, Secretary of the Reform League, will probably make the fight in behalf of the league, while Mayor Hayes will do the fighting on the other side. The bill is undoubtedly the most important to be considered, and, as both parties are committed to its salient features, its passage is assured.

Another measure that will be introduced early in the session is that aimed at corrupt practices. It will be offered by Senator Putzel, Republican, of Baltimore City. This, too, is acceptable to both sides and will therefore become a law.

OHIO'S LAWMAKERS TO MEET.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 31.—The General Assembly will meet to-morrow, and will remain in session just long enough to organize by electing the Republican caucus nominees.

Almost the sole topic in legislative and political circles to-day has been the action of the Republican Senate caucus excluding Senator Brown, the Independent Republican of Hamilton County. The action of the Republican Senators is compared with the action of the Republican House caucus which permitted the Independent Republican representatives from Hamilton County to participate.

The action of the Senate caucus was not anticipated, the admittance of the independents to the House caucus having been prearranged, it is now claimed, to injure the nomination of McElroy as Clerk of the House.

ANTI-GOEBELITES HOPEFUL.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 31.—To-night's trains brought large additions to the crowd of political leaders already here. Among them was Gen. P. Wat Hardin, who opened headquarters and launched his Senatorial boom on an anti-Goebel platform.

With Hardin came ex-Secretary of State Headley and several Senators and Goebel men. It was announced to-night that the Representatives, who are pronounced anti-Goebel members of the Legislature and leaders on that side will hold a conference to-morrow at the same time the Republicans meet. It may be decided to wait until after the Democratic caucus to-morrow night before taking any action on the anti-Goebel slate of candidates for places in the organization of the Legislature.

The anti-Goebel leaders increased the estimate of their strength in the two houses to-night. They now claim to have eight Democrats in the Senate and thirteen in the House, which would give the coalition a majority on joint ballot or would control either House in separate session.

A HALF-CENTURY KEEPSAKE.

Clipping from a New York Newspaper of Jan. 1, 1850, Treasured by Miss Anna Cornwall.

Two sweet-faced old sisters—one a bedridden invalid for seven years—keep house together in a cozy little ground floor flat at 136 West Sixty-third Street, where they have a veritable museum of interesting mementoes of the past. They are Miss Anna B. Cornwall and Miss Sara Cornwall, sisters of Henry Bedinger Cornwall, Professor of Chemistry at Princeton University.

Not the least treasured of Miss Anna's possessions is a quaint old needlebook which was never used, but treasured as a keepsake. From its folds as she lay on her bed of sickness last night she drew this newspaper clipping from a New Year's number of a New York newspaper, which when she first put it away in that place as a girl of twelve she determined should be kept there if possible until the present holiday season, when she would again read it and with the realization of passing time compare the feelings it would now evoke with the hopes it then raised in her childish bosom:

"EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY.

"Blessed be the young eyes that shall see its future through of fifty years! Blessed be the ears that shall hear the clock strike the century hour of Nineteen Hundred! Blessed be those who shall ascend that Pisgah's top of time and look back over the pathway of humanity to this hour, and contemplate its great progress points and the events of happy augury and impulse which shall divide the distance, like illuminated milestones along the road. And blessed be the eyes that shall look futureward from that sublime standpoint, and see what God has prepared for human vision within the horizon of that distance [sic] day.

"And many eyes now fixed upon these lines will see that day, and contemplate its past and future, and some of the grey-headed men and women of that epoch may remember these words in connection with this anniversary. For there are thousands of young minds on both sides of the Atlantic who have learned to sympathize with the spirit of the philanthropic movements of the present day.

"The men who had borne the brunt and burden of these movements may be permitted to pass over a little way into the Canaan of the next half century; but, one by one, they will disappear, and the ark of the cause be trasferred to the shoulders of those now in the morning of life. Children of to-day! Fathers of the first men of 1900! God and humanity expect that you will do your duty, and be true to your high trust and vocation."

Miss Anna is cheerful in spite of her affliction, but after she had read it over she said that when she was a girl she had been thought very progressive, but after all she was not sure that progress had accomplished all it promised, and that the old ways did not bring more happiness; "but," she said, "there is nothing original in that. It is the way that nearly all feel, and I suppose the children of 1900 will be saying the same thing when they have seen the end of the next half-century."

The Misses Cornwall are the daughters of the late Rev. Nathaniel Ellsworth Cornwall, who was for nineteen years rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Southport, in the town of Fairfield, Conn., and there it was that the clipping was filed away. The needlebook was a present to Miss Anna from her paternal grandfather on her tenth birthday. Miss Sara is a poetess, and her one volume, "Roses and Myrrh," is now in its third edition. They lived in the stage-coach days in Connecticut and have always been great newspaper readers.

POLICEMAN FALLS WITH HORSE.

Mounted Policeman John F. McKenna of the Central Park squad was standing beside his horse yesterday afternoon in the West Drive at Ninety-sixth Street when the animal became frightened at the barking of a dog and ran away. It was caught at Seventy-ninth Street by Mounted Policeman Fitzgerald.

Before McKenna's horse was caught Mounted Policeman George Schaffner started in pursuit, and while speeding down the bridle road his horse fell, and he was thrown over its head, receiving severe contusions of the chest. He was carried to the sheepfold by his brother officers, where he was attended by Police Surgeon Marsh, and then taken to his home. It is not thought that his injuries are fatal.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

B. Altman & Co.

COMMENCING TUESDAY, JANUARY 2d (FOR A LIMITED PERIOD), WILL ACCEPT ORDERS IN THEIR DRESSMAKING AND TAILORING DEPARTMENT AT DECIDED CONCESSIONS FROM REGULAR SEASON'S PRICES.

B. Altman & Co.

LADIES' CLOAKS

Important Offering for TUESDAY, January 2d.

Ladies' Tailor Coats of Cheviots, Oxfords and Kersey, silk lined, $6.75, 7.85, 10.50, 12.75

Ladies' Velour Coats, Plain or Jetted and Braided, silk lined, . . . $19.75

HUNGARIAN PEASANT BALL.

Quaint Drama of a Native Village Interests the Spectators, After Which There Is Dancing.

Just as the new year was ushered in Madison Square Garden presented a scene of noise and commotion. It marked the formal beginning of the Hungarian Peasant ball festivities. In the seats and boxes of the Garden fully 8,000 people looked down upon a quaint scene depicted by native costumed peasants in a little Hungarian village that had been erected in the east of the inclosure.

In front of this was what was intended as the village green surrounded by a rustic fence at the far end of which was a huge gate, the entrance to the village.

Around the mock buildings, the church, the Court House, Town Hall, and jail were a hundred or more men and women in the costumes of the native Hungarian, the Slav, the Roumanian, and Servian, stood in picturesque attitude. A New Yorker might have imagined he was viewing a comic opera.

The hour of midnight struck and with it the death of the old year. Suddenly there broke forth from two Hungarian bands stationed in the opposite galleries, the strains of "Auld Lang Syne"; a pistol shot was heard, then a fusillade of shots, reinforced by volleys of cheers. "Happy New Year!" was heard on all sides, and on the floor and up above alike greetings came thick and fast. The Hungarian ball was then considered to be in full swing.

After this the "drama" of a Hungarian village was begun—very similar in picture effect to some Broadway comic opera—the revelers at the tables, the innkeeper and his maids, and then there burst into full view the village maids, the swains and all. Then quickly followed the pretty Magyar Kor, the dances of the Roumanians and Servians, all of which were applauded to the echo by those who looked on. Society was represented in the boxes, and seemed to view the novel scene with much interest.

To carry out the village life the merry-making is interrupted by the sound of a bugle, and a detachment of Hussars, recruiting officers, mounted on horses, appear. They ride around the garden, and with unctuous ceremony file through the big village gate with loud huzzas of welcome. The officers dismount, make love to the maidens, and again the opera feature is carried out to the mind of the modern American.

Young peasants, fired with ambition, become recruits.

Then comes the dedication of the flag. It is presented to the regiment. The military ceremony is brought to a close with the Hungarian anthem, "Isten Ald Meg a Magyart." After this, there being other dances in the meanwhile, the drama closes with the famous dance, "Csárdas."

Then it comes about that the recruits are bundled into a wagon, and the regiment marches off (around the Garden) followed by cheers and adieus of dancing and singing maidens.

The spectators cheered loudly while this was going on, and then the fun of the evening began. Hundreds of people sought the floor, and for the rest of the night danced. The ball was a great success, and yielded a big sum for the purposes of charity to which the officers of the Hungarian Society will devote it.

Among the spectators occupying boxes were Mrs. Burke-Roche and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs with a party.

THE DANISH WEST INDIA DEAL.

Reported at Copenhagen That Negotiations with the United States Are Nearly Complete.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The Copenhagen correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States bids fair to be accomplished. The Danish Capt. Christmas, who has influential connections in the United States, and who has secured the support of President McKinley, Admiral Dewey, and a number of influential American Senators, is acting as intermediary between the two Governments, direct official communication being impossible for Denmark after repeated failures in previous attempts.

"For several days an attaché of one of the principal United States Embassies has been here, having long interviews with the Danish Minister of Finance, Dr. Hoerring, and this week Capt. Christmas will go to Washington to assist the publication of America's official offer. No opposition is expected from King Christian. The price has been fixed at $4,000,000."

DISORDER ON FERRYBOAT.

A crowd of young men created a serious disturbance last night on the Staten Island ferryboat Southfield, which left St. George about 10:20 o'clock, and while they apparently thought it fun to frighten women and annoy men and break electric light globes, the people didn't, and two of them were arrested when the boat reached this city and locked up in the Old Slip Police Station.

The prisoners are Moe Walfskehl, twenty-five years old, of 164 East Ninetieth Street, and M. Bosthoff, same age, of 64 West Ninety-fifth Street. Three persons who were among those who were maltreated and annoyed by the accused men and others went to the police station and promised to appear at court this morning against them.

The crowd on the boat at first started to beat the seats in the women's cabin with their canes and blow trumpets in the ears of passengers. Then they deliberately smashed the incandescent light globes, which made loud reports as they exploded over the heads of the passengers.

Roland Reed's Condition Unchanged.

Roland Reed, the actor, who has been critically ill for several days in St. Luke's Hospital, was reported to be in the same condition at 1 o'clock this morning. He was resting easily.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

A. Jaeckel & Co.,

FURRIERS,

JANUARY REDUCTIONS,

Are offering exceptional inducements in Broadtail, Persian Lamb, and Sealskin Coats, Capes, Paletots, Evening and Opera Garments, Long Cloth Coats, Collarettes, Pelerines, and Furs of all descriptions.

A large collection of Fussiin and Hudson Bay Sable Neckpieces and Exclusive Novelties at very attractive prices.

37 Union Square,

Between 16th and 17th Sts.

WEBER PIANOS

In addition to the regular styles of Grands and Uprights in the choicest woods, we are displaying some special designs in LOUIS XIV., RENAISSANCE, and COLONIAL cases, and will give estimates on other designs conforming to any architectural requirements.

Inspection Invited. Correspondence Solicited.

Old instruments taken in exchange.

WEBER WAREROOMS,

Corner Fifth Ave. and 16th St., N. Y.

605 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

SHIPBUILDING FOR THE YEAR.

Small Total Increase Is Shown in Tonnage Over 1898—Falling Off on Pacific Coast.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The total number of vessels built and officially numbered by the Bureau of Navigation during the calendar year just ended was 954, of 267,642 gross tons, compared with 955 of 237,600 gross tons for the year 1898. Steam vessels built during 1899 numbered 421, of 160,132 gross tons, compared with 550 of 169,602 gross tons for 1898. Sailing vessels numbered 533, of 107,510 gross tons, compared with 405 of 67,998 gross tons for 1898. The increase is almost wholly on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, where 658 vessels of 163,519 gross tons were built, compared with 538 vessels of 86,005 gross tons for 1898.

On the Pacific coast only 114 vessels, of 20,037 gross tons, were built, compared with 240 of 61,923 gross tons, for the previous year. This falling off in construction on the Pacific Coast, in spite of the fact that the Alaskan trade next year will be very large, is due partly to the belief that American merchant vessels hitherto employed as transports to Manila will be released and enter the coasting trade in the Spring.

Construction on the lakes comprised 70 vessels, of 72,094 gross tons, compared with 66, of 75,067 gross tons, for 1898; on the Mississippi and Western rivers 112, of 11,942 gross tons, compared with 111, of 14,605 gross tons for 1898.

The total ouput for the United Kingdom for the year has not been ascertained, but it will exceed 744 steamships of 1,363,318 gross tons, practically all of which were steel, built during 1898.

The returns for the first six months of the fiscal year show the construction in the United States of 527 vessels of 133,487 gross tons, compared with 511 vessels of 130,154 gross tons for the corresponding six months of the previous fiscal year. None of the foregoing figures include unrigged barges and canal boats. Including those the total documented tonnage built in the United States during the current fiscal year bids fair to be somewhat over 300,000 gross tons.

MIDNIGHT BICYCLE RACES.

At one minute past 12 o'clock this morning twelve wheelmen started on the Associated Cycle Club's run to Yonkers and Tarrytown. This run is an annual affair, this being the thirteenth year it has been held. The start was made from Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue, the riders being allowed to take whatever route suited them. The first wheelman to reach Yonkers was to receive a magnum of champagne, and the prizes for the finish at Tarrytown consisted of medals, cups, and various other articles.

The starters were: H. Y. Bedell, Harlem Wheelmen; G. Schrieber, Harlem Wheelmen; Walter Torrence, Riverside Wheelmen; Charles Fisher, Harlem Wheelmen; E. R. Fisher, Harlem Wheelmen; August Klinger, Empire State Wheelmen; W. E. Mosher, Harlem Wheelmen; Salvator Depeitro, Harlem Wheelmen; Daniel Sullivan, Riverside Wheelmen; Maurice Hannbeck, Triumph Wheelmen; Reginald Stafford, Triumph Wheelmen; Herman Schultz, Triumph Wheelmen. The record for the run is fifty-five minutes, made by Thomas Matton of the Harlem Wheelmen four years ago.

The first New Year's bicycle road race under the auspices of the Century Road Club Association of New York was held this morning from the Bedford Rest at Bedford Avenue and Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, to West's Hotel at Valley Stream. John T. Wall, chief centurion of the State, was in charge of the run, and about seventy riders started, among them about half a dozen women. Among the most-noted were Mrs. John Lindsey, Misses Nellie Benson, Jane Yatman, and Lottie Brenden, Charles Mock, William MacKenzie, "Gus" Egloff, and Paul Thomas. Eight prizes were offered for the men and three for the women, the first prize for the men being a magnum of champagne. It was expected that the race would be very close. The event will hereafter be an annual affair and will be open to all amateur riders.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Probably snow, southerly winds, becoming variable.

The pressure has fallen generally and decidedly from the Mississippi Valley eastward and risen throughout the West. The low area noted Saturday night on the West Gulf Coast has moved to Northern Florida, while the one over Lake Superior has developed to the southward; those in the extreme northeast and Central Rocky Mountain region have practically disappeared. High pressure still persists in the extreme Northwest. Temperatures continue low, although there has been a general rise east of the Rocky Mountains except along the West Gulf Coast. There has been snow throughout the South and local snows in the lake regions, Upper Mississippi Valley, and central west. In the Pacific Coast and plateau regions there were light rains and snows, except in the southern portions, with somewhat higher temperatures. Snow is indicated generally in the Atlantic States to-day, except rain in the extreme southern portions. Snow is also likely to-day in the upper Ohio Valley and lake regions, except along Western Lake Michigan. Over the remaining districts fair weather is indicated to-day. To-morrow generally fair weather will prevail, except in New England and in the immediate vicinity of the great lakes, where snow will probably continue. It will be colder to-day in Wyoming and eastern Colorado, and temperature will continue low elsewhere. In the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast States, the winds will be variable to-day, while on the South Coast they will be fresh northerly.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	53	10	15
6 A. M.	46	8	13
9 A. M.	42	9	16
12 M.	36	16	19
4 P. M.	31	18	22
6 P. M.	25	19	21
9 P. M.	20	21	21
12 P. M.	18	21	22

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	18⅝
Weather Bureau	15¼
Corresponding date 1898	33⅛
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	31

The maximum temperature yesterday was 21 degrees at 10 P. M. and the minimum 9 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 68 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 73 per cent. The barometer at 8 A. M. read 29.95 and at 8 P. M. 29.90.

FOUR LIVES LOST IN A FIRE?

Hotel, Armory, and Other Buildings at Fairmount, West Va., Burn.

FAIRMOUNT, West Va., Dec. 31.—An explosion of gas in the Kinkead Hotel to-day caused a destructive fire, and probably the loss of four lives. An unknown man leaped from the fourth story window of the hostelry when the fire was at its height and received probably fatal injuries. He was removed to the hospital, and remains in an unconscious condition. Three other persons, inmates of the hotel, are missing, and a search is being made in the ruins for their bodies.

Besides the hotel, a large tenement, Mosgroe's dry goods store, Snyder's grocery, and the armory building, containing a Gatling gun, Springfield rifles, with 5,000 loads of ammunition, tents uniforms, and other equipment belonging to the West Virginia National Guard, were destroyed or ruined. The total loss will approximate $60,000, with small insurance

RESULTS IN CHESS TOURNAMENT

Ninth Round of the Kolisch Games Is Ended.

VIENNA, Dec. 31.—This evening the ninth round of the Kolisch chess tournament was completed in this city. The pairing had been arranged to read as follows:

Brody vs. Popiel, Maroczy vs. Schlechter, Schwarz vs. Zinkl, Kortc vs. Wolf, Alapin vs. Albin, and Proc vs. Marco.

Here are the results:

Brody defeated Popiel, Maroczy and Schlechter drew, Schwarz lost to Zinkl, Kortc disposed of Wolf, Alapin worsted Albin, and Prock went down before Marco.

The scores of all the competitors up to date follow:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Alapin	5	4	Popiel	4	5
Albin	4	5	Prock	0	8
Brody	6	3	Schlechter	6	3
Kortc	4½	4½	Schwarz	2½	6½
Marco	4½	4½	Wolf	5	4
Maroczy	7½	1½	Zinkl	5	4

Following is the pairing for the tenth round, which is scheduled to be played on Tuesday:

Wolf vs. Alapin, Zinkl vs. Kortc, Schlechter vs. Schwarz, Popiel vs. Maroczy, Prock vs. Brody, Marco vs. Albin.

Madison Wheelmen Entertain.

The Madison Wheelmen gave an entertainment and reception at their clubhouse, 1,666 Madison Avenue, last evening. The clubhouse, which is a three-story and basement brick structure, has been entirely remodeled at an expense of about $5,000. It contains a spacious billiard room, parlor, and committee rooms, and a ballroom, 40 by 50 feet. During the evening B. Oppenheim presented to the club a portrait of its President, Justus Franklin.

Yale to Play Hockey in Brooklyn.

Yale will cross sticks with the Crescent Athletic Club in a game of hockey at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, to-night. This will be the first game of the season for the Crescent team, whose members won the championship for the Brooklyn Skating Club last season.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—John S. Pillsbury, Jr., Minneapolis; Davis Elkins, West Virginia; T. A. Vanderlip, Washington.

NETHERLAND—E. O. Wader, Paris; C. H. Venner, Boston.

SAVOY—M. Van Gulpen, Emmerich, Germany.

HOLLAND—P. L. Sexton, Chicago.

MURRAY HILL—Hamilton S. Wallace, U. S. A.; Isaac Bromley, New Haven.

FIFTH AVENUE—Congressman Galusha A. Grow, Pennsylvania; C. W. Fernald, Boston.

HOFFMAN—C. E. Magoun, Washington.

ALBEMARLE—Dr. H. Forestier, Aix les Bains, France.

IMPERIAL—Senator William E. Mason, Illinois.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

12:15 A. M.—810 Broadway; Spingarn & Co.; damage, $5.

12:40 A. M.—113 West Houston Street; F. Jacobitz; damage, $1,000.

12:45 A. M.—576 Broadway; Brown & Co.; damage, $20.

2:30 A. M.—100 Broadway; American Surety Company; no damage.

2:50 A. M.—37 Essex Street; Charles Gillis; damage slight.

3:25 A. M.—48 Essex Street; Louis Gordon; damage, $1,000.

3:45 A. M.—146 West Tenth Street; owner unknown; damage, $100.

5:50 A. M.—One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue; William Drough; damage, $5.

7:10 A. M.—138 Wooster Street; I. N. Burdick; damage, $3,000.

9:10 A. M.—62 Montgomery Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

10 A. M

WHITE MAY TRY A SORTIE

Boers Report That the British Are Preparing for a Move.

LADYSMITH IN HARD STRAITS

Sickness and Boer Shells Working Disaster to the Garrison—Buller's Men Make Bad Mistakes.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Lorenzo Marques, dated Dec. 29, says:

"It is reported from Ladysmith by way of Pretoria that the British are destroying their heavy cannon prior to a final sortie."

The latest Ladysmith advices show that the Boer shelling is becoming deadly, while sickness and ennui must also be telling strongly upon the garrison.

All the correspondents are beginning to hint of a forward movement on the part of Gen. Buller, the danger of which is indicated in a dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Frere recording the unfortunate failure of two reconnaissances. In one case the Boer lines at Colenso were to have been bombarded by night.

Mounted men drew the Boer fire, and it was intended that the naval guns should bombard. This, however, the latter failed to do, owing to some misunderstanding, and the reconnoitring party was compelled to flounder back to camp through the wet and stormy night, marching in mud and water and with the greatest discomfort.

According to the same correspondent, a similar fate awaited another reconnaissance in the opposite direction.

"Two detachments," says the dispatch, "lost their way in the darkness. They were unable to effect a junction for attack; they stumbled into water-holes and were out all night, only to return drenched and disappointed in the morning."

It is roughly estimated that there are 25,000 Boers between Ladysmith and Colenso, some 400 being on the south side of the Tugela River. At all points the enemy shows ceaseless activity.

The following heliograph message has been received by way of Weenen from Ladysmith, dated Wednesday, Dec. 27:

"The Boers are actively bombarding the town. One shell struck the Devonshire mess tent, killing Capt. Dalzel and wounding seven Lieutenants—Dent, Twiss, Tringnam, Caffyn, Byrne, Scafe, and Kane."

A later dispatch from Ladysmith by way of Weenen, dated Friday, Dec. 29, says:

"All well. The Boers have been firing plugged shells containing plum pudding and the compliments of the season. They are still fortifying their positions and are evidently determined to make a firm stand."

A dispatch from Frere, Natal, dated Saturday, Dec. 30, says that, owing to the flooding of the Tugela River, a large party of Boers have been cut off on the south side. They are reported to be in the hills to the right of Chieveley.

The War Office publishes the following despatch, dated yesterday, from the general officer commanding at Cape Town:

"Hear unofficially from Sterkstroom that a British reconnaissance, seven miles north of Dordrecht, engaged superior forces and was obliged to retire on Dordrecht.

"Later.—Montmorency, on Dec. 30, met superior force using artillery, operated to rear of Boers. In course of the day he was compelled to withdraw to Dordrecht in good order, assisted by sixty men sent from Dordrecht, before which we are in position for defense. The following casualty reported—one severely wounded."

A correspondent at Storkstroom, telegraphing Dec. 31, says:

"Capt. Montmorency of the Twenty-first Lancers, with a patrol of 120, was reconnoitering eight miles north of Bordrecht. He met the Boers at Iabuschagne's Nek. They opened fire, and the British replied.

The fighting continued for six hours, when the Boers received strong reinforcements, including artillery. Capt. Montmorency retired and took a defensive position at Derdrecht. The Boers did not pursue him. It is believed that they retired on their main body. Their losses are not known."

The Queen's message to the British troops in South Africa was sent to every General. It ran thus:

"I wish you and all my brave soldiers a happy Christmas. God protect and bless you all."

A despondent view is taken here of the Mafeking sortie. No word regarding any such movement has yet arrived from British sources; and the feeling of suspense is deepening, as it is feared Col. Baden-Powell's silence indicates that his position is becoming desperate.

TO SUPPRESS A DUTCH REVOLT.

British in Cape Colony Preparing to Keep the Disloyal Burghers Down by Force.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 28.—The colonial authorities are using every precaution to prevent an insurrection on the part of the disloyal Dutch in Cape Colony and to suppress a rising if it should occur. Everywhere the British colonists are being organized into home guards, drilled, armed, and ready to act in their respective localities should armed Dutch colonials gather.

The theory is that the British home-staying colonials should be fully prepared to cope with the Dutch colonials without the aid of regulars.

The alertness of the British makes united action on the part of pro-Boer residents difficult. Unable to act openly, they slip away singly or in small groups to join the enemy's forces. The authorities have been informed of many centres of agitation, which it is considered undesirable to particularize, but there is nothing like concerted action apparent over wide districts.

The case of Mr. Michan, solicitor to the De Beers Company, who is accused of treason, acquires increased importance, as he has been transferred from the custody of the civil authorities here to the military authorities at De Aar. His high position causes the Dutch to watch his case keenly.

Parties of Boers have been operating some seventy miles south of Lord Methuen's position. Boers appeared on Christmas Day near the railway, about twenty-nine miles south of De Aar. A force of the Duke of Edinburgh's Own Volunteers prepared to engage them, but the enemy retired.

Another party fired into a British patrol camp during the night of Wednesday, Dec. 27. This was near Victoria Road. An attempt was made not far from that point to damage the railway. One man was caught in the act and shot.

A similar attempt was made between Multiersolei and Klapmuts, but the would-be wreckers escaped. Like attempts are reported from several other points. Evidently small parties of Boers or Dutch colonials have been trying to interrupt the movements of trains, but thus far they have been baffled by the elaborate British patroling.

In one case a patrol of regulars fired on a patrol of colonials. The latter were wearing broad-brimmed hats and were mistaken by the British for Boers. No casualties occurred, but in consequence of the incident an order has been issued requiring all classes of troops to wear helmets.

The Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch from Cape Town:

"Ninety-five per cent. of the Bechuana farmers in the Vryburg district joined the Boers, helping them to loot the stores throghout the country north of the Orange River. They also undertook to invest Mafeking, while Gen. Cronje's men went south to meet Lord Methuen. The Government of Bechuanaland is being administered just as if the Dutch had been in possession for ages."

The imperial authorities at the Cape have seized at Adelaide an immense consignment of arms and ammunition, marked "Biscuits" sent by Boers to Dutch farmers in that neighborhood.

KIMBERLEY HAS AMPLE FOOD.

Reported that the Town Can Hold Out Three Months.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Kimberley, dated Friday, Dec. 22, says:

"We have food enough for three months. Fresh fruit and vegetables are obtainable daily from Kenilworth, and water is plentiful and excellent."

Americans Join the British.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—A large number of Americans are said to be finding their way into the various volunteer regiments being raised in Cape Colony.

Died Putting on His Skates.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Dec. 31.—Westervelt Lane, fifty-eight years of age, a well-known resident of West End, died suddenly this afternoon. He went with a pair of skates to Lake Takanassee, between Elberon and West End. He sat down on the bank to put on his skates and while engaged in the act fell forward dead from heart disease. He leaves a wife and several grown children.

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Standard of Perfect Workmanship.
Independent Iron Frame, Pat., Insures Ideal Musical Tone and Marvelous Durability.
Only Pianos Improving With Use.
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PIANOS

IRISH AGENTS IN AFRICA.

Alleged Work for Boer Government—Clan-Na-Gael Men Excited by Bundesrath's Seizure.

News of the capture by a British cruiser in Delagoa Bay of the German steamship Bundesrath, alleged to have aboard recruits for the Boer Army, was the cause of considerable excitement in this city yesterday among members of the First Regiment, Irish Volunteers, the military organization established by the Clan-na-Gael several years ago. It is said that a number of Clan-na-Gael agents are now in South Africa ready to receive recruits sent there by the order. Although the movements of the volunteers are guarded with great secrecy, it is also said that an understanding exists between the official representatives of the South African Republic and the heads of the Irish Physical Force Party, whereby members of the volunteers in this city would be transported to the scene of war. The officers of the local organization deny any knowledge of the movement.

The Irish Volunteers were organized in this city in December, 1895, by Col. James Moran, acting on the authority of the Clan-na-Gael. Almost simultaneously similar organizations were established in other large cities throughout the United States. The members were picked Clan-na-Gael men whose antecedents had been carefully investigated, the purpose of the organization, as announced at the time, being to take advantage of a crisis in English affairs caused either by home insurrection or a foreign war, such as that in which Great Britain now finds herself engaged. Just before the outbreak of the Boer war the abandonment of this military organization was seriously discussed, it is said, within the Clan-na-Gael. Largely because of the insistence of Col. Thomas F. Lynch, formerly a Major in the Sixty-ninth Regiment, National Guard, who served in the Spanish war, the volunteer organization was continued. The total membership throughout the United States is now estimated at 22,000.

Each lodge of the Clan-na-Gael supports a military company. The First Regiment, in this city, is composed of military companies made up from the Owen Rhoe, Geraldine, Innisfail, Sunburst, Speranza, Thomas Davis, Ennis Hope, Wolf Tone, Nappertandy, Emmet, Parnell, John Mitchel, and Sarsfield Lodges. The regiment is commanded by Col. Lynch, who brought with him from the Sixty-ninth Regiment a large number of men who had served under Col. Duffy in the Spanish-American war. The battalions are headed by Majors Cassin and Healy, formerly of the Sixty-ninth. The company commanders are Capts. Crowley, Nolan, Milligan, Gilgar, Rotchford, Bolger, Kerwind, Cassidy, Moore, and Doyle.

The activity among the Irish military organizations throughout the United States is reflected in the great demand from Irish societies for drill regulations of the United States Army. One firm in this city that publishes these regulations has filled large orders from such sources within the last few days.

A prominent member of the Clan-na-Gael said yesterday:

"This is the precise occasion that was in mind when we organized the volunteer movement. If they can be of no service now, it is doubtful whether they ever could, and if they do not figure in this war, it is likely the movement will be abandoned. Never have the Irishmen in America had so powerful a military force behind them as has been given by the volunteer organization. We count on them now to vindicate the wisdom of their formation. Being drilled soldiers, they will be especially welcome to the Boers."

Col. Lynch when asked about the connection of the volunteers with the Boer war, said:

"I cannot speak of the private affairs of the organization, and as for the report that we have an understanding with the Transvaal, I know nothing about it. I know nothing about an invasion of England or Canada, either."

"Will the seizure of the German ship prevent further Boer recruiting among the volunteers?" he was asked.

"I have not admitted that we have been so recruiting," replied the Colonel. Further than this he refused to talk.

ACTOR'S WIFE ATTACKS HIM.

Mrs. Morgan Held on Charges of Intoxication and Assault.

E. J. Morgan, the actor who has been in the courts lately in connection with domestic troubles, called upon the police last night to help him in escaping annoyance by Mrs. Morgan.

The actor's wife, Adelaide Cushman Morgan, just after dark last night stood in front of her husband's house at 237 West Thirty-fourth Street and waited. After half an hour Morgan came. The woman immediately grabbed him and shrieked. He got away from her as best he could and tried to enter a cab which stood before the door. Mrs. Morgan got in also. She screamed "Murder!" "Police!" and a crowd gathered. Morgan tried to walk away, but the woman clung to him, tried to strike him, and called him opprobious names.

A policeman appeared, and both Morgan and his wife accompanied him in the cab to the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station. There Morgan charged his wife with annoying him, and the woman charged him with every crime.

The woman was locked up on the charge of intoxication and attempted assault. The prisoner said she was twenty-six years old, but would give no address.

STATEN ISLAND FIREMEN BUSY.

Respond to Five Alarms, One of Them False—Damage Done, $4,500.

The firemen of Richmond Borough responded to five alarms of fire from 10 o'clock Saturday evening to 2:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon. At 10 o'clock Saturday evening an alarm was sounded for a fire in the large shipyard and marine railway of Sandford, Ross & Sandford on Bay Street, Clifton. The firemen responded promptly, and found the office building, a frame structure in the front part of the premises, in flames. The fire was extinguished with little difficulty. The damage amounted to about $200.

Fire started at 1:15 o'clock in a one-story frame barn on Forest Avenue, Huguenot, owned by Mrs. Mary Perry and occupied by Bernard Koenig. The building was quickly consumed, together with its contents, consisting of two horses, three cows, fifty chickens, five tons of straw, four wagons, six sets of harness, and a number of farming implements. The members of the Huguenot Engine Company, recently organized in that section, rendered what assistance they could, but as they have not yet received their apparatus they could do but little. The loss on the building and contents amounted to $3,000, insured for $2,000. The cause of the fire is a mystery.

Flames were discovered at 1 o'clock in the morning in the rear of a two-story frame building at 115 Jersey Street, New Brighton, occupied by William Witteberg and owned by Timothy Hurley. The damage to the building and furniture amounted to $800.

The fourth alarm was sounded about 5 o'clock, but it proved to be false. The last alarm was for a fire in a four-story building used as a dormitory in St. Michael's Home in the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin at Mount Loretto, Pleasant Plains. The fire was discovered by Frederick Spindler, a fireman stationed on the grounds. He called out the men employed in the grounds and sent word to the Tottenville Engine Company, and the fire was soon under control. The damage amounted to $500. The fire was caused by a defective steam pipe.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

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THIS COMPANY, having closed its books for the year 1899, announces that it has received during the year applications for new assurances amounting to over

Fifty-five Million Dollars,

upon which there have been issued policies aggregating

Forty-seven Million Dollars,

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Seventeen Million Dollars

more than was issued during the year 1898, and that its gain in outstanding assurance in force for 1899 is over

Fifteen Per Cent.

DURING the year the Company has paid to its policy-holders more than

One and a Half Million Dollars,

making a total payment to policy-holders since date of organization of more than

Seventeen Million Dollars,

and closes the year's business with

No Death Claims

due and unpaid.

THESE RESULTS HAVE BEEN ACCOMPLISHED AT A LOWER EXPENSE RATIO THAN IN 1898.

New York, December 30th, 1899.

WM. E. STEVENS, SECRETARY.

IRISH PRAISE THE BOERS

Senator Mason Addresses a Crowd at the Academy of Music.

ANTI-BRITISH DEMONSTRATION

Audience Hisses Chamberlain and Cheers for Krueger—Fitzgerald, Sulzer, and Cummings Speak.

The Academy of Music was filled last night with wildly enthusiastic Irishmen, assembled to give expression to their sympathy with the Boers, with whom Great Britain is now fighting.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the United Irish American Societies, and so many desired to attend it that the doors at length had to be closed for the sake of safety, leaving a good many disappointed people in Irving Place.

The meeting was one of stormy enthusiasm in which vehement antagonism to Great Britain was even more noticeable than sympathy with Oom Paul. The audience groaned and hooted and hissed at the mention of Chamberlain. They hissed England, the Queen, Cecil Rhodes, the Jameson raid, the Anglo-American alliance, President McKinley, Ambassador Choate, Secretary Hay, William Waldorf Astor, and Bradley Martin, each in turn, as one of their speakers associated the names in question with some reference to British policy. The crowd went into corresponding raptures of delight at the mention of Paul Krüger's name, references to British reverses, and promises of Irish independence.

Many men interrupted the speakers from time to time with wild shouts of "Volunteer! Volunteer!" in proof of their desire to help the Boers.

Senator William E. Mason of Illinois was the chief speaker. The audience greeted him as the champion in this country of the Boers, and gave him such an ovation as would have moved the most stolid recipient. Justice Fitzgerald of the Supreme Court, who was introduced by M. J. Jennings as the presiding officer, and Representatives Sulzer and Cummings also spoke.

The boxes and galleries as well as the stage were profusely decorated with American flags and banners, Irish and Boer flags, seals of the State, and emblems of the Clan-na-Gael, and the Ancient Order of Hibernians. An orchestra, stationed just below the stage, played "The Wearing of the Green" and "The Star-Spangled Banner." In one corner of the parquet there was a group of enthusiasts armed with American and Irish flags, and when the spirit moved them they rose and waved them with all the ardor of a collegian at a football game.

MANY FRIENDLY INTERRUPTIONS.

Interruptions of all sorts were fired at the speakers all through the evening, but they were practically all encouraging in tone. Such shouts as "Give it to them!" "Let them know who we are," and "Go ahead!" were innumerable.

The audience shouted that Chamberlain was a turncoat, and howled with delight at Mr. Sulzer's suggestion that Rhodes was locked up in one of his mines at Kimberley and would have to eat diamonds. Many of the sentiments expressed by the speakers were greeted with roars of applause, in which the house joined as one person, and a reference to Great Britain's desire to promote civilization called forth derisive laughter. There were many women in the boxes and parquet who seemed to be as interested as the men, if less demonstrative.

Justice Fitzgerald was enthusiastically greeted when he stepped forward to speak, and the band played "The Wearing of the Green" at his honor. He said in part:

"It is a great pleasure for me to meet tonight so many of my fellow-citizens assembled for the purpose of expressing our deep indignation at the unjustifiable war now being waged by the arms of Great Britain [hisses] upon the people of the Transvaal and to give utterance to our sentiments of deep admiration for the gallant stand being made by the embattled farmers of South Africa in defense of their property, their lives, and their liberty.

"The Colonial Secretary [hisses] woefully miscalculated when he brought about the condition of affairs with which England stands confronted to-day. What was it to him that a little republic stood in the way of the acquisition of territory rich in ore, with gold and diamond fields? A vast array of power, according to the term of the jingo, was all that was necessary to cause the Boer to surrender, but the humiliated and defeated arms of Great Britain [hisses] were practically destroyed before they were able to encroach one foot upon the soil of the republic. [Cheers.]

"It is full of inspiration and of hope for every lover of liberty, as it is a menace and a warning to every tyrant and despot, Gatacre, Methuen, and Buller, [hisses] commanding larger forces than those that followed Wellington in the Napoleonic wars, have been separately met and defeated [cheers] and if the reinforcements that are now expected including the yeomen [laughter and cheers,] the foxhunters, and possibly, by the permission of the Queen, the Duke of Connaught, should be pushed into the field, the cup of England's bitterness will brim still further over.

TRUE SENTIMENT OF AMERICA.

"There are those who probably regard a salute or not from the wearer of a coronet as of more importance than their own National independence. There are other self-expatriated Americans whose chief ambition is to belong to the Prince of Wales's set, but we of the United Irish Societies, while we have no particular liking for England, [laughter]—and small blame to us for that—still at the same time are too honest by nature to allow her to be imposed upon by those persons of whom I have spoken, and who are the only ones that talk, although they talk loudly and frequently, of the ties of a common Saxon origin or a union of English-speaking people.

"We understand it, and are willing to give England the benefit of our information by telling her that they no more represent the true sentiment of America upon this war in the Transvaal than do the marionettes of a painted show represent the men and women of whom they are the miserable caricatures.

"To-night we extend a friendly hand across the waters from the great Republic of the West to the Republic of the Boers in South Africa, and we trust that the day will not be long delayed when they will be able to drive the soldiers of Victoria to their ships and proclaim the absolute independence of the land that they so truly love and on whose behalf they are so heroically and gallantly fighting."

As Justice Fitzgerald finished a huge horseshoe of flowers was handed up to him by his admirers. Then a man arose in the audience and shouted:

"Mr. Chairman, where would the English be only for Ireland?" [Great applause.]

"That question will be answered," replied the Justice. "If you will have patience to wait for the next speaker. I will give it to him for a text." Then he introduced Representative William Sulzer, of whom the audience said, "He's all right, you bet he is!"

"Majuba Hill to the Boers is like Bunker Hill to us," began Mr. Sulzer, "and will live as long in history to inspire liberty-loving men." He said that Gladstone told Lord Derby, then Secretary for the Colonies, "and a very different man from Joe Chamberlain—" here he was interrupted by howls and hisses from all parts of the house, mingled with cries of "Judas! Judas! Judas!" had said at the time of the treaty of 1884 that the South African Republic was absolutely free and independent, and "this betrayer of Gladstone and of Irish home rule in Parliament" three years ago declared that for England to interfere with the Transvaal would be as immoral as it would be unwise.

SECRET AGREEMENT ALLEGED.

"The liberty-loving world to-day characterizes it as immoral, and the English Government realizes that it is very unwise," he added. "There is no doubt that there is to-day a secret agreement between the White House and Downing Street. I make this charge publicly and as a representative of the people. [Great applause.] In the name of all that's just and honorable, should we now refuse to sympathize with the brave Boers of South Africa?" Here a cry of "Volunteer!" from the audience brought out a storm of applause and cheers. Mr. Sulzer concluded by quoting a passage from Kipling's "Recessional," beginning, "The tumult and the shouting dies."

Senator Mason was then introduced, and as he advanced most of the audience rose, and waving flags and handkerchiefs, gave vent to a shout of greeting which dwarfed anything that had preceded it. When the crowd finally subsided Justice Fitzgerald called for three cheers for the Senator, and this time the people surpassed their previous efforts, even the men on the stage rising and frantically cheering.

Senator Mason said in beginning:

"We are here to-night to send words of sympathy and cheer to the farmers of South Africa, who are fighting for their country and for their homes. Truly this is not a partisan meeting, unless it be partisanship to love our own institutions and believe in liberty for the human race.

"We ask no man as he comes in this door his political or his religious creed. We only ask the questions, 'Do you believe in our institutions? Are you satisfied with our country? Do you believe in the divinity of man or the divinity of kings?'

"Those are questions that rise above party and above State, National, and city issues. I mean to be fair and dispassionate, and to express our sympathy on solid grounds. They tell us we are likely to offend somebody.

"If you said a prayer you would offend the devil. There is a class of distinguished citizens here who roll up their trousers when it rains in London and who would drive a horse backward and tandem both if it was fashionable there, and who absorb their statesmanship from across the water. They tell us, 'Really now, you know, let us be fair. Let us show the real situation there, and if you can vote resolutions of sympathy all right; if not, all right.'

TREATY RIGHTS EXCEEDED.

"I must ask your attention for a few moments to the real situation. In the last war in South Africa, even before Majuba Hill, Gladstone had sent a conciliatory message suggesting the cessation of hostilities, and yet the Lilliputian statesmen who rattles in his shoes to-day is belittling his character, though he was willing to take the crumbs that fell from his table, and would make it appear that that war was closed through fear on the part of Gladstone.

"Under the terms of the existing treaty Great Britain had no more right to go into the Transvaal and dictate how it should conduct the suffrage than I would have to go into your house and tell you how to manage your wife.

"There is not a twelve-year-old boy in the grammar schools of New York but would have answered the Lord High Duke of the Checkerboard 'If you're going to vote under this flag, then, by the Eternal, you must swear to fight for it!' Speaking for the Greek seventy years ago President Monroe was not afraid to express to the world his sympathy with one republic. [Cries of 'How about McKinley? He's a hypocrite."]

"They say that resolutions that you people pass here will have no influence, but under this flag we are all Americans, and there has never been a battle for liberty on this continent that the Irish-American has not been there, and I want to tell these gentlemen that the feeling shown here to-night isn't limited to the Irish societies of New York, but extends all over the country. From one ocean to the other there comes up, not from any one class, but from every lover of liberty, a prayer that the Boer Republic may live.

"They tell us that England was very good to us in the Spanish war. [Cries, "We didn't need her."] Suppose she was? We were fighting for liberty, to stop the murder of women and children in Cuba, and to make a new republic at the footstool of the continent. We unlimbered our guns and cleared our decks in the cause of liberty. If she did keep her hands off, is it necessary that we should sell our birthright and the eagle shriek no more until the lion growls?

"The people of England have always been our friends. The English weavers, when left without cotton, were asked to pass resolutions supporting the Southern Confederacy. They said 'we may starve, but we will never pass a resolution in the interest of slavery.'

FALSE PLEA OF CIVILIZATION.

"The British Government's claim of a right to interfere in the internal affairs of South Africa is a mere pretense. They had made up their minds to insult, bulldoze, and browbeat the Dutchman until he should get his gun and come out for war, and they have got what they went for. I am glad to speak on this night, for no day, no night, no place, is too sacred to speak for the liberty of humankind. I only want you to take home with you this thought—that the resolutions you pass speak for human liberty and human homes."

Representative Amos J. Cummings, the next speaker, referred with gusto to the fact that the Boer had "got his tusk in the flank of the British lion" and was "making that beast drag his measly carcass over the sands in pain," a figure of speech which brought forth applause. Mr. Cummings went sarcastically to refer to "our dear old Mother England, who tried to strangle us in our infancy; our dear old mother, who tried to throttle us when we were a full-grown boy in 1812; our darling old mother, who, through one of our Ambassadors, now Secretary of State, tried to rob us of a port in Alaska and is now succeeding."

He added: "Oh, yes, how we do love our dear mother, [laughter,] who is to-day seizing our ships in neutral waters and robbing them!"

Mr. Cummings referred to England as the "national jackal," and called Mr. Chamberlain a liar, adding that the term was not too harsh for him. He also paid his respects to William Waldorf Astor and Bradley Martin for quitting this country, and referred to "Winston Churchill, who, when captured, said he was a non-combatant, and after he escaped bragged that he was a combatant and conducted the fight from the armored train."

When he referred to the troops England had in South Africa one man shouted, with the Irish Fusileers in mind, "There were some Irish there, too."

"Yes," said Mr. Cummings, "and the Boers disposed of them very quickly."

The whole house broke into another frantic roar of approval. It shouted in similar fashion when Mr. Cummings said that if the Boers won the Irish people would give an account of themselves, too.

Augustine E. Costello then made a speech and read a set of resolutions expressing sympathy with the Boers. The document referred to "the evident conspiracy of British agents acting in the interest of stock jobbers" to promote an entangling alliance with Great Britain.

It condemned the British for carrying on the war and seizing American food supplies in transit to a neutral port. It deprecated Canada's action in sending troops to defeat the Boers, and it appealed to the American people to "extend the hand of fraternal fellowship to the patriots and heroes now so bravely fighting to maintain their liberty." The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

FENIANS STORING AMMUNITION?

Explosives Said to be Hidden on the Canadian Border.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Dec. 31.—It is reported that the Fenians are engaged in storing large quantities of dynamite, lyddite ammunition, and supplies in a few selected repositories in remote districts in Vermont and Maine near the Canadian boundary line. The information comes from persons who claim to have knowledge of the purchase of some of the supplies and others who learned of their transportation by railroad disguised as groceries. Dynamite and other explosives have been secured in surprisingly large quantities and stored under ground on the Vermont border, while quantities of canned meats have been hidden in some large barns of sympathizing farmers on the Maine line near New Hampshire.

It is said that an efficient ambulance corps is being organized under the supervision of a few loyal Irish women and surgeons who were in the Red Cross work in Cuba. They are also preparing a large number of "first aid" packages for the invading force.

The movement is the work of the Irish element of the larger cities, but it is a fact that a large and important work is being done among the farmers of the border States. A schedule is being arranged of farmers who can furnish wagons and horses and oxen for transportation purposes, as this is regarded as a most important detail. A careful study is being made of the small railroad branches in Northern New England, and places are being located where the road could be captured by a very small force.

A NEW YEAR'S

Resolution for Every Woman To Make and Keep is to . . .

SAVE MONEY!

One of the best ways she can do this is to use every day this year

SOLAR

Baking Powder

It is an Absolutely Pure Cream of Tartar Powder, and because it is NOT made by a TRUST, and for no other reason, it is 8 CENTS A POUND CHEAPER than the Trust powders.

If all the women who use cream of tartar powders, the only kind to use, save 8 cents on every pound, it means this year

Millions of Dollars

in their pocketbooks.

SOLAR

"It Rises Everywhere."

CUSHMAN BROS. CO., Selling Agents.

New York, 78 Hudson st.
Boston, 34 Central st.
Philadelphia, 125 So. Front St.
Washington, 421 Fourth St. N. W.

AMERICAN REGIMENT FOR BOERS.

ORANGE CITY, Iowa, Dec. 31.—An entire regiment of soldiers is said to be en route from the Dutch colony in this county to join the Boers in the Transvaal. If seemingly well authenticated accounts are to be believed, the organizers of the force are not attempting to send the entire body to the seat of war at once, but are content to ship them out three or four at a time by different routes.

The recruits were not all gathered in Sioux County, but the money to hire and equip them was all raised in or near Orange City and Sioux Centre. That drilling has been in progress in remote parts of the county for some time is certain, though much secrecy was observed. It is said that only picked men have been accepted.

OUR SCOTCH WHISKEYS:

BONNIE BRIER BUSH

(VERY OLD)

AND

SOUVENIR of Scotland

(MEDIUM AGE)

are NOT vatted or blended, but are from the best distillery in the

GLENLIVET DISTRICT,

imported in cases or casks. For sale from store or in bond. They are the best we have ever seen.

The BONNIE BRIER BUSH is absolutely the finest Scotch Whiskey in the market.

The SOUVENIR OF SCOTLAND is far superior to any Scotch Whiskey of equal Price.

We Mean What we Say When we Announce

that it is not possible to make a whiskey by any other method that is as fine or as wholesome as the Hand-made Sour Mash process, and with such a spring of water as is used by the

OLD CROW RYE

distillers, and with the scientific formula of James Crow, our claim becomes indisputable.

No other Whiskey brings the distiller nearly as much price.

It Has Never Been Equalled.

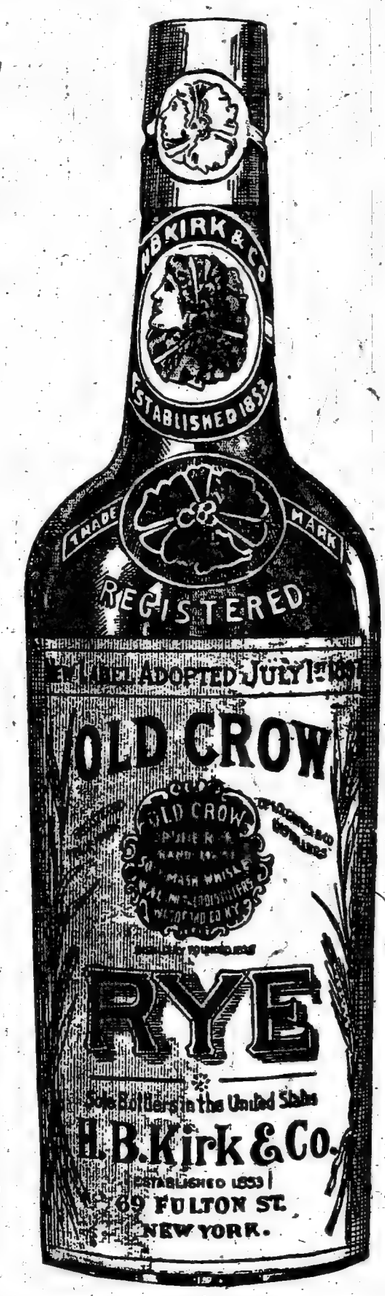

H. B. KIRK & CO., N. Y., ESTABLISHED 1853.

WASHINGTON AS A MASON

Members of the Order Pay Tribute to His Memory.

HOLD ANNIVERSARY SERVICES

Sermons on His Life and Work at the Masonic Temple and Many City Churches.

One hundred years ago yesterday public exercises were held in this city on account of the death of George Washington. The Masonic fraternity of which he was a member took a prominent part in the ceremonials, and yesterday its members commemorated the one hundredth anniversary of the occasion by attending special religious services. The holding of these services was suggested in a circular recently issued by Grand Master Wright D. Pownall of the State of New York. There were no Masonic ceremonies in the churches, but the Masons who attended wore the regalia of the order.

Many lodges were represented at the special Grand Lodge service, which was held in the morning in St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church at One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue. The service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water, the Grand Chaplain. Among those in the church were Grand Master Pownall and Grand Secretary E. M. L. Ehlers. Dr. Van De Water, in his sermon, referred to Washington as an Episcopalian and a Mason. Referring to the fact that Washington left no progeny, Dr. Van De Water said: "Perhaps it is just as well for this country that he left no descendants to detract from his fame."

Memorial services were held by the lodges of the Fourth Masonic District in the Grand Lodge room of the Masonic Temple in the afternoon, members of twenty-five lodges participating. The Apollo Quartet furnished the music. District Deputy Grand Master George H. Phillips in his introductory remarks told of the services held a hundred years ago in St. Paul's Chapel. On the table in front of him was the Bible, preserved by St. John's Lodge, upon which Washington took the oath of office at his first inauguration in this city. The Bible was the one then in use in St. John's Lodge. The Rev. John T. Patey of St. Luke's Church delivered the principal address. "Washington was a loyal Mason as well as a loyal churchman," said Dr. Patey. "Masons of to-day will do well to follow the example of Washington and the Masons of his day. The Masons of Washington's time took care to bring God into their lodges."

The lodges of the Sixth and Seventh Masonic districts held services at 4 P. M. in St. Paul's Chapel, where the exercises 100 years ago were held. The church was filled far beyond its seating capacity and a majority of the men were in Masonic regalia. The service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Van De Water, the Grand Chaplain, assisted by the Rev. W. Montague Geer, the Rev. Robert Morris Kemp, and the Rev. T. J. Crosby. Washington's pew was draped with the National flag and was unoccupied. A double quartet under the direction of Leo Koder furnished the music. Dr. Van De Water preached a brief sermon in which he referred to the life of Washington, the importance of his life on the American Nation, and the lessons taught by his career. Washington's life, he said, was as nearly as possible up to the standard prescribed by true Masonry.

Five hundred members of the Masonic fraternity marched yesterday morning to Temple Emanu-El, where special services were conducted by Dr. Silverman. The Masonic bodies present were members of the Mount Moriah; Centennial, Darcey, National, Manonadie, Mount Neboh, Empire City, and True Craftsman's Lodges. Dr. Silverman, in his address, spoke of the life of Washington, and dwelt particularly upon the part he had in the formation of the Nation. "Washington," said Dr. Silverman, "gave us our great and high standard of simple American citizenship, both in public and private life; our democracy was his, and our freedom from monarchical forms due to his great love of simplicity, and even our flag is but an elaborated form of his armorial device. In short, turn where you will, you will find Washington's master hand, and always for the good and benefit of our people. It might be that he builded better than he knew, but the great absence of errors shows it was the result of a careful, master mind that has given us our high standards and ideals, truly American."

The Washington memorial service of Franklin Lodge No. 216 was held last evening at the Washington Heights Methodist Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Fifty-second Street and Amsterdam Avenue. The Rev. A. E. Barnett, Chaplain of Franklin Lodge and pastor of the church, delivered the sermon.

Other churches in which special Masonic devotional services took place were the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian, the Baptist Church of the Epiphany, the Hamilton Grange Reformed Church, the Tremont Congregational Church, and the Church of the Saviour.

The Masons of the Second District, embracing twenty-three lodges, assembled last evening in the First Reformed Church at Bedford Avenue and Clymer Streets, Brooklyn, where the Rev. Howard Wilbur Ennis preached a sermon on "The Message of Washington." The full choir of the church rendered a special musical programme.

CHARLES RICHMAN'S MARRIAGE.

Miss Jane Grey of Troy Becomes the Actor's Bride.

The marriage of Miss Jane Grey of Troy, N. Y., to Charles Richman, the leading man for Miss Annie Russell in "Miss Hobbs," was solemnized yesterday afternoon at St. George's Church. The Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford officiated and a special musical programme was offered by the organist, William C. Chester. The bridal procession approached the altar to strains from "Lohengrin" and retired to the measures of Mendelssohn's Wedding March.

The bride was given away by Edward Stevens. Harold R. Heaton acted as best man, and the ushers were the Earl of Yarmouth, Walter Peice, White Whittlesey, Robert Reed, William Harcourt, and Francis Carlyle.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. John Drew, Mrs. John Gilbert, Wilton Lackaye, Mr. and Mrs. Nat C. Goodwin, Miss Annie Russell, Miss May Irwin, Mr. and Mrs. William Gillette, Miss Isabelle Hasbins, Harry Woodruff, and Marshall P. Wilder.

Immediately after the ceremony the wedding party went to the country house of Walter Price on Staten Island, where a dinner was served.

FIVE HORSES PERISH BY FIRE.

Flames Cause a Loss of $35,000 in Jersey City.

Fire occurred yesterday in a one-story frame stable in the rear of W. A. Gavenesch & Co.'s wholesale grocery, 548 and 550 Newark Avenue, Jersey City. The flames spread so rapidly that two alarms were given at once. There were seven horses in the stable, only two of which were saved by the fire spread to the grocery and also to J. J. Ewald's furniture establishment, a frame building two stories high at 544 and 546 Newark Avenue.

The stable, grocery, and furniture shop were burned, including nearly all of Ewald's stock and most of that of Gavenesch & Co. The losses are covered by insurance. They are: Ewald, $15,000; Gavenesch & Co., $12,000; Coates, estate, to which the buildings belonged, $8,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Equitable Life's Business for 1899.

Figures published by the Equitable Life Assurance Society in a preliminary statement of its business for 1899, show $1,050,000,000 as the outstanding insurance on its books. That the society has fully participated in the general prosperity is shown in the statement that it wrote over $200,000,000 of new business during the past year. The assets shown amount to $280,000,000, of which $62,000,000 is surplus to policyholders. The motto of the society is: "Not for a day, but for all time."

Dr. Heber Newton Ill.

The Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton was unable to speak last evening before the People's Institute, as had been announced. He sent a letter saying that he had contracted a cold and had been advised by his physician not to leave his house. Dr. Newton took cold on Thursday, and bronchitis ensued. He was feeling better last evening.

RACING IN WINTER GARB

Road Drivers Visit the Speedway Muffled in Furs.

Wonderful Work of "Jack Frost" on the Rocks Bordering the Drive—Fliers in Lively Brushes.

Muffled in furs and looking more like Laplanders than New Yorkers, road drivers turned out in full force on the Speedway yesterday, and for a couple of hours in the morning there was some lively harness racing. The roadbed, although a little too hard, was in very fair condition, and several fast quarters were trotted and paced. "Jack Frost" had worked wonders in the scenery along the upper end of the roadway, and this came in for as much admiration as the horses. There was plenty of ice in the river, while hanging from the high wall of rocks on the west side of the stretch were thousands of huge icicles that sparkled brilliantly in the sunshine. Back of these hung a curtain of dazzling ice. Water had flowed over the tops of the rocks from the level above and, freezing, had formed a picture of wonderful beauty. To add to the picturesqueness of the scene a herd of goats scampered over the glassy surface of the rocks, evidently enjoying themselves immensely. At frequent intervals huge icicles would fall to the asphalt pavement below with a crash, scattering the ice as well as the goats in all directions.

Among the early arrivals in the stretch was A. M. Rose, behind his team, Sir Eid, 2:14¾, and Island Belle, 2:16¼. They were in the pink of condition, and after several trips up and down the road by way of warming up, the team had a brush with Lottie, 2:29¼, driven by Col. Lawrence. For a quarter the team held the lead. Then Lottie settled into her stride and by the time the half was reached she had overtaken and passed the team, which Mr. Rose pulled up, seeing that the race was lost.

The next lively affair was between Dundess, 2:23¾, driven by H. Zahn, and Madison Chief, driven by M. L. Reid. The horses started on even terms and covered a very fast quarter. Then Miss Miller, driving Jim Dandy, joined in the brush, but he was soon distanced by Dundess, who took the lead and held it to the finish, winning by about a length from Madison Chief.

About this time Dr. Gill, driving Jack, 2:12½, put in an appearance. His first brush was with Mr. Rose's team. The team had a good start, but after traveling a quarter Jack had them at his hubs. Then followed a hard-fought race for the lead, and for a few moments it looked as though Jack would lose his reputation to the team. Near the three-quarter mark Jack showed a burst of speed that carried him by the team and gave him a lead of a couple of lengths when the arch of Washington Bridge was reached. For the remainder of the morning Jack beat every horse he encountered.

The handsome chestnut pacer, King Tom, had a pretty brush with Madison Chief. M. C. Hackett drove King Tom, and he had but little difficulty in piloting him to victory. David B., 2:09¼, driven by J. W. Cornish, showed his heels to Peter H., driven by A. B. Meyer. King Tom then tried a go with E. M. Rose's team, and honors were about even when the horses were pulled up.

Boys' Gymnastic Competitions.

The management of the St. Luke's Boys' Club of Brooklyn, through Physical Director George M. Kelly, has completed arrangements for a series of interscholastic competitions, the purpose of which is to select a team to represent Brooklyn in the forthcoming interscholastic gymnastic competitions. The first of the series will be held next week in the gymnasium of the St. Luke's Boys' Club, on Clinton Avenue, near Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn.

Gen. B. F. Cook 97 Years Old.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Dec. 31.—Gen. B. F. Cook, father of Capt. Frank A. Cook, who commanded the United States cruiser Brooklyn during the late war, to-day observed his ninety-sixth birthday anniversary. He is in excellent health. He is the oldest jeweler in Massachusetts.

THE LICENSING OF ENGINEERS.

Central Federated Union Protests Against a Bill Providing for a State Board.

There was a long discussion at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union over a bill which is to be introduced in the Legislature, providing for the licensing of all engineers in the State by a State board. The stationary engineers have protested against the proposed measure, fearing that if it should be passed locomotive and marine engineers would be able to obtain licenses to run stationary engines and thus compete with them. The authority to issue licenses to engineers for stationary engines under the proposed law is vested in the Police Department, and yesterday the Safety Association of Engineers introduced a resolution into the Central Federated Union protesting against any change in the present laws in regard to the licensing of engineers, and providing that the protest be sent to the Workingmen's State Federation to be transmitted to the Legislature.

Delegate Wilson of the Safety Engineers' Association said that if the bill were passed it would let in all the locomotive and steamboat engineers.

Delegate James P. Archibald of the paperhangers said that the locomotive engineers never sympathized with the other trades unions, and there was no good reason why the Central Federated Union should help them by approving the passage of the bill. If the present law was to be changed at all he would prefer to have a body of good engineers appointed as an examining board. The passage of the present bill, Mr. Archibald thought, meant putting money in the pockets of a few political favorites who would be appointed on the examining board.

"Conditions in engines and machinery have changed greatly in the past few years," said Delegate Cowan of the Amalgamated Engineers. "Electricity and compressed air are becoming the motive powers. The elevated railroads in New York will soon change their motive power to electricity, and that will let out the locomotive engineers that are now employed there. In Brooklyn the change to electricity as the motive power on the elevated railroads is already taking place, and if the bill becomes a law we will have all these locomotive engineers crowding in on the stationary engineers and trying to take their jobs. Besides, I do not believe in concentrating the power of issuing licenses all over the State in one man or body."

Delegate Stewart of the Standard Engineers said there was no danger of the bill passing in its present shape. A conference was to be held in January, he said, at which all the objectionable features in the bill would be eliminated. The bill was, on the whole a good one, and if passed after a few changes it would protect the engineers. "It is well known," continued Delegate Stewart, "that one of the officers in the Licensing Bureau of the Police Department was caught with a bribe of $25 in his pocket. There is a good deal of rottenness in that department. We want to have engineers examined by engineers, and if a locomotive or marine engineer wants to become a stationary engineer he will have to pass an examination under the proposed law."

Delegate Philip Kelly of the Theatrical Protective Union argued against the bill, and, after some further discussion, the resolution to protest against any change in the present law was passed.

Saw No Hope Ahead and Shot Himself.

John Massetter, a German, fifty years old, shot and killed himself in his apartments at 141 Ten Eyck Street, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning. Before taking his life, Massetter wrote a farewell letter to his wife, in which he said he saw no prospects for the new year, and life was not worth living. He begged his wife to forgive him for his act. When Massetter killed himself, his wife was visiting friends. It was long after midnight when she returned, and was horrified to find her husband lying dead on the kitchen floor. The suicide was at one time in good circumstances, but he lost everything by bad speculations. He was then compelled to seek employment as a laborer. Six months ago he lost this work.

EXPLOSION SHAKES HOUSES

Dynamite Used at the Ruins of the Wallpaper Factory.

CHIMNEY FALLS ON TENEMENT

Families Ordered to Vacate the House Policeman Hurt by a Brick, Scores of Which Fly in All Directions.

The residents within several blocks of the ruins of the wall paper factory of William Campbell & Co., 432-435 East Twenty-fourth Street, which was destroyed by fire Friday night, were startled yesterday afternoon by an explosion which shook their houses and broke windows. Somebody said a boat must have blown up and then somebody said a boat "had" blown up. Thousands of persons rushed toward the Greenpoint Ferry, but they quickly saw the real cause of their alarm.

Assistant Superintendent Cody of the Building Department and a large gang of men were employed all day Saturday and yesterday in throwing down the factory walls, which threatened to collapse and destroy the surrounding buildings. To facilitate matters they used dynamite.

They were working on the Twenty-fourth Street wall, and the workmen put in an extra heavy charge of dynamite. When it exploded the wall fell with a tremendous crash that gave a second tremor to the ground much like an earthquake.

The bricks flew in every direction, some going as far as First Avenue, a long block. Others hit the Greenpoint Ferryhouse, and several members of a funeral party on an outgoing boat had narrow escapes from the missiles. Policeman McCue of the East Twenty-second Street Station stood at First Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street and a fragment of a brick hit his helmet, crushing it and raising a lump on his head as big as an egg.

"Oh my, oh my," the policeman groaned, "I'm done for." Just then a policeman who speaks with a German accent ran up to him. He saw that McCue was not seriously hurt, although he probably had a headache.

"You're not hurt man," he said. "What! are you groaning about a little thing like that? A German would never mind it."

"And if my head was as thick as a Dutchman's neither would I," retorted McCue. He walked over to Bellevue Hospital, where a surgeon laved the bump with soothing application and took a couple of stitches. Then McCue returned to his post.

A large steel chimney was thrown down by the force of the explosion, falling with great force on a tenement house, the property of Robert De Witt, the Chief Inspector of the Department of Highways. Several families within were much frightened and were ordered to vacate by the Building Department officials. None of the tenants was injured, but the building was badly damaged.

General Foreman Daniel Gilroy of the Department of Water Supply, the buildings of which adjoin the Campbell plant and which were much damaged by falling walls Friday night, worked so continuously to save the city property stored there that he contracted a severe cold and is now threatened with pneumonia. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Dr. Christian of Bellevue Hospital caught a severe cold Friday night while attending the firemen injured during the fire and is now confined to his bed with the grip. The fire still smolders and two engines, commanded by Battalion Chief Welch, are playing streams on the ruins constantly.

Drank Silver Cleanser for Wine.

Joseph Landers, forty-six years old, of 239 West Fifteenth Street, was celebrating the coming of the new year at his home last night and came upon a bottle of what he thought to be wine. He drank the contents. It proved to be a mixture for the cleaning of silverware, which made the man ill. He was taken to the New York Hospital, where, after the physicians had worked over him for an hour, it was said that he might live.

ARREST AT THE GILSEY HOUSE.

Frank L. Saxby of Troy Accused of Assaulting Manager Moore.

Frank L. Saxby, an insurance agent of Troy, was locked up in the East Thirtieth Street Police Station last night on a charge of assault preferred by George W. Moore, manager of the Gilsey House. Saxby entered the hotel at 5 o'clock yesterday and asked the clerk in charge of the desk for a package that he had left there. The clerk said he had no way of knowing that Saxby owned the package, and requested him to write the name that was on it. This Saxby refused to do, and it is alleged that he became abusive when the package was refused him.

Mr. Moore was called and attempted to quiet Saxby, but without success. Finally, it is charged, the angry guest picked up the register and brought it down upon Mr. Moore's head, after which he tried to clamber over the desk and in doing so overturned the key rack. Detective Henderson was called in and he placed Saxby under arrest and took him to the station house, where a charge of assault was entered against him. Mr. Moore wanted to make the charge one of attempted robbery, but the police thought he had better make that complaint in court.

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOLS.

No Confirmation of Reported Action Against Teaching the Classics.

The story that the Congregation of the Propaganda has made a report adverse to the teaching of the classics by the Christian Brothers in their schools in this country, has apparently not been officially confirmed. One of the brothers said yesterday that if such a report had been made, the Pope would have to uphold it before it was carried into effect. If he should sustain the report the official notification would come by circular from the Superior General of the order in Paris. In any event there would be no sudden change in the course of study in the various schools and colleges of the Christian Brothers in America, but they would in all probability be permitted to finish the present year's course.

The trouble between the European and American members of the brotherhood has been principally over the teaching of the classics, the argument of the former being that as the Christian Brothers' Schools were originally intended for the poorer people, it was not proper for them to devote time to instructing the children of richer persons. The idea of the American Christian Brothers is to teach all classes, and the claim is made for them that among these lines they have accomplished much more than they would have done if they had adhered strictly to the plans of De La Salle, the founder of the order.

HOTEL CLERK ACCUSED OF THEFT

H. E. Lansing Held for Stealing $1,500 from the Marie Antoinette.

Among the prisoners arraigned yesterday morning before Magistrate Deuel in the West Side Police Court was Harry E. Lansing, thirty-two years old, of 303 West Fourteenth Street, who until six weeks ago was a clerk in the Hotel Marie Antoinette. He was charged by the proprietor of the hotel, A. R. Keen, with having appropriated to his own use $1,500, a shortage of that amount having been discovered in his accounts. He was held in $3,000 bail for examination to-morrow.

Mr. Keen said last evening that the shortage was discovered about the middle of November, and Lansing was asked to explain matters or make good the sum missing. He promised to do so the following day, but the next day he did not appear, and he was not seen again until he was arrested on Saturday by Patrolman James Fitzgibbons of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station. Lansing received a salary of $100 a month and had been employed in the hotel about three years.

Talk on "Food and Cookery."

At a meeting of the New York State Household Economic Association to be held to-morrow at 3 P. M. at 1,773 Broadway, Miss Maria Parloa will talk on "Food and Cookery." A free cooking demonstration is given every Thursday at 3 P. M. by the association.

FORSYTHE'S Waists.

On Tuesday morning we will commence OUR GREAT

January Sale.

8,000 WASH WAISTS,

4,000 WHITE,
1,800 WHITE AND BLACK,
2,200 FANCY COLORS,

At $2.00 Each.

not one of which has ever been sold at less THAN $3.50.

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John Forsythe,

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between 17th and 18th Sts.

American Art Galleries,

MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK.
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FREE VIEW
9 UNTIL 6 9 UNTIL 6

A REMARKABLE COLLECTION OF

JAPANESE PAINTINGS AND COLOR PRINTS,

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THE BEST KNOWN EXPERT ON JAPANESE PICTORIAL ART IN THE WORLD.

"An Art that is as direct as it is unaffected and as beautiful as it is convincing. The skill of the brushmen is apparent at a glance."—The Sun.

TATTOO ARTISTS AT WAR.

Dispute in the Courts as to the Rights of an Instrument.

Prof. Samuel O'Reilly and Prof. Elmer E. Getchell, rival practitioners in the art of tattooing, in Chatham Square, are having a dispute in the Federal Court as to who is or is not the inventor of the instrument they use in decorating their customers. The suit was brought by Prof. O'Reilly about a year ago, who charged that Prof. Getchell was illegally using the machine patented by him. Prof. Getchell retorted that the main part of the device was patented by Edison, and that neither man could get out a patent.

Additional complexity in the patent rights appears from the fact that Prof. O'Reilly has brought into the case a paper granting him a patent for an "ink reservoir" attachment for an electric pencil, over which the cause between the men is being fought by several lawyers.

So much for the legal troubles. There are some others, the main one of which seems to be that Prof. O'Reilly thinks his rival is too near for his business. The two professors are spending much of their time pending the next hearing in their suit next Thursday in making charges against each other.

Italian's Wounds Self-Inflicted.

Peter de Fenst, the Italian who was found cut and bleeding in his fruit shop at First Avenue and Twenty-third Street, Saturday night, and was believed to be the victim of an assault, confessed last night that he had inflicted the wounds he suffers himself. Detective Petrocino discovered that the man's clothing was not cut, and when he closely questioned him got him to admit that his injuries were self-inflicted.

STOLEN CLOTHES A HANDICAP.

Two Men Who Had Donned Several Suits Apiece Could Not Run When the Police Chased Them.

Policemen Maher and Meehan passed Isaac Schumlovits's clothing shop at 2,333 Second Avenue yesterday afternoon. From force of habit Maher looked into the place to see if everything was all right. He noticed two men in the rear of the store who looked much stouter than the proprietor of the place and his clerk.

"Schumlovits and his clerk must be eating patent food," he remarked to Meehan.

"If I was making as much money I'd get fat too," Meehan remarked as he glanced into the store. He had seen the proprietor of the place only a few days ago and he was then only moderately stout.

The two policemen passed on, thinking no more of the incident, until a little later they saw the two "fat" men come out of the place and walk with much difficulty up Second Avenue. Finally the situation dawned on the policemen.

"Those are not fat men; they're thieves," Maher said, and without more talk he and his companion gave chase. He was right. The men were thieves and had adopted a novel method of looting the place, depending upon their nerve and boldness to get away. They had started in with suits that fitted them, and then, by putting on slightly increasing sizes built themselves up until each had five complete suits, three overcoats, and pockets full of sundries.

Their efforts to run were amusing. They were as helpless as if encased in ancient armor. The men are naturally thin, and their rather drawn and pale faces made their contrasting bulk of body ludicrous. They were easily taken and proved to be Thomas Brady, twenty years old, of 142 Canal Street, and Edward Remington of 172 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, Brady's father-in-law. They are not unknown to the police.

The same store was robbed several months ago and the police believe the same men committed that crime.

Held for Mr. Perrenoud's Death.

Moses Klenert, twenty-two years old, of 1,685 First Avenue, driver of the horse and wagon which knocked down and killed Gustav F. Perrenoud of 697 West End Avenue Saturday night at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue, was remanded to the Coroner when arraigned in the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning before Magistrate Crane on a charge of homicide. Louis Lipman, twenty-five years old of 533 East Eighty-eighth Street, who was in the wagon with Klenert, was remanded to the Coroner as a witness.

Mr. Perrenoud's body has been taken to an undertaking establishment, where it will remain until instructions have been received from the dead man's sister, who is in Denver, Col. Mr. Perrenoud was a prominent member of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club.

CIGARS-CIGAR LEAF INDUSTRY.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By ISMAR S. ELLISON,

Editor The United States Tobacco Journal.

The prospects of the tobacco trade and industries for 1900 are brighter than they have been for many years past.

To judge from the increase in the production of our cigar industry since the close of our last fiscal year, on June 30, 1899, the output of cigars will exceed at least 800,000,000, bringing the total at the close of the fiscal year of 1900 up to the figure of 5,300,000,000, the largest figure ever reached. In this unprecedented production of cigars is not included the output of the so-called little cigars, which have become a feature of the industry since the war tax left them unmolested in the general raise on the products of tobacco. Since then their production has been increasing steadily, until they have reached an average output of 70,000,000 per month, with the prospect of a further advance to 100,000,000 a month during the coming year.

The phenomenal productions of cigars, both of those that pay the $3.60 tax and of those that pay only the $1 tax, naturally reflects most favorably on the condition of the cigar leaf market. Never before in the history of the cigar leaf market has a year opened with so little raw leaf in stock of first hands as does 1900, and with very rare exceptions have the tobacco growers been able to dispose so speedily and advantageously of their crops, which become marketable only the following midsummer and the beginning of the Fall, as they did their 1899 crops.

The farmer will receive the money for his crops in January and February, but it is hard to tell now whether the packer who bought it made a profitable investment. At any rate even if the tobacco turns out perfectly sound and satisfactory, there will not be more than a banker's commission in it for the packer because, on the one hand, the farmer was quick enough to take advantage of the favorable situation and to raise the price of his product far above its actual value, while, on the other hand, the manufacturer cannot meet a proportionate profit on this inordinate advance on account of the stability and custom-sanctioned price for which a cigar sells to the consumer.

Besides, everything else that enters into the make-up of a cigar has advanced in price—boxes, labels, wages, &c. Furthermore, the manufacturer will have to meet the considerable advance in the price of the Cuban leaf, as there will be for the year only one-quarter of the supply that is actually needed for our cigar industry, and he will also have to pay a higher price for that ideal leaf for wrapper purposes, the Sumatra, because the old stock is well nigh exhausted, and there is no other leaf that can replace its attractiveness and usefulness. Thus, while the year promises greater activity and a largely expanded trade, there are some drawbacks in the bright prospects, namely: the high prices of the raw material, its presumable shortage, the scarcity of labor for the factories, and the small profits for the manufacturer as well as the packer. ISMAR S. ELLISON.

AUTOMOBILES AND INSANITY.

Omaha Student's Strange Bombardment and Ideas Cause His Arrest.

George L. Burgess, thirty years old, a student, of 2,227 Dodge Street, Omaha, Neb., living for a week past at the Manhattan Hotel, Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street, was taken to the insane pavilion at Bellevue Hospital last night and held for examination as to his mental condition.

Bicycle Policeman Timothy Sullivan found Burgess at Fifth Avenue and Forty-sixth Street with an armful of beer glasses, which he took delight in hurling at every automobile that rolled by. He narrowly missed hitting one woman in the head. When the policeman arrested him he protested that he was violating no law. He said he had a right to throw beer glasses.

"Who has the right of way?" he demanded. "Who was here first? Men or automobiles?"

The policeman, when he questioned Burgess at length, concluded he had a madman to deal with.

He sent a call for an ambulance to Flower Hospital, and Dr. Daniels answered it. He agreed with the policeman that Burgess was demented. He took him directly to Bellevue.

On the way to the hospital Burgess said he knew William Jennings Bryan very well and had written several letters to him since coming to town.

A letter was found in one pocket of the man's coat on which was written, "I walked up Fifth Avenue, but did not notice a bridge until I got to Sixty-seventh Street." Burgess was well dressed and had over $40 in his pockets. Burgess says he is a law student.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...7:23	Sun sets...4:44	Moon rises...7:32

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...7:06	Gov. Isl'd...7:30	H. Gate.....
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...7:29	Gov. Isl'd...8:00	H. Gate.....

Outgoing Steamships.

TUESDAY, JAN. 2.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 3.

Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Fuerst Bismarck, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Hispania, Haiti	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Kensington, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
New York, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
	*9:00 A. M.	
Orizaba, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Spartan Prince, Naples	11:00 A. M.	.....
U. S. transport, San Juan	10:30 A. M.	.....

THURSDAY, JAN. 4.

Ardanrose, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Hugin, Progreso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Normandie, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Madiana, Bermuda	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Matanzas, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	
Pomeranian, Glasgow	.....	.....

SATURDAY, JAN. 6.

City of Washington, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Tordenskjold, Progresso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Statendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	.....
Aller, Guadeloupe	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. $1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. $3, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. $11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Hongkong Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. $14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Bloemfontein. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. $30 and up to Jan. $20; inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Jan. 20, for dispatch per steamship Moana. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. $23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. $26, inclusive, for dispatch by ship City of Papeiti. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. $3, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Australia which arrived at Vancouver are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, June 2.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JAN. 1.

Arkansas, Copenhagen, Dec. 9.
Caracas, La Guayra, Dec. 24.
Cuffe, Liverpool, Dec. 21.
Drummond, Gibraltar, Dec. 15.
El Sud, New Orleans, Dec. 27.
Exeter City, Bristol, Dec. 17.
Hubert, Barbados, Dec. 16.
La Grande Duchesse, Savannah, Dec. 21.
Othello, Hull, Dec. 17.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, Dec. 18.
Thingvalla, Christiansand, Dec. 16.
Tropea, Shields, Dec. 15.
Victoria, Gibraltar, Dec. 18.

TUESDAY, JAN. 2.

Hindoo, Hull, Dec. 20.
Noordland, Antwerp, Dec. 28.
Tauric, Liverpool, Dec. 23.
Werkendam, Rotterdam, Dec. 21.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 3.

Algiers, New Orleans, Dec. 28.
A. R. Thorpe, Curacao, Dec. 25.
Athos, Colon, Dec. 27.
Barcelona, Hamburg, Dec. 20.
Burgundia, Gibraltar, Dec. 20.
Cornaline, Jacksonville, Dec. 31.
Concho, Galveston, Dec. 28.
El Cid, New Orleans, Dec. 30.
Ems, Gibraltar, Dec. 25.
Hudson, New Orleans, Dec. 28.
Powdermann, La Lacha, Dec. 26.
Wells City, Swansea, Dec. 19.

THURSDAY, JAN. 4.

European, London, Dec. 21.
Europa, Shields, Dec. 21.
Massapequa, Dundee, Dec. 21.
Thomas Turnbull, Gibraltar, Dec. 21.
Winifred, Hamburg, Dec. 21.

FRIDAY, JAN. 5.

Boston City, Swansea, Dec. 2.
Darmstadt, Bremen, Dec. 24.
King Bleddyn, Dunkirk, Dec. 20.

SATURDAY, JAN. 6.

Georgian, London, Dec. 24.
John Sanderson, Antwerp, Dec. 23.
Lampasas, Galveston, Dec. 30.
Lucania, Liverpool, Dec. 30.
Sarmatian, Glasgow, Dec. 26.

Arrived.

SS Orizaba, Downs, Campeachy, &c., Dec. 15, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:58 P. M.

SS Thordis, (Nor.,) Wilhelmsen, Sourabaya, &c., Oct. 28, with sugar to Czarnikow, Macdougall & Co. Assessed to Bennett, Walsh & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:15 A. M.

SS Algonquin, Platt, Jacksonville Dec. 28 and Charleston 29th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Caribbee, (Br.,) Scott, Demerara, &c., Dec. 20, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:50 P. M. 30th.

SS La Normandie, (Fr.,) Poncelet, Havre Dec. 23, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. East of Fire Island at 7:14 P. M.

SS Hortensius, (Br.,) Cligg, Liverpool Dec. 19, in ballast to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M.

SS El Sud, Higgins, New Orleans Dec. 27, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Jefferson, Hulphers, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Dec. 31, 9:30 P. M., northwest, gentle breeze, overcast.

Sailed.

SS Planet, Mercury, (Br.,) for Leith and Dundee.
SS Irrawaddy, for Philadelphia.
SS Yemassee, for Philadelphia.
SS Picqua, (Br.,) for Venice and Trieste.
SS Ella, (Ger.,) for Matanzas, &c.
SS Werra, (Ger.,) for Genoa, &c.
SS Heathdene, (Br.,) for Leith.
SS Cearence, (Br.,) for Para and Manaos.
SS Merina, for Curacao.
SS Chateau Lafite, (Fr.,) for Havre.
SS Jersey City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
SS Origen, (Nor.,) for Kingston, &c.
SS Dunblane, (Br.,) for Havre.
SS Buenaventura, for Norfolk.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 10:10 A. M. to-day.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Capt. Bence, from New York for Antwerp, arr. at Southampton at 2:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Willehad, (Ger.,) Capt. Foster, from Bremen for New York, passed Dover to-day.

SS Burden Tower, (Br.,) Capt. Campbell, from New York, arr. at London to-day.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 31.—The market during the last fortnight was quiet, with a strong undertone. Business was limited. The smaller foreign markets were fair buyers. Values are now at the highest point reached this year, a point where China and Calcutta buyers cannot follow in any quantity, while Bombay is crippled by a famine more serious than had hitherto been believed.

The year just closed has been the most prosperous of the last twenty-five for the spinning companies in the Oldham district, which have earned, on the average, more than ten per cent. on their capital, the average profit per company being £4,406. The nearest approach to this was in 1890, when the average profit was £4,177.

The Continental manufacturing centres are very busy, particularly Rouen, which closes the year amid quite exceptional prosperity.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Foundry	1¾	Illinois Central	4½
Am. C. & Foundry pf	4½	Int. Paper	4
Am. Steel Hoop	3½	Int. Paper pf	3½
Am. Steel Hoop pf	2	Iowa Central pf	4½
Am. Cotton Oil	2¾	Laclede Gas pf	3¾
Am. Linseed pf	2¾	Lake Erie & West	3½
Am. Malting pf	5½	Lake Erie & W. pf.	7
American Ice	3½	Louis. & Nash	3½
Am. Steel & Wire	6½	Manhattan	9⅛
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	2	Met. Street Ry	1⅝
Am. Sugar Refining	7½	Mexican Central	1⅜
Am. Tin Plate	3	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	2
Am. Tin Plate pf	8	Mil. & St. L. pf.	1¼
Am. Tobacco	1¼	Minn. & St. L.	3
Am. Tobacco pf	2	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	1¼
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	3½	Mo. K. & T. pf.	8½
Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	2½	Mo. Pacific	4⅜
At., T. & S. F.	1½	Mobile & Ohio	2¾
At., T. & S. F. pf.	4¾	Nat. Biscuit	2½
Anaconda Copper	3⅜	Nat. Steel	6¾
Balt. & Ohio	7¾	Nat. Steel pf	6⅞
Balt. & Ohio pf	5⅝	N. Y. Central	6⅞
Brook. Rapid Transit	4⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	10
Brooklyn Union Gas	9⅛	N. Y. Central	3½
Brunswick City	2	N. Y. N. H. & H.	2
Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	15	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	2
Canadian Pacific	5	N. Y. O. & W.	2
C., C., C. & St. L.	4	Norfolk & Western	3½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2⅞	Norfolk & West. pf.	3¼
Col. Fuel & Iron	6¼	Northern Pacific	3¼
Col. Fuel & Iron pf	2½	Northern Pac. pf.	2⅝
Col. Mid. pf.	3½	Pacific Coast	2
Col. & South. 1st pf.	5¼	Pacific Mail	9
Col. & South. 2d pf.	1½	Penn. R. R.	4
C. & H. Coal & Iron	4	People's Gas	8⅜
Cont. Tobacco	3¼	P., C., C. & St. L.	5½
Cont. Tobacco pf	7	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1½
Consol. Gas	9	Pressed Steel Car	4
Ches. & Ohio	2⅝	Pressed Steel Car pf.	4
Chi. Con. Traction	3½	Pullman Palace Car	9⅜
Chi., Bur. & Q.	2⅞	Reading	1½
Chi. & E. Ill.	4¾	Reading 1st pf.	7½
Chi. Great West.	1⅝	Reading 2d pf.	4½
Chi. Gt. West. pf.	8⅜	Republic Iron & Steel	2
Chi. Gt. West. deb.	1	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	3⅝
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1	Rio Grande West.	7
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	1⅜	Rio Grande West. pf.	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	2¼
Chi. & Northwest.	7⅛	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	3
Chi., Rock Isl. Pac.	2⅝	St. L. Southwest pf.	2⅝
Chi. Term. Trans.	1⅜	St. P. & Omaha	4½
Del. & Hud.	5⅛	Southern Pacific	4⅝
D., L. & W.	7½	Southern Ry.	1½
Den. & Rio Grande	1⅜	Southern Ry. pf.	3¼
Den. & Rio G. pf.	3⅜	Tenn. Coal & Iron	4⅞
D., M. & Ft. D.	2½	Texas Pacific	1¼
Dul., S., S. & At. pf.	1½	Third Av.	7
Erie	1½	Twin City R. T.	7
Erie 1st pf.	2⅜	Union Bag & Paper	1⅝
Erie 2d pf.	1¼	Union B. & P. pf.	1½
Evans. & T. H.	1	Union Pacific	5
Evans. & T. H. pf.	1	Union Pacific pf.	4½
Federal Steel	3⅜	U. S. Leather	3⅜
Federal Steel pf.	5⅜	U. S. Leather pf.	4⅞
General Electric	4½	U. S. Rubber	3½
Glucose Sugar Ref.	5⅝	Wabash pf.	1¼
Great Northern pf.	1⅜	Wheel. & L. E.	1⅝
H. & Chaflin	1¼	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	3¼
Hocking Valley	4⅞	Wisconsin Central	3
Hocking Valley pf.	4½	Wisconsin Central pf.	5

There were no declines.

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ann Arbor 4s	1	Kan. City, Pitts. & G. 1st	3½
At., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	3¼	Lake Shore 3½s	1½
At., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	2¼	L., Erie & St. L. con. 5s, t. r.	7
Balt. & O. prior lien 3½s	2¼	Louisv. & Nash. col. tr. 5s	1½
Balt. & O. gen. lien 4½s	2¼	Met. Elev. 1st	1
Balt. & O. Sw'n Div. 3½s	4½	Met. St. Ry	4
Brooklyn Rap. T. 5s	1	Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	4
Brooklyn Un. El. 1st	1¼	Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	2
Canada Southern 1st	1	Mo., K. & Texas 1st	3¾
Canada Southern 2d	1	Mo., K. & T. 2d	2½
Cent. Pac. Gal. 5s	2½	Mo., K. & E. 1st	2
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	2½	Mo. Pac. con.	3
Cent. of N. J. gen.	2¾	Mo., Pac. coll. 5s	2¼
Cent. Pacific 4s	3	Mobile & Ohio gen.	2
Cent. Pacific 3½s	2½	M. O. & Mont. 4s	1
Ches. & Ohio 4½s	1½	N. Y. Central 3½s	1
Chi., B. & Q. Ill. Div. 3½s	1½	N. Y. C. L. S. 3½s	1½
Chi., M. & St. P., I. & D. Ext. 7s	3	Northern Pac. 4s	2
Chi. R. I. & P. 4s	1½	Northern Pac. 3s	1¼
Chi. Term. Trans.	1⅞	Norfolk & West. con.	2
C., C., C. & St. L. gen.	4	Peo. & East. 1st	2½
Col. Midland 1st 4s	2½	Peo. & East. inc.	1
Col. & South. 4s	3	Reading gen. 4s	3
Denver & R. G. con.	1¼	Rio Grande W. 4s	1¼
Det., M. & M. 1. s.	3½	R. G. W. 1st con.	1
Erie 1st con. 4s	2	St. J. & G. I. 1st	1½
Erie gen. lien	2¼	St. L. Southw. 1st	3¼
Evans. & T. H. gen.	1½	St. L. Southw. 2d	2
Green Bay deb. A	1	Mex. Pa. & W. 1st	2
Green Bay deb. B	1¼	Southern Pac. 4s	1½
Hocking Valley 4½s	2	San A. & A. P. 4s	4½
Hous., E. & W. Tex. 5s	1½	St. L. & I. M. 5s	2½
Int. Paper 1st	3½	S. P. of Cal. 5s, sta.	3
Iowa Central 1st	2	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1½
Kanawha & Mich. 4s	2½	Stand. R. & T. inc.	3¼
		Southern Ry. 5s	2½
		Texas Pacific 1st	1
		Tol., Peo. & W. 1st	1
		Union Pac. 4s	2¼
		Wabash 1st	2
		Wabash 2d	1
		Wabash deb. A	1
		Wabash deb. B	2½

Bonds Declined.

B'way & 7th Av. con.	1	Int. & Gt. Nor. 3d	2¾
Brook. Un. El. 5s	2	Lake Erie & West 1st	1
Cen. of N. J. gen. 5s, reg.	2½	Mex. Cent. 4s	1
Chi., B. & Q. deb. 5s	1	Mo. Pac. tr. 5s	2½
Chi. & Ill. gen.	1½	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st tr.	5
Int. & G. Nor. 2d	4	W. N. Y. & Pa 1st	1¼

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William J. O'Sullivan, referee, Amsterdam Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, runs north 99.9 by east 83.11 by southeast along the centre line of the old Byrd Street 40.8 by south 73.6 by southwest along the centre line of the old Phineas Street 8.1 to the line of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, by west along One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street 96.3, four five-story brick flats, with stores; also all the right, title, and interest of James T. Fitzpatrick in the gore beginning at the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 96.1 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue and running northeast 8.4 by south 7.5 to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, by west 9.10, and in the interior gore, beginning at a point 65.4 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue and 99.9 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and running east 34.7 by south 18.4 by northwest 39.2. Due on judgment, $8,680; subject to other mortgages for $55,000.

By Thomas C. Smith, foreclosure sale, Francis B. Delehanty, referee, 316 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 232.6 feet east of Second Avenue, 21 by 100, three-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $6,068; subject to other mortgages for $12,500.

REAL ESTATE.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

37 and 39 Liberty Street, 44 1-2 and 46 Maiden Lane.

Examines and insures titles at fixed moderate rates, giving the dealer or investor the selection of counsel when desired. Questions of doubt are submitted to a Committee of Counsel of the Company before insuring.

Losses for Twelve Years . . $18,783.13

NOTICE.

To whom it may concern:

The lis pendens filed by the Department of Buildings against the two buildings west side of Wales Av., 112 feet south of Westchester Av., is an error, as the precept and violation has been removed.

JOHN DE HART, Owner.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

GEO. R. READ. W. J. VAN PELT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE.

751 5TH AVE. at 58th St.
1 Madison Avenue, cor. 23d St
HEAD OFFICE 60 CEDAR ST.

BEST 2-FAMILY HOUSES NEAR WEST SIDE elevated; examine them; they speak. JONES, Jerome Av. and 161st St.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JOHN T. BOYD, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 10,

at 12 o'clock, at New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

312 EAST 120TH ST.—3-Story and Basement High-stoop Brownstone Dwelling, with lot 19.8x100.11.

Maps, etc., apply to WALTER H. MEAD, Esq., Trustee, 67 Wall Street, or Auctioneer's office, 59 Liberty Street.

PIANOS.

THE OPERA PIANO.

New and elegant designs, also several slightly used WRITE FOR BARGAIN LIST.

Warerooms, Broadway, Cor. 47th St.

INSTRUCTION.

LANGUAGES.

The Berlitz School of Languages, 1,122 Broadway, New York. 23 Court St., B'klyn. Special advantages for Visitors to Paris Exposition.

HOW TO GET STRONG.

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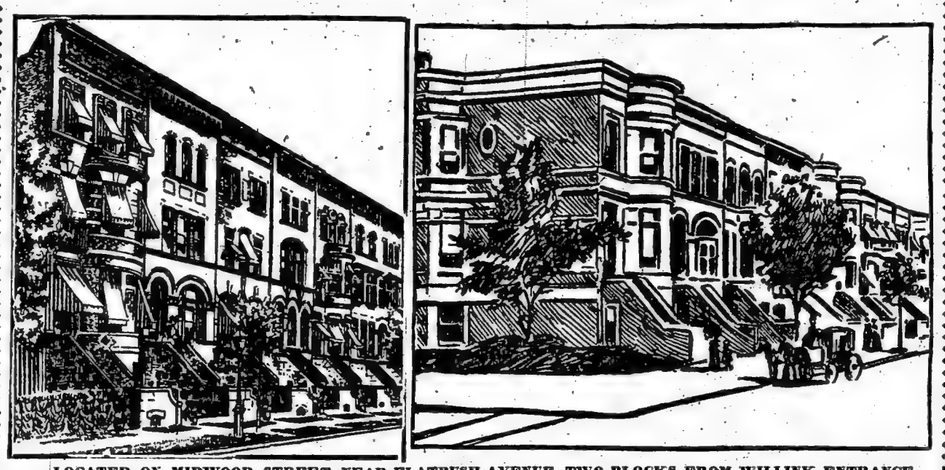

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A WONDERFUL YEAR.

The year 1899 was a year of wonders, a veritable annus mirabilis, in business and production. To paraphrase a celebrated epitaph, prosperity left scarcely any of our industries untouched, and touched nothing it did not enrich. It would be easy and natural to speak of the twelve months just past as the banner year were we not already confident that the distinction of highest records must presently pass to the year 1900.

The story of the Nation's material progress as it is told in The Financial Supplement of THE TIMES this New Year's morning is of a nature to appeal to the most ethereal mind and stir the most sluggish imagination. The man whose aspiring soul has prompted him to resolve, with GOETHE, to live resolutely for the Good, the True, and the Perfect may be indifferent to the statistics of the great corn crop in Kansas, to the unprecedented prosperity of the iron and steel trade, and to the ninety-three billions of bank clearings that tell of the vast volume of the country's business for the year. But the finest flower that grows must strike its roots in material earth. And the mines that give up their treasures, the looms and mills that impress utility and value upon crude products, the rushing trains and steamships that enable communities to share and contribute to the world's exchangeable surplus of commodities, the industrious banker, sitting on his aggregated deposits and paying them out upon carefully scrutinized vouchers, even the loud resounding broker upon the floor of the Exchange, fixing investment values by his vociferous wagers—all these help to lay the enduring foundation of the Nation's wealth upon which depends its capacity to produce and enjoy the fine things of life, in arts and letters, in science and learning, and the highest social enjoyments. The noble products of civilization spring from organized and intelligently directed industry. When men lived in caves and every head of a family had to kill his own bear or go without meat there were no Doric temples, no Trajan columns, or Dewey arches, and no poets reciting their verses to the crowds of a Summer evening.

Consider for a moment some of the eloquent figures of the year 1899.

We sold and exported $1,252,500,000 worth of our domestic products, and our total export and import trade for the first time exceeded two billions. In the total of the exports, manufactures appear to the value of $375,000,000, an increase of $68,000,000 over 1898.

We raised nearly two and one-half billions of bushels of corn, of which the average price was three cents per bushel higher than last year. We raised 547,000,000 bushels of wheat and 9,000,000 bales of cotton.

There were shipped from the mines 47,250000 tons of anthracite coal, the largest production in our history. The production of bituminous coal is estimated at 190,000,000 tons. In a closely related branch of industry, the iron trade, we find our iron furnaces turning out 295,000 tons of pig iron a day, as against 225,000 a year ago, and prices of iron and steel are double what they were then. We export four times as much iron and steel as we did ten years ago, and import one-fourth as much.

The aggregate bank clearings of the year were $93,000,000,000, an increase of 37 per cent. over the record of 1898. What a tremendous volume of business these figures represent!

There was a great deal of buying and selling of securities. Upon the New York Stock Exchange 172,000,000 shares were sold, and the bond transactions reached a total, at par value, of more than $820,000,000.

There were a great many new corporations organized. If we take into account only those which interest the Wall Street public, their aggregate capitalization reaches over four billions—and some of it is cash. The so-called industrials account, of course, for a good part of the new share capitalization, but much of it is industrial in quite another sense.

The columns of The Supplement contain a list of more than fifty companies that declared their first dividend last year; of a score that increased their rate of dividend, and of thirty that made extra dividend payments to their stockholders.

In the past we have looked successively to the years 1880 and 1890 as measures of what the country could do in years of great prosperity. We must advance now nearly another decade to 1899 as a record year, and in many if not most respects even those great totals are likely to be surpassed by the year upon which we now enter.

THE OUTLOOK.

Unquestionably to the great body of business men the outlook on the threshold of the new year is extremely bright. It is shown in nearly every line of the contributions from able and experienced observers which make up the Financial Supplement of THE TIMES this morning. Their tone is uniformly hopeful and confident. There are substantial reasons for this.

1. It is plain that we have not nearly exhausted the effect of the general demand created by the enforced economy of the immediate past. The country is yet steadily engaged in repairing the loss of tissue suffered during the "lean years." It is making up through all its vast frame for the low diet, insufficient nourishment, and checked growth that were inflicted on it for some five years previous to 1897. The process is strikingly shown in the enormous expenditures of the transportation lines for improvements in every direction, while new railroad building is practically at a standstill. Probably no other one element in the situation has contributed more to the wonderful general activity of the past year. It illustrates in a marked manner the existence of a force that may be relied on to work substantially unabated during the coming year.

2. In addition to this influence there is that of an extended foreign trade. So far as this depends on the demand for our food products and our ability to supply it, no sure prediction can be made at this time. But during the past two years, and especially in the last year, we have developed great growth in our capacity to furnish the markets of the world with the products, not of the soil, but of industry in great and constantly increasing variety. This has been due in part to the lower prices resulting from long depression and the saving in every way thereby compelled, but it has also in great part been due to the rapid and almost uniform advance made in recent years in invention and in improvement of processes in the United States, and in the minute, accurate, and efficient organization of industry. So great has this advance been that it is a commonplace in manufacturing with us that we can supply practically "from stock" a large part of the goods that in other countries must be made to order. This has been shown in a number of large contracts taken in the United States for important work, such as the Atbara bridge, where time was absolutely essential, and won the competition. Sure and rapid improvement in every direction is now so assumed in all large business plants that the life of expensive machinery is computed not on the basis of when it will wear out, but of when it will be out of date. This tendency to advance is stimulated by the constantly broadening competition that the world's markets require.

3. One most valuable basis of confidence in the immediate future is the practical disappearance of the issue of silver inflation and repudiation from our National politics, and the certainty that the gold standard will be declared and its maintenance provided for by the present Congress. The immense importance of this fact can be appreciated if we look back four years and ask ourselves what would be the prospect if we were about to enter another Presidential campaign next Summer with the value of all the property and the soundness of all credit in the United States dependent on the result. It would then be a question, not of what profit could be made in the next year, but only of how much could be saved from impending disaster. As it is, the country will enter on the last year of the century with its public credit and its currency in a sounder condition than it has known in nearly forty years. It is an immense advantage, and the safety of multitudes depends on it who do not at all realize its worth.

There is, however, another side to the question of even the immediate future and business men who are at once prudent and honest will not shut their eyes to it. It will be seen to have found recognition from several of those that have contributed to the Financial Supplement. The rapid advance in prices—such as 50 per cent. in fuel and 100 per cent. in iron and steel—within the past year must tend to check trade if it is long continued, and this is especially true as to foreign trade, in which the field of competition is so extended. On the other hand this advance tends to stimulate production and the extension of plants, with the conversion of available into fixed capital. This is a constantly recurring cycle of change that seems to depend on the continuous forces of human nature. If it is accompanied by undue inflation of credit, as it almost inevitably is, the time arrives when production is greater than can be disposed of at a profit, when more or less forced sales start the reduction of prices, when fixed charges are met with progressive difficulty, and the shrinking of too extended credit compels readjustment and threatens disturbance and even panic. It is the judgment of the best observers that there is no probability that the next year will see even the beginning of such reaction, and that on the contrary it will be a year of continued and increasing activity and prosperity. Yet it is the experience of the modern world that the longer the period of uninterrupted prosperity and activity the surer is the ultimate arrival of the reaction. The excessive and excited speculation on the Stock Exchange of the early part of the last year and the sharp check administered in its closing weeks are events that have their lesson. It is not likely to be heeded by "the general public," to whom its significance is as obscure as it is unwelcome, but it may well be heeded by those whose course can measurably control the credit that is the essential condition of speculation. The more firmly and wisely this is done, the more steady and secure will be the development of what is roughly but justly called "legitimate business."

FINANCES OF THE NEW POSSESSIONS.

No better subject of study could have been selected by the American Economic Association than the financial policy suited to our new possessions, and the report of the committee of the association will doubtless be considered carefully at Washington.

There are three main points in it. All have practically the same purpose and relate to the essential condition of real success in the administration of the colonies. First, the revenues derived from the colonies should be devoted to the use and benefit of those who pay them—to the colonies themselves. Practically there will be little temptation for the United States to transgress this principle. The necessities of any of our new colonies will for a long time be great enough to absorb all the taxes that can in reason or with any hope of a return be levied in them. But the principle is important because if it be thoroughly and consistently followed it will tend to attach the people to the American system and to strengthen the desire and the capacity for self-government.

Second, where there is any chance to develop external trade the duties levied on it should be very light and designed for revenue only. Though this is contrary to the protection idea, it will hardly be opposed even by the protectionists, since the United States will be so situated as to take a large share of this trade. And in this case, as in the other, freedom to develop their own resources is the prime condition of prosperity and contentment in the colonies. That is worth far more than any exclusive privileges that we could possibly secure or impose.

Third, the natives should be given as large a share as practicable in the administration, with the clear understanding that the agents of the United States shall have the final control, and these agents should be chosen solely with reference to their ability and character. Any departure from this principle will be perilous and costly. Spain has given the natives a terrible experience of the spoils system and a deep-seated detestation of it. It is our highest interest and our plain duty to give them the opposite. It will be infinitely better for them and cheaper for us. Justice and honesty will be found a good deal less costly and more efficient than rifles and rapid-firing guns.

TUNNELS AND BRIDGES.

It is hard to have to say anything in favor of the Municipal Assembly, as at present constituted. Controller COLER has been maintaining, with much plausibility, that the only method of converting that body into even a harmless adjunct to the Municipal Government was to abolish it entirely. We have agreed with the Controller in this conclusion. We have even anticipated him in reaching it. But we are sure the Controller will agree with us that, for once in its existence, the Board of Aldermen has served a good public purpose. It has "held up" the bridge across Blackwell's Island from Sixtieth Street to Long Island City. The Controller is especially bound to approve its action in this matter. He was the champion of the public against the Mayor in the Board of Estimate, when the Mayor cut so very poor a figure. The Controller pointed out that there was no public urgency about the construction of this bridge and the other bridge, the fortunes of which were linked with it, that we should at once strip ourselves of our debt-incurring capacity in their behalf. He pointed out also that there was probable cause to believe that the object the two bridges were expected to attain could be equally well attained by tunnels which would not cost a quarter as much, and upon this point he brought expert authority to prove his case. At the very least, he made out a conclusive case for delay and for investigation, and a probable case for tunnels as against bridges. In answer to his arguments and his evidence, the Mayor had nothing better to offer than a coarse imputation upon the Controller's motives, an imputation in which it is safe to say that the Mayor had no more real belief than any other citizen.

It is this discreditable behavior of the Mayor which the Board of Aldermen has prevented from taking effect. All our schemes of municipal reform for a good many years have proceeded upon the assumption that any man whom his fellow-citizens would elect Mayor would have more sensitiveness to public opinion, more sense of responsibility, and more powerful motives generally constraining him to do the right thing than would have the majority of a municipal legislature, which could divide among themselves the responsibility for any iniquitous action until the individual share of each could be easily borne.

This presumption has failed in this case, not because the local legislature is any better than the theorists expected it would be, but because the Mayor has not been anything like so good. The Mayor had nothing better to say for his position on this question than abuse for the Controller.

The adherents of the Mayor in the Board of Aldermen have had nothing better to say for the project than to predict that, if Tammany did not build the thirty millions' worth of bridges and enjoy the patronage which came from the spending of that amount of money, the Republicans at Albany would. A question of public improvement was never publicly put upon a lower plane of discussion. Those who put it there showed that what they were concerned about was not the satisfaction of a public need, but the political pickings that would accrue from the prosecution of a big job. And the pioneer in this scandalous demonstration was the Mayor of New York. It was reserved for Mr. VAN WYCK to show that even such a municipal legislature as we have may be a useful check upon the schemes of such a Mayor as himself. If this showing is unpleasant to the Mayor, it is certain that he has nobody but himself to blame.

BOSTON STANDS WITH THE COUNTRY.

In his speech at Cooper Union, replying to GAMALIEL BRADFORD, Prof. GROSVENOR of Amherst College declared that the people of Boston, as a whole, were in full accord with the sentiment of the country in respect to the policy of expansion. Some of the most prominent anti-imperialists live there, he said, but they are very much in the minority.

There is not the slightest doubt of it. We are confident that there is no community in this land, no matter how backward and ill-informed, no matter how out of touch with National sentiment, where the anti-imperialists will be found in the majority. For anti-imperialism, as it is preached and practiced by the Boston sect, opposes not only the war we are waging against the Filipino rebels, but insists that we ought to scuttle out of the Philippines forthwith, leaving the natives to cut each others' throats in peace. Communities are too sane to fall into such baneful errors. It is only the individual mind that aberrancy thus bits and rides.

The claim of the English owners of the Manila-Dagupan Railway to damages for losses incident to the war affords a good illustration of the liabilities we should incur if we shirked our National obligations in the Philippines. We may be liable to damages to the owners of this railway even though we have used due diligence to put down the insurgents. We should be liable to every property owner in the islands who was plundered by the Tagals if we ran away and left them to work their gentle will upon every inhabitant who has failed to sympathize with them.

Boston is inhabited by Americans who think and feel in an American way. The Aguinaldists are probably not more numerous there in proportion to population than they are in other communities. They are only noisier and run more printing presses.

THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REVIEW.

The New Year's offering of THE TIMES to its readers to-day is its Annual Financial Review, and we may say with candor that it is no mean gift. In the extent, variety, authority, interest, and value of its contents it has never been equaled by any like publication. In its thirty-two pages it presents minute and accurate statistics of every security dealt in on the Stock Exchange. It also offers reviews of the situation in various important branches and of the general situation, industrial and financial, by writers of especial experience and standing, together with opinions and estimates as to the future. These include the President of the New York Clearing House, the Secretary of the Treasury, experts in the iron, metal mining, grain, coal, and other trades, in foreign exports, and representatives of the great railroad lines.

There are also contributions from foreign sources, while the retrospect and forecast of trade conditions throughout the world by our London Financial Correspondent has the interest and value that his long experience, tried ability, and high reputation give.

It has been the aim of THE TIMES to secure entire trustworthiness in every statement of fact, and the highest attainable authority for all statements of opinion. We believe that we have had a most unusual degree of success, and that The Review published with our regular edition at the price of one cent is a remarkable achievement in the making of newspapers. While we are not without pride in it, we may say that it is a purely business enterprise; that it meets a real demand, and amply satisfies it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—An illustration at once amusing and pathetic of the difficulties which reputable and well-meaning people often feel obliged to put in the way of philanthropists with whose aims they thoroughly sympathize, is to be found in the particularly painful situation just created by Mrs. BALLINGTON BOOTH at Flushing, L. I. Mrs. BOOTH'S work among convicts and ex-convicts has won no less admiration in Flushing than elsewhere, and like all the rest of us, the residents of that suburb are more than willing to admit, indeed, they are eager to assert, that it is desirable to have some place where released prisoners can remain under good influences while making the necessary arrangements for entering once more upon an honest and industrious life. But the plan so pleasant in the abstract lost all its attractiveness—for the Flushingites—when Mrs. BOOTH bought some land in the best part of their town and prepared to erect there an asylum for her repentant charges. Instantly Flushing lost all its enthusiasm for the reformation of convicts; at any rate, its inhabitants instantly began to consider ways and means for preventing the threatened addition to their numbers. They still declare that a home of the kind planned by Mrs. BOOTH would be a most excellent thing, and they offer to give generous assistance in its establishment, but—they are convinced that it should be somewhere else than in their own immediate neighborhood. The knotty, the insoluble, problem is, Where? Every other town as well adapted as Flushing for providing a site for such an institution would have objections equally strong, and if the poor convicts wait for an invitation they are likely to wait forever.

—No wonder the Britishers are saying unkind things about Lord METHUEN'S vocabulary. "Rude" is a word good enough in its way, but when applied by a defeated General to his victorious opponent it excites, not indignation against the latter, but laughter at the former. And the laughter is not of a pleasant kind, for it expresses more contempt than amusement, and comes rather from enemies than from friends. CRONJE has been "rude" to his noble foe in more respects than one, but Lord METHUEN should prove himself something else than polite before he raises the question of manners. As between a courteous General who loses and a boorish—and Boerish—one who wins, critics military or militant will find the choice ridiculously easy. Trouble of a more serious, but not on that account necessarily more dangerous, sort has arisen from the amazing proclamation addressed by the English commander at Mafeking, Col. BADEN-POWELL, to the bughers who are holding him very effectively and severely besieged. At the time of this officer's appointment to an important post at the front doubts of his ability and discretion were freely expressed in London, and now he has been at great pains to justify those doubts by treating the Boers as though they were savages, ignorant, and childish, to whom it was safe and profitable to tell any tales, no matter how inaccurate, about the nations of Europe and America. Owing to the fact that just at present the most convenient way to manifest hatred for the English is to show fervent friendship for the Boers, the latter are kept well posted on foreign politics and events by industrious and able correspondents, and Col. BADEN-POWELL'S ghost stories about sympathies and alliances were therefore carried to a ludicrously poor market. To underestimate an enemy's knowledge and strength are fatal errors, and the carpet knight at Mafeking seems to have more than his share of talent for this kind of blundering.

—A valued correspondent calls our attention to the fact that of the forty-two decisions handed down on Thursday last by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, twenty-three were reversals of the lower courts, and only nineteen were affirmations. This is indeed a lamentable showing, and makes inevitable the conclusion that somewhere in our judicial system there is something radically wrong. Our correspondent calls it "a shameful insult" that in over 50 per cent. of these cases it should be necessary to impose upon the litigants the expense and inconvenience of new trials. "Consider," he writes, "the waste of time of Judges, jurors, parties, witnesses, court officers, clerks of courts, and of the attorneys on either side. Consider, also, the wicked waste of money for the new work to be done on new trials or further appeals, and the disappointments, not to say perjuries, involved in double trials when the appeal goes off on facts admitted or denied in the lower courts. And remember that all this is in the face of the maxim that 'it is in the interest of the Republic that litigations should cease.'" Our correspondent closes with the assertion that "of course, the consequence of this is contempt for the law and its ministers." That is going rather far. However justifiable or explicable such contempt might be, little or none of it exists in the mind of the average man. Even the often expressed distrust of lawyers has too large an element of humor to be sincere, and our Judges are generally regarded and always treated with respect. But though the situation is by no means desperate, its improvement is none the less desirable, and the broad and constant stream of reversals should not be allowed to flow on unheeded.

NUGGETS.

The Butter She Wanted.

New Wife—I wish to get some butter, please.
Dealer—Roll butter, Ma'am?
New Wife—No! We wish to eat it on biscuits.—Chicago News.

Disguised.

Wiggins—Whose umbrella is this? It looks like the one I lost.
Higgins—I don't see how it can, for I scraped the handle and altered it generally.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

Just One Experience.

"This beautiful pipe was given me for Christmas," said the grave-looking man to the department store clerk. "I believe it was purchased here. May I exchange it for a badly needed pair of shoes?"—Philadelphia North American.

Comes Home to Him.

"It is sad," said the man who follows the news closely, "that the new year should begin amid war and turmoil."
"Yes," replied Hardhit, "but these bill collectors ought to understand that a man can't settle so soon after Christmas."—Philadelphia North American.

Joke on the Other Fellow.

His Mother (to wife going through the pockets of her husband's clothing)—I wouldn't do that, Irene. Come, now, do you think it is right?
Wife—That depends upon the motive. My object is not mercenary. I only want to play a practical joke upon any pickpocket who may happen to operate upon dear George.—Boston Transcript

THE SEA IS THINE, AND THOU MADEST IT.

William H. Dall in Christian Register.

Lord of the vast inconstant sea,
Lord of its creatures, great and small,
Thy steadfast arm unceasingly
With loving-kindness keepeth all.

Thine are the isles embowered in palm,
Ring-girt with snow-white coral sand,
Scenting with aromatic balm
The trade-wind traversing the land,

Where mirrored in the still lagoon
The coco and pandanus rise,
And, driven by the strong monsoon,
The leaping breaker smites, and dies.

The ceaseless challenge of the seas
Thy reefs, impregnable, defy;
Safely defended, thus at ease
Sunlit, thy peaceful atolls lie.

Thine are the islands of the north,
Mantled with sombre spruce and pine,
Whose rocky buttresses jut forth
Into the chill and seething brine.

There dripping rockweed lifts and falls
In cadence, as the surges beat,
Resounding, where the sea-gull calls,
And beetling cliff and shingle meet.

Thy flowing tide across the straits
With rippled front makes good its way,
And, while the eager salmon waits,
Unlocks the shallows of the bay.

Or, where the blue and splintered wall
Of glacier-foot defends the shore,
The ice-front topples to its fall,
The black cliffs echoing its roar.

Forth on the bosom of the tide,
Out to the eddies of the sea,
Majestical, the icebergs ride
Toward transformations yet to be.

Out by the reefs where otters slept
By rocks where herded walrus groan,
Where the Great Auk aforetime kept,
Last of the race, her watch alone;

Into the immemorial deep
They pass, and vanish, dropping slow
Their harvest, garnered on the steep,
Into the silent depths below.

And still thy steady tides flow on,
Responsive to the whirling spheres
Celestian; and their courses run
Through the innumerable years.

Food for thy creatures small and great
In every clime they surely bear;
However paltry its estate,
To each one its appointed share.

Duly thy boundaries are set
For all thy broad unfathomed seas,
Nor may the towering surge forget
The smallest of thy mysteries.

Lord of the breaker and the reef,
Lord of the wide abysmal main,
We read thee in each rustling leaf,
Each atom from the dusty plain.

Thy wondrous artifice we know
In all thy handiwork to be:
Yet, above all, thy glories show
Supreme in thine eternal sea.
Bering Sea, July, 1899.

FRENCH OPPOSE RECIPROCITY.

Stiff Campaign to be Inaugurated Against the Treaty Recently Negotiated.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—A stiff campaign against the Franco-American commercial treaty is about to be opened by the Parliamentary Opposition to the Government and by the agriculturists. Despite the favorable report of the Customs Committee, a hostile current has become manifest among the Deputies who represent the agricultural constituencies, as well as those who sit for certain industrial centres, against several clauses of the treaty.

A majority of the agricultural associations have protested against granting the United States the minimum tariff, while manufacturers of farming implements, cycles, and machine wools are deeply disturbed over the advantages accorded to their American competitors by the treaty. This anxiety is shared by the oil seed industry.

The outcome of this feeling is a motion to be submitted to the Chamber of Deputies by members specially interested for the postponement of ratification until the alleged objectionable clauses have been eliminated or modified. M. Emile Chevallier, Deputy for Beauvais, one of the supporters of the motion, said, in the course of an interview to-day, that by consenting to a reduction of the duties on vegetable oils, the advocates of the treaty were seriously injuring the whole body of agriculturists, particularly those in Picardy and Normandy, where colza is an important product. The Deputy declared that a reduction of protective duties by 75 per cent. meant a hard blow to thousands of French farmers.

M. Destournelles, one of whose hobbies it is to point out the "American peril," said: "More than ever do I see a danger to Europe in the extensive industrial development of the United States. More than ever do I fear the American peril and the yellow peril. However, I do not consider the erection of a protection barrier to be the best dike against inundation by American products. We would make a more effective resistance by improving our national production and organizing it on better lines."

QUEEN'S NEW YEAR'S HONORS.

Only Three Subjects of Great Britain Elevated to the Peerage.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The Queen's list of New Year honors, published last evening, shows fewer names than usual. Sir John Lubbock and Sir Henry Stafford Northcote, Governor of Bombay, are created peers.

Baron Cromer, British Diplomatic Agent in Egypt; Lord Montagu Rowton, and Mr. William Wither Bramston Beach, Conservative Member for the Andover Division of Hants, the Commoner who has seen the longest service, are appointed members of the Privy Council.

Mr. Charles Norton Eliot, the British member of the Samoan High Commission, is appointed Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George.

Naval Captains Stuart and Sturdee are designated Companions of St. Michael and St. George for their services in Samoa.

Messrs. George Buchanan and H. Cunnygham are made Companions of the Bath in recognition of their services in connection with the Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission.

Capt. William de Wiveleslie Abney, Principal Assistant Secretary of the Science and Art Department, is designated a Knight Commander of the Bath.

Among the new knights is Dr. Thomas Lauder Brunton, physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

GERMAN LINER AFLOAT AGAIN.

The Pelotas Hauled Off by Five Tugs and Is Towed to Rotterdam.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The Hamburg and South American Line steamer Pelotas, from Santos for Rotterdam, which went ashore near Dungeness Friday night during a heavy storm, was drawn off about ten o'clock this morning by five tugs.

Apparently the vessel has not received serious injuries. She proceeded for Rotterdam in tow of two tugs.

POLITICAL PRISONERS FREED.

King Humbert of Italy Proclaims an Amnesty.

ROME, Dec. 31.—King Humbert to-day proclaimed amnesty for all persons convicted of or charged with crimes against the public security and the freedom of labor, as well as political press offenses.

This implies a pardon for those punished for participating in the riots that startled Italy during the early part of the year.

FRENCH STRIKE MORE HOPEFUL.

Belief Expressed That Arbitration Will Prove Successful.

ST. ETIENNE, France, Dec. 31.—Despite the extensive shutting down of the iron works and factories in this locality, owing to the shortage of coal, the situation to-day is improved, in consequence of the joint decision to arbitrate. M. Jaures, the Socialist, who will act for the strikers in the arbitration, arrived here this afternoon to meet the representative of the mine owners.

A hopeful feeling now prevails that the dispute will be settled amicably and without further delay.

The lace workers have also agreed to arbitration.

M. GUERIN BECOMES ABUSIVE.

Alleged French Conspirator Denounces His Accusers.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—The Senate, sitting as the High Court for the trial of the conspiracy charges, was in session to-day, in order to hasten the conclusion of the proceedings. A sensational incident occurred at the opening, when a spectator suddenly fell dead in the Public Gallery.

The session was chiefly devoted to a speech by M. Jules Guerin in his own defense. He vigorously attacked Senators and the Public Prosecutor, and was becoming abusive when he received a sharp caution from M. Fallieres, President of the Court, who warned him to moderate his language under peril of being refused a further hearing. He then proceeded, until adjournment, with an elaborate repudiation of the accusations against him.

GERMAN PEOPLE ARE HOAXED.

Spurious Manifesto by the Czar Distributed in Berlin.

BERLIN, Dec. 31.—The Vorwaerts to-day published the alleged text of a new manifesto from Emperor Nicholas against the increase of naval armaments, which it is said he will promulgate on the first day of the Russian new year. The Vorwaerts's publication represents the Czar as convening another international conference to consider this particular question.

The general public appears to have accepted the manifesto as genuine; but, on inquiry at the Foreign Office, it was ascertained that the manifesto is bogus. From other sources, usually well informed, a correspondent learned that the Vorwaerts meant the whole thing as a hoax and as an ironical reprimand for the Government.

To Marry Herr Stollwerck's Daughter.

BERLIN, Dec. 31.—Count Arthur von Bornstorff, who, four years ago came near marrying one of the Barrison sisters of vaudeville fame, has just become betrothed to the daughter of a wealthy manufacturer, Herr Stollwerck, who has made a fortune in chocolate at Cologne.

More North German Lloyd Steamers.

BERLIN, Dec. 31.—The North German Lloyd Steamship Company has ordered a number of new steamers, and is raising its ocean fleet to ninety-five vessels, the largest number under the control of any company in the world.

"Instantaneous Marriages" Cease.

BERLIN, Dec. 31.—To-day terminates the privilege hitherto enjoyed by Heligoland enabling "instantaneous marriages" to be performed on the island. The last seven couples thus united have just returned.

Emperor William Ailing Again.

BERLIN, Dec. 31.—Emperor William, during the week, has suffered somewhat from his oldtime ear affection.

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS

The Financial Bill to be Taken Up by the Senate.

QUAY CASE ALSO IN PROSPECT

Expected the Latter Will Occupy the Most Attention—Discussion of the Philippines Likely.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Congress will resume its sittings Wednesday. The chief interest this week will be in the Senate, where the financial bill will come up for consideration.

In the absence of Senator Aldrich, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, who will have charge of the financial bill, no definite statement can be made as to how vigorously he will press that measure at the beginning of the business, but there is no doubt of his general determination to push it along as rapidly as possible after the present week. He has given notice that he will call the measure up on Thursday, and it is generally believed that he will then, or on the following day, make a statement in support of it.

It is the purpose of the supporters of the bill to make very few speeches, leaving the opposition to do the greater share of the talking, while its opponents, on the other hand, will use every endeavor to draw the friends of the bill into running debate.

There is no present purpose on the part of the opposition to delay the passage of the bill unnecessarily, and likewise none on the part of its supporters to press the measure to the personal inconvenience of opposing Senators. Those Senators who are antagonistic to the bill as a rule freely confess their inability to defeat it, saying that it will get practically the entire Republican vote if needed, and probably one or two Democratic votes. With a session of unlimited duration before them, they cannot hope to conduct a successful filibuster. Hence they will not seek to delay the measure beyond the time necessary to discuss its provisions and give the country the benefit of their analysis of its provisions. How long it may take them to do this will depend largely upon the length of the daily sessions and the freedom from interruptions by other business.

At present there is but one matter which threatens to interfere with the continuity of the progress on the financial bill. That is the right of Senator Quay to a seat in the Senate. Senator Chandler, Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, has stated that a report will be made in the Quay case soon after the beginning of business. It now seems probable that there will be more debate over the Quay contest than over the financial measure. Up to date not more than half a dozen Senators have announced a purpose to make set financial speeches, while the probabilities are that the Quay case will call out much animated discussion.

It will be difficult to hold the discussion of foreign questions, especially the Philippine subject, in check during the financial discussion. Many of the Southern Senators are anxious to bring the Philippine question to the front, and it may be safely predicted that there will be more or less reference to it from the beginning. There will be an early effort to get up the Samoan treaty, and it may furnish a basis for discussion of the foreign policy if one is not found before the treaty is considered. During the present week the foundations of the financial discussion will be laid, and it doubtless will reveal much of the plans of both sides to the controversy. There will be a strenuous effort to pass the bill without amendment, but the opposition will insist upon votes on innumerable propositions, and on some of these they may get the support of some Senators known to have pro-silver leanings.

The week in the House does not give promise of much business. The committees have not yet begun active work, and there has not been any legislation of pressing importance reported. The Appropriations Committee has not yet considered the urgent Deficiency bill, although the measure has been prepared. This bill may be brought in during the week if there should be a request from the executive departments asking for its early passage. As the bill will carry nearly $50,000,000 for the army, most of which is on account of the Philippines, it is quite likely there will be considerable discussion of the Philippine policy while the measure is before the House. There are some minor matters, such as provision for clerks, and routine management of House affairs that are to be passed upon.

THE SHANGHAI CONCESSIONS.

United States, Great Britain, and France Reach a Satisfactory Agreement as to Extensions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The announcement that the extension of the foreign concessions at Shanghai, China, has been finally approved brings to a close a diplomatic controversy between Great Britain, the United States, and France, which has at times become rather acute, France taking the position at one stage of the negotiations that the American co-operation with the British in opposing the French plans of extension was an unfriendly act toward France. This, and the other differences, have been happily adjusted, according to announcements from China which are borne out by the information of officials here.

The controversy assumed an international scope when the three colonies at Shanghai—British, French, and American—sought to extend their limits. The concessions are just outside of the old native city, and lie along the River Whang Poo, near the point where it joins the Yang-Tze-Kiang. They are chiefly important because Shanghai is the foremost port of entry for foreign trade in the Chinese Empire. The French settlement is nearest the city, and fronts on the river. Next comes the British settlement, and then the American. The French desire was to extend their settlement so as to take in a large area back of the old city, including five American missionary institutions. The British Government opposed this extension quite vigorously. The British plan of extension was for an "international settlement," running from the rear of the British concession up to the native city. France in turn protested against this on the ground that she would be entirely surrounded, without exit, except by the river, the native city, or over British territory. The United States approved the plan of an international settlement, as the American interests were substantially similar to those of the British, but the American attitude did not include an indorsement of all the concessions made by the British. It was to this course of the American Government that France took exception, on the ground that it was an unfriendly act to France. The negotiations, while assuming no outward show of warmth, were carried on with some briskness, Ambassador Cambon of France presenting the French side up to a few months ago.

The adjustment finally reached is satisfactory to all parties concerned. The French concession is extended, without including the American missions. The British and American settlements are extended, and to some extent merged in the international settlement, but the British-American extension does not so envelop the French colony as to place it in a pocket.

The value of these central concessions is considerable, as the population of Shanghai is about 600,000, of which the greater part is in the foreign settlement. Here the foreigners have the right to carry on trade, and control property, and also have their own courts, police, and an organized military establishment.

National Eisteddfod Exercises.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 31.—The National Eisteddfod, with elaborate programmes of religious, literary, and musical features, began here to-day with a very large attendance. There were religious and musical exercises in Music Hall afternoon and evening. The large stage was filled with singers who rendered Welsh hymns, aided by the vast audience, with fine effect. The competitive musical and literary features will take place to-morrow.

Schooner Carrie T. Hix Wrecked.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Dec. 31.—The schooner Carrie T. Hix of Rockland, Me., for New York, struck on Dog Bar breakwater this morning while endeavoring to make this harbor. The crew reached shore in safety, despite the intense cold. The Hix will be a total wreck. She is owned by the A. F. Crockett Company and others of Rockland, and is valued at $2,000; uninsured. The cargo of lime is valued at $1,000 and is insured. She is of 147 tons burden and was built in Rockland in 1871.

A CITIZEN'S DUTY IN 1900

Mr. Slicer Denounces Those Who Neglect Political Work.

"Shallow Prayers of Mock Christianity" Far Below the High Call of Citizenship.

The Rev. Thomas R. Slicer preached a sermon for the new year before a large congregation at All Souls' Church (Unitarian) in Fourth Avenue yesterday morning, taking as his text Romans xii., 1, and the CXVI. Psalm. Sharpcott Wensley's "Story of Bethlehem," sung by the full choir, was a special feature of the service.

"In this last day of the year," he said in the beginning, "there is brought to our minds the singular contrast between the conditions which were presented in 1799 and which confront the land to-day. The great first citizen was then being laid to rest, mourned, not so much because he had laid aside the sword forever, as because the representative American could no longer move among the people, showing what this Nation ought to be. They had to learn adjustment to conditions untried which their victories had brought them.

"The Nation has grown great. A hundred things are patent to our eyes that were then hardly guessed. We know things we did not then dream and we have passed through the experiment of statehood and become a missionary Nation among the nations of the earth—not a Nation of missionaries to gild paganism with Christianity, but a Nation conscious of its National destiny, not seeking to work out the new problem of one hundred years ago, but seeking to work it out for others.

"We have taken down our walls. We have extended our limits. We are no longer fortressed by what were then the almost impassable seas, but have made them a pathway over which American warships and merchant ships carry out the mission of this country. The natural inquiry rises in every solicitous mind, 'Where are the Washingtons to make this destiny secure?'

"A good use to be made of the new year is to give it to the readjustment of our mental conditions to the new conditions imposed upon us.

"Of all the material aspects of this age no better illustration serves me at this moment than to carry your minds back to the very first years of this century, when an English traveler limped out of the woods on the margin of Niagara, who had come from Bermuda to see the new Nation and compare it with his birthplace. But the great falls fell into the hands of this country, and were hooked to the traces of unresting progress. They were not simply to pound with their weight of waters into the depths, but were to draw the traffic of a great city near by. Nothing could more clearly contrast with the lonely figure of Tom Moore making a song out of the solitudes of the place.

"It is the renaissance of enterprise. It is the new birth of a strenuous age. This is a good year to adjust ourselves. For myself I believe that it is worth while to use every power that God has given to man either in himself or for himself. We are using but a few of the material forces.

"Suppose that a minister of religion should regard his ministry as an end in itself rather than as a means to an end, the sanctities of worship would be imperiled.

"The world outgrew the God it worshipped two years ago because the universe became in this time by the contributions of philosophy infinitely extended in time and space, and nothing needs doing so much in most men's minds as the readjustment of our devouter natures to the discoveries of our minds. It is an awful thing to find out God's world and to lose God.

"I believe the age is feverish with a desire to readjust itself to the new discoveries of science and the new confusions of the Gospel.

"Where stood twenty-five years ago the word 'materialism' now stands the word 'psychology.' We have passed from the adoration of things to the question whether they are there at all. We have passed through an arid belt of materialistic conclusions based upon the physical discoveries of science to experiment with the soul itself. We have lost our standard of measurements. We must find our way or be left by the march of philosophic thought to the dregs of our ancient superstitions.

"Rouse your consciences to some kind of civic enthusiasm. I cannot well conceive of a more despicable man than one who coins out of the community the means of his living and gives a power of attorney to the lowest man in the community to do his political duty. Think of this man who has but one notion in his mind—the absorbing motion of a sponge! The judges of civic life enter into him, and if he utters them in speech they show but pessimism or cynicism.

"It is time for men and women of New York to have done with this wailing of themselves up in dreams. Nineteen hundred and one will be a date from which the history of this city will be reckoned either in terms of new disgrace or in terms of new achieveent. There is no duty so high as citizenship. The shallow prayers of a mock Christianity cannot be compared to it. Let the task of the coming year, in God's name and by right of your soul, be the readjustment of the whole nature to the year which is new in more ways than the calendar can show, and which is to extend further and larger than any prophesy of ours can now forecast."

Before the benediction the hymn "America" was sung by the whole congregation.

DR. HILLIS ON THE PAST.

Civilization of To-day Represents the Gifts of Yesterday.

"The Flight of the Years—What They Take and What They Bring," was the subject of the sermon of the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. He said, in part:

"Standing here between the old year and the new, let us dedicate the hour to retrospective and aspiration. The past is valuable alike to the individual and to the race. Indeed, the civilization of to-day does but represent the accumulated treasures of yesterday. Man begins his career an infant, but memory gathers up the experience, the observations, and the reflections of the yesterdays and carries them forward unto today. Enriched thereby, soon the babe stands forth clothed with all the qualities of a patriot or a statesman. Take away his years, and the individual becomes only an infant. Take away the years from society, and for the city we have a group of savages.

"To-day each child is born into the midst of a civilization wonderfully rich. But yesterday gave the youth his language and his laws. Yesterday built the pyramids and the Parthenon. Yesterday fashioned all cathedrals and temples. Yesterday stored the gallery with pictures, the libraries with their books, the factories with their tools. Through our fathers yesterday gave us this new world. Not to-day, but yesterday, subdued the forests, reared the orchards, covered the land with villages and cities. Yesterday gave us the schoolhouse and the church." Yesterday won all the battles for liberty and religion.

"Let us remember that we minister in a temple builded by other hands and hearts.

"The enthusiasm mankind feels toward the patriot or hero, the dignity and majesty that belong to the seer or saint, are also explained by the fact that the past years, with their battles and victories, with their heroisms and self-sacrifices, have lent wisdom and dignity unto each Grant or Garibaldi or Burke.

"As the gardens of Italy have their treasure through the snows and the mineral stimulants that are washed down from the mountain sides, so man's to-days are made rich and deep because many noble thoughts and purposes out of the yesterdays have poured down into his present."

The fiftieth anniversary of the dedication of the present Plymouth Church edifice will be celebrated next Sunday evening.

SKATERS GO THROUGH THE ICE.

Two Men Have a Narrow Escape on the Rahway River.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 31.—Peter Dobbins, who is employed in an office in Wall Street, New York City, and William Housman, a bookbinder of the Mershon Printing Company of this city, narrowly escaped death this afternoon while skating on the Rahway River. Both men are good skaters, but were unaware of the dangerous point where the transord sewer empties into the river. Here the ice was smooth, but the water from the sewer had eaten it away underneath, leaving only a covering.

Dobbins came near going under the solid ice, but Housman clung to the ragged edge until some fence rails were secured. Both were rescued with difficulty and taken to a nearby house, where they were attended.

PROSPERITY IN MINNEAPOLIS.

Large Business Done in the Shops Reflects Good Crops and Demand for Labor.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 31.—It is well within the bounds of sober statement to say that the year just ended has been the best that the entire Northwest has ever experienced. The farmers have raised good crops, which they have sold for fair prices; labor has been employed as never before, money is plentiful, and trade in all lines has been of the record-breaking variety.

The improvement was particularly noticeable during the holiday season. In this city and St. Paul the stores were thronged with purchasers from early morning till late at night, and it was a problem for the merchants to wait on everybody. Articles that may be fairly called luxuries were most in demand; even the jewelry stores were crowded, and the purchases there were for the most part expensive. One of the leading dealers in this line of goods reported that his sales of diamonds for a single hour one day just before Christmas amounted to $2,400.

Dealers in the lines of goods that find purchasers among the farmers will close the year's accounts with a handsome balance on the right side of the ledger. Their business for the past year has broken all records. The manager of one of the leading houses in this line is authority for the statement that his firm had, on Dec. 1, $30,000 more in bank than at any time in its previous history, and that its outstanding accounts were proportionately large. Collections, he said, were slow; not on account of a scarcity of money among the farmers, but the reverse. The farmers who had given their notes for machinery were renewing them, and waiting for a rise in the market before selling their wheat, rather than draw the money from the banks and pay their obligations. Under these circumstances, the wholesalers were extending the notes of their country customers, as they were not in need of cash, and the accounts were regarded as perfectly good.

The demand for labor during the whole year has been remarkable. Instead of the streets of the cities being filled with men searching for work, the employment agencies have been offering every possible inducement for men to fill the orders they have received. In Minneapolis and St. Paul it has happened, not once, but dozens of times, that an agency would receive an order for 200 men and not be able to secure twenty. Railroads that were building new lines had to send South for negro laborers. Free fares were offered every one from the Twin Cities to the spot where the work was to be done, and wages ranging from $2 to $2.50 were promised, but the men were not forthcoming. Tramps have become rare in this State, at least, and but few appeals have come to eleemosynary institutions for assistance. Of the small number who have asked for help, a large majority were unable, on account of age or physical infirmity, to perform a day's work.

A conservative estimate of the value of articles manufactured in Minneapolis alone for the year just ended is $154,080,000, an increase of 45 per cent. since 1895. The total bank clearings for the year will exceed $350,000,000, an increase over last year of $85,000,000. The jobbing trade for the year will amount to close to $215,000,000, an increase of 37 per cent. since 1895. The value of the flour made in the Minneapolis mills in 1899 is $52,000,000, exclusive of millstuffs, and the number of barrels made was 14,500,000. More than one-fourth of the flour made here is exported, and about 65,000,000 bushels of wheat are used in making the Minneapolis output. This is equal to one-third of all the Spring wheat raised in the three Northwest Spring wheat States.

The lumber output for the year was 597,000,000 feet, valued at $10,000,000, including lath and shingles. The individual mills sawed more lumber than ever before, one mill having turned out in one day of eleven hours, 890,000 feet of lumber, or enough to load 175 cars. The Minnesota Beet Sugar Company manufactured 50,000 tons of beet sugar, valued at $2,000,000, and the Minnesota Iron and Steel Company made about 9,000,000 pounds of iron and steel, valued at $500,000. Important enlargements are now in contemplation by the iron company.

PENNSYLVANIA'S IRON TRADE.

Enormous Increase in the Output of the Furnaces—Prices and Wages Also Advanced.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., Dec. 31.—A review of the past year shows that, from an industrial standpoint, 1899 marks an extraordinary era in the history of East Pennsylvania. It is just about a year since the wonderful development of the iron business set in. Since the beginning of 1899 the advance in the iron business has been rapid. Prices have also largely increased during the year, and thousands who were unemployed have secured work and are now earning good wages.

One year ago refined bar iron of the best quality was delivered in New York at one cent a pound. To-day the same kind of iron is worth two and a quarter cents a pound, an advance of 125 per cent. in one year. Labor, too, is showing this advance, from the mine all the way through to the finished product.

J. H. Sternbergh, ironmaster, President of the Pennsylvania Steel and Iron Company, said to-day:

"When the year 1899 was ushered in we were producing about 230,000 tons of pig iron in the country a week. Now we are turning out 295,000 tons in the same time, or more than 15,000,000 tons a year.

"About 1865 this country was producing 1,500,000 tons of iron a year. In ten years I predict we will be making 25,000,000 tons of iron a year, or more than double what Great Britain or any other country can produce, which will give America the market for the iron trade of the world. All indications point that way, and I am inclined to think the coming year will be one of great activity, especially in the iron trade. This activity extends to railroads, shipbuilding—in fact, every industry consuming iron.

"Much iron is being used in the construction of large buildings and for railway equipment. Iron labor throughout the country is better employed to-day than ever before, and there has never before been such a demand for this class of workmen."

The earnings of the railroads have been in proportion to the increase in other lines.

BROOKLYN FOOTPADS ACTIVE.

Two Daring Hold-ups, Victims Losing Watches and Money.

The activity of footpads in Brooklyn is rivaling that of their professional fellows, the burglars. A bold highway robbery, which occurred on Joralemon Street late on Saturday night, was followed a few hours later by an equally daring hold-up on Hamilton Avenue.

William Connors, an engineer employed on the steamship Ardenrose, lying at the foot of Joralemon Street, was the victim of the first hold-up. He was attacked at Joralemon and Furman Streets by two men and robbed of a gold watch worth $75 and $37 in money. Thomas Marron, thirty-three years old, of 294 Furman Street and Patrick Smith, thirty-seven years old, of 296 Furman Street were arrested charged with the robbery.

Oliver Johnson of 265 Thirty-third Street was attacked by two men at Hamilton and Imlay Streets early yesterday morning, and robbed of his watch and chain. Policeman Reid of the Hamilton Avenue Station, who responded to Johnson's cries for help, pursued the footpads, and after a lively chase caught Edmund Pike, twenty-one years old, of 529 Henry Street. The other man escaped.

New York Central Changes.

The following appointments have been made by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, to take effect to-day: Edward J. Richards to be chief assistant general passenger agent, with office at Grand Central Station; Frank J. Wolfe to be assistant general passenger agent, with office at Grand Central Station; W. M. Skinner to be acting general baggage agent, with office at Albany, vice Frank J. Wolfe, promoted; A. E. Brainard to be general agent, Passenger Department, with office at Albany, vice Frank J. Wolfe, promoted.

Died With the Old Year.

George Gunther, sixty-four years old, was found dead last night in the lodging house at 131 Grand Street, Brooklyn. According to the story he told fellow-lodgers, from time to time he lost all his friends when he lost what money and real estate he owned several years ago. After Christmas he appeared greatly despondent, and hinted that before the new year was ushered in he would die with the old.

TO HOLY YEAR, GREETING

At the Stroke of Midnight Cathedral Mass Begins.

THE PONTIFICAL CELEBRATION

Archbishop Presides at the Solemn Function—Father Lavelle's References to 19th Century Progress.

A congregation which filled the great building to overflowing was present in St. Patrick's Cathedral at the solemn pontifical mass held at midnight by Papal decree to commemorate the beginning of the holy year. Admission to the cathedral was by ticket only, but in spite of this many hundreds of persons gathered outside each door, in the hope of being allowed to enter. After the service began as many as room was left for were admitted.

Precisely as the hour of midnight sounded the first notes of the Processional sounded from the organ, and the choristers, acolytes, clergy, and Archbishop entered the church from the sacristy. The celebrant of the mass was Archbishop Corrigan; the assistant priest, the Rev. Mgr. J. Lavelle, the rector of the Cathedral; the deacons of honor, the Rev. W. J. B. Daly, and the Rev. Joseph H. McMahon; the masters of ceremonies, the Rev. J. N. Connolly and the Rev. T. F. Myhan.

The musical arrangements were under the direction of William F. Pecher, the organist of the cathedral. The same soloists as at the Christmas services were in the gallery, with a full chorus, while the choir in the chancel was under the direction of Mr. Ungerer. The only difference in point of elaborateness between the mass and the mass on Christmas Day was the absence of the orchestra.

Mr. Pecher's selection of music for the midnight mass was a happy one. He chose the Kyrie and Gloria from the Mass in A, by Wiegand, and the Credo, Sanctus, and Agnus Dei from the Mass in F, by Kalliwoda. For the offertory NoNvello's famous Adeste Fideles was sung, while the Graduale was Coombs's "Puer Natus." Perhaps the most effective number was the exquisite Kyrie, which was beautifully rendered by the soloists and chorus.

The sermon was preached by Father Lavelle, who took for his text: "O Lord, Thou hast blessed Thy land. Thou hast taken away the captivity of Jacob. Mercy and truth have met. Justice and peace have kissed. Truth hath arisen from the earth, and justice hath looked down from heaven."

The sermon was a brief one, the preacher giving a retrospect of the century which the Holy Year brings to a close, and declaring that the people of the world had much to be thankful for in the many blessings that had come to them in the last hundred years.

The Pope, added Father Lavelle, had directed that the year just beginning should be a year of thanksgiving for these blessings. There was perhaps some danger of exaggerating the amount of progress that had been accomplished in the nineteenth century; danger of over-exalting what we had done ourselves. But it was not too much to say that the nineteenth century was the most remarkable century in the history of the world. The material progress that had been made was astounding, but the spiritual progress was equally remarkable.

The preacher concluded by declaring that while giving thanks for the past the Church should have hope and courage for the future.

The decorations in the Cathedral for Christmas had been added to for the mass to mark the beginning of the holy year. Great palms flanked the high altar, lilies of the valley being placed near to them. The choir loft was almost hidden in a mass of green, in the centre of which was a star of flame colored immortelles. The Bethlehem which was such a striking feature of the Christmas decorations was still in place.

The Holy Year will be ended by a similar mass at midnight on Dec. 31, 1900. The mass of last night was the first celebration of the beginning of a Holy Year ever held in St. Patrick's, observance of the custom having been omitted in 1850 and 1875.

The first Jubilee, or Holy Year was instituted by Boniface VIII. in 1300 by opening the holy door of St. Peter's Basilica in Rome, and by issuing a bull in honor of the new century. Plenary indulgences were granted to all pilgrim visitors to Rome during the Jubilee Year on condition of their penitently confessing their sins and visiting the Churches of St. Peter and St. Paul fifteen times. Residents of Rome were granted the same privileges on visiting the same churches thirty times.

Boniface's plan was that of a centennial celebration, but the period was shortened successively to fifty, forty-three, and twenty-five years.

The ceremony of opening the holy door by the Pope has not been performed since 1825, Italy being in the throes of a revolution in 1850, and the Italian Government having taken possession of Rome, in 1875, the ceremony was omitted.

ZION AFRICAN METHODIST CHURCH.

Colored and White People Attend the "Watch-Night" Services.

The "Watch-Night" services at Zion African Methodist Episcopal Church on Bleecker Street were attended by the colored residents of the neighborhood and a large number of white people.

Numerous members of the congregation gave short testimony, and their white sisters joined with Pastor Martin R. Franklin in the "Amens" and "God Be Praised" which rang through the church as those who had asked to be prayed for sank to their knees.

The speaker of the evening was the Rev. Dr. Mason of Rochester, N. Y., who is connected with Livingston College, North Carolina. He also made a prayer as the old year was dying and the new one was being born.

As the New Year broke the entire congregation sang "Rock of Ages," and at the close of the singing of the hymn the negroes and whites in the pews shook hands with one another, and appropriate greetings were passed.

During the services Pastor Franklin appealed for funds to help the church, which is now 104 years old, and a collection was taken up several times before midnight. The contribution was a generous one.

Services in Many Churches.

"Watch night" services were held last night in many of the Protestant Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Baptist churches in the city. The services, as a rule, began at 9:30 o'clock and lasted until the new year came in. Midnight mass was celebrated in many of the Roman Catholic Churches.

Arion Society Has a Reception.

The Arion Society welcomed the New Year at its clubhouse, Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, informally last night. Some hundred members and invited guests attended a reception. There was no set programme. Everybody had a thoroughly good time.

WANTED DEATH, BUT NOT PAIN.

Horner Took an Ear Wash and Then Sought Relief at a Hospital.

Edward Horner had no home, no friends, no work, and no money, and under the circumstances did not consider life worth living. Accordingly he made an attempt yesterday afternoon to kill himself. Some time ago Horner had trouble with his ears and went to an eye and ear infirmary, where he obtained some tablets, which he was to dissolve to make a wash. Yesterday he conceived the idea of making a poison mixture of these tablets and using it to end his life.

When he tried the scheme he did not die, but was seized with such a horrible pain in his stomach that he forgot wanting to end his life and went to Gouverneur Hospital and asked for relief. He arrived there at 4 o'clock and the doctors immediately set to work with a stomach pump and relieved Horner of the ear wash and the pain. Policeman Sellick of the Madison Street Station was called to the hospital and, after the man had recovered, took him to the station house.

French Steamer Believed to be Lost.

MARSEILLES, Dec. 31.—Great anxiety is felt here regarding the fate of the French steamer Pierre Le Grand, due at Marseilles from Odessa a week ago. She is supposed to have foundered during the recent gales with her crew of forty-five.

Great Britain's Revenues Increase.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The public revenue for the nine months ending with December reaches £82,777,044 as against £78,340,468 for the corresponding period of last year.

MR. PADEREWSKI'S CONCERT.

The Great Pianist Plays with Orchestra at Carnegie Hall.

Mr. Paderewski, the famous pianist, gave his only concert with orchestra in Carnegie Hall last night. To those who wish to sit under the spell of his sole personality perhaps the orchestral concert is not as attractive as the recital, but for those who desire to hear the player in the larger works of the pianist's repertory last night was a delightful occasion. There was also food for the recital lover, as will be seen by the programme. It was as follows: Beethoven's concerto in E flat, the A-flat ballade, C-sharp minor waltz, prelude, opus 28, No. 15, etude, opus 10, No. 7, and the A-flat polonaise of Chopin, and the pianist's own "Fantasie Polonaise." Before the last number Mr. Walter Damrosch conducted the orchestra in the prelude to "Lohengrin," and before the Polish piece in two Slavic dances by Dvorak.

Among those to whom the higher qualities of musical feeling and understanding are dearer than mere beauty of tone and smartness of technic Beethoven's "Emperor" concerto is conceded to be the severest test to which a pianist can be put. The technical difficulties of the work are sufficient, but they are merely the embodiment of lofty musical thought calling for the noblest qualities of interpretative performance. To play the E flat concerto of Beethoven satisfactorily is to be at once a great virtuoso and a great interpreter. There are, however, always differences of opinion as to just what constitutes a correct interpretation of the "Emperor" concerto. Some are of a mind that nothing in it should have a gentle, wooing tone, but that all should be poised in a serenity like that of the everlasting snows.

These will find not a great deal to admire in the reading of Mr. Paderewski. But to those for whom Beethoven preaches the gospel of living beauty, the beauty that is truth, and is the tonal embodiment of the soul these will always pay the tribute of love to an interpretation which breathes loveliness in every measure. Certainly the audience which heard it last night was moved to enthusiasm by it, and the pianist was recalled many times. Of the Chopin solo numbers there is no need to say much. Mr. Paderewski has lately played them all at his recitals, and the memory of his performance is fresh in the minds of Belford.

But it seemed as if there was a special note of tenderness in the A flat ballade last night. Probably this was because the pianist had been continent in the matter of seusouness of tone in the Beethoven music, and the more luscious tints of his palette came as a revelation. His reading of the polonaise had a magnificent virile end to it brought forth so much applause that he was compelled to add an extra number to the solo list.

The Polish fantasy is not new to this public, but there were probably many in last night's audience who had never heard it before. It has been better played. The orchestra was not always at one with the soloist, and this robbed some of the best passages of their wonted effect. But the excellence of the composer's workmanship in the construction of the piece must have been apparent to every musical hearer, and his part of the performance was most brilliant. At the close of the concert there was the usual outburst of enthusiasm and the unfailing extra numbers.

AT METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

Big Audience Hears Mme. Sembrich, Mlle. Olitzka, and Sig. Campanari.

A concert audience not equaled before at the Metropolitan Opera House in the past three years gathered at the second Sunday concert last evening. The soloists were Mme. Sembrich, Mlle. Rosa Olitzka, Signor Campanari, and M. Salignac, with Emil Paur conductor.

Mlle. Olitzka sang the aria "Noble Seigneur," (Meyerbeer,) and several German songs. In response to an encore to Buzzi-Peccia's "Inno Sacro" Signor Campanari sang the toreador song from "Carmen."

Mme. Sembrich sang "Ah, Fors E Lui" from Verdi's "La Traviata" twice, and then Mosart's "The Violet." At her second appearance she gave the aria, "O Luce di Questa Anima" from Donizetti's "Linda," and then the Strauss waltz, "Voices of the Spring," followed by the Chopin waltz, "The Maiden's Wish," to her own accompaniment.

M. Salesa Not to Sing To-night.

The management of the Metropolitan Opera House announced yesterday that M. Saleza was still indisposed and will not sing to-night in "Carmen" as advertised. His place will be taken by M. Salignac.

FIRE MARS BRENNAN'S PARTY.

Thomas Brennan, who lives on the first floor of the tenement house at 405 East Eighty-eighth Street, and also owns the building, gave a New Year's party for his three children yesterday afternoon that proved a very costly affair. When all the bills are paid he will have expended over $6,000, while one of his tenants and a neighbor, owning the adjoining house, will have contributed $1,000 each.

Believing it safer to have the party in the afternoon, Brennan gathered several of the neighbor's children and his own little ones in the front room about 4 o'clock. The shutters were closed and the work of illuminating the Christmas tree begun. He had lit all the tapers on one side and was about to light those on the other when he detected the odor of burning cloth. Just then one of the children with a scream of fright told him that the curtain was on fire.

Brennan ran around and pulled the curtain down, burning his hands painfully. He shouted to the children to get out quickly, as he feared some of their light dresses might ignite. They fled panic-stricken, and fell over each other in a mad rush down the one flight of stairs to the street. Their screams attracted a policeman, who turned in an alarm.

Brennan fought the flames until he was driven from the room. By the time the firemen arrived his entire flat was burning, and the flames had eaten a hole through the ceiling, and spread into the flat occupied by William Phelan. The fire got out through the airshaft, and sparks set fire to the building at 403 East Eighty-eighth Street, burning its roof.

"The next time I give me children a New Year's party," said Brennan last night, "I'll take 'em to the Waldorf-Astoria. It would be a darn sight cheaper."

DELAYED BY FROZEN HYDRANTS.

Firemen Fight Flames in Flushing Savings Bank Building.

The Flushing Savings Bank Building, a four-story brick structure, was badly damaged by fire last evening. The loss is estimated at $5,000.

On the upper floors were lodge rooms occupied by the Masonic and Odd Fellows lodges. There was also an artist's studio containing some valuable paintings, which were more or less damaged. The ground floor of the building, which was occupied by the bank, was not damaged, except by water.

The firemen could have prevented most of the damage had they been able to get to work on arrival, but they found the hydrants frozen and had to wait to thaw them out.

BRYAN TO SEE LEADERS HERE.

To Visit New York This Month, Then Going East.

William Jennings Bryan will be in New York on Jan. 15 it is said in Democratic circles. One of Mr. Bryan's friends said last night that he would be here two or three days, and would have talks with several local leaders of the Democratic party.

It is understood that Mr. Bryan will go to New England from this city, and will also attend the meeting of the Democratic National Committee in Washington before returning to his home.

The Provident Savings Life.

The Provident Savings Life Assurance Society, having closed its books for the year 1899, announces that it has received during the year applications for new assurances amounting to $55,000,000, as a result of which policies aggregating $47,000,000 in amount, have been issued. This amount of assurance written includes an increase of $17,000,000 over the business written in 1898, and the consequent gain in outstanding assurance in force for 1899 is over 15 per cent. During the year the company has paid to its policy holders over $1,500,000, making a total payment to policy holders since the organization of the company in 1875, of more than $17,000,000. The company announces that it closes the year with no death claims due and unpaid, and its expense ratio during the year has been less than in 1898.

FUNERAL OF FATHER MALONE.

Body to Lie in State in the Church To-day, and Services to be Held To-morrow.

Several hundred persons yesterday passed in and out of the parish house at 69 South Third Street, Brooklyn, to view the remains of Father Malone. Telegrams of condolence continue to arrive from different parts of the State. Among those received yesterday was one from Bishop W. C. Doane of Albany, who expressed regret at his inability to attend the funeral. Recent Townsend of Troy also sent his regrets.

The programme of the funeral ceremonies was arranged yesterday, and at the parish house last night it was announced that the exercises, which might be subject to change, would be as follows: The body, robed in priestly vestments, will be conveyed to the church this afternoon, where it will lie in state until to-morrow morning, when the services will be held. Delegations from the various societies belonging to the church will act as guards. At 10 A. M. to-morrow the priests attached to the church will chant the office for the dead, and at 10:30 the requiem mass will be begun. The Rev. Henry Gallagher of St. Michael's Church will be the celebrant of the mass; the Rev. Hugh Ward of St. Malachi's Church, deacon, and the Rev. Eugene Donnelly of Flushing, sub-deacon. An address will be delivered by Vicar General William Byrne of Boston, a cousin of Father Malone. Bishop McDonnell will occupy the throne, and he will be attended by the Rev. Martin Carroll and the Rev. Thomas Taafe. Bishop McDonnell will probably give the last absolution to the dead priest.

One side of the church will be reserved for the relatives and intimate friends of Father Malone. The active pall bearers will be selected from among the trustees of the church and officers of the various societies. The interment will be in Calvary Cemetery.

The relatives of Father Malone have selected as honorary pall-bearers ex-President Benjamin Harrison, ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton, Edward M. Grout, President of the Borough of Brooklyn; ex-Mayors Seth Low, David A. Boody, and Charles A. Schieren; Theodore A. Havemeyer, Regent William H. Watson, ex-Congressman Felix Campbell, Brig. Gen. James McLeer, Superintendent of Schools William H. Maxwell, John D. O'Donohue, Dr. John Byrne, and Moses May. All have signified their intention of being present at the funeral with the exception of ex-President Harrison, who telegraphed that he would be unable to attend, but asked that his name be continued on the list of pall-bearers.

Father Belford, who was sent to take charge of the parish after the death of Father Malone, will not begin his duties until after the funeral of Father Malone.

Sorry to Lose Father Belford.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Dec. 31.—The news that the Rev. John J. Belford of St. Dominic's Church had been named by Bishop McDonnell to succeed the late Father Malone in Brooklyn did not become known to all of his parishioners until this morning. Father Belford, who is thirty-six years old, was born in Massapequa, South Oyster Bay. Among his staunchest friends here is Gov. Roosevelt. When he announced to his congregation to-day that he had been ordered away many cried.

HENRY MARCUS IN TROUBLE.

Wife Aids in His Arrest on a Charge of Swindling and Then Wants to Make a Complaint Herself.

On complaint of Mrs. Margaret Smith, a boarding house keeper of 108 West Seventy-third Street, Henry Marcus, thirty years old, was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Deuel in the West Side Police Court. Marcus and his wife formerly boarded with Mrs. Smith, and the latter alleges that on Oct. 28 he gave her a check for $50.75 in payment of a bill of $48. She gave him the difference in cash, and a couple of days later the check was returned to her as worthless. Before she could do anything about the matter, she alleges, Marcus disappeared, leaving his wife and mother-in-law at her house. The two women afterward went to live in a flat at 474 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, and it was through their aid that Mrs. Smith finally succeeded in causing the arrest of Marcus.

Mrs. Smith alleges that Marcus belongs to a well-to-do Baltimore family, his father having died in that city a few months ago, leaving an estate of $3,000,000. She says that she appealed to certain of his relatives to make good the amount of her loss, but that instead of doing so they sent Marcus to a sanitarium at New Haven, Conn., and supplied him liberally with money. Marcus left the sanitarium last week, and, returning to this city, attempted to see his wife. The latter notified Mrs. Smith that he was in town, and his arrest followed. Mrs. Smith declares that he owes many other persons in this city, and that the assertion of his relatives that he is insane is untrue.

When Marcus was arraigned his lawyer, Norman W. Kerngood, made no denial of the charge, but said his client had been placed in a sanitarium because his mind was affected, and that he was not responsible for his acts. Magistrate Deuel held the prisoner in $300 bail.

After the case had been disposed of Mrs. Marcus, who is a handsome young woman and was stylishly dressed, stepped forward in court and said she desired to make a charge of abandonment against her husband. She said that he had not contributed to her support since he left town last October. Magistrate Deuel said that one charge at a time was enough, and declined to entertain the woman's complaint.

PROBING CUSTOM HOUSE FRAUDS

Deputy Collector of Havana Suspended Pending Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

HAVANA, Dec. 31.—A sensation was caused in Custom House circles, and it soon spread over the entire city, by the suspension from duty of Señor Arturo Arostegui, Deputy Collector, on account of the recent frauds by the Appraisers, through which, judging from the increase of receipts during the last few days without any apparent increase in the amount of shipping, the Government must have been robbed daily for some time of from $10,000 to $20,000. It is not believed, however, in official circles that Señor Arostegui has been guilty of any irregularities, although sufficient evidence has been laid before Collector Bliss to warrant his suspension, pending investigation.

Every effort continues to be made by the friends of the accused Appraisers to have the charges against them suppressed; and it is believed that the culprits endeavored to have Señor Arostegui arrested, believing that his cousin, Señor Quesada, has influence enough in Washington to secure a discontinuance of the prosecution, and that he would exercise this influence more readily if his relative were supposed to be involved.

The more the Government representatives look into the frauds, the worse they appear to be. Apparently a large majority of the Havana merchants have been mixed up in a wholesale conspiracy.

SEARCH FOR A RUNAWAY BOY.

Henry Landgraf, Ten Years Old, Left House, Vowing Never to Return.

For several hours yesterday afternoon policemen from the Morrisania Station vainly searched the woods of Fleetwood Park and the New York Central yards adjoining for ten-year-old Henry Landgraf of 1,245 Brook Avenue. The boy left his home Saturday morning. He had played truant from school, and as a punishment his mother would not give him permission to go with his companions skating in Fleetwood Park. Henry ran away, vowing that he would never return.

His mother feared he would make good his threat. Once before he sulked in the woods for two days, and when found was almost starved. It is because he may have some such mood now that the police made the search. Several citizens assisted them, but the boy was not found.

Although ten years old Henry is described as delicate, and it is said he looks not older than eight. He wore a dark coat, gray knickerbockers, black laced shoes, black stockings, and a toboggan cap. His mother has five children, and Henry is the oldest. Mrs. Landgraf is ill from worrying over the lad's disappearance.

NEW BRIDGE TOWER FIRE.

The masonry for the new East River bridge tower at the foot of Mangin and Delancy Streets is about eight stories high at present, and the top is anything but a pleasant place on a cold day. Last evening Watchman Grogan, whose duty it is to watch the works about the projected bridge, discovered a fire at the top of the masonry.

An alarm was sent in and the firemen found it necessary to raise a hose to the top of the tower, where the ropes and gearing used in building the structure were discovered to be on fire. The damage was about $10. How the fire started is a mystery.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Charles Augustus Williams.

Charles Augustus Williams of New London, Conn., died yesterday at his Winter home in Washington. He was one of New London's wealthiest and most prominent citizens. While a young man he had charge of the Pacific Ocean interests of the firm of Williams & Haven of New London, who operated one of the largest fleets of whaling ships in America. At that time negotiations were in progress between Russia and the United States to cede Alaska to this country. When the deal was consumated Mr. Williams was the first American to plant the American flag on the Island of St. Paul, Alaska. He afterward went to Washington and secured the sole right to fish in those waters. Together with a number of San Francisco capitalists the great Alaska Seal Fishery Company was formed, and millions of dollars were made in the venture.

Mr. Williams was the first American to discover the immense guano deposits in the Pacific Ocean, and organized another company to work them. Another fortune was made in this venture.

The deceased was born in New London in 1820. He leaves a daughter, Mary, and a son, Major William Williams, who served in the Spanish-American war. Mr. Williams has filled all the offices in the gift of the city. A large park perpetuates his memory. The funeral services will be held in Washington on Wednesday.

Charles' M. Dorr.

Charles M. Dorr died at Summerswarth, N. H., of pneumonia yesterday, aged fifty-six years. He was National Bank Examiner for New Hampshire under the Harrison Administration, and discovered the irregularly in the books of the Dover National Bank. He had sat in the Legislature.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. BRADLEY T. JOHNSON, wife of Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, died yesterday at her country home, Woodland, near Amelia Court House, Va.

Dr. LEWIS ARMSTRONG died at Middletown, N. Y., yesterday, aged eighty-one years. He had been prominent in medical and business circles in Orange County for many years.

Dr. F. H. GERRING, a prominent physician at Chateaugay Lake, died at Malone, N. Y., Saturday. A few days before he performed a surgical operation, and in some way slightly scratched his finger. Blood poisoning set in, quickly resulting in death.

Mrs. SARAH ANN EVERIT died at her home, 254 Henry Street, Brooklyn, on Saturday. She was the widow of Henry Everit, and was ninety years old. She was born in a house on Broadway, Manhattan, and was a lifelong member of the Society of Friends. She leaves a married daughter, Mrs. Henry Coffin.

Mrs. H. R. FORMAN, daughter of the late Judge Francis T. Brooke of Virginia, died suddenly at her home in Poughkeepsie on Saturday. The remains were taken to the home of her daughter, Mrs. John P. Peters, 227 West Ninety-ninth Street, wife of the rector of St. Michael's Church. Funeral services will be held to-morrow morning at 9:30 o'clock in St. Michael's Church.

WILLIAM H. CHAPMAN died at Pawling, N. Y., Saturday, in his eighty-fifth year. He was born in June, 1815, at South Dover, N. Y., where he commenced business as a merchant. Afterward he was in the coal and lumber business at Mount Vernon. Mr. Chapman was prominent in Dutchess County, and was a Director in the National Bank of Pawling and many other institutions. He leaves a wife.

TITUS G. FISH, one of the pioneer wagon manufacturers of the country, died yesterday in Clinton, Iowa. He was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., in 1833, and in 1847 located in Janesville, Wis., remaining there until 1859, when he went to Racine and secured a place as bookkeeper with the late Henry Mitchell, the wagon manufacturer. Mr. Mitchell ultimately gave him an interest in the business. In 1861 Mr. Fish sold his interest to W. T. Lewis, and in 1865, with his brother, A. C. Fish, who died in Chicago a week ago, organized the Fish Brothers Wagon Company.

MARRIED.

BRANDT—MULLIGAN.—At Hartford, Conn., on Dec. 30, 1899, by the Rev. E. P. Parker, Dr. Erdmann N. Brandt of Tarrytown, N. Y., and Eleanor Fuller, daughter of the late William Mulligan, Esq.

DIED.

RENNELL.—In Bridgeport, Conn., at the residence of her son, Frank W. Rennell, on Saturday, Dec. 30, Sarah E. Rennell, widow of the late Frederick Rennell, in her seventieth year. Funeral private by request.

BLAKE.—At Boston, Dec. 30, Sara Putnam Lowell Blake, daughter of the late John Amory Lowell, and widow of George Baty Blake. Funeral services will be held at King's Chapel, Tuesday, Jan. 2, at 12 o'clock.

CHAPMAN.—On Saturday, Dec. 30, William H. Chapman of Paw

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Heman Dowd,	Archer Brown,
Fletcher S. Heath,	L. Carbajal, Marques de Pinar del Rio.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital, $1,000,000 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus, $1,000,000
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, V.-Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Asst. Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

Morris K. Jesup,	D. O. Mills,
Dudley Olcott,	Fred'k D. Tappen,
Geo. A. Hardin,	C. P. Huntington,
Edward B. Judson,	Bradley Martin,
Robert Hoe,	Heber R. Bishop,
William L. Bull,	J. Howard Kinney,
Richard Mortimer,	Wm. H. Tillinghast,
Samuel Thomas,	Geo. Henry Warren,
John E. Parsons,	Hamilton Smith,
John T. Terry,	Haley Fiske,
Brayton Ives,	J. Edward Simmons,
George Coppell.	

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

A Sound 6% Investment.

Bronx Realty Co.

(Incorporated under the Laws of the State of New York.)

OFFICERS:
President, JOHN DE HART. Treasurer, JOHN REINSCHMIDT.
Counsel, MORTIMER K. FLAGG.

An investment in real estate in the City of New York, in the line of development and progress, is one of the safest and most profitable in the world. Nowhere is the appreciation in values more rapid and the development faster than in the Borough of the Bronx.

The **Bronx Realty Company** has been incorporated for the purpose of dealing in real estate in Bronx Borough and vicinity. The operations of the company include the purchase of real estate at forced sales and in the open market when the prices are right; the advantageous resale to builders or to home seekers with or without building loan, and the holding of particularly desirable properties as an investment. **Every parcel now held by the company has increased in value since its purchase.**

The Bronx Realty Company was formed in 1896 with a fully subscribed capital of $50,000. This capital stock has recently been increased to $100,000, and is divided into shares of $100.00 each, par value, bearing interest at the rate of 6% from the date of issue. In order that the company may more quickly extend its operations, a limited amount of stock is offered for public subscription. **This stock is a first lien upon all the real estate holdings of the company.** For the benefit of the small investor scrip certificates are issued in amounts of $10.00 or more, bearing 6 per cent. interest from date of issue, and exchangeable in amounts of $100.00 for preferred stock certificates.

The plan of the company enables the small investor who wishes to invest his savings in real estate to do so immediately, with the same security, and the same return, pro rata, for his money, as the capitalist who can afford to invest many thousands in real estate holdings. The Bronx Realty presents to the investor the safest and **BEST** method of real estate operation. **EVERY HOLDER OF STOCK OR SCRIP BECOMES A PART OWNER OF THE COMPANY'S REAL ESTATE HOLDINGS**

AND SHARES IN THE EARNINGS.

The management of the company is in the custody of capable men of long experience, whose names give assurance of a careful, businesslike policy. Every advantage afforded by knowledge, skill, and correct business methods inures to the benefit of the shareholder.

The centre of population of New York City is moving steadily and naturally northward. In the year 1883 the population of the entire north side was about 67,000. To-day the population of Bronx Borough numbers 300,000. With the advent of Rapid Transit, which is now assured, the increase will be proportionately even greater in the future, with a relatively proportionate advance in real estate values. It is the purpose of the company to take advantage of this by increasing its holdings as fast as possible.

At a time of unusual speculative investing, it is well to consider the substantial character and the large profits of real estate investments.

The stock of Bronx Realty Company represents to the investor an unusual opportunity, with principal secured, and the assurance of a rapid appreciation in the value of the stock.

Subscriptions will be received and inquiries gladly answered at the company's main office, No. 1,637 Fox Street, or at the branch office in the Smith Building, 148th Street, Third and Willis Aves.

SEND OR CALL FOR PROSPECTUS.
Telephone 347 Melrose.

"They that won't be counselled can't be helped."

IMPORTANT TO RENTERS OF

Safe Deposit Boxes in New York

"The Legacy and Inheritance Tax Law,"

as enacted under the laws of the State of New York, section 9, chap. 399, of 1892, authorizes city or county officials to examine the contents of Safe Deposit Boxes at the death of renter, in order to determine the amount of tax to be levied on the estate.

Do you want strangers to examine your private papers?

Keep your own Key and Counsel by renting a Safe Deposit box in the vaults of

THE NEW JERSEY TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.
83 and 85 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J.
Three minutes' walk from the Ferries.

Earning 22% Net.
Paying 12% Dividends.
Will soon be
Earning 42% Net.
INVESTORS IN
Shares of the

INTERNATIONAL ZINC CO., LTD.,
at the present price,
75c. PER SHARE
(par value $1.00, full paid and non-assessable),
Receive 16%
on their investment.

Profits certified by the Chartered Accountants, Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co.

SEND FOR PROSPECTUS.

Applications for stock, accompanied by remittance, received at either of the following offices of the fiscal agents,

JOSHUA BROWN & CO., Bankers,
89 State St., Boston.
45 and 47 Wall St., New York.
421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

The Domestic Exchange National Bank
OF NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $300,000.

DIRECTORS:

Robert D. Kent,	Ethan Allen Doty,
William P. Aldrich,	Horace W. Fish,
Samuel S. Bradley,	William Kent,
Thomas H. Cullen,	Edward S. Peck,
	C. D. Spencer.

ROBERT D. KENT, President.
CHARLES H. SPENCER, Cashier.
Specialty { COLLECTION OF OUT-OF-TOWN CHECKS.
TEMPORARY OFFICES 11-13 MAIDEN LANE.
TELEPHONE, 2885 BROAD.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. RANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

THE STATE TRUST CO.
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.
WILLIAM A. NASH, HENRY H. COOK, } Vice Presidents.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 31ST, 1899.
MR. SOLOMON LOEB, HERETOFORE SPECIAL PARTNER, RETIRES FROM THE FIRM, WHICH WILL BE CONTINUED BY THE GENERAL PARTNERS. MR. MORTIMER L. SCHIFF IS ADMITTED TO PARTNERSHIP.
KUHN, LOEB & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
TRUSTEE'S (FINAL) CALL NO. 25,
Maturing January 1, 1900.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Eight Hundred and Ninety-eight (898) of the General First Mortgage $5,000 REGISTERED BONDS of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, or a total par value of $4,490,000; were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of Articles 11 and 12 of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

$5,000 REGISTERED BONDS.

1034	1628	1883	3778	4541	5324	6875
1035	1629	1884	3779	4542	5325	6876
1036	1630	1924	3798	4543	5368	6877
1037	1631	2100	3804	4544	5369	6878
1143	1632	2136	3805	4545	5371	6906
1219	1633	2137	3808	4546	5372	6907
1220	1634	2138	3808	4547	5373	6913
1223	1718	2139	3826	4548	5374	6915
1252	1724	2140	3827	4549	5376	6933
1253	1744	2141	3828	4551	5376	6934
1301	1745	2148	3829	4552	5377	6936
1344	1746	2240	3830	4553	5378	6937
1345	1747	2241	3831	4554	5379	6938
1346	1748	2242	3832	4555	5380	6939
1347	1749	2243	3837	4556	5382	6948
1355	1750	2244	3838	4557	5383	6951
1409	1751	2303	3876	4558	5384	6981
1485	1752	2322	3982	4559	5385	6982
1486	1753	2324	3995	4560	5386	6991
1487	1754	2495	4037	4561	5387	6992
1488	1755	2535	4067	4562	5388	6998
1489	1756	2536	4085	4563	5390	6999
1490	1757	2859	4090	4564	5391	7163
1491	1758	2860	4091	4565	5406	7164
1492	1759	2872	4107	4566	5407	7165
1493	1760	2873	4112	4567	5416	7166
1494	1761	2874	4113	4568	5417	8609
1495	1762	2875	4114	4569	5448	8613
1496	1763	2876	4115	4570	5449	8619
1497	1764	2877	4116	4571	5450	8724
1498	1765	2878	4117	4572	5464	8725
1499	1766	2879	4118	4573	5468	8726
1500	1767	2880	4119	4574	5505	8905
1501	1768	2881	4120	4615	5513	9815
1502	1769	2882	4121	4617	5518	9923
1503	1770	2883	4122	4631	5519	9924
1504	1771	2884	4123	4632	5534	9925
1505	1772	2885	4124	4633	5585	12327
1506	1773	2886	4125	4634	5539	12329
1507	1774	2887	4126	4647	5540	12334
1508	1775	2888	4127	4719	5541	12335
1509	1776	2889	4128	4720	5542	12365
1510	1777	2890	4129	4728	5583	12304
1511	1778	2891	4130	4805	5614	12407
1512	1779	2892	4131	4806	5615	12408
1513	1780	2893	4132	4807	5638	12409
1514	1781	2895	4133	4808	5651	12410
1515	1782	2896	4134	4809	5670	12411
1516	1783	2897	4135	4810	5671	12412
1517	1784	2898	4136	4811	5687	12413
1518	1785	2899	4137	4812	5688	12414
1519	1786	2900	4138	4813	5689	12415
1520	1787	2901	4139	4814	5747	12416
1521	1788	2902	4140	4815	5749	12417
1522	1789	2903	4141	4816	5761	12418
1523	1790	2904	4142	4817	5762	12419
1524	1791	2905	4143	4896	5907	12423
1525	1792	2906	4144	4819	6204	12424
1526	1793	2907	4145	4820	6213	18093
1527	1794	2908	4146	4821	6218	18094
1528	1795	2909	4147	4822	6280	18080
1530	1796	2910	4148	4823	6281	18081
1531	1797	2911	4149	4824	6282	18082
1532	1798	2912	4150	4875	6292	18095
1533	1799	2913	4151	4905	6315	18096
1563	1800	2914	4152	4927	6316	18099
1564	1801	2915	4153	4928	6408	18174
1565	1802	2916	4154	4935	6441	18208
1566	1803	2917	4155	4938	6465	20463
1567	1819	2918	4156	4939	6466	20464
1568	1820	2919	4157	4940	6470	20495
1569	1825	2920	4158	4941	6472	20496
1570	1826	2921	4159	4955	6474	20502
1571	1827	2922	4160	4964	6479	20503
1572	1828	2923	4161	4965	6574	20509
1573	1829	2924	4162	4990	6575	20510
1574	1830	2925	4163	4991	6576	20517
1575	1831	2926	4164	4992	6577	20518
1576	1832	2927	4165	4993	6620	20519
1577	1833	2928	4166	4994	6621	20520
1578	1834	2929	4218	4995	6626	20521
1579	1835	2930	4219	4996	6627	20532
1580	1836	2931	4240	4997	6628	20534
1581	1837	2953	4260	4998	6629	20535
1582	1838	3000	4261	4999	6668	20536
1583	1839	3001	4322	5010	6669	20537
1584	1840	3002	4436	5029	6673	20538
1585	1841	3003	4442	5030	6707	20539
1586	1842	3004	4443	5031	6708	20540
1587	1843	3005	4446	5032	6710	20541
1588	1844	3006	4447	5033	6711	20683
1589	1845	3038	4448	5034	6712	20684
1590	1846	3046	4449	5035	6713	20859
1591	1847	3059	4450	5036	6728	20870
1592	1848	3060	4451	5037	6724	20871
1593	1849	3098	4452	5048	6725	20872
1594	1850	3099	4453	5049	6759	20873
1595	1851	3100	4454	5050	6774	20874
1596	1852	3106	4455	5051	6775	20881
1597	1853	3107	4456	5074	6781	20882
1598	1854	3108	4457	5078	6782	20883
1599	1855	3109	4458	5114	6783	20884
1600	1856	3140	4459	5127	6784	20900
1601	1857	3141	4460	5150	6799	20901
1602	1858	3142	4461	5151	6800	20902
1603	1859	3143	4462	5152	6802	20903
1604	1860	3144	4463	5183	6803	20904
1605	1861	3145	4464	5184	6804	20905
1606	1862	3146	4465	5190	6805	20906
1607	1863	3147	4487	5242	6806	20907
1609	1864	3306	4521	5250	6809	20908
1610	1865	3295	4524	5251	6810	20909
1611	1851	3297	4525	5252	6816	20914
1612	1867	3298	4526	5253	6817	20915
1613	1868	3500	4527	5297	6825	20917
1614	1869	3575	4528	5298	6826	20918
1615	1870	3578	4529	5299	6827	20919
1616	1871	3590	4530	5300	6834	20936
1617	1872	3591	4531	5301	6835	20937
1618	1873	3595	4532	5302	6836	20939
1619	1874	3616	4533	5303	6840	20941
1620	1875	3617	4534	5304	6841	20942
1621	1876	3680	4535	5305	6842	20943
1622	1877	3681	4536	5306	6843	20944
1623	1878	3685	4537	5312	6844	20945
1624	1879	3765	4538	5313	6845	20946
1625	1880	3776	4539	5320	6871	20947
1626	1881	3777	4540	5321	6872	20948
1627	1882					

All the outstanding bonds (both coupon and registered) issued under said mortgage have now been called for redemption.

The bonds above designated will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, No. 54 Wall Street, New York, and should be assigned to "CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE, FOR REDEMPTION."

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after January 1, 1900.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to January 1, 1900, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.

By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.

New York, November 13, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the 898 Registered Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

FRED C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York County.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,
ST. PAUL BUILDING,
222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
Transacts a General Trust and Banking Business.
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.

Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on Certificates of Deposit.

OFFICERS:
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, JAMES W. TAPPIN, } Vice-Presidents.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.

TRUSTEES:

Henry O. Havemeyer,	Cord Meyer,
Anson R. Flower,	Perry Belmont,
Lowell M. Palmer,	Wm. T. Wardwell,
John E. Borne,	Henry N. Whitney,
Richard Delafield,	Theo. W. Myers,
Daniel O'Day,	L. C. Dessar,
Percival Kuhne,	Geo. Warren Smith,
Frank Curtiss,	John S. Dickerson,
Vernon H. Brown,	James W. Tappin,
Seth M. Milliken,	Geo. W. Quintard.
W. Seward Webb.	

A limited number of shares of
THE THOMAS A. EDISON, JR., AND WILLIAM HOLZER STEEL AND IRON PROCESS COMPANY.
CAPITALIZATION $1,000,000.00.
Full paid and non-assessable.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:
THOMAS A. EDISON, Jr., President.
WM. HOLZER, Vice Pres't. (12 years General Superintendent Thomas A. Edison Electric Light Co., Menlo Park.)
F. D. PALMER, Sec'y and Treas.
H. P. STIMSON, 45 Milk Street, Boston.
A. M. DOTY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., (wholesale druggist.)
I. W. SHERRILL, Mayor Poughkeepsie.
H. L. PRENTICE, Pres't Inv. Co.

This company owns valuable rights for the treatment of Steel and other Metals, which surpasses the Krupp or Harvey systems in the preparation of steel for Armor Plates, Steel Structures, &c., out of which vast fortunes have been made.

A small amount of stock will be offered at
$25.00 PER SHARE.
PAR VALUE $100.00.

The price of stock will be advanced to $50.00 per share on Jan. 15, 1900.

For statement and full information, call or address
PRENTICE INVESTMENT CO. OF N. Y.,
EDISON BUILDING,
44 Broad St., N. Y.

Long Distance Telephone, 4040 John. Correspondence Solicited.
ARTHUR S. LELAND & CO.,
Bankers & Brokers,
United States, Municipal and Investment Bonds. 36 Wall St. New York City. Members of the New York Stock Exchange.

Milwaukee & Lake Winnebago Railroad Company.

To holders of Bonds of this Company, on its Manitowoc Division, secured by Mortgage, dated July 1st, 1895, and Supplemental Mortgage, dated December 5th, 1895:

Please take notice that this Company intends to redeem on the next interest date, to wit, April 1st, 1900, all Bonds issued under its First Mortgage, dated July 1st, 1895, and Supplemental Mortgage, dated December 5th, 1895, to John A. Stewart, Edwin H. Abbot, and Rowland G. Hazard, as Trustees, by payment to the holder thereof, in gold coined money of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, of one hundred and ten (110) per centum of the face value thereof, together with all interest then accrued and unpaid. The Bonds may be presented for payment and redemption to Messrs. Maitland, Coppell & Co., No. 24 Exchange Place, New York City, on April 1st, 1900. This notice is given in accordance with the terms and conditions of the said Mortgages; and the principal of the said Bonds becomes due on said April 1st, 1900, and all coupons maturing thereafter become void.

Milwaukee & Lake Winnebago Railroad Company
By JOHN CROSBY BROWN, President.
New York, October 1st 1899.

Referring to the foregoing notice, we are now prepared to buy the above Bonds on behalf of the Wisconsin Central Railway Company at one hundred and ten per cent. (110%) and accrued interest to date of presentation.
MAITLAND, COPPELL & CO.,
24 Exchange Place.
New York, October 1st, 1899.

PIERSON, BRAND & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock. Ex.,
11 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
DE RUYTER HOLLINS, (Special,)
STOCKS, BONDS
AND
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company
NEW YORK.
NOS. 16, 18, 20 & 22 WILLIAM STREET.
CHARTERED 1822.

Capital, $1,000,000.00 Surplus, $5,119,409.15

The Company is a legal depository for moneys paid into court, and is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, Receiver, and in all other Fiduciary capacities.

Acts as Trustee under Mortgages made by Railroad and other corporations, and as Registrar and Transfer Agent of Stocks and Bonds.

Receives deposits upon Certificate of Deposit, or subject to check, and allows interest on daily balances.

EDWIN S. MARSTON, President. THOS. J. BARNETT, 2d Vice-President.
SAMUEL SLOAN, Jr., Secretary. AUGUSTUS V. HEELY, Asst. Secy.

SAMUEL SLOAN,	JAMES STILLMAN,	MOSES TAYLOR PYNE,
WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR,	EDWARD R. BELL,	S. S. PALMER,
JAMES ROOSEVELT,	HENRY A. C. TAYLOR,	EDWARD R. BACON,
D. O. MILLS,	D. H. KING, JR.,	H. VAN RENSSELAER KENNEDY,
ROBERT F. BALLANTINE,	HENRY HENTZ,	CLEVELAND H. DODGE,
FRANKLIN D. LOCKE,	ROBERT C. BOYD,	JOHN L. RIKER,
GEORGE F. BAKER,	B. R. HOLDEN,	DANIEL S. LAMONT,
CHARLES A. PEABODY, JR.,	WILLIAM ROWLAND,	A. G. AGNEW,
HUGH D. AUCHINCLOSS,	EDWIN S. MARSTON.	ARCHIBALD D. RUSSELL.

C. I. HUDSON & CO.,
Members N. Y. & Chicago Stock Exchanges,
36 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,
make a specialty of
Out-of-town Securities.

3 private wires to Chicago,
2 private wires to St. Louis.
PRIVATE WIRES TO ALL IMPORTANT U. S. AND CANADIAN MARKETS.

Specialists in Unlisted Securities, Gas, Traction, and Water Issues.

DOMINICK & DOMINICK
100 Broadway,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange.
BROKERS IN STOCKS, GRAIN, INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Boston, Curtis & Sanger, 53 State St. Louisville, Halsey & Halsey, 225 Fifth St. Cincinnati, Branch Office, 334 Walnut St.
PRIVATE WIRES.

$500,000 KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING, INCORPORATED.
4½ Per Cent. 1st Mortgage Gold Bonds.
Interest Payable Quarterly.
DENOMINATION, $500.
Principal and Interest Payable at the office of the Knickerbocker Trust Company.
Bonds may be registered in name of owner.
Payable 15 years after date, but redeemable after 10 years at 102½.
Trustee of Mortgage and Fiscal Agent: KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
Attorneys for the Corporation: Messrs. COUDERT BROS.

Secured by first mortgage on the lands, building, and rents of the property situated on the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and 27th Street, New York City, known as the Knickerbocker Building, being No. 234 Fifth Avenue and Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, and 11 West 27th Street, containing 4,245 square feet of ground.

The present market value of the property is conservatively placed at $700,000, and is steadily increasing. For a number of years the building has realized a net profit of 4½% on $700,000. The location is just north of Madison Square, and is considered by the best real estate experts to be one of the choicest corners in the business centre of the city.

The building is occupied by the most desirable class of permanent tenants. For 15 years the principal tenant has been the Knickerbocker Trust Company.

The officers of the corporation will be selected from the following Board of Directors:
HON. GEORGE CROMWELL, President of the Borough of Richmond, N. Y. City.
ERNEST FLAGG, Architect, N. Y.
FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Jr., of Coudert Bros., Attorneys, N. Y.
H. R. DREW, Real Estate, N. Y.
CHARLES H. WHITE of C. H. White & Co., N. Y.

The bonded debt is limited to $500,000, with interest charges of $22,500 per annum.

THE PROPERTY FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS UNDER CURRENT LEASES HAS YIELDED OVER $46,000 PER ANNUM, WITH TAXES INSURANCE, REPAIRS, AND OTHER EXPENSES OF $8,500 PER ANNUM, LEAVING A NET REVENUE TO THE PRESENT LESSOR AND LESSEE OF $31,500. FOR THE YEAR 1898-99 THE NET INCOME WAS $31,632.

PRICE 101 AND INTEREST.
Special Circular on Application.

C. H. WHITE & CO.,
BANKERS,
71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW JERSEY,
55 Montgomery Street, Jersey City.
Capital, $500,000.
Surplus, 500,000.
Transacts a General Banking and Trust Business.
Allows interest on deposits subject to check and on certificates of deposit.
Loans money on Bond and Mortgage.
Acts as Trustee under Corporate Mortgages, and as Registrar and Transfer Agent for Corporations.

Special attention and facilities offered to all corporations organized under the laws of New Jersey.

OFFICERS.
JOHN W. HARDENBERGH ..President
GEORGE W. YOUNG } ..Vice-Presidents
ROBERT S. ROSS, }
OSCAR L. GUBELMAN..Sec. and Treas.

DIRECTORS.

Walter E. Ammon,	Luther Kountze,
Joseph S. Auerbach,	Henry Lembeck,
Charles T. Barney,	James A. Macdonald,
Marcus Beach,	Frank J. Mathews,
August Belmont,	Allan L. McDermott,
C. Ledyard Blair,	James G. Morgan,
Frederick G. Bourne,	N. Thayer Robb,
William Brinkerhoff,	Robert S. Ross,
John D. Carscallen,	Edwin A. Stevens,
C. C. Cuyler,	Benjamin L. Stowe,
Jacob J. Detwiller,	Eben E. Thomas,
John W. Hardenbergh,	Myles Tierney,
J. H. Hyde,	Augustus H. Vanderpool
Robert M. Jarvis,	John J. Voorhees,
Gustav E. Kissel,	George W. Young,
Augustus Zabriskie.	

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York.
NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - $3,000,000

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR, AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to cheque or on certificate.
DRAFTS ON ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND GERMANY BOUGHT AND SOLD. COLLECTIONS MADE.
TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, AND COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Asst. Treas. and Sec.
WM. C. EDWARDS, 2d Asst. Treas. and Sec.
JOHN GAULT, Manager Foreign Dept.

DIRECTORS:

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
August Belmont,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Frederick Cromwell,	Levi P. Morton,
Walter R. Gillette,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Walter G. Oakman,
E. H. Harriman,	Henry H. Rogers,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
	Harry Payne Whitney.

LONDON BRANCH,
33 LOMBARD STREET, E. C.
Buys and sells exchange on the principal cities of the world, collects dividends and coupons without charge, issues travellers' and commercial letters of credit, receives and pays interest on deposits subject to cheque at sight or on notice, lends money on collaterals, deals in American and other investment securities, and offers its services as correspondent and financial agent to corporations, bankers, and merchants.

Bankers,
BANK OF ENGLAND.
CLYDESDALE BANK, Limited,
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

New York, Philadelphia and Paris.
December 31, 1899.

Mr. GEORGE S. BOWDOIN, to our great regret, decides to retire from active business, and withdraws this day from our firms in New York, Philadelphia, and Paris.

Mr. EDWARD F. WHITNEY (heretofore with Jacob C. Rogers, Esq., our Attorney in Boston,) and Mr. WM. PIERSON HAMILTON (who has heretofore signed our firm name in New York) are this day admitted as partners in our firms, resident in New York.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
New York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Philadelphia.
MORGAN, HARJES & CO.,
Paris.

My address will continue to be care of Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.

GEORGE S. BOWDOIN.

New York, December 31, 1899.
THE FIRM OF
CHARLES HATHAWAY & CO.
having expired by limitation this day, the undersigned have formed a partnership and will continue the business of dealing in Commercial Paper as before, under the same firm name, Mr. Charles B. Platt and Mr. Robert B. Woodward remaining as special partners.

CHARLES HATHAWAY,
HENRY L. BOSWELL,
HOWARD C. SMITH,
JOHN J. HART,
LOWELL LINCOLN, JR.,
J. EARL SHEFFIELD.

MR. ALBERT J. ERDMANN has an interest in our firm from this date.
HALLE & STIEGLITZ.
N. Y., Jan. 1, 1900.

DIVIDENDS.

UNITED STATES OF MEXICO
5% Consolidated External Gold Loan of 1899.

23 Wall Street,
New York, December 23, 1899.

Three months' interest, due January 1, 1900, on bonds of the above issue will be paid on and after January 2, 1900. Holders of our temporary certificates representing said bonds may collect such interest upon presentation of the certificates at our office, in order that payment may be stamped thereon.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.

The MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
191st Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend

December 21st, 1899.

THE DIRECTORS of this bank have this day declared a Dividend of Three and one-half per cent., (3½%,) free of tax, payable January 2, 1900.

The transfer books will be closed on and after December 22, 1899, and reopened January 3, 1900.
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN,
Cashier.

The Bank for Savings,
280 Fourth Avenue, New York, Jan. 1, 1900.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE DECLARED the usual interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the six months ended December 31st, as follows:

At the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 15th day of this month.

The interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the passbooks at any time when required on and after the 15th inst.
MERRITT TRIMBLE, President.
ROBERT S. HOLT, Secretary.

The Oriental Bank.
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.
NINETY-THIRD CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on and after January 2d, 1900.

The transfer books will be closed from December 20, 1899, until January 2, 1900.
NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

John B. Stetson Company.
Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 25th, 1899.
The Board of Directors of the JOHN B. STETSON COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock and an annual dividend of TWELVE PER CENT. upon the Common Stock, payable February 15th, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 9th.
J. HOWELL CUMMINGS, Secretary.

The Bowery Bank of New York.
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared, out of the earnings of the last six months, a regular semi-annual dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., and also an extra dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 2d, 1900.

The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 20th, 1899, until Jan. 2d, 1900.
CHARLES ESSIG, Cashier.

National Bank of Commerce in New York. Dividend.
December 22d, 1899.
A semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. has been declared upon the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after Tuesday, 2d January, proximo. Transfer books will be closed Friday, December 22d, 1899, at close of business and reopened Wednesday, January 3d, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

Leather Manufacturers' National Bank
29 WALL ST.
133D DIVIDEND.
New York, December 26th, 1899.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, out of the earnings of the current six months, payable January 2d, 1900.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.
G. W. McGARRAH, Cashier.

The Chatham National Bank.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on or after January 2, 1900, until which date transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, December 22, 1899.

Wisconsin Central Railway Co.
Coupon No. 1, due January 1st, 1900, from the First General Mortgage 4% Bonds of this Company will be paid after that date at the offices of Maitland, Coppell & Co., No. 24 Exchange Place, New York City. Coupons may now be left for examination, for which checks will be mailed.
GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman.
New York, December 22d, 1899.

The Hanover National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 22d, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1900. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

Florida Central & Peninsular Railroad Company.
No. 32 Liberty Street, New York.
New York, December 30th, 1899.
The coupons due January 1st on the bonds of this Company will be paid on and after January 2d, 1900, at the office of the Company, No. 32 Liberty Street, New York.
JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS, President.

The Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New York,
New York, December 22d, 1899.
A Dividend of Ten Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on the second day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date. EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

Georgia & Alabama Railway,
No. 32 Liberty Street, New York,
New York, December 30th, 1899.
The coupons due January 1st, 1900, on the bonds of this Company will be paid on and after January 2d, 1900, at the office of the Company, No. 32 Liberty Street, New York.
JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS, President.

The Bank of America,
New York, December 22, 1899.
The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT., free of tax, payable January 2, 1900, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until January 4, 1900.
WM. M. BENNET, Cashier.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank,
New York, December 20th, 1899.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of three (3) per cent., payable on and after January 2d, 1900.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York,
Dec. 20th, 1899.
DIVIDEND.
A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has to-day been declared by this bank, payable Jan. 2d, 1900. Transfer books will remain closed until that date.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

Seventh National Bank,
New York, Dec. 26, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent. (3%) free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1900, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
GEO. W. ADAMS, Cashier.

The National Bank of the Republic,
New York, Dec. 22d, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent. (4%) free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1900, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

Interest on Mobile City Bonds.
The January, 1900, coupons of Mobile City Bonds, issue 1881, will be paid on and after January 1, 1900, in New York by the Mercantile National Bank, and in Mobile by the First National Bank of Mobile.
Z. M. P. INGE, Trustee, &c.

Interest on Mobile City Bonds.
The January, 1900, coupons of Mobile City Bonds, issue 1881, will be paid on and after January 1, 1900, in New York by the Mercantile National Bank, and in Mobile by the First National Bank of Mobile.
Z. M. P. INGE, Trustee, &c.

DIVIDENDS.

INTEREST DUE JAN. 2D, 1900, ON THE FOLlowing bonds is payable at the banking house of KOUNTZE BROTHERS, corner of Broadway and Cedar St., New York City:

ARAPAHOE CO., COLO., SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
BOZEMAN CITY, MONT.
BINGHAM CO., IDAHO.
BOISE CO., IDAHO.
BOONE CO., NEB.
BUFFALO CO., NEB.
BURT CO., NEB.
CANTON CITY, OHIO.
COLORADO STATE CAPITOL BUILDING.
CUSTER CO., MONT.
CASPER, TOWN OF, MONT.
COUNCIL BLUFFS CITY, IOWA.
DELTA CO., COLO.
DOGE CO., NEB.
DOUGLAS CO., NEB.
DAWSON CO., MONT.
EAGLE CO., COLO.
FALLS RIVER, NEB.
FAIRBURY CITY, NEB.
FERGUS CO., MONT.
GRAND ISLAND CITY, NEB.
GAGE CO., NEB.
HASTINGS CITY, NEB.
JEFFERSON CO., NEB.
KANSAS CITY, MO.
KANSAS CITY, MO., BOARD OF EDUCATION.
KANSAS CITY, MO., SCHOOL DISTRICT.
KEOKUK CITY, IOWA.
KOOTENAI CO., IDAHO.
LINCOLN CITY, NEB.
LOUISVILLE, COLO.
MESA CO., COLO.
NUCKOLLS CO., NEB.
NEWBERG CITY, OREGON.
OMAHA CITY, NEB.
OMAHA CITY, NEB., SCHOOL DISTRICT.
RIO GRANDE CO., COLO.
ROUTT CO., COLO.
SOUTH OMAHA CITY, NEB.
SUMMIT CO., COLO.
WASHINGTON CO., NEB.
WESTON CO., WYOMING.
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, MONT.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
50 Wall St., New York, Dec. 7, 1899.
At the annual election for Directors of this company, held on the 4th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

John M. Burke,	Henry W. Curtiss,
Charles H. Kerner,	Charles H. Leland,
Henry C. Mortimer,	Walter R. Wood,
John W. Condit,	David J. Burtis.
Lindley Murray, Jr.,	Francis M. Scott.
Charles H. Lowerre,	J. Eugene Robert.
George M. Miller.	

For Inspectors of Election for the year 1900, Aeuman M. Burtis, Wm. M. Farrington, Thomas B. Peck.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, Mr. LINDLEY MURRAY, Jr., was unanimously re-elected President.
DAVID J. BURTIS, Secretary.

The Jacksonville Terminal Company,
No. 32 Liberty Street, New York,
New York, December 30th, 1899.
The coupons due January 1st, 1900, on the bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after January 2d, 1900, at the office of the Company, No. 32 Liberty Street, New York.
JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

Merchants' Exchange National Bank of the City of New York.
Dec. 20th, 1899.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after the second day of January, 1900, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

Ninth National Bank,
New York, Dec. 22, 1899.
A dividend of Two Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this bank, free of tax, has been declared, payable on and after January 2d, 1900. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 23d, 1899, to January 2d, 1900.
H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

THE TRIPLE STATE NATURAL GAS & OIL CO.'S
coupons due Jan. 1, 1900, will be paid Jan. 2d, and after that date by
THE CENTRAL TRUST CO.

East River National Bank.
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.
A dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after Tuesday, January 2, 1900.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
9th December, 1899.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it will be held at the Banking House, No. 15 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900. The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

The Greenwich Bank of the City of New York,
New York, Dec. 27, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank and Inspectors of the next election will be held at the banking house, No. 402 Hudson St., on Monday, January 8, 1900. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.
WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier.

Lincoln National Bank,
32-42 EAST 42D ST.,
New York, December 23d, 1899.
The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking house, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, Dec. 8th, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900.

The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York,
NEW YORK December 8th, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

The Merchants' National Bank of the City of New York,
December 7th, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

The Second National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, Dec. 6, 1899.
The annual election of Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 100 5th Av., on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900. The polls will be opened from 10 to 11 A. M.
J. S. CASE, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK,
New York, December 7th, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Atlantic Trust Company, for the election of Trustees and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the Company's office, No. 39 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Monday, January 15, 1900. Polls are open from 11 A. M. to 12 M.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

Nineteenth Ward Bank,
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Officers and Directors, and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking house on Wednesday, January 10th, 1900, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock A. M.
L. H. HOLLOWAY, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York,
Dec. 9th, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall Street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

Garfield National Bank.
New York, December 28, 1899.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the Banking House, 23d Street and Sixth Av., on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of eleven A. M. and 12 M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

The Bowery Bank of New York.
New York, December 29, 1899.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank, for the election of DIRECTORS for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, Number 124 Bowery, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of three (3) and four (4) P. M.
CHARLES ESSIG, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Sebastian Wagon Company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year will be held at the company's office, 224 East 44th St., on Monday, January 8th, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
CHARLES A. STADLER, President.

MECHANICS & TRADERS' BANK.
New York, Dec. 30, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, 486 Broadway, on Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
A. M. DEDERER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY.
New York, December 30, 1899.—The annual election for Directors of this company, and for inspectors, will be held at the company's office, No. 71 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9, 1900, commencing at 12 o'clock M. and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
THOS. J. GAINES, Secretary.

Mount Morris Bank.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, No. 85 East 125th Street, on Thursday, January 4th, 1900, between the hours of three and four o'clock P. M.
FRED'K W. LIVERMORE, Cashier.

Fourteenth Street Bank.
3 East 14th Street,
New York, Dec. 26, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, on Tuesday, January 9, 1900, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 A. M.
IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
New York, December 7th, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Columbia Bank,
Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street,
New York, December 27th, 1899.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the election of three Inspectors of Election, to serve the following annual election, will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from January 2d, 1900, until the morning of January 10th, 1900.
W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company for the election of Directors to serve during the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before the stockholders, will be held at No. 32 Liberty Street, on Monday, January 8th, 1900. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close on Saturday, December 23d, 1899, at 12 M. and reopen on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900.
FRANCIS R. FORAKER, Secretary.

The Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New York,
New York, December 22d, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at its banking rooms, corner of Broadway and Murray Street, Tuesday, January 9th, 1900. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 644 BROADWAY.
NEW YORK, Dec. 20, 1899.
97th Semi-Annual Dividend.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 31st inst., payable on and after the third Monday in January next.
JOSEPH, BIRD, President.
FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.
GEORGE H. PEARSALL, Asst. Secretary.

EMIGRANT
INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK.
51 Chambers St., New York.
New York, Dec. 27, 1899.

DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Bank have ordered that interest be paid to Depositors entitled thereto for the six and three months ending Dec. 31, 1899, at the rate of Three and One-half Per Cent. per annum on all deposits up to the limit of Three Thousand Dollars, ($3,000.)

Interest will be credited under date of Jan'y 1, 1900, and will be payable on and after Monday, Jan'y 15th.
JAMES McMAHON, President.
DAVID LEDWITH, Comptroller,

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
during construction of its new building on the corner of 8th Av. and 42d St., is located at 110 West 42d St., near 6th Av.

79TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

On and after Jan. 15th, 1900, interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on all sums of $5 to $3,000. Money deposited on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from the first. Bank open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. on Mondays, holidays excepted. Closes at 12 M. on Saturdays.

Assets $9,308,414.61
Surplus 975,105.45

A. TURNER, Pres.
WM. G. CONKLIN, Sec'y.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
56 and 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
79TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after **January 15th** on all sums of $5 and up to $3,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending **December 31, 1899**, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before **January 10th** will draw interest from **January 1st.**
HENRY HASLER, President.
CHARLES W. HELD, Secretary.
HENRY SAYLER, Assistant Secretary.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK,
8TH AV., N. W. COR. 14TH ST.

The trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors Jan. 1, 1900, shall be at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $5 to $3,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
PETER A. WELCH, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 16th St.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1899, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JAN. 15, 1900.
JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, Secretary.
Deposits made on or before JAN. 10, 1900, will draw interest from JAN 1, 1900.

Union Dime Savings Institution
BROADWAY, 32D ST. & SIXTH AVENUE,
GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK.

Interest three and one-half per cent. from $5 to $3,000. Credited January 1st, payable January 18th, or any time later.

Money deposited before January 10th draws interest from the first.
CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
GEORGE N. BIRDSALL, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Secretary.

MONEY EASIER IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, Dec. 31.—Since the monthly settlement on Thursday, which passed off smoothly, the money market has been decidedly easier. Money is now offered freely at lower rates, London exchange declining. Further exports of gold are improbable. Only $3,000,000 for export were taken directly from the Reichsbank last week, and some gold was imported.

The financial papers point out that the ease with which Berlin has passed the close of the year demonstrates the solidity of the German money market. The explanation offered is that Germany took the most correct view of the war in South Africa and its effects, making preparations for months against the yearly settlement. Hence speculative engagements were reduced to a minimum. Nevertheless, it is understood that the demands upon the Reichsbank last week were enormous.

The Chamber of Commerce reports and the press reviews for 1899 pronounce this the best year Germany ever had. There has been enormous activity in all lines, and the outlook is now most excellent. The Hamburg Chamber of Commerce expects the boom to be one of long continuance, and believes that sudden reactions are improbable. On the other hand, the net profits of the year were seriously affected by high wages and the cost of raw material.

A coal famine prevails in Western Germany, and business concerns at Dusseldorf have petitioned for permission to deliver empty coal cars at the mines on Sundays.

The iron market remains firm. Berlin dealers have raised the price of bars and sheets 5 marks.

AS TO TRUST COMPANIES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent decline in the prices of stocks of the so-called new trust companies to a figure below their true value is in no sense an indication of a weak financial condition, but, on the contrary, simply illustrates the extremes to which impulsive purchasers have carried their ideas. The desire to ally themselves in enterprises conducted by men of affairs well known in the financial community created a fictitious value in new trust company stocks, a result greatly deplored, as the inevitable reaction was sure to result.

The business of a trust company is not built up in a day, neither is it made permanently profitable except by untiring energy, backed by capital, brains, and conservative management. In the case of one new trust company a very large amount of the stock was taken by the Directors and financial institutions for permanent investment, irrespective of any immediate profit, the substantial results being looked for after the development of business.

The extreme decline from high prices has now resulted in a situation entirely healthy, and it is safe to say that the reports to be shortly made public by the new trust company, not identified with discredited enterprises and underwritings, will show surprisingly well.

The lessons of the past are not likely to be lost in the conduct of the business of the trust companies which can show a clean bill of health, especially when they are managed by well-known financiers.

INVESTOR.

New York, Dec. 30, 1899.

DIVIDENDS AND MEETINGS.

The following is a list of the dividends paid by the principal stocks, with the amounts of dividends and when payable:

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Atch., T. & S. F. pf. (semi-annual)	1¼	Feb. 1	Jan. 10	Feb. 2
Atlantic Coast Line of Va.	3	Jan. 10	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Belt Railway, Chicago, (quarter)	2	Jan. 1	.....	.....
Boston & Maine common (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 1	Dec. 1	Dec. 8
Boston & Lowell	4	Jan. 1	Dec. 2	Dec. 11
Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn	1	Jan. 1	Dec. 15	Jan. 1
Canada Southern	1	Feb. 1	.....	.....
Chi. & E. Illinois (semi-annual)	2	Jan. 2	Dec. 14	Dec. 28
Chi. & E. Illinois pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 14	Dec. 28
Chi. Gt. West. pf. A	2½	Jan. 31	.....	.....
Chi. Gt. West. deb.	2	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	.....
Chi. & N'western (semi-annual)	3	Jan. 5	Dec. 12	Dec. 18
Chi. & N'west. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 5	Dec. 12	Dec. 18
Chi., R. I. & Pacific (quarter)	1¼	Feb. 1	Dec. 29	Jan. 8
Chi., St. P., M. & Omaha. (annual)	5	Feb. 20	Jan. 31	Feb. 15
C., St. P., M. & O. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Feb. 20	Jan. 31	Feb. 15
Chi. & West. Ind. (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 1	.....	.....
Chi., H. & Day. pf. A & B (quarter)	1	Jan. 2	Dec. 19	Jan. 3
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf. (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 20	Dec. 30	Jan. 26
Dayton & Mich. pf. (quarter)	2	Jan. 2	Dec. 19	Jan. 3
Delaware	3	Jan. 2	.....	.....
Del., Lack. & Western (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 20	Jan. 3	Jan. 20
Den. & Rio Grande pf. (semi-annual)	2	Jan. 15	Jan. 6	Jan. 17
Det., Grand Rapids & West. pf.	3	Dec. 27	.....	.....
Flint & Père Marquette pf.	2	Dec. 27	.....	.....
Fitchburg pf.	2	Jan. 15	.....	.....
Hocking Valley pf.	1¼	Jan. 10	Dec. 4	Dec. 13
Lake Shore & Mich. Southern	3½	Jan. 29	.....	.....
Little Schuylkill Nav. & Coal	$1.25	Jan. 12	.....	.....
Manhattan (quarter)	1	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 3
Michigan Central	2	Jan. 29	.....	.....
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	2½	Jan. 15	Dec. 30	Jan. 16
New York Central (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 15	.....	.....
New York & Harlem (semi-annual)	4	Jan. 2	.....	.....
N. Y. & Harlem pf. (semi-annual)	4	Jan. 2	.....	.....
Norfolk & Southern (quarter)	1	Jan. 10	Dec. 30	Jan. 11
Northern Central	4	Jan. 15	.....	.....
Northern Pacific	1	Feb. 5	Jan. 11	Jan. 23
Northern Pacific (extra)	1	Feb. 5	Jan. 11	Jan. 23
Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf.	2	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Pennsylvania & Northwestern	2	Jan. 10	.....	.....
Phila., Wilm. & Balt.	4	Jan. 2	.....	.....
Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chi. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	.....	.....
Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. (sp. quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	.....	.....
Portland & Rochester	3	Jan. 15	.....	.....
Portsmouth & Dover	3	Jan. 1	.....	.....
Quincy R. R. Bridge	5	Jan. 1	Dec. 21	Jan. 2
Rich., Fred. & Pot.	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 5
Rio G. Western pf. (quarter)	1¼	Feb. 1	.....	.....
Rutland pf.	1	Jan. 1	.....	.....
St. Jo. & Grand Island 1st pf.	2	Jan. 31	Jan. 15	Feb. 1
St. Louis & San Fran. 1st pf.	2	Jan. 6	Dec. 22	Jan. 6
Southwestern of Georgia	2½	Jan. 4	Dec. 15	Jan. 7
Texas Central (annual)	4	Jan. 5	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Wor., Nashua & Roch.	2	Jan. 1	Dec. 15	Jan. 1

STREET RAILWAYS.

Chicago Un. Trac. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 20	.....	.....
Cin. Street Ry. (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 2	Dec. 16	Dec. 22
City Ry., Dayton, common and pf.	1½	Jan. 1	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Consolidated Trac., N. J., (annual)	2	Jan. 15	Dec. 30	Jan. 15
Hes., Man. & Fair. Pass. (Phila.)	2	Jan. 1	.....	.....
Hes., Man. & Fair. Pass. (Phila.) pf.	3	Jan. 1	.....	.....
Louisville (Ky.) Ry.	1	Jan. 1	Dec. 22	Jan. 2
Met. Street Ry., N. Y., (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 15	Dec. 28	Jan. 16
Newport N & Old Point com. pf.	2½	Jan. 1	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Reading (Penn.) Traction	50c	Jan. 1	Dec. 23	Jan. 10
Ridge Avenue Pas.	$3	Jan. 2	Dec. 13	Jan. 3
Union Passenger R. R., Philadelphia	$4.75	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 3
United Trac. & El., Prov. (quarter)	1	Jan. 1	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Wash. W. Pow. (Spokane, Wash.)	$1	Jan. 1	Dec. 15	Jan. 2
West End St. (Boston) pf.	4	Jan. 1	Dec. 17	Jan. 2

BANK STOCKS.

Bank of America	7	Jan. 2	Dec. 22	Jan. 4
Bank of New Amsterdam	5	Jan. 2	.....	.....
Bank of New York, N. B. A.	5	Jan. 2	Dec. 19	Jan. 3
Bedford (Brooklyn)	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 28	Jan. 3
Broadway (Brooklyn)	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 22	Jan. 3
Broadway, Brooklyn, (extra)	1	Jan. 2	Dec. 22	Jan. 3
Bowery	6	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Bowery (extra)	5	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Brooklyn	3½	Jan. 2	Dec. 19	Jan. 2
Central National	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 23	Jan. 2
Chase National	6	Jan. 3	Dec. 28	Jan. 4
Chatham National (quarter)	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 22	Jan. 2
Columbia	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Continental National	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 26	.....
East River National	4	Jan. 2	.....	.....
Eleventh Ward Bank (semi-annual)	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 22	Jan. 2
Fifth National	3	Jan. 2	.....	.....
Fifth National (extra)	3	Jan. 2	.....	.....
Fifth Avenue (quarter)	20	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Fifth Avenue (extra)	5	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Fifth Avenue (Brooklyn)	2½	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
First National (Brooklyn)	8	.....	.....	.....
Fourth National	3½	Jan. 2	Dec. 21	Jan. 2
Hanover National	5	Jan. 2	Dec. 22	Jan. 2
Hamilton Bank	3	Jan. 2	.....	.....
Importers & Traders'	10	Jan. 2	Dec. 22	Jan. 2
Irving National	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 19	Jan. 2
Kings County, Brooklyn	2	Jan. 2	.....	.....
Leather Manufacturers (semi-annual)	5	Jan. 2	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	5	Jan. 2	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
Market & Fulton National	5	Jan. 2	Dec. 19	Jan. 2
Mechanics' (Brooklyn)	5	Jan. 2	Dec. 29	Jan. 4
Mechanics' National	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Mercantile National	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 22	Jan. 2
Merchants' Exchange National	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Merchants' National	3½	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Nassau National (Brooklyn)	5	Jan. 2	Dec. 23	Jan. 5
National Bank of Commerce	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 22	Jan. 3
Nat. Bank North America	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 26	Jan. 3
National Bank of the Republic	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 22	Jan. 2
National City, Brooklyn	7	Jan. 2	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
National Broadway	6	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
National Butchers & Drovers'	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
National Citizens'	3½	Jan. 2	.....	.....
National Park	6	Jan. 2	Dec. 19	Jan. 2
National Shoe & Leather (quarter)	1	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
National Union	5	Jan. 2	Dec. 26	Jan. 3
N. Y. County National	25	Jan. 2	Dec. 27	Jan. 2
New York Air Brake (quarter

BRIGHT OUTLOOK FOR INCREASED BUSINESS

Great Confidence in the Prospect for this Year Shown by Reports from the Principal Cities of the Country.

In almost every line of trade the outlook for increased business for the present year, over that done in 1899, is regarded by those best qualified to judge, as remarkably bright. In several lines the prospect is said to be better than it has been for a great many years, not only for more business, but for better prices. The demand has apparently exceeded the supply, and the latter cannot well be increased for a twelve month or more. The result is necessarily higher prices.

DRY GOODS.

John C. Eames, General Manager of the H. B. Claflin Company, says of the outlook: "Owing to splendid crops and generally good conditions, commencing in 1897, the general demand for merchandise has been increasing until the present time. This demand has been so steady and gradual that it has hardly been noticed throughout the country until quite recently. For this reason the general stocks of merchants have been more or less depleted, and the production has not been materially increased.

"In consequence, the demand having increased and the production being about the same, prices have naturally, and in a healthful way, risen beyond all expectations. As the demand is still increasing, and as it is now too late to increase the production for at least another twelve months, it is natural to suppose that the market for dry goods will continue strong for at least that length of time. In case the demand in this country should for any cause fall off, and the production catch up to the demands, we have the assurance that all the foreign countries are looking to us for merchandise. They are already persistently knocking at our door, and as soon as conditions change and we find ourselves with a surplus, we will find a ready market for all that we can produce for years to come.

"New York looks especially to the South and Southwest for a great part of her trade, and that section of the country to-day is in better shape in every way to do business than ever before.

"Collections have been very good, generally speaking; there have been very few bad debts, and merchants everywhere seem to have money enough to do business with."

Said Georg. L. Putnam of Sawyer, Putnam, Brook & Co.: "In the dry goods line the outlook is excellent. We have not sold goods so easily for a great many years. Our collections have been remarkably fine for the last year and a half. It seems that the merchants in the interior have all the money they can use, and I don't remember a time when losses from bad debts were so trifling as they have been this year. Goods, of course, are advancing, and I think the wholesale people are getting advances as far as they can.

"The most encouraging thing we have discovered is the liberality of the merchants all over the country in placing orders for new supplies.

"It looks to me as if the demand for goods in 1900 would be still better than the demand experienced in 1899. There seems to be plenty of money for legitimate business, and I don't see why there should not be in that, unless too much of it gets tied up in industrial enterprises. There has been an enormous capitalization of industrial concerns, and I apprehend that the trouble the country will experience a few years hence will be caused by the collapse of some of these overcapitalized concerns rather than by an overproduction of manufactured articles as in the past."

MILLINERY.

Hill Brothers, wholesale milliners at 806 and 808 Broadway, say: "The outlook for the millinery business in 1900 is healthful and promising. For several seasons previous to the present year the retail dealers have been very conservative, buying carefully, almost timidly. As a consequence of this policy there are very few embarrassing accumulations of stock, and dealers are in excellent condition on this point. The general impetus to trade which has prevailed during 1899 has infused courage and ambition where timidity has been manifest, and we already see indications of a disposition to buy more largely in the ensuing Spring season, and thus be prepared to meet the increased demand which appears in sight. With the mass of people employed, and, as a rule, at good wages, more money will be spent during 1900 than for many previous years. Retail dealers in this line appear to realize this, and evince a determination to be ready for an increased business.

"In factory towns, where women are employed in manufacturing interests, this will be especially true. When such are receiving the present good wages a great outlet for millinery exists. It is also true that the prosperity which affects this class favorably likewise creates a plentiful financial condition with those whose relation to these large interests is that of 'dividend receivers,' which contributes to an increase of business for fine goods. We believe, therefore, that Jan. 1 will usher in a year which for the millinery business will prove a veritable 'record breaker.'"

"We have great expectations for 1900," said James G. Johnson of the millinery house of James G. Johnson & Co., whose business career extends over a period of nearly fifty years. "The general financial and trade conditions of the country as they appear to-day, I believe, justify us in anticipating a very prosperous year in our business. Speaking in a spirit of hopefulness, I would say it ought to be the banner year of the generation. The wonderful prosperity of the present is unquestioned, and I see no reason for any change being imminent. Speculations as to the probable effect of the South African war, or the National elections, I will leave to Wall Street and the politicians."

CLOTHING BUSINESS.

"In nearly fifty years of business experience," said William C. Browning of Browning, King & Co., "I don't believe I ever saw a time when prospects were so bright. Labor is everywhere employed, and prosperity is so general that in spite of the higher prices of wool and other materials there has been an increased demand for our finished goods. Our orders are much larger than at this time last year, and still larger than those of the few years preceding. Prosperity is on so firm a foundation, and the danger of a political unsettlement so little to be feared, that I do not anticipate any check upon business from the approaching Presidential campaign.

"On the other hand, I don't think I ever saw a time when we were so dependent upon Europe for a continuance of our prosperity. If British reverses in the Transvaal continue, and English investors in American securities find it necessary to withdraw large amounts of money from this country, the temporary stringency would, no doubt, affect our domestic trade very disastrously for a time, however beneficial the final results of such a movement might be."

Said I. N. Heidelberg of Bierman, Heidelberg & Co.: "Business prospects in general seem brighter than I have ever known them to be in forty years of experience. The clothing trade was never so prosperous, and is on a safer basis than I have ever seen it. We have received already more orders for the Spring trade than we filled during the first six months of 1899. There is no surplusage of stock in the hands of either retailers or wholesalers, and although the price of woolen goods has advanced, owing to the scarcity of raw wool, I do not think there will be a falling off in demand. The election will cut no figure in the course of business this year—unless present signs are reversed."

Marcus M. Marks of David Marks & Sons was in accord with the general opinion.

"For the last ten years," he said, "there has not been such a flattering prospect in the wholesale clothing business as at present. The general prosperity is fully reflected in the apparel trade. The price of woolens has been advancing rapidly, and the laboring people in our line have been able to secure steady employment at higher pay. In fact, all the signs are satisfactory, and everybody in the trade is working at full force to supply the increased demand. Better grades are being called for, which is quite natural after the bad times we have passed through, when people were compelled to wear poor grades of garments, that did not give thorough satisfaction. Our firm is making greater preparations for 1900 than at any time during the twenty-three years in which we have been in the clothing business, and our orders, coming in daily, encourage us in this direction."

M. Naumburg of M. & W. Naumburg, said: "The prospects for our branch of the wholesale clothing business, namely, the medium to fine grades, for the coming year are very good. For a while cheaper grades were largely called for. Now the tide has turned in favor of good, honest, well-made, stylish goods, and we therefore confidently expect a large business and good returns for 1900. Orders for the Spring are larger in volume, and we think it is safe to predict that there will be not only no surplus, but a scarcity of Spring clothing before the close of the season. In the Fall of 1900 goods will be higher, but the trade is prepared for it, and, if our manufacturers are not unreasonable, there will be no trouble in getting a modest advance. Cloths and clothing have been too cheap, and from the woolen manufacturer to the retail clothing dealer the returns were not satisfactory during a period when goods kept on declining. The present and future look bright for the wholesale clothing industry."

THE DRUG TRADE.

William S. Mersereau of the wholesale drug firm of Schieffelin & Co. said: "Our line is prosperous and in good shape. The prospects for the coming year are that business will be much increased, as there has been a gratifying advance in the value of goods over a year ago. In the export trade business has also been good. Many of the lines of goods that are exported are higher than they were a year ago. Briefly, I may say that the improvement of the past year developed from a local into practically a National condition of healthy activity, and the steady movement into channels of consumption of a very heavily increased volume of merchandise could not but stimulate confidence in all departments of the market. Conservatism has marked the action of purchasers, and this has prevented the accumulation of surplus stocks. Another result of this conservative policy has been the checking of any tendency along the line of speculation, an element which none of us believe is a desirable addition to legitimate business. It is safe to say that prosperity along these lines will continue. The demand at present is very good."

John McKesson of McKesson & Robbins said: "The volume of business has been excellent, and we expect it will continue to be during the coming year. The increase in prices which bids fair to keep up has put the drug trade generally in a prosperous condition, and there is no reason to complain. The outlook for 1900 at present is, therefore, very gratifying. The drug trade shares the general prosperity of the country. However, it does not vary much from year to year, except that in times of prosperity the fancy goods departments show increases in goods moved and corresponding profits. I am not prepared to say now how the export business will be. It has been good. Barring extraordinary conditions, such as wars, there seems to be nothing in the outlook to prevent a continuance of good trade."

ELECTRICAL INTERESTS.

Walter C. Kerr of the firm of Westinghouse, Church & Kerr, which is allied to the Westinghouse interests, said, in speaking of the outlook in the electrical field, that he wished to be understood as referring to the machinery and its accessories installed with electrical plants, as the electrical part by itself represents but a small per cent. in relation to the whole cost in the field of engineering. "I think," said Mr. Kerr, "that the engineering outlook for the coming year is going to be very good, especially for large enterprises. It is fair to say, however, that the maximum conditions have passed. It is well they have, for the production of the country otherwise could not have kept up. Barring financial difficulties, such as war scares, and more or less incidentally the undue inflation of certain of our industrial enterprises, business in our line is going to continue at an enormous rate for a considerable period.

"Raw materials are expected to decline in general, as they have been fictitiously high. That will have a good rather than a bad effect, but I will say this—that if we have financial flurries they are going to interfere with the general prosperity, for the reason that many enterprises already projected will be the more difficult to finance. However, so far as we know now, a large amount of work is being developed which will crystallize during the ensuing year or two.

"Export business is increasing at a very great rate. Where is it going? Just lay your hands on the globe, and that will be the answer. Shipments of heavy machinery are going from this country all over the world. We have sent two big contracts to the Straits of Magellan, southernmost point in Patagonia, and the Argentine Republic. When electric lights are installed in such remote places it has its significance in the fact that the electrical business is certainly expanding. The biggest engines that were ever sent out of this country are now in England, installed directly in the face of English competition. And in addition to this, American firms are making their presence felt in European countries, China, and Africa. We have the facilities here to do the work, giving the best workmanship in the quickest space of time, and at prices that will sell. Foreigners have found this out and are finding it out more and more every day."

Again, referring to raw materials, Mr. Kerr said that there had been declines in some lines, notably steel plates, which are now down $10 a ton. "But," he added, "there is going to be no taking of large individual work based on the possible reduction of raw materials. Manufacturers cannot gamble on that. Practically speaking, the large individual works of this country are filled up with from one to two years' orders on hand, and that has a bearing on how much the trade has to expect to keep the rate of work on a high basis. Foreign manufacturers are being also well filled with orders, which will tend to keep up export trade.

"The class of individual enterprises least busy are the smaller concerns, least able to handle large contracts, and they are the people who do not deserve to succeed. The busy ones are the men of foresight who sighted the coming prosperity and prepared their plants for it. These have all the work they can well handle. The differentiation in this respect is very marked."

An official of the General Electric Company stated that in common with all other industries that of the manufacture of electrical material has greatly prospered during the past eighteen months. The uses of electricity are constantly broadening, and new fields are being opened up, resulting in a steady and permanent increase in the demand for the output of all the leading producers of electrical appliances. In many foreign countries, in which the use of electricity has heretofore been almost unknown, an active demand is springing up, offering the promise of an extensive application of the art to most of the uses to which it is put in this country. Altogether it may be said that, based upon existing conditions and judging by present appearances, the prospect for the future of the electrical industries is more than ordinarily promising.

RAILROADS AND GOOD TIMES.

Railroad earnings during 1899 were of a phenomenal kind and in only one week of the year was there not an increase shown over the corresponding period in 1898. That was in the second week of February, when the great blizzard occurred which blocked travel for several days and cut down revenues accordingly. In every other week the gain was substantial, but it was during the Summer months that the railroads were particularly prosperous. This was true of every section of the country, and found a reflection in many cases in increased dividends, and resumption of payments in others, after years of enforced economy.

The following, based on the weekly and monthly tabulations of The Financial Chronicle, shows just how great the improvement in railroad earnings during 1899 was over the preceding year:

Month.	Number of Roads.	Increase of Mileage.	Increase Gross Earnings.
January	123	1,189	$2,942,463
February	123	1,162	*402,570
March	125	1,098	2,895,730
April	125	1,238	1,818,638
May	116	1,215	3,059,323
June	123	1,136	5,988,008
July	116	1,121	7,657,025
August	117	1,074	6,815,970
September	117	1,144	6,081,159
October	111	1,007	6,094,486
November	122	1,764	5,923,048
December	66	882	2,502,264

*Decrease

Here are the gross earnings of some of the larger systems from Jan. 1 to their latest reports:

Jan. 1 to	Gross Earnings.	Increase.
A., T. & S. F., Dec. 1	$38,350,410	$2,861,213
E. & Ohio, Dec. 1	27,615,156	1,602,087
Canadian Pacific, Dec. 22	28,201,820	3,026,960
Central of N. J., Dec. 1	13,707,905	2,156,483
Chi., Bur. & Q., Dec. 1	41,815,975	2,279,231
Chi., M. & St. P., Dec. 22	30,418,571	4,464,402
Chicago & N. W., Dec. 1	38,145,209	4,267,108
Chi., R. I. & Pac., Nov. 1	18,743,396	970,751
C., St. P., M. & O., Dec. 1	9,694,239	1,050,954
C., C., C. & St. L., Dec. 22	15,005,303	828,924
Denver & R. G., Dec. 22	9,400,613	946,180
Erie, Dec. 1	33,614,194	3,546,636
Grand Trunk, Dec. 22	25,546,425	2,219,228
Great Northern, Dec. 1	24,451,677	2,334,928
Illinois Central, Dec. 1	27,223,155	2,153,466
Mexican Central, Dec. 22	15,082,994	1,938,301
New York Central, Dec. 1	44,537,786	4,384,985
N. Y., O. & W., Dec. 22	4,737,310	991,691
Norfolk & West., Dec. 22	12,387,778	2,399,119
Northern Pacific, Dec. 22	27,571,177	1,803,108
Pennsylvania, (E. of Pitts.)	59,437,884	5,397,300
Reading, Dec. 1	47,794,873	8,412,408
Southern Pacific, Nov. 1	49,853,279	5,238,107
Southern Ry., Dec. 22	27,400,432	2,775,529
Union Pacific, Nov. 1	17,750,564	1,907,449

The gain in every instance was consequential, and a warrant for cheerfulness and confidence on the part of stockholders.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The import and export movement at the Port of New York during 1899, as compared with the previous year, is given in the following table:

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

1899	$515,712,228
1898	428,075,735
Increase, 1899	$87,636,493

EXPORTS, GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

1899	$455,546,750
1898	472,705,873
Decrease, 1899	$17,159,122
Net imports, 1899	60,165,478
Net exports, 1898	44,630,137

IMPORTS OF GOLD.

1899	$14,223,393
1898	99,320,432
Decrease, 1899	$85,097,039

EXPORTS OF GOLD.

1899	$36,487,855
1898	10,720,705
Increase, 1899	$25,767,150
Net exports, 1899	$22,264,462
Net imports, 1898	88,399,727

IMPORTS OF SILVER.

1899	$4,077,662
1898	2,876,643
Increase, 1899	$1,201,019

EXPORTS OF SILVER.

1899	$46,689,526
1898	47,907,923
Decrease, 1899	$1,308,397
Net exports, 1899	42,611,864
Net exports, 1898	45,121,280

TOTAL IMPORTS, SPECIE.

1899	$18,301,055
1898	102,197,075
Decrease, 1899	$83,895,020

TOTAL EXPORTS OF SPECIE.

1899	$83,177,381
1898	38,718,628
Increase, 1899	$24,458,753
Net exports, 1899	64,876,326
Net imports, 1899	43,478,447

STOCKHOLDERS' PROSPERITY.

The stockholders of many of the prominent railroad and industrial corporations received substantial evidences of the growing prosperity of their companies during 1899 by in many cases resumption of dividends, in others increased payments, and in the newer enterprises the commencement of such disbursements. The announcement of these events at various times during the year attracted attention and had some passing effect upon speculation; but it is unlikely that the ordinary observer of financial affairs has any adequate idea of how the dividend list has grown during the past twelve months. Following will be found the companies that have resumed, increased, begun, or declared extra dividends on their shares in the last year.

Here are the more important companies that resumed dividends, the year of the last previous payment being given:

Barney & Smith Car preferred.....1895
Evansville & Terre Haute common.....1893
Flint & Pere Marquette preferred.....1893
Grand Trunk 1st preferred.....1891
Iowa Central preferred.....1892
Keokuk & Des Moines preferred.....1895
Louisville & Nashville.....1893
New York Air Brake.....1896
Pittsburg Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis preferred.....1897
Quicksilver Mining preferred.....1891
United States Rubber.....1897

Long-established or reorganized properties that declared dividends for the first time are herewith given:

Chesapeake & Ohio.
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville on preferred.
Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf on common.
Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western on preferred.
Green Bay & Western.
Hocking Valley on preferred.
New Orleans City Railway on preferred.
Pacific Coast common, first and second preferred.
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie.
South Side Elevated, Chicago.

The following companies increased their rate of payments:

American Cotton Oil on common.
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé on preferred.
Bostor Electric Light on common.
Boston and Maine on common.
Chicago and Eastern Illinois on common.
Chicago Great Western on preferred A.
Chicago and Northwestern on common.
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha on common.
Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph.
Des Moines and Fort Dodge on preferred.
Erie Telephone and Telegraph.
Evansville and Terre Haute on preferred.
H. B. Claflin Company on common.
Little Miami.
New York Central.
St. Louis and San Francisco on 2d preferred.
Southern Railway on preferred.
Twin City Rapid Transit on common.
Union Pacific on preferred.
United States Leather on preferred.
United Traction and Electric of Providence.

These companies, in nearly every case a recent incorporation, declared their first dividends:

Amalgamated Copper.
American Agricultural Chemical on preferred.
American Beet Sugar on preferred.
American Car and Foundry on preferred.
American Cement.
American Chicle on common and preferred.
American Cotton Company.
American Ice on common and preferred.
American Iron and Steel on common and preferred.
American Linseed on common.
American Pneumatic Service on preferred.
American Radiator on preferred.
American Ship Building on preferred.
American Steel Hoop on preferred.
American Steel and Wire on preferred.
American Tin Plate on preferred.
American Woolen on preferred.
Bethlehem Steel.
Consolidated Lake Superior.
Continental Tobacco on preferred.
Detroit City Gas.
Diamond State Steel.
Electric Company of America.
Electric Vehicle on common and preferred.
Empire Steel and Iron on preferred.
Federal Steel on common and preferred.
(Payment on former restrained.)
General Chemical on preferred.
General Electric on common.
Harrison Brothers & Co. on preferred.
Havana Commercial on preferred.
International Steam Pump on preferred.
Kentucky Distilling and Warehouse on preferred.
Massachusetts Electric Company.
National Biscuit on common.
National Salt on preferred.
National Steel on preferred.
National Tube on preferred.
New England Cotton Yarn on preferred.
New Haven Iron and Steel.
New York and Hoboken Ferry.
Niles-Bement-Pond on preferred.
Omaha Water on second preferred.
Otis Elevator on preferred.
Park Steel on preferred.
Pennsylvania Steel.
Pittsburg Store and Range on preferred.
Pressed Steel Car on preferred.
Republic Iron and Steel on preferred.
Royal Baking Powder on preferred.
Rubber Goods Manufacturing on preferred.
Susquehanna Iron and Steel.
Union Bag and Paper on preferred.
United Fruit.
United Shoe Machinery on common and preferred.
United States Bobbin and Shuttle on preferred.
United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry on preferred.
Warwick Iron and Steel.

Many companies not wishing to increase their dividend rates, and whose prosperity warranted such a step, made extra payments to their shareholders in addition to the regular disbursements, and these are herewith given:

Albany Street Railway.
Amalgamated Copper.
American Banknote.
American Bell Telephone.
American Coal.
American Waltham Watch.
Anaconda Copper.
Boston and Montana Copper Mining.
Brooklyn City Railroad.
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad.
Calumet and Hecla Mining.
Celluloid Company.
Commercial Cable.
Consolidated Car Heating.
Daylight Prism Company.
Hudson River Telephone.
Louisville and Nashville.
Maryland Coal on preferred.
Mergenthaler Linotype.
New York and Harlem on common and preferred.
New York and New Jersey Telephone.
Northern Pacific on common.
North and West Branch.
Philadelphia Company.
Procter & Gamble Company.
Standard Oil.
Standard Underground Cable.
Union Ferry.
United States Oil.
United States Printing.
Westinghouse Air Brake.
Williamsburg Fire Insurance Company.

Among the banks and trust companies that declared extra dividends on their shares are the Broadway, (Brooklyn,) the Bowery, Gallatin, Farmers' Loan and Trust, Fifth Avenue, First National, (Brooklyn,) Lincoln National, Manufacturers' Trust, (Brooklyn,) Mechanics and Traders', (Brooklyn,) National City, People's Bank, (New York,) People's Trust, (Brooklyn,) and People's Bank, (Brooklyn.)

MONEY MARKET PROSPECT.

With not a single exception representative bankers of New York City, discussing financial conditions and the money market prospect for 1900, agree that with the new year a better state of affairs ought to be ushered in, resulting in an easier and more stable money market and sounder and generally better adjustments.

Vice President H. B. Hepburn of the Chase National Bank says: "The outlook is very encouraging. There is good business throughout the country, and that business is followed by good results. Not unnaturally there is an active demand for money to carry on this business, and at good rates. But good rates—and by that I mean 5 and 6 per cent.—are cause for congratulation rather than for alarm for the reason that they signify that the business of the country is active and healthful. There is absolutely no trouble on this side of the water. If we have any difficulty it will be a reflex from the other side, due to extraordinary developments in the Transvaal, such as serious reverses to the British forces. In that event we might be affected by London's apprehension, and money might work higher; but except in such contingency I look for a generally easy money market without any stringency."

President Warner Van Norden of the National Bank of North America says: "Conditions are very good, and I think after the first of the year we will have easier money. Always at this time there is a better feeling, money returning from the interior; and while not so much may return at this time as in former years, it will nevertheless be no inconsiderable sum. The Associated Banks of New York are coming more and more to realize that they have a wonderful power—a power that was well borne out when they joined the other day to stay the panic in Wall Street, just as the banks of London and the Bank of England joined together to save the house of Baring. All this working in harmony illustrates in a forcible way the growth of the doctrine of the brotherhood of man. It is true, action may be taken sometimes from more or less selfish or purely business motives, but nevertheless in many instances the desire to help, to join hands, as it were, is apparent.

"I do not look for any money stringency—certainly there is no sign of it in the near future. England may want gold from us, but we have it to spare. I should imagine we will have good 5 and 6 per cent. rates, but nothing more, and unquestionably no stringency."

President William A. Nash of the Corn Exchange Bank—I think money will be easier, but it is not going to be cheap. In my opinion, it will be in good demand at 6 per cent. all through the year 1900.

President D. D. Parmly, Phenix National Bank—In my opinion, money will be easier after Jan. 10; but I would not be surprised to see a steady 5 or 6 per cent rate because of the great demands for business. But there is nothing to occasion any alarm. Everything is bright and promising.

President E. S. Mason of the Bank of New York—A good deal of money will come out after the first of the year in dividends, &c., and that will help the situation materially."

William C. Duvall, Cashier of the National Bank of Commerce—Inasmuch as the business of the country is so good, I look for fairly good money rates, but no tightness. Everything will be all right as soon as we have turned the corner at the first of the year.

Vice President McGerrah of the Leather Manufacturers' National Bank: "The prospect both in business and in financial circles is very bright; indeed, I do not see how it could be otherwise with such general prosperity. As to rates for money, so much depends on London and Berlin that it is a rather difficult matter to make an accurate forecast. If the British should suffer continued reverses in South Africa undoubtedly that would have a disturbing effect on the financial situation in London, and it would react upon our market. But if there be no such reverses there is at present nothing about which to be apprehensive. The general money market is in a healthy and stable condition."

Other bankers, who did not care to be quoted, expressed substantially the same views.

STOCK EXCHANGE VIEWS.

Views of representative Stock Exchange brokers concerning general stock market conditions, and the outlook for the future, are at once interesting and suggestive. Some of these are herewith given:

Jefferson Seligman: "I think 1900 will be the banner year. The atmosphere has been cleared, and everything warrants the belief of a good market and continued good business. The railroads and corporations of the country are earning a large amount of money, and are daily getting on a sounder basis. Of course, if people get in a panic for nothing, that may affect the situation, but I think they have had their lesson."

Henry Clews: "I think the worst is over and that we will get into a higher range of prices. In my opinion money will be easier from now on."

A. J. Lisman: "So much depends on the money market that it is rather difficult to forecast the future. One thing is certain, and that is that there will be fewer stocks to be made footballs of than formerly. The astonishing rise in prices after the recent decided declines is due to the large short interest undertaking to cover and finding a smaller supply of available stocks on hand than had been anticipated. The fact is that when the low prices prevailed many stocks were bought and taken off the Street."

A. A. Housman: "The year 1899 was a peculiar one for the reason that many of its ups and downs were quite unexpected. As for 1900, in my opinion, it will be a year not only of great business activity, but also of consolidation of large interests, railroad and industrial. The market looks very healthy at present, and I think it will be a good market, though, of course, ups and downs are to be expected. The passage of the Currency bill and the generally better financial outlook will give greater stability to permanent investments."

Sutro Brothers & Co.: "The outlook is bright. The country was never in better condition than it is to-day. In fact, conditions couldn't be better were it not for the fact that monetary affairs are unsettled because of the war in South Africa. If the English would win a battle or two, so that it could be seen definitely how things were shaping themselves, our opinion is that we would see a very good market. The Street is not at all worried politically—that is to say, as to the result of the coming National contest. Good stocks will find a higher level and poor stocks a lower level."

Flower & Co.: "Prices have gotten down to a legitimate basis, and the outlook is very promising. There has been a very great deal of speculation, and it is just as well, perhaps, that the recent break took place. The business of the country is in such excellent shape, and the railroads are earning so much money that it would not be natural to have a poor market now."

Hollister & Babcock: "Conditions are better now than they would have been if we had not had the recent shake up. We ought now to be more cheerful and hopeful. Business is good, and will continue so. Of course, all the trouble here has been in the mix-up in money conditions—that is to say, the fear, whether in the handling of industrials or in the war in South Africa, that there would not be sufficient money for the particular purpose."

Halle & Stieglitz: "Stocks, so far as their intrinsic value is concerned, were never so cheap, and we look for a good rising market between January and February which will last till the end of April at least. About the 1st of May the discounting of the Presidential election will begin. The passing of the Revenue and the Ship Subsidy bills will help things."

W. E. Connor: "I look for easier money and a better market from now on. The situation has been materially improved by the recent shaking up."

Thomas M. Bolmer of Prince & Whitely: "The outlook for the early period of 1900 is very favorable and I am inclined to be bullish for January and February at least. I do not like to look further ahead till I know about the crops. The only unsettling thing is the South African situation, unexpected developments in which may upset values for a while."

Samuel H. Buck of C. L. Rathbone & Co.: "The situation looks more favorable now, and we anticipate a good market. We were bearish some time ago, but since the enormous liquidation which has forced prices down to a better level we are inclined to be bullish."

S. V. White: "I am not a great enthusiast in anticipating an advance in stocks. With money at 6 per cent., there won't be much profit in carrying stocks, which return only 4 or 5 per cent. on their cost. There will be many sharp advances, no doubt, and money will be made by buying stocks when they are depressed, but the profits will be rather of the nimble sixpence order than of the slow shilling. Of course, the business of the country is good, and I will be greatly disappointed if the bank reserves do not run up by the middle of January by reason of the return of money from the interior."

Charles Head & Co.: "Things will unquestionably work to a higher level. There has, however, been severe liquidation, and many speculators who have been hard hit will not appear in the market for some time to come. The situation is much sounder, in that stocks are now in stronger hands. The result of the recent panic will be that larger margins will in many cases be demanded, smaller lines of stocks will be carried, and not so much money will be borrowed. One result of the late decline was that a great deal of money from Boston, Philadelphia, and other outside sources came to the city, which would not otherwise have come here. Business conditions, as every one knows, are sound and prosperous."

Alfred De Cordova: "One of the brightest and most roseate condition of the country came chaos and panic in Wall Street. Enormous liquidation, irrespective of values, has taken place. Present or prospective conditions of industrial enterprises or railway earnings have been ignored. Not alone within the walls of the Stock Exchange, but in most all the security marts of this country and Europe, has depression been most marked. A more senseless scare could not be imagined, but as there is nothing more timid than capital, this is the best reason one can give for the enormous shrinkage in values that has taken place.

"There is hardly an industrial enterprise which has not sold its output ahead and at fair and remunerative prices. There is hardly a railroad in the country that is not making more money than ever in its history, and yet prices have been shrinking from day to day, until a week ago they touched their lowest level, amid wild excitement and enormous trading. Conditions, in the long run, are bound to win. Foolhardy slaughter and reckless selling for long and short account must give place to cool and deliberate buying, based on value and earning capacity. The losses have been fabulous; the liquidation enormous; but where the properties have a defined merit they are bound to assert their value, and as things quiet down I am certain we will see a better security market.

"Out of evil may come good, and the difficulty arising with the Globe Bank of Boston will bring about concentration of interest in the copper trade that will be productive of great good in the future.

"Our ability to ship gold to England, without any detriment to ourselves, when she needs it so badly, is another evidence of our financial strength. The reverses of the English in the Transvaal, which have acted, and are acting as a damper on the speculative community, and which have to play an important part in stock speculation, make it impossible for one to foretell the action of the stock market, if he is to base his judgment on the victories or defeats of the English in South Africa.

"The year 1899 has been one marked with wide and great fluctuations, at times most trying on both sides to the financial strength of both the commission houses and their customers.

"The year 1899 has been one marked with tendant on political situations, bids fair to make a wide and diversified market on all the financial marts of the country, but I doubt if even these bugbears will stop the onward march of prosperity that this country seems to have entered upon."

COPPER STOCK SPECULATION.

A year ago it was stated in these columns that the Copper properties dealt in on the Boston Stock Exchange had appreciated in value during the year $100,000,000. Since then, in one short twelvemonth, they have depreciated $180,000,000. In round figures they are now appraised at $230,000,000.

The year opened, as 1898 closed, with a craze for coppers on. It was, like the crusades of the Middle Ages, a popular movement; people in the Lake Superior region, like the people of Boston, bid against one another for shares—mortgaged their houses, borrowed money, went to all extent to secure the precious stuff. Up went prices—prices both of producing mines and new flotations—and the market was in a whirl. New companies appeared above the surface—selling at 10 and 12 when the public first heard of them. The new companies of the present year are as follows:

Company.	Share Capital.	Subscription Price.	Reserved for Treas'y.
Baltic	100,000	$3.75	$1.00
Arcadian	100,000	12.00	4.00
Adventure Consol.	100,000	5.00	2.50
Meadow	60,000	1.25	...
Mohawk	100,000	7.50	3.00
Mass. Consol.	100,000	8.00	2.50
Rhode Island	100,000	5.00	2.00
Winona	100,000	8.00	3.50
Union Land	100,000	5.00	...
Old Colony	100,000	10.00	3.00
Michigan	100,000	10.00	3.50
Trimountain	100,000	12.00	4.00
Parrot	230,000	22½	9,315,000
Quincy	100,000	190	6,000,000
Rhode Island	100,000	17	1,200,000
Santa Fé	250,000	23	4,625,000
Tamarack	60,000	285	5,100,000
Trimountain	100,000	14½	800,000
Tecumseh	80,000	10	400,000
United States	250,000	43	4,750,000
Utah Con.	300,000	52½	9,000,000
Winona	100,000	22	1,875,000
Wolverine	60,000	50	930,000
Total			$187,930,500

Of the companies named above less than half are producers of copper.

It is an interesting factor in this connection that the price of copper itself has been advancing all the time that the stocks of the companies have been depreciating; in other words, the metal market has had nothing to do with the stock market.

So far as the Standard Oil party's operations are concerned, the attack on Montana knocked the price down to about 270, and there it staid for a time, Mr. Bigelow taking all that was offered. Since then there has been a rally to 400, and a subsequent drop to 240. During the bank troubles a fortnight ago Mr. Bigelow is supposed to have sold 15,000 shares to the Standard Oil people at 225 and 230, and they are at present the second largest stockholders. The control of Butte and Boston is understood to have passed to them. It is also understood that they have large holdings in the Bay properties. What their next move will be no one can tell. Calumet and Hecla alone seems beyond their reach.

Great confidence is still felt in Copper stocks, notwithstanding this extraordinary fluctuations. It is pointed out that some of this year's properties such as Mohawk, Baltic, Winona, Michigan, Massachusetts, Adventure, and Victoria, are worth several times what they are selling for, while, of the producers, Osceola, Wolverine, Franklin, and Atlantic are worth double their present market value; and when money becomes easier it is expected, both here and at Lake Superior, that these stocks will again advance.

Boston, Dec. 31, 1899.

BONDS AND MORTGAGES.

Plenty of Money to Loan on Real Estate, but Increased Interest Charges Probable.

Bearing much the same relation to dealings in real property that our credit system does to other lines of commercial activity, the subject of procuring money on bond and mortgage is one commanding the constant attention of the entire real estate fraternity, from the smallest investor to the heaviest professional operator, and from the purchaser of a $5,000 home to the syndicate or corporation that swings a deal involving millions. While the course of property values in various sections of the city may interest one person or another, the mortgage loan market is the one feature of the situation that is watched by all, and changes in it are speedily reflected by the volume of business. An abundance of money and a low interest rate may not, in the face of retarding influences, mean an active real estate market, but the opposite set of conditions—a scarcity of money and a high rate of interest—may be depended upon to put a pretty effectual damper on realty dealing, no matter how favorable the state of the market may be in other particulars.

With these facts in view THE TIMES secured from the representatives of some of the leading institutions in this city their views on the outlook in the loan market for 1900. As a whole, these views must be said to be favorable, that is, from the borrower's point of view. That there is plenty of money looking for investment is the condition everywhere, while the one circumstance that is regarded with some apprehension, is that the favorable business outlook may divert some of this money into other channels, and result in an increased interest rate on mortgage loans.

Savings banks, restricted by the law and by their own conservatism in the matter of appraisals, have not been particularly large lenders recently, but the funds are there, only waiting to be put out under proper conditions.

"To venture a prophecy in regard to mortgage loans for a year in advance or even for six months," said James McManahan, President of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, "is a rather risky undertaking, because conditions may arise within a week that will change the entire outlook. In general it seems to me that so long as the high rates for money continue there will be less money looking for investment on real estate bond and mortgage. This general statement does not, however, apply to savings banks which will gladly continue to loan on real estate security and at the existing rates.

"A very considerable element in the mortgage loan market for the next year," continued President McMahon, "will be the action of the next Legislature at Albany. Among the various tax law reforms talked of is one which will have for its object the taxation of mortgages. There is, I believe, a law of similar import on the statute books to-day, but it is a dead letter, and any attempt to revive it or to enact new measures along the same lines should be discouraged, because it would be almost a death blow to our present system of lending on bond and mortgage. Such a law would be aimed at the large lending institutions, but whom would it finally hit? The mortgagee. If such a bill taxing mortgages should be passed, the lenders would simply advance their rate of interest by the rate of the tax, and the borrower would have to pay it."

Controller Schenck of the Bowery Savings Bank, in speaking of the situation, said that he looked for a slight stiffening of the present rates of 4 and 4½ per cent. as the result of money going into investments other than real estate mortgages.

"This may not show itself immediately," said Mr Schenck, "but, in view of the general reports of increasing activity in all branches of industry, it would seem that, with such increased demand for money, the interest rate is bound to show a corresponding advance. At present we have plenty of money ready to put out on mortgage, and, in fact, we are hindered only by the legal restriction which limits our loans to 50 per cent. of an appraised valuation. It is a fact that a large proportion of borrowers would rather get a loan of 60 to 75 per cent. of the valuation at 5 per cent. than to take a 50 per cent. loan at 4 or 4½ per cent.'

President Merritt Trimble of the Bank for Savings voiced much the same opinion when he said: "The money is here to be put out on real estate bond and mortgage, the only difficulty being that borrowers in a large number of instances are seeking loans on the basis of appraisals that are high beyond all reason."

Controller Jordan of the Equitable Life Assurance Society said

the farmers to accept less than satisfactory prices for their products. The farmer is in a very independent position, more so than at any other time during the last decade. A great deal of farm indebtedness has been discharged, and the money sent East, where the securities were mainly held. Rates of transportation have been in the main so equitably distributed as to cause a greater profit to agriculture and less disturbance to business than for several years.

These favorable conditions in the West have naturally produced a greater activity in general merchandising and manufacturing than for many years. The purchasing power of farming communities has increased, and improvements have been greater than for several years. The general improvement in living conditions is seen in larger purchases of books, furniture, and of nearly all luxuries, in addition to the necessaries of life. The requirements of civilized labor are greater than ever before. The ingenuity and enterprise of our people have enabled us to compete with low-priced labor in foreign countries without curtailing the luxuries and general standard of living of our high-priced labor.

Chicago, in common with the other large commercial centres, will present for the year an exceedingly favorable financial and commercial record. The unique feature of prevailing commercial activity in this country is that prosperous conditions are not confined to any particular section or to any particular branch of industry, but are shared by all classes of persons engaged in legitimate industrial occupations. There have been striking additions to our export trade during the past year. We are reaching out for the world's markets to a larger extent and with greater activity than for many years. The immense productive capacity of this country in the line of manufactures is causing us to seek other markets than our own with greater zeal, if we would avoid overproduction and undue accumulations which past experience teaches cripple activities, congest markets, and bring about a condition of almost disastrous depression.

We are beginning to study more intelligently the adaptability of our manufactures to other countries, and our foreign trade during the past year will show a gratifying change in this regard. We are being taught that this country cannot be an isolated one, and that its interests cannot be confined within the boundaries of North America. We cannot be, we must not be a hermit Nation. We are getting more in touch with the commerce of the world and with universal civilization. Commerce follows the flag.

THE GRAIN TRADE.

There were no artificial influences last year governing the grain trade, and prices maintained a comparatively steady normal basis throughout. Some think there should be very high prices for grain because the country is prosperous. Grain or foodstuffs generally are not affected in this way like iron and steel, for instance. In good times people do not eat any more than in dull times. The probabilities are that they eat even less of cereals and more of higher-priced foods. Good times of themselves, therefore, do not increase the demand for grain. The law of supply and demand remains the governing and determining principle. Wars or famines will have their effect. But in normal years prices will continue normal, and there is no ground for impatience because they do not mount higher as in other commodities.

Chicago remains the great grain market of the world. The general speculative business has not been as satisfactory as in former years. It has been handicapped by "bucket shops" and by the burdens imposed upon members of Boards of Trade by the United States revenue law. The taxes which members of commercial organizations have been obliged to pay have been enormous. It seems a gross injustice to impose taxes upon transactions made at Boards of Trade when transactions of the same kind made outside Boards of Trade are not taxed at all. It seems especially unjust in view of the fact that the vast agricultural interests of the country are to an incalculable extent indebted to Boards of Trade for the facilities for the favorable marketing of agricultural products—that a class of men who have devised economical and prompt methods for moving the great crops of the country in successful competition with other surplus grain-producing countries should be singled out by the Government and taxed to an enormous extent, while those who have not in any special sense built up the markets of the country are altogether exempt from taxation.

It is not that the Boards of Trade object to taxation for raising war revenue, but they do strenuously object to being taxed for transactions when the same kind of transactions made outside of Boards of Trade, and in many instances by illegitimate and unlawful business concerns, are not taxed at all. This gross injustice should be corrected. This board has prepared a resolution upon this subject for presentation at the next annual meeting of the National Board of Trade which will be held in the City of Washington on Jan. 23 next.

POOLING BY RAILROADS.

This board is unconditionally opposed to pooling by railroads. It believes the proposition is a direct, violent, and unwarranted departure from the policy of the people. At the time of the enactment of the inter-State commerce law monopolistic railroad management was detrimental, undermining and demoralizing to the business interests of the country. It has operated to deprive the people of the forces of competition; it has been subversive of the doctrine on which railroad franchises were granted, that doctrine being that railroads were made for the people and not the people for the railroads. In the interest of railroads themselves and to my view, largely exclusive of all business and commercial interests, the proposition of pooling as proposed would create a vast trust under the control, management, and protection of the Government itself.

A pooling contract is in essence a simple contract between competing lines for a distribution of traffic, and declares that each of the lines represented by the parties to the contract shall be entitled to an agreed proportion of competitive business which passes over the lines included in the contract. If in the unhindered and natural course of business any line obtain more than its acceded proportion, then business shall be diverted from such line to the line which is in arrears as to its proportion, and if that cannot be done or brought about, the carrier receiving the excess of tonnage shall make compensation by money payment. Such a pooling contract is in unblushing defiance of the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the Trans-Missouri Freight Association and of the Joint Traffic Association. It flies in the face of the rights of the people, of the beneficent forces of competition, and is diametrically opposed to the policy under which the commercial greatness of the country has been achieved.

During the year this Board of Trade has gone on record as favoring a new department of commerce and industries equal to the other Government departments. We have also passed resolutions regarding sound finance and other questions of the day, and have specially called the Government's attention to forestry. We believe that intelligent forestry will have beneficial effect on the soil, on commerce, and on the National health. We have taken steps to promote the corn propaganda at the Paris Exposition. Our exports of corn are increasing every year, as also are our exports of flour. On the whole the outlook is most satisfactory.

GEORGE F. STONE.
Secretary Board of Trade, Chicago.

BANKING IN THE WEST.

The general financial condition in the Mississippi Valley, and in all the country tributary to Chicago, is most healthy. During an experience of between thirty and forty years I do not recall any time when general conditions were more prosperous. This is true of all interests, commercial, agricultural, industrial, and transportation as well.

From a financial point of view, the most notable feature of the situation is the continued strength of the country banks. We have a very large country clientage, well distributed, and it is a remarkable fact that the country banks have almost entirely disappeared as borrowers. They are constantly increasing as a factor in the purchase of commercial paper. We are constantly in communication with banking correspondents throughout the entire West, and from even as far in the Southwest as Arizona and New Mexico, we have orders from local banks for the purchase of commercial paper. This has continued all through the prevailing New York monetary stringency, and naturally has resulted in a relief of the money market in the larger interior cities.

This abundance of money at interior points has resulted largely from the unprecedented liquidation of local indebtedness, and a corresponding increase of local deposits. It indicates a highly prosperous condition among the people, presaging an increased consumption of commodities for an indefinite period, unless some new and unforeseen factor of disturbance should appear.

The two things which might have disturbed these prosperous conditions are the undue inflation of stocks, and consequent lapse in values, and the fear that we might enter another Presidential campaign under such conditions as might involve interference with the present monetary standard, resulting in large withdrawals of deposits, as in 1896. The regent high rates for money in New York, and consequent liquidation of stocks, seem to have saved us from undue speculation, which was one of the dangers. The attitude of the President, the Senate, and the House as to forthcoming legislation on the currency question, renders reasonably certain our deliverance from the other anticipated danger and to have established confidence in the maintenance of the gold standard.

The banks of Chicago and the West, while well loaned up, seem amply able to accommodate all legitimate borrowers at full but fair rates. Hence, viewed from a banker's standpoint, the outlook is most satisfactory.

E. S. LACEY,
President Bankers' National Bank.
Chicago, Ill.

John J. Mitchell, President of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, the second largest banking institution in the United States, said:

"Speaking for Chicago alone, our banking business being local exclusively, I am justified in saying that this city is in a very comfortable and healthy financial condition, although there is no urgent demand for money. Like several other of the larger Chicago banks, we have large loans placed in New York, where they could be called in at once should the necessity arise. There is no indication of such a necessity, and the situation is easy. The demand for 6 per cent. money continues normally, and from all reports Chicago is peculiarly fortunate in not being subject to the drain of deposits that has been experienced by many Eastern banks. From what I learn concerning the situation of the purely commercial banks, I am also safe in saying that the same easy conditions prevail throughout the West. In St. Paul and Minneapolis, money is even cheaper than in Chicago, some large loans at 5½ per cent. being reported. These centres have not their usual supply of grain to increase the demand for money.

"Merchants and manufacturers are all profitably employed in this section, as in other parts of the country. The only feature of the financial situation in which Chicago still lags behind, apparently, is the real estate market. Real estate transactions, outside the Chicago business centre, are practically stagnant. This doubtless results from overproduction and overspeculation in the World's Fair period and from the rapid extension of elevated road transportation. The latter has made suburban points twice as available for house seekers as compared with former conditions, and the vacant intervening property consequently suffers. These conditions will rectify themselves in due season, but meanwhile the Chicago real estate market is the one drawback to the general financial situation. That this condition is purely local is shown by reports from both East and West, where there is a steady improvement in the real estate market.

"Grain and provisions were never in a healthier condition than at present. So far as Chicago is concerned, and this is the centre for these commodities, the grain and provision trade is in a healthier condition than at any time during the past three years, so far as dealers are concerned. The latter are now making their carrying charges. They can store in December, and carry to the following May, and make their interest and charges. As for the provision men, for the first time in two years they are now making a profit on raw material. In the recent war between the packers, there was no money made on raw material, and the only profit was in the manufacture of by-products. These conditions have been changed for more normal ones, and the outlook in the provision trade was never better.

"So far as the temporary shortage of money in the leading financial centres has any bearing on the general financial situation, it looks to me as if the United States could send a supply of gold to England with good grace and with profit. We have the gold to spare, and it would be a politic thing to do. The public would know that it was done to effect a loan on the other side, and not from necessity. It would probably be a wise stroke of financial policy to ease the situation in London with the judicious use of American gold."

BOSTON, MASS.

In describing the business of the past year it is difficult to avoid the use of superlatives. In almost every line of commercial and industrial activity there has been a development far beyond the anticipations with which the year opened.

The feeling has existed in Boston for two or three years that business ought naturally to show a more marked recovery from the extreme prostration following the crash of 1893 than has been the case. The recovery has been long in coming, and for that reason commercial interests, while looking for an improvement during 1899, did not anticipate such a general advance along all lines as has taken place. As a matter of fact, it has been a year of fruition. Orders have been plentiful beyond the capacity to meet them, and prices have been once more securely placed upon a paying basis.

In most of the lines of industrial activity in which this city and vicinity take a prominent place, the severe experiences of the recent "hard times" have operated to bring the operating expenses down to rock bottom, and the influx of orders has brought to those establishments not only a large, but a paying business. It is true that the prices of raw products that enter into manufacture have advanced, as, for instance, the price of hides, but the price of the manufactured product has also kept pace with them, there being a general advance all along the line.

Labor is now fully employed. The Winter upon which we recently entered will probably show less idleness and less suffering than have been experienced for many years. Wages have been restored from the low level to which they were forced during the panic years, and in some cases have risen to a higher plane than they occupied during the "boom" years prior to the panic.

The local merchandise business of this city has been enormous, and if the records of the transportation and transfer agencies are to be taken as a guide, exceeds in volume the business of any previous year.

As will be readily seen from the foregoing, the outlook for 1900 is distinctly brilliant. There is no prospect that there will be a diminution in the demand, either at home or abroad, for the products of our factories and our workshops, or that the production, large as it is, will be in excess of the demand. The purchasing power of all classes is greater to-day than it has been for nearly a decade.

The phenomenal increase in our exports of products or manufacture during the last four years is an unmistakable indication that we have entered into permanent occupancy of the foreign markets, and that the question of the extension of our foreign trade, especially in goods that represent to a large extent the element of labor, which is of especial interest to this great manufacturing section of the country, is one which we are rapidly solving.

While it is not perhaps to be expected that this distinctly upward movement will continue unabated indefinitely, it seems altogether improbable that the coming year will witness any diminution in either the volume or the value of the trade that is now being done. WALLACE F. ROBINSON,
President Chamber of Commerce.
Boston, Mass., Dec. 28, 1899.

WOOLEN GOODS.

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—The year has been one of great prosperity in the woolen goods trade. The advance in prices has not equaled that in cottons, but the situation to-day is favorable for an upward movement of great magnitude. The new goods which will be opened Jan. 1 will be 15 to 20 per cent. above last year's in price, and if the goods sell freely, an additional advance will probably be recorded, as the value of wool is fully 30 per cent. higher than last year.

The mills are all busy, and the American Woolen Company, which controls the production of worsteds, has advanced the wages of its operatives 10 per cent., to take effect Jan. 1, 1900.

The record of the year in the wool trade will hardly be excelled by the year now coming. The sales reach the enormous total of 345,000,000 pounds, of which 292,500,000 pounds were domestic wool. This total is the largest in certainly ten years, except that in 1897, the year in which the Dingley bill restored the tariff, when 377,270,000 pounds were sold. Prices are up, scoured wool, which brought 40 to 43 cents on Jan. 1, 1899, now being quoted at 65 to 68 cents.

For the first time in the history of the trade wool has been exported, and in large quantities, too. The stocks of wool on hand are now in the neighborhood of 70,000,000 pounds, mostly domestic. This is about 70,000,000 pounds less than a year ago. The bulk of the supply in the United States is in Boston, the Western market never having been so closely cleaned up.

COTTON GOODS MARKET.

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—The great advance in prices of cotton goods has been the result of a steady upward movement through the year. Production has been heavy, both North and South, and is still heavy. The mills have contracts enough on hand to cover their production for the early months of 1900. There is a smaller stock of unsold goods on hand than probably ever before in the history of the trade at the opening of a new year. Home consumption has been enormous, while the increase in the export business has been very marked. Cotton yarn spinners are sold far ahead, and a famine in some counts is apparent. There are no spot stocks.

A feature has been the general advance in wages of operatives, in consequence of which no labor troubles are looked for in the immediate future. The number of operatives at the New England centres is probably 123,000. Besides these, many small centres and single mills will swell the number to 150,000, calling for an increase in the total pay roll of more than $10,000,000.

The prices of middling cotton, standard sheetings, and printed cottons, with comparisons, are as follows:

	1897.	1898.	1899.
Middling cotton	5½c	5 13-16c	7¼c
Standard sheetings	4¼c	4½c	6c
4-yard sheetings	3½c	3½c	5½c
Print cloths, 64-64	2¼c	2⅜c	3½c

The number of packages shipped during 1899 has been a little more than 500,000, valued at $19,000,000. Last year's total was 366,000 packages, valued at $13,000,000, and in 1897 the shipments were 322,782 packages, valued at $12,421,000.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—"The boot and shoe trade is closing the most prosperous year since 1892," says W. L. Terhune, publisher of The Book and Shoe Recorder. A detailed review of the year's business is, they say in the trade, impossible owing to the diversified nature of the business and the territory embraced.

Mr. Terhune also says that the much-discussed tariff on hides has had no deterrent influence upon the business, for the reason that scarcely any hides are imported for boots and shoes.

The export trade has increased phenomenally. In 1889 there were sent abroad 518,750 pairs of the value of $585,902; the exports during 1899 amounted to 1,835,287 pairs, valued at $2,711,385. Of the exports this year 852,242 went to England, $504,095 to the West Indies and Bermuda, and $409,067 to British Australia.

LOWELL, MASS.

The revival in manufacturing at Lowell is phenomenal and embraces all the varied lines of industry. Mills and shops are now running up to the limit of their capacity, textile machine shops, in fact, beyond what has heretofore been assumed to be their maximum of production. The few properties vacated during the "lean years" are being rapidly taken, and several acres of additional floor space for knitting, worsteds, wood manufactures, weaving, and boots and shoes are being supplied. Never in the history of the city have the pay rolls and the disbursements for mill and shop supplies been so large. The wages in textile mills have been advanced during the year 20 per cent.

The larger mercantile houses of the department store class report largely increased sales.

Deposits are rapidly increasing in our savings and co-operative banks.

While there have been some large transactions in real estate the offerings of house lots at auction brought no bidders until just before the cold weather set in. The indications are that we shall have a good and steadily improving real estate market in the Spring. In fact, real estate ought to go very high, but for the amount of territory opened up by the extension of electric railroads to all the neighboring towns and villages.

Some of our mill corporations have established plants in the South for the manufacture of standard cottons and print cloths, two investing very largely there, but finer goods are substituted here for the coarser lines, and the result of Southern competition promises to be a benefit rather than an injury to the "Mother Textile City of America."

Finer goods require more complex machinery and higher skill. To meet this demand we have established a great textile school, fully equipped with the best modern machinery and most complete chemical and dyeing laboratories for thorough instruction in all textile processes. The students now number 340.

While the demand for our textiles and textile machinery is in part to supply depleted stocks, it is not, like that of the Spring of 1895, entirely so, for there is abundant evidence of a strong consumers' demand and our most experienced mill and machinery managers give assurance of several years of excellent business.

JAMES T. SMITH,
Secretary Board of Trade.
Lowell, Massachusetts.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

The business of New Orleans for the past year, particularly the Fall business, has been good; the promise for 1900 is brilliant.

The year closes here with more commercial problems solved and more difficulties and obstacles overcome and removed than in any previous twelve months. During the last Summer (as in that of 1897 and of 1898) business was somewhat disturbed and handicapped by quarantines; but this was only for a short time, and did not affect the volume of trade, which was larger than for the previous year. It served, however, to stimulate the measures for better commercial facilities so that the city would be able to handle more business and to handle it more expeditiously and cheaply; and for improved sanitary conditions, as the latter play an important part in the commercial and industrial prosperity of New Orleans.

Among the improved port facilities provided for is the rearrangement of the trunk railroads entering the city, so as to afford the roads greater facilities in handling their traffic. The Illinois Central has been granted the right to lay its track along the city front for a distance of some four miles, so as to place it in immediate connection with the river wharves and the steamboats and shipping landed there, as well as with the factories, the majority of which are on the river front. The other trunk lines have applied for additional facilities, which will likely be granted them, and provision will probably also be made for the construction of a belt line around the city.

The roads, on their part, have agreed to increase their wharfage and dock facilities, and to construct new depots, warehouses, &c. The wharves will come under the control of the city again next year, and a Port Commission has already been created to manage them, which should, and likely will, reduce the wharfage dues more than one-half of that now being exacted. A further step toward the improvement of the commercial facilities of New Orleans will be taken on the recommendation of the United States Commission in favor of improving Southwest Pass so as to give a thirty-five-foot channel to the gulf, work on which will be begun this year.

The sanitary improvements made during the year have been the partial completion of the drainage system and the voting of a tax which will give New Orleans $14,000,000 to $16,000,000 to be devoted to establishing a modern sewerage system and a new or improved water works plant.

All these improvements have had such a stimulating effect as to offset any injury done by the Summer quarantines and to close the year with the largest total of business done since 1896 and a healthier business tone than ever.

Briefly there has been an increase in the railroad tonnage received here of 11 per cent. over 1898; of a 5 per cent. increase in the ship tonnage; 8 per cent. increase in the total trade handled, and a material improvement in bank clearances. Considerable new trade territory has been secured, and New Orleans now has steamers running to eighty-three different European and American ports.

Among the features of the year were the development of trade with Japan via the Suez Canal and the consequent appearance of a number of Japanese cotton buyers in the New Orleans market, and a large direct business with South Africa via Cape Town and Durban, the British Government having found that it can purchase at New Orleans at great advantage supplies for its armies there, as well as material for the construction of its African railroads, with the result that it has established a special commission here to purchase all needed supplies.

These improvements have occurred mainly during the last three months of the year, the early Spring and Summer having been unfavorable. The old year goes out under more favorable conditions than its predecessor and ushers in a far more promising new season of 1900.

Among the favorable conditions existing may be mentioned:

1. A revival of the grain trade, which reached a promising status in 1897, but degenerated somewhat thereafter. It will be as large this season as ever.

2. An extension of New Orleans trade into Arkansas and other districts which have until recently been monopolized by Memphis or St. Louis.

3. The consolidation here of the Central American business formerly shared by other Gulf ports, (Mobile and Galveston.)

4. The development of a large timber business and a decided improvement in the export of iron and other similar products through this port.

5. A marked increase in manufacturing. The consolidation of the tobacco and cigar interests of the country, instead of injuring New Orleans, has, by making the city the Southern centre for these interests, increased the number of operatives 50 per cent., and will increase the output proportionately. The cotton mill movement which has lately shown itself in the South has reached here, and the necessary capital is now being subscribed for the building of additional mills here.

These improvements have naturally had a beneficial effect on the value of all local stocks and securities. The consolidation of several of the street railroad lines, as well as improvements made by them, has resulted in an improvement in value estimated as high as 26 per cent., while bank stock has advanced fully 8 per cent., and other local securities an average of 9½ per cent.

The condition of the outgoing year about represents the promise for the new year. Much of the work arranged for in 1899 will be begun in 1900. The public improvements proposed and financed for in the city will bring about an expenditure of some $8,000,000 to $10,000,000, which will naturally have a material stimulus on business generally. The railroads alone will expend several million dollars for improved facilities, and the United States $8,000,000 to deepen Southwest Pass. All these improvements will prove additional stimulus to an already improving commercial and manufacturing condition. The new year just opened ought to be one of the best New Orleans has ever known, because it has for the first time (in many years) taken the offensive commercially in seeking to recover some of the trade territory lost by it in the last twenty years, and with every promise of success.

D. M. KILPATRICK,
President Chamber of Commerce.
New Orleans, La.

COTTON CROP OUTLOOK.

Business throughout this section of the South has been excellent and collections more satisfactory than in many years.

Our great agricultural product is cotton, and, while the crop is probably at least 20 per cent. short of last season's yield, the crop of that year was very low in grade, sold at prices which were ruinous to the farmer, and the cotton seed, which is a most valuable adjunct, was generally badly damaged and sold at the lowest figures on record.

The aggregate value last year of the crop of low grade cotton raised and seed marketed throughout the South was probably $300,000,000. This year, with a very much smaller crop and a corresponding decrease to the planter in the expenses of gathering, baling, and marketing his product, with a crop of high grade cotton bringing 40 per cent. more, and cotton seed selling for double the price of last season, the cotton crop of the South is netting the planter about $400,000,000, or at least $100,000,000 more than last year.

Our rice crop has been excellent and prices have been both satisfactory and profitable to planters.

The extreme cold weather of last season seriously damaged the sugar crop, and, while the yield has been small, planters have energetically gone to work and fields are in fine condition for the coming season. Well-informed parties predict the largest acreage in sugar for next season that Louisiana has ever had.

Factories throughout the South have greatly increased in number, are proving most profitable and satisfactory investments, and have added greatly to our wealth and prosperity.

Our farmers have learned wisdom by experience, and have their barns filled with corn, hay, and feed products sufficient to enable them to plant and cultivate next season's crop. Diversified crops and raising at home most of the products necessary for economical and successful farming is one encouraging sign of progress in the South, and the outlook is the most encouraging in years.

JOHN M. PARKER.
President New Orleans Cotton Exchange.
New Orleans, La.

SAN FRANCISCO.

General Trade Has Been Good, Oriental and Hawaiian Business Prosperous, and Outlook Is Flattering.

San Francisco, owing to its situation, being the metropolis, not only of the State of California, but of the Pacific Coast—that portion of the United States facing the Orient—has long been considered by thinking men to be the natural emporium of the Oriental trade with the United States, having always had more or less intercourse with the Far East.

Some three years ago a Bureau of Foreign Commerce was formed, representing the Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade, and Manufacturers and Producers' Association. This bureau sent Mr. William R. Townsend to the Orient for the purpose of investigating the markets there, with the special view of placing our products and in stimulating and opening up our trade with that section of the world. Mr. Townsend on his return made a report, which was published in The Daily Report of our city Jan. 8, 1898. His labors there resulted in a large number of orders for Eastern Siberia, China, and Japan being filled in our market. Every year for the last few years has shown an increase in our trade, not only in China and Japan, but particularly with Eastern Siberia.

Last Spring Mr. William M. Bunker started, as Honorary Commissioner of the Chamber of Commerce, on a trip to Japan, China, and Eastern Siberia, across Russia to Europe, and is now in Paris. His object was particularly to look into the status of our trade with that section of the world, with the view of increasing our markets there, also investigating the effect of the Trans-Siberian railroad upon the trade of the Pacific Coast.

From the time of that memorable 1st of May, when Admiral Dewey opened to us the Port of Manila, giving our merchants the additional means of extending our trade in that portion of the world, interest in Oriental matters has largely increased here. As Hongkong has been the central entrepot for the commerce of China and the surrounding Eastern world, we believe that Manila in time will develop to be the second point in the Eastern seas, if in the future she does not eclipse Hongkong.

The effect of the Spanish war and subsequent events has been to stimulate the ocean trade of San Francisco. The past year has been a prosperous one in our State. Our grain crop has been largely in excess of that of the previous year. While prices have been somewhat lower, the output being larger it has placed a great amount of money in the hands of our farmers, and enabled them to pay off their debts to the country banks and merchants. Our present pack of canned fruits has been on the average possibly 25 per cent. greater than that of 1898. Our production of dried fruit shows an even greater increase. With one or two exceptions our output of canned goods was sold before it was packed. In fact, in some cases orders were refused owing to there being no more fruit to sell. We mention these various items, while properly pertaining to our State, as the prosperity of our city necessarily depends upon that of the State.

Our bank clearances and our savings banks deposits show a good increase over last year, indicating a healthy state of business in the city.

Real estate, while it has not advanced to any extent, is now showing a healthy tone, having been depressed during the last three or four years. With the general increase of our trade, commerce, and business prosperity we think that the effect upon real estate will be much more marked in the future.

Our trade with the Orient is extremely difficult to figure on, owing to the large amount of Government supplies that have gone to the Philippine Islands in Government transports. While we know the quantity is very large, we are unable to obtain any statistics, the Quartermaster's Department refusing to give any details. So while the annual statistics of our shipments taken from the Custom House report to Oriental points may not seem to be very much larger than last year, the amount of trade and business and merchandise forwarded to these points has been largely in excess of previous years.

The Hawaiian trade since the annexation of the Islands has about doubled. Pending the negotiation of the Hawaiian treaty we were told by those opposed to it that the trade of the Islands did not amount to much, and had practically reached its maximum. Subsequent events, however, prove how false these prophecies were. The growth of this trade is, indeed, phenomenal. The development of the sugar plantations there and the large increase of exports from our State and coast caused by that development have had a most beneficial result upon our city.

As far as the present season is concerned we have been blessed with abundant and timely rains, which give us every prospect of a most bountiful crop of all the productions of our State.

Our mining industries are also in an exceedingly prosperous condition. Recent development in gold-producing properties, particularly in the southern portion of our State, has been another source of prosperity to us.

Our wharves are filled with merchandise and our docks with shipping. In fact, it is difficult for vessels to obtain places in order to load or discharge their cargoes. Our streets are crowded with drays and trucks carting to and from places of shipment many products of our State and merchandise in transit. Our business houses have been and are exceedingly busy. Retail trade is unusually good, the stores being crowded with purchasers. It was the most prosperous Christmas season that our city has had for very many years. When labor was scarce and money tight, only the necessities of life were bought. Now our stores dealing in articles of luxury have all they can do to attend to their business.

The coming year, in all departments of trade and industry, is most promising to us. We seem to be on the threshold of having the most bountiful and prosperous year in our history. E. SCOTT,
Secretary Chamber of Commerce, San Francisco, Cal.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

This city and its extensive tributary country have for two or three years shown a steady strengthening and improvement.

During the last year the fruit, wheat, wool, wine, and mining interests have been especially prominent. The large output of various fruits has profited by the limited supply East.

Our large deciduous fruit interests are vigorously protesting against the proposed tariff deduction in favor of Jamaica fruits being sent in under cheap labor, cheaper packing, and nominal freight.

The yield of wheat, barley, &c., was a full one, the first being largely held for better prices. The wool producers believe that the foreign product which was dumped on our port markets some three years ago has been largely consumed, and they are satisfied with the present, and have faith in the future.

The mining interest has taken a new lease of life. Energetic efforts are found to be the leading feature of all mining localities. The output is most satisfactory and consequently very stimulative for that important industry.

The financial interest which centres here has its bright and its dark sides. The commercial banks are full of money, and much activity prevails in legitimate commercial and business lines. The sale of products has given a healthy growth to personal bank accounts; many mortgages have been paid; new accounts showing accumulations are being opened; interest is being lowered, while speculation is yet quite too weak to walk alone. On the other hand, the leading savings bank vaults are congested with idle money. They have been and are refusing to accept over a hundred dollars from regular depositors, and would prefer not to receive any.

State, municipal, and other desirable bonds are taxable, while in the hands of our own citizens, hence cannot be advantageously carried by our savings banks. Mortgage money is being paid in, either in part or in full; borrowers with good real estate security are very few; savings banks dividends are growing less and inactivity bordering on stagnation seems to hang like a cloud over this interest which is the friend of the wage-earner and money-saver. While some little money is cautiously going into building and loan societies, more is being invested in homes. Unimproved city real estate, farms, orchards, and vineyards are all showing that the former depressing situation is giving way, and an upward movement of values is striving for the ascendency.

Warehouses are full of wheat, and, it is held with small advances and in many cases without any, waiting for a better price to add more volume to the present ample money supply.

The outlook for 1900 is now led by the rainfall, which is always the "bow of promise" for this State, and which already has been 9 inches for our section, being over one-half of the average yearly fall, with five months' supply yet to come.

The general situation is certainly now very promising; labor is in demand, and with a good, strong conservative financial measure to be passed by the present Congress to hold the money interests of the country steady against the threatening situation which usually accompanies a Presidential campaign, and 1900 will ride out that storm in good shape, and its results will, no doubt, show an improvement over those that have invariably characterized many like campaign years of the past.

JOSEPH STEFFENS,
Director of the California State Bank, and former President of the Chamber of Commerce.
Sacramento, Cal., December, 1899.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

The year 1899 has been one of exceptional activity in the commercial and industrial affairs of Cincinnati. Labor has been more fully employed than for several years. While this city has a large general merchandising trade, its more conspicuous feature is the extent of its manufacturing interests, covering a wide range. In nearly or quite all lines of any significance there has been an important increase during the year, and it is estimated that the value of the manufactures produced within and immediately adjacent to the city during the year represent a total of fully $300,000,000, or an average of about $1,000,000 a day for each working day of the year.

The notable instances of activity and of increased production embrace factories which turn out metallic products, such as machinery, machine tools, &c. Prominent in the lines of machinery are such as are called for in woodworking operations, furniture factories, electrical plants, laundries, pumping, tobacco manufacture, baking establishments, sugar mills, elevators, &c.

The manufacturing of clothing is a prominent industry, and this line has prospered. The production of boots and shoes is a large and growing interest. The output of soap factories is greater than elsewhere in this country, and the past year was probably not equaled in any other place in the world. The number of vehicles made here this year exceeds that of any other locality in the country.

The bank clearings of a city are not infallible guides to the relative extent of business operations, but they are a good general index. The year 1899 will mark a new record in this respect, and will show a gain of 16 or 17 per cent. in comparison with the preceding year, and 17 per cent. in excess of the average for ten years prior to 1899—the total representing about $755,000,000.

The outlook for the coming year appears to be very encouraging. The local factories are now in active operation covering calls for distribution of goods in all portions of this country, and largely and increasingly to foreign markets. JOHN H. ALLEN,
President Chamber of Commerce.
Cincinnati, Ohio.

PITTSBURG, PENN.

Pittsburg is enjoying a phenomenal era of prosperity. Never before in its history at the end of the year have our manufacturing interests been so rushed with orders. Every plant is being pushed to its utmost capacity; labor is fully employed, and no one needs to be idle who really desires employment. New manufacturing plants in great numbers have been added to the long list of those already firmly and successfully established, and additions have been made to almost every industry situated in this district.

Our merchants, in a jobbing way, have felt the new conditions, their facilities being taxed to the utmost to meet the demands made upon them.

Retail dealers are enjoying the best trade in a decade. Those who look after the holiday business made unusual preparations, and there has been no disappointment. The wage earners, by being fully employed at higher wages, are spending their money freely, so that this condition can only be answered as being phenomenal.

Summarizing, it simply means that the condition of every branch of business is more than satisfactory, being beyond the anticipations of even the most sanguine, so that manufacturers and merchants of Pittsburg are happy.

The outlook for 1900 is most promising, no serious clouds appear on the horizon, and, unless the unlooked for happens, the coming season should bring with it the greatest era of prosperity that we have yet experienced. Values will range higher, but this will not be burdensome, as the earning capacity of wage earners and others will be on a higher plane, more than equalizing the additional cost of living.

Then, with wise legislation, the continual cultivation of foreign commerce, by which our entire surplus may be exported, no violent disturbances of the financial conditions now existing, so that confidence may remain unshaken, the placing and keeping of our Nation as a source of supply for all foreign lands, not only for products of the farms, but also of our mills and factories, should maintain and retain these prosperous times almost indefinitely.

JOHN BINDLEY,
President Chamber of Commerce, Pittsburg, Penn.

READING, PENN.

Manufacturers and merchants of this city have reason to feel gratified at the business of the year just closed and encouraged at the prospects for the ensuing twelve months. Industrial establishments have in many instances largely increased their capacity to meet the demands that have been made upon them.

The Reading Railroad Company's increasing business has necessitated the construction of additional repair shops, and the Reading Iron Company has expended the greater part of $1,000,000 in the erection of new tube mills, rolling mill, and furnaces, and has now under way a new forge. A steel mill is among the possibilities and may become a reality within a year. Wages in nearly all lines of employment have been advanced.

Naturally, our merchants have benefited by this renewal of industrial activity, and they report a better business than for a number of years past. Their confidence in the future is apparent in enlarged stores and additional lines of merchandise to their stocks.

The manufacturing interests of this city are of so diversified a character and so firmly established that they were not so quickly affected by the panic of 1893. When that was past they were quick to recuperate, and while there is some expectation of a falling off in business during the Presidential year, the feeling generally prevails that there will be no marked decline either in volume or in prices. E. R. GERBER,
Secretary Board of Trade.
Reading, Penn.

DULUTH, MINN.

While this town was a severe sufferer from the financial panic, which prevailed from 1894 in this city to 1898, the gain in nearly every description of industry has been particularly marked in the past year. Thus there were shipped from Duluth up to Dec. 16 17,613,652 bushels of grain, being a gain over 1898 of 465,233 bushels. The flour output over the great lakes was 100,000 barrels heavier than it was last year.

In 1898 the iron ore shipments from Duluth aggregated 1,883,372 tons. In 1899 the total was 2,919,052 tons, being a gain of over 1,000,000 tons.

There were 315,495,280 feet of lumber sent out from Duluth by water in 1899, an increase over the shipments of 1898 of 57,603,720 feet, according to a report compiled by The Duluth News-Tribune.

The total freight tonnage from Duluth of lake shipments for 1899 to Dec. 16 was 4,188,789 tons. In 1898 it was 3,047,130 tons, a difference of 1,141,659 tons in favor of the year just closed.

The present status of business in Duluth and total "head of the lakes" is shown in the subjoined table, just issued by the Duluth Improvement Association, relating to the total business at this point, that which is not designated as "head of the lakes" pertaining to Duluth:

Items.	1899.
Lumber cut (feet) Duluth District	675,000,000
Amount of jobbing business	$35,000,000
Wheat received and flour as wheat, (bushels)	89,634,017
Capacity of elevators*	24,650,000
Other grain than wheat received, (bushels)	21,755,633
Tonnage*	14,133,237
Iron ore output (tons)*	5,000,000
Flour received (barrels)*	4,199,850
Coal received (tons)*	2,500,000
Flour manufactured (barrels)*	2,727,065
Post Office income	$98,571
Flour mills capacity per day (barrels)*	70,000
Number of vessels arrived and cleared*	10,500
Average tonnage (per vessel)*	1,382
Electric street car lines (miles)	48
Railroads (number of)	9

*Head of the Lakes.

With the first fall of snow and the coming of steady cold weather business has improved, particularly in the logging camps, where cold weather and good sleighing is necessary to lumber work.

The architects of the city are busy on plans of buildings to be erected here in the coming year. Real estate is firm in price, it being held to-day on Superior Street, the main retail street, with inferior two-story buildings on the same, lots 140 feet deep, at $1,000 per front foot.

It is anticipated that nearly every kind of business in Duluth will be better than heretofore in the coming year.

THOMAS E. HILL,
Secretary of Duluth Improvement Association, Duluth, Minn.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

The year 1899 has witnessed a decided revival in industrial activity, and a résumé of business operations in this vicinity shows a satisfactory improvement over the preceding year. Both skilled and common labor has found uninterrupted employment at fair rates.

Grand Rapids, conspicuous for its manufacturing industries, has 484 establishments in operation, with an invested capital of $18,000,000, employing 15,000 hands, and turning out a product valued at $35,000,000, principally in furniture in all its branches, carpet sweepers, felt boots, and woodworking machinery.

Our home trade has increased its business, and the demand for Grand Rapids goods has enabled our manufacturers to stiffen prices, and another decided advance has been agreed upon to take effect Jan. 1. The business failures for the year in this vicinity are hardly worth mentioning.

Our jobbers report increased sales in staple articles of groceries, domestic dry goods, boots, shoes, &c., amounting to 20 per cent. With the retail trade the usual supply of heavy clothing and woolen goods has been moving very slowly, due to the unusually warm weather for this season of the year. Otherwise business holds good, with fair profits.

The business outlook for 1900 is better than it has ever been at the opening of any year in the city's history, and the same is true of the State at large.

WILLIAM H. ANDERSON,
President Fourth National Bank.
Grand Rapids, Mich., Dec., 1899.

MOBILE, ALA.

As to the conditions of business in Mobile and the outlook for the coming year, I think I may safely say that we can look back on the past year with satisfaction, and forward to the next with confidence.

Mobile naturally has felt most sensitively the growing development of the Alabama coal and iron industries, for she is the only seaport of this rich mineral State, and is situated at the mouth of the great river system, which provides water transportation from the interior of the State. Ever since the National Government dredged the channel which connects Mobile with the Gulf, thus permitting ocean-going steamers to come up to the city, the shipping trade has been increasing, and the year 1899 shows the largest import and export business in the annals of the city. Mobile's chief imports during the year were fruit, sisal grass, rubber, c

be about $40,000,000 for 1899, of which wheat and flax alone will amount to about $18,000,000.
H. U. THOMAS.
Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor.
Bismarck, North Dakota.

SALT LAKE CITY.

Compared with all other years in Utah's history, 1899 was by far the most prosperous. Accurate statistics are not yet compiled for the year, but the increase of general business compared with the preceding year in Salt Lake City is placed by conservative and well-informed business men at 50 per cent. This estimate may be taken to be generally applicable to the State, since Salt Lake's business conditions are recognized as responsive to conditions in other portions of Utah. The best trade thermometer we have is the daily clearings of the Salt Lake banks. Accurate returns for the Clearing House to Dec. 15 and an estimate for the remainder of the year place the clearings for 1899 at $126,625,541.26; the figures for 1898 were $77,556,584.73. The increase over 1898 is, therefore, $49,068,956.55, over 50 per cent., a sum and a percentage truly remarkable.

While not capable of measurement by the same standard, the business of Ogden, Park City, Provo, Logan, and other principal towns is reported to show an equal increase. Approximate figures given out by the banks show that the increase in the volume of their business reaches 52 per cent., while the increase in deposits run, in the various institutions, from 40 to 100 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Speaking of prosperity among the masses, a leading banker is quoted as saying: "The fact that a millionaire has decided to erect a building costing $100,000 is not nearly so important to me as the fact that 1,000 people of moderate means have each decided to put up a one-thousand-dollar house. In the former case, it is simply a loosening of purse strings; in the latter, an evidence that there are a thousand people who have taken on the spirit of improvement because they have the cash with which to do it." The general prosperity is further evidenced by the fact that the increase in savings deposits during the year 1899 is in excess of $250,000.

Salt Lake City is so much the home city of Utah, and numbers among its population so many whose business is conducted entirely in other parts of the State, that in the increase of its building is found another strong evidence of the increase in the State's prosperity. Accurate figures are not at hand, but more houses have been constructed in Salt Lake City during 1899 than during any previous year in her history. The residences are all of good class, and among them are several costing over $5,000 and one costing $125,000.

The fact is noted that whereas in former years the dividends from many of the great mines in Utah sought investment in the Pacific Coast cities and in the East, now the principal portion of these dividends are being invested at home. As a result magnificent homes are being built in Salt Lake City and other cities of the State, and many prepentious business blocks are in course of construction. The real estate market gives evidence of a remarkable improvement. Large offers have recently been made for business property which a year ago was not marketable at any price, and some important sales have been closed. The money thus employed, while in great part of home ownership, is still not entirely so. One or two of the large insurance companies are negotiating, and several sales of business locations have been made to Eastern capitalists.

The farmers of Utah report a year of great prosperity. Better prices were obtained than in 1898, and the crops of the State, with the exception of fruit, which suffered from late frosts, averaged a high yield. Manufacturing has since steadily forward, with some increase in the number of institutions and an increased consumption of the product at home. The Provo Woolen Mills report an output of the value of $225,000. Seven and one-half per cent. of this product was consumed in Utah, the remainder going to Eastern markets, and $80,000 of the 150,000 pounds of wool produced in the State during 1899 were consumed by this mill. The plant was worked overtime throughout the entire year, and is now behind with its orders. The record of this mill may be taken as indicative of the record of other Utah woolen mills. The price of wool during the past year has increased from 11 to 12½ cents per pound—the price in 1898—to from 18 to 20 cents per pound.

The Lehi Sugar Works had an exceptionally prosperous year; 13,250,000 pounds of sugar were turned out. The Ogden Sugar Works produced 5,000,000 pounds. The product of both plants was entirely consumed in Utah and Montana. It is authoritatively stated that in 1900 the output of these mills will be as follows: At Lehi, 20,000,000 pounds; at Ogden, 10,000,000 pounds. It will be seen that the sugar-beet raisers of the State have had a large measure of success as the result of the operation of these two big plants.

Mining, Utah's greatest industry, has been in seven-league boots for many months. The increase in the output of 1899 over that of 1898 is estimated at about $3,000,000. The principal increase has been in the production of copper and gold. Mercur and Bingham districts showing the largest per cent. It is believed the value of the total output of 1899 will approximate $18,000,000. The development of new properties has been a marked feature of the year. There are no idle men in the mines, and the supply of labor has not been at all times equal to the demand. The total dividends of twenty-six payers up to the close of 1898 amounted to $36,385,150. The aggregate of dividends of the same payers at this date is $38,247,650, showing dividend payments for 1899 $1,852,500, most of which was distributed among Utah people. Eastern capital has sought investment in Utah mines during 1899 than in any previous year in its history, and many large properties are now in process of capitalization in Eastern centres.

Taking the year through, mining stocks have not commanded the local interest that they did in 1898, although the first few months of 1899 evidenced a continuation of the interest first strongly manifested in the Autumn months of last year. The abatement of this interest is not due to any lack of confidence in the mining industry, but is attributable to the people's disapprobation of the methods of brokers in pressing forward stocks behind which values are wanting. There is, however, a steady demand for the stocks of dividend payers, and the wheel horses of the dividend list enjoy a widespread local confidence.

The signs for the coming year are propitious. Real estate specially promises to be active, and there is every promise that 1900 will show a phenomenal increase along every line of business endeavor.

EDWARD F. COLBORN,
of the Chamber of Commerce.
Salt Lake City, Utah.

PORTLAND, ME.

The condition of trade, transportation, and leading industries in this city throughout the past year, and the situation at the close, may be briefly summarized as follows, and what is said of this city will generally apply to the State, of which Portland is the chief city.

As the Spring of 1899 advanced, this city began to awake from the lifeless apathy that had so long pervaded all New England, so that a new life began and renewed hopes inspired courage and restored confidence to all kinds of trade and industries and material interests. Increased lines of transportation were opened and new facilities for all kinds of business were everywhere manifest. Locked-up capital has been freely invested in many new business enterprises within the State during the year, the total reaching well up into the millions.

Wages have been advanced and labor more fully employed than for many years. The advance of freights has inspired a very encouraging revival of shipbuilding in this State, as freight rates seem now to be permanently on a more remunerative basis.

The State has also had a larger number of tourists and Summer visitors than ever before, their coming quickening the demand for stores and food supplies, resulting in the distribution of large sums of money throughout the whole State, and holding a large trade for Portland markets well into the Autumn. During the past two months trade has subsided to normal conditions, and the usual quietness at this season now prevails.

The banks have freely supplied money to traders, manufacturers, and corporations at lowest going rates, till spare funds are well exhausted and there is very little offering at the close. A conservative spirit has prevailed for loans to go out of the State.

Therefore we can confidently say that Maine has largely shared with the whole country in a general prosperity never before approached—at least within our borders—nor were the "signs of promise" ever brighter for the future than at the threshold of the new year.

M. N. RICH.
Secretary Merchants' Exchange and Board of Trade, Portland, Me.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

In no section of the country is the increased activity in trade more emphasized than within the borders of the State of Rhode Island. Prominently in this State are found the products of foundry, machine shop, and factory which the whole world looks to for a great portion of its supply.

The jewelry industry, from the largest factory to the smallest shop, is reporting a greater volume of business during the first nine months of the year 1899 than in any other previous twelve months in its history, and for the last three months a greater output than for any previous six months.

The cotton and woolen mills are experiencing a return to prosperity which is marvelous when compared with the congested condition of their trade less than a year ago. So prosperous has the business become that small plants, worn out and almost obsolete, which had been forced to close during the recent depression, some of them never expecting to start again—so close had the competition with modern equipment become—are being started, and in many cases running night and day to fill orders for goods which buyers are eager to place at an advance of from 20 to 40 per cent. above prices prevailing six months ago.

Foundries and machine shops which a year ago were almost idle have orders to their fullest capacity far into the coming year at greatly advanced prices.

The scarcity of labor and the inability of machinery builders to furnish immediate delivery of new machinery would seem a safeguard against an early checking of the present prosperous condition of trade by overproduction, and the increased earnings of the operatives of every class will insure a long period of prosperity for all.

We are beginning to look abroad for a market that will furnish an outlet for our accumulated products, for we have discovered during the recent depression that we are a great producing as well as a great consuming Nation.

The products of Rhode Island machine shops have already secured a large foreign market, and the constant growth and increase in their capacity speaks well for the success of their enterprise.

In no other place of like area will you find such a diversity of world-known industries, consequently no better place could be found to test the pulse of trade, and the present condition indicates that we have before us a great period of prosperity for the United States.

J. H. HAMBLY,
President Board of Trade.
Providence, R. I.

TAMPA, FLA.

The condition of business in Tampa and contiguous territory is better with the close of the year than it has ever before been in the history of the city. Not only is the aggregate volume of business at this date larger than previously, but there is more of it when calculated per capita or measured by the capital employed.

The revival of business was slow in reaching Tampa, owing to local reasons, chiefly needless alarm and uncalled-for quarantines, and it is only within the last two months that the swell of activity has been specially noticeable. Within that period the manufacture and shipment of cigars have been 50 per cent. larger than the best two months since the factories began operations. This is authoritatively attested by the sales of cigar stamps by the internal revenue offices at this point and by the withdrawal of tobacco from the bonded warehouse.

The manufacture of cigars is the most important interest of Tampa, but all other lines of business are in an equally flourishing condition. Two hundred thousand boxes of oranges have been shipped from tributary territory already this season, and 75,000 remain to go. The truck farms are shipping as extensively as ever, and they bid fair to yield more than in previous Winters. The strawberry season is beginning now, two weeks earlier than the average. The promise is of excellent crops and larger shipments than ever before.

The naval stores business is just being established here, and it will be an important element in our business resources. The railroads and marine shipping are busy to their capacity. All the signs point to the most active and prosperous year by perhaps two-fold that the city has ever experienced. The following summary may serve to give an idea of the average volume of business upon which the coming enlargement is based.

Receipts of the internal revenue office for the twelve months ending Nov. 30, 1899, $435,132; receipts of Custom House for the same period, $303,588; receipts of Post Office, same period, $37,568; number of cigars shipped during the twelve months, 109,862,000; quantity of fresh fish shipped, 4,339,893 pounds.

Value of imports from Cuban, Central and South American ports, $1,360,000; exports to same, $560,000. Both these items are now being largely increased, and it is conservative to say that they will double in 1900.

Number of vessels, foreign and coastwise, entered at the Custom House within the past year, 420, with a total tonnage of 349,259 tons.

It is a safe calculation that the aggregate of business for the next year will be 50 per cent. larger than for the current year as shown above from the records.

H. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary Board of Trade, Tampa, Fla.

NEWARK, N. J.

The City of Newark is essentially a city of manufactures, and every fluctuation in prices acts upon our daily life and makes itself apparent in all channels of trade. The prosperity of the present year has been manifest in the increased sales reported by our merchants during the Christmas shopping trade, which have been fully double those of any preceding year.

We have something more than 225 distinct lines of manufactures, represented by 2,500 plants, whose combined capital amounts to a sum approximating $100,000,000, and, considering the great activity during the year and the general improvement in all branches of trade, our conditions are indeed of a prosperous order.

The output of finished leather was valued at $8,000,000 in 1890. For 1899 it is safe to say that it has increased fully 50 per cent., and the outlook for 1900 gives our manufacturers hopes that this estimate will be exceeded. Newark furnishes fully 75 per cent. of the patent and enameled leather used in the United States, and does a large export business also.

The jewelry industry is great in this city, some eighty establishments being located here. Their output is estimated at $7,000,000 to $8,000,000. Business is at its best, and the leading manufacturers predict a steady trade for the coming year, with increasing sales and higher prices.

In the manufacture of shoes there are some twenty large firms engaged, with a capital of some $2,000,000. Their orders indicate a greater volume of business for the coming year.

Saddlery, harness, and hardware are important interests in Newark, as we have over 100 establishments, employing between 2,500 and 3,000 hands. Reports indicate a most satisfactory outlook for the coming season, the past one being in every respect satisfactory.

This city is the home of the celluloid industry, and as much of their product comes under the category of luxuries, the fact that in all their departments work is being pushed day and night, will in itself, furnish the strongest evidence as to the present general improvement in business and future prospects in trade.

Our chemical and varnish trades have been running to their full capacity with orders ahead. Large consumers in these lines have been most prosperous, resulting in larger orders. It is anticipated by many that business will increase 25 per cent. in 1900. Nothing at present can be foreseen to cause any uncertainty as to their future.

This city is the centre of a large trade in fine machinery and machine tools. There are some eighty concerns operating here, with invested capital amounting to over $5,000,000. One of the largest concerns in the business states: "We certainly have had a very busy and prosperous year. Not only have home orders been increased at advancing prices, but foreign friends knowing the advantages of American machines and tools have been crowding us with orders. Our tools and machines have the reputation abroad of being accurate, and quick and easy to manipulate, consequently they have a greater producing capacity with greater profits, and the coming year is expected to produce a greater activity than the past one."

With reference to iron and steel and goods made from the same, the situation might be summed up in brief, by quoting a reply made by one of our largest manufacturers. He said: "The iron trade is so brisk that manufacturers will not take or make long contracts at the present time, a reversal of conditions existing during the past five years, when manufacturers were compelled to seek business. The outlook was never better, and no reason is manifest that could cause any apprehension regarding the year 1900."

Speaking in general for all the industries in our city, I feel sanguine for the immediate future; all things point now to a year of the greatest prosperity.

R. C. JENKINSON,
President of the Board of Trade.
Newark, N. J., Dec. 29, 1899.

OPINIONS OF GOVERNORS OF STATES

Belief Generally Expressed that the Country Is Entering Upon a New Period of Prosperity.

COLORADO.

The widespread depression that followed the panic of 1893 was felt by the people of Colorado, but with less severity than by those of the Eastern and Middle States. Such of our mines as produced silver alone were compelled to close down, and camps like Aspen, Creede, and Leadville suffered accordingly. The development of the Cripple Creek district had, however, begun in 1892, and the active demand for live stock stimulated that industry to an unusual degree. Investments of outside capital ceased, it is true, but that fact did not perceptibly retard the extension of our varied industries. The acute stage of the panic was over by the commencement of 1894, since which time our growth and progress have been continued. Hence I give expression to an obvious fact when I assure you that the outlook for 1900 is most flattering for the "Centennial State."

Silver having been deprived of its monetary status in the interest of a so-called sound financial policy, we have determined to furnish the world with gold. Two years ago we took the lead from California as a gold producer, and have more than maintained it since then. Our output for 1899 will exceed $30,000,000, and to that we will add $10,000,000 next year. Our total metallic output for 1899, including gold, silver, lead, copper, and zinc, will not be far from $60,000,000. We are producing in coal an annual tonnage of 6,000,000, while $25,000,000 will hardly cover the range and value of our iron and steel industries.

We have nearly 3,500,000 acres of irrigated land under cultivation, and our fruit is marketed in all the cities of the land. An immense beet sugar factory in the Grand River Valley has just been completed, and others are building on the Atlantic slope. Our cattle and sheep raisers are extending their flocks and ranges.

We have a population of not less than 650,000.

Despite the threatened intrusion of the New Jersey trust, the destruction of the silver industry by Congressional action, and the continued misrepresentations of our people by the press, we are a great, growing, and loyal Commonwealth, prosperous because of our bountiful resources and our energetic and indefatigable citizens. Colorado begins the new year with bright hopes and with brighter prospects than ever before.

C. S. THOMAS, Governor.
Executive Chamber, Denver, Col.

IDAHO.

In reply to your letter addressed to Gov. Steunenberg requesting a forecast of the coming year in Idaho, I beg leave to say that in all branches of industry the outlook is exceptionally bright.

The mineral industry of our State is taking on new life and a more hopeful feeling prevails in respect to that character of investment. It is one of the most essential sources of our wealth, and affords employment for a great portion of our people. For years the Coeur d'Alene lead and silver district, embracing the greatest producing mines of the world, owing to the reign of the criminal element in that district, has been greatly retarded, but is now happily relieved of that impediment.

This means greater development and a multiplied output. The number of men employed in and about these mines has been increased since the establishment of law and the assurance of personal and property rights, and the increase will not abate in the near future. New discoveries are being made and the old mines are giving up marvelous stores of wealth. Much the same conditions prevail in the great Buffalo Hump, the Wood River, the Imnaha, the Seven Devils, the Boise Basin, the Silver City, and the Lemhi districts. In each of these districts there is an air of progress and prosperity of the most wholesome character.

In the expectation that the Nation will manifest sufficient wisdom in the near future to open the mints of the country to the coinage of silver, vast amounts of money are being spent for the latest improved mining machinery, so as to be ready to meet the hoped-for increased demand for that metal. Those interested in this branch of industry reason that this increased demand for money material will be a natural sequence of our foreign wars and acquisitions and growth of commerce. It is not deemed reasonable that bank notes or other forms of paper money will be preferred to silver for money purposes. This in no small measure acounts for the activity in the Idaho mining camps.

The low price of wheat in our State has temporarily discouraged our farmers, but the hope prevails that a larger market will be found for the product of the farms in the future, and the anticipated enlargement of manufacturing and mining and maritime enterprises will tend to raise prices. A great deal is expected, or rather hoped for, in Idaho due to the needs of our new possessions in the Far East. The price of grain is now very low and the grain growers are discouraged, but hopeful. There will nevertheless be an increased acreage of wheat for 1900, and the increase of our volume of currency, which is taken for granted, furnishes a basis for better conditions for the husbandman.

Within the last few years many thousand acres of arid land have been redeemed and made fruitful. This process of reclamation is being conducted with great skill and energy. On irrigated farms and orchards a crop failure is unknown. This year Idaho has shipped great quantities of fruit directly to London, New York, and other Eastern points. The commendation these shipments have received at their destination insures greater activity in our fruit culture.

Stock raising and wool growing are among our principal industries. Our laws are liberal to the cattle, horse, and sheep growers, and these callings are surrounded with safeguards to further foster them in our State. The increase of horses, cattle, and sheep in Idaho has been so great in the last year, and so replete with promise for the future, that capital is being put into these industries quite freely and lavishly.

Another resource of this young State is the vast timber lands. As Eastern forests become denuded and the mills of the older States are closed new ones are being opened in Idaho. Our timber laws are framed with a view to the development of the timber interests, and at the same time to afford protection to the State. The greatest rivalry prevails among Wisconsin, Michigan, and Minnesota capitalists to secure control of the timber lands of Idaho. The consequence is that new mills and increased population are everywhere noticeable in the neighborhood of the timber sections. Of no small moment to the prosperity of the State is the opening to general settlement and cultivation of our Indian reservations. The growth of population and the advance of civilization have made it wise to take from the Indian the rich agricultural lands which he has monopolized without cultivation, and after due compensation place it within the reach of the homeseeker and farmer. The great district embraced in the Fort Hall Reservation in South Idaho will in all likelihood by act of Congress, where a bill for that purpose is now pending, be disposed of in this way the coming year. Increased development will follow and municipal traffic will advance.

The present life and the anticipation of even greater vigor in all the industries of the State have attracted the attention of the various Northwestern railroad managements. The last six months in consequence have witnessed vastly more railroad construction in Idaho than any similar period during Territorial existence or Statehood. New mining districts have been encircled, new agricultural fields penetrated, and new timber lands connected with the markets of the world. There are yet many proposed and surveyed roads reaching out in all directions, and which no doubt will be carried to completion in 1900.

In conclusion it is pleasing to be able to say that the population of our State is growing daily. It comes from all the States in the Union, and is noted for its industry and law-abiding habits. We confidently anticipate that the day is not distant when the riches of our mines, the wealth of our ranges, the abundance of our timber, the thrift of our people will give the State the advanced industrial consequence which now its beautiful lakes, its flowing rivers, its towering mountains, its limitless plains, its blue skies, and warm sunshine give it in the vision of the tourist and in the soul of the artist.

BARTLETT SINCLAIR, State Auditor.
Auditor's Office, Boisé, Idaho.

KANSAS.

I herewith submit a few facts showing the industries and business conditions of this State. Our chief industries are, and always will be, agriculture and stock raising. During the past year these have shown a very healthy development, and are now in a very prosperous condition.

For the past ten years the average yearly production and value of corn, wheat, and live stock was as follows: Corn, 148,000,000 bushels, value $36,000,000; wheat, 39,000,000 bushels, value $23,000,000; live stock products, $47,000,000; live stock unsold and on hand, $99,000,000; miscellaneous crops other than corn and wheat, $31,000,000, making a total average yearly value for the ten years of $236,000,000.

During the year just ended our chief products have been as follows: Corn, 225,000,000 bushels, valué $54,000,000; wheat, 44,000,000 bushels, value $22,000,000; live stock products, $59,000,000, and value of live stock on hand, $133,000,000. The total value of our farm and live stock products for 1899, together with live stock now on hand, is $302,000,000, an increase of $38,000,000 over that of last year and $66,000,000 over the average yearly value for the past ten years.

The reports of 1898 are the only available data concerning the mineral products of the State, when the total metallic products were $10,000,000; non-metallic, $6,000,000; smelting products, $17,000,000. Natural gas was utilized last year more than ever before, and new smelters have been erected, those at Iola and Cherryvale being among the largest in the country.

The deposits in our State and National banks in September, 1899, were $53,000,000; same date in 1898, $45,000,000. For the first time, Kansas has not been compelled to call upon the East for money to assist in moving its large crops, having sufficient money in its banks for that purpose without going outside the State for assistance.

One of the strongest indications of returning prosperity, and an absolutely conclusive evidence of the improved credit of the State, is the fact that during the last year there have been refunded in county, township, and city bonds $2,964,700 at a lower rate of interest. Heretofore the prevailing rates of interest on our bonded indebtedness have been 6 and 7 per cent. During the last year large amounts of bonded indebtedness have been refunded at 5 per cent., other amounts as low as 4½, and in several instances as low as 4 per cent.

All of the statistics above given, except as to the amount of bonds refunded, are given in round numbers.

Our railroads are being taxed to their utmost capacity to meet the demands made upon them for the transportation of our products.

Our colleges and universities show an increased attendance. This is especially noticeable in the public institutions, such as the State University, Agricultural College and State Normal School.

Good wages are being paid and labor conditions are reasonably satisfactory.

Added to all this, and better than all, is the hopeful spirit of our people that Kansas is entering upon a new era of prosperity and development.

W. E. STANLEY, Governor.

LOUISIANA.

Louisiana will enter the year 1900 under very promising auspices. The State finances and those of the municipalities, parishes, levee districts, &c., are in better condition than they have been since 1860. The bonds and other public obligations are considerably above par. The interest thereon is promptly met at maturity and the resources are ample to maintain these obligations in their actual sound condition. The levees are higher and stronger than ever before. The public schools are more numerous, the attendance greater, and the teachers better trained and more efficient than at any previous period. The same may be said of our universities, Normal School, Industrial College, and other higher educational institutions.

At no time since 1860 have the people manifested more interest in the development of the varied and immense resources of the State than now. There is progress in all our agricultural industries. Improved machinery, labor-saving implements, and intensified culture are being adopted. Our sugar-cane industry is being handled by Central and other factories perfectly equipped for the best and greatest amount of work. Extension of irrigating canals our rice industry in Southwest Louisiana is being tremendously increased. Truck farming, dairying, and the raising of improved stock are everywhere receiving attention.

The low price of cotton in 1898 had the compensating effect of turning the attention of the people to the advisability of establishing factories near the fields of production, and the day is in sight when the profits of the factory will be added to those of the raw product.

Our vast forests of varied timber are attracting unprecedented attention. Great saw mills are being established, and factories to work up the hard woods are likewise in contemplation.

The spirit of progress pervades the people. The question of good roads is being agitated. The paving and drainage of the towns and cities is being looked after, and New Orleans is preparing for such improvements on a grand scale. The great waterways system of the State is also receiving attention, as is also the extension of our commerce with Latin America. Desirable immigration is earnestly desired and capital is being invited into the State. To both exceptional inducements are offered. Very respectfully,

MURPHY J. FOSTER, Governor.
Executive Chamber, Baton Rouge, La.

MISSOURI.

To literally comply with your request to furnish you a brief statement of the present condition and immediate future prospects of the citizens of this State is a difficult task, for to me, a native Missourian, the subject is an important and interesting one.

Missouri being the mid-continental gateway from the compass extremes of the United States, having within her boundaries three great commercial centres—St. Louis, Kansas City, and St. Joseph—almost 7,000 miles of steam railway and a universal network of telegraph and telephone lines; possessing an unsurpassed climate, soil of such variety and fertility as conduces to the successful culture of all temperate zone crops and fruit; extensive forests of valuable timber and practically inexhaustible deposits of coal, lead, zinc, iron, onyx, marble, granite, limestone, fire and paint clays—Missouri, endowed with all of these favorable conditions of location, climate, commercial development, and wonderful natural resources, is peculiarly adapted to the successful pursuit of America's four great spheres of industry—agriculture, horticulture, mining, and manufactures—in all of which we have made wonderful progress during the past few years.

The immense and rapidly increasing inflow of capital and immigration into this State at the present time is evidence of the fact that the citizens of many other States recognize the superior advantages afforded by Missouri.

Based upon a comparison of the results of the two preceding years, with similar conditions and present values prevailing, the aggregate value of the total production of Missouri's farms, factories, forests, and mines for the year 1900, conservatively estimated, would be $500,000,000.

The acreage of Government land in this State is being rapidly reduced, both by homestead and cash entry. At the present rate 100,000 acres will be taken during the next year.

The activity in our mineral development is surprising; tens of thousands of acres are being planted in fruit, and manufactures are being extended at a gratifying rate.

We are proud of our progress and have unbounded confidence in its continuance. We believe that with an American system of finance of volume sufficient to supply the legitimate requirements of commerce, supplemented by just and proper restraint of trusts, our progress and prosperity would be greatly stimulated, as we are convinced that the financial policy being pursued by our National Government at the present time is inimical to the material interests of a majority of our people; but our progress and development next year will be phenomenal notwithstanding the prevalence of this adverse policy.

LON V. STEPHENS, Governor.
Executive Department, Jefferson City, Mo.

OREGON.

The outlook for business conditions in Oregon the coming year seems to be good. The past year has been fairly satisfactory, and, with the exception of wheat and hops, prices for our staple productions have been remunerative. Oregon produces more wool than any other State in the Union, and the price per pound at present is above 20 cents—higher than it has been before since the panic of 1893. Buyers express a willingness now to engage wool at that figure for next Spring.

The increasing trade which our new possessions in the Philippines will undoubtedly stimulate will be a permanent factor in building up this coast, which, so far as natural conditions go, is equal, if not superior, to any other portion of the country.

A frank statement of the requirements of our State necessitates the remark that nothing would tend so rapidly toward the development of its natural resources as an influx of that class of immigration that would come prepared to inaugurate manufacturing enterprises in various lines. The field for this kind of investment is a large one in Oregon, for, without doubt, considering the great variety of raw material that abounds here, we import a greater quantity of manufactured articles than any other State in the Union, population considered. The attention of Eastern capitalists has already been drawn very prominently during the past year to the possibilities of our State in this regard, and it is believed that our growth and prosperity will from this time forward be steady and permanent. Our principal drawback is from the sparse population incident to all new countries, and our future is regarded by our most conservative people as very satisfactory.

J. J. GEER, Governor.
Executive Chamber, Salem, Oregon.

MONTANA.

I can say without using many words that conditions in Montana are normal. The mining industry is prosperous and will continue so. Stock interests look better than for many years at this season, and our stockmen expect even better times next year than in the past one. Farming and all other industries are doing well. In fact Montana cannot well be affected by changed conditions elsewhere.

ROBERT B. SMITH, Governor.
Executive Office, Helena, Mont.

WASHINGTON.

I presume that no portion of our common country presents in a business and industrial way so inviting a field at the present time as that immediately adjacent to Puget Sound. Its commercial advantages are very great and its future prospects can only be designated by the word "magnificent." A map of the world upon a north polar projection will show that a straight line extending from Puget Sound to Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands skirts the Alaskan Peninsula, being vastly shorter than any other route between the Occident and the Orient. In the long run commerce, like everything else, follows the line of least resistance. It is well known, too, to navigators that ocean currents favor the northern route. Doubtless it will be a great surprise to many to be told that the shortest line from California to the East Indies runs near the Alaskan coast. The globe, however, reveals the fact.

Good Bishop Berkeley something like 175 years ago, in his well-known line, "Westward the course of empire takes its way," stated, it is true, a great fact, but the good Bishop did not reveal all the truth. The course of empire in past historical times has also been as markedly to the north. I think careful investigation will show I am correct in saying in general terms that no conflict between the North and South, whether political or commercial, has ever been waged in which the North was not successful. The conquest of England by the Normans was only an overflow from a previous Northern invasion. Civilization began in the south. At the present time the northern nations in Europe—Russia, Germany, and England—are the arbiters of fate. In our own country within recent times a political struggle between the North and the South was waged. We know the result. Commercially it has been and will be the same. Alexander Humbold long ago prophesied that the commerce of the Pacific would one day far exceed that of the Atlantic. He was followed in this prediction by William H. Seward and James G. Blaine. Back of these predictions were geographical and historical facts.

The recent discoveries—as yet only in their infancy—of gold in Alaska have accentuated the natural trend of events. American commerce will in the not distant future execute the evolution of "About Face"; and one day—how far in the future I do not know—a greater city than New York will be built upon Puget Sound.

JOHN R. ROGERS, Governor.
Executive Chamber, Olympia, Washington.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The present has been the best business year of West Virginia's history, and the new year foreshadows even greater success for our people. We are engaged now building five new railroads, and we have quite a number about to be begun next year, the purpose of which is to open up the vast coal fields that are at present distant from railroads. Our increase of the output of coal in 1899 will exceed that of 1898 by more than 3,000,000 long tons. Our increase of the production of coke is about in the same proportion. As new coal fields are now being entered, the increased production this year will be very much larger than was that of 1899 over the one preceding it.

Our forests, which contain the very best grades of all kinds of timber, are also being developed. The songs of the saw and the axe are now being heard in the interior portions of our domain. Our growth in lumber development the coming year will be little short of the wonderful.

All of our manufacturing establishments are running on full time, and I have the assurance that next year cannot be other than a successful one.

We are constantly finding new oil pools, and that, too, in sections that were hitherto regarded as barren territory. Our output of oil for the coming year cannot fall short of 20,000,000 barrels, and will probably exceed that quantity.

Our stock raisers have been remarkably successful the past two years, and additional stock having been added to the various farms and ranches, 1900 promises them greater returns. Farmers generally are prosperous, and with a good season this year will be even more successful than was the past. Money seems plentiful, and on the whole the outlook is most gratifying.

G. W. ATKINSON, Governor.
Executive Chamber, Charleston, West Va.

WISCONSIN.

The people of Wisconsin are having their fair share of the prosperity. The financial crisis of 1893, which so unsettled values and caused such timidity and lack of confidence in the business world, is a thing of the past. Values are restored, the timidness is broken, and general confidence prevails. Today every factory and workshop, every farmer, every other kind of business, and every worker is fully employed. Nowhere is there any idleness. The reports of frictions between the different industrial forces are few and unimportant.

No industry was more affected by the general depression than manufacturing, and in no other industry has the revival been more complete. The change, however, has been slow and gradual. Not until 1897 was there any marked improvement. Our manufacturing returns for that year show an increase over 1896 of 8 per cent. in the amount of capital employed and 10 per cent. in the total output. In wages there was an increase of 15 per cent. in the total amount paid and 7 per cent. in the average per worker. The average number of persons employed was about 9 per cent. greater in the latter year, while the yearly time of employment was lengthened by fully 3 per cent. This ratio of increase was more than maintained in 1898, and, while absolute data are not as yet available for 1899, indications point to a still better showing. Many new plants are under construction, and old ones are being enlarged. At present over 150,000 workers are steadily employed in our manufacturing industries.

The farmers are also doing well and appear contented. It is true that the prices of wheat are not at present as high as might be desirable. By this, however, they are less affected, as wheat constitutes only a small proportion of their crop. In this State farming is greatly diversified. A steadily increasing number devote their land to cattle raising and dairying. Corn, oats, and other grains are therefore mostly used as feed, and, instead of going to the market direct, become the raw material of butter, cheese, and beef. This method has proved much more profitable and accounts largely for the improved conditions upon the farm.

With our factories turning out all goods of which they are capable, our workers fully employed and at good wages, and the farmers doing well, it is only natural that our merchants and financial institutions should be prosperous. Such is the case. The sales of the merchants and the deposits of the banks are as great, or greater, than ever before.

On the whole, the industrial and business situation in this State is in a splendid condition. As the growth has been natural and I can perceive no great inflation of values, I feel warranted in saying that this course is likely to continue for some time.

EDWARD SCOFIELD, Governor.
Executive Chamber, Madison, Wis.

WYOMING.

The year of 1899 has been a remarkable one in the history of Wyoming. Never since the days of the cattle boom in the early eighties has money been so plentiful or business so good. The high prices for wool, mution, and beef which have prevailed during the past year have been the principal factors in stimulating business and restoring the feeling of confidence which had long been missing.

Labor commanded high wages in this State during the past year and work could be obtained by any able-bodied man desirous of so doing. Business, in all its phases, has been exceedingly prosperous, and many merchants have made substantial profits after struggling along for years. The coal mines of the State have produced nearly 4,000,000 tons of coal during the year just past, and the railroads have had a heavier business than ever before.

The outlook for 1900 is particularly bright; considerable railroad building will be done, mines will be developed, and other important steps taken in the direction of advancement and progress.

DE F. RICHARDS, Governor.
Executive Chamber, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

AMERICAN TRADE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Openings Presented in Other Parts of the World for New Markets and Opportunities to Develop New Ones.

Trade conditions and the outlook for the current year have been discussed by a large number of the foreign correspondents of THE NEW YORK TIMES. A number of their communications appear in the Financial Supplement, but several which arrived a little late are given herewith:

The Netherlands.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES
By FRANK D. HILL,
United States Consul at Amsterdam.

The conditions of trade and finance at the end of 1899 is sound and the new year promises well. There have been conspicuous failures in the tobacco trade, notably that of Binger & Herschel, large and heretofore successful brokers in that market, whose liabilities are very considerable, and the firm of Herbook & Co., in the coffee trade, has recently been compelled to ask for a six months' suspension of payments. Money, too, rules at the very high figure of 5½ per cent., thus tending to restrict speculative, and even legitimate commercial and industrial enterprises.

The great Ports of Rotterdam and Amsterdam are, however, prosperous and advancing, both as trade receiving and distributing centres and as ports, particularly Rotterdam, which hastens on her way, at an accelerated pace, to overtake Hamburg as the great North European port. The figures of the three foremost rivals, which in 1889 were, in millions of tons, Hamburg 4.8, Antwerp 4.05, Rotterdam 2.8, were in 1898 Hamburg 7.3, Antwerp 6.4, and Rotterdam 5.7. Amsterdam is not nearly so considerable a port, the tonnage entering being about 1,500,000 net annually.

It is too early to deal much in facts and figures in detail, since statistics are not available and extended comparison with former years not possible. The tobacco sales are over and the results tabulated. Amsterdam is a free tobacco market, supported by a large cigar industry. The importation for the sales of the different varieties of Sumatra tobacco during the year just closed have been: Amsterdam, 201,877 packages; Rotterdam, 31,532 packages; Bremen, 2,243 packages; total, 235,652 packages. At an average price of 92 Dutch cents per one-half kilogram, the total value was 33,000,000 guilders, which converted at the rate of .402 United States gold per guilder equals $13,266,000.

Of Borneo tobacco, the importation for the sales in 1899 have been: Amsterdam, 18,737 packages; Rotterdam, 3,651; Bremen, 116. Total, 22,504 packages. The sales amounted to 21,567 packages, which, at an average price of 82 Dutch cents per one-half kilogram, yielded 2,663,000 guilders, or $1,050,526.

Of coffee, Messrs. Dunning & Zoon of Rotterdam say, in their circular of Dec. 5, that out of total stocks on hand in eight principal coffee markets of Europe on Dec. 1, 1899, amounting to 235,200 tons, there were in the Netherlands 41,100 tons, against 16,800 in England, 30,030 tons at Hamburg, 13,050 tons at Antwerp, and 109,050 tons at Havre. The world's stock on the same date was 428,430 tons. With such tremendous visible supplies, greater on account of the enormous production of Santos coffee, and the moderate increase in consumption, it is not possible to see much future for coffee unless production be restricted. This restriction is difficult because of the immobility of Brazilian labor and the imperfection of Brazil's credit system. So long as coffee production yields even a living wage so long as Brazilians continue to grow their only agricultural product.

The other colonial products dealt in here extensively, such as sugar, tea, (Java,) cocoa, quinine, tin, and spices, cannot be taken up for exhaustive treatment. With respect to the last named, it may be stated that sugar no longer finds a market in the United States, the Dutch provisions with regard to it being held equivalent to an export bounty within the meaning of the Dingley Tariff act and so discriminated against. The exportation of sugar to the United States, which amounted from the Amsterdam district to 3,500,000 guilders in 1896 and 4,500,000 guilders in 1897, fell to less than 1,000,000 guilders in 1898 and during the calendar year just closing amounts to scarcely a third of that amount. The American acquisition of Hawaii and closer relations with the Antilles as a result of the war have upset the sugar world.

The advances in the prices of tin, which went steadily on in 1898, have been continued in 1899. Banca, Billiton, and Straits, which were quoted at about 37 guilders, or $14.87, per 50 kilograms in December, 1897, being now about 70 guilders, or $28.14. The deliveries in the Netherlands amount to about 500,000 slabs a year.

The Standard Oil Company controls absolutely the importation of petroleum, the Russian product sold here cutting no figure at all. Petroleum is shipped here now in tank steamers, and not in barrels as formerly.

Amsterdam is now the first market in the world for peruvian bark, occupying the place formerly held by London before Ceylon abandoned the cultivation, to some extent, of cinchona for coffee, tea, and other characteristic cultures.

The cocoa business has been flourishing throughout the year. Shipments of this article to the United States have been large.

Shipments to the United States from Amsterdam have of late years amounted to about a million dollars a month, and have not shown a great deal of variation as regards valuation since 1895. The bulk of these shipments, or about half their total amount, have consisted of diamonds, tobacco, coffee, spices, and tin, the two very large items being tobacco and diamonds.

The effect on diamonds of the Dingley Tariff act, which reduces the import duty of the Wilson law from

enables them to export large surpluses to foreign markets.

Money is plentiful everywhere, as the low rates of interest now prevailing clearly indicate, the public treasuries are well supplied with State funds, the private wealth of the people is steadily increasing, business generally is being conducted upon sound principles, there are fewer bills in circulation than has been the case at any former period of our commercial history, and the last year of the eighteen hundreds will close with a record of financial soundness and prosperity such as the colonies of Australasia have never previously enjoyed.

BUOYANT PROSPECTS FOR 1900.

Added to this cause for general congratulation there is the fact that the prospects for 1900 are equally buoyant and reassuring. An additional impetus has been given to their export trade by the outbreak of war with the Transvaal, and as I write orders are pouring in much faster than they can be complied with for the consignment of food supplies, such as frozen meat, preserved beef and mutton, wheat flour, oats, &c., besides fodder and horses, to South Africa. Outside of this unexpected demand, however, the export trade of the colonies has assumed gigantic proportions; and concurrently with this increased output the import trade has been marked by a proportionate swelling in volume. A good margin of value still remains on the side of exports, and there is not one of the colonies that does not send away considerably more than it receives from foreign markets.

Readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be naturally interested to learn what the development of American trade has been in these latitudes. From the Customs Department I learn that in 1894 the total imports to New Zealand from the east and west coast ports of the United States came to a total value of £394,691, while the value of exports from New Zealand to the United States represented £287,196. In 1895 the value of imports from the United States was £394,233, and the exports to the United States £316,389. The records two years later show that the imports nearly doubled over those of 1895, amounting to £628,044, while the exports came to £375,096. In 1898 the imports came to £800,411, and our exports nearly doubled the previous year's record by jumping to £623,133. It will thus be seen that the value of imports from the United States nearly doubled in four years, and that New Zealand increased her exports from £287,196 in 1894 to £623,133 in 1898. The figures for the current year are not yet available, but from inquiries at the Custom House and information obtained from the largest importing firms in the colony from America clearly indicate that so far as eleven months of the present year are concerned the imports from America will be largely in excess of those of last year, while the exports will also show a considerable augmentation. Now it must be remembered that New Zealand is only one of the colonies of Australasia, with a population of little more than 750,000. Including Tasmania, the colonies on the Australian Continent contain about 4,000,000 of inhabitants. Therefore it is reasonable to assume that the other colonies united will import goods from America on an extent four times greater than New Zealand, as American houses are pushing their trade quite as diligently in Australia as in New Zealand.

THE NEW STEAMSHIP LINES.

Until the past two or three years, with the exception of the San Francisco mail service, shipments of goods were received from and sent to America in inferior wooden craft of small tonnage. These shipments came to hand and were dispatched at very irregular intervals, and there was nothing like a sustained effort to secure a really permanent footing in colonial markets for American products. The enormous development has therefore come about through the establishment of the present regular steamship services between American ports and Australasia. This service was established in October of last year, and, owing to the particularly keen competition between the Tyser Line and the shipping people opposed to it, the freight quotations are in New York, the rates of freight have been brought down to a particularly low figure. As low as 10s per ton has been quoted on the carriage of general merchandise from New York to the principal ports in New Zealand and other colonies. This has had the effect of diverting a very large amount of business from Great Britain and the Continent to America, and the American people are benefiting accordingly. In fact the freight rates now ruling from America are fully 50 per cent. below the quotations made by the regular lines on the carriage of goods from the United Kingdom or the Continent to New Zealand. Goods can be landed from New York at any of the leading New Zealand ports as cheaply as goods are being carried by the local shipping companies from one New Zealand port to another, involving a run of but twelve or eighteen hours; and instances have been known where goods have been shipped from London to New York, transshipped there, and landed in New Zealand at a less cost than if they had come from London direct. Prior to the opening up of this steam service not more than eight or nine sailing vessels from America visited the New Zealand ports in the course of the year. Now we have a regular monthly service of steamers, some of a gross capacity of 10,000 tons, and at New Zealand and Australian ports these steamers are having offered to them far more goods than they can carry. It has been predicted by the shipping combination in New York that the Tyser Line would tire of this freight war, but the latter expresses their fixed determination to continue in the service. It is of course to the advantage of American producers and colonial consumers that these low rates should be maintained, but should this keen competition collapse and freights be increased, American products have obtained such a firm grasp of the colonial markets that a continued demand for them is assured. It will only mean that the American manufacturer will have to make a proportionate increase upon the invoiced prices, and that the colonial merchant, and after him the retailer, will have to exact the amount of difference from their customers. But no increase of freight can be so great as to appreciably affect the flow of American importations into these markets.

AMERICAN GOODS FAVORED.

I was at some pains to ascertain what the feelings of the mercantile community are in regard to the estimation in which American consignments are held by themselves and their customers, and with that object consulted many of the leading business men, Chairmen of Chambers of Commerce, and Presidents of industrial associations. The general consensus of opinion is that American goods generally are increasing in favor and demand. Not so very long ago there was a strong prejudice against most things American, and the "Yankee article," as it was termed, was almost universally considered, without actual experience of it, to be vastly inferior to the British production in the same line. That prejudice has been so completely overcome that in many lines a distinct preference is shown for American goods over those imported from Great Britain and the Continent, and the head of one of the very largest importing firms in New Zealand emphasized the fact by exclaiming, "Believe me, Sir, American trade has come here to stay."

I have found in the course of my inquiries that business men on this side of the Pacific appreciate the way in which American firms are disposed to carry on trading relations with them. Mr. Harold Beauchamp, the active partner and general manager of the old-established firm of W. M. Bannatyne & Co., which does a larger import business with America than any other house in Wellington, has recently returned from a visit to the United States and Canada, and is loud in his appreciation of business methods in the States. He tells me that all the firms he came in contact with showed a ready disposition to meet his wishes and to comply with the requirements of the colonial market in every possible way that could be suggested. Other traders have expressed themselves in similar terms, and some have gone so far as to say that they prefer doing business with American houses even where there is a slight percentage of difference in cost over goods of equal quality from Great Britain and the Continent. In all cases equal conditions as to cost and quality would sway the pendulum of preference against Continental importations; but in a majority of instances national feeling and sentiment would tell in favor of productions from the mother land, although some firms would sooner deal with America on account of the more satisfactory and up-to-date methods which American firms display in the transaction of business.

AUSTRALIAN TARIFFS.

As bearing largely upon the question of American trade with the colonies, the matter of tariffs must of course be referred to. In most of the colonies of Australasia the fiscal policy adopted is more or less protectionist. New South Wales is the only one that has hitherto maintained a free trade system, but this will be altered next year when Australian federation is consummated. The new dominion is certain to adopt a moderately protective tariff as against the outside world. In New Zealand protection has been in force for many years, and that policy is not at all likely to be departed from by the new Parliament, except perhaps to remove a few of the anomalies that are found to exist in some of the duties that are now imposed, but these alterations will in no way materially affect American trade. Protection is resorted to by New Zealand for two objects: To bring revenue into the State Treasury and to foster local industry and manufacture. But, although New Zealand is protectionist, she has prudently abstained from entering into arrangements with any country—not even Great Britain—by which the goods of that country would have preferential treatment over those of any other nation in respect to the payment of customs duties. Some years ago an attempt was made to introduce preferential duties on reciprocal lines with South Australia, but the proposal was never seriously entertained. This "open door" policy has placed her markets at the disposal of all nations upon equal terms, and it is their own lookout if American producers are steadily forging ahead for paramountcy.

In looking through the long list of commodities that find their way to New Zealand and Australasia from America kerosene oil occupies a very prominent position. There is an enormous consumption of kerosene oil throughout the whole of the colonies, but a diminution is threatened by the gradual adoption of electric lighting, by the manifest improvement and growing favor of coal gas through the introduction of the incandescent principle, and by the imitation of acetylene gas. There is a difficulty about the latter through the inability of colonial houses to obtain the necessary supply of carbide of calcium from America, where they are informed it cannot be made fast enough to supply the requirements of the local markets in that country. Until this supply can be obtained any increase in the use of acetylene gas will be checked, though as an illuminant acetylene gas is held in higher esteem than electric light, coal gas, or kerosene. Against the lessened consumption of kerosene which threatens in the large cities and populous towns must be set out the increased demand which naturally arises through the closer settlement of country districts and the opening up of the back blocks to settlers. Putting the increase in these places against the decrease in the cities and towns, kerosene will continue to hold a prominent place in the importations from America. Every gallon has to pay an import duty of 6d. It is at this moment selling in Wellington at 12s 6d a case, containing two four-gallon tins.

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

There is no line of American manufactures which has taken such a firm hold of the colonial markets as boots and shoes. Importation of these articles has made marvelous strides within a very short period. About five years ago not more than 2 per cent. of the boots and shoes brought into New Zealand came from America. At the present time it is safe to say that this trade has increased to 33 1-3 per cent., and in Australia to over 50 per cent. In both New Zealand and Victoria the boot trade has been protected to an extent that the framers of the tariff believed to be almost prohibitory, in order to encourage local manufacture and the employment of colonial labor, but in spite of this American importation has assumed the dimensions already indicated. In New Zealand there is an ad valorem duty of 25 per cent. on imported boots and shoes, but really it comes to 27½. Say, an invoice represents a consignment of boots and shoes to the value of £100, the Custom House adds another £10, and then charges 25 per cent. on £110, and the duty paid on that consignment comes to £27 10s. One would imagine that no foreign country could possibly compete with protection of this character, but the fact remains that America is doing it, and doing it successfully, placing on the colonial market a better finished article and underselling the local manufacturer 5 or 6 shillings on the single pair of boots or shoes. It is more particularly in women's boots and shoes that the American importations have made such headway, but they are also successfully invading the market in men's supplies. If the present rate of progress continues, manufacturers will be compelled to cease making boots and shoes altogether and narrow down their operations to the importing, distributing, and repairing branches of the trade. They are further handicapped by the protective duty upon leather for the encouragement of the local tanneries, and upon any manufactured skins or leather they may require they have to pay considerable import duties, as much, for instance, as 2d. per pound upon sole leather. At one time England and her colonies depended mainly upon France for what are known as "glassy kid" lines, but now the trade has been diverted almost exclusively to America, whose system of tanning is admitted to be superior to those of any other country. The existence of the rinderpest in South Africa and of the tick plague in Queensland and New South Wales has placed colonial manufacturers at the further disadvantage of having to pay more than they used to do for locally tanned hides. In addition to this, American firms have sent representatives to New Zealand who are purchasing hides and regularly sending large consignments to the United States. In the boot and shoe trade Canada has also been competing with the United States since the opening of the Vancouver mail service, but the American product holds the sway, so much so indeed that Continental importations have been reduced to a mere bagatelle, while the productions of Great Britain are losing ground month by month. Under all these circumstances it can readily be conceived that the lot of the colonial manufacturer of boots and shoes, like the policeman's in comic opera, is not a happy one.

Canada has likewise entered into competition with America in these markets with regard to agricultural machinery, bicycles, canned goods, furniture, &c. American furniture is making slow headway, and its progress will not be encouraging so long as the import duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem, with 10 per cent. added on invoice, is maintained. Under these conditions American furniture cannot successfully compete with the local supplies.

BRITISH TRADE WANING.

It may be said generally that in cotton fabrics, leather goods, agricultural machinery, railway iron, locomotives, carriages, fittings, mining machinery, and printing machines the import trade of New Zealand and most of the other colonies is steadily going from England to America. There is not a doubt that the tide has set in this direction, and that American trade with Australasia will increase more and more as time goes on and as America gets more acquainted with the needs of the colonies and adapts her manufactures to colonial requirements and taste, and this the Americans are now generally trying to do. The idea entertained a few years ago was that American goods were generally cheap and trashy, but that notion is now exploded, and it is found that she can send out goods equal in all respects to anything of a similar kind manufactured in England and place them on the colonial markets at quotations which are in favor of America.

The United States does a large volume of trade with the colonies in manufactured tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes. One Wellington firm alone imports annually from 1,800 to 2,000 cases of tobacco, each weighing on an average 176 pounds. Nearly all the newspapers of New Zealand are drawing their supplies of printing paper from America. Lager beer is also in increasing demand. The imports of resin, lumber, reapers and binders, American notions, and Baldwin steam engines are also on the increase, and, speaking generally, American importations are having a very serious effect on the shipment of English goods to this part of the world in all lines of production.

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

In all branches of the hardware trade of the colonies America as a source of supply is assuming a very commanding position. Speaking yesterday to the active partner of the largest firm of importers of machinery and hardware in New Zealand and Australia, he assured me that generally the hardware trade is prosperous, but owing to the enormous advance in metals, and this being probably the most irresponsive or sluggish market, they were simply getting advances upon the cost of their stocks, and not obtaining what the goods would now actually cost to land. He feels assured that these high rates for pig iron will last for the first six months of 1900, but eventually firms are going to get advances upon the cost of imported goods. They find, as regards hardware, that British manufacturers are so full with orders that they will have to turn to America for supplies. American hardware catches on ever quicker in New Zealand than in Australia, and people are apt to take up new lines and notions from America. Regarding standard lines it is mostly a matter of price, but everything being equal, firms will buy from England, but if Americans can show any slight advantage they will purchase in America. The only complaint they make is that as regards standard lines the Americans are not so eager to meet the requirements of the trade here as they are with reference to their "notions" or smaller lines. That is to say, they want colonial firms to accept their manufactures of standard lines whether they are used to their particular styles and measurements or not. This, however, is expected to right itself in course of time.

In corrugated iron, for instance, if American manufacturers would accommodate their style and measurement to the standard 3-inch corrugations, which we prefer to the 2½-inch, they would do well. New Zealand imports about 10,000 tons of corrugated iron annually from America, and the import to Australia comes to about 50,000 tons. Then again as regards fencing wire, enormous quantities of which find their way to New Zealand and Australia, Americans put up what they call "catchweights," and the reels have to be weighed out here to ascertain the exact quantity. The English manufacturer will produce his hundredweight of wire in one piece, whereas the American product is sometimes in two or three pieces. These when joined together produce an ugly knot in the fencing wire. Colonial importers would prefer to have the wire in exact weights—say in hundred-weight coils (112 pounds)—and they would also like to have the prices quoted in English money instead of dollars and cents.

I give these hints to American manufacturers in order that they may profit by them, as it is believed they will do, it being now recognized by most people having trade relations with them that Americans are always on the alert to meet their customers in every possible way.

From what I have now written it will be seen that American trade with the colonies is increasing with rapid strides; and my knowledge of the orders now going forth and in contemplation convinces me that the trading transactions between America and Australasia will show an enormous expansion during 1900.

J. GRATTON GREY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY, Nov. 22.—Regarding the general outlook in this part of Australia the outlook may thus be epitomized: All the colonies have largely recovered from the disastrous effects of the commercial and financial crisis of a few years back, and have begun a new epoch of exceptional industrial and commercial activity and prosperity. Business generally is in a thoroughly sound condition, prices of commodities having a tendency to advance. Imported leathers have already gone up 10 per cent. and higher. The building trades in town and country, especially in Victoria and New South Wales, are more active than for many years past, and the demand for soft lumber is likely to be fully maintained, with a tendency to expand.

Copious rains in all parts of the colonies have largely benefited the pastoral and agricultural interests, but three or four favorable seasons will be required to replace the heavy losses of stock occasioned by recent droughts, and until this is effected the shortage of wool and frozen meat must continue.

The market for American goods, especially agricultural implements and machinery, continues good, and is not likely to be adversely affected by any federal tariff which may be imposed. The use of kerosene is extending, the long-continued prejudice in some parts of the colonies against the use of oil stoves having almost disappeared.

The attempt to substitute Japanese printing paper for the American article has resulted in failure. The demand for American paper continues steady.

It is noticeable that in several lines of American goods Australasian requirements have been more closely studied than heretofore.

Should the Sydney electric tramway system prove successful, a largely increased demand for materials and appliances will inevitably follow. The difficulties connection with the construction of the Sydney electric tramways is leading the Australian Governments to favorably consider the suggestion that such works should be tendered for by American firms of repute.

Should the Sydney-San Francisco service be improved as proposed, an impetus will be afforded trade between Australasia and the United States.

There are indications that New South Wales is about to borrow largely for the purposes of railway construction and the completion of various public works, and should such be the case American manufacturers will have a chance of securing large contracts for iron rails.

The Australasian public revenues generally are in a healthy condition, and there is every prospect of a prolonged condition of this encouraging state of affairs.

CONDITIONS IN CUBA.

According to the consensus of opinion among business men having trade with Cuba, conditions in the island are generally unsettled. This is attributed chiefly to the uncertainty as to the island's future government, and the sentiment in favor of annexation is common among merchants. Added to this, as a cause of unsatisfactory trade, is the fact that through death and migration the island was partially depopulated during the insurrection and war, while the remaining population as a whole is poor. Trade is mainly confined to the cities. The country sections are buying little, and until agriculture has resumed a more normal condition and agriculturalists have money with which to buy, no great improvement is looked for. With the sugar plantations destroyed and their machinery plants wrecked, some time will be required for their restoration, as well as for capital to regain confidence, the latter awaiting a stable Government. A start has been made, however, on tobacco and on fruit. Indeed, it is expected that this year New York will again have the red bananas which have not been seen in the New York market since the time when the insurrection in Cuba attained to considerable proportions.

Leonard J. Busby of Holt & Co., flour merchants, said of trade in Cuba: "Our exports are not over 50 per cent. of what they normally should be. The population has decreased very much, and the average of that remaining is very poor. There is very little money sent from here for investment. The Cubans are, however, making a considerable effort with tobacco plantations. Probably another year will mark something of a stride. Sugar has been entirely neglected—not only the plantations, but their machine houses. Now they are waiting for the coming of American capital. There is plenty waiting an assured American Government in the island. If the Government remains Cuban, no business men will put money in the hands of the people."

A. F. Lopez of V. Lopez & Co., who ship butter to Cuba, said: "As nearly as I can learn, little real prosperity is looked for until cane can be again planted and ground. That means capital, but the uncertainty with regard to the future Government is keeping capital away. The condition of the island has improved in a year, however, and we look for better trade during the coming year. In the eastern district the iron mines have come to the front. That has helped Santiago and given employment to many men. Under Gen. Wood's management of the island's Government we look for a very great improvement."

A. Fernandez, commission merchant, of 99 Water Street, said: "One cause of bad trade so far as export to Cuba is concerned is that in many lines the island was overstocked. The large dealers in produce, particularly, sending their goods on consignment. In the early part of the year you could get lard, bacon, and ham in Cuba cheaper than you could in New York."

Ysidoro Pendas of Y. Pendas & Alvarez, cigar manufacturers, said: "It is too early yet to speak of the tobacco crop. We must wait about forty days. The amount planted is about twice that of last year. That is due to the fact that more capital has been attracted. Of course this improved condition in tobacco must benefit the people, by giving work. What effect the crop will have on the tobacco leaf market, is, however, a thing that we cannot tell until we see what kind of a crop it is going to be."

Another business man having extensive relations with Cuban trade, who takes a more cheerful view of existing conditions in the island, said: "Conditions are changed. Formerly a great deal of flour, bacon, beans, jerked beef, and such goods were sent to Cuba. To-day there are sent more beef, canned goods, preserves, and delicacies. It would seem as though our going in there has changed the tastes of the people. While there has doubtless been an increase of American exports to Cuba, much of the staple food products are being sent by way of new lines from the Gulf ports, and New York suffers correspondingly. The power of rehabilitation shown by Cuba is wonderful. It was the same after the Ten Years' War as after the late one. Already the soil is giving up new crops, and many plantations are resuming their old-time appearance. Factories are opening and business is resuming a more normal condition. Nevertheless the possibilities will not come to be realized until political conditions are settled. I believe that annexation is Cuba's only salvation. The United States is the only country that can take its sugar, tobacco, and fruits. If Cuba remains independent and the same tariffs apply to the United States as to other countries, and if there is a virtual free trade with Puerto Rico, the Hawaiian Islands, and the Philippines, what is to become of Cuba? A remarkable feature of the present situation in Cuba is the large immigration. The old inhabitants who left during the insurrection and Spanish-American war are returning, while English, French, Spanish, and Germans are settling in the islands in much greater numbers than are Americans."

PUERTO RICO.

Henry T. Knowlton, Treasurer of the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company, of which his firm—Miller, Bull & Knowlton—are agents, said there was nothing new in the condition of affairs in Puerto Rico. "The island," said he, "is waiting for free trade with this country. The people of the island are taking what they need and nothing more. Last month this Government took the duty off flour, pork, beef, rough lumber, and several other articles imported in the island, and that has to an extent increased our exports to Puerto Rico. There is, however, the same duty on imports from the island to this country that has always existed, and until the island is put upon a Territorial basis there will not be much further increase in trade. I may say that there are more Americans of means going to the island than ever before, and they go to investigate the business possibilities. Many are interested in fruit and vegetable cultivation, and they are looking into the prospects, which are certainly of the very best. We have a large number of tourists booked for the next three months, who will travel on our two new steamers, the Ponce and San Juan. We have built two other new steamers during the year, and are now building a wharf at San Juan. The population of Puerto Rico is getting over the effects of the hurricane of the Summer."

While the condition of trade with the island has not developed to the dimensions to which it is expected to with more favorable tariff regulations between the island and the States, Mr. Knowlton called attention to the fact that our exports to Puerto Rico have doubled since the war.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

Trinidad and Grenada the Most Prosperous of the Group—Reciprocity Treaties Greatly Needed by Others.

The business and financial conditions of the British West Indies at the opening of the year 1900, while far from being bright, are not without promise. Essentially agricultural countries, their commerce necessarily centres in and is wholly dependent on the industrial situation. And this exhibits signs of improvement in many important directions, albeit not to the extent that one might desire or even have reasonably hoped for before the temporary additional misfortunes of the late hurricanes overtook some of the islands. For the rest, whatever element of doubt there might be about the future is not the result of weak or uncertain potential resources. It is referable rather to the uncertainty that still involves the future trade relations of the islands with the United States. It is scarcely any exaggeration to say that for the immediate future their trade and industry depend on the fate of the reciprocity treaties now pending before the United States Congress.

This applies specially to Jamaica, almost all of whose exports go to the American markets, while over half of her imports are drawn thence. Whatever may be the ultimate result of Jamaica's efforts to open an alternative fruit trade with Great Britain, for the present, she is dependent on the United States; consequently she watches with deep apprehension the progress of the Western crusade against the ratification of her reciprocity treaty. For the present, speaking generally, latest official reports are cheerful and even optimistic as to the satisfactory character of the trade outlook for the new year. Of course the recent hurricane and floods, besides materially damaging the big fruit plantations, seriously affected the small settlers, who constitute the bulk of the industrial population. But this is transient. Given good relations with the United States and the prospect makes for a very bright year. Merchants seem to be banking on it.

The Leeward Islands are said to have suffered abnormal trade decline last year, but are developing brighter prospects, except Montserrat, which is ruined. There was a large decrease in the trade with America ports, due to sugar crop shortage, but this is already exhibiting signs of revival, and the people are anxious to establish better general relations. This especially applies to Dominica, the most prosperous of the group for its varied resources and the more enterprising character of its people.

Trinidad, now the most prosperous of the colonies, is experiencing a phenomenal trade revival. Every branch of industry and trade is booming, as the Governor points out in a special report. To such an extent is this so that the colony has rejected the American reciprocity treaty, alleging its independent prosperity as the reason.

Barbados, Guiana, and the Windward Islands present no special features calling for comment. These for the most part continue in a parlous condition, struggling for bare industrial life with the sugar crisis, and more or less pitifully seeking to secure help from the United States as the only available market, at almost any sacrifice. In this respect they are worse off than Jamaica, yet their trade continues to be worth something. This specially applies to Guiana, with her vast undeveloped resources inviting foreign capital.

Grenada furnishes an interesting exception, and calls for special notice. Unlike its neighbors, it enjoys a prosperity similar to that of Trinidad, but it furnishes the unique example of the only truly colored colony under British rule—that is, the only one where colored men have a history. There to-day the negro is supreme, since of 62,000 inhabitants over 60 are Europeans and under 300 are white "creoles." The wealth, influence, energy, and ideas of the negroes dominate.

MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 20.—Twenty-five years ago there was but one railway in operation in the republic—the Mexican—connecting the port of Vera Cruz with the capital. To-day three trunk lines, with numerous branches, connect the northern frontier with the centre of the republic, while other iron roads traverse the rich tropical and semi-tropical regions lying to the south, east, and west of the capital. The network of railways is continually expanding, and soon there will be few regions of this rich and favored land that will not be accessible by rail.

Though a beginning has barely been made toward unearthing the fabulous mineral wealth still hidden in the mountains of Mexico, many new mines are continually being opened, millions of money is being invested in this industry, and thousands of tons of modern machinery are being imported and installed yearly. Only a short time since the Rothschilds secured control of the now famous group of Inguaran copper mines in the State of Michoacan, from which they will build a railroad several hundred miles in length, to the Pacific, as an outlet for the product of these rich mines. During the fiscal year ended on June 30, 1899, there were 953 mining titles issued, covering a surface of 13,000 hectares, or over 32,000 acres, and on the same date there were in force 8,970 other mining titles covering an area of 84,557 hectares, or 208,940 acres.

There are now hundreds of manufacturing plants scattered over the republic, mainly of cotton goods, woolens, paper, iron, soap, candles, &c., and nearly all paying enormous dividends. All the machinery for these plants and for the new ones which are continually being erected is imported, as well as a great portion of the raw material.

With the improvement in agricultural conditions, the absolute security of life and property, the cheapness of labor, the absence of strikes, and the confidence in the strength and stability of the Government, only lately exemplified in the recent conversion of the debt by means of the 5 per cent. loan in the United States and Europe, it is plain that there exist exceptional opportunities for American manufacturers and merchants for the improvement and extension of trade in this Republic. The importations during the last fiscal year were over $50,000,000, of which only a little over $12,000,000 came from the United States. During the same period machinery to the value of $5,439,233 was imported.

Private enterprise is investing large sums in utilizing the magnificent water power existing in many parts of the republic, (formerly almost entirely neglected,) for industrial purposes, with special reference to the production of electrical power.

Municipal improvements are being instituted and carried out everywhere, such as modern market houses, theatres, electric-light plants, water works, and improved systems of drainage.

American manufacturers seem to have failed to learn the lessons which their European competitors have long learned and practiced. In order to succeed in establishing a profitable trade in any line here prices must compare favorably with those of European houses; long credits must, as a rule, be given, the security being, in almost every case unexceptionable. Agencies or branch houses should be established, when practicable, and the management of these intrusted to men thoroughly conversant with the language, customs, character, and requirements of the people. The Mexican is conservative, and it is not easy to persuade him to change; but for the same reason, once convinced, he will be apt to remain true, at least for a long time, to his new love.

Great care should be taken by American shippers in packing their goods properly, in familiarising themselves with the Mexican customs regulations and rules, and in being prompt to fill orders once accepted, getting the best possible terms for their customers from the transportation companies.

SOUTH AFRICA.

During the past year, and indeed for some three years previous, trade in South Africa has been on the decline. At the time of the failure of the Jameson raid the country appeared a land of such Good Hope as it had never appeared before, and that unfortunate mistake may be regarded as the termination of a period of prosperity.

At present, owing to the war in which the whole of South Africa is involved, trade is, of course, utterly disorganised, and there is demand for little more than the bare necessities of existence. The requirements in this direction have increased, for the many thousands of British and colonial troops which have arrived, and are continuing to arrive, more than equal the loss in the regular population. For the necessities of life South Africa is in the main dependent on external sources, and the Governments of Cape Colony and Natal have therefore temporarily suspended the duties on imported meat. From this suspension Australia, which is in many items a competitor with America for the trade of South Africa, will greatly benefit.

South Africa is not a wheat-raising country. How far it could be made to be such is not easy to say. The Cape now raises in a year about enough to support the colony for five months, Natal hardly produces any wheat, while but a small proportion of the Transvaal is suited to the cultivation of wheat. Rhodesia is fertile, and it may be expected that in a few years the territory of the British Chartered Company will furnish a good deal of food supplies for the rest of the country.

During the past few years South African importers have been fairly successful. In the export trade to this country America is to the fore, her trade with South Africa having grown enormously. In 1891-92 it amounted to £280,000, while last year it was more than £2,000,000.

South Africa is not at present a manufacturing country, and opinions differ as to whether it could ever become one of any considerable degree. Of the Cape it has been said that it produces nothing but bricks and bread. Wine and brandy could, however, be added, for these industries are the oldest of the country, with the exception of mining. Next comes the wagon industry, carried on principally at Wellington and the Paarl, Dutch districts within easy reach of Cape Town. This country does not produce the great quantity and variety of woods found in America and Australia, but the wood used in wagon making is said to be particularly suitable for the purpose. In this industry America has also stepped in, and may reasonably expect an increased demand for her wagons, though the Dutch pooh-pooh the American article. The war will cause a vast amount of destruction of wagons, so that as soon as it is over the demand for imported as well as domestic wagons will be considerable.

The importations of boots from America, especially in Johannesburg, are considerable. Not so much, however, is done in leather. The product of the local tanneries is for the most part of very inferior description. With the increase of immigration which may naturally be expected after the war is over, there will, of course, be an increased demand for leather goods, but there is no possibility of educating the average Boer up to the use of properly tanned boots.

In the Transvaal the manufacture of leather, as well as of boots and shoes, is one of the concessions enjoyed by Messrs. Lewis and Marks. There have been instances where newly arrived Uitlanders, ignorant of the peculiar economic regulations of the Transvaal, have gone so far as to make pits and get everything in readiness to start tanneries before they were enlightened as to their errors. The monopoly is known as the Transvaal Leather Company and is naturally flourishing. But in spite of, the duties intended to be prohibitive, of leather and leather goods, large quantities of imported goods find their way into the Transvaal.

A deputation recently waited on the Premier of Cape Colony, and represented the desirability of imposing a protective tariff in order to develop manufactures. But although it is believed by some that it would be possible to make Cape Colony the manufacturing and supplying factor in the development of South Africa, the possibility of a protective tariff appears very remote.

The opinion of J. W. Jagger, President of the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce, is that as soon as the war is over a great impetus will be given to trade throughout the whole of South Africa. He points out that there is a great amount of local capital at present locked up, and that there will be a great influx of foreign capital and of immigration. Relieved of many restrictions which hitherto have hampered it, the mining industry of the Transvaal will go ahead and Rhodesia will greatly develop. Mr. Jagger's opinion is in agreement with the ideas of the Presidents of other Chambers of Commerce in South Africa with whom, in the present state of the country, it has been possible to communicate.

Cape Town, Dec. 1, 1899.

IN THE FAR EAST.

Everett Frazar, Consul General for Korea and President of the American Asiatic Association, gives the following résumé of conditions in the Far East:

"There is no positive change in the conditions in China, but there has been a large advance in the amount of business done. This applies especially to our domestics, locomotives, and manufactures generally. In our domestics there is a natural expansion of trade because of their superiority, and the absence of sizing and filling, which amount to from 10 to 15 per cent. in the goods of European manufacture. The actual wear of the American goods also proves to the Chinese that they cannot do as well in any other market of the world. There has been a great increase in the shipments of flour, wheat, and other breadstuffs from the Pacific Coast, which has the advantage of quicker and cheaper freight connections. These articles have largely supplanted the old-time food supply of rice, the main dependence of the natives from time immemorial.

"Machinery, locomotives, ironwork, and railway ties from Puget Sound have shown a markedly increased demand in the past two years. With the development of the present railways, of the lines surveyed, and for those for which concessions have been obtained, there will be a still larger demand, and this country in nearly all departments will receive the greatest benefits in the matter of these supplies.

"In Japan, the stringency of the money market has restricted the expansion in trade which was current two years ago, but this may be overcome in the near future. As compared with five or six or more years ago, there has, however, been a wonderful increase in trade, and this country has had its full and larger share of all such business.

"In Korea, also, the opening of steam and trolley railroads with electric lighting and the improved and largely increased use of American refined petroleum with convenient, cheap Japan-made lamps, have the expected effects upon the people, by giving them individual experiences of our modern improvements and civilization generally, all of which has been favorable toward the fuller development of that empire, the last to enter the country of Occidental nations.

"In the Philippines, a vastly improved trade as compared with that conducted by the Spaniards but a few years since is bound to show itself as soon as the last of the insurrection is stamped out, and the various ports on the coast made available, where either deep draught steamships can load, or where at least native craft can ship products from the interior for the three principal export ports, Manila, Iloilo, and Cebu. From these ports all parts of the world will be able to draw their supplies.

"Naturally our own citizens should and will have the first opportunity for developing this trade. Being but 680 miles distant from Hongkong and the gateway to all our trade with China, with docks and naval stations at Manila we can scarcely estimate the importance of these Islands to us at the present time and in the near future. The $20,000,000 paid by our Government to Spain will, I believe, by judicious management on the part of Congress, be well repaid by the revenue derived from year to year, and in a reasonable time.

"In shipping between the Pacific Coast and the Far East there has been a wonderful increase in demand for tonnage owing to this expansion in our trade. All existing lines are fully engaged for many months ahead. The addition of the new and large steamers of the Pacific Mail Company will prove very acceptable both for the convenience of passengers and the carrying of cargoes."

Southern Representation.

The Jackson (Miss.) correspondent of The New Orleans Picayune says: "Without blare of trumpets, Senator Money is securing data to combat the Crumpacker bill to reduce Southern representation in Congress and to the Electoral College. It is generally believed here that if such a bill should pass, President McKinley would not approve it."

EXPERTS DISCUSS SOME INDUSTRIES

General Prosperity in the Country Is Reflected in the Manufactories—New Plants Being Planned.

American Shipbuilding.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES
By LEWIS NIXON.

Once the ships for our foreign trade were built in American shipyards and shipbuilding and ship owning were among the most important sources of National wealth and prosperity. To-day the American merchant marine in the foreign trade has practically disappeared.

The supply of the cheap raw material in the form of great forests in the early years of the Republic gave us an initial advantage in shipbuilding which enabled us to build ships cheaper than they could be built in Europe, and a system of discrimination by which a lower duty was paid on goods brought in American ships filled American bottoms with profitable cargoes.

By the time the effect of cheaper vessels and profitable operation began to place the American merchant marine in the forefront upon the sea we began to pile up treaties with almost every nation, the effect of which has been to reduce our merchant marine, alone of all our great National interests, to an even footing with the cheap labor nations of the world.

When England by the prior development of steel-making and steel-working industries could produce a metal vessel that was commercially superior to our wooden ones, she rapidly pushed her way to the front in the markets of the world, and, aided by the opportunities of our four years' war, she soon monopolized the carrying trade upon the ocean.

To-day we see our country again the chief producer of the new raw material, steel, and the leader in the metal-working arts, and history has a strange way of repeating itself, as the pendulum swings back and forth.

If it were simply a question of first cost, the natural resources of this great country would soon solve the problem of the rehabilitation of our merchant marine, and by so doing keep at home by paying to our own people the vast sum of $300,000,000 which we now pour annually into foreign coffers as the cost of unwise and unpatriotic legislation and treaty-making.

The question which confronts us is not a problem of shipbuilding or ship owning, but of profitable operation.

The disparity between this country and Europe in the matter of cost of operating ships of like classes exists in full force—in sufficient force to be practically prohibitory. For this reason and for this alone the facilities of the American shipbuilder are not to any considerable extent, or with any encouraging continuity, called into requisition by the American ship owner. This is not because the American ship owner does not desire new ships, but because, under existing conditions of competition with rivals receiving substantial aid from their respective countries, he could not operate them profitably if he had them. We must always, no matter from what point of view the situation is surveyed, arrive at the conclusion that the future of American shipbuilding in any large sense depends upon the future of American trade over sea, and that the future of over-sea traffic is wholly in the hands of National statecraft and diplomacy.

The rehabilitation of our merchant marine is not a party question. Jefferson drew the act which was signed by Washington after it passed the first Congress of the United States, limiting the right of American register to American ships, and this law should never be repealed, as with far-seeing and patriotic inspiration principles were laid down in that law that are even more vital to us now than in the beginning of this Republic.

A ship with an extended coast full of splendid harbors, and an export and import trade of vast and rapidly increasing volume, and which has no merchant marine, is undeveloped, and is subject and tributary to the nations who do its carrying.

What we need is a policy under which Americans can afford to own and operate ships, giving rise to a liberal and increasing demand for vessels based upon a growing foreign trade in American bottoms, and enough co-operation among our shipbuilders to present a solid front to the foreign competitor without interfering in any way with domestic competition. Such a policy would be of immediate benefit to every calling, profession, and trade in the United States, and add without delay to our National wealth and independence.

It would give work and markets to our people at home and opportunities for our youth abroad.

Free ships will not avail; discriminating duties are barred by treaty. Let Republican and Democrat unite upon some common National policy, and the results will be even greater for the glory and prosperity of all our people than when hand in hand the two great parties joined to produce our new navy.

LEWIS NIXON.

Shoe and Leather Industries.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES
By FREDERICK F. PURDY,
Managing Editor Shoe and Leather Reporter.

The general prosperity of the country the past year has been fully reflected in the shoe and leather trade. The production of shoes was never as great as in 1899. The shipments from Boston, whence the great bulk of the shoes made in New England are forwarded to their destination, were some 400,000 cases more than in 1898, an increase which is unparalleled in the history of the industry. The expansion of production was fully as great proportionately in the West. A number of new factories were built and many old ones enlarged.

While the trade was abundantly satisfactory in volume, the profits were cut down materially. Shoe manufacturers were scarcely able at any time to get a full equivalent for the advance which they had been obliged to pay for leather and most other shoe materials. The custom of selling shoes at fixed prices is so general throughout the trade that the advance was with difficulty established. A beginning was made, as usual, in taking whatever was possible out of the quality of the shoes.

The advance in prices of leather, however, proceeded to such an extent that this practice soon failed to do everything that was required, and prices of shoes began slowly to rise. Many of the shoe manufacturers met in convention in Philadelphia in August, organized a National association, and passed resolutions declaring their purpose to advance their prices in proportion to the rise in materials. They convened in Boston again in November to perfect their organization. The shoe manufacturers of the country are so numerous that a majority of them are not yet connected with the association, but the moral effect of their action and ut

To clothe your resolutions in cast-iron, and yourself in our clothes, would make a good combination for this year.
Suppose you try it on.

Inducements to-morrow.

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TWENTY-FIVE YEARS VICAR

Services at St. John's Chapel in Honor of the Rev. P. A. H. Brown.

Dr. Morgan Dix Eulogizes the Clergyman and the Way He Has Performed His Duty.

Special services in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the vicarate of the Rev. Philip A. H. Brown were held yesterday in St. John's Chapel, Trinity Parish. The old church was filled both morning and evening with members of the congregation, and many old communicants who have long since moved uptown. In the throng were many clergymen and vestrymen of Trinity Parish. Among them were the Rev. Leighton Coleman, D. D., Bishop of Maryland, who is a cousin of the vicar; the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, the Rev. Dr. Theodore Riley of the General Theological Seminary, the Rev. Samuel S. Mitchell, vicar of St. Chrysostom's Chapel; Col. William Jay, Edmund Randolph, Elihu Chauncey, Frederick Clarkson, Hicks Arnold, S. Edward Nash, Francis S. Bangs, and other prominent laymen of Trinity Parish.

The testimonial of the congregation of St. John's to its vicar took the form of a beautifully designed silver alms plate, the following inscription appearing on the reverse of the rim:

"To the Glory of God and in Commemoration of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary in St. John's Chapel, Trinity Parish, New York City, of the Reverend Philip Auld Harrison Brown, M. A., Vivar, 1875-1900."

To the vicar was also presented by a member of his congregation an elaborately embroidered white silk stole. The souvenirs of the occasion were programmes containing the services of the day, bound in purple and gold covers, upon the centre of which appeared a photogravure of St. John's Chapel as it is to-day.

The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix preached the morning sermon.

After commenting on the various phases of the day, Dr. Dix said: "The respected and beloved vicar of St. John's Chapel now celebrates the twenty-fifth anniversary of his connection with Trinity Parish has one of its clergy. I must proceed with caution in speaking of this incident. Much might be said in a man's absence which cannot properly be said in his presence, and they whom we would fain praise the most are the men who would forbid such expression and would be pained by the publicity of their merits. But if any one lives who would gladly open his mouth and speak what he feels on this occasion, it is myself, who for a quarter of a century and more have known this man as a brother and regarded him with a father's affection. It is only the restraint enforced by the position which prevents me from saying tenfold more than I shall.

"The service of which we speak began in 1871, when he was Deacon at St. Paul's Chapel. After an interval of some years, during which he was rector of Christ Church, Cooperstown, N. Y., he was called to our parish, being elected an assistant minister in December, 1874. Here, in old St. John's, with the Rev. Dr. Weston and the Rev. William H. Cooke, he began that work of which on their decease he became the head. Here has he stood to this hour, steady, calm, self-possessed, resolute, serving the Lord with a single heart in a field growing more and more difficult and less and less fruitful from day to day.

"There was a time when the place where we are now assembled was the fashionable quarter of the town. Here dwelt the rich and prosperous, their fine residences facing what was the most beautiful park in the city. This chapel, as we might say, was the Court church of New York. From that day to this, how great the change! How complete the exodus of that class which here displayed the signals of their wealth and quality! How overwhelming the invasion of business, slowly driving the residents away, till now the congregation of St. John's comes for the most part from above Canal Street, and the tide, receding, ebbs daily further and further away.

"To hold the ground for God, Christ, and the Church, through changes, adversities, opposing forces of the day, demands a strong, resolute, loyal soldier of our Lord. Such has your vicar been, devoted with his full strength to the work in this part of the parish; skillful to handle difficult questions, able to deal wisely with men and women often hard to keep in order; never unmindful of the higher interests of our great and complicated parochial system; and, I say it with a full heart and deliberately, never for an instant, so far as I have reason to know and believe, disloyal to me as his rector, the head of the parish, and his friend.

"Then, again, let this be said in his praise, that in every ministration, in the order of the services, in preaching, in instructing his charge, he has gone, simply and with absolute conscientiousness, on the line of the teaching of the Church and the catholic system of doctrine, discipline, and worship, of work and order, which holds us together still, as a Church, in the face of the restless modern spirit, and makes us what we are and what God grant we may continue to be: the exponent and defense of sound conservative principles in this much divided and distracted population, this American paradise of sects, heresies, and new religions.

"To all, let it be added that, by the junction of St. Luke's Church to Trinity Parish, and the taking it into the system of our down-town work, he has become, in fact, the vicar of two churches, with double responsibility, double care, and double need of prayer and the help and grace of God.

"My brother in Christ," continued Dr. Dix, turning to Mr. Brown, "you have, indeed, if I may quote the words of the Bishop of this diocese in his letter of congratulation to you, fulfilled a noble and useful ministry in St. John's Chapel. None knows this better than these people who surround you to-day in affectionate regard and veneration, and he, also, who now addresses you as representative of the congregation of the parish, and in his own regard as one who owes to you in many ways a great debt for help, strengthening brotherly consideration, and efficient aid in the execution of his own office among his brethren and in this place."

At the evening service the Rev. Mr. Brown delivered a sermon in which he reviewed his work during twenty-five years of the rector's charge.

THE REV. DR. PURVES ACCEPTS.

Will Become Pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church—Regret Expressed in Princeton.

The Rev. Dr. George T. Purves of Princeton has accepted the call to the pastorate of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. His letter of acceptance was read from the pulpit at the services yesterday morning. The Rev. Dr. John Dixon, Assistant Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, was the officiating clergyman.

After his sermon Dr. Dixon said: "I have an important communication to read, and I count myself most happy under the providence of God to be selected to do so." He then read the following:

"The majority of the Commissioners elected at the Congregational Meeting on Wednesday evening, Dec. 20, to prosecute the unanimous call to the pastorate of this church before the Rev. George T. Purves, D. D., LL. D., and also the Presbyteries, proceeded to Princeton on the afternoon of Dec. 28, and formally placed the call in his hands, expressing the hope that he would give it favorable consideration.

"They have received his formal reply, which reads as follows:

"'Princeton, N. J., Dec. 29, 1899.

"'To the Commissioners of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York:

"'Dear Brethren: This is to formally notify you that I accept the call of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, subject to the approval of my Presbytery. In taking this action I am trusting in God's guidance, and hope and believe that His blessing will be given, as the seal of His favor both to the Church and to its future pastor.

"'It is not easy to surrender the work in which for the past seven years I have been happily engaged, but I have been led to the conviction that it is God's will that I accept the pastorate to which your congregation has, with so much cordiality, invited me. I shall not be able, however, to begin preaching for you regularly until April, on account of my present engagements. Praying that grace, mercy, and peace may be upon us all, I am, sincerely yours,

"'GEORGE T. PURVES.'

"Dr. Purves has promised to occupy this pulpit on Jan. 14, and again in February."

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 31.—The Rev. Dr. George T. Purves preached this morning to a large congregation at the First Presbyterian Church. At the close of the services he told his people that he felt it to be his duty to accept the call which had been extended to him by the Fifth Avenue Church of New York. He expressed the sorrow which he felt at the thought of leaving the seminary and church here, but stated that it seemed to him that an opening for important work existed in New York which he felt it wrong not to enter.

Dr. William H. Green, President of the Theological Seminary, and Dr. James H. Wikoff, President of the Board of Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church, said that Dr. Purves's acceptance of the call would mean a serious loss to Princeton, especially to the seminary and church.

DR. HARSHA'S LETTER READ.

His Reasons for Resigning the Pastorate of the Second Collegiate Reformed Church.

An unusually large congregation gathered in the Second Collegiate Reformed Church, One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Lenox Avenue, yesterday morning to hear the reading of the farewell letter sent by the Rev. Justin Harsha, D. D., who recently resigned the pastorate, owing to illness caused by worry over debts incurred about eight years ago in the West, where Dr. Harsha was in business. Dr. Harsha's resignation was a great surprise to his congregation, and several rumors regarding him were circulated. All proved false, however.

The pulpit of the Second Collegiate Reformed Church was occupied yesterday morning by the Rev. J. Elmendorf, D. D., senior pastor of the church, who, after preaching his sermon, read the following letter.

Fort Sill, Oklahoma, Dec. 15, 1899.

To my beloved people of the Second Collegiate Reformed Church of Harlem, New York City:

Dear Friends and Brethren:

The necessity to leave home arose so suddenly and unexpectedly that I had no opportunity to bid many of you farewell. A month has passed and it has been made clear to me that for some months to come, if not for some years, I should remain in the West and Southwest. I have handed my resignation to the Consistory to take effect the 1st of January. And, much as I should like to see you all face to face once again, I shrink from the pain of a public parting. I therefore send you this letter of affectionate farewell.

During the seven and a half years of my pastorate my love for you has steadily grown in power and depth. You have sustained me by your prayers and sympathy. You have heard my expositions of God's Word with attention and appreciation. God has richly blessed us in manifestations of saving grace and the upbuilding ministries of His Holy Spirit. It has been a sacred and ever to be remembered privilege to be your pastor, your servant for Christ's sake. But I am persuaded that another can take up the work now and carry it on far better than I could. A new voice, new methods, fresh views of truth, a new personality, will, I trust, lead you to that commanding position of influence and spiritual power which God evidently desires the Church to occupy in the community and city. May God send you a pastor speedily! Give him the same loyal love and generous sympathy you have extended to me. Let no foolish remembrance of me detek you from your full duty of faithfulness to the church, the prayer meeting, and the Bible school. Thus you will best show that my preaching and teaching have not been in vain. And you may be sure that to my latest breath I shall not ceasc to make mention of you all in my prayers.

That it is best for me to surrender my pastoral charge over you is proved by the fact that God in His providence has set to my hands a task of great magnitude and promise among the churches of the great Southwest. My heart, as you have known all along, has been deeply concerned for the spiritual welfare of Christ's sheep, scattered abroad on the wide prairies of the great new West. In connection with our beloved Mr. Wright, God has now called me to gather and shepherd them. Doors are opened on every hand. Multitudes are crying out for the edifying truth of God's Word. We trust that we may reach thousands of the unsaved in the towns and cities of this marvelously growing region of our great country. For some months it will be my privilege and pleasure to assist Mr. Wright in this work. The pure air and abundant sunshine we enjoy here will, I am confident, contribute to my health and strength. And at the same time I shall have a part in the most important and pressing duty that can be presented to a minister of Jesus Christ.

And now I commend you to God and to the gospel of His grace. Your faces rise before me as I write, and my heart goes out to you in unutterable tenderness. May the Word I have spoken to you be blessed of God! May the sins I have committed be forgiven, the mistakes I made be overruled, the work I sincerely did be brought to fulfillment in Christ! On the day of the Lord may we all stand approved in His sight! Pray for me as I pray for you. And permit me once more to give you the Sabbath morning salutation:

"The Lord bless you and keep you,
The Lord make His face shine upon you and be gracious unto you,
The Lord lift up His countenance upon you and give you peace."

Your affectionate pastor,
WILLIAM JUSTIN HARSHA.

Dr. Harsha's resignation has been accepted by the official board of the church, and will be accepted by the Classis.

ST. STEPHEN'S GOLDEN JUBILEE

Archbishops Martinelli and Corrigan with Other High Dignitaries at Pontifical Mass.

The golden jubilee of St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church was celebrated yesterday at a pontifical mass, dignified by the attendance of Archbishop Martinelli, Apostolic Delegate; Archbishop Corrigan, Bishop Charles E. McDonnell of Brooklyn, Bishop Farley, and Mgr. Sbarretti, Bishop-elect of Havana, Cuba. The attendance of priests was so large that the altar would not hold all and rows of chairs were arranged in front of the altar rail for them.

The pontifical mass was chanted by Archbishop Martinelli. Promptly at 11 o'clock the pontifical procession came up the main aisle. Priests and acolytes led, and Archbishop Martinelli and Archbishop Corrigan, with their attendants, followed. On each side of the altar was a throne in white and gold for the Archbishops.

Archbishop Martinelli chanted the mass from the throne, except at the elevation and the Papal benediction, when he ascended the altar. The responses were sung by a choir of seventy-five voices. The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Colton, pastor of St. Stephen's, after requesting prayers for the deceased of the parish, briefly congratulated the congregation on its fiftieth anniversary and introduced Mgr. Mooney, Vicar General, as the preacher.

After the benediction the procession was re-formed and the clergy marched to St. Stephen's School, adjoining the church, where Father Colton entertained the distinguished guests at dinner.

In the golden jubilee souvenir which was distributed at the mass appeared a congratulatory letter from the Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn, former rector of the church, who was unable to be present on account of illness.

The first church built to accommodate the parish of St. Stephen's was located on the block now occupied by Madison Square Garden. It was dedicated by Archbishop Hughes on Dec. 28, 1849. The Rev. Dr. J. W. Cummings, who organized the parish, was pastor until 1866, and was succeeded by Dr. McGlynn, who served for twenty years. Father Colton assumed charge of the parish in 1887.

FIFTIETH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

United States Life Insurance Co.

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

For the Year Ending December 31, 1899.

BALANCE SHEET.

Dr.		Cr.	
*To reserve on policies and dividend additions	$7,265,412.00	By bonds and mortgages	$4,802,750.00
To claims in course of settlement, proofs received	37,506.20	By United States and other bonds	1,758,177.26
To claims in course of settlement, no proofs received	55,715.00	By real estate	581,600.00
To premiums paid in advance	3,119.20	By cash in banks	139,139.33
To liability for lapsed policies presentable for surrender	2,225.00	By cash in office	1,262.21
To accrued rents and unpresented accounts, etc	11,701.22	By policy loans and premium notes	465,228.12
To surplus as regards policy-holders	662,656.22	By loans secured by collaterals	15,635.58
		By balances due by agents, secured	10,093.84
		By interest accrued	90,615.85
		By deferred premiums, less cost of collection	62,781.98
		By premiums in course of collection, less cost of collection	111,050.67
Total	$8,038,334.84	Total	$8,038,334.84

*4 per cent. basis on business prior to 1899—3 per cent. basis on business of 1899.

PAYMENTS TO POLICY-HOLDERS DURING 1899, DIVIDENDS, DEATH CLAIMS, MATURED ENDOWMENTS, ETC., $1,050,593.66.

DIRECTORS:

Henry W. Ford, Henry C. Hulbert, James R. Plum, George G. Williams, Anthony Wallach, Charles P. Fraleigh, John P. Munn, M. D., George H. Burford, Alfred S. Heidelbach, Alfred Wheelwright, Francis L. Leland, E. H. Perkins, Jr., John J. Tucker, D. H. Houghtaling, Thomas Russell, Charles E. Patterson, Solomon W. Albro, George E. Fisher, Donald B. Toucey, Clarence H. Kelsey, Charles W. Dayton, Elgin R. L. Gould, Samuel W. Fairchild, Henry Sampson, David Banks, Isaac A. Hopper, Richard E. Cochran.

OFFICERS:

GEORGE H. BURFORD.....President
GEO. G. WILLIAMS.....Vice President
C. P. FRALEIGH.....2d Vice President
RICHARD E. COCHRAN.....3d Vice President
A. WHEELWRIGHT.....Secretary
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WILLIAM T. STANDEN.....Actuary
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J. P. MUNN.....Medical Director

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E. H. PERKINS, JR., President Importers and Traders' National Bank
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Home Office, 261, 262, and 263 Broadway, N. Y.

An Article of Underwear

to which is pinned no little slip of complicated directions for washing; which needs no special soap; no particular treatment; which may be soaked with the white goods and put through the ringer with them; dried any way and dampened down for to-morrow morning.

Impossible? Oh, no! Try it and see.

KOTEDSILK
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

On Every Garment.

KOTEDSILK UNDERWEAR CO., MILLBURY, MASS.
76 Leonard St., N. Y. City, and All Leading Stores.

Annual Sale
OF
Household Linens.
Commencing on Tuesday, January 2d.

Table Cloths, Napkins, Centre Pieces, D'Oyleys, Sheets, Pillow Cases and Towels.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

BED SPREADS,—double bed size.
Crochet, 75, 95 cts., $1.15 & $1.40 each.
Marseilles, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50 & $3.00.
Marseilles,—Satin Finish. $2, $2.50 & $3.25.

BLANKETS.
100 pairs, extra fine,—double bed size, $7.50 per pair;
Value $9.50

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO.

COMMENCING
TUESDAY, JANUARY 2,
Annual Sale of
LADIES' AND MISSES'
Muslin Underwear
AND
Housekeeping Linens.
THE EVENT OF GREATER NEW YORK.

You cannot afford to miss this opportunity to choose from stupendous assortments in absolutely reliable qualities at

33 1/3 per cent.
below regular prices.

ALSO
Opening of Cotton Shirt Waists.

125th Street West Between Lenox and Seventh Avenues.

DR. BURRELL'S RETROSPECT

Offers Hope for 1900 in Face of Discouraging Events.

Restoration the Overruling Power to Conquer Disorder—The Lesson of a Great Invention.

The Rev. Dr. David James Burrell preached yesterday in the Marble Collegiate Church, at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, on the subject: "A Review of the Year," taking his text from several verses in Joel, ii., beginning with the words, "Fear not, O land; be glad and rejoice: for the Lord will do great things. And I will restore to you the years that the locust hath eaten, the cankerworm, and the caterpillar, and the palmerworm."

Dr. Burrell spoke freely of discouraging events that have occurred during the past year, at the same time pointing to the fact that God always brought order out of disorder and sent blessings to follow in the wake of disasters.

Restoration, Dr. Burrell said, was the law that governed all events. God was stronger than Satan and good was stronger than evil. There were three great factors, the speaker said, in human affairs. First came sin, which was ubiquitous, working upon man everywhere, in his thoughts and purposes, in the home, the market, politics, and trade. It was seen running all through the year. One of the daily journals, he said, offered a prize of $100 for a remedy to prevent vices. The only thing that would prevent vice was to get back to the commandments.

"The next factor is death," said the speaker. "It always follows sin. One event of this year was the great arbitration congress that was attended by the representatives of all the great powers. But while the dignitaries were in session, the powers which they represented were manufacturing guns, multiplying their armies, and building more men-of-war, and the council had hardly adjourned when war began."

Dr. Burrell made an attack upon the curse of drunkenness, which, he said, had destroyed ten times as many men as war had ever done.

"People will say that I am a fanatic," he continued, "but if you saw portrayed the ravages of strong drink you would be horrified, and would not charge prohibitionists with fanaticism. Undoubtedly the Church is in favor of arbitration for war, but how about the dramshops where reeling men are staggering down to the regions of eternal night? A thousand millions of dollars were spent for strong drink during the past year—spent to send the great procession staggering down to hell.

"Among those who died in the year there were conspicuous figures. Vice President Hobart, Vanderbilt, who demonstrated the millionaire and the Christian, and Col. Ingersoll. But many more are thinking of Moody. Though his mantle did not fall upon any living man, yet multitudes will be bettter because they came under its shadow.

"Sin and death are potent figures, but the Restorer is here also. In political life we see readjustment of power. For two centuries Great Britain has held the preeminence. France and Germany have been great powers; but there has been a universal feeling that the combination is to be broken. Japan must be reckoned with. The Russian bear has strong teeth. America is the centre of universal observation. The shipyards of Germany are preparing navies and Russia is making her way to seaports. All nations are on the qui vive. All are under arms.

"There is no use trying to solve the question by partitioning Africa and China, for you cannot restore the balance of power by seizing Naboth's vineyard. All powers may topple, but God's throne stands; the eternal power of Christ's kingdom will stand forever.

"In the industrial world labor and capital came to a closer grapple than ever during the past year, and the great question is, What will become of the combinations of capital? The great Restorer, Christ, will solve it.

"In the religious world Christians should look to the fundamentals and cease wrangling."

Referring at the close of his sermon to the discovery and utilization of wireless telegraphy, Dr. Burrell said that in that invention there was a lesson for the Church. The world had hung wires for years; they were no longer needed; it had been found that another agency had intervened. The same spirit of progress should inspire the Church. It should have less faith, should place less dependence on the machinery of religion, and should lean upon and trust the divine power.

DIED IN HER PEW.

Mrs. Kane Stricken While Attending New Year's Eve Service.

During the New Year's eve service last night in the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, Sixtieth Street and Columbus Avenue, Mrs. John Kane of 884 Tenth Avenue, was stricken with heart disease while sitting in her pew, and died before an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital reached the church.

The body of the woman was taken to her late home.

Annual
Linen Sale.

Prices always the lowest are now about

35%
less than the regular.

$2.25 Table Cloths, $1.45 ea.
6.00 " " 3.95 "
10.50 " " 7.50 "
14.50 " " 9.75 "

$3.50 Dinner Napkins, 2.55 doz
5.00 " " 3.95 "
7.25 " " 5.50 "

$2.50 Lunch Napkins, 1.95 doz
3.00 " " 2.25 "
4.00 " " 3.00 "

$3.95 Linen Sheets, 2.75 pair
5.00 " " 3.95 "

$1.75 Linen Pillow Cases, $1.25 pair.
$2.75 Linen Pillow Cases, $1.95 pair.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

O'Neill's.

To-morrow—Tuesday
Three Great January Sales!

Full details in our advertisement in the morning papers of to-morrow.—Watch for it! It will be well worth your while.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st St.

Stern Brothers

To-morrow, January 2d,
Annual Sales of
Housekeeping Linens
and
Ladies' Cloaks.

Also first spring importations of
Printed Silks,
Cotton Dress Fabrics,
Embroideries
and
Ladies' Shirt Waists.
West Twenty-Third Street

Loss of Appetite.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Restores and creates a good appetite, assists digestion, and gives vitality and vigor to the entire system.
Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—M. Saleza, not having sufficiently recovered from his recent indisposition, will be unable to sing this evening. The role of "Don Jose" will be sung by M. Salignac.

To-night, at 8, CARMEN. Mmes. Calvé and Suzanne Adams; MM. Salignac and Plançon. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Wed. Eve., Jan. 3, at 8, AIDA. Mmes. Eames and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez, Scotti, and Plançon. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Fri. Eve., Jan. 5, at 7:45, DIE WALKURE. Mmes. Nordica, Schumann-Heink, and Eames; MM. Van Dyck, Pringle, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur.
Sat. Mat., Jan. 6, at 2, DER FLIEGENDE HOLLANDER. Mmes. Gadski and Schumann-Heink; MM. Bertram, (début,) Dippel, Breuer, and Edouard de Reszke. Conductor, Paur.
Sat. Eve., Jan. 6, at 8, at Popular Prices. MIGNON. Mmes. De Lussan, Olitzka, and Suzanne Adams; MM. Salignac and Plançon. Conductor, Sig. Bevignani.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

AMERICAN 42d St. & EIGHTH AVE. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO.
SPECIAL MAT. T-DAY.
DIE FLEDERMAUS.
Evs. 8:15. 25c. to $1. Mats. Wed., Sat. 1,100 seats, 25c.
Next week—Gilbert & Sullivan's IOLANTHE.

Herald Square Theatre
MATINEE TO-DAY.
PRIMROSE AND DOCKSTADER'S Minstrels
Monday, Jan. 8th. DAVID BELASCO'S NAUGHTY ANTHONY To-morrow. Seats

KEITH'S Continuous Performance. HOUDINI. HENRI FRENCH.
Fleurette and Frank Gardner, Florenz Troupe, 3 Rosebuds, Bogert & O'Brien, Livingstons, Biograph
TO-DAY, NEW YEARS, Begins 9:30 A. M.

CASINO! Last 6 Nights! Matinee To-Day
New Year's Day!
Farewell Mat. Nxt. Sat! Alice Nielsen OPERA COMPANY
ADIEU Nxt. Sat. Ngt! in The Singing Girl
Jan. 8.—Rice's "Little Red Riding Hood."

MANHATTAN Theatre, 33d & B'y. Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'y & 7th Av. VICTORIA. Evgs. 8:30. Sat. Mat. 2:30.
FIRST TIME TO-NIGHT. Jerome Sykes & Edna Wallace Hopper. CHRIS AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP.

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St. Evg. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
XTRA MATINEE TO-DAY.
FRANK DANIELS in THE AMEER.

THE NEW YORK—MAT. TO-DAY
LAST WEEK THE MAN IN THE MOON Jr. incl. SAM BERNARD.
MOND., Jan 8, "BROADWAY TO TOKIO."

KNICKERBOCKER. B'WAY & 38TH ST.
N. C. Goodwin Maxine Elliott Eves. 8:15. Mat. To-day. THE COWBOY AND THE LADY. Mat. To-day & Sat.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
MATINEE TO-DAY. "WAY DOWN EAST."
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Eve. 8:10.

KOSTER & BIAL'S Mat. To-Day. 50c.
MARIE JANSEN and other Stars.

CASINO. B'way & 30th St. Xtra Matinée To-day.
MAY IRWIN Phone 2223 Mad. Sq.
IN SISTER MARY
BEST ORCHESTRA SEATS ONLY $1.50.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St.
MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c.
This Week: All the Comforts of Home.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Mat. Sat.
SCHWEIGHOFER To-night first time, Pension Schoeller.

AMUSEMENTS.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs., 8:30.
LAST WEEK. Mats. To-day and Saturday.
Julia Marlowe | Barbara Frietchie
MAUDE ADAMS.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT
SALE OF SEATS FOR MISS ADAMS'S TWO MONTHS' ENGAGEMENT WILL BEGIN NEXT THURSDAY, JAN. 4, AT 9 A. M.
Telegraph and mail orders must be addressed to Wm. Muenster, Treasurer.
Miss Adams's Engagement at This Theatre Begins Tuesday, Jan. 9.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. Matinées To-day, Wednesday, and Saturday.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. MY LADY'S LORD.
"Positive Success."—Sun.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Ev'gs., 8 o'clock. Mats., 2:15. Matinées To-day and Saturday.
Wm. Gillette in His New Play, Sherlock Holmes.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way. Ev'gs., 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées To-day, Wednesday and Saturday.
Greatest Hit This Season. WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. and Madison Ave.
Charles Frohman.....Manager
LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
Evenings, 8:30. Matinée Saturday.
XTRA MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD in THE FIRST VIOLIN.
From the Romance written by Jessie Fothergill.
Next week, Last and Farewell Week.
Monday, (only time,) Arms and The Man; Tuesday, Cyrano de Bergerac; Wednesday, Prince Karl; Thursday, A Parisian Romance; Friday, Beau Brummell; Saturday, (only matinée,) The Devil's Disciple; Sat. Eve., Farewell Night, Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. Seats may now be secured for the balance of the engagement.

CARNEGIE HALL.—LAST RECITALS.
PADEREWSKI
THE LAST RECITALS (prior to departure for the West) will occur on the afternoons at 2:30 o'clock of JANUARY 6TH and 20TH.
Seats at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq., and the Hall.
STEINWAY PIANO USED.

PROCTOR'S 23d ST. HUNGARIAN
Cont. Perf. BOYS' BAND.
15, 25, 50c 40 Midget Musicians.
Seymour and Dupree, Ellsworth and Burt, 30 Others.

PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. MARSHALL P. WILDER.
Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. Bertha Welby Co.
Anna Teresa Berger, Joe O'Hare, 30 Others.

CARNEGIE HALL
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York
EMIL PAUR.....Conductor
Fri., Jan. 5, at 2 P. M. Sat., Jan. 6, at 8:15 P. M.
Program: Moorish Rhapsody—Humperdinck; Concerto for Violin, D major—Brahms, Miss LEONORA JACKSON, (her first appearance;) Symphony, No. 4, D minor—Schumann.
Box office open daily from 9 to 5.

COMIQUE MATINEE TODAY 25 & 50c
BURLESQUE—MISS NEW YORK JR.
VITASCOPE—SENSATIONAL MOVING PICTURE

14TH ST. THEATRE, Nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Special Holiday MATINEE TO-DAY.
Success even greater than last season.
THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER.
"Another 'Old Homestead.'"—N. Y. World.
A GLIMPSE OF QUAINT COUNTRY LIFE.

DALY'S B'way & 30th..... at 8:20
Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2.
SPECIAL MAT. TO-DAY, (MONDAY.)
2D MONTH.
THE MANŒUVERS OF JANE
Comedy, 4 acts, by Henry Arthur Jones.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d..... at 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2.
Extra Matinée To-day. Last 3 weeks.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
ANNIE RUSSELL in MISS HOBBS
150th Time Jan. 15. Handsome Souvenirs.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
SPECIAL MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.
THE GREAT SUCCESS, BEN-HUR

THE DEWEY East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. American Burlesquers.
Watson & Dupree—"BENJAMIN'S PICNIC."

5th Ave Theatre, B'way & 28th. Ev. at 8:15. Mats. To-day, Wed. & Sat.
"Won success, and deservedly too."—Sun. The Latest Musical Comedy,
THREE LITTLE LAMBS

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX—New Groups. Extra Attractions To-day. Christmas Pantomime, Blue Beard. CINEMATOGRAPH Every Hour. Neapolitan Troubadour Orchestra.

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL, Mat. To-day. B'way & 30 St. Tues. & Sat.
Whirl-I-Gig & BARBARA FIDGETY

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Matinee To-day 2. Ev. 8. VIOLA ALLEN in THE CHRISTIAN.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Mats. To-day, Wed. & Sat. BECAUSE SHE LOVED HIM SO

HURTIG & SEAMON'S Music Hall. 125th St. & 7th Av. Res. Or. 50c. Bal. 25c. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Jas. G. Barrows, Great Lafayette. Gus Williams, etc.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. 10c. to all. Hadja Tahara's Arabs. Thea., 5 Co's

NO BOOKS TO RECORD DEEDS.

County Clerk Sutphin Has Received No Supplies for a Long Time.

County Clerk Sutphin of Queens County has not officially recorded a deed since Nov. 22, and no mortgages have been recorded in three months. This is not because none has been filed, but for the reason that there are no books in which to record them.

Mr. Sutphin sent in an order to the city authorities for the books a long time before they were needed, but has not received any supplies. There is a big bundle of deeds ready to be copied as well as a large number of mortgages.

Incendiaries at Flemington, N. J.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Dec. 31.—Incendiaries are believed to be working here now. Two buildings have been burned this week and it is believed the same gang which operated at Three Bridges a month ago set fire to them. The pottery plant was destroyed on Wednesday night, and last night the large barn belonging to Assessor Charles Alpaugh was burned with most of its contents, including a lot of poultry

JAN 1900

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REVIEW

The New York Times.

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The Financial Situation.

A prosperity panic—such at the close of the year has been Wall Street's spectacle.

Extraordinary in every way is the financial record of 1899. Favorable prospects ruling at its start, grew more and more encouraging with rapidity, and in the passing of but a few months there was development of Wall Street activity unprecedented, of Wall Street buoyancy never before approached. New good times were in evidence unmistakably and on every hand—not one business interest nor any part of the country missing revolutionary improvement. What was promise at New Year's was realization by Easter. Hundreds of millions of dollars had been added to market values on the New York Stock Exchange alone—and never before was record like it.

As the year advanced good times proofs became more and more tangible. Yet Wall Street was only keeping pace with business expansion. Capital everywhere was busy and profiting, labor beyond all past years was finding satisfactory employment, few newspaper items being more frequent than those announcing increases in wages. The staple products of the country were in larger demand than supply, and producers found price lists raised, not by themselves, but by customers, and raised tremendously. Iron led the way—and Wall Street was forthwith enthusiastic over that axiom of Jay Gould, which, years ago, in the famous times of 1879, had illustration: "As iron goes, so must securities go." Pig iron within a few months rose to a price higher than finished steel rails had commanded in the year preceding. Iron's gains were not isolated. Practically every staple of the country—excepting agricultural commodities alone—rose largely and rose rapidly. And close accompanying such good times tests there developed—and not in Wall Street merely—a public sentiment effectively enthusiastic.

In this very enthusiasm was the germ of danger. Money was easy, profit-making easier, speculative disposition developing with rushes; and the industrial fever was high. Promoters crowded into Wall Street and madly rolled out gigantic capitalizations. The "era of consolidation" was on all sides proclaimed as present and full of blessings. Within a single week announcements were made of the projection of new trusts capitalized with a thousand millions of dollars of "securities." Some of the new combinations obtained listing on the New York Stock Exchange, others helped by pools and manipulation. Barney Barnato times at London were in live revival here. Wall Street veterans looked on askance; conservative observers not only wondered but worried. A financial debauch—so some characterized what was under way.

Much was heard of earnings vastly increased through the new combinations, of expenses reduced, of net income mounting to unprecedented percentages. And as almost uniformly the output of the new trusts was commanding steadily increasing market value, there seemed—to the average active Wall Street trader—slight reason for immediate disturbance. And till far into the Summer activity and buoyance continued for practically every Stock Exchange security.

When finally halting disposition showed it was on account of suggestions in banking circles that easy money market conditions were unlikely to continue—so extraordinary had been drains upon financial resources for the financing of these new industrials.

In the programme of promoters millions of capital were as nothing, and tens of millions only commonplace entries. That Wall Street did not earlier grasp what this must lead to may be accounted strange, but ample realization was withheld until finally facts came to be revealed like that which came out in testimony at Washington that one promoter in a single group of stocks had levied a fee of $10,000,000 of securities.

Some set-backs there had been, but none grave enough to check the trust capitalization craze. One especially sad shock Wall Street suffered in the sudden death of ex-Gov. Flower. He had been the good times leader, stalwart beyond others, with a following larger than most others combined; and not in the Stock Exchange district alone, nor in New York merely, but throughout the whole land investments had been made in volume by believers in the judgment and sterling character of this one plain-spoken man. Investors were confident because they had his leadership, and he was sure of better market values, "because," as he sententiously put it, "because I believe in our country." Thus to an extent never before known in Wall Street the market's quality had close association (was dominated) with the personality of this one leader; and when abrupt notice came of his taking off almost a panic was the quick effect.

Men of financial consequence hurried to the market's relief and recovery was brought about, but the old vigor had departed with the leadership that was over, and though experienced and skillful managers made much effort to reinvest the market with its old spirit success was scant. Quotations did not fall materially, but the exhibit was that they ceased to go up, though all the while public sentiment over expanding business activity and business profits grew continually more and more enthusiastic—and reasonably so. Prosperity seemed betokened in practically every business development; equal good times before never were—such was agreement found in every commercial and industrial quarter.

An influence that the security market was feeling—as can be best judged from later disclosures—was that certain alert financial interests came of a sudden to the conclusion that in Wall Street it is wise to let well enough alone, wise to have somebody else try to get final profits, try to make the last dollar; and such interests began to be quiet, continuous heavy sellers of almost the entire stock list. One exceptionally strong group of capitalists apparently engaged in this unannounced liquidation on a vast scale, while Wall Street relatives hitherto recognized as their oracles were loud in proclamations of the certainty of profits in further purchases. Such manoeuvring is not, however, so new to the Stock Exchange that great surprise can be involved in its discovery; it may even, indeed, be that suspicions now popular are unjust.

But certain it is that not all the rich men of Wall Street were willing to quit the buying side last midsummer. Some of those strong and prominent for years were indisputably still adding to their holdings. What they saw and what they confidently counted upon was precisely what the general public could see, and what the general public was counting upon—proofs absolute that not only were good times here, but that good times were growing better day by day, week by week—growing vastly better. And when money market stringency was forecast, even when bankers of reputation prophesied it in the early Autumn, there was slight disposition shown anywhere to give credence to admonitions. Money had been sent West and South in volume, and even in the banking world there was confident expectation that the return flow of funds so advanced would reach New York in time to head off hurtful stringency. Such calculations gave less than proper consideration to the fact that money sent West in the Spring and Summer, and which in ordinary times must have come back in the Fall, was in this extraordinary season still required in the West [illegible]

prosperity upon which Wall Street's enthusiasm was so confidently based.

Thus effect was involved when tight money actually came—the loan rate reached 50 per cent. in September—when bank surpluses decreased and loans had to be called, and when, coincident with this stringency at home, the Bank of England lifted its rate suddenly from 3 1-2 to 5 per cent., when gold exports became common prophecy, and falling reserves were notable throughout the country. Treasury relief through anticipation of Government bond interest was ineffective. Under controlling conditions stock market reaction could hardly be regarded as strange or insignificant. Then broke out the Transvaal war, with London hurrying into liquidation.

Home dividends increased, as earnings amply warranted, in conspicuous corporate quarters; disclosure was made of extraordinary progress toward the unification of the most important railway interests of the country; and other good times developments were in sight.

But the market staggered under continuing tight money, under continuance of falling reserves, legal requirement limits being broken for the first time since 1893 under a scare disposition developed in every professional speculative quarter, not checked by the Treasury's unpredicted offer for $25,000,000 Government bonds. The last month of the year opened with the Bank of England discount rate at 6 per cent.—where since it has remained—higher than ever hitherto was recorded, except in times of actual panic. Multiplying adverse elements seemed suddenly to creep into the situation. The United States Supreme Court handed down a decision touching phases of industrial combinations, with findings which Wall Street in hasty judgment insisted upon regarding as a menace to all trust incorporations; and on top of this was President McKinley's curious allocutions on trust wickedness and trust dangers and the need for Congressional regulation or suppression thereof. Then, almost every other day, came cable dispatches announcing British war reverses, Boer victories, tendency toward panic at London, the throwing overboard by English investors of American securities, the start of gold exports hence, failures of banks at Boston and a trust company here, various centres financially demoralized—a single group of copper stocks at Boston showing a market shrinkage approximating $260,000,000. And money rose to 186 per cent., while Clearing House authorities showed perturbation in affording extraordinary relief, the United States Treasury being so impressed with the gravity of the situation that yet further measures of assistance were devised, revenue receipts being turned over to New York banks. Wall Street was in sore travail, indeed; it was hard to find in any quarter cheerfulness—or aught other than pronounced despondency. Losses were terrific, quotations fell far down; many market values had broken half in two. Wall Street, jammed with ugly innuendoes, an epidemic of sensational rumormongering broke out. The names of important financial institutions were freely quoted in scandalous ways, and few individuals of prominence had records clean enough or prestige enough to escape crowding suggestions that bankruptcy was impending. Imbecile calumny ran riot.

And Wall Street, not unnaturally, fell into panic. Some recovery there has been. Quotations have advanced and advanced substantially, but they who have been hurt are myriad. Not the little fellow merely suffers. The rich man has been the chief sacrifice.

And of the early future, what?

All depends upon what may immediately sway sentiment. Facts are secondary, conditions seem for Wall Street only something to be academically considered—so altogether superficial are influences at present influential.

But the business situation is quite all that it should be. In it is ample certification of that fact, which must finally dominate—the fact of good times. Prosperity is no fiction, and Prosperity should be no peril. Men of money find ample reward in every industrial and commercial quarter for their investments. Labor commands returns that have not hitherto been vailable. Vast international trade balances go to our country's credit; and as foreign war may continue so American profits must extend; for, though Wall Street works itself into hysteria over the ups and downs of conflict in the Transvaal, the one element there directly touching us is that the longer the war the greater must be foreign patronage of our markets. Meantime, we may be drawn upon for gold, (and we have millions of surplus to spare,) we may have to witness further liquidation of English investment holdings; there may be crazy manipulation in international financial relationships—but all trade tendencies point this way profitably.

In so far as the United States is concerned, the sole question is become whether Prosperity shall be choked by panic or panic be cast out by Prosperity. Not one thing artificial is in the new good times that have co[illegible]

Conditions of Trade Throughout the Land Better Than Ever Enjoyed by Any People in Any Age.

Written for The New York Times

By JAS. T. WOODWARD,

President New York Clearing House Association.

THE year 1899 will stand marked in our National history as a period of unprecedented commercial and financial prosperity. It opened auspiciously upon a nation bounding with life and industrial activity, with fresh confidence in the successful operation of all the established departments of trade, and with many new and promising enterprises springing into existence. Traffic on the railroads was increasing and showing greatly improved earnings, and our export trade, with its corresponding enormous balance in our favor, was the largest ever known. But great as was the country's prosperity at the beginning of the year, it was indeed small compared to the enormous expansion in all lines of business which has since taken place, and which has gone on uninterruptedly from month to month with gigantic strides, far exceeding the expectations of even the most sanguine and more than justifying the confidence in our country's future with which the year began. All trade reports show that our factories are taxed to their utmost capacity in filling their orders; the railroads are unable to cope with the traffic that is offered, not having sufficient equipment to haul the raw materials to the factories and mills or to carry the finished product to the wholesaler and jobber, and on every hand we hear of a record-breaking business, and at constantly increasing prices, while the wages of employes are also being increased, in many cases as much as 10 and 15 per cent., all adding to the general prosperity and contentment of the people. The year just closed has been remarkable for its freedom from business failures; in fact, considering the enormous volume of business transacted, the losses sustained this year from bad debts have been insignificant. The new bankruptcy law no doubt has had something to do with this, having restrained the more unprincipled of the small dealers from making questionable assignments. The clean credits, therefore, placed to account of profit and loss have been of a most satisfactory nature. Throughout the land we find a condition of trade better than ever enjoyed by any people in any age, causing the United States to be the envy of the world.

As an illustration of the great volume of business done during the year it will be sufficient to state that the total clearings from the Clearing Houses of the United States in 1899 amounted to $83,400,000,000, against $68,960,000,000 in 1898.

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IRON AND STEEL TRADE.

In the iron and steel trade, which is always a fair gauge of the country's industrial prosperity, prices have increased over 100 per cent. since the first of the year, and the various plants will be busy for many months to come in filling orders already booked for home consumption, as well as keeping up with the ever increasing demands from abroad. It is a fact worthy of note that the exports of iron and steel have increased in ten years 400 per cent., while the imports of the same materials have fallen off almost 75 per cent., and this does not refer to quantities which would show a much larger percentage in one case and smaller in the other, as the prices for manufactured iron and steel were much higher in previous years than they are now. Our bridge and structural iron is more and more in demand abroad, while American-built locomotives are in constantly increasing use in England, on the European Continent, and in Russia, the recent extraordinary output of 104 locomotives in 26 working days by one of the large locomotive works attesting to the great demand for and our ability to produce the best railroad engines in the world.

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REMARKABLE GROWTH OF TEXTILE MANUFACTURES.

The enormous growth of our textile manufactures is almost as remarkable as that in the iron and steel production, the greatest increase being shown in cotton goods. In addition to the increased demand for cottons for domestic use, our mills are taxed to supply the markets of China, Africa, the islands of the Pacific, and the South American countries. In South Carolina alone during the present year 26 cotton mills were chartered and commissioned, with a capital stock of $5,600,000, while the capital stock of 16 mills already in operation has been further increased by $9,079,000, and it is estimated that 5,000,000 spindles, representing an investment of $125,000,000, will be at work in the South in 1900, 1,000,000 spindles being added mostly for the increased trade with the East. The upper part of the State of South Carolina particularly is possessed of many superior natural advantages for the successful and economical operation of the cotton factory, such as mild climate, good soil, fine water power, a cheap and convenient coal supply, and a short haul of the raw material from the field to the mill.

Our miscellaneous manufactures, comprising manufactured goods of all descriptions, are finding markets in almost every civilized country, foreign buyers preferring the products of the United States, and when these are properly introduced they find a permanent foothold, so that with wise action on the part of our Government in securing an improvement in the Consular Service, our foreign trade is capable of practically unlimited development.

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AGRICULTURE SHARES IN THE GENERAL PROSPERITY.

In all departments of agriculture a similar condition of prosperity prevails; the farmer, the miller, the stockman, and all classes engaged in like industries are reaping the benefits that flow from bounteous harvests and good prices. Mortgages are being rapidly cleared off, savings bank deposits are increasing, new and improved buildings and implements are being added, while comforts and even luxuries hitherto unknown are being enjoyed. The cotton planter also has had a liberal share of the "good times," the price of raw cotton having risen within the year 30 per cent., while the price of wool has almost doubled in the same period. And so we might go on, the same conditions meeting us on every hand, and all going to make up the grand total of National prosperity.

The enormous volume of our exports, greater even than in 1898, has reached, for the first time in our history, the two-billion-dollar mark, the falling off in the export of agricultural products, caused by the more plentiful harvests abroad, being more than offset by the great quantity of manufactured goods exported, no insignificant portion of which has gone to our newly acquired possessions. The present Anglo-Transvaal war will no doubt call for a large amount of our breadstuffs and other food products, which will further increase the total of our export trade.

The receipts from customs also are greater than in 1899, the highest point that had previously been reached in Government revenues. A large part of the increased imports was of raw materials for the manufacturer, and in foodstuffs and luxuries of the table which cannot be produced at home.

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EXTRAORDINARY CONDITIONS IN THE SOUTH.

In no section of the country is the extraordinary expansion of business more marked than in the South, and no section has contributed more to the general prosperity of the Nation in proportion to its yet limited facilities. After a long period of depression, undeveloped resources and primitive conditions existing in many parts of the South, it has suddenly sprung into new life and activity. Already $1,000,000,000 is invested in manufacturing, giving an annual output of $1,500,000,000, giving employment to a vast army of operatives and distributing many millions of dollars in wages. In the production of iron and steel the South bids fair, at no far distant day, to rival the great iron and steel producing centres of Pennsylvania, being surrounded by unusually favorable conditions for profitable competition with the world. In the output of coal the South is also fast taking a place in the front rank, and with the prospect of greatly improved facilities for placing its product at the seaboard, in the way of the proposed water communication with the Gulf, it is not unreasonable to expect that it will ere long monopolize the trade in these commodities of Mexico and the South American countries, as well as our new Caribbean possessions. In lumber, grain, (not, of course, to speak of cotton,) and many other industries, the South is fast becoming a prominent factor in the commerce of the Nation. Every year sees the condition of the people improved, and with the adoption by the planter of better and more modern methods, together with a judicious change of crops, the South will soon rival many parts of the country in commercial prosperity.

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HEALTHY CONDITION OF NATIONAL FINANCES.

It is pleasing to note that, while we are enjoying a period of the greatest mercantile prosperity in our history, our National finances are also in an extremely healthy condition. Instead of the deficit in the Government revenues that was anticipated earlier in the year, the last report of the Secretary of the Treasury indicates that a surplus of at least $40,000,000 will be shown, with a supply of gold in the Treasury exceeded only by the Imperial Bank of Russia and the Bank of France. From this great plethora of gold we can, without danger, meet any drafts that are likely to be made on us by reason of the present unsettled monetary conditions abroad, which have been brought about largely by the war in South Africa. The world's product of gold has increased about $50,000,000 within the year, of which the United States have received no inconsiderable part, so that no apprehension may be felt for a dearth of the precious metal even should the monthly output from the Transvaal be curtailed for a time. With the passage of the Currency bill, "defining and fixing the standard of value," as stated in Section 1 of the bill, all doubts as to the country being on an absolute gold basis will have been removed, and with the other imperfect features of the bill amended, the promise of President McKinley, made in December, 1898, that "our financial and revenue policies cannot be changed for at least [illegible] the [illegible] of our Government in securing [illegible] for [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and

Trade Conditions Throughout the World.

WHAT THE PAST YEAR HAS EVOLVED AND THE PROSPECTS FOR 1900 AS LONDON SEES THEM.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By A. J. WILSON.

Our London Financial Correspondent.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The year 1899 has been one of industrial progress and development in all parts of the world. Every European nation of any importance has taken a step forward, and the increased competition between them has only served to develop their business. Germany continues to make strenuous efforts to conquer English markets in foreign countries, and is especially seeking to compete with her for a more important share in the carrying trade of the world. France likewise, although more feebly, struggles with determination at least to retain her old markets, and has this year made some small progress in enlarging her foreign trade. Her mercantile marine, however, stagnates, and, in spite of £400,000 per annum in subsidies from the State, can barely hold its own against the non-subsidized Nord Deutsche Lloyd, now the largest commercial shipping company in the world, let alone against England. Even Spain is waking up a little, and finds herself richer in the means for internal development now that the resources and workers are no longer drained away by her colonies. Italy, too, moves, and Russia, but Austria-Hungary and the principalities of the lower Danube have had the promising outlook of the earlier part of the year almost destroyed by the partial, in Roumania almost complete, failure of the harvest. Southern Russia is affected by the same scourge, which seems indeed to have injured mankind almost from Rangoon westward to Budapest, if not to Land's End. Our own trade has been increasingly expansive since the Spring, less so in bulk than in prices, but still expansive, in spite of famines, wars, and the set-back caused by successive years of drought in Australia as well as by the increase in local and United States competition in the Far East. Out of the Australian and other droughts, indeed, a certain compensation has arisen for us in the higher prices of wool and the increased business done by Argentine, so that the buying power of these countries has not been diminished.

GENESIS OF EXPANSION PERIODS.

Misfortunes often commence periods of expansion provided the losses are only partial. The poor crops of western Europe in 1897 started the present business revival in the United States, and from there it spread to Europe until it now combines every country influenced by and emulous of Teutonic and Anglo-Saxon industrial development. No better measure of the motives governing nations hitherto laggard can be had than that afforded by the remarkable prosperity of our textile machinery manufacturers. Japan appears at the present to have nearly completed her orders for such, but Russia, China, India, Turkey, Italy, and in a small way, Spain, are all active buyers. Even the United States is coming for some of the tools with which to furnish the new cotton mills of the South, and the fact is ominous of strenuous competition to come. In other machinery our trade is also good, and it may be noted as a fact interesting to you that our export sales of British-made sewing machines alone will this year exceed £1,250,000.

But in one important field the United States and the Continent are altogether beating England. She was the pioneer of railways worked by steam, she is last—and a long way last—in the adaptation of electricity as a motive power for any purpose. Electric lighting has come into use here slowly, but is as yet by no means well developed in many parts of the country, and the best of the machinery by means of which light is generated comes from the United States. It is the same with electric railway plant and appliances, and the use of these with us is yet in its infancy. On the Continent it is altogether different, and one chief cause of the financial tight place most European money markets find themselves in lies in the speed with which they have locked capital up in enterprises of every description designed to utilize electricity as a motive and light giving force.

Mention of money brings us to the darker side of the picture, but that will be best dealt with in an estimate of prospects for the coming year.

THE OUTLOOK FOR 1900 — IN MONEY.

All through the latter half of 1899 rates of interest have been mounting or stationary at an oppressively high level on European money markets, until the position of some of them has become dangerous. It is not that any one market appears poorer on the surface. They are in appearance all either stronger or very little weaker than they were a year ago. In the matter of gold the Bank of England is as well supplied now as at the end of 1898, and the Bank of France is nearly £3,000,000 richer. The banks of Austro-Hungary and Spain have also increased their stocks of this metal, and the Imperial Bank of Russia alone shows an important loss, officially accounted for by the larger quantity of coins in circulation [illegible] shown by the banks of Austria, France, and Spain, it may be approximately stated that the world's money market as a whole is poorer in gold by about £15,000,000 than it was a year ago. It is this in spite of the fact that new supplies considerably exceeding £50,000,000 have been furnished to it by the mines in the past twelve months, but this is merely the uhual consequence of enlarged commercial and industrial activity. Raw materials rise in price and in many places food and clothing, wages advance, and larger numbers earn them. Coin or its substitute, notes, therefore, pass more extensively into circulation, and the poverty of the money market becomes the riches of the industrial classes.

THE GOLD MOVEMENT IN INDIA.

There is consequently nothing to be alarmed about in this aspect of the money markets, taken by itself. Nor is the added fact that India is endeavoring to establish a State note circulation on a gold basis of much importance. Its Government can only go a little way in that business, because pulled up by two difficulties, the difficulty of borrowing and the impossibility of getting more than a certain amount of paper money into circulation. It has forced out 265,000,000 rupees now and holds 57,000,000 rupees in gold, 30,000,000 of it in London. Its disturbing power is, therefore, nearly over.

WHERE HAS THE GOLD GONE?

Yet all the world wants more gold by reason of excessive capital commitments in every market. These commitments strain credit, and should they also induce a breakdown at any point the demand for gold to fill the gap may be so intensified as to cause a check and prostration, perhaps, at many points. Nowadays, thanks to electricity, one market can come to another's assistance with a promptitude that has prevented dangerous panics on several occasions; but if all markets are nearly alike strained rapidity of intercommunication might aggravate instead of lessen the pressure upon all. The puzzle is, where has all the gold gone? In the five years ended with 1899 the world has received at least £275,000,000 of new gold, and of that less than £50,000,000 has been added to the visible stock upon which the world's credit operations rest. The Bank of England is nearly £20,000,000 poorer than in June, 1897. All the balance cannot have disappeared in the arts, nor half of it. Where, then, has it gone? Into circulation and into private hoards, whence no power known to man can draw it out again. Hence, the vital importance of the Transvaal supply, which had risen at the time the mines were stopped to fully one-fourth of the world's output. In a little time the value of this African gold would have been £2,000,000 a month had peace been maintained, for it latterly exceeded £1,000,000 per month, and all this has been temporarily lost. Increased output elsewhere is too slow to make good the deficiency thus caused, and therefore I look for distressed money markets and possibly collapse in places in the near future. Your market bears daily witness to the unpleasant effects of excessive capitalization, and ours is not a whit behind. We have launched out recklessly in all directions and speculated to excess so that our position is now most dangerous. Beyond question 1900 is going to be a year of financial stress and trouble on more than one great centre of banking credit.

Your excess of energy in new company production, in industrial expansion of all kinds, generally too liberally capitalized, was started by the splendid opportunity your abundant crops and Europe's scarcity gave you in 1897, ours by the money released through our sales to you of your securities heretofore held here, and by the progressive increase in our South African and Australian gold supplies. The harvest of excess in both countries may have to be reaped in 1900. But so much turns upon the course of the South African war that confident prediction is unusually difficult, and I rather fear serious trouble.

THE YEAR IN CEREALS.

The vanishing year can hardly be said to have been a bright one for the wheat trade, yet there have been worse years. Prices have never fallen to an exceptionally low point nor have they risen abnormally high. Lowness of foreign stocks at British ports at the close of 1898—about 3,700,000 bushels of 60 pounds, little over half the total of 1897 and hardly a third of that of 1896—raised hopes of a comfortable rise in prices. They did advance for a time, but foreign shipments continuing abundant the improvement was soon lost and there was little change until the outbreak of the South African war put it into the heads of British farmers that a period of high prices had certainly arrived. So they hoarded wheat, and for a short time there was a languid upward movement in markets. But this was soon lost and dullness with lower prices has characterised business ever since, though a slight touch of firmness has been [illegible] in British ports and with little hope of a great advance in quotations.

THE ADVENT OF ARGENTINA.

Perhaps the most remarkable fact of this wheat year is the influential position gained by Argentina in Europe for its production. Its last year's crop amounted to 96,000,000 bushels, out of which about 60,000,000 bushels have been delivered here and on the Continent, and the new crop now being harvested is estimated at 80,000,000 bushels, though this figure cannot be altogether depended upon. If, however, we may judge by the liberal offers already made of new crop wheats from Argentina the estimate given may prove not to be far out. In that case, and supposing the Winter sown crop, which is said to promise well, comes up to expectation, the Argentine wheat exports during 1900 will have to be carefully noted by United States exporters. In the year now closing the position of Argentina has been second only to that of the United States on this side.

MORE WHEAT REQUIRED BY EUROPE.

As regards the amount of outside wheat supplies that may be required by Europe in the new year my opinion is that it must certainly be larger than in 1899, though how much larger is a problem to guess over. Mr. Beerbohm, the leading English authority on the subject—one on which we have no official statistics—has somewhat modified his first estimate of the world's production. He now places it at 2,513,200,000 bushels, and this, as compared with 1898, gives a deficiency of 330,000,000 bushels, but the crops of that year were altogether abnormal. If we compare 1899 with the average of the five years previous to 1898 it will be seen that this output is about of normal dimensions, rather better than the average. The deficiency in this year's United Kingdom yield is about 8,000,000 bushels, and if, as is generally anticipated, the acreage of wheat sown here is further reduced the probability is that the shortage in 1900 may amount to nearly 15,000,000 bushels. France will be able to supply her own wants, with probably a little over. It seems unlikely that Russia can be nearly so large an exporter as in former years because of the famine spreading over large areas of the empire, and also, we may add, because of the increasing home demand consequent on the development of Russian manufacturing industries. India is at present exporting no wheat, and can hardly be counted on as a factor in the supplies of 1900. It is certain, however, that the Australian output will be greater than for some years past. Now it is estimated that the requirements of Europe, including our own, will amount to a total of about 360,000,000 bushels, of which between 170,000,000 and 180,000,000 bushels may probably be required from the United States, even if Argentina gives us of her abundance, say 40,000,000 bushels. In 1899 Great Britain took from the United States over 65,000,000 bushels of wheat, just about the quantity she herself produces. It seems probable that in 1900 England may be open to take 80,000,000 bushels from the same quarter.

THE OTHER CEREALS.

Of the other cereals, barley has unexpectedly been rather a short crop in the United Kingdom, the yield being roughly 67,715,608 bushels. This is not only below 1898, but less than the production of any year during the last ten, with the exception of 1897 and 1893. It is, however, probable that if the wheat area be further reduced the acreage sown in barley may be increased and with it the crop. But America has been steadily reducing her exports of this cereal to England during the last three years, until the figures for the eleven months of 1899—the only ones yet available—present a poor total of 3,318,428 bushels. Russia has sent us four times as much, and whatever her wheat crop may be, seems likely to hold the field in barley.

The oat crop in England is much below the average of recent years, though our deficiency as compared with last year is not 12,500,000 bushels, as has been stated, but only a little over 4,000,000 bushels. In this cereal the United States heads our foreign imports, though in 1899 there has been a slight falling off of about 4,000,000 bushels, which cannot be made up. Russia comes in an indifferent second, yet the increase in her oat crop is set down at 150,000,000 bushels as compared with 54,000,000 bushels for the United States. Notwithstanding there seems little doubt that America will retain the lead in oats. This is a cereal, however, that Great Britain does not, as a rule, require much of from foreign sources.

As for maize, that is a corn of which the United States may be said to have a practical monopoly, for this year just leaving us they have produced about 84 per cent. of the world's crop. Great Britain is almost entirely dependent upon you for her supplies. Some of the grain enters here as from Canada, but it is probably for the most part from your harvest fields. Argentina does send us some of the cereal, this year, for instance, giving us 6,000,000 hundredweight, (112 pounds,) as compared with about half as much in 1898. But the future, like the past, is with you.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF METALS.

The penultimate year of the nineteenth century will be memorable apart from political and financial events of far-reaching importance, for the great expansion which has taken place in nearly all the leading industries of the world. In many cases the consumption of raw materials has overtaken, or even outrun, production, with the result that [illegible] of the past [illegible] tions of the copper combine; but the larger increase in the genuine requirements of trade has been sufficient to raise values very materially in markets which are much too extensive for the manipulation of even the most powerful combinations. For instance, the price of Scotch pig iron on Dec. 1 was £3 9s. 7½d. per ton as compared with £2 9s. 4d. at the same date in 1898 and £2 5s. 2½d. in 1897; Cleveland bars were £8 15s. per ton, against £6 2s. 6d. in 1898 and £5 5s. in 1897. Steel rails were £7 per ton, against £4 12s. 6d. and £4 10s., and best coals were 20s. 6d. per ton, against 16s. 6d. in the two previous years. When we come to copper and tin the advances are still more remarkable, the former having risen from £48 per ton in 1897 to £56 16s. 3d. in 1898, and to £77 this year, while tin has been as high as £150 recently, compared with £82 5s. in December, 1898, and £62 13s. 9d. in December, 1897. These movements are, of course, due to exceptional causes into which it is unnecessary to enter, but it may be useful to remember that no commodity can be for long maintained much above its average value, and that no syndicate of capitalists, however powerful, can hope to succeed against the great army of the world's consumers. In this connection the following figures have a special significance. We may mention that the top price of pig iron was reached in November last, but we have to go back to the years 1888-9 for the high-water mark in copper and tin:

	Present Price.	Highest in Last 20 Years.	Lowest in Last 20 Years.	Average of Last 20 Years.
Pig iron..	£3 6 [illegible]	£3 10 0	£1 17 1	£2 [illegible]
Copper ...	73 0 0	105 00 0	37 00 0	52 [illegible]
Tin	113 0 0	170 00 0	55 00 0	86 [illegible]

CONSUMPTION OF LEADING MINERALS.

We must, however, leave that aspect of the subject to give a few figures about the actual production and consumption of the leading minerals. Taking coal first, we find that the total world's production in 1898 (the complete figures for which have just become available) was 654,805,000 tons. Great Britain's contribution amounted to 202,055,000 tons, against 202,130,000 tons in 1897, while the United States raised its output from 178,770,000 tons in 1897 to 196,466,000 tons in 1898. Germany comes next with an output of 128,000,000 tons, and France and Austria follow with about 32,000,000 tons apiece, and Belgium produced 22,000,000 tons. The Welsh colliers' strike last year materially reduced Great Britain's output, and at a moderate estimate the production this year should be about 215,000,000 tons. In 1898 the exports amounted to 48,000,000 tons, (including coal supplied to foreign-going steamers,) while this year the total will reach 55,000,000 tons, and the activity prevailing in the iron and steel trades should easily account for the balance of the estimated increase. It is not at all improbable, however, that the United States will reach, or even exceed, Great Britain's output, and certainly in 1900 the latter will have to take second place. It has already yielded the palm in the matter of iron production.

THE OUTPUT OF PIG IRON.

The world's output of pig iron in 1898 was about 35,780,000 tons, to which the United States contributed 11,744,000 tons, an increase of 2,155,000 tons over the 1897 figures. Great Britain's share was 8,610,000 tons, and Germany was a good third with 7,403,000 tons. The amount of iron ore smelted in Great Britain was 20,136,000 tons, of which 5,960,000 tons were imported, principally from Spain. The world's output of iron ore last year is estimated at 70,000,000 tons, on the basis of two tons of ore to one ton of pig, but this is probably a good deal below the mark, as in Great Britain the ratio is about 5 to 2. In any case the amount of ore required in the past year must have been at least 80,000,000 tons, and even if there is no further expansion in 1900 it is difficult to see where the additional supplies of suitable ore are to come from unless the United States can provide them. The total production of steel in 1898 was 24,110,000 tons, the United States being an easy first with 8,933,000 tons, or 37 per cent., to their credit. Germany comes next with 5,780,000 tons, or nearly 24 per cent. of the total, and Great Britain is a poor third with 4,666,000 tons, or less than 19½ per cent.

THE POSITION OF COPPER.

It is unnecessary to say much about the position of copper, as the facts are probably better known on your side of the Atlantic than in London. It is certain that last year's total output of 424,126 tons will be exceeded, but by how much no one is prepared to estimate. Up to the present the supplies to Europe from North America are over 20,000 tons less than in 1898, but there has been an increase of 15,000 tons from other sources. The deliveries are 8,300 tons lower, and the visible stocks in England and France are about 26,000 tons as compared with 27,000 tons last year, 33,000 tons in 1897, and 35,000 tons in 1896. Next year, however, many new sources of supply will probably be opened up, and the situation is not by any means entirely favorable to the "bulls."

With regard to tin the situation is not very clear. There is an admitted reduction in visible supplies of 4,500 tons, and invisible reserves have probably been depleted to the extent of 3,000 tons, as buyers have been running stocks to the lowest possible [illegible] prices [illegible]

JAN

THE STATE OF TEXTILES.

The marketing of textile materials has all been affected by short crops at a time when the demand has shown an exceptional increase. It is true that the last season's cotton crop of the United States amounted to 11,468,000 bales, which is considerably more than was generally estimated, but if the Agricultural Bureau at Washington is to be credited, next season's yield will be only 9,960,000 bales. It is not surprising, therefore, that the price for middling uplands is now 4 5-16d. against 3½d. last year, and 2½d. in 1897. But it must be pointed out that independent statisticians put the prospective crop very much higher than the bureau's estimates, and that there are good grounds for expecting a yield of from 10,500,000 to 11,000,000 bales. The bureau has rather shattered our faith in its predictions in the past, and the mistake of 2,736,000 acres, which it has admitted in its estimate of the area under cultivation, does not tend to increase its reputation for infallibility. Apart from America the only other important source of supplies is Egypt, which yielded 6,544,000 cantars in 1897-98, while the 1898-99 crop is only 5,589,000 cantars. The cantar is nearly 100 pounds. The East Indian crop for 1898-99 is 3,477,000 bales, against 3,100,000 bales in 1897-98, and 2,999,000 bales in 1896-7. Next year's product may be affected by the drought, of which more serious reports have come to hand recently, but the Indian deficiency will make little difference to total supplies, although the sentiment about it may help to keep prices up.

BRITISH IMPORTS OF WOOL.

The total imports of wool into Great Britain in 1898 were about 2,100,000 bales, of which 1,554,000 bales came from Australia and South Africa, while 445,500 bales were shipped direct from the colonies to the Continent and the United States. So far as can be traced, therefore, the total production would be between 2,500,000 and 2,600,000 bales, averaging 330 pounds each. The amount submitted to auction at the colonial wool sales in London was 1,155,000 bales, the smallest quantity offered in any year since 1884. During 1890, however, only 1,054,000 bales were catalogued, and the total imports will not exceed 2,000,000 bales. At the last auctions prices ruled 20 to 25 per cent. higher all around, and a strong market is anticipated in the new year, but it is likely that the Australian clip next season will be larger, as the long spell of drought appears to be breaking up.

The jute crop for the season ending July 31, 1899, was a very short one; the total exports from India being only 2,760,000 bales against 4,306,000 bales for the previous twelve months. India consumes about 2,600,000 bales, so that the total yield for the past year would be 5,360,000 bales. The 1897-98 crop, however, was a very heavy one, and although the estimates for the current season put the yield at 25 per cent. below the average, it does not necessarily follow that there will be any serious scarcity for European and American consumers.

But underestimates of stocks and crops are in fashion just now, and the flax market is also becoming excited as to where its supplies are to come from. Russia, which provides over three-fourths of the world's requirements of this commodity, exported 238,462 tons of flax and tow last season, (to Sept. 30, Old Style,) but the crop for the current year is generally estimated to be from 20 to 30 per cent smaller, while some authorities look for a still greater deficiency. Meantime the consumption has latterly been above the average, partly owing to heavy Government purchases of canvas for wagon covers, tents, and so forth, and the price has risen to £20 per ton, against £24 10s. in December, 1898. Everywhere one turns it is the same story, and we wonder how long people expect this sort of thing to last.

THE GENERAL PROSPECT.

As sum of the matter, it may be said that given normal conditions, the new year would have seen little abatement at any point in the energy of contending nations to develop their foreign business and as little in the domestic demands of all kinds, due to increased wealth. Had the stream of gold continued to flow with increasing volume, although we might have been nearing a time of set-back and stagnation, I hardly think it would have come till, perhaps, late in 1900. But all the prospect is marred by the conflict in South Africa and the famine in India. We can no longer reckon on expanding markets for our textiles, and it is a war demand alone that could maintain our iron trade or the world's iron trade at its present activity. While every nation with a seaboard is increasing its navy, and dock yards are everywhere busy to their utmost capacity, there will be no recoil in the demand for iron and steel, and probably no decline in prices. In food supplies, too, we may see a higher level of market values attained than prevails now, but the world's interchange of manufactured commodities, created entirely to supply its domestic and pacific wants, does not promise to be a growing one in 1900. Some compensation for the weakening of India's demands might have been found in China were other nations except the Russian making any sensible progress in building railways and opening up mines and trade routes in that empire. As it is the stage of wrangle has not yet been passed, and we fear progress of all kinds is destined to be delayed. It, however, is difficult to speak with an approach to certainty about a future where all rests so much on the hazards of war, and I can only repeat my old axiom, mine that the trader who [illegible]

[illegible] Probability of Greater Ease in Money Market During Autumn and Next Year.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—For the present the worst is over in the money market. The week just passed was extremely trying, but the worst fears about month-end requirements were not realized. Only slight failures have so far been declared on the Stock Exchange, but it is estimated that more than one hundred members have been helped, and the mass of half-digested rottenness remains great. Still open default has been generally avoided, and with money looking more favorable the probability is that the general recovery begun on Friday may continue well through next month.

Discount fell more than 1 per cent. in the last two days of the week just passed, and it looks like going below 5% per cent. this week. Nominally the rate yesterday was 5¾ per cent. for remitted bills up to three months; but several brokers were taking paper to arrive at below 5¾ per cent. Short loans continued in good demand, because the banks have been making up their half-yearly balance sheets; but all this will be over this week, and the only patent difficulty ahead in the market lies in the amount due by it to the Bank of England. I estimate this to be about £7,000,000, partly on bills and partly on short loans. A gradual return in scarcity of floating credits is therefore probable in January, the more so as the income tax and other direct taxes are due now. Generally, the effect of the payment of these is not felt in the market until February; but this season it is sure to be earlier, because the market is otherwise bare of supplies.

Against this, one must place the effect of the Government expenditure for the war. It borrowed £1,090,000 last week from the Bank of England, and issues a fresh £1,000,000 in Treasury bills this week over and above renewals, but that is only the beginning. My estimate of the cost of the war has been challenged, but I based it on the cost of the Crimean war, which was £100,000,000, with on the average less than half the number of troops now engaged and mobilized. Allow for the extra cost of land transport over long distances in South Africa, and the higher price of modern furniture of war, and my estimate of the minimum outlay as £2,000,000 a week will be found conservative. The volume of expenditure is, in fact, increasing daily, as more troops go out and larger numbers of transport animals and cavalry horses have to be bought, shipped, and foddered.

Therefore, the Government demands for money are sure now to increase rapidly, and possibly the first effects of the lavish exchequer disbursements will be to ease rates in the open market, because the bulk of the cash is disbursed at home. The after consequences, however, will be severe, and I do not see that an early reduction of the bank rate is possible.

What alone can be counted on is an amelioration of the present close strain during the next month or two. The same thing will probably be seen abroad. Already Germany acts as if the worst were over, and the discount rate in the open markets there is 1 per cent. under the Reichsbank rate, although that bank has been obliged to help the market to the extent of £12,000,000 more this year than last.

France also hopes to find the new year more free from scares than her recent experience, which has been bitter and demoralizing. I had a talk with an eminent French economist last week, and his opinion was that Paris is far too timid. The Bank of France, he said, might part with a few millions in gold without risk were the financiers less nervous. This, perhaps, is true enough, but nervousness is always more than half disease on the credit market, and I nowhere discern indications of a permanent decline in the price of floating capital, scares or none.

Already Continental Exchanges have begun to display weakness as a consequence of the fall in our market rates of discount. German exchange last week was the highest ever known, quite 10 pfennigs above the gold point in our favor, but is now going back.

It follows that if my inference about future markets is correct all kinds of private enterprises are going to be severely handicapped in 1900 for the means to go on. Said a French banker to me the other day, "It is all very well for the Germans to bribe the Sultan's entourage to grant a concession for the Mesopotamia Railway, but where is Germany going to find the money?" The inability to float new enterprises must react unfavorably on trade expansion, and I fear that Sir Christopher Furness, the eminent shipping authority, was right in saying that we had reached the crest of the wave here. In London the curtailment is already marked, calls for new capital next month being less by £2,000,000 when compared with the £70,000,000 called for in January last.

Naturally, the stock markets suffer in a like manner, and too much confidence must not be placed in the continuance of the favorable symptoms now developing. Probably we shall see consols again well above par, but while money costs in the neighborhood of 6 per cent., selling in the long run is bound to beat buying. Capital, moreover, must temporarily desert many other forms of investment on the old basis of interest rates, and I continue to hear growling among municipal bodies that no new money can be had save under ruinous conditions. Happily, our banks keep strong and appear to be taking prudent care to be ready for the next pinch when it comes.

I told you to expect that all the new arrivals of gold would disappear, nominally for internal circulation, and that has thus [illegible] The Bank of England is not [illegible]

[illegible] Year Opens Under Most Favorable Auspices.

[illegible] Year 1899 will be recorded as one of the most prosperous in the history of the country. Not only have the crops been abundant, but the prices obtained for the staple products of the soil have been remunerative to the producer, and the purchasing power of the farming community has increased in consequence. The same is true of the mining industry, which has been stimulated by the high prices ruling for the precious metals. Gold has been produced in greater quantities than ever before, and the output of silver has also been increased. Our manufacturing industries have been busy to their utmost capacity, and the volume of business transacted in the country has been enormous. Our foreign trade has been of unprecedented magnitude, and the year 1899 will be memorable for the achievement of the first billion dollar transaction—that is, the exchange of the same three millions into circulation, whether proof that the banks are hitting gold.

Years ago I began to urge bankers to keep private stocks, and some have started in to do so by locking up Bank of England notes. This was found to be a nuisance, because the bank sent to inquire what on earth they were about, keeping notes from coming back in the ordinary course, so the notes were exchanged for gold, and now gold alone is stocked. But this has gone only a very little way yet, and I fantasize the movement only to show that an element of ease is thus being created, capable of hastening definite changeness does the banker think they may safely let their excess of gold, or some of it, escape again.

Meantime we require another £10,000,000 of metal to meet all contingencies with equanimity, and it is very comforting to find Mr. Gage assuring us that you can spare large amounts. The only other source open to us, leaving out France, which parts with money sparingly, is Russia, and I should not be surprised to find the Russian Bank obliged to let metal go either to Germany or to us. Whatever relieves Berlin will lighten the strain on London. But of course Russia can only release gold by reverting to forced paper money in some degree, and both the Czar and his Finance Minister are extremely reluctant to take any such step.

Just as the year closes we are threatened with serious industrial disorganisation, and in London much inconvenience otherwise, because of the scarcity and dearness of coal. The price has gone up 30 to 40 per cent., and is still rising. A variety of causes are working to produce this result—the shortage of labor, the deficiency in railway goods wagons, and the extreme activity in heavy traffic for the Government account. Unless this is quickly remedied, factories of all descriptions will be obliged to shorten their output. Coke may then be dearer than coal, because of the large German demand for the product of our ovens.

I am astonished that your great anthracite combinations make no effort to open a market for their coal in this country. Should we have a colliers' strike—by no means an improbability—they have a splendid opportunity. A. J. W.

Financial Problems to Solve.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES
By MAURICE L. MUHLEMAN,
Cashier United States Sub-Treasury.

To present in full the economic history of our country for the year 1899, would require page after page of this journal; many columns of statistics would be necessary to give merely a bird's-eye view of the results of the tremendous activity which has been set in motion, and which is not likely to be seriously checked in the year upon which we are just entering unless there should be such a remarkable collapse as not even the greatest pessimist could foresee.

Beginning with the several bountiful harvests and good returns for the products of the soil by means of which our agriculturists secured the necessary surplus to recreate a demand for the products of the factories, the consuming power of the Nation has again been increased, and to a maximum never before reached.

Not only have we employed labor more steadily, produced more commodities than ever before, and obtained better prices for them, but we have also brought forth more gold, erected more structures of various kinds, expanded our territory and our trade, filled our Government's Treasury and purchased back our securities from investors abroad in large amounts.

We point to our foreign trade, now exceeding $2,000,000,000, but our domestic trade, judged by the tremendous volume of our Clearing House exchanges, must have been fortyfold that sum. It may be safely said that the world has never before seen the working of the economic forces of over 70,000,000 of energetic, free people, but great as are the results of that work in 1899, there is a still greater surprise for the world in our future, if we exercise the wisdom necessary to guide these forces in the right direction.

While considering the magnitude of the sums represented in this great interchange of the fruits of the Nation's labor—the thousands of millions of dollars involved—we are reminded that it is related of Lord Rothschild that he asked an American financier: "What is a dollar?" The far-reaching importance of this query cannot fail to be appreciated when we further consider that our dollars measure the values of our labors as a Nation; that while we are at work creating these values, we should not forget that we have not yet fully answered that query. True, we are well on the way to that answer; those who are making our laws have promised that the answer to all the world will be: The dollar is twenty-five and eight-tenths grains of gold, nine hundred-thousandths fine, and there is every reason to believe that the promise will be kept.

But let us not imagine that when we have thus settled the standard that our duty is done; a stable standard is unquestionably a necessity to a civilized monetary system; but we have another, and perhaps a greater, problem still before us—we must reform our paper-money system and provide machinery to facilitate the interchange of the products of the Nation's labor, which shall prove more adequate to the requirements of such a Nation as ours than the antiquated "plant" we now have, for assuredly a system under which the money rates may be 186 per cent. one day and 2 per cent. the next is ill-adapted to the needs of a highly civilized Nation.

What this improved mechanism shall be remains to be considered; but we need not go far into the world's economic history to find examples worthy of our careful study. We must educate ourselves to select that form which shall prove best adapted for the purpose; and as a first lesson to those who wish to pursue the subject the recently published report of Secretary Gage is one of the [illegible]

[illegible] Trade Prospects Good—Industrial Progress—Finances.

[illegible] Year 1899 has been a most favorable one for the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Trade and industry have developed in a most satisfactory manner, and the financial situation has improved. The following figures, taken from the Vienna Export Association, and from the Chambers of Commerce of Vienna, Reichenberg, Prague and Pilsen, show the increase in the foreign trade of Austria-Hungary during the first eleven months of 1899, as compared with the corresponding period of 1898:

	1898.	1899.	Increase.
Austria	1,000,000 florins	1,100,000 florins	100,000 florins
Hungary	1,000,000 florins	1,100,000 florins	100,000 florins
Total	2,000,000 florins	2,200,000 florins	200,000 florins

In Austria-Hungary the situation, so far as the State finances are concerned, is not unfavorable. In both parts of the empire the results of the State accounts have for several years shown considerable surplus. This has lately been further improved by the Finance Ministers withdrawing a quantity of investment outlays from the ordinary budget of the regular State disbursements, and substituting them by special investment loans, so that the interest and amortization of the latter will fall upon the current accounts.

The credit of both States—Austria and Hungary—is intact, and the State bonds have, in view of the stringency of the money market, suffered much less in price than those of other States. The establishment of the money standard under the laws of 1892 is progressing slowly but steadily. Soon all the State notes will have been taken out of circulation, and be substituted partly by coin and partly by fully covered bank-notes. With the new year 1900 the obligatory kronen standard will also go into effect—4.80 kronen equal £1. It will take, however, some time for the establishment of the standard, viz., the resumption of specie payments through the bank, on account of the large amount of Government indebtedness held abroad, and therefore great caution is necessary. The amount of Austrian and Hungarian securities abroad in State bonds, stocks, obligations, &c., is estimated at 3,500,000 gulden, about $1,400,000,000, and considerable realizations of these securities might, under certain circumstances, cause great embarrassment. This is also a reason why the equilibrium in the budget must under all circumstances be maintained, and in order to meet the constantly increasing needs of the State, new and really hard-pressing taxes had to be imposed during the past year.

In regard to the economic conditions, the situation cannot be designated as favorable. To begin with, the first half of this year suffered from the effects of the bad harvest of 1898, but in the second half there was some improvement. Austria had only an average crop. Hungary had a considerably better harvest than in the previous year, so that the importation of grain from America and Russia was discontinued.

Regarding industry and commerce, the internal national troubles in Austria, and still more the long-continued uncertainty over the outcome of the Ausgleich negotiations with Hungary, as well as the threatened danger of the establishment of a customs line between Austria and Hungary, have acted as a crippling burden upon enterprise, which at the same time receives no encouragement whatsoever from the State authorities, and also suffers from the increase of a reactionary current antagonistic to capital that prevails among the people and in representative bodies. Principally in Vienna the administration of the anti-Semitic party is leading toward very sad consequences. Industry in Austria must, with few exceptions, count 1899 as one of its worst years. Only of late have there been some signs of an improvement, which must be regarded partly as a reflex of the colossal industrial prosperity in Germany. Characteristic of such is the fact that a contract of a German firm of a large order for the delivery of wire to America which it was not able to carry out was transferred to an Austrian firm. In Hungary the Government has made the most strenuous efforts to promote the prosperity of industrial production, but as various natural conditions are l[illegible]ng here no real success can be attained.

Under such circumstances, it is a matter of course that the Boerse itself has not been able to record any good days. In the first part of the year hopes were entertained of prospective large combinations, because the Government had promised easy charter laws to facilitate the formation of stock companies. But when the laws were finally passed the stringency in the money market, which governs the market now, occurred, and the issue of new stocks has remained at zero.

DR. ALEXANDER VAN DORN.
Vienna, Dec. 12, 1899.

RUSSIA.

No one here knows what the real situation is. Business is much depressed and there have been and still are numerous failures, but almost nothing is permitted to be published. Hence no one knows what the real situation is. Witte, the Finance Minister, says that Russia is in good condition, but others say that it is not; that he is about to issue 450,000,000 paper rubles, and that will drive the gold out of circulation. Others say that he is about to be removed for advancing 7,000,000 rubles to the President of the Moscow and Archangel Railroad, who, with several of his associates, is under arrest. He has stopped advancing to concerns having large Government contracts, causing these stocks to drop out of sight. The continued famine in certain provinces causes increased suffering each year.

The Empire is developing as rapidly as can be expected. The discontinuance of Siberia as a penal colony will aid in settling that vast domain. All industries in Russia are in their infancy, and it seems impossible to keep up with the demand for everything. No other market in the world offers such opportunities for trade from the United States as Russia. The best possible feeling exists toward the United States. American goods are preferred to those of any other country, but Germany enjoys the bulk of the trade, because she gives Russia long credits, has much capital invested in Russia, and a majority of the business men of Russia are Germans.

The Trans-Siberian Railroad cannot begin to take care of the business offered. Its rails and rolling stock are too light, and it will have to be re-equipped to come near meeting the requirements. Russia needs more railroads and better roads throughout the country to enable its products to reach markets. In fact, it needs almost everything and will continue to need for half a century.

American exporters should study the Russian market from both ends of the Siberian Road. The Russian Government is encouraging foreign capital to engage in manufacturing in Russia. The Westinghouse air-brake people have put in a large plant here and have contracts covering a period of years. It is due also to American enterprise that all new factories are equipped with the latest machinery and the best methods of manufacture are followed.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 4, 1899.

1900

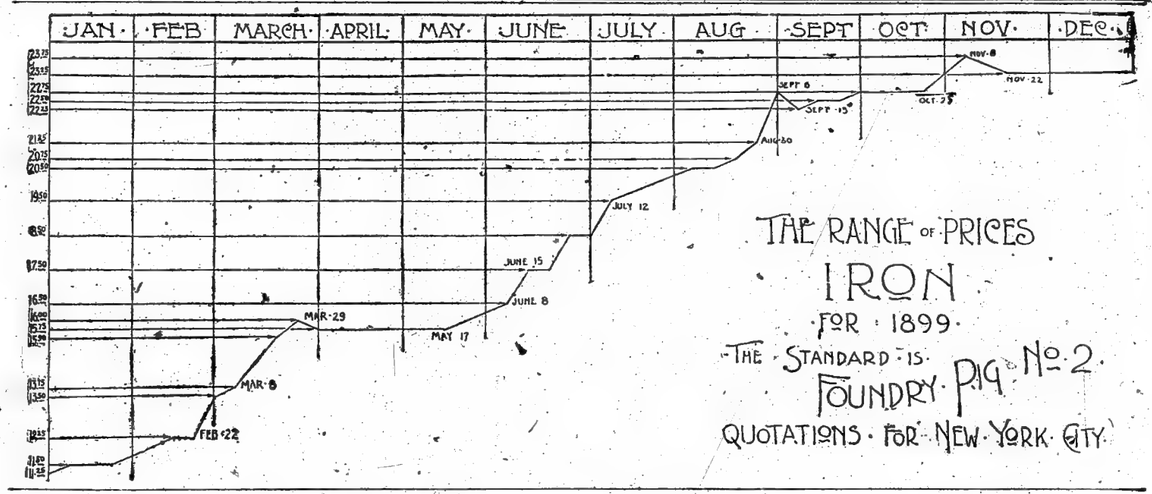

THE RANGE OF PRICES
IRON
FOR 1899.
THE STANDARD IS
FOUNDRY PIG No. 2.
QUOTATIONS FOR NEW YORK CITY.

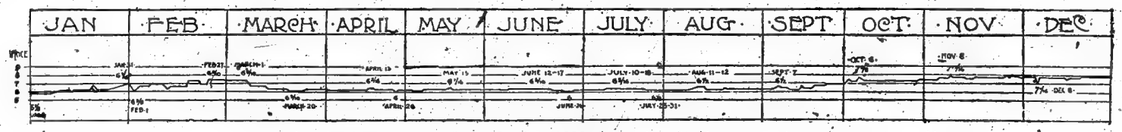

Range of Prices for Cash Cotton During 1899, as Quoted for the New York Market.

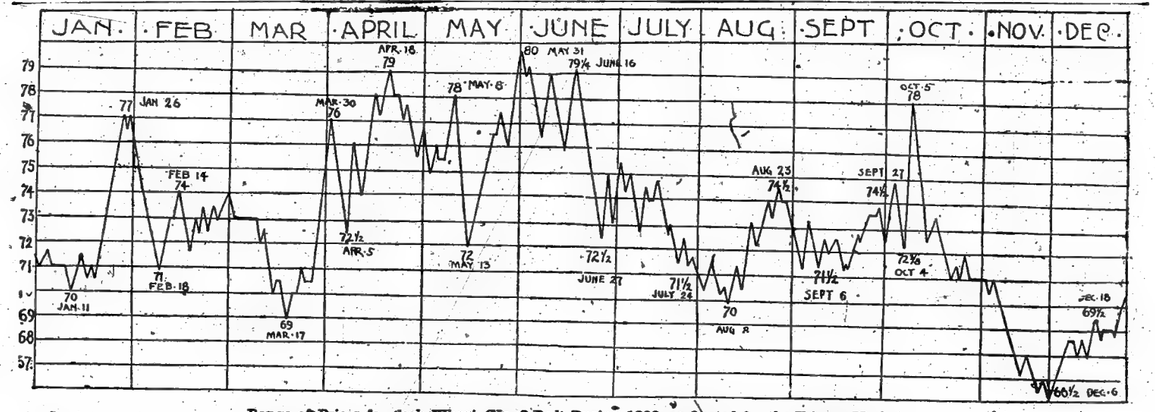

Range of Prices for Cash Wheat (No. 2 Red) During 1899, as Quoted for the Chicago Market.

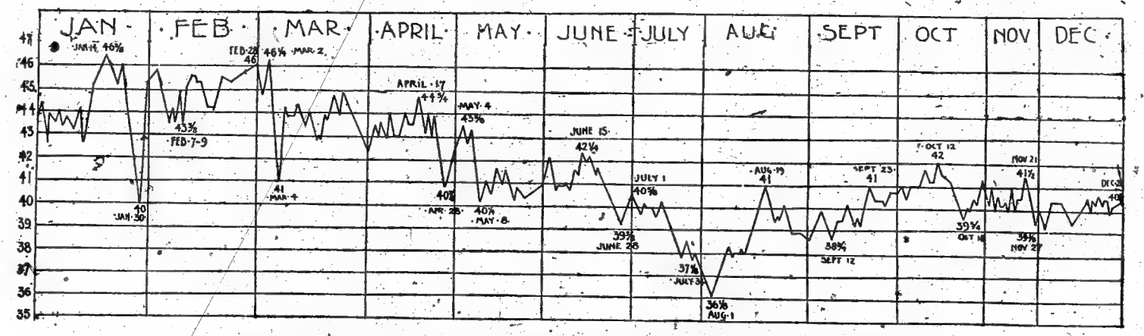

Range of Prices for Cash Corn (No. 2 Mixed) During 1899, as Quoted for the New York Market.

56 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK,
GEORGE H. ROBINSON.
Member New York Stock Exchange.

HATCH & FOOTE,
BANKERS,
No. 3 Nassau and 18 Wall St., N.Y.
ESTABLISHED 1867.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
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Surplus . . 1,500,000
Deposits . 28,000,000

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The Corn Exchange Bank,
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Hudson River Bank, 72d St. & Columbus Ave.
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Queens County Bank, Borough of Queens.

Frank B. Berry

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Deductions Drawn From the Trade Statistics of the Past Year Point Almost Certainly to This Fact.

Written for The New York Times
By WORTHINGTON C. FORD,
Formerly Chief of the United States Bureau of Statistics.

No very great assurance is needed to predict that the year 1900 will be one of very large imports of foreign products, and may easily surpass all previous records. Past experience proves that years of heavy exports are accompanied or followed by heavy imports, and the condition of our domestic markets is such as to encourage purchases from abroad. The phenomenally large balances due to us for the exports of the last few years cannot continue to be settled in gold or, in American securities, for the money centres of Europe have become too sensitive to respond to such large demands. The rising prices in almost every line of goods throughout the United States will make this a good market to sell in, and products and manufactures will make a better and cheaper remittance than gold. A financial crisis might check trade, and such a crisis is always within the range of possibility, but, that apart, nothing can interfere with the rising tide of imports.

In the eleven months ended with November of 1899 the value of imported merchandise was $732,401,721, and the returns for December will raise the total to more than $805,000,000. This figure has been exceeded only in the three years 1890, 1891, and 1892, when prosperity was again dominant and all conditions were favorable to active foreign commerce. Beginning with $823,400,000 in 1890, the value of imported merchandise rose to $846,931,000 in 1893, the highest figure ever reached. Taking the population in 1892 at 66,000,000, the average import per capita was $12.73. The population is now estimated to be 76,700,000, and the same rate of import would give upward of $967,480,000, which leaves a wide margin yet to be covered before the country has reached its maximum importing capacity, as measured by a year of activity. It is within the limits of possibility to estimate that the imports for 1900 will be near the nine-hundred-million-dollar-mark, and thus within measurable distance of $1,000,000,000. Even this would be only one-half the value of England's import of merchandise in a single year.

Such an estimate assumes that commercial and industrial conditions in the United States have merely developed since 1892 on old lines, and have not been essentially modified. In fact, a very notable change has occured, and is likely to become greater with each year. The progress of manufactures has influenced the import trade not only by decreasing the movement of manufactured goods, but, to a far greater extent, by increasing the import of raw materials used in industry. The details of the imports of ten months of 1899 are available, and a comparison with the returns for the like ten months of 1893 will develop this difference: In 1893 the total import of merchandise was $677,080,694, and in 1899 $857,895,449, a difference of less than $20,000,000, or ten days' trade at the current rate. In the earlier year 34 per cent. of the value was represented by food and live animals, 24 per cent. by raw materials of industry, 11.3 per cent. by partially manufactured articles, and 16.8 per cent. by manufactured articles ready for use or consumption. What remained—about 13.7 per cent.—consisted of articles of voluntary use or consumption, and the proportion of the total imports of 1899, represented by these articles, was nearly the same, 13.5 per cent. In other respects the returns for 1899 were very different. Food gave less than 30 per cent., partially manufactured articles only 9.1 per cent., wholly manufactured goods 15 per cent., and raw materials 32.5 per cent.

This change from food to raw materials as the most important class of imports, and the remarkable reduction in the proportion of manufactured products, deserves more full consideration, because they point out the trend of the import movement. The immense development of industries through natural causes, and the multiplication of industrial establishments almost beyond the ability of domestic supplies of material, is the great factor. An excessive tariff for protection is also an important influence, in some cases preventing any competition from abroad. Foreign manufactures are in less demand, and foreign raw materials are in greater demand—that, in substance, promises to be the drift of the import trade in 1900. Comparing the imports of these materials in the ten months of 1899 with those of the same period in 1893, the extent of development already accomplished becomes clear:

	1893.	1899.
Copper	$436,788	$7,401,112
Fibres	17,909,154	17,514,902
Hides and skins	20,566,747	41,116,694
India rubber	13,665,232	27,986,145
Iron ore	868,370	771,588
Iron, pig	1,188,266	936,161
Silk, raw	14,370,660	32,055,064
Tin	7,711,325	15,050,545
Wool	13,320,290	8,977,794
Total	$90,036,841	$151,810,005

In this short list there is established an increase of more than 68 per cent., and in at least five items the increase has been 100 per cent. and over. Iron ore is rising in importance, and will figure more in the returns for 1900, and wool also promises to attain its former place among the leading imports. When it is remembered that the [illegible] of all these raw materials in the [illegible] was [illegible] cent., in a single year, the elasticity of this side of the import trade is at once recognised. A like increase for two years will give more than 100 per cent., as compared with the trade in raw materials in 1898. I consider such an increase quite probable.

Turning to the imports of manufactures the figures are quite as suggestive in their way, and the more so, as the tariff rates of duty did not materially differ in the two years, except for iron and steel. A comparative statement of rates will not be without interest, as it will remove any claim that the tariff exercised a disturbing influence on the import movement. The ad valorem duties collected were:

	1893. Per Cent.	1899. Per Cent.
Cotton manufactures	57.08	56.09
Flax, &c., manufactures	36.83	40.00
Glass manufactures	60.40	60.70
Iron and steel manufactures	62.87	43.58
Leather	34.16	35.68
Silk	53.56	53.97
Wool	98.55	95.00

The import of manufactures of each class was:

	1893.	1899.
Cotton	$26,982,726	$29,742,805
Flax, &c.	21,874,060	22,978,806
Glass	6,113,590	5,993,719
Iron and steel	25,320,000	11,538,780
Leather	5,591,756	4,645,962
Silk	31,978,890	23,123,606
Wool	23,651,945	12,721,625
Total	$146,466,966	$106,115,133

There was a decrease of 26 per cent., and it is not very likely that this class of imports will increase to any great extent, except in wool where our manufacturers are placed at a disadvantage by the high duties on raw wools, and, to a less degree, in silk and flax, where natural advantages are possessed by the foreigner.

This modification in imports, passing from a trade in manufactures to one in raw material, is naturally reflected in the direction of our import trade. The older countries of Europe do not raise these materials, though they may deal in them. It is from the new continents, having sparsely settled territories or rich and favorably situated mineral deposits, that these supplies must be had. The change in the relative position of the continents in our import trade is therefore significant of coming developments, though not in any degree likely to fulfill the predictions of those who see the decadence of Europe in the near future. Comparing the figures for 1899 with those for 1893 the tendency becomes marked. Europe almost holds her own, giving 53 per cent. in the earlier year, and 50.7 per cent. in the later. North America loses more, falling from 21 per cent. to 16 per cent. South America remains almost unchanged, but Asia has risen from 10 per cent. to 15 per cent., and Africa from .7 per cent. to 1.5 per cent. WORTHINGTON C. FORD.

Opportunities for the Farmer.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson Points the Way to an Increase of Our Dairy Products.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—"A wonderful year to look back upon, and a year full of promise ahead." These were the opening words of a talk with Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, in response to a request to give to the readers of The New York Times some comments and opinions on the departing and arriving years. "A great year ending, with every man who wants work employed at good wages, with plenty to eat and clothes better than ever before at the prices, the country getting around to a unanimous conviction on sound money, and even the timid philanthropists awakening to the fact that expansion will expand not only our physical limits but enlarge our appreciation of and ability to encounter new and greater responsibilities.

"The year has been one of prosperity to the agricultural population. Crops generally have been abundant, and if not as large as in some years, still abundant enough to enable us to sell to those who have much less than we. It is still too soon to make any sort of accurate predictions of the promise of next year, but such as have reached the department show that the farmers have rather increased the acreage for the crops of 1900, and will have more to sell next year than they had this, provided they are not overwhelmed by calamity, which the extent and variety of conditions of this Nation ought not to lead us to expect.

"The statistician of the department will soon give us figures to show just about what the amount and value of our crops have been. We know already that they have been satisfactory. But while the corn crop, enormous and enriching as it was, is a subject of rejoicing, it is also one that provokes thought and ought to point the way for us to greater advantage in the coming year.

"With our immense resources that might be developed for the prosperity of our farmers the United States ought to give more attention to dairy products. Look at Denmark. It is a little country, but it sells for good money $33,000,000 worth of dairy products each year, while we export only about $10,000,000 of butter and cheese. That ought not to be the case. The remedy is largely in our own hands. There is no secret art known to Denmark for the production of good butter, the quality of its [illegible] Atlantic ports and Canada, its Danish and Danish-like dairy sales, mainten[illegible] markets of it, and the cows that ought to be used here to nourish our own cattle, and make them good milk producers is sent to Denmark and serves the double purpose of increasing the milk supply and rewarding the part that is to be used for the growing of cattle.

"We should have some of that $33,000,000 of custom which Denmark gets in Great Britain. Further, we ought to look out and get some of the cheese business that we have been rather indifferent about cultivating. Canada is benefiting by our neglect, and we find it to our advantage to ship American cheese by way of Montreal in order that it may get the benefit of the company of cheese of good reputation from the neighboring country. Whatever you get now in business you must work for, if it is to be held on to. Observe the economy of the Danes. They not only buy our superior food for their cattle, but as they find that they produce an article of bacon that costs less than ours does, and sells for a better price in England, they import our butter and our bacon for their own use and send Danish butter and bacon to foreign markets to be sold at high prices. These statements suggest their cure for a state of things that can be changed if we will take the pains to change it. We must make better cheese and butter, stop making imitation cheese and butter for foreign buyers, and pay careful attention to the packing and shipment of good articles, so that American thoroughness may be compared with advantage with that of any other nation.

"It seems to me that there is no direction in which effort may be more beneficially directed by our farmers than that of recovering our lost cheese market. It was not many years ago that we were sending to England 150,000,000 pounds of cheese in a year. Absence of inspection, the short-sighted greed of men who exported great quantities of inferior, adulterated, and counterfeit cheese, destroyed our reputation. Canada put the manufacture of cheese under Government supervision, was able to guarantee the purity and standard quality of the product, and ran away with our business. It is for this reason that American cheese seeks outlet through Canada and in the company of Canadian cheese.

"There are many other ways in which the United States may learn to develop wealth. It is my conviction that we are purchasing many articles abroad that should be grown at home, and with the facilities provided we are trying to prove this to be so. Sugar beets we can raise, and when we have found the best and tried all methods of producing those richest in sugar, we shall be on the way to keeping at home money that now goes abroad for raw sugar. Tea has been produced in South Carolina, and the hope excited that it may yet be raised profitably in the Gulf States, offering new opportunities to farmers who may be seeking them. Inquiry has been set afoot to determine whether it may not be possible to raise rubber trees in the Philippines, to meet the increasing demand for rubber in the market.

"In its practical work, the Department of Agriculture has been expanding steadily. Great faith is placed in our reports, for the reason that they are trustworthy, not selected to affect a stock market, but to acquaint producers with the demand and the supply, as related to agricultural productions. We have now some forty thousand correspondents and reporters contributing to this work, scattered all over the country. No commercial agency or stock-dealing firm can boast truthfully of such a corps of correspondents. It is upon the supporting reports of these correspondents that we have issued our estimates of the cotton crop for the year just ended.

"As I began, so I will end. It has been a great year; but it is greater in its invitation than in its accomplished facts. We are bidden to come on—to maintain our struggle with nature with both eyes open, with both of them directed by educated minds, for these are not days in which the ignorant can hope to be in the front of the race. Of course, next year will be better. Every year is better than the last."

CROPS OF THE PAST YEAR.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Not until some time next month will John Hyde, in charge of the Division of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture, be prepared to give definite figures concerning the crops of the year, but already the leading facts have been collected by commercial bodies and afford, with such information as can be gleaned from the slower but surer Department of Agriculture, comforting assurance of the substantial benefit to the farmers and the whole country of the agricultural gains of 1898 and the indications of the prospect for 1900.

The crop of the year about which farmers have talked most is the corn crop. The corn crop of 1898 exceeded 1,900,000,000 bushels, but that of 1899 has gone well up toward 2,500,000,000 bushels, while the average price was about three cents more a bushel than it was last year. The average of yield was 25.2 per cent. bushels per acre, or a bushel above the mean yield for many years. Assuming that the crop of corn was as large as the figures given above, which the Statistical Division will not verify, the value of the corn crop to the producers of the country, at the price ruling at the close of November, when the information about the crop was being collected, was about $1,000,000,000. Most of this crop, however, is consumed at home, only 167,000,000 bushels of corn having been exported up to the close of October. The Department

The wheat crop of 1899 was smaller than that of 1898, but larger than that of 1897. While the surplus for exportation is reduced it will still be large, probably large enough to spend a large share of foreign indebtedness. The wheat crop as reported by the Division of Statistics is as follows:

ACREAGE, YIELD PER ACRE AND TOTAL PRODUCTION OF ALL WHEAT IN THE UNITED STATES, 1898.

States and Territories	Area. Acres.	Yield per Acre. Bushels.	Production. Bushels.
Maine	1,933	22.5	43,943
New Hampshire	511	17.3	8,789
Vermont	4,560	22.0	73,330
Massachusetts	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut	300	18.3	5,490
New York	878,900	18.5	1,005,765
New Jersey	128,570	14.3	1,788,805
Pennsylvania	1,505,880	13.8	20,472,928
Delaware	72,856	13.8	982,537
Maryland	788,643	14.1	10,716,966
Virginia	703,625	8.4	6,339,450
North Carolina	251,751	6.7	2,488,599
South Carolina	149,271	6.5	963,703
Georgia	297,239	6.8	2,021,225
Florida	.....	.....	.....
Alabama	68,735	7.6	521,186
Mississippi	8,346	7.7	35,619
Louisiana	.....	.....	.....
Texas	514,852	11.1	9,044,635
Arkansas	227,135	8.6	1,953,361
Tennessee	353,137	8.7	3,292,727
West Virginia	417,265	9.3	3,930,751
Kentucky	901,272	9.1	8,201,578
Ohio	2,816,761	14.2	39,996,006
Michigan	1,557,522	8.4	13,325,193
Indiana	2,357,575	9.8	23,361,175
Illinois	1,266,541	10.0	12,965,410
Wisconsin	709,573	15.6	11,773,382
Minnesota	5,091,312	12.4	66,223,581
Iowa	1,399,653	13.0	18,195,489
Missouri	1,151,384	9.9	11,398,702
Kansas	3,721,229	9.8	36,468,044
Nebraska	2,018,619	10.3	20,791,776
South Dakota	3,528,012	10.7	37,728,339
North Dakota	4,043,643	12.8	51,753,650
Montana	69,764	22.7	1,752,935
Wyoming	21,029	18.8	395,345
Colorado	329,611	22.7	7,337,761
New Mexico	185,946	13.8	2,579,355
Arizona	22,382	15.3	342,139
Utah	180,505	20.7	3,736,454
Nevada	33,167	16.0	387,006
Idaho	142,153	24.2	3,440,106
Washington	956,405	22.7	21,710,394
Oregon	1,143,205	19.2	21,949,536
California	2,383,185	14.1	33,743,909
Oklahoma	1,218,253	13.3	16,202,765
Indian Territory	.....	.....	.....
United States	44,592,516	12.3	547,303,846

Cotton, the Division of Statistics has shown, has been a very valuable crop during 1899. The preliminary estimates of the division, published from time to time, have been found to be too liberal. At last accounts, derived from the 40,000 observers of the division scattered all over the country, it was found that the average yield per acre was one of the smallest in recent years, the acreage being rather less than more than 23,500,000 acres. The estimation of the crop at 89,000,000 bales is now admitted to be excessive, and, notwithstanding these figures have been questioned, the Division of Statistics is convinced that its report will be justified.

Upon the assumption that the crop will be 9,000,000 bales, comparison shows this to be the smallest crop since 1896, and probably a smaller one than that of 1894, which was about 9,400,000 bales. The value of last year's crop of more than 11,000,000 bales was $305,000,000, and the value of the crop of 1899 will be slightly in excess of that amount, as the price of cotton has been 7 cents a good part of the year, and almost constantly since the new crop began to reach the market. With present prices likely to influence the planters next season, it is expected that there will, next Spring, be an increase of acreage in cotton, after a very general tendency during two years to interest the Southern planters in the experiment of greater diversification of crops.

The reports of the potato crop promise to be gratifying to the farmers. The acreage was as large, presumably, as it was in 1897 and 1898, and the average yield is 88.7 bushels per acre, as compared with 75.2 per acre in 1898, 64.6 in 1897, and 75.2, the average for the past ten years. The average per cent. of quality is also higher than in several years, and the price is higher than in either of the two preceding years. It is expected that the value of the crop will be considerably greater than the $79,574,772 at which the crop of 1898 was valued.

Although prices for breadstuffs are not so high as they have been, and farmers would be glad to see them higher, they are still far from unsatisfactory, and the prospect is rather up than down. Some of the leading produce prices are given as they are published in the reports of the Treasury Department Bureau of Statistics for some of the leading lines:

	Nov. 10, 1898. Lowest.	Highest.	Nov. 23, 1899. Lowest.	Highest
Wheat, No. 2	.72	.73½	.71⅝	.72½
Corn, No. 2	.37¾	.38	.40¼	.40⅞
Oats	.29	.29½	.30	.30
Lard	.0625	.0625	.0637½	.0637½
Pork, mess	$8.75	$9.25	$9.00	$9.75
Beef, family	9.50	11.00	12.50	13.00
Sugar, granulated	.0472	...	...	.0482½
Cotton	.05 5-16	...	...	.07¾

Metal Mining in 1899.

Written for The New York Times
By FREDERICK HOBART,
Associate Editor Engineering and Mining Journal.

The mining of the precious metals and of the baser metals in the United States during 1899 has shown some important changes and an extraordinary degree of activity and prosperity. The output of the country has been very large, prices of all the industrial metals have been very high, and there has been a surplus for investment in the prosecution of mining enterprises which has led to much new development, the results of which were already felt in the latter part of the year, although their full effect will not be apparent until 1900.

In gold mining nearly all the producing regions showed a considerable improvement, and the result has been that our total production of the precious metal in 1899 has been between $79,000,000 and $80,000,000, or over $15,000,000 greater than in 1898. Many States have contributed to this result. The production in California last year was limited by the lack of water resulting from

two years' drought; but the Winter of 1898-9 furnished rain and snow for the mountains, which filled up the reservoirs and enabled nearly all the mines to resume operations fully, and to increase very largely the gold production of the year. In Colorado the most notable gain has been in Cripple Creek, where nearly all the leading mines made substantial progress, and the work of the year has been most encouraging, not only in the actual returns, but also in proving that the ore deposits of that district increase rather than diminish in size and value with depth. This district was not alone, however, in adding to Colorado's production of the yellow metal, for at Leadville, Telluride, Aspen, and in the old mines of Gilpin County there was substantial progress, and all helped in maintaining the State as the leading gold producer of the country.

The Black Hills region of South Dakota has also made advances. The great mills of the Homestake Company, which were nearly doubled in capacity about the end of 1898, have been steadily employed, while the Golden Reward and other companies have also done well.

In Montana and Idaho also there has been some increase in production, although less marked than in the Southern Rockies. The chief new development in Montana has been a revival of placer and hydraulic mining, and in the saving of gold by dredging from the bottoms of the rivers, a comparatively new method for those regions which is meeting with great success.

In the State of Washington the Republic district, near the international boundary, has shown the development of two or three large mines, and of a number of claims which give good promise of being rich mines in the future.

In the Southwest there has been less progress, although Arizona will show an increase in production, and the opening of a number of prominent mines. In New Mexico there has been little change. In Utah much work has been done in developing the great mines of the Mercur district, and the treatment of the peculiar low-grade ores of that district by the cyanide process, which has proved very successful in saving their values at a small cost. At De La Mar's Mercur Mines the largest and most complete cyanide plant in the world—not omitting the great works in the Transvaal—is now in operation, and is considered a model plant by metallurgists. Some large mines of very similar character have been developed in Eastern Nevada not far from the Utah line.

No inconsiderable part of the increase in gold production comes from the Far North. In Alaska the great mills of the Alaska-Treadwell and other companies on Douglas Island have continued their steady production. The extraordinary discoveries on the coast at Cape Nome and vicinity have added at least $3,000,000 to the gold output this year, and promise to do much more during 1900. From the American Yukon fully $2,000,000 in gold have come in 1899. The promise is that Alaska will show a very large output of the yellow metal in 1900.

The silver production, which reached a total of 64,000,000 ounces in 1898, will not be over 60,000,000 ounces in 1899. A large part of this reduction is due to a falling off in the great copper-silver mines of Butte, Mon. The Idaho silver-lead mines have also produced rather less than in 1898 on account of the labor troubles there, although their activity was fully maintained during the closing months of the year. The silver refined from foreign bullion, chiefly from Mexico, has shown a considerable increase, and over 35,000,000 ounces have been turned out by our smelters and refiners in addition to the quantity given above, which is the production from ores mined in the United States only.

The copper production of 1899 has been the largest ever recorded. Our mines furnished during the year 261,500 long tons of fine copper, or fully two-thirds of the world's entire output of the metal, showing that the United States is not at all likely to lose the commanding position which it now occupies in the copper market. While the production thus increased by about 15,000 tons over 1898, there was a falling off of nearly 20,000 tons in our exports of this metal; but the consumption increased so largely owing to the general prosperity of manufacturing interests and the vast amount of electric work done during the year that there was no increase in the stocks carried, and producers even found difficulty in meeting the demand. Notwithstanding the falling off in exports, we sent abroad no less than 115,000 long tons of fine copper, which at the prices maintained during the greater part of the year made a most substantial addition to our exports.

The increase in copper came very largely from the great Arizona mines. The Lake Superior producers showed only a moderate gain, while, owing to financial and other reasons, there was a falling off in the Butte district in Montana, especially in the Anaconda Mines. Whether this will continue depends upon causes other than the actual value of the mines. If the Butte companies will cease litigation and improve their metallurgical methods, there is no doubt that their production and profits can be fully maintained.

The lead production of the year amounted to about 220,000 short tons, a slight reduction from the silver-lead mines of the Coeur d'Alene district in Idaho, being balanced by an increase from the soft lead mines of Southeastern Missouri. Of all the metals, with the exception of iron and copper, lead has shown the strongest demand, while of all the metals, without exception, it has shown the steadiest prices throughout the year.

The zinc production of the country in 1899 has been 112,000 short tons, or about the same as in 1898. The Eastern producers and those of Illinois and Wisconsin have gone on their way quietly with few changes. The Joplin region in Missouri and Kansas, which produces a very large share of our spelter, has been through a period of transition from the old system of small mines and leases to the new one of large companies. This has been accompanied by some friction, and by quarrels between the smelters and the miners, which have prevented any increase in the total output.

Among the metals of smaller importance may be mentioned the quicksilver, which comes entirely from the California mines, and of which about 32,000 flasks (of 76 pounds each) have been produced in 1899. Of aluminum, some 6,000,000 pounds were turned out from the works at Pittsburg and Niagara Falls. Others, such as antimony, nickel, platinum, iridium, and the minor metals have shown little change. Most of these are produced as by-products from our gold, silver, and copper mines.

Upon the whole, the metal miners of the United States have had a most prosperous year, with everything to indicate that 1900 will show a still further improvement. It may be added that substantial advances have been made in metallurgy during the year, and that we are now in a position to treat ores of almost all kinds more thoroughly and more economically than ever before.

FREDERICK HOBART.

Provision Trade of Chicago.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By WILLIAM J. QUINN,

of Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill.

The receipts and shipments of live stock at Chicago during 1899, and the killing and packing at this point during the same period, indicate Chicago's continued supremacy in the provision trade.

The official figures of the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company show that the hog receipts for the first eleven months of 1899 were 7,431,454. The shipments were 1,599,774. The difference represents the number of hogs killed and packed at this point, or 5,831,680. Allowing the same average for the month of December, the volume of Chicago packing for the year will be approximately 6,361,833 hogs. This is less by nearly 1,000,000 hogs than the number packed during the phenomenal year of 1898, when the number was 7,320,000.

Cattle show an increase. The receipts for the first eleven months of 1899 were 2,306,671. Shipments for the same period were 759,098. The balance of 1,547,573 cattle represents the number killed and packed at this point for the first eleven months of the year. At the same average for December, the total volume of beef packing for the whole year will be 1,688,261. The figures for 1898 were 1,530,000, showing an increase during the last twelve months of more than 158,000.

There was also an increase in sheep. The total receipts for the first eleven months of 1899 were 3,366,567. Shipments were, during the same period, 377,152. The difference, or 2,989,415 animals, represents the sheep packing for the first eleven months of the year. With the same average for December, the volume for the year will approximate 3,261,180. The figures for 1898 were 3,100,000, an increase for the current year of more than 161,000.

Speaking generally, Chicago will show a volume in hog packing representing about one-fifth of the entire business of the country, the latter approximating 35,000,000. This indicates that Chicago's position as the centre of the provision trade is in no danger from the competition of interior points. It is true that the very rapid increase of the packing industry in Omaha and Kansas City has been maintained during the past year, and that the combined business at all the interior points, including the two cities mentioned, represents a greater volume than the business of Chicago alone. But there is no question as to the sentiment among packers concerning Chicago's continued status as the centre of the industry. During the past year the leading packers have spent enormous sums in rebuilding and extending their plants at the Union Stock Yards. They have introduced modern labor-saving machinery on a large scale, and have put up the highest class of buildings, which for permanency and convenience outstrip all former plants in the history of the industry. The same conditions apply to the preparations of the Union Stock Yards corporation for an increased trade. Vitrified brick has supplanted the old wooden pavements, and there have been many marked improvements in the facilities for handling animals.

Chicago is still the focal point for the corn-growing and hog-raising States, and besides the immediate tribute of Illinois, Iowa, and Indiana, draws heavily on the more outlying States. Nebraska and Texas are turning in some degree to Omaha and Kansas City, but the greater facilities of this point insure a proportion of their business. The great factor in the packing industry is nearness to supply, but there is also an unsurmountable advantage in the facilities of an established centre like Chicago, both for packing and marketing.

The greatest factor for prosperity during the past year was the high prices for better grades of cattle. For choice beef the price has gone as high as $8.25 on the hoof, an unexampled figure for a long period of years. The range of prices for many years past has been from $5.50 to $6.50. The higher prices were due this year to the scarcity of good cattle. It marks a new era of prosperity for cattle raisers. The latter are now reaping profits to which they have been unaccustomed for years. The volume of business is the factor of prosperity for the packing houses. In spite of higher prices for the cattle raisers, the prices to consumers have not materially increased. The competition of the business forbids that they should. And yet the packing business for the past year closes with moderate prosperity for the packers. It is probably true that for the first time in a long period they are now making a profit on raw material, as well as on by-products, which for some time have been the mainstay of the business.

Home consumption of meat products is rapidly increasing. New beef markets are being opened up in California and the South. The American people will probably lead the world as beef eaters at no distant date, if they do not do so now.

Foreign exports are also looking up. Meat exportations have already reached a volume of about one-eighth of the total value of exports. The indications are for an early understanding with Germany, in the form of a treaty that will remove the ban on American provisions. At present we ship beef only to England, but with the perfection of refrigerating plants the business is growing with great strides. It is a better and safer trade than the old custom of shipping on the hoof. Export beef is of the very highest grade, and wins its way readily with the best that Europe can produce. There is still competition in canned meats with the cheaper products of Argentina and Australasia. European Governments, however, like our own, supply only the best to their troops, and the American goods rule the markets. English handlers of American meat doubtless ship to other European countries and to the colonies in large volume, but for the present it is to our interest to deal directly with the English traders.

All signs point to a prosperous year in 1900 in the packing industry, which has been systematized to a point where the consumer and cattle raiser are reaping the major benefits, while the packers rely upon a large volume of business and close economies for a favorable showing.

WILLIAM J. QUINN.
Armour & Co.

Chicago, Ill.

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Report of Condition Dec. 2, 1899.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$26,408,569.15
Overdrafts		1,570.90
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation		1,000,000.00
U. S. Bonds to secure Deposits		4,147,100.00
U. S. Bonds on hand		98,260.00
Premium on U. S. Bonds		112,724.23
Stocks, Securities, etc.		4,279,659.54
Banking House		1,350,000.00
Due from other National Banks		1,192,647.41
Due from State Banks and Bankers		597,841.01
Checks and other Cash Items		24,880.69
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,624,164.12
Notes of other National Banks		32,110.00
Nickels and Pennies		237.86
Specie		9,519,277.50
Legal Tender Notes		1,339,290.00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer		45,000.00
		$51,793,332.41

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus Fund		2,200,000.00
Undivided Profits, less Expenses and Taxes Paid		511,918.47
National Bank Notes Outstanding		900,000.00
Dividends Unpaid		959.00
Individual Deposits subject to check	$11,865,660.61	
Demand Certificates of Deposit	7,022.19	
Certified Checks	65,217.16	
Cashier's Checks Outstanding	127,580.20	12,065,480.16
Due to other National Banks	$17,631,936.28	
Due to State Banks and Bankers	9,641,821.35	27,273,757.63
United States Deposits		4,075,337.13
United States Bond Account		3,765,880.00
		$51,793,332.41

Causes for the Expansion in the Iron Trade.

Outlook for the Future is Prosperous, with Only Trifling Dangers That Seem Threatening.

Written for The New York Times

By C. KIRCHHOFF,

Editor of The Iron Age.

In many respects the year 1899 has been the most extraordinary which has ever come to the American iron trade. The dominating factor has been an expansion in the demand at a time when the really well equipped, well located, and modern works in the country had been under full pressure for a considerable period. By offering higher and higher prices, consumers thus forced into line one by one furnaces and mills which had long been idle through inability to compete. We have witnessed the spectacle of resumption on the part of plants which had not been worked before because no one could be found to bid anything for the old machinery and the brick and mortar.

It is well, in order to understand some of the causes which have led to the enormous profits made in many lines, to go back to the previous year. Toward the close of 1898 a disagreement among the steel rail manufacturers—who had for years been enjoying a profitable armistice—led to a savage war of prices. Steel rails were sold, for 1899 delivery, down to $16 at mill, leading Eastern mills retaliating by invading the territory of the Western works, who had patched up a truce among themselves. The sentimental effect of this fight upon the whole industry was great, creating, as it did, the following situation. Usually toward the end of the year the ironmakers of the Central West contract for their supply of iron ore, for the next season, beginning in the Spring of the next year. The low price realized for the most important single product—as to tonnage—through the rail war induced the Lake Superior iron ore mining companies to make the contracts for the season of May, 1899, to May, 1900, at very moderate prices. The fact will be appreciated, therefore, that the lake ore mines have had practically no benefit from the enormous advance in prices, which has gone entirely to the manufacturers. The latter have, however, in most instances, compensated the mining companies for such advances to mine labor which were necessary to prevent a cessation of work, ruinous to the ironmaker. The result has been that the cost to the latter has risen but little, while the doubling in the price of metal has allowed many furnaces to more than repay the entire investment.

It is only fair to state that nearly all the active plants—and more particularly the largest—had heavy commitments for the domestic and foreign markets, so that monthly average returns per unit of product lagged far behind the market quotations. The latter really more and more represented the premiums which buyers found themselves bound to pay for such quantities as were required for prompt shipment.

The enormous rise has been due exclusively to the great expansion in the demand. It is only fair that this fact be emphasized, because the impression exists, sedulously fostered in some quarters, that the advances have been decreed by the new consolidations in the iron trade. There is no such organization in the pig iron industry, with its score of independent concerns, and yet the advance in price of pig was from $20 at Valley Furnace in January to $24 at the close of the year. The same is shown through the advance in foundry iron in Birmingham, Ala., from $8 early in January to $17.50 at the present time. On finished iron and steel the greatest advance has been in steel plates for shipbuilding, structural purposes, and boiler manufacture. In this department there is no understanding among the dozen mills actively engaged, yet the price rose from 1.20 cents per pound for tank plate at Pittsburg mill to 3 cents per pound, in October. In one brand, in which there is no "trust," but which was controlled during 1898 by an association, a conspicuously conservative course was pursued—and that is the structural steel industry. The prices of beams and angles were carried up to 2.25 cents at Pittsburg and were kept at that figure, when other rolling mill products, which can be more cheaply made, soared far above that figure. It is perhaps well to add that except in one line there was no danger of importations at even higher figures. It is not just, therefore to attribute the advance in prices to an effort on the part of the "trusts" to squeeze the consumer. It was the pressure of the demand.

Probably the best method of giving numerical expression to the expansion in the requirements of the country during 1899, as compared with 1898, is to present an estimate of the consumption of pig iron, which lies at the basis of the whole industry.

ESTIMATED CONSUMPTION OF PIG IRON.

	1898.	1899.
Production	11,773,934	13,500,000
Importation	25,137	40,000
Decrease in stocks	365,000	325,000
Total Supply	12,164,071	14,065,000
Deduct exports	253,057	235,000
Available for home consumption	11,911,014	13,830,000

This increase in the consumption, however, does not accurately measure its full development. The monthly blast furnace returns compiled by The Iron Age, based on reports of the production of the furnaces, with a few insignificant exceptions, show that on the 1st of December the consumption was proceeding at the rate of over 15,000,000 gross tons per annum.

Nor does even this fully measure its full significance, because we have no statistical data bearing upon the quantity of scrap and old material which is reconverted into merchantable forms. We know only in a general way that it is an important factor. During 1899 the country was scoured from ocean to ocean for old material, under the stimulus of an extraordinary advance in prices.

As a partial offset to this, however, we must take into account that a very large quantity of pig iron credited to home consumption was really used to manufacture goods for export.

The New Year finds us therefore still consuming at an unprecedented rate, at prices practically double those prevailing during 1898, and we are still face to face with the momentous question, "How long will it last?"

"We have had 'booms' before, but none of them has had the staying power of this one. Our usual experience with a whirling advance has been that it has been followed by a sharp partial decline, succeeded by a long period of intermediate values slowly crumbling away to unprecedentedly low prices.

The first impulse is to point to the economic axiom that high prices must curtail the consumption—and that prices are high when compared with cost of production [illegible] well-informed must admit. It may be claimed that the prices current do not apply to the iron now going into consumption, and that therefore their effect has not been fully brought out as yet.

Against that argument the fact may be cited as conclusive, that very large sales have been made at the present range of values. We know that all the principal producers of pig iron have sold their output for the first half of the coming year, and have contracts on their books for the third and even the fourth quarter. We know that a very large tonnage of steel rails has been entered for 1900 delivery. We know that leading car builders have their capacity fully engaged for the greater part of next year, that being particularly true of those who draw most heavily upon the steel trade for their requirements. We know that there is being planned in all our leading cities a vast amount of building, calling for structural material. We know that our shipbuilders are crowded with work and are still entering new orders for boats. We know that our machine shops are so busy that it is practically impossible to get promises of delivery of heavy machinery for six, twelve and fifteen months.

It will not be denied that such indications of future prosperity are highly encouraging, but it would be dangerous to conclude that they are final or conclusive. We have as yet no adequate evidence as to the effect of present prices upon that amount of business, very large in the aggregate, which originates at the farm. When the Spring trade opens, we will soon feel its effect. On the other hand, we may expect for a considerable time to come to secure business in volume, which comes from the fact that our entire laboring population and our mechanics have had an extraordinary year, both as to rates of wages and regularity of employment.

On the whole, therefore, the promise of a continuance of a heavy demand is very good, unless financial uncertainties, long continued, hold up or kill undertakings now in course of development.

On the side of the expansion of the supply, it may be noted that thus far nearly all the preparations come from the concerns long engaged in the industry. Some new enterprises have actually been started, as the result of the boom, but not one of them will enter as a factor until well toward the end of the year. Probably the most important additions to capacity, as cumulatively effective in the near future, are those which are taking place in every live concern, in the form of new labor-saving appliances, additional power, and the equalizing and rounding up of equipment. Then a number of the large concerns are putting up new plants, few of which, however, will add materially to 1900 output. Some old cripples are still limping into line, but they are not important either individually or in the aggregate, and will be snuffed out by the first breath of adversity.

The addition to the supply through importations of foreign material is unimportant. A number of orders have been placed abroad for special grades of pig iron, probably not more than 50,000 tons in all, and small lots of scrap and of finished products are coming in, but they do not cut any figure in the situation.

A more serious matter is the addition to the supply by the falling off of the export trade—serious from the point of view of an interruption of efforts to expand our markets. The export statistics do not as yet reveal this, because deliveries are still proceeding on orders taken long ago. The tonnage involved can not be stated because we have only returns of valuations in some very important lines. But for months our sales in the cruder forms have fallen off. Some large concerns have continued to take business. Thus we know that good orders have been booked for steel rails for Japan, for street rails for Great Britain, for wire rods for Canada, for structural material for many different countries, and for wire nails and barbed wire. In spite of this, the next six months will show a heavy decline in the exports of our heavier iron and steel, and the productive capacity thus made available will be engaged for our home markets.

A review of the whole field seems to indicate therefore that while it will require the continuance of a heavy demand to keep our plants from hunting for work anxiously, the outlook is fairly bright.

Earlier in the boom the whole trade was under a heavy nervous tension for fear that any day might bring a collapse before goods sold at good prices had been deliveres and paid for. That feeling has now disappeared because the fact is generally realized that increased costs will not allow ofo a sudden return to the level of 1898.

This increased cost is due to the fact that iron ore, coke, fuel, labor, transportation, and supplies have all advanced quite considerably. It should be recognized, however, that these advances, to the great concerns North and South, represent only relatively moderate sums, so that their margin of profit is very liberal indeed. In fact, if values hold, their returns for 1900 are likely to be even better than they were in 1899, with its large tonnage at low prices during the first half of the year.

A good many keen observers in the iron trade expect that the large consolidations will exert a steadying influence upon values, so that extensive declines will be averted. It is expected that these organizations will not only be willing, but will be able, to capture as large a share of the foreign markets as their tonnage requirements may dictate, even if sacrifices must be made. Every one of them is using a liberal share of the unexpected profits now accumulating to strengthen its position by outlays which will bring about ultimate lower costs and make it more formidable as a competitor in neutral markets.

On the other hand, it is prudent to recognize the fact that in many lines the consolidations overlap one another; that there are in their business many seeds of dissension aside from questions of antagonisms due to possible clashing personal ambitions between the leading spirits. These may lead to a recurrence of the fierce struggles for supremacy which are not unknown to the iron industry. In such times ordinary business considerations are apt to be thrown to the winds. C. KIRCHHOFF,

Editor of The Iron Age.

IN THE LAKE IRON REGION.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 31.—Never in the history of the American iron ore trade has there been such a year as that just passed. In every phase of development it has been unrivaled. It has surpassed all other years in that it has showed a mining total larger by 4,000,000 tons than the highest preceding year, and a total double that of any year up to 1894. It is a total, also, of more than the aggregate operation of the first twenty-seven years of the industry.

The control of mines and mining facilities and of ore transportation by lake under the steel making companies has become a commonplace.

Prices of ores have advanced 100 per cent. and wages of miners are higher than they have ever known since the industry became great. But in spite of the increased prices, mines have, as a rule, made little money during the year, having sold their ore at low figures before prosperity touched the industry.

With the increased demand for ore has come such a wave of interest in exploration and development as the business has never before known, and the stores of ore have been increased many millions of tons, while new fields in the lake region, in Canada, and in Wyoming have been examined for future development.

The year just closing has been phenomenal in the prosperity of the Lake Superior iron mining region. Not far from 17,000 men are now employed at the mines and explorations of the five ranges, a total nearly double that of five years ago, and owing to the newer and better facilities they are hoisting much more ore per man than ever in the past. Thousands of these men are not mining at all, but are merely drilling holes hundreds of feet deep, sinking pits, and running tunnels, in hopes of finding more ore. This search for ore is chiefly under the direction of the great steelmaking companies, who are using their present profits from manufacture to intrench themselves in the ore fields and to improve the physical condition of their works and their reserves of raw material. On the new Mesaba range there are now at work some fifty diamond drills, as well as a large number of crews using other methods of exploration, while on the Menominee are nearly as many, and from twenty to thirty are in use on both the Marquette and Vermillion ranges.

The close of 1899 sees a total of 152,000,000 gross tons (tons one-eighth larger than the ordinary ton of commerce) mined and shipped from the iron mines of Lake Superior. The year's total has been as close to 18,000,000 tons as it is possible to get in the absence of figures of shipment by railway.

The various ranges where the ore is mined have this year and to date from their original exploitation produced the following quantities, and their yearly averages are now exceeded by from two to four times.

Range.	Total Shipment. Tons.	Shipment of 1899. Tons.
Marquette	56,000,000	3,640,000
Menominee	31,000,000	3,150,000
Gogebic	28,300,000	2,750,000
Vermillion	13,500,000	1,760,000
Mesaba	22,600,000	6,600,000

The conditions for the coming year are the brightest that have ever dawned in the lake country. Prices have been fixed on a basis of $5.50 a ton for the ideal standard, against $2.00 a year ago. Even considering the advance in freights and wages this represents an added return to the mine of about $1.80. At this time there has been sold of the output for 1900 nearly as much ore as can be mined till well toward the close of the season, and there thus is assured a long and profitable season for mines and miners alike. That wages will remain at their present high level is assured also, and that they may go higher is very probable. It is likely that 20,000,000 tons of ore will be mined in the Lake Superior region the coming year.

The past year two mines in Minnesota surpassed all records that had ever been made in shipments—one with 1,070,000 tons and the other with 1,140,000. In 1892 three combined properties of the Gogebic range set the record at 1,086,000 tons, and this has been regarded as the record. Next year there will be five or six mines in Minnesota that will produce 1,000,000 or more tons each, and two or three in Michigan will do the same. A million tons of ore is the load of six big trains every day for the full shipping season, and to mine it, hoist it and ship it is an undertaking that would have been utterly impossible but for the most modern methods and machinery as well as the most thorough system and skill.

Railroads in the mining region are preparing for a larger traffic than ever before; those running to Minnesota mines alone are to be ready for an increased movement of about 3,000,000 tons, and it is likely that the output of the State will for the first time exceed that of Michigan. The year's output of the two States will be worth $70,000,000, delivered at docks in those States.

Review and Forecast of Iron Trade

Written for The New York Times

By ARCHER BROWN,

of Rogers, Brown & Co., Iron, Cincinnati and New York.

We are completing the most prosperous and in all respects the most remarkable year in the history of the American iron trade. We are about to enter upon a year which will be quite as interesting, and, unless all signs fail, even more prosperous. The change we have passed through is little less than a revolution. Ten years ago the cost of American iron and steel was higher than in England and Germany. We did not even supply our own requirements, but were importing both raw and finished materials in substantial quantities. Mechanically we were superior to our competitors, but we had not conquered our own problems and were far from the leadership of the world. The Baring failure in 1890 started prices downward. The panic of 1893 did the rest. Then followed six years of as hard experience as a great industry ever passed through. Capital was wiped out by the millions. Furnaces and mills that were counted valuable properties became a liability rather than an asset.

But out of this period of storm and stress came the new era of American steel and iron making. Mechanically as well as commercially the whole industry underwent a revolution in those years. Necessity not only compelled economies, but aroused American energy and ingenuity, and forced better processes of manufacture. Those who still had capital to do with, and confidence in the future, replaced old plant with new, built everything stronger and heavier, and on most modern lines. Resources of raw materials were developed, and transportation problems worked out. At the end of the lean years, therefore, the American iron trade had been stripped of every element of weakness and was in splendid position to take advantage of the changed times that were to come. The terrible years of depression had been a blessing in disguise. It was demonstrated beyond a doubt that with our natural resources we could produce, when necessary, nearly every form of iron and steel in this country at a cost so low that we could lay the products down in England, Germany, and other Continental countries and undersell the home makers. The whole industry was thus put on a new and sure foundation.

The first signs of revival were noticed early in December, 1898. Bessemer pig was then selling at $9.75, Valley furnaces. Grey Forge, $9.25. Pittsburg and Birmingham, $8.50. Standard 2 foundry was worth $11 at Philadelphia and at Chicago. Lake Superior charcoal iron sold at $11.50 at Chicago. Steel billets brought $15.50 in Pittsburg. Steel rails, $17 at Eastern mills. Common bars sold at 95 cents at Youngstown. The rise began very slowly, and no one was more incredulous of the genuineness of the revival than the managers of the largest companies. As a consequence, contracts in great volume were taken in the early months of the current year at prices ranging from 10 to 25 per cent. advance on the average of 1898. At the close of the year not a few of the big concerns are dealing with remnants of these old contracts. Pig iron is being delivered in Pennsylvania to-day at $11 per ton, which costs the furnaces making it $13 to $15. Railroads are laying new rails at a cost of $17 or $18 and selling old scrap rails at $25. Stockholders in the various companies have wondered at the slow rise of the average net price of monthly shipments, and no little criticism is heard of the folly of those early low-priced contracts. Wisdom is easy after the fact.

The close of the year finds steel billets worth $33 at Pittsburg. Rails, $35 at Eastern mills. Common bars, $2.10 at Youngstown. Grey Forge, $16 at Birmingham and $21.25 at Pittsburg. Bessemer pig, $24.65 at Pittsburg.

Dec. 1, 1898, there were 195 furnaces in blast, with a weekly capacity of 235,000 tons. The year closes with a weekly production of 295,000 tons. The year began with a 12,000,000-ton pace, and ends at a 15,000,000-ton pace. The stocks at the furnaces and in warrant yards Jan. 1, 1899, were about 900,000 tons. The end of the year finds in furnaces and in warrant yards scarcely 110,000 tons. So rapid a shrinkage of stocks was never before witnessed in this or any other country. The year's production will prove to be close to 13,500,000 tons, a gain of about 17 per cent. over the previous year. This percentage of gain, it might be added, was almost exactly foretold in the early Spring by close observers of the conditions surrounding furnace production. As our exports of pig iron for the year scarcely exceeded 200,000 tons, and there was practically no importation, it is easy to arrive at our actual domestic consumption of pig, viz., 14,250,000 tons. Twenty years ago the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt in a public address predicted that in 1900 the United States would produce 15,000,000 tons of iron and the world's production would reach 35,000,000 tons. It seemed a prophecy as rash as its fulfillment now seems striking.

Before turning from the record of the closing year to the prospects for the new year, it will be interesting to see what has taken place in England and Germany, our great competitors on the other side of the ocean. Great Britain produced in 1898 8,631,151 tons. Latest statistics indicate that the current year's output will but slightly exceed this figure. At the beginning of the year the total of stocks in public stores in Great Britain was 686,000 tons; Dec. 1 it was 557,000 tons, a decrease of 123,000 tons. As stocks were going off, however, in December about 1,500 tons a day, it would indicate a total reduction for the year of something over 20 per cent., leaving the aggregate stocks the lowest Great Britain has seen for over a decade. Warrants at the close of 1898 were bringing 48s. 10d. for Scotch and 43s. 6d. for Middlesborough No. 3. The market reached 73s. in the former and 71s. in the latter early in the Summer, but is now ruling around 67s. and 65s., respectively. In Germany the production of 1898 was 7,232,988 tons. The increase of this year is estimated at about 1,000,000 tons. The percentage of the United States in the total world's product in 1898 was about 33 per cent. This year it will be over 36 per cent., and in 1900 will easily reach 40 per cent. Mr. Carnegie reminded the British metal trade in an interview published in London some months ago that they would find themselves handicapped before long for want of raw material. The ready response of the United States to the enlarged demand contrasts sharply with the slight increase in output in England under a rising market almost equal to our own.

Looking at the prospects for the new year, some things can be predicted with tolerable certainty. Other things that we would all like very much to know about are in doubt. It is pretty certain, for example, that there will be a very large increase of production of iron ores, coke, pig iron, steel billets, and rails, and in nearly all finished forms of iron and steel. Three things as it appears at the close of the year may operate to check this expansion: First, undue political agitation. Second, continuation of financial disturbance in Europe which has so disturbed our security markets in December. Third, anti-trust demonstrations in Congress. These clouds do not appear large or threatening at this writing, and unless they take more formidable shape the trade will be confronted with the fairest skies that have been before it for many a long year.

The question constantly asked from the head of Lake Superior to Alabama and Texas is whether current prices will last. Taking the whole trade together, they are easily 100 per cent. higher than a year ago. It is natural to distrust the permanency of so great an improvement. While the year will open with the country bare of stocks, (the entire available supply of pig iron being less than four days' requirements of the mills and foundries,) and while our furnaces are sold an average of six months ahead, there are still open questions. Will the high prices check building enterprises?

Will the increase of production overtake the actual consumptive demand? Will the powerful combinations have the effect to steady prices if weakness sets in? The answer to these questions, time only can give. However, it can be said on the first point that the testimony of a wide range of consumers is that there is no real sign of falling off in their business because of the high prices they must ask. At the same time it is admitted that a very large amount of engineering, structural, and other work is deferred because of high cost estimates.

On the second point, the increase of production in spite of strenuous effort in every department of the trade will be a less percentage than that of 1898. Nothing but a severe check to confidence is likely to hinder a proportionate increase in consumption. It must be borne in mind that it would take nearly 10 per cent increase in the output of pig iron to replace the 1,000,000 tons of stocks exhausted since 1897.

On the third point, we are dealing with conditions too new to base intelligent calculations upon. It is certain that a wholesale consolidation of small interests, which until this year have been in fierce competition with each other, will remove one of the worst evils that the iron business felt in the past. Strong companies free from debt and with ample working capital have taken the place of comparatively weak concerns. There is a disposition to harmony of action between the great interests, and it is fair to believe that the ordinary vicissitudes of the trade will be dealt with more ably, intelligently, and conservatively than in the past.

A word in reference to the rapid increase of cost. From the mine owner, through the vessel owner to the railroad handling the raw material, the labor at the mines and at the furnaces, the railroads handling the finished product—through the whole chain there is a demand for some of the profits that are supposed to be going. The latest and best estimate is that Bessemer pig, which was made on last year's prices of lake ore and Connellsville coke at under $10 per ton, will under new contracts cost at least $16 per ton. Foundry and forge iron in the districts supplied by lake ores and Pennsylvania coke will cost about as much. Coke has doubled in price and is hard to obtain at full figures. Lake ores are about 80 per cent. higher. Railroad rates have risen an average of perhaps 25 per cent. The rise of labor in mines and at furnaces will probably average 30 per cent. It is easy to see that no considerable decline could set in without putting manufacturers on the wrong side of the account.

A very significant question is what the bearing of all this will be on our export trade. It is clear that we shall not do much in exporting pig iron, but the writer has always maintained that pig iron is not a natural product for us to export. Our victories in the foreign countries will be won in the various finished forms of iron and steel in which American energy and ingenuity have achieved success. If the record of the year closing is taken as a guide, we shall maintain our export business. In October our iron and steel exports were $9,593,453, or at the rate of over $100,000,000 a year. This is largely in the form of agricultural machinery, locomotives, wire, bicycles, iron and wood working machinery, and many other highly finished products. Some of the largest machinery manufacturers in Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., report contracts for next year in excess of those of the past year, and at fairly satisfactory prices. English and German exports are increasing, but their cost has risen almost as much as our own. German coke, for instance, is contracted by the syndicates for 1900 at prices 60 per cent. higher than in 1899. Practically the whole German product of pig iron for 1900 is also contracted. England, as shown above, is using at home and in her colonies, more than she is making, and is taking freely from us. In Great Britain also the cost has risen sharply, both through higher labor and dearer coke. The belief in Glasgow is that with the ugly Boer war ended, a period of great activity would be seen in the English iron trade.

Looking at the whole field, there is surely a superb opportunity before the iron and steel makers of America in the opening year of the new century, and there are possibilities for the years to follow which the imagination can hardly deal with.

ARCHER BROWN.

Revival of Iron Industry.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By E. J. BUFFINGTON,

President Illinois Steel Co., Chicago, Ill.

The year 1899 will show the largest tonnage of manufactured products in the history of the Illinois Steel Company. This means that in the twelve months we have turned out the largest tonnage in pig iron and also the largest tonnage in finished products that the company has ever done in a corresponding period. It will doubtless be found that the same conditions apply to other concerns in our line of business, and that the year 1899 is to be set down as marking a phenomenal revival in the iron and steel industry.

Prices have risen proportionately fast, and during the year just closed have been favorable to large profits for the manufacturers. The results show not merely how the iron and steel business has expanded from the depths of depression to the floodtide of prosperity, but in a broader degree how the general revival of prosperous conditions has proved a stimulus to general manufacturing industries and to railroad betterments and extensions.

Everything points to a continuance of these high values for pig iron and finished steel products. The volume of business already booked for 1900—which means actual sales—is so large as to guarantee that there will be no diminution in values for an indefinite period. These contracts for the year's delivery also guarantee the constant employment of our plants up to their full capacity. They indicate as great, if not greater, volume of consumption next year as during the present one, and therefore the employment of all plants to their extreme capacity. As a matter of fact, the estimated product for the coming year is practically sold out. This means that there is continuous employment of labor ahead in our special field of industry, and, moreover, profitable labor. Wages have been increased several times during the past year, and when compared with corresponding tonnage output in former years, are now at as high a figure as they ever were in the history of the industry. Specifically, wages all along the line are higher than they have been for many years, and the average workman has more continuous employment.

The export business in iron and steel was limited during 1899 on account of the enormous increase in home consumption. The same conditions will probably prevail during the coming year. In spite of this limitation of supply, the foreign demand continues good. Several foreign Governments are now in the American market seeking to place large orders for railroad supplies. They will probably have difficulty in placing them. The domestic trade is the most profitable, and is taken care of first. The indications for next year are that American railroad companies will spend more for construction and equipment than ever before in a similar period. This will be done in spite of higher prices, as the net earnings of the companies will permit large expenditures for betterments and extensions. The construction of steel cars for railroad companies will be a considerable item in the year's volume of business. The increasing adoption of steel cars on the principal railroads means a corresponding change to heavier construction generally—heavier bridges, and heavier locomotives, all making fresh demands on the iron and steel manufacturers.

As for supplies of raw material, we were embarrassed during the past year, in common with other companies, by the prevailing shortage of railroad cars. These conditions may continue to some extent this year, although the railroad companies are making strenuous efforts to remedy them. There is likewise an energetic preparation for a vessel-carrying capacity sufficient to move the raw material from the iron mines to our plants. New fleets of ore carriers are being constructed for the coming season, and the indications are that all demands will be met.

The capacity of plants cannot be largely increased within the year, as machine shops are busy to the limit in making betterments on existing plants. We might plan extensive additions, but have no guarantee when they could be made. Nevertheless the continuance of present trade prosperity will mean increased capacities when we are able to make them.

Every country on the globe is feeling the impetus of increased consumption. Business was at such a low ebb for several years prior to 1899 that it is rational to conclude it will take several years for the world's supply to reach a normal basis. As a matter of fact, the suddenness of revival in the iron and steel industry from extreme depression to unexampled prosperity, found all the manufacturers more or less unprepared to meet the changed conditions. They are now meeting the situation, and with characteristic American energy will be even better prepared in the future to care for all the business that comes.

E. J. BUFFINGTON.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 29, 1899.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Sweden and Norway, since the beginning of 1899, have been suffering from a shortage of money. The condition cannot be called a panic, for work is plenty, factories are going at full blast, and wages are as high as they have ever been, if not higher. The prices of all commodities are at least 10 to 15 per cent. higher than they were last year. It is hard to determine whether the dearth of money is altogether due to speculation or to other causes. Private bankers say that the Riksbank in Sweden and the Norwegian bank should not have advanced their discount rates so suddenly and to so high a rate as 7 per cent. without due notice to the trade. The bankers criticised regard their action as having prevented the continuation of wild speculation, and insist that it has kept gold in the countries. The rise in the discount rate has to some extent crippled trade, but, on the whole, was a good move, in the estimation of conservative men. Many large failures have taken place in Norway, particularly in the paper trade, and not a few in Sweden. At present the financial atmosphere seems to be clearing, and cheaper money is in sight.

Full reports from Sweden and Norway of the imports and exports have not yet been published. Those for Norway for the first half of the year—January to July—show that the imports for 1899 were $31,291,750, as compared with $24,210,000 for the corresponding period in 1898. The exports, which amounted to $36,537,825 in the first half of 1898, were $40,652,200 in the first half of 1899. The United States obtained a share of the improved business of Norway, for the exports to Sweden and Norway combined increased during the ten months ending Oct. 31 about $4,000,000, and the imports from those countries were greater by $200,000 than in the like ten months of 1898.

The importations into Norway of flour and grain have largely increased in consequence of poor harvests at home. Importations for the latter half of the year have not been so great, but the crops did not promise well, and importations may be increased again. Some of the increases in importations have been in machinery, rails, coal, pork products, and raw sugars, owing to the failure of the sugar-beet crops. Some of the increases noted in the first half of the year are given:

	1898.	1899.
IMPORTS.		
Pork products	$960,000	$1,390,000
Flour	57,000	90,000
Machinery	2,190,000	3,000,000
Rails	750,000	1,200,000
Sugar (raw)	6,000	550,000
Wheat	1,500,000	21,400,000
Corn	180,000	360,000
Rye	300,000	1,457,000
Wheat flour	80,000	390,000
Coal and coke	4,400,000	6,000,000
EXPORTS.		
Machinery	960,000	1,100,000
Iron and steel	505,000	650,000
Prepared iron	3,500,000	4,000,000
Lumber	11,000,000	12,000,000
Matches	8,500,000	9,000,000

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK
OF NEW YORK.

ORIGINAL CHARTER DATED 1812.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION DECEMBER 2d, 1899.

RESOURCES.		
Loans and Discounts		$60,903,540 74
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		2,494 82
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		900,000 00
U. S. Bonds to secure U. S. Deposits		13,755,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		905,017 27
Stocks, Securities, Etc.		11,470,221 12
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures		200,000 00
Due from National Banks (not Reserve Agents)		4,157,104 36
Due from State Banks and Bankers		173,332 60
Checks and other Cash Items		352,358 92
Exchanges for Clearing House		5,936,219 12
Notes of other National Banks		15,930 00
Fractional Paper Currency, Nickels and Cents		536 45
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz.:		
Gold	$26,801,671 00	
Legal Tenders	2,701,558 00	29,503,229 00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of Circulation)		40,500 00
Total		$128,315,484 40

LIABILITIES.			
Capital Stock			$1,000,000 00
Surplus and Undivided Profits (Net)			4,938,665 51
National Bank Notes Outstanding			770,550 00
Dividends Unpaid			1,370 00
Provident Reserve Fund		$30,000 00	
Individual Deposits subject to Check		71,906,915 84	
Demand Certificates of Deposit		3,809,667 50	
Certified Checks		470,461 59	
Cashier's Checks Outstanding		255,904 09	
		$76,472,949 02	
Due to other National Banks	$16,933,042 35		
Due to State Banks and Bankers	6,429,650 51	23,362,692 86	
United States Deposits		13,739,257 01	113,574,898 89
United States Bond Account			8,030,000 00
Total			$128,315,484 40

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits, $5,938,665.

JAMES STILLMAN, President.
SAMUEL SLOAN, Vice President.
A. G. LOOMIS, Vice President.
G. S. WHITSON, Cashier.
C. JANSSEN, Manager Foreign Exchange.

Issues Travelers' Letters of Credit, available in all parts of the world, opens Commercial Credits, buys Foreign Exchange, and sells Drafts and Cable Transfers.

WM. A. SIMONSON, Assistant Cashier.
W. H. TAPPAN, Assistant Cashier.
A. KAVANAGH, Assistant Cashier.
H. M. KILBO[illegible]
J. A. STI[illegible]

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By WILLIAM F. KING,

President The Merchants' Association of New York.

The conditions that prevail during the current year remind me in many respects of the conditions attending the prosperous season that set in after the depression following the panic of 1873 to 1876 had worked itself out.

Prosperity has entered into every line of industry in the United States. The producer from the soil has had unusual prosperity, as have the workers in mines, mills, and workshops. The tendency of all lines of manufactured goods is upward.

The closing of the year with an erratic break in the stock market is in line with the conditions referred to above in the close of the decade of the seventies. In those years we had suffered from the overbuilding of railroads. The interest of the bonds of the roads had to be paid, largely, out of the hauling of the raw material with which to build the roads, and it took many years for the country to catch up with that overbuilding. To-day these same roads are worked to the utmost capacity. The water has been squeezed out and many roads which had not been productive in earnings have been organized on a sound and substantial basis. Wall Street is now experiencing a similar condition in another direction.

The formation of industrial corporations, many of which, I fear, are overcapitalized, coincident with the starting of many new trust companies, which seem to be beyond the current demand for such institutions, has created a spirit of unrest and uncertainty in many directions. This is apt to continue until such industrial corporations and the kind of trust companies I refer to have been weeded out, or until those corporations which have been overcapitalized have gone through a process of reorganization, as have the railroads, and are placed upon a sound financial basis. The old trust companies, which have been managed on a conservative basis, have a sound business foundation and have secured a large clientele among the healthy railroads and corporations in the country, and have the confidence of other financial institutions and the financial community. But some of the new companies which have been springing up recently, and which, in order to attract business, have adopted unbusinesslike methods, have taken speculative accounts and entered into wild schemes which have been ruinous to their promoters and their stockholders, must be reorganized and start anew under different conditions. These are about the only clouds in the horizon to-day.

1900 promises to be one of the most prosperous years the country has ever seen. It must not be forgotten that during the great depression extending from 1893 to the Fall of 1897 the country has been building a sound foundation. During this period the farmer has been economical to the extreme. But now, with the existing enormous demands for the products of the soil, it has become possible for him to relieve himself of his old debts, pay his mortgages, and begin to refurnish his home, reclothe his family, and replenish his barn, secure new wagons, new implements, and even indulge in some of the luxuries of life. The same is true of the workers in the mines, mills, and workshops. They had been working on one-half time or not at all, but now has come to them plenty of work at increased wages, and they can once more supply themselves with their needs and requirements. The storekeepers had been conservative in their purchases on account of the limited demand from farmers and others, preferring not to stock up with goods which could only be sold on long credit, with slight prospect of payment. Now the conditions are changed, and they must meet a most unusual demand for goods. They will now be able to reap the benefit of the advance in prices of all lines of manufactured goods. The mills to-day are rushed to their utmost capacity. Our system of protective tariff which has developed the manufacturing industries all over the country is now showing its effects in the prosperity of our people.

The demand for merchandise is healthy. There has been only a limited amount of speculation in commercial lines, and the country is absorbing the manufactured goods as fast as they are placed on the market. The only danger we face is the too great expansion of the mills through building and adding on, so that when the normal condition of trade returns we may suffer from overproduction. I do not look for anything of that kind during 1900. Then, again, the demand for America's manufactured goods from all parts of the world has so enormously increased during the past two years that there is little danger of a surplus in the near future.

The tendency of commercial money will be a 6 per cent. market, on account of the large amount needed for legitimate business purposes. There will be a tendency to speculate, owing to the general prosperity and the gradually advancing prices of all classes of merchandise, but thus far that tendency has been noticed only to a slight extent.

I am glad that the prospects are good for a bill passing both houses of Congress this Winter which will put our currency upon a sound basis. This will take this subject out of politics once and for all. The business community, as well as the banking and financial community, will express a great relief at this. The United States at large will know where it stands, and this currency question as a disturbing factor will cease. It ought never to have been in politics at all.

The present Congress will have many important subjects before it besides sound money and colonial expansion.

The first is a proper Consular Service. All our Consuls ought to be men of business rather than of political ability, to aid in finding markets for our manufactured goods all over the world.

Second—A Minister of Commerce for the Cabinet.

Third—The subsidization of an American merchant marine. The enormous amount of money paid annually in freight charges to foreign corporations is certainly against the prosperity and interest of the country.

Fourth—The commercial treatment of our new Territories. They should be placed on the same basis as were Florida, Louisiana, and California. They should have a Territorial Government and the free interchange of commerce on the same basis. This action should be taken immediately. We want the products of their soil in exchange for our manufactured goods. This is a very important question, and more far-reaching than may at first be realized by our members of Congress from the interior States. It must not be forgotten that every State in our Union is self-sustaining; that in each are found all those products necessary to maintain itself. Each State teems with manufacturing industries, and new ones are springing up in all directions. Each trade centre in the different sections is striving, all its might and main, not only to retain [illegible]

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through new and permanent outlets for goods via water from Atlantic and Pacific Coast cities, thus equalizing the conditions. With a continued good demand for the products of the mills and workshops, such an outlet would mean good prices for the products of the farm and prosperity for all, from the lowest to the highest, and for a larger period of time than though consumption were limited to home demand.

The question of expansion is one that will be settled definitely once and for all at the coming Presidential election in no uncertain way. With our new colonies, Puerto Rico, the Philippines, and, let us hope, Cuba; with new ports in the Orient and an open door in China, with an aggressive policy in America, unbounded prosperity may be looked forward to during our onward march, making us the foremost Nation of the world. WILLIAM F. KING.

Coal Trade Review and Outlook.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By FREDERICK E. SAWARD,

Editor of The Coal Trade Journal.

I do not remember many years in my connection, for a third of a century, with the business when trade in coal has been so active as it was during the past year. With the beginning of the year there was an unusual demand for fuel, owing in part to the fact that the Winter months of 1898-9 were of more than usual severity, and there was thus a vast increase in the tonnage required for domestic purposes in all parts of the country; so much was this the case that a profitable price was had even from the start—measured from the standpoint of former years.

The anthracite tonnage has grown to its greatest proportions, and the total shipments amount to 47,250,000 tons. We have made a new record of monthly production during July, August, and September, but with all the extraordinary business conditions which surrounded this trade, the tonnage for the fourth quarter of the year is not up to that of the record-making months in some years previous, proving that there is a limit to the carrying facilities.

Prices were very much better during 1899, and there was a nearer approach, by actual sales, to the prices current than in six years preceding. The peculiar features were the "bringing up" of chestnut to about the same price as stove, and the goodly rates secured for the smaller sizes of hard coal. The market was fully 50 cents a ton better at the close than at the opening of the year. The month of August was a most critical time for the trade in every branch, but after the middle of the month the situation improved, doubtless because of the better industrial outlook, then at its brightest. There was an accumulation on all side tracks, but the companies recognized that the time when it would be needed was not far distant, and at least some of them grew more firm in asking the list price. This courageous act brought about the September buying in unprecedented volume, which occurred in both the East and West. An advance in the list and actual price was made Sept. 1, which resulted in something better than the July list being obtained at once, and later on the full net amount of the September circular was obtained quite generally, with 25 cents additional for chestnut coal in many cases.

It is in the bituminous or soft-coal interest that there has been the most marked change; the output of the United States is now rapidly approaching 200,000,000 net tons per annum, and the completed figures for 1899 will doubtless show a tonnage within 5 per cent. of that tremendous amount. As a result of the great demand for fuel for industrial and other purposes, the price has risen 50 per cent. The contrast with the preceding year has been very marked, and it is pleasing to note that a continuance of the large tonnage and high prices during 1900 is practically assured. The changed conditions have been brought about entirely through the increased requirements of the usual consumers of soft coal, practically nothing having been gained in the way of export trade or by any displacement of anthracite. In fact, in a number of New England and Eastern places the small sizes of anthracite were cheaper during the Fall than bituminous, owing to the great demand for the latter, and if any change occurred in the fuel used it was through anthracite displacing bituminous.

One of the most important features of the year in soft-coal circles was the formation of the two great concerns organized to carry on the business of mining and selling the product of coal mines in the Pittsburg district—these being known as the Pittsburg Coal Company, for the rail business, and the Monongahela River Coal and Coke Company, for the river business. These two companies acquired by purchase the majority of the properties of the former operators, and thus eliminated that old and very troublesome element—undue competition for business. Since their formation these two companies have put the business of this district in such reputable shape as it had not been before; they have also been fortunate in having the boom in general business, for that has given them the opportunity of marking up values, and these are now 50 per cent. above the preceding year's result.

In Ohio the soft coal situation has been much simplified by the reorganization of the Hocking Valley Railroad lines and the Wheeling and Lake Erie. There is also the probability of the Ohio Central lines being brought in close affiliation with the Hocking Valley in the near future. The sale of the Cleveland, Canton and Southern to the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling, and the sale of the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus [illegible]

Coke has had its banner year in price and production. Prices have advanced 75 to 80 per cent. during the past year, and production is about 40 per cent. greater. It is reasonable to place the price of coke for all new contracts at $3.50 a ton for furnace coke and $5 to $5.25 a ton for foundry coke at the Connellsville ovens. Pittsburg reports place the price of foundry coke on scattered orders as high as $6.50 a ton.

There has been some little expansion in the export trade in soft coal, with our old customers of Mexico, the West Indies, and South America increasing their purchases. We have done something abroad, as values there have advanced even more than at home. There was a large increase in the receipts of provincial coal, not only at Boston, but at other ports, owing to the scarcity of American coal, and the high price ruling for the latter gave Nova Scotia the chance to do a profitable business even after paying duty on the coal.

The prospects for the coming year are of the brightest for all grades of coal, and the various companies transporting both anthracite and bituminous will reap the benefit therefrom greater than in many recent years. The history of 1899 shows that in times of prosperity there is a market for hard coal limited only by means of transportation, and that $4, free on board, at New York, is readily paid at such times. It has also been made clear that manufacturing is after all the governing factor of the coal trade. Cold weather counts for nothing if the factories are idle; throwing millions of tons of soft coal on the open market, making railroad business light, and leaving employes without the means of buying such fuel as they need. Under ordinary conditions the railroads and steamships use half of the bituminous product of the United States, and it is therefore evident that when freight and passenger traffic decreases an immense amount of coal is no longer required for locomotive use, and prices are forced down by the efforts of producers to market the same tonnage that they could formely dispose of under normal conditions. Now all adverse conditions are things of the past, and, save for the fear of overproduction, which as a reality is yet in the distance, there is nothing to disturb the dealers in coal. And we hope that expansion will so broaden our markets that our factories shall all continue busy and the coal man be allowed to continue in the sunshine of prosperity. FREDERICK E. SAWARD.

SOUTHERN COTTON INDUSTRY.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 30.—Judging from the information given out by the cotton men of the South, the progress of cotton-mill building in the Southern States during the past year has been marked, but it is anticipated that the coming year will eclipse the record made by that just closed. This is the view expressed by several of the men most prominent and best posted on the subject. Those mills now in operation are prosperous, and many towns that have no mill are arranging to have one or more erected. The States of Georgia, Alabama, and South Carolina are those in which the small factories are being pushed. In Georgia many small towns of from 3,000 to 6,000 inhabitants are either agitating the question of building a mill or are already at work.

Prominent among the cotton factory men of the South is G. Gunby Jordan, who is largely interested in some of the mills about Columbus, Ga., where the best-known mills of the South are located. Mr. Jordan thinks that the rapid strides now being made in this particular industry mean better times for Dixie. He cannot see that any harm can come from new mills, and, like hundreds of other Southerners, is impressed with the belief that the nearer the cotton mill is to the cotton field the better it will be for the farmer, the mill owner, and the consumer.

D. A. Tompkins of Charlotte, N. C., another gentleman who has done a great deal of work in developing small mills, not only in his own State, but throughout the entire Southland, says the mills are paying well, with hardly an exception; and sees no reason why more mills should not be erected.

Cuyler Smith of Atlanta, Ga., who has had as much experience as any young man in the South in working up new companies for the purpose of building mills and in seeing that they were started off properly, is an enthusiast on the subject. Mr. Smith is probably directly responsible for more mills in operation in Georgia than any other one man. In speaking of the situation, he had this to say:

"This is the beginning of the era of the South's greatest prosperity. Her people are awake to their great advantages and are taking up the question of transforming our section of the country from a dependent agricultural region into a free and wealthy manufacturing Commonwealth. The greatest activity is manifested in the building of cotton factories. During 1898 there were sixty-eight built in the Southern States, operating about 1,000,000 spindles. This year's total has not yet been compiled, but the maps in my office show that this record will be surpassed when we cast up the totals for the year. To-day Georgia has seventy-two cotton mills in operation, while eight are not running from one cause or the other. These mills operate 810,000 spindles and represent an investment of $12,327,200. They employ 19,007 persons and annually pay out millions in wages and salaries. The number of looms in operation is estimated at 21,650, though these figures are not exact. We have twenty knitting mills in operation, and as many more are either building or have companies organized to build them.

"A general view of the map of Georgia before me shows that there are 38 of the 137 counties which have cotton mills and 14 counties that have knitting mills. The mills in operation are nearly all in fine condition, being equipped with machinery of the latest and best pattern. Many of them have enlarged this year, using accrued profits saved up for this purpose. I know this to be true of the Monroe, Eagle & Phoenix, and Crown Mills. Their earnings are large, running from 12 per cent. to 60 per cent. I am not misinformed as to these figures, as my information comes from private sources and [illegible]

well as the financial plans already involved.

[illegible] will be declared, and the Crown people of Dalton, Ga., gave their stockholders 10 per cent. in cash and 25 per cent. in stock, representing that amount in added improvements to the mill, paid for out of the earnings of the company, saved year by year. I just believe that there is a good mill in Georgia, rightly organized, whose stock is not worth par to-day, and many of them have not a dollar's worth of stock that is worth less than 150. I know of a man who desired to invest $60,000 in one mill and could not buy a share of stock at any price. There have been no failures of cotton mills in Georgia during the past year, though several—two, I think, in all—have sold out to investors at a small loss. These sales were the result of buying old machinery years ago and the desire of their stockholders to sell rather than put in new machinery. No mill has failed outright so far as I know.

"As to the new mills organized during the past year, I know of fifteen in this State alone, among them the new duck mill of the Hogansville Manufacturing Company, at Hogansville; the mill of the Pelham Manufacturing Company, at Pelham, and others in the Piedmont region, which seems especially favored for manufacturing. I have organized seven companies to build mills in this State, and this was done from the 1st of October to date. Their capital stock runs from $50,000, the Cordele Cotton Mills, at Cordele, to the $100,000 the Jasper Cotton Mills, at Monticello. A majority of the stocks in these corporations is owned in the towns and counties in which they are located. All classes of citizens are interested in the mills, from the farmers, who take one share and two years to pay for it, to the merchants and country bankers, who take ten to fifty and pay for them in cash. It is no 'boom' that has struck us, but a steady, lasting development. Our people are tired of foreign domination of the cotton market, and this is their way of breaking up the speculators in the great markets from wringing the crop from our hands and putting their prices on it.

"Look at my maps here in the office. Those pins mean the mills in operation, those building, those adding to their plants, locations where mill building has been agitated, and towns where a company has been formed to build a mill. You see from them that there are over ninety towns in Georgia in which there is either building, a company organized to build, or a definite effort being made to build a cotton factory. Of course, all of them will not build within a year, but they are coming on in due time.

"Our mills usually get Superintendents from the North and East, as well as their Secretaries and Treasurers. The pay of these men is good, away ahead of what they are now receiving in the North, and Southerners can afford it because they are earning from 12 per cent. to 60 per cent. on their mills, and they believe that the best men, well paid, is good economy.

"Another thing in regard to Southern mills is the power," continued Mr. Smith. "I have located several on water courses that will furnish all the power needed, and it is a great saving in the cost of steam to use the refuse of the large sawmills. This will be done in several South Georgia cotton mills. Labor is cheap and abundant, and no one ever saw a more docile lot of people than the Georgia operatives. They are not the kind of people that "strike"—they are the individual and not the mass; they adjust all their differences as individuals, and do not appeal to their fellows for aid. We want the world to know that the 'New South' that Henry Grady spoke of years ago is here, and the cotton mill is one of its greatest features."

Brewing Trade Is Troubled.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By A. E. J. TOVEY,

Editor of The Brewers' Journal.

For the fiscal year 1879, the aggregate sales of lager beer and ale amounted to 10,589,937 barrels; during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, the total sales were 36,581,114 barrels, an increase of 25,991,177 barrels, or nearly 200 per cent. during a period of twenty years.

In the face of this favorable showing a review of the year that has just closed, from the standpoint of the brewing trade, accentuates the existence of conditions that are of very serious significance to the future progress and welfare of this interest. For the third time in twenty years the sales of malt liquors show a decrease during the fiscal year ended June 30, as compared with the preceding twelve months, but with this important difference in regard to prevailing conditions. In previous years, the falling off was reasonably attributable to a temporarily depressed state of business generally, through which the principal industries of the United States severely suffered; the decrease of 912,192 barrels in the sales of malt liquors during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, can be ascribed to no such cause. The commercial and manufacturing interests of the Nation never enjoyed greater prosperity than during the year just completed, and the unfavorable conditions in the brewing trade must be attributed to the excessive taxation.

In Louisiana, for instance, the sales of malt liquors have decreased during the past fiscal year 51,973 barrels, or upward of 20 per cent. of the total output, which is due to the substitution for heavily taxed lager beer and ale as popular beverages, of untaxed domestic wines and cider, which contain a much larger percentage of alcohol, and are sold at a much lower price than malt liquors. At present there are strong indications that there will be a considerable increase in the sales of lager beer and ale during the year 1900, attributable to the phenomenal prosperity of the country, especially the manufacturing interests, mechanics and the laboring classes being the principal consumers. This increase would be greatly augmented by the repeal of the war tax.

The ruinous competition, which has steadily increased, and during the past year has reached a disastrous degree of intensity, is responsible, to a certain extent, for the unsatisfactory conditions prevailing throughout the country in the brewing business. Through the efforts of an army of unscrupulous schemers and option hunters to effect the consolidation, usually for speculative or Wall Street purposes, of the breweries in various sections of the country, the trade has also suffered serious disturbances during the past year. With very few exceptions—and those where combinations were desirable on economical grounds—their efforts have been futile, and the only results they have accomplished have been to unsettle trade conditions and encourage an exaggerated idea of property values and profits. The disastrous results of British investments in American brewery properties, now at the lowest ebb of value, should be a warning to those invited to invest in similar enterprises. A. E. J. TOVEY.

1900

THE

Capital, $2,000,000
Surplus, $3,000,000

NATIONAL PARK BANK

OF NEW YORK

PRESIDENT,
EDWARD E. POOR.

VICE PRESIDENTS,
RICHARD DELAFIELD,
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ALBERT H. WIGGIN.

SAFE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT.

Extensive Safety Vaults for the convenience of depositors and investors. Entrance only through the Bank.
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GEORGE S. HICKOK, Cashier.

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GEORGE FREDERICK VIETOR,
HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY.

Franco-American Trade.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES
By ED. M. GREEN,
Secretary American Chamber of Commerce, Paris, France.

The year 1899 has been a remarkable one in the history of the foreign trade of France. The exports were the largest ever recorded, while the imports showed a great decrease as compared with 1898. The official returns for the whole year have not as yet been published, but for the eleven months ending Nov. 30 the figures are:

Imports.	1899. Francs.*	1898. Francs.*	Increase in 1899. Francs.*
Articles of food	923,632	1,397,179	473,527
Raw materials	2,395,615	2,114,010	181,605
Manufactured goods	515,799	559,968	59,881
Total	3,839,066	4,071,157	241,436
Decrease in 1899			232,091

Exports.	1899. Francs.*	1898. Francs.*	Increase in 1899. Francs.*
Articles of food	606,537	592,407	14,130
Raw materials	994,004	845,372	148,632
Manufactured goods	1,785,617	1,536,728	248,889
Postal parcels	161,243	142,201	19,042
Total	3,549,401	3,116,708	432,693
Increase in 1899			432,693

*Thousands. †Decrease.

Regarding the imports, the decrease in the value is but natural, as the grain crops of France are abundant, and more than are necessary for the consumption of the country. The increase in the imports of raw materials is due to the fact that the manufacturing industries of France are working to their full capacity, and in general are prosperous. The exports show the handsome increase of 432,693,000 francs ($84,000,000) as compared with the corresponding period of 1898, a gain of over 14 per cent. It will be noticed that the exports of manufactures amount to one-half of the value of the total exports of France, the figures showing a gain of over 16 per cent. on the exports of manufactures in eleven months of 1899. In this connection a careful scrutiny of the details discloses a fact which brings joy to the hearts of the French taxpayers, and that is the development of the trade with the French colonies, which have been a great burden on the finances of the country up to the present time.

France is undoubtedly very prosperous at the present time. Money is comparatively easy; the bank rate is 3½ per cent., while in London it is 6 per cent. and likely to go to 7 per cent. The shares of the leading banks are higher than one year ago, notably those of the Bank of France, now quoted at 4,000 francs, against 3,500 francs last year. The railroads show an increase of earnings of some 40,000,000 francs as compared with last year, and are so busy that they cannot handle the business offered, their rolling stock being inadequate despite recent large purchases of locomotives and cars.

The iron and steel industries have more orders on hand than they can fill, not only from private sources, but also for the Government.

The silk and wool manufactories are extremely busy with their orders for the Spring of 1900, and the cotton weavers are doing remarkably well, the shipments of cotton goods to Algeria, Tunis, Senegal, Madagascar, and Indo-China being enormous.

The wheat crop of 1899 amounted to 368,000,000 bushels, the largest ever harvested since 1874, when it gave 377,000,000 bushels. As the consumption of wheat in France amounts to only 340,000,000 bushels, and as the crop of 1898 gave an excess of some 25,000,000 bushels, there is at present a plethora of wheat, and prices are very low. The acreage for the next crop is estimated at the same as last year, and the conditions of the Winter wheat crop are all that could be desired.

The wine crop of 1899 was enormous, being 1,265,540,000 gallons, an increase of some 413,000,000 gallons over the crop of 1898. The value of the crop of 1899 is estimated at 1,249,385,000 francs, or, say, $243,000,000. Scarcity of bread and wine has often given trouble in France, but there is no danger to be feared on that score at present.

It is of interest to note what nations have participated in the foreign trade of France; they are classed in the following order, according to the volume of business:

Imports into France—England, United States, Argentine Republic, Germany, Belgium, Spain, Russia, Italy, Switzerland, Turkey, and Brazil.

Exports from France—England, Belgium, Germany, United States, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Brazil, Turkey, Argentine Republic, and Russia.

At the end of 1898 the imports from the United States into France were larger than from any other country, while in 1899 England has taken the lead, and the United States occupies the second place. It is true that the enviable position occupied by the United States in 1898 was due to her enormous grain crops and to the large purchases which France was obliged to make of breadstuffs, but leaving aside exceptional cases, there is no reason whatever why the United States should not occupy the first place in the trade with France. Leaving out raw materials, the export trade of the United States to France is in its infancy. American goods are liked in France on account of their quality, and if the treaty of commerce is ratified by Congress the outlook for the exports of the United States to France could not be better. England, Germany, Belgium, and, in fact, nearly every country except the United States, have treaties of commerce with France, and thus pay on their goods the minimum tariff rates of duty, which are on an average from 25 to 30 per cent. lower than the maximum rates. In spite of this handicap of 25 per cent. the United States ship more machinery and machines to France than any other country. What would be the result if the United States enjoyed the same advantages as other nations? No answer is needed.

In 1898 France imported:

	Total. Francs.	From U.S. Francs.
Paper, books, engravings, &c.	20,300,000	567,270
Furniture and woodwork	9,400,000	1,376,000
Linen and jute fabrics	10,000,000	2,697
India rubber articles and gutta percha	13,100,000	359,000
Chemical products	4,581,000	540,000
Medicinal roots, herbs, &c.	14,249,000	320,000
Carriages, &c., not including bicycles	1,922,000	405,000
Clocks, watches, &c.	15,400,000	240,000
Jewelry, &c.	14,300,000	.....
Wines	309,000,000	.....
Coal	207,000,000	.....
Vegetables, dried	84,500,000	2,322,000

In the above list the share of the United States is very small, and could be greatly increased. Especially in machinery and railway supplies is the field great and the prospects bright. At this moment the French railroads require to purchase over 200 locomotives. Neither Germany nor England will get the orders. The French shops are too busy and the orders will probably go to the United States.

In soliciting business in France it is of the utmost importance that American merchants should make out their prices in the money and weights of the country—i. e., use the metric system—otherwise the prices are not understood, the catalogues thrown away, and no business results.

There are two measures which will do more than anything else to increase the trade of the United States with France, a treaty of commerce and a parcel-post service. The advantages of the former are unquestionable, the latter has been tried in many countries—notably in Great Britain and France—and has been an important factor in the development of the export trade.

ED. M. GREEN.

Paris, France, Dec. 15, 1899.

Industrial Aspect of Germany.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES
By JAMES C. MONAGHAN,
United States Consul at Chemnitz.

Germany has 54,000,000 people. Its population is increasing at the rate of 700,000 or 800,000 souls every twelve months. It is a country not nearly as large as Texas. Her importations of food products reach $250,000,000 annually. In no year do her farmers furnish anything like the necessary supply. Huge quantities of cereals go in from Russia, Roumania, and from this country. One of the best books written in recent years on this subject (I refer to Mr. Carl Simons's "The Export of Products of Agriculture and Agricultural Industries from the United States of America; Agriculture in Germany,") says that agricultural products from the United States compete severely with those of native growth. &c. Three times in five years, in the days of Prince Bismarck, duties were put on cereals imported into Germany. The purpose seemed to be as much political as it was economical. Its object was to aid the Agrarians in their efforts to compete with this country. This was not unnatural. No one found fault except a few grain men in the empire who sold German grain to England, replacing it in Germany with American. Most of the bakers and millers balked a bit, because the soft German grain gave results in no way comparable with those obtained from a mixture of German and United States grains. Germany's 1899 food crop is only an average one, hence we may look for another $250,000,000 to $300,000,000 worth from foreign parts. In the contest for foreign markets we shall win once we adopt the methods that make for so much in Germany's own efforts among other people. Experienced representatives, speaking German, should go to Hamburg, Berlin, and Leipsic. There is no reason why we should not sell Germany a very large part of the cereals needed to piece out her annual supply, not only for 1900, but for the years to come. Last year Russia led us by huge quantities.

Germany, all Europe, offers an enormous market, if properly worked, for American apples. The efforts to introduce them in 1896, or rather to give them a wider market than they had held hitherto, was crowned with too great a success. It aroused a rivalry that resorted to all kinds of concealed efforts to hinder their importation. The farmers found it impossible to put the native product on the market at old prices or at prices that made competition possible. Microscopic investigations were brought in to find a fault. The scale (San José louse) was found. An effort is being made by the Board of Trade, or by big dealers in Hamburg, to get over recent practically prohibitive legislation or regulations in regard to American apples. The regulations referred to require a thorough inspection of American apples. These regulations removed, German housewives will turn to our apples with pleasure. If we wish, however, to hold and to increase the output we must send our best keepers—i. e., Baldwins, greenings, Winter russets, &c. It will not do to send the soft and perishable kinds. Then, too, we must pack for export. Herein we sin. Our cotton bales offer an abominable exhibition of our packing. Compared with that of India and Egypt, it is wretched.

There was a good deal of untrustworthy talk concerning an effort to introduce American locomotives into certain parts of the German Empire, notably Saxony. Now, it is a notorious fact that Saxony sends locomotives to quite a large number of foreign States. The Saxon Machine Company of Chemnitz furnishes not only the home market, but parts as far away as Java and Sumatra. It was hardly possible to expect any one of Germany's Governments to put our locomotives on their roads. That they ask for bids indicates little as far as furnishing data for a belief that there is any real intention to give orders, even though our offers are far below others as to price and time of delivery. Papers in Saxony and all over the empire pooh-poohed the statement. In the face of this, so excellent an authority as the Philadelphia Museums furnishes the following: "The first order for twenty compound locomotives has just been placed by the Royal Saxonian State Railways (Königlich Sächsische Staats-Eisenbahnen) in the United States. Germany has followed the example set by Great Britain and France, and we are informed by good authority that other railways of the empire will soon be in the market for American locomotives." The following saving clause is added to anticipate a too ardent hope of making any very great headway in those parts: "The German locomotive works, seventeen in number, are crowded with domestic and foreign orders, and are absolutely unable to meet the urgent requirements for rolling stock in general." Hence, here is a good place to tell our locomotive builders to make hay while the sun shines. Nor must they neglect any and every opportunity to sell in all Continental countries. If we can sell in Saxony, in Europe, we should sell easily in South America, South Africa, Australia, and Asia. It will be our own fault if we don't.

Our pig iron exports to Germany in 1898 went 16 per cent. ahead of 1897; fine cast iron and wrought iron went up 28 per cent.; common iron ware 75 per cent.; bicycles, 106 per cent. Had we worked the bicycle business as it should have been worked, or, would we work it now we might win a 1,000 per cent. increase. The figures for the American articles mentioned above were, in 1897, $2,380,000; in 1898, $3,570,000. This rapid increase is causing alarm, and no wonder. The marvelous productive capacity of this country is causing talk of a European combination or coalition against us. German iron and steel manufacturers are asking Government to give them aids of all kinds to meet this rising tide of American products. The thing urged most is cheaper freight rates.

There are more than 1,000,000 persons employed in Germany's textile industries. In 1898, the country's raw cotton imports amounted to 1,000,000 tons; in 1897, the last year for which figures have been furnished, 931,771 tons; world-round numbers, 20,000,000. The number of spindles is constantly increasing. It went up from 4,594,248 in 1887, to 7,115,509 in 1898. Another million might easily be added to round out the present number. In 1840 Germany was at the head of Europe's wool-producing States. To-day she buys in Australia, the Cape Colony, and La Plata. Her success in making woolen goods, even though she had to go out for raw wool, was phenomenal. From 1,969,769 spindles spinning woolen yarns she has gone up to 4,004,630 in 1898. Up to quite recent years Germany was one of England's very best customers in textile machinery, buying, in 1892, for $3,490,000; in 1894, for $4,010,200; in 1895, for $4,130,000; in 1896, for $5,059,000; in 1897, the last year for which I was able to find figures, for $4,561,000. From Switzerland she took in 1897, textile machinery worth $540,000. Hence, in the empire we shall have to count on competition from the mills at home, the English, and the Swiss manufacturers. Any one familiar with the facts, easily found, in re textile machinery in Europe, will say we should, or shall, win our way once we work the field properly. It is a well-known fact that our machinery has an excellent reputation in Europe. Our agricultural machines, our tools, implements, &c., are known to be excellent and practical.

During the fiscal year 1899, our exports amounted to $1,227,208,068, of which Europe took $936,781,169. During the same 365 days, all South America took from us only $35,660,962 worth. Germany alone took $155,772,279, or more than Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, France, Switzerland, Russia, and Spain combined. Next to England, who took $511,000,000, Germany is our best customer. Her total was greater than the total—$139,000,000—put down for South America, Asia, Oceanica, and Africa combined. This is not intended to discourage any and every effort that can be made in South America, Russia, Asia, Oceanica, Africa, &c. For the first ten months of this year, (1899,) i. e., up to Nov. 1, 1899, Germany's imports amounted to 37,387,989 tons; for a like period in 1898 the amount was 35,331,046; for the first ten months of 1897, 33,184,172. Germany bought from us in 1897 agricultural machines and implements worth $710,818, in 1898 for $1,232,242, for the fiscal year 1899, for $1,646,712. Since 1870, Hamburg's business, built up principally by the splendid efforts of the Hamburg Packet Company, increased 1,200 per cent., Bremen's 500 per cent.

In electricity and electrical appliances, Germany leads Europe, if not the world. She has 711 miles of electric railroads, or more than all the rest of Europe combined. England has only 98 miles. All the large towns have electric roads, and by 1901 Berlin will not have anything else. New roads are being projected in almost every city. The movement back to the country, so characteristic of our own people, has reached Europe. The Pataky, well-known patent lawyers of Berlin, wrote recently as follows: "The outlook for American manufactures in Germany is perhaps brighter than in any other European country. Apart from the natural international tendency that, combined at the same time with a true patriotism, is peculiarly characteristic of the German folk, there is in Germany a widespread appreciation of the mechanical genius evinced in the manufactures of the West. The general mechanical correctness and smartness of American inventions has so impressed the German industrialist that he is always ready to examine American manufactures on their merits, and to purchase some in preference to the products of his own country if they are mechanically superior."

By wisely choosing suitable parties for representation, it is pretty certain that manufacturers of first-class standing, that have made a name in the United States, will find the German market a remunerative field of business. The sewing machines and typewriters are prominent evidences of this, &c. Consuls have confirmed all this and added other facts time after time. They never tire of telling our merchants and manufacturers that there is an enormous field for our products, not only in Germany and England, but in every part of Europe. An energetic, intelligently directed effort by the boot and shoe people of this Republic to put shoes made in our way of making, but in foreign "fits," into Europe will result in enormous sales. I have no hesitation in saying that 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 out of Germany's 54,000,000 will wear our shoes, once they are properly presented. "The German public," to quote from the Pataky article again, "are well convinced of the merit of the American system. Industry is now flourishing, and, if money is to be made in Germany by manufacturers of the West, now is the time to act."

JAMES C. MONAGHAN.

Chemnitz, Dec. 11, 1899.

GERMAN STATISTICS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The latest reliable figures concerning the trade of Germany are those for 1898, the statements received from United States Consuls for 1899 being general and indefinite. According to a recent report, the exports of Germany for the year would show a remarkable increase, based upon the improvement in the export trade to the United States. It was not until August that the statement of the Imperial German Bureau of Statistics of the foreign trade for 1898 was available. That statement showed the imports to be $1,295,554,860, and the exports were $954,499,000. This trade was made up as follows:

To and From—	Imports.	Exports.
Great Britain	$196,328,500	$191,704,400
Russia	153,048,800	97,484,800
Austria-Hungary	157,395,600	107,980,600
France	63,111,400	48,885,200
Belgium	47,960,400	44,577,400
Holland	43,815,800	66,053,800
Italy	40,581,400	.....
Switzerland	41,293,000	60,938,000
Sweden and Norway	31,116,000	40,515,500
British East Indies	32,598,000	.....
United States	208,785,500	79,611,600
China	9,401,000	.....
Argentina	24,748,000	.....
Brazil	24,894,800	.....
Chile	10,754,000	.....

Germany has been making a determined effort to increase her exports. Much discussion has been devoted to the advanced methods employed by the United States to develop markets for American manufactures, and a little money has been appropriated by the Imperial Government with the same object in view for Germany. Our exports to Germany during the ten months ending Oct. 31 increased only $760,000 in the aggregate, while Germany's shipments to the United States increased from $61,783,885 to $75,412,354. This gain on the German side of $8,600,000 is all that the United States authorities can find to account for the extraordinary increase in German export trade for the calendar year. Among the items of increased importation from Germany during the ten months were: Books, maps, &c., $300,000; fur skins, $400,000; cotton, $900,000; manufactured iron, $300,000; hides and skins, $1,700,000; crude India rubber, $600,000; jewelry, $500,000; paper, $500,000; cheese, $100,000; silk, $600,000; spirits, $25,000; sugar, (not above No. 16,) $3,200,000; (above No. 16 declined $700,000, imports being only $32,000.) Toys declined $50,000 and wines increased $130,000. Our exports increased principally as follows: Corn, $1,300,000; wheat, $2,000,000; wheat flour, $700,000; clocks and watches, $20,000; copper ingots, bars, plates, &c., $2,400,000; earthen and stone ware, $300,000; fertilizers, $900,000; scientific instruments, $130,000; builders' hardware, $100,000; typewriters, $28,000; manufactures of leather, $250,000; boots and shoes, $25,000; turpentine, $200,000; refined mineral oil, $200,000; oleomargarine, $10,000; butter, $70,000; seeds, $200,000; manufactured tobacco, $1,800,000; timber, $200,000; lumber, $300,000. In the same period our exports of canned beef declined $90,000; salted beef, $50,000; tallow, $170,000; bacon, $900,000; hams, $530,000; pork, $160,000; lard, $1,000,000.

The most recent report on trade conditions in Germany was sent to Washington by Vice Consul General Hanauer, at Frankfort, in which he gave particular information concerning iron and coal, chemicals and paper and textiles. "Of late," he wrote, "a new phase in Germany's economic life has become apparent, which affects her labor market. Some branches of trade can work only with half power because they lack the raw materials. This refers especially to rolling mills, which suffer from a dearth of pig iron, and industries using steel, coal, and coke, though fully at work, are not making much profit on their output, as the advance in the cost of the raw materials is not compensated by the price obtainable for the finished products. Most of the iron—and some machinery—works have contracts that will keep them busy until the middle of next year. These are now working overtime, and refuse to take any more contracts at fixed time and price. The great boom in iron and coal is principally due to the large contracts given out by the Government for its railroad stations and rolling stock, and by municipal and private corporations for narrow-gauge railroads and electric tramways; also, to the many machine works that have sprung up during the last two years.

"The building trade in Germany, which has been booming for some time past, is also a large customer on account of the structural iron used; likewise the shipyards, which are busy executing orders for the home and other Governments, and for the merchant marine. The wages of workmen in these branches have increased so that first-class hands doing piecework in the iron and machine trade now earn from $1.75 to $2.25 per day; in some cases this scale is reached by the best stonecutters, sculptors, and masons, but these are employed only during the building season.

"When the Government contracts are filled, a period of reaction will set in, the demand for labor will lessen, and wage reductions will be in order.

"The great expansion of the iron and steel trade has favorably affected the mining of coal and production of coke; 80 per cent. of the German output of coke is consumed by the iron and steel industry. In 1898, the single mining district of Dortmund increased its coal product by 2,600,000 metric tons (of 2,204 pounds) over the previous year. The coal-mining districts of Saxony and Silesia present like returns.

"The condition of the Rhenish Westphalian coal mines is flourishing; the output of coal would have been still greater were it not confined by the action of the trusts.

"The wage scale of the coal miners, however, has not kept pace with the increased production and the high price of coal; they get to-day but 5 per cent. more than was paid last year. The best hands earn $1 to $1.20 per day, but the large majority are paid considerably less.

"The workmen employed in chemical factories make good wages. This branch of industry is still in good condition, although the efforts of foreign countries to make themselves independent of German chemical supplies are beginning to be felt. The United States especially is striving in this direction; so much so that several large German establishments were compelled to establish branch factories in America, in order to retain their business. Those making aniline colors have less to fear, as it will be some time before Americans learn the secrets of their manufacture. The export of aniline colors forms an important item in German foreign trade. It increased from 53,200,000 marks ($12,661,000) in value in 1894 to 72,000,000 marks ($17,136,000) in 1898. Of this amount the United States took 15,600,000 marks ($3,712,800) worth; England, 14,000,000 marks, ($3,174,800); Austria-Hungary, 7,000,000 marks, ($1,666,000); Italy, 4,700,000 marks, ($1,071,000,) and China, 5,400,000 marks, ($1,285,200.)

"Paper and textiles are in an unsatisfactory condition. German paper manufacturers complain that Americans sell printing paper at 1¾ pennigs (4.15 cents) per pound, at which rate German paper cannot be sold.

"Loud are the wailings of German manufacturers and exporters of textile fabrics on account of the depressed condition of that branch of trade, which they claim is caused by greatly curtailed sales to the United States and by the growing competition of American textiles in foreign markets. Being crowded out of foreign countries, the German manufacturers overload their home market, which cuts the prices and lessens the profits on domestic sales.

"Owing to the decline in the exports, the wage scale of textile operatives has of late suffered a reduction, though the cost of living is higher. Therefore it cannot be said that the standard of life of German laborers (excepting in a few isolated branches of industry) has been raised.

"Through the reports of the Chambers of Commerce and of the trade papers runs, like a red thread, the bitter complaint of the United States tariff, which Germans admit to have boomed American manufactures and fostered America's capacity to compete successfully in the world's markets with the industrial nations of Europe."

1900

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OPTIMISTIC VIEWS EXPRESSED BY REPRESENTATIVES OF GREAT TRANSPORTATION LINES.

No interests in the country have given stronger pledges of their faith in the genuineness and permanence of its prosperity than those represented in the New York Central Railroad system. By the lease of the Boston and Albany Railroad and by the issue of $15,600,000 of new stock to create a fund with which to provide facilities for handling larger traffic, the Directors of that corporation have given tangible evidence of their belief that the good times now prevailing are not ephemeral. These practical demonstrations of optimism added force and weight to the opinions of Samuel R. Callaway, the President of the company, when, in an interview on Saturday, he prophesied that the year 1900 would prove one of great things for the railroads and for all the business enterprises of the United States.

"The general outlook for the railroads of the United States for the year 1900 is cheerful," said President Callaway. "The business of the railroads for the last twelve months has been good, but there is every reason to believe that for the next twelve months it will be better; and, what is best of all, there are signs on every hand that the promise of continued prosperity is not limited to one year. The prospects for 1901, viewed at a year's distance, scarcely could be improved.

"The business of the roads for the coming year may almost be said to be guaranteed. We have had splendid crops, vast quantities of which are yet to be moved; building operations are in progress or contracted for which will require the moving of an immense volume of material; while prosperous times have created a demand for manufactured goods of all kinds that insures an abundance of paying freight. These conditions now are and have been taxing the carrying capacity of the roads. The problem is not how to get business, but how to handle it. This is the situation at the beginning of the new year, with every indication that it will be intensified in the coming twelve months, rather than that there will be any let-up in the demands upon the transportation facilities of the country.

"The New York Central Railroad is proceeding upon the belief that these high-pressure conditions are to be continued. That is the reason why its Directors determined upon a new issue of $15,000,000 of stock in order to increase its ability to perform its service as a carrier. It has found, as others have, that the manufacturers of the country are too busy to supply things just when they are wanted. The work of rearranging the Grand Central Station has been delayed because building materials could not be obtained. With respect to steel rails and bridge work, our experience has been the same. The conditions which convinced us of the necessity of increasing our equipment thus made us contributors to the pressure to get work done quickly in other lines.

"One of the most encouraging signs of the times, as far as the railroads are concerned, is that there is so little talk of new construction. There never was a period of good times before when there were so few schemes in evidence for the building of competing railroads. Indications are that there will be little railroad construction in the coming year, and that what there is will consist of feeders for existing lines, and these mostly in the West. People seem to have come to the wise conclusion that the country has railroads enough, so far as the main lines of travel are concerned, and that what is needed is the equipment which will enable the roads to carry a given quantity of freight or a given number of passengers at the least cost and in the least time.

"With respect to rates, as well as volume of business, the railroads have bright prospects for the coming year. The tendency of the conditions which prevail is to insure the maintenance of rates. An anomalous thing about the railroad business is that when there is little of it, rates go down, and when there is more than the roads can handle they go up. When there is not much to be done altogether, every road, of course, wants to do a little of it, and as a result we have secret rate cutting and open rate wars that come near ruining everybody concerned. The year 1900, it is safe to say, will not be marked by anything of that sort.

"The rate situation may be menaced by proposed legislation, but we always have that to contend against. Legislation is not everything, and the railroads have shown that they are able to get along sometimes under most burdensome laws. What would help most would be a pooling law, but that is not altogether essential if there is not too much interference with the arrangements that the railroads themselves make. Just now there is an effort to overthrow the new classification that we recently adopted. Nevertheless, as I have already said, the situation and prospects respecting rates are excellent. It is at least certain that they will be no lower during the coming year than they are at present, and that the published freight and passenger tariffs will be adhered to all around."

President Callaway analizes and acknowledges the close relation which exists between the commercial interests of the City of New York and the policy of the railroads which connect this port with the interior. Being asked to express his views regarding the efforts in various directions to divert trade from New York to other ports, and especially the recent movements to build up the commerce of New Orleans and Montreal at the expense of this city, he said:

"The fear that is expressed in some quarters that serious inroads are to be made in the commerce of New York is absolutely groundless, in my opinion. Other ports, to be sure, are getting some trade, but it must be remembered that the business of the country is constantly growing, and New York is getting her share of the growth. We have to reckon now with New Orleans, as we did formerly with Philadelphia and Boston, and more recently with Newport News and other ports to the south. There is no danger of losing any considerable trade to Montreal.

"It need not be imagined for a moment that the New York Central Railroad is losing sight of the competition of lines whose purpose is to divert commerce to other ports. We have to allow these lines certain differentials and keep track of the amount of business they are able to do under these arrangements. Nobody need fear that they will be able to take away the commerce of New York. One object of the improvements which the New York Central has determined to inaugurate is to overcome the effect of the differentials which favor other ports. We are going to spend this year three or four millions of dollars in new bridges, which will enable our locomotives to draw heavier loads than the existing bridges will bear.

"When this work is completed we can take 60 or 70 bushels of grain into New York on one train. This grain will be brought into Buffalo in our new boats, two of which are already in service, which have a capacity of 6,000 tons each. With our improved facilities now we will be able to put grain on board ship at the seaboard more cheaply than we can. The talk about the lighterage charge here being a burden on the grain shipper is made out of whole cloth. This charge is really a part of a through rate, which is deducted before the railroad lines over which the grain has passed divide the proceeds of the business, and it does not come out of the shipper at all.

"One thing in favor of New York, and which insures the commercial supremacy of this port, is that it is the great port of entry as well as the principal shipping point for the foreign trade. The ships bring their cargoes here and naturally prefer to take their return cargoes from here, since in visiting any other port they are only sure of a load one way. Shippers also prefer New York, as they can always find berth room for a consignment of any size, instead of being compelled to charter a whole ship, as at other ports. The advantages of New York are too many and too great to be overcome, and she may count confidently upon enjoying her full share of the commercial activity and growth which are promised for the year just opening."

E. B. Thomas, President of the Erie Railroad Company, said, when asked as to the promises for business in 1900: "I cannot, of course, foresee what 1900 may bring forth, but I see no reason why business should not be as good as it has been. It has been fair. It should be remembered however, that the railroads have not raised their rates. They are the same as they were before all this rise in prices by which merchants are making such handsome profits. We hope for better rates after Jan. 1, on some lines of merchandise. Ore rates may hold the same until next May." Asked as to discriminating rates against New York by Western roads, leading to a diversion of traffic to Southern ports, Mr. Thomas said: "Of that I know nothing. I know that we have had all the business that we could care for."

Commissioner James F. Goddard of the Trunk Line Association said: "I see no reason why the year 1900 should not be an exceptionally prosperous one for the railroads as the year 1899 has been. The conditions are good, and the volume of business should be large."

"How do you think Eastern business during the coming year will be affected by the action of the Illinois Central in seeking to divert trade to the Gulf?" Mr. Goddard was asked.

"It does not seem to me that Eastern railroads will be hurt by it," he replied. "There is no reason to believe that the proportion of business carried to the Port of New Orleans for shipment will be greater in 1900 than it has been this year. If I am not mistaken, it was greater in 1898 than it has been in 1899. The Illinois Central has its main line from Northern Illinois to the Gulf, and it is of course interested in carrying as much of the freight to be shipped abroad to the Port of New Orleans as possible. It is naturally unwilling to give the same rates by the mile on the short routes which cross it at various points and with which by traffic arrangement it connects with Eastern roads, as it allows for the long haul to New Orleans. You may call that discrimination, but it is certainly not an uncommon thing in railroad circles. I cannot see how by this means the Illinois Central is to divert next year from Eastern business any larger proportion of shipments than it has had this year."

J. Rogers Maxwell, President of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, discussing railroad conditions, says: "The year 1899 was a very prosperous one for the railroads of the country; yet, prosperous though it was, the indications now are that 1900 will be even more prosperous. Certainly the present outlook is full of great promise, with business of all kinds so active and generally so profitable. We ourselves have had our full share of the general prosperity. Indeed, I may say that the tonnage of our road in 1899 has been greater than in any year in our history, while for 1900 the indications are that it will be larger still. As for our earnings—well, they have been published from month to month and speak for themselves. Like all the other railroads we suffered from a shortage of cars for some time, but we have constantly increased our equipment. Only a few days ago we ordered 25 more freight engines and 1,500 more freight cars for delivery in May next."

Levi C. Weir, President of the Adams Express Company, says: "Business is in a very excellent condition, and the outlook for the future is promising. I can see no cloud on the horizon, except overspeculation. The railroads are all earning money, manufacturers and merchants are active, labor is profitably employed, and money for legitimate business interests can readily be obtained. I have no doubt that in every section of the country every merchant of standing is able to borrow at a fair and reasonable rate. In the express business, while our carrying does not show to any extent the condition in respect to the products of the earth and in large industries, such as iron and steel—which, from all reports, are unusually active—we see, nevertheless, many evidences of prosperity in other lines and among the general people. The Christmas business showed a great interchange of courtesy among the people—a sure sign of prosperity."

W. H. Truesdale, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, says regarding the outlook: "The results of the year 1899 have certainly been very satisfactory in every way. Business has been large and profitable, both in transportation and in the coal department. While in some cases the tariff rates have been low they have been maintained better than for some time, and as a result the net earnings of our road have been satisfactory.

"There has been a good demand for coal during the year, prices have been higher than for the past five or six years, and the amount of coal mined and sold has been larger than at any time during that period.

"The year 1900 promises equally well both in transportation and in the coal business. Everything is most encouraging from every standpoint. General business is excellent; in fact, it was never better, and I see no possibility that it will be otherwise for some time to come.

"One of the striking developments in railroad management which the past year has more and more impressed, is the policy of building up and developing local business interests and communities along the lines of the railroads of the country. While there has at all times been more or less of this local building up, there has been more of it lately than ever, and in the future it will probably be greater still."

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 30.—Paul Morton, Second Vice President of the Santa Fé system, said to-day: "There has been but little change of importance in railroad circles during the past week. Business has been generally good upon all the lines running into Chicago, although a few of them complain of a slight falling off in the amount of trade they have been handling. In talks that I have had with the officials of other lines, they report that the trade during holidays was generally satisfactory.

"There has been a noticeable large movement of California fruit from the coast to Chicago and the East, and the present prospect for a large crop is considered excellent from reports I have had from our agents in California. In fact it is better in prospect than it has ever been since the railroads have been distributing the product. Corn has not yet moved to any great extent, but there is plenty of it on hand, and we expect a large movement after Jan. 1.

"A great many cattle are now being fed in the West, and a large traffic in that product may be expected within a short time. The output of hogs is larger than usual, and the roads through the hog-raising districts are all profiting by the output.

"The outlook for general merchandise is fine. The country merchants are all buying extensively, and the goods are being delivered in large quantities. The trade in the West is excellent. The farmers and merchants there own more and owe less than ever before.

"There will be an important meeting in New York Jan. 9 of the chief executive officers of all the Eastern roads to consider the general situation. No special business is to come up, but the officials will talk over the general conditions and endeavor to make plans to improve them. It will be an adjourned session of the meeting called by some of the Western roads, which met in Washington, D. C., on Dec. 5. It will be largely attended, and is expected to result in a better understanding among them.

"The whole past year has been generally satisfactory, but the great increase in the cost of supplies makes it difficult to estimate the profits. The increase in the expenses has been so great that it will be necessary to increase the freight rates. In regard to the passenger rates, it will be difficult to change them. In general the situation is such that the Western roads have cause to be well satisfied."

RAILROADS IN THE NORTHWEST

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 30.—There is little doubt that the men who are at the head of the great lines of railroad in the Northwest are more than satisfied with the volume of business they are doing at present. More than that, the outlook for a continuation of the same conditions is most promising. The demands that have been made upon all the trunk lines for the past year have taxed their resources to the utmost, and it has required all the strategy of their managers at times to handle the business that has come to them. That the volume of business, both prospective and present, will lead them to construct new lines which shall serve as feeders to those already in operation, there is no possible doubt, though none of the men at the head of any of the systems is willing to make such an admission at the present time.

"We have had an unprecedentedly good year," said President Mellen of the Northern Pacific. "The business has been satisfactory, eminently so. Whether it will continue right along, neither I nor any one else can say. Last year's crop was a good one, and it has been keeping us busy to move it. We are still working on it. Our road is a wheat-carrying road. If the crops next year are as good as they were this, we shall have all the business we can handle. It is still three months to seeding time, so it is not possible to make any predictons for next year."

Third Vice President J. M. Hannaford of the Northern Pacific was in a most optimistic frame of mind over the outlook. "I have been connected with the Northern Pacific for the past twenty-seven years," said he, "and I regard its prospects to-day as the brightest they have ever been. There is a great flood of immigration all along our line, and any one can see that this means more business for our road. We have got to carry what they raise to the markets, and bring them the products of the factories. The more settlers, the more crops to export and the more products to import. That looks logical, and it seems to be a conclusion from which it is not easy to escape.

"To illustrate what I say, let me give you a single instance. Next Spring at least four thousand families will move into North Dakota alone and settle along our line. We know this because they have already been on the ground, have bought their lands, and, in some cases, have done a portion of their Spring's plowing, or built houses. They have gone back to their old homes to winter, but they will be on hand early in the Spring. The demand for land is steady and good. Sales are being made every day, not for speculative purposes, but for actual improvement.

"Our immigrants come mainly from Ohio, Kansas, Wisconsin, and Illinois, and they are a very superior class of people. For the most part they are American born, though probably a majority of them are of foreign extraction. They comprise men who settled in these older States at an early day and have acquired a competence. When they moved on the farms they now occupy, land was cheap. As the State has become settled up, their lands have appreciated in value sufficient to make them a small fortune, and they are now selling out and reinvesting in the hope of making another addition to their accumulations. The land on which they are living now is worth say $50 per acre. They are selling this and buying land at $5 per acre. The man who has a hundred acres in Iowa or Ohio can sell it and with the money purchase five times as much in North Dakota. This is what they are doing. None of those who will settle in that State next Spring has bought less than 160 acres and not a few have purchased a whole section. What I have said of North Dakota applies with equal force to Washington and, though in a less degree, to Idaho.

"These immigrants will raise wheat and flax. Three thousand new farms means a large increase in the acreage that will be given to both these grains, and it ought to follow that the number of bushels raised will be correspondingly augmented. Quite a large number of settlers are going down into the southwestern counties, where the land is not so well adapted for wheat raising, and these are going to devote themselves to raising stock and to diversified farming, for which both the soil and the climate are favorable. They will make money, too, and it will be but a few years before those who are prudent and good managers will be as well fixed as is necessary.

"A few weeks ago, the meeting of the National Flax Growers' Association was held in Fargo, and the reports of its doings, as given in the papers of that city, were a revelation as to what has already been accomplished in raising flax in that State. It was shown indubitably that the State now leads every other in the production of flax, yet there are thousands of acres of land admirably adapted to its culture that are still virgin soil. One elevator man told me to-day that he had already handled 150,000 bushels of flaxseed more than he did all of last year, and it is still coming in. Another man whom I know personally moved on his farm in the Spring, broke his land, sowed it to flax, harvested a crop of twenty bushels to the acre, and sold it for $1.17 per bushel, paying for his land with his first year's crop.

"The acreage of wheat next year will be considerably larger than this year, if I may judge by the preparations that have already been made. The farmers have not been slow to take advantage of the extraordinary weather this Fall, and if the

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South and Central America.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES
By CHARLES R. FLINT.
Of Flint, Eddy & Co., South American Trade.

Brazil has passed through a serious crisis within the last year. Coffee, its great staple export, declined below the cost of production, owing to an enormous overproduction. In addition, the revenues of Brazil did not increase in proportion to her expenditures. The Government tried to appreciate paper money by causing the destruction by fire of a certain percentage. While this was done, it was forced at the same time to issue certificates of indebtedness, which, while not a circulating medium, nevertheless more or less kept the Government debt on the same basis. With the low price of coffee and the general disturbance of the country, exchange has ruled at very low rates. Within the last two or three months, however, coffee has begun to advance, and there is reason to believe that it will go still higher. This will partially relieve the situation in Brazil, so far as the coffee districts are concerned.

Government finances, however, cannot be permanently and solidly adjusted until the revenues that now go to individual States go, in part at least, to the Central Government. At present the Government has only the import duties for its support. The States receive the export duties. Doubtless this matter will shortly be adjusted, and, with more stable Government finances and the advance in coffee, the prosperity of the country will return. The action of the health authorities with reference to Santos coffee vessels, which grew out of an outbreak of the plague in that port, will be a check to the export of coffee. This will further appreciate the prices in the consuming markets, but of course would depreciate them in the producing markets.

Brazil supplies its financial wants entirely from Europe. There is a movement on foot for the introduction of trolley lines in certain of the great cities of the republic. These are expected to be financed with American capital. No American banking facilities exist, but the European banks treat the American merchants as well as they treat European merchants. Nevertheless there is a disadvantage in dealing with financial institutions at a distance, which handicaps American trade.

The Amazon region is far more prosperous than the coffee region. Rubber has advanced enormously in price, and is eagerly purchased for consumption in manufacturing countries. As a result, the merchants of the Amazon districts are making large profits. Between the Amazon and the coffee districts is the sugar region, which extends along near the coast. This has been more prosperous of late, because of the check to its cultivation in Cuba.

ARGENTINA.

The Argentine Republic has made steady progress during the last year. The wheat crop which is now being harvested is one of the largest ever known. It is estimated that there will be 1,400,000 tons of wheat for export. The linseed crop is also very large, and the crop of maize is of great importance. Wool has advanced heavily in price, and as a result the republic will benefit greatly, as wool is one of its most important exports.

The Government has been dealing with the financial situation with wisdom, and is proposing to establish the gold standard on the basis of redeeming paper money at 235 for 100. At present the value of paper money with reference to gold, fluctuates between 225 and 240. The City of Buenos Ayres has now reached a population of 800,000 people, and is one of the finest modern cities, with electric railways, electric light, and all other modern conveniences. The climate is one of the finest in the world. It is that of Italy, but there is no malaria known. While there is occasional frost, there is never snow.

The export of cattle products is also very great, and high prices are realized. Hides have doubled in value within a year. The Government is in the hands of President Roca, a very able man, who has the confidence of all classes, and he is supported by a Cabinet of trained men.

Argentina is a competitor of the United States in the sale of maize and mules in South Africa. Since the rinderpest destroyed most of the cattle, the demand for mules in South Africa has been very great, and during the drought of the last year or two there has been a great demand for maize. This is sent from Buenos Ayres to Cape Town and other South African ports direct, although the telegraphic messages by which the transactions are made pass via London or New York.

URUGUAY.

This small republic contains perhaps the most desirable portion of South America for agriculture. It has always been prosperous in spite of revolutions, and has always maintained a gold standard. The Uruguayan gold dollar is worth 104 cents of our money. President Borda is a man of high ability, has the confidence of the commercial classes, and the country is peaceable and prosperous. The street railway system of Montevideo is being converted to the use of electricity. The harbor, which has been somewhat exposed, is in course of reconstruction at great expense. The commerce of Uruguay has felt the same benefits that accrue to Argentina in the steady advance in the value of its principal products.

PARAGUAY.

and population, and most of its business relations are through Buenos Ayres and other cities of Argentina.

CHILE.

Chile has been at peace during the last year and has moved forward considerably in the development of its resources. At the beginning of the year grave questions existed with reference to the boundary line between Chile and Argentina, and at one time it was feared that they could only be settled by war. It was finally determined to refer the matter to arbitration, and the Hon. W. I. Buchanan, the Minister to the Argentine Republic from the United States, was selected as the umpire. It is a remarkable fact that his decision was received with satisfaction and relief by both parties. As a result, the preparations for war ceased, and Government revenues, diverted from the preparation for hostilities, returned to the usual channels.

The attempt made by Chile some time ago to establish the gold standard on the basis of 36 cents gold for each paper dollar was unsuccessful, and exchange depreciated to such an extent as to put a considerable premium upon gold. Lately, however, paper money has once more appreciated, and it is to be hoped that it will not be long before the intentions of the Chilean Government will be fully carried out. Her main reliances for export are upon her mining products. These consist principally of silver and nitrate of soda. The latter is mined in great quantities on the Deserts of Atacama, and pays the Government a large revenue in export duty.

The agricultural progress of Chile is limited by the comparatively small area of the country. Nevertheless, the production of wheat, corn, &c., is important and growing.

BOLIVIA.

The Republic of Bolivia has no longer a frontage upon the ocean, but its imports and exports pass through Chilean ports under an arrangement between the two countries. The only exports via the Pacific are ores and precious metals, with some tin. East of the Andes Bolivia possesses very large areas where rubber is to be found, but this reaches its foreign destinations by way of the Amazon. On the upper reaches of the river it is carried in canoes, and later transferred to steamers. During the past year there has been a serious revolution resulting in the overthrow of the Government.

PERU.

Since Peru was shorn of its southern provinces as a result of its war with Chile, it has been progressing steadily, but slowly. At present the country is reasonably prosperous, and its affairs are well managed by the present head of the State. There is a large production of sugar in Northern Peru, and as the cane fields are irrigated they are able to continue the grinding of the cane about nine months in the year. This renders the production of sugar possible at a very low cost. Most of the plantations are owned by foreigners, principally Englishmen and Americans, and from them they derive a large revenue. Another production of Northern Peru is cotton of a very peculiar quality and fibre. It is especially adapted for mixing with woolen goods, and the United States imports it more or less for use in its woolen mills.

ECUADOR.

The country has been at peace during the year, and has made good progress. A contract has been let for the construction of a railroad to Quito, and it is believed that when this road is constructed the resources of the republic will be greatly developed. There are great regions from which valuable productions cannot be brought to the seaboard owing to the cost of transportation. The most important export of Ecuador is cacao, which is the berry or bean from which cocoa and chocolate are made. Ecuador also sends much rubber to market, and many hides are shipped out of the country. With a prolongation of the existing peace and good order, the country should advance steadily in prosperity.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

There has been a serious revolution in Colombia during the past year, which is not yet completely at an end, although it seems likely that the Government's final triumph cannot be long postponed. This has considerable check on the commercial movement of the country. The French owners of what there is of the Panama Canal have been spending some money in continuing the work and in protecting the property. It is the general belief that the canal at that point can be finished for no greater expenditure than would be necessary for the Nicaragua Canal, and that it would have the great advantage that it would not be necessary to construct ports at both ends, as they already exist. The commission recently appointed will doubtless seriously consider the completion of the Panama Canal rather than the initiation of a different enterprise.

One of the principal products of Colombia is coffee of a very superior quality. This coffee has mainly been taken by Europe, although some of it comes to the United States under the name of Maracaibo, as it is shipped through that port of Venezuela. The prices of this coffee have advanced somewhat, but until they advance considerably more the coffee industry will be depressed.

VENEZUELA.

Gen. Castro recently put himself at the head of a revolution against the authorities of Venezuela, and succeeded in driving revolution against Gen. Castro, and seized the Port of Maracaibo. This counter-revolution seems to have been a failure, and now Gen. Castro seems to be firmly seated as the ruler of Venezuela. He has risen very rapidly, and not much is known of his abilities, except that he is a good soldier. Whether he will also prove to be a good statesman remains to be seen. If so, the country will undoubtedly prosper. It needs additional banking facilities and railways, which it is not likely to get until the Government is on some permanent basis. Maricaibo is an important point for the export of coffee, and it will presumably be opened at once, now that Gen. Castro has captured the city, and there will be no further check to that commercial movement.

The business with the Orinoco River Valley continues satisfactory. The main article of export is cattle products, as on the vast plains adjoining it great numbers of cattle are raised. The decision in the arbitration between Great Britain and Venezuela has rendered certain the control of the entire length of the Orinoco by Venezuela, as England is now shut away from it. It is an extraordinarily rich country in agriculture and in minerals; there are vast iron deposits near the mouth of the Orinoco, which are about to be utilized by American furnaces.

BRITISH GUIANA.

This colony has long suffered by reason of the low prices of sugar, but within the year sugar has sold at better prices than it did formerly, and the colony is reasonably prosperous. There has been much uncertainty as to whether many of the gold properties would be adjudged to be in British Guiana or Venezuela. This question has been settled by arbitration, and nearly all the exploited gold fields are now established as the territory of that British colony.

DUTCH GUIANA.

This colony continues to move on in a very phlegmatic way. Its principal production for export is gold. There is a great abundance of placer properties as well as many rich veins. The mining laws are good and properly enforced by the Government, but the climate makes it difficult to work the properties with white labor.

FRENCH GUIANA.

The progress of this French colony has been greatly stimulated by the rich gold discoveries. As a result certain territory lying on the boundary line between Brazil and French Guiana has been occupied by the French against the protest of the Brazilians. The question, however, as to where the boundary line is has been referred to arbitration, and it is not to be expected that there will be any serious difficulty.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Central American republics have not been particularly prosperous during the past year. In Guatemala there has been what was almost a commercial crisis, and, as coffee is their principal export, the low prices have unfavorably affected conditions.

The Nicaragua Canal concession by the Maritime Company expired last October. The so-called "Grace concession" has met with obstacles and difficulties, which may or may not be overcome. As yet that company has secured no concession from Costa Rica, without which it will be impossible to build a canal on the lines proposed. Doubtless the United States Government will take up the question, ignoring all former arrangements or commitments, and treating it on its merits.

MEXICO.

This country makes steady progress in the development of its resources, the extension of its railway lines, and the improvement of its harbors; the banking system of the republic has developed in an important manner, and to-day is thoroughly modernized. The financial administration of the Government is admirable. Mr. Limantour, the Finance Minister, is a man of the highest character and ability, and it is to be presumed that should anything happen to deprive the country of the services of President Diaz he will take the helm, thus continuing the policy which has so wonderfully advanced ...e material interests of the country. The Mexican foreign debt has been placed on a better basis than heretofore. The revenues are so large as to show a surplus. The relations between the United States and Mexico are constantly growing more intimate.

One of the greatest exports from that country is henequen; a fibre obtained from a kind of cactus. This is raised in Yucatan and is used in enormous quantities for the manufacture of cordage and for binders' twine. Owing to the closing of the Philippine ports, the price of Manila hemp greatly advanced, and it became so scarce that sisal hemp was substituted for it wherever possible. As a result the price of sisal has advanced greatly and the producers are exceedingly prosperous. The profits of its production are making Yucatan one of the wealthiest States in the Republic, as scarcely anything else could be grown upon the land where it is raised.

Mexico also sends abroad great quantities of dye wood, mahogany, cedar, &c. One of the most interesting products of Mexico is a gum called chicle. This is imported extensively into the United States, and is the basis of chewing gum. The best vanilla in the world also comes from Mexico. There is an immense development in her mining enterprises in late years, and American capitalists have built large smelters in various parts of the republic.

Mexico has been living for some time under a protective tariff. As a result of this, manufactures have been developing rapidly in the country. Cotton is raised in Mexico and woven into fabrics in that country, and our former export of cotton goods to Mexico has almost ceased. The mills not only consume all the Mexican cotton, but import Texan cotton in considerable quantities. Iron is also manufactured in Mexico at several points. It is of a good quality, and its production is likely to increase. Next to Canada, the United States has invested more money in Mexico than in any American country, and has had no occasion to regret it.

CHARLES R. FLINT.
New York, Dec. 30, 1899.

TRANSACTIONS BEYOND RECORD.

Business on the New York Stock Exchange during 1899 was far beyond anything ever known in the records of Wall Street. This was particularly true of the transactions in railroad and miscellaneous stocks, which were nearly 63,000,000 shares greater than those of 1898, and in only one month of 1899 did the dealings fall below those of the preceding year. In railroad bonds also there was a marked increase until late in the year, when comparison was made with the enormous totals of the final months of 1898, making the showing less favorable. In Government and State bonds there was also a falling off, due to the fact that in 1898 the new 3 per cent. Government issue was brought out and very heavily dealt in. The decrease in State bonds was accounted for by the lessened dealings in the Virginia funded bonds, which were a marked feature of the Summer months of 1898.

The following is a comparison by months of the business done during the past year, with that of 1898 in the various departments of the Stock Exchange:

STOCKS.

	1898.	1899.
January	9,216,694	24,143,619
February	8,978,567	15,984,886
March	9,947,661	17,682,785
April	5,996,908	16,984,099
May	9,174,552	14,791,250
June	9,100,897	10,876,013
July	4,784,803	8,024,766
August	12,014,846	12,613,834
September	9,373,309	12,350,274
October	7,415,785	10,797,660
November	10,936,020	13,379,247
December	15,220,133	17,045,518
Total	112,160,166	175,053,835
Increase over 1898, 62,866,669 shares.		

RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

	1898.	1899.
January	$92,990,200	$142,431,400
February	95,871,910	90,623,200
March	50,844,370	87,291,450
April	27,355,020	83,231,300
May	54,090,160	82,976,140
June	70,140,080	57,387,500
July	71,229,280	49,291,500
August	62,753,250	55,006,380
September	48,724,200	35,631,500
October	55,915,900	49,870,000
November	105,892,520	47,518,500
December	128,029,730	46,591,100
Total	$866,633,580	$824,463,980
Decrease from 1898, $69,169,600.		

STATE BONDS.

	1898.	1899.
January	$112,000	$372,600
February	159,800	158,900
March	219,300	971,500
April	77,000	196,000
May	159,500	217,000
June	197,400	97,000
July	133,500	31,000
August	1,016,400	21,500
September	415,000	123,500
October	212,500	56,500
November	369,000	37,400
December	1,194,500	91,500
Total	$4,265,900	$2,034,400
Decrease from 1898, $2,231,500.		

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	1898.	1899.
January	$306,900	$1,980,740
February	463,500	726,520
March	913,300	1,738,600
April	1,111,300	1,080,360
May	401,000	892,600
June	361,500	425,300
July	2,557,600	389,910
August	5,197,300	304,400
September	3,984,100	414,500
October	3,619,530	398,500
November	2,930,300	723,320
December	2,228,050	1,087,340
Total	$24,574,930	$9,962,750
Decrease from 1898, $14,622,180.		

ALL CLASSES BONDS.

	1898.	1899.
January	$98,909,100	$144,784,740
February	96,295,210	91,513,720
March	52,017,470	89,611,550
April	28,543,320	84,516,660
May	54,650,660	83,585,740
June	70,638,980	57,570,980
July	73,917,380	49,622,410
August	98,966,950	55,331,280
September	53,123,300	36,165,500
October	59,747,980	47,325,000
November	109,191,820	48,279,720
December	131,452,280	47,769,940
Total	$822,514,410	$836,451,180
Decrease from 1898, $86,063,230.		

The following is a comparison of the dealings in stocks and bonds last year with those of the ten preceding years:

	Stocks.	Bonds.
1899	175,053,835	$836,451,180
1898	112,160,166	922,514,410
1897	77,470,763	544,569,930
1896	86,663,023	394,329,000
1895	66,440,576	519,142,100
1894	49,275,738	352,741,950
1893	77,984,995	301,303,777
1892	96,736,410	502,507,000
1891	60,031,639	358,650,900
1890	71,282,836	400,325,120
1889	72,014,600	408,456,625

The next heaviest total in stocks to that of last year was in 1892, when the transactions aggregated 116,307,271 shares. In 1881, when the great boom which began in 1879 was at its height, the sales were 114,511,246 shares.

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ALFRED L. NORRIS, } Stock Exchange.
WM. J. MATHESON, Special Partner.

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Nos. 346 & 34

The Oldest and Largest International I

A Mutual Company, WITHOUT CAPIT

FOUR HUNDRED THOUS

Who ARE the Company, who OWN the
PROFITS of

This Company, HAVING CLOSED ITS BOOKS TO-DAY for the year 1899, announces that during the year it has ISSUED, and RECEIVED the premiums on,

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND NEW POLICIES,

AGGREGATING

Two Hundred and Two Million Dollars

OF NEW INSURANCE;

New York, December 30, 1899.

1900

ICE.

FE

NCE COMPANY,

LL, President,

8 BROADWAY.

Life Insurance Company in the World.

AL STOCK, Having a Membership of

AND POLICY-HOLDERS,

Company, and who ALONE receive the the Company.

THAT ITS Outstanding INSURANCE, PAID-FOR, has been increased during the year by over

One Hundred and Sixteen Million Dollars;

THAT ITS Total Outstanding INSURANCE, PREMIUMS PAID, exceeds

One Billion and Sixty Million Dollars.

CHAS. C. WHITNEY, Secretary.

THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.

And the Receipts and Expenditures of the Government.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 29th day of December, 1899:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$253,093,090.42		
Gold bullion	144,068,357.46		
		$397,761,447.88	
Outstanding gold certificates	$185,876,140.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	37,020,684.00		
		153,841,465.90	*$239,219,982.98
Standard silver dollars		$405,279,020.00	
Outstanding silver certificates	$401,699,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	6,296,884.00		
		395,368,620.00	9,975,500.00
Silver bullion		.....	104,536.74
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$7,556,095.00		
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	30,779,245.00		
		$38,335,280.00	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	.....	38,335,280.00	
United States notes		$29,091,536.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	$13,995,800.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	1,675,800.00		
		12,320,000.00	16,771,720.00
Treasury notes of 1890		$982,909.00	
National banknotes		4,172,198.04	
Fractional silver coin		2,930,810.43	
Fractional currency		68.34	
Minor coin		331,889.34	
Deposits in National banks		85,767,160.61	
Bonds and interest paid		16,389,360.27	
		$110,573,343.06	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund		$6,415,158.59	
Outstanding checks and drafts		4,061,855.06	
Disbursing officers' balances		56,314,500.60	
Post Office Department account		5,835,947.87	
Miscellaneous items		3,167,247.47	
		75,794,714.59	31,728,628.49
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$297,500,385.09

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$775 041.78	$18,544,457.72	$118,314,024.04
Internal revenue	881,912.14	24,715,688.49	151,441,839.95
Miscellaneous	22,465.32	2,239,665.30	13,278,317.85
Total receipts	$1,669,419.24	$44,999,791.41	$283,034,181.84

EXPENDITURES.

Civil and miscellaneous	91,000.00	7,705,000.00	53,188,077.03
War	735,000 00	10,565,000.00	79,338,321.90
Navy	14,000.00	4,514,000.00	27,868,285.35
Indians	42,000.00	782,000.00	4,964,628.17
Pensions	2 0,000.00	10,365,000.00	71,520,165.88
Interest	30,000.00	4,100,000.00	25,502,572.19
Total expenditures	$1,331,000.00	$38,031,000.00	$262,632,000.52
Excess of receipts over expenditures	228,419.24	6,968,791.41	20,382,181.32
Receipts last year—			
Customs	1,290,069.13	15,712,262.33	94,993,776.24
Internal revenue	375,840.98	20,799,294.87	136,572,315.53
Receipts from all sources last year	1,74,861.29	38,450,348.32	243,607,444.06
Expenditures last year	849,000.00	39,720,000.00	327,536,504.22

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

Deposits under act July 14, 1890	.....	3,236,900.00	7,196,415.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	46,937.50	1,211,275.00	6,694,333.50

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$541,771,190.00	$101,044,581.00	$643,915,774.00
This fiscal year	6,516,574.00	2,434,792.00	8,951,466.00
This month	1,291,470.00	106,8 6.0	1,398,326 00
This day	24,678.00	23,353.00	48,031.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

TRADE STATISTICS FOR 1899.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—High-water mark has been reached in the trade of the United States. The exports and imports for the calendar year amount to $2,046,000,000, with the business for the month of December estimated on the basis of the trade for the preceding month, the actual figures not being accessible in the Treasury until about the middle of the month following that of which they are published.

There are many interesting features in the statistics of trade for the calendar year. The increase in exports and imports over last year was $177,476,943. But the excess of imports over last year amounted to the very large sum of $158,541,771. About half of this increase in imports must be charged to the account of dutiable goods. In the matter of exports there has been a loss, as compared with last year, of about $3,000,000, while there was an increase in the exports of manufactured goods of $68,000,000 and a loss of agricultural exports of $65,000,000. The exportation of manufactured goods has increased so steadily and surely that the percentage is close to 30 per cent. of all our exportations.

The imports and exports of the calendar years ending Dec. 31, 1898 and 1899, are given below:

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

IMPORTS. Groups.	Twelve Months Ending December, 1898.
FREE OF DUTY.	
Articles of food and live animals	$87,323,654
Articles in a crude condition for domestic industry	150,178,595
Articles manufactured—	
For mechanic arts	19,196,517
For consumption	7,845,337
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, &c.	3,851,377
Total free of duty	$268,362,680
DUTIABLE.	
Articles of food and live animals	$100,506,148
Articles in a crude condition for domestic industry	49,070,823
Articles manufactured—	
For mechanic arts	30,961,169
For consumption	96,962,272
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, &c.	80,095,137
Total dutiable	$366,595,549
FREE AND DUTIABLE.	
Articles of food and live animals	$187,829,802
Articles in a crude condition for domestic industry	199,249,418
Articles manufactured—	
For mechanic arts	59,127,686
For consumption	104,804,800
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, &c.	83,946,514
Total imports of merchandise	$634,958,229

IMPORTS. Groups.	Twelve Months Ending December, 1899*
FREE OF DUTY.	
Articles of food and animals	$95,000,000
Articles in a crude condition for domestic industry	209,000,000
Articles manufactured—	
For mechanic arts	27,000,000
For consumption	10,000,000
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, &c.	6,500,000
Total free of duty	$347,500,000
DUTIABLE.	
Articles of food and animals	$135,500,000
Articles in a crude condition for domestic industry	56,500,000
Articles manufactured—	
For mechanic arts	48,000,000
For consumption	106,000,000
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, &c.	100,000,000
Total dutiable	$446,000,000
FREE AND DUTIABLE.	
Articles of food and animals	$230,500,000
Articles in a crude condition for domestic industry	265,500,000
Articles manufactured—	
For mechanic arts	75,000,000
For consumption	116,000,000
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, &c.	106,500,000
Total imports of merchandise	$793,500,000

EXPORTS.		
DOMESTIC.		
Products of—Agriculture	$851,922,450	
Manufactures	307,924,994	
Mining	25,851,092	
Forest	39,030,313	
Fisheries	5,819,208	
Miscellaneous	3,016,771	
Total	$1,233,564,828	
Total imports	634,958,229	
Total imports and exports	$1,868,523,057	
Imports and exports in 1898		1,868,523,057
Increase of trade in 1899		$177,476,943
Excess of imports over 1898		158,541,771

EXPORTS.	
DOMESTIC.	
Products of—Agriculture	$786,000,000
Manufactures	376,000,000
Mining	34,000,000
Forest	47,500,000
Fisheries	5,500,000
Miscellaneous	3,500,000
Total	$1,252,500,000
Total imports	793,500,000
Total imports and exports	$2,046,000,000

*Estimated for December.

The latest trustworthy figures showing in detail the gains and losses in exports and imports were given in the report for ten months ended Oct. 31 and the figures are useful in indicating the character of the trade for the entire twelve months. There was an increase in the exportation of agricultural implements of more than $4,000,000 during the period, France taking $500,000 more than the year before, all other Europe increasing orders about $1,100,000, the Argentine Republic increasing orders to the extent of $800,000, and an increase of $200,000 going to Africa. Although $900,000 worth of mules were exported, there was a loss of more than $2,000,000 in the year in the value of animals exported.

There was a substantial increase in the value of books and maps exported, amounting to $1,200,000 over last year. While the decrease in the exportations of breadstuffs was $32,000,000 in the ten months, during the same period we exported to about the same value as in 1898. Our mail went abroad to the extent of $100,000 more than in 1898. The bicycle trade fell off, and the sales of chemicals increased $3,000,000. To meet a foreign increased demand for coal there were exports of that product in excess of those of 1898 by about $1,700,000. There was also an increase in exports of copper ingots and plates of $4,000,000.

The reduction in the exports of cotton amounted to more than $14,000,000 in the year. In the same time we increased our shipments of raw cotton to France to the extent of $4,000,000. A notable gain was in the increase of exports of clothing to about $3,700,000, and an increase in the exportations of fertilizers by $3,000,000. American scientific appliances are in better demand, the increase in exportations of them being more than $2,000,000. Tin plate was exported to the amount of $11,586, being a gain of $8,822. Of structural iron there was an increased export of $600,000. The demand for castings ran the exports up to more than $4,500,000 over those of the year before. In builders' hardware there was an improved trade amounting to $1,900,000 over that of 1898. There were increased exports of electrical and metal-working machinery, and the increased sales abroad of typewriters amounted to $3,000,000 more than in the preceding year. The total increase in the exports of iron and steel for the period, which has been maintained in the closing months of the year, was $18,871,718.

While our exports of hides and skins dropped somewhat in the period, the increased sales abroad of buff, split, and other leathers was nearly $1,500,000. The increase in sales of boots and shoes was about $1,500,000. Of malt liquors we sold $1,000,000 more than in the preceding year. Of turpentine, which continues to be in steady demand, the exportations were $1,700,000 more than in the preceding ten months. The increase in the exports of refined mineral oils was about $9,000,000. Some of our meat products declined, as compared with 1898. Of canned beef there was an increased export amounting to $200,000 more than in 1898, but there was a loss in bacon of nearly $4,000,000, an increase in hams of $800,000, a loss of about $1,000,000 in lard, a gain of nearly $1,500,000 in fresh pork, and a gain of about $4,000,000 in fresh beef. There was a gain in exports of butter of the large sum of $2,400,000, and also an increase in oleomargarine exports of $1,200,000. While we lost about $700,000 of cheese exports to Great Britain, and about a like amount to British North America, we increased our exports of cheese in other directions so as to make an increase over 1898 of the paltry amount of $92,000. The increase of starch exports amounted to $1,000,000. Of unmanufactured tobacco we sent out $5,700,000 more than in 1898. The increased export of timber was $1,000,000, and of lumber it was $3,200,000.

As the tendency is to increase of trade, both with Europe, our best customer, and with the new possessions, which will naturally, with new trade advantages, patronize American products and manufactures, the expectation is that the calendar year 1900 will be a more interesting one in the light of statistics than that of 1899. A very considerable increase of trade is looked for with Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines. Just now it is arrested, and will continue to be depressed until a larger degree of liberality is permitted in conducting commerce between those possessions and the United States. With the restoration of Cuban commerce to what it was before the insurrection that resulted in its separation from the authority of Spain large figures will be added to the commercial reports of the Treasury. All of the trade enjoyed by Spain with those islands is regarded as legitimately within our reach, and to obtain and enjoy it at the same time that the people of the islands realize increased benefits will be regarded as a success at once political and commercial.

THE SHIPPING INDUSTRY.

Shipping conditions, as gleaned from interviews with representatives of the leading steamship companies and other shipping interests, may be summarized as follows: Transatlantic lines are booking large numbers of passengers for 1900, the unusual traffic being due to the Paris Exposition. Ocean freights for the transatlantic business have not increased, though the chartering by the British Government of many of the vessels ordinarily engaged in that trade has largely increased the cargoes of vessels remaining on the regular service. Rates for grain are unusually low, due to the falling off of European orders, attributed by some to Argentina competition, while others think that it is due to a holding back of grain in American storehouses. To some extent it is attributed also to an unusual movement of grain by way of Montreal during the Summer. Southern ports are said to be profiting by favorable railroad rates from the West at the expense of New York. Owing to the heavy traffic on the railroads, as a consequence of large domestic business, steamship men say that the roads have not catered for export trade.

Rates, however, are reported high for long voyages, while the scarcity of sailing ships, which have been so largely bought up by the Pacific Coast houses, for Pacific trade, has stiffened rates for sailing tonnage to an unusual degree for far Eastern trade, in which there has been an increased movement of manufactured products and case oil, while the Pacific Coast has been increasing its exports of breadstuffs and lumber to the same section.

The year's transatlantic business as a whole, so far as the regular companies are concerned, is said to reflect the prosperous conditions of the general trade of the country, the exports of general merchandise being large, while the volume of inward freight has been up to the normal.

An improvement is reported in export business with the west coast of South America through our ability to successfully compete with England and Germany, while we are for the first time importing sugar from Peru, which formerly went to England.

The West Indian merchant fleets have been increased by new and improved tonnage, but owners say that satisfactory trade waits upon more settled conditions. New lines from the Gulf to Cuba are taking some of the Western freight which formerly came to New York for trans-shipment. The coastwise trade is booming all along the line, and the prospects appear to be for a continuation of the heavy movement of freight.

The year of 1900 will be marked, as has the past year, by the addition of many vessels to both the transatlantic and coasting fleets, and these vessels all show the growing tendency of building larger craft.

200,000
Minneapolis & St. Paul R. A.
1st and Refunding Mortgage Gold 4s.
100,000
Clev., Cincin., Chic. & St. Louis R. R.
ST. LOUIS DIVISION
1st Mortgage Gold 4s.
100,000
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa R. R.
1st and Refunding Mortgage Gold 4s.
100,000
St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad
CENTRAL DIVISION
1st Mortgage Gold 4s.
25,000
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba R'y
1st Mortgage Gold 6s.
50,000
Consolidated Mortgage Gold 4½s.
25,000
Dakota Extension 1st Mortgage Gold 6s.
50,000
Eastern Ry. of Minnesota 1st Mortgage Gold 5s.
100,000
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y.
DUBUQUE DIVISION,
1st Mortgage 6s.
75,000
1st Mortgage Terminal Gold 5s.
20,000
Wisconsin & Minnesota 1st Mortgage 5s.
100,000
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.
Illinois Division Mortgage 5½s.
100,000
Hannibal & St. Joseph 1st Mortgage 6s.
25,000
Chicago & Northwestern Railway
MENOMINEE EXTENSION,
1st Mortgage Gold 7s.
25,000
MADISON EXTENSION
1st Mortgage 7s.
200,000
New York & Long Branch Railroad
1st Mortgage Guar. Gold 4s.
25,000
Illinois Central Railroad
1st Mortgage Gold 4s, 1951.
LOUISVILLE DIVISION
1st Mortgage Gold 3½s.
ST. LOUIS DIVISION.
1st Mortgage Gold 3s.
25,000
Canada Southern Railway
1st Mortgage 5s.
50,000
Philadelphia & Reading Railroad
1st Mortgage Terminal Gold 5s.
50,000
N. Y., Lack. & West. R'y 1st Mtge. 6s.
25,000
Terminal Improvement Guaranteed 4s.
50,000
Maine Central Railroad
1st Con. Mortgage 7s.
100,000
Metropolitan Street Railway
General Mortgage and Col. Trust Gold 5s.
100,000
Newark Consolidated Gas Company
Consolidated Mortgage Gold 5s.
25,000
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1st Mortgage Gold 5s.
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TRUST COMPANY,
MONTAGUE, COR. CLINTON ST., BROOKLYN.
Capital $1,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits $1,202,288
GEO. H. SOUTHARD, President.
WILLIAM H. WALLACE, Vice President.
JAS. R. COWING, 2D VICE PRES'T & SEC'Y.
CROWELL HADDEN, Jr., Ass't Secretary.

1900

The Trust Company of America.

CAPITAL - - - $2,500,000
SURPLUS - - - $2,500,000

149 BROADWAY, (Northwest Corner of Liberty Street,) NEW YORK.

ASHBEL P. FITCH, President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice President.
LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.
THOMAS C. CLARKE, Jr., Asst. Secretary.
WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice President.
H. S. MANNING, Vice President.
RAYMOND J. HATRY, Secretary.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer.
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Draw Bills of Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers of Money on Europe and California.

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JAN

Industrial and Financial Situation.

A review of trade conditions in Canada at present, accompanied by an attempt to forecast the immediate future, must turn upon the facts and prospects as regards the following chief items: 1—Agriculture; 2—Lumber; 3—Spruce, paper, and pulp; 4—Iron; 5—The precious metals; 6—Coal; 7—Fisheries; 8—Transportation; 9—Foreign trade; 10—Bank returns.

In almost every one of the above factors the condition is one of exceptional activity, prosperity, and progress, not of a meteoric order, except, perhaps, in the lumber business, but of a steady, solid kind. The outlook, therefore, is for continued, exceptional prosperity for a considerable time to come, and the trade returns show that a vast proportion of the increase in the business of Canada is going to the benefit of the United States.

1. Agriculture.—To begin with the agricultural interest of the Dominion, we have had two excellent harvests in 1898 and 1899, with good prices. Of course this is a wide country, and there are spots and crops where returns have been anything but good, but taking the matter by and large, the past two years have brought larger returns to our farmers and produce middlemen than probably any two years in the history of British North America. Through a liberal and far-sighted policy of successive Governments the consignments and transportation to and delivery in Britain of great staples like cattle, cheese, butter, and apples have been splendidly promoted, and a proportionate reward is coming in. For cheese alone Canada this year received over twenty million dollars from Great Britain. In general, the farm interest in the Dominion is flourishing more noticeably than for years past. As to the future, even though a poor harvest might chance in 1900, settlement on the Northwest prairies is at last becoming rapid and the Northwest wheat product increasing by leaps and bounds.

2. Lumber.—For some years past Canada's exports of forest produce have averaged from $25,000,000 to $30,000,000, besides, of course, a huge home consumption. Next to agriculture, lumber is perhaps our most important productive interest. The lumber trade has been very active during the past season, almost everything fit for shipment has been sold and moved out, and prices have advanced very considerably, especially for red pine and spruce lumber. It is just possible, however, that prices may have advanced too rapidly, and there may be a danger of a reaction. The quantity of logs to be taken out this Winter may be somewhat restricted, owing to the scarcity of and advance in the cost of labor. Nevertheless, with all old stock cleared out and the business on healthiest possible basis, and conditions elsewhere in the world tending to accentuate the value of the still almost limitless Canadian pine and spruce forests, lumber can be relied on as a factor of continuous high prosperity for some time to come.

3. Spruce, Paper, and Pulp.—While spruce comes properly under the head of lumber, the extraordinary demand which is arising for it to make pulp for paper promises to render this industry in particular one of the greatest assets of the Canadian future. No other wood or material, so far discoverable, serves the purpose as well—or if as well, not as economically. The Canadian supply of spruce is practically limitless. The spruce forest area is enormous, and, unlike pine, spruce reproduces itself rapidly. Twenty years will renew a spruce forest. In conjunction with the spruce in Canada are innumerable water powers for pulp mills, and with the demand this year for pulp and the certainty of early restriction of supply of spruce in the States, agents for American and English syndicates are cropping up numerously throughout this country looking for spruce limits and manufacturing advantages. The values of well-placed spruce limits have doubled this year. Two or three very large pulp mills which started this year are believed to be but the forerunners of dozens of others and of corresponding paper manufacture in the immediate future.

4. Iron.—The great advance in the price of iron in the States has caused an expansion of all the iron interests in Canada, the reopening of old mines and the erection of new blast furnaces. A good deal of this may be temporary, dependent entirely upon high prices in the States, and likely to disappear with the high prices, but in Cape Breton, the great iron and coal bed of Canada, the Whitney syndicate of Boston has put into effective shape the magnificent combination there of coal and iron and ocean shipping advantages, and the effect is bound to be permanent.

5. Coal.—Four million tons of coal annually is about the recent Canadian average mined, two-thirds of which have been in Cape Breton and the adjoining parts of Nova Scotia, the other third on the Pacific Coast. On both coasts the coal is practically inexhaustible and the output rapidly increasing. Besides, it has become certain within the past year that a great deposit of anthracite coal is available on the Crow's Nest branch of the Canadian Pacific Road, entering the Rocky Mountains from the prairies, and this will shortly be worked.

6. The Precious Metals.—The output of gold and silver ore in Canada increased 50 per cent. this year over last, while last year it was double any previous figure. This increase is owing chiefly to the Yukon placers as regards gold, but also considerably to the growth of quartz mining in Southern British Columbia. The total product of gold this year is estimated at $20,000,000, and of silver, copper, and nickel nearly half as much. The increasing product will continue. New fields of mineral value are constantly being opened up, and the works and machinery at existing ones being improved.

7. Fisheries.—The one industry in the Dominion which is not in a condition of exceptional prosperity is the fishing business. It seems to be averaging much as usual this year. As its returns depend a good deal on the caprice of the fish or the elements, it cannot be much argued about as a factor in the estimates of the commercial outlook. But, at all events, the industry is not depressed just now.

8. Foreign Trade.—Last fiscal year, ending June 30, was the year of by far the largest foreign trade in the history of Canada, but large as the figures were, those of the present year are distancing them. For the first five months of this fiscal year, ending Dec. 1, the foreign trade of Canada has been $18,000,000 greater than for the similar five months of last year. This is not due to purchases stimulated by mere hopes of big business at home. The increase in imports is $10,000,000, the increase in exports $8,000,000. Every indication at home is that the whole increase is healthy and the result of conditions which point to a continuance of the prosperous era for some time in the future. The total foreign trade for the five months ending Dec. 1 is $168,000,000.

9. Transportation.—The work of the immediate future, however

1900

CAPITAL $1,000,000.00
(Entirely Invested in City of New York Bonds)
SURPLUS $1,000,000.00

CITY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

36 WALL STREET.
Statement December 30th, 1899.

RESOURCES:		LIABILITIES.	
N. Y. City Bonds	$1,085,000.00	Capital	$1,000,000.00
Other Bonds and Securities	284,505.00	Surplus	1,000,000.00
Bonds and Mortgages	35,000.00	Undivided Profits	15,277.23
Loans on Collaterals	8,340,796.87	Deposits:	
Bills Purchased	325,917.17	General $9,647,813.86	
Cash in Vault and Banks	1,965,853.44	In Trust 227,150.72	
Overdrafts	30.68		9,874,969.59
Furniture and Fixtures	14,986.66	Interest, Taxes, etc. Payable	67,474.24
Interest, Commissions, etc., Receivable	78,531.23		
	$12,123,721.05		$12,123,721.05

Began Business March 1st, 1899.

The Company acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent, Registrar of Stocks and Bonds, and Trustee for Mortgages of Corporations; also as Guardian, Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Committee, Receiver, Assignee, etc.

The Company is duly designated by the Superintendent of Banks of New York State as a Depositary for State funds and for lawful money reserve of the Banks of the State; by the City Authorities, as Depositary for funds belonging to the City of New York; and by order of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York, as a Deposit Bank and Depositary for any money paid into Court.

Regular accounts are opened, which may be drawn upon by check payable at sight or through the New York Clearing House, and interest is allowed upon the daily balances.

Certificates of Deposit bearing interest are issued for any amount desired, payable either on demand or at fixed dates, as agreed upon.

Loans made on Bond and Mortgage on improved real estate in the City of New York.

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George R. Sheldon, Bernard M. Shanley, William Halls, Jr., William R. Grace,
William H. Gelshenen, Peter Doelger, Charles W. Morse, Frank R. Lawrence,
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UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000. 80 BROADWAY. **SURPLUS, $6,000,000**

Authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Receiver or Trustee, and as a Legal Depository for Money.

Acts as Trustee of Mortgages of Corporations, and accepts the tranfer agency and registry of stocks.

Allows interest on deposits, which may be made at any time and withdrawn on five days' notice, with interest for the whole time they remain with the Company.

For the convenience of depositors this Company also opens current accounts, subject, in accordance with its rules, to check at sight, and allows interest upon the resulting daily balances. Such checks pass through the Clearing House.

Attends specially to the MANAGEMENT OF REAL ESTATE and to the collection and remittance of rents.

In its BURGLAR AND FIRE-PROOF VAULTS it makes ample provision for the safe-keeping of securities placed in its custody, on which it collects and remits income.

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The LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.
NEW YORK OFFICE, COMPANY'S BUILDING, 25 Pine Street.
United States Branch Statement, January 1, 1899.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Consisting of Real Estate owned by Company, United States Government Bonds, State and Municipal Bonds, First Mortgage United States Railroad Stocks and Bonds, etc.	$2,390,389.85	Reserve for Reinsurance	$1,473,208.22
		Reserve for Losses	283,850.43
		Reserve for all other Liabilities	50,000.00
		Net Surplus	583,331.21
			$2,390,389.85

Trustees in the United States.

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BANKERS.
CHOICE INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Descriptive Circulars Furnished Upon Application.
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ORGINAL CHARTER 1824

THE GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

CAPITAL - - - $1,000,000
SURPLUS AND PROFITS 1,700,000

OFFICERS

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ALEXANDER H. STEVENS, Vice-President.
SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier.

DIRECTORS

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LEATHER MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL BANK,

29 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

Capital	$600,000
Surplus	400,000
Undivided Profits	75,000

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Capital and Surplus, $2,000,000.

ORGANIZED 1830.

MECHANICS' & TRADERS' BANK,

CITY AND STATE DEPOSITORY,
486 BROADWAY. Cor Broome Street, - NEW YORK.

STATEMENT OF DEPOSITS.

OCTOBER 31st, 1868 ..... $1,213,000.00
OCTOBER 31st, 1899 ..... $2,450,000.00
DECEMBER 31st, 1899 ..... $2,630,000.00

INCREASE (From October 31st, 1868, To December 31st, 1899.) $1,411,000.00

FACTORS THAT WERE PROMINENT IN CREATING THE MARKED FLUCTUATIONS OF THE PAST YEAR.

The early months of 1900 will long be remembered for the most active, exciting and buoyant speculation in Wall Street history. Nothing like it had been seen since the often-referred-to boom of 1892-93, and even that historical period was overshadowed by the phenomenal business that entered in the past year. During December, 1899, an active upward movement was well under way, but it did not develop its full force until January, when a most remarkable record of activity was created. Heretofore days on which a million shares were sold were a rarity, in fact, so few that they were easily remembered, but during January they became the rule and not the exception.

JANUARY'S GREAT BOOM.

On thirteen out of the twenty-one full business days in the month over 1,000,000 shares changed hands, and on two occasions the sales ran up to more than 1,500,000. Even in the two-hour session on Saturday, the business was on the same proportionately heavy scale. The figures for the month reached the phenomenal aggregate of 24,142,610 shares, equal to almost one-fourth of the entire business done in the previous twelve months, nearly 15,000,000 shares greater than the corresponding month in 1898, and more than double any month in that year. The bond market kept pace with the activity in stocks, the month's total approximating $144,780,000, in fact the business in both departments was on such a tremendous scale that the tickers were not able to cope with it, and at times prices on the tape were often several minutes behind the actual market.

PROSPERITY EVERYWHERE.

But it was not alone in the stock market that new records were made. Bank clearings reached never before heard-of totals, reflecting the great business activity of the country. New aggregates were created in the weekly bank exhibits. Our merchandise trade balance was far beyond all precedent. Railroad earnings were piling increases upon increases, with the result that companies out of the dividend list for years were resuming payments on their shares, and others making greater disbursements to their shareholders. New industries were springing up all over the country, and those longer established were enlarging their scope of activity; in fact, business conditions warranted confidence in the stability of the general prosperity at hand. The phenomenal ease of money was an inducement to speculation, vast sums being available at almost nominal rates. There was also a plethora of funds seeking investment in dividend-paying stocks and bonds, and this demand played an important part in the great upward movement.

A FEVER OF SPECULATION.

The bull fever had much to work on besides actualities. There were rumors of deals, mergers, and absorptions. Some of them of a most far-reaching character. Rumors that at times of less optimism would have been given scant attention found ready believers; a speculative fever had seized the country, and it was in a mood to look upon anything as possible. It was under the influence of these stories that the stock market reached its highest plane of activity and strength about the middle of January. It was announced that a great transcontinental system was being planned to reach from ocean to ocean, embracing the New York Central, Northwest, and Union Pacific. Official denials that any such deal was contemplated were without effect, and the Street was in a whirl of excitement.

PHENOMENAL MOVEMENTS.

On stories of a change in the status of the Pan Handle's relations with the Pennsylvania, and rumors that Canada Southern was to be made a special Vanderbilt favorite, these latter stocks had phenomenal and erratic movements. The former opened up one morning at 75, nearly 7 points above the previous closing price, and shortly touched 88, and almost as quickly fell back to 70. Canada Southern on the same day opened 2 points higher, at 61½, rose to 70, and receded in short order to 60. These two instances are cited as serving to illustrate the volatile nature of the speculation, and that the fever had developed into a craze.

SOME HESITATION SHOWN.

There was practically no hesitation in the advance until the beginning of February. There had been reactions, of course, but they were only temporary, and were followed by even a higher range of prices. The advance had been so rapid that conservative interests began to doubt its stability, but their withdrawal for the time being was only shown in the more quiet tone of the market. Its strength was well held in the face of some discouraging conditions. Disappointment was felt at the result of the meeting of the Burlington Directors to take action on a plan for refunding the company's debt which had been much discussed; foreign complications were suggested in a cable from Dewey asking that for political reasons the Oregon be sent to him at once, and more serious results from the rumored sinking of a German war vessel. Then, too, the great blizzard of Feb. 12, which blocked travel and tied up various lines temporarily, was naturally expected to show in decreased earnings. Political pressure against Manhattan Elevated for the removal of its structure from Battery Park caused anxiety among its shareholders, and there were other minor developments of an unsatisfactory character. The cold weather, however, remained the bullwarks ground and their backing sustained strength. The manipulation, per chance, of certain interests attracting attention Tobacco being particularly prominent, with a rapid advance of nearly 100 points in something more than a month. The movement was mysterious and attributed to manipulation. Later the absorption of the Union Tobacco Company and the declaration of a 100 per cent. stock dividend were looked upon as explanatory of the rise.

INDUSTRIALS IN FAVOR.

Many new industrial combinations were being brought out, and their shares presented an attractive field for speculation, as the gilt-edged stocks had gone beyond this stage. During the month of March the transactions were to a great extent confined to this class of properties. Some of the fluctuations in their shares were remarkable. American Sugar Refining, for instance, on stories that there was to be a settlement of the trade war, ran up from 136⅝ to 182; and advances of anywhere from 10 to 50 points were not rare. Brooklyn Rapid Transit also became a speculative favorite, rising to 136⅝ late in March, after selling earlier in the month at 89⅝. The advance in this latter stock was based on the fact of the company's securing control of the Nassau lines and the elevated roads in Brooklyn. There was also much talk of a combination embracing practically all the traction companies.

The active speculation in the industrial shares was in the face of tighter money conditions, rates at one time in March being as high as 12 per cent. This was due in a great measure to the withdrawal of funds for the launching of new industrial enterprises as well as payments connected with the Central Pacific debt settlement and the purchase of the Chicago and Alton.

FIRST QUARTER'S PRICES.

As the speculation during the first three months of the year was extraordinary in every way, and as it is impossible to go into a minute detail of the movement in every important stock, the following table has been prepared, giving the opening price of the year, the highest and lowest points touched, and the closing price of March 31 in forty leading properties:

	Opening, Jan. 3.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing March 31.
Am. Sugar Ref.	126	182	125¾	136
Am. Steel & Wire	50	66⅝	45	63⅝
Am. Tobacco	143⅝	227½	182½	224
At. T. & S. F. pf.	57	67	50½	61¾
B'klyn Rapid Transit	78	136⅜	77⅝	133⅜
B'klyn Union Gas	139	189	139	155¾
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	122¾	149¾	124¼	144¾
Chi. & East. Ill.	62	75	59⅝	74
Chi. Gt. West. pf. A	55	78¼	59⅝	70
Chi., M. & St. Paul	120⅝	138⅜	120¾	128
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	31	48	31	44⅞
Chi. & N. W.	142¼	186	141¼	182⅝
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	114½	225½	118	118¾
Chicago Term. Trans.	9⅝	25¼	7¼	22
Cleve., C., C. & St. L.	43⅝	82	42½	59⅝
Consol. Gas	196½	223¼	189	204⅝
Del. & Hudson	107⅝	117½	106¼	115¾
Del., Lack. & West.	157¼	174⅝	157	172
Federal Steel	52¼	67¼	46⅜	67½
General Electric	95⅝	130¾	95½	117
Great Northern, pf.	144⅞	195	142½	193
International Paper	64⅜	89¼	51	53⅝
Manhattan	98	118⅝	97	116
Metropolitan Street	196	269	187¾	268⅝
Minn. & St. Louis	36½	54½	35¼	52½
New Jersey Central	98	119½	97	118½
N. Y. Air Brake	113	200	112	191½
N. Y. Central	123	144¾	121¾	141⅝
N. Y., Ont. & West.	18½	28⅞	18⅜	27⅝
Northern Pacific	44½	55½	42¾	53
Pennsylvania	122¾	142	122½	135¼
People's Gas	110	136¼	109⅜	125½
Reading 1st pf.	54⅜	65¾	51⅜	65½
Rio Grande West. pf.	66	79	66	77
St. Louis Southwest. pf.	17⅜	33	17	34½
Southern Railway pf.	42½	52⅝	40⅝	51⅝
Tenn. Coal & Iron	37½	54⅜	36	53⅞
Third Avenue	168¾	242	166¼	215
Union Pacific pf.	74½	84½	72⅞	81¾
United States Rubber	44½	54½	42⅜	52

The average advance from the opening of the year to the highest price was 25⅝ points, and to the end of the quarter over 21¼ points.

SHARP BREAK.

With the tighter money conditions prevailing at the end of March and the beginning of April, the banks began to use more caution in accepting industrials as collateral, in fact, began to really discriminate against them. The conservative brokerage houses also placed an embargo on transactions in this class of stocks by accepting orders in them only on the basis of 20 to 25 per cent. margin. Their advance had been so rapid, and so little was known of their actual worth, that there was no way of determining whether the higher range of values was other than purely speculative. Enforced liquidation came early in April as a result of this discrimination, and an advance in call money to 16 per cent. Many loans were called and much stock forced on the market, and the first serious break of the year occurred. It was not of long duration, however, as money conditions worked easier toward the end of April, and the much lower range of prices attracted those who had been out of the market expecting just such a decline.

The railroad shares at this time suffered in sympathy with the industrials, but not to such a marked extent, and for the first time since the beginning of January there appeared to be two sides to the market. The recovery from the decline early in April was almost as sharp as the latter had been, and confidence was to a great extent restored.

FORD FRANCHISE BILL.

Early in May came the passage of the Ford Franchise bill, seeking to tax franchises the same as real estate, and this had a most unsettling effect upon the general market, and the local traction stocks particularly. Under its influence Brooklyn Rapid Transit broke 10 points, and Metropolitan Street Railway shares were also severely depressed, the former selling from 81⅞ to 73 cents. Gas, the Brooklyn Union Company following with a reduction to 97 cents. The former company also changed its annual dividend basis from 8 to 6 per cent., this latter event taking place later in the month. The character of any favorable action at this time may be seen by a glance at the following table, giving the high point of the year; the low point in the early April break; the subsequent recovery, and the low points made early in May after the passage of the Ford bill:

	High-est.	Low-est.	Rec. Week.	Low-est.
American Sugar Ref.	182	125¾	146	136¾
American Steel & Wire	66⅝	45	63⅝	49⅝
American Tobacco	227½	182½	224	182½
Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	67	50½	61¾	51
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	136⅜	77⅝	133⅜	89⅝
Brooklyn Union Gas	189	139	155¾	97
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	149¾	124¼	144¾	128
Chi. & East. Ill.	75	59⅝	74	62
Chi. Gt. West. pf. A	78¼	59⅝	70	60
Chi., M. & St. Paul	138⅜	120¾	128	120¾
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	48	31	44⅞	31
Chi. & N. W.	186	141¼	182⅝	162⅝
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	225½	118	118¾	118
Chicago Term. Trans.	25¼	7¼	22	7¼
Cleve., C., C. & St. L.	82	42½	59⅝	42½
Consol. Gas	223¼	189	204⅝	189
Del. & Hudson	117½	106¼	115¾	106¼
Del., Lack. & West.	174⅝	157	172	157
Federal Steel	67¼	46⅜	67½	46⅜
General Electric	130¾	95½	117	95½
Great Northern, pf.	195	142½	193	142½
International Paper	89¼	51	53⅝	51
Manhattan	118⅝	97	116	97
Metropolitan Street	269	187¾	268⅝	187¾
Minn. & St. Louis	54½	35¼	52½	35¼
New Jersey Central	119½	97	118½	97
N. Y. Air Brake	200	112	191½	112
N. Y. Central	144¾	121¾	141⅝	121¾
N. Y., Ont. & West.	28⅞	18⅜	27⅝	18⅜
Northern Pacific	55½	42¾	53	42¾
Pennsylvania	142	122½	135¼	122½
People's Gas	136¼	109⅜	125½	109⅜
Reading 1st pf.	65¾	51⅜	65½	51⅜
Rio Grande West. pf.	79	66	77	66
St. Louis Southwest. pf.	33	17	34½	17
Southern Railway pf.	52⅝	40⅝	51⅝	40⅝
Tenn. Coal & Iron	54⅜	36	53⅞	36
Third Avenue	242	166¼	215	166¼
Union Pacific pf.	84½	72⅞	81¾	72⅞
United States Rubber	54½	42⅜	52	42⅜

*Ex dividend, 100 per cent.

DEATH OF EX-GOV. FLOWER.

While the market was still suffering from the effects of the passage of the Ford bill it received a most serious shock—as sudden as it was unexpected—the death of ex-Gov. Flower, which occurred on the afternoon of May 12. Leaving the Street in apparently good health for a visit to the Country Club on Long Island, of which he was a member, there was no intimation that the man who had become the most prominent figure in the Street would never return to the scene of his labors. It was late in the evening when the news of Mr. Flower's death reached the up-town clubs and hotels where brokers congregate. At first the report was doubted, but the sad confirmation soon came and expressions of grief and regret were heard on every side.

The great majority of investors, traders, speculators, and Wall Street men generally as well as the general public did not learn of Mr. Flower's death until they opened their morning newspapers. There was no time to remargin the accounts of out-of-town clients, nor, in fact, to reach many of the city customers of the brokerage houses. Mr. Flower's following was numbered by thousands; in him they placed implicit confidence—confidence that was justified because every promise made by him to the public was kept, and they had seen the properties with which his name was identified increase in value probably beyond that of any other group of stocks dealt in on the Exchange.

HOW PRICES SUFFERED.

His sudden death caused consternation and panic among them, and on the morning following there was a wild rush to sell. Weakly margined accounts were wiped out, stop-loss orders uncovered, pyramided profits toppled over, and for a time semi-panic reigned. In the two hours of business there were dealings in the record-breaking total of 745,000 shares. There was time for calm reflection on Sunday, and on Monday the market opened with much quieter conditions prevailing. No better proof of the faith in the soundness of basiiar conditions could be found than in the sharp recovery that followed the first onslaught on prices on Saturday. In almost every instance opening prices on that day were the lowest, and a few days later quotations were in many cases higher than they were before Mr. Flower's death. The break had shook out weak holders and brought renewed buying for both investment and speculative account.

THE RANGE OF QUOTATIONS.

The following table gives the closing prices of important stocks on the day of ex-Gov. Flower's death, the opening on May 13, (the day following,) the low point on that day, and the recovery in the following week:

	Closing May 12.	Opening May 13.	Low May 14.	Recovery Week May 20.
Am. Sugar Ref.	154½	148⅝	146	161¾
American Tobacco	106⅝	99	97⅜	107½
Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	55½	52¾	51	57⅝
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	118⅞	110	100	120½
Chicago, Burlington & Q.	132⅝	128½	128	134¼
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	124	121	121	125¾
Chi., Rock Island & Pac.	112⅜	108	107¼	112⅞
Delaware & Hudson	118¼	117	116	118¾
Delaware, Lack. & West.	167	165	165	167½
Federal Steel	61¼	56	50	62¾
Federal Steel pf.	81⅞	77	72¼	83¾
Illinois Central	114½	113¾	112½	115
International Paper	49⅛	44	35	51
International Paper pf.	81½	80	79	83
Louisville & Nashville	65⅛	63¼	63¼	68½
Manhattan	111⅞	106	106	114
Metropolitan Street	222½	215½	215¼	231⅞
Minn. & St. Louis	58½	57	57	59½
Missouri, Kan. & Tex. pf.	34¼	33½	33½	35¾
Missouri Pacific	44½	42	41½	45¼
New Jersey Central	113	110	109¼	112¾
New York Air Brake	185	155	125	172
New York Central	133¾	130½	130¼	134½
Norfolk & Western pf.	67	66	65½	69¾
Northern Pacific	50½	49	48	51⅞
Pennsylvania	128¾	126⅝	126	129¼
People's Gas, Chicago	118	112	101	122
Reading 1st pf.	60½	54	54	58½
St. L. Southwestern pf.	32⅝	30½	30¼	33⅞
Southern Railway pf.	52	49½	48	52
Tennessee Coal & Iron	59	55	55	59⅝
Union Pacific	43¼	41½	40¼	44⅞
Union Pacific pf.	76½	74⅝	74⅝	77⅞

JAN

DIVIDENDS IN FAVOR OF THIS COUNTRY'S TRADE BALANCE IMPORTS, THE PAYMENT OF THE FINAL INSTALLMENT OF THE INDEMNITY FUND TO CHINA, AND OTHER CONDITIONS IN THE MONEY MARKET, IN THE MONTH UNDER REVIEW.

Prices of money in the month under review, as to a great extent, of a preparatory character.

Business Activities. The great boom was seemingly over, and stock market fluctuations were governed from day to day by reports of shortage of crops, yellow fever scares, and the likelihood of gold exports. The latter became a certainty in June, and quite a heavy amount of the yellow metal was sent out, although the publication of the May Trade Statement by the Bureau of Statistics showed there was no seeming warrant for the outflow.

INDUSTRIALS LESS PROMINENT.

There continued to be sharp and violent movements in the industrial shares, but these latter began to find less favor with the speculators and the public generally. The weakness in them when market conditions were unfavorable made operators chary of them. The failure of the American Steel and Wire Directors to declare a much-talked-of and expected dividend on the common stock, and the serving of an injunction restraining the Federal Steel Company from paying dividends, gave them a still greater set-back.

In view of these conditions activity began to grow in the railroad list, and much attention was given to the splendid statements of earnings of the great lines of the South and West, as well as those nearer home. An increase in the semi-annual dividend rate on Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé preferred stock evidenced the growing business of the railroads.

BOSTON AND ALBANY DEAL.

A new impetus, however, was given to speculation late in June in the announcement that the New York Central had secured control of the Boston and Albany, the most important railroad deal in years and far-reaching in its consequences. The effect on values was immediate, and from a drifting, listless speculation activity and strength were developed. Soon came the announcement that a new alliance had been formed by the Pennsylvania and New York Central, and there was intimations of still greater developments in the railroad world.

MIDSUMMER DULLNESS.

The midsummer months were, on the whole, dull ones, although there was now and then a spurt of activity in special groups. Conditions in the commercial, railroad, and business world generally were continuously improving. Iron and steel particularly were in unprecedented demand, and furnaces and plants that had been unused for years were pressed into service to meet the inquiries for the product. Old contracts expired, and many of the companies were making new ones on a much higher basis, yielding a great share of profit to the producer. Every line of trade and industry reported prosperity; in fact, every basilar condition was of the soundest.

Wall Street, however, during July gave much attention to the money market, the shrinking bank reserves causing much uneasiness. The strike on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system about the middle of that month was accompanied by an effort to tie up the Metropolitan Street Railway, but both were practically failures. While the street railway shares were to some extent affected by the strike, there was no serious break in them. Transactions at the end of July were at the minimum of the year.

PROSPERITY OF THE RAILROADS.

The declaration of the first dividend on Chesapeake and Ohio and increases in rates paid on other prominent shares drew renewed attention to the prosperity of the railroads, and there was a sharp upward movement late in August which was to a great extent helped by easier money conditions. Then, too, the already referred to prosperity of the iron and steel industries made the shares of these companies attractive, Tennessee Coal and Iron particularly scoring a very sharp advance.

The financial sky was not unclouded, however, and the passage of the dividend on International Paper and a further reduction from a 6 to 4 per cent. in the annual dividend rate on Consolidated Gas were rather depressing events. The latter stock was not affected greatly, but the former declined quite heavily.

Coincident with the publication of the annual report of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company came a sharp attack on its shares that before its culmination wiped out the advance made earlier in the year. Other events of the late Summer that had more or less influence on stock speculation were a run on the Canadian banks and the announcement by Secretary Gage that he had decided to resume the issue of gold certificates suspended when the gold in the Treasury dropped below the one hundred million mark in 1893.

MONEY CONDITIONS PROMINENT.

Some new phases appeared in the situation in the early Fall, the most important being the premonition of trouble in the Transvaal, leading to depression in London, and the selling of American shares in that market. Advancing money rates, coupled with decreasing bank reserves, created a feeling of insecurity, and there was considerable liquidation, some of it forced through the calling of loans by the banks in an endeavor to ostrengthen their position. The failure of the St. Paul Directors to increase the dividend rate on the shares of the company, in view of its heavily increased earn-

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ings, was not looked upon with favor, although in conservative quarters their action met with approval. The local traction shares were the leaders in active selling movement at the end of September. Money at this time loaned as high as 40 per cent. on call, and there was a further increase of liquidation. The market was dull, however, being restricted by the dearness of money.

MARKET MOVEMENTS SHOWN.

The movement in important stocks during the Summer and early Fall is given in the following table, showing the low prices early in June, the best prices made in July, after the announcement of the Boston and Albany deal; the highest prices touched in the August upward movement, and the low prices reached at the beginning of October:

	Low. June.	High. July.	High. August.	Low. October.
Am. Car & Foundry	15	18	19⅞	15
Am. Steel Hoop	28	35	39⅝	34¼
Am. Steel & Wire	52	59½	62⅞	45½
Am. Sugar Ref	138½	161¾	164⅞	137¼
Am. Tin Plate	33½	42	48	31½
Am. Tobacco	88½	107⅞	132⅜	115⅞
At., Top. & S. F. pf	52⅛	63⅝	68½	61
Balt. & Ohio	43⅛	49⅜	57½	47⅛
Balt. & Ohio pf	67½	73½	75	67⅝
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	104⅞	119½	118	76½
Chesapeake & Ohio	23⅝	29⅞	29⅝	24
Chi., Bur. & Qy	126⅞	138½	138½	127½
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	121⅜	133¼	135⅞	122½
Chi. & Northwest	148	163¼	165⅜	162½
Chi., R. I. & Pac	108	120¾	121	110½
Cleve., C., C. & St. L.	50¼	59⅜	59	52½
Continental Tobacco	36	44⅝	50¾	40½
Federal Steel	53½	61	62	51⅜
Louisville & Nashville	94⅝	76	83¾	75⅜
Manhattan	103½	121⅞	120¼	105¼
Metropolitan Street	202	227⅞	213⅜	190
Missouri Pacific	38⅝	40¼	51½	42½
National Steel	43⅞	54½	57½	47¼
New York Central	127	141	140⅜	132
Northern Pacific	47¾	58	57½	49⅜
People's Gas	114⅛	122	122⅝	107¼
Reading 1st pf	43¾	61	63½	56¼
St. Louis Southwest. pf.	29	39⅝	40⅜	29⅜
Southern Pacific	29¾	35⅜	41¼	35⅜
Southern Railway pf	48½	53½	55¾	49⅝
Tennessee Coal	56	72	100	100
Union Pacific	38½	45½	48	41¼
Union Bag	24	27	34⅞	25⅞
United States Leather	5⅞	7	11½	12½
Wabash pf	10¼	23⅜	24¼	20½

HELP FROM THE TREASURY.

Events with important bearing on the financial markets crowded on each other in the last months of the year, many of them of a depressing character. An advance in the Bank of England rate of discount from 3½ to 4½ per cent. and then to 5 per cent. in one week was in itself an indication of a serious situation in foreign affairs, and was all the more pronounced as the high money rates prevailing had just begun to attract gold shipments, and indications were that a considerable amount of the yellow metal would be imported. The sudden marking up of the Bank of England's discount rate put an end to any hopes of further relief to the money market from this source.

The heavy Treasury withdrawals from the banks as well as the outflow of money to move the crops was being naturally shown in the falling surplus reserve. Secretary Gage gave some relief by announcing early in October that interest due in November and July next would be prepaid at a slight rebate.

THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

The most important event, however, was the outbreak of the war in the Transvaal, and was followed by heavy liquidation for London account. The situation showed some improvement late in October, and there was a renewed demand for important railroad shares both from investment and speculative sources, and the market developed considerable buoyancy.

The Vanderbilt issues were important factors in the advance, and there was also a sharp upward movement in United States Leather, based on a prospective change in the status of the shares. The previously rumored consolidation of the Pullman Palace Car and Wagner Companies became a certainty, and was looked upon as a favorable indication of the trend of the times to economy for the benefit of stockholders.

TREASURY'S BOND OFFER.

The result of the elections was overshadowed by increasing tension in the money market, the banks falling below the legal limit of reserve for the first time since 1893. The declining quotations for foreign exchange due to the extremely high money rates were looked upon with satisfaction in the belief that gold imports would soon be made possible. Relief came from another direction in the announcement by the Treasury Department that it would purchase $25,000,000 Government bonds at current prices. This news was received with considerable pleasure by Wall Street, as showing a desire on the part of Secretary Gage to relieve the money market strain. It had a temporary effect in that direction and stronger prices were the result. The Baltimore and Ohio issues were particularly prominent, and the reason was found in the later announcement of a traffic alliance between that property, the Pennsylvania, and the New York Central.

SERIES OF DISTRESSING EVENTS.

Occurrences at the close of the year are of such recent date as to need but little comment. They were nearly all of a demoralizing character, and in December the stock market was under the greatest strain since the panic days of 1893. First of all came the advance in the Bank of England rate of discount from 5 to 6 per cent., the highest rate in nine years. Following that, the decision of the Court of Appeals in the Iron Pipe Trust case declaring it an illegal concern was looked upon as a serious blow to all existing industrial combinations, although the lines upon which it was formed were entirely different from those of the other prominent companies. The President's message to Congress containing a note of warning to that body in reference to the trusts was also construed in some quarters as detrimental to them.

DEMORALIZATION AND PANIC.

These latter [illegible] were seized upon by the [illegible] to depress [illegible] sternation and panic in London, and forcing liquidation, which spread to this market as well. Bank troubles in Boston intensified the situation, and the gloom was still further increased by engagements of gold for export and the prospect of a heavy outward movement. The failure of the Produce Exchange Trust Company, followed by that of a prominent Stock Exchange house, added to the panicky feeling, particularly as there were all sorts of rumors of impending disaster in other important directions. Money ran up to 186 per cent., and the stock market was in a complete state of demoralization. The offering of millions to loan at 6 per cent. by the Clearing House institutions brightened the situation and the scare subsided. The decision of the Treasury to deposit with qualified banks the daily receipts from internal revenue sources also made a favorable impression. During the intense weakness Brooklyn Rapid Transit was picked out as a special target for the bears, and many rumors unfavorable to the company were freely circulated. These were officially denied, and the matter was brought before the Grand Jury in an endeavor to punish the originators of the stories should they be discovered.

In the depression at the end of the year favorable incidents were entirely without effect and were passed almost unnoticed. So it happened that increases in dividends on Omaha, Northwest common, Chicago, Great Western preferred, Atchison preferred, and New York Central, while further evidencing the general prosperity of the country, were overshadowed by the surface conditions existing at the moment.

On the final days of the year the market rallied sharply, and there was evidence of good investment buying, particularly in the bond market. Shrewd speculators also appeared to be picking up bargains in the belief that with normal conditions prevailing in the money market, the great prosperity of the railroads and the business world generally must be reflected in vastly improved prices.

SEVERITY OF THE DECLINE.

The sharpness of the drop in prices in the last few weeks of the year, and the subsequent rally at its end, is shown in the following table, giving the highest in November and December, the lowest price in the latter month, and the closing price of year:

	High. Nov.	High. Dec.	Low. Dec.	Last. Dec.
Am. Car & Foundry	17⅞	17⅛	10⅞	13¾
Am. Smelt. & Ref	40⅜	40⅝	30	35⅛
Am. Steel Hoop	48⅜	48	30½	42½
Am. Steel &	50	40⅞	32	48½
Am. Sugar Ref	161½	156½	114½	128¾
Am. Tobacco	122½	118	73½	99
At., Top. & S. F. pf	67⅝	66½	54	62
Balt. & Ohio pf	85½	84½	69½	70⅞
Brooklyn Rap. Transit	91⅜	88½	61	72¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	30⅝	31⅝	25	31⅝
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	134⅞	133⅝	114½	121⅞
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul	127⅝	123½	112¼	117½
Chic. & Northwest	171⅞	169	148	160¼
Chic., R. I. & Pac	115⅝	114¼	100	106⅝
Continental Tobacco	44⅝	42½	30	32
Federal Steel	62⅝	61¼	39⅜	53½
Illinois Central	116	116	105½	112
International Paper	27⅞	24½	17	23
Louisville & Nashville	88½	85⅞	72⅜	80½
Manhattan	113¾	108⅝	85¾	96½
Metropolitan St. Ry	200	193⅜	147	175⅝
Missouri Pacific	50⅝	48⅝	33	40⅛
National Steel	50½	49	31⅝	43¼
N. Y. Air Brake	151	151	110	135
New York Central	140¾	139¼	120	131
Northern Pacific	59⅛	57⅝	47¼	54
Pennsylvania	137⅛	136⅝	127	130½
Pressed Steel Car	59⅝	59	40	55½
Reading 1st pf	62½	60	42¼	52⅝
Rep. Iron & Steel	26⅝	26	16½	20¼
St. Louis Southwest pf	33⅞	32¼	20	25
Southern Pacific	44½	43½	30¼	38¼
Southern Ry pf	58⅝	58¼	40½	54⅜
Union Bag	28	25⅝	17⅛	21⅝
Union Pacific	51⅛	51½	39⅜	48⅞
U. S. Rubber	49¼	47⅞	37⅞	42¼
Wabash pf	24	23¼	19	21¼

Stock Exchange Listings—1899.

The additions to the Stock Exchange lists during the past year, either of new companies or of increases to those already listed, present in the aggregate an unequaled record. This is taking into account the industrial corporations which were admitted to dealings in the unlisted department during that time.

The total amount of bonds listed shows a falling off of more than $170,000,000, as compared with 1898, but is more than a like amount greater than 1897. The stock additions to the regular list, however, were over $105,000,000 more than in 1898, and when the capital represented by the unlisted industrial shares is considered there is no comparison possible with any year in the history of the Stock Exchange. The total of all the securities placed on the lists during 1899 reached the phenomenal figures of $1,750,025,173. Deducting the $526,004,900 represented by the unlisted department stocks, the amount of new capital involved is not so stupendous.

The Baltimore and Ohio issues, for instance, stand for about $274,000,000, and merely replace the old securities wiped out in the reorganization of the company. So, too, the Brooklyn Union Elevated takes the place of the old Brooklyn Elevated, and the Illinois Division 3½s of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, the Chicago, Burlington and Northern, and other branch lines.

The Colorado Southern securities represent the reorganized Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf and Hocking Valley, the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo, and the acquisition of the Toledo and Ohio Central. The heavy issue of Southern Pacific securities was for the purpose of acquiring the Central Pacific and the amounts of Union Pacific listed represent the securities of that road issued in exchange for Oregon Short Line and Oregon Railroad and Navigation stocks and bonds. The heavy increase in Great Northern stock is the same way was in exchange for St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba. The New York Gas, Electric Light and Power bonds replace the Edison Electric Illuminating [illegible]

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The following are the listings of the year:

RAILROAD BONDS.

STOCKS.	Amount.
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. 4s, 1995	$5,583,000
B. & O. prior lien 3½s, 1925	69,708,000
B. & O. gold 4s, 1948	57,419,000
B. & O. Southwest. Div. 3½s, 1925	39,874,000
Brooklyn Union El. 1st 4-5s, 1950	12,890,000
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. col. tr. 5s	825,000
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s, 1992	2,329,000
Chi., Bur. & Q., Ill. Div. 3½s, 1949	16,186,000
Chi., Ind. & Lou. ref. 5s, 1947	65,000
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s, 1989, Se. B	2,500,000
Chi. & Northwestern gen. 3½s, 1987	1,690,000
Chi., R. I. & Pac gen 4s, 1988	5,610,000
Choc., Ok. & Gulf gen. 5s, 1919	4,800,000
Col. Midland 1st 2-3-4s, 1947	500,000
Col. Midland 1st 4s, 1947	1,011,000
Col. Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	17,500,000
D., L. & W.—N. Y., L. & W. Term. & Imp 4s, 1923	5,000,000
Den. & R. Gde 1st con. 4½s, 1936	429,000
Erie 1st con. g. prior 4s, 1996	1,452,000
Erie 1st con. gen. lien 4s, 1996	1,027,000
Geo. & Ala. 1st con. g. 5s, 1945	2,922,000
Rock. Val. 1st con. 4½s, 1909	3,290,000
Col., H. V. & Tol. ext. g. 4s, 1948	1,401,000
Ind., Dec. & W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1935	933,000
Iowa Cent. 1st g. 5s, 1938	328,000
Long Island unified g. 4s, 1949	5,085,000
L. I., N. S. Bch 1st con. gt. 5s, 1932	350,000
L. & N. col. tr. 5-20 g. 4s, 1903-1918	12,500,000
Manhattan Ry. con. g. 4s, 1990	4,000,000
Mex. Cent. con. 4s, 1911	500,000
Min. & St. L. 1st & ref. g. 4s, 1949	7,000,000
M., K. & Tex. ex. g. 5s, 1944	220,000
Mo. Pac., St. L. & Iron Mt. gen 5s	5,995,000
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s, 1997	7,506,000
Do Lake Shore col. 3½s, 1998	200,000
Do Mich. Cent. col. tr. 3½s, 1998	214,000
Do Lake Shore gen. 3½s, 1997	2,376,000
N. Y., Ont. & West. ref. 4s, 1992	6,222,000
Nor. & West. con. 4s, 1996	1,500,500
North. Pac. prior lien 4s, 1997	1,988,000
Nor. & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	80,000
Penn. Co. C. & P. 4½s, 1942, Se. B	301,000
Do Erie & Pitts. 3½s, 1940, Se. C	390,000
Reading gen. 4s, 1997	5,219,000
Rio Grande West.—Utah Cent. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1917	550,000
St. L. & S. F.—Cent. Div. 4s, 1929	1,962,000
St. L. S. W. 2d Inc. 4s, 1989	1,000,000
Do Gray's Point Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s	339,000
St. P. & Du. 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	1,000,000
St. P., Min. & Man. con. 6s, reduced to 4½s, 1933	321,000
San. Fe, Pres. & Phe. 1st g. 5s, 1942	4,940,000
Seaboard & Roanoke—Carolina Cent. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949	2,847,000
So. Pac. 4s, 1949, Cent. Pac. col	28,818,500
Do Cen. Pac. 1st ref. gt. g.4s, 1949	51,482,500
Do Cent. Pac. gtd. 3½s, 1929	24,407,000
So. Pac. of Col. cn. gt. 5s, 1937, stp.	3,052,000
Do Gila Val., Globe & Nor. gtd. g. 5s, 1924	1,470,000
South. Railway 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	1,000,000
Do Atlan. & Yad.1st gt. g.4s, 1949	1,500,000
Tex. Pac. 1st g. 5s, 2000	350,000
Ter., Ham. & Buf. 1st g. 4s, 1946	3,280,000
Union El., Chi., 1st g. 5s, 1945	150,000
Union Pac. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1947	6,274,000
Do Or. R. & Nav. con. 4s, 1946	660,000
Wabash—Des Moines Div. 1st, g. 4s, 1939	1,000,000
Total	$460,035,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

United States 3s, 1908-1918	$9,581,240
United States 4s, 1907	56,350
Total	$9,637,590

STATE BONDS.

Virginia fund. debt 2-3s, 1991	$42,183

GAS AND ELECTRIC BONDS.

Detroit City Gas 5s, 1923	$235,000
Eq. G. L. Co., N.Y. 1st con. 5s, 1932	1,000,000
Kings Co. El. L. & P. 5s, 1937	2,500,000
Do Purchase money 6s, 1937	5,000,000
Do Ed. El. Ill. of Bklyn. 1st-6m. g. 4s, 1939	2,000,000
N. Y. Gas & El. Lgt., Ht. & Power 1st col. tr. g. 5s, 1948	11,500,000
Do Purch. money col. tr. 4s, 1949	20,191,000
Trenton Gas & Elec. 1st g. 5s, 1949	1,500,000
Total	$43,976,000

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

Bklyn. Fer. Co. of N. Y. 1st con. g. 5s, 1948	$8,500,000
Col. Fuel & Iron gen. s. f. 5s, 1943	262,000
Erie Tel. & Tel. col. tr. s. f. 5s, 1938	1,945,000
Grammercy Sug. 1st g. 6s, 1925	1,100,000
Inter. Paper 1st con. g. 6s, 1918	529,000
St. L. Ter. Sta. 1st g. 4½s, 5-30, 1917	1,000,000
Tenn. Coal & I. Ry. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917	852,000
Do De Bardeleben gtd. 6s, 1910	348,000
U. S. Reystone 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1918	2,000,000
U. S. Mtg. & Tr. col. tr. 5s, H.I.J.	2,000,000
Total	$17,041,000
Total all classes bonds	$530,404,273

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Baltimore & Ohio	$42,500,000
Do preferred	59,227,000
Beech Creek	195,000
Central of New Jersey	4,553,000
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	18,537,100
Chicago Consolidated Traction	35,000,000
Chicago Great Western	34,000
Do preferred	1,166,000
Do preferred	12,000,000
Colorado Midland preferred	175,000
Colorado Southern	30,965,000
Do 1st preferred	8,500,000
Do 2d preferred	8,500,000
Great Northern	39,469,000
Hocking Valley	9,150,700
Do preferred	11,453,700
Illinois Central	7,500,000
Kingston & Pembroke	2,204,400
Do 1st preferred	1,000,000
Manhattan	18,000,000
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	40,000
Rio Grande Western	300,000
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	500,000
Southern Pacific	85,589,900
Southern Railway	2,700,600
Third Avenue	4,000,000
Twin City Rapid Transit	980,000
Union Pacific	32,938,200
Union Pacific preferred	22,687,600
Total	$459,065,400

INDUSTRIAL STOCKS.

American Car & Foundry	$20,000,000
Do preferred	29,090,000
American Spirits Manufacturing	75,400
American Steel & Wire	50,000,000
American Steel & Wire preferred	40,000,000
American Tobacco	23,500,000
Federal Steel preferred	493,400
International Paper	1,402,000
International Paper preferred	2,000,000
Park Steel preferred	5,000,000
Pressed Steel Car	12,500,000
Do preferred	12,500,000
United States Envelope preferred	3,750,000
Total	$219,409,800

GAS AND ELECTRIC STOCKS.

Kings County Elec. Light. & Power	$1,950,000
People's Gas, Chicago	3,688,300
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg	538,800
Total	$6,157,000

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

Homestake Mining	$8,500,000
North American Company	43,200
Total	$8,543,200

BANK STOCKS.

Continental	$400,000
Nineteenth Ward	300,000
Total	$700,000
Total all stocks	$693,816,000
Total all bonds	530,404,273
Total all listed securities	$1,224,220,273

UNLISTED DEPARTMENT.

American Ice	$22,939,100
Do preferred	12,440,000
American Linseed	16,750,000
Do preferred	16,750,000
American Smelting & Refining Co	27,000,000
Do preferred	27,000,000
American Steel Hoop	10,190,600
Do preferred	14,000,000
American Tin Plate	28,000,000
Do preferred	18,000,000
Anaconda Copper	30,000,000
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	22,000,000
Continental Tobacco	48,845,700
Do preferred	43,845,000
International Silver	10,000,000
Metropolitan West Side El., Chi	7,500,000
Do preferred	9,000,000
National Steel	32,000,000
Do preferred	20,000,000
Republic Iron & Steel	27,852,000
Do preferred	20,852,000
Union Bag & Paper	16,000,000
Do preferred	11,000,000
United States Flour Milling	3,500,000
Do preferred	5,000,000
Wagner Palace Car	19,739,500
Total unlisted securities	$526,894,900
Total listed securities	1,224,220,273

Total all classes of securities...$1,750,925,173

There were also listed at various times certificates of deposit for the stocks and bonds of companies in reorganization. In the unlisted department dealings also began in the new Wheeling and Lake Erie and Wisconsin Central securities, deliverable when issued.

SEYMOUR, JOHNSON & CO.

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

EMPIRE BUILDING,
NEW YORK.

DIRECT PRIVATE WIRES TO ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES.

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange for the Year 1899.

The following table is a complete summary of the year's transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, showing the opening, highest, lowest, and final prices, the bid and asked quotations, and volume of shares of every stock traded in during 1899. The net change for the year, amount of capital stock outstanding, and latest dividends paid are also given.

Amount Capital Stock Outst'nd'g.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Per.	Closing Dec. 30, 1899. Bid.	Ask'd.	Net Change for Year.	STOCKS. Total Sales for Year 1899, 175,053,83	RANGE FOR YEAR 1899. First.	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last. 1899.	Last. 1898.	Sales for Year 1899.
$12,000,000	Dec. 11, '99.	2	SA	111	115	+ 2	Adams Express	110	118¾	February 28.	108¾	January 16.	111	108	6,788
3,520,000	Jan., 1900.	5½	SA	195	...	+ 3½	Albany & Susquehanna	206½	*210	October 18.	*206½	May 11.	*210	*186	60
29,080,000	.....	..	..	13⅝	13⅞	— 7⅝	American Car & Foundry Co.	21½	23¾	May 25.	10¾	December 22.	13⅝	...	152,232
29,080,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1¾	Q	83½	89	— 6¼	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	94½	99¾	September 7.	61	December 22.	85¾	...	120,423
1,500,000	Sept. 1, '90.	4	SA	140	145	+12	American Coal	133	150	July 27.	133	January 16.	145	120	1,581
20,237,100	Dec. 1, '99.	4	A	33⅞	34	— 1⅝	American Cotton Oil	35¼	46	November 2.	30	December 18.	35¾	35¼	584,876
10,198,600	Dec. 1, '90.	5	SA	89	92	+ 2½	American Cotton Oil pf.	89½	97¾	October 26.	86¾	January 5.	92	89	36,413
3,845,000	Nov. 15, '99.	1¼	SA	27	30	— 1	American District Telegraph	33	34½	March 8.	30	October 18.	32	33	33,975
18,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	3	SA	140	148	— 7	American Express	145	160	August 29.	133	June 19.	138	146	15,570
22,939,100	Nov. 15, '99.	1	Q	35¾	36	— 3½	American Ice Co.	39	41¼	September 8.	31	December 22.	35⅞	...	42,289
12,440,000	Oct. 14, '99.	1½	Q	75	80	—12¼	American Ice Co. pf.	85	85	September 11.	72¾	December 23.	72¾	...	4,931
16,750,000	.....	..	..	13	13¾	+ 3	American Linseed Co.	10	16⅜	November 29.	8¾	June 20.	13	...	54,968
16,750,000	Dec. 15, '99.	1¾	Q	55½	55½	+ 9¼	American Linseed Co. pf.	45¾	61	December 1.	44½	June 20.	55¼	...	99,686
14,500,000	.....	..	..	7½	8	—28¼	American Malting Co.	34	37½	January 24.	6½	December 22.	7½	34	175,383
14,400,000	Oct. 16, '99.	1¾	Q	31	32	—55¼	American Malting Co. pf.	86¾	87¾	January 26.	24	December 21.	31½	86	121,264
27,000,000	.....	..	..	35½	36	—23½	American Smelting & Refining Co.	59	59	April 20.	30	December 19.	35¼	...	361,025
27,000,000	Oct. 10, '99.	1¾	..	83¾	86¼	— 7½	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	94	94½	April 20.	77½	December 18.	88½	...	244,190
27,964,300	.....	..	..	2½	4	—10½	American Spirits Manufacturing Co.	13¾	15½	March 13.	3	December 20.	3	13⅜	290,919
6,866,000	.....	..	..	...	...	— 8	American Spirits Manufacturing Co. pf.	38	41½	March 13.	29	June 1.	30	37½	88,105
10,190,600	.....	..	..	42½	43	+ 2	American Steel Hoop Co.	40½	48¾	November 28.	24	May 24.	42½	...	439,295
14,000,000	Oct. 10, '99.	1¾	Q	81	82	+ 1	American Steel Hoop Co. pf.	80	86¾	September 14.	70	May 13.	81	...	149,326
.....	.....	..	..	...	...	+ ¼	American Steel & Wire Co. (old)	48¾	54¼	January 30.	38	January 12.	49	48¼	86,256
.....	.....	..	..	...	...	+ 3	American Steel & Wire Co. pf. (old)	120	128	January 21.	104	January 3.	123	118	37,557
50,000,000	.....	..	..	48½	48¾	— 1½	American Steel & Wire Co. (new)	50	72	May 4.	32	December 18.	48½	...	4,801,932
40,000,000	Oct. 14, '99.	1¾	Q	89	90	— 7½	American Steel & Wire Co. pf. (new)	96½	106¾	March 13.	84	December 22.	89	...	530,197
30,968,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	3	Q	128½	128¾	+ 2¾	American Sugar Refining Co.	126	182	March 20.	114½	December 22.	125¾	126½	12,616,245
36,068,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	113	115	+ 1	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	111¾	123	March 20.	110	January 16.	112¾	112½	55,589
14,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1¼	Q	90	96	— 5	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	105	April 18.	95	December 14.	95	98¼	10,547
28,000,000	.....	..	..	28¼	30	—13½	American Tin Plate	42	52¾	April 4.	20	December 11.	28¼	...	708,445
18,000,000	Oct. 30, '99.	1¾	Q	80	85	—15¾	American Tin Plate pf.	103¾	109½	Feoruary 8.	74	December 22.	80	75	76,080
24,500,000	Nov. 1, '99.	1½	Q	98⅞	99	+53¾	American Tobacco	143¾	229½	April 5.	78½	December 18.	99	143¼	5,457,408
14,000,000	Nov. 1, '99.	2	Q	135	140	+ 3½	American Tobacco pf.	132½	150	March 6.	122	January 4.	136	130	26,957
30,000,000	Nov. 1, '99.	1½	SA	39½	40	— 5½	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	45	70	April 26.	31½	December 18.	39¼	...	186,120
3,250,000	.....	..	..	16	19	+ 5⅜	Ann Arbor	14½	19¾	October 26.	14	April 29.	19¼	14	3,887
4,000,000	.....	..	..	42	45	+ ⅞	Ann Arbor pf.	39½	48½	October 26.	36	May 8.	40	39	28,065
102,000,000	.....	..	..	20	20¾	+ ⅞	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	19¼	24¾	February 23.	17	May 9.	20	18¾	1,885,741
114,119,500	July 20, '99.	1¼	SA	62	62½	—10	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	52	68½	August 24.	50⅝	January 7.	6	52½	9,019,008
.....	.....	..	..	...	...	— 1⅜	**Baltimore & Ohio**, all installments paid.	68¾	75¾	April 12.	66½	January 5.	67	69¼	45,037
42,500,000	.....	..	..	57⅝	57⅞	+ 2⅜	Baltimore & Ohio, new	55	61½	April 12.	43¾	June 22.	57⅜	55½	637,218
59,227,000	.....	..	..	75⅝	76⅛	— 2½	Baltimore & Ohio pf., new	78	85½	November 28.	67½	June 21.	73¾	77½	1,168,712
.....	.....	..	..	...	...	— ½	Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern pf.	9¼	9½	April 12.	7⅜	June 23.	8¾	9¼	7,142
100,000,000	.....	..	..	...	...	— 4¾	Bay State Gas	8¾	8⅞	January 10.	2¾	March 11.	3½	8	741,764
1,426,000	Jan., 1900.	2	SA	105	...	...	Boston Air Line pf.	106½	106½	November 14.	106½	November 14.	106½	106¾	100
43,000,000	.....	..	..	72¼	72⅝	— 5⅜	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	78	137	April 15.	61	December 20.	72¼	77½	14,693,896
.....	.....	..	..	...	...	+ ⅛	Brooklyn Rapid Transit rights	2	3¼	April 14.	2	April 14.	2⅛	...	177,845
5,000,000	.....	..	..	...	...	...	Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse pf., B.	21	21	February 15.	21	February 15.	21	...	140
15,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	3	SA	140	142	+ 1¼	Brooklyn Union Gas	139	160	March 17.	130	December 19.	140¼	138	80,289
5,000,000	.....	..	..	11½	14	— 2	Brunswick Dock & City Improvement	14	20⅝	August 4.	9½	May 9.	12	13½	190,679
6,000,000	.....	..	..	50	58	+24	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	31	50	November 29.	30¼	March 24.	55	32	8,857
6,000,000	Aug. 15, '99.	1	SA	88	...	+29	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	74	103	December 29.	69	May 19.	103	74	9,668
5,500,000	Aug. 1, '99.	2	SA	115	...	+11	Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern	100	110	January 31.	100	January 17.	110	89	524
15,000,000	Aug. 1, '99.	1	SA	48	48½	— 6½	**Canada Southern**	55	70	January 23.	46¼	December 18.	48¼	55¼	220,997
65,000,000	Oct. 2, '99.	2	SA	92	93	+ 6	Canadian Pacific	80	99½	May 31.	84⅝	March 15.	92	85¾	95,527
12,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900.	¾	Q	...	95	+ 6	Capital Traction	87	94	November 29.	85	February 20.	93	70	2,507
.....	.....	..	..	...	...	+ 1⅝	Central Pacific and Speyer certificates	44	55⅝	February 18.	41	January 5.	51⅝	43⅞	847,333
.....	.....	..	..	...	...	+ 4½	Central Pacific, $2 assessment paid	33	80⅝	August 21.	46¾	May 9.	57⅝	...	252,380
60,333,400	Oct. 25, '99.	1	..	31	31¼	+ 5⅝	Chesapeake & Ohio	25½	31⅞	December 4.	23⅝	May 31.	31⅛	25¼	1,580,614
18,764,800	Dec. 27, '99.	3	..	...	4	...	Chicago & Alton	171	175½	March 23.	168	January 11.	171	170	27,506
3,479,500	Dec. 27, '99.	2¼	..	...	...	+ 6½	Chicago & Alton pf.	*192	*198	February 10.	*192	January 30.	*198½	177½	168
98,210,600	Dec. 15, '99.	1½	Q	121¾	121⅞	— ¾	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	125⅜	149⅝	February 18.	114¼	December 22.	121⅞	125	5,475,350
.....	.....	..	..	...	...	...	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy rights	5⅞	6	May 20.	5½	May 9.	5⅞	...	203,926
15,000,000	.....	..	..	35	37	—17½	Chicago Consolidated Traction	57¼	68⅝	April 29.	35	December 21.	39¼	...	184,126
6,197,800	Jan. 2, 1900.	2	SA	90	92	+28	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	62	100¼	September 1.	59¾	January 4.	90	61½	134,997
5,830,700	Jan. 2, 1900.	1½	Q	120	128	+ 7¼	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	112¾	132⅝	September 7.	112¾	January 3.	120	112½	7,861
21,250,800	.....	..	..	12¾	12⅞	— ⅝	Chicago Great Western	20⅝	January 23.		10¾	December 18.	12⅞	16⅜	1,328,282
11,371,800	July 31, '99.	2	SA	73½	75½	+22½	Chicago Great Western pf., A	52	85½	August 29.	50¾	January 5.	74½	52	129,602
7,489,100	.....	..	..	35⅝	38	+ 6⅛	Chicago Great Western pf., B	31¾	44⅝	September 6.	28	June 22.	37⅛	31¼	120,102
16,776,500	July 15, '99.	2	SA	84⅞	86	+ 2⅛	Chicago Great Western deb.	83⅞	103½	August 12.	82	December 19.	86	83⅞	83,253
10,500,000	.....	..	..	15⅝	16	+ ⅞	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	8	19	November 23.	7¾	January 6.	15⅞	8	89,156
5,000,000	March 20, '99.	1	..	45	48	+11	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf.	31	52½	November 23.	31	January 4.	42	32	107,345
47,351,600	Oct. 21, '99.	2½	SA	117⅝	117⅝	— 3¼	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	120¾	136¼	September 6.	112¼	December 22.	117⅛	120¾	5,253,695
36,305,400	Oct. 21, '99.	2½	SA	172	173½	— 5⅝	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	166¼	179	September 6.	163	December 18.	172	166	49,657
39,116,300	July 6, '99.	2½	SA	159¾	161	+18¼	Chicago & Northwestern	142¼	173	September 6.	141¼	January 4.	160½	142¾	372,788
22,396,600	Oct. 6, '99.	1¾	Q	197	200	+14	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	180	210⅞	September 7.	188	January 19.	208	188½	12,959
50,000,000	Nov. 1, '99.	1¼	Q	107½	108¾	— 7⅝	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	114¾	122¼	January 27.	100	December 18.	108⅜	114	2,488,576
21,686,700	Feb. 20, '99.	3½	A	120	121	+25¾	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha	93¾	128½	September 22.	91	February 8.	119½	93¾	135,909
12,646,800	Aug. 21, '90.	3½	SA	170	180	+ 5	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha pf.	170	185	September 1.	170	January 16.	175	170	3,524
13,000,000	.....	..	..	10½	11	+ 2⅜	Chicago Terminal Transfer	8¾	25¼	March 27.	7½	January 7.	10⅞	8½	112,762
17,000,000	.....	..	..	34	36	— 1⅝	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	36½	56¾	March 27.	31¼	December 22.	34¾	36	314,912
28,000,000	Aug. '93.	1⅝	Q	61¾	61⅝	+17¾	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	43⅝	64⅝	November 27.	42½	January 4.	61½	43¾	269,544
10,000,000	Oct. 20, '99.	1¾	Q	103	108	+ 7	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	96	106	December 1.	94	May 10.	103	96	57,450
8,000,000	.....	..	..	...	15	+ 4⅜	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	15⅞	16¾	January 26.	8	July 5.	11	14¾	27,785
5,000,000	Oct., '96.	1¼	..	45½	46	+ 1½	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf.	44	49¼	December 1.	37¾	June 23.	45½	44	13,062
11,243,700	Dec. 1, '99.	1¼	Q	188	...	+ 3⅜	Cleveland & Pittsburg	184½	189¾	October 30.	184½	March 6.	188½	172	1,480
5,500,000	.....	..	..	...	2	+ ⅛	Colorado Coal & Iron Dev.	1½	5⅝	April 21.	1⅛	January 17.	1⅝	1	31,122
500,000	.....	..	..	...	2½	— ½	Colorado Coal & Iron Dev. pf.	3	8½	April 21.	2	April 14.	2½	1⅞	5,225
13,000,000	.....	..	..	44	44¼	+11½	Colorado Fuel & Iron	32½	64	September 11.	30½	February 8.	44	32	1,632,007
2,000,000	Feb. 20, '97.	4	..	128	130	+39½	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	88	130	December 1.	85	January 6.	127½	88	18,141
3,420,200	.....	..	..	9¾	9½	+ 1½	Colorado Midland	8	11¼	December 4.	5	October 12.	9½	7⅞	55,631
4,954,800	.....	..	..	21⅜	22	+ 2⅜	Colorado Midland pf.	19½	27	September 6.	15½	July 14.	21⅞	20⅜	102,793
30,985,000	.....	..	..	5¼	5⅝	— 2¼	Colorado Southern	7½	8⅞	January 6.	4⅞	September 13.	5¼	7⅝	186,834
8,500,000	.....	..	..	41	42	— 8	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	49½	58½	March 17.	33	December 22.	41½	49¼	114,353
8,500,000	.....	..	..	15	16	— 2⅝	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	18⅝	25	March 22.	12½	December 18.	16	19¾	97,097
4,700,000	.....	..	..	16¼	17	+ 5⅞	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	8¼	21¼	September 6.	6½	February 15.	17	9	116,355
336,700	.....	..	..	...	...	+ 3	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron pf.	27	30	June 9.	27	April 18.	30	...	248
.....	.....	..	..	...	...	— ½	Columbus, Hock. Val. & Tol. & tr. rects.	4	4	January 3.	2¾	January 6.	3½	4¼	26,645
.....	.....	..	..	...	...	...	Columbus, Hock. Val. & Tol., 1st inst. paid.	5½	7¾	March 17.	5½	February 21.	6¾	...	10,110
.....	.....	..	..	...	...	...	Columbus, Hock. Val. & Tol., all inst. paid.	9¾	11¾	April 25.	8¼	April 17.	10	...	31,617
.....	.....	..	..	...	...	...	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. pf. & tr. rects.	14½	15	January 4.	7⅞	January 26.	8¼	...	12,121
.....	.....	..	..	...	...	...	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. pf., 1st inst. paid.	12½	15	March 1.	12½	March 17.	14¼	...	2,490
.....	.....	..	..	...	...	...	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. pf., all inst. paid.	19	20	March 20.	17	April 14.	17	...	7,881
10,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	180	200	+ 4	Commercial Cable	189	194½	November 18.	189	January 26.	193	180	535
10,250,000	Feb. '99.	2	A	50	...	+ ½	Consolidation Coal	52	56	March 23.	45	March 7.	52½	46	500
39,078,000	Dec. 15, '99.	1	Q	191½	192½	— 5	Consolidated Gas	196½	223¾	March 11.	163	June 6.	191½	195	978,744
.....	.....	..	..	...	...	+ 8½	Consolidated Ice	47	50½	January 31.	30	August 16.	38½	45¾	58,679
.....	.....	..	..	...	...	— 4¾	Consolidated Ice pf.	91	97	March 13.	86¾	September 14.	86¾	92½	5,389
.....	.....	..	..	...	...	...	Consol. Kan. City Smelting & Refining Co.	100	100	January 6.	100	January 6.	100	...	100
48,845,700	.....	..	..	32½	32¾	—31	Continental Tobacco Co.	63	65⅞	April 17.	29	December 18.	32	...	2,386,192
43,845,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	85	85¼	—12	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	97	103⅞	August 28.	71	December 18.	85	...	616,654
35,000,000	Dec. 15, '99.	1¼	Q	118	118½	+11½	**Delaware & Hudson**	107⅞	125¾	April 20.	106½	January 3.	118½	107½	415,519
26,200,000	Oct. 2, '99.	1¾	Q	177	178	+20¾	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	157¼	194½	October 30.	157	January 7.	178	157	376,656
38,000,000	.....	..	..	18½	20	— 2¼	Denver & Rio Grande	20¾	25⅞	April 27.	15¾	December 22.	18½	20¾	481,318
23,650,000	July 17, '99.	2	SA	70½	71¼	— ⅝	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	70⅞	90	April 27.	63	December 22.	70¾	70⅝	486,589
4,283,100	.....	..	..	14¾	15½	— 8½	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	23½	23½	January 3.	12½	December 22.	15	22⅜	112,645
763,000	Aug. 1, '99.	7	A	100	...	+30	Des Moines & Fort Dodge pf.	80	110	June 13.	80	January 3.	110	...	423
2,945,300	Nov. 15, '99.	2½	..	...	...	+34½	Detroit City Gas	63	101	August 18.	63	January 4.	97½	62¾	20,440
12,000,000	.....	..	..	5½	6¾	— 1⅞	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	3⅝	8	November 28.	3	April 11.	6¾	3⅝	35,862
10,000,000	.....	..	..	14	15	+ 6	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	8	17¼	November 28.	7¾	January 30.	14	8½	57,374
112,232,700	.....	..	..	11	12	+ 1⅜	**Edison Electric Illuminating of N. Y.**	191¾	199	January 20.	190	January 4.	193¼	194	15,301
42,844,000	.....	..	..	32¾	33	— 6⅞	Erie	14⅝	16¼	January 10.	10	December 22.	11½	14¾	58,570
16,000,000	.....	..	..	...	17½	— 2¼	Erie 1st pf.	30½	42	January 24.	27⅞	December 18.	32⅝	39¼	241,734
5,000,000	Nov. 13, '99.	1¼	Q	101	...	— 2¾	Erie 2d pf.	19	22½	January 30.	15½	December 22.	16¾	20	26,455
4,000,000	Oct. 10, '99.	2	..	39½	40	— 1¼	Erie Tel. & Tel.	99	120¼	October 30.	92⅜	January 13.	101⅝	74½	16,171
1,284,000	Oct. 16, '99.	2½	SA	83	85	+12	Evansville & Terre Haute	41¼	46½	November 17.	36	March 28.	40	41½	85,442
							Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	70	98½	September 9.	70	January 7.	82	72	9,014
46,484,300	July 20, '99.	1¼	Q	53½	53¾	+ 1¼	**Federal Steel**	52¾	75	April 3.	39¾	December 18.	53½	52	6,632,692
53,261,000	Sept. 1, '99.	1½	Q	74⅝	75	— 9⅝	Federal Steel pf.	84½	93¼	April 3.	67	December 22.	74⅝	83⅞	1,786,321
.....	.....	..	..	...	...	+ ⅜	Flint & Pere Marquette	17	32½	May 15.	17	January 4.	20	17⅜	49,075
.....	Feb. 15, '90.	1	..	...	...	+13	Flint & Pere Marquette pf.	45	65	May 19.	43½	January 3.	58	43½	10,487
2,535,000	March 15, '98.	2	..	...	...	— 2	Fort Worth & Denver City	24½	25	January 5.	14	August 9.	22½	25	2,256
3,108,100	.....	..	..	...	...	+ 5½	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	16	30	March 28.	14	February 1.	21½	16	25,331
18,276,000	Oct. 14, '99.	1½	Q	122½	123½	+28¼	**General Electric Co.**	95⅝	132	November 27.	95½	January 3.	123⅜	95¾	366,634
24,027,300	Dec. 1, '99.	1½	Q	46	47	—26	Glucose Sugar Refining Co.	71	76¾	March 20.	37	December 19.	45	70¾	490,945
12,019,300	Dec. 1, '99.	1¾	Q	93	98	14	Glucose Sugar Refining Co. pf.	109	110	January 14.	93	December 19.	95	109	24,698
89,489,700	Nov. 1, '99.	1¾	Q	173	174	+28½	Great Northern pf.	144½	193	March 13.	143¾	January 6.	173	144¾	417,789
2,500,000	Feb. 15, '99.	1½	..	...	...	+15	Green Bay & Western	*30	*45	November 3.	*30	March 23.	*45	30	40
3,829,100	Oct. 14, '99.	2	Q	112	...	+15½	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	97	117½	July 13.	97	January 3.	112½	96¾	40,613
2,500,300	Nov. 1, '99.	1½	Q	...	...	+ 1½	H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf.	*99½	*101	June 6.	*99½	January 31.	*101	*94	30
2,570,600	Nov. 1, '99.	1½	Q	...	...	...	H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf.	*100	*100	February 28.	*100	February 28.	*100	*94	20
8,638,650	Jan. 2, 1900.	4	SA	...	...	+15	Harlem	*375	*390	March 14.	*360	January 25.	*390	*352	229
10,000,000	.....	..	..	...	...	+63	Hawaiian Sugar	67½	120½	May 2.	57½	January 3.	120½	58	1,732
6,000,000	.....	..	..	33½	...	—33⅜	Hocking Valley	29	37⅝	September 6.	22	July 12.	34	...	45,455
10,000,000	.....	..	..	60	61¼	+ 1	Hocking Valley pf.	60	66¾	September 6.	53½	December 22.	61	61	71,826
21,000,000	Dec. 26, '99.	50c	M	...	70½	+11½	Homestake	60½	75	September 6.	60½	February 10.	72	61	1,708
60,000,000	Sept. 1, '99.	2½	SA	112¼	113	— 2¾	**Illinois Central**	115	122	January 23.	105½	December 22.	112¼	114⅞	493,138
10,000,000	Jan., 1900.	2	SA	100	...	+ 3½	Illinois Central, leased lines	*100	*104	November 8.	*99¾	June 12.	*103½	*101	305
17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	..	22½	23	—41½	International Paper Co.	64½	68½	January 23.	17	December 11.	23	63¾	622,691
22,530,700	Oct. 2, '99.	1½	Q	67½	68	—26½	International Paper Co. pf.	94	95	January 5.	62¼	December 18.	67½	94¼	180,412
10,000,000	.....	..	..	10¼	10½	+20¼	International Silver	30¼	36	February 27.	9	December 19.	10	...	176,038
8,488,800	.....	..	..	11¾	12	+ ¾	Iowa Central	11	15⅜	August 24.	10¼	March 7.	11⅜	11	106,323
5,671,000	Sept. 1, '99.	1½	SA	50	51	+ 7	Iowa Central pf.	43	62¼	August 25.	40	December 22.	50	42¼	124,654
9,000,000	.....	..	..	9½	10½	+ 2½	**Kanawha & Michigan**	7¾	13	March 22.	7¾	January 13.	10¼	8	25,669
23,600,000	.....	..	..	8	8½	— 8	Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf	16½	18	January 6.	7	March 15.	8½	16¼	298,043
2,690,000	.....	..	..	3½	4	— 1¼	Keokuk & Des Moines	5	5½	February 1.	3	May 9.	3¾	5	2,534
1,524,600	Apl. 15, '99.	½	..	15	18	+ ½	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	17	22½	August 26.	16	May 2.	17½	17	3,401
4,000,000	Oct. 1, '99.	1	..	...	...	+ 3½	Keokuk & Western	*30½	*32	January 25.	*30½	January 16.	*32	30	105
2,500,000	.....	..	..	...	...	+ 3	Kingston & Pembroke, old	2	6	January 30.	2	January 26.	5	2	3,300
4,000,000	.....	..	..	...	...	— 1½	Kingston & Pembroke, new	8	9	August 17.	7½	November 9.	7½	...	402
5,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900.	1	Q	35	40	—27½	Knickerbocker Ice Co. (Chicago)	57½	63½	February 23.	30	December 20.	30	57	27,999
	Jan. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	67	72	—13	Knickerbocker Ice Co. (Chicago) pf.	83	84	February 17.	70	November 14.	70	82	11,337
7,500,000	Sept. 15, '99.	1½	SA	80¼	82	+28½	**Laclede Gas**	52⅞	85	December 6.	51	March 4.	81	52½	169,276
2,500,600	Dec. 15, '99.	2½	SA	100	101	+ 1	Laclede Gas pf.	90	102¼	May 18.	95½	July 18.	100	94	4,057

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange for the Year 1899.--Continued.

Amount Capital Stock Outst'nd'g.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Per.	Closing Dec. 30, 1899. Bid.	Ask'd.	Net Change for Year.	STOCKS.	RANGE FOR YEAR 1899. First.	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last. 1899.	Last. 1898.	Sales for Ye 1899.
11,840,000	.....	..	..	23¾	24	+ 2⅜	Lake Erie & Western	21¼	24	December 30.	14¾	June 9.	23⅞	21¼	106,611
11,840,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1¼	..	85	90	+ 10¼	Lake Erie & Western pf	74¾	85	December 30.	60	January 16.	85	74½	140,055
49,366,500	July 28, '99.	3½	SA	196½	200	+ 8½	Lake Shore	196½	208	January 24.	196½	January 5.	200	201	6,372
12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	..	46	52	— 7½	Long Island	57½	85	April 4.	45	December 22.	50	53⅝	75,956
52,800,000	Aug. 20, '99.	2	SA	80⅝	80½	+16⅜	Louisville & Nashville	64⅞	88⅝	October 30.	63	March 6.	80½	64⅞	2,438,702
5,000,000	.....	..	..	6	10	+ 3	**Manhattan Beach**	5	39	April 25.	5	January 25.	8	2	31,634
48,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	1	Q	96½	97	+ 1½	Manhattan Railway	98	133⅜	April 3.	85¼	December 22.	96½	97⅜	6,200,145
.....	.....	..	..	.....	.....	+ ⅜	Manhattan Con., rights	3¼	6⅝	March 27.	2⅝	March 17.	4⅜	...	114,840
.....	.....	..	..	.....	.....	+ 3¼	Manhattan subscription receipts	19¾	4	April 4.	19½	March 28.	28	...	13,144
1,870,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	2	SA	67	72½	+15	Maryland Coal pf	55	70	September 28.	58	April 24.	70	54	1,043
40,000,000	Oct. 16, '99.	1¾	Q	175¾	176⅞	—16¼	Metropolitan Street Railway	192	269	March 28.	147	December 18.	175¾	191¾	1,805,526
.....	.....	..	..	.....	.....	— ⅝	Metropolitan Street Railway rights	14	14½	July 21.	13⅝	August 18.	13¾	...	15,048
7,000,000	.....	..	..	25	27	+11	Metropolitan West Side El. Chicago	14	29½	November 23.	14	April 25.	25	...	26,814
9,000,000	.....	..	..	77	...	+29¼	Metropolitan West Side El. Chicago pf	46	83	November 24.	44½	May 5.	75¼	...	19,677
26,000,000	.....	..	..	11⅝	12	+ 5⅜	Mexican Central	6¼	17½	April 27.	6	January 7.	11½	6⅝	549,421
23,250,000	.....	..	..	4	4⅛	+ 2⅜	Mexican National certificates	1⅝	6⅝	September 13.	1	January 6.	4	⅞	271,701
18,738,000	July 28, '99.	2	SA	104	106	— 2	Michigan Central	112	116	January 24.	110	October 25.	110	118	2,988
.....	.....	..	..	.....	.....	...	Michigan Peninsular Car	25	25	January 12.	25	January 12.	25	20	232
.....	.....	..	..	.....	.....	+ 9¾	Michigan Peninsular Car pf	*87¾	*91	January 31.	*87¾	January 12.	91	70	40
6,000,000	.....	..	..	59½	60	+22¾	Minneapolis & St. Louis	30½	78	August 29.	35¼	January 6.	60	36⅞	206,063
.....	.....	..	..	.....	.....	— 4⅜	Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st pf	97¼	101	April 28.	97¼	January 9.	92½	100	4,129
4,000,000	July 15, '99.	2½	SA	90½	91½	+19	Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf	74⅜	99½	November 18.	73½	January 10.	96⅜	74⅜	5,264
14,000,000	.....	..	..	15	20	+ 9¾	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie	8¾	37½	May 18.	8¾	January 24.	18	10	49,592
7,000,000	.....	..	..	53½	62	+14	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie pf	39	72	May 18.	39	February 10.	53	23	38,414
52,250,000	.....	..	..	10¾	10⅝	— 3½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	14	14⅞	January 30.	9½	December 19.	10½	13⅞	129,990
13,000,000	.....	..	..	33½	33⅝	— 5⅛	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	38¼	45¼	August 31.	28⅜	December 22.	33⅜	38	811,497
47,367,000	July 1, '93.	1	..	40¾	41	— 4⅞	Missouri Pacific	45¾	52½	April 4.	33	December 22.	40⅞	45⅜	2,832,683
5,329,600	Feb. 28, '98.	1	..	39½	42	+ 7½	Mobile & Ohio	32	52	August 28.	32	January 3.	39½	32	122,011
15,000,000	Jan., 1900.	3½	SA	182	185	+ 3½	Morris & Essex	176½	185¼	November 13.	176	January 3.	182	176	3,284
10,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1	..	.....	.....	...	**Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis**	*82	*82	December 15.	*82	December 15.	*82	*72½	40
20,000,000	Oct. 15, '99.	1	..	36¼	37	—16	National Biscuit Co	52½	62	January 21.	31	December 19.	36½	52	187,315
25,000,000	Nov. 30, '98.	1¾	Q	.....	98¾	—14⅜	National Biscuit Co. pf	105½	107½	January 18.	89	December 11.	96⅜	104⅜	22,232
14,905,400	March 1, '99.	1	A	24½	25½	—13⅜	National Lead Co	38¾	40½	January 20.	22½	December 22.	25	38⅜	227,284
14,901,000	Dec. 15, '99.	1¾	Q	103	105	—10⅝	National Lead Co. pf	114¾	115	January 21.	103½	December 28.	104	114½	28,041
.....	.....	..	..	.....	.....	— ⅝	National Linseed Oil	8¾	9¾	January 14.	3½	June 9.	3½	9	2,145
.....	.....	..	..	2¾	...	— ⅛	National Linseed Oil certificates	8½	8½	January 7.	2	July 13.	3¾	8½	30,470
5,685,000	.....	..	..	5	...	+ 3½	National Starch	5	9	October 30.	4½	March 17.	8⅛	6½	8,270
3,000,000	May 1, '98.	2	..	60	...	+15	National Starch 1st pf	50	70	October 27.	43	April 20.	65	60	1,029
2,500,000	Oct., '96.	6	..	15	...	+ 3	National Starch 2d pf	22	25	October 16.	13	March 17.	25	12½	1,293
32,000,000	.....	..	..	43	43½	— 8⅝	National Steel Co	32	63	April 24.	31⅜	December 19.	43¾	...	830,562
26,000,000	Dec. 30, '99.	1½	Q	92	93	— 2½	National Steel Co. pf	95	99⅜	August 11.	85	May 15.	92⅞	...	147,318
1,000,000	Oct. 2, '99.	2	SA	35	40	— 4	New Central Coal	40	42	January 25.	37¼	April 4.	36	38	2,575
27,055,800	Nov. 1, '99.	1	Q	118⅞	119	+20⅝	New Jersey Central	98	126⅝	November 2.	97	January 3.	118⅝	97½	502,070
5,000,000	Oct. 2, '99.	2	Q	135	140	+22	New York Air Brake	113	250	July 19.	110	December 22.	135	113	161,819
.....	.....	..	..	.....	.....	— 1½	New York Air Brake, rights	16	18	August 31.	14½	September 8.	14½	...	4,475
100,000,000	Oct. 16, '99.	1	Q	131½	131½	+ 8	New York Central	123	144⅜	March 29.	120	December 18.	131	123½	2,017,028
.....	.....	..	..	4⅞	4½	— ⅜	New York Central, rights	4⅞	5½	December 1.	3½	December 19.	4½	...	161,045
52,398,000	Dec. 30, '99.	2	Q	212	215	+11½	New York, New Haven & Hartford	199½	222	April 20.	199	January 19.	211	199¾	13,732
14,000,000	.....	..	..	12	12½	— 1⅝	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14⅜	19¾	January 23.	11½	December 22.	12½	14½	45,227
5,050,000	March, '98.	2	..	80	...	+ 5½	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf	73	85	October 24.	65	March 7.	80½	70	7,890
11,000,000	.....	..	..	31½	32	— 3	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf	35	41	January 23.	29	December 22.	32	35½	35,870
10,000,000	Jan., 1900.	1¼	Q	128½	129¼	+ 2¾	New York, Lackawanna & Western	120	153	June 7.	129½	January 27.	132½	128	1,437
58,113,300	.....	..	..	22	22½	+ 3¼	New York, Ontario & Western	18⅞	28⅞	March 27.	18⅝	January 3.	22⅜	18⅜	2,099,846
2,000,000	Oct. 10, '99.	1	Q	.....	.....	+18¼	Norfolk Southern	70½	85⅞	November 6.	70	May 15.	83⅝	60	844
66,000,000	.....	..	..	25⅜	25¼	+ 6⅜	Norfolk & Western	18½	28⅜	August 23.	17⅜	March 17.	25¼	19	658,570
23,000,000	Aug. 24, '99.	2	SA	68¾	69	+ 6⅜	Norfolk & Western pf	63⅜	74¾	August 23.	61⅜	January 6.	69	63⅞	690,474
35,776,900	.....	..	..	14	14¼	+ 6⅛	North American	7½	17⅞	November 21.	6¾	January 6.	14	7⅞	784,767
80,000,000	Aug. 3, '99.	1	SA	53⅞	54	+ 9⅜	Northern Pacific	44⅞	57½	August 24.	42⅜	January 7.	54	44½	3,575,659
75,000,000	Dec. 5, '99.	1	Q	73¾	74½	+ 3¼	Northern Pacific pf	77⅜	81½	January 23.	68	December 18.	74½	77⅜	1,021,270
621,900	.....	..	..	.....	.....	+ 3½	**Omaha & St. Louis**	7	16½	February 15.	7	January 25.	10¾	9	423
15,000,000	Dec. 20, '99.	10c	..	7½	8½	+ 1	Ontario Mining	7	10⅝	April 27.	6	March 23.	8	6¼	5,780
17,763,700	July 2, '98.	1	..	.....	.....	— 4½	Oregon Railroad & Navigation	48½	52	January 23.	33	June 2.	44	50¾	18,069
2,489,800	Jan. 2, 1900.	2	..	.....	.....	+ 5¾	Oregon Railroad & Navigation pf	71	77¾	September 22.	65¾	June 16.	76⅜	72	32,757
.....	.....	..	..	.....	.....	+ 1¼	Oregon Short Line	43	48	January 23.	41	February 8.	41⅜	43	6,917
6,869,600	Nov. 1, '99.	1	..	51	52	+ 5½	**Pacific Coast**	46½	54	November 1.	38	May 11.	52	46½	83,387
1,515,500	Nov. 1, '98.	1	..	82	90	— ½	Pacific Coast 1st pf	85	90	February 20.	84½	April 18.	84½	84¾	5,321
3,104,600	Nov. 1, '99.	1	..	65½	68½	+ 2	Pacific Coast 2d pf	63½	88¾	November 1.	55½	July 5.	65½	62¾	28,248
20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1½	SA	45½	46	+ ½	Pacific Mail	45½	55	January 30.	35	December 18.	46	45⅝	405,246
7,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1¾	Q	.....	.....	...	Park Steel Co. pf	*110	*110	June 26.	*110	June 26.	*110	...	50
5,000,000	Nov. 1, '99.	4	Q	380	...	+13	Pennsylvania Coal	*362	*375	January 26.	*362	February 16.	*375	*30	77
129,360,250	Nov. 29, '99.	2½	SA	130½	131	+ 7⅝	Pennsylvania Railroad	122⅝	142	January 23.	122¼	January 5.	130½	122⅜	2,208,019
.....	.....	..	..	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅜	Pennsylvania Railroad, rights	2½	3	December 30.	2½	December 26.	2⅞	...	46,717
28,688,800	Nov. 25, '99.	1½	Q	104¾	105	— 5¼	People's Gas, Chicago	110	129½	April 3.	90½	December 19.	104⅜	110¼	3634,325
8,400,000	.....	..	..	3⅝	3¼	+ 1⅛	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	2	7⅜	November 28.	1	January 19.	3⅜	1⅞	163,443
10,000,000	November '99	..	..	5	7	+ ½	Peoria & Eastern	4½	7⅞	November 23.	4	May 7.	5	4½	18,133
7,500,000	Sept. 1, '99.	2½	Q	.....	.....	— 5	Philadelphia Co	90	102	March 3.	85	July 24.	89	...	97,907
2,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900.	2	Q	.....	.....	— 4	Pierre Lorillard pf	121	121	January 16.	*117	May 16.	*117	*116	161
24,387,100	.....	..	..	79¼	80	+15¼	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	64	88	January 23.	43	May 11.	79¾	68⅞	441,787
22,649,200	Oct. 10, '99.	1½	..	90	94	+ 9⅜	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf	84½	100	August 17.	80	February 10.	90⅜	84½	54,440
19,714,200	Jan. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	185	...	+ 5	Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago	180	189	August 25.	180	January 10.	185	175½	1,663
4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900.	3	SA	.....	.....	...	Pittsburg, McKeesport & Youghi	*137	*137	March 3.	*137	March 3.	*137	...	15
5,000,000	.....	..	..	14½	15	+ 5	Pittsburg & Western pf. & trust receipts	10	20½	November 9.	7	May 18.	15	10	15,858
12,500,000	.....	..	..	55¼	55½	+ ½	Pressed Steel Car Co	55	61	August 14.	44⅜	June 1.	55½	...	329,334
12,500,000	Oct. 16, '99.	1¾	Q	85	87	+ 3	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf	89	91	September 7.	75	December 18.	86	...	74,744
54,000,000	Nov. 15, '99.	2	Q	187½	190	+28¾	Pullman Palace Car Co	161	207⅜	October 20.	156	January 21.	189⅝	158¼	157,391
5,708,700	.....	..	..	1½	2½	— ½	**Quicksilver**	2½	4	April 13.	2	August 9.	2	3	9,649
4,291,300	May 15, '90.	½	..	9	10	— ½	Quicksilver pf	10	14	April 13.	8	June 7.	9½	11	7,142
69,900,000	.....	..	..	18⅝	19	— 4⅜	**Reading**	23½	25	January 24.	15½	December 18.	18⅞	23¼	590,501
28,000,000	.....	..	..	52½	52¾	— 2	Reading 1st pf	54¾	68½	April 4.	42¾	December 22.	52⅜	53⅞	3,145,554
42,000,000	.....	..	..	28½	29	+ ¼	Reading 2d pf	28¼	38¼	March 22.	22¾	December 22.	28½	27⅝	2,042,173
10,000,000	Jan., 1900.	4	SA	190	...	+ 1	Rensselaer & Saratoga	190	191	January 14.	190	January 13.	191	185	935
27,352,000	.....	..	..	20½	20⅞	— 2½	Republic Iron & Steel Co	23	33⅞	September 6.	16½	December 19.	20½	...	318,671
20,852,000	Oct. 1, '99.	1¾	Q	64¾	65	— 9½	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf	74½	79	August 26.	60¾	December 19.	65	...	91,531
10,000,000	Sept. 5, '99.	1¼	Q	.....	...	+17½	Rio Grande Western	27½	44	November 27.	25½	January 4.	43	25	19,310
8,000,000	Nov. 1, '99.	1¼	Q	.....	...	+15	Rio Grande Western pf	66	90½	November 27.	66	January 3.	81	65¼	34,181
10,000,000	Nov. 15, '99.	1¼	Q	130	...	+ 1	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	130	130½	January 20.	128¾	March 1.	131	128½	1,592
4,600,000	.....	..	..	6½	6¾	+ 1	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	5	7½	December 1.	3¾	June 24.	6	6	117,042
5,491,000	Aug. 1, '90.	1	SA	49	51	— 2⅜	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf	50¾	55	January 7.	38½	May 24.	48	52	10,698
3,500,000	.....	..	..	16¾	17	+ 1½	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf	13½	18	October 26.	9	June 1.	15	14¾	20,917
26,443,980	.....	..	..	9½	9¾	+ ⅛	St. Louis & San Francisco	8⅞	14⅜	February 1.	8½	December 22.	9⅜	8⅞	236,018
5,000,000	July 6, '99.	2	SA	66	74	+ 3¾	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf	67	75½	January 26.	64	May 13.	70¾	67¾	29,290
14,335,100	Sept. 1, '99.	1	SA	32⅝	33½	+ 4¾	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf	24	44¾	January 31.	28¼	December 23.	32⅝	33⅝	248,444
16,500,000	.....	..	..	10½	10⅞	+13⅜	St. Louis Southwestern	6⅞	18¼	August 3.	6¾	January 4.	10⅜	7½	385,543
20,000,000	.....	..	..	25¼	25⅞	+ 7¼	St. Louis Southwestern pf	17¾	40⅝	August 3.	17	January 3.	25	17½	1,082,203
4,880,200	July 5, '87.	3	..	.....	64	+16⅜	St. Paul & Duluth	39½	76⅜	August 26.	36	January 5.	55¼	38	40,469
8,098,980	Sept. 1, '99.	3½	SA	100	...	+ 2⅞	St. Paul Duluth pf	99½	106	January 23.	98½	January 5.	102¾	99¼	9,041
.....	.....	..	..	.....	.....	...	St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba	199½	199½	January 12.	199½	January 12.	199⅞	175	620
2,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900.	3½	SA	200	...	...	Sixth Avenue	*200	*200	March 2.	*200	March 2.	*200	...	41
193,862,100	.....	..	..	38¼	38¼	+ 1	Southern Pacific	34¼	44¼	November 16.	27	May 9.	38¾	34	5,059,104
19,000,000	.....	..	..	11¾	12	+ 1⅜	Southern Railway	10⅜	14¼	October 30.	10¾	January 5.	12	10½	1,369,742
60,000,000	Oct. 4, '99.	1	..	54⅝	54⅞	+12⅝	Southern Railway pf	42⅛	58⅝	November 29.	40⅞	January 24.	54⅜	41⅞	1,969,169
.....	.....	..	..	.....	...	— 7	Standard Distilling & Distributing Co	22	25½	January 14.	12½	June 2.	15	21	154,563
.....	.....	..	..	.....	.....	—12½	Standard Distilling & Distributing Co. pf	73½	82½	January 10.	57½	June 28.	61	73½	65,258
12,000,000	.....	..	..	9	10	+ ½	Standard Rope & Twine	8½	15¾	November 2.	6½	September 20.	9	8¾	215,499
20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	..	83¾	84	+46⅝	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	37½	126	September 11.	36	January 9.	83⅞	36¾	2,356,209
1,000,000	July 15, '93.	1	..	.....	.....	+39	Tennessee Coal & Iron pf	111	150	August 22.	111	January 4.	150	105	4,172
28,596,700	.....	..	..	15	15⅝	— 4¼	Texas Pacific	10¼	25⅞	March 1.	12¼	December 18.	15¾	10¼	767,980
10,570,000	.....	..	..	.....	.....	— ⅝	Texas Pacific & Land Trust	7	15½	January 7.	11	November 10.	12¼	12¼	47,202
16,000,000	Nov. 29, '99.	1¼	Q	131½	132	—36¼	Third Avenue	167	242	February 27.	117⅜	December 18.	132	170	149,079
6,500,000	Nov. 15, '93.	1	..	20	25	+ 4	Toledo & Ohio Central	20	25	January 25.	20	January 21.	24	25	971
3,705,000	July 25, '96.	1	..	40	50	+10	Toledo & Ohio Central pf	35	45	December 2.	35	January 25.	45	38	1,020
5,805,000	.....	..	..	.....	.....	...	Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City	5	5	November 14.	5	November 14.	5	...	100
15,010,000	Aug. 15, '99.	1	..	62	65	+36½	Twin City Rapid Transit	38	73	April 17.	38	January 3.	64½	36½	238,272
2,692,200	Jan. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	.....	.....	+ 9½	Twin City Rapid Transit pf	117½	141	February 24.	117½	January 6.	137	107½	11,819
16,000,000	.....	..	..	21¼	22	—13¾	**Union Bag & Paper Co**	35	45	March 28.	17¼	December 19.	21⅜	...	198,434
11,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	73	75	—10⅝	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf	83½	89	March 29.	71	December 19.	72½	...	66,484
93,938,200	.....	..	..	48	48¼	+ 4⅞	Union Pacific	43¼	51½	December 2.	38¼	June 20.	48½	43⅞	3,914,749
97,687,600	Oct. 2, '99.	2	SA	75	75¼	+ 1½	Union Pacific pf	74¼	84½	January 23.	68¼	December 18.	75⅞	74⅜	2,786,065
.....	.....	..	..	.....	.....	+ ⅛	Union Pac., Den. & Gulf, all inst. paid	12⅜	14½	January 6.	11¼	March 3.	12⅜	12⅜	68,068
10,000,000	Nov. 15, '99.	1½	SA	45	48	— 6	United States Express Co	53½	60	January 11.	47½	December 11.	47½	53¼	15,156
3,000,000	.....	..	..	.....	20	—39	United States Flour Milling Co	51	58¼	September 15.	12	November 6.	12	...	23,175
5,000,000	.....	..	..	12	35	—58½	United States Flour Milling Co. pf	70½	78½	September 15.	12	December 5.	12	...	30,070
61,500,000	Oct. 16, '99.	1¼	Q	15⅝	16	+ 8⅝	United States Leather Co	7⅜	40⅝	November 6.	5⅜	June 7.	15⅞	7½	3,869,626
60,909,500	Jan. 2, 1900.	1½	Q	73½	74	+ 1½	United States Leather Co. pf	72⅜	84½	November 2.	64½	December 18.	73⅞	72⅜	1,441,184
23,666,000	Oct. 31, '99.	1	Q	42¾	43	— 2	United States Rubber Co	44½	57	April 5.	37⅞	December 19.	42½	44⅜	743,882
23,525,500	Oct. 31, '99.	2	Q	103	105	— 9½	United States Rubber Co. pf	111	121	July 8.	98⅜	December 22.	101½	111	86,032
28,000,000	.....	..	..	7⅜	7½	— ½	**Wabash**	8	8⅞	January 24.	6¼	December 18.	7⅜	7⅝	76,351
24,000,000	.....	..	..	21¼	21½	— 1½	Wabash pf	22⅜	25½	April 5.	19	May 24.	21¼	22⅝	611,246
19,730,500	Dec. 4, '99.	66 2-3c	M	183	...	+ 7	Wagner Palace Car Co	181	196	November 20.	181	July 17.	188	...	2,957
8,000,000	July 15, '99.	3	SA	118	125	— 5½	Wells-Fargo Express	*135½	*139½	September 6.	124	December 16.	124	121¼	6,393
13,189,000	Nov. 15, '99.	1¼	Q	.....	...	...	West Chicago Street	120	120	August 8.	120	August 8.	120	94½	100
4,000,000	July 20, '99.	3	SA	.....	...	+ 4	Western Gas	94	98	January 30.	93½	March 6.	98	86	710
97,370,000	Oct. 16, '99.	1¼	Q	85	85½	— 8½	Western Union Telegraph	93½	98¾	January 24.	82	December 22.	85	93¼	580,753
.....	.....	..	..	.....	.....	— 2¼	Wheeling & Lake Erie, 4th inst. paid	6	8¾	January 28.	5¾	January 3.	8¼	6	114,829
.....	.....	..	..	.....	.....	+ 8½	Wheeling & Lake Erie pf., 4th inst. paid	27½	32½	January 27.	27	January 24.	31	27¼	20,120
.....	.....	..	..	.....	.....	...	Wheeling & Lake Erie, all insts. paid	12⅝	14½	April 21.	10½	February 8.	12⅝	...	91,688
15,000,000	.....	..	..	.....	.....	— 3	Wheeling & Lake Erie pf., all insts. paid	37	37	January 30.	29½	April 7.	34	...	21,082
2,500,000	.....	..	..	9½	10	+ ¼	Wheeling & Lake Erie, new	9⅝	13	August 31.	7⅜	December 22.	10	...	311,029
7,000,000	.....	..	..	52½	52¾	— 6¼	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf., new	58⅜	64	January 30.	35	December 22.	52½	...	38,004
.....	.....	..	..	27¼	27⅝	— 3½	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf., new	31½	32⅞	September 25.	21¼	December 23.	28½	...	184,199
.....	.....	..	..	.....	.....	— 1¼	Wisconsin Central trust receipts	2¼	3	February 21.	⅞	June 1.	⅞	2	23,005
.....	.....	..	..	.....	.....	— ⅛	Wisconsin Central, 1st installment paid	3¾	33	June 15.	3½	June 20.	3¾	...	1,050
.....	.....	..	..	.....	.....	...	Wisconsin Central, 2d installment paid	8¼	8¼	June 27.	8¼	June 27.	8¼	...	100
.....	.....	..	..	.....	.....	...	Wisconsin Central, all installments paid	10½	10½	August 15.	10½	August 15.	10½	...	200
.....	.....	..	..	.....	.....	— 2	Wisconsin Central pf., trust receipts	5	5	March 15.	1⅝	May 26.	3	7¼	3,391
.....	.....	..	..	.....	.....	...	Wisconsin Central pf., all installments paid	25¼	25½	September 8.	25¼	September 18.	25¼	...	200
.....	.....	..	..	18⅜	19	+ 5½	Wisconsin Central, new	13¼	21	November 3.	13½	May 24.	19	...	136,700
.....	.....	..	..	49¾	51	+ ½	Wisconsin Central pf., new	49½	59	August 28.	44	December 26.	50	...	156,135
							SILVER.								
.....	.....	..	..	58½	59½	— 1¾	Bullion certificates	60½	65	April 28.	58¾	December 22.	58¾	60⅜	818,000

NOTES.—The high and low prices in this table, unless otherwise designated, are based on sales of 100-share lots. *Sales of less than 100 shares. All Stocks par $100 except Cleveland & Pittsburg preferred, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Evansville & Terre Haute common and preferred, Kingston & Pembroke, Long Island, Morris & Essex, Harlem, Pittsburg, McKeesport & Youghiogheny, Pittsburg & Western preferred, Reading common, first, and second preferred; American Tobacco common, Pennsylvania Coal, Philadelphia Company, Detroit City Gas, the par of each of which is $50. The par of American Coal is $25, and of New Central Coal $20. The net change for the year represents the difference between the opening and closing prices of the year. †In addition to the regular dividend payment on the date given, the following paid extra amounts: Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, 3 per cent.; Commercial Cable, 1 per cent.; Maryland Coal preferred, 1 per cent.; Louisville & Nashville, 1 per cent.; Pacific Coast 2-3 on first preferred and 1-3 on second preferred, the two latter to correspond with change in dividend period from semi-anual to quarterly. ‡Dividend restrained by an injunction. §In preferred stock 1st par. Where no amount appears in the column of capital outstanding, with the exception of Wisconsin Central new securities, Pennsylvania, and New York Central rights, the Company's shares are as above. ||The new Wheeling & Lake Erie succeeds the Steubenville, Bridgeport & Wheeling Railway, the Kinshaning Valley & Ohio, the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, and the Cleveland & Pittsburg. ¶The new Wisconsin Central succeeds the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, the Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf, and the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba. #1st & Pere Marquette in the process of consolidation with other roads into the Pere Marquette Company. The capital of Bay State Gas is given, as it is still quoted in per cents. **Stock has been called from the Stock Exchange. A—Annual. S—Semi-annual. Q—Quarterly. M—Monthly. In computing the net change on American Tobacco

	Highest.	When Made	Lowest.	When Made	Last Sale.	When Made
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	68	Feb 15	61	June 15		
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	68	Jan 31	67	May 10	68	Dec 27
At., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	103⅝	May 31	91	Dec 22	99	Dec 30
Do., registered	102¼	Jan 23	96	Dec 6	96	Dec 6
Do., adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	83½	Aug 31	76	Dec 15	79	Dec 30
Do., do., registered	83½	Feb 6	83	Feb 20	79	Dec 13
Adj. Av. of Brook. Imp. g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan 20	108	Jan 9	110	Jan 20
Baltimore & Ohio—						
Do., prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	100⅝	May 28	92	Dec 18	95¾	Dec 30
Do. g. 4s, July, 1948	102¾	May 25	94	Dec 22	96¾	Dec 30
Do., S.W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	96¾	May 19	84½	Dec 22	90	Dec 30
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990					107¾	Oct., 95
Mon. Riv. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	104½	July, 92				
Cen. Ohio rec. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	112	Feb 15	108¾	Jan 11	111	June 5
Ak & Col. Junc. 1st gtd. int.g.4s, 1930	115	Jan 19	115	Jan 19	115	Jan 19
Col. & Cin. Mid. 1st ext. 4½s, 1939	85	Jan 19	85	Jan 19	85	Jan 19
Pitts & Con. 1st g. 4s, 1948					107¾	Jul 29,98
Brooklyn Rap. Tr. g. 5s, 1945	115½	Jul 14	101	Dec 23	105	Dec 28
Brooklyn City 1st con. 5s, 1941	117½	Apr 5	115½	Oct 13	116	Nov 27
B.,Q.Co. & S'con.gtd.g.5s,Jul,1941	108¾	Apr 29	104	Dec 4	104	Dec 20
Brook. Union El. 1st g.4-5s,1950	104⅛	Jul 8	93	Dec 21	94¾	Dec 30
Brunswick & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938					74	Sept., 98
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	111	Feb 20	107	Sep 11	108	Nov 28
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	129	Jun 28	127¼	Mar 15	129	Sept 1
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	130½	Jul 6	126¾	Nov 20	129¾	Nov 20
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943					103	Ap 14, 97
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913	100	Nov 18	100	Nov 18	100	Nov 18
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	100½	May 15	105	Dec 18	106¾	Dec 29
Do con. 1st 5s, 1934	117½	May 10	111	Jan 7	116	Dec 28
Do do registered	110½	Feb 4	110¼	Feb 4	110¾	Feb 4
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927					140	Feb 14,97
C. R.,I.F. & N.W. 1st g.5s,1921	105	Jan 6	105	Jan 6	105	Jan 6
Can. South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	111¼	Jun 12	107	Dec 22	108	Dec 27
Do 2-3 5s, 1913	112	Feb 24	106½	Dec 20	107¾	Dec 30
Do do registered					106	Ja 30, 97
Cen. Br. U. P. 1st g 4s, 1948	03⅜	Jan 31	85	Dec 6	85	Dec 20
Cen.R. & Bk.Co.Ga.col.g.5s,1937	98	Apr 26	93	Nov 16	93	Nov 16
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov.,1945	120	Jun 29	111½	Mar 28	118¾	Oct 31
Do con g. 5s, 1945	100½	Apr 29	84½	Dec 28	88	Dec 29
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000	97¾	Oct 23	97¾	Oct 23	97¾	Oct 23
Do 1st pf. inc. g 5s,Nov,1945	44¾	Feb 23	30	Dec 21	34¼	Dec 30
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s,Nov,1945	15	Feb 20	9	Dec 20	9	Dec 30
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s,Nov,1945	7½	Feb 27	4½	Nov 24	6	Nov 29
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1949	95	Dec 27	95	Dec 27	95	Dec 27
Do Mid. Ga. & At. Div. 5s,1947	102	Jun 29	102	Jun 29	102	June 29
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946					96	Jul 6, 98
Cen. of N. J 1st conv. 7s, 1902	112	Jan 11	106½	May 3	110	Sept 18
Do conv. deb 6s, 1908	112½	Mar 20	112½	Mar 20	112½	Mar 20
Do gen 5s, 1987	122¾	Jun 24	113¾	Jan 4	120¾	Dec 28
Do do registered	121½	Jul 22	121½	Jan 7	116½	Dec 30
Leh. & Wil.C.con.ss.7s,July,1900	102¾	Apr 1	96	Nov 17	98¼	Dec 9
Do 5s, 1912	102	Oct 17	87¾	Jan 11	102	Oct 26
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	116¼	Jul 11	114	Apr 27	114½	Dec 11
Ches. & O. g 6s, Sec. A,July,1908	119½	Jun 14	114¼	Oct 13	115¾	Dec 28
Do 6s, Jan., 1911	123	Aug 2	118	Dec 26	118	Dec 26
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	121	Apr 25	113	Dec 19	115¼	Dec 20
Do do reg stered	118½	Mar 15	117	Jun 2	117	June 2
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	97¾	Jul 25	90¾	Jan 4	96	Dec 30
Do do registered	97¾	Aug 20	92¾	Jan 18	97¾	Aug 30
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g.4s,1989	108	Jun 27	101½	Dec 23	101½	Dec 23
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	100	Jun 18	100	Jun 19	100	Dec 14
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940					98¾	My 27,98
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g.5s,1941	101¼	Apr 29	101	Apr 29	101¼	Apr 29
Ellz. Lex. & B. S. 5s, 19.2	104	Feb 7	100¼	Oct 5	102	Dec 30
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903	110¾	Apr 19	108	May 5	109	June 12
La. & Mo. Riv. 1st 7s, 1900	107½	Jan 6	103¾	Oct 2	103¾	Oct 2
Do 2d 7s, 1900	106¾	Feb 24	106¾	Feb 24	106¾	Feb 24
Miss. R. Bdge. 1st 6s, s. f.,1912					105½	Oct., 95
Chi., Bur & Q. con. 7s, 1903	117¾	Jun 29	113	Sep 14	113¼	Dec 27
Do s. f. 5s 1901	105	Mar 16	100	Mar 9	100¾	Nov 15
Do do 5s, 1913	113	Apr 29	109	Dec 28	109	Dec 28
Do conv 5s, 1903	151½	Feb 18	122	Dec 28	122	Dec 28
Do Iowa Div s.' f. 5s, 1919	118¾	Sep 14	115⅝	May 1	118⅝	Sept 20
Do do 4s, 1919	107	Jul 28	103½	Oct 12	104	Dec 14
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	105	May 26	101⅛	Jan 2	101	Dec 27
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	103	Feb 3	100	Apr 11	100	Apr 11
Do Chi & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	105	Aug 9	105	Aug 9	105	Aug 9
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	104¼	Oct 18	100	Dec 18	101¾	Dec 29
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	113¾	Aug 8	105¾	Jan 3	109	Dec 28
Do do registered	111¾	Jun 2	111¾	Jun 2	111¾	June 2
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911	124	Jul 6	120	Mar 13	120	Nov 17
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f., 1907	116½	Apr 3	113¼	Dec 20	113¾	Dec 20
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	130½	Sep 5	134	Jan 3	130	Dec 30
Do gen con. 1st 5s, 1937	117½	Jun 13	100¼	Jan 10	112	Dec 30
Do do registered					103½	No 18,98
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936	107	Feb 23	107	Feb 23	107	Dec 16
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—						
L., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	118½	Jun 9	113	Nov 17	115	Nov 29
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. g. 5s, 1947	108¼	May 17	92	Jan 10	100	Dec 18
Do ref. g 6s, 1947	119½	Jun 9	104	Jan 4	115	Dec 13
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—						
C., M. & St. P. 7s $ gold R D 1902	173	Sep 5	160⅜	Jan 7	171½	Dec 7
Do 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	172½	Sep 27	160½	Jan 10	172½	Sept 27
Do con. 7s, 1905	174¾	Sep 11	170	Jan 3	171½	Nov 17
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	172½	Sep 26	161	Jan 11	170	Dec 28
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	122¾	Jun 8	112¾	May 13	120¾	Sept 22
Do 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919	120¼	Oct 5	118	Nov 28	118	Nov 28
Do 1st So. Minn. 6s, 1910	122¼	May 24	118¼	Jan 19	120	Dec 29
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	132⅞	May 25	126¾	Dec 27	126¾	Dec 27
Do do 5s, 1910	111⅛	Dec 13	111¼	Dec 13	111¼	Dec 13
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	123	May 2	120¼	Oct 31	121	Nov 20
Do Chi. & Pac. W. 5s, 1921	124	May 26	118¾	Jan 3	120	Dec 29
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	125⅞	Jun 16	117	Dec 20	117	Dec 20
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910	112½	Apr 18	110	Mar 14	112¼	Dec 9
Do C. & L. Su. Div. 5s, 1921	122½	Jun 1	122¼	June 1	122¼	June 1
Do Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	123	Jun 19	115½	Dec 20	117¼	Dec 20
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	118¼	May 18	115	Feb 8	118¼	May 18
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	137½	Jul 18	137¼	July 18	137½	July 18
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	118½	May 12	112¼	Feb 9	116	Oct 3
Do gen. g. 4s, Se. A, May, 1889	114⅞	May 4	105½	Jan 11	110½	Dec 28
Do do registered	Q J				105½	Feb 19,98
Mil. & N. 1st main line 6s, 1910	121	Jun 10	121	Jun 10	121	Oct 16
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	126	Jan 30	125	Jul 10	125	July 10
Chicago & N. W. con. 7s, 1915	145⅜	Jul 11	142	Dec 14	142	Dec 15
Do gold 7s, 1902	115	May 24	108	Dec 27	108	Dec 27
Do do registered	114	Apr 14	108	Dec 28	108	Dec 28
Do sink. fd. 6s, 1879-1929	122½	Mar 13	115	Aug 28	120	Sept 7
Do do registered	116	Jun 14	116	Jun 14	116	June 14
Do sink. fd. 5s, 1879-1929	110½	Mar 10	106	Oct 7	109	Dec 7
Do do registered	109	Feb 3	105¾	Mar 28	105¾	Mar 28
Do sink. fd. deb. 5s, 1933	123	Jan 30	115	Dec 20	115	Dec 20
Do do registered					119¼	De 27, 98
Do debenture 5s, 1909	111½	Mar 28	106	Dec 30	106	Dec 30
Do do registered	105	Dec 28	105	Dec 28	105	Dec 28
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	118	Feb 9	117	Nov 14	117	Nov 14
Do do registered	O15				117¾	Feb 7, 98
Do ex. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926	F15		110½	Nov 13	105	Dec 20
Do do registered	F15		106¾	Feb 20	106½	Nov 13
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	110¼	Jun 24	102¾	Jan 3	106	Dec 19
Do do registered					103	No 19, 98
Escanaba & Lake Su. 1st 6s, 1901					107¾	My 26,98
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	124	Jun 19	122	Dec 12	122	Dec 12
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	117½	Feb 6	117½	Feb 6	117½	Feb 6
Ottum. C. F. & S. F. 1st 5s, 1909	111	Jan 4	110	Nov 4	110	Nov 4
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	114½	Aug 28	113	Apr 24	114½	Aug 28
Iowa Midland 1st 8s, 1900	103	Nov 10	103	Nov 10	103	Nov 10
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	143	Jul 7	136	Nov 3	136¾	Dec 6
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907					105½	Feb 24,97
Do ext. & imp. s. fd. 5s, 1929	129	Sep 2	117¾	Feb 4	121	Dec 9
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	140	Oct 31	140	Oct 31	140	Dec 13
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	140	Jul 6	140	Mar 6	140½	Dec 5
Do incomes, 1911	114¼	Jul 7	112	Nov 13	112	Nov 13
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	126¾	Jun 27	130	Nov 10	130	Nov 10
Do registered	134¾	May 19	132	Jun 6	133½	Aug 23
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	110¾	May 17	104	Dec 19	106	Dec 30
Do do registered	107¾	Apr 6	105⅝	Mar 7	106¾	Nov 14
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	98½	Apr 27	96	Sept 21	96	Sept 21
Do 1st 2½s, 1905	87¼	Aug 25	83	May 9	83	Dec 7
Do extension 4s, 1905	98¾	May 18	98½	May 18	98½	May 18
Keo. & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	114¾	Nov 29	109	Oct 16	112	Dec 7
Do small bonds, 1923					100	Ap 15, 97
C., St. P., M. & O. con 6s, 1930	141	May 11	133	Dec 6	134	Dec 22
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	138	Mar 27	127½	Aug 28	132	Dec 28
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	134	Jan 12	128	Dec 7	128	Dec 13
North Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	140	Mar 23	140	Mar 23	140	Mar 23
Chi. Term. Trans g. 4s, 1947	102¾	Jun 5	91	Dec 26	93⅜	Dec 30
Chi. & W. Ind. 1st sk. fd. 6s, 1919	106	Oct 4	106	Oct 4	106	Oct 4
Do gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932	123	May 4	117¾	Dec 4	117¾	Dec 4
Chi. & W. Mich. 5s, 1921,coup.off	100	Oct 28	95¾	Jun 28	100	Oct 28
C., H. & D. con sk. fd. 7s, 1905	120	Aug 10	120	Aug 10	120	Aug 10
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937					103½	Mr 13, 97
Cin., D. & I'nt'n 1st gtd.5s, 1941	115½	Sep 5	110	Dec 26	115¾	Dec 26
City & Sub. R. Balt. 1st g.5s, 1922					105¾	Apr., 95
C., C. C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	98	Jan 26	87¾	Jan 12	94½	Dec 30
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	97	Jun 20	95¾	May 27	97	June 20
Do St. L. Div. 1st cl.g.4s, 1990	103⅞	Sep 6	93½	Dec 27	100½	Dec 29
Do do registered	99	May 4	98	May 4	98	May 4
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g.4s, 1940					87	Oct., 95
Wite Wa. Val. Div. 1st g.4s,1940	93	Nov 22	93	Nov 22	93	Nov 22
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	97	Apr 22	95	Feb 21	95	Nov 4
C., I., S. L. & C. 1st g.4s,Au.,1936	104½	Aug 28	102	Jan 3	104½	Aug 28
Do con. 6s, 1920					100	Nov., 94
C., San. & Clev. cn. 1st g.5s,1928	118½	May 31	118¼	May 31	118½	June 14
Ind., Bln. & W. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	103½	Apr 29	103¼	Dec 13	103¾	Dec 13
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	88½	Jan 26	84½	Dec 26	84½	Dec 26
Do income 4s, April, 1990	33	Jan 10	17	Sep 15	26	Dec 29
C., C. C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	138½	Jul 6	135¼	May 11	138½	July 6
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	137½	Jun 23	131	Nov 3	132	Nov 28
Cin., L. & C. Chi. 7s, 1901	105¾	Nov 24	105	Nov 24	105¾	Nov 24
C. & S. 1st gtd. C.C.C.&I., 1901	108¼	Feb 10	108¼	Feb 10	108½	Feb 10
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	108¼	Jul 20	105¾	Oct 10	106	Dec 27
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	134¼	Jun 16	128	Feb 15	134¼	June 16

	Highest.	When Made	Lowest.	When Made	Last Sale.	When Made
Col. Mid. Ry. 1st g. 4s, 1947	90	Jan 13	64¾	Dec 15	84½	Dec 30
Do 1st g. 4s, 1947	90	Jan 12	70¾	Mar 12	72½	Dec 30
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	90	Jun 18	78	Dec 22	88	Dec 30
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943					102	Dec., 96
Del., Lack. & West. 1st 7s, 1907	126½	Jun 15	123¾	Jun 12	126¾	June 15
Byr., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	124¾	Aug 28	122½	Jan 7	124¾	Aug 28
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	144	Jan 26	137½	Nov 9	138½	Nov 22
Do 7s, 1900					109	De 23, 97
Do 7s, 1871-1901	111	Mar 14	103¾	Nov 9	108¾	Dec 30
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	145½	May 1	141	Nov 15	141	Nov 15
Do do registered					140	Oct 26,98
N. Y., Lack. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	142¾	May 18	138	Feb 9	138	July 17
Do construction 5s, 1923	122	Sep 15	117	Feb 9	122	Sept 15
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923	106½	Jun 30	106½	Jun 20	106¾	June 20
Warren 2d 7s, 1900					108	Aug 1,98
Del. & H. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	148	Nov 16	145	Nov 10	148	Dec 15
Do registered					148	May 4,97
Alb. & Sus. 1st con gtd.7s,1906	122¼	Apr 24	122¼	Apr 24	122¼	Apr 24
Do registered	122	Jun 6	122	Jun 6	122	June 6
Do g. 6s, 1909	117¾	Feb 21	115	May 2	116	Dec 12
Do do registered	117½	Jan 28	115	Dec 12	113	Dec 12
Ren & Saratoga 1s. 7s, 1921	154	Sep 7	150½	May 31	154	Sept 7
Do registered					141	May 6,98
Den. Con. Tramway 1st g. 5s,1933	92	Jan 24	90	Jan 19	92	Jan 24
Den. & Rio G. 1st g. 7s, 1900	109	Feb 20	100¾	Nov 9	101¾	Dec 7
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	94	May 31	87	Dec 18	88½	Dec 29
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	112¾	Jun 13	107¼	Sep 7	108	Nov 27
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	108¾	May 25	102¼	Jan 3	104	Dec 28
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g.5s,1917	108	Apr 27	107¼	Apr 25	108	Apr 27
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	93	Jul 12	78	Dec 20	91	Dec 29
Det.,Mack. & Mar. 1d.gt.3½s,Ser.A,1911	24	Jan 17	17¼	Mar 25	21	Dec 29
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	112	Aug 3	105	Jun 18	108¾	Dec 30
Dul., Red W. & So. 1st g. 5s, 1928					92¾	Feb 11,98
Dul. So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937	116	Jun 14	110¼	Oct 26	112	Dec 8
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	116⅝	Jul 31	104¾	Jan 3	108½	Oct 13
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	121	Jul 27	114¾	Nov 10	114¾	Nov 10
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	123	May 25	115¾	Nov 13	115¼	Nov 13
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	119¾	Oct 31	110¾	Nov 15	110¾	Nov 15
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	123¼	Mar 30	116¾	Nov 15	118¼	Nov 15
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	105	Apr 4	105	Apr 4	106¼	Apr 14
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1920	145¾	Jan 26	135	Dec 26	135	Dec 26
Do 1st con g. fund. 7s, 1920					143	De 30, 98
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	142	Sep 14	141½	Aug 1	142	Sept 14
Buf. N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	140	Jan 26	140	Jan 26	140	Feb 6
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan.,1909	106	Feb 8	106	Feb 8	106	Dec 2
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	116¾	Aug 17	111¼	Jan 7	114¼	Dec 16
N.Y.L.E.& W.D.& Lint c.6s,1913					102	Aug., 96
N. Y. & Gwood L.gtd.g.5s,1946					109	Oct 27,98
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr.bds.,1906	95	Jan 20	88	Dec 20	91	Dec 30
Do registered	93¾	Mar 13	92¾	May 8	93¼	May 25
Do 1st con. gen. lien g.4s,1906	77	Jan 20	66¾	Dec 23	70	Dec 30
N.Y.,Sus. & W. 1st ref.g.5s,1937	112½	Jun 16	107	Jan 4	111	Nov 17
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937					92½	Au 25, 98
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940	102	Jul 14	95	Jan 3	95	Nov 20
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943	111½	Jul 6	106	Dec 21	106	Dec 21
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd.g.5s,1942	108¼	Apr 26	93¾	Jan 3	103⅜	Dec 29
Midland R. of N.J. 1st g.6s,1010	122	Mar 17	116¼	Dec 15	116	Dec 30
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933					95	No 10, 97
Ev. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1021	127	Dec 1	121½	Jan 16	127	Dec 1
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	107½	Sep 15	100¼	Jan 3	104	Dec 29
Do Mt. Ver. 1st g. 6s, 1923					110	May, 93
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g.5s,1930					110	Sept., 01
Ev. & Ind. 1st con.gtd.g.6s,1926	103½	Jan 11	96	Apr 20	100¾	Aug 23
Flint & Pere Marq. g. 6s,1920	124	Mar 23	117¾	Dec 6	120	Dec 30
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939		Jun, 17	101	Dec 8	103	Dec 15
Do Pt. Huron D. 1st g.5s,1939	110	May 31	100	Jan 3	105	Dec 27
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918	101	Mar 20	101	Mar 20	101	Mar 20
Do con. g. 5s, 1943					80½	May, 06
Fort St. Un. D. Co 1st g. 4½s,1941					103	Mr 11, 98
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g.6-6s,1921	87	Jan 31	68	Dec 19	70	Dec 28
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st g. 3-4s, 1928	66⅝	Mar 29	60	Nov 23	60	Dec 14
Cal., H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s,1913	105½	Jul 12	99¼	Jan 7	105	Aug 21
Ga. & Ala. R. 1st pf. g.5s,1945					106	Dec 12, 98
Ga., Car. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	103	Apr 26	100	Jan 31	101	May 12
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., A	62½	Jan 31	49¼	Jan 5	55	Dec 28
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., B	9½	Oct 24	5	May 4	6¾	Dec 28
Hock. Val. R. 1st con.g.4½s,1999	103½	May 4	98¾	Dec 19	101	Dec 30
Col. & H. Val.1st ext.g.4s,1948	107¼	Jun 28	165½	May 1	107¼	July 26
Hous.,E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1933	104½	Mar 22	97½	Jan 3	102½	Dec 30
Illinois Cent. 1st g. 4s, 1894-1951	115¼	May 25	112¼	Feb 25	113¾	July 6
Do registered					112¼	No 23,98
Do g. 3½s, 1951	107¾	Apr 18	103½	Jan 16	108	Nov 27
Do do registered					102	Ap 15, 98
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1952	107	Jan 31	100	Dec 28	100	Dec 28
Do do registered	104¾	Jan 30	104	Feb 1	104	Feb 1
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1953			100	Apr 20	100	Dec 20
Do West. Line 1st g. 4s, 1951	114¼	Jun 23	104	Feb 14	109¼	Dec 13
Do Louis. Div. g. 3½s, 1953	105¼	Jun 14	93¾	Jan 6	100¼	Dec 22
Do Cairo Bridge g. 4s, 1950					102¼	Sept., 98
Do Mid. Div. reg. 5s, 1921	122	May 24	123	May 24	123	May 24
Do Springf. Div. 1st g. 3½s,1951	93	Dec 21	93	Dec 21	93	Dec 21
Do St. Louis Div. g. 3s, 1951	92½	Jun 23	61	Jan 19	88½	Dec 8
Do do g. 3½s, 1951	105½	Jun 14	94	Jan 10	100	Dec 27
Do do registered	103½	Apr 28	101½	Oct 26	101½	Dec 28
C. St. L. & N. O. g. 5s, 1951	128¾	May 8	124	Dec 11	124	Dec 11
Do do registered			125	Dec 5	125	Dec 5
Do g. 3½s, 1951		Apr 15	100	Apr 15	100	Apr 15
Do M'mphis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	106¼	Aug 17	104½	Feb 17	106½	Aug 17
Bellc. & Carond. 1st 6s, 1923	121	Feb 24	121	Feb 24	121	Feb 24
St. L. South. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1931	104	Sep 25	104	Sep 25	104	Sept 25
Car. & Shawntn 1st g. 4s, 1932					90	No 22,98
Ind., Dec. & W. 1st g. 5s, 1935	106½	Jan 7	102¼	Jan 5	104	July 18
Ind., Ill. & Ia. 1st ref. 5s, 1948	108½	27	104½	Jan 3	106½	Dec 28
Int. & Gt. North. 1st g. 6s, 1919	126	21	119	Nov 21	120	Dec 5
Do 2d g. 5s, 1909	97	Aug 28	87	Dec 27	87	Dec 27
Do 3d g. 4s, 1921	66	Jul 25	55	Dec 28	61	Dec 29
Iowa Cent. 1st g. 5s, 1938	117	Aug 24	107	Jan 9	110	Dec 28
K. C., F. & G. 1st&col. g. 5s, 1923	75⅜	Jan 27	58¾	Jun 24	68½	Dec 29
Lake Erie & W. 1st g. 5s, 1937	121¼	May 18	116¼	Jan 4	119	Dec 27
Do 2d g. 5s, 1941	115	Nov 28	103½	Jan 3	111	Dec 27
North. Ohio 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1945	106½	Dec 26	100	Jan 31	106½	Dec 26
Lehigh Val. (Pa) col. g. 5s,					104	Aug 5,98
Lehigh Val. (N.Y.) 1st g.4½s,1940	112¼	Jun 28	105¼	Jan 17	110	Nov 18
Do registered	109½	Nov 10	107½	Aug 10	108¾	Nov 24
Lehigh V. Ter. 1st gtd.g.5s,1941	114¾	Aug 17	110	Dec 30	110	Dec 30
Do registered, 1941	109¾	Oct 11	109¾	Oct 18	109¼	Oct 18
Le. V. C. Co. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1933	103¾	Nov

	Range for Year 1899. High'st.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
M. St., M. L. & M. 1st cn.g.5s,1919.J	115	110½	Sep 11	100	Oct 30	109	Oct 30	--	--
Mil. Elec. Ry & L. con. g.5s,1926..*F A	107	May 25	103½	Feb 4	106	Oct 27	--	--
Mo. Kan. & Tex. 1st g. 4s, 1990..*J D	96	Aug 14	86	Dec 22	90¾	Dec 30	90	91
Do 2d g. 4s, June 1, 1990.....F A	73¾	Aug 28	63	Dec 22	68	Dec 30	67¾	68½
Do 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944.....M N	96¾	Sep 7	92	Jan 19	90	Dec 30	90	95
M.,K.&T. of Tx. 1st gt.g.5s,1942.M S	95	Aug 21	86	Jan 19	92	Dec 30	90	93
K. C. & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990.....F A	82	Jan 21	75¼	Jan 5	77½	Dec 14	77	78
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd.g.5s,1940..M N	96¾	Sep 2	85	Jan 21	94	Dec 8	--	--
Boonville Bridge gtd. g. 7s,1906.*M N	100¾	Nov 22	100¾	Nov 22	100¾	Nov 22	--	--
Mo., K. & E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942.*A O	107½	Jul 13	101	Dec 22	103	Dec 27	--	--
Missouri Pac. 1st con. 6s, 1920...M N*	121¾	Apr 28	108¾	Jan 9	114	Dec 30	113½	114
Do 3d 7s, 1906.....M N*	117	May 17	118	Nov 2	114	Dec 7	111½	--
Do tr. 5s, stpd., Jan., 1917...M S*	102	Aug 29	91½	Jan 3	94	Dec 29	--	--
Do 1st col. g. 5s, 1920.....F A*	98½	Jul 26	88	Jan 3	92	Dec 30	90	--
Pac. R. of M. 1st ext. g. 4s,1938. F A*	109	Jul 13	104¾	Dec 15	104¾	Dec 15	--	--
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938.....J J*	115	Apr 20	110	Nov 10	110	Nov 11	--	--
St. L. & I.M.gn.con.l.g.g.5s,1931.*A O	114¾	Jul 14	105	Jan 3	110	Dec 30	109½	110
Do do gtd. g. 5s, 1931.....*A O	111½	Jan 31	108½	Dec 29	109½	Dec 30	109	110
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927...J D*	130¼	May 9	125	Jan 9	126	Dec 21	--	126
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927.....Q J	122	May 23	117	Feb 21	121¾	June 30	--	--
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938.....M S*	90	Aug 28	81½	Dec 27	84	Dec 30	82½	83½
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947..*F A	109¼	Jul 25	105	Dec 19	106	Dec 29	--	--
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931.....*J J					84	Apr., 96	--	--
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st. 1913. J	132¾	Feb 14	129	Dec 19	129	Dec 20	--	--
Do 2d 6s, 1901.....*J J	101	Sep 12	101	Sep 12	101	Sept 12	--	--
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928.....*A O	108¼	Sep 7	103½	Dec 20	103¾	Dec 20	104½	105½
Do T. & P. Exch. 6s, 1917.....*J J	111	Dec 20	111	Dec 20	111	Dec 20	--	--
Do 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Ala.....J J					108	Mar., 96	--	--
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Br., 1923..*J J	115	Mar 22	113	Dec 1	113	Dec 1	--	--
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s,Nov.,1915.A O					108½	Aug., 94	--	--
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 1st 7s, 1903.....*J J	117¼	Jan 31	111¼	Oct 4	112¾	Dec 4	--	--
Do registered.....*J J	117¾	Jan 30	111¼	Oct 3	111¼	Oct 3	--	--
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904.....M S*	113½	Jan 30	106½	Dec 14	106½	Dec 14	106½	107½
Do do registered.....M S*	113½	Jan 26	105¾	Oct 16	106½	Dec 12	--	--
Do reg. deb. 5s, 1889-1904.....M S*					105¾	Fe 21, 98	--	--
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905.....*J D	105	May 3	103¼	Jun 28	103¼	June 28	--	--
Do do registered.....*J D					104¾	Feb 5, 98	--	--
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s,1905.*M N	107¾	Feb 2	101¾	Sep 9	102¼	Nov 21	--	--
Do do registered.....*M N	102¾	Aug 1	102¾	Aug 1	102¾	Aug 1	--	--
Do g. mtge. 3½s, 1997.....J J*	113¾	Jun 12	100¾	Nov 16	110¾	Dec 30	109½	--
Do do registered.....J J*	112¾	Apr 14	111½	Feb 17	112¾	Apr 14	--	--
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s, 1998. *F A	102	Jan 28	96	Dec 15	96¼	Dec 20	--	--
Do do registered.....*F A	100	May 25	93	Nov 14	96	Dec 12	--	--
Do Lake Shore con. g.3½s,1998. *F A	103	May 25	95	Dec 22	96¼	Dec 30	93½	97
Do do registered.....*F A	103	Jun 26	93	Dec 28	93½	Dec 30	--	--
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361.....*J J	117¾	Jun 29	110¼	Jan 3	113¾	Dec 29	112	113
Do registered.....*J J	115¾	Jun 15	108½	Dec 21	111¾	Dec 29	--	--
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936.....J J	112	Aug 31	108	Dec 4	109	Dec 4	--	--
Do registered.....J J*					106	Jne 17,98	--	--
Clear. El. C.1st s.f.gtd.4s,S.A.1940.J J					95	Jul 28,98	--	--
Do do registered.....J J					104	Jul 24,97	--	--
N. Y. & Harlem 1st 7s, 1900....*M N	108	Jan 12	103¾	Jun 14	104½	Dec 20	101½	--
Do registered.....*M N	106¼	Jan 27	101½	Dec 12	101½	Dec 20	101½	--
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986..*F A					103	May 7,97	103	--
R.W.& O.con.1st ext.5s,July,1922..A O	132	Jan 18	122½	Nov 27	122	Dec 30	--	129
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918.....*M N					109	Jan., 97	--	--
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s,1915...*F A	113	Apr 13	113	Apr 18	113	Apr 13	--	--
Utica & B. R. gtd. g. 4s,1922.....J J					107	Au 13, 98	--	--
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991..M S*	106¾	Nov 14	105	Nov 14	105½	Nov 14	--	108
N. Y. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1927...A O*	123	Jun 16	123	Jun 16	123	July 14	--	128
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—								
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906...F A*	123	Jun 13	123	Jun 13	123	June 13	118	122
Lake Shore con. 1st 7s, 1900.....J J*	107¼	May 4	103	Nov 27	103¼	Dec 15	103	--
Do do registered, 1900.....Q J*	106½	Feb 20	101¾	Dec 6	101¾	Dec 6	--	--
Do con. 2d 7s, 1903.....J D*	117½	Mar 20	110	Dec 21	110	Dec 21	110	--
Do do registered, 1903.....J D*	116½	Jan 5	113¾	Dec 2	112	Dec 8	--	--
Do g. 3½s, 1937.....*J D	112¾	May 5	108	Jan 3	110¾	Dec 29	109	110½
Do do registered.....*J D	111	Apr 27	106	Jan 3	109¼	Dec 4	--	--
C. & Sp. 1st gtd. L.S.&M.S. 1901..*A O					103¾	Dec 1, 97	--	--
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934...J J*	122¾	Nov 3	122¾	Nov 3	122¾	Nov 3	--	--
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s,1902..*M N	112¾	Apr 27	107¾	Dec 5	106½	Dec 29	108	--
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902.....*M N	103	May 6	103	May 6	103	Dec 28	102½	--
Do 6s, 1909.....M S*					122	Fe 25, 98	118	--
Do 5s, 1931.....*M S	129	Nov 20	120	Nov 20	129	Nov 20	--	--
Do do registered, March, 1931..M S*	127	Dec 1	127	Dec 1	127	Dec 2	--	--
Do 4s, 1940.....*J J					106	Fe 25, 98	--	--
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937..A O*	109	Aug 25	104½	Dec 30	104½	Dec 30	104¼	--
Do registered.....A O*	100¾	Jul 19	103½	Nov 10	105¼	Dec 14	--	--
N.Y.,N.H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903.*J D					104½	Oct 7, 97	--	--
Do con. deb. certs, $1,000.....A O	191	Apr 21	173	Jan 6	189	Nov 9	184	--
Do registered.....J J	187	Nov 17	187	Nov 17	187	Nov 17	--	--
Do do smal. certs, $100.....J J	185	Aug 23	172	Jan 19	185	Aug 26	--	--
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937..M N*	133	Aug 16	128	Dec 27	128	Dec 27	--	--
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918.....*M N					125½	Feb 6, 97	--	--
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905.....J J	121¼	Jun 20	117¾	Jul 6	117¾	Sept 18	--	--
Do 1st 6s, 1905.....J J	115	May 11	113	Jul 29	113	July 29	--	--
N.Y.O. & W.ref.1st g.4s,June,1992..M S	160¾	Aug 5	101½	Dec 27	103	Dec 29	102¾	--
Do do reg., $5,000 only.....M S					101¼	No 30, 98	--	--
Nor. Pa. Ry gen. 1.g.1st g.6s, 1921.J J	120	Apr 11	114¼	Jan 3	119¾	Apr 12	--	--
Do registered.....*J J	112	Jul 20	112	Jul 20	112	July 20	--	--
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923...*F A	131¼	May 15	131¼	May 15	131¼	May 15	--	--
Do registered certificates.....Q F	132	Jul 28	132	Jul 28	132	July 28	--	--
N. P. Ry p.lin.gr.&l.g.g.4s,Jan.,1997.Q J	106¾	Jun 14	100½	Dec 18	103¾	Dec 30	103½	103¾
Do registered.....Q J	104¼	May 12	102	Dec 22	100	Dec 22	--	--
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047...Q F	70	Jan 21	63	Dec 19	65¼	Dec 30	65	65¼
Do do registered.....Q F	66¼	Jun 17	63¼	May 16	66	Sept 21	--	--
Wash. Cent. 1st g. 4s, Mch, 1948.Q M	96	May 5	90	Jan 27	95	May 11	--	96½
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933..J J*	121¼	Oct 7	112	Jan 6	120¼	Dec 7	--	--
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941..*M N	107¾	Jun 22	107½	May 22	107¾	June 22	--	--
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931.....*M N	135	Jun 19	130	Feb 7	135	June 19	128	130
Do New Riv. 1st g. 6s, 1932...*A O	130	Aug 24	128	Dec 1	128	Dec 1	--	--
Do imp. & ext. 6s, 1934.....*F A					117½	Au 30, 98	--	--
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922..*J J					101	Fe 23, 97	105	--
Sci. V. & N. E.1st gtd.g.4s,1989.M N*	101	Apr 22	95	Dec 28	97	Dec 29	--	--
Nor. & W.R.1st con. g. 4s,1996..A O*	96¼	Aug 28	88	Dec 22	90¼	Dec 29	90¼	91
Ohio Riv.R.R. 1st g. 5s, 1936..*J D	104	Oct 24	103	Sep 27	103	Oct 24	102½	--
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937.....*A O	85	Dec 8	85	Dec 8	85	Dec 8	85	--
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1991...J J*	85	Feb 7	65	May 24	74	Dec 12	--	--
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946..*J D	110	Nov 3	102½	Dec 20	103	Dec 28	103⅜	--
Panama sk. fd. sub. 6s, 1910. M N*	104¾	Nov 21	103¼	Oct 17	104¾	Nov 21	--	--
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921...J J*	115	Mar 9	113½	Dec 13	115	Dec 27	112½	--
Do registered, 1921.....J J*	115¼	Mar 9	115	Nov 29	115	Nov 29	--	--
Do gtd.3½s,col.tr.reg.cfs, 1937.M S*					102	No 11,98	--	--
Penn. R. R. Co. ri esta g.4s,1923.*M N					108	My 12,97	--	--
Un. N. J. R.R.&C. gen.4s,1944..*M S					115¼	Fe 24, 98	--	--
Clev. & Marietta 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935.	110¾	Dec 12	110½	Dec 12	110¾	Dec 12	106	106½
P., D. & E. Tr. Co. cf. 1st 6s, 1920.*J J	101	Feb 20	98⅜	Dec 12	98½	Dec 12	98	--
Do Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920.....J J					100	De 23, 97	95	--
Do E. Div. T.Co.cfs.1st 6s,1920.M S*	95¾	Aug 31	93½	Apr 3	97¾	Nov 29	--	--
Do 2d g. 5s, 1928.....M N*					17	My 23,98	--	--
Do do Tr. Co. cfs. 1st inst. pd.....J J					20	De 20, 98	--	--
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g 6s,Feb.,1921..Q F	126	Apr 28	126	Apr 28	126	Apr 28	--	--
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921.....M N	100¾	Jul 18	96	Nov 14	96	Dec 9	96	97
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932.....J D*					137	No 17, 97	--	--
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922..A O*					107½	Oct 26,98	--	--
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J J*					122	No 26, 98	--	--
P.C.,C. & St.L.cn.g.st.4½s,A.1940..A O*	118	Jul 14	114	Oct 17	115	Nov 22	113	--
Do Series B, gtd. 1942.....*A O	119	Jun 13	112¾	Dec 28	112¾	Dec 28	113½	--
Do Series C, gtd. 1942.....M N*					113	No 23,98	--	--
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945.....M N*	107	Dec 5	104½	Nov 8	107	Dec 5	103	106
P., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900.....F A*	107¾	Jan 6	106¾	Mar 15	105¾	Apr 13	--	--
Do registered, 1900.....F A*					109¼	Ap 28, 97	--	--
P. Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912.....J J*	141	Mar 29	138¾	Jan 6	140	Nov 16	--	--
Do 2d 7s, 1912.....J J*	140¾	May 1	139	Nov 16	139	Nov 16	--	--
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912.....A O	135	Jun 7	135	Jun 7	135	June 7	--	--
C. St. L. 1st g. 5s, 1932.A			Oct 4	119¼	Oct 4	119¼	Oct 4	--
C. & P. con. sk.g. fd. 7s, 1900..M N*	106	Apr 19	105¾	Sep 11	105¾	Sept 11	--	--
Do gen. gtd g. 4½s, s. A. 1942..*J J	121	Jul 5	121	Jul 5	121	July 5	--	--
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gt. g.4½s,1941.J J*	114	Oct 19	113¼	Jun 2	114	Oct 19	--	--
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942..*M S					102	No 10, 97	--	--
P. & L. E. 2d g.5s,Se.A.&B.Js.1928.A O					114	Mar., 98	--	--
P., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. l. 6s, 1932.J J*					117	Mar., 98	--	--
P., F. & P. 1st g. 5s, 1916.....J J*	90	Jun 24	90	Jun 24	90	June 24	--	--
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940.....A O*	116	Jul 17	113	Jan 5	116	July 29	--	--
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943.....J J*					98	Jul 14,97	--	--
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917.....J J*	101¼	Dec 5	98	Jan 5	101	Dec 14	--	--
Do J. P. M. & Co. ctfs.....	101	Nov 23	98½	Jan 31	100	Dec 20	--	--
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997..*J J	91¾	Jun 16	82¾	Dec 19	86¼	Dec 30	86½	86¾
Do registered.....*J J	89¼	Jun 29	84¾	Dec 6	84¾	Dec 6	--	--
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939..J J*	102¼	Jun 30	91	Jan 4	97	Dec 30	--	--
Utah Cent. 1st gtd. g. 1.g.4s, 1917.A O	88¾	May 11	87¼	Apr 20	88	June 27	84	--
Rio Gde. Junc. 1st gt. g. 5s, 1939..J D*	104½	Jan 24	102¼	Feb 3	105	Nov 10	--	--
Rio Gde. South. 1st g. 4-4s, 1940...J J*	74½	Dec 8	72	Aug 11	74½	Dec 15	--	--
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947..*J J	87	Oct 27	79¼	Jul 11	85	Dec 30	--	--
St. L. & S. F. 2d g.6s,cl.A.1906.M N*	114¾	Mar 2	110	Nov 14	110	Nov 15	110½	--
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1906.....M N*	115¼	Mar 28	110	Nov 13	112	Dec 8	110½	--
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906.....M N*	115	Mar 24	110	Nov 14	110	Nov 15	110½	--
Do 1st g. 6s, P. C. & O., 1919..F A*					113¾	July, 98	--	--
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931.....J J*	126¾	Jan 27	122	Jan 3	124	Dec 16	--	--
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931.....J J*	112¾	Jun 30	107	Jan 5	108¾	Dec 29	--	--
Do 1st tr. g. 5s, 1987.....A O*	105¼	Mar 27	100½	May 23	100¾	Oct 3	--	--
Ft. S. & Y. B. B. 1st g. 6s, 1910.*A O					105	Oct 4, 97	--	--
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996...J J*	39	Jun 15	31	Dec 23	31	Dec 23	--	--
Do Southw. Div. g. 5s, 1947...A O*	102	Mar 16	96	Jan 12	99¾	Dec 16	--	--
Do Cent. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929..*A O	96	Aug 14	92¾	Dec 13	92¾	Dec 13	--	--
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd.cts.,1989.M N*	96¼	Jul 8	82	Dec 18	87	Dec 30	86½	87½
Do 2d g. 4s, inc.bd cts.,Nov.,1989.J J	96¾	Aug 8	40¾	Jan 4	56	Dec 30	85½	90½
St. P. Cy. Ry Ca. cp.g.5s, 1937..*J J	123	Aug 4	108	Mar 7	112	Nov 28	--	--
St. Paul & Du. 1st 5s, 1931.....F A*	122¾	Jan 19	122	Feb 8	120	Feb 8	119	--
Do 2d 5s, 1917.....A O*	115	Jan 26	103¾	Oct 16	110¾	Dec 6	110	--
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1968.....*J D	152	May 18	95½	Dec 27	95½	Dec 27	--	95
St. P. Min. & Man 2d 6s, 1909..A O*	124¼	Feb 20	118½	Nov 23	118½	Nov 23	--	--
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910.....M N*	125¼	Jan 24	119	Dec 5	119	Dec 5	119¾	--
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933.....J J*	146¾	Jun 21	127	Dec 22	127	Dec 22	--	--
Do do registered.....J J*	137¾	Feb 22	137¾	Feb 22	137¾	Feb 22	--	--
Do do refund. to 4½s.....J J*	119¾	Jan 30	112¾	Jan 5	115	Dec 13	--	--
Do do registered.....J J*					109¾	My 15,97	--	--
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937..*J D	106¾	Apr 14	101	Dec 21	103	Dec 20	--	--
Do do registered.....*J D	104	Jan 18	100	Jan 24	99	Dec 24	--	--

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908.*A O	113¾	Mar 2	108	Dec 4	106	Dec 4	--	--
Wil. & Sioux F. 1st g. 6s, 1938...*J D	120	Apr 11	115	Apr 10	120	Apr 11	--	--
Do registered.....*J D					115	Ap 24, 98	--	--
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942...M S*	107¾	Aug 11	95	Mar 13	106¾	Nov 20	--	--
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919.....*J J	112¾	Sep 7	112¾	Oct 2	112¾	Oct 2	--	--
Sa., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934.*A O	123¼	Feb 16	122	Nov 3	124	Dec 30	123	125
Do 1st g. 6s, 1934.....*A O	112	Mar 17	112	Mar 17	112	Mar 17	--	--
Sea. & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926.....J J*					104¾	Feb 5, 97	--	--
Southern Pacific Co.—								
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. coh.,Aug.,1949.J D	87¼	Mar 16	73	Dec 18	81	Dec 30	80¾	81⅛
Do do registered.....J D	85	Nov 6	85	Nov 6	85	Nov 6	--	--
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949..F A*	102¾	May 25	95	Dec 22	98	Dec 29	97½	98¼
Do mge. gtd. g. 3½s, Aug.,1929.J D	89¼	Mar 2	77½	Dec 19	82	Dec 30	82	82¼
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910...F A*	114	Apr 28	108	Oct 17	108	Oct 17	108	111
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905.....*J D	110¼	Feb 3	109½	Oct 30	109¾	Nov 4	--	--
Do M. & P. Div 1st 6s, 1931...*M N	105	Apr 28	100½	Jan 6	101	Dec 28	101	--
Hous. & T. C. 1st,W. & N.7s,1903.J J					102	Nov., 94	--	--
Do 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937.....J J*	113¾	Jun 26	107	Feb 21	108¾	Dec 21	--	--
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912...A O*	113	Sep 25	108	Oct 3	110¾	Dec 29	110	--
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921..*A O	90	Feb 16	83	Dec 13	84	Dec 30	83	--
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920.....J J*					114	No 17, 97	--	--
Do 1st 7s, 1918.....*A O	139	Jan 20	134	Nov 22	134	Nov 22	123½	--
Ore. & Cal. 1st 6s, 1927.....J J*	105	Mar 18	97	Jan 3	99	Dec 27	97	--
San A. & A.P.1st gtd. g. 4s,1943..*J J	86	Feb 28	75	Dec 22	79¼	Dec 29	--	--
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905.....F A*					116	De 14, 98	--	--
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912.M S*					106¼	No 17, 97	--	--
Do con. g. 5s, 1943.....J J*	106¼	Jun 17	102	Jan 3	103½	Dec 30	103	--
S.P.of Ari.gtd.1st g.6s,Mch,1909-10..J J	115	Jun 29	109¼	Jan 3	112½	Dec 30	112	--
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s,Ser.A,1905.*A O	122	Apr 29	107	Nov 1	107	Nov 1	--	--
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937.....M N*	107	Aug 16	104	Nov 18	104	Nov 24	--	--
Do do stamped, 1906-37.....M N	109¼	Apr 21	102½	Dec 22	105¼	Dec 30	--	--
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1941..J J*	101	Apr 5	90	Jan 3	98	Dec 30	--	--
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911..*J J					113¾	No 23, 98	--	--
Glia V.,G. & N.1st gtd.g.5s,1924.M N*	105¼	Jul 21	103	Nov 13	103¾	Dec 27	103	106
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907.*J J					98	Aug 5,97	--	--
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938.....A O*	108	Aug 23	106	Aug 23	106	Aug 23	--	--
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994....J J*	112¾	Jun 29	103¼	Jan 3	108¾	Dec 30	108¼	108¾
Do registered.....J J					98	Oct 31,98	--	--
Do Mem. Div. 1st g 4-4½-5s,1996.J J	110¼	Jun 13	107½	Jan 3	108¾	Aug 14	110	--
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5-5s, 1938.*M S	110	Jul 8	106	Mar 3	106	Dec 18	--	--
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918.....J J*					112¾	Au 17, 97	--	--
Col. & Green. L. g. 6s, 1916.....J J*	118¾	Jun 8	117	Mar 18	118¾	June 8	--	--
E. T., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900.....J J*	103¾	Jun 12	103¾	Sep 21	103¾	Dec 1	--	--
Do divisional g. 5s, 1930.....J J*	118½	Jun 28	114½	Jan 14	116½	Dec 13	--	--
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956.....M N*	120	Jul 14	113	Dec 15	114	Dec 30	114	--
Georgia Pac. Ir. 1st g. 6s, 1922...*J J	123½	Feb 2	119¾	Jan 26	123	Dec 30	122	125
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925.....J J*	125	May 10	119	Jan 9	124	Dec 6	--	--
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915...*J J	126¾	Jun 24	120	Nov 4	121¼	Dec 29	121	123
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909.....M S*	101	Oct 9	100	Mar 17	101	Oct 9	--	--
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927.....*A O	110	Jun 2	102¼	Dec 12	105	Dec 12	--	--
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936.....*M N	116¾	Jun 19	108	Nov 1	109	Dec 15	--	--
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936.....*M N	115	Aug 11	113¼	May 13	115	Aug 11	--	--
Do serial, Series D.....A O*	102	Oct 13	102	Oct 13	102	Oct 13	--	--
Do serial, Series E.....A O	109	Jan 12	108	Jan 12	109	Jan 12	--	--
W., O. & W. 1st cur.gtd.4s,1924.*F A	94	Jan 31	90	Feb 23	90	Feb 23	--	--
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914...J J*	120½	Apr 14	117	Aug 22	117½	Dec 30	--	--
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919...*M N	111	Apr 27	102¼	Jan 3	104½	Dec 29	104	105
Atlantic & Dan. 1st g. 5s, 1950....J J	102	Dec 29	101¼	Dec, 27	102	Dec 29	101¾	--
Ter. Ass. of St. L. 1st 4½s,1939.A O*	113	Oct 2	112¾	Jun 15	113	Oct 2	--	--
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944....F A*	114½	May 8	111¾	Nov 3	111¾	Nov 3	112	114
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930..A O					103	Oct 27,97	--	--
Tex. & Pac. E. Div. 1st g. 6s,1905.*M S	107	Oct 31	104	Jun 7	107	Nov 2	--	--
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000.....*J D	116¾	Jul 14	109¼	Jan 9	111	Dec 29	111	113
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000....Mar	58	Apr 24	45¾	Jan 27	50	Oct 27	--	--
Do do Trust Co. certificates.....	56¼	Jan 14	51½	Nov 20	51½	Nov 20	--	--
Third Avenue 1st g. 5s, 1937.....J J*	128¾	Jun 29	125½	Jan 14	127¼	Dec 29	--	128
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935...J J*	108	Dec 4	104	Jan 4	107	Dec 29	106½	--
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935..A O*	103¾	Dec 5	100	Nov 3	103¼	Dec 5	103¼	--
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s,1990..A O	90	May 5	90	Jan 24	82½	Dec 30	80	82½
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917.....J J*	83	Apr 5	78	Jan 6	80	Dec 26	80	85
Tol., SL.L. & K.C.

The Remarkable Activity in Outside Securities.

A YEAR WITHOUT PRECEDENT FOR THE NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF UNLISTED STOCKS DEALT IN.

Record of curb market transactions during the past year is in many ways a counterpart of the more important market on the Stock Exchange, where dealings were in unprecedented amount. The phenomenal number of new incorporations, whether representing new capital or reorganization of established concerns, led to a condition where promoters, and afterward holders of stocks, sought a convenient place of sale for the new securities. In the curb, which up to the Winter of the year before last was a relatively unimportant part of the general market, was found a most convenient medium, and it was most extensively used for the purpose of establishing prices for a large number of the industrial and other stocks launched late in 1898, and during the early part of last year. Transactions of the kind that up to that time had furnished by far the larger part of curb dealings continued, but the business supplied by newly incorporated undertakings far exceeded in amount the older form of transactions. Where before a small number of brokers were able to handle all the business that drifted into the unorganized market, the number of brokers which new conditions made necessary was very large. Besides those whose principal business consisted of outside dealings, many prominent Stock Exchange houses sent representatives to the curb and thus very materially increased the number of brokers who transacted business there.

During the year one or two efforts to give the curb market formal existence were made, but they led to nothing, and the vast business transacted during the early part of the year was carried on under no set of rules buf those of custom, and with practically no guarantee but personal honesty. It seems a fact worthy of note that notwithstanding the absence of anything like organization, business of such magnitude was carried on with very little, if any, misunderstanding, and without any serious difficulty.

INCREASED IMPORTANCE OF CURB.

The past year has very materially increased the importance of the curb, and seems to have given it a permanent place as a part of the regular machinery of the general market. The apparent looseness of the rules governing the trading seems to offer opportunity for efforts to impose upon the public, but with one or two exceptions dishonest flotations of stocks were prevented by the united efforts of the conservative elements in the curb market, who made it very difficult for such dishonest efforts to meet with any success.

Principal among the causes leading to the important position assumed by the curb market within the last twelve months was, as noted, the large number of new stocks offered to the public. New issues found a ready sale there, and promoters very generally used it for the first trading in the stocks which they presented to investors. Then, too, the desire for speculation, which was to a large degree responsible for the phenomenal activity last Spring, sought that market, and a very large part of curb business was supplied by the general public. A number of issues thus introduced to the curb remained there but a short time until arrangements were made to list them in one department or the other of the Stock Exchange. Dealings in the issues that were thus transferred reached a very large amount, but scarcely less important were the transactions in the stocks which at the end of the year were still included among the stocks regularly dealt in in the outside market. Some idea of the enormous increase in the source of curb market business may be had from the statement that the securities put on the curb during the past year, and which still remain there, represent a capitalization of upward of $800,000,000. Were the stocks that after the initial tradings were transferred to the Stock Exchange included, this amount would be greatly exceeded. From this it can be seen that the increase in business during the past year has been enormous.

As was the case on the Exchange, the period of greatest activity was in the first half of the year, probably the most active months being March and April. Daily averages of transactions at that time amounted to tens of thousands of shares, single stocks supplying as much as 15,000 or 20,000 shares. In the early Summer, when practically the first checks to the phenomenal advances seen early in the year were had, speculation became smaller, and the amount of transactions very considerably decreased. They continued to grow less and less, till, during the Fall, there were days when business on the curb practically at a standstill. Later it revived somewhat, and during the last two months of the year there were many days that showed considerable activity. The decrease in trading was due in large measure to the fact that relatively few new undertakings were launched during the latter part of the year, but a not less important factor in this connection was the very large falling off in speculative purchases. In the Spring speculation in the outside market ran wild, prices were advanced practically without regard to the intrinsic value of stocks, the future was discounted to a degree that inevitably led to the very sharp reactions that followed the first enthusiastic buying, and the natural result was the withdrawing from the market of many who were very active in it early in the year, and market dullness necessarily ensued.

Though the year's record in many of the issues that may properly be considered as in the speculative list is in many cases of a somewhat discouraging nature, the year's transactions in many stocks of a more substantial character led to results that can be viewed as very satisfactory. In many stocks the year's final figures show very substantial improvement over those of the close of 1898, and it would seem that the past twelve months have very much improved the market standing of many curb stocks. In view of the vast amount of new securities which found their way to this market, and of the great tax which these untried issues necessarily proved at times during the year on the strength of that market, the year's record may be considered as affording marked proof of the stability of the financial condition accompanying the vast increase in industry and in business of all kinds that has made the past year a notable one in the industrial and commercial history of the country. That entirely new securities, representing capitalizations of tens of millions should pass through the varying fortunes of a year's market, including periods of semi-panic, and yet show relative steadiness, is certainly a sign of financial strength. Among the causes that helped to strengthen the outside market and furnish it with support at moments of weakness, was the fact that most of the business in that market was transacted on a cash basis, and thus the difficulties and losses resulting from operations conducted on a margin basis were, to a very large extent, eliminated.

EARLY YEAR ACTIVITY.

Most noteworthy of the periods of the past year was that of the greatest activity, which reached its culmination in April. During this time, when daily transactions ran into the tens of thousands of shares, a very large proportion of the curb stocks reached their highest point for the year. Especially was this the case in the stocks which were most extensively speculated in, notable among which were many of the so-called electric stocks. In some issues highest prices for the year were recorded during the period of relative quiet which followed the new year activity, while in a few top prices were reached late in the year, when the list generally showed recovery from the lowest prices touched in the dull period of the early Fall.

During the Spring almost every week added some new security to the list of stocks actively traded in, and each of these in turn became a medium of speculation used by market traders, as well as by the general public. Many of these new issues were floated with all the promise of meeting with phenomenal success, the industrial activity of the country spoken of on every hand serving as an excellent argument for the use of those whose interests led them to induce public buying of the new securities. In the conditions prevailing during this period it was in almost every case found an easy matter to lead the public into any new stock that was offered with sufficient promise of great achievement. Manipulation was employed to make the securities market-wise attractive, and in some cases they were taken up by the public in such a way that prices for them were advanced probably far beyond any anticipation of those who were the first to recommend them. Only wild speculation could account for some of the prices recorded, for in many cases immediate intrinsic worth of stocks was practically ignored, and the most unfounded hopes were expressed in the prices paid for some issues that the early part of the year brought into existence.

SPECULATION IN ELECTRIC STOCKS.

It was probably in the electrical stocks that speculation was the broadest. As in every period of extensive speculation some particular class of securities is viewed as the one offering the greatest chances for fortunes of a day's making, stocks of companies engaged in the introduction of various electrical appliances seemed during the period of this activity most attractive to speculators. Stocks of this kind floated during the first half of the year, and which became active in the outside market, amounted to about $100,000,000, and this large amount of stock furnished ample medium for the expansion of speculative inclinations. Many of these securities, no doubt, were based on undertakings of real merit, which, properly developed, will likely lead to most satisfactory profits, but in the prices paid for them the future was to an entirely too great an extent discounted. Among these stocks were some that sold at premiums of between 200 and 300 per cent. over their paid-in value, and it was not surprising that these extraordinary figures should lead to very serious reactions. The record of the course of prices in two or three of these stocks will give an idea of the speculative tendency of that period. Electric Vehicle common, which in January showed below 20, advanced to 151, while the preferred stock went from 60 to about 140; New York Transportation, with a paid-in value of $10, sold up to about $70, while New England Transportation, with the same equal cash investment, went to about 35. In all of these stocks the last figures for the year showed a very considerable decline from the highest figures, some of them closing considerably below the prices at which the first sales of the year were made.

COPPER STOCKS.

Speculation was not less extensive in other classes of securities, but it was quieter, and the range of prices in the industrial stocks was less wide than that which marked the trading in Electric Vehicle and some of its subsidiary companies. Later in the year, with the advent in the market of Amalgamated Copper, some attention was given to copper stocks, and there was some speculation in these issues, but curb market trading in mining stocks was a relatively unimportant part of the year's business. With the single exception of Amalgamated Copper, securities of this class were traded in only to a limited extent, and the range of prices for them was relatively narrow. In this one issue transactions were on a very large scale, and at one time it promised to be the medium of very extensive and very free speculation. When the formation of the Amalgamated Copper Company was announced, many predicted for it the most phenomenal prices, and following the lead of Boston, some purchases of Amalgamated Copper before the stock was actively traded in in the outside market were made at figures which, compared with the opening sales in that market, represented a very considerable loss. First public sales of Amalgamated Copper were made in the neighborhood of 112, but from this figure the price declined quickly to the subscription price. It remained here for a considerable time fixed by the bids for unlimited amounts of the stock made by brokers representing inside interests. A very considerable proportion of all the stock issued was, it was calculated, bought back from the public by the insiders at the subscription price, and as long as these bids were kept in the market they continued to bring out large amounts of the stock. When this inside support was withdrawn the price of Amalgamated Copper went off very sharply, declining under 80. There followed a recovery that brought the stock back to near par, and from that time on Amalgamated Copper in the general way followed the rest of the market. After some fluctuation it became fairly steady, at about 80, and during the last month of the year ruled at about this figure, which showed a decline of about 30 points from the opening sale. But considered in itself the trading in Amalgamated Copper was a relatively unimportant part of the year's record in the outside market. Much more interest attaches to the course of the industrial stocks, because of their larger number, and of the fact that they represent in much larger degree the general condition prevailing in the market during the past year.

LISTED ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Prominent among the active industrials during the early part of the year were several stocks that were subsequently transferred to the Stock Exchange. Some of these were Continental Tobacco, Glucose Sugar, American Smelting and Refining, American Steel and Wire, and several other industrial stocks, subsequently prominent in Stock Exchange dealings. In all of these issues transactions were very large, and in most of them the prices prevailing at the time they were transferred to the larger market showed very considerable advances over the figures representing the initial sales. Some of these stocks were put on the Exchange during the first quarter, but a larger number were transferred during the following three months. During the second half of the year relatively few stocks were taken from the curb market to the floor of the Exchange, though these transfers were made at long intervals during this period. Removals from the curb to the Stock Exchange lessened in number in proportion to the decrease in the number of the new flotations of stock, which became much less frequent after the first four or five months of the year were over.

TRADING IN INDUSTRIALS.

Much the same course was followed by nearly all the industrial stocks that were prominent in curb trading at one time or another during the year, and which remained in the outside market until its close. In many of these highest prices for the year were not reached until midsummer, and in some few cases closing figures for the year were quite near these highest prices. Practically none of them passed through the Fall dullness without very considerable declines from the best previously recorded prices, but later recoveries to a large extent repaired the unfavorable results of this period of relative inactivity, and brought these stocks to the beginning of the period of liquidation that began in December at a level of prices that compared not unfavorably with the best for the year. In December liquidation was very heavy and culminated in the third week in heavy declines throughout nearly the entire list. During this period some very low prices were recorded, for the reason that apprehension as to the course the market might follow in the next few weeks led to general sacrificing of stocks practically at the best figures they would bring. In some issues the selling that brought about these declines was not very heavy, and these furnished a good exemplification of the feeling existing during that particular period in that it showed that apprehension had become so general that few were willing to buy. Those who entered the market at a time when conditions approached panic naturally had no disposition to bid up for stocks, and it was only when buying of this kind was induced that the declines that began early in December were checked. Recovery from the very low prices recorded during the third week of December was sharp, and during the last ten days of trading prices showed great improvement, some of the stocks that suffered most in the panic regaining as much as 20 points of their loss. This was the case in both issues of Electric Vehicle and in Standard Oil, and relatively as large recoveries were had in many other issues. Persons who sold stock early in the month became buyers at its close, and seemingly as much confidence in the future of the market was felt when the year came to a close as apprehension had been expressed during the first part of this last month.

GAS STOCKS.

Owing to the bitter fight between the several local gas companies very much interest attached to the course of the gas stocks dealt in on the curb. The only one of these which was active throughout the year was New Amsterdam, the trading in which was during long periods exceptionally active, both when the prices were advancing early in the year and later, when all these issues suffered very serious losses. Highest prices were reached late in the Spring about the time when transactions in the outside market were largest. Compared with the first prices of the year, the figures recorded at that time showed in the common stock an advance of about 10 points, in the preferred stock of about 6 points, and a smaller increase in the price of the bonds. About this time the gas war was openly entered upon by the New Amsterdam and the other gas companies, and then followed a long period of irregularity, during which the New Amsterdam stocks fluctuated a good deal, but showed a continued downward tendency. Rumors of settlement were very often heard, but always met with more or less prompt denial and were proved entirely unfounded by subsequent developments. It was not until the end of the year that signs were had that at last some real progress had been made toward a settlement, and some assurance given that the stocks would not longer be submitted to the vicissitude of fierce competition. These intimations of improvements in the gas situation found the New Amsterdam issues at their lowest. The common stock had declined from about 45 to 19, the preferred stock from 75 to 40, and the bonds from 104 to 87. Recoveries of a number of points brought these issues to the close of the year with a net loss in the common stock of 12 points, in the preferred stock of 26½ points, and in the bonds of 8¼ points. It was not until quite late in the year that very serious declines offered in the bonds, which was due in part to the fact that they were not subjected to the determined bear attacks that were in no small part responsible for the earlier losses in the common and preferred stocks. It was generally admitted that at the prevailing rates of gas all the companies were doing business at a loss, and only the cessation of the gas war could give any hope of any substantial improvement in the New Amsterdam issues. That such improvement was at hand was more or less generally believed at the close of the year.

CLOSING YEAR CONDITIONS.

In the condition of the market on the final days of the year there seemed every indication that the beginning of the new year might be marked by favorable conditions in the outside market. Sweeping declines had, to a large extent, cut prices down from the unreasonably high level which they reached earlier in the year, and thus placed them on a more solid foundation. Moreover, the close of the year brought a number of the new industrial stocks to a point where the distribution of dividends might be expected soon to be extended to the common stocks and a chance thus given to the public to obtain practical indication of the relative merits of the many new issues that the past year brought upon the market.

The accompanying tables will give an idea of the net results attained in the various quarters of the market by the past year's trading. Among investment securities are many that show enormous net gains, giving proof of the demand which developed for issues offering safe channels of investment—an indication of the reality of the prosperity which the country has enjoyed as a result of industrial and commercial activity. In stocks belonging less strictly to the investments class the record is not in all cases as satisfactory, but there, too, is found evidence that good demand was had for securities representing sound undertakings and offering reasonably large profits. The ungoverned speculation of the early part of the year so often advanced prices beyond a reasonable limit that no other than the result which followed could be expected. In the declines which followed the first advances, practically all stocks suffered more or less as well those which to a large degree had been the medium of speculation as those which had not. One of the conditions that proved the greatest danger to the market was the general disposition to overcapitalize almost every undertaking. In this the future was discounted, and long before any returns on new issues could be expected, the prices of many stocks had advanced to figures which they might more reasonably be expected to attain only when dividends offering substantial proofs of the stocks' value had been begun.

Following are the closing prices in most of the prominent curb securities compared with the last prices of 1898, and the net changes in these securities resulting from the year's trading:

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

BANKS.

	Amt. Outstanding.	Dec. 31, '98.	Dec. 30, '99.	Ch'nge.
America	$1,500,000	370	430	+ 60
American Exchange	5,000,000	170	185	+ 15
Astor	350,000	350	490	+140
Bowery	250,000	280	285	+ 5
Broadway	1,000,000	214	240	+ 26
Central	1,000,000	170	175	+ 5
Chase	1,000,000	300	425	+125
Chatham	450,000	295	300	+ 5
Chemical	300,000	4,000	5,000	+100
Citizens'	600,000	130	150	+ 20
City	1,000,000	1,200	1,800	+600
Colonial	100,000	150	240	+ 90
Columbia	300,000	145	190	+ 45
Commerce	5,000,000	206	250	+ 44
Continental	1,000,000	128	128	...
Corn Exchange	1,400,000	275	360	+ 85
East River	250,000	135	130	— 5
Fifth National	200,000	225	225	...
Fifth Avenue	100,000	2,500	2,800	+300
First	500,000	2,500	3,250	+750
Fourth	3,000,000	175	170	— 5
Fourteenth Street	100,000	150	145	— 5
Gallatin	1,000,000	305	400	+ 95
Gansevoort	200,000	95	70	— 25
Garfield	200,000	1,050	1,500	+450
German-American	750,000	113	115	+ 2
German Exchange	200,000	235	235	...
Germania	200,000	350	325	— 25
Hanover	1,000,000	500	700	+200
Hide & Leather	500,000	100	120	+ 20
Home	100,000	130	120	— 10
Importers & Traders'	1,500,000	450	515	+ 65
Irving	500,000	150	170	+ 20
Leather Mfrs'	600,000	170	210	+ 40
Liberty	500,000	150	310	+160
Lincoln	300,000	750	775	+ 25
Manhattan	2,050,000	220	255	+ 35
Market & Fulton	900,000	220	215	— 5
Mechanics'	2,000,000	180	200	+ 20
Mercantile	1,000,000	170	192	+ 22
Merchants'	2,000,000	150	170	+20
Merchants' Exchange	900,000	115	116	+ 1
Metropolis	300,000	375	425	+ 50
Mount Morris	250,000	100	200	+100
Nassau	500,000	150	155	+ 5
New Amsterdam	250,000	280	575	+295
New York	2,000,000	225	250	+ 25
New York County	200,000	1,300	1,500	+200
Ninth	750,000	75	90	+ 15
Nineteenth Ward	100,000	100	100	...
North America	1,000,000	140	200	+ 60
Oriental	300,000	150	190	+ 40
Pacific	422,700	170	170	...
Park	2,000,000	395	485	+ 90
People's	200,000	200	225	+ 25
Phenix	1,000,000	87½	105	17½
Plaza	100,000	330	500	+170
Produce Exchange	1,000,000	119	120	+ 1
Republic	1,500,000	175	195	+ 20
Riverside	100,000	190	210	+ 20
Seaboard	500,000	182	275	+ 93
Second	300,000	452	550	+ 98
Seventh	300,000	135	160	+ 25
Shoe & Leather	1,000,000	100	100	...
State of New York	1,200,000	108	128	+ 20
Twelfth Ward	200,000	125	120	— 5
Union Square	250,000	175	210	+ 35
Western National	2,100,000	165	325	+160
West Side	200,000	275	375	+100
Yorkville	100,000	190	210	+ 20

TRUST COMPANIES.

	Amt. Outstanding.	Dec. 31, '98.	Dec. 30, '99.	Ch'nge.
Atlantic	1,000,000	150	190	+ 40
Bankers'	1,500,000	...	200	...
Brooklyn	1,000,000	395	400	+ 5
Central	1,000,000	1,475	2,100	+625
City	1,000,000	...	375	...
Continental	500,000	220	360	+140
Farmers' Loan & T.	1,000,000	1,025	1,350	+325
Fifth Avenue	500,000	340	400	+ 60
Franklin	1,000,000	255	300	+ 45
Guaranty	2,000,000	475	650	+175
Hamilton	500,000	235	270	+ 35
International B. & T.	1,000,000	...	...	...
Kings County	500,000	300	350	+ 50
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	310	375	+ 65
Manhattan	1,000,000	175	350	+175
Manufacturers'	500,000	250	325	+ 75
Mercantile	2,000,000	500	800	+300
Metropolitan	1,000,000	320	425	+105
Morton	1,000,000	...	400	...
Nassau	500,000	165	175	+ 10
N. Y. Life In. & Trust	1,000,000	1,275	1,350	+ 75
N. Y. Security & Trust	1,000,000	425	700	+275
North American	2,000,000	...	140	...
State	1,000,000	212	460	+188
Title Guaranty & T.	2,500,000	285	...	...
Trust Co. of America	2,500,000	...	200	...

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.--Continued.

	Amt. Out-standing.	Dec. 31, '98.	Dec. 30, '99.	Ch'nge.
Union	1,000,000	1,125	1,400	+275
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	2,000,000	285	500	+215
United States	2,600,000	1,325	1,600	+275
Washington Trust	500,000	245	305	+ 60
Williamsburg	700,000	...	200	...

FERRY COMPANIES.

Brooklyn Ferry	$7,500,000	39	30	— 9
Brooklyn Ferry bonds	6,500,000	94½	90	— 4½
N. Y. & Hoboken F.	3,300,000	53½	65	+ 11½
N. Y. & Hob. F. con. 5s.	3,300,000	91½	90	— 1½
Union Ferry	3,000,000	46	40	— 6
Union Ferry bonds	.....	103	100	— 3

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Citizens'	$300,000	112	110	— 2
Commonwealth	500,000	98	100	+ 2
Continental	1,000,000	465	525	+ 60
Eagle	300,000	235	230	— 5
Empire City	200,000	85	85	...
German-American	1,000,000	465	510	+ 45
Germania	1,000,000	260	285	+ 25
Greenwich	200,000	160	170	+ 10
Hamilton	150,000	105	105	...
Hanover	1,000,000	190	160	...
Home	3,000,000	200	225	+ 25
Kings County	150,000	170	150	— 20
Nassau, Brooklyn	200,000	150	160	+ 10
New York	200,000	105	90	— 15
Niagara	500,000	175	170	— 5
North River	350,000	190	145	+ 15
Pacific	200,000	150	145	— 5
Peter Cooper	150,000	115	110	— 5
Phenix, Brooklyn	1,000,000	170	180	+ 10
Stuyvesant	200,000	70	80	+ 10
United States	250,000	115	120	+ 5
Westchester	300,000	230	320	+ 90
Williamsburg City	250,000	420	430	+ 10

STREET RAILWAYS.

Atlantic Avenue 1st 5s.	$750,000	110	112	+ 2
Atlantic Ave. gen. m. 5s.	2,241,000	103	106	+ 2
Atlantic Ave. imp. 6s.	220,000	95	99	+ 4
Bk'ker St. & F.F.stock.	900,000	33	35	+ 2
Bk'ker St. & F. F'y 1st 7s.	700,000	103	100	— 3
Broawday & Seventh Ave.	2,100,000	218	230	+ 12
Broadway & Sev. Ave. 1st.	1,500,000	105	104	— 1
Broadway & Sev. Ave. 2d.	500,000	111	110	— 1
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	1,500,000	116	116	...
Broadway Surface 2d.	1,000,000	105	104	— 1
Brook., B. & W. R. g. 5s.	121,040	86	102	+ 16
Brook. C. R. R. 1st m. 5s.	6,000,000	117	115½	— 1½
Brooklyn City Railroad	12,000,000	240	233	— 5
Brook. City & New. 1st.	2,000,000	114	114	...
B., Quens C. & S. 1st 5s.	3,500,000	...	100	...
Buffalo Crosstown 5s.	2,480,000	110¾	112	+ 1¼
Central Crosstown	600,000	255	270	+ 15
Central Crosstown 1st 6s.	250,000	119	125	+ 6
Cen. P., N. & E. River.	1,800,000	180	198	+ 18
Cen. P., N. & E. R. 7s.	1,200,000	111½	106	— 5½
Columbus Railway	3,500,000	...	20	...
Columbus Railway pf.	3,500,000	...	82	...
Christopher & Tenth St.	650,000	170	165	— 5
Cleveland Elec. con. 5s.	2,486,000	104	105	+ 1
Coney Isl. & Brook. stock.	1,884,000	250	325	+ 75
Coney Isl. & B. 1st 5s.	300,000	103	101	— 2
D. D., E. B. & B. stock.	1,200,000	180	125	— 55
D. D., E. B. & B. 5s.	950,000	115½	115½	...
D. D., E.B.& B.5 p.c.scrip.	1,100,000	101	100	— 1
Eighth Ave. R. R.	1,000,000	375	400	+ 25
Eighth Ave. 6 p. c. scrip.	1,000,000	108	108	...
42d St. & Grand St.	748,000	380	390	+ 30
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av.	2,500,000	74	70	— 4
42d St., M.& St. N. Av. 1st.	1,200,000	116	115	— 1
42d St., M. & St. N.Av. 2d.	1,500,000	98	82	— 16
Kings Co. El. 4s, (new).	5,000,000	...	82	...
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn)	680,000	105	108	+ 3
Nassau Electric 4s.	8,946,000	...	90	...
New Or. City R. R.	5,000,000	...	29½	...
New Or. City R. R. pf.	2,500,000	...	102	...
Ninth Avenue	800,000	160	195	+ 35
North Jersey St. Ry.	5,000,000	...	31	...
N. Jersey St. Ry. 4s, 1948.	6,500,000	...	88	...
Rochester Railway	5,000,000	12½	15	+ 2½
Roch. Ry. con 5s, 1930.	2,200,000	104	109	+ 5
Second Avenue stock.	1,882,000	190	199	+ 9
Second Av. 1st m. 5s.	1,600,000	110	107½	— 2½
Second Av. consol. 5s.	3,570,000	117	115½	— 1½
Sixth Avenue stock.	2,000,000	200	205	+ 5
So. Boulevard 5s, 1945.	250,000	...	111	...
South Ferry 1st 5s.	350,000	107	104	— 3
Steinway RR. 1st 6s, 1922	1,500,000	...	115	...
Syracuse Rapid Transit.	2,750,000	...	13	...
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf.	1,250,000	...	25	...
Twenty-third Street	600,000	390	395	+ 5
Twenty-third St. deb. 5s.	150,000	103	106	+ 3
23th & 29th St. 5s, 1996.	1,500,000	...	113	...
Union R'y 1st 5s, 1942	2,000,000	113	115	+ 2
United Traction, Prov.	8,000,000	80½	107	+ 26½
U. T., Prov., 1st col.5s,'33.	8,247,000	...	113	...
West. Elec. 5s, 1943	500,000	...	109	...
Worcester Traction com.	3,000,000	13	28	+ 15
Worcester Traction pf.	2,000,000	95	104	+ 9

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Acker, Mer. & Condit.	$500,000	98	100	+ 2
Amalgamated Copper	75,000,000	...	80¾	...
Am. Agricultural Chem.	16,500,000	...	30	...
Am. Agricultu. Chem. pf.	16,500,000	...	76½	...
American Air Power	5,845,900	39	34	— 5
American Bank Note	7,200,000	38	47	+ 9
American Beet Sugar	15,000,000	...	20	...
American Beet Sugar pf.	4,000,000	...	77	...
American Bicycle	20,000,000	...	17	...
American Bicycle pf.	10,000,000	...	50	...
American Bicycle bonds.	10,000,000	...	92½	...
Amer. Press Association.	1,000,000	100	70	— 30
American Type Founders.	4,000,000	47	50	+ 3
American Woolen Goods.	29,501,100	...	22	...
Amer. Woolen Goods pf.	20,000,000	...	78½	...
Arizona Lead	1,000,000	...	10	...
Asphalt of America	30,000,000	...	12¾	...
Barney & Smith Car.	1,000,000	14	15	+ 1
Barney & Smith Car pf.	2,500,000	68	95	+ 27
Barney & Smith Car bds.	1,000,000	100	102	+ 2
British Columbia Copper.	5,000,000	...	10	...
Cent. & So. Am. Tel.	7,725,880	108	110	+ 2
Central Fireworks	1,400,000	...	12	...
Central Fireworks pf.	1,250,000	...	32	...
Cheseborough Mfg.	500,000	...	340	...
Chi. & Alton subscrips.	.....	...	106½	...
Chi. & Alton 3s (new).	10,000,000	...	93	...
Consolidated Firew'ks	915,000	8	10	+ 2
Consolidated Firew'ks pf.	549,000	40	70	+ 30
Consol. Rubber Tire.	4,000,000	...	7	...
Consol. Rubber Tire pf.	4,000,000	...	81½	...
Cramps Ship & Eng. Bldg.	4,848,000	79	77	— 2
Distilling Co. of Am.	40,250,000	...	8¾	...
Distilling Co. of Am. pf.	31,250,000	...	27	...
Elec. Axle Light & P.	25,000,000	...	5½	...
Electric Boat	4,997,900	...	27	...
Electric Boat pf.	1,190,000	...	40	...
Electric Vehicle	7,000,000	16½	70	+ 53½
Electric Vehicle pf.	5,000,000	60	80	+ 20
Electro-Pneumatic	1,500,000	⅝	1½	+ ⅞
Flemington Coal & C.	2,250,000	...	20	...
General Chemical	12,500,000	...	87	...
GeneralChemical pf.	12,500,000	...	98	...
Havana Commercial	10,000,000	...	15	...
Havana Commercial pf.	6,000,000	...	57	...
Hecker-Jones-J. 6s, 1922	2,500,000	94	75	— 19
Hudson River Telephone.	2,000,000	82	115	+ 33
Ill. Transportation	25,000,000	...	2¾	...
International Pump.	6,850,000	...	15	...
International Pump pf.	1,950,000	...	62	...
Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	116	106	— 10
Markeen Copper	1,000,000	...	6	...
Mergenthaler Linotype.	10,000,000	185	200	+ 15
National Gramophone.	800,000	...	58	...
National Salt	3,500,000	...	47	...
National Salt pf.	2,400,000	...	78	...
National Tube	40,000,000	...	43	...
National Tube pf.	40,000,000	...	91	...
New England Transporta.	22,250,000	...	5½	...
New York Transportation	25,000,000	...	11⅝	...
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone.	5,828,000	157	185	+ 28
Otis Elevator	6,000,000	39	22	+ 17
Otis Elevator pf.	4,000,000	83½	87	+ 3½
Pitts., Bess. & L. E.	10,000,000	22	21	— 1
Procter & Gamble	2,250,000	250	395	+145
Procter & Gamble pf.	2,250,000	160	190	+ 30
Royal Bak. Pow. pf.	10,000,000	...	92	...
Rubber Goods	12,114,900	...	28	...
Rubber Goods pf.	6,336,900	...	77	...
Singer Manufacturing	10,000,000	405	550	+145
Sloss-Sheffield	7,500,000	...	29	...
Sloss-Sheffield pf	6,700,000	...	67	...
Standard Coupler	1,200,000	...	40	...
Standard Oil	100,000,000	429	470	+ 41
Storage Power	5,000,000	...	13½	...
Swift & Co.	20,000,000	90	100	+ 10
Swift & Co. 1st 6s.	2,500,000	106½	107	+ ½
Tennessee Copper	5,000,000	...	12	...
Texas Pacific Coal.	2,000,000	55	70	+ 15
Texas Pac. Coal 6s, 1908.	345,000	102½	107	+ 4½
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	18	20	+ 2
Union Type. 1st pf.	4,000,000	100	110	+ 10
Union Type. 2d pf.	4,015,000	97	118	+ 21
United Shoe Machinery.	8,680,727	...	30	...
United Shoe Machin. pf.	8,657,700	...	23	...
U. S. Pneu. Horse Collar.	1,000,000	...	⅝	...
Virginia Coal, I. & C.	8,425,000	...	27	...
Virg. C., I. & C. 5s, 1949.	8,425,000	...	63	...
West. Air Brake.	10,950,000	332	390	+ 58

GAS COMPANIES.

Bay State	100,000,000	7¾	1⅛	— 6⅝
Buffalo City	7,000,000	16¼	6	— 10¼
Buffalo City 5s, 1947.	5,000,000	93	72	— 21
Central Union 5s, 1927.	3,250,000	108	108	...
Con. Gas, (New Jersey).	1,000,000	15	16	+ 1
Con. Gas, (N. J.) 5s, 1936.	850,000	80	85	+ 5
Consumers' G.(J.C.) bonds.	600,000	102	104	+ 2
Denver Gas	2,650,000	...	41	...
Denver Gas 5s, 1949.	2,400,000	...	102	...
Fort Wayne	2,000,000	68	33	— 30
Fort Wayne bonds	2,000,000	85½	60	— 25½
Grand Rapids	1,000,000	92	98	+ 6
Grand Rap. 1st 5s, 1915.	1,225,000	103	103	...
Ind. Natural & Ill.	1,000,000	48	40	— 8
Ind. Natural & Ill. bonds.	800,000	67	60	— 7
Indianapolis	2,000,000	105	100	— 5
Indianapolis 1st 6s, 1920.	2,750,000	102	103	+ 1
Lafayette	1,000,000	69	38	— 31
Lafayette bonds	1,000,000	85	60	— 25
Logansport & Wab. Val.	1,750,000	50	38	— 12
Logansport & W.V.bonds.	1,750,000	68	60	— 8
Madison, (Wis.)	400,000	60	77½	+ 17½
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s,1926.	350,000	100	107	+ 7
Mutual	.....	300	250	— 50
New Amsterdam	12,000,000	34½	22¼	— 12
New Amsterdam pf.	9,000,000	69¼	43	— 26½
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948.	8,500,000	103¼	95	— 8¼
N. E. Gas & Coke	14,000,000	...	20	...
N. E. Gas & C. 5s, 1937.	14,000,000	...	71	...
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	112	108	— 4
N. Y.& E. R. con 5s, 1945.	1,500,000	107½	106	— 1½
Ohio & Indiana	2,000,000	48	38	— 10
Ohio & Indiana bonds.	2,000,000	68	60	— 8
St. Joseph, (Mo.)	1,000,000	35	40	+ 5
St. Jo., (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937.	750,000	90	94	+ 4
St. Paul, (Minn.)	1,500,000	15	62	+ 4
Standard, (New York)	5,000,000	139	90	— 49
Standard pf.	3,721,100	157	120	— 37
Standard 1st 5s, 1930.	1,362,000	115	115	...
Syracuse	1,975,000	20¼	10	— 10¼
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946.	1,612,000	85	84	— 1
Western, (Milwaukee)	4,000,000	92	102	+ 10
West. col. tr. 1st 5s, 1933.	3,855,500	104	102	— 2

NET CHANGES IN BONDS.

The following table gives the last sales of bonds made in 1899, the last price of 1898, and the net advance or decline:

	Last 1898.	Last 1899.	Net Change.
Ala. Mid. 1st gtd. g., 1928	91	101	+10
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995.	90	90	...
A., T. & S. F. gn. g. 4s, 1995.	99⅞	99	— ⅞
Do., adj. g. 4s, 1995.	79	79	...
At. Ave., Brook., imp. g. 5s, 1934.	108	110	+ 2
At. & D'ville 1st g. 5s, 1950.	102½	102	— ¾
Balt. & Ohio prior lien 3½s, 1925.	93⅞	93½	— 3⅜
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s, 1948.	99½	98½	— 1
ent. Ohio Reor. 4½s, 1930.	108½	111	+ 2½
Akron & Chi. Junc. 1st 5s, 1930.	105	115	+10
Col. & Cin. M. 1st ext. 4s, 1939.	75	85	+10
Brooklyn Rap'd Transit 5s.	107½	105	— 2½
Brooklyn City 1st con. 5s, 1941.	117½	116	— 1½
B., Q. C. & Sub. 5s, 1941.	105½	104	— 1½
Brook. Un. El. 1st 4-5s, 1950.	104½	94½	—10
B., R. & P. g. 5s, 1937.	106	105	— 1
R. & P.1st g. 6s, 1921.	127	129	+ 2
Do.con. 1st g.6s, 1922.	123	126½	+ 3½
Buff. & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913.	100	100	...
B., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906.	106¼	106¼	+ ¼
Do., cn. 1st and col. tr. g. 5s, 1934.	110½	116	+ 5½
Do., registered.	110½	110½	...
C. R., I. F. & NW. 1st g. 5s, 1921.	105	105	...
Can. S. 1st, int. gtd. 5s, 1908.	111	108	— 3
Do., 2d 5s, 1913.	111	107¾	— 3¼
Cen. RR. & B. Co. of G. c. g. 5s, 1937.	91¼	93	+ 1¾
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945.	118	118¼	+ ¼
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945.	92½	88	— 4½
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945.	40½	34¼	— 6¼
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945.	12	9	— 3
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945.	6	6	⅝
Do., Mid. Ga. & At. D. 1st 5s, 1947.	102	102	...
Do., M. & N. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946.	93	96	...
Cent. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902.	112	110	— 2
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908.	110	112½	+ 2½
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987.	116	120½	+ 4½
Do., do. registered.	112	116½	+ 4½
Leh. & Wilkes. C. con. as. 7s, 1900.	100	98½	— 1½
Do., 5s, 1912.	85	102	+16½
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921.	116¼	114	— 2
Central Branch Union Pac 4s, 1948.	91½	85	— 6¼
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Series A, 1908.	118½	115½	— 3
Do., g. 6s, 1911.	119	118	— 1
Do., 1st c'v g. 6s, 1939.	117¾	115¼	— 2½
Do., do., registered.	116½	117	+ ½
Do., g. g. 4½s, 1992.	91	96	+ 5
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st c. g. 4s, 1989.	107⅝	101½	— 6⅛
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989.	97	100	+ 3
Do., Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941.	101	101¼	+ ¼
Chic., Lex. & N. S. gtd. g. 5s, 1902.	103	102	— 1
Chi. & Alton sink. fund g. 6s, 1903.	110¾	109	— 1¾
La. & Mo. Riv. 1st 7s, 1900.	107¼	102¾	— 4½
Do., 2d 7s, 1900.	107	106½	— ½
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903.	117⅜	113¼	— 4⅛
Do., sk. fd. 5s, 1901.	101⅝	100½	— 1⅛
Do., deb. 5s, 1913.	110¼	109	— 1¼
Do., conv. 5s, 1903.	126	122	— 4
Do., Ia. sk. fd. 5s, 1919.	111½	118¾	+ 7¼
Do., do., do. 4s, 1919.	104	104	— ⅛
Do., Dav. Div. 4s, 1952.	102	102	...
Do., 5s, 1921.	100	100	...
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905.	105	105	...
Do., Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949.	104½	101¾	— 2⅞
Do., Neb. ex. 4s, 1927.	102	102	...
Do., Pacific Div. 6s, 1899.	111½	100	— 11½
Do., Sinking Fund 5s, 1929.	107	107	...
Do., Southwestern Div. 6s, 1909.	116	116	...
Do., Terminal 5s, 1914.	107	107	...
Do., Wisconsin Val. 5s, 1921.	107	107	...
Chi., Ind. & Louisville—			
Louis., N. A. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910.	116½	115	— 1½
Chi., Ind. & L. refdg. g. 5s, 1947.	92	100	+ 8
Chi., Milwk. & St. Paul—			
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s, $ g., R. D., 1902.	160	171¼	+10½
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903.	162½	172½	+10
Do., refdg. g. 6s, 1947.	107½	115	+ 7⅝
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905.	162½	171½	+ 9
Do., 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908.	163	170	+ 7
Do., 1st Southwest Div. 6s, 1909.	119½	120¼	+ 1
Do., 1st La C. & Dav. 1919.	115¾	118	+ 2¼
Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910.	121⅝	119	— 2⅝
Do., 1st I. & D. Div. 1910.	129¾	126½	— 3⅛
Do., do., 5s, 1910.	109½	111½	+ 1⅞
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910.	122	120	— 2
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921.	120	121½	+ 1½
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926.	118	117	— 1
Do., Minn., Pt. D. 5s, 1910.	109½	112½	+ 2⅜
Do., Chi. & L. Sup. D. g. 5s, 1921.	112	122½	+10½
Do., Wis. & Minn. Div. g. 5s, 1921.	118	118	— ⅛
Do., term g. 5s, 1914.	115⅝	118½	+ 2⅞
Do., Far. & S. D. assu. g. 6s.	127¼	137½	+10¼
Do., Dakota & Great So. 5s, 1916.	114	116	+ 2
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989.	109	110½	+ 1½
Mil. & North. 1st, Main line 6s, 1910.	121	121	...
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913.	123	125	+ 2
C. & N. W. con. 7s, 1915.	145½	142	— 3½
Do., gold 7s, 1902.	113½	108	— 5½
Do., registered.	113	108	— 5
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929.	117½	120	+ 2½
Do., do., registered.	117½	116	— 1½
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929.	109½	109	— ½
Do., do., registered.	108½	105¾	— 2¾
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933.	120	115	— 5
Do., deb. 5s, 1909.	110	106	— 4
Do., do., registered.	108½	105	— 4½
Do., deb. 5s, 1921.	110	117	+ 7
Do., ext. 4s, 1888-1928.	105⅝	105	— ⅝
Do., registered	103	108½	+ 5½
Do., general 3½s, 1987.	102½	106	+ 3½
Winona & St. Peter's 2d 7s, 1907.	124	122	— 2
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905.	117	117½	+ ½
Ottum., C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909.	109	110	+ 1
Nor. Ill. 1st 5s, 1910.	103	114½	+ 9½
Iowa Midland 1st 8s, 1900.	108	108	...
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921.	138½	136¾	— 1¾
Do., ext. and imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1920	120¾	121	+ ⅞
Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924.	138	140	+ 2
Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925.	133	140¾	+ 7¾
Do., Incomes, 1911.	113	113	...
Chi., R. I. & Pac. 6s, 1917.	134½	130	— 4½
Do., do., registered.	133	133½	+ ½
Do., general 4s, 1988.	106¼	106	— ¼
Do., registered	104	105½	+ 1½
D. M. & F. D. 1st 4s, 1905.	96	96	...
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905.	80	83	+ 3
Do., extension 4s, 1905.	96¼	96¾	...
Keokuk & D. M. 1st gs, 1923.	110	112	+ 2
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Om. con. 6s, 1930.	136¼	134	— 1½
Chi., St. Paul & Minn. 1st g. 6s, 1918.	133	133	...
St. P. & S. C. 1st g. 6s, 1919.	132½	128	— 4½
Nor. Wis. 1st 6s, 1930.	140	140	...
Chi. Term. Transfer 4s, 1947.	95¼	93⅞	— 1⅜
Chicago & W. Ind. 1st s. f. 6s, 1919.	105	106	...
Do., general 6s, 1932.	119¾	117⅞	— 1⅞
Chi., Ham. & Day. con. s. f. 7s, 1905.	130	130	...
Chi., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	110	110	...
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993.	98	94¾	— 3¼
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939.	97½	97	+ ½
Do., Cin. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939.	97	97¼	+ ¼
Do., Ill. Div. 3½s, 1940.	90	90	...
Do., Louisville Div. g. 4s, 1941.	97	97	...
Do., Spr. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940.	90	90	...
Do., Western Lines 1st g. 4s, 1991.	97	97	...
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914.	137⅝	138½	+ ⅞
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934.	132⅝	132	— ⅝
Clev., Lor. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933.	107	106	— 1
Cleve. & Mah. Valley g. 5s, 1938.	121	134½	+13½
Col. Mid. 1st 2-4s, 1947.	67¼	64½	— 2¾
Do., 1st g. 4s, 1947.	76¼	72½	— 4
Colorado Southern 1st 4s,.	86¼	83	— 3¼
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	124	126½	+ 2½
Syra., Bing. & N. Y. 7s, 1906.	126	124¾	— 1¼
Mor. & Essex 1st 7s, 1914.	143	139½	— 3½
Do., 7s, 1871-1901.	109½	106¾	— 2⅞
Do., 1st congtd. 7s, 1915.	139	141	+ 2
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921.	137	138	+ 1
Do., constr. 5s, 1923.	117	122	+ 5
Do., term. & imp. 4s, 1923.	106¾	106½	— ¼
Del. & Hud. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917.	146	148	+ 2
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906.	152	130½	— 1½
Do., registered	122	122	...
Do., g. 6s, 1906.	116¾	116	— ¾
Do., do., registered	117	113	— 4
Ren. & Sar. 1st 7s, 1921.	147	154	+ 7
Den. Con. Tramway 1st g. 5s, 1933.	90	92	+ 2
Den. & R. G. con. g. 4½s, 1936.	.....	106	...
Do., 1st con. g. 4s, 1936.	102⅜	98½	— 4¼
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900.	108½	101¾	— 6¾
Do., imp. g. 5s, 1928.	102¾	104	+ 1¼
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917.	102	108	+ 6
Detroit & Mackinac 4s, 1995.	68	76	+ 8
Det., M. & M. id. gt. 3½s, Ser. A, 1911.	22⅜	21	— 1⅜
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937.	108¾	108¾	...
Duluth, So. Shore & At. g. 5s, 1937.	113½	112	— 1½
Elgin, Jol. & East. 1st g. 5s, 1941	104¼	100½	+ 5¼
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947.	114½	114½	...
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919.	119½	115¾	— 4
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923.	112	110¾	— 1⅜
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920.	118¾	116¾	— 2
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928.	104½	106¾	+ 2
Do., 1st ref. con. g. 7s, 1920.	144	135	— 9
Long D. con. g. 6s, 1935.	139	142	+ 3
B., N. Y. & E. 1st 7s, 1916.	133	140	+ 7
Jefferson R. R. 1st gd. g. 5s, 1909.	103	103	...
Chi. & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982.	112	114¼	+ 2¼
Erie R. R. 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds, 1996.	94½	91	— 3½
Do., 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996.	75½	70	— 5½
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st rfg. 5s, 1937.	110	111	+ 1
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1940.	94¼	93	— 1⅛
Do., term. 1st g. 5s, 1943.	111	106	— 5
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942.	99	108¾	+ 9¾
Mid. R. R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910.	123	119	— 4
Evans. & T. H. 1st con. g. 6s, 1921.	125	127	+ 2
Do., 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942.	100	104	+ 4
Evans. & Ind. con. g. 6s, 1926.	103¾	100¼	— 3½
Flint & Pere Marq. g. 6s, 1920.	121½	120	— 1½
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.	100	100	...
Do., Port Huron d. 1st g. 5s, 1939.	102½	105	+ 2½
Ft. Wth. & Den. City 1st g. 6-4s, 1921.	85¾	70	— 15¾
Ft. Wth. & R. G. 1st g. 6-4s, 1928.	64	60	— 4
Gal., H. & H. 1st 5s, 1912.	99	105	+ 6
Ga., Car. & North. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929.	97	101	+ 4
Green Bay & West. deb. ctfs. A.	99	93	— 6
Green Bay & West. deb. ctfs. B.	5½	9¾	+ 3¾
Hous., E. & W. Tex. 1st g. 5s, 1933.	95¼	103½	+ 8¼
Ill. Cen. 1st g. 4s, 1951.	113⅝	113⅛	— ⅝
Do. 1st g. 3½s, 1951.	102	102	...
Do. 1st g. 3½s, 1951.	102	102	...

NET CHANGES IN BONDS.—Continued.

	Last 1908.	Last 1909.	Net Change.
Do., Louis. Div. 3½s, 1953	96	100	+ 4
Do., Mid. Div. reg. 5s, 1921	127	128	..
Do., Spring. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1951	95	95	..
Do., St. Louis Div. 3s, 1951	81	85½	+ 1½
Do., do. 3½s, 1951	94	100	+ 6
Do., do., registered	100½	101½	+ 2
Chi., St. L. & N. O. g. 5s, 1951	125	124	— 1
Do., registered	123	125	+ 3
Do., g. 3½s, 1951	100	100	..
Do., Memphis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	104½	106¼	+ 1¾
Belle & Carond. 1st 6s, 1923	121	121	..
Ind., Dec. & West. 1st g. 5s, 1935	104	106½	+ 2½
Ind., Ill. & Iowa ref. 5s, 1948	104	106½	+ 2½
Int. & Gt. North. 1st g. 6s, 1919	122¾	120	— 2¾
Do., 2d g. 5s, 1909	93	87	— 6
Do., 3d g. 4s, 1921	61	61	..
Ia. Cent. 1st g. 5s, 1938	107	110	+ 3
K. C., F. & G. 1st 5s, 1925	69¾	68½	— 1¾
Lake Erie & W. 1st g. 5s, 1937	120	119	— 1
Do., 2d g. 5s, 1941	106	111	+ 5
Nor. O. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1945	101¼	103¾	+ 6
Lehigh V. N. Y. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1940	106	110	+ 6
Leh. V. Ter. Ry. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	113	110	— 3
Leh. Y. Coal Co. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1933	92¼	103¾	+11½
Lehigh & N. Y. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1945	91	93	+ 2
El. Cor. & N. gtd. g. 5s, 1914	90¾	101½	+ 1¾
Long Island 1st con. 5s, 1931	124	124½	+ ½
Do., con. g. 4s, 1931	97	101	+ 4
Do., gen. 4s, 1932	93	100	+ 7
Do., unified 4s, 1949	87½	87½	..
Do., ferry g. 4½s, 1922	96	98	+ 2
N. Y. & Riv. B. 1st g. 5s, 1927	98	100	+ 2
N. Y., B. & M. B. 1st con. g. 5s, 1935	100	107	+ 7
L. E. & St. L. 1st co. g. 5s, 1930, t. r.	52	62	+10
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1943	5	8	+ 3
L. & N., N. O. & Mob. 1st g. 6s, 1930	129	131	+ 2
Do., do., 2d g. 6s, 1930	111	121½	+10½
Do., E. H. & N. 1st 6s, 1919	117	111	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1930	117¾	115½	— 2¼
Do., St. L. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1921	125	124	— 1
Do., St. L. 2d 3s, 1980	67¾	66	— 1¾
Do., Nash. & Dec. 1st 7s, 1900	107	103	— 4
Do., gold 5s, 1937	98	108	+10
Do., unified g. 4s, 1940	98	98	..
Do., P. & Atl. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1921	111½	111	— ½
Do., col. tr., g. 5s, 1931	107½	107	— ½
N., F. & S. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	104½	109½	+ 5
So. & Nor. A. con. gtd. g. 5s, 1936	103½	109½	+ 6
Ky. Cent. g. 4s, 1978	91	87½	+ 0¼
Man. Ry. con. g. 4s, 1990	95¼	105	+ 9¼
Met. El. 1st g. 6s, 1908	118¾	115	— 3¾
Met. St. Ry. gen. col. tr. g. 5s, 1907	118¾	119	+ ¼
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	122¾	118¼	— 4½
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123¾	123¼	— ½
Lex. Av. & P. F. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	124½	120	— 4½
Mexican Central con. g. 4s, 1911	65½	77½	+11¾
Do., 1st con. inc. 3s, 1939	16½	22½	+ 6
Do., 2d con. inc. 3s, 1939	14¾	10	— 4¾
Mexican Nat. 1st g. 6s, 1927	100	100	..
Do., 2d income A	15	14	— 1
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	84¾	87	+ 2¼
Minn. & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	150	157	+ 7
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	100½	111¼	+ 1¾
Southwest ext. 1st 7s, 1910	127	127	..
Do., 1a. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	125	121	— 4
M., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	91¾	90¾	— 1
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	68	68	..
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	88	90	+ 2
M., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	88	92	+ 4
K. C. & Pa. 1st g. 4s, 1990	75	77½	+ 2½
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	88	94	+ 6
Mo., Kan. & E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	101¼	103	+ 1¾
Mo. Pa. 1st con. g. 5s, 1920	108½	114	+ 4½
Do., 4d 7s, 1920	114¾	114	..
Do., tr. g. 5s, 1917	91¾	94	+ 2¼
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	89	92	+ 3
Pac. R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	106½	104¾	— 1¾
Do., 2d ext. 5-5s, 1938	111½	110	— 1½
St. L. & I. M. gen. con. ry. and ld. grt. g. 5s, 1931	108	110	+ 5
Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	101	109½	+ 8½
M. & O. n. g. 6s, inc. bond cts, 1992	125	126	+ 1
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	82¼	84	+ 1¾
Mon. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	106	106	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	133	129	— 4
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	101	101	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	107	103¼	— 3¾
Do., T. & P. Branch 6s, 1917	111	111	..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	118	112¾	— 5¼
Do., registered	118	111¾	— 6¼
Do., 6s of 1884-1904	110	106¾	— 3¼
Do., do., registered	110	106¼	— 3¾
Do., reg. debt. g. 4s, 1890-1905	104	103¼	— ¾
Do., deb. cts., ext. g. 4s, 1905	103¾	102½	— 1¼
Do., general 3½s, 1997	110	110¾	+ ¾
Do., registered	108	112½	+ 4½
Do., Lake Shore collat. 3½s, 1998	99¾	96½	— 3
Do., do., registered	97	93½	— 3½
Do., Mich. Cent. collat. 3½s, 1998	98½	96½	— 2
Do., do., registered	93	96	+ 3
West Shore 1st g. 4s, gtd. 2361	112¼	..	..
Do., registered	110½	114	+ 4
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	108	109	+ 1
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	105½	104¼	— 1⅜
Do., do., registered	106½	101½	— 4⅝
R., W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	130½	129	— 1½
Oa. & Rome 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1915	115	115	..
Mo. & Malone 1st gtd. 4s, 1991	106	106½	+ ½
N. Y. & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	128½	128	— ¾
Lake Shore.			
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	121	128	+ 3
Do., con. 1st 7s, 1900	107	102¼	— 5¾
Do., do., registered	107	101½	— 5½
Do., con. 2d 7s, 1908	116½	110	+ 8½
Do., do., registered	115¾	110	+ 8¼
Do., gold 3½s, 1997	106	110¼	+ 4¼
Do., registered	106	109½	+ 3½
Mahoning Coal 1st 5s, 1934	121	122¾	+ 1¾
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	111½	106¾	— 4
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	104½	108	+ 3½
Do., 5s, 1931	121½	129	+ 7½
Do., do., registered	125½	127	+ 1½
N. Y., Cal. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	106¾	104¼	— 1¾
Do., do., registered	104	105½	+ 1½
N. Y., N. H. & H. con. deb. cts., $1,000	173	159	—15
Do, do., small certs., $100	172	167	—15
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	126¾	128	+ 1½
N. Y. & New England 1st 7s, 1905	121½	117¾	— 3¾
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	116	113	— 3
N. Y., Ont. & W. rfg. 1st g. 4s, 1992	104¼	108	+ 1¾
Northern Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	119	119¼	+ ¼
Do., do., registered	117	112	— 5
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gn. g. 6s, 1923	131¾	131¾	..
Do., do., registered certificates	130	132	+ 2
Nor. Pac. Ry. pr. lien 4s, 1997	102¾	103¾	+ 1
Do., registered	100¾	100	— ½
Do., general lien g. 3s, 2047	60¾	65¼	+ 4
Do., registered	65½	66	+ ½
Wash. Cent. 1st g. 4s, 1948	88	95	+ 7
Northern Pac. Term. 1st 6s	115	120¼	+ 5¼
Norfolk & So. 1st g. 5s, 1941	102	107¾	+ 5¾
Norfolk & W. R. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	127	135	+ 8
Do., N. R. 1st g. 6s, 1932	128	128	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1989	97	97	..
Nor. & West. Ry. 1st con. g 4s, 1996	89½	90½	+ ½
Ohio River Ry. 1st g. 5s, 1936	102¼	103	+ ¾
Do, general 5s, 1937	85	85	..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st 4s, 1901	82	74	— 8
Pacific 1st 5s, 1946	105	103	— 2
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	115½	115	— ½
Do., do., registered	110	115	+ 5
P., C., C. & St. L. gtd. g. 4½s, 1940, Series A	114¼	115	+ ¾
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	111½	112¾	+ ¾
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	107	107	..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	108	106¾	— 2¼
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st 7s, 1912	141	140	— 1
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	141	139	— 2
G. R. & I. ext. 1st 4½s, 1941	113¼	114	+ ¾
C., St. L. & Pitts. 1st con. 5s, 1932	119½	119½	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. 4½s, Series A	121	121	..
Cleve. & Pitts. con. sk. fd. 7s, 1900	107	105¼	— 1¾
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1920, t. r.	90	98¾	— ¾
Do., Ev. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920, t. r.	94	97¾	+ 3¾
Peo. & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	120	126	+ 6
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	90	96	+ 6
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	112½	116	+ 3½
Pitts., Pain. & F. 1st 5s, 1916	90	90	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	100	101	+ 1
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	88¾	86½	— 2¼
Rio Gr. W. 1st g. 4s, 1939	93	97	+ 4
Utah Central 1st 4s, 1917	87½	88	+ ½
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	91	105	+14
R. G. S. 1st g. 3-4s, 1940	75	74½	— ½
St. Jo & G. I. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	61½	85	+ 3½
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A, 1906	114	110	— 4
Do., 2d g. 6s, C. B., 1906	114¼	112	— 2¼
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	114¼	110	— 4¼
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	125	124	— 1
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	110	108½	— 1½
Do., 1st tr. g. 5s, 1987	100	100½	+ ½
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	84¾	81	— 3¾
Do., S. W. Div. g. 5s, 1947	97¾	99¾	+ 2
Do., Cent. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929	96	92¾	— 3¼
St. Louis S. W. 4s, cts, 1989	85	87	+ 2
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	121	120	— 1
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	112½	110½	— 2½
Do., con. g. 4s, 1968	102	98½	— 3½
St. P., M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	124	118½	— 5½
Do., Dak. exten., g. 6s, 1910	124	119	— 5
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	138¾	137	— 1¾
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	114¾	115¾	+ 1¾
Do., Montana ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	104¾	102	— 2¾
Do., do., registered	96	104	+ 8
Montana Cent. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	130	135	+ 5
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	112½	118	+ 5½
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	110	108	— 2
Wilmar & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938	113	120	+ 7
Santa Fé Pres. & P. 1st g. 5s, 1942	95	106¾	+11¾
San F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919	112¾	112¾	— ¾
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	125⅞	124	— 1⅞
Southern Pacific Co.—			
Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	99¼	108	+ 8¾
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	102	109½	+ 7½
Do., Mex. & P. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	100¾	101	+ ¼
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, 1937	112¾	106¾	— 5¾
Do., con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912	112	110½	— 1½
Do., gen. g. 4s, in. gtd., 1921	87¼	84	— 3¼
Morgan's La. & Tex. 1st 7s, 1918	127	134	+ 7
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	93¾	95	+ ¼
San An. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	81	79½	— 1½
Tex. & N. O. con. g. 5s, 1943	104½	105¾	+ 1¾
So. Pac. of Arizona 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	104¾	112¾	+ 8
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	118¾	107	—11½
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	102¾	104	+ 1½
Do., do., stamped	106¾	105¼	— 1½
Austin & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1941	92	98	+ 6
Gila & Globe & N. 1st gtd. 5s, 1924	105¼	108¾	+ 1¾
Nor. Ry. of Cal. 50 year g. 6s, 1938	105½	106	+ ½
So. Ry. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	106	108¾	+ 2¾
E. T. reor. l. g., 4-5s, 1938	102⅜	106	+ 3½
C. & G. 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	118	118¾	+ ¾
E. T., V. & G. 1st 7s, 1900	108	103¾	— 4¼
Do., div. g. 5s, 1930	117	116½	— ½
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	115	114	— 1
Ga. Pac. Ry. 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	126	124	— 2
E. & O. 1st g. 6s, 1925	118½	124	+ 5½
Sor Ry. M. 1st 4-4½s, 1996	107½	106¼	— 1¼
R. & D. con. g. 6s, 1915	128	121¾	— 6¼
Do., deb. 5s, stpd., 1927	104½	105	+ ½
Va. Mid. gen. 5s, 1936	110½	103	— 7½
Do., do., gtd., st'd, 1936	110	115	+ 5
Wash., O. & W. 1st cv. gtd. 4s, 1924	90	90	..
West. No. Car. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	118¾	117½	— ¼
S. C. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	102	104½	+ 2½
Ter. As. of St. L. 1st g. 4½s, 1939	111¾	113	+ 1¼
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	110	111	+ 1
Tex. & Pac. Ry., E. D. 1st g. 6s, 1905	105¼	107	+ 1¾
Do., 1st g. 5s, 2000	110	111	+ 1
Do., 2d g. inc. 5s, 2000	49	51¼	+ 2¼
Third Av. 1st g. 5s, 1937	128	127½	— ½
Toledo & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935	106½	107	+ ½
Do., West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	102	103½	+ 1½
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990	80	82½	+ 2½
T. P. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	80	80	..
Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st g. 6s, 1916, t. r.	92	110	+18
Ulster & Del. 1st c. g. 5s, 1928	100	104	+ 4
Union Pacific 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1947	105⅛	104½	— ⅝
Ore. R. & N. 1st sink. fd. g. 6s, 1909	113	108	— 5
Ore. R. R. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	100⅝	101	+ ⅜
Ore. Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1922	130	129½	— ½
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	111½	113½	+ 2
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	84½	102¾	—17⅝
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. tr.	66	75½	+ 9½
Wabash Ry. Co. 1st g. 5s, 1939	113	114	+ 1
Do., 2d g. 5s, 1939	94½	99	+ 4½
Do., deb., Series B, 1939	34½	36½	+ 2
Do., deb., Series A, 1939	75	82	+ 7
Do., 1st g. 5s, D. & Ch. ext., 1941	108¾	110	+ 1¾
Do., Des M. Div. 4s, 1939	92½	92¼	..
St. L., K. C. & N., St. C. B. 1st g. 6s, 1908	110	110	..
West N. Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5s, 1937	110⅝	111½	+ ⅜
Do., general g. 3-4s, 1943	54	67½	+13½
Do., inc. 5s, 1943	14¾	21¼	+ 6½
W. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1926	103	108½	+ 5½
Do., Wheel. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1928	100	96	— 4
Wis. Cent. Co. 1st tr. g. 5s, 1937, t. r.	62	76	+14
Do., inc. g. 5s, 1937	7	6¼	— ¾

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

Adams Express 4s, 1948	104¾	103	— 1¾
American Cotton Oil deb. g. 5s, 1900	108	102¾	— 5¼
Amer. Spts. Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1915	85	85	..
Bklyn. U. Gas Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1945	118½	118	— ½
Bklyn. N. Y. & W. R. Co. 1st g. 5s, 1945	93	76	—17
Col. Coal & Iron 1st con. g. 6s, 1900	100¼	100	— ¼
Col. Fuel & Iron gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943	87¾	92	+ 4¼
Com. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, 2397	103¾	103½	— ¼
Detroit Gas Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1918	94	99½	+ 5½
Detroit City Gas g. 5s, 1923	98½	98¼	— ¼
Edison El. I. N. Y. 1st con. g. 5s, 1910	112	108	— 4
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1995	120	121	+ 1
Edison El. Ill. Bklyn 1st con. 4s, 1939	97	97½	+ ½
Erie Tel. & Tel. s. f. 5s, 1926	106⅝	109	+ 2⅜
Gen. Elec. Co. deb. g. 5s, 1922	108	113½	+ 5½
Grangmercy Sugar 6s, 1923	90	90	..
International Paper 1st 6s, 1918	113¼	108½	— 4¾
Knickerbocker Ice, Chi. 1st g. 5s, 1928	101	95	— 6
Lachaie Gas 1st 5s, 1919	107	107	..
Nat. Starch Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1920	104½	104	— ½
N. Y. & Ont. Land 1st g. 6s, 1910	90	90	..
Peo. Gas. & C. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1904	109½	109½	..
Do., 2d gtd. g. 6s, 1904	106½	106½	+ 1
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1943	124	120	— 4
Chi. G. Lt. & C. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	111¾	111	— ¾
Con. Gas Chi. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1938	106¾	111½	+ 4¾
Eq. Gas & F. C. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1905	105¼	104½	— 1
Stand. Rope & Twine Co. 1st g. 6s, 1946	84¾	79½	— 4¼
Do., inc. g. 5s, 1946	24¼	23¾	— ½
Tenn. C., I. & R. T. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1917	103½	104	+ ½
Do., Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917	106	111	+ 5
De Bard. C. & I. Co. gtd. g. 6s, 1910	96	102	+ 6
Cahaba Coal 1st gtd. 8s, 1922	103	108	+ 5
Trenton Gas & El. 1st g. 5s, 1949	103⅜	103	— ⅜
U. S. Leather Co. s. f. deb. g. 6s, 1913	117	119	+ 2
Western Union deb. 7s, 1875-1900	103	100½	— 2½
Do., do., registered	105	101½	— 3½
Do., deb. 7s, 1884-1900	102½	102½	..
Do., col. tr. 5s, 1933	101	113¾	+12¾
Do., Mut. Un. Tel. s. f. 6s, 1911	111	110	— 1

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Industrial Incorporations of a Year.

IMMENSE AMOUNT OF CAPITAL INVOLVED IN THE MORE NOTABLE OF THESE ENTERPRISES.

The incorporations during the year just ended were more numerous than for any like period in the history of the country, and the capital involved is almost beyond comprehension. No better evidence of the prosperity of the country, in practically every line of trade and manufacture, could be found than that enterprises sprang up almost in every direction, many of them gigantic and far reaching in their proportions and others more limited in their field. When it is stated that in the first three months of last year the aggregate of the incorporations was equal to that of the full year of 1898, which was itself a record breaker in this direction, the increase in the number of the combinations of capital and industry can be more readily imagined. A rough estimate of just the important incorporations—those to which Wall Street gave attention—places the amount of their capitalization at more than $4,207,000,000, of which nearly $2,896,000,000 was common stock.

The appended list will give some idea of how this vast amount of capital is distributed. It makes no pretense of completeness, for such a record could only be obtained by searching the books of almost every State in the Union. But many of those herewith given became prominent in the dealings of the year, and are a part of its history. The compilation is also of consequence as showing the trend of the times toward combination in almost every line of industry.

The following are some of the more notable incorporations of the year 1899:

Acker Process—	$3,000,000
Acker Process Patent—	2,000,000
Alabama Coal & Iron—	5,000,000
Alabama & Georgia Iron—	650,000
Amalgamated Copper—	75,000,000
Am. Agricultural Chemical—	20,000,000 common
	20,000,000 preferred
	14,400,000 common
American Alkali—	6,000,000 preferred
American Automatic Loom—	1,200,000
Am. Weighing Machine Co.—	675,000 common
	675,000 preferred
American Beet Sugar—	15,000,000 common
	5,000,000 preferred
American Bicycle—	45,000,000 common
	35,000,000 preferred
American Brass—	6,000,000
American Brick—	7,500,000 common
	7,500,000 preferred
American Bridge—	30,000,000 common
	20,000,000 preferred
American Carbide Lamp—	3,000,000
American Car & Foundry—	30,000,000 common
	30,000,000 preferred
American Chicle—	6,000,000 common
	3,000,000 preferred
	500,000 bonds
American Coal & Coke—	6,000,000 common
American Electric Vehicle—	5,000,000
American Felt—	5,000,000 common
	500,000 bonds
American Ginning—	5,000,000
American Grass & Twine—	15,000,000
American Hide & Leather—	40,000,000 common
	30,000,000 preferred
American Ice—	30,000,000 common
	30,000,000 preferred
Am. Incandescent Gas Light—	2,000,000
American Iron & Steel Mfg.—	12,000,000 common
	12,000,000 preferred
American Last—	2,000,000 common
	1,000,000 preferred
American Pastry & Mfg.—	2,000,000 common
	1,000,000 preferred
Am. Plumbing Supply & Lead	25,000,000 common
	10,000,000 preferred
American Pneumatic Service—	10,000,000 common
	5,000,000 preferred
American Prismatic Light—	1,000,000
American Radiator—	5,000,000 common
	5,000,000 preferred
Am. Railway & Equipment—	12,000,000 common
	10,000,000 preferred
	7,500,000 common
American School Furniture—	10,000,000 common
	1,500,000 bonds
American Shipbuilding—	15,000,000 common
	15,000,000 preferred
Am. Silk Manufacturing—	7,500,000 common
	7,000,000 preferred
American Slate—	1,000,000
Am. Smelting & Refining—	82,500,000 common
	82,500,000 preferred
American Soda—	750,000 common
	250,000 preferred
American Steamship—	1,000,000
American Steel Hoop—	19,000,000 common
	14,000,000 preferred
American Steel & Wire—	50,000,000 common
	40,000,000 preferred
American Vinegar—	7,000,000 common
	4,000,000 preferred
Am. Wire Drawing Machine—	2,200,000 common
	700,000 preferred
Am. Wireless Tel. & Tel.—	5,000,000
American Woolen—	40,000,000 common
	25,000,000 preferred
American Writing Paper—	12,500,000 common
	12,500,000 preferred
	17,500,000 bonds
Anglo-American Exploration—	5,000,000
Anglo-Am. Rapid Vehicle—	75,000,000
Annigon Electric & Gas—	250,000
Arcadian Copper—	2,750,000
Ariat-United Copper Mining—	10,000,000
Asphalt Co. of America—	80,000,000
Atlantic Coast Lumber—	1,000,000
Baltimore Brick—	1,200,000 common
	800,000 preferred
Bethlehem Steel—	15,000,000
Birdsboro Iron & Steel—	3,000,000
Boon's Path Iron—	1,000,000
Borax Consolidated—	5,000,000 common
	4,000,000 preferred
Borden's Condensed Milk—	20,000,000
Boston Lute Circle Zinc—	1,000,000
Boston & ? Devils Copper—	5,000,000
Brooklyn Development—	2,000,000 common
	1,000,000 bonds
Brooklyn Dock & Terminal—	1,500,000
B'klyn Gas & Electric Light—	2,000,000
Butte Electric Railway—	2,500,000
California Fruit Canners—	3,500,000
Camden & Philadelphia Ferry—	2,000,000
Central Foundry—	7,000,000 common
	7,000,000 preferred
	4,000,000 bonds
Central Hudson Steamboat—	400,000 common
	600,000 preferred
	500,000 bonds
Champion Separating Co.—	1,000,000
Chester (Penn.) Tube Mill—	1,000,000
Chicago Electric Vehicle—	2,000,000
Colonial Sugar—	100,000,000
Col. Automobile of N. Y.—	2,000,000
Col. St. Car Lighting & R.—	10,000,000
Columbian & Electric Vehicle—	5,000,000
Columbia Refrigerating—	7,000,000
Col. Gas Light & Heating—	1,700,000 common
	2,300,000 preferred
Compressed Air Capsule—	12,500,000 common
	1,500,000 preferred
Consolidated Oil—	2,400,000
Consolidated Lake Superior—	14,000,000 common
	6,000,000 preferred
Consolidated Paper Mfg.—	2,000,000
Consolidated Rubber Tire—	5,000,000 common
	5,000,000 preferred
Consolidated Street Car—	10,800,000 common
	5,280,000 preferred
Continental Cotton—	20,000,000
Continental Compressed Air—	12,500,000
Continental Cotton Oil—	1,000,000 common
	1,000,000 preferred
Continental Gas—	1,000,000
Denver Gas and Electric—	5,500,000 common
	5,500,000 preferred
Diamond State and Steel—	3,000,000
Distilling Company of Am.—	70,000,000 common
	55,000,000 preferred
Dominion Iron and Steel—	20,000,000 common
	15,000,000 preferred
Doty Third Rail Electric—	2,500,000
Dry Dock Paving & Con.—	1,000,000
East Telephone & Telegraph—	1,000,000
Edison Portland Cement—	9,000,000 common
	2,000,000 preferred
Elect. Axle Light & Power—	25,000,000
Electric Boat—	5,000,000 common
	5,000,000 preferred
Electric Co. of America—	25,000,000
Electric Lead & Reduction—	10,000,000 common
	2,000,000 preferred
Empire Steel and Iron—	2,500,000 common
	2,500,000 preferred
Equitable Light, Heat & Power—	200,000
Erie Canal & Elect. Traction—	5,000,000
Essex Union Water and Light—	500,000 common
	500,000 bonds
Federal Gas & Fuel, Colorado—	2,000,000
Feueral Printing Ink—	16,000,000 common
	4000,000 preferred
Federal Sewer Pipe—	12,500,000 common
	12,500,000 preferred
Federal Telephone—	10,000,000
Fidelity International—	2,000,000
Flemington Coal & Coke—	2,500,000
Gas & Electric of Bergen—	2,000,000
Gas Self-Lighting Co. of Am.—	1,500,000
General Carriage—	20,000,000
General Chemical—	12,500,000 common
	12,500,000 preferred
Gold Pans Mining Company—	1,250,000
Grammercy Sugar—	1,500,000 common
	1,500,000 bonds
Great Lakes Towing—	2,500,000 common
	2,500,000 preferred
Great Northern Paper—	4,000,000
Hallidie W. Rope Tram. & C.—	400,000 common
	600,000 preferred
Harrison Brothers & Co.—	1,000,000 common
	1,500,000 preferred
	1,300,000 bonds
Havana Commercial—	12,500,000 common
	7,500,000 preferred
Hudson River Water Power—	2,000,000
Illinois Electric Vehicle Trans—	25,000,000
Imperial Iron—	7,000,000
Inde. El. L. & P. Co. of S.F.—	10,000,000
Independent Telephone—	100,000
Indiana Heat & Light—	5,000,000
Indo-Egyptian Compress—	15,000,000
Inter. Automobile & Vehicle—	1,500,000 common
	1,500,000 preferred
International Car Wheel—	10,000,000 common
	5,000,000 preferred
International Express—	2,000,000
International Fire Engine—	5,000,000
International Power—	7,400,000 common
	600,000 preferred
	225,000 bonds
Int. Smokeless Powder & Dyn.—	9,000,000 common
	1,000,000 preferred
Int.-State Tel. & Tel. of Phila.—	2,000,000
International Steam Pump—	15,000,000 common
	12,500,000 preferred
Inter. Warehouse & Trust—	150,000,000
Isle Royale Copper—	2,750,000
Jersey City Water Supply—	1,000,000
Keokuk El. Ry. & Power—	500,000
Kern Incandescent Light—	3,000,000 common
	4,000,000 preferred
Lancaster Motor—	5,000,000
Lanyon Zinc—	1,000,000 common
	2,000,000 preferred
Lee, Tweedy & Co.—	2,000,000
Lewis Motor Vehicle—	4,500,000 common
	500,000 preferred
Liquid Air Ref. & Power—	10,000,000
Makaweli Sugar—	5,000,000
Manhattan Light & Heat—	5,000,000
Manufactured Rubber—	5,000,000 common
	1,000,000 preferred
Marconi Wireless Tel. of A.—	5,000,000 common
	5,000,000 preferred
Maryland Brewing—	3,250,000 common
	3,250,000 preferred
Merchants' Distrib. & Distil.—	7,500,000 bonds
	2,500,000 common
	2,500,000 preferred
Merchants' Wire & Nail—	500,000 common
	500,000 preferred
Metropolitan Dredging, N. Y.—	1,000,000
Mills & Gibb Co.—	2,000,000 common
	1,000,000 preferred
	200,000 2d pfd
Minneapolis General El.—	1,500,000 common
	600,000 preferred
	2,000,000 bonds
Morongah Co., Mono. W. Va.—	1,000,000
Mgnongahela Light & Power—	1,700,000 common
	1,700,000 bonds
Monong. R. Con. Coal & Coke—	20,000,000 common
	10,000,000 preferred
	10,000,000 bonds
Montana Coal & Coke—	5,000,000
Monteruma Lead—	3,000,000
Montgomery Water & Power—	600,000
National Carbon—	5,500,000 common
	4,500,000 preferred
National Car Coupler—	200,000
National Car Equipment—	10,000,000
National Cash Register—	4,000,000 common
	1,000,000 preferred
National Electric—	25,000,000
Nat. Enam. & Stamping—	20,000,000 common
	10,000,000 preferred
National Fish Company—	3,000,000
National Light & Power—	15,000,000
National Salt—	7,000,000 common
	5,000,000 preferred
National Screw Company—	10,000,000
National Steel Company—	82,000,000 common
	27,000,000 preferred
National Strawboard Co.—	3,000,000 common
	5,000,000 preferred
Nat. Tin P. & Stamp. Ware—	10,000,000 common
	10,000,000 preferred
National Tube Company—	40,000,000 common
	40,000,000 preferred
National Typewriter—	2,000,000
New Bruns. L., Heat & P.—	500,000
New England Cotton Yarn—	6,500,000 common
	6,000,000 preferred
	5,700,000 bonds
N.E.Elec. Vehicle & Trans.—	25,000,000
Newport News Abattoir—	750,000 common
	750,000 preferred
New York Auto-Truck—	10,000,000
N. Y. Elect. Brake & Coup.—	1,000,000
N. Y. Elect. Vehicle Trans.—	25,000,000
N.Y. Gas & Elec., L., H. & P.—	36,000,000 common
	36,000,000 bonds
N. Y. & Queens Gas & Elect.	1,000,000 common
	1,000,000 bonds
Niles-Bement-Pond Co.—	5,000,000 common
	2,000,000 preferred
Oakman Motor Vehicle of Am.	4,500,000 common
	500,000 preferred
O. & Ind. Nat. & Illum. Gas—	3,000,000
Ohio V. Stock Yds. Abatt. Co.—	2,500,000
Overland Telegraph—	1,000,000
Pacific American Fisheries—	5,000,000
Pacific Coast Biscuit—	4,000,000
Palmetto Co—	3,500,000
Panama Canal Co—	10,000,000 common
	5,000,000 1st pfd
	15,000,000 2d pfd
Park Steel Co.—	5,000,000 common
	5,000,000 preferred
Paterson Brewing & Malting—	3,000,000
Pennsylvania Electric Vehicle—	4,000,000 common
	2,000,000 preferred
Pennsylvania Sugar Refining—	3,000,000
Pittsburg Brewing—	6,500,000 common
	4,000,000 preferred
	4,500,000 bonds
Pittsburg Laundry—	1,750,000 common
	1,750,000 preferred
Planters' Compress—	15,000,000
Pressed Steel Car—	12,500,000 common
	12,500,000 preferred
Pure Milk Co.—	30,000,000 common
	10,000,000 preferred
Railways Company General—	10,000,000
Railways & Light Co. of Am.	35,000,000
Republic Iron & Steel Co.—	30,000,000 common
	30,000,000 preferred
Rikor Electric Vehicle—	5,000,000 common
	2,000,000 preferred
Royal Baking Powder—	10,000,000 common
	10,000,000 preferred
Royal Salt & Chemical Co.—	1,000,000
Royal Steel & Iron Co.—	2,000,000
Rubber Tire Wheel Co.—	2,500,000 common
	2,500,000 preferred
Scott-Janney Electric—	15,000,000 common
	15,000,000 preferred
Sharon Steel Co.—	8,000,000
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron—	10,000,000 common
	10,000,000 preferred
Southern Car & Foundry—	1,750,000 common
	1,750,000 preferred
Spreckels Sugar Refinery—	5,000,000
Springfield (Mass.) Breweries—	1,150,000 common
	1,150,000 preferred
	1,150,000 bonds
Standard Metal—	3,400,000 common
	1,300,000 preferred
Standard Sardine—	5,000,000
S. Merritt Burial & Cremation—	1,500,000
Surburban & Wheeling R.R.—	1,000,000
Susquehanna Iron & Steel—	1,500,000
Tacoma (Wash.) Land & Imp.—	550,000 common
	750,000 preferred
Tacoma Ry. & Power—	2,000,000
Tel., Telegraph & Cable Co.—	30,000,000
Tennessee Copper—	5,000,000
Tidewater Anthracite Coal—	3,000,000
Tidewater Steel—	1,500,000
Topeka Fed. Heat, L. & P.—	1,500,000
Tob. Root Range Gold Min—	2,500,000
Townsend & Downey Ship-building & Paper—	1,500,000
Trenton Gas & Electric—	2,000,000 common
	2,000,000 bonds
Tripler Liquid Air Co.—	10,000,000
Union Bag & Paper Co.—	16,000,000 common
	11,000,000 preferred
	1,000,000 common
	250,000 preferred
Union Gas & Electric	1,000,000 common
	250,000 preferred
Union Gas Light of S. F.—	1,000,000
Union Match—	5,000,000 common
	5,000,000 preferred
Union Steel Co.—	1,000,000
Union Steel Chain—	30,000,000 common
	30,000,000 preferred
Union Water, L. and Power—	1,000,000
United Electric Co. of N. J.—	20,000,000 common
	20,000,000 bonds
United Electric and Power—	5,000,000
U. Elect. Light & P., (Balt.)—	2,000,000 common
	1,000,000 preferred
	4,500,000 bonds
United Fruit Company—	20,000,000
U. W. Gas & El., W'msport—	500,000
United Zinc and Lead—	5,000,000 common
	1,000,000 preferred
United Lighting and Heating—	6,000,000 common
	6,000,000 preferred
United Parcel Forwarding—	1,000,000
United Shoe Machinery—	12,500,000 common
	12,500,000 preferred
United Starch Company—	3,500,000 common
	2,500,000 preferred
U. S. Automotor Company—	1,000,000
U. S. Bobbin and Shuttle Co.—	1,200,000 common
	800,000 preferred
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & F'dry—	15,000,000 common
	15,000,000 preferred
U. S. Coupler and Mfg—	1,000,000
U. S. Dyewood and Extract—	4,000,000 common
	6,000,000 preferred
United States Finishing—	1,000,000 common
	2,000,000 preferred
	1,750,000 bonds
United States Flour Milling—	12,500,000 common
	12,500,000 preferred
	15,000,000 bonds
United States Glucose—	2,000,000 common
	3,000,000 preferred
U. S. and Havana Cigar Co.—	10,000,000 common
	5,000,000 preferred
United States Iron Company—	1,000,000
United States Plate Glass—	1,000,000
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar—	1,000,000
United States Steel Company—	3,000,000
United States Varnish Co.—	18,000,000 common
	18,000,000 preferred
United States Vehicle—	25,000,000
United States Worsted—	40,000,000 common
	30,000,000 preferred
Universal Fuel Company—	1,000,000
Utica Elect. Light & Power—	1,000,000
Va. Elect. Rail. & Develop't—	1,000,000
Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke—	10,000,000 common
	10,000,000 preferred
Warwick Iron and Steel—	1,500,000
Wash. Telephone & Tel.—	1,500,000
Werner Company—	2,500,000 common
	1,000,000 preferred
	1,000,000 bonds
Western Automobile—	6,000,000
Wetmore Tobacco Co., St. L.—	1,200,000
White Motor Wagon Co.—	7,000,000 common
	2,000,000 preferred
William R. Grace Co.—	6,000,000
Woods Motor Vehicle—	7,500,000 common
	2,500,000 preferred
Xelton—	5,000,000

Many companies, for the purpose of completing their organization or of taking in other concerns and enlarging their field of enterprise, or of more adequately meeting the needs of growing business, increased their capitals, and an outline of the amounts involved in this direction is appended:

Addyston Pipe and Steel, $300,000 to $1,800,000.
Allouez Mining Company, $2,000,000 to $2,500,000.
American Brick, $10,000,000 to $15,000,000.
American Metal, $800,000 to $1,000,000.
American Railways, $12,500,000 to $25,000,000.
American Telephone and Telegraph, $25,000,000 to $75,000,000.
American Tobacco, $21,000,000 to $58,000,000.
American Waltham Watch, $3,000,000 to $4,000,000.
Boston Electric Light, $2,500,000 to $3,000,000.
Brooklyn Development, $350,000 to $2,000,000.
Chace Mills of Fall River, $500,000 to $750,000.
Colorado Fuel and Iron, $11,000,000 to $23,000,000.
Commercial Cable, $10,000,000 to $15,000,000.
Continental Tobacco, $75,000,000 to $100,000,000.
Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph, $3,000,000 to $6,000,0000.
Diamond Match, $11,000,000 to $15,000,000.
Electric Storage Battery, $2,500,000 to $4,500,000.
Electric Vehicle, $10,000,000 to $12,000,000.
Hartford Electric Light, $500,000 to $7,000,000.
International Power, $7,000,000 to $8,000,000.
Keystone Match, $5,000 to $3,300,000.
Lackawanna Iron & Steel, $3,750,000 to $3,500,000.
Manhattan Storage Warehouse, $1,500,000 to $1,800,000.
Manufacturers' National Gas, (Pittsburg,) $800,000 to $1,500,000.
Missouri and Kansas Telephone, $1,250,000 to $2,500,000.
National Casket Company, $3,000,000 to $6,000,000.
New York Air Brake, $5,000,000 to $10,000,000.
New York Gas and Electric Light and Power, $35,000,000 to $36,000,000.
Phenix Iron Company, $800,000 to $1,700,000.
Pittsburg Terra Cotta Company, $500,000 to $2,000,000.
Providence Telephone Company, $1,000,000 to $1,200,000.
Royal Electric Company, Montreal, $1,500,000 to $3,500,000.
Safety Car Heating and Lighting, $2,500,000 to $5,000,000.
Shelby Steel & Tube, $5,000,000 to $10,000,000.
Southern Car & Foundry, $75,000 to $3,500,000.
Southwestern Telephone & Telegraph, $5,000,000 to $7,000,000.
Standard Underground Cable, $1,000,000 to $1,500,000.
Swift & Co., $15,000,000 to $20,000,000.
Tremont & Suffolk Mills, $2,500,000 to $2,000,000.
United States Cooper & Manufacturing Co., $500,000 to $1,000,000.
United States Oil, $2,800,000 to $4,000,000.
Western Electric Co., $2,500,000 to $5,000,000.
Westinghouse Machine Co., $1,500,000 to $3,000,000.
Wisconsin Telephone Co., $1,200,000 to $3,000,000.

Totals, $291,250,000 to $398,250,000.
Net increase, $347,130,000.

The increases in the capital of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Third Avenue, Manhattan, Pennsylvania, New York Central, and other railroads, are not taken into consideration in this list, as its intention is to show the development in the industrial rather than in the railroad world.

I MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
INACTIVE INDUSTRIALS
AND ALL OTHER UNLISTED SECURITIES.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money was in bountiful supply during the first months of 1899, and rates were almost nominal, attracting speculation as well as increased activity in trade and commercial affairs. As a result of this demand the supply of available funds decreased rapidly, and toward the end of March rates hardened perceptibly, particularly as the April interest disbursements compelled the banks to call in much of their loans for that purpose. During April the money market was disturbed by the Central Pacific debt settlement, the payment of the Chicago and Alton purchase money, and the tying up of funds in connection with some of the great industrial enterprises that were being financed. Rates during that month and the next were at a high level. Easier conditions prevailed during June, but the July interest payments again caused the market to work closer.

The steady outflow of currency and the withdrawal of Treasury funds were being shown in the dwindling reserves of the banks, and the latter to strengthen their positions began to discriminate in the character of their loans, as well as to call in many of those that were outstanding. This resulted in a sharp advance in rates during October, and well into November. The releasing of funds by the Treasury for prepayment of interest and later the offer to purchase $25,000,000 Government bonds at market prices helped the money market considerably, and there was a sharp fall from the high rates early in the month, money being available late in November at 2 and 3 per cent. In the panic in December call loans reached their maximum, in fact, the highest quotations touched since 1873—186 per cent. The Clearing House institutions, however, came to the rescue, loaning millions at 6 per cent., and money at the close of the year could be had at fairly easy rates. It is worth noting that even when call loans were at their highest points time funds could be had at 6 per cent. on good collateral.

Foreign exchange rates were easy in the early months of the year, the first sharp advances taking place in April and May, in anticipation of gold being exported in connection with the indemnity payment to Spain. In June considerable gold was exported, although rates did not seem to warrant the outflow. The higher money rates at home caused a weaker tendency, but this was offset by the outbreak of the war in the Transvaal, the higher discount rates in the open market abroad, and the sharp advances made in its discount rate by the Bank of England. Toward the end of the year these influences predominated, and there were considerable shipments of gold.

The following table gives the range of call money each week and actual bid price for demand sterling:

	Money on Call.	Demand Sterling.
First week January	2 @ 6	$4.84½
Second week January	2 @ 3	4.84½
Third week January	2 @ 3	4.84½
Fourth week January	2½@ 3	4.84½
First week February	2 @ 3	4.85½
Second week February	2 @ 3	4.85½
Third week February	2½@ 3	4.86
Fourth week February	2 @ 3	4.86½
First week March	1 @ 4½	4.85½
Second week March	2 @ 4	4.85½
Third week March	2½@ 6	4.85½
Fourth week March	3 @ 9	4.85½
First week April	3½@ 12	4.86½
Second week April	3 @ 16	4.86
Third week April	2 @ 8	4.86½
Fourth week April	3 @ 6	4.86½
First week May	3 @ 6	4.87½
Second week May	3 @ 7	4.87½
Third week May	2½@ 6	4.86½
Fourth week May	2 @ 4	4.87½
First week June	1½@ 3	4.87½
Second week June	2 @ 2½	4.87½
Third week June	2 @ 3	4.87½
Fourth week June	1 @ 2½	4.88
First week July	2 @ 15	4.87½
Second week July	2 @ 6	4.87½
Third week July	3 @ 7	4.87½
Fourth week July	2 @ 4½	4.87
First week August	3 @ 4	4.86
Second week August	2½@ 4	4.86
Third week August	2 @ 3	4.86
Fourth week August	2 @ 4	4.86½
First week September	2½@ 4	4.86
Second week September	2½@ 6	4.86½
Third week September	2 @ 9	4.85½
Fourth week September	2 @ 10	4.85½
First week October	3 @ 20	4.84½
Second week October	3 @ 40	4.86½
Third week October	2 @ 19	4.86½
Fourth week October	4 @ 9	4.87½
First week November	4 @ 35	4.87
Second week November	2 @ 16	4.85½
Third week November	3 @ 12	4.86
Fourth week November	3 @ 14	4.85½
First week December	3 @ 10	4.86½
Second week December	3 @ 12	4.86½
Third week December	2 @ 86	4.87½
Fourth week December	2½@ 25	4.87½

VARIATION IN BANK RESERVES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week last year and the corresponding week in 1898 and 1897:

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Jan. 7	$22,530,375	$22,284,575	$43,991,450
Jan. 14	28,283,075	25,983,775	52,172,525
Jan. 21	34,693,075	31,375,200	57,067,800
Jan. 28	39,252,025	35,600,450	59,108,250
Feb. 4	37,482,575	34,781,625	54,540,050
Feb. 11	35,511,825	32,437,050	51,038,225
Feb. 18	34,373,825	25,038,450	55,065,050
Feb. 25	30,334,900	22,950,320	57,020,075
March 4	24,578,125	20,823,500	55,550,925
March 11	23,203,000	22,724,425	52,863,350
March 18	19,071,175	23,060,100	48,108,975
March 25	18,567,425	33,351,475	48,895,750
April 1	15,494,850	35,720,800	47,686,575
April 8	15,018,825	35,720,800	47,656,575
April 15	19,471,525	37,346,075	46,960,900
April 22	24,175,900	43,525,100	49,277,900
April 29	25,524,675	44,504,675	48,917,025
May 6	19,351,050	43,916,475	44,065,375
May 13	27,187,025	46,097,205	44,490,500
May 20	34,631,525	50,715,250	45,906,950
May 27	43,932,725	53,704,600	46,616,100
June 3	42,716,900	52,249,700	45,320,825
June 10	39,323,100	53,841,100	47,601,475
June 17	30,903,300	50,272,800	48,390,950
June 24	25,697,500	52,206,250	40,230,150
July 1	14,274,550	52,013,550	41,384,875
July 8	5,062,475	53,345,300	41,361,375
July 15	10,666,750	49,380,525	40,636,900
July 22	12,055,800	49,012,000	47,361,575
July 29	10,811,125	41,904,475	45,720,150
August 5	8,110,000	39,880,000	41,062,125
August 12	14,395,375	32,111,850	36,862,725
August 19	15,082,250	28,522,200	30,723,450
August 26	13,873,025	21,543,300	29,617,700
Sept. 2	9,191,250	14,991,050	24,114,150
Sept. 9	2,458,925	7,976,775	20,968,825
Sept. 16	275,400	4,240,400	19,936,175
Sept. 23	2,963,700	8,223,575	15,997,500
Sept. 30	1,724,450	15,227,150	15,550,400
Oct. 7	943,200	18,743,000	13,460,500
Oct. 14	1,177,350	19,661,550	14,614,500
Oct. 21	1,441,075	23,412,525	22,904,700
Oct. 28	3,055,525	28,091,550	24,371,500
Nov. 4	*283,850	18,023,050	21,181,225
Nov. 11	*3,786,950	15,011,800	21,765,150
Nov. 18	*812,025	16,067,375	22,406,250
Nov. 25	4,652,300	18,857,575	23,580,425
Dec. 2	8,595,700	17,097,950	23,122,950
Dec. 9	6,950,225	14,733,200	19,867,425
Dec. 16	7,025,525	16,973,275	19,736,000
Dec. 23	10,224,975	16,819,050	11,532,425
Dec. 30	11,128,075	19,180,975	19,795,750

*Deficit.

The following shows the surplus reserve

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1900

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DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; continued cold; high northwesterly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,595. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—Gen. French has flanked the Boer position at Colesberg, driving the Transvaal forces north in disorder. It is asserted that the British loss was slight, while that of the Boers must have been heavy. It is reported that the guns captured from Gen. Buller at the battle of Tugela River have been posted opposite his position. The captured German steamer Bundesrath has been taken to Durban, Natal, where she is closely guarded. Emperor William, in an address to the officers of the garrison at Berlin, yesteray, said he is determined to carry out his plans regarding a new and powerful navy. The London Times yesterday printed a dispatch from St. John's, N. F., stating that the colony would agree to the renewal of the fisheries modus vivendi with France. Austrian new currency law went into effect yesterday.—Pages 1 and 6.

Page 1.

Andrew Carnegie has given $300,000 to establish a Mechanics' Arts Day School in Cooper Union.

Hawaii has asked to be allowed a delegate in the Republican National Convention.

The Chicago and Alton Railroad Company has inaugurated a new plan to assist its employes to provide themselves with accident and life insurance.

The assignee of the John P. Squire & Co. corporation has decided not to call a meeting of creditors at once. He hopes that the liabilities of all the Squire concerns may be paid.

Page 2.

"Kid" McCoy defeated Peter Maher in five rounds at Coney Island.

Mrs. Margaret Harris, widow of Judge John P. Harris of Harrisville, West Va., died suddenly yesterday of heart disease at West and Barclay Streets.

The body of Father Malone lies in state at the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, where yesterday it was viewed by thousands of people. The services will be at 10 to-day.

Gov. Roosevelt has appointed Justices E. M. Cullen of Brooklyn, Judson S. Landon of Schenectady, and William E. Werner of Rochester as Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals.

Page 3.

The usual New Year's reception was held at the White House yesterday.

The New Year was celebrated in Havana by torchlight procession which formed just before midnight, and made the circuit of the principal streets.

The autnorities of Mamaroneck prevented employes of the Union Railway from continuing to lay tracks under a franchise alleged to have expired.

Ellen Labash of Passaic, N. J., was shot through the heart early yesterday morning by Michael Schwartz, who did not know his revolver was loaded.

The school muddle of Queens Borough will be laid before the Grand Jury of that county with a view of determining by investigation alleged criminal responsibility for the trouble.

Page 4.

An ambulance of the Hudson Street Hospital was wrecked by a Madison Avenue car at Centre and Duane Streets and the doctor and driver were injured.

Page 5.

Mayor Van Wyck announced a batch of New Year's appointments and the new Board of Aldermen was organized.

Sheriff Grell celebrated his entry into office by paying $10.50 owed a civil prisoner in Ludlow Street Jail and liberating him.

Municipal Judge William P. Lynch of the Third District Court, Brooklyn, refused to recognize Julius P. Wieman as Chief Clerk.

Page 6.

The Rev. Father Thomas J. Ducey, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Leo, at the midnight mass in his church, in celebration of the incoming of the holy year, delivered a sermon in which he made a strong attack on trusts.

Page 7.

A ten-story fire-proof dormitory for Columbia University students is to be erected at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

Page 8.

H. Y. Bedell won the race to Tarrytown in the Associated Cycling Clubs' New Year's run

The Molineux trial will be resumed this morning, and is expected to occupy at least eight weeks more.

The Norwegian steamship Tordenskjold went ashore near Jones Inlet, and floated later without assistance.

Many houses were wrecked at about midnight on Sunday by an explosion of sewer gas at Knoxville, near Pittsburg.

It was announced that the subscription of $300,000 to purchase a site for the proposed women's hotel had been completed.

W. R. Moody, eldest son of the late Dwight L. Moody, has asked to be appointed administrator of his father's estate. Mr. Moody left no will.

John C. Baldwin of Port Jervis, who had served twenty-two years in Sing Sing under a life sentence for murder, was released by the Governor's pardon.

The newly appointed Cuban Cabinet is to hold its first meeting to-day. One of the Secretaries said that a great increase in friendliness for the United States has taken place in the last month.

Page 9.

The cutting winds kept most of the golfers at Lakewood indoors, but those who braved the cold played through snow.

Eastern and Western trap and pigeon experts gathered at various club grounds in and around New York yesterday and some fine scores were made.

Page 12.

Fire destroyed the freight house of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad at St. George, together with fifteen cars. One man was badly burned.

Amusements.—Page 7
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.
New Corporations.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

HELPS EMPLOYES TO INSURE.

Chicago and Alton Railroad Will Pay Half the Premiums in Some Cases and Thirty Per Cent. in Others.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 1.—The Chicago and Alton Railroad Company has inaugurated a new plan of assisting its thousands of employes to provide themselves with accident and life insurance. It has announced in a private circular that hereafter the company will pay a proportion of the premiums of certain classes of insurance distributed among its employes according to grade and risk.

The reason given by the company for this departure is that hitherto the rates demanded of railroad employes for both accident and life insurance have been nearly prohibitory. It has made a contract with one of the largest companies in the East, and will pay hereafter one-half the premiums on policies issued to conductors, baggagemen, brakemen, engineers, firemen bridge carpenters, and yard foremen, and switchmen. For all other employes, on account of the lower rates offered to them, the company will pay 30 per cent. of the premiums.

For those of the employes who may desire it, there will also be issued five-year policies insuring the employe against death from natural causes.

PENNSYLVANIA ROAD PENSIONS.

New System Inaugurated on Lines East of Pittsburg.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1.—The system of pensioning old employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company on the lines east of Pittsburg was inaugurated to-day. About 950 men were retired on pensions that average nearly half the wages they received when at work.

It is understood that a sum approximating $300,000 a year is at present available for pensioning purposes, and that before the system can be extended to the lines west of Pittsburg a much larger appropriation will be necessary. Thus far no person holding a position of importance has been affected by the pension rule.

MR. CARNEGIE'S GIFT TO COOPER UNION

Endows the Institution with $300,000 for Mechanics' Art School.

FOUNDER'S PLAN COMPLETE

Giver Tells Mr. Hewitt He Is Glad to Contribute the Last Stone to the "Cairn of His Great Benefaction."

Andrew Carnegie has given $300,000 to establish a Mechanics' Arts Day School in Cooper Union, the last department in the scheme of Peter Cooper. In his letter accompanying the trust deed, he said: "I desire to make this institution contribute in every way to aid the efforts of youth to acquire useful knowledge and to find and fill that place in the community where their capacity and talents can be usefully employed with the greatest possible advantage to themselves and to the community in which they live."

Of the various departments for whose establishment the trust deed provided specifically, this day school only has not been opened, and this has been due to the fact that the funds at the disposal of the Board of Trustees have not warranted the expenditure necessary for this purpose. The intention of the founder, however, has been borne constantly in mind by them, and they have only awaited favorable conditions to carry it into effect.

Some time ago, when the Board of Education decided that such a school ought to be opened, the Trustees of Cooper Union offered them the use of the building rent free. The Board of Education, however, failed to take advantage of the offer, preferring apparently to set up a school of this kind which would be wholly under their control and in a building owned by them. Nothing, however, was done to put the scheme into operation, and no such school has yet been started by the Department of Education.

MR. HEWITT'S INQUIRIES.

Recently ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt wrote to City Superintendent William H. Maxwell to inquire if such a school was in operation, and received a reply stating there was not, and expressing regret that there should not be, as the need of a school of that character was great. Further correspondence passed between Mr. Hewitt and Superintendent Maxwell on the subject.

Meanwhile Mr. Carnegie, between whom and Mr. Hewitt warm personal friendship exists, called upon the ex-Mayor and in the course of conversation this matter came up. Mr. Carnegie showed great interest in the subject, and asked Mr. Hewitt how much would be necessary to carry into effect this final part of Peter Cooper's philanthropic scheme. Mr. Hewitt replied that about $500,000 would be required. He added that ex-Mayor Edward Cooper and himself had already given a great deal from their own means to carry out the benevolent plans of the founder of the Union, but he believed that they would give $200,000 more if the other $300,000 was forthcoming. Thereupon, to Mr. Hewitt's surprise and delight, Mr. Carnegie said, "I shall give the $300,000." Mr. Hewitt told him that he did not think he could give $300,000 to any worthier cause.

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S OFFER.

As a result of this interview the following letter was written by Mr. Carnegie to Mr. Hewitt:

"New York, Dec. 20, 1899.

"My Dear Friend: I have just learned that $300,000 would enable the Trustees of the Cooper Union to establish the last department of the great founder's scheme, namely, a day school, similar to your highly successful night school, which gives practical instruction calculated to enable the young to become first-class workmen.

"Perhaps you will permit me to supply the sum needed.

"As a humble follower of Peter Cooper, among the first of our disciples of the true gospel of wealth, it would be a rare satisfaction indeed for me to be allowed to feel that I had contributed the last stone, as it were, to the cairn of his great benefaction.

"If I am thought worthy of being granted this privilege, I shall send you $300,000 good railroad 5 per cent. mortgage bonds, and thank you for the opportunity.

"Always with sincere regard, your friend, ANDREW CARNEGIE."

THE TRUSTEES' ACCEPTANCE.

In response to this the following letter of acceptance was mailed yesterday:

"Cooper Union,
"New York, Jan. 1, 1900.

"Dear Mr. Carnegie: The Trustees of the Cooper Union, having been placed in possession of your graceful letter, addressed to Mr. Hewitt personally, and which he has acknowledged, beg leave to express their grateful sense of the munificent endowment of $300,000 which you propose to make in order that the Mechanic Arts Day School, contemplated in the trust deed of Peter Cooper, may be immediately established, and thus complete the scheme of instruction for the working classes which he confided to us for execution.

"We accept your offer in the spirit in which it is made and we congratulate you on your good fortune in thus being able to identify your name and fame with that of the founder of the institution, whose great value to the public you do not overestimate. We think we may properly add that if Mr. Cooper were still alive he would welcome your co-operation, as coming from one whose constructive genius he recognized and whose career has justified his friendly predictions. You have shown how great wealth can be accumulated by organizing industry so as to promote the progress of civilization and at the same time afford a higher remuneration for labor. In the use of the wealth thus accumulated you have acted upon the same principle which governed Mr. Cooper—that the most effective compensation for the inequalities of life is to be found in the general diffusion of education among the masses of the people.

"We are sure that among your innumerable benefactions you have made none which will be more productive of good than this endowment toward the establishment in the Cooper Union of the Mechanics' Art Day School, indispensably necessary, in the opinion of the best authorities, to complete the public school system of this city, and to enable its graduates, and others who may be able to pass the requisite preliminary examination, to become familiar with the principles and practice of the mechanical pursuits which in the coming century will require the intelligent co-operation of capital and labor, and will bear witness to your achievements as the greatest organizer of industry in our time, and as an example to future generations of the beneficent use to which individual wealth can be applied.

"For more than forty years the Trustees have looked forward to the day when the entire building erected by Mr. Cooper might be devoted to educational uses. Your benefaction brings us near to the realization of this hope, and, although larger endowments will be necessary in the future, the Trustees are now in the position to complete the original plan of the institution, and this ability is due to your wise and welcome benefaction.

"Trusting that you may long remain to benefit the world by your enterprise and your liberality, we beg to subscribe ourselves, very truly and gratefully yours,

"EDWARD COOPER,
"R. FULTON CUTTING,
"JOHN E. PARSONS,
"ABRAM S. HEWITT,
"Trustees."

MR. HEWITT ON THE GIFT.

"The correspondence on this subject," said ex-Mayor Hewitt at his home last evening, "leaves little more to be said. Mr. Carnegie's timely and generous gift enables us after the expiration of forty years to put into execution the last of the objects which Mr. Cooper had in view. The school will provide for the instruction of 500 students. The income on the $500,000 will be $25,000, and this will be $50 a year for each of the 500 scholars. Plans will be laid out for the opening of the school next Autumn. We shall gradually convert all the apartments on the ground floor into rooms for the use of the students. This was Mr. Cooper's idea. These apartments were constructed so that they might be used as students' workrooms. On the first floor only two of the rooms are now rented. They are used by dentists, who have been there since the building was opened. They will doubtless find it hard to go. All the other rooms on that floor are now devoted to classwork.

"We shall not compel our ground floor tenants to leave all at the same time. The transformation will be gradual. We shall begin by using two or three of these stores as working rooms and as the necessity arises we shall occupy more and more until we are using all of them for class purposes. The building can easily accommodate 1,000 or more pupils. We hope to have that many in good time. While we will be able to open this school for 500 students with $500,000, the work really requires $1,000,000. However, this is an excellent beginning.

MR. COOPER'S GIFT OF MILLIONS.

"Doubtless Mr. Carnegie's example will lead other rich men to give freely to this great work. The newspapers can aid us, and they could not devote their efforts to a better cause. Including what Mr. Cooper himself gave, the Cooper family have given to the Union $2,000,000. Carnegie's is the largest donation we have ever received from outside sources. The next largest was by Mr. Wilson G. Hunt, who gave $30,000. Next in amount to that were three donations of $10,000 each from J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Mary Stuart, and Mr. Morris K. Jesup. It is not our idea to teach a trade, but rather to teach the use of tools, so that those who leave our schools may enter upon employment that will pay them at the start from $10 to $15 a week. While we do not profess to make engineers, yet our scholars have become both mechanical and civil engineers.

"All that the Trustees say in their letter to Mr. Carnegie is heartfelt. He has done great good with his wealth. He has cheapened the price of one of his important products, steel, and he has kept on advancing the pay of his employes. His career is a complete refutation of the argument of the demagogue against the wealthy and against trusts. The accumulation of riches is part of a beneficent plan for the betterment of the condition of mankind.

"The greatest danger to the young of our great cities is their surroundings. It is almost impossible for children to grow up into good men and women under the conditions which prevail in so many of their lives. They cannot well become good citizens when they live where vice and sin flourish. The overcrowded tenements are a menace to our youth. One of the first and the best things I did when Mayor was to tear down the nest of low tenements at Mulberry Bend and convert it into a park. If Tammany Hall would properly use its great power it would create these breathing places in various parts of the city. The poor children of this city need sunlight, fresh air, decent surroundings. Here is the great opportunity for the wealthy people of New York.

CARNEGIE SCHOLARSHIPS.

"We hope to identify Mr. Carnegie with this part of Peter Cooper's plan by the establishment of scholarships and prizes which will be called by his name. I have watched and admired his career. It is a matter of regret that he was not one of the Cooper Union boys. He knows and appreciates the worth of such instruction as we give. One of the men in his employ came to him from a scientific school. He was paid at first $10 or $15 a week. He was a bright, hard-working, ambitious young man. He advanced rapidly until he reached one of the most responsible positions under Mr. Carnegie.

"Every person who donates $1,000 to Cooper Union will have the satisfaction of knowing that he is fitting one man for the battle of life. It is something to be proud of. Not only is the donor thus identified with the great work performed by Cooper Union, but he has the consciousness of helping in the betterment of our people. As we instruct and fit young men and women for the struggle of life we do our share to better their lot. In the new school the students will be taught telegraphy, stenography, typewriting, and Spanish. Spanish has now become an indispensible requirement."

HAWAII ASKS FOR A DELEGATE.

Island Possession Desires to be Represented in the Republican National Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—It is among the possibilities that the National Republican Convention which is to meet in Philadelphia in June may afford the unprecedented spectacle of a delegate from the islands of the Pacific participating in the selection of an American Presidential candidate.

Hawaii, which seventeen months ago was an independent republic, is anxious to have a delegate at the convention, and it has an agent here who is trying to get the Republican National Committee to agree to it. He has not yet succeeded, but he has met with no rebuffs. The agent is S. Hartwell. His claim is that Hawaii should have a representative as Alaska and the other Territories have.

He has laid his case before the committee, and it has been suggested to him that the Hawaiians elect a delegate, the question of his eligibility to be passed upon when the convention meets. This will probably be done.

CHICAGO ROAD TIED UP.

New Northwestern Elevated Not Allowed to Carry Passengers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 1.—The new Northwestern elevated road was tied up to-day so far as the public was concerned, by order of Commissioner of Public Works McGann. No more trains for the accommodation of passengers are to be run for the present. Commissioner McGann decreed that the structure is unsafe for general travel. In accordance with this finding notices have been sent to police stations along the line that the company has no authority to carry passengers because the structure has been pronounced unsafe and that they should be kept from entering the stations.

The cash bond of $100,000 held in escrow on behalf of the city may now be lost to the owners despite the herculean efforts to complete and operate the road within the time limit. Under a clause in the ordinance granting the franchise for the road's construction it was made the duty of the Commissioner of Public Works to certify the structure to be safe before the public should be carried. To determine whether such a certificate could be issued Mr. McGann appointed two experts to investigate. They reported to-day that owing to the lack of proper riveting in various sections the structure was not in a safe condition for traffic.

Mr. McGann said the final decision as to the disposition of the $100,000 would rest with the City Council.

SUTTON FLEET EARNS A PROFIT.

Coasting Schooners Pay a Dividend of $42,000.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 1.—James D. Dewell of this city, managing owner of the Sutton fleet of coasting schooners, most of which belong in this port, to-day made public the annual report of the business done by the schooners in the past twelve months.

The fleet includes the schooners James D. Dewell, Gen. S. E. Merwin, Charles F. Tuttle, W. Wallace Ward, George M. Grant, Lyman M. Law, Lucinda Sutton, Gen. E. S. Greeley, R. and T. Hargraves, and Julia Frances. All the vessels are now on a dividend-paying basis, except the Tuttle and the Dewell. The total dividend—$12,000—is largely in excess of last year, on account of higher rates.

The dividend equals 9 per cent, on the first cost. The gross earnings of the fleet for the twelve months ending Dec. 30 have been $202,758.

MR. CROKER BREAKS A LEG.

Slips While Mounting a Horse Near Wantage, England—No News at the Democratic Club.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—A special dispatch from Wantage, Berkshire, says that Richard Croker, who has been staying at a country house near there, slipped while mounting a horse, owing to the animal swerving, and broke his leg.

Mr. Croker is being attended by Dr. Emerson, who has reduced the fracture. He is now resting easily.

The accident occurred Monday morning.

Nothing was heard at the Democratic Club last night beyond the reports printed in the newspapers of an accident said to have befallen Richard Croker near Wantage, England. John F. Carroll, Mr. Croker's deputy in the management of Tammany Hall, had received no message from Mr. Croker, and neither had Corporation Counsel Whalen.

WIVES IN DEMAND AT MANILA.

Lone Officers of Watson's Fleet Want the Privileges Accorded Men Whose Spouses Are on Shore.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—A plaintive wail comes from the Asiatic squadron, caused by a recent order of Rear Admiral Watson. The order grants special privileges to officers whose wives are on the station, allowing them to go ashore two nights a week and to be excused from the quarters by the permission of the Captain of the ship. Private letters from bachelors and officers who did not have the forethought to bring their wives with them indicate that they are extremely unhappy over the situation. They have to go through a long roll of red tape when they want to go on shore, while their comrades go merrily ashore at their own sweet will.

"It is suspected," writes an officer who has no excuse for going ashore, "that Rear Admiral Watson feels that the presence of women on the scene would be an advantage, and that he has just issued this order to induce wives to join their liege lords. It is therefore suggested that the stay-at-home wives at once close their homes, place the children in schools, and hasten away to the Philippines to emancipate their husbands from the non-privileged and handicapped class of wifeless officers."

This officer points out that no one can go ashore after sunset without permission granted after formal application in writing, and that in consequence life at Manila "is far from a picnic." "In a tropical country," says he, "the only time to go ashore is after sunset, and with the regimental bands playing on the Luneta every evening and the pretty petticoat parade at that time there is much in Manila to break up the odious monotony of the life of the ship were the officers who may be off duty allowed to enjoy it."

DISAGREE WITH MR. GRIGGS.

Chicago Shippers Say That Evidence Touching Freight Rates Shows a Contract Between Railways.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 1.—Chicago shippers allege that the evidence recently submitted to the Inter-State Commerce Commission bearing on the advance in freight rates from this city to the East, proves conclusively that the railroads running east from here are violating the anti-trust laws and ignoring entirely the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the joint traffic case.

The evidence given to the commission at its recent hearing on the protest against the advance in rates that was made public to-day shows clearly, assert the shippers, that all of the roads east of Chicago agreed in their official classification to make the same rates. This official classification is compiled by the Central Traffic Association. This is an organization or pool of the ten principal railroads running east from here. The meetings of the association have for their object the agreeing on joint rates and classifications.

Shippers further allege that the eastbound roads have been for years pooling their traffic and agreeing to rates in open defiance of all court and commerce commission decisions.

THE JOHN P. SQUIRE FAILURE.

No Meeting of Creditors at Present—They May Be Paid in Full.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—Assignee H. W. Chaplin of the John P. Squire & Co. corporation and its score of allied concerns, is slowly succeeding in getting order out of chaos. In this task he is receiving the much appreciated co-operation of a large proportion of the creditors.

Mr. Chaplin said to-day that, in response to the circular sent out a few days ago to the creditors, he has received replies from several hundred, all but one of whom express their willingness to defer a meeting of creditors until such time as an intelligent statement of the situation can be prepared for them. It has been quite impossible to do this in the time that has elapsed since the assignment.

The single individual who insists upon an immediate meeting of the creditors is an attorney who represents a loan of $2,500 to one of the Squires and a claim of $20,000, which was invested by country girls. An investment in the Squire Company. The latter claim, Mr. Chaplin holds, is one that will be subject to litigation, in order to determine its exact status, and he does not feel that either this or the one for $2,500 should weigh very heavily against the rest of the claims, aggregating hundreds of thousands of dollars. Consequently, he will not at once call a meeting of creditors of all the concerns.

The assignee is hopeful that when the accountants complete their work he will find sufficient assets to meet the liabilities of all the concerns. He says the work, in view of its magnitude, is progressing well, and he expects to issue a complete statement of the financial condition of all the Squire concerns within three or four days.

THE HECTOR NOW A COAL SHIP.

She Was Formerly the Spanish Pedro, and Was Captured Near Havana.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—The Metropolitan Coal Company begins the new year by placing in commission the steamship Hector, formerly the Spanish steamship Pedro, which was captured by the cruiser New York April 22, 1898, near Havana. She was purchased by the United States Navy Department for $200,000, in order that she might be converted into a naval transport, and on the cessation of hostilities was sold to the Metropolitan Coal Company. Alterations were begun on her Nov. 9 last, and today she was placed in commission. She has been entirely remodeled, and is provided with a powerful searchlight, steam steering apparatus, electric lights throughout, and all the most modern improvements.

The Hector has a capacity of 4,000 tons cargo and 700 tons bunkers. Capt. Stephen Keen will command her, with first and second officers and ten men. She will sail at once for Newport News, Va.

EXPANSION ISSUE IN ARKANSAS.

Fight for the Senate Being Waged on That Question.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Arkansas people here say the expansion issue is being brought before the public in that State by the fight between Senator Berry and Gov. Jones. It is the only issue in Arkansas. Jones is for expansion and Berry is against it. Berry is seeking re-election and Jones is opposing him.

The Senator has issued an address to the voters opposing expansion, and the Governor has challenged him to joint debate.

A Curious Water Level.

The thousand miles between New York and Chicago by New York Central Lines, along the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers, Lake Erie and Lake Michigan.—Adv.

THE KAISER ON HIS NAVY

In Address to Officers He Reiterates His Desires.

IS DETERMINED TO SUCCEED

Declares that He Will Do for the Navy What His Grandfather Did for the Army.

BERLIN, Jan. 1.—Perhaps the most significant statements yet made by Emperor William concerning his plans for a new and powerful German Navy were made to-day in addressing the officers of the garrison on the occasion of the New Year's parade. The Kaiser referred to the strength of the new army organized and nurtured by his grandfather, and said that, in spite of all criticism and hindrance, he was determined to so establish the navy that it would take the same relative rank in the world as the army occupies to-day. In addressing the officers the Kaiser said:

"The first day of the new century sees our army, in other words, our people, in arms, gathered around their standards, kneeling before the Lord of Hosts, and, verily, if any one has especial reason this day for bowing down before God it is our army. A glance at our standards suffices as an explanation, for they are the embodiment of our history.

"In what condition did the past century, at its dawn, find our army? The glorious army of Frederick the Great had slept upon its laurels, fossilized amid all the petty detail of pipe clay, led by superannuated and inefficient Generals, with officers unaccustomed to useful work and lost in debauch, luxury, and foolish arrogance. Our army, in a word, was not equal to its mission, which, indeed, it had forgotten.

"Heavy was the chastisement of Heaven which overtook it and fell on our people. It was cast into the dust, the glory of Frederick was extinguished and our standards were broken. In many long years of bitter servitude God taught the people to look to itself, and, under the pressure of the foot of the proud conqueror, our people engendered in itself the most sublime thought that it is the highest honor to dedicate one's blood and purse to the Fatherland in her armed service. Form and life were given it by my great-grandfather, new laurels crowned the newly created army and its youthful banners, but universal military service only attained its true significance through our great departed Emperor. In his quiet way he evolved the reorganization of our army, in spite of opposition and ignorance.

"Glorious campaigns crowned his work in a way never expected. His spirit filled the ranks of our army, even as his own trust in God bore our troops to astonishing victories. With this, his own creation, he brought the German races together and gave us back long-desired German unity. It is to him that our thanks are due, that by the help of that army the German Empire, commanding respect, has again assumed the position assigned to it in the council of nations.

"It is for you, gentlemen, to preserve and employ in the new century the old qualities by which our forefathers made the army great—namely, simplicity and modesty in daily life, unconditional devotion to the royal service, the employment of one's whole strength of body and mind in the ceaseless work of training and developing our troops, and, even as my grandfather labored for his army, so will I, in like manner, unerringly carry on and carry through the work of reorganizing my navy, in order that it may be justified in standing by the side of my land forces, and that by it the German Empire may also be in a position to win the place which it has not yet attained. With the two united, I hope to be enabled, with a firm trust in the guidance of God, to prove the truth of the saying of Frederick William the First:

"'When one in this world wants to decide something with the pen he does not do it unless supported by the strength of the sword.'"

Emperor William has issued an order to the army announcing that, in accordance with the unanimous decision of the German Sovereigns, "a badge commemorative of the last century, and as a fresh pledge of the unity and indissolubility of the empire," has been established for the colors of the whole army.

The day broke dark, cold, and foggy, with a drizzling rain, but the great ceremony of awakening the city was nevertheless performed successfully by the military bands and drum and fife corps of the whole garrison, marching at the quickstep from the Castle to the Brandenburg Gate and back, rousing the population with deafening noise.

The Emperor and Empress, as usual, were early about. The significant act of re-educating the flags of the Prussian Army, which occurred in the forenoon, was a most solemn ceremony. His Majesty, with the four eldest Princes, walked briskly over from the Castle to Rhumes Halle, "Hall of Glories," in whose interior court, in the presence of Germany's Emperor and Princes, the act took place. The flags were piled up before an altar especially erected, where the Protestant and Catholic Army Chaplains performed the dedicatory rites. The Emperor spoke kindly to Field Marshal Blumenthal, eighty-six years old, who was present.

The Empress drove up in a coach-and-six with the two youngest Princes, Oscar and Joachim, and the little Princess, all of them witnessing the scene below from a window overlooking the court.

The sign and countersign given out by the Emperor was "Koenigsberg-Berlin," symbolically typifying Prussia's rise during the century.

The decree awarding each flag a new ornament clasp and ribbon went into effect forthwith this afternoon, each regiment marching to its flags thus decorated. A similar decree was published to-day by the Prince Regent of Munich and other German rulers.

It was noticed that during the re-dedication the Emperor addressed kindly words to Prince Frederick Leopold, who is here for a few days from his banishment in Cassel.

The Emperor's address, during the exercises, was considered another deeply significant expression of his Majesty's firm intention to maintain the empire in its integrity. The passage in which he said he would continue in spite of all hindrances to make the navy as powerful as the army made the deepest impression, and his remarks are this evening commented upon liberally in diplomatic circles. His Majesty delivered his address in a high-pitched, resonant, strident voice. Each syllable was pathetically emphasized.

During the afternoon hours the Emperor called upon the Ministers and Princes. The United States Ambassador, A. J. White, and Mrs. White, being out calling, the Emperor failed to meet them at their residence on Senne Strasse.

The American colony observed the day. Pastor Dickie held a reception and Consul General Mason and Mrs. Mason and Mrs. Robins did the same. The rest of the Americans, together with all Berlin, were out calling all day.

MRS. BREWER'S BODY FOUND.

Her Son Says a Clairvoyant Told Him It Was in a Swamp.

WINSTED, Conn., Jan. 1.—It was learned to-day that the body of Mrs. Fidelia Brewer, eighty years old, who mysteriously disappeared from her home in South Sandisfield, Mass., twelve weeks ago, was found yesterday in a swamp about two miles from her home.

The body was found by the woman's son Julius, who claims to have received a communication from a Chicago clairvoyant, telling him where to search.

The case has been one of considerable mystery, the woman having disappeared from her home in the night, and frequent searches by organized parties failing to find trace of her. There are rumors of foul play, and an examination will be made to learn the cause of death.

GOEBEL MEN IN A MAJORITY.

Will Control the Kentucky Legislature—Charge of Bribery Made by One of the Democratic Senators.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 1.—The Kentucky Legislature will assemble to-morrow. Already nearly every member of both houses is on the ground, and to-night caucuses were held by the Democrats and the Republicans.

All doubt as to the ability of the Goebel Democrats to organize both houses of the Legislature was dispelled by the attendance in the Democratic caucus to-night. Senator Goebel was nominated for President pro tem of the Senate, and the entire Goebel slate went through. In the House caucus all of the fifty-eight Democrats answered to roll call and participated. In the Senate four Democrats remained out. They were Senators Alexander, Hays, Gillespie, and Roberts. Senator Hill was sick and absent, but is not classed with the dissenters.

In the Senate caucus Senator Harold created a sensation by making an alleged exposé of the anti-Goebel leaders, declaring that he had been approached by J. H. Whallen of Louisville and paid $4,500 to remain out of the caucus. The money, he said, had been placed in a box with the Louisville Trust Company, the key to which he passed up to Senator Goebel, who was presiding over the caucus, ending his speech by declaring that he had entered into the deal for the purpose of exposing Whallen, and, further, that there was not money enough in the world to make him disloyal to his party and his State.

Attorneys for Goebel and other contesting Democratic candidates for State offices today served notices upon the Republican contestees to take depositions to be used as evidence in the pending contest cases and naming their witnesses. The list of witnesses includes a long array of prominent men in both the Republican and anti-Goebel Democratic parties, like Gov. Bradley, Senator Deboe, Gen. Basil W. Duke, John H. Whallen, and others.

The Republicans decided to-night to hold a conference to-morrow and nominate a straight Republican slate of candidates.

This action was taken when it became apparent that the Republican anti-Goebel coalition could not organize either house. The anti-Goebel leaders say the large attendance at the Democratic caucuses to-night does not indicate anything as to the Gubernatorial contest or the Senatorship as in the Senate the Goebel men and anti-Goebel men entered into a deal regarding division of the offices in that branch and that several others would be said out but for this agreement. They also claim that the anti-Goebel men were brought into the House caucus by a like trade, and that it extends no further than to-morrow's proceedings.

The prospects of Blackburn for the Senate are much better than Goebel's for the Governorship, and while a decided boom has been launched for Watson Parker by the Brown Democrats, it is not believed to have the necessary strength behind it, and is regarded as being done in the hope of causing a bolt in the Democratic caucus and a consequent deadlock in the contests.

While it is claimed that all the Republican members will vote for whoever is put forward by the Brown Democrats for Senator, this is doubted, and it may be safely predicted, as far as the Senatorship is concerned, that it will be Blackburn or no one, with the chances favoring Blackburn. There is little prospect of much legislation. The repeal of the Goebel law will be attempted by the Republicans, and will be as bitterly fought as the contests.

REFORM IN SOUTH NORWALK.

New Mayor Will Try to Prevent All Business on Sunday.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Jan. 1.—The municipal officers of Norwalk and South Norwalk took the oath of office at noon to-day. In South Norwalk Mayor C. G. Bohannon, free-silver Democrat, promises to inaugurate a reform administration which will close barbers' shops, cigar stores, and news-stands all day Sunday and give the ungodly citizen a taste of a Puritan or old New England Sabbath.

In Norwalk Mayor Glover, gold Democrat, favors a liberal policy and will not interfere with legitimate business. He is perfectly willing that South Norwalkers should do their Sunday shaving in Norwalk, as well as buy their cigars up town and smoke them in Mayor Bohannon's bailiwick. It is rumored, however, that South Norwalk's Mayor will endeavor to stop street car traffic if too many South Norwalkers do their Sunday business at Norwalk. Some interesting developments are awaited.

In anticipation of Mayor Bohannon's régime, the South Norwalk merchants and cigar dealers have secreted all nickel and penny slot machines, for the police have stated that all machines found after Jan. 1 would be confiscated and the dealer fined $25 and costs, the penalty prescribed by the State law.

CONDITION OF KANSAS BANKS.

Deposits and Sight Exchange Show an Increase Over Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 1.—Bank Commissioner Breidenthal to-day compiled a statement showing the financial condition of all the State and private banks of Kansas as shown by their statements of Dec. 2.

The total loans and discounts are $21,641,792.54, the total deposits are $26,143,385.81, the cash and sight exchange and legal reserves are $10,744,485.81, the re-discounts are $262,249.58, and the bills payable are $147,029.46.

A comparison with the reports of Sept. 7 shows an increase of loans of $1,182,930; increase of deposits, $187,865; increase of re-discounts, $71,254, and an increase of bills payable of $33,120. The legal reserve shows a decrease of $1,329,737. The reserve Dec. 2 was 41 1-10 per cent., and Sept. 7 46 per cent. The reports also show an increase of investment in bonds and warrants of about $400,000.

The decrease of reserve is due to the large demand for loans from cattle feeders. In view of the large withdrawal of deposits by cattle feeders, the increase of deposits since September is remarkable. The banks now hold $5,500,000 available funds in excess of the legal requirement. Compared with the statement of Dec. 31, 1898, this report shows an increase of deposits of $3,250,000 and an increase of $800,000 in cash and sight exchange. The loans are greater by $1,000,000 than ever before in the history of the department.

Barge Sinks Near New Haven.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 1.—The tug Joseph E. Stickney of Perth Amboy, N. J., arrived in port this morning and reported the loss of one of her barges which she had in tow during the storm this morning. The Stickney was three miles southeast of New Haven light, and was having a hard time of it. Just off the Brandford Beacon one of the barges loaded with 500 tons of coal began to sink.

Ohio General Assembly Meets.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 1.—The Seventy-fourth General Assembly met to-day, and elected the Republican caucus nominees by a strict party vote. An adjournment was then taken until to-morrow, when Gov. Bushnell's message will be read. Under the reorganization Judge A. G. Reynolds, of Lake County, is Speaker of the House, and Oscar Shepard, President pro tem. of the Senate. Lieut. Gov. Jones holds over until next Monday, when he will be succeeded by John A. Caldwell, of Cincinnati.

Democratic Caucus To-night.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—The Democratic members of the Senate have received notice that there will be a caucus at the Hotel Ten Eyck to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. The call is signed by Senator Donnelly, who is Chairman of the Caucus Committee, and it is supposed that it is for the purpose of discussing proposed legislation.

To Atlantic City in 3½ Hours via Central R. R. of New Jersey.

Beginning January 8th, the Atlantic City Special will leave Liberty St. at 3:20 P. M.; South Ferry, 3:00 P. M., arriving Atlantic City 6:35 P. M. Returning, leave Atlantic City 2 P. M., arriving at New York 5:15 P. M. These trains run via Lakewood.—Adv.

LOSS OF LIFE IN A FIRST AVENUE FIRE

Two Children Dead, Three Missing and Seven Persons Injured.

FLAMES BURST OUT SUDDENLY

Panic Among Flat Tenants at an Early Hour This Morning.

Two children lost their lives and seven persons were injured in a fire which was discovered at 12:45 o'clock this morning in a six-story flathouse at 754 First Avenue. Three other children are reported missing, and may have perished, and it is possible that there may have been an even greater number of fatalities, as

FRENCH WHIPS THE BOERS

Them at Colesberg and Routs Them Completely.

CONTITIES OF STORES TAKEN

gineers, Whose Losses Are Said to ave Been Heavy, Flee in Disorder —British Shell Their Retreat.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The Daily Mail has following dispatch, dated Jan. 1, from berg:

Yesterday afternoon a big force of cav- and infantry, with ten guns, under the nal command of Gen. French, mov- by detour, occupied some hills three from Colesberg, where the Boers in strength, confident in the natural afforded them by the hills around.

The enemy's position extended six miles ound the entire village. At daybreak our, rtillery opened the battle. The Boers were en by surprise, but replied vigorously. artillery duel was maintained for two ours. Then a Boer Hotchkiss collapsed and was abandoned. We captured it. A big gun was silenced; but this and other Boer guns were withdrawn to the rthward, whither we are harassing the retreat by a damaging shell fire.

Colesberg is in our hands, and the few aining loyalists are jubilant. We have ptured many wagons and a considerable antity of stores.

Our losses were quite slight, but the must have suffered heavily. They stop at Achtertang or cross the river ther at Norval's Pont, where the is still intact."

Another account says:

Gen. French continued to keep the Boers the move and pressed them closely Sat- and Sunday, giving them no time to a prolonged stand, and when day he was within striking distance of enemy. Last night all the cavalry, ar- , and infantry, the latter riding in gons to increase the general mobility, ted upon a night march with the object turning the Boers' right. The flank op- rations were successful. The infantry and ld batteries immediately made a feint at- ck upon the Boer front, and while this was proceeding the cavalry and light ar- llery got completely around the enemy's ght flank, as arranged. The programme rked without hitch. The Boers were ut- rly surprised, and, finding their retreat endangered, fled in disorder to the eastward, aving Colesberg in Gen. French's hands.

The success of Gen. French is commented on here as an example of sound tactics and as an illustration of what may be done when the right methods are employed with the Boers. The Government is urged to take this lesson to heart and to see that no stone is left unturned in the endeavor to get the greatest possible forces of cavalry and mounted infantry to the front.

Now that French has the Boers on the run the hope is expressed that he will give them no rest, but will harass them until they have found their way across the Orange River, which is twelve miles distant. The old wagon route to the Free State traverses Colesberg and crosses the river by a fine bridge, 1,240 feet long. It is believed that the Boers are treated toward Norval's Pont, further east; and the question is whether Gen. French will be able to secure these two bridges before the Boers destroy them.

One important effect of the success of Gen. French is that it will probably have a deterrent influence upon Dutch disaffection. It should be borne in mind that Gen. French has only 2,000 men, and, so far as the important points of the campaign are concerned, the situation is virtually unchanged.

Capt. Montmorency's sortie with a patrol of 120 men of the Twenty-first Lancers near Dordrecht, and his retreat, Dec. 30, were followed up the next day by a successful British engagement and the rescue of a small party which Capt. Montmorency apparently left behind him.

Under Capt. Goldsworthy, a force of 110 men, with four guns, accompanied by Capt. Montmorency's scouts, sallied out of Dordrecht during the morning of Dec. 31 to relieve Lieut. Turner and twenty-seven men left overnight at Labnschagnes Nek. The Boers were driven back and Lieut. Turner's party was rescued. Eight Boers and thirty horses are known to have been killed.

The Times publishes a dispatch from Ekstroom, dated Dec. 31, which says:

Capt. Montmorency's scouts were cutoff owing to their refusal to leave a wounded officer, Lieut. Warren of Brabant's Horse, and men, under Lieuts. Milford and Tenney of the Frontier Mounted Rifles, defended themselves most gallantly against repeated attacks of some eight hundred Boers. The enemy resorted to sniping during the night, but were repulsed with loss.

At 5:15 this morning Capt. Goldsworthy, with the Cape Mounted Rifles, arrived, and the enemy immediately fled to the hills. Turner's party, whose horses had nearly all been killed, were rescued. They displayed splendid pluck, and the brilliant manner in which Capt. Goldsworthy effected their relief on his own responsibility is deserving of the highest praise. Our loss was two men wounded. The Boers lost about thirty men, including eight men killed."

Another account says:

"The success of this little party will arrest the progress of the enemy's recruiting in that vicinity."

A dispatch from the Modder River says:

"Dec. 31 the naval guns planted a few excellent shells without reply. The enemy's position on the left is, apparently, considerably weakened."

PLOT TO SEIZE CAPE TOWN?

Rumors of a Dutch Plan to Capture the City and the Governor, Sir Alfred Milner.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 30.—Ugly rumors are in circulation of a Dutch rising, with the object of seizing Cape Town and the docks and capturing the Governor of Cape Colony, Sir Alfred Milner. The centre of the movement is said to be Paarl, a village about thirty miles from Cape Town, where a meeting of the Afrikander Bund was held yesterday.

A similar meeting was held at Richmond on Dec. 28, and it is reported that the members of the Bund in these two towns are acting in concert.

The members of the Bund at Wellington, and the Dutch in Clanwilliam District are said to be armed with Mausers, and to be anxious to use them in behalf of the Boers.

Although the stories of a rising are discredited, the police and military are taking ample precautions.

GEN. BULLER FACES HEAVY ODDS.

Tremendous Difficulties Now Bar the Way to Ladysmith.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The Standard's correspondent at Frere Camp, telegraphing on Jan. 1, says:

"Sir Charles Warren's division is now nearly complete. Its headquarters will be at Estcourt. It is rumored here that the guns which were captured from Gen. Buller at Colenso have been mounted in the hills commanding the drift over the Tugela River at Springfield. The Boers, it appears, captured 620 rounds of shrapnel when they took the guns.

"Gen. Buller's difficulties have been immeasurably increased by the enforced delay since the last engagement. He now has before him a series of walled and fortified hills, running sixteen miles along the line of the Tugela. These are swarming with the enemy, posted in positions of great strength, and bristling with guns; while the river in front is in full flood. The coming battle will certainly be the stiffest and probably the most momentous of the entire campaign."

The Boers appear to be modifying somewhat their line of defense. Gen. Buller's scouts have discovered a Boer camp established in the vicinity of Springfield, southwest of Colenso, by a Free State commando. A similar movement has been made at Modder River. A large force of Boers, it is reported, has formed a new laager about seven miles down the stream at Kameelfontein.

Telegraph reports from Ladysmith show that all was well on Dec. 31. The bombardment was being continued, but its intensity relaxed. An official dispatch from Ladysmith confirms the report, cabled yesterday, that several officers of the Devonshire Regiment were severely wounded by the explosion of a Boer shell in the mess tent.

A new armored train has reached Gen. Buller from Durban.

PORTUGUESE KING SPEAKS TO-DAY.

His Address Expected to Express Exact Neutrality.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The Lisbon correspondent of The Standard says:

"It is currently reported that the speech of King Carlos in the Cortes to-morrow (Tuesday) will refer at some length to the situation in South Africa, but it is doubtful whether anything will be said more friendly to England than to the Transvaal.

"The public is with the Boers, and the papers generally fear British designs upon Delagoa Bay. The Portuguese Government asserts that it has done everything to preserve neutrality."

CAREER OF MAJOR GEN. FRENCH.

Experience Gained in Fighting in Western Canada.

Major Gen. George Arthur French is probably the better able to cope with the peculiar tactics of the Boers on account of the fact that his experience of this kind of fighting has been more extensive than that of any other of the British Generals now in South Africa. He was Commissioner of the Northwest Mounted Police from 1873 to 1876, and was made a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George for his part in a successful expedition from the Red River to the Rocky Mountains, which he commanded. He was born in Ireland in 1841, and the greater part of his military career has been passed in Canada.

SPIES AMONG BRITISH TROOPS.

Boer Emissaries Discovered in Different Regiments.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Alleged Boer spies, it has been discovered, have enlisted in the Yeomanry. A representative of Lord Chesham, who is in command of the Yeomanry forces, says that the officials of this arm of the service are being pestered by agents of Dr. Leyds, the European Plenipotentiary of the South African Government. He adds that two of them were actually accepted, but that they were afterward discovered. He declares that the same thing occurred in Thorneycroft's Horse, seven spies being discovered in that body. Continuing, he says:

"We have given word to all our commissioned officers to keep a sharp lookout for traitors."

No steps have been taken thus far to punish the alleged spies.

STEAMER BUNDESRATH GUARDED.

Seized German Vessel Now at the Wharf at Durban.

DURBAN, Jan. 1.—The imperial mail steamer Bundesrath of the German East African Line, which was seized by the British cruiser Magicienne, on the ground that she was carrying contraband of war, in Delagoa Bay, has been brought to wharf here.

She is now guarded by marines and bluejackets.

Boer Looting to be Prevented.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—A De Aar dispatch, dated Dec. 31, says a mounted patrol has gone from there and that other arrangements have been made to prevent looting in that neighborhood by small Boer forces.

Will Tighten the Censorship.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—A correspondent says: "In view of the fact that Dr. Leyds and other Boer agents seem able to cable freely to Pretoria, the British censorship will be even stricter henceforth."

Majestic Reaches Cape Town.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The White Star Line steamship Majestic, which left Liverpool on Dec. 13, with 2,000 troops, arrived at Cape Town to-day.

John Churchill Will Go to War.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—It is said that John Churchill, younger brother of Winston Churchill, will accompany the Duke of Marlborough to the seat of war.

Lord Wolseley Defends the Artillery.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Lord Wolseley, replying to a correspondent who had asked for information regarding the British artillery, wrote: "Our field artillery is at least as good as any field artillery in Europe."

Exchange of Prisoners Considered.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—A Cape Town dispatch says that an exchange of prisoners is under consideration.

Another Division to Sail Soon.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The entire Seventh Division will have sailed from England by Jan. 11.

BRITISH OUTBID AMERICANS.

Secure Contract for a Bridge Over the Tugela River.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—A British firm, according to The Daily News, after keen competition with several American firms, has secured the Government contract for the new seven-span bridge over the Tugela River at Colenso.

The firm is working night and day to complete the order.

CHAPLAIN READY TO FIGHT.

The Rev. Mr. Johnson Quiets Men Who Disturbed Ferry Passengers.

Three young men left St. George on the ferryboat Northfield on the 6:50 o'clock trip to Whitehall Street. They took seats in the forward part of the saloon and began to annoy the other passengers, most of whom were men and women bound for the theatres, by their remarks. They were profane and used improper language.

Seated near them was the Rev. Mr. Johnson of Grace Church, Chaplain of the Fire Department, who had been spending the day with his father, Arch Deacon Johnson of New Brighton. Mr. Johnson went to the young men and requested them to stop. They then were quiet for a time and then changed their seats so as to be closer to Mr. Johnson. They appeared to be meditating trouble, but the appearance of a policeman caused them to keep quiet for the remainder of the trip.

When the boat neared the ferry slip on this side the men again became ugly, and while the policeman was attending to other duties they prepared to attack Mr. Johnson, but he responded with similar preparations, and asked another gentleman to stand by him to see fair play. This took the fight out of them and they departed.

FATHER MALONE'S FUNERAL.

The body of Father Malone was removed from the rectory of the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, at 69 South Third Street, Brooklyn, at 5 P. M. yesterday, to the church, in Wythe Avenue, where it will remain in state until this morning, when the funeral services will be held. The body is robed in purple and reposes in a black casket. The Trustees and officers of the church, the societies attached to the parish, and the relatives of the dead priest accompanied the body to the church, where it was received by the parish priests, Father O'Brien, Father Burke, and Father Bennett. Thousands of people viewed the remains last night. Many handsome floral tributes from the societies connected with the church were beside the casket.

Last night a van laden with floral pieces and laurel wreaths reached the church, a gift of Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer. A guard was placed over the body for the night. It comprised delegations from the Holy Name Society and the other organizations attached to the church. It was long after midnight before the last of the mourners passed out of the church.

At 10 o'clock to-day the office for the dead will be chanted by the priests, and at 10:30 o'clock a requiem mass will be begun. The celebrant will be Vicar General William Byrne of Boston, Father Henry A. Gallagher of St. Michael's Church will act as deacon, and Father Hugh Ward of St. Malachi's Church as sub-deacon. Bishop McDonnell will give the last absolution to the dead priest.

The honorary pall bearers selected by the relatives of the dead priest are ex-President Benjamin Harrison, ex-Vice President Levi P. Morton, Edward M. Grout, Seth Low, David A. Boody, Charles A. Schieren, Theodore A. Havemeyer, Jr., State Regent William Watson, ex-Congressman Felix Campbell, Brig. Gen. J. A. McLeer, William H. Maxwell, John B. O'Donohue,, Moses May, Dr. John Byrne, and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff.

All have expressed their intention of attending the funeral service excepting ex-President Harrison, who sent word he could not. Gov. Roosevelt will be represented by his military secretary, Col. Treadwell. The vestments in which Father Malone is laid out were the gift of Mrs. Havemeyer a long time ago.

A cable message was received from Cardinal Satolli at Rome expressing grief at the news of Father Malone's death and stating that he had asked and received papal blessing and that he will pray for Father Malone.

Established 1823.

WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO.
Baltimore, Md.

GOVERNOR NAMES JUDGES

He Appoints Three to the Court of Appeals Bench.

ONE IS JUSTICE E. M. CULLEN

The Other Two Selected Are Judson S. Landon of Schenectady and William E. Werner of Rochester.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—Gov. Roosevelt has appointed Supreme Court Justices E. M. Cullen of Brooklyn, Judson S. Landon of Schenectady, and William E. Werner of Rochester as Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals.

The Governor originally intended to appoint Justices Patterson of New York City, Childs of Medina, Cullen of Brooklyn, and Landon of Schenectady, but the two first named declined to serve. This left but one more to select, the Court of Appeals having asked for but three Judges, and so Justice Werner was selected.

The Governor said his reasons for offering one of the Judgeships to Justice Cullen was that because, like other citizens of New York City, he had been able to watch his course at close range, and that he felt honored himself in being accorded the privilege of showing his appreciation of a Judge so upright and so able.

The Governor sent letters to the three Judges, in which he said:

To Judge Cullen:

"You represent the type of Judge, my dear Sir, that I feel it incumbent on me to show that I appreciate, and I feel that, although it may mean a personal sacrifice on your part, you would be doing a real service if you consented to serve on the Court of Appeals."

To Judge Landon:

"I sincerely hope that you will accept, for I feel that your appointment would commend itself to the whole people."

To Judge Werner:

"I do not have to say to you that in your new position as in your old position, all I have to ask is, what you would give anyhow, that is, the assurance by your every action that when you are on the bench you know neither Republicanism nor Democracy—nothing but law, justice, and the welfare of the people."

Justice Landon, in his letter of acceptance, said it was with his warmest thanks that he accepted the very great honor. Justice Cullen wrote the Governor that he accepted the designation with much satisfaction, highly appreciating the honor conferred, and Justice Werner wrote in a like vein.

The appointments announced to-day were made under the authority of the recent amendment to the Constitution, which provides that whenever a majority of the Judges of the Court of Appeals shall certify that the number of causes pending before them is greater than can be heard the Governor shall appoint new Associate Judges from among the Justices of the Supreme Court, not to exceed four in number. The Associate Judges may sit until the number of appeals pending is reduced to 200, when they shall return to the Supreme Court.

Justice Edgar M. Cullen was born in Brooklyn Dec. 4, 1843. He prepared for college at Kinderhook Academy and was graduated from Columbia College at seventeen years old. His first intention was to become a civil engineer, and to this end he entered the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy soon after leaving college.

While still at Troy the civil war began. Young Cullen enlisted at the outset, receiving an appointment as Second Lieutenant in the First United States Infantry. He served with the Regulars until December, 1862, when Gov. Morgan made the Lieutenant, then only nineteen years old, Colonel of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, New York State Volunteers. Col. Cullen served with the Eighteenth Army Corps until near the close of the war, when a severe wound received before Richmond forced his retirement. He then completed his engineering studies, and after a year's practice in this profession decided to give up for law. He entered the law office of his uncle, Alexander McCue, in Brooklyn, and was admitted to the bar in 1867.

In his new profession Col. Cullen's rise was rapid. He also became active in politics as a Democrat, and Gov. Tilden made him a member of his staff in 1876, with the rank of Brigadier General. He had previously, in 1871, been made Assistant District Attorney of Kings County. In 1880 he was elected to the Supreme Bench of the Second Judicial District, and at the conclusion of his first term in 1894 was re-elected, his present term expiring Dec. 31, 1908.

Justice Judson Stuart Landon was born in Salisbury, Conn., Dec. 16, 1832. He was educated at the Amenia and New York Conference Seminaries, and became, in 1855, a teacher of mathematics and the classics in the Academy at Princetown, N. Y. He entered the Yale Law School in 1854, where he studied one year. He returned to Princetown Academy as its Principal in 1855, however, and received the degree of Master of Arts from Union College the same year.

He was admitted to the bar early in 1856, and elected the following Fall District Attorney of Schenectady County. His re-election as District Attorney came in 1859, and in February, 1865, he was appointed to fill a vacancy as County Judge. In the Fall of that year he was elected to that office for four years. He also served as a member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1867. He was counsel for Robert C. Dorn, Canal Commissioner, in his impeachment trial before the Court of Appeals and Senate in 1868. Mr. Dorn was acquitted after the examination of witnesses in his behalf by Judge Landon.

Judge Landon's election as Justice of the Supreme Court in the Fourth Judicial District came in 1873. It was unanimous, his Democratic opponent, Jesse Gay of Plattsburg, having withdrawn. He was re-elected in 1887, his present term expiring Dec. 31, 1901. Justice Landon lives in Schenectady. He is one of the Governors of Union University, a Trustee of Union College and of the Albany Law School, and is the author of "The Constitutional History and Government of the United States."

Justice William E. Werner was born in Buffalo Dec. 10, 1855. His education was received in the common schools of that city. He removed to Rochester in 1877, and began the study of law in the office of William H. Bowman. His admission to the bar came in October, 1880, and four years later he was elected Special County Judge, on the Republican ticket by the largest majority ever returned a candidate in Monroe County up to that time. Three years later he was re-elected without opposition, and in 1890, on the death of Judge John S. Morgan, he was advanced to the office of County Judge.

Judge Werner was nominated as Justice of the Supreme Court in the Seventh Judicial District in 1894 by both the Republican and Democratic Parties, his election following without opposition. His term expires Dec. 31, 1906. On the Supreme bench Justice Werner attracted considerable attention by his action in severely criticising a Grand Jury in Monroe County for its remissness in failing to indict flagrant violators of the Raines liquor tax law, and by his denunciation from the bench of the Grand Jury of Ontario County for not returning an indictment against the County Treasurer, who had been accused of defaulting.

Justice Werner has been assigned to service on the bench in this city on several occasions. He was designated by Gov. Roosevelt last November to preside over trials of the election law cases, returned by the Extraordinary Grand Jury in New York County. His home is in Rochester.

New Judge for Cattaraugus County.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—Gov. Roosevelt to-day announced that he had appointed Winfield Scott Thrasher of Cattaraugus to succeed County Judge Krause, promoted.

Adjt. Gen. Hoffman Sworn In.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—The first official act of the Governor for 1900 was the signing of Adjt. Gen. Edward M. Hoffman's commission, who subsequently took the oath of office before Secretary of State McDonough.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Result of J. D. Rockefeller's Offer to Duplicate Gifts Now $3,370,000.

CHICAGO, Jan. 1.—The University of Chicago has received a New Year's gift of $3,370,000. President Harper will make the announcement to-morrow at the quarterly convention of the university in Studebaker Hall.

The President hoped to announce that the university would be $4,000,000 richer, but he has not been able to raise the $315,000 which, duplicated by John D. Rockefeller, would make up that amount. However, Mr. Rockefeller has wired that he will extend the limit for three months, and in that time Dr. Harper thinks he is reasonably sure of getting the rest of the money, as he has several large donations in prospect.

Four years ago Mr. Rockefeller gave the university $1,000,000 and promised to duplicate every amount contributed before Jan. 1, 1900, up to $2,000,000. One year ago Dr. Harper had secured $1,135,000 from various sources. Since that time this amount has been raised by $550,000.

It is understood that much of the money has come from business men of this city.

SENATOR GALLINGER CLEARED.

No Indictment Against Him for Alleged Civil Service Violation.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 1.—The Grand Jury reported to Judge Aldrich this afternoon that no indictment was found against Senator Gallinger.

He was charged with violating the civil service laws in soliciting subscriptions for campaign purposes from Federal officeholders.

Senator Gallinger to-day issued the following statement:

"For the faithful and unselfish service I gave my party and its candidates as Chairman of the State Committee I have been calumniated by certain men, investigated by the United States Civil Service Commission, and presented to a Federal Grand Jury for indictment. The whole affair has been a discreditable personal, political prosecution. It has ended precisely as I knew it would end, and as almost every self-respecting citizen of the State expected it to end.

"The men who instigated and pushed the scheme can now take an account of stock with a view of determining whether it has resulted in gain or loss to them.

"I have never intentionally harmed any of the men who are engaged in this persecution, have no grievance with any one, and am content to leave the matter to the judgment, integrity, and good sense of the people of the State."

TREASURER $65,000 SHORT.

Report Says E. H. Hershey of Lancaster, Penn., Is a Defaulter.

LANCASTER, Penn., Jan. 1.—The continued absence of County Treasurer E. H. Hershey and the stories concerning his accounts which have been afloat for a week past prepared the public for the formal announcement to-day that he is a defaulter and absconder. Mr. Hershey's son was in charge of the office last week endeavoring to straighten out the books. He called County Auditor Marsh to his aid, and they have found a shortage of $65,000. There is on deposit in the banks of this city $61,840, while the books call for $126,840. There is due the State for tax on money at interest for 1899 the sum of $84,000, of which three-fourths comes back to this county, hence the net sum owing the State is $21,000.

Hershey is believed to have gone to Canada. His financial condition has been regarded with suspicion for a long time, but it is not believed that much if any of the county's cash went to help along his regular business. He had been dabbling in stock speculation for some time, and lately on a heavy scale, and it is claimed that in the slump of week before last he lost $20,000. He also became a heavy poker player and his losses in this line have been a matter of talk on the street. Stock speculation and poker are believed to have practically eaten up the entire amount of the shortage.

The office was turned over to the new Treasurer this morning, when the shortage was officially announced to be $65,042.41. Two of the bondsmen are brothers of Hershey, and one, with the Treasurer, composed the firm of Amos Hershey & Brother of Gordonville, against which execution for $39,000 was issued last week. These judgments were held by relatives and were confessed but a few days previous. They will no doubt be contested and it is expected will be set aside. The other bondsmen represented the different banks which held the county deposits and it is expected the shortage will be made good without litigation.

FOR HOSPITAL FUND.

Mr. Lanier Reports Donations to Saturday and Sunday Association.

Charles Lanier, 17 Nassau Street, the general treasurer of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, reports the receipt of the following additional contributions to the general fund of the collection now in progress:

D. O. Mills	$250	The G. P. Gleason Manufacturing Co.	25
A. von Hoffman & Co.	250	A. W. C.	25
E. C. Benedict & Co.	250	S. Andrade & Co.	25
St. James's Church, Episcopal	525	Wright, Sanford & Dunning	25
Keppler & Schwarzmann	200	Mt. Neboh Lodge F. & A. M.	25
Heidenbach, Ickelheimer & Co.	150	The Stamford Manufacturing Company.	20
Tiffany & Co.	200	C. Bruno	20
American Express Company	100	L. Erstine	20
Fechheimer, Fishel & Co.	100	King Solomon Lodge F. & A. M.	10
New York Presbyterian Church	100	Republic Lodge, F. & A. M.	10
James Loeb	100	True Craftsman's Lodge, F. & A. M.	10
Morris K. Jesup	100	City Lodge, F. & A. M.	10
Edison Electric Company	100	Centennial Lodge, F. & A. M.	10
R. H.	100	Travel Lodge, F. & A. M.	10
Camacre, Roldan & Van Sickel	60	Heimann & Lichten	10
Benjamin P. Davis	50	Kaskel & Kaskel	10
Reimers & Meyer	50	S. P. Avery, Jr.	10
Dominick & Haff	50	Peter F. Fls.	10
Anson W. Hard	50	F. A. O. Schwarz	10
M. & C. Mayer	50	William Henry	10
Congregation B'nai Jeshurun	50	A. Rappard & Co.	10
Honinghaus & Curtius	50		
Marc Eidlitz & Son	50		
J. W. Auchincloss	25		
R. R. Bowker	25		

Gen. Edwin S. Osborne Dead.

Gen Edwin S. Osborne, a Representative from Pennsylvania in the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, and Fifty-first Congresses, died in Washington last night from heart disease. He was a veteran of the civil war, and for six years was Brigadier General of the National Guard of Pennsylvania.

At the conclusion of the war Gen. Osborne was appointed Judge Advocate to investigate charges of cruelty to Federal prisoners brought against Capt. Wirtz, Confederate Superintendent of the Andersonville prison, the result of which was the hanging of Wirtz.

Gen. Osborne was elected to Congress as a Republican from the State of Pennsylvania at large twice, and once from the Wilkesbarre District. He will be buried at Arlington Thursday afternoon beside the remains of his son, Lieut. Osborne, who was killed in the Philippines. A widow and five children survive him.

Wedding at Colorado Springs.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 1.—The marriage of Miss Regina Lunt, daughter of Judge and Mrs. Horace G. Lunt of this city, and Clarence Phelps Dodge, youngest son of the Rev. Dr. D. Stuart Dodge of New York, was solemnized this evening at St. Stephen's Church. The ceremony was performed by Canon Knowles of New York. A large number of guests from the East were present, and the wedding was one of the events of the social season here. The newly married couple will sail for Europe next week.

"KID" M'COY THE VICTOR

He Defeats Peter Maher in Five Rounds at Coney Island.

The Smaller Man Avoids Dangerous Rushes and Finally Wins with an Overpowering Blow.

Norman Selby of Indiana, or "Kid" McCoy as he is known in fistiana, proved beyond all doubt yesterday afternoon at the Coney Island Athletic Club that he is one of the most skillful masters of boxing in the country. He proved also that he is the superior of Peter Maher of Ireland, one of the best of the heavyweights, and by his victory he earned the lion's share of the $16,000 taken in at the door of the arena. It took McCoy four full rounds and two minutes and twenty-two seconds of a fifth round to win his battle, and when he left the ring he showed scarcely a mark of the terrible punching he took from his antagonist in the fourth round. The fight was scheduled for twenty-five rounds.

McCoy won by scoring a clean knock-out. In physical appearance the men presented a strong contrast, unfavorable from all points of view for the victor. McCoy's boyish features and slight figure made him look insignificant by comparison with the massive physique of Maher. But behind McCoy's long, thin arms there lurked a set of driving muscles that generated force enough to work a pile-driver, and when it came to execution the stripling was master of the giant.

FLUCTUATIONS IN BETTING.

The battle was one that sporting men were anxious to see, and in spite of the cold about 8,000 of them found their way to the bleak beach at Coney Island. The big clubhouse, which looks like one of the Hudson River icehouses, resembled them in the temperature of its interior when the doors were thrown open, for the promised steam-heating arrangements had failed. Very few persons ventured into the clubhouse until after 3 o'clock, but they crowded the nearby restaurants and barrooms and occupied themselves in making bets on the result.

Maher was a decided favorite. His admirers were swarming in and out of the saloons offering odds of 10 to 6. They found many takers, and by the time they reached the ringside the betting had taken a decided turn. McCoy's stock advanced until at the ringside he was quoted as favorite at 10 to 9.

"Eddie" Burke, the bookmaker, laid $2,000 against $1,400 with George Considine, the latter taking the McCoy end of it, and "Jim" Corbett, a great admirer of McCoy, bet $1,500 even on McCoy with Dr. Creamer of Brooklyn. "Charley" Anderson bet $2,000 on McCoy, and all of the people from Muldoon's sanitarium, at White Plains, where McCoy was trained, pooled together and bet on him. Roger McMahon of Pittsburg, one of McCoy's admirers, bet $2,000 on the winner, getting 6 to 5 for most of his money, and "Sam" Harris, the manager of Terry McGovern, bet on Maher to the tune of $800. There were smaller bets in profusion at the ringside. Most of the small wagers on Maher came out of the $15,000 that "Pittsburg Phil," the turfman, had sent to place on him. "Lem" Wager got some of this money, as also did Louis Green, "Dick" Bernard, and "Jimmy" Wakely.

DISPUTES TO BE SETTLED.

The men were scheduled to meet in the ring at 3:30 P. M., but they were almost two hours late, for there were vexatious questions that had to be settled before they were ready to go on. First, there was a dispute as to who should be the referee. "Charley" White of the Broadway Athletic Club was finally accepted by both sides. Then the fighters asked that the purse of $20,000 be put up before they went into the ring. The crowd was not up to the expectations of the management and that sum had not been taken in at the door. The receipts were only $16,000, and the principals finally agreed to box for this sum.

The crowd began to stamp and groan when the men were half an hour late, but they cheered lustily when McCoy, followed by his seconds, made his appearance. There were present at the ringside by this time men of all sorts and stations in life. Big Wall Street operators and First Avenue prize-fighters touched elbows and wished each other "A happy new year." Among those present were Deputy County Clerk George Fahrbach, W. B. Fasig, Chamberlain Patrick Keenan, Jere Dunn, "Big Tim" Sullivan, "Pug" Dwyer, "Honest John" Kelly, G. B. Morris, Talbot J. Taylor, Alexander Taylor, John L. Sullivan, "Al" Johnson, "Joe" Vendig, "Al" Smith, Leopold Wormser, Fred Tarai, Commissioner of Corrections Francis J. Lantry, "Spike" Sullivan, "Billy" Edwards, "Snapper" Garrison, "Sam" Fitzpatrick, Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell, Senator Timothy D. Sullivan, and Assemblyman Timothy P. Sullivan.

There was another long wait because McCoy insisted on wearing a pair of gloves he had brought with him, but the referee ordered new gloves. McCoy rebelled, and would not consent to the change until Referee White threatened to give Maher the fight unless McCoy complied with his ruling. Then he donned the club's gloves, and was ready for the fray.

ADVANTAGE WITH McCOY.

The men finally got to the centre of the ring at 5:17 P. M., and at the sound of the gong both rushed forward. McCoy led with his left for Maher's body, but the blow fell short, and the former retreated, only to bound forward again. This time he landed a hard left hook on the point of Maher's jaw with force enough to send the Irishman reeling across the ring to the floor. The latter was on his feet again as quick as a flash, and succeeded in planting a hard left on his antagonist's head. Then he led with his right, but missed, and the impetus of his rush sent him clear across the stage and caused him to stumble. Recovering quickly, he made another rush. Then there was a clinch, in which Maher forced McCoy to the ropes, and in the breaking away he landed his right on the body. He tried with his left for the head, but missed, and in retreating he was obliged to accept a hard left in the stomach. This ended the round.

Maher, although evidently surprised by the cleverness dispayed by his opponent, was smiling, as was also McCoy, when they came to the centre to open the second round, and he tried in vain to land a vicious left swing. He tried again, making McCoy's heart his target, but missed this also, and then he came into close quarters, and for his pains received a hard left jolt on the body. McCoy landed a left swing on the jaw a second later, and when they came together again he measured his man carefully and planted a right hook on the same place. This blow sent the big Irishman to his hands and knees, but Maher was up and doing in another moment, and, once upon his feet, rushed madly at McCoy. The latter side-stepped cleverly, and as Maher passed him he sent in two hard left swings in rapid succession on the jaw. The second of these blows but for the sounding of the gong probably would have left Maher at the mercy of his opponent.

Maher, when he faced the smiling "Kid" in the next round, rushed unavailingly. The "Kid" kept jabbing at him viciously, and within a minute he had his right badly bruised about the face and body. Then Maher became cautious, but the "Kid" was unrelenting. He crowded Maher back with a couple of left hooks on the jaw, and then, as Maher came forward again, he welcomed him with a left swing on the jaw that forced the big fellow to clinch. Maher mixed it up, and at close quarters had a shade the advantage, for he forced McCoy back to the ropes just as the gong sounded.

Then the admirers of Maher broke forth in cheers that nerved him for his greatest effort in the next round. He went at McCoy with all the skill he could command, and at the end of the round he had him a trifle weary. At the beginning of the round Maher sent his right to the head and repeated with another to the same place, when McCoy clinched. Maher next sent his left to the face and followed this up by raining a succession of lefts and rights on the "Kid's" head. Maher kept growing more aggressive until the "Kid's" left landed heavily on his jaw, which took a little of the fire out of him. The round ended before McCoy could follow up his advantage.

TERRIFIC BLOW SETTLED IT.

The last round was a hard one for Maher while it lasted. McCoy resorted to every trick he knew to beat down his heavier antagonist. His first blow was a left swing that landed flush on the Irishman's jaw. Maher was back at him with a left to the face that landed only lightly, and then he tried for the wind, but failed. That failure settled the fight, for McCoy, quick as a flash, found an opening and immediately sent in his left to the head. He sent another after it to the same spot, and the next instant landed the final blow.

This was a blow that to some of the spectators seemed a comparatively light one, but to those near enough to the ring to perceive the amount of energy with which it was delivered its effectiveness could not be doubted. It was a double blow, starting with a left swing, and then, when the fist was within a foot of Maher's face, a deft twist of the wrist turned the blow to a hook which reached Maher's jaw with terrible force. It lifted him clear from the floor several inches and took all of the fight out of him before he dropped to the floor.

Maher was not unconscious when he went down, but he was helpless. He fell on his left arm and, although perfectly conscious, struggled unavailingly to rise. He could not budge, and was obliged to listen to the slow count of ten seconds by Referee White. Then his seconds rushed in and carried him to his corner, and McCoy was hailed on all sides by the throng. Old timers at the ringside said the knock-out blow was the hardest of its kind they ever saw delivered.

SPORTING FRATERNITY PLEASED.

Referee White Wants McCoy to Meet Fitzsimmons and Jeffries.

There was unanimity of opinion among the sporting men last night regarding at least one feature of the McCoy-Maher fight. This was that while it lasted it was one of the cleanest and best contests ever held in this city under the Marquis of Queensberry rules.

It developed last night that practically the entire New York sporting fraternity was on the McCoy side with its money, but some late afternoon rumors affecting his chances caused many to hedge to a great extent. "Tom" O'Rourke, for instance, might have won from $7,000 to $10,000, but hedged so vigorously just before the fight that he wound up only about $1,200 ahead.

The Pittsburg and Philadelphia delegations were the hardest hit in the betting, and took very little money back home with them. The majority of the New York sports of the first class were winners, and were correspondingly jolly last night.

"It was the cleanest, prettiest fight that I ever saw in this city," said "Charley" White, the referee. "It looked in the fourth round as if it might be any man's fight, but McCoy's wonderful generalship in the fifth easily decided it. I should like to see McCoy matched with Fitzsimmons and Jeffries for the heavy weight and middle weight championships. He is right in line to fight them."

Fitzsimmons to Meet McCormick.

Robert Fitzsimmons, the ex-champion heavyweight pugilist, is to appear in the ring again this month. He practically concluded arrangements yesterday with M. J. Connors and E. G. Barrow to meet "Jack" McCormick on Jan. 20 at Industrial Hall in Philadelphia in a six-round bout for points. The Arena Club, under whose management the fight will take place, will donate 75 per cent. of the gross receipts for a purse and the winner will take all. Articles will be signed to-day. Fitzsimmons appears in splendid health. He took a ten-mile run yesterday.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

12:50 A. M.—1,803 Third Avenue; Philip Kelm; damage slight.

12:55 A. M.—40 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street; J. L. Smith; damage slight.

3:10 A. M.—1,702 Second Avenue; William Stickel; damage, $1,000.

5:15 A. M.—755 Columbus Avenue; Henry Atten; damage, $100.

9:20 A. M.—1,227 Broadway; J. H. Dubois; damage, $3,000.

11:50 A. M.—625 Fifth Avenue; James Schley; damage slight.

2:55 P. M.—99 Thompson Street; Alfred Cricci; damage slight.

3:00 P. M.—308 Cherry Street; Samuel Doslofsky; damage slight.

3:40 P. M.—258 West Fifty-second Street; John Cierce; damage slight.

3:55 P. M.—349 East Sixty-first Street; Peter Meehan; damage slight.

4:10 P. M.—976 Second Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.

5:25 P. M.—601 Lexington Avenue; Samuel Finkelstein; damage, $2,000.

5:45 P. M.—633 Columbus Avenue; Thomas Burnes; damage slight.

6:50 P. M.—41 West Fifty-fourth Street; Mary J. Byrnes; no damage.

6:10 P. M.—63 Willett Street; Jacob Weber; damage, $25.

7:15 P. M.—35 East Fifty-eighth Street; New York Steam Heating Company; damage, $200.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan.

CITY'S GREETING TO 1900

New Year's Day Brightened by Snow and Crisp Air.

FEASTS FOR RICH AND POOR

Inmates of Prison and Hospital Especially Remembered—New York Athletic Club's Reception.

After that part of the New Year celebration which turns the hands of the clock back into the old and its festivities forward into the new year, as in the case of the chime-ringing and horn-blowing, or the more solemn observance of the churches in the midnight sacrifice of the mass—after that part of the celebration had brought itself to a conclusion yesterday morning the powers which preside over the weather made orthodox preparation for a suitable greeting to early risers. It snowed, as it was said to have snowed just 100 years before, New Year's Day, 1800.

It was the first snow of the season to assume sufficient body to robe the streets in white, and the covering hid many an evidence of the high times of the night before in the shape of battered tin horns, peanut shells, and odd bits of garments which had suffered from crowding in the bizarre performances of the crowds that had wended their way to Trinity to help ring out the old and ring in the new year.

The snow began to fall shortly before 6 o'clock yesterday morning, and continued with but one interruption until about 10 o'clock. The temperature fell also to 16 degrees. While not a heavy fall, the snowflakes were of that fine, crisp quality that lie and wear well.

This, only, was required to give that genuine Winter aspect which makes the weather seemly for New Year's, and while it gave proper tone to the outlook it also gave to home staying an additional feeling of luxury. Still the streets indexed the occasion not by holiday desertion, but by holiday animation, for the day was sufficiently pleasant after the snow had ceased to fall to entice large numbers out of doors, and the transit facilities had their powers duly utilized. There were many promenaders in the up-town thoroughfares, and nearly as many who found their way down town. There was said to be somewhat of a revival of the old-time custom of New Year's calling, and there were certainly evidences of it in the old Williamsburg section of Brooklyn and in Greenwich village here.

The story of this New Year's, as of many others, would seem to show that its most considerable celebration finds expression in the fields of charity. The giving of dinners to the unfortunate in institutions was one of the most important features of the day. There were New Year's dinners also, of course, in institutions not strictly charitable, and in the prisons.

Midnight mass was celebrated by priests in all the Catholic chapels on the islands in the East River where there are Charities and Correction Department buildings. A lecture was arranged for the 2,400 inmates of the almshouse with illustrations of Tissot's "Life of Christ."

The Outdoor Poor Department was closed, but those who required aid were attended to at Bellevue Hospital or the City Lodging House. There were not, however, many applicants.

The police courts held a half-day session, as is their custom on holidays and Sundays, and a special dinner was provided for the prisoners in the different prisons.

The City Lodging House attendance fell off New Year's Eve, due, it was thought, to the less intense cold weather of the early night. There were 257 lodgers in the building.

At St. Vincent's Hospital chicken, turkey, and mince pie were added to the bill of fare of such patients as were permitted by the doctors to partake of these kinds of food, while in the children's ward the little ones received presents of toys and knick-knacks from the Sisters.

The New York Hospital gave to its patients the same kind of good things at dinner as for the past twenty-two years—turkey, chicken, and delicacies suitable to their physical conditions. Many of the patients received visits from their friends, and the management said that in other ways the patients were made as happy as possible.

The Street Cleaning Department men said that there was more litter about the streets yesterday morning than in any morning in years. The snow, however, inconsiderable as an element in the department's work, made a good sawdust-like aid to the sweepers. The police said that the crowds of the night before were larger than in years, and noisier and more demonstrative.

The New York Athletic Club celebrated New Year's with a reception and repast from 2 o'clock to 4 in the afternoon. Louis M. Stradella and his staff of cooks had been preparing for the feast for six weeks and it was a marvelous thing when complete. Two thousand five hundred quail were used, 600 partridges, and several hundred grouse. The cost of the spread was about $2,000.

The chef's confection masterpieces included a statue of Gen. Thomas L. Watson, the club's President, and a Venetian temple rising out of the sea, with real water and goldfish. Then there also were a coral fountain, a hunting scene, and the figure of a hammer thrower. A piece called "Two Chicago Sports" consisted of two roast suckling pigs sitting at a table with tiny cigars and decanters of wine before them. The most ambitious pièce montée, however, represented the Dewey fleet before Manila, reproducing in sugar the city buildings and walls and surrounding hills, the bay and the land works at Cavite. The tables extended nearly the length of the large dining room, and about 2,000 members and guests partook of the feast.

HEARTS OF SKATERS GLAD.

Van Cortlandt Park Lake Dotted with a Whirling Crowd—Unselfish Youth's Reward.

A holiday, a big expanse of ice five inches thick, air that rendered standing still difficult and motion a delightful necessity, with plenty of sunshine, made Van Cortlandt Park the goal and ambition of skating folk yesterday. Although the big "copper," whose post includes the southern end of the lake, stood ready to let all comers enjoy the ice at 10 o'clock in the morning, the crowd did not appear until the afternoon. Then the local trains out of the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street station offered standing room only. By 3 o'clock the first day's skating had been taken advantage of by a crowd that dotted the entire stretch of the L-shaped lake.

The visitors first sought the lakeside barn that, since the destruction by fire of the old skating house last year, has offered temporary shelter to visitors. Here a portion of the crowd experienced its first disappointment. There were no skates on hire. Only those who had come from home prepared could hope with any certainty to enjoy the ice-echoing rhythm of "the poetry of motion." A good-looking young man and a pretty girl, who were evidently attached to each other by closer ties than the possession of a single pair of skates between them, tried vainly to rent, and then to buy, some of the skates from the feet of owners who stood shivering around the stove.

"Oh, I'm so sorry, George," she said, "let's go home."

George was sorry, too, but then she, at least, shouldn't miss the first day's skating. There was Frank over there, and he had skates. He could escort her around the lake.

Yes, George was very unselfish, and of course Frank wasn't George, but then he was right, after all. It would be a pity to lose the first day's skating. So off she went with Frank.

George, left alone, wandered uneasily around the skate house. Nobody seemed willing to part with even one skate for any consideration. Finally a ragged looking little boy came in from the ice. His skates were not fancy. They were just pot metal, and too small for him, but they seemed to hold out a hope to George, who slyly possessed himself of one as the boy took it off. Removing his other skate and holding it in his hand, the boy looked around for its mate. George grabbed the second skate, and at the youngster's cry stuffed a bill into his hand, which made the urchin say "Thank 'you'" very respectfully. Then George found his companion at the edge of the ice. George's skates covered only half of his foot, but he seemed happy. They went off up the lake together, he standing very straight and still in front, while her vigorous strokes propelled them both. Frank didn't go with them.

Once on the ice the skates became a very small part of a very pretty scene. The light covering of snow had not been swept from the ice, and the contrast of its whiteness brought into sharp definition the browns of the snowless hills; and, over both, the clear Winter sun shone. Off on the golf links to the east a young woman golfer seemed conscious of the effective background the browns made for her scarlet coat, but except for her the hills held no human interest. Here on the lake it was different. The sharp strokes of many skates had become one continuous musical note that sounded over all the ice. Of course, in the whirling crowd the younger element was dominant, but here and there pater familias had harnessed himself to his little son's sled, that the youngster who couldn't skate might enjoy the sounding ice. Merry parties of young people clinging together, tandem fashion, raced with similar rival tandems. One party from Yonkers took three straight races from a Manhattan group, and would have kept at it but for one of the Manhattan women who pleaded that they were becoming too conspicuous. People were beginning to give odds, and it wasn't nice, she said.

As the afternoon waned colder winds came, and the crowd thinned out. Numbers staid on, however, and these were reinforced after dark by ulster-clad ones, who darted among the shadows and lights thrown by the lamps on the lake shores, until a police edict closed the ice at 10 o'clock. Its condition is such, however, that barring unfortunate weather conditions it will serve for many days or until it is too much worn for safety.

ICE IN CENTRAL PARK.

Lakes May Be Ready for Skaters in Two Days.

Superintendent St. John of Central Park yesterday morning tested the condition of the ice on all the lakes of the Park to ascertain just how soon the public can be admitted for skating. The cold spell has frozen over all the lakes sufficiently to bear the weight of an occasional skater, but not to stand the great pressure of crowds.

Superintendent St. John found that the large lakes contained two inches of ice. The Harlem mere, the lake at One Hundred and Tenth Street and Fifth Avenue, which is more exposed than the larger lakes, had the same thickness of ice.

"Judging from the present condition of the ice," said Superintendent St. John, "I look for skating in the Park in a couple of days. Of course this outlook depends upon a continuance of the cold weather. The ice on all the lakes is forming nicely, and when the red ball goes up there will be good skating. There must be at least four inches of ice on the lakes to permit any crowds to gather. The first skating will be on the Fifty-ninth Street pond, which freezes over very quickly and the ice there is very good. This pond, however, is for the boys and girls."

HOTEL CHEFS' MARVELS.

Elaborate Displays of Their Art to Celebrate New Year's.

In some of the hotels yesterday special attention was paid to a commemoration of the advent of the new year. This was particularly the case at the Holland House, the Murray Hill, the Cadillac, the Gerard, and the Grand.

At the Murray Hill the ladies were so anxious to see the creations of the chef that the gentlemen about the place hesitated to patronize the bar. There were nineteen different pieces on exhibition, and among the more important were a modern Neptune, La Dame Blanche, Mephisto, and the Venus fountain.

There was a great crush at the Gerard, in West Forty-fourth Street, where Charles T. Schlesinger, Rufus Vassar, and Augustus Vassar acted as a reception committee. More than 2,000 invitations were issued, and recipients admired Chef R. H. Silberbrand's excellent reproductions in dainties of the fountain in Central Park and the Statue of Liberty on Bedloe's Island. In the former was a pool of water with goldfish. There were many other handsome pieces.

At the Cadillac there was a most elaborate display, and possibly the most interesting was a sort of bouquet made entirely of vegetables, designed by Chef A. Gora and presented to Mrs. Graves, the landlord's wife. There were flowers made from carrots, beets, turnips, celery, and cucumbers, and the whole was planted in a pot fashioned from a huge turnip. There was a pig's head representative of Aguinaldo, while a monument in Rome was reproduced in wax, sugar, meats, poultry, &c. A feature that attracted attention was a bisson of lobster surmounted by a bust of Admiral Dewey.

At the Holland were hams fashioned into handsome mandolins, hunting scenes, and in the centre of a mammoth table a reproduction of Neptune surrounded by mermaids and the rarest gems of the ocean.

At the Grand was a most elaborate display, in which pigs, pheasants, lobsters, and vegetables were made the foundation for remarkable creations.

BEER TRUST'S RIVAL.

Brooklyn Saloon Keepers' Plant to be Opened This Week.

The Consumers' Park Brewing Company, which was organized several months ago by more than two hundred saloon keepers of Brooklyn and vicinity, will open its new plant at Franklin Avenue, near Malbone Street, Brooklyn, this week.

This brewing corporation was organized to fight the trust, and will commence business on Saturday. The first beer made by the new brewery will be delivered on that date. The stockholders, who are saloon keepers, will substitute the new product for that which they are now using. A banquet under the direction of President Herman Raub will be given to celebrate the completion of the plant to-morrow, Thursday, and Friday evenings in the buildings of the brewery.

The Equitable
Life Assurance Society
Of the United States.

Preliminary Statement, Jan. 1, 1900.

Outstanding Assurance,	$1,050,000,000
Income, - - -	52,000,000
New Assurance issued,	200,000,000
Assets, - - - - -	280,000,000
Assurance Fund and all other liabilities,	218,000,000
Total Surplus, - - -	62,000,000

Detailed Statement will be published hereafter.

James W. Alexander, President.
James H. Hyde, Vice-President.

NEW YEAR IN WASHINGTON

Thousands Call to Pay Their Respects to the President.

GEN. MILES PRECEDES DEWEY

Brilliant Gathering of Foreign Diplomats and Handsomely Gowned Women—Public Is Admitted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Over 2,000 citizens stood in line at the White House gates to-day waiting to pay their respects to the President of the United States, after the brilliant official reception which ushered in the new year and marked the opening of the social season in Washington.

There have been larger crowds in the past at the White House gatherings, but few functions of the sort have been more brilliant, and in none have the crowds been better handled, with less confusion or less of feminine heartaches and resentment for dainty toilets disarranged in the crush.

Promptly at 11 o'clock the bugles sounded the assembly, and the red-coated Marine Band struck up the strains of "Hail to the Chief." To this accompaniment the procession, headed by President and Mrs. McKinley, moved down the broad stairway and took their places in the Blue Parlor adjoining the Red Parlor. Mrs. McKinley wore an elaborate gown of brocaded white satin. Owing to her feeble health, she received seated. Next to her stood Mrs. Hay, wife of the Secretary of State; Mrs. Gage, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury; Mrs. Root, wife of the Secretary of War; Mrs. Griggs, wife of the Attorney General; Mrs. Smith, wife of the Postmaster General; Mrs. Long, wife of the Secretary of the Navy; Mrs. Hitchcock, wife of the Secretary of the Interior, and Miss Wilson, daughter of the Secretary of Agriculture, all brilliantly gowned.

Behind the line gathered the other young women of the Cabinet, the wives and daughters of Senators and Representatives, and other distinguished officials who had been invited to assist.

The list was as follows:

The Misses Hay, Miss Root, the Misses Griggs, the Misses Long, the Misses Hitchcock, Miss Grace McKinley, Miss Sarah Duncan, Mrs. John Addison Porter, Mrs. T. A. Bingham, Mrs. David J. Hill, Mrs. Fuller, Miss Fuller, Mrs. Harlan, the Misses Harlan, Mrs. Gray, Mrs. White, Miss Brewer, Mrs. Brown, the Misses Wood, Mrs. Shiras, Mrs. Peckham, Mrs. McKenna, the Misses McKenna, Mrs. Aubrey, Mrs. Pierce.

Mrs. William P. Frye, Mrs. M. A. Hanna, Mrs. J. C. Burrows, Mrs. Shelby M. Cullom, Mrs. Ridgely, Miss Ridgely, Miss Fisher, Mrs. John W. Daniel, Mrs. Cushman K. Davis, Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, Mrs. Henry Cabot Lodge, Mrs. James McMillan, Miss McMillan, the Misses Morgan, Mrs. O. H. Platt, Mrs. T. C. Platt, Mrs. Redfield Proctor, Miss Proctor, Mrs. Henry M. Teller, Mrs. Campbell, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Joseph B. Foraker, the Misses Foraker, Mrs. William B. Bate.

Mrs. D. B. Henderson, Miss Henderson, Mrs. John Dalzell, Miss Kitzmiller, Mrs. Charles H. Grosvenor, Mrs. George B. McClellan, Mrs. S. E. Payne, Mrs. George W. Steele, Mrs. Robert R. Hitt.

Mrs. Nelson A. Miles, Miss Miles, Mrs. John M. Wilson, Miss Waller, the Misses Bates, Mrs. Parsons.

Mrs. George Dewey, Mrs. Charles H. Allen, Miss Allen, Mrs. P. M. Rixey, Mrs. Rand.

Mrs. U. S. Grant, Mrs. James G. Blaine, Mrs. H. S. P. Beale, Mrs. Philip Sheridan, the Misses Sheridan, Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnston, Miss Kennedy, Mrs. Daniel Manning, Mrs. Charles G. Dawes, Mrs. M. B. Dawes, Miss Dawes, Mrs. Sartoris, the Misses Sartoris, Mrs. Stanley Brown, Mrs. Buckingham, Mrs. Fabyan, Miss Phelps, Miss Sargent, Mrs. A. H. Mathews.

As soon as all had taken their places the doors of the Red Parlor were thrown open, and the Ambassadors and Ministers of foreign Governments and their suites resplendent in their full Court dress, headed by Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, moved into the Blue Parlor to pay their respects to the President and Mrs. McKinley and the receiving party. The scene in the Blue Parlor to-day has seldom been surpassed in brilliancy, as the diplomats passed through in their gorgeous uniforms, with their gold and silver Court swords dangling from their sides. Especially gorgeous were the Russian Ambassador and his suite. Stiff with gold braid, the German Ambassador and his attachés in their white and silver, and the Austrian Ambassador in his sable-trimmed cape of purple. Especial interest centred in the appearance of the Duke d'Arcos, the Spanish Minister, and his beautiful American wife. It was the first White House reception at which Spain has been represented since the close of hostilities, and the greetings accorded them were especially cordial.

Mr. C. N. E. Eliott, Second Secretary of the British Embassy, also received special attention, as his name appeared in the New Year's list of honors, conferred by Queen Victoria, of K. C. M. G. The Orientals, in their bright silks, the Chinese, in their green and purple, the Japanese in gold and black, and the diminutive Koreans, with their strange headgear, attracted much attention. Several of the wives and daughters of the foreign Ambassadors and Ministers were invited behind the line. Among those to whom this honor was accorded were Lady and the Misses Pauncefote, Mlle. Cassini, and Mme. Hengelmuller. After leaving the receiving parlor the diplomats passed on into the East Room, where they lingered until joined by the other distinguished callers.

Following the Diplomatic Corps came the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court and other members of the judiciary, former members of the Cabinet, including ex-Secretary John W. Foster and ex-Postmaster General Gary. At 11:25 the Senators, Representatives, and delegates of Congress, members of the district Government, and members of the District Judiciary appeared in the order named.

Following this flight of statesmen and civil officials came the officers of the army and navy in their full dress uniforms, massive golden epaulets and gold embroidered chapeaus. In accordance with custom the army had precedence. Major Gen. Miles, who headed the line, was accompanied by Adjt. Gen. Corbin. The latter, however, gave way as they approached the receiving line, and Gen. Miles first greeted the President and Mrs. McKinley. The line of naval officers which followed, headed by Admiral Dewey, was much longer than that of the army. The Admiral's small, well-knit figure was in striking contrast to the larger frame of the venerable Rear Admiral Melville, the famous arctic explorer. They were followed by Rear Admirals Hitchborn and Bradford and some of the fighting heroes, among whom were "Fighting Bob" Evans, Capt. Sigsbee, Lieut. Commander Wainwright, Lieut. Haeseler, and others.

The long line of naval officers was followed by Brig. Gen. Heywood, Commander of the Marine Corps, and all of the officers of the corps now on duty in and around Washington. Then came the officers of the District Militia and the Naval Reserves.

Prof. Alexander Graham Bell and Prof. Samuel P. Langley, of flying machine fame, led the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, who were followed by the heads of the various departments, Assistant Secretaries, chiefs of bureaus, heads of bureaus, &c.

When this point was reached Mrs. McKinley withdrew, the ordeal being a trying one for her.

Following these came the veterans of the wars in which the country has engaged. Precedence was given to the few remaining veterans of the Mexican War. The veterans of the civil war included the G. A. R. Posts, Loyal Legion, Union Veteran Legion, and Union Veterans' Union. Then came the veterans of the Spanish-American War, about 200 in number. The Oldest Inhabitant Association of the District of Columbia was the last organization in line. The general public was then admitted, and for one hour and a half a constant stream of humanity flowed through the White House portals.

At 1:15 the last of the public passed through the parlors. In all, 3,354 persons attended the reception.

The Secretary of State and Mrs. Hay entertained the members of the Diplomatic Corps at breakfast at noon at their handsome residence, on Lafayette Square. It was a repetition of the brilliancy attending the presence of the diplomatic representatives at the White House. Mrs. Hay was assisted in receiving by her daughters, and later the home was open to general callers.

Most of the wives and near relatives of the several Cabinet officers received during the day, being assisted by the wives of these officials of high rank in the various departments. Mrs. Gage also had with her Miss Cassini, niece of the Russian Ambassador.

The Admiral of the navy and Mrs. Dewey received a large number of callers. Mrs. Miles, wife of the commanding General of the army, was assisted by the wives of a number of army officers. The Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller, as well as most of the other Supreme Court Justices, received at their several residences.

GOV. ROOSEVELT'S RECEPTION.

Military Men and Citizens Call to Wish a Happy New Year.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—Gov. Roosevelt's public reception, held in the Executive Chamber, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, was a success. Citizens in all stations of life called to pay their respects to the Chief Executive and wish him a Happy New Year. Col. Tredwell, the Governor's military secretary, acted as master of ceremonies, presenting the callers to the Governor.

Adjt. Gen. Edward N. Hoffman of Elmira and the members of the Governor's staff, attired in full dress uniform, were the first military men to pay their respects to the Commander in Chief of the Guard.

The Capital City, a local Republican club, marched into the chamber preceded by a band, which tendered the Governor a brief serenade. Major Palmer, commanding the Tenth Battalion, with the staff and line officers of that organization, in uniform, followed, after which the public was admitted.

The social reception at the Executive Mansion was held from 3 to 5 o'clock.

HAVANA NEW YEAR PROCESSIONS

Vivas for "Cuba Libre," President McKinley, and Gov. Gen. Wood.

HAVANA, Jan. 1.—The New Year was ushered in with a torchlight procession, which, forming just before midnight and preceded by a band, left the Lower Prado and made the circuit of the principal streets. Almost the only tune played was the Cuban national hymn.

Everybody seemed to be awake and awaiting the advent of 1900. The strains of the popular hymn drew the people everywhere to windows and doorways, and the procession was greeted with the wildest enthusiasm. Innumerable small boys kept up a firecracker fusillade along the entire line of march. All the prominent Cuban Generals were cheered, although the vivas were chiefly for "Cuba Libre." President McKinley and Gov. Gen. Wood came in for a liberal share of popular applause.

The procession having returned to the Prado, and the band having once again played the Cuban national hymn, some Americans who were present called for "The Star-Spangled Banner." The band immediately complied, and the crowd cheered lustily.

May Have Died from Poisoned Whisky

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 1.—During the last week eight young negroes have died suddenly at Lady's Island, in the vicinity of the Central Phosphate Works, Beaufort County, this State. There are reports that the whisky they used was either tampered with or not chemically pure. The eighth man, the mail carrier of the company, died to-day.

TO CALL A SCHOOL BOARD

Grand Jury in Queens Will Be Asked to Investigate.

Inquiry to Determine Whether Salary Funds Were Used for Other and Unnecessary Purposes.

The Queens County Grand Jury for January will begin its sittings to-day and District Attorney John B. Merrill, who took office yesterday, expects to lay before it the whole school muddle in Queens Borough. Mr. Merrill has been interested in school matters for many years, and prior to consolidation was a School Commissioner in the Woodhaven district. He has repeatedly said he would try and lay every phase of the school trouble before the Grand Jury. He said yesterday he did not care who was hit.

The matter will be taken up at first as an investigation into the acts and accounts of the Queens Borough School Board. Among the first things to be laid before the Grand Jury will be the record of the appropriation for running the schools for the year just brought to a close. This in their possession, the Grand Jurors will be asked to go over the records of the amounts paid out and asked to ascertain if any moneys were taken from funds specially appropriated to help out other funds.

The great question to be ascertained, Mr. Merrill says, is whether or not any of the money appropriated, for the payment of teachers' salaries was used for other purposes. During the year many schools have had what appeared to be a surplus of janitors. There have been as many as three in some schools, and it is claimed that in other schools where need called for but one there were two. Whether or not the office force and positions under the board not connected with the teaching force were needful, and if needful were kept within the limits of necessity, will be inquired into.

It has been claimed that the office positions were too numerous and too well paid and that money might have been saved from this source of outgo to pay the teachers. There has been much gossip, and the Grand Jury will be asked to say, once for all, whether there was basis for adverse criticism, and if the Grand Jurors think there was they will be asked to send the matter to a trial jury for final determination.

Justice Garrettson of the Supreme Court noticed the gossip and gave it importance a few days ago when speaking from the bench, he said:

"Some one is responsible for the condition existing. It is evident the teachers are not. They cannot be blamed."

When the Justice made this remark, Assistant Corporation Counsel Carr of Corporation Counsel Whalen's office, arose and said:

"No doubt that is true. There seems to be no doubt that the borough School Board has been negligent in paying out this money from month to month, knwing that at the end of this year the condition now existing would present itself."

This announcement and response from the city's officer was brought out through the attempt of the teachers recently to force the city to pay them what money remained in the teachers' fund. The Court was unable to give relief in that way.

The investigation will be carried back into 1897 in order to give the Grand Jury a thorough insight into the affairs from the days prior to consolidation down to the present time.

In 1898, four months before the close of the year, the Queens Borough School Board found it had to pay out for the remaining part of the year the sum of $196,000. It had on hand to pay this the sum of $235,000. At that time there was a general increase of salaries, so that the excess was divided up among the teachers and others.

The most recent act of the Queens Borough School Board will also come up for investigation. This is the reduction in teachers' salaries. Last week these were cut from 10 to 30 per cent. It is claimed that this action is a direct violation of the Ahearn law.

Mr. Merrill said after he took office yesterday that he was not in a position to make public his plans and intentions. He believed he would fail in his duty, however, if he did not take the matter up and present to the Grand Jury every fact obtainable.

FILIPINO UPRISING AVERTED.

Papers Found Sunday Showed That Trouble Was Planned in Manila—3,000 Troops in the City.

MANILA, Jan. 1.—Yesterday's capture of bombs involved the seizure of documents inculpating a thousand Filipinos who intended to rise against the Americans. Papers were also found showing a distribution of the city into districts and a careful assignment of leaders and followers.

The precautions taken by the Americans on Saturday, it is now evident, alone prevented an uprising.

The Provost Marshal has requested two more regiments to be detailed for the protection of Manila. Three thousand troops are now actually in the city.

AGUINALDO'S WIFE A PRISONER.

She, Her Sisters, and 21 Filipinos Surrender to Major March—Southern Advance Opens with Victory.

MANILA, Jan. 1.—Aguinaldo's wife, sisters, and twenty-one Filipinos, three of them officers, have surrendered to Major March's battalion of the Thirty-third Infantry at Bontoc, Province of that name. The Filipinos gave up two American and two Spanish prisoners.

It was announced from here Dec. 23 that Col. Wilder, some time previous to Dec. 15, or perhaps that day, had telegraphed to Vigan from Bayonbong that Aguinaldo had crossed the mountains, near Bayonbong, going southward, and that his wife had died in a village in that vicinity. It was added that she had been ill since the birth of their son, and that the hardships of their flight proved fatal.

The first movement of a general southern advance occurred this morning, when two battalions of the Thirty-ninth Infantry landed and occupied Cabuyao, on the south side of Laguna de Bay. Two Americans were killed and four were wounded. Twenty-four of the enemy's dead were found in one house. One hundred and fifty prisoners and four six-pound rapid-fire guns were captured.

The gunboat Laguna de Bay bombarded the town before the disembarkation of the troops from the cascoes, which was made under the enemy's shrapnel fire. The enemy evacuated the place before the charging Americans, retreating to Santa Rosa, to which town they were pursued. Heavy fighting occurred along the road to Santa Rosa, which was occupied by the insurgents retreating southward to Silang. The Americans burned the country between and around Cabuyao.

The gunboat returned to Calamba for reinforcements, and thence came to Manila to fetch ammunition. She recently captured two of the enemy's steam launches, one under the fire of artillery at Calamba, and also four cascoes loaded with rice.

Other regiments are mobilizing to-night at San Pedro, Macati, and Pasig, preparatory to continuing the southern advance.

State National Guard Association.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—The annual convention of the State National Guard Association, scheduled for Jan. 24 at the State Armory here, has been postponed until Feb. 8. The postponement is due to the fact that the Inter-State National Guard Association convenes Jan. 23. Gov. Roosevelt has consented to read a paper before the State Association on educational topics.

CRANSTON'S HOTEL TO CLOSE.

Famous Hudson River Hostelry to be Turned Into a School for Girls.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, Jan. 1.—To-morrow at noon Cranston's Hotel will pass out of existence and the Sisters of St. Francis will take possession of the building. A boarding school for girls will be established by them.

For more than half a century Cranston's has been a favorite Summer resort for the families of army officers and other visitors. President Lincoln visited the hotel in 1861, and was the guest of Gen. Scott for a few hours. Later Grant, Sheridan, Sherman, and other famous Generals of the civil war made the hotel their headquarters when visiting the Point.

Ehrich Bros.
6th Ave. and 23d St.

New Panne Velvet.

The Ehrich showing of Panne Velvet is probably the largest in America at the present time. Certain we are that no other house in New York is showing such an assortment of rarest colors. Turquoise, Ciel, Tan, Gray and several new Pastile tints can be found only here. Both all-silk and fine silk face, with lisle thread back, are here. Prices are most reasonable—Ehrich prices always are.

An Unusual Opportunity.

Tailor Made Skirts to Order.

There are 100 pieces in this lot of advance styles in Costume Cloths—about 40,000 yards in all—to go on sale Tuesday. New plaid combinations; plain back and reversible golf suitings; Scotch tweeds; Highland cheviots; zibelines; worsted cloths; cheviots; Venetians, as well as the latest creations in English check suitings.

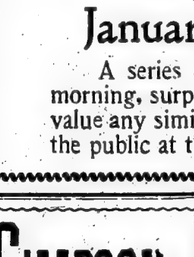

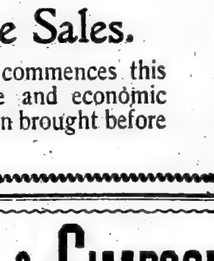

Our own tailors will make a skirt to your order from any of these—and the fact that OUR tailors make it will insure excellent workmanship and very latest style, at less expense to you than the cloth only would usually cost.

Our Price Is $4.98.

All Cars Transfer to
Bloomingdale's
3RD AVE 59 & 60TH STS

Annual Sale of White Goods.

"Greater New York's Greatest Store" inaugurates the first business day of the new year this morning with the largest assortments of Women's Muslin Underwear, Men's White Shirts, Collars and Cuffs, Table Linens and Housekeeping Dry Goods that have ever been brought under the huge roof that shelters this establishment, and at lower prices than ever.

January Clearance Sales.

A series of Clearance Sales commences this morning, surpassing in magnitude and economic value any similar event that has been brought before the public at this season.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

GREAT JANUARY SALES

OF

UNDERWEAR—HOUSE LINENS—FURNISHINGS;

ALSO

NEW WASH GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES;

START

To-Day With Striking Specials.

19th Street, Sixth Avenue, 20th Street.

Irish Whisky.

W. Jameson & Co. "HARP" Brand.

Bottled by the Distillers
in their *OWN BONDED WAREHOUSES.*

A Pure Product, made in Pot Stills only.

Of the best Hotels, Restaurants, Clubs and Wine Merchants.

FIGHT OVER TRACK LAYING.

Union Railway Employes Arrested Three Times at Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK, N. Y., Jan. 1.—There was a close approach to a pitched battle here to-day between the forces of the town of Mamaroneck and those of the Union Railway. The Union Railway some time ago obtained a franchise from the local authorities to lay tracks through the town to Larchmont. The tracks were to be all laid by to-day.

Not half of the rails had been laid, and the employes of the railroad attempted to continue the work this morning. There was a hurried meeting of the Board of Trustees, and the latter decided that the company had no right to lay tracks, as the franchise had become invalid. The Trustees ordered the men to stop work at noon, but no attention was paid to the order. The Trustees swore in special officers, who arrested about thirty of the employes of the railroad. They were taken before Justice McCabe and he required them to furnish $200 bonds each. The company gave the security, and immediately after the workmen were released they returned and continued work.

The fire patrol was then called out, and the authorities threatened to tear up the tracks with the tools of the firemen. The workmen were arrested again and marched before the Justice. He required them to furnish additional bonds, which they did, but they did not seem to mind being taken into custody, for they went to work again under the orders of the Union Railroad officials. Then the fire alarm was rung and the volunteers responded. The hosecart was placed conveniently close to a hydrant in order that water could be played on the workmen should orders be issued to that effect. The Trustees decided on arresting the men a third time, and the same performance of giving bonds was repeated.

The employes of the railroad did not return to work after that, for their tools had been seized and taken to the Town Hall. The special officers of the town are now guarding the road in order to prevent the workmen from resuming their labors.

KILLED WHILE CELEBRATING.

Passaic Woman Shot by a Man Who Thought His Revolver Was Empty.

PASSAIC, N. J., Jan. 1.—Ellen Labash, twenty-two years old, lost her life shortly after the incoming of the new year while she was celebrating the arrival of 1900 with the other boarders in the house at 157 Third Street. She was shot through the heart by Michael Schwartz, a boarder. The shooting was accidental. Schwartz was arrested and held in $1,000 bail.

Schwartz owns a revolver, and at midnight fired four shots from outside the house to welcome the birth of the New Year. After entering the house he pulled the trigger again, believing all the cartridges had been discharged. There was a loud report and Miss Labash fell to the floor and expired in a few minutes.

Hurt in Coaching Accident.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 1.—Seventeen members of the "Millionaires' Club," a social organization of clerks with rooms at 827 Broad Street, started out to make calls to-day in the "Jed Prouty," an old stage coach which was formerly used by the "Jed Prouty" show. At Market and Broad Streets one of the rear wheels collapsed and the stage turned over. Two members were injured, Harry Mayer and Frank Adams. Mayer's right arm and leg were sprained, and he received an ugly cut on the left cheek. Adams's leg was so badly wrenched that he had to be removed to his home in a cab. The other members got another stage and proceeded on their journey.

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

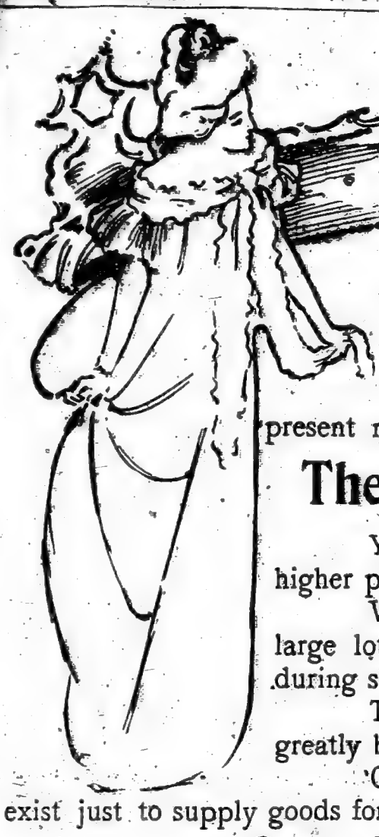

THE WHITE SALE.

More than a Million in White

THERE is just one plausible excuse for your buying white goods in January—that is, for buying beyond the everyday and present need. It is found in

The Real Economy of Wanamaker Prices

Years ago we found that we must have busier Januarys, or charge higher prices during the naturally busy months of the year.

We proceeded to make January busy, by diverting to that month such large lots of merchandise as we could induce manufacturers to make for us during slack times of the year—at less than regular rates.

The plan prospered, because we sold bright new goods at prices greatly below the usual.

Of course, January sales are held everywhere now—there are factories that exist just to supply goods for them; as there are shops where antiques of any required antiquity are made at a day's notice.

Our January Sales Are of Broadened Scope

The store is as odd as ever—it does not depend on the "things made to sell" and which are naturally not real bargains, because they are the regular products of somebody's regular business; but it plans ahead, and now the white month sees here sales of many sorts of goods—

Muslin Underwear — **Bedding**
Housekeeping Linens — **Draperies and Laces**
Sheets and Pillow Cases — **Stationery**

As we write, certain of our buyers are in Europe planning for goods to come here for next January. It is uphill work—prices are already fifteen to fifty per cent. higher. You will pay more next year, even for your bargains; but not all of the advance, for our January orders are "stop-gaps" to millmen—they make our goods in such slack times as are bound to come to even the most prosperous mills.

In the face of present market conditions, this month's prices are phenomenally low—as low as last January's as a rule.

During the month several stocks will be re-adjusted and, of course, things will be sold at a loss. But the back-bone of the January selling at Wanamaker's is its stock of **fresh new goods.** To-day, considerably above a million dollars' worth of white things are owned by us, to be shared by you. Ready!

Muslin Underwear

As nearly as we can count present receipts and estimate the quantities to come during the next two weeks to complete our orders, we have **over a million garments.** Their charm is in their daintiness, good taste, fair making, fullness of size, and the sanitary conditions under which we demand that the work shall be done.

The one reason why you should buy at least a half year's supply right now, is that you save considerable. Judge by the cambric corset covers at 8c—carefully finished, even to the real pearl buttons; judge by any garment that your trained eye will let you analyze. Plainer things are yours at about the cost of materials—often less. The daintier pieces you couldn't begin to make at home for the price, if you count your time as of any value. A seamstress, to do her best, would run your costs to double.

Night Gowns

38c—Muslin; high or low neck, tricked off with plaits, ruffles and embroidery. Not enough—so not over 3 to a buyer.

50c—Muslin; Empire style; ruffles and shield front of embroidery.

65c—Muslin; high neck, finished with edging and insertions and cluster plaits. Empire; with insertions and edgings and wide cambric ruffle.

75c—Muslin and cambric; 4 styles—high and V necks. Some trimmed with embroidery; some with torchon.

85c—Muslin and cambric; 4 styles—high neck—plaits en cluster and embroidery, or sailor collar embroidery trimmed and finished with ribbon.

$1—Muslin and cambric; 15 styles—high neck or square neck or high back and V front. Variously trimmed with embroidery or plaits or hemstitching or with lace. Sometimes in combination.

Nine styles at $1.25 — Four styles at $1.75
Six styles at $1.50 — Three styles at $2.25
and on up to $7.50.

Chemises

18c—Muslin; 2 styles; neck and armholes trimmed with narrow cambric ruffle, or with cotton torchon lace; only 3 to a buyer.

25c—Muslin; corded round neck and armholes; open front.

35c—Muslin or cambric; round necks trimmed with neat embroidery. Others with cambric ruffle and insertion and fine plaits.

50c—Muslin or cambric; 4 styles; round and square necks, trimmed with neat embroidery insertion and plaits; others with embroidery and lawn ruffle, edged with lace.

75c—Muslin; 2 styles; trimmed with neat embroidery and insertion; or wide embroidery and lawn ruffle, edged with torchon lace.

Numerous other styles up to $3.75.

Petticoats

35c—Muslin; cambric ruffle; plaits above; not more than 3 to a buyer.

50c—Muslin; 2 styles; cambric or muslin ruffle, trimmed with plaits.

65c—Muslin; 2 styles; deep cambric ruffle and 3 rows of hemstitching; or lawn ruffle, edged with embroidery and plaits above.

75c—Muslin; 2 styles; umbrella ruffle of cambric, with cluster of plaits; or hemstitched ruffle.

$1—Muslin or cambric; 6 styles; deep umbrella ruffles of lawn; some with plaits and hemstitching; others with embroidery and plaits; or torchon lace and insertion.

$1.25—Muslin or cambric; 7 styles; umbrella ruffle of lawn or cambric, trimmed with deep embroidery; others with Point de Paris lace and insertion and plaits.

Four styles at $1.50, four styles at $1.75, an elegant style at $2, and so on up to $15.

Corset Covers

8c—Cambric—high back, either square or V front. Pearl buttons. No chance of supplying demand, so not over 3 to a buyer.

18c—Cambric, two styles; low, square neck, some with wide, some with narrow embroidery. Not over 3 to a buyer.

35c—Cambric, four fine styles; some tight-fitting, some with drawing string; trimmed; lace or embroidery.

50c—Cambric, six styles; some with drawing string; prettily trimmed with lace or embroidery.

Six styles at 75c, and by easy steps, to $6

Short Petticoats

25c—Muslin; cambric ruffle and plaits; only 3 to a buyer.

35c—Muslin or cambric; 2 styles; deep umbrella ruffle with hem and plaits above; or narrow ruffle edged with neat embroidery and plaits above.

50c—Muslin or cambric; 2 styles; dainty ruffle of neat embroidery and plaits above; or deep umbrella ruffle of lawn, plaited and hemstitched.

Various other qualities up to $2.75.

Drawers

10c—Muslin; deep hem and 3 plaits. Not over 3 to a buyer.

15c—Muslin or cambric; hem and cluster of 5 plaits. Not over 3 to a buyer.

25c—Muslin—with cambric ruffle and plaits or cambric ruffle and torchon lace.

35c—Muslin and cambric; 4 styles—ruffle and torchon; ruffle and plaits; umbrella ruffle hemstitched; ruffle of embroidery.

50c—Muslin or cambric; six styles; some with umbrella ruffle.

Others at prices running to $3.75.

Children's Wear

10c—Drawers of muslin; hem and cluster of plaits; 2 to 4 years. 15c for sizes 6 to 10 years. 18c for sizes 12 to 14 years.

25c—Drawers with embroidered ruffle and plaits; 2 to 14 years.

25c—Skirts of muslin; hemstitched ruffle and cluster of plaits; 2 to 8 years. 45c for sizes 10 to 16 years.

50c—Muslin skirts; lawn ruffle, trimmed with deep lace and cluster of plaits; 2 to 8 years. 65c for sizes 10 to 16 years.

45c—Gowns of muslin; yoke of plaits, cambric hemstitched ruffle on yoke, neck and sleeves; sizes 4 to 8 years. 50c for 10 to 14 years.

65c—Gowns of muslin; yoke of fine plaits and insertion; hemstitched ruffle on yoke, neck and sleeves; 4 to 16 years.

48c—Boys' night shirts of muslin; collar, cuffs, pocket and front trimmed with feather stitched braid; 4 to 14 years.

15c—Nazareth waists—seamless knit waists; 2 to 12 years. Other sorts at 25c to 35c.

Waists of drilling for 2 to 6 years sizes at 8c and 10c; 12-year size at 15c.

Housekeeping Linens

To-day's prices are fifteen to fifty per cent. dearer (in Europe). But what we bought for this January sale were obtained long ago. **Cheaper than you've bought them** since last January—cheaper, experts say, than we'll be likely to buy them again.

It seems to be an occasion to make the most of.

TABLE CLOTHS—Flemish double satin damasks:
2x2½ yds.—$7.50 kind at $5.50
2x3 yds.—$9 kind at $6.75
2½x2½ yds.—$9 kind at $6.75
2½x3 yds.—$11 kind at $8.75
2½x4 yds.—$15 kind at $11.25
2½x5 yds.—$20 kind at $15
German grass bleached double damask:
2 yds. square—$2.50 kind at $1.95
2x2½ yds.—$3.25 kind at $2.40
2x3 yds.—$3.75 kind at $2.85
Irish bleached damask, 70 in. wide:
2½ yards long, at $1.75
3 yards long, at $2
3½ yards long, at $2.25
A still finer bleached Irish damask, 70 in.
2 yards long—$2.65 kind at $2.20
2½ yards long—$3.35 kind at $2.75
3 yards long—$4 kind at $3.20
26 in. napkins to match—$6.25 kind at $4.75 a dozen.

TABLE DAMASK BY THE YARD—
Scotch bleached, 68 in. wide, 85c kind, 75c.
Flemish, double satin damask, 72 in. wide, $1.75 kind at $1.25.

NAPKINS
Bohemian grass bleached, 16 in., 60c kind, at 50c doz. 22 in., $1 kind at 85c doz.
Irish full bleached, 20 in., a bargain at $1.50; now $1.30 doz.
Scotch full bleached, 24 in., $2.75 kind at $2.25 doz.
Double damask, fine, heavy; a good $3.50 value at $3 doz.

TOWELS
Bleached huckaback; extra heavy; hemmed ends; 17x34 in.; $1.50 kind at $1.15 doz. 10c each.
Bleached German damask; knotted fringe; white and colored borders; 21x45 in.; $2.40 kind at $1.75 doz. 15c each.
Hemstitched huckaback; 20x38 in.; $3 kind at $2.50 doz. 21c each.
Bleached Irish huckaback, with damask flower; hemstitched ends; 25x40 in.; $7.80 kind at $5.40 doz. 45c each.
Snow-white bath towels, all cotton; 23x45 in.; $4.20 kind at $3.50 doz. 30c. each.
Bleached twilled crash, hemmed in one-yard lengths, $1.50 doz. 12½c each.

Everyday Laces

What mother doesn't realize how the little torchons and Valenciennes laces count up—cheap as they seem to be?

On present lots, bought for this January sale, **we save you an average third.** Is that worth while?—to make $2 do the work of $3.

VALENCIENNES EDGINGS
½ in. wide, 22c, 28c, 32c doz. yds.
⅝ in. wide, 25c, 28c, 30c, 45c doz. yds.
¾ in. wide, 28c, 30c, 35c, 40c doz. yds.
1 in. wide, 32c, 40c, 50c, 65c doz yds.

VALENCIENNES INSERTIONS
½ in. wide, 22c and 25c doz. yds.
¾ in. wide, 28c, 32c, 35c, 40c doz. yds.
1 in. wide, 32c, 35c, 40c, 45c doz. yds.

COTTON BEADINGS
⅜ in. wide, 15c doz. yds.
½ in. wide, 25c doz. yds.

Sheets and Pillow Cases

It's a lucky grocery store that ever made a cent on sugar—competition settled sugar for the grocer. It has made nails the sugar of the hardware trade, and certain standard muslins the sugar of the dry-goods store. We buy and sell—and the dollars of profit are unseen. No single body's fault—it is the gradual outgrowth of mistaken notions. Might as well try to amend the law of supply and demand.

Well, muslins are ever so much dearer—so are ready-made sheets and pillow cases, but in spite of the rise we shall charge

Less Prices Than Ever

on these lines described (which we bought far enough back to skip the rise) and every other sheet and pillow case here is marked to-day at a shade less than the makers will charge us for those sent in next month.

If you can plan to buy a year's supply, lucky! At least, get some.

HEMSTITCHED SHEETS
63x90 in., 53c — 81x90 in., 66c
63x99 in., 58c — 81x99 in., 71c
72x90 in., 61c — 90x90 in., 72c
72x99 in., 66c — 90x99 in., 77c

BLEACHED PILLOW CASES WITH PLAIN HEM
42x36 in., 11c — 45x38½ in., 14c
42x38½ in., 12½c — 50x38½ in., 16c
45x36 in., 13c — 54x38½ in., 17c

BLEACHED SHEETS WITH PLAIN HEM
54x90 in., 40c — 72x99 in., 58c
63x90 in., 45c — 81x90 in., 58c
63x99 in., 50c — 81x99 in., 63c
72x90 in., 53c — 90x90 in., 64c
90x99 in., 69c

HEMSTITCHED PILLOW CASES
45x38½ in., 18c — 50x38½ in., 20c
54x38½ in., 21c

Lace Curtains and Bed Sets

First, about Irish Point Lace Curtains—the most effective for the least money. And there's less money required for them now—about a quarter less—than you would ordinarily expect. Prices a pair, on both white and ivory, reduced thus:

$3.50 to $2.50 pair — $6.50 to $5 pair
$4.25 to $3 pair — $11.50 to $8.75 pair
$5 to $3.25 pair — $12 to $9 pair

Like reductions of the ever-popular Swiss Tamboured Lace Curtains. By the pair—

$4.50 to $3.25 — $5.75 to $4.35
$8.50 to $6.50

Marie Antoinette—the season's strongest favorite. Numerous new patterns,—some of them ours exclusively. One style, a beautiful daisy pattern, is reduced in price so:

Full size, from $22 to $15 a pair
Sash size, from $16.50 to $11 a pair
Bed sets, from $25 to $17.50 a set

Other bed sets, tamboured muslin, at $3.75 instead of $5; at $6.75 instead of $9; $7.85, were $10.50.

Tamboured Muslin Curtains—Pure white muslin. An extensive gathering of these greatly favored bed-room goods. New prices, by the pair—

$2 to $1.50 — $4.50 to $3.50
$3 to $2.25 — $6.60 to $4.50 Third floor

Blankets and Bedspreads

$3.75 a pair—Long staple wool, warp and filling; 70x82 in., 5 lbs.; value $4.25.
$4.50 a pair—White wool filling on wool and cotton warp; 72x84 in., 6 lbs.; value $5.50.
$5 a pair—All pure wool, scarlet; 72x84 in., 5 lbs.; value $6.
$6 a pair—Pure white wool, warp and woof; 76x84 in., 6½ lbs.; value $7.
75c each—Crocheted bedspreads; Marseilles patterns; value $1.
$1.25 each—Full size Marseilles spreads; value $1.50.

Dinner Dishes and Fancy China—Reduced

Fine news from the china store. The things we tell of have been selling at the higher prices until this morning. Why reduced? Because the china chief found so many new things in Europe that to get some of all of them will leave him no room to replenish these lines. This doesn't mean that china fashions change much, but there is progress in decorative work. New patterns cost most for awhile, because it takes hundreds of dollars expenditure to bring out a new dinner set, for instance. But here is the list—

DINNER SETS
$30, regularly $45—Limoges, festoon-embossed; floral decorations; handles heavily gilt. 125 pieces.
$40, regularly $60—Haviland; embossed shape, forget-me-not pattern; handles heavily gilt. 127 pieces.
$52.50, regularly $80—Limoges; festoon shape; gilt beaded edges; wreath decoration; gilt. 120 pieces.
$65, regularly $95—Haviland; fluted edges; filigree gold-work; floral pattern. 124 pcs.
$20, regularly $27.50—English porcelain; floral decoration. 145 pieces.
And 9-dollar sets for $6, 15-dollar sets for $8.50; English porcelain.

FANCY CHINA
French—Dinner Plates, $6 doz.; were $8.50. Breakfast Plates, $5 doz.; were $7.50. Tea Plates, $4 doz.; were $6.50.
Austrian—Bread-and-butter Plates, $3 doz; were $5. Tea Plates, $4 doz.; were $6.50. Celery Trays, 75c each; were $1.25. Salad Bowls, 75c each; were $1.25.

CUPS AND SAUCERS
French—Tea Cups and Saucers, $4 doz.; were $6. Bouillon Cups and Saucers, $15 doz.; were $24.
Austrian—Tea Cups and Saucers, 75c each; were $1.25. Coffee Cups and Saucers, $1 each; were $1.50. After-dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers, 60c each; were $1.

Basement.

Now please read us aright. Not everything in the store is reduced—a million dollars' worth is offered away under value. Take the **Little French Store**—we show you the newest, prettiest things just here from Paris. Not reduced—but fairly priced. January sales with us are stern facts, important occasions—not humbug or sham. Isn't it worth while to get the biggest possible share of the special values we've gathered. It pays to skimp in other directions to spend at Wanamaker's, in January.

Silks—Some Fine Bargains

Just simple good fortune! Wrong man owned some right silks. We bought them at a price that satisfied him and saved you a third or such a matter.

Ample space to sell them to-day—on Fifth Floor—

Blue-and-white striped Taffetas—the blue a fine navy shade. For waists, linings, petticoats—40c instead of 65c a yard.

Sixteen styles and colorings of rich Lace-Stripe Taffetas—spring colorings—the lace is a loom trick that appliques tiny stripes of lace on the fabric—if you call a thing "appliqued" that is really part of the fabric. 60c instead of 85c a yard.

Eight kinds of rich Fancy Taffetas—for waists and trimmings—ciel, lilac, nile, corn, turquoise, pink, lavender and cerise-satin stripes on white, the stripes bordered with overshot stripes of black. 75c instead of $1 a yard.

Still good picking among the remnants we told of the other day.

Club Vellum Writing Paper, 10c a Pound

It is the finest bit of storekeeping you've had to thank us for in months—this bringing you this favorite correspondence paper at the old, little price. But the mills shipped too slowly—Friday morning we had over fourteen hundred unfilled orders. One man, who had to wait, wrote that he didn't believe we ever had 75 tons of the paper—which shows that confidence is a plant of slow growth. All back orders are filled, or will be, and we've further shipments here. We cannot get a speck over our seventy-five tons at the price, but the cases are coming from the mills as filled.

The light azure is a delightful shade and will take a monogram in white, silver, gold or color (you know our engraving and stamping facilities are adequate to all demands for really fashionable work).

The white is pleasantly toned. **Envelopes, 15c a hundred.** Paper in three sizes—

"Helen," for oblong envelope, 102 sheets to the pound. "Octavo," for square envelope, 96 sheets to the pound.
"Frances," for large oblong envelope, 84 sheets to the pound.

Ample selling space—Fifth floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & CO.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

CAR WRECKS AN AMBULANCE.

Hudson Street Hospital Doctor and Driver Are Hurt and the Vehicle Is Ruined.

One of the ambulances of Hudson Street Hospital was run down by a north-bound electric car of the Madison Avenue line at Centre and Duane Streets early last evening and totally wrecked. Both the surgeon, Dr. A. S. Sherrill, and the driver, Richard Wilkinson, were thrown out and hurt. The former lay unconscious in the street for a time, and both had to be removed to the hospital in another ambulance, where the doctor will be confined to his bed for several days. It is expected that the driver will be able to be about to-day.

The ambulance was tossed several feet into the air by the collision, and fell upon its side before the car, hanging partly over a deep excavation alongside the track. Dr. Sherrill was thrown at least ten feet from his position on the rear of the vehicle, and fell on his back on some large iron pipes, and, rebounding from these, fell to the bottom of the trench. Wilkinson was found pinned between the horse and the ambulance. The car was well filled, and there was great excitement among the passengers, who thought both men had been killed, so great was the force of the collision. Several women on the car became hysterical.

Harry Palmer, the motorman, said that he saw the ambulance coming 100 yards away, and at first thought it would clear the track ahead of him, but when he saw that there was danger, he tried to stop while there was, as he supposed, plenty of time, but the rails were slippery from the light snowfall, and the car ran on with hardly a reduction of speed. He was arrested, and at the Elizabeth Street Police Station told Sergt. McNamara that he was twenty-four years old and lived at 116 East One Hundred and Second Street. He was allowed to go after the Sergeant had telephoned to the hospital and learned from Superintendent H. A. Knoll that he did not wish to have him held on any criminal charge.

The ambulance had been called to 9 Bell Street, where an elderly, homeless woman had been found lying in a cellarway. She was dead when it arrived, and the ambulance turned back. At Duane Street Wilkinson turned out of Park Row, and he says that from that time until the crash he kept his gong constantly ringing. The car struck the ambulance as the rear wheels of the latter came squarely on the track. The rear axle, top and sides, wheels, and shafts were smashed.

Several citizens, with Policemen Charles Kensler, Smith, and Baxter, all of the Elizabeth Street Station, helped to lift Dr. Sherrill out of the pit and carry him into a saloon at 31 Park Street, where he soon came to his senses. A call was turned in for another ambulance, but there was a delay because the reserve driver had gone out. Clerk Robert P. Hurst of the hospital, however, volunteered to take his place, and drove Dr. Smith to the scene of the accident, and both Dr. Sherrill and Wilkinson were brought in on the same trip. Dr. Sherrill was suffering from severe contusions of the back and head and right knee, and it was said at the hospital last night that there was fear that he had sustained other injuries not yet apparent. Driver Wilkinson has contusions of both knees, and both his wrists were sprained. Wilkinson has held his present position for about five years, and this is his first mishap.

What was left of the ambulance was dragged to the hospital behind a police patrol wagon, and Superintendent Knoll said it was beyond repair. The horse escaped with slight scratches. Mr. Knoll said that he would to-day report the matter to the authorities of the New York Hospital, of which the Hudson Street institution is a branch, and they would decide what action should be taken. Wilkinson said his ambulance was nearly run down at the same place Sunday night, and he only averted an accident by pulling his horse down on his haunches and letting the car go by. Usually a flagman is stationed at this crossing, but both the doctor and the driver declare that there was none there last night.

GHASTLY MURDER IN ALABAMA.

Burned and Mutilated Remains of Mrs. Jennie Jones Found in a Ditch.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 1.—The mutilated remains of Mrs. Jennie Jones were found in a ditch near Rosser, Sumter County, this morning. Death had been inflicted by a blow on the head with an axe. The arms and legs were sawn from the trunk, and the head was severed with a knife. All portions of the body had been partially burned, and it was with difficulty that the identity of the dead woman was established.

The smoldering ashes of a fire in a near-by thicket showed that after the woman had been murdered her body had been cut to pieces and heaped upon a pile of brushwood, which was then lighted, but the fire failed to accomplish its work. The remains were then cast into the ditch and sparsely covered with leaves.

Suspicion pointed to an old negro woman who had formerly worked for Mrs. Jones, and she was arrested. The Coroner is also working on the theory that a neighboring woman's jealousy was the cause of the deed.

RIOT IN THE BOSTON COUNCIL.

Two Presiding Officers Will Lead to a Legal Contest.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—The attempt of the Common Council to-day to organize resulted in a disorderly session, in which Daniel J. Kiley, a Democrat, and last year's Chairman, declared himself elected after the temporary presiding officer had announced an adjournment.

Alfred F. Kinney, Republican, senior member of the Common Council, called the body to order. Immediately there was a motion to adjourn, and after putting the question the presiding officer declared it carried. The announcement raised a storm, but Mr. Kinney and some of the members left the chamber.

At that instant Mr. Kiley jumped to the platform, and, calling the Council to order, directed the Clerk to call the roll. He then declared a quorum present, and a motion that the Council proceed to elect a President was put and declared carried. In the midst of a tumult the roll was called, and Mr. Kiley announced that he had been elected President by twenty-nine votes, and a motion to adjourn was carried.

The legality of the proceedings will be tested.

ASSAULTED GIRL HALF FROZEN.

Policeman, Wrapping Her in His Coat, Carried Her to the Station.

Policeman John Seager carried a young woman into the West Twentieth Street Station shortly after 11 o'clock last night. The policeman had taken off his coat and had wrapped it about the almost frozen form of Jennie Wells, twenty years old, who lives in Brooklyn.

Seager explained that he had found the girl lying on the sidewalk at Tenth Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street. Her clothing, which had been wringing wet, was almost like a solid cake of ice. On the top of the girl's head was a large cut, and she was nearly unconscious. Seager, taking off his coat, wrapped it around her and then carried his charge to the station house, which was several blocks away. The policeman showed the effects of the raw wind by the time he reached the police station.

The girl remained conscious long enough to say that she had left her home to visit relatives at Tenth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, but when she reached Tenth Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street she had been assaulted by a well-dressed young man. When she was about to tell how her clothing had become wet, the girl became unconscious. She was removed to New York Hospital. The police are investigating the case.

Knocked Down by Electric Light Pole.

A supply wagon, connected with the Fire Department, while responding to a fire alarm last night, struck an electric light pole at Eighth Avenue and Fourteenth Street and knocked it to one side. In its descent the pole struck a man and woman who were passing at the time and knocked them to the sidewalk. They escaped with slight injuries and went to their homes, on West Fifteenth Street.

Bowling Tournament Games To-night.

Harlem League—Audubon, Grove Hill, Knickerbocker.
Athletic League—Elizabeth A. C., vs. North End at Newark; Knickerbocker A. C. vs. Roseville A. A. at Roseville.
Fire Insurance League—Hanover, Lancashire, Union.
Bank Clerks' League—Three games at Reid's alleys.
Arlington National—Oradell, Alco, Amity.
American National—Riverdale, Corinthian, Arlington.
Columbia League—Riverdale, Empire City, Puritan.
Brooklyn Royal Arcanum—Washington Irving, Atlantic, Fort Greene.
Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island—Carroll Park, Williamsburg, Montauk.

Trimble

"When you do drink, Drink Trimble."

Green Label.

The Green Label Bottling is 10 years old.

At all First-Class Dealers.
WHITE, HENTZ & CO., Phila. and N. Y.
Sole Proprietors.
Established 1793.

Whiskey

Be Good to Your Stomach.
TAKE
VICHY
CELESTINS
with your meals.
It aids digestion,
and its medicinal qualities keep your stomach in good order.
Vichy is imported only in bottles.
NOTE: So-called Vichy in Syphons Is Not Vichy.
At First-Class Druggists, Grocers, Hotels and Cafés.
General Agency, 220 Broadway, N. Y.

Wheatena
The Best HEALTH FOOD for BREAKFAST
Sold by ALL GROCERS.

MAGIC HAIR STAIN
for lightest brown or black; prepared by George Ornsby, wigmaker, 169 Tremont St., Boston; contains no lead or nerve poison; no smutting or rubbing off; use it once; nothing like it; price $1. Sold by C. N. Crittenton Co., 115 Fulton St., N. Y.; Walter S. Rockey, 8th Av. & 35th St., 42d St. & B'way.

MENACING WALLS RAZED.

Explosives at the Campbell Ruins Break Near-by Windows.

The large menacing wall at the Campbell wall paper factory ruins, on the East Twenty-fifth Street side, nearly six stories high, was pulled down by ropes yesterday. It fell with a tremendous thud that shook the buildings in the vicinity. The men, who were directed by John A. Dobner, Superintendent of Buildings, afterward blew down the partition wall on the west side. The explosion made a tremendous roar. The interior walls were then pulled down.

The concussion caused by the falling walls and the subsequent explosion broke many of the windows in the Female Training School for Nurses and in many tenement houses in Twenty-fifth Street. The tenants ran out alarmed, thinking an earthquake or a tremendous explosion had occurred, but the police of the East Twenty-second Street Station allayed all apprehension.

The firemen poured water on the smoldering ruins all day yesterday.

JEWELS WORTH $10,000 LOST.

Benjamin Crooks Offers $1,000 Reward for Recovery of the Gems.

Benjamin Crooks, a dealer in jewelry and the proprietor of a small restaurant at 126½ Canal Street, lost a leather pocketbook containing diamonds and rubies worth, he says, $10,000, while on his way to his home, at 1,150 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, Sunday night. Mr. Crooks boarded a Third Avenue surface car at Canal Street and rode to the bridge, and from there went on the Brooklyn trolley. He arrived home at 3 o'clock in the morning.

The pocketbook, which was made especially for the purpose of carrying gems, was in his pocket, and Mr. Crooks said it must have slipped out while he was on the cars. A reward of $1,000 has been offered for the return of the jewels to 126½ Canal Street. No questions will be asked.

STARVED IN A TENEMENT.

Aged Mother Watched Deserted Daughter Pass Away Without Care.

While many happy families in a large tenement at 306 East Twenty-fifth Street were setting their tables and filling their punch bowls Sunday night to usher in the new year, down in the basement of the house sat an aged widowed mother holding the hand of her only daughter, who was dying of consumption and want. She died with the old year, but the mother sat on through the long night. She notified the police at 5 o'clock, and they carried the body of her daughter to the Morgue to be buried by the city.

The mother gave her name as Annie Wright, and she told the police that she and her daughter had been without food and fuel for over a week. For some time, she said, they had lived on assistance from a few friends and the De Milt Dispensary, in Twenty-third Street. A Mr. Rickard, living in the neighborhood, when he heard of the mother's condition, sent her a breakfast and said he would take care of her for the day. She claims that her husband once kept a hotel on the Boston Post Road, and that she raised her daughter and educated her upon the money he left her. A few years ago, she said, her daughter married a man named Byren, who robbed her and deserted her daughter three days after the wedding. Since then they had had a hard time, she says, to get along, and lately were left without anything. The mother is eighty-one years of age.

Burglars Rob and Set Fire to House.

WHITINSVILLE, Mass., Jan. 1.—Thieves broke into the house of George Nelson at Castle Hill this morning, and stole a small safe containing $2,200, after which they set fire to the dwelling to cover the crime. Mr. Nelson got up early to go to a barn, a short distance from the house. On his return he found his desk ransacked and the house on fire. There is no clew to the perpetrators of the burglary.

Murder Near Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, Jan. 1.—Dominick Boston was shot and cut to death to-day by Gennaro Gemmelino, in the settlement west of this city known as "Little Italy." The murder took place after a quarrel over Boston's alleged attentions to Mrs. Gemmelino. The murderer escaped, but was captured to-night at Farmingdale by Constable Ackerman, who placed him in the county jail at Freehold.

NEW YEAR'S APPOINTMENTS

Mayor Continues Old Officials and Names a Few New Ones.

THE SCHOOL BOARD VACANCIES

Three New Members Are Announced and Many Places Remain to be Filled.

Mayor Van Wyck announced the following appointments yesterday:

President of the Board of Health—Michael C. Murphy, reappointed; term, six years; salary, $7,500.

Dock Commissioner—Charles F. Murphy, reappointed; term, six years; salary, $5,000.

Police Commissioner John B. Sexton, reappointed. term, four years; salary, $5,000.

Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments—Ferdinand Levy; term, four years; salary, $7,000.

Park Commissioner, Borough of the Bronx—August Moebus, reappointed; term, six years; salary, $5,000.

Building Commissioner, Boroughs of Queens and Richmond—Daniel Campbell, reappointed; term, six years; salary, $5,000.

Commissioner of Public Charities, Borough of Richmond—James Feeny, reappointed; term, six years; salary, $3,500.

Examining Plumber—James E. McGovern, reappointed; term, three years; fees.

Justice of Court of Special Sessions, Second Division (Kings, Queens, and Richmond Counties)—Howard J. Forker, reappointed; term, ten years; salary, $6,000.

City Magistrate, Second Division, (Borough of Brooklyn)—Albert Van Brunt Voorhees, Jr.; term, ten years; salary, $6,000.

Members of Municipal Art Commission—Samuel P. Avery and Daniel Chester French, reappointed; term, three years; no salary.

Member Municipal Statistical Commission—J. Edward Jetter; term, six years; no salary.

Member Change of Grade Damage Commission—Oscar S. Bailey; salary, $10 per day.

Of these appointees, Ferdinand Levy, as Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments; Albert Van Brunt Voorhees, Jr., as City Magistrate; J. Edward Jetter, as Statistical Commissioner, and Oscar S. Bailey, as Change of Grade Damage Commissioner, are the only new ones.

Mr. Levy succeeds William F. Grell, who assumed office as Sheriff yesterday. He has served one term as Register of New York County and before that Coroner. For several years he has not held public office. He is a member of Tammany Hall.

Mr. Jetter is a carpet cleaner and is a member of the Tammany organization of the Twenty-second Assembly District. He was recommended by Corrections Commissioner Lantry, the leader of the district.

Mr. Bailey was for a short time a member of the late Board of Aldermen from the Twenty-ninth Manhattan District, to which he was elected by the board as successor to Homer Folks, (Rep.,) who had resigned to take a nomination for the Assembly. He is a livery stable keeper and a member of the Tammany Hall organization of his district.

Albert V. B. Voorhees, Jr., who succeeds J. Lotz Nostrand as City Magistrate in the Coney Island Police Court, is twenty-nine years of age and has a law office in Wall Street. He resides in Bath Beach, where he was born, and comes from a family which settled there very early. He is a member of the Holland Society, and is connected with the Cowenhoven family and the family of the late Daniel W. Voorhees of Indiana. He took his seat yesterday, and received a walnut gavel inlaid with mother of pearl from his friends at Bath Beach.

In congratulation of Police Commissioner John B. Sexton on his reappointment, the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Nineteenth Assembly District, of which he is the leader, sent a huge basket filled with roses, orchids, violets, and other flowers to his office at Police Headquarters.

The Mayor had eight vacancies to fill in the School Board for Manhattan and the Bronx. Five of these vacancies were caused by the expiration of the terms of office of President Joseph J. Little and Commissioners Richard H. Adams, Abraham Stern, John M. Linck, and John E. Eustis, and three by the resignations within the last few months of Commissioners William Greenough, John G. Agar, and Henry W. Taft. The terms of Messrs. Greenough and Agar would have expired on the last day of 1899. Mr. Taft's term would not have expired until 1901. President Little and Commissioners Adams, Stern, and Linck were reappointed. Two new Commissioners were appointed—John G. O'Keeffe and Patrick F. McGowan. The other two vacancies were not filled. Each appointment is for three years. The selection of Messrs. McGowan and O'Keeffe by the Mayor created considerable surprise, as neither, so far as could be learned yesterday, has been identified in any way with school affairs.

Patrick F. McGowan lives at 224 East Twelfth Street, and is in the underwear business. He has never held public office before and has not been prominent in politics. John G. O'Keeffe lives at 10 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and is a member of the firm of H. L. Horton & Co., stock brokers, 66 Broadway. He was formerly a member of the Harlem Club and is at present a member of the Sagamore Club. Mr. O'Keeffe is also a prominent member of the Catholic Club, and was Chairman of the committee that received the Duke of Veragua and the Princess Eulalie. Mr. O'Keeffe is said to be a warm personal friend of Richard Croker, ex-Mayor Gilroy, and Recorder Goff.

The School Board, with yesterday's appointments, has nineteen members, seventeen of whom are friendly to the present administration and two of whom, Charles C. Burlingham and James P. Lee, are appointees of Mayor Strong and have each another year to serve. The School Board for 1900 will elect officers on Feb. 14. Feb. 19 is the date set for the organization of the Central Board for 1900.

The terms of the following School Commissioners of Brooklyn expired on Dec. 31: James F. Bendernagel, Homer E. Dresser, Carl A. Evertz, George H. Fisher, George D. Hamlin, John McNamee, Henry W. Maxwell, George W. Schaedle, Samuel R. Scottron, J. Edward Swanstrom, Charles C. Wise, George H. Woodworth, James Wright, and Richard Young. Mayor Van Wyck yesterday appointed Michael J. Shevlin School Commissioner of Brooklyn to succeed Robert H. Roy, who resigned to take a place in the District Attorney's office.

In Queens Borough the terms of the following Commissioners have expired: Theodore Chapman of Jamaica, Frederick G. Pauly of College Point, and F. De Haas Simonson of Elmhurst, President of the board. In Richmond Borough the terms of the following Commissioners have expired: Samuel Bottger of Port Richmond, Samuel Anderson of Stapleton, and John T. Burke of New Brighton, President of the board.

THE NEW BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Mr. Woods Re-elected as President—Decorations of the City Hall and the Chamber.

The City Hall was gay with flags and bunting yesterday in honor of the second anniversary of the birth of Greater New York. From the flag staffs on the roofs depended long lines of signal flags, which did duty during the Dewey celebration, and all over the façade were festoons of red, white, and blue bunting, caught up by shields. On the inside the display was even more gorgeous, bunting in the National colors being twined about the main stairway and the balcony in the rotunda.

The Aldermanic Chamber outdid the rest of the structure in the brilliance of its decorations, which consisted of bunting and silken banners. It was the flowers which had been sent by admiring constituents to the new members and some of the old ones, however, that made the Aldermanic Chamber a veritable bower of beauty. These flowers, in most cases, were gathered into the form of horseshoes, no less than twenty-one of these emblems ornamenting the desks of members. On the toe of each horseshoe was a motto, that of "Our Alderman" predominating, with "Success" and "Good Luck" close seconds. Alderman Bernard Schmitt of Brooklyn appeared to be the most favored individual in respect to wealth of floral tributes, three handsome horseshoes, each denominating him as "Our Alderman," occupying all the space on his desk and infringing on that of one of his neighbors. The Tammany organization of the Eighth Assembly District sent an enormous tribute to Alderman Porges, and another large one stood on the desk of Armitage Mathews, the new Republican member from Col. Abraham Gruber's bailiwick, the Twenty-first District. John T. McCall, the Tammany leader in the board, was remembered by his constituents with a horseshoe, which was too big for his desk, and therefore had to be placed in the aisle. President Woods and Clerk Blake each received large and handsome baskets of roses.

Sousa's Band, which was stationed in the rotunda, played a programme of popular music, beginning at 11 o'clock, when the corridors were full of city officials and politicians, who had come to take their oaths of office or to greet the Mayor. During the rest of the morning the Mayor's office was thronged, but up in the chambers of the Municipal Assembly, where there was business to do, there were only a few of the local lawmakers and even a smaller number of visitors. About noon, however, the Aldermanic Chamber began to fill up with the constituents and relatives of the new members, and at 12:15 o'clock, when Clerk Blake called the new board to order, to the strains of "I'd Leave My Happy Home for You—Oo-oo-oo-oo," the room was overcrowded.

After the result of the canvass of the votes cast at the last election had been read, nominations for President were called for. Alderman McCall (Tam.) named Alderman Thomas F. Woods of the Twentieth District as the majority candidate, and Mr. Wentz (Rep., Brooklyn,) named Alderman James H. McInnes of Brooklyn as the choice of the Republicans. Clerk Blake then began calling the roll, which progressed in a quiet manner until the name of Alderman Dowling of the Ninth New York District was called, when a dual reply, "Woods-McInnes," was heard. The Republicans felt sure that Mr. Dowling, who is a follower of John C. Sheehan, was bolting his party nominee, and the Democrats had no idea what the trouble was, when Mr. Blake explained:

"The names of Aldermen Dowling of New York and Downing of Brooklyn came together on the roll. There seems to be some misunderstanding. To avoid confusion, I'll call both over again. How does Alderman Dowling of New York vote?"

"For Alderman Woods," Mr. Dowley replied.

"How does Alderman Downing of Brooklyn vote?" inquired Mr. Blake.

"For Alderman McInnes," was the answer.

Mr. Woods received thirty-eight, and Mr. McInnes fifteen votes, whereupon Mr. Woods was declared elected and Mr. Blake appointed a committee consisting of one member from each borough "to harpoon the President and fetch him to the chair."

Aldermen McCall (Dem.) and Oatman (Rep.) were nominted for Vice President, the former being elected by a vote of thirty-nine to sixteen. Thomas Coakley and John Maguire were re-elected Sergeant-at-Arms and Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms respectively. The organization was thus completed, and then President Woods appointed a committee to call on the Mayor and the Council and notify them that the Board of Aldermen was ready to receive any communications which they might wish to make. The committee, on returning from its call on the Mayor, reported that the latter had said that if he had anything to say he would notify the board later.

Alderman McInnes started a small discussion by offering a resolution requiring the appointment of two minority members on each committee of seven, and that in all committees the several boroughs have equitable representation. Mr. McInnes called the attention of the board to the fact that the minority had sixteen members now, and said it would have considerable to say about legislation during the next two years.

Alderman McCall resented this attempt to curtail the power of the President in naming his committees, and suggested that the resolution be referred to the President. This was done, and then the board adjourned to meet one week from to-day.

After the Aldermen had adjourned Mr. McInnes, who had been selected as the minority leader, took the Republican members to call upon Mayor Van Wyck. The Mayor greeted the party warmly, and then, turning to Mr. McInnes, asked pleasantly: "Did you introduce these gentlemen as the minority members?"

"Yes, Your Honor," Mr. McInnes replied. "There's no such thing as majority and minority when the best interests of the city are at stake," said the Mayor, with a laugh.

"That depends on the point of view," Alderman Goodman observed, but the Mayor dissented again, and said: "Oh; we are all right."

The Council was in session only long enough to communicate that fact to the Aldermen and then adjourned.

SHERIFF GRELL IN OFFICE.

He Celebrates the Commencement of His Term by Liberating a Civil Prisoner.

Thomas J. Dunn arrived at the Sheriff's office in company with his successor, William F. Grell, a few minutes before noon yesterday. They entered a private office, where they attended to some preliminary matters. The oath of office was then administered to the subordinates of the new Sheriff by Deputy County Clerk George H. Fahrbach. Tax Commissioner Feitner was among the spectators.

The following attaches were sworn in: Sheriff's secretary, salary $1,500, Richard T. Knabe, as successor to Charles J. McKeon, who retired with Mr. Dunn; Under Sheriff, Henry P. Mulvany; counsel, Philip J. Britt; auctioneer, James T. Slo; Deputy Sheriffs, Frank J. Burnes, James Carraher, Louis Leavitt, Alexander J. Ahearn, Thomas J. O'Donnell, Thomas Halligan, Thomas Radley, Frank G. Rinn, Andrew Roberts, Silas Strauss, John J. Murray, and Frank J. Walgering; Assistant Deputy Sheriffs, John F. Purcell, James A. Hayes, Andrew J. McGivney, Max Altman, Thomas F. Connolly, John Zahn, Nathan Metzger, George B. Gifford, William H. O'Brien, John J. Hussett, John C. Mayforth, and Daniel G. Terry; entry clerk, Henry McLaughlin; auditor, Edward H. Warker; cashier, William C. Blaney; arrest clerk, George A. Weaver. These are all reappointments except in the case of Knabe.

After the employes were sworn in they gave new bonds, which were certified as correct by Deputy County Clerk Fahrbach. Sheriff Grell, who had received from the Hardier Club a large floral tree, on one of whose branches was a key bearing the letters "H. C.," in violets, was then congratulated upon his entry into office by Mr. Dunn, who said he hoped the new Sheriff would have as good a time in office as he himself had had.

Sheriff Grell replied that if he managed the affairs of the office as well as Mr. Dunn had done, his administration would be a success. Next the new Sheriff shook hands with all the attachés of the office, and wished them a happy new year. The outgoing and incoming Sheriffs, having again exchanged congratulations, and admired large floral horseshoes presented by the Plattdeutsche Verein and the German Democracy, the proceedings were ended.

The first official act of Sheriff Grell was to visit and take possession of Ludlow Street Jail. He was accompanied there by Mr. Dunn, Sheriff's Counsel Philip J. Britt, Under-Sheriff Henry P. Mulvany, and ex-Alderman Philip Benjamin. When the new Sheriff arrived at the jail he was welcomed by the Warden, Patrick H. Pickett, who ushered him into the Warden's private office. Then an inventory of all the property in the jail was handed to Sheriff Grell, who signed a receipt which he handed to Mr. Dunn. Warden Pickett thereupon formally turned over the keys of the jail to Mr. Dunn, who gave them to Sheriff Grell, wishing him as good fortune in conducting the affairs of the jail as he himself had enjoyed. Mr. Dunn said that it was due to orderly management and faithful discharge of duties by his men, chief of whom was Warden Pickett, that there had been no escapes from the jail during his term of office.

In receiving the keys, Sheriff Grell announced that he would retain the old employes, and said he hoped he would be served as well by them as Mr. Dunn had been. He added that he trusted they would one and all regard him in the same light as they regarded the outgoing Sheriff.

After Warden Picket had handed Sheriff Grell his bond papers the party was taken up stairs. The prisoners were then brought into the rotunda and placed in line. There were seventeen of them—ten civil prisoners and seven United States prisoners. They all answered to their names, and then Sheriff Grell gave Mr. Dunn a receipt for them.

One of the civil prisoners in line was a young Italian, named Antonio Caladino. He had failed to make payment on some goods purchased on the installment plan and was locked up on an execution.

"How much does he owe?" asked Sheriff Grell.

"Nineteen dollars and fifty cents," replied Warden Pickett.

"Well, I'll pay it," said Sheriff Grell, handing the amount to Warden Pickett.

"I guess I'll send a cord to celebrate my advent into office in this manner."

Caladino wept when he heard he was to be a free man again. Had the money not been paid he would have had to remain in jail for six months.

As the party entered the Warden's private dining room Mr. Dunn asked, "Isn't this the room 'Boss' Tweed occupied?"

"It is," replied the Warden.

"Well," said Mr. Dunn, "do you see the flagstones out there in the jailyard? Years ago, when 'Boss' Tweed was a prisoner, with a dress suit on, in this very room, I was out there, a stone paver in overalls, laying flags."

Heakins were drunk, and the Sheriff and his party then drove to the City Hall.

We wish to express gratitude to our patrons. Our New Year's resolution is to satisfy you better than ever. The remnant sale is on. Trousers to order, $4.00—formerly $5.00 to $10.00. Suits $14.00—formerly $16.00 to $30.00. Full dress or tuxedo, silk lined throughout, $30.00. Overcoat, popular gray cheviot, $18.00. Clothes to suit, or money back!

ARNHEIM,

OUR ONLY STORE,

BROADWAY & 9TH STREET.

Thence they adjourned to a café, where an elaborate luncheon awaited them and a host of friends of the new Sheriff.

ROW OVER COURT CLERKSHIP.

Municipal Judge William P. Lynch yesterday, in the Third District Court, at Clymer Street and Lee Avenue, Brooklyn, repudiated the appointment as Chief Clerk of ex-State Senator Julius P. Wieman, and announced that John W. Carpenter was his Chief Clerk. Judge Lynch arrived at the Court House at 10:30 o'clock. He was met in an anteroom by his predecessor, ex-Judge William Schnitzpan, who introduced Wieman to him as the Chief Clerk of the court. Beside Wieman stood his attorney, Joseph A. Burr. Judge Lynch turned to Wieman and said:

"I don't recognize your appointment here as Chief Clerk."

"But I am the Chief Clerk, and stand ready to take any orders from you," said Wieman.

"My Chief Clerk," retorted the Judge, "is John W. Carpenter."

"Very well," replied Wieman, "but I am coming here every day to do my duties."

No reply to this was made by the Judge, who stepped out to the courtroom.

Either Wieman or Carpenter will be compelled to institute injunction proceedings in the Supreme Court in order to determine who is the Chief Clerk. Wieman said that he would leave it to Carpenter to start the proceedings, and that he would report at the court every day as Chief Clerk, while Carpenter declared he would leave the matter of proceedings to Wieman. The latter was appointed last Wednesday for a term of six years.

Changes in the Fire Department.

At their own request, three members of the Fire Department were retired on pensions yesterday. They were Lieut. Charles Margison of Engine Company No. 2, Engineer John R. Day of Engine Company No. 60, and Fireman Thomas Loughery of Engine Company No. 40. All three had served more than twenty years as firemen. The semi-annual transfers in the department also took effect yesterday. Capt. M. E. Graham of Hook and Ladder Company No. 9 was sent to command Engine Company No. 12 in place of Capt. O'Brien, recently retired. Capt. Foley of Engine Company No. 39 was placed in command of Engine Company No. 67, and Capt. Louis Siegman of Engine Company No. 67 was transferred to Engine Company No. 59.

SENT TO RULE JERSEY CITY.

Mayor Hoos of Jersey City received calls at the City Hall yesterday for two hours. The doors had scarcely been opened when in stalked a big colored man. He was fairly well dressed. Greeting no one, he crossed the room leisurely, took off his overcoat, sat down at the Mayor's desk, and began opening the Mayor's letters.

"Here; stop that!" shouted Peter Golden, one of the Mayor's clerks. "Don't you know those are the Mayor's letters?"

"Well," said the intruder, coolly. "I am the Mayor. I was sent here by Heaven to take charge of Jersey City for one year."

"Well, you'll have to do it from the outside," said Golden. Then he called the janitor, and the man was ejected.

He at once began making an address to the Goddess of Victory surmounting the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument, in front of the City Hall. He continued his harangue until a policeman took him to the Gregory Street Police Station. There he was identified as Rufus Cannon. Some years ago he was in business and accumulated about $15,000. Then he went to speculating in stocks and lost everything, but a small house in which he and his wife live. He was discharged.

Died from Morphine Poisoning.

Isaac Lawrence, fifty-seven years old, of 169 West Eighty-first Street, who was taken to Bellevue Hospital Dec. 15, suffering from morphine poisoning, died there early yesterday morning. He claimed to be a descendant of the famous naval commander Lawrence. He was a physical wreck when he was taken to the hospital. He leaves a wife and three children. Lawrence had a large amount of money one time, but it was lost.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	7:25	Sun sets	4:44
		Moon sets	6:21

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	7:55	Gov. Isl'd	8:19
		H. Gate	10:15
P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	8:28	Gov. Isl'd	8:50
		H. Gate	10:06

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JAN. 2.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 3.		
Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Fuerst Bismarck, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Hispania, Haiti	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Kensington, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
New York, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
	*9:30 A. M.	
Orizaba, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Spartan Prince, Naples	11:00 A. M.	.....
U. S. transport, San Juan	10:30 A. M.	.....
THURSDAY, JAN. 4.		
Ardanrose, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Hugin, Progreso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Normandie, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Madiana, Bermuda	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Matanzas, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	
Pomeranian, Glasgow	.....	.....
SATURDAY, JAN. 6.		
Alene, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Aller, Guadeloupe	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Arkadia, Ponce	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Arramoor, La Plata Countries	12:00 M.	.....
Caracas, San Juan	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Queenstown and Liverpool	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hindoo, Hull	.....	.....
Statendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Thingvalla, Christiania	11:00 A. M.	.....
Tordenskjold, Progreso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. $5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. $11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Hongkong Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. $14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Bloemfontein. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. $30 and up to Jan. $20, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Jan. 20, for dispatch per steamship Moana. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. $23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. $26, inclusive, for dispatch by ship City of Papeiti. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. $3, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Australia which arrived at Vancouver are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, Jan. 2.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JAN. 2.

Arkansas, Copenhagen, Dec. 9.
Drummond, Gibraltar, Dec. 15.
Exeter City, Bristol, Dec. 17.
Hindoo, Hull, Dec. 20.
Hubert, Barbados, Dec. 16.
Noordland, Antwerp, Dec. 28.
Othello, Hull, Dec. 17.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, Dec. 18.
Taurie, Liverpool, Dec. 23.
Tropea, Shields, Dec. 15.
Victoria, Gibraltar, Dec. 18.
Werkendam, Rotterdam, Dec. 21.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 3.

Algiers, New Orleans, Dec. 28.
A. R. Thorpe, Curacao, Dec. 25.
Athos, Colon, Dec. 27.
Barcelona, Hamburg, Dec. 20.
Burgundia, Gibraltar, Dec. 20.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Dec. 31.
Concho, Galveston, Dec. 28.
El Cid, New Orleans, Dec. 30.
Ems, Gibraltar, Dec. 25.
Hudson, New Orleans, Dec. 28.
Powdernam, La Lucia, Dec. 26.
Wells City, Swansea, Dec. 19.

THURSDAY, JAN. 4.

European, London, Dec. 21.
Europa, Shields, Dec. 21.
Massapequa, Dundee, Dec. 21.
Thomas Turnbull, Gibraltar, Dec. 21.
Winifred, Hamburg, Dec. 21.

FRIDAY, JAN. 5.

Boston City, Swansea, Dec. 2.
Darmstadt, Bremen, Dec. 24.
King Bleddyn, Dunkirk, Dec. 20.

SATURDAY, JAN. 6.

Georgian, London, Dec. 24.
John Sanderson, Antwerp, Dec. 23.
Lampasas, Galveston, Dec. 30.
Lucania, Liverpool, Dec. 30.
Sarmation, Glasgow, Dec. 26.

SUNDAY, JAN. 7.

Belgravia, Hamburg, Dec. 24.
British Queen, Antwerp, Dec. 24.
La Champagne, Havre, Dec. 30.

Arrived.

SS Caracas, Woodrick, Ponce, St. Johns, P. R., &c., with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 8:25 P. M.

SS La Normandie, (Fr.,) Poncelet, Havre Dec. 23, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M., 31st.

SS Grenada, (Br.,) McMillan, Trinidad Dec. 23 and Grenada 24th, with mdse. and passengers to the Trinidad Shipping and Trading Company. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Rio Grande, Avery, Brunswick Dec. 29, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Thingvalla, (Dan.,) Laub, Stettin Dec. 6, Copenhagen 13th, Christiania 15th, and Christiansand —, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS Curityba, (Ger.,) Hoppe, Cardenas Dec. 23, Sagua 24th, Carbanen 26th, and Matanzas 28th, with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 2:50 P. M.

SS Richmond, Catharine, Georgetown, S. C., Dec. 28, and Wilmington, N. C., 29th, with mdse. to William P. Clyde.

SS La Grande Duchesse, Hanlon, Savannah Dec. 30, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Cufic, (Br.,) Caven, Liverpool Dec. 21, with mdse. to the White Star Line. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 7:28 P. M.

SS Alene, (Br.,) Long, Kingston Dec. 16, Savanilla 19th, Carthagena 20th, Greytown 23d, and Port Limon 26th, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Caracas, Woodrick, Port Cabello Dec. 22, La Guayra 24th, Curacao 26th, and St. Johns, P. R., 29th, with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Uller, (Nor.,) Sorensen, Demerara Dec. 30, with mdse. and one passenger to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.

SS Mannheim, from Hamburg. In Quarantine at 7 A. M.

SS Hortensius, from Livepool. In Quarantine at 7 A. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Jan. 1, 9:30 P. M., northwest, blowing thirty-six miles an hour; clear.

Sailed.

SS San Marcos, for Galveston, via Key West.
SS Styria, (Aust.,) for New Orleans.
SS Catania, for Key West and Mobile.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS British King, (Br.,) for Antwerp.

Notice to Mariners.

LITTLE GULL ISLAND LIGHT STATION.—On or about Jan. 20 a second-class siren, blown by compressed air, will be substituted for the present second-class steam siren at this station, on Little Gull Island, southerly side of the main easterly entrance to Long Island Sound, and the characteristic of the signal will be changed to sound blasts of 3 seconds' duration separated by silent intervals of 17 seconds, instead of the characteristic sounded by the present siren. (Lighthouse Board Notice to Mariners No. 241, Dec. 22, 1899.)

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—SS Aragonia, (Ger.,) Capt. Jansen, from Antwerp for New York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Capt. Nicol, from New York for Liverpool, passed Browhead to-day.

SS Colorado, (Br.,) Capt. Whitten, from Hull for New York, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Galileo, (Br.,) Capt. Clark, from New York for Hull, passed Portland Bill to-day.

SS Bath City, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New York, arr. at Bristol yesterday.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. Watt, from New York, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS J. W. Taylor, (Br.,) Capt. Phillips, from New York, via Queenstown, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS St. Bede, (Br.,) Capt. McPherson, from New York for Manila, &c., arr. at Port Said yesterday.

SS Mozart, (Br.,) Capt. Ellis, for New York, sld. from Santos Dec. 29.

SS Coleridge, (Br.,) Capt. Fisher, from Rio Janeiro, &c., for New York, sld. from St. Lucia Dec. 30.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, for New York, sld. from Liverpool yesterday.

SS Daphne, (—,) for New York, sld. from Shields Dec. 30.

SS Exeter City, (Br.,) Capt. Watkins, for New York, sld. from Swansea yesterday.

SS Marquette, (Br.,) Capt. Gates, for New York, sld. from this port to-day.

SS Ems, (Ger.,) Capt. Harrassowitz, from Naples &c., for New York, passed Horta Dec. 28.

SS King Bleddyn, (Br.,) Capt. Liddle, from Rotterdam for New York, passed Beachy Head to-day.

SS American, (Dutch,) Capt. Butz, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam Dec. 30.

SS Tartar Prince, (Br.,) Capt. McFarlane, from Genoa for New York, arr. at Leghorn Dec. 20.

SS Bremerhaven, (Dutch,) Capt. Ninnes, from New York, arr. at Antwerp Dec. 30.

SS St. Cuthbert, (Br.,) Capt. Pugh, from New York, arr. at Antwerp Dec. 30.

SS Potahontas, (Br.,) Capt. James, for New York, sld. from Flume Dec. 26.

SS Panama, (Fr.,) Capt. Curet, for New York, sld. from Pauillac Dec. 29.

SS Orwell, (Br.,) Capt. Gibb, from New York for Bombay, &c., passed Malta to-day.

The Daily Story of The Big Store.

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

Meet Me at the Fountain.

6th Ave., 18th and 19th Sts. TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1900. Telephone 2740—18th

The Fourth

Annual White Fair

Begins This Morning.

It's the greatest event of its kind New York will know of this year—just as the previous three sales eclipsed all other contemporaneous showings.

We published full details in the Sunday papers, but should you not have noticed them—come anyhow.

There will be values in dainty Undermuslins, housekeeping Cottons and Linens, as well as in gentlemen's Shirts, Collars, Cuffs and Night Robes, of sufficient import to make it well worth your while to visit the store to-day.

The Annual Sale of Canned Goods---

150,000 Cases of Them---

also begins this morning in our great pure-food mart on the 4th floor.

You must certainly attend this remarkable sale, for the world's very choicest canned products, embracing every variety and kind of eatables, are now offered at prices that at any other time or place would be simply impossible.

A Sale of Cut Glass, China and Bric-a-Brac.

A rare chance to buy Imported China, Art Pottery and Cut Glass; a Special Clearance Sale before taking our Annual Inventory, the intent and purpose of which is to close out all surplus lots, irrespective of cost. The sale starts to-day. Here are some details.

Bric-a-Brac at 1-3 Off.

From the marked prices of hundreds of rare and artistic pieces of Royal Sevres, Teplitz, Royal Vienna, Doulton, Coalport, Bohemian Glass, Carrara Marbles, French Bronzes, Pedestals, Jardinieres and Umbrella Stands we will deduct to-day a special discount of 33 1-3 per cent.

Cut Glass at 1-3 Off.

From the marked prices of our entire stock of choicest American Cut Glass, which is the finest in the world, all hand polished and executed in the most brilliant cuttings—Jugs, Water Bottles, Nappies, Fruit or Nut Bowls, Decanters, Vases and other pieces too numerous to mention—we will deduct to-day a special discount of 33 1-3 per cent.

Also special values in Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets at prices from 33 to 50 per cent. below value.

DINNER SETS, 113 pieces, Haviland china, newest shapes and decorations; imported to sell for $48.00; special at 27.50

DINNER SETS, 100 pieces, finest English porcelain, handsomely decorated, border pattern, 3 colors; imported to sell at $10.00; special at 6.75

TEA SETS of 56 pieces, English porcelain, handsomely decorated, fully worth $5.00 per set; special at 2.45

TOILET SET of 11 pieces, including jar, Maddock's finest English porcelain, dainty decorations in natural colors, gold traced and stippled; imported to sell from $7.00 to $9.00; special at 4.25

CUPS AND SAUCERS of finest German china, Tea, Coffee and Mustache Cups, artistically decorared in floral designs, natural colors and gold traced; imported to sell at 25c., 35c. and 40c.; your choice at 10c

CUPS AND SAUCERS of finest English thin porcelain, large tea size, handsomely decorated in Oriental underglazed blue; regularly sold at 25c. each; special at 10c

Corset Clearance.

It's the natural, unavoidable accumulation of a corset business that is the envy of the town. Price is little object now. We want to sell them—quickly.

I. C. AND C. P. CORSETS, in odd sizes; worth $2.75 each; in this sale at 1.95

Z. Z. MODESCA CORSETS, in drab, white and black, all sizes, 18 to 30; worth $2.25; in this sale at 1.95

AMERICAN LADY CORSET, long waist and short hip, fine English sateen, well boned and every pair guaranteed; worth $1.25; in this sale at 95c

NEMO CORSET, triple strip, made of fine English sateen, reinforced top and bottom to prevent bone and steel from cutting through, colors drab, white or black; worth $1.25 per pair; in this sale at 95c

A lot of Ladies' Fine Sateen CORSET WAISTS, perfect in shape, in this sale at 75c

DOMESTIC CORSETS, all lengths and colors, your choice for 49c

Dress Linings.

There's really no economy in using cheap dress linings if they are not of a good quality. Our dress linings ARE of a good quality, although we sell them very cheap, as these prices will show:

MOIRE PERCALINE, in black and 50 other shades, all absolutely fast in colorings, full yard wide; regular 12½c. per yard goods, here at 6¼c

FANCY TAFFETA SKIRTINGS, in fancy stripes, full yard wide; the 19c. per yard kind, here at 6¼c

MERCERIZED SILK MOREEN, in black and colors, wears well and looks like an all-silk moreen, at, per yard 39c

Our Annual Sale of Office Stationery

is now in progress, and while it lasts business men and others will do well to lay in large supplies for the coming year, as the prices quoted by us are the lowest of the year, here or elsewhere. Observe some of them:

DUPLICATING AND TRIPLICATING IMPROVED ORDER BOOK, 30c., 25c., 18c., 15c. and 10c

LETTER COPYING PRESS, size 10x12 . . . . 3.75

LEGAL AND LETTER TYPEWRITING PAPER, linen, per ream 60c

LEDGERS, JOURNALS, DAY BOOKS AND CASH BOOKS, bound in full American sheep, imitation Russia ends and bands, 800 pages, in this sale at, each 2.80

300-Page LEDGERS, JOURNALS, DAY BOOKS AND CASH BOOKS, bound in full duck, imitation Russia corners, good heavy white paper, in this sale at, each 1.00

500-Page 9x11 LETTER-COPYING BOOKS, bound in full duck; in this sale at, each 45c

SPONGE and COLORED SPONGE CUP, each 8c

MEMORANDA BOOKS, good paper, end and sides opening; in this sale at, each 3c

DOUBLE INK STANDS, each 55c

SINGLE INK WELL AND BASE, each 18c

PEARL JAPANNED CHECK PROTECTOR, each 55c

STAFFORD'S NON-COR

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 2, 1900.

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

NOT THE RIGHT REMEDY.

Attorney General MONNETT of Ohio is a tireless hunter of the trust demon. He is one of the demon's most formidable enemies, too, for he has used the powers of his office with such zeal and persistence in his attempts to expose the flagitious nature of combinations of capital that the men of the trusts have become very tired of him. This is particularly true of the Standard Oil capitalists, to whom he has put a large number of inconvenient questions.

In the opinion of Mr. MONNETT, the railroad power is about the most dangerous of all the demons that are now plotting the enslavement of the American people. He sees that it is a very great power. It commands not only a vast capital, but has enlisted in its service some of the ablest men in this country. Unlimited money and first-class brains form a combination that it is hard to beat. The railroad power baffles the Attorney General of Ohio. His experience of it makes him apprehensive about the future. He observes with alarm that the State Legislatures make no greater headway against it than he has made. The great railroad capitalists somehow seem to get control of the Legislatures or at least exert a powerful influence over them. After the Legislatures the courts are the only remaining bulwark, and Mr. MONNETT appears to have his doubts about the bench, even.

His conclusion is that the railroads may become so strong and insolent that the people will be obliged to defend themselves by State ownership. The roads will be taken out of the hands of private capitalists. The State will own and operate them.

All the roads the trust hunters follow seem to lead straight to Socialism. The great remedy for every evil is to suppress private activities and get everything done by the community in association by the State. Mr. MONNETT instances the railroads, but of course if State ownership proved to be an effective remedy for the abuses of which railroad capitalists are guilty, there would be a loud outcry for further experiments, and it would be hard to stop anywhere short of the point where the State would own everything. If under the régime of complete communism evils should still crop out, and some men prove to be better off than others, which in the view of Socialists is a crime, then there would be no further remedies, and the community would have to destroy itself to get an end to them.

Mr. MONNETT'S thinking is evidently not profound. He is alarmed because the Legislatures are controlled or influenced by the railroads, yet he proposes to put all the railroads into the control of the Legislatures, or of Congress, which is the National Legislature. Having proved unsafe in their rule over a few things he would make them rulers over many.

What State ownership and operation of railroads would bring us to with the grade of legislative intelligence that we now employ is beyond conjecture, but no sensible man who tries to picture forth the results of the experiment is likely to become an enthusiastic advocate of the transfer of ownership.

If the Government should attempt to operate the railroads it would have to create a department to attend to that branch of its business. It would be the greatest business department of the Government, the greatest in opportunity for corruption, the richest in patronage, the biggest for looting. The men of first-rate capacity who now manage the railroads would leave them to seek other fields, for of course Congress or the State Legislatures would never authorize the payment of the great salaries that such brains command. Inefficient service would be one fruit of the change. A riot of corruption and spoils seeking would be another. The responsibility would rest with the lawmakers. Mr. MONNETT says they are not competent to deal with the railroads now. They would not be more competent if the roads were all put into their hands.

It may be pure theorizing to say it, but if the evil of undue influence over Legislatures exists the obvious remedy is to send better men to the Legislatures. The lawmakers can bring the railroads to terms if they choose. The power to tax is the power to destroy, and Legislatures have the power to lay taxes. But the first step is to choose as legislators only honest and capable men.

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.

The excitement which the seizure of the Bundesrath has occasioned in Berlin is not very readily explicable. Most probably it proceeds from the fact that the new naval ambitions of Germany are not attended with the knowledge of the maritime aspects of international law which prevails in England or in this country, just as we have seen that the want of a naval tradition has induced German naval officers seriously to compromise their country and to endanger the peace.

Seeing that we have once gone to war on account of what we regarded as an abuse of the right of search, it is not in our precedents that we should expect any but the strictest construction of that right. But we have never denied, in fact, we have always expressly admitted, the right of search as a belligerent right. And it has been held by our courts that the right of search is only an incident of the right of seizure. In the case of the Anna Maria the Supreme Court of the United States laid it down that:

> The right of search is not a right wantonly to vex and harass neutral commerce, or to indulge in the idle and mischievous curiosity of looking into neutral trade or the assumption of a right to control it. It is a right growing out, and ancillary to, the right of capture, and can never exist except as a means to that end.

Our State Department has defined the purposes for which search may be made. A belligerent nation may visit neutral vessels "for the purpose of seizing merchandise, either belonging to her enemy or considered as contraband destined for her enemy, and soldiers or other combatants in the service of her enemy." If these things or persons are found on board the seizure is justified. If not, it is unjustified and the nation to which the seized ship belongs is entitled to appropriate redress.

These facts do not seem to be understood in the newspaper offices of Berlin. If they were the seizure of the Bundesrath would not be discussed as if it were to be decided by appeals to temper. They would not describe the exercise of a belligerent right as "an instance of gross insolence" and a piece of "overbearance." But if, by reason of the novelty of the German Navy and the want of any naval tradition, German publicists do not understand the elementary principles of naval international law applicable to such a seizure, there is by no means an equal ignorance on the part of British or of English-speaking naval officers. That the steamer seized in this case was an "imperial mail steamer" seems to be considered by the publicists of the Berlin press as exempting her from search or seizure. There is nothing at all in that. "On the contrary" our Supreme Court has held the master of a merchant vessel "having a Government mail in his charge is bound by that circumstance to strict performance of neutral duties and to special respect for belligerent rights."

The presumption that the naval officer who seized the Bundesrath was within his rights is altogether too strong to be shaken by any information which has thus far been made public, either in Berlin or elsewhere. Moreover, in the special circumstances of this war, and in the present situation of Europe, it may be assumed that every British naval officer on duty on the east coast of Africa has been specially instructed to exercise the rights of his country so as to give no just offense to neutrals, and particularly to the most touchy of all the neutrals. The presumption that the officer who seized the Bundesrath did not exceed his rights is not weakened by any evidence yet accessible. The irrelevant and excessive emotion displayed by the writers for the German press can be accounted for only by supposing that they have taken counsel of their patriotic sentiments rather than of their text books of international law.

AFTER THE MANNER OF THEIR KIND.

A correspondent inquires if THE TIMES does not think that the Boston City Council ought to be censured for adopting resolutions of sympathy for the Boers. No doubt it does deserve censure; and it would have deserved an equally severe reproof if the resolutions had expressed sympathy with the British. It is not the direction of the sympathy that makes its expression offensive, but the fact that the City Council of Boston in adopting resolutions of this nature is guilty of an act of impertinent meddling in matters with which it has no concern. The foreign relations of the United States are the exclusive charge of the President and his executive officers, with such aid and advice as he may receive from the Senate. No American legislative body whatever save Congress has the remotest concern with the Boer war, and when State Legislatures or City Councils adopt such resolutions as were adopted in Boston they show to the world that they are largely made up of ignorant men and demagogues.

We get an illuminating idea of the quality of the Boston City Council from the valedictory message of Mayor JOSIAH QUINCY. He has been Mayor of Boston four years and may be supposed to know what he is talking about when he says:

> The logical course of our future municipal development should be not to restore any of the powers which have been taken from the City Council, but to further restrict its powers, so far as it appears that these are used not for the protection of the public treasury or of the general interests of the citizens, but as a means of harassing an administration, extorting petty favors which ought not to be granted, or securing employment for constituents which cannot now be given, except in rare cases, without violation or evasion of the civil service laws. I believe that the existing organization of the executive work of the city as outlined is nearly as perfect as can be devised at the present time.

Notwithstanding our system of free public schools, the ceaseless exhortations of the press and the pulpit, and the labors of an unselfish saving remnant in both parties, the voters of our cities continue to send men of a very low order of intelligence and in many cases of equally low character to represent them in municipal legislative bodies. There is always a numerous sprinkling of cheap demagogues, and it is usually to them that the world owes such antics as the adoption of the pro-Boer resolutions by the Boston City Council. They are only acting after the manner of their kind when they do these things.

Serious and sincere students of municipal problems almost without exception agree with Mayor QUINCY in recommending the restriction within very narrow bounds of the powers of Aldermen and City Councilmen.

DINNERS.

During last Winter an experiment in giving dinners was tried in this city which may prove suggestive for resolutions appropriate to the season. It involved some considerations of morals as well as of hygiene and taste that might with advantage be studied, even to the verge of fasting and prayer, by thousands of the prosperous dwellers of our big town.

Five women, mothers of families, and wives of husbands with ample means, though not of the multi-millionaire class, and not exactly in what the Bishop of Albany calls the queer agglomeration of society with a big "S," but fond of social intercourse and fitted to enjoy it, arranged a little competition among themselves. Each was to give two dinners in the course of the season, and at each dinner the hostess was to report in detail the cost of its preparation and as nearly as possible the amount of time devoted to it. Notes were to be taken and at the close of the season a vote was to be taken—in which the husbands as well as the wives shared—as to which dinner had been the best at the lowest cost of money and time. We have not been privileged to know the minutiae of the accounts, or the exact basis of computation, but we are informed that the award went to a hostess whose dinner, including wine, in the matter of money, cost a little less than two dollars a plate.

The significant thing about this experiment, with the gastronomic as well as the social results of which the women and the men alike are said to have been extremely content, is that it was an effort to substitute the expenditure of intelligence and taste for that of mere money in the entertaining of company. It was also a very practical illustration of the value of real hospitality as compared with what is commonly called "lavish" or "elegant" hospitality. It was an instance of the employment of something like true perspective in the cost of and the returns from social effort. And especially it was noteworthy as an example of people of considerable means systematically seeking to spend in entertainment less rather than more than they could "afford." If the same principle could be applied with a reasonable degree of completeness in all classes of society it is plain that some very desirable results would be attained.

In the first place, the area of social choice would be appreciably extended. It is fairly well known that social charm, whether of character, disposition, manners, or intellect, is not always in the ratio of worldly possessions. There are melancholy and numerous instances in which the ratio is inverse, or even inversely as the square. We do not mean to assert that the charm always goes with relative poverty, but it often does, and when it is also associated with self-respect, those who possess it are shut out from contributing to entertainments that they cannot return in kind. That is not a desirable condition in a society where genuine social attraction of the higher order is none too plentiful.

In the next place, if the principle illustrated by the experiment described were at all generally applied, a lot of people, fairly well-intentioned, but a little flabby in their moral fibre, would be saved from the temptation to live beyond their means. As this temptation comes to them from their simian tendency to imitate those in what they regard as a "superior" station, the same not very admirable tendency would lead them to imitate economy and simplicity. Many heartaches and some ugly lapses in financial honesty would thus be avoided. It was one of the favorite notions of the late Col. INGERSOLL that the world would be greatly improved if health and not disease were made infectious. Hardly less would be the advantage if the Goddess of Fashion could set her seal on economy instead of on extravagance.

We do not, of course, expect that the moral of the little social experiment to which we have alluded will have much effect on the minds of those that really need it, it being one of the interesting attributes of morals that they appeal most to the moralizer. That is perhaps the secret of their persistence in this perverse and stiff-necked world. But it can do no harm to express the opinion that if the human family really evolves by the survival of the fittest, fewer dinners will be given to satisfy the social ambition of the givers and the cupidity of the caterer, and more will be given to satisfy a healthy appetite and to be jolly over. The reign of enlightened "contentment" will replace that of the "stalled ox."

A CORNER IN POETS.

A distressed poet makes to us an appeal upon behalf of his class which must appeal to every humane heart. It seems that one of our esteemed contemporaries last Summer opened a prize competition for poems, on a subject dictated by itself, which aroused a peculiar interest in poetical circles. This interest it owed to the unusual liberality of the prizes offered. According to our information there were to be three prizes, of which the first was of $400, for a poem of moderate length. Also expert judgment was promised, and the judges were named in the "programme" of the competition. It will be observed that this is one of the "model competitions" which so allure architects before they are decided and which they view with such unmitigated disgust afterward and write to the papers about. In this case it was to be expected that all the unemployed poets would tumble over each other in their anxiety to capture the first prize. "Jobs" of that magnitude are by no means so frequent in poetical as they are in architectural circles.

All the competitive poems had to be in before the 15th of October. Our esteemed contemporary admitted receiving "more than a thousand," but this must have been a modest understatement. We should say that at least five thousand bards, major and minor and all, must have been attracted by such a chance. And now they are beginning to express suspicion and disgust and to impart it to us. No wonder. They are a suspicious as well as an irritable race. The accusations of "favoritism" and "jury fixing" with which we are so familiar from architects in like cases will not begin to break openly forth until the decision is announced. Every competitor as yet believes that the transcendent merit of his own poem will prevail over the machinations of envious rivals. This is just like the architects. But still the poets need the money. A good many of them, with whom poetry is an avocation, had already spent it, in their minds, on Christmas presents, and doubtless not a few had actually discounted their expectations with the more trustful jewelers and furriers of their acquaintance. It is not wonderful that the more irritated of the irritable competitors, conscious that, if justice were done, the amount of the first prize would be in their pockets, should be driven to injurious hypotheses to account for the delay.

One of these hypotheses is not without a malicious ingenuity. It is that, so long as the uncertainty lasts, the esteemed contemporary in question will retain a forced circulation of all the poets and of all the poets' creditors. Not one of the poets can miss it for a day, since that might be the very long awaited day when what may be called the "drawing" will take place. Some accuse the procrastinating promiser of prizes of prolonging the delay in order to maintain a corner in poets, as some other journals maintain a poets' corner. We mention this hypothesis only to scout it. But still the delay is cruel and unusual, and in the interest of humanity the delaying journal ought to end it and to substitute for the chronic agonies of hope deferred the acute pang of a definitive disappointment.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In the concluding, and far from least important, paragraph of his annual report to the Governor Major Gen. ROE earnestly calls attention to the "absolute necessity" for action by Congress, fixing beyond any possibility of misunderstanding the status of the National Guard in relation to both State and Federal authority. The General is entirely right in saying that much uncertainty now exists as to the amount of responsibility assumed by a man who joins the National Guard, and the consequences of this uncertainty were so embarrassing at the outbreak of the war with Spain that it is easy to imagine graver contingencies in which the safety and even the existence of the country would be endangered while the upholders of the wider and the narrower allegiances were settling their differences. In Gen. ROE'S opinion, the National Guard is, "first and foremost, a State guard; secondly, under certain contingencies, a reserve force for the National Government, subject to the orders of the President of the United States, and when required by the United States it should not be asked to volunteer, but ordered into the United States service as it stands and is organized under State laws." This view of the case will be regarded by some, perhaps, as a statement rather of what ought to be than of what is; but it may be taken for granted that Gen. ROE wrote after a careful study of the law and that his interpretation of it is defensible. The correct theory, however, should be a matter of inevitable and universal comprehension, and enlistments in the National Guard should be made, not with suppositions, but with knowledge, as to whether service is to be confined to State limits or not. The fact that guardsmen, last year, were asked to volunteer for duty in Cuba evidenced a doubt on the part of the Government as to the extent of its authority over them. That doubt should be dispelled, one way or the other, and at once.

—We would have spoken with less enthusiasm of Mr. ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT'S controversial powers had we anticipated that, in reply to our criticism of his slightly veiled charge that the Government was acting in bad faith toward the Cubans, he would write a long letter devoted to a denial of our right to call President KRUEGER "an uncommonly adroit and sordid old reprobate." The justice of our description is of course open to argument, and we are far—at present—from questioning the value of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S opinion on that or any other question. But what on earth have the two things to do with each other, and why did our esteemed correspondent so carefully ignore the issue which we had raised and which he avowedly set out to meet? In the communication upon which we previously commented Mr. ROOSEVELT made the statement that the United States would leave Cuba about the same time that England left Egypt, meaning, as he practically admits, never. In other words, he asserted that the solemn promise of Congress, the repeated declarations of the President and his Secretaries, and the multiplied announcements of all the responsible American officers in Cuba were made simply for the purpose of keeping the Cubans quiet until plans for the annexation of the island could be formed and executed. It struck us that here was a theory which an enemy of this country might naturally entertain and freely express, but that it ill became a patriotic American citizen, and that its formulation by a man claiming to be such not only indicated something worse than distrust of his countrymen, but to some extent decreased the possibility of keeping our promises. Not a word on these points does Mr. ROOSEVELT say—a great pity, it seems to us, for really the matter is an important one and its discussion might well have preceded debate on the morals of Oom PAUL.

—Among the many interesting statements made by Admiral MONTOJO before the court-martial in Madrid was one to the effect that when he took his ships to Subig, before the arrival of Admiral DEWEY, it was not with the intention of defending that place, but in the hope that its fortifications would defend him. He found no cannon mounted there, however, and after a consultation with his Captains, he went back to Cavite, prepared to engage in a conflict which he perfectly well knew was hopeless. "The squadron did not abandon Subig," said the Admiral, "but Subig abandoned the squadron. When an army goes to take refuge in a stronghold after being persecuted by superior forces, and upon arriving at such stronghold finds that the place has not one cannon, and that the walls of the stronghold would only serve as a cage and a trap, what would it do? They would get out of that stronghold as quickly as possible. This is what the squadron did." MONTOJO was especially annoyed by the report that DEWEY took him by surprise. "This statement," he declared," "I do not hesitate to brand as a lie. The cannon of Punta Sangley was the first to fire against the enemy, even before he could come within reach, and the same was done at Manila, and our squadron was the first to attack the enemy. None of us ever expected to see sunset again. We were wide awake, top wide awake. Would that we could have shut our eyes to the terrible fate in store for us. Each one of us resigned himself to die for the good of the country." MONTOJO spoke with a curious contempt for the "businesslike" way in which the Americans waged war, and yet he was severe enough in condemning his own Government for its impracticability. His defense, in short, was a claim that he did what he could and was willing to die.

—Some charitable person in England has suggested, as an explanation of the remarkable conduct of our late representative in Pretoria, that he found living expenses in time of war too high to be met out of the salary allowed to an American Consul. There may be something in this theory, but at best it does not throw much light on the mystery of Mr. MACRUM'S flight from the post where he could have made himself extremely useful if he had chosen to do so. The gentleman had some credit, it may be presumed, and any necessary expenditure he might have incurred would have been met later by a grateful Congress. We have tried hard to suspend judgment in this case, and, fortunately, the suspense is almost over. He is somewhere on the sea bound for home, and when he gets here he can tell his own story. He has had time enough to make up a good one, and for his own sake and for the sake of the country it is to be hoped that he will prove that his course was founded on the honest desire of an intelligent patriot to do his duty. If he has nothing better to present than the high price of provisions in the Transvaal capital, Mr. MACRUM might better drop himself overboard some dark night before his steamer reaches port.

—So prominent a part of the New Year's celebration has the blowing of tin horns come to be that it is legitimate to ask whether it would not be well to abandon for a while all attempts to mark the anniversary. Of noxious noises, the sound of the instrument so popular with American youth is the most abominable. It is as hostile to solemn thought as it is to church chimes, and there is no reason why night should be made horrible under the pretense of welcoming a new year.

END OF WAR OF 1812.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to call your attention to what I believe is a misstatement in your excellent article in yesterday's issue entitled "The Nineteenth Century." In discussing our relations with England at the time of the "war of 1812" you make the following statement: "In that contest we had some triumphs on the sea and only misfortunes on the land until Jackson's victory at New Orleans made both parties ready to end a war for which neither had much relish."

The above statement is contrary to the generally accepted belief that the great victory of Jackson was won after the treaty of peace had been signed. Prof. John Fiske in his "History of United States," (page 289,) says: "But on Christmas eve, 1814, a treaty of peace was signed at Ghent between the British and American Commissioners, who had been discussing matters ever since August. These were not the days of telegraphs, and the last victories on land and sea were won without knowing that peace had already been made." (The victory at New Orleans was not won till Jan. 8, 1815, and therefore had no effect upon the cessation of hostilities.) Prof. McMaster (page 239) confirms the above chronological order.

Your newspaper has so few inaccuracies that I believe that most of your readers have come to hold, like myself, the firmest faith in the strength of all statements which appear in your editorial columns. I therefore take the liberty of correcting the above statement in your ocmprehensive historical review. EDW. W. STITT.
Principal Public School No. 89.
New York, Jan. 1, 1900.

Single Tax and War Revenues.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As THE TIMES is very actue in pointing out the tendency toward freer expansion of American trade, I presume it will accept my congratulations for Secretary of State Hay in securing the consent of nations to the open-door policy in China, provided that means freedom for foreign goods to come into this country free also. Knowing that the United States exports a surplus balance of trade of merchandise, silver, and gold, I ask the Secretary how we can prosper without imports. And I offer for his consideration the single tax upon land values, as a more just revenue than the war-provoking tariffs. It certainly is more sensible than to give away the "balance of trade."
HENRY G. SEAVER.
Brooklyn, Dec. 31, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Blissful Ignorance.

Husband—Does Jack know Miss Peppertree?

Wife—I believe not, for he has asked her to marry him.—Brooklyn Life.

Youth and Age.

"When a man's young he's anxious to show his knowledge," said the Manayunk Philosopher, "and when he gets older he's just as anxious to conceal his ignorance."—Philadelphia Record.

A Human Characteristic.

"Pa, what's an average man?"

"One who thinks his employer's business would be run a good deal better if he could have more to say about it himself."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Unsatisfactory Arbiter.

"The reason I can't get along with my wife is that she wants to submit all our differences to arbitration."

"To arbitration?"

"Yes. She always wants to refer disputes to her mother."—Brooklyn Life.

Quite Otherwise.

"Do you know," said the man in the gray ulster, "that police statistics show a total of nearly 20,000 persons who are reported missing every year?"

"I'll bet more than half of them aren't missed at all. They only think they are," responded the pessimistic man.—Chicago Tribune.

NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTIONS.

From The Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

Resolved: That after January 1
I'll conquer every evil habit,
And if one shows its ugly head,
Directly through the heart I'll stab it.

Resolved: That lying is a vice—
All moralists alike decry it—
Henceforth I will not tell a lie
Unless I can make something by it.

Resolved: That gossiping's a crime
To be condemned with censure icy.
Hereafter I will tell no tales
Unless they're singularly spicy.

Resolved: That robbery is sin,
And so I will not rob my neighbor
In any way that might involve
A term in prison at hard labor.

Resolved: That I will go to church,
(Unless some other occupation
Seems more attractive at the time,)
And so enhance my reputation.

Resolved: In short, that I will be
A moral man, as some men view it,
And when the path of virtue lures,
That I will zealously pursue it!

STATE CONVENTION PLANS.

Republican Leaders Talk of an Early Spring Date—May Indorse Mr. Woodruff's Candidacy.

Republican leaders have begun to think of the State Convention to be held in the Spring to select the four delegates-at-large to represent this State in the Republican National Convention next June. No date has yet been selected for the holding of the State Convention, but many of Senator Platt's friends have expressed the opinion that the convention should be held during the last week in March. Others say that it will be well to wait until the date of the final adjournment of the Legislature shall be fixed, holding the State convention during the week following adjournment. It is the present intention of the Republican organization to have the Legislature complete its work before April 1.

It is expected that Senator Platt will again head the New York delegation to the National Convention. It is reported that his associates as delegates-at-large will be Gov. Roosevelt, Senator Depew, and Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee.

The friends of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff are talking of making an attempt to have the State Convention indorse his candidacy for the Vice Presidential nomination and pledge New York's vote to him. What will be done in this matter is one of the questions yet to be settled.

Resorts where Republican politicians congregate were deserted yesterday. Senator Platt was the only prominent leader who was in evidence during the day, and he remained in the corridor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel only long enough to obtain his mail and then retired to his apartments.

Chairman Odell spent New Year's Day at his home in Newburg. He expects to go to Albany to-day. Immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature Mr. Odell will come to this city and spend a few days at Republican State headquarters.

APPEAL FOR CAMPAIGN FUNDS.

Connecticut Democratic League Asks "Producing Masses" to Contribute Monthly Payments.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Jan. 1.—The Connecticut Democratic League has started out early to raise funds for the State campaign of 1900. The movement was inaugurated today by the issuing of a circular addressed to every Town Committee Chairman in the State. In the course of its appeal the League says:

> As you are well aware, the great need of the Democratic Party to-day, both in the State and in the Nation, is a sufficient fund upon which to draw for the legitimate expenses of a political campaign. The election of 1896 went against us practically by default. The party organization was financially bankrupt and powerless when money was most needed. The Democratic Party, representing as it does the great producing masses of the country, cannot hope nor should it desire to receive the tribute of aggregated wealth, or to have its campaign expenses paid by corporations which, in return, expect, through the granting of special privileges, to realize upon the investment.
>
> Representing the people and the rights of the individual, we must make our appeal directly to the people. The campaign funds for 1900 must be gathered in small amounts, paid by those who are willing to make some personal sacrifice that the principles they hold dear may triumph. Connecticut should do her part, and the Connecticut Democratic League has taken up the question of raising, in this State, campaign funds for 1900. Every cent received will be used for the benefit of the regular Democratic Party, and the funds will be disbursed in accordance with the directions of the officers and committee.
>
> New methods for raising funds have been suggested, but after much thoughtful consideration the following plan was adopted: It has been agreed that in every town, in every county in the State, upon the same date, a meeting shall be called of those who are faithful and loyal Democrats. At these meetings a collector shall be appointed and as many persons as possible induced to sign subscription blanks promising to pay to the Treasurer of the League, through the local collector, one dollar per month from now until next November.
>
> The Chairman of each town committee is asked to arrange for the first meeting on Jan. 8, when the dollar monthly subscriptions and larger amounts will be received.

Banquet in Newburg to Mayor Odell.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Jan. 1.—A testimonial banquet was given to-night by 125 leading citizens of Newburg to Benjamin B. Odell, who is closing his sixth term as Mayor of Newburg. He has served as Mayor for a longer period than any other Mayor in the State, with one exception. Mayor Odell is the father of B. B. Odell, Jr., Chairman of the Republican State Committee. Speeches were made by Justive Hirschberg of the Supreme Court, Shipping Commissioner Dickey, Col. G. A. Cantine, the Rev. Dr. F. C. Iglehart, and others. A silver cup was given to Mayor Odell, the presentation speech being made by R. C. Coleman.

TO UNITE MEDICAL MISSIONS.

Formation of the International Order of the Double Cross.

The International Order of the Double Cross, which claims as its object the extension of the "cause of Christ by the combination of religious effort and medical services," was formed yesterday at a meeting held at the headquarters of the International Medical Missionary Society, at 121 East Forty-fifth Street. Dr. G. D. Dowkontt, Medical Director of the latter society, presided. There were present representatives from Great Britain, Canada, India, China, Africa, Japan, Korea, the West Indies, and from all parts of the United States. Ten nations are represented by the twenty founders of the order. Of these ten are physicians, six medical students, and four trained nurses.

One of the primary objects of the order is the uniting of all medical missions and missionaries throughout the world. The need for such a movement was discussed, and then constitutions and by-laws were drawn up and adopted. The membership is open to physicians, medical students, and nurses of both sexes, the active membership to be divided into four guilds—physicians, students, nurses, and helpers, and all medical missionaries are to be considered as honorary members.

The regulations of the order provide for an International Council of forty members and an Executive Council of seven members. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected at the meeting: President—Dr. G. D. Dowkontt; Secretary—Cyril H. Haas; Treasurer—the Rev. W. W. Smith, M. D.; Registrar—the Rev. Theodore F. Hahn. These four officials, together with Dr. William Steward, Dr. John B. Busteel, and Dr. H. Zeckhausen, three members, form the Executive Council for 1900.

The emblem of the order, from which it gets its name, consists of a double cross formed by the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew.

INSURANCE COMPANY ADMITTED.

The Prussian National May Now Do Business in This State.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—State Superintendent of Insurance Payn has admitted the Prussian National Insurance Company to carry on a fire insurance business in this State.

This is the last of the Prussian companies which applied for readmittance to the State.

The Prussian National Insurance Company of Stettin, Germany, was organized in 1875 and first entered this country in 1891. It is doing business in twenty-seven States of the Union and the District of Columbia, but was excluded from this State in 1896 because of the troubles of the American life insurance companies in Prussia. The United States trustees of the Prussian National are John C. Black, P. D. Armour, and George H. Webster, all of Chicago.

BELL TELEPHONE LOSES A CASE.

Judge Goff Decides They Have No Rights in Richmond Streets.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 1.—United States Circuit Judge Nathan Goff has rendered an opinion in which he takes the ground that if the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Compay, as decided by the United States Supreme Court, has no right upon the streets of Richmond, under an act of Congress, passed in 1866 regarding telegraph lines, it has no right under the laws of Virginia or the ordinances of the City of Richmond to use such streets.

He therefore will at a later date issue a decree dismissing the bill of the complainant company and dissolving the injunction restraining the city from removing the poles and wires of the Bell company from the streets of Richmond.

PULPIT ATTACK ON TRUSTS

Money Power, Father Ducey Says, Has Become Tyranny.

Attempts, the Priest Declares, to Control Educational Institutions in America and the Church Itself.

The Rev. Father Thomas J. Ducey, pastor of St. Leo's Roman Catholic Church, delivered a sermon after the special midnight mass to commemorate the coming in of the holy year of 1900, which, though brief, caused considerable surprise in the congregation, for the discourse was a fierce attack on the trusts. It was in line with the clergyman's attitude toward the great moneyed interests of the country, which has caused the church to lose some of its wealthiest and most prominent members, and to these he devoted his closing words, saying: "Some of our people do not like the way I have spoken about these things, and they have left us, and I am glad they have gone."

The sermon was, in part, as follows:

"My dearest brethren, this crowded church, filled with men and women evidently influenced by the spirit of thought and conviction in this midnight solitude, is solemn beyond measure. I shall say a very few words to you. You know that for nineteen years as pastor of this church I have taken up all questions bearing upon the justice of God and the rights which the God of Justice gives to all his children.

"I have presented to you from time to time the great demands of humanity in the closing quarter of the nineteenth century, and have dealt with all the social and economical questions, enunciated by our common brother, Jesus Christ, in the interest and for the happiness of humanity.

"Prophets and reformers are always despised factors in the social economy of this world, but always recognized factors in the economy of Jesus Christ. Every question which I have enunciated from the altar in the past nineteen years has been affirmed by the utterances and encyclicals of that marvelous pontiff now reigning, Leo XIII.

"For the past twenty years the tyranny of the money power has been growing in this Republic, and I believe there is permittee more freedom of speech to-day in Great Britain, in its House of Parliament and its House of Lords, than we are allowed to exercise in this country. The monarchy of Great Britain is less tyrannical than the money and trust power in these United States, in my judgment. In the past few years this power has attempted to control the educational institutions of this country and its just financial interests.

"It has used its powers to drive from the larger universities unselfish and self-sacrificing professors. It has throttled the liberty of speech, and in the great centres of the Middle States the press, with rare exceptions, has been silent.

"But a few years ago a man who was President of a university presumed to express convictions upon certain public questions and was ousted, and a great money power, which is attempting to control the Government of this country, the judiciary, and even the very centres of non-Catholic thought in its pulpits, is dictating to men how they must think and how they must speak, that they must not think or speak as God wishes them to speak or their own consciences direct them, but as these psalm-singing, Bible-reading hypocrites want them to speak. They pervert the truths of Holy Scripture and, like the devil, quote Scripture to suit their own purpose.

"This is the great question for solution in the nineteenth century, according to Leo XIII., for which, as he says in his famous encyclical, 'a remedy must be found, and found quickly, or the good people will be driven into rebellion and violence.'

"This closing year of the nineteenth century must find teachers of Christianity keenly alive to the demands of the people and to their rights. I believe firmly that a great crusade of moral evolution and development will manifest itself in the coming decade of the twentieth century and will be prefaced in preparation by the just and fearless utterances of men in public life and the pulpits of God demanding justice for the people.

"The men who are now attempting to control the industrial and mental forces will be forced to the wall, and the rights of the people will be asserted and that which God has given them will be grasped from the hands of their oppressors as successfully as Moses grasped justice for the Hebrew people from the tyrannies and oppressions of the Pharaohs.

"I hope that every member of this congregation will protest against the covetousness and luxury of unjust and tyrannical oppression by the corrupt, corporate powers of the times in which we live."

THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES

It Is Said the Modus Vivendi with France Will Be Renewed.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The Times publishes a dispatch from St. John's, N. F., dated Dec. 31, saying:

"All the political parties agree that a renewal of the modus vivendi for another year is a measure which will pass unanimously, both Houses about April 15. All the colonists are united in a desire to assist the empire by every possible means."

The fear that Newfoundland would refuse to renew the modus vivendi has been a bugbear of the imperial Government, many of the authorities declaring that it constituted the gravest possibility of complications with France. Thus, the news that the modus vivendi will be renewed has been received with the greatest relief.

Other dispatches from St. John's say that the Colonial Cabinet is holding out for a modified agreement relieving colonial fishermen from the jurisdiction of naval officers, who, it is asserted, rule the coast like autocrats.

Kaiser Confers Titles.

BERLIN, Jan. 1.—Emperor William has conferred the title of Prince on Count von Eulenburg, the German Ambassador at Vienna. Prince von Hatzfeldt-Trachenberg, Governor of Silesia, has been created a Duke and hereditary nobility has been conferred on Herr Thielen, the Minister of Public Works.

Lions Kill a Vienna Animal Keeper.

VIENNA, Jan. 1.—One of the animal keepers at the Vienna Zoological Gardens entered the cage of lions to-day in a spirit of bravado, and six lions rushed upon him and tore him to pieces.

The attendants sought in vain, with flaming torches and streams of water, to drive the wild beasts from their victim.

Austria's New Currency Law in Force.

VIENNA, Jan. 1.—Under the new currency law, which went into force to-day throughout Austria-Hungary, the florin and kreuzer disappear. The new unit is the krone, equaling half a florin. After the introduction of the gold standard the krone will be worth 1 franc 5 centimes.

Chilean Claims Commission Revived.

VALPARAISO, Jan. 1.—The Chilean Congress having approved the renewal of the Chilean Claims Commission, or the Washington tribunal, according to the convention with the United States, Executive action today made the revival an accomplished fact.

SENATOR FORD A LIEUTENANT.

Elected by Company C, Ninth Regiment, to Succeed C. W. Seward.

Company C, Ninth Regiment, has elected Senator John Ford Second Lieutenant, to succeed Lieut. Charles W. Seward, who died of camp fever in the Spanish war. The company has also elected Color Sergt. U. S. G. Croft as First Lieutenant to succeed Emott Seward, Jr., who also died of camp fever, like his brother, during the Spanish war.

Senator Ford joined the Ninth Regiment shortly after its muster out of the volunteer service, and has carried a gun as a private.

The company will dine its newly elected officers next Thursday night. The newly elected Captain, Charles A. Meyer, Jr., has just received his commission, and will be among the guests of the company.

Her One-Hundredth Birthday.

Mrs. Sarah Allen of 523 Van Vorst Place, Union Hill, N. J., celebrated yesterday the 100th anniversary of her birth. She spent the day quietly and received the congratulations of her friends and relatives. Mrs. Allen was born on New Year's Day, 1800, in Ireland. She has lived in this country for fifty years. She is in fair possession of her faculties and does not appear more than eighty.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

A New Musical Burletta at the Victoria Theatre.

"CARMEN" AGAIN WITH CALVE

"Chris and the Wonderful Lamp" Is a Pleasing Show—Operetta at the American—Gossip of the Stage.

"Chris and the Wonderful Lamp" was received with acclaim by the crowded audience at Hammerstein's Victoria last night. It is tuneful and showy, and is likely to run very well. The author of the piece, Glen Macdonough, hit upon a happy idea, and has worked it out fairly well. The magic lamp of Aladdin appears once more in burletta, and the Genius or Genie of the magical utensil is found to be still a potent personage.

This Genie modernized and brought closely up to date, (he was found last night to be not a day behind the age,) is the very life and soul of the new piece. In the person of Jerome Sykes, who is as well-fitted in this rôle as he was in that of estimable Foxy Quiller, he is always amusing and at times amazing. In his comings and goings from the heart of New York to the fabled island of Etheria he is accompanied by that brisk and comely little body, Edna Wallace Hopper, in the guise of Chris, a modern and extremely sophisticated youth, who gets possession of the wonderful lamp in an exceedingly strange way and makes use of it in the manner of one who never misses a chance.

The quality of the entertainment ranges from variety farce of the very latest brand to fairy ballet spectacle of the old pattern. The music, however, is good enough for operetta. Much of the action passes in fairyland, where the creatures of ancient myth are discovered in the enjoyment of the good health and spirits belonging to perpetual youth.

There are three acts and seven scenes, and one of the most striking pictures is a panoramic view of an ocean voyage. There is an electrical dance on a darkened stage in which the use of incandescent lights in the costume of dancing women is carried further than ever before. This is a startling and beautiful divertissement. There is an acrobatic song and dance by John Page and Nellie Lynch, which is not of a new sort, but is particularly good of its old sort.

John Philip Sousa's music has much of the dash and spirit expected of his compositions. March movements abound. The principal songs are taking. Mr. Sykes sings in half a dozen of them. His topical song, "He couldn't do a thing without me," reveals the fact that Aladdin's lamp has been in use more recently and nearer at home than we have hitherto known. At the close of Act II. one of Sousa's characteristic patriotic finales, with a brass band to supplement the orchestra, and a crowded stage, set last night's audience cheering. The reception of the British flag indicated that few Boer sympathizers were present.

After this episode a garden full of flowers was passed over the footlights to Edna Wallace Hopper and Mr. Sykes was compelled to make a speech.

Musically, the company is not very strong, but the ensembles go well enough. Miss Stewart's calliope-like high notes are associated with tones in the middle register of a rather feeble quality. But she had many admirers in the audience.

The Genie	Jerome Sykes
Chris. Wagstaff	Edna Wallace Hopper
Scotty Jones	John Page
Lovemoney	Randolph Curry
A. I. Khizar	Herbert Carter
Selwell	C. H. Drew
Fanny Wiggins	Ethel Irene Stewart
Aladdin	Emile Beaupre
Miss Prisms	Mabella Baker
Amine	Nellie Lynch

"CARMEN" AT THE OPERA.

Mme. Calve Repeats Her Famous Impersonation Before Many People.

The Spanish gypsy was in a mild mood last night. She threw away the chair when her soldier lover permitted himself to hear bugles in spite of her allurements, as if she really did not intend to be angry. And when the lover produced the flower from his bosom and said pretty things to her about it, she backed into his arms in a mild manner, not as one who desired to be smothered with kisses then and there. Yet she was the same Carmen as of old. There was difference in the conception of the character on the part of Mme. Calvé, yet no doubt there were in the Metropolitan Opera House some persons who thought they were seeing a new version of the part. The truth is that on occasion Mme. Calvé, as the actors say, "walks through the part." But as she must even then sing the music, she does not alter her reading of the rôle. Her changes are of degree, and not of kind.

But no matter in what mood the artist may be, her Carmen is fascinating, and last night's audience was moved by its charm as much as any of its predecessors. M. Salignac was the Don José. The original allotment for last night cast M. Saleza for the hero, but he was still unable to appear, and so the ever ready M. Salignac had to take his place. Don José is thoroughly suitable to the temperament and method of this young tenor, but in the heavy scenes of the third and fourth acts the lightness of his voice militates against him. He is a tenore di grazia, and these scenes call for all the tonal vigor of a tenor robusto. Taking these facts into consideration M. Salignac must be praised for an earnest and creditable performance.

M. Plancon was again the Escamillo. He was not in the best of voice, but he presented the same distinguished front as before, and received the unfailing encore for the toreador song. The minor parts were in the same hands as heretofore, and the performance in general moved with smoothness. To-morrow evening "Aida" will be given for the first time this season, and Mme. Eames will make her initial appearance in the title rôle.

THE CASTLE SQUARE COMPANY.

Strauss's "Die Fledermaus" Produced Yesterday at the American.

All lovers of good operetta are fond of Johann Strauss's "Die Fledermaus." In this work the Waltz King was particularly happy in his libretto, which is one of the best ever written for this class of play. It is an excellent comedy and would act well even if it were without the aid of the fascinating music of Strauss. With the assistance of this music, full of the most bewitching waltz and polka melodies ever conceived by the prolific fancy of the composer, it becomes an entertainment which appeals to all. The attractiveness of the famous "Du und Du" waltz, which figures in it, has not yet faded.

At the American Theatre yesterday afternoon the Castle Square Opera Company revived this delightful operetta to the evident pleasure of a large audience. There were many children in the house, and, though the point of the comedy was no doubt lost to them, they manifested the liveliest satisfaction in the pretty music. The performance was distinguished by much spirit. It would not have been difficult to improve upon it in subtlety, but there was a fine swing to it, and in the ballroom scene especially the air of gaiety was refreshing. Mr. Stewart was very happy in his impersonation of the prison keeper, and Reginald Roberts was agreeable in the rôle of Eisenstein, the victim of Dr. Falke's cheerful jest. Rhys Thomas acted and sang the music of Alfred well.

Miss Morgan was a pleasing Rosalind, though she was hardly equal to the demands of the music. Belle D'Arcy acted Prince Orolski excellently, but she did not sing the music adequately. As Adele, Gertrude Quinlan displayed the comedy talents which have been previously noticed in this place, but her work would be much improved if it were a little less boisterous. The chorus sang with vigor, and the orchestra was better than usual.

At the Murray Hill Theatre.

With a cast including Henry V. Donnelly, who plays the part of Theodore Bender, Esq., the Donnelly Stock Company is giving this week at the Murray Hill Theatre "All the Comforts of Home," one of the funniest plays it has yet presented. Two big audiences yesterday applauded it. Ralph Stuart was Alfred Hastings, Walter Allen Tom McDow, Mrs. Thomas Barry played the rôle of Josephine Bender and Hannah May Ingham was the daughter, Miss Evangeline Bender. Thomas L. Coleman as Egbert Pettibone, Grace Huntington as Rosabelle Pettibone, William Redmond as Christopher Dabney, Miss Dorothy Donnelly as Fifi Oritanki, and others supported well. Next week's attraction will be David Belasco's and Henry De Mille's play, "The Wife."

Theatres and Music Halls.

EDEN MUSEE.—Till's Marionettes will remain at the Musée during the week, presenting their pantomime. Cinderella and her slipper, as shown by the cinematograph in six tableaus and other pictures, will continue.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—William Gillette's "Because She Loved Him So," from the French of Bisson and Leclerq, which already this season enjoyed a long engagement at another theatre, is the New Year attraction at this house.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—"Miss New York, Jr," was the burlesque offered for this week's attraction. Specialties were presented by the O'Learys, the Oriental Cosmopolitan Trio, Cunningham and Smith, Gilson and Perry, and others.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—The forty instrumentalists of Niklass Schilzonyic's Hungarian Boys' Band received a cordial welcome. Others who pleased Mr. Proctor's patrons were Seymour and Dupree, William Cahill Davis, Ellsworth and Burt, Flora, Kalatechnescope, and Mr. and Mrs. Boque.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—A big feature in the programme yesterday was the Arabian acrobats. Others in the curio hall were Sidney Hinman, the life saver; the Lutz brothers, armless freaks; Wilson, who breaks chains; Hans Dolan, the strong man, and Allen's Punch and Judy show.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—As an attraction this week, the management offers "Houdini," an individual who performs the feat of freeing himself when bound in irons. The remaining part of the bill contains Henri French, the bicyclist; Fleurette and Frank Gardiner, the Florenz Troupe, the Three Rosebuds, and many more.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—Marshall P. Wilder was the leading feature at Mr. Proctor's up-town theatre, and at both his appearances afternoon and evening he kept his audiences in the best of humor with his new monologue work. His associates in the bill were Bertha Welby and company. "Jop" O'Hare, Herbert and Willing, Anna Teresa Berger, and others.

DEWEY THEATRE.—The two performances given yesterday by the American Burlesquers were witnessed by large audiences. The company is headed by W. B. Watson and Jeanette Dupre, assisted by Sherman and Ralston, the Spencer Brothers, Marie Bartlett, Lizzie Van, Daisy Randall, and others. The two burlesques presented were "The Benjamin Picnic" and "A Tough Night."

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—A large and appreciative audience greeted Miss Viola Allen on her return to this city with "The Christian." Since the company was last seen here several changes in the cast have taken place, but in no case has it been for the worse. Miss Allen repeats her vivid impersonation of Glory Quale. John Drouet gives a very consistent portrayel of the eccentric character John Storm.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.—The patrons of this house were entertained yesterday with a straight vaudeville bill. It was headed by Baroness Von Zieber, a contralto, who sang several popular selections. Miss Gertrude Haynes and her choir Celestial, John W. Ransone, and Helen Marvin are retained for another week. The Hollaway trio made their reappearance, presenting their acrobatic specialty.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—An interesting bill was given last night. James O. Barrow and his company were seen in a clever little comedy. Lafayette gave his impersonations and Gus Williams, with his funny stories, was cordially received. Others on the programme were Collins and Hardt, Vitoria Sisters, Foreman and West, Adele Purvis Onrl, and the Empire Comedy Four.

For Parnell Monument Fund.

The management of Koster & Bial's Music Hall will contribute the proceeds of the two performances which will take place in their theatre to-morrow to the Parnell Monument Fund. The programme for the matinée and evening performances will include Charles Wayne and Anna Caldwell, Marie Jansen, Vashti Earle and Lulu Sheppard, Helen Marvin, Gertrude Haynes, William Hayden, Madge Fox, Imogene Comer, and others.

Frank Sheppard Dead in London.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Frank Sheppard, an American comedian, and one of the variety team of Wood and Sheppard, died Sunday night from pneumonia. He had been preparing to return to the United States after a two-years' visit to Europe.

BIG FIRE IN ELIZABETH.

United States Express, Bank, Masons, Lawyers, and Merchants Suffer—The Loss Heavy.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 1.—Fire did damage to the extent of about $75,000 to-night in the Isham Building in this city. For a time it looked as if the flames would extend to the Clark Hotel, a big five-story building adjoining, but, although the south side of the hotel was badly damaged, the firemen saved the building. The Isham Building is a total wreck.

The fire started in the cellar of 215 Broad Street, beneath the store of Max Werner, a clothier. It is reported that the fire when first discovered was issuing from a box of clothing. It spread rapidly, and soon the whole building was in flames. The lower floor of the Isham Building was occupied by five stores. Above this on the next two floors were offices of lawyers and others. Above was a big lodge room. The stores were occupied by the United States Express Company, the Elizabeth Novelty Company, Max Werner, clothier, and the Elizabeth City Bank. The lodge room was leased from the owner of the building by the Royal Arcanum, and was sublet by that organization to the Orient Lodge and Washington Lodge, F. and A. M.; St. John's Commandery, the Masonic Chapter, Courts Columbus and Scott, I. O. O. F.; the Trainmen's Association, and various other organizations. The Masons only recently moved into the lodge rooms from the Kane Building. The Masonic fraternity loses about $4,000 by the fire. The Foresters lose about $1,000, and the others about $2,000 combined.

In the law office of Judge Gilhooley a library which it took a lifetime to collect was destroyed. The loss on this is about $3,000. Among the lawyers who lost their libraries and legal papers and everything belonging to their offices were W. Wolfskeil, F. C. Marsh, Samuel Schleimer, Hague, and others.

The United States Express Company succeeded in removing all the express packages from its office. Its safe is still in the ruins, but it is thought the valuable packages and money it contained are safe. The Elizabeth Novelty Company loses about $2,000 on stock. Werner's loss is about $3,500. The City Bank loses about $3,000. The valuables are in a fire-proof vault, and are not thought to have been injured.

While the fire was burning there was a panic in the Clark Hotel. The rooms and corridors were filled with smoke and the flames were licking the side of the building. The guests and employes packed up quickly and removed their effects.

The burned building extended 150 feet in Broad Street. It was of brick and was erected a year ago by H. H. Isham. The loss on the building is estimated at $40,000. Mr. Isham is at present in California. The amount of insurance upon the building could not be ascertained to-night. The tenants were all partly insured, but in no case will the loss be fully covered.

Several firemen were slightly hurt during the fire, but the only serious accident was to John Robinson, who fell down a flight of steps and broke one of his legs.

CUT BULLET OUT OF HIS LEG.

Man Wounded by Stray Shot While Walking in Broadway.

William Schuler, a clerk, twenty-five years old, of 705 Amsterdam Avenue, walked into Roosevelt Hospital before dawn yesterday morning, and laid a 32-calibre bullet on the clerk's desk.

"I dug that out of my left leg," he exclaimed. He then showed the wound. Schuler said he was walking in Broadway, near Canal Street, an hour previously, when he felt a sharp pain in his leg. He made an examination, found the wound, and cut the bullet out with his pocket knife. He then boarded a cable car and went to the hospital.

He was cared for in the hospital.

Holy Name Services at St. Patrick's.

Over 5,000 members of the sixty-five branches of the Holy Name Society of the Archdiocese of New York attended solemn high mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday morning for the annual service of the society. The society was in charge of its spiritual director, the Rev. Father Daly. The celebrant of the mass was Father Laveille, rector of St. Patrick's. Archbishop Corrigan entered the church at the end of the service and gave the blessing. After the service he held a reception to the visiting clergy, including a dinner, in the Archiepiscopal residence.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

Among her associates at the Metropolitan Opera House Calvé, the inimitable Carmen, has come to be known as "Crazy Jane," as she is a "faddist" of the most impressionable sort. Her latest fad is Esoteric Buddhism, and all her spare time is now devoted to studies of the subject and to reading everything she can find that has been published on this Oriental religion. Spiritualism of the materializing sort, with the more spooks the better, has been a fancy of hers for many years, and she is a steady source of income to the mediums with a good assortment of materialized spirits on tap. Séances at her apartments are hobbies which she specially affects, and quite recently she induced the baritone Campanari to attend one of these in order to prove to him that materializing Spiritualism was all that she claimed for it. The good-natured singer made the visit as she wished, and during the course of the séance the medium astonished him by announcing that there was present the spirit of his dead daughter with a communication for her father. This astonished Campanari beyond measure, as he had no idea that any one in this country knew that he had lost a daughter, a number of years ago. It was a coup for the prima donna, and she was triumphant over the startling revelation of the medium, for she assured Campanari that she did not know that he had had a daughter. Campanari was much puzzled, and is now trying to find out who it was of the members of the company who told the medium of the death in his family circle, for he personally has no belief that he received a communication from the spirit world.

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"In some way or other the fact leaked out on the European Continent that I was about to build a railroad from Santa Clara to Santiago de Cuba," said Gen. A. G. Greenwood, in chatting about cranks at the Imperial Hotel the other day. "Now, a Parisian engineer has taken the trouble to send me two big packages of plans for the construction of the proposed road, about 400 miles long, and he says that I must build an elevated structure, so that the snow will not bother its operation in Winter. Considering the fact that they never have any snow there this is about the limit in the way of suggestion."

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"If you have any more luck than I wish you for the New Year you won't be able to stand it," was the very clever way in which one of the young men about town replied to the wishes for a Happy New Year that were poured in upon him by his friends.

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Dwellers in hotels are always running across the unexpected in their rather confined life. Now, there is one of them who lives at a Broadway hotel who especially prides himself on keeping his room neat and clean. He has an eye for the ease and comforts of others as well as his own, and so had thought that this sort of thing would be especially gratifying to the chambermaids whom he has been in the habit of looking upon as an overworked lot, with many hardships and few comforts. Judge of his surprise then the other day when he happened to overhear a couple of the maids chatting about their work:

"Now, it's this way with me, Kate," remarked one to the other, "I likes to clean rooms when they're dirty, but I truly hates to clean 'em when they're clean."

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Last week's cold snap has raised the mischief with bottlers of beer, milk, mineral waters, and other drinks that are sold in siphon. There are hosts of dwellers in apartments and flats who either shut off their supply of ice with the coming of the Winter season, or, having no iceboxes in their apartments, use the window ledges as a storage place for the bottles of certain of family drinkables that must be kept cold. Trouble began for those people on Tuesday morning last, when, after the cold snap of the previous night, they went to the windows to find that the contents of siphons, beer bottles, and milk bottles had frozen solid, and in very many instances had either burst or cracked the bottles. Grocers' boys went back to the stores after their daily rounds with baskets filled with the broken bottles, and a lot of the profit for the dealers was thus wiped out at a snuff. There was the same sort of an experience for the grocers throughout the week, and in several complaint because the number of broken bottles returned greatly exceeded those that came back whole, while hundreds of the bottles sent out never came back in any shape, but found their way to the garbage barrels, and thence to the dumps. Financially the bottlers who use siphons were the heaviest losers, for the costly bottles of this sort, though made of much heavier glass than the ordinary bottle, seemed to have suffered most from the cold snap.

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While Theodore Thomas was here the other day on a flying visit to some of his old-time friends, a couple of them who had been through the trials of musical management took a stroll with him through Union Square, the while chatting about the changes in that vicinity. "There have been changes all about," remarked the great conductor to one of his friends, "but there are none that are much greater than in our own position after all. Do you ever recall the days when we used to sneak out on Union Square in the wee small hours of the morning and scatter broadcast the handbills containing the programme for the concert I was to conduct the following evening? We may have our troubles still, but we are at least released from the necessity of being our own bill posters and advertisers any longer."

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After-the-theatre strollers on one of the evenings at the fag end of last week saw an unusual sight on Fifth Avenue that created a lot of gossip at one of the near-by clubs. Walking hurriedly up the street was a quietly gowned woman with every appearance of being refined and ladylike. But instead of the "creation" of some fashionable milliner, she wore on her head a tall silk hat such as a gentleman wears when he is out on dress parade. Naturally such an unusual sight created a lot of comment and a vast amount of speculation. Was the woman making a trip up the avenue as the result of a lost wager? That was hardly reasonable, as the weather was a trifle too severe for that. Finally, it was decided by the wise men at one of the clubs that the woman had been to the theatre with an escort, and had there lost her hat in a shuffle resulting from leaving it at the cloakroom. Her escort was either impecunious, or had left his wallet at home, and was so unable to hire a cab. So the fair female had to make the best of the situation, and, accepting the proffered loan of her escort's headgear, had undertaken the trip home on foot and alone. A fair sort of story to build out of a simple incident of one cold Winter evening.

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"The floor walkers of your large department stores must leave their tempers behind them when they cross the threshold in the morning," remarked the Western buyer after a few hours' experience at Christmas shopping. "I heard a score of ridiculous questions daily, but the prince of them all came from a pompous and overdressed woman who hurriedly joined a group of shoppers patiently waiting for the elevator. There were three elevators evidently in motion somewhere, but none in sight just at that moment. Turning to the mild-faced floor walker the grande dame exclaimed, 'Can you tell me which elevator goes up?'

"'They all go up at intervals, madam,' was the smooth reply, as the floor walker moved quietly away without appearing to notice the broad smiles on the faces in the group."

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An incident illustrative of the vagaries of woman when she enters a lunch room whose prices are unknown to her was the source of much amusement to a party in a Twenty-third Street restaurant near Sixth Avenue the other day. The polite waiter had escorted a woman burdened with the usual number of packages to a seat at a small table, and stood by long and patiently, while the bill of fare was studied with more than the usual attention. Finally she looked up, as though surprised at seeing the slick waiter near her, and said, languidly:

"I will not order just at present. I am waiting for a friend who will be in in just a few moments."

The waiter retired to fill another order, but no sooner was he out of sight than the woman gathered her bundles together and hustled out of the place. The waiter, on his return, viewed the suddenly vacated seat with mingled surprise and amusement. He smiled and, in reply to an inquiry, said: "Oh, I've seen that before. They expect to find a 50 cent lunch for 15 cents. Sometimes they compromise on a sandwich and coffee, but when a woman doesn't want to do that, trust her to make an excuse to retire gracefully."

Answer to a Correspondent.

C. J. ANDREWS.—Admiral Dewey's wife is a sister of John R. McLean.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

New Year's Day, even so notable a New Year's Day as that of yesterday, which ushered in the last year of a century, like its predecessors of the past fifteen years, was a very dull one socially in New York Society, or at least a large portion of it, was in the country, where it betook itself on Saturday evening last to spend the double holiday and to enjoy the Winter sports of coasting, sleighing, and skating, which the intense cold of the past few days and yesterday morning's slight snowstorm brought. The cold was severe enough, however, to keep many people who had postponed their departure for the various country clubs or house parties until this morning, from carrying out their intention, and the clubs were consequently fairly well filled throughout the day, while there were numerous luncheon parties at the popular restaurants. The return tide set in at late afternoon, and the dinner hour saw many well-known people dining at Sherry's, Delmonico's, and the Waldorf, and the opera was fairly well attended.

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At Tuxedo the day was celebrated with more stir than usual. The opening of the new racquet and tennis courts on Saturday brought the lovers of those sports out in force, and many of them remained over for the hockey and tennis games yesterday. Among the cottagers at Tuxedo, those who entertained yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. George Griswold, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Walter G. Ladd, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Garrison, Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Walker Breese Smith, Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Lord, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Pell, Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. McCagg, Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon King, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Hull, Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Wolfe, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Snow, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick F. Carey, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederic Tams, Mr. and Mrs. George Grenville Merrill, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tuckerman, the Misses Preston, and Miss Breese.

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Many large dinners were served in the Tuxedo cottages on Saturday night. Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Lord entertained fifteen guests. Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. McCagg, the Misses Preston, and Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tuckerman also entertained a number of guests. After dinner all assembled at the clubhouse, where dancing was enjoyed. Yesterday was full of amusement. The weather being so fine, although cold, many New Yorkers went out to enjoy the sports. Many could not get rooms at the clubhouse, all having been engaged in advance. The skating on Newwah Lake drew a large crowd and was greatly enjoyed, this being the first skating of the season. A match game of hockey was played between the Columbia College team and the New York Naval Reserve. The game, described in another column, was a good one, and was witnessed by a large number of spectators. The toboggan slide, recently built near the clubhouse to the large lake, could not be used, as the ice was hardly strong enough on the lake.

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Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., gave at Keewaydin, her Tuxedo residence, yesterday afternoon a musicale to 200 invited guests. After the musicale tea was served. Many guests then returned to the city, not being able to procure rooms to remain over for the ball at the clubhouse. The music at Mrs. Lorillard's was furnished by the Hamreuther Quartet of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Mackay opened their cottage, the Hoffman House, for the holiday season and the Tuxedo ball. Miss E. C. Whitney has arrived at the Nicholl cottage, which she has taken for the season. George L. Ronalds opened his cottage, on Westlake Road, for the holidays and entertained a number of guests. Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Lord have opened their cottage, having rented the Nicholl cottage to Miss Whitney.

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Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Munroe, who occupy the Vogel cottage at Tuxedo, entertained a number of guests yesterday. Mr. Munroe has just returned from abroad. Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, who have taken rooms at the club, entertained at dinner a number of friends Friday and Saturday, to meet Miss Crocker, who was their guest. The Rev. Grenville Merrill and Mrs. Merrill entertained at the rectory Mr. W. A. Gill of Yorkshire, England. On Christmas morning all the village people were surprised by receiving as a present a large turkey, presented by Mrs. Herbert C. Pell. Over two hundred were given out. On Thursday afternoon the children were made happy by a Christmas tree in the town hall, presented by Mrs. William Kent. Many presents were given. Mr. William Rhinelander Stewart is at the club also, the Rev. Dr. George William Douglas of Grace Church, New York, Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Miss Lilly Frelinghuysen, Mrs. Spencer Ledyard, the Crocker family, and Mr. J. C. Ladd of California, Howard, Nott Potter, Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar, Charles L. Hyde and family, Mrs. Jefferson Coddington, Miss Coddington, Mr. Frederick Kernochan, Mr. R. W. G. Willing, and many others.

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The University Club has issued invitations for a large reception for ladies in its new and beautiful clubhouse at Fifty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue for the afternoon of Thursday next, Jan. 4, and for a reception for men on the evening of the same day. These receptions will virtually be a housewarming for the new building, which has never before been opened for the general admission of guests. The cards for these two receptions will be greatly in demand.

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Baltusrol was perhaps, after Tuxedo, Cedarhurst, and Westchester, the out of town resort most favored yesterday. Notwithstanding the cold, a number of devoted golfers took part in a tournament, for which handsome prizes were given for the lowest gross score and the lowest handicap score. The majority of those who went out from the city found the links too cold for comfort and remained indoors in the cozy little clubhouse, where they gathered around the wood fires. Several luncheon parties were held, and New Year's, as usual, kept up its reputation as one of the pleasantest days of the year at the club. The many house parties on the Upper Hudson and on Long Island and Staten Island and at Lenox spent the day in the enjoyment of Winter sports and the evening in dining and dancing. Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills had a large party at Staatsburgh, and Mr. and Mrs. Anson P. Stokes and Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Barclay, who have opened their Lenox houses, had them filled with guests. There was a dance scheduled at Bonnie Brae, the Barclay residence at Lenox, for last evening, but there was some doubt yesterday afternoon whether this would take place, as Mrs. Barclay, it was said, was indisposed.

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Mr. and Mrs. Henry O. Havemeyer of 24 Madison Avenue gave last night a dinner and theatre party for their daughter, Miss Adaline Havemeyer, and some of her young friends. Among the guests were the Misses Lulu Peters, Helen W. Stevens, Molly Lefferts, Eloise Hatch, Annie R. Tinker, Margaret Smallwood, Augusta Munn, Nathalie Knowlton, and Ethel Rockefeller; the Messrs. Anson Hard, David and Alfred Wagstaff, Oscar E. Stevens, Harry Alexandre, Seymour Johnson, Alexander Pratt, Franklin B. Lord, Jr., and Richard Williams, Jr. The party attended the Knickerbocker Theatre and saw "The Cowboy and the Lady."

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Another dinner and theatre party for young people will be given this week by Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Boulton of 13 East Thirty-fourth Street. Two boxes for "Sherlock Holmes" have been taken for the party, which will consist of the Misses Molly Lefferts, Nelly Hard, Helen W. Stevens, Josephine Atterbury, Anita Boulton, and the Messrs. Russell Auchincloss, S. C. Osborne Wheeler, Alexander Craighead, Harry Dillard of Philadelphia, and William Boulton, Jr.

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To-day brings a number of luncheons and dinners, and this evening the second Junior Cotillion will be danced at Sherry's. Mrs. Alexander Van Nest and Mrs. Osborn will assist Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes and Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge in receiving the guests. Mr. Phoenix Ingraham will lead the cotillion, dancing with Miss Crocker. The third fortnightly dance, which it has been announced would take place to-night, will not occur until the evening of Tuesday, Jan. 9.

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The most notable of yesterday's entertainments for young people was the cotillion given last evening by Dr. Octavius A. White and Mrs. White for their grandchildren; Miss Helen White Stevens and Mr. Oscar Egerton Stevens, the daughter and son of Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn, formerly Mrs. Alexander Stevens and born Miss Helen White. This followed closely on the cotillion given Saturday evening by Dr. White and Mrs. White for their two younger grandchildren, Miss Elizabeth Winthrop Stevens, daughter of Mrs. Ledyard Stevens, and Miss Alexandre H. Stevens, daughter of Mrs. Mostyn. There were 150 to 200 young people present last evening, all friends and associates of Miss Stevens and Master Stevens from early childhood. No attempt was made to invite other than childhood friends, as Miss Stevens does not come out until next year, when other and more formal affairs will be given her by her grandparents. The guests were received by Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn, as Mrs. White is much of an invalid. Mrs. Mostyn wore a handsome gown of black mechlin lace—the lace being a family heirloom—over white pale gray satin, with steel paillettes. The cotillion was led by Mr. T. Chesley Richardson and Miss Helen White Stevens. There were three favor figures, and the favors were boutonnières of mistletoe and holly, college flags, horseshoes, gilt butterflies, reins and sleigh bells, hand-painted Japanese fans, pins, and some beautiful Moorish spoons. The affair began at 9 and ended at 12. The supper was served by Delmonico in the handsomely decorated billiard room in the basement. The rooms were elaborately decorated with festoons and wreaths of holly and Christmas greens. Among the young guests were the Misses Marian Fish, Dorothy Edwards, Molly Lefferts, Nellie W. Hard, Chloise Hatch, Alice Van D. Ripley, Anita Boulton, Virginia Osborn, Grace Sedgwick, Rosalind Street, May Gallatin, the Misses Fanshawe, Lillian S. Holmes, Elsie Schefer, Ella de Peyster, Josephine Williams, Marie De Neufville, Eleanor Morris, Frances C. Jones, Charlotte H. Prime, Pansy Roosevelt, Cecil Boardman, Alice De Goicouria, Hopeton Atterbury, Cornelia Floyd, Nathalie Henderson, Miss Grinnell, Katherine B. Pratt, Helen Peabody, Helen and Amy Olyphant, Dorothy Hinckley, Urling Harper, Nathalie Knowlton, Jane Lewis, Evelyn Parsons, Irene King, the Misses Nelson, Mary Wagstaff, Elsie Waterbury, Gertrude Wood, Louise Trowbridge, Ruth Jones, Louisine Peters, Ray Winter, Knevals, H. H. Boyesen, Messrs. Constable, Reed, Fuller, Moran Hare, Dorsey Holt, William Beebe, Worcester Theodore Kendall, Barent Lefferts, F. B. Lord, Jr., Elliot Lee, William S. Mitchell, Kenelm Winslow, Russell and Charles Auchincloss, Harry Alexandre, Lawrence Atterbury, Thomas Blagden, L. C. Clarke, Jr., Granville Clarke, Earl Dodge, Sidney De Kay, Arthur Fowler, Goelet Gallatin, Albert Gallatin, William G. Haskin, Marshall Kernochan, Henry Leverich, F. P. Nash, Walton Oakley, Perry Osborne, Alexander Pratt, Douglas Robinson, Louis De Koven, Hoffman, Charles Stewart Butler, Lansing Satterlee, Edward L. Tinker, Anton Schefer, J. E. Schermerhorn, James T. Soutter, Alfred Wagstaff, David Wagstaff, Wood, F. Ashton de Peyster, W. B. Boulton, Jr., Stuyvesant Morris, Fosdick, and Denison Hatch.

SOCIETY AT TUXEDO PARK.

Many Participate in the Gayest of All New Year's Balls—Mrs. P. Lorillard, Jr., Gives a Musicale.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Jan. 1.—The annual New Year's ball at the Tuxedo Club took place here to-night. It surpassed all others in gayety.

The clubhouse has been packed throughout the week, and many cottages were opened for the occasion.

Dancing commenced at 10 o'clock and was interrupted at 1 o'clock, when supper was served in the large dining room. There were no favors. Two Hungarian orchestras played alternately.

Some of those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. George Griswold, Mr. and Mrs. H. Casimir Derham, Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Lord, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Condon, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tuckerman, Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. McCagg, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Dr. and Mrs. Edward C. Rushmore, the Rev. and Mrs. George Greenville Merrill, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. William R. Garrison, Mr. and Mrs. Walker B. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Hull, Miss Hull, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Munroe, Dr. and Mrs. George William Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Price Collier, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Pell, Mr. and Mrs. F. Abbott Ingalls, Robert T. Varnum, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Whitehouse, Miss Whitehouse, Le Baron Willard, E. F. Darrell, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Miss Mary Crocker, Mrs. Jefferson Coddington, Miss Coddington, Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Hyde, Howard Barnard, J. M. Willard, James A. Hawes, E. A. Willard, Jr., J. Henry Smith, C. T. Matthews, Mrs. Henry Sedley, Miss Sedley, Mr. and Mrs. George J. Scott, Miss Scott, Mr. and Mrs. James Lawrence Breese, James W. Gerard, Jr., R. Bayard Cutting, Frederic De P. Foster, J. S. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. William Slayback, Miss McClure, Miss Grace, T. H. Cleveland, J. P. Grace, Lloyd Warren, Cecil Baring, Erskine Hewitt, Goold Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. William Kent, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon King, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Snow, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederic Tams, Miss Cruger, the Misses Preston, George R. Preston, Jr., A. H. Barney, Philip Allen, J. W. Barney, H. Roger Winthrop, Edward N. Tailer, Phoenix Ingraham, Judge Ingraham, Charles H. Arnold, E. A. Thompson, W. E. Glynn, H. W. Poor, Tracy Adams, Jr., Hanbury Tracy, Robert Hone, R. W. G. Willing, Mrs. Spencer Ledyard, Miss Lily Frelinghuysen, J. W. Henning, O. S. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. W. Rossiter Betts, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Benedict, John F. Talmage, Howard Cary, S. Clarence Cary, Julien M. Gerard, G. Thornton Warren, H. W. Warner, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Birchard, Mrs. A. Mason Jones, Miss A. W. Babcock, Miss E. C. Whitney, Frederic Kernochan, George Lorillard Ronalds, Miss Metcalf, Miss Anne Urquhart Potter, Reginald Ronalds, W. M. de Peyster, Edwin A. Post, Miss Post, J. W. Minturn, Winthrop McKim, Leroy McKim, Thomas Stokes, Dupont Coudert, and the Misses Coudert.

In the afternoon Mrs. P. Lorillard, Jr., gave a musicale, entertaining 300 guests.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Baker—Held.

Miss Jeanne Held, daughter of the late Samuel Held, and Wendell Baker, son of the late Francis Baker, were married yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, by the Rev. Dr. Rainsford. As both families are in mourning the wedding was a very quiet one, only the immediate relatives being present. The bride had no attendants, and there were no ushers. The bride's gown and hat were of brown cloth, and she entered the church on the arm of her brother, Dr. R. J. Held. Frederic Ames Baker, the bridegroom's brother, was best man. After the ceremony there was a breakfast for the members of the two families at the apartment of the bride's mother, 101 East Nineteenth Street. The young couple will make their home at the Cambridge on their return from their bridal trip.

Seeley—Mitchell.

Miss Lucy Mitchell, daughter of Mrs. Archibald Paull Mitchell, was married yesterday noon at her mother's residence, 33 West Seventy-first Street, to Herbert Barnum Seeley, son of Clinton Seeley of Bridgeport, Conn., and grandson of the late P. T. Barnum. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Matthew A. Taylor, rector of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament. The drawing room in which the marriage took place was decorated with white roses and lilies and Christmas greens. The bride was given away by her brother, Archibald Paull Mitchell. Her gown was of pearl gray cloth, with trimmings of du

MOLINEUX MURDER TRIAL

Case Expected to Occupy at Least Eight Weeks More.

PRISONER'S NEW YEAR'S DAY

Holiday Spent by Him Principally in Reading and Listening to a Vaudeville Entertainment.

With the opening session of the new year to-day the trial of Roland B. Molineux for the killing of Katherine J. Adams in December, 1898, will be in its eighth week, and according to the best information obtainable from both sides it will be at least that much longer before the case is finally given to the jury. The prosecution has at least twenty-five more material witnesses, and it is understood that if the case is considered strong enough after they have testified it will do without the testimony of a number of witnesses that it had expected to call. If, on the other hand, Assistant District Attorney Osborne feels that he can supplement the testimony, these witnesses will be brought to the stand.

The defence will then have its inning, and it will take up as much time as the prosecution has taken. The chances are that Mr. Carvalho, the chief handwriting expert for the defence, will be on the stand quite as long as was Mr. Kinsley, who occupies the same relation to the prosecution. It took nine days, with more or less interruption, to examine and cross-examine Mr. Kinsley, and as the defence through Mr. Carvalho will seek to establish an exactly opposite state of facts to those sworn to by Mr. Kinsley, his examination by Mr. Weeks and his cross-examination by Mr. Osborne will be quite as interesting as was the testimony of Mr. Kinsley.

The prosecution has by no means put in all of its medical testimony. Prof. Witthaus has still to swear to the results of the chemical analysis which he made of the viscera of the dead woman; Dr. Potter has still to supplement the evidence given by Dr. Hitchcock, and several pathologists will be called to answer hypothetical questions, for Mr. Weeks has made it evident that he will not admit that Mrs. Adams died of poison at all. For the defence Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton will be the chief medical witness, and, from the apparatus which he daily brings to court and the copious notes he has made, the inference is fair that he will give interesting testimony.

In the evidence given last week by Harry S. Cornish, the Physical Director of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club to whom was sent the package containing the bottle of poisoned bromo-seltzer, a dose of which administered by Cornish killed Mrs. Adams, there was one material point of difference from the statement he gave to the press a week or so after Mrs. Adams's death. He said at that time that on the morning of Dec. 28, when Mrs. Adams complained of a headache, he went to Mrs. Rogers's room for the bottle of the drug and found it there on her dressing table. This was supposed to be the same bottle that Cornish had brought home the night before and the same which had been sent to him in a silver holder at the club. On the stand Friday Cornish said that this statement of his was an error. He said he had given the silver holder to Mrs. Rogers and had kept the bottle in his own room. This means that the bottle and its poisoned contents never left the custody of Cornish and destroys any theory that it might have been tampered with after he received it. The cross-examination of Cornish by Mr. Weeks will be resumed this morning.

Molineux spent New Year's Day much in the same manner as the 300 other prisoners locked up with him in the Tombs. He began the day by exercising for half an hour in the prison yard, after which he ate a hearty breakfast. He spent the morning in reading the newspapers, and seemed to enjoy his dinner of turkey and plum pudding. A delegation of several women and one man from the Union Settlement Society spent the morning visiting the cells of the prisoners and wishing them a happy new year. They carefully avoided Cell No. 36, however, where Molineux is confined, so that its inmate was left undisturbed.

Molineux appeared to be interested in the vaudeville entertainment which was given in the prison early in the afternoon. Frank Banta, who opened the performance with selections by his orchestra, stationed the musicians directly opposite Molineux's cell. Molineux was seated near the door, reading a newspaper by the light of a candle, but laid it down when the concert began and listened attentively. The music suffered considerably from the efforts of the performers to get a good view of the prisoner. He apparently was annoyed by their curiosity, for he extinguished his candle and drew his chair further back into the darkness of his cell. After the concert he received Miss Annie Hart, who had sung a ballad, with great politeness and thanked her warmly for her wishes for his speedy deliverance.

STEAMER GROUNDS AND FLOATS.

The Tordenskjold Ashore for a Few Hours Near Jones Inlet.

The Norwegian steamship Tordenskjold, Capt. Thomassen, bound from Mexican ports for New York, ran ashore about 4 o'clock yesterday morning on the Long Island shore, near Jones Inlet, between Fire Island and Rockaway. The sea was quiet, but a blinding snowstorm was in progress. The Oak Island Life Saving Crew went to the ship's assistance, but its services were not required, as the ship had not grounded hard and was in no danger. At 9 o'clock a rising tide and reversed engines freed the Tordenskjold, and she proceeded.

The Tordenskjold is a steel vessel of 1,180 tons gross, built at North Shields in 1889. She measures 225.3 feet long, 32.6 feet beam, and 15.3 feet deep. Her hailing port is Tonsberg, Norway, and she has been engaged for some time in trade between New York and Mexico as a freighter.

DRINK-CRAZED MAN'S SUICIDE.

Julius Jacobs First Shot at His Wife, Then Killed Himself.

In a sudden attack of frenzy brought on by the dissipation of a night Julius Jacobs, a driver, of 325 East Eighty-eighth Street, after an unsuccessful attempt to kill his wife, shot himself through the head yesterday morning. He died almost instantly. He leaves seven children.

Jacobs, his wife, and his step-brother were the joint owners of the house in which the attempted murder and the suicide occurred. For many years Jacobs had been drinking heavily and frequently abused his wife and children, at one time having been convicted and sentenced for two months. His wife had tried various cures for alcoholism for him, and even had him committed to a sanitarium on Long Island. After a course of treatment he was discharged as cured, but he soon relapsed.

WOMEN'S HOTEL NOW ASSURED.

Subscription of $300,000 to Pay for a Site Completed.

There is every indication now that New York is to have a hotel for women only. Charles D. Kellogg, the secretary of the committee having the project in charge, announced last night that the desired subscription of $300,000 with which to purchase the site for the building had been collected and that the project would be pushed rapidly.

The committee has an option on a site between Madison Square and Thirty-ninth Street, which can be purchased for $250,000, and this probably will be accepted. The persons who have subscribed the money with which to purchase the second express confidence of the success of the proposed hotel. It is said that applications for board and rooms have already been made by many young women who are tired of flat and boarding house life.

TROLLEY CAR LEAVES TRACK.

Motorman Hurled Against Some Rocks and Badly Injured.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 1.—Union Railway Trolley Car No. 60 jumped the track to-day after rounding the sharp curve at Main Street. The car ran against some rocks and the front platform was badly damaged. Motorman Joseph Burkhart of White Plains was thrown over the platform and struck on his head on the rocks. He was removed to the Tarrytown Hospital in an unconscious condition. It is thought he will recover.

There were two women and five men in the car. The women were badly frightened, but escaped uninjured, while the men received slight bruises. The car was coming from White Plains when the accident occurred.

R. H. MACY & CO. Macys 6TH AVE 14TH ST.

Women's Night Gowns.

39c—Made of Fruit of the Loom Muslin, trimmed with ruffle and cluster tucks.

39c—Muslin, square yoke, trimmed with two rows embroidery edging ruffle around collar.

39c—Cambric, high neck and V-shaped yoke, tucks, four rows lace inserting, lace-edged ruffle.

49c—Muslin, high neck and V-yoke, trimmed with tucks, four rows embroidery, inserting and ruffle.

49c—Muslin, high neck, trimmed with tucks, four rows inserting and embroidery ruffle on each side.

59c—Muslin, square neck, trimmed with tucks, three rows inserting, lawn ruffle with rever and inserting.

59c—Cambric, V-yoke, trimmed with tucks, four rows lace inserting, beading and ribbon, and lace ruffle.

59c—Cambric, trimmed with tucks, four rows Valenciennes lace inserting and Valenciennes lace-edged lawn ruffle.

69c—Muslin, square yoke, trimmed with one row inserting and deep embroidery ruffle.

79c—Muslin, square yoke, eight rows inserting and tucks in front, revers, two rows inserting and embroidery ruffle.

84c—Muslin, trimmed with clusters of tucks, four rows fine inserting and embroidery ruffle.

89c—Muslin, yoke formed of tucks and solid insertings, finished with embroidery ruffle.

89c—Cambric, trimmed with tucks, four rows lace insertings, lace ruffle and ribbon.

99c—Cambric, round yoke, trimmed with two rows lace, one of embroidery inserting and lace-edged ruffle.

99c—Cambric, yoke formed of tucks, hemstitching, finished with ruffle of fine embroidery.

99c—Cambric, V-shaped yoke, trimmed with two rows fine inserting and two embroidery ruffles.

99c—Muslin, V-shaped yoke, trimmed with tucks, six rows insertings and embroidery ruffle.

Other qualities up to $10.42.

Great Annual January Sale.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

R. H. Macy and Co.

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), SIXTH AVE.

Great Annual January Sale.

R. H. MACY & CO. Macys 6TH AVE 14TH ST.

Women's Drawers.

9c—Muslin, well made and finished with hem and tucks.

12c—made of Fruit of the Loom Muslin, finished with hem and three tucks.

12c—made of good, strong muslin, finished with wide cambric ruffle.

24c—Muslin, trimmed with lawn ruffle, finished with dainty lace edging.

24c—Muslin, trimmed with lawn ruffle and cotton torchon lace inserting.

29c—Muslin, trimmed with neat tucks and wide embroidery ruffle.

29c—Cambric, finished with lawn ruffle, trimmed with wide lace edging.

36c—Cambric, finished with lawn ruffle and trimmed with fine embroidery edge.

36c—Muslin, trimmed with lawn ruffle and fine lace edging.

59c—Muslin, trimmed with two clusters of six tucks and ruffle of fine embroidery.

39c—Muslin, trimmed with graduated tucks and fine embroidery ruffle.

39c—Muslin, trimmed with lawn ruffle and Valenciennes inserting and edging.

39c—Muslin, trimmed with tucked lawn ruffle, headed with tucks and embroidery inserting.

39c—Cambric, trimmed with wide umbrella-shaped lawn ruffle, lace inserting and edge.

49c—Cambric, trimmed with tucks and full ruffle of fine embroidery.

49c—Cambric, trimmed with lawn ruffle, headed with wide lace inserting, edge and beading.

49c—Cambric, trimmed with lawn ruffle and embroidery inserting and edging.

59c—Cambric, trimmed with lawn ruffle, headed with fine lace edging and inserting.

74c—Lawn, trimmed with lawn ruffle and delicate lace inserting and edging.

Other qualities up to $5.24.

Women's Corset Covers.

14c—Muslin, V-shaped yoke, trimmed with wide embroidery, nicely finished; worth 25c.

16c—Cambric, V-shaped yoke, daintily hemstitched and trimmed with embroidery edging; worth 30c.

19c—Cambric, square yoke, neat tucks down front and trimmed with embroidery edge.

24c—Cambric, V-shaped yoke, trimmed with tucks, beading and fine embroidery.

24c—Cambric, V-shaped yoke, trimmed with two rows of embroidery edging.

24c—Cambric, low neck, pretty French style, finished with lace ruffle.

24c—Cambric, V-shaped yoke, hemstitched and trimmed with tucks and lace.

29c—Cambric, V-shaped yoke, French style, trimmed with wide embroidery, worth 50c.

29c—Cambric, square yoke, French style, trimmed with ribbon and lace ruffle.

36c—Cambric, V-shaped yoke, trimmed with lace inserting, beading and ribbon.

36c—Cambric, V-shaped yoke, hemstitched and trimmed with tucks and embroidery edge.

39c—Cambric, V-shaped yoke, trimmed with very fine embroidery edging, worth 60c.

49c—V-shaped yoke, trimmed with tucks, beading and pretty embroidery edging.

59c—Nainsook, low neck, trimmed with two rows lace inserting and lace ruffle.

Other qualities up to $3.99.

Muslin Underwear.

The January Sale of Women's Undermuslins! Where to begin with such a mass of material? A Yankee rule comes to our aid: Begin at the beginning.

Months of busy planning culminate in this occasion. The master-stroke—the Macy-stroke—of the offerings is found in the facts that we have sustained or improved qualities without increasing the cost to you. Old rates prevail here, notwithstanding the sharp advance in the price of both material and labor.

We know the goods thoroughly, and therefore can advertise them intelligently and accurately; many of them were made in our own factory under our personal direction. Fabrics are right, workmanship is up to the highest standard of excellence—trimmings, shapes, sizes and finish have not been skimped in the least. Examination will show that the values are all we claim them to be. The grace, delicacy, goodness and strength of each garment—and the incomparable economy—will appeal to all women of nice taste and large thrift.

Infants' Long Slips and Dresses.

16c—Cambric Slips, front trimmed with box plait, cambric ruffle on neck and sleeves.

19c—Slips, box plait and three tucks on each side, embroidery edging on neck and sleeves.

29c—Slips made of English nainsook, Bishop style, neck and sleeves trimmed with edging.

34c—Cambric Slips, V-shaped embroidery yoke, trimmed with dainty tucks.

39c—Slips, made of English nainsook, Bishop style, three clusters of tucks across front.

Other qualities up to $2.49.

39c—Nainsook Dresses, V-shaped embroidery yoke, trimmed with one row embroidery inserting.

49c—Nainsook Dresses, tucked round yoke, trimmed with nainsook ruffle and Valenciennes edging.

59c—Nainsook Dresses, yoke formed of solid inserting, neck and sleeves trimmed with edging.

59c—Nainsook Dresses, yoke formed of four rows insertings, tucks, and hemstitching.

69c—Nainsook Dresses, yoke formed of solid tucking, Val. laced-edged nainsook ruffle over shoulder.

Other uualities up to $9.69.

Skirts and Chemises.

49c—Muslin, finished with embroidery-trimmed umbrella-shaped lawn ruffle.

49c—Muslin, trimmed with tucks and finished with embroidery flounce.

49c—Muslin, finished with lace-edged, umbrella-shaped lawn ruffle.

49c—Muslin, finished with umbrella shaped lawn ruffle and lace inserting and edging.

66c—Muslin, finished with lawn ruffle, lace inserting, lace ruffle and dust ruffle.

74c—Muslin, finished with lawn ruffle, two rows lace inserting and dust ruffle.

79c—Muslin, finished with tucked lawn ruffle, trimmed with two rows lace inserting.

99c—Muslin, finished with umbrella-shaped lawn ruffle, wide embr'y flounce and dust ruffle.

99c—Muslin, finished with umbrella-shaped lawn ruffle, lace inserting and lace ruffle.

29c—Muslin Underskirts, finished with nicely tucked cambric ruffle—worth 50c.

39c—Cambric Underskirts, finished with lawn ruffle, trimmed with tucks and hemstitching.

49c—Cambric Underskirts, trimmed with tucks, lace inserting and ruffle of lace.

29c—Muslin Chemises, popular Pompadour yoke, trimmed with wide and narrow embroidery.

39c—Muslin Chemises, Pompadour yoke, trimmed with one row inserting and embroidery edge.

49c—Muslin Chemises, Pompadour yoke, trimmed with inserting and two rows embroidery edging.

Other qualities up to $5.99.

Petticoats.

99c for $1.50 Mercerized Percaline or Sateen Petticoats—finished with ruffles and cords in the best effects.

$1.49 for $2.25 Mercerized Sateen Petticoats—very fine grade—finished with umbrella-shaped ruffle and two corded ruffles.

89c for $1.25 Mercerized Percaline Petticoats, trimmed with umbrella-shaped ruffle and three small ruffles, black and colors.

Corsets.

49c for one dollar Corsets, made of fine sateen, long waist, high bust, well-boned, white, drab and black.

49c for one dollar Corsets, covered with fancy sateen, medium waist, low bust, top and bottom lace-trimmed, white and black.

59c for dollar and half Corsets, "C. B." make, price cut because of manufacturer's slight imperfections, assorted styles.

Children's Percale and Cambric Dresses.

39c Percale, dainty blue, pink and white stripes, yoke trimmed with braid.

49c Percale, neat cheery stripes, finished with braid-trimmed ruffle.

59c Percale, graceful patterns, trimmed with lace inserting, revers over shoulder.

69c Percale, tucked white yoke, trimmed all around with lace-edged ruffle.

Other qualities up to $11.67.

24c Cambric Dresses, V-shaped embroidery yoke, trimmed with tucks, hem on skirt.

29c Cambric Dresses, yoke formed of two rows insertings and eight clusters of tucks.

39c Nainsook Dresses, yoke formed of tucks and one row inserting, deep hem on skirt.

Flannel Waists.

79c for $1.25 Flannel Waists, lined throughout, large variety of styles.

$1.49 for $3.00 Flannel Waists, back and front trimmed with bands of velvet.

$1.99 for $3.50 French Flannel Waists, tucked, stitched, corded and plain styles.

$2.34 for $3.75 Polka dotted French Flannel Waists, carefully made.

Silk Waists.

$2.99 for $4.25 Taffeta Waists, back and front corded—black and all colors.

$2.99 for $4.25 Satin Duchesse Waists, back and front corded, in colors only.

$2.99 for $4.50 Taffeta Waists, back, front and sleeves trimmed with fancy cording.

$3.99 for $5.50 heavy Taffeta Waists, trimmed with fine cords—in colors only.

CHANGED FEELING IN CUBA

Great Increase in Friendliness for the United States.

One of the Secretaries Says Gov. Gen. Wood Is Beginning to be Loved by the People.

HAVANA, Jan. 1.—The newly appointed Cabinet will hold its first meeting to-morrow, when the following Secretaries will meet Governor General Wood:

Secretary of State and Government—DIEGO TAMAYO.
Secretary of Finance—JOSE ENRIQUE VARONA.
Secretary of Justice—LOUIS ESTEVEZ.
Secretary of Public Works—JOSE RAMON VILLALON.
Secretary of Education—JUAN HERNANDEZ BARREIRO.
Secretary of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce—RUIS RIVERA.

One of the Secretaries, who displayed the customary reticence of the best class of Cubans in respect to giving names for publication in connection with interviews, made the following statement to-day:

"A wonderful change seems to have come over the Cuban people during the last few weeks. It would have been impossible, on Dec. 1, to have aroused the enthusiasm which was displayed last night during the playing of "The Star-Spangled Banner." Such cheers as were given for President McKinley while the procession was passing through the streets could not have been raised for him or for any other American a month or so ago. The change, in my opinion, is due to a disappearance of that distrustful feeling which, during the greater part of last year, had been gradually growing among the Cuban people.

"President McKinley's message to Congress was the first light the Cubans had seen for a long time. It came like the sun after days of bad weather and gloom. Then followed the appointment of Gen. Wood, whom the Cubans have always admired in view of what he did in Santiago, the most difficult province to rule in the island. Now, since his published remarks on various occasions, and in consideration of the manner in which he has already taken hold of affairs, the Cubans are not only satisfied with him, but are beginning to love him.

"In summoning a conference of representative Cubans to meet him, Gen. Wood displays true statesmanship. His step shows that, though there are only six Cabinet appointments, the Governor General desires prominent Cubans to express their views as to future administration, intending, so far as their suggestions are practical, to carry these out, and also intending that those who attend the conference should carry back to their respective provinces a good working idea of Gen. Wood and the Cabinet, and be able to answer questions, to dispel fears and doubts, and to give assurances to the people of the absolute good faith of the United States regarding 'Cuba libre.'"

HAVANA FLOCKS TO THE RACES.

The Cuban Capital's Best Society Was Out in Force.

HAVANA, Jan. 1.—At the Jockey Club races to-day, Cuban society was out in force—all the best element usually to be seen at the balls and other social events being present. A large number were in carriages. Havana virtually deserted the Prado for the races.

Fully 80 per cent. of the American colony was present, including Gen. Wood, Gen. Lee, Gen. Chaffee, and Gen. Ludlow, with their families.

The principal event was the Officers and Club Members' Cup Handicap, three-quarters of a mile, five starters, which was won, after a splendid race, by Mr. Guyol, the one-armed English editor of the Lucha, beating Lieut. Healy on Hoomlah by a length and beating Gen. Ludlow's horse Adios by two lengths.

MILITARY COMMANDS IN CUBA.

It Is Believed Two More Departments Will Be Abolished.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The eastern half of the Island of Cuba is now without a permanent military commander. Gen. Wood is understood to be making plans for the reorganization of the military government. There were originally six departments in Cuba, and there are now four. It is believed that the four will be cut down to two, which will dispense with the services of two of the Brigadier Generals there.

Gen. Wilson, who commands in Matanzas and Santa Clara, has been ordered to Washington, and it is said that Gen. Lee will also return to this country. Gen. Chaffee and Gen. Ludlow are likely to be the two department commanders. One of them will be in command of the whole eastern end of the island.

THE CITY'S SHIPPING TRADE.

Year's Arrivals from All Ports, 14,067 Vessels, 9,468 Being Domestic.

The total number of vessels of all descriptions that came into the Port of New York during the past year was 14,067, the largest portion by far being those engaged in the coasting trade. The following is a summary of the vessels that arrived during the year from foreign ports:

Nationality.	Steamers.	Sailing Vessels.	Total.
American	337	543	880
British	1,712	695	2,407
German	514	40	554
Norwegian	238	22	260
Dutch	115	6	121
French	95	2	97
Danish	66	3	69
Italian	19	46	65
Belgian	46	..	46
Spanish	39	2	41
Portugal	21	..	21
Austrian	20	..	20
Cuban	13	..	13
Hawaiian	..	3	3
Swedish	..	1	1
Russian	..	1	1
Total	3,235	1,364	4,599

The number of steamers that came in from domestic ports during the year was 2,054, and of sailing vessels 7,414, making a total of 9,468 vessels of all descriptions.

A BOY SENTENCED TO DEATH.

E. R. Snow Pleads Guilty to a Charge of Murder at Barnstable, Mass.

BARNSTABLE, Mass., Jan. 1.—Edwin Ray Snow, charged with the murder of James T. Whittemore at Yarmouth last October, was arraigned at a special session of the Superior Court here to-day before Judge Higgins. He retracted his previous plea of not guilty and pleaded guilty.

Attorney General Knowlton then said that, although at the time the offense was committed, the age of the defendant was only seventeen years and two months, the Government had no alternative but to ask for the sentence prescribed by the law passed by the last Legislature, substituting death by electricity for hanging. The Attorney General stated, however, that he did not believe any boy of the age of the defendant would be executed.

The Court then pronounced sentence, ordering that the prisoner be confined in Barnstable Jail until March 10, then removed to the Charlestown State Prison, where he should be executed between 10 P. M. March 18 and 10 A. M. March 19.

Whittemore, Snow's victim, was shot through the head while driving a baker's wagon, and his pockets were emptied. The fact that Snow was the last person known to have been with Whittemore led to his arrest and indictment.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—The news that the youth Snow had been sentenced to be executed on March 19 aroused considerable interest at the State Prison at Charlestown, it being the first time that a man has been condemned to die by electricity in this Commonwealth. The apparatus at the State Prison has been in readiness for nearly a year, in compliance with the act passed by the 1898 Legislature relating to capital punishment in Massachusetts.

D. L. MOODY LEFT NO WILL.

His Eldest Son Applies to be Appointed the Administrator.

GREENFIELD, Mass., Jan. 1.—A petition was presented in the Probate Court here to-day by W. R. Moody, eldest son of the late Evangelist Dwight L. Moody, asking that he be appointed administrator of his father's estate. The petition will be acted upon to-morrow, when it is expected that the request will be granted.

Mr. Moody left no will.

MRS. HARRIET E. ALLEN WINS.

Declared in Boston Court to be the Legal Widow of E. G. Allen.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—The contest between Mrs. Harriet E. Allen and Mrs. Flora E. Allen, each of whom claims to be the widow of the late E. G. Allen, Superintendent of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, was decided to-day by Judge McKim in the Suffolk Probate Court in favor of Harriet E. Allen, who maintained that she was married to Mr. Allen at the Park Street Church, Boston, in 1872.

The case, which has been on trial for nearly three weeks, has attracted wide attention. The presentation of evidence was concluded last Saturday, and the morning session of the court to-day was devoted to arguments. When the lawyers had concluded, Judge McKim declared the son of Mrs. Harriet E. Allen to be the legal heir of E. G. Allen and Mrs. Harriet E. Allen to be the lawful wife.

Mrs. Flora E. Allen came into the case through having been designated as his wife by Mr. Allen in a note found after the latter's suicide in New York City several months ago.

MANY HOUSES WRECKED.

Much Damage Caused by Explosion of Sewer Gas Near Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 1.—An explosion of sewer gas at Knoxville, near here, about midnight, wrecked a large number of houses and stables and tore up several streets for hundreds of feet. No one was, however, injured.

Among the houses totally wrecked are twelve frame dwellings in Rochelle Street. A dozen dwellings at Zara Street and Long Alley are partly destroyed. A stable in Long Alley and a block of five houses are complete wrecks.

The damage will reach many thousands of dollars.

Kings County Officials Installed.

The newly-elected Kings County officials took office yesterday with very little ceremony. Sheriff William Walton visited the County Jail in Raymond Street, where the keys of that institution were turned over to him by Frank D. Creamer, the retiring Sheriff. District Attorney John F. Clarke, who succeeds ex-Judge Hiram R. Steele, held an informal reception in his office in the County Court House. He was the recipient of a number of handsome floral pieces. County Clerk Peter P. Huberty, who succeeds William P. Wuest, and County Treasurer John W. Kimball, who was re-elected, also received many callers. Registrar James R. Howe, the only Republican elected to a county office at the last election, was called upon in his office by a large number of his friends. Mr. Howe succeeds Henry H. Haggerty.

Homesick Girl Kills Herself.

Bertha Birkenbaum, a Polish girl who came to ew NYork about two weeks ago to live with her aunt, Mrs. Silvas, at 91 Willett Street, committed suicide yesterday by taking carbolic acid. She was homesick and wandered away from her aunt's house in the morning. The family had planned a party for her, and, with the hope that she was only temporarily lost, the original plans were carried out and Benjamin Silvas was sent out to look for her. He found the girl had been picked up by the police in the morning on East Houston Street and taken to Gouverneur Hospital, where she died of carbolic acid poisoning.

Roland Reed Resting Easily.

Roland Reed, the actor, who was operated upon a week ago at St. Luke's Hospital, was reported last night to be resting easily, with little change in his condition. Every day the physicians and relatives of the actor have more and more hope of his ultimate recovery.

THE SARATOGA AGAIN AFLOAT.

Steamer Was Grounded at Santiago by an Unlicensed Pilot.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Jan. 1.—The Ward Line steamer Saratoga, after having been ten days aground, was pulled off yesterday by the Santiago and two tugs. An investigation has disclosed remarkable port regulations. No pilots in the harbor have a license, except two holding Spanish licenses, but several others are permitted by the commandant of the port to use the pilot flag. The man who grounded the Saratoga was not licensed, it is claimed.

LIFE CONVICT LEAVES PRISON.

Governor's Pardon Releases Baldwin, Who Had Served 22 Years.

SING SING, Jan. 1.—John C. Baldwin, the life convict who was pardoned on Saturday by Gov. Roosevelt, left the prison here this afternoon. He had served twenty-two years less two months for the murder of William H. Springstein in Port Jervis in October, 1877. He was at first sentenced to be hanged, but the sentence was commuted to life imprisonment. Major W. S. Weston of Newburg, Dr. J. J. Mills of Port Jervis, and others had been working for fourteen years to obtain his release, believing him innocent. Baldwin is a veteran of the civil war and is about sixty years old.

Dr. Mills, L. W. T. McCooskery, and Ralph Weston were at the prison when Baldwin was released, and started for Port Jervis with him this afternoon. Before Baldwin left he received $78.63 allowed him by the State.

BEDELL WINS MIDNIGHT RACE.

Tarrytown the Goal of the Associated Cycling Run—Mrs. Irene Brush's Snowstorm Century.

The race run under the auspices of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York, from Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue to Tarrytown, beginning at midnight Sunday, was won by H. Y. Bedell of the Harlem Wheelmen, winner of last year's race. He arrived at Tarrytown one hour and twenty-two minutes after midnight. Last year the race was run under difficulties, the riders encountering a severe snowstorm.

Among the prominent cyclists that started on the run in addition to Bedell were W. E. Mosher, G. C. Schrieber, C. Fisher, E. K. Fisher, and S. De Peitro of the Harlem Wheelmen, D. Sullivan and W. Torrence of the Riverside Wheelmen, and H. Schultz and R. Stafford of the Triumph Wheelmen.

Schrieber arrived at Yonkers a little ahead of Bedell and Stafford and won the magnum of champagne. In the run to Tarrytown, however, Bedell forged ahead and won by about 300 yards from Stafford. Schrieber was a close third. The winner's time is considered good, as there was a strong wind to contend against.

There were two interesting runs held on Long Island early yesterday morning. A fifteen-mile race from the Bedford Fountain to Tom West's Hotel at Valley Stream brought out a good crowd of veteran road riders. Among these were Mrs. Jane Lindsey, Miss Lottie Brandon, and Miss Gest. Gus Egloff won the race in thirty-four minutes. Mrs. J. Lindsey was the first of the women riders to reach the finish. Her time was fifty-four minutes.

Mrs. Irene Brush, who established several records last Fall, started out with the beginning of the new year to ride a double century for a record. She gave up her task after riding 140 miles because of the storm.

Racing Firm Is Dissolved.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 1.—The racing firm of Bromley & Co. has been dissolved, and A. Featherstone will conduct the stable. Mr. Featherstone to-day said: "The stable will be continued as in the past. Willie O'Connor will ride for me, and Julius Bauer will continue as trainer. I think Mesmerist will be the champion three-year-old the coming season." Mr. Featherstone has added to the old string about twelve two-year-olds.

FEW OUT ON THE SPEEDWAY.

Driveway Too Slippery for Horses—Race for Champagne.

There was comparatively little driving on the Speedway yesterday, as the driveway was too slippery for the horses and not sufficiently covered with snow to warrant taking out a sleigh. A few short brushes occurred in the morning, but attracted little attention.

Several horsemen made a start early in the morning for McGown's Pass Tavern, in the Park, for the purpose of winning the annual bottle of wine. John Quinn reached the tavern in his sleigh first, but as there must be sleighing the day following the arrival of the first sleigh at the tavern, there may be another race for the bottle.

PASTIME HARRIERS WIN.

Defeat the Shamrocks in a Relay Race from Yonkers to City Hall.

The Pastime Athletic Club, an organization that has helped to bring out more athletic champions during the past fifteen years than any other organization of its kind in this country, began the new year with a victory. The club's representatives defeated the Shamrock Harriers in a relay race from Yonkers to the New York City Hall, which was started by Mayor Sutherland from Getty Square, Yonkers, on the stroke of the new year. The distance of the course covered is about eighteen miles, in five relays. J. C. Lynch, who ran the last relay of three miles for the "Indians," by which name the Pastime Athletic Club is known, finished at City Hall Park at 1:45 A. M. He was thirty-five seconds ahead of A. McKenzie, who ran the last relay for the Shamrock Harriers.

The men ran in the usual Summer togs, with bare legs and arms. They did not attract much attention until they turned into Broadway at Fifty-ninth Street. The Tenderloin district was pretty well crowded with people who were out celebrating the advent of the new year, and to these the thinly clad figures darting down the thoroughfare, first on the sidewalk and then in the middle of the street, dodging pedestrians and cable cars, the thermometer hovering around the zero mark, was a spectacle.

At Twenty-third Street a cab driver offered Lynch the use of a horse blanket.

"G'wan, I'm not cold. You can throw me a fan if you have one handy," answered Lynch as he sped down the street.

The course led from Yonkers to Riverdale, down the King's Bridge Road to Van Cortlandt Park, through Fordham to One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, to St. Nicholas Avenue, to the Central Bridge, to Eighth Avenue, to Fifty-ninth Street, to Broadway.

The men composing the relays for the Pastimes and Shamrocks were E. Strupple and S. A. Mellor; S. A. Mahon and L. Schrenkeiser; D. J. Brennan and R. McKenzie; J. H. Kelly and H. Marks; T. A. O'Connor and A. McMahon; Lynch and A. McKenzie.

The prizes were silver medals to each member of the winning team and a trophy which the Shamrock Harriers awarded to the victorious team.

Yale Defeated at Hockey.

The Yale University hockey team played a holiday challenge match with the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn last night at the Clermont Avenue Ice Skating Rink, Brooklyn. The collegians were no match at all for the home team, and were outplayed from start to finish, although the wearers of the blue played a plucky uphill contest. The score was 7 goals to 1.

TAKING CHANCES

in business matters is bad policy. Taking chances with your health is the next thing to suicide. Don't let a little illness have its own way until it gets stronger than yourself. Stamp it out now. Abbey's Effervescent Salt will do it. Its daily use regulates health—cures and prevents disease.

ABBEY'S SALT cures and prevents Constipation, Headache, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Nervous Depression, Rheumatism.

There are some people who never do anything until they have to. Don't be one of them. Take care of your health while you have it. Retain it by the daily use of Abbey's Effervescent Salt.

All Druggists. 25c., 50c. and $1 per bottle.

FREE Send two 2-ct. stamps, to pay postage and packing, and we will mail you one of the most dainty and beautiful colored calendar creations of the year.

The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co., 9-15 Murray St., New York.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 1.—Results at Tanfaran:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs; selling. Loving Cup, 115 pounds, (E. Jones,) 4 to 5, won; Juva, 111, (Henry,) 8 to 1, second; Nora Ives, 118, (Jenkins,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:03. Governor Sheehan, Libertine, Benamela, Greyhurst, Mad Antony, El Salado, Braw Lass, Antioch, and Mocwena also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; mile and a furlong. Meadowthorpe, 112 pounds, (E. Jones,) 2 to 1, won; Stuttgart, 104, (Bullman,) 6 to 1, second; Del Paso II., 112, (Spencer,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:57¾. Cromwell, Coda, Owyhee, Chimura, Fortis, Oraibee, and Rixford also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile; selling. Cyril, 102 pounds, (J. Walsh,) 7 to 1, won; Scotch Plaid, 107, (E. Jones,) 7 to 1, second; Wyoming, 107, (Spencer,) 6 to 5, third. Time—1:43¾. Bishop Reed, Dogtown, Merry Boy, Merops, and Alenna also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth; New Year Handicap. Potente, 108 pounds, (T. Walsh,) 6 to 1, won; Imperious, 106, (E. Jones,) 8½ to 1, second; Morinel, 109, (Bullman,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:50. Topmast and Daisy F. also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Hurdle handicap; mile and a quarter. Monita, 139 pounds, (Lenpart,) 7 to 10, won; Rossmore, 139, (Mattler,) coupled with Monita, second; Fifi, 130, (Sullivan,) 6 to 1, third. Time—2:27¼. Meddler and Una Colorado also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs; handicap. Geyser, 119 pounds, (Spencer,) 8 to 5, won; Ben Lodi, 110, (Ross,) 7 to 1, second; Frank Bell, 115, (Conley,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:15. Sybaris, Decoy, Sunello, and Rio Chico also ran.

Gained Flesh and Strength

Dr. R. D. Fairex, of New Orleans, writes: "I find Johann Hoff's Malt Extract to act as a stimulant as well as a tonic. The patient gains flesh and strength from its administration."

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract

is the pioneer and standard—has been sold since 1847. Avoid substitutes. Johann Hoff: New York, Berlin, Vienna, Paris.

GOLF IN CUTTING WINDS

Comparatively Few Players Braved the Cold at Lakewood.

EXTRA FEES FOR THE CADDIES.

The Contestants Played in Snow, Anxious for the Silver Trophies—Other Sports at the Winter Resort.

More than one young man who had gone to Lakewood for the New Year's season, with the idea of having a good time, and incidentally winning a golf prize or two, found that his enthusiasm in the latter respect was completely snowed under, when, with surprise, he saw the stunted pine trees partially covered with a mantle of white, yesterday morning. It required the nerve of a thoroughly sporty golfer to venture in the snow and wind, even at Lakewood, and in consequence the New Year's tournament at the Golf Club suffered somewhat in numbers.

"I never played golf in a more cutting wind in my life," said a veteran of the links as with difficulty he spoke through the icicles drooping from his mustache, coming stamping into the clubhouse, clad in a red sweater, and an old fur cap pulled far down over his ears. "My little caddie actually cried from the cold before I reached the last green, but I warmed him up a bit by paying him double rates."

The caddies who braved the rigors of an unusually cold day for Lakewood were, for the most part, rewarded with enlarged fees, and the weight of silver in their pockets had a wonderfully mollifying effect upon frost-bitten noses and fingers.

The case is yet to be seen, despite rain and snow, when a golf tournament, once announced, is absolutely called off. The poor competitors in each of the five sets of eight that qualified according to their medal play scores, on Saturday, for as many different cups, were all anxious to finish their games and see who would take the silver trophies home. Consequently, the semi-final rounds were started well on time. Willie Norton, the professional, and his staff, had swept all the greens, and tried to give the golfers as good a show as possible. Red balls were used, so as to be more readily seen when partially buried in the white snow, and snow rules were in force. These rules allow considerable liberty, as the player is allowed to brush the snow from his ball and clear a smooth space for his next stroke without penalty.

Four of the five contests were finished, the final round for the chief trophy being postponed for a future date. The fortunate victors of the other four cups in order of merit were H. A. Dalley of the Ardsley Club; James Park, Richmond County Country Club, L. I.; F. B. Studwell, Dyker Meadow, Brooklyn, and L. P. Rider, Nassau County, Glen Cove Dalley won the second cup by defeating J. H. Seaman of Dyker Meadow by 3 up and 2 to play.

James Park, one of the veterans in American golf, but who has not appeared in many events recently, won the third trophy after two lively contents. His semi-final round with Amory G. Hodges of the Rockaway Club was the only nineteen-hole match of the day. Park led all the way, but never was more than two holes in the lead. Honors were squared on the seventeenth green, and, as the final hole was halved, it was necessary to play an extra one. Both drove well over the snow, but Hodges then sent his ball into the woods, and that threw the match into Park's hands. In the final round Park met C. H. Pope, Jr., of the Nassau Country Club, and won after a plucky fight by 2 up and 1 to play. The first nine holes finished even, after Park took three holes in succession.

The Brooklyn golfers at the clubhouse gave their comrade, F. B. Studwell, a loud and good-natured ovation, when, in beating J. B. Ferris for the fourth cup, Studwell became possessor of the first golf prize he has ever won in competition. L. P. Rider won the last trophy easily by defeating F. I. Hatch of Westchester by 7 up and 6 to play.

Jasper Lynch beat C. L. Tappin of Westbrook in the semi-final for the chief cup by 1 up and 2 to play, and F. P. Kimball beat C. A. Walthew by one hole. Walthew barely missed turning Kimball down. It was nip and tuck, and, considering the wretched conditions for the game, was an excellent exhibition of golf.

As neither Kimball nor Lynch looked with favor upon another chilling experience over the white and gusty links, the final struggle was postponed by mutual consent.

Many of the golfers who went down fully equipped to play in the open handicap contented themselves with billiards and corridor promenades in the hotels, and Secretary Lynch finally announced that the handicap was off. Last year over eighty golfers took part in that event and with good weather fully that number would have been out yesterday.

The summary in the match play rounds is:

First Cup.—Semi-final round—F. P. Kimball, Lakewood, beat Francis A. Walthew, Galveston, 1 up; Jasper Lynch, Lakewood, beat C. L. Tappin, Westbrook, 3 up and 2 to play. Final round—Postponed.

Second Cup.—Semi-final round—J. H. Seaman, Dyker Meadow, beat Charles A. Blyth, Richmond County, 4 up and 2 to play; H. A. Dalley, Ardsley, beat J. C. Powers, Dyker Meadow, 3 up and 1 to play. Final round—Dalley beat Seaman, 3 up and 2 to play.

Third Cup.—Semi-final round—James Park, Richmond County, beat Amory G. Hodges, 1 up, (19 holes;) C. H. Pope, Jr., Nassau County, beat Norman S. Dike, Dyker Meadow, 3 up and 1 to play. Final round—Park beat Pope, 2 up and 1 to play.

Fourth Cup.—Semi-final round—F. B. Studwell, Dyker Meadow, beat H. C. Holder, Lakewood, 4 up and 3 to play; S. B. Ferris, Lakewood, beat W. W. Wilson, Lakewood, 4 up and 3 to play. Final round—Studwell beat Ferris, 2 up and 1 to play.

Fifth Cup.—Semi-final round—F. H. Hatch, Westchester, beat W. H. Rolston, Deal Beach, 3 up and 2 to play; L. P. Rider, Nassau County, beat George T. Moon, Crescent, 3 up and 2 to play. Final round—Rider beat Hatch, 7 up and 6 to play

At the Lakewood Country Club a number of golfers took part in informal games, but the golfers did not monopolize all the New Year's sport in Lakewood. Notwithstanding the three or four inches of snow over the ice on the lake, many patches were cleared early in the morning, and the skaters had a gala day on the ice. The hockey players, both old and young, had several lively matches, and the lake activity was still further enlivened by an iceboat that flew up and down the snow-covered sheet of ice with almost alarming rapidity.

BALTUSROL LINKS CROWDED.

Hardwick Wins Handicap Trophy and Tyng Turns in Best Score.

Twenty-six golfers turned in scores yesterday for the New Year's handicap at the Baltusrol Golf Club, Short Hills, N. J. The links were covered with a thin coating of snow, but the sport went on with as much zest as though milder weather favored the golfers. Benjamin Hardwick, one of the veterans of the club, won the cup, turning in a net score of 78 strokes from 16 handicap. James A. Tyng, the former club champion, took the prize for the best gross score—88 strokes. He and L. P. Bayard, Jr., who did 92, were the only scratch competitors. The leading players and scores were:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
Benjamin Hardwick	94	16	78
H. M. Popham	96	16	80
Bruce Price	94	12	82
Washington Irving	99	15	84
Robert W. Candler	93	9	84
L. H. Graham	91	6	85
A. P. Ely	104	19	85
Hugh K. Toler	90	3	87
W. P. Cushman	102	15	87
J. A. Tyng	88	0	88
J. F. Denton	98	10	88
Parker W. Page	95	7	88
J. R. Strong	104	16	88
Grier Campbell	95	7	88

GOLF AT ST. AUGUSTINE.

J. P. Greaves Finishes First in the New Year's Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Jan. 1.—The weather turned out clear and bracing for the New Year's golf tournament, in which two prizes were offered by the St. Augustine Golf Club. Their links, locally known as the "Fort Links," are near Old Fort Marion, and were the first laid out in Florida.

The first prize, a silver cup, was won by J. P. Greaves; the second, a decanter, by A. M. Taylor, both members of the East Coast Golf Club. The only scratch player was Clayton Dixon, Jr., of the University of Pennsylvania team. As many were playing ten, a course new to them, they were allowed a larger handicap than usual, which put the scratch man at a slight disadvantage. The net scores were: J. P. Greaves, 77; A. M. Taylor, 79; Dr. M. W. Eagears, 80; Major L. McLain, Pittsburg, 84; Robert Murray, 85; E. A. Sumner, Detroit Country Club, 86; C. Menzies Miller, Mount Pleasant Club, 88; Clayton Dixon, Jr., 90; R. C. Watson, Sr., 92.

CARTERET GUN CLUB SHOOT.

D. I. Bradley Wins the Two-Cup Event and Divided the Money, Barring One, in the Sweepstakes.

Daniel I. Bradley won the two cup events at the New Year's Day shoot of the Carteret Gun Club yesterday. Incidentally, he divided the money in every additional sweepstake event with a single exception, and scored fifty-nine straight kills, the record for the grounds. He shot with a strange gun from the 29-yard mark, and defeated some of the most expert wing shots in the East. The birds were a selected lot, and left the traps, under the influence of the heavy gale, with unusual speed.

The ground was covered with snow, and, taken in conjunction with the bright glare of the sun, the fast-flying pigeons were most difficult marks for the gunners.

Bradley grassed eleven screamers in the race for the New Year's Day Cup. His nearest opponent was "Bob" Welch, who dropped ten within the boundary, and failed on a straightaway driver that soared away to parts unknown, minus a few unimportant tail feathers. W. W. Smith captured third money, with seven kills. The trophy was a handsome Greek vase, eighteen inches high, and is one of the most artistic prizes ever offered for a trap shooting event.

The contest for the January Cup was a magnificent race throughout. Harry Browne and Capt. A. W. Money were unfortunate in their first selections, and retired from the event with misses. Wilson and Smith were the next unfortunates, and dropped out with two and five kills, respectively. Welch lost a fast driver dead out of bounds that he drew for his seventh bird, and E. E. Jones cleanly missed his ninth. The seven other contestants continued to grass their birds steadily until the fifteenth round, when Harold Money and W. Stafford dropped out.

Williams failed to score on the eighteenth. Emerson on the nineteenth, and W. J. Hopkins on the twentieth, leaving Bradley and L. P. Thomas alone in the contest. Thomas missed his twenty-first, a left quarterer with the speed of a wild duck, and Bradley killed a driver nicely, again scoring a win.

Other sweepstake events during the day were divided between Welch and Bradley, Browne and Bradley, Welch and Thomas, Browne and Bradley; H. Money, A. W. Money, and Bradley, Williams and Bradley, and Williams and Bradley.

HUDSON GUN CLUB'S EVENTS.

Eight Sweepstakes at Targets Shot Off by Expert Gunners.

A score of expert gunners journeyed to the traps of the Hudson Gun Club on the edge of the Hackensack Meadows yesterday. The attraction was eight sweepstake events at targets thrown by the Sargent system traps. The wind was strong and cold. The scores were correspondingly low. The summary:

Ten Birds.—Roof, 9; Dudley, 8; Schoverling, 9; Banta, 8; Shields, 7; Black, 2; Schubel, 4; C. Von Lengerke, 8; Altz, 3; Nagel, 6; O'Brien, 11.

Twenty Birds.—Roof, 16; Dudley, 16; Schoverling, 13; Banta, 13; Shields, 11; Black, 4; Schubel, 8; C. Von Lengerke, 13; Altz, 9; Billings, 12; O'Brien, 11; Col. Case, 6; Case, Jr., 6; Goetz, 6; Heritage, 14; Kall, 3; Benner, 1; Doran, 2; O'Rourke, 2; Jones, 3; Van Dyne, 7.

Twenty Birds.—Roof, 8; Dudley, 8; Schoverling, 6; Banta, 5; Shields, 8; Black, 2; Schubel, 7; Carl Von Lengerke, 6; Altz, 4; Billings, 7; O'Brien, 5; Col. Case, 5; Case, Jr., 4; Goetz, 4; Heritage, 15; Kall, 3; Benner, 1; Doran, 2; O'Rourke, 2; Jones, 3; Van Dyne, 7.

Twenty-five Birds.—Roof, 15; Dudley, 23; Schoverling, 18; Banta, 14; Shields, 21; Schubel, 19; C. Von Lengerke, 16; Altz, 16; Nagel, 15; O'Brien, 20; Col. Case, 8; Case, Jr., 5; Heritage, 6; Kall, 12; O'Brien, 14; Doran, 12; O'Rourke, Van Dyne, 15; Bock, 11.

Ten Birds.—Roof, 8; Dudley, 8; Schoverling, 7; Banta, 6; Shields, 8; Schubel, 8; C. Von Lengerke, 5; Altz, 5; Nagel, 5; Billings, 9; O'Brien, 6; Col. Case, 4; Case, Jr., 5; Benner, 5; O'Rourke, 4; Bock, 6.

Twenty Birds.—Roof, 14; Dudley, 17; Schoverling, 11; Banta, 14; Shields, 13; O'Brien, 2; O'Rourke, 7; Bock, 6.

Twenty Birds.—Roof, 15; Dudley, 17; Schoverling, 11; Banta, 14; Shields, 18; Schubel, 16; C. Von Lengerke, 16; Col. Case, 10; Goetz, 6; Bock, 10.

CRESCENT CLUB COMPETITIONS.

Clay Bird Experts Do Good Work at the Traps.

Some of the foremost trap shooters in America gathered at the country clubhouse grounds of the Crescent Athletic Club at Owl's Head, Bay Ridge, L. I., yesterday to participate in the holiday shoot of the club.

In the century competition shot off in lots of twenty-five birds per man, by quarters, for the Crescent Athletic Club Cup, Rolla Heikes of Ohio, the former clay bird champion of the world, won out with the big score of 91 kills. G. H. Reikes, another Western expert, was second with 89 kills, and E. D. Fulford was third, with 88. In the bitter cold and against the high wind that swept over the grounds, it was considered fine shooting.

George W. Hagedorn won the Prize Trophy shoot, and in the shoot for the beautiful trophy presented by Edward Banks, the Banks Cup, Donald G. Geddes won in the shoot-off. In the shoot-off for the Kryn Cup, which was terminated with a tie on Christmas Day, and was postponed owing to darkness, Garrett W. Cropsey defeated George W. Hagedorn for the trophy. Sweepstakes races in which Grant Notman, J. S. S. Remsen, Dr. Ashley A. Webber, James A. R. Elliott, A. A. Hegeman, Jere Lott, and other cracks held "high guns," were the features of the remaining portion of the programme.

AT THE WESTMINSTER TRAPS,

G. S. McAlpin, Amateur Champion, Wins Three of Five Events.

George S. McAlpin, the amateur champion pigeon shot of America, won premier laurels in three of the five events that were attractions at the Westminster Kennel Club's traps at Babylon, L. I., yesterday.

The event which headed the programme, the Opening Sweep, was won by Messrs. C. M. Chapin and G. S. McAlpin, who gained even honors, each man having a score of 6 up.

The Allowance Handicap of seven birds for a cup given by the club was won by J. B. W. Stuart, who had a score of 7 straight to his credit.

The Miss-and-out Shoot was won by Chapin and Magoun, who each scored 5 kills.

The New Year's Day Cup match was won by McAlpin, who rolled up a score of 13 straight birds. His nearest competitor was Bird, who followed with a score of 12.

The last event, an Even-Distance Miss-and-out Handicap, for a cup, was won by McAlpin, who scored 8 kills. Kittredge took second honors, with a score of 7. This was one of the most interesting events of the day.

ARTHUR VINCENT'S NARROW VICTORY.

Defeats Dr. Carmon, the One-Armed Wing Shot, by One Bird at Lyndhurst.

Arthur Vincent, a Philadelphia wing shot, defeated Dr. Thomas W. Carmon, the one-armed "crack-a-jack" from Newark, in a 100-bird match for $250 a side yesterday. The event was decided on Morfey's grounds, at Lyndhurst, N. J., in a driving gale over a field of snow. The birds were a strong lot, and, under the influence of the southwesterly wind, were mostly left-quarterers.

Vincent's score at the finish was 77 kills, while his one-armed opponent retired from the traps with one less to his credit. Vincent led by five birds at the end of the twenty-fifth round, four at the fiftieth round, and one at the seventy-fifth round. Both grassed the same number in their last twenty-five, leaving the Philadelphian a winner by a single bird.

Brooklyn Men Shoot for Gold Pieces.

The members of the Brooklyn Gun Club held an all-day holiday shoot on the club grounds, at Union Course, Long Island, yesterday, in which the members and guests of the club shot at clay birds for gold pieces. An attractive programme had been arranged, and in the main event, which was at fifty clay targets per man, handicap allowances of kills to be added, G. H. Merker and Richard Woods tied with forty-five kills each. In the Quarter Century Sweepstakes race, George Paterson, Secretary of the club, won out with twenty-five breaks to his credit. Meeker L. Piercey, G. T. Piercey, F. A. Thompson, Hatfield, and Brigham won most of the money.

TENNIS AT TUXEDO PARK.

Miles and Crane Defeat Fearing and Cooper Three to Two.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, Jan. 1.—A large crowd witnessed the play at the new Tuxedo Court Tennis and Racquet Club. In the morning there was an exhibition match between Champion Miles and Joshua Crane, Jr., of Boston, which resulted in a defeat of Crane by a score of 3 sets to 1. In the afternoon the doubles—the first on these courts—were played. Champion Miles, with T. Suffern Tailer as partner, did good work in defeating Fearing and Cooper of Boston 3 sets to 2. The score was 6—0, 7—5, 2—6, 3—6, 6—2. L. M. Stockton of the Boston Tennis Club acted as referee.

A series of matches, including one between Peter Latham, champion of the world, and Thomas Pettitt, professional champion of America, is scheduled for Jan. 15.

Many Tuxedo people witnessed the defeat of the New York Naval Reserve Hockey team by the Columbia University team by a score of 2 to 1. Many brilliant plays were made by each team.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Tuesday, Jan. 2.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Calendar called by Lacombe, J., in Room 12, P. O. Building, at 11 A. M.—Jury Calendar.

1—Peacock vs. Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.
1¼—Reiss vs. Texas & Pac. R. R.
136—Whelan vs. Man. R'y.
48—Marandi vs. Texas & Pacific R. R.
75—Prunier vs. Ash.
132—Canada Bank vs. Waydell.
267—Camp vs. Pneumatic Torpedo, &c., Co.
1½—Veselovski vs. Consolidated Ice Co.
151—Folwell vs. Tribune Ass'n.
6—Schofield vs. Mercantile Nat. Bank.
14—Britner vs. Lehigh & H. R. R. R.
22—Watts vs. Whitman.
23—Citizens' Bank of Reading vs. Whitman.
28—United States vs. No. Am. Com. Co. No. 2.
29—Falk vs. Leslie.
31—Nat. Bank of Commerce of Kansas City vs. Phillips.
32—Nat. Bank of Commerce of Kansas City vs. Adriance.
35—United States vs. No. Am. Com. Co. No. 3.
36-53—Texas & Pacific R. R. cases.
54—Newton Rubber Works vs. Oliver.
55—United States vs. Taupel.
56—Loewenthal vs. Nat. Credit Ins. Co.
69—Norton vs. Whitman.
74—United States vs. Lyman.
76—Jemison vs. Tinsley.
82—Schiffer vs. Trustees Col. Coll.
83—Sun Printing, &c., Co. vs. Associated Press.
88—Loeffler vs. Hill.
91—Duke vs. Morning Journal.
92—United States vs. French.
99—Jann vs. 3d Av. R. R.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Court opens in Room 47, P. O. Building, at 11 A. M.—Customs Appeals.

2951—A. C. Cause Mfg. Co. vs. United States.
2757—United States vs. Borgfeldt.
2973—McLeod & Co. vs. United States.
2706—Leopold Well vs. United States.
2913—B. Altman & Co. vs. United States.
2843—P. H. Petry & Co. vs. United States.
1127—Dieckerhoff vs. United States.
1140—Stern vs. United States.
2766—L. Meyerstein vs. United States.
2854—George S. Nicholas vs. United States.
2144—German Artistic Weaving Co. vs. United States.
2147—Herman Boker vs. United States.
2523—United States vs. Austin, Nichols & Co.
2789—Tiffany vs. United States.
2853—F. H. Arnold & Co. vs. United States.
2866—Borgfeldt vs. United States.
2534—Downing vs. United States.
2563—Muser Bros. vs. United States.
2470—Sherman, Cecil & Co. vs. United States.
2995—Gustave Salomon Bros. vs. United States.
2793—United States vs. Gabriel & Schall.
2389—William Fuerstener & Co. vs. United States.
2726—Lamb vs. United States.
2742—Neuss vs. United States.
2903—United States vs. Silberstein.
2916—Volkmann, Stolwerck & Co. vs. United States.
2954—McBratney & Co. vs. United States.
2827—Hills Bros. & Co. vs. United States.
636—Schilling vs. United States.
2977—United States vs. Henry Beuttell.
2458—Benedix vs. United States.
2867—United States vs. Richard.
2745—Borgfeldt vs. United States.
2746—Illfelder vs. United States.
2062—Stern Bros. vs. United States.
2752—Wm. Wicke & Co. vs. United States.
2753—Wm. Wicke & Co. vs. United States.
2754—Wm. Wicke & Co. vs. United States
855—D. A. Douillet vs. United States.
661—Foster, Paul & Co. vs. United States.
2098—Megroz, Portier & Co. vs. United States.
2686—Semon Bache & Co. vs. United States.
2638—Fleming & Co. vs. United States.
2571—Park & Tilford vs. United States.
2974—Calhoun, Robbins & Co. vs. United States.
2636—Gillespie Bros. vs. United States.
2909—United States vs. Churchill.
2612—United States vs. Laurie.
2782—Hensel vs. United States.
2792—Hensel vs. United States.
2545—Carl Fischer vs. United States.
2366—Wm. Iselin & Co. vs. United States.
2820—United States vs. Robinson.
2216—Condner & Willamson vs. United States.
2461—United States vs. Pilditch.
1330—Udolfo Wolff Sons & Co. vs. United States.
2948—Henry Robinson vs. United States.
2929—Train, Smith & Co. vs. United States.
2163—Kean Satterlee vs. United States.
2374—Matheson vs. United States.
2851—Winter vs. United States.
2878—Peck vs. United States.
2890—Bechels vs. United States.
2949—Legge vs. United States.
2880—Amerman & Patterson vs. United States.
2953—Kessler & Co. vs. United States.
2391—Elmer & Amend vs. United States.
2531—United States vs. Brown & Edie.
2859—Hiller & Sons vs. United States.
2807—W. A. Leggett vs. United States.
2815—United States vs. Downing.
2959—Stern Bros. vs. United States.
2976—A. S. Blumenthal vs. United States.
2896—Vandegrift vs. United States.
2906—Fischer vs. United States.
2902—Hensel vs. United States.
2896—Borgfeldt vs. United States.
2985—Ruhe vs. United States
3001—Davies vs. United States.
3006—Hamacher vs. United States.
1258—Friel vs. United States.
2727—Boyle-Connover vs. United States.
2539—United States vs. Kauffmann.
2654—Hunter vs. United States.
2253—Murphy vs. United States.
2256—Hitchcock vs. United States.
2260—Herrman vs. United States.
2406—Murphy vs. United States.
2410—Downing vs. United States.
2236—Rogers vs. United States.
2237—Dieckerhoff, Raffloer & Co. vs. United States.
1845—Brown & Eadie vs. United States.
2821—Abraham Leipzig vs. United States.
2823—Wm. H. Steiner & Son vs. United States.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J., opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 66, P. O. Building.

Motions in bankruptcy.
In re N. Y. & Westchester Water Co.
In re Engert Connor & Co.
In re Frank T. Neely.
In re Louis Lewensohn.
In re Matilda G. Crosby.
In re H. Lockwood & Co.
In re Upper N. Y. City Water Co.
In re N. Y. C. Dist. Water Supply Co.
In re S. Bamberger.
In re Geo. E. Shepard.
In re Freedman Bros.
In re Menke Bros.
In re David Brecher.
In re Phillips & Denitzter.
In re Abraham Popkin.
In re Samuel Rubenstein.
Admiralty calendar at 11 A. M.
1—De Tarconnet vs. Western Ins. Co.
2—Parsons vs. Patterson.
8—Holman vs. Lindo.
14—Portland Cement Works vs. Canel Boat Carrie Stewart.
18—Dearberg vs. Ss. Friesland.
19—Tucker vs. Gallagher.
20—Hudson vs. Barge Enos Soule.
21—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co. vs. Ferryboat Chicago.
22—McWilliams vs. Scow No. 6.
24—Grant vs. Gurney.
25—Newport News S. B. Co. vs. Barge F. A. Georger.
26—Ellison vs. N. Y. Mutual Ins. Co.
27—Sutcliffe vs. Seligman.
28—Milliken vs. Scows Boaz & Arizona.
29—Law vs. Tug A. W. Booth.
30—South Shields Sa. Co. vs. Forbes & Son.
31—Brown & Fleming vs. Cornell Steamboat Co.
32—International Nav. Co. vs. B. & F. Marine Ins. Co.
33—Same vs. Firemens' Fund Ins. Co.
34—Bliven vs. Ss. Florence.
35—Golden vs. Gillespie.
36—Leach vs. Ss. Florence.
37—Clyde vs. Kainer & Co.
38—Baker vs. Tug Philip Hoffman.
39—Goddard vs. Ship Comet.
40—Vandenborgh vs. Tug W. E. Chapman.
41—Hughes vs. Tug Municipal.
42—N. J. D. D. &c., Co. vs. Morse Iron Works.
43—Smith vs. Booth.
44—Beasley vs. Tug Vigilant.
45—Morris & C. D. Co. vs. City of N. Y.
4—Cleveland Steel Canal Boat Co. vs. Ferry Boat Republic.
47—Hoffmire vs. Ss. H. E. Runnells.
48—Cook vs. Tug Komuk.
49—Cowan vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
50—Fillmore vs. Hughes.
51—N. Y. & Cuba Mail Ss. Co. vs. Ss. Winifred.
52—Hastorf vs. Tug Daylight.
53—Hammond vs. Hill Bros.
54—N. S. & Australia Ss. Co. vs. Holman.
55—Penn. R. R. Co. vs. Ss. City of Augusta.
56—Hansen vs. Ss. Geo. Farrell.
57—Hill Bros. vs. Ss. Naranja.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J., Barrett, Rumsey, Patterson, and O'Brien, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions:

2—People, &c., vs. Nieman.
3—Same vs. Boylan.
5—Same vs. Allen.
14—Singer vs. Mayor, &c.
15—Jones vs. City of N. Y.
16—Griffin vs. Manice.
17—Plumb vs. Met. St. Ry.
20—Kulm vs. Herrlich.
21—Hawkins vs. Campbell.
22—Wanamaker vs. Megraw.
23—Harding vs. Elliott.
24—Briggs vs. Briggs.
25—Jessup vs. Fenton.
26—University Press vs. Williams.
27—Connelly vs. Hyams.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from Cityy Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Lucas vs. Brady.
2—In re Woodland Road.
3—Forsch vs. Jeffery.
4—Munson vs. Munson.
5—Simmons vs. Decker.
6—Stein vs. Loewenstein.
7—Ulmar vs. Tonyes.
8—Globe Realty Co. vs. Whalen.
9—Mut. Life Ins. Co. vs. Betts.
10—Guiliano vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
11—Lowenkopf vs. Howes.
12—Hendler vs. D. E. Culver Co.
13—Smith vs. Ferguson.
14—Rieser vs. Kleeman.
15—Hausenstein vs. Barry.
16—Herzog vs. Herzog.
17—People, &c., vs. Mut. Ben. Life Assn.
18—Connelly vs. Carley.
19—People, &c., vs. Goldberger.
20—Spero vs. Spero.
21—Burke vs. Duane.
22—Johnstown Mining Co. vs. Butte & Boston Con. Mining Co.
23—Hein vs. Nat. Enameling, &c., Co.
24—Saenger vs. Adler.
25—Smith vs. Frazier.
26—Levy vs. Levy.
27—In re Wadsworth Av.
28—People, &c., vs. U. S. Mut. Accident Assn.
29—Einstein vs. Backer.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—Rothfeld vs. O'Connell.
2—Same vs. same.
3—Kursheedt Mfg. Co. vs. Feitner.
4—Maitland vs. same.
5—Rigby vs. Harrison.
6—John Chatillon & Sons vs. Feitner.
7—Wysong vs. Heyman.
8—Bryant vs. Allen.
9—Sproull vs. Sproull.
10—Foss vs. Romeo.
11—Tracy vs. Dolan.
12—In re Fire House Site, W. 77th St.
13—Unangst vs. Schauer.
14—Schuck vs. Rogers.
15—Same vs. same.
16—Carter vs. Butler.
17—Hatch vs. Hatch.
18—N. Y. Building Loan Banking Co. vs. Huter.
19—C. H. Ogden Lumber Co. vs. Wetterer.
20—Nat. Surety Co. vs. Feitner.
21—Rankin vs. McFarland.
22—Same vs. same.
23—Williams vs. Feitner.
24—In re School Site, 166th St.
25—In re Fire Site, W. 77th St.
26—Goldberg vs. Ottstadt.
27—Smith vs. Smith.
28—Leggett vs. Mueller.
29—Jenness vs. Meyer.
30—Faber vs. Hamilton Demurrers.
1189—Radley vs. Lugar.
1201—Abraham vs. Colliер.
1202—Schoeffler vs. Ongley Electric Co.
1208—McCreery vs. Danenbaum.
1204—Swift vs. City of N. Y.
1205—Boylan vs. Reilly.
1206—Same vs. Murphy.
1207—Same vs McAdam.
1208—Hogan vs. Ward.
1209—Morrill vs. Cuthbert.
1210—Deshong vs. City of N. Y.
1211—Reich vs. Cochran.
1212—Bedlow vs. Stilwell.
1214—Moore vs. Hanover Nat. Bank.
1215—Anglo-Am. Provision Co. vs. Davis Provision Co.
1216—Rates vs. Elker.
1217—Tams vs. Witmark.
1218—Wood & Selick vs. English.
1219—Birdseye vs. Georgia & Alabama Iron Co.
Preferred causes.
4123—Rogers vs. Berger.
4040—Franklin Nat. Bk. vs. Lewis.
4264—Danzer vs. Stephens.
4237—Marx vs. Degener.
4293—Goldberg vs. Barth.
4323—Sentenne vs. Green.
4307—Merrill vs. Berger.
4282—N. Y. Harbor Towboat Co. vs. Feitner.
4248—Lange vs. Blanken.
4271—Mulvey vs. Reilly.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar—To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and Fact.

4055—Robinson vs. Adams.
4133—Doelger vs. Gilroy.
2251—Goddard vs. The Am. Queen, &c.
3975—Neadel vs. Neadel.
4006—Merritt vs. Merritt.
4125—Minkus vs. Sherman.
3060—Roussel vs. Plock.
4111—Klepper vs. Klepper.
4112—Woodruff vs. Woodruff.
4118—Eagle Sav. & Loan Co. vs. Connor.
4120—John P. Kane Co. vs. City of N. Y.
4137—Schropshire vs. Hasbrouck.
3920—Borway vs. Vigue.
3925—Sheridan vs. Davis
960—Happ vs. Cohen.
3198—Mertz vs. Mapes-Reeves Con. Co.
2865—Spofford vs. Hungerford.
2768—Dupont vs. Dupont.
3422—Langer vs. Bergen.
4220—Farnsworth vs. Brittel.
3725—Plunkett vs. Fee.

Highest number reached in regular call, 4352.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—————, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.) ———, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Preferred causes.
10822—Englestoff vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
11137—Pursley vs. Rodgers.
12123—Rice vs. Burton.
12081—Valentine vs. Roedelsperger.
10123—Ward vs. Sire.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

6283—Weeks vs. Rector, &c., of Trinity Church.
2936—Lewis vs. Conn. Mut. Life Ins. Co.
4759—Lacs vs. James Everard's Breweries.
5957—McHugh vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
3957—Goetz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
11313—Kister vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
4028—Harrison vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5586—Bledler vs. Mayer.
5700—O'Brien vs. Danzieger.
5605—Betz vs. Craig.
5689—Hughes vs. Ehret.
5923—Carter vs. Castle.
5938—Southack vs. Bass.
6092—Stern vs. Dunn.
5317—Babbitt vs. Gibbs.
5518—Ryan vs. Fiske.
4121—Patterson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5458—Turner vs. Rahell.
2220—Towers vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3548—Rooney vs. J. Henkele Co.
5705—Lewis vs. Conn. Mut. Life Ins. Co.
5719—Martens vs. City of New York.
5721—Cruikshank vs. Greene.
5732—Bovers vs. City of New York.
4222—Moshkovitz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5856—Rabe vs. Reilly.
2799—Maggs vs. Samuels
4241—Bogert vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4264—Diamond vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5921—Levene vs. Clark.
6225—French vs. City of New York.
10299—Ward vs. St. Vincent's Hospital.
4114—Kaplan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1883—Wallace vs. Mayor, &c.
4884—Wandell vs. same.
9875—Atlantic Con. Co. vs. Krensler.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 7166.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.

Inquest—5820—Kerrigan vs. Hanson.
Inquest—2057—Gries vs. Walter.
6080—Di Lorenzo vs. Aetna Ins. Co.
6243—Griffin vs. Morgan's L. & T. R. R. Co.
869—Sewell vs. Security Ins. Co.
963—Palmer vs. Sun Printing & Pub. Assn.
380—Smith vs. Second Nat. Bank.
6965—Wahrenberger vs. F. W. Cuthbert Co.
6308—Wildes vs. Robinson.
4672—Townsley vs. Bankers' Life Ins. Co.
841—A. Blum, Jr., & Sons vs. United Firemen's Ins. Co.
5300—O'Neill vs. McMullin.
4156—Agawan Mfg. Co. vs. Warner.
4316—Reddin vs. Dam.
4078—La Manne vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
7130—Craven vs. Bloomingdale.
6439—Bailey vs. 5th Av. Coach Co.
6852—Frasick vs. Jones.
3076½—Howe vs. Skinner.
5607—Mack vs. Moffatt.
3921—Delmage vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1661—Kauffeld vs. Lyman.
6186—Pozzo vs. Skalink.
3993—Fuchten vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
5082—John R. Scott Co. vs. Gottlieb.
4085—Drake vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
6356—Polacsek vs. Heyman.
5010—Crain vs. Steinway
5146—Blen vs. Stahl.
2001—Muckel vs. Hilton.
3766—Allinger vs. McKeown.
1623—Fogarty vs. Union Ry. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M

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CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879.

Notice is hereby given that enough of the above-entitled bonds, both FIVE and SIX PER CENT., will be drawn by lot on January 31st, 1900, at the rate of 105 and accrued interest, to absorb the sum of $144,525.75 deposited in the Sinking Fund with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, and interest will cease to accrue upon the bonds so drawn on and after January 31st, 1900, upon publication of the numbers designating the drawn bonds, pursuant to the terms of the mortgage securing the same.

CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY CO.
By S. O. HOWE, TREASURER.
December 20th, 1899.

FINANCIAL.

BROCK'S COMMERCIAL AGENCY OF NEW YORK:—Incorporated under the laws of Delaware with a capital stock of $200,000. Incorporators: Henry Brock, Helen Brock, Esther H. Brock and Clover B. Johnson, of New York.

HENRY BROCK, President.
Established 1841. Incorporated 1885.

BROCK'S COMMERCIAL AGENCY

LIMITED.

NEW YORK, 271 Broadway.

Philadelphia, Third and Arch Streets;
Boston, 178 Devonshire Street;
Chicago, Security Building, etc.
Associated Offices in the Principal Cities of Great Britain, France and Germany.

BOSTON, December 21, 1899.

To Subscribers, correspondents and friends in connection with the notice appearing in to-day's papers of the incorporation of

"BROCK'S COMMERCIAL AGENCY OF NEW YORK,"

Incorporated, Delaware, we deem it proper to say that our previous concern, established in 1841 and incorporated in 1885, of which the undersigned has been really to all intents and purposes the sole owner, and who has met all obligations, of any legitimate character, will go into liquidation December 30, 1899.

The subscribers who have paid in advance for services to be rendered, and those who have had services for which they have not paid will have their interests cared for. The reports will go on as usual, but from **the new corporation, who issue no stock, for services rendered,** or to **credit Association men.** or other organizations, they will **decline to report firms where correct reports might involve such excessive expense or legal costs,** defending libel suits, as to make it improper and unjust to all concerned. **We will not make any contracts at any price for an unlimited number of reports,** nor will any reporters be allowed to take subscriptions, nor will any party soliciting subscriptions be allowed to take statements or make any promise or ratings.

The new corporation proposes by **December 30, 1900,** to have carried out all contracts, as none will be taken past that date. It will be optional with parties subscribing to pay for services when rendered at the end of the year, adding 5 per cent. interest, or at the end of six months at the par face of the subscription, or in advance, receiving 5 per cent. discount, but they must receive a verified copy of their contract marked "accepted" by one of the head officers of the Company.

The undersigned will remain as the **General Manager,** and, with his family, is **legally and morally liable for all correct obligations.**

Legal matters will be attended by our counsel, in New York, and the books regularly audited by **the Audit Company, of New York.**

Soliciting a continuance of the patronage of friends who have been continually with us since 1875, and the bulk since 1878, when we voluntarily carried out the obligations to subscribers of the **McKillup & Sprague Co.** on buying their records, their valuable assets having been wrecked by the delay of a receivership.

We would state here that **at the close of the business of the new company,** Correspondents' letters will be returned to them, sealed, at our expense. **Statements of merchants and others which have been lodged** with us, **under seal,** not to be opened except on written order to interested parties, **will also be returned.** Subscribers will receive back their answered inquiries.

All **employees** and **every one** acting in a similar capacity will **furnish bonds** for the faithful performance of their duties.

Clerks without bonds need not apply. Respectfully yours,
HENRY BROCK, President.

FINANCIAL.

THE

GEYSERITE SOAP MANUFACTURING COMPANY

OF DENVER, COL.

CAPITAL, $1,500,000.

In order to get sufficient capital at once for putting into execution its projects—viz., enlarge facilities for handling of its vast trade, systematise all its departments, purchase of other soap interests, additional real estate and buildings, trademarks, machinery, and Geyserite deposit lands,

OFFERS TO INVESTORS

A.—

FIRST MORTGAGE 20 YEAR 6% GOLD BONDS

to the amount of $500,000, dated Jan. 1st, 1900; due Jan. 1, 1920, in denominations of $100, $200. Principal and semi-annual interest, (January and July,) payable in **U. S. Gold Coin** at the office of the **International Banking and Trust Co.,** 149 Broadway, New York, which organization acts as Registrar and Trustee of the Bonds.

B.—The 8% Preferred Stock to the amount of $500,000.

C.—Common Stock to amount of $1,000,000.

The payment of the First Mortgage Gold Bonds is guaranteed to holders by a mortgage on the assets of the company; but there is reserved the right on the part of the Geyserite Soap Manufacturing Company to redeem these bonds on any interest day five years from date of purchase at $115.00; ten years from date of purchase at $110.00, or again on any interest day 15 years later at $105.00.

"Story of the Geyserite," price, and prospectus can be had upon application.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS

open January 3d, 1900, at 10 A. M. promptly and close Jan. 20th, at 3 P. M. Investors will find these bonds an exceptional income-bearing security. **Correspondence solicited.**

KAY, HEALY & HILDRETH,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
41-43 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER.
GENERAL OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 13, 1899.

To the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania R. R. Co.

At a meeting of the board held this day the following resolution was, on motion, adopted:

"Resolved, That, for the purpose of providing a portion of the necessary capital for construction and equipment expenditures, during the year 1900, on the main and leased lines and branches, and for other corporate purposes, the privilege be given to stockholders of the Company to subscribe, at par, between December 27th, 1899, and January 20th, 1900, ON WHICH LATTER DATE THE PRIVILEGE WILL CEASE, for ten per cent. of their respective holdings as they stand registered at three o'clock P. M. on December 26, 1899. The privilege of subscribing may be sold by any stockholder. Payment in full for such stock may be made after January 14th, and must be made not later than January 20th, 1900. Receipts, which will also be negotiable, will be given bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. from January 20th to May 1st, 1900, (being 70 cents per share,) at which time said receipts will cease to bear interest.

"Certificates for the new Stock will be delivered on and after May 1st, 1900, on surrender of the receipts. Receipts covering fractions of shares will be converted into Stock when presented in multiples of Fifty dollars. All receipts must be presented for conversion before January 1st, 1901, on and after which date they will only be redeemed, at par, in cash."

Blank forms, giving the particulars of the payments as above recited, forms of subscription, and allotment of privilege, etc., can be obtained on application at this office after December 20, 1899.

Stockholders desiring their new Certificates for full shares by May 1st must deposit their receipts with the Transfer Department of the Company on or before March 15th, 1900. For all receipts for full shares deposited after that date, and for all fractional receipts, Certificates will be ready for delivery as soon after May 1st as practicable, of which notice will be given.

ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY

OF NEW JERSEY,
55 Montgomery Street, Jersey City.
Capital, $500,000.
Surplus, 500,000.

Transacts a General Banking and Trust Business.
Allows interest on deposits subject to check and on certificates of deposit.
Loans money on Bond and Mortgage.
Acts as Trustee under Corporate Mortgages, and as Registrar and Transfer Agent for Corporations.

Special attention and facilities offered to all corporations organized under the laws of New Jersey.

OFFICERS.

JOHN W. HARDENBERGH ..President
GEORGE W. YOUNG, ROBERT S. ROSS, ..Vice-Presidents
OSCAR L. GUBELMAN..Sec. and Treas.

DIRECTORS.

Walter E. Ammon,	Luther Kountze,
Joseph S. Auerbach,	Henry Lembeck,
Charles T. Barney,	James A. Macdonald,
Marcus Beach,	Frank J. Mathews,
August Belmont,	Allan L. McDermott,
C. Ledyard Blair,	James G. Morgan,
Frederick G. Bourne,	N. Thayer Robb,
William Brinkerhoff,	Robert S. Ross,
John D. Carecallen,	Edwin A. Stevens,
C. C. Cuyler,	Benjamin L. Stowe,
Jacob J. Detwiller,	Eben B. Thomas,
John W. Hardenbergh	Myles Tierney,
J. H. Hyde,	Augustus H. Vanderpoel
Robert M. Jarvis,	John J. Voorhees,
Gustav E. Kissel,	George W. Young,
	Aurustus Zabriskie.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,

149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
CAPITAL . $2,500,000
SURPLUS . $2,500,000

Allows Interest on Daily Balances, subject to cheque through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.

Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar and Transfer and Fiscal Agent.

Is a legal depository for Court and Trust Funds.

Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.

Special attention given to the management of real estate and the collection and remittance of rents.

Carefully selected securities for investment always on hand.

Transacts a General Banking Business.

OFFICERS:

ASHBEL P. FITCH, President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary.
THOMAS C. CLARKE, Jr., Asst. Sec'y.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer.
W. HUNT HALL, Asst. Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

ASHBEL P. FITCH,	WILLIAM E. SPIER,
WILLIAM BARBOUR,	ANSON R. FLOWER,
HENRY S. MANNING,	HENRY S. REDMOND,
SAMUEL A. MAXWELL,	JOHN R. HEGEMAN,
MYRON T. HERRICK,	C. I. HUDSON,
CHAS. F. CUTLER,	S. C. T. DODD,
EMERSON McMILLIN,	WILLARD BROWN,
H. O. HAVEMEYER,	PHILIP LEHMAN,
JAMES M. DONALD,	EDWARD F. CRAGIN,
GEORGE CROCKER,	GEO. BLUMENTHAL,
J. WILLIAM CLARK,	EDWARD C. SCHAEFFER,
JOEL F. FREEMAN.	FRANK JAY GOULD.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 31ST, 1899.

MR. SOLOMON LOEB, HERETOFORE SPECIAL PARTNER, RETIRES FROM THE FIRM, WHICH WILL BE CONTINUED BY THE GENERAL PARTNERS. MR. MORTIMER L. SCHIFF IS ADMITTED TO PARTNERSHIP.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.

FINANCIAL.

Flint & Pere Marquette R. R. Co. Detroit, Grand Rapids & West'n R.R. Co. Chicago & West Michigan R'way Co.

NOTICE OF CONSUMMATION OF PLAN.

The Plan for the union and readjustment of the capitalization of the railroad companies above named has been consummated in accordance with the Agreement of May 20, 1899, by the acquisition of the railroads, properties, and franchises of the three companies by the **Pere Marquette Railroad Company,** a corporation organized for the purpose under the laws of Michigan, with a capital stock of $28,000,000, consisting of $12,000,000 of four per cent. non-cumulative preferred shares and $16,000,000 of common shares.

The stockholders of the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad Company who assented to the plan will receive engraved certificates for the new stock to which they are entitled under the plan and also a cash dividend of two per cent. upon their old preferred stock, upon the presentation and surrender of their certificates of deposit to The State Trust Company, in New York, or to the International Trust Company of Boston on or after Wednesday, December 27, 1899.

The assenting stockholders of the Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western Railroad Company and of the Chicago & West Michigan Railway Company will receive engraved certificates for the new stock to which they are entitled, and in the case of the preferred stock of the Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western Railroad Company, a cash dividend of three per cent., upon the presentation and surrender of their certificates of deposit, on or after the date above mentioned, to the Old Colony Trust Company in Boston, or to Messrs. Robert Winthrop & Co., No. 40 Wall Street, New York.

Dated December 22, 1899.

WILLIAM W. CRAPO, Chairman;
MARK T. COX,
JOHN M. GRAHAM,
CHARLES M. HEALD,
CHARLES MERRIAM,
OLIVER W. MINK,
THOMAS F. RYAN,
NATHANIEL THAYER, } Committee.

FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE R. R. CO.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Board of Directors of Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad Company have declared a dividend of two per cent. upon the preferred stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders of record as of this date.

Dated December 22, 1899.

HENRY C. POTTER, Jr., Treasurer.

DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Board of Directors of Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western Railroad Company have declared a dividend of three per cent. upon the preferred stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders of record as of this date.

Dated December 22, 1899.

CHARLES MERRIAM, Treasurer.

KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF R. R. REORGANIZATION

Philadelphia, Pa., December 22, 1899.

More than eighty per cent. of all the securities of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company, of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company, and of the Port Arthur Channel and Dock Company have been deposited under and in assent to the modified plan for the reorganization of these properties, published by this committee, dated Philadelphia, Pa., November 7, 1899, therefore the said above-mentioned plan is hereby declared operative.

Copies of the plan and agreement can be had on application to any of the following depositaries, viz.:

Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia, Pa.
Seaboard National Bank of New York, N. Y.
Mercantile Trust Company of New York, N. Y.
Guardian Trust Company of Chicago, Ill.
Amsterdamsche Trustee Kantoor of Amsterdam, Holland.
Amsterdamsche Bank of Amsterdam, Holland.
Commers and Disconto Bank of Berlin, Germany.
Messrs. Kleinwort, Sons & Co., of London, England.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Stock Listing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange, all of the said depositaries will receive deposits of any of the securities included in said plan, without penalty, until and including the 6th day of January, 1900.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, *Chairman.*
A. J. HEIDSCHER *(New York).*
HERMAN SIELCKEN *(New York).*
WILLIAM EDENBORN *(Chicago).*
MAX PAM *(Chicago).*
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
SILAS W. PETTIT.
WINTHROP SMITH.
JOHN V. LOUGHNEY, *Secretary*
LATHROP, MORROW, FOX & MOORE, *117 West Sixth St., Kansas City, Mo.*
PAM, CALHOUN & GLENNON, *Rookery Building, Chicago, Ill.*
READ & PETTIT, *328 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.*
Of Counsel for the Reorganization Committee.

Bleecker Street & Fulton Ferry Railroad Company

SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

The above mentioned Seven hundred thousand Dollars Bonds will mature on January 1, 1900.

The Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company proposes to extend these bonds at the rate of four per cent. per annum until January 1, 1950, the present security and lien to remain in full force, the principal and interest of the extended bonds to be payable in gold.

Arrangements have been made with The State Trust Company to purchase the bonds at maturity at par and to extend the same on their account, The State Trust Company reserving the right to terminate without notice the privilege to be extended to the bondholders.

Bondholders who wish to avail themselves of the privilege may notify The State Trust Company at once of their intention so to do, and may present their bonds at the office of The State Trust Company, No. 100 Broadway, New York, on and after January 2, 1900, to have the contract of extension and new coupon sheets attached. CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.

Referring to the above notice, we shall be prepared to purchase the above named bonds on and after January 2 at par.

Bondholders preferring to extend their bonds will have the privilege to do so, if they notify us of their intention on or before Jan. 5.

THE STATE TRUST COMPANY,
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 3D, 1900,
At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEES.
1,501 shs. Il Progresso Italo Americano Newspaper Co.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
5 shs. Leather Manufacturers' Natl. Bank.
25 shs. City Trust Co.
20 shs. Mercantile Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Hamilton Trust Co.
30 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$36,000 Farmville & Powhattan R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.
70 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
150 shs. Citizens' National Bank.
50 shs. Manufacturers' Trust Co.
40 shs. Phenix National Bank.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
91 shs. Yellow Pine Co. Prefd.
10 shs. Bond & Mtge. Guarantee Co.
25 shs. Gallatin Natl. Bank.
25 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
209 shs. New England Phonograph Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$150 N. Y. Athletic Club 2d 5 p. c. Bds., 1910.
50 shs. Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R. Co.
16 shs. Natl. Bank of Republic.
214 shs. St. Lawrence Power Co. of N. Y., Pfd., (Hypd.)
513 shs. St. Lawrence Power Co. of N. Y., common, (Hypd.)
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
15 shs. Bankers' Trust Co.
100 shs. North American Trust Co.
100 shs. North American Trust Co.
50 shs. North American Trust Co.
50 shs. North American Trust Co.
25 shs. North American Trust Co.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1900, at 12.30 P. M.,
at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
100 shares Macon & Brunswick R. R. Co., $100 each.
35 shares Commonwealth Fire Insurance Co., $100 each.
25 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each.
By order of CHARLES H. LUDINGTON, Jr., Assignee of Sutton & Co.
Certain book accounts and other assets, a list of which will be read at sale.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Interim Certificates
FOR
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Consolidated Water Company OF UTICA.

The above-described interim certificates may be exchanged for bonds on and after January 3d, 1900, upon presentation at our office, No. 30 Broad Street.
CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
WILLARD V. KING, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

New York, Philadelphia and Paris.
December 31, 1899.

Mr. GEORGE S. BOWDOIN, to our great regret, decides to retire from active business, and withdraws this day from our firms in New York, Philadelphia, and Paris.

Mr. EDWARD F. WHITNEY (heretofore with Jacob C. Rogers, Esq., our Attorney in Boston,) and Mr. WM. PIERSON HAMILTON (who has heretofore signed our firm name in New York) are this day admitted as partners in our firms, resident in New York.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.
MORGAN, HARJES & CO., Paris.

My address will continue to be care of Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.

GEORGE S. BOWDOIN.

5 & 7 WALL STREET,
January 1st, 1900.

The firm of WALTER C. TAYLOR & CO. having this day been dissolved by mutual consent, the undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm name of

TAYLOR, CUTTING & CO.,

for the transaction of a general bond and stock brokerage business.

Yours respectfully,
WALTER C. TAYLOR,
Member New York Stock Exchange.
JAMES W. CUTTING,
CORTLANDT E. TAYLOR.

New York, December 31, 1899.
THE FIRM OF
CHARLES HATHAWAY & CO.
having expired by limitation this day, the undersigned have formed a partnership and will continue the business of dealing in Commercial Paper as before, under the same firm name, Mr. Charles B. Platt and Mr. Robert B. Woodward remaining as special partners.

CHARLES HATHAWAY,
HENRY L. BOEWELL,
HOWARD C. SMITH,
JOHN J. HART,
LOWELL LINCOLN, JR.,
J. EARL SHEFFIELD.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF THE UNDERsigned under the name and style of J. H. LANE & CO. expired by limitation on the 31st day of December, 1899.

J. HENRY LANE,
JAMES WARREN LANE,
F. COIT JOHNSON.

A renewal of said co-partnership by and between above parties under same name and style has been made for three years.

EDWARD W. SPURR and SELDEN G. WICKETT have an interest in our business from this date. J. H. LANE & CO.

New York, January 1st, 1900.

115 Broadway,
New York, January 1st, 1900.

We beg to announce that we have this day admitted to membership in our firm Mr. Frederick M. Hilton, the firm name remaining as heretofore.

WM. A. WHITE & SONS,

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between the undersigned under the firm name of J. S. LOWREY & COMPANY will expire January 1st, 1900, by limitation. Mr. Edward G. Dickson will sign in liquidation.

GIRARD C. W. LOWREY,
EDWARD G. DICKSON,
JOHN M. CAMPBELL.

MR. MONTAGU COLLET NORMAN, (GRANDson of our Sir Mark Wilkes Collet, Bart.,) who has signed "per procuration" for Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., in London, has this day been admitted a partner in our firms in this country and in London, and will continue to reside in London. BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

New York, January 1st, 1900.

Office of White & Wainwright,
52 BROADWAY.
N. Y. City, December 31, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that Mr. JOHN T. WAINWRIGHT retires from our firm on above date and Mr. WM. P. WAINWRIGHT is admitted. WHITE & WAINWRIGHT.

New York, Dec. 31, 1899.

The firm of S. M. Levor & Co. expires this day by limitation. Max Schlesinger assuming all assets and liabilities, and will sign in liquidation.

S. M. LEVOR.
MAX SCHLESINGER.
VICTOR LEVOR.

New York, Dec. 31, 1899.

THE FIRM OF H. I. DITTMAN & LAUER expires this day by limitation,

H. I. DITTMAN
assuming all liabilities of the firm.
H. I. DITTMAN, WM. E. LAUER.

17 and 19 Nassau Street,
New York, Dec. 31, 1899.

Mr. J. H. LATHAM retires from our firm, and his interest ceases this day.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

MR. ALBERT J. ERDMANN has an interest in our firm from this date.

HALLE & STIEGLITZ.

N. Y., Jan. 1, 1900.

EAMES & MOORE,
30 Broad Street.
New York, Jan. 2, 1900.

Mr. MORGAN DAVIS is this day admitted to our firm. EAMES & MOORE.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Bonds for the week ended December 30, 1899.

Week Ending Dec. 30.

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Dec. 30, $9,967,240.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	102½	103	102½	103	34
American Cotton Oil deb. 8s	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	6
American Spirits Mfg. 6s	85	85	85	85	3
Ann Arbor 4s	89	90	89	90	23
Atlantic & Danville 1st 5s	101¼	102	101¼	102	4
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	95⅞	99⅛	95⅝	99	384
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	78¼	79	76¼	79	319
Austin & Northwest 5s	97	98	97	98	29
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	92¾	95¼	92¾	95¼	197
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	96	98¼	96	96½	226
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	86¼	90	86¼	90	427
Broadway & Seventh Avenue consol. 5s	118	118¼	118	118½	28
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	104	104	104	104	2
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	103	105	103	105	15
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	93	95	93	94½	60
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	77	77	75½	76	19
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	106¼	107	106¼	106¾	41
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Nor. coll. tr. 5s	116	116	116	116	6
Canada Southern 1st 5s	108	108	107½	107½	70
Canada Southern 2d 5s	107	107¾	107	107⅝	43
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	86	88	86	88	91
Central of Georgia 1st pref. inc.	30½	34¼	30½	34¼	43
Cent. of Georgia, Macon & Northern Div. 5s	95	95	95	95	2
Central of New Jersey general 5s	118½	120¾	118½	120¾	11
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s, registered	116½	116½	115½	116½	21
Central Pacific 1st 4s	90	82½	80	82	211
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	95	98½	95	98⅝	330
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, 1911	94	96	94	96	58
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s	118	118	118	118	5
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	114	115¼	114	115¼	22
Chi., Bur. & Quincy consol. 7s	102	102	101¾	101¾	33
Chicago & Eastern Illinois consol. 6s	113½	113¼	113¼	113¼	5
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen. 5s	136	136	136	136	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver Div. 4s	112	112	111¼	112	20
Chi., Bur. & Quincy convertible 5s	102	102	102	102	2
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	122	122	122	122	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy debenture 5s	108	109	108	109	6
Chi., M. & St. P., Chi. & Pac. West. Div. 5s	108	109	108	109	5
Chi., M. & St. Paul, So. Minn. Div. 6s	120	120	120	120	6
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	119	119	119	119	1
Chi., M. & St. P., Hastings & Dakota 7s	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	10
Chi., M. & St. Paul, Iowa & Dakota ext. 7s	126½	126½	126½	126½	1
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1909, reg.	170	170	170	170	5
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s	105	105	105	105	23
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s, reg.	108	108	108	108	1
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1909	108	108	108	108	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific general 4s	106	106	106	106	1
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	105	106	105	106	142
Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis 1st 6s	91	93⅞	91	93⅞	22
Cin., Dayton & Ironton 5s	132	132	132	132	1
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L., St. L. Div 4s	110	110	110	110	7
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. 4s	90½	100¼	99¼	100½	10
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling 1st 5s	93	94½	92	94½	64
Colorado Coal & Iron 6s	106	106	106	106	5
Colorado Fuel & Iron 5s	100	100	100	100	13
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	92	92	92	92	3
Colorado Midland 2-4s	72½	72½	72½	72½	1
Colorado & Southern 4s	60¼	64½	60¼	64½	94
	81	83	80	83	182
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	97½	98½	97½	98¼	37
Detroit City Gas 5s	97	98½	96	98¼	69
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette 1. g. 3½s	21	21	21	21	5
Detroit & Mackinac gold 4s	76	76	76	76	4
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	5
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	113½	114	113½	114	15
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. 1st conv. 5s	108	108	108	108	3
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. 1st con. 5s	121	121	121	121	3
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	100½	102	100½	102	8
Erie 1st consol. 7s	135	135	135	135	1
Erie prior lien 4s	88	91	88	91	17
Erie general lien 4s	68⅜	70	68⅜	70	7
Evansville & Terre Haute gen. 5s	102½	104	102½	104	3
Flint & Pere Marquette consol. 6s	117½	120	117½	120	13
Flint & P. M., Port Huron Div. 5s	105	105	105	105	5
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6s	69¾	70	69¾	70	16
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	101¾	101¾	100½	101	35
Georgia Pacific 1st 6s	123	123	123	123	4
Gila Valley, Globe & Northern 1st 5s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	4
Green Bay & Western debenture, A	55	55	55	55	5
Green Bay & Western debenture, B	6	6¾	6	6¾	27
Hocking Valley 4½s	99¼	101	99½	101	53
Housatonic consol. 5s	128	128	128	128	2
Houston, East & West Texas 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	3
Houston & Texas Central consol. 6s	110½	110½	110½	110½	2
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	83	84	83	84	27
Illinois Central 4s, 1952

JANUARY DIVIDENDS AND MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The Traders Fire Insurance Company of New York, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, Nos. 33 and 35 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on WEDNESDAY, January 17th, 1900, at 2 o'clock P. M.

The polls will be open from 2 o'clock P. M. until 3 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed January 7th, 1900, and will be opened January 18th, 1900.

THEODORE SUTRO, Secretary.

January 2nd, 1900.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the company, Nos. 118 and 120 East Forty-second Street, New York City, on Thursday, January 18th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.

Transfer books of this company will be closed from 3 P. M. January 3d, 1900, until 10 A. M. January 19th, 1900.

D. C. ANDREWS, Secretary.

Pressed Steel Car Company.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

71 Broadway, New York, December 12th, 1899.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Pressed Steel Car Company will be held on the 9th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the company, 243 Washington Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The transfer books of the company, for both preferred and common stock, will be closed from three P. M. on December 14th, 1899, until 10 A. M. January 10th, 1900.

W. C. DE ARMOND, Secretary.

Columbia Bank,
Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street.
New York, December 27th, 1899.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the election of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for the following annual election, will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from January 2d, 1900, until the morning of January 10th, 1900.

W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

Metropolitan Iron & Steel Co.,
408 East 4th St.,
New York City.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors to serve during the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before the stockholders, will be held at this office on Tuesday, January 9th, at 12 o'clock noon.

THOMAS J. REILLY,
Secretary.

NATIONAL-STANDARD INSURANCE COMpany.—The Annual Meeting of Stockholders for the Election of Three Directors, Three Inspectors of Election, and such other business as may properly come before said meeting, will be held at the Company's offices, No. 45 William Street, New York City, on WEDNESDAY, 17th January, 1900, at 3:00 P. M.

Dated New York City, 27th day of December, 1899.

R. BLEECKER RATHBONE,
Secretary.

Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery R. R. Co.,
605 Grand St.
New York, Dec. 26, 1899.

The Annual Election for Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company on Tuesday, January 9, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon. Transfer books will close December 26, 1899, at 3 P. M., and reopen January 10, 1900, at 10 A. M.

L. KAYSER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company for the election of Directors to serve during the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before the stockholders, will be held at No. 32 Liberty Street, on Monday, January 8th, 1900. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close on Saturday, December 23d, 1899, at 12 M. and reopen on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900.

FRANCIS R. FORAKER, Secretary.

ASSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA.—The Annual Meeting of Stockholders, for the Election of Five Directors, Three Inspectors of Election, and such other business as may properly come before said meeting, will be held at the Company's offices, No. 45 William Street, New York City, on TUESDAY, January 16th, 1900, at 3:00 P. M.

Dated New York City, 27th day of December, 1899.

R. BLEECKER RATHBONE,
Secretary.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
9th December, 1899.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it will be held at the Banking House, No. 15 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900. The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

The Greenwich Bank of the City of New York.
New York, Dec. 27, 1899.

The annual election for Directors of this bank and inspectors of the next election will be held at the banking house, No. 402 Hudson St., on Monday, January 8, 1900. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.

WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier.

Lincoln National Bank,
32-42 EAST 42D ST.,
New York, December 23d, 1899.

The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking house, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

W. T. CORNELL,
Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, Dec. 5th, 1899.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900.

The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MAPLE Grove Cemetery Association, for the election of two Trustees and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Association, No. 1,286 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, at 2 o'clock P. M., Monday, January 8th, 1900.

WM. S. COGSWELL, President.

Dated December 27th, 1899.

The Tradesmens National Bank of the City of New York.
New York, December 7th, 1899.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

D. H. BATES, President.

National Broadway Bank of the City of New York.
New York, Dec. 11th, 1899.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 237 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York,
NEW YORK December 8th, 1899.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

The Merchants' National Bank of the City of New York,
December 7th, 1899.

The Annual Election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

Nineteenth Ward Bank,
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Officers and Directors, and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking house on Wednesday, January 10th, 1900, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock A. M.

L. H. HOLLOWAY, Cashier.

The Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New York.
New York, December 22d, 1899.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at its banking rooms, corner of Broadway and Murray Street, Tuesday, January 9th, 1900. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York,
Dec. 9th, 1899.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall Street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

Garfield National Bank.
New York, December 28, 1899.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the Banking House, 23d Street and Sixth Av., on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of eleven A. M. and 12 M.

R. W. BOOR, Cashier.

The Bowery Bank of New York.
New York, December 28, 1899.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank, for the election of DIRECTORS for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, Number 62 Bowery, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of three (3) and four (4) P. M.

CHARLES ESSIG, Cashier.

MECHANICS & TRADERS' BANK,
New York, Dec. 30, 1899.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, 486 Broadway, on Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

A. M. DEDERER, Cashier.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO

Coupons payable at our office.
Broadway, January 2, 1900.

NEW YORK CITY 6% (City).
do (County).
do (Dock).
do (City Park Imp.).

Abilene Water Co. 1st 5s.
Amherst County, Va.
Ashtabula Water Co. 1st 5s.
Ashtabula Water Co. Genl. 5s.
Bay Shore, N. Y. (Union Free School Dist. No. 1), 4s.
Central Tulucu Sugar-cane Mfg. Co. Debenture 6 per cent.
Clearfield Bituminous Coal Corp. 4s.
Corning, N. Y., Sewer 4s.
Corning, N. Y., School
Corning, N. Y., River Bonds 4s.
Crawfordsville Water & Light Co. 1st 5s.
Fishkill & Matteawan Equitable Gas Co. 1st 6s.
General American Reduction Co. 1st 6s
Key West Electric Co. 1st 5s.
Lawrence Water Co. 1st 5s.
Lee Construction Co. 1st 12s.
Manor Club 2d 5s.
Mechanical Rubber Co. 1st 6s.
Minnesota & Wisconsin R.R. Co. 1st 4s.
Nuumkeag Street Ry. Co. Con. 5s.
Newburg & Orange Lake R. R. Co. 1st 6s.
N. Y. Belting & Packing Co. Ltd. Debenture 6s.
N. Y. Cab Co. (Reg. Int.)
N. Y. & East River Gas Co. Con. 5s.
Retsof Mining Co. 1st 5s.
Shelbyville Water Co. 1st 4s.
Shelbyville Water & Light Co. 1st 5s.
Southern States Lumber Co. 1st 8s.
Warsaw Water Co. 1st 5s.
Jan. 10th.
Cartaret Steel Co. 1st 6s.

OFFICE OF THE

Northern Pacific Railway Company

Mills Building, New York, Dec. 13, 1899.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there were declared from the net earnings of the company a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. on said common stock, both to be paid Feb. 5, 1900, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Jan. 11, 1900.

For the purpose of such dividends the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on Jan. 11, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on Jan. 23, 1900.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street.
New York, Dec. 13, 1899.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Common Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on Jan. 11, 1900, and will reopen in 10 A. M. on Jan. 23, 1900.

On Feb. 5, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividends, aggregating two per cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York,
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

National Tube Company,
No. 26 Cortlandt Street,
New York, November 21st, 1899.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 2.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a quarter-yearly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Centum upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the National Tube Company was declared out of the net profits of the Company, payable January 2d, 1900, at the office of the Company, No. 26 Cortlandt Street, New York City.

The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed on December 15th, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will remain closed until January 4th, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.

A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
STEUBENVILLE & INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY EXTENDED FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.

Interest due January 1st, proximo, on the bonds of this Loan will be paid at The National City Bank of New York. Transfer books close December 20th, 1899.

Checks will be mailed to holders of Registered Bonds who have filed mailing orders.

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

The Peoples Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
December 21st, 1899.

NINETY-SEVENTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1900. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. until that date.

WILLIAM MILNE,
Cashier.

The Oriental Bank.
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.

NINETY-THIRD CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on and after January 2d, 1900.

The transfer books will be closed from December 20, 1899, until January 2, 1900.

NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

The Bowery Bank of New York.
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.

The Board of Directors have this day declared, out of the earnings of the last six months, a regular semi-annual dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., and also an extra dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 2d, 1900.

The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 20th, 1899, until Jan. 2d, 1900.

CHARLES ESSIG, Cashier.

National Bank of Commerce in New York. Dividend.
December 22d, 1899.

A semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. has been declared upon the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after Tuesday, 2d January, proximo. Transfer books will be closed Friday, 29th December 22d, 1899, at close of business and reopened Wednesday, January 3d, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.

W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

THE CHICAGO JUNCTION RAILWAYS & UNION STOCK YARDS COMPANY,
OFFICE OF THE COMPANY.
40 Wall St., New York City.

Coupon No. 19 of the company's collateral trust 5 per cent. gold bonds will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1900, in New York at the Central Trust Company and in London at the office of Blake, Boissevain & Co.

WILLIAM C. LANE, Treasurer.

Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Co.
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Dec. 26, 1899.

Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railway Company, and the coupons of the refunding mortgage Six and Five Per Cent. Bonds of this Company, due January 1, 1900, will be paid at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New York.

J. A. HILTON, Secretary.

The National Citizens' Bank,
401 Broadway.
New York, Dec. 22, 1899.

A dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. has been declared, payable to the shareholders on and after Jan. 2, 1900.

D. C. TIEBOUT, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
New York, December 30, 1899.—The annual election for Directors of this company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the company's office, No. 71 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9, 1900, commencing at 12 o'clock M. and closing at 1 o'clock P. M. THOS. J. GAINES, Secretary.

Pacific Bank,
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.

The Annual Election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, 470 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

Mount Morris Bank.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, No. 85 East 125th Street, on Thursday, January 4th, 1900, between the hours of three and four o'clock P. M.

FRED'K W. LIVERMORE, Cashier.

Fourteenth Street Bank,
5 East 14th Street.
New York, Dec. 26, 1899.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 9, 1900, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 A. M. IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

East River National Bank.
New York, Dec. 5th, 1899.

An Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 682 Broadway, New York, on Tuesday, January 9, 1900. Polls open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

Z. E NEWELL, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
New York, December 7th, 1899.

The Annual Election for Directors of this bank will be held at the Banking House on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

Winslow, Lanier & Co., 17 Nassau St., N.Y. City.

THE INTEREST AND DIVIDEND ON THE FOLLOWING BONDS AND STOCKS ARE PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING HOUSE ON AND AFTER JANUARY 2D, 1900:

Blackford County, Ind., Court House 5s.
Bedford, Ind., School 6s.
Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R. Co. Gen'l Mortgage 4½s.
Columbus, Ind., Consolidated Funding 5s.
Cleveland and Mahoning Valley R'y Co. Consolidated Mortgage 5s; Registered 5s.
Dunkirk, Ind., Street Improvement.
Evansville, Ind., Funded Debt Loan 5s, 4½s, 4s; Water Works 6s.
Grant County, Ind., Gravel Road 6s, County 5s.
Grand Rapids and Indiana R. R. Co. First Mortgage Extended 4½s, 3½s.
Gas City, Ind., Funding 6s.
Hancock County, Ind., County 4½s.
Indianapolis, Ind., Funding 4s, Southern Park Purchase, Refunding 4s, Series D, Improvement 4s.
International Okonite Co., Ltd., Debenture 6s.
Jasper County, Ind., County 6s.
Johnson County, Ind., Funding 4s.
Louisiana Nat. Bank, New Orleans, Dividend 4 per cent.
Louisiana State, Consol. 5s, Constitutional 4s,
Marion, Ind., School 6s.
Marion County, Ind., County 5s.
Indianapolis, Ind., School 4s.
Northern Pacific Terminal Co., 1st Mortgage 6s.
New Orleans, La., Constitutional 4s.
Niagara Falls Power Co., First Mortgage 5s.
Niagara Falls Water Works Co. First Mortgage 5s.
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago R'y Co., First Mortgage 7s, Series A; Second Mortgage 7s, Series G; Dividend 1¾%. Special Stock and Regular Stock.
Peru, Ind., School 4½s, Refunded 5s.
Rensselaer, Ind., School 6s.
Wheeling, W. Va., Compromise 3s.
Jan. 6th.
Grant County, Ind., Gravel Road 6s.
Hancock County, Ind., County Funding 5s.
Jan. 6th.
Jasper County, Ind., County 6s.

St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway Co.
38 Broad St., New York, December 28, 1899.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the First Preferred Stock of the Company was declared, payable Jan. 31, 1900, to the holders of record of the First Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on January 15, 1900.

The transfer books for First Preferred Stock will close January 15, 1900, at 3 P. M., and will reopen February 1, 1900, at 10 A. M.

W. S. WILSON, Secretary.

54 Wall St., N. Y., December 28, 1899.

The above-mentioned dividend of TWO PER CENT. will be payable on January 31, 1900, to holders of record at the close of business on January 15, 1900, on the books of the Voting Trustees for Certificates of First Preferred stock of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway Company.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Certificates of First Preferred Stock will close January 15, 1900, at 3 P. M., and will reopen February 1, 1900, at 10 A. M.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company

Second Mtge. Income Bond Certificates.

Notice is hereby given that on and after January 2d, 1900, interest will be paid on the above certificates at the rate of $16.78 on each $1,000 certificate upon presentation and surrender of the coupons maturing January 1st, 1900, at the office of the undersigned, at 120 Broadway, New York City.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
By H. C. DEMING, Vice President.

UNITED STATES OF MEXICO

5% Consolidated External Gold Loan of 1899.

23 Wall Street,
New York, December 28,1599.

Three months' interest, due January 1, 1900, on bonds of the above issue will be paid on and after January 2, 1900. Holders of our temporary certificates representing said bonds may collect such interest upon presentation of the certificates at our office, in order that payment may be stamped thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

The MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

191st Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend
December 21st, 1899.

THE DIRECTORS of this bank have this day declared a Dividend of Three and one-half per cent., (3½%,) free of tax, payable January 2, 1900.

The transfer books will be closed on and after December 22, 1899, and reopened January 3, 1900.

JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN,
Cashier.

The Bank for Savings,
280 Fourth Avenue, New York, Jan. 1, 1900.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE DECLARED the usual interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the six months ended December 31st, as follows:

At the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 15th day of this month.

The interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the passbooks at any time when required on and after the 15th inst.,

MERRITT TRIMBLE, President.
ROBERT S. HOLT, Secretary.

The Chatham National Bank.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on or after January 2, 1900, until which date transfer books will be closed.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.

New York, December 22, 1899.

Wisconsin Central Railway Co.

Coupon No. 1, due January 1st, 1900, from the First General Mortgage 4% Bonds of this Company will be paid after that date at the offices of Maitland, Coppell & Co., No. 24 Exchange Place, New York City. Coupons may now be left for examination, for which checks will be mailed.

GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman.

New York, December 22d, 1899.

Pennsylvania Company.
FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. LOAN.

Interest due January 1st, proximo, on bonds of this Loan will be paid at The National City Bank of New York. Transfer books close December 20th, 1899.

Checks will be mailed to holders of Registered Bonds who have filed mailing orders.

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

The Hanover National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 22d, 1899.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1900. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

The Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New York.
New York, December 22d, 1899.

A Dividend of Ten Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on the second day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date. EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

The Bank of America,
New York, December 22, 1899.

The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT., free of tax, payable January 2, 1900, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until January 4, 1900. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank.
New York, December 20th, 1899.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of three (3) per cent. payable on and after January 2d, 1900.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date. WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York,
Dec. 20th, 1899.

DIVIDEND.

A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has to-day been declared by this bank, payable Jan. 2d, 1900.

Transfer books will remain closed until that date. G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

Seventh National Bank,
New York, Dec. 26, 1899.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent. (3%,) free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1900, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

GEO. W. ADAMS, Cashier.

United Traction Co. of Pittsburg.

The Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the above Company, due January 1st, 1900, will be paid at the banking houses of Brown Brothers & Co., New York, and Alex. Brown & Sons, Baltimore.

ROSS W. DRUM, Asst. Treasurer.

The National Bank of the Republic,
New York, Dec. 22d, 1899.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., (4%,) free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1900, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Dec. 22, 1899.

The coupons due Jan. 1, 1900, on the BIRMINGHAM DIVISION Bonds will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, N. Y. City. JAS. BOWRON, Treasurer.

East River National Bank.
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.

A dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after Tuesday, January 2, 1900.

Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street,
New York.

COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS DUE IN JANUARY ARE PAYAYBLE AT THIS OFFICE ON AND AFTER JANUARY 1, 1900, AS FOLLOWS:

Alabama Great Southern R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 per cent.
American Fire Engine Co.
Anderson Electric Street R'y Co.
Aiblott Water Works Co.
Butler Water Co.
Bath Water Co.
Bismarck Water Supply Co.
Buffalo Creek R. R. Co.
Brenham, Texas, City Works Co.
Cairo Water Works Co.
Carolina Central Railroad Co.
Charleston, W. Va., Water Works Co.
Chattanooga Water Works Co. Consd. Sinking Fund Mtge.
Consolidated Street R'y, Memphis.
Consumers' Gas Co. Debentures.
Commercial Cable Co.
Connellsville Water Co.
Cortland Water Works Co.
Consumers' Park Brewing Company.
Cincinnati & Baltimore 1st 7 per cent.
East St. Louis, City Water Co. of.
Eastman's Freight-Car Heater Co.
Evansville & Terre Haute R. R. Co.
Evansville & Indianapolis R. R. Co.
Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago R. R. Co.
Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago Rwy. Co. 2nd Mtge. Bonds.
Faribault Water Works Co.
Herkimer, Mohawk, Ilion & Frankfort Electric R'y.
Hudson River Water Power and Paper Co.
Huntington Water Co.
Ithaca Street R'y Co.
Indiana Block Coal R. R. Co.
Iowa City Water Co.
Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis R. R. Co.
Kankakee Water Co.
Keokuk Water Co.
Kokomo Water Co.
La Crosse, City of
Larchmont Yacht Club, 2d Mtge.
Lake Superior & Ishpeming R'y Co.
Meridian Water Works Co.
Mobile & Ohio R. R. Co. Extension 1st Mtge.
Mobile & Ohio Car Trust R. & Q.
Mosler Safe Co.
Mobile Light & R. R. Co.
Newport & Cincinnati Bridge Co.
Newcastle, Shenango Valley R. R. Co.
Ottawa, Oswego & Fox River Valley R. R. Co.
Olean, N. Y., Water, Sewer & Improvement Bonds.
Omaha Water Co.
Pensacola Water Works Co.
Portsmouth & Suffolk Water Works Co.
Peekskill Gas & Light Co.
Red River Valley Co.
Rockville Mount Mills.
St. Louis & Cairo R. R. Co.
South Dakota Water Co.
South Yuba Water Co. Consd. Mtge.
Staten Island Midland R. R. Co.
Temple, Texas, Water Works Co.
Terre Haute & Indianapolis R. R. Co.
Terre Haute & Longansport R. R. Co.
Texarkana Water Co.
Third Avenue R. R. Co.
Toledo, Walhonding Valley & Ohio R. R. Co.
Toledo, Peoria & Western R'y Co. Reg. interest.
Urbana Water Works Co.
Union Stock-Yard & Transit Co.
Union Depot, Columbus, Ohio.
Vanderburgh County, Ind.
Pittsburg, Shreveport & Pacific R. R. Co.
Warren Water Co.
Washington & Columbia River R'y Co.
West Side R. R. Co. of Milwaukee.
Williams & Son, E. T., of Duluth, Minn.

JANUARY 5, 1900.

Detroit, Hillsdale & Southwestern R. R. Co. Dividends.

JANUARY 10, 1900.

Joliet & Northwestern Indiana R. R. Co.

January 15, 1900.

Minneapolis, Lyndale, Minnetonka & Minneapolis St. R'y Co.
St. Paul City R'y.
Louisiana Water Co.

JANUARY 20, 1900.

Pekin Water Co.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT OFFICE OF

Farson, Leach & Company,
35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK:
JANUARY 2, 1900.

Albion, Indiana, Water Company.
Aurora, Illinois, School District No. 4.
Bluffton, Indiana, School and Waterworks.
Chaffee County, Colorado, School District No. 8.
Enfield, Illinois, Refunding.
Escanaba, Michigan, School.
Fairmount, Indiana, School.
Fremont County, Colorado, School District No. 15.
Garfield County, Colorado, School District No. 7.
Geneva, Indiana, Funding.
Green Bay, Wisconsin, School and Refunding.
Huntington, Indiana, Water.
Huntington, Indiana, Waterworks Company.
Jonesboro, Indiana, Funding.
Kent, Washington, Water and Light.
King County, Washington, School District No. 108.
Kokomo, Indiana, School and Improvement.
Lebanon, Indiana, Water.
Lewis County, Washington, Funding.
Montpelier, Indiana, Funding.
New Carlisle, Indiana, School.
Otero County, Colorado, School District No. 9.
Paducah, Kentucky, Refunding.
Paulding County, Ohio, Bridge.
Pipestone, Minnesota, Refunding.
Saint Clair, Michigan, Electric Light.
Snohomish, Washington, Water and General Municipal.
Taylor County, Wisconsin, Jail.
Thurston County, Washington, School District No. 15.
Wasco County, Oregon, School District No. 50.
West Bay City, Michigan, School.

JANUARY 2D AND 3D, 1900.

South Bend, Indiana, Improvement.

JANUARY 12TH, 1900.

Fowler, Indiana, School.

JANUARY 15TH, 1900.

Duluth, Minnesota, School District No. 1, St. Louis County.
Polk County, Minnesota, Drainage.

JANUARY 10TH, 1900.

Veedersburg, Indiana, School.

JANUARY 17TH, 1900.

Huntington, Indiana, Water.

INTEREST DUE JAN. 2D, 1900, ON THE FOLlowing bonds is payable at the banking house of KOUNTZE BROTHERS, corner of Broadway and Cedar St., New York City:

ARAPAHOE CO., COLO., SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
BOZEMAN CITY, MONT.
BINGHAM CO., IDAHO.
BOISE CO., IDAHO.
BOONE CO., NEB.
BUFFALO CO., NEB.
BURT CO., NEB.
CANTON CITY, OHIO.
COLORADO STATE CAPITOL BUILDING.
CUSTER CO., MONT.
CASPER, TOWN OF, MONT.
COUNCIL BLUFFS CITY, IOWA.
DELTA CO., COLO.
DOGE CO., NEB.
DOUGLAS CO., NEB.
DAWSON CO., MONT.
EAGLE CO., COLO.
FALLS RIVER, NEB.
FAIRBURY CITY, NEB.
FERGUS CO., MONT.
GRAND ISLAND CITY, NEB.
GAGE CO., NEB.
HASTINGS CITY, NEB.
JEFFERSON CO., NEB.
KANSAS CITY, MO.
KANSAS CITY, MO., BOARD OF EDUCATION.
KANSAS CITY, MO., SCHOOL DISTRICT.
KEOKUK CITY, IOWA.
KOOTENAI CO., IDAHO.
LINCOLN CITY, NEB.
LOUISVILLE, COLO.
MESA CO., COLO.
NUCKOLLS CO., NEB.
NEWBERG CITY, OREGON.
OMAHA CITY, NEB.
OMAHA CITY, NEB., SCHOOL DISTRICT.
RIO GRANDE CO., COLO.
ROUTT CO., COLO.
SOUTH OMAHA CITY, NEB.
SUMMIT CO., COLO.
WASHINGTON CO., NEB.
WESTON CO., WYOMING.
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, MONT.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.'s Prior Lien 3½% Gold Bonds.

Coupon No. 3, due January 1, 1900, from the above bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.

For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Thursday, 21st of December, temporary receipts will be given.

The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds will close at noon on Saturday, 23d of December, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on January 2d, 1900.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.'s Southwestern Division First Mortgage 3½% Gold Bonds.

Coupon No. 2, due January 1, 1900, from the above bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.

For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Thursday, 21st of December, temporary receipts will be given.

The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds will close at noon on Saturday, 23d of December, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on January 2d, 1900.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

Merchants' Exchange National Bank of the City of New York.
Dec. 20th, 1899.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after the second day of January, 1900, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

The National Park Bank of New York.
December 19, 1899.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent. upon the stock of this bank, free of tax, payable on and after January 2, 1900, and the transfer books will be closed until that date.

GEORGE S. HICKOK, Cashier.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE BANKING-HOUSE OF

N. W. HARRIS & COMPANY,
JANUARY 1ST, 1900.

Albuquerque, N. Mex., Funding.
Beaverhead Co., Mont., Refunding.
Centreville, Ia., Funding, Refunding.
Cheney, Wash., Funding.
Chelan Co., Wash., School District No. 7.
Clark Co., Wash., School District No. 6.
Clinton, Ia., Funding and Refunding.
Colbert Co., Ala., Road.
Cuthbert, Ga., Electric Light, Water Works.
Day Co., So. Dak., Refunding.
Douglas Co., Ore., School District No. 22, (Drain,) School Building.
Elbert Co., Ga., Court House and Jail.
Elmwood, Ills., Water Works.
Evergreen Park, Ills., Drain and Sewer.
Fayette Co., Ky., Funding.
Fisher, Minn., Refunding.
Fort Madison, Ia., Refunding.
Gallatin Co., Mont., Funding.
Galveston, Tex., Various.
Harlan, Ia., Independent School District.
Heard Co., Ga., Court House.
Hot Springs, So. Dak., School, City Hall.
Iiwaca, Wash., School District No. 15.
Indianola, Ia., Independent District Refunding.
King Co., Wash., School District No. 3.
King Co., Wash., School District No. 18, (Columbia.)
Lake Co., So. Dak., Refunding.
Lincoln, Ills., Refunding.
Linn Co., Ore., School District No. 16.
Lyons City, Clinton, Ia., Independent School District School House.
McLeansboro, Ills., Water Works.
Macon Co., Ills., Court House.
Madison, So. Dak., Board of Education.
Manson, Ia., Water Works.
Martinsville, Ind., Water Works.
Maywood, Ills., Village Hall and Funding.
Missoula Co., Mont., Funding. Renewal or Refunding Gold.
Missoula Co., Mont., School District No. 1 Refunding, School District No. 3. School District No. 6.
New Orleans Edison Electric Co.
Odebolt, Ia., (Sac Co.,) Water Works, Refunding.
Ottawa, Ills., Gas Light and Coke Co., 1st Mortgage Gold.
Otter Tail Co., Minn., Refunding.
Owosso, Mich., Union School District School Building, Water Works.
Pecatonica, Ills., School Building.
Pierce Co., Wash., School District No. 3.
Pullman, Wash., Water Works.
Ravalli Co., Mont., Gold Funding.
Red Oak Junction, Ia., Water Works.
Redwood Falls, Minn., Refunding.
Richmond, Ky., School.
Riverside, Ills., School Building. Water Works.
Seattle, Wash., Various.
Shenandoah, Ia., Refunding.
Snohomish Co., Wash., School District No. 1.
Spalding Co., Ga., Improvement.
Sparta, Ga., School Building.
Teton Co., Mont., Funding "Gold."
Union Co., Ore., School District No. 5.
Union Co., Ore., School District No. 23, (Elgin,) Refunding.
Watisburg, Wash., Water Works.
Washington, Ind., Ref

not only on account of home orders, but also because of a big foreign demand. We are sold more than six months ahead, and orders are being written even later. The year 1900 with us promises to be a memorable one.

"And what is true of us is true also of other steel and iron companies, officers of which tell me they were never so rushed."

SOFT COAL ROADS IN 1900.

A Director of the Wheeling and Lake Erie discussing the prospects for the coal roads of Ohio in 1900, says:

"The outlook was never more promising. The railroads have passed into the hands of strong and conservative managers, who are working in an intelligent way to get better results. The improvement already shown in 1899 is very satisfactory, but in 1900 the improvement should be even greater. I believe that the Wheeling and Lake Erie during 1900 will show the full 4 per cent. earned upon its second preferred stock.

"Money recently provided by Brown Brothers & Co. and Maitland, Coppell & Co. for improvements is in the hands of the bankers and has yet to be used. The cutting down of grades alone will make a saving of over $100,000 a year in operating expenses. The road will have ten more locomotives and 2,000 more cars in use in 1900 than it had in 1899, and will have business for them all. This new equipment should all be in hand before April 1. The weekly increase of earnings will show the effects of this addition to equipment.

"Considering the improvements already shown and the prospects ahead of us, we believe that all our securities are selling far below their intrinsic values. Certainly, a stock that will show 4 per cent. earned, like our second preferred, is very cheap at 28.

"The acquiring of the control of the Toledo and Ohio Central by parties connected with the Hocking Valley strengthens the position materially and insures better rates and prices."

***

In this connection it is said that day by day the relations between the soft coal carrying roads in Ohio—including not alone Wheeling and Lake Erie and Hocking Valley, but also the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio—are becoming closer. It is understood that it is not the intention that there shall be a merger of any of the small roads with the larger ones, but simply that the working relations shall be harmonious and friendly, assuring better rates.

IN WESTERN NEW YORK.

A. K. Potter of Lockport, N. Y., a Director of the National Exchange Bank of that city, thinks that Western New York is in a very prosperous condition. He says:

"All through Western New York there is wonderful prosperity. Times are better than they have been for a long while. Manufacturers are busy, merchants are active, farmers are doing well, and labor is profitably employed. Particularly in manufacturing there seems to be great activity. Everything in Lockport is running to its full. The Traders' Paper Company finds its business so increased and increasing that it is doubling its capacity. Other plants also are extending.

"Money is comparatively easy, and sound business interests have no difficulty in borrowing at reasonable rates."

MORE EQUIPMENT.

Among the orders placed during the past week by various railroads for new equipment are the following:

Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf, 400 coal cars; St. Joseph and Grand Island, 100 coal cars; Oregon Short Line, 250 stock cars; New York, Susquehanna and Western, 5 locomotives; Rutland, 4 simple mogul engines.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—On the Stock Exchange yesterday, Baltimore and Ohio rose 3 points; Louisville and Nashville, 1½; Baltimore and Ohio preferred, 1¼; Norfolk and Western preferred, 1¼; Chesapeake and Ohio, 1, and Reading gold, 1. Most other Americans rose from ¼ to ¾.

The London Market.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Bar silver quiet at 27 3-16d. per ounce. Money, 4 7-16@5 per cent. Discount, three months bills, 5@5⅝; short bills, 5⅝@5¾.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Coupons are to be paid by the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, the Knickerbocker Trust Company, Farson, Leach & Co., Winslow, Lanier & Co., the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, United Traction Company of Pittsburg, N. W. Harris & Co., The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the New York Security and Trust Company, and the Trust Company of America. Details will be found in another column.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 1.—The University of Delaware was chartered at Dover to-day. It will be located in Wilmington.

HEAVY FIRE LOSSES FOR 1899.

Brief Review of Rate Troubles Locally and in the Various States—Outlook for Higher Rates.

The fire insurance companies will begin to compile the results of their last year's business to-day for the purpose of filing their annual statements within the next thirty days with the Insurance Department of the different States of the Union.

The exceedingly heavy fire losses sustained during 1899, probably the heaviest in ten years, has been accompanied by rate troubles in many States. Anti-trust legislation in some of the Western and Southern States has compelled the companies to conduct their business in those sections practically without the aid of ratemaking compacts. In other parts of the country a large amount of territory has been given over to rate wars among the companies, which had their beginnings in agency troubles.

The formation of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange in this city on March 8 of last year was accomplished in order to put an end to the disastrous open-rate market created by the dissolution of the old Tariff Association on April 20, 1896. This step revived a stable ratemaking body, but in the case of a considerable number of the larger companies has not brought a much better average rate of premium on the business written.

The average rate in the metropolitan district received by fifteen companies, each of which possesses assets in excess of $1,000,000, was as follows for the last four years: 1896, 76.3 cents per $100 of insurance; 1897, 74.2 cents; 1898, 51.1 cents, and 1899, 53.3 cents. In making up this average only figures of companies whose business was distributed among the different classes of hazards in a comparatively even proportion were used.

The cause of the rate war in this city in 1898 was said by many of the more prominent underwriters to be primarily due to the presence of too much capital in the fire insurance business, which had been attracted to the prosperity of underwriting interests during the previous five years. The same underwriters say that the companies can scarcely expect to get better rates in the metropolitan district before some of the capital is forced out either by rate war or by the maintenance of low rates.

The bad fires of December and the one-million-dollar loss caused by the destruction of the Windsor Hotel last March, when aded to the otherwise unusual volume of losses, will, according to several large agency managers, lead to an inevitable increase in rates within a few weeks.

The demand of some of the fire underwriters for an advance in premium charges will be materially strengthened by the destruction of the Campbell wall paper factory in East Twenty-fourth Street last Friday night, where the insurance on the Campbell property aggregated $300,000 and that on the plant of the Manhattan Electric Light Company amounted to $113,500. The insurance on the buildings and other tenants, which have yet to be reported, are also large, and underwriters think that the entire loss may cost the insurance interests very nearly $700,000.

Union League Club Nominations.

The Nominating Committee of the Union League Club has presented the following list of names for officers: President—Henry E. Howland; Vice Presidents—Frederick D. Tappen, Cornelius B. Mitchell, Charles A. Peabody, Jr., and James W. McLane; Secretary—George S. Terry; Treasurer—William G. White. The election is set for Jan. 11.

Tug Sinks at Her Moorings.

The tugboat Emma J. Kennedy of the Kennedy Towing Company sprung a leak while lying at Pier 10 East River early yesterday morning and sank. The fireman and a deck hand escaped.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Week Ended Dec. 30, 1899.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
13⅜	13⅞	5,660	Am. Car & Foundry..	12¼	13⅞	12¼	13⅜	+1⅝
58½	59	3,557	Am. Car & Found. pf.	54	58⅜	54	58¼	+4¼
140	150	400	American Coal	145	145	145	145	.....
33⅞	34	4,705	American Cotton Oil..	31⅝	34¼	31⅞	33⅞	+2⅜
89	92	135	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	90	92	88	88	.....
140	148	10	American Express	146	146	146	146	.....
35¾	36	4,485	American Ice	32½	36¾	31⅞	35⅞	+3½
75	80	10	American Ice pf	72½	72½	72½	72½	.....
13	13¼	910	American Linseed	12⅜	13	12⅜	13	+ ⅛
55¼	55½	4,312	Am. Linseed pf.....	52⅛	55¼	52⅛	55¼	+2½
7½	8	300	American Malting Co.	7½	7⅝	7½	7½	+ ⅛
31	32	985	Am. Malting Co. pf...	26	31½	26	31½	+5½
2½	4	50	American Spirits Mfg.	3½	3½	3½	3½	.....
35½	36	6,250	Am. Smelt. & Ref....	32	35⅞	32	35¼	+3½
85¾	86¼	3,156	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	84	86⅞	84	86¼	+2½
42½	43	4,735	American Steel Hoop.	40¼	43	40¼	42½	+3½
81	82	780	Am. Steel Hoop pf....	79	81	79	81	+2
48¼	48¾	82,250	Am. Steel & Wire.....	43	49	42¼	48½	+6½
89	90	5,221	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	87¾	90½	87	89	+2
128⅛	128⅞	247,100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	121½	131¼	120½	128¼	+7½
113	115	290	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	112½	112¾	112½	112¾	+ ¼
90	96	145	Am. Tel. & Cable Co..	92	92	92	92	.....
28¼	30	4,485	American Tin Plate..	26	28½	26	28½	+3
80	83	1,450	American Tin Plate pf.	77	80	80	80	+6
98⅞	99	113,721	American Tobacco	88¼	100	88	99	+11¼
135	140	274	American Tobacco pf.	134	136	134	136	+2
39½	40	6,000	Anaconda Copper	36¼	39½	36¼	39½	+3¾
20	20⅜	17,559	At., T. & S. F.....	18⅞	20½	18¾	20	+1½
62	62¼	95,103	At., T. & S. F. pf....	57⅝	62¼	57½	62	+4¾
57⅜	57⅞	51,218	Baltimore & Ohio....	50¼	60	50	57⅜	+7¼
75⅝	76½	85,110	Baltimore & Ohio pf..	70¾	77⅝	70½	75½	+5⅞
72¼	72⅜	269,064	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	67¾	74¾	66	72½	+4⅝
140	142	1,898	Brooklyn Union Gas..	131½	141	131	140¼	+9¼
11¼	14	925	Brunswick City	10¼	12	10¼	12	+2
88	...	100	Buff., Roch. & P. pf..	103	103	103	103	+15
48	48½	2,857	Canada Southern	49½	49½	48	48½	+ ¼
92	93	510	Canadian Pacific	91½	92	91½	92	+5
31	31¼	41,455	Chesapeake & Ohio...	28½	31⅝	28⅜	31½	+2⅝
35	37	800	Chicago Con. Traction.	37	40	37	39¾	+3¼
121¾	121⅞	84,130	Chi., Bur. & Quincy...	118¾	122⅞	118¼	121⅞	+2⅞
90	92	800	Chi. & East. Ill.....	88	92	88	90	+4½
120	128	100	Chi. & East. Ill. pf....	120	120	120	120	.....
12¾	12⅞	6,535	Chicago Great West...	11¾	13	11¼	12⅝	+1⅝
73½	73½	1,230	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	73¼	75	73¼	74½	+1½
33¾	38	1,140	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	35	37¾	34¾	37½	+2¾
84½	86	950	Chi. Gr. West., deb....	85	86½	84½	86	+1
15⅞	16	250	Chi., Ind. & Louis....	16	16	15⅝	15⅝	+1
45	48	25	Chi., Ind. & L. pf.....	48½	48½	48½	48½	.....
117⅜	117⅝	53,506	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	116¼	118⅞	116¼	117½	+1⅝
172	173½	873	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	170	172½	170	172	+1
159¾	161	2,960	Chicago & Northw....	152	160¾	152	160½	+7½
106½	106⅞	28,675	Chi., R. I. & Pac.....	104	107½	104	106⅝	+2⅝
10¼	11	1,036	Chi. Term. Trans.....	10	10⅞	10	10⅝	+⅜
34	36	1,120	Chi. Term. Trans. pf..	35	36¼	34	34½	.....
61⅝	61⅝	10,040	C., C., C. & St. L.....	58	62	57½	61½	+2⅝
104	108	150	C., C., C. & St. L. pf..	103	103	103	103	.....
43¾	46	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf...	45¾	45½	43½	45½	+½
41	44¼	22,455	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	28½	44	28½	44	+6½
128	130	100	Col. Fuel & Iron pf...	127½	127½	127½	127½	+2½
9⅞	9½	1,700	Colorado Midland	9¼	9¾	8¾	9½	+⅝
21⅞	22	1,429	Colorado Midland pf..	20⅞	21⅞	20⅞	21⅞	+⅞
5¼	5⅝	5,320	Colorado Southern ...	5	5⅝	4¾	5¼	+ ⅜
41	42	2,040	Col. Southern 1st pf..	37½	41½	37½	41½	+5¼
15	16	910	Col. Southern 2d pf...	14	16	14	16	+1½
16½	17	650	Col. & H. C. & I.....	15	17	15	17	+¼
191½	192¼	5,383	Consolidated Gas	185	192½	184	191½	+9
32½	32⅝	17,535	Continental Tobacco ..	32	32⅝	28¾	32	+3¼
85¾	85⅞	2,943	Continental Tobac. pf.	78¼	85⅞	78¼	85	+6¼
118	118½	3,293	Delaware & Hudson	114	118½	114	118½	+5½
177	178	5,850	Del., Lack. & West....	171	178	171	178	+7½
18¼	20	3,005	Denver & R. G.....	17	18½	17	18½	+1⅝
70½	71¼	4,265	Denver & R. G. pf....	67⅝	70¾	67⅝	70¾	+3¾
14¾	15½	1,300	D. M. & Ft. Dodge....	14	15	13½	15	+2½
5½	6¾	400	Detroit City Gas	96	97½	96	97½	+ ½
14	15	100	Dul., S. S. & Atlantic.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	+½
...	...	235	Dul., S. S. & At. pf....	14	14	14	14	+1½
11	12	100	Erie	11	11½	11¼	11½	+⅛
32¾	33	5,240	Erie 1st pf	30	32¾	30	32⅝	+2⅜
...	...	230	Erie 2d pf	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	+1¼
101	...	600	Erie Tel. & Tel	101⅞	102⅜	101¼	101¾	.....
39½	40	856	Evans. & T. H.	39½	40	39¼	40	+1
83	85	220	Evans. & T. H. pf....	82	82	82	82	.....
53¾	53¾	82,181	Federal Steel	45½	53¾	45	53½	+8¾
74⅝	75	14,469	Federal Steel pf.....	69¼	74¾	69	74¾	+4¾
122½	123½	3,560	General Electric	120	124	119¾	123¾	+5¾
46	47	3,065	Glucose Sugar Ref....	42	46¾	42	45	+3½
93	98	200	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	95	96	95	95	.....
173	174	4,413	Great Northern pf....	168	173½	168	173	+1
112	...	150	H. B. Claflin Co.....	112½	112½	112½	112½	+1½
33½	33⅝	1,844	Hocking Valley	30½	34	30½	34	+4⅝
60	61¼	4,395	Hocking Valley pf....	56⅞	61	56⅞	61	+4½
112¼	113	3,658	Illinois Central	108¾	112¼	108¾	112¼	+4¼
22½	23	9,605	International Paper ..	21	23	20	23	+4
67¾	68	590	International Paper pf.	65	67¾	67	67½	+3½
10¼	10½	1,700	International Silver ..	10	11	10	10⅜	+ ⅜
11¾	12	1,400	Iowa Central	11½	11¾	11¼	11¾	+⅝
50	51	1,085	Iowa Central pf.....	48	50	48	50	+2
9½	10¼	312	Kanawha & Michigan..	9¾	10¾	9¾	10¼	+⅞
8	8½	200	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf...	8	8½	8	8½	+ ⅛
80¼	82	1,025	Laclede Gas	76	81	76	81	+6
100	101	100	Laclede Gas pf.....	100	100	100	100	+3½
23¾	24	6,710	Lake Erie & West.....	20¾	24	20¾	23⅞	+3⅝
85	90	1,110	Lake Erie & West. pf.	79	85	79	85	+7
196½	200	... 12	Lake Shore	200	200	200	200	.....
46	52	100	Long Island	50	50	50	50	+5
80¼	80¼	25,312	Louisville & Nashville.	80	80¾	75¼	80½	+5½
96¼	97	67,950	Manhattan Con.	90	98½	90	96½	+6⅞
67	72½	100	Maryland Coal pf.....	70	70	70	70	.....
175⅜	175⅞	47,560	Metropolitan St. Ry..	160	178½	159	175¾	+18¾
11⅝	12	5,878	Mexican Central	10	12	9⅞	11¾	+1⅝
4	4¼	1,995	Mexican National ctfs.	3⅞	4⅛	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
25	27	100	Met. W. S. El. of Chi..	25	25	25	25	+2
77	...	100	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	+1¼
59½	60	3,100	Minn. & St. Louis.....	57	61	57	60	+3
91⅜	91¾	1,110	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf..	87	94¼	83¾	93¾	+11¼
55¼	57	40,220	M., S. P. & S. M. pf.	51	57	51	53	.....
10¼	10⅜	1,000	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	10	10½	9⅞	10½	+⅝
33½	33⅞	6,825	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	31	33⅝	30¾	33½	+2⅝
40⅝	41	35,730	Missouri Pacific	38	41	37¼	40⅞	+3¼
39½	42	450	Mobile & Ohio	38	40	38	39½	+2¾
36¾	37	1,175	National Biscuit Co...	36⅝	36⅝	35⅝	36½	+2½
90¾	90¾	181	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf...	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	.....
24½	25½	2,362	National Lead Co.....	24½	25½	24½	25	+ ½
103	105	784	Nat. Lead Co. pf.....	103¾	104	103¼	104	+ ½
43	43¾	5,230	National Steel	37	42½	37	42¼	+6¾
92	93	1,145	National Steel pf.....	92	93	92	92½	+6⅛
118¾	119	4,580	New Jersey Central ...	114	119	114	118⅝	+6⅛
125	140	1,247	New York Air Brake..	123	137½	123	135	+10
131¼	131½	26,350	New York Central	126¾	133½	126¾	131	+3½
4¾	4¼	47,500	N. Y. Central, rights.	4¼	4½	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
212	215	200	N. Y., N. H. & H....	211	211	211	211	+2
12	12½	300	N. Y., Chi. & St. L....	12	12½	11¾	12½	+ ½
31¼	32	517	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	30	32¾	30¾	32	+2
22	22½	18,392	N. Y., Ont. & West....	20½	22⅜	20¼	22½	+2
25¾	25¼	25,096	Norfolk & Western....	22½	25⅜	22¼	25¼	+3½
68¾	69	9,264	Norfolk & West. pf....	66	69¼	65½	69	+3½
14	14¼	4,020	North American	13⅞	14	13½	14	+ ½
53⅝	54	28,688	Northern Pacific	51	54	51	54	+3¼
73⅜	74¼	9,030	Northern Pacific pf...	72	74½	72	74½	+2½
7½	8½	100	Ontario Mining	8	8	8	8	.....
51	52	2,910	Pacific Coast	45	52	45	52	+7
82	90	340	Pacific Coast 1st pf...	80	80	80	80	.....
65¾	66½	967	Pacific Coast 2d pf....	65	65¾	65	65½	+½
45¾	46	27,113	Pacific Mail	37½	46½	37¼	46	+9
130¾	131	27,877	Pennsylvania R. R....	128	131½	128	130¼	+1
2⅜	2¾	46,717	Penn. R. R., rights....	2½	3	2¼	2⅞	.....
104¾	105	54,716	People's Gas, Chicago.	96¾	105¾	96¾	104¾	+8¾
3¼	3¼	3,248	Peo., Dec. & Evans..	3⅛	3½	3	3½	— ⅜
5	7	250	Peoria & Eastern.....	5	5	5	5	+ ¼
79¼	80	5,580	P., C., C. & St. L....	70⅛	79¼	70⅛	79¼	+8¼
90	94	1,374	P., C., C. & St. L. pf..	89	90¾	89	90¾	+1⅝
55¼	55½	3,800	Pressed Steel Car....	53	55½	53	55½	+4
85	87	1,550	Pressed Steel Car pf..	83	86	83	86	+4
184½	190	1,720	Pullman Pal. Car Co..	183½	189¾	182	189¾	+9¾
1¾	2¼	200	Quicksilver	2	2	2	2	.....
18½	19	7,124	Reading	17	19	16¾	18¾	+1⅞
52¼	53¾	35,225	Reading 1st pf	45⅞	52¾	45⅞	52¾	+7¼
2¼	29	6,470	Reading 2d pf	25	29	25	28½	+4½
2¼	20¾	9,640	Republic Iron & Steel.	18½	20¾	18½	20½	+2
64⅜	65	2,910	Rep. Iron & Steel pf..	63	65½	63	65	+1
...	...	200	Rio Grande West. pf..	81	81	81	81	.....
6¼	6¾	150	St. J. & G. I.	6	6	6	6	.....
49	51	210	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf....	47½	48	47½	48	+2¼
9½	9¾	2,050	St. L. & San Fran.....	8¾	9¾	8¾	9¾	+ ⅜
66	74	388	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf....	66	66¾	66	66¾	.....
32¾	32¾	3,283	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf....	30	33	30	32¾	+3
10⅝	10⅝	590	St. Louis Southw.....	10	10½	10	10½	.....
25½	25½	6,380	St. Louis Southw. pf..	22⅞	25¼	22½	25	+2⅜
100	...	50	St. Paul & Duluth pf..	104	104	104	104	.....
120	121	200	St. Paul & Omaha.....	119	119¾	119	119½	+4½
38¾	38¾	120,807	Southern Pacific	34½	38⅞	34¼	38¼	+4⅝
11⅜	12	11,410	Southern Railway	11¼	12¼	11¼	12	+1
51⅜	54⅞	14,585	Southern Railway pf.	51¼	55¼	51¼	54⅜	+3¼
9	10	2,400	Standard R. & T.....	8¼	9	8	9	+ ⅛
83⅞	84	15,685	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	78½	84½	78½	83⅞	+4⅞
15	15⅝	4,800	Texas Pacific	14¼	15⅝	14	15¼	+1¼
131½	132	4,764	Third Avenue	128	135	123¾	132	+7
24	25	25	Toledo & Ohio Central.	30	30	30	30	.....
62	65	210	Twin City R. T.....	63	64½	63	64½	+7
...	...	10	Twin City R. T. pf....	136½	136¾	136¼	136¾	.....
21¼	22	1,250	Union Bag & Paper....	20	21¾	20	21¾	+1¾
73	75	657	Union Bag & Paper pf.	71½	73½	71⅞	72¾	+1½
48	48¼	152,794	Union Pacific	43¼	48¼	43¼	48¼	+5
75	75¼	40,220	Union Pacific pf.....	71⅜	75⅝	71	75⅝	+4⅜
45	48	20	United States Express.	45	45	45	45	.....
15¾	16	84,008	United States Leather.	12¾	16½	12½	15⅞	+3¾
73½	74	6,705	U. S. Leather pf.....	69¾	74	69¾	73⅞	+4⅞
42¼	43	2,283	United States Rubber.	40	42½	39½	42¼	+3½
103	105	2,295	U. S. Rubber pf.....	100¼	103	100	101½	.....
7⅜	7½	1,500	Wabash	7¼	7½	7⅛	7½	+ ⅜
21¾	21¾	5,770	Wabash pf	20	21¾	20	21¾	+1¼
183	190	20	Wagner Palace Car...	181½	181½	181½	181½	.....
118	125	40	Wells-Fargo Express..	130	130	130	130	.....
85	85¼	4,649	Western Union Tel....	84	85¾	84	85	+ ⅛
9½	10	12,120	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	8¾	10	8½	10	+1¾
52¼	52¾	2,800	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	48¾	53¾	47½	52½	+4⅝
27¾	27¾	11,985	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf..	23	28¼	23	28½	+5½
18¾	19	3,100	Wisconsin Central	16	19	16	19	+3
49¾	51	5,715	Wisconsin Central pf.	45½	50	44	50	+5
Sales....		2,624,187						

STATEN ISLAND FREIGHT FIRE.

Rapid Transit Railroad Building and Fifteen Cars Consumed—One Man Badly Burned.

Fire destroyed the freight shed of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company at St. George, S. I., yesterday morning. The building, which was a large frame structure, stood in the railroad yard near the water front, about 500 feet from the ferryhouse. One track ran through the centre of the building and one on either side. On each of these cars were standing when the fire occurred. Owing to the holiday there was only one engine in the yard with steam up, and this was able to haul away only a portion of the cars, the others being burned.

The employes of the company, as soon as the fire was discovered, gave an alarm, which called out eight companies of the North Shore Fire Department. They reached the scene of the fire in a few minutes, but were handicapped because the hydrants were frozen and they could get but little water. In the meantime the crew of the steamer Robert Garrett, which was lying in the slip adjacent to the burning building, had stretched a line of hose and turned a stream on the fire, but it produced little effect. The fire gained ground with great rapidity, and soon fifteen freight cars were in flames.

Two Baltimore and Ohio tugs entered the old ferry slips and turned two streams on the fire. The tug John D. Smith was ordered to assist, but as the tide was low the vessel ran aground and remained helpless about 2,000 feet from the burning building. The fireboat New Yorker arrived shortly afterward and turned a four-inch stream on the fire, which soon brought it under control. The Captain of the United States revenue cutter Gresham, which was lying off Tompkinsville, sent two cutters loaded with blue jackets armed with axes ashore to fight the fire, but their services were not needed.

The burned building, which contained considerable merchandise, was valued at $10,000. Fifteen freight cars owned by the Lehigh Valley, Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio, and Rapid Transit Railroads were consumed with their contents, bringing the loss up to about $30,000. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a defective flue in the room above the office in the freight shed.

James Considine of Stapleton, quartermaster of the steamer Robert Garrett, was badly burned about the head while stretching a line of hose near the burning freight cars. He was removed to his home.

Set Apart $100 for a Funeral Supper.

Jacob Kramer, a well-known saloon keeper of Jersey City, died yesterday at Chickamingo, Dutchess County, N. Y. He had been ill for a year from a complication of diseases. He was fifty-two years old and unmarried. He left $100 to be expended on the night of his funeral for a supper to the friends who attended. He also directed that he should be cremated.

NEW YORK BANKS ARE PROSPEROUS

Superintendent Kilburn Reports on the Year's Operations.

SOME EVILS TO BE REMEDIED

Suggestions for Laws to Prevent Dishonesty and Loss.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—Superintendent Frederick D. Kilburn of the State Banking Department has completed his annual report to the Legislature, covering the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1899. In introducing the report he says:

"In any retrospect of the work of the State Banking Department for the fiscal year which ended Sept. 30 last, or of the affairs of the institutions under its supervision during the same period, attention centres first upon two general facts as surpassing all others in interest and importance. The prosperity of the several groups of institutions in question has been unusual, and the increase in the number of one of them has been unprecedented. Upon the other hand, there has been no time in the experience of the present Superintendent of Banks when so many startling disclosures have been made regarding the extravagance in management and fraudulent operations of a class of men who make a business of acquiring control of building and loan associations only to plunder and wreck them.

"Tested by the reports submitted by themselves, the banks of deposit and discount gained fifty-odd millions of dollars in resources during the year, or more than 15 per cent. But inasmuch as there has been in the same time a considerable elimination from their statements of assets which had come to be regarded as doubtful or worthless, and the quality of those which remain is believed to be improved, the gain in their actual condition has doubtless been even greater than is suggested by the figures given.

"The resources of the savings banks increased $45,500,000 from January to July, which nearly equals the gain made by them during the entire year 1898, and the number of open accounts was augmented by over 65,000 in the same six months, whereas the total increase in 1898 was only 60,000. While there are no reports available of a later date than July, there is no reason to doubt that the savings banks are experiencing a continuing growth.

TRUST COMPANY MOVEMENT.

"Eight new trust companies were organized during the fiscal year and authorized to transact business, and at least five others were in the course of organization when the year closed. The combined capital and paid in surplus of these thirteen corporations approximates $22,000,000. The fifty-two companies reporting July 1 had resources aggregating $722,000,000, or $195,000,000 more than were reported by the forty-nine companies in business at the beginning of the calendar year.

"The apprehension sometimes avowed, though rarely, that in the mere fact of the multiplication of trust companies there may lie a possible cause of collapse and serious general disturbance seems to me to be wholly without basis to justify it. Even if it be granted that all trust companies may not fulfill the hopes of their incorporators, it does not at all follow that a lack of success in this regard would involve their depositors in losses. On the contrary, such losses can be only a very remote possibility at the worst, for until a trust company's deposits become heavy its capital and surplus and the statutory and constitutional further liability of its stockholders would serve to afford an ample guarantee to depositors, while from the day that an institution succeeds in writing upon its books a large aggregate due depositors its safety and prosperity are assured if its management be prudent and sagacious.

"The recent suspension of the Produce Exchange Trust Company of New York does not at all impeach the correctness of this view, for the embarrassment of the institution was entirely the consequ

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—Trial desired in New York County.—WILLIAM C. HYDE, plaintiff, against UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as trustee of the will of Robert H. Moran, deceased; Katharine C. Hyde, Margaret M. Hyde, Edward Moran, (1,) Edward Moran, (2,) Robert Moran and Helen Moran, his wife; Peter Moran and Harriett Moran, his wife; Frank Moran and Kate Moran, his wife; William Moran and Ann Moran, his wife, (the plaintiff being ignorant of the first names of the said wives, they are designated by fictitious names;) the widow, heirs, devisees, grantees, and assigns, if any, of Paul Moran, deceased; the widow, heirs, devisees, grantees, and assigns, if any, of Malcolm Moran, deceased; Annie Crow and James Crow, her husband; Norah Pratt and Eugene Pratt, her husband, (the plaintiff being ignorant of the first names of said wives, they are designated by fictitious names;) Genevieve Hogan and Thomas Hogan, her husband, (plaintiff being ignorant of the first name of said husband, he is designated by a fictitious name;) Sarah M. Batchellor, Theodore Batchellor and Ellen Batchellor, his wife; William R. Batchellor and Mary Batchellor, his wife, (the plaintiff being ignorant of the first names of said wives, they are designated by fictitious names;) Genevieve Hogan and Thomas Hogan, her husband, (plaintiff being ignorant of the first name of said husband, he is designated by a fictitious name;) Alice C. Moran, as executrix of the will of Robert Moran, deceased; William C. Hyde, as executor of the will of Margaret M. Hyde, deceased; New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, as trustee of the estate of Catherine R. Townsend, deceased; James Caffery, and Charles C. Mahon, defendants.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 2, 1900.

EDWARD L. GODFREY,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Edward Moran, (1,) Robert Moran, and Helen Moran his wife, Peter Moran and Harriett Moran, his wife; Frank Moran and Kate Moran, his wife; William Moran and Ann Moran, his wife; (the plaintiff being ignorant of the first names of the said wives, they are designated by fictitious names;) the widow, heirs, devisees, grantees, and assigns, if any, of Paul Moran, deceased; the widow, heirs, devisees, grantees, and assigns, if any, of Malcolm Moran, deceased; Annie Crow and James Crow, her husband; Norah Pratt and Eugene Pratt, her husband; (the plaintiff being ignorant of the first names of said husbands, they are designated by fictitious names;) Sherman Moran and Teresa Moran, his wife, (plaintiff being ignorant of the first name of said wife, she is designated by a fictitious name;) Sarah M. Batchellor; Theodore Batchellor and Ellen Batchellor, his wife; William R. Batchellor and Mary Batchellor, his wife, (the plaintiff being ignorant of the first names of said wives, they are designated by fictitious names;) Genevieve Hogan and Thomas Hogan, her husband, (plaintiff being ignorant of the first name of said husband, he is designated by a fictitious name.)

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Honorable Francis M. Scott, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 30th day of October, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, in said State.

The object of this action is to make partition according to the respective rights of the parties, and if it appear that partition cannot be made without great prejudice to the owners, then for a sale of the following described property: Premises in New York City, on the westerly side of Washington Street, 245 feet and five inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of Morris and Washington Streets, being twenty-six feet and five inches front and rear and about eighty-nine feet and nine inches in depth on both sides.

And also premises in New York City on the easterly side of West Street, beginning at the northwest corner of lot formerly granted by New York City to William Gibbons, and being twenty-six feet and five inches front and rear, and about eighty-nine feet and nine inches in depth on both sides.

And also premises in New York City, known as No. 17 Rector Street, bounded northerly by Rector Street, southerly by land formerly of heirs of Isaac Moses, easterly by land formerly of Doctor Charlton, and westerly by lot secondly mentioned in petition for partition of lands owned in common by William M'Kenney and others, being on Rector Street thirty feet five and one-half inches in the rear twenty-nine feet seven inches, easterly forty-seven feet four and one-half inches, westerly forty-five feet ten inches.—Dated New York, October 30th, 1899.

EDWARD L. GODFREY,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n21-iaw1wTu

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—HENRIETTA HOPPOCK, plaintiff, against JOSEPH D. JENNINGS, Thomas Hutton, Mary Hutton, his wife, (name Mary being fictitious, real name unknown;) John Mader, tenant, (name John being fictitious, real name unknown;) Henry Roberts, tenant, (name John being fictitious, real name unknown;) John Gedoice, tenant, (name John being fictitious, real name unknown;) Thomas Hyde, tenant, (name Thomas being fictitious, real name unknown;) William Miller, tenant, (name William being fictitious, real name unknown;) George Gerhardt, tenant, (name George being fictitious, real name unknown;) Frank Frost, tenant, (name Frank being fictitious, real name unknown;) Henry Rain, tenant, (name Henry being fictitious, real name unknown;) Charles H. Pfluger, The R. E. Farecon Company, Taylor & Co., Virgil B. Gibney, William C. Rogers receiver of the Rogers & Sherwood Printing Company; the Bourbon County Distilling Company, Defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated Oct. 9, 1899.

MORRIS P. FERRIS,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Office No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Post Office address same as office.

To the defendants, Thomas Hutton and Mary Hutton, his wife, (the name Mary being fictitious, real name unknown):

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 9th day of December, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the County Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House of said county, on the 11th day of December, 1899.

MORRIS P. FERRIS,
Attorney for the plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
d12-law6wTu

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—In the matter of the final accounting of WILLIAM T. ESTABROOK as assignee of Ezekiel M. Pritchard and Horace F. Pritchard (E. M. Pritchard & Son) for the benefit of creditors.—Citation for accounting on behalf of assignee.

The People of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate of Ezekiel M. Pritchard and Horace F. Pritchard, heretofore doing business as co-partners at the City of New York, under the firm name and style of E. M. Pritchard & Son, assigned to William T. Estabrook for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required to appear in the New York Supreme Court of the County of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in Part 1 for litigated motions, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause why a settlement of the account of the proceedings of William T. Estabrook as assignee of the said Ezekiel M. Pritchard and Horace F. Pritchard, co-partners as aforesaid, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, to attend a settlement of such account.

Witness Hon Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of said court, and the seal of the aforesaid court at the City and for the County and State aforesaid on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1899.

[L. S.] S. H. K.

Attest: WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

J. HOMER HILDRETH, Atty. for Assignee, 289 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

To the Yellow Poplar Lumber Co., (and any officer thereof,) Coal Grove, Ohio, creditor:

The foregoing citation is served upon you by publication and without the State of New York, pursuant to order of Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, 1st Department, dated the 12th day of December, A. D. 1899, and filed with the petition of the assignee herein, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the same date. Yours, &c.,

J. HOMER HILDRETH,
Atty. for Assignee, No. 289 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

AKIN, ETHAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ETHAN AKIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 East Main Street, Amsterdam, New York, on or before the first day of July next.

Dated New York the 22d day of December, 1899.

SUSAN AKIN,
*LOUIS AKIN,
HELENA A. MIX,
PAUL C. AKIN,
THERSON AKIN,
ETHAN AKIN, Jr.,
Administrators, &c.

W. BARLOW DUNLAP, Attorney for Administrators, 31 East Main St., Amsterdam, N. Y.
d26-law6mTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FIGUEROA Y VELIS, JUSTO RAFAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUSTO RAFAEL FIGUEROA Y VELIS, otherwise known as Rafael Figueroa, late of Cienfuegos, Island of Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1899. ANTONIO TOMAS, Ancillary Administrator, c. t. a. and COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Ancillary Admr., 71 Broadway, New York City. jy11-law6mTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE RAUCHFUSS, plaintiff, against LOTTIE M. FOWLER, ELLEN BYRNES, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 28th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, and City of New York, and located in Section Four, on Block 1,214, on the land map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eighty-third Street, distant three hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Eighty-third Street with the westerly side of Columbus (formerly Ninth) Avenue; thence running northerly, and part of the way through a party wall and on a line parallel with Columbus Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the centre line of the block between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line of the block, and on a line parallel with Eighty-third Street, twenty-five feet; thence southerly, and again on a line parallel with said Columbus Avenue and part of the way through another party wall, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the said northerly side of Eighty-third Street, and thence easterly, and along the said northerly side of Eighty-third Street, twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, and being now known by the street number 135 West Eighty-third Street, in the said city, and being a part of the same premises conveyed to the said George Rauchfuss by Nellie F. Brennan and husband by deed dated November 19, 1891, and recorded on the same day in Liber Eight, Page 241 of Section Four of Block Series of Conveyances, in the office of the Register of the City of New York, together with all the gas fixtures, carpets, window shades, and other personal property appertaining to the said premises and belonging to said defendant Ellen Byrnes, and also being the same premises conveyed to the said defendant, Ellen Byrnes, by the said plaintiff, George Rauchfuss, by deed bearing even date with said mortgage, and which mortgage was also given to secure part of the consideration money of said premises, and also, together with all the right, title, and interest of the said defendant Ellen Byrnes, of, in, and to a certain party wall agreement made between Thomas J. Brennan of the one part, and Mark P. Brennan of the other part, dated August 28, 1880, and recorded on the same day in Liber 2,308, Page 441 of Conveyances in said Register's office.—Dated New York, December 29, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.

GEORGE A. McDERMOTT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 621 Broadway, New York City, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is No. 135 West 83d Street, New York City.

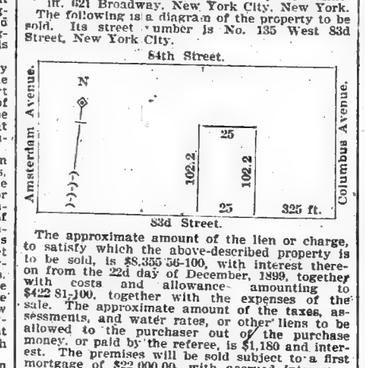

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $8,335.24/100, with interest thereon from the 22d day of December, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $422 81/100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,180 and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $22,000.00, with accrued interest.—Dated New York, 29th day of December, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.

ja2-2aw3wTu&F&ja24

BROADWAY, NO. 652.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—ALLEN D. M. DEFANDORF, plaintiff, against WINIFRED I. SICHEL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the 13th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Fifteenth (formerly Eighth) Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, known and distinguished on a map of the lands of Samuel Jones, Esq., lying between Broadway and Bowery, made from actual survey by Stephen Ludlam and E. W. Bridges, City Surveyors, and recorded in the office of the Register in and for the City and County of New York, in Liber 123 of Conveyances, &c., Page 587, as Lot Number Twenty-eight, (28,) which said lot, piece, or parcel of land is bounded northwesterly in front by Broadway, northeasterly by a lot of land distinguished on said map as Number Twenty-seven, (27,) southeasterly by road or way, by the name of Cross-lane, designated and properly described in and by a certain deed poll expressing and declaring the uses and purposes thereof, and the conditions and limitations affecting the same, made and executed by said Samuel Jones and Cornelia, his wife, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, in Liber 72 of Conveyances, Page 18, and southwesterly by a lot of ground distinguished on the aforesaid map as No. 29, and contains twenty-nine feet in width in front and rear, and one hundred and thirty feet in length on each side, and known and distinguished as Number 652 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, December 18th, 1899.

EDWARD JACOBS, Referee.
Bond St.

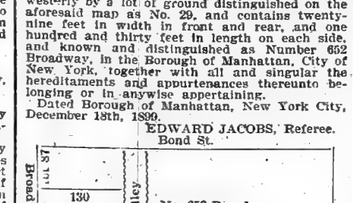

All taxes and assessments and water rates which are liens or encumbrances on the premises above described at the time of the sale thereof will be paid by the referee or allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money.

The premises above described will be sold subject to a lease, dated October 22nd, 1894, made between Wilson L. Defendorf and others to Robert Lindheim. Such lease being for the term of ten years, commencing February 1st, 1895, at a rental of $10,000 per year, payable in equal monthly installments in advance, and Croton water rent. Tenant allowed $50 annually for roof repairs.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, December 18th, 1899.

EDWARD JACOBS, Referee.

MOSES ESBERG, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff.
EDWARD RUSSELL, Esq., Attorney for defendant Matilda Cleland.
ARMOUR C. ANDERSON, Esq., Attorney for defendants Joshua Kantrowitz et al.
EMANUEL EISCHWEGE, Esq., Attorney for defendants Wilson L. Defendorf et al.
DAVID E. GROSSMAN, Esq., Attorney for defendant Winifred I. Sichel.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—PETER L. O'NEILL as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of Catherine O'Neill, deceased, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH B. McCLURE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 7th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, and City of New York, and located in Section Four, on Block 1,214, on the land map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eighty-third Street, distant three hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Eighty-third Street with the westerly side of Columbus (formerly Ninth) Avenue; thence running northerly, and part of the way through a party wall and on a line parallel with Columbus Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the centre line of the block between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line of the block, and on a line parallel with Eighty-third Street, twenty-five feet; thence southerly, and again on a line parallel with said Columbus Avenue and part of the way through another party wall, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the said northerly side of Eighty-third Street, and thence easterly, and along the said northerly side of Eighty-third Street, twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, and being now known by the street number 135 West Eighty-third Street, in the said city, and being a part of the same premises conveyed to the said George Rauchfuss by Nellie F. Brennan and husband by deed dated November 19, 1891, and recorded on the same day in Liber Eight, Page 241 of Section Four of Block Series of Conveyances, in the office of the Register of the City of New York, together with all the gas fixtures, carpets, window shades, and other personal property appertaining to the said premises and belonging to said defendant Ellen Byrnes, and also being the same premises conveyed to the said defendant, Ellen Byrnes, by the said plaintiff, George Rauchfuss, by deed bearing even date with said mortgage, and which mortgage was also given to secure part of the consideration money of said premises, and also, together with all the right, title, and interest of the said defendant Ellen Byrnes, of, in, and to a certain party wall agreement made between Thomas J. Brennan of the one part, and Mark P. Brennan of the other part, dated August 28, 1880, and recorded on the same day in Liber 2,308, Page 441 of Conveyances in said Register's office.—Dated New York, December 29, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.

GEORGE A. McDERMOTT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 621 Broadway, New York City, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is No. 135 West 83d Street, New York City.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $8,335.24/100, with interest thereon from the 22d day of December, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $422 81/100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,180 and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $22,000.00, with accrued interest.—Dated New York, 29th day of December, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.

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BROADWAY, NO. 652.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—ALLEN D. M. DEFANDORF, plaintiff, against WINIFRED I. SICHEL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the 13th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Fifteenth (formerly Eighth) Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, known and distinguished on a map of the lands of Samuel Jones, Esq., lying between Broadway and Bowery, made from actual survey by Stephen Ludlam and E. W. Bridges, City Surveyors, and recorded in the office of the Register in and for the City and County of New York, in Liber 123 of Conveyances, &c., Page 587, as Lot Number Twenty-eight, (28,) which said lot, piece, or parcel of land is bounded northwesterly in front by Broadway, northeasterly by a lot of land distinguished on said map as Number Twenty-seven, (27,) southeasterly by road or way, by the name of Cross-lane, designated and properly described in and by a certain deed poll expressing and declaring the uses and purposes thereof, and the conditions and limitations affecting the same, made and executed by said Samuel Jones and Cornelia, his wife, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, in Liber 72 of Conveyances, Page 18, and southwesterly by a lot of ground distinguished on the aforesaid map as No. 29, and contains twenty-nine feet in width in front and rear, and one hundred and thirty feet in length on each side, and known and distinguished as Number 652 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, December 18th, 1899.

EDWARD JACOBS, Referee.
Bond St.

All taxes and assessments and water rates which are liens or encumbrances on the premises above described at the time of the sale thereof will be paid by the referee or allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money.

The premises above described will be sold subject to a lease, dated October 22nd, 1894, made between Wilson L. Defendorf and others to Robert Lindheim. Such lease being for the term of ten years, commencing February 1st, 1895, at a rental of $10,000 per year, payable in equal monthly installments in advance, and Croton water rent. Tenant allowed $50 annually for roof repairs.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, December 18th, 1899.

EDWARD JACOBS, Referee.

MOSES ESBERG, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff.
EDWARD RUSSELL, Esq., Attorney for defendant Matilda Cleland.
ARMOUR C. ANDERSON, Esq., Attorney for defendants Joshua Kantrowitz et al.
EMANUEL EISCHWEGE, Esq., Attorney for defendants Wilson L. Defendorf et al.
DAVID E. GROSSMAN, Esq., Attorney for defendant Winifred I. Sichel.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—PETER L. O'NEILL as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of Catherine O'Neill, deceased, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH B. McCLURE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 7th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, and City of New York, and located in Section Four, on Block 1,214, on the land map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eighty-third Street, distant three hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Eighty-third Street with the westerly side of Columbus (formerly Ninth) Avenue; thence running northerly, and part of the way through a party wall and on a line parallel with Columbus Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the centre line of the block between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line of the block, and on a line parallel with Eighty-third Street, twenty-five feet; thence southerly, and again on a line parallel with said Columbus Avenue and part of the way through another party wall, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the said northerly side of Eighty-third Street, and thence easterly, and along the said northerly side of Eighty-third Street, twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, and being now known by the street number 135 West Eighty-third Street, in the said city, and being a part of the same premises conveyed to the said George Rauchfuss by Nellie F. Brennan and husband by deed dated November 19, 1891, and recorded on the same day in Liber Eight, Page 241 of Section Four of Block Series of Conveyances, in the office of the Register of the City of New York, together with all the gas fixtures, carpets, window shades, and other personal property appertaining to the said premises and belonging to said defendant Ellen Byrnes, and also being the same premises conveyed to the said defendant, Ellen Byrnes, by the said plaintiff, George Rauchfuss, by deed bearing even date with said mortgage, and which mortgage was also given to secure part of the consideration money of said premises, and also, together with all the right, title, and interest of the said defendant Ellen Byrnes, of, in, and to a certain party wall agreement made between Thomas J. Brennan of the one part, and Mark P. Brennan of the other part, dated August 28, 1880, and recorded on the same day in Liber 2,308, Page 441 of Conveyances in said Register's office.—Dated New York, December 29, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.

GEORGE A. McDERMOTT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 621 Broadway, New York City, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is No. 135 West 83d Street, New York City.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $8,335.24/100, with interest thereon from the 22d day of December, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $422 81/100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,180 and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $22,000.00, with accrued interest.—Dated New York, 29th day of December, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.

ja2-2aw3wTu&F&ja24

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—PETER L. O'NEILL as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of Catherine O'Neill, deceased, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH B. McCLURE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 7th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, and City of New York, and located in Section Four, on Block 1,214, on the land map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eighty-third Street, distant three hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Eighty-third Street with the westerly side of Columbus (formerly Ninth) Avenue; thence running northerly, and part of the way through a party wall and on a line parallel with Columbus Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the centre line of the block between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line of the block, and on a line parallel with Eighty-third Street, twenty-five feet; thence southerly, and again on a line parallel with said Columbus Avenue and part of the way through another party wall, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the said northerly side of Eighty-third Street, and thence easterly, and along the said northerly side of Eighty-third Street, twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, and being now known by the street number 135 West Eighty-third Street, in the said city, and being a part of the same premises conveyed to the said George Rauchfuss by Nellie F. Brennan and husband by deed dated November 19, 1891, and recorded on the same day in Liber Eight, Page 241 of Section Four of Block Series of Conveyances, in the office of the Register of the City of New York, together with all the gas fixtures, carpets, window shades, and other personal property appertaining to the said premises and belonging to said defendant Ellen Byrnes, and also being the same premises conveyed to the said defendant, Ellen Byrnes, by the said plaintiff, George Rauchfuss, by deed bearing even date with said mortgage, and which mortgage was also given to secure part of the consideration money of said premises, and also, together with all the right, title, and interest of the said defendant Ellen Byrnes, of, in, and to a certain party wall agreement made between Thomas J. Brennan of the one part, and Mark P. Brennan of the other part, dated August 28, 1880, and recorded on the same day in Liber 2,308, Page 441 of Conveyances in said Register's office.—Dated New York, December 29, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.

GEORGE A. McDERMOTT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 621 Broadway, New York City, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is No. 135 West 83d Street, New York City.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $8,335.24/100, with interest thereon from the 22d day of December, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $422 81/100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,180 and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $22,000.00, with accrued interest.—Dated New York, 29th day of December, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.

ja2-2aw3wTu&F&ja24

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—GEORGE V. N. BALDWIN, plaintiff, against MARY E. ROBINSON and others, defendants:

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated the nineteenth day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land in the City and County of New York, with the building erected thereon, beginning at a point on the easterly side of Mott Avenue as laid out in the City of New York, twenty-five feet northerly from the point where said easterly side of Mott Avenue is intersected by the division line between Lots 17 and 18 on the map of villa sites belonging to Colonel Lewis Morris, Westchester, in the Town of West Farms, in the County of Westchester, and State of New York, made by Andrew Findlay, surveyor, dated June 20th, 1848, the said point of beginning being distant as measured along the said easterly side of Mott Avenue seven hundred and seventeen feet and seventeen one-hundredths of a foot southerly from the intersection of said easterly side of Mott Avenue with the southerly side of East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street as laid out opened, and running thence easterly, part of the way through a party wall and at right angles to said easterly side of Mott Avenue, one hundred and forty-seven feet and thirty-six one-hundredths of a foot to land of the New York and Harlem Railroad; thence northeasterly along said land twenty-five feet and fifty-three one-hundredths of a foot to a point distant twenty-five feet northerly from the last course measured along a line parallel with said easterly side of Mott Avenue, and thence westerly at right angles to said easterly side of Mott Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and fifty-two feet and fifty-one one-hundredths of a foot to said easterly side of Mott Avenue, and thence southerly along the same twenty-five feet to the point of beginning.

Subject, however, to a mortgage for twelve thousand dollars, bearing date the 27th day of April, 1899, made by the said Mary E. Robinson to Mary C. de Terrouenne.—Dated New York, December 20th, 1899. EDWIN C. HOYT, Referee.

GEORGE V. N. BALDWIN, Plaintiff in Person, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, known as No. 320 Mott Avenue.

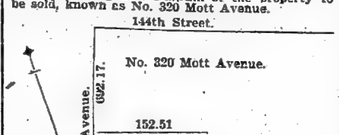

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,032.08, with interest thereon from the 18th day of December, 1899, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to $160.99, with interest from the 19th day of December, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, water rents, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $250.00 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage of twelve thousand dollars and interest thereon at 5 per cent. from April 27th, 1899, besides the costs and expenses of the proceedings pending for the foreclosure of said mortgage.—New York, December 20th, 1899.

EDWIN C. HOYT,
Referee.

d22,26,29,ja2,5,9,12

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JAMES EVERARD, plaintiff, against MICHAEL J. CALLAHAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 26th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the 24th Ward of the City of New York and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the southwesterly corner of Decatur Avenue and the Mosholu Parkway, running thence southwardly along the westerly side of Decatur Avenue fifty (50) feet, thence westwardly parallel with Suburban Street one hundred and fifty-nine and 33-100 feet to an angle, thence westwardly at right angles to Hull Avenue sixty-five and forty one-hundredths (65 40-100) feet to the easterly side of Hull Avenue; thence northwardly along the easterly side of Hull Avenue one hundred and twenty-two and fifty-nine one-hundredths (122 59-100) feet to the southerly side of the Mosholu Parkway; thence southeastwardly along the southerly side of said Mosholu Parkway two hundred and forty-six and eighty-one one-hundredths (246 81-100) feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, December 28th, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.

DAVID M. NEUBERGER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 256 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

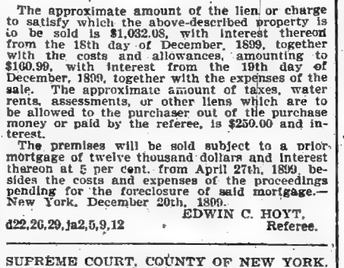

The approximate amounts of the liens or charges to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $8,413.24, with interest thereon from the 26th day of December, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $300.35, with interest from December 20th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $945.40-100, and interest.—Dated New York City, December 28th, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.

d29-2aw3w&ja19

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—GLOBE REALTY COMPANY, plaintiff, against CHARLES TANGE, Amelia B. Tange, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the eleventh day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City

SILKS.

For the Spring Season.

Printed Foulards and Satins. New corded Japanese Wash Silks.

5000 yards,—Printed Foulards,—white or black and white designs, on various colored grounds,
55 cents per yard.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

At reduced prices.

Gowns, drawers, chemises, corset covers. Attractively designed and trimmed,
35, 50, 75, 95c & $1.25 ea.;
Former prices 75 cents to $2.50.

Skirts,—with tucked, lawn flounces, or trimmed with lace and embroidery,
75c., 95c., $1.25, $1.50 ea.;
Formerly $1.25 to $2.75.

French and American,—fine garments, — odd pieces, — some slightly soiled,—at one half the usual prices.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

Annual Sale of
Corsets.

Tuesday, Jan. 2nd.

Sample line of
P. D. Corsets,
sizes 18 to 30,
$1.25,
value $1.75 to $3.50.

P. D. Corsets,
in brocade coutillé, sizes 18 to 26,
$2.75,
value $4.50.

Z. Z. Corsets,
in white, black, pink and blue,
$1.85,
value $2.75.

Odd sizes in Brocade Corsets, at ⅓ their value.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Spring Opening
of
Foreign Cotton Dress Goods.

Exclusive designs in all fabrics, comprising:

Mercerized Pongee,
Irish Dimities,
Fancy Swiss,
Silk Warp Zephyr,
Silk Striped Grenadine,
Cotton Foulards,
French Percales, and
Scotch Shirtings.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

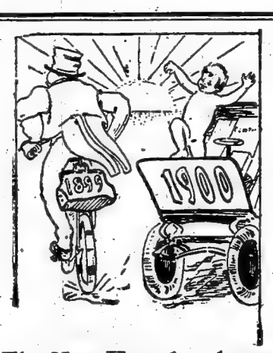

The New Year has brought to $15 a purchasing power almost twice the ordinary.
$15 each.

175 double-breasted frock coats and vests, right in cloth and cut, every size in some thing; were $20 to $38.

300 various black cutaway suits, every size; were $18 to $32.

Perhaps a thousand sack suits—fancy mixtures, a few blacks, a conglomeration of almost-but-not-quite-all-sold good things; 42 were originally marked $15, the rest from that to $30.

Half a thousand smooth kersey and rough overcoats; were $16 to $25.

$15 each.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Annual Sale of
Ladies' Muslin Underwear.

Tuesday, Jan. 2nd.

Night Gowns,
50c., 75c., 98c., $1.25, $1.95, 2.45.
Drawers,
35c., 50c., 75c., 98c., $1.25, $1.95.
Corset Covers,
25c., 35c., 50c., 75c., 98c., $1.25 & $1.95.
Skirts,
98c., $1.25, $1.75, $1.95, $2.95.
Chemises,
75c., 98c., $1.25, $1.95.

Odd pieces in Cambric and Nainsook Gowns, Skirts, Chemises and Drawers, at ½ their value.

Outing Flannel Skirts,
(scalloped edge).
25 cts.

Eiderdown Robes,
$4.25.

Silk Negligés,
in plain and fancy brocades, pink, blue, white and mauve, trimmed with lace and ribbons,
$10.75,
value $18.75.

Silk Skirts,
in black and changeable taffeta, with four ruffles,
$5.00.
In black and plain colored taffeta, with deep accordion plaiting, ruche top and bottom
$9.75,
value $14.75.
With double ruche at bottom and one at top,
$12.75,
value $18.75.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

BASTINE'S
Absolutely Pure and Full Weight.
FLAVORING EXTRACTS
Highest Grade Made. Ask Your Grocer.

"BUY CHINA & GLASS RIGHT"
HIGGINS & SEITER
FINE CHINA · RICH CUT GLASS
ALL PRICES ALIKE THIS IS SERVICE. 50-54 West 22d St. WHERE YOU GET A BARGAIN.

"Cluett"
25 CENTS EACH
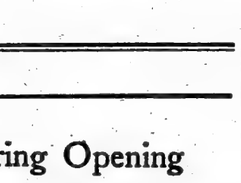

CLUETT, PEABODY & Co.
MAKERS

O'Neill's.

A Great January Sale of
FURS
At Less than Fifty Cents on the Dollar!

We have closed out the entire stock of one of the leading Furriers of New York and will place it on sale to-day at less than Fifty Cents on the Dollar.

The Stock consists of Muffs, Collarettes, Neck Scarfs, and Jackets in all the popular Furs. The Jackets are of Sealskin, also of Moire Astrachan with combination Collars, all elegantly made, perfectly matched, and richly lined. It is the largest and best assortment of Furs ever offered at any Special Sale in New York. A few prices:

SEAL JACKETS AND PERSIAN LAMB JACKETS
with Combination Reveres, ... $150 to $250.

MOIRE ASTRACHAN JACKETS
Short Jaunty Eton effects, full Reveres and Storm Collar of Alaska Sable, ... $60.

SCARFS
Of Blended Fox, with Eight Tails, ... $11.

PERSIAN LAMB MUFFS
Made on Full-size block down bed, ... $7.50.

GENUINE ALASKA SABLE MUFFS
with down beds, ... $5.98 and $8.98.

☞ THE BIG SALE OF
WOMEN'S MUSLIN UNDERWEAR
STILL CONTINUES WITH THE GREATEST VALUES IN NEW YORK.

SIXTH AVENUE, 20TH TO 21ST STREET.

Annual Sale of Embroideries! | *Annual Sale of Washable Laces!*

O'Neill's.

Beginning To-Day, Tuesday,
Annual Sale of
Embroideries and Washable Laces!

The Latest Designs and Effects, the best workmanship on the Finest Materials, Exclusive Patterns and the Lowest Prices mark our big January Sale of

Nainsook, Swiss and Cambric Embroideries!

They are in matchable patterns from the narrowest to the widest widths in Edgings, Insertions, Flouncings and All-Overs. In conjunction with these we will offer

11,000 yards of Manufacturers' Sample Strips of St. Gall Embroideries on Nainsook, Swiss and Cambric Edgings and Insertions, at

Less Than Half the Cost of Making Them!

They are in lengths of 1½ to 5 yards and cannot be cut. Three lots. Here are the prices:

Lot No. 1—Regular value up to 15c . . 5c yard.
Lot No. 2—Regular value up to 25c . . 10c yard.
Lot No. 3—Regular value up to 35c . . 15c yard.

Washable Laces and Nets!

Cluny Lace All-Over Nets, 27 inches wide, in White, Cream and Butter, regular price 95c. yard, for this sale,
48c. yard.

Renaissance, Point de Paris, Valenciennes, Cluny and Duchesse All-Over Nets, 27 inches wide, in White, Cream and Butter, regular value 1.50 and 1.85 yard, for this sale,
85c. and 98c. yard.

Point de Paris, Valenciennes, Cluny, Renaissance, Seville, Torchon and Duchesse Trimming Laces, Edgings and Insertings in Matchable Patterns, new and exclusive patterns from 1 to 6 inches wide, regular price 5c. to 20c. yard, for this sale,
3c., 5c., 8c., 10c. and 12c. yard.

☞ ORDERS BY MAIL WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION. ☜

SIXTH AVE., 20TH TO 21ST STREET.

"The Linen Store"

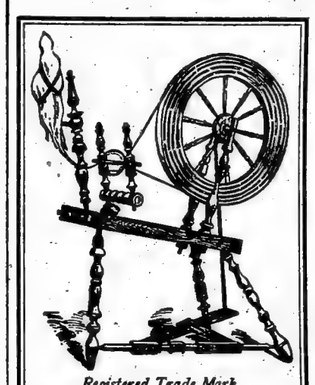
Registered Trade Mark.

Annual Sale

Table Cloths and Napkins,
Hemstitched Table Linens,
Hemmed and Hemstitched Towels,
Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases,
Blankets and Comfortables.

Will commence to-day, January 2d, 1900, and be continued throughout the month.

A Booklet giving details of goods and prices will be mailed on request.

James McCutcheon & Co.
14 West 23d Street, N. Y.

CROUCH & FITZGERALD
161 BROADWAY.
688 BROADWAY.
723 SIXTH AVENUE.

AMUSEMENTS.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance. HOUDINI. HENRI FRENCH.
Fleurette and Frank Gardner, Florenz Troupe, 3 Rosebuds, Bogert & O'Brien, Livingstons, Biograph

CASINO! Last 5 Nights! Farewell Matinee Nxt. Sat. Alice Nielsen OPERA COMPANY in The Singing Girl!
ADIEU! Last Perf. Next Sat. Evening! Jan. 8.—Rice's "Little Red Riding Hood."

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. VIOLA ALLEN in The Christian. Ev. 8. Sat. Mat. 2.

AMUSEMENTS.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN
75TH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF OIL PAINTINGS
To be held in the Galleries of THE FINE ARTS SOCIETY, 215 West 57th St.
Open 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. and 8 P. M. to 10 P. M. from Jan. 1 to Jan. 27.
Admission 25c

Hammerstein's 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. VICTORIA Evgs. 8:30. Sat. Mat. 2:30
☞ No Smoking or Drinking at Matinées.
JEROME SYKES AND EDNA WALLACE HOPPER
IN THE LATEST EXTRAVAGANZA,
CHRIS AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP,
Music by Sousa. Book by Glen MacDonough.

Herald Sq. Theatre. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat
Primrose & Dockstader's Merry Minstrels. LAST WEEK.
MONDAY, JAN. 8th, DAVID BELASCO'S NAUGHTY ANTHONY.

Sale of Housekeeping Linens! | *Sale of Housekeeping Linens!* | *Sale of Housekeeping Linens!*

O'Neill's,

ANNUAL SALE OF
Housekeeping Linens!

We begin the year 1900 with one of the greatest sales of Housekeeping Linens ever held in the city of New York. Cases upon cases of new, fresh goods have been coming in until we have amassed the most colossal stock of Linens ever offered for sale.

We bought these goods months ago, long before the rise in prices, and we're going to give our patrons the benefit of our buyers' foresight and sell them

At These Special Prices!

DAMASKS.

150 PIECES UNBLEACHED DAMASK, worth from 35c. to 75c. yard; marked for this sale,
25c., 30c., 40c. and 50c. yard.

100 PIECES SILVER BLEACHED DOUBLE DAMASK, worth 70c.; marked for this sale,
55c. yard.

50 PIECES BLEACHED DAMASK, worth 65c. yard; marked for this sale,
50c. yard.

50 PIECES BLEACHED SATIN DAMASK, 70 inches wide and worth 75c. yard; marked for this sale,
58c. yard.

75 PIECES BLEACHED DOUBLE DAMASK, 72 inches wide and worth $1.00 yard; marked for this sale,
75c. yard.

OPENING OF SPRING WASH GOODS.

25,000 YARDS OF WOVEN MADRAS, 32 inches wide, all colors, worth 17c. yard,
12½c. yard.

50,000 YARDS PRINTED BATISTE AND CORDED DIMITY, worth 17c. yard,
12½c. yard.

NAPKINS.

1,000 DOZEN 5-8 NAPKINS, all linen, worth $1.25 and $1.60 dozen; marked for this sale,
98c. and $1.25 dozen.

500 DOZEN 5-8 DOUBLE DAMASK NAPKINS, usual price $2.00 dozen; marked for this sale,
1.50 dozen.

500 DOZEN 3-4 NAPKINS, worth from $2.00 to $2.75 dozen; marked for this sale,
1.50, 1.98 and 2.25 dozen.

TOWELS.

1,500 DOZEN ALL LINEN HEMMED HUCK TOWELS, worth 17c. and 19c. each; marked for this sale,
12½c. and 15c. each.

500 DOZEN HEMSTITCHED ALL LINEN HUCK AND DAMASK TOWELS, worth 30c. each,
25c. each.

200 DOZEN BLEACHED TURKISH BATH TOWELS, usual price 19c. each,
12½c each.

Full Line of
GLASS AND KITCHEN TOWELLING
At Unusually Low Prices.

☞ *When this Annual Sale is over the regular prices will prevail, so it will be to your advantage to be an early buyer.* ☜

☞ MAIL ORDERS WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION ☜

H. O'NEILL & CO., 6th Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Le Boutillier Brothers

JANUARY 2, 1900.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF
100,000 yards
NEW INDIA SILKS

20-inch PRINTED PONGEE	*39c.*
23-inch PRINTED PONGEE	*59c.*
24-inch PRINTED HABUTAI	*69c.*
24-inch PRINTED FOULARD	*79c.*
24-inch PRINTED SATIN FOULARD	*$1.00*

These Foulard and India Silks are all new goods of standard makes, in choice designs and colorings, and fully guaranteed. Many of the best patterns are exclusive and controlled by us. The prices are far below their actual value.

West Twenty-third Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs., 8:30. Last 5 Nights. Last Matinée Sat.
JULIA MARLOWE | Barbara Frietchie.
SATURDAY NIGHT, MISS MARLOWE'S FAREWELL. SPECIAL EVENT.
TUESDAY, JANUARY 9,
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
MAUDE ADAMS.
—IN—
THE LITTLE MINISTER.
SALE OF SEATS BEGINS
NEXT THURSDAY, 9 A. M.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. MY LADY'S LORD.
"Positive Success."—Sun.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Ev'gs., 8 o'clock. Mats., 2:15.
3d Month. Matinée Saturday.
Wm. Gillette in His New Play, Sherlock Holmes.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way. Ev'gs., 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
Greatest Hit This Season. WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. and Madison Ave.
Charles Frohman . . . . . Manager
LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
To-night at 8:30. Matinée Saturday only.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD
in THE FIRST VIOLIN.
Next week, Last and Farewell Week. Monday, (only time,) Arms and The Man; Tuesday, Cyrano de Bergerac; Wednesday, Prince Karl; Thursday, A Parisian Romance; Friday, Beau Brummell; Saturday, (only matinée,) The Devil's Disciple; Sat. Evg., Farewell Night, Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. Seats may now be secured for the balance of the engagement.

PROCTOR'S 23d ST. HUNGARIAN Cont. Perf. BOYS' BAND. 15, 25, 50c 40 Midget Musicians.
Seymour and Dupree, Ellsworth and Burt, 30 Others.

PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. MARSHALL P. WILDER. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. Bertha Welby Co.
Anna Teresa Berger, Joe O'Hare, 30 Others.

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL. Matinees Every Day. Whirl-I-Gig & BARBARA FIDGETY

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS BECAUSE SHE LOVED HIM SO

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. 10c. to all. Hadja Tahara's Arabs. Thes., 2 Co's

---

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th . . . . . at 8:20 Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2. DANIEL FROHMAN'S COMPANY
2D MONTH.
The Maneuvers of Jane
Comedy, 4 acts, by Henry Arthur Jones.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d . . . . . at 8:30 Daniel Frohman . . . . . Manager Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2.
LAST THREE WEEKS.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
ANNIE RUSSELL in MISS HOBBS' MISS HOBBS
150th Time Jan. 15. Handsome Souvenirs.

AMERICAN 42ND & EIGHTH AVE. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO.
9d year. 100 people. Box office open 8.
DIE FLEDERMAUS
Evs. 8:15. 25c. to $1. Mats. Wed., Sat. 1,100 seats, 25c.
Next week—Gilbert & Sullivan's IOLANTHE.

THE DEWEY East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. American Burlesquers.
Watson & Dupree—"BENJAMIN'S PICNIC."

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX—New Groups. Extra Attractions To-day. Christmas Pantomime, Blue Beard. CINEMATOGRAPH Every Hour. Neapolitan Troubadour Orchestra.

BIJOU, B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only.
MAY IRWIN Phone 2224 Mad. Sq. IN SISTER MARY
BEST ORCHESTRA SEATS ONLY $1.50.

THE NEW YORK B'way 44-45 Sts. Mat. Sat. Last week MAN in the MOON Jr., incl. S. Bernard. Next Sunday Night All-Star Concert. Mond., Jan. 8, "Broadway to Tokio."

MANHATTAN Theatre, 33d & B'y. Ev. 8:15. Sat. Mat. ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. 8TH WEEK. "WAY DOWN EAST."
Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10.

14TH ST. THEATRE. Nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
MATINEE TO-MORROW.
Renewed Success of the best of rural plays,
THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St.
MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c.
This Week: All the Comforts of Home.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Mat. Sat.
SCHWEIGHOFER To-night and Wed. Pension Schoeller

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

DRAWING-ROOM IDEAS.

Before our little receptions and dinners this of our artistic furnishing hints gal re. The designs are a collection of 4 styles from everywhere.

Screens show particular beauty. In styles, w ose pedigrees reach back to classic t nes—combinations of severity and eleg ce. Others trace their descent from the ouis' periods—royal specimens embroide d and framed in gold. Some in satinw od; up-to-date English designs; many w e not finished for Christmas and are ow below factory prices.

You a sure of not only the finest workman hip but of artistic worth, when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
To-morrow Ev'g, at 8, AIDA. Mmes. Eames and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez, Scotti, and Plançon. Conductor Sig. Mancinelli.
Fri. Ev. Jan. 5, at 7:45, DIE WALKURE. Mmes. Nordica, Schumann-Heink, and Eames; MM. Van Dyck, Pringle, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur.
Sat. Mat. Jan. 6, at 2, DER FLIEGENDE HOLLANDER. Mmes. Gadski and Schumann-Heink; M. Bertram, (début,) Dippel, Breuer, and Edouard de Reszke. Conductor, Paur.
Sat. Ev. Jan. 6, at 8, at Popular Prices. MIGNON. Mmes. De Lussan, Olitzka, and Suzanne Adams; MM. Salignac and Plançon. Conductor, Sig. Bevignani.
Sun. Ev. Jan. 7, Grand Sunday Night Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Nordica and Mantelli; MM. Van Dyck and Scotti, together with Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra. Conductor, Mr. Paur.

WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL.—LAST RECITALS.
PADEREWSKI
THE LAST RECITALS (prior to departure for the West) will occur on the afternoons at 2:30 o'clock of JANUARY 6TH and 20TH.
Seats at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq., and the Hall.
STEINWAY PIANO USED.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Next Thursday afternoon, Jan. 4, at 3 o'clock, First Lecture-Song Recital by the renowned English Vocal Teacher,
Mr. William Shakespeare
Assisted by MR. HENRY WALLER.
Second and Third Recitals, January 9 and 16. Subscription tickets, $4 and $2.50. Single tickets, $1.50 and $1. On sale at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

ARNEGIE HALL
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York
EMIL PAUR . . . . . Conductor
Frid., Jan. 5, at 2 P. M. Sat., Jan. 6, at 8:15 P. M.
Program: Moorish Rhapsody—Humperdinck; Concerto for Violin, D major—Brahms, Miss LEONORE JACKSON, (her first appearance;) Symphony No. 4, D minor—Schumann.
Box office open daily from 9 to 5.

COMIQUE B'WAY & 29TH ST. MATINEE TODAY 25 & 50c. THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.
BURLESQUE—MISS NEW YORK JR.
BIOSCOPE—SENSATIONAL MOVING PICTURES.

KOSTER & BIAL'S 34th St., nr. B'way. Evs., 8:15. Mat., 2:15. To-morrow Mat. and Night, benefit Parnell Monument Fund.
EXTRA BIG BILL.

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St. Evg. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. 5th Week of Herbert's Comic Opera. FRANK DANIELS in THE AMEER.

BROADWAY Theatre. 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. THE GREAT SUCCESS BEN-HUR
SEATS ON SALE UP TO MARCH 1ST.

5th Ave. Theatre, B'way & 28th. Ev. at 8:15 Matinées Wed. and Sat. The Latest Musical Comedy Success, THREE LITTLE LAMBS

KNICKERBOCKER. B'WAY & 38TH ST. N. C. Goodwin Eves. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. Maxine Elliott THE COWBOY AND THE LADY.

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair, fresh westerly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,596. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 Red, 75⅝c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40⅞c; cash cotton, 7¾c.

FOREIGN.—It is reported that Col. Pilcher with a force of Canadian and Australian troops defeated a force of Boers twenty miles west of Belmont, capturing forty prisoners. The victory of Gen. French near Colesberg is confirmed by official dispatches. A dispatch from Gen. Buller's camp says the British are ready for another attack. It is announced that another German vessel has been seized by the British. Ambassador Choate has been instructed to inform the British Government that the United States cannot recognize the principle under which flour cargoes were recently seized. The British Government has protested to Switzerland against enlistments for the Boers in that country. The Senate High Court closed the conspiracy case hearing at Paris yesterday and found one prisoner guilty, acquitting four others. The Portuguese Cortes opened yesterday. The Paris City Council has chosen a site for the Washington statue. An earthquake destroyed ten Russian villages. The Parnell Memorial Committee at Dublin yesterday passed a resolution thanking Americans for contributions to the fund. The North German Lloyd Company has bought the Holt Line of Singapore. A delegation of miners on Monday brought presents of sausages, salt, and hard-boiled eggs to the Kaiser.—Pages 1 and 6.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.—Dr. J. Franklin Barnes, the minority nominee for Speaker of the Assembly, outlined the policy of the Democrats in a speech before the caucus which named him. The Republican caucus named S. Frederick Nixon for Speaker and nominated the other Assembly officers. It was announced that the rules of the House would be amended in several important particulars. There was a mysterious caucus of Democratic Senators at the Ten Eyck Hotel, the purpose of which was not made public. It is likely that the Mazet committee will recommend that the Mayor's power of removal be extended over his entire term. Many bills will be introduced in both houses to-day.—Page 3.

Page 1.

Blizzards are raging in Western New York and Pennsylvania. Railway traffic is blocked.

Several cable messages were received yesterday from Mr. Croker, announcing that he is doing well and that his injury is not serious.

Page 2.

Two unknown men, supposed to be father and son, were found dead in bed at 231 East Twenty-fourth Street.

Thomas Rigney, one of the original members of the Produce Exchange and a founder of the Importers and Traders' Bank, died yesterday in his eighty-eighth year.

The total casualties in the fire which was started by a candle left burning on a Christmas tree, and which destroyed the double tenement house 754-756 First Avenue early yesterday morning, were one baby killed and eleven persons injured.

Page 3.

There was fine skating in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, yesterday, and there is a possibility of the lakes in Central Park may be ready to-day.

A number of the boats of the Shrewsbury River Yacht Club have been launched, and there is a good outlook for a prolonged season of the sport.

Page 4.

Gen. Wood is eliciting warm praise from the Cubans by his actions since succeeding Gen. Brooke.

On the reconvening of Congress to-day the President, it is stated, will send recommendations for action to reward the naval officers and men who fought at Santiago.

Page 5.

President Guggenheimer introduced in the Council an ordinance to restrict traffic on Fifth Avenue.

The stockholders of the National City Bank voted yesterday to increase the capital stock of the institution from $1,000,000 to $10,000,000.

Controller Coler denied that he was responsible for the delay in paying the school teachers of Manhattan and the Bronx, and said that the pay rolls had not been made out in the form required by law.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court occupied its new home yesterday, at Twenty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue. The housewarming consisted of felicitations between bench and bar.

Page 6.

Miss Jennie O'Neil Potter, the elocutionist, is dying of cancer at St. Luke's Hospital.

President Hadley of Yale delivered the address at the convocation of the University of Chicago yesterday.

Page 8.

The Chicago drainage canal was opened yesterday.

The consolidation of all the public libraries in the city is being considered by officials of several institutions.

The automobile stage made its first appearance on Fifth Avenue yesterday, and the trial trip was satisfactory.

Thousands of people, including many public men and clergymen, irrespective of creed, attended the funeral yesterday of Father Malone.

Miss Florence E. Woods received a permit yesterday to drive her automobile knock-about in Central Park. She is the first woman to obtain a permit.

Virgilio de Escoriaza, an old-time sugar merchant of this city, was found dead yesterday in his room at the Rockingham by his son-in-law, B. Souto.

The Rev. John Curtis Ager has resigned as active pastor of the New Jerusalem Church, Brooklyn, but will remain as associate pastor.

Amusements.—Page 6.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 4.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Insurance Notes.—Page 3.
Legal Notes.—Page 5.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 9.
Markets.—Page 9.
New Corporations.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

TORRENCE WILL CONTEST.

Alleged Son Claims Half Interest in $1,000,000 Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—The hearing of the case of David Torrence, who claims to be the disinherited son of the late Joseph T. Torrence, and is trying to break the will of the latter and to share equally with his alleged sister, Mrs. Jessie Norton Torrence Magoun, in the estate which is valued at over $1,000,000, was begun before Judge Dunne to-day.

The complainant alleges he is Torrence's son by a former wife, but he is mentioned in the will as a nephew. He was a brakeman when he learned that his alleged father was a wealthy man. He applied to him for a loan to start in business. What he supposed was a receipt for $2,500 when he signed it, now proves to be a waiver of claim to any inheritance.

By the will Mrs. Jessie Torrence Magoun of New York City was made the heir, but was not to receive the estate until she was thirty years old. Up to that time she was to have $40,000 a year. To the complainant $250 was allotted.

Ohio's Wheat Crop Badly Damaged.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 2.—The climate and crop report issued by the local weather station to-day shows that wheat is badly damaged by the weather, there having been no snow to afford protection. It is estimated that unless conditions materially improve, the next season's crop will not be more than 70 per cent. of an average.

To Atlantic City in 3½ Hours via Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Beginning January 8th, the Atlantic City Special will leave Liberty St. at 3:20 P. M.; South Ferry, 3:00 P. M., arriving Atlantic City 6:35 P. M. Returning, leave Atlantic City 2 P. M., arriving at New York 5:35 P. M. These trains run via Lakewood.—Adv.

THE BOERS ROUTED AGAIN

Canadian and Australian Troops Capture a Laager.

FORTY PRISONERS ARE TAKEN

British Forces Lose Five Men Killed or Wounded—Burghers' Loss Is Six Dead and Twelve Injured.

BELMONT, Cape Colony, Jan. 2.—A dispatch from Dover Farm, dated Jan. 1, says:

"A mounted force consisting of 100 Canadians of the Toronto Company and 200 Queenslanders, commanded by Col. Rickards, two guns and a horse battery, under Major De Rougemont, 40 mounted infantry under Lieut. Ryan, and 200 of the Cornwall Light Infantry, the whole commanded by Col. Pilcher, left Belmont yesterday at noon on a march westward, covering twenty miles before sunset. The force encamped at Cook's Farm, where the troops were welcomed enthusiastically. At 6 o'clock this morning the force approached a spot where a laager of the Boers was reported. Col. Pilcher, on approaching the position, which was a line of strong kopjes, detached Major De Rougemont with the guns, Torontos, and mounted infantry, to work toward the right, making a turning movement himself, with the Queenslanders, toward the south position. The manoeuvre was a complete success. The British shells were the first indication of the presence of the troops. The Boers left their laager and opened fire, but the Queenslanders completing the movement the laager was captured with forty prisoners. The British casualties were two men killed, three wounded, and one missing. The whole force worked admirably. The two men killed belonged to the Queensland contingent."

Another dispatch from Dover Farm, dated Jan. 1, says:

"The colonial troops, who have been longing to be allowed to meet the Boers, have at last been given an opportunity to do so and scored a brilliant success. The raid conducted by Col. Pilcher was very difficult, owing to the fact that the movements of the troops were immediately communicated to the Boers by natives. In order to prevent this, Col. Pilcher, in making his forced march from Belmont, left a British trooper at every farmhouse with instructions not to allow the natives to leave their huts, the patrols calling the names of the natives hourly in order to prevent their escape.

"In the manoeuvre at Cook's Farm, Col. Pilcher sent mounted patrols east, one of these, consisting of four men, commanded by Lieut. Adie, suddenly encountered fourteen Boers, who opened fire. The Lieutenant was severely wounded, and Private Butler gave up his horse in order to carry the Lieutenant out of range.

"Another private, whose horse had bolted, pluckily returned to render assistance. He was wounded in the leg and his horse was killed.

"Meanwhile Lieut. Ryan, who had worked magnificently, reported that the veldt on the right of the enemy was clear, whereupon Major de Rougemont ordered the guns to a trot. They arrived within 1,500 yards of the laager, unlimbered, and planted five shells in as many minutes within the laager.

"Immediately the enemy could be seen streaming over the kopje. They were completely surprised, but quickly opened a well-directed fire.

"A correspondent had the privilege of carrying an order to the Toronto company to double-quick into action. The order was received with great satisfaction. The company rushed forward until within a thousand yards of the enemy's position, when it opened a hot fire upon the kopje and completely subdued the Boer fire.

"The British artillery shelled the position with wonderful accuracy, while Lieut. Ryan, with mounted infantry, worked round and completely uncovered the fire of the Boers, who had been esconced in the bushes.

"Meanwhile Col. Pilcher, with the Queenslanders, taking advantage of every cover, made a direct attack, the Australians moving slowly, but surely, and only shouting when they saw the enemy retiring under their steady fire. The Queenslanders behaved with great coolness, laughing and chaffing even at the moment of greatest peril.

"During the advance the Boer fire suddenly ceased. Thirty-five Boers hoisted a white flag and surrendered. A portion of the Torontos moved across the front of the guns and entered the laager. The Boers had fled. Fourten tents, three wagons, a great store of rifles, ammunition, forage, saddles, and camp equipment, and numerous incriminating papers were captured.

"The Boers lost six killed and twelve wounded. The Torontos stood the galling fire with admirable patience, never wasting a shot."

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The War Office has received the following from Cape Town, under to-day's date:

"'Col. Pilcher reports, through the officer commanding at the Orange River:

"'I have completely defeated a hostile command at the Sunnyside Laager this day, Jan. 1, taking the laager and forty prisoners, besides the killed and wounded. Our casualties are two privates killed and Lieut. Adie wounded. Am encamped at Dover Farm, twenty miles northwest of Belmont and ten miles from Sunnyside.'"

Col. Pilcher Occupies Douglass.

DOUGLASS, Cape Colony, Jan. 2.—Col. Pilcher, after defeating the Boers at Cook's Farm, twenty miles west of Belmont, has occupied Douglass without opposition, and has been received with enthusiasm by the loyalists.

PRAISE FOR COLONIAL TROOPS.

London Press Congratulates the Men Under Col. Pilcher.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The morning papers are unanimous in praising the gallantry of the Canadian colonial troops.

The Times says:

"The mother country will share with the Canadians and Australians in the pride and gratification they must feel at the fine qualities displayed by their troops in this dashing little engagement."

The Standard says:

"The Canadians and Australians had been spoiling for a fight. Now they have had their opportunity, and they have greatly distinguished themselves by their coolness and discipline. From the viewpoint of imperial unity the little fight may fairly be described as one of the most gratifying events recorded in the recent history of the British race."

ANOTHER ENCOUNTER REPORTED.

Gen. Babington Attacks the Boers Near Modder River.

MODDER RIVER, Jan. 2.—Yesterday's cavalry expedition under Gen. Babington, commanding the Ninth and Twelfth Lanciers, proves to have been in co-operation with a similar movement from Belmont. This, directed by Gen. Wood, consisted of a flying column and a force under Lieut. Col. Pilcher from Belmont. This force moved into the territory between the Orange and Riet Rivers. At Sunnyside, northwest of Douglas, it encountered a considerable commando, believed to be wholly composed of disloyal British subjects.

Gen. Babington's force proceeded in the same direction, but on the north side of Riet River. The result of this reconnoissance has not yet been reported.

ANOTHER SEIZURE REPORTED.

German Bark Hans Wagner Now Said to Have Been Taken at Delagoa Bay.

HAMBURG, Jan. 2.—The Hamburger Correspondenz announces that the German bark Hans Wagner of Hamburg was seized by the British at Delagoa Bay on Dec. 21, and that her owners have lodged a complaint with the British Foreign Office.

The papers here announce that the German Foreign Office has summoned the managing Director of the German East African Line, Herr Woermann, to Berlin in connection with the seizure of the company's steamer, Bundesrath, by the British cruiser Magicienne, Dec. 29, off Delagoa Bay, on the ground that she had contraband of war on board.

BERLIN, Jan. 2.—Strict silence is maintained in official circles regarding the incident, but a correspondent learns that the affair has created an extremely painful impression in political circles. Energetic diplomatic steps were immediately taken in London and the inadmissibility of the right of a British cruiser to search a German mail steamer on the high seas has been emphatically asserted. The Government is awaiting London's response before taking further action.

The press continues to point out the innovation involved in Great Britain's action in seizing a vessel between neutral ports and searching for contraband destined to further transportation in order to reach the enemy.

The owners of the Deutschland deny positively that she contained persons or goods justifying seizure. The Hamburg Chamber of Commerce reiterates this, expressing at the same time a firm conviction that satisfaction will be demanded and accorded. Hamburg's trade is suffering through such incidents, and this increases the anti-British sentiment there.

The press continues to discuss the capture of the Bundesrath with some show of irritation. In a semi-official note, The Post remarks that in consequence of the seizure Germany has taken steps, and Great Britain is expected to deal with the matter in a "spirit of good official relations." The Neueste Nachrichten says:

"There is every reason to believe the incident will speedily be closed."

Official circles considered it imperative that Great Britain adopt some definite attitude regarding the whole question of contraband of war, and are surprised she has not adopted a firmer policy on the subject from the beginning.

The German second-class cruiser Schwalbe has left Dar-es-Selaam, a seaport of Africa, twenty-five miles south of Zanzibar, for Lorenzo Marques.

MR. CHOATE TOLD TO PROTEST.

Great Britain to be Advised that Right of Seizures Already Made Cannot Be Admitted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The State Department to-day received from United States Ambassador Choate at London by cable a statement of the facts he had developed in connection with the seizure by British warships of American goods on the three merchant vessels Beatrice, Mashona, and Maria. The goods comprised not only flour, but miscellaneous articles of common trade, and while they were forwarded to Lorenzo Marques in British and German ships, the contention of our officials is that they were not subject to seizure. They could not lodge representations on the subject until they were possessed of a knowledge of the facts, but as soon as Mr. Choate's statement came to-day instructions were cabled him to inform the British Government that we could not admit the right of seizure in these cases.

This is the preliminary step usually taken in such negotiations. No order will be a report from our Consular representative at Lorenzo Marques respecting the present condition of the seized or detained goods and the damage sustained. The State Department is not yet fully informed on these points, though they will be necessary to the further presentation of the cases. It is not even known just where the goods are or if they have all been seized or only in part.

It will be the duty of our Consular Agent at Lorenzo Marques to ascertain and report these facts and he is now engaged in this work, under the original instructions of the State Department.

While the department is acting, as it promised in the beginning, to firmly protect all American rights of trade, it is showing no unseemly haste in the presentation of the case. To-day's instruction to Mr. Choate was not a demand for the release of the goods, nor yet for indemnity, but rather a precautionary notice to the British Government to save all of our rights in the case. It will be sufficient to inaugurate the settlement of the matter by negotiation, and the State Department has not the slightest doubt that the British authorities will make full amends to the owners of the goods when the facts are all laid before it.

FRENCH REPORTS HIS VICTORY.

Official Dispatch Says He is Still Shelling the Boers.

LONDON Jan. 2.—The success of Gen. French's column is confirmed officially, the War Office this afternoon issuing a dispatch from Cape Town, dated Jan. 1, as follows:

"French reports at 2 P. M. to-day from Coleskop, by heliograph, as follows:

"'Leaving at Rensburg, holding the enemy in front, half of the First Suffolks and a section of the Royal Horse Artillery, I started thence at 5 in the afternoon, Dec. 31, taking with me five squadrons of cavalry, half of the Second Berks, and eighty mounted infantry—latter carried in wagons—and ten guns. I halted for four hours at Maidor's Farm, and at 3:30 this morning occupied the kopje overlooking and westward of Colesberg. The enemy's outposts were taken completely by surprise. At daylight we shelled the laager and enfiladed the right of the enemy's position. The artillery fire in reply was very hot from a fifteen-pounder using Royal Laboratory ammunition and other guns. We silenced the guns on the enemy's right flank, demonstrating with cavalry and guns to the north of Colesberg, toward the junction, where a strong laager of the enemy was holding a hill, and a position southeast of Colesberg, as far as the junction. Our position cuts the line of retreat via the road and bridges. Some thousands of Boers, with two guns, are reported to be retiring toward Norval's Point. All Remington's scouts proceeded toward Achterland yesterday morning. Slight casualties. About three killed and a few wounded. Details later.'"

Brief independent messages from Rensburg, filed the evening of Jan. 1, supplement Gen. French's dispatch but slightly. According to them the British were still shelling the Boer position at 5 o'clock Monday evening and expected to enter Colesberg to-day.

The British losses were three men killed and seven wounded. No officers were killed or wounded. The Boers are supposed to have suffered heavily from the accuracy of the British artillery fire. Gen. French's statement that the Boers were using a fifteen-pounder and Woolwich ammunition evidently refers to one of the British guns captured at Stormberg.

The Boer strength in the engagement with Gen. French was estimated at from 5,000 to 7,000 men.

While the afternoon newspapers are disposed to overrate the brilliancy of Gen. French's success, it will doubtless have a good moral effect, and, it is added, if promptly followed up, as seems likely from the fact that Remington's Guides are already advancing on Achterlang, it may result in securing Norvals Pont Bridge, thus gaining an important strategic advantage, as thence Gen. French will probably be able to threaten Bethulie Bridge, which is the main line of retreat for the Boers facing Gen. Gatacre.

BOERS DENY A BRITISH VICTORY.

Assert that Gen. French Was Forced to Retreat.

PRETORIA, Jan. 1.—Last night (Sunday) the British in great force attacked Commandant Schoeman's commando in the Colesberg District and tried to storm the position. They repeated the attack this morning, but were forced to retreat, the Boers holding the position.

The loss of the British is not known, but it is reported to have been heavy.

GEN. BULLER READY TO ATTACK

Intimated in a Dispatch that Preparations Are Complete for An Advance.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Daily Telegraph has received the following, dated Jan. 2, from Frere Camp:

"The weather is fine. The Tugela River is now fordable. Gen. Buller's army is in

Continued on Page 2.

MR. CROKER DOING WELL.

The Tammany Chieftain Cables "The Boys" that His Injury Is Not Serious.

Several cable messages which were received by friends of Richard Croker yesterday indicated that the accident which befell the Tammany chieftain on Monday was not serious, and that he was doing well. Andrew Freedman and Richard Croker, Jr., received cablegrams in the morning, informing them that Mr. Croker's injury was a fracture of the small bone of the left leg. John W. Keller, President of the Democratic Club, received this message, dated Letcombe, Regis, England:

"Tell boys doing well. Nothing serious."

The message was posted on the bulletin board in the clubhouse, where it was eagerly scanned by all of the members of the club who visited the house during the evening.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Richard Croker of New York, who broke a leg yesterday near Wantage while mounting a horse, is reported this evening to be progressing favorably toward recovery.

BLIZZARDS CAUSE SUFFERING.

Railways and Roads in Western New York and Pennsylvania Blocked—Snow Is Six Feet Deep.

CORRY, Penn., Jan. 2.—With unabated fury to-night the blizzard which has raged unceasingly in Northwestern Pennsylvania for the past ten days continues. Since last midnight about eighteen inches of snow has fallen, the roads leading into this city being impassable. It is feared that there is much suffering among the farmers. In this city snow plows and shovelers have been working all day keeping the sidewalks and pavements clear, but with little success. Only business that cannot be neglected is being transacted.

The through Pittsburg express, No. 2, on the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad, due here at 11:50 o'clock this morning, has not yet arrived to-night. The express stalled in a huge drift near Silver Creek. There are large drifts between this city and Mayville also. No. 1, bound north, arrived nearly on time, but did not proceed, remaining in the yards here. To-night she left for Buffalo, via the Pennsylvania, to Erie, and the Lake Shore to Buffalo. It is not known when the trains will be running regularly again, as it is impossible to keep the tracks clear while the fall of snow continues. The Lake Shore, Erie, Nickel Plate, and Pennsylvania, while having considerable trouble, are moving some trains.

A peculiar sight, even in this country, is to see a train of three cars and two engines moving at a snail's pace, but such is the case when the train encounters a drift. No deaths have been reported to the police as yet. The thermometer remains stationary at zero.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Jan. 2.—A blizzard is raging in Chautauqua County to-day. No trains have reached Dunkirk, on the Western New York and Pennsylvania Road, as the drifts between Mayville and Silver Creek are ten feet deep. Trains on the Nickel Plate Road are using the tracks of the Lake Shore, between Brockton and Buffalo. Lake Shore trains are getting through, but are about two hours late. Traffic over several stage routes is blocked. In many places the snow is six feet deep on a level.

BUFFALO, Jan. 2.—Reports from many towns in Erie County tell of a terrible blizzard that has raged all day and the almost complete blocking of country roads by snow. At Hamburg pupils could not get to the High School, stage lines have ceased operations, and business is generally paralyzed. Similar reports come from towns in Cattaraugus County. In this city a high wind has prevailed, but the fall of snow has been light.

THE "OPEN DOOR" IN CHINA.

All Powers but Italy Have Replied Favorably to America—Success Pleases Great Britain.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The session of the Cabinet to-day was brief, but it was the occasion of the important announcement by Secretary of State Hay that the negotiations with the great powers of Europe and Japan to secure a common understanding for a continued "open door" policy throughout China had been eminently successful and that favorable responses had been received from Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia, and Japan.

The only country addressed which has not yet responded is Italy, and a favorable answer is also expected from her.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Daily News, commenting aditorially upon the report cabled from the United States that the Washington Government has obtained the assent of most of the great powers to the principle of the "open door" in China, says:

"If this assent has really been obtained gratification will nowhere be greater than it is in England, not only on account of the permanent importance of such a policy to British interests, but also because it relieves us temporarily from any anxiety as to the outbreak of complications in the Far East during the South Africa tangle.

"This double gratification will be still further enhanced by the knowledge that it is the British understanding with the United States and Germany which has brought about, for a time at least, the pacification of the Far East."

The Daily Chronicle says: "It is a distinct diplomatic success for the United States Government, and in particular, for Mr. Hay. It is also to some extent a guarantee against the dismemberment of China."

BIG NEW HAVEN CORPORATIONS.

Plant Heirs May Be Interested in $35,000,000 Concerns.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 2.—Two corporations, with capital aggregating $35,000,000, were organized in this city to-day. Attorney Lynde Harrison of this city drew the papers. He is the executor of the estate of the late John Plant, the steamship line owner and capitalist, and heirs of the estate are supposed to be developing the new corporations.

One of the new companies is the War Eagle Consolidated Mining Company. It is incorporated with the purposes of owning and operating mines, for the development and use of water and electrical power, the construction and operation of drainage and irrigation canals, flumes, or tunnels, and the ownership and operation of tramways and street railways. The capital of this company is $15,000,000 in shares of $50 each, 60,000 preferred and 240,000 common.

The other company is the Ontario-Lake Superior Company, which has the right to own and operate transportation lines by rail and water to deal in timber and logs, and to own and operate mills, foundries, and factories for the manufacture of metals or wood. The capital stock of the company is $20,000,000, in shares of $50 each, 120,000 non-cumulative 7 per cent. preferred and 280,000 common stock.

Czar Discourages a War Exhibit.

BERLIN, Jan 2.—Dr. von Bloch, the Russian writer, announces that the proposed Russian war exhibit at the Paris Exposition will be omitted upon the Czar's order.

Five States in Five Hours.

The "Royal Limited," beautiful, swift, and sure. Leaves New York, South Ferry and foot of Liberty Street daily 3 P. M.; arrives Washington 8 P. M. Exquisite Dining and Café Car Service.—Adv.

"OLD SARATOGA," for private or social use, is the peer of all whiskies. Be sure and get it for the Holidays. Bosskam, Gerstley & Co. make it. Acker, Merrall & Condit sell it.—Adv.

CHICAGO'S RAILWAY FIGHT

Police Have a Hot Chase After a Northwestern Elevated Train.

The City Claims the Road's Structure Is Unsafe, and Orders All Traffic Stopped.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—After an exciting and grotesque struggle stretching over miles of elevated railway track, the police to-day took entire possession of the whole line of the new Northwestern Elevated Railway in this city. The police acted under orders of the Commissioner of Public Works, Lawrence E. McGann. On the outcome of the remarkable contest between the city authorities and the railway company is involved the possible forfeiture of the company's franchise as well as the sum of $100,000 posted by the railway company to guarantee the completion of the road by Jan. 1.

To-night, besides stopping the work in progress at various points of the structure, the police have erected a barrier of ties and rails at the juncture of the Northwestern Elevated tracks with those of the Union Loop at Fifth Avenue and Lake Street, and the regular crew of the company's one train is under arrest.

The arrests are the result of the refusal of the railway officials to comply with an order from the Commissioner of Public Works to cease train running. Mr. McGann claimed that the company's structure was unsafe in its present alleged incomplete state, and that it did not come within the requirements of the ordinance that it be completed for operation by Jan. 1.

The arrest of the train crew which took place at the suburban terminal at Wilson Avenue, did not, however, for a considerable time, prevent the running of the so-called "ghost train," and temporarily resulted in extraordinary discomfiture of the police. As the crew was being led to the patrol wagon, in waiting at the Wilson Street station, another crew and some of the officials of the road hurriedly boarded the train, and before the police realized the situation, the train was speeding on its way to the centre of the city, a distance of five and a half miles. The fact was immediately telephoned to the heart of the city, and when the train pulled over the Wells Street bridge across the Chicago River on to the Union Loop tracks at Lake Street, the business district of the city, fully twenty-five officers were waiting to halt the locomotive and cars. But the motorman, in spite of frantic waving of clubs and commands to stop, only turned the lever further and the officers made a wild scramble for safety as the train swung across the switch to the loop tracks.

Then the bridge across the river was swung open by the police, and a cordon of officers was stretched across the return track on Fifth Avenue. But here again the train did not stop. A switch had been turned by some emissary of the railroad, and the train instead of plunging into the river swung around to the tracks of the Lake Street Elevated Railway Company and sped westward over that structure.

The baffled police now gave up the chase of the train, and turned their attention to erecting a barrier across the Northwestern tracks where they enter the loop. A guard was stationed to prevent the removal of the barrier, thus effectually blocking train operations so far as Northwestern connection with the loop was concerned. At a number of other points workmen engaged in riveting uncompleted portions of the structure were ordered to stop work, and guards were stationed to see that the order was enforced.

The Railroad Committee of the Common Council will meet to-morrow to hear the reports of Corporation Counsel Walker and City Engineer Ericson on the construction of the road and the ordinance. Both reports are expected to be unfavorable to the road. The ordinance required the structure to be completed and trains for the accommodation of passengers running by Jan. 1, under a penalty of $100,000. Part of the franchise of the Northwestern Elevated includes the tracks on Fifth Avenue used as one side of the down-town loop by the Union Loop Company, which recently repudiated its compensation agreement with the city, and it is expected that Corporation Counsel Walker will advise the Council it has authority to vacate the Northwestern Elevated franchise, including the Fifth Avenue tracks, thus also tying up the Union Loop Company.

MARYLAND SPEAKER NAMED.

Lloyd Wilkinson Wins in Caucus—Senate President Selected.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 2.—It was an easy victory for Lloyd Wilkinson, the Eastern Shore candidate for Speaker of the House in the Democratic caucus to-night. He was the choice of ex-Senator Gorman and Governor-elect Smith. Gen. F. C. Latrobe, the seven-term Mayor of Baltimore, who was his opponent, received only the votes of the city delegation and three from Frederick County.

Baltimore County secured the Presidency of the State Senate, John Hubner being nominated by acclamation. The Democratic nominations in both House and Senate are equivalent to election.

Two Deer for the Bronx Park.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Jan. 2.—The Bronx Zoo, in New York, was enlarged to-day by two young deer—a doe and a buck—presented by William Rockefeller and shipped from his private park in Greenwich, where they were born. The park consists of sixty acres of woodland, fenced in adjoining Mr. Rockefeller's farm. In it were placed a few imported deer seventeen years ago. There are now fifty.

Moody's Last Words.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—Stenographer Ben Wright of this city, who took the evidence from the son of the late Dwight L. Moody, says the very last words of the evangelist, exactly stated, were: "Earth recedes and heaven opens before me. If this is death, there is nothing awful here. It is sweet. This is bliss. Do not call me back. God is calling me. I must go. There is no valley here. It is all beautiful."

Better Pay for Norwalk Mill Hands.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Jan. 2.—The employes at the Norwalk and Fairfield Worsted Mills received a New Year's surprise yesterday, when they were notified that on Jan. 15 all hands would receive a 10 per cent. increase in wages in all of the departments. The concern has been in existence about two years, having taken possession of the old Union Manufacturing Company's plant. The work of manufacturing was commenced in a small way, but as the business increased new and improved machinery was added, until now the concern is one of the leading factories in the Norwalks.

Celebrate Their Golden Wedding.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Jan. 2.—Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Doane of Norwalk celebrated their golden wedding anniversary to-day, entertaining a number of relatives from New York and other cities. The aged couple received many handsome gifts, gold pieces predominating. Among the honored guests was the brother and best man to the bridegroom of fifty years ago, William Henry Doane of Norwich, N. Y. It was deeply regretted that the bridesmaid, Mrs. L. M. Landon, was unable to be present, since she would have completed the original bridal party. Mr. Doane is still in active business and is at the head of the foundry of Arnold, Doane & Co.

Champagne Imports in 1899.

As shown by Customs statistics, the imports in 1899 of G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry reached the enormous figure of 109,303 cases, being 72,495 cases more than of any other brand—a record unprecedented in the history of champagne. Its 1895 vintage now imported has no equal.—Adv.

SLEPT BESIDE A DEAD MAN.

Clerk Did Not Know His Employer Had Committed Suicide, and Got into Bed with Him.

Henry J. Steinberg, a German grocer, with a store at Gilmore and Georgia Avenues, Brooklyn, was found dead yesterday in a bedroom back of the store, and his wife and clerk tell a remarkable story of his death.

He was married seven weeks ago, and a week after marriage went into business for himself, living over the store with his wife. In the rear of the store his clerk, Charles Meyer, a young man, has a sleeping room.

Mrs. Steinberg says that her husband's business has not been as prosperous as he expected, and New Year's night he seemed despondent. He told her, she says, that he was going out to make one call, and that he would soon return. She went to bed and to sleep, supposing that he had gone to make the call, but instead he went into his clerk's room.

The clerk came home about midnight and found his employer in his bed. He thought that he had been celebrating the new year and preferred not to go up stairs, so Meyer got into bed beside him and went to sleep. In the morning he opened the store, and then tried to wake Steinberg.

After shaking him for some time he discovered that he was dead. He went up stairs and told the wife, who came down and also shook Steinberg. She satisfied herself that he was dead, but did not notify the authorities until about 11 o'clock, and then the police of the Liberty Avenue Station were informed that Steinberg had died suddenly.

About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon Patrolman McGowan was sent around to investigate the case. He found the man undressed, with a bullet hole through his left breast and a revolver by his side. The Coroner was notified and gave permission for the burial of the body.

Mrs. Steinberg believes that her husband after leaving her on New Year's night went into his clerk's room and shot himself. He was forty-five years of age, and until going into business for himself had been a grocery clerk.

WEBSTER DAVIS MAY RESIGN.

Friction May Force the Assistant Secretary of the Interior Out.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—It is reported that Webster Davis, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, will never resume the duties of his office, and his resignation is expected. He is now in South Africa. It is understood that friction has existed in the Interior Department for some time, and that Mr. Davis's leave of absence was meant to mark the end of it.

There are said to have been two causes of friction in the department, the first being the differences between Mr. Davis and Pension Commissioner Evans. Mr. Davis, to whom belongs the duty of considering appeals from the decisions of the Pension Commissioner, used frequently to overrule the Commissioner. Mr. Evans represented the Administration view of such matters, and the Secretary of the Interior agreed with him.

The second cause of friction was said to be the aggressiveness of Mr. Davis's personality. Secretary Bliss did not get along well with him, it is said, and Secretary Hitchcock has been hardly more successful.

"JACK THE SLASHER" IN BOSTON

Unknown Person Cuts Sealskin Coats and Other Garments.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—The police are looking for a "Jack the Slasher," a crank who, apparently without any motive, goes about the city slashing sealskin and other costly garments with some sharp instrument. Robbery is not his motive. Since Saturday morning a number of complaints have been made. The first report came from a business man, who told Inspector Robinson that the pocket and a big piece of cloth were cut out of his $60 coat while he was passing through a crowd on Friday.

Mrs. Towle, mother of Charles H. Towle, a theatrical manager, also came in contact with the "slasher." Her sealskin coat was cut in a half dozen places. It was apparent that no attempt had been made to cut out a pocket. The cuts were in various places, and appeared as if the crank had slashed right and left in a reckless manner. The coat was practically ruined. The cuts have been examined. They appear to have been made either with a razor or sharp knife.

The police have no description to work on.

ARRESTED FOR DRESS SLASHIN

Young Man Detained in Washington on Suspicion.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—A mild and innocent-looking German youth named Max Krebs is under arrest here on suspicion of being the mysterious "Jack the Cutter" who has ruined so many women's dresses. The police think he is the same man who was arrested in New York on Dec. 22, 1899, on the same charge. The New York prisoner answered to Krebs's description and gave his name as Herman Max Krebs.

He was captured in a dry goods store by a woman named Catherine Nelson of 5 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, whose skirt he had slashed. Like the mild-faced youth who is under arrest here, he was able to speak little English. The Washington Krebs reached this city about six months ago. The authorities are communicating with the New York police to find out if he is the New York Krebs.

FUNERAL OF C. A. WILLIAMS.

To Be Buried in Washington—Admiral Dewey a Pall-Bearer.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Jan. 2.—Mrs. Williams, widow of the late Charles Augustus Williams, who died Sunday morning last at Washington, announced to-day that the funeral services over the remains would be held at St. John's Church and at the residence, 1,735 Massachusetts Avenue, to-morrow afternoon. The following had consented to act as honorary pall bearers:

Admirals Dewey, Franklin, and Walker, Commander Clover, Col. Bingham, Robert R. Hitt, Senator Hawley, Woodbury Lovery, and Mr. Boardman. The remains are to be brought here in the Spring.

W. BUDD DEACON STRICKEN.

Prominent Mount Holly (N. J.) Resident in a Critical Condition.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Jan. 2.—W. Budd Deacon, a well-known resident of this place, was seized with a hemorrhage to-day in the street while on his way to his office. He had been in failing health for some time. His condition is said to be critical.

Mr. Deacon was for years Gen. Sewall's lieutenant. He was born in Burlington County Nov. 19, 1837, and studied law, being admitted to the bar in 1859. In 1861 he was elected Clerk of the Board of Freeholders of Burlington County, and held that position until appointed Deputy United States Marshal under his father. He held that office for three terms.

He was United States Collector of Internal Revenue from 1866 to 1869. He was also elected a member of the Legislature and was also a Senator. President Arthur appointed him United States Marshal.

Mr. Deacon is President of the Mount Holly Gaslight Company and a Director of the Camden and Burlington County Railroad. He is also Secretary and Treasurer of a turnpike company.

Schooner Eva B. Rose Ashore.

CAPE MAY, N. J. Jan. 2.—The two-masted schooner Eva B. Rose is ashore at Cape Spring Harbor. She was discovered grounded this morning by the life savers, who put out to her and took off the crew. The schooner is loaded with pig iron. She is well up on the bar and taking in water from a hole in her bottom. She was bound from Norfolk for Camden.

CORNISH ATTACKED IN MOLINEUX CASE

Lawyer Weeks Speaks of Him as "A Person

section with the case. They sat almost directly back of Molineux and watched his every movement without, however, getting a very good look at his face at any time. In the afternoon a number of actresses were in the crowd.

The male portion of the audience was a queerly assorted lot. There were politicians, actors, playwrights, several clergymen, among them the Rev. Dr. Duffield, and a United States Senator, Mr. Spooner of Wisconsin.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF CORNISH.

The trial opened with Cornish on the stand under cross-examination by Mr. Weeks. Cornish started off by correcting his testimony given on Friday that he had gone home to the Adams flat on Dec. 27, the day before the death of Mrs. Adams, at 11 o'clock at night.

"Who first suggested to you that you were wrong on Friday when you testified that you had gone home later?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"No one," answered Cornish. "I thought of it myself. Mr. King told me, though, that he had been playing billiards with me on that night."

Cornish went on to state that he paid $40 a month for his room in a flat in Eighty-fourth Street several years ago, and that this amount included his breakfast. He got $2,000 a year then, but now gets only $1,800 and his incidental expenses, which are not limited.

"Why did you select a room in West Eighty-fourth Street, when your business was in East Forty-fifth Street?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"I had no particular reason," said the witness.

"Had the fact that Mr. and Mrs. Rogers lived near by anything to do with the case?"

"It had not."

"Did you call on Mrs. Rogers when she lived there?"

"I did."

"Did you introduce Mr. McIntyre to Mrs. Rogers at that time?"

"I never introduced them at any time."

"Did you ever meet Mr. Rogers there?"

"No."

"Have you seen Mrs. Rogers lately?"

"Yes."

"Where?"

"In Hartford."

"Did you talk with her and with Mr. and Mrs. Hovey about this case?"

"Naturally," said Cornish, "but I might as well tell you right here that it was on account of my mother's illness that I went to Hartford."

CORNISH'S MARRIED LIFE.

Mr. Weeks then inquired the date of Cornish's birth, Aug. 4, 1865, and got him to tell about his various employments. He said he was married in Hartford in 1888, and went to Chicago in 1893. For the greater part of the time he was in Chicago he lived at Twenty-fifth Street and Wabash Avenue.

"Did you live there with your wife?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"I did."

"Did you not also live on West Thirty-fourth Street?"

"No."

"Your wife got a divorce from you, did she not?"

"She did. In March, 1897."

"Did you ever know a Mrs. Small?"

"Yes. She died in 1894."

"Were you ever known as Mr. Small?"

"Never."

"What was the right name of the woman?"

"Mabel Cassidy."

"Did you ever see her husband?"

"I never did."

"Or her child?"

"No."

"When she was taken to the hospital were you not known as Mr. Small?"

"I was not," said Cornish, rather angrily. "Mr. Osborne has a letter from the physician in charge and from the detective explaining the whole matter."

"Oh, then you knew all about this line of examination, eh?"

"I did."

"And you've been out there, too?"

"I have," said Cornish. "Mrs. Small died and I helped to get her a decent burial by paying her funeral expenses. I am not ashamed of it. Her brother and I bought a plot in which to bury her."

AFTER MRS. ADAMS'S DEATH.

Mr. Weeks then dropped this line of examination and returned to the question at issue. In answer to questions Cornish said he did not think at first that a crime had been committed, but rather inclined to the idea that there had been something wrong with the bromo-seltzer.

He admitted it was possible he told the hall boy to run for a doctor, that some one had been poisoned, and he said that Dr. Hitchcock may have remarked that "a diabolical crime" had been committed. He could not remember these details, he said.

Cornish again contradicted the testimony of Assistant District Attorney McIntyre regarding the time the witness called on Mr. McIntyre. McIntyre said it was after 3 o'clock, but Cornish insists it was about 1.

"Did you and Mr. McIntyre go over a list of people who might have sent poison to you?"

"No; for at that time I did not think that any one had tried to poison me." The witness said he remembered this distinctly, but he said he could not recall any other part of the conversation he had that day with Mr. McIntyre.

"Did you not say to Mr. McIntyre that it was not suicide, but a case of poisoning?" persisted Mr. Weeks.

"I may have. I cannot recall."

Cornish said that after he left the District Attorney's office he went to see his friend, Mr. Yocum, the chemist for the United States Leather Company. He remembered very little about this visit.

"Was there any special reason why you should have consulted a chemist at that time?"

"He was my best friend, and had known the family, that's all. There was nothing more natural than that I should have gone to see him."

Cornish said after he left Mr. Yocum he went to see his cousin, Louis H. Cornish, at 18 Rose Street. He got to the club at about 4:30 in the afternoon.

NEAR POST OFFICE DEC. 23.

"Were you in Yocum's office on Dec. 23?"

"I was."

This is the day that the poison package was mailed, and Cornish told of his movements on that day. He said he was in Park Row and the adjoining streets for several hours.

"You remember testifying that you were in the neighborhood of the Post Office all that day?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"Yes, and I say the same thing now," said Cornish.

"You got the package on the morning of Dec. 24?"

"I did."

"Did you not tell Capt. McClusky that you received it on the afternoon of that day?"

"I said I was not sure whether it was in the forenoon or afternoon. You must remember that I was a very sick man about that time."

"But your statement was taken down by a stenographer, was it not?"

"Yes, and he made several mistakes."

"Yes, persons accused of crime always think that stenographers make mistakes," observed Mr. Weeks.

Mr. Osborne jumped to his feet, and waved his arms. "At last!" he shouted. "So it's Cornish you want to accuse. We've reached that at last, have we? First I thought it was Heiles, then it was Adams, but it's Cornish at last."

"That will do," interposed the Recorder.

"Mr. Weeks continue with your examination."

"Did you not say that you were fully dressed when you mixed the dose for Mrs. Adams?"

"I had my street clothes on."

"How, then, do you account for the statement made by you to the newspapers on Jan. 5 that after you heard Mrs. Adams fall you turned for your shoes and pulled on your trousers? You said in that statement: 'I put on my overcoat over my pajamas, and took the bottle and ran down stairs.' How do you account for that statement?"

SAYS HE MADE AN ERROR.

"I don't know," said Cornish, looking confused for the first time "I still maintain that I was fully dressed but for my overcoat and hat."

"But you made the same statement to Capt. McClusky about being in your pajamas, and pulling your shoes on without stopping to get stockings. How is that?"

"Well, I was wrong."

"Do you remember testifying before the Coroner that the writing on the package was not Molineux's?"

"I don't think I said just that. I said—"

Mr. Weeks objected to any but a categorical answer, and asked Cornish if he did not say that it was his opinion that Felix J. Gallagher had written the Harpster letter. The question was answered in the affirmative by Cornish.

"Now, did you not read your statement to the reporters at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club on Jan. 5?"

"I don't think I did."

"Were not the copies full of corrections and interlineations?"

"I think not. I dictated the statement to a stenographer, and she made twenty copies. I don't think I read it over before I gave it out."

Cornish was then asked at length about several appointments he made with the editor of a newspaper, and Mr. Weeks asked him if he did not demand $1,000 as the price for telling who had written the address on the package. Cornish denied the price part of the letter, but admitted he said he ought to have "some recompense."

"It's just simply nonsense to think that I was trying to sell any news," said Cornish.

"You answer my questions, and don't volunteer statements," said Mr. Weeks. "Don't be quite so glib with your explanations."

"In the month of December, 1898, did you make any inquiry about certain books on chemistry that you wanted to get or buy?" was Mr. Weeks's parting shot.

"I never did," said Cornish. "I took no interest in chemistry, and never read or wanted to read anything about it."

JURORS ASK QUESTIONS.

The jurors then asked a number of questions. Mr. Foster wanted to know where the envelope was in the poison package, and Cornish said it was under the bottle holder and not in a conspicuous position. It was empty. Mr. Billings asked at some length about the various times Cornish's desk had been broken open, and Mr. Edgar asked a question that will probably result in the reconstruction, as near as possible, of the poison package.

He said he would like to know if the stamps on the package represented full letter or merchandise postage. In fact, whether the package was such a one as might have properly been opened in the Post Office. The Recorder said that this matter could be attended to later, and Cornish was allowed to leave the stand.

At the opening of the afternoon session, Harry A. King took the stand. Mr. King said he was a broker at 10 Wall Street and lived at 1,064 Lexington Avenue. He had known Cornish since the latter came to the Knickerbocker Athletic Club some years ago. He said he remembered playing billiards with Cornish at about 10 o'clock on the night of Dec. 27, the night Cornish took the poisoned bromo-seltzer home. He said Cornish had a valise with him.

Mr. King was then asked to detail the happenings in Cornish's office on the morning of Dec. 24, the day the package was received. He was warned about the rule of law which provided that he could not tell what was said by him or by others, and that he could only detail what was done. This rule robbed Mr. King's recital of much of its interest.

He said Cornish showed him the bottle and the holder. There was a conversation in consequence of which Cornish put the bottle into the holder and gave them both to the witness. He went out to the water cooler to take a dose of the stuff supposed to be bromo-seltzer, but there being no water there, he returned the bottle and holder to Cornish, who placed them in his desk. Mr. King said he noticed the top of the bottle and cork was covered with paraffin.

MR. KING CHANGES A DATE.

"Did you not say before the Coroner that you first saw the bottle and holder on Monday?" asked Mr. Weeks, on cross-examination.

"I may have," said the witness, "but it was a mistake if I did. I fix the day as Saturday because I remember on that morning I played a game of racquets with Col. Hamburger. He asked me to wait until he went to bank and drew some money, and I did so. I know that could not have been on Monday, because that was a legal holiday."

"Didn't you change from Monday to Saturday because you heard Cornish was not in the city on Monday?"

"I certainly did not," answered Mr. King. "I have given my reason."

Patrick J. Finneran, Cornish's assistant, was then called. He said Cornish got a package through the mails on Saturday, Dec. 24. He took off the string and threw the wrappings in the waste basket. There was then disclosed a blue Tiffany box, in which, wrapped in tissue paper, was a holder and a bottle of bromo-seltzer.

The witness said he looked at the address to see if he could recognize the handwriting. Mr. King came in, and after a conversation took the bottle and holder out with him. He brought them back a moment later, and in consequence of what Mr. King said, the witness said he put ice and water in the cooler.

Mr. Finneran said he went to Boston that afternoon, and did not return until Dec. 28, when he found Cornish sick at the club. He sat up with him all that night. He identified the holder, bottle, and address, and was not cross-examined.

FELIX J. GALLAGHER CALLED.

Felix J. Gallagher, now a broker and formerly an employe of the Knickerbocker Athletic and New York Athletic Clubs, was the next witness. He said he was a friend of Molineux and got his position in the New York Athletic Club through the defendant's influence. He said he new Heiles and that the latter had called on him several times at the club. He also knew Harpster and Barnet.

"Did you ever have any conversation with Molineux about Harpster?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"Once, when there was a question as to whether it would be necessary for me to furnish a bond to the club, I told Molineux that Harpster had had trouble about getting a bond on account of some previous trouble he had with his firm in Detroit."

"Did you know that Molineux did not like Harpster?"

"I knew that Harpster did not like Molineux."

"Did you know that Molineux did not like Cornish?"

"I knew that there was no love lost between them," answered the witness.

Mr. Weeks asked the witness if he had not been compelled to write for Capt. McClusky and been dragged about from place to place, the intimation being given that if he did not submit he would get in jail. The Court would not allow the question, and Gallagher was allowed to leave the stand.

Dr. Albert T. Weston, the Coroner's physician, was then called to the stand, and Dr. Hamilton, at Mr. Weeks's right, at once got his note pads ready, and was busily at work all the time the witness was on the stand. Dr. Weston told about performing the autopsy.

On opening the head and removing the brain, he said, he detcted a faint odor of hydrocyanic acid. He noticed this again in the stomach and intestines. He described the conditions of the various organs, which were put in jars, sealed, taken to a laboratory and kept until they were delivered to Dr. Witthaus for analysis.

DR. WESTON'S CONCLUSION.

Dr. Weston said that on his first visit to the house on the day Mrs. Adams died the doctor there gave him the poison wrapper address, the bottle, and the holder. The bottle was about three-quarters full of a white powder. It also gave out a faint odor of hydocyanic acid, and the witness said he thought at the time that the bottle held cyanide of potassium.

"Did you form an opinion as to what caused the death of Mrs. Adams, and from the result of your autopsy?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"I did."

"And what was that opinion?"

"That she was poisoned with hydrocyanic acid or one of its salts."

"Can there be any doubt whatever about that?"

"Not a particle."

"Was the powder in the bottle dry?" was Mr. Weeks's first question on the cross-examination.

"It was."

"And you say that when you opened the bottle and smelled the contents that they gave off a distinct odor of prussic acid?"

"They did."

"The odor of bitter almonds?"

"Yes."

"Did you ever smell mercuric cyanide before?"

"No."

"Do you not know that in its dry state it has no odor?"

"Well, the books so state."

"Yet you still maintain that you smelled the odor?"

"I do."

Then, under the direction of Dr. Hamilton, Mr. Weeks asked the witness about the condition of the various organs. He asked Dr. Weston if they were not in the same condition as in asphyxia. Dr. Weston said there were some such evidences, and finally admitted that prussic acid poisoning causes asphyxiation. He said he took no means to keep the blood in the heart; that the mucous membrane of the stomach and trachea was congested, and that the gall- bladder, and liver were in normal condition.

EXAMINED NONE OF THE BLOOD.

"Did you examine any of the blood with the microscope or spectroscope?"

"I did not."

"Do you not know that in cases of this kind that is of the highest importance?"

"I did not see it then."

"Did you ever examine blood with the spectroscope?"

"I did."

"To determine hydrocyanic poisoning?"

"No."

"Was rigor mortis well marked in the body of Mrs. Adams?"

"It was."

"Now, is it not a fact that, with the exception of the odor of peach kernels you remarked, were not the organs in a condition that death might have been caused from any other reason than hydrocyanic poisoning?" asked Mr. Weeks.

Dr. Weston thought some time before replying, and then said that the odor was the only remarkable thing, and that death might have been due to other causes, judging from the condition of the body.

"Did you ever make an autopsy in any other case of prussic acid poisoning?"

"I did in February, 1899."

"I meant before this one?"

"No."

Dr. Weston was then asked if he remarked any special rigor mortis in the jaw of the dead woman, and he said he did not. The eyes, he said, were glassy, but not prominent. The pupils were not specially dilated, he said.

Mr. Weeks then went on to read from Witthaus and Becker on Medical Jurisprudence, in which authority the protruding eyes, dilated pupils, and rigor mortis of the lower jaw were stated as usual evidences of death from prussic acid poisoning. Dr. Weston said he recognized the authority, but that he had remarked the same evidences in cases where death was due to other causes.

"Did you know that it has been testified that the dead woman's jaw dropped down and had to be tied up?"

"I did not hear that."

OSBORNE ANGERS THE RECORDER.

"Was there anything to show that Mrs. Adams had died from swallowing her false teeth?" said Mr. Osborne on redirect.

"Nothing."

"You say you performed an autopsy after poisoning by mercuric cyanide in February, 1899?"

"I did."

"Whose was it?"

"H. C. Barnet's," said the witness before he could be stopped by Mr. Weeks.

Mr. Weeks then condemned Mr. Osborne for his methods. "He has said here in his opening," said the counsel for the defense, "that he would also connect this defendant with the death of another person, and he is continually dragging his name into this matter."

"A mere statement like that carries with it its own condemnation," said the Recorder.

"But he constantly endeavors to do it," said Mr. Weeks.

"I am not responsible for his endeavors," said the Recorder. "I have allowed the testimony only to show that the witness has had experience in this sort of cases."

"That is all I am doing it for," said Mr. Osborne, laying his hand on his heart and rolling up his eyes.

"Then proceed," said the Court.

"Oh, well, I guess I have got enough," said Mr. Osborne, ignoring the Recorder's remarks. Mr. Weeks said that his statement was thus proved, and the Recorder, his face red with anger, at once ordered an adjournment.

SCENES AT FIRST AVENUE FIRE.

Exciting Rescues by the Firemen—One Child Was Killed and Eleven Persons Were Injured.

In the fire which was started by a candle left burning on a Christmas tree, and which destroyed the double tenement house 754-756 First Avenue early yesterday morning, one child—a baby girl—was killed and not two children, as at first reported, and eleven persons were injured. The house was crowded with families, and many persons were still in the building when the firemen arrived.

A ladder eighty-five feet long was run up to the top floor, where lived the family of Edward Leonard, whose little daughter was killed. Firemen Shaughnessy, O'Brien, Monaghan, Melia, Eckert, Smith, and Kelly were led up the ladder by Capt. Grady and Assistant Foreman Hearn of Truck No. 2. They found Leonard struggling with his wife, who was trying to jump with her babe. She fell in a faint as they reached her. One of the men lifted her from out of the smoke and carried her down.

The crew of Engine No. 21 had meanwhile reached the roof of the next house and, making a rope fast to a chimney, they dropped it over so that it fell in front of one of the Leonard family's windows. Leonard, almost suffocated, grasped it and slid down. He held on, though the rope cut the flesh through to the bone, and reached the pavement in safety. Then his fourteen-year-old daughter, Nancy, who had been prevented from jumping by her brother, Edward, seventeen years old, bravely took hold of the rope and, swinging herself from the window, followed her father. Her hands were also badly torn, but she did not fall. The firemen rescued her brother, Edward.

John Lane, his wife, and their six children on the same floor were rescued by the men of the same hook and ladder company. All were unhurt except Mrs. Lane, whose face and hands were burned from a sheet of flame that shot out from a window of one of the lower floors and encircled the ladder as she was being assisted down.

The crew of Engine No. 1 managed to get a hose into the apartments of the Leonard family, and it was while fighting the fire there that they came across the little boys, Thomas and William Leonard, in bed clasped in each others arms, unconscious. While carrying them to the ladder one of the firemen struck something soft on the floor. It was the baby's body. The firemen had not known that there was a baby when they rescued the mother from the smoke.

GUNS FOR HARBOR DEFENSE.

Large Number of 15 and 6 Pounders Being Tested at the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds.

Shipments of guns to the Sandy Hook proving grounds, destined for a new scheme of mine field defense, have been in progress during the last two months from the Derby (Conn.) factory of the Driggs-Seabury Gun and Ammunition Company. During that time 20 six-pounder and 2 fifteen-pounder coast defense guns have been delivered on contract, with their accompanying ammunition. Yesterday 18 additional fifteen-pounders were put on board the cars at Derby, two guns to a car. Each gun weighs 9,780 pounds and costs $6,000. The calibre is three-inch. These are part of an order for 80 guns. The company is also working on an order for 40 more guns. Of the six-pounders the company still has 40 to deliver. Three hundred rounds of ammunition are furnished with each gun, as follows: 150 steel shells, 100 shrapnel, and 50 cast iron shells.

The first gun of each type was subjected at Sandy Hook to an endurance test of 100 rounds. This was the test of the type. Each subsequent gun was tested with ten rounds to determine its individual fitness.

L. L. Driggs of the Driggs-Seabury Gun and Ammunition Company said yesterday:

"These guns are intended for a new system of mine field and harbor defense. It is planned to mount the small guns, the six-pounders, near the water level and the larger ones above them. The idea is this: In time of war the enemy would send his torpedo boats into a harbor to explode the defending mines. The six-pounders mounted low down would be able to reach the torpedo boats, and when the ships arrived the big guns above would come into action.

"The six-pounders, even when used behind a parapet, are mounted upon field carriages. When used behind a parapet a V-shaped anchor is used, attached to anchor bolts in the masonry. When it is desired to concentrate the small fire upon any given point, or to run the six-pounders down to the beach, the anchorage chains may be unhooked and a practical field piece results, which can be held to any desired position by a spade upon the foot of the carriage. The transports Logan, Meade, and others were armed with these six-pounders, the first we delivered.

"The fifteen-pounder, which is 13 feet long, has no carriage. It is stationary. This gun has been officially adopted by the United States as its standard gun for coast defense. Our present orders are intended for various harbors."

Fire Department Appointments.

Fire Commissioner Scannell has appointed four Assistant Fire Marshals and an Assistant Inspector of Combustibles. Joseph M. F. Oatis and Albert W. Orr were appointed Assistant Fire Marshals for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx at salaries of $1,500 a year. Orr was an assistant before the civil service rules went into effect, when he had to be retired and take the examination, which he passed. William L. Beers and Henry R. Crofton were appointed Assistant Fire Marshals for the Borough of Queens. William A. Hervey was appointed an Assistant Inspector of Combustibles for the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, at $2,500 a year.

Lectures on Wagner's Music Dramas.

The Board of Education will begin the course of free lectures to the people for 1900 to-morrow evening, in the Educational Alliance Building, with a series of lectures on Richard Wagner's music dramas by T. W. Surrette. The first subject will be "Lohengrin."

THE BOERS ROUTED AGAIN

Continued from Page 1.

fine form, ready, and confident for the work before it."

Gen. White reported, under date of Dec. 31, that the number of cases of dysentery and fever is increasing.

BOERS SIGNAL "RATS" TO BULLER.

Exchange of Sarcastic Messages at Tugela River.

FRERE CAMP, Jan. 1.—The Boers inquired by heliograph to-day: "Why is Roberts coming? What has Buller done?"

The British replied:

"How did you like our lyddite in the late battle?"

The Boers signalled in response: "Rats."

DUTCH UPRISING IS SERIOUS.

Many Laagers Consist Entirely of Disloyal British South African Subjects.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Although the continuance of minor successes gratifies the British public, it is not forgotten that the larger aspects of the campaign are unchanged.

As The Daily News remarks, "It is a day of small mercies."

The importance of both Gen. French's and Col. Pilcher's victories lies in the effect they are likely to have upon the Colonial Dutch. The latest dispatch from Douglass confirms the earlier report that the Boer laagers consisted chiefly of British subjects, who, on the arrival of the small Free State commando, accepted, probably, an invitation to throw in their lot with the Boers.

A Cape Town dispatch reports that "the rebels in Barkly district are demoralized by the British occupation of Dordrecht." Should it turn out that the Dutch rebellion is thus being diminished, it will be a matter of great relief for the British campaign.

The Standard, however, remarks:

"Until the Tugela has been crossed and Ladysmith relieved, it would be idle to deny that the political position in Cape Colony is one of very great danger, and, if unhappily, Gen. Buller is again defeated, it will be necessary to dispatch 100,000 additional men to keep the Dutch in order."

EXTRA PRECAUTIONS IN DUBLIN.

Military Authorities in Ireland Adopt a Watchful Policy.

DUBLIN, Jan. 3.—Extra precautions have been adopted by the military authorities here. The constabulary has been fully armed.

The sentries, from sundown to morning, have been increased at the barracks. Patrols march around, and all leaves of absence are suspended.

HUGE ARMY FOR LORD ROBERTS

When All Troops Destined for South Africa Reach There They Will Aggregate 200,000.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Mr. Winston Churchill's estimate that 250,000 men will be required to defeat the forces of the two republics has been ridiculed in many quarters, but, as a matter of fact, this number is already almost reached, without the extra 100,000 which The Standard foresees might be required.

Yesterday the Admiralty chartered eight more large transports. When all the troops destined for South Africa join those already there Lord Roberts will be in command of about 200,000 men. Thirty thousand are now afloat or ready to embark. Military observers, in view of what these figures mean, cannot see how the British can fail to crush the Boers by mere force of numbers.

£5,000,000 FOR ARTILLERY.

Asserted that Great Britain Has Decided to Place the Nation on a Strong Basis.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Daily Mail makes the following statement this morning:

"We understand that the Defense Committee of the Cabinet, after careful consideration of the question of the defense of the Empire, particularly with regard to artillery, will shortly call for the expenditure of £5,000,000 to make good deficiencies and to place the nation on a par with other great powers.

"The new equipment will be provided as speedily as possible, and, while sufficiently mobile for use in the field, it is intended to be adaptable to the necessities of what are known as guns of position."

HARRY McCALMONT WILL FIGHT.

Sportsman and Millionaire Ordered to South Africa.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Harry McCalmont, the well-known sportsman, has been ordered to South Africa with the Warwickshire militia.

Harry Leslie Blundell McCalmont, M. P., who is to go to South Africa with the Warwickshire militia, is Major of the Fourth Battalion of that regiment. He is the head of one of the largest Stock Exchange firms in London, and is said to be one of the richest men in England. He is well known in this country, which he visited during the races for the America's Cup and on various other occasions.

Mr. McCalmont, who has been the Conservative member of Parliament for Newmarket since 1895, is a brother-in-law of Mrs. Langtry, having married in 1897, Miss Winifred de Bathe, daughter of Gen. Sir Henry de Bathe, Bart. He was formerly an officer of the First Battalion, Sixth Royal Regiment, and was subsequently in the Scots Guards.

Sir Charles Vincent Incapacitated.

LONDON, Jan 2.—Sir Charles Howard Vincent, Colonel of the Westminster Volunteers, has failed to pass the medical examination necessary to qualify him to command the City of London Infantry Division bound for South Africa. The command of this corps must, therefore, be given to the Earl of Albemarle.

BRITISH PROTEST TO THE SWISS.

Ask that Recruiting for the Transvaal be Stopped.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Berlin correspondent of The Standard says:

"The British representative at Berne has lodged a protest with the Swiss Government, calling attention to the fact that recruiting for the Transvaal is in progress in Swiss territory. Many young men who had engaged to go to England for service were told, on arriving at Margeilles that England no longer needed them, but that they could go to the Transvaal. It is said that many have accepted this suggestion, and 100 are reported to have sailed for Delagoa Bay in a French vessel."

British Medical Men Released.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Times publishes the following, dated Jan. 2, from Lorenzo Marques: "It is asserted that Major Daly and forty-one men of the British Medical Corps, who were left at Dundee when the town was evacuated, are now on the way from Pretoria to Delagoa Bay."

WILL ASK AMERICA TO MEDIATE.

League of Peace to Meet at Brussels to Make an Appeal.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 2.—Senator Lejeune, former Minister of Justice and now member of the Council of State; former Senator La Fontaine, and other leading members of the Universal League of Peace have convoked a meeting, to be held next Thursday.

The object is to appeal to the United States Government to offer to mediate in the South African war.

Report Six British Officers Wounded.

PRETORIA, Jan. 1.—Three British prisoners, who were taken at Malagro, say that Capt. Gordon Chesney Wilson, husband of Lady Sarah Wilson, and five other officers, whose names they refuse to give, were wounded in a recent sortie from Mafeking.

Women to Equip Hospital.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—At a meeting held at the London residence of Viscount Curzon yesterday a committee of ladies was formed to equip a hospital base for the yeomanry. The Princess of Wales accepted the Presidency of the committee. The Duchess of Connaught and the Duchess of York agreed to serve as Vice Presidents. The membership of the committee includes most of the leading women of the British aristocracy, among them the Duchess of Marlborough.

Newspaper Correspondent Released.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—George Lynch, the newspaper correspondent who was captured outside of Ladysmith and imprisoned at Pretoria, has been released and has arrived at Lorenzo Marques.

Movement of West Indian Troops.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 2.—A detachment of the West India Regiment (colored) embarked to-day to reinforce the Bermuda garrison. It is expected that if the imperial troops in Jamaica go to South Africa Canadian militia will be sent here for garrison duty.

Queen Accepts Militia's Services.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Queen has accepted the services of twelve battalions of militia for foreign stations. Seven of these are assigned to South Africa.

THOMAS RIGNEY DEAD.

He Was One of the Original Members of the Produce Exchange, and in Business Here for 56 Years.

Thomas Rigney, one of the original members of the Produce Exchange, one of the founders of the Importers and Traders' Bank, of which he was also a Director, and one of the men most influential in putting through the reciprocity treaty with Canada before the civil war, died early yesterday morning at his home, 118 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, in his eighty-eighth year. In spite of his advanced age he kept at his business, that of a rice commission merchant, until last Wednesday. His death was due to an attack of pneumonia, under which he sank rapidly.

Mr. Rigney had for almost fifty-six years been the head of the firm of Thomas Rigney & Co., and established in the same office. He was born on May 10, 1812, in Ferbane, a little town in King's County, Ireland, and came as a small boy with his parents, who were poor people, to Montreal, Canada, but young Thomas set off as a lad to seek his fortune in the United States, and found employment in a country store at Swanton, Vt. Here when only thirteen years old he was intrusted by the storekeeper with the charge of taking a drove of cattle afoot to Montreal. He sold them there, making his own bargains, and brought back the money in safety.

Some years afterward he went back to Montreal and became an employe in the dry goods house of Levi Cook & Co. There he saved money enough to start a general store of his own, and went to Toronto for the purpose. At Toronto he built the first four-story brick building the city had ever known, right in the heart of the business section, and here the first firm of Thomas Rigney & Co. was established. The late James Brown, Jr., and Messrs. Whittemore and Rutherford were his partners. He found himself, at the age of thirty, and without having had the advantage of a good early education, the proprietor of a flourishing business and a respectable fortune.

Pneumonia, the trouble which eventually proved fatal to him, compelled Mr. Rigney in 1844 to leave Canada, (though he retained his interest in the Toronto business for a number of years afterwards,) and he came to this city and started the firm of Thomas Rigney & Co., commission merchants, at 121 Pearl Street, where it still is. He first dealt in coffee, tea, spices, &c., shipping a good deal of this merchandise, later took up cotton, and eventually confined himself to rice. The firm kept to the same building, and Mr. Rigney used in after years to tell the agent of the Post estate, which owned it, that he had paid its value in rent ten times over. The late Henry J. Creighton was one of his partners, and some eighteen years ago Galatian P. Harmon, who had come to Mr. Rigney in 1876 as an office boy, was taken into partnership, and was the only other member of the firm at the time of Mr. Rigney's death.

Years ago he was a Director in the Niagara Fire Insurance Company and other institutions. Before the panic of 1857 he was worth not far short of $500,000, but was badly crippled then. He refused, however, to suspend business, and as a result he failed some five years later, but managed to get on his feet again, keeping his offices open all the while. It is about two years since he was on the floor of the Produce Exchange, though he retained his membership until his death.

Mr. Rigney's home in this city was first in Seventh Street, near Second Avenue. The transit arrangements were so primitive at that time that any one at his house wanting to use the Broadway and St. Mark's Place stage line, which was running then, could send around to St. Mark's Place, and the stage would call. The same accommodating arrangement obtained in the Winter, when a sleigh replaced the stage. From this house he family moved to West Twenty-first Street, and later to 318 Fifth Avenue, at the northwest corner of Thirty-second Street. In the latter place Sir Francis Hincks and Sir John Macdonald, who was once Premier of Canada, used to meet and discuss with Mr. Rigney the prospect of getting through Congress a reciprocity treaty between this country and the Dominion. Mr. Rigney, it was said, advanced a sum of money for the purpose of lobbying the bill for the treaty through, and it was finally negotiated in the early fifties. It was abrogated after the civil war, as an unpleasant feeling between the Dominion and the United States was one of the results of that conflict. Mr. Rigney had to wait some years before the Canadian Government paid him what he had advanced to get the treaty through.

Mr. Rigney was thrice married. His last wife died in 1863. Three daughters and a son survive him. Mr. Rigney was not a member of any club. For a number of years he attended the Church of the Puritans. His funeral will take place at his home to-morrow, the Rev. Dr. Alfred Marling officiating. The burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

Reception to Edwin Markham.

The rooms of the Social Reform Club, at 45 University Place, were filled last evening with members who had come to attend the reception given to Edwin Markham, the author of "The Man with the Hoe." He was introduced by Joseph R. Buchanan, who said Mr. Markham was one of the stanchest champions of labor on the Pacific Coast. Mr. Markham, in responding, explained how the idea of writing that poem was suggested to him by Millet's painting, and traced the development of mankind from the selfish savage to the modern humanitarian. He was afterward induced to read a number of his poems. Speeches were delivered by Edward King, Robert Crowe, Henry White, and others.

Charity Contributions Acknowledged.

The Charity Organization Society acknowledges with thanks the following additional contributions in response to its appeal for funds toward the support of a middle-aged single woman who is without friends able to help her, and for funds with which to pay the entrance fee into a home for a widow verging on eighty years of age: "E. A. W.," $300; "F. H. B." and Mrs. John Ellis Blake, $10 each; "C. W. A." and "C. C. A.," $5 each; "M. F. H.," $2; Cash, $1. Sufficient money has now been received for both of these cases.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, fresh westerly winds.

The area of high pressure, central in Texas, covers nearly the whole United States, and will dominate the weather for the next forty-eight hours. Light snows have fallen in the lake region. The temperature has fallen slightly in the upper lake region, and has generally risen elsewhere. Fair weather will prevail in all districts with slowly rising temperature. Fresh westerly winds, diminishing, will prevail on the North Atlantic Coast, and light westerly on the Middle and South Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1899.	1900	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	5	16	18
6 A. M.	9	17	18
9 A. M.	9	17	23
12 M.	13	23	27
4 P. M.	17	26	28
6 P. M.	17	23	25
9 P. M.	17	22	24
12 P. M.	16	21	22

THE TIMES thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	23½
Weather Bureau	20
Corresponding date 1899	12
Corresponding date for last twenty years	33

The maximum temperature was 26 degrees at 4 P. M., and the minimum 14 degrees at 5 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. and at 8 P. M. was 76. The barometer at 8 A. M. was 29.72 and at 8 P. M. 29.84.

WM VOGEL & SON
$11.75
not very significant is it? But we present to you in reality a vast line of Men's Winter Suits at the low price of $11.75.—You cannot mistake our meaning, these are REAL bargains. They are broken lots of this seasons $15, $16, $18, $20 & $25 Suits.
Broadway and Houston Street.

"APENTA"
The Best Natural Laxative Water.
ONE DOSE gives IMMEDIATE RELIEF.
ORDINARY DOSE, A Wineglassful Before Breakfast.
Its good effects are maintained by smaller and steadily diminishing doses, repeated for successive days.

CHICAGO BANKRUPTS RELIEVED.

Levi R. Doty Loses $5,000,000 of Old Liabilities.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—Levi R. Doty, capitalist and formerly President of several large coal companies, was relieved of liabilities aggregating $5,000,000 by order of Judge Grosscup, in the United States District Court, to-day.

The assets of Mr. Doty amounted to $400,000, consisting principally of stock in various coal companies. The financial panic of 1893 and the subsequent failure of several of the large coal concerns in which Mr. Doty was a stockholder caused his financial embarrassment.

Henry C. Speer, formerly a bond broker, and interested in some large Western railroad companies, was relieved of debts aggregating $513,000. His assets were $67,981.

Pratt & Pratt, formerly interested in the Lagrange Land Association, were discharged of indebtedness of $157,000.

PRESIDENT CRAFTS RESIGNS.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—President James M. Crafts of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has sent to the corporation a letter resigning the Presidency of the institute with the close of the present academic year.

In his letter President Crafts said that his reason for taking the step was his desire to return to purely scientific occupations.

Trust Absorbs Lister Works.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 2.—Vice Chancellor Stevens to-day in the Chancery Chambers here signed an order confirming an agreement for the sale of the majority of the stock of the Lister Agricultural Chemical Works to the American Agricultural Chemical Company. The heirs of the founder of the Lister works at first objected to the action of the executors in disposing of the stock, but later decided to sell out, as they received an excess on the face value of the stock they held. The Lister Company was the biggest independent concern outside the trust which the American Company had formed.

Gen. Zenas R. Bliss Dead.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Major Gen. Zenas R. Bliss, United States Army, retired, died at Providence Hospital, in this city, to-day after an illness of some weeks. The deceased was a native of Rhode Island, and performed distinguished military service during the war of the rebellion, being twice brevetted for gallant and meritorious services at Fredericksburg and the Wilderness. He reached the grade of Major General in May, 1897, and retired a few days later at his own request, after forty years' active service.

Col. W. A. McIntyre Dead.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., Jan. 2.—Col. W. A. McIntyre died here to-day. He was a member of the Forty-eighth Congress, a member of the Georgia Constitutional Convention of 1865, a Trustee of the University of Georgia since 1876, and President of the Board of Trustees of Youngs Female College at this place. During the civil war he was on Gov. Brown's staff, and commanded a regiment of State troops.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

1 A. M.—754 First Avenue; Thomas McGuire and others; damage, $25,000.

1:15 A. M.—1,742 Madison Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.

3:15 A. M.—1,803 First Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.

3:35 A. M.—112 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; Mrs. K. Nulty; damage, $10.

7:20 A. M.—32 Rector Street; J. Schroder; damage, $100

7:40 A. M.—2,041 First Avenue; John Penino

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Democratic Policy Defined by Minority Assembly Leader.

REPUBLICANS NAME OFFICERS

Mysterious Caucus of Democratic Senators—Many Bills to be Introduced in Both Houses.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—The caucus of Democratic members of the Assembly met in the Chamber at 8 o'clock, and was called to order by Assemblyman P. H. Roche of New York. Joseph Guider acted as Secretary. The session was chiefly notable for the distinct enunciation of the policy of the Democrats.

The caucus made the following selections of candidates:

For Speaker—J. FRANKLIN BARNES of Schuyler.
Sergeant-at-Arms—JEREMIAH BURNS of New York.
Clerk—WILLIAM LEONARD of New York.
Doorkeeper—THOMAS J. BARRY of New York.
First Assistant—HENRY CHRISTIE of Rockland.
Second Assistant—DENNIS McTIGHE of Erie.
Stenographer—CALEB REDFERN of New York.

These nominations are merely complimentary, except that of Dr. Barnes, which carries with it the leadership.

George F. Kelly of Albany, in nominating J. Franklin Barnes of Watkins as the Democratic choice for Speaker, explained the Democrats' position and attacked Gov. Roosevelt. He said:

"We are on the eve of an important National and State campaign. Grave questions occupy the minds of the people of the Nation and State at this time. On Jan. 1, 1895, when the late Gov. Flower retired from office, the State was free from debt. Never was there such a small tax rate as under the administrations of Govs. Hill and Flower. Now, with an enormous income to the State from the Raines liquor tax law amounting to between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000, the large income from the inheritance tax law, and corporation tax, the State debt has increased. These are undisputed facts and matters of public record, and should be studied by the people so that the public may learn that the Democracy has given the State the most economical form of government.

"The Democracy of the State is gradually reaching the goal of success. In 1894 we were confronted by a large Republican majority. In 1896 by a less plurality. In 1897 we elected a Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. In 1898 the Republican leaders in their wisdom saw that a condition confronted them and not a theory and nominated Col. Roosevelt, who won by a small majority, a gentleman for whom we have the highest regard, and whose achievements all citizens, irrespective of politics, will point to with pride on account of his services for his country and his flag.

"Under the Constitution of our State we have three departments, the legislative, the executive, and the judicial. What I am about to say I say with no disrespect to the Governor. But the last year we have been confronted with a spectacle of a Republican Governor dictating to and assuming to be the Legislature for the Empire State, whose motto is 'Excelsior,' telling the Legislature what it should do, framing laws for it to enact, making the members mere automata and not allowing them to voice the sentiments of their constituents or vote as the representatives of the people, and violating all the provisions of the Constitution of the State. If the Legislature enacts bad laws, the Governor can exercise his veto power. The Legislature is competent to introduce and enact its own laws without dictation from the Governor or any other person."

Hon. J. Franklin Barnes in his speech accepting the minority nomination for Speaker defined the attitude of the Democrats in the Legislature. He said in part:

"That we are the minority and not the majority is due not to popular confidence in our opponents, or to distrust of us, but rather to an unfair apportionment of legislative districts. In the election of 1898 9,236 more votes were cast for Democratic State Senators and 4,302 more votes for Democratic Assemblymen than for Republican ones. Despite the evident popular will as thus expressed the Senate elected that year was Republican by a majority of 4, and the Assembly was Republican by a majority of 42.

"The true province of minority leadership is, it would seem to me, to protest against extravagant, unwise, and improper legislation, and to endeavor to get before the people in an intelligent and forcible form our reasons for our objections. In so endeavoring I ask for the assistance and co-operation of the entire Democratic membership of the Assembly.

"The Legislature of 1899 enacted a law introduced by a Democratic Senator and known as the Donnelly bill, which was designed to curb and restrain the great trusts. There appears to have been no effort made by the Republican State administration to exercise the powers conferred by the Donnelly anti-trust law. It is our duty to the people to demand that the Donnelly bill be put into active operation and that, should it prove in any respect insufficient, other and more drastic legislation against the trusts should be enacted by the present Legislature.

"In general, the Democratic policy should be as it has been heretofore, to endeavor to promote economy in State affairs. That is the problem that at present confronts us as members of the State Legislature. The taxpayers have seen with alarm the steady growth in the volume of appropriations, which in 1881 amounted to only $9,878,214.60, for the entire expense of State Government, but which last year reached a total of $22,031,674.13. In no year since the Republicans came into power in 1895 have the total appropriations amounted to less than $20,000,000. We annually expend nearly the equivalent of the cost of building another State Capitol. From indirect sources the State is receiving enough funds every year to pay the entire cost of State Government fifteen years ago, and in addition an equivalent amount is received by direct taxation—so that these large indirect revenues produce no substantial relief from the burdens which weigh so heavily upon the taxpayers. This increasing expense has been caused by the creation of superfluous commissions, extravagant salaries, and the establishment of a list of supernumeraries with no legitimate duties to perform, and without any apology for existing, save their contribution to the success of the Republican Party.

"It is said that an attempt will be made at the present session to pass a bill in the Legislature in the alleged interest of educational unification, but whose real intent seems to be the creation of a huge educational machine, with numerous and high salaried officials appointed for long terms of years and in such manner as not to be readily removed from office. Against such project, which takes the public schools out of popular control, we should present a united front.

"It is, furthermore, our duty to scrutinize carefully all appropriations for additional expenditures upon the canals upon which, under a Republican Administration, the trust fund of $9,000,000 has already been squandered, stolen, or misapplied.

"All bills of expenses presented by the so-called Mazet committee of ridiculous memory, should be subjected to a like careful scrutiny in the interest of the taxpayers and for the purpose of putting an end to such frivolous investigations."

Out of respect to the memory of Speaker Nixon's mother and Assemblyman Edward C. Stone, the caucus then adjourned.

REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLY CAUCUS

Rules to be Amended So as to Prevent Members from Speaking Twice on the Same Bill.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—The Republican Assembly caucus was called to order at 8:30 by Assemblyman Fancher of Cattaraugus. Assemblyman James T. Rogers of Binghamton was chosen Chairman, and Assemblymen Fallows of New York and Graham of Orange, Secretaries. The following candidates were unanimously selected, and they will be declared officers of the House at the session to-morrow:

Speaker—S. FREDERICK NIXON of Chautauqua.
Sergeant at Arms—FRANK W. JOHNSON of Erie.
Clerk—ARCHIE E. BAXTER of Chemung.
Principal Doorkeeper—THOMAS F. MURPHY of New York City.
First Assistant Doorkeeper—CHARLES R. HOUGHTALING of Albany.
Second Assistant Doorkeeper—ROSWELL B. WARREN of Washington.
Stenographer—H. C. LAMMERT of Kings.

Prior to adjourning Mr. Kelsey of Livingston gave notice of a revision of the rules of the House, copies of which he said would be laid on the desks of the members to act upon at to-morrow's session. The rules of last year, he said, did not strictly conform to parliamentary practice. The opposition, he thought, would be to the amendment prohibiting members from speaking on the same bill twice and not over fifteen minutes at any time unless by a two-thirds majority vote of the members.

DEMOCRATIC SENATE CAUCUS.

Much Mystery in a Meeting at the Ten Eyck Hotel—May Have Discussed Payn's Successor.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—There was considerable mystery surrounding the caucus of the Democratic Senators held here to-night. Such action was unprecedented. No Democratic Senator could be found before the caucus who could explain why they had been summoned. Senator Grady, the Democratic leader, said it was merely for an informal talk, to shake hands, and renew old acquaintanceship. But that it should take an hour and a half for this renewal of acquaintances created suspicion among the politicians, who thronged the corridors of the Ten Eyck Hotel, not the least interested being Chairman B. B. Odell of the Republican State Committee.

When the caucus was concluded all who had participated asserted that it was but an informal conference, a friendly exchange of views upon matters that might possibly be submitted for their consideration. No vote was taken upon any proposition, and no effort made to pledge any Senator to any specific measure.

It was generally understood, however, that the prospect of a successor to Superintendent of Insurance Louis F. Payn was the topic of most absorbing consideration. Upon this no definite conclusion was reached. There was a diversity of opinion as to whether it would be better politics to vote for the confirmation of the Governor's choice as against Senator Platt, or to vote against confirmation as against Gov. Roosevelt. Upon this no decision was reached, but it was stated after the caucus that the unanimity of sentiment expressed assured absolute harmony when final action was required.

Senator Louis Munzinger of New York, John C. Sheehan's lieutenant, did not attend the caucus of the Democratic Senators to-night. His absence caused considerable comment among the members, but no satisfactory reason was assigned for it.

Senator Grady, the Senate minority leader, made a speech in reply to a resolution thanking him for his services at the last session. The Senators talked over the legislation proposed by the majority, but no definite line of action was agreed upon. At the close of the caucus Senator Grady said that the minority would wait until the Republican measures were introduced before they determine what to do.

MAYOR'S POWER OF REMOVAL.

Mazet Committee Likely to Recommend Its Extension to Cover His Entire Term.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—Assemblyman Costello of Oswego, one of the members of the Mazet committee, is authority for the statement that no report will be submitted by the committee to the Legislature until Jan. 15, at least.

Mr. Costello, in discussing the work of the committee, said to-night that he favored an amendment to the New York City charter extending the power of removal vested in the Mayor of New York from six months, as the law now stands, throughout the entire term. Mr. Costello believes that the Mayor should be held the responsible head of the city Government, and should have the power at all times to remove and appoint his subordinates.

This suggestion has been received with considerable favor by Republican members, and the prediction was made to-night that Mr. Costello's idea would be embodied in the report of the committee and be one of the bills favored by the majority.

BILL FOR A CITY GAS PLANT.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—The Democratic organization of New York City has a gas bill, and it will be introduced in the Assembly by Assemblyman Harburger. He will ask unanimous consent to introduce the bill from the floor as soon as the House is organized, but failing in this attempt will drop it in the bill box. The bill provides a maximum rate of 75 cents per thousand cubic feet for a high quality of gas, and provides also for municipal control.

For the purposes of the act the bill provides that the City of New York is authorized and directed to establish a system and plant for supplying gas to the City of New York and its inhabitants, and to acquire title for the use of the public to all or any of the lands and premises or easements therein, whether the same be above or below high water mark or under water required for the establishment of such system. The city may acquire any existing system and plant within the City of New York by agreement with the owners. The terms and conditions of all such agreements, in all their details, before they are entered into are to be approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment by resolution duly passed. If the City of New York cannot agree with the owners of such system for the purchase, condemnation proceedings may be taken to acquire title to the same.

The Board of Public Improvements is directed to cause the establishment of the system and plant for supplying gas to be done by the Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies. It shall be the duty of the Corporation Counsel, when required in writing by the Board of Public Improvements, immediately to institute a proceeding or proceedings to acquire title for the use of the public to all lands and premises.

The Board of Public Improvements is authorized to direct the Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies to acquire by purchase after public letting, as prescribed in this act, all such personal property as may be required in establishing and maintaining the system. The said board is authorized to fix and establish the price to be charged for supplying gas, such price not to exceed 75 cents per 1,000 cubic feet.

It is the duty of and lawful for the Controller of the City of New York when authorized by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to create and issue such additional amounts of the corporate stock of the City of New York as shall be necessary to provide for the cost and expense of establishing and maintaining the system.

The Commissioner of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies shall have control of the system.

Senator Donnelly proposes to introduce the bill in the Senate. He asserts that that organization has not changed its opinion in the matter, and will give its loyal support to the bill this Winter. The developments of the past few months afford him renewed encouragement.

"If a competitive war will reduce the price of gas one-half," he says, "what can the citizens of Greater New York hope from a plant conducted not for individual profit, but upon co-operative principles. No one believes that these companies are furnishing gas at a loss, and if they can furnish it at such prices the people should have the benefit. I will introduce this bill on the first day for the reception of bills, and Tammany Hall will give it its undivided and earnest support."

FOR A SCHOOL TEACHERS' FUND.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—Senator Ford said to-night that he would introduce in the first week of the session a bill similar in all its essential features to that proposed by him last year, in behalf of the New York school teachers.

The bill will provide for the establishment of a special fund for the payment of school teachers apart from any exigencies of municipal government, and will compel the levy of a tax of 4 mills upon the dollar for the sole purpose of the support of the schools. The bill will further create an independent management for the schools which shall be independent of political or other influence and the fund raised by this arbitrary tax rate will be at the disposal of this management.

A NEW "POISON BOTTLE" BILL.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—Senator Wilcox of Auburn, who has vainly endeavored to secure the passage of a "poison bottle" bill through the past two sessions of the Legislature, will introduce a bill providing that any bottle containing poison shall be of such peculiar shape that it can be readily distinguished in the dark by the touch.

Opposition to the bill heretofore was based upon the ground of discrimination in favor of some particular manufacturer who might secure a patent upon his design. To avoid this, Senator Wilcox proposes this year to incorporate in his bill a provision that the style of bottle shall be determined by a committee of the State Medical Society, acting in conjunction with the State Board of Health. With such provision, he feels confident that the bill will pass.

TO AMEND THE PRIMARY LAW.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—The Sheehan-Croker feud, which involves the Ninth Assembly District, represented by N. Taylor Phillips, is to be brought to the attention of the Legislature. Mr. Phillips has prepared two bills, which he says will, if passed, forbid the disgraceful acts that occurred at the primaries in that district, and for which several men have been indicted.

One bill, already prepared and to be introduced to-morrow, makes it a felony, instead of a misdemeanor, to violate the primary laws. Making the punishment much more severe, Mr. Phillips believes, will prove a deterrent influence.

The other bill, which is to be perfected and introduced next week, will so amend the primary law as to make it conform exactly with the election and ballot law, with all the safeguards used on election day.

SHORTER HOURS FOR DRUG CLERKS.

Bill Satisfactory to the Governor to be Introduced.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—When Gov. Roosevelt allowed the drug clerks' shorter hour bill to die last year he said that he would like to do something to shorten the hours if he could with equity. A new bill has been prepared on lines that it is known will be satisfactory to the Governor, and Dr. Henry will introduce it in the Assembly to-morrow. It provides that no clerk or pharmacist shall be compelled to or shall work more than seventy hours in one week, except to shorten the hours in the succeeding week; six hours' overtime may be added to a week, providing, however, that in two weeks the total number of hours worked shall not exceed 140. The ten hours per day stipulated must be served consecutively, except that one hour may be given for each meal.

The bill provides that no clerk shall sleep in stores or in rooms directly connected with stores unless under a permit from the Board of Health, and applies only to cities of the first class.

TO ABATE BARREN ISLAND NUISANCE

Last Year's Bill to be Introduced with Time Limit of Six Months.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—Assemblyman George W. Doughty of Queens called on Gov. Roosevelt to-day, bringing with him his Barren Island bill of last year, which provides for the abolition of the bone-burning nuisance on that island and for the disposal by the City of New York of its own garbage and ashes.

The only change in the bill from last year is that it gives the owners of the plants six months in which to abate the nuisance.

COAL FOR THE POOR.

Another Effort to be Made to Get an Appropriation of $25,000.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—The usual attempt will be made to have the Legislature authorize New York City to give more money to the poor for coal. Julius Harburger will introduce the following bill:

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York is hereby authorized and empowered, in its discretion, to appropriate the sum of $25,000 for the purpose of supplying coal to the poor residing within the Boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond, and the Department of Public Charities in said boroughs is hereby authorized to distribute the same.

More Pay for Election Officials.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—Senator Plunkitt intends to introduce a bill in the Senate providing for a decided increase in the salaries of election officials in New York City, and Mr. Fitzgerald will probably introduce a similar bill in the House. It will increase the sum paid to election inspectors from $30 to $50, and poll clerks from $7.50 to $12 per day. The reasons given for the increase is that the officials are now paid so poorly that good men cannot be obtained.

Horton Sparring Law Amendment.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—Assemblyman Merten E. Lewis of Rochester said to-night that he would reintroduce directly after the usual recess his anti-sparring bill calling for the repeal of the Horton law, which permits sparring exhibitions of twenty-five rounds' duration. It is generally believed that Senator Horace White of Syracuse will introduce an amended sparring bill, which will limit all prizefight exhibitions to five rounds.

Another Pure-Beer Bill.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—Assemblyman Jean L. Burnett of Canandaigua is to introduce a Pure Beer bill this Winter in the Legislature, and it is probable that it will be dropped in the bill box to-morrow morning. The bill will be somewhat similar to the Cogseshall bill of last Winter.

For Lower Pawnbrokers' Licenses.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—Assemblyman P. F. Trainor of New York City will at the opening of the legislative session reintroduce Assemblyman (now Judge) Finn's General Pawnbrokers' bill of last year, which reduces the license from $500 to $250 and cuts the rate of interest down one-half.

Bill to Make May 1 a Legal Holiday.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—Assemblyman N. Taylor Phillips of the Ninth New York District will introduce a bill to-morrow making the first day of May of each year a legal holiday to commemorate the victories of the navy of the United States in the Spanish-American war.

PRAISE FOR JUSTICE WERNER.

The Governor Speaks of His Work in Recent Election Cases.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—Gov. Roosevelt stated to-day that he took especial pleasure in designating Justice William E. Werner as an Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals as a well-earned recognition of the services he rendered as Presiding Justice at the sessions of the Special Grand Jury which indicted violators of the election law in New York City at the late election. The Governor said that it was a very difficult matter to secure convictions in cases of this character. In this instance, with forty indictments and twenty convictions, some of the offenders receiving terms as long as five years, the work of Judge Werner was deserving of the highest commendation.

The Governor further said that he believed that the work of Judge Werner and the Special Grand Jury would do much toward preventing the colonization of voters such as was practiced in the Nineteenth Assembly District, where Assemblyman Mazet was a candidate for re-election.

THE GARDINER CHARGES.

A. F. Cosby of This City Is Named to Aid in the Investigation.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—Attorney General Davies to-day appointed Capt. Arthur Fortunatus Cosby of New York City to be Deputy Attorney General to assist Deputy Attorney General Coyne in the investigation of the charges brought against Major Asa Bird Gardiner as District Attorney.

Lunacy Commission for Tankard.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—Dr. Charles L. Dana and Dr. Charles A. G. Steinsieck of New York City were to-day appointed by Gov. Roosevelt Commissioners to make an examination as to the sanity of Squire Tankard, now confined in Auburn Prison under sentence of death. The Commissioners are directed to report in writing their conclusions to the Governor.

Convicted of Violating Game Laws.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—The State Fish and Game Commission announces the conviction of Edward Roberts of Hamilton County for hounding deer, and of Joseph Kerstatter of Cattaraugus for shooting birds out of season. The former was fined $100.

Cincinnati Broker Fails.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 2.—Ashbrook, the well-known broker, to-day filed his petition in bankruptcy in the United States Court. His liabilities are given at $20,660, and the assets are $250, the value of some personal possessions. The chief creditors are H. B. Holds & Co., brokers in Wall Street, New York, to whom is due $8,000. Accommodation notes, on which Ashbrook is indorser, amount to $7,500 in the liabilities.

New Haven Gas Company.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 2.—At a meeting of the Directors of the New Haven Gas Company to-day it voted to increase the capital stock of the company $1,000,000, making the total capitalization $2,000,000. The new capital will be used for the purpose of improving the plant. The stock is now selling at $87 and the par value is $25. The stockholders hold an option on the new stock at par.

Calls a Buffalo Pastor.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 2.—The congregation of the Westminster Presbyterian Church met this evening and decided to extend a call to the Rev. Henry E. Mott of the Central Presbyterian Church of Buffalo to take the pastorate of the church, which has been vacant for a year and a half.

FINE SKATING IN BROOKLYN

Twenty Thousand Persons Enjoy the Sport in Prospect Park.

VAN CORTLANDT AGAIN PACKED

Possibility that the Lakes in Central Park Will Be Ready for the Public To-day.

To all appearances, every man, woman, girl, and boy in Brooklyn who owned a pair of skates and knew how to use them was abroad on the big lake in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon and last evening. Red balls conveying the welcome inintelligence that the lake was ready for skaters were hoisted at the several entrances to the park at 3 o'clock, and between that hour and 10 o'clock fully 20,00 skaters enjoyed the long-looked-for sport on the lake.

A number of skaters went to the park in the expectation of playing hockey, but the police allowed no one to go on the lake with a cane or a hockey stick.

No accidents occurred to mar the day's sport. The lake will be open every day for skating as long as the ice remains in proper condition.

There was also skating yesterday on the lake adjoining the reservoir on Ridgewood Heights, which was crowded with skaters from the upper section of the borough all day.

Thousands again enjoyed the splendid skating at Van Cortlandt Park. After the skaters left the park Monday the surface of the lake was scraped and the ice flooded for a couple of inches so that a new surface was formed yesterday morning.

Crowds flocked to the park by train and trolley, and before 10 o'clock the ice was packed and remained so all day. The ice has frozen for nine or ten inches.

The ice on the Central Park lakes was several inches thick yesterday. Secretary Holly of the Park Board said if the cold weather continued the ice might reach by to-day the required five inches in thickness, in which event there would be skating on the lakes.

YACHTING ON THE SHREWSBURY

Number of Ice Boats Launched, and a Prolonged Season of the Sport Looked For.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 2.—The North Shrewsbury River Ice Yacht Club expects to have a prolonged season of boating this Winter, and if present indications count for anything the members will not be disappointed. The present cold snap has coated the river with five inches of ice. The snow yesterday morning was light and did not interfere with any of the ice sports.

A number of the third-class yachts were launched yesterday, and to-day two of the big boats, James B. Weaver's Kittie and F. M. Randall's Bella were put on the ice. Several scrub races were held, but the prize races will not be commenced before Thursday or Friday.

If conditions are satisfactory at that time the opening of the season's races will be commenced with the Commodore's prize contest. After that will come the pennant races, including those for the championship pennants of the North and South Shrewsbury Rivers and New Jersey.

The more important of the latter will be the race for the New Jersey pennant, now held by the North Shrewsbury yacht Georgie, owned by Charles P. Irwin. The challenging boat is the Vixen of the Burlington Ice Yacht Club.

Nothing official has been received here concerning the Hudson River races. Mr. Weaver, who owns the Scud, which is now at Low Point, is awaiting news regarding ice yachting matters up there, and if conditions agreeable to all parties interested shall be made, there is every probability that the Scud will try conclusions with the Hudson River boats during the Winter.

Westchester Ponds Frozen.

SING SING, N. Y., Jan. 2.—The continued cold weather has frozen all the ponds in Westchester County, so that the young folks are having great sport skating. If the same conditions continue, the ice men will begin to make preparations for cutting and housing their crop.

STEPS FOR TELEPHONE UNION.

Interests Opposing Bell Company to Meet This Week.

A meeting of telephone manufacturers and representatives of independent exchanges will be held this week, at which formal steps toward the organization of a concern to be formed of the interests opposed to the Bell Telephone Company will be taken. The meeting will probably be held to-morrow at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Among those interested in the combination of which William J. Latta of Philadelphia is at the head are Charles R. Flint, William H. Gelshenen, Morgan O'Brien, and Martin Maloney.

The meeting is the culmination of the movement begun a year ago to merge the independent telephone manufacturing interests into a combination, which was designed to include the American Electric Telephone, the Kellogg Switchboard Company, the Victor Telephone Manufacturing Company, the Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Company, and a number of other companies being operated independently of the Bell Company.

Mr. Flint declined to say anything last night as to just what is to be done, as he had but recently returned from a trip to South Carolina and did not know just what had been planned.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE MEETS.

Goebel is Elected President Pro Tem. of the Senate.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 2.—In the House Trimble, for Speaker, received the full fifty-eight Democratic votes and was elected. J. P. Haswell received all of the forty-two Republican votes.

For President pro tem. of the Senate Goebel was elected. The four Democratic Senators who bolted the caucus last night voted for the caucus nominees to-day.

The grounds for the contest to be taken up by the Legislature allege the use of tissue ballots in forty counties, military interference in Jefferson County, unlawful issuance of mandatory injunctions in Louisville, intimidation of Louisville & Nashville Railroad employes, Republican conspiracy with the American Book Company and other corporations and trusts, alleged unlawful injunctions in Knox and Lewis Counties, interference of United States Marshals, and conspiracy to intimidate the Election Commissioners.

J. C. S. BLACKBURN NOMINATED.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 2.—After four years of retirement ex-Senator Joseph Clay Styles Blackburn was nominated to-night by the joint caucus of the Democratic members of the Legislature as the successor of Senator William Lindsay in the United States Senate.

Blackburn's nomination was moved by Senator Goebel, who said that the longest and bitterest fight ever fought for Senator in this State, which began four years ago, when Deboe defeated Blackburn, was about to reach its just termination. Senator Thomas asked that the roll be called, so that every Democratic member might have an opportunity to go on record for Blackburn. Senators Alexander and Hayes failed to respond to their names, otherwise the vote was unanimous.

ALLEGED BRIBER SURRENDERS.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 2.—John H. Whallen, for whom a warrant was issued on complaint of Senator S. B. Harrell, that he had attempted to bribe him by offering him $4,500 to vote against Goebel in the Gubernatorial contest, arrived here this afternoon and gave bond in the sum of $10,000. His examining trial is set for 2 o'clock to-morrow, when his attorneys will enter a plea to the jurisdiction of the local courts, claiming that the offense, if there is one, was committed in Louisville.

The Louisville Trust Company officers refused to turn over to the authorities here the safety box in which the money is said to be deposited, and Judge Cantrill issued attachments for them.

At the request of the Franklin County officers, the Louisville police have kept a watch on the box since a late hour last night.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

New York, Jan. 2, 1900.

TO THE TRADE:

We desire to notify the TRADE that we have been appointed sole distributors for the district of Greater New York and vicinity for

THE HILSON COMPANY'S

CELEBRATED

HOFFMAN HOUSE CIGARS

HOFFMAN HOUSE LITTLE CIGARS

HOFFMAN HOUSE MAGNUMS

All orders received for these goods will have our prompt attention, and will be filled at factory prices.

Very respectfully,

METROPOLITAN TOBACCO CO.

FOR A TEMPLE TO LIBERTY

Architectural League Proposes a Monument at Madison Square.

Robert B. Roosevelt Talks About His Political Life—Rev. Mr. Slicer Also Speaks.

A meeting and dinner of the Architectural League of New York were held last evening at the headquarters of the league, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street. About fifty members and guests were present. Among the guests were Gen. O. O. Howard, Robert B. Roosevelt, the Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, Clarence Gordon, Prof. Albert S. Bickmore, Col. William C. Church, Everett P. Wheeler, the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, Capt. Richard Henry Green, and Beverley W. Robinson.

The topic introduced for discussion after the dinner was a suggested "Temple to Liberty," to be erected in this city. The first speaker, after some introductory remarks by the Chairman, R. W. Gibson, President of the league, was H. K. Bush-Brown. He said in part:

"Can we sufficiently impress the masses of humanity with the real and true meaning of the word 'liberty' by the proper juxtaposition of the letters it contains? Must we not have a rallying place, a definite, concrete thing that we can see and touch; a temple of liberty raised in all sincerity and reverence to the ideals of civil life; a place where all may enter with some of the depth of feeling that one has when standing in a great primeval forest—a temple built by the people and for the people's use, that should be also a veritable historical monument and contain the pictures of every great event of our history, and portraits and statues of every great man our country has produced?

"Preach as we may of liberty and union in the churches; write as we may in the newspapers; talk till we are hoarse on the stump, learning and eloquence cannot reach the heart and soul of the people without the adjuncts of architecture, painting, and sculpture to appeal to their senses at the same time."

A sketch of a suggested Temple of Liberty at the junction of Fifth Avenue and Broadway was explained by the architect, Henry F. Hornbostel. The building designed was circular in shape, with four columns surrounding the circle, and rested on a platform shaped like a Maltese cross. Plans for a suggested building in Longacre Square were thrown on a screen and explained by Mr. Bush-Brown.

The next speaker, Col. Church, Chairman of the Citizens' Committee for Perpetuating the Dewey Arch, in the course of his remarks referred to a suggestion that had been made with regard to the permanent arch. It was that the space in the interior of the attic should be utilized to form a large room in which valuable historical relics might be preserved.

The revenue which would result from charging a small fee to those who wished to view these relics might go to pay the wages of a caretaker for the arch. If this were not done, Col. Church said, it might be necessary to create a permanent fund to provide for keeping the arch in good condition.

The Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, in the course of an address which was received with much applause, said the result of the various stages of development in which the population of a great city like New York existed was a sort of tribal condition. This could only be escaped from by a great idea, such as the idea of patriotism, being made manifest to the people and influencing their lives.

For instance, he had been more impressed by the congregation of observers round the Dewey arch than by the parade that passed under it. The arch had become a memorial of a nation's enthusiasm. In conclusion Mr. Slicer asked that, if any such temple of liberty as suggested were ever erected, its meaning should be so all-sufficient as to make not to be possible to mistake it for "an exaggerated bathhouse." It should be capable of stimulating the imagination of the youngest child with an idea of the glory of the land in which he was to live.

Mr. Roosevelt said he could sympathize, with the words of Mr. Slicer about a monument meaning something, because he and the other members of the Holland Society had been for two years trying to get a monument that would do this.

In sheer despair they had been obliged to choose a statue of William the Silent, who wasn't a Dutchman, who was never in New York, and who never had anything to do with New York. When they went to the sculptors the latter said, "Just give us an idea of what you want, and we'll engage to do it." But what they wanted was that the artists should supply the ideas.

Passing on to speak of other matters, Mr. Roosevelt said, in the course of his address: "I have been a politician all my life, and am sorry to say I have at times been a reformer. That is to say, I did not then know what I wanted or what I was trying to do. But I want my friends to place this to my credit, if they can place nothing else—I never had anything to do with the Strong administration." [Laughter.]

Everett P. Wheeler and others also spoke.

New Automobile Ambulance.

Edward Kelly will this week present to St. Vincent's Hospital an auto-ambulance, said to be the first of its kind in this country. It will cost $3,000, and will be driven by electric storage battery. The ambulance is receiving its finishing touches in the shop of Clarence W. Wood, at 219 West Nineteenth Street. No paint is used, but enamel of the most durable kind has been baked on wherever paint is generally used. The interior is leather. It will be equipped with windows front and rear, and can be made as warm and comfortable in cold weather as in the mild seasons. It will make ten miles an hour easily.

The Dewey Theatre Case.

Magistrate Mott yesterday heard the Dewey Theatre case, in which the proprietors are charged with giving a performance on Sunday, in violation of the law, and reserved decision. The Rev. William S. Hubbell of New Jersey was the main witness for the Sabbath Committee, which brought the case. Emanuel Friend, who appeared for the managers of the theatre, said: "It appears, your Honor, the people of New Jersey are more interested in the morals of New York than the New Yorkers themselves."

Trenton Girls Not Long at Large.

TRENTON N. J., Jan. 2.—Two more girls escaped from the State Industrial School for Girls last night. The girls made their escape at midnight and tramped through the snow to Pennington, where they were captured in the morning and brought back to the school.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The New York Fire Insurance Exchange will meet to-day.

The Home Insurance Company has reinsured in the inland marine business of the Washington Assurance Company of New York.

George Barley has been appointed suburban special agent of the Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, and J. W. Stephens general adjuster for the company.

Yesterday was the second largest day in the history of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. The company received applications for and issued policies aggregating over $6,000,000.

The Mercer County (N. J.) Committee of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department will meet at Trenton next Tuesday to consider the critical situation existing in the local rating compact in that city.

At the annual election of the Citizens' Insurance Company of New York yesterday, the following Directors were chosen to serve during the ensuing year: Amos F. Eno, Edward A. Walton, Edward King, George H. McLean, George F. Baker, William Barbour, H. B. Stokes, Edward H. Schell, W. E. Clark, Harrison B. Gawtry, Joseph Bird, J. Walter Spalding, and Arthur W. Soper.

The insurance on the property of George Hilen at 28 East Fourteenth Street, which was considerably damaged by fire Sunday, was distributed as follows: Sun, $10,000; American of New York, $10,000; Phenix of Brooklyn, $5,000; Commercial Union, $5,000; Continental, $5,000; Hartford, $5,000; Boston, $5,000; Caledonian, $5,000. On use and occupancy, Springfield, $10,000; Westchester, $10,000; Providence-Washington, $4,455. On household furniture, $5,000. On lease, Queen, $8,000. C. R. Young & Co. will adjust the loss.

President E. C. Irvin of the National Board of Fire Underwriters has addressed a letter to the members of the board asking for authority to select a committee of twenty-five members to consider and discuss the present bad condition of the fire insurance business in order to formulate a report for presentation to a meeting of the companies next April, it being understood that the National Board as an organization will not exercise any authority beyond the appointment of the committee.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—Ex-Mayor Jacob Amos, Syracuse; Oliveira Lima, First Secretary of the Brazilian Legation, Washington; H. M. Duncan, London.

GRAND—Capt. M. R. Horsey, United States Army.

HOLLAND—H. Y. Lampson, London.

HOFFMAN—Judge Samuel A. Beardsley, Utica; Y. G. Beutell, London.

FIFTH AVENUE—The Revs. Messrs. J. O'Donnell, P. J. Brady, and J. Daly, Boston; Senator H. G. Davis, West Virginia; J. P. Andrews, London.

BUCKINGHAM—Gen. O. O. Howard, United States Army, (retired,) Burlington, Vt.

NETHERLAND—C. T. Dazey, Quincy, Ill.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Rosenthal Clothing Company, Chicago, Ill.; H. Rosenthal, clothing; Hotel Albert.
Rosenfeld, M., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; M. Rosenfield, notions; Hotel Cadillac.
Weinstock, Lubin & Co., Sacramento, Cal.; S. W. McKim, notions, ladies' and infants' wear; 274 Church Street; Hotel Albert.
Tootle, Weakley Millinery Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; Miss J. Veitch, millinery; 96 Spring Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Guiterman Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; A. Guiterman, furnishing goods; 51 Franklin Street.
Reid & Hughes, Lawrence, Mass.; G. F. Pearson, upholstery goods; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; J. J. Williams, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; J. Gray, silks; H. J. Donnelly, laces and ribbons; 57 White Street.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; H. F. Fletcher, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.
Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; W. S. Parker, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.
Phillips Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; H. Phillips, clothing; Stuart House.
Chicago Corset Company, Chicago, Ill.; S. Florsheim, corsets; Herald Square Hotel.
"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; M. Sommer, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.
Sisson Brothers & Weldon, Binghamton, N. Y.; J. S. Copeland, silks; Hotel Cadillac.
Armstrong, James A., & Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.; C. T. Pidgeon, millinery; W. E. Woelfeking, millinery, 622 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.
Rudowsky, S., St. Paul, Minn.; notions; Broadway Central Hotel.
Gilliland, W. F., Spartanburg, S. C.; clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Jones Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; L. D. Garrett, furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.
Reid & Hughes, Norwich, Conn.; A. Reid, silks; C. Bard, dry goods; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Biermeister Brothers & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr., linens; St. Denis Hotel.
King & McLeod Co., Newport, R. I.; J. H. Mustard, dry goods; P. King, ladies' wear; 338 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.
Kochensthal, M., Rochester, N. Y.; woolens; Hotel Manhattan.
Woodhull, Goodale & Bull, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. H. Woodhull, wool

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

Plain Facts About the White Sale

A MILLION DOLLARS' worth of muslin underwear and other white goods are owned by us.

The greater part of this vast stock was accumulated for this January selling.

Muslins and linens are going much higher—wholesalers and makers are charging very much greater prices right now. As stores sell out the lots on hand you will face the full advance.

But present stocks were bargained for long ago—some before advances began; all before they had amounted to much. Any housewife is justified in laying in a year's supply of muslins and linens—and she will make (by saving) a good many times the interest paid by savings banks.

So much of our stocks were secured below even the old low prices that

January Prices Are Lower Than Ever

We believe this month's business will be the best test yet of this store. The reality of its economies, the blunt candor and directness of its statements, are to be contrasted with many pretended bargain sales.

Will you prove the store, once again for all? We are pledged to even better service than ever for this year 1900. But how about our prices? Test them!

We Are Showing "1900" Dresses and Skirts

Daintiest dresses—that hint of peach time rather than snow-drifts. You see we have to start early to create styles. And how quick the appreciation! One of the finest dresses prepared for this exhibit was seen by a customer as the cases were being dressed, Saturday. The rest of you won't see it till next summer. It was bought and sent home. Just such other first choices remain. With maybe two exceptions, each dress differs. Organdie and Point d'Esprit. $22 to $48. One of the Point d'Esprit dresses has bow-knot insertions wrought on the same fabric. Some of the colored dresses are finished with ruffles a shade darker than the body of the dress.

Muslin Underwear

The conditions under which our muslin underwear is produced are as good as those of your own sewing-room—rather better. The workers are well-paid, there is no drudgery—for the machines are driven by steam. The garments are liberal in cut and finish. The cheaper ones cost no more, and some even less than the materials alone would cost you. The finer ones have an amount of work on them that no housewife has time for.

We asked a fashion expert and good judge of goods to freely express an opinion on the garments we have to offer you. The reply was—

"It's ladylike underwear."

"And so cheap that home-sewing is really a foolish waste of time and strength."

Night Gowns

38c—Muslin; high or low neck, tricked off with plaits, ruffles and embroidery. Not enough—so not over 3 to a buyer.

50c—Muslin; Empire style; ruffles and shield front of embroidery.

65c—Muslin; high neck, finished with edging and insertions and cluster plaits. Empire; with insertions and edgings and wide cambric ruffle.

75c—Muslin and cambric; 4 styles—high and V necks. Some trimmed with embroidery; some with torchon.

85c—Muslin and cambric; 4 styles; high neck—plaits in cluster and embroidery, or sailor collar embroidery trimmed and finished with ribbon.

$1—Muslin and cambric; 15 styles—high neck or square neck or high back and V front. Variously trimmed with embroidery or plaits or hemstitching or with lace. Sometimes in combination.

Nine styles at $1.25 Four styles at $1.75
Six styles at $1.50 Three styles at $2.25 and on up to $7.50.

Chemises

18c—Muslin; 2 styles; neck and armholes trimmed with narrow cambric ruffle, or with cotton torchon lace; only 3 to a buyer.

25c—Muslin; corded round neck and armholes; open front.

35c—Muslin or cambric; round necks trimmed with neat embroidery. Others with cambric ruffle and insertion and fine plaits.

50c—Muslin or cambric; 4 styles; round and square necks, trimmed with neat embroidery insertion and plaits; others with embroidery and lawn ruffle edged with lace.

75c—Muslin; 2 styles; trimmed with neat embroidery and insertion; or wide embroidery and lawn ruffle edged with torchon lace.

Numerous other styles up to $3.75

Corset Covers

8c—Cambric—high back, either square or V front. Pearl buttons. No chance of supplying demand, so not over 3 to a buyer.

18c—Cambric, two styles; low square neck, some with wide, some with narrow embroidery. Not over 3 to a buyer.

35c—Cambric, four fine styles; some tight-fitting; some with drawing string; trimmed; lace or embroidery.

50c—Cambric, six styles; some with drawing string; prettily trimmed with lace or embroidery.

Six styles at 75c, and by easy steps, to $6.

Short Petticoats

25c—Muslin; cambric ruffle and plaits; only 3 to a buyer.

35c—Muslin or cambric; 2 styles; deep umbrella ruffle with hem and plaits above; or narrow ruffle edged with neat embroidery and plaits above.

50c—Muslin or cambric; 2 styles; dainty ruffle of neat embroidery and plaits above; or deep umbrella ruffle of lawn, plaited and hemstitched.

Various other qualities up to $2.75.

Petticoats

35c—Muslin; cambric ruffle; plaits above; not more than three to buyer.

50c—Muslin; 2 styles; cambric or muslin ruffle, trimmed with plaits.

65c—Muslin; 2 styles; deep cambric ruffle and 3 rows of hemstitching; or lawn ruffle edged with embroidery and plaits above.

75c—Muslin; 2 styles; umbrella ruffle of cambric with cluster of plaits; or hemstitched ruffle.

$1—Muslin or cambric; 6 styles; deep umbrella ruffles of lawn; some with plaits and hemstitching; others with embroidery and plaits; or torchon lace and insertion.

$1.25—Muslin or cambric; 7 styles; umbrella ruffle of lawn or cambric; trimmed with deep embroidery; others with Point de Paris lace and insertion and plaits.

Four styles at $1.50, four styles at $1.75, an elegant style at $2, and so on up to $15.

Drawers

10c—Muslin; deep hem and 3 plaits. Not over 3 to a buyer.

15c—Muslin or cambric; hem and cluster of 5 plaits. Not over 3 to a buyer.

25c—Muslin—with cambric ruffle and plaits or cambric ruffle and torchon lace.

35c—Muslin and cambric; 4 styles—ruffle and torchon; ruffle and plaits; umbrella ruffle hemstitched; ruffle of embroidery.

50c—Muslin or cambric; six styles; some with umbrella ruffle.

Others at prices running to $3.75.

Children's Wear

INFANTS' LONG SLIPS

25c—Cambric; cluster of plaits; hemstitched ruffle on neck and sleeves. With embroidered ruffle, at 35c.

50c—Nainsook, with yoke of hemstitched box plaits; hemstitched ruffle on yoke, neck and sleeves.

Finer qualities, more elaborately trimmed, at 85c and $1.25.

LONG SKIRTS

50c—Cambric; lawn ruffle, edged with lace; two clusters of plaits.

$1.25—Nainsook; deep embroidery ruffle; two clusters of plaits.

SHORT DRESSES

45c—Nainsook; bishop dress; beading and embroidery edging on neck and sleeves.

75c—Cambric; round yoke of plaits and insertion; finished with embroidery ruffle.

95c—Nainsook; round yoke with 3 hemstitched plaits; with lawn ruffle; deep hem on skirt.

Others, for ages 3 and 4 years, at $1.75, $2.

SHORT SKIRTS—6 months to 2 years.

50c—Cambric; embroidered ruffle and two clusters of plaits.

75c—Cambric; umbrella ruffle; lace edge; and insertion.

$1.35—Cambric; umbrella ruffle; fine lace insertion and lace ruffle; two bands of hemstitching.

GINGHAM DRESSES

50c—In pink and blue stripes; ruffle on yoke.

$1—Boys' dresses; 3 box plaits in waist; plaited skirt; white collar, cuffs and belt.

Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases

In the face of prices quoted here there's absolutely no saving in the home-making of sheets and pillow cases. We can't buy—even in the large quantities we always order—as cheaply as we're offering these goods. You will have to pay at least 20 per cent. more when these lots are gone. Besides, the work on these is better than you can usually procure in the home-made—straighter hems, more accurate stitching. It will pay to lay in a store of these 84,000 standard sheets and pillow cases, ready to-day:

PILLOW CASES—Bleached, plain hem.

42x36 in., 11c	45x38½ in., 14c
42x38½ in., 12½c	50x38½ in., 16c
45x36 in., 13c	54x38½ in., 17c

SHEETS—Bleached, Plain hem.

54x90 in., 40c	72x99 in., 58c
63x90 in., 45c	81x90 in., 58c
63x99 in., 50c	81x99 in., 63c
72x90 in., 53c	90x90 in., 64c
90x99 in., 69c	

PILLOW CASES—Hemstitched.

45x38½ in., 18c	50x38½ in., 20c
54x38½ in., 21c	

SHEETS—Hemstitched.

63x90 in., 53c	81x90 in., 66c
63x99 in., 58c	81x99 in., 71c
72x90 in., 61c	90x90 in., 72c
72x99 in., 66c	90x99 in., 77c

Fourth avenue.

Among the Household Linens

What if prices have advanced 15 to 25 per cent. abroad? No note is taken of that fact in this selling. You're not made aware of the higher prices yet. In fact, they're even lower than a year ago,—lower, we're told, than those we'll have to pay for the next lots. Some new items are presented to-day, together with several from yesterday's announcement—all well worth while looking into—

TABLE CLOTHS

Extra Fine Irish Damask, 70 in. wide:
2 yds. long—$2.65 kind, at $2.20.
2½ yds. long—$3.25 kind, at $2.75.
3 yds. long—$4 kind, at $3.20

Scotch double damask, 70 in. wide—the best damask at the price we know, or have ever known:
2 yds. long, $2. 2½ yds. long, $2.50.
25 in. napkins to match, $3 doz.

Hemstitched German, 66 in. wide, 3 yds. long, $3.50 kind, at $2.90.

TABLE CLOTH—By the yard:

Bohemian grass bleached, old-fashioned dice patterns, 62 and 64 in. wide; 40c and 45c kinds at 35c yard.

Scotch bleached damask, full 72 in. wide, floral patterns; the usual $1 quality; 85c yard.

Flemish double satin damask, 72 in. wide, $1.75 kind, at $1.25 yard.

NAPKINS

Irish, full bleached, 20 in.; $1.50 kind at $1.30 doz.

German, full bleached, 22 in.; $2.25 kind at $1.85 doz.

Irish, bleached satin damask, 26 in.; $6.25 kind at $4.75 doz.

BED LINEN

Hemstitched linen sheets, 72x90 in., $1.75 kind at $1.50; 90x96 in., $2 kind at $1.75; 90x96 in., $3 kind at $2.50 each.

Hemstitched linen pillow cases, 22x36 in., 40c kind at 35c; 50c kind at 45c each.

Hemstitched bolster cases, 22x72 in., $1 kind at 90c each.

TOWELS

Bleached huckaback, 14x22 in.; hemmed ends; $1 kind at 80c doz.; 7c each.

German huckaback, 20x40 in.; hemmed ends; $2.40 kind at $2 doz.; 17c each.

Bleached huckaback, 24x47 in.; fringed; $5.40 kind at $4.50; 38c each.

Fourth avenue.

Men's Imported White Shirts---$1

In this collection are many fine shirts fully worth $3—are selling to-day at that price; others in the lot are $1.75 values, and none is worth less than $1.50. Yet you may choose to-day among all desirable styles and excellent qualities at one dollar each. No other reason for this than that stocks will not be carried over from one season to another. These are forced out to-day:

All linen, fine linen shirts, open fronts; value $3.
Dress shirts, cuffs attached, open fronts; value $1.75.
Shirts with fine linen bosom, long cloth body, open front and back; value $1.75.
And coat shirts, that are fully worth $1.50.

Not all sizes in every style. But your size is here in one style or another.

Men's Goods, Ninth street side.

New Silks are Shown in Rotunda

Shanghai silks from China, Habutai silks from Japan, Foulard silks, American made. Some were printed in London as copies of ancient handwork—we chose the patterns last summer. 60c to $1.50 a yard.

A good strong Habutai—black-and-white or blue-and-white—23 in. wide, 60c. 27c. in. wide at 75c.

In the Rotunda.

Figured Sash Muslin Curtains

Several hundred yards of variously figured white muslins are placed on sale to-day. The new prices are attractive. So are the patterns, all of them. Reductions follow—

50 in. Madras, 30c, was 40c yd.
30 in. Madras, 25c, was 30c yd.
27 in. Tambour, 35c, was 45c yd.
27 in. Tambour, 20c, was 25c yd.
45 in. Figured, 30c, was 40c yd.
36 in. Dotted, 25c, was 35c yd.
45 in. Scotch Figured, 25c, was 35c yd.
48 in. Broche, 20c, was 25c yd.
30 in. Grenadine, 20c, was 25c yd.
27 in. Lappet, 12½c, was 15c yd.

More Lace News It's wise economy to buy all your laces when laces are cheapest, doubly so when they're prettiest, too. These laces are new, designed for 1900; exclusive patterns in all widths, and—catch this!—one-third less than regular prices.

VALENCIENNES EDGINGS

1¼ in. wide, 5c, 9c, 10c a yard; 55c, $1, $1.10 a dozen yards.
2½ in. wide, 6c, 10c, 12c a yard; 65c, $1.10, $1.35 a dozen yards.
2½ in. wide, 7c, 13c a yard; 75c, $1.50 a dozen yards.
3 in. wide, 13c yard; $1.50 a dozen yards.
3½ in. wide, 8c, 15c a yard; 90c, $1.75 a dozen yards.
4 in. wide, 10c a yard; $1.10 a dozen yards.
4½ in. wide, 20c, 18c a yard; $2.25, $2 a dozen yards.
5 in. wide, 12c a yard; $1.35 a dozen yards.

INSERTIONS TO MATCH

1⅜ in. wide, 5c a yard; 55c a dozen yards.
1⅜ in. wide, 10c a yard; $1.10 a dozen yards.
1⅞ in. wide, 9c a yard; $1 a dozen yards.

IMITATION DUCHESSE GALONS

1¾ in. wide, 14c a yard; $1.50 a dozen yds.
2½ in. wide, 20c a yard; $2.25 a dozen yds.
3 in. wide, 30c a yard; $3.25 a dozen yds.

Broadway.

Sacques and Petticoats

50c—Eiderdown Sacques—solid colors; light blue, pink, cardinal; tight back, loose front; edges crocheted; ribbon at neck. No raw seams.

50c—Seersucker Petticoats; umbrella ruffle; wide.

$4—Taffeta Petticoats—solid colors; deep corded flounce is lined with percaline.

Second floor, Fourth Avenue.

Enameled Ware at Half

To-day we start the selling of a great lot of **Kitchen Utensils**, at half the usual prices. Why? Because the makers will to class them as "seconds." It's hard to find a blemish, but we tell you the pieces are supposed to have imperfections of finish that spoil the beauty of the shaded coating or possibly take the shape of nicks. **We guarantee every piece** not to leak. For service we count them almost the full equal of "firsts." Certain factory changes called for very absolute clearances of stock and to hurriedly class a utensil as "second" and sell it at half, was the short way out of it all.

Every sensible housewife knows that good enameled ware even at full price is cheaper than the tin because it wears longer. And it is daintier; is safe; is in every way satisfactory.

Just a hint of the stock and prices follows. Selling starts this morning.

PIE PLATES—8 in., 6c; 9 in., 7c; 10 in., 9c.
COVERED STOVE POTS—4 qts., 30c; 6 qts., 35c.
MUFFIN PANS—20c to 38c.
MEASURES—1 qt., 20c; 2 qts., 28c.
DEEP PUDDING PANS—1½ qts., 10c; 2 qts., 12c; 3 qts., 13c; 4 qts., 15c; 5 qts., 16c; 6 qts., 18c; 8 qts., 20c.
MILK PANS—3 qts., 11c; 4 qts., 13c; 5 qts., 14c; 6 qts., 15c; 8 qts., 16c.
TEA AND COFFEE POTS—1 qt., 21c; 1½ qts., 24c; 2 qts., 28c; 3 qts., 31c; 4 qts., 35c; 5 qts., 39c.
LIPPED STEWING KETTLES—2 qts., 13c.; 2½ qts., 15c; 3 qts., 18c; 4 qts., 19c; 5 qts., 21c.; 6 qts., 23c; 7 qts., 28c., 10 qts., 35c; 12 qts., 38c; 14 qts., 50c.
TEA KETTLES—5 qts., 53c; 7 qts., 60c; 8 qts., 75c.
WASH BASINS—13 in., 18c; 14 in., 20c.
MILK KETTLES—2 qts., 23c; 3 qts., 28c; 4 qts., 33c.
FISH KETTLES—20 in., $1.20; 22 in., $1.40.
COVERED BUCKETS—1½ qts., 15c; 2 qts., 18c; 3 qts., 20c.

Basement.

Shell and Amber Combs and Pins

Imitation—not a fraud, but an article of merchandise as well established as the sale of real shell goods.

There are Empire Combs, Pompadour Combs, Chignon and Side Combs and Barrettes that catch up the loose hairs on the neck. And, of course, hair pins in sets of three. 25c instead of 35c to 50c—any of the articles.

Bargain Store, Fifth floor.

Men's Suits to Order Some of these cheviots and worsteds were bought to make into $30 and $40 suits—and we've used maybe three-fourths of each lot as intended. Will you have a suit at $25?

We shall take orders simply while the fabrics hold out—can't re-buy them at what these cost.

Or, a black cheviot Overcoat to order—$30, which is saving ten.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

January Prices for Corsets

45c for J. B. Corsets of jean; boned bust; side steels—white, drab or black. 18 to 30.

50c for Corsets, white or drab; bias sides, straight front, gored hips; lace and ribbons. 18 to 30.

65c for J. B. Corsets, medium length; strong jean; bones stripped with sateen; white, drab or black. 18 to 30.

75c for Athenia Corsets; sateen; low bust; short hips, long front; white, pink, blue or drab; no side steels.

$1 for Sonnett Corsets of fine coutil; long waist, high bust; embroidery; silk flossing; white, drab, black.

$1.50 for Elite Corsets; jean; low bust; spoon steel; gored hips; white and drab. 18 to 30. Extra size, $1.75.

Calendars—Half price; some still cheaper! And cheapest is 5c.

Book Store and Fifth floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

NAVAL OFFICERS' REWARDS

The President Seeks Means of Recognizing Services.

CONSULTS WITH CAPTAINS

Asks Men Who Fought at Santiago for Suggestions—Will Make Recommendations to Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The President has again taken up the question of rewarding the naval officers who participated in the destruction of Cervera's fleet off Santiago, and his final conclusions will be embodied shortly in recommendations to Congress, either in the form of a renewal of the advancement of Rear Admiral Sampson and the officers under him by numbers, with perhaps some modifications, this being the scheme which the Senate refused to ratify last Spring, or according to some other method.

The Secretary of the Navy, in his report, recommended as an alternative proposition legislation on the line of the bill introduced last Spring, (Senate Bill No. 5,005,) which provides for three classes of medals—one for conspicuous conduct in war, one for extraordinary heroism, and one for general meritorious service, the first to carry with it a percentage of increase of pay, based upon the rank of the recipient, and calculated to take the place of the increase which would be the result of promotion were that the form of reward given. Either method would contemplate, in addition, the thanks of Congress to the Commander in Chief of the North Atlantic Squadron and the officers and men under his command.

There also has been a suggestion for the creation of the grade of Vice Admiral for the benefit of Rear Admirals Sampson and Schley.

As a result of the Sampson-Schley controversy the reward of all the subordinate officers in the North Atlantic Squadron has been blocked up to this time, and it is the urgent desire of both the President and Secretary Long that justice be done to them, and that they obtain the rewards which they have earned.

Preliminary to a decision upon his course of action the President and Secretary Long to-day had a consultation with eight of the Santiago Captains at the White House. The naval officers present were Chadwick of the New York, Cook of the Brooklyn, Clark of the Oregon, Philip, now Rear Admiral, of the Texas, Evans of the Iowa, Higginson, now Rear Admiral, of the Massachusetts, Folger of the New Orleans, and Lieut. Commander Wainwright of the Gloucester. Rear Admiral Sampson was not present. These commanding officers were especially invited by the President, who desired to hear from their own lips the story of the battle of Santiago, the general movements and difficulties of the campaign, including the cruise of the Flying Squadron in search of Cervera's fleet, and their own ides as to the method of conferring the rewards.

For almost two hours the Captains talked with the President, who manifested keen interest in their personal accounts of the stirring events off the south coast of Cuba. Some of the controverted questions were discussed at length. The concensus of opinion of the naval officers, as developed at the conference, seemed to favor the method of reward recommended by Secretary Long—the conferring of medals which would carry with them a percentage of increase of pay in lieu of advancement by numbers. This would compensate for actual promotion, both by giving increased pay and by giving to the recipients distinction which would mark them for future service.

At the same time in some cases it would work hardship; as, for instance, in the case of Capt. Clark. Despite his heroic service in bringing the Oregon around the Horn in such marvelous style and the gallant service of the Oregon in the Santiago fight, Capt. Clark to-day is two numbers below his position at the opening of the war. This is due to the advancement of the Manila Captains whose promotions were confirmed by the Senate. Capt. Clark, at the conference to-day, however, was willing that Secretary Long's plan should be adopted in order that justice might be done to the others.

The President, shortly after the reconvening of Congress to-morrow, will transmit his recommendations. It is not improbable that in doing so, he will accompany them by a special message calling attention to the grave injustice that has been done to the commander in chief, officers, and men of the North Atlantic Squadron in so long withholding from them the rewards to which their gallant service entitles them.

TO REPORT ON ROBERTS'S CASE.

It Is Believed Majority of Committee Will Favor Expulsion.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The report of the Committee of the House of Representatives which is investigating the case of Roberts of Utah will be made soon after Congress reassembles, and there is reason to believe the majority will recommend that Roberts be excluded from the House and that he be not permitted under his credentials to exercise any prima facie right of being sworn in. Whether the report will be unanimous is open to doubt, as three of the committee are not counted on as positively favorable to the course indicated, and this may result in the submission of a minority report. The minority view, if submitted, will probably deal with the prima facie right to be sworn in on credentials which are regular and will recommend that Roberts be sworn in and thereafter expelled.

The committee will resume its hearings on Thursday at 11 o'clock. The testimony is closed, however, Chairman Tayler having heard that the remaining witnesses in Utah will not come on. It is expected, therefore, that Thursday will be given to Mr. Roberts for his argument. A vote is likely to follow the latter part of the week, and the Chairman will probably be authorized to draw the report and present it to the House. Mr. Tayler and Mr. McPherson of the committee were in conference to-day, examining law books and precedents, preparatory to drawing up the report.

THE QUAY CASE MAY BE DELAYED.

Likely to be Kept Out of the Way of the Currency Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Senator Chandler, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, said to-day that the case of Matthew S. Quay would probably come up in about ten days. There will be no further hearings on the case before the committee, but it will take some time to prepare and print the reports.

The Republican leaders do not want the Quay case to interfere with the consideration of the Currency bill, which will be taken up at once and pressed to a vote as soon as possible.

Pension and Deficiency Bills.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—It is said that the Pension Appropriation bill and the Urgent Deficiency bill will be reported to the House of Representatives on Friday of this week. The appropriation bills are the first matters of importance to be considered.

JANUARY WEATHER FORECAST.

Frequent Gales Predicted in the North Atlantic Ocean.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The Chief Naval Hydrographer has issued the following forecast for the North Atlantic Ocean for the month of January:

"Stormy weather along the transatlantic routes, with frequent strong westerly and northwesterly gales. Frequent gales north of the thirty-fifth parallel, extending northward to the fortieth parallel, west of the fiftieth meridian; occasional gales as far south as latitude 25 degrees north. Northers in the Gulf of Mexico. Occasional fog along and to the northward of the transatlantic routes, longitude 47 degrees and 70 degrees west. Limits of the trades moving southward. Ice probable as far south as Cape Race. Recent indications point to an earlier ice season than usual."

Sunday Shaves and Meat Selling.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 2.—Recorder Senior, who two weeks ago decided that shaving on Sunday is a necessity, decided to-day that selling meat and provisions on Sunday is not a necessity. Antonia Pezzuti, James Montania, and James Sands, who were called to trial on charges of working as butchers on Sunday, Dec. 3, were each fined $1 and costs.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

Occupants of a rather pretentious apartment house on the upper west side of town are facing a curious sort of fate of which they knew nothing when they leased their quarters. Most of them know nothing of it now, for that matter, but there is an anxious look on the face of the janitor whenever there is the least flurry of snow. The building is owned by an architect who himself designed the plans and furnished the by no means small amount of money necessary to the erection of the building. That makes the situation all the more strange. There are the usual furnaces and boilers for heating, for furnishing hot water, and all that sort of thing, and plans were properly arranged for their installation. There are storage rooms for the tenants, and there is even a room in the basement provided for the storage of bicycles. But there are no coalbins. The result is that for this building, which has ten large apartments to heat, there is room for less than a week's coal supply. In case there should come a heavy snowfall, when half the coal supply is exhausted, there are ten families that stand a chance of doing some shivering, unless they abandon their homes and go temporarily to some hotel, whose builder had been thoughtful enough to have a coal cellar that will hold a sufficient amount of coal to carry the house through such a coal famine as we had a year ago, for instance. A man who has the renting of a lot of apartment houses up town says this apartment is but one of several similar buildings that developed a like shortage a year ago, though this seems rather more singular than the others, as the man who forgot to provide the coal cellars in his plans is owner, builder, architect, and occupant. Had he been building for sale only, the omission of such a necessary part of a building's equipment might not have been so strange. That architect is now puzzling his head as to how he will be best able to correct the error next Spring, when he can remodel the cellars of his house.

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Two urchins stood at the edge of the lake in Central Park near Seventy-fifth Street, on the west side, on Tuesday afternoon. Each had a pair of skates, and they had been informed by the policeman that the ice was not yet strong enough to bear them, and that it would have to freeze a couple of inches thicker before they would be allowed to try their skates there. Both were well wrapped up, wore ear tabs, and had their hands incased in heavy woolen mittens. But they shivered as they stood watching the frozen surface. Finally tears of disappointment came to the eyes of the smaller lad. The elder made several attempts to cheer the younger, but with little effect. Tears coursed down the cheeks of the smaller, until finally the older said, "Don't you cry, Jimmie; it will be all right to-morrow and we can skate then. Just look over on the ice there, and you can see it freezing so fast that it will be all ready for us in the morning."

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A couple of diminutive, faultlessly dressed youngsters who will be missed from the lobbies of the theatres where they have been very much in evidence of late are "Tod" Sloan and "Skeets" Martin. Both have haunted the theatres, particularly those that have a female chorus of any size, ever since their return from England. Both have seemed to miss the lionizing to which they have been subjected at similar places on the other side of the ocean. Even such attention as was paid them when they were factors in the racing game here has been missing, and the youngsters have discovered that whatever their popularity in England they have become "back numbers" here. They are no longer sought out and patted and petted as they had been before they expatriated themselves. This absence of hero worship has been a sorry blow to these lovers of adulation. It is understood that the two jockeys will go to San Francisco for the Winter, where they are sure to be made more of than they have been in New York. The two Reiff boys, now English jockeys also, will be there, and the quartet anticipate for themselves a "social sensation" in the city of the Golden Gate. That, at least, is the statement of one of their number, which one it is almost needless to say to such as are at all familiar with these little men.

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They were talking about the scarcity of bluefish at Fulton Market and of the good prices that the small stock of frozen fish of that sort was fetching. "I suppose it would surprise those not in the trade to be told that, if they want the best bluefish to be found in New York on a Thursday or Friday, they can get it on the push-carts on and about Hester Street. Uptown marketmen will frequently refuse to buy bluefish at the price at which we hold them when there is a scarcity down here. This is never the case with the push-cart men from the Yiddish quarter, however. Bluefish they must and will have, and, though, as a rule, those push-cart fellows are the sharpest of buyers, and look for the lowest prices, they do not hestitate to take the blues when marketmen from more fashionable and richer quarters pass them over. People over in that locality look upon the bluefish as the greatest of delicacies, and they will pinch themselves in other directions rather than go without a bit of it at least once a week. As a matter of fact, the demand for this particular kind of fish in Hester Street has more to do with the making of its price than does the demand at the Waldorf and the other fashionable restaurants, where the fish is in good demand the year round. But the big restaurants will take sheepshead or pompano or kingfish or shad as substitutes. There is no substitute for the bluefish on Hester Street." No fresh bluefish are expected in the market until there is a considerable change in weather conditions, and the dealers say that the stock of frozen fish is now smaller than it has been in years.

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"You mustn't mourn over the wart," said the mother to her little one, who was bemoaning the appearance of one of the unwelcome visitors on her shapely neck. "A wart is only a dimple turned inside out, and when the wart goes, there will be a pretty dimple in its place."

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"Have you happened to notice the latest thing in servant girls?" asked the observant man, apropos of nothing in particular. "She comes now in eyeglasses, and is really a very impressive sort of person. A new girl came to our house the other day, and until I heard her speak she impressed me as a sort of cross between a Boston female and a 'co-ed.' Directly she opened her mouth, however, the illusion was dispelled, for she had a brogue on her that was fairly odorous of 'ould Ireland.' A couple of days later my wife called my attention to the fact that the family occupying the adjoining apartment in the same building with us had a servant who also wore eyeglasses and had the air of a student instead of a servant. At breakfast this morning I looked out of the dining room window, and there I saw, with her head sticking out of the window of the flat at the rear, another servant with eyeglasses. This time it was a light-colored mulatto. I reckon there must be an invasion of weak-eyed servants. Perhaps it is only a fad among girls of this class, for they have their peculiar fashions as well as other people, I suppose."

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"There are two things that have struck me forcibly and favorably this season," said one of the fashionable Broadway confectioners while speaking about the holiday trade. "I sold at least 45 per cent. more confectionery this season than I have ever sold in my experience of now more than a quarter of a century. I have never had to work my shop and my stores so heavily as I did during the month of December, and the demand was for the very best grades of goods done up in the fanciest of packages. New York girls must now be sweeter than they ever were before, if the quantity of candy and sweetmeats they got for presents had anything to do with it. I doubt if there was a man in our business who ever had such a trade as that of the Christmas holidays just passed. I know I had to run my factory night and day, and even then I could not wholly supply the demand with three shifts of men working all the time manufacturing the goods. Expert packers among girls were so scarce that they made better wages than they ever have before, and toward the close they commanded all sorts of fancy wages as a stimulant to keep them at their work, so that orders could be filled."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

FURS FURS!

COATS, CAPE[S]. MUFFS, SCARFS.
Sealskin, Pers[ian] Lamb, Mink, Otter, Russian and E[astern] ison Bay Sable, Fox, Ermine, Chinchi[lla], &c.
Sealskin Caps [and] Gloves.
MEN'S FUR-[LINED] OVERCOATS.
Large assortm[ent], all sizes and styles, at lowest possi[ble] prices for reliable goods.

Slei[gh] Robes.

Bear, Otter, B[uffa]lo, Mink, and Sable.
Esquimau Dog $25; Japan Goat, $30.
A good Black [Go]at, handsomely lined, $10 to $15.

Coachmen's Outfi[ts]. Largest Assortment.

C. C. SHAYNE,

Manufacturing Fur Merchant,

42d St., between Broadway and 6th Av.

Kennedy

12 CORTLANDT ST.

January Shirt Sale.

$1.50 Shirts for 68c.

They are fine Madras in new patterns. Open front and back, with pair of separate cuffs.

This is the stock of Clinton H. Smith which we bought from the Assignee.

WARM PRAISE FOR GEN. WOOD.

Representative Cubans Speak Highly of the Attitude of the New Governor General.

HAVANA, Jan. 2.—Gen. Wood had a busy day with the public officials and the members of the conference of representative Cubans, including Gens. Rabi, Lara, Sanguily, and Betancourt and Señor de Castro. The conference will be in session three days. All the Cuban notables who were present at the meeting to-day speak with enthusiasm regarding the frankness with which Gen. Wood developed his plans for the benefit of Cuba. They point out that the Governor General has already begun work along several lines.

Gen. Maso says:

"The new Governor General is a man of wonderful tact and marvelous capacity for work. I confidently believe that he will prove a great blessing to Cuba."

The Patria says:

"Gen. Wood is obviously imbued with the best intentions. Although the council of Cubans convened by him is not an elected body, it nevertheless does represent the wishes of the Cuban people."

The Lucha says:

"The new cabinet contains men whose honest names are guarantees that the moral and material interests of the country are to be conserved."

The President of the Supreme Court, Señor Mendoza, in the throne room of the palace to-day administered the oath of office to the members of the new Cabinet, with the exception of Señor Villalon, the Secretary of Public Works, who is unable to reach here before next Sunday. After the Secretaries were sworn in they visited their respective offices to make themselves acquainted with certain details before meeting again for consultation.

Gen. Wood believes that each department should have power to do a very important work. He will appoint a commission to deal with each subject requiring, in his judgment, special consideration. These commissions will consist of several members, and the duty will be to get the affairs of the island upon a practical working basis of self-government. The most important commissions will deal with finance and the judiciary. The former will arrange a plan of local taxation for all the cities of the island, which will make a majority of them self-supporting, and will leave the customs receipts for important public works, many of which are badly needed.

The commissions will deal with judicial reforms and Cuban laws in connection with the prisons and Cuban lawyers. The American members will probably be Messrs. Rubens, Conant, and Ruble. It will take charge of the reorganization of Cuban criminal jurisprudence, and will change the horrible prison system of the island, although many minor evils in connection with the prisons have already been abated.

The commission will be scarcely less important than the others, and will have its hands full.

America[n] Hogs Die in Cuba.

HAVANA, Jan. 2.—Eight hundred hogs were recently imported to Havana from the United States, but 600 died within three days. Major [Davis] says the animals died of cholera, and recommends that no more hogs be brought from the United States, as he considers that further importations would be dangerous to the health of Havana.

BATTLESHIP TEXAS HERE.

Trip from Havana to Newport News with Bodies of Maine Dead Was Exciting.

The United States battleship Texas, Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee commanding, arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday from Newport News, after having brought from Havana the bodies of the sailors who lost their lives in the destruction of the battleship Maine.

The Texas is to be placed in dry dock to-day to have her bottom cleaned and her machinery repaired. She is also to be thoroughly fumigated. It is expected that the Texas will join Rear Admiral Farquhar's North Atlantic squadron in the West Indies in a few weeks.

The Texas, from all accounts, had a rough time of it on her trip from Havana to Newport News. The heavy metallic coffins containing the bodies of the Maine sailors had been placed on either side of the main deck, and their weight made the vessel somewhat top heavy when she ran into a stiff northester off Hatteras. The vessel, it is said, rolled so badly at times that it was feared that she might "turn turtle." Because of the rolling of the ship, the big guns were secured with extra lashings.

NOT TOSSED BY A BULL.

Facts in Report of Prof. Curtis's Encounter Were Exaggerated.

Under the caption "Charged by a Mad Bull" a dispatch was printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Dec. 29, which was an exaggeration of the facts. It was made to appear that Prof. Frederick S. Curtis of Brookfield Centre, Conn., while driving near Danbury with his son, was met by a farmer leading a bull to market. Enraged at the sight of the wagon, the bull was said to have charged the vehicle, throwing Prof. Curtis to the ground, and that the animal then tossed him in the air. Leaving the Professor, the bull, so the story went, charged the wagon again, but in doing so was crowded over an embankment, falling some fifty feet and having its neck broken.

The facts in the case were that the bull charged the wagon and leaped over it, without hurting any one, and inflicting only slight damage to the vehicle. The animal then went quietly along the road.

THE NEW APPELLATE COURT

Justices Have a Housewarming with Greetings from the Bar.

WOMEN AMONG THE AUDIENCE

In Brief Ceremony John E. Parsons Speaks for the Lawyers and Justice Barrett for the Bench.

With ceremonies appropriate to the importance of the occasion, the magnificent new home of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, at Madison Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, was opened for the administration of justice yesterday afternoon. Greetings and compliments formally exchanged between bench and bar, the expectant eagerness of a large audience, which included several women; the richness of the decoration, and the sense of newness and comfort of the place imparted an air of quasi-festivity to the early proceedings.

Promptly at 1 o'clock the hour set for the opening of the court, the Justices in their silk gowns entered and ascended the bench. They were Presiding Justice Charles H. Van Brunt and Justices Barrett, Rumsey, Patterson, and O'Brien. At the same moment Capt. Ricketts, the crier, opened the court. The members of the bar and the spectators arose as the Justices entered and bowed as they faced them. The Justices bowed in turn and took their seats. Everybody else thereupon sat down.

There was a brief pause, and then Austen G. Fox rose and, addressing the Justices, observed that it was deemed proper that the occasion should not be allowed to pass without an expression of the sentiments of the bar, and that John E. Parsons had been requested to act as their spokesman. Mr. Parsons expressed his appreciation of the high honor conferred upon him in being selected to speak for the bar. He continued:

"Moving into a new house is an event both in public and in private life. It is suitable that an occasion so interesting as this shall receive special commemoration.

"It is the first time the Supreme Court of the State in this its most important division has a house which is suitable, conveniently situated, adapted to its use, and which can be called by its own name. A few years ago the site might have been considered up town. My memory of New York goes back to the time when the city lay below Fourteenth Street. The late Mayor Havemeyer built for his residence a house in Fourteenth Street, west of Ninth Avenue, in preference to Fifth Avenue above Twenty-sixth Street, influenced by uncertainty about what was to be the future of the very part of the city which has been selected for this building.

THE OLD COURT IN THE PARK.

"When, as a student in the office of the late James W. Gerard, I first had occasion to visit the Supreme Court it was established in the old Almshouse building, at the Chambers Street end of the City Hall Park. I remember to have been present for a short time when Ogden Hoffman was summing up the Mason will case to a jury in that building. When the court became transferred to what was called the Brownstone building it was considered that a great advance had been made in its accommodation. A comparison between that building and this shows what progress has been made in taste and architecture in recent years.

"Not one of the places where the sessions of the court have been held had about it a sense of permanence or stability. This building, in which the Appellate Division convenes for the first time to-day, meets every requirement for the proper and convenient discharge of the duties of the court. The importance of the court justifies a building of this character.

"There never was a time when there was more urgent need for municipal economy. The very wealth of the city has led to a scale of expenditure which, if continued, must impair the source from which it comes. None the less must every one sympathize with the wish that this court shall have for the transaction of its business a building like this, which corresponds with the high character of its Judges, the importance of their duties, and the magnitude of the interests with which they have to do.

"There is necessarily a marked correspondence between a court, meaning the Judges who constitute it as a tribunal, with their assistants and accessories, and the building in which their sittings are held. England, in its New Law Courts, has a commodious and imposing building which may easily furnish all requisite accommodation for her Majesty's Judges for centuries to come. A building more interesting in its history of jurisprudence in England is Westminster Hall. Its name is synonymous with that of the courts which had their sessions there. To think of Westminster Hall is to remember Sir Edward Coke, Sir Matthew Hale, Sir John Holt, the great Lord Mansfield, and the other names which have made illustrious the bench and the bar of the mother country.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH JUDGES.

"I have often visited the English courts. I have talked with many of the Judges. I have read the lives of the English Chief Justices. We have all had frequent occasion to examine the cases, upon their decisions of which rest the fame of these Judges, and which led to the honors which came to them.

"I am satisfied, from observation and from reading, that there never was a time when the work of an English Judge was more arduous, was more conscientiously done, or when his judgments affected more important interests than is the case to-day with the Judges of this honorable court.

"I congratulate the court that there has been provided for it this beautiful and appropriate home. It was due to the court that it should be as imposing, as attractive, and as commodious as it is.

"I am glad to have the opportunity, speaking as I do for the bar, to bear testimony to the untiring industry, the self-sacrificing labor, and the judicial ability with which your Honors discharge your duties. It would be a poor recompense if by furnishing you with unsuitable accommodation your burden was made heavier and the strain upon your health and life made more serious.

"It is neither necessary nor suitable that I should say more about the beauty of the building. I take pleasure in referring to its stability and the thoroughness of its construction. Other buildings have defied the corrosive touch of time and have become memorials for future centuries. Westminster Hall itself dates back to the year 1100. May we not hope that this building will have corresponding permanence, and that for an indefinite future it will testify to the deserved respect which is entertained for the distinguished court over which your Honors preside?"

Mr. Parsons resumed his seat amid a burst of applause.

Presiding Justice Van Brunt nodded to Justice Barrett, who responded on behalf of the bench to the address of the bar. He said:

JUSTICE BARRETT'S SPEECH.

"The last time I had the honor and pleasure of responding to the friendly sentiments of the bar, my selection resulted from the Presiding Justice's modesty. To-day it results from a combination of modesty and generosity. He probably would have you infer, from his own silence upon this occasion and my speech, that his part in the origin of this noble structure was small, while mine was large. This is pure altruism. I helped, it is true, to formulate the bill which conferred the power to construct the edifice. But what was it that gave life to the draughtsman's work? Assuredly it was the character behind the measure, the fact that its advocates could point to the head of the court as a guarantee of efficiency and probity. However, I accept my chief's magnanimity in the spirit in which it is proffered; and I find it easy to do, for I have become accustomed to similar manifestations of good-will.

"Speaking, then, for the court, I thank you, brethren of the bar, for the renewed expressions of confidence and esteem which have fallen from the lips of your distinguished representatives. Your presence in our new and beautiful judicial home is a happy augury of continuous fraternity. It is your professional home as well as ours. I am glad you like it; and I hope you will all be successful—when you are on the right side.

"I cannot permit the occasion to pass without gratefully acknowledging the consideration which has been shown us by the two great political parties to whom we had to look for those essentials—power and money. Without hesitation—without a tithe of partisanship—the dominant party in the State gave us all the power we desired. With equal consideration the dominant party in the city gave us all the money we asked. They vied with each other in their practical expressions of trust and confidence.

EXPENSE WITHIN ESTIMATES.

"It is with profound satisfaction that we are able to point to the result as justifying their confidence. In speaking of the result, I refer not merely to this beautiful and commodious structure itself, but to the more prosaic fact—interesting to the taxpayer—that the entire expense of the work is somewhat less than was originally estimated. And this, I understand, is not so common a feature of public works as to render comment superfluous.

"Our thanks are next especially due to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the happy selection—with our approval—of the eminent architect to whose genius the city is indebted for what I am within the bounds of moderation in styling a monumental structure—a Court House unequalled in our own country and unsurpassed in any other. If I may venture upon a single criticism of his superb work it is that it is, perhaps, too beautiful; and I am filled with misgivings when I consider that we may be expected to live up to it. He surrounded himself with talented coadjutors—sculptors, painters, designers of glass, decorators, experts in every field of art. And all these brilliant men seem to have conspired with the architect to woo our spirits from these sombre robes and waft us back to youthful dreams of fairyland.

"But their appeal to our imagination must not divert our judgment from the element of solidity. The competent and honest builder is also entitled to his meed of praise. He has done his work thoroughly and satisfactorily; fulfilled his contract on time and to the letter; and—would you believe it?—without a bill for extras. I wish him a very happy New Year.

SHARE OF THE JUSTICES.

"And now, what is to be our share in the completed work? Science has contributed its latest and most improved inventions. Art has added the gracious touch of its skilful hand. What, then, remains for us? Not science—for that concerns itself with the utilization of force, while the science of the law rests upon reason. Not art—for art is the hand-maiden of beauty, and neither the law nor its ministers—I feel authorized to say as much on behalf of my brethren—make any pretensions in that direction. No. We must complete and give vitality to the structure upon quite other lines. It is our province—nay, our sacred office—to supply the moral fibre which supports the edifice upon its spiritual side. What we can contribute are qualities, character, devotion to duty, untiring industry, high endeavor, lofty ideals. We have given the people our best work in the past, and have given it without much regard to our physical resources. We pledge ourselves to give it quite as liberally in the future. But you must aid us, brethren. We need your loyal support and sympathetic interest to cheer us upon our sometimes weary way. Let us then work together and in unison steadfastly to promote the administration of justice, and to inspire the people with faith that, so far as fallible mortals can make it, this shall not be merely a majestic Court House of law, but a temple consecrated to Justice."

Prolonged applause followed Justice Barrett's speech. When it had subsided the court immediately proceeded to business and the calling of cases began.

Considerable work still remains to be done before the building is actually completed.

CITY BANK INCREASES STOCK.

Stockholders Authorize Change from $1,000,000 to $10,000,000.

The stockholders of the National City Bank voted yesterday to increase the capital stock of the institution from $1,000,000 to $10,000,000. The meeting was a special one to consider the proposition, which was intended to give the bank more working capital and so broaden its field. About all of the stock was represented at the meeting, either by holders or their proxies. The Rockefellers and other principal stockholders were there in person.

The meeting lasted a good while, and was then followed by the weekly Directors' meeting, after which the following statement of what was done in the former meeting was given out:

"The total number of shares outstanding is 10,000; there were represented in person and proxy 9,287 shares.

"By a vote of 9,247 shares in favor and no shares against it was voted to increase the capital stock from $1,000,000 to $10,000,000.

"By a further vote of 9,247 shares in favor to 31 shares against, (represented by an executor who declared himself personally in favor of the resolutions, but prevented by the terms of his trust from voting therefor,) it was further resolved that of the increased capital stock 85 per cent. be allotted to all the stockholders at par and the remaining 15 per cent. be allotted to Henry Parish as trustee, to be apportioned by him in his discretion among the Directors to be elected Jan. 9 next, they paying therefor $150 per share; of this $150 per share, $50 is to be distributed among the present stockholders, thus reducing their payment to about $91 per share, and the remaining $100 per share being payable to the bank.

"This arrangement is made in the interests of the bank for the purpose of allowing the Directors to be elected at the next annual meeting to acquire a permanent investment in its capital and earnings, and thus becoming permanently identified with the institution."

LEGAL NOTES.

SELECTMEN DIVERTING A TRUST FUND.—The four brothers, David Dudley Field, Stephen J. Field, Cyrus W. Field, and Henry M. Feild, purchased twenty acres of land in 1878 in the central portion of the town of Haddam, Conn., their native place, and had it laid out into parks, called the Field Parks. Ten years later, when the work was completed, the land was deeded to the Haddam Park Association, which was incorporated to receive the property. David Dudley Field by his will, which was admitted to probate about six years ago, gave $5,000 "to my native town of Haddam, Conn., in trust, to be kept invested in bonds and mortgages upon unincumbered productive real estate situated in the State of Connecticut, or in public stocks of the United States or of Connecticut, the income thereof to be applied forever to the care and decoration of the Field Parks." A suit was brought in the Supreme Court in this city by Stephen J. Field and Henry M. Field, executors of David Dudley Field, the complaint stating that the Selectmen of Haddam in July, 1896, accepted a check for $5,000 less the transfer tax, and then decided to use the money to take up certain orders of the town and to pay $150 a year as interest for the care of these parks. Thereupon the attorneys for the Field estate stopped payment of the check, claiming that the town had not accepted the trust, by agreeing to take the money in the way proposed. While the will required the fund to be invested in certain stocks, the Selectmen had simply intended to pay off their own debts with it. It is alleged further that Mr. Field had forgotten having incorporated the association when he gave the money directly to the town of Haddam. After Stephen J. Field's death the action was continued by Henry M. Field, who asked to have a new trustee appointed, and to have the interest of the fund turned over by the new trustee to the Haddam Park Association. Justice Gildersleeve, before whom the case was tried, yesterday granted a decree appointing the Hartford Trust Company as trustee in place of the town, and directing that this trust company pay over the income of the fund regularly to the Haddam Park Association. The town of Haddam did not contest this disposition of the case.

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CONTRACT TO CLEAR OUT A CANAL AND CHANNEL.—The Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, owning the banks and prism of the abandoned Genesee Valley Canal, had removed an aqueduct over Baird's Creek, near Rochester, thus allowing the waters of the canal to discharge into the creek. Subsequently it constructed a spillway through the east bank of the canal to conduct the overflow into the State channel, which ran along the canal and then, diverging northeasterly, discharged into Baird's Creek. Charles Jones, who owned lands lying between the State channel and the canal, slightly north of the spillway, covenanted with the railroad company to clear out and maintain the State channel from the spillway to Baird's, and to maintain a channel in the abandoned canal from the spillway to the creek. Jones released the railroad company from all damages for the flooding of his lands in consideration of his use of the spillway in time of high water. Jones afterward sued Samuel G. De Coursey, receiver of the company, to recover damages from a flood which occurred in August, 1893, overflowing the channel and damaging his farm, because, as he claimed, the company had failed to clear out the State channel and the canal, as it had agreed to do. The Court of Appeals recently affirmed judgment of the Appellate Division of the Fourth Department, which sustained a verdict given in favor of the plaintiff on a verdict. The Court, on the trial, submitted the question as to the construction of the contract to the jury as a question of fact, both parties having given testimony to show what the intention of the parties to the contract was. The Court holds that, as oral evidence had without objection been given relative to the contract, to establish the intent it was not error to submit the question of intent to the jury. In any event, inasmuch as the jury had construed the contract correctly, the submission of the question as to its constructions to the jury was not an error which prejudiced the defendant.

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TRANSFER TAX.—Joseph Thorne, some time prior to his death, transferred property worth $100,000 to Eunice E. Huff, and she, in accepting the transfer, agreed to care for Mr. Thorne during his lifetime and supply him with money as he needed it. The Surrogate of Westchester County decided last June that the property was subject to a transfer tax of $5,000. The Appellate Division of the Second Department recently reversed the decree, holding, Justice Hatch giving the opinion, that such an agreement did not, in the absence of affirmative proof that the transferrer reserved to himself the beneficial use and enjoyment of the property during his life, limit the absolute character of the transfer or render it taxable at the transferrer's death, under Sub-division 3 of Section 230 of the tax law, upon the ground that it was not intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment until after the death of the transferrer.

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We raise the curtain on exceptional values—A line of this season's most desirable goods; former cost from $16.00 to $30.00, now reduced to a uniform price of $14.00 for suit; trousers $4.00. Overcoats of kersey, melton and cheviot, $18.00. Full dress or tuxedo, silk lined throughout, $30.00.

Money back, is the protection we give!

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The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

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R. H. Macy and Co.

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), SIXTH AVE

Unequalled Values.

All of these goods are just from our own and other factories—factories in New York and the environment of New York. Their freshness is evident. Examine critically. You'll find no soiled creases, no dinginess; there's a crispness and delicacy about the trimmings that all women with dainty tastes admire. The shapes, sizes and workmanship are excellent in every respect. Nothing has been slighted or skipped that would enhance their grace and goodness.

The one oversbadowing, vital, unchallenged fact we wish you to fully comprehend is that our prices are invariably less than elsewhere. That truth, thoroughly proven, backs our bid for your preference.

Muslin and Cambric Night Gowns, 39c. to $10.42
Muslin and Cambric Corset Covers, 14c. to $3.99
Muslin and Cambric Petticoats, 29c. to $12.99
Muslin and Cambric Drawers, 9c. to $5.24.
Muslin and Cambric Chemises, 29c. to $5.99.
Nainsook Dresses for Infants, 39c. to $9.69.

Men's and Boys' Shirts.

We've levied tribute upon muslin mills, and linen factories, and thread factories, and button factories, and now the culminating time is practically here.

Our completed products, in bulk and excellence, are monuments to the genius of Shirt-making. The bosoms are three-ply linen *inserted*, not cotton and merely patched on. The bodies are liberal in length and cut with ample fulness. The seams are flat felled. The foregoing minutiæ may be monotonous; they are usually ignored by dealers—but they count in the wear of a Shirt, and for that reason we've watched them closely without increasing the cost to the retail buyer.

28c. for Men's and Boys' Unlaundered Shirts, bodies made of good heavy muslin, three-ply linen "set-in" bosoms, reinforced front and back, full felled seams throughout, continuous facings, collar button protector on back of neckband and tie tape; cut full size in body, well sewed and perfect fitting; sizes up to 18 inches, different sleeve lengths.

38c. for Men's and Boys' Unlaundered Shirts, bodies made of Utica muslin, three-ply 1700 count linen "set-in" bosoms, handworked button holes in neckband, reinforced front and back, full felled seams throughout, continuous facings, collar button protector on back of neckband and tie tape; sizes up to 18 in. Boys' Shirts open back only; Men's, open back and open back and front.

49c. for Men's Laundered White Shirts, bodies of Utica muslin, three-ply fine linen bosoms, handworked buttonholes in neckband, reinforced back and front, full felled seams, continuous facings, collar button protector and tie tape.

44c. for Men's and Boys' Unlaundered Shirt Bodies of Utica Nonpareil or New York Mills muslin, three-ply 1900 count pure linen bosoms, handworked buttonholes in neckband, reinforced back and front, full felled seams throughout, continuous facings, collar button protector on back of neckband and tietape, sizes up to 18 in. Boys' Shirts, open back and closed bosom only; Men's, open-back and open back and front, short and regular bosoms.

68c. for Men's Unlaundered Shirts, made in our own factory of Utica Nonpareil muslin. Three-ply solid linen bosoms, all modern improvements, handworked button and eyelet holes, linen neck and wrist bands, open back and open back and front, sizes up to 18 in. We have manufactured and sold this shirt for over twenty years, always bettering and strengthening it whenever possible; competition has never approached it.

69c. for Men's and Boys' Pajamas, made of heavy flannelette, very fine, soft and fleecy, excellently made and finished throughout, large assortment of prettily striped and plaided designs.

A Sale of 75,000 Yards

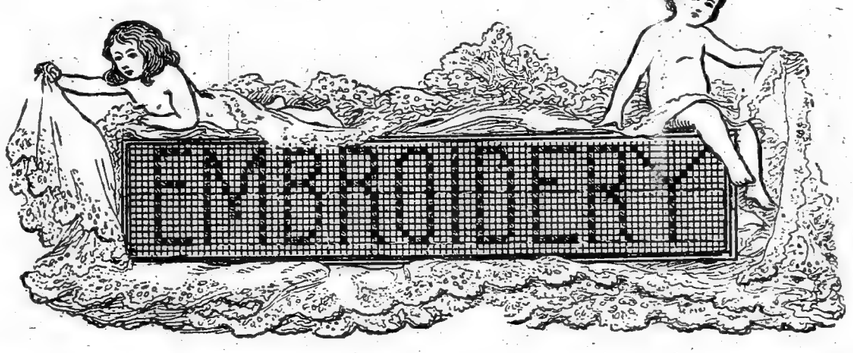

The regular Macy prices—they mean a saving of from 20 to 40 per cent.

The materials are principally Swiss, Cambric and Nainsook—made fine, smooth and strong by the choicest staple and best shuttles. There are all-overs, Edgings and Insertings—baby widths, medium widths and flounce widths. Patterns from a fraction of an inch to half a yard with unusually liberal margins. The designs are beautiful, artistic and diversified. Neat, exquisite effects for baby clothes and women's lingerie; dainty styles for trimming waists, and showy, elaborate combinations for flounces and ruffles—scrolls, stars, wheels, medallions, crescents, dots, bar-vines, flowers, leaves and scores of other pretty ideas figure in the embroidery schemes.

At 5c—Edgings—immense variety of narrow designs—wide margins.
At 7c—Edgings—designs 1 to 2 inches wide—open work styles—generous margins.
At 9c—Edgings—designs 1½ to 2½ inches wide—large assortment of handsome styles.
At 11c—Edgings—wide designs and wide margins—beautiful styles.
At 14c—Edgings—wide designs—the kind for the bottom of skirts.
At 19c—Edgings—demi-flounce widths, splendid styles and faultless needlework.

Thousands of Yards of Fine Inserting at 10c.

At 49c—All Overs, 22½ inches wide.
At 69c—All Overs, 22½ inches wide.
At 89c—All Overs, 22½ and 45 in.
At 98c—All Overs, 22½ and 45 in.
At $1.29—All Overs, 22½ and 45 in.
At $1.49—All Overs, 22½ and 45 in.
At $1.98—All Overs, 22½ and 45 in.

80c., $1.00 and $1.25 Dress Goods at 49c.

Our buyers have been scouring the markets for weeks in order to begin the New Year with unprecedented values. Their efforts have been remarkably successful. For instance:

Venetian and Scotch Tweed Effects, 50 inches wide—every fibre pure, solid wool—peculiarly appropriate for tailor-made dresses—rich, darkish colorings.

Zibeline Plaids, 45 inches wide—strong, well-finished, firm fabrics—handsome plaid designs in eight new and effective color combinations.

All-Wool Homespuns, 50 inches wide—unmistakably a dressy and serviceable weave for street and travelling gowns—ten of the best Spring shades.

The facts of their price, qualities and styles are all you care for. No use tracing their history from the looms to our counters. It matters not to you why certain manufacturers, jobbers and importers thought it wise to accept our offers for their unsold balances. Many of them did, and choice stuffs of the period are here at 49c. that would be exceptional values at 80c., $1.00 and $1.25.

Two Black Goods Items.

29c. for 50c. Imported Mohair Brilliantine, made by the foremost weaver of Bradford, England. These goods are fast black and of very fine, rich lustre, 45 inches wide.

69c. for $1.25 Pure Mohair-and-Wool Crepon; ten new and beautiful styles to choose from. They'll rank among the leaders for Spring wear; from 41 to 43 in. wide.

The Attraction of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.) Sixth Ave.

Underwear and Hosiery.

Here's a fascinating group of economies for men and women—Underwear and Hosiery for cold weather wear. Large quantities secured at little prices offered at rates that insure quick distribution. Spite of bulk you can't afford to be slow. Better come with the first rush. It will be safest.

19c for Women's 30c Fleece-lined shaped Vests, finished with silk tape and edging—Drawers to match at same price.

24c for Women's 40c Heavy Fleece-lined Ribbed Vests, trimmed with silk tape and pearl buttons—Drawers to match at same price.

29c for Women's 45c Black Cashmere Hose, heavy weight, double soles, toes and heels.

15c for Men's 25c Half Hose—fast black and natural color, double toes and heels.

15c for Men's 25c Imported Cotton Half Hose, heavy weight, fancy stripes, double toes and heels.

Satin and Vellum-finished Writing Paper, 7c. Per Pound.

The same paper that is advertised by others as a bargain at 10c.

Envelopes to match 9c. Per Hundred.

Sold by others and described as exceptional value at 15c.

Men's and Boys' Clothing—In Annex.

There's a twang of frostiness in the air that strikes your face like a dash of menthol. It gives impetus to Suit and Overcoat selling.

Manufacturers were anxious to start with empty stock rooms and big cash balances.

That policy threw many large lots on the market. That's why the following items are within your reach:

Men's Sack Suits, double and single-breasted vests, made of fine pure worsted and all-wool cheviots, fancy checks and striped also plain Oxfords, excellently tailored, all new goods, regular $12.00 quality; our price **$9.49**

Young Men's Suits, double and single-breasted vests, made of all-wool fancy cheviot, well trimmed, stylish and durable, regular $8.00 quality; our price **$6.24**

Men's Sack Overcoats, made of all-wool Oxford frieze, thoroughly tailored, yoke and sleeves lined with satin; regular $15.00 quality; our price **$10.74**

Men's Sack Overcoats, made of fine soft-finished cheviot coating, body lined with heavy double warp Italian cloth, sleeves lined with heavy satin, velvet collar, regular $18.00 quality; our price **$13.74**

Men's Sack Overcoats, made of fine blue and black kersey, lined throughout with heavy silk, velvet collar, stitched seams, raw edges, stylish and perfect fitting, regular $18.00 quality; our price **$14.99**

Men's Ulsters, made of all-wool frieze, lined with bright warm plaids, side pockets, raw edges, double stitched, serviceable and storm-defying, regular $15.00 quality; our price **$11.24**

Men's Ulsters, made of all-wool chinchilla, body lined with fancy plaids, sleeves lined with satin, easy to slip into, good and stylish garment, regular $18.00 quality; our price **$14.38**

Men's Trousers, made of heavy all-wool cassimeres and cheviots, desirable patterns, correct shapes, regular $4.00 quality; our price **$2.49**

Men's Trousers, made of pure worsted fabrics, new and attractive patterns, regular $5.00 quality; our price **$3.44**

Boys' Reefers, made of all-wool blue chinchilla, Oxford, brown and blue frieze, with storm or velvet collar, lined with warm materials, sizes 6 to 15 years, regular $6.00 quality; our price **$4.38**

Boys' TOP Coats, made of strictly all-wool frieze, handsomely tailored and trimmed, velvet collar, sizes 5 to 15 years, regular $6.00 quality; our price **$4.69**

Boys' Two-piece Suits, made of all wool fancy cheviot, excellently tailored and lined, with extra pair of trousers, regular $5.00 quality; our price **$3.44**

Boys' Blouse Suits, made of fine blue serge and cheviots, handsomely trimmed and embroidered with silk; regular $6.50 quality; our price **$4.38**

Boys' Ulsters, made of all-wool frieze, well lined, warmful storm collar; 16 to 19 years **$9.49**

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THE SENATE AND THE CURRENCY BILL.

The Senate will take up the House Currency bill to-morrow or next day. To speak with entire accuracy it will take up the bill that the Finance Committee has reported as a substitute for the House bill. The general opinion is that the Senate will ultimately accept and pass the bill of its committee. It is believed that it has the support of all the Republicans and of one or two Democrats.

If this forecast is correct, whatever changes are made in either bill to secure a compromise that can pass will be made in the Conference Committee. We have already pointed out the important differences between the two bills and the ground of our opinion that the House bill is in some essential respects much the better. Its superiority lies chiefly in the greater clearness of the declaration of the gold standard and in the broader effect given to this declaration. We do not think that the Senate will be found so rigid in its adherence to its own bill on these points as it will on the provisions its committee has devised with reference to the National banks and the refunding of the bonds. The question that the House will have to meet finally, in all probability, is whether it will yield on these provisions in order to secure its own as to the gold standard.

We cannot regard the general policy of refunding, to be stimulated, as provided in the Senate bill, by a reduction of taxation on banknotes secured by the new and lower rate bonds, as a very wise measure. As a means of obtaining a suitable bank currency, such as the events of the past few years show that we sorely need, it is entirely inadequate. It will merely make it a little easier to continue the present inelastic system somewhat longer, but it will not make any less the inelasticity that is the chief defect of that system. As a purely fiscal measure for the advantage of the Treasury and of the taxpayers who supply the Treasury it has serious faults. It adds a large sum to the payment of interest without any compensating benefit. Nevertheless, we should say emphatically that the concession of this plan or of any other included in the Senate bill that may be necessary to secure the most clear and complete provision for the gold standard and the promptest action in that sense would be justified.

There is nothing that begins to be so important now as this. With this we can look forward with entire confidence to the solution of all minor questions. This is the solid basis that we must have for all our business at home and abroad. Let us once secure it, and we can trust the energy, practical sense, and ingenuity of the American people to complete the superstructure. And the sooner we get it the better. We should complete the work before the National Conventions of the two parties meet. Let them face the accomplished fact and let the opposition take its stand, if it dares do so, for the undoing of that fact. Then we can approach the Presidential campaign, not only with equanimity, but, so far as the currency issue is concerned, with contented indifference.

THE BRITISH VICTORY.

Gen. FRENCH'S engagement with the Boers was evidently not what is technically known as a battle, but only an "affair." In the numbers engaged it would have been ranked as a battle in our own Revolution, but not in modern warfare. And in the number of casualties on the British side it would have been no more than a skirmish in any real war. It is true that the British believe that the Boers lost much more heavily than themselves. That is likely enough, but it is not likely that the Boer losses were very important.

Strategically, the results of the engagement may be much more serious. It is true that the advance of Gens. GATACRE and FRENCH toward the Orange Free State has been the least important part of the British combined movements. It has sometimes seemed more like a feint, meant to draw off as many Boers as possible, than an attack meant to be vigorously followed up. The main theatres of action have all along been on the Natal border, where Gen. BULLER is endeavoring to relieve Ladysmith, and the western border, where Lord METHUEN has been brought to a standstill in the advance for the relief of Kimberley. Nevertheless Gen. FRENCH'S action has put the Boers on the defense, and has apparently much relieved the pressure upon the British centre, if that may be called so which is entirely out of relieving or supporting distance from the right or the left.

The most important result of all, however, is the sentimental. This is the first gleam of success which has fallen upon the British arms since Elandslaagte. As fast as it becomes known it will tend to dispel British belief in the invincibility of the Boers and to encourage the British forces throughout South Africa. In that aspect it is worth many times the few lives it has cost.

THE JUSTIFICATION OF WEALTH.

Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE'S splendid gift to Cooper Union serves purposes of high utility aside from the primary purpose of the donor to help young men to get an education in the mechanic arts. Mr. CARNEGIE justifies his wealth by this disposition of it. A millionaire who uses his money in a beneficent way is no longer on his defense. Those shallow and Socialistic persons who call wealth culpable are put on their defense by such an act.

Mr. HEWITT states this point with his usual clearness, force, and courage in his comments upon Mr. CARNEGIE'S gift:

> All that the Trustees say in their letter to Mr. CARNEGIE is heartfelt. He has done great good with his wealth. He has cheapened the price of one of his important products, steel, and he has kept on advancing the pay of his employes. His career is a complete refutation of the argument of the demagogue against the wealthy and against trusts. The accumulation of riches is part of a beneficent plan for the betterment of the condition of mankind.

When a man who is a great many times a millionaire, as Mr CARNEGIE is, can demonstrate that he has done good both in the accumulation and in the scattering of his fortune, there is nothing left for the Socialist and the demagogue to say to which sensible persons will pay any attention. Mr. HEWITT is not only a rich man, but he is a philanthropist. His frequent and intelligently bestowed benefactions show him to be a man whose warm heart is filled with the desire to see his less fortunate fellow-mortals made happier and better off. His observation upon Mr. CARNEGIE'S generous act is extremely valuable, for he is both a competent and a sympathetic critic. No doubt his indignation has been roused, as what right-thinking man's has not, by the denunciations of wealth which so many of the modern professional friends of man pour out so volubly upon every occasion. They treat riches as culpable in themselves. A millionaire must, ex vi termini, have been a great public robber in the past, and is a menace to the liberties and the welfare of the people in the present. All the members of this class of economists, now grown numerous as well as noisy, denounce trusts and combinations of capital as wicked and dangerous. From this position it is but a step to the assertion that business is a crime, or is, at least, a semi-criminal practice, which the State should allow to be carried on only under rigid restrictions and constant scrutiny. Many of the new economists take this step.

Not all of them are the merely envious and soured and spiteful who denounce wealth because they have none of it. Not all of them, either, are demagogues trying to stir up class hatreds for their own political profit. There are among them men of education, who have got into Socialistic company by sheer force of wrong thinking while trying to be professional friends of man. A few of this kind, if they have the ability to command the attention of the public, will do more harm by false teaching than many walking delegates who habitually rail at wealth because it helps them to keep up the passions out of which they get their living.

If PETER COOPER had not amassed a great fortune there never would have been a Cooper Union. If there had been no rich man after him the institution would never have been able to do all the good it has done to the children of poor parents in this city by enabling them to earn an honest living. Mr. CARNEGIE is probably doing more than any other man in this country to-day to aid the cause of popular education and promote the diffusion of knowledge among the people. If he had been compelled by law to conduct his steel business in such a manner that it should yield him only $5,000 a year profit he would never have been in a position to give $300,000 to endow the Department of the Mechanic Arts in Cooper Union. If Mr. ABRAM S. HEWITT and Mr. EDWARD COOPER had not been possessed of large wealth they could not have supplemented Mr. CARNEGIE'S gift with benefactions of $100,000 each to make up the half million required to carry to completion the noble design of PETER COOPER.

Great fortunes are a prerequisite to great benefactions. The Drexel Institute in Philadelphia, Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, Cooper Union, Girard College, Leland Stanford University, Vanderbilt University, Clark University at Worcester, the University of Chicago, and Colby University as it exists to-day, would never have been called into being if the accumulation of wealth had been made a penal offense in this country, or if the country had never produced men of sufficient energy and ability to make fortunes running into the millions.

It is only from concentrated capital that institutions of this nature can take their origin. You cannot endow a great university by passing round the hat. You cannot get Congress or the State Legislature to appropriate millions for Cooper Unions and Pratt Institutes.

The new economists are fond of repeating the apothegm of one of their number that no man can have a fortune of a million dollars honestly come by. They hold that it is only by pillage and the daily grinding of the face of the poor that so much money can be gathered in the hands of one man. Gifts like that of Mr. CARNEGIE and comments like that of Mr. HEWITT serve to dispel this mischievous delusion. There are going to be more great fortunes in this country in the next century than we have seen in this century. The United States is a land of great opportunities, and its people know how to make money. Millionaires and multi-millionaires will be common in coming years. The country will be the better for them, better for their wealth, better for the good they will do in giving employment to labor in the industries which produce their fortunes, and better for the charities they will found and the schools and colleges they will endow. It is a matter of importance that the false teaching of the new economists in regard to wealth be refuted and neutralized. The generous and beneficent use of wealth tends to that wholesome end. Riches justify themselves against all accusers when they are wisely employed by their possessor for the raising up of his fellowmen.

MR. GODKIN'S "REMINISCENCES."

The reminiscences of Mr. GODKIN, the late editor of The Evening Post, published in that paper last Saturday, must have been of interest to all intelligent readers. Such readers must hope to have more of them, and that a writer who has known so many noteworthy men and lived through so many noteworthy events and who is, moreover, such a master of expression, may be moved to amplify and particularize the outlines which he has given us of his career and its environment and may give it some more permanent form than that of a page of a daily newspaper.

But necessarily it is to the members of the reminiscent's own guild that these reminiscences particularly appeal. For more than a generation Mr. GODKIN, as an editor of The Evening Post, and at least not less before that as the editor of The Nation, has been in the front rank of the "newspaper men" who took their vocation seriously. That is to say, he has been one of the leaders of those of them who looked upon their calling less as a business than as a profession, and who were even not afraid to regard it as what CARLYLE called the "literature" of which it is part, the modern priesthood. It is not saying too much to say that an American journalist does honor to this retiring journalist almost in the degree in which he respects himself and his work. He cannot help respecting a journalist who has held the standard so high. And this without regard to his own agreement with the censor. Respect for his honesty and admiration for his ability may well have survived disagreement with him on almost every topic upon which he has delivered his opinions, excepting those, like the questions of currency and finance, which were susceptible of a scientific, of a mathematical, demonstration.

Why the influence of such a censor should have been so much more intense than it has been extensive is a question which has puzzled some people and upon which these reminiscences shed some additional light. It is because the censor has never been a believer in democracy, has always regarded himself as an "outsider" and a critic from the outside, in all matters which wrought up the fierce interest of the American people. And in saying this we do not, of course, mean to suggest that the censor's foreign birth and education had anything to do with his attitude. His attitude was of that inveterately temperamental kind which has its origin far behind the "accident of birth." An American of Irish extraction temperamentally antipathetic to The Nation once remarked that, whatever question came up, The Nation "contributed a sneer" to the discussion of it, and, if a sneer would not do, "had nothing further to offer." Of course, this was a wild exaggeration of The Nation's chronic attitude, but the likeness is discernible through the caricature. A journal which takes the attitude thus caricatured may have excellent qualities. Its censorship or censureship may be a highly valuable corrective or restraining influence upon a democracy. But, by the nature of the case, it can never exercise any directing influence or control upon a democracy, can never be its "organ."

The gloomy and pessimistical tone which pervades Mr. GODKIN'S reminiscences, and which finds its most concrete expression in his final jeremiad over the decline of the pulpit and the press, seems to be the outcome and reflex of a disbelief in democracy, in the pretension of the general mass of men to act in public affairs upon their own judgments, enlightened only according to their own perception of their own need for enlightenment. Without doubt there is a good deal of superficial evidence in favor of the view that journalism at least has suffered a decline as an organ of opinion and as an arena of discussion. It has become more of a business and less of a profession than it was when Mr. GODKIN first took part in it. Doubtless he is right in dating the beginnings of this change to the course of The New York Herald while still under the control of its founder. The "editorial page" in some journals of wide circulation has abjured serious discussion altogether and become negligible. But, on the other hand, the superiority of the newspaper of to-day over that of 1860 in the abundance of the information which it gives the reader to enable him to make up his own mind, without the assistance of an editorial guide, philosopher, and friend, is beyond computation. Never has the actual newspaper approached anything like so closely to BURKE'S definition of the ideal newspaper, "the history of the world for a day," as it does now. And, in spite of the superficial phenomena of yellowness which exhaust Mr. GODKIN'S attention to the press of to-day, it is safe to say that the proportion of readers who attend to serious discussions of public affairs has increased far out of proportion to the increase of population. When he contrasts the dignified discussions which he seems to recall with the utterances of his disesteemed contemporaries, he ought to remember that the combined circulations of all the serious journals of half a century ago would not furnish a living circulation for a single newspaper of to-day. And he ought also to remember that the most influential journalist by far of the time to which he looks back as the golden age of American politics was that same HORACE GREELEY of whose unfitness to be a leader of the people he himself bears witness in terms which seem to us much too harsh to be just.

It is not too much to say that in his character of a "praiser of time past" Mr. GODKIN has fulfilled the law that a day comes to every man when he can see no good in the things which have arisen "since his time." Laments that "the service is going to the devil" have been the burden of retired officers since and before Capt. MARRYAT'S novels, and the active officers learn to regard them with indulgence. And we think that an enjoyment of Mr. GODKIN'S reminiscences may be combined with a reasonable expectation that in 1940 some veteran journalist who shall have devoted the interval to deprecations of the way the world is going may publish some reminiscences in which he in turn shall look back, to the wonder of his juniors, upon the year 1900 as the golden age of American politics and journalism.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—New Yorkers know so little about Hoboken that almost any news from there is surprising to them, in one sense, and in another the merest commonplace, however remarkable, intrinsically, it may be. (To try again for the idea deeply concealed in the preceding sentence, nothing that comes from Hoboken is astonishing, because anything might come from there without disturbing any preconceived notions, but on the other hand anything that comes from there is astonishing because nothing at all is expected thence.) So we both are and are not amazed by a letter dated Hoboken and signed by a Hobokener, which appears in The London Saturday Review. The writer of it, one JAMES H. BATES, seems to be a deep student of history and a statesman of highly original genius. He is worried about the future of England and warns its rulers not to repeat in South Africa the mistakes, most unfortunate from a British point of view, by which their predecessors lost control of the North American Continent Mr. BATES does not refer to events before but after the Revolution. Great Britain, he declares, might easily have retained the territory between the Alleghany Mountains and the Mississippi, since we, at the close of the war, had no power to enforce its cession. Secondly, England should have refused to recognize, and so have prevented, our acquisition of Louisiana, with the result, later, of herself getting possession of what is now our Far West, including California and Oregon. Lastly, England should have seized Alaska at the time of the Crimean war instead of waiting until Russia sold it to us. All this, according to the Hoboken authority, would have been done if Great Britain had possessed an Intelligence Department worthy of the name, in either her War or Foreign Office, and from the course, so far, of the Boer war, he suspects that she is still destitute of that useful utensil. And these are the speculations that occupy the minds of our neighbors across the river! But while the Londoners are pondering over Mr. BATES'S epistle, they might as well ask themselves what we would have been doing while they were acquiring all this land.

—Topeka has a New Farmers' Club, and the members thereof occasionally meet to partake of dinners arranged on a scale worthy of Kansas's new prosperity. Some of the speeches delivered at these banquets are eloquent, and all of them are enthusiastic. At the last dinner, Prof. S. J. HUNTER of the State University indulged in really passionate eulogy of alfalfa, which is, it seems, a most admirable herb. The most picturesque passage in the professor's oration was this: "'Up to the eyes in clover' has ever been one of the beatitudes; its superlative is, 'up to the eyes in alfalfa,' a consummation to be obtained in Kansas." Then the professor explained: "Alfalfa," he said, "the civilizer of the plains, has come from old Media, in Asia, to convert the short grass country into waving meadows and vernal fragrance. Independent of the laws of evaporation and condensation, it seeks its water supply far below the surface and with perennial regularity transforms the elements of air, earth, and water into food for man and beast. Of its abundance it unselfishly gives to all alike. Man, the dominant type, desirous of the major share, is forced to combat contending forms. Most aggressive is the voracious grasshopper." There is always something to detract from perfect happiness. Kansas has alfalfa, but, alas! she also has grasshoppers.

NUGGETS.

Makes Breakfast Pleasant.

New Cook—What does your husband like for his breakfast, Ma'am?
Mrs. Growells—Oh, he likes anything we haven't got.—Chicago News.

Small Supply.

"She pays her butler $5,000 a year."
"Yes, there are so few butlers who are really competent and yet look less important than her husband."—Detroit Journal.

A Foe to Sunday Closing.

"Mrs. Jones, why don't you lay in your Sunday provisions on Saturday?"
"Because if Mr. Jones comes home hungry late Sunday night he's liable to eat everything in the house."—Chicago Record.

Misplaced Lines.

Nell—Mad at him? Why, he wrote a lovely poem to her.
Belle—Yes, but she never read it. When she saw the title of it she tore the whole thing up in a fit of anger. You see, he called it, "Lines on Mabel's Face."—Philadelphia Catholic Standard and Times.

an Angel.

Rakely—What! I paid this bill yesterday.
Mainchance—Yes, but don't you remember what you said then?
Rakely—What did I say?
Mainchance—You said: "I'm going around paying off all my bills to-day, and to-morrow I'm going to begin all over again."—Philadelphia Press.

RHYMES FOR SMALL PEOPLE.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

Lordly Man and Lowly Mule.

Man is the greatestowork of God,
The oxen are his slaves;
He lures the lightning from the cloud,
And harnesses the waves.

To him alone a soul is given,
And he receives at birth
The glorious hope of joy in heaven
When he is done with earth.

Man is sublime, the homely mule
Is made of poorer stuff,
But mules quit drinking, as a rule,
When they have had enough.

Man the Godlike, Goat the Mean.

The goat is not regarded as
A noble beast, and it
Has never won distinction for
An undue share of wit.

Compare the homely goat with man:
How Godlike does he stand;
How pitiful the beast becomes
And how absurdly planned!

Yet, while we look upon the goat
As neither fair nor wise,
It doesn't live by taking pills
Instead of exercise.

BUYS A STEAMSHIP LINE.

North German Lloyd Acquires the Holt Line of Singapore.

BERLIN, Jan. 2.—The North German Lloyd Steamship Company has purchased the Holt Line of Singapore, and will combine it with the recently purchased Scottish Oriental Line, under the name of Indo-Chinese Line, flying the North German Lloyd flag.

PRESENTS FOR THE KAISER.

Miners Bring Sausages, Salt, and Hard-Boiled Eggs.

BERLIN, Jan. 2.—A deputation of salt miners from Halle arrived here yesterday, bringing to the Emperor congratulations upon the opening of the new year and a number of gifts. The latter consisted of sausages, pyramids of salt and hard-boiled eggs that had been soaked in salt. The distribution of these gifts among the members of the royal household will require nine days. In the meantime the miners will be fed from the royal kitchen.

OFFER THANKS TO AMERICANS.

Parnell Memorial Committee Acts at a Dublin Meeting.

DUBLIN, Jan. 2.—At a meeting of the Parnell Memorial Committee in this city to-day, Daniel Tallon, Lord Mayor of Dublin, presiding, John E. Redmond announced the result of the recent tour of the Lord Mayor and himself in the United States in the interest of the fund. He said the tour yielded £6,000.

The committee adopted a resolution thanking the people of the United States for their generosity, with particular reference to Richard Croker's donation of £3,000.

It was decided to proceed immediately with the erection of the memorial.

FRENCH CONSPIRATOR GUILTY.

High Court Convicts M. Buffet, but Acquits Four Others.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—The Senate High Court concluded the hearing of the conspiracy cases to-day with counsel's speech in defense of M. Guerin. The Court then retired to deliberate on its judgment.

Later the Court interrupted its deliberations, and announced that it had decided by a vote of 148 to 48 that M. Buffet was guilty, with extenuating circumstances; that it acquitted MM. Godefroy and De Vaux owing to the large minority in their favor, and that it acquitted MM. Sabran and De Ramel.

The Court then adjourned until to-morrow, without arriving at a decision respecting MM. Guerin and Déroulède.

WASHINGTON STATUE IN PARIS.

City Council Has Chosen a Site in the American Quarter.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—The City Council has chosen the site for the equestrian statue of Washington. It is at the intersection of the Avenue d'Lena and the Avenue du Trocadero. It is a fine site, in the midst of the American quarter, with the Place du Trocadero, the Palais du Trocadero, the Arc de Triomphe, and the Champs Elysées close by. The pedestal has also been approved by the Council.

The United States Ambassador, Gen. Horace Porter, has had charge of the matter, and has devoted much time to it. He found that the French people were greatly pleased with the idea of the statue, which is the result of the efforts of patriotic American women, who raised the necessary funds by subscription.

It is desired to unveil the statue July 3 next, the anniversary of Washington's acceptance of his commission as General, which act the statue represents. Daniel C. French is the sculptor of the statue and pedestal.

PORTUGAL'S CORTES OPENS.

Message from the Throne Fails to Mention the Transvaal.

LISBON, Jan. 2.—The Cortes was opened to-day. The message from the throne declared that the cordiality of Portugal's relations with the other powers was shown by the presence in the Tagus of fleets of France, Germany, and Great Britain. The Government, it continued, had caused itself to be represented at the Brussels and The Hague Conferences, the former to check the abuses of alcoholism in South Africa and the latter to reduce the frequency and to minimize the horrors of war, and it was hoped that both humanitarian objects would be achieved.

The remainder of the speech was confined to domestic affairs, and no mention was made of Great Britain or the Transvaal.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Lisbon correspondent of The Standard says:

"It is reported here that Great Britain officially acknowledges the correctness of the attitude of Portugal regarding Delagoa Bay. It is also asserted that inquiries instituted by the British Consul at Lorenzo Marques show that since hostilities began nothing contraband has been imported there except barbed wire and breadstuffs."

The Kaiser Entertains Attaches.

BERLIN, Jan. 2.—The foreign Military Attachés lunched with the Emperor yesterday. The Emperor and the Crown Prince at noon received the Japanese Minister, who presented the Order of the Chrysanthemum to the Crown Prince.

Charles Page Bryan in Paris.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—Charles Page Bryan, the United States Minister to Brazil, is here. Gen. Porter has given a dinner in his honor. He leaves for his post in a day or so.

Earthquake Destroys Russian Towns.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 2. — An earthquake yesterday destroyed ten villages in the Achalkalak District of the Government of Tiflis.

Money for Chilean Public Works.

VALPARAISO, Jan. 2.—The Government proposes to devote the surplus revenue—8,000,000 pesos—to public works.

DEATH DUE TO FROZEN PIPES.

Exploding Ranges Kill a Baby and Fatally Injure a Little Girl.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Jan. 2.—The water pipes in the house at 518 North Laurel Street froze last night, and when a fire was lighted in the range this morning there was an explosion. The thirteen months' old child of Thomas Cossaboon, which was playing on the floor at the time of the explosion, was struck by a piece of the range and instantly killed.

This was the second accident of the kind in the city within a few hours. David Bennett and his family moved from Salem yesterday into a house which had been unoccupied for some time. The water pipes were frozen. A fire was started in the range and the water back exploded. Mrs. Bennett was badly burned about the face, neck and arms. A little boy was struck in the eye with a live coal, and the eye destroyed. A little girl was struck by a piece of iron and one side of her face torn off. She cannot recover.

Will of Orleana R. E. Pell.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 2.—The will of Orleana R. E. Pell, who died in Paris a couple of weeks ago, was offered for probate here to-day. The document and its accompanying codicil were executed in Paris July 26, 1899, and after a few bequests to her servants and attendants, and a bequest of $10,000 for the American Institute in Paris, the residue is divided equally between Charlotte Von Gorrissen, Martha Maria Anderson, Rosalie R. Ford, and Elbert Anderson, the latter being named the executor. The will also bequeaths $2,000 to Sidnie Newman of Newport. Consideration of the petition for probate of the will was continued to Jan. 22.

Alfred Morrison Exonerated.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Jan. 2.—Coroner Banning held an inquest to-day into the death of Mrs. Alfred Morrison, who was shot and killed by her husband on Friday morning. The jury found that the husband was not to blame and that the shot was fired while he was in a somnambulistic state following a dream of burglars standing beside his bed about to kill him and his wife.

Child Gets a $10,000 Verdict.

NEWARK, Jan. 2.—A jury in the Circuit Court to-day brought in a verdict for $10,000 against the New Jersey Street Railway in favor of Ida H. Herlich, three years old, whose right hand was cut off by a trolley car on July 6 last.

FROZE TO SEE ACTOR IRVING.

Women Overcome While Waiting Outside Columbia Theatre, Brooklyn —Messenger Boys' Cold Job.

"I'll tell yer what, fellers. If dat Henry Irving comes ter Brooklyn agin I chucks up me job. I ain't no Eskimo," remarked Patsy Kelly, of the force of boys in a Fulton Street, Brooklyn, messenger office yesterday morning, hugging the steam radiator in the office and looking about him with an air of deep disgust.

His sentiment anent the great English tragedian was heartily and unanimously approved by the "fellers," all of whom were undergoing the process of thawing out.

Sir Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry are to appear at the Columbia Theatre in Brooklyn next week. The sale of seats for their engagement at that house began at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. Wise patrons of the drama in Brooklyn, knowing that there would be a rush for the choice seats, planned to get first pick by employing messenger boys to wait for the opening of the Columbia box office and buy their tickets for them.

The first boy appeared in the lobby of the theatre as early as 6 o'clock on Monday night. He was soon followed by another and another, until there were fully thirty of the lads in line. The boys suffered no discomfort while the theatre remained open, but when it was closed for the night and they were forced out of the warm corridor into the street the trying part of their experience began. All night long the boys hung about the doors of the theatre with teeth chattering and faces blue with the cold. They stamped their feet, whistled, sang, wrestled with each other, and resorted to other methods to keep from freezing.

Before daylight yesterday other boys and men began to arrive, and by the time the box office was opened the line of waiting people extended to the doors of the Post Office, half a block up Washington Street. Several women who were in line were overcome by the cold, and had to be taken into the Post Office corridor and thawed out.

MISS POTTER'S END IS NEAR.

The Elocutionist is Dying of Cancer at St. Luke's Hospital.

One of the most cheerful patients in St. Luke's Hospital is Jennie O'Neil Potter, who has been there for several days suffering from cancer of the stomach. Her end, the physicians say, is not far off. She may die at any time, and yet may linger for a couple of months longer. She was well known as an elocutionist, and made a great hit on the stage by reciting, "How Salvator Won."

She received a good many visitors on New Year's Day and recited for them, and said her greatest hope is to be able to appear before the public on the stage once more.

IRVING E. PINOVER RESIGNS.

Leaves the Business of Weber & Fields—London Trip Abandoned.

Irving E. Pinover, who for the last three months has looked after the business end of Weber & Fields's Music Hall, tendered his resignation yesterday to the actor-managers. The Assistant Treasurer of the house will fill the vacancy for the present. It was said Mr. Pinover severed his connection with the theatre for the purpose of returning to newspaper work.

The contemplated trip to London after the season in this city closes next April has been abandoned, owing to the serious condition of theatrical affairs in England, consequent upon the Boer war. The plan is now being mapped out to take the entire stock company for a tour of the largest cities of the United States, embracing a period of two or three months.

The music publishing firm of Weber, Fields & Stromberg, which heretofore controlled and handled all the music produced at the music hall, has been by mutual consent dissolved, the entire business being purchased by Witmark & Sons. This, it is said, was done to enable Weber and Fields to devote more attention to their theatrical enterprise

FELIX SCHWEIGHOFER'S PLAYS.

The Austrian Comedian's New Roles at the Irving Place Theatre.

As old Klapproth, the unsophisticated provincial, in Karl Lauff's "Pension Schoeller" Felix Schweighofer, whose engagement at the Irving Place Theatre continues with unabated success, is particularly well suited. His command of facial expression has not been so strongly illustrated in any other rôle, thus far. The piece is an old-fashioned farce or farcical comedy, but the remarkable talent of Schweighofer makes its performance worth while. Schoeller's boarding house is rich in the matter of eccentricity among its inmates.

A stagestruck youth, a posing retired Major, a literary lady, and other inmates are the kind of folks an innocent old man might well be led to suppose crazy. Albert, Klapproth's nephew, is not disposed to waste much time and labor to gratify that old person's droll whim to see the inside of a lunatic asylum. It occurs to him that it would be just as satisfying to the old man to see Schoeller's pension, if he can be made to believe that a lunatic asylum.

The scheme works well. Klapproth's moods under the influence of the presence of the supposed lunaties form an amusing study. His fearful delight, his timidity, his desire to humor the fancies of all, his constant surprise are depicted by the comedian with flawless art. Later in the play the fun grows wilder, for by a series of misunderstandings the boarders all visit Klapproth at his country home.

"Pension Schoeller" will be acted to-night. To-morrow night the play will be "Gypsfigur," a farce with songs, in which Schweighofer is said to have another thoroughly congenial rôle.

"The Village Postmaster" Souvenirs.

Next Monday night Manager Rosenquest of the Fourteenth Street Theatre will distribute handsome souvenirs in commemoration of the three hundred and fiftieth performance of "The Village Postmaster." The present will consist of figured china tea pots, and will be given to every woman in attendance at that performance.

SUNDAY CONCERTS STOPPED.

Police in Washington Close a Theatre in an Unusual Manner.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Sunday concerts at one of the local theatres have been stopped by Major Sylvester, the Chief of Police, in an unusual manner. Two performances had been given when a Lieutenant of Police was sent to the manager to request him to close his theatre. There is no law on the subject, so that the manager was asked to obey, not a law, but "public sentiment."

A year ago a similar attempt was made by three theatres, and Major Sylvester sent them the same request that they should "respect public sentiment," and they closed their doors. "We brought public sentiment to bear on the managers last year," said the Major to-day, "and we will do it again this year if they do not close."

Receiver for Theatrical Company.

NEWARK, Jan. 2.—Vice Chancellor Stevens to-day appointed James F. O'Mealie receiver of "The Bowery After Dark" Company, which broke up in Paterson early in November. The receiver was appointed on application of Rocco Defina, who claims his partner, Alfred W. Woods, took the management of the company from him at Port Jervis, N. Y., and that he has not received back any of the money he put into the enterprise. After the company went to pieces Philip Sullivan of New York purchased the rights to the piece, had it remounted, and it is now in Philadelphia.

Mr. Trompen Will Not Appear.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Jan. 2.—Rev. J. N. Trompen, pastor of the Ridgewood Church of the Christian Reformed denomination, has announced he will not answer the summons of the Classis of his church to appear before it on Tuesday next to answer charges. He is accused of insubordination and also with ill-treating a little girl who had been adopted by him.

Arthur Hillebrand Ill.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 2.—Ex-Capt. Arthur Hillebrand, right tackle on the Princeton football eleven, and also Captain of the baseball team of 1899, was taken sick with malarial fever this afternoon. He was removed to McCosh Infirmary.

DANGERS IN THE TRUSTS

President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale Points Them Out.

PUBLIC CONSCIENCE AT FAULT

Political Ethics, It Is Asserted, Must Be Reformed Before Combinations Are Adequately Controlled.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—President Hadley of Yale delivered the chief address at the Chicago University convocation to-day. He said in part:

"An unusually well-informed foreign critic, Mr. Muirhead, has recently published the opinion that the standard of personal morality in America is decidedly higher than in England, that of commercial morality probably a little lower, and that of political morality quite distinctly lower. There is reason to think that in this view he represents the consensus of opinion of well-informed observers on both sides of the Atlantic. The causes for this condition of things demand serious attention. A failure to carry into politics the same kind of ethical standard which is applied in matters of personal morals implies, as a rule, that there is something in a people's political condition to whose understanding it has not fully grown up. Such a failure implies a defect in public judgment rather than in individual character. It indicates that we do not know what virtues must be exercised for the maintenance of organized society as well as we know what virtues are necessary to the harmonious living of individuals among their neighbors.

"Organization in business, in local politics, and in National politics has brought with it an inequality of opportunity and an unfairness of conditions in which the game of life is played. Competitive business is giving place to trusts. The town meeting has been supplanted by the organized municipality. The old federation of States with strong traditions of home rule has become a centralized nation, reaching out beyond its old borders to rule over other nations less civilized than itself.

"Under these circumstances it becomes impossible for the community to rest complacently in that egotistic morality which seemed sufficient for the needs of a generation earlier. We can no longer rely upon competition to protect the consumers against abuse when industry has become so highly organized that all production is centralized in the control of a single body. It is no longer true, in the sense that it was fifty years ago, that each man may be left free to manage his own business and that the community will find its work best done as a consequence of such freedom. Commerce and industry are no longer to be regarded as games where we have nothing to do but to applaud the most skilful player when he wins, and rest in the assurance that his triumph is in line with the best interests of the community as a whole.

"What was once regarded as a game has now become a trust, not merely in the superficial and accidental sense in which the name 'trust' is now applied to all large combinations of capital, but in a profounder sense—as a trust exercised on behalf of the public, which it is in the power of those who control this capital to use well or ill, at their pleasure, without adequate restraint from any quarter. Where competition is thus become a remote contingency, and where law is almost necessarily inadequate unless it be made so strict as to forbid the good no less than the evil in private business enterprise, a new system of ethics is a matter of vital necessity for the American people—a system which shall treat the Director no longer as an individual pursuing private business of his own, and with the right to resent the suggestion that he should conduct it unselfishly, but as having moral responsibility to his stockholders, to his workingmen, and to the consumers that purchase his goods or his services. In the absence of such an ethical advance, no political or legal solution of the so-called trust problem is likely to be effective.

"Until there is a fundamental reform in the code of political ethics which the community imposes upon its members, public trusts will be no more adequately controlled than private ones. Nay, they are likely to be even less adequately controlled, because a public official, holding his power as a tool of a ring, and acknowledging no allegiance to standards higher than those which have made his organization successful is as a rule more firmly intrenched in authority than the representative of any private corporation, however extensive or powerful. Until such a change is made, the socialistic ideal of reforming abuse of private trust by the substitution of public trust will be but the substitution of one set of masters for another.

"If this difficulty is felt in internal affairs, where those who suffer are, at any rate, citizens and men of action, with the power to make their protests heard even where they cannot make their resistance successful, much worse will it be in dealing with colonies and dependencies. Under an imperialistic policy our Government cannot remain what it was. It must grow either worse or better. It cannot remain the same where the struggle for success is as far as possible disassociated from the moral sense of the participants. It will involve either a direct breach of trust or a direct acceptance of trust.

"Our own experience with problems other than these, and the experience of England with this particular problem, both warrant us in the belief that we shall move toward a better solution rather than toward a worse.

"A country which has in so many of its parts passed in a single generation from the lawlessness of frontier life to the extreme of legality may readily in a generation more pass from a state where conceptions of public duty are bounded by legality alone to one where they are inspired by a moral obligation which will carry into the conduct of public affairs the principles and the sentiments which we recognize as private ones."

NEW GRAND JURY SWORN IN.

Charged by Judge McMahon to Give Attention to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Case.

Judge McMahon, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, swore in the January Grand Jury yesterday. Judge McMahon, after following the usual procedure by reading the law for the guidance of the jurors, made reference to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit matter by saying: "I have here a document in the nature of a presentment which was handed down by your predecessors. Give this matter the same careful and conscientious consideration required by law as you would to any other case."

This was the extent of the reference, and after delivering himself of this brief charge he went on to say that there were two hundred and seventeen prisoners in the Tombs, and of that number ninety-eight were held for the action of the Grand Jury, and the remainder were awaiting trial. Judge McMahon said he regarded this as a remarkably small number of cases, and he was of the opinion that the District Attorney's office should be congratulated for its good work of the year.

In speaking of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit affair, Acting District Attorney Unger said: "All I wish to say now is that the matter is in statu quo. The Grand Jurors did not touch upon it to-day or refer to it officially in any way. They had a good deal of routine work to attend to, there being quite an accumulation. Just when the Rapid Transit case will be taken up or what will be done I cannot say. If the jury wishes to take action it will summon those witnesses who appeared before the former jury and possibly others."

The January Grand Jury is as follows: James S. Curry, foreman, merchant, 45 East Tenth Street; J. G. King Duer, retired, 65 East Fifty-third Street; William Junghaus, trimmings, 455 Broadway; F. W. Smith, merchant, 36 West Thirty-sixth Street; Samuel Lowe, real estate, 142 West Twenty-second Street; Hugh D. Auchincloss, merchant, 22 William Street; Edward D. Depew, grocer, 14 Harrison Street; John G. O'Keefe, broker, 66 Broadway; De Forest Grant, President, 287 Fourth Avenue; William F. Harfinger, glass, 36 Murray Street, Edward [illegible]wight, Jr., insurance, 27 William Street; George Reed, painter, 1,464 Third Avenue; Meyer Jonasson, cloaks, 817 Broadway; Dr. Barry, retired, 148 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Edward G. Wells, Secretary, 169 Warren Street; John Ve[illegible]y, blue stone, 1,125 First Avenue; Calman [illegible] Haas, quicksilver, 27 William Street; Herman

THE FALL OF O'DONNELL

Town Taken by Troops Under Command of Col. Burt.

A FILIPINO LED AMERICANS

Took the Negro Twenty-fifth to the Place Where 125 Prisoners with Munitions Were Captured.

BAMBAN, Luzon Nov. 26.—During a general advance such as the one made from Angeles to Dagupan by our soldiers during the last two weeks, there occur many episodes which can be only briefly chronicled at the time, but are worthy of lasting recognition. After the rush of the advance is over, when the provisions have caught up with the columns and officers have resumed the comforts of army life, then comes the time for the telling of tales.

There was the taking of the town of O'Donnell by Col. Burt's Twenty-fifth Infantry, for instance. The name O'Donnell is a relic of the Irish in Spain; there is an "O'Reilly" Street in Havana, Chile has her warship O'Higgins, and Luzon has her O'Donnell from the same cause. O'Donnell lies some six miles northwest of Bamban and off the railroad from Manila to Dagupan. Our main advance missed O'Donnell on its way north. When an officer of Bell's Thirty-sixth was told of Col. Burt's capture he swore gently and said: "And to think we stopped a day in Capas, and Capas is only three miles from O'Donnell."

The Twenty-fifth was stationed at Bamban, having arrived there after a hard march from down the track. They had missed the excitement, the hurrah of fighting. Like many another regiment supporting those in the lead, they had the hard work without the stimulus of battle, and the Twenty-fifth, like many another regiment, was anxious for a fight.

On Nov. 17 a Filipino came to the outposts of the Twenty-fifth, and, throwing his Captain's shoulder-straps on the ground, said, expressively, "No quiero mas," ("I don't want any more."). He was taken to Col. Burt, well treated, and well fed. It soon was learned that this man had several followers out in the bush, also anxious to surrende , and only awaiting news of their leader's reception at our hands before venturing in themselves.

"Go and fetch them," said Col. Burt; "we'll give each man $15 who turns in a rifle." These men came and their eyes opened with wonder at their good fortune when the Colonel counted out thirty Mexican dollars for each good rifle surrendered. They were fed and the good food warmed the cockles of their hearts.

"Over here about six miles is O'Donnell filled with soldiers and arms," said the Filipino Captain, "and if you want to send men to surprise and capture the town I'll lead them."

This was just what the Twenty-fifth wanted to do; there was no doubt of that. Preparations were made at once, and the evening of the 15th at 7 o'clock Companies B, K, and E, under command of Capt. Leonhaeuser, started for O'Donnell under the guidance of the traitorous Filipino Captain. Lieuts. Martin and Sharen commanded Company B, Company K was commanded by Capt. Bates, and Capt. Albright and Lieut. McNally officered Company E. Lieut. Schenck accompanied the expedition as Battalion Adjutant.

At 4 o'clock in the morning, when the night air was positively cold, the advancing command sighted a Filipino outpost on top of a hill. It was deserted. The next Filipino outpost was at a palm-leaf shack at the edge of the road. Lieut. Bates surrounded the house with a detail of K company. Inside men could be seen moving.

"We have the town surrounded," said Lieut. Bates in Spanish, speaking into a black window two feet from his head. "If you surrender quickly we won't hurt you, if you give an alarm we'll kill you." This was too tempting a proposition even to consider. Out of the dark windows the insurgents passed three rifles and three bags of cartridges, and even a bowl of rice. Then three abject and frightened Tagalogs came out to the Americans with humble protestations of friendship.

At this moment the yellow, barking, howling curs that infest every village on the island, gave the alarm. There was an immediate move toward the town and a few scattered shots were fired as our troops entered, but the bugles played "Cease," and the order was obeyed. We were in the town now, and the colored soldiers showed a grim and great earnestness in their work of gathering in prisoners, rifles and bolos. Strong black arms caught fleeing insurgents upon the streets and hauled them from under beds and beneath houses.

Daylight now came, and with the same earnestness the searching went on. Order appeared out of the confusion of the first rush, and it was seen that the prisoners, as fast as taken, were being rounded up in a roofless church, facing the plaza. One hundred and twenty-five prisoners, including two insurgent Majors and two Lieutenants, were captured, and it was said by these latter that not more than forty managed to escape, so sudden and unexpected was the attack.

At 6 o'clock in the morning the command started to return, bringing with it the prisoners, some 125 rifles and nearly 10,000 rounds of ammunition, loaded on bull carts procured in the town. The soldiers were pleased and elated with the result of the expedition, and on the home march they hauled the bull carts out of mudholes with alacrity and good spirits. The trip back seemed very long, for the sun was getting hot and the men sleepy. That same afternoon Company E of the Twenty-fifth returned to O'Donnell to gather in sixty-nine more rifles, and they destroyed certain insurgent supplies and an outfit for the reloading of rifle cartridges. The hundred and twenty-five prisoners were fed and then released.

The exciting adventure of Sergt. Green of this regiment occurred the same morning, and at a point about three miles south of here. It is necessary to explain that between the towns of Angeles and Bamban, a distance of some eight miles, the insurgents had utterly destroyed the railroad track, carrying the rails into Tarlac and burning the sleepers. The big iron bridge one mile south of Bamban had been wrecked with dynamite. Hence there is a gap in the road, over which all supplies for the army above us must be conveyed in bull carts. The bull cart road and the old railroad bed follow close to each other between Bamban and Mabalacat, a hamlet four miles south of here; in some places the two roads are but 200 yards apart.

On this morning a Spanish prisoner, an emaciated young man held for sixteen months among the insurgents and finally released by the recent American advance, was walking down the bed of the former railroad track between Bamban and Mabalacat in company with two unarmed American soldiers. About three miles south of here these three men were suddenly fired upon by Filipinos ambushed in the jungle lining the path. Sergt. Green was on the wagon road in an escort wagon, and at the time of this attack was in plain sight of the three men under fire. The Spaniards and the two Americans immediately broke across the field toward the escort wagon, followed first by the bullets of the Filipinos and then by the Filipinos themselves. Sergt. Green saw them all coming; so did the driver of the wagon, who started his mules on a run.

"Stop her!" yelled Sergt. Green, "and wait for these fellows."

"We ain't got no arms, and them devils will be on us with bolos," was the reply.

"You stop them mules and get down in your wagon. I'll do the fighting," answered Green. He stood up with his six-shooter and emptied it twice over the heads of the fugitives and into their pursuers. They stopped and poured two volleys directly at the wagon. Strange to say not a man nor a mule was hit. The three fleeing men had almost gained the road and the wagon when a last shot from the insurgents dropped the Spaniard. He was bundled into the wagon, and then the mules galloped into town.

Ten minutes later a detail from the Mabalacat garrison was on the spot, but the Filipinos had disappeared. The wounded Spaniard is in the hospital at Mabalacat and will die.

FILIPINOS FEAR THE PRIESTS.

Believe that Mgr. Chapelle and Father McKinnon Will Support the Spanish Brotherhoods.

MANILA, Jan. 2.—Archbishop Chapelle, the Papal Delegate to the Philippines, arrived here this morning on the United States transport Sherman, which sailed from San Francisco Dec. 8. He will lodge in the house formerly occupied by Charles Denby, of the Philippine Advisory Commission. This action on the part of Mgr. Chapelle settles the contest between the various friar brotherhoods in Manila who, separately, have been using their influence to obtain the privilege of entertaining the Archbishop and the Rev. Father McKinnon, late of the California Volunteers and now a Regular Army Chaplain, who was also a passenger on the Sherman.

It is said that the friars are striving to get Mgr. Chapelle's ear for the purpose of securing better protection for individual interests.

The arrival of the Papal Delegate directs attention to the question of the Church and the brotherhoods in the Philippines, including the matters of deciding the brotherhoods' claims to real estate and other property, of the Church receiving State support, and of the re-establishment of Spanish curates in native parishes. By the appointment of Mgr. Chapelle as Archbishop Nozaleda's successor the Filipinos and Spaniards feel that steps will be taken in these momentous matters which may bring infinite good or evil to the islands. Consequently, Mgr. Chapelle's actions will be closely watched and fully discussed.

All classes of the brotherhoods are anxious to send representatives to the parishes in the provinces recently occupied by the Americans. This matter will soon be brought to Mgr. Chapelle's attention and his aid in this connection will be solicited. Inasmuch as the question of the expulsion of the brotherhoods from the islands and the freedom of the people from the alleged injustice of some members of the orders has always been declared to be the principal cause of the revolt of the Filipinos against Spain's sovereignty, long-time residents of the islands declare that if the friars are returned to their former parishes, the natives, seeing them return under American administration, will surely attack and kill them and otherwise cause disorder.

Revolutionists have started the rumor that Mgr. Chapelle intends eventually to appoint Father McKinnon as Archbishop of the Philippines. The latter's defense of the brotherhoods in the American newspapers has been translated and circulated among the natives for the purpose, it is declared, of showing that Father McKinnon will support the brotherhoods if he is elected. Such statements as these create uneasiness among the natives, which is increased by recent news from Spain to the effect that Mgr. Chapelle will support the brotherhoods.

The Tagalogs, it is declared, have become more embittered against the Church since Archbishop Nozaleda excommunicated an insurgent priest, and, it is added, the number of Protestant marriages among the natives continually increases.

SMUGGLING ON PANAY ISLAND.

The Navy, by Hard Work, Breaks Up the Traffic in Carrying Provisions to Insurgents.

ILOILO, Panay Island, Philippines, Nov. 13, 1899.—The geographical disposition of islands and coast line near Iloilo, and the proximity of the insurgent forces in need of provisions and contraband of war made the smuggling and blockade running of stores and munitions from Iloilo to the rebels a possible and profitable industry. In Iloilo there were many men ready and anxious to engage in this occupation, for the profits to be derived from the successful landing of a cargo of rice, kerosene, and matches in rebel territory were large, and, until the navy took the matter of its suppression strongly in hand, the attendant risk of capture was not great enough to deter men of an adventurous turn of mind. But now it is not so easy, the Concord and the two gunboats, Paragua and Pampanga have been exercising great vigilance over this smuggling, and the man who can run a cargo to-day is either very skillful or very lucky.

Three miles south of Iloilo, and forming the southern shelter of Iloilo Bay, is the Island of Guimaras. It is twenty-five miles long and about ten miles wide, and thus, skirting the southern shores of Panay, it forms Iloilo Straits, which must be traversed by all vessels coming to this port. Guimaras is not American territory, and this only because we have never attempted to occupy it. The inhabitants of the island, some ten thousand, are Visayans, and they would be very glad of the protection of the United States. As it is, they are subjected to the raids of insurgents from Panay, who come over and levy a tribute of money and food and make use of Guimaras as a way station for provisions between Iloilo and the insurgent territory immediately surrounding it. Running north from Iloilo the coast of Panay is full of bays, indents, and small islands, all of which are helps to the smuggler and serve to render the work of our patrolling gunboats more difficult.

Guimaras Island is full of miniature valleys and mountains, and from the sea its aspect is most pleasing; it was formerly a popular pleasure resort. Parties were made up for Sunday excursions across the harbor to Guimaras and foreign residents had bungalows and Summer homes there. The island produces primarily lime, which is essential in the extracting of sugar from the cane, and secondly it was the truck garden for Iloilo. Milk, fruit, chickens, and vegetables came over each morning to the Iloilo market.

In exchange, Guimaras drew the supply of rice from Iloilo. Guimaras, not being insurgent territory, was a proper market for rice and other provisions to be used by the inhabitants of the island, and then it was but a short step back to Panay, but this time to insurgent territory, where rice was in great demand. The boats used in this traffic are known locally as paroas. A paroa is a narrow canoe with wide bamboo outriggers on each side. It is propelled by a square lateen sail and steered by a rudder dragging over the starboard stern which the boatsman cleverly manipulates with his feet. The boats range in length from twenty to eighty feet, and with a good wind astern can easily distance our coast patrol.

The near-by island of Negros also offered a good excuse for smuggling into Panay. Negros is at peace, and all her coast towns are occupied by American troops; hence merchants in Iloilo have a right to clear schooners with provisions to points on Negros. To reach Negros ships pass out the northern entrance of Iloilo straits, between Guimaras and the mainland. A schooner bent on smuggling and cleared for Negros will coast along Panay watching for a slant of wind to carry her over if no gunboats are in sight the same wind will carry her humming into some bay on Panay, near the insurgent town of Bonate, for instance, where her cargo can be sold at such good profit that the schooner can be beached until these troublous times are over.

Many a coasting steamer is missing from Iloilo port to-day, and the merchant owners naively declare they fear these must be lost. Or, if the schooner finds no chance to get into Panay she will continue on to Negros and unload with all the earmarks of honesty. From certain points on Negros it is only a two hours' sail to Panay, and paroas carried cargo over to the insurgents under cover of darkness. This method was possible because our garrisons on Negros are small; many towns have but a dozen or so American soldiers and it is impossible for these men to watch long reaches of a coast well cut up into bays and inlets.

This, then, was the field for profitable smuggling out of Iloilo back into Panay, and the field was actively occupied when our navy, represented by the Concord and the former Spanish gunboats Pampanga and Paragua, developed an activity and watchfulness that has put a new phase upon the industry. The former Spanish gunboats here mentioned were built for service in these waters and are consequently more useful in their present ocupation than are any vessels of our own. They are both of about 200 tons burden, draw eight feet of water, and can steam nine knots. They are unprotected.

The steam launch Nesan, belonging to the office of the Captain of the Port, is armed with a Hotchkiss revolving cannon, and has been by no means inactive in putting down smuggling and discouraging the transfer of rebel troops to and from Panay. There was a dark night about three weeks ago when the Nesan was coming down the coast inside of Guimaras, showing no lights, and ran right atop of a collection of paroas carrying insurgents from a cove on the Panay side, apparently over to Guimaras, for one of their raids on the inhabitants. The Nesan asked no questions when once assured of the facts; there was the revolving cannon and a swift steam launch quick and sure to her helm; there followed a few moments of swift manoeuvring, the snapping of bamboo outriggers and confusion; the Hotchkiss cannon spun around, and the flashes showed struggling forms in the water. It can safely be said this particular raiding expedition was thoroughly discouraged.

The two gunboats and the Concord ceaselessly patrol the coast; with no lights showing, they slip into bays and behind headlands; they are always on the watch for coasting craft whose papers are not in order or who are approaching parts of the coast where they can have no legitimate business. The work is hard and wearing, but the results have been most satisfactory.

A paroa was bought and freighted out of Iloilo by four natives, who swore allegiance to the United States for the purpose of navigating their craft. She was seen by the Pampanga to be acting suspiciously and ordered to halt. Instead of obeying she turned to fly, with a good wind astern. Then a remarkable shot from the Pampanga's three-pounder settled the matter. At 2,800 yards the shot carried away the paroa's mast, and she was easy prey. When the Pampanga closed in, several bolts of insurgent uniform cloth were found floating behind the canoe, likewise two insurgent uniforms, while two of the crew of four were naked. All four are prisoners now, and it is only a question of a few days before the sailors will tell who the insurgent officers may be.

The people of Guimaras have shown a noticeable aptitude for their new and approaching Americanism. They have organized a local Vigilance Committee for their protection against the raiders from Panay, and have already caught their first man red-handed. They are unfamiliar with lynching, but the culprit has been sentenced to crucifixion.

LAWTON RELIEF FUND GROWS.

Gen. Corbin Has $39,263.35 on Hand, and Says More than Hoped for Has Been Subscribed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Gen. Corbin, Chairman of the Lawton Relief Committee, announces that the subscriptions to the Lawton fund received up to noon to-day amount to $39,263.35, which does not include all the subscriptions made to independent agents in various outside cities.

Gen. Corbin also announces that the amount subscribed already exceeds the amount hoped for when the movement was originated, and is amply sufficient for the purposes of the fund, which is to raise the mortgage on the Lawton homestead at Redlands, Cal., and to provide for the education of the children. Owing to the highly gratifying success of the movement, it has been decided to close the subscription lists on the 5th inst.

Secretary Wilson of the Agricultural Department walked into Gen. Corbin's office at the War Department this morning, and handed him $100 in gold for the Lawton fund, remarking that "it was a farmer's contribution to a soldier's widow."

Another contribution to the fund received by Gen. Corbin to-day was a check for $1,000 from J. Pierpont Morgan of New York.

New York Subscriptions.

The Bankers' Trust Company's quota of the Lawton Fund was increased to $5,028.94 yesterday by $301 in new subscriptions, as follows: Thomas H. Hubbard, $100; Mrs. Ellen P. Kellogg, $25; H. A. Butjer & Co., $25; China and Japan Trading Company, $100; cash, $1; cash, $25; M. C. Bouvier, $25.

PHILIPPINE CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Gen. Otis's latest casualty report is as follows:

Deaths since last report: Wounded by natives, Dec. 16, George A. Wagner, F, Fourteenth Infantry. Drowned accidentally at Bacoor, Nov. 19, Patrick Hart, F, Fourteenth Infantry; Manila, Dec. 27, William Ott, Corporal, D, Twenty-first Infantry. Acute dysentery, Dec. 23, John H. Buckner, musician, E, Thirteenth Infantry; Dec. 18, George W. Magann, K, Twenty-second Infantry; Dec. 8, Troy Hamilton, I, — Cavalry. Chronic dysentery, Dec. 23, Andrews McKlelland, H, Thirty-first Infantry; Dec. 21, Joseph H. Soltes, K, Twenty-second Infantry; Dec. 26, James Shanahan, A, Twenty-eighth Infantry; John A. Renan, M, Thirteenth Infantry. Chronic diarrhoea, Dec. 24, William Crabb, E, Fourteenth Infantry; Dec. 25, John C. Cain, I, Twenty-first Infantry; Dec. 23, Michael Kane, civilian, late I, Twenty-second Infantry. Typhoid, Dec. 28, Andrew L. Gilken, M, Eleventh Cavalry; Dec. 29, James Whitley, D, Sixth Infantry; Dec. 30, George P. Leets, hospital steward. Variola, Dec. 26, Hume Dulin, L, Twenty-fourth Infantry; William W. Adams, M, Thirty-fourth Infantry. Pneumonia, Oct. 19, John I. Williams, K, Twenty-second Infantry. Malaria, Dec. 20, Robert Culhane, H, Sixth Infantry, Cachexia, Dec. 27, Edward J. Kelly, F, Thirteenth Infantry. Acute alcoholism, Dec. 23, Michael Aldwin, D, Thirteenth Infantry. Gunshot wound in action, Dec. 13, Winthrop Richardson, Corporal, H, Fourth Cavalry.

CONFIRM SOLDIERS' COMPLAINTS.

Officers Say Reported Conditions on the Manauense Were Facts.

MANILA, Jan. 2.—Col. Pettit, commanding the Thirty-first Infantry, and Lieut. Col. Hayes, who commanded the three companies of that regiment on board the transport Manauense, which arrived here Nov. 28 and reported terrible experiences at sea, the steamer being classed as unseaworthy, undermanned, and short of provisions, have filed official reports corroborating in every detail the account of the voyage sent out at the time of the arrival of the ship describing the hardships of the soldiers.

The Colonel's report, which is particularly vigorous, recommends a claim against the ship's owners for the uniforms of the whole battalion, which were ruined during the passage.

PHILIPPINES AND THE SENATE.

The Situation in the Islands to be Discussed Soon.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—It is probable that very soon after the Senate reconvenes there will be more or less discussion of the situation in the Philippines, the resolutions of Senators Tillman, Bacon, Morgan, and Hoar being used as a text for the speech-making.

Senator Beveridge of Indiana, who spent several months in Luzon and other islands of the archipelago, and made a special study of conditions there in preparation for consideration of the Philippine question when it came up in Congress, probably will make an elaborate and comprehensive speech soon after the discussion begins. He has had several conferences with the President on the subject.

Plans of Philippine Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—President Schurman will not return to the Philippines with the other members of the Philippine Commission when the body goes back to Manila, on account of his duties at Cornell. Admiral Dewey's return is also more than doubtful. Mr. Denby and Prof. Worcester will remain on the commission after it completes the report upon which it is now engaged, and will return to Manila to aid in the establishment of civil government.

Military Attache at Paris Relieved.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Major Alexander Rodgers of the Sixth Cavalry has at his own request been relieved from duty as military attaché at the United States Embassy at Paris and ordered to join his regiment in this country.

AGAINST SLAVERY IN GUAM.

Capt. Leary Decrees the System Be Abolished Feb. 22—Also Deports All Spanish Priests.

MANILA, Jan. 2.—A naval officer who has arrived here from Guam brings a proclamation issued by Capt. Leary, Naval Governor of that island, decreeing the absolute prohibition and total abolition of slavery or peonage, the order taking effect Feb. 22.

The prologue of the proclamation declares that the Spanish system of peonage, amounting to slavery, is a menace to popular liberty and a violation of the privileges guaranteed by the American Constitution.

Capt. Leary also deported all the Spanish priests, for reasons which he deemed sufficient.

New Torpedo Boat Shows High Speed.

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 2.—The torpedo boat Goldsborough was given a second builders' trial by the Wolff & Zwicker Iron Works. The machinery worked perfectly, and during an eight-minute run she steamed at the rate of thirty-two miles per hour against a two-mile current.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The Nashville arrived at Manila Saturday, making the fourth of the five vessels recently ordered to Manila at the suggestion of Admiral Dewey.

The transport Logan, from New York Nov. 20, has arrived at Singapore on her way to Manila.

The hospital ship Missouri left Manila Dec. 31 for San Francisco with 286 sick soldiers on board.

The cruiser Chicago, Admiral Schley's flagship, arrived at Montevideo yesterday.

The Machias has arrived at Santo Domingo and the Lancaster at San Juan, Puerto Rico.

The Yankton left Port Antonio yesterday for Banes.

The transport Sedgwick left Havana Dec. 31 for Nuevitas, where she will take aboard the Fifteenth United States Infantry and proceed to New York.

Catarrh is disagreeable and dangerous, but it can almost always be cured with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The clear, crisp weather of the last few days has made country life so enjoyable that the many people who went out to the various suburban resorts for over the New Year's Day have not yet returned. There is skating at Tuxedo, and at Meadow Brook there have been some interesting games of hockey on the ice. Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Mrs. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, and Miss May Bird have been among the fashionable women who have taken part in these diversions. In town it has been rather dull. There was little going on yesterday, and the calendar for to-day is hardly better filled. There are a few receptions, and of course the usual meetings of the dancing classes.

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The matrimonial event of to-day will be the wedding of Miss Elizabeth Hunt Welling and Mr. Charles Edward Manierre, at Calvary Church at noon. There will be this evening the second meeting of the Wednesday Cotillion, and Mrs. Bayard Dominick and the Misses Dominick will hold a reception at their residence, 22 West Fifty-first Street. The second meeting of the Thursday Evening Club will be held at the residence of Mrs. Henry Draper, and the Bachelors and Spinsters will have their second dance at Delmonico's, and Mrs. Albert B. Boardman will give a luncheon for her daughter, Miss Cecil Boardman.

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The Fuerst Bismarck, which sails to-day for Mediterranean ports, has booked among others the Countess de Frankenstein, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Burnham, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Churchill, parents of Mrs. Harold Baring; Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Carman, Parker Corning, W. R. Morgan, Mrs. Gouverneur, M. Ogden, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Ellsworth, Mrs. G. Olyphant Vail, Mrs. J. K. Worthington, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Ellsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Litchfield, Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Cushman, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Stern, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Heyl, of Philadelphia, and three daughters; Col. Edward Gebhard, and Mrs. Gebhard, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Edward D. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Williams, Miss Catharine Williams, Sidney Stewart Williams, Ramsay Turnbull, Mrs. Van Buren, Miss Edith M. Van Buren, Miss Elizabeth Stevens Mrs. H. A. Wainwright and three daughters, Mrs. W. J. White and children, Mrs. J. K. Worthington, Mr. and Mrs. Walter J. Mitchell and children, and Mrs. L. Z. Leiter. If Mrs. Leiter really sails it will be a surprise to Washington as well as to New York society, and means that she probably goes over to meet her daughters, who have been visiting their sister, Lady Curzon, in India. It is hardly likely that Mrs. Leiter herself will this winter take the long trip to India.

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Among those sailing on the Germanic on Saturday, which will be the last White Star sailing until the Oceanic departs on Jan. 24, are Mrs. A. L. Black, Mr. Tracey Dows, Mrs. C. Poer French, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gray, and Mr. Ritchie. The American Line resumes weekly sailing with the departure of to-day of the New York, and among those booked to sail on her are Theodore C. Bates, W. F. Clark, and Miss Ethel Duncan.

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The graduates of St. Paul's School resident in New York and surrounding towns will meet this evening in the building of the Medico-Legal Society, 17 West Forty-third Street. The rector, Dr. Joseph Coit, and a number of the masters will be present, and after the meeting a supper will be enjoyed. The number of prominent men in all lines of business and in the professions in this city, proud of the fact that they are St. Paul boys and who will be present at the reunion this evening, makes it a really notable event.

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Mrs. James Wilson Clark of 46 East Fifty-third Street gave a dance at Dodworth's last evening for her daughter, Miss Catharine M. Clark. The rooms were decorated with palms. Mrs. and Miss Clark received the guests. Mrs. Clark's gown was of purple velvet, and she wore diamond ornaments. Miss Clark's costume was of Renaissance lace over pink liberty silk. There was no cotillion. The dance was a large one, there being between 150 and 175 guests present. Among the guests were Miss Van Nest, Miss Josephine Roe, Miss May Low, Miss Alta Rockefeller, the Misses Katherine and Daisy McClure, the Misses Ethel and Edith Gould, Miss Plummer, Miss Anna Mead, Miss Ruth Hoe, Miss Lily Lefferts, Miss Elizabeth Swift, Miss Fanny Foote, Miss Molly Hayes, Miss Beadleston, the Misses Leonie and Anita de Bary, Miss Julia Clark, Miss May Flower, Miss Louise Grace, Miss Margie Hulburt, Miss Nettie McClay, the Misses Sinclair, Miss Grace White, the Misses Van Arden, the Misses Owen, Miss Fox, Miss Helen Sahler, Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Cowing, Mr. and Mrs. Selah B. Strong, Mr. and Mrs. B. Adams Batchelor, and the Messrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Henry Brookfield, the Messrs. Campbell, Crowell, Nathan Flower, James P. Grace, Albert Gallatin, Lawrence Elliman, R. Lefferts, Jr., Heth Lorton, S. F. Plummer, Jr., Joseph Stout, Jr., Fred Woodruff, Arthur Wily, Spotswood Bowers, Seymour Perkins, L. T. Martin, Newton Schafer, Jr., the Messrs. Brokaw, Lawrence Mead, Thomas S. Strong, Jr., Dudley Dupignac, Gano S. Dun, Henry Dalley, Jr., Edward Kirkland, Dr. L. Williams, E. Morgan Brookfield, and T. Savage Clay. The affair ended about midnight and a supper was served by Maresi.

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It has been generally announced that Miss Alta Rockefeller is to give a musicale on Thursday evening, Jan. 4. This is a mistake. Miss Rockefeller is a member of a club known as the Thursday Evening Musicale Club, which gives four musicales during the season. The first was held at the Rockefeller residence some weeks ago. The next one, on Jan. 4, will be held at the residence of Mrs. A. A. Coles, 249 West Seventy-second Street. The club in question has about twenty-five members. Some professionals are included in the membership, and the members are privileged to invite guests to the affairs.

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Among dinners and theatre parties for young people given last night was that of Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, the guests and the play having been announced yesterday in this column. On Jan. 5 Mrs. Pierpont Edwards gives a small dinner to the young people, who will afterward go with her to the dance at the Metropolitan Club Annex. The four other patronesses of this dance will also give dinners to other parties of young people, all afterward going in stages to this dance. On Monday, Jan. 8, Mrs. Ledyard Stevens of 53 East Seventy-eighth Street will give a small dinner for her niece, Miss Helen White Stevens. Among the guests will be Miss Molly Lefferts, Dorothy Edwards, Chloise Hatch, Oscar E. Stevens, Goelet Schroeder, Louis De Koven, and Reginald S. Willets, Jr.

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The second Junior Cotillion was danced last evening at Sherry's. There was a large attendance of members and a number of guests. Mrs. Alexander Van Nest and Mrs. Henry F. Osborn assisted Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes in receiving. The cotillion was led by Mr. Phoenix Ingraham, who danced with Miss Crocker. Among the matrons present last night who are subscribers to these dances were Mrs. Lloyd S. Bryce, Mrs. Ernest R. Adee, Mrs. George C. Clark, Mrs. Bayard Dominick, Mrs. John H. Iselin, Mrs. Henry P. Loomis, Mrs. Edward H. Ripley, Mrs. George Bird, Mrs. John M. Bowers, Mrs. Henry B. Barnes, Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, Mrs. Henry De Coppet, Mrs. Frederic Gallatin, Mrs. Anson W. Hard, Mrs. J. W. Miller, Mrs. B. Aymar Sands, Mrs. Philip Sands, Mrs. George R. Schieffelin, Mrs. Louis C. Tiffany, and Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest. The cotillion began shortly after 9 and ended soon after midnight. The dancers were mostly of the younger element, and among them were Miss Julia and Miss Edith Clark, Miss Clare Bryce, Miss Metcalf, the Misses Dominick, Miss Anne Sands, Miss Van Nest, Miss Bowers, the Misses De Coppet, de Peyster, and Delafield, Miss May Gallatin, the Misses Higginson, Miss Cecil Boardman, Miss May Gurnee, Miss Atterbury, Miss Anna Dodge, Miss Josephine Williams, Miss Mildred Stokes, Miss Mary Wagstaff, Miss Amy G. Olyphant, Miss Mary Moran, and the Messrs. Higginson, Marshall and Murray Dodge, Anson W. Hard, Jr., Harry Batcheler, and Sands.

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Mr. John D. Crimmins gave a dinner New Year's evening at his residence, 40 East Sixty-eighth Street, to Mgr. Sbaretti, Bishop-elect of Havana. Among the other guests were the Most Rev. M. A. Corrigan, D. D., Archbishop of New York; the Rev. Dr. Ferranti, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gould Jennings, the Hon. Morgan J. O'Brien, and Mr. Hugh Kelly.

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Mrs. Albert Barnes Boardman of 40 West Fifty-third Street will give a luncheon to-day for her daughter, Miss Cecil Boardman. The guests will be the Misses Evelyn Parsons, Mary Crimmins, Elsie Ladd, Jean Brown, Katherine McClure, Hilda Tiffany, Emily Trowbridge, Mildred C. Dix, and Emily Grugan. Miss Caterini Fachiri and Miss Lottie Miller, the latter a débutante of last season, and the former who is to make her début next season, were the only girls present not débutantes of the present season.

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Mrs. Whitelaw Reid has sent out cards for a reception in honor of Miss Crocker of California for Saturday afternoon, Jan. 6. The following week she will give a cotillion for Miss Crocker, as already announced.

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Miss Callender and Miss De Forest gave last evening in their apartment in the Tiffany Building, 27 East Seventy-second Street, the first of a series of informal musicales which are to take the place this season of the two large musical entertainments at which these hostesses have entertained for some seasons past New York society in general. There were present last evening some 150 men and women, for the most part intimate friends of Miss Callender and Miss De Forest, and some very excellent music was enjoyed. Miss MacDougall, the soprano, and M. Galgoco, the baritone, sang, and Mr. David Mannes rendered some selections on the violin. After the music a buffet supper was served. Among the guests last evening were Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. William Callender, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. H. Emmet, Mr. and Mrs. Hillhouse, Mrs. Henry Clews, Dr. Holbrooke Curtis and Mrs. Curtis, Miss Breese, Miss De Barril, and Miss Whitney.

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The sad though not unexpected news from Davos that Lady Alice Montagu is dying, which was cabled yesterday, is also confirmed by a letter from the same place bearing date Dec. 20. At that time Lady Alice Montagu was hovering between life and death. Lady Lister Kaye and Miss Emily Yznaga had arrived at the Hotel Belvidere to be with the Duchess of Manchester, and Mr. Fernando Yznaga was expected. At the Palace Hotel had arrived Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., and the Misses Iselin. Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., passed a part of last Winter at Colorado Springs. The Iselins have engaged rooms for the season at St. Moritz. Richard Peters has also taken rooms at the Palace for the season, and Mrs. George Law is expected later. Christmas Day—from a later letter—was celebrated at St. Moritz by a Christmas tree and a ball at the Kulm. The St. Moritz Bandy Club has been reorganized, and bandy is one of the most popular games of the season. The weather has been very severe, and the snows have been heavy. Other American visitors in the Engadine are Misses Grace Howard Potter, Miss B. Howard Potter, Mrs. J. W. Payne, and Miss Payne at the Kulm; Mrs. Livingston Cutting at the Hotel Suisse, and Miss Gladys Whiting at the Palace. At Davos are Mr. and Mrs. Worthington, his sister, Mrs. Cooper Hewitt; Mr. Winthrop Rutherfurd, and the Baron and Baroness von Hugel. Col. Astor and Mrs. Astor are expected shortly. At Innsbruck, at the Hotel Tyrol, are the following registered from New York: Mr. and Mrs. Horton and Miss Edith Horton, and Miss Quackinbush.

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It is still a bit dull along the Riviera. There are not many English or American visitors. Mr. and Mrs. Georges de Montgomery, who are so well known to the transatlantic visitor, have returned to their villa at Cap-Martin and have opened the season by a series of Thursday luncheons. Mrs. Alfred Roosevelt is registered at Nice and again at Mentone. Mr. James Gordon Bennett and Mr. W. R. Hearst are at Monte Carlo, where the name of Mr. Gordon Paddock also appears. Mr. de Stuers was likewise a visitor at Monte Carlo, just before the Christmas holidays. The Nice newspapers announced with authority that Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., have leased an apartment there for the entire season, and that they will make their headquarters there while taking different excursions by land and sea. At Cannes the Golf Club was recently opened with a dinner, at which the Grand Duke Michael of Russia presided. Among recent American arrivals registered at Bordighera Dec. 24 were Miss Cammell, the Misses Leavitt, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Clark, Miss M. A. Post, Mr. and Mrs. Henry White of the American Embassy in London, Mrs. F. Thompson, and Mr. and Mrs. Spencer and family. At San Remo were Miss R. A. Polhemus, and Mrs. William Pratt of Boston, and at Ajaccio Mr. David Kimball.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Smith—Barnum.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Jan. 2.—Miss Eva Barnum, daughter of Mrs. Emma J. Barnum, and Warren P. Smith, Jr., of South Norwalk and New York City, were married this afternoon at the residence of the bride, in Trinity Place. Only the immediate relatives were in attendance. The Rev. Frederick W. Norris, rector of Trinity Church, performed the ceremony. The bride was attired in a traveling gown of brown, trimmed with point lace.

Poe—Cromwell.

FROSTBURG, Md., Jan. 2.—Miss Laura Lee Cromwell, daughter of Dr. Benjamin Cromwell of this place, was married this evening to S. Johnson Poe of Baltimore. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Alexander Haverstick, in St. John's Episcopal Church, which was handsomely decorated for the occasion. Miss Josephine Parrott was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Susan Cromwell, the bride's sister; Miss Anne Poe, sister of the groom, and Miss Sarah Burrell. The ushers were Nelson Poe, Jr., Lewis Cromwell, Hunter Boyd of Cumberland, and Baker Clotworthy of Baltimore. Henry Garfield of Baltimore was best man, and with the groom met the bride at the door of the chancel. The bride was gowned in white satin and point lace, with a tulle veil with a coronet of orange blossoms. Mr. Poe is the son of John P. Poe of Baltimore, and is associated with his father in the practice of law in that city. He is the eldest of six sons, all of whom have distinguished themselves at football at Princeton.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Charles MacRae.

Charles MacRae, who died on Saturday at Seabreeze, Fla., and whose funeral took place yesterday morning at the Church of the Intercession, Broadway and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, was one of the oldest and best known real estate brokers in the city.

Mr. MacRae had been in the real estate business all his life with the exception of a brief period following the panic of 1873, and numbered among his clients some of the wealthiest men who have dealt in Manhattan realty. His specialty was property in Fifth Avenue and those adjacent streets which make up the Fifth Avenue section. He purchased the site for the residence of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, Fifth Avenue, Fifty-seventh to Fifty-eighth Street, and represented John D. Rockefeller when the latter bought the ground for his house in Fifty-fourth Street near Fifth Avenue. At one time and another Mr. MacRae also acted as broker for Collis P. Huntington, the late Robert Bonner, and the Havemeyers. Through him William C. Whitney bought his country seat, Whe

FATHER MALONE IS BURIED

Irrespective of Creed, Thousands Attend the Funeral Services.

Aged Rector of Sts. Peter and Paul's at Rest in Calvary—His Casket Wrapped in the National Colors.

Father Malone was buried yesterday in Calvary Cemetery after one of the most impressive funeral ceremonies ever held in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn. Clergy and laity of every creed and nationality went to the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul to pay the last tribute of respect to a man who more than any other had endeared himself to the community. That Father Malone was beloved was demonstrated by the thousands of mourners who gathered, the inside of the church being packed, and beside a large crowd outside was unable to gain admittance.

Father Malone's body was robed in purple vestments and reposed in a black casket, the head of which was elevated so that the face of the dead was visible in every part of the church. The epistle side of the church had been reserved for the immediate relatives and friends of the family, as well as the household servants, while the pews to the left of the centre aisle were occupied by many nuns and prominent city, county, and State officials, as well as clergy outside the Roman Catholic faith. Admission to the church was only by card.

Fully 150 Catholic priests took part in the chanting of the offices for the dead, which preceded the requiem mass. When the service began there were present in the body of the church a distinguished array of mourners. Among these were Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, Col. George Curtis Treadwell, Gov. Roosevelt's personal representative; Seth Low, P. T. Sexton, and W. H. Watson, Regents of the State University; the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, ex-Mayors Charles A. Schieren, David A. Boody, and Frederick W. Wurster, the Rev. Dr. James N. Darlington, rector of Christ Episcopal Church; the Rev. Dr. John D. Wells, pastor of the South Third Street Presbyterian Church; the Rev. Joseph Silverman, of the Temple Beth-Elohim; the Rev. Sydney Herbert Cox, pastor of the Lexington Avenue Congregational Church; [illegible] Samuel M. Haskins, rector of St. Mark's Episcopal Church; Mrs. Theodore A. [illegible]ers, Mrs. James D. Leary, ex-Postmaster Andrew T. Sullivan, Moses May, William H. Maxwell, ex-Fire Commissioner Bernard Gallagher, and Borough President Grout.

There were so many floral pieces that it was not possible to place them beside the body. Half an hour was occupied in the service of the office for the dead, and then the mass was begun with the Very Rev. William Byrne, Vicar General of Boston, a cousin of Father Malone, celebrant; the Rev. Henry Gallagher of St. Michael's Church, deacon, and the Rev. Hugh Ward of St. Malachi's Church, sub-deacon. Bishop McDonnell occupied the throne in the chancel. The Rev. Edward McCarthy of St. Augustine's Church delivered the eulogy. Among other things, he said: "This glorious old priest of God lies there lifeless at the foot of the altar at which he ministered for over fifty years. Day by day and month by month until the months and days rolled up into that almost unexampled number of years, he had been doing God's work among the people. Like a blessed candle resting in its candlestick, he has illumined those about him. God shielded it from blasts, and permitted it to continue in its shining until it had burned down into its socket, and then finally the flickering flame went out.

"Nearly sixty years ago Father Malone came to this section of our great city, then a comparatively small place known as Williamsburg. He came here the pioneer priest of this locality. He came across the East River bearing in his hands the commission given him by the great immortal John Hughes, Archbishop of New York, to plant the seeds of truth here. And he faced the difficulties unflinchingly.

"Now, my dear friends, in God's dictionary there is no such word as chance. Pioneers are providential men. The Apostles were pioneers of Christianity. They who framed and adopted and vitalized the Constitution of our great country were providential men. And so he whose requiem has been sung to-day was no exception to this rule. He set about hewing down the forest of bigotry that grew here. He set about to dig the plow of his knowledge into the stubborn soil of unbelief, and he laboriously sowed the seeds of God's doctrine and by his self-denial he wearily waded for the coming of the harvest. And the harvest came. He met here an evil, narrow-minded, and vicious anti-Catholicism. They who were the followers of this sentiment were called "Know-Nothings," and the title was appropriate—eminently so. They knew nothing about the Church whose representative he was. They knew nothing of her salutary doctrine. They knew nothing of her mass; they knew nothing of the means she resorts to to benefit the masses. They did not know that her only object of existence is to fulfill the angel message, 'the echoes of which are now ringing in our ears, 'Glory to God in the highest, and peace on earth to men of good-will.'"

At the grave a large crowd was present, including many priests. Here the Rev. Thomas McLaughlin, the Rev. Father Bennett, and the Rev. Dr. Burtsell officiated. The casket, entwined in the American colors, was buried beside Father Malone's brother, Dr. Edward Malone, who died ten years ago.

APPEALS FROM RABBI'S DECISION

Abraham Drusin Will Take His Business Troubles to the Courts.

"I still have more faith in the rabbis' decision than in the courts, and if my brothers will only swear in the Orthodox fashion before the rabbis that they have not wronged me, I'll be satisfied." That was what Abraham Drusin of the firm of Drusin Brothers, cloak manufacturers, at 269 Canal Street, said to his lawyer, M. Strassman, after concluding to appeal from a rabbi's decision to the Supreme Court in a dispute with his brothers, Aaron and Harris Drusin.

Aaron, said Mr. Strassman, had in the first instance sued Abraham and Harris in the Supreme Court for a dissolution of the copartnership and the appointment of a receiver. When the papers were served the brothers came together and agreed to submit their differences to a board of arbitrators. The board was to consist of two rabbis and three laymen, and the brothers were all to take oath in the Orthodox Jewish fashion as to the amount of money each one put into the business, &c.

The rabbis who were elected on the board of arbitration, said Mr. Strassman, were Chief Rabbi Salomon E. Jaffe of Brooklyn and Rabbi Widrowich of Manhattan. The laymen were Messrs. Weinstein, Hanlon, and Shapiro. In Russia members of the Jewish religion have been allowed to have their differences settled before their rabbis, but as this custom does not prevail here the brothers each deposited with the rabbis $500 in cash and $1,000 in notes as security that they would accept the decision of the board. Before any session of the board was held the laymen withdrew, saying they thought the rabbis could settle the matter.

Then, continued Mr. Strassman, Harris and Aaron Drusin came to an understanding between themselves to shut out Abraham, and refused to appear before the rabbis. Abraham went before the board and obtained a decision in his favor that he should receive his money and interest. But before the money was paid, Mr. Strassman said, the rabbis themselves had a dispute over the decision.

Continuing, Mr. Strassman said the money and notes which had been deposited by Aaron and Harris Drusin were returned to them, and that the $500 which had been deposited by Abraham was divided between Aaron and Harris. So Abraham decided to appeal to the courts.

CALLS ON MAYOR HOOS AGAIN.

Cannon Tries to Take Possession of the Office and Lands in a Cell.

Rufus Cannon, the colored man who proclaimed himself Mayor of Jersey City on Monday, returned to the City Hall yesterday and attempted to take possession of the Mayor's office. Mayor Hoos tried to get him out by telling him he must first go before the City Clerk and take the oath of office.

"It is not necessary," said Cannon, waving the Mayor aside. "I was not elected to this office. A higher power sent me here, and I do not have to be sworn in like an ordinary Mayor. But you needn't worry. I'll make you my private secretary. I'm going to make a few changes for a beginning. Just sent for School Superintendent Snyder. I want the public schools opened today. This custom of including 'ladies' day' in the Christmas and New Year's holidays is all wrong."

Cannon was placed under arrest and arraigned before Police Justice Nevin, who committed him to the county jail to await examination as to his sanity.

INTERNAL REVENUE DEPOSITS.

Treasurer Roberts Says Every Application Has Been Accepted—List of Banks Participating.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States, announces that the distribution of the Internal Revenue collections is going on according to the original plan, and probably will be completed as to the first group of additional depository banks in eight days. He says:

"Every application for a share of these deposits has been accepted and no restriction has been set on the amount of bonds placed as security by any applicant. When the depository bank was already the recipient of Internal Revenue collections, it has been permitted to retain the deposits up to the amount of its pledged bonds. In cases where the rate of exchange rendered transfers to New York a burden the funds have been assigned to banks in the same city or in neighboring localities. With these exceptions the Internal Revenue collections have been concentrated in the National City Bank of New York for convenience of distribution.

"Every day these collections have been distributed in installments of $50,000 to the several depository banks in the ratio of their bonds to the amount pledged. By this process the smaller banks first received their quota, and funds remained in the National City Bank only as the distribution went forward.

"The second group of depository banks is now taking form, and will be treated in all respects in the same way, and will begin to receive moneys soon after Jan. 10."

The first group completed is as follows, with names and locations of the banks and the amount of bonds pledged by each:

City National Bank, Selma, Ala.	$50,000
Bridgeport National, Bridgeport, Conn.	50,000
Citizen's National, Bedford, Ind.	50,000
Capital, National, Indianapolis	50,000
First National, Madison, Ind.	50,000
Second National, Vincennes, Ind.	50,000
First National, Chicago	300,000
Metropolitan National, Chicago	50,000
Union National, Chicago	200,000
National Bank of Commerce, Wichita, Kan.	50,000
Fayette National, Lexington, Ky.	50,000
New Orleans National, New Orleans	100,000
National Shawmut, Boston	900,000
National Hide and Leather, Boston	70,000
Merchants' National, New Bedford, Mass.	100,000
First National, West Newton, Mass.	100,000
Detroit National, Detroit	100,000
Fourth National, Grand Rapids	100,000
First National, Minneapolis	100,000
National Bank of Commerce, St. Louis	400,000
Merchants' Laclede National, St. Louis	100,000
Third National, St. Louis	105,000
Continental National, St. Louis	750,000
National Mechanics', Baltimore	45,000
National Exchange, Baltimore	50,000
Merchants' National, Baltimore	150,000
First National, Frostburg, Md.	50,000
City National, Buffalo	300,000
Nassau National, Brooklyn	50,000
National City, New York City	4,000,000
Hanover National, New York City	1,910,500
American Exchange National, New York City	1,000,000
Chase National, New York City	1,000,000
Astor National, New York City	220,000
National Bank of Commerce, New York City	500,000
Lincoln, National, New York City	2,300,000
First National, New York City	1,500,000
Seaboard National, New York City	200,000
National Bank of Norwich, New York	100,000
Flour City National, Rochester, N. Y.	50,000
Atlantic National, Wilmington, N. C.	50,000
People's National, Barnesville, Ohio	100,000
First National, Barnesville, Ohio	100,000
Ohio Valley National, Cincinnati	200,000
Third National, Cincinnati	175,000
Northern National, Toledo	50,000
Citizens' National, Zanesville, Ohio	50,000
Valley National, Chambersburg, Penn.	50,000
First National, Canton, Penn.	50,000
National Bank of Chester Valley, Coatesville, Penn.	25,000
Delaware County National, Chester, Penn.	100,000
Harrisburg National, Harrisburg, Penn.	100,000
Farmers' National, Kittaning, Penn.	25,000
Lebanon National, Lebanon, Penn.	50,000
First National, McKeesport, Penn.	50,000
Second National, Pittsburg, Penn.	200,000
First National, Pittsburg, Penn.	15,000
National Exchange, Providence, R. I.	60,000
Norfolk National, Norfolk, Va.	100,000
National Bank of Virginia, Richmond,	14,000
Planters' National, Richmond, Va.	100,000
National Bank of Commerce, Tacoma, Washington	50,000
Rock County National, Janesville, Wis.	50,000
First National, Sistersville, West Va.	50,000
National Exchange, Wheeling, West Va.	100,000
Continental National, New York, N. Y.	50,000
Western National, New York, N. Y.	500,000
Bank of Commerce, National Association, Cleveland, Ohio	100,000
Total	$17,846,000

CONSOLIDATION OF LIBRARIES.

Officials of Several Institutions Discussing How It Can Be Effected.

The consolidation of all the public libraries in Manhattan is being considered by the officials of the different circulating libraries. The scheme has the approval of the Trustees of the New York Free Circulating Library and of the Aguilar Free Library, the two largest of their kind in the city, and also of the Trustees of many of the smaller libraries. Of the reference libraries, the New York Public Library is in accord with the scheme, and if a union is not made with the other reference libraries it is possible that the circulating libraries will be consolidated with the New York Public Library alone.

The desire for consolidation is the outcome of the growth of the circulating libraries. The New York Free Circulating Library, by far the largest in the city, which was founded twenty years ago, has increased its circulation from 400,000 books during its first year to over 1,500,000 during the past year. The result has been that the library was obliged to call for public aid, which it received in the shape of donations from the city. Last year this sum amounted to $62,000. The year before it reached $82,000.

The direct benefits of consolidation would, it is pointed out, be very numerous. The presence of two libraries in the same neighborhood would be done away with at once. The labor of cataloguing would be largely minimized, especially in view of the fact that a different system is at present in use in nearly each library. Another important result which is recognized by the Trustees is the saving which could be effected if all the libraries were under one head.

J. Frederic Kernochan, President of the New York Free Circulating Library, in speaking of the matter yesterday, said:

"Consolidation is bound to come, sooner or later. All the Trustees of our library are in favor of it. The confusion and clashing which now exist will increase rather than decrease if nothing is done."

This view, Mr. Kernochan said, was shared by officers of other libraries he had talked with.

"While nothing has yet been done," he added, "we are discussing the matter among ourselves. The theory of consolidation is well enough, but it is going to be a difficult thing to carry it into effect. As soon as some definite plan is suggested we will go ahead."

MERRIMENT BEST OF SAUCES.

Miss Parloa Deprecates Hurried Eating and Silence at Meals.

"People are too self-conscious about what they eat," said Miss Maria Parloa at the meeting of the Household Economic Association yesterday.

"People who are always studying themselves never will be well. If we hold our sides after each mouthful and wait to see how that digests before we take another, where will we be?"

Prof. Hubert W. Hart, a scientific food specialist of London, who was one of two men present, approved this observation with a loud "Hear! Hear!"

The talk for the day was upon food for the nerves and brain, and Miss Parloa proceeded to show that good food, from a hygienic standpoint, would be conducive to sound nerves and brains also.

"Our trouble with nerves and indigestion comes as much from our manner of life and social conditions as from badly cooked food, though there is altogether too much of that," she continued. "Hurried eating and silence at the table are two of our failings. I believe in a great deal of utter nonsense at the table. Laugh and grow fat, they say; laugh and you will have a good digestion.

"One of the important things about food and nourishment is exercise and bathing. A mixed diet is necessary for perfect physical condition. Common sense and thought must be used in the selection of food. I believe in simply prepared food. Broiled fish and meats are best, roasted next, and after that the boiled."

Prof. Hart also addressed the meeting.

Loan and Improvement Company.

At a special meeting of the New York Loan and Improvement Company held yesterday at 71 Broadway it was voted to reduce the capital stock of that corporation from $2,189,800 to $1,970,900. Among the Directors in the company are Charles T. Burney, H. F. Dimock, John J. McCook, and H. B. Cocheu.

CHICAGO CANAL IS OPENED

Water Finally Turned into the Great Drainage Ditch.

ENTIRE WORK COST $33,000,000

Will Accommodate a Flow of 300,000 Cubic Feet of Water a Minute—Seven Years in Construction.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—Water was turned into the $33,000,000 drainage canal and began to flow toward Lockport this morning, where it will fall into the Desplaines River, and thence through the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers to the Gulf of Mexico. What is termed by the canal engineers the collateral channel has been for some time completed from the Chicago River in the southwestern part of the city to within fifteen feet of the main channel. The fifteen-foot wall of earth with two sluice gates behind it has been all that has kept the Chicago River and Lake Michigan out of the canal.

Monday night a steam dredge began to cut away this wall of earth, and a few minutes before 9 o'clock to-day the water in the collateral channel was against the sluice gates and only a few inches of timber remained. When the water began to back up against the sluice gates the timbers were knocked away and the first water from the Chicago River ran into the canal. The engineers of the sanitary district have cut a channel to carry 300,000 cubic feet of water a minute, but to-day the water was allowed to flow into the canal at the rate of only 50,000 cubic feet a minute.

The effect of turning 300,000 cubic feet of water a minute into the empty canal would be like the opening of a reservoir, and would tear away every bridge over the canal and wreck the controlling works at Lockport. Therefore the water will be turned in gradually. Probably a week will elapse before the canal is full of water and is carrying away the sewage that now flows into the Chicago River.

An occasion that might have been made one of the most memorable in the eventful history of Chicago was suffered to pass by unimproved because the Trustees of the Sanitary District were intent only on their great aim—the opening of the canal. Aside from the Trustees and the engineers of the board, there were less than a dozen spectators present.

The first work in this great enterprise was begun on "Shovel Day," Sept. 3, 1892, on the rock cut below Lemont, on the line between Cook and Will Counties, so that a little over seven years have been consumed in the entire work, involving an outlay of about $33,000,000. Over 80 per cent. of the entire work was done during the so-called panic period, and owing to this fact the entire cost of construction was reduced about $8,000,000. Indeed, the Board of Trustees and its engineers are unanimous in the belief that the work could not be duplicated under existing prices for both labor and material for less than $40,000,000.

The canal is of the minimum depth of 22 feet. The rock sections are constructed of a width of 160 feet at the bottom. All of the rock sections and five of the earth sections have now a capacity for a flow of 600,000 cubic feet of water per minute, so that when the population of the City of Chicago increases to 3,000,000 people the sections will still be adequate for all demands, consequently the only work then remaining to be done to fulfill the requirements of law and the necessities of the increasing population will be the mere work of shoveling and dredging to deepen and widen eight miles of the earth sections to conform to the rock sections.

The plan of the canal has been a great development, and many men can justly lay claim to having played a prominent part in this public work. The Hering Commission under Mayor Harrison the First, made definite recommendations for the disposal of Chicago's sewage by this method. Later on, a joint commission was appointed by the General Assembly of Illinois to sit between sessions and formulate a bill for discussion by the Thirty-first General Assembly. This commission in January, 1889, presented to the General Assembly at Springfield a bill drawn under its direction by John P. Wilson of Chicago which became the ground work for the present sanitary district act. After a protracted fight the General Assembly finally enacted a law full of compromises and concessions. The sanitary district was organized according to the requirements of law, by an affirmative vote of the people within the district in November, 1890, and it comprises within its area 182 square miles. The sanitary district comprises twenty-four square miles in Cicero and Lyons, which are not within the city of Chicago, but which latter, on the other hand, comprises fifty square miles in Hyde Park, Lake, Evanston, and Jefferson, which are not within the sanitary district. Consequently, while the city of Chicago contains 188 square miles and the sanitary district 182 square miles, there is really within the combined area of the two ninety-four square miles in which there is no community of interest as affecting the two municipalities.

The district has already issued $13,990,000 of bonds, all payable in currency, $8,000,000 being 5 per cent. bonds, $5,600,000 being 4½ per cent. bonds, and $390,000 being 3½ per cent. bonds, running from one to twenty years, except the 5½ per cent. bonds, which run for twenty years from their issue. The others, one-twentieth of the issue must be paid off and retired each year, and $3,200,000 have already been retired, leaving $10,790,000 now outstanding. Additional bonds to the amount of $430,000 will be retired Jan. 1, 1900. These bonds have been sold at an average premium of about 1 1-10 per cent. The taxes afford a revenue sufficient to pay the interest on these bonds, to pay off and retire one-twentieth of the issue each year, and leave a surplus to apply upon the current obligations of the district incurred for construction.

The first year after the law was passed was consumed in attempts to agree upon a plan and a route for the canal. Dec. 8, 1891, definite plans were adopted, so that in September following contracts were let and the first work of excavating was actually begun. Within four years 75 per cent. of the actual construction of the canal was done. In November, 1895, the following Board of Trustees was elected: William Boldenweck, Joseph C. Braden, Zina R. Carter, Bernard A. Eckhart, Alexander J. Jones, Thomas Kelly, James P. Mallette, Thomas A. Smyth, and Frank Wenter.

This board completed the work, and under its direction the gates were opened to-day.

Retail Clothing Trade Change.

Bierman, Heidelberg & Co., who have been identified with the wholesale and retail clothing business for over fifty years, have retired from the retail branch. The stock of clothing, furnishing goods, hats and shoes of the retail store, Broadway and Chambers Street, has been sold to the Frank L. Taylor Clothing Company. The wholesale business will be continued by several members of the old firm, including Mr. Heidelberg, under the name of Heidelberg, Wolff & Co., Mr. Wolff succeeding I. Bierman, who retires on account of advancing years, and who will hereafter devote all his time to his many charitable works, he being the director and leading spirit of several prominent charity organizations. Frank L. Taylor, who has organized the new company, has just retired from the Continental Clothing Company of Boston. J. B. Holz, long identified as manager of the old company, will be Vice President, and, with Mr. Taylor as President, will be active in the management of the new firm.

Bigger Water Plant for Jersey City.

The Jersey City Street and Water Board yesterday decided to notify P. H. Flynn, who holds the contract for the new water supply, to make the capacity of the plant 70,000,000 gallons daily instead of 50,000,000 gallons. This will make no difference in the cost of water so long as it is delivered by the company, but should the city decide to purchase the plant outright on completion, which it may do under its option, the upset price will be increased from $7,595,000 to $8,745,000.

Pays Off $80,000 of Jersey City's Debt.

The Jersey City Board of Finance yesterday paid off $80,000 of the city's debt and refunded $255,000 worth of bonds varying from 4 to 7 per cent. at the uniform rate of 3½ per cent. The refunded bonds were bought by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Prisoner Cuts Throat with a Plate.

Michael Kelly, thirty-eight years old, of 276 Oakland Avenue, Jersey City, was arrested on Dec. 29 as a disorderly person. As he could not pay a fine he was committed to the City Prison. He broke the plate on which his dinner was served yesterday, and with the sharp edge of one of the pieces he cut his throat. He died while being removed to the City Hospital.

AUTOMOBILE STAGE TRIED.

Electric Omnibus Makes Its First Appearance on Fifth Avenue—Trial Trip Satisfactory.

No one would have predicted several years ago, when the Fifth Avenue Stage Company and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals were having so much trouble, that some day or other, and in all likelihood before the end of the century, horseless vehicles would take the places of the antiquated stages then running on Fifth Avenue. But the horseless era in the history of Fifth Avenue started yesterday, and within the year it is likely that automobiles will have completely taken the place of the old Fifth Avenue stages.

At present the stages care for a heavy traffic during shopping hours, and the animals used to haul the 'buses are fairly representative of the genus equine, but the Fifth Avenue Coach Company, which operates the line, is seeking cheaper motive power, as well as more stylish vehicles, and the proposition was made by a Hartford concern to use automobiles. The proposition was taken to kindly by the management, and yesterday, for the first time, a trial trip of an automobile over the line was made. The trip was not a regular one for passengers, although some of the patrons along the line seemed to think it was. It was for the benefit of the officers of the company and their guests, a body of newspaper men, and it was a successful one from all standpoints. The vehicle was the largest suitable for the purpose that could be obtained at present, and it will be run daily with the horse stages for probably a month, in order that its advantages or disadvantages for transportation purposes may be thoroughly tested.

The proper size for an automobile 'bus, the power necessary to operate it, the capacity of the batteries, and the average speed when taking up and letting down passengers will all be determined upon through the test vehicle, and when the test is completed the company will, if it deems the automobile more suitable for Fifth Avenue traffic, order a sufficient number built.

The trip yesterday was a novel one to those who made it. Manager Howard Scribner and two of his guests occupied the outside seat, while eight others sought more comfortable quarters within. On down grades the 'bus ran freely, even under the motorman's brake, and on up grades its speed slackened perceptibly. Pedestrians along the line looked at the 'bus curiously, and at Forty-fourth Street a pair of horses, attached to a fashionable brougham, shied to one side as it approached. A young woman at Fortieth Street did not consider the 'bus anything extraordinary, for she stepped out briskly and hailed the motorman as she would have done ordinarily to the stage driver, and then looked embarrassed when the vehicle did not pull up.

The new 'bus made the trip from the stage barn to the terminus, on Washington Square South, and return in one hour, which is a gain of about forty minutes over the schedule time of the horse stages.

AUTO-PERMIT FOR A WOMAN.

Miss Florence E. Woods Can Now Drive Her Knockabout in the Park.

One of the happiest young women in New York this New Year season is Miss Florence E. Woods. She established the record yesterday of being the first member of her sex to obtain a permit to operate an automobile in Central Park. Miss Woods is seventeen years of age and the daughter of Clinton E. Woods, general manager of the Woods Auto-Vehicle Company of Chicago, where her home is. She is, however, spending the Winter with relatives at 182 West Eightieth Street, and is attending school in this city.

For a fortnight past she has been seen in the uptown streets and up and down Fifth Avenue operating a smart little electric knockabout built for two. Generally she was alone, but sometimes a girl companion accompanied her. It occurred to her that there was no just cause or impediment why she should not drive her horseless carriage in Central Park, and about ten days ago she wrote to President Clausen of the Park Board for a permit. She received the answer that no permits were being given out, but toward the end of last week came another letter requesting her to call at the Arsenal with her carriage. She went there Saturday, and Secretary Willis Holly of the Park Board accompanied her for a ride around the Park. She proved to his satisfaction that she was a very expert operator. Mr. Holly so reported, with the result that the permit was issued to her yesterday.

"An automobile is the easiest thing in the world to handle," said Miss Woods last evening, "and I am astonished that women seem so timid. Any girl could operate one as easily as she could drive a pony. You ought to have seen the sensation there was among the coachmen when I first appeared alone in my little knockabout on Fifth Avenue. They all looked at me with astonishment, and some, it seemed to me, with displeasure. They made all sorts of remarks and followed my evolutions with great interest. Of course I'm very proud to be the first woman to get a permit to ride an automobile in the Park, and I shall avail myself of it the first fine morning."

BROOKLYN CITY COURT MUDDLE.

Clerk Wieman Refuses to Give Court Records to Justice Lynch.

When Justice William P. Lynch arrived yesterday at the Third District Municipal Court, in Brooklyn, over which he presides, he found ex-State Senator Julius A. Wieman, ex-Justice Schnitzspan's appointee as Chief Clerk of the court, already there, and also John W. Carpenter, Justice Lynch's own selection as Chief Clerk of the court.

When the Justice stepped out of his private room to the bench Wieman followed him.

"I am now ready, as Chief Clerk," said Wieman, "to obey any orders you may give me."

Justice Lynch replied that he did not recognize him as the Chief Clerk, and told Wieman that he would have to step from behind the rail. A demand was then made upon Wieman for the combination of the safe, which contains all the court documents, and which had been given to him by the retiring Justice, but, on the advice of his counsel, he refused to disclose it. He also declined to give up the keys to the Chief Clerk's desk. Wieman then went to the Chief Clerk's room, where he remained all day alone.

But for Assistant Clerk Arthur Higgins, who had some papers that were not under lock and key, which he turned over to the Justice, the latter would have had nothing to do all day.

In speaking of the tangle Wieman said yesterday that the rulings in the case of the appointment by Justice Goldfogle in Manhattan of Thomas Fitzpatrick as Clerk and Charles H. Sheils as Assistant Clerk, and of Abraham Lamb by Justice Martin, just before his term expired, would prevail in his case.

CLAIMS AGAINST GLEASON.

Creditors Will Fight His Petition in Bankruptcy.

Claims to the amount of $55,900.25 were filed yesterday against Patrick J. Gleason, ex-Mayor of Long Island City. They were filed with Charles A. Wadey, referee in bankruptcy in Long Island City, Mr. Gleason having asked to be allowed to take advantage of the bankruptcy law.

The creditors have determined to fight the application. They propose to examine Mr. Gleason closely as to his resources, and what he did with the money they claim must have been his. A pool was made to pay the stenographic costs, and $250 has been raised for the preliminary work.

THE GIFTS TO COOPER UNION.

Trustees Meet, but Mr. Hewitt Has Nothing More to Say.

The Trustees of the Cooper Union held a meeting last night at Cooper Union. Abram S. Hewitt said that the meeting was purely a formal one, and that there was no further statement to make in connection with the endowments of Andrew Carnegie, ex-Mayor Cooper, and himself.

When reference was made to the $200,000 which he and his brother-in-law, Mr. Cooper, give, he shrugged his shoulders and said that there was nothing more to say about it than had been already published.

STUDENTS IN "THE MAGISTRATE"

Dartmouth and Columbia Boys to Perform at Carnegie Lyceum.

The Dartmouth College Dramatic Club and the Columbia University Glee Club will give a joint performance at Carnegie Lyceum on Friday evening. The Dartmouth Club will present Pinero's comedy, "The Magistrate," while the Columbia Glee Club will sing before and after each act. This is the first time that the Dartmouth Club has made an appearance in New York.

It is hoped that the friends and Alumni of the two colleges will make a special endeavor to be present. Tickets may be obtained from George A. Green, 268 South Third Street, Brooklyn, and Harold H. Gibson, 153 Fifth Avenue, Manhattan.

MOODY MEMORIAL FUND.

Increased Endowment Needed for the Evangelist's Institutions.

The management of the Northfield schools has issued a statement for circulation in connection with the appeal for the Moody Endowment Memorial Fund to carry on the work begun and brought to so extensive a scope by Dwight L. Moody. The work of the Northfield Seminary and Training School for Young Women and the Mount Hermon School for Young Men, at Northfield, and the Bible Institute, at Chicago, is described. It is necessary to raise the endowment fund to a figure which will insure an income of $125,000.

As has before been said, the income was largely raised by the personal efforts of Mr. Moody during his life. The appeal expresses the hope that the friends of Mr. Moody throughout the world will contribute toward raising the present limited endowment to $3,000,000. Such an endowment would be a monument to his memory, it is stated, such as he would himself have desired. Those wishing to contribute are asked to notify his son, W. R. Moody, at East Northfield, Mass.

PASTOR GOES TO WASHINGTON.

The Rev. John Van Schaick, Dr. Eaton's Assistant, Accepts a Call.

The Rev. John Van Schaick, Jr., assistant pastor of the Church of the Divine Paternity at Central Park West and Seventy-sixth Street, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Church of 'Our Father, the only Universalist Church in Washington, D. C. The call was extended Dec. 21, but it was not until yesterday that Mr. Van Schaick telegraphed his acceptance.

Mr. Van Schaick is a son of ex-Senator John Van Schaick of Cobleskill, and was graduated from Union College in the class of '94. Second Lieut. Louis J. Van Schaick of the Fourth Infantry, now in active service in the Philippines, is his brother.

Mr. Van Schaick was Professor of History in a college at Emporia, Kan., when a year and a half ago he was called as assistant pastor of the Church of the Divine Paternity. His relations with the pastor, Dr. Charles H. Eaton, have been very pleasant and he leaves his present office only because of the broader field of usefulness now opened up for him. He leaves this week for Washington, and will preach his first sermon in his new charge next Sunday.

THE REV. J. C. AGER RESIGNS.

Will Remain as Associate Pastor of New Jerusalem Church, Brooklyn.

The Rev. John Curtis Ager, pastor of the Swedenborgian Church of the New Jerusalem, at Clark Street and Monroe Place, Brooklyn, has resigned as active pastor and his resignation has been accepted. Mr. Ager has for a long time been engaged in the work of translation for the American Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society, and he retires from the active pastorate of the church that he may devote more time to his work as a translator. His health is somewhat impaired, and this is said to be another reason for his retirement. He will continue, however, as associate pastor of the church.

Mr. Ager closed a pastorate of thirty-five years in Brooklyn on Sunday night. On Monday night he was presented with a testimonial and a handsomely framed set of resolutions which had been adopted by the society. The resolutions express the regret of his people at his retirement, their esteem for him, and appreciation of his labors in behalf of the church.

A committee is now at work with a view to submitting a name to the society for nomination as pastor. Until that office is filled Mr. Ager, as associate pastor, will perform all the essential functions of the pastoral office.

FOUND DEAD IN BED.

Virgilio de Escoriaza Passed Away Suddenly at the Rockingham.

Virgilio de Escoriaza, and old-time sugar merchant of this city, but long retired from active business, was found dead in bed at the Rockingham, 1,748 Broadway, yesterday morning. He occupied a single room on the ground floor, but took his meals with the family of his son-in-law, B. Souto, an exporter, who occupy an apartment directly overhead. When he did not appear for breakfast Mr. Souto went down stairs and found him dead.

He called in Dr. T. M. Ludlow Chrystie, whose office is in the building, but the physician could only say that the old man had been dead several hours, probably since midnight. Dr. Chrystie thought death was due to old age, but said a kidney complaint might have been a contributing cause. Mr. Escoriaza, however, had never called upon a physician for professional services in his life. As he had not received medical attendance during the twenty-four hours preceding his death, the Coroners' office was notified, as the law requires, and an inquest will be held.

Mr. Escoriaza was born in Puerto Rico seventy-three years ago. He came from an old Spanish family, once prominent on that island, but all the members of it left there long before the Spanish-American war, the majority of them returning to Madrid. Mr. Escoriaza, after receiving his education in the City of San Juan, left Puerto Rico when seventeen years old and went to Philadelphia. He lived there but a short time, when he came to this city, where he spent the greater part of his life.

He was a member of the firm of Gimbernat & Escoriaza, which went out of business through financial difficulties about twenty years ago, and though a full settlement was afterward effected, Mr. Escoriaza never again returned to a regular mercantile life, although of late years he had been a familiar figure around the Consolidated Exchange, where he traded in a limited way through brokers. He leaves a widow and two daughters, one of whom is married.

Dr. Pryor Slightly Better.

Dr. William R. Pryor, son of ex-Judge Roger A. Pryor, who is ill with typhoid fever at his residence, 121 East Thirty-eighth Street, was announced to be slightly better yesterday. On Christmas day Dr. Pryor attended a family reunion at his father's house. He complained a little at the time, and on the next day was unable to leave his bed.

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ITS MADE TO SMOKE

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Herbst & Co.'s Former Prices.

This firm was in business not quite one year, consequently goods are all new.

Price list and further announcement to-morrow.

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KOTEDSILK

Is anti-rheumatic; Soothes the nerves;
Prevents colds; Quiets the mind;
Wards off pneumonia; Keeps the skin healthy;
Is germ proof,

and is withal the most luxurious underwear on the market.

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HUNYADI JANOS never gripes, and is never followed by unpleasant after-effects.

May be safely administered to children. Average dose: a wineglassful before breakfast, either pure or diluted, with a similar quantity of hot or cold water.

ANDREAS SAXLEHNER, proprietor,
Budapest, Hungary.

DELAY OF TEACHERS' PAY

Mr. Coler Says the Trouble Is Not Chargeable to Him.

The Pay Rolls, He Says, Have Not Been Made Out in the Form Required by Law.

Controller Coler said yesterday that the reports given out at the headquarters of the Board of Education that the teachers' pay rolls of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx were being held up by him were unfounded. Previous to consolidation the teachers in the old city never were paid until the 15th of the month, but through his efforts their pay day was advanced as nearly as possible to the 1st of each month. None of the December pay rolls had reached his department, he said, and consequently there could have been no delay there.

Mr. Coler remains firm in his determination not to accept these rolls, unless the charges are made against the proper accounts. All the increases under the Ahearn act, by the terms of that law, are required to be paid out of the proceeds of special revenue bonds issued for the purpose, while the ordinary scheduled salaries are paid out of the appropriation made by the Board of Estimate to the Board of Education. Auditor Cook and Acting Secretary Bussey of the Board of Education contend that this distribution of the payments due the teachers for December cannot be made except after at least two months' work. In referring to this contention the Controller said yesterday:

"The Brooklyn Borough board has prepared its pay rolls in accordance with my wishes, and there is no reason why the Manhattan and Bronx board should not do likewise. In any event I cannot pay out of a bond account bills which are chargeable to a budget account. Neither can I pay out of the budget moneys required by law to be paid from the proceeds of a bond sale. There must be something radically wrong when these amounts cannot be charged by the authorities to the proper accounts. Either they have not enough clerks or those that they have are incompetent. If the board will accept of the services of a number of accountants from my office, I will guarantee, even at this late day, to get the pay rolls out on time to hand the teachers their salaries not later than Jan. 15."

In speaking of the criticisms leveled at the Board of Estimate and various city officials by the School Commissioners, their subordinates, and teachers, Mr. Coler said:

"There should be no deficiencies if the schools were managed in the way that other city departments are by men who made themselves familiar with the routine of and with the laws governing and affecting expenditures. All the trouble we have had has come from the fact that the School Commissioners do not know their duty. As I said the other day, I do not think the defect can be remedied until the present system is abolished, and a department established composed of a few well-paid men who will make it their business to attend to the duties of their department, and to run it according to law.

"There should be no complaint from boroughs now included in the City of New York that receive sums very much larger for the maintenance of their schools than they did before consolidation. Take the case of Brooklyn from which there is and has been a howl for want of money. The records will show that the Borough of Brooklyn now receives more than 50 per cent. more money for the maintenance of its schools and the payment of its teachers than the City of Brooklyn received before consolidation. Why, then, this cry about lack of funds to carry on the school government? I tell you, it should not be. The city should not be condemned, and the members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment should not be condemned, when it has provided enough money to maintain the schools, if the School Commissioners did the right thing."

Mr Coler said that the City of Brooklyn in 1897 had $3,336,000 for school purposes, while for 1900 the Borough of Brooklyn would receive $4,793,000, an increase of over 40 per cent.

SCHOOL SALARIES IN RICHMOND.

Deductions Made to Bring List Within the Appropriation.

The 253 school teachers of Richmond Borough were summoned to the assembly rooms in the various schools yesterday before beginning work for the day, and a notice was read by the Principals showing the salary each one would receive during the year. Nearly half of the teachers are protected by the provisions of the Ahearn law, while the remainder lose amounts ranging from $50 to $200.

The cuts in salaries were ordered by the School Board in order to bring the salary list within the amount appropriated for 1900, $242,809.59, or $75,068.89 less than the amount asked for. The committee divided the sum into the following amounts: Teachers, $192,060; janitors, $21,740; compulsory education, $8,520; Superintendents, $9,050; officers and clerks, $10,925. The apportionment will leave a balance of $514.59 in the Treasury.

The above figures show reductions in the salaries of all the employes of the School Board, with the exception of the attendance officers. The reductions are as follows: Hubbard R. Ketcham, Executive Superintendent, from $4,000 to $3,000; Anna M. Gordon and George Hogan, Assistant Superintendents, from $3,000 to $2,775 each; Franklin C. Vitt, Secretary of the board, from $3,000 to $2,775; Peter J. Kiernan, Assistant Secretary, from $2,000 to $1,600; William S. West, general clerk, from $1,500 to $1,400; Frederick W. Pfaff, clerk, from $1,200 to $1,050; George Egbert, clerk, from $1,400 to $1,300; Matilda Z. Dowd, stenographer and typewriter, from $1,400 to $1,200, and Margaret A. Dermody, stenographer, from $1,000 to $950.

QUEENS SCHOOL TROUBLE.

Borough Board Makes Another Attempt to Straighten Tangle.

The School Board of the Borough of Queens made another attempt yesterday to straighten out its tangled financial affairs before the Queens County Grand Jury could begin the threatened investigation. Most of the time was taken up by an executive session.

When the board resumed open session Commissioner Kelly of Far Rockaway called attention to a section of the by-laws that prevented the reducing of the salaries of the office attaches without a two-thirds vote. He then moved to reconsider the resolution adopted a week ago cutting down the salaries of School Superintendent Stevens and other office attaches. The board so voted, and then rescinded the resolution altogether. Then it was voted to restore the salaries to the old rates.

The board adopted a schedule for salaries and designated schools to be opened during the year and the number of teachers to be assigned to each. Under that schedule the force of teachers can be reduced by forty. The board voted to take money out of the training class fund to pay E. F. Lewis, a teacher in the Long Island City High School, his salary from Sept. 15 to Jan. 1, 1900, amounting to $290.66, and the salary of Miss Annie S. Thompson, a teacher in the Flushing High School, for the same period of time, amounting to $262.60.

BROOKLYN SCHOOL AFFAIRS.

Claimed that Borough is Entitled to $35,000 More.

The question as to what schools in the borough are entitled to share in the distribution of school funds occupied the attention of the Brooklyn School Board at its meeting yesterday afternoon. Superintendent of Schools Edward G. Ward presented a communication, in which he asked the board to pass upon this matter. Mr. Ward said that an error had been made in making up the report of the aggregate attendance in the Brooklyn schools, with the result that the borough had lost $35,000 which it was entitled to in the apportionment of school funds. Mr. Ward said the authorities of three industrial and orphan schools had failed to include in their reports the attendance of children known as "county wards." Corrected reports, he added, had been made.

Horace E. Dresser moved that the communication be forwarded to the Central Board with the recommendation that no apportionment be made until the Corporation Counsel has rendered a decision as to what outside schools are entitled to share in the school funds. This motion was carried.

It was said that the Brooklyn School Board would seek to have the apportionment delayed until the Legislature should rectify the inequalities that exist in the charter relative to the apportionment of school moneys.

Water Works Bond Issues Asked.

Commissioner Dalton of the Department of Water Supply yesterday sent a letter to Mayor Van Wyck, in which he asked the authorization by the Board of Estimate of bond issues aggregating $1,580,000 for the improvement of the city's water supply. The purposes for which the bond issues are desired are the construction of an additional storage reservoir on the Cross River branch of the Croton River, at a cost of $980,000; the partial reconstruction of the reservoirs near the Millburn pumping station, one of the sources of supply for Brooklyn, at a cost of $500,000, and the placing of an additional pumping station for the Brooklyn high service at Mount Prospect, at an estimated cost of $100,000.

Soldiers and Sailors' Monument.

The Soldiers and Sailors' Monument Commission held a meeting in the Mayor's office yesterday and decided to advertise for bids for the monument, based on the plans submitted by Stout Brothers, architects, and approved by the commission. The monument is to be located on Riverside Drive, between Eighty-ninth and Ninetieth Streets, and its estimated cost is $250,000. The successful bidder will be required to furnish a bond in the sum of $75,000.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

Three interesting games were decided in the Harlem League last night. The Audubons won from the Grove Hills in the first game after a close fight. In the second game the Knickerbockers rolled up a big score, defeating the Grove Hills. The final game was closely contested throughout. The Knickerbockers led until the eighth frame. The Audubons then forged ahead and won out by twelve pins. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Audubon—Maher, 147; McGuire, 191; Brand, 150; Petrie, 165; Sprenger, 163. Total, 825.
Grove Hill—Potts, 155; Bayer, 146; Eckstein, 114, Schneider, 177; Strack, 192. Total, 814.

SECOND GAME.

Knickerbocker—Meyer, 162; Le Forest, 188; Snyder, 184; Pump, 180; Lehrbach, 179. Total, 893.
Grove Hill—Potts, 171; Bayer, 146; Voigt, 134; Schneider, 193; Strack, 178. Total, 822.

THIRD GAME.

Knickerbocker—Meyer, 200; Le Forest, 201; Snyder, 137; Pump, 140; Lehrbach, 155. Total, 833.
Audubon—Maher, 123; McGuire, 178; Brand, 192; Petrie, 176; Sprenger, 176. Total, 845.

The Riverdales easily outplayed the Empire City and Puritan teams in the Columbia League last night. The Empire City team rolled less than 800 in the second game against the Puritans and still won the game by more than 100 pins. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Riverdale—H. Ebling, 132; Schumaker, 184; Gray, 173; Zollinger, 169; E. Ebling, 169. Total, 827.
Empire City—John, 137; Welling, 93; Gilham, 152; Williams, 181; Braisted, 169. Total, 732.

SECOND GAME.

Empire City—John, 160; Gilham, 189; Partridge, 150; Williams, 138; Braisted, 138. Total, 775.
Puritan—Buckingham, 123; Huinman, 95; Kraft, 125; Strassberger, 112; Jones, 185. Total, 640.

THIRD GAME.

Riverdale—H. Ebling, 213; Schumaker, 161; Gray, 170; Zollinger, 217; E. Ebling, 167. Total, 928.
Puritan—Buckingham, 149; Huinman, 174; Kraft, 154; Strassberger, 122; Jones, 170. Total, 769.

In the Athletic League at the North End Club, in Newark, last night, the home team won two out of three games from the Elizabeth Club team. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

North End—Heltzman, 179; Manners, 189; Olozaga, 159; Reese, 160; Cadiz, 206. Total, 893.
Elizabeth—Lane, 157; Vandeveer, 130; Hedges, 109; Morrell, 156; Tope, 162. Total, 691.

SECOND GAME.

North End—Heltzman, 149; Manners, 167; Olozaga, 166; Reese, 189; Cadiz, 170. Total, 841.
Elizabeth—Lane, 147; Vandeveer, 145; Hedges, 138; Morrell, 105; Tope, 150. Total, 685.

THIRD GAME.

North End—Heltzman, 154; Manners, 130; Olozaga, 148; Reese, 139; Cadiz, 133. Total, 704.
Elizabeth—Lane, 146; Vandeveer, 205; Hedges, 173; Morrell, 145; Tope, 172. Total, 846.

Low scores were made last evening in the Associated Cycling Club's tournament at the Elephant Club alleys, in Brooklyn. The Williamsburg Wheelmen won two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Carroll Park Wheelmen—Bee, 113; Keiser, 125; Scott, 119; Nash, 146; Spellman, 131. Total, 634.
Williamsburg Wheelmen—Deitlein, 160; De Graff, 123; Campbell, 135; Heinlein, 170; Schroeder, 101. Total, 689.

SECOND GAME.

Williamsburg Wheelmen—Deitlein, 127; De Graff, 101; Campbell, 137; Heinlein, 102; Schroeder, 153. Total, 620.
Montauk Wheelmen—C. Grimm, 102; Holringer, 89; Burt, 109; Boest, 123; Boetzner, 109. Total, 532.

THIRD GAME.

Montauk Wheelmen—C. Grimm, 135; Hobringer, 92; Burt, 120; Boest, 140; Boetzner, 133. Total, 620.
Carroll Park Wheelmen—Bee, 175; Keiser, 115; Watjen, 112; Nash, 118; Spellman, 131. Total, 651.

In the first game in the American National Tournament last night the Doolittles won from the Bleeckers by five pins. The Bleeckers won the second game, rolling the best score of the night. The third game went to the Arlingtons. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Doolittle—Gray, 169; Wright, 180; Apman, 191; Duke, 168; Coffman, 188. Total, 896.
Bleecker—Beam, 172; Wragge, 194; Dorland, 163; Schlichte, 178; Ritter, 134. Total, 891.

SECOND GAME.

Bleecker—Beam, 203; Wragge, 184; Dorland, 146; Schlichte, 182; Ritter, 211. Total, 926.
Arlington—Arps, 189; Boemmermann, 156; Harloe, 135; Maass, 193; Meyer, 147. Total, 820.

THIRD GAME.

Arlington—Arps, 177; Boemmermann, 208; Harloe, 172; Maass, 188; Meyer, 114. Total, 869.
Doolittle—Gray, 142; Wright, 157; Apman, 158; Duke, 157; Coffman, 219. Total, 833.

The Alcos by losing a game in the Arlington National tournament last night lost first place in the race after leading from the start of the season. The Oradells administered the defeat in the first game. The Alcos won the second game from the Amitys, the latter bowling with three men. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Oradell—Schmidt, 183; Becker, 123; Kaempf, 143; Dippel, 191; Reichard, 152. Total, 792.
Alco—Dewes, 172; Jackson, 186; Oelkers, 114; Rosbach, 148; F. Klucken, 141. Total, 761.

SECOND GAME.

Alco—Dewes, 165; Jackson, 144; Oelkers, 150; Rosbach, 165; F. Klucken, 163. Total, 787.
Amity—Daub, 171; Hessig, 125; Mackey, 108. Total, 404.

THIRD GAME.

Oradell—Schmidt, 186; Becker, 185; Kaempf, 150; Dippel, 184; Reichard, 168. Total, 873.
Amity—Daub, 153; Hessig, 130; Mackey, 147. Total, 430.

The Hanover team won two games in the Fire Insurance League at Reid's alleys last night, defeating the Lancashire and Union teams. The Lancashire team won its game with the Unions. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Hanover—Cogan, 110; Meyn, 125; Thomas, 148; Van Ness, 171; Jarvis, 109. Total, 663.
Lancashire—Hoefelein, 112; Marks, 117; Lord, 144; Wannemacher, 157; Munroe, 105. Total, 635.

SECOND GAME.

Hanover—Cogan, 103; Meyn, 125; Thomas, 109; Van Ness, 162; Jarvis, 169. Total, 648.
Union—Tauchert, 127; Wickham, 112; Wood, 123; Van Ness, 136; Heins, 103. Total, 601.

THIRD GAME.

Lancashire—Hoefelein, 135; Marks, 162; Lord, 140; Wannemacher, 186; Munroe, 137. Total, 760.
Union—Tauchert, 163; Wickham, 128; Wood, 131; Van Ness, 142; Heins, 178. Total, 742.

Atlantic Council defeated Fort Greene Council last night in the tourney of the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League. Its team also won from Washington Irving Council. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Atlantic Council—Losee, 170; Pierce, 159; Barber, 101; Hickok, 143; Forrest, 144. Total, 717.
Washington Irving Council—Thieringer, 154; Noll, 132; Cordeau, 146; Campbell, 132; Glendenning, 122. Total, 686.

SECOND GAME.

Fort Greene Council—Ruff, 165; Snow, 200; Wallace, 158; Diehl, 154; Otis, 168. Total, 845.
Washington Irving Council—Thieringer, 155; Waterbury, 141; Cordeau, 184; Campbell, 139; Glendenning, 137. Total, 750.

THIRD GAME.

Atlantic Council—Losee, 150; Pierce, 129; Barber, 170; Hickok, 158; Forrest, 165. Total, 778.
Fort Greene Council—Ruff, 159; Snow, 157; Wallace, 143; Diehl, 170; Otis, 143. Total, 772.

Play was resumed in the championship tournament of the Thirteenth Regiment at the armory alleys last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Company D—Foster, 102; Case, 106; Fitz, 98; Craig, 123; Meekes, 74. Total, 503.
Company C—Ford, 169; Newkirk, 109; Davis, 125; Constance, 58; Johnston, 110. Total, 571.

SECOND GAME.

Field Music Team—Black, 88; McCrea, 147; Clark, 125; Walsh, 140; Palmer, 158. Total, 658.
Company D—Foster, 124; Fitz, 120; Manneck, 95; Page, 98; Craig, 89. Total, 526.

THIRD GAME.

Field Music Team—Black, 106; McCrea, 94; Clark, 115; Walsh, 130; Palmer, 137. Total, 588.
Company C—Ford, 150; Newkirk, 97; Davis, 99; Wood, 78; Johnson, 183. Total, 507.

FOURTH GAME.

Company H—Wilson, 153; Buttle, 83; Pendry, 146; Clarke, 146; Qualiman, 162. Total, 890.
Company B—F. Hubbs, 117; Williams, 153; Jennings, 105; H. Hubbs, 128; Robertson, 158. Total, 656.

FIFTH GAME.

Company H—Wilson, 128; Buttle, 111; Pendry, 115; Clarke, 131; Qualiman, 130. Total, 615.
Hospital Corps Team—Forfeited.

SIXTH GAME.

Company B—F. Hubbs, 91; Williams, 109; Jennings, 91; H. Hubbs, 98; Robertson, 117. Total, 501.
Hospital Corps Team—Forfeited.

The Sub-Treasury team won two games last night in the Bank Clerks' League at Reid's alleys. The Republic team was beaten in the third game, and lost first place in the tournament. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Sub-Treasury—Jordan, 148; Yates, 143; Bird, 140; Copeland, 148; Jenkins, 148. Total, 725.
American Exchange—Haight, 183; Stewart, 128; Jarvis, 132; Leonard, 103; Kennedy, 164. Total, 710.

SECOND GAME.

Republic—Brown, 169; McKay, 170; Burheune, 155; Ling, 188; Douglas, 170. Total, 844.
American Exchange—Haight, 143; Stewart, 133; Jarvis, 159; Eaton, 119; Kennedy, 144. Total, 698.

THIRD GAME.

Sub-Treasury—Jordan, 147; Yates, 171; Bird, 105; Copeland, 167; Jenkins, 143. Total, 732.
Republic—Brown, 181; McKay, 157; Burheune, 133; Ling, 159; Douglas, 146. Total, 726.

Newspaper Bowling League.

The second annual tournament of the Morning Newspaper Bowling League will begin at the Germania alleys this afternoon. Games will be bowled every Wednesday and Friday afternoon during January, February, and March. There will be six team prizes and one individual prize awarded. The Times and Journal teams will play in the opening series.

Tournament Games To-night.

Royal Arcanum League—Citizens', Manhattan, Harlem.

Life Insurance League—Equitable, John Hancock, Mutual, Fidelity and Casualty.

Archdiocesan Union—Columbus No. 1, Holy Rosary, Harlem Catholic Club, Holy Cross No. 2, Columbus No. 2, St. Monica No. 1.

Harlem League—Oriental, Friendship, Corinthian.

Athletic League—New York A. C. vs. Jersey City Club, at Jersey City.

Arlington National—Manhattan Black Bass, M. M. M.

American National — Metropolitan, Spartan, Monarch.

Columbia League—Premier, Empire City, Mephisto.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League—Fern, Alert, Bedford.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Sub-League—Fulton, Lefferts, Nassau.

CHESS PLAY AT VIENNA.

VIENNA, Jan. 2.—The pairing for the tenth round of the Kolisch chessmasters' tournament, which was played in this city to-day, had been arranged so that the contests were: Wolf vs. Alapin, Zinkl vs. Kortc, Schlechter vs. Schwarz, Popiel vs. Maroczy, Prock vs. Brody, Marco vs. Albin. In the play Wolf lost to Alapin, Zinkl and Kortc divided honors, Schlechter disposed of Schwarz, Popiel and Maroczy drew, Prock was beaten by Brody, and Marco worsted Albin.

The total number of points won and lost by each contestant up to date are:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Alapin	6	4	Popiel	4½	5½
Albin	4	6	Prock	0	10
Brody	7	3	Schlechter	7	3
Kortc	5	5	Schwarz	2½	7½
Marco	1½	1½	Wolf	5	5
Maroczy	8	2	Zinkl	5½	4½

The eleventh and final round will be played to-morrow in the following order: Maroczy vs. Prock, Schwarz vs. Popiel, Kortc vs. Schlechter, Alapin vs. Zinkl, Albin vs. Wolf, and Brody vs. Marco.

BIG PIGEON MATCH IN SIGHT.

A challenge which gives promise of being the forerunner of the greatest pigeon shooting contest of the decade was issued yesterday by Capt. A. W. Money on behalf of his son, Harold Money, to George H. McAlpin, the amateur champion, for years the acknowledged "crack-a-jack" of the Carteret Gun Club.

Mr. McAlpin has shot few matches during the past three years, for the reason that he has invariably declined to shoot a race unless the acompanying wager was at least $1,000, too great a sum for the average trap shooter to risk against such a formidable opponent. Capt. Money's offer is for a match at 100 first-class birds for any amount, from $100 to $500, or, if McAlpin prefers, for $1,000 a side, at any time or place he may choose to name. There is little doubt that the champion will accept, for although young Money is a good shot, few believe he is a match for McAlpin.

RACING MEN ALERT.

The names of the candidates for the Brooklyn and Suburban Handicaps for 1900 will be announced this week, probably on Saturday, and from now until they are published, racing men in all parts of the country will await anxiously the lists. It does not matter to the racing men that the events will not be decided until the Summer and that only a small number of those named will probably race. They will begin at once to figure on the relative merits of the candidates, judging entirely on last season's form, and then as the time for the big events approaches the racing men will watch carefully for all information as to the work of the horses, so that they may better determine chances for winning.

The stakes of the Coney Island Jockey Club, which are a rich lot this coming season, will close to-day, while those of the Brooklyn Jockey Club closed yesterday. The candidates for the stakes were not given out, for the Western mails posted on the days of closing must be awaited.

The Coney Island stakes to close to-day are as follows:

THREE-YEAR-OLDS AND UPWARD.

The Suburban, $10,000. One and a quarter miles.

Coney Island Handicap, $2,000. Six furlongs.

Sheepshead Bay Handicap, $2,000. One mile.

Long Island Handicap, $2,500. One mile and an eighth.

The Advance, $3,000 added. One mile and three-quarters.

THREE-YEAR-OLDS EXCLUSIVELY.

The Swift, $1,500 added. Seven furlongs.

The Spindrift, $1,500 added. One mile and a furlong.

TWO-YEAR-OLDS EXCLUSIVELY.

Great Trial, $20,000. About six furlongs.

Double Event, $10,000, divided into two races, the first at five and a half furlongs, the second about six furlongs.

AUTUMN MEETING STAKES.

The Flight, $1,500 added. Seven furlongs.

The September, $1,500 added. One mile and three furlongs.

The Autumn, $3,000. Six furlongs.

The Flatbush, $5,000. Seven furlongs.

The Great Eastern, $7,500. Six furlongs.

AUTUMN MEETING, 1902.

The Futurity, $10,000 added. Six furlongs.

Secretary McIntyre of the Brooklyn Jockey Club has been ill for some time, but his assistant, Fred Rehrberger, says that the list of entries that came in yesterday was exceedingly large In the three-year-old stakes especially the entries are very large and the quality of the best. The indications are that the season will be a good one for three-year-olds, for most of those named are in the lot that raced in the East last year on such even terms.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2.—Tanfaran results:

FIRST RACE.—Eleven-sixteenths of a mile; selling. Wallenstein, 110 pounds, (Spencer,) 8 to 5, won; Rachel C., 109, (Thorpe,) 3 to 1, second; Florinell II., 110, (Conley,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:09¾. Giro, Prestomo, Sis Quoc, The Buffoon, Sam Dannenbaum, and Winyah also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; selling. Good Hope, 102 pounds, (Ross,) 6 to 1, won; Maud Ferguson, 104, (Jenkins,) 3 to 1, second; Jennie Reid, 104, (N. Hill, 7 to 1, third. Time—1:16¾. Mike Rice, Fat Murphy, Racban, and Rio Chico also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile; selling. White Fern, 106 pounds, (E. Jones,) 5 to 1, won; Monday, 110, (Henry,) 9 to 1, second; O'Conor, 101, (T. Walsh,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:30¾. Ramildies, Sardonic, Enamoler, Doloro, Glenn Ann, and El Estro also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Eleven-sixteenths of a mile; selling. Antoinette, 105 pounds, (Jenkins,) 8 to 5, won; Mandamus, 109, (E. Jones,) 2 to 1, second; Tisona, 109, (Vitatoe,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:10. Devereaux, Aborigine, and Ziska also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; selling. Vassal, 112 pounds, (Spencer,) 3 to 1, won; Isaline, 89, (J. Martin,) 20 to 1, second; Nora Ives, 104, (Jenkins,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:17½. Cypriano, Grand Sachem, Charles Lebel, Florence Fink, William F., Reginald Hughes, and Hattie Fox also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile; purse. Malay, 106 pounds, (Vittatoe,) 5 to 1, won; Marcato, 111, (Thorpe,) 3 to 1, second; Zoroaster, 111, (Spencer,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:44¼. Time Maker, F. W. Brode, Los Medanos, and Flamora also ran.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:24	Sun sets...4:45	Moon sets... ...

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....8:48	Gov. Isl'd...9:09	H. Gate...11:05
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....9:17	Gov. Isl'd..9:42	H. Gate...11:38

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JAN. 3.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Fuerst Bismarck, Naples	9:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Kensington, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
New York, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
	*9:00 A. M.	
Orizaba, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Spartan Prince, Naples	11:00 A. M.	.....
U. S. transport, San Juan	10:30 A. M.	.....

THURSDAY, JAN. 4.

Ardanrose, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Hugin, Progreso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Normandie, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Madiana, Bermuda	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Matanzas, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	
Pomeranian, Glasgow	.....	.....

SATURDAY, JAN. 6.

Alene, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10::30 A. M.	
Aller, Guadeloupe	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Arkadia, Ponce	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Arramoor, La Plata Countries	12:00 M.	.....
Caracas, San Juan	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Queenstown and Liverpool	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hindoo, Hull	.....	.....
Statendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Thingvalla, Christiania	11:00 A. M.	.....
Tordenskiold, Progreso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Hongkong Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Bloemfontein. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. 30 and up to Jan. 20, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Jan. 20, for dispatch per steamship Moana. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 26, inclusive, for dispatch by ship City of Papeiti.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JAN. 3.

A. R. Thorpe, Curacao, Dec. 25.
Algiers, New Orleans, Dec. 28.
Arkansas, Copenhagen, Dec. 9.
Athos, Colon, Dec. 27.
Barcelona, Hamburg, Dec. 20.
Burgundia, Gibraltar, Dec. 20.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Dec. 31.
Drummond, Gibraltar, Dec. 15.
El Cid, New Orleans, Dec. 30.
Ems, Gibraltar, Dec. 25.
Exeter City, Bristol, Dec. 17.
Hindoo, Hull, Dec. 20.
Hudson, New Orleans, Dec. 28.
Hubert, Barbados, Dec. 16.
Noordland, Antwerp, Dec. 28.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, Dec. 18.
Powderham, La Ludia, Dec. 26.
Tauric, Liverpool, Dec. 23.
Tropea, Shields, Dec. 15.
Victoria, Gibraltar, Dec. 18.
Wells City, Swansea, Dec. 19.
Werkendam, Rotterdam, Dec. 21.

THURSDAY, JAN. 4.

European, London, Dec. 21.
Europa, Shields, Dec. 21.
Massapequa, Dundee, Dec. 21.
Thomas Turnbull, Gibraltar, Dec. 21.
Winifred, Hamburg, Dec. 21.

FRIDAY, JAN. 5.

Boston City, Swansea, Dec. 2.
Darmstadt, Bremen, Dec. 24.
King Bleddyn, Dunkirk, Dec. 20.

SATURDAY, JAN. 6.

Georgian, London, Dec. 24.
John Sanderson, Antwerp, Dec. 23.
Lampasas, Galveston, Dec. 30.
Lucania, Liverpool, Dec. 30.
Sarmatian, Glasgow, Dec. 26.

SUNDAY, JAN. 7.

Belgravia, Hamburg, Dec. 24.
British Queen, Antwerp, Dec. 24.
La Champagne, Havre, Dec. 30.

Arrived.

SS Concho, Risk, Galveston Dec. 27, with mdse. to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Chateau Yquem, (Fr.,) Verries, Marseilles Dec. 10 and Naples 16th, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS Orion, Smith, Mobile, Ala., Dec. 25, and Key West 27th, with mdse. to the Hollander Steamship Company.

SS Florida, Allen, Brunswick, Ga., Dec. 29, with mdse and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

SS City of Birmingham, Burg, Boston, to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Hamilton, Dole, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Havana, Stevens, Havana Dec. 30, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:55 P. M.

Sailed.

SS Chalmette, for New Orleans.

SS Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.

SS Algonquin, for Charleston and Jacksonville.

SS Kansas City, Savannah, passed out at Sandy Hook at 11:55 P. M.

Spoken.

Bark Savoal, (Ital.,) Capt. Morchio, from New York for Saigon, was spoken Nov. 26, position not given.

Ship McLaurin, Capt. Oakes, from New York for Hongkong, was spoken Dec. 18 on the equator in longitude 29.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—SS Stuttgart, (Ger.,) Capt. Grosch, from New York for Bremen, passed Dover yesterday.

SS St. Jerome, (Br.,) Capt. Reid, from Hongkong, &c., for New York, passed Malta to-day.

SS Salerno, (Br.,) Capt. Bearpark, from New York, arr. at Newcastle yesterday.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Capt. Nicol, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Hesperia, (Br.,) Capt. Coverley, for New York, sld. from Naples Dec. 30.

SS Pocahontas, (Br.,) Capt. James, for New York, sld. from Messina Dec. 31.

SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) Capt. Spliedt, from Hamburg for New York, sld. from Plymouth at 12:40 P. M. to-day.

SS British Empire, (Br.,) Capt. Riddle, from Antwerp for New York, passed the Isle of Wight yesterday.

SS Elise Marie, (Ger.,) Capt. Daldorf, from Bremen for New York, passed the Isle of Wight yesterday.

SS Matthew Bedlington, (Br.,) Capt. Harris, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam Dec. 31.

SS Susquehanna, (Br.,) Capt. Hendry, from New York for Cape Town, &c., sld. from St. Vincent, C. V., Dec. 20.

SS Montauk, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, for New York, sld. from Patras Dec. 26.

SS Norge, (Dan.,) Capt. Kihl, for New York, sld. from Copenhagen Dec. 28.

SS Valetta, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from New York for Montevideo, &c., sld. from St. Lucia Dec. 31.

SS Corinthia, (Br.,) Capt. Langdon, from New York, arr. at Marseilles to-day.

SS Parense, (Br.,) Capt. Wilson, from New York for Maranham and Ceara, arr. at Para Dec. 30.

SS Patricia, (Ger.,) Capt Bauer, from New York for Hamburg, passed the Lizard at 12:15 A M., 3d.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Jan. 2, 9:30 P. M., west, thirty miles an hour; clear.

Not at Grade.

One good thing about the coming together of the Pullmans and the Wagners is that it did not occur on a grade crossing.—Kansas City Journal.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

WRIGHT GILLIES.—Justice Gildersleeve of the Supreme Court has appointed William H. Ricketts received in supplementary proceedings for Wright Gillies, on the application of James C. Yates, who recovered a judgment against him on Nov. 25 last for $2,619

PETER KLOTZ.—Peter Klotz, caterer, of 444 Amsterdam Avenue, has made an assignment to Gustave R. Hamburger without preference. Mr. Hamburger said that the liabilities are $4,000 and assets $1,000. He thought the creditors would get more by an assignment than by a petition in bankruptcy.

FINLAY BROTHERS.—Patrick M. and John M. Finlay, composing the firm of Finlay Brothers, dealers in dry goods and fancy goods at 834 to 838 Columbus Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to Ambrose O. McCall without preference. The latter said he could give no particulars at present, and would take charge of the store at once and have an inventory made of the stock. They began business in 1881 at 564 Third Avenue, and built up a good trade. In October, 1896, they moved to Columbus Avenue and spent, it was said, about $6,000 in fitting up the new store, and carried a stock of about $40,000. For some time past it has been said in the trade that they were slow in payments and did not have sufficient ready capital. Their liabilities are not definitely known, but are estimated at $30,000.

NEW YORK CHINA, GLASS AND TOY COMPANY.—The New York China, Glass and Toy Company of 37 and 39 Murray Street made an assignment yesterday to Walter P. Long. The deed of assignment is signed by Thomas P. Young, as President, and James W. Sneden. An hour later Deputy Sheriff Leavitt received an execution against the company for $511, in favor of David P. Clark, on a judgment obtained in the City Court. The company occupies a large double five-story building, but there was no stock of goods on the ground floor when the reporter called yesterday. It was said that President Young was at home sick and there was no one present in a position to give any particulars of the assignment. The present company was incorporated on April 1, 1897, with a capital stock of $100,000, to continue the business of the J. M. Young Importing Company, which had gone into the hands of a receiver in March, 1897. It was stated at the time that some of the largest creditors of the old company took stock in the new company for their claims. A statement of the condition of the New York China, Glass and Toy Company on Feb. 1 last showed assets, $180,000; liabilities, $40,000, and debenture bonds, $40,000.

Out of Town.

RUDOLPH BACHMAN.—Rudolph Bachman, a Cincinnati salesman, filed a petition in bankruptcy at Cincinnati, with liabilities of

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $5,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee. Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK.
GEORGE H. ROBINSON.
Member New York Stock Exchange.

The Corn Exchange Bank,
William and Beaver Sts., New York.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President.

Capital and Surplus	$3,000,000.00
Deposits	20,000,000.00

BRANCHES:
Broadway Branch, Broadway & Spring St.
Hudson River Bank, 72d St. & Columbus Ave.
Astor Place Bank, Astor Place.
Queens County Bank, Borough of Queens.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

DOUGLAS & JONES
Members New York Stock Exchange.
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad St., New York City.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE AND CARRIED ON MARGIN.
Daily Market Letter on Application.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

Hurlbutt, Hatch & Co.,
BANKERS.
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
71 Broadway, N. Y. City.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash or on margin.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check. Telephone No. 1239 Cortlandt.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 891 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., New York. 298 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Long Distance Telephone, 4040 John. Correspondence Solicited.

ARTHUR S. LELAND & CO.,
Bankers & Brokers,
United States, Municipal and Investment Bonds. 36 Wall St. New York City. Members of the New York Stock Exchange.

A. J. DE KANTSTEIN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange,
30 West 23d St.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash and carried on margin.
SPECIAL LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.,
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch Offices:
1,300 BROADWAY, CORNER 34TH ST.
621 BROADWAY, CORNER HOUSTON ST.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 & 34 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

LITTLE ROCK AND MEMPHIS R. R. CO.
Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued for First Mortgage Bonds of the Little Rock and Memphis R. R. Co. upon surrender of their certificates to the Central Trust Co. of New York will be entitled to receive their proportion in First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds of the Choctaw and Memphis Railroad Company, and also $17.07 in cash for each $1,000 certificate.
Script will be delivered for fractional amounts of Choctaw and Memphis Bonds.
CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 16 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 6.
RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.

EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED SEPTEMBER 3, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that forty-five (45) Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage numbered as follows, viz.:

38	237	380	577	721	834	1120
63	240	387	606	744	845	1179
102	272	393	612	747	901	1193
113	319	412	640	767	910	1198
166	332	414	642	777	923	1207
178	363	428	693	801	1116	1327
231	374	558				

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due March 1st, 1900, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice President.

New York, December 6th, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the forty-five (45) bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.

FRED C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Co. of New York.
R. D. LANKFORD,
With Richmond & Danville R. R. Co.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds, and the coupons therefrom maturing March 1, 1900, will be paid at this office on or after the 1st day of March, 1900, at par.
Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE,
2d Vice President.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 3D, 1900,
At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEES.
1,501 shs. Il Progresso Italo Americano Newspaper Co.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.
134 shs. Mahoning Coal R. R. Co. Pref. Guar.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
5 shs. Leather Manufacturers' Natl. Bank.
25 shs. City Trust Co.
20 shs. Mercantile Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Hamilton Trust Co.
30 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$36,000 Farmville & Powhattan R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.
70 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
150 shs. Citizens' National Bank.
50 shs. Manufacturers' Trust Co.
40 shs. Phenix National Bank.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Bond & Mtge. Guarantee Co.
25 shs. Gallatin Natl. Bank.
25 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
209 shs. New England Phonograph Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$150 N. Y. Athletic Club 2d 5 p. c. Bds., 1910.
50 shs. Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R. Co.
10 shs. Nat. Bank of Republic.
214 shs. St. Lawrence Power Co. of N. Y., Pfd., (Hypd.)
513 shs. St. Lawrence Power Co. of N. Y., common, (Hypd.)
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
15 shs. Bankers' Trust Co.
100 shs. North American Trust Co.
100 shs. North American Trust Co.
50 shs. North American Trust Co.
50 shs. North American Trust Co.
25 shs. North American Trust Co.
100 shs. Metropolitan Street R'way Co.
$8,000 The Berkeley School 2d Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1903.
50 shs. North American Trust Co.
100 shs. Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. Guar.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
7 shs. Home Insurance Co.
40 shs. Phoenix Ins. Co. of B'klyn.
56 shs. Niagara Fire Ins. Co.

TAXES.
Executors and Trustees of Estates must report Securities
Held on January Eighth For Taxation
WE OFFER
NEW YORK CITY NON-TAXABLE BONDS.
Price and particulars on application.
FARSON, LEACH & COMPANY
CHICAGO. NEW YORK.

Central Realty Bond and Trust Company,
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
Frederic P. Olcott, James Stillman, Augustus D. Juilliard, James N. Jarvie, Frederick Southack, Hugh J. Grant, Henry Morgenthau.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R. CO., 120 BROADWAY.
New York, November 24, 1899.
Pensacola & Atlantic R. R. Company 6% Mortgage.
In accordance with the terms of the mortgage of the Pensacola & Atlantic Railroad Company, the following forty-five (45) bonds have this day, in the presence of the Trustees, been drawn for the sinking fund, viz.:
55, 172, 216, 351, 617, 630, 685, 698, 741, 840, 841, 853, 859, 991, 1057, 1068, 1078, 1135, 1146, 1313, 1314, 1399, 1581, 1622, 1630, 1710, 1777, 1861, 1884, 1965, 2008, 2086, 2105, 2112, 2374, 2388, 2405, 2573, 2585, 2625, 2639, 2707, 2712, 2724, 2833.
The interest on the same will cease February 1, 1900, and the principal of the bonds will be redeemed at this office on and after that date, plus 10 per cent. premium.
A. W. MORRISS, Assistant Treasurer.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH ..... President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Preferred and Common Stock
of the
Distilling Company of America

The call heretofore issued by the undersigned committee for the deposit of Stock is hereby suspended, and the Stock deposited will be returned to depositors without charge, on the surrender to The Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, of the Trust Receipts issued therefor.
The Committee is about to enter upon a full investigation of the affairs of the Company, at the request of the latter, whose directors have offered every facility for such examination. Upon conclusion of its investigation a report will be issued to the shareholders.
Dated New York, December 29th, 1899.

WILLIAM L. BULL,
WILLIAM F. HARRITY,
RUDOLPH KEPPLER,
ALVIN W. KRECH,
RICHARD SUTRO,
Committee.
GUY RICHARDS, Sec'y, 120 Broadway, N. Y.

Oregon Railway and Navigation Company SINKING FUND.
In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company First Mortgage 6 Per Cent., Article 4, Section 2, the Trustee has this day drawn by lot for account of the Sinking Fund the following numbered bonds, viz.:

116 BONDS.

Nos. 39	1120	1801	2790	3587	4207	4891	5292
56	1130	1806	2794	3588	4208	4899	5296
71	1181	1809	2822	3617	4210	4947	5302
121	1222	1826	2838	3664	4246	4994	5635
126	1261	1835	3100	3669	4266	5014	5647
409	1404	2068	3110	3690	4267	5034	5648
546	1485	2383	3173	3744	4280	5052	5749
587	1532	2406	3196	3766	4283	5057	5792
662	1541	2531	3198	3778	4461	5079	5854
918	1571	2537	3203	3803	4488	5098	5862
919	1585	2718	3218	3851	4588	5143	5975
940	1644	2719	3227	3978	4639	5144	
967	1652	2722	3402	4011	4723	5220	
985	1684	2734	3495	4071	4790	5254	
1074	1688	2739	3540	4153	4890	5273	

The interest on the above bonds ceased 1st January, 1900, and are **PAYABLE AT PAR** on presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York.
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., Trustee.
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, January 2d, 1900.

Tax Exempt in New Jersey
$75,000
West Hoboken, New Jersey
FOUR PER CENT BONDS,
DUE JANUARY 1ST, 1910.
INTEREST payable semi-annually.
WE OWN AND OFFER, SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE, ALL OR ANY PART OF ABOVE LOAN.
Full particulars on request.
Thompson, Tenney & Crawford
BANKERS,
35 Nassau Street, New York.
Telephone 1791 Cortlandt.

MOFFAT & WHITE,
BANKERS.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
NO. 1 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
N. Y. & N. J. TELEPHONE
STOCK AND RIGHTS
Bought and Sold.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

HEGEMAN & CO.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of HEGEMAN & CO. will be held at the principal office of the company, 196 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, January 10th, 1900, at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing nine Directors for the ensuing year, and three Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated New York, December 23, 1899.
R. B. RATHBONE, Secretary.

CHATTANOOGA, ROME & SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.
New York, December 29th, 1899.
A dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable on the 17th day of January, 1900, at the office of Simon Borg & Company, 20 Nassau Street, New York.
The transfer books will close January 5th at 3 P. M. and reopen January 18th at 9 A. M.
HUGO SOMMERFELD, Treasurer.

Texas Central Railroad Co.
A dividend of four per cent. on the preferred stock of this company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1899, has been declared, payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, on Jan. 15, 1900.
The transfer books for the preferred stock of this company will be closed on Jan. 5, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopen on Jan. 16, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
D. COMYN MORAN, Asst. Secretary.
New York, Dec. 29, 1899.

The Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO (2%) PER CENT. out of the net earnings on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable January 15, 1900.
The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 12 o'clock noon on January 6, and reopen on the morning of January 17, 1900.
GEORGE COPPELL,
Chairman of the Board.
New York, Dec. 14, 1899.

The Bowery Bank of New York,
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared, out of the earnings of the last six months, a regular semi-annual dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., and also an extra dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 2d, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 20th, 1899, until Jan. 2d, 1900.
CHARLES ESSIG, Cashier.

Wisconsin Central Railway Co.
Coupon No. 1, due January 1st, 1900, from the First General Mortgage 4% Bonds of this Company will be paid after that date at the offices of Maitland, Coppell & Co., No. 24 Exchange Place, New York City. Coupons may now be left for examination, for which checks will be mailed.
GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman.
New York, December 22d, 1899.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company,
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa., December 15, 1899.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., ($1 per share,) payable January 15, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 30, 1899. Checks will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

New York & Honduras Rosario Mining Company,
18 Broadway, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1900.
DIVIDEND NO. 63.
The Trustees of the Company have this day declared a dividend of 10 cents per share on its capital stock, payable January 18th, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed from January 3d to 18th.
WM. H. POWER, Treasurer.

Natl. Gramophone Corporation,
874 Broadway, N. Y., Jan. 2d, 1900.
27TH CONSECUTIVE MONTHLY DIVIDEND.
The usual monthly dividend (No. 27) of 1 Per Cent. on the capital stock of this corporation has this day been duly declared by the Board of Directors, payable Jan. 16th. Transfer books close Jan. 6th to 16th, inclusive.
D. D. LA DOW, Secretary.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 19th, 1899.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after Jan. 15th, 1900. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 1st to Jan. 15th, inclusive.
D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

The Bank of America,
New York, December 22, 1899.
The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT., free of tax, payable January 2, 1900, to stockholders of record of this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until January 4, 1900. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank.
New York, December 20th, 1899.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of three (3) per cent. payable on and after January 2d, 1900.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date. WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

Seventh National Bank,
New York, Dec. 26, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent. (3%) free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1900, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
GEO. W. ADAMS, Cashier.

Ninth National Bank,
New York, Dec. 22, 1899.
A dividend of Two Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this bank, free of tax, has been declared, payable on and after January 2d, 1900. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 23d, 1899, to January 2d, 1900. H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

San Francisco & Northern Pacific Rway Co.
Coupon No. 22 of the above railway, maturing Jan. 1, 1900, will be paid on and after that date at the office of LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO., 46 Wall St., New York.

DIVIDENDS.

UNITED STATES OF MEXICO
5% Consolidated External Gold Loan of 1899.
23 Wall Street,
New York, December 28, 1899.
Three months' interest, due January 1, 1900, on bonds of the above issue will be paid on and after January 2, 1900. Holders of our temporary certificates representing said bonds may collect such interest upon presentation of the certificates at our office, in order that payment may be stamped thereon.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the stockholders of the CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, Nos. 59 to 65 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., on the 10th of January, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., for the election of five Directors for the class of 1903, and for the election of three Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting. The polls will remain open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. The transfer books will close on the 30th day of December, 1899, at 12 M., and will open on Thursday, January 11th, 1900, at 10 A. M.
Dated New York, December 19th, 1899.
CENTRAL REALTY BOND & TRUST COMPANY
By ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
50 Wall St., New York, Dec. 7, 1899.
At the annual election for Directors of this company, held on the 4th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

John M. Burke,	Henry W. Curtiss,
Charles H. Kerner,	Charles H. Leland,
Henry C. Mortimer,	Walter R. Wood,
John W. Condit,	David J. Burtis,
Lindley Murray, Jr.,	Francis M. Scott,
Charles H. Lowerre,	J. Eugene Robert.
George M. Miller.	

For Inspectors of Election for the year 1900, Areunah M. Burtis, Wm. M. Farrington, Thomas B. Peck.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, Mr. LINDLEY MURRAY, Jr., was unanimously re-elected President.
DAVID J. BURTIS, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A MEETING of the stockholders of the McDowell Garment Drafting Machine Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 6 West 14th St., in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 17th day of January, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of elcting four Directors for the ensuing year, and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated New York, January 2d, 1900.
J. LEISER, Sec'y.

City Trust Company of New York.
The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the City Trust Company of New York for the election of Directors to supply the places of those whose terms expire will be held at its office, 36 Wall Street, on Wednesday, January 17, 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M.
The Transfer-Books will close January 3, 1900, at 3 P. M., and reopen on January 18.
ARTHUR TERRY, Secretary.
December 27, 1899.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company for the election of Directors to serve during the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before the stockholders, will be held at No. 32 Liberty Street, on Monday, January 8th, 1900. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close on Saturday, December 23d, 1899, at 12 M. and reopen on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900.
FRANCIS R. FORAKER, Secretary.

The Western National Bank OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
9th December, 1899.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it will be held at the Banking House, No. 15 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900. The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The Sicilian Asphalt Paving Company for the election of Trustees and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of the Company, Rooms 47 to 49 Times Building, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 31st day of January, 1900, at 3:30 P. M.
C. S. CHAMBERLIN, Secretary.

New York, December 26th, 1899.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of The P. W. Engs & Sons' Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting will be held at the Company's office, 268 West Broadway, on Monday, January 8th, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon.
F. W. STRUVY, Sec'y & Treas.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the New York Building Loan Banking Company will be held at the offices of the Company, 111 Fifth Avenue, New York City, on Wednesday, January 10th, 1900, from 12 M. till 4 P. M., for the election of Directors, and such other business as may properly come before it.
W. E. BUZBY, Secretary.

Lincoln National Bank,
32-42 EAST 42D ST.,
New York, December 23d, 1899.
The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking house, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, Dec. 8th, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900.
The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

The Second National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, Dec. 6, 1899.
The annual election of Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 190 5th Av., on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900. The polls will be opened from 10 to 11 A. M.
J. S. CASE, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York,
NEW YORK, December 8th, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK,
New York, December 7th, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

The Merchants' National Bank of the City of New York,
December 7th, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

Nineteenth Ward Bank,
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Officers and Directors, and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking house on Wednesday, January 10th, 1900, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock A. M.
L. H. HOLLOWAY, Cashier.

The Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New York,
New York, December 22d, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at its banking rooms, corner of Broadway and Murray Street, Tuesday, January 9th, 1900. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York,
Dec. 9th, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall Street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. W. BARTH, Cashier.

Garfield National Bank,
New York, December 28, 1899.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the Banking House, 23d Street and Sixth Av., on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of eleven A. M. and 12 M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

The Bowery Bank of New York,
New York, December 28, 1899.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank, for the election of DIRECTORS for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, Number 62 Bowery, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of three (3) and four (4) P. M.
CHARLES ESSIG, Cashier.

Leather Manufacturers' National Bank
29 Wall St.
New York, December 4th, 1899.
The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors will be held at the banking rooms on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
GATES W. McGARRAH, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of Harris Brick Co. will be held at their office, 1,123 Broadway, on Wednesday, January 10th, 1900, at 12 M. Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election. CHAS. H. MAGIE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Managers of the Nursery and Child's Hospital will be held at the institution, 51st St. and Lexington Avenue, on Thursday, January 4th, 1900.
Mrs. ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN, First Directress.

Barrett Chemical Co.
The Annual Stockholders Meeting for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the company, 344 Bowery, New York City, Thursday, January 4th, 1899, at 12 M.
CHAS. H. HIGBEE, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Columbia Bank,
Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street.
New York, December 27th, 1899.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the election of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for the following annual election, will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from January 2d, 1900, until the morning of January 10th, 1900.
W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.
New York, Dec 4, 1899.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, 33 William Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and noon.
R. L. EDWARDS, President.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
New York, December 30, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the company's office, No. 71 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9, 1900, commencing at 12 o'clock M. and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
THOS. J. GAINES, Secretary.

Mount Morris Bank.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, No. 85 East 125th Street, on Thursday, January 4th, 1900, between the hours of three and four o'clock P. M.
FRED'K W. LIVERMORE, Cashier.

Fourteenth Street Bank,
3 East 14th Street.
New York, Dec. 26, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 9, 1900, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 A. M.
IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY will be held in Room 59, 3d floor, Times Building, on WEDNESDAY, January 17th, 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M.
BEN. C. FRANCK, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
New York, December 7th, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 644 BROADWAY.
NEW YORK, Dec. 20, 1899.
97th Semi-Annual Dividend.
The Trustees of this institution have declared interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 31st inst., payable on and after the third Monday in January next.
JOSEPH BIRD, President.
FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.
GEORGE H. PEARSALL, Asst. Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK.
51 Chambers St., New York.
New York, Dec. 27, 1899.
DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Bank have ordered that interest be paid to Depositors entitled thereto for the six and three months ending Dec. 31, 1899, at the rate of Three and One-half Per Cent. per annum on all deposits up to the limit of Three Thousand Dollars, ($3,000.)
Interest will be credited under date of Jan'y 1, 1900, and will be payable on and after Monday, Jan'y 15th. JAMES McMAHON, President.
DAVID LEDWITH, Comptroller.

Metropolitan Savings Bank
1 and 3 THIRD AV., (opp. Cooper Institute.)
CHARTERED, 1852.
93D DIVIDEND.
New York, Dec. 12, 1899.
INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1899, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM
Will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from $5 to $5,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY 17TH, 1900.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1st, 1900.
JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.
EDWARD SHERER, Secretary.

The Bowery Savings Bank,
128 AND 130 BOWERY.
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.
A semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of January next, and will be payable on and after Monday, January 15, 1900.
Money deposited on or before January 10, 1900, will draw interest from January 1.
JOHN D. HICKS, President.
HENRY A. SCHENCK, Comptroller.

The Bank for Savings,
280 Fourth Avenue, New York, Jan. 1, 1900.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE DECLARED the usual interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the six months ended December 31st, as follows:
At the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 15th day of this month.
The interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.
It will be entered on the passbooks at any time when required on and after the 15th inst.
MERRITT TRIMBLE, President.
ROBERT S. HOLT, Secretary.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS,
74 and 76 Wall Street.
The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, and in accordance with the savings banks laws, for the six months ending December 31, 1899, as follows:
On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.
On accounts larger than three thousand dollars and which exceeded said amount prior to the limitation of deposits by statute, at the rate of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum.
Payable on and after Monday, January 15, 1900.
WILLIAM C. STURGES, President.
DANIEL BARNES, Cashier.
New York, December 26, 1899.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
56 and 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
79TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after **January 15th** on all sums of **$5** and up to **$3,000** which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending **December 31, 1899**, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before **January 10th** will draw interest from **January 1st.**
HENRY HASLER, President.
CHARLES W. HELD, Secretary.
HENRY SAYLER, Assistant Secretary.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK,
8TH AV., N. W. COR. 14TH ST.
The trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors Jan. 1, 1900, shall be at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $5 to $3,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
PETER A. WELCH, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 16th St.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited deposits for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1899, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JAN. 15, 1900.
JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, Secretary.
Deposits made on or before JAN. 10, 1900, will draw interest from JAN. 1, 1900.

Union Dime Savings Institution
BROADWAY, 32D ST. & SIXTH AVENUE, GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK.
Interest three and one-half per cent. from $5 to $3,000. Credited January 1st, payable January 15th, or any time later.
Money deposited before January

is equivalent to a gain at the rate of over $16,000 a day.

The complete figures show the net earnings for the month to be $2,278,000, as compared with $1,777,400 a year ago, while from July 1 to Nov. 30 the net figures were $11,201,900, and the increase $2,172,400.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit was one of the few stocks on the list yesterday that marked a net decline for the day, the loss totaling two full points on trading of over 47,000 shares. At one time, indeed, the quotation was forced down almost two points lower, but profit-taking carried the quotation up in the afternoon.

While undoubtedly the bear campaign against the stock was being quietly waged yesterday, the depression in price was primarily due to the report that a bill is to be introduced at the coming session of the Legislature requiring the company to put its wires underground. This report was heard toward the close of the last session of the Legislature, and its revival at the present time was regarded as of more or less significance. It is said that the other traction companies who have put their wires underground feel that there should be no discrimination in favor of the Brooklyn company, and are back of the present movement. This, however, cannot be verified.

The voting trust of the company expired at midnight Dec. 31, and there is much speculation as to what developments may be forthcoming at the annual meeting of the company to be held Jan. 26.

LOCAL TRACTION STOCKS.

Apart from Brooklyn Rapid Transit, the local traction stocks, particularly Third Avenue, were strong yesterday. Third Avenue gained 3 points on the belief that the granting of the King's Bridge franchise would be a material factor in the development of the road and would add largely to its earning capacity. Manhattan rose 1½ points, though there was no positive news respecting the property. A meeting of the Executive Committee of the company was held during the day, but no business of consequence was transacted. Metropolitan's gain for the day was 1¾ points.

EARNINGS GROW GREATER.

Norfolk and Western preferred scored a further gain of 1⅜ points yesterday, on the publication of the November statement of earnings, showing a gain in net earnings of over $155,000. Since July 1 the increase has been $575,500. It is pointed out that the total net earnings for the last five months, amounting to $2,281,300, are such that they not only will pay all fixed charges for the entire year, but will leave a surplus of practically $50,000.

Further reports were heard yesterday connecting Norfolk and Western and the Pennsylvania system in a deal said to be of considerable magnitude. No official information on the subject can be had.

SUGAR WAR DEVELOPMENTS.

The announcement by the Sugar Trust of the abandonment of the factor plan and the practical establishment of a flat price, leading to a belief that this was a step preliminary to a settlement of the sugar war, led to a sharp upward movement yesterday in the American Sugar Refining Company's stock, the quotation appreciating six full points. The trading in the stock continued on the same extensive scale as on previous days recently, about 80,000 shares changing hands. Boston and Philadelphia interests were buyers.

Under the new selling plan all guarantees are withdrawn, and no discounts will be allowed; but where it is desirable the trust will allow 15 cents per hundred in addition to the 1 per cent. for cash on seven days. The decimal plan of quotations is also adopted. A number of the independent refineries have adopted the new plan, and it is expected all will follow suit.

TOBACCO'S STRENGTH.

After a rather hesitating opening, American Tobacco yesterday took on a firm tone and steadily advanced until, on sales of over 31,000 shares, it crossed the 100 mark and closed at the high figure for the day, 102¾. The annual report of the company is soon to be forthcoming, and it is said it will make an exceptionally good showing.

Continental Tobacco common was equally as strong, gaining 3¾ points for the day on sales of less than 10,000 shares, while the preferred advanced 2 points. Insiders speak very hopefully of the condition of the property.

GRANGER STOCKS ACTIVE.

The Granger stocks were strong yesterday, and there was in particular good buying of such issues as St. Paul and Burlington, both of which were sold recently on what were conceived to be unfavorable earnings statements, but which in reality, when analyzed, showed that the business of both companies was steadily increasing. Northwest and the "Three C's" were also among the strong stocks.

It is said that in the recent decline New England purchasers secured fully 15,000 shares of Burlington in blocks of from 100 to 500.

MORE DIVIDEND TALK.

There was good buying of Louisville and Nashville yesterday on more talk of an extra dividend and continuing reports of increased earnings, as shown by the November statement of net profits, which totaled $917,700, an increase over the same month in 1898 of $86,200.

TENNESSEE COAL'S GAIN.

Tennessee Coal and Iron scored the substantial gain of 3¼ points on sales of something like 5,200 shares yesterday. During the day the regular semi-monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of the company was held, but it was announced at its conclusion that nothing but routine business had been transacted.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Sales on the Stock Exchange of 10 shares of Central National Bank stock at 180 and 20 Merchants' at 170.

Gold yield for 1899 in New South Wales, 509,418 ounces, an increase of 168,925 ounces over 1898.

Allotment in London of £3,000,000 Treasury bills at £99 11s. 4d. for six months and £95 10s. 6d. for twelve months' bills.

Increase of $4,437,501 in exports of general merchandise for the week as compared with the previous week, an increase of $1,476,317 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Deficit, under the legal requirement of $990,025 shown by weekly statement of outside banks, a decrease of $720,225 as compared with the previous week.

Coinage executed at the United States mints in December: Gold, $7,464,952; silver, $1,886,604; minor coins, $355,326.

American Beet Sugar Company admitted to dealings in the unlisted department of the Stock Exchange.

Central Trust Company ready to deliver to holders of certificates of deposit for Little Rock and Memphis first mortgage bonds the proportion of new Choctaw and Memphis Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds to which they are entitled and $17.07 cash per $1,000 bond.

Great Northern stockholders offered the opportunity to subscribe at par for 94,000 shares of preferred stock at the rate of 1 share for each 10 shares of present holdings. The new stock will be issued for the purpose of acquiring 35,000 shares of stock of the Eastern Railway of Minnesota and 55,000 shares of the Willmar and Sioux Falls Railway, including the Sioux City and Northern and the Sioux City and Western Railways.

Opposition concern to the American Cereal Company said to be forming with a capital of $1,000,000.

Wages fixed by the Schuylkill Coal Exchange above the $2.50 basis, the highest for fifteen years.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 3@12 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods. Mercantile paper, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 7@8 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $161,321,437; balances, $9,903,795; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $889,133.

Money on call in London at 4½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 6⅛ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was easier. Nominal rates were $4.83 for sixty days and $4.88⅛ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.82½; demand, $4.87¼; cables, $4.88⅛; commercial bills, $4.81¼@$4.82⅛.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.21⅛ and 5.18⅞; reichsmarks, 93¾ and 94⅜; guilders at 39⅝ and 40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—25@16 2-3c discount. Chicago —25c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c off; selling par. St. Louis—$1 discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—American securities opened better, improved somewhat, and then eased off, being influenced mainly by the movements in New York. The final tone was dull.

Consols for money, 99⅛; consols for the account, (February,) 99⅜; Canadian Pacific, 95; Erie, 11⅜; Erie first preferred, 33⅞; Illinois Central, 115; Union Pacific preferred, 77; St. Paul, 120⅜; New York Central, 135; Pennsylvania, 67½; Reading, 9⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 75½; Atchison, 20½; Louisville, 82½; Grand Trunk, 7; Anaconda, 8⅛.

Bar silver quiet at 27⅛d per ounce.

Money, 4½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short and three months' bills, 5½ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £516,000. The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance yesterday was £1,325,000, including £1,099,800 in United States coin. Gold premiums are quoted as follow: Buenos Ayres, 127.70; Madrid, 27.75; Lisbon, 43.50; Rome, 7.31¼.

Spanish 4s, 63⅞, ex dividend.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—Prices were firm on the Bourse to-day owing to the receipt of favorable war news from South Africa and the easier money. The settlement progressed satisfactorily. Contangos were moderate. Spanish 4s were in active demand, and there were numerous purchases of Rio Tintos in anticipation of the issuance of favorable statistics. De Beers and Kafirs rallied. Three per cent. rentes, 99 francs 35 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 24½ centimes for checks. Spanish 4s, 67.30.

BERLIN, Jan. 2.—On the Boerse to-day prices were firm, particularly for mine shares, transactions being encouraged by the receipt of favorable manufacturing reports. Exchange on London, 20 marks 51 pfennigs for checks. Private rate of discount, 5½ per cent.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 2.—Prices were firm on the Boerse to-day in sympathy with the foreign markets and owing to easier money.

MADRID, Jan. 2.—The weekly statement of the Bank of Spain shows the following changes: Silver in hand, increased 583,000 pesetas, notes in circulation increased 2,720,000 pesetas. Gold in hand shows no change from last report.

NEWS OF THE EXCHANGES.

The cotton market was fairly active yesterday and irregular. Between 300,000 and 400,000 bales changed hands on the Cotton Exchange, the market opening for the new year about 10 points up and then selling off 7 or 8 points on the average after news of less favorable prices had been recived from Liverpool.

The Produce Exchange was comparatively dull, though brokers of experience express belief that it is to broaden this year. Wheat, corn, and provisions were all strong. Wheat and corn showed notable firmness in resisting declines early in the day. There were some 200,000 bushels of wheat taken for shipment abroad.

Trading on the Consolidated Exchange was active and the market was of course strong in sympathy with Stock Exchange conditions. The Coffee Exchange enjoyed fairly active dealing, and deliveries made an average gain of 5 points.

CORPORATIONS IN THIS STATE.

Secretary McDonough Reports on the New Companies Formed.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—Secretary of State McDonough to-day issued the following financial statement showing the classification of stock corporations organized during the year 1899:

	Number.	Capital.
Those organized under the business corporation law, which includes manufacturing, (except gas and electric lighting companies,) mercantile agency, and commission, and natural gas and oil companies	1,537	$117,799,895
Organized under the railroad corporation law	40	61,165,000
Organized under the transportation corporation law:		
Gas and electric companies..	49	7,891,000
Water companies	15	2,892,500
Telegraph and telephone companies	40	2,487,200
Navigation companies	5	1,975,000
Pipe Line companies	1	100,000
Turnpike companies	2	34,000
Ferry companies	1	9,000
Total	1,690	$194,240,995
Capital increased		167,450,380
		$361,868,375

Following is the corporation table of business done in 1898 and 1899:

	1898.	1899.
New corporations	1,535	1,690
Capital stock	$216,061,060	$194,240,995
Corporations increasing capital, $148,207.		
Total amount of capital and increases	$293,585,000	$361,686,375
Net increase of capital in 1899 over 1898, $68,101,315.		
Amount of organization tax and tax upon increases	$306,981.13	$452,107.97
Increase in 1899 over 1898, $85,160.64.		

Under the law railroad corporations are not required to pay the organization tax at the time of filing a certificate of incorporation, but may defer the same until the consent of the railroad commission to construct the road is obtained. In consequence of this law, there are several railroad companies organized in 1899 and in 1900 that have not yet paid their organization tax. Their applications for consent may not have been presented, or if filed not acted upon, or the application refused or withdrawn.

White Knob Copper Company.

The annual stockholders' meeting of the White Knob Copper Company was held at the offices, 34 Pine Street, yesterday, and the following Directors were elected: Edward J. Mathews, (President of the company;) Wilbur K. Mathews, E. C. Platt, (Treasurer of the Commercial Cable Company); William J. Hardy, and C. G. Funk. Encouraging reports of the company's mines were presented. There were 51,056 pounds of copper from the mine sent here on Dec. 20, which have been sold, and 30,000 pounds more are now on the way East.

American Deposit and Loan.

The annual stockholders' meeting of the American Deposit and Loan Company was held at 122 Broadway yesterday and the following Directors re-elected: William Alexander, Lyman Rhoades, William H. McIntyre, Bainbridge Colby, Marcellus Hartley, James H. Hyde, and G. W. Jenkins. The following officers will be re-elected: George W. Jenkins, President; James H. Hyde, Vice President; Charles H. Hamilton, Treasurer; George D. Hartley, Secretary.

Old Directors Re-elected.

The Fidelity and Casualty Company stockholders held their annual meeting yesterday and re-elected the old Board of Directors for another year. Similar action was taken by the stockholders of the Standard Oil Company of New York, who met at 26 Broadway.

Electro-Gas Company.

At the annual stockholders' meeting of the Electro-Gas Company yesterday the following Directors were re-elected: Charles F. Dieterich, A. B. Froal, Walton Ferguson, E. N. Dickerson, Samuel Thorne, R. Somers Hayes, and Anthony N. Brady.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Favorable conditions prevailed yesterday in the market for outside securities, and substantial improvement was recorded in a number of stocks. Closing quotations showed several net gains of two or more points, and many issues ended the day with smaller advances. Feeling in regard to the market was very generally optimistic, as, indeed, the course of prices indicated. Very little disposition appeared in any quarter of the market to sell stocks, while, on the other hand, good demand was had for most of the prominent issues, and it was in many cases only at considerable advances over Saturday's closing figures that buying orders could be filled. In very few stocks did transactions amount to as much as 1,000 shares, while in many in which large net gains were recorded trading was limited to 200 or 300 shares.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was prominent in the industrial list. Much strength showed in the preferred stock, which advanced very sharply on the opening sales, and during the day reached 31, an advance of 4 points over the last sale of Saturday. A reaction just before the close brought the price down more than a point, but the issue ended the day with a net gain of 2½ points, at 29½ bid. Good demand was had early in the day for the common stock, but the supply of this issue proved larger than that of the preferred, and though transactions were about equal in the two issues the common advanced only fractionally. It subsequently lost all the advance and ended the day with a small net loss at 8½ bid.

AMALGAMATED COPPER shared the generally strong tone of the market, and ended the day with a substantial advance. It opened at 81, sold up to 81½, and closed at 81¼ bid, against 80⅝ bid at the end of last week. Transactions in the stock amounted probably to 1,000 shares.

AMERICAN WOOLEN GOODS.—Favorably affected by the announcement of the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent., American Woolen Goods preferred sold up to 80, and closed with a net gain of 1 point, at 79½ bid. Similarly, the common stock went from 22 to 24, and showed a net advance of 1½ points.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER preferred was in strong demand, but bidders found practically no offerings of the stock, and as far as reported no transactions were made in the issue. Bids were raised from 92 to 95, and it closed at 95 bid, with no stock offered.

Similar conditions prevailed in other issues, and during the day evidence was had in a number of stocks that confidence has been very much strengthened and that holders are now less desirous of selling than they have been in a number of weeks. Thus conditions prevailing on the first day of trading of the new year gave much promise of market betterment, and in this light were viewed as most encouraging.

Among the other issues that contributed to the general strength were Rubber Goods preferred, showing a net gain of 1 point; National Tube common, which sold up to 45 and closed at 45 bid, a net gain of 2 points; Havana Commercial preferred, which went to 59½ and ended the day with a net gain of 1½ points, at 58⅛ bid, and International Pump common and preferred, each of which showed a net gain of 1 point.

AMERICAN BEET SUGAR was transferred yesterday to the Stock Exchange.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1¼	1⅝
New Amsterdam	22	24
New Amsterdam pf	43	..
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	95	96

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	30	31
American Agricultural Chemical pf	74½	78
American Bicycle	17	20
American Bicycle pf	50	60
American Bicycle bonds	92½	..
American Woolen Goods	23½	24½
American Woolen Goods pf	78	81
American Writing Paper 5s	85	88
Distilling Company of America	8½	9
Distilling Company of America pf	29½	31
Electric Axle Light & Power	5½	6
Electric Boat	26	28½
Electric Boat pf	43	45
Havana Commercial	15	18
Havana Commercial pf., ex div	58½	60
International Pump	16	20
International Pump pf	63	65
National Gramophone	60	65
National Salt	47	49
National Salt pf	78	79
National Tube	45	46
National Tube pf	91½	93
Otis Elevator	22	..
Otis Elevator pf	87	89
Royal Baking Powder pf	95	..
Rubber Goods Mfg.	28	29
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	78	79
Sloss-Sheffield	30	33
Sloss-Sheffield pf	68	72
Standard Oil of New Jersey	470	473
Union Steel & Chain	15	..
Union Steel & Chain pf	..	65
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝	½

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper, ex div	81¼	81⅝
American Air Power	34	40
American Cotton	..	50
Arizona Lead	10	10½
Asphalt Company of America	12⅜	13½
British Columbia Copper	10	10½
Chicago & Alton sub	106½	107½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	68	75
Electric Vehicle pf	87½	90
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1⅛	1⅜
Flemington Coal & Coke	21	23
Illinois Transportation	2⅞	3½
*Markeen Copper	6	7
Mexican 5s	97	98¼
New England Transportation	11	11½
New York Transportation	11¾	12½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21	22
St. Louis subs	125	131
St. Louis common, when issued	..	28
St. Louis preferred, when issued	..	93
St. Louis 4s, when issued	..	94¾
Storage Power	13¾	14
Tennessee Copper	12	13
Trust Company of America	201	204
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	27	29
Whitbeaw Copper	12⅜	13½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	116	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	235	237
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	102	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	108
Chicago Union Traction	28	28¾
Chicago Union Traction, pf	79	79½
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf	80	..
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	82	84
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	70	74
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	82	88
Nassau Electric 6s	90	94
Nassau Electric 5s	108	112
New Orleans Traction	29½	30½
New Orleans Traction pf	102	104
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway	31	32
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	88	90
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	205	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	15	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	107	111
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	..	30
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	104	106

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st with interest	..	74
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	108	109
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	..	103
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21½	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	..	40
Equitable Gas	30	43
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Fort Wayne Gas	38	45
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	60	64
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Lafayette Gas Co	40	45
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	60	65
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	38	43
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	60	65
Mutual Gas of New York	250	..
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	88
New England Gas & Coke	21	23
New England Gas & Coke bonds	73	75
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	108
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L. H. & P. Co	55	58
North Hud L. H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	38	45
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	60	65
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	58	61
St. Paul Gas bonds	89	91
Standard Gas, New York	95	103
Standard Gas, New York, pf	120	130
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	14	16
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas	102	105
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	103

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	..	32
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	90	92
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	65	68
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	91	93
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	40	41
Union Ferry bonds	100	101

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	51	53
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	..	18
Barney & Smith pf	94	100
Barney & Smith bonds	105	107
Consolidated Rubber Tire	7	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	30	35
Cramps' Shipyard	80	88
General Chemical	59	..
General Chemical pf	97½	100
Hudson River Telephone	115	118
Lorillard Company pf	..	110
Standard Coupler	40	43
Trenton Potteries	8	10
Trenton Potteries pf	45	55
Union Typewriter	20	25
Union Typewriter 1st pf	110	113
Union Typewriter 2d pf	118	122
Worthington Pump pf	105	108

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	110	112
Iron Steamboat	..	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis	5	7
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis pf	20	25

DECEMBER TREASURY FIGURES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The monthly statement of the public debt issued to-day shows that at the close of business Dec. 30 the debt, less cash in the Treasury, amounted to $1,134,300,007, a decrease for the month of $5,791,824. This decrease is largely accounted for by the purchase of bonds during the month.

The debt is recapitulated as follows: Interest bearing debt, $1,026,772,320; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,208,500; debt bearing no interest, $389,914,649—total $1,417,894,460. This amount, however, does not include $686,979,403 in certificates and Treasury notes outstanding which are offset by an equal amount of cash on hand.

The cash in the Treasury is classified as follows: Gold, $398,032,027; silver, $497,200,739; paper, $64,583,670; deposits in National bank depositories, disbursing officers' balances, &c., $88,184,605—total, $1,048,006,041. Against this total there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to $764,410,588, which leaves a net cash balance on hand of $283,595,453.

The comparative statement of the Government receipts and expenditures shows that for the month of December, 1899, the receipts were $46,759,104, as against $41,404,793 for December, 1898. The expenditures during last month were $30,145,559, as against $41,864,807 for December, 1898, which leaves a surplus for last month of $7,613,545, as against a deficit of $460,014 for December, 1898.

The receipts from all sources during the last six months amount to $284,793,494, with expenditures amounting to $263,766,560, which leaves a surplus for the half year of $21,026,934, as against a deficit for the corresponding period of last year of $83,719,422.

Following are the receipts from the several sources of revenue for the last month, together with the increases as compared with December, 1898: Customs, $19,120,884; increase, $2,356,560. Internal revenue, $25,075,574; increase, $2,454,256. The receipts from miscellaneous sources show an increase of $543,495.

The disbursements charged to the War Department during the last month amount to $11,000,110, as against $18,184,676 for the corresponding month in 1898.

The Navy Department expended $4,684,374, as compared with $4,373,729 for December last year.

Of the $4,408,688 paid out on account of interest during the month about $4,000,000 was anticipated January interest.

A statement issued by the Director of the Mints shows that the total coinage executed at the mints of the United States during the calendar year ended Dec. 30 was $139,243,191, as follows: Gold, $111,344,220; silver, $26,061,519; minor coins, $1,837,451.

The coinage executed during the month of December last amounted to $9,711,884, as follows: Gold, $7,469,952; silver, $1,886,605; minor coins, $355,827.

The monthly circulation statement issued by the Controller of the Currency shows that at the close of business Dec. 30 the total circulation of National bank notes was $246,195,523, an increase for the year of $2,460,418, and an increase for the month of $2,435,275. The circulation based on United States bonds amounted to $209,759,985, a decrease for the year of $4,256,002, and an increase for the month of $598,083.

The circulation secured by lawful money was $36,435,538, an increase for the year of $6,716,420, and an increase for the month of $1,837,192.

The amount of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes was $234,481,570, and to secure public deposits, $75,097,880.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—The best strength in to-day's market, outside of the arbitrage shares, was in the coppers, which came near having a boom. All the leaders were up. Amalgamated sold at 82, Montana at 277, Butte above 54, Tamarack at 184, Osceola above 70, and so on through all the more important shares. Outside the copper shares, Bell Telephone, Old Dominion Coal, Chicago Junction, and Boston Elevated were the strongest spots. The sharp rise in the copper shares was in turn attributed to Lawson buying, covering by shorts, and National City Bank influence. Some selling of United States mines mining stock at 12 was noted.

At the Clearing House 6 per cent. was the rate between banks, and New York funds sold at from 25 to 16 2-3 cents discount. On call, money is nominally 6 per cent. Some houses, however, are in such a strong position that they are not inclined to pay over 5½ per cent. Time money is in good supply at 6 per cent. for all dates up to six months, where names and collateral are acceptable, and 5 per cent. for a year. The market for mercantile paper is quiet, with best names quoted from 6@6¾ per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	6	6¼	Old Colony	4⅝	5
Allouez	3	3½	Old Dominion	21¼	22
Arcadian	24½	24⅝	Osceola	73	74
Arnold	5½	6	Parrot	42½	43
Ash Bed	..	1	Pioneer	2¼	..
Atlantic	23	25	Quincy	145	150
Baltic	17	17½	Rhode Island	4⅜	5
Bos. & C. C.	..	..	Santa Fé	5½	6⅜
Bos. & Mont.	275	280	Santa Ysabel	7⅞	8¼
Butte & Bos.	53	55	Shoe	37	42
Cal. & Hecla	740	..	Tamarack	181	184
Centennial	19	20	Utah Cons.	29⅜	30
Franklin	14	14½	Washington	1⅛	1½
Humboldt	2	..	White Knob	10	15
Isle Royale	25	25½	Winona	4½	5
Mohawk	15	16	Wolverine	39½	40

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	244	245	Cent. Mass.	11	13
Bost. & Me.	200	202	Fitchburg pf.	115	120
Bos. & Prov.	300		N.Y.&N.E.Ge.	110	112
Bost. Elev.	93½	94	N.Y.&N.E.7s.	114	..
Bost. Gas 5s.	80	84	West End...	93	94

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell Tel.	342	343	Mex. Tel.	3	3¼
Chi. Stk. Yds.	133½	135	New. E. Tel.	135	140
Dom. Coal	43⅝	..	Pneumatic Oil	21½	25
Dom. C.	115½	116½	West'g'se El.	40	..
Erie Tel.	99⅝	100	West. El. pf.	60	63
Lamson Store	35	..			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—Linseed preferred advanced from the opening at 55 to 55½, closing at 55¾. The preferred also was higher, improving from the start at 13 to 13½ at the finish. Tin Plate looked upward. The common opened at 29 and went rapidly to 32⅜ at the close. The preferred jumped from 80 to 83 at the finish. Biscuit improved from 36¼ at the start to 38⅛, and closed at 37⅞. The preferred sold from 90½ to 91. Metropolitan Elevated stock advanced from 80½ to 81, fell to 80¼, and closed at 80⅝. The certificates brought 26½@27, and the bonds 93⅞.

	High.	Low.	Close.
900...Linseed	13¾	13	13½
2,714...Linseed pf	56⅜	55¾	55¾
10...Stewbward	30	30	30
1,078...Tin Plate	32⅞	29	32¾
110...Tin Plate pf	83	80	83
200...Chicago Brewing pf	12½	12½	12½
10...Chicago Telephone	210	210	210
207...Chicago Union T. pf	78¼	77¼	78¼
280...Diamond Match	120	120	120
20...Lake St. Elevated	16	16	16
100...Lake St. Elev. ctfs	14½	14½	14½
70...Metropolitan Elevated	27	26½	27
360...Met. Elevated pf	81	80¼	80⅝
2,814...National Biscuit	38⅛	36¼	37⅝
198...National Biscuit pf	91	90⅜	91
25...National Carbon	17	17	17
100...National Steel pf	93¼	93¼	93¼
2...South Side Elevated	102½	101½	102½
250...Union Loop	102⅜	102½	102½
919...West Chicago	110⅜	110	110

...BONDS.

$30,000...Met. Elev. gold 4s	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.—The market was firm and fairly active to-day, but the volume of selling orders in most stocks equaled the demand, and prices failed to advance beyond fractional limits. Asphalt rose to 13⅜, Marsden to 11¼, Philadelphia Electric to 6¼, Welsbach Light to 47⅛, Cambria Steel to 21, Highlander Mill to 9, Lehigh Valley to 26, Consolidated Lake Superior to 18⅝, and Warwick Steel to 10. The close was strong at near the top.

Closing bid and asked prices:

Cambria	20⅞	21¼	Phila. Trac.	95¼	95½
Choctaw	34½	35	Union Trac.	38¼	38½
El. Co. of A.	13¾	13⅞	U. Gas & Im.	156	159
Lehigh Val.	26	26⅛	Welsbach Lt.	47⅛	48⅛
Marsden	11⅝	11⅞	W. N.Y. & P.	5⅞	6⅛

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
111	115	21	Adams Express	111	111	111	111	.....
14	15	1,070	Am. Car & Foundry	13⅞	14	13⅞	14	+⅛
60	61½	500	Am. Car & Found. pf.	59½	60¼	59½	60¼	+2¼
35	36	200	American Ice	35½	35½	35½	35½	.....
33¾	34	1,260	American Cotton Oil	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	.....
13½	13⅝	300	American Linseed	13¾	13¾	13½	13½	+⅛
55½	56	1,885	Am. Linseed pf	55½	56⅝	55½	55½	+⅜
142	148	30	American Express	146	146	146	146	.....
7½	8	100	Am. Malting Co.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
31½	35	300	Am. Malting Co. pf.	31	31½	31	31½	.....
37⅝	37⅞	1,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	35½	37⅝	35½	37⅝	+⅛
87½	88	1,211	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	86	87⅝	86	87⅝	+1⅛
49⅞	50	24,053	American Steel & Wire	49	50⅜	48⅝	49⅞	+1⅛
91	92	1,250	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	90	91⅞	90	91⅞	+2⅛
133⅜	134	82,340	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.

the year 1899 the exports were $464,567,323, against $480,250,128 in 1898.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS & NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,136	1,136	1,136
3d week Dec.	$93,423	$96,912	$83,228
From Jan. 1	4,813,978	4,445,820	4,176,587
KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS—			
Mileage	973	973	973
3d week Dec.	96,855	80,612	86,851
From Jan. 1, '99	4,966,439	4,493,787	4,714,625
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	276	276	276
3d week Dec.	31,265	36,904	36,021
From Jan. 1, '99	1,462,853	1,394,414	1,160,966
SANTA FE, PRESCOTT & PHOENIX—			
Mileage	224	224	224
3d week Dec.	18,098	16,173	.....
From July 1	440,079	407,285	.....
DENVER & RIO GRANDE for November—			
Gross	950,677	849,905	808,165
Op. expenses	582,738	497,082	484,589
Net	347,938	352,822	313,576
Prop. op. expenses to gross	63⅝	58½	60⅛
Interest	151	733	4,792
Total net	347,787	353,556	318,368
Charges	200,524	184,259	209,069
Balance	147,262	169,296	109,299
Renewal fund	15,000	15,000	15,000
Surplus	132,262	154,296	94,299
Gross, 5 months	4,436,620	4,058,573	3,714,549
Net, 5 months	1,736,113	1,720,383	1,513,320
Total net	1,773,597	1,763,143	1,610,040
Balance, 5 mos.	788,858	752,957	584,914
Surplus, 5 mos.	693,958	677,967	509,914
INDIANA, ILLINOIS & IOWA for November—			
Gross	90,514	63,247	62,525
Op. expenses	68,765	42,940	45,697
Net	21,748	20,307	16,828
Prop. op. expenses to gross	76¼	63⅓	72⅝
Charges	16,584	14,489	.....
Surplus	5,164	5,817	.....
Gross, 5 months	437,456	323,798	294,625
Net, 5 months	124,881	112,885	62,651
MEXICAN CENTRAL for November—			
Gross earnings	1,426,115	1,234,521	1,128,734
Oper. expenses	906,656	726,584	730,447
Net earnings	519,459	507,937	398,287
Prop. op. exp. to gross	63⅝	58⅞	64⅝
Gross, 11 months	14,055,728	12,209,243	11,620,709
Net, 11 months	4,559,328	3,880,102	3,640,803
NORFOLK & WESTERN for November—			
Gross earnings	1,174,752	1,006,955	909,956
Oper. expenses	719,949	681,415	632,230
Net earnings	455,803	345,540	277,726
Prop. op. exp. to gross	66	70	70
Charges	190,497	186,143	.....
Surplus	265,321	159,397	.....
Gross, 5 months	5,798,623	4,907,587	4,793,133
Net, 5 months	2,281,320	1,664,147	1,538,217
Surplus, 5 months	1,328,560	753,017	.....
SOUTHERN PACIFIC for November—			
Gross earnings	5,725,435	4,963,459	4,896,881
Oper. expenses	3,447,358	3,185,989	2,784,033
Net earnings	2,278,077	1,777,470	2,112,848
Prop. op. exp. to gross	60¼	63¾	56¾
Gross, 5 months	28,051,252	23,600,811	23,658,184
Net, 5 months	11,201,994	9,029,545	10,099,324
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL for November—			
Gross earnings	200,011	187,203	186,544
Oper. expenses	124,969	124,516	125,473
Net earnings	75,042	62,687	61,071
Prop. op. exp. to gross	62½	66½	67⅓
Other income	12,539	459	500
Total income	87,582	63,146	61,571
Charges	44,012	43,831	39,750
Surplus	43,569	19,316	21,821

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Saturday.
Alta	.06	.04
Alpha Con.	.04	.03
Andes	.10	.11
Belcher	.11	.14
Best & Belcher	.24	.27
Bullion	.03	.03
Caledonia	.41	.45
Challenge Con.	.10	.10
Chollar	.20	.21
Confidence	.61	.70
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.35	1.45
Con. Imperial	.01	.02
Crown Point	.13	.13
Gould & Curry	.22	.24
Hale & Norcross	.38	.39
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.04	.04
Kentucky Con.	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con.	.02	.02
Mexican	.28	.31
Occidental Con.	.17	.16
Ophir	.65	.73
Overman	.10	.10
Potosi	.22	.23
Savage	.08	.10
Sag Belcher	.02	.03
Sierra Nevada	.39	.43
Standard	2.40	2.30
Syndicate	.06	.05
St. Louis	.08	.08
Union Con.	.25	.26
Utah Con.	.04	.04
Yellow Jacket	.21	.25
Silver bars	58⅝	59½
Mexican dollars	47½@48¼	47½@48½
Drafts, sight	12½	12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 2.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	43	44	39½	40
Alamo	16	17	16½	17
Anaconda	46	47	45	46
Anchoria	72	80	70	80
Argentum	17	19	15	19
Bankers'	13	13⅞	12¼	13
Battle	34½	36	34	35
Blue Bell	12	13	11½	12
Coin	225	250	235	250
Columbine	19⅜	19⅞	21	21
Consolidated	16	16¾	14	16
Damon	29	29½	27⅝	28½
Elkton	119½	120	117	119¾
El Paso	33½	38	33	33½
Findlay	15	15¼	14¼	14⅞
Fleece	25	31	27	31
Garfield	17	17½	17½	18
Gibson	25	28	23	25
Gould	33⅝	33¼	32½	33
Isabella	139½	140½	140⅝	141
Independence	47½	49½	47	48
Jackpot	59⅝	59⅝	60	63
King	93	95	93	99
Moon Anchor	74½	75½	71⅞	72
Matos	28½	30	28½	30
National	11⅛	11⅜	11	11½
Ophir	59	62½	59	63
Pharmacist Con.	14½	15¼	14½	15
Pinnacle	29	30	28½	28⅝
Portland	227½	229½	225	225½
Raven	85	88	77⅜	78
Rawlings	30	32	31¾	42
Rosa	48	60	48	60
Sovereign	15½	16	15½	16
Tornado	47½	50	46	50
Union	39⅝	39⅝	38	38⅝
Vindicator	150	170	150	170
Work	29½	30¼	29	29½
Zenobia	18	21	18	21

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Coupon No. 22 of the San Francisco and Northern Pacific Railway Company will be paid by Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.

Colgate Hoyt & Co. have opened an office at 36 Wall Street for the transaction of a general brokerage and investment business.

Dividends have been declared by the Chattanooga, Rome and Southern Railroad Company; the National Gramophone Corporation, and the New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Company.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

New York Racing Record of New York City, to publish racing records; capital, $5,000. Directors—William H. Clark, Frank C. Meehan, and Samuel Schwartzman, New York City.

F. D. Anthony Company of New York City, to deal in teas, coffee, and cigars; capital, $5,000. Directors—Alexander McElwee, Arthur J. Anthony, and Frederick D. Anthony, New York City.

The Blatz Leather Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—Francis P. Blatz, Elizabeth, N. J.; Miller E. Schloss and John J. Collins, New York City; Albert W. Bliss, Boston.

Pratt & Farmer Company of New York City, to deal in fancy goods; capital, $50,000. Directors—Henry Brown, Jr., Frederick W. Buderns, Frank M. Clute, and Richard H. Jaeger, New York City.

Post & Henderson Company of Oswego, to carry on a wholesale and retail lumber business; capital, $50,000. Directors—Robert G. Post, Washington T. Henderson, and James D. Henderson, Oswego.

Niagara Falls Gas and Electric Light Company of Niagara Falls; capital, $100,000. Directors—Harry Highland, Amasa A. Oatman, and Elizabeth Read, Niagara Falls; Walter D. Ingham, Buffalo; David W. McNair, New York City.

Central Bureau of Engraving of New York City, to engage in photo-engraving; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—W. C. Hespe and F. J. M. Gerland, East Orange, N. J.; A. G. Bushnell, New York City; John Zoelmer and Madero, Brooklyn.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 2.—The H. P. Dwyer Company of Baltimore, capital $40,000, to engage in the commission business, was chartered at Dover to-day.

Under the new corporation law, to-day was the time fixed for the concerns chartered under the law to make their returns of receipts, expenditures, and capital employed to Secretary of State Hughes. Of the 896 companies chartered, only 140 have complied with the law. Secretary Hughes will extend the time for making the reports before proceeding against the derelict companies in actions to revoke their charters.

Franklin Zinc Company.

NEWARK, Jan. 2.—Articles of incorporation have been recorded with the County Clerk by the Franklin Zinc Company, which has a capital stock of $2,000,000. It will "mine, mill, smelt, buy, sell, exchange, or otherwise deal in gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, brass, iron, steel, and all other kinds of ores, metals, and minerals." The capital stock is divided into 200,000 shares of $10 each. The incorporators are Harry H. Picking, Thornton Parker, and Mathew H. Picking.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Frank Jay Gould Buys Fifty-seventh Street Lots—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

Frank Jay Gould has bought, through Frederick Zittel, from the estate of Ralph Marsh the two lots, 50 by 100, on the north side of Fifty-seventh Street, 191 feet east of Broadway.

The property is between the building of the American Fine Arts Society and the apartment house known as the Scarboro Mansions. In reply to an inquiry, Mr. Gould said last evening that he had no special object in view in the purchase of the plot, and that he was not prepared to say what disposition he will make of it.

Negotiations are well advanced and will probably be concluded within a day or two for the sale of a 120-foot frontage on the south side of Fifty-second Street, just east of Madison Avenue—part of the Orphan Asylum block. The prospective buyers, four in number, two of whom are Henry G. Trevor and G. R. Schieffelin, will erect dwellings for their own occupancy on the lots.

R. Rollins Wood has sold for Michael Tully the six-story apartment house 306 West Eightieth Street, 50 by 91 by 102.2, taking in part payment the four-story dwelling 25 West Seventy-first Street, 19 by 102.2.

Slawson & Hobbs were the brokers in the recently reported sale of the six-story building 228 West Broadway, running through to 8 North Moore Street.

Announcement has just been made of what will be one of the most important auction offerings of the Spring season. On Feb. 6 the executors of the estate of Charles H. Contoit will sell, through Auctioneer Meyer, 353, 355, and 357 Broadway, 70 and 72 Franklin Street, together with several other parcels on Church, Walker, Prince, Crosby, and West Houston Streets, the Bowery, and Sixth Avenue.

Among the firm changes announced on the 1st of the year is the association of Harry Stewart Hall with his father under the firm name of N. Brigham Hall & Son. A. W. Perry, formerly with A. W. McLaughlin & Co., has established himself at 20 Nassau Street, where he will conduct a general real estate business, making a specialty of mortgage loans.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

Amsterdam Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, runs north 99.9 by east 68.11 by southeast along the centre line of the old Byrd Street 40.8 by 73.8 by southwest along the centre line of the old Phineas Street 8.1 to the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, by west along One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street 96.3, four five-story brick flats, with stores; also all the right, title, and interest of James T. Fitzpatrick in the gore beginning on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 96.1 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue and running northeast 8.4 by south 72.3 to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street by west 3.10, and in the interior gore, beginning at a point 65.4 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue and 99.9 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and running south 24.1 by south 18.4 by northwest 39.2; foreclosure sale to the plaintiffs, Emanuel Hellner and another 61,656

By Thomas C. Smith.

316 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 21 by 100.11, five-story stone-front tenement; foreclosure sale to the plaintiff, David Frohmann 18,150

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, George E. Morgan, referee, 682 and 688 St. Ann's Avenue, east side, 554 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 110.6 by 65.8 by 110.2 by 53.9, four four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $14,195; subject to other mortgages for $51,000.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis P. Lowrey, referee, One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, north side, 225 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 99.11, one-story frame dwelling, sheds, and vacant. Due on judgment, $7,621; subject to another mortgage for $14,700.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., sale by order of the administrator, William Deutsch, 65 East End Avenue, east side, 51.5 feet north of Eighty-second Street, 25.8 by 100; five-story brick tenement; 66 East End Avenue, west side, 67.8 feet north of Eighty-second Street, 25.3 by 98, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $9,200; subject to other mortgages, on the first parcel, for $13,000; on the second parcel, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 7 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 528.4 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 17.8 by 99.11, four-story brick flat; 15 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 199 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 17.8 by 99.11, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, on each, $14,400.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Algernon S. Norton, referee, 121 West Eighty-third Street, north side, 198.8 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 16.4 by 102.2, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,249.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, W. Benton Crisp, referee, 2766 Decatur Avenue, east side, 153.4 feet south of Travers Street, 37 by 100.7, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,707.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Jacob Marks, referee, Railroad Avenue, Unionport, north side, extending from Jackson Street to Washington Street, 216 by 205, two-story frame dwelling, with store and meeting hall. Due on judgment, $2,225; subject to another mortgage for $7,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Sixty-sixth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Central Park West, for a two and five story brick riding academy, club, and stable, 200 by 200 by 95.10; Durland Riding Academy Company, owner; Henry F. Kilburn of 156 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $200,000.

No. 125 West Forty-second Street, to a four-story and basement brick flat; Peter De Lacy of 19 West Seventy-first Street, owner; Buchanan & Fox, architects; cost, $200.

No. 95 Canal Street, to a three-story brick dwelling and shop; Nathan Marcus of 97 Canal Street, owner; Max Muller, architect; cost, $350.

Willis Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, to a one-story brick music hall; Benjamin Stern, owner; A. Arctander, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 111 West Forty-sixth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Mary E. Tomoney of 66 West Thirty-sixth Street, owner; C. H. Richter, Jr., architect; cost, $500.

The New Durland Riding Academy.

Plans for the new Durland Riding Academy, on Sixty-sixth Street, near Central Park West, were submitted to the Building Department yesterday. Architect Henry F. Kilburn's estimate places the cost of construction at $200,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers,

Tuesday, Jan. 2.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 129th St, 99.9x96.3x irregular; with all title to interior gore; 129th St, n s, 96.1 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3.11x7.5x8.4; William J. O'Sullivan, referee, to Emanuel Hellner and another $5,000

BLEECKER ST, s e corner of Wooster St, 25x100; Mayer S. Auerbach to R. P. Ritterbusch 1

BROADWAY, 2,481, n w corner of 92d St, 25.4x100; Broadway, 2,483, w s, 27.4x 100; State Trust Company, guardian, to Daniel B. Freedman 1

BROADWAY, n w corner of 92d St, 52.8x 100; Henry Scott to Janet McAdam 115,000

BROADWAY, n w corner of 92d St, 52.8x 100; Daniel B. Freedman to Henry Scott 100

CAMBRELENG AV, w s, 425 ft n of Bayard St, 25x87.6; William B. Brown and wife to Michele Di Menna 500

COLUMBUS AV, s e corner of 108th St, 100.10x90; Jacob Rosenbaum and another to Abram Abelman 1

DELANCEY ST, n w corner of Columbia St, 25x80; Jacob Sommer to Morris Wexler 1

ESSEX ST, 179 and 181, n w s, 50x25; Katharine Benner and others to David Galewski 1

ESSEX ST, 179 and 181, n w s, 50x25; John Grill, Jr., and another to David Galewski 1

ESSEX ST, 179 and 181, n w s, 50x25; David Galewski to Abraham Newman.. 14,750

FAIRMOUNT PLACE, s s, 247.9 ft w of Marmion Av, 25x73.9x25x75.5; Oscar W. Allcot and another to Edmond C. Allcot. 16,000

FULTON ST, 138, n w s, 25x108.7x23x—; George A. Powers to George Powers. 1

GOUVERNEUR ST, n e corner of Monroe St, 52.6x101.9x45.10x101.2; Kate Rosenbaum and another to Abram Abelman.. 1

JANE ST, n s, Lot 118, map of Francis B. Cutting, 20.8x87.5; David Dunham to Clarence E. Dunham 11,000

JANE ST, n s, 111.7 ft w of Greenwich St, 20.8x87.5; David Dunham to Clarence E. Dunchester 13,000

LENOX AV, w s, 75.7 ft s of 114th St, 25x75; Harriette K. White to Anna L. Gardner 1

LONGFELLOW ST, e s, 54.8 ft n of Freeman St, 27.5x85.11x25.5x70; Emil S. Levi to Cora E. Eckert 100

MADISON AV, n w corner of 88th St, 100.8x138.11; Samuel T. Busey to Elizabeth Grimm 1

MADISON AV, n w corner of 88th St, 100.8x138.11; Elizabeth Grimm to Samuel T. Busey 1

MADISON ST, n w corner Birmingham St, 37.6x60; Kate Rosenbaum and another to Abram Abelman 1

PLOT 200 ft e of 7th Av, runs s to 44th St, e 21x n 100.5x w 21, being 155 West 44th St; Mary E. Bell to Annie R. Neeler.... 100

RIDGE ST., 128 and 130, e s, 84x100; Jacob F. Liebler and another, executors, to Jacob F. Liebler and others 34,600

SEDGWICK AV, s s, 75 ft n of 162d St, 76.5x161.6 to Hampden Place x75.1x149.5; Alfred J. Taylor to Leonora E. Gwyer.. 7,000

ST. ANN'S AV, s w corner of 158th St, 100x100; Kate and Jacob Rosenbaum to Abram Abelman 1

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 25 ft n of 157th St, 25x100; Kate Rosenbaum and another to Abram Abelman 1

TINTON AV, s w corner of 169th St, 80.2x 59.7x70.4x2.8; Thomas Farley to Sophie Berlo 1

WALTON AV, 601, w s, 16.8x100; William F. Smith to Annie A. Gordon 100

WEST BROADWAY, 496, 25x75; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Joseph Personeni 10

WEST END AV, 850 and 852, e s, 50x 100; Mary E. Dempsey to M. H. Oppenheim 125,000

WEST FARMS ROAD, n w s, 58.8 ft n e of Freeman St, 30.7x89x25.5x76.3; Emil S. Levi Const. Co. to Cora E. Eckert 100

3D AV, e s, 76.7 ft n of 85th St, 51.1x100; Jacob Sommer to Morris Wexler 1

4TH ST, n s, 92.5 ft e of Bowery, 25x 96.2; Jacob Sommer to Loes Zwergbaum 1

6TH ST, 603, n s, 25x70.10; Morris Rosengardt and wife to Paul Heftler 1

7TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25x97.6; Charlotte A. Marshall to Cassel Cohen... 100

7TH ST, n s, 35.1 ft e of Avenue C, 18.1x 48.9; Marcus Kramer to Julia Katzenstein 1

10TH AV, 744, 25x100; Elsworth L. Striker, executor, &c., to John Foersch.. 1

10TH AV, 744, 25x100; Elsworth L. Striker to John Foersch, quit claim.... 1

11TH ST, 108 East, 18.2x82; Anna V. Brunner to Thomas Adelson and another. 1

24TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of 6th Av, 25x 98.9; James Kay to Theresa Abelson.... 100

29TH ST, s w s, Lot 399, map of the estate of Cornelius May; John T. Blair and wife to Perrick L. O'Brien 1

32D ST, 15 East, 25x98.9; the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, executor and trustee, to Thomas F. Johnston 48,000

48TH ST, n s, 133.4 ft w of 8th Av, 16.8x 100.5; Henry Zuelch and wife to Catharine Knudsen 100

49TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 20x100.5; Annie Huston to John S. Tobin 1

52D ST, n s, 230.6 ft w of 1st Av, 20x 100.5; Henry Siebert to Charles H. G. Friedrich 4,000

58TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 8th Av, 20x 100.5; Elizabeth S. Clark to New York Realty Company 20,500

71ST ST, 159 West, 20x102.2; John McDonald and others to Peter Murray.... 100

92D ST, n s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8; Charles Burkhart to J. Edward Jetter.. 7,000

92D ST, s s, 72 ft e of Park Av, 17x80; Otto Horwitz to Henry F. Lippold.... 15,000

94TH ST, 161, 17x100.8; Herman S. Phillips to Edward E. Pearce ..... Gift

95TH ST, s s, 236.3 ft e of 5th Av, 16x 100.8; Patrick J. Quirk to Ella A. Cooper 1

102D ST, 308 East, 25x100.11; John S. Tobin and wife to Annie Huston 1

109TH ST, s e or s corner of Stebbins Av, 21x62.8x21x64; Alfred Ericson and wife to August Obrock 1

111TH ST, 227 East, 24.9x100.11; Rocco Lotito and others to Vito Gregorio 100

112TH ST, 238 and 235 East, 37.6x100.11; Sigmund I. Herschmann to Lazarrus Blaut 100

112TH ST, 233 and 235 East, 37.6x100.11; Max Vogel to Sigmund I. Herschmann. 100

112TH ST, n s, 203.9 ft w of 2d Av, 37.6x 100.11; Sarah B. George and others to Max Vogel, quit claim 1

112TH ST, n s, 203.9 ft w of 2d Av, 37.6x 100.11; Susan Coddington, widow, to Max Vogel, quit claim 25

112TH ST, n s, 203.9 ft w of 2d Av, 37.6x 100.11; Susan Coddington, by guardian, to Max Vogel 227

113TH ST, 73 West, 16x100.11; Simon Hosch to Rachel Hosch, (re-recorded).... 1

119TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 75x 100.11; Charles A. Peabody, Jr., to Thomas Cowman, quit claim 1

122D ST, n s, 350 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x 100.11; Janet McAdam to Henry Scott.. 40,000

140TH ST, n s, 612.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 37.6x99.11; Hyman Sonn and others to Evangelical Zion Church 100

163D ST, s w corner of Melrose Av, 19.5x 100x21.11x100; Margaretha Metzmeier to Nelson D. Stilwell 100

Recorded Leases.

ASTOR, William W., to William Becker and another; 5th St, 519 East, 20 years. $750

COHEN, Samuel, to Asher Bermann; Avenue D, 9, 3 years 2,400

GLOVER, Frances L., to Metropolitan Manufacturing and Trading Company; Pearl St, 84 and 86, 5 years. 3,600

HEINROTH, Louisa, administratrix, to Emil Knebler; Canal St, 300, 3 years, 3 months, 10 days 5,000

REPAIL, CHARLOTTE to Circulo Colon Cervantes;; Lexington Av, 722, 3 years 1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

ABELMAN, Abram, to Max Kobre; Madison St, n w corner of Birmingham St, 1 month $6,000

ABELSON, Theresa, to Robert Boyd, executor, &c.; 125 West 24th St, 5 years. 20,000

ABELSON, Theresa, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 125 West 24th St, installments 5,000

ADLER, Henrietta, to Adeline Weil; 71 West 113th St, 3 years 9,000

ADELSON, Thomas A., and Moses A. Slone to Anna V. Brunner; 138 East 17th St, 1 year 3,500

ALLCOTT, Edmund C., to the Teachers' Cooperative Building and Loan Association; Fairmount Place, s s, 247.9 ft w of Marmion Av, installments 2,640

BERLS, Sophie, to Thomas Farley; Tinton Av, s w corner of 169th St, 1 year ... 7,000

BREDEEN, Martin, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 2d Av, n e corner of 114th St, 1 year 10,000

CONNOR, George, to Elizabeth Keim, executrix, &c.; 143d St, s s, 190 ft w of Brook Av, 1 year 17,000

CROUNSE, David, to Mary L. Higgins, guardian, &c.; 601 and 603 10th Av, 5 years 45,000

DAVIS, Sarah M. S., to Bowery Savings Bank; 71st St, n s, 225 ft e of West End Av, 3 years 7,000

DAVISON, Asa R., and wife to Carrie Levis; 151 West 97th St, 3 years 11,000

DIEFFENBACH, Joanna C., to Ruth A. Bruce-Brown; 106th St, s s, 188.4 ft w of 4th Av, 3 years 16,500

DILLINGHAM, GEORGE W., COMPANY to Frank A. Dillingham; franchises, rights, &c., secures notes 95,000

DOUGHERTY, Mary J., to Henry and Kate M. G. Crowley; 230 East, 114th St, 5 years 16,000

DREYER, Henry, to William Shelley; Grand Boulevard and Concourse, s e corner of 182d St, 3 years 1,500

ECKERT, Cora E., to Emil S. Levi; Longfellow St, e s, 54.8 ft n of Freeman St, 1 year 500

ECKERT, Cora E., to Emil S. Levi; West Farms Road, n w s, 58.8 ft n e of Freeman St, 3 years 550

ELLIS, William, to Mary E. Barron, guardian, &c.; 61st St, s s, 275 ft w of 9th Av, 3 years 5,000

EVANGELICAL ZION'S CHURCH to Solomon Rothfeld; 140th St, n s, 612.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 1½ years 9,250

EVANS, Ellen, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 314 East 38th St, 1 year.. 2,000

FANNING, William, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; 545 West 39th St, 1 year.. 6,000

FLACCUS, Frederick, to Andrew Lebert; 20th St, n s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years.. 8,000

FREEDMAN, Daniel B., to Henry C. Taylor; Broadway, n w corner of 92d St, 3 years 75,000

GEISENHEIMER, Joseph, to Lillie B. Lillenthal; 2,079 8th Av, 1 years 24,000

GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN Immanuel's Congregation, Unaltered Augsburg Confession, of Yorkville, N. Y., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Lexington Av, s w corner of 88th St, 1 year 38,000

GREGORIO, Vito, to Robert H. Racey; 241 East 111th St, 3 years 2,450

GRIMM, Elizabeth, to Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn; Madison Av, n w corner of 88th St, 5 years 52,000

GRIMM, Elizabeth, to Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn; Madison Av, w s, 30.8 ft n of 8th St, and lot adjoining, 5 years, (two mortgages,) each 36,000

GRIMM, Elizabeth, to Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn; 88th St, n s, 99.11 ft w of Madison Av, 5 years 41,000

HAFT, Cecelia, and Alexander, to Susan L. Smith; 317 East 106th St, 1 year.... 4,000

HANSEN, Henry C., to Franklin Savings Bank; 268 Alexander Av, 1 year 10,000

HASLETT, Esther, to Annie E. S. Parker; 884 West End Av, 3 years 12,000

HAVENS, James H., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Madison Av, s e corner of 94th St, 3 years 105,000

HAVENS, James H., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Madison Av, e s, 50.8 ft s of 94th St, 3 years 80,000

HEFTLER, Paul, to Morris Rosengardt; 603 East 6th St, 5 years 4,500

HODGMAN, Daisy P., to Hudson City Savings Institution; 307 West 75th St, 5 years 20,000

HOLL, John, and George Mayer to Edward and Henry Hirsh, 1 month 2,500

HOOPS, Herman, and wife to William H. Steinkamp; 627 East 141st St, 5 years.. 2,500

HOOPS, Herman, and wife to J. Henry Alexandre; 627 East 141st St, 5 years... 10,000

HOOPS, Herman, to Mortimer Smith; 629 East 141st St, 5 years 12,500

HUBER, Adelbert, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 354 9th Av, 5 years. 7,000

HYMAN, Gerson, to Sender Jarmulowsky; 12th St, n s, 302.6 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year $0,920

HYMAN, Gerson, to Franklin B. Lord and another, trustees; 12th St, n s, 275 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years 30,000

JOHNSTON, Thomas F., to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 15 East 32d St, 1 year 33,600

KASSEWITZ, Jacob, to Jacob Klingenstein; 314 East 38th St, demand 20,000

KILPATRICK, Thomas J., to Margaretha Ritter; 97th St, n s, 125 ft e of West End Av, 3 months 4,000

KNUDSEN, Catharine, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 310 West 48th St, 5 years 4,500

LIPPOLD, Henry F., to Otto Horwitz; 108 East 92d St, 2 years 4,000

MANCHESTER, George N., to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 116th St, n s, 88.6 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year 2,000

McCAUSLAN, George, to Gottlieb and Herman F. Epple; New York to Boston Road, w s, adjoining land of Thomas Booth, Bronxdale, 3 years 4,000

McDONALD, Clara J., to Gertrude E. Shannon; 77th St, n s, 255 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years 26,000

MOORE, Elizabeth, and Charles E., to Joseph J. Van Note and another; 116th St, n s, 100 ft e of Morningside Av East, 3 months 2,825

MURRAY, Peter, to Benjamin Strasser; 159 West 71st St, 3 years 15,000

NEELER, Annie R., to Franklin Savings Bank, 155 West 44th St, 3 years 28,000

NEELER, Annie R., to Jennie B. Gardner; 155 West 44th St, 3 years 5,000

NEWMAN, Abraham, to Peter Moller, Jr., and others; 179 and 181 Essex St, 5 years 13,000

NEWMAN, Abraham, to David Galewski; 179 and 181 Essex St, 1½ years.... 1,000

NEWMAN, William J., to Pauline Neeman; 324 St, n s, 19 ft e of 9th Av, 3 years 3,500

NEW YORK REALTY COMPANY to Elizabth S. Clark; 58th St, n s, 200 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year 15,000

O'BRIEN, Patrick L., to Adam Muller; 29th St, s w s, Lot 399, map of land of C. Ray, 1½ years 1,000

PFITZNER, William, Jr., and others to Anna C. S. Hassey; 106 1st Av, 5 years.. 3,000

PHILLIPS, Willis R., to the Acme Roofing Company; Jackson Av, w s, 90 ft s of 156th St, 2½ months 1,050

PHILLIPS, Willis R., to George G. Dutcher, administrator; Jackson Av, w s, 90 ft s of 156th St, demand 2,000

PIERCE, Daniel, to Judson Lawson; 8th Av, n w corner of 151st St, demand.. 20,000

POTTS MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN Church of Morrisania, also called the First Presbyterian Church of Morrisania, to the Bowery Savings Bank; Washington Av, w s, 210.8 ft s of 166th St, 4½ years 10,000

POWER, Catharine A., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 123d St., s s, 216 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year 8,000

RITTERBUSCH, Richard P., to Mayer S. Auerbach; Bleecker St, s w corner of Wooster St, 1 year 40,000

RITTERBUSCH, Richard P., to Mayer S. Auerbach; Bleecker St, s w corner of Wooster St, 1 year 34,250

ROBINOTTO, Donato, to George R. Feering and another, trustees; 424 East 11th St, 3 years 15,000

ROSENBLUM, Herman, to Simon Rosenblum; 217 East 102d St, 3 years 3,000

ROSENBLUM, Herman, to Harry Dreyer; 357 Pleasant Av, 3 years 1,000

RYSHPAN, May, and another to Charles Gotthelf; 128 and 130 Ridge St, 3 years. 24,000

RYSHPAN, Max, and another to Jacob F. and George A. Liebler; 128 and 130 Ridge St, installments 6,500

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Lillian B. Woodruff; 8th Av, n e corner of 154th St, ½ year 33,000

SCOTT, Henry, to Anne E. and Henrietta K. Hawes; 122d St, n s, 350 ft w of Lenox Av, 5 years 20,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Jared

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 1,610.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—FREDERIC BOND, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Frederic Bond, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 29th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 17th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 2d, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARY BURGESS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Mary Burgess of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Mary Burgess was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau St., New York City, on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Jan. 2, 1900.

NO. 1,732.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—SELANE COHEN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Selane Cohen, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 2d, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 17th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 2d, 1900.

NO. 1,712.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM E. MIDGLEY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that William E. Midgley, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 27th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 17th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 2, 1900.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAILEY, DEBORAH ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DEBORAH ANN BAILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers hereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Willis Benrer, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of March, 1900.—Dated New York, the 6th day of September, 1899. CHARLES BENNER, WILLIAM H. BAILEY, WILLIAM E. FROST, Executors. WILLIS BENNER, Attorney for Executors, 141 Broadway Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s6-1aw6mW

BALDWIN, SUSAN T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN T. BALDWIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Jared G. Baldwin, Jr., 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 7th day of February, 1900.—Dated New York, July 19, 1899. JARED G. BALDWIN, Executor. JARED G. BALDWIN, Jr., Attorney for Executor, 33 Wall Street, New York City. jy19-1aw6mW

BUSSE, GEORGE FREDERICK WILHELM.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Agnes S. O. M. C. Busse, Elma Busse, Olga Busse, Wilhelm F. H. Busse, Vera Busse, William G. Busse, Rodolf Busse, Clara Busse, the widow, heirs, and next of kin of GEORGE FREDERICK WILHELM BUSSE, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Agnes S. O. M. C. Busse of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of George Frederick Wilhelm Busse, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 15th day of February, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 21st day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

FRANCIS M. EDIPIO, Attorney for Petitioner, 140 Nassau St., Borough Manhattan.

ja3-1aw7wW&F

BOTHNER, DOROTHEA J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DOROTHEA E. BOTHNER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Hyde & Leonard, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of August, 1899. GUSTAV O. BOTHNER, Administrator.

HYDE & LEONARD, Attorneys for Administrator, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. au16-1aw6mW

CARDWELL, SOPHIA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To ROBERT HEWITT, send greeting:

You are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the twentieth (20th) day of February, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made awarding Letters of Administration of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of Sophia Cardwell, deceased, to Tillie Cardwell or to such other person or persons having a prior right as may be entitled thereto.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 9th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

d18-1aw6wW&j24

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BEVERIDGE, DAVID.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Marion B. Lee, John F. Beveridge, Henrietta Beveridge, Martin L. Lee, L. S. Sterrit, Arthur H. Grant, Louisa B. Gibb, William H. H. Armstrong, Rev. William K. Hall, the Home for the Friendless, the Children's Home, St. Luke's Home and Hospital, Mrs. Emily Newton, Ella Lomas, Underwriters' Club of Detroit, Michigan; Frances R. Stockdale, (nee Emerson,) Thomas Saeger, Farmers' National Bank, Martin L. Lee, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of Marion Beveridge, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of DAVID BEVERIDGE, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the twenty-sixth day of January, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Martin L. Lee, Louis S. Sterrit, and Arthur H. Grant, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. [L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 7th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

d13-1aw6wW

COX, ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA COX, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of October, 1899. ISABELLA VACHE COX, Executrix. MARY ELIZA COX, Executrix. WM. H. HOPKINS, Attorney for Executrices, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. o18-1aw6mW

DIECKMANN, CARL.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to HENRY A. DIECKMANN, Marie Dieckmann, Victor Dieckmann, and Ina Welz, and to all persons intgrested in the estate of CARL DIECKMANN, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 16th day of February, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of William Engelhardt, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. [L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 15th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

GEO. B. & ED. GOLDSCHMIDT, Attorneys for Executor, 90 Broadway, New York.

d27-1aw7wW

ENGLE, ROBERT S.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Agnes I. Gardner, Madame La Countess de Chevigne, Julia Tuck, Mary E. Merrihew, John J. Merrihew, Helen G. Stoddard, Sara Van Homer, Fannie Thomas, Mary Lyons, Caroline Woolsey, Nellie B. Woolsey, Frank Richardson, Henry H. Rogers, William S. Engle, and to all other persons whose names and whose places of residence are unknown to the petitioner and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained, the heirs and next of kin of ROBERT S. ENGLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Susan A. Engle of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Robert S. Engle, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 30th day of January, one thousand and nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. [L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the City of New York, the 16th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

SIDNEY WARD, Attorney for Petitioner, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. d13-1aw6wW

FRIES, JOHN CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN CHARLES FRIES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Jno. Alex. Beall, their attorney, No. 150 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of May, 1900.—Dated New York, the 25th day of October, 1899. LOUISA FRIES, LOUIS A. RODENSTEIN, Executors. JNO. ALEX. BEALL, Attorney for Executors, 150 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan. o25-1aw6mW

GREMMLER, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH GREMMLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Coleman & Donohue, No. 203 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of February, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of August, 1899. CHARLES HEPS and LOUIS RUPP, Executors. COLEMAN & DONOHUE, Attorneys for Executors, 203 Broadway, N. Y. C.

HUME, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. HUME, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Charles E. Lydecker, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of June, 1900.—Dated New York, the 29th day of November, 1899. ELIZABETH H. HUME, Executrix. CHARLES E. LYDECKER, Attorney for Executrix, 120 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York:

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB BAIZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Cardozo & Nathan, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of August, 1899.

ADOLPH PEREIRA,
EMILY M. BAIZ,
Executors.

CARDOZO & NATHAN, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City. aug9-1aw6mW

LOGUE, ELIZABETH A. C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH A. C. LOGUE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, viz., the office of Darlington & Jenkins, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of September, 1899. JOHN LOGUE, Administrator. DARLINGTON & JENKINS, Att'ys for Adm'r, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s27-1aw6mW

MORRIS, BRIDGET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Bridget Morris, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, No. 61 Park Row, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of May next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of November, 1899. JOHN MORRIS, Administrator. E. M. Wight, Attorney for Administrator, 61 Park Row, New York City. n15-1aw6mW

WILLIAMS, EDWARD T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD T. WILLIAMS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Marbury & Fox, No. 3 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of October, 1899. JOHANNA M. WILLIAMS, Administratrix; JAMES S. BEARNS, Administrator. CHARLES FOX, Attorney for Administrators, No. 3 Broad Street, New York. o25-1aw6mW

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against THE NEW YORK STEAM POWER COMPANY, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 6th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 3d day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment directed to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Ann Street, at the division line between the premises hereby conveyed and land formerly of F. Panton, and which point is distant one hundred and forty-four feet one and one-half inches, more or less, westerly from the northwesterly corner of Ann and William Streets, running thence westwardly, along the northerly line of Ann Street, twenty-eight feet one inch, more or less, to the division line between the premises known as Numbers fifty-seven (57) and fifty-five (55) Ann Street; thence northeastwardly through a party wall standing on the line between the said premises Numbers fifty-seven (57) and fifty-five (55) Ann Street and beyond the same seventy-four feet and three inches, more or less, to the rear line of the said premises Number fifty-five (55) Ann Street; thence westwardly along the rear line of the premises Numbers fifty-five (55,) fifty-three, (53,) fifty-one, (51,) and forty-nine (49) Ann Street, seventy-five feet seven and one-half inches, more or less, to land formerly of the heirs of George Lorillard, deceased; thence northeastwardly along the said land formerly of the heirs of George Lorillard, deceased, a distance of three feet nine and one-half inches, more or less, to land formerly of Thomas H. Leggett; thence eastwardly along said land formerly of Thomas H. Leggett and land of others so as to include the storehouse lately occupied by the American Fur Company one hundred and one feet seven inches, more or less, to the said land late of F. Panton; and thence southwestwardly along the said land late of F. Panton one hundred and twenty-two feet eleven inches, more or less, to the said northerly line of Ann Street at the place of beginning, being now known by the street Numbers fifty-seven (57) and fifty-nine (59) Ann Street, and being the same premises which were conveyed to the said The New York Steam Power Company by Patrick Reilly and wife by deed dated February 1, 1870, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York February 2d, 1870, in Liber 1142 of Conveyances, Page 177.

Dated New York, October 11, 1899.

CHAS. G. F. WAHLE, Referee.

CHARLES E. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

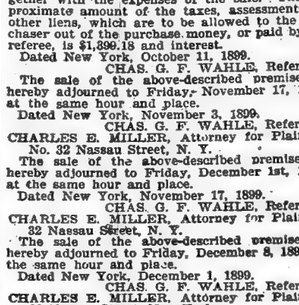

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $50,355.43, with interest thereon from September 28, 1899, less the sum of $2,000 paid on account thereof, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to $375.75, with interest from the 6th day of October, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,396.18 and interest.

Dated New York, October 11, 1899.

CHAS. G. F. WAHLE, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Friday, November 17, 1899, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, November 3, 1899.

CHARLES E. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 32 Nassau Street, N. Y.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Friday, December 1st, 1899, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, November 17, 1899.

CHAS. G. F. WAHLE, Referee.

CHARLES E. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, N. Y.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Friday, December 8, 1899, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, December 1, 1899.

CHAS. G. F. WAHLE, Referee.

CHARLES E. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, New York.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Friday, December 22, 1899, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, December 8, 1899.

CHAS. G. F. WAHLE, Referee.

CHARLES E. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 32 Nassau Street, N. Y.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby further adjourned to Friday, January 5th, 1900, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, Dec. 22, 1899.

CHAS. G. F. WAHLE, Referee.

CHARLES E. MILLER, Atty. for Plff., 32 Nassau St., N. Y.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LOUISE BORCHARDT, as executrix of the last will and testament of Albert Borchardt, deceased, plaintiff, against FRANK PISEK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 10th day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and being the whole of the lot known and designated as lot numbered fifty-seven (57) and the southerly or southwesterly one-half of lot known and designated as lot numbered fifty-eight (58) on a map made by John A. Van Horne, surveyor, and filed June 18th, 1891, in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, entitled "Map of 71 beautiful lots, being the choice property known as the Kingsland estate, situated at Morris Heights, 24th Ward, New York City," and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly or northwesterly side of Tremont Avenue where the same is intersected by the southerly or southwesterly line of Lot No. Fifty-seven (57) as laid down on said map, and running thence northeastwardly and northwardly along the southerly side of Lot No. Fifty-seven (57) as laid down on said map one hundred and thirty-eight and 87-100 feet to the rear line of said lot as laid down on said map; thence in a northerly or northeasterly direction along the rear of Lot No. Fifty-seven (57) and Lot No. Fifty-eight (58) twenty and 335-1,000 feet; thence southeastwardly in a straight line, being the centre line of Lot No. Fifty-eight (58) to a point on the said northerly or northwesterly side of Tremont Avenue distant thirty-seven feet and six inches northerly from the point or place of beginning, as measured along Tremont Avenue, as laid down on said map; thence in a southwesterly direction along said side of Tremont Avenue thirty-seven feet and six inches to the point or place of beginning. Together with all the right, title, and interest of the parties of the first part to so much of Tremont Avenue as adjoins the above-described premises to the centre line thereof.—Dated New York, December 27th, 1899.

EMANUEL S. CAHN, Referee.

FRANK HARVEY FIELD, Attorney for Plaintiff, 215 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale.

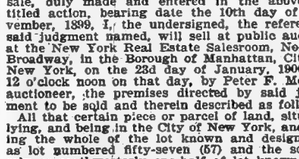

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $4,075.65, with interest thereon from the 10th day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $237.51, with interest from the 10th day of November, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $676.88 and interest.—Dated New York, December 27th, 1899.

EMANUEL S. CAHN, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FITZGERALD, MARY A.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to THOMAS HODNETT, Richard Hodnett, Patrick Hodnett, and William Hodnett, the heirs and next of kin of MARY A. FITZGERALD, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, John E. FitzGerald of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Mary A. FitzGerald, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, on the 13th day of February, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. [L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the City of New York, the 9th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

FRANCIS M. EDIPIO, Attorney for Petitioner, 140 Nassau St., Borough Manhattan.

ja3-1aw7wW&F

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—BENJAMIN W. WINANS, as Trustee for Hugh M. Gregory, under the last will and testament of William W. Winans, late of the City, County, and State of New York, deceased, Plaintiff, against OLGA NAGLER, John A. Knox, Hettie Knox, and Robert B. Currier, as Trustee for Hugh M. Gregory, under the last will and testament of William W. Winans, late of the City, County, and State of New York, deceased, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 13th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on the 17th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described.

The following is a description and the particular boundaries of the premises adjudged to be sold, and a designation of the boundaries and description of the premises adjudged to be covered by the mortgage herein, as follows:

All that certain lot, tract, or parcel of land and premises hereinafter particularly described, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the Borough of the Bronx, City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Decatur Avenue, distant one hundred and fifty-five feet and two hundred and thirty-five one-thousandths of a foot (155.235-1,000) southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said easterly side of Decatur Avenue with the southerly side of Travers Street, as the same are laid down on map of the Department of Public Parks, and running thence easterly parallel with the boundary line between lands formerly of the Twenty-fourth Ward Real Estate Association and the lands formerly of J. Coles, one hundred feet and sixty one-hundredths of a foot, (100 60-100;) thence southerly and parallel with said Decatur Avenue thirty-seven feet; thence westerly and parallel with said first-decribed boundary line one hundred feet and sixty one-hundredths of a foot (100 60-100) to said easterly side of Decatur Avenue, and thence northerly along the same, thirty-seven feet to the point or place of beginning, containing all the land within said bounds.

The premises above described are situated in Section 12, Block 3,278, upon the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, December 7th, 1899.

W. BENTON CRISP, Referee.

JOHN HERBERT WINANS, Plff's. Atty., No. 150 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of liens or charges to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $4,459.00, with interest thereon from the 10th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $248.10, together with the expenses of said sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rents or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is $741.38, and interest.

W. BENTON CRISP, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to January tenth, 1900, at the same time and place.

Dated New York, January 3, 1900.

W. BENTON CRISP, Referee.

JOHN HERBERT WINANS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—PETER L. O'NEILL as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of Catherine O'Neill, deceased, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH B. McCLURE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 7th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described.

The following is a description and the particular boundaries of the premises adjudged to be sold, and a designation of the boundaries and description of the premises adjudged to be covered by the mortgage herein, as follows:

All that certain lot, tract, or parcel of land and premises hereinafter particularly described, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the Borough of the Bronx, City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Decatur Avenue, distant one hundred and fifty-five feet and two hundred and thirty-five one-thousandths of a foot (155.235-1,000) southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said easterly side of Decatur Avenue with the southerly side of Travers Street, as the same are laid down on map of the Department of Public Parks, and running thence easterly parallel with the boundary line between lands formerly of the Twenty-fourth Ward Real Estate Association and the lands formerly of J. Coles, one hundred feet and sixty one-hundredths of a foot, (100 60-100;) thence southerly and parallel with said Decatur Avenue thirty-seven feet; thence westerly and parallel with said first-decribed boundary line one hundred feet and sixty one-hundredths of a foot (100 60-100) to said easterly side of Decatur Avenue, and thence northerly along the same, thirty-seven feet to the point or place of beginning, containing all the land within said bounds.

The premises above described are situated in Section 12, Block 3,278, upon the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, December 7th, 1899.

W. BENTON CRISP, Referee.

JOHN HERBERT WINANS, Plff's. Atty., No. 150 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of liens or charges to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $4,459.00, with interest thereon from the 10th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $248.10, together with the expenses of said sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is $741.38, and interest.

W. BENTON CRISP, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to January tenth, 1900, at the same time and place.

Dated New York, January 3, 1900.

W. BENTON CRISP, Referee.

JOHN HERBERT WINANS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—PETER L. O'NEILL as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of Catherine O'Neill, deceased, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH B. McCLURE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 7th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All those four certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, in Section 7, Block 1,986, on the land map of the City of New York, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street distant two hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street with the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue; running thence southwardly parallel with said Amsterdam Avenue, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the same one hundred feet; thence northerly, again parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, and partly through a party wall, standing partly on the lot hereby conveyed, and partly on the lot adjoining on the west, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street aforesaid; and thence easterly along the same one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, December 12th, 1899.

FRANCIS P. LOWREY, Referee.

E. H. MOERAN, Plff's. Atty., 34 Pine Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $7,308, with interest thereon from December 8th, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $312.62.

The premises will be sold in one parcel, and subject to a mortgage to secure the sum of $22,000, on which $14,666 66-100 and interest thereon from April 8, 1899, only remains unpaid.

FRANCIS P. LOWREY, Referee.

d13-2aw3wW&S&ja3

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON $2.50 VIA THE NEW ROUTE TO NEW HAVEN, PROVIDENCE, AND BOSTON.

NEW HAVEN LINE
NARRAGANSETT BAY LINE.

Steamers daily, Sunday exceptes, from Pier 25 East River, for New Haven, Providence, and Boston at 5 P. M.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LOUISE C. HOPPIN, plaintiff, against WILLIAM J. DEVLIN and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 1st day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings erected thereon, situated in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street distant one hundred and forty-six feet westwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of said northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street with the westerly line of the Fifth Avenue, running thence northwardly parallel with Fifth Avenue and for a portion of the distance through a party wall, ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street seventeen feet eight inches; thence southwardly again parallel with Fifth Avenue and for a portion of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; thence eastwardly along said northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street seventeen feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning, being known as Number Eleven West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, which said premises are situated in Section 6, in Block 1,733, on the Land Map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, December 21st, 1899.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.

HOPPIN & BERARD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 7 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

What $15 buys.

Your choice among hundreds of fancy mixed sack suits—favorite styles, so but few of each style; were $15 to $30. Only 42 were as low as $15.

You may prefer a black cutaway suit—if you can't find trousers, coat and vest go at $12.50; were $18 to $32.

Then there's double-breasted frock coats and vests; last week $20 to $38—a mere handful left.

To top it all, one of these rough or smooth overcoats; were $16 to $25.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

260 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

"We're in the front rank"

competing with every Dry Goods House in New York City selling

WHITE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
HOUSEHOLD LINENS,
MEN'S UNDERWEAR,
MEN'S WHITE SHIRTS,
MEN'S COLLARS,
MEN'S CUFFS, &c.

The above stocks have been filled to overflowing, with fresh, new goods direct from the manufacturer made to our special order.

You need not shop elsewhere for better goods, newer patterns, or lower prices, we're absolutely correct in every detail in these departments to-day.

Daniell's, Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

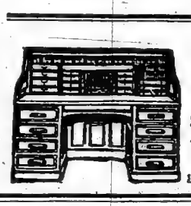

DESKS.

Great Variety of Style and Price.

T. G. SELLEW

121 Fulton St., N.Y.

All the Evening Clothes that fashion dictates and society demands, we furnish.

Swallow-tail Suits, Dinner Suits, single and double-breasted White Dress Vests.

And all the Fixings pertaining thereto.

Wide bosom Shirts, Dress Shields, Mufflers, Gloves, Ties, Shoes.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores.

Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

HIGH CLASS TAILORING

at Moderate Prices. Fit Guaranteed.

Nicoll.

771 BROADWAY, 145-147 BOWERY.

O'Neill's.

Four Great January Sales Now Going On!

Housekeeping Linens,
Embroideries and Laces,
Furs at 50c. on the Dollar, and
Blankets and Bedspreads.

These are without question the Four Greatest Sales in New York To-day. No Money-Saving Woman Should Miss Them.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

INDIGESTION.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Relieves the sense of fullness, distress and pain in the stomach after meals. Makes digestion natural and easy.

Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

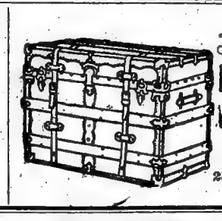

"Greatest Trunk Corner in America."

HAMILTON'S

Where Trunks Are Made.

23D ST. & 6TH Av

Great Blanket Sale! | *Great Blanket Sale!*

O'Neill's.

Great January Sale of BLANKETS!

The Entire Stock on hand of

THE CALIFORNIA MILLS

Goes on Sale here this morning at from 1.00 to 3.00 per pair less than you would have to pay for them anywhere else for the next twelve months. Here are the prices:

1,500 Pairs Single Bed Size,
2.75, 2.98, 3.25 to 4.50 Pair.

2,500 Pairs Three-Quarter Bed Size,
2.98, 3.35, 3.75 to 6.50 Pair.

2,000 Pairs Full Bed Size,
3.98, 4.50, 4.98 to 7.98 Pair.

We will also offer about Twelve Hundred Pairs of slightly soiled Blankets, all sizes,

AT HALF PRICE.

Bed Spreads! Bed Spreads!

These Prices hold good for this sale only. When these quilts are gone the regular prices will prevail.

Five Cases of Crochet Spreads, Three-Quarter Bed Size, regular value 85c.; each 69c

Ten Cases of Crochet Spreads, Full Bed Size, regular value 1.15; each 89c

Twenty-five Cases of Extra Heavy Spreads, Full Bed Size and worth 1.25 . . . . . 98c

Fifty Cases Marseilles Spreads, Full Bed Size, and worth from 1.75 to 3.50; marked for this sale, each,
1.35, 1.65, 1.98 to 2.75

Also Splendid Values in Cotton and Down Comfortables.

ORDERS BY MAIL WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

CAMMEYER'S SHOE STORE

We Sincerely Wish Everybody a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

To emphasize our New Year Greetings and to put them into the best practical form possible, so that every one may be sure to get their full share of our good will, we start the new year with . . . . . .

The Greatest and Grandest Shoe Sale Ever Offered This or Any Other Public!!

100,000 PAIRS OF SHOES PLACED ON SALE

IN OUR BASEMENT!

45,000 PAIRS MEN'S SHOES, 45,000 PAIRS WOMEN'S SHOES, 10,000 PAIRS MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES—These shoes were $3, $4, $5, $6 and $7, and have been taken FROM OUR REGULAR STOCK on the MAIN FLOOR, to make room for incoming Spring goods. They are all fresh, new, up-to-date; nothing old or shop-worn or damaged—all straight, seasonable Winter footwear and the very best that are made. Never before were such wonderful values offered at such wonderful low figures! Let everybody come, and with this little money and at this small cost, buy a pair and enjoy the New Year Happiness these shoes will bring—not only to their feet and to their pocketbook but to their mind and heart as well, and take away with them in this tangible form serviceable and lasting expressions of our New Year Greeting and Best Wishes. It needs no experience to see that these are genuine bargains.

20,000 Pairs Women's

$3.00 Black Glace Kid, Patent Leather Tip, Button and Lace Shoes,

$1.50

Per Pair.

45,000 Pairs Men's

$3, $4, $5, $6 and $7 Shoes, in Black Calf Button and Lace, Enamel Leather Button and Lace, Imported Patent Leather Button and Lace, Winter Russet Lace and Box Calf Lace, at

$2.25

Per Pair.

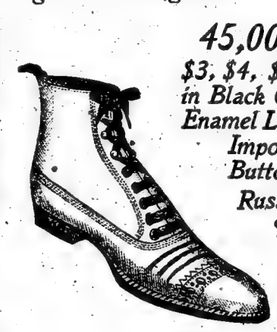

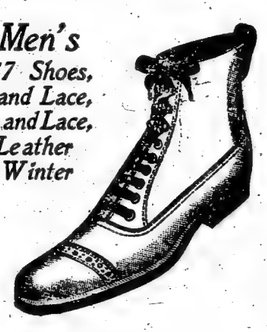

5,000 Pairs Children's

$1.50 and $2.00 Fine Glace Kid Button and Lace Shoes, at

$1.00

Per Pair.

25,000 Pairs Women's

$3, $4, $5, $6 and $7 Shoes,

Patent Leather, Button and Lace, Enamel Leather Lace, Black Kid, Patent Leather and Kid Tip Button and Lace, at

$2.00

Per Pair.

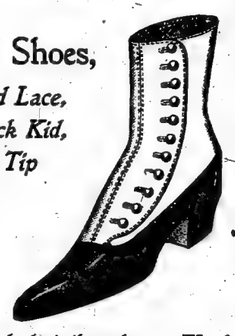

5,000 *Pairs Misses'*

$2 and $2.50 Fine Glace Kid Button and Lace Shoes, at

$1.25

Per Pair.

This sale may last one week, and may only last three days. We have enlarged our Basement Department and with an extra force of clerks can handle large crowds with great celerity. It is best then to come at once to make sure of your purchase. All sises and widths to start sale.

ALFRED J. CAMMEYER, 6th Avenue, Corner 20th Street.

SALE OF FURS.

Skunk Cluster Scarfs,
$6.50;
Value $9.00

Mink Cluster Scarfs,
$10.00;
Formerly $15.00

Sable Fox Muffs or Animal Boa,
$10.00 each;
Former price $15.00

Persian Lamb Coat, with high storm collar and revers,—lined with satin. Latest models,
$110.00;
Formerly $135.00 to $170.00

Skunk or Mink storm collars,—blue and black lynx cluster scarfs.

Fancy collarettes, wraps and muffs of Persian Lamb, Baum Marten, Hudson Bay Sable, and Chinchilla.

Fur Lined Capes. Electric Seal Coats.

These furs represent the remainder of a manufacturer's stock and are marked at almost half the usual figures.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

Annual

Linen Sale.

Prices always the lowest are now about

35%

less than the regular.

$2.25 Table Cloths, $1.45 ea.
6.00 " " 3.95 "
10.50 " " 7.50 "
14.50 " " 9.75 "

$3.50 Dinner Napkins, 2.55 doz
5.00 " " 3.95 "
7.25 " " 5.50 "

$2.50 Lunch Napkins, 1.95 doz
3.00 " " 2.25 "
4.00 " " 3.00 "

$3.95 Linen Sheets, 2.75 pair
5.00 " " 3.95 "

$1.75 Linen Pillow Cases, $1.25 pair.

$2.75 Linen Pillow Cases, $1.95 pair.

Lord & Taylor.

Broadway & 20th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Oriental Imagery in Color.

Old weavers found in the birds and flowers of their own beautiful Persian gardens the inspirations for the wonderful color harmonies of their rugs. Catching the vivid brightness of plumage and bloom, they set them against dull but rich grounds of gold, red, blue, and pure deep ivory with an art that even the famous Italian "colorists" never attained.

We have greatly reduced many which show what a glamorous charm these old rugs impart as portieres or couch covers for walls or strewn on floors. Their luxurious masses of rare old tones, giving changing lights and wonderful sheen, as none of our rugs are overtreated with acids to give them their antique effect.

Furniture novelties now reduced even below factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

STERN BROTHERS

place on sale this morning

Men's White Dress Shirts
open front and back; open back only; superior quality of muslin and linen; perfect fit and workmanship, at 95c

Night Shirts
with white or colored trimmings at 48c

Cheviot Pajamas
in solid colors and fancy weaves, at $1.45

West Twenty-Third Street

AMUSEMENTS.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN 75TH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF **OIL PAINTINGS** To be held in the Galleries of THE FINE ARTS SOCIETY, 215 West 57th St. Open 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. and 8 P. M. to 10 P. M. from Jan. 1 to Jan. 27. Admission.....25c

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. ....at 8:30 Daniel Frohman.....Manager Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2. LAST THREE WEEKS. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS **ANNIE RUSSELL** in MISS HOBBS MISS HOBBS 150th Time Jan. 15 Handsome Souvenirs.

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....at 8:20 Matinées Wednesday & Sat. 2. DANIEL FROHMAN'S COMPANY 2D MONTH. **The Maneuvers of Jane** Comedy, 4 acts, by Henry Arthur Jones.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. **VIOLA ALLEN** in THE CHRISTIAN. Ev. 8. Sat. Mat. 2.

AMUSEMENTS.

COMIQUE B'WAY & 23D ST. MATINEE TODAY 25 & 50c. THE NOVELTY EACH DAY. BURLESQUE—MISS NEW YORK JR. TOBASCOSCOPE—SENSATIONAL MOVING PICTURE

CASINO! Last 4 Ngts! Farewell Matinee Nxt. Sat.! ADIEU! Last Perf. Next Sat. Evening! Jan. 8.—Rice's "Little Red Riding Hood." Alice Nielsen OPERA COMPANY in The Singing Girl

BROADWAY Theatre. 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2. THE GREAT SUCCESS. SEATS ON SALE UP TO MARCH 1ST. **BEN-HUR**

CARNEGIE HALL. LAST RECITALS. *The Last Two Recitals* **Paderewski** Sat. Aftns. 2:30, Jan. 6 and 20. Seats at Schuberth's and Hall. Steinway Piano used. Under direction Hugo Gorlitz and John C. Fryer.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. 10c. to all. Hadja Tahara's Arabs. Thes., 2 Co's

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AMUSEMENTS.

PROCTOR'S 23d ST. Cont. Perf. HUNGARIAN BOYS' BAND. 15, 25, 50c 40 Midget Musicians. Seymour and Dupree, Ellsworth and Burt, 30 Others.

PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. MARSHALL P. WILDER. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. Bertha Welby Co. Anna Teresa Berger, Joe O'Hare, 30 Others.

Herald Sq. Theatre. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day, Sat **Primrose & Dockstader's** Merry Minstrels. LAST WEEK. MONDAY, JAN. 8th. DAVID BELASCO'S NAUGHTY ANTHONY.

14TH ST. THEATRE. Nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. MATINEE TO-DAY. Success even greater than last season. THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER. "Another 'Old Homestead.'"—N. Y. World.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX—New Groups. Extra Attractions To-day. Christmas Pantomime, Blue Beard. CINEMATOGRAPH Every Hour. THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER. Neapolitan Troubadour Orchestra.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance. HOUDINI. HENRI FRENCH. Fleurette and Frank Gardner, Florenz Troupe, 3 Rosebuds, Bogert & O'Brien, Livingstons, Biograph

MANHATTAN Theatre, 33d & B'y. Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. **ANNA HELD** in PAPA'S WIFE.

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL, Matinees B'way & 30 St. Tues. & Sat. **Whirl-I-Gig & BARBARA FIDGETY**

THE NEW YORK B'way 44-45 Sts. Mat. Sat. Last week MAN in the MOON Jr., incl. S. Bernard Next Sunday Night All-Star Concert. In preparation, "Broadway to Tokio."

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only. **MAY IRWIN** Phone 2224 Mad. Sq. IN SISTER MARY BEST ORCHESTRA SEATS ONLY $1.50.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. 8TH WEEK. **"WAY DOWN EAST."** Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. MATINEE TO-DAY. 25c. & 50c. **BECAUSE SHE LOVED HIM SO.**

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.

Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.

To-night at 8, AIDA. Mmes. Eames and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez, Scotti, and Plançon. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.

Fri. Ev'g., Jan. 5, at 7:45, DIE WALKURE. Mmes. Nordica, Schumann-Heink, and Eames; MM. Van Dyck, Pringle, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur.

Sat. Mat., Jan. 6, at 2, DER FLIEGENDE HOLLANDER. Mmes. Gadski and Schumann-Heink; MM. Bertram, (début,) Dippel, Brauer, and Eduard de Reszke. Conductor, Paur.

Sat. Ev'g., Jan. 6, at 8, at Popular Prices. MIGNON. Mmes. De Lussan, Olitzka, and Suzanne Adams; MM. Saligmac and Plançon. Conductor, Sig. Bevignani.

Sun. Ev'g, Jan. 7, Grand Sunday Night Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Nordica and Mantelli; M. M. Van Rooy and Scotti, together with Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra. Cond'r, Paur.

Mon. Ev'g., Jan. 8, at 7:45 precisely, Grand Double Bill. Revival of DON PASQUALE. Mme. Sembrich; MM. Scotti, Pini-Corsi, and Saligmac. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli. To be followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Calve and Mantelli; MM. Dippel and Campanari. Conductor, Sig. Bevignani.

Wed. Ev'g., Jan. 10, at 8, LE PROPHETE. Mmes. Schumann-Heink and Suzanne Adams; MM. Alvarez, Plançon, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.

Fri. Ev'g., Jan. 12, at 8, TANNHAUSER. Mmes. Gadski, Olitzka, and Nordica; MM. Van Dyck, Van Rooy, and Plançon. Conductor, Emil Paur.

WEBER PIANOS USED.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.

To-morrow, Thurs. afternoon, Jan. 4, at 3 o'clock, **First Lecture-Song Recital** by the renowned English Vocal Teacher, **Mr. William Shakespeare** Assisted by MR. HENRY WALLER. Second and Third Recitals, January 9 and 16. Subscription tickets, $4 and $2.50. Single tickets, $1.50 and $1. On sale at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

CARNEGIE HALL.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York
EMIL PAUR.....Conductor
Frid., Jan. 5, at 2 P. M. Sat., Jan. 6, at 8:15 P. M.
Program: Moorish Rhapsody—Humperdinck; Concerto for Violin, D major—Brahms, Miss LEONORA JACKSON, (her first appearance;) Symphony, No. 4, D minor—Schumann.
Box office open daily from 9 to 5.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. This Week: All the Comforts of Home.

VELOUR COATS.

Black Velour Coats, handsomely embroidered with chenille cord, silk braid and jet. High collar and revers, edged with Persian lamb,—latest "dip" front model. Plain velour, with large fur collar and wide revers. Lined with plain colored satin, or fancy silks,
$29.00 each;
Former prices $40.00 and $50.00

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.—LAST RECITALS.

PADEREWSKI

THE LAST RECITALS (prior to departure for the West) will occur on the afternoons at 2:30 o'clock of JANUARY 6TH and 20TH. Seats at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq., and the Hall. STEINWAY PIANO USED.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'WAY & 38TH ST. **N. C. Goodwin / Maxine Elliott** Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. THE COWBOY AND THE LADY.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Mat. Sat. **SCHWEIGHOFER** To-night last time Possion Schoeller

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AMUSEMENTS.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs., 8:30. Last 4 Nights. Last Matinée Sat. JULIA MARLOWE | Barbara Frietchie. SATURDAY NIGHT, MISS MARLOWE'S FAREWELL. SPECIAL EVENT. TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS **MAUDE ADAMS.** —IN— THE LITTLE MINISTER. SALE OF SEATS BEGINS TO-MORROW, 9 A. M.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. Matinées To-day and Saturday. EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. **MY LADY'S LORD.** "Positive Success."—Sun.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Ev'gs., 8 o'clock. Mats., 2:15. 3d Month. Matinée Saturday. Wm. Gillette in His New Play, **Sherlock Holmes.**

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way. Ev'gs., 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées To-day and Saturday. Greatest Hit This Season. **WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS.**

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. and Madison Ave. Charles Frohman.....Manager LAST WEEK BUT ONE. To-night at 8:30. Matinée Saturday only. MR. RICHARD **MANSFIELD** in THE FIRST VIOLIN. Next week, Last and Farewell Week. Monday, (only time,) Arms and The Man; Tuesday, Cyrano de Bergerac; Wednesday, Prince Karl; Thursday, A Parisian Romance; Friday, Beau Brummell; Saturday, (only matinée,) The Devil's Disciple; Sat. Evg., Farewell Night, Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. Seats may now be secured for the balance of the engagement.

5th Ave Theatre, B'way & 28th. Ev. at 8:15 Matinées To-day and Sat. The Latest Musical Comedy Success. **THREE LITTLE LAMBS**

Hammerstein's Victoria 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Evs. 8:30. Sat. Mat. 2:30 Prices, 50, 75, $1.00. Jerome Sykes & Edna Wallace Hopper CHRIS AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP.

THE DEWEY East 14th St. Watson & Dupree— **MATINEE TO-DAY.** American Burlesquers. "BENJAMIN'S PICNIC."

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St. Evg. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. 5th Week of Herbert's Comic Opera. FRANK DANIELS in THE AMEER.

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Generally Fair, warmer, light west to southwest winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,597. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1900.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. } Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks reactionary.
Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75¼c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40⅝c; cash cotton, 7⅝c.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.—Both houses convened at Albany about noon, but after organizing and listening to the Governor's message they adjourned until Wednesday night next. In the Assembly the amended rules limiting debate to fifteen minutes for each member were adopted.—Page 5.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate a number of amendments were offered yesterday to the Currency bill, which is to be called up for consideration to-day. Representative Sulzer offered a resolution in the House asking Secretary Gage to furnish any letters or agreements that may have passed between the National City and Hanover Banks relative to deposits of public money. Senator Pettigrew offered a resolution in the Senate asking for certain information concerning the early fighting near Manila. When it was objected to, Senator Hoar expressed his disapproval and intimated a belief that there was a tendency to suppress desired information.—Page 10.

FOREIGN.—Gen. French, who expected to occupy Colesberg, has met with such stubborn resistance that he has asked for reinforcements. An unconfirmed report has been received that the Boers yesterday attacked Gen. Gatacre's forces near Molteno. Lord Methuen is expected to attack the Boers soon at Modder River. Ambassador Choate presented a protest to Lord Salisbury on the flour seizures yesterday. No definite reply was received, but the British Premier intimated that Great Britain would act equitably. No reply to the German protest against the seizure of the Bundesrath has been sent to Berlin. The French Royalist conspiracy trials have ended, with the conviction of three men, MM. Déroulède, Buffet, and Guerin. Seventy-two prisoners were acquitted. Sentence has not yet been passed on the convicted men. The British royal yacht Victoria and Albert was yesterday partially wrecked at the Pembroke dock. Mr. Choate yesterday opened the free library at Acton. The bubonic plague has been discovered in Manilla. It has also reappeared in Honolulu, and broken out in a hitherto uninfected district in Brazil. The earthquakes in Russia Tuesday killed 600 persons. Maroczy won first prize in the Vienna chess tournament. It is stated that Austria contemplates the immediate expenditure of £20,000,000 in increasing the army and navy.—Pages 1, 2, and 7.

Page 1.

The committee which is to hear the Goebel contest in the Kentucky Legislature will be named to-day.

Direct issue with the Controller in his demand for a new form of pay roll was taken by the School Board of Manhattan and the Bronx yesterday, the board forcibly declaring that it was the duty of the Controller to do that which he asked the board's officers to do.

It was stated positively at Albany last night that Gov. Roosevelt had decided to nominate Cuthbert W. Pound as Superintendent of Insurance, to succeed Louis F. Payn.

Page 2.

Another tunnel company was incorporated yesterday at Albany to build to Brooklyn and Jersey City.

The alumni of St. Paul's School held a reunion at the Academy of Medicine last night.

Controller Coler, upon investigation finds, he says, that the Department of Education is paying higher prices for supplies than are quoted in the open market for such supplies.

Page 3.

It was a day of small details in the Molineux trial yesterday.

Twenty thousand bags of coffee, part of the cargo of the steamship J. W. Taylor, were landed in Brooklyn yesterday.

President Gawtry of the Consolidated Gas Company said yesterday that his company had acquired control of the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company.

The congregations of St. Luke's and St. John's, Trinity Parish, last night presented a loving cup to the Rev. P. A. H. Brown.

Page 5.

The searchlight fire engine constructed at Elmira for use by the local Fire Department has been brought to this city.

The State Prison Commission adopted a report that the woman's prison of the Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, is in a "most disgraceful condition."

The General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen celebrated its one hundred and fourteenth annual meeting, and formally opened its new home last night.

Further examination of the injuries sustained by District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner in a fall from a chair in his office recently shows that he will be unable to be out for some time.

Page 10.

Representative Sulzer yesterday offered a resolution in the House calling on Secretary Gage for the agreements or correspondence relative to public moneys on deposit in the National City and Hanover Banks.

Page 11.

Gen. Corbin says the Lawton fund is now well above $50,000.

Mayor Bohanpon of South Norwalk says the Connecticut Blue Laws are "everlastingly right," and will be enforced by him.

The three-masted schooner S. P. Hitchcock went ashore yesterday off East Moriches, L. I. Her crew was rescued by the breeches buoy.

Negotiations under official sanction are now going on by which it is probable that the United States will acquire the Danish Islands of St. Thomas and St. John.

George Standing, the American racquet and tennis champion, defeated Peter Latham, the English world's champion, at exhibition racquet yesterday at the court of the Racquet and Tennis Club.

The Republican County Committee met last night to arrange for an "unofficial" primary to select delegates to a convention to name a candidate for the Assembly from the Thirty-first District. Tammany Hall, according to Corporation Counsel Whalen, took similar action.

Page 16.

The red ball went up in Central Park yesterday, and in consequence the lakes were thronged with skaters.

At a meeting of the American Knit Underwear Association yesterday the price of knit goods was raised and another advance is predicted by manufacturers.

Vigorous protest has been made by commuters on the Susquehanna Division of the Erie Road against the recent advance in rates, the claim being made that it is illegal.

Amusements.—Page 9.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 14.
Court Calendars.—Page 14.
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Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 10.
Markets.—Page 15.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Real Estate.—Page 14.
Society.—Page 9.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

CAR AND FOUNDRY DIVIDEND.

Earnings of Nearly $3,000,000 in Nine Months Reported.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 3.—The directors of the American Car and Foundry Company at a meeting held in St. Louis yesterday declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock, payable Feb. 1. Books close Jan. 10.

One of the directors is authority for the statement that the figures produced at the meeting showed that the earnings for the first nine months were $2,717,412.60. The net earnings for the quarter ended Nov. 30 were $1,130,100 against $930,000 for the quarter ended Aug. 31.

Furthermore, he says, it is the policy of the company to make no distribution among the holders of the common stock, but to continue the accretions to the surplus until from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000 have been accumulated. As a further step toward this, the company at the meeting today canceled $914,000 of stock represented by cash in the treasury, leaving but $29,090,600 of the preferred instead of the $30,000,000 authorized.

MR. CHOATE ACTS QUICKLY

Protests to Lord Salisbury Against Flour Seizures.

NO DEFINITE REPLY RECEIVED

British Premier Does Not Relish This Country's Attitude on the Question, but Is Courteous.

LONDON, Jan 3.—The United States Ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, visited the British Premier, Lord Salisbury, at the Foreign Office this evening, for the purpose of making the first official representations on the subject of the Delagoa Bay flour seizures. Mr. Choate received no definite reply, as the Premier informed him that the British Government had not yet arrived at any decision as to whether or not foodstuffs were contraband of war. But Lord Salisbury assured Mr. Choate that the commercial rights of the United States would be equitably considered, and that a decision in this important matter would be reached as soon as possible. The interview was brief.

It is learned that Lord Salisbury has not only got the Attorney General, Sir Richard Webster, working hard on the question of the Delagoa Bay seizures, but that he is consulting with the ablest lawyers in Great Britain. To quote a high official:

"England is between Scylla and Charybdis. If we declare foodstuffs contraband we put ourselves in a most awkward position should we be a neutral power in some future war. We are most anxious to conserve the interests of the United States, yet self-preservation must necessarily come first."

It was further learned that Great Britain may lay down new regulations regarding contraband, making a distinction between food evidently intended for domestic purposes and food palpably intended for field rations. Under the latter head might come certain classes of canned goods.

The British Government fully realizes that the representations of Mr. Choate will compel it to decide this far-reaching matter, and while his request has been made and received in the most friendly spirit, the quandary is not relished by Lord Salisbury, though it is not regarded as likely to cause international friction.

One thing is certain, the question will not be settled hurriedly, though it is impossible even for the Cabinet Ministers to forecast the date when Mr. Choate will receive a definite answer, which must settle Great Britain's stand upon the question of contraband.

A correspondent has been informed on good authority that Great Britain will not take Delagoa Bay. The British Government, it is added, does not contemplate any such step, in spite of the clamor of the press and public opinion upon the advisability of so doing.

A dispatch to The Pall Mall Gazette from Berne says the award in the Delagoa Bay question is being drawn up, and that it is positively stated that it will be published toward the end of the month.

LOSSES BY FLOUR SEIZURES.

Only a Portion of the Amount Rests on the Shippers in This Country.

It now appears that a portion of the cargo which was shipped from this port on the steamship Mashona to Delagoa Bay and seized by the British was not paid for when it left New York, and that in consequence the shippers are at present under financial loss.

After the various seizures were made it became known that a number of exporters in this city had goods on one or more of the vessels. While considerable annoyance was expressed about the seizures, and Great Britain was accused of acting in an unjustifiably high-handed manner, none of the exporters complained that they would lose anything, as they said that they had demanded cash in advance for shipments to South Africa in consideration of the present unsettled condition of that country.

The firm of Flint, Eddy & Co., however, it is learned, did not receive payment in advance for all their shipments. As soon as they learned of the seizure they communicated with their counsel, S. G. Hopkins of Hopkins & Hopkins, who laid the matter before the Secretary of State. The latter communicated with the United States Ambassador in London and with the United States Consul at Lorenzo Marques, and notified Flint, Eddy & Co. that he had done so. As stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday, instructions have now been cabled to Mr. Choate to the effect that the United States cannot admit the right of seizure in such cases.

A member of the firm of Flint, Eddy & Co. said yesterday that if cargoes shipped to neutral ports were to be regarded as contraband of war because they were likely to be resold by the consignees to the belligerents, American exporters wanted to know it.

"These shipments," it was added, "were made before the outbreak of the war. We sent our goods to our regular correspondents, just as we had done for years past. There is of course little doubt that part of the cargoes seized would have gone to the South African Republic, since Delagoa Bay is the natural port of entry for the Transvaal. But that result would have been reached only by a reselling on the part of our correspondents. Our interest in the disposal of the goods would have ceased entirely."

Interviews with other exporters make it probable that Flint, Eddy & Co. are the only firm in this country which has a direct financial interest in the seized goods. All the other goods shipped by Americans on the vessels whose cargoes were seized were paid for before they were placed on board.

The flour in the steamships Beatrice, Mashona, and Maria was made by a milling company in West Reading, Penn. There were 50,000 sacks, and each sack contained ninety-eight pounds, or a half barrel. The value of the whole lot seized is placed at $125,000. The Reading company, it is said, has 10,000 additional sacks ready for shipment, but it will not be sent for the present.

GERMANY AWAITS AN ANSWER.

Government Is Cool, but a Threatening Tone is Discernable in Some Official Quarters.

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—The German Foreign Office informed a correspondent this afternoon that Great Britain had not then answered Germany's note of protest regarding the seizure by the British cruiser Magicienne of the German imperial mail steamer Bundesrath off Delagoa Bay. It appears that the British Foreign Office desires first to communicate with Durban on the subject. This desire is not regarded as indicating any disposition on the part of Great Britain to delay the final adjustment of the matter.

There has been a lively interchange of notes between London and Berlin, but the German Foreign Office is apparently keeping cool.

On the other hand, a violent and threatening tone toward Great Britain is observable in other official quarters.

The Berliner Tageblatt, remarking that the anti-British sentiment is stronger than ever, and recalling Joseph Chamberlain's Leicester speech, says that "if this is the way in which England hopes to gain an alliance with Germany, she is making the veriest mistake."

The Neueste Nachrichten says it learns that the Foreign Office is pressing the Bundesrath incident decisively from the legal standpoint, but hopes for an adjustment "without interruption of correct official relations."

A correspondent has received information going to show that Bundesrath was possibly guilty of carrying contraband. Heavy shipments of arms and ammunition were shipped in December to Macao and Hongkong, consigned to order. It is surmised that their ultimate destination was either the Philippines or the Transvaal.

In any event, the Bundesrath incident is being worked to create sentiment in favor of naval increase, and the passage of the Navy bill is now considered assured in spite of Centrist opposition. No serious conflict between Emperor William and the Reichstag is expected. On the contrary, popular sentiment for a larger navy is constantly growing.

The semi-official Berliner Post says:

"We expect to see the Reichstag equal to a great national task. Otherwise an appeal to the voters will undoubtedly secure a favorable majority."

The official Berliner Correspondenz quoted, in a double-leaded article, the declaration of the Hamburg Chamber of Commerce that Germany's navy must not remain behind other navies, and pronounces this a most significant demonstration in favor of an increase of the fleet and a world-policy for Germany.

The pronouncement of the Hamburg Chamber was very emphatic: "Germany must cast her eyes toward the future and make her power felt if she wishes to maintain her rank among the nations. We can congratulate ourselves upon having a ruler impressed with this historical necessity."

An inquiry is progressing among exporters concerning the trade possibilities of the Transvaal. This is considered to mean that the Boers after the war will divert their trade from England to Germany.

SQUADRON FOR DELAGOA BAY.

Great Britain Will Order Warships from Gibraltar.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—It is reported that the Particular Service Squadron, now at Gibraltar, will be ordered to South Africa as soon as the Channel Squadron returns to Gibraltar.

It is added that this squadron of cruisers is just suited to watch Delagoa Bay.

Contraband Found on the Bundesrath.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—It is reported at Durban that the captured German steamer Bundesrath had on board five big guns, 50 tons of shells, and 180 trained artillerymen.

WILL OF GEORGE A. POWERS.

His Estate Valued at About $2,000,000—A Large Portion Left to His Son George.

The will of George A. Powers, who was one of the best-known real estate operators in Brooklyn, was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office. The estate, which consists mainly of real property, is roughly estimated to be worth $2,000,000. Mr. Powers is survived by five children, George Powers, Mrs. Mary L. O'Flynn, and Mrs. Georgiana Keep of Brooklyn; Thomas Powers of Manhattan, and William Powers of Tottenville, S. I.

The testator leaves to his son George, who is named as the sole executor, the greater share of the property, which includes many valuable pieces of real estate in Fulton, Pacific, Pierrepont, and Navy Streets and Washington and Fourth Avenues, Brooklyn. The property at 138 Fulton Street, Manhattan, is also a part of the estate.

The testator also leaves all of the household furniture, wines, musical instruments, &c., in the family residence, at Washington and Greene Avenues; all of his carriages and horses, and a bond and mortgage for $100,000 to his son George. The family residence is also left to him.

The properties at 290 Livingston Street, 5 and 557 Fulton Street, 156 and 158 Pierrepont Street, and 610 Fulton Street are left to George in trust for the benefit of William Powers for life.

The testator leaves the properties at 159 Pierrepont Street, 559, 579, and 599 Fulton Street to George in trust for the benefit of Thomas Powers and his heirs.

Parcels of real estate in Fulton, Pacific, and Navy Streets, in Fourth Avenue, and in St. James Place are left to George, the son, in trust for the benefit of the testator's daughters, Mrs. Keep and Mrs. O'Flynn.

The legatees are forbidden to contest the will on pain of being disinherited.

LAUNDRY TRUST FORMED?

Company Incorporated in Illinois to Absorb Smaller Concerns.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—Articles of incorporation of the Sanitary Laundry Company of Chicago were issued at Springfield to-day. The capital stock was placed at $2,000,000. The object of the company is set forth as being "laundering, dyeing and repairing, and the manufacture of toilet articles." The incorporators are E. D. Ellis, President of the Eureka Laundry Company; Abraham F. Doremus, proprietor of a laundry at 458-464 West Madison Street, and Peter D. Amble. The corporation is backed by A. J. Graham, a banker. Several other capitalists are said to be interested in it.

For some weeks the promoters of the concern have been visiting the laundries of the city trying to secure their co-operation in the scheme, and it is understood that a number of them have entered the combine. Officials in the new concern were reticent about the matter this afternoon, and refused to give out any definite information.

WILL PUSH GOEBEL'S CONTEST.

Committee Which Will Hear the Evidence Is to be Formed To-day.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 3.—The joint committee which will hear evidence in the Goebel-Taylor and Beckham-Marshall contests for Governor and Lieutenant Governor will be formed to-morrow. The law provides that the members of the committee shall be drawn by lot, three in the Senate and eight in the House. The policy of the Goebel leaders will be to push the contests to a final issue as speedily as possible.

Col. Whallen was arraigned on the attempted bribery charge before Magistrate Thompson to-day, and held over to the Franklin County Grand Jury, his bond being fixed at $10,000. In the Circuit Court President Hector V. Loving of the Louisville Trust Company was before Judge Cantrill, charged with contempt for disobeying the order of the court to turn over the vault box alleged to hold the $4,500 which, it is claimed, was to be paid to Harrell in the event he voted against Goebel in the contest. Loving stated that he merely desired to protect the customers of his company, and his attorney moved to quash the summons against him. This the court overruled.

Thereupon a response was filed to the rule for contempt, and in this it is stated that Whallen, Harrell, and Charles Ryan rented the box in question and deposited something in it, the box being sealed up and covered over with white paper. The trust company officials were notified not to allow the box to be opened except in the presence of and by the consent of all three parties. Judge Cantrill adjudged the response insufficient, and ordered the box to be produced in court at 11 o'clock to-morrow. It is understood the order of the court will be complied with, a motion for an appeal to the Court of Appeals having been overruled.

Papers in seventeen contested election cases affecting seats of House members have been filed with House Clerk Leigh. Ten of the contestants are Democrats and seven Republicans. The result of these cases will have an important effect on the contests over the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor.

"LUCKY" BALDWIN'S VENTURE.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3.—"Lucky" Baldwin, to whom remains only a remnant of a once large fortune, proposes in the Spring to go to Cape Nome, the new mining camp under the Arctic circle, and start a dance house. Whether he will add games of chance that appeal to miners is yet uncertain.

Mr. Baldwin has chartered a vessel to carry his troupe, and it is probable the theatre will be so arranged that it can be put up in a few hours. Out of this venture Baldwin hopes to recoup the fortune he has lost in the last ten years.

Lake Shore Limited.

Every day leaves New York 5:30 P. M., arrives Cleveland next morning for breakfast, and Chicago at 4:30 P. M via New York Central and Lake Shore.—Adv.

A THANKSGIVING AT GUAM

Proclamation Issued by Capt. Leary, the Governor.

Celebrations of Feasts of Patron Saints Forbidden—No Export of Food Allowed.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 3.—Capt. Peter Leary, United States Army, stationed at Fort McHenry, received a letter to-day from his brother, Capt. Richard P. Leary, Governor of Guam, in the Ladrone Islands, which contained a number of interesting documents pertaining to the affairs of the new possessions of the United States. The first Thanksgiving proclamation ever seen by the inhabitants of Guam was issued by Gov. Leary, and follows:

"Whereas, It hath pleased Almighty God in His divine providence to grant to us during the past year a continuance of His goodwill and unbounded love, as exemplified in His bestowal of the countless blessings of health, happiness, peace, prosperity, protection, and freedom of religious worship, exemption from devastating scourges of epidemic diseases and storms, release from the arrogant and tyrannical domination of unworthy preceptors, and in the enjoyment of other unceasing blessings, it is proper that a special day be set aside as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to our Supreme Benefactor for all these gifts;

"Therefore, in conformity with the time-honored custom of the United States Government, I, Richard P. Leary, Captain, United States Navy, Governor of the Island of Guam, do hereby appoint and set aside Thursday, Nov. 30, 1899, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, and all persons in this island are recommended to abstain from unnecessary work on that day and to assemble in their respective places of worship at such times as may be convenient to give thanks and praise to Almighty God for His merciful goodness and loving kindness to us and all men."

Gov. Leary has already caused slavery to be abolished in the islands, compelling a number of friars to leave the place, and has amended the marriage laws in regard to polygamy. One of his recent orders states that it is prohibited to import or sell intoxicating liquors in the island except by a special license issued by the Government, and that violation of the order will be punished by a fine of $100 or imprisonment for thirty days, or by both. For a second offense, all of the offender's goods may be confiscated. "Drunkenness," says the order, "is the chief source of all crime and trouble in this island, and must and shall cease."

A second order says: "For the protection of Government interests, and as a safeguard against the machinations, devices, and schemes of speculators and adventurers, it is hereby ordered that all persons who claim ownership of land in this island or its dependencies, are prohibited from selling or transferring any portion of such property without first obtaining the consent of the Government. Violation of this order may be punished by fine or imprisonment or both." Capt. Leary states that he is making every effort to teach the natives to be self-supporting. An order issued to further this idea follows:

"Until otherwise ordered, the exportation of hogs, cattle, fowl, eggs, rice, corn, and sweet potatoes from this island is hereby forbidden. Articles of food may be delivered to vessels in sufficient quantities for the subsistence of those on board during their stay in port, and their passage to the next port of destination. The delivery of such articles of food to ships is prohibited without a Government license."

In consequence of the liability of riots, the following order was issued.

"Public celebrations of the feast days of the patron saints of villages will not be permitted. The Church and its members may celebrate their feast days within the walls of the church, chapel, or private residences in accordance with the regulations for the maintenance of public peace, and unless otherwise ordered; the only public holidays recognized will be Sunday, and the holidays authorized by the United States statute laws, and by proclamations of his Excellency, the President of the United States.

FEARS FOR A TRANSPORT.

The Victoria May Have Been Lost in a Typhoon on the Way to Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3.—The big transport Victoria is now seventy-eight days out of this port for Manila, and shipping men are fearful that the vessel has gone to the bottom. Twenty per cent. reinsurance was made on the Victoria to-day.

She was spoken by the transport Tartar on Nov. 14, between this port and Honolulu, with a broken shaft. The Victoria refused tow, expecting to have the broken shaft repaired in a week at most. A few days later a terrible typhoon raged in the track of the Victoria, the same storm that nearly sent the Manuenuse to the bottom. Nothing has been heard of the transport since spoken by the Tartar.

The vessel is owned by J. Ness of London, and left here for Manila loaded with forage and supplies for the forces in the Philippines. Capt. Blakely was in command, and it carried a crew of fifty-two Europeans. The ship is of 1,500 tons net, and valued at $150,000.

DR. McGLYNN VERY ILL.

He Is Not Strong Enough to Undergo a Necessary Operation.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Jan 3.—The Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn, pastor of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church in this city, is still confined to his room by illness, and his condition is such as to cause alarm among his large circle of acquaintances. Six weeks ago he was taken ill, but there was every sign of an early recovery, and the physicians said he would be himself in ten days, but he continued to lose flesh and strength daily. His once tall and robust frame is now emaciated and he is now scarcely recognizable even by close friends. It has just become public that he has a mysterious growth on the right hip and its appearance has baffled his physicians. It is eating its way in his system and robbing him of his vitality and strength.

The doctors say he is not in a condition to undergo an operation, as the strain on his present weak system would undoubtedly prove fatal. Dr. McGlynn is sixty-eight years of age, and has always been active and enjoyed the best of health until his present illness. Only clerical friends are allowed to see him. Every day the parsonage is besieged by members of the congregation inquiring as to the condition of their pastor. Dr. McGlynn, although weak physically, is strong in mind and spirit. He jokes with his callers and converses with his usual keenness and intelligence. He says he hopes for the best, but must bow to the will of Him who is all-wise.

Man and Wife Sixty Years.

BURLINGTON, Jan. 3.—John T. Severns and wife celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their wedding at their home last evening. Three children, eight grandchildren, and one great-grandchild of the couple were present. Two witnesses of the wedding only survive, one of them, Mrs. Cornelia Goslin, of Washington, D. C., being present at the celebration.

Jersey Central's Atlantic City Special, A New 3 1-4 Hour Express.

January 8th and thereafter will leave foot Liberty Street at 3:30, P. M.; South Ferry at 3:25 P. M., arriving at Atlantic City at 6:45 P. M. Returning, leaves Atlantic City at 2:10 P. M., arriving at New York at 5:25 P. M. Route via Lakewood.—Adv.

POUND TO SUCCEED PAYN

Cornell Professor Is Selected for Superintendent of Insurance.

FORMERLY A STATE SENATOR

Payn's Friends Say It Will Be Impossible to Secure Enough Votes to Displace Present Incumbent.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—It is stated positively and on good authority that Gov. Roosevelt has determined to nominate Cuthbert W. Pound of Lockport for the position of State Superintendent of Insurance, to succeed Louis F. Payn, whose term will expire next month. The report is accepted without reservation by the legislators who are still here, and there is much speculation as to Mr. Pound's chances for confirmation by the Senate.

The friends of Superintendent Payn, and they are prominent in all the groups in the hotel corridors, are boasting to-night that the Governor will find it impossible to secure the twenty-six votes needed to confirm the nomination. Some of the Payn men are making offers to wager odds that their chief will hold over until the end of the Governor's term.

There is no mistaking the feeling of the followers of Mr. Payn. Led by him, they are ready to make a contest against the Governor, and openly declare that they will carry the fight into the State Convention next Fall and attempt to prevent the renomination of Gov. Roosevelt.

It is impossible to learn here what answer Mr. Pound made to the Governor when the latter made a tender of the nomination. It is said that the Governor offered the place to six different organization Republicans, who each refused to accept it.

Mr. Pound was a member of the State Senate for one term, which ended in 1895. He was a member of the Lexow committee which investigated the workings of the New York City Police Department in 1894, and during the two years in which he was in Albany he was quite prominent in legislative affairs. He was a candidate for renomination in 1895, but was defeated by Timothy E. Ellsworth, the present Senator from the Forty-fifth District. Since that time Mr. Pound has not been actively engaged in politics, having accepted a chair in Cornell University, which he now holds.

CHICAGO MULCTS A RAILWAY.

Agrees to Give the Northwestern Elevated Road an Extension of Time for $100,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—After a short and bitter conflict the municipal authorities and the officials of the Northwestern Elevated Railroad Company agreed to-night to bury the hatchet. The chief stipulation is that the company pay into the City Treasury $100,000 in consideration of an extension of time for the completion of its track and sub-structure to May 1, 1900, and for the building of its stations to Jan. 1, 1901. The sum named is an equivalent for $100,000 forfeit provided in case it failed to finish the huge framework by the first day of this year.

The city agrees to drop the prosecution of its case against the train crew arrested Tuesday while attempting to run a train in defiance of the order.

The arrangement was effected at a conference held late this afternoon between the Mayor and the Council Committee on Finance, acting on the part of the city and representatives of the road. After a brief session a modus satisfactory to both sides was established. Its provisions were drawn up in the form of an ordinance, which will be presented Monday evening.

In view of the newly made agreement all effort on the part of the city to use the Northwestern as a club to enforce the payment of compensation alleged to be due the city from the Union Loop Company is expected to cease.

FAVORS AMERICAN LABOR.

Mrs. Anderson of Greenwich Orders that Italians Be Discharged.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Jan. 3.—Mrs. Elizabeth Anderson, the daughter of the late Jeremiah Milbank of New York, has decided in favor of home labor in preference to Italian labor from out of town, although it will cost her many thousand dollars to do so. She owns the large estate where "Boss" Tweed once lived, and recently added to it by purchasing 100 acres of the Lyman Mead estate. The last acquisition she proposes to make into a large park, to which the townspeople will have free access. She has engaged a Superintendent to carry out her ideas, and for several weeks past 100 laborers have been employed there, laying out and building five miles of roads, an artificial lake, and doing grading.

It will take at least a year to complete the work, and then Mrs. Anderson will admit the public to it, although it is understood she will not deed it to the town until her death.

On Saturday night last, in looking over the pay roll, Mrs. Anderson discovered that there were many foreign names thereon. She inquired and found that the Superintendent had thirty Italians from nearby towns working at $1.15 per day. The other men were getting $1.75. She was displeased and ordered that hereafter none but resident laborers be employed, and that the wages be uniformly $1.75 per day.

TWO-MINUTE MILES ON ICE.

Boats on the Shrewsbury Cover Six Miles Under Twelve Minutes.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 3.—The small yachts of the North Shrewsbury Ice Yacht Club fleet tried conclusions in a six-mile race this afternoon. The little fellows did some fast sailing, the winner covering the distance in a trifle less than twelve minutes. The starters and the order in which they finished follow:

Commodore Samuel Morford's Flaw, Joseph L. Bursowe's Hurricane, Rensselaer Hendrickson's Nip, and Charles Foxwell's Flirt. Several more yachts were put on the ice to-day and in a race which will be sailed to-morrow there will probably be a large entry list.

INSURANCE COMPANIES BARRED.

Right to Do Business in Massachusetts Taken from Two Concerns.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—Insurance Commissioner Cutting yesterday peremptorily revoked the authority to do business in this State of the Globe and Rutgers Fire Insurance Company and the Insurance Company of the State of New York for violation of the laws of the Commonwealth. Both companies have recently reinsured their business, including their Massachusetts risks, in the Manhattan of New York, which has no authority to do business in this State. The law violated by these companies is Chapter 537 of the Acts of 1898.

The risks of the Globe and Rutgers Fire Insurance Company and that of the Insurance Company of the State of New York were reinsured in the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company just before the close of 1899, and it was then announced that the former company would continue to operate in a limited manner, and that the latter company would be placed in voluntary liquidation.

Evening Here, Then Your Trip.

After January 6, boat for Lackawanna midnight train to Scranton, Binghamton, Syracuse, Elmira, Buffalo, Chicago, leaves Barclay Street 11:30 P. M., Christopher Street 11:40 P. M. Sleepers open 9 P. M.—Adv.

FITCHBURG RAILROAD LEASED.

The Boston and Maine Will Assume Control Under an Agreement on a 5 Per Cent. Basis.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—The "Street" this afternoon learned the fact that the Fitchburg Railroad is to become in the immediate future a part of the Boston and Maine system, and the price of Fitchburg preferred advanced to 125. The Fitchburg Directors, as is well known, recently rejected the New York Central's offer of a ninety-nine-year lease at 4 per cent., and Fitchburg Railroad interests have planned to vigorously oppose the ratification of the Boston and Albany-New York Central lease by the Massachusetts Legislature.

It is declared that the Vanderbilts could better afford to lease the Fitchburg on a 5 per cent. basis, and thus stifle opposition, than to court the possibility of a defeat at the hands of the Legislature. But the Vanderbilts have not raised their bid. Meanwhile the Fitchburg Directors have been in consultation with the Boston and Maine people regarding the lease, and the announcement of completed negotiations will not be long delayed.

Both President Tuttle of the Boston and Maine and President Codman of the Fitchburg refused to-night to either affirm or deny a report that a lease agreement on a 5 per cent. basis had been made by the two Boards of Directors, and several of the Directors of both companies who were interrogated were likewise dumb. Nevertheless, there is the best of authority for stating that the deal was consummated to-day.

The Boston and Maine and the Fitchburg are competitors for Canadian business, the former being the ally of the Canadian Pacific and the latter having a traffic arrangement with the Grand Trunk. They are also in a less important fashion in competition for Chicago business. This alliance, while it gives the Boston and Maine Central control of all Northern New England, will be in the nature of a coup, and will not be at all palatable to the Vanderbilts, who thus lose their only hope of monopolizing New England traffic with the West.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME INQUIRY.

Witnesses Before the Charity Commissioners at Bath Testify Against Col. Shepard.

Special to The New York Times.

BATH, N. Y., Jan. 3.—Commissioners Eugene A. Philbin, Peter Walrath, and Harvey W. Putnam of the State Board of Charities; Deputy Attorney General John H. Coyne, representing Gov. Roosevelt and the Attorney General's office, and Deputy State Controller Theodore P. Gilman, representing the Controller, to-day, behind closed doors, resumed the investigation of Col. Charles O. Shepard's administration of the Soldiers' Home at this place.

The committee held three sessions, convening promptly at 10 o'clock this morning. The first witness was former Assistant Surgeon Dr. E. C. Pixley, who testified that in his opinion Col. Shepard was addicted to the excessive use of intoxicants, and was at times irritable and harsh in his treatment of the inmates while under the influence of liquor. The next witness was Walter Stewart, a former servant at Commandant Shepard's house. His testimony was in reference to certain vouchers which were alleged to have been certified to by Shepard and upon which Shepard drew Stewart's salary, $16 per month, for two months, while the latter was away and not in the employ of the State.

Gen. John M. Palmer of Albany, a Trustee of the home, was the next witness. He gave a history of the home from its infancy being one of the original Trustees. Gen. Palmer said that in his opinion Commandant Shepard was unfit for the position. The committee adjourned to-night until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

DIES IN A LODGE ROOM.

Ralph Phillipson of Chicago Expires After Making a Speech.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—After delivering a short address to the members of District Grand Lodge No. 3, Independent Order of B'nai Brith, Ralph Phillipson, sixty-seven years old, a wealthy retired clothing dealer, died suddenly of heart disease in the lodge room of the society, in the American Express Building, shortly before midnight.

After being called upon several times to speak, Mr. Phillipson reluctantly agreed, and spoke for fifteen minutes, during which time he became very much wrought up. The hall was still reverberating with applause when he made for a chair on the side of the stage. The speaker suddenly fell face downward on the floor, and was in an unconscious condition when picked up by his fellow-members. A doctor was called, but the man died before the arrival of the physician.

WASHINGTON "GANG" IN COURT.

Boy Who "Initiated" Another with Yellow Paint Is Fined.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The four small boys who painted young Edward McFarland yellow on Christmas Day, were tried for assault to-day. The testimony was novel and diverting. They produced, as witnesses, their entire "gang" of about a dozen boys. All swore that it had been the custom ever since they could remember to "initiate" new boys into the "gang," and the oldest boy in the lot could remember that when he was a toddler in skirts the custom had been in full blast among boys who are now grown up. Generally the new boys are divested of their clothing, painted, and turned loose in the street, as was McFarland. Boys have been painted crimson, black, and navy blue, so that McFarland was considered by his peers to have gotten off easy.

John Griggs, who wielded the paint brush, was fined $5, and the personal bonds of the other boys were taken.

"JACK THE CUTTER" IDENTIFIED

Washington Prisoner Has Operated Here and in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The mysterious "Jack the Cutter" of Washington is Max Krebs, and he is the same man who was caught when beginning operations in New York in 1898. There is evidence that he is the same cutter who slashed so many women's dresses in Philadelphia during the Grand Army encampment there. He has operated, therefore, in at least three cities. He is a mystery to the police, who cannot account for his crimes.

There is nothing about Krebs to suggest an unbalanced or nervous person. He is placid-faced, meek, and guileless looking, a mere boy in appearance. He has many reputable friends here, who, in spite of his positive identification, still declare that it is impossible that such a well-behaved and quiet youth could commit such crimes.

Krebs has confessed that he was arrested in New York for dress slashing, but will say nothing to shed any light on his mysterious mania.

DENIED BY SENATOR HANNA.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 3.—Senator Hanna declared to-day that, although he had been urged to stand for the permanent Chairmanship of the next Republican National Convention, he would not do so.

"There are other men," he said, "who are more ambitious than I, and who value that honor more than I do. I will give way to them."

He also declared that he will not be one of the delegates at large from Ohio in the convention.

"I greatly desire that Gen. Dick shall have an uncontested place in the Ohio delegation at large," he explained, "and I am glad to step out in his favor. If I was to be considered as one of the delegates at large, precedent giving the place to me as a Senator, there would be a contest between Gen. Grosvenor and Gen. Dick. I being out of it, there will be room for both of them, as there should be, and friction will be avoided."

DEFIES THE CONTROLLER

School Board Refuses to Alter the December Pay Rolls.

CHARGES AGAINST MR. COLER

President Little Makes a Speech Reviewing the Year's Work and Upholding Official Action.

The School Board for Manhattan and the Bronx, at its meeting yesterday afternoon, the first held this year, took issue with Controller Coler in regard to the making out of its pay rolls and adopted a resolution, offered by ex-Judge George M. Van Hoesen, which, unless the Controller recedes from the position he has assumed, will compel another resort to the courts to decide the question in dispute.

President should make some statement about the arrangement entered into between himself and the Controller as to the making out of the pay-rolls. This board wants its President and itself set right in this matter. We want to show that we have performed our duty correctly under, to use a vulgar term, our job-lot charter. I have no desire to enter into a controversy with any other official, but I want it shown that certain statements, if not maliciously made, were known to be false and misleading. I don't think they ought to be allowed to pass unnoticed when we have all the necessary facts and papers to prove that we have been and are in the right. Our first duty, of course, is to protect the interests of the public school, and we can't do that properly unless we also protect the interests of the teachers. I don't believe that any department has the right to ask us to make sacrifices when we deem them illegal. Controllers and lawyers are not infallible. We don't want the charge to go unchallenged that we are conducting school affairs in a careless manner. We don't want to be criticised when we have done nothing to deserve criticism."

PRESIDENT LITTLE'S SURPRISE.

"The Chair," said President Little, "hardly knows where to begin in making such a statement as requested. It was to my utter surprise that Controller Coler raised another technical opposition to the payment of our teachers' salaries. If there is any one thing as to which this board took pains to be right, it was this same question. We were willing to admit for all the differences of opinion that prevailed as to the interpretation of the law. We were moderate and courteous in the stand we took, and willing that the matters in dispute be adjudged by the courts. When the question came before the courts, it was quickly decided in our favor. Justice Gaynor, in his opinion, used almost the same language that the President of this board did when the new schedule of May 17 was passed. We did not believe that it was the intention of the Legislature, or of the Mayor, or any one else that the pay of a male teacher should begin with $900, that he should be called upon to teach a number of years without any increase, and then at one jump be advanced to $2,100. It did not seem to us reasonable. So we adopted the May schedule, making a moderate increase of about $10 a month after a certain length of service, and so on. The Controller did not think we had any right to do this. We, therefore, joined issue, and the courts decided we were right.

"When it passed the May schedule the board, while not doubting its right to make it, and still not liking to overstep the line, had some correspondence on the subject with the Controller. On June 7 he was informed by letter that we had adopted the new schedule and that we couldn't then tell how much money would be needed to pay the boards increases and the Ahearn law's mandatory provisions. We, therefore, asked permission to pay salaries out of the general fund. Controller Coler, in reply, said that he fully concurred with us. We then made out the pay rolls under those conditions for June, July, August, and September. He paid them without protest. But now, he says, we were all wrong. He has waited until the end of the year to come to this conclusion. If we are wrong now, we were wrong in June, July, August, and September. In my opinion, Controller Coler has not shown a candid acquiescence in the order of the Court."

"For what purpose does he want us to make out different schedules?" asked Commissioner A. Stern.

DISCOURTESY TO THE BOARD.

"He wants us to give each particular in each teacher's account," replied President Little. "It is not treating us fairly or legitimately to ask us to go back to June last. It's a question of bookkeeping entirely. It is going outside the bounds of official courtesy to demand that this board should make out these different accounts."

Ex-Judge Van Hoesen asked if the Controller did not mean the December pay rolls only. President Little replied that Mr. Coler included all rolls since April 25 last, even the supplementary pay rolls.

"He wants them all analyzed since that time," added President Little. "Otherwise there would be nothing in his requirement. If he was willing to pay the last five months without protest there would be no reason for his protesting against the December pay rolls only."

"It seems," said ex-Judge Van Hoesen, "that we may have to take action in the courts to compel the Controller to adhere to the rolls as made out. Let the Controller himself assume the responsibility if he doesn't like the way the pay rolls stand. He has no right to shift this burden on us because it would mean more labor to his own employes. This is something for the Controller to attend to, it is not for us. If he has any difficulty in making up his books he ought to increase his staff, and not throw this work on the auditor of the Board of Education."

To explain the situation fully the privilege of the floor was extended to Auditor Cook. In answer to questions by various members, he said that $750,000 of revenue bonds had been sold to meet the mandatory provisions of the Ahearn law, that nearly $490,000 was required to meet the increases for 1899 under the May schedule and the Ahearn law's provisions that it was a very easy matter to state in bulk how much was required to meet each account, but that it would take several months to show in the pay rolls under which fund each cent was expended.

"What useful purpose is to be subserved by the Controller's demand?" asked Commissioner Burlingham.

"I know of no good reason," replied Auditor Cook.

"Is it a fact," asked ex-Judge Van Hoesen, "that he requires a statement from you not only for December, but for all amounts increased since June 1?"

"Yes, Sir."

Commissioner Burlingham asked if it was true that Brooklyn had sent in pay rolls showing the discrimination required by the Controller. Auditor Cook replied that it was not true. The only full pay rolls sent in from that borough were for Schools Nos. 9 and 23, and they were for the purposes of the test suit.

Commissioner Burlingham moved that President Little and the Committee on Finance be asked to confer with the Controller on the disputed question and report, if necessary, at a special meeting to be called by the President.

THE BOARD'S DEFIANCE.

Ex-Judge Van Hoesen offered the following substitute, which was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the pay rolls for December, 1899, as presented to the Controller, are the same in form and make-up as the pay rolls presented to him every month since June, and that there is no reason known to this board why the pay rolls for the month of December should now be put into a new and unusual form; and that it is for the Controller, and not for this board, to keep the account of the amounts to be charged to the fund raised by the sale of revenue bonds under the so-called Ahearn bill, inasmuch as the proceeds of the sale of the revenue bonds, when received by the Controller, necessarily form part of the general school fund, out of which the salaries of teachers are paid."

The meeting then adjourned.

SCHOOL SUPPLIES TOO HIGH.

Controller's Charges Against Department of Education — Commissioner Moriarty Accuses Him of Injustice.

An investigation which Controller Coler recently made into the methods of purchasing supplies for the Department of Education disclosed the fact, he says, that the city was paying higher prices for certain articles, especially scissors, of which large quantities are used, than was absolutely necessary, and that the quality was restricted, thus shutting off competition. The inquiry was occasioned by the discovery by one of the Controller's subordinates that the prices paid for scissors were higher than equally serviceable articles command in the open retail market. Further investigation showed that, although the scissors bought were in accordance with the conditions relating to bids for stationery, they were of inferior quality.

In this particular instance all bidders for the supplying of the articles were compelled to submit prices on scissors, which were marked "official samples," bearing the exclusive mark of dealers, and consequently compelled to pay such prices as were asked by said dealers, irrespective of the quality or merits of the same. In this case there were furnished 550 dozen scissors, for which the price charged was $1,766.50, which was over $500 in excess of the price for which they could have been purchased from reputable dealers, who have stated that they are prepared to guarantee the quality of the scissors as being equal to those furnished to the Board of Education.

A great saving would have been made, the Controller says, had the bids on "official samples" been dispensed with.

Controller Coler objects particularly to the introduction of any provision in the invitation for bids for scissors and all supplies furnished and work done for the city that will restrict or embarrass full and open competition and prevent obtaining the lowest prices for the city. Under the conditions prospective bidders, he says, are discouraged from participation in bids for city work, and a decided benefit is lost by not having open competition.

Considerable correspondence between the Controller and the Board of Education followed the discovery of the alleged irregularity, and the bill of the successful bidder was held until after the Auditor of the Board of Education had explained the matter, when it was said because the prices were in accordance with the bid and the resolution of the Committee on Supplies authorizing the purchase. President Little, in a letter to the Committee on Supplies, upheld the position of the Controller, and advised that hereafter the competition for all supplies be open. In conclusion, President Little said:

"I have given some attention to the question of scissors and am satisfied that the board has lost a great deal of money during the year by not following the suggestion here made, and I fear that this is not the only article of which the same thing may be said."

The matter was brought up at the meeting of the School Board for Manhattan and the Bronx yesterday by Commissioner Moriarty, who is a member of its Committee on Supplies, and is also Chairman of the Central Board's Committee on Supplies. He said that the contract for the scissors was awarded by the board before he became a member of it. He was sorry, he said, that the Controller had been guilty of an attempt to cast an undeserved slur on the present board. He could not help declaring it an unfair and unjust statement.

Commissioner A. Stern raised the point of order that it was a matter for action by the Central Board, and President Little declared the point well taken.

BIG CUTS IN TEACHERS' PAY.

Appropriation for 1900 $600,000 Under the Amount Now Needed.

One of the officers of the School Board for Manhattan and the Bronx said yesterday that the whole staff of 6,000 teachers of these two boroughs, except such as profited by the $600 mandatory provision of the Ahearn law, would have their salaries reduced by the new schedule which is to go into effect this month. The appropriation for 1900, he said, is $600,000 less than asked for and needed. Some of the teachers will be reduced as much as $200 or $300.

None of the salaries of the fifteen Associate Superintendents or of the clerks and other employes of the School Board will be reduced, as the amount asked for in their cases was not cut down by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

NEW SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

The Mayor Appoints A. H. Morris and T. W. Timpson.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday appointed Alfred Hennen Morris and Thomas W. Timpson School Commissioners for Manhattan and the Bronx. The School Board, therefore, now has its full complement of twenty-one members.

Mr. Timpson is the senior partner of the firm of T. W. Timpson & Co., real estate dealers, contractors, and builders, whose offices are at 1,231 Franklin Avenue.

Mr. Morris is a son of the late John A. Morris. He and his brother, D. H. Morris, are owners of Morris Park. A. H. Morris was born in 1864 at Wilmington, Del., and was graduated from Harvard University in 1885. He married Miss Jessie Harding, and his home is at Avylon, Westchester. He is in the real estate business, and has always been a Democrat. In March, 1892, he was elected Supervisor of the Town of Westchester, and in November, 1892, was elected to the Assembly from the Second District of Westchester County. He served on the Committees on Ways and Means, Affairs of Villages, and Public Education. In November, 1893, he was a candidate for the Senate in the Fifteenth District, but was defeated by George W. Robertson, Republican.

PROSPECT PARK THRONGED.

Twenty-five Thousand Skaters on the Lakes During the Day.

A record-breaking crowd of skaters visited the lakes in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, yesterday, the second day of skating this season. The entire chain of lakes in the park was thrown open yesterday afternoon, and the police estimated that fully 25,000 skaters were on the ice during the day.

There was a big rush of girls and boys to the Park when the schools closed. There were thousands of skaters on the ice at 10 o'clock last night, when the lakes were closed. The probabilities are that there will be excellent skating in Prospect Park for a week at least, the ice being in fine condition.

PHONETIC SPELLING APPROVED.

Press of the University of Chicago Will Use It.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—Phonetic spelling was given a vote of approval by the University Congregation at the University of Chicago this afternoon. The following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the adoption by the Board of the University Press for use in the official publications and journals of the university of the list of words with changed spelling accepted by the National Educational Association be approved."

About a dozen publications are printed by The University Press. The Press Board adopted the change several months ago, but delayed making the innovation because the Faculty members wished that the question should be discussed by the congregation.

ST. PAUL'S ALUMNI MEET.

Gifts of $100,000 Toward a New "Upper School" and a Library from George R. Sheldon.

The whole ground floor of the Academy of Medicine was given over yesterday evening to graduates of St. Paul's School, at Concord, N. H., whose "old boys" are scattered from Maine to California. The occasion was a meeting of the Alumni Association of the school, where former pupils of various ages shook hands with masters of the school and recalled old escapades and athletic contests between choruses which they had sung in Concord years ago.

There were several hundred of the alumni, coming from various parts of the country, young fellows but a short time out of school and gray-haired men who could discuss with accurate memories conditions existing at St. Paul's considerably before the birth of the present generation of valedictory orators and football Captains. Many of the men who met at the reunion had won distinction of one sort or another.

The members began to arrive about 8:30 o'clock and after spending a half hour or so standing about in groups and chatting vigorously over old times, they entered the assembly hall on the ground floor, there to listen to news of the school.

Sherman Evarts, son of ex-Senator William M. Evarts, President of the Alumni Association, presided and made an interesting and witty address. He was followed by the rector of the school, the Rev. Joseph M. Colt, who received an ovation. Dr. Colt announced the gift to the school of a new and beautiful library by George R. Sheldon and his family of this city, and of gifts aggregating $100,000 toward a fund of $150,000 for the erection of a new "upper school."

The Rev. Edward Parker, a master at the school, gave some details as to its condition and progress, and urged the alumni to make personal visits there and see what had been done for themselves. He further stated that of 117 boys graduated last year from the school only 6 failed to pass the entrance examinations at Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Cornell, Williams, and Trinity Colleges. This statement was received with cheers.

The Board of Trustees of the school was represented at the reunion by Bishop William W. Niles of New Hampshire, the Rev. Henry Ferguson, Moses Taylor Pyne, Douglas Robinson, George Harrison Fisher, Charles F. Gardiner, the Rev. Alexander Mackay-Smith, and Edward Abott. Others present included Dr. Frederick C. Shattuck and Gen. F. H. Appleton of Boston, Owen Wister, Sydney George Fisher, Henry Drayton, and D. Murray Bohlen of Philadelphia; R. Brent Keyser and Laurison Riggs of Baltimore, Edwin A. Stevens of Castle Point, the Rev. Prescott Evarts, E. C. Potter, Alonzo Potter, Hamilton Fish Kean, Charles M. Oelrichs, Henry Parish, Jr., James D. Livingston, L. L. Delafield, De Lancey Howland, S. H. Hoppin, Percy R. Pyne, T. F. Bayard, Hoffman Miller, Charles D. Dickey, Elisha Dyer, Herbert Parsons, George R. Sheldon, J. J. Chapman, W. Cowdin, Henry L. Wardwell, Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., F. Egerton Webb, H. F. Webster, Dr. La R. Morris, and Grenville Kane.

Gen. Butterfield Gaining Strength.

Dr. Frederick A. Castle of 51 West Fifty-eighth Street, who is Gen. Daniel Butterfield's attending physician, said last night that Gen. Butterfield was in no danger whatever and was steadily regaining his health.

GEN. FRENCH HELD AT BAY

British Commander Is Unable to Occupy Colesberg.

BOERS' STUBBORN RESISTANCE

Guns Supposed to Have Been Silenced Are Still Active—The Attacking Troops Need Reinforcements.

NAAUWPOORT, Cape Colony, Jan. 3.—There was brisk fighting to-day in the hills around Colesberg. The Boers stubbornly resisted the British at every point, but gradually retreated.

The British hold the extreme position to the south and east, overlooking the town.

The hills around Colesberg are numerous, not in ranges, but in groups, making it very difficult to hunt the Boers out.

Sixteen wounded have arrived at Arundel.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The latest advices from the Colesberg district tend to modify the self-congratulations on Gen. French's success. The predicted occupation of Colesberg had not been accomplished yesterday evening, while the Boers' guns, announced to have been silenced, were still active.

The War Office this afternoon issued a dispatch received from Gen. French under yesterday's date, saying his position was the same as on the previous day, that with small reinforcements he could dislodge the Boers from Colesberg, and, in the meantime, he continued manoeuvring.

The total British casualties about Colesberg in two days were six men killed and twenty wounded.

Apparently Gen. French holds nothing within five miles of Colesberg Junction. His request for reinforcements dispels any present hope that he will be able to seize one of the crossings of the Orange River.

It is probable that when Lord Roberts arrives Gen. French will be ordered to quit his present unsupported position and to concentrate his command at De Aar or Orange River. As The Daily Telegraph says, Gen. French "seems to be in the position of a man having a tiger cat in a trap and unable to kill it for want of a stick."

A special dispatch from Rensburg, dated Tuesday, Jan. 2, says a supply train, without a locomotive, was set in motion within the British lines near Colesberg, and proceeded so near the Boer position that it was impossible to recover it, and the British guns therefore destroyed the trucks. It is suspected that this was the act of a traitor.

The supply train, says another dispatch from Rensburg, ran into a broken culvert and was wrecked. The Boers began looting it and another Rensburg train was dispatched to the spot in an attempt to recover the provisions. The Boers opened fire on the troops and natives accompanying it, forcing the second train to retreat after several of the natives had been killed.

A special dispatch from Naauw Poort, dated Tuesday, Jan. 2, says the British command Norval's Pont Bridge with two guns and also command the Colesberg Bridge, and that the Boers have no way to retreat, except by way of Normberg. The dispatch adds that big developments are expected to-morrow.

BOER ARMY ATTACKS GATACRE?

Unconfirmed Report Received of a Sharp Fight Near Sterkstroom, Cape Colony.

STERKSTROOM, Cape Colony, Jan. 3.—The Boers attacked Gen. Gatacre's forces near Molteno this morning. A brisk action is now in progress.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The report of the attack on Molteno is not confirmed.

METHUEN EXPECTED TO ATTACK

Col. Pilcher's Movement Said to be a Part of a Plan to Flank the Boers.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—From a source which has many facilities for gaining inside news from South Africa, it is learned that Col. Pilcher's occupation of Douglas is regarded as merely the first step of Gen. Methuen's carefully matured plans to outflank the Boers.

According to this authority, it is probable that Col. Pilcher, in conjunction with Gen. Babington's force from the Modder River, will proceed to the rear of those intrenchments which now prevent Gen. Methuen from proceeding to Kimberley. Col. Pilcher has only about forty miles' travel before he achieves this end, and, if this understanding is correct, an attack by Gen. Methuen and a determined effort to relieve Kimberley may be expected any day.

KIMBERLEY STILL BOMBARDED.

British Artillery Replies to the Fire of the Boers.

KIMBERLEY, Dec. 26.—The Boers last night evinced considerable interest in the Premier Mine, using their searchlights. This morning they actively shelled the fort. The Royal Artillery replied. Our shells were well placed and dropped amid the smoke of the enemy's guns.

Last night's storm ignited some of our military mines, but there were no casualties.

Cecil Rhodes has supplied the Boer prisoners with new clothing.

RUSSIA WILL NOT INTERVENE.

Czar Said to Have Given This Assurance to Great Britain.

LONDON, Jan. 4—The Vienna correspondent of The Standard says:

"Emperor Nicholas has assured the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg (Sir C. S. Scott) that Great Britain need not fear intervention or any sort of difficulty from Russia in the present South African complications. This may fairly be interpreted as an assurance, including an indirect promise, that France will abstain from creating difficulties for England."

WARM PRAISE FOR COL. PILCHER.

Commander of the Colonial Troops Wins Commendation.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Lacking news from the main British camps in South Africa, whose future action can alone have an important effect on the larger issues of the campaign, the British public is making the most of Col. Pilcher's miniature battle. Unbounded tribute is paid to the prowess of the Canadians and Australians, and graphic accounts are published of the enthusiasm in Douglas as the victorious troops entered that place.

A correspondent with the flying column says:

"The immediate result of Col. Pilcher's success is the entire dispersal of the rebels who have been governing the country for the past six weeks.

"After Sunnyside was captured the Torontos occupied the lasager for the night, and joined the main body the following morning, bringing the whole of the Boer tents, wagons, and loot, and leaving the Cornwalls in garrison at Sunnyside. The British force then started for Douglas, the Torontos bringing up the rear in wagons. In the afternoon the troops entered the town unopposed and amid extraordinary scenes. The inhabitants were overjoyed, and crowded about the soldiers, shaking hands with them, and when they learned that their deliverers were Canadians and Australians the enthusiasm became frenzied. There were deafening cheers as the troops traversed the main street, and it was almost impossible for them to make progress, the crowds being so eager to shake hands with the colonials.

"It appears that the Landdrost and all the mounted rebels evacuated the place on the previous night. The unmounted rebels are reported to be intrenched in the vicinity. Quantities of ammunition were captured and destroyed."

ARMS FOR BRITISH FORCES.

The steamship Sabine, Capt. Thomas, will leave this port this morning at 10 o'clock bound for Delagoa Bay with a miscellaneous cargo, and, although no definite information could be obtained from her commander, it is believed that she has on board an immense quantity of provisions, arms and ammunition, army blankets, and general supplies for the British Army in the Transvaal.

The ship was lying alongside the East Central Pier at Atlantic Docks last night, and the last of the cargo was being stowed away in order that she could be pulled out into the stream at daylight. When seen by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, Capt. Thomas declined to give the name of the charterers of the Sabine, but gave the port for which the vessel was to clear.

A rumor yesterday afternoon to the effect that the Norwegian steamship Thordis had been chartered by Edward Perry & Co. of the Produce Exchange Annex, through Bennett, Walsh & Co., to carry munitions of war to the British Army in South Africa, was denied by both Mr. Perry and Capt. Bennett.

"There is absolutely no truth in the rumor," said Mr. Perry. "We have chartered the Thordis for our regular trade, which is exclusively with China and Japan, and will not carry any supplies of any description to either army."

Inquiry at the British Consulate failed to throw any light on the destination of either the Sabine or the Thordis.

BULLER SHELLING THE BOERS.

Night Bombardment and Patrol Surprises Continued.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Gen. Buller continues his night bombardments and patrol surprises. As the Tugela River is again fordable and the stretcher-bearers have again been requisitioned at Durban and Pietermaritzburg there is a disposition to believe that the British advance will not be long delayed.

Since Commandant General Joubert's return to the front the cannonade of Ladysmith by the Boers, it is reported, has been much livelier. Between Dec. 18 and Dec. 29 four shells killed one officer and thirteen men, and wounded thirteen officers and eleven men.

CANADIAN MAYOR CAUSES A STIR.

Message to the Queen Repudiated by Other Officials.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Jan. 3.—New Year's Day, Mayor Sears sent the following cable to the Canadian High Commissioners: "Stratcona, London: May New Year's blessings rest upon her Majesty, bringing peace with honor."

As a consequence the Aldermanic Board is after him. At a meeting of the Board of Public Works yesterday Aldermen Millege, Christie, Maxwell, Waring, McMulkin, and others indignantly repudiated the Mayor's right to speak for the people. The Mayor refusing to call a special meeting of the counsel to discuss the matter to-day, a meeting was called by eight Aldermen, and a warm time is expected.

The Board of Public Works, before adjournment, adopted a series of resolutions setting forth that, whereas the expression "peace with honor," in diplomatic language, indicates that a nation having suffered reverses, may, without loss of dignity, accept terms of its opponent, and that the unalterable opinion of this committee is opposed to peace upon any other terms than the unconditional surrender of the national enemy, the board regrets that in a semi-official manner the views of the people of St. John should have been set forth in the language quoted above, and desires to not only express the hope, but the firm conviction, that her Majesty's Government will prosecute the war in such a manner as to vindicate the honor of the nation and the cause of justice they have, as ever, undertaken to sustain.

MANY NOTABLE VOLUNTEERS.

Prince of Wales's Equerry Among Those to Go to the Front.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Hon. Sidney Robert Greville, Equerry to the Prince of Wales, has obtained the Prince's commission to go to the front. Recently he has been acting as Lord Salisbury's secretary instead of Mr. Schomberg McDonnell, who has gone to South Africa.

Among the announcements of those who volunteered yesterday appear the names of a hundred or more sons of gentlemen. Many of these are Scotch.

The papers comment upon the fact that, in view of the state of public opinion, it is much easier to go to war than to stay at the clubs, which wear a particularly deserted aspect.

All parts of England and Scotland report lively volunteering, a leading feature being the great sums raised by private subscription for volunteer equipment. Some of the counties have given sums as high as £30,000. It is computed that the provinces have already raised nearly £600,000, while London is raising £120,000 for the City Corps.

TRANSVAAL AGENT AT THE HAGUE.

Dr. Leyds Shown Great Courtesy by the Queen.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 3.—Dr. Leyds, the Diplomatic Agent of the Transvaal, attended the New Year's ball at the palace yesterday evening.

Queen Wilhelmina conversed several times with him. He was received by the Foreign Minister to-day.

MARLBOROUGH MAY STAY AT HOME.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—At Lord Chesham's headquarters it was said to-day that the Duke of Marlborough's offer to accompany the Oxfordshire Yeomanry to South Africa has not yet been accepted, in spite of the published statements to the contrary.

It is further said that it is quite likely he will not go to South Africa as he already had a black mark against him on account of being married, and, a correspondent was informed, his successful passing of the medical examination is doubtful.

Great Britain Orders New Guns.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The War Office acknowledges the inferiority of the regular artillery by authorizing the equipment of the new battery attached to the London Volunteer Corps with Vickers and Maxims, some of which the Boers use, and by ordering 100 of these 12½-pounder quick-firers built immediately. The officers and men of the new battery will be supplied from the Honorable Artillery Company.

Commandant Swanelef Dead.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—A dispatch from Sterkstroom announces that Swanelef, the Boer commandant at Stormberg, has died of his wounds.

Eight More Regiments Called Out.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Eight additional militia regiments have been called out. Seven of these will serve in Ireland, replacing the regulars sent to South Africa.

Shoes Ordered from India.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—In consequence of the strain on the Army Clothing Department, the War Office has been obliged to order a hundred thousand pairs of shoes at Cawnpore, in the Northwest Provinces of British India, a town noted for its leather works, and a place where strong forces of British troops are usually stationed.

Churchill Gets a Commission.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Pall Mall Gazette to-day announces that Winston Churchill, the newspaper correspondent who was captured by the Boers in Natal and taken to Pretoria, whence he subsequently escaped and arrived safely at Delagoa Bay, has been appointed a Squadron Leader in the South African Horse.

Golf Champion Ordered to the Front.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The amateur golf champion, John Ball, Jr., has been ordered to South Africa with the Denbigshire Yeomanry.

Mr. Astor Contributes £1,000.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Mr. William Waldorf Astor has contributed £1,000 to the Prince of Wales's Hospital Fund.

Colonial Troops Greatly Admired.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—At the Modder River camp the conduct of the colonials is greatly admired, and all are delighted that they have struck the first blow on the western frontier since the battle of Magersfontein. It is believed the relief of Kuruman will quickly follow.

German Count Joins the Boers.

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—Count von Rothkirchtrach has joined the Boers.

British Agent Arrested in Prussia.

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—It is reported that a British enrolling agent has been arrested at Korbetha, Prussia.

Chamberlain Congratulates Canadians

OTTAWA, Jan. 3.—Lord Minto, the Governor General, to-day received the following cablegram: "London, Jan. 3.—I congratulate Canada on gallant behavior of contingent engaged at Sunnyside. Chamberlain."

Canadians to Sail This Month.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 3.—It is stated by the Militia Department that the transports Laurentian and the Montezuma, carrying the second Canadian contingent to South Africa, will sail from Halifax on the 18th inst. and the Pomeranian on the 20th. The Western squadrons go by the last steamer.

AMERICANS TO SUPPLY SADDLES.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 3.—The Globe Democrat says:

"E. F. Hutchings, President of the Great West Saddlery Company, Limited, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, who secured a contract with the British Government for furnshing the equipment for a portion of the 10,000 new cavalry troops called out after Gen. Buller's reverse at the Tugela River, has sub-let most of the order in the United States. Three leading army saddle manufacturers of the United States, located at St. Louis, Chicago, and Cincinnati, secured the business. The British Government has adopted for its rough rider service in the Transvaal the United States cavalry saddle and bit."

Great Britain Charters Steamers.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 3.—The British Government has chartered the steamers Lord Iveagh and Lord Dufferin to be used as transports to South Africa. It is also negotiating for the Lord Ormonde. All of the vessels belong to the Lord Line and run regularly to this port. Their agent is the Atlantic Transport Company, of which Bernard N. Baker, who recently presented the steamer Maine to the British Government as a hospital ship, is the President.

Capt. Reichmann to Accompany Boers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Capt. Carl Reichmann of the Seventeenth Infantry and Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, has been detailed by the Secretary of War to accompany the Boer army for the purpose of observing and reporting upon military operations in the war in South Africa. His duties will be similar to those of Capt. Slocum of the Eighth Cavalry, who is with the British army in the Transvaal.

Michigan Send Money to the Boers.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 3.—John Steketee, Vice Consul of the Netherlands, to-day forwarded to Holland a draft for 9,200 guilders, Grand Rapids Hollanders' latest contribution for the widows and orphans of Boers killed in South Africa. The sum amounts to $3,078 American money.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—F. C. Armstrong, London; J. C. Whitney, Baltimore.

NETHERLAND—John Philip Sousa, the band director, just returned from Mexico; Prof. Charles M. Manly, Smithsonian Institution, Washington.

HOLLAND—William L. Elkins, Jr., Philadelphia; Col. Samuel F. Colt, Rhode Island; J. W. Dunn, Cincinnati.

ALBEMARLE—Lieut. Francis Winslow, United States Navy; Gen. Rov Stone, Washington; P. Lorillard, Jr., Tuxedo.

HOFFMAN—F. C. Stevens Washington; J. Appleton, Philadelphia; C. S. Spencer, general manager of the Adams Express Company, Boston.

MAJESTIC—S. Williams, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Montclair; Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Northport.

BUCKINGHAM—S. C. Hopkins, Catskill.

MANHATTAN—Judge Henry Dykman, White Plains.

MURRAY HILL—Pierpont Isham, Chicago; Prof. W. B. Greene, Jr., Princeton.

GRAND—Major J. M. Kelley, United States Army.

GILSEY—Gen. Lew Wallace, Indiana.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Flitt & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; L. M. Casler, cloaks and suits; Park Avenue Hotel.

Sheehan, Dean & Co., Elmira, N. Y.; F. H. Allerton, cloaks, suits, ladies' and infants' wear; St. George Hotel.

Emporium Millinery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. P. Fechter, millinery, 628 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Palace Clothing Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; M. L. Rothschild, clothing; Hotel Savoy.

Frederick, Hankey & Co., Toledo, Ohio; G. Frederick, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hart, Schoffner & Marx, Chicago, Ill.; H. Hart, woolens; M. Hart, woolens, 727 Broadway.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; F. M. Hayden, cloaks, suits, and ladies' wear, 115 Worth Street.

Doggett Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Miss M. Doerle, millinery, 2 Walker Street.

Root, L. B., & Co., Terre Haute, Ind.; S. B. Fox, cloaks and suits; 396 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.

McCann, J., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. Byrnes, woolens; 52 Walker Street; Gilsey House.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. E. Dyott, dress goods; 79 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Gutman, Nathan, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Rosenthal, boys' clothing; 28 Howard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Lamson Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; L. D. Shipman, housefurnishing goods; C. E. B. Lamson, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss V. Preader, hosiery and underwear; Hotel Albert.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; G. S. Pomeroy, millinery; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; A. E. Ludwig, silks; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Saks & Co., Washington, D. C.; D. Saks, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Beckwith, T. F., Boston, Mass., dry goods and notions; Hotel Imperial.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; W. F. Daizell, dress goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Biedler, F., Baltimore, Md., shoes; Hotel Imperial.

Shillito, John, Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; G. Schiller, domestics and prints; 346 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; H. E. Mockbee, shoes; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel; H. Barschkis, silks and velvets; Hotel Albert.

Allen, George, Philadelphia, Penn., white goods, laces, notions, and millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. McCarthy, furniture 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Cook & Hills, Hartford, Conn.; J. R. Hills, dry goods; C. C. Cook, furnishing goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Spiesburger, L., Chicago, Ill.; woolens; Belvedere House.

King, H., Washington, D. C.; dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Smith, J. J., Pittsburg, Penn.; dress goods and silks; Broadway Central Hotel.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; W. K. Bigelow, dress goods, silks, linens, and hosiery; 2 Walker Street.

O'Dwyer & Ward, Detroit, Mich.; E. F. Ward, ladies' and infant's wear; G. S. Miller, millinery, 622 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Root & McBride Co., Cleveland, Ohio; C. A. Mann, furnishing goods; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Beard, L., & Co., Topeka, Kan.; L. Beard, white goods and laces; H. J. Beard, notions and fancy goods; 355 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Joseph Brothers & Davidson, Quincy, Ill.; E. Davidson, dry goods and cloaks; Hotel Marlborough.

Frankel, Frank, & Co., Keokuk, Ia.; D. Frankel, furnishing goods; Lyons, millinery; 134 Spring Street; Hotel Vendome.

Filene & Co., Boston, Mass.; E. A. Filene, hats and caps; Hotel Vendome.

Lowman Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Lowman, piece goods; 95 Franklin Street; Hotel Normandie.

Lyman Brothers, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; O. W. Lyman, millinery, 621 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

McLaughlin & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; W. B. Wakelin, dress goods and cloaks; Hotel Vendome.

Levy, Paul S., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. Levy, woolens; Hotel Vendome.

Cohn, Joseph, & Son, New Orleans, La.; H. Cohn, tailors' trimmings, 10 White Street; Hotel Vendome.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; T. A. Clark, furnishing goods, ladies' and infants' wear, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Malley, E., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; F. Murray, furnishing goods, 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; T. H. A. Ford, dress goods and silks, 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Long, J. H., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; E. H. Long, dress goods, satines, and linings; Hotel Imperial.

Michaels, Stern & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; H. Michaels, cloths; 760 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Strauss, Isaac S., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; W. J. Strauss, furnishing goods; 106 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Gladding, B. H., & Co., Providence, R. I.; W. Armour, cloaks; Miss J. M. Clark, white goods, laces, and embroideries; Westminster Hotel.

Williams & McAnulty, Scranton, Penn.; D. Williams, dry goods; M. H. Griffin, notions; Westminster Hotel.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; G. F. Newhard, furnishing goods and ladies' wear; 258 Church Street.

Herman, L., Danville, Va.; dry goods and notions; Herald Square Hotel.

Goldsmith Brothers, Easton, Penn.; J. M. Goldsmith, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Kleeman, J. & W. L., Springfield, Ohio; J. Kleeman, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Forneaux & Hoefle, Cincinnati; Ohio; H. C. Forneaux, millinery; H. Hoefle, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Koenig, L., Lewiston, Penn.; dry goods and carpets; Broadway Central Hotel.

Kutz & Sockerman, Baltimore, Md.; J. Kutz, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Eisenberg Brothers, Lonaconing, Md.; G. Eisenberg, dry goods and notions; Hotel Albert.

Kronthal, J., Sandusky, Ohio; clothing; Union Square Hotel.

Bemis Hat Company, Foxborough, Mass.; A. F. Bemis, hats and caps; Broadway Central Hotel.

Schwartz, A., & Son, New Orleans, La.; A. J. Cosslar, furnishing goods; 56 Worth Street.

Rider, Wallis & Co., Dubuque, Iowa; J. V. Rider, dry goods; 51 Leonard Street.

Wallace, J., & Son, Stroudsberg, Penn.; C. D. Wallace, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.

Morris, A. M., Houston, Texas; clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Jennie O'Neil Potter Better.

Miss Jennie O'Neil Potter, who is a patient in St. Luke's Hospital, was reported as being much improved early this morning. She is in no immediate danger.

ANOTHER TUNNEL PROJECT

Company Incorporated to Build to Brooklyn and Jersey City.

A RAPID TRANSIT CONNECTION

**Grades in Manhattan Arranged for That Purpose—

MOLINEUX MURDER TRIAL

John H. Yocum Tells How Easy Cyanide of Mercury Is Made.

HARPSTER SHEDS NO LIGHT

Andre Bustanoby, Amateur Handwriting Expert, Seems Nettled When Mr. Weeks Asks No Questions.

It was a day of small details in the trial of Roland B. Molineux yesterday. Mr. Osborne switched again and began to take up the collateral matters intended to piece out the fabric he has sought to weave and to incorporate into it the elements necessary to make it a complete whole.

To do this, Mr. Osborne put on the stand during the morning session the policemen who first went to the Adams flat after Mrs. Adams died, a number of detectives, some of the women employed by the various patent medicine firms who knew of the receipt by their employers of the letters signed "Cornish" and "Barnet," asking for the remedies, and John H. Yocum, a chemist and a friend of Cornish, who told the jury how easy it was to make cyanide of mercury, the poison which was sent to Cornish, and which he afterward administered to Mrs. Adams, causing her death.

In the afternoon there were a number of detectives and Capt. McClusky, the chief of the bureau, as well as Andre Bustanoby, the Superintendent of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, and A. A. Harpster, who has been a central figure in the case from the start, owing to the fact that a letter signed in Cornish's name, and alleged to have been written by Molineux, was sent to a Detroit firm asking for Harpster's record while in their employ.

Of all this testimony, that of Mr. Yocum seemed to be of the most importance from the fact that the chemist testified that he had made mercuric cyanide from a combination of various dry colors, and Mr. Osborne did not let the jury forget that the defendent was Superintendent of a dry color factory. Mr. Yocum was careful to state that his experiments in poison compounding were made after the death of Mrs. Adams.

The testimony of Harpster was a complete surprise and nothing was elicited that shed any light on the case. The defense thought so little of it that Mr. Weeks asked but one question on cross-examination. Harpster was not asked anything about his relations with Molineux, and as he testified that he knew nothing of any feeling existing between Cornish and the defendant except what he had heard he was not allowed to throw any light on the question of motive.

AMATEUR HANDWRITING EXPERT.

The testimony of Andre Bustanoby was in some points remarkable. Mr. Bustanoby swore that, in spite of his duties as Superintendent of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, he had yet time enough to become something of a handwriting expert, and to make a study of the defendant's writing. Molineux, he said, signed a great number of checks for meals in the restaurant when he was a member of the club, and as a member of the House Committee he had also signed and written orders for various articles.

Then Mr. Osborne, after vigorous objection from Mr. Weeks, asked Bustanoby to look at all the disputed writings, and after a look at them the witness said that they were undoubtedly in the handwriting of the defendant. He said the same of the address on the poison package, except that in that instance he qualified his statement by saying that the writing of the address was disguised.

Mr. Bustanoby also maintained that he was a friend of Molineux, and in the next breath testified that the day after the murder he had at once gathered all the samples of Molineux's writings that he could find, and had compared them with the "fake" facsimile address published in a newspaper.

Mr. Weeks declined to cross-examine Mr. Bustanoby at all, and the witness seemed very much nettled that his testimony was not thought of more importance by the defense. When Mr. Weeks said he had no questions to ask, the witness looked at the attorney for the defense in blank surprise and still kept his seat in the witness chair. A court attendant told him he could go, and he went.

Molineux's smile was very much in evidence again yesterday. It first became evident when Mr. Yocum was on the stand telling how easy it was to make mercurial cyanide. It was intensified when Miss Evans, formerly an employe of a patent medicine maker, was being pressed by Mr. Osborne to tell what the remedy made by her former employer was for.

It broadened when Bustanoby said he was a friend of the defendant, and was in evidence all the time Harpster was on the stand. In fact, Molineux seemed very well pleased at the trend of things. He looked well, and after the session he hurried back to the Tombs, remarking to Mr. Weeks that he did not want to miss his exercise.

RECORDER GETS A TELEGRAM.

What, for a moment, promised to create a sensation happened at about 3 o'clock, while Bustanoby was on the stand. Recorder Goff suddenly stopped the proceedings and called the attorneys on both sides up to the bench.

"I have just received a telegram bearing on this case," he said, "and if counsel will step up here I will show it to them."

A wave of excitement went through the room, and the officers promptly rapped for order. The lawyers looked at one another in amaze, and suddenly all was so still that the faint whispering between the Court and the lawyers could be distinguished. They talked for about five minutes and looked more amused than worried as they took their respective places.

The Court and the lawyers refused to talk about the matter, but it was learned that the telegram was from Mr. Rogers, the divorced husband of Florence Rogers, Mrs. Adams's daughter, and that in it he asked the Recorder to be allowed to go on the stand and contradict certain testimony given by Cornish.

Policeman John H. Palmer, who was attached to the West One Hundredth Street Station on Dec. 28, 1898, was the first witness called to the stand after court convened. He said he went to the flat after the death of Mrs. Adams, and that Dr. Hitchcock handed him the bottle holder, the bottle, and the address on the poison package. He later gave them to Dr. Weston.

On cross-examination he said he did not search for a tumbler when he got to the flat. He asked Mr. Hovey what had become of it, and the latter said he did not know. Mrs. Rogers told him later that the District Attorney was her friend, and she refused to give any information, saying that she was acting under advice of counsel.

Detective Sergeant Herlihy, the next witness, told of tracing the silver holder to the store of Hartdegen & Co., in Newark. He also told how he came into possession of some of the letters to patent medicine firms signed "Cornish" and "Barnet." He said he had examined the blue-tinted letter paper and had found out that it was made by the Whiting Company. He found that the firm sold it only to three houses in Newark, three in Manhattan, and one in Brooklyn.

MR. YOCUM'S TESTIMONY.

John H. Yocum then took the stand. He said he was chemist in the employ of the United States Leather Company, and had been with them for seven years. He said he had known Cornish since 1896, and had lived at one time with him in Mrs. Adams's flat. That was when they lived on Park Avenue.

"On the day of Mrs. Adams's death, did Cornish call on you at your office?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"He did. It was some time in the afternoon, as I noticed that he looked ill. He told me about the death of Mrs. Adams, and he looked so ill that I suggested we have a drink. He took whisky and milk, but was unable to keep it on his stomach.

"I finally gave him the key to my room at the club and told him to go there and lie down. I saw him again that night, and two doctors were with him. He wanted to go to the flat, but I would not let him, and went up there myself."

"Do you know much about cyanide of mercury?"

"As a chemist I do."

"When was your attention first called to it particularly?"

"When I read the report of Dr. Witthaus that Mrs. Adams had died from it."

"Have you ever made any of it?"

"I have."

"Frequently?"

"Yes."

"How is it made?"

"Well, there are various ways. I first made it in my laboratory of Prussian blue and yellow oxide of mercury. This was in the presence of Detective McCafferty. You mix the two together and then drain off the precipitate. This crystallizes and contains the mercuric cyanide."

"And there you are," said Mr. Osborne, spreading his hands and grinning at the jury.

"And there you are," repeated the witness.

"Is it easy to make?"

"One of the easiest things I ever tried."

Mr. Yocum then explained that he had obtained the same result with a combination of sulphate of mercury (Queen's yellow) and Prussian blue. The method of mixing, he said, was quite as simple.

MR. WEEKS CROSS-EXAMINES.

"What is Prussian blue?" asked Mr. Weeks on cross-examination.

"It is a cyanide of iron."

"Where did you get it?"

"From Elmer & Amend."

"Do you call that a dry color?"

"Yes."

"Were you able to buy it yourself from that firm?"

"I was."

"What did you use in combination with prussian blue?"

"The yellow oxide of mercury."

"Is that a dry color, too?"

"I am not a color chemist," said the witness, "but I should say that it was."

"Where did you get the oxide?"

"I have had it in my laboratory for several years."

"What did you use the next time?"

"The sulphate of mercury, also known as Queen's yellow."

"Do you call that a dry color?"

"I believe the authorities so designate it."

"Did you make any other tests except those you have stated?"

"I did."

"And did you succeed in reducing the mercuric cyanide?"

"I did not succeed."

"Did you make any tests with the crystals you obtained to find out what they were?"

"Not at first."

"What did you do with them?"

"I gave them to Detective McCafferty."

"Then how are you able to say that what you gave him were crystals of cyanide of mercury?"

"Because I made some more in the same way, and those I tested."

"What tests did you make?"

"The sulphuric acid test. From this I got the smell of hydrocyanic acid, that element being released."

"What kind of crystals did you get?"

"Eight-sided crystals. They were without color."

Mr. Weeks asked the witness if he recognized the authority of Bloxam as a chemist, and when the witness said that the work was a standard one Mr. Weeks read that the crystals of mercuric cyanide were four-sided.

"At the Coroner's inquest you said that Cornish was excited and rattled to death. Is that true?"

"It is. He was very nervous and ill."

OSBORNE ANGERS THE RECORDER.

On redirect examination Mr. Osborne brought out that any chemist could go to a dealer and buy mercuric cyanide without question. He then tried to prove by the witness that the bromo-seltzer received by Cornish was not in a bromo-seltzer bottle, but really in a bottle such as cyanide of mercury is usually put up in.

There was a vigorous objection from Mr. Weeks on this line, and, in spite of the ruling by the Recorder against him, Mr. Osborne went right on as if the Court had not ruled at all. There was a long wrangle and the Recorder angrily said that the examination had gone far enough, and Mr. Yocum was allowed to go.

Henry C. Lockwood, a clerk in the General Post Office, was called to the stand and shown the poison package address. He said that the package had been mailed on the Broadway side of the General Post Office, and was fourth-class matter. The five stamps on it, he said, would carry twenty ounces, or a pound and a quarter. One of the jurors called the witness's attention to his statement about fourth-class matter, and Mr. Lockwood said he had made a mistake, and that on that class of mail an ounce, and not two ounces, was carried for 1 cent.

"Then, the package weighed about ten ounces, instead of twenty, is that right?"

"That is right," said the witness. He then told where, in his opinion, the letters asking for remedies had been mailed. Most of them, he said, had been mailed in the General Post Office.

Miss Elsie Gray, a young woman in the employ of the Kutnow Company, told about the finding of the request letter to the firm for a sample of the powder. She said the samples were sent out in tin boxes not sealed, and then detailed how she and the detectives, having a photographic copy of the poison address, had searched through about 100,000 letters until they finally discovered one which looked like that writing. She recognized one of the letters signed "H. Cornish" as the one she had unearthed.

STRUGGLES WITH A WOMAN.

Miss Agnes Evans was then called to the stand, and Mr. Osborne struggled with her for over an hour before he finally got from her the admissions he wanted. Miss Evans was formerly in the employ of Dr. Burns, who made and sold a remedy from an office on Columbus Avenue. An admitted letter of Molineux asking for this remedy and inclosing 25 cents, is in evidence.

Miss Evans said she remembered receiving the letter and entering it in a book. She said she knew little about Dr. Burns's business, as she had been his wife's companion rather than one of his employes. She at first refused to state what the remedy was for, and then said she could not remember.

George Salmon, an athletic instructor in the Cutler School and a friend of Cornish, was called to the stand. He said Cornish on Dec 24 showed him a bottle of bromo-seltzer and a silver holder which, he said, had come to him through the mails as a Christmas present. He identified the articles in evidence. Mr. Weeks asked him if Cornish had ever shown him any other Christmas present received by him, and the witness said he had not.

Henry H. Wotherspoon, Jr., testified to about the same state of facts, except that, had his suggestion been taken, there might have been a number of lives lost. He got as far as saying that when Cornish showed him the bottle and holder he suggested that the crowd there—King, Finneran, Salmon, Cornish, and himself—make a loving cup of the drug in the holder and take a drink all around. When he reached that point in his testimony he was reminded that he could only say what was done, and not what was said.

Alvin A. Harpster then took the stand. He said he knew Cornish had been at one time in the employ of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club.

"Did you ever have a talk with Molineux about Cornish?" Mr. Osborne asked.

"I never did," was the reply.

"Did you ever hear the defendant talk about Cornish?"

"No."

"Do you know of any friction that existed?"

"All I know about that is from hearsay."

"Do you remember testifying before the Coroner's jury," Mr. Weeks asked, on cross-examination, "that on Nov. 22 you met a friend on a street car and told him that if he was ever looking for a good salesman and collector not to forget you?"

"I believe that's right," said Harpster.

"Who was that friend?"

"I knew him as 'Gus' Morgan."

BUSTANOBY ON THE STAND.

Andre Bustanoby, a pale, dark little man, with a pointed beard, and who spoke with a decided foreign accent, then took the stand. He said he was Superintendent of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. He said he knew the defendant well, and had often seen his writing.

"You got to know his writing very well, did you not?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"Yes," answered the witness.

"What did you do on Dec. 28?"

"I compared a fac simile of the poison address with letters I had of Mr. Molineux's."

"Did any one suggest that course to you?"

"No."

"What did you do then?"

"I showed the writings to Mr. Adams."

"Were you and the defendant always on good terms?"

"Yes."

The various letters signed "Barnet" and "Cornish," asking for remedies, were then handed to the witness, who was asked if he knew whose handwriting they were in.

"In Mr. Molineux's handwriting," said the witness.

"I show you the address on the poison package," said Mr. Osborne. "Whose writing is that?"

"Mr. Molineux's, disguised," was the ready answer.

"Do you know of any trouble between Cornish and Molineux?"

"Not of my own knowledge."

"Were there not charges brought by Molineux against Cornish?"

"I did not know what they were. I only heard of them."

"Did you and the defendant ever talk about Cornish?"

"Yes. He once told me that Cornish had interfered in certain gymnasium and amateur circus matters when he should not have done so."

"Did you ever speak about Harpster with the defendant?"

"No."

Mr. Weeks declined to cross-examine, and Detective Carey took the stand. His testimony was practically a duplicate of that given by Detective Herlihy, and brought out nothing new. Capt. McClusky was then called to the stand, and he had reached a point where he corroborated the statements made by his officers when court adjourned until this morning.

LOVING CUP FOR VICAR BROWN.

The Congregations of St. John's and St. Luke's Chapels Join in Honoring Him.

The Rev. Philip A. H. Brown was the recipient last evening of a silver loving cup presented to him by the congregations of St. John's and St. Luke's Chapels, Trinity Parish, in recognition of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his vicarate. The presentation was made in St. John's Chapel, Varick Street, by the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity. He said in the course of his address:

"This gift is intended as a memorial of the affection and love which the congregations here and at St. Luke's bear to their Vicar. You think of Mr. Brown as your Vicar, but I always think of him as the last of the deacons. When I lived at the old Trinity Hospital I used to employ a deacon, who resided with me in the rectory. Walter M. Noyes was the first of them. He was followed by others, and on Oct. 7, 1871, Philip A. H. Brown came. In 1872 it was decided that the rector of Trinity Parish should live up town, and I was enabled to take 'the last of the deacons' with me. Then he was called to Cooperstown, and after two years there was recalled to this parish.

"I knew before Mr. Brown came to us that he had been one of that brave band of men who, acting according to the dictates of their own consciences, served the Confederacy. I esteemed him the more highly because of his gallant and brilliant services in that capacity. After he was called here a lady, one of those kind women who are always finding out things, came to me and told me that I did not know all that there was to be known about Mr. Brown's career. Then she told me that he had been in the Confederate Army. I told her that I knew it, and esteemed him the more highly for it, and she went away a much astounded woman."

Dr. Dix then presented the loving cup to Mr. Brown. The latter made a brief speech of acknowledgement, thanking the rector and the congregations.

The loving cup is a handsome piece of work. It has on one side a picture of St. John's Chapel and on the other St. Luke's. The inscription is as follows: "Presented to the Rev. Philip Auld Harrison Brown, M. A., Vicar of St. John's and St. Luke's Chapels, Trinity Parish, New York City, on the completion of twenty-five years of faithful and devoted service in St. John's Chapel as priest and pastor, by his grateful parishioners and friends. 1875–1900."

A reception in the school house adjoining the chapel followed, at which many of the New York clergy and prominent laymen were present.

SANTOS COFFEE LANDED.

Part of J. W. Taylor's Cargo in Brooklyn—Vote to Admit the Rest Lost.

Three barges containing 20,000 bags of the cargo of Santos coffee of the steamship J. W. Taylor, which was held up by the Board of Health, was landed at the foot of Jay Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. The landing place is at one of the storehouses of the Arbuckle Coffee Company.

Elaborate preparations, it is said, have been made for roasting the coffee. It is to be dumped from the sacks into specially constructed crates and then hoisted up into one of the buildings to be roasted. The coffee, it is said, will be subjected to about 300 degrees of heat, and the sacks and crates are to be burned.

At a meeting of the Board of Health a vote to admit the five barges containing the remainder of the coffee from the J. W. Taylor was lost. President Murphy and Commissioner York voted against it. Had Commissioner Cosby been present the vote would have carried.

THIRD VISIT FROM BURGLARS.

Station Agent Told He May Be Carried Off Next Time.

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 3.—Thieves entered the railroad station at Kirkwood on the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad early this morning. The big safe was blown open and $25 stolen.

The burglars left a note addressed to Agent Edge, extending holiday compliments, regretting that they were forced to disarrange his office, and promising to come back in a few days and take away the pieces. They also cautioned the agent to take better care for his own security or they would carry him away.

This is the third time the place has been entered within a year.

MUST PRODUCE THE WILL.

Lawyer Has Been Holding It as Security for Payment of Services.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 3.—Vice Chancellor Reed at Trenton yesterday filed an opinion in relation to a contention of a Newark lawyer, which is interesting as establishing a precedent. Mrs. Elizabeth M. Bracher, a resident of New York, desires to probate the will of her husband, but Franklin M. Olds has been holding it as security for the payment of a variety of services.

"I will observe," says the Court, "that it would be a curious condition of affairs if an attorney could practically defeat the probate of a will by its retention until a bill against the testator is paid, when there can be no one to pay the bill on behalf of the estate until the will was proved, and there can be no one with whom the amount due can be litigated. Such judicial sentiment as has been expressed upon this subject is against the right to withhold a will from probate upon the ground that its possessor has a lien for professional services."

Sports Ice-Bound in a River.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 3.—The steamer Oliver King is ice-bound in the Tennessee River near the mouth of Little River, and is in a dangerous position. On board the boat are twenty-five sports from Knoxville, Loudon, Kingston, and Chattanooga, who were on their way into Little River to have a big cocking main. The supplies have been exhausted, and a party left for Loudon to-day to get them relief. The boat is in the centre of a big ice gorge.

New York Preparatory School.

The officers of the New York Preparatory School yesterday sent a notice to all the officers of professional schools in New York stating that the question raised by the Regents at their last meeting was purely a technical one, and affects only the method of carrying on the finances of the school. It does not in any way affect scholarships or methods of teaching. The old methods will be continued, and a new term will begin Jan 29. Students may matriculate at any time.

His Loving Wife, "Nit."

NEWARK, N. J. Jan. 3.—Vice Chancellor Emory to-day heard evidence in an action for divorce brought by Mrs. Salina A. Charlton against John Charlton. Desertion is alleged. Mrs. Charlton formerly lived in this city; she now lives in Atlantic City. One of the exhibits used in evidence was a letter written by the petitioner to her husband and signed "Your Loving Wife." The letter, the witness declares, was returned to her by Charlton with the word "nit" appended to her signature.

New Fire Engine Houses.

Four new fire engine and hook and ladder houses are to be erected by the city from plans submitted to the Department of Buildings yesterday by Architects Horgan & Slattery. The aggregate cost of the buildings is estimated at $200,000. Two of them, to be erected at 217 and 219 West Seventy-seventh Street, will provide quarters for engines and hook and ladder trucks. A hook and ladder house will be put up on a fifty-foot frontage at 113 and 115 West Thirty-third Street, and a new two-story engine house will occupy the northwest corner of Prospect Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-second Street.

Trolley Workmen Sue for $70,000.

MAMARONECK, N. Y., Jan. 3.—The Village Trustees have got to face a number of lawsuits in the Supreme Court as a consequence of the arrests on New Year's Day of men employed in equipping the trolley line for the Union Railway Company. Seven of the employes of BeHows & Merritt, contractors, who were among those arrested, have retained a lawyer to bring suit for $10,000 each against the Village Trustees for false imprisonment, and it is said others will follow their example.

CONSOLIDATED GAS DEAL

Secures Control of William C. Whitney's Power Company.

TO CHEAPEN PRICE OF LIGHT

President Gawtry Says the Gas War Situation Is Not Affected by the Consolidation.

Confirmation of a deal, by which the Consolidated Gas Company of New York, with its National City Bank and Standard Oil interest, will acquire a dominant interest in the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, now officially known as the Power Company, was had yesterday from the officers of the Consolidated Gas Company. Harrison E. Gawtry, President of the Consolidated Gas Company, said the deal had been consummated after negotiations of relatively short duration.

"We have united with William C. Whitney's electric light concern," he said. "It is practically a merging of the two companies into one under the control of the Directorate of the Consolidated Gas Company. This will result in benefit to the people. By the consolidation we hope to effect certain economies, which will enable us to cheapen the price of light. All these large combinations of capital are lowering the cost of products to the consumer. Combination is the only way in which this desiderum can be brought about. No individual or small business concern could accomplish it."

Mr. Gawtry declared that there is no foundation for reports that negotiations are impending for the acquisition of the electric plants in Brooklyn. "We have nothing to do with lighting interests in any boroughs outside of Manhattan and the Bronx. Neither has there been any change in the situation as far as the other gas companies are concerned. Our relations are precisely the same as they were two months ago, and I see no present prospect of a change."

Neither Mr. Gawtry nor any other officer of the Consolidated Company would give any information about the terms and conditions of the transaction.

President Anthony N. Brady of the Power Company declined to see any one in regard to the deal. None of the other officers would talk, and Henry D. Macdona, William C. Whitney's personal representative, also declined to say anything in the absence of Mr. Whitney at his Long Island residence. No statement on the subject could be had, either from the Messrs. Rockefeller or their representatives. James Stillman, President of the National City Bank, was equally reticent.

A Director of the Consolidated who is in a position to know the inner details of any arrangement, said: "The whole thing is a little premature. The deal has nothing to do with Metropolitan Street Railway affairs. Nor has it anything to do with the gas situation. It is not a consolidation, but a bringing nearer together of Consolidated and Power Company interests. We believe that we shall work in harmony to the best interests of the stockholders and the public. We shall introduce economies which will result in benefit to those who use electric light. The transactions will be a harmony of interests between the United Electric Light and Power Company, which the Consolidated controls, and the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York, which was acquired by the Power Company a year ago. Details of the arrangement will be made public shortly."

Russell Sage, President of the Standard Gas Light Company, said: "I know nothing of the deal between Consolidated and the Power Company except what I read in the newspapers. It does not affect the Standard or the 'gas war.' We have never meddled with electric lighting."

Frank S. Hastings, a Director of the New Amsterdam Gas Company and its gas expert, said that the deal would have no effect on his company, as it had no bearing on the gas war.

Both the Consolidated Gas Company and the Power Company are corporations with vast scope and large capitalization. The Consolidated, which controls the Mutual, a Vanderbilt company, was launched in 1884 as a consolidation of the Manhattan, Metropolitan, Municipal, Knickerbocker, and Harlem Gas Companies. The capitalization is $39,078,000 and the funded debt $2,105,000. The company has 854 miles of mains in this city and supplies 14,500 public lamps and 270,000 meters. At the start the company paid 6 per cent. in dividends. The rate was in 1899 raised to 8 per cent. The 8 per cent. rate was resumed in June last, and last month it was reduced to 1 per cent. quarterly. Among the Trustees of the company are Thomas K. Lees, Morris Taylor Pyne, William Rockefeller, Augustus Schermerhorn, E. R. Holden, and Hugh D. Auchincloss.

The New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company was incorporated in this State in October, 1898. Its authorized capital stock is $36,000,000 and funded debt also $36,000,000. The power company owns or controls the following companies: Mount Morris Electric Light Company, North River Electric Light and Power Company, Block Lighting and Power Company, Manhattan Lighting Company, Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Company, Manhattan Electric Light Company, Harlem Lighting Company, the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York, the New York Light, Heat and Power Company, and the Yonkers Electric Light and Power Company. Of the Subway Company the Power Company owns nearly all the capital stock.

The entire capital stock of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York was purchased last January by the Power Company. The stock amounted to $9,200,000 and for it was given $21,000,000 in Power Company 4 per cent. bonds. The Power Company on Dec. 27 last had listed on the Stock Exchange $11,500,000 first mortgage collateral trust 5 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1948 and $20,191,000 purchase money mortgage collateral trust 4 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1949. The purchase money bonds are to finance the Edison Company deal. In the application for listing the Power Company put tables of earnings and expenses of eight of the constituent companies for ten months of 1899 showing the net earnings to be $1,864,927.16.

The Directors of the Power Company are Anthony N. Brady, Thomas E. Murray, F. S. Pearson, Thomas J. Regan, Daniel H. Shea, Nicholas F. Brady, and Henry J. Hemmens. At the time of the organization of the Power Company the interests promoting it were announced as William C. Whitney, A. N. Brady, Thomas F. Ryan, P. A. B. Widener, Thomas Dolan, and W. L. Elkins, and it was commonly spoken of as a Whitney corporation. When the Metropolitan Street Railway Company changed its motive power to electricity its officers denied that the conduits built along its lines were intended for electric light wires, claiming that the Metropolitan needed all for its traction service.

The rise and fall of Consolidated Gas issues yesterday on trading of less than 3,000 shares were easily the features of the stock market. From 191, the closing price of the previous day, the quotation steadily advanced until it lacked only 1 point of the 200 mark. Then just as suddenly came the decline, the stock falling to 193, later rallying a half point, where it closed with a net gain for the day of 2½ points.

Power Company bonds closed yesterday at 91 for fours and 106½ for fives. Fives closed on Tuesday at 104¾.

Pauper's Grave for a Soldier.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 3.—Clad in the uniform of a Sergeant of the United States Volunteers, the body of Walter Henderson, a young colored man, lies in Holle's morgue in a pine coffin awaiting interment in a pauper's grave. Henderson was one of the immunes who volunteered to go to the front when the war with Spain was declared. He is supposed to have at some time served in the regulars, as he was familiar with drill when he joined the immunes. Because of his knowledge of military tactics he was promptly made a Sergeant. He went to Fort Thomas, Ky., and contracted sickness, which finally developed into heart disease, from which he died friendless, in a furnished room in West Kinney Street.

Mr. Haffen on Ash-Can Sprinkling.

Deputy Commissioner Gibson of the Department of Street Cleaning offered at the meeting of the Board of Public Improvements yesterday a resolution requiring householders to sprinkle water over ashes deposited in ash cans, to prevent the raising of dust when the contents are dumped into the removal carts. "The idea of sprinkling ashes with water is ridiculous," President Haffen of the Bronx declared. "My family has tried that. The water froze, and when the ash cart came along it took the driver some minutes to empty the can, and he didn't get it empty then until he had split the can and ruined it." Nothing was done with the resolution.

WANT CHEAPER CAB RATES.

Public Jehus Think 50 Per Cent. Reduction Will Help Them and Hurt Stable Proprietors.

If the New York cabmen, who, as a body, are now rent and torn by internal dissension, carry out the arrangements now in contemplation by a large element of this gentry, the long-discussed question of exorbitant fares may be settled before the Winter is over. A large faction of purveyors of two and four-wheeled extravagance has caused the framing of a bill which may be brought before the present session of the Legislature making the uniform rate of cab fare in the Borough of Manhattan twenty-five cents a mile or each fraction thereof, or fifty cents an hour where a vehicle is employed on that basis. The rate allowed by law at present is 50 cents a mile and $1.00 an hour.

The cabmen believe that, were a law passed making the charges less they could still manage to eke out an existence. They even declare that by the passage of such a bill they will be able to earn more than at present, owing to the "special license nuisance," as they term it, which they say has almost driven them off upper Broadway and other likely sections of the city.

Public cabmen, it would seem, are more or less restricted in their movements, and are not allowed by law to obstruct the street at any point and are debarred from standing in front of the prominent hotels, clubs, &c., whence promising fares are likely to issue. Nearly every one of these places, the cabmen assert, is controlled by the big cab owners, who hold special licenses from the city and pay a large annuity to the proprietors for privileges. It is charged that the owners of the Waldorf-Astoria permit pays $14,000 a year. The cost is $2,000 at Rector's, the same amount at Shanley's, and proportionate charges are made at other resorts, some of them coming as high as $8,000. The public cabmen can find balm only in having the legal rate of fare cut in half so the owners will not make sufficient to pay such enormous prices for privileges.

It is further claimed that these big livery stables, not satisfied with exclusive privileges about the hotels and clubs, are applying for permits for stated corners between Thirty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets, and that if this thing keeps up the ordinary Jehu will have to keep driving all the time as there will be no places left where he can stand his horse. A special license is granted up n the payment of $25 a year for each vehicle above the usual vehicle tax, which carries the privilege of standing at any point on the street with the permission of the owner of the property facing it. Ordinary cab licenses compel the vehicle to stand only in certain designated cab stands.

It could not be learned yesterday that the bill for the reduction of rates had been put into the hands of any legislator, but it was stated that the Cabmen's Union would hold a meeting at its headquarters at Thirty-second Street and Lexington Avenue within a few days, when the matter would be brought up for definite action.

The big cab owners assert that this is but an idle threat on the part of the independent Jehus, who, even if they had sufficient influence to secure the passage of such a bill, would be "cutting off their noses to spite their faces."

William H. Sealch, proprietor of the Opera Stables and holding the cab privileges for the Waldorf-Astoria and other hotels and resorts, said no livery stable could stand a reduction of 50 per cent. in its cab rates. "You may rest assured," he said, "cabs will never run in this city at 25 cents a mile, for it cannot be done except at a loss. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company loses $30,000 a year in its cheap cab service. It is the same with the New York Central."

BROOKLYN CLUB PAYS ITS FINE.

Mr. Ebbets Says This Is Done for the Sake of Harmony.

The club owners of the National League and American Association of Baseball Clubs do not regard seriously the talk of a baseball war as a result of the American League becoming antagonistic to the National League. At least it does not appear so. The Brooklyn and Baltimore Clubs have been reported as favorable to a new league, but this is denied by President C. H. Ebbets of the Brooklyn Club.

The Brooklyn Club yesterday forwarded to N. E. Young, President of the League, its check for $500, the amount of the fine imposed because Brooklyn signed Shortstop Wrigley after the latter had been signed by the New York Club. At the time the fine was imposed the Brooklyn Club rebelled against paying the fine and even hinted at carrying its case to the courts.

"We decided to pay this fine," said Mr. Ebbets yesterday, "because of the adverse criticisms made. Some people went so far as to say that the club wanted to go back on its agreement with the League by not accepting a ruling as final. We pay the fine in a sportsmanlike spirit and for the sake of harmony, as it was said that we would block the deal leading to an eight-club circuit unless the $500 fine was remitted.

"The owners of the Brooklyn and Baltimore clubs believe that an eight-club circuit will benefit the game, and are ready to meet the Circuit Committee and consider any fair business proposition regarding the future of the Baltimore club. By paying the $500 fine we have placed ourselves on record as being in harmony with the National League."

John T. Brush of Cincinnati, Chairman of the Circuit Committee, will meet the representatives of the Brooklyn-Baltimore combination to-day. It is expected that the conference will lead to some definite understanding regarding the circuit for this season.

Yale Hockey Team Wins at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 3.—Duquesne Garden was well filled to-night by lovers of hockey to witness the initial game of the series the Yale team is to play this week against all comers. The game to-night was between Yale and the Bankers of this city. It was fast and well played, resulting in the score of 2 to 1 in Yale's favor.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BET.—Gen. Sir Redvers Henry Buller entered the army in 1858. He served in China in 1860; in the Red River expedition of 1870; in the Ashanti war of 1874; the Kaffir war of 1878; the Zulu war of 1878-9. To attempt to give even a list of the campaigns in which Lord Roberts has been engaged would be impossible in a limited space. He entered the army, or, rather, the service of the East India Company, in 1851. His first active service was during the Indian Mutiny, when he performed many deeds of valor, and in which he was engaged from the outbreak to its finish. He took part in the Abyssinian expedition of 1867-8; the Lushai expedition of 1871-2; he commanded the Kabul field force at the capture of the Afghan capital, and was commander of the Kabul-Kandahar field force in the historic march to the latter city; he commanded the army in Burmah during the troublous times which followed, and has been Commander in Chief of the army in Madras, the army in India, and the British forces in Ireland. Gen. Buller has had more actual experience of campaigns in Africa, but neither of the two Generals has had any experience at all in fighting the Boers. Lord Roberts was assigned to command the British forces after the battle of Majuba Hill, but when he arrived at Cape Town a peace had been patched up.

W. H. FOX, Mannsville, N. Y.—A complete answer was not given to the question several days ago asking what was the influence on the recent tight money of the action of the New York banks in charging for the collection of out-of-town checks. Secretary of the Treasury Gage estimated that the falling off in deposits in New York banks due to this charge has, since it went into operation, amounted to between $10,000,000 and $20,000,000. This, however, is regarded in many quarters as a very low estimate. Officers of one group of steel and iron companies alone say that in their own cases they have found it advisable to keep their checking deposits elsewhere, principally in Chicago and Pittsburg, and that the loss to New York in deposits from them has been at least $15,000,000. Other industrial corporations are understood to have taken similar action, though it is quite impossible to obtain any accurate figures. The President of one of the National banks in the city says that in his opinion the loss to the banks has been considerably greater than estimated by Secretary Gage, and that that loss was undoubtedly a strong contributing factor in the tight money situation—the available lending money being of course reduced to the extent of the decline in deposits. It is added, however, that this loss would not have been so severely felt had there not been such an enormous drain from the interior for business purposes and an increasing demand in New York because of excessive speculation. It is pointed out now by bankers that out-of-town banks, in adopting the New York policy of collecting charges, must bring about a reaction, and that there will be no advantage to be gained by checking against accounts elsewhere.

M. D.—There is no accredited representative of the Transvaal Government in this country. Gen. James R. O'Beirne of 32 Broadway was appointed representative of the Transvaal in this country, but he was not recognized by the United States Government. The representative of the Orange Free State is Charles D. Pierce, Consul General, at 138 Liberty Street.

TO MANAGE BROOKLYN ELEVATED.

W. T. Goundie Appointed General Superintendent of the Line.

President Clinton L. Rossiter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company yesterday announced the appointment of W. T. Goundie as General Superintendent of the elevated lines controlled by the company, and also of the bridge division. Mr. Goundie has been for a number of years the general manager of the Kings County Elevated Railroad, which is now a part of the Rapid Transit system. He is to direct the movement of trains and is to have entire charge of all depots, station agents, and of all the men employed in the operation or handling of trains and cars on the elevated lines.

The appointment of Eugene Chamberlain as Superintendent of Equipment was also announced by Mr. Rossiter yesterday. Mr. Chamberlain has been in charge of the company's repair shops at Second Avenue and Fifty-second Street.

Massachusetts Torrens Law Upheld.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—The Torrens Land act, the validity of which was questioned, was declared to be Constitutional by the Supreme Judicial Court to-day in a test case brought by William B. Tyler, against the Judges of the Court of Registration. The court was divided on the question, however. Chief Justice Holmes wrote the majority opinion and there was a dissenting opinion concurred in by Judges Loring and Lathrop.

Mrs. Edmund Taylor Dead.

The flags were at half mast yesterday over the American Steamship Line offices and dock, in consequence of the death of Mrs. Taylor, wife of Edmund Taylor, the senior partner of Richardson, Spense & Co., managing agents in Europe of the American Line.

All Cars Transfer to Bloomingdales 3d Ave., 59th & 60th Sts

Women's Muslin Underwear, Men's Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, &c., Table Linens, Housekeeping Dry Goods, &c., &c., lower than ever, in the face of the fact that both mills and factories have advanced prices sharply. Our preparations for this great annual event antedated the "ascension," and our purchases were made at the lowest ebb of the price tide. Favoring circumstances not only enable us to undersell all competition, but actually permit us to quote lower prices than ever before. The big sale has only commenced, and the giant assortments are unbroken.

Another Suit & Skirt Sacrifice After Stock Taking.

To move them quickly, we offer the choice of 200 or more Ladies' High-Class Suits at 8.75

They are such as you would expect to cost $15 to $20. They are made of Venetians, Serges, Cheviots, Homespuns and Covert Cloths, in black, navy, brown, and dark tan; both fly-front and double-breasted box coats; some have velvet collars lined with taffeta silks or all-silk serge; SKIRTS are saddle back, percaline lined, velvet bound, strictly high-class custom finished and up-to-date in every detail. Never before, at this season of the year, in our recollection, has such an opportunity been presented to buy suits of this class at 8.75

Your choice of $35 to $45 Suits, the finest it is possible to make for those figures, at 19.75

$4.98—Ladies' Skirts, of Oxford gray, bluish gray, black and brown homespun, cheviot saddle back, panel side stitched and trimmed with large steeline buttons, percale lined, velvet bound; our usual price is $6.00; for this sale, 4.98

Second Floor, 59th St. Section.

Ladies' Flannel Wrappers.

We offer to-day 750 heavy quality fancy German Flannel Wrappers, all sizes, regular price $2.98; sale price, 1.

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

This is the Day's Program

WHITE SALE continues. The bargains are decisive and very real.

The Half-year Carpet Sale starts. And that is always an important event. Savings run from 20 to 60 per cent. —and we reckon on the prices you know, not on the higher ones that may be.

Hurt Books go on sale—a good many thousand volumes, one or two of almost everything. And the worst hurts are not as bad as you'll give a book in one reading.

Kitchen Utensils of enameled ware—half price. This isn't buncombe, but an explainable fact. Details follow.

We show beautiful new Cotton Dresses—advance guard of next summer's styles; we show the "1900" styles of heavy skirts—you'll like their differing style.

Very new All-overs for fine waists are shown in the lace store.

There is a swing to the business that lands it farther and farther into the camp of your good will. There is a wonderful difference between a bargain-store's scramble and the orderly selling of dependable goods at prices below their worth. It is always comfortable at the Wanamaker Store. And prices are least, quality considered—which means that Wanamaker's is the cheapest store in New York. Don't harbor a doubt about that. If you think differently, will you not kindly report a special example to us?

Thirteen Hundred and Sixty-one pairs of Men's $3.50 and $4 Russet Shoes at $1.75 a pair. The last of them. Fifth floor.

Half-Year Carpet Sale

STARTS THIS MORNING

January and July we clean house—the carpet store house—of all odd rolls, part rolls, remnants, and if by chance a whole big lot has proven a slow seller, that goes, too.

Prices Are Reduced 20 to 60 Per Cent.

As a rule—shorter the piece, the shorter the price we put on it, though whole rolls are marked at prices below present costs to us—some are far below.

To get the best out of such a sale, you should bring the measurements of several rooms. For instance—a charming carpet for the sitting-room might be found in the lot—part of a roll. If you knew pretty nearly what yards you needed, you could decide, and get it. And the present sitting-room carpet could be put on a bedroom. Do you catch the idea? Or, if you know the size of all your bedrooms, you can often change carpets around.

But there are carpets for all sorts of rooms—probably

Forty-eight Thousand Yards

ranging in price from 40c for the 55c Tapestry Brussels to $1.50 for the $2 Axminsters. We're talking of full rolls, from which you can buy what you please—except that we will not let you leave us with a bad-length remnant, for we do sell remnants at a deplorable loss, and lots of them are included in this sale. There are Ingrain Carpets for as little as 30c a yard.

Axminster Carpets, 72 patterns, that have been $1 to $2 are 80c to $1.50—and they'll be higher than the highest price when we go to market again.
Velvet Carpets, 21 patterns, have been 90c to $1.35, are 75c to $1.
Body Brussels Carpets, 31 patterns, have been $1 to $1.35, are 85c to $1.

Tapestry Carpets, 54 patterns, several grades, have been 55c to 85c, are 40c to 60c.
Ingrain Carpets, 56 patterns, have been 40c to 80c, are 30c to 60.
Full rolls of all the sorts we've told of.
And the Remnants are too cheap to need a word in the papers.

Third floor.

An Important Sale of Women's Wraps

We have some very fine values to tell you of to-day—to sell you, if you can find it convenient to get here in time. There'll be a good attendance—not a scramble—and the lots may end with the day.

Some of the garments we have just reduced; some we bought from our usual suppliers at a loss (to wind up their lines); some we reduced several days ago—but those lots are large and still hold out.

There are a good many $20 Jackets at $10. And the cheapest in the $10 group was $13.50 till last night.
There are stylish Jackets at $6—values $8.50 to $10.
And at $4—values up to $7.50.
There are handsome Ulsters at $50 and $75. We sold the early lots at $72 to $100.
And Golf Capes at $7.50, $8.50, $10 and $12.75—fine values. Do you know there are capes being sold under this name that don't deserve to be? A golf cape must be made from a shawl or from double-faced cloth. Best to be sure.

Second floor.

Some Exquisite Fans

A friend of this store was in Canton, China, recently and ran across a queer little shop that we had never found. The inmates were making fans. Sticks are hand-carved from sandal wood; the fan part is of paper or of silk or in some cases of the sandal wood. The embroidering is exquisite on some of the fans. Others have tiny figures each hand-dressed in silk and with head of ivory. We're talking of the twelve fans he brought us. Only three others are in this country, so far as our informant could find it out. $4.75 to $10.

The Japanese Decorative Fans are in great demand—the figures on many of them stand out like the chorus in "Wang." These finest are 25c. We've others at 5c and 10c.

Exquisitely-gotten-up Fans for opera goers—these from Paris. $3 to $15—that's one group. Another group, $45 to $80. Every other right sort, from 75c.

Broadway.

Handkerchiefs We shall not have such good news to tell often—for handkerchiefs are getting dearer.

All linen—every one of them—
MEN'S, HEMSTITCHED
$1.35 a dozen for $2 quality.
$2.50 a dozen for $3 quality.
WOMEN'S, HEMSTITCHED
$1.35 a dozen for $2 quality.
$2 a dozen for $3 quality.

Mufflers are a fourth to a third cheaper.

Broadway.

Decorated Lamp Globes 10 inch, 11 inch, 12 inch globes, rich with pansies, azaleas, lilies, chrysanthemums, daintily painted on. There are some that predominate in pink—we call 'em pink globes, despite the other colors present. There are yellow ones and blue and green and brown. Been $1.50 to $3.50. All are marked

at one dollar

Basement.

The Muslin Underwear Sale

Store is just bubbling over with newest. Wait a minute for the bargain news, please—we want to invite you to see **The Newest Shirt Waists**—prices run from 50c to $17.50, but judge them by their prettiness. Here is a word of two or three groups—

50c—Checked percale, full front, plaits and bias yoke in back; laundered collar and cuffs.
75c—Striped percale; full front, bias yoke and plaits in back.
$1—Checked madras; full front; back of clustered plaits; laundered collar and cuffs.
$1.25—Striped percale; full front; clusters of plaits at intervals; yoke and plaits in back.
$1.50—Light striped percale; white pique yoke back and front; plaits in back; laundered collar and cuffs.
$1.75—Solid color madras; box plaits back and front; laundered collar and cuffs.
$2—Madras, light stripes; full front; back of yoke and plaits.
$2.25—Sheer lawn, light colors; entire waist in fine plaits; soft cuffs, laundered collar.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The muslin underwear is generous in sizes, is carefully made up, and runs from sensibly substantial to the daintiest, fluffiest style that Paris gives us. On the American makes, very great savings; on the French, very fair prices.

Petticoats

35c—Muslin; plaits; narrow cambric ruffle. Only 3 to a buyer.
50c—Muslin; deep flounce; hem and fine plaits.
65c—Muslin; plaits; deep hemstitched ruffle.
75c—Muslin; cambric umbrella ruffle; seven fine plaits.
90c—Muslin; lawn umbrella ruffle and ruffle of embroidery.
$1.25—Muslin; lawn umbrella ruffle; point de Paris insertion; plaits; lace ruffle.
$1.50—Cambric; lawn umbrella ruffle with clusters of fine plaits.

Night Gowns

38c—Muslin; round plaited yoke; wide insertion, cambric ruffles. Only 3 to a buyer.
50c—Muslin; Empire neck, revers; cambric ruffles embroidery finished.
75c—Cambric; yoke of fine plaits and torchon insertion; torchon edgings.
85c—Muslin; yoke of embroidery and fine plaits, edgings of blind embroidery.
$1—Muslin; pointed yoke of all-over embroidery; fine embroidery edgings.
$1.25—Muslin; yoke of plaits and embroidery insertion; embroidery edgings; hemstitching; ribbon at neck.

Drawers

10c—Muslin; deep hem; 3 plaits. Only 3 to a buyer.
15c—Muslin or cambric; deep hem and plaits. 3 to a buyer.
25c—Muslin; cambric ruffle edged with cotton torchon; plaits.
35c—Cambric; deep ruffle, wide torchon lace.
50c—Muslin; deep lawn ruffle and double ruffle hemstitched.
60c—Cambric; lawn ruffle; plaits; fine embroidery.
75c—Cambric; umbrella ruffle of embroidery; fine plaits.

Kitchen Utensils---Half Price

Enameled ware—the better makes. There have been changes going on among the manufacturers. Money, mills and brains talked—stocks on hand were in the way. So we bought them—they're stamped "seconds," but we guarantee every piece not to leak, and we believe the goods almost equal to "firsts." Half price. Selling started yesterday.

PIE PLATES—8 in., 6c; 9 in., 7c; 10 in., 9c.
COVERED SAUCEPANS—2 qts., 20c; 3 qts., 25c; 4 qts., 30c.
MUFFIN PANS—20c to 38c.
MEASURES—1 qt., 20c; 2 qts., 28c.
DEEP PUDDING PANS—1½ qts., 10c; 2 qts., 12c; 3 qts., 13c; 4 qts., 15c; 5 qts., 16c; 6 qts., 18c; 8 qts., 20c.
MILK PANS—3 qts., 11c; 4 qts., 13c; 5 qts., 14c; 6 qts., 15c; 8 qts., 16c.
TEA AND COFFEE POTS—1 qt., 21c; 1½ qts., 24c; 2 qts, 28c; 3 qts., 31c; 4 qts., 35c; 5 qts., 39c.
LIPPED STEWING KETTLES—2 qts., 13c; 2½ qts., 15c; 3 qts., 18c; 4 qts., 19c; 5 qts., 21c; 6 qts., 23c; 7 qts., 28c; 10 qts., 35c; 12 qts., 38c; 14 qts., 50c.
TEA KETTLES—5 qts., 53c; 7 qts., 60c; 8 qts., 65c.
WASH BASINS—13 in., 18c; 14 in., 20c.
MILK KETTLES—2 qts., 23c; 3 qts., 28c; 4 qts., 33c.
FISH KETTLES—22 in., $1.40.
COVERED BUCKETS—1½ qts., 15c; 2 qts., 18c; 3 qts., 20c.

Basement.

Mattresses: Pillows: Bolsters—Bargains

$20.00 all-hair Mattresses, in one or two parts, $16.80.
$12.80 all-hair Mattresses, one or two parts, $10.40.
$9.80 Mattresses, mixed hair, $8.
$7.50 Mattresses of short hair and tampico, at $5.60.

These are all standard weight—40 pounds. We'll make any other weights and mattresses in any size you want, at corresponding prices.

Pillows, of live goose feathers—20x30 in.; blue or fancy ticking, $1.25 each.
Bolsters of just twice the pillow price—$2.50.
$4 woven-wire Springs, to fit single or double bedsteads, at $3. And next lots will need to fetch even more than the old four-dollar price.

Fourth floor.

We Start Selling the Hurt Books To-day

Everybody who knows the Wanamaker Book Store knows how free it is. You can handle the books and thumb them to your heart's content. During December thousands of volumes get hurt—possibly a dog-eared page, a slightly smudged picture or a scratched back. It's our loss—for the books that Christmas folks buy must be delivered to them fresh and perfect.

To-day, choose from the hurt ones. How much off? Well, a penny of hurt means at least a dime of discount.

We sell mistakes, too—if for any reason we've ten or a hundred too many of a title, we put the books in this hurt-book section.

There's hurt everything, from the newest novel to the dear old standbys in holiday dress, but we dare not print much of a list—there are so few of any one title that we might disappoint you.

SOME SETS OF BOOKS
Dickens's Works, 15 vols., $2.60. Good edition, $3.75. Fine edition, $5.25.
Thackeray's Works, 10 vols., $1.90. Good edition, $2.35. Fine edition, $4.15.
Eliot's Works, 6 vols., $1.10. Fine edition, $2.10.
Bulwer Lytton's Works, 13 vols., $2.15. Fine edition, $4.75.
Macaulay's England, 5 vols., 65c.
Green's English People, 4 vols., 65c.
Washington Irving, 6 vols., $1.25.
Hall Caine, 5 vols., 65c.
Dumas-D'Artagnan Series, 6 vols., $1.15.
Hugo's Works, 8 vols., $1.45.
Constantinople, by Edwin A. Grosvenor. Illustrated. 2 vols., 8vo., $1.75.

SOME SINGLE BOOKS
Our Poets. Their Portraits and Poems. 8vo., 480 pages, 50c.
The Light of the World; or, Our Saviour in Art. 145 illustrations. 60c.
Picturesque Catskills, Greene County. Over 800 illustrations. Quarto. 45c.
Common Sense in the Household. Marion Harland. Oil-cloth cover. 30c.
Common Sense in the Nursery. Marion Harland. 30c.
Adventures of a Siberian Cub. 12mo. 20c.
Children's Books have a separate counter. Books for all ages, 10c up.

Book Store, Ninth Street.

Did you talk with Miss Pope, when she was here last month? If not, come any afternoon this week. She studied the care and treatment of Canary birds in their home-land, the Hartz Mountains.

Basement.

Linens It's a pleasant sound at times—"higher prices!" It bodes of prosperity and the good times everybody wants, but the sound is so continual now as to weary one. "The Banks of the Wabash" sounded good enough at first.

Linens are higher—going higher yet. Here are some lots we'll let go at the old prices and some we bought as bargains, months ago, for this January selling—

Bleached Huckaback Towels, hemstitched ends—the famous "Old Bleach," now $5.40 a doz. instead of $7.20. 45c a piece.
Bleached Huckaback Towels at 8c each and 12½c.
Bleached Damask Towels, hemstitched or with knotted fringe. $3 kind at $2.25 a doz. 19c each.
Bleached Bath Towels (cotton), 12½c.
Twilled Crash, 16 in. wide, at 8c a yard. Wider at 12½c and 15c.
Glass Toweling, 18 in., 10c; 20 in. at 12½c.
Bleached Huckaback Toweling, 18 in. wide, 15c a yd.

Fourth avenue.

Men's Shirts Day Shirts; Night Shirts. Here is the sort of snags we are striking—a manufacturer whom we've kept almost constantly busy gave us an option on a final $8,000 worth of shirts. It would have expired Saturday night. During the day we went for the shirts—and got them. His positive net loss was $760. Do you expect that we'll buy other lots so cheap? Not a bit of it—neither will you.

Will you get a share of these?

Unlaundered Shirts, all neck sizes from 14 to 18; made of Utica muslin; three-ply linen bosom, 45c.
Some shirts at 35c—3 for $1—and they have real linen bosoms as well.
Night Shirts—liberal in size, which means most comfort for you and longer wear for the shirt. 35c and 50c.

Men's Goods—Ninth street side.

More Laces At a Third New laces a third under to-day's value. Keeping in line with the big Sale movement. Imitation Torchon patterns to-day—imitations that are really flattery. They came from Nottingham; all widths, selected as well as we know how.

EDGINGS
½ in. wide, 3c yd.; 25c a doz. yds.
¾ in. wide, 3c yd.; 30c a doz. yds.
⅞ in. wide, 3c yd.; 35c a doz. yds.
1 in. wide, 3c, 4c yd.; 28c, 45c doz. yds.
1¼ in. wide, 4c yd.; 45c doz. yds.
1½ in. wide, 5c yd.; 55c doz. yds.
1¾ in. wide, 4c, 5c, 6c yd.; 45c, 55c, 65c doz. yds.
2 in. wide, 6c yd.; 65c doz. yds.
2½ in. wide, 6c yd.; 60c doz. yds.
3¼ in. wide, 8c, 9c yd.; 85c, $1 doz. yds.

INSERTIONS TO MATCH
From 4c a yard, 48c a dozen yards, to 5c a yard, 65c a dozen yards.

Broadway.

Office Furniture

What do we know about it? Probably most—through the experience of twenty years. Very careful people in many cities have come to depend on Wanamaker furnishings—and they are sure they save money by it. The best, or various near approaches—as you may elect to buy. We won't sell trash.

Roll-Top Desks, $14 to $150.
The $14 desks have single pedestal; those at $17, and over, have double pedestal as a rule.
Office Chairs, revolving, $5.25 to $60.

Fourth and Fifth floors.

Of course, filing cases and all desk outfittings; carpets, as well. And shades, and screens, and fire-place furnishings, if you would be very complete.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

PLAGUE STRIKES MANILA

Health Officers Discover the Disease in the City.

TWO DEATHS HAVE OCCURRED

War Department Is Taking Active Measures to Preserve a Rigid Quarantine in the Islands.

MANILA, Jan. 3.—The health officers have found a native with all the symptoms of bubonic plague, in a house in the walled city, where two suspicious deaths have occurred. The patient has been isolated and every precaution has been taken to prevent a spread of the disease.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Surgeon General Wyman has no confirmation of the report that three suspected cases of bubonic plague have been discovered within the walled city of Manila, but no attempt is made to conceal the gravity of the situation should the report prove true. Still, it is said, a few sporadic cases need not necessarily result in an epidemic in the islands. Surgeon General Wyman says the disease no longer creates the dread it once did because it has been demonstrated that it can be handled by modern scientific work. It has been stamped out of Alexandria, Egypt, Kobbe, Japan, and Vienna, Austria.

The methods of fighting the disease are the same as used against smallpox—isolation, disinfection, and sanitation. The greatest danger is due to its possible introduction into new localities through ambulant, or walking, cases, which defy the surveillance of the authorities.

One feature of the disease which is gratifying to the authorities, in view of the possible outbreak of an epidemic in the Philippines, is the fact that its history shows that it does not attack Europeans as readily as natives.

The War Department is taking steps to prevent the introduction of the plague in the Philippines, and Secretary Root to-day called into consultation Surgeon General Wyman to discuss the establishment of a quarantine system for the islands. It was decided that the War Department should adopt toward the Philippines a policy like that it pursued toward Cuba in the matter of the protection of health, namely, confine the maintenance of a quarantine system to the Marine Hospital Service.

It happens, fortunately, that the Marine Hospital Service has already two quarantine plants in the Philippines, while two of its surgeons are now on their way to Manila, so that little delay will be encountered in beginning to draw a rigid quarantine line in the islands.

FRESH OUTBREAK IN HONOLULU.

Plague Reappears After an Interval of Thirteen Days.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—A dispatch from Honolulu, Dec. 26, via San Francisco, Jan. 3, says:

"After an interval of thirteen days, in which no cases were discovered, bubonic plague has broken out again. The announcement was made last Christmas afternoon that there had been three new cases of bubonic plague, death occurring in each case. The first was that of Miss Ethel Johnson, who had been sick for six days. She died Saturday afternoon, Dec. 23, and an autopsy was held, after which her body was cremated.

"Though the autopsy and bacteriological investigation are said to show beyond doubt that Miss Johnson died of the plague, the announcement of the fact was not made until Christmas Day. When she first became ill it was said she had the plague, and she was kept under observation by physicians of the Board of Health. Then it was announced that she did not have the plague.

"Two other deaths occurred from plague Christmas Day. Both were Chinese. One was Chong Mon Dow, aged twenty-four years. He died at Pawaa, in the eastern part of the city. He had been attended by a Chinese physician. The certificate of death was irregular in form, and this led to an investigation which resulted in the discovery of the true cause of his death. The other case was that of Ah Fong, aged twenty-seven. He was sick in Chinatown during the time that Chinatown was under quarantine, but the nature of his ailment escaped discovery at the time.

"The bodies in all these cases have been cremated. The fact that bodies of plague victims are being cremated has added another difficulty in the way of the Board of Health, as all natives, and Chinese especially, now conceal their sick, fearing that the bodies will be burned.

"Inter-Island traffic will not be entirely interrupted, though strict rules regarding it will be enforced. Only approved freight will be allowed to be shipped, and only first-class passengers will be allowed to take passage, and then only after a strict medical examination. No Asiatics nor Oriental freight will be allowed to be taken. All mail will be fumigated."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The report received by both the State Department and by Surgeon General Wyman from Honolulu confirms the dispatches as to the existence of the plague. Surgeon General Wyman does not feel apprehensive as to the possibility of the infection of San Francisco from Honolulu.

New Plague District in Brazil.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 3.—The bubonic plague has broken out in the city and neighborhood of Sao Paulo.

TWO NAVAL OFFICERS DEAD.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The Navy Department has been advised by a cable message from Admiral Watson of the death of Commander James W. Carlin, on board the Culgoa, from an attack of peritonitis. He was on his way to the Naval Hospital at Yokohama for treatment when he died, Dec. 30 last. The message also reports the death of Capt. C. L. A. Ingate of the Marine Corps on Dec. 24, at Guam, where he was stationed. His death followed a surgical operation.

James W. Carlin was born in 1848, and was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1868. He passed through all of the grades and had served on all of the stations. In 1899 he was the executive officer of the Vandalia in the memorable hurricane of March in that year at Apia, Samoa, and after the death of Capt. Schoonmaker he was in command of the ship. He was in command of the supply ship Culgoa from the time of her purchase by Admiral Dewey in March, 1898. The vessel has since made a number of trips to Australia, and it was while returning from one of these with supplies for the fleet in Philippine waters that Commander Carlin died.

Capt. Ingate had but recently gone to Manila. He served through the late war with Spain, and was afterward stationed on the receiving ship Vermont in the New York Navy Yard. Born in Alabama, he became a cadet at the Naval Academy in 1884, and entered the Marine Corps as a Second Lieutenant in 1890. He reached the grade of Captain last year.

MADE INSANE BY WAR.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3.—The following soldiers, declared to be insane, have been sent to Washington from the Presidio Military Reservation:

Sergt. Thomas F. Collins, Company G, Sixth Infantry; Sergt. Owen H. Wissman, Hospital Corps; Privates Thomas F. Barry, Hospital Corps; Anton Barber, Company E, Fourth Infantry; Michael Gallagher, Company C, Twenty-third Infantry; George M. Barton, Troop C, Fourth Cavalry; Walter A. O'Neill, Battery F, Sixth Artillery; Louis Ford, Company L, Fourth Infantry; Emerick Mulner, Company B, Sixth Infantry; David E. Young, Company A, Seventeenth Infantry; Frank Thayer, Company I, Seventeenth Infantry; George W. Decker, Company E, Eighteenth Infantry; Joseph Hoffman, Company E, Twenty-second Infantry; George J. Nixon, Company I, Twelfth Infantry.

Nearly all of these men lost their minds as a result of campaigning in the Philippines.

MOVEMENTS OF TRANSPORTS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Gen. Otis sent a cable message to the War Department to-day as follows:

Transports arrived—Indiana, Ohio, Fortieth Infantry, Col. Godwin; Duke of Fife and St. Paul, Thirty-eighth Infantry, Col. Anderson; Dec. 27, no casualties. Dalny, Vostock, and Columbia, Forty-second Infantry, Col. Thompson, Dec. 31; Private Curt E. Hall, L, Forty-second Infantry, died en route, Dec. 20, acute meningitis. Meade, Forty-third Infantry, Col. Murray, Dec. 31. Sherman and Warren, Forty-ninth Infantry, Col. Beck, Jan. 2, no casualties. Transports sailed—Pekin, Dec. 29; Benmohr and Missouri, Dec. 31; Senator, Jan. 2.

The Marietta Arrives at Manila.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The Navy Department has been informed that the Marietta has arrived at Manila. The Brooklyn, New Orleans, Nashville, and Newark have all reached the main fleet, and the Marietta is the last of these additional ships sent to reinforce Admiral Watson, to arrive at the Asiatic station.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

Henry P. Hubbard, the advertising agent, was reminiscent when he saw the report of the completion of the transfer of the Boston and Albany Railroad to the New York Central people. "But for a little interference of mine many years ago, when I lived in New Haven, I suppose that transfer would have included what is now the Northampton division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad," said he. "It came about in this way. I was at the time connected with the New Haven Palladium, and the late E. M. Reed was the Vice President and General Manager of the New Haven system. In the morning's mail was a copy of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, and as I was running over it I saw an interview with Chester W. Chapin, then at the head of the Boston and Albany system, in which it was stated that he had practically made arrangements for the purchase of the 'Canal road,' as the Northampton branch was then generally called. Being fairly well familiar with the policy of the New Haven road at the time, I cut the article out and sent it down to Vice President Reed, with the suggestion that perhaps Mr. Chapin had been talking a bit too soon, and that there was a chance to checkmate him. Northampton stock was then worth about 50 cents on the dollar, and the majority of the stock was held by Joseph E. Sheffield, who had built the road, and who was the founder of the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale. Mr. Reed took my hint, rushed up to Mr. Sheffield's house, and, after beating about the bush, asked Mr. Sheffield if he wanted to sell the stock in his road and at what price he would sell. Mr. Reed was a bit astonished when Mr. Sheffield wanted par not only for his own interests in the stock but for that of all of his friends, and for that which he had given to the New Haven Hospital, to the Sheffield school, and to some other charities. Before he left Mr. Reed had, however, secured an option on the whole lot of stock for about a week. Then he verified the story that the Boston and Albany people were after the control of the road, and before his option had expired had found friends to go into the deal. They took all the stock, and that is how it happened that the Northampton road is now a part of the New Haven system instead of the Boston and Albany. It may also account in some measure for the fight in which the present Chester W. Chapin is now engaged for the freight business through Long Island Sound by running his New Haven Line boats to Providence in opposition to the New Haven Railroad's Fall River and Providence lines of steamers."

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While New York's Aquarium was not officially represented at the meeting of the American Society of Naturalists at Yale College last week, it was represented in an unofficial and very interesting way, and one that opened the eyes of the scientists to the value of our very interesting museum at Battery Park, about which our own people know all too little as a rule. Prof. A. E. Verrill, the Yale zoologist, delivered a lecture before the members of the various scientific bodies on the natural history of the Bermudas, using to illustrate his remarks a lot of lantern pictures that excited general comment, as they were so much better than ordinary pictures of the class, and with the colors of the fishes depicted with exceptional brilliancy and truthfulness. It developed, when inquiries were made as to the source from which these pictures came, that they were mostly taken in the Aquarium, and were colored from life in the tanks here by the professor's son, A. H. Verrill, who has supplemented what he saw in the Bermudas by studies in the Aquarium. The slides included pictures of the moray, the angel, trumpet, devil, and other strange fishes, and several of the sea anemones that may be seen in the tanks at the old Castle Garden. These same pictures, by the way, were recently shown in the Lowell Institute course at Boston.

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Lemons of the new crop have come into the market, and the first auction sale of the imported fruit was held yesterday, the offerings coming from the Mediterranean district. Within a week there will probably be a plentiful supply of the new fruit.

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"I'm down here preparing for New England's annual spree," was the rather flippant fashion in which a member of the military staff of Gov. Lounsbury of Connecticut put it at the Holland House yesterday when he referred to the coming ball of the Old Guard. "You people down here may think something of your Patriarchs' ball and your Assemblies, your Charity Ball, and your French Ball, but up in New England we know of but one great ball in New York, and that is the annual of the Old Guard. It gives our fellows a chance to air their uniforms, and from Portland, Me., down to the New York State limits every military man in the six New England States knows the date of that event, and they come to it if they can get an invitation. We fish for those invitations harder than the late Gov. Hubbard ever fished for shad with a fly, and we catch them oftener, I am free to confess. I am down here to engage quarters for the Governor and his staff. I hear that the Governors of Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire are also to be here with their military staffs to give tone and color to the event, though the Old Guard may not thank me for putting it that way. But at all events there will be an exodus of military uniforms from New England in the last week of January, and there is a report current that the wearers of those uniforms expect to have what might be called 'a hot old time.'"

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"And speaking about that same kind of time," remarked one of the office staff as he fished for the olive in his cocktail; "it may not be amiss to remark that if you want any lessons as to how best to have that sort of a time you might stop over and attend the dinner of the Hotel Men's Association at Delmonico's next week. 'Lon' Foster, who knows a few things about how the Old Guard manages to entertain its friends, will be there, and there are liable to be a few rather interesting remarks when 'Tom' Reed and Simeon Ford get their wits to working after they have tried their teeth on the feed that Delmonico will prepare. Your Old Guard will be all right, but let me give you a tip. The very liveliest of its members are among the Hotel Men's Association members, and it is at our annual dinner that they get their inspiration. So if you country people want a thoroughly good time you had better come to the fountain head. The Old Guard men in our association may be a trifle tired by the time the Old Guard ball comes round."

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Canadians resident in New York have been following the operations in the Transvaal with unusual interest since the soldiers from that province reached the scene of action. Yesterday they were jubilant over the fact that the Toronto boys had not only had a chance to get into a skirmish, but had showed themselves good soldiers and had come out successful in their first fight. That was the reason for the exuberance of a business man, born in Canada, but who has lived in New York for many years, when he met one of his English friends at his down-town dining club yesterday. "Hollos, there, old chappie!" was his effusive greeting to the Britisher as he extended his hand, "things have begun to come our way at last. Did you read of the victory at Dover Farm yesterday? Remember what I told you as to what would happen when the 'Canucks' got at the Boers? England didn't win a fight till the 'Canucks' got into harness, and the first time our boys got at the Dutchmen they licked 'em good. I know about half that Toronto crowd personally, and my word for it, old man, it isn't the first meal the 'Canucks' will make of those 'frankfurters.' Britain will now have to acknowledge what all the rest of the world knows, that we Canadians are great people and there's no getting away from it."

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"If you knew as much about the lily of the valley as I do you would not put that stem in your mouth," politely remarked the florist to one of his customers as he placed a spray of the fragrant and graceful blossoms between his teeth.

"It's not a very elegant habit, I confess," responded the customer a bit testily, "but it's an old one, and I can't readily break myself of it."

"Pardon me, but it is not the habit of which I was speaking, but of the flower itself. The lily is a dangerous flower to chew, differing from most of those one buys at the stores, for while this one stem may do you no harm, it is a fact that the lily is poisonous to man and beast alike, and as very few people know it, I always like to let my customers know the fact. Then they can dine on them if they like."

THE LEGISLATURE MEETS

Organizes and Hears the Governor's Message, Then Adjourns.

ASSEMBLY RULES AMENDED

Debate Limited to Fifteen Minutes for Each Member, Unless Extended by a Two-thirds Vote.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—The Legislature convened to-day about noon, but little business was transacted other than the formal election of officers, and after listening to the Governor's message both houses adjourned until Wednesday.

The opening of the session of 1900 was marked by nothing out of the commonplace. The members of the two branches gathered slowly, and the hotel corridors were much more lively than the legislative halls up to 11:30 o'clock. Chairman B. B. Odell, George W. Aldridge, Congressman Emerson, and other leaders were at the Hotel Ten Eyck, and there were frequent conferences evidently over the minor appointments in the Assembly. Col. Michael J. Dady and Walter B. Atterbury were present to guide the new Kings County men.

At the Capitol the chambers had been adorned with flags, while flowers were in profusion. In the Senate a magnificent floral piece in immortelles arched the Lieutenant Governor's desk, the word "Excelsior" being in red, white, and blue, with American flags on either side, while on the desk was a bunch of flowers with the initials "T. L. W." in roses. It was the gift of the Kings County delegation. On Senator Ellsworth's desk was a beautiful basket of American Beauty roses from the leader of the minority, Thomas F. Grady, while Senators Feeter, Brackett, Grady, and Plunkitt each had huge baskets.

In the Assembly, Speaker Nixon's desk was graced with a beautiful basket of flowers, while at least twenty members also had flowers. On each member's desk was a copy of the proposed new rules.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

It was 12 o'clock when the Senate was called to order by Lieut. Gov. Woodruff from behind the bank of flowers upon his desk, and prayer was offered by Bishop Doane.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff made no speech, merely extending his greeting in the following words:

"Senators: In again calling to order the Senate of 1899-1900 on this the first day of the last legislative session of the century I extend to you my felicitations that every member of this Senate has been vouchsafed a return to his place, and a resumption of the duties, which I trust may be pleasant, and performed in that spirit of uniform good will which I know from past experience as President of this body is so sure to be productive of great good to the people whose earnest and able representatives you have shown yourselves to be. What is the further pleasure of the Senate?"

The formal election of officers occupied but a few minutes, the organization of the Senate remaining the same as last year, except as to a few minor clerkships.

A great number of familiar bills, which had failed of passage at the previous session, were introduced, and then the Senate took a recess to await the receipt of the Governor's message.

After the reading of the message a concurrent resolution for adjournment until 8:30 o'clock next Wednesday night was received and passed.

IN THE ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly was called to order by Clerk Archie E. Baxter shortly after the noon hour. There were but few absentees. After the roll call the House proceeded to ballot for officers, with the following result: Speaker, S. Fred Nixon of Chautauqua; Clerk, A. E. Baxter of Chemung; Sergeant at Arms, F. W. Johnston of Erie; Principal Doorkeeper, Thomas F. Murphy of New York; First Assistant Doorkeeper, Charles R. Houghtaling of Albany; Second Assistant Doorkeeper, Roswell P. Warren of Washington; Stenographer, H. C. Lammert of Kings. Out of a total of 149 votes cast, Speaker Nixon received 92 and Dr. J. Franklin Barnes of Schuyler, the minority leader, 57.

Prolonged and hearty applause greeted Speaker Nixon when he assumed the chair. His remarks were brief. He said in part:

"I desire to take advantage of this first public opportunity afforded me of thanking the members of the House for their expressions of sympathy during my recent bereavement.

"To the majority I shall endeavor by my actions to prove worthy of the trust reposed in me, and when the parting day arrives I trust I will retire bearing the good will and respect of the minority."

The Chair appointed Majority Leader Allds and Minority Leader Barnes a committee to wait on the Governor and inform him that the House had organized for business.

A committee from the Senate, comprising Senators Rampsberger and Armstrong, waited on the House and announced that the Senate was ready for business. Assemblymen Kelsey and Kelly of Albany were selected as a committee to inform the Senate that the House had organized for business.

The Governor's annual message was received and read by Clerk Baxter, consuming about three-quarters of an hour.

Mr. Allds proposed a resolution that the rules of last year, as rearranged, be adopted as the rules to govern the Assembly for 1900. Mr. Green of New York moved to amend by adding thereto a new rule, to be known as "Rule No. 9A," to read: "No Senate bill shall be considered by the House unless the new matter in the printed bill shall be underscored and all matter to be eliminated by amendment to existing law must be printed in its proper place in the bill, inclosed in black-faced brackets."

Mr. Allds opposed the amendment and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Rules. He moved the adoption of the rules as rearranged.

Mr. Lewis of Monroe thought it would be advisable to postpone action until next week, as copies of the rules had only been placed on the members' desks prior to the session and they had not had time as yet to look them over.

Mr. Hyman of New York moved to strike out Section 42 of the rules which limits individual speeches to fifteen minutes on any bill unless the time is extended by a two-thirds vote of the members.

Both amendments were lost and the rules as rearranged were adopted by a vote of 87 yeas to 33 nays.

Drawing of seats was the next business, after which an adjournment was taken until Wednesday, Jan. 10 at 8:30 o'clock.

Contest in Fifteenth District.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—During the drawing of seats in the Assembly this afternoon, Speaker Nixon announced a contest in the Fifteenth Assembly District by Thomas J. McManus. William E. Smith, Democrat, is the sitting member.

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND BRIDGE.

Bill Introduced in the Assembly Provides for a Commission to be Appointed by the Governor.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—Assemblyman Wissel of Queens introduced a Bridge bill to-day for New York City in the House. It provides for the appointment by the Governor of a commission consisting of three citizens of the City of New York, together with the President of the Borough of Manhattan and the person now occupying the office of President of the Borough of Queens, for the purpose of constructing, as agents of the State, a permanent cantilever bridge over the East River. Such bridge is to be adapted for the use of street surface, elevated road cars, trucks, carriages, bicycles, and foot passengers, to be constructed across the East River from Manhattan Borough to the Borough of Queens over Blackwell's Island.

The cost of constructing such bridge is to be borne by the city, and in order to meet the same the Controller is directed to sell and issue upon requisition by such Commissioners corporate stock of the city in the amount required. The bridge, when completed, is to be a public highway, and the expense of maintaining and repairing it shall be paid for by the railroad companies using the bridge. Within a year after the completion of the bridge the commission is to file its report with the Controller of the city.

PURE FOOD INVESTIGATION.

New Bill Provides for One by Commissioner of Agriculture.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—A bill introduced today by Senator Ambler provides that the Commissioner of Agriculture shall investigate and examine the food and food products that are manufactured, sold, or exposed for sale in the State of New York, and for that purpose he may appoint such agent or agents and employ such chemist or chemists or other experts as he may deem necessary.

The Commissioner of Agriculture shall report to the Legislature on or before Jan. 15, 1901, the result of the examinations made, with recommendations as to such legislation as he may deem necessary to correct any evils existing relative to food or food products.

The sum of $10,000 is appropriated for the purposes of the act.

FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANY TAX.

Measure Introduced to Collect 2 Per Cent. for Volunteer Firemen.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—Assemblyman Metcalf of Queens introduced a bill in the House to-day fixing the tax on the receipts of foreign insurance companies doing business in the boroughs of Richmond and Queens at $2 on every $100 until the establishment of a paid Fire Department in said boroughs.

The money thus derived is to be paid to the Treasurers of the volunteer fire department in said boroughs, who shall retain 90 per cent. of it for the benefit of their respective departments or companies, the remaining 10 per cent. to be paid over to the Treasurer of the Volunteer Firemen's Organization at Hudson.

After the establishment of a paid department the moneys thus received shall be paid to the Fire Commissioner until Jan. 17, 1917.

PENALTY IN DAMAGE SUITS.

A Bill to Increase Judgment 50 Per Cent. in Cases Transferred.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—To relieve the New York City Courts and to prevent abuses by continuing actions for years, Assemblyman Green will introduce a bill adding a penalty to a judgment if a case is taken from the District Court to the City Court.

Mr. Green says that in more than a majority of the cases brought for damages in the District Courts the defendant, usually a corporation, gets a change to the City Court, and because of the pressure of business there, a delay of two years.

In the District Court the cases could be disposed of in two weeks, and the change to the City Court is sometimes made for no other purpose than to tire out the plaintiff. His method of stopping the evil is to add a penalty of 50 per cent. if the case is taken to the City Court.

A NEW BRIDGE COMMISSION.

Bill Provides for a New Structure and a Tunnel.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—Assemblyman Edward Brennan will next week introduce a bill creating a bridge commission for New York City. The commission is to be named in the bill, but Mr. Brennan says he has not yet selected the names.

The commission will have the power to build a new bridge somewhere between the present bridge and the one now building. It will also have power to locate and build a tunnel from southern New York to South Brooklyn, and either tunnel or a bridge to Queens County as may be desired.

PAY FOR SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Resolution to Coerce Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—Assemblyman P. F. Trainor introduced the following to-day:

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York is hereby directed to convene within ten days after the passage of this act and place at the disposal of the Board of Education of the said City of New York, in addition to all amounts heretofore appropriated for that purpose, such an amount as the said Board of Education shall certify to be necessary to pay to teachers employed in the public schools of the said City of New York all arrears of salaries now due, and also such an amount as shall be certified by said Board of Education as necessary to enable said Board of Education to pay to all teachers employed during the current school year their salaries at least as often as the end of each calendar month.

Senator Havens introduced a bill compelling the issue of revenue bonds by the New York Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the purpose of paying the school teachers of the Borough of Richmond the sum said to be due them—$50,192.

Bill to Fix Minimum Damages.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—Assemblyman Joseph I. Green of New York will introduce a bill to correct an evil in the awarding of damages for personal injuries. According to Mr. Green, when damages are awarded, the upper court with great frequency reduces the jury's verdict, on the ground of excessiveness. He intends to frame a bill which will provide the minimum sum to be awarded, first, for loss of life; second, for loss of an arm or leg, and, third, for serious or permanent injuries. The minimum being fixed, will assure the victim at least that sum.

Supervision of Pawnbrokers.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—Senator Wagner today introduced a bill which applies to all counties of the State except Monroe and Westchester, and which places pawnbrokers under the general supervision of the State Superintendent of Banks. The bill also changes the rates as follows: On loans of more than $50, $3; $25, $2; less than $25, $1.50.

A New Bronx County.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.— Senator Mitchell today introduced a bill to create a new county to be known as the County of Bronx, out of the territory now included in the Borough of the Bronx in New York City. It is not intended, however, to separate the borough from the City of New York, but simply to give it a new county Government, the same as Kings and the other counties included within the city.

Water Power for Watervliet.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—Assemblyman Kelly of Albany will introduce a bill, authorizing the State Superintendent of Public Works to make a contract with the United States Government to furnish superfluous water from the Erie Canal for the operation of the United States Gun Foundry at Watervliet.

Miscellaneous Senate Bills.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—These bills have been introduced in the Senate:

Senator Ellsworth—Appropriating $27,500 for the contingent expenses of the Legislature.

Senator Brackett—Allowing the Board of Claims to hear the claim of Wynkoop, Hallenbeck, Crawford & Co., formerly State printers, for extra work done during 1897 and 1898.

Senator Higgins—Appropriating $20,000, unexpended balance, for the expenses of Gov. Roosevelt's Canal Investigating Committee.

Senator Humphreys—Amending the general corporation law to prohibit the use of the word "trust" for any other corporation than those organized under the banking or insurance law.

Senator Humphreys—Amending the banking law to provide that every bank shall hold an annual meeting for the election of Directors on the second Tuesday in January, but such annual meeting, for proper reasons and by a majority vote of those present, may be adjourned for a period of not more than ten days.

Senator Wagner—Prohibiting the use of slot machines or other mechanical contrivances with moving pictures of nude or partly nude female figures.

Senator Plunkitt—Providing for the protection of what is known as West Side Court, on Fifty-fourth Street, New York City. It provides that the two lots east of the court shall be purchased and added to the court. This is so as to prevent the Metropolitan Railway Company from building a power house on the lots, and shutting off light and air from the court.

Senator Wagner—Providing for the removal of electrical wires or conductors, and placing them under ground in New York City. The bill, however, does not affect any elevated railroad operated by electric power.

In the Assembly.

The following bills were introduced to-day in the Assembly:

Mr. Cook—Extending the time in which the Buffalo, Gardenville and Ebenezer Railway shall put its road into operation.

Mr. Ellis—Providing that highway commutation moneys in the Counties of Rensselaer, Chemung, Onondaga, Columbia, Oswego, Chautauqua, Madison, Wayne, Erie, Franklin, Sullivan, Tioga, Saratoga, Broome, Orange, Ontario, and Genesee shall be paid on or before June 1.

Fire in Woman's League Room.

Some gas exploded yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Woman's Professional League, 1,509 Broadway, and caused a small fire and momentary excitement. The damage is less than $100. The building belongs to John Jacob Astor.

LIEBIG

COMPANY'S EXTRACT

OF BEEF is a medical comfort of proved value. Has brought thousands through illness. Made on scientific principles from the finest cattle reared on the richest pastures of the world. Rigidly tested. Endorsed by over 30 years' success. Refuse substitutes.

BROOKLYN PRISON CONDEMNED

Commission Finds Woman's Department of Raymond Street Jail in a Most Disgraceful Condition.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—The State Prison Commission to-day adopted a report condemning the woman's prison at the Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn. The commission also adopted a resolution ordering that the authorities of New York City be notified and directed to take action to remedy the conditions, otherwise the State Commission threatens to secure an indictment of those responsible for the conditions in the jail.

The report on which this action was taken was the result of an investigation by Commissioners Stewart and Loyd. Among other things the report says:

"The woman's prison was found to be in a most disgraceful condition. When inspected Dec. 14, it contained 102 women. The prison is sixty-six years old, and does not contain separate cells. The women are housed in large sleeping apartments, some of which contain eight or nine beds. The beds are placed so closely together that there is no room to pass between them. This state of affairs should not be allowed to exist in any civilized community. As the women confined are generally drunkards, and as there is no privacy for a respectable woman, this commission should take a strong position with the authorities of the Borough of Brooklyn, and should insist that this shocking condition shall be terminated speedily. Nineteen of the 102 women were awaiting trial, and should they be acquitted on trial, it could be said that innocent women have been housed for weeks by the Borough of Brooklyn, in the above described disgusting surroundings. The population of the prison is constantly shifting; sometimes as many as 3,000 per month are received."

The commission recommends the erection of a new prison that would cost about $250,000.

TO SIT IN APPELLATE DIVISION.

Gov. Roosevelt Names Three Justices to Fill Vacancies.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—Gov. Roosevelt to-day designated three Supreme Court Justices to sit on Appellate Division benches to fill vacancies. He designated Justice Michael Herschberg of Newburg to sit in the Second Department to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of Justice Cullen to the Court of Appeals bench for a temporary period. He also designated Justice Frank Hiscock of Syracuse and Justice F. C. Loughlin of Buffalo to sit in the Fourth Department. There is still a vacancy on the Third Division bench caused by the elevation of Justice Landox to the Court of Appeals. Gov. Roosevelt is not ready to make this designation.

The Governor to-day appointed John B. M. Stevens of Rochester as special County Judge of Monroe County, to fill a vacancy. This appointment was requested by G. W. Aldridge, Senator Parsens, Mayor Carnahan, and County Judge Sutherland of Monroe County.

An Office for Dr. Mary Walker.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—Dr. Mary Walker of Buffalo has been appointed physician at the State Custodial Asylum at Newark. She succeeds Dr. M. Alice Broell, who has been relieved by the Board of Managers of the institution by a vote of 5 to 4 on charges made by the Superintendent of the institution.

SEARCHLIGHT FIRE ENGINE HERE

Constructed According to Chief Croker's Suggestions.

The searchlight fire engine constructed at Elmira for use by the local Fire Department has arrived in this city. The searchlight feature of the engine, which is something new in fire-fighting appliances, was the idea of Fire Chief Croker, and the entire engine was constructed according to his suggestions.

The engine had its first test last night. The test took place in Mercer Street, between Houston and Prince, immediately in front of the quarters of Hook and Ladder Company No. 20. It lasted over an hour and was as thorough as possible without the actual presences of a fire.

The engine was made to belch forth a heavy volume of smoke and the light rays were thrown through this and focused far up the street and then made to illuminate a room on the top floor of the twelve-story building just across the street from the hook and ladder company. Chief Croker, who was much pleased with the test, said the engine will be placed in service at once, "and if it proves as satisfactory as I think it will, others will be built and stationed in various parts of the city. This one will be placed with Engine Company No. 20. It will answer all second alarms south of Fourteenth Street, and be subject to special orders to any part of the city."

Directly connected with the engine is a marine type multipolar generator, supplying sixty-five amperes of current at a pressure of eighty volts. On each side of the driver's seat is placed an eighteen-degree projector, and the seat folds over so that the projectors can swing through a complete circle. The lamps are self-regulating, consume thirty-five amperes of current each, and give an arc of 6,000 candle power. The engine weighs 6,500 pounds, and is drawn by two horses.

MR. GARDINER'S INJURIES.

Break in His Rib Serious—Will Be Long Confined.

District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner, who has been confined to his home, at Garden City, L. I., since the Thursday before Christmas, when he received injuries in a fall from a chair in his office, is still a long way from recovery. Yesterday the plaster cast which had been placed over his broken rib was removed and an examination was made. It was expected that it would be unnecessary to replace the cast, but it was found that the break in the rib was nearer the spinal column than was at first believed.

It was found also that the intercostal tissues were so badly bruised that the Colonel would be unable to leave his house for some time to come.

FATHER MALONE'S WILL.

Rumored that One Dated Dec. 6 Will Be Offered for Probate.

There was a report in the parish of the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, Brooklyn, yesterday that there was a later will of Father Malone's in existance than the one executed by ex-Judge George L. Fox on Nov. 6. When Mr. Fox was asked about it he said it would not surprise him to hear of a new will offered for probate.

The date claimed for the second will is Dec. 6. Sylvester Malone, Father Malone's nephew, declined to discuss the matter, and said when the proper time came he would speak about the will or of anything connected with it.

Rainy Day Club Election.

The Rainy Day Club held its annual meeting yesterday and elected the following officers: President—Mrs. A. M. Palmer; Vice Presidents—Mrs. S. R. Krom, Mrs. Alice Maddock, Mrs. Harry Wallerstein, Mme. K. Von Klenner; Treasurer—Mrs. Arnold Schramm; Auditor—Dr. Aloise I. Church; Recording Secretary—Mrs. Brice Collard; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Paul Colell; Executive Committee—Mrs. George B. Wallis, Chairman, Mrs. Howard McNutt, Mrs. Frank Keith Taylor, Mrs. Gifford, Mrs. C. S. Jenkins. The club has $500 in the Treasury.

Burglar Married in Jail.

Ernest McIntyre, alias Edwards, who is held at the Hudson County Jail, in Jersey City, having been convicted of burglary, was married in the jail parlor yesterday to Mrs. Mary Smith a widow, whose home is in Newark. McIntyre belonged to the so-called "Jack Sheppard" gang, who operated extensively in Jersey City, Hoboken, and Newark, cleaning out the entire stock of several clothing stores.

FIVE ARE ILL FROM GAS.

Mother and Her Children and Their Grandmother Overcome—An Accident, the Father Thinks.

Overcome by gas escaping from a detached gas stove tube, five persons had a narrow escape from death yesterday afternoon in a flat on the first floor of the house at 340 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street. They were Mary Guttentag, twenty-five years old; her children, Dora Guttentag, three years old; Pearl Guttentag, two years old; Ruth Guttentag, five months old, and her mother, Mrs. Nora Dreman, sixty-five years old.

All were unconscious when found by Mrs. Morris, the janitress. They were removed to the Harlem Hospital, where late last night their condition was said to be precarious. Whether it was an accident or an attempt at suicide is not positively known.

Mrs. Morris happened to go into the hall, where she smelled gas, and soon traced it to the Guttentag flat. She called loudly for help and a woman neighbor went to her. The women, wrapped their aprons about their heads and dashing in they threw up the windows.

They found Mrs. Dreman, the grandmother, sitting in a rocker, her head fallen on her breast and apparently dead. The mother, Mrs. Guttentag, sat nearby on an ordinary chair in a similar position, and also motionless. The baby, Ruth, lay unconscious in her baby carriage. Pearl lay on a pillow on the kitchen table, while Dora was found insensible in the small hallway leading from the kitchen to the dining room.

Policeman Bentley of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station sent an ambulance call and the five victims were sent to the hospital.

The gas jet in the dining room was found open and the tube attached to a small gas heater in the same room was detached. The fact that both were open led to the suspicion of an attempted suicide.

The father of the family, Julius Guttentag, a real estate dealer, reached home fifteen minutes after his family had been taken away. He derided the idea of suicide and declared his wife had everything she needed and that their family relations were of the pleasantest sort. The neighbors bear this out in part, saying they never knew the family to quarrel, except for an occasional little spat.

NEW MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

General Society of Tradesmen Celebrates Its 114th Annual Meeting —Opening and Reception.

The General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New York celebrated its one hundred and fourteenth annual meeting last night by the formal opening and dedication of the society's new building, 20 West Forty-fourth Street, known as Mechanics' Institute. The principal function of the evening was a reception between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock, during which hours the members and their guests viewed the school and library departments in full operation and inspected the building from top to bottom. The reception was attended by several hundred persons. It was preceded by the annual business meeting.

The formal opening of the new institute marks an important epoch in the growth of the society, which was instituted on Nov. 17, 1785, at Walter Heyer's tavern, in King (now Pine) Street, near Broadway. There were twenty-two persons present, and a "general committee of mechanics" was formed. Their object was the care of "worthy artisans in sickness and distress, and the promotion and encouragement of the mechanic interest in this city." In 1788 friendly relations were established with a kindred body then existing under the name of the "Manufacturing Society," which eventually was merged into the mechanics' organization, whose name was changed to its present title. It was incorporated March 14, 1792.

The society continued to meet in Heyer's tavern until 1803.

The present building was purchased from the officials of Columbia University, and is by far the best-equipped home the society has ever occupied. It is five stories high, with an imposing façade of stone and brick. The library department occupies the entire lower floor and its gallery. There is a large reading room in front and the library proper extends the entire depth of the plot. It is lighted by an immense skylight and an elaborate arrangement of electric lamps.

The second floor contains a large entrance hall, an assembly room, and the executive offices and members' apartments. At the right of the entrance hall is placed in the wall the cornerstone of the original mechanics' hall. The three upper floors are used as laboratories, recitation rooms, and studios for the classes in modeling, cabinet decoration, architectural free hand, and mechanical drawing, and as accommodations for the stenographic and typewriting classes.

The various courses of instruction in all departments of the institute are open to all applicants whose names are favorably presented to the Board of Managers. Admission to the advanced classes will be granted to all who pass satisfactory examinations. The classes will meet three times each week, and a staff of competent instructors has been engaged.

UNION CLUB'S PURCHASE.

Contracts for Sale of the New Site to be Signed To-day.

Contracts will be signed to-day for the purchase by the Union Club of the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-first Street, 75 by 100, with two adjoining lots on the street, 50 by 100.5. The price is $700,000.

An officer of the Union Club said yesterday that the question as to who will be the architect of the new clubhouse had not yet been considered and that reports to the effect that several well-known firms had been asked to enter a competition were premature. A meeting of the Board of Governors of the club will be held next Wednesday evening, at which this matter will probably come up for consideration.

New Water Mains for Brooklyn.

The Board of Public Improvements yesterday adopted a, resolution authorizing the laying of water mains in the southern and southwestern sections of Brooklyn, at an expense of $1,055,000. The communities affected are Vanderveer Park, Coney Island, and Bergen Beach. Deputy Controller Levey objected to the resolution.

Chief Clerk Smythe Resigns.

James M. Smythe, chief clerk in the Department of Highways in the Borough of Queens, has resigned to accept a position with a large publishing house in Manhattan. He acted as secretary to Deputy Commissioner John P. Madden.

Italian Laborer Whirled to Death.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Jan. 3.—Angelo Falvate, an Italian laborer employed in the paper mill at Bogota went to a piece of shafting this morning to run on a belt. The shaft was making 160 revolutions a minute. He was caught by the belt, and in a second was drawn up and whirled round and round on the shaft. At each revolution his body was thrown against the ceiling. He was instantly killed.

FOR REFORMS IN THE BRONX.

Taxpayers' Alliance Wants Rapid Transit Right Away—City "Wasting Money on Bridges."

The Taxpayers' Alliance of the Borough of the Bronx wants rapid transit. It wants it right away and lots of it. Such was the decision unanimously reached last night when delegates from the thirty associations making up the alliance met in Alliance Hall to discuss means and measures for the improvement of the Bronx.

The President, Col. James A. Goulden, who occupied the chair, said he understood the Railroad Commissioners will soon give their ruling as to whether the Manhattan Railway will be compelled to build the extensions to its lines into the Bronx asked for by the alliance.

Chairman W. W. Niles, Jr., of the Rapid Transit Committee said some action must be taken to compel the building of the rapid transit tunnels, as there appears to be a disposition on the part of the city officials to delay the matter and "waste money on bridges." He said the thousands of people living in the Bronx will not be put off. They want rapid transit, and, moreover, they want it in all directions to the city line.

He said it is not fair to ask the residents of the Bronx to pay for rapid transit and then stop the lines short, giving them only partial benefits. He said it will not suffice to run the tunnel line to Bedford Park and West Farms. It must be taken to Woodlawn, to Riverdale, and to the very outside of the city line. Westchester and City Island also should have relief.

The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, he said, ought to be compelled to run frequent trains at a five-cent fare to the city limits, while the New York Central Railroad ought to be compelled to run a similar five-cent frequent service between the Grand Central Station and Yonkers.

Another committee reported that the action of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in cutting the Bronx Park appropriation from $60,000 to $40,000 will prove a severe blow at the new Zoological Garden, and hard work will have to be done to increase the society caring for the Zoo by several hundred members if its efficiency is to be maintained.

President Maher of the Union Railway wrote to the alliance that he is building transfer stations, making the Webster and Westchester Avenue extensions, and other reforms asked for by that body. Only delay in the delivery of the requisite materials, he wrote, prevents the rapid completion of the work.

The committee on tax assessments reported that some reform should be effected in the matter of the payment for private lands condemned for public purposes. Now this expense is assessed largely on abutting properties. The committee thought this should be reduced.

ABRAHAM T. BUCKHOUT KILLED.

Millionaire Lumber Merchant's Body Found Lying on the Track Near the Tremont Station.

Abraham T. Buckhout, sixty-nine years old, one of the best-known men in Tremont and reputed to be worth a million dollars, was found dead last night with his skull crushed in on the north-bound track of the New York and Harlem Railroad near the Tremont Station. The body was discovered by a passenger on a down-town train. The train was stopped and the body carried to the station and later to Mr. Buckhout's home, Tremont Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street.

Mr. Buckhout had been to his office at 405 East Thirtieth Street, where he was in the lumber business with his son, Frank C. Buckhout. It is believed he was on his way home, and in stepping out on the platform before the train got to the station fell off and was killed.

The dead man's brother, James Buckhout, is Principal of the West Farms School. Mr. Buckhout recently sold the old homestead, known as Buckhout Park, to the city for $150,000, and it is now Echo Park.

Mr. Buckhout is survived by a widow and four children, Frank C., William H., James, and Mrs. A. M. Cornell. Mrs. Cornell's husband is the organist of the Tremont Methodist Episcopal Church.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Annual Meeting and Election—Building Fund Contributions.

At the annual meeting of the New York Historical Society, held Tuesday night in the society's building, at 175 Second Avenue, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—John A. King; First Vice President—J. Pierpont Morgan; Second Vice President—John S. Kennedy; Foreign Corresponding Secretary—the Rev. Dr. Eugene A. Hoffman; Domestic Corresponding Secretary—Edward F. De Lancey; Recording Secretary—Dr. Sydney H. Carney, Jr.; Treasurer—Robert Schell; Librarian—Robert H. Kelby. All the officers, with the exception of Dr. Carney, were re-elected.

The society, according to reports read last night, has 1,103 members, of which number 70 are honorary, 574 life, and 359 annual members. It was announced by President King that the Building Fund of the society now amounts to $16,043.54, which is the total, with interest, of the following contributions made during the last six months: John A. King, $5,000; Charlotte A. Mount, $5,000; Susan Mount, $5,000, and Phebe Anna Thorne, $1,000. The society owns a plot of land on Central Park West, between Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh Streets. President King, in an address, urged the members to interest their friends in the matter of a new building for the society.

WILL RESIGN CONDITIONALLY.

Tennessee's Treasurer Must Have a Voice in Choosing His Successor.

E. B. Craig, now serving his fourth term as State Treasurer and Insurance Commissioner of Tennessee, and who was in the city the past week, left for Nashville last night. Some weeks ago Mr. Craig accepted the position of Treasurer of the Virginia Coal, Coke and Iron Company, with headquarters at Bristol, Tenn. Thereupon he decided to place his resignation as State Treasurer in the hands of Gov. McMillin, provided a voice is given him in the selection of his successor.

Mr. Craig has no particular individual in view, but he is determined that he must be a competent and clean man, who will run the office on business principles. Not having received satisfactory assurances on that score, Mr. Craig has withheld his resignation, and it is quite probable, unless his wishes are regarded, that he will hold the office until the end of his term.

Under his administration State bonds have increased from 68 to 98, and he has been able to borrow money in New York at less than 3 per cent. on State Treasurer's notes. It is intimated that Treasurer Craig's stand may have an important bearing on the coming contest for the United States Senatorship between Judge Snodgrass and Congressman Carmack.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

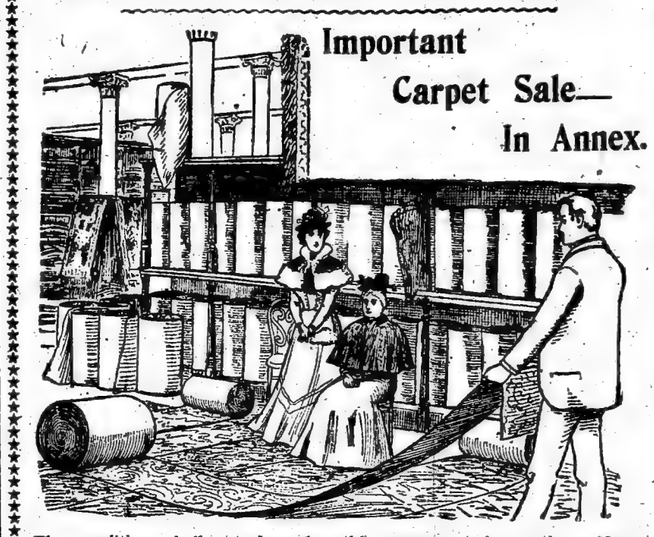

The condition of the stock makes this movement imperative. Heavy business during the past weeks has left many broken lines, short lengths, single rolls and the like. Of some patterns you'll find a hundred yards and of others just enough to cover a small room.

This sale and these sweeping reductions are necessary to keep the department from becoming clogged and congested with small balances. The cut prices will clear them out quickly and make a way for Spring purchases. Our original rates were the very lowest in town—frequently a third less than elsewhere. That gives you a clue to the savings made possible by the present scale.

28c.—Reduced from 39c.—300 yards Ingrain Carpet, desirable patterns and color combinations.

37c.—Reduced from 54c.—650 yards Tapestry Brussels Carpet, splendid styles to choose from.

49c.—Reduced from 73c.—450 yards Tapestry Brussels Carpet, choice designs and color schemes.

66c.—Reduced from 94c.—150 yards Smith's Axminster Carpet, enough of a kind for small room only.

69c.—Reduced from 91c.—500 yards Velvet Carpet, only enough of a kind for small room.

79c.—Reduced from 91c.—550 yards Velvet Carpet, beautiful designs and tints.

81c.—Reduced from 94c.—500 yards Smith's Axminster Carpet, enough for large rooms.

89c.—Reduced from $1.34—350 yards Wilton Velvet Carpet, very artistic effects.

96c.—Reduced from $1.12—300 yards Whittall's Body Brussels Carpet—for small rooms.

$1.39—For Bigelow Axminster Carpet—usually sold at $2.00—immense variety.

Bargains in Upholsteries

Ruffled Muslin Curtains, striped and dotted centres, regular $1.25 quality; our price per pair, 89c. and 98c.

Down Sofa Pillows, covered with white cambric muslin, size 24x24 inches, regular $1.25 quality; our price 98c.

Pretty Cretonnes, all new effects, regular 15c. quality; our price per yard, 8c. and 10c.

Crepe Cloths, printed with tinsel, for lambrequins and covering screens, regular 12c. quality; our price per yard, 8c.

Dotted Swiss, good quality, 45 in. wide, regular 20c. quality; our price per yard, 16c.

Three-fold Screens, made of solid oak, covered with silkoline and plaid cambric, regular $2.00 quality; our price, $1.39 and $1.59.

Muslin Underwear

January Undermuslin Sales are universal. That's why offerings must possess distinctive merit in order to win public appreciation. We urge you to consider the two controlling points—Qualities and Prices. Our hard work of months would count for nothing unless we were absolutely right concerning both features.

We've made keen and disinterested comparisons. Have you? That's the final test. The result was invariably and largely in our favor.

There is character in our Muslin Underwear—character and strength in the materials, trimmings and sewing. Sizes are not stingy or skimpy. You'll find every garment full and liberal—made and finished just like homework. And they are delightfully new and fresh—so clean, so crisp. That's a decisive charm. Thousands and thousands of pieces, but not a single yellow crease—nothing wrinkled, mussed or smirched. White, white, everything white and not a fleck of soil.

Muslin and Cambric Drawers, 9c. to $5.24.
Muslin and Cambric Chemises, 29c. to $5.99.
Nainsook Dresses for Infants, 39c. to $9.69.
Muslin and Cambric Night Gowns, 39c. to $10.42.
Muslin and Cambric Corset Covers, 14c. to $3.99.
Muslin and Cambric Petticoats, 29c. to $12.99.

$3.49 Blankets at $2.49.

A lot of Blankets—eleven-quarter size—our regular price for such qualities is $3.49. Would cost you $4.00 or $4.25 elsewhere. But these are slightly damaged—you will have to search for the flaws. The blemishes are so trifling as to be almost undiscoverable. But they seemed big enough to the manufacturer's eyes. That's why we are selling them at $2.49.

California Mills Blankets.

Ten-quarter Blankets—$1.84, $2.97, $3.25, $3.59.
Eleven-quarter Blankets—$2.19, $2.49, $3.29, $4.99.
Twelve-quarter Blankets—$3.89, $4.38, $7.19, $8.44.

Quite a large assortment of Blankets just a little soiled by having been used in store displays and decorations. With the bloom of newness gone—all profits and part of cost follow. Your choice at greatly reduced prices.

Continuation of the Embroidery Sale.

Not a meagre lot rounded up just for the sake of advertising. We don't secure themes and texts in that way. The original quantity was 75,000 yards. That's the present volume, less the amount sold on yesterday.

At 5c—Edgings—immense variety of narrow designs — wide margins.

At 7c—Edgings—designs 1 to 2 inches wide—open work styles—generous margins.

At 9c—Edgings—designs 1½ to 2½ inches wide—large assortment of handsome styles.

At 11c—Edgings—wide designs and wide margins — beautiful styles.

At 14c—Edgings — wide designs — the kind for the bottom of skirts.

At 19c—Edgings — demi-flounce widths, splendid styles and faultless needlework.

Thousands of Yards of Fine Inserting at 10c.

At 49c—All Overs, 22½ inches wide.

At 69c—All Overs, 22½ inches wide.

At 89c—All Overs, 22½ and 45 in.

At 98c—All Overs, 22½ and 45 in.

At $1.29—All Overs, 22½ and 45 in.

At $1.49—All Overs, 22½ and 45 in.

If you were in Lucerne, or Vivay, or Interlaken, or Lausanne, or any other Swiss city contiguous to St. Gall, the core of the embroidery industry, these goods would cost you much more than we are asking. In some cases our prices are less than the tariff paid for the privilege of landing them on American soil.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.) Sixth Ave.

Children's Garments.

Children's Gretchens, made of mixed cheviots, two-toned boucle and double-faced covert cloth, single and double cape, sizes 6 to 14 years, regular $8.00 quality; our price, $5.86.

Children's Gretchens, made of green and brown mixed materials, hood forming cape, piped with plain cloth of contrasting color, lined with silk, sizes 6 to 14 years, regular $9.00 quality; our price $6.49

Misses' Capes, made of Golf cloth, in all the newest patterns, large plaid hood, deep flounce around cape, sizes 8 to 16 years, at $5.53

Children's Three-quarter Box Coats, made of brown, blue and black kersey cloth, high storm collar, elaborately trimmed with mohair braid, lined throughout with Skinner's satin, regular $12.00 quality; our price $8.46

Children's Reefers, made in a variety of cloths and shades, French backs, double capes, inlaid velvet collar, sizes 4 to 14 years, at $4.98

GOV. ROOSEVELT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE

Says the Canal Charges Cannot Be Prosecuted.

TAX LAWS NEED CHANGES

Equitable Restrictions Are Required for Trusts.

OPPOSES HORTON ACT

Relations of Capital and Labor, Tenement Houses, and State Ownership of Public Utilities Are Also Discussed.

State of New York,
Executive Chamber,
Albany, Jan. 3, 1900.

To the Legislature of the State of New York:

It is a very genuine pleasure to congratulate the Legislature upon the substantial sum of achievement in legislation and administration of the past year. Laws of the utmost usefulness to the community have been enacted, and there has been a steady betterment throughout the year in the methods and results of the administration of the government.

CANALS.

The first matter which had to be dealt with on the incoming of the new administration was the question of the canals. New York State led the Union in the development of canal navigation. Of recent years the change in the methods of transportation, by immensely increasing the railroad competition with the canal, has greatly altered the conditions of successful administration of the latter. There were really two questions to be solved in reference to the canals. The first was as to their administration; the second as to the general canal policy of the State in the future. A very slight examination showed that as regards the latter there were not sufficient data to warrant the formulation of an intelligent policy. A commission appointed by my predecessor to examine into the conditions which make for the commercial supremacy of the State was still sitting. This commission was continued. The subject with which it dealt was of so vast and of such vital importance that it has not yet been able to complete its labors; and it was evident it would not have time to consider the canal problem in the way that was desirable. Accordingly I appointed a committee consisting of Gen. Francis V. Greene of New York, Mr. Frank S. Witherbee of Port Henry, Major Symons of the United States Army, Mr. John P. Scatcherd of Buffalo, and ex-Mayor George E. Green of Binghamton, to examine the whole canal question. Their report will be ready in about a fortnight, and will be submitted to the Legislature with a special message, probably submitting at the same time the report of the Commerce Commission. I wish to call attention to the fact that the gentlemen serving on these two bodies are business men whose lives are filled with exacting duties; yet they have given, unpaid, months of their valuable time and their best thought and effort to the solution of these problems. Such disinterested expert service is of incalculable value to the State and makes it greatly the debtor to the men rendering the service. The conduct of these two commissions, and of the Commission on the Educational Bill emphasizes one of the most pleasing features of our public life, viz.: the readiness with which able and high-minded private citizens will do special public work when they are convinced of its necessity from the public standpoint.

There remained the question of the proper administration of the canals. Very grave accusations had been made against the former canal management; accusations which varied from charges of mere inefficiency and bad judgment, to charges of wholesale personal corruption, criminal in its character.

SUMMARY OF WHAT WAS DONE.

Such being the conditions, there were two things to be done; first, to secure by the employment of the best counsel an investigation which would be final and complete, and determine whether it were possible to proceed criminally against any contractor or public employee; and, second, if there had been no criminal misconduct, but if there had been failure to manage the canals so as to secure the best results for the State, then to provide a thorough and radical change in the management. These were the only two lines on which action could be taken. On both of them action was taken. On the one hand, the investigation was so conducted as to leave no room for any further question as to criminal proceedings; and, on the other hand, the reformation in the methods of management has been so complete as to leave nothing to be done save to continue and perfect the new system.

DETAILED STATEMENT.

As a result of the reports made to my predecessor in office by the commission appointed by him to make an investigation concerning the work of improving and enlarging the canals under the acts of 1895 and 1896, commonly known as the "Nine-million Dollar Acts," the accusation against the then existing canal management had been resolved into two categories.

In the first place it was asserted that there had been on the part of the outgoing State Engineer and Surveyor and of the former Superintendent of Public Works, malfeasance and misfeasance in office which called for the criminal prosecution of themselves, of their subordinates, and of certain contractors. This was a legal question, the if guilty, their punishment could come only through the courts, inasmuch as they were out of office. The ordinary machinery of the law was set in motion by the Attorney General with the purpose of securing the punishment of any delinquent. In almost any other case, in view of the zeal with which the Attorney General was carrying on these prosecutions, I should not have deemed it necessary to take any extraordinary action. But the charges were so grave and had been given such widespread publicity that I felt warranted in asking the assistance of the Legislature to enable me to take steps that would guarantee beyond all possibility of doubt the prosecution and punishment of any criminal who could be discovered by rigorous and searching investigation.

Accordingly I appointed Mr. Austen G. Fox and Mr. Wallace MacFarlane of New York, well known members of the bar, of opposite political faith to the accused, and the latter United States District Attorney in New York under President Cleveland, to assist the Attorney General in the institution and prosecution of such criminal proceedings as should be warranted by the testimony taken by the investigating commission and the reports made thereupon to my predecessor. The Legislature appropriated $20,000 to pay the expenses of the investigation. After working for several months counsel reported to me that, in their opinion, on the evidence obtainable by them, criminal prosecutions were inadvisable and impracticable. In the absence of evidence of fraudulent collusion between the State officers and the contractors, counsel concluded that the numerous instances of apparently unjustifiable favoritism to contractors and of improvident agreements reported by the commission could not be said to be of a criminal character, though they did subject the State to a large pecuniary loss, and apparently showed grave delinquency on the part of those charged with the execution of the work. The delinquency shown justified public indignation, but it did not afford ground for criminal prosecution.

The special counsel stated at length their reasons for their conclusions, and the report is herewith transmitted to you.

There is probably no lawyer of high standing in the State who after studying the report of counsel in this case and the testimony taken by the investigating commission would disagree with them as to the impracticability of a successful prosecution. Under such circumstances the one remedy was a thorough change in the methods and management. This change has been made.

RESULTS.

The new Superintendent has managed the canals with the care and skill which would be expected in a private business enterprise. It is unnecessary to say that the highest standard of integrity has been demanded. There has been no toleration whatever of inefficiency and no retention of any man who filled a needless position or who filled unworthily a necessary position. The season of 1899 was one of unusual activity on the canals; but the good effect of the new Superintendent's administration was made strikingly evident when, at the close of the fiscal year on Oct. 1, the accounts were made up. For the last eight months of the fiscal year ending Oct. 1, 1899, although more business was done, the canals were run at a cost of about $450,000, as against about $590,000 for the same eight months of the preceding year, a net saving of nearly $140,000, or about 25 per cent. No work has been entered upon or permitted for any cause whatsoever save the needs of the canals. No man has been appointed save when it appeared that there was actual need of his services, and that he could ably and honestly perform the duties of the place sought. No man who did his duty well has been jeopardized in his position, and no man known to have failed in his duty has been retained. In short, the canals have been managed with an eye single to the public good.

THE CANAL BOARD.

Under Chapter 544, Laws of 1899, providing for the termination of certain of the outstanding contracts aggregating upward of $4,000,000, contractors representing contracts aggregating upward of $2,350,000 made application to the Canal Board for their termination. Before "finding and determining what amounts were properly due," a committee of the Canal Board, consisting of the Controller, the Attorney General, the State Engineer, and the Superintendent of Public Works, was appointed to examine and report upon the status of the contracts for the termination of which application had been made. The conditions surrounding every contract were carefully examined. Reference was made to the report of the Canal Investigating Commission, to the report of the engineers to the commission, and to the original testimony upon which the report of the investigating commission was based; also to the reports of Messrs. Fox and MacFarlane and Mr. Shove. The contracts, specifications, and agreements for extra work were carefully scrutinized and all the attending circumstances were considered as they actually existed.

TAXATION.

The whole problem of taxation is now, as it has been at almost all times and in almost all places, one of extreme difficulty. It has become more and more evident in recent years that existing methods of taxation, which worked well enough in a simpler state of society, are not adequate to secure justice when applied to the conditions of our complex and highly specialized modern industrial development. At present the real estate owner is certainly bearing an excessive proportion of the tax burden. Men who have made a special study of the theory of taxation and men who have had long experience in its practical application are alike in conflict among themselves as to the best general system. Absolute equality, absolute justice in matters of taxation will probably never be realized; but we can approximate it much more closely than at present. The last Legislature most wisely appointed a committee to consider the feasibility of a thorough and far-reaching change in our tax laws; and there is good reason to believe that their forthcoming report will present a scheme which will receive the support of substantially all classes of taxpayers, and which will be of such a character as to commend itself to the most careful consideration of your body upon broad lines.

FAIRNESS IS NEEDED.

The law must not only be correct in the abstract; it must work well in the concrete. Experience shows that certain classes or symbols of property which in theory ought to be taxed cannot under the present practice be reached. Some kinds of taxes are so fertile in tempting to perjury and sharp dealing that they amount to taxes on honesty—the last quality on which we should impose a needless burden. Moreover, where the conditions and complexity of life vary widely as between different communities, the desirability and possibility of certain taxes may seem or be so different that it is hard to devise a common system that will work. If possible the State tax should be levied on classes of property and in a manner which will render it collectible with entire fairness in all sections of the community, as for instance the corporation or collateral inheritance tax is now collected. So far as possible we should divorce the State and municipal taxes, so as to render unnecessary the annual equalization of values between the several counties which has proved so fertile a source of friction between the city and the country.

There is a constant influx into New York State of capital oftimes previously incorporated under the laws of other States, and an increasing number of men of means from other parts of the country, non-residents of New York, come into this State to sojourn and to conduct and be at the head of various business enterprises which are drawn to New York as the financial centre of the whole country. This calls for legislation which shall provide, in a broad and fair spirit, for taxing foreign capital in this State, whether in corporate or individual form, exactly as we tax domestic capital doing business along the same lines.

I call your attention to the fact that the great burden of taxation is local, not State. In the large cities the heavy local charges are mainly due to the action of the local authorities themselves. For this the local authorities are of course responsible. Sometimes taxation is added to by legislative enactment.

FAILURE OF TAX LAWS.

On certain points the failure of the tax laws has become so evident that it is possible to provide more or less complete remedies without waiting for a general scheme of reorganization. Again and again in recent years this has been recognized, and through legislative enactment certain species of property which had escaped taxation have been made to pay their proper share of the public burdens. The collateral inheritance tax offers a case in point. The corporation tax offers another. In all these matters of taxation, however, it is necessary to proceed with extreme caution; the path never being so simple and clear as the advocates of any particular measure invariably believe. Every wealthy corporation that perpetrates or is allowed to perpetrate a wrong helps to produce or inflame a condition of angry excitement against all corporations which in its turn may in the end harm alike the honest and the dishonest agents of public service and thereby do far-reaching damage to the whole body politic. Much of the outcry against wealth, against the men who acquire wealth, and against the means by which it is acquired, is blind, unreasonable, and unjust; but in too many cases it has a basis in real abuses; and we must remember that every act of misconduct which affords any justification for this clamor is not only bad because of the wrong done, but also because the justification thus given inevitably strengthens movements which are in reality profoundly anti-social and anti-civic. Our laws should be so drawn as to protect and encourage corporations which do their honest duty by the public; and to discriminate sharply against those organized in a spirit of mere greed, or for improper speculative purposes.

There is plenty of misconduct, plenty of selfish disregard of the rights of others, and especially of the weak. There is also plenty of honorable and disinterested effort to prevent such misconduct or to minimize its effects. Any rational attempt to prevent or counteract the evils, by legislation or otherwise, is deserving of hearty support; but it cannot be too deeply impressed upon us that such attempts can result in permanent good only in proportion as they are made in a sane and wholesome spirit, as far removed as possible from whatever is hysterical or revolutionary. It is infinitely better when needed social and civic changes can be brought about as the result of natural and healthy growth than when they come with the violent dislocation and widespread wreck and damage inevitably attendant upon any movement which is revolutionary in its nature.

THE FRANCHISE TAX.

At the same time a change should never be shirked on the ground of its being radical, when the abuse has become flagrant and no other remedy appears possible. This was the case with the taxation of local franchises in this State. For years most of these franchises escaped paying their proper share of the public burdens. The last Legislature placed on the statute book a law requiring them to be treated as real estate for the purposes of taxation, the tax to be assessed and collected by the State Assessors for the benefit of the localities concerned. This marks an immense stride in advance. The course at first serious difficulties are sure to arise in enforcing it. The means for carrying it into effect are very inadequate. There may be delay before we get from it the substantial additions to the revenue which will finally accrue, and there may be disappointment to the enthusiasts who are so apt to hope too much from such legislation. But it will undoubtedly add largely to the public revenues as soon as it is fairly in operation, and the amount thus added will increase steadily year by year. The principle which this law establishes has come to stay. There will doubtless have to be additional legislation from time to time to perfect the system as its shortcomings are made evident in actual practice. But the corporations owning valuable public franchises must pay their full and proper share of the public burdens.

INTENT OF THE LAW.

The franchise tax law is framed with the intent of securing exact and equal justice, no more and no less. It is not in any way intended as a means for persecuting or oppressing corporations. It is not intended to cut down legitimate dividends; still less to cut down wages or to prevent a just return for the farsighted business skill of some captain of industry who has been able to establish a public service greatly to the advantage of the localities concerned, where before his time men of less business capacity had failed. But it is intended that property which derives its value from the grant of a privilege by the public, shall be taxed proportionately to the value of the privilege granted. In enforcing this law, much tact, patience, resolution, and judgment will be needed. All these qualities the State Board of Tax Commissioners have thus far shown. Their salaries are altogether inadequate, for the new law has immensely increased not only their responsibilities, but their work. They should be given not only the needed increase for themselves, but also an appropriation for an additional number of clerks and experts.

During the year 1899 not a single corporation has received at the hands of the State of New York one privilege of any kind, sort, or description, by law or otherwise, to which it was not entitled, and which was not in the public interest; nor has corporate influence availed against any measure which was in the public interest. At certain times, and in certain places, corporations have undoubtedly exerted a corrupting influence in political life; but in this State for this year it is absolutely true, as shown by the history of every measure that has come before the Legislature from the franchise tax down, that no corporate influence has been able to prevail against the interests of the public.

THE STATE AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.

It has become more and more evident of late years that the State will have to act in its collective capacity as regards certain subjects which we have been accustomed to treat as matters affecting the private citizen only, and that furthermore it must exercise an increasing and more rigorous control over other matters which it is not desirable that it should directly manage. It is neither possible nor desirable to lay down a general hard and fast rule as to what this control should be in all cases. There is no possible reason in pure logic why a city, for instance, should supply its inhabitants with water and allow private companies to supply them with gas any more than there is why the General Government should take charge of the delivery of letters but not of telegrams. On the other hand, pure logic has a very restricted application to actual social and civic life, and there is no possible reason for changing from one system to the other simply because the change would make our political system in theory more symmetrical. Obviously it is undesirable that the Government should do anything that private individuals could do with better results to the community. Everything that tends to deaden individual initiative is to be avoided, and unless in a given case there is some very evident gain which will flow from State or municipal ownership, it should not be adopted. On the other hand, when private ownership entails grave abuses and where the work is of a kind that can be performed with efficiency by the State or municipality acting in its collective capacity no theory or tradition should interfere with our making the change. There is grave danger in attempting to establish invariable rules; indeed it may be that each case will have to be determined upon its own merits. In one instance a private corporation may be able to do the work best. In another the State or city may do it best. In yet a third it may be to the advantage of everybody to give free scope to the power of some individual captain of industry.

On one point there must be no step backward. There is a consensus of opinion that New York must own its own water supply. Any legislation permitting private ownership should be annulled.

MODERN INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.

Nothing needs closer attention, nothing deserves to be treated with more courage, caution, and sanity than the relations of the State to corporate wealth, and indeed to vast individual wealth. For almost every gain there is a penalty, and the great strides in the industrial upbuilding of the country, which have on the whole been attended with marked benefit, have also been attended by no little evil. Great fortunes are usually made under very complex conditions, both of effort and of surrounding, and the mere fact of the complexity makes it difficult to deal with the new conditions thus created. The contrast offered in a highly specialized industrial community between the very rich and the very poor is exceedingly distressing, and while under normal conditions the acquirement of wealth by an individual is necessarily of great incidental benefit to the community as a whole, yet this is by no means always the case. In the great cities there is plainly in evidence much wealth contrasted with much poverty and some of the wealth has been acquired or is used in a manner for which there is no moral justification.

A profound political and social thinker has recently written: "Wealth which is expended in multiplying and elaborating real comforts, or even in pleasures which produce enjoyment at all proportionate to their cost will never excite serious indignation. It is the colossal waste of the means of human happiness in the most selfish and most vulgar forms of social advertisement and competition that gives a force to passions which menace the whole future of our civilization." But in continuance this writer points out that the only effectual check lies in the law of public opinion. Any attempt to interfere by statute in moral questions of this kind by fettering the freedom of individual action would be injurious to a degree far greater than is the evil aimed at. Probably the large majority of the fortunes that now exist in this country have been amassed, not by injuring mankind, but as an incident to the conferring of great benefits on the community—whatever, in the conscious purpose of those amassing them may have been. The occasional wrongs committed or injuries endured are on the whole far outweighed by the mass of good which has resulted. The true questions to be asked are: Has any given individual been injured by the acquisition of wealth by any man? Were the rights of that individual, if they have been violated, sufficiently protected by law? If so, these rights and all similar rights ought to be guaranteed by additional legislation. The point to be aimed at is the protection of the individual against wrong, not the attempt to limit and hamper the acquisition and output of wealth.

It is almost equally dangerous either to blink evils and refuse to acknowledge their existence or to strike at them in a spirit of ignorant revenge, thereby doing far more harm than is remedied. The need can be met only by careful study of conditions, and by action which, while taken boldly and without hesitation, is neither heedless nor reckless. It is well to remember on the one hand that the adoption of what is reasonable in the demands of reformers is the surest way to prevent the adoption of what is unreasonable; and on the other hand that many of the worst and most dangerous laws which have been put upon statute books have been put there by zealous reformers with excellent intentions.

TRUSTS.

This problem has a hundred phases. The relation of the capitalist and the wage-worker makes one; the proper attitude of the State towards extreme proverty another; the proper attitude of the State towards the questions of the ownership and running of so-called "public utilities," a third. But among all these phases, the one which at this time has the greatest prominence is the question of what are commonly termed "trusts," meaning by the name those vast combinations of capital, usually flourishing by virtue of some monopolistic element, which have become so startlingly common a feature in the industrial revolution which has progressed so rapidly during recent years.

Every new feature of this industrial revolution produces hardship because in its later stages it has been literally a revolution instead of an evolution. The new inventions and discoveries and the new methods of taking advantage of the business facilities afforded by the extraordinary development of our material civilization have caused the changes to proceed with such marvelous rapidity, that at each stage some body of workers finds itself unable to accommodate itself to the new conditions with sufficient speed to escape hardship. In the end the accommodation of the class takes place; at times too late for the well being of many individuals. The change which would be unaccompanied by hardship if it came slowly, may be fraught with severe suffering if it comes too fast, even when it is in the end beneficial. Occasionally, moreover, the change is positively deleterious, and very often, even when it is on the whole beneficial, it has features which are the reverse. In some cases, while recognizing the evil, it is impossible with our present knowledge to discover any remedy. In others, a remedy can be applied, but as yet only at a cost that would make it worse than the trouble itself. In yet others it is possible, by acting with wisdom, coolness and fearlessness, to apply a remedy, which will wholly or in great part remove the evil while leaving the good behind. We do not wish to discourage enterprise. We do not desire to destroy corporations; we do desire to put them fully at the service of the State and the people.

CAUTION IS NECESSARY.

The machinery of modern business is so vast and complicated that great caution must be exercised in introducing radical changes for fear the unforeseen effects may take the shape of widespread disaster. Moreover, much that is complained about is not really the abuse so much as the inevitable development of our modern industrial life. We have moved far away from the old simple days when each community transacted almost all its work for itself and relied upon outsiders for but a fraction of the necessaries, and for not a very large portion even of the luxuries, of life. Very many of the anti-trust laws which have made their appearance on the statute books of recent years have been almost or absolutely ineffective because they have blinked the all-important fact that much of what they thought to do away with was incidental to modern industrial conditions, and could not be eliminated unless we were willing to turn back the wheels of modern progress by also eliminating the forces which had brought about these industrial conditions. Not only trusts, but the immense importance of machinery, the congestion of city life, the capacity to make large fortunes by speculative enterprises, and many other features of modern existence could be thoroughly changed by doing away with steam and electricity; but the most ardent denouncer of trusts would hesitate to advocate so drastic a remedy. What remains for us to do, as practical men, is to look the conditions squarely in the face and not to permit the emotional side of the question, which has its proper place, to blind us to the fact that there are other sides. We must set about finding out what the real abuses are, with their causes, and to what extent remedies can be applied.

That abuses exist, and that they are of a very grave character, it is worse than idle to deny. Just so long as in the business world unscrupulous cunning is allowed the free rein which, thanks to the growth of humanity during the past centuries, we now deny to unscrupulous physical force, then just so long there will be a field for the best effort of every honest social and civic reformer who is capable of feeling an impulse of generous indignation and who is far-sighted enough to appreciate where the real danger to the country lies. The effects are bad enough when the unscrupulous individual works by himself. They are much worse when he works in conjunction with his fellows through a giant corporation or trust. Law is largely crystallized custom, largely a mass of remedies which have been slowly evolved to meet the wrongs with which humanity has become thoroughly familiar. In a simple society only simple forms of wrong can be committed. There is neither the ability nor the opportunity to inflict others. A primitive people provides for the punishment of theft, assault, and murder, because the conditions of the existing society allow the development of thieves and murderers and the commission of deeds of violence; but it does not provide for the punishment of forgery because there is nothing to forge, and therefore, no forgers. The gradual growth of humanitarian sentiment, often unconscious or but semi-conscious, combined with other causes, step by step emancipated the serf from bodily subjection to his over-lord; he was then protected in his freedom by statute; but when he became a factory hand the conditions were new and there were no laws which prevented the use of unguarded machinery in the factories, or the abuses of child labor, forced upon the conscientious employers by the unscrupulous until legislation put them on an equality. When new evils appear there is always at first difficulty in finding the proper remedy; and as the evils grow more complex, the remedies become increasingly difficult of application. There is no use whatever in seeking to apply a remedy blindly; yet this is just what has been done in reference to trusts.

INEFFECTIVE LEGISLATION.

Much of the legislation not only proposed but enacted against trusts is not one whit more intelligent than the mediaeval bull against the comet, and has not been one particle more effective. Yet there can and must be courageous and effective remedial legislation.

To say that the present system, of haphazard license and lack of supervision and regulation, is the best possible, is absurd. The men who endeavor to prevent the remedying of real abuses not only show callous disregard for the suffering of others, but also weaken those who are anxious to prevent the adoption of indiscriminate would-be remedies which would subvert our whole industrial fabric. The chicanery and the dishonest, even though not technically illegal, methods through which some great fortunes have been made, are scandals to our civilization. The man who by swindling or wrongdoing acquires great wealth for himself at the expense of his fellow, stands as low morally as any predatory mediaeval nobleman and is a more dangerous member of society. Any law, and any method of construing the law which will enable the community to punish him, either by taking away his wealth or by imprisonment, should be welcomed. Of course, such laws are even more needed in dealing with great corporations or trusts than with individuals. They are needed quite as much for the sake of honest corporations as for the sake of the public. The corporation that manages its affairs honestly has a right to demand protection against the dishonest corporation. We do not wish to put any burden on honest corporations. Neither do we wish to put an unnecessary burden of responsibility on enterprising men for acts which are immaterial; they should be relieved from such burdens, but held to a rigid financial accountability for acts that mislead the upright investor or stockholder, or defraud the public.

The first essential is knowledge of the facts, publicity. Much can be done at once by amendment of the corporation laws so as to provide for such publicity as will not work injustice as between business rivals.

ALLEGED TRUST ABUSES.

The chief abuses alleged to arise from trusts are probably the following: Misrepresentation or concealment regarding material facts connected with the organization of an enterprise; the evils connected with unscrupulous promotion; overcapitalization; unfair competition resulting in the crushing out of competitors who themselves do not act improperly; raising of prices above fair competitive rates; the wielding of increased power over the wage-earners. Of course, none of these abuses may exist in a particular trust, but in many trusts, as well as in many corporations not ordinarily called trusts, one or more of them are evident. Some of these evils could be partially remedied by a modification of our corporation laws; here we can safely go along the lines of the more conservative New England States, and probably not a little further. Such laws will themselves provide the needed publicity, and the needed circumstantiality of statement. We should know authoritatively whether stock represents actual value of plants, or whether it represents brands or good-will; or if not, what it does represent, if anything. It is desirable to know how much was actually bought, how much was issued free; and to whom; and, if possible, for what reason. In the first place, this would be invaluable in preventing harm being done as among the stockholders, for many of the grossest wrongs that are perpetrated are those of promoters and organizers at the expense of the general public who are invited to take shares in business organizations. In the next place, this would enable us to see just what the public have a right to expect in the way of service and taxation. There is no reason whatever for refusing to tax a corporation because by its own acts it has created a burden of charges under which it staggers. The extravagant man who builds a needlessly large house nevertheless pays taxes on the house; and the corporation which has to pay great sums of interest owing to juggling transactions in the issue of stocks and bonds has just as little right to consideration. But very great hardship may result to innocent purchasers; and publicity by lessening the possibility of this would also serve the purpose of the State.

Where a trust become a monopoly the State has an immediate right to interfere. Care should be taken not to stifle enterprise or disclose any facts of a business that are essentially private; but the State for the protection of the public should exercise the right to inspect, to examine thoroughly all the workings of great corporations just as is now done with banks; and wherever the interests of the public demand it it should publish the results of its examination. Then, if there are inordinate profits, competition or public sentiment will give the public the benefit in lowered prices; and if not, the power of taxation remains. It is therefore evident that publicity is the one sure and adequate remedy which we can now invoke. There may be other remedies, but what these others are we can only find out by publicity, as the result of investigation. The first requisite is knowledge, full and complete.

LABOR.

I call the attention of the Legislature to the reports of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, of the Commissioner of Labor Statistics, and of the State Factory Inspector. During the past year very valuable labor measures have been enacted into laws, and they are well enforced. I am happy to say that in speaking of labor legislation I can talk mainly of performance—not of promise. Additional legislation will undoubtedly from time to time become necessary; but many vitally needed laws have already been put upon the statute books. As experience shows their defects these will be remedied. A stringent eight-hour labor law has been enacted. This is working well as a whole.

In nothing do we need to exercise cooler judgment than in labor legislation. Such legislation is absolutely necessary, alike from the humanitarian and the industrial standpoints; and it is as much our duty to protect the weaker wage workers from oppression as to protect helpless investors from fraud. But we must beware above all things of that injudicious and ill-considered benevolence which usually in the long run defeats its own ends. To discourage industry and thrift ultimately amounts to putting a premium on poverty and shiftlessness. It is neither of benefit to the individual nor to society needlessly to handicap superior ability and energy, and to reduce their possessor to the level of work and gain suited for his less able and energetic rivals.

There have been a large number of strikes for increase of wages during the past year. The fact that these strikes were not against a reduction, but for an increase, is due to the prosperous condition of the country and State generally. The services of the present excellent Board of Mediation and Arbitration have been in almost constant demand, and they have been gratifyingly successful. The number of controversies amicably adjusted directly and indirectly through its influence has been greater than that during any year since its creation. The work of mediation—that is, of settling the dispute before it has reached an acute stage—is even more important and successful than that of arbitration proper, after the strike is once on. This being so, it would be well to enact legislation which would compel parties to labor disputes to notify the board of impending trouble, or of strikes and lockouts.

The experiment of publishing a quarterly bulletin by the Bureau of Labor Statistics has worked excellently and the bulletin should be continued and improved. I suggest that it would be well to define by statute the questions that may legally be asked of manufacturers by this bureau. Abuses have occurred in connection with the employment offices in the larger cities, which are now allowed to violate the law with impunity, the power of punishment lying with the local authorities. It would be well to require the keeper of any employment office to procure a license from the State, as in Minnesota and other States. This license should be granted on the payment of a substantial fee, and the business would thus be restricted to responsible parties and kept under the control of the State administration.

RECENT LEGISLATION.

The measures suggested in my message of last year and carried into effect by legislation, increasing the number of factory inspectors, and requiring a license for all shops and rooms where garments are made for general employers, have already greatly increased the efficiency of the Factory Inspector's Department, and enlarged its service to the public. Too little time has elapsed since the sweatshop law went into effect, in September, to give a full report of its benefits. As illustrating its efficiency in interfering with sweatshops I may mention that so far under its provisions 4,942 licenses have been granted and 918 refused. These 918 cases represent the sweatshops which would now have been in operation save for this law and for the way it has been enforced.

I shall not ask for any increase of the number of salaried inspectors this year, but I recommend that the power be given to the Governor and to the Factory Inspector to name, whenever necessary, unsalaried inspectors to undertake special investigation or aid the department at special times. Such assistance would increase the efficiency of the work of the department without imposing added burdens upon the State.

I urge that the Legislature give particular attention to the need of reform in the laws governing the tenement houses. The Tenement House Commission of 1894 declared that, in its opinion, the tenement house laws needed to be revised as often as once in five years, and I am confident that the improvements in building materials and construction of tenements, and the advance in sanitary legislation all demand further modification of existing laws. Probably the best course to follow would be to appoint a commission to present a revised code of tenement house laws.

Owing to defects in the drug clerks' bill presented last year, I was unable to sign it. I am, however, in hearty sympathy with the objects sought in the bill. I trust that a satisfactory bill may be presented this year, and shall be glad to give such a bill my approval.

The liability of employers to their employes is now recognized in the laws of most of the great industrial communities of the world. While employers ought not to be burdened to such an extent as to endanger ordinary business transactions; yet the State should, so far as possible, protect those employes engaged in dangerous occupations and should see that every reasonable provision is taken to guard their rights.

NATIONAL GUARD AND NAVAL MILITIA.

I call attention to the report of the Adjutant General on the National Guard and Naval Militia of the State. The new code has worked great improvement. In some matters of organization, notably in reference to the detail of line officers to serve for a time in staff positions, the organization of the National Guard of New York is ahead of the organization of the United States Army.

The Spanish war had resulted in great disorganization of the Guard and an immense amount of work had to be done to re-establish it upon an efficient basis. This has been done and the Guard has never been more efficient than at present. It is to be hoped that in a comparatively short time the National Government will be in a position to arm the Guard with the rifle used in the regular army.

During the past year the Guard has been called upon to furnish New York's quota of officers for service in the volunteer regiments of the army. All of the officers thus recommended were men who had served in the Spanish war. In making the recommendations the Colonels of the fifteen volunteer regiments sent into the service by New York were directed to submit the nominations of the three best men in each of their regiments for the volunteer appointments, the recommendations being based upon youth, character, fitness, intelligence, and demonstrated ability to command. In addition recommendations were sought from other officers who had special knowledge of the personnel of the New York volunteers, and the records of the various candidates were critically examined. The report sent to the Secretary of War was based solely upon the records of the officers, no attention being paid any other considerations when service save those of military fitness. Most of those thus recommended were appointed by the President. The rank and file of the Guard had within the year sent hundreds of men into the regular and volunteer army gathered for service in the Philippines.

During the Summer of 1899 the first steps have been taken to give the State troops practical work in the field. Regiments were sent to the State Camp at Peekskill and from that point were given marches in the neighborhood of several days' duration with field equipment only. The State Camp at Peekskill, when originally constructed, represented a great advance, for work in the camp was much better than work in the armory. It no longer stands as it did, for it is of special advantage only to armory trained troops; but it can still be made of much use. Probably it could best be used for the annual instruction of all of the officers and non-commissioned officers, but it might be a hardship to impose such extra duty on men most of whom are actually engaged in earning their own living. At any rate, the regiments should receive practical instructions by actual marching, cooking, camping, sanitation, outpost duties, and field exercises over rough country. Soldiers must be able to take care of themselves under the conditions of a campaign, and this they cannot learn unless they cook their own food, pitch their own tents, and perform for themselves all the other duties incident to their profession. The mortality in the Spanish war shows how infinitely less dangerous to the lives of the soldiers are the bullets of the enemy than diseases caused by bad sanitation and failure to understand how to cook, and live in the open.

RIFLE RANGES NEEDED.

Furthermore, it is very much to be wished that means could be taken to provide the most ample facilities for rifle practice. The United States must depend upon its citizen soldiery in the event of a great war. If the men already know how to march, to take cover, to live in the open, and to shoot, and always provided that they understand the absolutely vital importance of discipline and obedience to orders, then the technical training can be mastered with comparative ease by volunteers as intelligent, as brave, and as self-reliant as those who make up American armies. It would be a good thing if there were a rifle range in every village of this State as there is in Switzerland. Moreover, it should be remembered that target practice proper is but the alphabet of the soldier's marksmanship. He should also practice assiduously under conditions as nearly as possible like those of actual warfare; "terrainschiessen," as it is called in the German Army, is indispensable to effectiveness. In any event, every company of the National Guard should receive all possible encouragement in rifle practice. In a battle the only bullets that count are those that hit.

The Naval Militia make a particularly valuable branch of the service. They deserve the highest praise for the way they do their difficult work. The drill that the Naval Militia receives is most practical in character. It is greatly to be desired that the Second Naval Battalion should have an armory.

Every opportunity should be given to, and should be sought by, the officers and men of the National Guard and Naval Militia, seriously to study and master both the theory and practice of their temporary profession. One of the officers of the Guard is going abroad with the special purpose of studying the relation of the regulars, volunteers, and militia in England; special studies of this kind have great value. In addition we should know the methods of administration and of field practice which mark the most efficient modern armies.

FISHERIES, FOREST, AND GAME COMMISSION.

Under this commission great progress has been made through the fish hatcheries in the propagation of valuable food and sporting fish. The laws for the protection of deer have resulted in their increase. Nevertheless, as railroads tend to encroach on the wilderness, the temptation to illegal hunting becomes greater, and the danger of forest fires increases. There is need of great improvement both in our laws and in their administration. The Game Wardens have been too few in number. More should be provided. None save fit men must be appointed; and their retention in office must depend purely upon the zeal, ability and efficiency with which they perform their duties. The Game Wardens in the forests must be woodsmen; and they should have no outside business. In short, there should be a thorough reorganization of the work of the commission. A careful study of the resources and condition of the forests on State land must be made. It is certainly not too much to expect that the State forests should be managed as efficiently as the forests on private lands in the same neighborhoods, and the measure of difference in efficiency of management must be the measure of condemnation or praise of the way the public forests have been managed.

The subject of forest preservation is of the utmost importance to the State. The Adirondacks and Catskills should be great parks kept in perpetuity for the benefit and enjoyment of our people. Much has been done of late years toward their preservation, but very much remains to be done. The provisions of law in reference to sawmills and wood pulp mills are defective, and should be changed so as to prohibit dumping dye-stuff, sawdust or tan bark in any amount whatsoever into the streams. Reservoirs should be made; but not where they will tend to destroy large sections of the forest, and only after a careful and scientific study of the water resources of the region. The people of the forest regions are themselves growing more and more to realize the necessity of preserving both the trees and the game. A live deer in the woods will attract to the neighborhood ten times the money that could be obtained for the deer's dead carcass. Timber theft on the State lands is, of course, a grave offense against the whole public.

Hardy outdoor sports, like hunting, are in themselves of no small value to the National character, and should be encouraged in every way. Men who go into the wilderness, indeed men who take part in any field sports with horse or rifle, receive a benefit which can hardly be given by even the most vigorous athletic games.

RAINFALL AND FORESTS.

There is a further, and more immediate and practical, end in view. A primeval forest is a great sponge which absorbs and distills the rain water, and when it is destroyed the result is apt to be an alternation of flood and drought. Forest fires ultimately make the land a desert, and are a detriment to all that portion of the State tributary to the streams through the woods where they occur. Every effort should be made to minimize their destructive influence. We need to have our system of forestry gradually developed and conducted along scientific principles. When this has been done it will be possible to allow marketable lumber to be cut everywhere without damage to the forests—indeed, with positive advantage to them; but until lumbering is thus conducted, on strictly scientific principles no less than upon principles of the strictest honesty toward the State, we cannot afford to suffer it at all in the State forests. Unrestrained greed means the ruin of the great woods and the drying up of the sources of the rivers.

Ultimately the administration of the State lands must be so centralized as to enable us definitely to place responsibility in respect to everything concerning them, and to demand the high degree of trained intelligence in their use.

The State should not permit within its limits factories to make bird skins or bird feathers into articles of ornament or wearing apparel. Ordinary birds, and especially song birds, should be rigidly protected. Game birds should never be shot to a greater extent than will offset the natural rate of increase. All Spring shooting should be prohibited and efforts made by correspondence with the neighboring States to secure its prohibition within their borders. Care should be taken not to encourage the use of cold storage or other market systems which are a benefit to no one but the wealthy epicure who can afford to pay a heavy price for luxuries. These systems tend to the destruction of the game; which would bear most severely upon the very men whose rapacity has been appealed to in order to secure its extermination.

The open season for the different species of game and fish should be made uniform throughout the entire State, save that it should be shorter on Long Island for certain species which are not plentiful, and which are pursued by a greater number of people than in other game portions of the State.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

Ample occasion exists for some modification of the statutes relating to the corporations popularly known as building and loan associations. A law which authorizes the formation of associations vested with extraordinary powers and possessing special exemptions, because they are designed to encourage thrift and to enable workingmen to provide homes for their families, urgently needs revision when under it there occur such instances of extravagance and mismanagement, if not of actual fraud, as have recently been brought to the public attention. If there can be degrees in fidelity, the highest should prevail in the discharge of those trusts in which the interests at stake are those of the poorer and more helpless members of society. Reckless real estate speculations, arbitrary amendment of by-laws without the consent of shareholders, whereby the contracts between associations and their members are changed, and excessive expense accounts for salaries, luxurious offices, &c., not to charge practices which in some cases can be reconciled with no purpose except dishonesty, are among the abuses disclosed during the year by the work of the Banking Department. With this state of facts established, argument is not required to place upon the Legislature the imperative obligation to revise the law governing these associations so as to make commission of wrongs by their manage-

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ment less easy, and to lodge with the Superintendent of Banks adequate power to deal promptly and effectively with associations whose Directors may attempt to transcend the bounds of safety and honesty.

An evil of growing proportions is the incorporation of stock companies with titles suggestive of powers to which their certificates make no claim, and which they cannot possess under the general corporation law. Allied to it is the assumption of names similarly objectionable by partnerships or individuals operating as private bankers, and also the establishment of offices in this State by foreign corporations, whose names indicate them to be moneyed corporations. The employment of such titles is certainly misleading, and it is readily condeivable that it might prove mischievous. It is plain that it should not be permitted to any person or firm or to any company having but an insignificant capital and organized to do merely an agency business, or to any foreign corporation maintaining an office in New York for the transaction of non-prohibited business, to have a name which conveys the idea that it is a banking institution, and the general corporation act should be amended to inhibit it. The matter is discussed more fully in the annual report of the Superintendent of Banks, to which I ask the attention of the Legislature, with such action as will prevent a continuation of the evil.

HORTON BOXING LAW.

I call the attention of the Legislature to the so-called Horton boxing law now on the statute books, and recommend its repeal. If this law merely fulfilled the expectations of its original advocates, and if it were executed as it was executed during the first year it was enacted, there would be no need of this recommendation. Rough, vigorous pastimes are excellent things for the Nation, for they promote manliness, being good in their effects not merely upon the body, but upon the character, which is far more important than the body. It is an admirable thing for any boy or young man whose work is of a sedentary character to take part in vigorous play, so long as it is not carried to excess, or allowed to interfere with his work. Every exercise that tends to develop bodily vigor, daring, endurance, resolution, and self-command should be encouraged. Boxing is a fine sport; but this affords no justification of prize fighting, any more than the fact that a cross-country run or a ride on a wheel is healthy justifies such a demoralizing exhibition as a six-days race. When any sport is carried on primarily for money—that is, as a business—it is in danger of losing much that is valuable, and of acquiring some exceedingly undesirable characteristics. In the case of prize fighting, not only do all the objections which apply to the abuse of other professional sports apply in aggravated form, but in addition the exhibition has a very demoralizing and brutalizing effect. There is no need to argue these points. They are expressly admitted in the Horton law itself. Moreover, the evils are greatly aggravated by the fact that the fight is for a money prize, and is the occasion for unlimited gambling and betting. As the law is construed by the Police Department of New York at present, it permits prize fights pure and simple. If as is alleged the police are technically justified in so construing the law, it only renders it the more necessary that the law should be repealed. However proper it may have been in its intent and as originally construed and administered, the gross abuses in its present administration make its existence on the statute books of the Empire State an offense against decency.

Athletic sports are excellent when treated as what they should be, that is as healthy pastimes; they become harmful if indulged in to excess, and if their importance in relation to the serious work of life is misestimated; and still more harmful when twisted into adjuncts of brutality or gambling.

AMENDMENT TO THE VAGRANCY LAW.

Crime against a woman is peculiarly abhorrent, not only because she is weaker, but because she has no direct voice in the Government. There should be no sentimentality about excusing a female criminal who is as guilty as a male criminal; but an even severer punishment should be meted out to those who commit crimes of brutal violence against women and children than to those who commits them against men. In the same way, it is greatly to be desired that our laws should be changed so as to provide for the punishment of men who profit by the commission of immoral acts by women. At present the wretched women are punished and the men who make their living by their infamy may go free. Such a condition of affairs is intolerable in the eyes of every right thinking person. This kind of immoral conduct is punished under the vagrancy law, which should be amended as it has recently been amended in England, so as to do away with such unjust discrimination. In connection with this matter I call your attention to the desirability of completing the work of the New Bedford Reformatory, which is specially designed for dealing with girls and women who have fallen, but whom there is a chance to redeem.

THE COMPLETION OF THE REVISION OF THE STATUTES BY THE LEGISLATURE.

A commission to revise the statutes with a view of condensing, combining, and harmonizing the subjects of general legislation was created in 1889. Several general laws which were originally proposed have become rendered unnecessary by the reason of the changes of the Constitution of 1894, and several additional subjects of general legislation have been suggested. The revision of the Code of Civil Procedure was not originally contemplated, but has now become a part of the work of the commission. A large number of the bills advocated by the commission have become laws and some have been submitted but have not passed. During the Winter it is intended that bills will be presented amending the general laws by incorporating them into various general statutes passed since those laws were enacted for the double purpose of bringing the plan of revision down to date and codifying under proper heads various independent statutes which ought properly be incorporated in an existing general law. It has been the custom heretofore to refer these bills either to the Committee on Judiciary or the Committee on Codes, but it is doubtful whether, if the numerous other bills which come from individual members are referred to these committees, careful attention can be given to the bills of the Statutory Revision Commission as their importance warrants.

I beg leave to respectfully suggest the appointment of a special committee in each House, or a special joint committee, to take charge of these revision bills. Due attention to the various measures which the Statutory Revision Commission has prepared will greatly facilitate the work of closing up the commission, which ought to be done during the present year. I recommend that steps be taken to close the commission during the year.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CONTROLLER.

The office of the Controller shows a balance on hand in the Treasury on the first day of October, 1898, of $2,973,891.45. The receipts from all sources during the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1899, were $25,837,150.19, making a total receipt, with the balance of last year, of $29,810,941.37. The payments for all purposes during the fiscal year were $25,837,254.19, leaving a balance in the Treasury of $4,565,814.74. The tax rate for the fiscal year ended Oct. 1, 1899, was 2.49 mills. The present valuation of the the State is $5,076,296,824. The amount received for corporation and organization taxes was $2,741,-818.05. The amount in 1898 was $2,457,-276.65, showing an increase during the fiscal year of $284,041. The amount received for tax on inheritance during the fiscal year was $2,191,612.24, being an increase over the last fiscal year of $197,462. The amount received from the Excise Department was $4,231,278.55, an increase of $15,417.63 over the last preceding year.

Attention is called to the increasing payments from transfer tax receipts by reason of special legislative enactments providing for the pay of assistants to Surrogates and District Attorneys, in addition to the fees allowed by the act itself to County Treasurers and the Controller of the City of New York for receiving this tax and remitting it to the State Treasury. The counties of Erie, Kings, Monroe, New York, Oneida, Onondaga, Queens, Suffolk, Ulster, and Westchester have now these extra assistants at an aggregate cost for salaries and expenses each year of $36,040 payable from this tax. While admitting that this law has increased the labors of Surrogates somewhat, it has not increased them to the extent of generally requiring assistants. I do not believe that any special provision should be made for additional help except in counties which have paid to the State for the past five years an average transfer tax of at least $50,000.

I recommend the repeal of all the acts giving District Attorneys transfer tax assistants, for the reason that the assistants do little or nothing to earn the compensation therein allowed, and that their employment is therefore a useless expenditure of public money.

The transfer tax act provides that County Treasurers and the Controller of the City of New York shall receive a fee of 5 per cent. on the first $50,000 collected; 3 per cent. on the second $50,000, and 1 per cent. upon all additional sums each year for receiving this tax and remitting it quarterly to the State Treasury. Their only duty, in addition to this, consists in issuing duplicate receipts to the executors for the payment of this tax, and making a quarterly report to the State Controller, and the payment of appraisers' fees and other legal disbursements. All the County Treasurers retain this fee or commission for their own use and benefit, except in the County of Monroe, where it is turned into the County Treasury. As a rule these officers take little or no interest in the enforcement of the law, and do practically nothing to warrant their receiving this large special compensation. In Erie County the fees formerly were paid into the County Treasury, but the statute was amended recently restoring them to the Treasurer. During the last fiscal year the amount of fees thus paid to County Treasurers and the Controller of New York City aggregated $67,425.06. Of this amount the Controller of New York City received $15,975.88.

I believe that these fees should either go to the county, or that the aggregate amount allowed any official should be limited to a reasonable sum. At least $100,000 should be saved to the State annually by properly curtailing the expenditures payable from this tax.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Originally and in the early history of the State, corporations were created by special acts of the Legislature. They were limited as to time, and as terms of existence would expire, legislative action was necessary to continue their existence.

General statutes were afterward enacted providing for the formation of corporations without resort to the Legislature.

Notwithstanding these general laws, the Legislature has continued to create corporations by special act, granting powers not given by the general laws.

Section 6 of general corporation laws prohibits the filing and recording in any office for the purpose of effecting incorporations of a certificate of incorporation of a proposed corporation having the same name as an existing domestic corporation, or a name so nearly resembling it as to be calculated to deceive.

By Section 2,411, Code of Civil Procedure, a petition to a court for the change of the corporate name of a domestic corporation must have annexed thereto a certificate of the Secretary of State that the name proposed is not the name of any other domestic corporation or a name which the Secretary of State deems so nearly resembling it as to be calculated to deceive.

To enable the Secretary of State to comply with the above provisions, the names of all domestic corporations should be on file in his office, alphabetically arranged, just as the names of all corporations are, which are incorporated under the general statutes.

In all cases where a corporation is created by special act a clause should be contained in the act requiring the filing and recording in the Secretary of State's office of a certified copy of such special act. The effect of this would be to bring the names of all domestic corporations, except banking and insurance corporations, upon our general index.

The Secretary of State has paid to the State Treasurer during the past fiscal year for the benefit of the State $557,460.25, and the number of new corporations, companies increasing their capital stock, and amount of increased capital have shown a large gain over preceding years.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

I call your particular attention to the report of the Attorney General which will be handed you in a few days and the excellent showing it makes for that office. I cordially concur in what he will say as to the advisability of having all laws take effect at some definite time, say the 1st of September, so as to give opportunity to every one to know that they are on the statute books. Of course exceptions will be made in cases where emergencies exist.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PRISONS.

The Superintendent calls attention to the excellent working of the principle of indeterminate sentence for maximum and minimum limits fixed by the court, the prison parole board being allowed to parole under supervision any prisoner at any time after the expiration of the minimum term. He recommends that all prisoners sentenced for a first offense for felony, save of course murder and arson, be sentenced to in determinate terms. There should be a separate prison for the confinement and execution of condemned prisoners.

STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS.

Under the present laws none of the products of our own prisons are put upon the open market to compete with the products of free labor, but the products of convicts of other States and countries are brought into this State and add in competition with the products of our free labor. As under the decisions of the courts the State is powerless to prevent this, it is to be wished that there could be National legislation on the subject. The present system is furnishing reasonable employment to our own convicts, and the heads of State institutions must see that there is full compliance with the laws requiring them to purchase from the prisons goods used by their departments and made in the prisons.

A very gratifying feature of the present prison laws of this State is the rapid diminution in the population of the prisons, the penitentiary population having shrunk from 4,600 in 1895 to but little over 2,200 in 1899.

STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

The work of the State Engineer and Surveyor has been executed with signal ability and fidelity during the past year.

There has been considerable duplication of work by the National and State Governments in surveys. It certainly does not seem worth while that the State should have two separate departments doing surveying work. The Legislature last year declined to appropriate anything further for the State Land Survey, but did not abolish it. This creates a most undesirable state of affairs. It seems to me obvious that one department should do all the work, and I therefore recommend that the State Land Survey be put under the State Engineer and Surveyor, either as a separate bureau or otherwise, and that the work be done in his office, in which all the records of the State Land Survey should be placed.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Under the Regents the institutions for higher education have continued to progress as in the past.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction reports the public schools of the State in a prosperous condition. They have been liberally maintained, and results have been satisfactory. Public interest in education is steadily increasing. The total expenditures for public schools during the year, directly or indirectly, by the Department of Public Instruction, exceeded $20,000,000. What the State has done and is still doing along many lines to encourage professional training of teachers is bearing good fruit in the increasing number of professionally trained teachers in our schools, and in the development of a higher professional spirit. The Superintendent will recommend the establishment of a pedagogical department in Cornell University, and will call attention to certain equities which exist in the relations between the State and this institution in connection with State scholarships. A reasonable appropriation will be asked to carry the proposed plan into execution.

It has for a long time been the well-nigh unanimous opinion of all those conversant with the history and practical working of the educational system of this State that the laws in reference to the official oversight and superintendence of education by the State Government ought to be revised and unified for the sake of greater general efficiency, economy and entire harmony wherever there may be confusion and friction resulting from the needless overlapping of jurisdictions. That so vast a development as that which has come about in the work of instructing the children of this State should have been possible under the existing system is of itself a testimony to the wise and substantial way in which our predecessors laid the foundations of our educational organization.

The University of the State of New York, with its Board of Regents, is an institution peculiar to this Commonwealth and one now venerable with its 116 years of history. Its exercise of authority over higher education has been of very great public service, and its methods and standards have exercised a wide influence for good upon those of other States. These facts have led to the adoption by the people of an amendment to the Constitution of the State whereby the University itself and its organization under a board of not less than nine Regents has been provided and safeguarded in the organic law.

GOOD WORK DONE.

The Department of Public Instruction, on the other hand, concerned chiefly with the supervision of all the free common schools of the State supported by public taxation, has grown to a vast importance, for the number of children of school age in the State has largely increased, and nine-tenths of them attend no other institution than the public school. The work done in both departments has been, in the main, excellent and needful to be done; they are amply worthy of the confidence and continued support of the people. But that their work could be done better if the two systems were unified is a proposition hardly open to question. The problem has been not whether unification were desirable, but by what means this end was to be attained.

From the point of view of the public interests, it is neither desirable nor practicable merely, to extend the jurisdiction of either department over the other. The university convocation at its annual meeting in July, 1899, requested the Governor to appoint a commission for the purpose of recommending a practicable plan of unification, and in accordance with this suggestion the following commisson was appointed: Frederick T. Hollis, Daniel H. McMillan, Judge Joseph Daly, William Kernan, Robert F. Wilkinson, and the Secretary of the Board of Regents and the Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction. All were men of the highest standing, of trained capacity, and specially interested in the whole subject. I cannot too heartily thank them for their invaluable and wholly disinterested labor for the public welfare.

The commission, after careful consideration, has arrived at suggestions embodied in a report suggesting statutory changes, which, if adopted by the Legislature, will give effect to the system which they recommend. What they propose is the creation of a Department of Education, including both the University and the Department of Public Instruction, of which a single officer, known as the Chancellor of the University, shall be the responsible executive and administrative head. The University is, of course, continued, and has its oversight extended to cover the entire field of education, so that its real authority and opportunity for public service will be much increased.

The plan proposed is simple, effective and wholly free from political or partisan considerations. It deserves the cordial support of all friends of public education, and this means of every patriotic citizen of the State.

It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of the interests involved or the importance of considering them solely from the point of view of the general welfare of the State.

DEPARTMENT OF EXCISE.

The Excise Department has apparently been most carefully and judicially managed, and the work of that department commends itself to the Legislature.

The net balance for the fiscal year in this department is $12,582,248.72, of which $4,231,278.55 goes to the State, the balance being distributed among the cities and towns of the State. The expense of this department during the fiscal year was $274,862.10, and at the end of the fiscal year there was a balance in hand over and above expense of $91,723.92, showing that the most careful expenditure in the department has been the rule. There has been a decrease of between five and six thousand licensed places in the State, and each succeeding year shows a slight decrease in the number in force at the end of the fiscal year. The so-called slot machine gambling nuisance has greatly decreased, and has been driven from places where liquor is sold.

STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

In this department progressive improvement shows that the State care system was wisely founded and must remain the permanent policy of the State. The care of the insane has bettered and the cost has lessened. The accommodations have been increased and improved, and the annual increment of permanent cases, the ultimate cost to the State of each of which is computed at $5,000, has been diminished. While the reduction of cost of maintenance the past year from the per capita of $185.20 in 1898 to $178.42, in the face of a general advance in prices, and contrasted with $216 before the State Care act, is satisfactory, it is of far more importance that the annual increase of patients in hospitals is steadily decreasing; in 1899 it was 529, in 1898 it was 634, in 1897 it was 733. These figures allow but one conclusion—better care of the insane. That conclusion is supported by the fact that 1,009 patients have been discharged fully recovered, and 921 others have sufficiently improved to allow their return to their homes.

STATE CHARITY INSTITUTIONS.

Great interests are involved in the administration of the State charitable institutions. During the past year a long stride forward has been taken in elevating the standard of supervision on the part of boards of managers. Wherever possible these boards of managers are now selected without reference to local demands or preferences and without reference to their politics. While there should be one or two representatives of the locality, the bulk should be men and women coming from other parts of the State, who realize that the institution is of State and not merely local consequence.

I call your attention to the desirability of repealing Chapter 374 of the Laws of 1896, which permits courts to send female felons of mature age to "houses of refuge" for a period of less than one year. This is contrary alike to the purpose with which these institutions were founded, and to Chaper 632 of the Laws of 1899, which provides for a sentence of three years, with power of prior discharge by the Board of Managers. Houses of refuge are not proper places for felons of mature age, and, moreover, the managers of these houses should, like the Trustees of the Elmira Reformatory, be given the privilege of transferring to the prison authorities, under proper conditions, inmates who are found to derive no benefit from the discipline employed.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE.

I call your attention to the desirability of allowing the Commissioners of the Land Office to grant leases with power of renewal for riparian lands. At present it is more than questionable whether such leases are valid, and unless the leases can be issued in this form, they are often useless. Where improvements of great value are made it seems probable that the land should be granted in fee, but where improvements are not made the State should certainly retain the fee.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

A very great advance was made last year by the action of the Legislature in putting upon the books the present bill to secure recognition of merit in appointments to the civil service. Under this law the great bulk of the classified offices are taken out of the domain of politics. There is need of an increased appropriation for the Civil Service Commisson. Their salaries should at least be made equal to those of other Commissioners.

The civil service rules framed under the provisions of Chapter 370, Laws of 1899, were promulgated on June 8 last. While the laws and rules have been in operation for a period too brief to demonstrate their benefits to their fullest extent or to detect their defects, enough has been shown to prove their efficiency in carrying out the constitutional provisions. Examinations for all positions subject to them have been held in at least thirty cities so as to accommodate applicants in every part of the State. The increased attendance at these examinations indicates an appreciation of the relief from the double examinations under the previous law, which were costly and onerous to all, without any advantage to the public interest. The provisions of law requiring pay rolls to be certified by the State or Municipal Commissions respectively have worked well, both in securing strict compliance with the law and in obtaining accurate rosters of those in service. The same may be said of the larger powers of supervision of the work of municipal commissions given to the State Commission, securing uniformity in methods and procedure and the application of the merit system in all the cities of the State, a result never before reached. The State Commission should have larger means at its disposal for frequent inspection of the city service and concurrent advice and instruction to such inexperienced officials as may need it.

RAILROAD COMMISSION.

Important progress has been made in the elimination of grade crossings, the commission exercising its powers with tact and judgment. I recommend that the Legislature provide for the continuance of this work. Of recent years the Legislature has given the board proper power, and in consequence it has been enabled to do excellent work.

HEALTH OFFICER AND QUARANTINE.

The Health Officer of the Port of New York and the Quarantine Commissioners find their work sadly handicapped for lack of funds. This branch of public service has in the past few years, by reason of the improved methods of sanitation, been of the greatest public benefit, but sufficient funds have not heretofore been placed at their disposal to acquire the best results. The Port of New York is one which cannot be too carefully guarded, and the very scientific methods now used by those who have charge of this important branch of the State Government require additional and increased appropriations. I trust this matter will receive your early and careful attention.

SELF-SUPPORTING OFFICES.

The offices of Secretary of State, Railroad Commission, Banking, and Insurance Departments are all self-supporting—more than paying their own expenses.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The work of this department has steadily increased until it is now double what it was six years ago, while there has been but little increase in the appropriation. To some extent the work of this department is duplicated or clashes with that of the State Board of Health. The Assembly Committee appointed to consider the subject of tuberculosis in cattle will deal with this matter, at least in part, in their report to the Legislature.

I call your attention to the special necessity of taking all possible steps to prevent the adulteration of food.

During the year 1899 the property of the State Agricutural Society at Syracuse, where the annual State Fair is held, was transferred to the State, and I recommend that the State now take under its own control the management of the State Fair.

The excellent educational work done by the Farmers' Institute deserves your cordial support; it has had a real and marked effect in bettering the condition of the farming communities where it has been most developed.

STATE ARCHITECT.

Nowhere has the increased efficiency in the State service been more marked than in the office of the State Architct. This office has carried on the work of preparing plans and specifications for the various new buildings and repairs and alterations to existing buildings for which appropriations have been made by the Legislature. With a few unimportant exceptions, all this work is now under contract, notwithstanding the great increase in price of building materials during the current year and since the appropriations were made. It is recommended that the State Architect be given an additional appropriation to increase the engineering force of his office so as to enable him to ascertain if it be practicable to secure greater economy in various directions, such as in the mechanical methods of using coal in State institutions, to inquire into the general subject of water supply and sewerage of the various State institutions, and to formulate practical suggestions for the amelioration of existing defects, and to pay the salaries of Building Inspectors now paid out of the appropriations for buildings.

NEW YORK CITY CHARTER.

I recommend that the Governor be empowered to appoint a commission to deal with the question of remodeling the New York charter in order to remedy the defects made evident by its workings during the last two years.

POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS AND THE JUDICIARY.

I further recommend that legislation be passed at once prohibiting the payment by any candidate for judicial office, directly or indirectly, of assessments or contributions to political parties for campaign expenses.

GOOD ROADS.

The movement to better the roads of the State should not be allowed to lag; it should be so directed as to be in the especial interest of the tiller of the soil.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

It may well be considered by you whether by the passage of an act establishing a State printing bureau, equipped with every modern device, the cost to the State of its printing might not be reduced. This item has become a large one in the State expenditure, and a trial of State ownership, if found to be economical, I would advise.

THE PALISADES.

The State should sedulously preserve for its people the natural beauties within its limits. Great good has been done by the Niagara Falls Reservation, and its interests should be advanced in every way. I call the attention of the Legislature to the report of the Palisades Commission, which has my hearty approval. The Palisades should be preserved. They form one of the most striking and beautiful features of nature in the entire country, and their marring and ruin should be a source not merely of regret, but of shame, to our people. New Jersey is in reality less interested in their preservation than we are, although they are in her territory, for their beauty can best be observed from ours.

There are two miles of the Palisades in the State of New York and ten in the State of New Jersey. No further riparian rights along their base should be granted, and I suggest that a commission to represent the State of New York be appointed and that the Governor be empowered to request of the State of New Jersey to appoint a similar commission to serve with ours and endeavor to provide for joint action by the two States to secure the permanence of this splendid natural monument.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

I particularly desire to call the attention of the Legislature to the Pan-American Exposition. This exposition will be a source of the utmost pride to the whole State, and all our citizens should feel an active concern in making it a greater success than anything of its kind ever held on this continent—second only to the great National expositions.

My attention has been called to the desirability of having at this exposition a department of social economy. Interesting and important as it is to exhibit the natural resources of the Americas and the products of their industries, it is no less important to present the life of the people themselves and to show their social institutions.

The industrial and social revolution, consequent upon the introduction of steam and electricity, has produced a new civilization, with many new problems yet unsolved, and new conditions to which we have only imperfectly adjusted ourselves. By providing for a department of social economy at the Pan-American Exposition much light may be thrown on these problems, and not a little may be done for the amelioration of social and industrial conditions.

The scope of this department should be broad enough to include, for the several countries and peoples, a comprehensive presentation of their industrial, agricultural, commercial, economic, social, and philanthropic conditions.

These subjects would be graphically represented by maps, charts, and photographs, which would constitute an important and attractive exhibit. Such a presentation of conditions in Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines would be of special interest. These subjects might be further illustrated by a series of congresses, in which experts would discuss topics of popular interest and of practical value.

The beginning of a new century would seem to be a peculiarly fitting time to gather up the results of investigation and experience in the preceding century by which to help the peoples of North and South America up to a higher plane, physical, mental, and moral.

I am heartily in favor of the creation of such a department of the exposition, and recommend that a sufficient appropriation be made by the Legislature to establish and successfully conduct it.

I commend the exposition to your special attention, and hope you will aid it in every way.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

I call special attention to the efficiency and economy in the management of the Department of Public Buildings during the past year. The service has been much improved and notwithstanding the fact that the building has been thoroughly renovated throughout and several of the departments enlarged, the cost of management has been very much decreased. No useless employes have been retained, while those who have been continued have been made clearly to understand that the standard of efficiency was the only one which was required in the fulfillment of their duties.

OVERLEGISLATION.

Bills are continually passed providing for extraordinary repairs on the canals, for the erection of bridges and the like. It seems to me that there should be a blanket appropriation for all these repairs, and that the allotment of the money for the different places should be left to the direction of the Superintendent of Public Works. I believe that this will result in a considerable saving to the State.

I again call the attention of the Legislature to the undesirability of cumbering our statute books with a mass of needless legislation. Of course, any legislation that is slipped through so as to evade public notice is noxious, but aside from this the mere fact of having on the statute books a large number of laws which, though not harmful, are of no particular benefit, is also undesirable. It is greatly to be desired that some plan for limiting private legislation should be adopted; a bill with this purpose was introduced last year.

I also again call the attention of the Legislature to the need of economy. There are many objects excellent in themselves upon which the State could with advantage spend money, were it not for the steady tendency to increase expense beyond the limit that can be afforded by the taxpayers.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

SOUTH AFRICAN QUESTION

Inconsistency of Some Boer Sympathizers in America.

United States and Transvaal Methods—Fashions in Professional Patriotism as Viewed by "a Citizen."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In printing seventeen columns of letters in Sunday's issue on this unhappy but apparently unavoidable appeal to arms, you performed a notable public service. Viewed as to its immediate results, you have gratified a legitimate desire on the part of those who wrote by anticipating the wants and interpreting the sentiments of those who read and are still reading these letters. Among the latter are many interested partisans who have not hitherto been regular subscribers, but who must now be favorably impressed by the fairness with which this—shall we say—people's forum has been conducted. Your liberality in the matter of space is equaled only by the wide scope allowed to all shades of opinion, prepossession, and prejudice. Admitting, as we must, the influence of prejudice in all such discussions, you certainly have adopted the readiest, if not the only, effectual means of dispelling it from minds eager for the truth or open to correction. There are, unfortunately, many people—readers of THE TIMES not excepted—who do not appear to belong to either category. These, however, must be treated as a residuum, beyond the pale of argument if not entirely past praying for. Common decency would seem to have been the only test of what might be permitted to pass through the printing press; even that limit must have been stretched in admitting the malevolent though happily impotent expletives of one John Mechan. The good people of Brewster's would do well to see that this person is quarantined, or otherwise placed under proper restraint.

I have read all of these letters once, many of them more than once, while some are preserved for future reference. In common, I doubt not, with a multitude of others, this spontaneous expression and interchange of ideas on an all-absorbing topic has afforded the keenest satisfaction, but in my case, at least, it has been of two kinds—positive and negative. Positive, because, reasoning from the best available evidence, I find myself in substantial agreement with those who favor the British side of the argument. Negative, because of the almost total absence of facts on which to base an opposite contention. The pro-Boer tactics might be summed up in the well-worn formula: "No case; throw dirt on the opposing lawyer." Mr. Shearman's unanswered statement is a model of brevity and precision. It has gone straight to the mark, making converts on one hand, and causing unmistakeable discomfiture on the other. Condensed to the uttermost, the facts are marshaled in logical continuity and with a degree of lucidity that renders his presentation of the case up to date a veritable multum in parvo. One of his letters to THE TIMES received the very unusual, yet well-deserved compliment of being reprinted on the following day, and with full acknowledgment, by The Tribune. Such indorsement from a powerful contemporary is an omen of more than ordinary significance. On the other hand, whether as regards statements of fact or a recital of extenuating circumstances, an extremely poor case has been made out, alike by England's avowed enemies and Paul Krüger's woundbe apologists. Such assertions as are not manifestly false are either puerile, inconsequential, or wholly irrelevant. Indeed, what has been said, professedly on behalf of the Boers, goes far to prove the validity of the British contention.

The pro-Boers are made up chiefly of three elements in the community, each of them clearly defined, but drawn together for the time-being on the principle that "necessity makes strange bedfellows." In other relations of life they have little in common, and on some of the most vital issues that govern the actions of mankind they are as far apart as the poles. The precipitate action of the Holland Society in October was quite intelligible, and in some sense praiseworthy; yet it was opposed in its initial stage by many influential members; and, I am assured, is now regretted by the majority of those whose family trees took root in New Amsterdam. A race war, even in words, is not a thing that good members of society would encourage, and the Van Wyck school of politicians who could not resist the temptation to turn the South African imbroglio to profitable account, by importing the worst phases of it into the affairs of a cosmopolian population, have ere this found themselves between the horns of an interesting dilemma. After all has been said, our estimable Dutch stock bears but a small proportion to our equally estimable Anglo-Saxon ancestors. Conservative, exclusive, and unprogressive as they undoubtedly were, they had to yield after an ineffectual struggle against fate, as represented by the onward movement of neighboring colonists. To-day the descendants of the Patroons have cause to unite with those of the Puritans in thankfulness that it was so. That pointed and timely reminder from ex-Judge Howland must have startled some of the assembled guests at the recent New England Society's dinner. "The forty-one families who came in the Mayflower and the thousands of English Puritans who came in the next decade are not entitled to all the credit for the development of the country, for there were others of their kin in Virginia. Unlike the Boers of the Transvaal, they gave later comers a show." Yes, indeed, and the same process of expansion, absorption, and assimilation has gone on up to this hour. They have not yet pulled in the latchstring nor kicked away the ladder.

Mr. Robert B. Roosevelt, failing in a well-intentioned effort to save his society from a false position, now champions the British cause with much ability. True, he charges them with "predatory" instincts, but in that he includes his own country and its present Administration, both of which, I doubt not, he is prepared to uphold against all comers. My worthy neighbor, Mr. Van Pelt, with mingled feelings of sympathy and regret for the backward if not benighted condition of his race in South Africa, may well stand aghast on reading Mr. Shearman's weighty indictment. What makes this all the more galling is the fact that the powerful searchlight of public criticism is directed upon them from this enlightened continent, in which his own ancestors were probably contemporary settlers with those of the people who still persist in acting the unenviable rôle of "dog in the manger." Public writers, travelers, and missionaries, from Livingston to the latest refugee, irrespective of race, hold the Dutch settlers responsible for the slow and hitherto unpromising march of civilization in South Africa. The Dark Continent stands now about where we did in the seventeenth century, and in the present struggle history is but repeating itself.

The German element, of more recent importation, is hostile to Great Britain because of some vague notions on the subjects of trade rivalry and colonial extension. This has been intensified of late by the concentrated tone of the German press, which, in turn, is largely due to certain events in Manila Bay and elsewhere, when a British naval officer showed his willingness to teach their Admiral "sea manners" should he interfere with the programme of our friend Dewey. Their love for the Boers, however, is not very ardent, nor is it for their old-time neighbors in Holland or their kinsmen in America, for that matter. One writer, rejoicing in the name of Kleinschmidt, appeals to Poultney Bigelow on behalf of the Boers. Well, here are three pregnant paragraphs that have appeared in The Times from the pen of Mr. Bigelow. They will stand reprinting:

> The Boer war I regard as a political necessity, and the mass of Englishmen support Mr. Chamberlain from a vague but very well-grounded instinct that in this struggle it is not a few square miles of high feldt that are at stake, but the future of the English race.
>
> Rightly or wrongly, the Englishman feels at this moment that he is spending his blood and money not in merely fighting a few thousand apostolic cowboys, but in making it clear to the Continental powers of Europe that South Africa is reserved for Anglo-Saxons, and that those who have undertaken to meddle in the affairs of that part of the world have miscalculated the capacity of the mother country to reach out for the protection of her interests.
>
> England has learned from us the value of something in the shape of a Monroe doctrine. The Boers don't like it to-day, but they will be the most loyal supporters of this measure when this war shall have ended with mutual respect—when Boers shall have discovered that under the British flag they will enjoy a larger measure of civil liberty than was ever accorded them by Paul Krueger.
>
> Lastly, there is a portion of our fellow-citizens, of Irish birth or extraction, who, coming here as outlanders, were admitted to all the richts and privileges of native Americans after a residence of five years. In many cases the preparatory sojourn was much shorter than the probationers or their sponsors would care to admit. I can remember the time when a properly affiliated "broth of a boy" seeking admission to the police force of this city could have almost guessed the precinct at which to report for duty before leaving Ireland. Some who did not reach that standard were allowed to "run wid de machine," to graduate as bartenders, or to seek such other employment as they were best qualified to perform. But the demand for "statesmen" of assorted sizes has created many vacancies in the ranks of those formerly willing to work, which are now being filled by natives of less favored nations. Will any reader hazard a conjecture as to what would have happened in this country had the Irish element been treated with a fraction of the injustice and oppression perpetrated with Boerish premeditation on the people who created Johannesburg? Yet it is this same Irish element that professes a new-fangled love and admiration for the Boers, with nothing but contempt and derision for the Outlanders. Great Britain, however, has put her hand to the plow on behalf of the unenfranchised whites of South Africa, irrespective of race, creed, or previous condition of servitude. She will not falter in the completion of her task, notwithstanding the promised invasion of Canada.

This latest fashion in professional patriotism may appeal to the pockets of Irish servant girls, but male participants will not find it the best way to become heroes in the estimation of the American people. The Mahdi, and later the Khalifa, were once in high favor among the more blatant of Ireland's representatives. But now that the last of these can no longer be invoked as an ally, the affection that was lavished on them is being used in the form of crocodile tears for "Oom Paul and his people." Another form of patriotism was indulged in a few days ago by the visiting Lord Mayor of Dublin, who told us that only a small fraction of the fusiliers were Irish. The same paper that reported his remarks contained an interview with the Catholic Chaplain of the captured regiment, from which it might be inferred that the spiritual wants of that fraction, whatever its size, were duly attended to. How different the patriotism displayed by the most famous of living Irishmen on the eve of his departure for the scene of hostilities, who pledged his word, on behalf of his fellow-countrymen of whatever rank in her Majesty's service. He himself went forth, though mourning the loss of an only son, to fight for the future of the whole English-speaking people. It was Conan Doyle who proposed "The Re-United States," and your recent editorials have done much toward the fulfillment of his prophecy. Current events have done and are doing more to help than the Irish malcontents can to hinder "a consummation devoutly to be wished."

A CITIZEN.

Borough of Queens, New York, Dec. 29, 1899.

PROTECTING HER OWN PEOPLE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your advocacy of the English cause in South Africa seems to have excited some of your readers, who have burst forth in letters of protest. Having before them in imagination the picture of a great power crushing the liberty of sturdy sons of the old Netherlanders who gathered round William the Silent, they cannot understand how you can sympathize with the liberty crusher. But what would your correspondents have to say if the case were reversed? Suppose our Government found occasion to discuss with that of Mexico the propriety of the treatment to which our citizens in that country were subjected, and were apparently approaching an amicable agreement.

Suppose, thereupon, Mexico were suddenly to surprise us and the world by issuing a manifesto, directing us to send no more troops to Texas, and to follow this up in three days by crossing our border and laying siege to San Antonio and to Austin. What would we then think of the Englishman who should express warm sympathy with the Mexicans, and whine about liberty and right and the oppression of weaker nations? And yet is not this just the case in South Africa? Who is responsible for this very indifferent success. Thus far, at least, England has done nothing but strive to defend her own undisputed possessions, with very indifferent success. Thus far, at least, not a foot of Boer territory has been touched by hostile forces. These hordes from the north are attacking English colonies, and they have not even tried, by proclamation or otherwise, to justify to the world this terrible war that they have initiated, and the sorrow and suffering which they have brought into hundreds of English homes.

But we will be told that if they had not begun the war England would have begun it. Well, then it would be time for the Boer to ask for sympathy. But it is most unlikely that England would have forced matters to an extreme. Public opinion would not have supported such a course. At any rate, when you ask sympathy you must stand on the facts as they are, not as they might have been.

To us who see in passing events the inevitable destruction of a selfish, slave-holding, tyrannical oligarchy, masking as a republic, and a great advance of the cause of civilization, the action of the Boers in plunging forward into war seems to have been directly overruled for the advancement of the race. If your correspondents cannot see all that, let them at least recognize the fact that Great Britain thus far is simply protecting her own people from an unwarrantable invasion.

HERBERT B. TURNER.

New York, Dec. 27, 1899.

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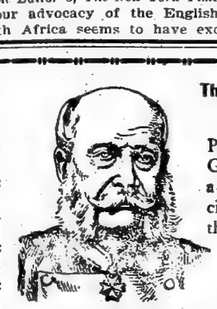

The Late Emperor Wilhelm I. of Germany

Personally acknowledged the

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SIXTEEN PAGES

A VICTORY FOR CIVILIZATION.

That is really a remarkable diplomatic achievement which the State Department modestly records. It announces that in answer to our application for equal privileges of trade in any possessions, spheres of influences, or claims that may be gained or made by European powers in China, all the powers concerned have returned favorable answers except Italy, Italy's concern is comparatively slight, but her consent also is expected.

We do not know how Mr. HAY has managed this. We seemed to be giving away our whole case when we refused to take any part in the British effort for the open door in China, and when our State Department actually "gave out" the amazing and palpable untruth that our commercial interests were not involved in the struggle between Russia and England in Peking. Of course, we were bound to give to all others what we had given Spain in the Philippines by our treaty of peace. In any case the potential trade of the Philippines is a mere trifle compared with the potential trade of China. So that it seemed that we had no "quid pro quo" to offer.

As for Russia, the commerce of Manchuria by sea is not likely to concern her as a carrier, but only as an owner. It is only if sea-borne commerce should threaten to oust her land-borne products from the "hinterland" that any Russian interests would seem to be threatened. As for Great Britain and Japan, they were already fully committed to the principle of the open door. It was only the interference of Germany, France, and Russia that prevented Japan from applying it to China at the close of her victorious war. And as for France and Germany, it seems that they have been converted to the British theory of colonization, against that which they have held and acted upon hitherto, and have determined to take a leaf out of the book of the most successful colonizing power the world has ever known. According to this principle, the owner, partitioner, or claimant of a piece of foreign territory merely puts himself to the trouble and expense of policing it, and for his reward takes such a share of the proceeds of its trade as he can get in free competition. This is a doctrine which the German Government can afford to accept, and has come near to showing its readiness for accepting. But that France will accept it, even after her four centuries of failure of making the other theory pay, is a real surprise. It may be that she expects "compensations elsewhere," say in commercial treaties. This, of course, the Administration cannot grant. It may have promised to use its good offices toward getting it granted.

In any case, it is a signal public service that Mr. HAY has performed. Handicapped as he was, he has won a diplomatic victory, and has succeeded in repairing the huge blunder of his predecessor, which seemed irreparable. He deserves the congratulations and thanks of his countrymen.

LETTING WELL ENOUGH ALONE.

Happy is the nation that has no annals, and happier still the State that needs no new laws. That is substantially the present condition of the State of New York, if we may judge from the message of Gov. THEODORE ROOSEVELT. He is a man of notably positive opinions, yet his message is almost barren of positive recommendations. In part this is due to the limitations of the man, and not to those of the subjects he treats. With all his sterling qualities of mind and heart Gov. ROOSEVELT lacks the ability to think out a social or economic problem to a clearly reasoned and definite conclusion. The tax problem always baffles him. We cannot believe that he enjoys his struggles with it at all. Indeed, a great part of his work of planning remedial legislation must be a very great bore to the Governor. Action suits him better than thinking about action, especially as much of his thinking is upon subjects for which he has little training or natural aptitude; and even if he is so fortunate as to reach a conclusion he must await the slow and quite uncertain assent of the Legislature before he can enjoy the pleasure of seeing his ideas enacted into law.

There are two concerns of the people of this State as to which it would be well were there some CLINTON, some SEYMOUR or TILDEN in the Executive Chair to apply to them the powers of a masterful and creative mind. We mean the canals and the tax laws. Up to comparatively recent times, and until the business of the State became so vast and complex, it was the custom of our Governors to study at first hand the needs of the community and advise the Legislature how they should be met. Nowadays this work is mostly farmed out to commissions. There is one commission at work upon the canals and another upon the tax laws. Still another commission is inquiring into conditions affecting the commerce of the State, and the Governor asks for authority to appoint one to consider amendments to the New York charter. Upon these subjects, therefore, he has no definite recommendations to make, and although he devotes twenty pages of his message to the canals, taxation, public ownership of "utilities," the trusts, and modern industrial conditions, we find therein no observation that is both new and valuable. Many of the ideas are sound. They have long been so considered by the students of those subjects. But the Governor does not illuminate these problems with any new light or contribute to current discussion any original guiding principle that will arrest public attention or aid the legislator in his task

Gov. ROOSEVELT's rooted belief in the doctrine that it is a good thing for a man to know how to take care of himself saves him from the calamity of concurrence in the beliefs of the new school of economics which teaches us that the city or the State ought to do everything. In discussing the municipal ownership of "public utilities," he says that it is obviously "undesirable that the Government should do anything that private individuals could do with better results to the community," and that "everything that tends to deaden individual initiative is to be avoided." In any industrial community those are foundation principles, and they destroy a great part of the argument for municipal ownership. Again, in treating of modern industrial conditions, the Governor says:

> Probably the large majority of the fortunes that now exist in this country have been amassed, not by injuring mankind, but as an incident to the conferring of great benefits on the community—whatever the conscious purpose of those amassing them may have been. The occasional wrongs committed or injuries endured are on the whole far outweighed by the mass of good which has resulted. The true questions to be asked are: Has any given individual been injured by the acquisition of wealth by any man? Were the rights of that individual, if they have been violated, insufficiently protected by law? If so, these rights, and all similar rights, ought to be guaranteed by additional legislation. The point to be aimed at is the protection of the individual against wrong, not the attempt to limit and hamper the acquisition and output of wealth. It is almost equally dangerous either to blink evils and refuse to acknowledge their existence or to strike at them in a spirit of ignorant revenge, thereby doing far more harm than is remedied.

That is an antidote for demagogy, well compounded and put up in a compact package. It ought to be freely applied to all Socialists and to persons who ignorantly abet them in their crusade against what they call culpable wealth.

All decent citizens will applaud the Governor's recommendation that the Horton law, relating to prizefights, be repealed. If this law were honestly enforced it would prevent prizefights, as it was intended to do. But when a New York Chief of Police, sitting beside the pugilistic ring, declares that two brutes who are mauling each other like bears and delivering "knock-out" blows are merely "sparring for points," and that therefore the law has not been violated, it becomes evident that the Penal Code affords a better protection to the morals and good name of the community than this statute. It is high time that something were done. The country is asking why prizefighting is allowed in New York although it has been suppressed in pretty much every other part of the Union.

The Governor's love of wild nature inspires him to treat the subject of the Forest Preserve with intelligence and specific suggestions. There he is quite at home. He deeply deplores the reckless and destructive spirit in which the once noble wilderness of the Adirondacks has been treated, and suggests that the administration of the State Lands must be so centralized that responsibility for abuses can be at once placed, and that the forests that belong to the public should be treated at least as intelligently as the private preserves. They are not now so treated.

Gov. ROOSEVELT's study of the affairs of the people he serves appears to convince him that they are in very good condition. He warns the Legislature against needless legislation. Indeed, the message he sends to the lawmakers is a strong argument for biennial sessions. Of himself he has no advice to give that calls for immediate action. The negative character of the message, coming from so positive a man, indicates a lack of burning public questions at Albany. Still, when his commissions report the Governor will have affairs of weight and moment to ponder. We think the public may confidently expect from the Canal Commission a definite plan of treatment and statement of policy that will save the canals and solve the problems that neglect, narrowness, ignorance, and corruption have raised. We wish we could be as hopeful of the report of the commission that is considering the tax laws. That problem is more complex, and we do not feel sure that it has been intrusted to minds as competent for the task. We hope the Governor's commendation of the report of the committee appointed to devise ways for the unification of the educational system is not to be understood as an approval of all parts of that report. He is mistaken if he thinks that every patriotic citizen of the State will give his "cordial support" to a plan that, if adopted without change, would put the entire educational system of the State into politics by giving to the Governor the power to appoint the executive head of the system.

SUPERINTENDENT KILBURN ON TRUST COMPANIES.

The Superintendent of the Banking Department. MR. KILBURN, whose report has been published this week, gives small comfort to those who are looking forward to any legislation this Winter restraining the field of operations of the trust companies.

He devotes a considerable portion of his report to the companies, and gives some striking figures as to their increase in number and resources. During the year eight new companies have been organized and five more were in the course of organization at the close of the year. The capital and paid-in surplus of these thirteen companies approximate $22,000,000, while the fifty-two companies reporting on July 1 had resources aggregating $722,000,000, or $195,000,000 more than the forty-nine companies reporting at the beginning of the year. This shows resources for the trust companies nearly twice as great as those of the State banks and within twenty-five per cent. of those of the savings banks.

To those who think that in this remarkable expansion the field of the banks has been unduly trenched upon, the Superintendent offers the consoling reflection that if the trust companies had not grown the banks would have done so, which is probably true, but not entirely pertinent. To the suggestion that there has been in this growth of the trust companies a certain appreciable percentage of risky enterprises, the Superintendent replies, if we understand his argument, that there is no danger to depositors as long as the deposits are small, and that when they become large it only requires "prudent and sagacious management" to assure "safety and prosperity." The case of the Produce Exchange Trust Company he does not think is in point, because the embarrassments of this company were entirely the consequence of "imprudence and even of rashness in making loans, nearly $5,000,000 having been tied up in unavailable loans and upon collateral upon which it could not readily realize."

This, we confess, does not seem to us quite conclusive. Trust companies were organized under the law giving them certain privileges with the intention and expectation that they would be, as unquestionably the great body of them are, peculiarly trustworthy. If, as in the case alluded to, a company proves peculiarly untrustworthy, it is plain that the requirements of the law have not accomplished their purpose. We are not sure that the law should be changed and we have seen no definite proposition from any authoritative source to that effect, but clearly it is not in the interest of the public generally that such cases shall be frequent or even that they shall be possible. We have great confidence in the restraining and regulating influence exerted by the business community through its organized representative body, the Clearing House, an influence very clearly shown and wisely exercised in the amended rules of the past season. Certainly those rules are not based on the imperturbable optimism manifested by the Superintendent of the Banking Department.

GEN. MERCIER AGAIN.

According to a cable dispatch from Paris published on Sunday, reports are persistent in the Nationalist press that the Government has decided to prosecute Gen. MERCIER, who was Minister of War at the time of the arrest and the first conviction of DREYFUS; it is even added that this action will be announced by the Premier, M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU, when the Chamber reassembles. In the light of recent events such a step on the part of the Government seems, at first sight, most unlikely.

The trial of the cases against M. ZOLA and Lieut. Col. PICQUART, and the suit of Mme. HENRY, the widow of the forger, against M. JOSEPH REINACH, who charged that her husband was the accomplice of ESTERHAZY, have been indefinitely postponed. The question of general amnesty closing the prosecution of all persons directly or indirectly connected with the cause célèbre has for some time been under consideration by the Amnesty Committee of the Senate. The ultimate passage of a general amnesty act has generally been regarded as a foregone conclusion, in spite of the protests of ZOLA, PICQUART, Mme. HENRY, and even of DREYFUS himself, all of whom hope to vindicate themselves, in their several causes, according to due process of law. Moreover, the very origin of the reports of the supposed action against MERCIER tends to discredit them. The ex-Minister of War is now a candidate for Senatorial honors, and the publication of the fact that he, "the defender of the honor of the army," was about to suffer for his "patriotism" would easily increase the contemptible prestige of this criminal demagogue of the General Staff. Again, and still at first sight, it would seem that the Government could hardly afford to make such a radical move on the eve of the exposition, when the utmost tranquillity is desired throughout France. There is no question that the prosecution of Gen. MERCIER would be intensely unpopular. But suppose that the idea of prosecution is actually entertained by the French Government, what does it mean?

It is not a question of nipping in the bud MERCIER's political career. The intelligent people of France to-day express simply contempt or pity for the man who sacrificed for his vanity the liberty, honor, and almost the life of a worthy officer of artillery. MERCIER, a Senator, could hardly be regarded as a menacing danger to anything. The prosecution of the man can only mean that the Government has waived its desire to administer general amnesty, and that it is so well fortified with evidence against MERCIER that it considers his almost immediate conviction inevitable, carrying with it absolute legal proof, which the dullest French brain would not hesitate to accept, of the innocence of the man who has twice been convicted on charges of treason.

Nor is the supposition ridiculous that the Government wishes to anticipate any action that DREYFUS may take to bring his case again before the Cour de Cassation. The publication in fac simile of the documents enumerated in the bordereau would certainly constitute the "fait nouveau" necessary to prepare the case for the Supreme Court of Justice. Suppose that through the personal interest that the German Kaiser is known to have in the case, it should be given to DREYFUS to produce this "fait nouveau"—this legal and irrefutable evidence of complete innocence? Then the position of the French Government would become most embarrassing. It would become as untenable as that assumed should it prosecute MERCIER without the certainty of his conviction and the legal rehabilitation of DREYFUS as the results.

TRAFFIC IN FIFTH AVENUE.

The support of President GUGGENHEIMER for any worthy cause can be looked for with a high degree of confidence. We are glad that he has taken up the proposal to restrict the traffic on Fifth Avenue so as to make the Park more easily accessible than it has heretofore been to the only vehicles which are allowed to enter it at all.

This is the point of the whole matter. Fifth Avenue is the only avenue to the Park from the south which is available to or used by the carriages which carry the daily or frequent visitors to the Park itself. The owners of "trotting rigs" make some use of Eighth Avenue, in spite of the car tracks which incumber the surface of that as they do of every other avenue, Fifth only excepted. But only a small proportion of carriages take that route. The majority take the avenue, which has been kept free from car tracks on purpose to be used as a place for parades. We have once or twice a year a civic or military parade which employs and monopolizes the avenue. But we have every day a parade of equipages which is very well worth seeing. This fully employs and during the hours of its passage ought to be allowed to monopolize the avenue. There are enough of pleasure vehicles using it for this legitimate purpose to bring the procession down to a slow pace, even if there were no other vehicles allowed upon it. If we allow business wagons and trucks to lumber along it at their convenience, in order to gratify their drivers with a sight of the procession, the congestion becomes, as it has long since become, intolerable and dangerous.

There is absolutely no more reason why these vehicles should be allowed to interfere with the procession on its way to or from the Park than why they should be allowed to join it in the Park itself. Such an interference would destroy all the pleasure of driving in the Park as well as of watching the driving, which gives pleasure to a much larger number than those who occupy the carriages. It was long ago ascertained that the owners of the wagons and trucks driven in the avenue would readily acquiesce in the exclusion. It is for the pleasure of the drivers alone that they are permitted to occupy the avenue. That is to say, the pleasure of a certain number of persons who are driving on business is to be permitted to destroy the pleasure of ten times as many persons who are driving for pleasure. And this is the notion some demagogues entertain of "democracy."

Mr. GUGGENHEIMER's resolution, introduced into the Council, embodies the "irreducible minimum" of the consideration that ought to be given to the pleasure drivers, and to those who watch them, on the one avenue where there is any pretense of giving them any consideration at all. If its author succeeds in getting it enacted he will have earned the gratitude of his fellow-citizens.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Our own and only—the "only," in this case, somewhat dulls the stinger of the "own"—our own and only LEMUEL ELY QUIGG drifted over to Boston the other day, and while there of course he yielded to temptation and made a speech. Here his remarks would have been regarded as mildly amusing, but in Boston, which knows Mr. QUIGG well enough to resent his criticism and not well enough to ignore it, his presumably kind and certainly successful effort to let the city see itself as he saw it created a large amount of angry excitement. This emotion finds its most vehement, and, therefore, funniest, expression in The Boston Herald. That paper, after speaking familiarly of Mr. QUIGG as "the puppet of Boss PLATT in New York," continues as follows: "When he undertakes to arraign the City of Boston as being chiefly responsible for the insurrection of the Philippine Islanders, it is in order for those whom he thus calumniates to throw the accusation back at the fresh young man who makes it. We have no apologies to offer for the anti-imperialists, with whose views we are not in sympathy, but we have some very earnest convictions as to the staleness and thinness of such utterances as this, as well as of the impudence of him who made it." The Herald's conclusion is "that QUIGG should be kept in his own kennel"—a conclusion, it seems to us, much more satisfying to temper than to reason; for puppets are not kept in kennels, and it harmonizes ill with Boston's reputation for elegance and accuracy of speech when one of its newspapers heaps up epithets as carelessly as this.

—There is much gossip circulating in Washington about Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER's Philippine experiences, and in some quarters it is openly stated that the veteran's position in Manila has been highly unpleasant. The trouble is said to be due to a belief in army circles that the General is now a good deal more of a politician than a soldier, and, though there is nowhere any doubt of his courage and competency, his refusal to abandon his seat in Congress is taken as proof that he entered upon the pursuit of new military glories with the expectation of expediting their attainment by the aid of influences not commanded by the ordinary officer. Whether these surmises are well founded or not, it seems to be a fact that Gen. WHEELER has been carefully kept at a distance from the scene of active operations, and that if any efforts have been made to find something for him to do, they have been curiously unsuccessful. The General has consequently had a large amount of leisure time on his hands, and it is said that he has employed it in writing innumerable letters to his political and other friends at home. He has even, according to report, addressed several communications directly to the President, complaining of the treatment he has received, asking advice as to the course he ought to pursue, and severely criticising the conduct of the campaign against the rebels. In another this last would be a serious infraction of discipline, but the President is said to be unwilling to hold Gen. WHEELER to the same responsibility that would be imposed on anybody else, and the only token of Executive displeasure has been a silent ignoring of the appeals thus irregularly presented. The situation is a somewhat embarrassing one for all concerned, and one of its most unfortunate features is the fact that those readiest to discuss it are least well informed as to its exact details.

—In the report made to the Spanish Government by Capt. CONCAS, who was Chief of Staff on Admiral CERVERA's flagship, there is one passage that deserves attentive consideration. Such few people as are still mystified by the inability of Spain to offer a stouter resistance than she did in her late war with the United States will find in it the explanation they seek, while the Captain's words will interest others because they sum up in so striking and characteristic a way the situation as it existed in Spain when the war broke out. It seems that before hostilities began, Admiral CERVERA made a vehement appeal to Madrid for more ships and the formation of a definite plan of campaign, declaring that without the one and the other the defeat of Spain would be complete and swift. The reply was: "In moments of international crisis nothing definite can be formulated." Did realized incompetency and helplessness ever have expression in a phrase of more delicate balance or more stately words? What the Ministers meant, of course, was that they didn't know what to do and were blindly trusting to blinder luck, but their fatal Latin facility in the use of a magnificent language saved them from a confession so humiliating, and possibly enough the author of the dispatch to Admiral CERVERA found no little comfort in the obvious success with which he had given elegance of form to most miserable substance. One can imagine him reading his production over and over before he sent it, and congratulating himself on its literary perfection. Capt. CONCAS, a rude and sailorly person, only says, "For this reason absolutely nothing was done. No thought was taken of what was to be done in case of war." The form of that, now, might easily be improved, but it does very well, nevertheless.

—Dozens of eminent New Yorkers have now explained to us with great elaborateness that they are personally in nowise to blame for the delay in paying to the public school teachers their well-earned and not-too-generous salaries, but they have all been careful to leave us in the dark, or at least in a deep twilight, as to just where the responsibility really does lie. Even the Controller, who can speak plainly enough when he chooses, does no more than criticise a system and to mention certain boards as slothful and incompetent. He refrains from giving individual names, and he is far from expressing all the indignation he must feel at the cruel wrong from which for months and months past a class deserving and receiving universal respect has been suffering in almost silent helplessness. Inquiry among the teachers will reveal to him or to anybody else that this delay in paying salaries is something worse than regrettable, and has produced results more serious than inconvenience. In more cases than a few the consequences have been distinctly tragical, and in not many have they failed to involve humiliations which it is no exaggeration to call agonizing. It is not enough to talk about a political tangle, an unfortunate conflict of authority, and the difficulty of forcing unpaid officers to energetic action. There is absolute criminality somewhere, even if it is only the criminality of carelessness and ignorance, and men, not boards or systems, are to blame for it. Who devised the boards and the systems? Who profits, politically or financially, by their perpetuation? Who is putting obstacles in the way of better methods? Who, with the power and the ability to enforce reforms immediate and effective, are contenting themselves with useless words of sympathy for the poor teachers? Let's have some names.

PERSONAL NOTES.

It is related of a popular lecturer now touring a portion of the country that his tickets of admission read: "Lecture by Dr. Henson of Chicago on 'Grumblers.' Admit one."

* * *

Luther Laflin Mills, the Chicago lawyer who has been very ill, is now much better, and his physicians say there is every reason to expect that he will be quite restored to health by the middle of January.

* * *

Mr. Rufus Larcom and wife of Beverly, Mass., celebrated their golden wedding on Wednesday, Dec. 27. Mr. Larcom comes of a long-lived family. Two of his brothers and one sister celebrated their golden weddings.

* * *

Republican National Committeeman A. B. Cummings of Des Moines, Iowa, is in Chicago, and tells his friends there that he confidently expects to be elected to the United States Senate as successor to the Hon. John H. Gear at the expiration of his present term, in 1901.

* * *

A street car struck Giuseppe Marate, a sailor, in Philadelphia, Christmas Day, knocked him down, and dislocated his shoulder. He was put into a wagon and hurried off toward the Pennsylvania Hospital. The wagon jumped over a rut in the pavement and the jar reset the shoulder. When he got to the hospital the surgeons found the shoulder all right, bandaged it, and sent him back to his vessel.

IN BEHALF OF QUEENS BOROUGH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Editorials and correspondence essaying to voice public opinion invite discussion and comment; therefore kindly permit a few words from a Long Island resident of the City of New York in regard to the proposed tunnels and bridges.

Comparisons are constantly being presented between this city and London. Mr. Coler mentions the London tunnels—two completed, while a third, also started a decade ago, is not quite finished. He, however, does not say one word about the existing baker's dozen of London bridges, free not only to pedestrians, but to all kinds of vehicles. Contrast this with our own city.

While we have one bridge between the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn, there does not exist a proper thoroughfare between Queens and Manhattan. The Thirty-fourth Street ferry, it appears, is the private property of the Long Island Railroad Company. If so disposed, might it not take off all but one of its ferryboats, leaving one, perhaps, to meet corporation requirements?

The congested condition of transit over this antique crossing is getting to be a menacing and serious matter to all concerned on both sides of the river. Is it to be expected that any change will be effected while each citizen going to and fro must pay six cents per diem? and we may compute that half a million passengers represent thirty thousand dollars in a single day. Neither does it accord with human nature to suppose that the company will approve of a free bridge for the people that might affect the harvesting that has been steadily increasing for the past forty years.

We believe, however, that, even with bridges and tunnels, the ferry would still pay, as do the always-crowded surface railroads, although they desperately fought the elevated at its inception. The Borough of Queens is paying 3.27, the highest city rate of taxation. Is this tax to be exacted without fair representation in the form of absolutely essential municipal requirements? The tone of some editorials and correspondence is sufficiently exasperating to arouse citizens of Queens Borough and many likewise in Manhattan, each to shoulder a shovel and to proceed to fill in the East River, in order to prove that Queens has a place in the city.

Glance for an instant at the bridges, viaducts, aqueducts, speedways, public buildings, and schools in the direction of Westchester; we even hear that there are parties in that section who would willingly go out of their way, taking time and trouble, to oppose the rival development of the Borough of Queens, with its Newtown, Flushing, Jamaica, and the Rockaways, making a most attractive quarter of the metropolis, being situated between the health-giving Sound and the sea.

True, our new but unfinished schools look just now very like picturesque ruins. Built to teach the young idea how to shoot, but hardly with the expectation of being taken too literally in the shooting of sticks and stones with Creedmoor-like accuracy through the unguarded windows. This seems almost pardonable recreation from confinement in the positively unsanitary and overcrowded quarters occupied by the scholars compelled to await the action of the Board of Education, or an inevitable eviction by order of the Board of Health.

Equal municipal condition is all that is asked, but first of all our citizens demand a proper and free thoroughfare to a residential section, where every city lot affords not only a building site, but, if so desired, a garden plot free from boulders. Gen. Grant in his time selected Newtown as the finest spot on the continent for the then proposed Centennial International Exposition, and the extraordinary advantages from a United States Governmental, military, and municipal point of view of a bridge between Manhattan Island and Long Island, with Blackwell's Island as a natural pier, never has and never can be questioned. The Long Island Railroad has promised it for years; was it but an "ignis fatuus" that now, when it can be an actual fixed fact, it changes the subject to a tunnel?

The ostensible subterfuge enacted through a charter, which has resulted only in side-tracking this enterprise, along with the annual edition of the springtime fairy story of an ocean ferry between Montauk Point and Liverpool, can no longer delude our citizens, who, having reached the limits of human endurance, expect a safe and proper free thoroughfare to bridge over the East River between the Boroughs of Queens and Mannattan.

CARL DE MULDOR.
Queens, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1899.

THE DANISH WEST INDIES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is reported that Denmark is ready and willing to sell her islands in the West Indies to this Republic for $3,000,000. If this report is true and the people of those islands desire political union with the United States, by all means purchase them without any unnecessary delay. To quote Prof. Goldwin Smith, their purchase will be "another step in the direction of the complete emancipation of this hemisphere and all of its destinies from European domain, dominion, and control."

The total foreign trade of these islands exceeds $2,500,000 annually. The value of our exports to them (population 35,000) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, was more than $20 per capita, while for the same year the value of our exports to the Philippine Islands was 4 cents per capita. The trade of one Danish West Indian was worth as much as that of 500 Filipinos.

By admitting the products of these islands into this market free from customs duties we shall greatly add to the prosperity of those who dwell there. When we have annexed them with the free consent of their inhabitants Great Britain will be the only European monarchy with possessions in North America.

The expulsion of Spain from this hemisphere cost many millions of dollars and thousands of human lives. Nevertheless it was well worth the sacrifice. If we can secure the peaceful withdrawal of Denmark for $3,000,000 it will be a wise and beneficent investment. The time may be near at hand when their possession may be of the first importance. Spain is not the last power that we may be compelled to expel from this hemisphere. The final outcome of the contest in South Africa and the Philippines may result in greater changes than seemed possible to the most clear and far sighted one year ago. Let the Danish Islands be secured without the shedding of blood.

FRANCIS WAYLAND GLEN.
New York, Jan. 3, 1900.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' MONUMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As it is shown through a protest of the Society of Landscape Architects that the site fixed for the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument is impracticable, it seems not less than a duty the Monument Commissioners owe to the public to pause and consider.

Misfortune has attended the efforts of this commission from the first in its efforts to suit a design to a site and a site to a design. One mishap or another has shifted the place six times, and the conditions seem worse now than ever before.

The present site at Eighty-sixth Street and Riverside Drive is thought by the landscape experts a good one for a monument made to fit it, but not for the approved design which was made for another place. The manifold changes of plan and attending delays have doubtless been trying and exasperating to all concerned, and at this time must be more so than ever before because everything seemed to promise a near completion of the Monument Commission's work. The Municipal Art Commission, whose function it was to pass upon the fitness of design and site, has approved the fitting of a design to a site which has been shown by the most competent authorities quite impracticable. I have no doubt that under these circumstances the Mayor, who is ex-officio a member of both the Monument and Municipal Art Commissions, will see his way clear to call for a readjustment of the whole matter, and I should think both commissions would be pleased to have him take such action. It would save the Monument Commission from making of the end of its work a perpetual evidence of the neglectfulness or incompetency of the Municipal Art Commission, rather than a proper monument, and $250,000 is too much to pay for such an object lesson.

WILLIAM RUDOLF O'DONOVAN.
New York, Jan. 1, 1900.

REVERSAL OF APPEALED CASES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your remarks in your issue of to-day in relation to the proportion of reversals to affirmances in the decisions of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the First Department seem to be founded on the assumption that an appeal is taken in every case which is tried.

Any criticism of the trial courts based upon the number of reversals upon appeal in comparison with the affirmances is unfair, for it leaves out of consideration the thousands of cases in which the decision of the trial court is accepted as final and no appeal is taken. The only fair method of comparison is to place the affirmances and the unappealed cases against the reversals. Such a comparison would make it appear that the proportion of cases in which the trial court was wrong is remarkably small. When it is remembered that the object of an appeal is to obtain a reversal; that no appeal is taken unless the appellant's attorney, after a careful examination of the law, comes to the conclusion that error has been committed, and that if a reversal is not obtained he has advised his client badly, a percentage of fifty out of all the appeals taken will not seem a large proportion of reversals.

WILLIAM W. SCRUGHAM.
Yonkers, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1900.

INTRODUCTION OF NEEDLE GUN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If you will permit me to follow up the communication from Mr. Edw. W Stitt, who points out a misstatement in The Nineteenth Century article, I might mention another slight error, and should be glad if you would correct the same.

You say in that article that the celebrated "needle gun" was used for the first time in actual warfare against the Austrians in the "seven-day war" of 1866.

The Prussians used their "Zündnadel"—needle gun—in 1863-64, when, assisted by the Austrians, (I suppose it must have been to give them moral courage,) they wrested the Duchies of Holstein and Slesvig—now called by the hyphenated name, "Schleswig-Holstein"—from Denmark.

When this fine piece of work had been accomplished (and let me say right here that it took the combined forces of the two great powers several times "seven times seven days") and the Danish soldiers returned home, I well remember one of my father's men who had "been along" telling me and the other tow-headed youngsters about that remarkable Prussian gun. Peder Jepsen—that was the man's name—told the story somewhat like this: The Austrians were not so bad; those we caught were really very decent men, but small, and their guns were no better than ours; but the d—d Prussians; they had guns entirely different to ours, and they could shoot much further and about six times as fast as the best of us. They did not use any ramrod nor bite off their cartridges; all they did was to bring the gun to their hip, give it a "twack," and off she went. If we had had such guns, the devil take me, (this, I am sorry to say, is a very popular Danish oath,) we would have chased the d—d Prussians where they came from. So far said Peder Jepsen.

As a good American citizen, I suppose I ought to look upon 1863 and 1864 as past history. Well, let this stand. It is past. But, Mr. Editor, I can't help but think with the friend of my youth, the veteran Peder Jepsen, that if our soldiers—the Danes—had had the "needle guns" and the Prussians the guns our soldiers had to do their fighting with—but what is the use speculating on what might have been? But I will say this, I don't think the now famous Von Diederichs would have been heard of in connection with our little affair at Manila. FREDERIK PAULSEN.
New York, Jan. 2, 1900.

THE WIMAN SETTLEMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

By an item appearing in last Friday's paper you have inadvertently done me an injustice so serious that I am sure you will seek to mitigate it by inserting this letter. The article referred to a report of my assignee by which it was made to appear that a final "settlement" with my creditors was sought for at "a little over half a cent on the dollar" of my liabilities.

Not only is no settlement on such a basis proposed, but the facts as they exist contradict such an absurdity. This is because of the indebtedness in a list published, amounting to $550,000, there has already been liquidated, secured, or adjusted, a sum no less than $320,000, which is at the rate of over 60 cents on the dollar, instead of "a little over half a cent on the dollar," as your report states.

The report took no account whatever of the collateral in the hands of creditors at the time of making their advances, on which realizations with individual efforts in directions other than through the assignee, have achieved the result of this respectable dividend. This leaves out of the question the holdings of real estate on Staten Island, an acreage larger than that of any other holder within ten miles of the New York City Hall, and which yet remains to be realized upon by the trustee.

In view of these facts, and specially in view of the adverse circumstances which, as the public knows, I have encountered and happily survived, it is hardly fair to give currency in your columns to the impression that my estate pays less than a cent on the dollar, when, as a matter of fact, it shows a dividend to a large number of creditors much above the average.

ERASTUS WIMAN.
New York, Jan. 3, 1900.

THE ASTRONOMICAL ARTICLES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"The Heavens," the monthly astronomical notes which the readers of THE TIMES have for so long enjoyed, are more interesting in to-day's issue than I remember them ever to have been. Though those articles do not rank as poems, this is, in its mere statement of facts, suggestive enough to be an inspiration to the poet, to the building of many a lofty rhyme. Nor does the professor lack for eloquence as he describes the gorgeous clouds of the morning, the "clear skies trembling with golden and crimson hues, and the glittering pageants of sunset;" of when he relates the marvels of that journey of the solar system toward the frontiers of Hercules. To turn to such a column from politics and wars and statecraft and social restlessness is a wholesome and purifying process.

But, if the professor will forgive a criticism, in the sentence commencing "Jupiter now rises," and at the words "cause him," the reader receives a check. Should not the writer have said, "Cause one to open one's eyes before daylight?" As for "him," he has been up three hours before sunrise. Here is, I think, a lapsus calami.

While Sirius and the stars in the hunter's belt seems winking to each other as they listen to the bells that ring down the curtain on one act and up on another of the human comedy, I wish the genial astronomer many happy months and years.

A. BLACKWOOD.
Irvington, N. Y., Eve of 1900.

For the Moody Schools.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The announcement in this morning's TIMES, that an effort is being made to raise funds for the endowment of the schools established by Mr. Moody at Mount Hermon and Northfield, ought to appeal to and meet a hearty response from the Christian people of America. Just as soon as Mr. Moody's death became known in New York, one of the Sunday schools of a City Mission church on the east side decided to do without their Christmas presents and send $10 to start an endowment fund for those two schools. If every evangelical church and Sunday school in the United States will only follow the example of this Sunday school in the poorest section of New York City, and send something, it will not be long till the entire sum needed is realized. M. R. B.
New York, Jan. 3, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Double Errors.

Many a man now, when he starts to date his letter, makes it '99, and then he uses 0-y, 0-y words.—Philadelphia Record.

The Corkscrew Boat.

A so-called corkscrew boat running fifty miles an hour is a recent invention. It will naturally put an end to the bottling-up process in navy work.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Footlight Paradox.

"Actor Sol Smith Russell is such a paradox."

"How so?"

"His homely awkwardness is his chief grace."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Explains His Position.

Mr. Dukane—William Jennings Bryan declares that he stands where he stood in 1896.

Mr. Gaswell—I always maintained that he was whipped to a standstill in that campaign.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Alert to Prevent It.

"The great danger," said the grave citizen, "is that we will drift into a paternal form of government."

"Yes," answered Mr. Meekton, with a sigh; "Henriette seems worried about that every time I speak to the children."—Washington Star.

THE FARMER'S LOT.

B. B. Smith in Minneapolis Journal.

The farmer is a happy man—or should be, don't you know,
He doesn't have a thing to do but plow and reap and sow,
He sleeps till 4 o'clock each morn, then goes about his tasks
Gets three square meals each working day, and that is all he asks.

He hires a man to do his work, when he can raise the price,
Feeds him on pork and johnnycake, potatoes, mush, and rice;
When Autumn gilds the towering hills, he comes to town and votes,
And settles up his Winter's bills by issuing his notes.

He always has one suit of clothes, and often he has two,
For footwear he prefers a boot, and never wears a shoe;
And when the Summer comes he sheds his duds to 'scape the heat,
And doesn't have to don his coat when he sits down to eat.

He keeps a wagon and a span with which to drive to town;
His wife was never known to be without a gingham gown;
His children, too, are fat and stout—they're not brought up on cake,
And never cry all night because their little stomachs ache.

He needs no money in his purse, his credit's always good;
He takes the weekly paper and he pays for it in wood.
The merchants furnish him dry goods, and groceries as well,
Because they know some day he'll have some pork or wheat to sell.

Ah, happy is the man who dwells upon the farm, apart
From noisy cities, crowded towns, and commerce's busy mart.
Serene he lives nor gives one thought to hoarding piles of pelf,
My dearest hope is that some day I'll have a farm myself

ROYALIST TRIALS ENDED

Deroulede, Guerin, and Buffet Are Convicted by French Senate.

SEVENTY-TWO ARE ACQUITTED

Court Finds "Extenuating Circumstances" in Cases of Condemned Men—Trial Is Called a Farce.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—The conspiracy trial before the Senate, sitting as the High Court, came to an end to-day, except for the sentences in the case of those convicted. Out of the seventy-five alleged conspirators who were thrown into prison five months ago and who have been since released in batches owing to want of evidence, only MM. Déroulède, Guerin, and Buffet have been found guilty, and these three are accorded "extenuating circumstances," which reduces their punishment to detention in a fortress or banishment.

It is understood that the sentences will vary between five and ten years' detention. President Loubet may extend pardons in accordance with the Berenger law in favor of first offenders.

Strong precautionary measures were taken to-day in the vicinity of the Senate house, but there was no sign of disorder anywhere when the judgments were rendered.

All the Nationalist organs describe the result of the trial as a fiasco for the Government, after the flourish of trumpets with which it announced the discovery of a great plot against the republic.

They insist that the whole indictment fizzled out, and that the acquittal of M. Buffet's Royalist fellow-prisoners disposes of the charge of a Royalist conspiracy. Moreover, they declare that the evidence proved that M. Déroulède has always been a political enemy of M. Buffet.

The Journal Des Debats says this evening:

"The light thrown by the testimony has shown that the charges against the Royalists are perfectly empty. The acquittal of M. Buffet's co-prisoners has destroyed the charge."

After dwelling upon the dismissal of batch after batch of prisoners, the paper concludes in the following sarcastic strain:

"It is upon the remaining three or four that the Government can alone rely in order to give France a retrospective shadow and to conjure up a vision of outrage, revolution, and catastrophe from which vigilance of the Government has spared her."

The High Court will pronounce sentences to-morrow. M. Guerin is held guilty of conspiracy and of insults and outrages at the expense of the police but he is acquitted of the charge of a premeditated attempt to kill.

The trial has cost 800,000f. in addition to the expenses of detention. It is asserted this evening that M. Déroulède, Buffet, and Guerin will be condemned to pay costs.

ROYAL YACHT DISASTER.

The New Victoria and Albert, the Largest in the World, Lists at the Pembroke Dock.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—An attempt made to undock the new royal yacht at Pembroke this morning proved disastrous. Immediately after she floated the yacht listed thirty degrees to port and her starboard bilge keel became jammed. The strain was so great that shores sixteen inches square, used in an attempt to prop her, were doubled up and snapped like matchwood. The position of the yacht, as this dispatch is sent, is critical.

The full extent of the damage cannot yet be ascertained, but it is understood that the coal bunkers and bulkheads are twisted, the engines strained, and the bottom plates bulged inward.

An immense gang of workmen are employed in the work of shoring the vessel, so as to prevent her capsizing, and 800 tons of iron ballast have been taken out. It is hoped that the yacht may be gotten out to-morrow.

Queen Victoria's new yacht, the Victoria and Albert, the largest in the world, was successfully launched May 9 last, being christened by the Duchess of York. It was laid down at Pembroke Dockyard toward the end of 1897. The vessel is constructed of steel and the interior is divided into a large number of water-tight compartments. In addition to these structural arrangements further security is provided and freedom from serious fouling of the bottom is obtained by sheathing over the steel hull with teak planking, outside which copper sheathing is fastened.

The design for the new yacht was prepared by Sir William White, Director of Naval Construction, the matters of speed and accommodation having been arranged in accordance with her Majesty's wishes.

The length of the vessel between perpendiculars is 290 feet, length over all 339 feet, breadth 50 feet, mean draught of water under normal conditions of loading 18 feet, displacement 4,700 tons, maximum indicated horse power 11,000. The yacht is to be propelled by twin screws, driven by two inverted vertical cylinder engines, each engine having four cylinders, and being placed in a separate water-tight compartment. Steam is provided by eighteen water-tube boilers.

The present royal yacht Victoria and Albert was built at Pembroke Dockyard and was launched Jan. 16, 1855. She is constructed of wood, with three thicknesses of planking, so as to secure the requisite strength with lightness. Her length between perpendiculars is 300 feet, length over all 338 feet, breadth 40 feet, 3 inches. At the time of her construction she was justly regarded as a vessel of exceptional proportions and very high speed. She is propelled by paddle-wheels, and on her earlier trials, attained a speed of about 16½ knots for a short run on the measured mile, with 8,600 indicated horse power.

The new vessel was actually commenced Oct. 25 1897, though her keel was not laid until Dec. 12. The total cost of the vessel is estimated at about £360,000.

A LIBERAL LEADER DIES.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Francis Schnadhorst, who from 1885 to 1892 was the chief organizer and adviser of the Liberal Party, died to-day in his sixtieth year.

Mr. Schnadhorst, who was born in Birmingham in 1840 and educated in King Edward's School in that city, was chosen Secretary of the Birmingham Liberal Association in 1873. Four years later he became Secretary of the famous National Liberal Federation, which he assisted in forming and which was largely responsible for the Liberal victories of 1880 and 1885. In 1887 he received the sum of 10,000 guineas and an address from the Liberal Party in recognition of his services. Mr. Schnadhorst retired from active political work in 1893.

REV. GEORGE BUCKLE DEAD.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Rev. George Buckle, Canon and Precentor of Wells, and father of George Earle Buckle, editor of The Times, died to-day.

German Machinery Makers Uneasy.

ODESSA, Jan. 3.—According to the local papers, the German machinery manufacturers are uneasy at the proposed exhibitions of American and British agricultural implements at Moscow, Kieff, and Odessa. The German guilds, therefore, have expressed an intention also to take part in the exhibitions in order to retain their hold upon the Russian markets, and, if possible, to drive out their British and American rivals.

Demands Money from Santo Domingo.

SANTO DOMINGO, Jan. 3.—The French Consul here is pressing the Boismare-Caccavelli claim of 280,000f., payment of which is overdue. He threatens to embargo the Government revenues. According to rumors, the Improvement Company has failed to comply with its contract with the Government regarding the payment of the claim. As the local lawyers refused to attend to the matter, the Supreme Court has named a lawyer to act for the French Consul.

Died in Alderman Welling's Saloon.

An unknown man, about thirty-five years old, died suddenly in the saloon of Alderman Joseph E. Welling, at 128 West Houston Street, last evening. The man entered the saloon during the afternoon and sat near a table. He had several drinks, and then went to sleep. When the bartender tried to wake him last night he found that the man was dead. A card of the Stephen Merritt Burial Company was found in a coat pocket, but a representative of that concern failed to identify the man, and his body was removed to the Morgue.

SIX HUNDRED RUSSIANS KILLED.

Tuesday's Earthquakes in the Tiflis District Were the Cause.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 3.—The latest reports from Achalkalek, in the Government of Tiflis, show that 600 lives were lost during the earthquakes which visited that district on Monday.

Dispatches sent from St. Petersburg Tuesday stated that earthquakes had destroyed ten villages in the Tiflis district, but made no reference to loss of life.

AUSTRIA HAS DEFENSIVE PLANS.

Government Will Spend £20,000,000 in Increasing Army and Navy.

BUDAPEST, Jan. 3.—The Pesti-Hirlap says that the Austro-Hungarian Government contemplates spending £20,000,000 immediately for increasing the army and navy in consequence of the grave European situation.

The Government, according to the same authority, will also propose to the Austrian and Hungarian Parliaments an increase of the annual grant for defensive purposes.

TWENTY-TWO SAILORS DROWN.

Go Down with the British Steamer Borghese Off Cape Finisterre.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—A dispatch from Bristol announces that the British steamer Borghese of Glasgow foundered off Cape Finisterre last Friday during a hurricane. Twenty-two of the crew were drowned. The survivors, nine in number, have just arrived at Bristol.

The Borghese, which was owned by W. H. Raeburn of Glasgow, was last reported as arriving at Malta, Dec. 18, from Ergasteria. She was built at Sunderland in 1870, and was of 1,331 tons burden.

FRANCE AND THE FISHERIES.

Is Willing to Sell Her Rights If Great Britain Makes an Offer.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—The opinion has been expressed in official circles that the modus vivendi between Great Britain and France regarding Newfoundland will be extended for another year.

There seems to be no disposition upon the part of France to take advantage of Great Britain's uncomfortable situation in the Transvaal to force an unfair settlement of a matter not regarded as vital. France is in the position of being willing to sell her fishing rights, but she considers it proper for Great Britain to make the first proposition. Thus the matter stands in abeyance.

MR. CHOATE OPENS A LIBRARY.

The Ambassador Speaks of the Importance of Education.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador, and Mrs. Choate, accompanied by the Bishop of London, the Right Rev Mandell Creighton, and Lord George Hamilton, the Secretary of State for India, opened the Free Library at Acton, given by John Passmore Edwards, a well-known publisher and founder of many libraries and institutions, this afternoon. Mr. Choate, during the course of his remarks, referred to the importance of universal education, which the forefathers in America made the cornerstone of their whole political and social structure.

He added that in the United States free schools and public libraries went hand in hand, and though the people of England and the United States differed in many things they certainly agreed on the importance of education, "which formed a perpetual bond of sympathy between all who read English books and speak the English tongue."

During Mr. Choate's address an infant chanced to cry out, and the Ambassador turned to the Bishop of London and said:

"No one knows better than your Lordship that out of the mouths of babes and sucklings cometh forth wisdom." The audience laughed heartily.

The Bishop and Lord George Hamilton followed, briefly expressing their thanks for Mr. Choate's address. Lord Hamilton said he desired the consummation of Carlyle's idea that Great Britain and the United States should become one nation. This result, in his opinion, would not be accomplished through diplomatic negotiations, but by the two nations combining to promote the cause of freedom and humanity throughout the world.

London papers, commenting upon Mr. Choate's speech, admit that education in the common schools of England is not so far forward as in the United States. Several journals characterize the circulating school library idea as novel and interesting.

DINNER TO J. I. RAYMOND.

President of A. A. Vantine & Co. the Guest of His Employes.

A testimonial dinner was given to James I. Raymond, President of A. A. Vantine & Co., this city, by his managers and representatives, at the Hotel Manhattan last evening. The affair was in honor of Mr. Raymond's fiftieth birthday and to commemorate his twenty-five years' interest with A. A. Vantine & Co.

The chief feature of the evening was the presentation of a set of engrossed resolutions to Mr. Raymond by the presiding officer on behalf of the Vantine managers and representatives present. Mr. Raymond made a short speech of acceptance in a happy vein, and the diners responded to a number of toasts.

The following were present: H. G. Hocke, A. Herstein, T. S. Holbrook, A. B. Kutscher, F. C. Seitz, W. Briggs, H. G. Warner, Frank McCauley, A. E. Woodruff, L. W. Freeman, D. L. Solomon, J. D. Hurlbutt, M. Liebman, E. L. Dunne, J. H. Holman, P. H. Piaget, W. Lorenzer, I. E. Raymond, F. B. Smith, N. M. Friedman, W. L. Crow.

Arthur Ferraris's Commission.

The Hungarian portrait painter, Arthur Ferraris, at present in this city, has just been notified by the Chamber of Commerce of Hamburg that the Emperor of Germany has designated him to paint the life-size picture of himself, which the Chamber of Commerce will present to the Hamburg-American Line for the saloon of the new twin-screw express steamer Deutschland, about to be launched. Mr. Ferraris arrived here about six weeks ago, having been commissioned by the wife of the French Ambassador in Vienna, the Marquis de Reversaux, to paint her mother, Mrs. Storey of Washington. During his stay here he has taken a studio at Kurtz's gallery, in Twenty-third Street, and has painted several well-known New Yorkers, among them Mrs. John A. Stewart and Miss Passavant. His latest portrait is that of Mrs. Emil L. Boas, wife of the General Manager of the Hamburg-American Line. This painting, one of the best examples of Mr. Ferraris's art, is at present on exhibition at the Schaus Art Gallery, at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street. Among the many celebrities whom Mr. Ferraris has painted in Europe are the German Emperor, whose portrait he has painted five times, and the Austrian Emperor, whom he painted twice.

Father McLoughlin to Lecture.

The Rev. Thomas P. McLoughlin, pastor of the Church of the Transfiguration of Mott Street, will deliver a musical lecture on the melodies and songs of Ireland at Chickering Hall next Thursday evening, for the benefit of the Irish National Cathedral at Armagh. A quartet and chorus will illustrate the lecture.

Brazilian Naval Affairs.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 3.—Admiral Wandenkolk has been named Chief of Staff of the Navy, in place of Admiral Barreto, who has resigned. Other changes have been made. The ironclad Riachuelo, the cruiser Barroso, and the torpedo boats Tamovo and Tamandare are getting ready to accompany President Campos Salles to the Argentine Republic in March.

Germany's Trade With America.

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—The annual report of the Bremen Chamber of Commerce comments upon the growth of trade with the United States, expressing the opinion that this will be still greater in consequence of currency reform. It strongly favors the proposed canal between the Rhine and the Elbe.

Brazil Increases Import Tax.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 3.—The Government has resolved to impose an additional tax of 10 per cent. on imports from Austria and Portugal, and 30 per cent. on imports from France and Italy, to take effect March 1. Several of the foreign Ministers have protested against the differential duties.

German Editor Sent to Prison.

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—Sigmar Mohring, editor of the comic paper Ulk, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for insulting the Catholic Church in a poem entitled "The Cowardly Act of Rennes."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The weakening cold wave made it more attractive outdoors yesterday than it has been for some ten days past, and the avenue was quite gay at late morning and early afternoon with people driving and walking. As there was little going on, many women stopped on their way from the few "at homes" of the day to take afternoon tea at the Waldorf, Sherry's, and Delmonico's. The evening brought the best Wednesday night audience the Metropolitan has yet seen this season, as there was a universal desire to hear "Aida" with the new cast. The Wednesday cotillion was danced last evening at Delmonico's. Mr. Manierre and Miss Welling were married at Calvary Church at noon, and Mrs. Pratt's afternoon dancing class held its fifth meeting at Sherry's. The St. Paul School Alumni met at the Medico-Legal Society Building, in West Forty-third Street, in the evening, and there were two or three luncheons and one coming-out reception. This was the record of the day—not a very long one for midweek in the first week of the new year.

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To-day will bring the second meeting of the Thursday Evening Club at the residence of Mrs. William H. Draper, 271 Madison Avenue, and the second meeting of the Bachelors' and Spinsters' dances at Delmonico's. Mrs. Richard S. Dana will give a dinner at her residence, 1,045 Fifth Avenue, this evening, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ralston Crosby of 105 East Thirtieth Street will give a card party in honor of Miss Sylvie Dalton.

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The second Wednesday Cotillion took place last evening at Delmonico's. The guests began to arrive at 9 P. M., and were received by the patronesses, Mrs. Algernon S. Sullivan, Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, and Mrs. John Burling Lawrence. The cotillion was started in the large ballroom about 9:30 P. M. It was led by Mr. Thomas Coleston Kinney of Virginia, dancing with Miss Louise Livingston Jones of this city. Supper was served at the conclusion of the cotillion in the smaller ballroom. Among the dancers were Miss Heloise Beeckman, Miss Jeanne B. Duncan, Miss Eva Douglas Weir, Miss Van Rostrand, Miss Marie Vernon Brown, Mrs. George Gordon Battle, Miss Jeanne Brown, Miss Lucy Carter Byrd, Miss Pauline M. Cary, Miss Caskin, Miss Florence Flower of New Orleans, Miss Marie Douglass, Miss Carolyn Eidlitz, Mrs. Oga Z. Gossler, Mrs. Robert R. Lee Lewis, Miss Estelle Hartshorn, Miss E. Hartshorn, Miss Ruth Hoe, Mrs. James S. Hill, Miss Matilda Janeway, Miss Louise Jackson, Miss Elizabeth F. Johnson, Miss Mabel Carrington King, Miss Mary Newbold Lawrence, Miss Edith Root, Miss Alberta Sturgis, Miss Helene Trenholm, Miss Edith B. Tilghman, Miss Anne Tracy Turner, Miss Adelina Tower, Miss Florence Ward, Miss Mary Wagstaff, and Messrs. George H. Sullivan, Heth Lorton, James L. Johnson, Harry C. Adams, and Arthur Gouverneur Morris.

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The wedding of Mr. Richard Trimble and Miss Cora Randolph, daughter of Mr. Edmund C. Randolph, and a sister of Mrs Francis Egerton Webb, will be celebrated at Christ Episcopal Church, Riverdale-on-the-Hudson, the last week in this month. Mr. James A. G. Beales and Miss Margaret Towle will be married at the residence of the bride's mother in this city on Feb. 14, and the wedding of Mr. Eugene Lentilhon and Miss Florence Bergh-Brown will take place at the Church of the Heavenly Rest in this city on Shrove Tuesday, Feb. 27.

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The engagements are announced of Mr. James M. Brown, son of Mr. Waldron Post Brown, and a nephew of Mrs. Henry Barclay, his mother having been Miss Wright of Baltimore, and Miss Emily Cooper of Shrewsbury, N. J., and of Mr. Thomas Wilson, Lloyd, a brother of Robert Mac Alister Lloyd, with Miss Jeanette Belknap, and Miss Elizabeth W. Jewett, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Edward Jewett. The engagement has been announced in Washington of Mr. W. Woodville Rockhill of that city and Miss Edith Howell Perkins, daughter of Mr. J. D. Perkins of Litchfield, Conn.

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The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which sails for Southampton, Cherbourg, and Bremen to-day, has booked among other passengers Baron Charles Alliotti, Secretary of the Italian Embassy at Washington; Mr. and Mrs. Ward Clement, Mrs. P. E. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Francis E. Drake, A. Butler Duncan, William Guggenheim, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Guggenheim, (Miss Florette Seligman,) Miss Hope G. Lawrence, Senhor Mauvel de Olivira Lima, Secretary of the Brazilian Legation at Washington, and Senhora M. de O. Lima; Dennis McCarthy of Syracuse, Chevalier de Wousters d'Oplinter of Belgium, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel J. Seligman and James Seligman, G. W. Sheldon, Capt. W. H. Wheeler, and W. De Lancey Ward of Paris and New York, a brother of Mrs. Luther Kountze. La Normandie, sailing to-day for Havre, has booked among other passengers J. T. Wolf and Miss J. Whitney.

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The continued cold has at last brought skating, and the Central Park lakes were crowded yesterday. Society journeyed to Van Cortlandt Park, or to Tuxedo, Westchester, and Hempstead for its skating, and there were many merry parties, which left town for these places yesterday morning. Miss Alta Rockefeller has had the side yard of her father's house, in West Fifty-fourth Street, made into a skating pond. The pond extends through the side yard and in the rear, and occupies 10,000 square feet of land.

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Mrs. Theron G. Strong of 29 East Sixty-fifth Street will give a small dance for her niece, Miss Helen Cornelia Merrill, a débutante of this season, on Friday evening. On the same evening Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch of 16 East Eightieth Street will give a large dance for young people. To-night Mrs. William T. Schley gives a dance for very young people at her residence, 25 West Fifty-second Street, and Dr. L. Duncan Butler and Mrs. Butler of 4 East Thirty-seventh Street also give a dance this evening. On Saturday Mrs. Bayard Dominick of 22 West Fifty-first Street will give a card party for her young nephews, the Messrs. Bend:ct. Her guests are to be of the very young set.

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The coming-out receptions are not yet over. Mrs. Joseph T. Low of 57 West Fifty-second Street gave a coming-out tea yesterday, and will give a second on Jan. 10 for her daughter, Miss Laura Low. At yesterday's affair Miss Low and several of this season's débutantes assisted. Mrs. Herman Ellis of 50 West Fifty-sixth Street will give to-day a tea for her daughter, Miss Ellis.

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Although it doubtless seems to the débutantes and the average society devotee that this first week of the new year is exceptionally gay, and although under the changed conditions of New York society it certainly brings many more small affairs, limited to a few guests, than the average Winter season of the past decade, it is not a gay week as compared with its predecessor of last year. A year ago to-day Miss Callender and Miss De Forest gave the first of two large and notable musicales at their apartment, and a year ago Friday Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., gave one of the largest and most beautiful balls that has ever taken place in New York. Mrs. George Crocker gave a large musicale and reception at the Astoria to introduce her second daughter, Miss Emma Rutherford, on Jan. 5, 1899; the first Philadelphia Assembly was danced on the evening of Jan. 6, 1899, and on the same evening in this city there took place Miss Delafield's Delmonico ball for her niece, Miss Mary Delafield, and across the avenue, at Sherry's, the subscription cotillion organized by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Francis K. Pendleton, Mrs. W. Starr Miller, and Mrs. Ogden Mills. Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Sr., gave a reception which marked her reentrée to New York society at her Washington Square residence on the afternoon of Jan. 4, and on the same evening Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., gave a supper dance at his Fifth Avenue residence for his son, Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Miss Virginia Fair, whose engagement had then just been announced. Those writers on social topics and others who persist in calling the present season "the gayest known in New York for years" may peruse this glance at the retrospect with profit to themselves and their readers and hearers.

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Mrs. George R. Blanchard of 1 Washington Square will close her town house next week, as she sails by the Columbia for Europe. She will be this Winter in Cairo.

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Among the cards for days this month are those of Mrs. William S. Fanshawe and the Misses Fanshawe, 13 East Forty-fifth Street, for Saturdays in January; Mrs. James M. Varnum, 87 Park Avenue, for Wednesdays; Miss Sturges, 21 West Thirty-fourth Street, for Fridays; Mrs. George Rivers Walker and the Misses Walker, 1,690 Broadway, for Thursdays, and Mrs. Louis F. Bishop, 54 West Fifty-fifth Street, for Thursdays in January.

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The second dance for young girls not yet out will take place to-morrow evening at the Metropolitan Club Annex. Mrs. Pierpont Edwards, Mrs. Frederic Gallatin, Mrs. Dallas H. Pratt, Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris, and Mrs. Louis Quentin Jones will receive the guests. There will be a cotillion.

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Mrs. John Van Courtlandt Jay has cards out for a large luncheon to be given for her daughter, Miss Edith Van Courtlandt Jay, on Saturday, Jan. 13, at the Buckingham Hotel.

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Philadelphia is interested in a reported engagement between one of its wealthiest widows and a German baron. The names are not given, but it is quite evident who is meant. The widow is said to be one of large means within the limit of that age which Balzac so fascinatingly portrays in "A Woman of Thirty." "Among her friends," says a Philadelphia authority, "it has always been a sort of mystery why she has remained so long a widow. She is handsome and brilliant, and has a fine house, in which she dispenses generous hospitality to those whom she fancies. It is a beautiful place, filled with a superb collection of paintings, which was begun by her late husband, and has been yearly added to by herself, for she, too, is a judge of pictures, whose acumen has been complimented by the Parisian dealers and dilettanti. Only this year she brought over with her a magnificent Greuze, which has been vastly admired by Philadelphia collectors. It is said that she was offered $40,000 by one collector for this canvas. The man in the case is a German baron, having $30,000 a year, and vast and prolific coal mines. He belongs to one of the oldest families in Germany, and is to come to Philadelphia within the month. His arrival will be the excuse for several splendid social affairs in his honor. The wedding will take place in Venice, at the palazzo of a certain Princess who is an intimate friend of the lady. The house in Philadelphia is on North Broad Street, and will be kept open a part of the year, as the future Baroness and her husband will be in the Quaker City a few months each season.

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Mr and Mrs. Foxhall Keene have settled down in Leicester for the Winter. They have taken Craven Lodge, the property of Col. Baldock, and are credited also with purchasing a number of his horses.

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From late Indian letters, Lady Curzon, who had returned from an expedition with Lord Curzon through a part of India to Simla, had left that place and had reached Calcutta on the 18th. She and the Viceroy will hold an official Drawing Room the first week in January, and there will also be two levees. The Misses Leiter have announced their departure from Calcutta for the second week in January, after which they leave for the West, stopping, as has already been announced, at Cairo.

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Mrs. Cornwallis West has taken charge of Miss Jean Langtry, the daughter of Mrs. Hugo de Bathe, who is shortly to be here on a theatrical tour. Mrs. Cornwallis West is to chaperone Miss Langtry in English society and to present her at Court at one of the Spring Drawing Rooms. Mrs. Cornwallis West and her protégée and Miss West are at the Cornwallis West place in Wales. Miss Langtry came up to London to bid her mother farewell.

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The large holiday party at Chatsworth, the magnificent seat of the Duke and the Duchess of Devonshire, was given up at the last moment on account of the news of the condition of Lady Alice Montagu, the granddaughter of the Duchess, at Davos Platz. There was instead only a small family gathering.

A BALL FOR MISS PAUL.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer Entertain at Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3.—A ball given by Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer in honor of their niece, Miss Ellen Drexel Paul, took place at Horticultural Hall here this evening. The grand stairway leading to the ballroom was profusely decorated with the choicest flowers, and the landing was banked with palm, azaleas, and American Beauty roses. Mr. and Mrs. Van Rensselaer received their guests at the head of the grand stairway, and were assisted in receiving by Mrs. John R. Drexel of New York, Mrs. George W. C. Drexel, Miss Ellen Drexel Paul, and Mrs. Van Rensselaer's daughter, Miss Minnie Fell.

The ballroom was arranged to resemble an Italian garden of the sixteenth century. In the niches were placed statues, and all around the hall were basins representing fountains filled with flowers. The stage of the hall was a terrace of flowers, with numberless electric lights shining through. Supper was served at 1 o'clock, and the cotillion began at 2 o'clock A. M. It was led by Robert Cassatt, to whom Miss Fell is engaged, and Sidney Keith. The favors were extremely handsome, Mrs. Van Rensselaer having been engaged in collecting them for some months. A large number of guests came from New York, also a number from Washington, including several members of the Diplomatic Corps.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Manierre—Welling.

Charles Edward Manierre and Miss Elizabeth Hunt Welling, a daughter of the late Charles H. Welling, were married at noon yesterday in Calvary Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street. The Rev. J. Lewis Parks, rector of the church, performed the ceremony. The bride, who entered on the arm of her brother, W. Brenton Welling, wore a gown of ivory white satin, and her veil was the one worn by her mother on her wedding day. The maid of honor was Miss Mary H. Welling, the bride's sister, who wore a gown of white and pink, trimmed with pink ribbons, and carried a bouquet of pink roses. There were no bridesmaids. Mr. Manierre's best man was Mr. George H. Sullivan, and the ushers were the Messrs. Howard E. White, Edward P. Casey, James R. Burnet, Francis E. Ward, William de F. Thomson, and Richard W. G. Welling, a brother of the bride. Mr. W. C. Macfarlane, organist of All Souls' Church, rendered selections from Wagner and the wedding march from "Tannhäuser." The wedding was followed by a small breakfast at the home of the bride, 46 Park Avenue, to which were invited only relatives and intimate friends.

Smith—Doughty.

Miss Alla Halsyone Doughty, daughter of Mrs. Alla Doughty of 250 West Fifty-seventh Street, was married yesterday afternoon to Chandler Smith of 71 Mount Hope Place, in St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Place. The Rev. Thomas R. Harris, Secretary of the Episcopal Diocese, performed the ceremony. The bridegroom is a broker and the grandson of Gen. Burbeck, who was at one time connected with the West Point Military Academy. The bride was dressed in a gown of peau de soie, with a full court train with flounces of duchesse lace. She carried a shower bouquet of lillies of the valley and orchids. The wedding was followed by a reception at the house of the bride's mother, which the immediate relatives of the bride and bridegroom attended.

Hurst—Maxwell.

Much surprise was caused in the clubs last evening by the news of the wedding at Grace Church chantry in the afternoon of Mr. Francis W. J. Hurst and Miss Alice Gilbert Maxwell. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Huntington. Mr. Hurst has been a well-known figure in the business and club worlds of New York for many years. He was for a long period agent of the old National Steamship Line in this city. He is perhaps better known as the Treasurer of the New York Yacht Club, which post he has held for many years. Mr. Hurst is an Englishman by birth. He has been a widower for some years, his wife having been Miss Jaffray, a daughter of the late E. S. Jaffray. His daughter, Miss Florence Jaffray, married Mr. J. Borden Harriman. Mr. Hurst is a member of the Union and Larchmont Yacht Clubs.

Patterson—Learned.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—The marriage of Miss Grace Hallam Learned, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William L. Learned, to Brig. Gen. John Henry Patterson, United States Army, took place at the Learned residence, 928 State Street, at 6:30 o'clock this evening. The Rev. J. Walter Sylvester, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, performed the ceremony. The bride had no attendants. Gen. Patterson was dressed in the full uniform of his rank. The ushers were Learned Peltz and John T. Norton, Jr. The Governor and Mrs. Roosevelt, Justice and Mrs. Patterson of New York, and a number of military men were present.

Hart—O'Reilly.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 3.—Miss Mary O'Reilly, daughter of Frank C. O'Reilly, the wealthy contractor of this city, and James A. Hart of Staten Island were married this morning in St. John's Roman Catholic Church. The wedding was one of the largest ever solemnized in Orange. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Helen O'Reilly, as maid of honor, and six bridesmaids. Thomas Braniff of Staten Island was best man. In honor of the event the bride's father provided dinners for the inmates of the Orange Orphan Home, St. Mary's Orphan Asylum of South Orange, and the Orange Creche.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

JACOB LITT'S NEW PLAN.

Has Made Arrangements to Form a Permanent Organization for Melodrama.

Jacob Litt, manager of the Broadway Theatre, has made arrangements to form an extensive organization to be known as the Broadway Stock Company, which will produce on a very elaborate scale melodramatic plays. It is Mr. Litt's present plan to retain this company at his theatre for a period of six months, after which the entire company and its productions will be transferred to his Chicago theatre, McVicker's, for the remaining part of the season, four or possibly five months.

The plan, Mr. Litt said, has been under consideration for a long time, and would have been in operation this season had it not been for the undoubted success the present play in this house, "Ben-Hur," has met with, and which will without doubt continue for at least one year. A contract has been entered into with Cecil Raleigh, the English playwright, to furnish one melo drama a year, and in conjunction with this arrangement an effort was made to bring about a deal with the management of the Drury Lane Theatre, in England, to produce their melo dramas in this country on the same plan that existed between the late Augustin Daly and the English people. But their effort to secure enormous royalties from Mr. Litt by advancing their figures from 15 to 35 per cent. caused the deal to fall through.

Joseph Kilgore has been engaged to play the leading roles in the productions, and other prominent actors and actresses are under consideration.

"AIDA" AT THE OPERA.

Mme. Eames Makes Her First Appearance in the Title Role.

Verdi lying dangerously ill, the work which the general public has elected to regard as his masterwork, "Aida," received its first performance at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. In spite of the theory held by many operatic managers that "Aida" is not a drawing work there was a very large and brilliant audience. Whether this was to be attributed wholly to the opera is of course to be doubted, for the cast was one which stimulated curiosity and seemed to promise an evening of many delights. But those who cannot sun their souls in the tropical glory of this music will find little to melt them in this work.

As presented last night the dusky heroine of Verdi's opera was an enchantment to the eye, if not to the dramatic sensibilities. Mme. Emma Eames made her first appearance in the rôle, and justified the love of Radames a dozen times over. She was garbed in the most artistic dresses which have been worn in the part, and in these it was not difficult to see the fine hand of her artist husband, Mr. Julian Story. She was a ravishingly beautiful picture, and fulfilled the spectacular requirements of the part to perfection. If she did not sing the music with all the dramatic power which it requires, this may have been due to her natural nervousness and uncertainty about the part. But one thing can be said of her singing now, and it is that she sang the music fluently and with an opulent loveliness of tone. It is to be expected that her impersonation will gain in freedom with repetition, though it is hardly likely that it will soon acquire a satisfying measure of dramatic style in its vocal portion. Yet even as it was, Mme. Eames may astonish us. Her work this season shows great sincerity and laudable ambition, and when we recall the Sieglinde she gave us last year, we may hope that her Aida will show large gains in authority later in the season.

The Radames last night was M. Alvarez, who at last had an opportunity to give full play to his robustious style. The opportunity did not, of course, come in "Celeste Aida," which he sang most uncertainly. In the scene of the consecration he was better, and in the Nile scene his vigorous declamatory work was a potent factor in arousing the enthusiasm which followed the fall of the curtain. It was the greatest display of enthusiasm made in the Opera House this season, and if M. Alvarez can be credited with a fair share in its production, let us hasten to please his friends. But, nevertheless, it is a pity that any public should bruise its palms in approval of singing so vicious in method and false in the pitch. If it be dramatic to sing blatant open tones with a big tremolo and a trille flat, then M. Alvarez has only one rival in dramatic singing.

Signor Scotti was a picturesque Amonasro. His acting and singing were according to the traditions, and were thoroughly good. Signor Scotti continues to justify the expectation here recorded after his first appearance that he would prove to be the "perfection of the conventional. He is not an innovator, and he displays no original force, but he is always, thus far, admirable. The other members of the cast last night were old friends. There is nothing new to be said in this last year of the nineteenth century with proper apologies to his Imperial Majesty of Germany) about the Amneris of Mme. Mantelli, the King of Mr. Pringle, or the Ramfis of the benignant M. Plançon. It may not be amiss, however, to call attention once more to the fact that Mme. Mantelli's Amneris is a pretty considerable figure, and she makes it rather difficult for any Aida to dominate while she is on the stage. The orchestra played well last night, and Signor Mancinelli conducted with skill. The pageantry showed an improvement over that of last year, the ballet was better, and there were six Egyptian trumpets vigorously blown.

Changes in Matinee Casts.

Changes in the casts were made at two of the matinee performances yesterday. At Wallack's Theatre Miss Helen Redmond was forced to give way to her understudy, Miss May Emmons, who sang the role of Constance in "The Amber." Miss Redmond is suffering from a severe sore throat, but will probably be able to make her appearance to-night. At the Fifth Avenue Theatre Miss Adele Ritchie retired from the cast for a brief rest, allowing Miss Clara Palmer to appear in the role of Beatrice Cenome in "Three Little Lambs." Miss Ritchie resumed her role at the evening performance.

Wax Figures in "Broadway to Tokio."

Arrangements have been made between H. B. Sire of the New York Theatre, and R. G. Hallowman, Manager of the Eden Musee, whereby a scene reproducing the main salon of the Musee in minute detail, is to be given in the new production, "Broadway to Tokio," which is to be presented for the first time Monday, Jan. 15. Each group of the wax exhibits will be shown in this scene, including the Columbus group, the group showing the advance of civilization, and the group of celebrities, President McKinley, Oom Paul, Pope Leo, William Jennings Bryan, and the Rulers of the World.

"Surprise of Love" Rehearsals.

Rehearsals of "The Surprise of Love," the comedy which is to follow Miss Annie Russell at the Lyceum Theatre on Jan. 22, were begun yesterday. The cast will include Miss Elsie De Wolfe, H. Reeves-Smith, Eric Hope, Sidney Herbert, Clayton White, Charles Bowser, Frank Lee Short, Charles McCartney, Miss Olive May, Miss Margaret Robinson, Miss Helen Keating, and Miss Ellen Gall.

"A Basso Porto" at the American.

"Fortunio's Song; or, The Magic Melody," an operetta by Offenbach, will be presented for the first time in English at the American Theatre on Jan. 22. It will be employed as a curtain raiser for Spinelli's lyric tragedy, "A Basso Porto," ("At the Lower Harbor,") which will be given for the first time in this city on the above date.

Minnie Seligman Wants a Divorce.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 3.—Minnie Seligman Cutting, the well-known actress, to-day, through her attorney, ex-Gov. Johnston, filed suit in the Circuit Court for divorce from her husband, Robert Cutting. She alleges desertion. The couple were married July 28, 1892, at Monmouth Beach, N. J. They separated Oct. 18, 1898, and Mrs. Cutting alleges that her husband has since remained away from her.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Jane Verner Mitchel.

Mrs. Jane Verner Mitchel, widow of John Mitchel, the Irish patriot and Confederate leader, died on Sunday at her residence in Bedford Park. Her husband died in Ireland nearly a quarter of a century ago. Mrs. Mitchel was the daughter of Sir William Verner, an English baronet. John Mitchel was the son of a clergyman of County Derry. He was called to the bar after being graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, afterward becoming the chief writer for The Irish Nation. Early in 1848 he founded the United Irishman, and strongly advocated the absolute independence of Ireland. He was later arrested and banished. Subsequently he escaped to this country, and during the civil war edited The Richmond Enquirer.

Mr. and Mrs. Mitch

TO AMEND CURRENCY BILL

Important Changes in the Senate Measure Proposed.

REISSUE OF REDEEMED NOTES

Plan Is Also Offered to Call in the Government 4s and 5s and to Replace Them with 2 Per Cent. Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Senator Aldrich gave notice in the Senate to-day that he would call the financial bill up at 2 o'clock to-morrow. The Republican members of the Finance Committee authorized Senator Aldrich to present amendments to the bill which he offered to-day. The most important relate to the greenbacks, and are as follows:

After the word "authority," on line 5, page 12, strike out remainder of section and insert "And the gold coin received from the sale of said bonds shall first be covered into the general fund of the Treasury and then exchanged, in the manner hereinbefore provided, for an equal amount of the notes redeemed and held for exchange, and the United States notes exchanged in accordance with the provisions of this section shall, when covered into the Treasury, be reissued as now provided by law, and the gold coin in the reserve fund, together with the redeemed notes held for use as provided in this section, shall at no time exceed the maximum sum of $150,000,000."

All of Section 6 is eliminated, and the following new section substituted:

Section 6. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to receive at the Treasury any of the outstanding bonds of the United States bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum, payable Feb. 1, 1904, and any bonds of the United States bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable July 1, 1907, and any bonds of the United States bearing interest at 3 per cent. per annum, payable Aug. 1, 1908, and to issue in exchange therefor an equal amount of coupon or registered bonds of the United States in such form as he may prescribe, in denominations of $50 or any multiple thereof, bearing interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, such bonds to be payable at the pleasure of the United States after thirty years from the date of their issue, and said bonds to be payable, principal and interest, in gold coin of the present standard value, and to be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority; provided that such outstanding bonds may be received in exchange at a valuation not greater than their present worth to yield an income of 2½ per cent. per annum, and in consideration of the reduction of interest effected, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to pay to the holders of such outstanding bonds surrendered for exchange, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum not greater than the difference between their present worth, computed as aforesaid, and their par value, and the payments to be made hereunder shall be held to be payments on account of the sinking fund created by Section 3694 of the Revised Statutes; and provided, further, that the 2 per cent. bonds to be issued under the provisions of this act shall be issued at not less than par, and they shall be numbered consecutively in the order of their issue, and when payment is made the last numbers issued shall be first paid, and this order shall be followed until all the bonds are paid; and whenever any of the outstanding bonds are called for payment, interest thereon shall cease three months after such call

Another amendment is to the second section of the bill, where it provides for maintaining the gold reserve.

The bill as reported made it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to maintain the gold reserve at $100,000,000 by the sale of bonds. The amendment provides that when the reserve falls below that amount it shall be his duty to restore it to the maximum of $150,000,000.

It is stated by members of the committee that the amendments are for the purpose of making more clear the intention of the bill and to leave no question as to the construction of the law when enacted.

CHANDLER FOR BIMETALLISM.

New Hampshire Senator Offers Amendment to the Currency Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Senator Chandler of New Hampshire to-day offered an amendment to the Financial bill, adding two new sections, as follows:

"Section 9. That, in accordance with the act of Nov. 1, 1893, which repeals a part of the act of July 14, 1890, it is hereby reaffirmed and declared to be the existing policy of the United States to continue the use of both gold and silver as standard money, and to coin both gold and silver into money of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value; such equality to be secured through international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as will insure the maintenance of the parity in value of the coins of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payments of debts; and it is further declared that the efforts of the Government should be steadily directed to the establishment of such a safe system of bimetallism as will maintain at all times the equal power of every dollar coined or issued by the United States in the markets and in the payment of debts.

"Section 10. That the provisions of the act of March 3, 1897, authorizing the President to appoint Commissioners to any international conference called by the United States or any other country with a view to securing by international agreement a fixity of relative value between gold and silver as money by means of a common ratio between these metals, with free mintage at such ratio, be, and the same are hereby, re-enacted and continued in force."

CLASH OVER THE PHILIPPINES.

Effort to Delay a Resolution of Senator Pettigrew Causes a Protest from Mr. Hoar.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Pettigrew, (Silver, S. D.,) offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby directed to inform the Senate whether Gen. Torres, one of the officers of the Philippine army, came to Gen. Otis with a flag of truce on Feb. 5, 1899, the day after the fighting commenced between our forces and those of Aguinaldo, and stated to Gen. Otis that Aguinaldo declared that fighting had been begun accidentally and was not authorized by Aguinaldo, and that Aguinaldo wished to have it stopped, and that to bring about a conclusion of hostilities he proposed the establishment of a neutral zone between the two armies of a width that would be agreeable to Gen. Otis, so that during the peace negotiations there might be no further danger of conflict between the two armies, and whether Gen. Otis replied that fighting having once begun must go on to the grim end. Was Gen. Otis directed by the Secretary of War to make such answer? Did Gen. Otis telegraph the Secretary of War on Feb. 9, 1899, as follows: "Aguinaldo now applies for a cessation of hostilities and conference; have declined to answer"? And did Gen. Otis afterward reply that he was directed by the Secretary of War, and what answer, if any, did he or the Secretary of War make to the application to cease fighting?

Objection was made to immediate consideration of the resolution, and it went over until to-morrow. This disposition of the resolution apparently was distasteful to Mr. Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) and a little later, when Mr. Aldrich, Chairman of the Finance Committee, gave notice that he would call up the financial bill to-morrow after the disposal of routine morning business, Mr. Hoar gave expression to his feelings. He objected to the notice given by Mr. Aldrich.

"If," said Mr. Hoar, "there is to be an absolute suppression of all requests for information concerning the war with the Filipinos, I shall object to the taking up of other matters during the morning hour when such resolutions are pending."

Hoar called attention to the fact that four Senators had risen upon the presentation of the Pettigrew resolution to object to consideration. This was done in the face of the fact that it was the uniform custom of the Senate to allow resolutions of inquiry to go through without obstruction. He wanted to know if this policy was to be continued.

The statement brought Messrs. Aldrich, Chandler, and Hawley to their feet. Mr. Aldrich disclaimed any intention of suppressing information concerning military matters and withdrew the notice to take up the financial bill "after the consideration of routine morning business," fixing the time definitely at 2 o'clock.

Messrs. Hawley and Chandler both explained that the suggestions concerning the Pettigrew resolution had only covered the point of postponement until to-morrow, which they asserted was not out of the ordinary.

WOULD FREE THE FILIPINOS.

Congressman McRae Offers a Resolution in the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Representative McRae of Arkansas to-day introduced the following joint resolution:

"Be it, Resolved, &c., That the United States hereby declare that their purpose in acquiring jurisdiction and control over the Philippine Islands was and is to secure to the inhabitants thereof, as soon as practicable after the suppression of the existing rebellion therein, a free, independent, stable government, republican in form, and that the United States guarantee to said inhabitants protection against all foreign invasion."

SENATORS BECOMING RESTIVE.

Belief Growing that the Administration Is Seeking to Suppress Information.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Senators opposed to the Administration are becoming extremely restive and suspicious under the clocklike monotony with which all their resolutions of inquiry are disposed of. They suspect that the suppression of all requests for information has been adopted as a part of the Administration policy, and that the various cases in which information has been denied are simply parts of a general plan by which the opposition is to have no chance to supply itself with ammunition. As long as resolutions asking for information about the Philippine war were the only ones disposed of in this way the anti-expansionists were able to accept Senator Chandler's explanation that if such resolutions were adopted the fact would be immediately "cabled to Manila" for the aid and comfort of Aguinaldo. But the suppression of resolutions asking that the Senate be informed on other topics has created suspicion, and there is likely to be a fight on the question if the anti-expansionists find their suspicions confirmed.

The first symptom of it was the irascible speech to-day by Senator Hoar, in which he declared that such a refusal of information had never been known before, that it was the custom of the Senate to let such resolutions go through, and that it seemed to be the purpose of the expansionists to "absolutely suppress" all information on the war.

Most of the resolutions of inquiry have been introduced by Senator Pettigrew, and it is due to the fact that the expansionist Senators regard Mr. Pettigrew as a nuisance that the suppression of his resolutions did not at first arouse suspicion. On Dec. 12 Mr. Pettigrew introduced a resolution asking that the Senate be informed whether the flag of the Philippine Republic had ever been recognized by any of our officers, whether Spanish prisoners had ever been delivered to the Filipinos, and whether a Philippine vessel accompanied the Concord and the Raleigh to Subig Bay. Some Spaniards had made these charges, alleging that Capt. Coghlan had promised that if they would surrender they would not be turned over to the Filipinos, and that this promise was broken. Senator Chandler objected to the consideration of the resolution.

The day before Senator Pettigrew had introduced a resolution asking the Secretary of War for information concerning the charges made against Gen. Merriam in connection with the labor troubles in Idaho. Senator Chandler had also objected to this. A few days later a resolution offered by Pettigrew, asking that the Secretary of War forward to the Senate the full report of the commission appointed to investigate the conduct of the Spanish war, slipped through. When this was discovered Senator Hawley moved to reconsider it. At this Pettigrew became restive, and insinuated that the move "was part of a studied policy to suppress information." The Republican leaders hastened to deny this. Senator Allison saying that he thought the resolution a proper one. It was finally passed, with an amendment placing the giving of the information in the President's discretion.

Meanwhile Pettigrew's Philippine resolution had come up and been tabled. To-day's developments only tended to increase the belief in the existence of a policy of suppression.

Bills Offered in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Following are the more important bills introduced in the Senate to-day:

By Mr. Ross, (Rep., Vt.,) regulating appointments to civil offices in the outlying dependencies. It provides for appointments to such places regardless of political affiliations and without sectional favoritism, and for removal only upon written charges. No examination is required for appointment.

By Mr. Lodge, (Rep., Mass.,) authorizing an investigation of the economic relations of the United States with China and the Orient generally by a commission to be appointed by the President, who is to fix its number and also the compensation of its members.

By Mr. Butler, (Pop. N. C.,) Constitutional amendment authorizing an income tax.

New Measures in the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Among the bills and resolutions introduced in the House to-day were the following:

By Mr. Cooney, (Dem., Mo.)—Joint resolution for a Constitutional amendment providing that "no new State, the territory of which is not contiguous to the United States, shall be admitted by the Congress into the Union."

By Mr. Snodgrass, (Dem., Tenn.)—A Constitutional amendment authorizing an income tax.

By Mr. Shafroth, (Silver, Col.)—Joint resolution proposing the return to Mexico of the cannon, flags, and banners captured during the Mexican war, with appropriate expression of friendship and good will."

By Mr. Bromwell, (Rep., Ohio.)—Joint resolution proposing the following amendment to the Constitution: "Congress shall have power to define trusts and to regulate, control, or prohibit the same within any State, Territory, district, or any other place subject to its jurisdiction."

By Mr. Grosvenor, (Rep., Ohio.)—Relating to navigation, including bills extending the laws of commerce and navigation to Hawaii and to Puerto Rico; giving to Cuban vessels favorable treatment in American ports; establishing lights on steam pilot vessels, and requiring a log entry of collisions.

By Mr. Gaines, (Dem., Tenn.)—Reducing the duty on paper used in printing newspapers.

By Mr. Lewis, (Dem., Ga.)—To repeal the stamp tax.

By Mr. Bell, (Silver, Col.)—To provide for interest on Government deposits.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

United States Consuls—THOMAS T. PRENTIS of Massachusetts, at Rouen, France; GEORGE L. DARTE of Pennsylvania, at Martinique, transferred to Patras, Greece; ALONZO C. YATES of Virginia, at Patras, transferred to Martinique.

Appraiser of Merchandise, District of Portland and Falmouth, Me.—JAMES E. HEWEY.

Collector of Customs, District of York, Me.—EDWARD H. BANKS.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations yesterday presented a report upon Senator Hoar's resolution in regard to claims of citizens of the United States against Spain. The committee presents a schedule of claims amounting to over a million dollars, and adds: "It is impracticable to state even approximately the amount actually due on these claims or to allege in view of the state of records of the State Department of that date that there may not be others than those mentioned." As to the remedy of the claimants, the committee expresses the opinion that the only present remedy is by diplomatic negotiation.

The Secretary of the Interior has sent to Congress an estimate of $641,105 for the expenses, surveys, &c., of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, known as the Dawes Commission.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Sewell gave notice that he would ask the Senate to consider resolutions in honor of the memory of Vice President Hobart Jan. 10.

SAVANNAH CONTRACT FRAUDS.

Examination of B. D. Greene and the Gaynors Begun.

The examination of Benjamin D. Greene, Col. John F. Gaynor, William T. Gaynor, and Edward Gaynor, charged with attempting to defraud the United States Government in conjunction with Capt. O. M. Carter, United States Army, while the latter was stationed at Savannah, Ga., was begun yesterday before United States Commissioner Shields. The Government offered evidence for the purpose of identifying the contractors that they may be taken to Savannah and placed on trial and then rested its case. The defense will begin its side of the case to-morrow afternoon.

Capt. Cassius M. Gillette, United States Engineer Corps, who succeeded Capt. Carter was placed on the stand for the purpose of identifying the contractors as the same men associated with Capt. Carter at Savannah. He was cross-examined by Mr. Rose with a view to showing that the engineer officer had very little to do with the awarding of the contracts. United States District Attorney Burnett objected to Mr. Rose's lengthy cross-examination, but Mr. Rose showed that he intends to fight the examination inch by inch, just as though the contractors were on trial.

Just prior to the opening of the hearing the mysterious woman who had made charges against Col. John F. Gaynor appeared in the corridors of the building, and renewed her charges against him. Col. Gaynor, who was present to appear at the examination, said that he did not know the woman.

Appropriation for the Blind.

Superintendent Blair of the Outdoor Poor Department announced yesterday morning that he wishes the names of all the destitute blind of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx sent to him as soon as possible, so that he may make arrangements for the distribution of the $30,000 appropriated for such persons in May. Each of the destitute blind get $50 a year in gold from the city, and about 600 apply for the sum.

ARMY OFFICERS ARE PROMOTED

Bates and Wheaton Major Generals of Volunteers, and Young, Ludlow, and MacArthur Regular Brigadiers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations of army officers for promotion:

Brig. Gen. J. C. Bates to be Major General of Volunteers; Brig. Gen. Lloyd Wheaton, to be Major General of Volunteers, by brevet.

To be Brigadier Generals—Col. S. B. M. Young, Lieut. Col. Arthur MacArthur, and Lieut. Col. William Ludlow.

Also a number of other appointments and promotions in the regular and volunteer army.

John Coalter Bates was born in Missouri in 1842, and after attending Washington University at St. Louis, entered the army in 1861 as a Lieutenant of the Eleventh Infantry. He was on the staff of Gen. Meade from Gettysburg to the close of the war. He was made a Captain in 1863 and brevetted Major and Lieutenant Colonel. He was promoted Major in 1882, Lieutenant Colonel in 1886, and Colonel in 1892, with command of the Second Infantry. For thirty years he was stationed west of the Mississippi River, chiefly in the Indian country. He was President of the board which devised the present drill and firing regulations, and of the boards which adopted the Krag-Jorgensen rifle. He was made a Brigadier General of Volunteers at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, and promoted a Major General of Volunteers during the Santiago campaign.

Lloyd Wheaton was born in Michigan in 1838. He served in the civil war, rising from First Sergeant to Colonel of the Illinois Eighth Volunteer Infantry. He became Captain in the United States Thirty-fourth Infantry in 1866, and in 1869 was assigned to the Twentieth Infantry. He was promoted Major in 1891, and Lieutenant Colonel of the Twenty-second Infantry in 1895, being later transferred again to the Twentieth. He was made a Brigadier General of Volunteers in 1898. In the civil war he was wounded in the battle of Shiloh, and for meritorious services he received a number of brevets and a medal from Congress. In the Spanish-American war he commanded the First Brigade, First Division, of the Seventh Army Corps.

Samuel B. M. Young was born in Pennsylvania, and entered the Union Army as a private in Company K of the Twelfth Pennsylvania in April, 1861. He was successively Captain in the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Major, and Lieutenant Colonel, and Brevet Brigadier General for services in the final campaign against Lee. He entered the regular army as a Second Lieutenant in 1866, becoming a Captain in the same year. He was brevetted Major and Colonel in 1867, and promoted in regular course, becoming Colonel of the Third Cavalry in 1897. He was appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers in May and Major General in July, 1898.

Arthur MacArthur was born in Massachusetts, and served in the civil war with the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Infantry, rising from the rank of First Lieutenant to that of Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel. He entered the regular army as a First Lieutenant of the Seventeenth Infantry in 1866, became Captain of the Thirty-sixth Infantry the same year, Major and Assistant Adjutant General in 1899, and Lieutenant Colonel in 1896. He was appointed a Brigadier General of Volunteers in 1898, and a Major General of Volunteers the same year.

William Ludlow was born at Islip, L. I., in 1843, and was graduated at West Point in 1864, being commissioned First Lieutenant of the Corps of Engineers. He was Chief Engineer of the Twentieth Army Corps under Gen. Hooker in the Atlanta campaign in 1864, and Chief Engineer of the left wing of Gen. Sherman's army in Savannah and the Carolinas campaign in 1864-5. He was Chief Engineer of the Department of Dakota in the Black Hills and Yellowstone expeditions, and later had charge of various works of fortifications and river and harbor improvements on the Atlantic coast. He was Chief Engineer of the Philadelphia Water Works by permission of Congress from 1883 to 1886, and was at different times engineer of various boards having charge of lighthouses and great lake improvements. From 1893 to 1896 he was United States Military Attaché at London, and in 1895 was President of the Nicaraguan Canal Commission.

Newspaper Man Gets a Commission.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The President to-day nominated Archibald W. Butt to be Assistant Quartermaster, with rank of Captain, in the volunteer army. Mr. Butt is the Washington correspondent of the Atlanta Journal, Nashville Banner, and Louisville Evening Post.

A BILL TO ADVANCE SCHLEY.

Senator McComas Will Ask that He Be Made Vice Admiral.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The friends of Rear Admiral Schley do not believe a report which circulated here to-day to the effect that the conference with the naval Captains yesterday has determined the President to promote Rear Admiral Sampson and to further humiliate Schley. They believe he intends to favor action which will lead to the promotion of Sampson, but do not believe that he will favor any further rebuke to Schley.

Senator McComas of Maryland, after talking with the President to-day, announced his intention of introducing two bills, one to create the grade of Vice Admiral in the interest of Schley, and the other providing for two Vice Admirals. Congress is to pass whichever bill it prefers.

PRESIDENT GIVES A DINNER.

Cabinet Officers and Their Wives the Guests of Honor.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The first of the formal dinners of the social season at the White House was given by President and Mrs. McKinley to-night, the members of the Cabinet and their wives being the guests of honor. Invited to meet them were members of the Senate and House, and a few other persons.

The East Room and other public portions of the house were appropriately decorated for the occasion. The Marine Band furnished the music. The list of guests was unusually large, covers being laid for over seventy persons.

TWO KILLED BY GAS.

Couple Dead in Their Room in a Second Avenue Tenement.

George Frank Gallagher, a special policeman, and Nellie Walsh, who have been living together, were found dead in their room on the third floor of the five-story tenement house 636 Second Avenue, last evening. They had been asphyxiated by gas.

Gallagher was fifty years old, and the woman thirty-two years old. The neighbors knew very little about the couple. Very frequently they had been heard to quarrel; the last time at 8 o'clock Tuesday night. The police do not believe they intended to commit suicide.

MORE INCREASES OF SALARIES.

Action by Dock Commissioners—A Clerk's Many Advances.

The Dock Commissioners yesterday announced that they had increased the salaries of a number of employes as follows:

John M. Phelan, chief clerk, $3,000 to $4,000; Charles J. Farley, assistant secretary, $3,000 to $3,600; Charles J. Collins, clerk, $2,500 to $3,000; Edward Gottschall, searcher, $2,000 to $2,500; George E. Weller, private secretary to the President, $1,500 to $1,800; Francis McMullin, private secretary to Commissioner Meyer, $1,500 to $1,800; Francis J. Ryan, stenographer, $1,500 to $1,800; J. G. Bassinger, assistant engineer, $1,500 to $1,800; William Lansing, Jr., computer, $1,500 to $1,800; J. J. Pemoff, topographical draughtsman, $1,200 to $1,500; Lucius C. Higgins, clerk, $900 to $1,500; R. T. Betts, draughtsman, $1,200 to $1,500; A. M. Goge, draughtsman, $1,200 to $1,500; J. P. Nordstrom, engineer, $1,200 to $1,400; W. C. Crosby, draughtsman, $900 to $1,200; Thomas C. Carroll, messenger, $900 to $1,000; John O'Brien, messenger, $900 to $1,000.

Charles J. Collins, the clerk who now gets $3,000, was receiving $900 as clerk in the department three years ago. On the advent of the new administration his salary was doubled, then raised to $2,500, and now to $3,000.

Pennsylvania Murderer Hanged.

SUNBURY, Penn., Jan. 3.—Edward Cressinger, aged nineteen years, was hanged here to-day for the murder of sixteen-year-old Daisy Smith, daughter of a farmer at Boyles Run, Lower Augusta Township. The crime was committed on Aug. 10, 1898, and was the result of jealousy.

BANKS AND THE TREASURY

Representative Sulzer Would Investigate Deposits.

CORRESPONDENCE CALLED FOR

Resolution Offered as to Agreements Covering Money Now in National City and Hanover National.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—In the House to-day Representative Sulzer of New York offered a resolution calling upon Secretary Gage for all letters and agreements entered into between him and the National City and Hanover Banks of New York relative to the deposit of public funds in those institutions. The resolution will probably be reported back in an amended form to-morrow. It read as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, directed to furnish the House of Representatives as soon as possible the following information:

1.—All letters, agreements, papers, or documents between the Treasury Department of the United States or any person connected therewith, and the National City Bank, and the Hanover National Bank of the City of New York, or any person acting for them or either of them, since the 4th day of March, 1897, relating to the depositing of public funds, bonds, or revenues in said bank or banks, or any other relations or business transactions now existing or heretofore had between the Government and the said banks or either of them.

2.—The amount of public money, bonds, or revenue deposited with said banks or either of them, by the Government, for what length of time and the reasons therefor, and whether said banks or either of them, have paid the Government any interest on said deposits, and if so, how much, and all other information concerning the same, or in any way relating thereto.

The Speaker immediately ruled that the resolution under the rules must go first to a committee and was not privileged.

"If the committee does not report it back within one week does it become privileged?" asked Mr. Sulzer.

"It does," responded the Speaker.

"I now ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the resolution," said Mr. Sulzer.

"The resolution should first be considered by a committee," said Mr. Payne, the floor leader of the majority. "I object."

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Chairman Payne and some of his associates of the committee had an informal talk after the adjournment of the House to-day relative to the Sulzer resolution. A meeting of the committee will be held to-morrow, and a pretty thorough understanding was arrived at to-day that at to-morrow's meeting the resolution would be considered and probably reported at once to the House. Some changes are likely to be made in the resolution, however, by the omission of the two banks specifically named, thus making the inquiry relate generally to all banks.

It is understood also that personal inferences are likely to be avoided in the amended resolutions. In the form thus reported back to the House it is expected that the resolution will pass without objection, and that any debate on the question involved will be deferred until the Secretary of the Treasury has an opportunity to comply with the request for information.

SENATE HAS A GAGE RESOLUTION.

Mr. Allen Offers One Similar to That of Mr. Sulzer.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Allen presented a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for all letters passing between the Treasury Department and the National City Bank and the Hanover National Bank of New York, also agreements made between the Treasury Department and those banks concerning the deposit of funds, &c.

Mr. Aldrich objected to present consideration and the resolution went over until to-morrow.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The annual meeting of the New England Insurance Exchange will be held in Boston on Saturday.

John M. Thomas has been appointed State agent of the Phenix Insurance Company for Texas and Arkansas.

Charles T. Johnson has been appointed Louisville agent of the German Insurance Company of Freeport.

The Brokerage Committee of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange has revoked the brokerage certificate of R. R. Bauer.

The Insurance Field of Louisville, Ky., states that the successor to E. B. Craig, who resigned as State Treasurer and Commissioner of the Tennessee Insurance Department, to become Treasurer of the Virginia Coke, Coal, and Iron Company, will be elected by the State Legislature.

The insurance on Hegger's art gallery, at 288 Fifth Avenue, which was considerably damaged in the fire Tuesday night, was distributed as follows: Continental, $5,000; New York Underwriters', $5,000; Phenix of Brooklyn, $5,000; Caledonian, $2,500; Greenwich, $2,500. H. A. Landgraff & Co. will adjust the loss.

The Arbitration and Grievance Committee of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange issued a ruling yesterday to the effect that the payment by a member, directly or indirectly, of the fee required by the Exchange from a broker upon the issuance of a brokerage certificate will be considered a violation of the rules.

Fire Chief Croker, in a report to Fire Commissioner Scannell, states that there were 5,664 fires in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx during 1899, an increase of 964 fires over 1898. There were 172 second alarms, 77 third alarms, 13 fourth alarms, and 4 fifth alarms. In December there were 440 fires, the largest number in any one month.

The meeting of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange yesterday was adjourned until next Wednesday, because of the absence of a quorum. A member of the Exchange said after the meeting: "Rates in certain quarters are showing an improvement. The same forces, (practical, experienced local underwriters,) who have always been noted for advanced movements, are working quietly, demanding, and, in many cases, obtaining, increased rates. We do not want the Exchange to raise rates. We can do it in our own way, and it will be more lasting and effectual in the long run."

The Committee on Lighting and Heating of the National Board of Fire Underwriters has issued a circular to the members of the board in regard to the fire risk of gas main leakage under impervious street pavements. The circular is styled "a brief preliminary report for the consideration of fire underwriters throughout the United States," and it is requested "that all the exact information obtainable be promptly gathered from fire marshals and experts, and forwarded to the Executive Committee of this board for comparison and compilation." The report states that "the occurrence in New York during the past year of a number of fires and explosions which, studied in the light of the facts before this committee, may be assumed to be due to the leakage of gas mains under impervious pavements, warrants the belief that the attention of fire underwriters should everywhere be directed to this important subject, to the end that it may be investigated under all conditions and from widely separated points of view." The circular is signed by H. H. Hall, J. H. Washburn, James Nichols, R. Dale Benson, and H. F. Atwood of the committee and by H. K. Miller, general agent of the board.

GEN. LUCIANO MENDOZA ALIVE.

His Brother, Natividad, Was Killed at Tocuyito by His Chief of Staff.

The uncertainty which had existed as to the killing of Gen. Luciano Mendoza, Commander in Chief of the Venezuelan Army, was dispelled yesterday by the receipt of mail advices from Caracas which announced that the cable dispatches erred, as it was his brother, Gen. Natividad Mendoza, who was killed. The latter met his death at Tocuyito, after a battle with the insurgents, but at the hands of his Chief of Staff, Gen. Celestino Peraza. The shooting was the result of a quarrel, the cause of which cannot be ascertained. Gen. Natividad Mendoza received five bullets in his abdomen, and died soon after he was removed to Valencia. Gen. Peraza was also wounded.

Gen. Natividad Mendoza was considered one of the best of Venezuela's Generals in point of bravery and tact. He fought in many revolutions, and, although a reckless leader, had the reputation of never being defeated in battle.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

WESTERN ROAD RECEIVERSHIPS

Omaha and Kansas City and Omaha and St. Louis Reorganization.

Max Pam, counsel for the receivers of the Omaha, Kansas City and Eastern Railroad Company, the Omaha and St. Louis Railroad Company, and the Kansas City and Northern Connecting Railroad Company, says, in an interview, that the appointment of receivers for the three railroad companies is the first step taken by the parties in interest to adjust and reorganize these properties so as to bring them under one system of ownership and control.

Mr. Pam says it is the purpose of all the parties to have these roads reorganized on such a basis as will make them financially secure and physically capable of earning interest on proper fixed charges and dividends on the stock issued. J. W. Gates and Mr. Pam will be in this city early next week to take up with E. H. Harriman and Jacob H. Schiff, who are interested in the reorganization, the formation of a reorganization committee, and the formulation of a plan to be submitted to all the security holders. Within a short time this can be accomplished and a plan submitted which will meet the approval of all parties in interest.

$6,000,000 MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.

Suit Brought Against the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 3.—A bill was filed to-day in the United State Circuit Court here by the Mercantile Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, to foreclose the senior mortgage on the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway Company for the principal of the bonded debt of the company, $6,000,000, which matured Jan. 1. E. W. Meddaugh and Henry B. Joy of this city have been appointed receivers of the road, which extends from Port Huron to Chicago. The first mortgage was made twenty years ago. A second mortgage, also for $6,000,000, was placed on the property two years later.

A scheme of liquidation and reorganization has been submitted by the company to the bondholders, and a majority of the bonds under each mortgage have been deposited with the Trustees appointed for that purpose. It is believed that the duration of the receivership will not extend beyond the necessary statutory period required for sale of property under mortgage foreclosure.

FOR BETTER MAIL SERVICE.

Merchants' Association Wants Business Men to Influence Congress to Increase the Facilities Here.

The Merchants' Association is sending to 150,000 merchants throughout the United States a circular letter setting forth the advantages to all commercial interests of the country to be obtained from increased postal facilities, more particularly the facilities of the office in this city, which is declared to be practically a clearing house for a large proportion of the mail of the United States.

The circular advocates the erection of the proposed new Post Office building in this city. The circular in part says that there is often a delay of from one to three hours in the morning delivery of letters containing orders for merchandise.

"The reason for these delays," continues the circular, "is that there has been practically no increase in the handling facilities of the New York Post Office, except for local mails, for many years, and while the inland mails of this city have increased more than 200 per cent. during the past nine years, no greater space has been provided for handling them."

The circular says: "A new Post Office, affording perfect facilities, would not be a burden upon the Nation, but would earn a handsome revenue upon the investment. With ample space all mails could be promptly handled and the quick delivery of local letters made certain."

Merchants are urged to influence Congressmen and Senators to support the bill now before Congress for a new Post Office building to be erected in this city.

MRS. PRUNIER SUES MRS. ASH.

Asks $75,000 for Alleged Alienation of Her Husband's Affections—Prunier Was W. C. Campbell's Nurse.

The domestic affairs of the late W. C. Campbell, millionaire wall-paper manufacturer, were again dragged into publicity yesterday in a $75,000 damage suit heard before Judge Shipman and jury in the United States Circuit Court.

When Mr. Campbell was in his last illness he was nursed by Frederick J. Prunier, a trained nurse from Burlington, Vt. Mrs. Lillian Ash, known as the manufacturer's common law wife, fell in love with the nurse, the latter's wife alleges, and after the death of Mr. Campbell the nurse accompanied Mrs. Ash to the Bermudas, where, Mrs. Prunier alleges, they lived for a time and later went to Washington, D. C. Mrs. Ash inherited a fortune from Mr. Campbell, and Mrs. Prunier asserts that her husband deserted her entirely for Mrs. Ash. He refused to leave Mrs. Ash, Mrs. Prunier says, and so the wife has brought suit, claiming $75,000 damages from Mrs. Ash for alienating the affections of her husband.

Prior to the time Mr. Prunier became a nurse he was a coachman, and his wife was a servant.

When Mr. Campbell died he gave his daughter only $75,000, and she contested the will. The Surrogate awarded Mrs. Ash 60 per cent. of Campbell's estate, and also appointed her residuary legatee of the business, the principal factory of which is at Fishkill Landing. Mr. Campbell lived, when in this city, at 340 West Fifty-eighth Street.

In this action Mrs. Ash is represented by A. H. Hummel, and Mrs. Prunier by J. C. Ross. The hearing will be continued to-day.

POISON AT HIS BEDSIDE.

Heyman Dies in Hospital After Removal from His Hotel.

Julius M. Heyman, at one time holder of a responsible position with the International Banking and Trust Company, was found in an unconscious condition yesterday morning in his apartments at the Lafayette Place Hotel, and shortly after removal to a hospital he died. On the table near the bed was a bottle labeled "Cyanide of potassium," and bearing the name of the drug firm of Elmer & Amend.

Heyman was discovered at 9 o'clock by a chambermaid while making her rounds. She immediately informed the clerk, who called a policeman from the Mercer Street Station. The unconscious man was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital, where, at 11:35 o'clock, he died without having regained consciousness. In his room was found an envelope marked, "Notify Sieg Tynberg, Jr., 52 William Street, Telephone No. 25 John." On the back of the envelope was written, "Mrs. H. S. Simms, 88 Lenox Avenue, my sister."

Mr. Tynberg was notified at once. He hurried to the hospital and was present when Heyman died. Mr. Tynberg said that he had no idea why he should have been selected to receive the dead man's last communication. He had known Heyman casually for some time, but had not seen him for the past three years. He said that Heyman was of excellent family and was very much liked by his friends. The dead man was thirty-five years old. His parents are not living. Mrs. Simms is his sister. She is not in the city at present and Mr. Tynberg does not know where she is.

Mr. Tynberg said that Heyman engaged in manufacturing patented air brakes, but the venture was not successful. Later he was connected with the International Banking and Trust Company, but resigned that position some time ago.

Mr. Heyman had lived at the Lafayette Place Hotel for over three years. The employes say that he seemed always cheerful and generally carried considerable money. It is thought, however, that financial disappointments influenced him to take his life.

At Elmer & Amend's wholesale drug store, at 205 Third Avenue, it was said that purchases of cyanide of potassium were made very frequently by silversmiths, photographers, lithographers, and by other persons using the drug in their business. None of the clerks recollected this particular sale.

The body was removed yesterday afternoon to the rooms of the Stephen Merritt Burial Association.

Consul Studer Dead at Sorrento.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The State Department has received notice of the death at Naples, where he had been ill for a long time, of A. C. Studer, United States Consul at Sorrento. Mr. Studer had been in the consular service for many years, once filling the post at Singapore. He was appointed Consul at Sorrento March 15, 1899.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:25	Sun sets...4:46	Moon sets...8:58

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....9:32	Gov. Isl'd...9:58	H. Gate...11:55
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...10:08	Gov. Isl'd...10:35	H. Gate.....

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JAN. 4.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Fuerst Bismarck, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Kensington, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
New York, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
	*9:00 A. M.	
Orizaba, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Spartan Prince, Naples	11:00 A. M.	.....
U. S. transport, San Juan	10:30 A. M.	.....
Ardanrose, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Hugin, Progreso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Normandie, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Madiana, Bermuda	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Matanzas, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	
Pomeranian, Glasgow	.....	.....

FRIDAY, JAN. 5.

Belvernon, Inagua	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Button, Pernambuco	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Erna, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Oranje, Nassau, Port au Prince	10:30 A. M.

DISTRESS IN PUERTO RICO

Bankers Clamor for the Right to Foreclose Mortgages.

ALL PLANTERS NEED MONEY

Expansion of the Coffee Industry Is the Leading Cause of Present Conditions.

SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, Dec. 26.—Agriculture in Puerto Rico is in a languishing condition, and protective measures on the part of the Government are being called for by the people. The condition has been investigated by an expert, Lucas Amadeo, who has had an exhaustive report published in the columns of one of the local papers. Mr. Amadeo seems of the opinion that the chief causes of agricultural distress are due to the expansion of the coffee industry, as the coffee planters need large capital. This in many instances they do not possess, resulting in financial embarrassment. Coffee planters must wait three years after the plant is set before the berry is ready for harvest.

Secondly—On account of peculiar climatic conditions, and the fact that some land has been turned into coffee that was not properly adapted to that crop, small plantations in the interior have not yielded a sufficient crop to pay expenses.

Thirdly—The planters' credit has been gradually but steadily deteriorating from the failing crops, and as a result of the war.

Fourthly—The market value of coffee has depreciated. The people of the United States are not educated up to the fine quality of Puerto Rican coffee, which does not command a price in American markets equal to that offered by European buyers. The coffee plantations have not yet fully recovered from the effects of the cyclone of Aug. 8.

Although these arguments may not seem sufficient to take away the legal right of foreclosure of mortgages on properties on the island, yet, if some amicable arrangement, agreeable to both parties interested, could be made, it would go a great way toward lifting agriculture out of the mire.

It will be remembered that while the late Gen. Guy V. Henry was Governor of Puerto Rico, he decreed that all foreclosures of mortgages on the island should be suspended until Jan. 10, 1900. This was done to relieve the financial distress which followed as an immediate result of the war. The conditions mentioned apply to the sugar and tobacco as well as to the coffee plantations. A large percentage of the agricultural property on the island is heavily mortgaged, and were these mortgages to be foreclosed on and after Jan. 10, as proposed, a large proportion of our planters would be forced to surrender their property.

Nearly all mortgages are held by the bankers and merchants of San Juan and Ponce, who are quite naturally very desirous that they be foreclosed. With this end in view, they have recently drawn up a petition to Gov. Gen. Davis urging that the law be allowed to operate from the date of the expiration of the suspension. They contend that the suspension does not inure to the benefit of the mortgage debtors, and in some respects works a hardship on the lenders.

The capital of the island is impoverished. Natural resources are almost unlimited, but the island lacks the necessary means to finance many projects which would prove to be valuable investments and bring handsome returns. Planters lack money to handle crops.

The San Juan News in its edition of Dec. 24 commented editorially on the subject as follows: "It is strongly urged upon the Administration and our statesmen that an extension of time on the existing mortgages should be further granted. It is also urged that a loan of $20,000,000 must be made to the island to tide us over our misfortune.

"The latter would have to be authorized by Congress, and many months must necessarily be consumed in procuring it or the guaranty of the Government to enable it.

"The further extension of the prohibition of the foreclosure of mortgages at the best is a dangerous business for all concerned. It is against every principle of financial honesty and free governments, and directly in contravention to the Constitution and all laws for the guidance of civilized men. It discredits our people and lays the Government open to justified attacks. It is what ruins our credit, frightens capital from our doors, and violates even the treaty of peace.

"On the other hand, it is said, there is a syndicate already formed to snatch the soil from its owners, almost without consideration, made possible by the heartless foreclosures which will follow, when the Shylocks are let loose in all their rage, on Jan. 10. The incumbrances are drawing, or contract to draw, usurious and unjust rates of interest. But shall the admitted validity of a contract be called into question? Such an authorization by Congress would establish a precedent exceedingly odious.

"A guarantee of a loan to the island is a necessity. With Uncle Sam's strong autograph to our notes the interest would be less than anything ever dreamed of by the islanders. The natural productiveness of the soil, the waiting investors, and the improvements in facilities would turn out a profit that could easily take care of the interest. If the loan is refused the disgraceful alternative is inevitable. Which shall we choose when our sacred honor is in the balance?"

PLAN TO RULE PUERTO RICO.

Senator Foraker's Bill Would Make Natives Citizens and Give Them a Congressional Delegate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Senator Foraker to-day introduced a bill providing a form of government for the island of Puerto Rico. The bill provides for the continuance of the laws and municipal ordinances now in force in the island until the Legislature provided for shall supplant them. The President is empowered to appoint a Governor and a Supreme Court, and also seven heads of departments, to have charge of the various interests of the Government, and also five native citizens who, together with the Governor and heads of departments, are to constitute the upper branch of the insular Legislature. A lower house of thirty-five members, to be elected by the citizens of the island, is also provided for, and all inhabitants of the island are made citizens of the United States. The citizens are also to elect a delegate to Congress, who is to have a seat, but no vote.

The island is to be divided into five districts for judicial and legislative purposes, and each district is to have a local court, to consist of such a number of Judges as the Legislature may provide for.

The Constitution and laws of the United States are extended to the island so far as the latter are really applicable.

The export duties are prohibited, and free trade is provided for between the island and the United States proper. Articles imported into Porto Rico from other countries than the United States are to pay the same duties as those imposed in the ports of this country. The money thus collected is to go into the island treasury, but money realized from the internal revenue collections is to be covered into the National Treasury of the United States.

A commission of five members, two of whom are to be natives, is provided for to revise the system of laws and of judicial procedure in the island. For the present no franchises are to be provided, except upon the approval both of the Governor of the island and the President of the United States.

Speaking of the bill, Senator Foraker said it did not create a Territory, nor undertake to give the island a territorial form of government in the ordinary understanding of that phrase, adding that it merely provided a simple form of government, which it was believed would answer the purpose until a more matured form could be devised. The Senator also said that the bill was intended only as a basis for action by the Committee on Puerto Rico.

GEN. WOOD FREES PRISONERS.

Orders Release of Forty in the Province of Santa Clara—More Will Be Liberated.

HAVANA, Jan. 3.—To-day Gen. Wood issued an important order giving freedom to forty men in the Province of Santa Clara. Some of them had been detained without trial; others were suffering excessive punishment. All had been released ten months before by an order issued by Gen. Bates, but they were immediately rearrested by orders from division headquarters on the ground that a department commander did not have the power to pardon.

After looking into the cases, Gen. Wood decided that the judgment of Gen. Bates regarding their release was wise, and, consequently to-day's order setting them at liberty was promulgated.

Reports from other departments are daily expected, and it is believed that before the end of the month a large number will be released, especially in the Province of Havana. The cases of those who have been held for a long time in detention without trial will be the first to be investigated.

LAWTON FUND EXCEEDS $50,000.

Gen. Corbin Reports Subscriptions and Amount on Hand.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Gen. Corbin of the Lawton Fund Committee announces that the total subscriptions to the fund to date amount to $44,122. He says that with the amount already on deposit in the Riggs National Bank in this city and what is on hand elsewhere the fund is now well above $50,000.

New York Subscriptions.

It was stated at the office of the Bankers' Trust Company, 10 Wall Street, yesterday, that the total of the Lawton fund in its hands is $5,238.94. The subscriptions received yesterday were: Vermilye & Co., $100; B. J. Burke, $100, and "R. C. D.," $10.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The Monongahela has sailed from Newport for Barbados.

The Alliance has sailed from Boston to Newport.

The gunboat Machias is at Santo Domingo.

LEGAL NOTES.

RIGHTS SACRIFICED THROUGH INSUFFICIENT EXCEPTION.—A case illustrating the manner in which the interests of clients are sacrificed by carelessness of counsel in some cases in not explicitly stating the grounds of objection taken to the admission of evidence, or the grounds of exception to refusal to charge a jury as requested, was recently passed upon by the Court of Appeals in an action by Barbara Hrozek, as administratrix, to recover from the Steinway Railroad Company the damages resulting from the death of her husband, Alois Brozek, caused by the company's alleged negligence, the main legal question was whether the accident had occurred at a street crossing. There were three trials of the case. A dismissal of the first trial was reversed on appeal, and the second trial, in May, 1897, resulted in a disagreement. On the third trial a verdict for $5,000 was given for the plaintiff. The Trial Court on that trial was requested to charge as a proposition of law that Honeywell Street, near which the accident occurred, did not cross Jackson Avenue, on which the trolley cars ran, and that consequently the law that carriages and cars had equal rights at crossings did not apply. The Court, without expressly refusing, did not so charge, but submitted the proposition to the jury as a question of fact for them to pass upon; and then laid down a rule of law adapted to the conclusion that they should reach upon the question so submitted to them. The Court of Appeals held, on appeal by William E. Stewart, who, after the trial, had been substituted as defendant's counsel, that the general exception taken on behalf of defendant raised no question, and did not entitle the exceptor to insist, upon appeal, that the trial court erred in not charging as requested, or in submitting the question to the jury as one of fact; the proposition of law actually charged not being challenged. The Court of Appeals therefore held they were unable to review the question which the defendant desired to have decided, for the want of an adequate exception, and judgment for the plaintiff was affirmed.

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TRUSTEE TO ACCOUNT.—Eugene G. Cruger, by a deed executed about seven years ago, in which his wife, Meta, joined, transferred personal property consisting of mortgages, bonds, and cash to Stephen V. R. Cruger and Charles Stewart Davison, $1,200 of the income to be paid to Eugene Cruger's daughter, Angele, and the remaining income to go to himself. On Eugene Cruger's death the principal and accumulated income were to go to Angele, the daughter, but if she was not then living, the principal and income were to go to such persons other than Meta Cruger as would be entitled to them under the statute of distributions, in case Angele should die intestate. Angele died in September, 1896, leaving her father, mother, and three brothers and a sister, all minor children of her father by a former wife, now Ms. Blanche E. Tams. Eugene G. Cruger died in April, 1898, leaving his wife, Meta, and the three children as his next of kin. In February, 1890, Mrs. Tams, who had previously been appointed guardian of her three children, took out letters of administration upon the estate of Eugene Cruger, and S. V. R. Cruger, who had assumed the active duties of the trust, died in June, 1898, and the fund is now in possession of Julie Cruger, his executrix. In August, 1898, Meta Cruger executed to Mr. Davison a release of her interest in the trust fund, she to receive $100 per month of the income. Mr. Davison recently brought an action in the Supreme Court for an accounting and for the determination of the rights of the parties. Mrs. Tams claimed the trust ceased absolutely on the death of Eugene Cruger, leaving the plaintiff nothing to do, and that there was therefore no need of his accounting. Mrs. Meta Cruger claimed her release to the plaintiff never became operative, as she had not been paid the stipulated income. Justice Gildersleeve, before whom the case was tried, gave a decision yesterday, holding that the plaintiff should be permitted to distribute the fund pursuant to the direction of the trust deed and make one accounting of his disposition of the entire fund.

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NO FALSE REPRESENTATIONS PROVED.—Edwin A. Hance was arrested in a suit brought against himself and Daniel L. Risley by William Ellison, to recover damages sustained by the latter in having been induced to purchase ten acres of land in South Carolina for $2,400, through false and fraudulent representations made by them. Risley was a non-resident. The Appellate Division of the First Department has reversed an order made at Special Term refusing to vacate the order of arrest, holding that the evidence did not show that Hance personally made any representations as to the condition of this particular lot. Statements were made in newspapers and circulars that it consisted of the very finest farming land, and was exceedingly fertile and well drained. The Court held that to justify an order of arrest there must be some evidence of distinct representation made by Hance, reliance upon which caused the plaintiff injury. No proof of any distinct representation made by Hance was given, the Court said, except what was alleged to have been made through his agent, one Brecht, and there was nothing to prove that Brecht was his agent, or had any authority to act, or was acting for him; on the contrary, the proof was conclusive that Brecht was a fellow employe of Hance for Risley, and Hance was in no way bound by his representations or statements.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Rochester Barrel Machine Company of Rochester; capital, $25,000. Directors—Arthur Teal, Crowther Teal, and Frances F. Teal, Rochester.

Barbers' Home Protective Association of Brooklyn; capital, $5,000. Directors—Henry Soernasen and Leo Szobel, Brooklyn, and Julian Landau, New York City.

Minnehaha Medicine Company of Nyack; capital, $3,000. Directors—William M. Coles and William H. Cooke, Nyack, and Frank P. Demarest, West Nyack.

Charles Tannert Company of New York City, to manufacture gloves; capital, $25,000. Directors—Lizzie Tannert, Mark Emanuel, and Solomon Schrecker, New York City.

Indian-Carey Land and Investment Company of Carey; capital, $10,000. Directors—Walter O. Witherbee and William F. Harmon, Brooklyn, and John H. Wallace, New York City.

Devenderf Lumber Company of Fort Plains; capital, $50,000. Directors—Abram Devendorf, Irving Devendorf, John D. Wendell, Celia A. Devendorf, and Josiah Sterns, Fort Plain.

Staats & Dillmeier Manufacturing Company of Brooklyn, to manufacture brass castings; capital, $60,000. Directors—Jacob Staats, Michael Dillmeier, Edward Dillmeier, and William P. Dillmeier, Brooklyn.

Brad Brothers Company of Brooklyn, to conduct a foundry business; capital, $30,000. Directors—Harry C. Jones, Augustine J. Smith, and Peter J. Carrie, New York City, and Eben Adams, New Rochelle.

Pan-American Real Estate Company of Buffalo; capital, $183,000. Directors—Levi T. Hamilton, Weedsport; Clarence W. Streeter, Fulton; Thomas W. Pelham, Buffalo; Clarence H. Knapp, and Charles S. Toener, Penn Yan; James K. P. Pine, Lansingburg; A. Henry Bowe, Cape Vincent; Joseph W. Earnshaw, Lowville; Fernando Olmstead, Pawling, and Edward H. Knapp, Fabius.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 3.—A charter was granted to-day to the Hayden Liquor and Drug Cure Company, which proposes to establish a sanitarium at Elizabeth, N. J., to "cure drug habits." The incorporators are James L. Hayden and Charles A. Trimble of Elizabeth; capital, $50,000.

MAY BUY DANISH ISLANDS

St. Thomas and St. John Soon Likely to Come Under Our Flag.

NEGOTIATIONS GOING FORWARD

Denmark Would Like to Sell and Secretary Hay Has Taken Steps for Official Proposals.

If negotiations which are not as yet designated official, but are under way with official sanction, are successful, the flag of the United States will in a few months in all probability float over the Danish West Indian islands of St. Thomas and St. John. Carl Fischer-Hansen, a lawyer of this city, whose name has been identified with the discussion of the subject, made the following statement last night:

"I wish to say first explicitly that I do not represent the Danish Government. If the Danish Government had offered the islands to the United States, it would have been done through the Danish Minister at Washington. However, I am in a position to say that there are on foot negotiations not official as yet looking to the purchase by the United States of the islands. I am interested in that question, and it is true that Capt. Christmas Dirckinck Holmfeld and myself have had several interviews with Secretary Hay and President McKinley. Capt. Holmfeld is a retired officer of the Danish Navy.

"Secretary Hay assigned Mr. White, Secretary of the American Embassy at London, to accompany Capt. Holmfeld to the Danish capital to bring back assurance that if the United States Government should take up the proposals we have made the Danish Government will agree to them. Capt. Holmfeld left here six weeks ago, after several interviews with the officials at Washington. I expect him back again in two weeks. We have every reason to believe that the islands will in the near future belong to the United States.

"In 1867 the Aemerican Government had almost bought the islands from Denmark at the price of $8,000,000, and the arrangement was ratified by the Danish Congress. Then an earthquake occurred which did considerable damage, and the United States Government withdrew from the agreement. Denmark has always refused therefore to again offer the islands officially for sale to this Government, but it is an open secret that if Denmark had the chance to sell the islands without putting itself into a compromising position it would do so. The islands have been a source of constant loss. They cost a good deal of money every year, for the revenues do not equal the expense of keeping them. They have cost Denmark already $3,000,000, and to that must continue to be added annually at the present rate of loss about $100,000.

"Of course, there is every reason why the United States should possess them, especially because no one else ought to. I brought the matter before President Cleveland, but it was dropped because of the Venezuelan trouble, which came up at the time. I again brought it up before President McKinley, with the aid of Senator Lodge, before the Cuban trouble, and the war occurred and interrupted, just as it looked as though the arrangements might go through.

"The United States formerly needed one of the islands for a coaling station, which purpose St. Thomas would have answered admirably, but Puerto Rico now supplies that need. It is not so much now as a need as to prevent others getting them. I knew that certain persons in Hamburg and Berlin were so well assured that the German Government was going to own these islands that they became incorporated and secured options to property, particularly on the waterfront of St. John, which has a very fine harbor."

When the question of the Monroe doctrine was broached as having a bearing on such a presumed case as that of Germany buying the islands, Mr. Fischer-Hansen said that it was not to be presumed that the United States Government would say to Denmark that it would not buy the islands nor permit any one else to, but would require that Denmark should keep them at a great cost to herself. But, of course, after the talk of German purchase, the German Ambassador had disclaimed any intention on the part of his Government of taking the islands.

Briefly, the case is represented as being that Denmark wants to sell to the United States, but will not make overtures, and the United States is said to be willing to make overtures if it can learn that Denmark will entertain them. Mr. Fischer-Hansen and Capt. Holmfeld have endeavored to show the officials that Denmark is willing, and the Government has taken steps to verify the fact. That done, it is thought that the official negotiations will be speedily consummated. Capt. Holmfeld has on several occasions visited the islands to ascertain the sentiments of the inhabitants, and they are decidedly in favor of annexation to the United States.

The principal harbor of St. Thomas is Charlotte Amalie, with a population, principally negroes, of 15,000. St. Thomas is thirteen miles from east to west and about three miles in width. St. John is ten miles long and two and one-half wide. The two belong to the Virgin group, lying east of Puerto Rico.

ESEK COWEN DIES SUDDENLY.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 3.—Esek Cowen, of the law firm of Masten & Cowen, New York City, died suddenly at the Troy Club tonight. Mr. Cowen suffered a stroke of apoplexy while at dinner at the club at 6:30 P. M.

He was senior counsel in the case of I. Townsend Burden against the Burden Iron Company, commenced here Tuesday before Justice Chester.

Mr. Cowen's home in this city was at 30 West Forty-seventh Street. He was a Director of the Fogarty Gas and Chemical Company and the New York Casualty Company, and a member of the Manhattan, Lawyers', and Democratic Clubs, the Century Association, and the Association of the Bar.

MR. BOHANNON ON BLUE LAWS.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Jan. 3.—Through a somewhat peculiar situation, the Republicans of South Norwalk became considered as advocates of an "open" policy in regard to Sunday observance. Mayor Bohannon was nominated on the Democratic ticket. He saw a golden opportunity of being elected by making a fight on the Sunday question, claiming that all laws should be enforced. He was elected by a big majority, and evidently intends to live up to his promises. His message contains 2,000 words and is practically given up to the Sunday question. This is a typical passage: "Among the statutes of this State is one which requires that upon the first day of the week all secular affairs, the continuance of which is not made imperative by virtue of their nature, conditions, or relations, be suspended. The enforcement of this law is demanded by a majority of our fellow-citizens. And their demand rests not only upon the will of the majority, nor upon the mere fact of legislative enactment, but upon the ground that the statute is right and its observance essential to the peace and order of society, the security of our Government, and the prosperity of our people.

"All history may be cited to show that religion is an essential in the nature of man, and the same history reveals the fact that perverted or corrupt systems of religion are fatal to the development of peoples and to the permanence of nations. Hence the duty of the State to guard against religious degeneracy. Religious degeneracy is ever marked by perversion and desecration of times set apart for religious observance and for public worship. The reason for this is not far to seek. Where, upon occasion of public worship and religious instruction, attendance of the people ceases it follows that knowledge of sacred things is no longer diffused, religious sense becomes deadened in the community, the standard of moral life lowers, and ultimately the resulting deadness in the spiritual or higher relation of man is answered by decay in the entire social body.

"So it seems clear that while the functions of Church and State are separate, they are nevertheless closely inter-related and exactly interacting. Because of the very nature of man in the healthy social organism the two bodies are necessarily existent and perfectly complementary. Based upon recognition of this fact the statute was sufficient in reason and abundant in wisdom. Whatsoever fault there may be in the letter of it in spirit and purpose it is everlastingly right."

Venezuela Honors American Officers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The Venezuelan Government has conferred the Order of the Bust of Bolivar on Admiral Sampson, Capts. Taylor, Cook, Sigsbee, Chadwick, Goodrich, and Commanders Mead, Dayton, Symonds, and Todd of the Navy, and Representative Hitt has introduced a bill authorizing the acceptance of the decorations.

VACANCY IN 31ST DISTRICT.

A special meeting of the Republican County Committee was held in the Murray Hill Lyceum last night for the purpose of calling an "unofficial" primary election to select delegates to a convention to name a candidate for the Assembly from the Thirty-first District to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Edward C. Stone, who was elected as a Democrat over Samuel S. Slater, a Republican.

This is the first official acknowledgment by the Republican County Committee of Mr. Stone's election, the committee having contended that Mr. Slater had been chosen despite the fact that the Canvassing Board had declared the Democratic candidate elected. The election was in litigation when Mr. Stone died, and the Governor, at Mr. Slater's request, recently called a special election to fill the vacancy.

The Republican primary election will be held at 101 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street on Monday next, between the hours of 8 and 7 P. M., and the convention will be held at the same place at 8:30 o'clock the same evening. There will be forty-six delegates, on the basis of one for each 150 votes cast for Gov. Roosevelt. Mr. Slater will be renominated.

While the Republican County Committee was arranging for this unofficial primary and convention, the Tammany Hall Executive Committee was, according to Corporation Counsel Whalen, taking similar action. Mr. Whalen caused to be inserted in a late edition of an evening newspaper an advertisement, stating that the Executive Committee had met and ordered the primary to be held at 107 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street on Monday next between 3 and 7 P. M., and the convention at 8:30 o'clock the same evening. Mr. Whalen said afterward that a majority of the committee had gathered in Tammany Hall and passed the proper resolutions, and that the advertisement had been ordered printed to comply with the law.

John F. Carroll, the deputy leader of Tammany Hall, was apparently in ignorance of the work accomplished by his colleagues on the Executive Committee, for, two hours after that body is said to have adjourned, he was asked at the Democratic Club what the Tammany Hall Executive Committee would do to bring about a primary in the Thirty-first District, and he replied: "Oh, we'll leave that to the district organization."

"But doesn't the law require the primary to be called by the County Committee?" Mr. Carroll was asked.

"No, it's a matter for the district to settle," was the reply. "But if the law requires it we will meet and call the primary. We'll get in line with the law, whatever it is."

Daniel F. McMahon, Chairman of the Tammany Hall Executive Committee, presided at last evening's meeting. Corporation Counsel Whalen said the Executive Committee had always called the primaries, though the law charges this duty on the County Committee, which in Tammany Hall is represented by the General Committee. Several members of the Executive Committee said last night that they had received no notice of the meeting.

The Tammany nominee will be Leon W. Goldrich. Mr. Goldrich was a public school teacher, but resigned to take the Assembly nomination last Fall. After he had been nominated, it was found that he had not resigned 100 days previous to election, as the law requires, and he withdrew from the ticket and Mr. Stone was named as the candidate.

RESCUED BY BREECHES BUOY.

EAST MORICHES, L. I., Jan. 3.—The three-masted schooner S. P. Hitchcock, Capt. Sorensen, of Bath, Me., ran on the outer bar opposite this place at 3 o'clock this morning. She is loaded with lumber.

The vessel was discovered aground by Beach Patrolmen Griffin and Tuttle. Signals for assistance were displayed, and the crew of the Moriches Life-Saving Station answered them, informing the crew of the vessel that efforts would be made to take them off. There was a very rough sea on, and the life-savers decided that to launch the surf boat would only place themselves in great peril.

The crew ran out the other life-saving apparatus, and before daylight shot a life line out to the vessel. The second one reached her, and then the crew of the Hitchcock began to haul in the line. At its end was the heavy line which operates the breeches buoy.

Despite the simplicity of the gear and the printed directions which accompany the whip line and cable, the crew of the Hitchcock managed to foul it. The breeches buoy had been rigged when the crew of the Hitchcock was still hauling on the line and the apparatus had been anchored, but it was impossible to use the buoy owing to the fouling aboard the ship.

The crews from the Moriches, Forge River, and Patunck stations arrived at daylight to aid. The crews waited for the ship's crew to clear the lines, but they did nothing. At 8 o'clock Capt. Seaman of the East Moriches crew signaled to clear the lines. The signal was answered as understood and men were seen to go to the lines, but it was 9 o'clock before the lines were in working order.

The Hitchcock had meanwhile driven in further, and a readjustment of the anchor and shore line was needful. A few minutes after 10 o'clock the breeches buoy reached the ship on its first trip. The first man to enter the breeches took the trip through the water as the ship rolled toward the shore just as he reached the line.

The second man's departure was better planned, and he rode ashore without getting wet. The rest had varied fortunes until the ninth man was safe. Capt. Sorensen then entered the breeches, bringing his papers and instruments. He also landed safely. As last as the men were landed they were taken to the station and cared for.

EX-GOV. McLAURIN WINS.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 3.—The Democratic caucus here to-night unanimously nominated ex-Gov. McLaurin for the long term of United States Senatorship.

The contest for the short term is to-night an open question. The charges brought against Senator Sullivan during the past three months have apparently had some effect, and it is believed that he will have a hard fight to defeat Lowry.

It has not yet been decided when the election of the short term Senator will be brought before the joint session.

The short term ends on the 4th of March, 1901. The vacancy was first created by the death of Senator Walthall. Mr. Sullivan, who has been acting until the Legislature met, was appointed by ex-Gov. McLaurin.

SUE BANK TO RECOVER $10,000.

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 3.—A novel suit has been brought in connection with the case of Joel D. Tyler, the absconding teller of the Fitchburg Safety Fund National Bank, which to-day, in the Superior Court, was sued for $10,000. The plaintiffs in the action are Fanny C. Allen, Hannah B. Bennett, Alice G. Tyler, wife of Joel D. Tyler, and Jennie C. Perry of Leominster, and their claim is that the bank agreed that if they paid $10,000 it would not prosecute Tyler nor prefer any criminal charges against them.

When the shortage occurred in the bank Tyler had disappeared, and for some time nothing was heard of him. He baffled the police, but finally he appeared on the scene, after the bank officials and his relatives had reached an agreement by which Mr. Tyler should be assured immunity from arrest on payment of $10,000 to the bank people. This payment was to avoid the disclosure of the real conditions of the case and save the relatives and Mr. Tyler himself from anguish and injury to reputation resulting from exposure of the affair and an imprisonment.

The plaintiffs state that under fear and duress they paid the bank $10,000, and now they seek to recover this amount, as Mr. Tyler was arrested on his return and the whole situation revealed.

McGLORY'S NEPHEW STARTS UP.

The residents of West Fifty-ninth Street believed about two weeks ago that the neighborhood was rid for all time of "Billy" McGlory and his nephew, Frank Campbell, but they were mistaken. The Paulist Fathers had protested strongly when they learned that the new building, 315 West Fifty-ninth Street, was to be opened as a concert hall by McGlory's nephew, for they had been told that McGlory himself was really the owner of the place, and that it would within a short time be as notorious as McGlory's Armory Hall on Hester Street was years ago.

The place was opened on Tuesday at midnight, and it was open for business last night also. McGlory was not to be found in the neighborhood, but his nephew, Campbell, was in the hall, and when asked if he was going to continue to run the place, he answered:

"Decidedly, yes. I am conducting a legitimate business here. There is nothing going on that any one could take exception to. I will not have any boisterous conduct or anything else objectionable going on. I have a liquor license and will sell drinks."

MUST WARM ELEVATED CARS.

Order Issued to President Rossiter by Dr. Black of the Brooklyn Health Department.

Dr. Robert A. Black, head of the Brooklyn Health Department, yesterday sent an order to President Rossiter of the Broklyn Rapid Transit Company requiring the company to properly heat all the cars operated on its lines without delay. Dr. Black sent out this order after receiving a report from Dr. George B. Connery, Sanitary Inspector, who had been investigating complaints about the improper heating of elevated road cars.

Dr. Connery says in his report that on Dec. 30 he called at the office of the Superintendent of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad, and was informed there that the company's regulations required that all cars should be heated; that each car on the elevated road was equipped with a stove, and that a special force of men was employed to attend to the fires. Dr. Connery, however, says that he boarded three trains and found the cars without heat.

Dr. Black, it is said, has brought the matter of cold cars on the Rapid Transit lines to the attention of the Corporation Counsel. He believes that that official has the power to enforce any ordinance the Health Department may consider necessary for the health and comfort of railroad passengers.

WILLIAM L. WILSON'S HEALTH.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 3.—William L. Wilson, President of Washington and Lee University, will leave Lexington to-morrow for the Arizona t Springs, where he expects to remain ll Spring.

It is denied that he is an invalid, as he has attended to all the duties of his position since the session began. He is, however, threatened with lung trouble, and Dr. Janeway of New York advised the step as a precautionary measure.

STANDING WINS AT RACQUET.

George Standing, the champion racquet and court tennis player of America, and Peter Latham of the Queen's Club of London, champion of the world, were pitted against each other in the court of the Racquet and Tennis Club, in West Forty-third Street, yesterday, with the result that Standing beat the world's champion after a brilliant exhibition. The game, which was one of the series arranged by the club's Racquet Committee for the holidays, was only an exhibition affair, but it brought out championship form by Standing, and the members who attended witnessed one of the fastest games ever played.

Mr. Latham arrived from England only a few days ago, and was not in the form he displayed when he defeated Standing a few years ago for the world's championship. He was not familiar with the court, on which Standing is perfectly at home, and the light for the game was none too good. Standing was conceded a handicap of three points by the visitor, but he did not need the allowance, for he played fast and brilliantly from the start, and played stronger as the match progressed.

The series of matches, of which yesterday's game was one, brings together the best racquet and court tennis players in the world, for all of the champions, both professional and amateur, are entered. It will be a tournament of champions from both sides of the Atlantic, and the remaining games of the series will probably bring out a large attendance of members.

E. H. Miles, the amateur champion of England, and Peter Latham will play together to-morrow as partners against Lawrence M. Stockton, the amateur champion of America, and Thomas Pettitt of Boston, the holder of the American professional title, in a match at court tennis. As the match will be between the best exponents of the game in the world, and as court tennis is a decidedly popular game, the result is looked forward to with much interest by players in all parts of the country, and it may lead to an international home and home match being arranged.

The English champions will be paired again on Saturday at racquets against the American champions, Standing and Quincy A. Shaw.

The series will wind up with a match in the tennis court between Pettitt and Latham. This may be a handicap affair, but in any event it will be interesting.

The scores of yesterday's games are as follows:

FIRST GAME.

Latham	0	2	0	0	0	2
Standing	4	1	1	6	3	15

Aces by service—Standing, 4. Aces by placing—Standing, 5; Latham, 1. Aces by opponent's miss—Standing, 3; Latham, 1. Handicap allowance—Standing, 3.

SECOND GAME.

Standing	11	0	1	3	0	15
Latham	1	0	0	1	0	1

Aces by service—Standing, 5. Aces by placing—Standing, 5. Aces by opponent's miss—Standing, 5; Latham, 1. Handicap allowance—Standing, 3.

THIRD GAME.

Standing	5	4	2	2	1	0	1—15
Latham	0	0	1	1	5	0	—5

Aces by service—Standing, 6; Latham, 2. Aces by placing—Standing, 4; Latham, 2. Aces by opponent's miss—Standing, 2; Latham, 1. Handicap allowance—Standing, 3.

Time of first game, eight minutes; second game, five minutes; third game, 7 minutes.

MAROCZY WINS AT CHESS.

VIENNA, Jan. 3.—The eleventh and final round of the national masters' chess tournament was played in this city to-day, the pairing being as follows: Maroczy vs. Prock, Schwarz vs. Popiel, Korte vs. Schlechter, Alapin vs. Zinkl, Albin vs. Wolf, and Brody vs. Marco. In the play Maroczy beat Prock, Schwarz disposed of Popiel, Korte and Schlechter adjourned their game in an even position, Alapin and Zinkl drew, Albin lost to Wolf, and Brody and Marco drew.

The record of the tournament is:

Players.	W.	L.	Players.	W.	L.
Alapin	6½	4½	Popiel	4½	6½
Albin	6	5	Prock	0	11
Brody	7½	3½	Schlechter	7	3
Korte	5	5	Schwarz	3½	7½
Marco	6	5	Wolf	6	5
Maroczy	9	2	Zinkl	6	5

Maroczy won the first prize, but owing to the adjourned game the winners of the other prizes cannot be determined.

BASEBALL GROUNDS LEASED.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—Papers were passed yesterday afternoon for the lease of the Charles River Park ground, in Cambridge, for baseball purposes. The lease was to the representatives of the new baseball league, who are now in legal possession. President B. D. Hyde of the Massachusetts Athletic Association, owner of the park, said that while in New York he had conferences with the promoters of the new league and gave them approximate terms for the lease of the park. Negotiations were resumed two weeks ago, and the final agreement was made yesterday.

Thomas F. McCarthy, the old Boston left fielder, is the promoter of a scheme to put a first-class club into the American League to represent Boston. Since returning from the League meeting, where he met Anson, Hough, and others interested in a new association, he has carried out his promise to secure grounds near this city. It will require from $5,000 to $10,000 to put the grounds in first-class condition. Among those mentioned as being back of the new club is Thomas W. Lawson, the banker.

Gives the K. A. C. First Place.

The Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union held a long session at the Astor House last night to consider complaints and protests. A number of decisions were made which give, it was stated, the Knickerbocker Athletic Club first place in the championship, the Nassau Wheelmen second, and the Manhattan Basket Ball Club third.

Racing Results at Tanfaran.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3.—Tanfaran results:

FIRST RACE.—Selling. Five-eighths of a mile. Foul Play, 107 pounds, (Bullman,) 8 to 5, won; Tom Sharkey, 109, (Vittatoe,) 8 to 1 second; Caesar Young, 112, (Spencer,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:04¾. Tekla, Firelight II., Goldfinder, Fille d'Or, Bona, St. Agnes, March Seven, and Miss Vera also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; selling. The Lady, 103, (N. Hill,) even, won; First Shot, 108, (Bullman,) 20 to 1, second, Glissando, 106, (Henry,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:18. Choteau and Sunello also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile; selling. Facade, 104, (Bullman, 4 to 1, won; Wallenstein, 91, (J. Martin,) 2 to 1, second; Rachman, 106, (Bergen,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:46. First Call, Whitcomb, Inverary II., and Magnus also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile; purse. Sardine, 99, (Vittatoe,) 1 to 2, won; Ben Lodi, 111, (Ross,) 8 to 5, second, Rio Chico, 113, (Ruiz,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:02½. Sea Lion, Spry Lark, Gold Baron, and Lulu W. also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and a half; selling. Chimura, 108, (Vittatoe,) 6 to 1, won; Dr. Bernays, 109, (E. Jones,) 2 to 5, second; Stuttgart, 104, (Bullman,) 6 to 1, third. Time—2:42. Faunette and Fortis also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile; purse. Formero, 106, (Ruiz,) 7 to 1, won; Bannockburn 114, (Bullman,) 2 to 5, second; San Venado, 114, (Jenkins,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:44¾. Governor Sheehan, Del Paso II., and Dogtown also ran.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The Fidelity and Casualty Company team added two more victories to its credit in the Life Insurance League at Starr's Tournament Hall last night, defeating the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance and the Equitable Life Assurance Society teams. The latter furnished a band of music for the occasion. A large crowd, including many women, was present. An entertainment and reception was held after the games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Fidelity and Casualty—Ferris, 145; Bracken, 159; Heron, 126; Bante, 135; Varian, 153. Total, 765.

John Hancock—Haight, 141; May, 113; Jentzen, 128; Luce, 172; Gilman, 143. Total, 695.

SECOND GAME.

Equitable—Rudd, 185; Lowe, 178; Haubner, 129; Dey, 121; Burgess, 172. Total, 790.

John Hancock—Haight, 146; May, 128; Jentzen, 134; Luce, 180; Gilman, 135. Total, 708.

THIRD GAME.

Fidelity and Casualty—Ferris, 174; Bracken, 132; Heron, 152; Bante, 204; Varian, 121. Total, 783.

Equitable—Rudd, 206; Lowe, 129; Haubner, 144; Dey, 156; Burgess, 145. Total, 780.

The New York Athletic Club team were victorious in three games against the Jersey City Club at the latter's alleys last night. This good showing enabled the New Yorks to take second place in the Athletic League tournament. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Jersey City Club—

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $5,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.

Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroad and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

Our January circular is now ready for distribution. It comprises offerings of investments meeting the requirements of Institutions and Estates, and presents a wide range of choice for the individual. Copies will be sent upon request and information supplied if desired upon other security issues, which we are prepared to recommend upon the warrant of facts.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS,
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general Banking Business.
Interest allowed on deposits.
Orders executed for cash or on margin.
Investment Securities
A SPECIALTY.
LIST SENT ON APPLICATION.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St., NEW YORK.
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Foreign Exchange.
Loans made against approved collateral.
Interest allowed on deposits.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK,
GEORGE H. ROBINSON.
Member New York Stock Exchange.

N. Y. & N. J. TELEPHONE "RIGHTS"
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co.
37 William St., New York.
298 Montague St., Brooklyn.

TUNSTALL & CO.,
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold for cash or carried on margin.
Market Letter on Application.
Telephones No. 1492 and No. 830 Broad.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.,
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch Offices:
1,200 BROADWAY, CORNER 34TH ST.
621 BROADWAY, CORNER HOUSTON ST.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 & 34 BROADWAY.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

Bankers' Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK,
10 Wall Street.

CAPITAL - - - - $1,500,000
SURPLUS - - - - $1,500,000

Transacts a general Trust and Banking business and allows interest on daily balances subject to check on sight.

OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, Louis V. Bright, } Vice-Presidents.
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.

DIRECTORS:

Louis V. Bright,	Wm. H. Hollister,
D. Crawford Clark,	Percival Knauth,
George Coppell,	Francis H. Leggett,
Bayard Dominick,	Almeric H. Paget,
John F. Dryden,	William G. Park,
Benjamin N. Duke,	Gilbert M. Plympton,
George W. Ely,	William Schall, jr.,
Albert E. Goodhart,	John W. Simpson,
Edwin Gould,	Francis S. Smithers,
Edmund T. Haisey,	Ransom H. Thomas.
J. Walter Wood, jr.	

FINANCIAL.

Capital $2,000,000 Surplus $2,250,000

United States Mortgage and Trust Company,
The Mutual Life Building
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

STATEMENT
December 30th, 1899.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
United States Bonds	$2,307,411.00	Capital	$2,000,000.00
Other Stocks and Bonds	2,562,510.63	Surplus	2,250,000.00
Mortgages	9,632,008.85	Undivided Profits	162,903.31
Loans, Demand & Time	7,320,132.07	Deposits	13,785,350.10
Bills Purchased	643,136.21	Mortgage Trust Bonds	8,000,000.00
Real Estate	141,076.70	Accrued Interest Payable	131,136.08
Foreign Department	250,000.00	Certified Checks	5,022.25
Accrued Interest Receivable	354,681.29		
Cash on hand & in bank	3,123,454.99		
	$26,334,411.74		$26,334,411.74

OFFICERS.

GEORGE W. YOUNG	President
LUTHER KOUNTZE	Vice President
JAMES TIMPSON	2d Vice President
ARTHUR TURNBULL	3d Vice President
CLARK WILLIAMS	Treasurer
WILLIAM P. ELLIOTT	Secretary
RICHARD M. HURD	Asst. Secretary
CALVERT BREWER	Asst. Treasurer
ALEXANDER PHILLIPS	Man'g For'n Dept.

DIRECTORS.

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C. Ledyard Blair	Charlton T. Lewis
Dumont Clarke	Richard A. McCurdy
Charles D. Dickey	Theodore Morford
William P. Dixon	Robert Olyphant
Robert A. Granniss	Charles M. Pratt
G. G. Haven, Jr.	James Timpson
Charles R. Henderson	Eben B. Thomas
George W. Young.	

Bleecker Street & Fulton Ferry Railroad Company
SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

The above mentioned Seven hundred thousand Dollars Bonds will mature on January 1, 1900.

The Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company proposes to extend these bonds at the rate of four per cent. per annum until January 1, 1950, the present security and lien to remain in full force, the principal and interest of the extended bonds to be payable in gold.

Arrangements have been made with The State Trust Company to purchase the bonds at maturity at par, and to extend the same on their account, The State Trust Company reserving the right to terminate without notice the privilege to be extended to the bondholders.

Bondholders who wish to avail themselves of the privilege may notify The State Trust Company at once of their intention so to do, and may present their bonds at the office of The State Trust Company, No. 100 Broadway, New York, on and after January 2, 1900, to have the contract of extension and new coupon sheets attached. CHARLES E. WARREN Secretary.

Referring to the above notice, we shall be prepared to purchase the above named bonds on and after January 2 at par.

Bondholders preferring to extend their bonds will have the privilege to do so, if they notify us of their intention on or before Jan. 5,
THE STATE TRUST COMPANY,
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

EXEMPT FROM TAX
3,000 SHARES
VALLEY R. R. CO. OF NEW YORK 5% STOCK.

Par, $100. Dividends, January and July. Guaranteed for limit of charter and any renewals thereof by Del., Lack. & West. R. R. Co. The Valley R. R. forms one of the most important portions of the double-track main line of the Del., Lack. & West., covering twelve miles parallel to the Susquehanna River approaching Binghamton, from which point this road distributes its north and west bound business. The Valley R. R. is indispensable to the Del., Lack. & West. system, as the Erie R. R. owns one side of the river and it the other, and the river course is the only practical approach to the City of Binghamton. Each certificate guaranteed by following indorsement:

"The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, guarantee interest on the abovementioned stock at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, semi-annually, on the last days of January and July, payable at their office in the City of New York."

PRICE, 130 AND INTEREST; RETURN, 3 7-8%.

A. M. Kidder & Co.
18 WALL ST., N. Y.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS $2,250,000

BANKING, TRUST, MORTGAGE, AND FOREIGN DEPARTMENTS.
Interest allowed on Deposits subject to check.
Legal Depositary for Court and Trust Funds.

OFFICERS.

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LUTHER KOUNTZE	Vice-President
JAMES TIMPSON	2d Vice-President
ARTHUR TURNBULL	3d Vice-President
CLARK WILLIAMS	Treasurer
WILLIAM P. ELLIOTT	Secretary
RICHARD M. HURD	Asst. Secretary
CALVERT BREWER	Asst. Treasurer
ALEXANDER PHILLIPS	Man'g For'n Dep't

DIRECTORS.
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C. Ledyard Blair,	Charlton T. Lewis,
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Charles D. Dickey,	Theodore Morford,
William P. Dixon,	Robert Olyphant,
Robert A. Granniss,	Charles M. Pratt,
G. G. Haven, Jr.,	James Timpson,
Charles R. Henderson,	Eben B. Thomas,
George W. Young.	

MORTON TRUST CO.
38 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, $2,500,000.
LEVI P. MORTON, Pres't. EDWARD J. BERWIND, V.-Pres't.
JAS. K. CORBIERE, 2d V.-Pres't. WM. REDMOND CROSS, Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

MOFFAT & WHITE,
BANKERS.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
NO. 1 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
N. Y. & N. J. TELEPHONE
STOCK AND RIGHTS
Bought and Sold.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

SAVINGS BANKS.

103RD SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS,
No. 20 UNION SQUARE.

A Dividend for the six months and three months ending **December 31, 1899,** has been declared to all depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of **Three and One-half Per Cent. Per Annum** on sums from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after **January 15, 1900.**

Money deposited on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1st. Deposits are received from all persons and not exclusively from merchants' clerks.

Bank open daily, holidays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 12 noon.
FRANK M. HURLBUT, President.
JAMES M. CONSTABLE, } Vice Presidents.
EDWARD M. TOWNSEND, }
GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

Dry Dock Savings Institution,
341 AND 343 BOWERY, NEW YORK.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending December 31st, 1899, on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of Three and One-half Per Cent. per annum on all sums not exceeding Three Thousand Dollars; payable on and after January 15th, 1900.

Deposits made on or before January 10th will be entitled to interest from January 1st, 1900.
ANDREW MILLS, President.
CHARLES MIEHLING, Secretary.
WM. F. PATTERSON, Ass't Secretary.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
during construction of its new building on the corner of 8th Av. and 42d St., is located at 110 West 42d St., near 6th Av.

79TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

On and after Jan. 15th, 1900, interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on all sums of $5 to $3,000. Money deposited on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from the first. Bank open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. on Mondays, holidays excepted. Closes at 12 M. on Saturdays.

Assets $9,308,414.61
Surplus 975,105.45
A. TURNER, Pres.
WM. G. CONKLIN, Sec'y.

The Bank for Savings,
280 Fourth Avenue, New York, Jan. 1, 1900.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE DECLARED the usual interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the six months ended December 31st, as follows:

At the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 15th day of this month.

The interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the passbooks at any time when required on and after the 15th inst.
MERRITT TRIMBLE, President.
ROBERT S. HOLT, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK,
8TH AV., N. W. COR. 14TH ST.

The trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors Jan. 1, 1900, shall be at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $5 to $3,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
PETER A. WELCH, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
115 Chambers St., New York City.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending December 31, 1899, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, January 15, 1900. Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.
W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF THE UNDERsigned under the name and style of J. H. LANE & CO. expired by limitation on the 31st day of December, 1899.
J. HENRY LANE,
JAMES WARREN LANE,
F. COIT JOHNSON.

A renewal of said co-partnership by and between above parties under same name and style has been made for three years.
EDWARD W. SPURR and SELDEN G. WICKETT have an interest in our business from this date.
New York, January 1st, 1900.
J. H. LANE & CO.

OFFICE OF
SEYMOUR, JOHNSON & COMPANY,
71 Broadway, New York City, Jan. 2, 1900.
J. H. Robinson and J. M. Fortier have this day withdrawn from our firm. The business will be continued by us with David Webster as special partner, ($100,000.)
HENRY A. SEYMOUR.
FREDERICK W. JOHNSON.

Jan. 3, 1900.
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—The firm of John K. Van Rensselaer & Son, Insurance brokers, 31 Nassau St., is this day dissolved, the business and liabilities being reassumed by John K. Van Rensselaer.
JOHN K. VAN RENSSELAER & SON.
F. HAROLD VAN RENSSELAER,
Sole Member.

New York, December 31st, 1899.
MR. SOLOMON LOEB, heretofore special partner, retires from the firm, which will be continued by the general partners. MR. MORTIMER L. SCHIFF is admitted to partnership.
KUHN, LOEB & CO.

New York, Jan. 3d, 1900.
The firm of DOUGLIS & BURSKY expires this day by limitation, W. BURSKY assuming all the liabilities of the firm.
CHARLES DOUGLIS,
NATHAN BURSKY.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF
Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company,
Brooklyn, January 2, 1900.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for the election of thirteen (13) Directors for the ensuing year, and three (3) Inspectors of election to serve at the next succeeding annual meeting, and for the purpose of transacting such other business as may be duly brought before the meeting, will be held at twelve o'clock noon, on FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1900, at the office of the company, 168 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City. The polls will remain open for one hour. The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, January 16, 1900, and will remain closed until after the meeting.
T. S. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Columbia Bank,
Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street.
New York, December 27th, 1899.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the election of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for the following annual election, will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from January 2d, 1900, until the morning of January 10th, 1900. W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company for the election of Directors to serve during the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before the stockholders, will be held at No. 32 Liberty Street, on Monday, January 8th, 1900. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close on Saturday, December 23d, 1899, at 12 M. and reopen on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900.
FRANCIS R. FORAKER, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW York, 4 Irving Place, January 3, 1900.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of trustees, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at this office on Monday, January 22, 1900. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 6, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 23, 1900. O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

The Greenwich Bank of the City of New York,
New York, Dec. 27, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank and Inspectors of the next election will be held at the banking house, No. 402 Hudson St., on Monday, January 8, 1900. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.
WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the New York Paper Bag Machine and Manufacturing Company, and the election of trustees of said company, will be held on Thursday, January 18, 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 10 Wall Street, in the City of New York, at Room No. 520, on the fifth floor.—Dated New York City, January 3, 1900.
ALBERT H. WALKER, Secretary.

The Western National Bank OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, 9th December, 1899.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it will be held at the Banking House, No. 16 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900. The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

Lincoln National Bank,
32-42 EAST 42D ST.,
New York, December 23d, 1899.
The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking house, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of The Audit Company of New York will be held at the office of the company, 120 Broadway, New York, on Tuesday, January 16, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors, and for such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
EDWARD T. PERINE, Secretary.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, Dec. 9th, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900.
The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

Bleecker St. & Fulton Ferry R. R. Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the company, No. 621 Broadway, New York, on Thursday, January 18th, 1900, at 4 o'clock P. M.
C. E. WARREN, Secretary.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York,
NEW YORK, December 8th, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

The Merchants' National Bank of the City of New York,
December 7th, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

Nineteenth Ward Bank,
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Officers and Directors, and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking house on Wednesday, January 10th, 1900, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock A. M.
L. H. HOLLOWAY, Cashier.

The Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New York,
New York, December 22d, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at its banking rooms, corner of Broadway and Murray Street, Tuesday, January 9th, 1900. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York,
Dec. 9th, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall Street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

Garfield National Bank,
New York, December 28, 1899.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the Banking House, 23d Street and Sixth Av., on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of eleven A. M. and 12 M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

The Bowery Bank of New York,
New York, December 28, 1899.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank, for the election of DIRECTORS for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, Number 62 Bowery, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of three (3) and four (4) P. M.
CHARLES ESSIG, Cashier.

The Tradesmens National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, December 7th, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
D. H. BATES, President.

National Broadway Bank of the City of New York,
New York, Dec. 11th, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 237 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
New York, December 30, 1899.—The annual election for Directors of this company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the company's office, No. 71 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9, 1900, commencing at 12 o'clock M. and closing at 1 o'clock P. M. THOS. J. GAINES, Secretary.

Mount Morris Bank.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, No. 85 East 125th Street, on Thursday, January 4th, 1900, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock A. M.
FRED'K W. LIVERMORE, Cashier.

Fourteenth Street Bank,
3 East 14th Street.
New York, Dec. 26, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 9, 1900, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 A. M. IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
New York, December 7th, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

Pacific Bank,
New York, Dec. 26, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, 470 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

West Side Bank.
New York, Dec. 25th, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, Nos. 485 and 487 Eighth Avenue, on Tuesday, the 9th day of January, 1900, between the hours of 10 and 11 A. M. THEO. M. BERTINE, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Sims-Dudley Defense Company, for the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the offices of the Company, 120 Liberty Street, New York City, at eleven o'clock in the morning of Thursday, January 11th, 1900.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

New York National Exchange Bank,
S. W. Cor. Chambers St. and West Broadway.
New York, Dec. 8th, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking office, West Broadway and Chambers St., on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
LEWIS E. PIERSON, Cashier.

New York Dispensary.
The annual election for Trustees to fill vacancies will be held at the Dispensary Building, 137 Centre St., MONDAY, January 8th, 1900. Polls open from 4 to 5 P. M. FREDERIC J. DE PEYSTER, President. DAVID MAGIE, M. D., Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Managers of the Nursery and Child's Hospital will be held at the institution, 51st St. and Lexington Avenue, on Thursday, January 4th, 1900.
Mrs. ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN,
First Directress.

DIVIDENDS.

THE BIRKBECK INVESTMENT, SAVINGS & LOAN COMPANY OF AMERICA.
NO. 3 COOPER UNION.
New York City, January 2d, 1900.
The Board of Trustees of this company have this day declared a dividend of
FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM
out of the earnings of the six months ending December 31st, 1899, on all classes of the company's stock. Dividend checks will be mailed to all holders of Income Stock on January 15th.
O. M. HARPER, Secretary.

Consolidated Traction Company,
29 Exchange Place.
Jersey City, N. J., January 3, 1900.
The Board of Directors have this day ordered paid on January 15th, 1900, out of the rental payment made by the North Jersey Street Railway Company to the Consolidated Traction Company, under the terms of the lease between said companies, dated May 25th, 1898, a dividend of Two Per Cent. (2%) on the capital stock of the Consolidated Traction Company.
The payment will be made to stockholders of record on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1899.
S. N. HILL, Treasurer.

The Pacific Coast Company,
10 Wall Street, New York, January 3d, 1900.
The following dividends have this day been declared upon the stock of The Pacific Coast Company, payable on and after February 1st, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business on January 10th, 1900: A dividend of 1¼ per cent. upon the first preferred stock, a dividend of 1 per cent. upon the second preferred stock, and a dividend of 1 per cent. upon the common stock.
Transfer books will close at three o'clock P. M. on the 10th day of January, 1900, and will reopen at ten o'clock A. M. on February 1st, 1900.
JOHN KEAN, Treasurer.

AMERICAN CAR & FOUNDRY CO.
St. Louis, Mo., January 2, 1900.
Preferred Capital Stock Dividend No.3.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, it was resolved that a dividend of 1¾ PER CENT. on the preferred capital stock of the company be declared and paid on Thursday, Feb. 1st, 1900, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York City, to stockholders of record at the close of business Wed., Jan. 10, 1900. Transfer books will close Jan. 10, 1900, and reopen Sat., Feb. 3, 1900. WILLIAM McMILLAN, Treasurer.

Office of WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
63 Broadway,
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of the company, payable Jany. 15, 1900, at our office, as above.
The transfer books will close Dec. 30, 1899, and reopen Jany. 16, 1900.
H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

The Bowery Bank of New York.
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared, out of the earnings of the last six months, a regular semi-annual dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT. and also an extra dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 2d, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 20th, 1899, until Jan. 2d, 1900.
CHARLES ESSIG, Cashier.

Natl. Gramophone Corporation,
874 Broadway, N. Y., Jan. 2d, 1900.
27TH CONSECUTIVE MONTHLY DIVIDEND.
The usual monthly dividend (No. 27) of 1 Per Cent. on the capital stock of this corporation has this day been duly declared by the Board of Directors, payable Jan. 15th. Transfer books close Jan. 6th to 16th, inclusive.
D. D. LA DOW, Secretary.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST DIVIDEND.
Citizens' Insurance Company,
No. 156 Broadway,
New York, Jan. 3d, 1900.
A dividend of four per cent. (4%) is payable on demand.
F. M. PARKER,
Secretary.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank,
New York, December 20th, 1899.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of three (3) per cent. payable on and after January 2d, 1900.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date. WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

Seventh National Bank,
New York, Dec. 26, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent. (3%) free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1900, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
GEO. W. ADAMS, Cashier.

San Francisco & Northern Pacific R'way Co.
Coupon No. 22 of the above railway, maturing Jan. 1, 1900, will be paid on and after that date at the office of LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO., 46 Wall St., New York.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The financial situation is considered much more hopeful, on the general understanding that the bank rate will not be raised to-morrow nor, according to general expectation, in the near future.

It is learned that the only gold drain to be met at present is £500,000 to the Argentine Republic, which is believed to be fully offset by importations from the United States and other countries. Liquidations continue to decrease, and the feeling toward American securities has improved, especially in the case of copper stocks. The belief gains ground that the United States will reap large profits from Great Britain's war.

Government bills are somewhat weak on account of rumors of a new war loan.

American securities opened steady to-day, but soon receded on a disposition to await advices from Wall Street. Business was limited to professional trading. The closing tone was dull. One small failure was reported.

Consols for money, 98⅜; consols for the account, 99⅛; Canadian, 94½; Erie, 12¼; Erie first preferred, 34½; Illinois Central, 115½; Union Pacific preferred, 77¼; St. Paul, 122; New York Central, 135⅝; Pennsylvania, 67⅝; Reading, 9⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 76½; Atchison, 20⅝; Louisville, 82⅛; Grand Trunk, 7; Anaconda, 8⅜.

Bar silver steady at 27 1-16d per ounce.

Money 4 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 5@5¼ per cent., and for three months' bills, 5⅝@5½ per cent.

Spanish fours closed at 65¼.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £17,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 128.80; Madrid, 27.75; Lisbon, 44; Rome, 7.32½. Bar gold, 77s 9d.

Indian Council bills were allotted to-day at 1s 4 1-16d.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—Business on the Bourse to-day was buoyant on the favorable settlement and advices regarding the money position abroad. International securities improved and inspired activity in Spanish fours. Rio Tintos rallied considerably, owing to the decrease in the stocks of copper and the advance in New York. Three per cent. rentes, 99f. 42½c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 23c. for checks. Spanish fours closed at 67.75.

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—Prices opened comparatively firm on the Boerse to-day. Later, owing to heavy realizations, there was a sharp reaction, disappointment being manifested over the bank statement issued today. Exchange on London, 20 marks 51½ pfennigs for checks.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand decreased 42,360,000 marks; treasury notes decreased 1,860,000 marks; other securities increased 51,200,000 marks; notes in circulation increased 156,820,000 marks.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 3.—On the Boerse today prices opened firm, but subsequently declined, owing to arbitrage selling in connection with the unsatisfactory bank statement.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in December showed increases:

Denver and Rio Grande	$14,200
Iowa Central	4,672
St. Joseph and Grand Island	1,873
St. Paul	12,499
Wisconsin Central	407
Total increase	$33,651

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks reactionary.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 3	817,025
To date this year	1,520,801
Corresponding date last year	1,469,873

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 3	$2,071,300
To date this year	$3,574,100
Corresponding date last year	$10,207,900

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 4@7 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy. pf..	½	N. Y. Central	⅞
Ann Arbor pf	1	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	½
Brooklyn Union Gas.	6	P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	⅞
Chi., I. & L. pf	4	St. L. & S. F.	½
Consol. Gas	2½	St. Paul & Duluth	½
Cont. Tob. pf	⅝	Twin City R. T.	1½
Des M. & Ft. D.	½	Union Bag & Paper	1⅝
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	¾
H. B. Claflin	½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1⅝
Kanawha & Mich.	1	Wis. Central	1¼
Kansas City, P. & G.	½		
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	2½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Linseed pf	½	Mexican Central	½
Am. Steel & Wire	1½	Mo., K. & T. pf	1⅜
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	1½	Missouri Pacific	1¾
Am. Sugar Ref	1½	Nat. Biscuit	1
At., T. & S. F.	1½	Nat. Lead	¾
At., T. & S. F. pf.	2	Nat. Steel	½
Anaconda Copper	1	N. J. Central	2¾
Balt. & Ohio	1⅜	N. Y. Air Brake	1
Balt. & Ohio pf	2⅜	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	⅝
Brunswick City	¾	N. Y., Ont. & West	⅞
Canadian Pacific	1	Norfolk & West	1⅛
Ches. & Ohio	1½	Norf. & West. pf.	1⅜
Chi., B. & Q.	1⅝	Northern Pacific	½
Chi. Great West	½	Northern Pacific pf.	1⅛
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	1	Pacific Coast	⅜
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	2	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	1⅝
Chi. G. W. deb.	⅝	Pacific Mail	1⅝
Chi., Ind. & L.	½	Penn. R. R.	¾
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1⅝	People's Gas, Chi.	2⅜
Chi. & N. W.	1	P., C. & St. L.	¾
Chi. R. I. & Pac.	1¼	P., C. & St. L. pf.	⅝
Cleve., C., C. & St. L.	1	Reading 1st pf.	1⅞
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1⅜	Reading 2d pf.	⅞
Col. Fuel & Iron	2⅜	Republic Steel	⅛
Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	2	Rep. Steel pf.	⅜
Col. So. 2d pf.	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	⅜
Consol. Tobacco	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Delaware & Hudson	1	St. L. S. W. pf.	1
Den. & Rio Grande	⅝	Southern Pacific	1
Den. & R. G. pf.	¾	Southern Railway pf.	1½
Federal Steel	2⅛	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1⅝
Federal Steel pf.	1½	Third Avenue	1½
General Electric	½	Union Pacific	2
Glucose Sugar	1½	Union Pacific pf.	1⅝

dent that the work of the professional depressors of prices had not been in vain, hesitation and timidity being in many places evident.

TIN PLATE'S AFFAIRS.

It is announced that the annual meeting of the American Tin Plate Company will be held Jan. 16, and it is now stated that there is little likelihood of any change of management. All the interests are said to be harmonious.

SALES FOR FOREIGN ACCOUNT.

In the early trading yesterday two large blocks of Atchison stock held for foreign account were thrown on the market. The stock, however, was well taken and the price maintained; but later Atchison fell with the rest of the market.

CONSOLIDATION TALK.

New York Central's strength was due to Vanderbilt buying and the persistent report, though semi-officially denied from Fitchburg sources, that the Central had secured control of Fitchburg.

ANTICIPATING DIVIDENDS.

Following the example of some other corporations, the Chicago and Northwestern yesterday began the payment of the dividends on its preferred and common stocks, which ordinarily are not due until Saturday.

IRON AND METAL TRADES.

Discussing the condition of the iron and metal trades, The Iron Age will to-day say:

"As is natural, the volume of transactions during the holiday week has been light, particularly since many buyers are well covered far into the future, while others are waiting to watch developments during this, the critical period of the year, as revealing the trend of requirements for future demand.

"The fact that all the principal sellers of Bessemer billets are naming a uniform price, based on $35 for billets and $36 for slabs, at mill, in the Central West, has given rise to the report that a pool has been formed. According to our advices a number of large producers of Bessemer steel have had some conferences at which the necessity was discussed of presenting a united front to the attacks on the steel market, which have been recently made. We are advised that while there is no formal organization harmonious action will be promoted.

"It is argued that practically all of the large producers of Bessemer steel have been forced to purchase Bessemer pig in the open market at the prices recently ruling, so that the cost for such of their steel product as is marketed as such is high. This apparently places the small rolling mills, who must supply themselves from others, in a difficult position should the values of various finished products recede materially. Many of them, of course, are partially or wholly supplied by their open hearth steel plants.

"The pig iron movement has been light in all parts of the country. Some transactions of magnitude in foundry iron have come to our notice which indicate that some sellers are willing to make concessions to secure the trade of good customers.

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"Over a contract of about 10,000 tons of cast-iron pipe at Philadelphia there was quite a sharp struggle between the consolidation and certain independent shops. About 7,000 tons was secured by the consolidation, while 3,000 tons, chiefly smaller sizes, went to an Eastern plant. Generally speaking, the pipe trade is dull, the active season not having set in as yet.

"In finished iron products the chief event of the week was the advance of 25 cents per 100 pounds decreed on wire nails and barbed wire.

"A curious state of affairs has developed in connection with the bids for bridge work for the British Government for South Africa. One of the American companies has had its bid rejected, in spite of the fact that its price was much below that of the English firm to which the work has been awarded. The pretext appears to have been that the structure is too light. We understand that, in anticipation of such a claim, the American engineer went over his figures and added weight up to the point when further additions would impair rather than improve the carrying capacity. Even with these modifications, the weight of the spans was only 70 per cent. of that of the English designs. It looks as though our British friends either decline to learn, or have determined to keep the work at home. It is not such a victory as English cables would have us believe."

GOLD FOR EUROPE.

Muller, Schall & Co. will to-day ship $150,000 in gold coin to Europe. This firm made no announcement of an engagement to ship $100,000 to Buenos Ayres. Should the transaction be consummated it will be generally regarded as a test of the New York market by London.

There was some discussion yesterday about the probability of gold shipments to Europe on Saturday. The estimates were that they would not be heavy. Sterling exchange was steady at $4.87¼ to $4.87½, with call loan rates at 6 per cent., except late in the day, when they were 4 per cent.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Slight falling off last week in east-bound shipments of dead freight from Chicago, the total being 95,850 tons, against 99,012 tons in the preceding week.

Statement that the Omaha and St. Louis Railroad, the Omaha, Kansas City and Eastern, and the Kansas City and Northern, now in receiver's hands, are eventually to be merged with the reorganized Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf.

Payment begun by the Chicago and Northwestern of the dividends on the preferred and common stocks, due to-morrow.

Increase of $164,389 in the Metropolitan Street Railway's gross earnings for December, making an increase of $984,067 since July 1.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul income sinking fund 5 per cent. convertible bonds to the amount of $76,000 drawn for redemption on Feb. 2 at $1.05 and interest.

Expectation that when the Directors of the Union Pacific meet on Jan. 9 the question of a dividend on the common stock will be considered by the entire board.

Advance of 10 points in Fitchburg Railroad preferred shares in the Boston market on rumors that a deal has been made with the New York Central.

Sale on the Stock Exchange of fifteen shares of American Exchange Bank stock at 185.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 4@7 per cent., closing at 4 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods. Mercantile paper, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 7@8 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $317,433,964; balances, $19,788,665; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,153,709.

Money on call in London at 4 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 5@5¼ per cent. for short and 5⅜@5½ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.83 for sixty days and $4.88¼ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.82¾@$4.82½; demand, $4.87⅜@$4.87½; cables, $4.88⅛@$4.88¾; commercial bills, $4.81½@$4.82¼.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.21¼ and 5.16⅞ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94⅛@94 3-16 and 95@95 1-16; guilders at 39 15-16@40 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres; Boston—20c discount. Chicago—25c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c off; selling, par. St. Louis—30c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium.

Consolidated Traction Dividend.

The directors of the Consolidated Traction Company met in Jersey City yesterday and declared a dividend of 2 per cent., payable Jan. 15, from the $300,000 received from the North Jersey Street Railway Company last Saturday.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Movements in the market for outside securities yesterday were less sharp than on Tuesday and the course of prices was also more irregular. Some reactions occurred, and here and there the previous day's figures were considerably reduced, but as a whole the market was firm, and among the day's net changes were a number that showed some improvement over the previous day's closing figures. Even during the afternoon, when conditions in the Stock Exchange market were less favorable, the outside market was fairly firm, and no particular disposition was shown to let go of stocks. In most issues the supply of stock remained relatively small. Particularly good demand was had for the electric stocks, many of which have of late been in only slight demand, and were therefore among the stocks that suffered most in December's liquidation. Several of the industrial stocks prominent in the previous day's trading continued in good demand and ended the day with substantial net gains.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA remained under pressure, and, although the stock received support at the close, the final figures showed a net gain of only a quarter of a point. In the preferred stock, however, more substantial betterment was recorded, and this issue ended the day at 30⅛ bid against 29½ bid on Tuesday. Early trading in the preferred stock brought about a decline of 1 point, to 28½, but the price rallied quickly from this figure, and the demand for the stock during the afternoon kept it in the neighborhood of 30. It is said that it may be some time before an announcement in regard to the results obtained by the committee recently appointed by some of the stockholders is made, if, indeed, any public statement at all is issued. But it is said the opportunities offered to this committee are ample to enable it to satisfy itself in regard to the condition of the company, and friends of the stock are said to be satisfied with the manner in which the investigation is being carried on.

AMALGAMATED COPPER advanced sharply during the morning, and, though it reacted toward the close, ended the day with a fractional net gain. It sold as high as 82¼, and closed at 81½ bid, the last sale being effected at 82. Buying of the stock was scattered, and the demand was fairly large, but no special reason appeared for the better feeling in regard to the stock other than the generally improved conditions. In some quarters better prices for Amalgamated in the near future are freely predicted, and these market suggestions appear one of the chief reasons for the advance which has occurred during the past few days.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE was in demand at 72, a several-point advance, and the preferred stock closed at 90 bid, against 87½ bid on the previous day. As far as reported there were no sales in either issue. All of the subsidiary companies were in better demand, and in one or two of these stocks substantial net gains were recorded.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION sold up to 13, and closed at 12½ bid, a net gain of three-quarters of a point. This issue was favorably affected by the reports in regard to the trial trips of an automobile to be operated by the Fifth Avenue Stage Line, which is controlled by the New York Transportation Company.

ILLINOIS TRANSPORTATION sold at 2⅝ and at 3, and closed at 2⅞ bid. Demand for this stock during the past two days has been very much better than at any time for a number of weeks.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS was dull. Some demand appeared for the preferred stock, and it advanced a point to 44. A smaller net gain was made in the common stock, which closed at 22⅜ bid, against 22 bid on Tuesday. Bids for the bonds declined fractionally.

STANDARD OIL was active and strong. Highest sales for the day were made at 480, and it closed at 478 bid, a net gain of 8 points.

GENERAL ELECTRIC AUTOMOBILE sold at 7 and closed at 6 bid, offered at 7. This sale was the first made in a number of weeks.

AMERICAN WOOLEN GOODS continued the previous day's advance, and closed with a net gain of 1¼ points in the common stock and of 1 point in the preferred.

TENNESSEE COPPER sold above 13, an advance of more than a point. Strength in this stock was due to a favorable statement just issued to the stockholders showing the company to be in good condition and, in the opinion of the officers of the company, giving promise of very substantial profits in the future.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1½	1⅝
New Amsterdam	22¾	23⅛
New Amsterdam pf.	44	45
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	94½	95½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	30	31
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	76½	78
American Bicycle	17	20
American Bicycle pf.	59	60
American Bicycle bonds	92¾	..
American Woolen Goods	25	26
American Woolen Goods pf.	80	82
American Writing Paper 5s	85	88
Distilling, Company of America	8¾	9
Distilling Company of America pf.	30½	30¾
Electric Axle Light & Power	5⅝	6
Electric Boat	26	28½
Electric Boat pf.	34	45
Havana Commercial	15	17
Havana Commercial pf., ex div.	58	59½
International Pump	16	17
International Pump pf.	63	65
National Gramophone	60	64
National Salt	48	49
National Salt pf.	73	79
National Tube	45	48
National Tube pf.	91½	93
Otis Elevator	22	..
Otis Elevator pf.	87	89
Royal Baking Powder pf.	95½	97
Rubber Goods Mfg.	29	30
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	79	80
Sloss-Sheffield	30	33
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	68	72
Standard Oil of New Jersey	478	482
Union Steel & Chain	15	..
Union Steel & Chain pf.	..	65
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅜	½

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper, ex div.	81½	81⅞
American Air Power	34	40
American Cotton	..	59
Arizona Land	10½	12
Asphalt Company of America	12⅜	13½
British Columbia Copper	10½	11
Chicago & Alton sub.	107	108
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	72	75
Electric Vehicle pf.	90	..
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1⅛	1⅜
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	..
Illinois Transportation	2⅞	3½
*Markeen Copper	6	7
Mexican 5s	97	98¼
New England Transportation	6	6¾
New York Transportation	12	13
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21	22
St. Louis subs	126	..
St. Louis common, when issued	..	28
St. Louis preferred, when issued	..	93
St. Louis 4s, when issued	..	94⅜
Storage Power	12⅜	13¼
Tennessee Copper	12	13
Trust Company of America	201	204
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	27	29
Whipsaw Copper	1⅜	13½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	116	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	237
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	102	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	108	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	108
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf.	80	86
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Havana Commercial	58	60
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	84	94
42d, St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	70	74
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st.	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d.	82	88
Nassau Electric 4s	90	94
Nassau Electric 5s	108	112
New Orleans Traction	29½	30½
New Orleans Traction pf.	102	104
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway	30¾	31
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	88	90
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Fifth Avenue Railroad	205	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	107	111
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	..	30
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	104	108

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	72	75
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	108	109
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	..	103
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21¾	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	40	43
Denver Gas 5s	80	81
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Fort Wayne Gas	38	45
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	60	64
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Lafayette Gas Co.	40	45
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	60	65
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	38	43
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	60	65
Mutual Gas of New York	250	..
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	88
New England Gas & Coke	21	23
New England Gas & Coke bonds	73	75
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con.	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	38	45
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	60	65
St. Joseph, (Mo.)	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	58	61
St. Paul Gas bonds	89	91
Standard Gas, New York	95	105
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	120	130
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas	102	105
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	105

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	..	32
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	90	92
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	65	68
Hoboken Ferry con 5s	91	93
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	40	41
Union Ferry bonds	100	101

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	51	53
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	..	16
Barney & Smith pf.	94	100
Barney & Smith bonds	105	107
Consolidated Rubber Tire	7	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	30	35
Cramps' Shipyard	80	83
General Chemical	59	..
General Chemical pf.	97½	100
Hudson River Telephone	115	118
Lorillard Company pf.	110	112
Standard Coupler	40	43
Trenton Potteries	8	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	45	55
Union Typewriter	20	25
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110	113
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	118	122
Worthington Pump pf.	105	108

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel.	110	112
Iron Steamboat	..	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis	5	7
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis pf.	20	25

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—The break in the copper shares and a ten-point advance in Fitchburg preferred were the features of the trading in to-day's market. The turn in the coppers was due to the profit taking naturally following such an advance as these shares had had Tuesday and this morning. The Fitchburg preferred jump of ten points was credited to the report that the Vanderbilts were about to lease the property. The local market, like Wall Street, had its best foot forward in the forenoon, trading later becoming irregular, with some weakness

At the Clearing House 6 per cent. was the rate between banks, and New York funds sold at 20 cents discount. On call money still rules at from 6@7 per cent. The choicest collateral loans would sell at 6 per cent. for four to six months. In commercial paper rates range from 6 per cent. upward, according to the character of the names.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	6¼	6⅛	Old Colony	4⅝	5
Allouez	3	4	Old Dominion	21	21½
Arcadian	24½	24¾	Osceola	73	74
Arnold	5⅝	5½	Parrot	44	45
Ash Bed	1	1	Pioneer	2	..
Atlantic	25	26	Quincy	148	150
Baltic	17½	18	Rhode Island	4⅜	3
Bost. & Cr.C. .20	..	..	Santa Fé	..	6½
Bost. & Mon.275	280	..	Santa Ysabel	7⅞	8¼
Butte & Bos. 49	52	..	Shoe	..	32
Cal. & Hecla.750	..	..	Tamarack	180½	190
Centennial	18	19	Utah Cons.	28½	29½
Franklin	14½	15½	Washington	1⅞	1¾
Humboldt	1	2	White Knob.	15	17
Isle Royale	26	27	Winona	4	4½
Mohawk	16	16½	Wolverine	41	41¼

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	244	245
Bost. & Low.	241	..
Bost. & Me.	200	202
Bos. & Prov.	..	300
Bost. Elev.	98	99
Bost. Gas 5s.	80	85

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am., Bell Tel.	343	345	
Chi. Stk. Yds.	136	..	
Dom. Coal	45	45½	
Dom. C. pf.	114½	115	
Erie Tel.	101	101½	
Lamson Store	..	35	
Mex. Tel.	..	3	3⅛
New E. Tel.	135	140	
U. S. Oil	..	24	24¾
Western Tel.	40	..	..
West. El. pf.	60	63	

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—Biscuit and Linseed occupied most of the attention in the stock market to-day. The former opened at 37½ and advanced to 37⅝, afterward declining to 36¾, and closing at 37. The preferred sold down from 91¾ to 90¾, and closed at 90⅞. Linseed preferred dropped from 56 at the opening to 54½, closing at 54⅝. The common sold at 12⅝@13¼, opening at 13⅜ and closing at 13. Metropolitan Elevated preferred was fairly steady at 80@80¾, closing at the former. South Side Elevated ranged from 102 to 101, closing at 101¼.

	High.	Low.	Close.
1,115 Linseed	13½	13¼	13⅜
1,105 Linseed pf	56	54½	54⅝
20 Radiator	47	47	47
300 Strawboard	32	31	31
350 Tin Plate	34	32	32
34 Tin Plate pf.	88	88	88
100 Union Traction pf.	77	77	77
94 Diamond Match	121	120	120
25 Lake St. Elevated ctfs.	14½	14½	14½
620 Met. Elevated pf.	80⅝	80	80
3,370 National Biscuit	37⅜	36¾	37
428 National Biscuit pf.	91⅞	90¾	90¾
50 National Carbon pf.	81½	81½	81½
234 South Side Elevated	102	101	101¼
20 Street's W. S. C. Line	22¼	22¼	22½
130 West Chicago	110½	110½	110½

* BONDS.

$22,000 Met. gold 4s	94½	94	94

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3.—The stock market was firm to strong in the morning, but weakened in the afternoon, in sympathy with New York. Most stocks lost their early gains, an exception being Cambria Steel, which advanced 1⅝, to 22⅝, and then fell back to 21⅞. Lehigh Valley receded 1, to 25¼; Welsbach Light 1, to 40¼; Electric Company of America ½, to 15½; Asphalt ¾, to 13½; Pennsylvania allotments ½, to 13½; Union Traction ½, to 38⅝; United Gas ½, to 150⅝. Other declines were less than ½ per cent. Electric Storage Battery rose 2, to 82, the preferred 2, to 87. Daylight Prism was bid up 25, to 30. There was evidence of rather free realizing in various parts of the list.

The close was fairly steady at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	21⅞	22	Phila. Trac.	95¾	96
Choctaw	34	35	Union Trac.	37⅝	37¾
El. Co. of A.	13⅜	13⅞	U. Gas & Im.	154	156
Lehigh Val.	25	25½	Welsbach, Lt.	44	45
Marsden	11½	11⅝	W. N.Y. & P.	6½	6¾

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

1,501 shares 11 Progresso Italo-Americano Newspaper Company; 5 certificates of 5 shares each, 6 certificates of 2 shares each, 10 certificates of 3 shares each, 2 certificates of 10 shares each, 5 certificates of 4 shares each, 10 certificates of 100 shares each, and certificate of 389 shares, $475.

5 shares Leather Manufacturers' National Bank, $100 each, 250.

30 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each, 198.

$35,000 Farmville & Powhatan Railroad Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, $1,750 lot.

40 shares Phoenix National Bank, $25 each, 110.

16 shares National Bank of the Republic, $100 each, 206¼.

5 shares Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company, $100 each, 325.

10 shares Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company, $100 each, 310.

10 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each, 201¾.

214 shares St. Lawrence Power Company preferred, (hypothecated,) $100 each, $450 lot.

518 shares St. Lawrence Power Company common, (hypothecated,) $100 each, $125 lot.

25 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each, 204½.

$3,000 Berkeley School second mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due November, 1903, (optional at par,) 50.

7 shares Home Insurance Company (dividend on,) $100 each, 227.

56 shares Niagara Fire Insurance Company, $50 each, 170.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The climate and crop bulletin for December, issued to-day, says:

The weather conditions during the month of December have been generally favorable for Winter wheat, reports from a majority of States indicating that the plant is well rooted, has made vigorous growth and is in a most promising condition at the close of the month, except in Michigan and portions of Ohio, the late seeding in the first-named State not having stooled satisfactorily, while in the latter State the plant is small and weak and in poor condition for the Winter.

The severe weather of the last ten days may cause some damage to fields unprotected by snow, more particularly in portions of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, while alternate freezing and thawing was unfavorable for the crop in West Virginia and Missouri. Wheat is in excellent condition in the Pacific Coast States. Reports of injury to the early sown wheat by Hessian fly are quite general, although with the exception of Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee, the damage so far appears to be considerable.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Jan. 3, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
14	14¼	330	Am. Car & Foundry	14	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
60	61	722	Am. Car & Found. pf.	61	61	60⅜	61	+ ½
35	36	184	American Ice	35½	35½	35½	35½	− ⅜
33¼	33⅝	325	American Cotton Oil	33⅞	33⅞	33⅝	33⅞	....
12½	13	260	American Linseed	13½	13¾	13½	13¾	− ¼
54½	55½	340	Am. Linseed pf.	54⅜	55	54⅜	55	− ½
142	148	30	American Express	149	149	149	149	....
30	31	250	Am. Malting Co. pf.	31½	31½	31¼	31¼	− ⅜
38⅜	38⅝	700	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	38¾	38⅞	38¾	38⅞	− ⅛
87½	88	540	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	88	89	87¾	87¾	+ ⅜
48	48¼	26,205	Am. Steel & Wire	50	50½	48	48	− 1⅞
89⅞	90	1,170	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	92½	92½	90	90	− 1⅞
132⅜	132½	30,105	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	133½	135¾	131½	132¼	− 1½
90	96	118	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	95	95	93	93	....
31¼	32½	5,325	American Tin Plate	34	34½	32	32	....
81	85	25	Am. Tin Plate pf.	82½	82¼	82½	82½	....
102½	102¾	57,195	American Tobacco	103	107¾	101¼	102¾	....
43	43½	2,550	Am. Steel Hoop	43¾	45	43	43	....
82	83	100	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	83	83	83	83	....
41	45	100	Ann Arbor pf	41	41	41	41	+ 1
19¼	19½	6,510	At., T. & S. F.	20½	20½	19½	19½	− 1½
60¾	60⅞	80,845	At., T. & S. F. pf.	62⅝	62¾	60⅝	60⅞	− 2
39½	40	3,925	Anaconda Copper	41	41¾	40	40	− 1
57	57½	7,479	Baltimore & Ohio	58	58¾	56¾	57	− 1⅜
74¼	74⅝	15,470	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	76⅞	76⅞	74	74⅝	− 2⅜
70¼	70⅜	55,079	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	69½	73⅞	69¼	70¼	....
147	150	1,340	Brooklyn Union Gas	143	146	143	146	+6
13	14	200	Brunswick City	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	− ⅝
49	50	730	Canada Southern	49½	49⅝	48⅞	49	....
91½	92¼	300	Canadian Pacific	92¼	92¼	92	92	− 1
30	30¼	15,715	Chesapeake & Ohio	31	31¼	29⅝	30¼	− 1½
122¼	122⅝	18,605	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	123¾	124¼	122½	122½	− 1⅞
12⅝	12½	5,520	Chicago Great West.	13¼	13⅜	12⅝	12¾	− ⅞
73¾	74	400	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	75⅝	75⅝	74	74	− 1
36½	38	350	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	38¼	38¼	36	36	− 2
84½	88	500	Chi., Gr. West., deb.	87⅜	87⅜	85¾	86¼	− ¾
16	10⅝	1,200	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	17¾	17¾	16½	16½	− 1¼
45½	46	400	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	46¾	46¼	46	46	+ ¼
117⅝	117⅞	14,160	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	119	119½	117⅝	117⅞	+ 1⅝
161½	162	600	Chicago & Northw.	161	164½	162	162	− 1
106⅜	106⅞	10,523	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	108¼	108⅜	106⅜	106⅞	− 1¼
10½	11	100	Chicago Term. Trans.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	− ¼
62¼	62½	6,780	C., C., C. & St. L.	63	63½	61⅞	62½	− 1
106	108	130	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	106¼	106½	106½	106½	− 1⅝
43	43½	2,990	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	45	46½	43¼	43¼	− 2⅝
125	130	100	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	128	128	128	128	− 2
5¼	5½	640	Colorado Southern	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
15	15½	310	Col. Southern 2d pf.	15½	15¾	15	15	− ½
13	17½	100	Col. & H. C. & I.	17	17	17	17	....
192½	195	2,880	Consolidated Gas	193	199	193	193½	+2½
34¼	34⅝	13,295	Continental Tobacco	36	38	33¾	34⅜	− 1½
87	87⅝	2,316	Continental Tobac. pf.	88	89½	86½	87⅝	+ ⅝
116¼	118	350	Delaware & Hudson	119	119	117½	117½	− 1
177	178	590	Del., L. & W., ex div.	177¾	178½	177¾	178	− ¼
18	18½	200	Denver & Rio Grande	18½	18½	18¼	18¼	− ⅜
70	70¾	910	Denver & R. G. pf.	71¾	71¾	70¾	70¾	− ⅝
14½	16	200	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	15	15½	15	15½	+ ½
14	14⅝	300	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	14¾	14⅞	14½	14½	+ ⅛
11	11¼	100	Erie	11½	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
32	33	700	Erie 1st pf.	33½	33¾	33	33	+ ⅛
1018⅝	....	400	Erie Tel. & Tel.	101	102¼	101	102¼	+ ⅝
52⅜	52⅝	19,745	Federal Steel	55	55¼	52¼	52½	− 2⅞
73¾	74	2,242	Federal Steel pf.	75	75¾	74	74	− ⅛
123	124	850	General Electric	123½	123½	122½	123	+ ½
50	50½	2,790	Glucose Sugar Ref.	52½	52½	50½	50½	− 1¾
171½	172½	928	Great Northern pf.	174½	174½	171	171	− 3
113	114	100	H. B. Claflin Co.	113	113	113	113	+ ½
61¼	61½	585	Hocking Valley pf.	61	61¼	61	61	− ½
112¼	113	330	Illinois Central	113	113	112⅝	113	....
24⅞	25	3,000	International Paper	24⅞	25½	24½	24⅝	....
68	69	240	International Paper pf.	68⅞	68¾	68¼	68½	− ⅝
50⅜	51	100	Iowa Central pf.	....	50½	50½

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Reselling the Orphan Asylum Block—Sales by Brokers—Plaintiffs the Only Buyers at Auction.

Charles T. Barney, the active member of the syndicate which bought the Orphan Asylum block, said yesterday that the only portions of that property which have been resold are the corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-first Street to the Union Club and a 120-foot frontage on the south side of Fifty-second Street, 150 feet east of Fifth Avenue, to Henry G. Trevor.

The latter plot was sold through Broker John N. Golding and will be subdivided into four residence sites. Among Mr. Trevor's associates in the purchase are mentioned G. R. Schieffelin and Charles C. Beaman.

William J. Roome has sold for the Bodine estate for about $25,000 the two four-story dwellings 136 and 136½ West Fifteenth Street.

Charles E. Duross and Barnett & Co. have sold for the Prudential Real Estate Corporation to Mrs. Mary Fitzgerald the dwelling 224 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought 5 Goerck Street, 20 by 100, and 256 East Tenth Street, 22 by 92.3.

It is reported that Mrs. Mary E. Smith has sold the four-story dwelling 362 West Fifty-seventh Street, 20 by 100.5.

Case & Farley have sold to Mrs. Sophie Berls the five-story flat, with stores, at the southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Tinton Avenue; also, for B. C. Murray, to a builder for improvement, the northeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Stebbins Avenue, 41.6 by 107; also, for the Charles W. White estate, the plot on the west side of Tinton Avenue, 242 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, 18½ by 110; also, to G. Weissblatt and another, the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, 153 feet east of Stebbins Avenue, 37.6 by 107.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

No. 682 and 688 St. Ann's Avenue, 110.6 by 63.3 by 110.2 by 53.9, four four-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Isaac Boehm and another..... $29,500

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, south side, 222.6 et west of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 99.11, one-story frame dwelling, sheds, and vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Bradley L. Eaton.. 23,449

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

No. 7 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 17.8 by 99.11, four-story brick flat; together with 15 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 17.8 by 99.11, four-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Richard H. Hunt and others, trustees 26,000

No. 121 West Eighty-third Street, 16.4 by 102.2, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Henrietta M. Parker..... 11,960

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Nathaniel Myers, referee, 2,222 Fifth Avenue, west side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 24.11 by 85, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $3,393; subject to another mortgage for $14,300.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Julius Lemann, referee, 161 Crosby Street, east side, 134.5 feet south of Bleecker Street, 56.10 by 77.9 by 69.7 by 77.6, except the part thereof taken for the widening of Elm Street, eight-story brick building. Due on judgment, $1,247; subject to another mortgage for $142,000.

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, William J. O'Sullivan, referee, 12 Mott Street, east side, 146.7 feet north of Park Row, 12.6 by 26.4 by 16.6 by 30.6, three-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $4,216.

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 10 East Forty-seventh Street, south side, 220 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 20 by 100.5, leasehold, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,676.

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, John Proctor Clarke, referee, 233 Front Street, south side, 23.8 feet west of Peck Slip, 23.3 by 38.3 by 37.4 by 23.3, four-story brick building. Due on judgment, $14,285.

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, Byron Tyer, referee, 264 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, south side, 175 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 15 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John E. Bogan, referee, 301 East Broadway, south side, 101.3 feet east of the Bowery, 19.6 by 99.8 by 20 by 95.2, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $9,681; subject to other mortgages for $8,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Wilbur McBride, referee, 1,580 to 1,586 Amsterdam Avenue, west side, the block front between One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Streets, 189.10 by 100; four five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $144,250.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James R. Ely, referee, One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, running through to One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, 25 by 219.6, vacant. Due on judgment, $6,285.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Joseph A. Welch, referee, 439 East Fifty-ninth Street, north side, 80 feet west of Avenue A, 26 by 97.10, four-story brick and stone double flat, with stores.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Douglas Taylor, referee, 1,784 Madison Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,786 Madison Avenue, east side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 50 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,788 Madison Avenue, east side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,790 Madison Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,792 Madison Avenue, east side, 125 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,794 Madison Avenue, east side, 150 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,796 Madison Avenue, east side, 175 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,798 Madison Avenue, east side, 200 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,800 Madison Avenue, east side, 225 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,802 Madison Avenue, east side, 250 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,804 Madison Avenue, east side, 275 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,806 Madison Avenue, east side, 300 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,808 Madison Avenue, east side, 325 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,810 Madison Avenue, east side, 350 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,812 Madison Avenue, east side, 375 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,814 Madison Avenue, east side, 400 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,816 Madison Avenue, east side, 425 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,818 Madison Avenue, east side, 450 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,820 Madison Avenue, east side, 475 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,822 Madison Avenue, east side, 500 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,824 Madison Avenue, east side, 525 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,826 Madison Avenue, east side, 550 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,828 Madison Avenue, east side, 575 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,830 Madison Avenue, east side, 600 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,832 Madison Avenue, east side, 625 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,834 Madison Avenue, east side, 650 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,836 Madison Avenue, east side, 675 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,838 Madison Avenue, east side, 700 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,840 Madison Avenue, east side, 725 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,842 Madison Avenue, east side, 750 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,844 Madison Avenue, east side, 775 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,846 Madison Avenue, east side, 800 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,848 Madison Avenue, east side, 825 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,850 Madison Avenue, east side, 850 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,852 Madison Avenue, east side, 875 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,854 Madison Avenue, east side, 900 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,856 Madison Avenue, east side, 925 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,858 Madison Avenue, east side, 950 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,860 Madison Avenue, east side, 975 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,862 Madison Avenue, east side, 1,000 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,864 Madison Avenue, east side, 1,025 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,866 Madison Avenue, east side, 1,050 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,868 Madison Avenue, east side, 1,075 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,870 Madison Avenue, east side, 1,100 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,872 Madison Avenue, east side, 1,125 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,874 Madison Avenue, east side, 1,150 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,876 Madison Avenue, east side, 1,175 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,878 Madison Avenue, east side, 1,200 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,880 Madison Avenue, east side, 1,225 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,882 Madison Avenue, east side, 1,250 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,884 Madison Avenue, east side, 1,275 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,886 Madison Avenue, east side, 1,300 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,888 Madison Avenue, east side, 1,325 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,890 Madison Avenue, east side, 1,350 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,892 Madison Avenue, east side, 1,375 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,894 Madison Avenue, east side, 1,400 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,896 Madison Avenue, east side, 1,425 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,898 Madison Avenue, east side, 1,450 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,900 Madison Avenue, east side, 1,475 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,902 Madison Avenue, east side, 1,500 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,904 Madison Avenue, east side, 1,525 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,906 Madison Avenue, east side, 1,550 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,908 Madison Avenue, east side, 1,575 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,910 Madison Avenue, east side, 1,600 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,912 Madison Avenue, east side, 1,625 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,914 Madison Avenue, east side, 1,650 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,916 Madison Avenue, east side, 1,675 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,918 Madison Avenue, east side, 1,700 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,920 Madison Avenue, east side, 1,725 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,922 Madison Avenue, east side, 1,750 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,924 Madison Avenue, east side, 1,775 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,926 Madison Avenue, east side, 1,800 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,928 Madison Avenue, east side, 1,825 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,930 Madison Avenue, east side, 1,850 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,932 Madison Avenue, east side, 1,875 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,934 Madison Avenue, east side, 1,900 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,936 Madison Avenue, east side, 1,925 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,938 Madison Avenue, east side, 1,950 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,940 Madison Avenue, east side, 1,975 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,942 Madison Avenue, east side, 2,000 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,944 Madison Avenue, east side, 2,025 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,946 Madison Avenue, east side, 2,050 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,948 Madison Avenue, east side, 2,075 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,950 Madison Avenue, east side, 2,100 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,952 Madison Avenue, east side, 2,125 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,954 Madison Avenue, east side, 2,150 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,956 Madison Avenue, east side, 2,175 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,958 Madison Avenue, east side, 2,200 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,960 Madison Avenue, east side, 2,225 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,962 Madison Avenue, east side, 2,250 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,964 Madison Avenue, east side, 2,275 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,966 Madison Avenue, east side, 2,300 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,968 Madison Avenue, east side, 2,325 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,970 Madison Avenue, east side, 2,350 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,972 Madison Avenue, east side, 2,375 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,974 Madison Avenue, east side, 2,400 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,976 Madison Avenue, east side, 2,425 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,978 Madison Avenue, east side, 2,450 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,980 Madison Avenue, east side, 2,475 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,982 Madison Avenue, east side, 2,500 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,984 Madison Avenue, east side, 2,525 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,986 Madison Avenue, east side, 2,550 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,988 Madison Avenue, east side, 2,575 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,990 Madison Avenue, east side, 2,600 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,992 Madison Avenue, east side, 2,625 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,994 Madison Avenue, east side, 2,650 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,996 Madison Avenue, east side, 2,675 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 1,998 Madison Avenue, east side, 2,700 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 2,000 Madison Avenue, east side, 2,725 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 2,002 Madison Avenue, east side, 2,750 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 2,004 Madison Avenue, east side, 2,775 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 2,006 Madison Avenue, east side, 2,800 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 2,008 Madison Avenue, east side, 2,825 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 2,010 Madison Avenue, east side, 2,850 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 2,012 Madison Avenue, east side, 2,875 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 2,014 Madison Avenue, east side, 2,900 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 2,016 Madison Avenue, east side, 2,925 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 2,018 Madison Avenue, east side, 2,950 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 2,020 Madison Avenue, east side, 2,975 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 2,022 Madison Avenue, east side, 3,000 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 2,024 Madison Avenue, east side, 3,025 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 2,026 Madison Avenue, east side, 3,050 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 2,028 Madison Avenue, east side, 3,075 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 2,030 Madison Avenue, east side, 3,100 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 2,032 Madison Avenue, east side, 3,125 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, referee, 2,034 Madison Avenue, east side, 3,150 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick and stone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Thac

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	75½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	40⅞
Oats, No. 2 mixed	29¼
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.00
Cotton, middling	07⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	7 3-16
Sugar, granulated	4.95
Molasses, O. K. prime	36
Beef, family	12.75
Beef hams	22.75
Tallow, prime	05
Pork, mess	10.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	06½
Lard, prime	6.10
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	23.00
Butter, Western creamery	29

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 60@65¢; No. 2 red, 68½¢; No. 2 corn, 31¾¢; No. 2 yellow corn, 31¼@31½¢; No. 2 oats, 22@23¼¢; No. 2 white, 25¼¢; No. 3 white, 24¾@23¼¢; No. 2 rye, 51½@53¾¢; No. 2 barley, 39@44¢; flaxseed, No. 1, Northwest, $1.48; prime timothy seed, $2.82½; mess pork, per barrel, $9.10@$10.40; lard, per 100 lb, $5.55@$5.75; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.40@$5.70; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5¾@5¾¢; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.65@$5.75; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.23½; sugars, cutloaf, $5.69; granulated, $5.18; clover, contract grade, $8@$10.

COTTON.—Once more the cotton market has reached a point where the leading operators are becoming divided into factions. Heretofore the more important houses have been quite unanimous in taking a bullish view of the future. Recently there have been indications of a change of heart on the part of some very important traders. To-day's market was in some respects surprising, in the place of stubborn resistance to selling pressure, it showed great sensitiveness to anything in the way of bear news or bear speculation. The opening was weak and excited, with prices 3@7 points lower, this decline being immediately followed up by a further drop of 4@8 points, after which fluctuations were varied, with the general tendency for a time toward recovery. Southern spot markets, middling, were officially reported as follows: New Orleans, 7 7-16c; Mobile, 7 7-16c; Savannah, 7⅜c; Wilmington, 7¼c; Norfolk, 7¼c; Baltimore, 7¾c; Augusta, 7½c; Memphis, 7½c; St. Louis, 7 7-16c. Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	7.37	7.38	7.31	7.32@7.33
February	7.36	7.36	7.32	7.33@7.34
March	7.43	7.43	7.33	7.35@7.36
April	7.47	7.47	7.37	7.37@7.38
May	7.50	7.50	7.37	7.39@7.40
June	7.45	7.47	7.37	7.39@7.40
July	7.47	7.47	7.40	7.42@7.43
August	7.45	7.45	7.37	7.39@7.39
September	6.95	6.95	6.95	6.95@6.96
October	6.89	6.89	6.89	6.89@6.89
November	6.83	6.84	6.83	6.78@6.80

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 3.—Spot cotton easier; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 11,000 bales; receipts, 11,000 bales; American, 3,000 bales; middling upland, 4½d; futures opened irregular, partial 1 point lower; closed quiet at 1½ to 2½ points lower to 1 point higher; January-February, 4.19½; January-February, 4.16½b; February-March, 4.13½b; March-April, 4.11½s; April-May, 4.09s; May-June, 4.07s; June-July, 4.04½b; July-August, 4.03½s; August-September, 3.63½s; September-October, 3.55v; October-November, 3.48@3.49. Manchester—Yarns quiet; cloths, moderate demand.

WOOL.—BOSTON, Jan. 3.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say to-morrow of the wool trade: The new year has opened with a quiet but hardening wool market. There is no pressure whatever to sell. On the other hand, holders are very firm in their ideas, and will not budge an inch from what they consider a fair valuation on their stock. Manufacturers, however, are not buying. Several of them are ready to take wool when offered to them slightly under the market, but concessions are not being made. The general belief is that the present lull in business is only temporary, and preliminary to another period of pronounced activity and strength. It is thought that the next London sales, which begin Jan. 16, will open on at least a parity with the closing rates of the last series, if not higher. The situation abroad is strong. The sales of the week in Boston amounted to 2,210,600 pounds domestic and 295,000 pounds foreign, making a total of 2,505,600, against a total of 2,350,000 for the previous week, and a total of 3,796,000 for the corresponding week last year.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat.				
May	78⅝	75 11-16	75 3-16	75¼
July	75 7-16	75⅝	75⅛	75⅝
Corn—				
May	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat.				
May	70	70⅝	69⅝	69⅝
July	70⅝	70 13-16	70⅛	70⅝
Corn—				
May	33½	33⅝	33 1-16	33⅛
July	33 13-16	34⅛	33 13-16	33⅝
Oats—				
May	23 15-16	24¼	23⅞	23⅞

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The bulls secured a fairly good hold upon the wheat market again and maintained their position until the last hour, when a general realizing movement set in which weakened the market sharply and left final prices ½@⅝c below the previous night. At the immediate opening of business prices were shaded a little because of unsatisfactory cables from Liverpool, but this depression was soon overcome, and on English buying orders and less favorable home crop news, the firmness of undertone already referred to developed. Bull sentiment was somewhat in the last few days, and traders on that side of the market have lost little opportunity to impress this fact upon the public, with only moderate results, however, as it is no easy matter after months of dullness to arouse outside interest in wheat. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red New York, 75¾c, prompt; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 81¾c, prompt; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 81¾c, prompt; No. 1 hard New York, 80¾c, prompt; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 79½c, prompt; No. 1 Northern New York, 79¼c, prompt; No. 2 Northern Duluth, 77¾c, prompt.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 3.—Close: Wheat in store—No. 1 Northern, 65⅞c; May, 66⅞c; July, 68¾c; on track, No. 1 hard, 67¾c; No. 1 Northern, 65⅞c; No. 2 Northern, 63¾c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 3.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 67½c; No. 2 Northern, 64@65c. Rye—No. 1, 55c; No. 2, 53½c. Barley firm; No. 2, 45c; sample, 37@43¼c.

DULUTH, Jan. 3.—Wheat—No. 1 hard cash, 67⅝c; No. 1 Northern cash, 65⅝c; May, 68¾c; July, 69¾c; No. 2 Northern, 63½c; No. 3 Spring, 59¾c.

CORN—No. 2 closed at 40c, elevator and delivered, and 40⅞c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 closed at 29¾c; No. 3, 28½c; No. 2 white, 31¼@31½c; No. 3 white, 30¾c; track mixed, 29@30½c; track white, 31@35c; No. 2 white, clips, 31¾c.

Rye—No. 1 Western, 61¼c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 60¾c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 58c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 43¼@44½c; malting, 49@54c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

BUCKWHEAT—Market very dull.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.85@$4.10; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.45; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.75; Spring clears, $2.85@$3.10; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.75@$2.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.25@$2.70; no grade, $1.75@$1.8 per ton, to arrive. Buckwheat Flour—$2.10@$2.25. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3.15@$3.30; choice to fancy, $3.35@$3.55. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.20@$2.35, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white and yellow, 85@90c; coarse, 78@82c. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $17; sacks, to trade, 200 lb, $17.25@$17.50; coarse Winter bran, $17@$18.50, latter white middlings, $16.50@$18.50; city feed, $17.50@$17.75; hominy chop, $16; oilmeal, $26@$26.50.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 3.—Flour and bran unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $10.25@$10.75; family, $12@$12.50; short clear, $11@$12. BEEF—Mess, $10.50; family, $12.50@$13; packet, $11.50@12; extra India mess, 22l@23. BEEF HAMS—$22.50@$23.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 5¾c; 90 lb, 5¾c; 160 lb, 6¼c; pigs, 6¼c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 6¾@7¼c; 10 lb, 5¾@6c; 12 lb, 5¾@6¾c; 14 lb, 5¼@5¾c; pickled shoulders, 5¾c; pickled hams, 8¾@9c; Western greens, 8¾@9c; city greens, 8¼@8¾c. TALLOW—City, 5@5¼c; country, 4¾@5¼c. LARD—$6.10; city lard, $6.50; refined lard, South America, $6.60; Continent, $6.25; Brazil, kegs, $7.75; compound, 4¾@5¼c. STEARINE—Western, 5¾@5¾c; city, 7½c. OLEO—Western, 7½c; bid; city lard stearine, 7¼c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 3.—Closing: Beef—Extra India mess, 72s 6d; prime mess, 76s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 57s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 45s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 32s; short rib, 16 to 22 lb, 34s; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 34s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 34s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 32s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 35s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 34s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 29s 9d; American refined, in pails, 31s 6d. Cottonseed Oil—Hull refined, January-April, 19s. Butter—Finest United States, 95s; good, 75s. Cheese—American finest white, 57s; American finest colored, 59s. Tallow—Prime city, 26s; Australian, in London, 26s. Turpentine—Spirits, 28s 9d. Resin—Common, 4s. Petroleum—Refined, 7¾d. Linseed oil, 23s.

COFFEE.—The increased firmness in the coffee market was improved upon the market showing a strong undertone throughout after opening easy with prices unchanged to 5 points higher. The strength of the market for futures was helped by favorable reports from the open market regarding the demand for spot supplies. Cables were also encouraging. The Havre market closed at a net gain of 12¼@, while Rio improved 50 reis and Santos advanced 100 reis. Holders were generally very firm, with leading roasters said to be needing more stock. The future market closed steady, with prices net unchanged to 5 points higher.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	6.10	6.15	6.10	6.15@6.20
February				6.20@6.30
March	6.35	6.35	6.30	6.30@6.35
April				6.35@6.40
May	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.45@6.50
June				6.45@6.55
July	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50@6.55
August	6.50	6.55	6.50	6.55@6.60
September	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.55@6.60
October	6.60	6.65	6.60	6.60@6.65
November	6.65	6.65	6.65	6.65@6.70
December	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80@6.85

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos, coffee market firm; good average Santos, 8$000; receipts, 16,000 bags; stock, 644,000 bags. Hamburg, coffee market opened ¼ pfennig higher; at 2:30 P. M., net unchanged to ¼ pfennig lower; sales, 4,000 bags. Havre, coffee market opened 1 to 1¼f higher; at 12 M. unchanged; at 3 P. M. steady, unchanged to 1/2 lower; at 5:30 P. M. ¼f higher; total sales, 75,000 bags. January, 40; February, 40.50; March, 40.75; April, 41.25; May, 41.50; June, July, 42.25; August, 42.50; September, October, 43; November, 43.25; December, Rio, coffee market firm; No. 7 Rio, exchange, 7 1-32d; receipts, 3,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 4,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 1,000 bags; stock, 187,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4¼c; muscovado, 3 13-16c; molasses, 3 9-16c.

METALS.—Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry, $23; Iron, Southern No. 2 soft, $20.75; steel rails, $38; pig iron warrants, nominal; lake copper, ingot, $16.50; tin, $25.95; Exchange, lead, $4.72½; spelter, $4.50; brokers' price for lead, $4.72½, and for spelter, $4.50.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $9.80, and in bulk, $7.25; Philadelphia, barrels, $9.85, and in bulk, $7.20; refined, cases, New York, $11; deodorized, naphtha, $11.15. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, barrels, 30c; prime Summer yellow, 34½@35c; off Summer yellow, 34½c; butter grades, 36@37c; prime white, 36@37c; prime Winter yellow, 37@38c. Linseed—American, raw, 48@49c; American, boiled, 50@51c; Calcutta, raw, 65c; lard oil, 46@47c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2.35; tar cell, barrels, $4.50. Spirits of turpentine, 52¼@53c. Resin—Common to good, strained, $1.45; E, $1.60; F, $1.65; G, $1.70; H, $1.70; I, $1.75; K, $1.95; M, $2.80; N, $2.90; W G, $3.50; W W, $4.10.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 3.—Spirits of turpentine, 50@50½c. Resin, $1.15@$1.20. Crude turpentine, $1.60@$2.90. Tar, $1.25.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 3.—Turpentine, 49½@50c; sales, 15 barrels. Resin unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 3.—Spirits of turpentine, 50½c. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—Steers, $4.87½@$6.15; stockers, $3.50; oxen and stags, $3.10@$5; bulls, $3.15@$4.90; cows, $1.75@$4.50. Veals, $5@$9; little calves, $4@$4.50; barnyard calves, $3.25@$4; Southern calves, $3.90; city dressed veals, 9@13c per lb. Sheep, $2.75@$4.62½; culls, $2.50; lambs, $5.62½@$6.70; Canada lambs, $6.25; culls, $4@$5. Hogs, $4.85@$4.95.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold.

1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and other standard makes rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY. 317 Broadway. Telephone 1588 Franklin.

PIANOS.

THE OPERA PIANO.

New and elegant designs, also several slightly used WRITE FOR BARGAIN LIST.

Warerooms, Broadway, Cor. 47th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to secure a place for a reliable Protestant, whom she can recommend. Call, from 10 until 1 o'clock, at 707 5th Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—First-class cook; city or country; best city reference. 431 West 31st St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a French dressmaker; excellent cutter, fitter, and designer; out by day or week, or at home; highest references. E. G., 306 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—French; specialty in children's dresses; out by the day or home. Miss Putz, 313 West 31st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker; wishes engagements by the day; first-class reference. Miss McIntyre, 422 West 32d St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a middle-aged person for housework in American family in a flat; a good home preferred; will go for small wages; best city reference. 1,152 3d Av., ring first bell.

Lady's Maids.

A LADY WHO SAILS FOR ABROAD JAN. 9TH desires, before leaving, to secure a position for her maid, who has been in the family six years. Miss T. Emery, Holland House, or call between 12 and 1.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By an experienced Englishwoman; capable of taking entire charge of infant from birth; also understands all kinds of bottle food; good city reference. Apply by letter, A. G., 336 East 66th St.

NURSE.—By a competent infant's nurse; personal reference; wages from $25 to $50. Can be seen at 8 East 57th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly competent man; 11 years' city reference from late employer; disengaged on account of family going to Europe. J., 162 West 20th St.

COACHMAN.—First-class in every respect; very best reference. Coachman, 650 3d Av.

WANTED—A situation for a coachman, who has had nine years' service with me in country and city; is a man of good habits and trustworthy; can be seen at my office, 14 East 42d St., between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. F. M. Freeman.

Miscellaneous.

A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, (MARRIED,) SPEAKing French, German, Portuguese, Spanish, Italian, but no English, wishes a situation in a reliable office or business house, where he can acquire the knowledge of the English language; is willing to work for a small salary. F. Kramer, 521A East 85th St.

CHEF.—By white chef; first-class single man, with long experience; meat and pastry; in a private residence; three years in last place; references. Chef, P. O. Box 1,592, Philadelphia, Penn.

MAN AND WIFE WISH SITUATION IN boarding or furnished room house; city references from last place. Healy, 155 West 28th St.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAUBORGNE METHOD, 846 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone 967 Columbus.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A thoroughly competent waitress and parlormaid; personal city references required; German or English preferred. Apply 11 to 1, 24 East 73d St.

WANTED—A first-class waitress and parlormaid, with good personal references. Call Thursday morning after 10 at 21 West 65th St.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HARRY LESSEM, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Harry Lessem, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 28th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States District House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 17th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 3d, 1900.

NO. 1,808.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOHN E. CONNOLLY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that John E. Connolly, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated Jan. 3, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Jan. 3, 1900.

NO. 1,709.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—PHILIP W. CRAWFORD, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Philip W. Crawford, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated Dec. 14, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Jan. 3, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ABRAHAM A. KLASKY, Bankrupt.—No. 1,809.

Notice is hereby given that Abraham A. Klasky, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 3d, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 17th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 3d, 1900.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 1,848.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MORRIS N. MYERS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Morris N. Myers, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated Jan. 1, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 17, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Jan. 3, 1900.

NO. 1,951.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of FRANK PULVER, Bankrupt. —In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Frank Pulver of the County of New York, and district aforestaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Frank Pulver was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 3d, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HAIGOZOUN H. TOPAKYAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,937.

To the creditors of Haigozoun H. Topakyan, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of December, A. D., 1899, the said Haigozoun H. Topakyan was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., on the 16th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

CESAR BRAUNERD, Jr.,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 3d, 1900.

NO. 1,715.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HARRIS ZIMMERMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Harris Zimmerman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 30th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 24th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any there have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 3, 1900.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES A. MURPHEY, as executor of the last will and testament of John C. Benham, deceased, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH SORESEN, Thomas W. Caulfield, Minnie Gescheidt, William J. Peck, and Henry McShane Manufacturing Company of Baltimore City, William Gunther, Thomas M. Belknap, Edward Shields, Thomas H. Sullivan, and James Hennings, Lauride C. Sorensen, and Frances Sorensen, his wife, defendants.—Summons. Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, November 17th, 1899.

MURPHEY & METCALF,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendant, Elizabeth Sorensen:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 4th day of December, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York, on the 18th day of December, 1899.

Dated December 18th, 1899.

MURPHEY & METCALF,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ROSE C. NEWMAN, plaintiff, against ANNIE T. O'BRIEN and John F. O'Brien, her husband; Mary A. Maher, Katherine Maher, Helen Maher, Thomas Maher, Michael A. Lacy, Thomas St. J. Lacy, Arthur P. Lacy, Herbert Lacy, Gerald Lacy, defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 18th, 1899.

HORACE K. DOHERTY,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office Address, No. 27 Pine Street, New York City.

To the defendants' Mary A. Maher, Katherine Maher, Helen Maher, Thomas Maher, Michael A. Lacy, Thomas St. J. Lacy, Arthur P. Lacy, Herbert Lacy, Gerald Lacy.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated December 18, 1899, and on that day filed with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York, dated December 18th, 1899.

HORACE K. DOHERTY,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
27 Pine St., New York.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—PLAYA DE ORO MINING CO., plaintiff, against GEORGE NIXON and JOHN NICHOLS, (the Christian name John being fictitious, and his real name unknown to plaintiff,) as copartners, organized and doing business under the firm name and style of Successores de George Chambers & Co., defendants.—Summons.

To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, October 9th, 1899.

SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, No. 40 Wall Street, New York City.

To the above named defendants: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 6th day of December, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the Office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.

Dated New York, December 6th, 1899.

SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, 40 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—EMMA J. BENT, plaintiff, against WILLIAM WAHLE, Anna Elizabeth Wahle, James Owen, Mary E. Burslem, Godolphin F. Burslem, Stephen G. Williams, and Priscilla Williams, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 22, 1899.

MORNAY WILLIAMS,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, No. 59 Wall St., N. Y. City.

To the defendant James Owen: The foregoing summons is served on you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 5th day of December, 1899, and on the 6th day of December, 1899, filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York; which said complaint was originally filed on the 25th day of November, 1899.

Dated December 6, 1899.

MORNAY WILLIAMS,
Plaintiff's Attorney, 59 Wall St., N. Y. City.
d7-1aw7wTh

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ANDREW J. KENNEDY, plaintiff, against THOMAS J. DUNN, as sole surviving executor of Patrick H. Kennedy, deceased, Ellen Kennedy, and Margaret Kennedy, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 18, 1899.

JAMES C. BUSHBY,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and P. O. Address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named Ellen Kennedy: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Miles Beach, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 8th day of December, 1899, and on December 13th, 1899, filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in said State.—Dated December 13th, 1899.

JAMES C. BUSHBY,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office Address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
d14-1aw8wTu&Th&ja8

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER, MADE BY the Hon. Miles Beach on the 14th day of December, 1899, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against the GIBBS & WILLIAMS COMPANY, a corporation lately doing business in the City and County of New York, that they are required to present their claims with the vouchers therefor, duly verified to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Gibbs & Williams Company, for the benefit of their creditors, at his place of transacting business, No. 68 New Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of March, 1900.—Dated New York, December 28th, 1899.

HENRY D. DUMONT, Assignee.
HUGH R. GARDEN, Attorney for Assignee, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.
d28-1aw6wTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BRUSSEL, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES BRUSSEL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 67 Murray Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of October, 1899. JOSEPH BRUSSEL, HUGO CAHN, Executors. WISE & LICHTENSTEIN, Attorneys for Executors, 50 and 52 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. o25-1aw6mTh

HAGGERTY, FRANCIS S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS S. HAGGERTY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Wilson Lee Cannon, Jr., No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of June, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of December, 1899. CHARLES J. MURPHY, HARRY GREEN, Administrators. WILSON LEE CANNON, Jr., Attorney for Administrators, No. 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d21-1aw6m

ROBERT R. McBURNEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Robert R. McBurney, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 47 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of September, 1899.

TIMOTHY DAVENPORT, Atty. for Executor.
47 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s7-1aw6mTh

SCHWAB, MICHEL, or MICHAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHEL, or MICHAEL SCHWAB, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 320 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of February, 1900.—Dated New York, the 8th day of August, 1899. SAMUEL M. SCHWAB, Jr., NOAH SCHWAB, LEO SCHWAB, Executors. JAY C. GUGGENHEIMER, Attorney for Executors, 320 Broadway, City of New York.
au17-1aw6mTh&f15.

TIMMERMANN, KAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KAROLINE TIMMERMANN, née Ammann, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 11 Avenue A, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of July, 1899. JOHN TIMMERMANN, Administrator. EMILE A. HASSEY, Attorney for Administrator, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City.
jy27-1aw6mTh

VAIL, ALBERT D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT D. VAIL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of July, 1899. JANE ROMER VAIL, Administratrix. GEORGE LEWIS PRENTISS, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City. au3-1aw6mTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—GEORGE MACCULLOCH MILLER and another as trustees, etc., plaintiffs, against FRANKLIN NOBLE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 16th day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by McVickar and Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Second Ward of the City of New York, designated on a Map filed in the Comptroller's Office as Lot Number Seven, which lot with the building thereon is known as Number Two Hundred and Thirty-three

SKATERS AT CENTRAL PARK

Sign of the "Red Ball" Signal for a Gathering of the Clans.

The Small Boy Crowded His Elders, but There Was Sport for All and Enough to Spare.

If a stranger to the Summer traditions and Winter customs of the city that yesterday seemed only a suburb of Central Park had wandered in at the western Seventy-second Street entrance during any of the hours of daylight yesterday, he would have noticed first a long line of carriages moving in close locked funereal order along the drive instead of the smartly dashing procession usually seen there.

A nearer view would have shown him that the heads of the riders sat at right angles to their normal position. Had he sought the explanation of this phenomenon from some passer by, the terse reply, "The red ball's up in Central Park," wouldn't have elucidated matters much. Only when he drew near the lake would he have understood.

But, however confusing the "red ball" might be to a stranger, New York people understood it well enough. When the early hours saw the long-desired signal displayed at the Arsenal, and a thousand trolley cars mirrored it sympathetically, Father Knickerbocker, rummaging through his closets and garrets, brought out old skates for himself and then hastened to the nearest hardware store for new ones for his numerous progeny. Then for the rest of the day he held a family reunion on the ice.

During the morning the crowd on the lake boasted very little variety. A sprinkling of truant schoolboys furnished the most moving element of impish animation. The afternoon brought the crowd. From the east and west entrances, the Mall, and every lakeside path skates clinked in eager hands. At Seventy-second Street the crowd had the circuit of the lakes to the bridge by the Mall. Before the rush from the close of business down town the man who skates as a career had plenty of room. One young fellow whose best trick seemed to be the picking up from the ice of a handkerchief with his teeth as he skated backward caused the police some apprehension and work. Down went the handkerchief, around went the young fellow, up came the crowd, and "Crack!" went the ice. Up would rush the police, and after some effort the crowd would dissolve, only to surround the performer on another part of the ice. It had happened for the tenth time.

"Move on, there!" yelled the police.

A grizzled Sergeant left the shore.

"You get out of here," he demanded in no gentle tone. Diving under an admirer's arm the youth went into temporary retirement and the crowd scattered.

Among the womankind on the ice the short skirt was felt as a democratic influence. One woman with the garb of sixteen and the face of thirty was a little bit skeptical as to the entire absence of "jolly" in the doubtful greetings of friends.

"Oh, dear, why do people say such things," she exclaimed. "I'm sensible and thirty-four, and Maud's seventeen and pretty, but there it goes again, 'Hello, Maud!'"

When "school let out" dwarf armies moved on the lake to the discomfiture of the elders who had come before. Along the paths small feet hurried. The Mall poured forth "shining morning faces," and Caesars and Ciceros, carelessly dropped, lay upon the drives. For a time everything ruled boys, but far in the rear small forms moving more slowly appeared. The impish army had left its women far behind, and they didn't like it. For a time the older folk held their ground, but skating through erratic rows of gyrating small boys was not pleasant, and was not conducive to a stable equilibrium. Soon the smaller lake was occupied by the smaller and later comers alone.

Then the main body was invaded. Young women stood uncertain of their course, while their small brothers shot regardlessly in all directions. But the young man who had annoyed the police earlier became a public benefactor. Skating into a group of small boys, he skillfully imitated a man falling down without, however, touching the ice. The juvenile contingent, violently disputing, swarmed after.

"I tell you he's a Hoboken guy what never saw ice before," voiced the opinion of one party.

"Guy yerself, he's only a slick skate that follies people," was the quick retort.

Both parties followed the enigma to the smaller lake, nevertheless, and the people on the larger expanse breathed easier.

By this time it was becoming dark. The monotone of the surrounding foliage gave way to a blue gray that enveloped the outline of trees except where the upper branches stood out against a copper sky. The walls of the tall Eighth Avenue apartment houses were lighted up by the gleam that had passed from the Park. Outlined sharply against the lake's frozen white the skaters became poster figures. Bodies became lines, and arms and legs, whirled about in the necessary mazes of the exercise, grew out of all proportion to the rest of the figure.

Then unseen hands turned on the calcium lights that during the day had been prepared along the shores, and skating was continued until 11 o'clock.

Royal

BAKING POWDER

-Absolutely Pure-

The housewife will find the Royal Baking Powder indispensable in making finest foods. It makes the hot bread, hot biscuit, cake and other pastry light, sweet and excellent in every quality.

Royal Baking Powder is made from pure grape cream of tartar, the most healthful and pleasant of all fruit acids, and adds anti-dyspeptic qualities to the food.

Many low-priced imitation baking powders are upon the market. These are made with alum, and care should be taken to avoid them, as alum is a poison, never to be taken in the food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

ERIE COMMUTERS' PROTEST.

Claim Advance on Susquehanna Division Is Illegal—Company's Reply.

The recent action of the Passenger Department of the Erie Railroad in increasing local commutation rates on its New York, Susquehanna and Western Division has resulted in vigorous protest on the part of patrons. The change affects about 150 regular commuters between stations west of Jersey City.

The officers of the Passenger Department defend their action upon the ground that the light commutation business between the stations included in the increase does not justify the cheaper rates which prevailed up to Jan. 1. The largest number of monthly commutation tickets sold last year between any two of the stations affected was 25. This was between Paterson and Hawthorne. In this case the former rate of $2.50 for 60 rides has been raised to $3, which, it is claimed, is the minimum rate, that of 5 cents a ride, observed by the Lackawanna, Lehigh Valley, and others of the Erie's competitors.

The commuters claim that the increase is in violation of the act of the Legislature which enabled the consolidation of the Susquehanna Railroad with the Erie. One article of the merger act provides that neither of the two railroad companies should increase the then existing freight or passenger rates under penalty of a forfeiture of the lease.

When asked yesterday what construction the Erie management placed upon this article, George F. Brownell, General Solicitor of the company, said that the matter had not yet been brought to his attention. It was intimated by another officer of the company that the action in raising the commutation rates had not been taken unadvisedly, and that the prohibition in question would not apply to such special rates.

KNIT GOODS PRICES GO UP.

Profits Declared to be Scant and Another Advance Predicted.

The American Knit Underwear Association, comprising the principal fleece-lined underwear manufacturers of this State, held a meeting in the New York Life Insurance Building yesterday afternoon at which they raised the price of knit goods. The President of the association, Frank B. Harder, presided.

After the meeting W. Frank Hollsapple, President of the Union Knit Goods Company of Hudson, N. Y., stated that it had been agreed to advance the price 12½ cents a dozen; terms net with ten days' interest from Oct. 1 at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and that there should be no allowances made for freight.

Mr. Hollsapple said that it was the sense of the meeting that the prices should be advanced on yarns and other raw material entering into a production of fleece-lined knit goods. He stated that the schedule of profits, even under this advance, would be scant and that the manufacturers would be compelled to make another advance soon. He said that the next meeting of the association would be held in Albany, Jan. 29.

HUNDREDS SEE HIM MAIMED.

Joseph Campbell, twenty-six years of age, of 15 West Thirteenth Street, while intoxicated and crossing Sixth Avenue at Fortieth Street, was knocked down by a northbound Sixth Avenue car yesterday afternoon. Both of his legs were broken, and he received internal injuries. He was taken to the New York Hospital.

The accident was seen by many hundreds of people. The motorman of the car was arrested.

Cowperthwait Employes' Ball.

The annual ball of the employes of Cowperthwait & Sons is to be held at Arlington Hall, St. Mark's Place, on Jan. 24. Elaborate arrangements have been made for the affair. Music will be provided by Conterno's Fourteenth Regiment Band. The officers in charge of the ball include W. E. Bird, E. S. Crawford, J. P. McElgun, W. P. Esterling, J. H. Gibson, H. A. Armstrong, E. Collis, and C. Smith.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

Smith, Gray & Co.

NEW YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST. | BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Ave. Fulton St. & Flatbush Ave.

$15. That's the clean-up price on many broken lines of our newest $30 to $18. Men's Winter Overcoats and our most desirable $25 to $18 Business Suits.

$4. Children's Short Pant Suits from fancy Suitings and imported Scotch Cheviots, that were $8, $7, and $6.

All sizes for Man or Boy, but not in all lots.

Prompt attention to post orders.

BROADWAY, Cor. 31ST ST.

Clearing Sale.

Ladies' Jackets—Long Ulsters —and ¾ Coats—all luxurious coats at frugal prices:

$20, $25, $30 & $35
Ladies' Jackets,
now
$10, $12.50, $15, $18.

$37.50 & $45
Ladies' Long Ulsters and ¾ Coats,
now
$20 & $25.

Sale begins this morning, at our 13th St. Store.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

"The bedroom should be the airiest, sweetest, prettiest room in the house."

Our specially selected carpets give new ideas of dainty bedroom possibilities.

MOQUETTE & AXMINSTER
75 cts. a yd.
(Former prices $1.00 to $1.25.)

Birch and Bird's-eye maple furniture of the most charming and graceful construction—Colonial, eighteenth century French, or following some fresh fancy of our own—many simple and inexpensive designs. Nothing but the beautifully grained wood admirably worked, with faultless delicacy

With all their aesthetic charm they are now below factory prices, because you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Cotton Dress Goods.

Novelties for Spring 1900. Floral nets and latest introductions in European, sheer fabrics.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Vantine's
ORIENTALISTS & JEWELERS.
BROADWAY & 18TH ST.

(Third Floor.)

ORIENTAL RUGS AND CARPETS

Reductions of Great Importance

previous to inventory. Hundreds of bales of choice specimens included. Among them;

Superb "Gem" Rugs start as low as	$60 up.
Fine Antique and Modern Daghestans, were $15 and $18, now	$12.50
Antique and Modern Bokharahs, were $15 to $35, now	$10 to $24
Effective Persians, averaging 3 to 4 feet wide by 6.6 ft. to 9 ft. long—now	$20

Fine Persian Carpets

Marked a Third Below Cost.

No.	Size in feet.	Price.	No.	Size in feet.	Price.
9189	10.2 x14.5	$65.00	9196	10.8 x14.3	$70.00
9190	10.2 x15.4	75.00	9197	10.9 x14.3	75.00
9191	10.5 x15.3	72.00	9198	10.7 x14.8	78.00
9192	10.9 x14.2	75.00	9199	10.10x14.2	70.00
9193	9.11x14.5	65.00	9200	10.4 x15.6	80.00
9194	9.10x14.4	70.00	9201	10.4 x14.3	75.00
9195	9.11x13.5	60.00	9202	9.3 x 9.11	42.00
			9203	9. x10.7	43.00

AMUSEMENTS.

Keith's Continuous Performance. HOUDINI. HENRI FRENCH. Fleurette and Frank Gardner, Florenz Troupe, 3 Rosebuds, Bogert & O'Brien, Livingstons, Biograph

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. THE GREAT SUCCESS, BEN-HUR SEATS ON SALE UP TO MARCH 1ST.

CASINO! Last 3 Ngts! Farewell Matinee Sat'dy! ADIEU! Last Time! Saturday Evening! Alice Nielsen OPERA COMPANY in The Singing Girl! Jan. 8.—Rice's "Little Red Riding Hood."

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX—New Groups. Extra Attractions To-day. Christmas Pantomime, Blue Beard CINEMATOGRAPH Every Hour. Neapolitan Troubadour Orchestra.

MANHATTAN Theatre, 33d & B'y. ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE. Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. EXTRA MATINEE NEXT WEDNESDAY.

5th Ave Theatre, B'way & 28th. Evs. at 8:15 Matinées Wed. and Sat. The Latest Musical Comedy Success, THREE LITTLE LAMBS

AMUSEMENTS.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. Jan. 1 to Jan. 27. Open 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. & 8 P. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25c. | 75th Annual Exhibition of OIL PAINTINGS at the FINE ARTS SOCIETY, 215 West 57th St.

DALY'S B'way & 30th at 8:20 Matinées Wednesday & Sat. 2. DANIEL FROHMAN'S COMPANY 2D MONTH. The Maneuvers of Jane

Comedy, 4 acts, by Henry Arthur Jones. At Madison Square Theatre, "WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS" is being enacted by John Mason, Hilda Spong, and other members of this company, including Robert Hilliard.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d at 8:30. Daniel Frohman Manager. Matinées To-day & Sat., 2. LAST THREE WEEKS. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS ANNIE RUSSELL in MISS HOBBS 150th Time Jan. 15. Handsome Souvenirs.

AMUSEMENTS.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs., 8:30. Last 3 Nights. Last Matinée Sat. JULIA MARLOWE | Barbara Frietchie. SATURDAY NIGHT, MISS MARLOWE'S FAREWELL. SPECIAL EVENT. TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS MAUDE ADAMS. —IN— THE LITTLE MINISTER. SALE OF SEATS BEGINS THIS MORNING, 9 A. M.

EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. MY LADY'S LORD. "Positive Success."—Sun.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Ev'gs., 8 o'clock. Mats., 2:15. 3d Month. Matinée Saturday. Wm. Gillette in His New Play, Sherlock Holmes.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way. Ev'gs., 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. Greatest Hit This Season. WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. and Madison Ave. Charles Frohman Manager. To-night at 8:30. Matinée Saturday only. LAST 4 PERFORMANCES. MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD in THE FIRST VIOLIN; Next week, Last and Farewell Week. Monday, (only time,) Arms and The Man; Tuesday, Cyrano de Bergerac; Wednesday, Prince Karl; Thursday, A Parisian Romance; Friday, Beau Brummell; Saturday, (only matinée,) The Devil's Disciple; Sat. Eve., Farewell Night, Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. Seats may now be secured for the balance of the engagement.

14th ST. THEATRE, cr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. RENEWED SUCCESS of the best of rural plays, THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER. Next Monday, Jan'y 8—350TH PERFORMANCE. SOUVENIRS Beautiful Imported China Teapots (hand painted) for all the ladies. SEATS ARE NOW READY.

Hammerstein's 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. VICTORIA Evgs. 8:30. Sat. Mat. 2:30. No smoking or drinking at matinées. Mat. Sat. Prices, 50, 75, $1.00 50c | Jerome Sykes & Edna Wallace Hopper AND CHRIS THE WONDERFUL LAMP. | Admission to Promenade | 50c

COMIQUE B'WAY & 210 MATINEE TO-DAY. BURLESQUE—MISS NEW YORK JR. TOBASCOSCOPE—34 NATIONAL MOVING PICTURES

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL. PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York. 1899—FIFTY-EIGHTH SEASON—1900. EMIL PAUR.....Conductor. FRIDAY, JANUARY 5TH, at 2 P. M. SATURDAY, JANUARY 6TH, at 8:15 P. M. PROGRAM. Moorish Rhapsody.....E. Humperdinck. First time by the Philharmonic Society. Concerto for Violin, D Major.....Brahms. MISS LEONORA JACKSON. Her first appearance here. Symphony, No. 4, D Minor.....Schumann. Tickets at Carnegie Hall and Tyson's. Seats 75 cts. to $2; Boxes $12 and $15. Admission $1. AUG. ROEBELEN, Secretary.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. THIS AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK. First Lecture-Song Recital by the renowned English Vocal Teacher. Mr. William Shakespeare. Assisted by MR. HENRY WALLER. Second and Third Recitals, January 9 and 16. Subscription tickets, $4 and $2.50. Single tickets, $1.50 and $1. On sale at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

PROCTOR'S 23d ST. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. HUNGARIAN BOYS' BAND. 40 Midget Musicians. Seymour and Dupree, Ellsworth and Burt, 30 Others.

PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. MARSHALL P. WILDER. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. Bertha Welby Co. Anna Teresa Berger, Joe O'Hare, 30 Others.

AMERICAN 42d ST. & EIGHTH AVE. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. (The Bat) in English FLEDERMAUS. 3d year. Box office open 8 A. M. Strauss' Evs. 8:15. 25c. to $1. Mat. Wed., Sat. 1,100 seats, 25c. Next week—Gilbert & Sullivan's IOLANTHE.

CARNEGIE HALL. LAST RECITALS. The Last Two Recitals Paderewski. Sat. Aftrs. 2:30, Jan. 6 and 20. Seats at Schuberth's and Hall. Steinway Piano used. Under direction Hugo Gorlitz and John C. Fryer.

THE DEWEY East 14th St. Watson & Dupree MATINEE TO-DAY. American Burlesquers. "BENJAMIN'S PICNIC."

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St. Evg. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. 5th Week of Herbert's Comic Opera. FRANK DANIELS in THE AMEER.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'WAY & 38TH ST. N. C. Goodwin Maxine Elliott. Eves. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. THE COWBOY AND THE LADY.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900. Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU. To-morrow Ev'g at 7:45, DIE WALKURE, Mmes. Nordica, Schumann-Heink, and Ba[illegible]; MM. Van Dyck, Pringle, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur. Sat. Mat., Jan. 6, at 2, DER FLIEGEND HOLLANDER. Mmes. Gadski and Schumann-Heink; MM. Bertram, (début,) Dippel, Breuer and Edouard de Reszke. Conductor, Paur. Sat. Ev'g., Jan. 6, at 8, at Popular Prices, MIGNON. Mmes. De Lussan, Olitzka, and Suzanne Adams; MM. Salignac and Plançon. Conductor, Sig. Bevignani. Sun. Ev'g, Jan. 7, Grand Sunday Night Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Nordica and Mantelli; MM. Van Rooy and Scotti, together with Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra. Cond'r, Paur. Mon. Ev'g., Jan. 8, at 7:45 precisely, Grand Double Bill. Revival of DON PASQUALE. Mme. Sembrich; MM. Scotti, Pini-Corsi, and Salignac. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli. To be followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Calve and Mantelli; MM. Dippel and Campanari. Conductor, Sig. Bevignani. Wed. Ev'g., Jan. 10, at 8, LE PROPHETE. Mmes. Schumann-Heink and Suzanne Adams; MM. Alvarez, Plançon, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli. Fri. Ev'g., Jan. 12, at 8, TANNHAUSER. Mmes. Gadski, Olitzka, and Nordica; MM. Van Dyck, Van Rooy and Plançon. Cond'r, Emil Paur. WEBER PIANOS USED.

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL, B'way & 30 St. Matinee Tues. & Sat. Whirl-I-Gig & BARBARA FIDGET

THE NEW YORK B'way 44-45 Sts. Mat. Sat. Last week MAN in the MOON Jr. Next Sunday Night All-Star Concert. In preparation, "Broadway to Tokio"

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. on Phone 2224 Mad. Sq. MAY IRWIN IN SISTER MARY. BEST ORCHESTRA SEATS ONLY $1.50.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. 8TH WEEK. "WAY DOWN EAST." Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Mat. Sat. SCHWEIGHOFER TO-NIGHT, 1st time DIE GYPSFIGUR.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. BECAUSE SHE LOVED HIM SO. Nxt wk—"THE GUNNER'S MATE."

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. This Week: All the Comforts of Home.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Evs., 8:15. Mat., Saturday. Primrose & Dockstader's Minstrels. Nxt. Wk.—Belasco's Naughty Anthony

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. VIOLA ALLEN in THE CHRISTIAN Ev. 8. Sat. Mat. Nxt. Wk.—Jefferson de Angelis, The Jolly Musketeer

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. 10a. to 6. Hadja Tahara's Arabs. Thes., 2

KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th Street, nr. B'way. NEW YORK'S PALATIAL MUSIC

Great Three Days' Sale! | Great Three Days' Sale! | Great Three Days' Sale!

O'Neill's.

A Great Three Days' Sale

OF

Curtain Ends, Velour Ends & Remnant Ends,

At Twenty-five Cents on the Dollar!

Stock-taking will be upon us in a week or so and we don't want any remnants lying around the department, so we've collected them all together and added to them several large purchases of sample ends from the big importing houses, making the biggest collection of remnant ends ever gathered, and will place them on sale, beginning this morning, at **25c. on the dollar,** giving the housewives about New York the greatest opportunity they have ever had in their experience.

Think of It! 25c. on the Dollar!

and for just such remnants perhaps as you have been looking for, for a door pane or some window or niche you wish draped. At such prices as these every remnant should be gone by closing time Saturday night. Read!

NOTTINGHAM AND SCOTCH LACE CURTAIN ENDS, just the thing for sash curtains,
5c., 15c. and 25c. each.

FISH NET AND NOTTINGHAM LACES, for use in vestibules, usual price 35c. yard,
9c. yard.

RUFFLED BOBBINET, POINT DE BRUGE and BATTENBERG LACE CURTAIN ENDS, never before sold in curtains for less than $3.00 pair,
39c., 49c. and 59c. each.

BRUSSELS THREAD LACE CURTAIN ENDS,
49c., 59c. and 69c. each.

BRUSSELS and SOUTACHE SHAMS,
☞Worth $1.50,
45c.

FRENCH AND GERMAN JUTE VELOUR CURTAIN ENDS, for Table Covers and Sofa Cushions. Several pieces of these goods are matchable and will make beautiful table covers. They're worth $1.00 to $1.50 each, but we're going to sell them at this sale for
24c. each.

REAL IRISH POINT LACE CURTAIN CORNERS, suitable for bed sets or sash curtains, with extra heavy cushion work; when in curtains sold for from $10.00 to $15.00 pair, at this sale, each,
49c., 59c. and 69c.

TAPESTRY SQUARES IN COTTON, used for sofa cushion tops,
9c. each.

ODD SQUARES IN DAMASK,
17c. each.

Very Fine All-Silk DAMASK SQUARES,
49c. each.

Draperies!

French Jutes, Stripes, Rafias, Milanaise and Honey Comb weaves, Matelasses and Tamatave Satins,
☞Worth $2.50,
39c. yard.

Portiere Materials!

Linen Titian Imperial, Castilian, Colonial, Anvers, and Double Face Velours. Also Khartoum, Bulgare, Indian Benares, Algerian, Phulkara and Mousque Oriental Drapes,
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88c. and 98c. yard.

Furniture Coverings!

Silk Damasks, extra French Gobelins and fine Roubaix Satins in Stripes, Set and Floral designs; Dresden, French Rayure Silk and Wool Renaissance, Gismonda, Sultana, Persian and Egyptian Etamine Coverings,
☞ALWAYS SOLD AT $6.00 YD.,
1.98 yard.

Furniture Coverings!

Figured Velours and Silk Lamballes, Silk Reps and Moires, Silk Marie Antoinette Stripes and fine Satin Damasks, 50 inches wide,
☞WORTH $5.00 TO $7.00 YD.,
1.39 and 1.98 Yard.

Very Fine French Watteau
Tapestry Curtains,

Useful for couch coverings and door hangings,
☞VALUE $15.00 PAIR, to be sold at this sale for
2.69 Strip.

Cotton Draperies.

Plain and Figured Silkolines and Tinsel Crepes, large variety of designs, full pieces, new goods,
☞WORTH 15c. YARD,
7c. Yard.

Bagdad Stripes,

50 inches wide, usually sold at 60c. and 80c. yard, reversible,
49c. Yard.

Portieres.

Odd Strips used for Draperies, Door Hangings and Couch Covers, in Armure, Damask, Derbys and Rep Tapestries. Many of them can be matched, very desirable shades,
☞WORTH $3.00 TO $6.00,
Some at 98c. each.

Others at $1.35 and $1.99 and extra fine ones at $2.69 and $2.99 each.

☞Read This---5 Cases Nottingham Lace Curtains

in White, Ivory and Ecru, designs of Renaissance and Brussels patterns, bought as seconds, will be sacrificed

At One-Quarter Their Value.

$2.50 Curtains at this Sale, 59c each.
$3.00 Curtains at this Sale, 69c each.
$3.75 Curtains at this Sale, 99c each.

Our Last Great Remnant Sale created a great stir and justly so, for we gave values then that were really phenomenal, but we promise you even greater surprises at this one. Come and see for yourself. Take our word for it, you'll not be disappointed. Upholsterers particularly will be benefited.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

H. O'NEILL & CO., 6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Threatening; brisk southerly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,598. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40⅝c; cash cotton, 7¾c.

FOREIGN.—The German imperial mail steamer General has been detained by the British at Aden and forced to unload her cargo. It is stated that the repeated seizures have aroused Emperor William, who has issued instructions that full reparation be demanded. It is reported that Gen. Gatacre has repulsed the Boer attack near Molteno. Reinforcements have been sent to Gen. French, who is still trying to drive the Boers out of Colesberg. Boer advices report that the inhabitants of Derdepoort are fleeing from the Kafirs, whose stations have been destroyed. William Waldorf Astor has contributed £5,000 to the fund for the London volunteers, making a total of £12,000 thus far sent by him to the British war fund. The Seventh Army Division has been ordered to embark for South Africa. The French Senate, sitting as a High Court, passed sentences yesterday on the Royalists and Nationalists accused of conspiracy. MM. Déroulède and Buffet and the Marquis de Lur-Saluces were sentenced to banishment for ten years, and M. Guérin was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in a fortress. The condemned men made defiant speeches when the court was opened. Six villages were destroyed in the recent earthquakes in the Akhalkalaki District of the Government of Tiflis, Russian Transcaucasia. Eight hundred bodies have already been recovered. The German Government has promised to preserve Tsing-Tao, China, as a free port. Trouble is feared in Santo Domingo with France. The French Consul regards a recent manifesto of the Dominican Government as reflecting on his nation, and has wired for instructions. A French warship will, it is expected, be sent to the City of Santo Domingo.—Pages 1 and 6.

Page 1.

A stowaway on a British steamer from Antwerp was landed at Boston, and developed symptoms of bubonic plague.

At the session, yesterday, of the Committee of the Soldiers' Home a witness testified that the Commandant had wine served to members of the Legislature from the altar of the chapel.

Page 4.

Arguments in the Roberts case were begun yesterday before the Congressional Committee.

Gov. Roosevelt yesterday pardoned Mrs. Chiara Cignarole, who killed her husband in this city in 1886.

When the transport Grant arrives at Manila Gen. Otis will have about 65,000 men under his command. This number will include the entire volunteer army of 34,000. The steamer Uranus has reached Manila with a large number of Spaniards released by the Filipinos, including the Bishop of Vega.

Page 5.

The commission appointed to suggest a plan for the unification of the educational systems of the State submitted its report to the Governor.

Controller Coler yesterday asked and received the Mayor's permission to have the Commissioners of Accounts aid him in having the December payrolls of teachers made out in accordance with his wishes, the School Board having refused to do the work.

Page 6.

The favorable response of Italy to the note of the State Department respecting the open door in China has been received.

Leaders in the movement to preserve the Palisades were pleased with the recommendations on the subject in the Governor's message.

The Executive Committee of the Trunk Line Association will hold a meeting Jan. 22 to hear complaints against the new freight classification.

Page 12.

Judge Brown of the United States District Court decided that a mechanic's lien is entitled to no preference over other claims under the bankruptcy law.

Page 14.

The Chamber of Commerce at its meeting yesterday adopted a petition to Congress for increased artillery forces for coast defenses.

At a meet ng of the Rapid Transit Commission next Tuesday Controller Coler will present to the other Commissioners his plan for a greater city system of tunnels.

Justice Gildersleeve vacated the injunction against the sale of the United Verde Copper Company in pursuance of the plan of reorganization of Senator William A. Clark and the other Directors.

The negotiations by which the Consolidated Gas interest has secured control of the Whitney-Elkins-Widener Power Company is reported to be a merger, and not a surrender on the part of the big syndicate.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
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Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 9.
Markets.—Page 9.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 2
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

CHECK COLLECTION CHARGES.

Chicago Bankers Hold Different Opinions on New York Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—There seems to be a wide difference of opinion among bankers of Chicago in regard to the suggestion for making a rule for the collection of outside checks similar to the one adopted by the Clearing House in New York. Some of the bankers declare that if such a policy were adopted here it would work to the disadvantage of the large banks. In support of this they say that many of the banks whose deposits foot up into the millions are now charging for the service of collecting outside checks for their customers, but the system is such that perfect harmony exists between client and banker, and the business is increasing.

Vice President Forgan of the First National said that his bank makes a charge for every transaction, but that it does not care to be bound by arbitrary rules. J. G. Lumbard of the America National favored such a charge. Assistant Cashier Chattel of the Illinois Trust and Savings, said "It is a legitimate charge." President Potter of the American Trust and Savings Bank, said "The banking business is similar to other lines of business and there must be discrimination." Vice President Hutchinson of the Corn Exchange Bank, said "I believe the rule would be received with favor in Chicago."

IDAHO MINES CONSOLIDATE.

New Company Takes the Helena-Frisco, Black Bear, Galena, and Gem.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 4.—The stockholders of the Helena-Frisco Company, at a meeting in Helena to-day, by a practically unanimous vote, decided to sell the Helena-Frisco mine on Canyon Creek, Idaho, to the Frisco Consolidated Mining Company, Limited, organized under the laws of New Jersey, with a capital stock of $2,500,000.

The action of the Helena-Frisco stockholders completes the consolidation of the Helena-Frisco, the Black Bear, Gem and Galena mines and together will make the biggest mining corporation in the Coeur d'Alene District. The matter has been in the hands of a committee composed of Barton Sewall, of the American Smelting and Refining Company, David Hyam, of New York, and Norman B. Holter, of Helena. Edward O. Holter, of New York, president of the company, voted most of the stock represented at to-day's meeting. It was announced to-day that Joseph McDonald, manager of the Helena-Frisco, would be the manager of the consolidated company.

The Helena-Frisco, which is one of the famous properties in the Coeur d'Alene district, represents a little more than one-half of the new company. About $1,200,000 will be paid for the Black Bear, on which $200,000 has been paid, the Galena and the Gem. When the consolidation scheme was first announced it was said that it meant a silver and lead trust, but that is denied emphatically by the officers of the new company.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Pure, sparkling, delicious. Telephone 118 Cort. —Adv.

ANOTHER GERMAN STEAMER SEIZED

Imperial Liner General Forcibly Detained at Aden.

FORCED TO UNLOAD HER CARGO

Emperor William is Said to Be Thoroughly Aroused.

Has Ordered that Full Reparation be Demanded for What He Considers an Outrage to the Flag.

BERLIN, Jan. 4.—The German Imperial mail steamer General has been detained at Aden and held by British troops. Although her manifests show there was no war material on board, she was compelled to discharge her cargo.

The General is owned by the German East African Line, the owners of the Bundesrath, previously captured by the British cruiser Magicienne off Delagoa Bay.

This seizure has considerably aggravated the situation here, and the indignation against England is intensified. The Government is still earnestly endeavoring to preserve correct official relations, but Great Britain will do well to hasten to make the amende honorable to Germany.

On absolutely reliable authority it is learned that Emperor William is now thoroughly aroused by the repeated seizures of vessels, not one of which, he has been assured, is guilty of carrying contraband. He regards the seizures as high-handed proceedings which Great Britain would not have dared to undertake if the German navy were more powerful than it is.

His Majesty is said to be particularly incensed, because information has reached him showing that the seizures were not due to the blundering of British naval officers, but to strict orders from headquarters, which the officers are merely carrying out. He has, therefore, instructed Count von Bülow, the Foreign Secretary, to demand exact and full reparation for the outrage done to the German flag.

No answer that is considered satisfactory has yet been received from London, and, according to advices here, none is to be expected for several days longer.

To-day's news, however, induced the German Government to send another and more strongly worded protest to London. Significant of the intensity of Germany's indignation against England in this matter is a declaration published to-day by the German Colonial Society, among whose 80,000 members are a number of reigning German Princes, which says:

"England's recent proceedings against German vessels are an outrage. The fact remains that the small respect which the English people feel for Germany because of her deficiency in naval power has taken such deep root that the commanders of English warships hasten to commit breaches of international rights so long as only Germany is thereby touched. This lack of fear to touch the German flag must be thoroughly and speedily cured."

Indignation meetings have been called by branches of the Colonial Society. The German press is with hardly an exception thunders against England. Even the semi-official Berliner Post says:

"It cannot be denied that the indignation aroused by the willfulness of the seizures by British commanders is spreading in wider and wider circles."

SEIZURE CRITICISED IN VIENNA.

VIENNA, Jan. 4.—Diplomatists here seem to consider that Great Britain ought not to have searched a German steamer in the Suez Canal.

The Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung says:

"It looks as if Great Britain cared less for the cargo in question than for demonstrating before the world that, although most unlucky on the land, she is the unchallenged mistress of the sea, a demonstration which will do more for the German Navy than all the speeches of Emperor William."

BRITISH NAVAL PROGRAMME.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The Admiralty programme embraces the stationing of small squadrons at Durban, Simon's Bay, Port Elizabeth, Lorenzo Marques, St. Vincent in the Cape Verde Islands, and Cape Town, and sending an additional ship or two to Aden.

It is announced from Rome that British agents and detectives are secretly watching all Italian ports.

DENY CARRYING CONTRABAND.

HAMBURG, Jan. 4.—The German East African Company publishes a statement in The Hamburger Nachrichten, saying that immediately on the declaration of war the company voluntarily refused to forward to South Africa two consignments of arms already on board their vessels, simply to avoid trouble and delay in connection with the other portions of the cargoes.

A copy of the manifest of the Bundesrath has been published, showing that her cargo did not contain contraband. The owners declare that there is absolutely no foundation for the statement that saddles and other war material have been found amid the cargo of the Bundesrath.

War Material Found on the Kanzler.

ROME, Jan. 4.—The German steamer Kanzler, with the Dutch and Russian Red Cross detachments for the Transvaal on board, discharged a quantity of her cargo at Naples to-day, as it was contraband of war. The Kanzler belongs to the same company as the Bundesrath and General.

£5,000 MORE FROM MR. ASTOR.

Sum Given to London Volunteers Makes Donor's Total Contributions to War Fund £12,000.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—William Waldorf Astor has sent £5,000 to the fund for equipping the City of London Volunteers.

In a letter accompanying the check he suggests that the gift be devoted to the purchase of quick-firers for the new battery to be attached to the corps. This brings Mr. Astor's total war contributions to £12,000.

ENROLLMENT OF VOLUNTEERS.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The enrollment of the second contingent of London Imperial Volunteers this morning was the occasion for a scene of popular interest and enthusiasm. The approaches to the Guildhall were thronged with representatives of all classes, everybody cheering and the bands playing lively music.

The scene at the Guildhall was highly picturesque and impressive. It opened with a civic procession of the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen in their robes of office, headed by the Sword and Mace Bearers. The scarlet, gray, and green uniforms of the various battalions filled the chamber with variegated colors. The contingents comprised the Honorable Artillery Company and the detachments from the other volunteer regiments.

After a speech from the Lord Mayor, at the conclusion of which he read the Queen's message, as already cabled, each detachment was sworn in separately, every man "kissing the book," and receiving the Queen's shilling from the hands of the Lord Mayor.

The Lord Mayor also read an extract from a letter written by the Queen's private secretary, Sir Arthur Bigge, saying

"I have to assure you how much the Queen values the corps which has been so patriotically raised by the City of London for service in South Africa."

An army order has been issued directing the embodiment of sixteen additional battalions of militia.

It now appears that it is John Churchill, second son of Lady Randolph Churchill, and not Winston Spencer Churchill, who has been given command of a squadron of the South African Light Horse.

Lord Rosslyn has thrown up his engagement at the Court Theatre in order to join the Yeomanry. The offer of Lord Iveagh to provide at his own expense a completely equipped hospital for use in South Africa has been accepted.

Evening Here, Then Your Trip.
After January 6, boat for Lackawanna midnight train to Scranton, Binghamton, Syracuse, Elmira, Buffalo, Chicago, leaves Barclay Street 11:30 P. M., Christopher Street 11:40 P. M. Sleepers open 9 P. M.—Adv.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Try it. Poland Water Depot, 3 Park Pl., N. Y. —Adv.

GATACRE CHECKS THE BOERS.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The War Office has received a report from Cape Town, dated Jan. 3, reporting the situation in Gen. Gatacre's district. It says:

"Dordrecht is now evacuated by Montmorency, who occupies Bird's Siding on the Indwe line.

"Molteno is being attacked to-day by the enemy, who more or less surround the police station, but who according to reports, are being forced back. Reinforcements of mounted infantry and field artillery have been sent by Gen. Gatacre. The result is not known.

"A company of mounted infantry under Alderson has reconnoitred to Prieska and exchanged shots with the rebel force on the north bank.

"No movement of Gens. Methuen or French is reported."

Further details of the fighting between Gen. Gatacre and the Boers at Cypnergat to-day show that 3,000 Boers, with artillery, attacked a British outpost between Cyphergat and Molteno. Gen. Gatacre, with mounted troops and field artillery, moved out in front of Sterkstroom and found the Boers strongly posted at Coperberg, whence they were quickly dislodged, the Boers fleeing in the direction of Stormberg.

The Boers used the British guns captured Dec. 10 and shot well, but the British kept under cover and there was no casualties on their side.

STERKSTROOM, Jan. 3.—Gen. Gatacre to-day met the invading forces at Cyphergat, near the British advance camp at Bushmanshoek. The Boers retired hurriedly shortly after the British artillery opened fire. The enemy occupied Molteno and Cyphergat to-day, but the latter place is now reoccupied by us.

FRENCH REPORTS CASUALTIES.

RENSBURG, Jan. 4.—The British casualties to Gen. French's force up to the afternoon of Jan. 3 were five men killed and twenty-four wounded.

A detachment of twenty-five New Zealanders had a narrow escape. While advancing on Colesberg they were directed to occupy a kopje, but met with a hot reception from a concealed force of Boers. Another body of British troops, seeing their danger, doubled to the rescue of the New Zealanders, and their retreat was successfully accomplished under cover of the guns on the hills westward. Colesberg is now the principal scene of the fighting.

The destruction of the wrecked train included 22,000 rations and a supply of rum.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—There is great satisfaction here at the news that De Aar has been able to send Gen. French reinforcements of guns and infantry, of which he appears to be so much in need.

The fighting in the hills is incessant. The latest telegrams say Gen. French has almost surrounded Colesberg, but that the Boers are stiffly defending all their positions close to the town, preventing the British from capturing it.

A dispatch from Rensburg this morning says the heavy artillery duel recommenced at daybreak.

BOERS ATTACKED BY KAFIRS.

Inhabitants of Derdepoort Flee From the Natives Whose Stations Have Been Destroyed.

PRETORIA, Jan. 3.—Van Sensburg reports, from Derdepoort, that the Kafir stations have been destroyed, and that the inhabitants are fleeing.

Chief Linchwe, with 3,000 Kafirs, attacked the Boer laagers, but the natives were dispersed.

HEAVY BATTLE IS EXPECTED.

Gen. Buller, It Is Believed, Will Attack Next Week—Boer Trenches 17 Miles Long Facing Him.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The exact position of Molteno and Cyphergat is not clear, but, in any case, these little engagements are of small importance beyond proving that the British forces are beginning to attain a greater degree of mobility.

It is fully expected that next week will see a heavy battle on the Tugela River, which is now the real pivot of the campaign. The Boers appear to be working incessantly with shovel and pick.

Lord Methuen's cavalry scouting has developed the fact that the Boer intrenchments extend some forty miles, far overlapping the British positions and making flank attacks exceedingly difficult. Military analysts affirm that the Boer trenches confronting Gen. Buller stretch away some seventeen miles and that work upon them is pushed unremittingly.

While the advance is delayed, flank movements are rendered most difficult because long marches are not done with celerity and it is hard to time an attack with certainty.

New redoubts are being built at Kimberley, and seventeen miles of works now encompass the town.

BOERS HARASSED BY BIG GUNS.

Gen. Buller Forces Them to Shift Their Position.

FRERE CAMP, Jan. 4.—A vigorous shelling of the Boers' trenches on the plain this morning forced the Burghers to shift their position after their horses had stampeded.

Capt. Thorneycroft's patrol has found the enemy in some force at the Little Tugela Bridge. Their presence was discovered by scouts. It is reported that five men and a Lieutenant of the party have not returned.

The traction engines have arrived here and have been successfully tested. They pulled trucks over the roughest and most sandy ground without difficulty.

PICKET FIGHTING AT LADYSMITH.

Boers Report Night Skirmishes with Gen. White's Men.

HOOFD LAAGER, Ladysmith, Jan. 1.—The garrison of Ladysmith, during the

Continued on Page 2.

MASSACRE IN CONGO STATE

Missionaries Say Villages Have Been Burned, Many People Slain, and Some Eaten by State Troops.

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 4.—The Southern Presbyterian Board of Missions in this city received letters to-day from the Rev. L. C. Vass and the Rev. H. P. Hawkins, missionaries of the church stationed at Luebo, Congo Free State, Africa, giving accounts of the burning of fourteen villages and the killing of ninety or more natives by State troops. They report that some of the victims were eaten by cannibals, and that the bodies of all who were slain were mutilated, their heads having been cut off.

Mr. Vass was formerly of Newbern N. C., and has been engaged in mission work at Luebo since Feb. 18, 1890. Mr. Hawkins was formerly of Vicksburg, Miss. Mr. Vass states that tidings of raiding by the Zappo Zaps in the Bena Kamba country having reached them, and the work of the missionaries being threatened, the Rev. W. H. Sheppard was sent to make an investigation. He went to the Zappo Zaps's camp and found that fourteen villages had been destroyed by fire and plundered. He saw forty-seven bodies lying round the camp. From three bodies the flesh had been carved and eaten.

The chief said that eighty or ninety had been killed and five persons eaten by his people. Mr. Sheppard saw eighty-one right hands cut off and drying over a slow fire, in order to be afterward taken back to the State officers. Sixty women prisoners were confined in a pen, and sixteen men had already been sent away prisoners.

It is said the raid was ordered because the people could not pay the exorbitant tribute demanded by the State. The missionaries state that they reported the matter to the proper officials and demanded the withdrawal of the troops, and that the Chief instituted a counter prosecution on account of the charges made. The missionaries further say the Zappo Zaps are a tribe kept by the State for its protection. They are sent out to collect rubber, ivory, slaves, and goats as tribute from the people, and can then plunder, burn, and kill for their own amusement and gain.

The missionaries say they are collecting evidence about the massacre, and will send it to Boma and to Europe. Mr. Vass says: "The whole country is plagued, and not a village left standing. The people are in the bush. To-night in a radius of about seventy-five miles there are possibly over 50,000 people sleeping in the bush unsheltered, and we are in the midst of a rainy season. The state is a terror to every one."

PLAGUE SUSPECT IN BOSTON.

Stowaway on a British Steamer from Antwerp Develops Suspicious Symptoms and Is Quarantined.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—The Board of Health has a young Austrian under observation at the Galloupe's Island Pesthouse, who has displayed symptoms similar to those seen in victims of the bubonic plague. The man's name is Freidele Rumpmar. He is twenty-four years old, and he came to Boston Friday last, a stowaway on the British steamship Fitzclarence from Antwerp.

Rumpmar had concealed himself in the cargo before the Fitzclarence left Antwerp. He made his presence known during the voyage, and as the United States law directs, he was turned over to the immigration authorities here upon the steamer's arrival. For safe keeping during the stay of the Fitzclarence Rumpmar was sent Friday last to Police Station No. 8, and confined in a cell there. He remained there until Tuesday.

When he reached Boston Rumpmar was apparently in excellent health. Tuesday night it was noticed by the police that the man was ill. The physician attached to the Marine Hospital at Chelsea was called to attend him. His interest was at once aroused in the case, as the man was apparently suffering from an unusual ailment. The physician called in Dr. Irwin of the Marine Hospital, who, some time ago, was sent to Portugal by the United States Government to study the bubonic plague in Lisbon. After a close examination of Rumpman Dr. Irwin discovered symptoms closely resembling those present in plague victims.

The man was removed to Gallops Island, and the portion of the station house which he occupied was thoroughly cleansed and disinfected. Some of the patient's blood and spittle was taken for examination in the bacteriological laboratory of the Board of Health in the Sudbury Building. Dr. H. W. Hill is conducting the operation. The Fitzclarence, which had docked at Pier 3 of the New England docks, was ordered back to quarantine on Tuesday. All of her cargo was impounded also, and a strict watch will be maintained against possible contagion.

MANILA QUARANTINE SERVICE.

Measures Taken to Prevent Introduction of Plague in America.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Prompt measures are being taken by the officials here to deal with the bubonic plague in the Philippines and to prevent its introduction into the United States.

An executive order will be issued to-morrow by the War Department, placing the quarantine service of the Philippines in charge of the Marine Hospital Service, and officers to manage that work will be detailed by the Secretary of the Treasury. A special set of instructions designed to prevent the introduction of the disease on the Pacific Coast is also in preparation and will be issued soon.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. C. Perry of the Marine Hospital Service has been detailed by Dr. Wyman to have charge temporarily of the quarantine service at Manila. He has been at Hongkong for six months, is familiar with other Asiatic ports, and is regarded as an experienced and capable officer.

HIRED A TRAIN TO CATCH UP.

New York Man Chased His Valet in a Special Car.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 4.—A remarkable long-distance run was made on the Southern Railway to-day by a special arranged for on short notice. The trip was from Salisbury, N. C., to Atlanta, and the solitary passenger who occupied the single car was G. H. Penniman of New York. Mr. Penniman was a passenger on the Southern and Southwestern limited from New York. At Salisbury he strolled through the train and by mistake sat down in the Jacksonville sleeper, which was detached at the North Carolina city.

He did not discover his mistake until some time after the limited had left, but, quickly communicating with President Spencer, arranged for a special. The limited was 1 hour and 37 minutes behind time when it left Salisbury. The railway officials gave Mr. Penniman's train the right of way.

The limited rolled into Atlanta 20 minutes late and was followed just 10 minutes later by Mr. Penniman's special, which left Salisbury two hours after the limited. The 313 miles between Salisbury and Atlanta were covered by the New Yorker's special in 279 minutes, including stops. The fastest hour's continuous run was 70 miles.

Mr. Penniman said his anxiety to catch the limited was caused by an engagement to meet his daughter in the City of Mexico, and because his valet and clothes were on the other train.

300 Cases of Measles at Newburg.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Jan. 4.—The epidemic of measles has spread so widely in Newburg that 300 cases are reported. Scarlet fever has also developed during the last few days.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Is the purest natural spring water in the world. —Adv.

SUES AS SOCIAL EXPERT

Miss Howe Demands $24,750 for Her Services to Mrs. Skinner.

Mrs. Elizabeth Winthrop Stevens Declares $5,000 a Year Not Too Much for a Companion.

Some side lights on the customs and usages of people of wealth who seek to obtain prominence in society and are not to the manner born, were thrown in Part X., Trial Term, of the Supreme Court, yesterday, in the shape of testimony by a professional expert on society etiquette, to the undisguised enjoyment of a majority of the persons present. This was in the trial of a suit brought by Miss Mary E. Howe, a granddaughter of the late Elias Howe, the sewing machine manufacturer, against Mrs. Frances Augusta Skinner, wife of Samuel Perry Skinner, of 42 East Eightieth Street, to recover $24,750 for services as her companion, the plaintiff's principal duty, it seems, having been to help entertain Mrs. Skinner's guests.

The case developed a mild sensation when counsel for the plaintiff asked Justice Truax to exclude the reporters from the room, on the plea that in the course of the proceedings the names of certain society women who are forced to earn their living might have to be mentioned. The Justice promptly and curtly refused. The trial was adjourned amid some excitement, when Samuel P. Skinner, while testifying, made it known that there is another suit, in which he himself is the defendant, and also brought by Miss Howe, who demands $10,000 damages from him for, as he expressed it, "alienating my wife's affections from Miss Howe," and which, he declared, he would fight till he died, if he had to live in an attic. Mr. Skinner, it appears, is the manager of the estate of his wife's son, Francis E. Fleming, by her first husband, Thomas Fleming, in which estate she has a life interest and of which she is executrix.

Among the witnesses for the defense are Mr. and Mrs. George W. Carr, Mrs. S. T. Appolonio, Mrs. H. M. Walker, Clifford H. Chaffee, C. E. Lawrence, J. Madison Brooks, and Eugene Sanger.

TO HELP THE GIRL TO MARRY.

Mrs. Skinner, in answer to the complaint, says that long before Miss Howe became an inmate of her home both families were on terms of social intimacy, and she claims that it was in a spirit of charity, and in order to afford Miss Howe an opportunity to get into society and marry advantageously that she took the young woman to reside with her. She claims that she spent a large amount of money in bringing her out and that there was to be no money consideration for Miss Howe's services.

Mrs. Eleanor E. Howe, mother of the plaintiff, who said she lived in Bridgeport, Conn., and had known Mrs. Skinner socially for many years, and with her daughter had visited her both at her New York home and her country home at Larchmont, was the first witness. It was in the Summer of 1894 that the subject of her daughter going to live with Mrs. Skinner was first broached, she said. The defendant, said Mrs. Howe, in the course of a walk at Larchmont, pointed to a big residence and she said she added an annual income of $3,000 and promised to give it to the girl if she went to live with her. She gave her consent at length and Miss Howe went to Mrs. Skinner's in August of the same year. In answer to a question the witness said she had paid for many of the dresses her daughter wore at Mrs Skinner's receptions and soirees.

Miss Howe was then called to the stand. She said she had been educated in Europe. She studied music, painting, and languages under the best masters in France, Germany, Belgium, and England, and returned to this country in 1886. Asked what her duties at Mrs. Skinner's house were, she replied that she helped to entertain, furnished music for guests, accompanied Mrs. Skinner on her shopping and calling trips, and otherwise made herself useful in a genteel way, until Feb. 17, 1897, when she was dismissed. "Mr. Skinner was present on the occasion," she said, "and throwing a $5 bill on the table, told me to go home to my mother."

She admitted that Mrs. Skinner gave her some dresses. "She gave me two," said Miss Howe. "They were very nice, but the lining wasn't up to much, and I had to make them myself."

"Is it not a fact that Mrs. Skinner gave you a beautiful fur-lined cloak?" she was asked.

"It cost $10," she said disdainfully, whereat there was tittering among the women.

Miss Howe also declared that Mrs. Skinner had promised to give her the house referred to by her mother.

SOCIAL EXPERT'S EVIDENCE.

Mrs. Elizabeth Winthrop Stevens followed. She said she had been in New York society for many years, and was thoroughly au courant with its etiquette.

"Your family are highly connected?" she was asked.

"Yes, I am a descendant of the late Alexander Stevens and am related to the late Gov. Stuyvesant," she answered with a smile.

She said she conducted a "social requirements and intelligence bureau." She gave advice to society women as to how to manage their houses, taught them how to entertain, and how to behave in society; furnished a list of guests for private receptions and functions, &c. She thought $5,000 a suitable salary for a young woman who acted as companion under the same conditions as Miss Howe. She knew of one woman who received $150 a month merely for visiting a certain house once a day and ordering the meals.

Mrs. Skinner on the witness stand denied that there had been any verbal agreement when Miss Howe came to her that she was to provide for her future or to give her any recompense whatever. She was there simply as a guest, not as a companion. Mrs. Howe had asked her to allow her daughter to live with her for the social benefits that would result. She herself had never had any affection for Miss Howe. She was simply interested in her. Miss Howe's wardrobe was very scanty when she came to her. She had nothing to keep her warm, and she supplied her with clothing.

"Did you not ask her to come to live with you for the reason that she was young and sprightly and had acquired brilliant accomplishments in Europe?" she was asked.

"No," said the witness emphatically.

"Didn't you say that American society was dull, the men fast, and the women not interesting; that young men in American society could not appreciate such attainments and modesty as Miss Howe possessed as the result of her education in Paris, and that these attainments and modesty were only acquired in first-rate schools in Europe?"

"No, I don't remember having said any such thing."

"Is it not a fact that you told friends that you were glad Miss Howe was at your house for the reason that your husband did not have to get his boarding house friends to come in and play piano accompaniments for him when he sang?"

NO BOARDING HOUSE FRIENDS.

"We have no boarding house friends," said Mrs. Skinner witheringly.

"Did you not have Miss Howe take care of your jewelry because you were afraid of burglars?"

"No. I am not afraid."

"Well, did you not go to her bedside one night with a revolver in your hand and compel her to get up and remain up with you all night because you were afraid of thieves?"

"I did not."

"And your purpose in having Miss Howe come was so that she might get married?"

"Yes, I do not need a companion. I can wait on myself. Don't even keep a maid. They are in the road."

Samuel P. Skinner was the last witness to take the stand. He stroked his white mustache and a smile of amusement spread over his face when questions by counsel were objected to and overruled. He only had time to answer a few questions before court adjourned.

In an interview with Mrs. Howe in 1898, he said, he told her that her daughter must have had very bad advisers to induce her to sign the papers in this case. "The same is true of the suit for $10,000," he said, "which I was told was being brought against me for slander and for alienating my wife's affections from Miss Howe, as a result of which she was sent away. Whatever I may have said to my wife about her was in private, between ourselves, and it's a fine thing if a man can't say what he likes to his wife under these conditions."

Mr. Skinner will be on the stand when the trial is resumed this morning.

The affidavit in the suit referred to by Mr. Skinner alleges that at divers times between Aug. 10, 1896, and Feb. 17, 1897, Mr. Skinner, in the presence and hearing of his wife, said things calculated to prejudice her against Miss Howe. It is alleged that he asserted that Miss Howe was of "an avaricious and selfish disposition"; was living with Mrs. Skinner for the purpose of obtaining representation in her will, and was anxious and desirous that Mrs. Skinner should die at an early date so that she might speedily obtain a large amount of money from the estate, in consequence of which Miss Howe was discharged, and compensation was refused her.

SERVED WINE AT THE ALTAR?

Witness Accuses Col. Shepard of Improper Behavior in the Chapel of the Soldiers' Home.

Special to The New York Times.

BATH, N. Y., Jan. 4.—The Soldiers' Home Committee of the State Board of Charities, with Deputy Attorney General Coyne and Deputy Controller Gilman, who are conducting the investigation of the administration of Col. Shepard as Commandant of the Home, convened this morning.

The only witness examined to-day was Dr. T. O. Burleson, head surgeon at the Home Hospital. He swore that Col. Shepard was often under the influence of intoxicants while on duty and was harsh and cruel in his treatment of the inmates. He testified that in June, 1897, at Col. Shepard's request, he accompanied him to Dayton, Ohio, for the purpose of "sobering him up," and that for ten days previous to that he (Shepard) had been on a debauch; that on the 18th of October, 1899, Col. Shepard was under the influence of liquor, that in February, 1898, when a committee of the State Legislature visited the home, Col. Shepard was intoxicated and ordered champagne brought into the home chapel, where he was entertaining the members of the Legislature, and that the same was served to them from the altar. He also asserted that he found the Colonel intoxicated in headquarters reclining on a lounge. He then swore that Col. Shepard attempted to interfere in the management of the hospital, and on one occasion ordered him to remove the dressing from an old soldier's wounded hand that had iodoform on it, and who had been brought before the Colonel at his morning court.

The committee went into the matter of drugs, whisky, etc., used at the hospital at great length, and Surgeon Burleson stated on his examination that he quantity stated on his examination that the quantity of liquor used at the hospital had been reduced by the State Controller from ninety to forty-five gallons per month, which was not half enough. There are 180 patients in the hospital, and over 1,500 inmates in barracks, and to-day there is not an ounce of whisky in the hospital drug store, and there has not been for a week past.

At the session of the committee last evening Thomas Sage, of Canandaigua Heights, formerly an apothecary at the Home Hospital, testified that on March 12, 1899, Col. Shepard was at the hospital in an intoxicated condition; and that one Sunday evening he found him in an intoxicated condition. The Colonel, he testified, made insulting remarks about the lady nurses at the Home Hospital, and called them "cackling hens," and said he "would make them sing in the home choir or fire them, as he was Commandant and was running the home."

Sage also swore that Shepard had several times made his appearance at the home chapel in an intoxicated condition during choir rehearsals and that he acted excited and hysterical.

ENGLISH HISTORIES REJECTED.

Chicago School Committee Takes Exception to Histories Which Refer to the "Mother Country."

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—Histories of England, furnished as supplementary reading for the seventh and eighth grades in Chicago public schools, were thrown out by the School Management Committee of the Board of Education to-day, and the District Superintendents ordered to recommend other books on English history, which would not contain any reference to England as the "Mother Country."

When the matter came up on the motion to adopt several hundred books for supplementary reading, Trustee Keating, who is President of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, said:

"'Every book on this list is good with the exception of the histories of England. I think it is time the public schools of Chicago should have histories which show the rapacity and tyranny of England in their true light. The history of England is worth studying, but our children do not want to be reminded that England is the only country on the globe. What we want in the schools is a history of England which will be liberal enough to allow credit to other countries."

NEW UNIVERSITY IN INDIA.

Planned to Afford Exceptional Facilities for Research.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Consul Fee, at Bombay, has reported to the State Department the result of the conference at Simla on a plan for a research institute. Its recommendations will be enacted into laws. The institute is to be named the Indian University of Research. The plan was originated by a wealthy and public spirited citizen of Bombay named Tata. Mr. Fee writes:

"It will be unlike all other universities of India, in that it will neither be an examining body nor bestow degrees, but will grant fellowship to distinguished students and graduates, and afford them facilities for research and investigation in the broadest sense possible. It will have a university court, consisting of a Chancellor, a Vice Chancellor, one member to represent the supreme Government of India, one to represent each of the eight local governments, one for each of the five existing Indian universities, one to represent Mr. Tata, and one to be added for any benefactor who may subscribe not less than 15,000 rupees.

"It is recommended that this new university co-operate with existing institutions by giving assistance to original scientific research where this work is now in any way hampered or curtailed. The conception of this institution is as broad as its ultimate development will be vast. It will give a liveller tone to higher education in India, and be a noble monument to its founders and promoters."

Lawton Fund Now $45,097.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The Lawton fund to-day reached $45,097.

Jersey Central's Atlantic City Special, A New 3 1-4 Hour Express.
January 8th and thereafter will leave foot Liberty Street at 3:30 P. M.; South Ferry at 3:25 P. M., arriving at Atlantic City at 6:45 P. M. Returning, leaves Atlantic City at 2:10 P. M., arriving at New York at 5:25 P. M. Route via Lakewood.—Adv.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Recommended by eminent physicians for purity. —Adv.

BARNET CASE IN MOLINEUX TRIAL

Day Given to Evidence Bearing on the Club Man's Death.

LAWYERS SEVERELY REBUKED

Threatened by the Recorder with Punishment for Contempt.

The storm that had been brewing in the Court of General Sessions, where Roland B. Molineux is on trial for his life, broke yesterday morning, and the contending lawyers for the State and the defense were made to feel the weight of Recorder Goff's displeasure. It had been plain for several days that the Recorder was offended by the action of both Mr. Weeks and Mr. Osborne in constantly interrupting each other. In many of these squabbles the Recorder's rulings were entirely overlooked and his warnings unheeded, and in several instances Mr. Osborne went right on with his questioning, after the Court had sustained objections against him, as if there had been no ruling whatever.

What appeared to annoy the Recorder more than anything else was the running fire of side remarks made by Mr. Osborne when Mr. Weeks was questioning a witness, and the interruptions of the proceedings by the counsel for the defense to protest against Mr. Osborne's side talk. These interruptions seriously retarded the progress of the trial, and it had been noticeable for some days that the strain upon the Recorder was approaching the danger line. When the Recorder finally expressed his displeasure yesterday the lawyers received a lecture such as has seldom been delivered from the bench.

The rebuke came while Mr. Weeks was cross-examining Capt McCluskey. Mr. Osborne made a side remark, and Mr. Weeks stopped the proceedings to protest.

"Your Honor," began Mr. Weeks, "I must protest against the action of the District—"

"Proceed," came sternly from the Recorder.

"But, Your Honor," continued Mr. Weeks, "I cannot go on while there is this constant interruption."

"Why, Mr. Weeks has been making a speech and I have not said a word," interjected Mr. Osborne.

THE RECORDER'S REBUKE.

Straightening himself in his chair, and with his face flushed, the Recorder said:

"I will not hear another word.

he found in Barnet's room and which had contained the powder, was round. He also said that he thought the box was of wood, but he would not be positive on that point. No amount of examination by Mr. Osborne could move him from the statement that the box was round. The box in evidence, which Dr. Douglas gave to the chemist for analysis, and which is alleged to have come from Barnet's room and from which he is said to have taken a dose of mercury, is of tin, and square. Mr. Weeks made much of this point.

Through C. C. Hughes, formerly the Chairman of the House Committee of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, Mr. Osborne sought again to prove a motive for Molineux's alleged desire to kill Cornish, but Mr. Hughes said that while Molineux had brought charges against Cornish there never seemed to be any personal enmity, and that the charges related solely to the way the baths and gymnasium, which were under Cornish's care, were run. He also said that Cornish had made certain accusations against Molineux to him, and that before the committee he had said he never made such charges.

The day's proceedings opened with Capt. McClusky on the stand. He told in detail how the various letters in evidence to patent medicine firms had come into his possession. He was asked particularly, with reference to one of them, if he had shown it to Mr. Carvalho, and if the expert for the defence had made a report on it. The witness said he had.

"What was the report?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"I do not think that is relevant," said the Recorder.

"But the defense does not object," said Mr. Osborne. Mr. Weeks nodded assent.

"I rule it out, nevertheless," said the Recorder.

Mr. Carvalho was at that time (the early part of January, 1899,) an expert for the prosecution.

SPECIMENS OF HANDWRITING.

"Did you not get Mr. Rogers, Mrs. Rogers, Howard Adams, Cornish, Gallagher, Harpster and John D. Adams to write for you?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"Some of them wrote for me and some for my detectives," replied Capt. McClusky.

"And the last person who wrote was the defendant?"

"Yes. His writings went to Kinsley."

"Did you at any time tell Kinsley who was suspected?"

"At no time."

Capt. McClusky said that Mr. Carvalho had been employed by the department as an expert for fifteen years. He was asked whether there was any special reason why he employed Kinsley in this case instead of Carvalho, and he said there was none. It was purely discretionary with him, he said.

Mr. Weeks, on cross-examination, asked the witness where he got the piece of paper written by Gen. Molineux, which he afterward gave to Kinsley, who thought it was young Molineux's writing. The witness said he got it at his house on Jan. 2, 1899.

"Didn't the defendant come to you of his own volition?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"I didn't send for him."

"Did he not say that he had seen his name in the paper and had come to find out if you wanted him?"

Mr. Osborne objected and was sustained. Mr. Weeks asked the witness if he had not told Molineux that he did not want him, and the Recorder ruled the question out as improper. It was at this stage that the Recorder administered his rebuke to the lawyers. Mr. Weeks then tried to get the witness to admit that the defendant had gone to the Sinclair House on Jan. 29, and that an intended identification of him had failed, but the Recorder sustained Mr. Osborne's objection and the question went unanswered.

Dr. Henry Beaman Douglas was then called to the stand. Mr. Osborne's first question was whether he had known the late H. C. Barnet. After answering in the affirmative, Mr. Osborne asked him to describe him. Then came a fire of objections from Mr. Weeks, and Mr. Osborne pleaded that he had asked the question only to prove that Barnet did not answer the description of the man who filled out a diagnosis blank sent to a medical firm signed with his name. On that plea Mr. Osborne succeeded.

DESCRIPTION OF BARNET.

"Barnet," said the doctor, "was about thirty-two years old, of a blonde type, stout, with a full face and double chin. His hair was thin and light. He had a large development, which was portly rather than muscular. He had blue eyes, florid complexion, and weighed about 185 pounds. He was about 5 feet 8½ inches tall."

"Had you abundant opportunity to observe Barnet?"

"Yes."

"When?"

"He was my patient from Oct. 30 to Nov. 10, 1898."

Mr. Osborne asked whether Barnet was kept isolated during that time, but an objection was sustained. The Assistant District Attorney finally brought out the fact that the witness had found a box in Barnet's room and had given it to Capt. McClusky.

"What did you finally do with the box?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"I took it to Mr. Ellison, a druggist."

"Did you treat Barnet?"

"I did."

"Then you must have known what was in the box. What was it?"

Dr. Douglas was not allowed to answer, but finally said that he had talked with Barnet about his symptoms. Mr. Osborne tried again and again to get the witness to state what the conversations were, in order, he said, to corroborate Dr. Phillips, the other doctor who attended Barnet, but the questions were not allowed.

"You examined Barnet's mouth?" asked Mr. Osborne at last.

"Yes."

"Did you form an opinion from what you observed that he had taken some of the contents of the box?"

Dr. Douglas said he could not answer the question categorically. He said he observed a condition of the mouth in the patient due probably to mercurial poisoning.

"You, doctor, the information that you received in Barnet's room you gave to the police, did you not?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"I did."

"Did you ever go to Greenwood Cemetery?"

"Yes."

"Were you there with Dr. Witthaus and Dr. Weston when the body of Barnet was exhumed?"

"I was."

"Did you prescribe calomel for your patient?" asked Mr. Weeks, on cross-examination.

"I did not."

CAUSE OF BARNET'S DEATH.

"Do you know whether any one else prescribed it or whether the patient took any?"

"No."

"Will not small doses of calomel, frequently repeated, cause ulceration of the mouth?"

"Frequently it will."

"Did you make a culture from Barnet's throat?"

"I did. I made several, and found diphtheretic membrane. I treated Barnet for diphtheria."

"Did you ever hear of a case of mercurial poisoning being called diphtheria?"

"I never did."

Dr. Douglas said that the patient had died from heart failure following an attack of diphtheria, and that he had given a certificate to this effect.

When Mr. Osborne took the witness again he asked if he had found diphtheria bacilli. Dr. Douglas said he had not.

"But you found mercurial poisoning?" insinuated the Assistant District Attorney.

"I did not say that," returned the witness. "I said I found ulceration of the mouth. I would not call that poisoning."

Then followed a long argument between Mr. Osborne and the witness and at its conclusion the witness told Mr. Weeks again that there was in his mind not the slightest doubt that Barnet had died from heart failure following diphtheria.

Guy Ellison was then called to the stand. He said he knew Dr. Douglas and had received from him a box of patent medicine to analyze, which he did.

"Where is the relevancy of this testimony?" asked the Court, after an objection from Mr. Weeks.

Mr. Osborne said that if he could prove that cyanide of mercury was in the box taken from Barnet's room he would have completed the chain of circumstances to prove that Barnet was poisoned. He said he wanted to show that Barnet and Mrs. Adams died from the same poison, and that Cornish had been made ill by taking some of the same drug.

POISON IN THE POWDER.

The Recorder finally allowed the witness to state what foreign substance he had found in the patent medicine. Mr. Ellison said he first detected the smell of bitter almonds, and then made the test for cyanides. He then tested for mercury, and found that. His conclusion was that cyanide of mercury had been mixed with the powder.

"That analysis was made merely for Dr. Douglas?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"It was."

"When?"

"On Nov. 4, 1898."

"How much had been taken out of the box when you saw it?" asked Mr. Weeks on cross-examination.

"About a teaspoonful."

"You are not an analytical chemist, are you?"

"No; I do not claim to be."

"Have you ever made any experiments before with cyanide of mercury?"

"I have not."

"So far as you know there may have been calomel in that box?"

"There may have been."

The witness said that he had never before tested for hydrocyanic acid, but that he had read up the authorities to be sure he was right. He rather startled the lawyers by saying that he had some of the powder still in his possession.

"I'll want that," shouted Mr. Osborne, and then asked Mr. Ellison if he would make a test in the presence of the jury. The witness said he would if he could have time to get some chemicals.

Mr. Ellison took the stand at the opening of the afternoon session and removed from his pocket an envelope containing a white powder. This was passed around to the jurors in order to enable them to detect a feeble odor of prussic acid, which was said still to cling to it. The jurors took their whiff very cautiously, and then Mr. Ellison, with trembling hands, proceeded with his test, first saying that he had kept the powder locked up in a private compartment in his safe. He said the tube he held had been cleansed with distilled water and then with boiling water.

CHEMICAL DEMONSTRATION.

He dropped half of the powder in the tube and then poured on it a small portion of hydrochloric acid. A faint cloud of smoke arose from the mixture, and the test tube was passed around for the jurors to smell. When Mr. Ellison got it again he said he would drop in a solution of iodide of potassium, and that if mercury was present it would combine with the iodide, forming a red precipitate. Slowly the iodide was poured in, and as if by magic the colorless liquid became blood red. Mr. Ellison looked up to the Court with a relieved air and pointed out that the precipitate was red iodide of mercury. The tube was passed around again, and then all the materials, including what was left of the powder, were handed over to Dr. Witthaus in the presence of the jury.

C. C. Hughes was then called to the stand. He said he resided in the Murray Hill Hote and had been Chairman of the House Committee of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club when Molineux was Secretary of the same committee. He was asked to give the details of a conversation he had had with Molineux early in 1897.

"Some time before I spoke to Molineux," said Mr. Hughes, "Cornish told me that Molineux had made his money as a rum seller. He also made another disparaging remark, but I could not remember what it was. I told Molineux what Cornish had said, and Molineux told me that he thought I ought to protect him against attacks such as these."

"Were charges preferred?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"They had already been made."

"Who made them?"

"Mr. Molineux. They came before the committee in the ordinary course. Mr. Molineux was not present. I did not pay much attention to the other matters, as I was trying to bring the men together. What was said usually passed in one ear and out of the other."

"Where did Cornish say Molineux had made his money out of rum selling?"

"In Brooklyn or New Jersey."

The witness said that Molineux had complained about the management of the gymnasium and the baths.

"Was there any personal grievance?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"None whatever."

"Were the charges heard?"

"Yes."

CORNISH DENIED HIS CHARGES.

"What did Cornish say?"

"He denied having made the statement about Molineux to me."

"So nothing came of the charges?"

"No, they were dismissed."

"Did Molineux ever refer to the matter again?"

"He never did."

"And you saw him often?"

"Very often."

W. H. Guilfoyle, a clerk in the Board of Health, brought to the court the death certificate of Barnet, which was put in evidence. He also brought the record of the birth of Molineux, which occurred on Aug. 12, 1866. Mr. Osborne said he wanted to prove that in June, 1898, Molineux was thirty-one years old. A copy of the marriage certificate of Molineux and Blanche Cheseborough was also put in evidence. Molineux was married on Nov. 29, 1898, by the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan of the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

Joseph Farrell, a policeman of Newark, was next called. He said he had known Molineux for many years, and had first met him in Bayonne when he was in the employ of the Reynolds Paint Works. He also said he knew Robert A. Zeller, who was in the employ of Hermann & Co. as bookkeeper.

"Had Molineux a laboratory in Newark?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"He had."

"Have you been there?"

"Often."

"Did you know Mary Melando?"

"Yes."

"Was she forewoman in the factory, as well as housekeeper for Molineux?"

"She was."

"Did you see Molineux on December 21, 1898?" (This is the day the bottle holder was bought.)

"I did. I met him on Market Street near the depot."

"Was he coming from the direction of Hartdegen's store?"

"I could not say that. He said he was going to the factory. He could have taken several more direct and shorter routes from Hartdegen's to the factory."

"You saw Molineux again in January?"

WORE NO FALSE BEARD THEN.

"Yes. He reminded me of the meeting of December 21. He told me that he had been to dinner with Mr. Hermann, and asked me to remember that he wore no false beard then."

"When did you first tell this to any one?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"In February."

"Have you been paid money in this case?"

"Yes."

"How much?"

"One hundred and forty-nine dollars and fifty cents."

"Of which $100 was for services?"

"Yes."

"Did you get the consent of the Newark Police Board to accept this money?"

"I did not."

Mr. Osborne then brought out that the money had been paid to Farrell for locating the Melando woman and in incidental expenses.

Joseph Moore, formerly Barnet's valet, was called to tell about Barnet's illness, but, try as he would, Mr. Osborne was not allowed to get in any of the conversation that had occurred between master and servant. Moore said that he first became aware that Barnet was ill when the latter rang for him and told him to pick a box marked "Kutnow Powder" out of the waste basket, near his bed. Moore did so, and gave the box to Dr. Douglas, who sent it away.

"And this is the box?" said Mr. Osborne, holding up a square one of tin.

"No, it's not," said Moore, decidedly. "It was a turned box, round, and about the size of a silver dollar."

"Are you sure of that?"

"Positive."

"But it had 'Kutnow Powder' on it, had it not?"

"Yes, it had that."

Mr. Weeks asked Moore if by "a turned box" he did not mean one of wood. Moore said he could not be absolutely positive that it was wood, but that he was sure beyond question that the box he found was round.

Gilbert D Sayres, the paying teller of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, swore that in his opinion Molineux had written all the letters in evidence as well as the address on the poison package.

Under cross-examination by Mr. Weeks Mr. Sayres admitted that this was his maiden effort as an expert in handwriting. While Mr. Sayres was on the stand an adjournment was taken until this morning.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

12:25 A. M.—578 Eighth Avenue; Mrs. Barry; damage, $550.

4:30 A. M.—Fourteenth Street and Fourth Avenue; German Savings Banks; damage, $500.

6:35 A. M.—437 East Thirteenth Street; unknown; damage slight.

7:10 A. M.—613 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street; M. Ryan; damage, $5,000.

8:55 A. M.—1,153 Third Avenue; J. Palado; damage slight.

10:45 A. M.—149 Eleventh Avenue; Mitchell & Co.; damage slight.

1:30 P. M.—84 Sixth Avenue; R. F. Beck; damage, $25.

1:30 P. M.—134 West Twentieth Street; Mrs. Dies; damage, $20.

3:10 P. M.—204 West Seventy-eighth Street; Annie De Ramp; damage slight.

4:00 P. M.—90 Sheriff Street; Moritz Grossman; damage, $50.

4:15 P. M.—187 Elizabeth Street; R. Lubardo; damage slight.

5:40 P. M.—724 Amsterdam Avenue; D. H. Phusfield; damage, $200.

7:35 P. M.—114 West Forty-third Street; Lily Gilet; damage slight.

7:40 P. M.—341 East Forty-first Street; Mrs. K. Bird; damage, $25.

8 P. M.—750 Pleasant Avenue; M. Kane; damage, $50.

8:10 P. M.—178 Spring Street; M. Martellia; damage slight.

8:30 P. M.—355 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street; owner unknown; damage, $25.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 4.—Fire early this morning destroyed the dye house of the Romano & Monzo silk mill in this city. George Whitehead's carpet-cleaning establishment, adjoining, was damaged. Loss, $5,000.

BEST & CO

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Misses' & Children's

Jackets, Reefers and Box-Coats,

at reduced prices, to close out winter stock.

60-62 West 23d St.

ARKWRIGHT CLUB DINNER

Consul Monaghan Urges an Alliance with British and Germans.

Favors Imitation of the German System of Education—Dr. Edward Breck's Work in Spain.

One hundred members of the Arkwright Club dined last night at the clubrooms, in the Central Bank Building, the occasion being the first of a proposed series of subscription dinners. The guests of the evening were James C. Monaghan, United States Consul at Chemnitz, Germany, who is at present on a two-months' leave of absence for the purpose of addressing commercial bodies throughout the United States on the possibilites offered by Northern Europe to American exporters, and Dr. Edward Breck, who acted as secret agent of the United States Government in Spain in the late war.

H. F. Locke, President of the club, presided. When coffee had been served he introduced Mr. Monaghan as "one who is known as the orator of our Consular Service."

"I rejoice," said Mr. Monaghan, "that I am one of you. An American Consul is after all a commercial agent. A Consular officer who attempts to lift himself to the realms of dipiomacy mistakes his calling. I regard the commercial man as an apostle of both civilization and Christianity. The man who has done most for humanity is the one that has exchanged the products of one country for those of another. The wise statesman is the one who stands by agriculture, commerce, and manufactures. This the German statesmen have done.

"But I would first speak of my own country before I take up what Germany has done. We lead as the most productive country in the world. From 1789 to 1876 we imported $1,000,000,000 worth of goods more than we exported. Between the years 1876 and 1897 our exports were more than $4,000,000,000 in excess of our imports. Our exports of manufactured goods have risen from less than $100,000,000 annually to more than $400,000,000.

"Before the discovery of coal, Spain and Portugal led all the world in commerce. The world to-morrow is for the countries with coal, iron, and lime. Those countries are England, Belgium, Germany, Russia, and the United States, but we lead all by more than a thousand per cent. By every law of nature the future belongs to our country. There is but one way by which we can lose our advantage; that is, by falling behind in education.

"The best educational system from an agricultural and industrial standpoint is to be found in Germany. I would not be true to my country if after studying the subject I did not say this. I do not mean that we should adopt exactly the German system, for it discriminates in schools for the middle, lower, and higher classes, as we must never do. But I must say for the German educational system that it has accomplished the greatest good for a scientific system of agriculture and manufactures.

"Germany imports 2,500,000 bales of raw cotton yearly, and returns it to us in the form of laces and other cotton goods. Germany increased its exports of manufactured goods last year by $20,000,000. English exports fell off $109,000,000, and ours were increased by $200,000,000. We have cause for congratulation, but you must remember that we have natural resources unknown in any other part of the world. We must think, not about what we have done without adequate industrial schools, but what we might have done with them. Let us adopt a system somewhat similar to that of Germany, and our country will be infinitely greater than it is.

"I advocated five years ago an alliance between Germany, England, and this country. I advocate this alliance again. I want to say, gentlemen, that a wealth beyond dreams, not only in material things, but in intellect and spirit, would follow. Let the world be against us with such an alliance and the Republic has nothing to fear."

Mr. Monaghan sat down amid loud cheers for a Teutonic alliance, while the orchestra played "Yankee Doodle." Dr. Breck was next introduced. He rehearsed his adventures as secret agent in Spain, and declared that if Rear Admiral Walker had gone to Spain he would have found in every Spanish port a secret agent of the United States ready to turn over to him information complete almost to the last detail of every gun of the Spanish defenses.

W. T. West, the first President of the Arkwright Club; R. H. Rhodes, and W. L. Waring also spoke.

HARVARD NOT TO BE TAXED.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON Jan. 4.—The full bench of the Supreme Court, in an opinion handed down to-day, decides that certain property owned by Harvard University in Cambridge is exempt from taxation.

The Board of Assessors of Cambridge levied taxes upon certain students' dormitories, the students' dining hall known as the Foxcroft Club, the President's house, and the house occupied by Dean Langdell of the Law School, on the ground that houses used and occupied by the officers and professors of a college and their families, for which rent is paid in the shape of a deduction from salary, are used for private purposes, and are therefore subject to taxation.

In 1896 the court rendered a decision in a similar case, in which Williams College was concerned, holding that the buildings in question there were subject to taxation, but in a long opinion it now finds a distinction between the two cases, in that in the case of Harvard the property is used for the purposes for which the college was incorporated.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Threatening, brisk southerly winds.

The temperatures are abnormally high in the Upper Mississippi Valley, St. Paul, and Dubuque reporting 23 degrees, Omaha, 22, and Des Moines and Kansas City 21 degrees above normal. A storm of slight intensity has moved from Manitoba to Lake Superior. The weather has continued fair in all districts except in the plateau region on the north to the Atlantic Coast. The area of high pressure, central Wednesday night over the Alleghany Mountains, has moved to the Atlantic Coast, increasing in magnitude, a pressure of 30.00 inches being reported at Norfolk. Light snow or rain may be expected in the lake regions, light rain in the Gulf States and Eastern Florida, light snow in New England, and generally fair weather elsewhere. The temperature will rise in Northern New England and will fall decidedly in the Red River of the North, the Middle Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys, with a cold wave in Southeast and East Minnesota. Brisk southerly winds will prevail on the North Atlantic Coast, light easterly winds, increasing on the Middle Atlantic Coast, and light northeasterly winds on the South Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	33	19	22
6 A. M.	35	19	22
9 A. M.	38	21	27
12 M.	42	28	31
4 P. M.	46	31	38
6 P. M.	46	32	32
9 P. M.	40	31	31
12 P. M.	50	30	30

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the Street level, that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	28½
Weather Bureau	26
Corresponding date 1898	42
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	30

WEBER PIANOS

Corner Fifth Ave. and 16th St., N. Y.
605 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

PAYN FULL OF CONFIDENCE

Superintendent of Insurance Sure He Will Keep His Place.

The declaration that he had no fear of the success of Gov. Roosevelt's efforts to end his official career was repeated last evening by Superintendent of Insurance Louis F. Payn, who was seen at the Grand Union Hotel. Besides expressing confidence that the Senate would refuse to confirm any other man nominated for his place, he called attention to the law passed a few years ago by a Republican Legislature which prohibits recess appointments by the Governor except in case of a vacancy in office.

"What is the outlook?" he was asked. "Do you see any occasion for alarm in the matter of your position?"

"Not at all," he replied, "I am not at all alarmed; not in the slightest."

"Do you believe Gov. Roosevelt can get votes enough in the Senate to confirm any one he may name to succeed you?"

"I don't believe that he can."

"What is there in the report that ex-Senator Murphy, in an alleged desire to punish ex-Gov. Black, will turn Democratic votes over to the Governor?"

"Not a word of truth in it."

"Can the Governor, in the event of the Senate failing to confirm any nomination sent in for your office, make an appointment after the Senate adjourns?"

"He cannot. A law to prevent action of that sort was passed some years ago."

A close friend of Senator Murphy said: "I can see no plausible reason why Senator Murphy should oppose Payn. From what I know I believe Mr. Murphy would aid, rather than injure, Payn. I know of three very warm friends of the ex-Senator who are particularly warm friends of Superintendent Payn. Mr. Murphy has gone to Washington for the Winter, and if he takes any hand in the fight he will be for Payn, not against him."

Senator P. H. McCarren of Kings said last night: "I don't know what action the Democrats in the Senate will take with reference to the fight between Gov. Roosevelt and Superintendent Payn. We have had no caucus relative to it, and our present policy is one of masterly inactivity. The Governor is determined to fight Payn to the death, and I suppose Payn and his friends have the same intentions with relation to the Governor, but I have no idea how their forces will line-up."

Prof. Pound Not Notified.

ITHACA, Jan. 4.—Prof. Cuthbert W. Pound says he has not heard from Gov. Roosevelt in relation to his appointment as Superintendent Payn's successor.

THINKS HONESTY DOESN'T PAY.

Man Who Went to Return a Ring and Claim a Reward Gets Locked Up with His Companion.

Louis Stieglitz, twenty-nine years old, a mustard maker at 190 Lewis Street, living at 31 East Nineteenth Street, and whose name, the police say, is Frederick W. and not Louis, and Solomon Hofmayer, his clerk, were arrested last night at the home of Charles Smith, 239 West Thirty-fourth Street, as suspicious persons.

Several days ago Smith lost an opal ring valued at $75 on a surface car. It was prized because it was a gift from a friend. Smith advertised, offering a "large reward." Last night Stieglitz and Hofmayer called and said they would deliver the ring for a reward commensurate with its value. They thought $10 about right.

Smith offered $2. While they haggled over the price one of Smith's relatives ran out of the house, and, calling up Police Headquarters, demanded that several policemen be dispatched to his house, saying two desperate burglars were being held there at the points of revolvers. Police Headquarters sent an order to the West Thirty-seventh Street Station to send enough strong policemen to make the capture. A few minutes later the inmates of the Smith house heard the bell on the patrol wagon, and half a dozen policemen with nightsticks rushed in.

"Where are they—the burglars?" asked a policeman. Smith pointed to Stieglitz and Hofmayer, who saw they had been trapped. The policeman declared that the men were not burglars, but after hearing the facts had to take them to the station.

"The next time my wife finds a ring on a street car," said Stieglitz, "I'll make her wear it. Tiffany told me it was easily worth $75, and here I come, like a fool, making trouble for myself to get a miserable $10. No, not on your life. I don't bring back no more rings. Honesty don't pay."

KLONDIKERS MEET DEATH.

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 4.—The steamer City of Topeka from Alaskan ports brings information of five recent tragic deaths in the North, four of which were due to freezing. The bodies of two men were found frozen on the day the Topeka sailed. They died on the summit of White Pass, apparently overcome by a blizzard. In a belt tied around the body of one man was found a check on the Alaskan Commercial Company for $8,000, dated Nov. 7. The check was issued in favor of R. C. Jennings. His residence was not given. The bodies were discovered by a party of snow shovelers. The men are believed to have been returning Klondikers.

Another man, D. R. Richter of San Francisco, was reported frozen in his cabin near White Pass.

William Somerville, a well-known Dawsonite, was picked up by a squad of the Northwest Mounted Police just below White Horse. He had been frozen during the night. Somerville was Superintendent of the British-American Corporation's extensive copper mines back of White Horse Rapids. He left White Horse about Dec. 20. Andrew Andochowitz, a laborer on the White Pass and Yukon extension to White Horse, was killed by a stone from a blast last week.

NORWALK'S WATER FIGHT.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Jan. 4.—A number of curious complications which have arisen in connection with the threatened water famine in South Norwalk have caused the opinion that a mysterious leak in the reservoir, which the South Norwalk Water Commissioners recently failed to locate, has been into the mains of the City of Norwalk through an open water gate. This is denied by the South Norwalk water officials.

This city had been short of water all of the year up to July, and had been purchasing water of South Norwalk through a six-inch gate at the rate of $28 a day. The last purchase was made on July 7. It was just as dry after that as it was before, but the Norwalk water was running to waste over the dam, while South Norwalk's big pond began to run dry. A leak was at once suggested, and futile efforts were made to locate it. The Norwalk Water Commissioners were jubilant; they watched the water running over their dam and offered their condolence to South Norwalk. But within a few days the South Norwalk reservoir has been gaining, while Norwalk's supply has been running low, and to-day the local distributing reservoir was cut off, and a connection was made with one of the main storage reservoirs.

Residents of the twin cities are now of the opinion that the South Norwalk Commissioners have found the leak, while the Norwalk Water Board, evidently appreciating the fact that it will be many days before Norwalk will be able to buy water again, is agitating the matter of a pumping station for an auxiliary water supply.

Miss Gould Pays to Bury a Soldier.

Miss Helen M. Gould saw a story, which was printed a few days ago, to the effect that the body of Frederick W. Molloy, who served in the Fourth United States Infantry at Santiago, was in the Morgue and would be buried in Potter's Field. She caused the case to be investigated, and has directed that the remains be given a suitable burial at her expense. She has also directed that the widowed mother of the dead soldier be cared for. The mother lives at 522 West Twenty-ninth Street, and is said to be in destitute circumstances.

ANOTHER GERMAN STEAMER SEIZED

Continued from Page 1.

night, threw out feelers on all sides, exchanging shots with the Boer pickets. At midnight a couple of shells fell in the Boer camp, killing a burgher.

Gen. Joubert preached in camp Sunday.

The Rev. Mr. Moiring, who has just arrived here from America, addressed the burghers this afternoon, dwelling on the expiring century witnessing the life struggle of a people.

This morning shells filled with confectionery and containing the season's greetings were sent into Ladysmith.

Federal shells are selling in Ladysmith at from thirty shillings to five pounds sterling.

Six horsemen made a dash from Ladysmith a few nights ago and, though pursued, they escaped. It is believed the party included Col. Rhodes, brother of Cecil Rhodes, and Dr. Jameson.

It is doubtful if the dispatch from Pretoria is accurate, as, so far as is known, neither Dr. Jameson nor Cecil Rhodes's brother, to whom the report probably refers, have been in Ladysmith recently.

Dr. Jameson, the leader of the famous raid and friend of Mr. Rhodes, was reported to be in Ladysmith Oct. 30, but a dispatch from Cape Town on Nov. 10 said that he had sailed for England. Later on it was reported that he had been seen in London.

Lieut. Col. Rhodes, Cecil Rhodes's brother, was, according to the last reports about him, with Gen. Lord Methuen's column.

COL. PILCHER ABANDONS DOUGLAS.

Retires to Belmont, Taking the Loyal Inhabitants with Him.

BELMONT, Cape Colony, Jan. 3.—Col. Pilcher, it is officially announced, being only on a raiding expedition, and, for military reasons, being unable to occupy Douglas permanently, has evacuated the town, bringing off all the loyalists. He has now returned safely to close proximity to Belmont. When he announced the necessity of evacuating the place, the inhabitants of Douglas declared their lives were not worth five minutes' purchase after the troops left. Col. Pilcher therefore invited them to accompany him to Belmont. The preparations were speedily completed, but the vehicles of the town were totally inadequate to convey the refugees, so the troops gave up the transport wagons to the women and children.

The Canadians acted as an escort of the refugees, carried babies for the women, and kept everybody lively by singing as they marched pluckily along, in spite of sore feet, occasioned by the heavy sand, which made marching extremely tiring.

The force received Gen. Buller's congratulations on the success of the expedition with great satisfaction.

APPEAL TO MR. McKINLEY.

Committee Organized in Belgium to Ask the President to Mediate Formulates a Petition.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 4.—Senator Lejune, ex-Minister of Justice and now member of the Belgian Council of State, presided at a meeting in this city to-day of the committee recently formed to organize a movement in Belgium in support of an address to President McKinley appealing to him to mediate in favor of peace between Great Britain and the Transvaal. Among those present were M. Lafontaine, ex-Senator, many other ex-members of the Senate, several members of the Chamber of Deputies, several professors of the University of Brussels, and a number of other prominent men, most of them members of the Universal League of Peace.

After a long discussion it was decided to invite the public to send letters in support of the movement to the Secretary of the League and, from next Sunday, to place the petition for signature in all the cafes in Brussels and the provincial towns.

The petition to President McKinley reads as follows:

"M. le President: Rightly moved by the bloody and terrible struggle in South Africa between two of the most civilized peoples of the world, the undersigned address a most pressing appeal to your Excellency in favor of mediation, which you alone can offer. They beg you to fulfill the sacred duty of human brotherhood."

DUTCH REVOLT WIDESPREAD.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The extent of the Dutch rising may now be measured by taking a line from Prieska on the west to Herschel or Barkly on the east. Along the whole of this line, except at points actually occupied by the British, the population seems, for the most part, hostile.

Intelligence has been received from the Free State to the effect that President Steyn has issued a proclamation declaring that every white man, irrespective of nationality, is to be considered a burgher, and is liable to be compelled to fight for the defense of the country.

Congress Asked to Favor the Boers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Representative Quarles of Virginia has introduced the following House resolution:

Resolved, That we hereby extend to our two sister republics in Africa, the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, our deepest sympathy in the noble, brave, and patriotic struggle they are now making to preserve their Government from destruction by the hands of monarchy.

Pro-Boer Meeting in New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 4.—An enthusiastic pro-Boer mass meeting was held in Music Hall to-night. The principal speaker was George W. Van Siclen of New York. A committee was appointed to collect funds for the relief of the families of the killed and wounded of the Boer Army.

Order Prevails in Johannesburg.

PRETORIA, Jan. 3.—A correspondent who has been in Johannesburg for three days says the utmost order prevails there. Looting is exceptional, and where discovered is heavily punished. The sanitary condition of the town is perfect and sickness is rare. About 1,200 British subjects are still in the Rand district.

Light Skirmishing Near Belmont.

ORANGE RIVER, Cape Colony, Jan. 3.—There was a small skirmish near Belmont this morning. The British fired a few shells and the Boers did not respond. A detachment of about forty Boers attempted to rush Klokfontein this morning, but was beaten back by the mounted infantry. Possibly this force consisted of fugitives from Sunnyside.

Boer Lecturer Comes to America.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 4.—It is understood that a prominent inhabitant of the Orange Free State, a near relative of President Steyn, has gone to the United States to lecture in the interests of the two republics.

Hospital Ship Maine at Las Palmas.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The American hospital ship Maine arrived at Las Palmas, Canary Islands, yesterday, and reports all on board well.

Transvaal is Coining Gold.

PRETORIA, Jan. 2.—Since starting the mint here has coined 140,000 sovereigns. The machinery is now in full swing with the mineral.

Duke of Westminster Stays to Fight.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 3.—The Duke of Westminster, it is announced, will remain in Cape Colony during the war.

HOPES FOR BOER TRIUMPH.

A Tammany Organization Condemns Great Britain—Mr. Keller's Speech.

The Tammany Hall organization of the Seventh Assembly District, of which the East River Bridge Commissioner, James W. Boyle, is the leader, met at the district headquarters, 242 West Fourteenth Street, last night, and, after listening to an address by Charities Commissioner John W. Keller, adopted resolutions condemning Great Britain and expressing the hope that the Boers will be victorious in the present war.

Mr. Keller, after moving the adoption of the resolutions, which were offered by Mr. Boyle, referred to the fact that the early part of his life was passed in the Seventh District, and then said:

"The last time that I spoke before you here I denied that the American people wanted any alliance with Great Britain. 'Hands Across the Sea!' I heard the toast at a dinner I attended recently. Only the other day England stretched her hands across the sea and seized a cargo of American flour bound for a neutral port. Mr. McKinley has at last slowly and reluctantly recognized that England's friendship is purely selfish. The American people were quicker to recognize it. England has always stretched her hands across the sea. She marked her line into our Territory of Alaska as far as she dared as soon as she caught the glint of gold beneath the banks of snow. Then she wanted to arbitrate.

"For years the Dutch Republic was not disturbed by England. It was not until gold and diamonds were discovered that she stretched her hands across the sea. England makes Christians by killing men. Now she has a different proposition on her hands. She has met the same kind of men that she met here in '76, when she tried to crush this country into a mere tribute-paying province without the right to vote.

"What I felt most ashamed of was that men capable of serving on the Sheriff's jury should have applauded the toast, 'Hands Across the Sea.'"

Great applause followed Mr. Keller's speech, and after Col. Edward Gilon had spoken in a similar vein, the resolutions were adopted.

Springfield Strikers Blow Up a Car.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 4.—For the third time since the street-car men's strike was inaugurated, the use of dynamite was resorted to to-night. It was placed on the street-car track, and exploded beneath a car containing twelve passengers. No one was injured, but the car was badly wrecked. The outrage created great excitement.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—L. Linden, Paris; Julio Cerro, Paris; A. Seminario, Paris; Dr. J. H. Payne, Jr., United States Army; Maj. S. Whipple, United States Army; Gen. H. B. Hawkins, United States Army.

PARK AVENUE—Albert D. Shaw, Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, State of New York, Watertown; Col. C. W. Foster, United States Army.

HOLLAND—H. I. Cone, United States Navy; Francis H. Meager, Oxford, England; A. F. Theodosius, Oxford, England; Albert Waterhouse, Honolulu; George Burroughs Torrey, Paris; Gabriel Morton, Mexico.

ENDICOTT—John Granby, London.

NETHERLAND—Lieut. Vogelgesang, United States Navy; T. S. Ruston, London.

MURRAY HILL—R. B. Stagsdail, United States Army; J. A. Patterson, Mexico.

FIFTH AVENUE—Capt. N. M. Dyer, United States Navy; Leyson J. Howell, London; Judge Alfred Hand, Scranton; B. C. Molloy, London.

ASTOR—Prof. W. D. Doremus, Washington; M. M. Meehan, London; A. W. K. Billings, Havana; R. H. Woolfall, Japan.

GRAND—Gen. E. M. Hoffman, Elmira.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; Miss P. Gold, corsets; D. Hutzler, dress goods, silks, and laces; 45 Mercer Street; Everett House.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; G. V. Weber, millinery; 699 Broadway; St. Cloud Hotel.

Bowling, Joseph, Company, New Orleans, La.; B. W. Bowling, domestics, dress goods, and silks; 43 Leonard Street.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; J. C. McLean, laces and neckwear; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Posner Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; S. Fleishman, cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; C. N. Tucker, black goods; 487 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Allan, T. T., & Co., Providence, R. I.; T. T. Allan, notions and furnishing goods; Everett House.

Hodges Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; S. B. Field, hosiery and underwear; Hotel Imperial.

FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

New York Life Insurance Company

Nos. 346 & 348 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

JOHN A. McCALL, ... President.

BALANCE SHEET, JANUARY 1st, 1900.

ASSETS.

United States, State, City, County and other Bonds (cost value $138,312,584), market value, Dec. 31, 1899	$144,528,785
Bonds and Mortgages (715 first liens)	36,297,517
Real Estate (72 pieces, including twelve office buildings)	17,082,000
Loans to Policy-holders on their policies as security (legal value thereof, $18,000,000)	11,557,714
Deposits in Trust Companies and Banks, at interest	10,050,049
Stocks of Banks, Trust Companies, etc. ($3,556,232 cost value), market value, Dec. 31, 1899	5,955,500
Loans on Stocks and Bonds (market value $4,177,523)	3,278,450
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums not yet due, reserve charged in liabilities	2,254,390
Premiums in transit, reserve charged in Liabilities	2,206,423
Premium Notes on policies in force (Legal Reserve to secure same, $3,400,000)	1,850,404
Interest and Rents due and accrued	1,389,116
TOTAL ASSETS	$236,450,348

LIABILITIES.

Policy Reserve (per certificate of New York Insurance Department), Dec. 31, 1899		$192,024,281
All other Liabilities: Policy Claims, Annuities, Endowments, &c., awaiting presentment for payment		2,990,583
Additional Policy Reserve voluntarily set aside by the Company		3,507,699
Accumulated Surplus Funds, voluntarily reserved and set aside by the Company, to provide Dividends payable to policy-holders during 1900, and in subsequent years—		
First.—(Payable to Policy-holders in 1900):		
To holders of Accumulation Policies, the period of which matures in 1900	$2,178,107	
To holders of Annual Dividend Policies	594,194	
To holders of 5-Year Dividend Policies	125,384	
TOTAL IN 1900	$2,897,685	
Second.—(Payable to Policy-holders, subsequent to 1900, as the periods mature):		
To holders of 20-Year Period Policies	17,583,264	
To holders of 15-Year Period Policies	2,523,811	
To holders of 10-Year Period Policies	577,637	
To holders of 5-Year Dividend Policies	279,965	
Aggregate		28,862,362
Other Funds for all other contingencies		9,065,423
TOTAL LIABILITIES		$236,450,348

CASH INCOME, 1899.

New Premiums (Annuities, $1,517,928)	$10,356,887	
Renewal Premiums	31,781,615	
TOTAL PREMIUMS		$42,138,502
Interest on:		
Bonds	$6,121,503	
Mortgages	1,862,836	
Loans to Policy-holders, secured by reserves on policies	736,406	
Other securities	376,725	
Rents received	890,805	
Dividends on Stocks	244,486	
TOTAL INTEREST, RENTS, &c.		10,232,761
TOTAL INCOME		$52,371,263

EXPENDITURES, 1899.

Paid for Losses, Endowments and Annuities	$16,022,766
Paid for Dividends and Surrender Values	6,184,209
Commissions and all other payments to agents ($4,628,069) on New Business of $202,309,080; Medical Examiners' Fees, and Inspection of Risks ($527,799)	5,155,868
Home and Branch Office Expenses, Taxes, Advertising, Equipment Account, Telegraph, Postage, Commissions on $859,562,905 of Old Business and Miscellaneous Expenditures	5,382,527
Balance—Excess of Income over Expenditures for year	19,625,893
TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND BALANCE	$52,371,263

New Business Paid for in 1899, $202,309,080. Total Paid-for Insurance in force, $1,061,871,985. Gain in 1899, $117,850,865.

BONDS ($144,528,785) AND STOCKS ($5,955,500) OWNED BY THE COMPANY, DECEMBER 31st, 1899.

UNITED STATES BONDS.

	Rate of Int.	Valued at	Market Val. Dec. 31, '99.
U. S. Gov't, 1904	5	112½	$506,250
U. S. Consols, 1907	4	112½	337,500

BONDS OF OTHER GOVERNMENTS.

Austrian Government, Gold Rentes	4%	116	2,852,604
Brazilian Government	4	100	50,000
Bulgarian Gov't, French Rentes	3½	102	18,701
Bremen, Germany	3½	97	115,940
Cuba, Loan of 1890	5	60	17,370
Havana Treasury, Cuba	6	100	25,298
Hungarian Gov't, Gold Rentes, of 1877, Perpetual	4	115	115,287
Italian Government	4¼-4½-5	97	1,118,956
Lucerne, Switzerland, Dec. 31, 1909	4	100	77,200
Prussian Government	3	88½	1,035,709
Russian Gov't State Nobility Agra. Bank	4	99	2,750,665
Russian Gov't, Consol'd Interior Railway	4½	100	40,700
Russian Government, Nicholas Railway	4	100	95,200
Russian Gov't, Moscow, Jar. & Arch. Ry.	4	97½	210,009
Russian Gov't, Moscow, Kazan Railway	4	97½	150,930
Russian Gov't, Riasan-Oural Railway	4	97¾	338,265
Russian Gov't, Chinese Eastern Railway	4	97½	42,168
Russian Government, State Rentes	4	100	327,800
Russian Government, Moscow-Riasan	4	98	12,245
Russian Gov't, Moscow, Windau & Rybinsk	4	97½	671,668
Russian Government, Rybinsk Railway	4	97½	28,310
Russian Gov't, Southeastern Railway	4	98	45,531
Servian Government, State Loan	4	60	4,689
Swiss Government Loans of 1883	3¾	98½	19,961
Swedish Government, State	3½	94	89,488
U. S. of Mexico, External Consol'd, Gold	5	100	485,000
U. S. of Mexico, Internal Debt, Consol'd	5	..	26,666
Vevey, Switzerland, 1904	4	100	159,225
Wurtemberg Government, State	3½	97	43,863

STATE AND MUNICIPAL BONDS.

Atlanta City, Ga., 1916	4½	105	5,250
Atlanta City, Ga., 1923	4	105	138,600
Arizona Territory, 1942	5	102	15,300
Austin City, Texas, 1930	5	100	164,000
Butler County, Ohio, 1921 & 1924	4½	106	31,800
Boston, Mass., 1919	3½	106.64	1,066,408
Cuyahoga County, Ohio, 1918	5	100	145,000
Dallas City, Texas, 1928	5	100	105,000
Dallas City, Texas, June 1, 1931	5	100	250,000
Dallas City, Texas, 1917	6	107	101,650
Davidson County, Tenn., 1915	4½	101	252,500
Douglass County, Neb., 1911	5	102	81,600
Essex County, N. J., Park	3.65	102	408,000
Findlay, Ohio, average maturity 6 years	6	103	10,300
Flatbush, N. Y., 1911	6	120	24,000
Fort Worth, Texas, 1922	6	110	220,000
Galveston City, Texas, average maturity 26 years	5	100	169,000
Jersey City, N. J., 1916	5	111¾	775,545
Jersey City, N. J., 1921	5	114¼	110,822
Jersey City, N. J.	7	116.05	302,890
Jefferson County, Alabama, 1917	6	105	199,500
Jefferson County, Alabama, 1921	6	105	105,000
Louisville, City, Ky., 1928	4	110	82,500
Lincoln County, Wash., 1912	6	105	63,000
Long Island City, N. Y., average maturity 22 years	4½	118.31	166,233
Madison County, Ala., 1919 & 1929	5	100	60,000
Middletown, Conn., 1915	4	103	51,500
Massachusetts State, 1915-1939	3	100	6,200,000
Mississippi State, 1919	4	100	20,000
Montgomery City, Ala., 1918, 1921, 1924	6	105	210,000
Morris County, N. J., 1935	4	105	367,500
Memphis City, Tenn., 1915	6	105	105,000
Mecklenburg Co., N. C., 1920	6	112.90	5,645
New York City, Corlears Hook Park, 1913	3½	104	1,144,000
New York City, 1913	3	100	300,000
New York City, Street, 1916	3	100	500,000
New York City, Dock, 1924	3	100	400,000
New York City, N. Y. (Morrisania & W. Farms)	7	125	$56,250
Nashville City, Tenn. (Water) 1919	4	100	300,000
North Knoxville, Tenn., 1919	5	103	103,000
Norwalk, Conn., 1918	3½	101	252,500
Ottawa City, Canada, 1908	5	107	107,000
Petersburg City, Va., 1905	6	104	31,200
Pierce County, Wash., 1912	5	101	202,000
Pierce County, Wash., 1911	6	104	150,800
Peoria Township, Ill., 1910	5	101	98,980
Quebec, 1908	5	108	86,400
Quebec City, 1914	4½	103	51,500
Quebec City, 1922	4½	103	154,500
Queens Co., N. Y., 1902, 1917 and 1927	4	109.14	1,708,136
Richmond City, Va., 1925, 1926	4	102	255,000
Richmond City, Va., 1904	8	110	55,000
Ramsey Co., Minn., 1905	4½	103	41,200
Rome, Ga., Gold, 1926	4½	100	168,000
Seattle, Wash., 1912	5	100	500,000
St. Joseph, Mo., 1914	4	100	187,000
Sanitary Dist. of Chi., Ill., av. mat. 8 years	4½	101	757,500
Sanitary Dist. of Chi., Ill., av. mat. 5 years	5	103	600,490
San Antonio, Texas, 1917	5	100	148,000
San Antonio, Texas, 1916	6	100	40,000
School Dist., Multnomah Co., (Port'd), Ore, 1913	6	108	81,000
School Dist., Spokane Co., Wash., 1910	6	107	96,300
School Dis., Salt Lake City, Utah, 1902	5	101	46,460
School Dis., Salt Lake City, Utah, Aug. 1, 1913	5	102½	51,250
Salt Lake City, Utah, 1911	5	102½	3,075
Salt Lake City, Utah, 1912	5	102½	51,250
Salt Lake City, Utah, 1914	5	102½	307,500
Tazewell Co., Ill., 1901, 1905	4	100	60,000
Topeka, Kansas, 1919	3¾	100	13,000
Waco City, Texas, 1921	5	100	30,000
West Chicago Town, Ill., 1910	5	103	300,760
Whatcom Co., Wash., 1911	6	103	206,000
Whitman Co., Wash., 1912	5	103	206,000

RAILROAD BONDS.

Adirondack, 1st Mtge., Gold, guar. by D. & H., 1942	4½	102½	973,750
Alb. & Sus., 1st Cons., guar. by D. & H., 1906	7	115	854,450
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe, Gen. Mtge., 1995	4	92½	3,145,000
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe, Adjust., 1995	4	70	560,000
Baltimore & Ohio, 1st, Gold, 1925	3½	87¼	2,046,012
Burl., C. R. & No. 1st Cons. Mtge., 1934	5	110	110,000
Burlington, C. R. & No. 1st Mtge., 1906	5	105	44,100
Burlington & Mo. River, 1st, 1918	6	107½	443,975
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie, 1st Mtge., 1916	7	130	65,000
Canadian Pac.—Land Grt., 1st Mtge., 1931	5	108	1,072,440
Cen. R.R. & B. Co. of Ga., Coll. Trust, 1937	5	90	900,000
Central R. R. of N. J., Gen'l Mtge., 1987	5	112	2,688,000
Central Pacific, 1st Ref., Gold, 1949	4	96	960,036
Central Pacific, Mtge., 1929	3½	80	40,000
Cedar Rapids, I. F. & No. W., 1st, guar. by B., C. R. & N., 1921	5	100	490,000
Chateaugay Ore & Iron Co. R. R., N. Y., 1st, guar. by D. & H., 1929	6	122	486,000
Chicago & Alton, Refund., 1949	3	96.33	9,588,398
Chic., Burl. & Quincy, 1st Mtge., 1903	7	112¼	1,683,750
Chic., Mil. & St. P. (H. & D. Div.), 1st, 1910	5	105	120,750
Chic., Mil. & St. P. (H. & D. Div.), 1st, 1910	7	125	667,500
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul, Gen'l, 1989	3½	100	2,500,000
Chic. & N. W., Cons. Skg. Fd., 1915	7	140.89	2,040,079
Chic. & N. W., Skg. Fd. of 1879, 1929	6	115	527,850
Chic. & N. W., Debenture, 1921	5	110	2,200,000
Chic. & N. W., Gen'l, 1987	3½	102½	1,025,000
Chic., St. P., M. & O., Cons. Mtge., 1930	6	128	1,344,000
Chic. & W. Ind., Gen'l Mtge., Skg. Fd., 1932	6	115	1,293,750
Chic. & East Ill., 1st Skg. Fd., 1907	6	110	112,200
Chic. & East Ill., 1st Cons., 1934	6	125	281,250
Chic. & St. Louis, 1st Mtge., 1915	6	112½	281,250
Chic., R. I. & Pac., Gen'l, 1988	4	103½	2,070,000
Chesapeake & Ohio, 1st Cons., Mtge., 1939	5	110	715,000
Cinn., Ham. & Day., Gen'l Mtge., 1942	5	105	1,050,000
Cinn., Lafayette & Chic., 1st Mtge., 1901	7	104½	168,245
Cinn., Sandusky & Clev., 1st Cons., 1928	5	106	$606,320
Clev., Col., Cinn. & Inds., Gen. Cons., 1934	6	125	1,250,000
Clev., Col., Cinn. & Inds., 1st Cons., 1914	7	125	360,080
Clev., Lor. & Wheeling, 1st Cons., 1933	5	104	260,000
Clev., Lor. & Wheel'g, Equip. Notes, Monthly till Aug. 1, 1902	5	100	155,000
Denver & Rio Grande, 1st Cons., 1936	4	95	760,000
Detroit & Mackinac, Mtge., 1995	4	70	56,700
Del. & Hud. Canal Co., 1st Pa. Div., 1917	7	140	336,000
Ev. & Inds., 1st, guar. by E. & T. H., 1924	6	90	180,000
Ev. & Inds., 1st, guar. by E. & T. H., 1926	6	100	463,000
Evansville & Terre Haute, 1st, 1942	5	100	75,000
Evansville & Terre Haute, 1st, 1921	6	120	360,000
Evansville, T. H. & Chic., 1st Mtge., 1900	6	100	30,000
East Tenn., Va. & Ga., 1956	5	110	555,500
Eastern Ry of Minn., No. Div., 1st, Gold, 1948	4	105	1,785,000
Flint & Pere Marquette, 1920	6	115	115,000
Fre., Elk. & Mo. V., Con. 6s, g. by C. & N. W., 1933	6	132½	1,325,000
Georgia Southern & Fla., 1st, 1945	5	105	105,000
Houston, East & West. Texas, 1st, 1933	5	95	237,500
Illinois Cent'l, West'n Lines, 1st, 1951	4	105	1,050,000
Ill. Cent'l, St. L. Div. & Ter'l, 1951	3½	100	2,935,000
Ill. Cent'l, L'ville Div. & Ter'l, 1953	3½	100	3,633,000
Indianapolis & St. Louis, 1st, 1919	7	125	176,250
Ind., Dec. & West., Equip. Notes, Monthly till Aug. 1, 1905	5	100	349,000
Kal., Allegan & G. R., 1st, guar. by L. S. & M. So., 1938	5	115	186,300
Kansas City Cable, 1st, 1901	5	100	250,000
Kan. City, St. Jo. & C. B., Mtge., 1907	7	115	161,000
Lake Erie & Western, 2d, 1941	5	105	945,000
Lake Shore & M. S., 1st Mtge. & S.F., 1900	7	100	50,000
Long Dock Co., 1st Mtge., 1935	6	130	1,300,000
Lowell & Sub. R. R. Co., Mass., 1st, 1911	5	102½	512,500
Louisiana Western, 1st Mtge., 1921	6	105	315,000
Louisiana & Mo. River, 1st Mtge., 1900	7	100	141,000
Louisiana & Mo. River, 2d Mtge., 1900	7	100	102,000
Louis. & Nash., Mob. & Mont'y, 1st, 1945	4½	103½	1,035,000
Louisville & Nash., Coll. Tr., 1918	4	96⅞	484,375
Louisville & Nash., Gen'l, 1930	6	118	271,400
L. & Nash., N. O. & Mob. Div., 1st, 1930	6	130	130,000
Louis. & Nash., St. Louis Div., 1st, 1921	6	125	156,250
Lehigh Val'y R'y of N. Y., 1st, guar'd by L. V. R. R., 1940	4½	105	840,000
Lehigh Valley Terminal, 1st, guar'd by L. V. R. R., 1941	5	108	216,000
Mah. Coal, 1st, guar. by L. S. & M. So., 1934	5	115	460,000
Maysville & Lexington, 1st, 1906	7	110	50,600
Metropolitan Elevated, N. Y., 1st, 1908	6	113	362,730
Metropolitan St. Ry. Co., Gen'l, 1997	5	112½	1,125,000
Mobile & Ohio, 1st, 1927	6	130	65,000
Michigan Central, 1st Mtge., 1902	7	106	53,000
Milwaukee & Northern, 1st, 1910	6	115	57,500
Minneapolis Union, 1st, guar'd by St. P., M. & M., 1922	5	105	535,500
Milwaukee Elect. R'y & L. Co., Con., 1926	5	102	255,000
Morgan's La. & Tex. R.R. & S.S., 1st, 1918	7	125	937,500
Midland of N. J., 1st Mtge., 1910	6	115	368,000
Missouri Pacific, Coll. Trust, 1917	5	77	866,046
New York & Harlem, 1st Mtge., 1900	7	100	1,060,000
New York, L. E. & W., 1st Cons., 1920	7	135	2,700,000
N. Y., L. E. & W. D. & I. Co., 1st, 1913	6	110	1,650,000
New York, Lack. & West., 1st Mtge., 1921	6	132½	1,325,000
New York, Ont. & W., Ref., 1992	4	102	1,770,720
N. Y., O. & W., 1st, (P.M. Notes) 1900-11	5	102¾	1,284,410
New York, Susq. & W., 1st Ref., 1937	5	105	262,500
Nash., Chat. & St. L., 1st, Cons., 1928	5	102	357,000
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis, 1st, 1913	7	127½	95,625
No. Pac. Term., 1st, (guar.) 1933	6	110	638,000
No. Ill., 1st, guar. by C. & N. W., 1910	5	105	525,000
No. West. Gr. Trunk (in Mich), 1st, 1910	6	100	42,000
O., Ind. & W., (Pref.), 1st, 1938	5	103	309,000
Oregon Short Line, 1st, 1922	6	123	1,107,000
Oregon R. R. & Navigation Consold., 1946	4	100	150,000
Panama Ry., 1st, S. F., 1917	4½	102½	$493,025
Peo., Dec. & Evans., 1st, (Main Line) Trust Co.'s Receipt, 1920	6	95	38,950
Peo., Dec. & Evans., 1st, (Evans. Div.) Trust Co.'s Receipt, 1920	6	95	89,300
Pitts., Cin. & St. L., 1st Cons., 1900	7	102½	51,250
Pitts., C. & St. L., Cons., Ser. A, guar. by Pa. Co., 1940	4½	110	1,100,000
Pitts., C. & St. L., Cons., Ser. E, guar. by Pa. Co., 1949	3½	100½	1,005,000
Penn. Rolling Stock Trust, 1900	3½	100	300,000
Raleigh & Gaston, 1st, 1947	5	102½	307,500
Rochester & Pittsburgh, 1st, 1921	6	120	78,000
Rochester & Pittsburgh, Cons., 1922	6	120	120,000
Rio Grande & Western, 1st, 1939	4	94	237,447
Seaboard & Roanoke, 1st, 1926	5	105	210,000
South & North Alabama, Cons., 1936	5	103	458,350
South Carolina & Ga., 1st, 1919	5	100	211,000
Second Ave. R. R., 1st Cons., 1948	5	112½	281,250
St. P., Min. & Man., 1st Cons., 1933	4½	110	1,100,000
St. P., Min. & Man., 1st Cons., 1933	6	132½	1,457,500
St. P., M. & M., Mont. Ex., 1st, 1937	4	100	250,000
St. Paul & N. Pac., 1st Gen., 1923	6	125	1,500,000
Savannah, Fla. & West., 1st, 1934	6	115	575,000
Savannah, Fla. & West., 1st, 1934	5	105	525,000
St. Louis. & San Fran., Gen., 1931	6	115	373,750
St. Louis & San Fran., Gen., 1931	5	105	315,000
St. Lawrence & Adirondack, 1st, 1996	5	105	262,500
Southern Pac. of New Mexico, 1st, 1911	6	112	448,000
Taunton Street Ry., 1st, 1914	5	100	350,000
Taylor's Falls & L. S., 1st, guar. by St. P. & D., 1914	6	106	222,600
Toledo & O. Cen., W. Div., 1st, 1935	5	102½	256,250
Toledo Traction Co., 1st Cons., 1909	5	100	250,000
Texas & New Orleans, 1905	7	108	305,640
Thirty-fourth St. Crosst'n, 1st, 1996	5	112½	196,875
Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo, 1st, 1946	4	98	493,159
Union Pacific Ry. & L. G., 1st, 1947	4	97½	1,950,000
Union Ry. Co., N. Y., 1st, 1942	5	105	52,500
Utah & Northern, 1st, 1908	7	120	2,118,000
Virginia & Tennessee, 1900	8	100	60,000
West Shore, 1st, guar. by N. Y. C. & H. R., 2361	4	108	1,080,000
Western Transit Co., guar. by N. Y. Central, 1903	4½	102	91,800
Wilmar & S. F., 1st, guar. by St. P., M. & M., 1938	5	105	525,000
Worcester & Sub. St. Ry., 1st, 1915	5	100	100,000

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

Am. Safe Dep. Co., 1st Mtge., 1903	6	104	52,000
Am. Dock & Imp. Co., 1st, guar. by N. J. C., 1921	5	112½	450,000
American Cotton Oil Co., 1900	8	102½	153,750
Brookline G. L. Co., Mass., Gen., 1913	5	100	250,000
Brooklyn Union G. L. Co., Cons., 1945	5	112	560,000
Consumers G. L. Co., Chi., Ill., 1st, 1936	5	108	128,520
Equitable Ill. G. L. Co., Phila., 1st, 1928	5	105	247,800
Kansas City, Mo., G. L. Co., 1st, 1922	5	100	250,000
Mad. Sq. Gar. Co., N. Y., 1st, 1919	5	100	749,000
Mutual Fuel Gas Co. of Chicago, 1st, 1947	5	100	125,000
People's G. L. & C. Co. of Chi., 1st, 1904	6	106	665,150
People's G. L. & C. Co. of Chi., 1st, 1943	6	117	117,000
Paterson & Pas. Gas & El. Co., Cons., 1949	5	102	510,000
St. Paul, Minn., G. L. Co., Cons., Extn., 1918	6	110	220,000
St. Paul, Minn., G. L. Co., 1st, 1915	6	109	218,000
St. Paul, Minn., G. L. Co., Gen'l, 1944	5	83	415,000
Union Sav. Bk. & T. Co., Tac., Wash., Gold Trust	6	100	199,000
Western Union Tel. Co., Coll. Trust, 1938	5	110	485,100

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Chic., Mil. & St. Paul, preferred	7	150	945,000
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul, common	5	110	66,000
Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, pref.	7	175	1,750,000
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe R'y Co., pref.	2¼	50	512,500

BANK STOCKS.

Central National Bank, New York	8	160	112,000
New York Security & Trust Co., N. Y.	15	500	2,570,000
			$150,484,285

Total Market Value of Bonds ($144,528,785) and Stocks ($5,955,500), $150,484,285

Total Cost Value of Bonds ($138,312,584) and Stocks ($3,556,732), $141,869,316

EDWARD N. GIBBS, Treasurer, Chairman.

JOHN CLAFLIN, WOODBURY LANGDON, EDMUND D. RANDOLPH, CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, WILLIAM R. GRACE, GEORGE W. PERKINS, } **Finance Committee.**

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

Important Sale of Furs

LONDON is the fur exchange of the world. There furriers from everywhere go for peltry, and, of course, it takes cash. Sales are held in January, more important ones in March—but you do not care for such detail. Yet the London sales are to be thanked for this very unusual fur sale at Wanamaker's.

A fellow manufacturing furrier, anxious to get started for London, and for Leipsic, where he must go for Persian lamb skins, has sold us the residue of his winter stock—

Twenty-seven Thousand Dollars' Worth, Retail Value at a fourth to nearly half off usual prices

Selling starts simultaneously here and in our Philadelphia store. Merest hints of the prices are enough.—

Muffs—Alaska sable, $9 and $10; brown lynx, $11; black lynx, $12; astrakhan, $2.75.
Electric seal Collarettes, yoke of Persian lamb, at $9.
Blue lynx Cluster Scarfs at $13.50; and brown lynx Scarfs at $12.
Sealskin Coats at $150.
Persian lamb Jackets at $100.
Electric seal Coats, collar and revers of sable fox, $47.50.
Electric seal Coats, collar and revers of Alaska sable, $45.

Second floor

Embroideries A fourth below to-day's worth—and yet we make some profit. Why? We bought them in St. Gall, Switzerland, about a month before prices started to climb up—bought them for this January selling and kept them.

Edgings and insertions made on nainsook, cambric and Swiss muslin.

Interested? Of course you are—every woman in New York is thinking "white goods" just now, and most of them are wondering who really does sell them cheapest.

We know.

You can easily find out—it wouldn't seem just modest for us to say "Wanamaker."

We've some odds and ends of edgings and insertions—all right in themselves but broken lots—to sell at 8c and 12½c a yard. Broadway.

Lace Curtains Used to be that Nottingham curtains were the standard inexpensive sort. But you've grown away from them. And why not? The Irish point and Brussels lace Curtains have more character about them; furnish better, and are better.

Regularly the Brussels lace Curtains are $7.25 to $25.75 a pair—for the really good styles. Just now they are $5.25 to $19. You save a fourth.

And we've nine styles of Tamboured Lace Curtains equally under value—$3 to $7.75 a pair, though regularly $4 to $10.50.

And 17 styles of Irish Point Curtains at $2.50 to $9 a pair instead of $3.50 to $12.

Ruffled Muslin Curtains, 8 styles—95c to $2.75 pair, instead of $1.25 to $3.75 a pair.

Irish Point Curtains, ecru, 5 patterns, $5 a pair—regularly they'd be $6 25 to $7.50.

January is surely buying time in the upholstery store.
Third floor, Ninth street.

Artificial Flowers We've sprigs of lilac that look for all the world as if they'd just been pulled from the bush. And roses; and lilies; and chrysanthemums—big fellows. Too many—and many of them are a bit dusty—so we say—

5c to 25c for a sprig, spray or blossom, as it happens to be. The finest were $1.50 a spray.

Pretty for decorative use about the house. Fifth floor.

Colored Petticoats, Sacques and Wrappers.

PETTICOATS
50c—Striped seersucker; a new shipment; deep umbrella ruffle; French bands.
SACQUES
50c—Eiderdown; solid colors—cardinal, blue, pink, gray—fitted back; full front; felled seams; borders of crocheted zephyr.
50c—Flannelette; solid colors—blue, pink, red—fitted back; full front; pinked ruffle.
WRAPPERS
85c—$1 usually; fancy figured cambric; yoke back and front; plaits in back; full front; turn-over collar; ruffle; deep flounce.

Candy Cocoanut Puffs—just freshly grated cocoanut wrapped in jackets of pulled candy. And this jacket part is flavored. 20c a pound.

Sugar Wafers, big as quarters. Simplest of candies—just sugar and water boiled down and flavored with fruit juices. Some of the pieces are pink—dyed with a touch of beet juice. You know how you hate to get a drop of the juice from beets-in-vinegar on the table cloth. Simple, isn't it. The candy is 20c lb.
Basement.

The Muslin Underwear Sale

New York was nonplussed, Tuesday—the papers had announced "white goods sales" here, there and everywhere. And for once—in a very long time—it seems that the Wanamaker advertising was not taken seriously. On that day we sold only a little more underwear than was sold on the corresponding day a year ago, whereas the store's business is vastly greater now than then. But Wednesday, after you had looked around—had matched the talk to the goods—well, Wednesday's sales made a new high-water mark, and yesterday we were still busier.

Why? Because money goes farthest here; because any woman can be really satisfied with the underwear we sell.

Chemises

18c—Muslin; round neck; cambric ruffles. Only 3 to a buyer.
25c—Muslin; open front; neck and armholes corded.
35c—Muslin; square neck; embroidery; cambric ruffles.
50c—Muslin; V neck; embroidery; lawn ruffles; lace.
65c—Cambric; square neck; torchon lace and insertion.
75c—Muslin; round neck; embroidery and insertion.
85c—Cambric; V neck; lawn ruffles; torchon lace; ribbon.

Petticoats

35c—Muslin; plaits; small cambric ruffle. Only 3 to a buyer.
50c—Muslin; ruffle with hem and fine plaits.
65c—Muslin; cambric ruffle, hemstitching.
75c—Muslin; cambric umbrella ruffle with plaits.
90c—Muslin; lawn umbrella ruffle; ruffle of embroidery.
$1—Muslin; lawn ruffle; deep hem; 3 hemstitched plaits.
$1.25—Cambric; lawn umbrella ruffle; point de Paris insertion; plaits; lace ruffle.
$1.50—Muslin; lawn umbrella ruffle; clusters of fine plaits; ruffle of embroidery.

Corset Covers

8c—Cambric; square neck; front trimmed with embroidery. Only 3 to a buyer.
18c—Cambric; square neck, edged with embroidery. Only 3 to a buyer.
25c—Cambric; neck square in front; high back; embroidery.
35c—Cambric; high neck; yoke of fine plaits; embroidery.
50c—Cambric; square neck; fine plaits, torchon lace and insertion.
75c—Cambric; square neck; lace insertion and edging.
85c—Cambric; square neck; torchon insertion and edging; ribbon at neck.

Night Gowns

35c—Muslin; square yoke of plaits and insertion; embroidery. Only 3 to a buyer.
50c—Cambric; Empire neck; embroidery shield; revers; cambric ruffles.
60c—Cambric; yoke of plaits and hemstitching; embroidery.
75c—Muslin; yoke of plaits and embroidery; embroidery edgings; ribbon at neck.
85c—Muslin; high neck; clusters of plaits; large collar; embroidery; ribbon at neck.
$1—Muslin; Empire neck; embroidery shield; large collar; embroidery edging and insertion.

Children's Wear

DRAWERS
2 to 4 yrs., 10c; 6 to 10 yrs., 15c; 12 and 14 yrs., 18c. Muslin, hem and cluster of plaits.
2 to 14 yrs., 25c. Muslin; cluster of plaits; embroidery ruffle.
PETTICOATS
2 to 8 yrs., 25c; 10 to 16 yrs., 45c; Muslin; hemstitched cambric ruffle.
BOYS' NIGHT SHIRTS
4 to 14 yrs., 48c. Muslin; pocket, collar and cuffs trimmed with feather-stitched braid.
DRILLING WAISTS
2 to 6 yrs, 12c; 8 and 10 yrs., 15c. Bound around neck and arms.

Boys' $2 Shoes at $1. Tan, with heels.
Sizes 12 to 5½.
Children's $1.25 and $1.50 Shoes at 95c.
Women's Felt Slippers, fur trimmed, red or black, at $1.
This word of to-day's most special lots in the Fifth-floor Bargain Shoe Store.

The Half-Year Carpet Sale

Yesterday's selling of odd rolls and part-rolls of carpet started with a total lot of quite **Forty-eight Thousand Yards.** Do our best, even with such an attendance as yesterday, we only sell some ten thousand yards in a day. So, to-day's choosing is as good as yesterday's.

But, whenever possible, bring room-sizes with you—exact or approximate. Then you can tell in a jiffy whether there is enough of the carpet you like to meet your needs.

The saving amounts to a fifth to three-fifths off regular prices.

Just think of it! A carpet that would ordinarily cost $25 for a room-ful, may be had for $20 in some cases; for something like $17 in most cases. And, if the room is small, you may find a remnant that will do—and the $25 carpet may come to only $10 or $12. There is some of almost every kind, from the Ingrain, reduced to 30c a yard for one grade, to the finer Axminsters, reduced to $1.50.

Tapestry Brussels, of dependable grade, is reduced to 40c a yard for one grade. Third floor, Tenth street.

Hurt Books---Second Day of the Sale

They dropped their crutches of full-price and hurried out in great fashion yesterday. Librarians drew on their appropriations where they had any (and others wished for the power and the pile). It was a feast day for book lovers.

As good choosing to-day as yesterday. Near as we could count them, three thousand five hundred more books were added to the lot yesterday—ready for this morning's visitors.

Every book that has dog-eared page, smudge, scratch or blemish, is being culled from this big book stock and sold at such price as to make it an irresistible bargain.

Something of everything—devotional, standard and new.

And overly-big lots go as well—any kind of a loss; no matter. We didn't build the largest American retail book business by being afraid.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Linens Another selling place to-day—on Fifth floor. We don't blame women for flocking here to get linen bargains—for such chances are getting scarce. Come all who will—we shall see to it that you are served pleasantly and without crowding.

To-day—

On Fifth floor, these—

Bleached Irish damask cloths, 70 in. wide, 2½ yds. long at $1.75; 3 yds. long, $2.
German cloths, hemstitched, 66 in. wide, 3 yds. long, $3.50 kind at $2.90.
Full bleached napkins, Irish, 20 in., now $1.30 a doz.
Full bleached napkins, German; 22 in., $2 25 kind at $1.85 a doz.
Bleached Huckaback Towels, heavy, hemmed ends, 17x34 in., $1.50 kind at $1.15 doz.
Fringed, 20x38 in., $1.80 kind at $1.50.
German Damask Towels, knotted fringe, 21 x45 in., $2.40 kind at $1.75 doz.
Pure white Bath Towels (cotton), 15c.

Fifth Floor.

These following lots at regular counters, Main floor—

BED LINEN
Hemstitched linen sheets—72x90 in., $1.75 kind at $1.50; 90x96 in., $2 kind at $1.75.
Hemstitched linen pillow cases—22x36 in., 40c kind at 35c; 22x36 in., 50c kind at 45c.
Hemstitched bolster cases—22x72 in., $1 kind at 90c.
TABLE LINEN—By the yard.
35c, 50c, 65c, 75c, 85c, $1 and $1.25 yd.
Dinner table cloths, full widths, 2 yds. long, at $1.95, $2, $2.25 and $2.65. 2½ yds. long, at $2.40, $2.50, $2.75 and $3.25. 3 yds. long, at $2.85, $3, $3.25 and $4.
TABLE NAPKINS
Special values at 50c, 85c, $2.25, $3 and $4.75 dozen.
TOWELS
Hemmed huckaback, 17c each.
Knotted fringe damask, 19c each.
Hemstitched huckaback, 20x38 in., $3 kind at $2.50 doz. 21c each.
Fringed huckaback, "Old Bleach," 25c, 38c and 45c each.
Fifty dozen hemstitched fancy weave towels, soft finish, size 27x45 in., 75c kind at 50c each.
Bleached bath towels, hemmed or fringed, large and heavy, 25c each.

And every item in the list is a real and pretty important bargain.

Fourth avenue.

Morris Chairs Five hundred—or to be exact, four hundred and ninety-four Morris Chairs that have been $3.50 to $38.50 are reduced.

The new prices run from $2.75 for a good oak chair with denim cushions, to $26 for last week's $38.50 sort.

We do this twice a year, or oftener—clear out many lines entirely. Some are replaced; some are displaced by new patterns. But the change is more to us than to you—a Morris chair that suits you to-day will suit you to-morrow, no matter what new style you see.

$7 chairs are $4.50 $13 chairs are $9
$9 chairs are $5.50 $20 chairs are $14

This doesn't mean a reduction on every chair we have—it means exactly and fully what we say.

If at any time our hurried writing is open to a double meaning—has any of the appearance of being tricky—will you not kindly write to us about it? We thanked a man heartily who queried an involved sentence; we wish to thank another man who said we used "don't" instead of "doesn't." The dictionary justified the use of either word, but preferred "doesn't." This is strange advertising? Not a bit of it. We want it to be very personal, very plain, very believable, because true. If you write, be sure to give name and address clearly. It helps and Proves sincerity. Fourth floor.

Men's and Boys' Clothes---Reduced

The January adjustment sale starts this morning. It means just this: As winter lots sell down to small heaps, we put to-day's hurry price on the balance and let them go.

We are conjuring spring clothing now—have to work way ahead.

300 Men's Suits, $15 to $22.50 values, **at $12.**
Almost three hundred **Overcoats for Men,** values $25 to $35 (a fair lot of each grade), all marked **at $20.**
Men's double-breasted Fancy Vests, been $2.75 to $5, are $2 to-day.
Boys' Double-breasted Suits, for ages 8 to 16 years—values up to $8. The price is $5.
3-piece Suits for boys of 8 to 16, **at $5,** instead of $6.50.
Knee Trousers, made up from remnants of fine suitings, **65c,** though in a regular way they'd be $1 and $1.25.

Excepting the last item, this sale is exclusively of our own rather high-grade clothing—no "bought to sell" stuff. Second Floor, Fourth Avenue.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.. **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

ROBERTS CASE IS ARGUED

Mr. Schroeder of Utah Sums Up for the Accusers.

SENATOR RAWLINS TAKES PART

Is Drawn Into the Discussion as to the Status of Polygamy—Mrs. J. Ellen Foster Also Heard.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The Roberts Investigating Committee resumed its sessions to-day. It was expected that ex-Secretary John G. Carlisle would be present to sum up the case against Roberts, and that Mr. Roberts in person would make the argument in his own behalf. Word came from Mr. Carlisle, however, that he had not understood his personal presence was desired, but he was ready to submit written arguments on any of the questions involved.

Chairman Tayler (Ohio) said the statement of a witness absent in Utah had been received, but as Mr. Roberts declined to admit it in an informal manner the matter would have to be taken up later.

Mr. Roberts said he wished to present the matter tending to show the untrustworthiness of the witnesses appearing against him. It included a published card signed by Thomas J. Brandon, disclaiming having given out certain information relative to Roberts; also court records in which Roy Brandon was a party. Mr. Roberts also offered a telegram from the proprietors of The Salt Lake Herald concerning the testimony of Mr. McDaniels. Mr. Tayler excluded the telegram, however, saying there was no color of right or propriety in receiving a telegram as testimony in view of Mr. Roberts's refusal to admit the statement of the absent Utah witness.

Mr. Schroeder, head of the Gentile delegation here to oppose Roberts, then opened the argument against Roberts. The argument was largely technical, and was divided under three general heads, viz.: First, whether or not the member-elect has the Constitutional qualifications, including citizenship; second, whether or not the Constitutional provision as to citizenship includes one who has impaired his citizenship by crime or unlawful status, and whether Mr. Roberts has so impaired his citizenship; third, whether a member-elect has the statutory qualifications, and whether the House has the power to establish qualifications beyond those in the Constitution. Mr. Schroeder read from many law books concerning these propositions.

He said that while Utah was a Territory there was no doubt as to Roberts's disfranchisement under the Edmunds and Tucker act. And when Utah was admitted to Statehood, Mr. Schroeder contended that Mr. Roberts's citizenship was still impaired. The status of polygamy was such that Roberts could not relieve himself from it without some affirmative act.

Mr. Schroeder said Roberts had admitted his relationship with his plural wives. He had publicly said he would "be d—d, if he would give up his wives."

It was an offense against the public morals as well as against the law, and Mr. Roberts should be excluded from a seat.

The afternoon hearing was enlivened when Senator Rawlins of Utah was drawn into a discussion of polygamy. Mr. Schroeder had continued his argument, when Mr. Rawlins interrupted to correct a detail as to when certain testimony was given before a Congressional committee relative to polygamy.

Chairman Tayler thereupon asked Mr. Rawlins, who was once a Delegate from Utah, if it was not understood at the time the State was admitted that polygamy was at an end.

"It was my understanding," said Mr. Rawlins, "that the solemnization of polygamous marriages was interdicted by the Mormon Church, and that this would have a salutary effect in terminating the practice. But I did not hold out to Congress that family relations already established would be broken up."

Mr. Tayler asked if it was expected that the law against polygamy would be violated.

Mr. Rawlins answered that it was thought there might be sporadic cases, but as a general system polygamous relations would gradually terminate.

"Do you think," continued Mr. Tayler, "that Utah would have been admitted if it had been understood that in a few years Utah would send to Congress a man maintaining polygamous relations?"

Mr. Rawlins said he did not think Congress believed the practice of polygamy would be continued. The course of events in recent years had clearly shown that the practice would end in time.

"Did you not believe and state at the time," asked Mr. Tayler, "that the polygamous system was dead and buried?"

Mr. Rawlins did not recall such statements.

Mr. Tayler read from the speeches of Mr. Rawlins of those days to the effect that, while polygamy had once existed, the world was progressing, and that the discussion was becoming "ancient history."

Mr. Roberts here interrupted to put a question to Senator Rawlins, saying:

"I will ask the Senator if he thinks Congress understood at the time Utah was admitted that the President of the United States would appoint to Federal offices in the State of Utah men practicing polygamy?"

There was some doubt as to whether Mr. Rawlins should answer the question. He finally proceeded, saying that for years polygamy had prevailed in Utah. Under it many people had established strong conjugal relations and ties. But the proclamation of the Mormon Church forbidding further polygamous marriages had given general satisfaction, and it was commonly accepted that the practice would come to an end.

Mr. Schroeder concluded his argument, which related mainly to the historical aspect of polygamy and the law in the case.

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster addressed the committee in behalf of the great number of women interested in the case, and who were not represented before the committee. She spoke vigorously, dealing with the Roberts case and the general moral interests it involved.

This concluded the day's proceedings, and the committee adjourned until 10:30 o'clock to-morrow.

PARDON FOR A MURDERESS.

Gov. Roosevelt Orders Release of Mrs. Chiara Cignarole, Who Killed Her Husband in This City in 1886.

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—Mrs. Chiara Cignarole, who murdered her husband in New York City in 1886, and who was serving out a life sentence in Auburn Prison, was to-day pardoned by Gov. Roosevelt.

The Governor, in his memorandum filed with the pardon, giving his reasons for granting it, says:

"The prisoner was convicted of murder for killing her husband. She committed the crime, being exasperated by his long-continued cruel and inhuman treatment, and, although his conduct furnished no justification for her act, it may, under all the circumstances of the case, be properly taken into account in considering her application for mitigation of punishment. She had always been a woman of good character, and her conduct during her imprisonment has been in all respects commendable. She has now been imprisoned for a term which, with the reduction allowed for good conduct in cases of imprisonment for less than life, is equivalent to more than twenty years. The commutation has been very earnestly requested, personally and officially, by Baron Fava, the Italian Ambassador at Washington.

The murder of her husband, Antonio Cignarole, for which Mrs. Chiara Cignarole was once sentenced to be hanged, was committed on Oct. 20, 1886. Mrs. Cignarole had been ill-treated by her husband, and quitted him. On the day mentioned he visited her in her rooms in East One Hundred and Tenth Street, and they quarreled. When Cignarole left the house his wife followed him and shot him dead. It was claimed by the defense that she acted in self-defense, her husband having attempted to kill her with a razor. She was found guilty on May 27, 1887, and a week later was sentenced by Recorder Smyth to be hanged on July 22.

The Italians in the city took up her defense on the ground that the killing of her husband was justified, and great efforts were made to obtain a pardon for her. They resulted in a new trial being granted. She was again found guilty, and on June 26, 1888, was once more sentenced to death. Gov. Hill commuted the sentence to imprisonment for life.

FORCES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

When the Grant Reaches Manila Gen. Otis Will Have About 65,000 Men, Including Entire Volunteer Army.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—With the arrival at Manila of the transport Grant, which left San Francisco Dec. 21 with the Forty-eighth Volunteer Infantry, (colored,) Gen. Otis will have command of an effective force of about 65,000.

The army now in the Philippines aggregates 62,500 men, of which 31,000 are regular troops and 31,500 are volunteers. With the arrival of the Grant the entire volunteer strength of 34,000 men will be in the Philippines. This also includes the Forty-first Volunteer Infantry, which left New York on the transport Logan Nov. 20, and is expected to arrive at Manila early next week. The authorized strength of the volunteer army is 35,000 men, divided into twenty-five regiments, but most of these regiments are short of their full complement of 1,303 men, and the actual strength of the volunteer army is about 34,000.

The organization of these regiments began about the end of July, and their movement to the Philippines closed with the departure of the Grant from San Francisco. The Forty-eighth Regiment was delayed several weeks at San Francisco by the appearance of smallpox in its ranks. The only volunteer cavalry regiment in the service, the Eleventh Cavalry, is in the Philippines.

The regular organizations in the Philippines are Companies A and B, United States Engineers, Headquarters; A, C, D, E, F, K, L, and M, Third Cavalry; the Fourth Cavalry; E, First Artillery; G, H, K, and L, Third Artillery; F, Fourth Artillery; F, Fifth Artillery; Headquarters, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, L, M, N, and O, Sixth Artillery; Third Infantry; Fourth Infantry; Sixth Infantry; Ninth Infantry; Twelfth Infantry; Thirteenth Infantry; Fourteenth Infantry; Sixteenth Infantry; Seventeenth Infantry; Eighteenth Infantry; Nineteenth Infantry; Twentieth Infantry; Twenty-first Infantry; Twenty-second Infantry; Twenty-third Infantry; Headquarters, A, C, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Headquarters, B, E, F, H, I, K, L, and M, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

It is expected that Gen. Otis will utilize his forces so far as possible in garrisoning the principal cities of the archipelago, in the preservation of peace and good order, and in the maintenance of free and full commercial intercourse with the islands, pending the establishment of a permanent form of government in the Philippines.

THE RELEASED SPANIARDS.

The Uranus Reaches Manila with Many of Them, Including the Bishop of Vega—Others May be Freed

MADRID, Jan. 4.—The Spanish Consul at Manila telegraphs to the Foreign Office that the steamer Uranus, from Panay, has arrived there, having on board the Bishop of Vega, 117 priests, 5 officers, and 115 civilians, who had been restored to liberty.

The Consul adds that Aguinaldo has promulgated a decree ordering the liberation of all Spanish prisoners without distinction. The Consul distrusts Aguinaldo's motives, on account of the attitude of the Filipino chiefs, who, he believes, place difficulties in the way of the liberation of the prisoners.

ELOPERS CAUSE A LEGAL SNARL.

Judge Refuses to Sentence the Man Till the Woman Is Tried.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Jan. 4.—John Stephenson, who eloped with Mrs. Alice Jones to England last August, was arraigned in court to-day to receive sentence for forgery. Before leaving this country, Stephenson and Mrs. Jones forged a deed to the property of the woman's husband and secured $6,000. When the couple were arrested on landing at Liverpool, $450 was found in the possession of Mrs. Jones. Upon his return to this country Stephenson could not procure bail, and was remanded to jail. When his case was called in court, he pleaded guilty to forgery, and sentence was deferred until to-day. Mrs. Jones was more fortunate. She was arrested on the same charge, but her husband went her bail and took her back home. They are now living happily together.

When Stephenson faced Judge Lynch to-day, his Honor said: "What has become of the woman in the case?"

District Attorney Martin replied: "She will be tried later."

"Very well," responded Judge Lynch, "I will not sentence the man until the woman's case is disposed of; there is no use of making flesh out of one and fish out of the other. Mrs. Jones was no child; she knew what she was doing."

Stephenson was then taken back to jail. Counsel for the prisoner says that he paid his own expenses of the eloping tour, and that Mrs. Jones kept all the money.

MAYOR BUYS CHILDREN SHOES.

NEW ROCHELLE, Jan. 4.—Mayor Dillon, of this city, says that when he was a boy he had to go to school barefooted because he could not afford shoes, and that but for the education he received he would not have risen in life. Therefore when on Tuesday Truant Officer Harvey of the public schools informed him that at many houses he visited in looking for children who did not attend school, the parents said that they could not send their children to school because they had no shoes, Mayor Dillon had Officer Harvey make out a list of such cases. The officer handed the Mayor a list of twenty. Yesterday Mr. Dillon took the children whose names were on this list to a shoe store, and presented to each child a pair of shoes and a pair of overshoes, paying the expense from his own pocket. Alderman Cureen has presented a resolution in the Common Council, setting aside $200 from the Common Council fund to provide shoes and other articles for children who are unable to attend school for lack of them.

Banker Cole Released on Bail.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—Charles H. Cole, ex-President of the Globe National Bank, who is charged with misappropriating funds of that institution, arrived in this city at 5:15 to-night from Los Angeles, Cal., in charge of the United States Marshal. He was at once taken before United States Commissioner Fiske, waived the reading of the complaint, and pleaded not guilty. The case was continued until Jan. 18. Bail was fixed at $50,000, which was furnished by Godfrey Morse and Superintendent of Streets Benjamin W. Wells. The prisoner was released.

To Revoke a Trolley Franchise.

MAMARONECK, Jan. 4.—The village Board of Trustees held a special meeting last night to consider the trolley road situation, and after a debate of some length, in which terms not the most complimentary were used, a resolution was adopted directing the counsel to the board to take steps to have the franchise heretofore granted to the Tarrytown, White Plains and Mamaroneck trolley road revoked, on the ground that it had not lived up to its stipulations, and that the franchise was really forfeited, anyway.

Col. Sheridan Ordered Here.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Col. Michael V. Sheridan, Assistant Adjutant General, has been relieved from duty as Adjutant General of the Department of the Lakes at Chicago, and ordered to New York City not later than March 1, for duty as Adjutant General of the Department of the East, succeeding Col. Merritt Barber, who has been assigned to duty in the Philippines.

THIS WEEK ONLY.
"The Standard of Highest Merit."
FISCHER PIANOS.
"The embodiment of tone and art."

In addition to our regular styles of Grand and Upright Pianos, we offer this week a number of *odd styles* of *new Fischer Pianos* at

REDUCED PRICES.

Also several *not quite new* and second-hand Pianos of our own and other celebrated makers, taken in exchange during the Holidays on the purchase of new Fischer Pianos. All have been thoroughly renovated and will be sold at very low prices. **Cash or Instalments.**

33 Union Square—West,
Between 16th and 17th Streets, New York.

Trimble

"When you do drink, Drink Trimble."
Green Label.
The Green Label Bottling is 10 years old.

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WHITE, HENTZ & CO., Phila. and N. Y.
Sole Proprietors.
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Keep your eye open
for advertisement of
Cohen & Co. Tailors
in next Monday's papers.
COHEN & CO., Tailors,
ENTIRE BUILDING.
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They are Flat last double sole Hand Welt
Wing Tip Calf Shoes 3.98 worth 5.00

The very newest "thing" in Footwear.

FALSE ALARM MAKES TROUBLE.

Produces Several Collisions, but No One Is Injured.

A false alarm of fire, a baker's wagon, a fire truck, a baby carriage, a doctor's buggy, and a hand organ caused a sort of endless chain of incidents yesterday afternoon in the neighborhood of Eighth Avenue and Twentieth Street.

An unknown person saw mysterious steam emanating from the fence cracks of John McClave's lumber yard and turned in an alarm. No. 12 truck started to the supposed fire, and at Eighth Avenue and Twentieth Street collided with a baker's wagon, which it overturned. The collision frightened the horse of Dr. J. A. Campbell and it ran away, colliding with a baby carriage at Eighth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, tossing a fourteen-months-old baby and its nurse several yards.

After leaving the baby carriage the doctor's horse made for the hand organ of Atta Poplifo, which it upset. The horse was stopped at Twenty-fourth Street and when the scene was surveyed it was found that none was injured.

The President Pardons E. R. Cassatt.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 4.—President McKinley, according to dispatches from Washington to people at Knoxville, Iowa, has pardoned E. R. Cassatt, formerly President of a National bank at Pella, Iowa, who was sentenced to nine years in the penitentiary for looting the institution. He has served four years and nine months, and is in badly broken health. He was a member of the State Senate and a prominent man in the State.

Nature's Remedy for Constipation
Hunyadi János
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.
Insist on Having the Genuine.

NEW EDUCATIONAL PLAN

The Unification Commission Reports to Gov. Roosevelt.

FIVE BUREAUS RECOMMENDED

First Chancellor to be Named by the Governor—Differences in the Board on Several Points.

ALBANY, Jan 4.—Gov. Roosevelt this afternoon made public the report of the commission appointed by him for the purpose of suggesting a plan for the unification of the educational systems of the State.

Briefly stated the commission's plan provides as follows:

That, with the consent of the Senate, the Governor shall appoint a Chancellor of the university who shall not be a Regent, and who shall serve for eight years, his successor to be elected by the Regents.

That five bureaus should be established in the State Department of Education as follows:

First—The Bureau of Public Instruction, including elementary and high schools and all public secondary schools.

Second—The Bureau of Higher Education, including universities, colleges, professional and technical schools, and also all schools under university supervision, not included in the Bureau of Public Instruction.

Third—The Bureau of Home Education, including libraries and museums.

Fourth—The Bureau of Law.

Fifth—The Bureau of Administration and Finance.

Each bureau is to be under the general supervision of the Chancellor, but under the immediate supervision of the Director thereof.

The Regents are to have authority from time to time, in their discretion, to make, alter, and repeal regulations not inconsistent with law, concerning the powers and duties of the Chancellor and for the administration and government of each bureau.

The Chancellor is to have authority in his discretion to provide for combining the educational administration of secondary schools, but without affecting their supervision by the Director of the bureau in which they are placed.

The Chancellor is to appoint the Directors of bureaus and, subject to the approval of the Regents, to fix their compensation; he also is to have authority to remove any Director for cause.

The present Superintendent of Public Instruction is to remain as head of public school systems until his term expires.

The present corps of workers in both departments is to remain in office. There is to be an age limit of seventy years for active Regents, after which they shall not vote.

As Regents die, or resign, their places are not to be filled until the number of active Regents is reduced to fourteen.

THE COMMISSION'S STATEMENT.

The full statement of the commission's plan is as follows:

A State Department of Education should be established. It should include the university and the public schools. Its executive powers should be exercised by an officer, who should be designated as Chancellor of the University, who should be the chief executive educational officer of the department. The offices of the Department of Education and of each bureau thereunder should be in the Capitol, in rooms assigned and furnished by the Trustees of Public Buildings.

The Governor, within twenty days after these provisions take effect by and with the advice and consent of the Senate should appoint a Chancellor of the University. His term of office should be eight years, commencing on the 1st day of July, next following his appointment. His successors should be elected by the Regents by ballot, and for a full term of eight years. An election for a full term should be held in April next preceding the expiration of a term. Vacancies should be filled for a full term of eight years. All terms, except appointments to fill vacancies, should begin on the 1st day of July, and expire on the 30th day of June. The Chancellor should receive an annual salary of $10,000. The Chancellor should be removable by a majority of the Regents of the University for cause.

FIVE BUREAUS PROVIDED.

Five bureaus should be established in the State Department of Education as follows: First, the Bureau of Public Instruction, including elementary and high schools and all public secondary schools; second, the Bureau of Higher Education, including universities, colleges, professional and technical schools, and also all schools under university supervision, not included in the Bureau of Public Instruction; third, the Bureau of Home Education, including libraries and museums; fourth, the Bureau of Law; fifth, the Bureau of Administration and Finance.

Each bureau should be under the general supervision of the Chancellor, but under the immediate supervision of the Director thereof. The Regents should have authority, from time to time in their discretion, to alter and repeal and make regulations, not inconsistent with law, concerning the powers and duties of the Chancellor and for the administration and government of each bureau. The Chancellor should have authority in his discretion to provide for combining the educational administration of secondary schools, but without affecting their supervision by the director of the bureau in which they are placed.

POWERS OF BUREAU DIRECTORS.

The Chancellor should appoint the directors of bureaus and, subject to the approval of the Regents, should fix their compensation. He should have authority to remove any director for cause.

The Chancellor should have authority to designate two directors of bureaus to be First and Second Deputy Chancellors. Each Deputy should possess the powers and perform the duties prescribed or required of him by the Chancellor. The Chancellor should also have power to appoint at pleasure and remove any assistants and employes in his own office and to fix their compensation.

The compensation of directors, inspectors, examiners, clerks, and other employes in the office of the Chancellor or in any bureau should be paid monthly by the Controller on the warrant of the Treasurer, and should not exceed in the aggregate the sum annually appropriated for that purpose by the Legislature.

The director of a bureau should have authority to appoint and at pleasure remove any assistants, inspectors, examiners, clerks, and employes of his bureau and, subject to the approval of the Chancellor, to fix their compensation.

All deputies, inspectors, examiners, clerks, and employes of the university and the department of public instruction in office when this provision takes effect, should respectively continue as such in the State Department of Education duly changed pursuant to law. The Chancellor and the directors of bureaus should have authority from time to time in his or their discretion to assign any of such deputies, inspectors, examiners, clerks, and employes to their respective bureaus.

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction in office when this provision takes effect should be the director of the Bureau of Public Instruction until the expiration of the term for which he was elected Superintendent.

THE BOARD OF REGENTS.

The Board of Regents should be composed of elective Regents, and the Governor, who should be continued as an ex-officio Regent, should possess all the powers of an elective agent. The elective Regents now in office should be continued and each elective Regent should hold office during good behavior. Each elective Regent who, when this provision takes effect, is seventy years of age, and each Regent now in office as well as those hereafter to be appointed, after he is seventy years of age, should be an honorary Regent, and as such should possess all the powers hereby devolved on or vested in the Regents except that he should have no vote in the board. No vacancy in the office of an elective Regent should be hereafter filled until the number of elective Regents, exclusive of honorary Regents, is less than fourteen. Thereafter, as vacancies occur, they should be filled by appointment by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the board, and the Board of Regents should be composed of the Governor and fourteen elective Regents. If a Regent fails to attend three consecutive meetings without written excuse accepted as satisfactory by the Regents not later than the third consecutive meeting from which he is absent, the office should be deemed vacant, and should be filled by the Governor as herein provided. The offices of the Regents should be in rooms in the Capitol assigned to them by the Trustees of Public Buildings.

CONCERNING THE UNIVERSITY.

The officers of the university should be a President, Vice President, and Secretary. A Regent only should be eligible for the office of President or Vice President, and a Regent should not be eligible to the office of Chancellor. These and other officers prescribed by the statute or university by-laws should be chosen by ballot by the Regents. The President should preside at all convocations and meetings of the Regents and fix the time and place of all special meetings. If he is absent or unable to act then the Vice President, or if he also should be absent, the Senior Regent present should perform all the President's duties.

The Regents should have authority to provide for the government and administration of the university, and (1) appoint needed officers and employes; (2) fix their titles, duties, salaries, and terms of service; (3) make all needed rules; (4) to buy, sell, exchange, receive by sale, gift, or grant or on deposit, books, collections, or other property pertaining to university work; (5) insure any library or other property owned by the State, and, under their supervision and in case of loss to use the proceeds of such insurance to make good the loss; (6) lend or give to or deposit permanently with other institutions books, specimens, or other articles in their custody which in this way can be made more useful; (7) to prepare and distribute publications, maintain lectures, and lend books, pictures, libraries, and apparatus and collections pertaining to advanced education; (8) to co-operate with other agencies for home education in bringing within the reach of the people at large increased educational opportunities and facilities by stimulating interest, recommending methods, designating suitable teachers and lecturers, conducting examinations, granting credentials, and otherwise aiding such work. But, nothing contained in the foregoing provisions should be construed to limit the jurisdictions of the Chancellor or any of the bureau, but all the powers as above vested in the Regents should be exercised through such bureaus as far as practicable.

The Public Officers act should not apply to the selection of the Chancellor, so far as residence and citizenship is concerned.

The university law should be so amended as to preserve to the university institutions chartered under general or special acts the rights conferred upon them by the charters under which they are created.

AN EXPLANATORY REPORT.

The commission submits the following report in explanation of the manner in which it agreed upon its suggestions:

The Advisory Commission appointed by you on the subject of the unification of the educational systems of the State report that they have held several meetings and given due consideration to the views expressed by parties interested in the question. In the opinion of the commission unification of educational systems of the State is desirable and practicable. The departments of elementary, secondary, and higher education can be united in one department, under one head, administering the system through executives selected for the different divisions of the system, as apportionment of duties which will insure efficiency, with a single controlling head to prevent conflict of authority.

As unification requires bringing together the university, which has for over a century exercised supervision of the special interests of higher education and the public school system under the Department of Public Instruction, which has for many years had charge of the work of State education; and as the union of these two systems, each of which had always operated in its own sphere with perfect independence of the other, required an adjustment of control and responsibility in a new and untried field and upon an experimental basis, it was to be expected that different opinions would be entertained by the members of the commission on some of the points of unification.

POINTS UNANIMOUSLY DECIDED.

On the leading points that the uniting of the two great systems of popular and university education necessitated the creation of a new department, since neither of the existing ones should be subordinated to the other; that there should be an executive head to the new department clothed with powers which would enable him to bring the educational system up to the very highest standard, while they held him to complete responsibility for any shortcomings or defects in it; that this chief should be amply compensated for the ability and experience brought to his task; that he should have a fixed term of office sufficient to enable him to master the details of his work and order his administration perfectly; that he should never be supervised and removable for cause by a body which could have only public interest in view in the exercise of so important a power; that the same body which was to be intrusted with that power should also possess all the legislative powers for the new department, and should organize the new system, and that these functions should be intrusted to the Board of Regents of the University—on these points the commission was unanimous.

DIFFERENCES OF OPINION.

On questions next in importance, such as the mode of selecting the Chief Executive and the heads of the divisions under him—whether this responsibility should be cast upon the Regents, or upon the Governor and the Senate; whether, if the latter, it should be permanently lodged with them or should devolve in time upon the Board of Regents; and whether that board should be gradually reconstituted in anticipation of the new responsibility—on these questions the commission was not of one mind.

A majority of the commission, Messrs. Holls, McNillan, Wilkinson, and Ainsworth, advise having the first incumbent of the office of the Chancellor appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate and his successors elected by the Board of Regents, to be reorganized by the creation of an honorary class to consist of active members attaining the age of seventy years, and by the appointment of successors to the active membership by the Governor and Senate. Three of the seven members of the commission, Messrs. Kernan, Daly, and Dewey, advise appointment of the Chancellor by the Regents on appointment by the Governor with the consent of the Regents; and advise the retention of the Board of Regents as at present constituted and without age limit. The same number of the commission advise vesting in the Chancellor the appointment of the heads of divisions, while three others advise that such appointment be made by the Board of Regents. The majority advise giving the Chancellor, subject to the approval of the Regents, the power to fix the salaries of the heads of divisions, while the minority advise that such salaries be fixed by the Regents.

It is unnecessary to set forth the reasons which were and can be urged in support of both these views, reasons which the public discussion of the subject in the press and among educators in the State have made familiar, and which justify a fair difference of opinion. Your commission believe that their duty is accomplished by a statement of the points of difference and of agreement.

The suggestions for the statutory enactments to effectuate a unification of the educational systems included with this report, present a complete general system, embodying the recommendations agreed upon unanimously as well as those held by the majority of the commission, but it is not expected that all the necessary details will be found there.

The report is signed by Frederick W. Holls, William Kernan, J. T. Daly, Robert F. Wilkinson, Daniel H. McMillan, Melvil Dewey, and Danforth E. Ainsworth, and is dated Dec. 30, 1899.

TERM IN JAIL FOR A DOG.

His Master Said He and the Faithful Animal Would Die Together Rather Than Be Separated.

Recorder Stanton of Hoboken yesterday passed a sentence of sixty days in jail upon a mongrel dog. This sentence was accompanied by one of similar length upon the dog's master. The latter was Edward Livermore, fifty-two years of age and older in appearance than in years, gaunt from hunger, and clad in rags.

There was nothing handsome about the dog. His tail was only a stump, his ribs had no flesh on them, and he was a generally run down animal, a fit match in appearance for his master. In breed he appeared to belong to the class usually dubbed "yellow" without regard to color. He bore the name Kaiser.

Man and dog appeared in the office of Overseer of the Poor Barck in Hoboken on Wednesday night. The man said they had been driven by the cold from their only shelter, an old canal boat in the Fifteenth Street basin, and had called to seek admission to the Almshouse.

"I guess I can accommodate you," remarked the Poormaster to the man, "but I can do nothing for Kaiser. There is no county institution for the care of vagrant dogs, so you will have to bid him goodby."

Livermore straightened up and for a moment presented a brave front as he said: "Then he and I will go and die on the streets together. I owe Kaiser my life, and sooner than part with him I'm willing to lose it."

The man began to sob, and dropping on one knee he stroked the dog's head, saying: "No, Kaiser, they can't separate us. We have no one but each other, and we'll die together if we can't do any better."

Then he told his story. "I had a canal boat once," he said, "but it sank one night, and but for Kaiser I would not be here to tell about it. I was sleeping soundly in my bunk when I felt something pulling the bedclothes from me, and a short time later Kaiser poked his snout against my face, howling from time to time in the most dismal way imaginable. I was just beginning to rub the sleep from my eyes when I heard a strange gurgle, and all at once the water came pouring in down the hatchway. I had barely time to save myself and I would have been lost but for Kaiser. At that time I vowed to keep him as long as I lived, and while life remains he and I will weather the storm together."

Mr. Barck gave the pair shelter and food for the night and yesterday took them before Recorder Stanton. Livermore told his story again and the Recorder passed sentence upon the pair as vagrants, and they went to jail happy because they were together.

Jilted Suitor Has Bride Arrested.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Mrs. Clara Bandy, who was married the day before yesterday, was arrested to-day on a warrant sworn out by Wade Low. He had been paying attention to her, and supposed that if she took part in a wedding he would be the other participant. To-day, however, he learned that she had married his rival, Richard T. Bandy. He promptly swore out a warrant against her for the theft of his diamond ring, which he had loaned to her a short time ago. He says she pawned it. She denies the charge.

Julia M. James's Trial Begins.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 4.—The case of Julia Morrison James, the actress held for the murder of Frank Leidenheimer, stage manager of the "Mr. Plaster of Paris" company in this city, Sept. 22 last, was called to-day in the Circuit Court. The selection of a jury is in progress.

MR. COLER DECLARES WAR

School Board He Calls Incompetent and Teachers Victims.

CHARGES ACTUAL CONSPIRACY

Will Not Be Made a Scapegoat for Blunders — Commissioners of Accounts to Straighten Payrolls.

Controller Coler yesterday morning, when he learned of the action of the School Board for Manhattan and the Bronx on Wednesday afternoon refusing to submit payrolls of the public school teachers for December in accordance with his instructions, sent a communication to the Mayor calling his attention to the matter and seeking to show that the School Board and not the Controller's office was to blame for the latest muddle in school affairs.

The Controller says in this communication that on Oct. 5, 1899, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment authorized the issue of $754,103.64 of revenue bonds to meet the mandatory provisions of the Ahearn law and on Oct. 11 distinctly declared that this sum was available only for the minimum amount specifically provided by that law. He then goes on to say that the recent decision of Justice Gaynor ratified and confirmed the construction placed upon the law by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

He states, further, that on November 14, at a conference in the office of the Corporation Counsel, at which the Board of Education, the Law Department and the Department of Finance were represented, it was declared absolutely necessary to certify against the revenue bond fund account the amount properly chargeable thereto, but that, at the instance of the Board of Education, the pay rolls for October were charged entirely against the general school fund, as there was only enough in that fund to pay these rolls, and there was no wish to delay the payment of teachers' salaries. For the same reasons the November pay rolls were allowed.

Much to his surprise, the Controller adds, the December pay rolls were presented without the separation which had been promised.

"It is manifest," the Controller says, "that, under the law and the resolution of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, I would not only be culpably derelict in my duty if I permitted an indiscriminate mingling of the general school fund with the revenue bond account of the Ahearn law, but that any error which might be made in this account might render me and my bondsmen personally liable to the city."

ATTACKS THE RESOLUTION.

In regard to the resolution adopted by the School Board refusing to alter the December pay rolls, Mr. Coler says:

"It does not contain a single true statement, and its wilful misrepresentation is equaled only by the extraordinary ignorance of the elementary principles of municipal finance.

"The consideration which I have heretofore shown for the interests of the school teachers in allowing the apparently incompetent employes of the Board of Education to postpone until the last moment the preparation of a statement which they knew months ago would have to be prepared, and which should have been prepared long ago, is now used as a reason why I should make myself amenable to the law in disbursing public funds under an entirely different state of affairs—the general school fund having now been practically exhausted.

"If the issue thus unfortunately raised between the Board of Education and my department concerned only its respective heads, I should not hesitate for a moment as to the proper course to pursue. In that event I would exercise the powers conferred upon me by Section 149 of the charter, and issue an order to the Board of Education requiring its pay rools for the month of December to be prepared in the manner which has already been informally indicated. In the event of the continued contumacy of the Board of Education I would then prefer charges in your Honor against its members for violation of their legal duties, which course could, I believe, only result in their removal from office.

CALLS BOARD INCOMPETENT.

"Unfortunately, there are other interests to be considered. The delays incidental to such a course would result in the punishment of the school teachers of the City of New York. The Auditor of the Board of Education has declared that it would take him two months to prepare proper schedules. The school teachers of this city, who have already suffered too much from the incompetence of those charged with the conduct of their interests, should not be compelled to wait this length of time.

"It seems to me, therefore, necessary for some superior authority to step in and undertake the details of that work which the Board of Education professes to be incapable of performing. Under this state of affairs, haste is of the greatest importance, and I have, therefore, to make a suggestion. I understand that in their recent investigation of the records of the Board of Education the Commissioners of Account have gathered together an immense mass of statistical data which, together with the familiarity of the subject thus acquired by them, would be of the greatest assistance in performing the work referred to. Owing to this fact, I believe the Commissioners of Account could accomplish what is required in perhaps half the time that would be required by the examiners of the Department of Finance. If you would prefer that the examiners of the Commissioners of Accounts should not work under the direction of the Department of Finance, it would be perfectly satisfactory for me, to have them undertake this investigation independently."

MAYOR GRANTS REQUEST.

In reply to this communication the Mayor sent a brief letter stating that he had intended the Commissioners of Accounts to place at the Controller's disposal the entire force of their office to accomplish the necessary work.

Soon after the receipt of the Mayor's letter Controller Coler was waited upon by Dr. William L. Ettinger, Principal of Public School No. 1, in Henry Street, and President of the Teachers' Association, who asked him not to permit the teachers to be ground between the upper and lower millstones of the Departments of Finance and Education. Controller Coler replied that he was in full sympathy with the teachers, but that he was not disposed to be dictated to unjustly by the Board of Education.

The Controller, shortly after 4 o'clock P. M., accompanied by Commissioner of Accounts John C. Hertle, Deputy Controller Edgar J. Levey, and Chief Examiner Allen of the Commissioners of Accounts' office, went to the building of the Board of Education in Grand Street and walked into the office of Borough Superintendent Jasper.

"We have come here, Mr. Jasper," said Controller Coler, "to straighten out this salary muddle." He then introduced the members of his party to the Superintendent.

"All of my books are at your disposal, gentlemen," said Mr. Jasper. "I am not responsible for the financial branch of the School Board, but I shall gladly render you all the aid I can. My books will show you all the transfers, &c., of teachers since April 25 when the Ahearn law went into effect. As to the pay rolls, Acting Secretary Bussey will supply you with them."

Mr. Jasper then sent for Mr. Bussey, who promised to let the accountants have the pay rolls as needed.

The work of going over the books and pay rolls will be begun this morning in Room 115 at 280 Broadway. Deputy Controller Levey said yesterday afternoon that a force of fifty men, if necessary, would be employed on the work until it was completed. He thought the work would be finished by Jan. 15. At the latest, it would be completed within two weeks.

MR. LITTLE'S REPLY TO COLER.

President Joseph J. Little of the School Board said in regard to Controller Coler's statement:

"I shall be very glad to have the Controller or any other competent authority investigate the Auditors' Department of the Board of Education. If our Auditor is incompetent no one will act more quickly than myself in having him removed. It is surprising, however, that the Controller has only now discovered the Auditor's alleged incompetency, and it is in keeping with his recent attack upon the Board of Education for a scissors' contract, which was awarded by the Board of Education in 1898, commonly known as the Reform Board.

"The Controller in June last should have stated to the board that he wanted the pay rolls made out as he now requires them. He should not have waited until the end of the year. Before a single pay roll was made out, after the going into effect of the Ahearn law, he was communicated with on the subject, and not only expressed his full approval of the purposes of the board but paid the rolls for June, July, August, and September in the form of the rolls presented to him for December."

"Controller Coler," said ex-Judge George M. Van Hoesen, who offered the resolution at Wednesday's meeting of the School Board, which, Controller Coler says, "contains not a single true statement," "imagines he is the watchdog of the city treasury. He will have to descend from his high perch. The pay rolls as presented by the auditor of the School Board are all right. It is the Controller's duty to attend to the bookkeeping he deems necessary. It is not the duty of the Department of Education. The alleged statement of the Controller in regard to the Brooklyn School Board—namely, that its pay rolls were made out strictly in conformance with his wishes, is not borne out by the facts."

COLER ALLEGES CONSPIRACY.

"The whole fault," said Controller Coler, "lies with the auditing department of the Board of Education. The auditing department is incompetent. I wish to eliminate the teachers entirely from this controversy. They are innocent sufferers. It is apparent that a concerted effort is being made to put the blame on me and to make me incur the resentment of 10,000 teachers. That conspiracy will fail. Under the law I am authorized to establish a uniform system of bookkeeping for all departments. If that were not done, there would be financial chaos. The teachers have nothing to do with this except that they are victims of misplaced confidence in an incompetent Auditor, who asks me to pay Ahearn law salaries out of the board's appropriation, when he ought to know that part of the salaries are paid out of the appropriation and part out of bonds. I am personally responsible for mistakes made in this office, and my communication to the Mayor shows why I will not comply with the Board of Education's request."

Auditor Cook declined yesterday to discuss at present the Controller's letter, beyond saying that he had laid Mr. Coler's request before the School Board, which had refused to accede to it.

QUEENS TEACHERS MAY SUE.

Preparing for a Fight Against Reduction of Their Pay.

FLUSHING, L. I., Jan. 4.—The Teachers' Association of the Borough of Queens will hold a meeting at the Flushing High School on Saturday for the purpose of formulating a programme of action in the matter of reduction of their salaries.

It is said that the teachers will discuss the advisability of employing counsel to take their case into the courts with a view of collecting salaries due them during the past three months.

TO CALL MAYOR VAN WYCK.

Grand Jury Investigation of the School Muddle in Queens.

District Attorney Merrill of Queens County yesterday had before him Superintendent of Public Schools Stevens of Queens Borough and a number of teachers and Principals. He has also sent for the books of the Borough Board of Education. He proposes to begin the presentation of the muddled affairs of the borough schools to the Grand Jury on Monday. He is having a big batch of subpoenas prepared. It is said he proposes to summon, among others, Mayor Van Wyck, Controller Coler, members of the Central Board of Education, and various other officials.

It is also said that Mr. Merrill intends to call the compulsory education officers before him to show what they do to earn their salaries.

SUPPLY ACCOUNTS ATTACKED.

Controller's Inspector Finds Irregularities in Queens and Richmond.

Controller Coler yesterday made public a report of A. P. Weinberg, Special Inspector of the Department of Finance, to show the necessity of uniform auditing and careful supervision over bills for supplies. In reporting adversely upon the claim of Cornelius Daly for wood supplied to the schools in Queens Borough Inspector Weinberg alleges that as to an item of $28.60 for wood said to have been delivered to School No. 27 he finds no record of it at the school, although the claim was passed upon by employes of the Department of Education. He further alleges that wood of an inferior quality was accepted in several cases by the Fuel Inspector. He also says that large quantities of coal have been put in buildings in Queens Borough not used for school purposes.

In Richmond, he adds, the work of supplying coal to the public schools is being done in a way that, if discovered in, will, in the event of a severe snowstorm, cause the closing of some of the schools. He says the contractor, with good reason, is finding fault with the way he is ordered to deliver coal in small quantities.

A Bill for Decentralization.

State Senator P. H. McCarren at the Willoughby Street Democratic headquarters in Brooklyn yesterday announced that he would within a few days introduce in the Legislature a bill providing for the decentralization of the school system of the Greater New York. The measure will confer upon the Board of Estimate and Apportionment all the necessary powers now possessed by the central board, and the different borough boards will go to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for funds to conduct the schools under their respective control.

MR. ROCKEFELLER GIVES GOLD.

Distributes a Pocket Full of Coin Among Tarrytown Men.

TARRYTOWN, Jan. 4.—John D. Rockefeller visited his place here to-day for the first time since the beginning of the holiday season, and brought a big pocket full of five-dollar gold pieces. These he distributed among the workmen on the place. At the railroad station he gave one to each of the station force, including the platform hands and baggagemen, telegraph operator, and stationmaster.

WHIPPED HUSBAND COMPLAINED

Mrs. Ulter Convicted at Hackensack of Beating Her Spouse.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Jan. 4.—The first woman to be convicted here of husband beating was tried before Judge Zabriskie to-day. The accused woman was Mrs. Thomas Ulter, thirty years old, of Little Ferry. She is a pretty woman, and her husband says she is very strong.

Ulter is fifty-five years old, and is not as strong as his wife. He says that his wife is bound to have her own way, and that some time ago, when he tried to give her some advice, instead of doing as he told her she gave him a severe beating. Judge Zabriskie, after hearing all the evidence, concluded that Mrs. Ulter was guilty. Sentence was not pronounced to-day.

DR. McGLYNN'S CONDITION.

Has No Mysterious Growth and is Getting Along Fairly Well.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Jan. 4.—The reports in New York papers this morning to the effect that Dr. McGlynn has a mysterious growth on his right hip, which is eating its way into his system and robbing him of his vitality, is pronounced untrue by Dr. Charles E. Townsend, the attending physician.

Dr. Townsend adds that Dr. McGlynn is gradually increasing in strength and is fairly comfortable. He says that at present he knows of no necessity for a surgical operation on the priest, who is able to sit up daily.

MAY ATTACK A BOARD OF TRADE.

Peculiar Suit in Chicago for Losses Through Brokers.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—Edward Doyle, whom his lawyer describes as a "reformer, philanthropist, and philosopher," has instituted suit against John Robson, a Board of Trade operator, for $600,000 damages. Under the criminal code of Illinois, losses by "put and call" operations on the Board of Trade may be recovered by the loser or any one else to the amount of three times the original loss.

Losses of $160,000 each alleged to have been sustained by persons named in the suit were not recovered by the losers, and Doyle, accordingly, sues for three times the loss. The law of Illinois also provides that judgments on the amount recovered may be made a lien on the property in which the alleged gambling transactions took place, providing the owners of the property sanctioned it.

Doyle's attorneys say he will at once attach the Board of Trade property in case his suit is successful.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST. (Running from 13th to 15th St.); SIXTH AVE.

Men's and Boys' Clothing===in Annex.

Manufacturers were anxious to start 1900 with empty stock rooms and big cash balances.

That policy threw many large lots on the market. That's why the following items are within your reach:—

Men's Sack Suits, double and single-breasted vests, made of fine, pure worsted and all-wool cheviots, fancy checks and striped, also plain Oxfords, excellently tailored, all new goods, regular $12.00 quality; our price, **$9.49**

Young Men's Suits, double and single-breasted vests, made of all-wool fancy cheviot, well trimmed, stylish and durable, regular $8.00 quality; our price **$6.24**

Men's Sack Overcoats, made of all-wool Oxford frieze, thoroughly tailored, yoke and sleeves lined with satin, regular $15.00 quality; our price **$10.74**

Men's Sack Overcoats, made of fine, soft-finished cheviot coating, body lined with heavy double warp Italian cloth, sleeves lined with heavy satin, velvet collar, regular $18.00 quality; our price **$13.74**

Men's Sack Overcoats, made of fine blue and black kersey, lined throughout with heavy silk, velvet collar, stitched seams, raw edges, stylish and perfect fitting, regular $18.00 quality; our price **$14.99**

Men's Ulsters, made of all-wool frieze, lined with bright, warm plaids, side pockets, raw edges, double stitched, serviceable and storm defying, regular $15.00 quality; our price **$11.24**

Mens' Ulsters, made of all-wool chinchilla, body lined with fancy plaids, sleeves lined with satin, easy to slip into, good and stylish garment, regular $18.00 quality; our price **$14.38**

Men's Trousers, made of heavy all-wool cassimeres and cheviots, desirable patterns, correct shapes, regular $4.00 quality; our price **$2.49**

Men's Trousers, made of pure worsted fabrics, new and attractive patterns, regular $5.00 quality; our price **$3.44**

Boys' Reefers, made of all-wool blue chinchilla, Oxford, brown and blue frieze, with storm or velvet collar, lined with warm materials, sizes 6 to 15 years, regular $6.00 quality; our price **$4.38**

Boys' TOP Coats, made of strictly all-wool frieze, handsomely tailored and trimmed, velvet collar, sizes 5 to 15 years, regular $6.00 quality; our price **$4.69**

Boys' Two-piece Suits, made of all-wool fancy cheviot, excellently tailored and lined, with extra pair trousers, regular $5.00 quality; our price **$3.44**

Boys' Blouse Suits, made of fine blue serge and cheviots, handsomely trimmed and embroidered with silk, regular $6.50 quality; our price **$4.38**

If you can't find what you want among the ready made, let us take your measure and make the Suit or Overcoat to order.

Men's Fancy Vests at $1.88 and $2.49

Men's Double-breasted Vests, made of all-wool fancy vestings, neat patterns, regular and stout sizes, regular $3.50 and $4.50 qualities at $1.88 and $2.49.

Men's and Boys' Shirts

We mention the facts, easy in the conviction that you will accord us the credit deserved. And, if your appreciation of our efforts take the form of active and actual patronage so much the better for *you*. With muslins worth more, with linens worth more, with thread, buttons and labor worth more we are selling Shirts at *old rates*. No, indeed, we have not skimped sizes nor substituted inferior qualities in order to maintain our usual low prices. Such subterfuges,—such treachery is foreign to the character and traditions of the store. We never sink to dishonorable expediences. We want your confidence. There's only one way to win and hold it. The integrity of our advertising and the worthiness of our merchandise must never be questioned.

28c. for Men's and Boys' Unlaundered Shirts, bodies made of good heavy muslin, three-ply linen "set-in" bosoms, reinforced front and back, full felled seams throughout, continuous facings, collar button protector on back of neckband and tie tape; cut full size in body, well sewed and perfect-fitting; sizes up to 18 inches, different sleeve lengths.

38c. for Men's and Boys' Unlaundered Shirts, bodies made of Utica muslin, three-ply 1700 count linen "set-in" bosoms, handwork buttonholes in neckband, reinforced front and back, full felled seams throughout, continuous facings, collar button protector on back of neckband and tie tape; sizes up to 18 in. Boys' Shirts open back only; Men's open back and open back and front.

49c. for Men's Laundered White Shirts, bodies of Utica muslin, three-ply fine linen bosoms, handworked buttonholes in neckband, reinforced back and front, full felled seams, continuous facings, collar button protector and tie tape.

44c. for Men's and Boys' Unlaundered Shirt Bodies of Utica Nonpareil or New York Mills muslin, three-ply 1900 count pure linen bosoms, handworked buttonholes in neckband, reinforced back and front, full felled seams throughout, continuous facings, collar button protector on back of neckband and tietape, sizes up to 18 in. Boys' Shirts, open back and closed bosom only; Men's open back and open back and front, short and regular bosoms.

68c. for Men's Unlaundered Shirts, made in our own factory of Utica Nonpareil muslin. Three-ply solid linen bosoms, all modern improvements, handworked button and eyelet holes, linen neck and wristbands, open back and open back and front, sizes up to 18 in. We have manufactured and sold this shirt for over twenty years, always bettering and strengthening it whenever possible; competition has never approached it.

69c. for Men's and Boys' Pajamas, made of heavy flannelette, very fine, soft and flimsy, excellently made and finished throughout, large assortment of prettily striped and plaided designs.

RELIGION AMONG POLICEMEN.

Services Held Every Sunday in Capt. Price's Station House.

The religious services held last night at the Metropolitan Temple on Seventh Avenue were conducted especially for policemen. It was called "Police Night," but less than a dozen members of the force responded to the invitations sent them. The greater part of the audience was composed of women.

Patrolman Wolff of the West Thirtieth Street Station, who was one of the speakers, said that he had been doing missionary work among his associates on the force for many years. He said that regularly every Sunday religious services are held in Capt. Price's station house and that the religious policemen belonging to that precinct are banded together as a Police Christian Association. He asked those who would not be otherwise engaged to join in the religious exercises at the station house on Sunday.

INDORSES MR. McKINLEY.

National Commercial and Industrial League to Support Administration.

The National Commercial and Industrial League is the name of an organization formed at the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday with the following officers: President, George J. Corey; First Vice President, Charles A. Moore; Second Vice President, Charles A. Schieren; Third Vice President, Frank Tilford, Fourth Vice President, P. C. Lounsbury; Treasurer, John R. Van Wormer; Assistant Treasurer, Jesse Larrabee; Secretary, B. F. Cronkhite; Counsel, Theodore Fitch; Executive Committee, L. C. Hopkins, Charles A. Hoyt, W. V. Hirsh, Z. K. Pangborn, C. S. Devoy, William A. Marble, Jesse Larrabee, Edward Hageman Hall, Edward Payson Cone; Finance Committee, George Clinton Batcheller, James G. Batterson, Jr., Walter Spaulding; Auditing Committee, W. V. Hirsh, Charles S. Devoy, W. A. Marble; Journalistic and Publication Committee, George J. Corey, Z. K. Pangborn, Edward Hageman Hall, W. J. Worden.

The league adopted resolutions heartily indorsing the McKinley administration and pledging the support of the association to the Republican cause in the coming presidential election.

Academy of Medicine Out of Debt.

At a meeting of the members of the Academy of Medicine, held at the Academy last night, Reginald H. Sayre, Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, reported that the last item on the Academy's list of indebtedness had been paid and that the organization starts the year free from debt for the first time since the building of its beautiful home. The debt just paid amounted to $2,000 and was the last of the building indebtedness. The building cost about $240,000.

West Hoboken Man Dies of Apoplexy.

L. B. Girardeau, an agent, of 162 Palisade Avenue, West Hoboken, died in Hudson Street Hospital last night. He was sixty years old. Mr. Girardeau was stricken with apoplexy in front of 22 Desbrosses Street on the afternoon of Dec. 30, and did not recover consciousness.

Passengers Landing Here in 1899.

William C. Moore, landing agent of the Bureau of Immigration, has issued his annual statement of the passengers landed in the Port of New York during the year 1899 by transatlantic steamship lines. These numbered 107,415 cabin and 303,762 steerage passengers.

IN MEMORY OF MOODY.

Mr. Sankey Speaks at a Brooklyn Memorial Meeting.

More than 1,000 persons assembled in the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association Building last evening for the Moody memorial meeting held there.

Mr. Moody laid the cornerstone of the building, and was instrumental in raising the funds for its completion.

E. W. Hawley presided. The Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler told of Mr. Moody's early connection with religious work in Brooklyn, and Ira D. Sankey, who conducted the musical part of the programme, recited many interesting episodes of his joint labor with Mr. Moody. Other speakers were the Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon, the Rev. Dr. David Gregg, and the Rev. Dr. Arthur T. Pierson.

FOR A NEW BROOKLYN PARK.

Some Residents of the Heights Prefer an Apartment House.

The question of buying the old Prentice property at the end of Grace Court, Brooklyn Heights, for the purpose of a public park was argued before the Brooklyn Board of Local Improvements in the Borough Hall yesterday afternoon, when a number of the residents of the neighborhood appeared to oppose the project, among them being William G. Low and Frederick P. Bellamy. They held that a park would introduce an undesirable element into that part of the city, but N. S. Prentice, the owner, said that if the city did not take the land it was his purpose to erect a large apartment house upon it.

Although it was pointed out that this would shut off the view of the harbor from a number of fine residences, the visitors seemed to prefer the apartment house to the park. The matter was adjourned for two weeks. Mr. Prentice asks $125,000 for the property, and some of the Aldermen think that since the assessed valuation is only $55,000 this price is excessive.

Injured by Fall from Platform.

About a score of persons were thrown three feet to the ground by the breaking of a railing around the spectators' platform at the formal opening of the new brewery of the Consumers' Park Brewing Company, 946 to 948 Franklin Avenue, Flatbush, yesterday afternoon. All were badly shaken up and four injured, including Mrs. Herman Raub, wife of the President of the company. These four were taken to their homes in carriages.

Bulldog Attacks a Cab Horse.

A large English bulldog, which is said to have captured many prizes at dog shows, owned by A. H. Whitehead of 210 West Thirty-fifth Street, grabbed a cab-horse by the nose last night at Fortieth Street and Broadway and inflicted serious injuries. He leaped at the horse, caught him, and refused for some time to let go. The owner of the horse drove to the office of a veterinary surgeon, where the wound was dressed. Whitehead agreed to compensate the owner.

Mrs. Morgan Removed from Bellevue.

Mrs. Adelaide Cushman Morgan, wife of Edward J. Morgan, who plays the title role in the "Ben Hur" company

The New York Times.

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FOURTEEN PAGES

JONES SEES THE LIGHT.

If Mr. W. J. BRYAN breaks off relations with Chairman JAMES K. JONES and causes him to be deposed from the Chairmanship of the Democratic Committee for the unpardonable crime of not being a fool all the time, JONES will have many precious compensations. It is worth much to a man to know and feel that he is not afraid to look the truth in the face. Chairman JONES will have that to console him. BRYAN insists that those about him shall shut their eyes and see nothing. Senator JONES opened his eyes long enough to see that BRYAN could not be elected President next Fall if he should be renominated by the Democrats. He appears to have told some of his fellow-Democrats what he saw. Thereupon rumors arose that BRYAN was "nettled." According to our neighbor The Sun, Senator JONES has talked freely with Democrats of the Senate and House.

"It was positively stated," says The Sun, "that Chairman JONES admitted that Mr. BRYAN, standing on the Chicago platform of 1896, could not carry the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio."

Chairman JONES might as well say that BRYAN will surely be beaten if he is nominated. That is the unmistakable meaning of his statement about the Middle Western States. Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio have together 115 votes in the Electoral College. Nobody pretends that BRYAN has the least chance to carry any New England State. The New England States have together 39 Electoral votes. New York, with 36 votes; New Jersey, with 10, and Pennsylvania, with 32 votes, can never be carried by W. J. BRYAN or any other candidate standing on the Chicago platform. These three groups of absolutely sure anti-Bryan States, therefore, make this showing:

	Electoral Votes.
New England	39
Middle States	78
Middle Western States	115
Total	232

There are in all 447 Electoral votes. It requires 224 to elect. The Republican candidate's election is assured, with 8 votes to spare, by the sixteen States included in these groups. We may leave Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Oregon, Kentucky, and California altogether out of the account. They were McKinley States in 1896. They would not be Bryan States this year. But the demonstration is complete in the little table we have given.

Chairman JONES talks about some compromise with the New York Democrats which he expects will inspire them to "put their shoulders to the wheel and carry the State for BRYAN." Of course, until he is quite ready to throw BRYAN overboard, the Chairman of the Democratic Committee is compelled to exhibit to visitors some plan of campaign that will give promise of victory. The visitors to Senator JONES in his capacity of Chairman are easily fooled. They will believe anything. The yarn about the compromise with the New York Democrats will serve as well as any other.

But now that Chairman JONES declines to be any longer a fool and a blind one at that, why palter with the other fools? He has seen the light. He knows that BRYAN will drag his party through a hopeless campaign to a foreordained defeat. His political judgment tells him that BRYAN and the Chicago platform ought to be discarded and another candidate and a very different platform put forward. A great many other friends of BRYAN know and believe the same thing. They are bad Democrats and reckless of their party's future in not openly declaring their convictions. Here are the leaders of the Democratic Party preparing to nominate a candidate who, as they well know, is doomed. Yet only here and there one of them will admit the truth to themselves or to each other. It is the strangest spectacle ever afforded by our politics.

"THE ENVY OF THE WORLD."

In the very striking article of Mr. JAMES T. WOODWARD, in THE TIMES ANNUAL FINANCIAL REVIEW, he spoke of the condition of trade throughout the land as "better than ever enjoyed by any people in any age, causing the United States to be the envy of the world."

One of the most significant features in the situation thus enthusiastically but justly described is the development of the industry of the South, of which Mr. WOODWARD gave a succinct and convincing summary. When we consider the conditions that have existed in the recent past in that section, the nature and extent of the changes that have taken place, and the future to which they point, it is quite within bounds to speak of the envy with which the world may regard the record. It is barely a third of a century since the surrender at Appomattox closed a civil war more obstinate, exhausting, and costly than any that history recounts. It left the South not merely defeated in the field, but sunk in poverty, with its labor system overthrown, its agriculture prostrated, its limited industry practically paralyzed, its credit currency wiped out, its civil administration thrown into confusion, and the terrible threat of a race conflict hanging over every community. After the war came military government, which at least did preserve order and gave the people of the South a chance to make a new start in life. This was followed by reconstruction, which, though not so bad as it is represented by the Southern historians, of the period, was in some States very bad indeed, and the worst consequence of which was the practical nullification of the representative principle to which the white people of the South felt themselves compelled to resort to secure their rights. Certainly at this point absolutely no precedent in the history of the world afforded any reason to hope that peace and prosperity could come to that stricken region within the lifetime of the youngest of its active citizens.

That was only a quarter of a century ago. To-day the account of the progress and assured prosperity of the South is contributed to THE TIMES by a Southern man in the prime of life, the President of the most influential and important association of financiers in the world, himself representing in the scope and character of his interests and activities in the South the advance of which he writes. And the most remarkable fact in this advance is that it is the result, not of any chance combination of fortunate circumstances, but of evolution, and what has been done is but the sure guarantee of what will continue to be done. It is due to two permanent elements, the wonderful natural resources of the region and the character of the people who do or will inhabit it. As to these the South has become an integral and undistinguishable portion of the country. Its people are full partners in the vast business of the Union. They still have their peculiar difficulties to contend with more than have the people of other sections, but if any one is tempted to take a gloomy view of the way in which they will deal with these he has but to study the immediate past. And it must be remembered, if we would grasp the full significance of the progress the South has made, that this great and strong structure that has there been reared is in a sense new, the work of methods and of organization substantially unknown to the last generation. Free labor and manufacturing and mining were nearly as novel thirty years ago in the South as they were a hundred years ago. But what is not new is the character of its people. The indomitable energy, resolution, fortitude, and proud self-respect that fought out the issue of the civil war to its complete settlement are the same qualities that have made possible the struggle with adverse conditions for commercial and industrial prosperity. Happy indeed is it for the country that in this struggle success is both possible and of equal advantage to all.

THE FRENCH CONSPIRATORS.

As most persons who had studied the question at all had foreseen, the French Senatorial High Court of Justice failed to establish the existence of a tripartite conspiracy promoted by the leaders of the Royalists, the Anti-Semites, and the Nationalists. The failure to connect the propaganda of the Duc D'ORLEANS with the Jew-baiter GUERIN and the head of the patriotic leagues, M. DEROULEDE, does not come as a surprise, when we consider the character of the personages in power at the time the charges were first formulated.

In the early part of the trial the affair was allowed to resolve itself into cases against individuals. In the consideration of these the court has been as successful as could be expected. While the Royalist, M. ANDRE BUFFET, director of the political bureau of the Pretender, and his confederate, the Comte DE SALUCES, have not been forgotten, the chief interest centres, of course, around MM. GUERIN and DEROULEDE, who received, respectively, sentences of ten years' confinement in a fortified place and ten years' banishment.

To foreigners, who recall the ridiculous episode of GUERIN at "Fort Chabrol" last Summer, and his humiliating surrender when the municipal authorities of Paris, tired of the forbearance of the National Government, threatened to drown him out by the fire hose, the sentence of the Jew-baiter may seem excessive. But it must be remembered that GUERIN was the editor of the Anti-Juif, a paper which from day to day preached the extermination of the Jews and defiance of existing laws, and that these ideas were embraced by a certain following which constantly threatened riot, if nothing worse. Then, too, it should not be forgotten that while in this country a man with an obnoxious idea is very soon taken care of by the police or made the butt of public ridicule before he can do much damage, in France a man with a revolutionary idea arouses at once a national question and must be dealt with accordingly. GUERIN therefore had to be judged according to the technical charge of carrying on armed rebellion against the republic.

The case of the Nationalist leader DEROULEDE was actually much more serious, for on Feb. 23 last, while the Government was passing through the most acute crisis that the Third Republic has known, he attempted to incite Gen. ROGET and his command to a coup d'état. He clearly meditated revolution, and nothing but the fear of the consequences prevented the disorganized criminal element in the General Staff from acting with him. Had the attempt been made in the previous Autumn, when Gen. ZURLINDEN was Military Governor of Paris, the result might have been far different. From the point of view of general utility, however, it must be confessed that the sentence of M. DEROULEDE will hardly prove as satisfactory to the Government as that meted out to M. GUERIN, for, from a foreign shore the Nationalist leader will undoubtedly pelt the Ministry through the press of his party.

Of course the Boulanger law covering the cases of "first offenders" may be invoked by the Government in behalf of the convicted men. Its employment at this time could hardly be construed as a sign of weakness on the part of the "Cabinet of Republican Defense," while no demonstration from anybody need be feared during the exposition year. But what will happen after that? Possibly it is as a safeguard to the period directly following the exposition that the sentences will be allowed to stand.

SEARCH AND SEIZURE.

Of course our Government was bound to take notice of the complaint of American shippers and merchants that their property had been improperly seized by British cruisers. Mr. CHOATE's action, however, cannot have gone further than a request to be informed of the grounds upon which the British cruisers acted. It was in no sense, so far as we have been apprised, a "protest," and much less can have had any of the character of a threat which some American journals have attributed to it.

The case of the German steamers, concerning which some of the German journals have got themselves into a condition of excitement that does not seem to have been shared by the German Government, is on a different footing. But it is not, upon that account, at all analogous to the Trent affair, as some of our contemporaries have tried to make it appear. It has never been denied that passengers of a neutral ship might be contraband of war. We have expressly and repeatedly admitted that the neutral flag did not cover either enemies' goods, if they were contraband of war, nor enemies themselves. In the Trent affair, Capt. WILKES made the mistake of supposing that envoys were contraband. That was the question in the Trent case, and his action was promptly disavowed. But combatants are none the less contraband because non-combatants are not. It is matter of common notoriety that recruits from Europe have joined the Boer forces. Of course they have gone in by way of Delagoa Bay. There has been no other way in since the war began. If the British find arms, or munitions of war, or recruits for the Boers, on board either German or American ships, it seems that they will have made out a case for condemnation by a prize court. At all events they will have made out a case for submission to a prize court. If it proves to be not a good case, without doubt the British Government will of its own accord offer abundant indemnity and reimburse the sufferers by its mistaken action. But evidently no belligerent power would suffer recruits and munitions of war to be smuggled past its cruisers and delivered to its enemies on the pretense that the actual place of landing was neutral. Delagoa Bay is the port of the Transvaal, and it is not the Portuguese who need or can use able-bodied recruits, Krupp and Creusot guns, and Mausers.

We have little doubt that in every case of seizure thus far reported the British have had reason to believe that they were seizing contraband about the character of which there was no dispute under international law. There is no reason at all to believe that the Transvaal is so short of food that it is even to the temporary advantage of the British to treat food as contraband, under penalty of paying its full value and a mercantile profit in addition. And although that penalty has not been agreed upon since the Jay treaty, yet nothing less would reconcile neutrals to the treatment of food as contraband. The nation in all the world which is most interested that food shall not be treated as contraband is Great Britain itself, as the nation which imports by sea the largest share of its food supply. But if recruits and munitions of war are being smuggled into the Transvaal, either under the pretense that they are provisions or under the pretense that the commerce with the Transvaal is commerce with a Portuguese port, the British are both warmly interested, and it seems that under international law they are entitled to put a stop to the traffic. At any rate, while the question is being determined, the Boers will not be getting any of the recruits or the supplies that are intended for them. And that fact would be enough to justify the British to themselves for the seizures thus far made.

In any case, there is nothing in the seizures to induce any ruffling of national susceptibilities. If Great Britain has made a mistake, or a series of mistakes, she is able and doubtless willing to pay for them. We have seen no evidence of any irritation on this side, except such as was obviously worked up for the occasion. That is not apparently true of Germany. The somewhat hysterical remarks of the German press irresistibly recalls a remark of STEVENSON's about the behavior of the Germans in Samoa: "Touchy themselves, they read all history in the light of personal affronts." Given this state of mind, and it is not wonderful that the German press should see, in the attempt of Great Britain to keep recruits and arms and ammunition out of the Transvaal, nothing but a deep-laid plot to insult and humiliate Germany. The German Government has shown itself superior to nonsense of this kind. But one of the misfortunes of the situation is that just now the German Government has a reason for not discouraging it, in the urgency of its own desire for an increase of the navy. The Government is willing to have its own purpose advanced by arguments never so flimsy. And of course it has not escaped the attention of the German Government that the seizure of German steamers in or just out of Delagoa Bay is used by the German press as such an argument. If Germany only had more ships in Delagoa Bay, say the German publicists, such insults could not be offered to her. A strong German squadron in Delagoa Bay, whatever else it might be, would not be a peacemaker. There was a strong German squadron in Manila Bay last year, and it proved to be simply a very effective irritant. An equally strong squadron, under the command of officers no better instructed in international law or international manners, would not prevent the British from exercising what they believed to be their belligerent rights, but it would add to the exercise of them an enormous amount of superfluous friction.

The Merchants' Association puts the claims of the postal service in this city in a clear and strong light. It is not a local appropriation for the benefit of New York that is sought in the appropriation for a new Post Office and for a larger force to cope with the increasing demands of the service. This is simply an appeal on the part of one of the paying branches of a business in which the paying branches have a number of losing branches to carry. It is an appeal for such facilities for doing its work as will enable it to pay even better. No owner of a private business who understood his business would hesitate in a similar case. He would provide whatever facilities were shown to be necessary. In this case, moreover, it is not only that the business of the New York office will be increased, and its profits correspondingly increased, by enlarging its facilities. It is that the business of the whole United States, domestic as well as foreign, though most obviously foreign, will be facilitated. As the association well puts it, the New York Post Office is the postal clearing house of the country. To starve such an institution is as much a folly from a National as it is from a local point of view.

Excellent as are the appointments made by the Governor for special work on the bench of the Court of Appeals, there has been some regret that his offer of appointment to Justice EDWARD PATTERSON could not have been accepted by that gentleman. Especially during his service in the Appellate Division of the First Department, Justice PATTERSON has won the admiration and confidence of the bar and of all capable of forming an intelligent opinion of his qualities. He adds to legal learning and judicial acumen high personal character and the charm of singularly fine and ripe culture. Gov. ROOSEVELT, in his candid and hearty way, expressed the general estimate of the Justice when he said: "I took the greatest pleasure in offering the appointment to Judge PATTERSON, because, like other citizens of New York, I had been able to watch his course at short range, and I felt honored myself at the privilege of showing my appreciation of a Judge so upright and able."

Alger's Latest Assertion.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Courant, (Rep.)

Ex-Secretary Alger is reported by THE NEW YORK TIMES as saying that the financial plank of the Republican National platform of 1896 was written by Mr. Foraker and subsequently improved by himself (Alger) and then adoped. He is quoted as adding that he does "not believe any plank was prepared three or four days before." If Mr. Alger really said this, he is a braver man than some of his enemies think him, for it amounts to telling a number of the leading Republicans of the country that they are liars. They said they saw, read, and prepared such a plank several days before the convention. A man now in Hartford saw it several days before.

NUGGETS.

Carries It Too Far.

"My daughter has a great ear for music."

"Well, that wouldn't be so bad if she didn't think she had a voice for it, too."—Chicago Times-Herald.

The Unanswered Letter.

"How did your correspondence end with Miss Jimp?"

"I wrote to her, and she couldn't think of anything to say in reply."—Chicago Record.

Unseasonable Remark.

Mr. Crimsonbeak—It's ridiculous to suppose that all dogs are growlers.

Mrs. Crimsonbeak—And just as absurd to think that all the growlers are dogs.—Yonkers Statesman.

Modern Girl.

"Harold," said the dear girl, "am I the only girl?"

Harold groaned involuntarily.

"Am I the only girl you ever told she was the only girl you ever told she was the only girl you loved?"—Indianapolis Press.

WHEN A FELLER'S STUBBED HIS TOE.

From The Bismarck Tribune.

Did ye ever pass a youngster, et'd been an' stubbed his toe,
An' was cryin' by the roadside, sorter quiet like an' slow,
A-holdin' of his dusty foot, all hard an' brown an' bare,
An' tryin' to keep from his eyes th' tears that's gatherin' there?
Ye hear him sorter sobbin' like an' snuffin' of his nose,
An' ye stop an' pat his head an' sorter try to ease his woes,
Ye treat him sorter kind like, an' th' fust thing that ye know
He's up an' off an' smilin'—clean forgot he stubbed his toe.

'Long the road of human life, ye see a feller trav'lin' slow,
An' like as not you'll find he's some poor cuss that's stubbed his toe.
He was makin' swimmin' headway, but he bumped into a stone,
An' his frien's kept hurryin' onward, an' they lef' him here alone.
He ain't sobbin' or ain't snifflin'—he's too old fer tears an' cries,
But he's grievin' jes' as earnest, if it only comes in sighs,
An' it does a heap o' good sometimes to go a little slow
An' say a word of comfort to th' man that's stubbed his toe.

Ye'r' never sure yerself, an' th' ain't no earthly way to know
Jes' when it's goin' to come y'er turn to trip an' stub y'er toe,
To-day, y'er smilin', happy, in the bright sun's light an' glow
An' to-morrow y'er a' shiverin' an' y'er strugglin' through th' snow.
Jes' th' time ye think ye've got th' world th' fastest in yer grip
Is th' very time, ye'll find, et yer th' likeliest to slip,
An' it's mighty comfortin' to have some feller stop, I know,
An' comfort ye and try to help ye when ye've stubbed yer toe.

FATE OF FRENCH PLOTTERS

Deroulede, Buffet, and Saluces Banished for Ten Years.

GUERIN TO BE IMPRISONED

To be Confined Ten Years in a Fortified Place—Defiant Attitude of the Condemned Men.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—The High Court, (Senate,) in secret session to-day, condemned MM. Buffet, de Lur-Saluces, and Déroulède, to ten years' banishment.

M. Guérin was sentenced to ten years' confinement in a fortified place.

M. Déroulède, still weak from his illness, entered the hall leaning on M. Barillier's arm. Among the public were M. Déroulède's daughter and brother, and a number of women friends of the prisoners.

After the reading of yesterday's decisions, M. Fallières, the President of the Court, ordered the expulsion of the men acquitted, and the Public Prosecutor asked for the application of sentences against the convicted.

M. Buffet's counsel, M. Normand, followed on behalf of his client, and began to expatiate on the latter's sentiments, when M. Fallières stopped him and told his to keep to the question of the sentence.

"Well," said M. Normand, "strike my client, so that the country may judge the extent of the hate and fear which animate you!"

M. Fallières interrupted counsel with the remark:

"You are insulting the court."

M. Normand rejoined:

"M. Buffet leaves this court greater than when he entered it, and he will become greater still in prison."

M. Buffet then said:

"You have dealt me a blow. Thank you! You have condemned the Government twelve times, and I thank you twelve times! I do not want to benefit by the Berenger law. If there were street demonstrations to-morrow I would take part in them. I do not want pity or indulgence."

M. Déroulède then rose and said:

"Since you have coupled me with the valiant Royalist Buffet and the courageous anti-Semite Guérin, I will share their pain. But, however hard may be the sentence, however distant the exile, which is even more cruel for me, a patriot and a soldier, I will return! I will return when justice returns! I shall be free when the nation becomes free! I am here by Loubet's orders! Strike me, then! Accomplish the act which will remain an indelible shame on the history of the Parliament! Vive l'Armée! Vive la République du Peuple!"

M. Déroulède was listened to in profound silence, but his passionate utterances caused a great sensation.

M. Guérin said he did not wish to make any further defense; he would not utter a word of repentance or appeal for indulgence. He added:

"However hard my trials and sufferings, I will say to my friends, 'Courage! Confidence!'"

M. Déroulède again rose and said:

"I desire for the first time to shake hands with these men. I met them here, and I have learned to esteem them!" M. Déroulède then shook hands with MM. Buffet and Guérin. M. Buffet cried:

"This is the first and perhaps the last time."

M. Guérin said: "It is the first time we are in agreement!"

M. Déroulède shouted, sarcastically: "Yes, here is the conspiracy!"

The secret session then began, and the sentences were announced later.

There were a few cries of "Vive Déroulède!" and "A bas Loubet!" from the audience after the sentences were pronounced, but the demonstration was quite insignificant.

The anti-Semite press is making a fuss over the outcome. Its tactics are shown by the sensational captions. "Murder of Déroulède," in the afternoon organ, La Cocarde. Purchasers were disgusted to find it only meant what the Nationalists affect to consider the legal murder of Déroulède.

To-day's decision condemns the convicted men to pay the costs of the prosecution. The sentences took effect immediately.

It is asserted that Déroulède was hurried to the train and immediately dispatched toward the Spanish frontier, he having decided to reside at San Sebastian.

Guérin will be removed to a French fortress, probably on the Island of Oléron, off the west coast. Buffet will go to Belgium.

The Marquis de Lur-Saluces is a well-known Royalist and was formerly a member of the Chamber of Deputies; he was convicted in default of appearance. His whereabouts is unknown, but it is believed that he is outside of French territory. He represented the Gironde in the National Assembly of 1871, and at one time held the rank of Chief of Battalion in the Territorial Army.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN TIFLIS.

Six Villages Destroyed in the Akhalkalaki District—Eight Hundred Bodies Already Recovered.

TIFLIS Russian Transcaucasia, Jan. 4.—Altogether, thirteen villages in the Akhalkalaki district of this Government have experienced earthquake shocks.

Six of these places have been completely destroyed and 800 bodies have already been recovered.

The town of Akhalkalaki is the principal centre of population in the Akhalkalaki Oasis, and is about seventy miles to the southwest of Tiflis. It has a population of about 5,000, and is 5,610 feet above the level of the sea. It gives its name to one of the nine districts which compose the Government of Tiflis.

The region is one of the richest in Transcaucasia, and the mountain slopes and valleys are dotted with villages, whose inhabitants are engaged in raising vines, cattle breeding, the raising of silkworms, and various handicrafts. The population of the Government of Tiflis is over 600,000. The inhabitants consist chiefly of Georgians, but there are also a large number of Armenians, Ossetes, Greeks, and Russians.

The first reports of the disastrous earthquakes in the Akhalkalaki district were received on Jan. 2, when it was announced that on the previous day ten villages in the district had been destroyed.

ALIEN MARRIAGES IN GERMANY.

Summary of the Provisions of the New Civil Code Now in Operation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The new civil code in Germany went into operation on Jan. 1. Commercial Agent Louis Stern, at Bamberg, has sent to the State Department a summary of its provisions concerning the marriage of foreigners, saying that American marriages in Germany are of frequent occurrence. He says that a few months ago a South Dakota man who wanted to marry a German girl had to wait four months before he could get from America the documents required by the German authorities.

Americans intending to marry in Germany must produce proof of their American citizenship; a certificate from their local authorities that there is no just cause or impediment why the marriage should not take place, which must be verified by the German Ambassador or a German Consul; a certificate of birth, similarly verified; the decree relating to the dissolution of any former marriage, similarly verified; and if there is any consanguinity or affinity between the parties proofs must be furnished that such consanguinity or affinity forms no impediment to the marriage.

Missionary Murdered in China.

PEKING, Jan. 4.—The Rev. Mr. Brooks of the Church Missionary Society, stationed at Ping-Yin, in the Province of Shan-Tung, was captured in that vicinity and murdered Dec. 3 by members of a seditious society called "Boxers," who have been active lately, destroying many villages and killing native Christians. The Governor of the province had dispatched a force of cavalry to the scene of the disturbances, but the soldiers arrived too late to save Mr. Brooks's life.

Spanish Ambassador to Italy Dead.

ROME, Jan. 4.—The death is announced of Count Merry y Colon de Benomar, the Spanish Ambassador to Italy. He was appointed May 5, 1899.

ITALY FAVORS THE OPEN DOOR.

Favorable Response Made to the Note of the State Department—Most Prompt of All the Powers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Italy has returned a favorable response to the recent note of the State Department respecting the open door in China. She was the last of the great powers to be heard from.

Notwithstanding her apparent tardiness, Italy really was more prompt than any other in the negotiations. Th Italian Government was addressed on the subject some time after the other Continental nations had it under consideration, owing to the fact that Ambassador Draper was away from his post on leave of absence in the United States when the identical note of instructions was sent out, and it was regarded as best to make no departure from the rule which had been adopted in the case of the other Governments of addressing them through the United States representatives at the foreign capitals.

Immediately upon Mr. Draper's return to Rome he laid the matter before the Italian Government, which therefore has acted with more promptness than the other powers. The agreements have not yet been reduced to their final form, but this will be done at once. Pending that outcome, the State Department officials will not make any statement as to the exact terms of the agreement, though it is admitted that the ground has been covered with unusual accuracy in the press reports up to this point.

TSING-TAO AS A FREE PORT.

Germany Promises to Always Preserve It—Typhoid at Kiao-Chau.

BERLIN, Jan. 4.—The Government memorial regarding developments at Kiao-Chau has reached the Reichstag. For Americans the most important passage is one in which the Government solemnly promises to preserve Tsing-Tao as a free port.

The bad sanitary conditions in Kiao-Chau are admitted, but the memorial says these are not so bad as those obtaining in the more southerly Chinese ports. The latter statement is to-day, however, flatly contradicted by the latest mail intelligence, which announces that typhoid is raging and that twenty-nine members of the garrison have succumbed to the disease within a month, even Gov. Jaeschke having been stricken with the malady.

FRENCH-DOMINICAN TROUBLE.

Consul at Santo Domingo Regards Manifesto as a Reflection on France —A Warship May Be Sent.

SANTO DOMINGO, Jan. 4.—In yew of the fact that the French Consul considers the manifesto of the Government to the public with regard to the Boismare-Caccavelli claim of 280,000 francs to be one reflecting unfavorably upon France, he has stopped legal proceedings, and asked the French Government for further instructions.

It is believed that a French warship will soon arrive here.

The Consul had refused to accept the Government's offer to pay the amount of the claim in three fortnightly installments, and insisted upon an immediate settlement.

Funds are being raised by public subscription, and the patriotic feeling is very strong. The town is quiet, and no disturbances are feared. Three days have been granted for the payment of the claim.

SCHENK LOSES PROFESSORSHIP.

VIENNA, Jan. 4.—Dr. Schenk, professor at the University of Vienna and President of the Embryological Institute, who, exactly a year ago, published a book in which he claimed that, after twenty years of experiment, he had discovered the secret of exercising an influence over animals and men so as to fix the sex of offspring, to-day received permission from the Minister of the Interior to retire on a pension.

This action is the result of a demand by the Vienna Medical Faculty for Dr. Schenk's dismissal for the alleged frivolous publication of scientific matter constituting a form of self-advertisement.

Increase in Imports from Germany.

BERLIN, Jan. 4.—Exports from Berlin to the United States during the last quarter of 1899 were $1,678,840, which was an increase over the corresponding quarter in 1898 of $403,254. For the calendar year Berlin's exports were $6,633,882, or an increase over 1898 of $1,306,703.

EDWARD COLES DEAD.

Once Associated in Law Cases with Webster—His Great Age.

Edward Coles died at his residence, 29 Beekman Place, last night. He was in the ninety-first year of his age. Death was due to the infirmities which come with extreme old age. On the 23d of December he was confined to his bed, and did not leave it again.

Mr. Coles was born April 15, 1809, at Dosoris, L. I. He was a son of Oliver Coles, who was born Sept. 8, 1780, and who died Dec. 25, 1861.

Early in life Mr. Coles practiced law in this city, and was the associate of Daniel Webster in cases in which Webster was counsel in New York.

Forty years ago Mr. Coles gave up the practice of law in order to devote all his time to looking after the extensive property interest of his family. He was largely instrumental in developing Jersey City, and made a large fortune out of real estate in that city.

He had made his home in New York City, spending his Summers at his country place at Tarrytown for the past thirty years. Mr. Coles built the first Episcopal Church on Long Island when only eighteen years of age. He was a brother of the late Mrs. Elizabeth N. Coles, who resided at 677 Fifth Avenue. He was married to Miss Hester Bussing Moulton in 1841.

His widow and six sons survive him. The sons are Edward O., John B., and Charles N., of New York, Howard Moulton, of Elizabeth, N. J., Clarence G., of Brooklyn, and Francis Underhill, of Tarrytown.

STATE BAR'S ANNUAL MEETING.

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—The committee having in charge the arrangements of the annual meeting of the New York State Bar Association has announced that the meeting will be held in the Common Council Chamber in the City Hall.

The annual address before the association will be delivered at 8 o'clock, Jan. 16, by Justice Brown, of the Supreme Court of the United States on "The Liberty of the Press."

The association will convene again in the Common Council Chamber at 10 A. M. on Wednesday, when matters of interest to the profession will be considered, reports of committees discussed, and such other business be transacted as shall come before it.

On the night of Jan. 17, at 7:30 o'clock, the annual banquet of the association will be given at the Ten Eyck Hotel.

ESTATE OF ROBERT B. BRIGHAM.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—There is a rumor to the effect that when the late Robert B. Brigham's will is probated it will be found to contain a provision leaving the Hollis Street Theatre, one of his best and most profitable investments, to the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.

Mr. Brigham's estate is worth $5,000,000, and the bulk of it will undoubtedly go to charitable institutions. He was not a member of the "Ancients," but was always a strong supporter of the company. For years when the theatre was a church, the religious services on the June field day were held there, and this use was continued after the building was purchased by Mr. Brigham.

Tennis by Electric Light.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, Jan. 4.—Electric lights have been placed in the Tuxedo Tennis Club for the benefit of the members who are at their daily business, and who wish to enjoy themselves after their dinner hour in the "Squash Courts." Some of the members who recently began playing "squash" have engaged at court tennis also, including several golf players.

An Appeal for a Cripple.

The Charity Organization Society yesterday sent out an appeal for $40, to provide an artificial leg for a middle-aged man of good character and industrious habits. It is urged that with an artificial leg he would be able to support himself, while a crutch is in the way of his securing employment. Any contributions may be sent to the society, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

TO PRESERVE THE PALISADES.

Leaders in the Movement Pleased with the Recommendations in the Governor's Message.

The recommendations made by Gov. Roosevelt in his message, looking to legislative enactment for the preservation of the Palisades through joint action with the New Jersey authorities, have given much satisfaction to the various bodies which have carried on the agitation against the spoliation of this rare scenic gift which nature has bestowed upon the metropolis.

The matter has been brought to a point now where it is believed that success must attend the efforts in this direction. F. P. Albert of the Produce Exchange, who is a resident of Alpine, on the Palisades, and an active worker in behalf of preservation, said yesterday: "Through the influence of the Federation of Women's Clubs of New Jersey last February, Gov. Voorhees was led to appoint a Palisades commission, and, following this, Gov. Roosevelt asked the Society for the Preservation of Places of Scenic and Historic Interest of the State of New York to appoint a committee, which was appointed, and which he authorized to treat as a commission with the authorities of any other State to the end of carrying out the purposes for which the society was incorporated. These two commissions have held consultations and considered the matter for the last six months, and the results of their labors were formulated into a report submitted to Gov. Roosevelt. Gov. Roosevelt's recommendations will in all probability be followed by similar recommendations by Gov. Voorhees to the Legislature of New Jersey. The Legislatures will be asked to appoint permanent commissions to carry out a scheme on the lines laid down in the report. The two States, by their possession of the riparian rights and the purchase of a sufficient amount of the slope beneath the Palisades, down to the water's edge, can effectually prevent the encroachment of any obnoxious interests and any further defacement by quarrying operations.

"Owing to the competition of a large quarry further up the river, which has the advantage of deeper water front for the shipping of stone, the Palisades have not suffered so much recently, though one large concern is still at the work, but we must look to the future. With that great wall of stone in sight of its growing market in the city the temptation must soon be so strong that the Palisades will be sacrificed unless protected by law."

Joseph Lamb forty years ago was the first of New Yorkers to take up a residence on the Palisades, and he found the destroyer about to demolish Indian Head. He saved it by buying the land, and the drill holes are still to be seen where operations were being started. Mr. Lamb's son, F. S. Lamb, is Secretary of the Society for the Preservation of Places of Scenic and Historic Interest of the State of New York. He said yesterday:

"We are delighted with the terse and energetic way in which Gov. Roosevelt has placed the question of preserving the Palisades in his message. His statement, necessarily short, shows conclusively that he is alive to the importance of immediate action in order to obtain the end in view. We hope that the Legislature will follow his suggestions and give the matter immediate attention. The Federation of Women's Clubs of New Jersey has taken up the matter actively, and it is hoped the Federation of Women's Clubs in New York will do the same. If sufficient support is manifested by the public and the press the favorable legislation asked for will undoubtedly be obtained."

THE PATRIA SINKS AGAIN.

Five Persons Drowned When She Founders After Being Raised—She Cannot Now Be Saved.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The Hamburg-American liner Patria, Capt. Frolich, which caught fire in the English Channel Nov. 16, was raised this morning. She subsequently foundered, however, and five persons were drowned.

Capt. Spruth, the Inspector of the Hamburg-American Line, who was on board the vessel when she went down, was saved by clinging to the top of the funnel.

It was announced this evening that it would be impossible to salvage the Patria. The vessel's position is now more dangerous to shipping than ever.

OPERATION ON ROLAND REED.

Second Surgical Attempt to Save the Life of the Comedian.

The friends of Roland Reed were advised yesterday that Dr. Bull had performed a second operation upon the comedian at St. Luke's Hospital. The first operation, performed about a week ago, was supposed to have been made necessary by an attack of appendicitis. When the operation took place, however, the surgeons discovered that Mr. Reed was suffering from an advanced attack of intestinal cancer.

Mr. Reed was too weak to stand a radical operation at that time, and a delay was agreed upon. The more important operation was performed yesterday, and from its nature little hope is held out for Mr. Reed's recovery. Should he survive the shock of the operation he will, in all probability, be an invalid for some time.

At a late hour last night Mr. Reed was reported to be resting comfortably.

BOSTON INSURANCE DECISION.

Supreme Court Decides Against Agent of Unlicensed Company.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—An important insurance decision was rendered by the full bench of the Supreme Court to-day. The Commonwealth wins its case against Charles H. Hutting, who was convicted of a violation of the statutes in negotiating and transacting insurance with a foreign insurance company which had not been admitted to do business in this State. The court overrules the defendant's exceptions, and sustains the statute as Constitutional.

The defendant solicited the insurance upon a vessel owned by William McKee of East Boston for the London Lloyds, who are not admitted to do business in this State.

NEW FREIGHT CLASSIFICATION.

Trunk Line Executive Committee to Hear Complaints Jan. 22.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Trunk Line Association, held yesterday, to look into the work of the Freight Classification Committee, because of complaints by merchants and shippers against the new classification, it was decided to hold a meeting on Jan. 22 to hear complaints. Shippers and others who object to the new classification or any part of it will then be heard. They are requested, however, to present their complaints in writing.

The Railway Committee of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation has called a meeting for to-day, to take further action against the enforcement of the new classification rates.

Railroads Would End Rate Cutting.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—Some twenty or more railroad lines East and West were represented in the conference of Passenger Agents held in this city to-day. N. E. Weeks of the New England Passenger Association presided. The long-standing trouble over railroad rates was the question which the conference had been called to discuss. The question of tourist car service was also taken up during the forenoon session. An Eastern and Western committee was appointed to investigate and report upon the subject after it had been given a full discussion. Without reaching any practical result, the conference adjourned to meet Monday next at the Hotel Waldorf in New York.

Illinois Central's Omaha Service.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—Unless something out of the ordinary happens to change the plans agreed upon, the new Chicago-Omaha lines of the Illinois Central Railroad will be opened for business Jan. 15. The road will establish two through daily passenger trains. One will depart from Chicago in the morning, and the limited will leave here about 5:30 P. M. The officers of the road believe they will be able to begin with a passenger train schedule that will meet to a minute the time of the other Chicago-Omaha lines—namely, fourteen hours.

Mount Morris Bank Election.

The annual election of officers and Directors of the Mount Morris Bank, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Park Avenue, was held yesterday afternoon. Thomas L. Watt was elected President, Albert H. Wiggin, Vice President; Frederick W. Livermore, cashier, and Frederick M. Spencer, assistant cashier.

FRAUD IN GOEBEL CONTEST?

Republican Alleges Trickery in Selecting Committees.

LEGISLATIVE CLERK ACCUSED

In the Drawings in the Legislature the Goebel Men Get Ten Out of Eleven Members on Leading Committee.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 4.—The joint legislative committees which will sit in the contests for Governor and Lieutenant Governor were drawn by lot to-day, as provided by law. The drawing gave the Democrats ten out of the eleven members of the committee on the Governor's contest, and nine out of eleven on the Lieutenant Governor's contest. The House members of these two committees were sworn to-night, and it is probable that the joint committees will organize and begin taking evidence to-morrow.

The Senate completed its drawing at the morning session, and the only incident connected with it was when Senator Howard (Rep.) objected to Senator Goebel's name being placed in the box. Senator Goebel rose from his seat and said:

"Under the law the names of all Senators present must be placed in the box, but I beg to assure the Senator that if my name should be drawn out, I, of course, will not serve."

The House was occupied till late in the evening with the drawing of the legislative committees, and there was nothing noteworthy in the proceedings till after the Governorship Committee had been announced and just before the drawing for the committee on the Lieutenant Governor's contest. Representative Haswell, leader of the Republican minority, charged Chief Clerk Edward O. Leigh with manipulating the ballots so as to give the Democrats the advantage. Haswell and Representative Berry, representing the Republicans, stood at the clerk's desk as the names of the members were placed in the box, and when the last name was placed in it, Haswell walked to his seat and addressed the House, charging that Leigh had, in placing the names in the box systematically, thrown the names of the Democratic members on the right side of the box, and, in like manner, had thrown the names of the Republicans to the left. He said he did not know how it happened that the Democrats got such a majority on the Governor's Contest Committee, drawn a few minutes before, but he did know how the ballots had been put in the box for the drawing now on, and he asked that the clerk be required to at least shake the box thoroughly so as to mix the names as contemplated by law.

Speaker Trimble invited Haswell or any other Republican member to shake the box, but they declined to do this, saying this was the duty of the Clerk. Mr. Berry, Republican, asked the Speaker to allow members to inspect the box, in order to verify the charges made by him and Haswell, mentioning the alleged manner in which the names had been placed in the box, but Mr. Cantrill (Dem.) said the charges made by Berry and Haswell were serious, and that, as long as they had waited until the drawing was practically completed, he thought they should be compelled to file them in the proper way, and not make them verbally, as they were doing.

Speaker Trimble finally ordered the box thoroughly shaken, and this was done, with the result that six Democratic and two Republican names were drawn out.

ALLEGED BRIBE FOUND IN BOX.

Grand Jury Discovers $4,500—Whallen and Ryan Reported Indicted.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 4.—The box said to contain money, which was to be passed in the alleged bribery transaction between Col. John H. Whallen and Senator Harrell, was delivered to the Grand Jury to-day to be opened.

The box was found to contain four $1,000 bills and five $100 bills. The money was sealed up in a plain, white envelope without writing. This in part corroborates Harrell's story.

It is unofficially announced that the Franklin County Grand Jury has found indictments against Col. John H. Whallen and Charles Ryan.

To Ballot Twice for Senator.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 4.—The Democratic leaders in the Legislature decided to-night to take the ballot for United States Senator next Tuesday. As it seems settled in advance that Blackburn will receive a majority in each House, a joint ballot will probably not be necessary. There is a question as to whether the ballot should be taken next Tuesday or the following Tuesday. Blackburn's friends decided as a matter of caution to have a ballot on both days so there may be no quibble over the legality of his election.

New Jersey Senate Organization.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 4.—The Republican Senators held a caucus here to-day and selected the following officers for the coming session of the Senate: President—William M. Johnson, Bergen County; Leader—Mahlon Pitney, Morris County; Secretary—Augustus S. Barber, Gloucester County; Sergeant at Arms—John F. Garwood, Salem County.

FOR GRUBER'S OPPONENT.

New Amsterdam Club Members to Support George C. Austin.

The fight between Abraham Gruber and ex-Assemblyman George C. Austin for the Republican leadership of the Twenty-first Assembly District is becoming very warm. About forty members last night attended a meeting of the New Amsterdam Republican Club at the headquarters, in West Ninety-sixth Street, and unanimously decided to support Mr. Austin for the leadership.

Mr. Gruber is a pronounced opponent of Lemuel E. Quigg and of Senator Platt. He holds the Senator responsible for the political creation and sustenance of Quigg.

The fight has reached such a stage that Gruber and Austin, once warm personal friends, now do not speak.

Gruber is one of the law partners of ex-Gov. Frank S. Black, who is suspected of having designs on Senator Platt's hold on the State leadership.

Senator Sullivan Renominated.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 4.—Senator W. V. Sullivan has been nominated by the Legislature by a majority of 16, for the short term, which expires March 4, 1901.

STRIKE MAY AFFECT 10,000.

Machinists in Paterson Demand an Increase in Wages.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 4.—One hundred machinists employed at the Eastwood Machine shop and a like number at Watson's, went on strike this afternoon for a uniform rate in wages. The men want a uniform rate of $2.50 per day.

About 500 men employed in different machine shops about the city are expected to go on strike to-morrow unless their firms comply with the demand. The men are now paid at the rate of $1.75 per day to $2.25 per day. The strike is likely to affect 10,000 iron workers in the city.

THE REV. JOHN G. FEE DEAD.

Noted Abolitionist and Founder of Besea College Passes Away.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Ky., Jan. 4.—The Rev. John G. Fee, the founder of Berea College, in this county, an institution erected for the education of whites and blacks, died at his home in Berea to-day, aged eighty-four years. Mr. Fee had been declining for some time. He had resided at Berea from the time when that city was laid out.

Mr. Fee was born in Bracken County, Ky. At an early age he began to preach the doctrine of anti-slavery and as a result suffered several times from mobs. He was attacked four different times, the most violent assault being made at College Hill. While preaching, a mob of sixty men surrounded the house with pistols and guns. Mr. Fee was dragged out and a man with a rope swore that he would be swung up if he did not leave the county. He declined to obey their demands, however, and continued preaching against slavery

His life work was devoted to the colored people. He studied two years at Oxford, Ohio, then took a theological course at Lane Seminary, Ohio. Berea College, which owes its existence to him, is in a flourishing state. The citizens of that place will bury him with high honors. Several children survive him.

CALLS HOUSE AN EYESORE.

John Schreyer's Fight for His Building, with Which Fault Is Found.

Whether John Schreyer's plain three-story frame house will be permitted to remain, as Lawyer Seward Baker declares, as an "eyesore" to his neighbors, on Morris Heights, who boast imposing looking dwellings with gables, conical towers, and other aesthetic accessories, depends on the decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, which has decided the question against him once before.

It appears that in 1895 E. B. Levy, a real estate speculator, purchased a tract of land on Morris Heights and divided it into lots, which he sold with conditions attached. These conditions were that only private dwellings should be erected thereon, and that each dwelling should be set back 10 feet from the front line of the lot. Mr. Schreyer, in 1897, purchased, among other lots, a lot at One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, and erected on it the house in question. Mr. Levy, through Lawyer Seward Baker, contended that the house was in violation of the terms of sale of the lot, inasmuch as it was built on the flat system, and that a bay window protruded beyond the line of limit. He, therefore, brought suit in the Supreme Court before Justice Pryor to compel Mr. Schreyer to pull down his house. Justice Pryor decided against the bay window, but for the house as a private dwelling.

Mr. Levy appealed against this ruling as to the status of the house, while Mr. Schreyer appealed against the order to lop off his bay window. This court, in March, 1898, affirmed the decision of the court below, relative to the window, but reversed that concerning the house, and sent the latter case back for a new trial.

The trial was had before Justice Bookstaver in November last. He decided on evidence adduced that the house was not a private dwelling house in the meaning of the covenant made between Mr. Levy and Mr. Schreyer, and directed the building to be removed.

Against this decision Mr. Schreyer has now appealed.

SCHWEIGHOFER IN A NEW ROLE.

Appears in "Die Gypsfigur" to the Delight of a Large Audience.

Felix Schweighofer, the German comedian, made his appearance last night at the Irving Place Theatre in a new musical farce, in three acts, by Theodor Taube, (the music being by Louis Roth,) entitled, "Die Gypsfigur," (The Statuette.) The rôle did not differ to any great extent from that which Herr Schweighofer appeared in last Monday night. In "Die Gypsfigur," as Gustav Stocker, at one time a dealer in game, but retired from business with a large fortune, to spend the remainder of his days in the pursuit of pleasure, he afforded the large audience who witnessed his performance a very enjoyable evening, and managed to keep them in uproarious laughter with a continuance of comical situations.

Meta Buenger as Therese, Georg Baselt as Ringelheim, Gustav von Seyfferitz as Bellini, and Elly Collmer as Marie contributed ably to the evening's entertainment.

MANSFIELD SIGNS MISS KAHN.

Will Play Leading Parts in His Company—Carnegie Lyceum Productions.

The continued illness of Miss Katherine Grey, which caused her to retire from the cast of "The First Violin" on the evening performance of Dec. 29, and prevented her ever since from appearing with Richard Mansfield's company, prompted Mr. Mansfield, it was said yesterday, to secure a new leading actress for his organization, and after negotiating with several he concluded by signing a contract with Miss Florence Kahn, a young actress who made her first professional apppearance, creating a very favorable impression at the time, in the subscription performance of modern plays under the direction of the John Blair Independent Theatre Company, last November, at the Carnegie Lyceum.

At that time Miss Kahn played the part of Christina in Maude Bank's condensed version of "El Gran Galeoto." The severing of Miss Kahn's connection with the Independent Theatre Company has caused John Blair to retire from the organization, a fact which is made public through the following announcement:

"George Peabody Eustis and Vaughan Kester, who are the promoters and managers of the course of modern plays current at the Carnegie Lyceum, announced that John Blair has resigned from the organization. Miss Kahn has played the leading male rôles in the first two plays of the course given during the month of November."

This action of Mr. Blair will not interfere with the continuation of the productions and the third play of the course will be given at the Carnegie Lyceum on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, Jan. 17 and 18, the play selected for the occasions being Henrik Ibsen's "The Master Builder." The leading rôle of Howard Solness will be played by William H. Pascoe, who will succeed Mr. Blair hereafter. He is a young actor, who has not been seen in this city before prominently on the professional stage. Robert C. Jenkins will also make his first appearance with the company on these occasions though he has been identified with the project in the capacity of stage director.

Dewey Theatre Case Dismissed.

The complaint of the Sabbath Committee, the principal movers in which reside in Jersey City and Brooklyn, against George J. Kraus for violating the Sunday law by giving a performance at the Dewey Theatre, was yesterday dismissed by Magistrate Mott. Mr. Kraus proved that the license for the theatre is in the name of his son. It is claimed by the committee that Senator Sullivan is a partner of the son, and there is a warrant out for the Senator, which has not been served. Consequently the charge against the theatre may be prosecuted further.

Edna Lyall's Play Well Received.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—"In Spite of All," the first dramatic effort of Edna Lyall, (Miss Ada Ellen Bayly,) was produced this evening at Eastbourne. It is a play dealing with the civil war of the seventeenth century, and was well received.

RECEIVER FOR FRANK BUSH.

Order Obtained by His Wife, Who is Suing for a Separation.

As the result of sequestration proceedings begun against Benjamin Franklin Bush in the Supreme Court yesterday by his wife, Grace, Justice Fitzgerald granted an order appointing a receiver for the property of the comedian, who is better known as Frank Bush. His wife is suing him for a separation on the grounds of alleged cruelty and abandonment, and the present proceeding is for the recovery of $180 alimony due under an order issued several weeks ago by Justice Truax.

In her application for the sequestration of her husband's property Mrs. Bush asserts that he owns a house and lot in Elmhurst, L. I., valued at $5,150, on which there is a mortgage of $2,750. She also says that he is possessed of valuable jewelry. She asks that the receiver take charge of the property, and that the rents from the Elmhurst house be used toward the payment of the alimony to her. Mrs. Bush also wants her husband to give a bond for the future payment of alimony.

Mrs. Bush was Grace B. Barringer before her marriage. It is said that Bush met her at Point of Pines, where she was a waitress. She is still a minor, and the suit is brought in the name of her father, Frank A. Barringer, who has been appointed guardian ad litem for the purposes of the action.

When the case was called yesterday there was no appearance on the part of Bush, and the motion was granted by default.

President Declines Invitations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Senator Platt of New York called at the White House to-day and invited the President to attend the annual banquet of the New York State Bar Association, to be given at Albany on the evening of Jan. 17. The President expressed his regrets that the pressure of public business would prevent his acceptance of the invitation. Later in the day the President received an invitation to attend the twenty-seventh annual review and reception to be given by York Commandery, No. 55, Knights Templars, at Madison Square Garden, New York, on Jan. 16, which he was compelled to decline also.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

"I doubt if the arrest of the so-called 'Jack the Slasher' in Washington will put an end to the annoyance that women have suffered from so long," remarked one of the men who keeps his eyes and his ears open. "There must be several men with this peculiar mania for slashing women's dresses, for my wife was probably a witness to the operations of one of them the other night. She was coming up town on a Columbus Avenue car. A modest and rather well dressed fellow was in the car at the time. There was an indescribable something about him that attracted her attention. Among the passengers who came in later was a very richly dressed woman with a gown of such value and cut as to attract my wife's attention. She noticed, too, that the suspicious appearing young man sidled up next to this lady, and, suspecting that he was a pickpocket, watched him very closely. But she could see nothing wrong about his actions, even when the woman rose to remove her wrap. Before the women reached their destinations the smug young man left the car. When the lady with the dress rose to leave and was about putting on her wrap, my wife noticed that on the side of the gown next to where the young man had sat there was one of those long and jagged, three-cornered cuts of the shape that every woman knows as a 'trap-door tear.' That cut was not there when the lady came into the car; it was not an accidental tear, as was ascertained when an examination was made after my wife had called attention to the ruined gown and expressed her opinion as to who was the cause of it. If it was the work of the young man—and it undoubtedly was—he had done his work so cleverly that the lady never suspected it, and had made good his escape. What in the world was his object is of course as much of a mystery as are the operations of that young fellow they have under arrest in Washington. Such men seem a new type of the decadent."

"But they are not," responded a listener who was something of a snouser among old and queer books, "for if you will take the trouble to look up some of those old tomes dealing with peculiar criminal records, such as Ashton's, you will find not only a record of men arrested a hundred years ago or more for the same crime, but roughly drawn portraits of them. Something more than a century ago there was a mild reign of terror among the women of London, brought about by the operations of some dress snipper, who was even then known as 'Jack, the Slasher.' So the peculiar scene of mental affliction which leads to the admission of such wanton acts as seem to please the man under arrest and the visitor to the car whom your wife saw is by no means a new thing. I have no doubt that, if records were extant, it would be possible to ascertain that dress slashing has been going on by men and women with twisted minds ever since woman began to wear coatly clothing. It was not always envy that was behind the act, either. It was pure malice or the strange sort of mania that possessed the Washington prisoner."

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If there is one thing more than another that is exasperating to the man in a hurry it is those signs that face one here, there, and everywhere about town, "The Next Door," or "Take the Other Door!" One finds them at the hotels, in office buildings, at the theatres, and at the stores. There seems to be an outbreak of them all over town. There may be some good reason for them, but I have yet to hear it, and it appears to me as if they were put up either to purposely annoy people or else to save the porter or some other employe trouble of some kind. One of the hotel clerks had an idea that the signs were put on the storm doors in order to prevent the wind from sweeping in at the particular door that was barred to the public with this sign. But there was no wind blowing yesterday that would have annoyed any one at any of the doors, so that reason would not hold, though it might have answered for some days within the week. Whatever the cause for it, it is one of the minor nuisances that might well be abated.

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Ross Raymond, one of the brightest and cleverest swindlers that ever lived, has been masquerading in the West of late as Major Allanson of the British Army. He is to-day lodged in the House of Correction at Milwaukee, Wis., on a thirty-days' sentence as a vagrant, pending an investigation into his latest exploit. He presented himself at the Plankinton House in that city with a forged letter of introduction from Adjt. Gen. Corbin to Brig. Gen. Charles King, which he used as a means of swindling the hotel out of $25. Raymond has a career that is almost a romance, for he has figured in the most scintillant and gorgeous of swindles all over the world. It was in Paris, where after representing himself to be a son of the late Henry J. Raymond that he pushed his way into exclusive society and obtained large sums of money on forged checks and drafts. He also figured there as the private secretary of the Khedive of Egypt, and as such mulcted all sorts of people out of large amounts of money. Raymond is well known here, and has spent much time about fashionable resorts, where his many graces of manner and his skill as a story teller made him popular, and has even secured entrance to some of the most exclusive clubs in times past. A clever writer, he has been employed at times on several of the New York papers, only to be compelled to leave town under a cloud, as he would rather make a living by dishonest means than by honest means. Hardly a fashionable hotel in New York but has had him for a lounger in its corridors until the managers found him trying some of his swindling operations. Then he would be driven away and disappear for a time to be heard from later in some distant part of the globe. There are several people here who would like to see Raymond serve a long term of imprisonment, though they have refused to help make this possible, as they have refused to appear against him after he had swindled them in the most genteel and elegant manner possible. That so brilliant a fellow should voluntarily follow the life he does is a mystery to everyone who has met him and has been charmed by his conversation and his stories of life from actual experiences that always had a sort of Arabian Nights flavor about them.

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There is a peripatetic organ grinder that makes New Rochelle one of his favorite grinding grounds, for there he manages to pick up a lot of pennies, as the conductors on the New Haven Road can attest. To them he is a terror. He never buys a ticket at the railway station, but boards the train with fifty pennies carefully counted out and held in his hand ready for the unlucky conductor with whom he travels. There is always a row when this "Dago" offegs these for his fare, for the conductors do not want to be burdened with them. Conductors are not allowed to turn in pennies for their fares, and so they invariably protest and try to get some other sort of change out of the organist. He, too, is evidently not allowed to turn pennies into the coffer of his employer, for he protests that he has no other money, and wants to know in broken English if those pennies are not legal tender. There he has the conductor pat, and as he refuses to give up any other coin, they have to accept the pennies and dispose of them when they reach town as best they can. All the conductors know "Old Coppers," as they call him, and there would be a general jollification among them if there some dispensation of Providence he should some day fall and break his neck or find some other way of taking his unwelcome body out of the territory of the "Suburban Line" men.

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"Perhaps you haven't noticed it," said the marketman, "but you have had better poultry this year than has ever before been in the New York market. That is what the poultry shows throughout the country have done for the people of this city. In their way these shows have been as advantageous as have the horse shows in theirs, and this year we are getting the benefit of it. Poultry shows have taught the farmer the advantage of raising the fancy breeds of poultry both as egg producers and for the dressed fowl market. A carload of straight-blooded poultry was a thing unknown to the trade a few years ago. Now we have carloads of Plymouth Rocks and Partridge Cochins and other choice breeds from the South and Southwest particularly. The 'scrubs' come mostly from the West, and shipments from that quarter have fallen off very considerably in the past year, as the statistics will show when they are made up. The consumer gets the benefit, of course. No, it has not affected injuriously the sales of capons. On the contrary, I think it has helped them, for the coming of the higher grades of straight poultry has served to educate the taste for the fancy fowls, and even for game. With better fowls, too, there has come a demand for better eggs, and the market for Leghorn and other fancy eggs for eating is stronger now than it ever was in the trade. Not only the farmers but the public has been wonderfully educated on this whole poultry business during the past two years."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The weather conditions yesterday were so enjoyable, the bracing cold being tempered by the sun's warm rays, that there was as much social life outdoors as in, and the Avenue and other fashionable up-town streets were more gay and lively than they have been since the days when the Christmas shopping brought every one out of doors. There was a constant stream of pedestrians all during the morning and early afternoon hours between Fourteenth and Fifty-ninth Streets on the Avenue, and the jam of carriages in the late afternoon and early evening was greater than for ten days past. Obcervers say that it daily becomes more evident that if Mr. Guggenheimer's measure to keep the trucks off Fifth Avenue during the afternoon hours fails to pass the Municipal Assembly, that some other mode of relief must be found. The opinion is expressed in the Fifth Avenue clubs, whose members are in a position to study the question of traffic on the Avenue, that it is no longer a matter of the convenience of those who drive for pleasure, but the safety of the public that must be considered. Progress along certain blocks yesterday afternoon at times was simply impossible for stages and trucks as well as for private carriages.

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To-day will bring a number of "at homes," and in the evening the second meeting of Mrs. Snedeker's dancing class, at Sherry's, the first Knickerbocker dance at Delmonico's, the second of the young people's subscription dancing classes organized and matronized by Mrs. Dallas B. Pratt, Mrs. Frederic Gallatin, Mrs. Henry Morris, and Mrs. Louis Q. Jones at the Metropolitan Club Annex, and Mrs. William C. Gulliver's private dance at Sherry's. Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff of 21 West Twenty-first Street will give a dinner this evening in honor of Mrs. Henry Gribble, who was Miss Wagstaff, a sister of Col. Wagstaff. The first performance of "Die Walküre" will draw a large house to the Metropolitan. Mrs. Theron G. Strong will give a small dance for her niece, Miss Merrill, at her residence, 29 East Sixty-fifth Street, this evening, and Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch will give a large dance for young people at her residence, 16 East Eightieth Street.

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The Carbonites, as the men and women of the fashionable artistic Bohemian set whose high priests are Messrs. James Lawrence Breese and Stanford White are called, and who have been rather quiet of late, began another season on Wednesday evening with a characteristic and representative vaudeville entertainment in the famous Breese studio in West Sixteenth Street. The men were not in fancy costume, but the women, with few exceptions, impersonated some contemporaneous, and, as a rule, comic characters. There were "high jinks" from the beginning to the end of the evening, and Mr. Stanford White, Mr. Breese, and other funmakers kept up a perpetual movement and life. The feature of the evening was Miss Emily Hoffman's dancing of the cachucha, for which she has now become so famous as to have won the title of "the society Carmencita." Some of the fancy costumes were very amusing, and some extremely clever acting in the way of impersonation was done by their wearers. Among those present were Mrs. Stanford White, Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard Ronalds, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Beckwith, Miss Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Cowdin, the Misses Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kemp, Mrs. James Clinch Smith, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Miss Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Taller, Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchon, Mr. and Mrs. Suffern Taller, and Messrs. James W. Gerard, Jr., Charles A. Munn, Murray Young, Robert Gerry, Joseph J. Lee, and Henry Bull.

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These studio fancy dress parties are now frequently held, and promise to be quite as much the rage this season as they have been for the past two or three Winters. Mr. Howard Constable gave an informal affair in his East Sixteenth studio on Christmas night, at which were present, among others, Mrs. Henry L. Burnett, Mrs. Bramhall Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. Terry, Miss Daisy Pierson, and Miss Anna Constable. Mr. Constable purposes to give other studio entertainments during the Winter.

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There was much going on yesterday. In the afternoon Mrs. J. Muhlenberg Bailey gave a large reception at her residence, Madison Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, which marked her re-entrance to the social world, she having been in retirement for two years past, owing to the death of her husband. Mrs. R. P. Lounsbery of 12 East Thirty-fifth Street and Mrs. Louis F. Bishop of 54 West Fifty-fifth Street, a recent bride, gave receptions, and Miss Fannie Adam of 13 East Fortieth Street gave a tea for Miss Nora Hamilton Cook. The evening brought the second Bachelors and Spinsters' dance at Delmonico's, and the second meeting of the Thursday Evening Club at the residence of Mrs. Henry Draper, 271 Madison Avenue.

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The Thursday Evening Club met for the second time this season at the residence of Mrs. Henry Draper, 271 Madison Avenue, last evening. Prof. George F. Barker, Professor of Physics in the University of Pennsylvania, gave a talk on Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy, and illustrated his remarks by some experiments with apparatus. Mr. White, formerly an assistant of Signor Marconi, was also present and aided Prof. Baker. The talk was given in the large laboratory built by the late Prof. Draper. The usual supper was served. Among those present were Dr. and Mrs. Kinnicut, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Beaman, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Barney, Mr. and Mrs. Francis McNeill Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Bowdoin, Miss Bigelow, Gen. Lloyd S. Bryce and Mrs. Bryce, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Dana, Mrs. R. H. Derby, Dr. W. H. Draper and Mrs. Draper, Mr. James H. Dunham, Miss Helen Dunham, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Fairchild, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. De Forest, Miss Furniss, Mr. and Mrs. T. K. Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Godkin, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Burton Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. John Hone, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Howland, Mr. H. T. Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Miss Elizabeth Kean, Mr. Nicholas Kane, Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Miller, Mrs. John Minturn, Mrs. R. B. Minturn, Mr. John E. Parsons, Miss Mary Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Harold De Raesloff, Mr. and Mrs. C. Lawrence Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Post, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Pellew, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hampden Robb, Miss Amy Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, and Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Ward.

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The second meeting of the Thursday Evening Musical Club was held last evening at the residence of Mrs. A. A. Cowles, No. 249 West Seventy-second Street. Among those present were Miss Alta Rockefeller, Miss Catherine M. Clark, Miss Schuyler, the Misses Merrall, Miss Johnson, Miss Chase, Miss Westcott, the Messrs. Grannis, Manning, Cowles, Campbell, Rockefeller, and others. A programme of vocal and instrumental music was rendered.

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The second dance of the Bachelors and Spinsters took place at Delmonico's last night. The cotillion was led by Mr. Frederic Stuart Greene. The senior chaperones of this class are Mesdames George Tucker Harrison, Samuel Spencer and Joseph N. Knapp, and the junior chaperones are Mesdames James Walter Benedict, E. A. A. Brinckerhoff, Jr., H. M. Clements, B. A. Dickinson, Jr., and Samuel F. Streit.

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The wedding of Mr. F. W. J. Hurst, the father of Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, and for many years treasurer of the New York Yacht Club, and Mrs. Alice Gilbert Maxwell, widow of Edward Maxwell, celebrated at Grace Church Chantry at 1 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, and which was noticed in THE TIMES of yesterday morning, was a great surprise to Mr. Hurst's many friends in club and business life. Ex-Commodore S. Nicholson Kane, of the New York Yacht Club, was best man for Mr. Hurst, and Messrs. Allan N. Kennedy and E. F. Darrall were the ushers. The bride had as her attendant her daughter, Miss Fanny Maxwell, and she was given away by her son, Mr. Gilbert D. Maxwell. There were only a few intimate friends of the bride and bridegroom present. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Huntington, and a wedding breakfast at the Brevoort House followed the ceremony.

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The Miss Maude Leroy Satterlee who was married to Mr. Welles Catlin Waring in the Church of the Transfiguration in this city on Dec. 17 last, and whose wedding announcement was only published Thursday morning, is a daughter of Gen. Livingston Satterlee, of New Brighton, S. I., and a niece of Walter Satterlee, the artist, and of Mr. Geo. B. Satterlee. Her parents' explanation of her quiet wedding and its tardy announcement is that the bride was averse to the annoyance and trouble of a more public ceremony.

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Mr. David Gwynne, who died on Wednesday at the Hotel Metropole in London, of pneumonia, was a brother of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., and Mrs. W. Edgar Shepherd. Mr. Gwynne's death makes the third within the year in Mrs. Vanderbilt's immediate family. Mrs. Fearing Gill, her sister, died in Paris in January last, Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt in October, and Mr. Gwynne, as stated above, on Jan. 3 last.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Fuller—Muir.

Mr. David J. Fuller and Miss Olive Beatrice Muir, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Muir, were married last evening in the Memorial Church, Washington Square South. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Judson. The bride was in a gown of white satin, trimmed with point lace, and her tulle veil was fastened with diamond ornaments and a coronet of orange blossoms. Her maid of honor was Miss Flora E. Kitching. Mrs. Edgar Ryckman Hodgekinson was matron of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Margaret and Elizabeth Muir, sisters of the bride, and Miss Anna Mason. Little Miss Jessie Muir was the flower girl and Master Edwin H. Muir was the page. Dr. Fuller's best man was Dr. Gordon Hall, and the ushers were Dr. Herbert Arrowsmith, Dr. R. D. Jones, Dr. Daniel Fuller, and the bride's brother, George Muir.

Alexander—Reichardt.

Herman Alexander, editor in chief of the German Herold, New Yorker Zeitung and New York Revue, was married last night to Miss Mary Reichardt, a well-known member of the Irving Place Theatre Company. The Rev. Dr. Moldehnke of St. Peter's Lutheran Church officiated at the church, Lexington Avenue and Forty-sixth Street. Among the guests were:

C. B. Wolffram, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Hirsch, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Weil, John Racky, Adolph Schaffmeyer, and Mr. and Mrs. John Welmann.

McAneny—Jacobi.

Miss Marjorie Jacobi, the daughter of Dr. Abraham Jacobi of 110 West Thirty-fourth Street, was married to George McAneny, in the chantry of Grace Church yesterday. The Rev. J. Le B. Johnson, assistant rector of the church, performed the ceremony, and J. S. Cooley acted as best man.

The bride, who wore a gown of gray cloth with a velvet hat to match, was given away by her father. Miss Adelaide Palmer, her only attendant, was dressed in dark blue with blue velvet trimmings. There were no ushers, and no reception was given after the ceremony.

Barnesby—Campbell.

Dr. Percy Norman Barnesby of the United States Hospital Marine Service was married yesterday to Miss Mae P. Campbell, daughter of the Rev. J. W. Campbell. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's parents, 716 East One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street. The bride is a graduate of the Woman's College of New York. The bridal couple left for Washington, D. C., where they will spend a few days with Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Frank A. Vanderlip, a relative of the bridegroom.

FATHER MALONE'S ESTATE.

Church of Which He Was Rector Will Insist on Its Share.

The corporation of the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, in Wythe Avenue, Williamsburg, has engaged a lawyer to look after the interests of the parish in the will of Father Sylvester Malone, who died on Friday last.

This was made known yesterday by the Rev. John L. Belford, the successor to the dead priest. It is the opinion of many that the belongings of Father Malone before his death are likely to lead to litigation, and the parish is prepared to protect itself.

"We know," said Father Belford, "that there is a will of Father Malone dated Nov. 6, in which certain bequests were made to the church. This will was witnessed by Mgr. Duffy and Father Carroll. If there be no will to be probated, and a claim be made that Father Malone died intestate, we shall insist upon proof that the will I mentioned had been destroyed and that all the facts in connection with it were absolutely legal."

THE PRUNIER-ASH SUIT.

Plaintiff's Husband Tells of Massage Treatment He Gave Mrs Ash.

The $75,000 damage suit which Malvinia Prunier, wife of Frederick J. Prunier of Burlington, Vt., has brought against Mrs. Lillian Ash for alienation of her husband's affections was continued yesterday before Judge Shipman and a jury in the United States Circuit Court. Prunier was placed on the stand and testified that he gave Mrs. Ash massage treatment. He was asked to describe the method of treatment. He explained it somewhat and then said he could not explain further without a subject.

"Well, Mrs. Ash is in court," remarked A. C. Palmer, counsel for Mrs. Prunier, "perhaps she will serve."

"Oh, no, gentlemen," said Judge Shipman, waving his hand, and the proposition was dropped.

W. J. Kinsley was placed on the stand for the plaintiff to testify about certain letters, and Judge Shipman asked Mr. Hummel, appearing for Mrs. Ash, if he would admit that Mr. Kinsley was an expert in handwriting.

"I will admit," replied Mr. Hummel, "that he appeared in the Molineux trial as an expert and that he raises chickens."

The case will be continued this morning.

KNIT GOODS MEN PROTEST.

Say the Proposed Treaty with France Would Injure Them.

Knit goods manufacturers who make a specialty of balbriggan underwear held a very largely attended meeting on the ninth floor of the New York Life Insurance Company's Building yesterday to protest against the ratification of the reciprocity treaty with France, at least in so far as it relates to knit goods.

The point was made by A. S. Haight that under the provisions of the proposed treaty foreign manufacturers would secure a reduction of 20 per cent. in duties, and this would enable them to flood this country with goods they could sell at a profit at so low a rate that the position of the domestic manufacturer would be seriously menaced. Other members said the new treaty would permit of the sale of a reasonably good imported article at 50 cents a garment.

A resolution recommending strong protests against the treaty to the members of the Senate, and calling upon the National Association of Knit Goods Manufacturers to oppose it by all lawful means was unanimously adopted. An executive committee was appointed to push the fight.

Double Wedding in New Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 4.—Miss Annie Golden of Montclair and Herman C. Nunn of Newark were married at Montclair yesterday afternoon. Miss Julia Etta Sheridan and Artemas L. Beattie, both of this city, acted as bridesmaid and best man, and on their way back to Newark with Mr. and Mrs. Nunn decided also to get married, and the Nunns agreed to attend them. Mr. Beattie is a Protestant, while his bride is a Catholic. A dispensation was necessary, but it had been obtained on Dec. 10 last. As it still held good and the time seemed propitious, they proceeded to get married with its aid.

Rowan May Get a Medal of Honor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The West Virginia representatives visited President McKinley to-day in the interest of Lieut. Col. Andrew S. Rowan. He is the officer who carried the famous message to Garcia early in the Spanish war. At the time Garcia's whereabouts were not known, and the American troops had not landed in Cuba. Rowan's mission was one of great peril. The West Virginians want him to receive a medal of honor, and the result of the conference is said to have been satisfactory.

Alabama Furnaces Lack Coal.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 4.—A special to The Times Democrat says that the shortage of coal in Alabama has necessitated the banking of fires in a number of furnaces for lack of fuel. The Trussville and Talladega furnaces have been ready for the torch for some time, but have not been able to secure coke, hence are still idle.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Freeman D. Somerby.

Freeman D. Somerby, Supreme President of the Iron Hall of Baltimore, is dead at his home in Philadelphia. His death was due to pneumonia, by which he was attacked on last Saturday. He was sixty-five years old, and leaves a wife and three children. Mr. Somerby was born in Boston, and was one of the organizers of the Old Iron Hall, which passed into the hands of a receiver some years ago. Afterward he instituted the organization of which he was Supreme President at his death.

Obituary Notes.

THOMAS B. SHOAFF of the rug firm of T. B. Shoaff & Co., of this city, died yesterday morning at the Hoffman House. He was fifty-eight years of age, and was born in Fort Wayne, Ind., whither the body will be sent.

Capt. JAMES LYSLE died at his home, at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., yesterday, at the age of 64. He had spent most of his life on whaling ships and coasting vessels, with a home port in Cold Spring Harbor. So far as is known he had no relatives, and died a bachelor. He leaves considerable property, about the disposal of which there is much speculation.

ALPHEUS G. GIBBONS, ex-Mayor of Rahway, N. J., died at his home there yesterday in his eighty-first year. Mr. Gibbons was born in Massachusetts. He was a carriage builder, and for some years was in business in Chicago and Rock Island, Ill. He built the stages for the first stage line running between Buffalo and Chicago. He went to Rahway fifty years ago.

The Rev. CHARLES CARROLL FISKE died at the Westminster Hotel yesterday. Mr. Fiske, who was seventy-two years old, arrived in this city a few days ago from Europe, where he had been for several years. He was at one time connected with Calvary Church, Twenty-first Street and Fourth Avenue, and his funeral services will be held there to-day at 4 o'clock.

Brother CELIAN LEWIS of the Order of the Brothers of the Christian Schools died on Wednesday in St. Vincent's Hospital. He was born in Dover, N. J., twenty-eight years ago, and had been a member of the order about eight years. After completing his novitiate at Amawalk, Westchester County, he taught for several years in St. James's School, Brooklyn. For the past two years he taught in St. Mary's School, in this city.

GEORGE SIMPSON MCKIBBIN died at his home, 651 Madison Avenue, yesterday morning, as the result of paralysis, in his sixty-first year. He was a son of John S.

CURRENCY BILL TAKEN UP

Mr. Aldrich Opens the Discussion in the Senate.

PROPOSED MEASURE ANALYZED

Senator Says that While Gold Will Be the Standard the Present Status of Silver Will Be Preserved.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—In accordance with the notice previously given by him, Senator Aldrich to-day opened the discussion of the Financial bill in the Senate with a speech in explanation of the Senate substitute for the House bill. The speech was carefully prepared and was read from manuscript. It was delivered in clear and distinct language, but without any effort at oratory. Senators present gave him careful attention, but no one interrupted him with questions or otherwise during the delivery, nor did any one manifest a disposition to reply after he had concluded. After Mr. Aldrich concluded the Senate adjourned over until Monday, for the purpose, it is understood, of giving those who may wish to reply to the Rhode Island Senator an opportunity to study his presentation of the subject.

MR. ALDRICH'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Aldrich, in the course of his speech, said:

"Mr. President: I propose to submit at this time a brief explanation of the substitute offered to House Bill No. 1, and to state some of the reasons which led a majority of the Committee on Finance to recommend its adoption by the Senate.

"The general purpose of the bill is to declare anew that gold is the monetary standard of the United States; to establish confidence in the intention and ability of our Government to give the greatest possible measure of stability in value to its currency and to provide the means for securing for it at all times an equal purchasing power with gold; to lighten in every possible way the burdens imposed upon the taxpayer by existing public obligations, and to strengthen the public credit.

"The first section contains a clear and definite declaration that the gold dollar is and shall continue to be the standard unit of value; a new and more emphatic pledge on the part of the United States that all forms of money it may issue shall be at all times maintained at an equality of value with the gold adopted as the standard, and a specific provision that United States notes and Treasury notes shall upon presentation at the Treasury be redeemed in standard gold coin.

"These several declarations embody in new and more positive terms the law and the practice, in this respect as interpreted and carried out in the administration of the Treasury Department since the resumption of specie payments. The act of Feb. 12, 1873, made the gold dollar the sole unit of value, and no serious attempt has been made in the twenty-seven years which have elapsed since that act was passed to take away from our gold coinage this important function.

"I have recited the provisions of these several acts that it may appear that no departure is intended by this bill from the public policy which was adopted years ago and has been consistently adhered to through successive Administrations.

OPPOSITION ANTICIPATED.

"In the consideration of this section I do not overlook the fact that before this discussion is over we are sure to be confronted with the charge made by the Senators on the other side of the chamber that by our reaffirmation of the gold standard we have deliberately abandoned the position which the Republican Party and the country have heretofore taken in favor of international bimetallism. The charge is not in accordance with the facts.

"The bill now before the Senate contains no disavowal of the position heretofore taken upon the question of international bimetallism, and places no obstacles in the ways of its accomplishment in the future. If it is possible to secure permanence of relative value to gold and silver coins with the free coinage of both metals at a fixed ratio, this permanence can only be secured by concurrent action of all the leading nations."

Mr. Aldrich said that the Democrats, while masquerading as the friends of bimetallism, have for the past four years been engaged in a crusade in behalf of the single standard of silver, in a serious attempt to place the money and business of the country upon a silver basis, that the assertion that the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the historical ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the consent of any other nation on earth, will be the supreme issue in 1900, as it was in 1896, has not been contradicted.

"No sane man can be found," he continued, "outside of the ranks of the small band of bold, able, and aggressive leaders who at present dominate the policy of the Democratic Party who believes for an instant that the opening of our mints to the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 will raise the value of silver bullion from its current commercial price to its mint price measured with relation to gold.

"The Democratic advocates of free coinage are not in any sense bimetallists, but silver monometallists of the most pronounced type.

"The second section provides for a reserve fund of $150,000,000 in gold to secure the prompt and certain redemption of outstanding United States notes and Treasury notes. This fund is increased $50,000,000 over that which is now held by the Treasury for redemption purposes.

"That this amount of $150,000,000 can be held without embarrassment to the Treasury will be evident when we consider that the total amount of gold in the Treasury on the first of November, 1899, exclusive of the amount held to pay gold certificates, was $252,000,000 and the available cash balance, including the gold reserve, was $289,000,000.

"This section makes it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to replenish the reserve fund from time to time by the use of the notes redeemed. This he may do by exchanging the notes for any gold in the general fund of the Treasury; or any which may be deposited at the Treasury or Sub-Treasury; or he may use the notes for securing gold coin under the provisions of Section 3,700 of the revised statutes.

POWER TO SELL BONDS.

"In case all of these methods shall fail and the gold in the fund shall fall below $100,000,000, then it becomes his duty to sell United States bonds, the proceeds to be used to restore the fund to the maximum amount by paying the gold so obtained into the general fund of the Treasury and then exchanging for it an equal amount of notes which have been redeemed from the reserve fund. The committee, having in view the rapid increase in the gold production of the world and the equally rapid increase in the available stock of gold in this country is of the opinion that it will not be at any time necessary to sell bonds under the provisions of this section."

Mr. Aldrich quoted statistics on the gold production to show that there will be no difficulty in securing by use of notes the gold which will be necessary to maintain the fund at its maximum amount.

"In considering the adequacy and use of the gold reserve, we are bound to inquire into the ability of the Treasury to maintain an equality of value between the silver dollar and silver certificate and the gold dollar without provision for direct exchangeability. Our own experience and that of other countries, notably France and Germany, clearly proves that it is possible to keep in circulation at a parity of value with gold a large but limited amount of legal tender silver or notes based upon such silver without any provision for a compulsory redemption in gold.

"The amount of silver certificates in circulation on the first of December, 1899, was $394,292,800, and of standard silver dollars $78,232,454, a total of $472,525,254. This amount will be gradually increased by the silver coinage which will take place under the provisions of the act of June 13, 1898. Both silver dollars and silver certificates are by law receivable for all public dues, and as long as the ordinary receipts of the Government are more than $600,000,000 per annum it is very evident that silver certificates are not likely to go to a discount. The Government itself, in the absence of a positive injunction, would be bound to maintain the value of this form of currency through the ordinary business channels of exchange for self-protection.

NO CHANGE IN SILVER.

"The committee does not suggest any changes in the status of the silver dollar or in the silver certificate. It does not propose to take away from silver any of the monetary privileges or proclivities it now enjoys; in fact, we believe that the legislation suggested will greatly strengthen its position in our monetary system.

"The third section makes it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury as fast as standard silver dollars are coined, as required by law, from the bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, to retire and cancel an equal amount of Treasury notes, and provides that upon the cancellation of the notes silver certificates shall be issued against the silver dollars so coined.

"The fourth section authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to receive deposits of gold coin and to issue gold certificates therefor in denominations of not less than $20. The provisions of this section are in most respects the same as those contained in the twelfth section of the act of July 12, 1882.

"The purpose of the section as a whole is to give certain active monetary use to the large and rapidly increasing amount of gold in the country.

"The fifth section provides that no United States notes or Treasury notes shall hereafter be issued or reissued in denominations of less than $10 and all such notes of a smaller denomination, whenever redeemed, shall be canceled and notes of $10 or upward substituted therefor. It also provides that no silver certificates of a higher denomination than $10 shall be issued.

"The sixth section of the substitute gives to the Secretary of the Treasury authority to convert a portion of the National debt into bonds bearing 2 per cent. interest. The proposition contemplates a profitable anticipation of interest payments and consequent reduction of the public debt.

"In order to induce the holders of the outstanding bonds to consent to the conversion proposed, and in consideration of the reduction of interest effected thereby, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to pay to them in exchange a sum not greater than the present worth of such bonds, computed to yield an income of 2¼ per cent. per annum and their par value.

"The surplus in the Treasury over and above the amount required for an adequate working balance and for the reserved fund created by this bill would allow the Secretary to pay without difficulty the $88,000,000 which would be required to effect this reduction of interest.

"In fact, under the present conditions, and with the necessity confronting us of more promptly turning current receipts back into the channels of business, the payments suggested would afford welcome relief from dangerous congestion."

Mr. Aldrich, in discussing the effect of this transaction in the National debt, said the committee was of the opinion that it would not place this portion of he National debt beyond the control of the Government.

DEBT MAY INCREASE.

"We trust that our expenditures will soon be on a peace footing, but we must realize that we shall have large disbursements for some time to come, which it may not be possible to pay from the current receipts. In considering the possibilities of the future, we cannot overlook the fact that the National debts of the world have increased at an astonishing rate.

"We believe it is impossible to overestimate the advantage which would accrue to the United States from placing its National debt upon a 2 per cent. basis and keeping its obligations issued at this rate at par in the markets of the world.

"By the provisions of this bill we remove all possible doubts and apprehensions as to the character of our monetary standard and make it clear to the world that we intend under all circumstances to keep all forms of our currency equal in value with gold, and it would be a source of National pride if we could, in addition to this great achievement, place the credit of the United States on a higher plane than is occupied by that of any other country.

"One of the principal reasons which led the committee to recommend this plan of conversion was that the bonds suggested would be much more desirable as a basis for National banknote circulation than the outstanding securities. It is the duty of Congress, in the public interest, to so modify the National Banking act as to give to banking associations an opportunity to issue currency with a reasonable profit. If the provisions of this bill are enacted into law, we may reasonably expect a considerable increase in the National banknote circulation in the near future, and there is no reason, if the business of the country demands it, why in time the outstanding circulation should not equal the capitalization of the banks.

"The seventh section provides that upon the deposit of United States bonds by any National banking association in the manner provided by law such association shall be entitled to receive circulating notes equal to the par value of the bonds deposited. It also provides that any National banking association now having bonds on deposit shall be entitled to the same privilege.

"The eighth section provides that any National banking association having on deposit as security for its circulating notes bonds of the United States bearing interest at 2 per cent. per annum shall pay a tax upon such circulating notes of one-half of 1 per cent. annually instead of the tax of 1 per cent. now imposed by law. We believe this reduction in taxation is necessary to encourage National banks to increase their circulation, and it will undoubtedly have the effect of promoting the conversion of bonds provided for in the sixth section."

TO DISCUSS THE PHILIPPINES.

Senator Beveridge Will Speak to a Resolution Declaring the Islands to be American Territory.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—At the opening of to-day's session of the Senate, Mr. Beveridge (Rep., Ind.) presented the following resolution:

"That the Philippine Islands are territory belonging to the United States, that it is the intention of the United States to retain them as such, and to establish and maintain such Governmental control throughout the archipelago as the situation may demand."

Mr. Beveridge asked that the resolution lie upon the table until next Tuesday, when he will speak upon it.

A resolution was presented by Mr. Pettigrew calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for the report of Admiral Dewey of April 13, 1898, in which the Admiral said he could take Manila at any time. He asked immediate consideration, but Mr. Spooner objected, and the resolution went over.

The consideration of Mr. Pettigrew's resolution concerning the advances reported to have been made by Aguinaldo through Gen. Torres to Gen. Otis, after the beginning of hostilities in the Philippines, was postponed until Monday. It is understood that several Senators expect to discuss the Philippine question Monday.

HAWAIIAN BILL IS REPORTED.

Senate Foreign Relations Committee Takes Favorable Action.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-day through Senator Cullom favorably reported the bill creating a Territorial Government for Hawaii. A few modifications of the original bill were made, the most important being the validation of the sale of lands since annexation and fixing the tenure of the Supreme Court Judges at nine years. The provision for a delegate in Congress remains in the bill.

The amendment concerning the sale of public lands in the bill reported for the Territorial Government of Hawaii is as follows:

"That all sales, grants, leases, and other dispositions of the public domain, or agreements concerning the same, and franchises granted by the Hawaiian Government, in conformity with the laws of Hawaii prior to Sept. 11, 1899, are hereby ratified and confirmed."

MR. HOAR AND THE QUAY CASE.

Massachusetts Senator Explains His Attitude in the Matter.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—A brief explanation of his attitude upon the contest of Mr. Quay for a seat in the Senate was made by Mr. Hoar. He said he had received numerous letters urging him not to vote for the seating of Mr. Quay upon the appointment of the Governor of Pennsylvania on the ground of charges against the personal character of Mr. Quay. Mr. Hoar referred to the fact that he had frequently investigated the subject of the right of a Governor to fill a vacancy and to the numerous speeches and reports he had made in support of the theory. It was not to be expected that Senators sitting here as judges could change their convictions on great public questions upon such appeals.

Such requests he considered in the nature of appeals to him to stuff a ballot box and make false returns simply because the petitioners think some one else should be appointed. He hoped his explanation would be a sufficient reply to the writers of the letters.

ARMY PROMOTIONS CONFIRMED.

Gen. MacArthur's Nomination Causes Some Discussion.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—In the executive session of the Senate to-day there was a brief discussion of the promotion of Gen. MacArthur, started by an inquiry by Senator Pettigrew as to what the General had done to entitle him to such distinction as had been conferred upon him. The inquiry was responded to by Senators Hawley, Carter, and others, who explained that Gen. MacArthur's record had been uniformly good from the time of the civil war until and including the present campaign in the Philippines. After these explanations, the nomination was confirmed without an opposing vote.

The Senate also confirmed the nominations of Brig. Gen. Lloyd Wheaton, United States Volunteers, to be Major General by brevet; Brig. Gen. J. C. Bates, United States Volunteers, to be Major General; Col. S. B. M. Young and Lieut. Col. William Ludlow, to be Brigadier Generals, and E. V. Morgan of New York to be Secretary of the legation at Seoul, Korea.

MR. GAGE ASKED TO EXPLAIN.

House and Senate Request Details of Agreements Between the Treasury and the Banks.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The Ways and Means Committee of the House, at a meeting to-day, considered the Sulzer resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit to the House all information regarding the deposit of Government funds in the National City and Hanover National Banks of New York, and decided to recommend its adoption in a modified form. Mr. Payne, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, presented the modified resolution to the House for immediate consideration, and it was adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby requested to furnish the House of Representatives the following information:

First—Copies of all letters, agreements, papers, or documents between the Treasury Department of the United States or any person connected therewith and the National City Bank and the Hanover National Bank of the City of New York, or any person acting for them, or either of them, since the 4th day of March, 1897, relating to the depositing of public funds, bonds, or revenues in said bank or banks, or any other relations or business transactions now existing or heretofore had between the Government and said banks, or either of them.

Second—The amount of public money, bonds, or revenue deposited with said banks, or either of them, or with any National bank, by the Government upon what security, for what length of time, and the reasons therefor, and whether said banks, or any of them, have paid the Government any interest on said deposits, and if so, how much, and all other information concerning the same or in any way relating thereto.

Third—And also the date of the sale of the Custom House property of the United States in New York City to said National City Bank, the date of the execution of the deed thereto, the date and manner of payment of the purchase money therefor, the disposition of the proceeds of the said sale, and whether or not the Government has paid any rents for the said property or any portion thereof for any purpose, since the day of sale, and if so, to whom, and all facts relating to the said transaction.

Mr. Sulzer arose after the presentation of the resolution and said he would accept the amendments.

Mr. Richardson, the minority leader, asked for five minutes which he desired to yield to Mr. Levy (Dem., N. Y.)

The request was complied with and Mr. Levy offered an amendment to the resolution which included a request for the Secretary's reasons for delaying the deposits in National banks until the panic had occurred. Mr. Levy said he had warned the Secretary in September that a panic was imminent. Had the Secretary heeded that warning and deposited Government funds in National banks in September or October, instead of buying bonds, the panic would have been averted. The amendment was promptly ruled out of order and the resolution as offered by Mr. Payne was adopted.

Then at 12:20 P. M. the House adjourned until Monday.

In the Senate Mr. Allen's resolution calling for the correspondence between the Treasury Department and the National City Bank and the Hanover National Bank of New York was also agreed to with modifications.

WOULD THANK BOTH ADMIRALS.

Congress is Asked to Honor Sampson and Schley.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Representative Bingham of Pennsylvania to-day introduced the following joint resolution:

Resolved, &c., That the thanks of Congress are hereby tendered to Rear Admiral William T. Sampson and Commodore Winfield Scott Schley and the officers and men under them for the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Santiago.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

The President yesterday sent to the Senate the nomination of Frank W. Kinney to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Connecticut.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Hoar offered a resolution which was adopted, reducing the mileage fees to be paid witnesses in cases before the Senate to $3 per day while in attendance and actual traveling expenses. This will reduce the amount for witnesses in the Clark case about one-half.

The seizure of a large number of cigars at the factory of William H. Jacobs at Lancaster, Penn., is recalled by a bill introduced yesterday by Representative Brosius of Pennsylvania directing the payment of employes of the factory up to $2,705 out of the moneys realized from the sale of the forfeited cigars.

The Commerce Committee of the Senate has presented a favorable report on Senator Frye's bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to prescribe and enforce regulations governing the boarding of vessels in seaports of the United States. Senator Elkins, from the same committee, has reported favorably bills to extend the laws relating to commerce, navigation, and merchant seamen over Puerto Rico and Hawaii.

The House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce held its first meeting yesterday, and decided to grant requests for hearings by the Pacific Cable Company of New York and the new Panama Canal Company. Representatives of the cable company will be heard next Tuesday, and A. Fteley, chief engineer of the Croton Aqueduct and ex-President of the American Society of Civil Engineers, will be heard on the following Friday concerning the Panama Canal route.

New Bills in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Among the House measures introduced to-day were:

By Mr. Daly, (Dem., N. J.)—To protect the public against trusts, &c.

By Mr. Wilson, (Silver Rep., Idaho)—For a Constitutional amendment authorizing uniform marriage and divorce laws.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate to-day were the following:

By Mr. Clay, (Dem., Ga.)—Granting a pension of $30 per month to Annie E. Brumby, mother of Admiral Dewey's Flag Lieutenant.

By Senator Hoar, (Rep., Mass.)—Extending the life of the Court of Private Land Claims until June 30, 1902.

Deep Sea Exploration in the Pacific.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 4.—Alexander Agassiz, Director of the Agassiz Museum at Harvard, has just sent a letter from the Island of Tahiti, in the Pacific Ocean, to the United States Fish Commissioner. Prof. Agassiz left San Francisco in the Albatross, a vessel loaned him by the Government, to study the bottom of the Pacific Ocean. He made seventy-two soundings in a hitherto unknown basin at the bottom of the ocean. A large number of specimens were secured by dredging from the bottom of the ocean, but the general conclusion from their study is that there is but little life in the deeper part of the sea far away from land.

$12,000 to Avoid a Grade Crossing.

TRENTON, Jan. 4.—Vice Chancellor Reed to-day filed an opinion compelling the West Jersey Traction Company to cross under the tracks of the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad at Main Street, Haddonfield, instead of at grade. The Vice Chancellor said grade crossing should be avoided wherever practicable. It will cost the traction company $12,000 to make the underground crossing.

NEW BROOKLYN BOXING CLUB.

Application was made to the Police Board yesterday for a boxing club license for a place in Hoyt Street, near Fulton Street, Brooklyn. The names of the applicants could not be learned, as no action was taken by the board.

Inquiry in the neighborhood of Hoyt and Fulton Streets, made last night, revealed the fact that the sporting element in that locality is in high glee over the prospects of having a large fighting arena. An old stable, unused for some time, is pointed to as the home of the new club, and Jan. 26, it is said, has been fixed for the date of the opening fight. The stable referred to runs from 17 to 23 Hoyt Street, and has "For Rent" signs upon it.

Jeffries-Corbett Fight March 15.

The managers of prize fights have been frightened since Gov. Roosevelt put himself on record as favoring the repeal of the Horton law, and as a result they are hurrying forward all important boxing matches. The fight between Champion "Jim" Jeffries and James J. Corbett, originally scheduled for next November, will take place March 15.

Another Advance in Brooms Likely.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—The American Broom Manufacturers' Association, at their annual meeting at the Palmer House to-day, appointed a committee which will to-morrow probably report in favor of another advance of 10 or 15 per cent. in the price of brooms.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The interest in the series in the Harlem League last night centred on the meeting between the Morris and Harlem Wheelmen. These teams competed in the second game, and, as was expected, the game was close throughout, the Morris Wheelmen winning by thirty-three pins. The Boulevards won two games, defeating the Morris and Harlem Wheelmen. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Boulevard—Dumble, 169; Power, 189; Darrell, 193; Wanderer, 137; Vetter, 157. Total, 845.
Harlem Wheelmen—Dumahaut, 158; Haight, 158; Reynolds, 153; Du Barry, 154; Duff, 177. Total, 800.

SECOND GAME.

Morris Wheelmen—MacDonald, 166; Tompson, 194; O'Neill, 177; Schwager, 180; Gibson, 170. Total, 887.
Harlem Wheelmen—Dumahaut, 155; Haight, 151; Reynolds, 158; Du Barry, 154; Duff, 236. Total, 854.

THIRD GAME.

Boulevard—Dumble, 167; Power, 204; Darrell, 160; Wanderer, 155; Vetter, 172. Total, 858.
Morris Wheelmen—MacDonald, 180; Tompson, 187; O'Neill, 144; Schwager, 170; Gibson, 131. Total, 818.

The games scheduled in the Columbia League last night were postponed to allow the Corinthians and Pontiac Wheelmen to bowl a match. The Corinthians won two straight games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Corinthian—S. Walter, 205; Baker, 170; Mulford and Niles, 130; Holden, 197; Schaefter, 171. Total, 873.
Pontiac Wheelmen—Clinch, 177; E. Ebling, 100; Dewes, 188; Kessler, 167; Stearn, 112. Total, 834.

SECOND GAME.

Corinthian—S. Walter, 146; Baker, 174; Niles, 169; Holden, 200; Schaefter, 206. Total, 895.
Pontiac Wheelmen—Clinch, 160; E. Ebling, 161; Dewes, 153; Kessler, 167; Stearn, 164. Total, 805.

The games in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Tournament last night on Trainor's Alleys were won by Fraternity and De Long Councils. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Fraternity Council—Lee, 184; Higgins, 146; Fields, 160; Myerle, 160; Griffin, 169. Total, 819.
De Long Council—Blake, 167; Schumann, 148; Herx, 113; Haff, 135; Landman, 171. Total, 734.

SECOND GAME.

De Long Council—Blake, 170; Schumann, 170; Herx, 205; Haff, 152; Landman, 193. Total, 890.
De Forest Council—Walters, 189; Worch, 127; Kruse, 115; Cadieu, 142; Maas, 152. Total, 725.

THIRD GAME.

Fraternity Council—Lee, 171; Higgins, 147; Fields, 143; Myerle, 116; Griffin, 175. Total, 752.
De Forest Council—Walters, 133; Worch, 146; Kruse, 148; Cadieu, 123; Maas, 143. Total, 693.

Brooklyn Bicycle Club won two more games last night in the tourney of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island, Class A, on the Elephant Club alleys. Tamaqua Wheelmen were also winners. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Tamaqua Wheelmen—Jordan, 167; Doughty, 117; Higgins, 132; Boyce, 123; Van Sicien, 120. Total, 649.
Nassau Wheelmen—Sparks, 137; Hughes, 133; T. Teare, 135; Smith, 82; C. Teare, 124. Total, 611.

SECOND GAME.

Brooklyn Bicycle Club—Anderson, 134; Neff, 126; Heubel, 121; Joslyn, 131; Worth, 179. Total, 691.
Nassau Wheelmen—C. Teare, 119; Hughes, 144; T. Teare, 118; Smith, 128; Sparks, 145. Total, 654.

THIRD GAME.

Brooklyn Bicycle Club—Anderson, 153; Neff, 164; Heubel, 146; Joslyn, 170; Worth, 157. Total, 790.
Tamaqua Wheelmen—Jordan, 124; Doughty, 139; Higgins, 143; Boyce, 151; Van Sicien, 124. Total, 681.

In the Thirteenth Regiment tournament last night, Company H rolled the best score of the season on the armory alleys in the fourth game against Company D. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Company F—Hilland, 121; Lawless, 95; Jackson, 112; Morson, 98; Morris, 126. Total, 552.
Hospital Corps Team—Forfeited.

SECOND GAME.

Company K—Carson, 134; Morley, 110; F. Rodgers, 111; G. Rodgers, 142; Nash, 142. Total, 639.
Company F—Hilland, 98; Lawless, 111; Jackson, 121; Morson, 112; Morris, 80. Total, 522.

THIRD GAME.

Company K—Carson, 129; Wallace, 131; Morley, 172; Rodgers, 147; Nash, 114. Total, 693.
Company Hospital Corps Team—Forfeited.

FOURTH GAME.

Company H—Wilson, 153; Buttle, 127; Clarke, 137; Pendry, 170; Quallmann, 170. Total, 757.
Company D—Forster, 124; De Betts, 101; Dolmann, 97; Craig, 106. Total, 428.

FIFTH GAME.

Company L—Nerrie, 72; Stacey, 75; Rhoades, 89; Lewis, 92; Kennedy, 52. Total, 380.
Company D—Forster, 109; De Betts, 198; Dolmann, 128; Meekes, 67; Craig, 11. Total, 518.

SIXTH GAME.

Company H—Wilson, 189; Buttle, 99; Clarke, 134; Pendry, 88; Quallmann, 107. Total, 613.
Company L—Nerrie, 91; Stacey, 97; Rhoades, 103, Lewis, 147; Reid, 115. Total, 553.

The Orientals were beaten in two games in the National League last night, losing to the Roseville Club and the American Club of Newark. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Oriental—Mitchell, 142; Vogel, 142; Gilhaus, 126; Schultz, 191; Stumpfel, 157. Total, 758.
Roseville—Wood, 175; Badger, 161; Waters, 204; Van Ness, 192; Meyer, 163. Total, 895.

SECOND GAME.

Oriental—Mitchell, 154; Vogel, 159; Gilhaus, 174; Schultz, 163; Stumpfel, 223. Total, 873.
America—Heitzman, 170; Gedney, 154; Cooke, 187; Friedenthal, 193; Buehler, 221. Total, 925.

THIRD GAME.

Roseville—Wood, 200; Badger, 158; Waters, 115; Van Ness, 126; Meyer, 156. Total, 755.
America—Heitzman, 188; Gedney, 152; Cooke, 158; Friedenthal, 146; Buehler, 137. Total, 780.

The Bleeckers, by winning two games in the Arlington National League last night, secured first place in the tournament. The Gothams, who were tied for first place, lost two games and dropped into third place, being passed by the Alcos. The scores of the games follow:

FIRST GAME.

Welcome—Bernet, 184; Schulz, 173; Doerr, 140; Schmidt, 138; Wenderoth, 165. Total, 850.
Gotham—Heiles, 139; Dannefelser, 155; Bachman, 147; Setzer, 150; Schlichte, 159. Total, 750.

SECOND GAME.

Bleecker—Beam, 182; Wragge, 179; Bonneau, 204; Rosenberg, 185; Ritter, 138. Total, 888.
Gotham—Heiles, 177; Dannefelser, 167; Bachman, 179; Setzer, 177; Schlichte, 152. Total, 852.

THIRD GAME.

Bleecker—Beam, 149; Wragge, 173; Bonneau, 127; Rosenberg, 197; Ritter, 176. Total, 822.
Welcome—Bernet, 179; Schulz, 149; Doerr, 170; Schmidt, 154; Wenderoth, 168. Total, 820.

The National Park Bank team was a winner in two games in the Bank Clerks' League last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

National Park Bank—Elseman, 141; Schultz, 124; Block, 154; Davidson, 147; Wylie, 183. Total, 749.
Kountze Brothers—Nelson, 123; Poole, 94; Drummond, 88; Farrington, 131; Schmidt, 134. Total, 570.

SECOND GAME.

Plaza—Meyer, 171; Bouton, 108; Cook, 132; Ahrens, 163; Ackerman, 137. Total, 711.
Kountze Brothers—Nelson, 117; Poole, 58; Loomis, 101; Farrington, 123; Schmidt, 141. Total 542.

THIRD GAME.

National Park Bank—Elseman, 173; Schultz, 141; Block, 136; Davidson, 167; Wylie, 138. Total, 755.
Plaza—Meyer, 138; Bouton, 150; Cook, 135; Ahrens, 170; Ackerman, 106. Total, 669.

The competing teams in the American National tournament last night rolled low scores. The Germanias carried off the honors, with two victories. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Germania—W. Sauer, 179; L. Sauer, 166; Clauss, 159; Chesterfield, 155; C. Sauer, 154. Total, 813.
Glendale—Schwager, 112; Schneider, 156; Groelling, 110; R. Fuchs, 200; A. Fuchs, 179. Total, 757.

SECOND GAME.

Glendale—Schwager, 182; Schneider, 168; Groelling, 169; R. Fuchs, 186; A. Fuchs, 171. Total, 876.
Morningside—Armstrong, 200; Madden, 135; Elche, 162; Demmler, 187; Klingelhoffer, 178. Total, 857.

THIRD GAME.

Germania—W. Sauer, 159; L. Sauer, 163; Clauss, 159; Chesterfield, 158; C. Sauer, 142. Total, 781.
Morningside—Armstrong, 104; Madden, 145; Elche, 142; Demmler, 183; Klingelhoffer, 172. Total, 746.

The games decided in the Fire Insurance League last night resulted as follows:

FIRST GAME.

London and Liverpool and Globe—Constant, 119; Gardner, 119; Smith, 121; Bentley, 133; Walker, 171. Total, 663.
Caledonian—Stoney, 170; Walton, 119; Toombs, 90; Franck, 149; O'Connell, 186. Total, 694.

SECOND GAME.

Caledonian—Stoney, 187; Walton, 97; Toomba, 127; Franck, 188; O'Connell, 159. Total, 758.
Underwriters—Enderley, 133; Block, 180; Clark, 156; Whittaker, 94; Song, 123. Total, 686.

THIRD GAME.

London and Liverpool and Globe—Constant, 119; Gardner, 160; Smith, 114; Bentley, 107; Walker, 149. Total, 649.
Underwriters—Enderley, 127; Block, 154; Clark, 160; Bock, 146; Song, 115. Total, 702.

The Manhattans won two games in the Twenty-sixth Ward tournament of Brooklyn at Haller's alleys last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Glenmore—L. Bierman, 139; O. Kirdalle, 126; N. Bierman, 179; A. Batche, 178; F. Stellman, 148. Total, 770.
Manhattan—T. Canute, 162; P. Haller, 148; G. Haller, 175; G. Bauer, 158; B. Allen, 143. Total, 786.

SECOND GAME.

Glenmore—L. Bierman, 168; O. Kardalle, 102; N. Bierman, 121; A. Batche, 156; F. Stellman, 163. Total, 717.
Manhattan—T. Canute, 161; P. Haller, 144; G. Haller, 170; G. Bauer, 163; B. Allen, 131. Total, 709.

Tournament Games To-day.

National League—Knickerbocker, Harlem Republican Club, Morningside.
Harlem League—Phoenix, Empire, Grove Hill.
American National—Fidelis, Corinthian, Columbia.
Morning Newspaper League—Herald vs. Bulletin.
Columbia League—Mercury, Standard, Village.
Arlington National—Oradell, Glendale, Holschen.
Royal Arcanum League—New York No. 1, Empire City, Colonial.
Brooklyn Royal Arcanum—Brooklyn, De Witt Clinton, Fulton.
Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Sub-Tournament—Fulton, Lefferts, Nassau.

ORANGE LAKE ICE BOAT RACES.

Season Begins with Three Events, All Won by Snowdrift.

NEWBURG, Jan. 4.—The ice-boating season opened at Orange Lake to-day, and three races were sailed by the yachts of the Orange Lake ice-yacht fleet. All the races were won by Snowdrift. The first race was for the challenge cup of 1888; no handicap. Commodore Higginson's Windward finished first in a light wind, but Vice Commodore Willett Kidd's Snowdrift took the prize, Windward having fouled at the home stake. E. J. Walsh's Arctic was second; Robert Kernochan's Troubler, third; Homer Ramsdell's Ice Queen, fourth.

The second race was a handicap for the Kidd championship pennant, and it was sailed in a freshening breeze. Snowdrift finished first; Windward, second; Arctic, Troubler, and Ice Queen in the order named. Time, 29½ minutes.

The third race was a handicap for the Van Nostrand Cup. Snowdrift won in 37 minutes and 40 seconds. Windward was second, and Arctic, Troubler, Flying Jib, and Cold Wave far behind.

Snowdrift carries 176 square feet less sail than Windward, and spreads less than all but two of the others—Flying Jib and Cold Wave.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—Tanforan results:

FIRST RACE.—Mile; selling: Bishop Reed, 102 pounds, (Vittatoe,) 12 to 1, won; Cyril, 101, (J. Walsh, 3½ to 1, second; Red Pirate, 97, (Bassinger,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:42¼. Topmast, Scotch Plaid, Cromwell, Decoy, and Doloro also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Mile and an eighth: Imperious, 109 pounds, (M. Jones,) 2 to 1, won; Meadowthorpe, 112, (Bullman,) even, second; Glen Gaber, 99, (Henry,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:55¾. Rapido, O'Connor, and Rixford also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile; purse: Geyser, 109 pounds, (Spencer,) 1 to 4, won; Advance Guard, 102, (J. Martin,) 6 to 1, second; Bogus Bill, 90, (Stuart,) 40 to 1, third. Time—1:42¾. Einstein and F. W. Brode also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth; Baden Stakes: Time Maker, 110 pounds, (Bullman,) 5 to 1, won; Potente, 110, (T. Walsh,) 6 to 1, second; Zoroaster, 114, (Spencer,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:49. Tappan, Morinel, Casdale, Los Medanos, and Daisy F. also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; selling: Thomas Carrey, 91 pounds, (J. Walsh,) 12 to 1, won; San Augustin, 106, (Jenkins,) 12 to 1, second; Modwena, 104, (Moran,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:15¼. Pongo, Momentum, St. Isador, The Offering, Delecta, Leipzig, and William F. also ran. Don Quixote broke down.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile; purse: San Venado, 106 pounds, (Jenkins,) 7 to 10, won; Hard Knox, 102, (Bullman,) 4 to 1, second; Lady Meddlesome, 97, (Phelan, 4 to 1, third. Time—1:28¼. Balista, Ricardo, Charles Lebel, and Braw Lass also ran.

Crescents Defeat Tars at Hockey.

The championship season of the Amateur Hockey League opened last night at the Clermont Avenue Ice Skating Rink, Brooklyn, with a game between the Crescents and the Naval Battalion. The Crescents won easily by a score of 11 to 0.

Race Track War in Kentucky.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 4.—The war here between the owners of the old Lexington race track and the breeders has become fierce. Charles E. Green of St. Louis, the agent for the corporation from whom the $30,000 was obtained, and for which the track was finally sold, has telegraphed his manager not to allow the turfmen the use of the track. The breeders probably will build a new track.

National Steeplechase Stewards.

At the annual meeting yesterday of the members of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association, held at The Jockey Club, these were elected Stewards to serve until January, 1903: S. S. Howland, Foxhall P. Keene, W. C. Whitney, and B. F. Clyde.

Cutler School Wins at Hockey.

The Promfret School hockey team of Connecticut were beaten by a score of 2 to 0 by the Cutler School team at the St. Nicholas Rink last night. All the scoring was done in the first half, Warren making both goals for the local school. The game was notable for the clever team work of the Cutler School. Two fifteen-minute halves were played.

Saturday Is the Day the Great Sale Begins.

The great, big Retail Stock of the well-known firm of

BIERMAN, HEIDELBERG & CO.,

WHO HAVE RETIRED FROM THE RETAIL TRADE, WILL BE ON SALE TO-MORROW.

The sudden determination of Bierman, Heidelberg & Co. (known for over fifty years as makers of the very best clothing in America) to retire from the retail clothing trade gave us an opportunity which no other firm of successors ever dared dream of, viz.—The purchase of the entire store and all its contents **at our own price**—hence, to quickly get rid of this vast stock we make

Prices That Must and Will Quickly Move This Gigantic Stock.

Fix in your mind a low price—no matter how low—for high grade goods—then come to this great sale—you'll find the right goods still lower in price than you ever imagined. Come expecting to get bargains—real, true, genuine bargains. Every nook and corner in this **GREAT STORE** bristles with them. Come—it will be for you a day of profit long to be remembered.

THE DOORS WILL SWING OPEN PROMPTLY AT 8 A. M.

Here's the Overcoat Story.

This is how we will sell the B., H. & Co. fine grade Overcoats—B., H. & Co. sold thousands at $12; hundreds are left, your pick of any $7.50

All of the B., H. & Co. very fine Overcoats that retailed for $18; several hundred remain,

SKATERS COVER THE LAKES

Fine Weather and Ice Lure Thousands to Central Park.

Amateur Artists on Runners Draw Admirers About Them—Mr. Saunders Breaks His Wrist—At Van Cortlandt Park.

Blue skies and crisp, bracing air made yesterday an ideal one for lovers of skating and the glistening sheet of ice on the Lake in Central Park was the Mecca for more than 50,000 devotees at the shrine of the ringing steel runners. It was a cosmopolitan crowd that glided, darted, rushed, and slid over the gleaming ice. The humblest enthusiast, on skates that were fearfully and wonderfully affixed to dilapidated footgear, jostled against the fur-clad sons and daughters of wealth whose polished toys of the latest design glistened in the bright sunshine like silver.

The ice was in splendid condition and Police Sergeant James E. J. Kenny, under whose supervision the vast crowd of rushing and whirling skaters was kept in order, estimated that during the day and evening over 50,000 persons had availed themselves of the privilege of using the large lake. Its area is about twenty-eight acres, and during the hours of 3 and 6 o'clock there were nearly 30,000 people on it.

The police arrangements for handling the crowd were excellent. On the large lake there were one Roundsman and fourteen patrolmen on duty. Three men were assigned to the small pond at the Fifty-ninth Street end of the Park, which was reserved for women and children, and a Roundsman and six patrolmen were stationed at Harlem Mere. They kept in telephonic communication with the police station in the old Arsenal building and reserves were held in readiness throughout the day. No arrests were made.

Louis A. Servatius, a well-known amateur figure skater, was the centre of a throng of enthusiasts during the afternoon on the big lake, and for hours executed whirls that would have made a dervish green with envy, varying the performance with grapevines, anvils, toe spins, and other contortions, the nomenclature of which is known only to the initiated. He was the recipient of frequent applause and his gyrations were quickly imitated with more or less success by a score of ambitious youths. A feature of the afternoon on the pond was the performance of the Misses Ethel and Eunice Mackay, two school girls, thirteen and eleven years old, respectively. Their work on skates was simply wonderful for children, and they were followed from nook to corner of the ice by a host of juvenile admirers.

The only serious accident of the day occurred shortly after 4 o'clock on the large lake. Mr. M. M. Saunders, thirty-three years old, of 228 East Seventieth Street, fell on the ice near the skating house, where Patrolman Owen Delaney was on duty, and fractured his right wrist. Officer Delaney called the Park ambulance and the injured man was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, where his wrist was dressed. He was then sent home.

At 5 o'clock a score of calcium lights was placed at intervals on the banks of the lake, giving the scene the appearance of fairy-land surrounded by gleaming stalactites. At 10:45 the police began to clear the ice, and in a quarter of an hour the lake was deserted and the happy crowd wended their way homeward to the music of jingling skates and merry laughter.

The ice at Van Cortlandt Park Lake was also in excellent condition, and crowds filled the cars that led to it from every direction. The surface, which had been somewhat cut up by the skaters on Wednesday, had frozen again through the night and thousands enjoyed themselves there throughout the day.

KOLISCH CHESS TOURNAMENT.

Last Game Finished, and Final Division of Prizes Announced.

VIENNA, Jan. 4.—The game left unfinished yesterday, in the last round of the Kolisch Memorial Chess Tournament, was concluded to-day, when Kortc and Schlechter drew. The final division of prizes was therefore arranged as follows:

First prize, Maroczy; second and third prizes, divided by Brody and Schlechter; fourth prize, Alapin; fifth, sixth, and seventh prizes, Marco, Wolf, and Zinkl; eighth prize, Kortc; ninth prize, Popiel; tenth prize, Albin.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:25	Sun sets...4:47	Moon sets..10:06

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...10:22	Gov. Isl'd..10:48	H. Gate...12:31
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...11:00	Gov. Isl'd..11:29	H. Gate...12:45

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JAN. 5.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Belvernon, Inagua	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Buffon, Fernambuco	9:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Erna, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Oranje, Nassau, Port au Prince	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, JAN. 6.		
Alene, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Aller, Guadeloupe	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Arkadia, Ponce	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Aramoon, La Plata, Continent	12:00 M.	1:00 P. M.
Caracas, San Juan	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Carityba, Nuevitas	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Concho, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
El Sud, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hudson, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Maling, Antwerp		9:00 A. M.
Phoenicia, Hamburg		
Seminole, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Statendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Thingvalla, Christiania	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Tordenskjold, Progreso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Tyler, St. Kitts	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Hongkong Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Bloemfontein. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. 30 and up to Jan. 20, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Jan. 20, for dispatch per steamship Moana. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 26, inclusive, for dispatch by ship City of Papeiti.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JAN. 5.

Arkansas, Copenhagen, Dec. 9.
Boston City, Swansea, Dec. 2.
Burgundia, Gibraltar, Dec. 20.
City of Macon, Savannah, Jan. 2.
Darmstadt, Bremen, Dec. 24.
Drummond, Gibraltar, Dec. 15.
Europa, Shields, Dec. 21.
Exeter City, Bristol, Dec. 17.
Hubert, Barbados, Dec. 16.
King Bleddyn, Dunkirk, Dec. 20.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, Dec. 18.
Powdernam, La Lucia, Dec. 26.
Thomas Turnbull, Gibraltar, Dec. 21.
Tropea, Shields, Dec. 15.
Victoria, Gibraltar, Dec. 18.
Wells City, Swansea, Dec. 19.
Winifred, Hamburg, Dec. 21.

SATURDAY, JAN. 6.

Georgian, London, Dec. 24.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Jan. 3.
John Sanderson, Antwerp, Dec. 23.
Lampasas, Galveston, Dec. 30.
Lucania, Liverpool, Dec. 30.
Sarmatian, Glasgow, Dec. 26.

SUNDAY, JAN. 7.

Belgravia, Hamburg, Dec. 24.
British Queen, Antwerp, Dec. 24.
La Champagne, Havre, Dec. 30.

MONDAY, JAN. 8.

El Rio, New Orleans, Jan. 3.
Semplone, Gibraltar, Dec. 26.
Teutonia, Stettin, Dec. 23.

TUESDAY, JAN. 9.

Alleghany, Port Limon, Jan. 2.
Rolando, St. Lucia, Jan. 2.
Clematis, Gibraltar, Dec. 27.
El Paso, New Orleans, Jan. 4.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Jan. 4.
Pauillac, Havre, Dec. 28.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 10.

Alps, Jamaica, Jan. 3.
Aragonia, Antwerp, Dec. 30.
Bovic, Liverpool, Dec. 31.
Hogarth, St. Lucia, Jan. 3.
Nueces, Galveston, Jan. 3.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, Dec. 27.
Willehad, Bremen, Dec. 3.

Arrived.

SS Massapequa, (Br.,) Cook, Leith Dec. 18 and Dundee 21st, with mdse. to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 7:20 P. M.

SS Darmstadt, (Ger.,) Wilhelmni, Bremen Dec. 23, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Bridges, Messina, &c., Dec. 4, with muse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Passed in Sandy Hook at 11:35 P. M.

SS Ems, (Ger.,) Harrasowitz, Genoa, &c., Dec. 21, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:38 A. M.

SS Barcelona, (Ger.,) Bohn, Hamburg Dec. 21, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:10 A. M.

SS Werkendam, (Dutch,) Bruinsma, Amsterdam Dec. 17 and Rotterdam 21, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 9:55 A. M.

SS Hindoo, (Br.,) Cox, Hull Dec. 20, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 A. M.

SS El Cid, Quick, New Orleans Dec. 30, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle

SS Algiers, Prescott, New Orleans Dec. 28, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Jamestown, Tapley, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Old Dominion, Smith, Boston, with mdse. to the Joy Steamship Co.

SS George Farwell, Fickett, New Orleans Dec. 8 via Port Tampa 15th and Newport News Jan. 1, with lumber to Ray & Fickett.

SS Snowflake, (Br.,) Hopwood, London Dec. 16, in ballast to the Columbia Oil Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Belvernon, (Nor.,) Hansen, Gonaives Dec. 26 and Philadelphia Jan. 3, with mdse. to the Cameron Steamship Line. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Athos, (Br.,) Lund, Colon Dec. 27, with mdse. and passengers to the Panama Railroad Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M. 3d.

SS A. R. Thorp, (Nor.,) Hansen, Maracaibo, &c., Dec. 24, with mdse. to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 P. M.

SS Noordland, (Belg.,) Losewitz, Antwerp Dec. 23, with mdse. and passengers to International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

SS Schleswig, (Ger.,) Schleuter, Havana Dec. 29, in ballast to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 5:15 P. M.

SS Darmstadt, (Ger.,) Wilhelmi, Bremen Dec. 24, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. South of Fire Island at 5:58 P. M.

SS Massapequa, (Br.,) Cook, Leith Dec. 18 and Dundee 21, to Simpson, Spence & Young. Southeast of Fire Island at 3:15 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Jan. 4, 9:30 P. M., southwest, 15 miles, clear.

Sailed.

SS Lackawanna, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Delaware, (Br.,) for London.
SS Pomeranian, (Br.,) for Halifax, N. S.
SS La Normandie, (Fr.,) for Havre.
SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Cherbourg and Southampton.
SS Grosmont, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS El Dorado, for New Orleans.
SS Sabine, (Br.,) for Mossel Bay, &c.
SS Madiana, (Br.,) for Bermuda, &c.
SS Ardanrose, (Br.,) for Nassau, &c.
SS Yemassee, for Philadelphia.

Spoken.

Ship Rathdown, (Br.,) Dyke, from Hiogo, for New York, was spoken Nov. 26 in lat. 3, lon. 32.
Ship William H. Smith, Colley, from New York for Hongkong, was spoken Nov. 28 in lat. 22 south, lon. 30 west.
Bark Semantha, (Br.,) Crowe, from Cardiff for New York, was spoken Dec. 25 in lat. 46, lon. 18.

Miscellaneous.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., Jan. 4.—The American bark Sachem, Capt. Nickel, from New York Dec. 13 for Hongkong with kerosene, has arr. here in distress.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Roggeveen, sld. from Rotterdam for New York at 5 P. M. to-day.

SS Manitou, (Br.,) Capt. Cannons, from New York, arr. at London to-day.

SS Mesaba, (Br.,) Capt. Layland, sld. from London for New York to-day.

SS Hildawell, (Br.,) Capt. Willis, sld. from Porto Empedocle Dec. 28.

SS Bendo, (Br.,) Capt. Moffat, sld. from Hamburg for New York Dec. 31.

SS Glanton, (Br.,) Capt. Leisk, sld. from Hamburg for New York Jan. 1.

SS Armenia, (Ger.,) Capt. Martens, from New York via Copenhagen, arr. at Stettin Jan. 1.

SS Gairloch, (Br.,) Capt. Craig, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., &c., arr. at Wellington, Jan. 2.

SS Astoria, (Br.,) sld. from Glasgow for New York yesterday.

SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) Capt. Carey, sld. from Swansea for New York to-day.

SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaempff, sld. from Genoa for New York at 11 A. M. to-day.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Olbers, (Belg.,) Capt. Tanner, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New York Dec. 31.

SS Hevelius, (Belg.,) Capt. Stapledon, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New York yesterday.

SS Dora, (Br.,) Capt. Mitchell, sld. from Madeira for New York Jan. 2.

SS Hogarth, (Br.,) Capt. Taylor, (from Rio Janeiro, &c.,) sld. from St. Lucia for New York yesterday.

SS Hesperia, (Br.,) Capt. Coverley, from Naples for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS State of Nebraska, (Br.,) Capt. Perry, from New York for Glasgow, passed Tory Island today.

SS Tartar Prince, (Br.,) Capt. McFarlane, from Leghorn for New York, arr. at Genoa Jan. 2.

SS Manhattan, (Br.,) Capt. Pearce, from New York, arr. at London to-day.

SS Advance, from New York, arr. at Colon at 7 A. M. yesterday.

SS Allianca, sld. from Colon for New York at noon to-day.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Friday, Jan. 5.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Calendar called by Lacombe, J., in Room 12, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.—Jury Calendar.

99—Jann vs. 3d Av. R. R.
104—Billera vs. 3d Av. R. R.
158—Waydell vs. Canada Bank of Commerce.
102—Frank vs. Netherlands-Am. Nav. Co.
150—Nat. Gum & Mica Co. vs. Shelby Mill Co.
152—Wolf vs. Fidelity & Casualty Co.
136—Whelan vs. Man. Ry. Co.
164—Bradley vs. Met. St. Railway Co.
165—Kleenworth vs. Waydell.
175—Lubowski vs. Lehigh Valley Coal Co.
177—Conway vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
178—Allison vs. N. Y. Life Ins. Co.
182—Crawford vs. Eidman.
184—Picercci vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Court opens in Room 47 Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.—Customs Appeals.

2141—German Artistic Weaving Co. vs. United States.
2389—William Fuerstere & Co. vs. United States.
2854—McBratney & Co. vs. United States.
2977—United States vs. Henry Beuttell.
2458—Benedix vs. United States.
2662—Stern Bros. vs. United States.
855—D. A. Douillet vs. United States.
561—Foster, Paul & Co. vs. United States.
2098—Megroz, Portier & Co. vs. United States.
2838—Fleming & Co. vs. United States.
2974—Calhoun, Robbins & Co. vs. United States.
2905—United States vs. Churchill.
2545—Carl Fischer vs. United States.
2366—Wm. Iselin & Co. vs. United States.
2216—Condner & Williamson vs. United States.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 12, Post Office Building, at 2 P. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—Flatt vs. Harrison.
2—Same vs. same.
3—Leiber Pub. Co. vs. Int. Cable Co.
4—New Brunswick Rubber Co. vs. Jacobs.
5—Kerr vs. Reeves.
6—Am. Elec. Novelty & Mfg. Co. vs. Newgold.
7—Duffin vs. Met. St. Ry.
8—Mooney vs. Mooney Horseshoe Pad Co.
9—Brenkema vs. Hamburg-Am. Packet Co.
10—Same vs. same.
11—McKay vs. Hudson.
12—Welsbach Light Co. vs. M. Schaffer Co.
13—Same vs. Freeman.
14—Same vs. Momand.
15—Remington vs. Kyll Automatic Co.

Cases noticed for Jan. 5.

16—Marchusotta vs. Met. St. Ry.
17—Baker vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
18—Learned vs. Marconi

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 66 Post Office Building.

35—Baker vs. Tug Philip Hoffman.
66—Nevins vs. Bucknall.
67—Liverpool, &c. Nav. Co. vs. S. S. Friesland.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Patterson, and O'Brien, JJ. Opens at 1 P. M. Motions.

1—People vs. Koerner.
2—Same vs. Peck.
3—Mehrbach vs. Mayor, &c.
4—Elles vs. Schmitt.
5—Hess vs. Sloane.
6—Day vs. Carmichael.
7—Stanton vs. Friedman.
12—McLean vs. McAllister Co.
13—In re Blackwell.
14—Brigham vs. Zaiss.
15—People, &c., vs. Strauss.
16—Saunier vs. Barnum.
17—Stokes vs. Sheldon.
18—In re Journal Pub. Co.
20—Brady vs. Edwards.
21—Lowenberger vs. Frank.
22—Tompkins vs. Jones.
23—Levy vs. Hanneman.
24—In re Plummer.
25—Costello vs. Costello.
26—Same vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Ives-Williams Co.
2—Doyle vs. Doyle.
3—Armeny vs. Boido.
4—Adams vs. Savannah, Florida & Western Ry.
5—Boyle, vs. Schraml.
6—In re Carpenter.
7—In re Storm.
8—Met. Lumber Co. vs. Lawrence.
9—Schuykill Fire Ins. Co. vs. Rowell.
10—Laguttuta vs. Chisolm.
11—Clausman vs. Clausman.
12—Williams vs. Lennon
13—Southmayd vs. Delano.
14—Austen vs. Dutcher.
15—Poole vs. Poole.
16—Shields vs. Craig.
17—Calhoun vs. Calhoun
18—Hawk vs. Hawk.
19—Artilp vs. Artilp.
20—Embler vs. Embler.
21—Goetz vs. Bailey.
22—In re McCormack.
23—Katz vs. Sachs.
24—Pyrogravure Co. vs. Staber.
25—In re Keller.
26—In re Bergen, Budenbach Co.
27—Kaplan vs. Morris.
28—Ryan vs. Kearney.
29—Levine vs. Am. Woolen Co.
30—In re Nygren.
31—Chalmers vs. Lancaster.
32—In re Halstead.
33—Nat. Thread Co. vs. Currie.
34—Scannell vs. Doane.
35—Saenger vs. Adler.
36—Davidson vs. MacLean.
37—Hutchins vs. Koster, Bial & Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Motions.

1—Tracy vs. Dolan.
2—N. Y. Building Loan Banking Co. vs. Hutter.
3—Wallach vs. Wallach. Demurrers.
1216—Bates vs. Elker.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar—To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and Fact.

4006—Merritt vs. Merritt
4137—Schropshire vs. Hasbrouck.
2768—Dupont vs. Dupont.
1768—Venner vs. Central Trust Co.
3903—Osborn Cash Reg. Co. vs. Radigan.
3688—Buys vs. Buys.
3894—Ackerman vs. True.
3042—Schaefer vs. Chatillon.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4352.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Recess until Jan. 16.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Onens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Preferred causes.

10779—Donovan vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
10806—Mitteager vs. Old Dominion SS. Co.
11193—Carroll vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

5605—Betz vs. Craig.
5923—Carter vs. Castle.
2793—Maggs vs. Samuels
4241—Bogert vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4114—Kaplan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
9875—Atlantic Con. Co. vs. Krensler.
5174—Dunham vs. Hastings Pavement Co.
5238—Michelson vs. Gross.
4104—Miles vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6267—Schlessinger vs. U. S. Mortgage Trust Co.
4269—Weber vs. Met. St. Railway Co.
6511—Wynne vs. City of N. Y.
6544—O'Boyle vs. Phila. & R. R. Coal & Iron Co.
6555—Willard vs. Press Pub. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 7166.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Bench, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.

3548—Rooney vs. Henkele Co.
4078—La Manne vs. N. Y. R. R. Co.
3921—Delmage vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1661—Kauffeld vs. Lyman.
6186—Pozzo vs. Skalnik.
4085—Drake vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
6356—Polacsek vs. Heyman.
1623—Fogarty vs. Union Ry. Co.
6375—Patterson vs. The Bronx Co.
6435—Hickey vs. Martin.
6456—Corbin vs. Baker.
6463—Seymour vs. Pittsburg Plate Glass Co.
517—Reum vs. Union Ry. Co.
6473—Hartwig vs. Abramson.
6519—Bernheimer vs. Adams.
6677—Schiff vs Brill.
6678—Marks vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Adjourned until Jan. 15.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Thomas F. Cohen.
2—William Appleby.
3—Joseph Richardson.
4—Belle Blum.
5—Michael Cullinan.
6—Henry W. King.
7—Margaret Malone.
8—Florence M. Welsh.
9—John Connor.
10—Isaac Gross. Robert Greacen.
12—Ezra S. Gannett.
13—Thomas Leonard.
14—Eugene Kelly.
15—George F. W. Busse.
16—Maria H. Obrock.
17—Mary E. McNulty.
18—John Shaw.
19—Emilie Bartella.
20—J. C. Burton.
21—Jane A. Dwyer.
22—Catharine Cogan.
23—John Kmiergan.
24—Louise B. Quackenbos.
25—Thomas C. Lombard.
26—Toussaint Lagier.
27—Joseph Rounder.
28—Felix Tranier.
29—Anna Donnelly.
30—Elise Moller.
31—Matteo Cagno.
32—George M. Bockoven.
33—Rhody McLaughlin.
34—John Murphy.
35—Mina Suslon.
36—George Schmitt.
37—Fred Schaefer.
38—Maria H. Obrock.
39—Ellen O'Loughlin.
40—Maria H. Obrock.
41—William H. Young.
42—William Heimseth.
43—Wright Holcomb.
44—Charles J. Fagan.
45—Joseph W. Harper.
46—Julia A. Spratt.
47—Catharine R. Thomas
48—Herman Schuman.
49—Margaret J. Smith.
50—Maria Stuerhof.
51—Peter L. Horton.
52—Ellen Murphy.
53—Rettel Simon.
54—Jeremiah J. Murphy.
55—John Simpkins.
56—Mary E. Sheeran.
57—Eugene Kelly.
58—Charles Ruppert.
59—Walter N. De Grauw
60—P. M. Millspaugh.
61—Louis Graumann.
62—Edward Gehlert.
63—Ann Reilly.
64—Henry Wortman.
65—Peter McLaren.
66—Caroline A. Gieser.
67—Frederick Kessler.
68—Samuel Weeks.
69—John Boyle.
70—Charles B. Foadick.
71—Ellen Tracy.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, Ground Floor, in County Court House—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1634—Hart vs. Met. St. Ry.
1462—Amabile vs. Moran
608—Murphy vs. Prudential Ins. Co.
1552—O'Dell vs. Droege.
1231—Rouse vs. Tamsen.
1401—Goldberg vs. Gelles.
1633—Hernia vs. Patterson.
1396—Leonhardt vs. Case.
3762—Flynn vs. 3d Av. R. R.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1787—Jos. Fallert Brew. Co. vs. Bloch.
1835—Man. Elec. Light Co. vs. Schrieber.
1311—Lyons vs. Uhlfelder.
1897—Urban vs. Schultz.
1906—Hayes vs. Haffen.
1910—Berkman vs. Domonick.
1835½—McGloin vs. Kane.
1809—Fried vs. Met. St. Railway.
781—Robbins vs. Feldman.
857—Mallan vs. 3d Av. R. R.
700—Kirschner vs. same.
1917—Stone vs. Goodstein.
1923—Ketchum vs. Satterlee.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

460—Sullivan vs. Cohen
1517—Kenney vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1275—Nadel vs. Met. St. Railway.
1688—S. B. Bowman Cycle Co. vs. Dyer.
1436—Harrison vs. Stebbins.
1388—Gould vs. Derby Razor Co.
1697—Cruger vs. Hunt.
1701—Less vs. Elliott.
1706—Preiser vs. Ind. Order A. I.
1715—Cowen vs. Levy.
1716—A. D. Farmer & Son T. F. Co. vs. Hartford Tel. Code Pub. Co.
603—Jacobs vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1702—Young vs. Met. St. Railway.
815—Zimerspitz vs. Gross.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

3701—Burns vs. Aldhaus
2865—P. W. Engs & Sons Co. vs. Soteldo.
3588—Sherbullerz vs. Waldon.
3481—Gréger vs. Niederman.
3549—Schneider vs. Sternberg.
3827—Kapp vs. Fellman Dry Goods Co.
3811—Sakas vs. Hollingshead.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1923.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Gordon for the People.

1—Lawrence Farley.
2—Moses Levy, David Levy, Jennie Levy.
3—Ernest M. Welch.
4—William H. Avery.
5—John Wilson.
6—Leo Schwartz.
7—Mary Heinz.
8—Simon Nelson.
9—Charles Lucca.
10—Max Frank.
11—John Ulrich.
12—Louis Friedman.
13—Harry G. Randell.
14—Louis Berson.
15—Patrick O'Brien.
16—George Hertson. Pleadings.
1—George Williams.
2—Joseph Kennedy.
3—Oscar Field.
4—John Schapenberg.
5—Richard Fitzpatrick, John Newman.
6—William Frank.
7—Cornelius Moore, Joseph Herlihy.
8—William Noble, William Shurman.
9—Charles Davis.
10—Walter Quell.
11—Adolph Maas.
12—William C. Stuckel.
13—Bernard Broderick.
14—John Casey.
15—Joseph Hirsch.
16—Alexander Anderson.
17—Charles Denzler.
18—Horace J. Hoffman.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—November Term Continued.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Gardiner and Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, O'Connor, and Collins for the People.

1—Roland B. Molineux.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland, Blake, and McCann for the People.

1—George B. Bushe.
2—Betsey Peters.
3—Henry Ficke.
4—Michael Klausman.
5—Patrick Sullivan.
6—William Atcheson.
7—Charles McNeil.
8—James Devine.
9—John McCormick.
10—Thomas McCormick.
11—Thomas S. Mackey.
12—Frank Reidel.
13—Adam Belz.
14—Charles Schmitz.
15—Ferdinand Kling.
16—Frank G. Bauerschmidt.
17—Philip Rachman.
18—Samuel Senschowitz.
19—Owen McCabe.
20—Frank Schmitt.
21—James Duff.
22—Samuel Sibler.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Blumenthal for the People.

1—Samuel Karp.
2—Stella Whiley.
3—Jacob Greenberg.
4—Henry Muller, David Greenberg.
5—Antonio Perez.
6—William Lightfoot. Minnie Wilson.
7—John O'Laughlin, William McIveen.
8—James Bedford.
9—Camille Verdier.
10—Joseph Blanco.
11—Charles Lambert.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, S.—Ernst-Marx-Nathan Co. vs. Cohen—John E. Duffy. Ernst-Marx-Nathan Co. vs. Marks—John E. Duffy. Ernst-Marx-Nathan Co. vs. Marks—Francis B. Delehanty. Ernst-Marx-Nathan Co. vs. Cohen—Louis J. Phelps. Ernst-Marx-Nathan Co. vs. Rose—Francis B. Delehanty. Macy vs. Ladd—Augustus Van Wyck. Mutual Life Insurance Co. vs. Bettes—Ellis F. Doyle. Raynolds vs. O'Connell—William A. Boyd. Bernheim vs. Winezimmer—Rollin M. Morgan, Anderson vs. E. De Braekeleea & Co.—John E. Duffy.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Matter of Bonynge—Robert J. Fox. Muller vs. Nylin—Merrill W. Gallaway. Angino vs. Ricciadi—John M. Perry.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Clinch vs. Henck—Franklin Pierce.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Flint vs. Flint—Charles Donohue. Howell vs. Jayne—Charles E. Rushmore. Daunis vs. Nathan—John H. Judge. Barr vs. Burchell—John H. Judge. Beals vs. Brien—William G. Bates.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Albert Day vs. William Ficklen—William H. Ricketts.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

COUNTY COURT—Call Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Room 10 County Court House, 2 P. M.

712—Sloat vs. Hughes.
346—Hirskowitz vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
348—Hagan vs. Budweiser Brew. Co.
325—McLaurin vs. Sokey.
845—Mooney vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
51—Snediker vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
341—Von Glahn vs. Tumsden.
265—Pechterman vs. Bkn. Heights R. R.
347—Odell vs. Budweiser Brewing Co.
350—Case vs. Miles.
354—Carroll vs. Bkn. Heights R. R.
357—Rockmeyer vs. Bkn. Heights R. R.
359—Grassia vs. Grassia.
360—Niland vs. Nilan.
305—Spencer vs. Bkn. Heights R. R.
186—Blatters vs. Lewinski.
328—Morgan vs. Russell.
334—Morgan vs. McComber.
355—Driscoll vs. Smith.

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Hanover National Bank
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The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

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Our January circular is now ready for distribution. It comprises offerings of investments meeting the requirements of Institutions and Estates, and presents a wide range of choice for the individual. Copies will be sent upon request and information supplied if desired upon other security issues, which we are prepared to recommend upon the warrant of facts.

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WILLIAM A. NASH, President.

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BANKERS.
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

Flint & Pere Marquette R. R. Co.
Detroit, Grand Rapids & West'n R.R. Co.
Chicago & West Michigan R'way Co.

NOTICE OF CONSUMMATION OF PLAN.

The Plan for the union and readjustment of the capitalization of the railroad companies above named has been consummated in accordance with the Agreement of May 20, 1899, by the acquisition of the railroads, properties, and franchises of the three companies by the **Pere Marquette Railroad Company**, a corporation organized for the purpose under the laws of Michigan, with a capital stock of $28,000,000, consisting of $12,000,000 of four per cent. non-cumulative preferred shares and $16,000,000 of common shares.

The stockholders of the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad Company who assented to the plan will receive engraved certificates for the new stock to which they are entitled under the plan and also a cash dividend of two per cent. upon their old preferred stock, upon the presentation and surrender of their certificates of deposit to The State Trust Company, in New York, or to the International Trust Company of Boston on or after Wednesday, December 27, 1899.

The assenting stockholders of the Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western Railroad Company and of the Chicago & West Michigan Railway Company will receive engraved certificates for the new stock to which they are entitled, and in the case of the preferred stock of the Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western Railroad Company, a cash dividend of three per cent., upon the presentation and surrender of their certificates of deposit, on or after the date above mentioned, to the Old Colony Trust Company in Boston, or to Messrs. Robert Winthrop & Co., No. 40 Wall Street, New York.

Dated December 22, 1899.

WILLIAM W. CRAPO, Chairman;
MARK T. COX,
JOHN M. GRAHAM,
CHARLES M. HEALD,
CHARLES MERRIAM,
OLIVER W. MINK,
THOMAS F. RYAN,
NATHANIEL THAYER. } Committee.

FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE R. R. CO.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Board of Directors of Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad Company have declared a dividend of two per cent. upon the preferred stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders of record as of this date.

Dated December 22, 1899.

HENRY C. POTTER, Jr., Treasurer.

DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Board of Directors of Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western Railroad Company have declared a dividend of three per cent. upon the preferred stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders of record as of this date.

Dated December 22, 1899.

CHARLES MERRIAM, Treasurer.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER.
GENERAL OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA,
DECEMBER 13, 1899.

To the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania R. R. Co.

At a meeting of the board held this day the following resolution was, on motion, adopted:

"Resolved, That, for the purpose of providing a portion of the necessary capital for construction and equipment expenditures, during the year 1900, on the main and leased lines and branches, and for other corporate purposes, the privilege be given to stockholders of the Company to subscribe, at par, between December 27th, 1899, and January 20th, 1900, ON WHICH LATTER DATE THE PRIVILEGE WILL CEASE, for ten per cent. of their respective holdings as they stand registered at three o'clock P. M. on December 26, 1899. The privilege of subscribing may be sold by any stockholder. Payment in full for such stock may be made after January 14th, and must be made not later than January 20th, 1900. Receipts, which will also be negotiable, will be given bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. from January 20th to May 1st, 1900, (being 70 cents per share,) at which time said receipts will cease to bear interest.

"Certificates for the new Stock will be delivered on and after May 1st, 1900, on surrender of the receipts. Receipts covering fractions of shares will be converted into Stock when presented in multiples of Fifty dollars. All receipts must be presented for conversion before January 1st, 1901, on and after which date they will only be redeemed, at par, in cash."

Blank forms, giving the particulars of the payments as above recited, forms of subscription, and allotment of privilege, etc., can be obtained on application at this office after December 20, 1899.

Stockholders desiring their new Certificates for full shares by May 1st must deposit their receipts with the Transfer Department of the Company on or before March 15th, 1900. For all receipts for full shares deposited after that date, and for all fractional receipts, Certificates will be ready for delivery as soon after May 1st as practicable, of which notice will be given.

ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

Oregon Railway and Navigation Company
SINKING FUND.

In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company First Mortgage 6 Per Cent., Article 4, Section 2, the Trustee has this day drawn by lot for account of the Sinking Fund the following numbered bonds, viz.:

116 BONDS.

Nos. 39	1120	1801	2790	3587	4207	4891	5202
56	1130	1806	2794	3588	4208	4899	5296
71	1181	1809	2822	3617	4210	4947	5592
121	1222	1826	2888	3664	4246	4964	5635
126	1261	1833	3100	3689	4266	5014	5647
400	1404	2068	3110	3699	4297	5034	5648
546	1485	2383	3173	3744	4280	5052	5749
587	1532	2406	3196	3766	4283	5057	5792
662	1541	2531	3198	3778	4461	5079	5854
918	1571	2537	3203	3803	4488	5098	5862
919	1585	2718	3218	3851	4588	5143	5975
940	1644	2719	3227	3978	4639	5144	
967	1652	2722	3402	4011	4723	5220	
985	1684	2744	3495	4071	4790	5254	
1074	1688	2789	3540	4153	4890	5273	

The interest on the above bonds ceased 1st January, 1900, and are PAYABLE AT PAR on presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., Trustee.
By E. S. MARSTON, President.

New York, January 2d, 1900.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH OFFICE, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.00
Legal Depository for State, City and Court Moneys.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Separate Department with special facilities for Ladies.
Checks Drawn may be cashed at either office.
Takes entire charge of Real Estate, Mortgages, etc.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st Vice-President.
JOSEPH F. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Sec. and Treas.
FRED'K GORE KING, Ass't Sec. & Ass't. Treas.
WILLIAM B. RANDALL, Trust Officer.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Jaborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.,
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch Offices:
1,300 BROADWAY, CORNER 34TH ST.
621 BROADWAY, CORNER HOUSTON ST.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 & 34 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

The Colorado Coal and Iron Company,
6% MORTGAGE BONDS.

The Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, successor, by consolidation, to **The Colorado Coal & Iron Company, proposes to extend above bonds at the rate of 6% per annum until February 1, 1902,** the present security and lien to remain in full force, the principal and interest of the extended bonds to be payable in gold.

Arrangements have been made to purchase the bonds not extended by the holders, and to extend the same. Bondholders who wish to avail themselves of the privilege of extending the bonds may notify the Knickerbocker Trust Company at once of their intention so to do, and must present their bonds at the office of the **Knickerbocker Trust Company, No. 66 Broadway,** New York, between January 15th and January 27th, 1900, to have the contract of extension and new coupon sheets attached.

Bonds not extended by present holders should be presented to the **Knickerbocker Trust Company on February 1, 1900,** when par and the last coupon will be paid on the same.

JOHN L. JEROME, Treasurer.

TAXES.
Executors and Trustees of Estates must report Securities
Held on January Eighth For Taxation
WE OFFER
NEW YORK CITY NON-TAXABLE BONDS.
Price and particulars on application.
FARSON, LEACH & COMPANY
CHICAGO. NEW YORK.

MOFFAT & WHITE,
BANKERS,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
NO. 1 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
N. Y. & N. J. TELEPHONE
STOCK AND RIGHTS
Bought and Sold.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

ADVERTISER DESIRES POSITION WITH brokerage or banking house; capable accountant, good appearance, tactful; accustomed to interviewing parties of large interests. Address TACT, Box 187, Times Office.

WANTED, $65,000. FIRST MORTGAGE, SYRACUSE, N. Y., property, appraised at $163,000. Guaranteed by Surety Co.'s bond. Call or address Room 260, 11 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway Co.
38 Broad St., New York, December 28, 1899.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the First Preferred Stock of the Company was declared, payable Jan. 31, 1900, to the holders of record of the First Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on January 15, 1900.

The transfer books for First Preferred Stock will close January 15, 1900, at 3 P. M., and will reopen February 1, 1900, at 10 A. M.

W. S. WILSON, Secretary.

54 Wall St., N. Y., December 28, 1899.

The above-mentioned dividend of TWO PER CENT. will be payable on January 31, 1900, to holders of record at the close of business on January 15, 1900, on the books of the Voting Trustees for Certificates of First Preferred Stock of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway Company.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Certificates of First Preferred Stock will close January 15, 1900, at 3 P. M., and will reopen February 1, 1900, at 10 A. M.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Agents for Voting Trustees.

THE BIRKBECK INVESTMENT, SAVINGS & LOAN COMPANY OF AMERICA.
NO. 3 COOPER UNION.
New York City, January 2d, 1900.

The Board of Trustees of this company have this day declared a dividend of
FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM
out of the earnings of the six months ending December 31st, 1899, on all classes of the company's stock. Dividend checks will be mailed to all holders of Income Stock on January 15th.

O. M. HARPER, Secretary.

Commonwealth (Fire) Ins. Co. of New York.
68 William St., Jan. 3, 1900.

The Directors have declared the following DIVIDENDS: THREE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock, payable on demand on or after Jan'y 6th, 1900;

FIVE PER CENT. Interest upon the outstanding Scrip, payable on demand on or after Feb'y 20th, 1900; and

TEN PER CENT. in Scrip upon the Participating Policies expired in 1899, Certificates for which will be issued on demand on or before May 15th, 1900.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until the 10th inst. CHAS. S. BARTOW, President.

United States Rubber Company.
9-15 Murray St., New York, January 4, 1900.

The Board of Directors of the United States Rubber Company has this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company as the second quarterly dividend from the net earnings for the fiscal year beginning April 1st, 1899, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M., January 15th, 1900, payable January 31st, 1900.

The Transfer Books will close at 3 P. M., January 15th, 1900, and reopen at 10 A. M., February 1st, 1900.

CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

United States Rubber Company.
9-15 Murray St., New York, January 4, 1900.

The Board of Directors of the United States Rubber Company has this day declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common or General Stock of this Company from the net earnings of the Company to stockholders of record at 3 P. M., January 15th, 1900, payable January 31st, 1900.

The Transfer Books will close at 3 P. M., January 15th, 1900, and reopen at 10 A. M., February 1st, 1900.

CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

Texas Central Railroad Co.

A dividend of four per cent. on the preferred stock of this company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1899, has been declared, payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, on Jan. 15, 1900.

The transfer books for the preferred stock of this company will be closed on Jan. 5, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopen on Jan. 16, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.

D. COMYN MORAN, Asst. Secretary.
New York, Dec. 29, 1899.

The Bowery Bank of New York.
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.

The Board of Directors have this day declared, out of the earnings of the last six months, a regular semi-annual dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT. and also an extra dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 2d, 1900.

The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 20th, 1899, until Jan. 2d, 1900.

CHARLES ESSIG, Cashier.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST DIVIDEND.
Citizens' Insurance Company,
No. 156 Broadway,
New York, Jan. 3d, 1900.

A dividend of four per cent. (4%) is payable on demand.

F. M. PARKER, Secretary.

Seventh National Bank,
New York, Dec. 26, 1899.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent. (3%,) free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1900, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

GEO. W. ADAMS, Cashier.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF
Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company,
Brooklyn, January 2, 1900.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for the election of thirteen (13) Directors for the ensuing year, and three (3) Inspectors of election to serve at the next succeeding annual meeting, and for the purpose of transacting such other business as may be duly brought before the meeting, will be held at twelve o'clock noon, on FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1900, at the office of the company, 168 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City. The polls will remain open for one hour. The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, January 16, 1900, and will remain closed until after the meeting.

T. S. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Columbia Bank,
Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street.
New York, December 27th, 1899.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the election of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for the following annual election, will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from January 2d, 1900, until the morning of January 10th, 1900.

W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.—An election to supply the vacancies occasioned by the expiration of the terms of office of eight Directors of this Institution will be held on the Second Monday of January, the eighth instant, at 4 o'clock P. M. at the House of Reception, No. 106 West 27th Street, New York City. The polls will be open for one hour.

JAMES T. BARROW, }
ANDREW G. McNEW, } Inspectors of Election.
JOSEPH W. HARTLEY, }
HENRY N. TIFFT, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company for the election of Directors to serve during the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before the stockholders, will be held at No. 32 Liberty Street, on Monday, January 8th, 1900. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close on Saturday, December 23d, 1899, at 12 M. and reopen on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900.

FRANCIS R. FORAKER, Secretary.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
9th December, 1899.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it will be held at the Banking House, No. 15 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900. The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

Lincoln National Bank,
32-42 EAST 42D ST.,
New York, December 23d, 1899.

The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking house, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, Dec. 8th, 1899.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900.

The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York,
NEW YORK, December 8th, 1899.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

The Merchants' National Bank of the City of New York,
December 7th, 1899.

The Annual Election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

Nineteenth Ward Bank,
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Officers and Directors, and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking house on Wednesday, January 10th, 1900, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock A. M.

L. H. HOLLOWAY, Cashier.

The Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New York,
New York, December 22d, 1899.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at its banking rooms, corner of Broadway and Murray Street, Tuesday, January 9th, 1900. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York,
Dec. 9th, 1899.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall Street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

Garfield National Bank.
New York, December 28, 1899.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the Banking House, 23d Street and Sixth Av., on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of eleven A. M. and 12 M.

R. W. POOR, Cashier.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.
New York, Dec 4, 1899.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, 33 William Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and noon.

R. L. EDWARDS, President.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MAPLE Grove Cemetery Association, for the election of two Trustees and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Association, No. 1,286 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, at 2 o'clock P. M., Monday, January 8th, 1900.

WM. S. COGSWELL, President.
Dated December 27th, 1899.

The Second National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, Dec. 6, 1899.

The annual election of Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 190 5th Av., on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900. The polls will be opened from 10 to 11 A. M.

J. S. CASE, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK,
New York, December 7th, 1899.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

The Bowery Bank of New York.
New York, December 28, 1899.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank, for the election of DIRECTORS for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, Number 62 Bowery, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of three (3) and four (4) P. M.

CHARLES ESSIG, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
New York, December 30, 1899.—The annual election for Directors of this company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the company's office, No. 71 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9, 1900, commencing at 12 o'clock M. and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.

THOS. J. GAINES, Secretary.

Mount Morris Bank.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, No. 85 East 125th Street, on Thursday, January 4th, 1900, between the hours of three and four o'clock P. M.

FRED'K W. LIVERMORE, Cashier.

Fourteenth Street Bank,
8 East 14th Street.
New York, Dec. 26, 1899.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 9, 1900, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 A. M.

IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
New York, December 7th, 1899.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN, 3 GENERAL FIRST MORTGAGE REGISTERED BONDS OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO. numbered 1,724, 3,397, and 3,398, for $5,000 each, in the name of Harriet M. W. Lathrop, all of which bonds have been called for redemption and payment on January 1, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made by the undersigned owner of said bonds to the Central Trust Co. of New York, (the Trustee of said Mortgage,) for payment of said bonds and the accrued interest.

The undersigned demands the immediate return of said bonds, and warns all parties not to receive or negotiate the same.

HARRIET M. W. LATHROP,
No. 2 "D" The Gerard, 122 West 44th Street, New York City

A. L. BECK FREED FROM DEBTS.

Real Estate Operator of Atlanta Discharged as a Bankrupt.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—In the United States District Court to-day, Albert L. Beck, until recently a prosperous citizen of Atlanta, Ga., received his final discharge as a bankrupt. Mr. Beck was one of the largest real estate operators in Georgia.

Owing to the depreciation of land values he lost a great deal of money, and finally failed. He became a resident of Philadelphia a short time ago, and, desiring to be relieved of his debts, made application through his attorney in the bankruptcy courts. In his application he placed his liabilities at $80,000 and his assets nothing.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EMIGRANT
INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK.
51 Chambers St., New York.
New York, Dec. 27, 1899.

DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Bank have ordered that interest be paid to Depositors entitled thereto for the six and three months ending Dec. 31, 1899, at the rate of Three and One-half Per Cent. per annum on all deposits up to the limit of Three Thousand Dollars, ($3,000.)

Interest will be credited under date of Jan'y 1, 1900, and will be payable on and after Monday, Jan'y 15th.

JAMES McMAHON, President.
DAVID LEDWITH, Comptroller.

The Bank for Savings,
280 Fourth Avenue, New York, Jan. 1, 1900.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE DECLARED the usual interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the six months ended December 31st, as follows:

At the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 15th day of this month.

The interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the passbooks at any time when required on and after the 15th inst.

MERRITT TRIMBLE, President.
ROBERT S. HOLT, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 16th St.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1899, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JAN. 15, 1900.

JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, Secretary.

Deposits made on or before JAN. 10, 1900, will draw interest from JAN 1, 1900.

Union Dime Savings Institution
BROADWAY, 32D ST. & SIXTH AVENUE,
GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK.

Interest three and one-half per cent. from $5 to $3,000. Credited January 1st, payable January 18th, or any time later.

Money deposited before January 10th draws interest from the first.

CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
GEORGE N. BIRDSALL, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
115 Chambers St., New York City.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending December 31, 1899, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, January 15, 1900. Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.

W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

PRICE, McCORMICK & CO.
CERTIFICATE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned, being desirous of forming a limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of New York, do hereby certify as follows:

1. That the name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is PRICE, McCORMICK & CO., and the county wherein the principal place of business is to be located is the County of New York.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is that of General Commission Merchants and Brokers, including buying, selling, and dealing in stocks, bonds, and other corporate securities, commercial paper, cotton, grain, oil, or other products, or other manufactured articles, or contracts for the purchase or sale of any of the same.

3. That the names of all the general and special partners interested therein and their respective places of residence are as follows: THEODORE H. PRICE is a general partner, whose place of residence is No. 154 West 58th Street, in the City, County, and State of New York; WILLIAM G. McCORMICK is a general partner, whose place of residence is Number 157 Rush Street, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois; RALPH G. M. STUART WORTLEY is a general partner, whose place of residence is Number 65 West Sixty-eighth Street in the City, County, and State of New York; WALTER W. PRICE is a general partner, whose place of residence is in the City and State of New York, and GEORGE CROCKER is a special partner, whose place of residence is at No. 1,100 California Street, in the City and County of San Francisco, and State of California.

The said general partners and the said special partner are all of full age.

4. That the amount of capital which the said GEORGE CROCKER, the special partner above named, has contributed to the common stock is Five Hundred Thousand Dollars ($500,000) in cash.

5. That the time at which the said partnership is to begin is the first day of December, 1899, and the time at which it is to end is the thirty-first day of December, 1900, both inclusive.

In witness whereof we have made and severally signed and acknowledged this Certificate the 29th day of November, 1899.

THEO. H. PRICE,
WILLIAM G. McCORMICK,
RALPH G. M. STUART WORTLEY,
WALTER W. PRICE,
GEORGE CROCKER.

U. S. I. R. Stamp. 10 cts.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

On this, 29th day of November, 1899, before me, the subscriber, personally came Theodore H. Price, William G. McCormick, Ralph G. M. Stuart Wortley, Walter W. Price, and George Crocker, to me known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing certificate and severally acknowledged that they executed the same.

JAY E. LAWSHE,
Notary Public No. 136, New York County.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

WILLIAM G. McCORMICK, being duly sworn, says that he is one of the general partners named in the foregoing Certificate of Limited Partnership, and that the sum of $500,000 specified in said Certificate to have been contributed by GEORGE CROCKER, as special partner, to the common stock of the said partnership, has been actually and in good faith paid in cash.

WILLIAM G. McCORMICK.

Sworn to before me this 29th day of November, 1899.

CALEB A. BURBANK, Notary Public, (No. 161,)
New York County.
d1-1aw6wF

OFFICE OF
SEYMOUR, JOHNSON & COMPANY,
71 Broadway, New York City, Jan. 2, 1900.

J. H. Robinson and J. M. Fortier have this day withdrawn from our firm. The business will be continued by us with David Webster as special partner, ($100,000.)

HENRY A. SEYMOUR,
FREDERICK W. JOHNSON.

New York, Jan. 3d, 1900.

The firm of DOUGLIS & BURSKY expires this day by limitation, N. BURSKY assuming all the liabilities of the firm.

CHARLES DOUGLIS,
NATHAN BURSKY.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Special meetings of the stockholders of the Colonial Assurance Company and the Washington Assurance Company will be held on Feb. 5 for the purpose of taking action upon the approval of an agreement of merger of the two corporations, under the name of the Colonial Assurance Company of New York.

Manager Hess of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange issued a call yesterday for a joint meeting this morning of the Auction, Executive, and Brokerage Committees. The Brokerage Committee will also hold its regular meeting to-day. Frank Lock takes the place on this committee occupied by H. J. Ferris, who retired from its membership on Jan. 1.

It was learned yesterday that the insurance on the buildings, nearly destroyed in the Campbell wall paper factory fire last Friday night, was divided as follows:: Buildings, $160,000; rents, $24,500. The aggregate lines carried by the individual companies were as follows: Union of London, $35,000; Liverpool and London and Globe, $35,000; Aetna, $27,500; Manchester, $20,000; Royal Exchange, $17,500; German-American, $15,000; Imperial, $5,000; Insurance Company of North America, $5,000. On Rents—Commercial Union, $14,700; German-American, $9,800.

Chicago advices state that the net losses of the fire insurance companies in that city for last year are estimated approximately at $2,000,000, making another unfavorable year for the Cook County agencies. The loss ratio of the companies on Chicago business during each of the previous ten years was as follows: 1889, 58.81 per cent.; 1890, 51.48 per cent.; 1891, 77.48 per cent.; 1892, 35.82 per cent.; 1893, 83.09 per cent.; 1894, 88.04 per cent.; 1895, 71.58 per cent.; 1896, 53.06 per cent.; 1897, 60.92 per cent., and 1898, 68.58 per cent.

The heavy fire losses in suburban territory, together with the low premium receipts, which are due to the rate war in progress since the suspension of the Suburban Fire Underwriters' Association last Spring, have led to some talk among local underwriters as to the practicability of re-establishing a rating compact for at least part of that territory. The President of a New York company said yesterday afternoon that the recent reinsurance of the suburban business of the Spring Garden Insurance Company of Philadelphia has materially aided the chances of a new compact, and that the real obstacle to reorganization is the commission question. It was rumored that the Westchester Fire Insurance Company was prepared to change its attitude on this matter, but the Secretary of the company could not be seen in regard to the truth of the report. The suburban territory embraces seven counties in this State and six counties of New Jersey.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends have been declared by the Commonwealth (Fire) Insurance Company of New York and the United States Rubber Company.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 4	614,898
To date this year	2,135,699
Corresponding date last year	2,382,961

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 4	$1,802,600
To date this year	$5,376,700
Corresponding date last year	$16,374,100

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@6 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

**Stocks Advan

the late Gov. R. P. Flower, to membership in Stock Exchange.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

Listing on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange of the Easton Consolidated common stock and collateral gold 5s, and the common and preferred stocks of the International Smokeless Powder Company.

BILLION IN INSURANCE.

New York Life's Business and Vast Increases Shown in Its Balance Sheet for January.

Figures are said to be dry things, and this is peculiarly enough the case where they are small and as easily understood as such simple mathematical propositions as that two and two make four. When, however, they soar into the heights of millions they take on some of that interest which attaches to things seen but not comprehended.

When a great financial institution issues a statement which deals with millions and even billions of dollars the purpose of the statement is served by the exposition of comparative amounts, while the individual sums, almost incomprehensible in their magnitude, take that interest which fancy can give.

The balance sheet of the New York Life Insurance Company for Jan. 1, 1900, deals in that kind of figures. It shows total assets of $236,450,348. The total liabilities, which include the policy reserve required by the State Insurance Department, and other voluntary reserves, amount to a similar figure.

A new by-law adopted by the company last July provided for the elimination of all stocks from the lists of assets, and the company, by the sale of several millions of dollars worth of its stock holdings, has reduced the amount held to less than $5,000,000, while the amount of bonds held represents $145,000,000.

Another innovation shown in its annual statement, published elsewhere, is the presentation in full of the liability for dividends, where the payment has been postponed by one year, a complete schedule of the amounts and years when dividends are payable being given. The total amount of funds held for this account by the company is nearly $20,000,000, duly appreciated, of course, by persons holding tontine or postponed dividend policies.

The cash income last year was $52,371,263, of which amount $42,138,502 was from premiums. The excess of income over expenditure was $19,625,893.

The insurance account on the basis of paid-for business only, shows a total of 474,407 policies, amounting to $1,149,203,277. Deducting from this for terminations by death, maturity, surrender, expiring, &c., $87,331,292, there remained a paid-for business in force Dec. 31, 1899, $1,061,871,985.

Some more interesting figures are presented in a table of comparisons between the various items of 1891 and 1899, and the gain made in eight years. The assets increased from $125,947,290 to $236,450,348, a gain of $110,503,058; the income, from $31,854,194 to $52,371,263, a gain of $20,517,069; dividends to policy holders, $1,260,340 to $2,768,718, a gain of $1,508,408; total payments to policy holders, $12,671,491 to $22,206,977, a gain of $9,535,486; number of policies in force, 182,803 to 437,776, a gain of 254,973, and insurance in force, $575,689,649 to $1,061,871,985, a gain of $486,182,336.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE TRUST CO.

The Board of Trustees of the Produce Exchange Trust Company, which will resume business next Wednesday, were in session last evening. When the meeting ended it was announced that only routine business relative to the opening of the offices next week had been transacted. Gen. Samuel Thomas, the President of the company, said that when the doors of the offices are opened for active business the company will be ready to pay every depositor in full. The progress toward resumption of business, he added, had been entirely satisfactory and harmonious.

Gen. Thomas said that he was unable to say what new elements would enter into the Board of Trustees or how the new Executive Committee would be constituted.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 2@6 per cent., closing at 6 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods. Mercantile paper, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 7@8 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statements: Exchanges, $218,844,812; balances, $11,377,940; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,051,350.

Money on call in London at 4 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 5@5⅛ per cent. for short and 5⅛ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.82⅜; demand, $4.87½; cables, $4.88⅝; commercial bills, $4.81⅛@$4.82¼.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.21¼ and 5.16¾ less 1-16@5.17½; reichsmarks, 94⅛@94 3-16 and 95 1-16; guilders at 39 15-16 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—20@12½c discount. Chicago—20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c off; selling, par. St. Louis—25c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 10c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—American securities opened weak on the Stock Exchange today, with prices showing losses of a point or over in a number of cases. Louisville lost 2¼, Erie first preferred 1⅜, St. Paul 1⅜, and Northern Pacific preferred and Atchison 1. The fall in these securities was owing to the continuation of the liquidation from Germany started late yesterday afternoon. After the cessation of German selling of American securities, prices recovered sharply on the Street, on active American purchasing. This also was true in other departments which had been depressed on account of fears of political complications with Germany.

Of the closing tone of the market was steady although the demand was light.

Consols for money, 98⅛; consols for the account, 98⅜; Canadian, 93; Erie, 11⅝; Erie first preferred, 33; Illinois Central, 115; Union Pacific preferred, 76; St. Paul, 120¼; New York Central, 138; Pennsylvania, 68⅝; Reading, 9⅛; Northern Pacific preferred, 74⅜; Atchison, 19⅜; Louisville, 80½; Grand Trunk, 6⅝; Anaconda, 8.

Money, 4 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 5@5⅛ per cent., and for three months' bills, 5⅛ per cent.

Bar silver steady, at 27 1-16d per ounce.

Bullion to the amount of £195,000 was taken into the Bank of England to-day, and £50,000 was transferred to the Indian Currency Department. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 128.40; Madrid, 28.30; Lisbon, 44; Rome, 7.15.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—Business on the Bourse to-day started less cheerful, on unfavorable London advices, and subsequently grew worse in consequence of reports of continual sales in London for German account. Owing to the monetary situation in Berlin and the rumor that Gen. Gatacre had been repulsed at Molteno there were further declines, and prices closed weak. Spanish 4s were particularly affected and Rio Tintos relapsed considerably on large realizations. Three per cent rentes, 99 francs 25 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 25 centimes for checks. Spanish 4s, 66 90.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation increased 179,500,000 francs; Treasury accounts current decreased 60,800,000 francs; gold in hand decreased 8,350,000 francs; bills discounted increased 67,850,000 francs; silver in hand decreased 10,000,000 francs.

BERLIN, Jan. 4.—Prices were dull on the Boerse to-day owing to the decline in English Consols and the capture by the British of the German steamer General. In addition, a rumor of the fall of Kimberley helped to depress business. Exchange on London 20 marks 52½ pfennigs for checks. Private rate of discount 5⅝ per cent.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 4.—Prices were weak on the Boerse to-day, on disappointing business and the political outlook.

VIENNA, Jan. 4.—The outlook on the Boerse to-day was unfavorable, due to heavy sales for Berlin account and discouraging Western advices.

MADRID, Jan. 4.—Spanish 4s closed today at 75.75. Gold was quoted at 28.50.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In yesterday's market for outside securities the course of prices was somewhat irregular, but the net results of the day's trading were in most cases encouraging. Considerable net gains were recorded in a number of issues, and in nearly all quarters of the market the demand for stocks was fully equal to the supply. Indeed, in some issues the amount of stock offered was very small, and in some cases, even when prices were considerably advanced, bidders found it difficult to procure stock. Strength was not restricted to any particular class of securities, the industrials, the electric stocks, and the copper stocks all being in fairly large demand. To all appearances the heavy selling that occurred during the month just passed has cleared the market of loosely held stocks, and no disposition is now shown to sacrifice holdings. Here and there weak spots appear, but the market appears to have considerably broadened of late, coincidentally with the increase in strength, and there seems to be no ground for apprehension as to the course the market will follow in the next few weeks.

AMALGAMATED COPPER continued prominent, and made a further considerable net gain. Demand for the stock remains broad, and traders who a short while since were arrayed on the bear side appear to have changed their course, and are now working for better prices. Amalgamated opened at 81¾, and sold up to 83¼, and closed at 82¾ bid, a net gain of 1¼ points. With the greater strength of Amalgamated, better demand appeared for some of the other copper stocks, and one or two of these enjoyed advances that were substantial, although somewhat less than that recorded in Amalgamated.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS.—It is generally believed that recent developments in local gas matters have brought the several companies very much nearer to an understanding, and this has resulted in a considerably increased demand for the New Amsterdam issues. Neither the common nor the preferred stock is offered in large amount, and bids for both issues were considerably advanced yesterday on very light transactions. Apart from transactions in odd lots, only one sale in New Amsterdam common was reported, but the stock closed at 24 bid, an advance of 1¼ points, and the preferred stock ended the day at 45 bid, gaining 1 point net on very few sales. Transactions in the bonds were very light. They sold at 95 early in the day, and remained offered at this figure.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA, for the past few days the most prominent of the industrial stocks, followed an erratic course and at the close showed net losses in both issues. Trading was most active in the preferred stock, which fluctuated sharply over a range of about 3 points. Opening at 30, it sold up an eighth, then down to 27½, recovered to 29, dropped back to 28 and closed at 28½ bid, showing a net loss of 1⅝ points. The common stock was less irregular, as well as less active. Most of the sales in this issue were made at 8¾ and it closed with a fractional net loss at 8½ bid.

Notable strength showed in some of the electric stocks. Most of the subsidiary companies of the Electric Vehicle Company are now believed to be reaching a point where practical demonstration of their earning power can be had. Thus far the number of vehicles operated by the several transportation companies has been small, but it is said that the number soon to be added to those already in operation will very considerably increase the earnings of the several companies. Announcements of considerable interest affecting some of these companies will, it is said, be made in a few days.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION sold up to 13¼, a three-quarter point advance. It reacted later, and closed unchanged for the day at 12½ bid.

NEW ENGLAND TRANSPORTATION showed exceptional strength. It sold up to 7½ and closed at 7¼ bid, a net gain of 1½ points.

ILLINOIS TRANSPORTATION, which was active to the extent of about 2,000 shares, sold up to 3⅝ and closed at 3½ bid, a net gain of five-eighths of a point.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE was forced down near the close to 35, where 200 shares changed hands. A moment later a sale was made at 37 and it closed at 36 bid, with no stock offered near that figure. For the preferred stock 90 was bid.

AMERICAN BICYCLE bonds sold to the extent of $30,000 at 92½, and they closed at 92½ bid. In the stocks trading was restricted to odd lots.

GENERAL CARRIAGE sold from 3½ down to 2, and later was bid up to 4. It closed at 4 bid.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1¼	1⅝
New Amsterdam	24	25
New Amsterdam pf.	45	46
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	94	95

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	30	31
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	76½	78
American Bicycle	17	20
American Bicycle pf.	50	60
American Bicycle bonds	92½	..
American Woolen Goods	25½	26
American Woolen Goods pf.	81½	82½
American Writing Paper 5s	88	..
Distilling Company of America	8½	8¾
Distilling Company of America pf.	28½	29½
Electric Axle Light & Power	5	5½
Electric Boat	26	28½
Electric Boat pf.	35	40
Havana Commercial	16¼	17
Havana Commercial pf., ex div.	58	59½
International Pump	16¾	18
International Pump pf.	63	65
National Gramophone	60	65
National Salt	46	48
National Salt pf.	78	79
National Tube	45	46
National Tube pf.	91½	93
Otis Elevator	22	..
Otis Elevator pf.	87	89
Royal Baking Powder pf.	94½	96
Rubber Goods Mfg.	29	30
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	80	83½
Sloss-Sheffield	31	33
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	69	72
Standard Oil of New Jersey	480	485
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝	½

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper, ex div.	82¾	83¼
American Air Power	34	40
American Cotton	..	50
Arizona Lead	10	10½
Asphalt Company of America	12¾	13⅜
British Columbia Copper	11	11⅜
Chicago & Alton sub.	107	108
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	36	..
Electric Vehicle pf.	90	..
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1	1¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	..
General Carriage	4	5
Illinois Transportation	3½	3⅝
Markeen Copper	6	7
Mexican Ry.	97	98¼
New England Transportation	6	6¼
New York Transportation	12½	13
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21	22
St. Louis subs	127½	129
Storage Power	12⅝	13½
Tennessee Copper	12½	13½
Trust Company of America	201	204
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	28	30
Whipsaw Copper	12¾	13½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	220	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	116	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	237
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	102	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	108	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 5s	106	108
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf.	80	86
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	87	88
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	70	74
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	82	88
Nassau Electric 4s	90	94
Nassau Electric 5s	108	112
New Orleans Traction	29½	30½
New Orleans Traction pf.	102	104
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway	30¾	31
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	88	90
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Fifth Avenue Railroad	205	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	107	111
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	..	30
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	104	106

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	72	75
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	108	109
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	..	103
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21¾	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	40	43
Denver Gas 5s	80	81
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Fort Wayne Gas	38	45
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	64	70
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Lafayette Gas Co.	40	45
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	60	65
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	33	43
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	60	65
Mutual Gas of New York	300	305
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	22	24
New England Gas & Coke bonds	74½	75½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	100	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co.	56	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	38	45
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	60	65
St. Joseph, (Mo.)	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	90	98
St. Paul Gas stock	58	61
St. Paul Gas bonds	89	91
Standard Gas, New York	98	105
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	110	125
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	14	16
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas	102	105
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	105

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	..	32
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	90	92
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	65	68
Hoboken Ferry con 5s	91	93
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	40	41
Union Ferry bonds	100	101

Industrials.

American Typefounders	51	53
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	..	16
Barney & Smith pf.	94	100
Barney & Smith bonds	105	107
Consolidated Rubber Tire	7	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	30	35
Cramps' Shipyard	80	83
General Chemical	59	..
General Chemical pf.	97½	100
Hudson River Telephone	115	118
Lorillard Company pf.	109	111
Standard Coupler	40	43
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	45	55
Union Typewriter	20	25
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110	113
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	118	122
Worthington Pump pf.	105	108

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel.	110	112
Iron Steamboat	3	..
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis	5	7
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis pf.	20	25

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—The early trading lacked feature, but this was replaced by activity and strength in the afternoon. Fitchburg preferred held within 1 of its highest selling, at 125@123, and closing at 124. The impression gains that the Boston and Maine will get the Fitchburg. It is believed that an offer is under consideration by the Maine at present, and the price of Fitchburg would seem to indicate better than a 4 per cent. basis.

Mining shares were firm generally. Erie Telephone gained 3½ to 105; Montana rose 5, to 285; Parrot lost 1, to 43, rallying ¾; Utah gained ¾, to 29¾; Isle Royale was off ½, to 26; Arcadian receded ½ to 24½, but recovered to 25; Tamarack was up 2, at 188; Trimountain gained ½, to 74; Santa Fé ⅝, to 6⅞; New England Gas and Coke 5s were up ¾, at 75½; Planters' Compress rose 3, to 28; Massachusetts Electric was up 1, at 20.

At the Clearing House 6 per cent. was the rate between banks, and New York funds sold at from 20 to 12½ cents discount. Money on call rules from 6@7 per cent. Time money ranges from 5½ per cent. up. Money on call rules from 6 to 7 per cent., being the general asking rate for the best grades. In commercial paper, the choicest names sell at 6@6½ per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	6¼	6½	Old Colony	4⅝	5⅛
Alloucz	3	3½	Old Dominion	21	21½
Arcadian	24½	25	Osceola	73	74
Arnold	5⅜	6	Parrot	43⅝	44
Ash Bed	..	1	Pioneer	2	3
Atlantic	26	26½	Quincy	150	155
Baltic	17	18	R. Island	4½	5
B. & Cr. C.	..	..	Santa Fé	6⅝	6⅞
Bos. & Mont.	284	285	Santa Ysabel	7⅝	8⅛
Butte & Bos.	50	52	Shoe	32	32⅞
C. & Hecla	750	755	Tamarack	186	190
Centennial	18⅝	19	Utah Con	29¾	30
Franklin	15¼	15½	Washington	1¼	1½
Humboldt	1	2	White Knob	14	16
Isle Royale	26	26¼	Winona	4⅝	5
Mohawk	16	17	Wolverine	41	42

Railroad Stocks.

Boston & A.	244	245	C. Mass. pf.	60	70
Boston & L.	241	..	Fitchburg pf.	123	124
Boston & Me.	201	203	N. Y. & N.	..	..
Boston & P.	..	300	E. 6s	110	112
Bost. Elev.	98	99	N. Y. & N.	..	..
Bos. Gas 5s.	80	84½	E. 7s	114	..
Cent. Mass.	12	14	West End	93	93½

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell Tel.	342½	343	Mex. Tels	3	3¾
Chi. Stk. Yds.	136½	136¾	N. E. Tel.	135	..
Dom. Coal	44⅝	45	U. S. Oil	24½	24¾
D. Coal pf.	115	..	West. Elec.	40¾	..
Erie Tel	105	..	W. Elec. pf.	60	63
Lam. Store	..	35			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—After opening at 54½, Linseed preferred declined to 53¼, but subsequently advanced to 55⅛, and closed at 54⅝. The common closed at 13, a slight advance for the day. Biscuit opened at 36⅜, and, after selling off to 36⅛, advanced to 37⅝, and closed at 36¾. The preferred brought 91. Metropolitan Elevated stock sold at 80, except a few shares at 80½. The bonds brought 94 and the certificates 27.

	High.	Low.	Close.
450 Linseed	13	12½	13
1,280 Linseed pf	55½	53¼	54⅝
185 Tin Plate	33	32	32½
100 Chicago Union Traction	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
50 Chicago Union T. pf.	76¼	76¼	76½
1,731 National Biscuit	37⅝	36½	36¾
35 National Biscuit pf.	91	91	91
50 Lake St. Elevated	15½	15½	15½
775 Met. Elevated pf.	80½	80	80
300 Mt. Elevated ctfs.	27	27	27
15 Radiator	47	47	47
70 Diamond Match	120	120	120
28 Chicago City Ry.	280	280	280
6 Central Union Tele.	51½	51½	51½
360 West Chicago	111	110	111

BONDS.

$1,000 Met. Elevated gold 4s	94	94	94

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—To-day's stock market was the dullest, most featureless we have had in many weeks. Prices hardly moved, and when they did it was for the smallest of fractions. Bull and bear alike were inactive, neither side showing aggressiveness. Outside orders were few and far between, a condition that caused some disappointment, as it was expected there would be a larger demand from investors.

The close was steady at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. Ry. Co.	5½	5¾	Marsden	11¼	11⅝
Am. Asphalt.	13⅜	13½	Phila. Trac.	95¾	96
Cam. Steel.	21¾	21¾	Phil. El. Co.	6	6¼
Choctaw	34½	35½	Union Trac.	38⅛	38⅜
Diam. Steel	5¾	5¾	United Gas.	115½	116
Dan. Bessem.	3⅛	3¼	Wellsbach Lt.	44	45
El. Co. of Am.	13½	13⅝	W. N. Y. & P.	5½	5¾
Lehigh Val.	23	25¼			

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in December showed increases:

Canadian Pacific	$61,000
Evansville & Terre Haute	4,324
Hocking Valley	20,852
Lake Erie & Western	20,955
Mexican National	203
New York, Ontario & Western	7,160
Wabash	47,844
Wheeling & Lake Erie	4,931
Total increase, 8 roads	$167,289
Increase previously reported	33,651
Total increase, 13 roads	$200,920

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The following showed decreases:

Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburg	$1,089
Cleve., Canton & Southern	1,176
Evansville & Indianapolis	1,818
Minneapolis & St. Louis	1,151
Total decrease, 4 roads	$5,234
Net increase	$195,686

SHIPMENTS OF GOLD.

No definite announcement was made yesterday in regard to gold shipments to-morrow, but the stiffening of the rate for demand sterling from $4.87⅛ to $4.87⅜ lent color to estimates of exports of from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000. At the Clearing House a rumor that arrangements had been made to take from its vaults to-day $2,000,000 in coin was neither confirmed nor denied. The gold export firms stated that they had no report to make of shipments.

American Rails for Holland.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—The British steamship Ping Suey has left this port for Rotterdam carrying a thousand tons of steel trolley rails each forty-five feet long and weighing 1,300 pounds. The rails are to be used in equipping an electric railroad to be built in Holland on the American plan.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Jan. 4, 1900.

	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
	14¼	14⅜	1,050	Am. Car & Found.	13⅞	14⅜	13⅞	14⅜	+ ⅛
	62½	63	908	Am. Car & Found. pf.	61	62½	61	62¼	+ 1½
	35⅞	36¼	600	American Ice	35⅜	35⅞	35	35⅞	+ ⅛
	33⅝	34	610	American Cotton Oil	33	33⅞	33	33⅞	..
	12¼	13¼	250	American Linseed	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
	54⅜	55½	200	Am. Linseed pf.	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	— ⅜
	21	29	300	American District Tel.	24⅛	25	24⅞	25	-7
	30	30½	150	Am. Malting Co. pf.	30	30	30	30	— 1½
	36⅛	37	2,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	36½	37	35½	36½	— ⅝
	88	88¼	380	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	88¼	88½	88½	88½	+ ¾
	43¼	43⅝	200	Am. Steel Hoop	43½	43½	43½	43½	+ ½
	48⅝	48⅞	12,505	American Steel & Wire	47	49	47	48⅝	+ ⅝
	90¾	91	2,870	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	90	91	90	91	+1
	133⅞	134	122,855	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	132½	137½	131	134	+ 1½
	114	118	20	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	115	115	115	115	..
	32½	32⅞	1,120	American Tin Plate	32	33	32	33	+1
	81½	82	140	American Tin Plate pf.	82	82½	80½	80½	..
	103⅛	103¼	34,328	American Tobacco	101	105½	100	103	+ ½
	39	39⅜	2,135	Anaconda Copper	40½	40⅞	39½	39⅞	— ⅛
	41	45	20	Ann Arbor pf.	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	..
	10⅜	10½	1,720	At., T. & S. F.	19¼	19⅞	19⅞	19½	..
	61½	61½	19,740	At., T. & S. F. pf.	60¼	62	60¼	61⅜	+ ⅛
	57⅜	58	5,690	Baltimore & Ohio	56	59¼	56	58	+1
	74⅞	75¼	8,500	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	73⅜	76	73⅜	75	+ ⅛
	71⅞	72⅜	36,755	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	69¾	73	69¾	72	+1¼
	145	148	10	Brooklyn Union Gas	145	145	145	145	..
	49	50	1,100	Canada Southern	48¾	50½	48⅝	50½	..
	90⅝	90¾	600	Canadian Pacific	91	91¼	90¾	90¾	— ⅛
	30⅜	30½	11,090	Chesapeake & Ohio	29½	31½	29½	30⅝	+ ⅛
	123¼	123¼	13,774	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	122½	123¾	122¼	123	+ ½
	12½	12⅝	1,975	Chicago Great West.	12⅜	12⅞	12⅜	12½	..
	73⅞	75½	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	74	74½	74	74½	+ ½
	16¼	16½	460	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	15½	16¼	15½	16¼	— ¼
	47¼	50	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	47	47	47	47	+1
	117¾	118	7,700	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	117¼	118½	117⅞	118¼	+ ⅝
	1/2	173	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	172½	172½	172½	172½	— 1
	162½	163⅜	810	Chicago & Northw.	162	163¾	161	163½	+1½
	198	202	265	Chi. & Northw. pf.	198	198	198	198	—5
	106¾	106⅞	3,869	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	106⅝	107⅝	106½	106⅞	+ ⅛
	63¾	64	11,230	C., C., C. & St. L.	61⅞	64	61⅞	63¾	+1½
	108	107¾	130	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	107½	107½	107½	107½	+1½
	43½	44	2,200	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	42⅞	44⅞	42½	44	+ ¾
	9	9½	100	Colorado Midland	9	9	9	9	— ¼
	5¼	5⅝	650	Colorado Southern	5½	6	5½	5½	— ⅛
	40¾	41	310	Col. Southern 1st pf.	40	41	40	41	— ¾
	194	195½	3,970	Consolidated Gas	195	196	193	194½	+1
	34½	34¾	5,470	Continental Tobacco	33¾	35⅞	33¾	34½	+ ⅛
	87	87¾	1,385	Continental Tobac. pf.	87½	88	87	87½	— ⅛
	116¼	117	1,300	Delaware & Hudson	117	118	117	117	— ½
	178⅝	179¼	2,210	Del., Lack. & West.	177	179¼	177	179	+1
	18¼	18⅝	600	Denver & R. G.	18	18⅝	18	18⅜	— ⅛
	70½	71	840	Denver & R. G. pf.	70	71	70	71	+ ⅛
	32¾	33	600	Erie 1st pf	32½	33	32½	33	..
	105¼	106¼	2,180	Erie Tel. & Tel.	102⅞	105⅝	102⅞	105⅝	+3½
	52⅝	53	10,345	Federal Steel	51½	53⅞	51½	53	+ ½
	74	74½	1,145	Federal Steel pf.	73½	74⅝	73½	74½	+ ½
	122	124	510	General Electric	123	124¼	123	124¼	+1¼
	50⅜	51½	1,800	Glucose Sugar Ref.	50	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	— ⅝
	172	173	400	Grey Northern pf.	171	171⅞	171	171⅞	+ ⅜
	113	115	200	H. B. Claflin Co.	114	114	113½	113½	+ ⅛
	60¼	60½	832	Hocking Valley pf.	60⅞	61	60	60½	+ ½
	112¼	112½	730	Illinois Central	112¼	112¾	112¼	112¾	— ¼
	24⅜	25	810	International Paper	24½	24⅝	24½	24⅝	..
	68	68½	100	International Paper pf	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼	..
	12	12½	500	Iowa Central	12

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Hoe Tract in the Bronx Taken by Buyers of the Simpson Tract.

American Real Estate Company to Develop the Entire 86 Acres, Which Cost More Than $1,000,000.

The sale of the Simpson tract in the Borough of the Bronx, it has developed, is only a part of a much larger deal involving a total of over $1,000,000. Mary S. Hoe, the widow of Robert Hoe of printing press fame, has sold the tract of fifty-three acres lying south of Westchester Avenue and east of the Southern Boulevard, and extending to the Bronx River.

Both of these tracts have been bought by the American Real Estate Company. This corporation is a permanent one, and has been engaged in the development of city and suburban property in this section for about twelve years, among its enterprises being the laying out of Park Hill, Yonkers, which has been known as one of the most successful suburban operations anywhere around New York.

The Simpson and Hoe tracts together contain eighty-six acres and have a frontage of nearly a mile on Westchester Avenue and of about 1,200 feet on the Southern Boulevard. The company purposes to develop the property thoroughly, laying out streets and putting in gas and water mains. Part of this work will probably be begun very soon, but the development of the property on a large scale may wait for six months or a year, until the probable success of the rapid transit scheme is assured. The rapid transit line has been laid out extending along both Westchester Avenue and the Southern Boulevard.

Both the properties were sold through William M. Ryan. In speaking of the transaction yesterday, Mr. Ryan said:

"This is the most important deal ever put through in the section north of the Harlem River. It involves a big tract that lies in what has been the country, but upon two sides of which the city is already crowding. The two tracts were formerly country seats, surrounded by other country seats belonging to families like the Failes, the Daters, the Tiffanys, the Watsons, the Dickeys, and the Spoffords. The negotiation itself was one of the most interesting in which I have ever been engaged. Neither of the properties, both of which are owned by wealthy families, was ever on the market before. Negotiations began about six months ago."

When asked as to his plans for the development of the property yesterday E. K. Martin, President of the American Real Estate Company, said: "The entire property will be fully developed, but we shall show no undue haste in the matter. If in the judgment of the Directors it is desirable to improve the property quickly, this will be done; but, on the other hand, if it be thought advisable to develop the tract slowly, the method of the company will allow the property to remain as an investment until such time as the new rapid transit road and the growth of the city northward will make it advisable to cut it up into city lots. These two properties occupy a strategic point at the junction of Westchester Avenue and the Southern Boulevard, and we believe that they will yield to easy and successful treatment when the proper time arrives."

John Thrall has bought through E. A. Cruikshank & Co., and Frederick Southack & Co., 1 Front Street, 33.5 by 109.10 by 40 by 115, for $30,000, and 3 Front Street, 33 by 80 by 36 by 80, for about $20,000. The properties are on the south side of the street, between Moore and Whitehall Streets. No. 1 is sold by Mrs. A. G. Gallatin, and No. 3 by the Perry Estate.

Frederick Southack & Co. have sold for the Barney-Sheldon Syndicate to Robert Olyphant the plot, 30 by 100.5, on the south side of Fifty-second Street, 270 feet east of Fifth Avenue.

All details in the purchase of the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-first Street by the Union Club have been satisfactorily arranged and it was expected that the final signing of contracts would take place yesterday afternoon.

Warren & Skillen have sold for a client for about $25,000 the two four-story buildings 71 and 73 New Chambers Street, corner of Batavia Street.

John De Haar has sold for three different owners to Theresa Simpson of New Hudson, N. Y., the block front on the west side of Tiffany Street between Westchester Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, the plot having a frontage of about 210 feet.

Charles Griffith Moses & Brother have sold for Frank Moss of Washington, D. C., the five-story apartment house 421 West Eighteenth Street, 25 by 80 by 10.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. have sold to Lowenfeld & Prager the three-story dwelling 237 East Thirty-ninth Street, 19 by 98.9

It is reported that G. J. Wetzler has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 45 East Fifty-eighth Street, 20 by 100.5.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

2,232 Fifth Avenue, 24.11 by 85, five-story brick flat, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Sarah Glass.....$16,088

By Samuel Goldsticker.

159 and 161 Crosby Street, 56.10 by 77.9 by 89.7 by 77.6, except the part thereof taken for the widening of Elm Street, eight-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Henry and David W. Dazian.....163,500

By McVickar & Co.

12 Mott Street, 12.6 by 26.4 by 16.6 by 30.6, three-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to Morris Isaacs.. 5,150

10 East Forty-second Street, 20 by 100.5, leasehold, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Minnie Walli..... 10,750

253 Front Street, 28.3 by 38.3 by 37.4 by 25.3, four-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, George M. Miller, as trustee..... 10,000

264 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 15 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Florence M. Hagen..... 10,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

52 East Fourth Street, 19.6 by 89.8 by 20 by 95.2, five-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Mary Marcuse, as executrix..... 13,500

1,580 to 1,586 Amsterdam Avenue, 100.10 by 100, four five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, John O. Baker.....134,500

One Hundred and Eightieth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, running through to One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, 25 by 219.6, vacant; foreclosure sale, to Henry McCabe..... 9,600

429 East Fifty-ninth Street, 20 by 97.10, four-story brick and stone double flat, with stores; partition sale, to Moritz Weiss..... 14,000

Cauldwell Avenue, east side, 85 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, 82 by 85, vacant; foreclosure sale to Leopold Sondheim..... 7,500

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Charles G. F. Wahle, referee, 57 and 59 Ann Street, north side, 144.2 feet west of William Street, 28.1 by 102.11 and irregular, four and five story brick buildings. Due on judgment, $50,731.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis Wendel, Jr., referee, 133 West Eighty-third Street, north side, 300 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 102.2, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $8,051; subject to another mortgage for $22,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Browne, referee, 132 and 134 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 375 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 50 by 99.11, two-story brick building and vacant. Due on judgment, $8,009; subject to other mortgages for $16,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 336 and 338 Water Street, north side, 68 feet east of Roosevelt Street, 37.9 by 65.6 by 37.6 by 67.3, two four-story brick tenements, with stores; all title and interest of Vincenzo Comperlango on Feb. 28, 1899.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Glebe Avenue, west side, 550 feet north of Westchester Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 57; B. Bosmann, owner; C. F. Lohse of 906 Westchester Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 601 Robbins Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 11 by 25; E. B. O'Connell, premises, owner and architect; cost, $20.

Alterations.

Webster Avenue, east side, 200 feet south of the Southern Boulevard, to a one-story frame shop; Bernard Steeves, owner; H. T. Howell, architect; cost, $50.

Pelham Avenue, north side, 50 feet west of Emmet Street, to a two-story frame stable; Charles F. McCabe, owner; William Guggols, architect; cost, $200.

No. 50 Leonard Street, to a five-story store and lofts; C. H. Jolley, Philadelphia, owner; C. O. Whitenack, architect; cost, $1,500.

One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, southeast corner of Broadway, to a five-story brick tenement; Peter Doelger, owner; C. Stegmayer, architect; cost, $75.

Second Avenue, northwest corner of Seventh Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; F. Ehrhardt of 28 St. Mark's Place, owner; Charles Rentz, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 338 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, to a five-story brick tenement and store; N. Dellaglio of 339 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, owner; C. F. Lohse, architect; cost, $200.

Summit Avenue, west side, 142.11 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, to a three-story frame tenement; Purdy & Winstock of 321 West Twentieth Street, owners; M. A. Gorman, architect; cost, $1,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Jan. 4.

AVENUE B, e s, Lot 7, map of Petrus Stuyvesant, 28.10x84.4x19x87.6; Mary E. McNulty to Samson Lewkowitz.....$21,350

AVENUE B, e s, Lot 2, map of Petrus Stuyvesant, 28.10x84.4x19x87.6; John Flynn to Samson Lewkowitz..... 1

AVENUE B, Lot 7, gore Lot 8, map of Petrus Stuyvesant, 28.10x84.4x19x87.6; David McAdam, trustee, to Mary E. McNulty..... 5,200

AVENUE C, n w corner 138th St, 80x—, to Trinity Av x55x—; Henrietta Hoppock to Thomas H. Baskerville..... 1

BARKER AV, s e corner Julianna St, 50x100; Harvey Gaylord to Herbert A. Gaylord..... $1

BEACH AV, e s, 120 ft s of 151st St, 80x100; Beach Av, e s, 160 ft s of 151st St, 20x100; Charles Schneider to Benjamin Schneider..... 1

BROOME ST, 149 and 151, n s, 37.6x100; Algernon S. Norton, referee, to Louis Bachrach..... 2,000

CANAL ST, 332, 24.9x106.2 to Lispenard St, x25x irregular; also 41 Lispenard St, 25.5x50; Myer Hellman to M. F. Fitzgerald..... 1

CLINTON AV, w s, 100 ft n of Fairmount Pl, 25x100; Robert Rogers to Margaret J. Schroth..... 1

CRANE PL, e s, 50 ft s of Gray St, 25x100; B. F. Lynch to A. J. Carson..... 100

DENMAN ST, n s, Lot 181, map of Melrose South, 25x100; Mary M. O'Brien to William F. Spierling..... 7,000

EASTERN BOULEVARD, s e s, it centre line of private road, 200.6x603.0x irregular, Westchester; William T. Ferris to Gustavus Robitzek and another..... 10,250

GROVE ST, w s, Lots 10 and 11, map of Village of East Tremont, 132x150; Burton H. Smith to Robert Huntley..... 100

HILL AV, w s, 292.6 ft s of King's Bridge Road, runs n 292.6 to said road x w 205 to e s Murdock Av, x s 259.5 x e 100x n 450x e 100; also King's Bridge Road, s s, 91.11 ft w of Monticello Av, 38.5x145.11 x irregular; Hill Av, e s, 270.8 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 25x100; Hill Av, e s, 395.8 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 25x100; Amundson Av, w s, 100 ft s of Jefferson Av, 50x100; Amundson Av, w s, 200 ft s of Jefferson Av, 200x100; William Eberle to John H. Eden..... 1

KING AV, n s, n corner of Sutherland St, 100x244 to Long Island Sound x—x271; William H. Ripley, executor, to Isaac Reinheimer..... 5,000

LA FONTAINE AV, e s, 37.9 ft s of Quarry Road, 19.11x95 Sophia Halpin to Charles Guggolz..... 1

LOT 197, s Retreat Av, at w s lot 19, map East Ward, Village Melrose, runs s 43x e 22x n w 67; Frederick Folz to Nelson Smith, Jr..... 1

MITCHELL PLACE, n s, 188 ft e of 1st Av, 18x80.10; Archibald H. Connor to Charles S. Connor and others..... 1

MONROE ST, 156, 25x90.4; Benjamin Light to Herman Fichter..... 1

MONROE ST, n s, 293.6x100x26.2x 100; John Kafka to Wolf Bloom..... 100

NELSON AV, s w corner of Wright Av, 200x100; Nelson Av, s w corner of Amundson Av, 200x125; William Eberle to John H. Eden..... 1

NORTH MOORE ST, 8, 25x80x26x41; also 228 West Broadway, 25x71x28.2x59.3; Thomas J. McLaughlin to John J. Smith.100,000

PRINCE ST, 201, n s, 25x77; William H. Lewin to Mary Hackett..... 1

READE ST, 156, 25.2x irregular; the rector, &c., of Trinity Church to Charles Wolinsky..... 18,000

SETON AV, w s, 100 ft n of Randall Av, 25x100; Land Co. C. of Edenwald to Emil Wagner..... 500

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 827 and 829, 50x100; James M. Stanton to Marrietta B. Bellows..... 1

SPRING ST, 103, 19.8x75; Frederick W. Fischer and others to Sophia Longinotti. 12,500

SUMMIT AV, e s, 55 ft s of Devoe St, 25x—x25x100; Annie E. Raynor to Gustave Olsen and another..... 100

THOMPSON ST, 215, 25x100; Abraham Nelson to Israel Lippmann and another. 17,000

TRINITY PL, w s, 150 ft s of 161st St, 25x99.8; Emil Robitzek to Charles A. Haberstick..... 6,400

UNION AV, e s, 25 ft n from the s s of Lot 81, map of Woodstock, 25x100; Celina Dodin to Mary M. Dodin..... 1

UNION AV, e s, at the s s of Lot 81, map of Woodstock, 25x100; Celina Dodin to Henry A. Dodin..... 1

VARICK ST, 68 to 72, s e corner of Canal St, 74.3x74.8x irregular; Charles Mellen, referee, to Stevens Relief Fund Society. 60,000

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 138 ft n of 188th St, 25x110; William Coogan to John M. Purcell..... 1

WAVERLEY PLACE, 159 and 161, s e corner of 6th Av, Christopher, 38.11x73; Clarence D. Jones to E. Paul Serrell..... 1

1ST AV, 2,129, w s, 100.11 ft n of 109th St, 25x75; Matilda A. Haveman and others to Concetta Marrone..... 1

1ST AV, n w corner of 76th St, 27.2x75; Nicholas O'Connell to Frederick W. Kroehle..... 100

1ST AV, 1,467, w s, 24.0x75; Elias Gussaroff and another to Peter Aliesch..... 20,100

3D AV, 3,204, e s, 24.6x128.7x24.6x127.5; Kate B. Becker, individually, executrix, and trustee, to Henry Seitz and wife.. 18,400

3D ST, 280 East, 24x106x24.2x106; Selig Falk to Samuel Herrmann..... 1

5TH AV, s e corner 127th St, 99.11x120; also 128th St, s s, 185 ft e of Lenox Av, 17x100.11; Henry Floy and others to Joseph Hamerschlag..... 100

5TH AV, 1,466, w s, 75.11 ft n of 118th St, 25x100; Simon Hoffmann to Daniel Mansbach..... Nominal

7TH AV, w s, 99.11 ft n of 143d St, 25x 75; Henry S. Van Duzer to Alice H. Hoadley..... 1

7TH AV, w s, 99.11 ft n of 143d St, 25x 75; David Milliken to Henry S. Van Duzer..... 1

12TH ST, s s, 277, map of Unionport, 200x216 to 11th St, Unionport; Caroline Feickert to William Feickert..... 1

13TH ST, 523 East, 25x108.3; Louise Finkbeiner, individually and as executrix, to George and Mary Bendfeldt..... 24,850

15TH ST, 215 West, 20x103.2; Isabella Orr to St. Joseph's Home for the Aged under charge of the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul..... 1

21ST ST, 230 East, 26.8x92; William A. Borst to Henry Stiehl..... 1

30TH ST, s s, 279 ft e of 9th Av, 16.6x 98.9; Joseph Alexander to Harris Mandelbaum and another..... 1

30TH ST, s s, 279 ft e of 9th Av, 33x98.9; Harris Mandelbaum and another to Robert Smith..... 1

46TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of 8th Av, 50x100.5; Lisette Loos, individually and as executrix, &c., to Margaret A. Smith..... 1

47TH ST, 613 West, 25x102.5x25x80.2; Frank W. Thomas, referee, to Max Heinrich and another..... 8,000

57TH ST, 362 West, 20x100.5; Mary H. Smith to Thomas J. McLaughlin..... 35,000

64TH ST, 120 West, 18x100.5; John N. Borland and others to James J. Heffernan..... 1

64TH ST, 120 West, 18x100.5; Julia and James W. Smith to James Jackson, quit claim..... 1

64TH ST, 230 West, 18x100.5; Melancthon W. Boriand, trustee, &c., to Julia Smith and others..... 1

77TH ST, s s, 363 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Charles Krofske to Barbara Fuas..... 100

93D ST, 159 West, 15x88x15x88.8; Loren H. Morshon and another to Robert M. Jarvis..... 1

94TH ST, 48 and 50 West, 50x100.8; Therese Brod to Henry Floy and others..... 100

94TH ST, n s, 232 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x100.8; David Kennedy and others to Mary E. Bell..... 16,800

96TH ST, 40 West, 17x100.8; Helen J. Erickson to Mary P. Cooper and others 1

98TH ST, s s, 220 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x100.11; Augustus Van Wyck, referee, to Cornelius A. Laughlin..... 21,940

98TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x100.11; Augustus Van Wyck, referee, to Cornelius A. Laughlin..... 21,940

113TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 5th Av, 18.9x 100.11; Frederick P. Bohnet to Flora Glassmann..... 1

113TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 5th Av, 18.9x 100.11; George H. Huber to F. P. Bohnet..... 1

116TH ST, 58 East, 20x100.11; Mary E. Kerr to Lillian Turner..... 1

117TH ST, s s, 90 ft w of Park Av, 25x 100.11; Richard L. Alexander to Charles S. Mayer and wife..... 1

119TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 27.6x 100.10; Barbara Judd and others, executors, &c., to Harriet A. Reinig..... 25,250

121ST ST, 315 East, 25x100.11; Samuel C. Baum to Stephen McCormick, Jr..... 1

122D ST, 172 East, 20x75.2x irregular; Margaret L. Haughey to H. M. Schloss. 100

123D ST, n s, 158.7 ft e of Lenox Av, 16.7 x100.11; Isaac Reinheimer to Isabella M. Ripley..... Omitted

132D ST, s s, 325 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 99.11; Wilber McBride, referee, to Samuel Friedberg..... 20,100

134TH ST, n s, 220 ft e of Willis Av, 30x 100; Josephine Higham to A. H. Hafts. 1

151ST ST, s s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 200x99.11; Ralph O. Ives to the Cosmopolitan Realty Company..... 1

168TH ST, n s, 45 ft e of Brook Av, 25x 90.7, 168th St, n s, 70 ft e of Brook Av, 21.5x96.7x irregular; Ottilie Kayssser to Mary Suhr.....Exchange

Recorded Leases.

GLEASON, Joseph J., Company to J. W. Murphy, 3d Av, 2,361, n e corner of 128th St, 5 years.....$1,200 $1,500

JACKSON, Henry H., executor, &c., to Nicola Campigila; Thompson St, 170 and 172, 3 years.....$1,800 $1,920

SCHLAMUPP, Nathan, to Vito Mattero; Goerck St, 66, 3 5-12 years..... 1,400

SCHERMERHORN, William C., to August Heinen; South St, 49, 5 years.....$2,000, 2,250

THE RECTOR, &c., of Trinity Church to Theodore P. H. Albrecht; Morton St, n s, 123 ft e of Hudson St, 25x100, 4 years 450

TROWBRIDGE, Catherine A. Q., to Fred Nienburg; West St, 396 and 397, 5 years. 4,000

WATERS, Michael, to Viviano Raffale; Mott St, 68, 5 8-12 years..... 2,500

Recorded Mortgages.

ALBRECHT, Theodore E. H., to Mary C. Lawrence; 61 Morton St, leasehold, installments.....$1,800

ALIESCH, Peter, to Elias Gussaroff and another; 1,467 1st Av, 1 year..... 1,500

ALLAVON, Magdalena, to Clara A. Baab; 315 East 60th St, 1 year..... 6,000

ALTHOUSE, Sarah M., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; Greene St, e s, 150 ft s of Houston St, 1 year..... 10,000

BASKERVILLE, Thomas H., to the American Mortgage Company; Trinity Av, w s, 85 ft s of 158th St, 1 year..... 17,000

BASKERVILLE, Thomas H., to the American Mortgage Company; Trinity Av, s w corner of 158th St, 1 year..... 4,000

BEINHAUSEN, George H., to Louis Durland; 330 East 120th St, 3 years..... 5,000

BELL, Mary E., to David Kennedy and others; 94th St, n s, 232 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 5 years..... 10,000

BENDFELDT, George, and wife to Louise Finkbeiner; 526 East 13th St, 3 years... 6,850

BLINN, Christian, Jr., to John W. Stevens; 99th St, n s, 125 ft w of Central Park West; also 98th St, n s, 325 ft w of Central Park West, secures notes..... 3,500

BROWN, Elizabeth, to Catharine Gates and others; 50th St, s s, 81 ft w of 6th Av, 3 years..... 6,000

BUTTENWIESER, Joseph L., to Adolphe and Augustus Openhym and another, trustees; 75 Suffolk St, ¾ year..... 15,000

CARSON, Andrew J., to Murray Hill Cooperative Building and Loan Association; Crane Place, e s, 50 ft s of Gray St, installments..... 6,750

COOPER, Mary P., and others, to Helen J. Erickson; 40 West 96th St, 1 year..... 4,500

DUSENBURY, Mabel C., to Seymour Kurzman; 322d St, s s, 422.6 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year..... 2,000

FAAS, Barbara, to Charles Kronske; 77th St, s s, 363 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years..... 3,250

FERRIS, Nelson J., to Amanda Bussing and another; 141st St, n s, 448.1 ft e of Broadway, demand..... 10,000

FOX, Catharine, to Marcella Williams; Bathgate Av, e s, 261.8 ft s of 178th St, 5 years..... 5,000

FREEDMAN, Nettie, to Herman Meyer; 119th St, n s, 145 ft e of Manhattan Av, 1 year..... 2,500

FRIEDBERG, Samuel, to Bonnette-Mannheimer; 32 West 132d St, 3 years..... 15,000

FRIEDMANN, Amalia, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; 188th St, s s, 118 ft e of Cypress Av, 2 years.. 30,000

GRUNZFELDER, Nikolaus, to Mary A. S. Palmer; 8th Av, w s, 78.4 ft s of 118th St, 5 years..... 10,000

HABBERSACK, Charles A., to Emil Robitzek; Trinity Av, e s, 150 ft s of 161st St, 6 years..... 2,400

HABERSACK, Charles A., to Emil Robitzek; Trinity Av, e s, 150 ft s of 161st St, 5 years..... 3,500

HACKETT, Maria, to Zeta Gibbes; 201 Prince St, 2 years..... 7,500

HACKETT, Maria, to Catherine L. Law; 201 Prince St, 1 year..... 2,750

HAHN, Carl, to Leah S. King; 90th St, s s, 75 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years..... 15,000

HALPIN, Sophia, formerly Guggols, to Charles F. Mueller, Lafontaine Av, e s, 37.9 ft s of Quarry Road, 3 years..... 3,000

HAMERSHLAG, Joseph, to Henry Floy and others; 5th Av, s e corner of 127th St, 2 years..... 46,500

HERTER, Rosamond, to Charles H. Edgar, trustee; 54th St, n s, 197 ft e of Lexington Av, 3 years..... 35,000

HERTER, Rosamund, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 54th St, n s, 100 ft e of Lexington Av, 3 years..... 39,000

HERTER, Rosamund, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 54th St, n s, 133 and 107 ft e of Lexington Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years..... 74,000

HERTER, Rosamond, to Abraham Boehm and another; 54th St, n s, 167 ft e of Lexington Av, 1 year..... 2,500

HERTER, Rosamond, to Abraham Boehm and another; 54th St, n s, 100 ft e of Lexington Av, 1 year..... 3,000

HERTER, Rosamond, to Abraham Boehm and another; 54th St, n s, 133.6 ft e of Lexington Av, 1 year..... 3,000

HERTER, Rosamond, to George F. Bleil and another, joint tenants; 54th St, n s, 197 ft e of Lexington Av, 5 years..... 4,500

HERZOG, Regina, and Abraham S., to Manhattan Savings Institution; 54 East 93d St, 3 years..... 17,000

HOSIER, Henry, to the Union Surety and Guaranty Company; 142d St, n s, 260 ft w of Broadway, secures indemnity bond..... 1,000

JACKSON, Alma De F. C. and Charles W., to Excelsior Savings Bank; 130 West 81st St, 1 year..... 13,000

KEATING, William H., to Michael J. Egan; White Plains Av, s w corner of 12th St, 1 year..... 1,000

KEILUS, Henry, to Elizabeth Horn; Avenue A, w s, 125 ft s of 15th St, 9 months 900

KELEHER, Frances, to Bowery Savings Bank; 137 Baxter St, 4 years..... 9,000

KERNOCHAN, James L., to Charles G. Spencer; 205 West 48th St, 3 years..... 6,000

LEVEY, Laurie L., to Julius Lehman; Wales Av, w s, 212.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 1 year..... 1,300

LEWKOWITZ, Samson, to Louis S. Brush; Avenue B, e s, Lot 7, and gore Lot 8, on map estate of Stuyvesant, 5 years..... 14,000

LIPPMANN, Israel, and Robert Friedman to Abraham Nelson; 215 Thompson St, 1 year..... 4,000

LONGINOTTI, Sophia, to the Bowery Savings Bank; Spring St, n s, 46.3 ft e of Sullivan St, 5 years..... 7,000

LOUGHLIN, Cornelius A., to the Germania Life Insurance Company; 98th St, s s, 230 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years..... 17,000

LOUGHLIN, Cornelius A., to the Germania Life Insurance Company; 98th St, s s, 230 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years..... 17,000

MANDEL, Adolf, to William Jay, executor, &c.; 120 Sheriff St, 5 years.... 30,000

MANDEL, Adolf to François, Henri Maurice, Comte de Porte; 122 Sheriff St, 5 years..... 30,000

MANSBACH, Daniel and Isaac, to Simon Hoffmann; 1,466 5th Av, 5 years..... 2,500

MARRONE, Concetta, to Emma A. Collamore Partridge and another; 2,129 1st Av, 5 years..... 5,000

MICHELSON, Sarah, and others to Isaac and Pauline Goodman; 88 and 90 Lewis St, installments..... 6,000

MURPHY, John W., to Simon E. Bernheimer and another; 2,361 3d Av, saloon lease, demand..... 3,000

NIEBERG, Louis and Benjamin, to Isaac Shiman; 71 East 4th St, 5 years..... 31,000

NIEBERG, Louis and Benjamin, to Isaac Shinan; 69 East 4th St, 5 years..... 31,000

NIEMBURG, Frederick, to Beadleston & Woerz; 396 and 397 West St, saloon lease, demand..... 4,000

REINIG, Harriet A., to Barbara Judd and others, executors, &c.; 119th St, s s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years..... 20,000

PURCELL, John M., to William Coogan; Delancey Place, s s, (now Washington Av,) 138 ft n of 188th St..... 200

REINHEIMER, Isaac, to Emil Waldenberger; Lots 536, 537, 538, and 539, map of estate of Elizabeth R. B. King, City Island, 5 years..... 3,000

ROSENWAIKS, Louis and Rebecca, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 112 1st Av, 5 years..... 10,000

SCHMIDT, Hartmann and Henry, to Kate M. Ladd; 115th St, s s, 281 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years..... 26,000

SCHMIDT, Hartmann and Henry, to William H. Macy, Jr., and another, executors, &c.; 115th St, s s, 254 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years..... 26,000

SCHMIDT, Hartmann and Henry, to Mary J. Kingsland; 115th St, s s 227 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years..... 26,000

SCHMIDT, Hartmann and Henry, to Eliza L. Macy; 115th St, s s, 200 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years..... 26,000

SCHMIDT, Hartmann and Henry, to Isaac M. Taggett and another, executors; 115th St, s s, 308 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years.. 17,000

SCHROTH, Margaret J., to Robert Boyd; Clinton Av, w s, 100 ft n of Fairmount Place, 5 years..... 2,300

SCHROTH, Margaret J., to Clarence De W. Rogers; Clinton Av, w s, 100 ft n of Fairmount Place, 5 years..... 3,000

SMITH, Robert E. and another, to Charles F. Wigand, and others, executors, &c.; Jackson Av, s w corner of Boston Road or Avenue, 7 years..... 11,000

SMITH, Robert E., and another to James Jessop, in trust, &c.; Jackson Av, w s, 135.6 ft n of Home St, 3 years..... 8,500

SMITH, Margaret A., to the Bowery Savings Bank; 46th St, n s, 375 ft e of 8th Av, 5 years..... 25,000

SMITH, Robert, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 30th St, s s, 279 ft e of 9th Av, 1 year..... 9,750

STEINRICH, Max, and another, to Herman Bland, and another; 613 West 46th St, 3 years..... 5,000

TIETJEN, Frederick W., to Matilda J. Tietjen; 51st St, s s, 370 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year..... 1,000

VILLANOVA, Ranieri, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 234 West 55th St, 3 years..... 8,000

WAGNER, Emil, to Land Company of Edenwald; Seton Av, w s, 100 ft n of Randall Av, 1 year..... 85

WILLIAMSON, John G., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Columbus Av, w s, 76.8 ft s of 83d St, 1 year..... 25,000

WOLINSKI, Charles, to rector, &c., of Trinity Church; 156 Reade St, 5 years.. 15,000

WOLTERING, Joseph, to Franklin Savings Bank; 327 West 36th St, 1 year.... 16,500

YOUNGLING, Anna E., to the North River Savings Bank; 34th St, n s, 168.8 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years..... 5,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Susan C. Herriman and another, trustees.$17,031

BARRETT, Ellen H., to Simon L. Newberger..... Nom.

CHADWICK, Emma L., administratrix, to Emma L. Chadwick, ½ part..... Nom.

CHADWICK, Emma L., administratrix, to John M. Davies, ½ part..... Nom.

CHADWICK, Emma L., administratrix, to Alice M. Davies..... Nom.

CHADWICK, Emma L., administratrix, to John M. Davies ½ part..... Nom.

CHADWICK, Emma L., administratrix, to Alice M. Davies, ½ part..... Nom

CHADWICK, Emma L., administratrix, to Emma L. Chadwick, administratrix, ½ part..... Nom.

CLOCKE, Sadie B., to Ellen A. Wilkinson..... 1,028

FORSTNER, Henry to Joseph Friedrich.... 1,200

FRIEDENSTEIN, Simon, to Peter Wynen and another..... 2,000

GOETTMANN, Louisa, to Margaret C. Collins..... 1,000

GUGGENHEIMER, Randolph, to William Lippman..... 14,000

HEIMBURG, Charles H., to Amelia Siegel..... Nom.

JOHNSON, Frank, to William H. Hall.... 1,100

JOSEPH, Herman, to John Kafka..... Nom.

JUERGENSEN, Christian, to Louise Vogel..... 500

MANSBACH, Daniel, to Bertha Hoffman. 4,500

NORTON, Della, to Ellen A. Wilkinson.. 1,004

PURDY, Rassellamers, to Ellen A. Wilkinson..... 1,800

SCHLUSING, Herman F., to Herman Masemann..... 5,169

SHIMAN, Isaac, to Equitable Life Assurance Society, (assigns 2 mortgages).... 40,000

STEELE, Sanford H., Executor, &c., to the Manufacturers Trust Company..... Nom.

STEINMULLER, George A., to Anna M. M. Lehmann..... 1,000

STREETON, John B., to William S. Hull. 4,500

THE LUTCHER & MORE CYPRESS Lumber Company, Limited, to C. Arthur Coan..... Nom.

UNIVERSITY REAL ESTATE COMPANY to Elmer B. Yale, assigns three mortgages..... Nom.

WRIGHT, William H., to Wilbur T. Wright..... Nom.

WRIGHT, William H., to Irene E. and Edna M. Wright..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

BERGEN AV, n e corner of 148th St, 100x137.6; Adam Happel against Albert Rothermel, owner and contractor..... $4,105

BERGEN AV, n e corner 148th St, 20x 100; John H. Sturk & Co. against Albert Rothermel, owner and contractor..... 300

DOWNING ST, 40; Edward Wurmfeld against Rosina Volhart, owner and contractor..... 20

GOERCK ST, 23 and 25; Bernard Landau and another against Pauline Aronowitz, owner and contractor..... 95

GRAND ST, 379; James Halvey against Leopold Kaufmann, owner; Daniel Mahoney, contractor..... 20

JACKSON AV, n e corner of 153th St, 75x 100; Chester F. Reynolds against Margaret Dwyer and others, owners; Jennie E. Miller, owner and contractor..... 898

LORING PLACE, w s, 350 ft n of 183d St, 50x100; Church E. Gates & Co. against Mary D. Wheeler, owner; B. M. Gray, contractor..... 217

MADISON ST, 152; James Halvey against Leopold Kaufmann, owner; Daniel Mahoney, contractor..... 20

MANGIN ST, 22 and 24; James Halvey against Leopold Kaufmann, owner; Daniel Mahoney, contractor..... 20

RUTGERS PLACE, 10 to 22; James Halvey against Leopold Kaufmann, owner; Daniel Mahoney, contractor..... 95

SPRING ST, s s, 77.9 ft e of Greene St, 23x100; Adam Happel against George J. or J. E. Jetter, owner; Albert Rothermel, contractor..... 2,638

SPRING ST, s s, 77.9 ft s of Greene St, 28x100; J. P. Duffy & Co. against George J. or J. E. Jetter, owner; Albert Rothermel, contractor..... 188

SPRING ST, s s, 77.9 ft e of Greene St, 22.8x51; John H. Sturk & Co. against George J. or J. E. Jetter, owner and contractor..... 150

SPRING ST, s s, 77.9 ft s of Greene St, 28.8x51; Victor Klingenbeck against J. E. Jetter, owner; A. Rothermel, contractor. 500

UNION AV, s e corner of 150th St, 98.3x 105; Lorz & Hanfman against Konrad O. Pacher, owner and contractor..... 775

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 55 ft w of Fox St, 25x irregular to 165th St x 31.6; John Muller against the John Eichler Brewing Company and others, owners and contractors..... 7,500

9TH ST, 728 to 732 East; James Halvey against Leopold Kaufmann, owner; Daniel Mahoney, contractor..... 30

83TH ST, s s, 196 ft e of Riverside Drive, 90x100; Killian Brothers against Edward W. Kilpatrick, owner and contractor.... 10,405

85TH ST, s s, 196 ft e of Riverside Drive, 90x100; Simons & Moersfelder against Edward W. Kilpatrick, owner and contractor..... 5,712

85TH ST, s s, 196 ft e of Riverside Drive, 90x100; William L. Morton against Edward W. Kilpatrick, owner and contractor..... 4,560

85TH ST, s s, 196 ft e of Riverside Drive, 90x100; The Conway Veneered Door and Mantel Company against Edward W. Kilpatrick, owner and contractor; Killian Brothers, contractors..... 1,800

85TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Riverside Drive, 100x102.2; James Thomson against Edward W. Kilpatrick, owner and contractor..... 7,094

87TH ST, 201 West; The Jones Construction Company against John Healy, owner and contractor..... 1,289

92D ST, s s, 225 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100; John H. Sturk & Co. against J. E. Jetter, owner and contractor..... 570

92D ST, s s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 50x100.8; Victor Klingenbeck against J. E. Vetter; owner; Albert Rothermel, contractor..... 280

92D ST, s s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 25x98.8; J. P. Duffy & Co. against J. E. Jetter, owner; A. Rothermel, contractor..... 190

92D ST, s s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100; Adam Happel against J. E. Jetter, owner; Albert Rothermel, contractor..... 734

98TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; 99th St, s s, 300 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x100.11; James McWalters against Peter G. Arnot, owner and contractor..... 1,800

111TH ST, 15 and 17 West; Julius Burstein and another against Max Goldstein, owner and contractor..... 600

118TH ST, 33 and 35 West; Phillipp Jacobsohn against Max Katz and Morris Abelman, owners and contractors..... 500

126TH ST, 28 West; Sulzer Brothers against Charles Black, owner; Mrs. Charles Black, contractor..... 85

143D ST, s e corner of College Av, 25x100; Victor

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —CITY REAL ESTATE COMPANY, Plaintiff, against LOUISE WEBER, Howard D. Hamm, Joseph Woods, Michael Mahoney, Margaret Mahoney, his wife; Katherine Mahoney, Daniel Mahoney, Elizabeth Moore, Margaret McCarthy, Pauline Simmis, Margaret Bachmann, David Barry, David J. Barry, William J. Barry, John F. Barry, Nellie A. Seal, Margaret Mullen, Ann Cashman, William Daly, Catherine Daly, his wife; John Daly, Elizabeth Maher, Mary E. Daly, Margaret T. Daly, Michael Daly, Margaret Daly, his wife; Charles P. Daly, James A. Daly, Ann Daly, Mary Keefe or O'Keefe, if living, or if dead, her husband, heirs at law or devisees, or those who may have succeeded such heirs at law or devisees, all of whom are unknown to plaintiff, and Patrick Burns, Defendants.—Summons.

To each of the above-named Defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, October 2d, 1899.

WILLIAM H. STOCKWELL, Plaintiff's Attorney, 148 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants, Ann Cashman, Elizabeth Maher, William Daly, Catherine Daly, John Daly, Mary E. Daly, Margaret T. Daly, Charles P. Daly, James A. Daly, Michael Daly, Margaret Daly, and Mary Keefe or O'Keefe, if living, or if dead, her husband, heirs at law or devisees, or their successors: The foregoing summons is served on you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the twenty-ninth day of November, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-ninth day of November. 1899.—Dated New York, November 29th, 1899.

WILLIAM H. STOCKWELL, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office Address, 148 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

d1-1awfwF

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against CHARLES STEINHARDT and Elizabeth Cora Steinhardt, his wife; Joseph Fernando, Pauline Fernando, Jacob Schmitt, and Margaretha Schmitt, his wife, and The Jacob Hoffman Brewing Company, Defendants.—Summons.—Trial to be had in the County of New York.

To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, October 4th, 1899.

GEORGE G. DE WITT, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 88 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

To the defendants Charles Steinhardt and Elizabeth Cora Steinhardt, his wife: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 13th day of December, 1899, and duly filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, the City, County, and State of New York, on the 15th day of December, 1899.—Dated New York, December 19th, 1899.

GEORGE G. DE WITT, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, No. 88 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

d22-1awfwF

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM HILDRETH FIELD, as trustee for Margaret M. Hawes, plaintiff, against GEORGE E FOWLER and May Adele Fowler, his wife; William Fulton, Sarah L. Henningsen, John B. Harrison, Edmund A. W. C. Hammond, Simonds Furnace Company, The Staines Peck & Taber Company, William T. Brewer, William Hanley, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated September 25, 1899.

FIELD & HARRISON, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, 237 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

To the defendant, Sarah L. Henningsen: :

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 14th day of December, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in said City of New York.—Dated New York, December 15, 1899.

FIELD & HARRISON, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, 237 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ROBERT J. EDWARDS, Plaintiff, against HELEN CAMPBELL SMITH and George A. Smith, Defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgement will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated N. Y., May 16, 1899.

JOHN R. ABNEY, Plaintiff's Attorney, Post Office address and office, No. 71 Broadway, New York City, New York.

To Helen Campbell Smith, one of the defendants herein: The foregoing summons is served upon you, by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. E. A. Gildersleeve, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court for New York County, dated December 28, 1899, and filed in the office of the County Clerk for said county on the said 28th day of December, 1899, the complaint herein having been filed in said County Clerk's Office on the 29th day of November, 1899.

Dated N. Y., December 29, 1899.

JOHN R. ABNEY, Plaintiff's Attorney, 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

d29-1awfwF&29

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HILTON, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HILTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of the estate of Henry Hilton, No. 28 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of June, 1900.—Dated New York, the 21st day of December, 1899. HORACE RUSSELL, EDWARD D. HARRIS, Executors. RUSSELL & HOLMES, Attorneys for Executors, 280 Broadway, New York City. d23-1awfmF

LINLEY, HARRIETT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HARRIETT LINLEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Arthur A. Michell, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of May, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of November, 1899. WILLIAM J. LAWRENCE, Administrator. ARTHUR A. MICHELL, Attorney for Administrator, 220 Broadway, New York City. n3-1awfmF.

LYMAN, THOMAS C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS C. LYMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 1420 West Thirty-eighth Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of October 1899. ROBERT M. LYMAN, Administrator ROBERT W. TODD, Attorney for Administrator, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n3-1aw6mF

MARTIN, HENRIETTA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRIETTA MARTIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 101, No. 22 William Street, Borough of Manhatten in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of June next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of November, 1899. THOMAS M. MARTIN, Executor. MURRAY BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Executor, 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

PONVERT, LOUIS J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS J. PONVERT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Lawrence & Hughes, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of August, 1899. AMY K. PONVERT, Executrix. LAWRENCE & HUGHES Attys. for Executrix, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au25-1aw6mF

WEBB, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. WEBB, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of George S. Hamlin No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 26th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of December, 1899. HENRIETTA A. WEBB, THOMAS B. HIDDEN, Executors. GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Attorney for Executors, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d22-1aw6mF

WOOLSON, JOHN A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. WOOLSON late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 878 Eighth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of October, 1899.

SADIE E. WOOLSON, Executrix.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—BENJAMIN W. WINANS, as Trustee for Hugh M. Gregory under the last will and testament of William W. Winans, late of the City, County, and State of New York, deceased, Plaintiff, against OLGA NAGLER, John A. Knox, Hettie Knox, and Robert B. Currier, as Trustee for Hugh M. Gregory, under the last will and testament of William W. Winans, late of the City, County, and State of New York, deceased, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 18th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3d day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described.

The following is a description and the particular boundaries of the premises adjudged to be sold, and a designation of the boundaries and description of the premises adjudged to be covered by the mortgage herein, as follows:

All that certain lot, tract or parcel of land and premises hereinafter particularly described, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the Borough of the Bronx, City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Decatur Avenue distant one hundred and fifty-five feet and two hundred and thirty-five one-thousandths of a foot (155 235-1,000) southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said easterly side of Decatur Avenue with the southerly side of Travers Street, as the same are laid down on the map of the Department of Public Parks, and running thence easterly parallel with the boundary line between lands formerly of the Twenty-fourth Ward Real Estate Association and the lands formerly of J. Coles, one hundred feet and sixty one-hundredths of a foot, (100 60-100;) thence southerly and parallel with said Decatur Avenue thirty-seven feet; thence westerly and parallel with said first-described boundary line one hundred feet and sixty one-hundredths of a foot (100 60-100) to said easterly side of Decatur Avenue, and thence northerly, along the same, thirty-seven feet to the point or place of beginning, containing all the land within said bounds.

The premises above described are situated in Section 12, Block 3,278, upon the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, December 7th, 1899.

W. BENTON CRISP, Referee.

JOHN HERBERT WINANS, Plff's. Atty., No. 150 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

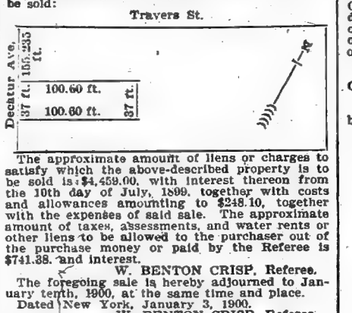

The approximate amount of liens or charges to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $4,459.00, with interest thereon from the 10th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $248.10, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rents or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is $741.38, and interest.

W. BENTON CRISP, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to January tenth, 1900, at the same time and place.

Dated New York, January 3, 1900.

W. BENTON CRISP, Referee.

JOHN HERBERT WINANS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE RAUCHFUSS, plaintiff, against LOTTIE M. FOWLER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 12th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 5th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Decatur Avenue with the southerly prolongation of the dividing line between the premises known as Numbers fifty-seven (57) and fifty-nine (59) Ann Street, and running thence northerly along said dividing line and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and two (102) feet to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly parallel with Columbus Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred and two feet (102) to the northerly line of Eighty-third Street, and thence easterly along the northerly line of Eighty-third Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, which mortgage was given to secure part of the purchase money for said property which was conveyed by said plaintiff to said defendant, Lottie M. Fowler, by deed bearing even date with said mortgage.

Dated New York, December 13, 1899.

LOUIS WENDEL, Jr., Referee.

GEORGE A. McDERMOTT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 621 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is No. 133 West 83d Street, New York City:

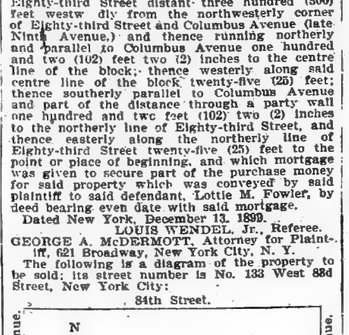

83d Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $7,146.38-100, with interest thereon from the 4th day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $404.17-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money paid by the referee, is $1,650.00 and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $22,000.00, with accrued interest.

Dated New York, 13th day of December, 1899.

LOUIS WENDEL, Jr., Referee.

de14-2aw3wTh&Sa&ja5

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JAMES EVERARD, plaintiff, against MICHAEL J. CALLAHAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 28th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock, noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows, viz.:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the 24th Ward of the City of New York and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the southwesterly corner of Decatur Avenue and the Mosholu Parkway, running thence southwardly along the westerly side of Decatur Avenue fifty (50) feet, thence westwardly parallel with Suburban Street one hundred and fifty-nine and 33-100 feet to an angle, thence westwardly at right angles to Hull Avenue sixty-five and forty one-hundredths (65 40-100) feet to the easterly side of Hull Avenue; thence northwardly along the easterly side of Hull Avenue one hundred and twenty-two and fifty-nine one-hundredths (122 59-100) feet to the southerly side of the Mosholu Parkway; thence southeastwardly along the southerly side of said Mosholu Parkway two hundred and forty-six and eighty-one one-hundredths (246 81-100) feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, December 28th, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.

DAVID M. NEUBERGER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 253 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

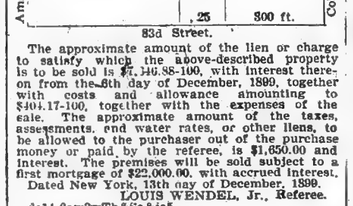

The approximate amounts of the liens or charges to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $8,413.24, with interest thereon from the 26th day of December, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $200.30, with interest from December 26th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $945.40-100, and interest.—Dated New York City, December 28th, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.

c29-2aw3w&ja19

SURROGATE NOTICES.

RHOADS, GEORGE B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE B. RHOADS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Benjamin Wright, No. 38 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 13th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 2nd day of October, 1899. ELIZABETH RHOADS, Administratrix. BENJAMIN WRIGHT, Attorney for Administratrix, 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. oct6-1aw6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against THE NEW YORK STEAM POWER COMPANY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 6th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment directed to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Ann Street, at the division line between the premises hereby conveyed and land formerly of F. Panton, and which point is distant one hundred and forty-four feet two and one-half inches, more or less, westerly from the northwesterly corner of Ann and William Streets, running thence northwardly along the northerly line of Ann Street, twenty-eight feet one inch, more or less, to the division line between the premises known as Numbers fifty-seven (57) and fifty-five (55) Ann Street; thence northeastwardly through a party wall standing on the line between the said premises Numbers fifty-seven (57) and fifty-five (55) Ann Street and beyond the same seventy-four feet and three inches, more or less, to the rear line of the said premises Number fifty-five (55) Ann Street; thence westwardly along the rear line of the premises Numbers fifty-five (55,) fifty-three, (53,) fifty-one, (51,) and forty-nine (49) Ann Street, seventy-five feet seven and one-half inches, more or less, to land formerly of the heirs of George Lorillard, deceased; thence northeastwardly along the said land formerly of the heirs of George Lorillard, deceased, sixty-three feet nine and one-half inches, more or less, to land formerly of Thomas H. Leggett; thence eastwardly along said land formerly of Thomas H. Leggett and land of others so as to include the storehouse lately occupied by the American Fur Company one hundred and one feet seven inches, more or less, to the said land late of F. Panton; and thence southwestwardly along the said land late of F. Panton one hundred and twenty-two feet eleven inches, more or less, to the said northerly line of Ann Street at the place of beginning, being now known by the street Numbers fifty-seven (57) and fifty-nine (59) Ann Street, and being the same premises which were conveyed to the said The New York Steam Power Company by Patrick Reilly and wife by deed dated February 1, 1870, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York February 2d, 1870, in Liber 1142 of Conveyances, Page 177.

Dated New York, October 11, 1899.

CHAS. G. F. WAHLE, Referee.

CHARLES E. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

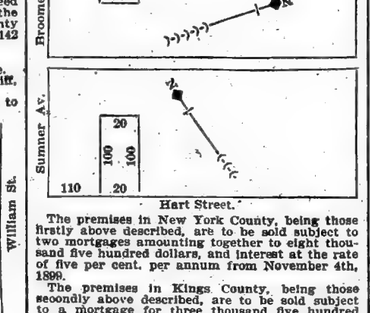

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $60,355.43, with interest thereon from September 26, 1899, less the sum of $2,000 paid on account thereof, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to $375.75, with interest from the 6th day of October, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,399.18 and interest.

Dated New York, October 11, 1899.

CHAS. G. F. WAHLE, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Friday, November 17, 1899, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, November 3, 1899.

CHAS. G. F. WAHLE, Referee.

CHARLES E. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 32 Nassau Street, N. Y.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Friday, December 1st, 1899, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, November 17, 1899.

CHAS. G. F. WAHLE, Referee.

CHARLES E. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, N. Y.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Friday, December 8, 1899, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, December 1, 1899.

CHAS. G. F. WAHLE, Referee.

CHARLES E. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, New York.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Friday, December 22, 1899, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, December 8, 1899.

CHAS. G. F. WAHLE, Referee.

CHARLES E. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 32 Nassau Street, N. Y.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Friday, January 5th, 1900, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, Dec. 22, 1899.

CHAS. G. F. WAHLE, Referee.

CHARLES E. MILLER, Atty. for Plff. 32 Nassau St., N. Y.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —E. CAROLINE KOPPER, plaintiff, against MARGARET G. KOPPER, Jr., and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 22d day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by McVickar & Company, Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, County of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of West End Avenue distant forty-four feet from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Ninetieth with the westerly side of West End Avenue; running thence westerly parallel with Ninetieth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety feet; thence southerly and parallel with West End Avenue, twenty feet; thence easterly again parallel with said Ninetieth Street, and part of the distance through another party wall, ninety feet to the said westerly side of West End Avenue; and thence northerly along the same twenty feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being now known by the street number 615 West End Avenue.—Dated New York, December 26th, 1899.

THOMAS F DONNELLY, Referee.

MORRIS PUTNAM STEVENS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 34 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. C.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: Its street number is 615 West End Avenue:

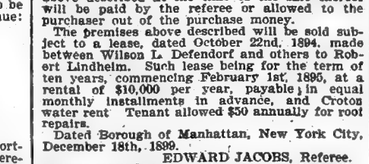

The property will be sold subject to a mortgage of $25,000.00, with interest at 5% due thereon from February 25th, 1899, which mortgage will be due February 25th, 1902. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $658.23, and interest.—Dated New York, 28th day of December, 1899.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

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NOS. ..... EAST 160TH ST., BOROUGH OF the Bronx.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—HENRY GILBERT, plaintiff, against MARGARET REDICAN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 10th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 16th day of January, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by McVickar and Company, auctioneers, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixtieth (160th) Street, distant ninety-eight (98) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of said One Hundred and Sixtieth Street with the westerly side of Courtlandt Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with Courtlandt Avenue ninety-nine (99) feet; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Sixtieth Street fifty (50) feet, thence northerly again parallel with Courtlandt Avenue ninety-nine (99) feet to the southerly side of said One Hundred and Sixtieth Street; and thence easterly along said side of One Hundred and Sixtieth Street fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 21, 1899.

ABR. A. JOSEPH, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

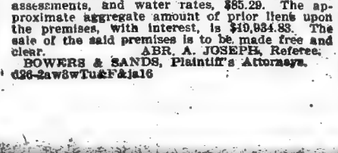

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $4,018.58, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $85.29. The approximate aggregate amount of prior liens upon the premises, with interest, is $19,934.83. The sale of the said premises is to be made free and clear.

ABR. A. JOSEPH, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

d26-2aw8wTu&F&ja16

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —CHARLOTTE DEMMERLE and others, plaintiffs, against LOUIS DEMMERLE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land, situate, lying, and being in the Thirteenth Ward, in the Borough of Manhattan, (formerly City of New York,) and bounded as follows: Westerly in front on Ridge Street, beginning at a point one hundred and twenty-five feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of Broome Street and Ridge Street, thence running twenty-five feet on Ridge Street, containing in breadth in front and rear twenty-five feet, and in length on each side one hundred feet, formerly known as Number 30 (thirty) Ridge Street, but now known as Number 50 Ridge Street.

And also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough (formerly City) of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New York, together with the dwelling house thereon erected, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Hart Street, distant one hundred and ten feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Hart Street and Sumner Avenue, running thence northerly parallel with Sumner Avenue one hundred feet; thence easterly parallel with Hart Street twenty feet; thence southerly parallel with Sumner Avenue one hundred feet to Hart Street, and thence westerly along Hart Street twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 28th, 1899.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.

ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Esqs., Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 132 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following are diagrams of the property to be sold as described above. The street number of the first parcel is 50 Ridge Street, New York City, and that of the second parcel is 279 Hart Street, Brooklyn:

Hart Street.

The premises in New York County, being those first above described, are to be sold subject to two mortgages amounting together to eight thousand five hundred dollars, and interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum from November 4th, 1899.

The premises in Kings County, being those secondly above described, are to be sold subject to a mortgage for three thousand five hundred dollars, with interest from November 1st, 1899, at the rate of five per cent. per annum. All of said mortgages are past due.

The approximate amounts to be allowed the purchaser for taxes, assessments, and water rents are respectively as follows:

On property in New York County the sum of $425.

On property in Kings County the sum of $120.

The approximate amount of liens or charges to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is as follows, in addition to the referee's fees and expenses of sale, and the costs of the action to be hereafter fixed—that is to say: Three thousand two hundred and eighty-eight dollars and eighty-eight cents, with interest from November 4, 1899; four hundred and twenty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents, with interest from November 5, 1897.

The balance of the purchase money to be distributed between the owners of the property according to their respective rights as fixed by the judgment herein after the payment of the expenses, the costs, and allowance to be hereafter fixed by the court.—Dated New York, December 28th, 1899.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.

d29-2aw3w&ja19

BROADWAY, NO. 652.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—ALLEN D. M. DEFANDORF, plaintiff, against WINIFRED I. SICHEL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the 13th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York on the 24th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Fifteenth (formerly Eighth) Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, known and distinguished on a map of the lands of Samuel Jones, Esq., lying between Broadway and Bowery, made from actual survey by Stephen Ludlam and E. W. Bridges, City Surveyors, and recorded in the office of the Register in and for the City and County of New York, in Liber 125 of Conveyances, &c., Page 587, as Lot Number Twenty-eight, (28,) which said lot, piece, or parcel of land is bounded northwesterly in front by Broadway, northeasterly by a lot of land distinguished on said map as Number Twenty-seven, (27,) southeasterly by road or way, by the name of Cross-lane, designated and properly described in and by a certain deed of conveyance, dated August 28, 1899, and recorded on the same day in Liber 2,308, Page 441 of Conveyances in said Register's office.—Dated New York, December 29, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.

GEORGE A. McDERMOTT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 621 Broadway, New York City, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is No. 135 West 83d Street, New York City.

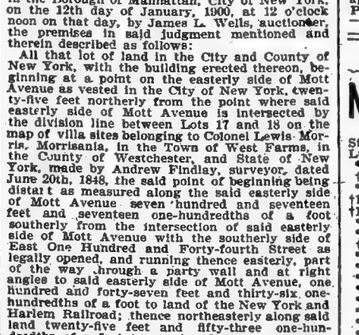

83d Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $8,355 56-100, with interest thereon from the 22d day of December, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $422 81-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,130 and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $22,000.00, with accrued interest.—Dated New York, 29th day of December, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.

ja2-2aw3wTu&F&ja24

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE V. N. BALDWIN, plaintiff, against MARY E. ROBINSON and others, defendants:

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated the nineteenth day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land in the City and County of New York, with the building erected thereon, beginning at a point on the easterly side of Mott Avenue as vested in the City of New York, twenty-five feet northerly from the point where said easterly side of Mott Avenue is intersected by the division line between Lots 17 and 18 on the map of villa sites belonging to Colonel Lewis Morris, Morrisania, in the Town of West Farms, in the County of Westchester, and State of New York, made by Andrew Findlay, surveyor, dated June 16th, 1848, the said point of beginning being distant as measured along the said easterly side of Mott Avenue seven hundred and seventeen feet and seventeen one-hundredths of a foot southerly from the intersection of said easterly side of Mott Avenue with the southerly side of East One Hundred and Forty-third Street as legally opened, and running thence easterly, part of the way through a party wall and at right angles to said easterly side of Mott Avenue, one hundred and forty-seven feet and thirty-six one-hundredths of a foot to land of the New York and Harlem Railroad; thence northeasterly along said land twenty-five feet and fifty-three one-hundredths of a foot to a point distant twenty-five feet northerly from the last course measured along a line parallel with said easterly side of Mott Avenue, and thence westerly at right angles to said easterly side of Mott Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and fifty-two feet and fifty-nine one-hundredths of a foot to said easterly side of Mott Avenue, and thence southerly along the same twenty-five feet to the point of beginning.

Subject, however, to a mortgage for twelve thousand dollars, bearing date the 27th day of April, 1899, made by the said Mary E. Robinson to Mary C. de Terrouenne.—Dated New York, December 20th, 1899. EDWIN C. HOYT, Referee.

GEORGE V. N. BALDWIN, Plaintiff in Person, 22 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, known as No. 320 Mott Avenue.

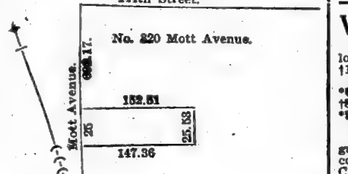

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,082.08, with interest thereon from the 18th day of December, 1899, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to $160.99, with interest from the 19th day of December, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, water rents, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $250.00 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage of twelve thousand dollars and interest thereon at 5 per cent. from

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Petition to Congress for Increased Coast Defense Force Adopted.

GOV. BRADY ON ALASKA'S NEEDS

New Questions Raised by Gold Discoveries in Tide Land Sands—Reference to "Lucky" Baldwin.

Morris K. Jesup, presided yesterday at the January meeting of the Chamber of Commerce. After the election of six new members, Charles Stewart Smith reported that $150,000 is needed to complete the $1,000,000 which the new Chamber building is to cost, so that the Executive Committee felt that it should make no recommendation in regard to subscriptions from members to the Dewey Arch fund.

Chairman A. Foster Higgins of the Committee on the Harbor and Shipping, reported that the Secretary of the Navy had given satisfactory reasons why the Government cannot consent to ceding part of the Cob Dock to Brooklyn. Mr. Higgins reported progress for his committee in relation to the Subsidy bill to increase our mercantile navy, and suggested that members give their views on the subject to the committee.

Mr. Higgins presented this petition to Congress on the improvident condition of the harbor of New York in regard to its defenses:

From information given to this body, it is a certain fact that at this time the provision of officers and men in the artillery force of the United States is totally inadequate to any effective use of the guns now provided and in place at the different stations of the coast, a memorandum whereof is hereto appended showing that at least the number of 18,402 men are required for the work regardless of the additional number needed for guard duty, replacing sick, &c., while the whole number now enlisted for the coast artillery is only 9,702.

Your petitioners therefore respectfully and earnestly ask that the requisite provision for this absolutely necessary branch of the public protection be made by your honorable body at this session.

With the memorial was presented a statement on the unprepared condition of the United States at the opening of the Spanish war to defend its harbors against a foreign navy. Provision by Congress at this session for an increase in the artillery force for coast defense was insisted on. The statement added:

To furnish one gun detachment to each gun now in place, the range-finding men, electricians, and absolutely necessary non-commissioned staff, 18,402 artillery soldiers are required, (and this makes no provision for guard, sick, &c.) This is for the coast artillery alone.

The enlisted strength of the Coast Artillery is 9,702 and the statement recommended that at once there should be an increase of the artillery force of seven regiments.

The Chamber voted to adopt the petition to Congress.

On behalf of the Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws, Chairman Gustav H. Schwab reported that Secretary Hay had informed the committee that the United States Minister to China had been instructed to take such steps as are necessary to improve the river at Shanghai.

Charles H. Fancher introduced a resolution that Congress enact laws to give Alaska her needs in regard to better courts and larger civic privileges. John D. Brady, Governor of Alaska, was present and made an address.

Gov. Brady began by alluding to and eulogizing Secretary W. H. Seward. He read extracts from speeches made by Secretary Seward in 1859 and 1860 to give his ideas of how the ceded territory should be treated by the United States, and said that the Nation had not appreciated the value of its acquisition. Gov. Brady, continuing, said:

"We have gone on against every obstacle in trying to develop Alaska. The greatest obstacle has been the indifference of Congress to meet the necessary wants of the people. We are developing the richness of the country, and we have not the necessary laws or the necessary forces to execute the law. We have simply one court to stretch over a territory that will make more than twenty States, beginning with Maine and winding up with Tennessee, and have still 9,000 square miles left. We want the institutions under which we were brought up. We want these privileges extended to us, but the land laws never or only in a partial way. It is impossible today for a man in Alaska to get a title to his home except in one or two town sites, and that has retarded our growth more than anything else."

Gov. Brady spoke of the gold discoveries at Cape Nome, and added:

"This question of finding gold in the sands on the tide lands brings up an entirely new question to be dealt with. The Supreme Court has decided that these tide lands are held in trust until such time as the Territory may become a State, and then the State can exercise its sovereignty over them. The Commissioner of the Land Office says that, under existing laws, there is no authority of the Land Department to lease or to do anything with this land, so that this new subject requires immediate legislation."

Alluding to the proposed visit of "Lucky" Baldwin to Cape Nome with a dance house and gambling outfit and the prospect of demoralization without means of checking it, Gov. Brady said:

"They are going to land on us. We have no means of grappling with these questions. I, for one, do not want to be under military rule up there."

In conclusion, and in answer to a question Gov. Brady said that the last census of Alaska was not correct. The white population is about 35,000 and the native population 30,000. He spoke well of the Eskimo race.

The Chamber thanked Gov. Brady for his address, and the subject of action by Congress for the benefit of Alaska was referred to the Committee on Internal Trade and Improvements.

HOPE FOR CARTER'S FRIENDS.

Statute of Limitations May Aid the Accused Contractors.

The hearing on the removal of the contractors who were associated with Capt. O. M. Carter at Savannah from this State to Georgia for trial was continued yesterday before United States Commissioner Shields.

United States District Attorney Burnett said that Mr. Rose was simply fighting for time, so that as far as the charge of conspiracy is concerned, it would be outlawed by the Statute of Limitations. He also contended that Mr. Rose could not attack the indictment because he was not before the Grand Jury when it was found. United States District Attorney Myron Erwin of Savannah stated that under the Statute of Limitations the validity of the conspiracy charge would expire by July of this year, and it was of the greatest importance to the Government that the hearing should not be further delayed.

Commissioner Shields said that the defense was entitled to an adjournment, and by agreement of all the counsel interested the examination was put over until Jan. 16 at 10 A. M. The argument on the appeal of ex-Capt. Carter will have been heard before that date in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in this city.

GOOD LUCK RESULTED FATALLY.

Man Found a Bill, Bought a Meal and Choked to Death.

The finding of a two-dollar bill yesterday afternoon by an unknown man on Park Row was the cause of his death, for he was so hungry that he went into the nearest restaurant and ate so ravenously that he choked to death as the result. Who he was no one knows, but he was clad in the garb of a longshoreman.

He went into the restaurant at 215 Park Row at about 4 o'clock, and sitting down at one of the tables, rapped for a waiter. Frank Ryan, who has for years served the hungry there with viands, responded, and asked the man what he wished.

"Give me some roast beef, and bring it quick," said the customer.

It was no sooner on the table than he went at it like one who had not eaten for a week. He stopped long enough to tell Ryan that he had just found a two-dollar bill on the sidewalk outside, which he tendered in payment for the meal, putting the change in his pocket. He was only half through when a large piece of the beef stuck in his throat. He made frantic efforts to swallow it, and presently he jumped up and made several contortions on the floor.

Ryan ran to his assistance, patted him on the back, and rubbed his throat, but with no effect, and finally a policeman was called. The latter sent in a hurry call to Hudson Street Hospital for an ambulance. When Surgeon McWhorter arrived he pronounced the man dead. The body was taken to the Elizabeth Street Police Station and later to the Morgue.

There was nothing in the man's pockets to indicate his name or where he belonged. He was about forty-five years old, with dark hair and light blue eyes, and was dressed in overalls.

RAPID TRANSIT DISCUSSION.

Mr. Coler to Present His Greater City Plan to the Commissioners.

At a meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission, to be held next Tuesday, Controller Coler will discuss with the other Commissioners his plan of a rapid-transit system for the whole of the greater city. If his plans are carried out the Controller believes that the proposed bridges across the East River will never be finished, as there will be no need of them. In an interview on the subject yesterday, Mr. Coler said:

"We shall discuss the matter of rapid transit for the whole of the Greater New York. It's a perfectly simple proposition. The commission was organized when there was only one borough; now there are more, and it must provide for all of them. My idea is that the tunnels, bridges, and the whole system should be in charge of the present commission.

"According to the existing plan, the tunnel runs only to Forty-second Street before it turns over to the west side. That leaves the up-town east siders out. I believe that a tunnel should be run from Forty-second Street to the Bronx, also, and another one to Brooklyn. Contracts for these two tunnels should be drawn up and offered to bidders as soon as the present contract is let, so that work on them can be begun simultaneously with the first section of the tunnel in Manhattan."

Chief Engineer William Barclay Parsons said that it would be entirely feasible to prepare the necessary maps and plans so that the contracts mentioned by Mr. Coler could be let at the time he suggested. Mr. Parsons thought that next Tuesday the commission would decide how the bids for the tunnel should be opened on the following Monday. As indicative of the interest being shown in the contract and the probability of its being let, Mr. Parsons told of the demand for copies of blue prints made for the use of the engineers in the preparation of the specifications. These blue prints cost $50 a set, and he said fifteen sets had been sold at cost to engineering firms upon their applications.

LEGAL NOTES.

THE COVENANT DID NOT RUN WITH THE LAND.—Samuel W. Bowne executed an agreement about ten years ago with certain parties that no lots should be sold from certain portions of West End Avenue except by deed providing that for twenty years only buildings of brick or stone, not less than three stories in height, for the residence of private families, or buildings for churches, should be erected, and that this covenant should run with the land. Nellie R. Kurtz, as owner of contiguous property, brought an action to restrain Eugene Clifford Potter and the Riverside Wheelmen of New York from erecting a building claimed not to be of this class, at 84 West End Avenue. It was claimed that flat or apartment houses were not such private dwellings. It appeared on the trial that at the time the agreement was made the property was in possession of Nettie R. Bowne, wife of Samuel W. Bowne, who executed the agreement, and that he had no title to the premises. He testified he bought the property and put it in the name of his wife. There was no evidence that she authorized her husband to execute the agreement. The Appellate Division of the First Department has sustained judgment in favor of the defendants, holding, by Justice Ingraham, that assuming the defendant had notice of the execution of the agreement, it was not by the owner. The recording of the instrument gave no notice to the purchasers of property that the interest or title of one not a party to it was bound by its provisions. Mrs. Bowne conveyed the property by full warranty deed, not subject to the agreement or not mentioning it in any way, and the Court held that purchasers obtained a title to the property free from any obligation imposed by the agreement. The covenant by Bowne as to the use to which the property should be put was held not to be binding upon his wife, and not to affect her interest in the property, and a conveyance by her of the property not subject to such agreement conveyed a good title to a purchaser, free from any obligation to fulfill the agreement.

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RESPONSIBILITY OF CONDUCTORS.—Mary Schaefer, a washerwoman, on an evening in July last boarded a car of the Central Crosstown Railroad at Ninth Street and First Avenue, carrying a large basket filled with linen. She received a transfer for a Broadway car, and when the car stopped at the easterly side of Broadway, at Eighth Street, two other passengers on the same seat with her arose to leave it. She rose with them and, without further notice to the conductor, followed immediately after them. As she descended from the car, holding her basket in both hands, and when she had one foot on the ground, the car was suddenly started at the signal of the conductor, and she received injuries for which she sued the railroad company. A dismissal of the complaint in the Fourth Municipal Court has been reversed by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, which held, Justice Leventritt giving the opinion, that a conductor of a street railroad car should give passengers a reasonable time to alight, and failure to do so was negligence. It was held to be a question of fact whether the conductor in this case was advised of the plaintiff's intention to alight. It could not be said, as a matter of law, Justice Leventritt said, that each individual passenger must make a personal request of, or signal, or communication of intention to the conductor that he or she desired to get off. "Where a number of people arise simultaneously after one of them has signaled the conductor," said Justice Leventritt, "it is his duty to give all of them equal opportunity to leave the car safely. If, as in this case, the conductor was not on the rear platform, but somewhere toward the front of the car, it was equally his duty to ascertain whether the car could safely be started."

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TRUSTEE IN BANKRUPTCY.—The thirty-eight creditors of Louis Lewensohn who had proved their claims, aggregating $150,000, in bankruptcy proceedings, voted for Francis M. Bacon, Jr., one of Lewensohn's largest creditors, as trustee. At a subsequent meeting, Mr. Bacon was objected to on behalf of the bankrupt, as not being impartial and unbiased. He was then disapproved of by the referee, who appointed another trustee. Judge Brown of the United States District Court has set aside that appointment, holding that a referee may not arbitrarily disapprove of the person chosen by the creditors. Such a disapproval, the Court held, must be based upon substantial grounds, such as want of capacity or integrity; mere feelings of hostility between the bankrupt and the trustee were not sufficient. The design of the present Bankruptcy act was held to be to give creditors in all cases an opportunity to choose the trustee, and to authorize the Court to appoint, only when they neglected to do so. Mr. Bacon appeared, from the papers, the Court said, to be a man of high character and mercantile standing, and specially competent for the office of trustee.

UNITED VERDE COPPER SALE.

Court Vacates Injunction Against Senator Clark's Plan.

United States Senator William A. Clark and the other Directors of the United Verde Copper Company obtained a decision in favor of their scheme of reorganization from Justice Gildersleeve in the Supreme Court yesterday. Justice Gildersleeve vacated the temporary injunction obtained by George A. Treadwell, a minority stockholder in the company, restraining the sale of the property of the corporation, which was originally announced to take place on Dec. 19. The sale will now take place on Jan. 9.

The company's output of copper is the largest in the United States. Its capital stock is $3,000,000, and its shares are worth $300. The dividends amount to $240,000 a month. Treadwell is the holder of $9,000 of the stock, and complained that the property was going to be sacrificed and that he was to be "frozen out" in the deal. The injunction was opposed by Atwater & Cruikshank, who asserted that the sale, which was only for the purpose of reorganization, would largely benefit Treadwell as well as every other stockholder. The action of the Directors involves the dissolution of the West Virginia charter now held by the company.

Justice Gildersleeve says that in his opinion the complaint fails to state a cause of action. "No illegal act is alleged," he says, "which, if established by competent testimony, will support a conclusion that there is an intention on the part of the defendants to injure the property rights of the plaintiff."

Diverse reasons for diving into your pocket:

At all three stores.

For yourself:

Sack suits and overcoats, marked down to $15.

At all three stores.

For yourself or your big son—if your chest doesn't measure over 34 inches:

450 ulsters—the finest of Shetlands, beavers, chinchillas and friezes, $10.

Many are silk-shouldered, worsted lined, formerly $28, $25 and $20.

Prince Street store only.

For your 8 to 16 year old boy:

Some 400 short trouser suits, fancy mixtures and plain black and blue worsteds, $3.75—worsteds were $11, mixtures $5 to $8.

69 ulsters, overcoats and reefers $5. Were $6 to $14.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

BIG GAS DEAL A MERGER

Whitney Syndicate Declared to Have Made No Surrender.

Harmonious Negotiations with Consolidated and Standard Oil Interests Conducted by Thomas F. Ryan.

The negotiations which have resulted in the Consolidated Gas Company, with its Standard Oil and National City Bank interests, securing control of the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, which is to be known hereafter as the Power Company, and which has hitherto been entirely dominated by the Whitney-Elkins-Widener syndicate, are not regarded by that syndicate, it was learned yesterday, as putting it at a disadvantage. The deal, the members of the syndicate say, has been a merger, not a surrender to the Rockefellers and their associates, and, so far from being a sign of weakness in the Whitney combination, it is something for which Mr. Whitney's friends have been working for months.

The report has been pretty generally spread that the big Consolidated Gas stockholders had acquired their new electric interests as the result of an aggressive Wall Street attack on Whitney securities, which forced Mr. Whitney's friends to make certain concessions. This was denied yesterday by Thomas F. Ryan, one of the Whitney syndicate and the man who has been conducting on behalf of that syndicate the negotiations which have at last resulted in the merger.

Mr. Ryan said yesterday:

"The deal is a merger, a getting together of the Consolidated Gas and Power Company interests on a harmonious basis. It has been the result of long months of negotiation, and has not been at all affected by the results of the last sixty days. It was not due to the panic."

"The public seemed to get the notion that the Consolidated people had rather taken you and Mr. Whitney 'into camp'?" was suggested.

"If that is the Consolidated's manner of squeezing," he said, "I wish they would give us another embrace. The negotiations are satisfactory to me and to every one connected with the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company."

"Will the latter company use the Metropolitan conduits for transmitting gas of electricity?" he was asked.

"No," said Mr. Ryan. "Those conduits are entirely needed for the transit system. The Power Company does use some of the Metropolitan's surplus electric power, but it gets it directly from the powen house."

One of the men identified with Mr. Whitney's interests said yesterday:

"The story that Mr. Whitney, because of stock market losses at the time of the semi-panic, was obliged to sell out his interest in the Power Company is all nonsense. He and his friends are as much interested in it as they ever were. This deal simply means that two big syndicates will work in harmony together, effecting considerable economy and cheapening gas and electricity. It is satisfactory to both sides.

"The united interests will probably sell gas mainly for cooking and heating and electricity for lighting. At present, though the total amount of gas used for lighting in this country is diminishing, the entire volume of gas manufactured is increasing."

The question as to the settlement of the "gas war" will, it is said, be partially solved by the merger. Anthony N. Brady of the Whitney syndicate, the President of the power company, is also predominant in the New Amsterdam Gas Company. If that concern gets into harmonious relations with the Consolidated Gas Company, only the Standard, Russell Sage's concern, will be out of the combination, as the Mutual is indirectly controlled by the Consolidated. Gen. James Jourdan, President of the New Amsterdam Company, is quoted in an interview as saying that his company would, if necessary, go into the business of making electricity to compete with the Power Company. An officer of the company said yesterday that it had the right to do so granted by the Legislature. Experts are now at work, it is said, drawing plans to build an electric plant across the East River for the New Amsterdam Company.

BOUND HE WOULD NOT LIVE.

Dalton Took Two Doses of Poison in Order to Kill Himself.

Joseph Dalton, an insurance agent, fifty-nine years old, who occupied a second flat at 224 Bleecker Street, Williamsburg, with his wife and eight children, killed himself with paris green early yesterday morning. He was employed by a life insurance company, and when he reached his home on Wednesday night he was in a despondent mood. He told his wife he had been unjustifiably scolded by his Superintendent and in a manner which greatly humiliated and grieved him.

Mrs. Dalton cheered her husband, and he went into a front room. A few minutes later she heard groans, and on an investigation she came across her husband. He had swallowed a mixture of paris green and water. Mr. Dalton summoned Dr. John Carey, and he worked over the insurance agent until Dalton was seemingly out of danger. Dalton was put to bed, and he seemed to regret his act. Early yesterday morning he got up and took another dose of the poison. Mrs. Dalton observed him going back to his bed, and presently his groans attracted her to his bedside. When Mrs. Dalton discovered what her husband had again done she summoned neighbors, and Policeman Cox of the Hamburg Avenue Station sent a hurry call for an ambulance to St. Catherine's Hospital. On the arrival of Surgeon Keller, Dalton was dead. Mrs. Dalton told the police she was satisfied that grief over the scolding her husband had received from his superior had caused him to end his life.

SOROSIS
TRADE MARK.
THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN.

The Rough Rider boot is one of the 35 varieties of the Sorosis model.

Having damp-proof, heavy extension soles and bright calf-skin uppers renders this style of foot gear particularly suitable for winter wear.

Every boot or shoe bearing the "Sorosis" mark is priced at

$3.50 per pair.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.
Broadway and 11th St.,
New York.

MEN'S GLOVES.

Suède, — piqué sewn, — silk lined. Fashionable, light, medium and deep shades of gray.

Prix seam, cape, street gloves,—English cut thumb, —full gusset fingers.

$1.10 per pair;
Value $1.50.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

MORE SALARIES INCREASED.

Advances in the Pay of Park Employees—Mayor's Warning Ignored.

Without regard to the warning of Mayor Van Wyck, often expressed in discussion over the budget for 1900, or the orders of the Board of Estimate, the heads of several departments have already begun increasing salaries. Yesterday President Clausen of the Department of Parks announced in The City Record that he had advanced the salaries of a number of employes as follows: Col. James E. Jones, Superintendent of Small Parks, from $2,500 to $3,000; N. J. Rose, landscape gardener, from $3,000 to $3,500; P. W. St. John, general foreman, from $2,500 to $3,000; G. A. Burggraf, carpenter in charge, from $100 to $125 a month; Joseph Cleary, foreman of painters, from $100 to $125 a month, and Philip F. Smith, Inspector of shops, from $100 to $125 a month.

MILLER BAFFLES POLICE.

Capt. Reynolds Doubts Report of His Appearance In Brooklyn.

Capt. Reynolds, Chief of the Brooklyn Detective Bureau, declared yesterday that so far as he was aware there was no truth in a published report that William F. Miller, the head of the collapsed Franklin Syndicate, had been seen in Brooklyn within a few days. "I wish it were true," he added.

Robert A. Ammon, who acted as counsel for Miller up to the time of his disappearance, declined to discuss a report that he was in constant communication with the ex-syndicate manager, and that the latter had been no further away than Hoboken. "When Miller went away," he said, "I did say that I would produce him at the proper time. What the proper time is may be a matter of opinion. I have not even been informed officially that Miller is under indictment or is wanted by the authorities. Capt. Reynolds called to see me a few days ago, but it was about an entirely different matter."

At the District Attorney's office in Brooklyn it was said that there was no news of Miller.

BABIES' HOSPITAL WORK.

Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall's Address to the Women Managers.

The Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall spoke yesterday at the eleventh annual meeting of the women managers of the Babies' Hospital, 657 Lexington Avenue. He congratulated the managers on the progress they had made during the last year, especially on the reduction of the death rate, which was lower than that of any preceding year. Referring to the opening of the hospital, he said:

"It required no small degree of courage for the founders of this hospital to start out in an enterprise that was then an entirely new thing. We realize this when we think of the numerous avenues through which money for charity was going at the time this special field was entered into. The Babies' Hospital has set the example for the care of the very young, and it is being followed in a large number of cities.

"There is need in this country of educating many people to a greater love for their children. Poverty and ignorance have their weight in depressing the parents' love. The Babies' Hospital is doing a great work when it sends pamphlets to poor people explaining the proper care of the child."

Negotiations toward securing the house adjoining the hospital were reported to be at a standstill, owing to a flaw in the title.

During the past year 394 patients were treated. Thirty-five beds are at present in use. Twenty-four nurses have been trained and graduated in the training school which the hospital conducts.

FOR NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

Commissioners Will Probably Get Some Land by Condemnation.

In all probability condemnation proceedings will have to be brought by the new East River Bridge Commission to settle their dispute with the vestrymen of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, as to the price that should be paid for the church property at Bedford Avenue and South Fifth Street, Williamsburg, which is needed for the new bridge. The vestrymen have placed a valuation of $104,000 on the church property. The appraisers for the Bridge Commission put the figures at about $84,000. This amount the vestrymen refuse to accept, and the matter has been placed before Bishop Littlejohn, who has decided to fight it in court, and has retained, it is said, ex-Judge Augustus Van Wyck to look after the church's interests.

Two other Williamsburg churches will be sacrificed for the new bridge, the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, on South Fifth Street, near Driggs Avenue, and the German Emanuel Church, at Driggs Avenue and South Fifth Street. The Trustees of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church have accepted $5,800 for their property, and the officers of the German Emanuel Church have agreed to take $72,000 for theirs. It is expected that the Bridge Commissioners will have some trouble in securing part of the Empire Theatre, in South Sixth Street, near Bedford Avenue. Only a small portion in the rear of the building is needed, and the Commissioners will pay only for what they take.

As all the property is needed for the bridge by Spring, the Commissioners will probably begin court proceedings at once.

Ladies' Day At University Club.

The members of the University Club received their women friends yesterday at their new clubhouse, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street. Every part of the clubhouse was eagerly inspected by the women, as it was the first opportunity they had had of looking at the handsome interior. Many members had private luncheon parties.

Stern Bros

direct attention to their Exceptionally large assortments of their celebrated

Classique Corsets

of exclusive materials, in shapes particularly adapted for the present mode of dress

And invite inspection of an entirely

New Paris Model

which they are now exhibiting,

differing materially from any heretofore offered

and from which they are prepared to take orders

West 23d St.

Now $12. only

Suits from the class of $20. $18. and $16. for $12.

Of some of our best fancy suitings -- were good sellers but too many kinds.

Hackett Carhart & Co.

THREE BROADWAY STORES.

Cor. 13TH St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

IDEAS FOR FURNISHINGS.

In an old poem satirizing Blenheim are the lines:

"Thanks, sir," cried I, "'tis very fine,
But where d'ye eat, and d'ye dine."

Of many a house besides Blenheim the same question would be pat. Furnishings of various periods are swept into a room and "surmounted by something Japanese," without regard to one's needs, until each piece seems to eye its neighbor askance, and there is no rest anywhere.

What a pity, particularly now, when every one is entertaining, that all have not learned that beauty—is—comfort!

Our store is ready to teach them! Innumerable examples show how to group colors and styles and how to furnish cozy corners, hang draperies so that the spirit of cheer and welcome will fill every room.

Come, if only for ideas.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

A Great Tonic.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Invigorates and strengthens the system, relieves nervousness and headache, and creates a good appetite.

Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

STRICKEN WHILE TESTIFYING.

Mrs. Gordon's Efforts in Her Husband's Behalf Caused Her Death Stroke in Court.

Louis Gordon, who was acquitted yesterday in Part III. of the Court of General Sessions, where he had been on trial on a charge of larceny, left the court half crazy with grief. His wife, Mary, whose testimony as a witness had secured his acquittal, had sacrificed her life to her anxiety for his safety, for, while under great stress of excitement on the witness stand she was stricken with apoplexy from the effects of which she died an hour later in the Hudson Street Hospital.

Gordon was a Russian mechanic and had been living with his wife at 230 West Twenty-seventh Street. Before moving to that place last May, they had boarded at the house of Abraham Joffe, a cloakmaker, of 232 Division Street. On Dec. 11 Joffe met Gordon on Broadway and had him arrested on a charge of stealing from him a gold chain valued at $90. The case came up before Judge Warren W. Foster in Part III. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday morning. Besides his wife, Gordon himself was the only witness called for the defense. He denied ever having taken the chain. When his wife, who had been seated beside him all through the prosecution, was called to the stand, she showed an anxiety in her husband's behalf and an evident willingness to tell the truth that seemed to immediately enlist the feelings of the jury in her favor.

She testified emphatically to her husband's honesty and was with difficulty prevented from openly denouncing his accuser.

She said that she had met Joffe on the street three days before her husband's arrest.

"My husband was with me then," she said, rising to her feet. "We talked to Joffe in a friendly manner and he answered us, and never spoke of the loss of his chain. If he had even suspected that my husband had stolen it he would have mentioned it then. I say that my husband is innocent." She stopped speaking suddenly, fell back in her chair and slid down to the ground.

A court attendant picked her up unconscious and she was carried to an anteroom. Coroner's Physician Weston attended her there, and she was afterward taken to the Hudson Street Hospital.

When the excitement in the courtroom had subsided, Gordon's lawyer announced that his case was completed, and the jury acquitted him after being out of the courtroom for only three minutes.

Bankrupt Tailor Arrested.

Samuel Schlessinger, the bankrupt police tailor of East Broadway, was arrested yesterday by United States Marshal Henkel on an order charging contempt of court issued by Judge Brown of the United States District Court. The referee, in going over Schlessinger's accounts, found that $6,500 had vanished mysteriously, and the bankrupt was ordered to surrender the money. This he failed to do, and the order of arrest followed. Schlessinger was released in $7,000 bail.

Special, at O'Neill's To-day. | *Special, at O'Neill's To-day.*

O'Neill's.

Special January Sale of Misses' Reefers, Jackets and Gretchens!

We have closed out the entire stock of a prominent manufacturer of Misses' Garments at a small fraction of its cost and will place it on sale this morning

At These Extraordinary Prices!

Girls' Gretchens

in Boucle and Fancy Mixtures, with Deep Cape over shoulder, 6 to 14 year sizes, values up to 4.00, 1.98

Girls' Reefers

of Cheviot, in fancy mixtures, cape over shoulder is appliqued in cloth, 6 to 14 year sizes, values up to 6.00, 3.98

Misses' Jackets

of Rough-finish Cheviots and Fine Kerseys, short jaunty effects, strictly men tailored, lined throughout with satin, worth 10.00 to 12.00, 7.98

Just a Reminder!

All the Big Sales Still Continue, Blankets, Housekeeping Linens, Embroideries, Muslin Underwear, Furs——and don't forget The Big Remnant Sale, which lasts until closing time Saturday.

ORDERS BY MAIL WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

6th Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

HOWE IN OFFICE AGAIN.

Tax Commissioners Show Mercy, but Reduce the Deputy's Pay.

The Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments announced yesterday that Robert E. L. Howe, Deputy Tax Commissioner, had been reinstated at a salary of $2,500. Howe was formerly Chief of the Deputy Tax Commissioners in the Borough of Brooklyn at a salary of $3,250. He resigned this place on Oct. 18 last, because, as he declared at the time, he could not longer tolerate the treatment accorded the Brooklyn office and himself by President Feitner, and because he despaired, he said, of any immediate correction of existing abuses under the present system.

President Feitner explained the reinstatement of Howe yesterday by saying: "Howe got an idea that he was bigger than his job. In fact, he came to look upon himself as a Commissioner. He has since become repentant, but in reinstating him we had to punish him for being naughty by giving him a salary of $2,500 a year instead of $3,250."

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
To-night at 7:45, DIE WALKURE. Mmes. Nordica, Schumann-Heink, and Eames; MM. Van Dyck, Pringle, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur.
Sat. Mat., Jan. 6, at 2, DER FLIEGENDE HOLLANDER. Mmes. Gadski and Schumann-Heink; MM. Bertram, (début,) Dippel, Breuer, and Edouard de Reszke. Conductor, Paur.
Sat. Eve., Jan. 6, at 8, at Popular Prices. MIGNON. Mmes. De Lussan, Olitzka, and Suzanne Adams; MM. Salignac and Plançon. Conductor, Sig. Bevignani.
Sun. Ev'g., Jan. 7, Grand Sunday Night Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Nordica and Mantelli; MM. Van Rooy, and Scotti, together with Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra. Cond'r, Paur.
Mon. Ev'g., Jan. 8, at 7:45 precisely, Grand Double Bill. Revival of DON PASQUALE. Mme. Sembrich; MM. Scotti, Pini-Corsi, and Salignac. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli. To be followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Calve and Mantelli; MM. Dippel and Campanari. Conductor, Sig. Bevignani.
Wed. Ev'g., Jan. 10, at 8, LE PROPHETE. Mmes. Schumann-Heink and Suzanne Adams; MM. Alvarez, Plançon, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Fri. Ev'g., Jan. 12, at 8, TANNHAUSER. Mmes. Gadski, Olitzka, and Nordica; MM. Van Dyck, Van Rooy and Plançon. Cond'r, Emil Paur.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs., 8:30.
Last 2 Nights. Last Matinée Sat.
JULIA MARLOWE | Barbara Frietchie.
SATURDAY NIGHT, MISS MARLOWE'S FAREWELL. SPECIAL EVENT.
TUESDAY, JANUARY 9,
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
MAUDE ADAMS.
—IN—
THE LITTLE MINISTER.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. Broadway and 40th St. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
MY LADY'S LORD.
"Positive Success."—Sun.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Ev'gs., 8 o'clock. Mats., 2:15.
3d Month. Matinée Saturday.
Wm. Gillette in His New Play, Sherlock Holmes.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way. Ev'gs., 8:30. Matinées, 2:15.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
Greatest Hit This Season. WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. and Madison Ave.
Charles Frohman.....Manager
To-night at 8:30. Matinée To-morrow at 2.
THREE LAST PERFORMANCES.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD in THE FIRST VIOLIN.
—NEXT WEEK—
FAREWELL APPEARANCES OF MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD
IN SEVEN PLAYS.
Monday, (only time,) Arms and The Man; Tuesday, Cyrano de Bergerac; Wednesday, Prince Karl; Thursday, A Parisian Romance; Friday, Beau Brummell; Saturday, (only matinée,) The Devil's Disciple; Sat. Evg., Farewell Night, Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. Seats may now be secured for the balance of the engagement.

THE DEWEY East 14th St. Watson & Dupree MATINEE TO-DAY. American Burlesquers. "BENJAMIN'S PICNIC."

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St. Evg. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
5th Week of Herbert's Comic Opera.
FRANK DANIELS in THE AMEER.

5th Av. Theatre, B'way & 28th. Ev. at 8:15 Matinées Wed. and Sat.
The Latest Musical Comedy Success.
THREE LITTLE LAMBS

BIJOU, B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only.
MAY IRWIN IN SISTER MARY
Phone 2224 Mad. Sq.
BEST ORCHESTRA SEATS ONLY $1.50.

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL, B'way & 30 St. Matinees Tues. & Sat.
Whirl-I-Gig & BARBARA FIDGETY

HURTIG & SEAMON'S Music Hall 125th St. & 7th Av. Res. Or. 50c. Bal. 25c. Mat. Wed. & Sat. Next Week— Jas. O. Barrows. Great Lafayette. Gus Williams. "'Round New York in 80 Minutes."

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Mat. Sat.
SCHWEIGHOFER To-night, the great hit, DIE GYPSYGUR.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St.
MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c.
This Week: All the Comforts of Home.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. BECAUSE SHE LOVED HIM SO.
Nxt wk—"THE GUNNER'S MATE."

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Evs. 8:15. Last Mat. Sat. Last 3 times. Primrose & Dockstader's Minstrels. Nxt. Wk.—Belasco's Naughty Anthony

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1899—FIFTY-EIGHTH SEASON—1900.
EMIL PAUR.....Conductor
FRIDAY, JANUARY 5TH, at 2 P. M.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 6TH, at 8:15 P. M.
PROGRAM.
Moorish Rhapsody.....E. Humperdinck
First time by the Philharmonic Society.
Concerto for Violin, D Major.....Brahms
MISS LEONORA JACKSON
Her first appearance here.
Symphony, No. 4, D Minor.....Schumann
Tickets at Carnegie Hall and Tyson's. Seats 75 cts. to $2; Boxes $12 and $15. Admission $1.
AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
GRAND MASQUERADE BALL
of the
Cercle Francais de l'Harmonie
MONDAY, JANUARY 15.
Boxes and tickets at Club-house, 24 West 26th St., and principal hotels.

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....at 8:20
Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2.
DANIEL FROHMAN'S COMPANY
2D MONTH.
The Maneuvers of Jane
Comedy, 4 acts, by Henry Arthur Jones.
***At Madison Square Theatre, "WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS" is being enacted by John Mason, Hilda Spong, and other members of this company, including Robert Hilliard.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2.
LAST THREE WEEKS.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
ANNIE RUSSELL in MISS HOBBS
150th Time Jan. 15. Handsome Souvenirs.

PROCTOR'S 23d ST. HUNGARIAN
Cont. Perf. BOYS' BAND.
15, 25, 50c 40 Midget Musicians.
Seymour and Dupree, Ellsworth and Burt, 30 Others.

PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. MARSHALL P. WILDER.
Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. Bertha Welby Co.
Anna Teresa Berger, Joe O'Hare, 30 Others.

CARNEGIE HALL. LAST RECITALS.
The Last Two Recitals
Paderewski
Sat. Aftrs. 2:30, Jan. 6 and 20.
Seats at Schuberth's and Hall.
Steinway Piano used.
Under direction Hugo Gorlitz and John C. Fryer.

14th ST. THEATRE, cr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. &

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Threatening; fresh south to southwest winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,599. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1900.—14 Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY:

FOURTEEN PAGES,

with

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40½c; cash cotton, 7 11-16c.

FOREIGN.—Indignation is being aroused in Germany over the seizure of steamers by Great Britain, and the newspapers hint at an anti-British coalition with France and Russia. The steamer Mashona has been released, but her cargo of American flour has been held pending a trial of the case. Fears are entertained in South Africa that the Zulus will attack the Boers. Col. Baden-Powell reports that his men were repulsed in an attack on the Boers on Dec. 26, and that four officers and forty-one men were killed or wounded, and that three men are missing. Firing was heard yesterday at Ladysmith and Colenso. An appeal has been made to Americans for funds to establish a British hospital base at Cape Town. France has ordered a squadron of warships to Santo Domingo. The British steamer Ibex yesterday struck a rock and went down off the Guernsey coast. London is short of meat.—Pages 1, 2, and 7.

Page 1.

It is announced that Dr. Henry A. Rowland, Professor of Physics at Johns Hopkins University, has discovered the cause of terrestrial magnetism.

The executors of the estate of George M. Pullman were yesterday allowed a fee of $425,000 by the Probate Court of Cook County at Chicago.

Page 2.

Julia Morrison, the actress, on trial at Chattanooga for murder, testified in her own behalf yesterday.

Incendiaries are believed to be at work at Miami, Fla., and the citizens there are seeking them. Three buildings were burned yesterday.

The Chicago Platform Democracy adopted a resolution declaring its intention to nominate State and Congressional tickets in this State next Fall.

Page 3.

The first Italian divorce suit ever brought in New Jersey is being tried at Newark.

Licenses will be issued to United States fishing vessels to enter Canadian Atlantic ports for specified purposes.

The make-up of the Assembly committees will be decided at a conference at the Fifth Avenue Hotel this evening.

The joint legislative Committee on Taxation is said to favor taxing real estate only for local purposes and raising State revenues by taxes on mortgages and trust companies.

Magistrate Werth, in Brooklyn, dismissed proceedings in abandonment because the plaintiff could not show a marriage record, although her attorney said he had papers to prove that she and the defendant had lived together as man and wife.

Page 4.

Frank Segila was fatally stabbed by Pietro Pulize in a saloon at 319 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Neafie, who had been married over fifty years, died less than five hours apart Thursday night at their home in West Hoboken.

At the close of the eighth week of the Molineux trial there were signs that the prosecution was nearing the end of its case. Handwriting experts from local banks were on the stand yesterday, together with former friends of the defendant.

Page 7.

Three girl skaters were rescued from Patchogue Pond by a human life line.

W. W. Watt, a white man, was taken from the station house at Newport News and shot to death by a mob.

Lawrence Godkin has been appointed referee to pass on claims against George H. and Samuel J. Tilden, nephews of the late Samuel J. Tilden.

Page 8.

President Joseph J. Little of the Manhattan School Board and Henry R. M. Cook, Auditor of the Board of Education, replied yesterday to the charges of the Controller, alleging incompetency in the board and conspiracy against himself.

Page 9.

Lovers of racquets and court tennis saw some interesting games at the Racquet and Tennis Club yesterday.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway's new Brooklyn terminal will cost, it is reported, $5,000,000. Work was begun yesterday.

Page 14.

John D. Rockefeller has pledged $5,000 to the Dewey Arch Fund, which now amounts to about $290,000.

The Knickerbocker Telephone and Telegraph Company will soon begin an active war against the Bell concern, charging half rates.

The Board of Trade and Transportation took additional steps yesterday to further the work of gaining adequate postal facilities for this city.

Final testimony was taken yesterday in the suit of Mary E. Howe against Mrs. Frances Augusta Skinner for $24,750 for services as a companion. The case was given to the jury.

Amusements.—Page 6.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Insurance Notes.—Page 12.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Markets.—Page 12.
New Corporations.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 9.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

ASKS FOR A REHEARING.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 5.—Counsel for the Eugene Kelly estate to-day gave notice of application to the Alabama Supreme Court for a rehearing of the East and West Railroad of Alabama case. In this case E. T Browning and others were accorded a ten-twelfths interest in the road, provided they paid the Kelly estate $700,000. It was generally thought that this settled the matter.

The unexpected action of the Kelly estate delays matters, and the proposed extension of the road from Pell City, Ala., to Birmingham is again deferred.

FALL KILLS A JUDGE'S WIDOW.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5.—Ellen Spaulding, widow of Judge Spaulding of New York, died in the Hahnemann Hospital to-day from the effects of a fall yesterday in the Reading Railway Station. In recent years Mrs. Spaulding met with reverses, and has for some time been an inmate of the almshouse here. She had secured Christmas leave of absence from the institution, and was visiting a woman by whom she was occasionally employed as seamstress. Mrs. Spaulding had just left the train, when she fell, and it was thought she was intoxicated. A policeman sent her to the station house, and later she was removed to the hospital, where she died from a fractured skull.

Mrs. Spaulding was wealthy a few years ago, but mismanagement of her husband's estate caused her to lose all. She had considerable jewelry, and when this was pawned or sold, she became a public charge. She came to this city soon after her husband's death. She leaves a married son in this city and a daughter in St. Vincent's Convent, New York.

Most Superb Day Train in the World.
The "Royal Limited" leaves New York, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty St., daily 3 P. M.; arrives Washington 8 P. M. Splendid Dining and Café Car Service.—Adv.

WILLIAM A. HAMMOND DEAD

Ex-Surgeon General of the Army Expired in Washington.

Dismissed from the Army and Later Reinstated Upon Act of Congress by President Hayes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Dr. William A. Hammond, formerly Surgeon General of the army, died at his residence in this city to-night from an attack of heart disease, brought on by hurriedly ascending a flight of stairs. He expired before a physician could be summoned. Dr. Hammond had been in the house but a short time before the attack. Arrangements for the funeral have not yet been completed.

Dr. Hammond was born in Annapolis, Md., Aug. 28, 1828. His father was Dr. John Wesley Hammond of Annapolis, a physician of prominence. When William A. Hammond was two years old his father removed to Somerset County, Penn., and when Rittner was elected Governor of Pennsylvania he was appointed to a position in the Auditor's office at Harrisburg.

His son began the study of medicine with Dr. Roberts of Harrisburg, and afterward went to New York City, studying in the medical department of the University of the City of New York. He was graduated from that institution before he was twenty-one years old, and received a permit to be examined before a board for a position in the United States Army.

In 1849 Dr. Hammond, having passed the examination, received a commission as Assistant Surgeon, with the rank of Lieutenant. He served in Kansas, New Mexico, and elsewhere until a year before the breaking out of the civil war, when he received the appointment of Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Maryland University School of Medicine. He resigned his post in the army in order to accept this position, but when the war began he gave up his professorship and again entered the army.

At that time the army medical department was found to be entirely inadequate to meet the demands upon it, and in April, 1862, Congress passed a bill to reorganize it. Indorsed by Gen. McClellan, then in command of the Army of the Potomac, and with the unanimous consent of the members of the United States Sanitary Commission, the post of Surgeon General, with the rank of Brigadier General, was offered to Dr. Hammond and accepted by him, his commission being signed April 25, 1862.

Innumerable difficulties were encountered by Dr. Hammond from the first, and, according to his statements, he was crippled at the outset by the refusal of the authorities to provide him with the means which he regarded as essential to his work. He, however, instituted a number of radical changes, established the Army Medical Museum by special order, and suggested the plan of the "Medical and Surgical History of the Rebellion."

A number of acrimonious controversies followed the occupancy by Dr. Hammond of the post of Surgeon General, and charges were made against him. He was tried by court-martial and dismissed from the army in August, 1864, the President having approved the findings of the court. The charges upon which Dr. Hammond was convicted were in substance as follows:

First—Violation of the act of Congress of April 16, 1862, by making purchases of medical supplies in person, and not through a medical purveyor.

Second—Corruption in ordering purchases of particular articles, sometimes of inferior quality, from certain persons at specified prices.

Third—Falsehood, in stating that Gen. Halleck had requested him as a particular favor to assign Surgeon Murray to duty in Philadelphia.

After his dismissal from the army, Dr. Hammond removed to New York, where he settled in the practice of his profession, making a specialty of diseases of the nervous system. He accompanied Eugene Langdon, grandson of the first John Jacob Astor, as medical attendant to Europe, receiving for his services a fee of $10,000. From 1867 to 1873 he was professor of diseases of the mind and nervous system at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and in the latter year was elected to a similar chair in the medical department of the University of the City of New York.

He remained there until 1882, when he became one of the founders of the New York Post Graduate Medical School. He also delivered lectures in the medical department of the University of Vermont, and in 1870 became physician at the New York State Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System.

In 1878 a bill was submitted to Congress authorizing the President to review the proceedings of the court-martial which convicted Dr. Hammond, and, if justice demanded, to reinstate him. This measure was passed almost unanimously by the House and Senate. In August, 1879, it was approved by President Hayes, and, after inquiry, he restored Dr. Hammond to his place on the rolls of the army as Surgeon General and Brigadier General on the retired list.

Dr. Hammond was the author of a large number of medical works, and also wrote several well-known novels, including "Dr. Grattan," "A Strong Minded Woman," and "Mr. Oldmixon." His medical works include "Diseases of the Nervous System," which has been translated into French and Italian; "Physiological Memoirs," "Insanity and its Medico-Legal Relations," and "Physics and Physiology of Spiritualism." Dr. Hammond was one of the originators of The New York Medical Journal, and he established The Quarterly Journal of Psychological Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence.

Two children survive Dr. Hammond. One is Dr. Graeme Monroe Hammond of New York and the other the Marchioness of Lanza, formerly Miss Clara Hammond.

POPULISTS TO SUPPORT BRYAN.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 5.—The conference last night, to-night, and to-day of the few Western members of the Populist National Committee was to arrange for fusion with the Democrats on the Presidential ticket in the event of the nomination of W. J. Bryan. That much was admitted by J. A. Edgerton of Denver, Secretary of the National Committee, but Mr. Edgerton further declared that the meeting was intended to be secret and its full action would not be given out. Aside from Secretary Edgerton, only four committeemen were present.

Chairman Marion Butler did not arrive as expected. Senator Allen of Nebraska sent word that he was unequivocally in favor of an indorsement by the Populists of Mr. Bryan, and the committeemen present re-echoed that sentiment. Mr. Bryan was in close touch with the committee sessions.

Committeeman Patterson of Colorado said that the Populists wanted the National Convention at the same time and place as the Democratic Convention.

HONEST MESSENGER'S REWARD.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 5.—Appointment to a profitable public office because he returned a five-dollar gold piece given him in mistake for a quarter has come to Charles O'Donnell, a thirteen-year-old Western Union messenger boy of this city, who has been made a page in the New Jersey Senate by Senator Lewis Evans. This good fortune, which means over $200 for from four to eight weeks' work, came to the lad to-day very unexpectedly, when Senator Evans called at the Western Union office.

Senator Evans inquired if it was not one of the Western Union's messenger boys who had come to his residence during the holidays, and, receiving a five-dollar gold piece in mistake for a quarter, had returned it. O'Donnell admitted that he was the lad. Mr. Evans then said that he needed a boy to act as his page when the Legislature is in session in Trenton, and offered to appoint O'Donnell as a reward for his integrity. O'Donnell was overjoyed, and at once accepted. Manager W. J. Meloney will hold O'Donnell's position as a messenger open for him until his return. O'Donnell has been employed by the telegraph company about three years.

MAGNETISM OF THE EARTH.

Prof. H. A. Rowland, the Physicist, Discovers Its Cause—Origin in Rapid Revolution.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 5.—Dr. Henry A. Rowland, Professor of Physics at the Johns Hopkins University, has made a discovery of great importance to the scientific world. It is in the nature of an explanation of the cause of the magnetism of the earth.

It was nearly a year ago that Dr. Rowland commenced his experiments. He was attracted to the subject, he says, by the lack of explanation or theory for the earth's magnetism. The experiments have been continued by Dr. Rowland and his assistants, and their efforts have recently been productive of satisfactory results, which will soon be reported fully for the benefit of science.

The aparatus used by Dr. Rowland is a simple metal wheel revolved upon a shaft by means of an electric motor. The wheel is wound with several miles of fine wire, and in this magnetism is developed when the wheel is revolved. About the wheel is a casing or sheath of brass at a distance of about half an inch from its circumference, but leaving an air or ether space between, which may be said to represent the layer of atmosphere about the earth.

With this simple apparatus Dr. Rowland is now working to show that the faster the revolution of the wheel the more magnetism will be developed. He has shown already that magnetism is produced in this revolving body, and, although upon such an infinitesimal scale in the laboratory experiments, Dr. Rowland says he is convinced that the principle holds good for the earth and other heavenly bodies, as they revolve through space. Of course, the immense weight and great speed of these bodies add to the amount of magnetism which they produce.

It will take an almost endless series of delicate experiments to bring out the various phases of the relation of the magnetism to the speed of the moving body. For instance, the wheel is revolved at a certain speed with the outer sheath, and again without the sheath, to show if any difference exists. Then these experiments must be made at another speed, and so on.

Dr. Rowland, however, is so highly pleased with the result so far attained that he will continue the work for some time to come.

MINISTER HAS A HARD TIME.

Port Ewan Pastor Says Men Should Not Smoke Nor Women Wear Corsets, and Gets Into Trouble.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Jan. 5.—Despite the threats of members of the congregation of the old Dutch Reformed Church at Port Ewan that they will force the pastor, the Rev. William Burton, to resign, the minister is still watching over his flock, or at least over the few who are still cleaving to him.

It is because of the sensational character of the sermons preached by the Rev. Mr. Burton that his resignation was asked for some time ago, but pastors of Dutch Reformed churches hold their pastorates during life and cannot well be ousted except on specific charges.

It is asserted by some members of the congregation that the minister is by no means personal in his sermons and is apt to call the Elders and Deacons to account for their misdoings during the week. The majority of the men in the church are hard-working people, and the greater number smoke. The clergyman has several times in the pulpit referred to the smokers by name, and has said: "God did not mean that men should smoke, for if he had he would have made him with a stovepipe in his head and an ashpan in his stomach." A recent sermon which was the most talked of sermon ever preached in the old Dutch Church was devoted to the evil of women wearing corsets. The clergyman said that no woman who wore a corset was respectable, and warned young men not to marry a woman who laced. A petition for the minister's resignation has failed to move him. Even petty persecutions and the refusal of the Consistory of the church to pay his salary of $800 per year have not apparently ruffled him. A short time ago an item appeared in a local paper that if the Rev. Mr. Burton did not resign the Consistory would find a way to make him. The next night the parsonage was burned to the ground. From early in the evening until daylight the minister, his young wife, and children were obliged to stand shivering and scantily clad in the church, basement, none of the villagers offering them shelter till next day.

The clergyman, despite all this, remains at his post and preaches as usual, but to nearly empty benches.

EXECUTORS GET $425,000 FEE.

Chicago Court Fixes the Amount in the Pullman Estate, Which Will Reach Nearly $14,000,000.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Robert T. Lincoln and Norman B. Ream, executors of the estate of the late George M. Pullman, were to-day allotted as compensation for their services the sum of $425,000. The order was entered by Judge Batten, in the Probate Court. This is said to be the largest amount in fees ever allowed executors of any estate handled by the Probate Court here. The compensation was agreed upon, with the approval of Mrs. Harriet Sanger Pullman, the widow; Mrs. Frank O. Lowden, and the other residuary legatees before the order of the court was asked.

Another order was made fixing the widow's award at $200,000. Under ordinary circumstances, this award would probably not have been over half this sum. But Mrs. Pullman, through her counsel, moved the Court for the assignment named, and was joined in the request by her daughters, Mrs. Florence Pullman Lowden and Mrs. Harriet Pullman Carolan, who represented that it is the purpose of their mother to apply the whole amount of the widow's award in the erection of a monument in Graceland Cemetery to the memory of her late husband. It was declared in the petition that the two daughters desired to participate in the erection of the proposed monument, and they therefore joined in the motion that the award be fixed at the amount.

The final accounting of the executors in the Pullman estate is expected to be made next week. It is said that the estate, which was listed at about $8,000,000 when the will was probated, will now figure up to nearly $14,000,000.

HELEN GOULD TO THE RESCUE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Miss Helen Gould has lent the strength of her name, backed by a substantial donation of $1,000, to the movement to retain the Woman's Temple. This announcement was made to-day at the joint meeting of the Temple Trustees and the committee representing the holders of the Temple trust bonds, held to discuss the plans and prospects of the Trustees. Another announcement which gave encouragement to Mrs. Matilda B. Carse and her associates, who have worked to save the Temple, was that Marshall Field had extended the time limit of his offer of $100,000 for another year.

The offer of Miss Gould is the result of a plan conceived some time ago by Mrs. Carse. The scheme is to get one hundred persons to agree to give $1,000 each toward the fund of $200,000 to cancel the trust bonds, the subscriptions not to be paid until the entire amount is subscribed.

Southern Mill Changes Hands.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 5.—Morris Adler and associates, who owned the controlling interest in the Bessemer Rolling Mill, announced that they had disposed of their holdings to persons who will organize a new company, elect new officers, and operate the plant. Who the purchasers are they have declined to state. They said, however, that the buyers were men of means and had ample capital to operate the mill at its greatest capacity. The plant has been idle for nine years and was recently put under a course of repairs, which are now about completed.

DISCARDED SUITOR LOST SUIT.

Washington Man Had Former Fiancee, Who Married Another Man, Arrested for Stealing a Ring.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Mrs. Clara Bandy, the bride of a few days, who was arrested at the instance of her disappointed suitor, Wade Low, was tried to-day and acquitted. The proceedings were enjoyed by everybody except Mr. Low.

It appeared that Mr. Low was much interested in the young woman, and expected that she would be the future Mrs. Low. When he learned that she had married his rival, Richard T. Bandy, his love turned to hate, and he had her arrested for stealing his diamond ring. Mr. Low testified that he loaned her his ring, and she pawned it for $20. Mrs. Bandy testified that Low gave her the ring as an engagement ring. He had a frugal mind, she said, and did not care to incur the expense of buying a new ring when he had one that would answer every purpose. This and other incidents made her believe that he was too economical for a husband, and she decided to marry Mr. Bandy, which she did without advising Mr. Low of her intention. Then, she averred, Low asked her for the ring, and she told him she had pawned it.

"Why did you make that disposition of it?" she was asked.

"I thought it would be a good joke on the mean thing," she replied.

"What did you buy with the money?"

"Part of my wedding outfit," she answered with a gleeful smile at the downcast Low.

Several witnesses testified to the truth of her story. The discomfited suitor left the courtroom without his ring, which was returned to the pawnbroker by the Court's order.

ROW AT NEW ELKS' LODGE.

Two Hundred and Twenty Who Paid a $3.50 Fee Withdrew Because the Organizers Demanded $15.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 5.—There was considerable of a muss here last night over the formation of a lodge of Elks for Westchester County. It was given out by those interested in forming the lodge that the initiation fee for those joining at the first meeting would be $3.50. As a result there were applications from all parts of the county, and the lodge promised to start off with over 300 members.

The first meeting was to take place last night in Moran's Hall. The $3.50 rate stood until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and by that time prominent men from all parts of the county had begun to gather, and by 8 o'clock the crowd numbered fully as many as were expected. There was a lively discussion among the prospective Elks between 5 o'clock and 8. The grand officers who were to institute the lodge arrived at 5 o'clock. They then learned for the first time of the cheap initiation fee, and shook their heads. The fee was $15, they said, and cut rates were never allowed.

The majority of those who had come to join charged the organizers with bad faith, but this was denied, and they supposed, he said, that each lodge had the right to fix its own initiation fee, as in many other orders. There was a general demand for the return of the $3.50 fees paid in, and the money was returned to about 220 men, all prominent—doctors, lawyers, and business men—who refused to join at the higher amount. Many of them said they would have paid $15 willingly had it been announced at the start, but they had been misled and were angry.

Sixty-eight were willing to add $11.50 to what they had paid in previously, and with that number the grand officers retired into the hall and shut the doors.

Many who refused to accept the higher fee cannot seem to get over the matter, and talk as if a personal affront had been put upon them.

The officers elected last night are James W. Husted of Peekskill, Exalted Ruler; William P. Todd, Esteemed Leading Knight; Sheriff William V. Molloy, Esteemed Loyal Knight; John W. Ligney, Esteemed Lecturer; Frederick Hughes, Secretary; Frank G. Shermer, Treasurer; Farrington M. Thompson, Tiler.

$5,000,000 FOR GOOD ROADS.

L. A. W. to Work with Automobile People for Great Military Highways.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Jan. 5.—W. E. Underhill, Chief Consul of this division of the League of American Wheelmen and a prominent factor in the affairs of the National body, said to-day that the bill introduced in Congress recently providing for an appropriation of $5,000,000 for good roads throughout the Nation was a step on the part of the League of American Wheelmen toward preparing the highways of the country for the new conditions.

"The plan of the League of American Wheelmen in asking for this appropriation," continued Mr. Underhill, "is to secure the construction of three or four great military roads connecting large Eastern cities like Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and extending from New York to Chicago by way of Albany.

"The significance of the project is only realized when it is taken in connection with the introduction of the automobile. The organization desires to conserve the interests of the automobile people as well as its own members."

KILLED HIM WITH HIS OWN GUN.

Special to The New York Times.

SLOATSBURG, N. Y., Jan. 5.—Louis Trapasso, an Italian store and saloon keeper of Sterling Mines, was murdered by a band of Italians Wednesday night. The Italians had been carousing freely at Trapasso's saloon all day Wednesday. In the evening a fight started among the Italians outside of his saloon. Trapasso went out to quiet them; in his hurry he took an old gun.

The Italians, seeing him with the gun, immediately attacked him, took the gun away from him, and broke it across his head, fracturing his skull. He died last night without regaining consciousness. The Coroner's inquest will be held to-day, and an effort will be made by Police Captain Bush to locate the murderers. Trapasso was well-to-do. He supplied the Italians with provisions at the Sterling Mines.

DOG OWNERS WANT DAMAGES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The mad-dog scare which sprang up from nowhere and has held sway in Washington for a month is beginning to yield unlooked-for fruits. During the height of the craze, which extended to the Department of Agriculture and the District Commissioners, measures were taken which resulted in a wholesale war against dogs. A number of people protested that the mad dogs existed only in excited imaginations, but they were not listened to, and the Government increased the poundmaster's forces so as to make the anti-dog crusade more efficacious and destructive.

Now indignant dog owners are beginning to sue the District of Columbia. The first suit, which was for $300 damages, was tried to-day. The plaintiff is Marion O. Burrows, who sues for the loss of a black-and-tan dog named Dandy. Decision was reserved.

Tax Refund for Mrs. Dewey.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Mrs. George Dewey to-day received a notice from the Assessor's office that she had paid too much in taxes, and could get $13.48 back by making the usual formal application. In clearing up the records of the office it was discovered that the Admiral's wife had duplicated a payment.

Train De Luxe for Cleveland.
Leaves New York every day at 5:30 P. M., arrives Cleveland next morning for breakfast via New York Central—Lake Shore. No excess fare.—Adv.

THREE PERISH IN A MIDNIGHT FIRE

Flames Sweep Through a Big Five-Story Tenement.

OTHER TENANTS ARE MISSING

Policemen Make Many Rescues and Four Firemen Are Overcome by Gas and Smoke.

Three persons are known to have been burned to death and several more are missing as the result of a fire which was discovered in a five-story tenement at 305 East Ninety-second Street, at 12:10 this morning. The dead so far as known are two women and a child. Four firemen were overcome by smoke and gas. Three of them are Charles Stone of Engine No. 22 and Firemen O'Leary and Sullivan.

Harry Southerland, five years old, was seriously burned about the face and arms. Raphael Pettito broke his arm in jumping from the third-floor after getting his wife and three small children out. Both the injured persons were taken to the Harlem Hospital.

Edward J. Reardon of 175 East Ninetieth Street and his friend, John B. Brennan, of 148 Cherry Street, discovered the fire.

Policeman Doran heard their calls for help, and with them burst into the building, alarming the tenants. Other policemen saw the flames and ran from their posts to aid. The fire started in the feed store on the ground floor, the property of John Wanamacher & Son. It spread quickly through the airshaft and to the top floor and roof.

The first company of firemen to arrive found the flames on every floor and the fire-escapes crowded with men, women, and children. Policemen and others were carrying terribly frightened women from the burning house. A second alarm was turned in at once.

Policemen Doran and Murtha got to the top floor, where the fire was fiercest, and found Mrs. Southerland and two of her children groping about in the halls. They carried all three down. On the sidewalk Mrs. Southerland recovered and, not finding her child Harry, she screamed to somebody to get him. The building was then filled with smoke, and it seemed impossible for anybody to live in the gas and smoke.

Doran and Murtha rushed back, and with hard work got to the top floor, where they found the missing boy lying unconscious in the hall. When they finally got him out they saw he was severely and possibly fatally burned. He was sent to the hospital without delay, while friends took the frantic mother away with the other two children.

Raphael Pettito, his wife and three children were caught on the third floor. Pettito got them out on the fire escape, where they were found and carried down by Policemen Doran, Murtha, Stewart, and Nevins. Pettito would not wait for the firemen to run up a ladder and jumped, from the third story. He broke an arm and sustained internal injuries.

Policeman Doran found two other women and several children on the third floor, and managed to get them all to the fire escape. They were taken down in safety.

The damage done was mostly by water. No family escaped loss, while some lost everything they owned. The families are all extremely poor and the majority of them are Italians.

This latter fact did not make the work of the rescuing policemen any easier, as the Italians became tremendously excited. Several of them ran to the roof and wanted to jump to the street, but they were restrained in time to prevent them dashing their brains out.

What caused the fire is difficult to say. It is thought spontaneous combustion in the dry material of the feed stocks in the basement was the cause.

At 2 o'clock the firemen were still exploring the building, and it was not then known how many lives had been lost. The Babel of tongues and the excitement made it impossible for the police to make anything like an accurate count of the tenants.

Foreman Charles Stone of Engine No. 22 was found in the basement of the building almost overcome by smoke and so drenched by water that his condition is serious. Had he not been found just then, he would probably have lost his life. He was taken to the Harlem Hospital.

The police and firemen say that a Second Avenue car is responsible for the disaster. When the first firemen arrived the blaze had not spread out of the basement. They got a line of hose out quickly, and had a stream on the blaze with every chance of getting it out, they say, when an electric car whirled by with express speed, cutting the hose in two as if it were made of wet paper.

The car did not stop. A policeman was sent after it to arrest the motorman and conductor, but at a late hour had not been heard from.

The firemen were for a moment unable to do anything, and before a second line was made ready the fire was roaring up the airshaft and for the time being beyond control.

FIREMEN LOSE THREE HORSES.

One Is Killed Going to a Fire and Two Are Missing and May Be in the East River.

One horse was killed and two horses were lost by Company No. 58, which was going to a fire at 114 East Ninety-seventh Street at 2 o'clock this morning. The missing horses belong to the tender of the company, and at last accounts were supposed to have jumped into the East River while running away.

While going to the fire the valve on the engine exploded. This frightened the horses on the engine, and they ran down East Ninety-seventh Street. They ran at racing speed from Third to First Avenue.

At Second Avenue, just after narrowly escaping crashing into a trolley car, the horses accelerated their speed, wild with fright. At First Avenue, the engine capsized and one of the horses was killed. The men on the engine jumped.

Just after the engine horses began to run, the team drawing the hose wagon also took fright and dashed after them.

The tender being the lighter vehicle rapidly drew away. The clanging of the bells created considerable excitement in the street and the yells of the firemen and the frightened pedestrians only made the animals run faster.

At First Avenue the hose wagon struck Duffy's Hill, and down this the team ran at breakneck speed. The horses were running wild at this point, as the crew had jumped for their lives. That was the last seen of the team.

The horses are supposed to have run through the open gate of the lumber yard at the foot of the street. Whether they are in the East River or are wandering about Harlem the firemen at an early hour this morning were unable to discover.

A general alarm was sent out by the police for a lost fire team. So far as could be ascertained none of the firemen was injured.

Two trolley cars, one on Third Avenue and one on Second Avenue, well-filled with passengers, narrowly escaped being run into, with possible loss of life.

STATE EGGS FOR GEN. SICKLES?

Witness Testifies that They Were Shipped from the Soldiers' Home by Col. Shepard.

Special to The New York Times.

BATH, N. Y., Jan. 5.—Before the committee of the State Board of Charities investigating the charges against Col. Charles O. Shepard, the commandant, Capt. Otis H. Smith of Bath, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, swore that he was present in February, 1898, when champagne was served to the members of the legislative committee in the home chapel by order of Col. Shepard, and that the latter was intoxicated on that occasion. He also testified that Col. Shepard was under the influence of liquor at headquarters on Sunday afternoon, and that on that occasion he insulted him (Smith) while he was in that condition.

Capt. Smith further said that on the Sunday following he was at headquarters, and Col. Shepard and Mrs. Shepard begged his forgiveness for the Colonel's conduct.

Capt. Smith further swore that he knew that Col. Shepard had made regular shipments of eggs to New York to Gen. Sickles, who, he said, is Shepard's warmest upholder on the board. These eggs, Capt. Smith said, belonged to the State, and were laid by the chickens on the home farm.

Witness further testified that Col. Shepard caused his private telephone bills to be altered so as to deceive the Trustees.

"These bills," he said, "were charged to the State."

He also swore that it cost the State $131 to fill and refill a demijohn with whisky that was used by Col. Shepard, and to furnish him with cigars in one month. This demijohn, he said, was in a room adjoining the Colonel's office in headquarters.

The first witness examined to-night was Dr. J. Montgomery Mosher, an expert from the Controller's office, who made an inspection of the home hospital this week. He testified that in his opinion too much whisky was used there, but, aside from that, he said he found the hospital in good shape.

Arthur L. Barnum, superintendent of the home laundry, swore that Col. Shepard had his household laundry, which averages 60 to 170 pieces a week, done at the home, at the expense of the State.

Frank S. Downing, manager of the second-hand clothing store at the home, testified that Col. Shepard called at his room one night at an unseemly hour and pounded and kicked on his door. He was about to retire, he said, and the Colonel demanded admittance. He opened the door, and the Colonel rushed in. He acted in an objectable manner, and accused him (Downing) of talking about him, and threatened to court-martial him.

Another witness testified that Col. Shepard spoke disparagingly of members of the Board of Trustees, and called Gen. Sickles a "miserable old hog." He referred to Capt. Smith, as a "hayseed of a farmer," and to Mr. Finch as a "backwoodsman." He also said the last two named "didn't possess enough brains to serve on the Board of Trustees, and that he would see to it that they were removed."

The committee announced that they would continue the investigation to-morrow.

WARSHIPS TO RESENT INSULTS.

France Orders a Squadron to Santo Domingo to Quell Trouble Arising Out of Unpaid Claims.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—The French Government has cabled the Commandant of the naval squadron in the Atlantic to proceed immediately to Santo Domingo.

In view of the feeling in Santo Domingo against the action o fthe French Consul in pressing the Boismare-Caccavelli claim of 280,000f., the following statement of the French position is given from a source whose accuracy of information is undeniable:

"In accordance with the treaty concluded in 1895 between President Heureaux and the French Minister to Haiti, the Government of Santo Domingo agreed to turn over to the French Consul a monthly indemnity in reparation for services rendered, and damages sustained by families of French citizens who had been assassinated. In default of payment, the treaty stipulated that action might be taken against the improvement company having the concession to collect the revenues of the island.

"Since the assassination of President Heureaux the indemnity has been withheld, but, on account of the disturbances following his death, France made no immediate demand for payment. As more than six months have passed without action, and Santo Domingo showing bad faith in the execution of the obligations, the French Consul, in conformity with the treaty, received an order to place an embargo on the revenues of the improvement company. The execution of this order provoked disturbances which the Government of Santo Domingo has not attempted to suppress, and serious insults have been offered to France and the Consulate.

"As soon as advised, the French Government cabled to the commander of the French Atlantic Squadron to proceed immediately to Santo Domingo."

EDUCATION FOR MISSIONARIES.

Hartford Theological Seminary Inaugurates a New Course.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 5.—The Faculty and Trustees of Hartford Theological Seminary have provided a course of instruction in foreign missions, which they announce as "a new thing in theological instruction in this country." The course will include numerous lectures.

The theory of missions will be set forth; the history of different periods and of special lands will be reviewed; the methods of various Christian bodies will be compared and tested; the different forms of missionary activity will be fully described; the religious conditions of the heathen and Mohammedan world will be examined, and particular attention will be given to non-Christian religions; practical topics, such as the missionary's health, will not be omitted, and peculiar problems, such as self-support, will be discussed. Some definite instruction and training in pedagogy will also be given. It is further planned to furnish opportunity for the study of various missionary languages.

One of the subjects to be treated will be "Treaties and International Law as Relating to American Residents in Missionary Countries."

FIFTH TIME ONCE TOO MANY.

Muscular Mrs. Rutter Gets Two Months for Beating Her Husband.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Jan. 5.—Lizzie Rutter, who was convicted here yesterday of husband beating, was to-day sentenced to serve two months in the county jail as punishment. When she was called to the bar for sentence Judge Zabriskie said:

"Mrs. Rutter, if I am not mistaken, this is the fourth time you have been before me charged with this offense."

"That is wrong; this is the fifth time," was the cheerful reply.

"Well, it's five times too often," said the Judge, "and I want to know if you intend to stop having to come before me on this charge."

"I guess not, so long as occasion demands," said Mrs. Rutter, complacently.

Judge Zabriskie looked at the woman for fully a minute without speaking. Then he shook his head as if admitting defeat and murmured, "Two months."

The prisoner was led away not altogether cast down.

Mrs. Rutter is thirty-two years of age, strong, and muscular. Her husband, whom the law is trying to protect, is fifty-five years old.

Evening Here, Then Your Trip.
After January 6, boat for Lackawanna midnight train to Scranton, Binghamton, Syracuse, Elmira, Buffalo, Chicago, leaves Barclay Street 11:30 P. M., Christopher Street 11:40 P. M. Sleepers open 9 P. M.—Adv.

GERMANY'S ANGER IS BEING AROUSED

Anti-British Coalition with France and Russia Hinted At.

STEAMER SEIZURES THE CAUSE

Paris May Furnish Funds to Pay the Delagoa Bay Award.

Hanover Courier Asserts that 40,000 German Rifles Have Been Shipped to the Transvaal as Furniture.

BERLIN, Jan. 5.—The seizure of the Bundesrath remains the dominant topic of the German press. Influential papers like The Berliner Tageblatt, Cologne Volkszeitung, Berliner Neueste Nachrichten, Hamburger Correspondenz, and the semi-official Berliner Post strongly hint at the possibility of Germany forming an anti-British coalition with Russia and France.

The anti-British feeling is clearly growing. A series of anti-British demonstrations in the various cities is being organized by the Pan-Germanic League.

A prominent official of the German Foreign Office, who was interviewed this evening, said that Great Britain had not yet answered Germany's request for an explanation of the seizure, but that the reply was expected in the course of a few days. The Foreign Office, according to this official, has not yet concluded that Great Britain is trying to ride rough-shod over Germany.

The correspondent asked what position Germany takes regarding England's right to search German ships on the high seas. The official answered that nothing could be divulged at this stage of the negotiations, but he pointed out that the Bundesrath was sailing for a Portuguese port. On being asked what Germany would do should it turn out that the Bundesrath was carrying contraband, he gave a non-committal reply, but conveyed the impression that such a discovery would seriously damage Germany's case.

The correspondent then asked whether Germany had taken steps to be represented at Durban during the investigation of the cargo. To this inquiry an evasive answer was given, but the official implied that Germany would undoubtedly take this course if the British report were adverse.

Referring to the rumor that the Swiss Commission had decided to award

by Flint, Eddy & Co., of 30 Broad Street, New York, the Pennsylvania Milling Company, and other firms.

The details of the seizure of the cargoes of the Masiona and other vessels have not become known. It has been ascertained, however, that after landing the goods on board shipped to New London, notice was served on the Mashona's master by the British authorities that all the rest of the cargo would have to be landed. No reason was given at the time for this action, but it was afterward stated that, although the shipments to Lorenzo Marques were consigned to firms in that city, the British regarded it as certain that the greater portion of the goods, especially food stuffs, were intended for the Boers in the South African Republic.

The matter has been made the subject of representations to the British Government by the Government of the United States. The answer of Great Britain has been delayed, owing to the alleged necessity of consulting the law officers of the Crown. It is expected that Great Britain will be compelled to make a new and distinct ruling as to what constitutes contraband of war and that the American shippers will be compensated for their losses. In their behalf it has been claimed that the flour was not liable to seizure, as the vessel was on her way to a neutral port, Lorenzo Marques, Delagoa Bay.

GREAT BRITAIN CONCILIATORY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Secretary Hay has received a cablegram from Ambassador Choate, at London, stating that he had an eminently satisfactory interview yesterday with Lord Salisbury, relative to the seizures of American goods by British warships.

Lord Salisbury listened intently to the representations on this subject made by Mr. Choate, by direction of the State Department, and took them under consideration, promising voluntarily to give the matter immediate attention and to return a speedy decision.

PROF. WOOLSEY ON SEIZURES.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 5.—Prof. Theodore S. Woolsey of the Chair of International Law at Yale University to-day discussed, in an interview, the questions arising out of the British seizures of the American flour and of German vessels. He said:

"In the case of the seizure of American flour, the one country cannot afford nor can the other country permit any such principle as this, which Great Britain, in its extremity, seems to be clutching at. It is apparent that she is laying down a terribly dangerous precedent for herself."

Prof. Woolsey preferred not to express a detailed opinion as to the seizure of German vessels until the facts had become more manifest. He added that the seizure of goods alleged to be contraband in the Suez Canal might give rise to a larger controversy than a mere ordinary seizure would occasion.

APPEAL FOR AMERICAN AID.

Duchess of Marlborough and Others Ask for Money to Equip a Hospital Base.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The Duchess of Marlborough, the Countess of Essex, Lady Georgiana Curzon, Mme. Von Audre, and the leading members of the Imperial Yeomanry Hospital Fund, appeal to the people of the United States and Canada in behalf of their efforts to equip and maintain a hospital, with a base at Cape Town.

The Duchess of Marlborough said this evening:

"The Duke of Marlborough is certainly going to South Africa at the earliest opportunity, though his appointment is not yet announced, and his exact capacity is not decided. We are all, naturally, much interested in the war, and especially in the success of the Imperial Yeomanry.

"The hospital scheme has the sanction of Lord Lansdowne and Lord Wantage. We have already secured £10,000, and need £30,000 to provide 150 beds for the duration of the war. It has occurred to the ladies of the committee that we may properly count on the assistance of the American and Canadian people in our efforts to establish a hospital at Cape Town, and as the matter has not yet been presented to their notice, we believe they only need to know our wants to grant us generous aid."

Lady Essex (formerly Miss Adele Beach Grant of New York) said:

"It only needs £50 to equip and maintain a bed in the Imperial Hospital. Each individual, city, or corporation contributing such an amount will have a bed named in its honor. This forms a definite, tangible object for contributions, and we can assure the people of America that every dollar contributed will reach the object the donor desires. Certainly, then, scores of American and Canadian cities will be glad to have a hospital bed named for them by contributing such a sum.

"We trust this appeal will meet with the hearty approbation of the American people."

The Duke of Marlborough is in town making arrangements for his departure for South Africa. He takes with him four horses, four mules, and a novel cart.

OOM PAUL TO GO TO ST. HELENA?

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The Transvaal edition of The Standard and Diggers' News is responsible for the story that the former residence of Napoleon on the Island of St. Helena is being renovated for the reception of President Kruger after the war. The story naturally has created a bitter feeling in Boer official circles.

Webster Davis Going to Pretoria.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—A dispatch to The Daily Chronicle from Cape Town, dated Jan. 5, quotes Webster Davis, Assistant Secretary of the Department of the Interior at Washington, as saying that, although his visit to South Africa is entirely for his health, he intends to go to Pretoria, at no matter what personal inconvenience.

Transvaal High Sheriff Arrested.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 5.—The Transvaal's High Sheriff, Juta, while attempting to sail for Delagoa Bay to-day, was arrested here. He was subsequently paroled.

THE HARRISON-ALTGELD FEUD.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Mayor Carter H. Harrison's seat at the dinner which Chairman Johnson of the National Democratic Executive Committee is to give Samuel B. Cook at the Sherman House next Sunday afternoon will be vacant. John P. Altgeld, however, will be present; but the hopes of William J. Bryan, J. C. Johnson, and other Democratic leaders that the Mayor and ex-Governor would become reconciled are blighted. Samuel B. Cook, who has been in charge of the Democratic Committee of Ways and Means for some time, goes to Missouri in a few days to enter upon his campaign as a candidate for Secretary of State.

Mr. Altgeld accepted the invitation, but Mayor Harrison said: "I will not attend the dinner." His friends say the Altgeld people would like to have the Mayor attend the dinner, for they could go into the State and say "The Harrison-Altgeld feud is at an end," and work up a sentiment to send Mr. Altgeld to the National Convention as a delegate at large.

READY FOR KENTUCKY CONTESTS

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 5.—The joint Committees on Contests for Governor and Lieutenant Governor have organized. Representative Hickman was elected Chairman of the committee on Governor's contest, and Senator Coleman Chairman of that on the Lieutenant Governor contest.

The committee adopted a rule requiring the evidence to be in by Jan. 15. After that nine days will be allowed in argument before the board.

In the House Mr. Cantrill (Dem.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, denouncing as false the statements made by Republican members charging Chief Clerk Leigh with manipulating ballots in the drawing for the Committee on Contest for Governor.

The Senate, by a vote of 22 to 15, took out of the hands of the Republican Lieutenant Governor the appointment of the standing committees and adopted a list of committees prepared by the Democratic steering committee. Three anti-Goebel Democrats—Hays, Gillespie, and Alexander—voted with the Republicans.

Investigation of Naturalizations.

Superintendent of Elections John McCullagh, who in a statement which he issued prior to the last election declared that he had absolute evidence of the issuance of hundreds of fraudulent naturalization papers in the Federal courts in this city, was a witness yesterday before the United States Grand Jury. He declined later to discuss the subject. In his charge to the Grand Jury at the opening of this term of court, Judge Thomas called attention to Superintendent McCullagh's published statement and asked for a careful investigation concerning it.

HARD FIGHT AT MAFEKING

Col. Baden-Powell's Men Meet with a Severe Repulse.

MANY ARE KILLED OR WOUNDED

Troops While Trying to Capture a Boer Position Are Literally Mowed Down by Rifle Bullets.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The War Office has received, through Gen. Forestier-Walker at Cape Town, the following dispatch from Col. Baden-Powell, dated Mafeking, Dec. 26:

"We attacked one of the enemy's works this morning, endeavoring to push back the cordon northward. Our force consisted of three guns, two squadrons of the Protectorate Regiment, one of the Bechuanaland Rifles, an armored train, &c. The enemy had strengthened their works during the night and doubled the garrison since yesterday's reconnaisance.

"Nevertheless, our attack was carried out and pressed home with the greatest possible gallantry and steadiness under a very hot fire. But all efforts to gain the interior by escalade failed, the fort being practically impregnable.

"Our attack only withdrew after six of our officers had been hit and a large number of men. Nothing could have exceeded the courage and dash displayed.

"The general situation remains unchanged and the health and spirits of the garrison are very satisfactory.

"I regret to report the following casualties: Killed—Capt. R. J. Vernon, Capt. H. C. Sanford, Lieut. H. C. Paton, and eighteen non-commissioned officers and troopers.

"Wounded—Capt. Charles Fitzclarence and twenty-three non-commissioned officers and troopers.

"Prisoners—Three troopers."

Gen. Forestier-Walker points out that, while the dispatch gives all the names, it fails to show that six officers were hit.

A press dispatch from Mafeking under date of Dec. 26 refers to the defeat reported by Col. Baden-Powell. It is evidently the sortie mentioned in advices from Pretoria Dec. 30. The Mafeking dispatch says:

"There was a sortie to-day with the view of capturing the Boer earthworks, but it was unsuccessful. The works were crowded with Boers awaiting the assault, and a hail of bullets forced the British to retire, killing and wounding a number."

The British storming party numbered eighty men, of which number twenty-one were killed and thirty-three were wounded.

The Times publishes the following account of the engagement from Mafeking, dated Dec. 26:

"At dawn to-day Col. Baden-Powell organized an unsuccessful attack upon a strong position of the enemy at Gametree, two miles from Mafeking, from which the Boers have been maintaining a desultory but annoying shell and rifle fire for several weeks. The railway has recently been reconstructed between the town and Gametree, where the Boers had destroyed it, the final repairs being made in preparation for the sortie.

"During the night the armored train, with Maxim and Hotchkiss guns, under Capt. Williams, and the troops took up positions for attack from two sides. Capt. Lord Charles Bentinck and a squadron were in reserve upon the left, while the extreme left wing was occupied by artillery under Major Panzera and a galloping Maxim of the Cape police, the whole being under Col. Hore.

"Emplacements were thrown up during the night, the orders being to attack at dawn, and the artillery fire to desist upon prolonged tooting from the armored train. At daybreak the guns opened fire and rapidly drew the reply of the enemy, our shells bursting within effective range. Capt. Vernon gave the signal to cease firing and to advance, his squadron leading off.

"As our men engaged the position with their rifle fire it was soon found that the strength of the fort was greater than we had supposed. The enemy concentrated such an exceedingly hot fire that the advance of Capt. Vernon was almost impossible, but with remarkable heroism and gallantry Capts. Sandford and Vernon, Lieut. Paton, and Scout Cooke, who guided the squadrons, and a few men actually reached the sand bags of the fort, within 300 yards of the area of the fort.

"But nothing living could exist there, since the ground was swept by Mauser and Martini bullets. The men who charged through this zone of fire suffered terribly, and in following their officers to capture the fort, twenty men lost their lives. Capt. Sandford was the first to fall; and Capt. Vernon, already twice wounded, and Lieut. Paton were killed at the foot of the fort. These two officers, climbing a ditch which surrounded the fort, thrust their revolvers through the enemy's loopholes, only to be shot themselves the next moment.

"Gametree is surrounded with scrub, which contained many sharpshooters, and their accuracy of fire still further confused the men who had followed Capt. Vernon and who saw him and his brother officers killed. Being without commanders, they were driven off at one point, but they endeavored to scale the fort at others. They found the position of the Boers, however, almost impregnable.

"When we retired under cover of the armored train, so many men had been wounded that a suspension of hostilities occurred under the auspices of the Red Cross. The veldt around the Boer position was at once dotted with flags of mercy, and it was seen that our wounded were scattered within but a short radius of the fort. We had almost completely surrounded it, and, had it not been so extraordinarily well protected, we should have been in possession.

"I went with an ambulance to Gametree. The fort itself is circular, with a wide interior and a narrow frontage, between six and seven feet high, pierced with triple tiers of loopholes and surrounded by a ditch."

"I was permitted to assist in dressing the wounds, a majority of which appeared to have been caused by explosive bullets, the point of entry being small, but the area of injury covering a wide region. While the wounded were being attended, numbers of the Boers left their intrenchments and gathered round. At the conclusion of the dressing I spoke to several tattered and dirty, but physically fine men.

"Many of them were undersized and all wore beards. They referred me to the Field Cornet, who denied the use of explosive bullets. On being shown the horrible wounds he admitted that at one time explosive bullets had been served out, but he said he was certain they had all been previously expended, and that none could have been used on this occasion. He then produced a bandolier filled with dumdums, and I pointed out that, so far as Mafeking was concerned, these had been recalled.

"Later on I called the attention of the Field Cornet to four of his own men who were rifling dead bodies. He expresed his regret to a British officer that, despite his instructions to respect the dead, the younger Boers were unruly and beyond his control, and he accused the British soldiers of stripping Gen. Kock and leaving him naked and wounded on the field, thus indirectly causing his death."

The correspondent then describes a scene of angry recriminations between the Field Cornet and the Boers regarding the existence of orders about robbing the dead, and also about the facts themselves, some of the Boers asserting that they only took arms, despite the arrival, at that very moment, of the bodies of five British, under Boer escort, with the pockets of their uniforms turned inside out. He goes on to say:

"Some of the British wounded flatly accused the Boers of stealing their money, rings, and other valuables. We had great difficulty in getting permission to use the armored train to remove our wounded. We believe that spies carried the news of our contemplated sortie to the Boers. The Field Cornet admitted that he was re-enforced during the night by 100 mounted men, and acknowledged withdrawing his guns."

FRENCH REPULSES AN ATTACK.

RENSBURG, Cape Colony, Jan. 4.—Colesberg has not yet been occupied. The Boers unexpectedly attacked the British left at daybreak this morning, but were repulsed. They occupied hills to the north of the town, but were eventually driven out of their positions, after an hour's shelling by the British guns. They still hold, however, the hills immediately surrounding the town, preventing the British from advancing along the railway.

The British loss in to-day's engagement was light, while the Boers are reported to have lost 100, including twenty prisoners, who were taken by the Mounted Infantry at midday.

The Boer attackers numbered 1,000 men. The Enniskillen Dragoons cut their way through the Boers, who were forced to retreat by a heavy artillery and musketry fire.

Major Harvey of the Tenth Hussars was killed and Major Alexander was wounded while the Hussars were pursuing the retreating Boers.

Lieut. Gibson of the Enniskillens was also among the wounded.

At Gen. French's special request, the Household Cavalry, a battery of field artillery, and the First Battalion of the Essex Regiment have been dispatched from Cape Town to reinforce him temporarily.

ZULUS THREATEN THE BOERS.

PIETERMARITZBURG, Jan. 5.—The restlessness of the Zulus is increasing. Many of them are on the verge of starvation, and there have been several instances of looting stores. It is feared the Magistrates will not be able to restrain the warriors much longer.

It is asserted that they are anxious to attack the Boers.

The Zulus are the best fighters among the native races of South Africa. For about 100 years they have had a military organization founded on European models. The chief Dingiswayo, who lived at the latter end of the eighteenth century, being exiled when a young man, found his way to the Cape, and observed the military organization of the British. Returning home and regaining his throne, he began to drill his warriors, who, before that time, had fought without order or discipline. He formed them into regiments, and drilled them industriously.

A new and powerful kingdom was formed by the Zulus. It remained a powerful factor in South Africa until the Zulu army, under the chief Cetewayo, was defeated by the British in 1879.

After the overthrow of Cetewayo Zululand was divided among thirteen petty chiefs under a British Resident, and subsequently, in 1887, annexed to the British Crown as a dependency, to be administered by the Governor of Natal. Except for some disturbances in 1888, its people have since remained peaceful and prosperous. The old enmity against the Boers, however, has never been assuaged.

BULLER'S MEN ENGAGE BOERS.

FRERE CAMP, Natal, Jan. 5.—There was a reconnoisance in force from Chieveley this forenoon with 2,000 horse and two guns, the object being to locate the enemy on a hill south of Hlagwano Hill. Several shells were fired, supplemented by the naval gun. The enemy replied at long range, but did not touch the British.

Lord Dundonald, perceiving a strong mounted force issuing beyond the range of British guns, with the evident intention of working around our flank, directed the force to retire to Chieveley.

The Boers' helio can be seen working from a ridge north of Colenso to the Boer camp at Umbulwane.

COL. PILCHER FORCED TO RETIRE?

LONDON, Jan. 5.—A dispatch from South Africa states that Col. Pilcher has returned to Belmont from Douglas. He was accompanied by many refugees.

Later news of Col. Pilcher's raid shows that some of the first accounts considerably exaggerated its effect on the Boers and their sympathizers. While it is true he successfully drove a couple of hundred rebels from Sunnyside, killing or wounding thirty and capturing forty-three, Col. Pilcher's immediate evacuation of Douglas seems to prove that he had information that there was a sufficient number of Boers in the neighborhood to make his position unsafe. Indeed, there is reason to believe that only the dispatch of the cavalry brigade from the Modder River prevented the force of 600 men sent by Gen. Conje from attacking Col. Pilcher's column, and as soon as the cavalry returned to the Modder River Gen. Cronje's troops reoccupied Sunnyside.

OFFICERS WHO WERE SHOT.

Capt. Charles FitzClarence of the Royal Fusiliers, who was among the wounded, is a great-grandson of King William IV. He is the eldest son of the late Capt. the Hon. George FitzClarence of the Royal Navy, who was in turn a son of Col. George FitzClarence, eldest illegitimate son of William IV. Col. FitzClarence was elevated to the peerage as Earl of Munster in 1831. The mother of the wounded officer was before her marriage the Lady Maria Henrietta Scott, eldest daughter of the third Earl of Clermell. The present Earl of Munster is the uncle of Capt. FitzClarence.

Capt. Ronald James Vernon of the Fourth Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, who was killed, was the third son of the Hon. Greville Richard Vernon, who was for a time member of Parliament for Ayrshire, and is the third son of the first Baron Lyveden. Capt. Vernon was an aide de camp of the staff corps. He was born Jan. 25, 1866. His mother is a daughter of the late Commander Cockerell, Royal Navy.

WOULD IMPLICATE CHAMBERLAIN

BRUSSELS, Jan. 5.—The Independance Belge prints the first installment of letters and telegrams said to have been exchanged by representatives of the British Chartered Company, Mr. Edward Fairfield of the British Colonial Office, and R. J. Chamberlain, described as the British Colonial Secretary's sister-in-law, with the intent to establish Joseph Chamberlain's complicity in the Jameson raid. The correspondence seemingly establishes little, although some parts are suggestive.

One undated letter from Mrs. Chamberlain to Mr. Hawksley, solicitor to the Chartered Company, says:

"I quite agree with you that very little good, if any, can be done with J. C. now. He knows what he has to expect and will have plenty of time to think it over before C. J. R. arrives.

"As long as you make it impossible for C. J. R. to give Jameson away, he will be loyal to him; but I am sure, from what I have heard, that at one time Rhodes contemplated sacrificing the doctor. The latter must never know of this; and, if any one can keep Rhodes up to the mark, you can."

WILL PAY DAMAGE WITH BLOOD.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The Daily Mail has the following dispatch from Rensburg, dated Jan. 4:

"Some Free Staters sent a petition to President Steyn asking to return home. He replied that they had crossed the border without permission, and, as they had no money to pay the damage done, they must pay for it with their blood."

LEAVE NEW YORK TO MARRY.

Josephine Goulet Becomes Mrs. Russell C. Parks in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 5.—Miss Josephine Goulet, daughter of Charles Goulet of New York City, and Russell C. Parks of New York City were married here this afternoon, and immediately afterward left for Washington.

The couple arrived here this morning, and drove to the County Court House, where they secured the marriage license. Under the Delaware law the bridegroom must give $200 security that he is able to support his wife and that she will not become a charge upon the county. The couple were accompanied by Charles Harriman, who promptly went Mr. Parks's security.

It is reported that Miss Goulet told the clerk who issued the license that she had her parents' consent for the wedding. After getting their license the couple went to the parsonage of the Union Methodist Episcopal Church, and the questions asked by the Rev. C. A. Grice, the pastor, were satisfactorily answered. He then tied the nuptial knot.

Miss Goulet said she was born in Montreal and is nineteen years old. The bridegroom said he was twenty-three years old.

GIN COMPANIES MERGED.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 5.—The Continental Gin Company has been organized with a capital of $2,000,000, with headquarters in Birmingham and the following plants in the combination: The Northington Munger, Pratt Gin Company, Birmingham; Smith Sons' Gin and Machine Company, Birmingham; Winship Machine Company, Atlanta; Daniel Pratt Gin and Machine Company, Prattville; Eagle Cotton Gin Company, Bridgewater, Mass.; Munger Improved Cotton Machine Company, Dallas, Texas. Officers were elected as follows:

President, W. T. Northington, Prattville; Vice President, in charge of Western business, S. J. Munger, Dallas; Vice President, in charge of Georgia and the Carolinas, C. R. Winship, Atlanta; Vice President, in charge of Eastern business and exports, F. C. Gammon, Bridgewater, Mass.; Vice President and Treasurer, A. W. Smith, Birmingham; Vice President, in charge of manufacturing and improvements, R. S. Munger, Birmingham; Vice President, in charge of purchasing, insurance, and transportation, Daniel Pratt of Prattville.

The six plants are sold outright to the new company. They represent 90 per cent. of the manufacturers of gins in this country. Each plant will be operated to its best advantage, and especial effort will be made to extend an already growing export trade.

ROBERTS ARGUES HIS CASE

Utah Representative-Elect Heard in His Own Behalf.

DECLARES HE IS PERSECUTED

Ex-Secretary Carlisle, in a Written Opinion, Asserts the Right of Congress to Expel Mr. Roberts.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The Roberts investigating committee continued its session to-day, with a large crowd of interested spectators present. Among these was Miss Roberts, the daughter of the Utah member-elect, who sat near him and followed attentively the argument presented by her father, who presented his own defense. Chairman Tayler (Rep., Ohio,) stated at the outset that he had received from ex-Secretary John G. Carlisle a letter giving his views on the case. Mr. Carlisle said he was suffering from a cold and could not make an oral argument at this time.

As to the Roberts case, he said:

"It seems to me that the question of citizenship has been abandoned, or at least nothing is said about it in the testimony. The record of Roberts's application and admission to citizenship does not comply with the law, as I understand it, and I do not think he would be allowed to vote in any State upon a certificate based upon that record."

After quoting the law, Mr. Carlisle says the certificate of Mr. Roberts does not conform to the record of the court shown to him. The record itself, Mr. Carlisle adds, does not show that Roberts was an alien, that he came to the country before twenty-one years of age, that he had a bona fide intention to become a citizen, or that he renounced allegiance to any foreign prince, potentate, State, or sovereignty, as required, but simply that he complied with the law. Mr. Carlisle proceeds:

"The resolution under which the committee is proceeding directs it to ascertain and report not only upon Roberts's prima facie right, but on his final right. He seems to have objected to the evidence unless it shows that he was guilty of unlawful cohabitation since the 4th of March last, when he claims to have become a member of the House. I think the testimony shows prima facie that he has been so cohabitating, but this is not material, in my opinion, even though the committee had no jurisdiction to inquire into conduct prior to March 4, 1899, because he is undoubtedly a polygamist, and has been a polygamist ever since he married his first plural wife, within the meaning of that term as defined by the Supreme Court of the United States in the Ramsey case. He is at this very moment a polygamist, not having at any time abandoned or renounced the relation assumed by the plural marriages, as cohabitation with the alleged wives is not at all necessary. The question, therefore, is whether the committee will decide on the question of final right that an undoubted polygamist who justifies the doctrine and practices of polygamy shall be allowed to hold a seat in the House."

It was determined by the committee to ask Mr. Carlisle for his views more at length on the general right of Congress to exclude a member.

Mr. Roberts then began his argument. He spoke quietly and deliberately, with some evidence of hoarseness. He took up a typewritten statement reviewing in detail the proceedings of his case up to date.

It said, in part:

"The questions to be considered are the prima facie and final right of B. H. Roberts, Representative-elect from Utah, to a seat in the House of Representatives, to which he was elected in the month of November, 1898, by the people of Utah; the electorate of said State gave him a plurality vote of 5,065. It is a case in which there is no contest, and where it appears, so far as the proceedings before the committee is concerned, the Representative-elect possesses all of the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, and where there is no statute, so far as made to appear before this committee, either in the State of Utah or the United States, applicable to the case, which disqualifies the Representative-elect from Utah for the office of Congressman in the Lower House of the American Congress."

Mr. Roberts dwelt with special emphasis on the right of a constituency to determine upon the moral capacity of a member.

"It has not even been established," he said, "that B. H. Roberts was ever married to Margaret C. Shipp Roberts."

He challenged the charge that he had contracted three polygamous marriages.

Mr. Roberts continued his argument after the recess. When he sought to read published comment tending to show the motive of the "crusade" and "cause" against him, Chairman Tayler stopped him. The committee had nothing to do with any crusade, Mr. Tayler said, but was trying to ascertain one fact—namely, whether Mr. Roberts is a polygamist. The Chairman said Mr. Roberts's line of procedure was irregular.

Mr. Roberts vehemently exclaimed against those who had "hounded" him. They were not the bankers, merchants, lawyers, and other substantial citizens of Utah, but they were in the main missionaries, who had gone to Utah to oppose Mormonism.

At one point Representative McPherson of the committee asked: "Under your faith, was the taking of plural wives merely allowable or was it required?"

"It was mandatory," replied Mr. Roberts, "according to the view of leading Mormon authorities."

Mr. Roberts continued until 4:30 P. M., when he asked that the hearing go over, having spoken almost five hours. The committee thereupon adjourned until 10 A. M. to-morrow, when Mr. Roberts will conclude.

Mr. Gage's Reply May Be Delayed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Secretary Gage may not be able to transmit to the House on Monday the information called for by the resolution adopted yesterday relative to the deposit of Government funds in National banks and the transactions connected with the sale of the New York Custom House site. The wide scope of the resolution makes it necessary to copy over 500 documents from the files, and the actual physical work of copying them may delay their transmission several days.

Chandler Resolution to be Reported.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day took favorable action upon Senator Chandler's resolution prohibiting the appointment or employment of Senators, Representatives, and United States Judges to perform executive functions. The resolution provides that none of these officials shall represent the President or an executive department in any diplomatic or Consular capacity or act in any way as the representative of an executive officer.

CATHOLIC CHINAMAN HANGED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—Go See, a Chinese murderer, convicted of killing a countryman, was hanged to-day at San Quentin Prison.

A remarkable feature connected with the case was Go See's conversion to the Roman Catholic faith by Albert Hoff, another murderer, who is to suffer the death penalty soon. See protested his innocence and died bravely, though he passed a restless night, crying almost continuously.

MILEAGE, NOT MARRIAGE.

A comedy of errors occurred in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday as the result of a mistake made by Chief Clerk Chambers. Magistrate Brenner had just dismissed the complaint of a man who charged his wife with being a habitual drunkard, when a man and a woman entered the court and hesitatingly addressed themselves to Clerk Chambers.

"We came for mileage," said the man.

"For what?" asked the Clerk.

"Mileage," repeated the man.

"Oh, marriage," said Chambers with a smile. "Yes, yes; right away."

Chambers informed Stenographer Christmas, and the stenographer took Magistrate Brenner aside and told him.

"I'd rather not do it," said the Magistrate. "They'd better go to an Alderman."

But the visitors insisted upon talking to the Magistrate, and with a sigh the latter went into his private room, looked in the mirror, and straightened his cravat. "Well, if they will have me do it, bring them in," he said. "Let the reporters come in to act as witnesses."

The couple, looking very much embarrassed, were ushered into the private office.

"I understand that you desire to be married," said the Magistrate to them. "Take the lady by—"

"Married!" suddenly interrupted the supposed bride-elect. "Why, we've been married for years. What we want is mileage. We've traveled all the way from the Bronx to testify in a case here, and we thought you would allow us mileage or expenses."

Magistrate Brenner looked very hard at the clerks.

The visitors didn't get their mileage.

RULE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

People's Institute Votes Against the Administration's Policy — Mr. Shepard Wins a Debate.

The present policy in the Philippines was the subject of a debate at a well-attended meeting of the People's Institute, at Cooper Union, last night. Edward M. Shepard took the negative position against Prof. E. R. A. Seligman of Columbia University, who supported the Administration's policy. That Mr. Shepard's announced appearance had drawn out a large number of supporters of his position was apparent from the greeting which was accorded him when he came upon the platform.

Prof. Seligman, speaking first, said that he would discuss the question from the standpoint of expediency rather than from the Constitutional one. He said that it was generally agreed that after the victory in Manila Bay it would have been quite impossible for Admiral Dewey to have run away. Subsequently, for the United States to have abandoned the Philippines would have meant either a return for the natives to the oppression of Spanish rule or a condition of anarchy. Considering the interests of the natives themselves, he endeavored to show that both in the economic and political aspect these were best conserved by the Americans remaining in the islands.

American interests, considered from the economic standpoint, were next taken up. Progressive nations had always passed from the agricultural to the industrial stage, the professor said, and as England had advanced, so this country was now advancing to the industrial stage, and in due course other countries would become known as the granaries of the world.

As England had gone out into the world's markets with her surplus manufactures, while importing her raw materials, so this country, if not becoming an importing Nation of these materials, would none the less have to look to the world's markets to dispose of her surplus industrial products. The Philippines opened the door to the great Orient, with its infinite needs and millions of population.

The welcome news of the agreement of the powers of Europe to the maintenance of the open door in China would certainly not have been so speedily arrived at had not the United States placed its outpost in the Philippines. The professor ended by speaking of the interest of labor in this country in wider trade and new markets.

Mr. Shepard commenced by saying that there would be more certainty of the achievement of the State Department regarding the "open door" when the pledge had been seen which the various Governments had given. As to the million and a half of Tagalogs constituting the other seven or more millions of the natives of the Philippines, he said he had not heard of any of these numerous tribes, whom it was sought to protect from the Tagalogs, welcoming the American armies. At one point, referring to the position of the Filipinos, he said:

"There is one representative of Filipino aspirations, the man we know as Aguinaldo. [Cheers.] I don't ask you to cheer for Aguinaldo. He has done only what you or I, I trust, would do had we been in his place."

Mr. Shepard took up the cause of the war with Spain, admitting its justice and the propriety of the military operations which had taken the American fleet into Philippine waters and the army into Manila, but he attacked the methods which had been pursued from the time of the peace treaty conference, when, he declared, this Government not only ignored the Filipinos, whose rights were paramount, but was particular that in no way should it be committed as recognizing them.

Mr. Shepard's own suggestions as to the methods that should have been followed were set forth in a scheme by which the United States would have offered a protectorate and held Manila as a naval station.

After Prof. Seligman's reply, the question was put to the meeting, and a rising vote was declared to stand 250 for the Administration's policy and 850 against it.

GOLF AT ST. AUGUSTINE.

Dixon, Jr., Wins from Scratch in Opening Round of Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Jan. 5.—There were a number of prominent players here to start in a tournament on the links of the Florida East Coast Club this afternoon, among them being W. H. Davis and A. W. Black of Lakewood, who arrived last night.

The result was a surprise to all, and when young Dixon battled for golfing honors and won he not only secured a triumph for himself, but for the University of Pennsylvania team as well. The St. Augustine greens are in prime condition, and the weather to-day was clear with a slight breeze blowing. At high tide the teeing tower is surrounded by water, which calls for a drive of one hundred yards to make the green beyond.

The qualification round of nine holes commenced at 2 o'clock P. M., and two dozen players entered. It was nearly dark when the following nine-hole match play was finished. Friends of C. Menzies Miller were disappointed when he refused to turn in his card, but they learned the cause. He had poor luck at one hole, and lost 13 strokes trying to pull his ball out of a bad lie.

Following are the names of the first eight to qualify, order of the draw, and the handicaps: Dixon, Jr., and Davis, scratch; Black, 2, and McGonigle, 5; Dixon, Sr., and Walter, 3; Ayerault, 3, and MacDowell, 3. The second eight to qualify, the order of the draw, and handicaps were: Champlin, 3; and Bray, 4; Seagears, 4, and Murray, 4; Taylor, 4, and Loomis, 9; Sumner, 3, and Greaves, 4. Results of the preliminary round, first eight, were:

Dixon, Jr., beat Davis, 3 up and 2 to play.
Black beat McGonigle, 3 up and 1 to play.
Dixon, Sr., beat Walker, 1 up.
Ayerault beat MacDowell, 3 up and 2 to play.

Second eight:

Champlin beat Bray, 1 up.
Murray beat Seagears, 1 up.
Taylor beat Loomis, 3 up.
Greaves beat Sumner, 4 up and 3 to play.

The tournament will be concluded to-morrow afternoon.

CITY OF FORT WORTH SUED.

New York Men Begin Proceedings to Recover Interest in Default.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Jan. 5.—Suit has been brought against the City of Fort Worth in the United States court to recover judgment for its failure to pay a portion of the November interest on city bonds. The suit has been instituted by Dean Sage and William H. Sage, under the firm name of H. W. Sage & Co. of New York.

The petition recites that the Sages are the owners of eighty-two coupons of the general street bonds of the city, and also sewer and building improvement bonds, Series 7; that the value of the coupons is $2,050; that payment has been refused, and that suit is brought for the amount mentioned, with 6 per cent. interest, and other relief. The plaintiffs are represented by Hornblower, Byrne, Miller & Potter of New York, and Baker, Botts, Baker & Lovett of Houston.

DIED IN SAVING HIS SISTER.

Brooklyn Boy Killed by Trolley Car Pushed Her Out of Harm's Way.

William Cochrane, the four-year-old son of Alfred Cochrane, a machinist living at 263 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, had his leg broken by a Myrtle Avenue trolley car last evening and died an hour later at the Brooklyn Hospital from his injuries.

The child was playing in the street with his three-year-old sister while waiting for their mother, who was in a grocery store.

The children were on the trolley track, and William tried to get out of the way of an approaching car. He succeeded in pushing his sister ahead of him. She fell on her face out of the way of the car, but he was struck by the fender. The mother saw the accident and fainted in the street.

Court Decides Against E. C. Benedict.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 5.—The Court to-day denied the motion of counsel for E. C. Benedict to strike out certain portions of the complaint of Atwood Violett and family in a suit brought against the millionaire for damages on account of alleged injury to health said to have been sustained by the plaintiffs during their occupancy of a house of the defendant in Greenwich, which the plaintiffs contend was in an unsanitary condition.

The Standard Voting Machine,

which was used with complete success in Buffalo, Rochester, Utica and Ithaca at the last election, is now on exhibition at City Club, 34th St., Republican County Com. Rooms, 23d St.; Tammany Hall, 14th St.; State Supt. of Education, 587 Broadway; Democratic County Com., Court Square, Brooklyn; Republican County Com., Joralemon St., Brooklyn, and at the office of this Co., 170 Fifth Av., N. Y. C.—Adv.

FILTER MEN FLOCK TO ST. LOUIS.

Leave Chicago for Missouri Because of the Canal Opening.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Opening the drainage canal has apparently sounded the doom of the water filter for Chicago. An exodus of filter dealers from this hitherto profitable field is predicted by those in the trade. St. Louis will henceforth be the Mecca whither the filter salesman will his himself. Already filter firms are talking of closing their Chicago headquarters, and have taken steps for opening extensive offices in the Missouri metropolis.

"What's the use staying in Chicago?" queried J. B. Meredith of the George L. Squier Manufacturing Company to-day. The Squier Company has the contract for half the filters in the public schools. "The Chicago people believe the drainage canal will purify their water. You couldn't advise them to the contrary if you tried a thousand years. But the St. Louis people are scared by reason of the drainage canal opening. Of course, they are mistaken, but you see it stirs up the filter business."

Roland Reed Resting Easily.

Roland Reed, who is seriously ill in St. Luke's Hospital, it was said early this morning, was resting easily.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—N. P. R. Hatch, Alaska; Thomas Smith, United States Consul at Moscow, Russia; Blake Dupree, Houston, Texas, and M. E. Ingalls, President of the "Big Four" Railroad.

PLAZA—The Rev. E. D. Tibbits, Hoosick, N. Y., and W. M. Kelly, Seattle.

NETHERLAND—Atherton Loring, Boston, and Dr. Feo Lake, Guadalajara, Mexico.

BUCKINGHAM—Judge H. Adams, Canadaigua.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Gov. George S. Boutwell, Massachusetts; Joseph H. Manley, member of the National Republican Committee, Maine; ex-Superintendent of Prisons Isaac V. Baker, Jr., Comstock, N. Y.; Capt. N. M. Dyer, United States cruiser Baltimore, and United States Senator R. F. Pettigrew, South Dakota.

ASTOR—Dr. W. B. Cook, Chicago, and J. Edward Boeck, Shanghai, China.

HOFFMAN—William Schuyler, Chicago.

ALBEMARLE—Rear Admiral J. G. Walker, United States Navy; John E. Hudson, President of the Bell Telephone Company, Boston, and Mayor N. V. V. Franchot, Olean.

MANHATTAN—George P. Fernald, Boston, and Gen. Julius H. Estey, Brattleborough, Vt.

GILSEY—Ex-Mayor John Boyd Thacher, Albany.

GRAND—R. deB. Smith, Anaconda, Mon.; Thomas H. Cowan, Olympia, Washington; George L. Darte, United States Consul at Martinique, W. I., and Gen. M. V. Sheridan, United States Army.

HOLLAND—A. H. Quinn, Anniston, Ala.; W. B. Irish, Pittsburg, and F. M. Hoffman, South Bend, Ind.

EMPIRE—A. D. Scatcherd, Batavia, N. Y.

MURRAY HILL—Assemblyman J. K. Apgar, Peekskill, and L. D. Humphrey, Warsaw, Poland.

GRAND UNION—Assemblyman W. H. Parkhur

PLANS FOR TAX REVISION

Committee Favors Raising Local Revenues from Real Estate.

Taxes on Mortgages and Trust Companies to Provide Funds for the State Government.

The joint legislative Committee on Taxation, which was in session at the Murray Hill Hotel for many days, will submit its report to the Legislature, probably on the 15th inst., though it may be delayed several days thereafter. While neither Senator Higgins nor Senator Stranahan, when in the city, would make public the tenor of the document, they intimated that it would recommend some radical changes in the system of taxation.

It is understood that the committee will favor a bill providing that real estate shall be taxed only for local purposes, and that the revenues of the State shall be derived from a tax of one-half of 1 per cent. on mortgages, and about three-quarters of 1 per cent. on the capital stock of trust companies. It will recommend, too, that the collection of State taxes shall be made by the State authorities instead of by local officers.

Senator Platt declined last evening to discuss the contents of the report. Chairman B. B. Odell, Jr., of the Republican State Committee, said he had not seen the report, but he understood that it contained the recommendations above outlined.

President Feitner of the Department of Taxes and Assessments said yesterday that in general he was satisfied with the plan for revision of the tax laws so far as outlined. The imposition for State purposes of a tax on mortgages he regarded as equitable, so far as the city's interests were concerned. It would also prove of benefit to borrowers, he said, as it would have a tendency to lower interest rates. The collection of such a tax, he said, would be entirely feasible. The city administration, however, would oppose any effort to have this tax on mortgages levied or collected by the State authorities. The general tendency of the plan, he said, would be to give cities local option in taxation for municipal purposes, and it would be a step in the right direction. He thought that if the Tax Revision Committee reported such a measure it would be generally supported by the members of the Legislature from this city.

President James McMahon of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, in discussing recently the outlook in the mortgage loan market for the coming year, said that he regarded as one of the most important factors the proposed taxation of mortgages. "Any legislation along such lines," he said, "should be discouraged, as it would be almost a death blow to the present system of loaning money on bond and mortgage. Such a law taxing mortgages would be aimed at the large lenders and the leading institutions, but it would result in the latter increasing their rates by the amount of the tax, and the burden would ultimately fall on the property owner, who would be paying the city tax on the assessed valuation of his holdings and also the State tax upon whatever mortgage there might be upon it."

FRANCHISE TAX LAW DEFINED.

Counsel J. Newton Fiero Renders an Opinion that the Assessment Roll Cannot Be Completed Until May 1.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—Some question has arisen by reason of conflicting statements as to the time within which the State Board of Tax Commissioners must certify the assessments made by it upon special franchises to the Tax Commissioners of the City of New York. J. Newton Fiero, the counsel to the Board of Commissioners, acting on behalf of the Attorney General, has prepared an opinion upon the subject for the use of the board, which it is understood also reflects the view of the Law Department of the City of New York upon the subject.

The Charter of the City of New York provides for the completion of the assessment roll of that city on the second Monday in January of each year; after which time the assessment roll must be open to the public for purposes of examination, and thereafter the Board of Tax Commissioners of the city sits as a Board of Review. The books remain open for correction until the 1st day of May, and beginning with that date the city board must prepare assessment rolls to be presented to the Municipal Assembly in July.

The question is as to when the assessment roll is completed under the provisions of the franchise tax law. This question is passed upon in the case of the Aetna Insurance Company against the Mayor, 153, New York 331, where it is said that the assessment upon property situated in the City of New York is completed in each year on the 1st day of May. The confusion arises from the fact that there are practically two dates for completing the assessment roll. One, the period already referred to, when it is open to the public for inspection, the other, the final inspection, after which the roll is made up for delivery to the Municipal Assembly.

The Attorney General concludes, in view of the decision of the Court of Appeals referred to, and other decisions cited in his opinion, that the time for the completion of the roll contemplated by the franchise tax law is May 1, and not the second Monday in January.

THE GOVERNOR'S OFFICE HOURS.

From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.—No One to be Received at the Executive Mansion.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—During the session of the Legislature this Winter the office hours in the Executive Chamber will be from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. The Governor will see the members of the Legislature and the heads of departments from 10 A. M. to 11 A. M. At 11 A. M. the newspaper correspondents will have a fifteen-minute interview with the Governor. From 11:15 A. M. until 1 P. M. the Governor will receive in the large room of the Executive Chamber the callers by appointment. Appointments can be made and the hour designated by application to either of the Governor's secretaries, when a card will be issued bearing the date and the hour of the appointment. These can be applied for in advance by those intending to come from a distance.

The afternoon hour for receiving members of the Legislature this year is from 2 to 3 P. M. From 3 P. M. to 4:45 P. M. appointments will be made by card for the public generally. At 4:45 P. M. the Governor will again receive the newspaper men for a fifteen-minute interview.

The Governor will not see any one at the Executive Mansion.

Bill to Regulate Lobbying.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—A bill to regulate lobbying will, it is said, be introduced in the Legislature during the present session. The measure is to be drawn up on the same lines as the law now in vogue in the State of Wisconsin. A public register is to be kept containing the names of all lobbyists, the various bills to oppose and promote which they are employed, and the names of the individuals or corporations by whom they are employed. Within thirty days after the adjournment of the Legislature persons or corporations employing lobbyists must make a detailed statement of expenditures to the Secretary of State.

To Wait for Mazet Committee's Report

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—The Legislature will wait for the report of the Mazet committee before it passes a bill to allow Gov. Roosevelt to appoint a committee to amend the charter of New York City. The suggestion will be part of the committee's report, and will indicate some of the lines on which amendments shall be made. The Governor said to-night that he was awaiting the Mazet committee's report.

A Non-Partisan Unification Bill.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—Gov. Roosevelt said to-day that he was positive that the Educational Unification bill would be drawn on absolutely non-partisan lines, and would be discussed in that manner in the Legislature. He said he would be very sorry to see the bill as presented made the measure of any one party. Senator White is drawing the bill, and he will use his own judgment in incorporating any part of the Regents' plan suggested in the letter of Dr. Dewey.

Legislative Reception Jan. 17.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—Gov. Roosevelt has decided that the legislative reception will take place on Wednesday evening, Jan. 17, at the Executive Mansion, instead of on Monday evening, Jan. 15, as heretofore announced. Owing to this reception, Mrs. Roosevelt's usual Wednesday "At Home" will be omitted next week.

SEPARATE NEGRO SCHOOLS.

Important Case to Come Up in the Court of Appeals on Monday—Suit Was Twice Decided.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—The calendar of the Court of Appeals for Monday contains the case of Elizabeth Cisco, a colored woman, who refused to send her daughter to a separate school for colored girls in Queens County, and who demanded the right to send her to the school for white children, asking the Court to grant a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel the board to receive the child, claiming a violation of the Constitution. Judge Wilmot M. Smith denied the motion, saying:

In the case of King vs. Gallagher, reported in 93 New York, 438, the Court of Appeals decided that under the provisions of the common school act of 1864, authorizing the establishment of separate schools for the education of the colored race, the school authorities have the power, when in their opinion the interests of education will be promoted thereby, to establish schools for the exclusive use of colored children, and when such schools are established and provided with equal facilities for education, to exclude colored children from the schools provided for white children.

The Appellate Division in affirming Judge Smith holds:

The present Constitution (Article 9, Section 1,) provides that "the Legislature shall provide for the maintenance and support of a system of free common schools wherein all the children of this State may be educated." This provision requires no more than that equal facilities in public schools shall be furnished to all children, white and black alike. It cannot be tortured into a declaration that shall bring into conflict with it the principle declared in the Gallagher case. We think this is emphasized by Section 12 of the address which the convention issued to the people, explaining the new features of the Constitution, where it was said: "We have required the Legislature to provide for free schools in which all the children of the State may be educated." In other words, the Constitution only requires that free schools with equal facilities shall be furnished for all alike.

It seems to us that the fundamental error in the appellant's contention is the assumption that the children in question are excluded from the public schools in violation of this section of the Constitution. The record shows that they are excluded only from a particular school, not from all schools. For illustration, the children may insist upon their right of admittance to School No. 47 or School No. 48. They cannot insist upon admittance to a particular one of such schools, as, for instance, to No. 47, by virtue of their own preference of that school, so long as equal facilities are provided in School No. 48. The purpose of the Constitution is to provide free common schools wherein all children of this State may be educated, and as it is admitted in the present record that facilities equal to those of other schools are provided in School No. 48, the relator's contention of exclusion from the benefits of the common school education fails.

From these decisions an appeal was taken.

AID FOR COLORED WAITERS.

Room to be Set Aside in Chicago High School for Their Use.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Colored waiters employed in the hotels of Hyde Park are to have a school of their own if a recommendation of the School Management Committee to the Board of Education is adopted. The committee has decided to report favorably on a plan to set aside a room in the Hyde Park High School for their use. The hours will be from 3 to 5 o'clock every day, and an attendance of 100 is assured.

The waiters first appealed to the University of Chicago, and it was through that institution that the recommendation was made.

TO ENCOURAGE CORPORATIONS.

Bill Will Be Introduced at Albany Reducing Incorporation Fees.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—When a company is incorporated in this State it is taxed $1.25 for each $1,000 of its capital. A general corporation bill, designed to offer special inducements to corporations to organize by reducing the fee to 15 cents for each $1,000 of capital, is likely to be introduced in the Legislature this Winter.

Delaware has adopted such a law, and nine States have during the present year again taken up the solution of the problem. The laws of Arkansas, Michigan, Missouri, and Texas are particularly drastic. Besides the National Anti-Trust act, twenty-nine States and Territories now have laws specially designed to prohibit trusts.

PAY PENALTIES TO THE STATE.

Fines Are Imposed for Violating Game, Fish, and Forestry Laws.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—Twenty-nine persons and firms paid more than $1,500 as penalties for violating the fish, game, and forestry laws during December, 1899. The largest amounts paid were for illegal fishing, hounding deer, and trespass on State lands, and the greater number of violations were in the Adirondack region. The violators, with the amounts paid either in settlement or by judgment of the court, and the county in which the violations occurred, are:

For Hounding Deer—Edward Miller, Oneida County, $40; Leonard Phinney, Essex County, $113.85; Joseph Haumer, Essex County, $50; William Fleming, Essex County, $50; Edward Dalton, Essex County, $50; Edward Roberts, Hamilton County, $90.50.

Illegal Fishing—Edward Radford, Oneida Lake, $100; Jay Stewart, Cayuga County, $25; C. S. Dunham, Broome County, $10; Lovergne Vaughn, Schuyler County, $35.18; John Sterling, St. Lawrence County, $25; Philo Walcot, Steuben County, $10; Charles Novelan, Steuben County, $10.

Hunting Rabbits—Leon Smith, Oneida County, $10.

Having Birds Out of Season—William Lowe, Livingston County, $11.50; William Backus, St. Lawrence County, $27.50; Jacob Kerstatter, Cattaraugus County, $50.

Setting Forest Fires—Joseph Fetzoldt, Lewis County, $50; Christian Martin, Lewis County, $50; Christian Wederick, $50.

Trespass on State Lands—Stephen Walley, Delaware County, $52; Emmet Washburn, Delaware County, $42; Edwin Mattoon and others, Hamilton County, $100; Edward Matton, Hamilton County, $25; H. J. Girard, Hamilton County, $210; John Davidson, Hamilton County, $25; Howard Goodwin, Fulton County, $15; Orson Mattice, Hamilton County, $50; Welliard Edick, Fulton County, $101.

COMMITTEES OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Their Make-Up to be Decided at a Conference Here.

The make-up of the Assembly committees will be decided at a conference to be held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel this evening. Senator Platt and Chairman B. B. Odell, Jr., returned from Washington yesterday. Later they saw Col. A. E. Baxter, Clerk of the Assembly, who advised them that Speaker S. Frederick Nixon would arrive to-day with the list of committees. From the fact that he expressed the belief that he and Speaker Nixon would be able to return to Albany to-night or early to-morrow, it is inferred that the composition of the committees has been practically determined. According to common report, the Chairmanships of the principal committees have been apportioned as follows:

Ways and Means—ALLDS of Chenango.
Cities—KELSEY of Livingston.
Canals—HILL of Erie.
Judiciary—FISH of Madison.
Taxation—DE GRAW of Kings.
Codes—DELANEY of Onondaga.
Railroads—BEDELL of Orange.
Insurance—COUGHTRY of Albany.
General Laws—BURNETT of Ontario.
Electricity and Gas—WITTER of Tioga.
Labor—COSTELLO of Oswego.
Banks—McEWEN of Albany.
Privileges and Elections—FALLOWS of New York.
Public Health—HENRY of New York.
Excise—ROGERS of Broome

The conference this evening many result in some changes, though it is not deemed probable.

Paterson Ice Dealers to Combine.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 5.—The wholesale ice dealers in Paterson have practically settled upon a combination, and it is said that within two weeks the trust will be ready for incorporation. Every dealer in this city is included. The trust will control the output of all the ponds in this vicinity, and the artificial ice plant owned by Sheriff Hopper will be leased for a term of twenty-five years. Sheriff Hopper, it is said, will be the President of the combination.

MAYOR JONES'S PROPHECY

Declares Every Man Will Own Himself Under New Citizenship.

Explains His Attitude on Social Questions Before Brooklyn Clubs by References to His Business.

A large audience listened at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, last evening to an address by Mayor Samuel M. Jones of Toledo on "The New Citizenship." The affair was under the auspices of the Civitas and Get-Together Clubs. Mr. Jones was greeted with prolonged applause when he made his appearance on the platform. He spoke in part as follows:

"The new citizenship will be a comprehensive citizenship. In one respect I may regard myself as belonging to it already, because I am a man without a party, and the new citizenship will be non-partisan. It will be marked by the breaking down of the party idea. Every man will be free. He will own himself. There will be no more following of the blind behests of party. The new citizen will want a better reason for his vote than that the eagle or the rooster is placed above a certain list of candidates on the ballot.

"In order that you may better understand my attitude, perhaps you will pardon some personal references. I am now in my second term as Mayor of Toledo. The first time I was nominated by the Republicans without being a candidate for or desiring nomination. I was indorsed by no club, caucus, or convention. I was chosen after a deadlock as a compromise candidate. Why was I nominated then? Nominations are usually made because the candidate is known as a good 'party man,' has served his party well, and has promised to do certain things after he is elected. I was an indifferent party man. I had not served the Republican Party, and I made no promises of any kind. I was nominated simply because I had tried to apply the principles for which I stand to a small private business.

"I believe that each man has an equal right on earth with every other man. When I went to Toledo, and made preparations to start in business there, my social conscience was shocked by the army of men that swooped down on me to get a chance for what?—just for work. That led me to say, 'I'm going to try to do something.' We began in the factory by shortening the hours of labor, until now each man employed works eight hours a day, has a week's vacation every year, and gets a living wage. He is paid at a better rate for his eight-hour day now than for his ten-hour day five years ago. And yet we are able to keep something for profit.

"That was why I was nominated. After I was elected I did my best to serve the people, and only the people, without regard to politics. For this reason I was told that I was going to be turned down by the Republicans when the time came to nominate a Mayor again. I told the committee which called on me that I believed in the people—in all of the people—and that if I were not nominated I should stand as an independent candidate. The result was that I was elected as an independent by an overwhelming majority."

Mr. Jones then proceeded to speak of his recent Gubernatorial campaign. He declared that it was a well-known fact that Mr. Nash was the candidate of two men—Hanna and Cox—and said that the large number of votes polled for himself was an indication that people were ready to vote for the non-partisan idea.

"It may interest you to know," said Mr. Jones, "that the total expenses of my campaign were only $8,200."

Concluding, Mr. Jones said he believed that the course of things was onward and upward, in spite of the fact that the two greatest Christian nations of the world were now engaged in wars.

FUND TO BURY MRS. GORDON.

Presented to Her Husband in the Court Where He Was Acquitted.

A purse of $70, presented to Louis Gordon yesterday by Judge Foster, in Part III. of the Court of General Sessions, bore witness to the general sympathy aroused by the death of his wife, who was stricken with apoplexy on the witness stand the day before while testifying to his innocence of a charge of larceny. The sudden and dramatic ending of the trial aroused a lively interest in the circumstances of the Gordons. Inquiries among their neighbors showed that Mrs. Gordon had been almost without any means of support during the time her husband had been in prison. It was found that Gordon, who married her about two months ago, had two children by a former wife, in an orphan asylum.

Gordon was absolutely without means to pay for his wife's burial, and her body was removed from the Hudson Street Hospital, where she died, to the Morgue, and would have been buried in Potter's Field had it not been for the generosity of those present in the courtroom during his trial. When Judge Foster heard of Mrs. Gordon's death he asked Assistant District Attorney Walsh, Clerk William N. Penney, Capt. Wheelock of the court squad, and William W. Ryer, the Foreman of the jury to help him in getting contributions for the funeral expenses of the dead woman. The sum of $70 was raised, and yesterday morning Gordon was summoned from his house to attend court. He thought that the jury had reconsidered its decision, and that he would be tried again, this time without the presence and sympathy of his wife. When Judge Foster called him up before the railing he burst into tears, and paid little attention to the first words of his speech.

The Judge told him that he had been summoned there to see that the court condoled with him in some material way. "A court of justice," he said, "can be a tribunal of humanity as well. We offer you this money as a tribute to the memory of your good wife who has passed away."

Gordon was so much surprised at the kindness shown him that he was unable to express his gratitude, and left the courtroom in tears.

Soldier Saved from Pauper's Grave.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 5.—Walter Henderson, colored, who was a Sergeant in the Eighth Infantry during the Spanish war, and who died a few days ago in a furnished room at 44 West Kinney Street, was buried to-day. It was feared that Henderson, who died in poverty, would have to rest in a pauper's grave, but liberal citizens came to the rescue and saw that the dead Sergeant was given a decent burial. Congressman R. Wayne Parker, who is Captain of the Essex Troop, was the first to interest himself in the dead soldier's behalf, and he took personal charge of the funeral.

John J. Hardy Dead.

John J. Hardy, the original proprietor of the old Myrtle Avenue stage line, in Brooklyn, running from Fulton Ferry to Ridgewood, died Thursday at his home, 700 Third Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in England in 1812, and had lived in Brooklyn since 1840. He accumulated a fortune in the manufacture of axle grease, after selling his stage line to Seymour L. Husted. Mr. Hardy retired from business twenty years ago. He leaves a wife and one daughter.

Four Men Killed by Dynamite.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 5.—Word has just reached here of the killing of four men on the Tennessee Central Railroad, eight miles from Pockwood. They were unloading dynamite when a quantity of it exploded. One man was killed instantly and three others died in two hours.

Fine Ice Crop on Long Island.

The ice crop on the east end of Long Island is progressing finely and most of the smaller ice houses will probably be filled before to-morrow night. All the ice cut is of fine quality, seven or eight inches thick, and as clear as crystal. The cutters are working with double crews in order to secure as much of the present ice crop as possible.

Oystermen Well Supplied This Year.

Rockaway Bay is frozen over and the oystermen are handling their oysters on sleds. The planters are prepared for a long, cold spell, and are keeping a plentiful supply of oysters in their boats ready for shipment, and do not have to dredge for them. During last year's big storm they did not have a hundred bushels of oysters available.

MORE PAY FOR STEEL WORKERS.

American Steel and Wire Company Raises Wages of 30,000 Men.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 5.—The American Steel and Wire Company has notified its employes that their wages will be advanced 7½ per cent., to take effect from Jan. 1. This will affect the tonnage workers, workers paid by the hour, and day laborers, in all about 30,000 men throughout the country.

The company will also pay into a fund 2½ per cent. of its entire annual pay roll for the relief and benefit of its workmen. It will appoint a committee hereafter to look after this fund and its proper distribution.

The pay of the men employed by this concern will average between $2.25 and $2.50 per day, ranging from $1.40 paid day laborers to $10 and $12 per day for rollers in rod mills. The advance was unsolicited and unexpected.

Plants are situated in Worcester, Mass.; New Castle, Beaver Falls, Rankin, Allentown, and Pittsburg, Penn.; Salem and Cleveland, Ohio; Anderson, Ind.; Chicago, Joliet, and Dekalb, Ill., together with a few fence-wire making plants scattered throughout the West, only two of which are in operation. In closing the notice the concern wishes its employes a happy and prosperous New Year.

CLAIM FOR LENZ'S DEATH.

President McKinley Urged to Demand Reparation from Turkey.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—T. J. Keenan of Pittsburg, President of the League of American Wheelmen, and Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania had an interview with President McKinley to-day, at which they urged him to press the claim against the Turkish Government made by the relatives of Frank Lenz, the American bicyclist who was murdered near Erzeroum, in Armenia, in 1894.

The League of American Wheelmen is very much interested in the case.

BRITISH COMPANIES MAY QUIT.

Insurance Competition in America Is Too Hot for Them.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The British fire insurance companies doing business in the United States, according to the financial expert of The Daily Chronicle, had a bad year in 1899, the competition being so hot that it is becoming doubtful whether results make it worth their while to attempt to get business in the United States.

FIRST ITALIAN DIVORCE SUIT.

Never Before Has New Jersey Had a Similar Proceeding.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 5.—Vice Chancellor Emery, in Chancery Chambers, to-day began the taking of testimony in the case of Pasqualina Pannaggio against her husband, Leonardi Pannaggio. The petitioner alleges cruelty. She was on the stand to-day, and testified that her husband struck and injured her to such an extent that on several occasions her life was despaired of.

She asserted that he had allowed her but 10 cents a day for fuel, food, and clothing, and that on one occasion she and her children had had nothing to eat for three days. Pannaggio denies all the charges. The case is the first divorce suit ever brought in this State by Italians.

LICENSES FOR FISHING VESSELS.

Canadian Council Authorizes Their Issue to United States Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 5.—An order in Council has been passed permitting the issue of licenses to United States vessels to enter any port on the Atlantic Coast of Canada for certain purposes. The Governor General has accordingly promulgated an order providing for such issue as follows: Licenses may be issued to vessels of the United States for the purchase of bait, ice, seines, lines and all other supplies and outfits, and for the transshipment of catch and the shipping of crews. The fee charged for such licenses is to be $1.50 per ton on actual registered tonnage, and the term for which they are granted is to expire Dec. 31, 1900.

GAMBLING AT LONG BRANCH.

Grand Jury Said to Have Failed to Indict the Big Concerns.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Jan. 5.—The Monmouth County Grand Jury came into court this afternoon and handed up a big batch of indictments. It is said there were fully sixty of them, but against whom they are directed is not known.

At the opening of the term Justice Collins charged the jury most strongly that gambling at Long Branch must be broken up. He instructed the jurors that they must indict the offenders. It is said here that the proprietors of the big houses have not been indicted, and that the indictments are against the managers of games conducted in stables and small places, and against those who have operated gambling machines in their stores and places of business. The fashionable clubs are said to have escaped, no evidence having been presented against them.

CORPORATIONS TO COME HERE.

American Tin Plate and National Steel Will Leave Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—The general offices of the American Tin Plate and the National Steel Companies, at present situated in this city, will be moved to New York as soon as arangements are completed and offices prepared. This, according to officers of the two companies, will be about the 1st of March. The move has been contemplated for some time, it is said, but has not been confirmed before, although published several weeks ago.

It is said that the recently enacted anti-trust laws have been an influence in determining this action on the part of the officials of the big corporations. Telegrams from New York to-day couple the name of the American Steel Hoop Company with the names of the National Steel and American Tin Plate Companies. Headquarters of the American Steel Hoop Company, however, are situated at Pittsburg, and officials here know nothing of any contemplated removal of headquarters.

ANDREW REASONER ILL.

He Was a Superintendent of the D., L. and W. Road for Over Thirty Years.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 5.—Andrew Reasoner, Superintendent of the Morris and Essex Division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad prior to the assumption of the management of the Lackawanna system by the present managers, is ill at his residence, in Arlington Avenue, East Orange. He had been in poor health for some time. On Wednesday night he became unconscious and has remained so.

Mr. Reasoner is in his seventy-seventh year. Until he left the railroad company, a little less than a year ago, Mr. Reasoner was invariably at his office, in Hoboken, before 8 o'clock in the morning and seldom left it before 6 o'clock in the evening. He was connected with the Lackawanna Railroad for more than thirty years. He retired with a pension. When he retired the commuters along the line tendered him a public reception in Commonwealth Hall, East Orange. On that occasion he received an album containing the signatures of over a thousand commuters, testifying to the appreciation in which he was held by them.

Controls The Boston Journal.

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—Stephen O'Meara, the editor and publisher of The Boston Journal, has secured the majority interest in that property. Mr. O'Meara has bought for cash $100,000 in new stock and $50,000 in old stock. The old stock is bought pro rata from the stockholders already in the company, all of whom retain their interests. The majority now held by Mr. O'Meara is made up of these purchases, combined with the original holding. The money paid for the new stock goes into the treasury of the company for development.

New York Man's Assailant Convicted.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Jan. 5.—Maurice Zinderstein, aged sixty-seven, who on Jan. 18 last shot and severely wounded Max Wolff of New York, President of the Palace Silk Mill, in this city, at which Zinderstein had been foreman and part owner, pleaded guilty in court to-day to assault and battery, with intent to kill. He was sentenced to three years' imprisonment and $200 fine.

REPORT ADVERSE TO QUAY

Senate Committee Opposes Him by a Vote of 4 to 3.

BURROWS AIDS THE DEMOCRATS

Chandler, Hoar, and McComas Favor Seating the Pennsylvanian and Will Offer a Minority Report.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day decided by a vote of 4 to 3 to make an adverse report upon the resolution to seat ex-Senator Quay. The resolution was as follows:

"Resolved, That Matthew S. Quay be admitted as a Senator from the State of Pennsylvania in accordance with his appointment made on April 21, 1899, by the Governor of said State."

The members of the committee voting for the resolution were Senators Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) and McComas, (Rep., Md.,) and those opposing Senator Burrows, (Rep., Mich.,) Caffery, (Dem., La.,) Pettus, (Dem., Ala.,) and Harris, (Pop., Kan.) Senators Turley (Dem., Tenn.,) and Pritchard (Rep., N. C.,) were paired, the latter for and the former against the resolution.

No definite time was set for the presentation of the committee's report to the Senate. The minority will also present a report, and the understanding is that the minority shall be notified by the majority when it is ready to put in its report.

Senator Burrows, the only Republican on the committee who voted against the resolution, will prepare the report of the majority and Senator Hoar the minority report.

THE CLARK CASE IS TAKEN UP.

Ex-Senator Edmunds Makes the Statement for the Complainants—Ex-Senator Faulkner Outlines the Defense.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day began its investigation of the charges of bribery made in connection with the election of Senator Clark of Montana. The proceedings were begun by arguments from counsel on both sides. Mr. Clark himself was present with his counsel, ex-Senator Faulkner.

Ex-Senator Edmunds appeared as leading counsel for the complainants, making the first statement in support of the memorial presented against Mr. Clark. He said the complainants expected to be able to prove all the charges made, and to show that Mr. Clark's election was secured by the liberal use of money, and that large sums of money were furnished to this end by Mr. Clark. He believed that the expenditures could be traced to Mr. Clark with due effort on the part of the committee. He said that he and his associates would ask to have a good many witnesses summoned.

Mr. Edmunds also said that the complainants expected to prove all the charges made, and in doing so would enter quite thoroughly into the Whiteside libel case, showing that when Senator Clark had an opportunity to appear in court he refused to answer any material questions.

Ex-Senator Faulkner made the formal statement on behalf of Mr. Clark. He read his statement, dwelling upon the importance of the questions involved. He reviewed the politics of Montana, referring to the "Daly gang and the Clark faction" in the Democratic politics of the State.

"It is," he said, "an acknowledged fact that the opponents of Mr. Clark in the State had determined to prevent his political preferment regardless of all the proprieties."

It would be shown, he continued, that, notwithstanding that charges were made of bribery against some fifty persons, including thirty-eight members of the Legislature, there had been no proceedings against any of the men thus involved in any of the Montana courts. This was evidence that the present proceeding was not sustained by public sentiment.

He added:

"The prosecution was conceived in the womb of personal malice, rocked in the cradle of personal hate, and nourished upon corruption and jealousy."

TRIAL OF JULIA MORRISON.

Actress Who Shot Her Stage Manager at Chattanooga Contradicts Witnesses for the State.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 5.—The trial of Julia Morrison, the actress charged with the murder of Frank Leiden, on the Opera House stage, in this city, Sept. 22 last, was resumed in the Circuit Court this morning. Miss Morrison appeared attired in black and sat with her attorneys. Mrs. George J. Antz, sister of Leiden, the murdered man, was also in court.

The first witness called to-day was W. J. Patterson, the stage manager of the Opera House. He stated that Miss Morrison had not changed her dress to appear in the play; that at the request of Leiden he warned her that the company was waiting for her. She then went to the stage from a lower toilet room by a back stairway. Before she reached the top of the step, and while she was within three feet of Leiden, she fired three times. After he had fallen she advanced, and shot Leiden while he lay on the floor. Patterson had not heard Miss Morrison and Leiden quarreling, but Leiden had told him that there was an unpleasantness between them.

Leon Joseph, electrician for the opera house, J. H. Womble, and other employes of the opera house, corroborated Patterson. With these witnesses the State rested its case for the present.

At the afternoon session the defense introduced Miss Morrison. Her testimony was sensational, and she frequently requested the court to permit her to put some of Leiden's language addressed to her in writing rather than utter the words. She said:

"My name is Julia Morrison. I am an actress. I was born, to the best of my knowledge, in Kansas. My parents died when I was an infant, and I have known only foster parents, whose name was Dale.

"I was married to Mr. James by a Justice of the Peace in Memphis under the name of Rosaline Dale. I afterward learned my right name and was again married under my real name in Louisiana."

She continued, saying in substance that after she joined the "Mr. Plaster of Paris" company Leiden was very friendly until he found that she was married and that her husband would accompany her on the road. From that time he began a systematic persecution. He had made improper proposals to her and insulted her frequently; had frequently corrected her in her lines, without cause; that he frequently called her foul names and had persisted in his course of abusing her.

On the evening of the shooting she stated that Leiden had gone to the toilet room while she was sick and had offered an indignity which she told to the court and which is unfit to print. She says that when he did this she lost control of herself, and that when she went to the stage by the rear stairway, just as she reached the top of the steps, Leiden appeared and approached her with an upraised cane in his hand as if to strike her, and called her a foul name.

She states that from that moment she has no memory of what happened. Explaining why she had the pistol on this particular evening, she stated that she always carried a pistol in the bosom of her dress.

On cross-examination, the prisoner stated that she had borne Leiden's insults until she had learned that she was to be supplanted in Atlanta by another woman, and that then she had become desperate.

At this point in the proceedings the court adjourned.

Edouard de Reszke Has a Cold.

Edouard de Reszke, who was to have sung this afternoon at the Metropolitan Opera House in "Der Fliegende Holländer," is confined to his room in the Gilsey House and will be unable to appear. The singer caught a cold in Philadelphia Wednesday which has affected his throat. He said last night he expected to be all right again in a few days.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A.M.		P.M.		P.M.
Sun rises	7:25	Sun sets	4:48	Moon sets 11:18

High Water This Day.

A.M.		A.M.		A.M.
S. Hook	11:16	Gov. Isl'd	11:41	H. Gate
P.M.		P.M.		P.M.
S. Hook	11:54	Gov. Isl'd		H. Gate 1:37

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JAN. 6.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alene, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Aller, Guadeloupe	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Arkadia, Ponce	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Arramoor, La Plata Countries	12:00 M.	1:00 P. M.
Caracas, San Juan	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Curityba, Nuevitas	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Concho, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
El Sud, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hudson, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Maling, Antwerp		9:00 A. M.
Phoenicia, Hamburg		
Seminole, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Statendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Thingvalla, Christiania	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

MONDAY, JAN. 8.

City of Washington, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	

TUESDAY, JAN. 9.

Algiers, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Caribbee, St. Kitts	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Chateau Yquem, Naples		
Columbia, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 10.

Athos, Colon	9:30 A. M.	
	*10:30 A. M.	
Grenada, Trinidad	11:00 A. M.	
Hindoo, Hull		
Matanzas, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Miramar, La Plata countries	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Noordland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Seneca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
U. S. transport, San Juan	10:30 A. M.	

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Hongkong Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Bloemfontein. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. 30 and up to Jan. 20, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Jan. 20, for dispatch per steamship Moana. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan. (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 26, inclusive, for dispatch by ship City of Paneiti.

Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JAN. 6.

Arkansas, Copenhagen, Dec. 9.
Boston City, Swansea, Dec. 2.
Europa, Shields, Dec. 21.
Exeter City, Bristol, Dec. 17.
Georgian, London, Dec. 24.
Hubert, Barbados, Dec. 16.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Jan. 3.
John Sanderson, Antwerp, Dec. 23.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, Dec. 18.
Sarmatian, Glasgow, Dec. 26.
Thomas Turnbull, Gibraltar, Dec. 21.
Tropea, Shields, Dec. 15.
Winifred, Hamburg, Dec. 21.

SUNDAY, JAN. 7.

Belgravia, Hamburg, Dec. 24.
British Queen, Antwerp, Dec. 24.
La Champagne, Havre, Dec. 30.
Tallahassee, Savannah, Jan. 4.

MONDAY, JAN. 8.

Colorado, Brunswick, Jan. 5.
El Rio, New Orleans, Jan. 3.
Sempione, Gibraltar, Dec. 26.
Seneca, Havana, Jan. 4.
Teutonia, Stettin, Dec. 23.

TUESDAY, JAN. 9.

Alleghany, Port Limon, Jan. 2.
Bellenden, St. Lucia, Jan. 2.
Clematis, Gibraltar, Dec. 27.
El Paso, New Orleans, Jan. 4.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Jan. 4.

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

No Wonder the Store is Busy

THE White Sale is a notable event. With wholesale prices going upward it has been harder than ever to really give what we promised—lowest prices of a twelvemonth in this January Sale. But the store is strong in business muscle and determination; strong in its buying power, and, as usual, we were forehanded enough to get much of this Million in White before the sharp advances came.

The Fur Sale has been generously received. It continues. So do the sales of—

Carpets—odd rolls and part rolls and remnants. The saving is over half in some cases, but will average a fourth and more.

Hurt Books—thousands of them—reduced in price most mercilessly for smudges and scratches that really amount to little.

Other stock adjustments add interest—add to the sum of real economies one may share.

And so it goes, store busier than in any January of the past—but not because of sensational advertising. It's because the newspaper talk is justified by the store's acts.

Muslin Underwear---More Facts

We said the other day, that getting up January sales had become a business—just like making antiques. In proof of it we examined samples from various current stocks of muslin underwear—samples bought, without our knowledge, by an outside party and submitted to us for comparison. More than half the garments were made of unprinted calico—the cheapest excuse for muslin one could well find. And the making as poor as the fabric—insertions and edgings attached to raw edges in a way to invite destruction when the garments got in the wash-tub.

We wondered if New York had enough wasteful careless women to take such trash.

"Anything to beat Wanamaker" has been a store slogan for a great while, but nothing could help us more than present attempts to match the January Sale. There was large room in New York for the Wanamaker Store; now, wasn't there?

Night Gowns

38c—Muslin: yoke of fine plaits and rows of insertion; neck and sleeves trimmed with embroidery. Only 3 to a buyer.
50c—Muslin: Empire neck; large revers, and sleeves trimmed with cambric; ruffle shield of embroidery.
60c—Cambric: yoke of fine plaits and row of hemstitching; embroidery on neck and sleeves.
65c—Muslin: yoke of fine plaits; rows of embroidery insertion; neck and sleeves trimmed with embroidery.
Excellent qualities in new, attractive styles at 75c, 85c, $1 and upward.

Petticoats

35c—Muslin; narrow ruffle of cambric; 3 plaits above. 3 only to a buyer.
50c—Muslin; deep ruffle, hem and fine plaits.
65c—Muslin; deep ruffle of cambric, with 3 rows of hemstitching; fine plaits above.

Petticoats

75c—Muslin; deep ruffle of cambric; hemstitched.
$1—Cambric; deep umbrella ruffle of lawn; one row of torchon insertion and plaited ruffle of lace.
$1.25—Muslin; deep umbrella ruffle of lawn with fine plaits and ruffle of embroidery.

Drawers

10c—Muslin; deep hem and 3 fine plaits; not more than 3 to a buyer.
15c—Muslin or cambric; deep hem and clusters of fine plaits; 3 to a buyer.
25c—Muslin; lawn ruffle, edged with torchon lace; fine plaits above.
30c—Muslin; deep ruffle of cambric; 2 rows of hemstitching and wide hem.
35c—Muslin; deep ruffle of embroidery; cluster of plaits above.
50c—Cambric; umbrella ruffle, with one row of torchon insertion and deep ruffle of lace.

More Linen News

Really meritorious Table Linen, 67 in. wide, at 56c a yard.

Then there are bleached damask Napkins, 22x22 in., at $1.65 a doz.; that match in goodness the best we've had at $2.25.

And yet, linens are ever so much dearer—over in Germany, Scotland and Ireland. It is a supreme test of the Wanamaker organization—this running a great white sale in the face of higher prices, and being fair and truthful about it.

A million in white—much of the goods as cheap as they could have been had a year ago; some cheaper, and very nearly every item at a less price than you or we dare hope for in the months ahead. More figures:

$1.15 doz.—Fringed colored napkins; 20 in.; salmon, gold and blue; 10c each; would cost over $4 doz. to land to-day.
12½c each—Bleached huckaback towels; fringed, hemmed and hemstitched; values in the lot are 19c, 20c and 23c.
50c—Bleached damask tea cloths; one row of open work, and hemstitched; the usual $1 kind.
$1.35 each—Renaissance lace table scarfs; 18x54 in.; regularly $1.90.

Fourth avenue.

The Wanamaker-Wellington typewriter costs but $60. Writing always visible. Why pay more?

Enameled Ware Further proofs of the real cheapness of enameled kitchen utensils here. So be sure, they are marked "seconds," but the hurts do not hurt—and prices are half.

TEA AND COFFEE POTS—1 qt., 21c; 1½ qts., 24c; 2 qts., 28c; 3 qts., 31c; 4 qts., 35c; 5 qts., 39c.
COFFEE BOILERS—6 qts., 53c.
MILK AND RICE BOILERS—1 qt., 30c; 1½ qts., 38c; 2 qts., 50c; 3 qts., 60c; 4 qts., 75c; 5 qts., 85c.
DISH PANS—8 qts., 28c; 10 qts., 33c; 14 qts., 37c; 17 qts., 40c; 21 qts., 48c.
SAUCEPANS—2½ qts., 23c.
COOK POTS—2½ qts., 23c; 4½ qts., 30c.
PUDDING PANS—1 qt., 9c; 1½ qts., 10c; 2 qts., 12c; 3 qts., 13c; 4 qts., 15c; 5 qts., 16c.
CAKE PANS, with tubes—15c to 20c.
PIE PLATES 8 in., 6c; 9 in., 7c; 10 in., 9c.
SQUARE ROAST PANS—11 in., 23c; 14 in., 33c.
STEWING KETTLES, with covers—3 qts., 18c.; 4 qts., 19c; 5 qts., 21c; 6 qts., 23c.

The remnants of **Laces** are marked **at half price.**

Broadway.

Men's and Boys' Clothing—A Clearance

Men's Overcoats—Kersey; blue or black; some with satin shoulder linings—$12 garments at $8.50.

And, maybe best of all! A few of Oxford-gray Frieze at same price.

A hundred Men's Suits, fancy cheviot; broken lots; but all regular sizes included, if not all in any one pattern. Values up to $12. The price is $8.50.

Boys' Top Coats—the popular ones of Frieze; blue and Oxford-gray; scarce, because in continued strong demand. **$5.** Why not get their worth? ($6.50). Because we are merchants, not speculators, and on this one line we determined, early, to get enough. And we did. For boys of 4 to 16.

We are making a clearance of broken lines throughout the store.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Hurt Books—Mussed Music—Bargains

Several thousand pieces of the current **Sheet Music** were soiled from holiday handling or torn a bit in the hurry of it all. Well, five (5) cents a piece.

And there were more books hurt than we dreamed of. Never mind. It's lucky for book lovers—for out go the volumes at almost any price.

We've got to the cyclopedias and biographies and books on theology now—every shelf-ful is being sorted.

And hundreds of jolly books and bright works of fiction are marked down, as you know.

Book Store, Ninth street.

New Fifth Floor Attractions

Real bargains come frequently to every store under this roof—the fifth floor is a real bargain store all the time. If there's an offering particularly attractive, upstairs it goes—if there's room for it there. There *is* room for numerous good things to-day.

Colored Dress Goods—Remnants

1,500 remnants at one-half and two-thirds regular prices. The lengths are 1½ to 5 yards—ample for separate skirts, waists, children's dresses—and not a few large enough for an adult's entire dress. The goods are in the most desirable colorings; best kinds of henriettas, broadcloths, serges, cheviots, granites and whipcords—best kinds of these, or they wouldn't be remnants quickest.

Linens

Table cloths, of bleached Irish damask, 70 in. wide, 2½ yds. long, $1.75—good $2 value 3 yds. at $2, instead of $2.40. German cloths at $2.90, instead of $3.50.
Full bleached Irish napkins at $1.30 doz.; well worth $1.75. And some German napkins at $1.85, though they were very moderate at $2.25.
Bleached huckaback towels, $1.15 dozen, instead of $1.50, and at $1.50 instead of $1.80. Some German damask towels at $1.75 dozen that were considered low at $2.40.

Seersucker Petticoats

These are all prettily striped underskirts; made extra wide; umbrella ruffle. We sold these at 85c. Others thought them fairly priced at $1. Here now at 50c.

Of Imitation Shell

Combs and pins—Empire, pompadour, chignon and side combs, barrettes and hairpins (3 in set)—choose at 25c. Values 35c to 50c. Many that sold at the higher price in the lot.

Shoes

Men's, Women's, Children's

There are shoes for men at $1.80, $2 and $2.30—all a full third less than former prices, which were themselves low. These shoes are in correct shapes and of good, tested leathers. Mostly heavy, double soled and leather lined. But, lighter weights for dress wear are here, too.
Shoes for women at $1.40, $1.60 and $2.35, prices that average more than a third less than regular. Styles of to-day and of superior make and material.
Children's shoes—All small lots—can't quote many prices. This one will illustrate the value-giving in various lines: $2 shoes for $1—boys' tan and black calfskin, with heels. Strong, durable, neat. Equally good offerings for girls.

Mercerized Cotton Waists

Good imitations of silk—in solid colors; cerise, light blue, lavender, purple and black; full front, with clusters of horizontal plaits. $1—the price is a pleasant surprise after seeing the garments.

Artificial Flowers

Lilacs, roses, lilies, chrysanthemums—too many, and some are not perfectly fresh looking. Not much hurt, though prices are. Now 5c to 25c for sprig, spray or blossom—values up to $1.25.

Calendars

All pretty designs, all made to our order, and all at half prices. The lowest is 5c. 38 styles in the collection.

Lillian Corsets $2.25 kind at $1.50; $2.50 kind at $1.75, and so on, to $4.50 for a certain $7 style. As we count corset values, the Lillian Corset is the world's best, in contour, quality and durability.

This reduction is merely to clear out broken lines and to hurry out styles not to be re-ordered. Some are satin, some sateen, others are of coutil. All sizes in the lot (18 to 30), but not all sizes of every sort.

Second floor.

Talking Machines and Toys About a month ago we secured some—$10 Columbia Graphophones to sell at $7.50. And some $25 ones to sell at $17.50,

and you took the lot before we had time to print the news—so many thousands were surging through the store. Well, more of them. Hope you'll be in time if you want one.

$1 Crokinole Outfits at 75c.
And some more of the little Ice Cream Freezers at **$1.50.** A toy, but so good and practical as to be in great demand for making sick-room delicacies. We've had hard work to get enough.
Ten fine Mechanical Toys, counted as fairly worth $25 to $50 are to be sold at **$10.**

Basement.

Candy Cocoanut Puffs, 20c a pound. Sugar Wafers, 20c a pound. And the usual assortment of chocolate covered candies at 20c.

Basement.

Men's Shirts Six hundred shirts—percale, some of the fabrics are imported and many of the shirts are the product of our own factory, which makes them the equal of regular custom-made. Regularly these shirts have been $1 and $1.50. We mark them all

at fifty cents

Good styles, all of them.

Men's Store, Ninth and Broadway.

Fine Mufflers A hundred very elegant Mufflers are left from the Christmas selling—and, candidly, no store seems to have call for such extreme goods after the holidays. Some of these are from London, some from Paris. They've been $4 to $10. Now all are marked

$2.50

Men's Store, Ninth and Broadway.

Handkerchiefs Women's very pretty Handkerchiefs at 15c instead of 25c a-piece.

Sheer linen
Neatly initialed
Hand-embroidered
Lace edged

Wish we had thousands instead of hundreds.

Broadway.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

MOLINEUX MURDER TRIAL

Prosecution Apparently Nearing the End of Its Case.

BANK EXPERTS ON THE STAND

They Contradict the Opinions of the Professionals—Friends of the Prisoner Testify.

The eighth week of the trial of Roland B. Molineux closed yesterday in the Court of General Sessions with indications that the prosecution was reaching the end of its case. Mr. Osborne, however, may take up any amount of time if he concludes to call additional handwriting experts. One who was on the stand yesterday, the teller of a bank, was quite as prolific of explanations as his professional brothers in the handwriting business, and his testimony consumed the entire afternoon. Mr. Osborne says he has a host of such witnesses from nearly every bank of prominence in the city, but he intimates that he will not call all of them unless it becomes necessary.

There is still the evidence of Dr. Witthaus, the chemical expert; of Heckman, the letter box man, who will probably identify Molineux as the man who hired a box from him in Forty-second Street, as he did before the Coroner's jury, and of Hartdegen's employes, besides other collateral matter, so that, if it sees fit, the prosecution can hold the boards for some time longer. It is doubtful, however, if it will do so. Then will come the defense, with its host of witnesses to combat the evidence given for the prosecution, and as it has taken five of the eight weeks of the trial to hear the testimony already in, it is evident that the end of the trial is still a long way off.

The storm of Thursday cleared the atmosphere of the court room for yesterday's session, and while there were numerous squabbles between the contending attorneys, both were careful not to incur the Recorder's displeasure again. As a result the proceedings were more orderly and things moved more smoothly than at previous sessions, and the Recorder was in a much better humor. His rulings were accepted by counsel as final, and there were no arguments following the announcement of a decision.

Charles D. Allen, a young man who was Molineux's assistant in the laboratory of Hermann & Co., in Newark, until August, 1898, was the principal witness of the day. He said that he had once written a letter for Molineux to a firm asking them to send him a bottle of malted milk, but he never wrote for any other remedy.

COINCIDENCE IN AN ADDRESS.

A peculiar coincidence was brought out by Allen's testimony, when he swore that acting as Molineux's secretary he had written to a number of magazines that published dry-color makers' advertisements, requesting them to send sample copies of their publications. One of these requests was made for a magazine the office of which was at 1,620 Broadway. Mr. Koch, who rented letter boxes at that address, sent a circular setting forth the advantages of having a private letter box at that place, and it was to this agency run by Koch that the writer of the alleged bogus Cornish letters, asking for patent medicines, directed that the replies should be sent. As has already been shown, remedies were sent there addressed to Cornish from a firm in this city and from one in Cincinnati, but the person who hired the letter box in the name of Cornish never called for these packages, and the police found them there when they unearthed the requests from the patent medicine firms.

Allen also swore that there were tons of all kinds of poisonous substances in the laboratory and works of Hermann & Co., including the substances from which the chemist Yocum claims to have made cyanide of mercury, the drug that killed Mrs. Adams. Several other former friends of Molineux were on the stand yesterday, but little was elicited from any of them.

The remainder of the session was given over to the explanations of the amateur handwriting experts, whose regular employment is in banks. But one of these had had any previous experience as a handwriting expert, yet they contradicted the opinions of the professional experts with great readiness. All of them were personal friends of Mr. Osborne, they said.

The examination of one of these experts, Herbert K. Twitchell, came near getting Mr. Weeks in serious trouble with the Recorder. Mr. Twitchell is loan clerk in the Chase National Bank, and he testified that at the solicitation of Mr. Osborne he had made as extended a study as possible of the handwritings in evidence, both admitted and disputed. After he had looked the batch over, he said, he was satisfied that all of the specimens had been written by Molineux.

"That is all," said Mr. Osborne.

"I move to strike out all that the witness has said, on the ground that he has given no reason for his conclusions," said Mr. Weeks.

"Motion denied," said the Recorder, promptly. "Do you desire to ask the witness any questions?"

"No, we take an exception to the ruling; that's all."

RECORDER ASKS FOR REASONS.

The witness was about to leave the stand, both sides having said they were through with him, when the Recorder called him back and asked him to state briefly the reasons for his conclusions. Mr. Osborne looked worried at this, and Mr. Weeks jumped to his feet, his face crimson.

"But, your Honor," he gasped, anger choking his utterance, "we protest against this unheard of proceeding. We—"

"You will take your seat at once, Mr. Weeks," said the Recorder. "You can have the benefit of an exception, and that is all."

The witness then went on to state his reasons at length, after which there was a lengthy cross-examination by Mr. Weeks.

It has finally been discovered how the great number of strange women present in the courtroom have been able to gain admission. Many of them have been regularly showing subpoenas to appear as witnesses to the doorkeeper and on the strength of these the best seats have been provided for them. Yesterday when the Recorder complained about the noise made by some of these women Capt. McLaughlin of the court squad made an investigation, with the result of finding out that at least two of the women had bogus subpoenas. They were regularly made out, citing Mary Mason of 23 West Forty-seventh Street and Elizabeth Walsh of 25 West Forty-seventh Street to appear as witnesses in the case of the People vs. Roland B. Molineux, and purported to be signed by Asa Bird Gardiner as District Attorney. The women who held the subpoenas refused to tell who they were or where they got the bogus papers. They were put out of the courtroom and the papers confiscated. This will lead to a more rigid inspection of the subpoenas hereafter.

The trial opened yesterday with Frank S. Hunt, a tailor, of 830 Broad Street, Newark, on the stand. He said he had made clothes for the defendant for four years, the last suit on April 20, 1898. He testified that Molineux's waist measurement at that time was 32 inches and his chest measurement 37 inches. These measurements tally with those given by the person who wrote to a patent medicine firm in the name of Barnet, this letter, it is alleged, having been written by Molineux.

On cross-examination Mr. Weeks brought out the fact that the trousers of this last suit had been made too large in the waist and had to be altered.

MOLINEUX'S SUDDEN MARRIAGE.

William W. Sheffler was the next witness. He identified a letter in evidence written to him by Molineux, in which the latter took exceptions to derogatory remarks made by Cornish concerning Bartow S. Weeks. Sheffler also identified a letter written by Molineux to Mrs. Sheffler, the witness's wife, in which Molineux announced his approaching marriage and begged to be excused from keeping an appointment. There was also another letter to Mrs. Sheffler, which announced Molineux's sudden marriage.

"He had an appointment to take tea at your house the following Sunday night, had he not?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"Yes."

"Were you surprised to get this letter about Cornish?"

"I was."

"When did you get it?"

"In November, 1898. I asked him to take dinner with me at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, and he said he could not, as he had resigned. The next day I got this letter from him."

"Did you ask him," said Mr. Weeks on cross-examination, "why he had resigned?"

"I did not."

"Did he tell you?"

"He did not."

Howard A. Adams, a son of the poisoned woman, took the stand, and corroborated Cornish and Yocum as to the length of their respective lodgings with Mrs. Adams. He said that on the day his mother died he was suffering from a broken leg in Connecticut, but that he came on to New York at once. On his arrival at the flat, he said, he saw a glass containing some crystals standing on the table. At Detective Carey's suggestion this was put away, and three days later Carey called and took it with him. Mr. Weeks made no cross-examination.

Charles D. Allen, now in the employ of the New York Telephone Company, but formerly Molineux's assistant in the Newark laboratory, then took the stand. Allen answered most of the questions put to him reluctantly and in monosyllables. He said he had been associated with Molineux for twenty months, and had often been in his laboratory, which was a complete one, where experiments were constantly going forward.

AN ABUNDANCE OF POISON.

"Mr. Molineux took several trade journals?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"He did."

"And were there many recipes in these journals?"

"There were."

"For mixing colors and paints?"

"Yes."

"Did you have any prussian blue in your factory."

"Lots of it."

"What were some of the other poisons you had there?"

"Paris green, chrome yellow, and English vermilion."

"Had you plenty of arsenic there?"

"Kegs of it."

"And mercury?"

"A large amount of it."

"Did you ever act as private secretary for the defendant?"

"At times."

"Have you seen this letter before?"

"I have."

"Did you write it for Mr. Molineux?"

"I did not."

"But he knew of it?"

"He did."

After a lengthy argument Mr. Osborne succeeded in getting in evidence the letter he had shown to the witness. It was written on the letter paper of Morris Hermann & Co. and read:

To the Editor Studio Publishing Company:

Dear Sir: Kindly send me a sample copy of your paper to the above address, and oblige yours respectfully. ROLAND MOLINEUX.
Per C. D. A.

Mr. Allen then explained that Molineux wanted him to get up a list of dry-color buyers, and to do this he had written for periodicals that published their names. The Studio Company issued a paper of that kind, and had its office at 1,620 Broadway. He said he did not remember having shown the paper to Molineux after it was received. He said he knew Mary Melando and Robert Zeller, the bookkeeper for Hermann & Co. Mr. Osborne has frequently announced that he was anxious to get Zeller, but that he would not come into the State.

"You don't see Zeller in court, do you?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"I do not," said the witness with a smile.

LABORATORY A MEETING PLACE.

On cross-examination Mr. Weeks brought out the statement that the laboratory in Newark was a sort of meeting place for the foremen of the works and the members of the firm, and that customers were frequently brought in there to look at samples. The witness said it was never locked at night.

Louis Arthur Russell, a teacher of music in this city and Newark, testified that Molineux had studied with him at the same time as did Archibald Arnold, an employe of Hartdegen & Co. His studio, he said, was a few blocks away from Hartdegen's store, and Molineux and Mr. Arnold knew each other. He said that Molineux studied in the Summer of 1898, and in November told him that he was going to be married.

"Did Molineux ever tell you that he had been refused by the lady he was going to marry, and that now he had won her at last?" asked Mr. Osborne.

At this Molineux laid his head on his folded arms on the table in front of him and laughed heartily.

"He never did," said Mr. Russell in reply. "He said nothing except that he was going to be married."

Herbert K. Twitchell, the note teller of the Chase National Bank, next gave his testimony as an expert, and under cross-examination he disagreed with the statements made by every other expert that has appeared on the stand, when he said that taking a certain exhibit alone he would think the handwriting was disguised because it was written vertically.

"But vertical writing is very common now, is it not?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"Not very; we don't see much of it in banks."

"What is your reason for believing that this letter is in a disguised hand?"

"Well, I notice that in some portions the letters slant different ways."

"Is that all?"

"That is all."

"Have you ever been a witness before?"

"Once—In the Flechter case."

"Do you expect to be paid for your services?"

"I cannot say; I was not paid the last time."

EXPERT NOT QUITE POSITIVE.

David C. Becker, the paying teller of the Union Square National Bank, who had testified in two cases before, took up a large part of the afternoon session in telling how he came to the opinion that Molineux had written the disputed letters and the address on the poison package. He told Mr. Osborne that he could not be mistaken. For two hours he picked the writings to pieces and found similarities in the words, spacing, curves, loops, and letters. When Mr. Weeks took him in hand he modified some of his statements and said that, while most of the writings carried out his hypothesis, still there were some differences apparent.

"If your reasons are wrong, then your conclusions are wrong, are they not?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"They are," said the witness.

Then Mr. Weeks showed the witness where there were connections between the letters that had spaces between them in other places.

"Do you mean to say that you cannot be mistaken?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"Oh, no; I don't say that."

"Then it is within the realms of possibility?"

"It is possible, but not probable."

"Still you would not maintain, would you, that no one else in the world could have written this address or these letters?"

"Certainly not. There are millions of people in the world, and I suppose some of them write alike."

"That is all," said Mr. Weeks, with a satisfied air.

Louis H. Cornish, a cousin of Harry Cornish, was the last witness. He said he was a first cousin of Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Adams having married his mother's brother. He had known Mrs. Adams all his life, but his cousin Harry only five years. He told of Cornish coming to his office in Rose Street on Dec. 28, 1898, and said he was ill and pale. Mr. Osborne asked the witness if he knew if Mrs. Adams ever drank, and he said he had always heard she was opposed to the use of liquor.

On cross-examination Mr. Cornish told Mr. Weeks that Mrs. Adams had once become violently ill with headache and nausea while on a visit to his house in Brooklyn, and a physician had been called; but Mrs. Adams would not see him.

The trial will be resumed on Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

A TAILOR AS A VETERINARY.

Got His Knowledge "from Friends"—Was Held for Cruelty to a Horse.

Abraham Braufstein, a tailor of 57 Seigel Street, Brooklyn, who a few weeks ago put out a sign that he was a veterinary surgeon, came to grief yesterday in the Ewen Street Police Court as the result of his venture. He was accused of cruelty to animals in that he was responsible for the death of a horse belonging to Michael Avidon, who lives at 365 Bushwick Avenue. The horse was lame in a hind foot and somebody recommended Braufstein.

Avidon sent for the tailor. Braufstein looked the animal over and declared he would cure it within forty-eight hours. He led the horse to an open lot at Seigel and White Streets, where he tied the lame leg with a piece of rope and then hoisted the leg and tied it to an upright post. Then the tailor got a hammer and began to beat the hoof until the horse fell and its thigh was fractured.

The horse suffered such intense agony that it had to be shot. Avidon complained to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. When arraigned yesterday Braufstein informed Magistrate Lemon that he had received his knowledge about veterinary surgery from friends. He was held in $300 bail for trial.

An Entertainment for Charity.

The Sisterhood of Personal Service of the B'nai Jeshurun Congregation, in Madison Avenue, of which the Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise is the minister, will give a musical entertainment and tea for charity at the Waldorf-Astoria on Thursday, Jan. 11, at 3 o'clock. The proceeds of the entertainment will be devoted to the kindergarten work of the upper east side, in which the sisterhood is largely engaged, and for the distribution of clothing to the poor children of that section.

MURDER IN A HARLEM SALOON.

Man Dying of Stab Wound Trampled Upon by a Crowd Anxious to Get at His Assailant.

Frank Segila, twenty-five years old, married and living at 321 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, was stabbed to death last night by Pietro Pulize, forty-four years old, also married, living at One Hundred and First Street and First Avenue. The murder occurred in the saloon of Santo Reda, at 319 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street. The murderer was arrested and locked up in the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station.

The murder was the result of a dispute over a game of cards. The argument between the two men was heard by several small boys who were at play under a window in the rear room of the saloon where the stabbing occurred. Some of the lads, among whom were Frank Reda, fourteen years old, a son of the proprietor of the saloon; Frank Arcade, and Angelo Squalinto, climbed up on a fence and looked in at the men through the window. They made faces at Pulize, which so enraged him that he drew a large clasp knife from his hip pocket and stabbed Segila. The wounded man did not fall to the floor, but started for the door, and had reached the sidewalk when he fell on his back, exhausted from loss of blood.

In the meantime the boys jumped from the fence and shouted for help. The attention of Reda, the proprietor of the place, was attracted by the noise, and he, with Pietro Isconietti, rushed into the back room, reaching there in time to see Pulize throw the knife in a corner. Reda and Isconietti locked the door leading to One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and then stood guard at the door leading to the barroom to prevent the murderer from escaping.

By this time about 300 people, all greatly excited, were clamoring for admittance at the entrance to the rear room. Pulize attempted to draw another knife to stab the men who were detaining him, but was unsuccessful. Segila was still lying on the sidewalk, not quite dead. Many in the crowd, not knowing that the man was there, stepped on him in their efforts to push those in front through the door and get at the murderer.

Policemen Van Twistern and McMahan of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station were on the scene a few minutes after the crime had been committed, but found the crowd stubborn. They were reenforced by several other policemen, and an effort was made to make a passageway to the door, but the crowd refused to give in, and the policemen found it necessary to use their night sticks freely. This created a stampede among the people in the front of the crowd, and as a result the dying man was again trampled upon.

When the policemen gained an entrance into the room where Pulize was being detained they easily subdued him and then turned their attention to the dying man on the sidewalk. A call was sent to Harlem Hospital, but the man died before Dr. Blackmar, the ambulance surgeon, arrived. The body was removed to the Bellevue Morgue.

Pulize, Reda, Isconietti, and the three boys were taken to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station. Pulize was locked up for murder and Reda and Isconietti were detained as witnesses. The boys were allowed to go home.

The knife with which the crime was committed had a blade four inches in length. The other knife which Pulize tried to pull from his pocket to use on Reda and Isconietti was of the same style, but smaller. Both knives are in the possession of the police.

EXCHANGE SUSPENDS MEMBER.

Consolidated's Action Against George Bancroft, Accused of Irregularity—H. S. Hildreth's Resignation.

The announcement yesterday from the rostrum of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange of the suspension for one year, dating from Jan. 10, of George Bancroft and the resignation of Henry S. Hildreth furnished the members with a topic that was discussed in all its bearings during the day. The officers of the Exchange spoke with reluctance of the suspension of Mr. Bancroft. He had been, they said, found guilty by the Board of Directors of "an act detrimental to the interests of the Exchange," and the penalty was in line with the present policy of the Exchange to keep its reputation unclouded. The specification in the case of the accused man was that in April last in indorsing the application for membership of Mr. Hildreth he made a misstatement in regard to his (Mr. Hildreth's) financial standing. The board then intimated to Mr. Hildreth that his resignation would be accepted. He acquiesced and his seat was sold yesterday.

Mr. Bancroft is of the firm of George Bancroft & Co., commission brokers, with offices in the Consolidated Exchange Building. His partner is his father, Aaron Bancroft. The firm has been in existence twelve years without attack on its reputation, and its head joined the Exchange in March, 1885. Mr. Bancroft declined to say anything about the act of discipline except: "I am suspended for an irregularity. It's no use saying I regret it. That would be crying over spilled milk."

Mr. Hildreth is a member of the junior Wall Street element. He, two months ago, with T. R. Kay and A. S. Healy, formed the commission and promoting firm at 41 Wall Street of Kay, Healy & Hildreth. The Messrs. Kay and Hildreth had been identified with the firm of Schalk Brothers, now Schalk & Ward, of 52 Broadway. Mr. Healy had been with the firm of A. S. Healy & Co. The new firm largely advertised the first mortgage twenty-year 6 per cent. gold bonds of the Geyserite Soap Manufacturing Company of Denver, Col., and was busy with several promotions which are almost at the launching stage. Mr. Kay, in the absence of Mr. Hildreth, of whom he spoke as "our floor member," said that action by the Consolidated against him and Mr. Bancroft came of a quarrel between them. This resulted in Mr. Bancroft going to the Directors and saying that he had made a mistake as to Mr. Hildreth's financial standing and backing when he "went on his ticket."

Mr. Hildreth late in the afternoon made the following statement:

"The story about my quarreling with Mr. Bancroft is untrue. I simply sold my seat because I had no further use for it. I did business on the Consolidated for a certain honor that has gone to a Stock Exchange broker. This decided me on selling my seat. By selling my seat I resigned."

One of the officers of the Consolidated authorized the statement that there were no charges involving "bucket shop" practices before the Board of Directors when they considered the cases of Messrs. Bancroft and Hildreth, and that no hint of their misdoing in this regard was known.

DEATH'S DOUBLE STROKE.

Mr. and Mrs. Neafie of West Hoboken Died Less than Five Hours Apart.

Death called twice Thursday night at the home of the Neafie family, 360 West Street, West Hoboken. Last night two black caskets stood side by side in the parlor. They contained the remains of James Neafie and his wife.

The couple had been married over fifty years. Mr. Neafie was in his eighty-first year. He died at 11 o'clock Thursday night. The cause was Bright's disease. He was taken ill the day following Christmas, and from that time sank rapidly.

Mrs. Neafie, who had been suffering from paralysis for some time, remained at his bedside and did all in her power to relieve his sufferings. He died in her arms.

When Mrs. Neafie began to realize that her life partner was dead she broke down, and was tenderly borne to her bed, and at 3:15 o'clock yesterday morning, exactly four hours and a quarter after her husband had passed away, Mrs. Neafie followed.

New Partner in Ismay, Imrie & Co.

A circular sent out by the White Star Line yesterday says that Harold Arthur Sanderson, who for five years has occupied the position of General Manager of the business of Messrs. Ismay, Imrie & Co., was on Jan. 1 admitted as a partner in that firm, the managers of the White Star Line. The style of the firm in Liverpool and London, the circular says, will remain unchanged.

Twelfth Night Merrymaking.

The Twelfth Night Club has issued attractive invitations in "ye olden style" to "ye yearlie Merrie Making of oure Club." This will take place to-night, Twelfth Night, at the Berkeley Lyceum, beginning at 10 o'clock. There will be appropriate ceremonies.

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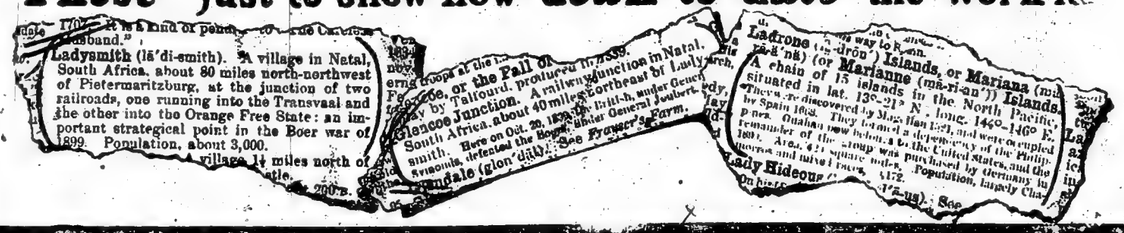
Ladysmith (la'di-smith). A village in Natal, South Africa, about 80 miles north-northwest of Pietermaritzburg, at the junction of two railroads, one running into the Transvaal and the other into the Orange Free State: an important strategical point in the Boer war of 1899. Population, about 3,000.

Glencoe Junction. A railway junction in Natal, South Africa, about 40 miles northeast of Ladysmith. Here on Oct. 20, 1899, the British, under General Symons, defeated the Boers under General Joubert.

Ladrone (la-drōn') Islands, or Marianna (mā-ri-an') Islands. A chain of 15 islands in the North Pacific, situated in lat. 13°-21° N., long. 144°-146° E. They were discovered by Magellan in 1521, and were occupied by Spain in 1668. Guahan now belongs to the United States, and the remainder of the group was purchased by Germany in 1899. Area, 417 square miles. Population, largely Chamorro and native races, 9,172 (1898). See

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THE REGENTS.

The Governor's Unification Commission has treated the question of the Regents of the University in a weak, temporizing, and evasive manner. There is a question of the Regents. The commission appointed by the Governor dodged it. Its plan will put the entire school system of the State in peril if it is adopted without change.

It is charged that the Board of Regents is made up of old fogies, political editors, and respectable nobodies. The commission therefore decided that the appointment of the first Chancellor under the new plan should be made by the Governor, not by the Regents, and that he should hold office eight years.

Is it denied that this was their motive? There is but one other—a desire to open the school establishment to political looting. The Commissioners would be ashamed to confess that the motive of their action was political. They ought to be ashamed of the other motive. The result of their dodging is a makeshift measure, a temporary and special treatment of a permanent interest.

To the unifying work they were set to do they should have added a work of reconstruction. The common schools of the State have been under the charge and supervision of the Superintendent of Instruction. The Regents have had charge of the secondary schools and colleges—of the higher educational system. It is proposed that there shall be one head, the Board of Regents, whose Chancellor shall be the active executive of the educational system. But the Regents are not to be allowed to choose their Chancellor until eight years have rolled by. The Commissioners felt that they could trust the present Governor to fill this ten-thousand-dollar office worthily. So they could. But how do they know that they can trust his successor, should the office become vacant? How do they know that the Board of Regents will have any fewer political editors and eminent nobodies eight years from now than it has to-day?

Moreover, the Governor's power to appoint a Chancellor is subject to the confirmation of the Senate. Will Messrs. AINSWORTH, HALLS, MCMILLAN, and WILKINSON have the hardihood to deny that this provision at once opens the school system to the avarice and the squabbles of the politicians? Will they deny that it exposes the Governor to all the blackmailing conspiracies of the machine-controlled Senate? Why, even now there is a grave question whether Gov. ROOSEVELT will be allowed to appoint a fit and honest man as Superintendent of Insurance. The suggestion of the minority members of the commission, Judge DALY, Mr. DEWEY, and Mr. KERNAN, that the Regents, not the Senate, should have the power of confirmation, if they could not be trusted to appoint a Chancellor entirely of their own selection, is wiser than the majority plan.

The commission's recommendations concerning the Board of Regents do not go to the root of the trouble. It is not enough to put the old fogies on the back seat without a vote, and let the political editors do the business. If the board is unfit for its high duties, it ought to be remade altogether. It is a Constitutional body, and the theory of its composition and functions is admirable. It is intended to keep the educational system out of politics and upon a high plane of efficiency. If it has degenerated, if it has fallen below the standard, it ought to be remade, even if it takes a Constitutional amendment to do it. It is poor policy to deal with the question by putting it off eight years, leaving the educational system in danger in the meantime. If, on the other hand, the board is still worthy of respect and confidence, why not let it appoint its own Chancellor?

We hope the Governor will not send the commission's paltering report and plan to the Legislature without injecting into it some of his own courage and straightforwardness.

THE LATEST BRITISH SEIZURE.

We were saying yesterday that the sensitiveness the German press showed concerning the reported seizures and searches of German ships was undue and hyperaesthetic. But it seems that, if the facts are as they are reported to be, the seizure of the German liner General is an exception. The cabled report sets forth that she was detained at Aden, and, although her papers were in perfect order and showed no contraband of war in her cargo, was compelled to unload her cargo whom they can prove to be such, on the decks or in the cabins of the steamer, or else munitions of war, not shown in her manifest, in her hold. If they fail to do this they not only owe an apology to the German Government, but they owe that Government a promise not to repeat the mistake.

There is nothing highflown or fantastic about the German insistence that their commerce shall not be interfered with wantonly. Without doubt we should seriously resent the seizure of an American ship which was followed by detaining and searching her to the extent of unloading her cargo, unless undoubted and unquestioned contraband was found on board, the ship's papers to the contrary notwithstanding. We have been saved from the irritation the Germans are undergoing by the fact that the seizures of American goods have been effected on board of British ships. If the ships had been under our flag we should have been much more disposed to take offense. If the reports of the seizure, detention, and search of the General are accurate, then in a like case we could certainly insist that the finding of contraband was the only thing that would excuse the proceeding.

No belligerent has the right to interfere with neutral trade to the extent to which German trade has been interfered with in this case without producing evidence to justify him. ANTHONY TROLLOPE, who happened to be in this country at the time of the Trent affair, put the case rather cleverly of what was then the British neutral and is now the German neutral. If, he said, two nations choose to throw brickbats at each other across the highway, there is no police that can interfere and make them respect the traffic. But when one of them begins to maintain that his brickbats have the right of way it is time for peaceable passers to make an energetic protest. In the case of the General the British seem to be maintaining that the brickbats have the right of way. If they do not find any contraband on board their position will not be at all pleasant.

THE LOOP.

It now transpires that it was not SCHLEY's loop at all, but COOK's. And, whereas, while it was attributed to the Admiral a thousand tongues every day denounced it as a cowardly loop, a wicked, criminal, and heinous loop, positively the most revolting loop ever executed by a United States man-o'-war, now that it is admitted by the Captain that he made it, we are told that it wasn't much of a loop, anyway; quite a proper little turnabout, a fair-seeming and commendable loop, qualified for admission in good and regular standing to the category of well-ordered naval manoeuvres.

This is because Capt. F. A. COOK, who commanded the Brooklyn in the battle of Santiago, stands in no man's way, is the object of no man's envy and malice, and is the victim of no organized conspiracy of slander and abuse. When Capt. COOK quietly told the President, at the meeting of the Santiago Captains at the White House the other day, that he gave the order for the loop made by the Brooklyn at the beginning of the fight, and that it was made in the ordinary course of naval tactics to put the ship in a better position in relation both to the enemy and to the other ships of our squadron, that celebrated manoeuvre was permanently retired from service in the Schley-Sampson controversy.

Up to that time the loop had been one of the leading specifications in the case against Admiral SCHLEY. Certainly it was the one upon which the vilest of the calumnies against him were based. It was in set terms charged that SCHLEY ordered the Brooklyn to make this turn to the east and south because he was a coward, was afraid of the Spaniards, and wanted to run away. Poltroon and craven have been about the politest words applied to him by his enemies in their discussions of the loop. He was unfit to be in the navy, such conduct disgraced the flag and the uniform, it caused the American people to blush for shame, and it ought to be instantly and savagely investigated by a court of inquiry.

But now that Capt. COOK says that he was the responsible author of the loop, why, there never was a more high-toned and gallant officer, his conduct at Santiago was simply beyond praise, and, bless your soul, "Navy Department officials say they do not regard the loop of the Brooklyn as a matter of any great consequence in the case against Admiral SCHLEY." Didn't you know that "the Navy Department has never made the loop manoeuvre the basis of any charge"?

Falsum in uno, falsum in omnibus. That is doubtless a harsh rule of evidence. But certainly the charge of "reprehensible conduct" is shaken by the collapse of the charge that the loop was made in an attempt to run away from the Spaniards.

However, the charge that SCHLEY had been guilty of reprehensible conduct prior to the battle of Santiago has been pretty effectually refuted by the President, Secretary LONG, and Admiral SAMPSON. If that charge had had substance enough to make an inquiry into it a profitable undertaking, Admiral SCHLEY would now be in exile, in disgrace, or in jail instead of being in command of an important squadron of United States naval vessels on a foreign station.

OUR SCHOOL BOARD.

The spectacle afforded by the School Board of Manhattan and the Bronx is sands of teachers in their employ. These teachers are paid at present from two funds. One is the general fund derived from taxation. The other is the special fund provided from the sale of bonds to meet the payments made obligatory by the Ahearn act of last year. As long ago as November the board was informed by the Controller that he should require the pay rolls to be made out so as to show distinctly the amounts payable from each of these funds, as he had no authority to pay from either of them moneys that should come from the other. The board seems not to have understood this requirement at first, and when it did understand it it flatly refused to comply with it. It said in substance, "Who is the Controller that he should tell us how to attend to our business? We need so much money for the teachers; he does not deny that it is due and that he has it to pay; what fund it is to come from is his affair. It is a mere matter of bookkeeping, anyway. Let him do his own bookkeeping and not bother us, who have the vast educational interests of these two boroughs to look after."

This is about on a level with the manners and the intelligence of a district school board in the remotest of the rural districts. The board ought to know that it is the duty of the Controller to require and that the law gives him the right to require the accounts of each department of the City Government to be presented to him in such form that he can authorize payments from the proper funds, and that for any payment from a wrong fund he and his bondsmen are held liable. It is the duty of the School Board to comply with the requirements made by the Controller in accordance with this law. It happens in this case that the Controller has been good enough to devise a means by which the folly and ignorance of the School Board shall not fall on the teachers. He has secured, with the aid of the Mayor, the services of the Commissioner of Accounts to overhaul the accounts of the board and get the information without which the pay rolls could not be paid. Were it not for this the teachers would suffer.

WASTING TIME IN COURT.

Within the past two days two Judges, one in a civil and one in a criminal case, here in New York, have had occasion to betray, and have in fact betrayed, a wholesome impatience of the efforts of lawyers to waste the time for which the public pays. In one of these cases the impatience has gone the length not only of administering a severe and merited allocution to the lawyers, on both sides, but also of summarily dismissing a witness from the stand upon the ground that he had evidently told already everything that he had to tell that was relevant to the case. In the other, the Judge not only ruled out a list of some twenty questions and answers, but he also reproved the counsel for wasting the time of the court, and therefore the public money.

When Lord COLERIDGE was over here, he showed, as plainly as civility would permit, his surprise at the waste of time that was allowed in American courts. Without doubt they do more business in English courts in the same time. We are inclined to believe that the reason of the difference is to be found in what HERBERT SPENCER called the criminal good-nature of the American people. Naturally this extends to American Judges. The result is that an American Judge seems to a foreign lawyer more like an umpire in a baseball game, or a "moderator" in an assembly, who says nothing until he is appealed to, than like a Magistrate who feels himself personally responsible for all waste of his time, which means the public money, that may happen in his court. It is not good that a Judge should be known as a good-natured man. It is to be desired that he should be known rather as a Magistrate who does not bear the gavel in vain. Wherefore, more power to the judicial elbows of Recorder GOFF and Judge TRUAX.

HISTORY IN THE SCHOOLS.

A School Trustee who is also an officer of the Ancient Order of Hibernians might be expected to find work for himself in these days, when even historians have become infected with the desire to pander to the accursed and so-called "Anglo-Saxon understanding." Such a school officer and Celt is Mr. KEATING of Chicago. In his capacity of Celt, Mr. KEATING is properly disgusted with the abatement of the Anglophobia which used to distinguish the school histories of America. In his capacity of school officer, he means to give effect to his convictions. He insists that "it is time the public schools of Chicago should have histories which show the rapacity and tyranny of England in their true light."

There is rather a shortage of such histories in the market just now. Indeed, there never were any which were constructed exactly from Mr. KEATING's point of view. There used to be some which were duly hard upon the political and military behavior of the British during the Revolutionary War, and which set forth that the War of 1812 was an unbroken series of American victories by land as well as by sea. The progress of knowledge and the decline of Anglophobia have discredited these works and rendered them no longer marketable.

Doubtless copies of them could and would be found to fill an order from the Chicago Board of Education. But they would not wholly fill the Keating bill. What the President of the A. O. H. of Chicago desires is evidently a true ac- sermon, explained to his flock, that while England was still sunk in ignorance and barbarism Ireland was flourishing in the heyday of civilization, having noble towers, stately castles, conservatories of music, "and libraries filled with thousands and thousands of volumes of the most beautiful po'try."

The prompt acceptance by the majority in both houses of Congress of the resolution of inquiry presented by the opposition as to recent transactions of the Secretary of the Treasury is both sensible and proper. It was obviously the only thing consistent with the dignity of Congress, and with the proper standard of official conduct. There is not the slightest reason to think that it was not entirely welcome to Secretary GAGE and to the bankers whose names have been coupled with his in the newspapers. For mere purposes of sensational talk or partisan agitation the inquiry is worse than useless, and it is fair to assume that the proposers of the resolution desired the facts that justice might be done. The result may not be agreeable to those who have tried and condemned the Secretary in advance of the inquiry, and we notice that one of our contemporaries bases on the adoption of the resolution the announcement that "GAGE must go." The great body of the public, however, will prefer the old-fashioned rule of decency and fairness that holds even a Secretary of the Treasury innocent until he has been proved guilty.

One thing is strikingly plain in the conspiracy trials that have just been closed in Paris, and that is the relatively frivolous nature of the avowed motives of the accused. If one compares the actors in this piece with those in the drama of conspiracy unfolded during the reign of NAPOLEON III., they seem almost comical and entirely shabby. The cause is not far to seek. The Government against which GUERIN and DEROULEDE are directing their theatrical efforts is very widely different from that of the Second Empire. Whether for good or ill the world has made immense strides in the direction of democracy since Sedan. Whatever may be the vices of the French Government of to-day, they are not imposed on the people. They exist with the consent of the people and to a great extent spring from the popular character, or rather from some characteristics of a portion of the people. And it is a curious fact that the conspirators themselves illustrate the worst of these characteristics. The Jew hater on the one hand, and the demagogues on the other, whether Royalist or Radical, are animated by the passions that involve all the peril there is for free representative institutions in France. That peril we do not regard as great. Repression that leaves entire liberty to all who do not seek to wrong others—and practically this is the case in France—is not likely to produce explosion.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Never, probably, did a great humorist have such an opportunity for the free exercise of his talents as that which the fortunes of war have brought to RICHARD P. LEARY, Captain in the United States Navy and Governor of the Island of Guam. This ruler of the least and loneliest of our new possessions is a man who can provide himself with amusement almost anywhere, and at least once before, as is particularly well remembered by the German contingent in Samoa, he attained no mean eminence as an enlivener of insular society. In Samoa, however, his powers were limited, and he had always before him the depressing possibility of creating serious trouble if he carried his jests as far as his inclinations suggested. Now his authority is boundless, or if it isn't, none of the Guamers know it, and to his heart's content he can twist real life into the conditions and situations of comic opera without any danger of harming either himself or others much. It is to be hoped that the retinue of this best-humored of despots includes a careful and appreciative chronicler, for incalculable would be the loss to the world if it were deprived of an adequate account of happenings in Guam under the agile sceptre of the unique LEARY. Unsatisfied with making on his arrival a clean sweep of all existing institutions, the Captain has continued to heap revolution on revolution with industrious persistency, and to insist that his subjects learn every day new rules for the game he is playing with them. For the social and economic problems which the master minds of the world have always approached with cautious humility Capt. LEARY has an instant solution. Nobody is kept waiting in Guam. Real estate or religion, matrimony or the tariff, liquor licenses or divorce, it's all one to the Captain. Whether his people like his decisions or not does not appear, but they seem to be getting along more than fairly well, and at all events they are bountifully provided with topics of conversation—no small boon in those latitudes.

—It was not by direct contract with the British Government that the order for 10,000 cavalry saddles was recently obtained by American manufacturers. The order went originally to a saddlery firm with a factory in Winnipeg, but as the facilities there were not adequate for doing the work as quickly as was desired, the contractor had to secure the goods from St. Louis, Chicago, and Cincinnati, St. Louis supplying half of the saddles needed, and the other two cities a fourth each. The United States cavalry saddle has been adopted for all of the rough-rider service in South Africa, except for the Canadian contingent of 1,000 men. The latter petitioned for the retention of their cowboy saddles with big horns, and it was deemed best to let them have their own way in the matter. The Canadians were largely recruited from the mounted police, ranchmen, and scouts of the Northwest Territory, and their habits as horsemen could not be profitably changed. The American saddles are what are known as improved McClellands. They are of light but durable make, and from their greater simplicity are considered superior to the English cavalry saddles, with their cushions and other weight-producing features.

—Hypnotism may be a means of detecting criminals, but Judge ANDERSON of the Criminal Court at Nashville, Tenn., is determined that it shall not be a means of convicting them if he can help it, and he he personally knew anything about it, but while in the mysterious sleep he told a detailed story of how and by whom the house burned was set on fire. This led to the arrest of another boy who had been mixed up in the affair, and as he confirmed the "subject's" testimony, the convictions followed. In giving his reasons for setting aside the verdict of the jury, Judge ANDERSON said: "To my mind the witness is nothing more than the wall from which the echo of the clairvoyant is thrown into the case. If such doctrines as these were once recognized by the courts of the country in their dealings with life and liberty, it would be alarming to contemplate the injustice and oppression possible and probable to result in the very name of justice itself, against which human reason and knowledge would be utterly powerless to defend itself." The Judge's description of the hypnotic subject as merely a wall echoing the hypnotist's thoughts will be criticised by some scientific investigators of this misty domain, and its accuracy will be loudly denied by almost all the ordinary practitioners of suggestive arts, but the action taken will meet with general approval.

—Dissatisfaction with the steamship whistle as a signaling instrument led Capt. F. M. HAWES of Baltimore to devise two years ago a system of what he calls "electric winks," given by means of a masthead light that can be turned on and off. Having thoroughly tested his invention by signaling with it to other steamers of the line to which his own belongs whenever he met them, the Captain recently wrote to the Supervising Inspector of Steamboats at Washington and asked his assistance in bringing about a general abandonment of whistle signals at sea. The reply, just received, is not encouraging, and the Captain is warned that even his private experiments may get him into serious trouble if he doesn't look out. "Your plan of signals," wrote Supervising Inspector General DUMONT, after declaring that the whole subject is one only to be settled by international conference, "is an ingenious one, but I fear that it will be many years before it will be legalized, if ever, and until it is so legalized its use is fraught with danger, for if a mistake should occur—and mistakes are always possible—and a collision should follow, the vessel using the unlawful 'electric wink' signals would be held by the courts prima facie responsible for all damages that might result, and even though no collision should occur, the use of such signals for passing instead of the whistle signals even between vessels of the same line, inside the lines dividing the high seas from rivers, harbors, and inland waters, as defined in the pilot rules for Atlantic and Pacific Coast inland waters, subjects the master or mate using them to suspension or revocation of license, and the vessel to a fine of $200, one-half to go to the informer." Thus is the would-be reformer hampered at sea, as on shore, by the established conventions of life. Yet steam whistles are terrible things, and every diminution in their number is a blessing to humanity.

—About the only thing that casts a tinge of credibility on the report that the English intend to send President KRUEGER to St. Helena, and are already preparing Longwood for his reception, is the sorrowful realization that our dear cousins are quite capable, if opportunity offers, of thus desecrating the island. That it would be a real desecration to install the beefy, bewhiskered, and utterly prosaic old Boer on the rock where walks the mighty shade of NAPOLEON is more than evident to all minds properly respectful to the memory of departed greatness, but the Britishers, and especially the official Britishers, are such an unsentimental lot that it is not only possible that they will shock the world in this way, but they may even take a sad pleasure in doing it. There is much water and no little land, however, between St. Helena and Pretoria, and it isn't necessary to worry about the matter quite yet. Kruegers must be caught before they are imprisoned.

Remindful of Their Victory.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the National Gallery in London is a portrait of Sir George Cockburn on the immediate left on entering. The catalogue says of this portrait: "In the background are buildings in flames—supposed to represent the conflagration of Washington. A presentation picture given by the officers of the royal navy and marines."

Here we have a general movement on the part of the officers of the British Navy to perpetuate not only the memory of a man guilty of one of the most flagrant violations of the rules of civilized warfare in modern history, but also the memory of the act itself.

Americans who see this commemoration of the vandal destruction of their Capitol by the British in 1814 do not feel the spirit of cordial understanding grow within them. Can you blame them?

SON OF THE REVOLUTION.

New York, Jan. 1, 1900.

NUGGETS.

The Real Thing.

Askit—Old Skinnem really lost all his money, didn't he?

Tellum—Yes; his bankruptcy was a failure.—Baltimore American.

Forgets.

Wickwire—Look here. This is the fourth time this morning you have been in here asking for the price of a meal.

Dismal Dawson—Yep. I am—or the absent-minded beggar, don't ye know.—Indianapolis Press.

A Fearful Foreboding.

"Are you a Boer sympathizer?"

"No," answered Willie Wishington, "I am not. Just think what a terrible calamity it would be if Oom Paul were to become a hero and make his whiskers fashionable!"—Washington Star.

Anti-Climax.

"My proudest boast," declared the lecturer, who expected his statement to be greeted with cheers, "is that I was one of the men behind the guns!"

"How many miles behind?" piped a voice from the gallery.—Philadelphia Press.

Agreed.

"The soil," remarked the economist, "is what supports us."

Here the lawyer admitted that land is the cause of three-fourths of the litigation, while the doctor did not deny that effluvia from the ground leads to much sickness.—Detroit Journal.

COMPENSATION.

Rudolf Steinhagen in Boston Transcript.

I know not how the grief of mind,
The fevered doubts and hopes and fears,
Will mingle in the lapsing years;
And yet I hold that God is kind;

That smiles from sorrow's tears will grow,
And harvests from the sower's seed;
That each self-crucifying deed
Will bear fruition's bloom of snow.

To dream of glories yet to be
Embodied forth in perfect thought,
That in the cycles will be wrought
Into the temple's majesty;

To look from attic casements, where
The silent, shoreless seas of night
Gleam with sidereal voyagers bright,
And guide the wayward fancy there

Amid the music of the spheres,
Is more than wealth or conquest gives;
Our dreams, in which the spirit lives,
Are golden towers that it rears.

The pallid, care-seamed, yearning face
Turned heavenward with sublime unrest
Has sung the song we love the best,
Or carved some statue's perfect grace.

And it may be some deed of love,
Some silent sacrifice of mine
Will, like eve's jeweled planet, shine
Eternal in the heavens above.

CHARTRAN'S LATEST PICTURES.

M. Theobald Chartran of Paris, who has now become almost a permanent Winter resident of New York, again makes his annual artistic bow to the public of this city at the Knoedler Galleries, 355 Fifth Avenue, where he gave yesterday a private view of nine pictures, seven of them portraits, and which he has been painting during the last few months. These comprise the large composition group picture, depicting the signing of the protocol of peace between Spain and the United States, at the White House in Washington, on Aug. 12, 1898; the dramatic representation of Siegfried in Wagner's opera of that name, and portraits of Col. W. A. Roebling, the builder of the Brooklyn Bridge; the French Ambassador to this country, M. Jules Cambon; Mrs. Jules S. Bache, Mme. de Heredia, her father, Mr. H. H. Cook, Mr. P. C. Knox, and of a little girl.

The art of M. Chartran, who is in some ways the most brilliant exponent of modern French portraiture, has greatly improved since he came first before the American public. His canvases are still full of that glow and glitter, that flashing color, and that theatrical atmosphere which some few years ago seemed to betoken a lack of depth and sincerity. But as years have gone by, and M. Chartran has painted, with his characteristic nervous force, one has learned that underneath all this outside glitter there is good solid art—strong draughtmanship, a full pallette which fairly riots at times in brilliant color, and a personality which permeates the canvas upon which the artist works, and makes it, like himself, full of vigor and expression. So one can pardon the somewhat theatrical quality and effect of M. Chartran's paintings for the conviction of ability that they bring. He delights not in low color keys and soft tones as a rule, but revels as he strikes high color notes and places his portrait sitters against effective backgrounds of red and olive green, or, again, of dark golden or grays. M. Chartran is particularly happy in his backgrounds.

The most important picture in the present display, which is open to the public from this morning, is the large composition group depicting, as said above, the scene in the President's room in the White House, on that memorable Summer morning, now a year and a half ago, when the red hand of war was stayed. This painting, it will be recalled, was executed in Washington by the order of Mr. H. C. Frick of Pittsburg, who is now its owner. The time is late morning. M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, is seated at a flat-topped desk affixing his name to the protocol. Secretary of State Day sits at his right hand, President McKinley stands at Secretary Day's right, and to the left of the open window, with folded arms, looking down at the scene, while behind Secretary Day and M. Cambon are grouped, standing in order from the left, Mr. Moore, Mr. Adee, and Mr. Cridler, First, Second, and Third Assistant Secretaries of State, and M. Thebaut, First Secretary of the French Embassy. The grouping is clever, and there is no sense of crowding, although the men are close together. The color scheme is soft and harmonious, and the light falls from the open window half on the President's face and full on the faces of Secretary Day and M. Cambon. The poses are easy and natural, and the likenesses, especially that of President McKinley, are excellent. The details are admirably painted. The rendition of the blue blotter, the large cut-glass inkstands, and even the pens, is faithful to a degree. The little glimpse of the White House treetops and of the far-off Potomac under a white August sun, seen through the open window, is very happily introduced. Mr. Frick is to be congratulated on the ownership of so satisfactory a depiction of so notable a historical event.

Next in importance to the peace protocol painting is the large dramatic single figure canvas of Siegfried, who is portrayed singing the sword song from the opera, with the firelight flashing on form and face from the mouth of the neighboring cave, in which, behind the hero, crouches the dwarf Mime. This painting is a tour de force, virile in drawing, powerful in conception, and broadly and dramatically treated. It has given the artist an opportunity for the rendition of one of those light effects in which he so much delights, and which in a different way he introduced in his well-remembered canvases of the monks at vespers and the Pope at prayer. The canvas is instinct with life, and the figure of Siegfried has fine spirited movement and action. All Wagnerian music lovers as well as art lovers should see this work.

Of the portraits shown the most notable are the fine large and exceedingly decorative full length seated one of Mrs. Jules S. Bache, and the three-quarter length standing one of the French Ambassador, M. Jules Cambon. Mrs. Bache's portrait, which was described in THE TIMES when first painted, last Spring, recalls in its general color scheme and treatment that painted by M. Chartran of Mrs. Clarence Mackey. Mrs. Bache, a tall and strikingly handsome brunette, is depicted in a gray satin demi toilette, seated on a white bench, with a landscape background. The best points in the picture are the fine drawing, splendid pose, the expression of the face, and the rendering of the accessories, a white fur rug and tapestry curtains being especially well painted. As said, the picture is essentially a decorative one. The portrait of M. Cambon is perhaps the best portrait of a man that M. Chartran has yet painted, lifelike in expression, easy in pose, and delightful in color. As M. Plancon, who knows M. Cambon well, said of it yesterday, "Il vit!" The portrait of Col. Roebling, whom the artist has painted sitting in his study, by an open window, through which an appropriate glimpse of the Brooklyn Bridge is seen—again a touch of the theatrical—is sober and dignified in color and treatment. A bust portrait of Mme. de Heredia, formerly Miss Georgia Cook of this city, an auburn-haired young matron in a shell pink gown, has a delicate color scheme as may be imagined, cleverly handled. The portraits of Mr. H. H. Cook and Mr. P. C. Knox are strong and satisfactory, with extremely effective backgrounds of olive green and golden brown. The portrait of a child, little Miss O., is delightful in its sympathy and rendering of infantile expression. These works have been well selected to show M. Chartran's versatility. If he keeps on delighting us with his clever technique and his brilliant color, we shall soon forgive him the touch of the showman in his work.

GIFTS FOR MRS. GILBERT.

Women Artists and Authors of Note Honor Their Friend.

When Mrs. G. H. Gilbert's men friends got together last October and presented her with a silver service on her eightieth birthday her many women friends determined that they, too, would unite in an expression of their regard for her art and personality. Their time came yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Gilbert had been invited to dine last night with Dr. and Mrs. F. H. Bosworth of 41 Park Avenue, and had been asked by Mrs. Bosworth to come early in the afternoon. When she arrived the house had begun to fill with her many acquaintances among women artists and writers, who, with their husbands, came to honor her. From 4 until 6 o'clock the stream of callers was constant. Many of the women artists or authors brought gifts for Mrs. Gilbert in the form of sketches done by themselves or of autograph copies of their books. The affair was a complete surprise for Mrs. Gilbert.

Among the remembrances given to Mrs. Gilbert were a water color sketch done by Rosina Emmet Sherwood, a sketch by Dora Wheeler Keith, a collection of magazine articles by Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Blashfield bound especially for the occasion, and a sketch by Rhoda Holmes Nicholls. Lillie Hamilton French presented a copy of a magazine story, bound by herself, and inscribed to Mrs. Gilbert.

Mary Mapes Dodge brought a copy of her "Hans Brinker," offered to one "for years admired, beloved, and honored by thousands of true friends whose faces she may never know." Elizabeth Wetmore, Ruth McEnery Stuart, Kate Douglas Wiggin, Helen Dawes Brown, Maude Wilder Goodwin, and Mrs. Elizabeth Custer each brought Mrs. Gilbert copies of their best known books, inscribed to her with a bit of dedicatory verse or prose.

Among those present, in addition to the authors and artists mentioned, were Mr. and Mrs. John Drew, Miss Annie Russell, Mrs. Charles Melville Dewey, Mr. and Mrs. St. Clair McKelway, Mr. and Mrs. George Christopher Riggs, Mrs. Charles Stewart Smith, Mrs. James M. Townsend, Jr., Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, Mrs. Ernest Seton-Thompson, Mrs. Abbey Sage Richardson, Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, Mrs. Alfred

"DIE WALKURE" ONCE MORE.

The Second Drama of the Nibelung Series at the Metropolitan Last Night.

Wagner's "Die Walküre" was brought forward at the Metropolitan Opera House last night for the first time this season. In spite of the appearance at the outer gates of placards announcing that Mme. Eames was ill and that her place would be taken by Susan Strong, the audience was a very large one. It was evident that not much money was returned on account of the change in the cast. This cannot be regarded as any evidence of lack of disappointment at the failure of Mme. Eames to appear, but rather as a proof, if one were needed, that when people go to hear a real music drama they are not easily discouraged. The potency of the Wagnerian drama as an attraction to the musical public of this city is beyond question, but it is none the less agreeable to note, in these days of operatic barrenness, that it continues to be great.

Last night's performance was an honor to the house. In its general spirit of sincerity it was worthy of the best German traditions. From the rise of the curtain to the final fall of it, artists, orchestra, and conductor worked with a conscientious devotion to the purposes of the composer that was altogether lovely in itself and moving in its results. Again Mr. Paur distinguished himself by his work as an operatic conductor. He infused unwonted buoyancy and vigor into the performance, and if some of the climaxes were not as impressive as they could be none was slighted, while the general reading of the score was marked by sympathetic insight and a nice adjustment of the instrumental forces. The orchestra did admirable work. The first oboe deserves especial mention for smooth and well-phrased cantabile and a good quality of tone. The horns were particularly good, and the trumpets also did commendable work. The strings played very well indeed, and the ensemble was praiseworthy.

Upon such a substantial and inspiring stream of tone the artists were borne forward most happily. Mr. Ernst van Dyck made his first appearance this season. It is a pleasure to say that he never sang Siegmund here so well before. His vocal vices have not disappeared, but his declamation last night was more than ordinarily eloquent. His conception of the part is a just one, and he conveys it clearly to the audience. Miss Strong's Sieglinde was much better than her Elsa. She has been well schooled in the part which she sang last night, and throughout the evening she showed a clear understanding of the meanng of text and music. For this much she must be praised. There have been other interpreters of the rôle who had more womanly charm and a more fascinating quality of voice.

Mme. Nordica, who last Saturday night sang Leonora in "Il Trovatore," is the Brünnhilde. This fact in itself tells the result of years of sincere devotion to her art. Last night Mme. Nordica was in good voice and plainly pleased with her task. If her Leonora last Saturday was a conscientious piece of work, her Brünnhilde last night was spontaneous and genial. She shows constant progress toward the high ideals which she cherishes, and her artistic stature increases from season to season. Mme. Schumann-Heink was once again a most effective Fricka.

Mr. Van Rooy made his first appearance this season in his familiar impersonation of Wotan. His big voice was in fine condition, and he had with him his unfailing skill in its management. Mr. Van Rooy is a prince among Wagner singers, and his treatment of the wonderful third act of "Die Walküre" is masterly. If he brings out the human side of the god's character more than the godhood, he thus makes of Wotan a very sympathetic figure, and it is a cold hearer who is not moved by the farewell scene. Mr. Pringle was a capable Hunding, and there was an acceptable choir of Valkyrs. The audience showed great interest in the performance, and there were many calls at the ends of the acts.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

First Appearance of Leonora Jackson, the Young Violinist.

The third public rehearsal of the Philharmonic Society at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon was attended by an audience of unusual size. This was to be attributed only to one cause, namely, the reappearance in the land of her birth of Miss Leonora Jackson, the young violinist. That she came with a ready-created public interest in her doings was to be expected, for those who sit in high places in the social circles of this city are concerned in the making of a career for this girl. She was sent abroad by a syndicate of well-disposed women who had a strong belief in the future of the girl. It was a pretty piece of kindness, and it will bear a graceful fruit.

Yesterday, of course, most of those who had contributed to the fund for her education in the art of playing on the violin were on hand to see what had been the outcome of their good deed. That they were to be pleased was a foregone conclusion. Given a pretty girl—all girls are called pretty—a good violin, a respectable technic, and a difficult piece of music, and the applause was sure to be of an extravagant nature. At least that is what one would naturally have expected. As a matter of fact, the young woman was received much as any other solo performer is received at the Philharmonic concerts. There was just a shade more cordiality in the applause which welcomed her entrance, but her playing was treated in the main with well-disposed fairness.

She played the Brahms concerto, which has been called a concerto "against the violin." This is because of the difficulty of the solo part and its abundance of passages which are not favorable to the enchantment of the public. Miss Jackson might have achieved an easier success with her audience if she had played the Mendelssohn or the Bruch concerto. That she elected to play the serious and difficult music of Brahms spoke volumes for her courage. Her lack of fear was further demonstrated by her demeanor on the platform. It is not often that we see a young débutante so free from all outward manifestations of nervousness.

Miss Jackson has a sound and healthy talent. It was worth while for the benefficent ladies to cultivate it. She has a splendid bow arm, one whose masculine freedom and strength promise much for her future as a virtuoso. Her stopping is not quite perfect, but it is generally correct. Her style is in the main characterized by musicianly taste rather than by deep emotional power. Yet it cannot be said of her that she aims at cheap sentimentality. She plays smoothly, clearly, and with an approach to finish. Her tone is of good quality, clear and round, and her cantabile is distinguished by much smoothness and grace. She plays with a good deal of authority for one so young, but her lack of emotional force deprives her work of inspiring influence. She was recalled yesterday, and somewhat readily responded to the demand for an encore number.

The Philharmonic Orchestra, under the baton of Mr. Emil Paur, played the "Moorish Rhapsody" of Humperdinck and the D minor symphony of Sehumann. The "Moorish Rhapsody" does not deepen on acquaintance. It is still a piece of clever orchestral coloring, and its reminiscences of Wagner and Smetana are quite as noticeable now as they were at the first hearing.

Lectures by Garrett P. Serviss.

The managers of the Berkeley Lyceum announce a course of illustrated lectures to be delivered by Garrett P. Serviss. Lantern-photographs, colored by Joseph Hawkes, will be displayed. The first lecture will be delivered at 11 A. M., Jan. 10, and the subject will be "Old Holland and the Romance of the Dutch Republic." This will be followed by "Napoleon Bonaparte, the Modern Caesar," on Jan. 13; "Bonnie Scotland, Land of Poetry and Romance," on Jan. 17; "Bismarck and Imperial Germany," on Jan. 20; "The Castled Rhine and Its Legends," on Jan. 24, and "William Tell, and the Romance of the Alps," on Jan. 27.

Hackett Takes a Brief Rest.

James K. Hackett, who received a painful wound in the hand while rehearsing a fencing scene at Daly's theatre for his new play, "The Pride of Jennico," on Thursday last, has decided to favor his wound as much as possible, and consequently did not appear in the performance given last night of "Rupert of Hentzau" in Newark. He will remain out of the cast at to-day's matinée and evening performance, rejoining the company next week in Philadelphia.

The Carnegie Institute Buys Pictures.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 5.—The Director of Fine Arts of the Carnegie Institute announces the purchase by the Fine Arts Committee of the following paintings for the institute's permanent collection: "Boulevard des Italiens, Paris," by Jean François Raffaelli; "Fifth Avenue in Winter," by Childe Hassam; "Anaglyph of Troian in the

LIEUT. GILLMORE IS FREE

With All Other American Prisoners He Is Brought Into Vigan.

RESCUED BY HARE AND HOWZE

Leaders of the Expedition Followed Filipinos for Weeks in Order to Effect the Release.

MANILA, Jan. 5.—Col. Luther R. Hare of the Thirty-third Infantry and Lieut. Col. Robert L. Howze of the Thirty-fourth Infantry, with all the American prisoners, including Lieut. Gillmore, have arrived at Vigan, Province of South Ilocos.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—After a silence of several days, Gen. Otis to-day notified the War Department of the complete success of the military operations in northwest Luzon, the main object of which was the rescue of the American prisoners which the insurgents took with them in their flight. Although Gen. Otis does not specify Lieut. Gillmore, United States Navy, by name, the wording of his message is taken to mean that that officer was among the list of rescued prisoners. Gen. Otis's message is as follows:

"Manila, Jan. 5.

"Cols. Hare and Howze just arrived at Vigan, Northwest Luzon, with all American prisoners. Their successful pursuit a remarkable achievement. Gens. Schwan and Wheaton now with separate columns in Cavite Province. Affairs in Luzon, north of Manila, greatly improved."

In the absence of a detailed statement from the Admiral as to the personality of the prisoners, the officials of the Navy Department have prepared the following statement, which, although believed to be correct, is subject to amendment by Admiral Watson. American naval prisoners in the hands of the Filipinos and rescued by Col. Hare:

Captured from the Marivales, William Juraschka, boatswain's mate, first class, born in Germany, does not claim any next of kin.

Captured from the Urdaneta, and believed to have been just released, Benjamin J. Greene, coxswain, born in San Francisco; next of kin, B. J. Greene, father, Los Angeles, Cal. Edward Burke, ordinary seaman, born in Boston, residence New York; next of kin, Hannah Moore, aunt, Dorchester, Mass. George Daniel Powers, apprentice, first class, born in Smartsville, Cal.; next of kin, Mrs. M. Betancue, mother, Oakland, Cal. James Farley, fireman, first class, born in Newark, N. J.; next of kin, Mrs. P. Farley, mother, Newark.

Captured from the Yorktown's boat, and believed to have been released: Lieut. J. C. Gillmore; William Walton, chief Quartermaster, born at Mannheim, Germany; no next of kin. John Ellsworth, coxswain, born in Portsmouth, N. H.; no next of kin. Lyman Paul Edwards, landsman, born in Peru, Ind.; next of kin, L. B. Edwards, father, Mexico, Ind. Paul Vandoit, sailmaker's mate, born in France; next of kin, P. Vandoit, father, San Luis Obbispo, Cal. Silvio Brisolese, landsman, born in San Francisco; next of kin, Nicilo Brisolese, father, San Francisco. Albert Peterson, apprentice, first class, born in Oakland, Cal.; next of kin, Louis Peterson, Oakland, Cal. Fred Anderson, landsman, born in Buffalo, N. Y.; next of kin, Christiana Anderson, mother, Buffalo, N. Y.

By this statement it appears that the following Yorktown men, who were wounded, were also released: William H. Rynders, coxswain, born in Holland, next of kin, Mrs. M. H. Nyhous, cousin, San Francisco, Cal.; Orrison W. Woodbury, seaman, born in Lynn, Mass., next of kin, John S. Woodbury, father, Lynn, Mass. Fred Kunzell G. Venville, apprentice, second class, born in Dudley, England, next of kin, E. Nash, Sellwood, Ore.

The statement thus makes it appear that the following American sailors, included in the Urdaneta and Yorktown parties, were killed: Of the Urdaneta:

Cadet W. C. Wood. William Mitchell, seaman, born Bucksville, S. C., residence, New York City; next of kin, George Mitchell, father, Bucksville, S. C. Samuel Jones Tilden Herbert, ordinary seaman, born Charles County, Md., residence, Baltimore, Md.; next of kin, Richard O. Herbert, Brother, Baltimore, Md. Arthur William Drummond, machinist, first class, born Canada; next of kin, Mrs. R. Davis, Bathell, Canada. Thomas Gray, fireman, second class, born Buffalo, N. Y.; next of kin not given. Samuel Stone, seaman, born Vilna, Russia, residence, Fall River, Mass.; next of kin, A. J. Shon, Fall River, Mass.

Of the Yorktown—John Dillon, landsman, born Galway, Ireland; next of kin, George Cavener, Honolulu, Hawaii. Charles Albert Morrissey, landsman, born Columbus, Neb.; next of kin, Mrs. J. C. Morrissey, Lincoln, Neb. Ora B. McDonald, ordinary seaman, born Carmel Valley, Cal.; next of kin, P. McDonald, Monterey, Cal. Edward J. Nygard, gunner's mate, third class, born Warsaw, Russia; next of kin, Sophia Nygard, wife, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lieut. Gillmore and his party of fourteen men were captured on April 12, 1899. Admiral Dewey made known the fact in a dispatch to the Navy Department received April 18. The Yorktown had visited Baler, on the east coast of Luzon, for the purpose of rescuing and taking away the Spanish forces, consisting of fifty men, who had been defending themselves against a force of several hundred insurgents. Lieut. Gillmore and a landing party were caught in ambush, fired upon, and captured.

NAVY TAKES ANOTHER ISLAND.

Flag Is Raised on Sibutu—Chief Dato Furnishes the Pole.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The United States Navy has taken possession of another island in the East. The news of the seizure was contained in the following dispatch sent by Rear Admiral Watson from Cavite:

"On Dec. 21 Wurtzbaugh, commanding the Albany, a little gunboat, hoisted the flag on Sibutu Island, and the chief Dato provided and raised the pole. Natives and North Borneo authorities pleased."

The island lies at the southwestern angle of the boundary line of the quadrangle inclosing the Philippine group. It is probably, but not positively, outside of the line, and very near the coast of Borneo, commanding the principal channel between that island and the Philippines. The Sultan of Jolo, whose group is close to this island, is believed to claim jurisdiction over it, and, as his authority is recognized by the native tribes on the north coast of Borneo and vicinity, it is believed that his claim is well founded. It was probably at his instance that the naval officer commanding the gunboat moved.

PHILIPPINE CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Gen. Otis's latest list of casualties is as follows:

Killed in action at Panique, Dec. 31—Twelfth Infantry, Company L, John Q. A. Carter. Engagement near Santa Rosa, Oct. 28—Thirty-seventh Infantry, Company H, George Lambkin; Twenty-second Infantry, Company K, Harry H. Stone.

Wounded in action at Montalbon, Dec. 27—Forty-sixth Infantry, Company I, William Patton, chest, mortal; Eleventh Cavalry, Company D, Sergt. Joseph L. Hordemon, foot, slight; Company L, Harry Ross, thigh, slight; Company M, Sergt. Fred Stanley, leg, slight. Action near San Mateo, Dec. 19—Twenty-ninth Infantry, Company H, Peter Thompson, Corporal, thigh, slight.

The Victoria Proceeds in Tow.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—In answer to a cable inquiry as to the whereabouts of the freight steamer Victoria, which had not been heard from since her departure from San Francisco, Oct. 16, Quartermaster General Ludington to-day received a cablegram from Col. Miller, Quartermaster at Manila, as follows: "Victoria with broken shaft left Guam for Manila Dec. 25, towed by collier Brutus."

Movements of Transports.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The War Department has received a cable message from Gen. Otis saying that the troopship Logan and the naval transport Wyefield had arrived safely at Manila.

LAWTON FUND IS $45,721.

Subscriptions Will Be Received Until Mrs. Lawton's Arrival.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The total subscriptions to the Lawton fund up to noon to-day amount to $45,721. This morning's contributions aggregate about $1,000, of which Harry Payne Whitney of New York subscribed $500. Although active operations to increase the fund will close to-day, voluntary contributions will continue to be received up to the time of the arrival of Mrs. Lawton in San Francisco, about the 1st of February.

Lawton Fund in New York, $5,438.94.

The Bankers' Trust Company of New York announced yesterday that the Lawton fund was closed, and issued the following statement: Previously acknowledged, $5,338.94; Henderson & Co., $100; total subscribed, $5,438.94.

PUERTO RICO WILL ASK AID.

Delegations to be Sent to Washington to Plead for Immediate Relief and Free Trade.

SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, Jan. 5.—Seventy delegates, representing the coffee, sugar, tobacco, and agricultural interests of the island generally, met in convention here to-day and pledged themselves to raise funds in their respective districts to pay the expenses of a delegation to Washington to discuss the measures needed for the agricultural relief of Puerto Rico.

Señors Lucas Amadeo and Eduardo Gonzales were chosen to present the case to the United States Government. They will probably sail Jan. 11.

The San Juan Chamber of Commerce has chosen five delegates, who will sail by the same steamer, to advocate free trade and a loan of $10,000,000. The Republicans and Federals will also probably send two delegates to represent each party.

All these delegations will go upon virtually the same footing and in the interest of a common cause. They will urge upon the United States Congress the importance of immediate action to relieve the depressing conditions now existing in the island. They will hasten their departure in the hope of getting a hearing before Congress shall have adopted any measures as a result of the conferences between the Administration and Gen. Davis, Military Governor of Puerto Rico.

Spanish citizens here are petitioning to have the benefit of the jurisdiction of the Federal court. A recent Washington order throws the litigation of Spaniards into the control of the local Spanish courts, and the Spaniards themselves claim that no justice is obtainable for them in the Spanish courts of Puerto Rico.

CUBANS GIVE A BALL.

Cosmopolitan Club Honors Norwegian Naval Officers.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Jan. 5.—The Cosmopolitan Club gave an elaborate ball this evening in honor of the officers of the Norwegian warship Ellida. The clubhouse was beautifully decorated with the flags of all nations.

The Norwegian Captain, in response to a toast to "The Vikings," compared the achievements of Admiral Sampson's fleet to ancient Scandinavian marine warfare.

The officers expressed themselves as delighted with the Americanized Santiago.

THE FRANCO-CHINESE BATTLE.

The Chun Ngoi San Po Says the French Were Attacked and Routed Nov. 10-11, Losing Thirty Men.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 5.—The Chinese story of the battle between the French troops and natives in the Province of Qwang Tung, briefly noticed in cable dispatches, is given in The Hongkong Press in the shape of a translation from the Chun Ngoi San Po.

The native paper says it has received news from its Canton correspondent that a battle took place on the Chinese side on Nov. 10 and 11. The French were moving forward, seemingly on a reconnoissance, when the natives were encountered. The latter, on sighting the French, at once moved forward and gave battle. The French were obliged to retire, and, seeing their advantage, the natives continued to press forward, with the result that the French fled, routed by the Chinese, who pursued them for a great distance. The French loss was given as thirty killed. The majority were killed in the action, although some who were left wounded on the field were dispatched by the victorious Chinese. The native loss was not given.

On hearing of the affair the Viceroy of the province dispatched three Chinese gunboats with 1,000 imperial troops under the command of a military officer named Ny Fun-Tin to restore order.

In a fight about a month before this last encounter 140 Chinese were reported to have been killed. Because of this attack, together with the killing of two French officers by Chinese while engaged in surveying, the French shelled the village, took a Chinese warship, and held the Taotan of the district prisoner for some time. Soon after that Marshal Su arrived at Kwang Chow Bay bearing orders to uphold the Chinese rights. It is understood the battle of Nov. 10 and 11 resulted from action taken by the Chinese Marshal's obedience to his instructions.

THE OPEN DOOR AGREEMENT.

Secretary Wilson Emphasizes Its Great Commercial Significance.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Secretary Wilson, in an interview to-day, emphasized the great commercial significance of the "open door" agreement of the powers respecting China. He said that but for this action the United States would have been shut out from trade advantages in any provinces of which other nations might see fit to take possession.

"Anything produced in the United States," he continued, "will now permanently find its way into all parts of the Celestial Empire. Our trade relations there in the future are secured. Not one of the least importance is the fact that the permanency of the cotton market in China is assured. The trade in cotton goods has been very heavy in Manchuria and other northern provinces. Our interests generally, our dairy, poultry, and other products from the farms of the United States, now have assurance of permanent markets in all the provinces throughout the Chinese Empire where such things are in demand. That demand is growing, and will continue to grow.

"The work of Secretary Hay in this regard supplements and complements the work of our army and navy. A year ago no nation would have listened to a proposition of this kind, but the whole world listens to the United States now. The 'White Man's Burden' came with the islands. Secretary Hay's work brings the reward for lifting the burden. Some idea of the vastness of the interests involved may be gained from the fact that while ten years ago our exports from the Pacific Coast to all countries were $26,000,000, and five years ago $42,000,000, the aggregate was $73,000,000 a year ago."

BRITISH STEAMER SINKS.

The Ibex Strikes a Rock Off Guernsey —All Passengers Rescued, but One Sailor Drowns.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The Great Western Line mail steamer Ibex struck on Black Rock, off St. Sampson's, Island of Guernsey, at 6 o'clock this morning, and sank. The crash awoke the passengers, numbering thirty-two, who, rushing on deck, found the vessel slowly sinking. The boats were launched within ten minutes after the steamer struck, and there was no panic. All the passengers were saved, but one sailor was drowned.

All on board the Ibex behaved with the greatest courage, and the Captain was the last to leave the ship. She left Weymouth for Guernsey last night.

The Ibex is one of the newest steel vessels in the service of the Great Western Railway Company betwen Weymouth and Jersey and Guernsey. The route from Weymouth is the most direct to the Channel Islands, and is patronized during the Summer months by a large proportion of travelers to points in these islands.

The vessel was built at West Hartlepool, England, in 1895. She is 296 feet long by 33 feet 1 inch in breadth, and registers 1,519 tons.

Crippled Tank Steamer Reaches Port.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 5.—The Danish tank steamer Borneo, Capt. Schack, twenty-one days from Blyth, England, for Philadelphia, has arrived here with boilers disabled. She was drifting helplessly north for eight days, and was carried half way up the Labrador coast, being in great danger of driving ashore. Eventually temporary repairs were effected, which enabled her to reach this port, where the boilers are being overhauled.

Colombia to Abolish Monopolies.

COLON, Colombia, Dec. 27.—The Government is doing away with monopolies. The cigarette monopoly ends March 31, and the match monopoly May 13, 1900. It is announced that a reliable British concern has offered £900,600 for the Sabena Railroad.

London Short of Meat.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Owing to the withdrawal of the transatlantic liners for use as transports and the consequent non-arrival of American meat, the butchers here have the utmost difficulty in procuring supplies and are advancing prices 2d. to 3d. per pound.

AGAINST TILDEN'S NEPHEWS.

Referee to Pass on Claims of Creditors of Relatives Who Upset His Will.

Lawrence Godkin was yesterday appointed by Justice Beekman, in the Supreme Court, as referee to pass on certain claims against George H. Tilden and Samuel J. Tilden, nephews of the late Samuel J. Tilden, who upset the provisions in the will of their uncle disposing of the residue of his estate, amounting to about $3,000,000, for the establishment of a public library. For each of the nephews $55,000 was deposited with the City Chamberlain as a result of the litigation. The referee is also directed to pass on the dower rights of the wives of the two nephews.

The ages of the different persons interested are given. George H. Tilden is forty-seven; his wife, Emily, forty-six; Samuel J. Tilden, forty-five, and his wife, Augusta, thirty-six years old.

William A. Whittlesey and Edward T. Slocum of Pittsfield, Mass., claim the whole of the fund due George as trustees under an assignment from him. Edward T. Slocum also claims the fund to the extent of $40,651, being the amount of a judgment assigned him by Samuel J. Tilden, recovered in a litigation between the two nephews.

Samuel's fund is claimed by the National Hudson River Bank of Hudson, under an assignment given to secure a number of notes.

There are a number of judgments against both the nephews by different persons, and their counsel claim a lien of $2,610 in each fund. A further lien in each fund is claimed on mortgages given by them to the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden foundations, of $10,000 against each fund.

SAVED BY A HUMAN LIFELINE.

Three Girl Skaters Rescued from Patchogue Pond, One of Them Aiding in the Work.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Jan. 5.—Three girls were saved from death in Patchogue Pond last night by the action of several young men and the coolness of one of the girls. The pond was crowded with skaters. One part of it had been gone over by the ice cutters, and had but a thin covering of ice. At the other end of the pond the ice was firm and from six to eight inches thick.

Agnes and Nellie Grundy and Minnie Hiddink left the crowd in order to enjoy the open ice away from other skaters and went dangerously near the thin portion of the ice. They skated about for some time, becoming bolder when they found that the ice held them. While they skated separately everything went well, but they finally joined hands and skated three abreast. This brought their combined weight upon a small section of the weak ice, and they went through. Their screams as they went down drew the attention of the crowd, and there was a rush to the rescue, which threatened to involve many in danger upon the weak ice.

The cooler ones shouted a warning in time and the crowd drew back. The men then formed a human life line. Henry Homan headed it, with William Sillman second. Homan lay down flat and Sillman took hold of his heels. Others lined up behind, and the two leaders were pushed out upon the ice. Homan let the line advance until the ice began to weaken and he was almost submerged, as the ice bent beneath his weight. Sillman was also in the water, which overflowed the sagging ice.

Homan had the three girls to rescue, and could take out but one at a time. Agnes Grundy simplified matters. She remained cool and floated, at the same time taking hold of her sister and buoying her up. The Hiddink girl could not swim, and by the time Homan reached the water she had gone down twice and was unconscious. Homan managed to get hold of her dress and draw her upon the ice. Then he shouted for the line to be drawn in, and it went slowly back. Agnes Grundy took hold of the Hiddink girl's dress, and she and her sister were also drawn in until a point was reached where the ice was strong enough for Miss Hiddink to be lifted out. Miss Hiddink was dragged out, and then the line, with Homan and Sillman still at its forward end, was pushed out again. Agnes Grundy passed her sister to Homan and then held on to the edge of the ice until her sister was safe, when she also was lifted out. She was almost unconscious.

While the human life line was at work, others had hurried to the nearest houses and obtained blankets and wraps and had prepared the households to care for the chilled girls and their two rescuers. All five were ice-clad when they were carried to shelter, but prompt treatment seems to have warded off all ill effects.

VIRGINIA WHITE MAN LYNCHED.

Taken from the Station House at Newport News, Tied to a Tree, and Shot to Death.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Jan. 5.—W. W. Watt, a white man, was taken from the station house by a mob early this morning and shot to death for assaulting Mrs. T. M. Simpson, wife of an employe of the shipyard.

The crime that invoked mob violence was peculiarly atrocious. The victim was the benefactress of her assailant, having fed him, although a stranger, when he first appeared begging for charity three weeks ago, after reaching here penniless from Lynchburg, where his father is a policeman. Watt was twenty-eight years of age, and unmarried, a professional gambler, and of a respectable family with extensive relationship throughout the State.

Yesterday afternoon he visited the house of Mrs. Thomas M. Simpson, who had befriended him when he was in destitute circumstances, telling her he was about to leave the city, and stating that he desired to thank her before going away.

Watts had made a 'stake" at his calling during his sojourn here, and Mrs. Simpson failed to recognize in the well-dressed man the mendicant upon whom she had bestowed alms three weeks before. She conversed with him for a few minutes at the door, and then retired into the hallway. He followed, seized her by the throat, forced her into the sitting room, and overpowered her after a desperate struggle.

Watts was captured on board the special train of C. P. Huntington as it was leaving the city for Richmond yesterday afternoon, and lodged in jail. Three masked men entered the station house at 4 o'clock this morning, and with pistols in their hands forced the jailor to surrender the keys. Four companions received Watts when he was carried out and hurried him away, first to the house of Mrs. Simpson, who identified him, and then to the outskirts of the city, where a mob of several hundred men was congregated. He was bound by the wrists to a sapling and his body riddled with bullets. It was the intention of the mob to hang him, but the only rope with which the party was provided proved too short to go over any convenient limb.

The rope with which the body of the victim was bound was cut up and distributed among the onlookers.

The identity of the lynchers is a mystery, and there is little prospect of any one connected with the affair being detected. The police are making the usual inquiries into the case.

HOW A WOMAN KEPT A SECRET.

Miss Coe Became Mrs. Spence a Year Ago, but Gave Way Wednesday.

Mrs. Harry M. Spence of Brooklyn has disproved the popular belief that a woman cannot keep a secret. Mrs. Spence kept a secret so well that although she became Mrs. Spence a year ago, she was still known as Miss Lucie Maude Coe even to her mother up to a day or two ago.

Mr. Spence is a lawyer, and lives at 342 Madison Street, Brooklyn. Miss Coe, now Mrs. Spence, is the daughter of Mrs. D. W. Coe of 111 Van Buren Street. Both are actively identified with St. George's Episcopal Church, in Marcy Avenue. Mr. Spence being a member of the choir and Assistant Superintendent of the Sunday school. Mrs. Spence is prominent in local amateur dramatic circles.

The couple were married in Jersey City on Jan. 24 last by the Rev. C. K. Warren, an old friend of the Coe family. The marriage was kept a secret until last Wednesday, when it was decided to make it known. The bride's father died less than a year before the time of the marriage, and this is given as the reason for the fact of keeping the wedding quiet.

Steerage Rate on German Liners.

HAMBURG, Jan. 5.—The rate for steerage passengers from Hamburg to New York on the German liners has been fixed at 160 marks.

American Countess Gets a Divorce.

BERLIN, Jan. 5.—Countess von Landsberg, formerly Miss Heilberger of Fort Wayne, Ind., has secured a divorce at Munich.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

This Saturday will be the gayest for three weeks past. After the Christmas rush began Saturday fell from its former high place as a day for entertaining, and the last two Saturdays were spent out of town by the major portion of New York society, as they preceded double holidays. To-day Mrs. Whitelaw Reid will give a large afternoon reception for Miss Crocker; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Murray will give dinners; there will be a coming-out reception at Mrs. O'Conor's; Mrs. Glover C. Arnold of 113 East Thirtieth Street will introduce her daughter, Miss Emily Arnold, and Mrs. Bayard Dominick will give a card party. Mrs. Sands's dancing class will meet at Delmonico's this evening. The opera matinée, where "The Flying Dutchman" will be sung, will draw a large and representative house, and there are to be many dinners this evening.

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The Miss Crocker who will make her formal début at the reception to be given her by Mrs. Whitelaw Reid this afternoon, is Miss Mary Crocker, a niece of Mrs. Reid, and a sister of Mr. George Crocker, who married Mrs. Rutherford. She is an orphan and has lately come into a very large fortune. She is spending the Winter with Mrs. Reid, who will give a small dance for her on Jan. 12.

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Mrs. George Crocker will give a dinner dance, which may develop into a ball, at her new Fifth Avenue residence on or about Feb. 10. The date of Mrs. Mills's dinner dance, which has been announced as Jan. 15, has not yet been definitely decided upon. There are numberless rumors regarding this or that dance or ball to be given in certain private houses, but, for the most part, these are the results of guesses, and are put forth by young people fond of being entertained with whom "the wish is father to the thought."

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Miss Susan Strong and Herr Bertram of the Metropolitan company will be the artists at the next Bagby musical morning in the Astoria ballroom on Monday. The Kaltenborn String Orchestra, which played at the last morning, will again appear. The remaining musicales in Mr. Bagby's second series will be on the mornings of Jan. 15, 22, and 29.

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There was quite a reception yesterday afternoon at the Knoedler Art Galleries, where many well-known men and women assembled in response to cards of invitation from M. Theobald Chartran, the well-known French artist, for a private view of his new painting of Siegfried, of the signing of the peace protocol with Spain, at Washington, and several new portraits, notably one of Mrs. Jules S. Bache. M. and Mme. Chartran were present to receive their guests, and among those who called were Mme. Calvé, M. Pinçon, Mme. Grau, Mr. and Mrs. de Heredia, Mr. and Mrs. Bache, and Mr. and Mrs. Frick. A critical notice of the display will be found in another column.

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The steamers which go out to-day will take comparatively few passengers. There is no Cunarder sailing. The Germanic of the White Star Line, which goes out to-day, will be the last departure of this line until the Oceanic sails on Jan. 24. Booked to sail on the Germanic, among others, are James P. Armitage, Miss Becket, Mrs. A. L. Black, Mr. Tracey Dowes, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brey, Mrs. C. Poer French, Edward C. Mayhew, the Rev. J. F. Smith and Mrs. Smith, D. C. Spruance of Wilmington, Del.; J. H. Tuckerman of Boston, and R. S. Waldron. Mr. George Winfield Scott and Dr. Witherspoon are booked to sail on the Pennsylvania for Hamburg direct to-day. The next notable flight of society Europeward will be on the Columbia, which sails on Tuesday next.

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The Mr. George H. Penniman, who received some public notice yesterday through having chartered a special train on the Southern Railway, which made a phenomenal run from Salisbury, N. C., where Mr. Penniman had gotten off the limited train by mistake, and which overtook the limited at Atlanta, is the father of the first Mrs. E. D. Morgan. His second daughter, Miss Pauline Penniman, who married Mr. Robert C. Lewis, lives with him at 1,071 Fifth Avenue, this city. Mr. Penniman is a member of the University, St. Nicholas, and New York Yacht Clubs of this city, and of the Metropolitan Club of Washington, and is a man of wealth.

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The Mrs. Elizabeth Winthrop Stevens who figured so prominently as a witness in the remarkable suit brought by a Miss Howe for services as companion to a Mrs. Skinner, is Mrs. Ledyard Stevens, formerly Miss Bettina White, a daughter of Dr. Octavius White. Her mother was Miss Chanler, a niece of the late John Jacob Astor. It was rather amusing to people at all familiar with New York's social history to learn through sensational newspapers that Mrs. Stevens's claims to social position were chiefly through her being a descendant of Gov. Peter Stuyvesant; that Miss Howe or Mrs. Skinner are prominent members of the "Four Hundred," and that the suit has "stirred society to its centre."

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The second of the subscription dances for girls not yet out, organized by Mrs. Frederic Gallatin, Mrs. Dallas B. Pratt, Mrs. Henry F. Morris, Mrs. Pierpont Edwards, and Mrs. Louis Q. Jones, took place at the Metropolitan Club Annex last evening. Dinners were given before the dance by the patronesses, the dinners being generally of twelve to fifteen covers each. After these dinners the young guests were taken by their respective hostesses to the dance in 'buses. As most of the girls who danced wore paper ornaments or ore dresses of paper, the affair was really a fancy paper dress dance. Among the dancers were the Misses May Gallatin, Dorothy Edwards, Julia Edwards, Josephine Williams, Pansy Roosevelt, Amy G. Olyphant, Josephine Atterbury, Nellie W. Hard, Frances C. Jones, Katherine G. Pratt, Helen W. Stevens, Marie de Neufville, Mollie C. Lefferts, Edith Greenough, Eleanor Morris, Helen Sturgis, Jane Lewis, Alice de Colyar Lenz, and Julia Fanshawe, Cornelia Davis, Matilde Laverick, Helena Ely, Helen Olyphant, and Eleanor Skayne.

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Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff of 21 West Twenty-first Street gave a small dinner last evening, to which only relatives and immediate friends were bidden. The dinner was given for Mrs. Henry Gribble, a sister of Col. Wagstaff, who is about to sail for Europe. She will spend the Winter in Naples, and from there will return to Shanghai, China, where Mr. Gribble is in business.

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Mrs. William C. Gulliver, who was Miss Louisa Green, gave a dance last night at Sherry's for her daughter, Miss Louisa Walker Gulliver. There were some two hundred guests. A cotillion was danced, led by Mr. Alexander Hadden, with Miss Gulliver. There were two favor figures, the favors being wands with butterflies on the ends, small burned-wood boxes, and artificial flowers. Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. Charles R. Henderson, and Miss Gallaudet assisted Mrs. and Miss Gulliver in receiving. Among the guests were the Misses Katherine Dodge, May Sands, Alice Babcock, the Misses Barnes, Miss Elsie Barker, Miss Louise Robinson, Miss Edith Morton, Miss Edna Loew, the Misses Clark, Nathalie Knowlton, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel A. Clark, (Miss Alexandre,) and the Messrs. Charles A. Munn, Murray Dodge, E. B. Loew, Hoppin, the Messrs. Barnes and Lawrence Gillespie, John Tallmadge, John Prentice, Frederic Juilliard, Lawrence Atterbury, and the Messrs. Batcheller.

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The second meeting of Mrs. Snedeker's dancing class took place in the small ballroom at Sherry's last evening. These meetings of these small dancing classes have now become an almost daily feature of the season, and it is no longer necessary to print the details of the meetings or the list of the dancers at them. Save in those cases where the young men and women who compose their membership are kept away by illness, or possibly some other diversion more agreeable to them, the same people who dance at the first meetings of these classes are present at the other meetings the season through.

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James W. Paul has presented to Horticultural Hall, Philadelphia, all the balustrades and appointments that were made for his entertainment there last week, with the restriction, however, that they be not again used this Winter for a ball. These accessories were made to fill out the requirements necessary to convert the ballroom into the Italian garden, described at the time, and are of a far more substantial character than most of the scenery at the Academy of Music. They consist of a double terrace, with two rows of quite ornamental balustrade, and a balcony. They will be quite an acquisition to the hall, and doubtless will next year, after the period of restriction is past, figure at most of the functions given there.

Miss Kane's Debut.

Mrs. John P. Kane of 118 West Seventy-ninth Street will give a reception this afternoon, to introduce Miss Agatha Elizabeth Kane. With Mrs. and Miss Kane will receive Miss Adams, Miss Eileen Adams, Miss Kane, Miss Marie O'Donohue, Miss Florence Walker, Miss Helen Reilly, Miss Broster, Miss Mamie O'Donohue, and Miss Winifred Farrell of Albany.

A Double Engagement.

The engagements are announced of Miss Lillie Lewisohn, eldest unmarried daughter of Mr. Leonard Lewisohn of 14 East Fifty-seventh Street, and Mr. Albert Lewisohn, a half-brother of Mr. Leonard Lewisohn, and consequently Miss Lewisohn's half-uncle, and of the younger Miss Lewisohn and Mr. Henry of London.

A KNICKERBOCKER DANCE.

The first of the Knickerbocker dances, otherwise known as Mrs. Coe's class, was held last evening in the large ballroom at Delmonico's. The guests were received by Mrs. Coe, who wore a costume of white crêpe de chine, with insertions and waist of French point, spangled in silver, and diamonds and opals; Miss Helen Gould, and other patronesses. The Friday evening Assembly dances were merged into the Knickerbocker, and the patronesses of the former have become associate patronesses of the latter. Mesdames H. C. Coe, G. B. Hunt, C. S. Jenkins, James Russell, H. E. Wilson, J. E. Lawrence, J. Parmly, G. W. Jarman, E. D. Jones, and Miss Frank E. Barker are the patronesses, and the associate patronesses are Miss Helen Gould and Mesdames Wendell C. Phillips, John Van Nostrand, R. B. Leake, J. F. Secor, Jr., Manning K. Eyre, J. W. Wentz, and E. L. Marston. The Committee of Honor are Messrs. F. H. Hurd, Frank J. Gould, Fred Parmly, Hugh E. Rogers, Le Roy Brewster, William H. Wingate, and the Misses Florence Fyles, Sarah De F. Edwards, Margaret Alden Lawrence, Pearsall, Grace Jenkins, Ruby Tatum, and L. B. Nichols. There was no cotillion. It being a holiday dance, the decorations were of a holiday nature. The decorations of the table at which the Committee of Honor sat were large artificial snowballs with sprays of holly attached. At other tables there were sleds, hats, and small bonbon boxes in French designs filled with salted almonds, &c. At the patronesses' table the red guest cards were decorated with wishbones. Among those present, in addition to the patronesses, were the Misses Grace Hodgson, Grace Quinby, Edith Slayback, Martin, F. E. Brown, Virginia Randall, Jean Brown, C. M. Brown, Hayes, Ray Russell, M. K. Danforth, Burnett, Hadley, Taggart, Helen Hammond, Helen Richards, Mr. and Mrs. William Curtis Demorest, Mr. and Mrs. Emerson Macmillan, and the Messrs. Alfred Fisher, Pupke, Reid, Richards, Seybel, M. A. Stone, Lester Wallace, Edson Adams, J. W. Shepard, Walter J. Lilley, J. T. Gillespie, Conger, Albert Van Orden, Kingley, Middlebrook, R. R. Crawford, O'Connor, Hardenburg, L. F. H. Schaufler, and others. The next of this series of dances will take place on Jan. 25, and there will be others on Feb. 13 and March 8, and probably an Easter dance. The card room proved an attractive feature at last night's affair.

THEIR FIFTIETH WEDDING DAY.

Ex-Sheriff Cooper Still Active and Never Wears an Overcoat.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Jan. 5.—Ex-Sheriff and Mrs. George W. Cooper of this village celebrated yesterday at the home of their son-in-law, County Clerk William R. Duvall, the golden anniversary of their wedding with a dinner and a reception. Mr. Cooper has been President of the Suffolk County National Bank since its organization in 1890. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper were married at Sharpers Hill, Jamesport, Thursday evening, Jan. 3, 1850. The ceremony was performed by the late Rev. James T. Hamlin.

Although well past the three-score-and-ten mark, Mr. Cooper is still one of the most vigorous men in the county. He is about the village streets daily, and never wears an overcoat. His faculties are as keen as ever, and it is said of him that he can do more figuring in his head in a given time than the ordinary man does with a pencil and paper.

Golden Wedding Celebrated.

Mr. and Mrs. John Fox of Washington Street, Jamaica, celebrated on Thursday the golden anniversary of their wedding. Mr. and Mrs. Fox were married in Ireland, but have lived in Jamaica since two years after their wedding. Many gifts were bestowed upon the venerable couple and they received the congratulations of their many friends.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Major Henry Camp.

Major Henry Camp, the evangelist, died on Thursday at the Hudson Street Hospital. On New Year's eve he started from the Mariners' Temple to hear the chimes of Trinity. On the way down Park Row he was seized with apoplexy, and was taken to the hospital. His body was removed from there to the Mariners' Temple, where funeral services, at which his daughter and daughter-in-law were present, were held yesterday. The body was taken to Youngstown, Ohio, for burial.

Major Camp was born in Youngstown sixty-five years ago. At the beginning of the civil war he entered the ranks as a volunteer, and by gallant service throughout the rebellion he rose to the rank of Major. In the West he was noted for his evangelical work, which he had carried on for twenty-five years. He had been the chief evangelist in the Tabernacle at Detroit for four or five years. He arrived in this city a few months ago, and had since preacher every night at the Mariners' Temple. During the daytime he interested himself in lodging house work. He leaves a wife, daughter, and three sons, one of whom is at present with the army in the Philippines.

Louis W. Gorham.

Louis W. Gorham, a member of the New York Coffee Exchange, where for fifteen years he had represented Henry Clews & Co., died yesterday at St. Luke's Hospital after an operation for hernia. Mr. Gorham was in his seventy-second year. He was born near Bridgeport, Conn., and when a mere boy came to this city, and was employed as an office boy, and later as a clerk by several firms. He helped to found the mercantile house in Front Street of Browns & Gorham, which imported and dealt largely in fruits and raisins, and was one of the most important firms for these articles in the United States. At one time the firm cornered the raisin market and made a large sum of money. Mr. Gorham became the representative of Henry Clews & Co. when the firm dissolved in 1884. His popularity on the Exchange was general, and he was one of its Governors for several terms. Mr. Gorham, who was a widower, lodged at 24 West Sixty-eighth Street. For many years he was a Vestryman of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin. His body was taken to Bridgeport last evening, where he had relatives. Funeral services will be held there this afternoon.

Touro Robertson.

Touro Robertson, Vice President of the American Bank Note Company of 87 Trinity Place, died suddenly of heart disease at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, at his residence, 21 East Fifty-sixth Street. The deceased was one of the best known printing authorities in the country and a pioneer in the bank-note business. He was born March 7, 1841, in Philadelphia, of a distinguished family. His father, Col. William Robertson, was aide de camp on Gen. Jackson's staff at the battle of New Orleans.

Young Robertson was educated at a Philadelphia private school. Upon the death of his father he came to New York at the age of seventeen years, and engaged in the printing business. At the beginning of the civil war he enlisted in the Twelfth New York Volunteers, but saw no active service, and remained in the army but a short time. In 1863 he entered the service of the Continental Bank Note Company, and remained with it until its consolidation with the American Bank Note Company in 1878.

He invented the first steel plate printing press ever used, and is also the inventor of a long list of minor mechanical contrivances used in the manufacture and printing of bank note paper.

He married Miss Lucilda Sandford of this city, who survives him, together with their son and daughter, William and Jessie Robertson. The son is connected with the American Bank Note Company. The deceased was a member of the New York Athletic, Marine and Field, and Century Clubs. He was an active member of St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, and was a large contributor to charities. Funeral services will be held from the residence on Monday at 10 A. M. The interment will be in the family vault in the Old Laurel Hill Cemetery near Philadelphia.

Samuel W. Milbank.

Samuel W. Milbank died early yesterday morning of pneumonia at his residence, 33 East Thirty-eighth Street. He had been ill since last Saturday, this being his first spell of sickness in more than twenty years. He was generally known as a merchant, having his office at 11 Pine Street, but he was not actually identified with any occupation, being a man of independent means. He was born sixty-three years ago in Twenty-four

SCHOOL BOARD'S DEFENSE

President Little's Reply to the Controller's Serious Charges.

SAYS MR. COLER IS MISTAKEN

Auditor Cook Flouts the Idea of Conspiracy and Says Gross Injustice Is Done Him.

The controversy between Controller Coler and officials of the Board of Education as to the proper way in which the pay rolls of the public school teachers should be made out was continued yesterday with unabated vigor. The Controller left town to deliver an address in Boston, and it was said that he would not return to his office until Monday. His absence, however, did not interfere in the least with the progress of the fight that is being waged over the salary question. In the course of the day two long statements were issued in reply to his most recent criticism of the manner in which the Department of Education does business. One of these statements was from Joseph J. Little, President of the School Board for Manhattan and the Bronx, and was addressed to the Mayor. The other was from Auditor Henry R. M. Cook of the Board of Education, and was intended for the public.

President Little says that, in view of Controller Coler's published statements, he deems it due to the Mayor, to the Board of Education, and particularly to the School Board for Manhattan and the Bronx, to make a plain statement of the facts. He then says that the School Board felt justified in adopting its schedule of May 17, equalizing salaries, and on May 22 called Mr. Coler's attention to its action, suggesting that the School Board be permitted to pay the teachers' salaries, as provided by this schedule, out of the salary account without addition to the amount already appropriated. In his reply of May 31 Controller Coler said: "I fully agree with you that, under the circumstances, it would be better to defer issuing revenue bonds to provide for the amounts required until such amounts can be ascertained with a reasonable degree of accuracy." On this basis the whole amount of the teachers' salaries, including the Ahearn law increases, were paid for June, July, August, and September out of the original appropriation by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. No intimation, Mr. Little says, was received from the Controller's office that this was not entirely proper or in accordance with Mr. Coler's views, as expressed in his letter of May 31.

Mr. Little then refers to a compromise agreement between him and the Controller whereby the pay rolls for October and November were made up on the basis of the old schedule, reserving all rights of the teachers for further consideration. He adds:

"The December pay rolls were also made up in similar form as had been the previous pay rolls, and it is these latter pay rolls—both supplementary and the monthly of December—that the Controller refuses to honor, although we have given every assurance which we think should be required that not a single dollar of the bond-issue will be used for any purpose other than the paying of the mandatory salaries required by the Ahearn act. We have asked for and received $38,000 less than might have been demanded and required under the decision of the Supreme Court, and we are nearly $90,000 within the appropriation for teachers' salaries.

"He has not, so far as I know, alleged any inaccuracies in any of the pay rolls submitted to him, but simply that each teacher's account does not show the particular amount due from the one fund and due from the other, which would appear to be of no consequence, provided that, in the aggregate, we are to use no more than we are entitled to under the law."

"I regret," says Auditor Cook in his statement, "that the Controller has seen fit to unjustly criticise me.

"In the first place, it is quite clear that the Controller has confused the Board of Education, of which I am an officer, with the School Board for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, of which I am not an officer.

"If the Controller had been fully aware of the facts, I do not think he would have desired to cast reflections upon me. The Controller may feel disappointed that the School Board for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx repudiated his request, as communicated on his behalf by myself to said School Board, but he is doing me a gross injustice to charge incompetency, because a body over whose actions I have no control refuses to comply with his wishes. If the Controller, the chief fiscal officer of the city, cannot compel the School Board to do his bidding, why attempt to cast reflections on myself, practically his emissary in the matter, because of the declination on the part of the School Board? Such an attempt bears it own condemnation."

Auditor Cook continues:

"I can Hardly believe that the Controller can have suggested such things as conspiracy. Personally, I am unaware of the existence of anything of the kind, nor do I believe that such things exist. I want to say right here that I am not the kind of man to lend myself to a conspiracy. I therefore emphatically deny, on behalf of the auditing department of the Board of Education such a suggestion.

"The Controller appears to be under the impression that pay rolls of teachers are prepared in my office. This is not the case."

An express wagon yesterday carried books and acounts from the Board of Education building to the offices of the Commissioners of Accounts, where at noon a large force of examiners and expert accountants began work upon them. It is said that at least 80,000 computations must be made.

TEACHERS' SALARY SCHEDULE.

Association's Committee Preparing a Formula of Increases to be Presented to the Legislature.

Nine of the twelve members of the Teachers' Interest Committee of the Teachers' Association met at the College of the City of New York yesterday afternoon to consider a salary schedule to be presented to the Legislature after it had been approved by the Teachers' Associations of the sister boroughs. The members of the committee who met yesterday, six of them being women, represented all branches of teaching departments in the city, and were unanimous in agreeing upon a schedule.

There will be another meeting at Public School No. 1, in Henry Street, at the close of school hours this afternoon, when delegates from the other boroughs will consider the schedule.

Dr. William L. Ettinger, the President of the New York association, said after the meeting that as the schedule was only in tentative shape, he would not say what its precise terms were, but it provides for an annual increase and fills in the gaps between the minima of the Ahearn law, which provides that teachers in the first year shall receive not less than $800, but provides for no further increase until they have served ten years, when they shall receive not less than $900.

Dr. Ettinger presented to the meeting a report of his visit to Controller Coler Thursday and its outcome, and told them that ninety clerks working night and day and Sundays in three shifts of eight hours each are making up the December pay rolls, and it is hoped to have them ready by Jan. 15, if not sooner.

Justice Hirschberg's Appointment.

Justice Michael H. Hirschberg will take his seat as a Justice in the Appellate Division Monday, having accepted the appointment to the place left vacant by Justice Edgar M. Cullen's appointment to the Court of Appeals. The appointment of Justice Hirschberg leaves Orange and Rockland Counties without a resident Justice.

Mayor Van Wyck's Appointment.

Thomas Gilleran, a lawyer of 51 Chambers Street, was appointed by Mayor Van Wyck yesterday a member of the Municipal Statistical Commission. Mr. Gilleran lives at the Catholic Club, and is a member of the Bar Association.

Commissioner Shea's Appointments.

Bridge Commissioner Shea yesterday announced that he had appointed Robert R. Cromwell and Henry A. Chicatte as assistant engineers in the Department of Bridges, at salaries of $2,000 a year each.

Increased Pay for City Employe.

The salary of James Farrell, confidential Inspector in the Department of Buildings, has been increased from $1,100 to $1,500 a year.

HAVANA'S BISHOP-NOMINATE.

The Rev. Father Sbarretti's Views About Religious Affairs in Cuba.

The Rev. Father Sbarretti, Bishop-nominate of Havana, is spending the time until the arrival of his brief from Rome acquainting himself with the personal records of priests in this and other dioceses, whom it may be desirable to ask to go to Cuba to take the places of Spanish priests who may desire to return home. He will be consecrated in the Church of St. Aloysius, Washington, as soon as the brief arrives, probably at the end of this month.

"I shall go to Cuba," he said yesterday, "for the good of the religion I profess and for the salvation of souls. I shall leave for Havana as soon after my consecration as possible. I know very little about Cuba, and speak the Spanish language imperfectly. I understand that most of the people there are members of our church. I have confidence in the ultimate settlement of things in a wise way. I am a personal friend of Gov. Gen. Wood, and I have seen him quite often in Washington before and since the war. Just before he returned to Cuba this last time I paid my respects to him in my new capacity. I anticipate his co-operation and wise protection in the fair settlement of all questions. There are many of these, and much must be done before the church in Cuba will be upon an American basis of voluntary support. Many matters of civil law must be settled. I shall labor always to avoid friction. I go on a mission of peace. I shall try to visit every parish in my diocese, which includes all provinces on the island except Santiago and Puerto Principe.

"Concerning Protestant openings or efforts in Cuba I can say nothing. To be quite frank, I do not know much about either Catholic or Protestant conditions there. I am confident, though, that much that has been laid at the door of the church is due to civil and other conditions, and that, when these are removed, the church will go on to higher and better triumphs."

The appointment of Father Sbarretti was largely due to his attainments in the field of civil and ecclesiastical law. Protestant mission boards, which are rushing missionaries into the new territorial possessions, are taking no steps to bring up property questions in Cuba and Puerto Rico. But in Manila the question of land rights is being closely watched. An eminent lawyer is now there representing the Protestant organizations. Everybody expects, or professes to expect, that the Government will take up the Manila land question in due time, but if it fails to do so, or if it is likely not to sift the titles to the bottom, Protestant agencies stand ready to act. These agencies say that all they want is fairness; if the friars own their present vast properties by good titles, well and good, but if they cannot exhibit good titles they must be dispossessed.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH RESPONDS.

Members Raise $500 in Five Minutes for Southern College.

In Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, last evening, in about five minutes' time, $500 was raised for the aid of Livingston College, in North Carolina. President Mason of the college was present at the prayer meeting in the church, and spoke of the work being done by the institution for the education of the negro. He said that the prejudice against the negro in the South was more against his condition than against his color. He believed that improvement could best be obtained by educating him.

He said that the college was in need of funds, and when he had concluded his remarks Deacon S. V. White arose and suggested that Plymouth Church, which had always been a friend to the negro, subscribe $500 for the college. Mr. White started the subscriptions by giving $50, and in five minutes the amount was raised.

LIBELED SCOW TOWED AWAY.

United States Marshal's Keepers the Victims of Kidnappers.

It was learned yesterday that two keepers placed aboard a libeled scow by United States Marshal Haubert of Brooklyn were kidnapped on Thursday, and, with the scow, taken into New Jersey waters, out of the Marshal's jurisdiction.

During the heavy blow of Monday night a garbage scow being towed out into the ocean by a tug broke away and was driven upon the pier at Coney Island, damaging that structure, and also the scenic railway adjoining it. Libels were sworn out by the owners of the pier and scenic railway for damages against the scow and tug, and these vessels were seized, the scow on the beach at Coney Island and the tug at Erie Basin.

On Thursday morning the scow and the two keepers placed on board disappeared. It appears that early on that morning two tugs steamed up near the scow, made fast to it, and pulled it off the beach, despite the protests of the keepers. The scow, with the keepers aboard, was then towed to Hoboken.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION LOSES.

Damages of $650 Awarded a Machinist Forced Out of His Position.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 5.—Edward Wunch, a linotype machinist, formerly employed in the composing room of The Evening News, who brought suit several months ago against David Shankland, as President of Typographical Union No. 9 of this city, to recover damages for alleged conspiracy in forcing him out of his position because he refused to take out a card in the Typographical Union, was awarded $650 by a jury in the Supreme Court before Justice Childs this morning. That sum represents his salary of $25 per week for the time he has been idle.

Wunch testified that he was an expert in the use of linotype machines, having learned his trade in the Mergenthaler factory, in Brooklyn. He had been solicited to join Typographical Union No. 9, but had declined because he was a member of the Machinists' Union. He had been unable to obtain work and had been put to considerable expense.

Counsel for Shankland, in opening, said the only question for the jury to consider was whether there was a conspiracy. Justice Childs interrupted him and stated he would rule that a conspiracy had been practically established, and he would also rule that the only question for the jury to consider was one of damages. He charged the jury to that effect.

A motion for a new trial was refused, but a stay for sixty days before entry of judgment was granted. An appeal will probably be taken.

Wunch expresses his intention of suing the other members of the union for damages, and will bring criminal proceedings against them for conspiracy. He will also sue the union to reinstate him in his position.

Dock Board Awards Contracts.

The Commissioners of Docks and Ferries yesterday awarded four contracts. The contract for building two wooden piers, with appurtenances, at Wallabout Basin was given to Bernard Rolf, whose bid was $56,883. For paving in the rear of the bulkhead at Wallabout Basin the contract was given to the Asphalt Construction Company, which bid $11,125. For repaving, and building a platform at the foot of Railroad Avenue, Hudson River, the contract was awarded to John Gillies & Co. for $2,018. For dredging in the North River from the Battery to the foot of West Thirty-fourth Street the contract was given to Henry Dubois, Sons & Co.

Medical Delegates to Paris Named.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The President has designated the following officials to represent the United States Government at the International Medical Congress which meets in Paris in connection with the exposition Aug. 2 next, and to the Congress of Hygiene and Demography, which assembles at the same place Aug. 10: For the army, Surgeon General Sternberg and Surgeon Lagarde; for the navy, Surgeon General Van Reypen; for the Marine Hospital Service, Surgeon General Wyman and Passed Assistant Surgeon Rosenau.

Gonic Post Office and Store Burned.

ROCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 5.—The Post Office at Gonic, which was in the grocery store of Nelson Gauthier, was burned out to-day. The contents of the Post Office were destroyed, together with Gauthier's stock. The goods of M. I. Drew, general merchandise, in an adjoining building, were damaged. The cause of the fire is not known. The loss is several thousand dollars.

Boiler Explodes in a Schoolhouse.

BUFFALO, Jan. 5.—A dispatch to The News says the entire inside of the new addition to the Normal School at Geneseo was wrecked at 3 o'clock this morning by the explosion of a boiler which had been allowed to run dry. The damage will reach $8,000 or $10,000.

ACCIDENT IN HOMESTEAD WORKS

One Man Killed and Three Others Injured in Rolling Mill.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 5.—August Berger was killed and three other men were injured in an accident at the Homestead Steel Works last night. Two of those injured will die.

The men were changing the rolls in the twenty-eight-inch mill when the chain with which they raised the rolls into place broke, letting the heavy mass of iron down on them. Berger was caught almost directly under the falling roll and his body was crushed almost to a pulp.

PLANT HEIRS NOT IN THE DEAL.

Denied that They Are Interested in Two Big Corporations.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 5.—Lynde Harrison, on his return from New York today, gave out the following statement concerning the two multi-million corporations, of whose formation notice was given out on Tuesday last:

"A statement that has been given much currency, intimating that the Plant estate or the Plant heirs were interested in the Ontario and Lake Superior and the War Eagle Companies, is entirely incorrect. The Plant estate and the Plant heirs had nothing to do with those companies, either directly or indirectly. A large majority of the stock in both companies is held by Philadelphia capitalists."

RUN ON A NEW JERSEY BANK.

Union County Institution at Rahway Pays Many Depositors.

RAHWAY, N. J., Jan. 5.—A run on the Union County Bank of this city was inaugurated yesterday, and to-day the bank was kept busy paying out money, mostly to small depositors. The bank was kept open until nearly 4 o'clock this afternoon, and paid every demand presented. Cashier Underwood declared that there was money enough to pay all who might call to-morrow.

The run is supposed to have been brought about by the fact that Deputy State Bank Examiners L. R. Vredenburgh of Somerville and Thomas F. Chambers of Trenton have been here for two days examining the bank. They declare that their examination so far shows the bank to be in good condition. They say that the examination is a regular one made in the usual course of business, and that it was not ordered because of any suspicions that the bank was not sound.

WRECK OF THE CHICAGO SOLD.

The Sunken Pennsylvania Ferryboat Knocked Down for $3,900.

The wreck of the Pennsylvania Railroad ferryboat Chicago, which was sunk in a collision with the steamer City of Augusta on Oct. 31 last, was sold at auction yesterday afternoon at the auction rooms of Burdett & Dennis at 29 Burling Slip.

About fifty men assembled at the auction rooms. The bidding began with $50, and the next moment a man bid $1,000. The bids were raised rapidly by $500, until $3,500 was reached, after which there was a pause. Then they dragged along by raises of $100, and stopped at $3,900, bid by Jeremiah J. Mahoney, a dealer in metal and ship rigging at 23 South Street. Nobody offered more, and the boat was knocked down to him. His rival bidders agreed that he had got a bargain, and cheered him.

Mr. Mahoney said he had not decided what he would do with the wreck. The machinery, he said, he thought he would use for another boat, and as for the hull, he would find some use for it.

RESTITUTION AFTER DEATH.

Baltimore Woman Gets Back $752 Lost More Than a Year Ago.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 5.—Mrs. William H. Gootee of this city was made happy this week by the return to her of $752 which she lost on Nov. 30, 1898. On the afternoon of that day Mrs. Gootee went to the Tax Office in the City Hall, taking with her a package containing $752, which she intended to deposit in bank. Soon after leaving the Tax Office she missed the package. She advertised her loss, offering a liberal reward, but aside from a postal card asking that a description of the bills contained in the package be advertised she never heard from the missing money.

A few days ago Mrs. Gootee received a visit at her home from a woman attired in mourning. The woman said that the money had been found by her husband, and she supposed that he had returned it, but upon looking over his papers after his death she found that he had not done so. She paid the full amount of the loss in a check.

Saxby's Sanity Questioned.

Frank L. Saxby, the Troy (N. Y.) insurance agent who on Sunday committed an assault on Manager George W. Moore of the Gilsey House, was in Jefferson Market Court yesterday. Before the Magistrate had an opportunity to pass sentence Saxby became exceedingly violent. He attempted to strike every one within reach, and was with difficulty overpowered. Some pronounced him insane and others said he was shamming, but in order to prevent any mistake the Court adjourned further proceedings in the case until Tuesday. Saxby was committed to the insane pavilion at Bellevue, where his mental condition will be determined.

Tramps Burned in a Barn Fire.

HAMILTON, Ohio, Jan. 5.—A barn on the Fox farm, two miles south of Hamilton, was burned to the ground late last night. Eight tramps were sleeping in the barn. Only six have been found since the fire. Of these John Burgers and Charles Gray are fearfully burned and may die. James Duncan of Chester, Penn., was slightly burned. The names of the missing men are not known.

Woman Saves Her Six Children.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., Jan. 5.—The home of Frederick Wessenberg, in Lower Yoder Township, was destroyed by fire last night together with all the contents. The fire was caused by the explosion of a gasoline stove in the room in which Mrs. Wessenberg and her eight children were sleeping. Mrs. Wessenberg and her daughter Mollie, aged sixteen years, and son Christ, aged fourteen years, were seriously burned while trying to extinguish the flames and in carrying the other children from the house. The others escaped injury.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CONSTANT READER.—For information concerning the civil service examinations apply to the Civil Service Office, Custom House, New York, N. Y.

"NAME UNNECESSARY."—Under the laws of New York if a woman dies leaving no will and a husband and children, one-third of her estate goes to the husband and two-thirds to the children. A husband can be cut off in a will, the same as any one else, if the wife so desires.

F. C. KIP.—All information regarding applications for positions as stenographers in the Post Office may be obtained by addressing the Civil Service Commission in Washington, and stating what you wish to know.

EDWARD ADAMS.—The poker hand, five, six, seven, eight, nine, is higher than the ace, two, three, four, five, the ace merely ranking as a one spot card in the sequence or "straight."

"W. E. T."—There is no law compelling the railroads of this State to issue commutation tickets. They do it to oblige their patrons and as a matter of business policy.

"SCOTCHWOMAN."—The Scottish-American, 33 Rose Street, has a fund for the benefit of the families of Scotch soldiers who are killed in the Transvaal.

To-morrow.—Of Timely Interest will be the special articles in THE NEW YORK TIMES Sunday, Jan. 7.—"Provisions and the Question of Contraband," by Prof. John Bassett Moore of Columbia University, formerly Assistant Secretary of State. Prof. Moore will discuss the question of contraband of war with special reference to the seizures by British vessels of American products on the way to South Africa. "How the British Repeat Blunders," by Capt. Leslie J. Perry of Washington. Capt. Perry shows that the British losses in the battle of New Orleans on Jan. 8, 1815, were about as great as those suffered by the English forces in all the engagements, thus far, in the present conflict with the Boers in South Africa. The writer draws a parallel between the British methods then and now, and criticises the British disregard of military tactics in hurling men against an unseen enemy. The article possesses especial timeliness because of the anniversary of Jackson's victory. "Evils of Women's Dress," by Romyn Hitchcock. Mr. Hitchcock specifies what he regards as some of the evils of women's dress, and tries to prove that women dress for one another instead of for convenience, or for the approval of the men. There will be a number of other notable special articles. Order in advance to be sure of getting a copy of to-morrow's issue.—Adv.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

The Past Year Not a Good One for Some of the Churches.

THEIR LOSS IN MEMBERSHIP

Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians, and Reformed Church People All Said to Show Decreases.

Last year was not a good one for Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians, and Reformed Church people in New York City. According to their own official records, all of them lost in membership of both churches and Sunday schools. Baptists show an almost uniform loss in every part of the city. It was 845 last year, or 2 1-3 per cent. Presbyterians made a slight gain in Brooklyn, but lost in all other boroughs, their total falling off being 636. In Sunday school membership their loss was not far from 3,000.

Methodists made slight gains in all boroughs, save Manhattan and the Bronx, but lost all here, in both church and Sunday school membership, their net falling off being 760 in the former and 1,750 in the latter. The Reformed Church lost in all boroughs save Queens and Richmond. The net gain in the membership of churches, belonging to the seven religious bodies in New York last year was 9,139.

Sunday schools in these bodies show an actual falling off of 3,390. The Lutherans were the only body that made any considerable gain. Congregationalists went ahead 1,000, but Episcopalians gained only 300. The Episcopal Church gained in church membership in all boroughs, the main part, however, in Manhattan, its total advance being 5,870. Lutherans also gained in all boroughs, their total being 4,600. Congregationalists in Queens lost 101 members and in Manhattan and the Bronx gained 203. Their chief gain was in Brooklyn, amounting to about 1,000.

In financial matters the gain is but $372,000. There was a falling off of $118,000 in the contributions from Episcopal churches on Manhattan Island. Methodist and Congregational churches in Manhattan decreased their gifts a few hundred dollars each. Presbyterians of Manhattan gave $43,000 increase, and Lutherans $30,000.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Jan. 14, 1900.

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SUBJECT—The child Jesus visits Jerusalem.—Luke, ii., 41-52.

GOLDEN TEXT—And Jesus increased in wisdom and stature, and in favor with God and man.—Luke, ii., 52.

When Jesus of Nazareth was born in Bethlehem of Judea, "wise men from the East" came to Jerusalem, inquiring: "Where is He that is born King of the Jews?" (Matthew, ii., 1, 2.) This inquiry was not only pertinent, but significant. Its answer involved important considerations. It said that He was not to be born in Rome, the seat of the world's power; nor in Athens, the seat of the world's learning; nor in Corinth, the seat of the world's pleasure; but "in Judea," the seat of God's Law, and the land of His people. The question itself recognized that He was to be "The King of the Jews." The answer also recognized this position. It was also confirmed on the Cross, (Luke, xxiii., 38.) He was thus to be born, and live, and die, not as a Roman, or as a Greek, but as a Jew.

But why a Jew? "What advantage hath the Jew? Much every way," St. Paul says; "chiefly, because that unto them were committed the oracles of God," (Romans, iii., 1, 2.) They had not only the physical and moral laws, common to all mankind resting upon them, but "to them were committed the oracles," the words which God spoke on Mount Sinai, (Acts, vii., 38;) the special and peculiar laws of God, regulating the spiritual relations of man everywhere to his Maker. To no other nation were these laws given. Every other nation received them through the Jews.

So "when the fullness of the time was come" that God should send forth His Son He was not only "made of a woman," but He was "made under the law, to redeem them that were under the law." (Gal. iv., 4, 5.) Thus He not only "took not on Him the nature of angels," but He took not on Him merely the nature of man. "He took on Him" or "laid hold of" (margin), and used for His own purposes of grace—"the seed of Abraham," to whom the law was given. (Heb. ii., 16.) Being thus born a Jew, and not a Gentile, Jesus of Nazareth was under obligation to fulfill all the Law of God as given to the Jews—physical, moral, and spiritual—that He might bring the body, soul, and spirit of all men into obedience to God and acceptance with God.

Now this law of God given to "the seed of Abraham," on Mount Sinai, consisted of two parts—one of ceremony, the other of precepts. The ceremonial services were types enforcing the spiritual precepts, and instructing the people to comprehend and rest in them. But the ceremonial services were temporary, and belonged only to the Jews and to those who became Jews; the spiritual precepts were eternal, and rested upon all men everywhere. (Rom. ii., 1-11.) They were everlasting principles. A perfect obedience, however, to both of these features of the law was demanded, for it was written, "Cursed is every one that continueth not in all things written in the book of the law to do them." (Gal. iii., 10.)

OBEDIENCE TO THE LAW.

But no man was ever found who was able to render this perfect obedience to the whole law. The law itself "was weak through the flesh." (Romans viii., 3,) and "both Jews and Gentiles" were "all under sin," (Romans iii., 9;) "there is no difference," St. Paul says; "all have sinned and come short of the glory of God." (Romans iii., 22, 23.) To be a perfect Substitute, and Saviour, therefore, for both Jew and Gentile, Jesus Himself must not only pay the full penalty of disobedience that God "might be just, and the Justifier of him which believeth," (Romans iii., 26,) but He must also render the perfect obedience demanded, "that the righteousness of the law might be fulfilled in us who walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit" (Romans viii., 4.)

It was as necessary, therefore, that Jesus of Nazareth should be circumcised as it was that He should be crucified; that He should be presented and accepted in the Temple as that He should rise from the dead; that He should go up to the regularly appointed feasts as that He should sit down at the right hand of the Father. All this would not have been necessary if He had been a Roman or a Greek, but then He would not have been a Saviour for the Jew. He would not have met all the law which rested with special force upon Him. This, in a great measure, explains why so few incidents in His life are recorded, and why those few are of such a peculiar character. For the salvation of all men—Jew and Gentile—and for the "full assurance of faith," (Hebrews, x., 22,) it was necessary to record only those which showed how He met and satisfied the whole law of God as man's Redeemer, and became, as Simeon declared, "a light to lighten the Gentiles and the glory of Israel." (Verse 32.)

The incident brought before us in this lesson is not, therefore, the first which demands our attention, because it is not the first that is recorded. In fact, it loses very much of its significance if we take no notice of those which preceded it. They are all intimately related to each other. Let us, therefore, look at them in their order.

The first demand that rested upon every male child of "the seed of Abraham" was that he should be circumcised. (Gen. xvii., 9-14; Lev. xii., 3.) This ceremony was to be performed on the eighth day after birth. It was the first legal act of its life. Then the child received the name by which it was ever afterward to be known. Then it was publicly and officially declared that he was "a debtor to do the whole law." (Gal. v., 3.)

So we read of this "Son of the Highest," that "when eight days were accomplished for the circumcising of the Child His name was called Jesus." (ii., 21.) Almost as soon as "the Word was made flesh" the obligation was thus laid upon Him of walking before God and among men "without sin," that He might be "the end of the law for righteousness to every one that believeth." (Rom. x., 4.) that the very youngest of the children of men might be accepted in Him.

In close connection with this law was another of equal importance and of more personal significance. It is referred to when it says of Jesus: "They brought Him to Jerusalem to present Him to the Lord and to do for Him after the custom of the law." (ii., 22, 27.)

PRESENTATION CEREMONY.

This ceremony of presentation for God's acceptance was founded on a fact peculiar to the deliverance of God's people from the bondage of Egypt. On the memorable night of that deliverance, when the believing and obedient Israelite sprinkled the blood of the appointed lamb upon the side posts and the lintel of his door, the angel of death passed over his house, and there was no death within. But where there was no blood—as on the houses of the Egyptians—the angel of death entered in, and slew every first-born son, whether it was the son of the King upon his throne, or of the captive in the dungeon. (Exodus, xii., 29.) Because of this, God required His people to consecrate to Him the first born son in all their families. (Exodus, xiii., 11-16.) Afterward, however, He accepted in their stead the whole tribe of Levi. (Numbers, iii., 11-13.) But the first-born son of each household, even then, was to be presented to Him for His acceptance, and redeemed by the payment of "five shekels, after the shekel of the sanctuary."

This presentation for convenience was generally made when the mother came to offer the special offerings required of her. (Leviticus, xiii., 3-5.) This she was required to do thirty-three days after her child had been circumcised, or forty-one after his birth—when he was only a little more than a month old. Then she must present him to God for His acceptance, and as entitled to all the privileges and responsible for all the obligations of the first born. It was the second demand of the law upon his life. But this demand was not made upon any other child of the family. As the first born he represented all of the after born. He was entitled to the "birthright." When the father died he became the head of the household.

So it was as occupying this significant position of "the first born" that they brought Jesus "to Jerusalem to present Him to the Lord." But, as we saw last week, Jesus was "the Son of the Highest," as well as the son of Mary; "the first begotten" whom all the angels were commanded to worship. (Hebrews, i., 16.) From His earliest infancy in the flesh He was thus accepted by God as "the first born among many brethren," (Romans, viii., 29;) the great representative of all who should be "born again" through faith in Him; "the last Adam," or federal head of all the children of God, as "the first Adam" was of all the children of men; that by the obedience of the One "the many" might be "made righteous," as by the disobedience of the other "the many were made sinners." (Romans, v., 19. R. V.)

When Joseph and Mary "had performed all things according to the law of the Lord, they returned into Galilee, to their own city, Nazareth." (Verse 31.) But not directly. From St. Matthew we learn that they must have returned first to Bethlehem, and were there visited by "the wise men from the East." (Matt., ii., 1-11.) These "wise men" at once recognized that the young Child in Mary's arms was the great King for whom they were diligently seeking. As such, they not only "presented unto Him gifts—gold, frankincense, and myrrh"—but they "fell down and worshipped Him." Through them was rendered to Him the homage of the great Gentile world. "His own," however, "received Him not." (John, i., 11.) As the Psalmist had long before foretold, they "took counsel together against the Lord, and against His anointed," (Psalms, ii., 2,) and Joseph was commanded to "take the young child and His mother and flee into Egypt." (Matt., ii., 13.) How long they remained in Egypt is uncertain, but probably within three years—some say within one—they returned to Nazareth.

The sacred narrative, however, is as silent for twelve years concerning the life of Jesus there as it is concerning His life in Egypt. For during all that time no special law rested upon Him, demanding a public recognition, but the law of filial obedience. That law He faithfully fulfilled in the privacy of the home circle as He "grew and waxed strong in spirit, filled with wisdom; and the grace of God was upon Him." (Verse 40.)

"SON OF THE LAW."

"When He was twelve years old, (v. 42,) however, the law again asserted its claims upon Him, as it did upon every Jewish lad in his thirteenth year. That was the dividing line between "childhood and youth," (the Rev. Dr. Deems.) Then he was "of age" in the eyes of the law. "At this age, a boy of whatever rank, was obliged, by the injunction of the rabbis, and the custom of his nation, to learn a trade for his own support. At this age he was so far emancipated from parental authority, that his father could no longer sell him as a slave. At this age he became a 'ben-hat-torah,' or 'Son of the Law.' Up to this age he was called 'kator,' or 'little'; henceforth, he was 'gadol,' or 'grown up,' and was treated as a man; henceforth, too, he began to wear the tephellin-phylacteries, and was presented by his father in the synagogue on a Sabbath, which was called from that circumstance the Shabbath-tephellin." (Farrar.)

Thus Jesus had now reached the recognized age of personal responsibility to the law, and was expected to go up to the regularly appointed feasts, and take such other parts in the services of the synagogue and Temple, as were incumbent upon all Jews in good standing. This Joseph and Mary well knew. Probably Joseph himself, as other fathers did, had taken Him into the synagogue of Nazareth on "the Shabbath-tephellin," and in the presence of the people, had himself bound the phylacteries upon Him, or seen it done by the proper officer.

During all of these twelve years "His parents went to Jerusalem every year at the feast of the Passover." (v., 41.) This was commanded by the law. (Deut. xvi., 16,) and was scrupulously obeyed by every devout Jew. Probably—as was common with others—Jesus many times accompanied them. Because it says that "when He was twelve years old" He was with them, does not prove that He was not often with them before, any more than it proves that He never went up again until He was thirty. But until He was twelve years old there was no obligation resting upon Him to go. Then and afterward, however, there was.

Another marked peculiarity of this visit lies in the fact that He "tarried behind" (v., 43,) when the caravan with which He had come up to the city started to return. This He had never done before. Now it was evidently from no childish impulse. He "tarried behind" voluntarily and for a purpose, for He was "sitting in the midst of the doctors"—men whose special business it was to study and teach the law—and they "were astonished at His understanding and answers." (v. 47.)

What He said to them we are not told, but what He said to His mother, is. They are the first recorded words of His life, and the only recorded words until He was at least thirty years old. They say to human ears what He had long before said to the heavenly host, "Lo, I come to do Thy will, O God." (Heb. x., 9.) As He had voluntarily left His Father's house in Heaven that He might fulfill this purpose, and had come to dwell for a season in the house of an earthly father—so, now He had voluntarily left the house of His earthly father for a season, that He might in His Heavenly Father's house on earth declare the purpose of His coming. Thus we have in this incident Him who had become "a debtor to do the whole law," and who had been accepted by God as "the first born among many brethren," declaring by His own act and words that He recognized that these obligations rested upon Him as an imperative necessity, and that He "must" carry them out.

These words, moreover, declared that He recognized that this necessity rested upon Him on account of His Divine Sonship. God was His Father, He said, without hesitation or qualification. He claimed this position as distinctly when He was only twelve years old as He did some twenty years afterward when He said, "I and My Father are One" (John x., 30), and as emphatically as He did upon the Cross when He said, "Father, forgive them," and, "Into Thy hands I commend my spirit." (Luke xxiii., 34, 46.) As the Son of God He said, "I must be about My Father's business," when He was a boy. As the Son of God He said, "It is finished," when He died upon the cross. Thus He Himself declared both His nature and His mission.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What was the inquiry of "the wise men from the East," and why was it significant?

What peculiarity characterized the Jews?

What is said of Jesus's nativity, and what obligation rested upon Him in consequence?

Of what two parts did the law of God consist, and what is said of them?

What was therefore required of Jesus to make Him a perfect Saviour for both Jew and Gentile?

What necessity did this involve, and what does it explain?

What was the first demand of the law which rested upon "the seed of Abraham," what did it declare, and how was it met by Jesus?

What was the next demand of the law, and on what was it founded?

What was this ceremony to be performed, and to whom was it peculiar?

What is said of Jesus as occupying the position of "the first born"?

What occurred when all things according to the law had been performed?

What is said of Jesus's life in Nazareth?

What new relation to the law took place when He was twelve years old, and what is said of it?

What is said of His going up to Jerusalem and of His tarrying behind?

What explanation did He give, and what is said of it?

What great fact did His words declare, and what is said of it?

Week of Prayer Services.

Services in observance of the Week of Prayer will be held in the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, every afternoon next week at 4 o'clock, under the auspices of the Evangelical Alliance. The topics and speakers will be as follows: Monday, "Prayerful Confession," the Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith; Tuesday, "The Church Universal," the Rev. Dr. L. W. Batten; Wednesday, "Nations and Their Rulers," the Rev. Dr. James A. Francis; Thursday, "Families and Schools," the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Stimson; Friday, "Foreign Missions," Mornay Williams; Saturday, "Home Missions," the Rev. Dr. F. M. North. Other prominent ministers and laymen will assist in the services. The music will be under the direction of Richard T. Percy. William E. Dodge is President of the Alliance and the Rev. Dr. L. T. Chamberlaine General Secretary.

Church News and Notes.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman will deliver his second lecture on "Justice to the Christian and Jew" in Temple Emanu-El to-morrow morning.

The Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry will speak to-morrow morning in South Church on "Spiritual Leaven." In the afternoon he will speak on "The Epiphany."

The Rev. Julian K. Smyth, pastor of the Church of the New Jerusalem, East Thirty-fifth Street, near Park Avenue, is to take up the subjects "The Right to Labor" and "The Right of Ownership" in a brief series of sermons. The preliminary topic to-morrow morning will be "The Gospel and the World; or, How Can the Church Help in Solving Present Social Problems?" The Christmas music will be repeated.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ADAMS CHAPEL, UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary, 700 Park Av.—Sunday afternoon service at 4:30 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. Charles P. Fagnani, D. D. All are welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, UNITARIAN, 4TH AV. and 20th St.—Sunday school, 10 A. M.; the pastor, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, will preach at 11 A. M. first of a course of sermons on "The Inspirations of Life"; communion at close of morning service. The public cordially invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 60th St., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Rev. R. M. W. Black will preach at 11 A. M. and at second monthly musical service at 8 P. M.

ARCHANGEL CHURCH OF THE, IN THE CRYPT OF THE CATHEDRAL, Rev. George S. Pratt, Rector.—Services every Sunday morning at 11.

AT CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS,
57TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.
11 A. M. & 7:45 P. M. **REV. THOMAS C. HALL** will preach. Mr. Blackburn will assist in the communion services.
Strangers Cordially Welcome. All seats free.

AT EIGHTEENTH STREET AND EIGHTH Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.—Dr. Darwood will preach morning and evening; also on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday nights.

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st St.—Rev. Marie St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11. Subject, "The Path of Life." Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

AT METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7TH AV. AND 14th St.—Communion and reception of members morning. Address by Miss Lilavati Singh of India, evening. Dr. Cadman will preach. Meetings every night. Concert to-night.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES, Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St.—Evening, 7:45, Rev. Dr. G. W. Chamberlain, thirty-eight years missionary in Brazil, preaches; subject, "Religious Condition in South America." All inv

COLER ON POLITICAL REFORMS.

In an Address Says the Machine Is Necessary and Unavoidable, but Should Be Run by the People.

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—The principal speaker at the regular monthly meeting of the Massachusetts Reform Club to-night was Controller B. S. Coler of New York, who spoke on the "Reform of Political Machines." He said, in part:

"The political machine is a legitimate party organization narrowed down to one-man power, and the machine politician is the man who is in; the reformer the man who is out. The practical politician finds it easier to fool all the people some of the time than to obey the will of the people all the time. He builds his machine of popular political policy, paints it with promises, drives it with greed for spoils, and with it he cuts a short road to public office, power, patronage, and wealth. The machine in its primitive state is a harmless institution. It may be made an engine of destruction or a step-ladder of good government.

"The political machine is sometimes made odious to good citizens, but is never wholly bad in itself. It is a fixture in American politics, and while it may be broken and rebuilt, cleaned and reformed, it cannot be eliminated.

"To reform parties and overthrow bosses you must begin at the bottom. You must get the people to vote at primary elections, and extend the primary system until it takes the place of the packed convention and the corrupt caucus that merely register the will of one man.

"I believe that all party nominations for office in a city, town, or county should be made by a direct vote of the members of that party cast at a primary election conducted under legal regulations and safeguards as complete as those provided for general elections. That is government by the people reduced to a direct and simple method. Their chief complaint against party machines and party bosses is that they select the men who run for office, and that the great mass of the voters have no voice in the matter. If nominations were made by the people direct, there would be no bosses, and every corrupt machine would be wrecked at the first election. A primary law that would enable the people to nominate all candidates for office would, I believe, cause all good citizens to take some interest in politics. That result alone would be a long step forward toward better politics and better government. Men of honesty and independence would then seek the honor of nomination and election to office, and we should soon have a better class of men in politics and public life."

DISASTROUS FIRE IN RICHMOND.

The Flames Destroy Property Valued at $400,000.

RICHMOND, Jan. 5.—Richmond this evening suffered the severest fire loss it has known for years. About 3 o'clock fire broke out in the Merchants and Planters' tobacco warehouse, which covered about a third of a block. In it were stored some 3,600 hogsheads of tobacco, 2,600 of which belonged to the American Tobacco Company. In an incredibly short time the interior of the building was a roaring furnace, and there was no hope of saving the structure or any of its contents.

The destruction was complete. The flames spread to the Kingan Cold Storage plant, to Carter & Ryland's commission house, and to a vacant machine shop building. The damage to the last two was slight, as was that of Davenport's warehouse, in the vicinity. But Kingan & Co. suffered a loss of some $30,000, fully insured. The loss on the tobacco in the Merchants and Planters' Warehouse is estimated at $350,000, with insurance about $300,000. The building was fully insured. The total loss is $400,000; insurance, $350,000.

The proximity of the burning warehouse to two of the city's great gas holders caused serious fear of an explosion. At times the holders were so hot that the paint peeled off.

AT RACQUETS AND TENNIS.

Since the visiting English champion at both racquets and court tennis, Peter Latham, of the Queen's Club, London, arrived in New York, the lovers of these games at the Racquet and Tennis Club, on West Forty-third Street, have been indulged with an interesting series of games.

Yesterday Latham and Eustace H. Miles, the amateur champion of England, were to have played in doubles against Thomas Pettitt, the professional court tennis champion of America, and Lawrence M. Stockton, the amateur court tennis champion of America, but when Mr. Stockton failed to appear, Alfred Tompkins of the Racquet and Tennis Club, was substituted, and the partners were changed. Latham and Tompkins played together against Pettitt and Miles, and the result was a lively, interesting game, in the which the result was in doubt up to the last stroke of the game. T. Suffern Taller, the well-known coaching whip, was the referee, and Frank Forester the marker.

Pettitt and Miles won the first game. The second and third games of the first set, however, went to Latham and Tompkins.

In the forenoon George Hannigan, one of the club's players who has shown almost championship form, and Quincy A. Shaw, Jr., the amateur champion racquet player of America and Canada, played an interesting game at racquets. Hannigan allowed the amateur champion five aces, and defeated him in a match at three out of five games.

Hannigan won the first and second games, but in the third and fourth Mr. Shaw played up to his old form, which was missing in the first two games, and evened up the score. The deciding game was an exciting one, and was won by Hannigan by a score to 15 to 12.

TENNIS AT TUXEDO PARK.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Jan. 5.—The centre of attraction at Tuxedo is the tennis club. Many New Yorkers came out to-day to stay over Sunday and play a game of tennis with Champion Miles, the English expert, who is now playing in fine form.

Mrs. T. Suffern Taller, Miss Hull, Miss Preston, and Miss Kane will enter in the handicap tennis after the Tuxedo week, Jan. 21.

Saturday will be a lively day at the club, many matches being scheduled. Lloyd Warren is matched against T. Suffern Taller, and P. Morgan, Cecil Baring, W. R. Garrison, Price Collier, and Grenville Kane will also play with Miles and Johnson.

Champion Peter Latham visited the court yesterday. He expects first-class tennis when he meets Thomas Pettit, the professional champion of America, on these courts next week.

Indian Harbor Yacht Club Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Jan. 5.—The annual meeting of the members of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club will be held at the Transportation Club, Hotel Manhattan, New York City, next Wednesday evening. The Nominating Committee, composed of F. S. Doremus, C. H. Kirby, and William H. Eppens, has presented the following nominations for officers, Trustees, and Regatta Committee: Commodore—Charles T. Wills; Vice Commodore—George G. Tyson; Rear Commodore — Alfred Peats; Secretary—Charles Wright Kirby; Treasurer—Richard Outwater; Measurer—Frank Bowne Jones; Trustees, term expiring 1903—Henry E. Doremus and Alfred Peats; Regatta Committee—Frank Bowne Jones, Charles E. McManus, D. Willis Merritt, Thomas A. Mead, and Charles Frederick Kirby. The club now numbers over 300 members, and despite the fact that this year's dues will be $25 instead of $15, less than a dozen men have resigned.

Ice Yachts Race at Red Bank.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 5.—Eight ice yachts sailed a five-mile race this afternoon over a straightaway course, half to windward. The entries were: James B. Weaver's Kittie and L. F. Chevalier's Bella, of the second class, and Edward Asay's Daisy, Commodore Morford's Flaw, Charles Burd's Zip, Jacob Cornwell, Jr.'s Glacier, William White's Gull, Rennie Hendrickson's Nip, and Charles Foxwell's Flirt, of the third class. The wind was very light and the race unexciting. Bella was withdrawn, leaving Kittie a walkover. In the third class Daisy won, with Flaw second and Zip third. The boats were obliged to do a good deal of tacking, and it took nearly half an hour to sail the race.

New York Baseball Players Signed.

George Davis, shortstop, and "Jack" Doyle, first baseman, have already signed contracts to play with the New York baseball team this season. Both these cracks were in the city yesterday, and are confident there will be a winning team in New York this year.

Utica Wants the Big Fight.

"Tim" Hurst, matchmaker and referee of the Genesee Athletic Club of Utica, N. Y., is here in behalf of his club to offer a purse of $20,000 for the Jeffries-Corbett fight, which is to take place on March 15.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The series decided in the Harlem League last night was productive of high scores. In the first game the Empires rolled up a total of 999 pins, defeating the Phoenix team. This is the second best score made in the tournament. The Empires made the best score last November, a total of 1,103 pins, which is the world's record. The Grove Hills won the second game from the Phoenix team, and also defeated the Empires in the third game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Empire—Voorhees, 174; Mische, 212; Stoff, 215; Sohl, 191; Arnold, 207. Total, 999.
Phoenix—Pearse, 191; McLean, 166; Bolrath, 130; Gross, 203; Young, 158. Total, 848.

SECOND GAME.

Grove Hill—Potts, 171; Robitzek, 160; Voight, 156; Soffel, 194; Schneider, 212. Total, 893.
Phoenix—Pearse, 190; McLean, 187; Bolrath, 171; Gross, 162; Young, 170. Total, 880.

THIRD GAME.

Grove Hill—Potts, 191; Robitzek, 184; Voight, 165; Soffel, 193; Schneider, 176. Total, 909.
Empire—Voorhees, 171; Mische, 211; Stoff, 188; Sohl, 166; Arnold, 153. Total, 889.

In the Columbia League last night the Standards easily downed the Mercury and Village teams. The Mercurys lost two games, being beaten by the Village team in the second game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Standard—Koehler, 202; Allison, 185; Tobin, 166; Thompson, 137; Wyman, 152. Total, 842.
Mercury—Cooney, 102; Manson, 181; Johnson, 127; Speck, 187; Steeves, 190. Total, 787.

SECOND GAME.

Village—Schenck, 161; Powers, 153; R. Coleman, 187; Falk, 157; G. Coleman, 134. Total, 792.
Mercury—Cooney, 118; Manson, 150; Johnson, 135; Speck, 152; Steeves, 197. Total, 752.

THIRD GAME.

Standard—Koehler, 205; Allison, 187; Tobin, 146; Thompson, 179; Wyman, 167. Total, 844.
Village—Schenck, 169; Powers, 142; R. Coleman, 121; Mahoney, 138; Falk, 185. Total, 755.

Lefferts Council won two games and Nassau Council won one game last night in the tournament of the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Sub-League on the Elephant Club alleys. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Lefferts Council—Freed, 160; Van Riper, 155; Kaemerer, 165; Aschenbach, 126; Smith, 153. Total, 729.
Fulton Council—White, 109; Hodges, 125; Wilson, 121; Miller, 135; Silveira, 131. Total, 621.

SECOND GAME.

Nassau Council—Edwards, 155; Marshall, 140; Rusher, 123; Page, 116; Kerr, 152. Total, 844.
Fulton Council—White, 147; Hodges, 146; Wilson, 124; Miller, 144; Silveira, 136. Total, 697.

THIRD GAME.

Lefferts Council—Freed, 183; Van Riper, 136; Kaemerer, 157; Aschenbach, 141; Smith, 156. Total, 773.
Nassau Council—Edwards, 138; Marshall, 123; Rusher, 111; Page, 141; Kerr, 149. Total, 662.

The Herald bowlers defeated The Commercial Bulletin team in two games in the Morning Newspaper League at the Germania Alleys yesterday afternoon. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Herald—I. Robinson, 175; Long, 109; Dewes, 170; Heilbeck, 123; C. Robinson, 135; Nutzhorn, 147; E. Gallagher, 122; Allen, 156. Total, 1,137.
Commercial Bulletin—Flannagan, 93; Hall, 100; White, 109; Valentine, 127; Haltigan, 145; O'Rourke, 89; Hughes, 151; Melville, 155. Total, 969.

SECOND GAME.

Herald—I. Robinson, 148; Long, 161; Dewes, 169; Heilbeck, 117; C. Robinson, 119; Nutzhorn, 179; Moran, 172; Allen, 157. Total, 1,222.
Commercial Bulletin—Haltigan, 121; Terry, 141; Hall, 124; White, 134; Flannagan, 130; Valentine, 152; Hughes, 125; Melville, 154. Total, 1,081.

The Fidelias and Corinthians were the winners in the American National tourney last night. The Fidelias rolled two scores of over 900, Foege, one of the team, making 242 in the first game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Fidelia—Wagner, 158; S. Timm, 176; Koster, 181; Foege, 242; Amann, 180. Total, 937.
Corinthian—S. Walter, 181; Baker, 177; Niles, 154; Holden, 197; Schaeffer, 165. Total, 874.

SECOND GAME.

Corinthian—S. Walter, 164; Baker, 141; Niles, 164; Holden, 191; Schaeffer, 212. Total, 872.
Columbia—Taylor, 166; Drew, 151; Brophy, 104; Hartley, 159; Roche, 182. Total, 852.

THIRD GAME.

Fidelia—Wagner, 172; S. Timm, 211; Koster, 215; Foege, 190; Amann, 171. Total, 959.
Columbia—Taylor, 180; Drew, 146; Brophy, 161; Hartley, 186; Roche, 186. Total, 841.

The Oradells bowled in good form in the Arlington National tourney last night, winning two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Oradell—Schmidt, 192; Becker, 114; Kaempf, 175; Dippel, 163; Reichard, 156. Total, 800.
Glendale—Laine, 146, Schreyer, 164; Koechling, 114; Schwage, 170; C. Fuchs, 142. Total, 745.

SECOND GAME.

Glendale—Laine, 199; Schreyer, 149; Koechling, 169; Schwage, 126; C. Fuchs, 167. Total, 810.
Holschen—Martens, 153; Jentzen, 168; Hey, 196; Borggrere, 124; Luhrs, 100. Total, 746.

THIRD GAME.

Oradell—Schmidt, 181; Becker, 142; Kaempf, 185; Dippel, 169; Reichard, 153. Total, 821.
Holschen—Martens, 229; Jentzen, 130; Hey, 137; Borggrere, 114; Luhrs, 157. Total, 767.

De Witt Clinton Council won both of its games last night in the tourney of the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum on Trainor's alleys. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

De Witt Clinton Council—Smith, 150; Houghton, 168; Page, 181; McElroy, 132; Butler, 169. Total, 800.
Brooklyn Council—Cook, 142; Clark, 110; Spencer, 126; Tabor, 202; Halloran, 165. Total, 745.

SECOND GAME.

Brooklyn Council—Cook, 192; Clark, 152; Spencer, 183; Tabor, 148; Halloran, 200. Total, 875.
Fulton Council—Lovell, 179; McCormick, 154; Silveira, 101; Herbert, 174; Fernbach, 172. Total, 780.

THIRD GAME.

De Witt Clinton Council—Smith, 159; Houghton, 165; Page, 183; McElroy, 177; Butler, 149. Total, 833.
Fulton Council—Lovell, 157; McCormick, 125; Silveira, 133; Herbert, 182; Fernbach, 179. Total, 776.

Tournament Games To-day.

Wholesale Drug Trade Association—National Lead Company, Merck & Co., Colgate & Co., General Chemical Company, R. W. Robinson & Son, Seabury & Johnson.
Fire Insurance League—Home, Phenix, Palatine.
Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island—Amphion, Red Hook, South Brooklyn.
Bank Clerks' League—Three games at Reid's alleys.

ROCKEFELLER GOLF COURSE.

Only Guests of the Owner Will Be Allowed to Play at Tarrytown.

TARRYTOWN, Jan. 5.—John D. Rockefeller will be able next Spring to entertain his friends at his place here on his private golf links. A nine-hole course, which it is said will be the finest in the country, is being laid out. It was planned by Willie Dunn, and he is supervising the work.

The course will be ready for use early in the season, and only Mr. Rockefeller's guests will have access to it. When work on the course was started, it was supposed Mr. Rockefeller was building it for the use of wealthy residents of this section, but this is not the case.

Racing Results at Tanfaran.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—Tanfaran results:

FIRST RACE.—Eleven-sixteenths of a mile; selling. Genua, 91 pounds, (Phelan,) 2½ to 1, won; Monda, 97, (Henry,) 7 to 1, second; Clarendo, 91, (T. Walsh,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:08½. Storm King, Romany, Antioch, Pat Murphy, Sallie Goodwin, Terrene, Gold Baron, and Katie Gibbons also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile; selling. Loving Cup, 105 pounds, (E. Jones,) 2 to 1, won; Miss Marion, 101, (Bullman,) 3 to 5, second; Juva, 101, (Henry,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:02¼. El Salado, Lady Heloise, Racery, and Jingle Jingle also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile; selling. White Fern, 106 pounds, (E. Jones,) 4 to 1, won; Ping, 100, (Sinclair,) 6 to 1, second; Raclvan, 107, (Bergen,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:45¼. Vassal, Collins, Faversham, Sam Dannenbaum, and Champion Rose also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile; purse. Geyser, 111 pounds, (Spencer,) 1 to 5, won; Afamada, 109, (Jenkins,) 6 to 1, second; Bathus, 100, (T. Walsh,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:30. Three starters.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; selling. Good Hope, 98 pounds, (T. Walsh,) 5 to 1, won; Maud Ferguson, 98, (Vittatoe,) 7 to 1, second; Silver Tone, 108, (Jenkins,) even, third. Time—1:13. Mike Rice, Amaza, Aluminum, Tribio, Antoinette, Glissando, Will Fay, and St. Agnes also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Eleven-sixteenths of a mile; purse. Alice Dougherty, 110, (Vittatoe,) 7 to 10, won; Limerick, 112, (Morgan,) 6 to 1, second; Choteau, 111, (E. Jones,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:09¾. Fine Shot, Flora Bird, Redwald, Gire, Racetto, Favorita, and Isoline also ran.

Yale Wins Again at Hockey.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 5.—Yale won the third of the series of hockey games at Duquesne Garden to-night from Duquesne Country and Athletic Club by a score of 3 to 2. The game was very exciting, Yale securing victory just before the second half ended by taking three goals in rapid succession.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA BUYS STOCK.

It Is Said the Road Invested in Chesapeake and Ohio.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5.—It was reported in railroad and financial circles yesterday that the Pennsylvania Railroad has just completed negotiations for a large block of Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad stock. It was stated further that other railroad companies have also secured interests in the Chesapeake and Ohio.

A few weeks ago it was announced that the Pennsylvania had made a considerable investment, amounting to $8,000,000 or $10,000,000 in stock of the Baltimore and Ohio, and the purchase of stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio is in line with a plan mapped out by the leading trunk lines to prevent cutting of freight rates, and to bring about closer relations and more harmonious action in the conduct of these roads.

The Chesapeake and Ohio for a long time has been considered a part of the Vanderbilt system. Its terminus at Newport News is fitted up with all modern improvements. It is also said that the Speyers and the Baltimore and Ohio have taken a slice of the stock.

FITCHBURG RAILROAD LEASE.

No Offer to Buy Massachusetts's Stock —President Codman's Plan.

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—No information has been received at the Executive Department at the State House in regard to the lease of the Fitchburg Railroad to the Boston and Maine. The Commonwealth is a large stockholder, but its stock is in the minority. It is stated at the Executive Department that no offers to buy the stock have been made to the Governor and Council by anybody, neither has the proposition to lease been presented to that body. If such propositions were to be made they would naturally come to the Governors and Executive Council, as they have jurisdiction over the investment.

President Tuttle of the Boston and Maine Railroad says:

"I cannot deny the statement made that President Codman of the Fitchburg has seen me and that he had made me an offer to lease the railroad which he represents to the Boston and Maine. Furthermore, we have come to no definite settlement as yet, and there is, of course, a possibility that we may never come to one. Regarding the lease in question, the Boards of Directors of the two roads cannot consider the matter together until all the details of the proposition have been completed by the Directors of the Fitchburg, and I do not know when that will be."

THE D., L. AND W. IN BROOKLYN.

Its New Freight Shed and Improvements Will Probably Cost $5,000,000.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company yesterday began work at the foot of Clymer Street, Brooklyn, on what will be one of the largest freight terminals in the East. The property was formerly occupied as a lumber yard by the firm of Cross, Austin & Co., and has a frontage on the East River of 500 feet, extending from the water-front to Kent Avenue, along Cross Street for several hundred feet, and then along Washington Avenue at its beginning at Kent Avenue to almost up to the Wallabout Canal. The railroad Company acquired the property a few months ago after the company had maintained for several years very small freight facilities at the foot of South Ninth Street. It was reported yesterday that the improvements will cost at least $5,000,000.

There will be an immense fireproof freight shed, 440 feet long, and twenty tracks running in all directions, so as to give easy docking facilities. There will also a transfer slip 196 feet long, and a large basin which will be extended through the property to Kent Avenue. The work begun yesterday was on this basin. There will also be a second slip, which will be 42 feet wide.

Among the structures to be torn down is a chimney 165 feet high, which will be razed to-day. It has stood for twenty years and is a landmark in the Williamsburg section.

FREIGHT TRAINS RUN TOO FAST.

Railroad Men Want Chicago-New York Time Lengthened.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—If a plan that is being agitated among officers of the roads running east from Chicago is adopted the time of the numerous fast freight trains between this city and the Atlantic ports, particularly New York, may be lengthened.

During the past year the officers of many of the trunk lines have bent all their energies to the task of putting through their freight trains on limited time. The efforts to minimize the time have resulted in reducing the Chicago and New York schedules, in some cases to thirty hours. Brisk competition for traffic has been the principal factor in the time war.

Managers of several of the through lines believe the fast freight war has gone too far, and that the schedule should be lengthened for the sake of economy.

TIGERS' ATHLETIC FINANCES.

Princeton's Association Cleared $8,691.21 Over Expenses for 1899.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 5.—Walter H. Andrus, Treasurer of the University Athletic Association last year, submitted his semi-annual report to-day and issued a statement on the financial standing of the association. The statement shows that the football association cleared above all expenses $8,691.21, which enables the Treasurer to pay off the deficit of $4,000 incurred during the season of 1898, and all other deficiencies incurred from the track and baseball association that year, and leaving a net balance now on hand of $1,032.21.

The receipts from football games were $21,670.43, and from other sources $1,123.70, making a total of $22,794.13. The disbursements were $14,102.92. The four games which yielded the association the largest receipts were: Cornell, $1,073.71; Brown, $1,117.95; Carlisle Indians, $2,702.83, and Yale $13,582.84.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

NIELS TOELBERG.—Deficiency judgment for $19,223 was docketed yesterday against Niels Toelberg in favor of Jeannette K. Manne, growing out of the sale of property in Eighty-third Street, near Amsterdam Avenue.

EDWIN H. BENEDICT.—Edwin H. Benedict confessed judgment yesterday for $1,488 in favor of Rosa L. Benedict for the amount due on a demand note dated Oct. 5, 1896, payable at 515 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street.

WILLIAM H. MORTON ESTATE.—Three deficiency judgments aggregating $26,127 were docketed yesterday against Lydia M. Cowles, as administratrix of the estate of William H. Morton, in favor of John Hudson, as trustee under the will of Stephen Philbin, growing out of the foreclosure sale of 118 to 122 West Sixty-first Street.

D. E. ROSE COMPANY.—Judgment for $37,112 was entered yesterday against the D. E. Rose Company, manufacturers of cheroots at 286 Elizabeth Street, and also against Daniel E. Rose, President of the company, in favor of A. Cohn & Co., on a demand note of the company dated Oct. 30 last for $36,981, to the order of Daniel E. Rose, who indorsed it and delivered it to A. Cohn & Co. Mr. Rose confessed judgment as indorser. Executions were issued to the Sheriff on both judgments. Mr. Rose has been identified with the cigar business for twenty years. The D. E. Rose Company made an assignment on Jan. 17, 1899, with liabilities reported at $51,000. A settlement was subsequently made with the creditors at 35 1-3 cents on the dollar, and the business was continued.

JOHN V. SCHAEFER COMPANY.—The John V. Schaefer Company, manufacturers of cabinet work and interior decorations at 157 and 159 East Eighty-eighth Street, made an assignment yesterday to Jacob Metz. The deed was signed by John V. Schaefer, Jr., as Vice President and Abram Deventer as Secretary and Treasurer. The business was established nearly forty years ago by John V. Schaefer, Sr., and was incorporated in June, 1898, with a capital stock of $30,000, under New York State laws, with John V. Schaefer, Sr., as President. The corporation had no rating at Bradstreet's. For some time the company had been reported slow in payments, on account of inability to make collections and lack of cash capital. Thomas Gilleran, the attorney, said that the liabilities were about $30,000, and nominal assets about $30,000, and the cause of the assignment was poor collections.

Out of Town.

JAMES W. CHASE.—James W. Chase, a builder and contractor of Buffalo, was yesterday adjudged a bankrupt, filing the papers before Referee Hotchkiss. His liabilities are given as $223,309.36, with assets of only $115.

BLANCHE BOURBON.—Judgment for $23,772 was entered yesterday against Blanche Bourbon of Paris in favor of Louis Amberg on an assigned claim from Ermann & Cahn, sugar factors of New Orleans, for money advanced and goods sold by them to Blanche Bourbon.

J. MORTON BROWN.—J. Morton Brown of Norristown, Penn., was yesterday adjudged a voluntary bankrupt in the United States District Court at Philadelphia. The liabilities were stated to be $304,461.40, consisting of $91,914.35 of secured claims and $212,547.05 unsecured claims. The assets were $1,831.75.

CLYDE GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.—The plant of the Clyde Gas and Electric Company at Lyons, N. Y., has been taken charge of by Sheriff Wheeler under six judgments, aggregating $1,642, obtained by Syracuse creditors. The stockholders of the company have petitioned Justice Dunwell for a voluntary dissolution of the corporation, and an order has been issued to show cause why the corporation should not be dissolved, the order being returnable Feb. 1. The value of the plant is placed at $71,544; uncollected accounts, $900; liabilities, $50,270. The Clyde Gas and Electric Company supplies electric light, heat, and power, as well as steam heat. It also owns a gas plant.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

WILKINS X. GRAHAM.—Wilkins X. Graham of Prattsville, Greene County, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $2,444 and assets consisting of a life interest in real estate, worth $800.

FANNY RELKIN.—Fanny Relkin, saleswoman, residing at 7 Eldridge Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,516 and no assets. The liabilities are to twenty-seven creditors for goods purchased by her in May, 1897, when she kept a millinery store on Division Street.

DANIEL F. SHEEHAN.—Daniel F. Sheehan of 63 Watts Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,013 and no assets. The debts were contracted as a partner in the firm of Edgar & Sheehan, painters, who made an assignment on July 12, 1893, and whose assets realized $1,813.

HARRY SCHWEITZER.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Harry Schweitzer, dealer in poultry at 372 to 376 Washington Market, by three creditors whose claims aggregate $4,695, as follows: Hoehn & Mayer, $1,269; Hugo Josephy, $2,343; James B. Laing & Co., $1,083, all for goods sold to him in the past month. They allege that he committed an act of bankruptcy by making an assignment on the 4th inst.

ATTACK ON AN ASSIGNMENT.

Trustee in Bankruptcy Sues William H. Gray and Others.

The papers were filed yesterday afternoon with the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court in a suit brought by G. Edgar Allen, trustee in bankruptcy, against William H. Gray, a bankrupt; Mary J. Gray, his sister, as executor and trustee under the will of their father, William Gray, and William R. Bishop, as assignee of the bankrupt. The papers allege that for twelve years prior to Oct. 3, 1898, William H. Gray was a carriage dealer, and when his father died, April 18, 1893, William H. Gray and his sister came in possession of about $150,000.

William H. Gray made an assignment to William R. Bishop on Oct. 3, 1898, with liabilities, it is alleged, of $60,000, and assets of $30,000, of which, it is asserted, $28,000 was turned over to preferred creditors. On Jan. 10, 1899, he was adjudged a bankrupt, and on March 20 G. Edgar Allen was appointed as trustee. Gray turned over no property to him, he says, and Bishop only surrendered $600 in cash and bills of account representing on their face $2,000, which are of little or no value. Mr. Allen asks that the assignment be adjudged fraudulent, and that the estate of William Gray be adjudged to account to the creditors of William H. Gray.

MECHANICS' LIENS SAFE.

Judge Brown's Decision Applied to Only a Particular Case.

The stay granted on Thursday by Judge Brown of the United States District Court in the proceeding to foreclose a mechanic's lien filed by Thomas Smith on April 28, 1898, the day before Emslie & Co. presented a petition in bankruptcy, does not, as was apprehended by lawyers, do away with the preference heretofore given to claims of workingmen, because in this instance Smith was a contractor, and the $1,700 in dispute was the balance of a contract for over $6,000. Discussing the granting of the stay on Smith's lien yesterday, Judge Brown said:

"Mechanics and laborers need not feel alarmed over my signing that order, because the decision only affects that particular case, and the Bankruptcy act provides liberally for the meritorious claims of workmen and others for their wages, by a system of its own."

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 229 failures in the United States during the week, against 220 for the previous week, and 237, 333, 488, and 446 for the corresponding weeks of 1899 to 1896. The Middle States had 68; New England, 51; Southern, 45; Western, 36; Northwestern, 15; Pacific, 7, and Territories, 7. Canada had 24, against 22 for the previous week. About 86 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 9 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AMERICAN BRASS WORKS—Eastwood Wire Manufacturing Company	$798
AMERICAN TECHNICAL BOOK COMPANY—E. E. Greenberg	593
ALTIERI, Antonetta—D. Scocozza	617
AUGUST, George J.—E. W. Fairchild	66
BOURBON, Blanche—Louis Amberg	23,772
BENEDICT, Edwin H.—Rosa L. Benedict	1,488
BOCHAT, August—Nettie B. Jacobs, executrix	4,373
BORENSTEIN, Samuel, and Abraham Fisch—Louis Oxfeld	49
BRAUER, Paul—Alvah L. Reynolds	36
CHARLES A. BALDWIN COMPANY—L. A. McCord	181
CONKLIN, George W.—Joel Goldenberg and others	303
COCKER, Joseph C.—Elise Otto	45
CHRYSTAL, Patrick M.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	67
COWLES, Lydia M., administratrix, &c.—John H. Hudson, as trustee, &c.	8,904
COWLES, Lydia M., administratrix, &c.—John H. Hudson, as trustee, &c.	8,304
COWLES, Lydia M., administratrix, &c.—John H. Hudson, as trustee, &c.	8,918
D. E. ROSE COMPANY—A. Cohn and another	37,112
DANZIGER, Max—Margaret O'Brien	354
DE RIGO, Ermano, otherwise Erico Ermano—S. Talamo, costs	100
DIESCHBOURG, Frank—Empire Importing Company	175
DOOLITTLE, Rollin E.—F. H. Oakleaf, costs	45
DIETZ, Isidore J.—J. R. Roosevelt and others	121
DANA, Richard H.—G. Whitaker	118
EAGLESON, John—J. Brandt, executor	508
FORREST, Clara—John McCarthy	28
GIBBONS, Richard, Patrick J. Morrison, and Roger Costello—Perth Amboy Terra Cotta Company	3,739
GARDNER, Richard E.—T. E. Greacen	336
GLYNN, Kate—Metropolitan Railway Company, costs	68
GOLDMAN, Bernhard—I. Tencoorn and another	60
GREENE, John W.—D. P. Cruikshank	1,270
GIBBONS, Richard—Rock Plaster Company of New York and New Jersey	510
HAGSTEDT, Charles—A. S. Newman, executor	433
HAIGHT, Henry J.—D. B. Duncan	135
HAIGHT, Henry J.—Frederick Pearce	493
HORST, William, Jr.—F. Behrend	1,375
HOLTZER, Max—Isaac Cohen	116
JOHNSTON, Robert—D. Bloch	230
JONES, Adam M.—Leslie A. Frasick	2,021
KELLOGG, Norman G.—Havens Relief Fund Society	5,052
KLEIN, Max—G. W. Smith and another	158
KLUGE, Emil—A. Goerts	355
LAMB, George E.—The S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Company	220
LOVEJOY, Lorenzo—W. H. Pecan	119
LOUGHRAN, Thomas R.—Jennie Guidet and others, executors	3,862
LA FORGE, Hudson K., Jr.—Isidor Straus and others	120
MAURICE TRAUBE & Co.—A. B. Fletcher and others, trustees	496
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—Catherine McNally	28
MAYER, Andrew—F. R. Bledler	3,927
MINKUS, Daniel—Cecelia M. Sherman, executrix, costs	124
MARGOLIES, Edward—L. H. Allen	314
MENDEL, Cecilia—F. M. Burke	112
MANGLES, Henry C.—S. Mayers	28
MEHR, David M.—L. D. Brown & Son Co.	157
NATHAN, Benjamin—F. Lewine	336
NEADEL, Henry—Bessie Neadel, costs	125
NUTTAL, John—Louisa Nuttal, costs	210
O'CONNELL, Nicholas—M. Eberhardt and another	126
PERLIS, Aaron, and Isidore Segall—F. H. Leggett and others	48
ROSE, Daniel E.—A. Cohn and another	37,111
ROBERTSON, Lawrence—A. W. Winans	97
ROSA, Michael—Second Avenu. Railroad Company, costs	108
REYNOLDS, John J. W.—F. C. Murch	294
ROY, F. St. Omer—H. K. Bourne	45
SCHLOSSMAN, Morris, Marks Wiener, and William Hausman—L. S. Gottlieb	201
SULLIVAN, Thomas—M. E. Beusel	33
SCHEURER, Philip—C. A. Christman	71

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THE VIOLET EXQUISIA EXTRACTS AND Violet Water have the most perfect scents of fresh Violets. They are natural, lasting, and moderate in cost. JAMMES, 4 West 37th St.

SACHS, Fabian—E. C. Potter 115
SOLOMON, Abraham—L. E. Lefferts 30
SCHMULKE, Theodore N.—E. J. Gillies and another 43
SCHERMERHORN, Antoinette L.—Victoria A. McKenzie, costs 96
TOELBERG, Niels—J. K. Manne 19,223
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—E. C. Kieb and another 1,110
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Rand, McNally & Co. 64
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Roger O'Donnell 4
TROTTER, Joseph W.—Electrical Review Publishing Company 143
USHER, Mary J.—E. L. Phelps 113

AUCTION SALES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of LEAH E. PLOTZKA, Bankrupt.

Under and pursuant to an order of Stanley W. Dexter, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, dated January 5th, 1900, I will sell at public auction on Monday, January 8th, 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $5,000,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee. Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

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Our January circular is now ready for distribution. It comprises offerings of investments meeting the requirements of Institutions and Estates, and presents a wide range of choice for the individual. Copies will be sent upon request and information supplied if desired upon other security issues, which we are prepared to recommend upon the warrant of facts.

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UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
80 Broadway.
New York, January 5, 1900.
In accordance, with the provisions of a Deed of Trust, executed by the WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, under date of Feb. 1, 1875, to the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as Trustee, the following numbered STERLING BONDS have this day been drawn for redemption, viz.:

of £200 STERLING,
Nos. 44, 122, 177, 328, 567, 597, 652.
of £100 STERLING,
Nos. 72, 77, 86, 141, 183, 336, 487.

And on behalf of the WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY notice is hereby given that the same will be redeemed at the Counting House of Messrs. Morton, Chaplin & Co., London, on the first day of March, A. D. 1900, and the interest on said bonds will cease on that date.
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

MOFFAT & WHITE,
BANKERS.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
NO. 1 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
N. Y. & N. J. TELEPHONE
STOCK AND RIGHTS
Bought and Sold.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

52 Wall Street, New York, January 6th, 1900.
TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE NATIONAL CITY Bank of New York will be closed this day at 12 o'clock noon, and reopen on January 10th at 10 o'clock A. M. G. S. WHITSON, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 10TH, 1900.
At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

25 shs. Canada Southern R'way.
50 shs. Mechanics' Nat'l Bank.
25 shs. Manhattan Bank.
25 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
38 shs. United States Life Ins. Co.
25 shs. Morris & Essex R. R.
16 shs. Mechanics' Nat'l Bank.
35 shs. Phenix Nat'l Bank.
13 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.
50 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
16 shs. Metropolitan Nat'l Bank. (in liq.)
96 shs. Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
7 shs. Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha Ry.
200 shs. Chic., Rock Island & Pacific Ry.
11 shs. New York Life Ins. & Trust Co.
25 shs. Union Trust Co.
$15,000 City of Defiance (Ohio) 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds., 1918, July, 1897, Coups.
$2,000 The Rail Road Equipment Co. Special 6 p. c. Car Trust Bds., "Series B 74s," due 1900.
$5,000 The Rail Road Equipment Co. 6 p. c. Car Trust Bds., "Series Ae," Octr., 1899, Coups., 1st Nat'l Bank, N. Y., Receipt.)
5 shs. King Granite Co.
30 shs. Eureka Consolidated Mining Co.
45 shs. California Mining Co.
100 shs. Mineral Point Mining Co.
15 shs. Hamilton Bank of B'klyn.
25 shs. 3d National Bank of N. Y.
$2,000 Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern 1st Income Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., Series "B," 2,043.
FOR ACC'T. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
80 shs. Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chic. R. R. Guar.
50 shs. Del., Lack. & Western R. R. Co.
65 shs. Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
31 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.
98 shs. Mechanics' Nat'l Bank.
32 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
51 shs. Bank of America.
32 shs. Bank of Metropolis.
600 shs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
$1,000 Union Ferry Co. of N. Y. & B'klyn 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1920.
$4,000 Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf R. Co. 1st Mtge. R. R. & Land Grant 4 p. c. Bds., 1947.
19 shs. Importers & Traders' Nat'l Bank.
25 shs. Bank of Manhattan Co.
31 shs. Market & Fulton Nat'l Bank.
275 shs. Cortland Foundry Co., common.
2 shs. Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
60 shs. National Ship Copper Plating Co.
10 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
74 shs. Mechanics' National Bank.
74 shs. Merchants' Nat'l Bank.
100 shs. National Broadway Bank.
50 shs. American Surety Co.
50 shs. H. R. Worthington Co. pfd.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
25 shs. German-American Insurance Co.
20 shs. Mechanics' Nat'l Bank.
50 shs. North American Trust Co.
70 shs. N. Y. & New Jersey Telephone Co., (ex rights.)
50 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
95 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.
200 shs. Improved Acetyline Gas Co. common.
25 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
5 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.

The Colorado Coal and Iron Company,
6% MORTGAGE BONDS.
The Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, successor, by consolidation, to **The Colorado Coal & Iron Company, proposes to extend above bonds at the rate of 6% per annum until February 1, 1902,** the present security and lien to remain in full force, the principal and interest of the extended bonds to be payable in gold.
Arrangements have been made to purchase the bonds not extended by the holders, and to extend the same. Bondholders who wish to avail themselves of the privilege of extending the bonds may notify the Knickerbocker Trust Company at once of their intention so to do, and must present their bonds at the office of the **Knickerbocker Trust Company, No. 66 Broadway,** New York, between January 15th and January 27th, 1900, to have the contract of extension and new coupon sheets attached.
Bonds not extended by present holders should be presented to the **Knickerbocker Trust Company on February 1, 1900,** when par and the last coupon will be paid on the same.
JOHN L. JEROME, Treasurer.

Bankers' Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK,
10 Wall Street.
CAPITAL - - - - $1,500,000
SURPLUS - - - - $1,500,000
Transacts a general Trust and Banking business and allows interest on daily balances subject to check on sight.
OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, } Vice-Presidents.
Louis V. Bright, }
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.
DIRECTORS:

Louis V. Bright,	Wm. H. Hollister,
D. Crawford Clark,	Percival Knauth,
George Coppell,	Francis H. Leggett,
Bayard Dominick,	Almeric H. Paget,
John F. Dryden,	William G. Park,
Benjamin N. Duke,	Gilbert M. Plympton,
George W. Ely,	William Schall, jr.,
Albert E. Goodhart,	John W. Simpson,
Edwin Gould,	Francis S. Smithers,
Edmund T. Halsey,	Ransom H. Thomas.
J. Walter Wood, Jr.	

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,000,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.
Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent; Registrar of Stocks and Bonds; Trustee for Corporation Mortgages; Guardian; Executor; Administrator; Trustee; Committee; Receiver; Assignee, etc.
Loans Money on Bonds and Mortgage.
TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT.
Transacts a General Banking Business
OFFICERS:
JAS. ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS:

John D. Crimmins,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Wm. R. Grace.	Elverton R. Chapman,
Wm. H. Guinhemen,	Peter Doelger.
Frank H. Platt,	Chas. W. Morse.
James Roosevelt,	Charles V. Fornes,
Eugene Kelly,	Wm. Hulls, jr.,
George R. Sheldon.	Bernard M. Shanley,
Ed. N. Gibbs,	Frank R. Lawrence,
Edwin Warfield,	James D. Layng.
Edward Eyre,	Hosmer B. Parsons,
	Jas. Ross Curran.

EXEMPT FROM TAX
2,500 SHARES
VALLEY R. R. CO. OF NEW YORK 5% STOCK.
Guaranteed by endorsement on each certificate by Del., Lack. and Western Railroad Co.
PRICE, 130 AND INTEREST; RETURN, 3 7-8%.
A. M. Kidder & Co
18 WALL ST., N. Y.
Tel. 2430 Cortlandt.

SAVINGS BANKS.

103RD SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS,
No. 20 UNION SQUARE.
A Dividend for the six months and three months ending **December 31, 1899,** has been declared to all depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of **Three and One-half Per Cent. Per Annum** on sums from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after **January 15, 1900.**
Money deposited on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1st, but not exclusively from merchants' clerks.
Bank open daily, holidays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 12 noon.
FRANK M. HURLBUT, President.
JAMES M. CONSTABLE, } Vice Presidents.
EDWARD M. TOWNSEND, }
GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

Metropolitan Savings Bank
1 and 3 THIRD AV., (opp. Cooper Institute.)
CHARTERED 1852.
93D DIVIDEND.
New York, Dec. 12, 1899.
INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1899, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM
Will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY 17TH, 1900.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1st, 1900.
JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.
EDWARD SHERER, Secretary.

The Bowery Savings Bank,
128 AND 130 BOWERY.
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.
A semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of January next, and will be payable on and after Monday, January 15, 1900.
Money deposited on or before January 10, 1900, will draw interest from January 1.
JOHN D. HICKS, President.
HENRY A. SCHENCK, Comptroller.

Dry Dock Savings Institution,
341 AND 343 BOWERY, NEW YORK.
The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending December 31st, 1899, on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of Three and One-half Per Cent. per annum on all sums not exceeding Three Thousand Dollars; payable on and after January 15th, 1900.
Deposits made on or before January 10th will be entitled to interest from January 1st, 1900.
ANDREW MILLS, President.
CHARLES MIEHLING, Secretary.
WM. F. PATTERSON, Ass't Secretary.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
during construction of its new building on the corner of 8th Av. and 42d St., is located at 110 West 42d St., near 6th Av.
79TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
On and after Jan. 16th, 1900, interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on all sums of $5 to $3,000. Money deposited on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from the first. Bank open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. on Mondays, holidays excepted. Closes at 12 M. on Saturdays.
Assets $9,308,414.61
Surplus 975,105.45
A. TURNER, Pres.
WM. G. CONKLIN, Sec'y.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK
NO. 3 CHAMBERS ST.
103rd SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
New York, Dec. 11, 1899.
A DIVIDEND at the rate of **FOUR PER CENT.** per annum has been declared for the six months ending Dec. 31, upon all accounts entitled thereto, from $5 to $3,000, payable after Jan. 10, 1900.
DEPOSITS made before Jan. 7 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
DEPOSITORS are requested to present their bankbooks once every year for the entry of interest.
WILLIAM H. STOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

The Bank for Savings,
280 Fourth Avenue, New York, Jan. 1, 1900.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE DECLARED the usual interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the six months ended December 31st, as follows:
At the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 15th day of this month.
The interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.
It will be entered on the passbooks at any time when required on and after the 15th inst.
MERRITT TRIMBLE, President.
ROBERT S. HOLT, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
115 Chambers St., New York City.
The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending December 31, 1899, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, January 15, 1900. Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.
W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Commonwealth (Fire) Ins. Co. of New York,
68 William St., Jan. 3, 1900.
The Directors have declared the following DIVIDENDS: THREE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock, payable on demand on or after Jan'y 6th, 1900;
FIVE PER CENT. Interest upon the outstanding Scrip, payable on demand on or after Feb'y 20th, 1900; and
TEN PER CENT. in Scrip upon the Participating Policies expired in 1899, Certificates for which will be issued on demand on or before May 15th, 1900.
The Transfer Books will remain closed until the 10th inst. CHAS. S. BARTOW, President.

United States Rubber Company.
9-15 Murray St., New York, January 4, 1900.
The Board of Directors of the United States Rubber Company has this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company as the second quarterly dividend from the net earnings for the fiscal year beginning April 1st, 1899, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M., January 15th, 1900, payable January 31st, 1900.
The Transfer Books will close at 3 P. M., January 15th, 1900, and reopen at 10 A. M., February 1st, 1900. CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

United States Rubber Company.
9-15 Murray St., New York, January 4, 1900.
The Board of Directors of the United States Rubber Company has this day declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common or General Stock of this Company from the net earnings of the Company to stockholders of record at 3 P. M., January 15th, 1900, payable January 31st, 1900.
The Transfer Books will close at 3 P. M., January 15th, 1900, and reopen at 10 A. M., February 1st, 1900. CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

Consolidated Traction Company,
20 Exchange Place.
Jersey City, N. J., January 3, 1900.
The Board of Directors have this day ordered paid on January 15th, 1900, out of the rental payment made by the North Jersey Street Railway Company to the Consolidated Traction Company, under the terms of the lease between said companies, dated May 25th, 1898, a dividend of Two Per Cent. (2%) on the capital stock of the Consolidated Traction Company.
The payment will be made to stockholders of record on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1899.
E. N. HILL, Treasurer.

Office of the
American Smelting & Refining Co.
71 Broadway, New York, Dec. 19th, 1899.
The Directors of the American Smelting & Refining Co. have this day declared a dividend of 1¾% upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the Company, payable January 9th, 1900, to stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M., December 27th, 1899. The books for the transfer of the preferred stock of the company will close at three o'clock P. M., December 27th, 1899, and open January 10th, 1900.
EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company,
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa., December 15, 1899.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. ($1 per share,) payable January 15, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 30, 1899. Checks will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 19th, 1899.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly Dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after Jan. 15th, 1900. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 1st to Jan. 15th, inclusive. D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST DIVIDEND.
Citizens' Insurance Company,
No. 156 Broadway,
New York, Jan. 3d, 1900.
A dividend of four per cent. (4%) is payable on demand.
F. M. PARKER,
Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THE BIRKBECK INVESTMENT, SAVINGS & LOAN COMPANY OF AMERICA.
NO. 3 COOPER UNION.
New York City, January 2d, 1900.
The Board of Trustees of this company have this day declared a dividend of
FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM
out of the earnings of the six months ending December 31st, 1899, on all classes of the company's stock. Dividend checks will be mailed to all holders of Income Stock on January 15th.
O. M. HARPER, Secretary.

The Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO (2%) PER CENT. out of the net earnings on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable January 15, 1900.
The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 12 o'clock noon on January 6, and reopen on the morning of January 17, 1900.
GEORGE COPPELL,
Chairman of the Board.
New York, Dec. 14, 1899.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO STOCKHOLDERS
CHATTANOOGA, ROME & SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.
A meeting of the stockholders of the Chattanooga, Rome & Southern Railroad Company will be held at the Company's office, at Rome, Ga., at 12 o'clock noon Tuesday, January 16th, 1900, to elect a Board of Directors and transact such other business as may be necessary.
W. E. HUFF, Secretary.
Rome, Ga., December 30, 1899.

Columbia Bank,
Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street.
New York, December 27th, 1899.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the election of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for the following annual election, will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from January 2d, 1900, until the morning of January 10th, 1900. W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.—An election to supply the vacancies occasioned by the expiration of the terms of office of eight Directors of this Institution will be held on the Second Monday of January, the eighth instant, at 4 o'clock P. M. at the House of Reception, No. 106 West 27th Street, New York City. The polls will be open for one hour.
JAMES T. BARROW,
ANDREW G. AGNEW, } Inspectors of Election.
JOSEPH W. HARTLEY,
HENRY N. TIFFT, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company for the election of Directors to serve during the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before the stockholders, will be held at No. 32 Liberty Street, on Monday, January 8th, 1900. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close on Saturday, December 23d, 1899, at 12 M. and reopen on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900.
FRANCIS R. FORAKER, Secretary.

The Western National Bank OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
9th December, 1899.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it will be held at the Banking House, No. 15 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900. The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

The Greenwich Bank of the City of New York.
New York, Dec. 27, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank and Inspectors of the next election will be held at the banking house, No. 402 Hudson St., on Monday, January 8, 1900. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.
WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier.

The Tradesmens National Bank of the City of New York.
New York, December 7th, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
D. H. BATES, President.

The Chemical National Bank of New York.
December 9, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 270 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January, 1900, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.
FRANCIS HALPIN, Cashier.

Lincoln National Bank,
32-42 EAST 42D ST.,
New York, December 23d, 1899.
The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking house, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
W. T. CORNELL,
Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, Dec. 8th, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900.
The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

National Broadway Bank of the City of New York,
New York, Dec. 11th, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 237 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

Pacific Bank,
New York, Dec. 26, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, 470 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

West Side Bank,
New York, Dec. 25th, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, Nos. 485 and 487 Eighth Avenue, on Tuesday, the 9th day of January, 1900, between the hours of 10 and 11 A. M.
THEO. M. BERTINE, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York,
NEW YORK, December 8th, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

The Merchants' National Bank of the City of New York,
December 7th, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

Nineteenth Ward Bank,
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Officers and Directors, and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking house on Wednesday, January 10th, 1900, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock A. M.
L. H. HOLLOWAY, Cashier.

The Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New York,
New York, December 22d, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at its banking rooms, corner of Broadway and Murray Street, Tuesday, January 9th, 1900. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York,
Dec. 9th, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall Street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. W. BARTH, Cashier.

Garfield National Bank.
New York, December 28, 1899.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the Banking House, 23d Street and Sixth Av., on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of eleven A. M. and 12 M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

The Bowery Bank of New York,
New York, December 28, 1899.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank, for the election of DIRECTORS for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, Number 62 Bowery, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of three (3) and four (4) P. M. CHARLES ESSIG, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, New York, December 30, 1899.—The annual election for Directors of this company, and for inspectors, will be held at the company's office, No. 71 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9, 1900, commencing at 12 o'clock M. and closing at 1 o'clock P. M. THOS. J. GAINES, Secretary.

Mount Morris Bank.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, No. 85 East 125th Street, on Thursday, January 4th, 1900, between the hours of three and four o'clock P. M.
FRED'K W. LIVERMORE, Cashier.

East River National Bank,
New York, Dec. 5th, 1899.
An Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 682 Broadway, New York, on Tuesday, January 9, 1900. Polls open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 5	453,392
To date this year	2,589,091
Corresponding date last year	3,136,339

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 5	$1,526,700
To date this year	$6,903,400
Coresponding date last year	$22,080,800

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 4½ @6 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malt. pf	1	Dul., S. S. & Atl.	⅝
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	½	Erie Tel. & Tel.	⅞
B'klyn Rapid Trans.	1¼	Glucose Sugar	1¼
B'klyn Union Gas	2	H. B. Claflin	1½
Ches. & Ohio	¾	Hocking Valley pf.	1
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	4	Lake Erie & W.	¾
Chi. G. W., deb.	⅝	Pacific Mail	⅝
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	1	Peoria & East	¾
Chi. & N. W.	½	Rep. Steel pf.	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	U. S. Rubber	1
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	1½	West. Union Tel.	1⅝
Col. Midland	⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car. & Fdy. pf.	½	Lake Erie & W. pf.	½
Am. Ice	⅞	Manhattan Con.	1⅝
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	1	Met. Street Railway	½
Am. Steel & Wire	1¼	Minn. & St. L.	¾
Am. S. & W. pf.	¾	Mo., K. & Texas	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	2¼	Nat. Lead	1¼
Am. Tin Plate	1⅞	Nat. Steel	1¼
Balt. & Ohio	¾	N. J. Central	⅞
Canada South.	½	North American	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	½	People's Gas, Chi.	⅞
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Pitts., C. C. & St. L.	¾
Consol. Gas	½	Pullman Car	1
Cont. Tobacco pf.	1	Reading 2d pf.	½
Delaware & Hudson	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1¾
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	½	Third Avenue	1½
Federal Steel	1¾	Twin City R. T.	½
General Electric	1¾	U. S. Leather	¼
Hocking Valley	1⅞	U. S. Leather pf.	⅝
Int. Paper pf.	⅝	Wabash	¼
K. C., P. & G.	1	Wis. Central	⅛
Laclede Gas	2¾		

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Erie general lien 4s	1¼	St. J. & G. I. 1st	1¼
Ev. & T. H. gen.	¼	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st	1
Ore. S. L. 6s	3¼	1st, t. r.	2
Peoria & East. 1st	1½		

Bonds Declined.

Georgia Pacific 1st	1	Norf. & W. con. 4s	1⅝
Int. & G. N. 3d	1		

MARKET CONDITIONS.

To-day's gold exports reach larger figures than have been generally expected in Wall Street, though just why there should be surprise over substantial shipments is not to be easily understood. Europe needs the yellow metal, needs it sorely, and we have it to spare. If we are to have fairly easy money rates we must expect to see gold go abroad, for so pronounced are European financial exigencies that we can hope to protect our gold surpluses only by keeping the money lending rate here above what England and Germany seem for the time obliged to bid.

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European war news cut small figure in yesterday's stock market. Dispatches announcing Germany in a ferment and the Kaiser excited over British indignities to his flag were not given much consideration. Possibilities, whether optimistic or pessimistic, count slightly at present; it needs some actual accomplishment to work influentially. This may, of course, change of a sudden and acute nervousness become controlling; but yesterday's market testified that such nervousness is not yet at hand. In fact, Berlin appeared to be a buyer of American stocks in a moderate way. On the other hand, London was a substantial seller. On balance European accounts showed most on the selling side.

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Money market conditions may be influenced by the showing of to-day's bank statement. Money from the West has been coming this way in more considerable volume than hitherto—in quantities sufficient perhaps to offset the gold going abroad. Moreover, New York bankers are receiving from Western and Southern correspondents more favorable reports than recently have been the rule. Current remittances to New York are likely to grow larger week by week from this time forward, so out-of-town advices generally suggest.

It is notable, however, that some of the most important commercial importing and exporting houses are going more largely into the making of time loans at the beginning of this year than heretofore has been their custom. To some extent this policy is influenced, doubtless, by reports from abroad indicating that higher rates for funds are probable at most European financial centres, and the recent erratic course of call loan rates here has also some influence. American interests with South African trade connections are obliged to be heavier borrowers this season than hitherto because of exceptional amounts of money tied up abroad by the Boer war's continuance. Higher prices for staples cut also influential figure in the loan market, many borrowers being obliged to use much extended accounts because of advanced market values, and that independent of expansion in volume of business.

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In such stock market activity as showed yesterday New York Central and Brooklyn Rapid Transit, which advanced somewhat, with Sugar Trust and Steel and Wire Trust, which declined, were most conspicuous, those four stocks contributing half as much business as all the rest of the list put together.

New York Central advanced along with continuing mysterious hints of a big deal impending whereby the property is to be made of still greater consequence. Brooklyn Rapid Transit's advance was attributable to the circulation of announcements that at this month's annual meeting of the company an official statement will be issued showing that dividends are being earned. No such statement will be made, nor anything like it.

Sugar Trust's recession seemed chiefly to reflect the selling of stock by a pool which during recent days has been carrying on free and easy manipulation. Steel and Wire Trust's drop was attributable doubtless to a "feeler" put out semi-officially to the effect that instead of an 8 per cent. dividend there may be a 6 per cent. annual rate for the company's common stock. When a pool, made up of insiders, was recently jackscrewing Steel and Wire quotations upward, there was no lack of explicit promises of the 8 per cent. rate. But, of course, 6 per cent. can officially be considered enough if insiders have had opportunity to sell out on the bulge their manipulation produced.

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Railway earnings continue to make inspiriting exhibits. Increases in railway dividends will probably be one of the features of this year's financial history. Moderate anticipations are, however, sensible, for the big corporations of the country have to make extraordinary expenditures to meet the demands of good times. The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, for example, is to issue $2,000,000 new bonds—"for equipment."

FAILURES FOR 1899.

Touching upon the fact that the total number of failures for the year just past is the smallest in point of number since 1882, Bradstreet's will to-day say:

"The final summing up of the business mortality of 1899 shows total failures numbering 9,634, an amount fewer by 17.2 per cent. than those of 1898, 26.4 per cent. smaller than those of 1897, 36.2 per cent. less than those of 1896, 26 per cent. less than 1895, 25 per cent. fewer than in 1894, 38 per cent. less than in 1893, and 6 per cent. smaller even than in 1892, a year of fragrant memory in the annals of trade and commerce. The showing as regards liabilities, though not as favorable as that touching the number of embarrassments, is still a notable one, the aggregate for the year, $119,730,583, being 15 per cent. less than those of 1898, 23 per cent. smaller than those of 1897, 51 per cent. less than 1896, 24 per cent. less than in 1895, 20 per cent. less than in 1894, 79 per cent. smaller than in 1893, the panic year, and only 10 per cent. larger than the year 1892. With this exception, it might be added, the liabilities for 1899 are the smallest reported since 1886, fourteen years ago.

"Returns as regards assets naturally accord with those of liabilities, though it might be observed that in a number of failures brought about by the prosperity panic of December, 1899, the proportion of assets to liabilities was larger than in preceding months, and the aggregate for the year, $60,191,696, was 17.5 per cent. smaller than in 1898, 30 per cent. smaller than 1897, 67 per cent. less than in 1896, 31 per cent. less than

world has "marked time" this week pending the results of annual stock takings and the passing away of the holiday influences which usually make for quietness at this period. Aside from the strengthening of values of a number of staples, such as the cereals, provisions, and cotton, which are speculatively dealt in, there has been no decided movement forward, but, on the other hand, the strength of all other staple values points to there having been no backward steps taken. All obtainable reports as to last year's business, Bradstreet's declares, confirm earlier advices, while perceptibly increasing the confidence with which the business world looks forward to the current year.

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Along the same lines, Dun's says that most people in business have been so occupied with the accounts and the settlements of the past year that little new business has yet been done. No new tendency in manufactures or in trading appears, and less change than was anticipated in money markets.

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In iron and steel, Bradstreet's says that quiet strength has, as for many weeks past, been the notable feature. A rather more aggressive feeling is noted at Chicago, where wire and nails have been considerably advanced, and bar steel, angles, and channels have also moved upward. With the country's production sold ahead as heavily as it is, there is naturally little or no immediate new business offering. No sign of weakness in the steel market is perceptible, and there has been, in fact, a marking up of the nominal rates. A comparison of prices shows that quotations of the cruder forms, such as pig iron, billets, and rails, are at least double what they were a year ago. The advance in finished material has not been as great, but the strength of the raw materials, ore, coke, and coal, are additionally sustaining features not to be disregarded. The hardware trade has completed a year remarkable in many respects, and the significant report comes from the West that a number of salesmen did not leave the road at all during the holidays, but kept steadily at work.

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Of the same industries Dun's says that there is nothing unsound in the business of the great industries, but an extensive revision of prices may disappoint extreme expectations. Two ways of stimulating business are adopted. The Iron Age notices "transactions of magnitude in foundry iron, which indicate that some sellers are willing to make concessions to secure the trade of good customers." But the Steel and Wire Company has advanced prices of wire nails, barbed and smooth wire, 25 cents. Bessemer pig is not higher than it was six weeks ago, and steel plates have declined from 3.10 to 2.25 at Philadelphia, Pittsburg from 2.25 to 2.15, and sheets from 3.15 to 2.80, while the structural and rail producers have held but refused to advance their prices. Some new business is reported, but not enough as yet to indicate the tendency.

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Of trade in particular localities Bradstreet's says that the new year opened propitiously at Chicago, and the recent cold snap has helped retail trade. St. Louis reports iron and steel mills crowded with orders, but new business is naturally small. Stocktaking at Louisville has revealed the fact that sales for 1899 were 25 to 50 per cent. ahead of 1898. Crop reports from California are very good, though too much rain for the growing wheat is reported in some sections. St. Paul reports an inclination of business men at that city to extend operations, and 1900 is looked forward to with confidence. Southern trade advices are, as a rule, good. New Orleans reports an encouraging outlook, while Birmingham reports that furnace and mill operations were restricted by scarcity of coal and coke, caused by the holiday shutdown. Charlotte reports that some Southern cotton mills have booked orders twelve months ahead. At the East new business is seasonably quiet, but the same tone of confidence elsewhere noted is observable.

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Dealing with some general lines, Dun's declares that the disposition to ask still higher prices is seen in boots and shoes, 20 cents' advance being asked on some for which 17½ cents was asked and paid in November. Most works are reported to have orders ahead for about a month, though some are seeking more business, but jobbers doubt whether prices will last. The yielding of hides at Chicago, in spite of short receipts, because warm weather has checked killing by farmers, has reached 6 per cent. in the past month. Cotton goods are at the highest quotations of last year, with good demand, though cotton has declined a little. But the goods were at no time advanced quite in proportion to the material, and are in that sense cheaper now than a year ago. Woolen goods are also much lower with respect to wool than a year ago, and some further advance has been expected. Wool is still strongly held, though full prices asked a month ago cannot be obtained.

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In the same way, Bradstreet's says that lumber is seasonably quiet, but already preparations for an active Spring business are perceptible. A point of much interest to the lumber trade is the possible placing of an immense order, estimated at 10,000,000,000 feet of yellow pine, for the Pan-American Exposition buildings at Buffalo. Prices show no weakness. Boot and shoe manufacturers are actively employed, and leather retains its old strength, though some weakness in hides and skins is reported at the West. Textiles display notable strength. Next season cotton goods will all open higher, and in finished products, particularly, there is chance for expansion, as quotations in those lines have not moved up to a parity with gray goods.

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According to Dun's, wheat still moves very sluggishly, with small change in prices. In six months of the crop year about 90,000,000 bushels, flour included, have been exported, against 123,000,000 last year. Atlantic exports have now fallen to only 2,000,000 bushels for the week, against 5,214,420 last year, and Pacific exports were 531,225, against 614,833 last year. The price is practically unchanged, as also for corn, of which 3,923,195 bushels have been exported for the week, against 3,572,412 last year.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE.

It was announced yesterday that a meeting of the Louisville and Nashville Directors will be held on Tuesday next, when action on the dividend is expected to be taken. While there is no definite or official information on the subject, there seems to be a very general opinion on the Street that an increase in the dividend is not improbable.

A statement of the earnings of the road, published yesterday, shows that for the fourth week of December the figures were $883,900, an increase of $27,100 over the same period last year. For the month the earnings were $2,304,300 and the increase $255,700.

According to a Louisville dispatch published by one of the Wall Street news agencies yesterday, the transfer books show that there has been a considerable change of holdings in the last four months. It is said that the foreign holdings now amount to only 35 per cent., as against 65 per cent. some time ago.

SHIPMENTS OF GOLD.

Gold coin to the amount of $3,500,000 will be sent to Europe to-day, The individual exports are: Baring, Magoun & Co., $750,000; Goldman, Sachs & Co., $750,000; Lazard Frères, $1,000,000; Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., $1,000,000; total, $3,500,000.

The shipment of Baring, Magoun & Co. came from the Sub-Treasury. The other exports were drawn from banks which had taken the gold from the Clearing House vaults. From these vaults the banks took in all $3,700,000, so that about a million dollars not accounted for by to-day's shipments is available for exports next week. One of the shipments next week will be on Tuesday, when Gas Muller, Schall & Co. will ship £100,000 in adjustment of London balances to Buenos Ayres.

Call loan rates were 5 per cent. yesterday, with exceptions at 6 and 4 per cent. Demand sterling was firm at Thursday's rates, $4.87½ to $4.87¾.

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Statement that the postponement of the sale of the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railroad until Feb. 6 was on account of further legal complications, and that it was arranged in this city by consent of all parties concerned.

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PRODUCE EXCHANGE BY-LAWS.

The members of the New York Produce Exchange will, Jan. 16, vote on a proposed amendment to By-law 52, which changes it so as to provide that the Exchange shall be open for business daily, except on Sunday and legal holidays, during such hours and under such rules as the Board of Managers may establish, but the Exchange may be closed for one day at any time by a two-thirds vote of the Managers. This amendment gives the Managers more power and does away with voting for special holidays.

On the same day a vote will be taken on a proposed amendment to By-law 7, which does not permit proxies. The amendment provides that a plurality of votes shall constitute a choice, that none but members of the Exchange entitled to vote in their own right shall act as proxies for other members, and that proxies shall be valid for three months after their date, but no longer. It is understood that this amendment was introduced so that, if carried, it may operate Jan. 22, when the proposed rules for the Gratuity System will be voted on.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 4@6 per cent., closing at 4½ per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods. Mercantile paper, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 7@8 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statements: Exchanges, $215,205,913; balances, $12,234,226; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,121,057.

Money on call in London at 3@4 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 4⅝ per cent. for short and 4½@4¾ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.88¼ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83@4.83¼; demand, $4.87⅛@4.87⅜; cables, $4.88⅝; commercial bills, $4.82¼@$4.82¾.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: France, 5.21⅛@5.22½, less 1-16 and 5.17½; reichsmarks, 94⅛@94⅜, 3-16 and 95@95 1-16; guilders at 39 15-16 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—15@16 2-3c discount. Chicago—20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c off; selling, par. St. Louis—25c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 10c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—American securities opened better and improved somewhat, but eased off later and remained quiet, with the settlement absorbing the attention of traders. The one at the close was steady.

Consols, for money, 99⅛; consols, for the account, 99¼; Canadian Pacific, 94; Erie, 11¾; Erie first preferred, 33⅜; Illinois Central, 115; Union Pacific preferred, 76⅜; St. Paul, 121; New York Central, 141; Pennsylvania, 67½; Reading, 9⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 75½; Atchison, 20; Louisville, 82; Grand Trunk, 7; Anaconda, 8⅜.

Bar silver flat at 27 5-32d per ounce.

Money, 3@4 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 4⅜@4⅞ per cent., and for three months' bills, 4½@4¾ per cent.

Spanish 4s, 65¼.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £83,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 128.50; Madrid, 28.50; Lisbon, 44; Rome, 7.17½.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—A cheerful feeling prevailed on the Bourse to-day, the ease of money in New York and London encouraging purchasing, partly on German account. Rentes were in good demand. International securities were harder. Kafirs were better, although the transactions were unimportant, this being due to the absence of decisive news from South Africa. Three per cent. rentes, 99 francs 40 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 24 centimes for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 65.40.

BERLIN, Jan. 5.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were firm on the strength in New York and Western Boerses. Bears covered on the unconfirmed report that the German steamer Bundesrath had been released. Exchange on London, 20 marks 52½ pfennigs for checks. Private rate of discount, 5½ per cent.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 5.—Business was more active on the Boerse to-day, and there was a good recovery in sympathy with favorable advices.

MADRID, Jan. 5.—Spanish 4s closed to-day at 76.05. Gold was quoted at 28.55.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5.—Pennsylvania and Union Traction furnished what little feature the market presented to-day. Both were strong. The investment of interest and dividend money figured in Pennsylvania's rise, while the advance of Union Traction beyond 39 was attributed to the operations of a pool. The demand for Cambria Steel around 22 continues. All the other steel shares looked better. Diamond State Steel was helped by its December exhibit, showing total sales of $185,000, the largest in its history. Tidewater Steel improved ½; it is now turning out both iron and steel. Welsbach Light and Electric Storage Battery were both weak in a pronounced way. Philadelphia Electric still hung around 6, with an inclination to do better on small encouragement.

What is needed here is easy money. The tendency is in that direction, although there has as yet been no change in rates. It is a significant sign that banks offered money over the telephone to-day. Last week they were calling loans right and left.

Closing bid and asked:

Cambria.	21¾	21⅝	Phila. Trac...	95⅜	96
Cheetah'w....	34½	35½	Phila. El'c...	6	6¼
Diam'd Steel.	5⅜	5⅞	Union Trac..	39½	39¾
Dan. Bess....	3¾	3¾	United Gas..	152	154
El. Co. of Am.	13⅜	13⅝	Wells. Light.	40	41
Lehigh Val..	25	25¼	W.N.Y. & P.	5½	5⅝
Marsden Co..	11	11¾			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Metropolitan Elevated was weaker to-day, dropping from 80 at the opening to 77¼, and closing at 78. The certificates sold at 26⅝@26½, and the bonds at 94. Biscuit common, cash, commanded 36¾ to 37¼, and the regular ex-dividend of 1 per cent brought 35¾@36. Other securities were firm at about yesterday's figures.

		High.	Low.	Close.
220..	American Linseed	13	12⅞	12⅞
880..	American Linseed pf....	55	54½	54½
450..	American Tin Plate.....	33	32	32
5..	Chicago Edison	157	157	157
45..	Chicago Telephone	205	205	205
250..	Chicago Union Traction.	20½	20½	20½
10..	Diamond Match	120½	120½	120½
10..	Lake St. Elevated.....	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
410..	Metropolitan Elevated ..	26½	26⅜	26½
1,150..	Met. Elevated pf	80	77½	78
253..	Nat. Biscuit, cash.....	37¼	36¾	36⅞
270..	Nat. Biscuit, ex. div....	36	35⅞	35⅞
27..	Nat. Biscuit pf	91	90¾	90¾
140..	National Carbon	18	18	18
45..	National Carbon pf	82	81	82
300..	National Steel	44½	44¼	44½
118..	West Chicago	111	110½	110½

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Reactions occurred in a number of stocks in the market for outside securities yesterday, and the course of prices was more irregular than on the earlier days of the week. Profit taking was in part responsible for some of the day's declines, while nothing like heavy liquidation appeared, except in one or two issues. Among the net changes were several advances of some importance, and although the market was more uncertain than on the several preceding days, it could not be said to be weak. Good demand for stocks continued, and the declines that occurred seemed no greater than might be looked for after the sharp recoveries of the past two weeks. Trading was fairly active in several quarters of the market, the electric group furnishing the most active stock.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was dull. Transactions were limited to a few hundred shares, and no change in price took place, except in the preferred stock, which was in less demand than for some days, and closed with a net loss of 1½ points, at 27 bid.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS was watched with considerable interest for indications of any change in the local gas situation. In the preferred stock much strength appeared, and the demand for this issue was much in excess of the supply, and the bonds also showed some improvement, but there was no change in the price of the common stock. It sold as on Thursday at 24½, and closed at 24 bid. A net gain of 1½ points was recorded in the preferred stock, which closed at 46½ bid, and the bonds sold up to 95½, and ended the day at 95 bid, an advance of 1 point. Favorable developments are looked for by the friends of the stock, and it is showing more strength than at any time recently. Buying of the New Amsterdam stocks is said to be by persons in a position to know the real conditions of the local gas industry, and it seems to be the more or less general feeling that the struggle between the several companies is virtually at an end.

STANDARD GAS was notably strong. A bid of 100 was made for 500 shares of the common stock, and the preferred was in demand at 125. Very little of either issue was offered.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION opened at 13, but it was under pressure from the beginning, and late in the day sold as low as 11¾. Just at the close it rallied to 12, closing there with a net loss of half a point. The other transportation stocks were not as active as New York Transportation and showed more strength.

STANDARD OIL was exceptionally active, the day's trading in the issue amounting to between 300 and 400 shares. It sold from 480 up to 493 and closed at 491 bid, a net gain of 11 points.

GENERAL CARRIAGE was active at figures much above those of the previous day. On Thursday it sold as low as 2. It opened yesterday at 5, and late in the afternoon changed hands at 7⅞, closing at 6¾ bid, a net gain of 2¾ points. One report in regard to the company was to the effect that it had secured control of the New York Cab Company, and would very soon begin operating automobiles in this city.

AMALGAMATED COPPER sold from 83¾ up to 84¾ and closed at 83½ bid, a net gain of three-quarters of a point.

STORAGE POWER sold to the extent of a few hundred shares at 14. Final bids for the stock were at 14, showing a net gain of 1⅝ points.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1¼	1½
New Amsterdam	24	25
New Amsterdam pf.	46½	47½
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest...	95	96

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical....	31	34
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	70	79
American Bicycle	15	20
American Bicycle pf	45	55
American Bicycle bonds	92½	..
American Woolen Goods	25¼	25¾
American Woolen Goods pf., ex. div.	80	80⅝
American Writing Paper 5s.....	85	88
Distilling Company of America.....	8½	8¾
Distilling Company of America pf...	27	28⅜
Electric Axle Light & Power.....	5¼	5¾
Electric Boat	26	28½
Electric Boat pf	35	40
Havana Commercial	16¾	17¼
Havana Commercial pf., ex. div....	58	59½
International Pump	16¾	17¼
International Pump pf.....	63½	65
National Gramophone, ex. div.....	59	63
National Salt	47	49
National Salt pf	90	..
National Tube	45	46
National Tube pf	91½	93
Otis Elevator	22	28
Otis Elevator pf	..	90
Royal Baking Powder pf.....	94½	96
Rubber Goods Mfg	29	..
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.....	80	81
Sloss-Sheffield	31	33
Sloss-Sheffield pf	69	72
Standard Oil of New Jersey.....	491	492
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar.....	⅛	⅓

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper, ex. div.....	83¼	84
American Air Power	35	50
American Cotton	..	50
Arizona Lead	10	10½
Asphalt Company of America.....	12¾	13¼
British Columbia Copper	11	11½
Chicago & Alton sub.....	105	108
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new).....	93	96
Electric Vehicle	65	70
Electric Vehicle pf	90	..
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1	1¼
Flemington Coal & Coke.....	20	..
General Carriage	6¾	7
Illinois Transportation	3½	3¾
*Markeen Copper	6	7
Mexican 6s	97	98¼
New England Transportation	7	7¼
New York Transportation.....	12	12½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie...	20	22
St. Louis subs	127½	129
Storage Power	14	15
Tennessee Copper	13½	14½
Trust Company of America.....	200	202
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke.....	28	30
Whipsaw Copper	12⅜	13½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue.....	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st....	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d.....	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.....	116	118
Broadway Surface 2d	103	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	237
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s.....	102	103
Central Park, N. & E. River.....	198	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s....	106	108
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf.....	80	86
Con. Traction of N. J.....	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s.....	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad.....	400	410
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)..	87	88
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av....	70	74
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st.	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d.	82	88
Nassau Electric 4s.....	90	94
Nassau Electric 5s.....	108	112
New Orleans Traction.....	29½	30½
New Orleans Traction pf.....	102	104
Ninth Avenue Railroad.....	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway.....	30¾	31
North Jersey Street Railway 4s.....	88	90
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds....	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st...	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols....	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad.....	206	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit.....	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.....	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s.....	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence.....	107	111
Worcester (Mass.) Traction.....	30	32
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.....	104	106

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock.....	6	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest....	72	75
Central Union 5s, guaranteed.....	108	109
Consolidated Gas of Newark.....	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds..	..	103
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J....	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J.....	23½	23¾
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds..	102	105
Denver Gas	40	43
Denver Gas 5s.....	80	81
Essex & Hudson Gas.....	35	40
Fort Wayne Gas.....	38	45
Fort Wayne Gas 6s.....	60	64
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds.....	101	103
Lafayette Gas Co.....	40	45
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s.....	60	65
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas..	38	43
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s.	60	63
Mutual Gas of New York.....	300	305
Madison (Wis.) stock.....	81	83
New England Gas & Coke.....	22	24
New England Gas & Coke bonds...	74½	75½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st.....	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.....	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con.....	103½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.....	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds..	107	109
Ohio & Indiana.....	38	45
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s.....	60	65
St. Joseph, (Mo.).....	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s.....	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock.....	58	61
St. Paul Gas bonds.....	89	91
Standard Gas, New York.....	100	105
Standard Gas, New York, pf.....	125	..
Standard Gas rights.....	1½	1¾
Standard Gas 1st.....	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock.....	14	16
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds..	85	90
Western Gas	102	105
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest..	102	105

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	..	32
Brooklyn Ferry 5s.....	90	92
Hoboken Ferry, (new).....	65	68
Hoboken Ferry con 5s.....	92	95
Metropolitan Ferry 5s.....	108	110
Union Ferry	40	41
Union Ferry bonds.....	100	101

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	51	53
Anderson Tobacco Company.....	10	12
Barney & Smith.....	..	16
Barney & Smith pf.....	94	100
Barney & Smith bonds.....	105	107
Consolidated Rubber Tire.....	7	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.....	30	35
Cramps' Shipyard	80	83
General Chemical	59	..
General Chemical pf.....	97½	100
Hudson River Telephone.....	115	118
Lorillard Company pf.....	108	110
Standard Coupler	40	43
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf.....	45	55
Union Typewriter	20	25
Union Typewriter 1st pf.....	110	113
Union Typewriter 2d pf.....	118	122
Worthington Pump pf.....	105	108

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note.....	47	50
Central & South American Tel.....	110	112
Iron Steamboat	5	8
Iron Steamboat bonds.....	50	60
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis..	5	7
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis pf.	20	25

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—Copper and the copper shares are uppermost in the Boston market. To-day's trading found the dividend payers still adding points to previous quotations, notwithstanding the efforts to choke off the current of prosperity that is ever with Broker Lawson. The coppers to-day had good company in Dominion Coal, New England Gas and Coke securities, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. The local railroad shares all showed gains, and this in face of an expected early ruling by the Railroad Commissioners reducing the suburban fare rate.

At the Clearing House 6 per cent. was the rate between banks, but the business doing was extremely light. New York funds sold at 15 and 16 2-3 cents discount.

Money on call ruled from 5 to 7 per cent., mostly 6 per cent. to the strongest borrowers. Time money was quoted heavy at 6 per cent, for six months on the highest grade of dividend-paying securities, and 5 per cent. for a year. In mercantile paper there was a more active movement. Quotations ranged from 5¾ to 6½ per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure ..	6	6¼	Old Colony...	4¾	5¼
Allouez	3	3¼	Old Dom....	21	21½
Arcadian	20	21½	Osceola.....	73	75
Arnold	5½	6½	Parrot.....	*42½	42¾
Ash Bed.....	1	..	Pioneer	2	3
Atlantic	25	26½	Quincy	..	150
Baltic	19	20	Rhode Island.	4½	5
B. & Cr. C...	20	30	Santa Fé.....	6½	7
Bcs. & Mont.	283	286	Santa Ysabel.	7¾	8¼
Butte & Bos.	50	53	Shoe	32½	33
Cal. & Hecla.	752	755	Tamarack ...	185	190
Centennial..	18½	19	Utah Cons...	29	29½
Franklin	14½	15½	Washington..	⅛	1½
Humboldt ..	1	2	White Knob.	10	16
Isle Royale..	25½	26	Winona	4½	5½
Mohawk	16½	17½	Wolverine ..	40	41

Railroad Stocks.

Bos. & Alb.	242	244	Fitchburg pf. ..	124	..
Bos. & Me...	204	205	N.Y. & N. E.		
Bos. & Prov.	..	300	6s	110	112
Bos. Elev....	98¼	99	N.Y. & N. E.		
Bos. Gas 5s.	80	84	7s	114	..
Cent. Mass..	12	14	West End...	92½	93
Cent. M. pf.	61	70			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell Tel.	341	342	Mex. Tel.....	3½	3¼
Chi. Stk. Yds.	136½	137½	N. E. Tel...	135	140
Dom. Coal...	45	46	U. S. Oil....	24½	25
Dom. C. pf...	115	..	West. Elec...	40½	..
Erie Tel...	106¾	107¼	West. El. pf.	..	63
Lam. Storg...	..	35			

*Ex div.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
4th week Dec....	$53,420	$54,375	$50,694
Month	189,464	170,196	177,606
From July 1....	1,005,986	920,021	.....
BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	921	921	921
4th week Dec....	192,526	207,811	207,932
Month	602,047	590,609	604,117
From July 1....	3,727,636	3,681,806	.....
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	648	648	648
4th week Dec....	100,617	105,457	103,851
Month	468,611	444,419	445,389
From July 1....	2,673,139	2,363,985	.....
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	930	930	930
4th week Dec....	171,538	153,884	129,987
Month	539,841	480,137	393,984
From July 1....	3,400,835	2,933,875	.....
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	547	537	535
4th week Dec....	102,801	87,777	80,318
Month	325,352	271,396	248,873
From July 1....	2,132,682	1,776,986	.....
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING—			
Mileage	192	192	192
4th week Dec....	47,920	45,686	43,426
Month	162,172	131,444	146,739
From July 1....	1,002,004	791,196	.....
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	775
4th week Dec....	116,525	143,199	115,254
Month	390,864	441,599	386,754
Fiscal year	4,007,543	3,990,301	3,654,438
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	172	172	172
4th week Dec....	16,552	16,511	13,223
From July 1....	386,757	310,231	.....
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	2,988	2,988	2,985
4th week Dec....	683,945	656,790	582,442
Month	2,304,330	2,048,539	1,925,227
From July 1....	14,065,752	11,885,799	.....
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	2,010	2,010	1,956
4th week Dec....	434,057	417,695	393,445
Month	1,474,906	1,356,041	1,216,236
Fiscal year	16,600,876	13,532,687	12,836,945
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,208	2,197	2,197
4th week Dec....	287,369	324,170	386,210
Month	1,073,633	1,129,827	1,184,358
From July 1....	7,121,365	6,847,494	.....
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,938	4,938	4,938
4th week Dec....	907,000	887,000	796,000
Month	2,556,000	2,492,000	2,254,035
Fiscal year	25,022,434	20,744,698	24,805,451
Central Branch—			
Mileage	388	388	388
4th week Dec....	45,000	33,000	37,000
Month	110,000	85,000	97,317
Fiscal year	1,255,107	1,279,150	1,126,871
NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	935	935	935
Month Dec....	507,027	537,080

year. The value of dry goods marketed was $2,113,376, against $2,065,280 last week and $1,948,930 in the same period last year.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New-York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.04	.04
Alpha Con	.04	.03
Andes	.11	.11
Belcher	.10	.12
Best & Belcher	.21	.21
Bullion	.03	.03
Caledonia	.45	.43
Challenge Con	.09	.11
Chollar		.18
Confidence	.60	.53
Con. Cal. & Va	1.45	1.40
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.11	.12
Gould & Curry	.23	.21
Hale & Norcross	.39	.32
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.03	.03
Kentucky Con	.01	.02
Lady Washington Con	.02	.02
Mexican	.31	.30
Occidental Con	.17	.17
Ophir	.69	.68
Overman	.09	.10
Potosi	.20	.20
Savage	.08	.08
Sag Belcher	.03	.03
Sierra Nevada	.43	.41
Standard	2.60	2.50
Syndicate	.05	.05
St. Louis	.08	.08
Union Con	.26	.25
Utah Con	.04	.03
Yellow Jacket	.22	.22
Silver bars	.59⅝	.58⅝
Mexican dollars	47½@48¼	47½@48¼
Drafts, sight	.12½	.12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 5.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday.		Thursday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	41½	42	44⅛	44½
Alamo	16	17	16¾	17
Anaconda	45	47⅝	46	48
Anchoria	16	80	79	80
Argentum	18	19	18	19
Bankers'	13⅝	14½	14¼	14½
Battle	36	36¾	35¼	36
Blue Bell	12½	13	12¾	13
Coin	220	259	225	250
Colombine	20	21	20	20½
Consolidated	16	16¾	16¼	16½
Damon	29⅝	29¾	30	30
Elkton	120¾	121	120	121
El Paso	36	38	36	38½
Findlay	14⅝	14⅞	14⅞	15
Fleece	25	31	25	31
Garfield	17	17¼	17	17½
Gibson	25	28	25	28
Gould	34¾	35	34¾	35½
Isabella	140¾	141	138	139
Independence	51½	52	51	51½
Jackpot	59½	61	60	60½
King	100	101	98	101
Moon Anchor	68¼	74	76	77
Matoa	28¾	30	29¾	30
National	12¼	12¾	12½	12¾
Ophir	55	59	56	56½
Pharmacist Con	14¾	15	14¾	15
Pinnacle	28¾	29	29¾	30
Portland	233¼	235	234	235
Raven	90	88	88¼	89¾
Rawlings	30	31	31	32
Rosa	57	58	57	58
Sovereign	15¾	15⅞	16	16
Tornado	49½	50¼	49½	50
Union	44	44½	42	42¼
Vindicator	150	170	150	170
Work	31¾	31⅞	31	31½
Zenobia	20	20½	20	20¾

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

At the meeting of the Brokerage Committee of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange yesterday only business of a routine character was transacted.

Chicago advices state that Daniel Hugenin has been appointed Cook County special agent of the Caledonian Insurance Company of Scotland and the Spring Garden Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

Among the matters to come before the adjourned meeting of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange, which will be held next Wednesday, will be the recommendation that all minimum and card rates on tugs, ferryboats, and dredges be withdrawn, the purpose of the recommendation being to leave unrated all floating craft within the jurisdiction of the Exchange.

The talk of a reorganization of the fire insurance rating compact in the suburban field seems to indicate that one of the chief obstacles in the way of such an effort for reorganization is the indisposition of some of the companies, now engaged in writing risks freely at the prevailing cut rates, to consider the present opportunity to check the rate war, which has been in progress since last Spring.

The meeting of the Mercer County (N. J.) Committee of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department, which will probably be held in Trenton next Tuesday, is regarded by the special agents of several prominent companies as likely to be successful in its efforts to so readjust the difficulties in the local board at Trenton as to prevent the inauguration of a rate war in that city, similar to the present fight in Newark, which will probably eliminate almost every chance of profit on the part of Newark agents for 1899.

Local fire underwriters are commenting generally and favorably upon the circular letter issued this week by President E. C. Irvin of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, suggesting the appointment of a committee of twenty-five underwriters to consider and discuss the bad results of the fire insurance business during the year just closed, with a view to making some sort of a report to the companies next April. A British manager said yesterday that the large margin of profit realized during 1897, with the help of the extremely low aggregate losses of that year, was balanced in 1899 by an almost equal showing against the companies, because of the disastrous fire losses and the late slump in the prices of securities.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Commercial Art Studio of New York City; capital, $2,000. Directors—Emil Heyman, Herbert J. Hinds, and Francis Orlando, New York City.

The Benis Eve Sanitarium Company of Glens Falls; capital, $2,000. Directors—Edward E. Benis, Robert Crosbie, Jr., and Thomas D. Trumbull, Jr., of Glens Falls.

The Hartog & Beinhauer Candy Company, of New York City; capital, $6,000. Directors—Gustavus H. Beinhauer, Louis H. Hartog, and Edward F. Beinhauer, New York City.

The Triehman & Potter Company, Builders, of New York City; capital, $30,000. Directors—Edward B. Triehman and H. Douglas Potter, New York City; George A. Pratt, Brooklyn.

The Elmundo Mineral Water Company of North Tonawanda; capital, $2,500. Directors—Albert R. Smith, Michael Dunn, Archie P. Smith, Paul T. Dubois, and Edward J. Ryan, North Tonawanda.

The Ellis Marine Plumbing Company of New York City; capital, $20,000. Directors—Thomas F. Gaynor, Warner M. Wescot, Alexander C. Patterson, George V. Ellis, and John A. Sinclair, New York City.

The Co-operative Surgical Instrument Supply and Repairing Company of Brooklyn; capital, $1,000. Directors—George Wendell, Middle Village; Alfred Grenner, Clarence, O'Donden, and Edward Kersling, Brooklyn.

Stanley Electrical Company.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 5.—The Stanley Electrical Manufacturing Company was incorporated here to-day to make and deal in dynamos, &c. Frank O. Briggs, William H. Gandy, Duncan Arderson, William Anderson, John Janeway, Louis H. Taylor, and William Taylor, all connected with the John A. Roebling's Wire Mill of this city, are the incorporators. The capital is $2,000,000.

BANK TELLER SENTENCED.

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—Joel G. Tyler, late teller of the Safety National Bank of Fitchburg, to-day was sentenced in the United States court by Judge Putnam to serve five years in Worcester Jail for embezzling the funds of the bank.

The shortage in Mr. Tyler's accounts was found in March, 1898. The teller had not been at the bank for more than a week, and he was not located by the authorities until March 22, when he was arrested at Boston. After being indicted on twenty-four counts, Tyler was tried and convicted on a charge of embezzling $10,000. Tyler's family and friends made a settlement with the bank.

A day or two ago Mrs. Tyler and others brought suit against the bank's officers to recover $10,000 alleged to have been paid the institution under an agreement that Tyler should not be prosecuted. The bank men say that there was no such understanding.

DECISION AGAINST WATCH FIRM.

Justice Townsend of the United States Circuit Court has decided against Jules Racine & Co., importers of watches, in their appeal from the ruling of the General Appraisers in the protest of the importers against an assessment by the Collector of 40 per cent. duty on watch cases and 25 per cent. and the specific duty on the movements, under Paragraph 191 of the Dingley tariff.

The importers, represented by W. B. Coughtry, contended that as the cases were part of complete watches the whole should have been assessed at only 25 per cent. The Justice in his decision says that the paragraph of the law in question is not clear, yet, inasmuch as in all prior tariff acts watches have been held to be dutiable at the same rate as watch movements, and as there is no other reference to watches in the present law, the construction placed by the officials is correct. Otherwise there would be no duty whatever on the watch cases.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Big Deal in One Hundred and Fourteenth Street Flats—Lexington Avenue Corner Sold—Other Business.

Negotiations are pending which will probably result in the sale of the ten five-story flats recently erected by Daniel D. Lawson at 228 to 246 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street. The broker representing Mr. Lawson, however, said yesterday afternoon that the deal had not yet been closed.

P. D. Benson has sold for W. J. Govers to a client, for about $39,000, the five-story apartment house 173 and 175 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 34 by 100.

Folsom Brothers have sold for Edward H. Landon the four-story building, with store, 133 East Thirty-fourth Street, northwest corner of Lexington Avenue, 22.6 by 64.

Bryan L. Kennelly & Co. have sold for Catharine E. Vocke, to Terence F. McGuire, the five-story single flat, 245 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 25 by 100.

Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold for Fay & Stacom to Ravitch Brothers the recently completed six-story tenement northeast corner of Rutgers and Henry Streets, 26 by 99 by 104.

The same brokers have also sold for Jackson & Stern to Evans & Buscall, for improvement, 131 and 133 Thompson Street, old buildings, on a plot 44 by 100.

Picken & Lilly have sold to Marie Louise Gautier the two five-story apartment houses 1,333 and 1,335 Seventh Avenue, each 27 by 100.

Dora Scheer has sold the plot, 75 by 100, on the south side of One Hundredth Street, 130 feet east of Third Avenue, together with an abutting lot on the north side of Ninety-ninth Street, 150 feet east of Third Avenue, to Ernest Price, who will erect on the property four six-story tenements, with stores, at a cost of about $65,000.

The property at the southeast corner of Mercer and Spring Streets, known as the Empire Commercial Sales Building, was transferred yesterday by representatives of the estates of M. and S. Sternberger, to the George A. Fuller Company of Chicago. The consideration was $207,000. The purchasers will erect an eight-story building on the plot, 61 by 100, which has been leased for a term of years to F. Vietor & Achells.

August Belmont and Walther Luttgen took title yesterday from the Buena Vista Realty Company, for a nominal consideration, to the block bounded by Cheever Place, Mott Avenue, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, and Walton Avenue; also, to the block bounded by Cheever Place, Walton Avenue, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and the exterior street along the Harlem River; also, to the plot included by the exterior street, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, and the ney Harlem River bulkhead line, together with rights to land under water.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

133 West Eighty-third Street, 25 by 102.2, five-story stone-front flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, George Rauchfuss.

132 and 134 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 50 by 90.11, two-story brick building and vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Globe Realty Company $17,395

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 1,826 and 1,828 Park Avenue, for a two-story brick store, 50 by 90; J. J. Sherry of 23 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, owner; J. P. Leo, architect; cost, $10,000.

St. Nicholas Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, for a seven-story brick flat, 65.9 by 90.7 and 92.8; Arthur Gorsch, premises, owner; Frank Wennemer, architect; cost, $100,000.

Broadway, southwest corner of Muscoota Street, for a one-story frame storage shed, 50 by 144; J. C. Rogers of 536 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, owner; John Brunton, architect; cost, $2,000.

Alterations.

No. 2,157 to 2,161 Third Avenue, to a four-story brick store; Eliza Wood of 14 Mount Morris West, owner; Alexander Fowler of 505 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $900.

Jackson Avenue, west side, 201.6 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, with store; Henry C. Scheer of 150 Willis Avenue, owner; T. W. Ringrose, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 56 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, to a three-story brick dwelling, 20 by 46; W. B. Parsons of 57 East Fifty-third Street, owner; H. E. Ficken of 10 West Twenty-second Street, architect; cost, $6,000.

No. 78 Third Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling and store; W. F. Schneider, Jr., of 130 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, owner; Stein, Cohen & Roth, architects; cost, $125.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Jan. 5.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 74.11 ft n of 146th St, 25x100; Philippina Goldman to Philippine Bornemann $18,000

AVENUE A, w s, equidistant between 1st and 2d Sts, running to 19.8x80; Peter Gommel and another, individually and executors, to Walburger Horn 19,750

BETHUNE ST, 10, 15.11x80; Mary E. Brainerd to Louis H. Schnakenberg 1

CARMINE ST, 50, s s, 25x80; Flora Glassmann to Pina Perlstein ..... Exchange

CAULDWELL AV, w s, 19 ft n of Clifton St, 18x100; Kate B. Decker, individually and as executrix, to Wilhelmina W. Joimen 7,800

CHEEVER PLACE, Mott Av, 138th St, Walton Av block; Cheever Place, Walton Av, 138th St, Exterior St block; Exterior St, 138th St, New Bulkhead channel line, on e s Harlem River, with lands under water; Buena Vista Realty Company to August Belmont and another 1

COURTLANDT AV, e s, 75 ft n of 149th St, 25x100; Robert L. Knaggs to Isabella Arendt 1

EAGLE AV, e s, 325 ft e of 150th St, 100x115; William G. Piqueron to Julius Schiedorn 100

ELTON AV, w s, 50 ft n of 160th St, 50x100; David R. Daly, referee, to Charles Unangst 2,000

FULTON AV, n w corner of 167th St, 60.1x95x60x90; John J. Barry to Elizabeth M. Barry 1

HOME ST, n s, 50.3 ft e of Simpson St, 50.3x86.11x43.10x92.3; John Donohue to William J. Kerr 3,000

HULL AV, s s, 213.7 ft e of Woodlawn Road, 50x160; Joseph Whiteside to Charles Mengel 100

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 51.2 ft n of 76th St, 17x70; Francesco Rosati to Esther Zwiebon 1

LOT 214, map of Van Nest Park; James Early to Michael Jr., and Julia Early.. Gift

LOT 320, map 370, lots of McGraw estate; David A. Ross to Henry Berwin.. 1,200

MERCER ST, 96 and 98, s e corner of Spring St, 91.1x100; Pauline Sternberger and another, executors, to Harry S. Black 102,500

MERCER ST, 96 and 98, s e corner of Spring St, 61.1x100; Maurice M. Sternberger, executor, to Harry S. Black.... 102,500

RAILROAD AV, e s, 502.5 ft n e of 138th St, runs s e 224.4 ft to the Mott Haven Canal, x75x224x75; also Mott Haven Canal, w s, Lot 151, map of Central Mott Haven, amended. 25x111.11; John Mulford to H. Louisa Mulford 13,000

RIDGE ST, 128 and 130, 34x100; Max Wachsmann to Babetta Wachsmann, ½ part 1

SHERIDAN ST, n s, 100 ft e of Barker Av, 25x88; Thomas F. Duffy to Thomas F. Duffy and others 1,800

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 827 and 829, 50x100; Marietta B. Bellows to Warren E. Dennis 1

STANTON ST, s e corner of Goerck St, 30x81.4; Barnett Hamburger and wife to Julius Miller 1

SUFFOLK ST, 120, 24x75; Meyer Chapowsky to Harris and Yetta Celnick 100

1ST AV, e s, 129.7 ft n of 121st St, 23x37x31.3x58.3; Hiram Van Dusen, executor, and another, devisee, to George Hooks... 1

1ST ST, n w corner of 6th Av, 25x100, Laconia Park; Frank Koch to James P. Murphy 1,225

3D ST, 284 East, 18.10x106; Isaac Marx to Morris Solomon 100

6TH ST, n s, w ½ of Lot 532, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Felomena Cipolla to James A. Glover 1

6TH ST, 125 ft w of Avenue A, 25x100.8; Michael J. Horan to George Wolf 100

7TH AV, 1,833 and 1,835, 54x100; George P. Picken and another to Marie L. Gautier 100

9TH AV, e s, 80.4 ft s of 144th St, 20.1x100; Annie M. Walters to Annie Lawson. 2,000

10TH ST, 203 East, 25x94.8; Julius Miller and wife to Barnett Hamburger 35,000

18TH ST, 421 West, 25.10x92; Louisa T. Smith to Mary A. and Rosa Senn 50

18TH ST, 421 West, 25.10x92; Frank Moss to Louisa T. Smith 50

18TH ST, 330 West, 25x92; George Monk to Charles K. Robinson 38,000

45TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 9th Av, 25x100.4; Jennie Hahn to William N. Henke and another 100

53D ST, n s, 94 ft e of 1st Av, 40x100.5; Johann H. C. Johansmeyer to Agnes Yost 1

82D ST, n s, 325 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x77.3x25.1x79.3; John A. Holmes to Sarah E. Warner 1

84TH ST, n s, 298.5 ft w of 3d Av, 21.1x102.2; Henry M. Hymes to Jacob Hymes. 1

91ST ST, 312 East, 25x100.8; Charles D. Olendorf, referee, to Gustav F. Taussig. 2,000

91ST ST, 314 East, 25x100; Charles D. Olendorf, referee, to Gustav F. Taussig. 2,000

92TH ST, s s, 273 ft e of 10th Av, 18x100.8; George D. Banks to Robert A. Wright 1

96TH ST, 36 and 38 West, 34x100.8; Jonathan Bulkley to David G. Garabrant and others 1

97TH ST, s s, 310 ft e of 5th Av, runs s 100.8 x e 6.4 x n 100 x w 28.7; Jacob D. Butler to Seth M. Milliken, quit claim. 1

99TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Maximilian Lewinson and another to Susan Sullivan 27,000

106TH ST, 121 West, 20x100.11; Franklin A. Stone to David G. Garabrant and others 1

109TH ST, s s, 68 ft w of Park Av, 17x80.10; Albert Niedermann to Lena C. Niedermann 1

109TH ST, 80 East, 17x80.10; Anna M. Wagner, executrix, &c., to Albert Niedermann 9,500

125TH ST, n s, 400 ft e of Broadway, 25x99.11; 125th St, n s, 350 ft e of Broadway, 25x99.11; Julius M. Mayer and another to Ellis B. Southworth, ¼ part 1

129TH ST, 256 West, 22.2x99.11; Ernest M. Greenfield, trustee, to August Selltitz 14,675

129th ST, 256 West, 22x99.11; August Selltitz and wife to Bernhard Freund.. -

183D ST, s s, 380 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 17.6x89.11; Flora Glassman to Pino Perlstein, one-half part ..... Exchange

184TH ST, s w corner of Willow Av, 104x106.8x104x100.2; Agnes Yost to John H. C. Johansmeyer 1

146TH ST, n s, at Mott St, 76x20x20; Edward W. Fox to Anna E. Flanagan 1

151ST ST, 570 East, 25x118.5; Leonard Schart to Alexander Zentgraf and another 100

209TH ST, centre line, 108.7 ft w of line between Block 7 on map of Samuel Thomson and land of Isaac Dyckman, 125x147; Marietta B. Bellows to Warren E. Dennis 1

Recorded Leases.

BOSKOWITZ, Ignatz, trustee, to Adolph Sussking and another; Broadway, 529 to 533, 4 3-12 years $2,800

GILES, William P., to Jacob Isaacson; Canal St, 183, 2 years 1,800

KAUFOLD, Louis, to Max Schaefert; Essex St, 35, 3 4-12 years 2,700

KILPATRICK, Thomas J., to Patrick Boylan; Avenue A, 1,414, 4 4-12 years..$600 to 780

MILLER, Peter, to Lawrence E. Kohn; 7th Av, s e corner of 139th St, 6½ years ..... $1,200 to 1,800

OPPENHEIMER, Solomon, to Robert Rose and another; 6th Av, 873, 5 years 1,200

OUSSANI, Joseph, to Anthony T. Ruckel and another; Lexington Av, 140, n w corner of 29th St, 5 years 3,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ACKER, John, to Ida Seidelbach; 113th St, n s, 189 ft e of 8th Av, 2 years.. $3,000

ACKER, John, to Ida Seidelbach; 113th St, n s, 154 ft e of 8th Av, 2 years 3,000

BACOT, Julius I., to Louisa Borland; 62 Dey St, 499 Washington St, 117 West 122d St, and Spring St, n s, 20.1 ft e of Washington St, ¼ part of all, 5 years.. 5,000

BANKS, David, to Brooklyn Savings Bank; 23 Park Place, and 20 Murray St, 1 year 20,000

BARADEL, Marie T., to Antoine Elser; 828 Tinton Av, 2 years 700

BAUHAHN, Gustav E., to Jane J. Thayer and others, executors, &c.; 124th St, s s, 225 ft w of Columbus Av, 5 years.... 25,000

BECK, John G., to Lewis Steinhardt; Johnson Av, w s, at most n e corner of land of John G. Beck, extends to Koppock St, 2 years 1,000

BLACK, Harry S., to Maurice M. Sternberger, executor, &c.; 96 and 98 Mercer St, s e corner of Spring St, ½ year..... 47,500

BLACK, Harry S., to Faulding and Edwin Sternberger, executors, &c.; 96 and 98 Mercer St, s e corner of Spring St, ½ year 47,500

BORNEMANN, Philippine, to Philipina Goldman; Amsterdam Av, w s, 74.11 ft n of 146th St, 1 year 4,000

BRADBURN, Thomas, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 120 East 113th St, 1 year 1,500

CAMERON, William A., to Elizabeth J. Chiels; Valentine Av, e s, 136.6 ft n of 179th St, old line, runs e 105.11 to e s of Tiebout Av, 1 year 2,000

CELNICK, Harris, and wife to Meyer Chapkowsky; 120 Suffolk St, 1 year..... 1,500

CEPOLLA, Felomena, to Annabella W. Gwynne; 6th Av, n s, west half of Lot 532, map of Wakefield, installments..... 2,800

CUTNER, Fannie, to Samuel and Jacob Kahn; Chrystie St, e s, 149.3 ft s of Houston St, 3 years 3,000

DILLON, J. Regers, to Isaac Butler; West Farms Road, n s, at e s of the property of Methodist Episcopal Church, 19.10 ft to Silver St, 3 years..... 2,500

EARLY, Mary M., to Peter Moller, Jr., and others; 49th St, s s, 204 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years 10,000

EBLING, William H., Jr., to Lucy E. Wallace; Cauldwell Av, w s, 502.5 ft s of 161st St, and strip 2.5 in width adjoining on n s, 10 years 13,000

EBLING, William H., Jr., to Lucy E. Wallace; Cauldwell Av, w s, 544.8 ft s of 161st St, 2 years 13,000

FELT, Emily L., to Leo M. Klein; 95th St, n s, 137 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years 15,500

FINE, Tillie, to Peter Moller, Jr., and others; 309 Henry St, 5 years 9,500

FULLE, Diedrich, to Charles Shaunburger; 103th St, n s, 53 ft e of 4th Av, widened, 2 years 2,000

HAWE, Matthew, and wife to Henry Prigge; 138th St, s s, 250 ft e of 12th Av, 3 years 5,800

HENCKEN, Albert C., to Charles Unangst; Teasdale Place, s s, 94.9 ft e of 3d Av, demand 3,510

HENKE, William N., to Leopold Katzenstein; 6 West 45th St, 3 years 18,000

HENNINGER, Martha E., to George Ehret; 1,756 2d Av, saloon lease, demand. 4,500

HERKOMMER, Dora, to Leodegar and Leopoldina Siebert; 151st St, n s, 350 ft w of Courtland Av, 1 year 500

HERRMANN, Samuel to Sally Falk; 280 East 3d St, 5 years 6,600

HOFFMANN, Michael A., to William De F. Manice, executor, &c.; 102 East 102d St, 5 years 9,000

HOLMES, William H., and Patrick Smith to Kate B. Decker, executrix, &c.; Dawson St, n s, 117.8 ft e of Beach St, secures notes 1,525

HOOKS, George, to Harry Marks; 2,370 1st Av, 3 years 6,000

HORN, Walburga, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; Avenue A, w s, equi distant between 2d and 1st Sts, 5 years..... 9,000

HOTTENROTH, Adolph C., and Henry F. A. Wolf to Caroline Meyer; 30th St, n e s, 325 ft n w of 9th Av, 1 year..... 6,000

JENKINS, Thomas J., to Walter and George Luke, executors; 5th Av, w s, 74.11 ft n of 133d St, 3 years..... 25,000

JENKINS, Thomas J., to George G. Mammill; 5th Av, w s, 49.11 ft on 133d St, 3 years 25,000

JOHANSMEYER, Johann, or John H. C. to August Petrie; 53d St, n s, 94 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years 1,500

JOHNSON, Wilhelmina W., to Anna Wenigenroth; Cauldwell Av, w s, 19 ft n of Clifton St, 5 years 2,500

JOSEPH, Sarah and Herman, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 121 East 64th St, 5 years 7,500

KARPEL, Albert, to Robert S. Morison and others, trustees; 422 East 11th St, 5 years 15,000

KERR, William J., to John Donohue; Home St, n s, 50.8 ft e of Simpson St, 3 years 1,000

LETZAU, Maria M. L., to J. G. William Pilgrim; 417 East 83d St, 5 years..... 2,000

LUDWIG, Henry and Matilda, to John and Victoria Grede; 109th St, n s, 149.2 ft e of 3d Av, demand 2,000

LUDWIG, Henry and Matilda, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 109th St, n s, 149.2 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year..... 6,000

LUYSTER, Clara C., to Julia A. Luyster; 313 West 53d St, 3 years 3,000

MERRIAM, Frank W. and Alice J., to Greenwich Savings Bank; 136 West 11th St, 1 year 15,000

MOODY, Letitia, to Charles F. Halsted, guardian, &c.; Convent Av, e s, 81.11 ft n of 146th St, 2½ years 1,500

MOODY, Letitia, to Solomon Weill; Convent Av, e s, 81.11 ft n of 146th St, installments 9,000

MURPHY, James P., to Frank Kock; 1st St, s e corner of 6th Av, 24th Ward, 5 years 1,000

NEW YORK STEAM POWER COMPANY to Frederick W. Pitcher; 57 and 59 Ann St, 1 year 750

NIEDERMANN, Albert, to Anna M. Wagner, executrix, &c.; 80 East 109th St, 3 years 7,000

PLINUS, Morris, to Adelheid M. Duhme; 203 and 205 Elm St, 1 year 5,000

RABINOWITZ, Jacob, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 115th St, s s, 489 ft e of Lenox Av, 5 years 3,000

RATZ, Gebhard, to Cornelius F. Kingsland, trustee; West End Av, w s, 50.5 ft n of 67th St, 3 years 10,000

RIEDLINGER, Emilie, to Louis Bodenberger; Julianna St, n s, 100 ft w of Duncombe Av, runs n 193 ft to Bronx River; Julianna St, s w corner of Newell Av, runs s 100x w 206 to Bronx River, 1 year 11,500

ROSENBLUM, Hyman, and George Kahn to Smith Ely; Jackson St, s w corner of Front St, 5 years 3,000

SCHEER, Henry C., to Cyrus Hitchcock; Jackson Av, w s, 201.6 ft n of 161st St, 3 years 11,000

SCHUMACHER, Frederick, to Philip Goerlitz; 48th St, s s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, instalments 3,000

SELLTITZ, August, to Bernhard Kaufman; 256 West 129th St, 3 years..... 900

SOLOMON, Morris, to Isaac Marx; 284 East 3d St, installments 12,000

SOMMER, Jennie L., to Maurice Lee; 121st St, n s, 229.6 ft w of 4th Av, 3 years... 2,000

STEINBRENNER, Christian, and Samuel Green, owners; David Cohen, contractor. 3,500

STROH, Julia A. and Jacob A., to Charles Goeller; 241 and 243 West 26th St, 5 years 3,000

SULLIVAN, Susan, to Maximilian Lewinson and another; 99th St, n s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 1½ years..... 3,000

THE MINISTERS, &c., OF THE GERMAN Evangelical Reformed Church, in Suffolk St to the Bowery Savings Bank; 141st St, s s, 306.8 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 3 years 10,000

TREMBERGER, Helene, to James R. Crossman; Avenue B, w s, 111 ft s of Cliff St; also, strip 1x100 adjoining, 1 year 1,500

TREMBERGER, Helene, to James R. Crossman; Union Av, w s, 80 ft s of 165th St, 1 year..... 1,500

TUCKER, Eliza R., to Estelle D. Weekes; 2d Av, 641, 3 years..... 7,000

TUCKER, Eliza R., to Margaret F. Tucker; 71st St, n s, 343 ft e of West End Av, 2 years 5,000

TWOMEY, Patrick, to Al Powell; 105 Park Row, saloon lease, demand..... 2,200

VALENTINE, Moses M., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 32 West 115th St, 5 years 10,000

VANDERBECK, Frank B., to Otto E. Reimer; 1,568 Madison Av, demand.... 225

VEIT, Oscar S., to Benjamin Veit; 218 East 56th St, 3 years..... 2,500

WARNER, Sarah E., to Ezekiel Fiduman; 824 St, n s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 2 years 2,000

WHITE, Henriette K., and Thomas R., to Henry C. Lytton; Columbus Av, n w corner of 80th St, ¾ year ..... $ .00

ZWISOHN, Esther, to Francesco Rosati; 1,085 Lexington Av, ½ year..... 1,100

ZWISOHN, Esther, to Francesco Rosati; 1,085 Lexington Av, 3 years..... 3,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BENNETT, Charles W., and others, executors, &c., to Charles W. Bennett and others, trustees $10,160

BENNETT, Charles W. and others, trustees, to Mary L. Whitney..... Nominal

BUENA VISTA REALTY COMPANY to August Belmont and another, assigns three mortgages ..... Nominal

CLARK, William S., executor, to Edwin B. Clark 3,858

FELT, Walter L., to Ida Iden..... Nominal

FINE, Harris, to Therese Friedmann.... Nominal

FINN, Louis S., to Anna Markman..... Nominal

GENERAL MEMORIAL HOSPITAL FOR the Treatment of Cancer and Allied Diseases, formerly the New York Cancer Hospital, to Hugh King 5,000

GLICKMAN, William H. and Harry E., to David Bussel 3,500

HARDY, Albert B., to Walter L. Felt.. Nominal

HENNING, Mary, to John Bussing, Jr., and another 5,000

JACKSON, Marie E., to John Black..... 500

KERSCHOFFER, Elizabeth, guardian, &c., to Elizabeth Kerschoffer..... 1,000

LANE, William, to American Mortgage Company ..... Nominal

MOORE, Henry S., executor, &c., to Equitable Life Assurance Society 15,000

STEINWENDER, Lenore, to Julius Steinwender, guardian, &c..... 3,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY, trustee, to Francis D. Dowley and another, executors, &c..... 25,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company as trustee 25,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company as trustee 45,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY as trustee to Francis D. Dowley and another, executors, &c..... 45,000

WALLACE, Christiana F., to Marie E. Jacobson 500

WOLFF, Amanda, to Emma Hasecy, (assigns two mortgages)..... 4,000

WYNKOOP, Francis S., executor, &c., to Ella C. Earle..... 5,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 182d St, 29.10x100; James V. Lawrence against Samuel McCracken, owner and contractor $1,799

COLUMBUS AV, s e corner of 108th St, 150x100; Michael Bernstein against Abraham Adelman and Kate Rosenbaum, owners and contractors.

MADISON ST, n w corner of Birmingham St, 38.9x60; Michael Bernstein against Abraham Adelman and Kate Rosenbaum, owners and contractors.

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, extends from 157th St to 158th St, 200x100; Michael Bernstein against Abraham Adelman and Kate Rosenbaum, owners and contractors 700

19TH ST, 78 East; Bernard Brindze against Elliott Gorton, owner; Herman Probst, contractor..... 1,007

DULUTH, Jan. 5.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 66¼c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 64¾c; May, 67¾c; July, 68¾c; No. 2 Northern, 62¼c; No. 3 Spring, 58¾c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 5.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 67c; No. 2 Northern, 64½@65c. Rye—No. 1, 53c. Barley—No. 2, 45c; sample, 35@44c.

CORN—No. 2 corn, 39¾c, for both elevator and delivered, and 40¾c for free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats, 29¼c; No. 3 oats, 28¾c; No. 2 white, 31½c; No. 3 white, 31c; track, mixed, 29@30¾c; track, white, 31@35c; No. 2 white, clips, 32c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 61½c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 60½c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 56c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 43½@44½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; malting, 49@54c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

BUCKWHEAT—Market nominal.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.85@$4.05; Winter straights, $3.40@3.45; Winter patents, $3.60@3.75; Spring clears, $2.85@3.10; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.75@2.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.35@2.70; no grade, $18 per ton, to arrive; buckwheat flour, $2.10@2.25. RYE FLOUR—$3.15@3.30; choice to fancy, $3.35@3.60. CORN MEAL—Kiln dried, $2.20@2.30, as to brand. BAGMEAL—Fine white and yellow, 85@90c; coarse, 70@82c. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $17; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $17.25@18.20; coarse Winter bran, $17@18.50, latter white; middlings, $16.50@18.50; city feed, $17.50@$17.75; hominy chop, $16; oil meal, $26@26.50.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 5.—Flour and bran unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $10.25@$10.75; family, $12@12.50; short clear, $11@$13. BEEF—Mess, $10.50; family, $12.50@$13; packet, $11.50@$12; extra India mess, $21@$23. BEEF HAMS—$22.50@$23.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 180-lb, 6¾c; 160-lb, 6¼c; pigs, 6¼c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 6¾@7¼c; 10-lb, 5¾c; 12-lb, 5½@

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—ELLEN J. SWAN, plaintiff, against MATILDA WILLIAMS and Thomas Williams, her husband; Judson S. Todd, William Saunderson and Calvin E. Wright, copartners composing the firm of Saunderson & Wright; Frank B. Hawkins, George R. Hawkins, Franklin A. Errington, Arthur J. Mace, Frederick S. Gwyer, and John L. Gwyer, as surviving partners of the firm of T. H. Mace & Co.; Barstow Stove Company, Watson D. Woodward, Cabinet Work and Parquette Flooring Company, Lincoln G. Backus, Francis C. Cummings, Price W. Hasbrouck, Frank Hasbrouck, Frederick Hasbrouck, Mortimer Rothschild, Frederick Keppler, Henry H. Dyson, Henry Steers, John F. Menke, George B. Hurd, Frank E. Hurd, John W. Foster, Martha J. Constant, John D. Crimmins and Thomas E. Crimmins, Fred L. Stellwagen, Warner M. Westcott, James L. Jackson, J. William Jackson, Moses G. Wright, and Albert G. Hetherington, William S. Fearing and Francis Higgins, as Receivers of the Archer & Pancoast Company; Charles I. Salter and Robert Wright and Roberta Wright, his wife, and Clara Wright, wife of Calvin E. Wright, defendants.—Summons. New York—In the county in which the plaintiff desires the trial of this action.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, October 21st, 1899.

DUER, STRONG & WHITEHEAD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 50 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants, Matilda Williams, Thomas Williams, Francis C. Cummings, Robert Wright and Roberta Wright, his wife, and Moses G. Wright:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Miles Beach, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of December, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said County, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, December 16th, 1899.

DUER, STRONG & WHITEHEAD,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 50 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. d16-1aw6wS&ja27

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—To all persons interested in the estate of THE JOHN F. PHILLIPS ADVERTISING COMPANY send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before the Supreme Court, at the Special Term thereof, Part I., at the Chambers thereof, in the County Court House, in the City and County of New York, on the 31st day of January, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of George W. Elkins substituted assignee of above-named The John F. Phillips Advertising Company, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said court to be hereto affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Chief Judge of the said Supreme Court, this 1st day of December, 1899.

[L. S.] WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

JAMES M. HUNT, Attorney for Assignee, 31-33 Pine St., New York City.
d2-1aw5w3&ja18.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE SUpreme Court of the State of New York, entered in the office of the Clerk of New York County on December 14th, 1899, notice is hereby given that the CHAPEL HARRIS ACADEMY SCHOOL, a domestic corporation, will apply to the Supreme Court, New York County, at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of January, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to "Noshim Rachmoniath, to Aid Poor Women in Confinement," (Chaye Harris, Organizer.).

Dated New York, December 15th, 1899.

THE CHAYE HARRIS LADIES' SOCIETY,
By SARAH SCHARLIN, President.
SHAFER & LEVIN, Atty's for Petitioner, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d16-1aw6wS&

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM HENRY BETTS, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—No. 1,974.

To the creditors of William Henry Betts of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said William Henry Betts was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 98 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York, on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 5th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—WOLF COHEN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Wolf Cohen, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 2d, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 17th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Jan. 4, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—THEODORE DEMMERLE, doing business as CHARLES DEMMERLE & SON, Bankrupt.—No. 1,629.

Notice is hereby given that Theodore Demmerle, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 3, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 17, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. GEORGE C. HOLT.
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, January 5th, 1900.

NO. 1,838.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—PERKINS D. FISHER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Perkins D. Fisher, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 5th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 24th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Jan. 5, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NATHAN FREIER, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Nathan Freier of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Nathan Freier was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, Referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 4th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARCO GANY, Bankrupt.—No. 1,913.

To the creditors of Marco Gany of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Marco Gany was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated January 5th 1900.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—THOMAS JOLLY, Bankrupt.—No. 1,714.

Notice is hereby given that Thomas Jolly, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 29th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 17th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, January 5th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—DAVID KATZ, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that David Katz, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 3d, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 17th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Jan. 4, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISIDORE MARTY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Isidore Marty of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Isidore Marty was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 5th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM A. MILLER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Abraham A. Miller of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Abraham A. Miller was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 5, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY MITTLER and ESRIEL SCHWARZER, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Henry Mittler and Esriel Schwarzer of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Henry Mittler and Esriel Schwarzer of the firm of Mittler & Schwarzer were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 5, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DANIEL NATHAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Daniel Nathan of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1899, the said Daniel Nathan was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 5, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—CHARLES REILLY, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Reilly, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 3d, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 17th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 5, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CAROLINE SCHRADER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Caroline Schrader of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Caroline Schrader was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 5th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ABRAHAM SILVERSTONE and MEYER SILVERSTONE, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Abraham Silverstone and Meyer Silverstone, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated January 2d, 1900, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 17th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon. F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Jan. 4, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of STANLEY H. G. STEWART, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Stanley H. G. Stewart of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Stanley H. G. Stewart was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 5, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EMANUEL VOLK, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Emanuel Volk of Hudson, in the County of Columbia, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of November, A. D. 1899, the said Emanuel Volk was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 5, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JACOB WEISSTEIN and JACOB KALIS, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob Weisstein and Jacob Kalis, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated December 28th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 17th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 5, 1900.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BUTTNER, ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA BUTTNER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, their attorney, at No. 41 Park Row, Times Building, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of October, 1899. JACOB C. GOEBEL, Executor; HENRY BUTTNER, Executor. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. o14-1aw6m8a

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DE FOREST, JULIA D.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mme. Jeanne Ceulemans, Mme. Bathe Beyriet, Mme. Prudence Denis, Mme. Therese Kessel, Mme. Catherine Huylebrouk, Mme. Marie Wauters Schoeder, Mr. "Johann" Van Hamme, (the name "Johann" being fictitious, because real Christian name unknown,) Cure of Notre Dame de la Chapelle; Mme. Mary Virginia Tiffany, Mrs. Julia de Fontainilliat, Mr. "Charles" Paradis, (the name "Charles" being fictitious, because real Christian name unknown,) rector of the Ste. Marguerite's Church; Don Michele Rua, Superior General of the Salesiens; Reverend Father "Julian" Etienne, (the name "Julian" being fictitious, because real Christian name unknown,) Prior of the Carmes Avenue de la Toison d'Or; Miss Julia B. de Forest, Mr. Frederick L. de Forest, Most Reverend Michael A. Corrigan, Archbishop of the Diocese of New York, and to all persons interested in the estate of JULIA D. DE FOREST, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 28th day of January, 1900, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Henry W. de Forest, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our county, at the County of New York, the 4th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
d9-1aw6wS Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

HUNTER, AGNES E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AGNES E. HUNTER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Townsend & Mahan, No. 13 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of March next. Dated New York, the 30th day of August, 1899. JOHN BLACK WALTER S. MEAD, Administrators. TOWNSEND & MAHAN, Attorneys for Administrators, No. 13 Chambers Street, New York. sep2-1aw6msat

OAKLEY, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. OAKLEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of John B. Talmage, his attorney, No. 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of July, 1899. CHARLES S. OAKLEY, Executor. JOHN B. TALMAGE, Attorney for Executor, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. jy22-1aw6mSa

STEINBRING, FRANK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK STEINBRING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 23 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of October, 1899. FRANK A. FREDERICKS, Executor. JOHN BOTTOMLEY, Attorney for Executor, 34 Pine Street, New York. o7-1w6mS

VOORHIS, WILLIAM W. L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W. L. VOORHIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Room 49, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of July, 1899. LAURIA W. HOPPOCK, WILLIAM H. ACKEN, TOWNSEND WANDELL, Executors. THOMAS W. BUTTS, Attorney, 51 Chambers St. jy29-1aw6m8

WILSON, JOHN F.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN F. WILSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Wilder & Anderson, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of August, 1899.—ELIZABETH JANE WILSON, Executrix. WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Executrix, 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au12-1aw6m3

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY H. MYER, as Trustee of the estate of CLARA E. SHARPSTEEN, deceased, plaintiff, against FRANK ALLEN SMITH and others, defendants.—(Action No. 2.)

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 26th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Adam M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the City, County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 96th Street, distant one hundred and forty-one feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of 96th Street with the easterly line of Columbus Avenue; running thence northerly and parallel with Columbus Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block between 96th and 97th Streets; thence easterly along the said centre line and parallel with 96th Street 21 feet; thence southerly and parallel with Columbus Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall 100 feet 11 inches to the northerly side of 96th Street; thence westerly along the northerly side of 96th Street 21 feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being situated in Block 1,832 in Section 7 on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, December 27th, 1899.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.

JOHNSTON & JOHNSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 8 Centre Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 63 West 96th Street.

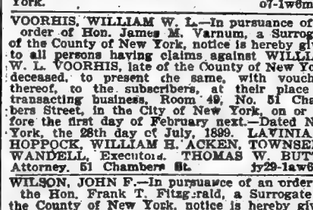

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $22,286.25, with interest thereon from the 22d day of December, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $377.70, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase-money, or paid by the referee, is $2,031.32 and interest.

Dated New York, 27th day of December, 1899.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.
d28-2aw3w Th&Sa&fi8.

37 AND 39 ATTORNEY STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—PINCUS LOWENFELD and another, plaintiffs, against REBECCA STERN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 19th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being on the westerly side of Attorney Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Attorney Street distant one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet northerly from the northwesterly corner of Attorney and Grand Streets, and running thence westerly and parallel with Grand Street, part of the way through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Attorney Street fifty-one (51) feet and eight (8) inches; thence easterly one hundred (100) feet to the westerly side of Attorney Street, and thence southerly along the westerly side of Attorney Street fifty-one (51) feet six (6) inches to the point or place of beginning, be said several dimensions more or less

Dated New York, December 27, 1899.

CHARLES W. CULVER, Referee.

SAMUEL LEAVY, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street numbers are 37 and 39 Attorney St.:

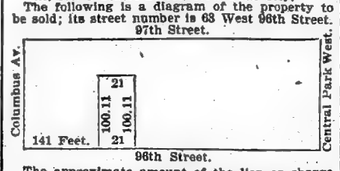

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $6,064.38, with interest from the 7th day of December, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $344.75, with interest from the 19th day of December, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $832.88 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage for $36,000, with interest thereon from January 9th, 1899, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, December 27, 1899.

CHARLES W. CULVER, Referee.
d28-2aw3w Th&Sa&ja19

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE NEW YORK INVESTMENT AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOSEPH NEIL CAMPBELL AND OTHERS, defendants. Actions I and II.

In pursuance of judgments of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above entitled actions, dated the 22d day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee, in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at The New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land, situate, lying, and being in the Thirteenth Ward, in the Borough of Manhattan, (formerly City of New York,) and bounded as follows: Westerly in front on Ridge Street, beginning at a point one hundred and twenty-five feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of Broome Street and Ridge Street, thence running twenty-five feet on Ridge Street, containing in breadth in front and rear twenty-five feet, and in length on each side one hundred feet, formerly known as Number 30 (thirty) Ridge Street, but now known as Number 50 Ridge Street.

And also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New York, together with the dwelling house thereon erected, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Hart Street, distant one hundred and ten feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Hart Street and Summer Avenue, running thence northerly parallel with Summer Avenue one hundred feet; thence easterly parallel with Hart Street twenty feet; thence southerly parallel with Summer Avenue one hundred feet to Hart Street, and thence westerly along Hart Street twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 28th, 1899.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.

ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Esqs., Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 132 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

The premises in New York County, being those firstly above described, are to be sold subject to two mortgages amounting together to eight thousand five hundred dollars, and interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum from November 4th, 1899.

The premises in Kings County, being those secondly above described, are to be sold subject to a mortgage for three thousand five hundred dollars, with interest from November 1st, 1899, at the rate of five per cent. per annum. All of said mortgages are past due.

The approximate amounts to be allowed the purchaser for taxes, assessments, and water rents are respectively as follows:

On property in New York County the sum of $425.

On property in Kings County the sum of $120.

The approximate amount of liens or charges to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is as follows, in addition to the referee's fees and expenses of sale, and the costs of the action to be hereafter fixed—that is to say: Three thousand two hundred and eighty-eight dollars and eighty-eight cents, with interest from November 1, 1899; four hundred and twenty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents, with interest from November 5, 1897.

The balance of the purchase money to be distributed between the owners of the property according to their respective rights as fixed by the judgment herein after the payment of the expenses, the costs, and allowance to be hereafter fixed by the court.—Dated New York, December 28th, 1899. GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.
d29-2aw3w&j19

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LOUISE BORCHARDT, as executrix of the last will and testament of Albert Borchardt, deceased, plaintiff, against FRANK PISEK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 10th day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and being the whole of the lot known and designated as lot numbered fifty-seven (57) and the southerly or southwesterly one-half of lot known and designated as lot numbered fifty-eight (58) on a map made by John G. Van Horne, City Surveyor, and filed June 18th, 1891, in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, entitled "Map of 71 beautiful lots, being the choice property known as the Kingsland estate, situated at Morris Heights, 24th Ward, New York City," and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly or northwesterly side of Tremont Avenue where the same is intersected by the southerly or southwesterly line of Lot No. Fifty-seven (57) as laid down on said map, and running thence in a northwesterly direction along the southerly side of Lot No. Fifty-seven (57) as laid down on said map one hundred and thirty-eight and 98-100 (138.98) feet to the line of said lot as laid down on said map; thence in a northerly or northeasterly direction along the rear of Lot No. Fifty-seven (57) and Lot No. Fifty-eight (58) twenty and 333-1,000 feet; thence southeastwardly in a straight line, being the centre line of Lot No. Fifty-eight (58) to a point on the said northerly or northwesterly side of Tremont Avenue distant thirty-seven feet and six inches northerly from the point or place of beginning, as measured along Tremont Avenue, as laid down on said map; thence in a southwesterly direction along said side of Tremont Avenue thirty-seven feet and six inches to the point or place of beginning. Together with all the right, title, and interest of the parties of the first part to so much of Tremont Avenue as adjoins the above-described premises to the centre line thereof.—Dated New York, December 27th, 1899.

EMANUEL S. CAHN, Referee.

FRANK HARVEY FIELD, Attorney for Plaintiff, 215 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale.

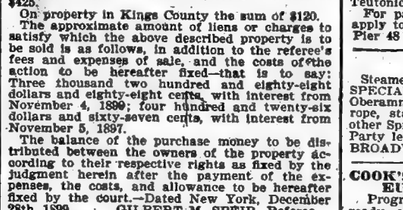

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $4,075.65, with interest thereon from the 10th day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $237.51, with interest from the 10th day of November, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $676.86 and interest.—Dated New York, December 27th, 1899.

EMANUEL S. CAHN, Referee.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON $2.50 VIA THE NEW ROUTE TO NEW HAVEN, PROVIDENCE, AND BOSTON.

NEW HAVEN LINE
NARRAGANSETT BAY LINE.

Steamers daily, Sunday exceptee, from Pier 25 East River, for New Haven, Providence, and Boston at 5 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Piers 51 and 52 North River.
Lucania..Jan. 13, 2 PM | Umbria...Feb. 3, 9 AM
Etruria..Jan. 20, 9 AM | Lucania..Feb. 10, 1 PM
Campania..Jan. 27, Noon | Etruria..Feb. 17, 8 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents.
4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

JAPAN-CHINA
Hawaii and Philippine Islands
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.,
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYOKISEN KAISHA.
Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
H. K. MARU....Jan. 16 | DORIC.....Feb. 1
CHINA.....Jan. 24 | NIP. MARU.....Feb. 9
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 340 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Wash. Bldg., and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Newport News, and Richmond, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, North River, foot of Beach St., every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday, at 4 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

SPECIAL HALF RATE EXCURSION TO CUBA
BY MUNSON LINE
Steam

MISS HOWE'S PRIVILEGES

Entertained Friends and Gave Orders to Mrs. Skinner's Servants.

OFTEN OUT LATE OF NIGHTS

Mr. Skinner Suggested that She Should Eat Humble Pie—Case Goes to the Jury.

As many spectators as the courtroom could accommodate, among them being several fashionably dressed women, were gazing with eager interest at the chief actors in the suit of Miss Mary E. Howe against Mrs. Frances Augusta Skinner when Justice Truax took his seat on the bench in Part X., Trial Term, of the Supreme Court, yesterday morning. Most of them followed the proceedings with amused attention to the close of the court. The question whether Miss Howe is entitled to compensation in the sum of $24,750 for services as Mrs. Skinner's companion for a period of four years—which services consisted principally in helping Mrs. Skinner to entertain and be entertained—was argued out and finally left for decision with the jury, who will return a sealed verdict that will be read in court on Monday morning.

Miss Howe, who is the granddaughter of the late Elias Howe, the millionaire machine manufacturer, claimed that there was a verbal agreement by which Mrs. Skinner was to provide for her for the rest of her life if she would go to live with her, the said agreement being made with the plaintiff's mother. Mrs. Skinner contended that she took Miss Howe to live with her at her mother's request, in order that the girl might enjoy the social benefits that would accrue to her as the defendant's protégée and stand a better chance of marrying advantageously. This Mrs. Skinner maintained was the main object of the arrangement which she had agreed to in a spirit of charitableness toward a young girl of good family and genteel accomplishments, who happened to be in reduced circumstances, and that there never was a question of compensation being paid to Miss Howe for assisting her in her social duties.

MRS. SKINNER WATCHES JURY.

The twelve "good men and true" were the objects of particular attention on the part of the defendant, who is seventy years old. She scanned their faces closely while counsel were summing up, and when counsel for the plaintiff was addressing them rose and peered at them for a minute or two through her lorgnette as though to judge of the effect his forensic eloquence was making upon them.

Her husband, Samuel Perry Skinner, a soldierly looking man with ruddy face and white hair and mustache, who is several years her junior, twirled his eyeglasses nonchalantly and smiled at his friends. Mrs. Eleanor H. Howe, the plaintiff's mother, who is middle-aged, fanned herself nervously and shaded her eyes with a slip of paper as she contemplated Judge, jury, and witnesses. Her daughter sat erect throughout the proceedings, and her face was expressionless even when she was on the stand.

Examination of Mr. Skinner, whose testimony had been interrupted by adjournment the previous evening just as he had caused a sensation by making known casually that another suit for $10,000 damages, brought by Miss Howe against himself for alleged slander and alienating his wife's affections from her, was impending, was first resumed. He testified that Miss Howe had visited the house as his wife's guest many times before she took up her residence with them in 1894, and frequently staid at the house for periods ranging from a week to a month.

"Did Miss Howe during the time of her last stay at your home render any service whatever to Mrs. Skinner in the matter of her housekeeping?" witness was asked by counsel for the defense.

"Not that I know of," he replied.

"Didn't she clean your white ties for you?"

"Never. I had a laundress to do that."

"Did she give you or your wife instruction in the French language?"

"No. I don't think she was competent to give us instruction."

THEY TALKED IN FRENCH.

In response to a question, Mr. Skinner said that occasionally he asked her about the pronunciation of a word, and might have tried to converse with her in French at times.

Asked whether, if he was imperfectly acquainted with the French language, he was able to judge as to whether the plaintiff was competent to teach French, witness replied with some asperity that he flattered himself that he possessed sufficient intelligence and experience to be able to judge as to her ability in this direction.

"Plaintiff has testified that on the morning of her departure she had a talk with you. What was the nature of your conversation?"

"She asked me what she had done. I replied: 'Well, I don't know. You ought to have been more attentive. You ought to eat a little humble pie.'"

"Did Miss Howe on that occasion say anything about the length of her stay?"

"She did not."

"While in your house, did she go out of nights?"

"Yes, about three or four nights a week. She generally came home after I had retired. She had a key."

Mr. Skinner further testified that the plaintiff frequently entertained her friends in the parlor, and not infrequently she invited friends to stay over night at Larchmont. Sometimes they staid from Saturday to Monday. He himself had thus made the acquaintance of some of them.

Counsel for the plaintiff then, in cross-examination, asked:

"When Mrs. Howe called upon you in reference to the suit in May, 1898, did you not say: 'Mrs. Howe, you have no money to push this suit, and if you do, I will accuse you of attempting blackmail.'"

AN EMPHATIC DENIAL.

"No!" thundered Mr. Skinner, half jumping from the chair, and raising his hand dramatically. "No, so help me, God! I never said it, and I never even thought it."

"You have testified that Miss Howe went out of the house for her own pleasure on an average of three evenings each week. Do you not know that Mrs. Skinner complained because Miss Howe was accustomed to play the piano for you for about an hour and a half; that you then played at cards, and afterward retired, thus depriving her of the pleasure of your company?"

"I do not know. She accompanied me while I sang, whenever I wanted her to. It may have been two nights a week or fifteen times a day. She almost always complied when I asked her to play."

"Did not your wife tell you she was glad Mamie was in the house, as she kept your boarding house friends from playing?"

"No; never!" said Mr. Skinner, angrily, pounding the arm of his chair.

Samuel F. Swinburne of the office of Cornelius E. Keene of New Rochelle, counsel for the defense, testified that when Mrs. Howe called upon Mr. and Mrs. Skinner about the suit, he was present, and was asked to explain the nature of the case. "I told Mrs. Howe," he said, "that by the suit she was placing her daughter in the same position as a servant or employe asking for wages. She protested that her daughter was no such thing, and that if she signed the papers in the suit she did not know what she was doing. She declared that she would see her attorneys and have the action stopped, but that anyhow Mrs. Skinner ought to take care of her daughter."

George W. Carr, another lawyer, testified that he had known the Skinners for many years, and had often seen Miss Howe at their home.

QUESTION OF MARRIAGE.

"Do you remember any conversation at the house in which the question of marriage came up?" he was asked.

"Yes," was the reply. "Mrs. Skinner told me she was trying to marry Mamie off. On one occasion, while Mr. and Mrs. Skinner, Mrs. Carr, Miss Howe, and myself were in the music room, the door bell rang and a servant came and told Miss Howe that a gentleman wished to see her. Mrs. Skinner said: 'Is that the gentleman you are going to marry, Mamie?' Mamie smiled and went down into the drawing room."

"Was there a conversation at any time in which the conditions under which Miss Howe was staying there were mentioned?"

"Mrs. Skinner on one occasion told me that Miss Howe's mother's affairs were tangled up and that Miss Howe was staying with her till they were straightened out. Miss Howe was present."

Mrs. Clara F. Appolonio of Brooklyn told how she had frequently seen Miss Howe at the house of the Skinners, and that Miss Howe showed her a diamond bracelet, a ring, and a jeweled purse, which she said Mrs. Skinner had given her.

Mrs. Appolonio admitted that Miss Howe had trimmed a hat for her at Mrs. Skinner's request, but thought there was nothing unusual in such action. "Why," declared the witness, "I often trim hats for my friends."

Eugene B. Sanger, Clifford H. Chaffee, and Mrs. Julia P. Carr were called to the stand, but the questions addressed to them by counsel for the defense were nearly all ruled out, and the only thing established through them was that they had seen Miss Howe at the Skinners and with them at various social functions elsewhere.

AS TO MISS HOWE'S HOURS.

Mary Breslin, a servant in the employ of the Skinners, testified that Miss Howe frequently came home late. She said that once when Miss Howe returned from Larchmont Miss Howe asked her whether the house had been lonely, and she replied that it had, whereupon Miss Howe remarked, "It is good to be missed when you are a visitor."

Michael Connor, Mr. Skinner's coachman, who spoke with a brogue, told how he had driven Miss Howe out on orders received from her.

"Were you ever drunk?" counsel asked.

"Well, not when on duty," was the reply, given amid laughter.

Mr. Skinner, he said, had told him that the suit was to be brought.

"Was this a solitary instance of confidence on Mr. Skinner's part?"

The coachman looked puzzled, and the lawyer asked him whether he knew what confidence meant.

"Yes, Sir, when you have confidence in a man is when you will trust him with all you have," said Connor promptly.

"Well, what information about this case did Mr. Skinner trust you with?"

"He trusted me with his horse and carriage."

"Did he say anything about the answers you were to make?"

"He didn't say whether they were good, bad, or middling."

Counsel gave him up as a bad job, and Mrs. Howe was recalled. She denied the conversation detailed by Mr. Swinburne. She became hysterical when asked whether she did not tell Mrs. Skinner that she sent her daughter to her so that the girl could get married.

MRS. HOWE IN TEARS.

"No, no, no! on my soul, I solemnly swear," she cried, bursting into tears, and sobbing something about "Malicious lies," as she waved her hand excitedly.

Mrs. Skinner started to her feet two or three times, but was restrained, and her counsel complained that the scene had been arranged for effect.

Miss Howe was recalled to explain that she received her friends at the Skinner home with Mrs. Skinner's permission, the latter only reserving Wednesdays and Saturdays for herself. She admitted that her cards bore the Skinners' address. She affirmed that while she was with Mrs. Skinner she received an offer to travel as companion with a Mrs. Walker, who was going to Russia.

This closed the testimony, and after a motion for non-suit had been denied, both counsel summed up and the case was given to the jury.

TO WAR ON BELL COMPANY.

Independent Telephone Service to be Opened by the Knickerbocker Concern at Half Rates.

Rumors were plenty yesterday in regard to the plans of the independent telephone and telegraph companies whose affairs were not subjects of active discussion in the financial district during the tight-money period. An official statement of progress toward an active business stage was made by Col. William H. Eckert, President of the Knickerbocker Telephone and Telegraph Company, the local company for Greater New York of the Telephone, Telegraph and Cable Company of America, of which W. H. Latta is President.

Col. Eckert said that very soon an active war would be waged on the Bell monopoly by the Knickerbocker charging one-half of the Bell rates. The Knickerbocker's "flat" charge in Greater New York would be $60 for private residences and $120 for business concerns for a year's telephone service. "The Boroughs of Queens and Richmond," he added, "we regard as rural districts, and we expect that the majority of our patrons will care more for service which will permit them to gossip with neighbors or talk to tradesmen near-by than to have a full service. In these boroughs will be laid out districts two miles square and the charges for such district service will be $48 per annum for business houses and $36 for residences. The subscribers who pay a district charge will have to pay a toll to secure service outside of the district. This would not, of course, prevent any one in Queens or Richmond taking the rates in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx to secure unlimited service."

The Knickerbocker, it was stated, will in a few days send out canvassers to secure subscribers. The company could in two or three days begin a business service on a limited scale, but it is likely to wait until it can start with enough subscribers to warrant the employment of a working staff and with the exchanges fully equipped. The main central office at Broome and Elm Streets is almost ready for service, and the exchange in Twenty-third Street, near Fourth Avenue, is being equipped. The company has about four miles of cables strung in this city and uses the ducts of the Empire City Subway Company. In Brooklyn the Knickerbocker has its own ducts.

At the office of the Telephone, Telegraph and Cable Company of America it was stated that satisfactory progress had been made in the carrying out of its plan for long-distance service. It will, when completed, run from Boston to Chicago and St. Louis by way of New York and Philadelphia. In relation to a statement that the scheme of consolidating all anti-Bell interests had been dropped, an officer of the company said:

"That is not so. Such a report has been current for weeks. It was started by the Bell people to discourage the promoters of the independent schemes and to scare off capitalists. When the independents here begin active business there will be another story to tell."

ALLEGE BELL BACKING.

Newark Telephone Company Stockholders Object to a Transfer.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 5.—Several minority bondholders and stockholders of the Newark Telephone Company, including John Illingsworth, C. L. Roller, Henry C. Kees, Christian Lerman, and Frank S. Crane, are talking of throwing the franchise back to the city because, it is said, they believe that they cannot prevent Col. J. B. Curtis, who purchased the controlling interest two months ago from Thomas A. Nevins and Samuel Doty, from turning over the plant and rights of the company to the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company.

Mr. Illingsworth says that he has been informed that Col. Curtis is backed by the Bell interests, and that it is the intention to reorganize the company as a part of the Bell system.

T. A. Nevins has a claim for construction for $86,910.26, on which he has obtained a judgment and made a seizure, so that he can force a sale at any time.

The minority stockholders claim that the company has endangered its franchise by not maintaining the number of telephones required by the municipal ordinance, under which the streets are used.

DEWEY ARCH SUBSCRIPTIONS.

John D. Rockefeller Pledges $5,000—The Fund Now About $200,000.

The subscriptions to the permanent Dewey arch were considerably boomed yesterday by the receipt of a letter from John D. Rockefeller, in which he said that he would pledge himself to give $5,000. He further said that the money would be given at any time the committee may deem necessary. Another subscription of $2,000 was also received from a prominent banker in this city.

Since January 1 the Dewey Committee has received pledges and cash to slightly over $10,000. The total amount received in subscriptions, pledges, and cash to date is about $200,000.

Louis Windmuller, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, which is preparing the big concert for Feb. 6, said yesterday that it had been decided to hold the concert at Carnegie Hall instead of at the Metropolitan Opera House.

District Attorney Gardiner Better.

A letter was received at the District Attorney's office yesterday from District Attorney Gardiner, saying that he was improving and hoped to be at his office next Monday. Col. Gardiner has been confined to his home, in Garden City, L. I., for the last two weeks with a broken rib.

Those alarming catarrhal fevers to which many children are subject can be prevented or cured with timely doses of Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

OLD CREDITORS REIMBURSED.

Charles L. Bernheim Pays His Ratable Share of Debts of Bernheim, Bauer & Co.

The recent action of Charles L. Bernheim, formerly senior member of the clothing firm of Bernheim, Bauer & Co., which failed in 1895, in making a substantial payment to the creditors of the concern has excited much interest in banking and commercial circles. It is one of few instances on record where a man, after failing in business and compromising with his creditors, has voluntarily assumed the obligation to pay the remainder of his debts over and above the amounts at which the settlement was made.

The firm of Bernheim, Bauer & Co., which was in the wholesale clothing business at 8 to 12 West Third Street, was composed of Charles L. Bernheim, Felix L. Bauer, and Julius C. Bernheim. On Sept. 13, 1895, it was announced that the concern was in financial difficulties, and three days later a settlement was effected with the creditors on the basis of 40 cents on the dollar. The liabilities were $755,000, of which $375,000 was due to five banks, $275,000 to relatives of the members of the firm, and $105,000 for merchandise. Contrary to the custom in many such cases, the banks and merchandise creditors fared better than the relatives in the settlement. The firm's embarrassment was brought about largely through losses in various enterprises outside of its regular business in this city, and the course of the partners throughout the difficulty was the subject of praise on the part of the creditors.

Some time after the settlement Charles L. Bernheim re-engaged in the same line of business, and on Nov. 15 last he was able to address a letter, of which the following is a copy, to each of the banking and merchandise creditors of the former firm:

Dear Sir: When the firm of Bernheim, Bauer & Co. was compelled to effect a composition with its creditors it was the intention of its members to do all in their power to make good the losses which its creditors sustained, and each member of the firm considered himself specially charged to make good so much as represented his interest in the firm.

My interest in the firm was 37½ per cent.

I am happy to state that I have succeeded in doing considerable in this direction during the last three years, confined, however, to those as to whom there appeared to be strong special equities.

I am now enabled to pay a further sum, and have concluded that it, as well as all further sums I may be able to pay, shall be divided strictly pro rata.

It therefore gives me extreme pleasure to hand you the inclosed check for $—, which represents your said pro rata share of this amount, it being 15 per cent. of that part of your loss with which I have specially charged myself as above stated, and I beg to add that I expect if my life is spared to make good at least the balance of said portion, and am confident that the other members of the firm, as soon as they can, will do likewise as to their respective shares. Yours very truly, CHARLES L. BERNHEIM.

The total liabilities of the firm to banks and merchants were about $490,000, and after the original payment of 40 per cent., the amount left unpaid was $288,000. Mr. Bernheim assumed the payment of 37½ per cent. of this sum, or $108,000. It is understood that, including the claims of which he has paid, his share in full and those of which he paid 15 per cent. of his portion on Nov. 15, he has discharged about one-half of the liability which he thus voluntarily took upon himself.

LEGAL NOTES.

RIGHTS OF CITY EMPLOYES.—A decision of interest to city employes was announced by the Appellate Division yesterday. John L. O'Hara, who is an honorably discharged veteran of the war of the rebellion, was appointed a cleaner and subsequently detailed as watchman in the County Court House in November, 1888, at a salary of $14 a week. In October, 1898, he was removed without a hearing by the Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies. Mr. O'Hara tendered his services from time to time, and demanded reinstatement. Two months later, in mandamus proceedings instituted by his counsel, George F. Langbein, the removal was revoked, and he was reinstated. He then brought suit against the city to recover his salary from the time of his removal. A verdict directed in his favor was yesterday affirmed. Justice Rumsey, giving the opinion of the court, reviews the cases, showing a gradual change of the principles of law applicable, and says the law must now be regarded as finally settled in this State, "that one who is entitled to an office under a municipal corporation at a fixed or agreed upon salary, can recover the amount of that salary while he retains the title to that office, although in fact he performed no services, if prevented from performing those duties by a superior officer who has attempted to remove him in violation of the law, and no other person has filled the office and been paid for the performance of the duties thereof." As to the claim made by Corporation Counsel Connoly on behalf of the city that the principle did not apply because plaintiff did not hold any office, strictly speaking, but was a mere employe, Justice Rumsey, after reviewing the various enactments on the subject, including the provision of the Greater New York Charter, retaining in like positions all veterans entitled by law to serve during good behavior, says: "As a result of that statute, the plaintiff was established in the position which he then occupied, during his good behavior. That being the case, we are unable to see that his position differed in any degree from one who is a holder of an office created by law. It does not seem to be necessary that one who has been illegally removed from his position shall have held an office established by statute, or the compensation of which has been fixed by law, to authorize him to recover his salary for the time he has been ousted." Justice Rumsey said, in conclusion, that the right to the salary was "an incident of the position from which one is irremovable, and as long as the position exists, the right to the salary remains." Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justices Patterson and O'Brien concurred, while Justice Ingrahaam gave a dissenting opinion, holding that the city was not liable to pay an employe for services that were never performed because of a violation of law by a Commissioner of one of the departments of the city. It is the Commissioner of Buildings," Justice Ingraham said, "who violated the statute, in the performance of the duty imposed upon him by law. The municipality had no power to control his action; no power to prevent him making the removal; no power to compel the reinstatement of the plaintiff to the position from which the Commissioner removed him."

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THE BOND ISSUE MANDAMUS SUSTAINED.—The appeal by Joseph Cassidy and three other members of the Municipal Council of this city from the peremptory writ of mandamus requiring them to pass a resolution authorizing city bonds to be issued, under the provisions of the charter, to pay an award for property of the Long Island Water Supply Company acquired by the city was yesterday decided by the Appellate Division adversely to them, the order below being affirmed. The proceeding was instituted by Henry W. Sherrill and others, as taxpayers, to require the Municipal Council, as a branch of the legislative department of the City Government, to obey an act of the Legislature requiring the city to issue bonds for a public purpose. The court, by Justice Ingraham, holds that the appeal by these four members of the Council was entirely unauthorized. Being a proceeding against them in their official capacity, they were expressly prohibited from appearing by attorney or counsel, the charter requiring that they should be represented by the Corporation Counsel. Justice Ingraham holds that the act the Councilmen were required to perform was ministerial, expressly directed by the statute, and that after the new charter of the city took effect, all these public officials whose consent was necessary for the issuance of the bonds were bound to give such consent by the express provision of the statute, so as to enable the bonds to be legally issued and a fund provided for the payment of the award. In conclusion Justice Ingraham says: "The Legislature has expressly declared that the public interests require that this water supply should be acquired by the City of Brooklyn; has directed proceedings to acquire such water supply; has directed that immediately upon payment of the amount awarded by the Commissioners, the City of Brooklyn should be entitled to take and hold the property and franchises, and directed the proper municipal officers of the city to issue and sell bonds to provide for the payment required. The Legislature having directed that the acquisition of this water supply was for the public interests, it is neither for the court nor for any subordinate municipal officer to set up an individual judgment, as against that of the Legislature, as to whether the acquisition of this property is essential to the public interests."

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SINGULAR ACCIDENT CASE.—A judgment awarded to Elizabeth Knoll in her suit against the Third Avenue Railroad Company for injuries she received from a collision in the Bowery between one of its cars and a truck has been sustained by the First Appellate Division. On the 1st of June, 1896, Mrs. Knoll was standing at the curb on the southwest corner of Bleecker Street and the Bowery waiting to cross the street, when a Third Avenue car struck a truck going diagonally across with such force that the truck was thrown or pushed for a considerable distance, and struck and knocked Mrs. Knoll down, seriously injuring her. Justice Rumsey, in giving the opinion, says the evidence justified the jury in finding that, as the two vehicles approached, the gripman did not check the speed of the car, but, if anything, increased it, so that when the wagon was struck, the car was going at the full speed of the cable. It was therefore for the jury to say whether reasonable efforts were made by the gripman to avoid a collision, and if they found that there were not, the negligence of the defendant was sufficiently established. The fact that the driver of the truck may also have been guilty of negligence was of no importance in this connection. The Court held there was nothing in the evidence which would warrant the finding by the jury that any act of the plaintiff tended to produce the accident which befell her. She was in a place where she had a right to be, and so was not guilty of negligence in being there, and no person could have supposed that any such occurrence then would happen.

71ST ELECTION PROTESTED.

Vote for Lieutenant Colonel and Major Not Announced—Major Smith a Candidate.

The results of the elections held last night at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory for Lieutenant Colonel and Major of that regiment have not yet been announced, and probably will not be known for some time to come. No action in regard to the election can be taken until a protest made by Capt. William E. Hill of Company E in regard to its validity shall have been considered by the proper authorities. Capt. Hill claims that he received no legal notice that the election was to be held. Section 57 of the Military Code provides for this, and if Capt. Hill's protest is sustained the election will be declared invalid and an order for a new election will be issued.

Col. William G. Bates, who presided last night, says the protest must go directly to the Governor at Albany, and declares that in his opinion it will be sustained. It is known, although the ballots have not been examined, that the election was a very close one, and the members of the regiment are very anxious to know its result.

The Nominating Committee, which consisted of the seven junior Captains of the regiment, had named Capt. William L. Hazen of Company B for Lieutenant Colonel and Capt. William H. Linson of Company D for Major. There was apparently a strong sentiment among the officers in favor of Capt. James H. Wells of Company F, who is the senior Captain of the organization, and it is known that a considerable number of the ballots cast bore his name for Major. Clinton H. Smith, the senior Major of the regiment, who served as Lieutenant Colonel in the campaign in Cuba, was a candidate for the Lieutenant Colonelcy. His name appeared on none of the printed ballots, but his friends displayed considerable activity in electioneering for him.

Major Smith arrived rather late and cast his ballot. He said that he had no desire to put himself forward as a candidate, but had acquiesced, after much persuasion, in the wishes of his friends. It was said that those who voted for him considered it their duty to testify their regard for him in spite of the rebuke he had received from Gov. Roosevelt. The Major said that he did not expect to be elected, but knew that there would be a close vote.

Another meeting of the officers of the regiment will be held next Tuesday. In the meantime the ballots cast last night are lying uncounted in a sealed envelope awaiting the decision on Capt. Hill's protest.

MRS. GAYNOR UNDER ARREST.

Scene in the Federal Building Led to Her Apprehension.

Mrs. Georgia Gaynor, thirty-four years old, of 206 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, the woman who made a scene on Wednesday in Commissioner Shields's office, in the Federal Building, by mistaking L. Laflin Kellogg for Col. John F. Gaynor, was arraigned before Magistrate Cornell in the West Side Police Court yesterday afternoon on the charge of grand larceny. The charge was preferred by Mrs. Stella Elmer of 360 West Thirty-third Street. Mrs. Elmer said that on Oct. 7 last she hired Mrs. Gaynor as a servant. She worked until Oct. 10, when, it is alleged, she disappeared, and with her a rug, two clocks, and some carpenter's tools valued at $22.

Mrs. Elmer said that Mrs. Gaynor claimed to be the first wife of Col. John F. Gaynor, and told of harsh treatment at his hands. She introduced two men to her. One, she said, was her brother-in-law, and the other, named Goodwin, was her husband. She said that she went by the name of Gaynor in order to get justice from the Colonel. Mrs. Elmer said that she lost track of Mrs. Gaynor until she read of the occurrence on Wednesday. She then swore out a warrant against Mrs. Gaynor, and Detective Coughlin of the West Side Court arrested her yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Gaynor denied that she stole the articles. Mrs. Elmer said that she pitied the woman and thought the men took the property, but that Mrs. Gaynor was accessory to the theft. Magistrate Cornell held the woman in $300 bail for examination.

Mrs. Pranier's Verdict, $15,000.

Mrs. Malvina Prunier received a verdict of $15,000 damages yesterday in the suit brought by her before Judge Shipman, in the United States Circuit Court, against Mrs. Lilian Ash, the common law wife and residuary legatee of W. C. Campbell, the millionaire wall paper manufacturer, to recover $75,000 damages for the alienation of her husband's affections.

1899 for 1900 forgetfulness is excusable.

Only at our Leonard Street store.

But what about forgetting or overlooking some 125 black cutaways and 75 Prince Alberts, many silk-lined, which were marked $22, $25, $30 and $32—now, cutaway coats and vests $12.50. Prince Albert coats and vests, $15.

At all three stores.

Big boys, young men, with chests of 32, 33 and 34 inches, seem to forget that mild weather now, doesn't mean all Winter mildness.

Ulsters of our handsomest cloths and finish, some with silk shoulders, formerly $28, $25 and $20—now $10.

Only at our Prince Street store.

Scattering chances still in the 8 to 16-year-old short-trouser suits, $3.75; were $6 to $14.

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WE ANNOUNCE
$20, $18 and $16 Suits for $12.
$22 Suits for $15.
$25 and $24 Suits for $20.
$18 and $15 Overcoats for $12.
$24 Overcoats for $20.
We'll easily find your fit if you'll come to-day—to-morrow we may not.

Hackett Carhart & Co.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. Cor. 13TH St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

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"Your places, lads and lassies, take,
To find your fortune in the cake."

On our every floor you will find a sort of Twelfth Night cake, with a fortune for every one who cuts into it. Better, the fortune in just what each one seeks.

For the color lover there is a wealth of cupboards, cabinets, and tables in deep-hearted, rich-hued woods—mahogany, oak, Flemish oak—which make veritable color symphonies with cut glass or old china.

For the form lover there are "finds" of quaint designs and beautifully molded shapes.

For the comfort lover there are lounging chairs, couches, and divans—leather, tapestry, or rug-covered—whose very look is restful, and better fortune still in our reduced factory prices, if you immediately

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

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43 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

250,000 Yards OF New Embroideries

MATCHED PATTERNS in all widths on NAINSOOK, SWISS and CAMBRIC.

You need not shop elsewhere for Better Goods or Lower Prices.

Daniell's, Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

IGNORES HIGHER COURT RULING.

Magistrate Worth Summarily Dismisses Abandonment Proceedings.

Magistrate Worth, in the Gates Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday dismissed proceedings in abandonment before him because the plaintiff did not produce a marriage certificate or record of the marriage. In this Magistrate Worth placed himself in opposition to decisions of the Supreme Court, in which common-law wives are recognized when sufficient evidence is produced to prove that the couple have lived together and been known as man and wife.

Mrs. Irene Wood, the complainant, who gave her address as 126 Milford Street, charged Joseph Wood, whom she claimed as her husband, with abandonment. Wood is employed by a commission firm in Manhattan, where he also resides. He is a native of Scotland, but lived for several years in Italy. It was while he was in Naples, it is said, he met the plaintiff, whose name was Irene Meola. According to her statement, Wood on Dec. 3, 1893, took her to a church in Naples, and, during the services, placed a ring on her finger and declared to her that that proceeding was as good as a marriage ceremony. Some time later they came to America.

The plaintiff declared that they had lived together as man and wife up to September last, when Wood went to the West Indies on business. Since his return from there, a month later, she asserted, he had not lived with her.

In reply to a question by the defendant's counsel, the plaintiff admitted that she did not have a marriage certificate. Her counsel, however, declared that the marriage could be proved. The Magistrate insisted that some record or document of marriage be produced, and, notwithstanding the protests of the plaintiff's attorney, who said that he had papers with him to prove that the couple had lived as man and wife, the Magistrate dismissed the proceedings.

Secretary E. V. Morgan.

Edwin V. Morgan of Aurora, N. Y., whose nomination by the President as Secretary of the United States Legation at Seoul, Korea, the Senate confirmed on Thursday, is a grandson of the late Edwin B. Morgan of Aurora, who represented the Cayuga district of this State in the House of Representatives in the Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, and Thirty-fifth Congress, and was a close friend of Secretary William H. Seward.

Mr. E. V. Morgan is a graduate of Harvard University in the class of '90, and has been connected with the history department there and subsequently was Professor of Modern History at Adelbert College, Cleveland, Ohio. He was quite recently Secretary of the Samoan Commission, and his new appointment is well merited by his efficiency in the discharge of his important duties in that office. He had already familiarized himself with the condition of affairs in the Pacific islands by a prolonged visit there, and since his return has lectured before various bodies in this country upon topics relating to what is now known as expansion and upon the opportunities opening for extended far-Eastern trade.

Steiglitz and Hofmayer Discharged.

Louis Steiglitz, a mustard manufacturer of 190 Lewis Street, and Solomon Hofmayer, his clerk, arrested on suspicion, were discharged by Magistrate Cornell in the West Side Police Court yesterday. Three days ago Charles Smith of 239 West Thirty-fourth Street lost a ring. Thursday night Steiglitz and Hofmayer called at his house and said they had found the ring, and would return it for a suitable reward. Smith offered $2. They demanded $10. Smith said he had not $10, and said he would go out and borrow it. He returned with a policeman. Magistrate Cornell ordered the ring returned to Smith.

Queens Contractor Missing.

Capt. James Reynolds of the Brooklyn Detective Bureau has detailed two of his men to hunt for William F. Ruland, a contractor and builder of Morris Park, Borough of Queens, who has been missing since New Year's Day. Mr. Ruland left home on that day to visit a relative in Brooklyn. Nothing has been seen of him since he left the home of his relative in the afternoon. Mr. Ruland, it is said, had several hundred dollars with him at the time of his disappearance. His absence is causing his family deep concern. Mr. Ruland is thirty-two years old, and is married.

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We offer to-day at 50c. on the dollar of cost about two thousand yards of 5-inch Fancy Striped Satin and Taffeta Ribbons, novelties in hemstitched and woven effects; very handsome in patterns and suitable for scarfs, stock-ties, sashes, belts, etc.; values up to 85c. yd., at yd. 39c

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Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs, salesmen's samples; each handkerchief on a card; no two alike; very pretty patterns and worth regularly 25c., 50c. and 75c.; choice, each 15c

Feather Boas.

300 Feather Boas, which will be offered to-day at ridiculously low prices. They have been selling for from $1.65 to $23.00 each. The prices to-day are materially less. Ask to see them.

To-morrow.
Of Timely Interest
WILL BE THE
SPECIAL ARTICLES
IN THE
NEW YORK TIMES
SUNDAY, January 7.

Provisions and the Question of Contraband.

By Prof. JOHN BASSETT MOORE, of Columbia University, formerly Assistant Secretary of State

Prof. Moore will discuss the question of contraband of war, with special reference to the seizure by British vessels of American products on the way to South Africa.

How the British Repeat Blunders.

By Capt. LESLIE J. PERRY of Washington.

Capt. Perry shows that the British losses in the battle of New Orleans on Jan. 8, 1815, were about as great as those suffered by the English forces in all the engagements, thus far, in the present conflict with the Boers in South Africa. The writer draws a parallel between the British methods then and now, and criticises the British disregard of military tactics in hurling men against an unseen enemy. The article possesses especial timeliness because of the anniversary of Jackson's victory.

Evils of Women's Dress.

By ROMYN HITCHCOCK.

Mr. Hitchcock specifies what he regards some of the evils of women's dress, and tries to prove that women dress for one another instead of for convenience, or for the approval of the men.

There will be a number of other notable special articles.

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AMUSEMENTS.

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GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—In consequence of a severe cold M. Edouard de Reszke will be unable to sing this afternoon. The role of "Daland" will be sung by Mr. Lempriere Pringle.
This afternoon at 2, DER FLIEGENDE HOLLANDER. Mmes. Gadski and Schumann-Heink; MM. Bertram, (début,) Dippel, Breuer, and Pringle. Conductor, Paur.
To-night, at 8, at Popular Prices, MIGNON. Mmes. De Lussan, Olitzka, and Suzanne Adams; MM. Salignac and Plançon. Conductor, Sig. Bevignani.
Sun. Ev'g, Jan. 7, Grand Sunday Night Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Nordica and Mantelli; MM. Van Rooy and Scotti, together with Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra. Cond'r, Paur.
Mon. Ev'g., Jan. 8, at 7:45 precisely, Grand Double Bill. Revival of DON PASQUALE. Mme. Sembrich; MM. Scotti, Pini-Corsi, and Salignac. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli. To be followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Calve and Mantelli; MM. Dippel and Campanari. Conductor, Sig. Bevignani.
Wed. Ev'g., Jan. 10, at 8, LE PROPHETE. Mmes. Schumann-Heink and Suzanne Adams; MM. Alvarez, Plançon, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Fri. Ev'g., Jan. 12, at 8, TANNHAUSER. Mmes. Gadski, Olitzka, and Nordica; MM. Van Dyck, Van Rooy and Plançon. Cond'r, Emil Paur.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs. 8:30.
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JULIA MARLOWE | Barbara Frietchie.
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CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
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—IN—
THE LITTLE MINISTER.
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EMPIR

JAN 1900

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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The New York Times,
Saturday Edition, with
Review of Books and Art,
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Topics of the Week.

The many friends, admirers, and disciples of the late Dwight L. Moody will be glad to hear that the writing of his biography has been placed in safe hands; indeed, part of it has already been compiled or written. The biographer is the son of the late evangelist, Mr. William Nevell Moody, who for the last five or six years has been collecting and editing material concerning his father, the work so far having been performed under the latter's personal direction. Still, the mass of letters, journals, and diaries to be examined is enormous. Everything dealing with the subject must be carefully looked over, and its value determined, in order that the work may be as comprehensive as possible. Mr. Moody requests that persons having letters from his father or items of special interest concerning him will communicate with the biographer at East Northfield, Mass. It is expected that the work will appear some time next Autumn.

The long-delayed work on taxation, "The Principles of Taxation," by the late David A. Wells, will very likely come from the press of D. Appleton & Co. some time in the present month. It will be recalled that most of the material to appear in the book has already been read in separate articles in Appletons' Popular Science Monthly. The author, however, died before he had quite completed the preparation of the final chapters from his extensive notes. Then, too, the latest developments of the question involved would have, it is believed, caused Mr. Wells to have modified his views on certain points. All this required careful consideration. There is little doubt that the work will be regarded as the greatest authority on taxation, the authoritative and monumental expression of one of the greatest, if not the greatest, political economists of his day.

"The American Stage" is the title of a forthcoming book by the well-known English critic, Mr. William Archer, which Charles Scribner's Sons will shortly present as a companion volume to "America To-day," by the same author. The book is one of the results of a visit that Mr. Archer made to this country a year ago. There will certainly be as much general interest in it as was produced by "America To-day," although it deals with a particular subject, for, as Mr. Archer has said somewhere, "America is a Nation of theatregoers." The author has brought his wide experience, trained intelligence, and sympathy to his expression of ideas concerning the American theatre, and the conclusions which he has reached, especially in regard to the native drama, of which "The Old Homestead," "Held by the Enemy," "Secret Service," and "Shore Acres" are types, are said to be full of significance and interest, as are his estimates of American actors and actresses.

"The Life and Letters of Archbishop Benson," edited by his son, has just come from the press of the Macmillan Company. The work contains over 1,400 pages, which is a large amount even for an ecclesiastical biography. But, when it is remembered that the late Primate of all England touched the times in which he lived at so many points, and left at each the stamp of his individuality, few persons will say that the 1,400 pages included in the two large volumes contain a word too much. Nothing, apparently, in the vast amount of correspondence in which the Archbishop was concerned has been overlooked by the son. The introduction of some of the epistles may even be considered as eccentric on the part of the biographer. Still, a letter from the Prince of Wales concerning the notorious baccarat case, and one in which Edmund Gosse describes himself as chasing the Archbishop "among the chairs and round the tables" at Lambeth, lest his views on Kemble's poetry should fail to reach the Archiepiscopal ear, have their human interest in this record of a man of singular force and charm of character, who carried his ideals into every new work that he undertook and made them dominant.

The scope of the articles on "The Paris of To-day," which will appear in The Century Magazine during the period of the great exposition, will be very broad. The author, as has already been announced, is Mr. Richard Whiteing, who wrote "No. 5 John Street" and "The Island." The articles will be illustrated by Mr. André Castaigne, whose pictures in "The Life of Alexander the Great" have attracted much attention. Mr. Whiteing, whose knowledge of Paris life antedates the exposition of 1867, will not only write about the life that he finds throbbing around the exposition of 1900, but his subjects will include industrial and fashionable life, and the aspects of official, literary, and artistic circles. His first article will appear in the February Century.

E. P. Dutton & Co. are responsible for "The Story of Lewis Carroll," written by Miss Isa Bowman, who in 1888, when ten years of age, at the Royal Globe Theatre in London played the part of Alice in an operetta based upon the children's tales of the Rev. Charles Dodgson, ("Lewis Carroll.") Miss Bowman is now a well-known actress, who gives in her book a charming picture of her friendship for the author of "Alice in Wonderland." The volume contains many illustrations and fac similes of letters written by Lewis Carroll to her.

There is likely to be a greater flood of literature concerning the war in South Africa than was brought forth by the Spanish-American conflict. It is said that more than half the British war correspondents went to the front with a contract for a book in their pocket. There is one feature of war literature which is quite likely to be developed in England which was scarcely noticeable here. This is the private letters describing battles, which occupy much space in the London papers. Many of these letters are written with peculiar force and reveal a keen sense of observation, as well as considerable literary ability on the part of the writers. A London publisher is now preparing to bring out a volume of these letters in monthly parts. It will probably find many readers. One thing, however, is rather significant. Tommy Atkins is a more prolific letter writer than his American cousin.

CHURCHILL'S "THE RIVER WAR."

His Account of the Reconquest of the Soudan.*

Reviewed for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

Henry G. Prout, M. Am. Soc. C. E.,

Sometime Colonel in the Egyptian Army.

"The River War" was not merely the overwhelming of certain picturesque barbarians in the Middle Nile Valley, it was a logical and an important incident in the progressive story of our race. The British occupation and control of Egypt, the Anglo-Egyptian reconquest of the Soudan, the stand against a French station at Fashoda, the insistence that the British sphere of influence must include the Bahr El Ghazal, the British occupation of Uganda, and of all of the old Egyptian Provinces of the Equator, the dashing capture of Rhodesia, the slow development of the South African colonies into English States, and, finally, the war with the Boers, all these are part of one great movement. This movement is centuries old. It has its vicissitudes; but it is the most persistent political phenomenon now visible to mankind. It is the forward movement of the men born to speak the English tongue. So considered the conquest and government of the Soudan by an Englishman is of vivid interest to any English-speaking man with a spark of imagination. But quite apart from its place in the history of our race, the episode which began with the rise and revolt of the Mahdi, went through the death of Hicks, Burnaby, Sir Herbert Stewart, and Gordon, and culminated in the battle of Omdurman, is about the most picturesque matter that has happened on our planet in the last twenty years.

A good many fragments have been written about this episode, some of them adequate so far as they go, some of them foolish and dull, some brilliant in spots; but most of them are mere sketches, and no one of them is complete. At last we have a history of the affair which is complete enough for the use of the average man, which has been carefully studied from the best documents, and which is written by one who actually took a small part in the conquest as a soldier. Furthermore Mr. Churchill has a fresh and clear literary style and an excellent sense of order. He has arranged his book in a workmanlike way, and provided many footnotes which are actually explanatory; while the maps and battle plans are especially good. These have been prepared with obvious fidelity, and the topographical features are supplied by the Director of Military Intelligence. There are thirty-four of these maps and plans. Finally, the two volumes contain seven photogravure portraits of the general officers concerned in the operations, and numerous pen sketches made on the ground by an officer of the Seaforth Highlanders.

In the scheme of the book three chapters prepare the ground. These tell of the rise of the Mahdi, the fall of Khartoum, and death of Gordon, and of the shocking rule of the Khalifa. Another chapter tells of the patient and skillful work which went on for a dozen years in preparation for the reconquest. Then we have the body of the book which describes the actual war, which began in 1896 with the capture of Dongola and ended in 1898 with the battle of Omdurman. Finally, a few chapters are given to minor operations, to the Fashoda incident, and to a more or less critical analysis of certain details.

The story of the rise and rule of the Mahdi is more wonderful the more one knows about it. Nowhere else on the face of the earth could such things have happened in this stage of the world's history. A humble priest, poor and without even family influence, slowly gathered around him the turbulent chiefs and tribesmen of an empire until his armies numbered scores of thousands, and he became an absolute despot. He ruled his princes and his people down to the minutest affairs of their households. The Khalifa who followed was as absolute, less intelligent, and more cruel. He even exterminated tribes of his fellow-countrymen, and razed their villages. Then came famine and disease, and it would not be surprising to learn that the population of the Egyptian Soudan is to-day less than half as great as it was in 1879, when Gordon's first term as Governor General ended. Indeed, within a few weeks, since the Khalifa was killed by Wingate, officers who have penetrated to El Obeid find that town a heap of ruins. El Obeid is the capital of Kordofan, and twenty years ago was one of the most solid of Soudan towns, and had a permanent population of over 10,000. Was the destruction of such a town mere savage wantonness? Or did its inhabitants perish of famine and on distant battlefields? This we shall soon know, for the Soudan, sealed for fifteen years, is again open, and even idle tourists may now journey to Khartoum by river and rail without a mile of caravan

*THE RIVER WAR. An Historical Account of the Reconquest of the Soudan. By Winston Spencer Churchill. Edited by Col. F. Rhodes, D. S. O. Illustrated by Angus McNeill, Seaforth Highlanders. Two volumes. Large 8vo. Pp. xxiv.-462, and xiv.-500. Maps, plans, and index. New York, London, and Bombay: Longmans, Green & Co. 1899.

travel. It would be difficult to agree upon the date when the preparation for the reconquest of the Soudan began as a conscious and continued effort. Perhaps 1886 may as well be taken as any other year. Then the last of the old Egyptian garrisons in the Soudan had been exterminated, forward operations had all ceased, and the defensive frontier of Egypt had been established at Wady Halfa, approximately midway between Cairo and Khartoum by the straightest line of travel. Here the little army was patiently drilled by British officers and non-commissioned officers. The Egyptian battalions were fellahin conscripts; the Soudanese battalions were negroes. The fellah has some first-rate qualities as a soldier. He has a powerful and enduring body; he is frugal to the last degree; he never drinks, and he is docile. It would be hard, perhaps impossible, to match him as a peace soldier; but those familiar with his military history knew that he was a flagrant coward. The negro battalions are improperly called Soudanese; they come from the lands south of the Soudan, the country of the naked, pagan negroes. Most of these men began life as stark savages, and many had been such almost up to the time when they took up their rifles and put on clothes as the Khédive's or the Khalifa's black infantry. They are brave, they dearly love to fight, they have a doglike affection for a master who knows how to treat them, but they are excitable in action and dissolute in camp.

Such was the material of the new Egyptian army. Such was the material which the Sirdars, Wood, Grenfell, and finally Kitchener, had to make into a force that should stand before and at last annihilate those fearless spearmen who had swept from the face of the earth the army of Hicks Pasha, who had besieged Khartoum for ten months and finally carried it by storm, and who had more than once put in deadly peril the steadiest soldiers in the world, the British infantry. That the Sirdars succeeded in making a reliable fighting force out of these fellahin and negroes the battles of the Atbara and Omdurman testify. No one can say that these battles would have been won without the help of the British troops, but it is almost certain that the Egyptian army alone would have won the fight at the Atbara. The outcome of the battle of Omdurman, had it been fought without the British troops, is more doubtful. MacDonald and his Soudanese brigade on the right covered themselves with glory, but the excitable negroes came very near finding themselves, with ammunition expended, in the face of a brave enemy, crippled, but still advancing. The arrival on their flanks of certain British regiments was timely, to say the least. Had the right been broken, the Sirdar would probably have won the battle still, but the loss of life would have been great.

We cannot stop now to tell of the patient and skillful work by which that little army was prepared through ten years (indeed, through fourteen years,) for the advance on Dongola which began in 1896. It was a fine deed of skill, of sustained patience, and of economy. The men were drilled and disciplined and taught to shoot and scout, and occasionally they had a chance to try their nerves in a border fight.

The real difficulty was at Cairo. There were a lean Treasury and a jealous and intriguing Court. An incident not told by Churchill occurred in 1893 or 1894. The young Khédive made a journey of inspection to Wady Halfa and took pains to show his poor opinion of the garrisons. Finally, his expressions were so discourteous that Kitchener resigned. This made the matter a "diplomatic incident," and the young man was promptly brought to book. He apologized, explained that he had been egged on by Mohammed Mahir Pasha, Under Secretary of State for War, and the Sirdar's resignation was recalled. The whole affair only made visible one of the subterranean galleries with which every Oriental State is mined, and it suggests the unrelenting vigilance and fortitude which the British Government must exercise to guard its Eastern empire.

In March of 1896 the glacier was ready and was launched on that southward movement which destroyed the dervish empire in September of 1898. The campaigns of 1896, 1897, and 1898 were essentially one continued movement, which was only apparently interrupted. It had the cold inevitableness of a geological process. The advance of the first Summer was from Wady Halfa right up the Nile to Dongola. The net results were to drive the dervishes out of the Province of Dongola and open the way for a forward movement east to Berber or Abou Hamed, when the time should come; to open a fairly navigable reach of the Nile for transports and gunboats, and (most important of all) to protect the right flank from attack when the main movement should begin. The actual fighting in this campaign was not severe, but there were some smart little actions, and there were 182 killed and wounded. There were 130 deaths from cholera and 126 from other causes. There were matters more troublesome than the dervishes. The epidemic of cholera caused much alarm and delay; rains such as had not been known in that part of the Soudan for years washed away several miles of the new railroad and added to the sickness.

The railroad along the Nile was a vital feature of the operations of this Summer. South from Wady Halfa a workable railroad ran for 33 miles. As the troops advanced, this was pushed 82 miles further south, and during the Autumn and Winter it was extended 95 miles further, giving a rail line along the Nile of 210 miles.

But this was not to be the main line of advance. It protected the right flank, as we have said, and had other strategic uses in the later movement; but the main advance was made boldly across the desert from Wady Halfa to Abou Hamed, leaving the Nile far to the right. This was a brilliant stroke. It gave the shortest possible line of communications and made that line almost as safe from interruption as the New York Central Railroad. The Khalifa could only strike it with a small force by a circuitous approach through the desert, and such a force would court almost certain destruction. The matter turned on the practicability of building a railroad 230 miles through a desert, with known water only at one place, and that water salt. Engineers and soldiers said that it was impracticable; but it was built, and there are those who count this as the greatest of the Sirdar's achievements in the Soudan. This was the real work of 1897.

The whole question of the reconquest and control of the Soudan was at once changed by the building of this railroad, for the desert was conquered. It remained only to concentrate troops and supplies on the navigable Nile, south of the great desert, which had protected the Soudan since history began, and to move on at leisure and with stately certainty.

Early in 1898 the glacier, which had been creeping southward almost unnoticed, took on visible motion. A formidable army was gathered; April 8 Mahmud's army was destroyed on the Atbara, and Sept. 2 the Khalifa's army was destroyed at Omdurman. The story of these events has been told so lately and so well by several of the gentlemen who went with the forces in the interest of the newspapers that it would be quite superfluous to tell it again here. The reader may, however, like to know that Mr. Churchill tells it with more of the details that a soldier wants to know about, and his admirable maps and battle plans have already been mentioned. His analyses and criticisms, too, are much fuller than those of the newspaper writers.

Since Mr. Churchill wrote, the Khalifa has been killed, and the remnant of his force has been captured; the railroad has been completed to Khartoum, and now the whole Nile Valley is again open to a rule as beneficent as that which Gordon had begun to establish when the miserable events of 1879 brought to an end all the great plans of Ismail Pasha for an enlightened Nile empire.

Lord Kitchener has been called to the other end of the line of British occupation, and Mr. Churchill has far more serious events to write about than the "River War." Some of those who distinguished themselves in that war have already died in South Africa, and others are there to find death or fresh laurels. Let us hope for all who yet live a quick and glorious conclusion of this last war, so unfortunately begun.

"Kit Kennedy—Country Boy," published by Harper & Brothers, has just passed through its tenth thousand. In England the book has reached its twenty-fifth thousand mark.

PROF. PECK.

Features of His New Book of Essays—This Writer's Limitations.*

Prof. Peck's style has the first-rate merit of lucidity and the further advantage of being highly sonorous. Both these qualities he knows how to value. He is clear because he never disturbs the bottom of a subject; all his ideas float easily, and even gayly, on the surface. There is nothing we need stop to think about. Everything is perspicuous at a glance. And he always sounds well. That this quality has been cultivated might be inferred from the following sentence: "I refer to those who have been misled by Webster and the compilers of the Century Dictionary into dropping the 'u' that gives dignity and sonorousness to such words as 'honcur,' 'splendour,' 'valour,' and the rest, yet who almost invariably, in writing the word 'Saviour,' spell it in the proper way." We have not noticed how Prof. Peck spells the words "creator" and "orator," but trust that he acquits himself with his wonted dignity, sonorousness, and propriety.

Prof. Peck's essays deal with a variety of subjects. Many of these we are scarcely competent to discuss. For instance, while speaking of proprieties of language, he says: "I once heard a very pretty young lady in a moment of vexation say 'Hully Gee!' Had she sworn a vigorous oath or two it would not have been unpardonable; but what she did say seemed to transform her on the spot from a very charming girl into a bedraggled guttersnipe." Now we have never had precisely the experience described and therefore we cannot tell whether it would have affected us precisely as it affected Prof. Peck. All that we shall say, therefore, is that, deplorable as the occurrence must have been, Prof. Peck's comment on it seems to us to be made with a little too much of what he himself is pleased elsewhere to refer to as "the masterly, highbred, aristocratic carelessness of a man of perfect taste." But we know very little of social proprieties. We shall therefore devote our remaining space to literary topics—concerning which we are, perhaps, no better informed.

There are in the volume before us four essays dealing with belles lettres. We may discuss them in the order in which they appear.

In "Fifty Books" Prof. Peck endeavors to give us a list "not of the 'best' books, but of the books I should wish to have if they were to last me all my life." He comments vigorously on the "humbug" of ordinary criteria of selection; but, to our mind, he seems not to recognize that the value of such lists as his consists largely in the confessions that they imply. "Fancy any one really wanting to read the whole of 'Paradise Lost,'" he says. It "is a work of fine single passages set amid a dreary waste of decasyllabic balderdash." Furthermore "Don Quixote" "is one of the great books of the world—if you skip two-thirds of it and read the rest in the original Spanish. But if you don't, it is one of the most boresome productions in extant literature." We fancy that in delivering himself of opinions like these it is Prof. Peck's object to exhibit not his perceptions, but his candor and independence of thought. He declares Horace to be "the most human of all the poets, ancient or modern." Horace and Lucretius are the only Latin authors, and Homer is the only Greek one, for whom the essayist finds room among his fifty. Evidently the Professor of Latin in Columbia has found that some famous books do not improve on acquaintance. He has on his list no Italian or Spanish author, and his only German authors are scholars and philosophers, not literary artists. He has histories of Greek, Latin, French, and English literature, although the masterpieces of ancient literature are scarcely regarded. He confesses that all this has "something of a Philistine flavour." But let us cheerfully give him due credit for putting the Bible at the head of his list.

After this exhibition of literary tastes it is interesting to pass on to the theory of English poetic diction which opens the essay on "Stéphane Mallarmé"; "The English tongue possesses one great advantage over every other modern language spoken in the Occident, by reason of the very sharp line which it draws between the vocabulary of its poetry and the vocabulary of its prose. * * * Take, for instance, the word 'sword.' This is the name for the weapon which one would be likely to find employed in ordinary prose. When prose becomes highly wrought or oratorical; we may look for 'blade' or 'steel'; but only in impassioned poetry would 'glaive' or 'falchion' ever seem appropriate."

Now the distinction here laid down is hardly the distinction between ordinary prose on the one hand and impassioned poetry on the other. It comes nearer to being what we may call the distinction between the natural and the artificial in literature. When Scott says:

Now, yield thee, or by Him who made
The world, thy heart's blood dyes my blade!

he is, no doubt, highly wrought and oratorical. With some qualification, the passage may even be called impassioned poetry. But suppose Scott had written:

Now, yield thee, or as God did save
The world, thy blood shall tinge my glaive!

would this have been impassioned?

We are sure, too, that Milton has great impassioned lines, the vocabulary of which is not very sharply distinguished from that of ordinary prose. Such a one is this:

Millions of flaming swords, drawn from the thighs
Of mighty Cherubim;

and this:

Awake, arise, or be forever fallen!

and this:

Blind mouths! that scarce themselves know how to hold
A sheephook.

Some of these illustrations will, no doubt, admit of discussion, but for that we have hardly space. We believe we have established our point: That the English tongue does not always draw a very sharp line between the vocabulary of its poetry and the vocabulary of its prose—that Prof. Peck has rather indicated the line between the natural and the artificial in literature.

Independence of thought is especially displayed in the essay on "Honoré de Balzac." For this writer Prof. Peck claims an "absolute pre-eminence," an "unchallenged domination" in French literature. Readers of Rabelais, of Molière, of Corneille, and of other French writers may hesitate to accept this estimate, but not after they have heard Prof. Peck's reasons for it. First of these reasons seems to be the great physical vigor of Prof. Peck's favorite. Balzac was "a lusty child of old Touraine, bred up in the sunshine and the open air." He was "broad shouldered, bull necked, full of vitality and of the joy of life, with a Rabelaisian laugh and a tremendous temperament." Furthermore, it is noted of him "that both in love and in fame he achieved a career that was almost ideal in its way." There follows a list of women whom Balzac knew. This career of feminine friendship seems to reach a climax when Balzac falls in love with another man's wife. Perhaps we need give no further reasons for putting Balzac at the head of French literature. We wonder, however, to whom we should apply the remark that "one ought to spend one's time in reading Balzac rather than in writing of him."

The next essay concerns "The Human Side of Tennyson." On this subject Prof. Peck says several things to show that Tennyson was not everything that he might have been. When the Laureate became famous, for instance, "he seemed entirely forgetful of any debt of gratitude" to his friend of early years, Edward Fitzgerald. Again, when Carlyle told Tennyson something of the cruelties of William the Conqueror, Tennyson indulged in rather inelegant language on the subject. And when Longfellow first visited Tennyson, the Englishman "entertained" him in a manner of which one may be content to say nothing. Nevertheless, we think it is a little ungracious, after speaking of Tennyson's admirable accomplishments, to add, by way of contrast, that Longfellow's "scholarship was superficial." Longfellow was for many years a professor in Harvard College, and possessed, among other things, a knowledge of mediaeval literature that was at least respectable. Tennyson, on the other hand, is frequently belabored for having attempted to write about King Arthur without acquainting himself with more than two sources of Arthurian tradition. We may, however, cheerfully admit that in studies of another kind, such as ancient languages, Tennyson was better versed than the American poet.

HENRY BARRETT HINCKLEY.

*WHAT IS GOOD ENGLISH, AND OTHER ESSAYS. By Harry Thurston Peck. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Mrs. Stoddard's Novels.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Sitting in my library the other evening, a friend called, and while looking over some books that were lying loose on a table, he exclaimed with some feeling of enthusiasm, "Where can I get copies of these books?" They were "Two Men," "Temple House," and "The Morgesons," by Elizabeth Stoddard. I told my friend that as far as I knew they were out of print, and there was no way to get them unless Mrs. Stoddard or the publishers could be prevailed upon to have a new edition printed, and in this connection, why should this not be done? Books that have received the highest encomium of no less authors than Hawthorne and Lowell deserve not only reprinting, but extensive reading. They are charming and delightful, full of wit and humor, and all aglow with a knowledge of nature. In these days of trashy literature it would be refreshing and wholesome to have books so thoroughly good and enjoyable as those of Mrs. Stoddard reprinted, therefore I sincerely hope and trust that this note, written in the interest of good literature, will have the effect of giving us a new edition of Mrs. Stoddard's excellent books.

SIMON WOLF.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 2, 1900.

These stories by Mrs. Stoddard, wife of the poet, Richard Henry Stoddard, were reprinted in New York about ten years ago by the Cassells.

Two Articles and Two Far-Off Readers.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

As an appreciative reader of THE SATURDAY REVIEW I beg to offer very sincere thanks for the excellent article in your issue of last Saturday, entitled "Books We All Write but Few Acknowledge." You have given your readers a rare New Year's treat and food for deep thought. Another very enjoyable article was the extract from "A Club of One," by A. P. Russell, and forwarded by G. W. E. of Roxbury, Mass.

I may state that I forward THE REVIEW regularly to two old friends of mine in the Highlands of Scotland—one a retired clergyman, the other a schoolmaster. They live quite in the country, "far from the madding crowd," surrounded by scenery not surpassed in the world for beauty and grandeur, and there they quietly sit enjoying to the full THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. C.

New York, Jan. 3, 1900.

THEIR IDOL ASSAILED.

Protests Against an Attack on "David Harum."

Woolen Mittens Thrown Down as a Gauntlet.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

May I ask, (with due respect to "the allegation and the alligator,") What does David Harum's intransigeant critic—in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of last Saturday—do when he dips into the elder classics, Chaucer, Shakespeare, Smollett, Fielding, et al.? In regard to his rather discouraging quietus so relentlessly "stomped" down on "country people," may I be permitted to throw at him a country-made pair of woolen mittens as a gauntlet on my own account, and for the sake of many another like me—country born and country bred, and proud of it and thankful for it?

Ignorant we may be, in comparison with the higher "culture" of modern critics, vulgar in appearance, like our fellow backwoodsmen, not unused to the backwoods' dialect of our farms and districts; but not vulgar in our feelings, not coarse in our spiritual hopes and aspirations.

"When Alma dwelt in Mardi his mission was with the destitute," and doubtless the cultured. When God came down from heaven He chose His disciples from the lower classes. Like our folks, those disciples were "country people," not agreeable to look upon, not fitted for cultured society. However, one thing stands out from their history—"the common people heard Him gladly."

Now in regard to the criticism of the "Stories of Paris," may it not be possible that the authors of that book lived in France so long that they came to look upon life from the French literary point of view, i. e., the radically critical point? As I have not read their book I am not sure what Sainte-Beuve it refers to; but if he be the one whose writings served as a whetstone for the wit of Granier di Cassagnac, Louis Veuillot, Pauline Limayrac, Théophile Silvestre, the Marquis de Lavzières Thémines, and Amadée Pommier—who were all on the same paper with Barbey d'Aurevilly—then that Sainte-Beuve it was whom Barbey d'Aurevilly wrote:

"(Sainte-Beuve,) Qui serait le plus profond des critiques, si son talent, comme le coton filé trop fin, ne cassait pas en entrant dans le profondeur."

L. G. MOEREAU.

Bay Ridge, Xmas Day, 1899.

Made Introspective by the Attack.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

After reading Mr. Noyes's letter of Dec. 23, I could not help but wonder if a liking for "David Harum" really indicated a lack of refinement. I wondered why I had not discovered it to be "coarse" and "vulgar," a collection of "offensive" "nastiness." I proceeded to scrutinize the causes of my liking and of the pride and pleasure I had taken in introducing him to my friends.

I read the book in midsummer, and have no copy at hand, but the impression of David's character remains with me as a landmark in the desert—a spring of refreshing, where I set up an altar and gave thanks for a strong and manly character. His inward life is saturated with the essence of truth and justice, love and loyalty; while he turns to his fellows a genial friendliness. The very force of his character conquers one, and converts one into an admirer, in spite of the homely furnishings of his mind.

His good qualities are always in right proportion; for instance, his generosity never degenerates into maudlin pity for the unworthy; neither is his justice ever hard and intolerant. It is good to see a man put his hand steadily to the "mills of God," as David did, in the case of his brother and the Deacon; they grind so tediously slow else.

The horse trade incidents do not in any way ridicule religion, but good naturedly discover to us the difference in stature between the man who demands our homage because of his place and profession, and he who adorns any place and makes no bid for our admiration.

At Newport, David found himself in a new element. He did not halt and defer and cringe and make an effort to change his color to match that of the company; but, like the great soul that he was, he kept his poise and carried himself and his own bravely into the best society, as he would have done into the worst, had fate decreed. I especially loved the courage that made him stand that test and caused him to carry himself and his own—offensive animal and all—without fear, where a smaller man would have been overwhelmed.

And is it not inspiring and ennobling to see a soul cleave its way through every difficulty and disadvantage of circumstance, surmounting every difficulty, standing at last full fledged, unmaimed by the conflict, master of the situation?

I am reminded there are varieties of vulgarity. It has been said by one: "I do not forgive the failure to know a fine character and to entertain it with thankful hospitality. When at last that which we have always longed for is arrived—then to be coarse, then to be critical, and treat such a visitant with the jabber and suspicion of the streets argues a vulgarity that seems to shut the doors of heaven."

SUSANNA MORRISON.

Bordentown, N. J., Dec. 27, 1899.

Out of a Wilderness a Righteous Voice.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

And it is a cause to rejoice that out of the wilderness of Pike County, Penn., a righteous voice has launched a learned and scholarly bull of excommunication against the public idol, harmless "David Harum." The inspired gentleman of the voice charges David with disorderly conduct, accompanied with indiscriminate and juicy expectorations of plug cut chewing tobacco.

The erudite prosecutor sets forth, among other things, that David is repulsive fare, his wit is crude, he is a country clown, asinine, coarse, vulgar, rude, and a menace to refined society.

Mr. Noyes says: "To people whose affection for the horse is abnormal, in short, people never conspicuous for much refinement, 'David Harum' is perhaps a treasure and delight." It appears to me that Mr. Noyes has mastered the details, plot, and composition of the book more thoroughly and systematically than ninety-nine out of every hundred of those who have paused to read the book.

Mr. Noyes takes a morbid and Puritanlike view of the book when he asserts that the book should be debarred from refined society. The book is not a subject for classical and serious study by any means, but it can be read with pleasure—and then put aside.

F. GUNDERMAN.

Union Hill, N. J., Jan. 2, 1900.

One Year of the Klondike.*

To those having any personal experience in the gold fields of the world the idea of personal comfort is not suggested by the mention of any one of them. Gold digging, gold washing, or any of the other methods whereby gold is converted from its natural and usually unavailable condition into the gold that symbolizes the sum of all human happiness, signifies anything but luxury while the process used is going on. It always means the hardest kind of toil, self-denial, danger, unkempt hair, and ten thousand sorrows, disappointments, and personal inconveniences. The Klondike means all these and more, for to the obstacles it has in common with all other gold mines is further added the 2,000 miles of difficult and weary journey from the mouth of the Yukon and an arctic temperature. One of the finest armies the world ever saw was largely thinned and vanquished by Russian snows and Russian cold. Gold seekers are fired by the hope that it may be their good fortune to "strike it rich," but the highest type of enthusiasm cannot be maintained if the enthusiast is all but frozen to death. And yet, in spite of snow and ice, in spite of multiplied failures on the part of the many and the triumph of the so very few, thousands upon thousands rallied to the army of unrest, the legions of the gold hunters that, without seeking, began recruiting on July 17, 1897. Among the things incidental to the gold fever that soon became contagious so that all classes of men and even women were to be found among those braving everything to get gold, or to try to get it, were the founding and upbuilding of towns such as Skaguay, which grew from a few straggling tents in a twelvemonth to a place of vast importance, with many blocks of stores and houses, miles of streets and broad sidewalks, public schools and churches, two newspapers, several hotels, two banks, sawmills, railways, wharves, a modern pipe line, and other attributes of civilization. Mr. Kirk writes of the Klondike from personal observation and experience. He was of it himself and saw that which he has now described with intelligent eyes and a camera that makes it possible for us to see, pictorially, something of what he actually saw.

We are, in the present volume, taken over both the Skaguay trail and the Chilcoot Pass. We see the two thousand-odd horses that perished on the White Pass during September, 1898, upon the carcasses of which it was then possible to walk as upon a sidewalk for more than half a mile, and it is a matter of wonderment as to how any survived—but they did! Many there were that lived to finally arrive at Dawson, from whence the mines are reached. They gathered from North, East, South, and West, and in Dawson found a common Mecca, but in some cases, to wonder why they had come.

An avoirdupois pound of Klondike gold is worth $255, and large sums are sometimes to be seen upon the hotel and bar shelves, to which no more attention is paid than is bestowed upon other objects in the same rooms. The gold fields of the great Northwest cover an area of thousands of square miles, and the rich placer district in and around the Klondike River may be considered as a mere continuation or extension of the mineral belt of British Columbia and the western section of the United States. It is an interesting speculation as to whether or not gold will some day be found by some of the hundreds of miners and prospectors who are continually entering the wilds of the mountain fastnesses at points further than the Klondike. The length of time during which the mines may be worked by what is known as the Klondike drifting system seldom exceeds five months, and more often it will scarcely last four months of the year.

The text in the present book is filled with interesting matter, and the author well says that the life of the Klondike miner is not one into which men should hastily rush without at least giving the matter a second thought. The conditions in the past have been such that the most rugged constitutions have been undermined in a few years, and it has also been found to require prolonged residence in more favored climates to restore those shattered thus to their natural health. The conclusion reached by this writer is that the Klondike is not at the present time in any sense a "poor man's country." Many tales of the successes and failures of the various miners are given a place in the book, as well as accounts of the geological conditions prevailing and of some of the strange animal remains that have been found in the processes of mining, making it exceedingly readable.

*"TWELVE MONTHS IN KLONDIKE." By Robert G. Kirk. With one hundred illustrations and a map. Cloth. 8vo. Pp. 378. Deckel Edge. London: William Heinemann. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $2 net.

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OLD ABBEYS.

Some of Those in Scotland Now in Ruins.*

Mr. Butler, who has both written and illustrated this very interesting book, is well known as a lecturer on architecture in the University of Princeton, besides being a Fellow of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome.

The ruins of the architecture of the Middle Ages in Scotland, and especially of her old abbeys, have been amply written, but in books which, while treating these old abbeys, both from an architectural and historical standpoint, are yet too bulky and scientific for general readers, while the small guide books to be found on sale at the ruins themselves are not only too superficially written, but often quite inaccurate, and indeed neither class of books goes into the "romantic interest" which centres about these places, from the rôles they play in the poetry and fiction for which Scotland has long been so famous. Mr. Butler's purpose, then, will readily be seen. He has attempted to weave together for us not only all possible facts and theories about these old ruins, but also whatever of tradition or old romance centres around these ruined abbeys, quotations being made directly from Scottish literature.

The book is the result of investigations made during two Summers spent in Scotland, and has been confined wholly to the ruined abbeys, for the reason that restoration and continued use, "when art did not flourish in Britain, have stripped many of the abbeys of every vestige of beauty and picturesqueness, while present use has broken the charm of romance."

The first chapter of Mr. Butler's volume is in the nature of an introduction, treating of the general condition of mediæval architecture all over Europe.

The tidal-wave of architectural activity which swept over Europe in the latter part of the Middle Ages reached its high-water mark in the north of France, but the influence of its motion was felt, in diminishing degrees, in every direction from that centre. Its impetus toward the north was aided by the Norman conquest of England, whence it rolled on to break in ripples over the furthest shores of Scotland.

Mr. Butler next rapidly reviews the condition of Scotland's monastic buildings at the end of the eleventh century, the latter being as few and meagre as the castles of the Scottish chiefs were rude and primitive—until "Saxon England had become Norman England"—the effects of this change revolutionizing Great Britain.

Mr. Butler then outlines for us the history of Scotland's old abbeys, one by one, all of which, he says, have a certain individuality which lends them special charm. "Uncontrolled by the rigid and logical laws of development which, combined with extreme refinement, gave to French Gothic its chief beauty, quite free from the lines of greater freedom that guided the advance of the Gothic style across the border, * * * it reached a goal very different, * * * but in its way quite as interesting. * * * Certain elements remain constant through all periods of development; the semicircular arch, for instance, is persistent from first to last; the Norman arch, embellished with true Gothic moldings, is the commonest form of portal in all these abbeys.

Mr. Butler also comments on the fact that the absence of modern restoration is one of the greatest charms Scotland's abbeys can boast. Those of France and England, having been so carefully restored as to lose their historic interest, or are preserved, as Ruskin says, "as mere specimens of the Middle Ages, put on a velvet carpet of green-shaven lawn, to be looked at, and which, but for their size, might just as well be put on a museum shelf at once. In Scotland the ruins are usually given simply sufficient protection and support to secure them from further decay, and stand feebly and fondly garrulous of better days, it is true, but still playing a rôle in history, as in the natural landscape. In many cases they still live among the people, brooding over little hamlets, full of pathos, eloquent of history—the connecting link between the past and present."

Iona, a tiny island far beyond the highlands of the west of Scotland, contained not only the sacred shrine of St. Columba and a congregation of holy men who made this their home and a centre for missionary efforts among the half wild tribes of Britain, but also "a great institution of learning, which, through the blackness of the Dark Ages, trimmed the lamp of knowledge and cherished the flame, until it shone as the brightest spot in Europe—an island lighthouse in a long night of world-wide ignorance and superstition. * * * The history of Europe is one long chapter of violence and crime. The little island of Iona offered a refuge to all who were weary of the ceaseless turmoil, a fountain of learning to the studious and a religious retreat to the devoutly inclined."

St. Columba, with twelve devoted companions, left Christian Ireland in 503 A. D. for pagan Scotland, and less than a hundred years after that saint's death his influence, exerted all over Scotland, was shown in the most striking manner. The monastery at Iona during the first three hundred years of its tranquil existence reached a point of great prosperity and distinction, the young British princes being sent there to be trained and educated for their future duties. As a centre of learning Iona in those early days ranked easily first. The schools were of great renown, often containing from 300 to 500 students at a time; the monastery being also noted for the number and beauty of its manuscripts, which were transcribed by the monks and their pupils, some of which have come down to the present day, notably one in the museum of Trinity College, Dublin, written by St. Columba's own hand. Iona was also the burial place of the Pictish kings, from Fergus to Kenneth McAlpine, while kings and other members of the royal families of Ireland, Norway, and even France were brought far across the seas to this holy place of sepulture.

In 1202 A. D., Reginald, Lord of the Isles, rebuilt the old abbey walls at Iona, the ancient church becoming a Benedictine abbey, a convent for nuns of the St. Augustine order being established at the same time. The earliest remains traceable are of Lord Reginald's day, but will be found much more interesting than beautiful. Around Dunfermline how many memories cluster! How suggestive its very name! Malcolm Canmore early in the eleventh century first brought this town into prominence by building his castle on its hillside. He also declared Dunfermline the future place for royal burial, instead of the long-famous Iona. Almost all the kings of Scotland from Malcolm to the Bruce were buried here, besides many princes and other people of rank. Here, too, were entertained the royal family of England, fugitives driven from their own country by the Conqueror, Malcolm soon marrying one of the daughters of that house, the Princess Margaret. He afterward founded a church and monastery, part of which was dedicated as early as 1075 A. D., Dunfermline becoming in time the Westminster Abbey of Scotland. In 1821, during a period of reconstruction, the body of King Robert the Bruce was discovered and given the place of honor in the new building.

But Holyrood Chapel, the ruined remnant of the once powerful Abbey of Holyrood, now in the City of Edinburgh, though built far on its outskirts, is even more interesting to us. Founded by David I., Holyrood soon became a favorite resort of the Stuarts, Holyrood Palace having been built by James V. after Flodden Field, and quickly becoming the centre of Scottish Court life. Here was celebrated the marriage of Mary Stuart to Lord Darnley; here Rizzio's body was laid in the passage just outside the abbey, and, in fact, a strange fatality seems to have centred around the history of the abbey and the fortunes of all connected with it. But space will permit but few more extracts, and it is only possible to rapidly refer to Jedburgh, Kelso, Haddington Priory, Arbroath, and the other abbeys, which Mr. Butler pictures for us so admirably, both with pen and pencil.

But Melrose Abbey cannot be quite passed over. Mr. Butler says there is "a charm about Melrose which is not shared by any other of the abbeys of Scotland, due not only to the manifold legends and traditions that are interwoven with its history, but to the peculiar beauty of the ruins, the rare delicacy of the workmanship, and the crude richness of its sculpture, * * * rich and beautiful though shattered—more lovely, perhaps, because it has been so mellowed by being left to itself and the weather."

Just one pretty custom connected with Melrose must be given. Mr. Butler says the Scottish Summer moon cannot be depended upon to show "fair Melrose aright," but that at Christmastide, "when the moon is high in heaven, the children of the neighborhood gather in the evening within St. David's ruined pile to sing their Christmas carols, and make the bare old walls ring out again, as of old, the song of 'Peace to Men of Good Will.'"

We would like, also, to linger over Dryburgh, equally connected with Scott's memory, for here Sir Walter was buried, and Dryburgh, while possessing neither the extent nor exquisite detail of Melrose, nor the antiquity nor historical associations of Dunfermline or Holyrood, yet is most interesting, for two reasons—"first, * * * for the dust it enshrines, and secondly for its grace and picturesqueness."

Mr. Butler's book is very fully illustrated, the pictures being of much interest and beauty, and of necessity adding very much to the effectiveness of a book of this character. The volume, a book of about three hundred pages, will be found a valuable addition to the knowledge of all who are interested in the architecture and history of old buildings around which so much of the history and tradition of Scotland centre.

*THE RUINED ABBEYS OF SCOTLAND. By Howard Crosby Butler, A. M., sometime lecturer on architecture in Princeton University and Fellow of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome. With illustrations by the author. New York: The Macmillan Company. London: Macmillan & Co., Limited. 1899. $3.50.

An Amusing Dip Into the Future.*

The American eagle may scream, for the time is coming, say, in 1999, when the United States will include the whole of this hemisphere. The writer of "Looking Forward" is possessed of a fervid imagination. England and America are to be bound with the closest ties of friendship. Among the titles of the future King of England is that of "Right Bower of the Americas." Spain is wiped entirely out; she is dynamited out of existence. Weyler, having sought refuge in a palace in Madrid, is blown to smithereens. All America having joined in one Government, the capital is established in Mexico. Patagonia is the most prosperous of States. All the great changes are due to scientific discovery. The Eskimo has no longer any use for dogs. He works his sledge by means of electricity derived directly from the aurora borealis. Locomotion is so rapid in 1999 that at Chicago strawberries are served which have been picked the same day in Mexico. Prof. Langley's discovery of the navigation of the air has hastened all methods of locomotion. France! Poor France! Because of the Dreyfus enormity, in 1999 is only a name. Germany absorbs her. Who can tell? Perhaps a hundred years from now there may be much which is prophetic in this fanciful volume. Anyhow "Looking Forward" is an amusing skit.

*LOOKING FORWARD: A DREAM OF THE UNITED STATES OF THE AMERICAS IN 1999. By Arthur Bird, ex-Vice Consul General of America at Port au Prince, Haiti. Sidney, N. Y.: The author.

LITERATURE.

A General Survey of American Works.*

Miss Fisher, the author of this book, in her preface makes an extremely modest claim to the attention of readers, simply stating that this book on American literature is the outgrowth of work in her classrooms, her pupils having been encouraged as much as possible to seek the author in his work and to grow familiar both with his thoughts and his manner of expression. She very truthfully claims that the information to be found in most text books is uninteresting from the very meagreness of its details, which, being mostly confined to external matters, it has been found necessary largely to supplement from all available sources.

Miss Fisher's work has been very successfully accomplished, the various biographical sketches being accompanied by a critical estimate of the man's work; her aim throughout being not only to apply the canons of sound criticism to such writings, but to endeavor to clearly formulate and teach young people to apply the principles of good criticism:

More attention has also been given to personal details in the biographical sketches than at a superficial glance may seem necessary, but it is these very details that individualize a man, and help us to form a correct idea of him. There is too little of such individualizing, * * * and our authors do not stand out as men of striking character, but as mere names to which are appended a list of works. The value of biography lies in the stimulus given by acquaintance with what is fine, strong, and lovable in character, and no study of literature is complete in which this stimulus is wanting.

Miss Fisher is much too modest about the aim and merit of her very able book. It will be found most interesting to us all, being a well-written and comprehensive survey of the whole field of American literature, with emphasis given not only to those writers whose work shows the most striking personality, but also to the more important movements which have influenced our literary history, as well as to its beginnings and present condition.

The book will be found of the greatest interest to older readers, even to those whose knowledge of American literature is already ample—for here in a compass of four hundred pages will be found not only a perfect storehouse of information about not only the greater names in our literature, but also interesting biographical and critical sketches of men like William Ellery Channing, George Ripley, Bronson Alcott, Jones Very, as well as of Whitman, Stoddard, Stedman, Howells, and James, among the later writers.

Perhaps the spirit in which Miss Fisher's entire work is done is best indicated by her choice of a motto for her title page: Longfellow's "The most interesting books for me are the histories of individuals and individual minds; all autobiographies and the like. This is my favorite reading."

The first chapter of the book will be found to be a general survey of American literature and its beginnings, impartially written and showing a fine discrimination and broad culture.

To form a just conception of the comparative range and value of American literature it is necessary to be acquainted with the masterpieces of other National literatures and especially with those of England, in whose language it is written. There is necessary, too, on the part of the reader or thinker that broad, impartial spirit which rises above national prejudices and loses its limitations in presence of the larger thought of simple kinship in humanity. This spirit is the outcome of long and patient culture. It is not allied to the passionate enthusiasms of youth, but to the calm, broad, well-founded judgments of maturity and age. The reader who brings to his study of American literature this spirit of impartiality and a mind trained by easy familiarity with foreign classics is struck at first by the absence of supreme excellence. There is no name in American literature which he feels he can rank with that of Homer, Goethe, or Shakespeare. Neither can he find there the man of warm, large life, the very bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh, yet one to whom the whole world feels akin—the Burns, the Heine, the Molière, of his country. Our literature lacks the wide sweep, the uplift, the virility and solidity of the literatures of Europe. To refuse to acknowledge this is a tacit confession of inability to recognize excellence.

In this spirit then is Miss Fisher's work done, and to do the book and its subject adequate justice, in the same spirit must it be approached and read. The author reminds us that in no country of the world is genius so soon recognized and material prosperity so easily attained as in our own; that our best writers have been college-bred New England or Eastern men, between many of whom, notably Bryant, Emerson, Lowell, Longfellow, Hawthorne, Whittier, and Holmes, there existed a warm friendship and too much mutual admiration to make them good critics of each other's writings. American criticism, as a whole, has suffered very much from this circumstance of mutual admiration and friendship, there being comparatively little criticism of American literature by our own writers which will "stand the test of time and satisfy the verdict of posterity." Miss Fisher thinks it advisable to specify at once, and clearly, just what we mean by "polite literature."

We must not confound what De Quincey calls "knowledge literature" and "power literature"—the literature which simply teaches and the literature that moves. We restrict the term "literature" to that which brings the feelings into play, moving us not so much by appeals to our reason as to our sympathy and imagination. * * * The lilies of the field have a value for us beyond the botanical one—a certain lightening of the heart accompanies the declaration that Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these. The sound of the village bell has a value beyond its acoustical one. The setting sun has a value beyond its optical one. * * * It is this value beyond the purely practical and sense-apparent one in all things with which literature is concerned. This definition properly excludes the writings that belong to the departments of law, politics, theology, science, history, and metaphysics; yet there are cases in which a great imaginative genius treats a didactic subject with so much original power and enthusiasm, so permeates it with his own striking individuality that he lifts it to the rank of pure literature. He moves while he instructs. To such works belong the sermons of Jeremy Taylor, the essays of Bacon, the criticisms of Sainte-Beuve, the histories of Carlyle, and, though in a lesser degree, the histories of our American writers, Prescott, Motley, and Parkman.

Miss Fisher excludes from the field of pure literature both Jonathan Edwards, "our most distinguished metaphysician," and Benjamin Franklin, whom she thinks the "man of largest mind America has yet produced"—the one because too speculative, the other as an exponent of purely instructive science. She also excludes the early Puritan writers, and points out how, from the very need of the time, the Revolutionary period was noted chiefly for its orations and strong political essays.

The profitable study of American literature may be said to begin with those of our writers who first acquired international renown by works that deserve to be remembered and read.

The first group comprised Channing, Washington Irving, Cooper, Bryant, and Prescott, all of whom were born in the closing years of the eighteenth century, their works belonging to the first half of the present century, while the second group clusters around the civil war, containing such men as Bancroft, Emerson, Hawthorne, Longfellow, Whittier, Poe, Holmes, Motley, Thoreau, Lowell, and Parkman, so that our American literature will be seen at a glance to be a strictly nineteenth century product; the only noteworthy books of American origin in the eighteenth century being Jonathan Edwards's "Freedom of the Will," 1754, and Benjamin Franklin's "Autobiography," finished in 1788, but not published until much later.

Miss Fisher claims that there is a strong National tone to our literature, "a thorough-going optimism, an absolute confidence in the future, and a healthy joy in life, that are singularly at variance with the pessimistic note of certain writers in other countries." She sums up for us most ably the characteristics of our literature:

Deep and steady faith in the ultimate victory of good over evil. * * * An invincible good nature characterizes us as a Nation and pervades our literature. Even satire, which has been a scourge in the hands of Swift, Voltaire, Heine, has never been more than a lithe, tingling birchen rod in America. Our humor is broad and kindly, but lacks the mellow Elian flavor, and the exquisite keenness and delicacy of French wit. A strong good sense and practical shrewdness are other elements of our literature. One other indisputable quality it possesses, and that is purity.

Miss Fisher thinks Hawthorne our most original genius, Emerson the broadest thinker, Lowell our finest critic, and Motley and Parkman our greatest historians. The succeeding chapters take up individually and thoroughly discuss Channing, Washington Irving, Cooper, Bryant, Prescott, the transcendental movement, Emerson, Hawthorne, Longfellow, Whittier, Poe, Holmes, Thoreau, Lowell, and the later writers, in a clear, concise, and interesting manner; the book being as a whole a distinctly valuable addition to our knowledge of and a complete guide to the history of our own literature. The book will also be found of much value for reference purposes, containing in concise form the essence of many volumes.

*A GENERAL SURVEY OF AMERICAN LITERATURE. By Mary Fisher, author of "A Group of French Critics." Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 1899. $1.50.

Schopenhauer's Essays.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I want to call the attention of such of your readers as are unfamiliar with German to the new cheap twenty-five-cent editions of Schopenhauer's essays to be had in any bookstore. The translation is by T. Bailey Saunders and the publisher is Peter Eckler, New York.

Schopenhauer has been for twenty years to German scholars what Bacon has long been to Englishmen and Emerson is to Americans. His lines of thought are so unique as to be almost a revelation to the English-speaking world. He is a pessimist, but he is far more than this. In my opinion, he is the most original thinker of the age. He was the first German philosopher to segregate theology from philosophy—a combination that so enslaved the mind of even Hegel and Kant as to render their writings of little practical value.

The peculiarity of Schopenhauer is the intensely practical character of his writings. He starts a train of thought that sticks in the brain and sets scores of other thoughts in motion. He supplies mental food not only for the profoundest scholar, but for the busiest merchant. Let some of your readers who are skeptical as to these assertions invest a quarter and experiment for themselves. My word for it they will be astonished.

A. B. C.

Grass Valley, Cal., Dec. 10, 1899.

One of the Overworked.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In THE TIMES of Nov. 5 there is a short item that is an appeal for the word "very," which is said to be a sadly overworked adverb. Not only out of sympathy for the hard usage of the poor word, but also to relieve ourselves of the tiresomeness of an adverb that means anything—from "somewhat" or "slightly" to the other extreme of "extraordinarily"—it is about time that another word be groomed up as an alternate.

In the Ohio Valley, and probably to the South and West, "right" is a perfectly lawful substitute, in conversation at least, for the moderate shades of meaning for which "very" is made to answer. School children, without indulging in slang, speak of a girl as "right handsome" or a day as "right pleasant," and the expression has a pleasing and quaint sound. "Right" seems to be a legitimate adverb of degree, for it is found in the older writers, and even the phrase "right so" is seen in a work of the year 1450, where we would probably say "very true."

F. KLEINSCHMIDT.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 14, 1899.

1900

IRELAND.

Its Literary History and Its Round Towers.*

The state of Irish literature, meaning thereby the literary remains of men who wrote in the Irish language and of those who wrote in English on strictly Irish antiquities, may be guessed from the fact that, whereas O'Brien's "Round Towers of Ireland," which was published in 1834, has been thought worthy of a new edition, this book finds no mention in Dr. Hyde's literary history "from the earliest times to the present day." Nor does he speak of George Petrie's work on the same subject, which caused Henry O'Brien such bitter indignation. These are not worth a line, although they created intense excitement sixty or seventy years ago. Dr. Hyde accepts the very doubtful theory of Lord Dunraven and Miss Stokes that the round towers were a fashion in building brought under Christian influences from the Orient and had no pagan ancestry in Ireland; therefore what Petrie and O'Brien wrote was immaterial. But should not an Irish literary history mention them just as well as Ussher and others who wrote on Irish affairs?

However we may quarrel with the omission of names that still mean a good deal to living Irishmen and meant much to past generations, Dr. Hyde has managed to present the main facts of Irish literature with as little dryness as possible, weaving into the purely literary parts of his volume a thread of history. Thus the first chapter discusses briefly the Celts, noting that the word was used of the Celtic nations by the ancients, but apparently was not a term of their own make; while the second chapter reviews the early allusions to Ireland by Greek and Latin writers, and the following six discuss the native sources of information, the fables and evidences drawn from names of fairies, gods, and places, the direct documentary evidence and the confusion made between gods and men.

It cannot be said that Dr. Hyde always escapes the old confusion between gods and men; but at least he gives the reader fair warning. The temptation to regard Finn and Cuchullain as men who really existed is too strong for him. He speaks of them as actualities, and while noting that none of the old Irish genealogies work back to the popular hero Cuchullain, he misses the inference that Cuchullain belonged to the fable or fairy lore of a despised race and was therefore avoided by the bards who fabricated these pedigrees for the ruling caste of Ireland, running them up to a pagan god or up to Adam, just as fashion dictated. He says: "If Irish pedigrees had been, like modern ones, for sale, or could in any way have been tampered with, every one would have preferred Cuchullain for an ancestor. That no one has got him is a strong presumption in favor of the genuineness of Irish genealogies." The trouble would have been for Irish genealogists to place a name like Cuchullain in a pedigree after it had been fixed to a certain period by the bards. The consciousness that Finn and Cuchullain were as fabulous as Manannan of the Sea and the Morrigu, that they were as much part of fairyland as Aongus of the Boyne, must have remained alive in the Middle Ages, when these genealogists were at work. Moreover, it will startle to hear Dr. Hyde refer to them as more trustworthy than modern pedigree makers. Surely there was never a time in the past when the flatterers of this particular form of human vanity did not find a more general demand for their services than to-day! Should we not regard the Irish pedigrees, leading back to the sons of Milesius, as so many attempts to hold fast to a consciousness that the ruling caste in Ireland, before the Normans, was a Celtic caste, originally from the European mainland? Figures like Meave, Cuchullain, and Finn are the remains of gods of the subject population who have faded into fairies and then evolved into heroes with fathers, husbands, wives, and children, and dates in history, just as European folk-lore contains the remains of long-forgotten gods and goddesses of Greece, Italy, and Gaul. It is hard to disentangle these bewildering threads.

One cannot read far in Dr. Hyde's history without realizing how much there is in the old literature of Ireland that is to be found nowhere else, and how great a treasure house it must become when properly studied. Proper study means first and foremost a dropping of the childish attitude of English writers toward most things Irish under the sway of politics or religion, or crude theories about Saxons and Anglo-Saxonism and what-not, which have warped English minds and made English historians worse than useless to the world. We have here a mass of folk-lore and superstition, remnants of paganism thinly coated with monkish piety, stories with historical settings which have their analogues on the European Continent and their remote connection in Asia and America; yet the brains of England have been turning out worthless histories of Greece and Rome, and the explorers of England have been studying distant savages, although far more useful lore is lying before them in the records of the Irish, concealed in a language which belongs to their own family of tongues, and might be learned in its living form from their fellow-countrymen in Ireland.

Dr. Hyde's history is only one part of an attempt to rouse Irishmen at least to the point of making use of their ancient literature. He is a poet and prose writer in the vernacular, which is disappearing rapidly even in the rural parts of Ireland, and as "Creeveen Eevin," or the "fair bough," he is known under a flowery Irish pen name to a band of kindred spirits in Dublin and London. Very interesting is the revival of the Irish language as a vehicle of modern literature attempted by Dr. Hyde, Yeates, and others. Their efforts may not be equal to the task of stopping the swift disappearance of the spoken language, but it may stem the current and bring to public notice the usefulness of the old literature for the study of Western Europe prior to the conquests of Julius Caesar. From time immemorial Druidic Ireland, the later Isle of Saints, appears to have escaped in larger measure the ravages of war than Great Britain or the mainland. There it was possible for historians and bards and written records to survive, the historians to write down yet more ancient deeds, and the bards to charge their memories with names and facts, with fairy lore and other fiction, which in some part found their way into writing and in some small quantity remain to the present day.

The last two chapters review the progressive disappearance of Irish as a spoken language. They are written with the indignation natural to a man who sees a political purpose in the efforts made to hasten this disappearance, and finds that Irishmen lend themselves to it, instead of opposing a firm front to the loss of their distinctive national color. He dedicates the volume of over 600 pages "to the members of the Gaelic League, the only body in Ireland which appears to realize the fact that Ireland has a past, has a history, has a literature, and the only body in Ireland which seeks to render the present a rational continuation of the past." Despite its present neglected position, says Dr. Hyde, the Gaelic League knows that the old literature is a "true possession, of national importance."

It were hard to say which part of this history would interest most those readers to whom the old literature of Ireland is a novelty. Perhaps it will be the chapters on the fantastic war between half-supernatural, half-human Kings, Queens, and heroes occasioned by a raid for cattle, in which we see Aryan and non-Aryan races in the stage of civilization when cattle form the standard of value and gods are heroes, heroes are gods in bewildering fashion—say like the Greeks before Homer and the Latins before Vergil. Or it may be that the seventeenth and eighteenth chapters on the Ossianic poems in Ireland and Western or Irish Scotland will be more interesting, owing to the profound impression made by Macpherson's publications on the literatures of England, France, Italy, and Germany toward the end of the last century. Dr. Hyde is a cautious writer and has far more reserve than Irishmen used to have when writing of their own.

Henry O'Brien is the type of the old impulsive writer on Irish antiquities who needed the light thrown by folk-lore and the study of savage superstitions which belong to the period since his premature death. Yet, in view of his youth and early date, it is remarkable how true some of his tuitions and reasonings were. He did not know how to reach his conclusions, but some of them will be honored hereafter when they are explained by other arguments. The main theory as to the round towers, namely, that their form is pagan and can be ultimately referred to nature worship is doubtless correct; but his belief that the towers themselves were survivals from the age before St. Patrick cannot stand. The truth seems to lie in the contention that they were copies in stone of a native fashion in architecture, which, like almost all building in Ireland prior to the seventh century, and much down to the twelfth, was of very inflammable and perishable materials. O'Brien's book is rare reading; he was so convinced that he was right; he was so sure that those who differed from him were wrong, and he was so unsparing of contempt and abuse of those whom he thought in league to discredit him! His were Byronic days, when writers hit hard and laughed gleefully when they thought a blow was well sent home, though now we can see that very often the object hit was a windmill. Yet it cannot be said that "W. H. C.," who writes the introduction, shows much understanding of the situation of this pretty question of archaeology; he fails to distinguish clearly wherein O'Brien was groping toward a correct theory and wherein he was hopelessly at fault. CHARLES DE KAY.

*A LITERARY HISTORY OF IRELAND. From the Earliest Times to the Present Day. By Douglas Hyde, LL.D. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1899.

THE ROUND TOWERS OF IRELAND; Or, The History of the Tuatha-de-Danaans. By Henry O'Brien. A new edition. With introduction by W. H. C. London: W. Thacker & Co. 1898.

Landscape Gardening at the Public Library.

A crisis like the present war in Africa naturally tends to increase the literature on that quarter of the globe, and just as naturally draws attention to what our libraries have on the subject, and stimulates the acquisition of more material there. The catalogue of the New York Public Library, for instance, undergoes a steady increase of titles on South African matters. It has already been found necessary to publish, in the November number of the library's Bulletin, a supplement to the long list of books on South Africa printed in the preceding (December) issue. Public documents hold an important place among the works on this topic of the day, and are put to good use by the readers of the library. Even the publications (in Afrikander Dutch) of The Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek have been called for. While the part that Africa is playing in contemporary history, with its warlike flavor, is well accentuated in the two last numbers of the present volume of The Bulletin, the gentler arts are not lost sight of. An interesting and full list of works on landscape gardening includes, besides the general treatises on the subject, various curious and fine works illustrating different by-ways of the subject. The list covers landscape gardening in its broadest sense, (including, of course, works on public parks and cemeteries,) in all its phases and details, and in various countries, from China to our own.

The Bulletin of the Public Library has made a place for itself as a bibliographical tool of decided usefulness, as well as a guide to those who use New York's great and growing library.

WASHINGTON.

Letters Addressed to Him When Fighting French and Indians.*

"The Letters to Washington," found in the second volume, published by the Society of the Colonial Dames of America, comprise the correspondence, mostly addressed to Washington, when his headquarters were at Winchester, and he was defending the frontier from the French and the Indians. Dinwiddie was Governor, and as it is well known, the Governor was a singularly captious person and difficult to get along with. Dinwiddie's military knowledge was scant. He was often finding fault with Washington. In a letter of Sept. 2, 1757, the Governor writes to Washington, "I accuse you of looseness in writing, viz.: tho' you are not concerned in Indian affairs, yet when an insult and quarrel subsists, where you command, it was reasonable to expect you shou'd have given an Acct thereof. * * *" The same year Dinwiddie writes: "My conduct to you, from the beginning, was always friendly, but you know I had great reason to suspect you of ingratitude, which I am convinced your own conscience and reflection must allow." In October of the same year Washington wanted to go to Williamsburg. The Governor writes: "I cannot agree to allow you leave to come down here at this time. You have been frequently indulged with leave of absence." It must have been a great relief when Dinwiddie left for England, in January, 1758. There is a just appreciation of Dinwiddie found on Page 239. His whole course of conduct was marked with confusion, uncertainty, and waywardness which caused infinite perplexity to Washington.

Very little was thought of scalping during the time when these letters were written. References to scalping are numerous. Dunwiddie writes to Washington: "There is no exception in the act of Assembly giving premiums for scalps. * * * Capt. Spotswood is paid for the one he sent down. The method of paying is by law and must be adhered to, nor can I see much inconveniency in it." Again, the Governor writes: "As you will have a number of Indians at Fort Loudoun I desire they may be entertained with great civility, and send them out on scalping parties to such places you shall see proper." Mr. Speaker Robinson the same year writes: "Mr. Atkins wrote, it seems very pressingly, to the Governor to send up money to pay the Indians for scalps, and the Governor accordingly issued his warrant for £249."

Persons of all degrees wrote to Washington. Capt. Thomas Bullit was a champion bad speller. He wrote: "Sir as I have not bin Troublesom to you with Cilititations on acct of my Brothers prefermt. make free this Opertunity with Something of that sort." Early friction between the Northern and Southern colonies is perceptible. John Kirkpatrick writes: "The invariable attention, indefatiguably pursued by Pennsilvanians, without regard to the common interest, for advancing their private fortunes—have long been glaring proofs of a Selfish and Sordid principle—which will ever prevail to obstruct the generous attempts of their associates for Liberty and Property."

John Chew of New London in the year 1758 shows no liking for sanctimonious manners as shown in New England. Chew writes: "Our Levys (Levites?) here do not go on with that success and spirit I could wish. N. England Vanity seems to be at as high a flow as ever. It would divert you to see many of the Officers they have appointed. One of the finest Fellows in this Colony was absolutely rejected by the Assembly for no other thing than using the following words at Lake George (1755) when the forces seem'd inclynable to give way: 'Dam ye, my Lads, stand to the Breastwork and fire away—you kill them faster than the Devill can Carry them off. This was esteemed by our Pious sanctified Brutes as great Prophaness, and shows the want of Faith and Grace."

We heard during the war of the rebellion of "contraband news." To-day we put no confidence in "Kafir news." Dinwiddie heard some rumor, and writes that "as it's Indian news it is not to be creddited."

Lists of Indian goods of 1756 are always curious. From an extended list we take the following: "Mens Embroid'd Jaccoats, Mens Breeches, Mens Hats, Laced, Mens Shirts Ruffled, Hat Feathers, Blue Strouds, Stript Calimanca, Bed lace, Brass Rings, Medals, Bullet Molds, Pistels, Swords, Scalping Knives, Bundles, Small and Large Beads, Razor Wire, Gold and Silver Tasles, Vermillion Red, White and Black Wampum."

An order has been sent to Philadelphia for certain things wanted by the soldiers. Alexander Lunan forwards the goods. There is, however, difficulty about the cartridge paper. Lunan writes: "I am at some loss what to send, but by the advice of some Gentleman of the Army here, I think the kinds I send will answer." He then gives an account of the "Quires, say Rheams, for the Great Guns."

Military ideas of the last century are embodied in a letter of Lieut. Col. Adam Stephen, dated Aug. 20, 1757: "I have the pleasure to inform you that the two companies of your regiment under my command are well. They are as well disciplined and have this advantage over all other troops in America, that they know the parade as well as the Prussians, and the fighting in a close country as well as Tartars."

If space would permit columns of extracts might be taken from the volume under notice, all of paramount interest to the student of American history. The editor has shown good judgment in not overburdening his text with notes. The reader will find all that is necessary. The make-up of the book is excellent.

*LETTERS TO WASHINGTON AND ACCOMPANYING PAPERS. Published by the Society of the Colonial Dames of America. Edited by Stanislaus Murray Hamilton. Vol. II. 1756-58. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $5.

A Roman Epsom.

Fancy a classical archaeologist with his Mommsen by heart, poking over the remains of the Basilica Julia, and finding cut into a block of hard stone certain letters which spelled out "Epsom." Could there have lived in the Augustan age a James Tod Sloan? We dig up the remains of circuses, and we learn of chariot races and of the contests of gladiators, this latter amusement on a par with the pugilistic brutalities of 1900. But an Epsom?

When Signor Radolpho Lanciani found the word on the stone he must have scratched his learned head. It might have been easier for him to get at the bottom of a puzzling inscription than to have worked up the odds at some coming horse race. Anyhow, the Athenaeum is the authority for Signor Lanciani's solution of the Epsom riddle. The old stonecutter, it is believed, was at work carving the inscription when he was called for. It is perfectly permissible to imagine that there was a trade union strike in imperial Rome. Maybe the plumbers were in sympathy with the movement. And you are not to think that there were no plumbers in the time of the Caesars, for there is ample evidence that the plumbers of Rome were very clever, even conscientious persons, who took a just pride in their work, because they have left their names engraved on their lead pipe. Say, then, that a walking delegate (though Signor Lanciani does not suggest it) was making things lively in the neighborhood of the Basilica Aemilia or the temple of Antoninus. "Come down out of that at wonst," this historic personage might have cried to the hodmen. Then the ancient marmorarius at once dropped his tools and quit the job. What he had cut Signor Lanciani thinks was "pl EPSOM nis."

Then he stopped short. Now another marmorarius, a duly accredited union man "with a card," stepped in and took the job, and, under orders, the text was changed. The word "pleps," was used for "plebs"—and so it read "pleps omnis." Cut off the "pl" and the "nis" and you have "Epsom."

We may then be fairly positive that this "Epsom" bears no sporting affinities to the Derby, the Doncaster, or to Sheepshead Bay or Monmouth Park.

Where Dickens Is First and Thackeray Nowhere.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I live in the country, and in the country I have lived for many long years. And in my intercourse with my country neighbors I have it day after day forced upon me that, to the mind of the average American farmer, his wife, his sisters, his cousins, and his aunts, Dickens stands first and foremost of Victorian novelists, and that Thackeray—well, poor old William Makepeace stands nowhere at all.

Whereupon much might be said. Meanwhile, one timidly ventures to ask, Has the author of "Vanity Fair" labored in vain toward opening the eyes of an unthinking and ungrateful generation?

JOHN BAXTER.

Passaic, N. J., Dec. 27, 1899.

Brooklyn Art Students' Association.

An opportunity for serious art study is offered by the Brooklyn Art Students' Association, which has just been organized by former students of the Brooklyn Art School. A studio has been secured in the Jefferson Building, on Court Square. Classes will be under the direction of Mr. Joseph H. Boston, who was for several years instructor at the Brooklyn Art School before that institution was closed. An interesting feature of the school will be the daily sketch class. Among the members of the association are Mrs. T. H. Langford and the Misses Adele Ronyan, Helena Nesmith, Madeleine O'Brien, Janet T. Hardy, Edith L. Mead, Corinne Carpenter, and E. Louise Munger.

A Life of Admiral Dewey.*

A very handsome volume, written by Adelbert M. Dewey, assisted by members of the immediate family of Admiral Dewey, gives in full the history of our distinguished naval commander. The work traces the life of Dewey from his earliest childhood in Vermont; George Dewey's preparation at Annapolis; his many cruises, and how he first acquired fame during the civil war. Particular attention is called to the careful training of the crews of our ships at Hongkong. Those little differences between the Admiral and the Germans are clearly stated. The work is profusely illustrated.

*THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF ADMIRAL DEWEY. From Montpelier to Manila. Containing reproductions of hitherto unpublished letters of George Dewey during the Admiral's naval career. By Adelbert M. Dewey, assisted by members of the immediate family of George Dewey at Montpelier, Vt. Three hundred illustrations. Authorized edition. New York: The Woodfall Company.

Several Heroines.*

Of heroines in this romance there are several. There is Petronel. Albert Lumsden falls half in love with her. Petronel becomes a fast, vulgar girl, and marries an idiotic Lord who, on his wedding day, says that it was a "beastly nervous business." Then there is Lavina, who has been so browbeaten and abused by her tyrannical mother that she is bereft of all spirit. She loves Dr. Cary, a masterful man. Then comes Alison, who is Lavina's niece. Lavina is so shilly-shally, though engaged to Dr. Cary, and puts him off so long that he finally proposes to the niece and is accepted. Such is the main plot of "A Corner of the West."

*A CORNER OF THE WEST. By Edith Henrietta Fowler. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

CHINESE VILLAGES.

Aspects of Life There—A Study in Sociology.*

Many of the books on China and the Chinese which have appeared during the past few years have failed to grasp the real situation, or portray that wonderful people as they actually exist in their ancient home. This is due largely to the ignorance of the writers rather than to an intentional desire to misrepresent the Chinese. The volume which we now have before us for notice, "Village Life in China," by the Rev. Arthur H. Smith, D. D., is the work of a person who resided in China for twenty-five years, and who, by diligent study and discriminating observation, qualified himself to prepare a useful sociological study. It is from those who have resided for a long time among the Chinese people that we have received volumes appreciative of their numerous admirable qualities. The author came to feel a profound respect for this great race, and suggests methods whereby they may remove the many disabilities which now retard their advancement in modern civilization. Commerce, diplomacy, extension of political relations, and the growing contact with Western civilization have proved totally inadequate as remedial agents, and, according to Dr. Miller, Christianity in its best form is the only agency which will cure the defects which exist in their national life. The reader must not imagine that this volume is a missionary report. Far from it. The larger portion, in fact, all but a few pages, is devoted to a careful study of the Chinese village, its institutions, usages, and public characters, and of the village family life. In the few pages that follow these subdivisions the author considers the regeneration of the Chinese village.

In India over three-fourths of the population reside outside of the large cities, and in the author's estimation there is no reason for thinking the proportion to be less in China. It is therefore necessary to thoroughly study them in their village life, if we desire to comprehend the conditions and capabilities of this people. Chinese life is full of bewildering and inexplicable variety, and the oldest inhabitant can learn something new about that life every day. It is not the intention of this notice to enumerate the contents of this interesting volume, but rather to select a few of the salient features and, by a brief reference to them, show the value of the work as a useful source of reference. The book is replete with information, a veritable mine of knowledge on Chinese communal life, from which facts can be obtained that are nowhere else accessible.

Chinese houses are comfortless according to our standards. They are cold in Winter, hot in Summer, and smoky all the year round. The only closets are made by leaving out a few bricks from the wall. A small board, resting on two pegs, often forms the only book shelf to be found in the apartments, even of men of letters. The floors of all ordinary dwellings are merely the earth. The people divide themselves into four classes, scholars, merchants, farmers, and workmen. They have a profound respect for education, and the only reasons offered for the absence of a school are that the village is too poor or too small. School teachers are numerous, and consequently most poorly paid. According to the Chinese theory, the profession of teacher is the most honorable possible. Confucius and Menicus, the great sages of antiquity, were only teachers. The average Chinese scholar suffers for the lack of books, because in the country where printing was invented, books are a luxury of the rich. The standard dictionary of the Chinese is that compiled two centuries ago in the K'ang Hsi period. It contains 44,449 characters; many of these are obsolete or synonymous, but in order to attain success in Chinese composition, it is necessary to be acquainted with the force of every character. Under the conditions of the civil service examinations, as they have been conducted for many hundred years, a system of school instruction is an imperative necessity in China.

After reading the author's chapter on "Chinese Higher Education" we are of the opinion that no educational system in the world demands as much time, or as many feats of memory, as that which declares the candidate a Hsui-Ts'ai, or graduate. The attainment of this degree means years of patient study and numerous introductory examinations before the examinations by the provincial Literary Chancellor. The preliminary ordeal in the district city lasts for several days, and includes the preparation of classical, philosophical, and poetical themes. Those successful on the first trial are immediately subjected to four additional examinations, each more rigid than its predecessor. In a district where there are often 2,000 candidates, only 13 can pass. It thus appears that the chances of success for the average candidate are extremely limited. After the district examination come similar ones in the prefectural city, which are intended to act as a process of sifting for the final appearance before the Literary Chancellor, who is dispatched from Peking to the provinces to hold examinations once in three or twice in five years. A graduate is allowed to wear a plain brass button on his cap, and as long as he is a graduate in good standing he cannot be beaten like other Chinese, except on the palm of the hand. The recipient of the degree of Hsui-Ts'ai is required to present himself at each triennial examination and compete for the next step in the scale of honors, that of Ling-Sheng. Hsui-Ts'ai. Those securing the latter degree are required to compete at the triennial examinations for the next step, which is that of Kung-Sheng. Those winning this degree are permitted to wear a semi-official robe, and are addressed by a title of respect, but in pecuniary ways their honors are empty ones, unless they secure the position of Superintendent of Instruction. Above this is the rank of Selected Man, (Chü-Jén,) from which a person steps into the position of high official.

In China the power is in the hands of the learned and the rich. The leading men of the villages are literary graduates. They assist in the settlement of disputes, are invited to feast and wedding festivities, and are of great importance at the funeral ceremonies of those who are buried with the most elaborate ritual. The thought of the estimate in which they will be held for the whole term of their lives is thus a powerful stimulus to scholars of ambition, even under the great discouragements which attend their efforts to attain the respective degrees. In 1898 his Majesty Kuang Hsu, Emperor of China, issued edicts which abolished the old examinations for literary degrees and introduced what was termed practical Chinese literature and Western learning. Toward the close of September, 1898, the Empress Dowager seized the reins of government, suppressed her nephew, and nearly all reforms, both educational and political, were overthrown.

The chapters on co-operation, as it exists among the Chinese in their religious and commercial life, abound with remarkable facts. This people have a wonderful talent for combination, and this aptitude is extended into every feature of their lives. It is utilized in their religious societies, markets, loan societies, weddings, and funeral feasts, and in the protection of crops from thieves. A combination for the last named purpose is necessary to protect the ripening crops from swarms of marauders. The poor are in such a majority, the population is so dense, and the fields so open that it is necessary to protect fruits and vegetables from pilferers. Societies of watchmen have been formed for that purpose, and while nightly vigils in the fields during the harvest season, when the ground is generally saturated with moisture which constantly induces malaria, rheumatism, and pneumonia, are not pleasant, they are, nevertheless, imperatively demanded by the conditions.

Lack of space forbids our outlining any of the numerous other valuable features of this useful volume. The field is so large that we appreciate the position of the author when he says:

> A connected and orderly account of the phenomena of Chinese life we believe to be a hopeless impossibility. It would require the combined information of all the residents of China to make it complete, to coordinate it would be the work of several lifetimes, and the resultant volumes would fill the Bodleian Library.

We can heartily recommend this volume to all who desire a more intimate knowledge of Chinese life as it exists out of the beaten paths of travel. A glossary, numerous illustrations, and a copious index add much to the value of the volume.

*VILLAGE LIFE IN CHINA. A Study in Sociology. By Arthur H. Smith, D. D., author of "Chinese Characteristics." 8vo. With illustrations and index. 300 pages. New York, Chicago, Toronto: Fleming H. Revell Company. Price $2.

In a Country College.*

This volume, which tells of the life of an admirable woman, is written by one who knew her well. The subject of the memoir, Mrs. Stoddard, was born in the State of New York in 1821, and married the Rev. Ira Joy Stoddard in 1847. Man and wife spent some eight years in India as missionaries. Returning to the United States, they took positions in a college at Pella, in Iowa. The college was fairly successful until the dread period of the civil war. Then it looked as if the school was to be closed forever. It was the courage and strong will of Mrs. Stoddard that kept it going. Mrs. Stoddard was a born instructor. She combined with devotion to her calling a singular sweetness of temper. The volume so interestingly written is a tribute to her memory. There is a chapter in the work which is excellent. It is the one which treats of the country college.

*A BEAUTIFUL LIFE AND ITS ASSOCIATIONS. By Anna Howell Clarkson. Illustrated. New York: Published under the auspices of the Historical Department of Iowa. New York: Brentano's.

A Journey in Book Land.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

"Richard Carvel" was very fond of visiting at "The House of the Wolf," where he could plainly hear "The Choir Invisible" and "Trinity Bells." He had to pass through "June's Garden" and "Lost Man's Lane" to get there, and "Looking Backward," often saw "David Harum" riding on "Black Beauty," whereupon he gave him a "Rose in Bloom" and "Five Little Peppers" tied with "A Bow of Orange Ribbon."

One day, while there, Richard saw "Janice Meredith" "Next Door" with "The Colonel's Opera Cloak" on, holding "Helen's Babies"; but he considered her "An Old-Fashioned Girl" and left her showing "Pictures of Italy" to "The Heavenly Twins." He often told "Hugh Wynne" that "That Affair Next Door," as he called her, was full of "Moods," but she had "Great Expectations"; still as she was not "A Lady of Quality," and her family were not "Virginians," it was not surprising, and then "It Is Never Too Late to Mend."

H. L. D.

Hackensack, N. J., Jan. 4, 1900.

GLADSTONE'S SECRETARY.

Sir Algernon West's Recollections of Fifty Years.*

Tracing his lineage on his father's side from Archdeacon West and maternally from Sir Robert Walpole, Sir Algernon West begins in this way: "I was born at my father's house, 5 New Street, Spring Gardens, on April 4, 1832, and can claim an exact contemporary in the great Reform bill of that year; indeed, I came into the world at what may fairly be called the commencement of a new era, for in that year the terrible Criminal Code which had so long disgraced the country was repealed. * * * Shortly before the Queen's accession a little boy was sentenced to death for breaking a confectioner's window and stealing some sweetmeats."

Sir Algernon West seems early in life to have been a collector of anecdotes, and he adjusts these to the innumerable personages he has met. The main distinction of the author of "Recollections" is that he was Mr. Gladstone's secretary. What, then, Sir Algernon tells us about this great man is to be considered as authoritative. Educated at Eton and Oxford, through family influence Sir Algernon early in life entered a Government office. Places were easily obtainable in those days. Examinations of candidates were of the most superficial kind. Sir Algernon intimates that sometimes "idiots" were given places in public offices. A reminiscence of Frederick Locker is of interest. Locker was in the Admiralty. He always "wore kid gloves in the office for fear he should dirty his hands with ink, and he who afterward delighted the world with his brilliant verses and his cheery 'Confidences' was evidently not impressed with the dignity of the man or the office, for on my asking him what his duties were he said: 'All I know is that whenever I want a clean towel or a piece of fresh soap I always ring the bell and send for the chief clerk.'"

The smart sayings, the bon mots, are so many in the volume, appearing on every page, that no set manner of presenting them is possible. This is a story having to do with Macaulay. "He was the popular candidate, and while standing on the hustings, side by side with his opponent, he was violently struck by a dead cat; the man who threw it immediately apologized, saying he meant it for his opponent. 'Well,' said Macaulay, 'I wish you had meant it for me and struck him.'"

Having been sent to the Crimea on some official duty, Sir Algernon's account of the conditions there is full of interest. There was shown the greatest incapacity on the part of Commissary. Lord Panmure was not "a great War Minister." Sir Algernon calls attention to a telegram of the Minister's which read: "You are appointed Commander in Chief in the Crimea. Take care of Dowb." Dowb was Dowbeggin, a cousin of the Secretary of War. During the Crimean War Sir Algernon tells of the many false stories then in circulation. All kinds of silly yarns were ventilated, just as they are to-day. "Sir Charles Wood (of the War Office) used to get a frequent succession of letters from an English governess in St. Petersburg, which were addressed to Lord Panmure, purporting to give the news, but I do not think they were ever of any real value."

Some of the tricks resorted to by young gentlemen desirous of entering her Majesty's service are told:

> Cadetships in the marines were given away by the First Lord, and it was part of my duty to measure the lads so nominated to see that they reached the required standard. One poor boy came into my room with heels to his boots three or four inches high, and I had to hand him over to the Inspector General of Marines, who, I fear, cut him off from his hoped-for career. * * * Mr. Croker, when he was Secretary of the Admiralty, used to perform this duty, and on one occasion he put his fingers on the hair of a cadet, fastening it to the measuring rod, and said to the boy, "Thank You, that will do." The boy stepped down, leaving in Mr. Croker's possession the wig which he had put on over his hair to raise his height.

Sir Robert Peel's death, Sir Algernon says, arose because the horse he was riding was a dangerous animal, and had been sold because the horse was known to be vicious. Sir Robert had quarreled with Croker.

Going through a picture collection with a friend, where there was a portrait of Mr. Croker, "How wonderfully like!" said the friend. "You can see the quiver on his lips." "Yes," replied Sir Robert, "and the arrows coming out of it." Once, when Shiell began a speech by repeating, "Necessity, necessity, necessity." Peel said, "Is not always the mother of invention."

Sir Algernon's theatrical reminiscences are many. He tells of a visit paid to Lord Spencer at Althorp. The greatest of book collectors told an amusing story about himself. There was a dealer in bric-à-brac in Bond Street.

> "Here is a fine bit of pottery, which your lordship ought to have in your collection," said the dealer, "and you shall have it very cheap, only 2 guineas." So Lord Spencer bought it, and showed it—rather proud of his bargain—to a connoisseur, who asked what he had given for it, and remarked that the marmalade should have been included in the price, for it was simply nothing more nor less than a shilling marmalade pot, with a green thistle painted on it. Lord Spencer bought no more china on his own responsibility.

Had Gladstone an appreciation for the humorous?

> The Admiralty got into a great scrape by sending a condemned transport called the Magara to sea in spite of a report of unseaworthiness. She sprang a leak and was beached. During the debate which arose on it, Mr. Goschen, then First Lord of the Admiralty, tried to justify himself by emphasizing the fact that the leak was very small. Lord Young, who was Lord Advocate at the time, sitting next to Mr. Lowe, said: "It was lucky that it was a little one, because he'll have to swallow it." Lowe repeated it to Mr. Gladstone, who never smiled, and evidently showed his want of appreciation of the joke, or disapproval of its frivolity at such a moment.

Here is an instance of Gladstone's absorption. The Grand Old Man was one of the trustees of an important estate:

> One of the trustees arrived a little before his time, and when the solicitor arrived they were discussing whether the myth of Helen of Troy could be considered in any way with the history of the Virgin Mary. The discussion was continued till 12 o'clock, when Mr. Gladstone had to go to another appointment, and the business of the Newcastle Trust had to be postponed.

Sir Algernon notes a peculiarity of Mr. Gladstone's, which was the forgetfulness of his own age. In 1870 the Prime Minister said to his secretary, when there was brought under his notice the name of a very distinguished soldier, in connection with some honor:

> "I suppose," he said, turning to me with that look, which we learned so well to know, of indignant surprise, "seniority is his claim; simply because he is old. In ancient days old men were put aside to make room for the young." I haltingly ventured to suggest, as a reminiscence of an imperfect and wasted Eton education, the name of Nestor. "Nestor," he answered, "took no part in the active warfare of life; he merely came on the scene as an adviser when he was wanted."

The author thinks that where Mr. Gladstone was wanting was in a sense of proportion.

> He would often use the strength of a steam hammer to break a nut; he would treat a stupid interruption in a debate by an insignificant member of Parliament as solemnly as a weighty argument from a distinguished opponent; he would compare Lord Althorpe to Oliver Cromwell, and I am not sure that he would not give the pre-eminence to the former. I never feared to approach and even to remonstrate with him on any important subject, but I was terrified at the look and words of intense annoyance which were sure to be elicited by some silly request from an ardent admirer to put his signature to a photograph or a book.

Describing the Cosmopolitan Club, the author writes:

> Here I have seen Tom Hughes of Rugby smoking his old pipe, and George Barrington his cigarette; Laurence Oliphant, just back from the Lake of Tiberius; Browning and Tennyson, between whom no spark of jealousy existed, and Thackeray, who never took in the spirit of the place when he said, "Here everybody is, or is supposed to be, a celebrity. Nobody ever says anything worth hearing, and everybody goes there at midnight with a white choker, to appear as if he had been dining with the aristocracy."

Lord Westbury was famous for saying sharp things.

> On his becoming Solicitor General * * * he was called upon by the committee of the Conservative Club to resign his membership. Before obeying he presented himself and addressed them. He had a small, and, if I may use the expression, a mincing voice. Some one at the end of the room called out: "Speak up!" "I should have thought," he said, "that the ears of any one in this committee were long enough to have heard me." A deputation came to see him as Attorney General, and, having heard his advice, their spokesman said they would like to retire to make up their minds. He replied: "Certainly, retire from this room, and when you have made up what you are pleased to call your minds you will return, but you will not find me here." * * * When the horses to his carriage bolted, he shouted out to his coachman, "Drive into something cheap."

On one grand occasion Sir Algernon was at the palace at Copenhagen. There were present many Kings and Princes, and, last and not least, Tennyson.

> I kept in the background, but the Princess of Wales spoke to me and introduced me to the King of Greece. After luncheon it was proposed that Tennyson should read something, and on his saying that "one man could lead a horse to the water, but ten could not make him drink," the Princess of Wales said, "Oh, but I can," and led him up to the little smoking room, where, surrounded by all the crowned heads, with his great wide-awake on his head, he read the "Grandmother."

This is the author's conclusion:

> Old stories may recall the happy times when they were told, amid laughter and merriment, by friends long forgotten to friends long dead. Their brilliance passes in the telling, and cannot return in its perfection, but the echo may awaken some recollections of a time when we also basked in the glorious sunshine of youth, before failures and disappointments and sorrows came upon us.

*RECOLLECTIONS, 1832 to 1886, by the Right Hon. Sir Algernon West, K. C. B. Illustrated. Harper & Brothers: New York and London.

Where the Dickens People Lived.*

Charles Dickens was essentially a Londoner. So we find that in London are placed most of his scenes, and here figure many of his characters. Dickens's land! That is fully peopled. And there are many high roads and lanes and by-paths in it. Do you want a guide? Here is Mr. Robert Allbut, who provides you with exactly what you require. Certainly you do not question the actual existence of Sam Weller or Mark Tapley, Oliver Twist or Cap'n Cuttle? It is a natural curiosity that you should want to know where they lived. Dickens was fond of giving precise habitations to his personages. As a great literary artist he never was vague.

We must confess to have always had an intense desire to know where dwelt that devoted family, the Micawbers. Pilgrims will consider Hungerford Stairs as a sacred shrine. Just before the Micawbers left for Australia they lodged "in a little, dirty, tumble-down public house, which in those days was close to the Stairs, and whose protruding rooms overhung the river." Miss LaCreevy, that nice old lady who painted miniatures, where was her abiding place? Mr. Allbutt declares it was at No. 111 Strand, and that for many years a photographer had screwed upon the door a large gilt frame. Mr. Turveydrop's Dancing Academy was in Newman Street. That hideous old wretch, Quilp, lived on Tower Street. The designing Mrs. Bardell belonged to Goswell Street. Mr. Allbut gives all the localities outside of London followed by Dickens's personages. The volume is handsomely illustrated.

*RAMBLES IN DICKENS'S LAND. By Robert Allbut. With introduction by Gerald Brenan, and illustrations by Helen M. James. New York: Truslove, Hanson & Comba, Limited.

1900

ASIA.

An Account of Unexplored Part.*

When one thinks of the extraordinary spread of civilization during the past century, and especially within present memory, and compares his present knowledge with any old map of Africa and America of the arctic and antarctic zones or the vast spaces girdled by the South Sea, he wonders whether anything remains to whet the curiosity or satisfy the wanderlust of the explorer. It is true that the equatorial region of Africa is still "dark," but we seem to know pretty nearly what is to be found there, and that mid-Australia has been disclosed sufficiently by its desert samples, even though we may not have climbed all its barren mountains and traced its intermittent streams. It is so with the northern latitudes of America—the space between Hudson Bay and the lower Mackenzie or Victoria Strait—if all is not known about it, little that is different or attractive seems to remain to be learned, and on the whole it looks as though the era of "discovery," the opportunity for novelty, adventure, and fame, which has made man hasten to abandon comfort and seek danger in unknown lands and waters ever since the beginning of things had gone forever. Nevertheless, here is a man who has st... found a region unknown, to civilization at least, and filling to the brim all the requirements of isolation and danger and thrilling incident, and it lies, forsooth, in the heart of the oldest known, longest-tenanted part of the globe—Central Asia. It is said by some that from that very region came the earliest ancestors of our own and other European races—all the world, in fact. If that is so, it is strong evidence of ancestral wisdom. Judging by the account of the region given in this book it was an excellent place to get away from, and perhaps Providence set up the human race there as a trial, believing that if it did not have wit enough to go somewhere else it ought to die out.

Just why, or under whose auspices, if any, Mr. Reid (who had had previous experience in wild parts of China) undertook to explore the mountains about the headwaters of the Yangtse-Kiang, lying on the eastern border of Thibet, does not appear. He speaks of the expedition at the start as if it were a plan of his companion whom he was invited to accompany; yet throughout the book he "orders Burton" to do this and that, and speaks as if not only the conduct but the whole plan of the expedition were his. Very likely they were, but poor Burton (who did not survive the journey) is certainly less heard of than the words at the start lead readers to expect. Not even is his first name mentioned, and the only clue to his identity is contained in the casual statement that he was "the sturdy veteran who but a few short months before had pressed through the heart of the Dark Continent, and penetrated the impregnable fastnesses of Afghanistan and Thibet," and that he "had conceived this momentous journey as a fitting close to an extended campaign of thorough Asiatic research." One would like to hear more of such a man as that, and, "had he lived to tell the tale," it would doubtless have been much more interesting than Mr. Reid has made it.

Having ascended the Yangtse in large boats to the western borders of known China, the two men and their crew of forty Kiangsi Chinamen built at Luipo a flotilla of smaller boats and began, in January, 1894, an ascent of the river, which comes hundreds of miles down cañons cut out of granitic mountains.

The whole story of the journey (so far as this volume goes or half through it,) is an account of battling with the currents and cataracts, winds and rocks of the great stream tearing its way through these gorges, and it is only now and then, when a short side trip is taken that the exploration ever gets away from the river or anything certain beyond its course is added to the map.

All the upper part of this vast water course is known as the Kinsha, Djichu, &c., as though it were a succession of tributaries to the Yangtse, but it is really a single stream, which rises from glaciers in the snow mountains that separate China and Thibet from the lofty and desertlike plateaus of Mongolia northward.

The scenery of the story is that of continuous rugged mountains relieved here and there by more or less fertile and thickly inhabited valleys, where there are crude farms and herds of yaks. One soon ceases to feel interested in it, but this may be due to the monotonous magnificence with which it is constantly described. For example:

> After two days' coasting from Dzun-Hak, on the 10th, we had reached the hilly coast of Tchi-eu; the lowlands faded from view, and the black mountain masses appeared to the right and left like giant hands closing together to embrace us between their relentless grasp, rising grim and lofty with their peaks bedded in snow. Clusters of gray, rocky islets animated the coast unenlivened by forest or verdure, causing the current of the river to flow through innumerable narrow channels, up which it was only by the most hazardous labor that we were enabled to pole the canoes, threatened each moment to be capsized by the numerous whirlpools and cover-currents, or dashed into pieces against protruding reefs or jagged boulders.

They entered a hovel in an apparently deserted village of semi-savages and found an old woman hiding there and frightened nearly to death; they restored the beldame to reason by ransacking her hut in search of food, the effect of which is related as follows:

> Her terror had now vanished before the more poignant sensation of injured dignity, and, seating herself opposite, she sought, by vacant stares, to impress us with the full sense of our transgression. Her mouth looked grim, but the dim wrinkles about her shrewd eyes were benevolent and humorous, and, under the influence of the conciliatory gift of a few pieces of lurid red cloth, the grimness and reserve melted away, &c.

Nothing is small—it is "monoscular"; they chase a runaway guide and give us to understand that they can't catch him by saying they were "convinced of the ineffectuality of the movement."

Written in this unfortunate style one takes the book purely for the interest of its facts, and puts it among his works of reference rather than as a book to be read.

The Russian Prejacalsky, between 1875 and 1885; the French travelers Bonvalot and Prince Henri d'Orleans, in 1889, and still more nearly our own countryman, W. W. Rockhill, have visited and described somewhat of this Thibetan-Chinese border; but Mr. Reid traversed among the mountains about the sources of the Yangtse, and thence over to Koko Nor Lake, a large extent of entirely unknown country. He found it all of great elevation, filled with mountains very high, and for the most part extraordinarily rugged, barren, and uncomfortable in climate, and in surmounting the watershed was obliged to travel over passes exceeding 14,000 feet in height, and studded with snowfields and glaciers. The whole region, however, is inhabited by a great variety of independent peoples, most of whom profess a debased and superstitious kind of Buddhism, administered by priests scarcely removed from savage sorcery. Few of the people themselves are better than savages, although compelled by the rough character of the country and the incessant strife with robber neighbors to dwell in fixed villages and carry on a certain amount of trade and rude agriculture, fishing, and grazing. The worst of these savages are those on the extreme northeastern borders of Thibet, where scenes of human sacrifice were witnessed that are wild and theatrical as any imaginings of Jules Verne, and could scarcely be credited as facts in any less serious a narrative.

Almost all of these mountain people greeted the expedition not only with suspicion and a show of war, which generally could be dispelled, but again and again with a hostility and treachery which required incessant fighting, and hundreds of lives were sacrificed in repelling attacks by mobs of villagers. Just next to a fighting crowd, however, would often be met a wholly peaceful one, who would do all they could to welcome and aid the strangers.

Such differences were mainly due to a difference in race, for these mountains seem to contain not only relics of aborigines, but off-shoots and remnants of all sorts of Mongolian or Thibetan peoples, which have been driven into them at some past time for refuge, and have degenerated under the pressure of their terrible environment until now they are reduced to brutishness. The explorer paid constant attention to the habits, superstitions and ethnic characteristics of these mixed peoples, and has reported new and interesting facts in regard to them as well as in regard to the physical features, climate and fauna of their forbidding country. The mineral wealth of the region seems to be extensive and varied, and this may presently lead to further attempts to penetrate and exploit it; but until China or some other power is able to exercise real authority there, and methods of traveling are devised, nothing of any practical importance can be done. Now nothing short of the polar waters seems less inviting or profitable to civilized man.

The volume is handsomely illustrated from photographic data and the author's collections of ethnographic material, by Mr. L. J. Bridgman. It is handsomely printed and bound, and has maps, but no index.

*THROUGH UNEXPLORED ASIA. By William Jameson Reid. Illustrated by L. J. Bridgman. 8vo. Pp. 500. Boston: Dana Estes & Co. 1899. $4.00.

Old School Books, Old Songs, and Old Memories.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Your correspondent, F. J. Root, is right; our old school readers do indeed have a charm for us, as all of our schoolday books have. I was brought up on the "Sanders Series," and have often regretted that I do not possess these old friends.

In those days little boys of six and seven wore long trousers, and aprons buckled in at the waist with a belt and clasp, and how convenient these aprons were to hide one's guilty face when punished and in disgrace! The boys pictured in these readers were shown in this same quaint dress.

In pronunciation we were taught to call a "wound" a "wownd," "route" was rowt, "again," "National," and "ate," were pronounced with the long a, and a general old-fashionedness prevailed.

This was before the war. Ten years later I had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Sanders address a teachers' institute, and to me he was the hero of the occasion. I can still recall some of the ideas he then expressed, one being his preference for the obsolete word "afeared" instead of "afraid."

That the attraction existing for our old readers arises necessarily from the merit of the poems or stories contained I cannot admit, for some of the former, at least, do not rise above mediocrity. I think rather that the charm is due to their connection with our child life—"the light of other days" thus recalled, for how many little incidents in our school life we can recollect which give us pleasure, and many of them must, of course, be associated with the old books.

I have my old grammar from a later school, (Covell's Digest,) with its many marks and annotations undisturbed, some made by myself and others by a bright girl, my rival in the class, (for this was our banner study, and what delightful emulation it recalls!)

Among the recollections of childhood are the popular songs of the day, from the old, old songs, of our mother's time, which were sung to us, to the later, but still old songs, of our own early life. I have been able to collect a great many of these old songs, and have one scrapbook devoted entirely to them, and I can assure you there is no more delightful way of recalling the past than to leaf leisurely through this book, the almost forgotten airs recurring as the old words or titles come to view, and with them the memory of those who sang them or the circumstances surrounding the time when they were popular.

Most of these songs are entirely unknown to the present generation, but I think that any one who remembers "Darling Nelly Gray," "Massa's in de cold, cold ground," and other early negro melodies, and "Willie, we have missed you," "Ever of thee," "Thy bright smile haunts me still," and the patriotic songs of the rebellion, not to mention the more evanescent contemporary songs, cannot fail to have pleasant recollections concerning them.

Some of the Southern songs came our way, too, ("Secesh" the boys called them,) and I have often thought of a little district school in Pennsylvania which I attended in 1864, which happened to have a "Secesh" schoolmistress. The older girls in the school were her sisters, and of course shared her opinions. The request frequently came from them to sing "Maryland" or "The Bonny Blue Flag," which was always granted. Whether the original Southern words were sung I do not know, but the melody suited us, and loud were the hurrahs for that flag, and altogether they were among our favorite songs. It was not till many years after that I knew we had been so cajoled, but it is all a pleasant memory now.

Songs, like dogs, have their day, and each year may be said to have its distinctive crop, which, for the purposes of reminiscence, form a reliable mental calendar which can be used for one's amusement. Suppose, for instance, a lady sits down to the piano and allows herself to wander abstractedly through some of the old songs—I mean "a lady of uncertain age," and one wants to know just how uncertain that age is—a little thought will soon tell him the song period in which she is playing—that is, the date these songs were in vogue—and he has but to deduct fifteen or sixteen years to arrive at—well—there need not be any more uncertainty! E. KAYEM.

New York, Dec. 30, 1899.

A Law Morgan Robertson Would Like.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Mr. Morgan Robertson has written much about the cruelty practiced upon seamen by officers of vessels, and defies contradiction. It is not my intention to controvert the position taken by him in your SATURDAY REVIEW of Nov. 18, but I would call attention to recent legislation which tends to prevent cruelty and to punish the Captains and mates of whom he complains. The act of Dec. 21, 1898, prohibits all acts of personal violence and imposes severe penalties upon officers of vessels who strike or kick a sailor.

But Mr. Robertson does not emphasize the fact that the abuses inflicted upon seamen are now much greater on shore than on shipboard, and that the vicious keepers of sailor boarding houses and so-called shipping masters or crimps are now his greatest enemies. They dispose of his money, his liberty and destination to suit their own greed and purposes, and by elusive, evasive, and collusive arrangements with ship owners, officers, and other officials, they ship or "shanghai" the poor sailor at 1s. a month in British vessels, and to a port of their own choosing, and the remainder of poor Jack's money goes to the land sharks, who conspire to make him their common victim.

More shipments are made in the British Consulate in New York than through all other agencies combined, and the Consular officials, who are undoubtedly aware of the unlawful, immoral significance of the 1s. per month contract, fail to frustrate these robberies on the very thin pretext that they cannot interfere with parties to a voluntary agreement.

Fortunately, the Federal officials in Baltimore have refused to be governed by such a flimsy defense. In a recent "blood money" case, before the United States District Court in Baltimore, the Court ruled "that if the jury were satisfied from all the circumstances that the contract, as to the shilling, was not the real and genuine contract, but was a mere device to conceal a breach of the law, that then their [the jury's] verdict should be guilty as against all defendants whom they were satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt had committed the offense." The jury returned a verdict of guilty against all the defendants after having been out of the box not more than five minutes. Let us hope that justice, though represented as blind, will see enough and be astute enough to hold the scales with a true hand in other ports and other courts, where similar cases will be brought up for judicial action. The sentence in the case referred to was to pay $100 each ($300 in all) Nov. 24, 1899, for violation of the act of Dec. 21, 1898.

The present efficient United States Shipping Commissioner in New York does not hesitate to refuse approval of such obvious violations of the law, which prohibits the payment of blood money to secure employment of seamen, and limits the allotment note advances to the wages of thirty days, or less, according to the duration of the voyage. He is also conscious that those who control the shipment of seamen violate the law even in respect to this smaller sum of less than $20 allowed by the recent statute, but he says, "If I refuse to ship the sailor on American ships, even under suspicion of fraud as to the allotment notes, the sailor will be shipped on English vessels at a shilling a month, and suffer a far greater loss."

* * * * * * *

Mr. Robertson may therefore well train his guns upon the land sharks who prey upon seamen, and leave the new law to deal with the conduct of Captains and mates.

A FRIEND OF SEAMEN.

New York, Dec. 11, 1899.

"Some Children's Letters."

In a privately issued pamphlet, in most artistic guise, comes to us "Some Children's Letters" concerning Ernest Seton-Thompson's "Wild Animals I Have Known." The little book was compiled and published by D. P. Elder and Morgan Shepard of San Francisco from letters which we have very good authority for stating are entirely genuine, and the unaided efforts of the small readers of a book whose popularity is best attested by the fact that it has gone into edition after edition, and that it seems impossible to procure a copy of the first edition, even at a considerable advance over its original price. The compilers of the little book are very enthusiastic over Mr. Thompson's work—a feeling which many of his readers fully share. In an introduction to these letters, speaking of "Wild Animals I Have Known," they say:

> The man who wrote it should have the gratitude and love of every man, woman, and child who can read. All can understand its noble simplicity; all can see its unvarying truth in every line; all are carried along by its unabating interest and wonderful vividness. * * * Every live creature in the book has trod its pages and left its trail. We are better, kinder, more human for such a book. * * * Sympathy for the dumb things which have lived, their days, run their race, fought their fight, and gone down to their end before our eyes—the eyes Seton-Thompson has opened. * * * Every boy in the land should own the book. * * * he will be a better lad for the reading. Every girl should read it and be proud of her gulps and tears. Every busy man should read and be drawn out of his business whirl into another life side by side with the wild things. Every woman will read it; * * * because of the abundance of her sympathies. * * * Fearing that our own judgment may be considered biased by a personal partiality, we have turned to the children. Who will doubt their fairness or honesty?

Remembering, then, that the genuineness of these letters has been well vouched for, let us examine a few of them. "D. J.," a little girl of eleven, writes:

> I think it is the saddest book I have ever read. It is just the kind of book I cannot talk about. Three times I have cried over it. They are all wonderful and interesting animals, but I do not see why men are so cruel to them. I think most animals are more sensible than people, even though it is only instinct—such as Lobo, who died because he wanted Banca. * * * I cannot explain, because it is all so unhappy and so true. Please excuse the spots on your book—tears made them.

"L. O. W.," a little girl of ten, writes:

> "Animals I Have Known" teaches in an interesting way the habits of animals and how to treat them. I only wish that Lobo had died of old age. Poor old wolf! When he was intelligent for all that he did, they might have left his little mate unharmed.

And again, a small boy of nine, after expressing his delight in the book, quotes the author as saying that a wild animal never dies a natural death, but is always killed either by another animal or by man.

> "When we read that book I would not have shot off a gun for five dollars." The little boy having been interrupted by his mother, begs her to leave him alone, because "I've got a poetry." The poem, which is given, was inspired by the capture and death of the Pacing Mustang. The boy's verse is, unfortunately, far too long for quotation, and should be read as a whole, the spelling and the thought embodied being equally delicious.

Another letter, from a boy of twelve, tells of a hunting trip interrupted by a sudden thought of Mr. Thompson and his book, which led to the trip being given up.

Mr. Thompson saved his life (the quail's) by writing that fine book of his, and he made me happy the rest of the day, and put the cruel hunting spirit out of my head.

Just one more letter, so short that it must be given:

> I like the book you sent me about "Wild Animals I Have Known," although they were sad stories. I like the one about the cottontails best. It is about Molly Cottontail and her little son. They were dear Bunnies, only the light hurt my eyes when Mamma read me about Molly getting drowned.

The little booklet is very good from an artistic standpoint, its cover being much like those first used for the "Lark," both the cover and title page having a wolf track in red; the same track appears in an initial letter. The compilers state that much of the actual work on the book was done by boys—the result certainly being very creditable to them. The little book is not only of much interest to admirers of Mr. Thompson's work, but in the future it may come to have considerable value for Thompson collectors.

Lincoln in Romance.*

From early incidents in the life of Abraham Lincoln, the story of "Spanish Peggy" has been constructed. Peggy is the heroine. Peggy's real name is Consuelo, but she is known in the little village of New Salem, in Sangamon County, Ill., as Peggy, because she is a cripple, and has a peg leg. She has come in some unaccountable way under the care of a Sac Indian and a cross old woman. Some money has been left the girl. Pedro Lorimer, a New Orleans gambler, and supposably related to Peggy, knows of Peggy's money and attempts to carry off the girl. Abe Lincoln stands up in Peggy's defense and gets the better of Pedro. The manners of a Western town in the early part of this century are described. The volume is handsomely illustrated, with original sketches and photogravures of the localities where the incidents supposably took place.

*SPANISH PEGGY. A Story of Young Illinois, by Mary Hartwell Catherwood. Chicago and New York: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

The New York Times.
Saturday Review of Books and Art

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 6, 1900.

TOWN OR COUNTRY.

We have been much interested lately in reading the letter from "Cactus Flower" printed in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Dec. 23, in which the assertion was made that "only a lonely man knows the true friendship of books," and also that "you may gather in city streets the wisdom of humanity, but you must go to the desert to come at the heart of books. Only a lonely man in a lonely land can weigh them at their true value."

The "Cynic's" comment on this letter, in the issue of Dec. 30, is also interesting. But can either claim be fully allowed? And what is the middle ground?

What does the "Cynic" really mean by his assertion that the faculty of literary appreciation and of all other kinds of effective thought is much more keen in the city than in the country—where, indeed, nature is much more distracting to the concentration of the mind than the noise and bustle of the city, or by his "nowhere in the world are books better appreciated than in 'the busy haunts of men,' by persons whose tastes and inclinations lead them away from the distractions and the follies of the crowds who find their delights in externals?" The "Cynic," with his usual glee, catches the writer of the first letter tripping in his or her use of a word; making a strong point when he says that "a man who knows the friendship of books never is and never was a lonely man, though he may be a solitary one."

But has the mere accident of passing one's life in town or country so much to do with keen appreciation of books and love for them and true knowledge of their friendliness—a friendliness never shown to any but the true book lover? Is it not above all a matter of temperament and, in a much less degree, habit? Some minds need the attrition of other equally cultivated intellects to do the best work possible, while to others this, except at rare intervals, would prove a great drawback.

If we look through the biographies of our greatest writers and most original thinkers can we not find scores of arguments on either side? It is quite true that what is one man's meat is another man's poison—and where we find one man can do his best work in a large city, quite as truly will we find the man whose work could either not be done at all under the conditions attendant upon town life, or would deteriorate in quality as well as in quantity.

Lamb could work best in London, and among the most familiar surroundings; only feeling happy in the country for a very short period, nor really caring for green fields except as the proper place for the long walks he so enjoyed, while all Hazlitt's best work was done in the seclusion of Winterslow Hutt, an old coaching inn on Salisbury Plains, for of this we are told:

> This solitary and desolately situated inn * * * was his favorite haunt when he wished to secure that entire solitude and seclusion from the world which he found so favorable to thought and quiet literary work. It was here that he drew upon his recollections of books and pictures, recalling what he had observed of men and things. * * * It was here he would wander for hours over the bare, bleak pasturages and among the scantily wooded hollows, and get home to his inn, miles from any other habitation, and set down the thoughts that had come to him on his solitary rambles, making the whole evening hours his own for steady and continuous work.

The "Cynic" can surely offer no objections to our choice of Hazlitt, whose brain was without doubt "sufficiently capacious to entertain two ideas at the same time,' as an example of the beneficial results of the influence of country life on literary work. But may we not claim without much fear of opposition, that a life passed entirely in either country or town is an unnecessarily narrow one? Is it not true that for many of us a certain acquaintance with and use of the advantages to be found only in large cities will help dwellers in the country to understand more thoroughly and more completely enjoy their books on their return to them? Had Hazlitt lived entirely in the country he might have left an equally large body of literary work, but it could scarcely have been so catholic, so all-embracing, so individual and charming. See how beautifully he writes of the country retreat where his best work was done, but where only a comparatively small portion of his time was passed:

> On Salisbury Plains, where I write this, * * * with a few old authors, I can manage to get through the Summer ennui. * * * After a long walk through unfrequented tracts, often starting the hare from the fern, or hearing the wing of the raven rustling over my head, or being greeted by the woodman's stern "Good night," as he strikes into his narrow, homeward path, I can take "mine ease at mine inn," and shake hands with Signor Orlando Friscobaldi, as the oldest acquaintance I have. Ben Jonson, learned Chapman, Master Webster, and Master Heyward are there, and seated around, discourse the silent hours away. Shakespeare is there himself, not in Cibber's manager's coat. Spenser is hardly yet returned from a ramble through the woods, or is concealed behind a growth of nymphs, fauns, and satyrs. Milton lies on the table as on an altar, never taken up or laid down without reverence. Lyly's "Endymion" sleeps with the moon, that shines in at the window, and a breath of wind stirring at a distance seems a sigh from the tree under which he grew old. "Faustus" disputes in one corner of the room with fiendish faces and reasons of divine astrology. * * * Victoria triumphs over her judges, and old Chapman repeats one of the hymns of Homer in his own fine translation. I should have no objection to pass my life in this manner, out of the world, not thinking of it, nor it of me; * * * careless of the future, but sometimes dreaming of the past.

We think we are quite justified in claiming that Hazlitt, in the whirl of London, could never have written such a beautiful bit of imagery. It is rather remarkable that the last lines of Hazlitt's last contribution to literature should have been in praise of books:

> I feel as I read that if the stage shows us the masks of men and the pageant of the world, books let us into their souls, and lay open to us the secrets of our own. They are the first and last, the most home-felt, the most heart-felt of all our enjoyments.

To come nearer home, look at our New England group of writers—Emerson, Alcott, Hawthorne, Thoreau, Whittier, Longfellow, Lowell, and Holmes; only the latter's work was done in towns, the others finding their most congenial surroundings in the quiet country. Ik Marvel, too, would doubtless have written well in town, but in quite different fashion from his own charming way. The list might be indefinitely extended without finding more than a small proportion of writers whose best work can be done in the midst of the roar and bustle of a great city.

Leaving quite out of the discussion the noise and quiet of the two places, is not failure in the town largely due to the fact that in town there are constant interruptions of one sort or another? Not only do we find larger social circles there, more friends, more invitations which cannot be avoided; but even the mere acquaintances one makes, consume much time—experience pleasant enough in many cases—but time which in the country can be spent to much better advantage. Then, too, there are pleasant things constantly coming up to be done in town; outside social pleasures of going to the theatre, opera, or concerts, and all sorts of other pleasant things, on every side, constantly tempting a man from his comfortable library, until sometimes one seems to have only a passing acquaintance with the books which in the country become best friends.

So that, with an equal love for and appreciation of books, days seem so much longer and fuller in the country, and from the total lack of incentives strong enough to call us away from books, we make companions of them, and so form the habit of spending more and more time with these friends as the years go by. Therefore, if we do not chose the country for "its loneliness," may we not be allowed to do so for its greater opportunities for proving to us "the importance of a man's living to himself"?

THE REVIEWER AS AN ARMY MULE.

Did anybody ever speak a good word for the unfortunate guild of reviewers? Unless "The Sorrows of Satan" (which we have never read) should mayhap relate to the career of a critic, his woes have no recognition in literature. Yet the grievances of authors are as old as literature itself. No doubt even the writer of "The Book of the Dead" carved an irate hieroglyphic against contemporary criticism. Job must have had some hostile reviewer in mind when he exclaimed, "Behold, my desire is that mine adversary had written a book!" Of course, if he had, Job himself would have reviewed that volume!

The anti-critic-ic feeling just now is running so high that publishers and authors forget their former passages of arms, and join forces against the critics. A high literary authority writes: "The book reviewer (whereby I mean the critic of new books) is not worthy of the slightest consideration. I do not believe that any single piece of contemporary criticism was ever worth the paper it was written on." And an eminent bookseller affirms that "no review ever sells a book." Contradictory criticisms are delightfully assembled, that the finger of scorn may be pointed at them, and an imposing array of volumes is marshaled, "David Harum" working well in the lead, which have made their way into public favor despite a dead calm on the part of reviewers, or in the very teeth of adverse criticism. And yet booksellers and publishers send hundreds of copies of each book issued to the reviewers. What an improvident generation they are!

Dr. Doyle comes to the front with a very real grievance against the pluralist critic. Protean denunciation is peculiarly unpleasant, but the doctor's demand that reviews should be signed would hardly mend matters for the author, as Mr. Alden has demonstrated. Besides, it is asking rather too much of the dispenser of literary opinion to come out into the open as a target for the missiles of wrathful authors. It savors of the invitation of Mother Bond to the ducks:

> Dilly, dilly; Dilly, dilly; come and be killed.

And Dr. Doyle cannot wonder that the response is something less than hearty.

It seems that the fullness of time has come for a few words to be ventured meekly and timidly on behalf of that creature "unworthy of the slightest consideration," the critic of new books. In the first place, the carefully considered opinion of every person of intelligence must have weight. The reviewer is chosen by his paper or magazine because he is supposed to be a conscientious and intelligent person. Before he became a critic he was probably one of that inner circle of the dinner table or the club whose opinions, we are told, do count for something. Why do they become valueless when no longer given offhand, but carefully pondered and delivered with a greater sense of responsibility?

The swash-buckler style of reviewing, to show a critic's own smartness, is a thing of the past. The modern reviewer sets himself earnestly to work to divine the scope and purpose of a book, to point out its beauties of thought and expression, to get into the author's skin and think his thoughts. Nobody can possibly be so anxious to do full justice to a book, to gain just its right flavor, as the professional reviewer, and really the danger is that out of not a few books he will get a good deal more than their authors ever dreamed of putting into them. There is a prevalent opinion that the reviewer makes of his anonymity a sort of Coward's Castle. Anonymity is sometimes a very comfortable refuge, but he must be careless and conscienceless, indeed, who can find therein much consolation for having fixed in cold print an erring judgment.

That every reviewer enters into the soul of every book cannot be averred. The limitation of human nature shows itself everywhere. Mankind cannot be expected to be a unit in literary taste any more than in art, politics, or religion. To all life the homely proverb applies, "What is one man's meat is another man's poison." But if we say that therefore a literary opinion is worthless, we must go to all lengths, and declare all opinions on all subjects to be without value.

In a recent number of Literature much is made of the supposititious case of the bewilderment of a young novelist, James Jarrington Jawkins, over the contradictory criticisms of his book. We laugh over the witty presentation of the case, but, after all, it is not conclusive of the foolishness of criticism. In the most diverse opinions the young writer might have found grains of truth. The allegory of the gold and silver shield holds good of many things. A few weeks ago, in a lecture on fiction, Mr. Zangwill made a remark which may be equally applied to criticism: "It is not necessary for a unanimous expression of opinion in any given direction to make of the thing in view a fact or truth. If a fact exists it is a truth from many diverse points of view."

No gibe is more frequently flung at the reviewer than that the public often reverses his verdict. This is simply to say that he is fallible. That Coryphaeus of literature Dr. Sam Johnson was not ashamed to say: "My judgment, I have found, is no certain rule as to the sale of a book." No doubt, the public, like the House of Commons, is an abler body than any individual critic in it—that is, in the very long run. But in its snap judgments it is quite as liable to error, and the merit of a work is not settled for all time when we can say triumphantly, "The critics condemned this book, and look how it sells!" The selling test, however, is not yet the touchstone of worth. "St. Elmo" sold—immensely; so did "The Quick or the Dead"; so now are selling "In His Steps" and "David Harum." A breath against the popular favorite is sacrilege, yet how often the public slowly swings round to the critical judgment it spurned at first. Even of "David Harum" many belated readers to whom it has floated on its Bay of Fundy tide of popularity are beginning to whisper their disappointment. No reviewer need go out and hang himself because the majority of what calls itself "the reading public" gives "a run" to any book he has condemned. Culture and civilization have not yet become pandemic, and the shout of the majority is not authoritative. The last and decisive word is spoken by the minority, and that may be the rejected word of the critic.

The conclusion of the whole matter seems to be that we cannot see why the taster of new books has not an important mission. He is the army mule of literature, a humble but indispensable beast of burden. (We remark parenthetically that he very often receives the army mule's reward from authors and publishers.) But what would the overwhelmed public do without him? Look back, gentle reader, at the thirteen closely printed pages of announcements of new books in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Oct. 7. Look also at the list of 100, chosen from all that throng and listed in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Dec. 9. The fate of Tarpeia was a trifle compared with that which threatened the reader on Oct. 7 and from which perhaps a few were saved on Dec. 9. Certainly, to change the comparison, our aim was to heave a line and cast a plank or two into that raging sea.

It is safe to say that of ninety-nine books out of a hundred—nay, of nine hundred and ninety-nine out of a thousand—the review is comonly quite enough to read. Although this thought may not tend to endear the critic to author and publisher, it ought to endear him to a much-enduring "reading public." We assume that there is a reading public, though how that can be with the prevalent disease of cacoëthes scribendi one cannot conjecture. When everybody is writing, who can have leisure or inclination to read? Yet read many must, or writers and publishers would starve. With such a flood of books daily pouring from the press, the intending reader surely needs some guide. Does any better offer itself than a fairly competent, careful, and conscientious periodical devoted to reviews of books?

The rocks and quicksands in the reviewer's path are many; the laws, ethical as well as literary, which should guide him are as those of the Medes and Persians; but that—No; most heroically we will not say—That is another story.

FRENCH LECTURERS AT HARVARD.

The news that the Cercle Français de l'Université Harvard has invited M. Henri de Régnier to deliver a series of lectures at the university may be received with emotions of delightful anticipation by those Cambridgeites and Bostonians who are acquainted with M. de Régnier's work, or it may not. As for ourselves, we know very little about it, and that little hardly justifies the honor that has been conferred upon him. We are able to say that he has written some decadent verse that has made him the fashion in certain Parisian salons. He has also written some things about the "honor of the army" and "the traitor Dreyfus," which have not particularly appealed to foreigners. We are informed that he will shortly conduct a "chronique" for Le Figaro.

The position that this gentleman occupies in French contemporary literature impels us to inquire, What standard of fame or ex-

cellence governs the Cercle Français de l'Université Harvard in making its selections?

We recall that three years ago M. Brunetière, editor of La Revue des Deux Mondes, was invited to Cambridge. M. Brunetière is an Academician, a writer of cold, heavy, logical, yet excessively erudite French. As Mr. Henry James recently observed, "He is full of information and chagrin." M. Brunetière is a critic who measures his subjects with the rule, square, and compass—the only survivor of impossible, scientific criticism. He was the literary enemy of Emile Zola; he became the enemy of truth and justice by his specious eulogies of the French Army. To-day many people hold him in contempt, or quietly question his sanity.

Then there appeared M. René Doumic, a colleague of M. Brunetière on La Revue des Deux Mondes, and a sighing candidate for the French Academy. This man's literary efforts have been proficient and numerous. Of his approved rhetoric there can be no doubt, for he is Professor of Rhetoric at Stanislaus College. He has written several volumes of literary studies which are in the style of the schoolmaster, lacking both vitality and imagination. He is not quite forty years of age, but he has the phlegmatic repose of Renan at sixty.

M. Edouard Rod, who delivered some lectures last Spring on the "History of French Dramatic Poetry," is the opposite of M. Brunetière in everything save heaviness of diction—his style is just as ponderous but absolutely lifeless. His novels are cheap, pseudo-psychological studies tending to mystify and to exasperate. They would be immoral were it not for their ridiculous morbidness.

Now MM. Brunetière, Doumic, Rod, and Régnier are French writers who have a certain personal reading public, principally among the authors whose books they have written about or talked at. They are, however, suggestive of no tendencies of French literature. They are the mouthpieces of no school. They represent simply themselves, and they do that with no marked distinction—certainly not with sufficient sincerity and originality to make them attractive to any intellectual body of foreign students or to persons of genuine culture.

It has always been Harvard's pride that she sought none but the greatest and the best. It would be interesting to know, therefore, why these gentlemen have severally been invited to express themselves in her classic shades when such men as Jules Lemaître, Anatole France, Gaston Paris, and Emile Zola are alive.

JOHN STRANGE WINTER'S EARLY EARNINGS.

It is always interesting to have authentic details of the earnings of popular novelists. "John Strange Winter," the well-known English authoress, whose novel, "A Name to Conjure With," was favorably reviewed in these pages on Nov. 18, has for the first time publicly disclosed her actual earnings during her first fifteen years of study and work. Mrs. Stannard is one of the very few women novelists of the day who chose their vocation during childhood, and laboriously worked at it as a life profession, much as a doctor, soldier, or lawyer would do. She may at least claim to be a thorough workwoman, a professional au fond, with knowledge of how to tell a story, which is an art not to be acquired in a day, and sadly wanting on the part of many brilliant women who have turned late in life to the pen.

When Mrs. Stannard suddenly achieved popularity in 1885 with "Bootles' Baby," she had already been assiduously working at her craft some fifteen years, which to some extent accounts for her success in steadily holding a front place among light fictionists from that day to this. Her forthcoming book, "The Money Sense"—to be published by the Lippincotts in February—which is said to be the most daring she has yet written, will bring her output to the total of seventy volumes since her marriage, in 1884. A letter in which she records her early earnings appears in the Christmas number of Pearson's Magazine, as part of an interesting paper by Miss Maud Churton, who had asked many writers to tell of "My First Guinea." Here Mrs. Stannard says:

> My first guinea was 10s., if I may be pardoned the bull. I was just twenty then, and had been sending out my manuscripts since I was fourteen years old. * * * What strikes me most in looking over my account book (for from first to last I have religiously put down every farthing that I have ever received,) is surprise that I could have been so extraordinarily patient and persevering as I certainly was, for no fewer than six years went by between the day when I first sent a story to try its fate and the joyful morn on which I received that first 10s.
>
> It was little wonder that my initial effort was still-born. I was only fourteen years old when I wrote "Clotilde's Vengeance," which was a story of the French Revolution, and might fitly be described as a sprig of dear Whyte Melville's "Cerise" grafted on a stem of Ouida's glowing romances. I sent it to a publication called Wedding Bells, and never heard any more of it from that day to this.
>
> After that six years went by, during which I spent a greater part of my time writing, wasting paper, if the truth be told. I tried many times to get acceptance, but—until at the end of four years a friend of my father took a little sketch of mine for The Yorkshire Chronicle, and thought the honor of seeing myself in print a sufficient return for a very smart skit—I had no luck. It was two years after this that I received my first payment, the 10s. before mentioned. But think of the six long years between fourteen and twenty, when every day seems a week and every week a month. I marvel when I realize that I stuck so closely to my point.
>
> Yet I am told constantly that I have been so lucky, that I don't know what the grind of literary effort is. Don't I? Well, then, here is a list of figures showing what my income was during the years which followed on the receipt of my first earnings down to the day when I received from the editor of The Graphic the check for the serial use of "Bootles' Baby": Income for 1876, £4 18s.; 1877, £33 7s.; 1878, £98 14s. 6d.; 1879, £127 12s. 6c.; 1880, £82 10s.; 1881, £121 8.; 1882, £150; 1883, £125 16s.; 1884, £112 15s., (not including the sum received for "Bootles' Baby.")
>
> The grand total of receipts for nine years of real hard work amounts to £857 8s., to say nothing of the six years of unrewarded toil which went before. I do not cite this by way of grumbling at what I made, only when young writers tell me that I do not know what literary grind is I smile, and look back over the early days of my account; and my natural inclination is to say: "Go thou and do likewise."

Mrs. Stannard leaves all of her business affairs and most of her correspondence to her husband. She has never been inside her English publishers' offices! But Mr. F. V. White (the head of the firm) is one of her intimate friends. As her husband's wretched health makes London life a burden to him, and her children were delicate, Mrs. Stannard now lives quietly in Dieppe, where she is much liked by the townspeople for her praises of the town and her successful attempts to increase the numbers of English and American visitors. She has just taken a nine years' lease of a roomy house in the heart of the town in the Rue d'Ecosse, close to the Sous-Prefecture. She is evidently inclined to make Dieppe her permanent home.

WASHINGTON AT THE GROLIER CLUB.

"How Washington has been caricatured!" was the expression of one visitor to the Grolier Club after viewing the collection of Washington portraits that have been exhibited there during the last three weeks. This collection of about 300 pieces, mostly engravings, has been wonderfully interesting and instructive, not only to the lover of Washingtoniana, but to the more ordinary individual who has not made the man the subject of his thoughts and researches.

To the person whose knowledge of Washington's appearance is limited to the well-known Stuart and possibly one or two others of accepted pattern it is no wonder that many of the engravings in the Grolier Club should be regarded as caricatures. And they are, too, although executed in all sober-mindedness, and if the name of the man were not beneath them it is doubtful if a Washington collector himself would ever imagine that the features were meant for those of the famous Revolutionary leader. When Germans, Frenchmen, Italians, and others, often of ordinary ability, sought to engrave portraits of Washington, relying for their accuracy on other engravings, it is little surprise that comical results occurred. So we have pictures of Washington that are unmistakably French, and others where the German countenance is strongly stamped upon him. Some have an expression of complete mildness and docility, others are savagely fierce; some have straight noses and others crooked; while in a few cases the face would suggest that of a youth of twenty were it not for the words "Commander of the American forces."

Washington portraiture is a subject that has assumed a position of importance within the last fifteen or twenty years. It occupies a field of its own in the hobbies of a collector, but few can indulge themselves in it to any extent, for the good engravings of Washington are becoming so rare that what might have been purchased for $10 a few years ago now commands hundreds.

The Washington exhibition in the Grolier Club, which will be closed to-day, is admitted to be the finest thing of its kind ever brought together. A collector who has been devoting considerable time to the subject became acquainted with fifty-nine portraits he had never seen before, and there were nearly seventy engravings that the late W. S. Baker had not heard of when he published his book, now very rare, on the portraits of Washington, in 1880. Since that time Baker's book has been an authority, and when a print was found that was "not in Baker" it was looked upon as a veritable prize.

Charles Wilson Peale was represented in the collection by one of his rare mezzotints engraved in 1787, and there were many copies by other engravers of his paintings of Washington. Peale was the first artist to paint a portrait of Washington from life, which he did in 1772, representing him as a Colonel of his Virginia regiment. He painted several others from life subsequently, the last that he did, in 1795, now being in the New York Historical Society.

One of the rarities in the collection which has an interesting history was a small portrait painted and engraved by Joseph Wright about 1789. Immediately after Washington's inauguration Wright wanted to get a sitting of the President, but the latter was so busy that he declined to give the time. The artist was determined, and knowing that Washington was a regular Sunday morning attendant at the services in St. Paul's Church, he obtained permission from the owner of the pew immediately opposite Washington's to occupy that seat for a couple of Sundays, and in that way got his sketch entirely unknown to the worshipping Chief Magistrate. Baker says that he only knew of three of these engravings in existence.

A very interesting print was one by Cornelius Tiebout, the first American engraver to go abroad to study his art. It represents Washington standing upon a pedestal, a view of Bowling Green in the background and monumental devices on each side. It was printed in this city in 1797, and two years ago a copy sold in Boston for $125. Besides the regular print the Grolier collection also had one upon satin, the only one known, and which once belonged to the Confederate General Robert E. Lee.

Among the few paintings in the collection is a rarity indeed, being the original full-length portrait of Washington painted by Col. John Trumbull in 1780. It is the earliest known portrait painted in oil by Col. Trumbull, and ten years elapsed before he painted his second portrait, which is now in the New York City Hall. The portrait was engraved by Valentine Green before 1800, but for nearly a century the original was completely lost. It was discovered last year in London, and now belongs to one of the Grolier members.

BOOKS AND THEIR MAKERS.

The following story will show the high price that illustrators of reputation command for their work: A young woman who had received treatment from Dr. S. Weir Mitchell of Philadelphia, and was very fond of him, decided, at a recent celebration of his birthday, that a fitting and appropriate gift would be the presentation of one of the original drawings of Mr. Howard Pyle for "Hugh Wynne." Forthwith, she invaded The Century Company's sanctum, and with her fingers tenderly grasping a new ten-dollar note, asked to buy the drawing. She was informed that these pictures were never sold unless exceptions were made in cases where the artist himself or the author wished to make the purchase. "Just so," said the young woman, "I wish to present it to Dr. Mitchell." "Ah, in that case," said the gentleman at the desk, "we shall take pleasure in giving it to you at the exact price we paid for it, which is $100." The little lady in her excitement dropped the ten-dollar bill. The gentleman at the desk picked it up for her, and smiled, while she hurriedly took her departure. The good doctor was presented with a less appropriate gift that year.

Speaking of Dr. Mitchell, another very pretty little anecdote is told of him. While on one of his foreign trips he decided to consult a very eminent German specialist regarding a nervous disease of his own of long standing. The two men had never met before, so he sent up his card as "Mr. Mitchell of Philadelphia," and was received by the German under this title. The physician examined him very carefully, and then said: "My dear Sir, do you say you come from Philadelphia?" The doctor was forced to admit the iniquity. "Well," said the physician, "have you consulted Dr. S. Weir Mitchell of that city?" The doctor said that he had. "And he couldn't help you?" "No," was the answer. "Then," said the doctor, removing his spectacles with an air of finality, "I'm afraid I can't do anything for you."

"That Darlingest Quality of All History."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Reading Donald G. Mitchell's "English Lands, Letters, and Kings," is like sitting down with a dear friend and listening to delightful talk of his travels—the people and things he has seen and the impressions they have left on his genial and cultured mind.

We are so taken by the hand and into the heart of the writer, that hours pass in his pleasant companionship and centuries flit by while we commune. Thoughts full of inspiration and suggestion are dropped by the way, and recur again and again to uplift and aid. One such thought is expressed in the following phrase, "That darlingest quality of all history—the simple truth."

The vocation of the ages has been the search for truth. From Adam's tasting of the tree of knowledge in his garden home to this closing year of the nineteenth century, man has yearned for knowledge of the truth—truth concerning life and death, concerning good and evil, concerning the earth and all that is therein, concerning the water under the earth and the heavens above the earth. Occasionally a great man steps out upon a mountain peak and signals to the rest of mankind—a beacon light in the darkness—Moses with his decalogue, Socrates, who, four hundred years before the Christ, discoursed on the immortality of the soul and taught his disciples to love truth and hate falsity. The great Master Himself, upon whose banner are emblazoned the words, "I am the way, the truth, and the life"; the great men of the Dark Ages, looming up from the depths, as towers of light and strength; the English Alfred and the German Charlemagne, teaching by example and precept that knowledge is power; Hildebrand and Mohammed, who began the regeneration of the world by the power of religion; then Shakespeare, who laid bare the workings of the human heart and taught us to know ourselves; Copernicus and Galileo teaching us material truths of the world wherein we live—the one inculcating a becoming modesty in that he discovered that our little earth is not the very centre of the universe around which everything else revolves, and the other finding in the rotation of the earth that holy grail of philosophers—perpetual motion. Of things above the earth many truth seekers have told us, notably the poet-mathematician, Kepler. And Goethe comes with his apotheosis of the beautiful, and Meindelssohn stirs the soul with his musical genius. And so all along the ages are the torch bearers, guiding to the palace of truth, and to each reader will occur a host of names, one or more of whom has opened unto him the doors of this palace and bidden him enter.

From the child who asks, "Is this a really, truly story?" to the man who cries in the throes of mental anguish, "I want to know the truth; I must find the truth of this matter," the cry of the human soul has ever been the same—"The truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

Dr. Holmes compares truth to a football that, notwithstanding the kicking about it has sustained during the day, is, at night, round and full as ever, and Milton says, "Let her and Falsehood grapple. Who ever knew Truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter? * * * Who knows not that Truth is strong, next to the Almighty?" Emerson cries, "I covet Truth," in his very grasping of the great truth that each is dependent on all, and vice versa. So all honor to the truth bearers from the humblest truth teller in every day life to the world's great sages, who contribute of their largesse to literature, art, or science.

And if truth be the darlingest quality of history, it surely is the fundamental quality of life. Without it without a regard for it, without a strong and stout adherence to it, in letter and in spirit, society would become disintegrated; be, in fact, like a pile of stones, loosely thrown together, lacking the mortar or cement that should bind them, and in instant danger of toppling down, destroying everybody and everything in its path, an overthrow more cruel and disastrous than the deluge.

For every germ of truth contributed to the various departments of knowledge there has been long and laborious search, and happy are we in that we are "heir of all the ages." HELEN CHURCH.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 8, 1899.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

THE TRANSVAAL FROM WITHIN. A Private Record of Public Affairs. By J. P. Fitzpatrick. 8vo. Pp. xiv.-432. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $3.

RECOLLECTIONS, 1832 to 1886. By the Right Hon. Sir Algernon West, K. C. B. 12mo. Pp. xv.-441. New York: Harper & Brothers. (Advance sheets.)

AN APOSTLE OF THE WESTERN CHURCH. Memoir of the Right Rev. Jackson Kemper, with notices of some of his contemporaries. A contribution to the religious history of the Western States by the Rev. Greenough White. 12mo. Pp. xv.-231. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.50.

THE WORLD'S ORATORS. Comprising the great orators of the world's history, with introductory essays, biographical sketches, and critical notes. Guy Carleton Lee, editor in chief. With illustrations. In ten volumes. Volume I., "The Orators of Ancient Greece." 8vo. Pp. xxi.-396. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50

RELIGION.

THE DIVINE PEDIGREE OF MAN; or, The Testimony of Evolution and Psychology to the Fatherhood of God. By Thomson Jay Hudson. 12mo. Pp. xxviii.-370. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.

ROMANISM IN ITS HOME. By John H. Edgar. With introduction by John A. Broadus. 12mo. Pp. xix.-298. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society. $1.

ST. ANTHONY AND THE TWENTIETH CENTURY. By the Rev. Francis Dent. 16mo. Pp. xvi.-253. New York: P. J. Kenedy. Published by the Holy Apostolic See Excelsior Catholic Publishing House, 3 Barclay Street.

POETRY.

IN VALES OF HELIKON. Poems by Alfred Antoine Furman. 12mo. Pp. 121. New York: Wynkoop, Hallenbeck, Crawford & Co. $1.

BEAUTY ON ICE. By John Erb. A thrilling tale of a ruined realm. Pp. 125. New York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company. Paper, 25 cents.

FICTION.

THE KNIGHTS OF THE CROSS. By Henry Sienkiewicz. Authorized and unabridged translation from the Polish by Jeremiah Curtin. In two volumes. First half. 12mo. Pp. 412. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.

THE LIGHT OF SCARTHEY. A Romance. By Egerton Castle. 12mo. Pp. xx.-434. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

A SON OF AFRICA. A Romance. By Anna, Countess de Brémont. 12mo. Pp. viii.-300. London: Greening & Co.

NEW EDITIONS.

THE COMPLETE WORKS OF ROBERT BROWNING. Section III., comprising Volume VII., Volume VIII., and Volume IX. Edited by Charlotte Porter and Helen A. Clarke. The Arno edition. 12mo. Pp. (about) 361. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co.

KING RICHARD II. By William Shakespeare. 24mo. Pp. 192. London: Cassell & Co. Paper, 10 cents.

FROM SEA TO SEA. Letters of Travel. Part I. The writings in prose and verse of Rudyard Kipling. Vol. XV. 12mo. Pp. xii.-404. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MEXICAN VISTAS SEEN FROM HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS OF TRAVEL. By Harriott Wight Sherratt. 12mo. Pp. 285. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co.

SOCIAL CHESS. A Collection of Short and Brilliant Games, with Historical and Practical Illustrations. By James Mason. 16mo. Pp. xv.-174. London: Horace Cox. Windsor House, Bream's Buildings, E. C.

THE BOTANISTS OF PHILADELPHIA AND THEIR WORK. By John W. Harshberger, Instructor of Botany, University of Pennsylvania. 8vo. Pp. xii.-457. Philadelphia.

THE HITHERTO UNIDENTIFIED CONTRIBUTIONS OF W. M. THACKERAY TO "PUNCH." With a complete and authoritative bibliography from 1843 to 1848. By M. H. Spielmann. 12mo. Pp. xvii.-348. New York: Harper & Brothers. (Advance sheets.)

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF FISHERIES, GAME, AND FOREST OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. Square 8vo. Pp. 454. New York and Albany: Wynkoop, Hallenbeck & Crawford, printers.

PHILOBIBLON. A Treatise on the Love of Books. By Richard De Bury. The English translation thereof made by John Bellingham Inglis, with introduction by Charles Orr. 8vo. Pp. xxxvi.-143. New York: Meyer Brothers & Co.

THE DIUTURNAL THEORY OF THE EARTH; or, Nature's System of Constructing a Stratified Physical World. By William Andrews. 12mo. Pp. xxiv.-351. Published by Myra Andrews and Earnest G. Stevens, New York: $3.50.

LIST OF DRAWINGS. By Aubrey Beardsley. Compiled by E. A. Gallatin. 12mo. Pp. 24. New York: M. F. Mansfield & A. Wessels.

HENRY IRVING, ELLEN TERRY, &c. By Gordon Craig. A Book of Portraits. Folio. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co. $1.

An interesting novel presenting a picture of the times of James I. will shortly be brought out by the Macmillan Company under the title of "Mary Paget, a Romance of Old Bermuda." The author is Minna Caroline Smith, a young woman, well known in Boston literary circles through her contributions to the daily and weekly press.

NOTES AND NEWS.

I. NEW YORK.

A New Criticism of Poetry.

Charles Scribner's Sons will shortly publish a significant volume from the pen of George Santayana of Harvard University, author of "The Sense of Beauty." It is entitled "Interpretations of Poetry and Religion," and is a collection of essays in which the author sets forth a new standard by which poetry may be judged. The introductory essay deals with the imagination and its relation to the understanding on the one hand and to mysticism on the other. Therein the auther defines his method and explains his philosophy; this enables the reader to comprehend the essays which follow on widely different phases of the same theme. They include critical estimates of Browning, Whitman, Emerson, "The Poetry of Disillusion," "The Dissolution of Paganism," &c. Mr. Santayana insists on the inadequacy of any view of life unillumined by the imagination.

More About What English Authors Read.

As was shown by a paragraph printed in this column last week, the English author is not usually a great reader of books. It was then stated that The Academy of London had been canvassing the British literary world to discover what books read by literary men during the last year had made the deepest impression on them, and several of the answers were reproduced in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. Here are a few more responses: Prof. Dowden has been most deeply impressed by Stephen Phillips's "Paolo and Francesca," while Mr. Phillips himself was most fascinated by the Stevenson "Letters." Alfred R. Wallace places first, "Elizabeth and Her German Garden"; the Rev. Newman Hall, Dr. G. A. Smith's "Life of Henry Drummond"; S. R. Crockett, Dr. Doyle's "A Duet"; L. F. Austin, Richard Whiteing's "No. 5 John Street" and Maurice Hewlett's "Little Novels of Italy"; H. G. Wells, G. W. Steevens's "In India" and "The Dreyfus Tragedy," by the same author, and Richard Le Gallienne, W. B. Yeat's "Wind Among the Reeds" and "Paolo and Francesca."

From J. Q. Adams to Andrew Jackson.

The fifth volume of the "History of the People of the United States," by Prof. John Bach McMaster, will come from the press of D. Appleton & Co. before the end of the present month. The book will cover the periods of the administrations of John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson, and will describe the development of the democratic spirit, the manifestations of new interest in social problems, and the various conditions and plans presented between 1825 and 1837. Many of the more important movements of the present day, which had their beginnings at that period, are explained by the author from their inception; peculiar interest attaches to the various banking and financial experiments proposed, to the humanitarian and Socialistic movements, and the improvements in the conditions of city life.

New Books from Paris.

French literary reviewers are bemoaning the fact that during the past year there has been a dearth of novels by the best writers of France. The explanation is two-fold: The Dreyfus case, which caused many publishers entirely to suspend operations; as for several months newspapers took the place of novels and French novelists turned their pens to one side or the other of the cause célèbre, and the fact that plays and short stories for the press now pay better than books in France, where the feuilleton is rapidly becoming as rare as the circulating library. The number of books, however, just received from Paris by Meyer Brothers & Co., show that there were several important publications presented toward the close of 1899. The most distinctive among them are probably a French translation of Tolstoi's "Resurrection," (first part;) L. De Robert's "La Reprise," F. Champsaur's "La Poupée Japonaise," F. De Nion's "Les Derniers Trianons," L. De Pougy's "Myrrhille," R. Bazin's "Terre Qui Meurt," A. Theuriet's "Frida," (illustrated;) F. Coppée's "A Voix Haute," (discours;) J. Richepin's "La Bombarde," V. De Saunay's "Jeune Fille Sans Tache," L. D'Herdy's "L'Homme Sirène," Richebourg's "Les Hontes de L'Amour," (two volumes;) Gyp's "L'Entrevue," H. Rebell's "Calineuse," T. Bentzon's "Nouvelle France, Nouvelle Angleterre," U. Gohier's "Les Prétoriens et la Congrégation," Saint Amand's "Règne de Napoleon III.," H. Rébell's "L'Esplonne Imperiale," and "Education Fin de Siècle, Moeurs d'Amerique," by P. de Rousiers.

Anglo-American Superiority.

Charles Scribner's Sons are about to publish a new book of essays by Miss Aline Gorren, which will be called "Anglo-Saxons and Others." Miss Gorren, who has already shown herself in some serious magazine papers a thoughtful and brilliant student of contemporary conditions, considers the question of race superiority as manifested in the so-called Anglo-Saxon nations, its causes the likelihood of its permanence, and its effect upon English and American character. The main feature of the book is the note of warning which the author utters, the weakness of the race being analyzed with perfect candor.

Work of the Public Library.

During the month of November there were received at the library, by purchase or otherwise, 1,622 volumes and 1,500 pamphlets. There were catalogued 2,943 volumes and 4,013 pamphlets. During November there were at the Lenox 2,904 readers and at the Astor 8,091. Special attention is to be paid to the collection of prints. Accommodation for such a collection has been provided for in the plans of the new building. The library has already a large collection, and this, with the collection of the late Asher B. Durand, just presented by his son, John Durand, including over 300 pieces, will be placed in this department of prints. In the bulletin just issued the "Benavides Memorial" is continued. The Commissary General of the Indians writes "of the natural state of the pueblos of New Mexico, which are on the banks of the Rio del Norte, in a district of a hundred leagues on each side, which are surrounded by the great Apache nation, and without exaggeration it alone has more people than all the other nations of New Spain together, even if the Mexican is excluded." A curious document is a copy of a letter, written in 1794, by Thomas McKean, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, relative to the whisky rebellion. The Chief Justice writes: "It may be thought an easy task to convince men that it is for their benefit not to be hanged, for the safety of their persons and property not only to obey, but to support the laws made for securing both, and for their mental and corporeal comfort to cultivate and enjoy peace, order, and tranquility in their day and generation."

A British View of American Magazines

The subject of American magazines is just now occupying considerable space in London literary periodicals. Possibly the Christmas numbers of some of the American monthlies have opened their eyes over there. They note many improvements, and marvel that such excellent reading matter and so much artistic work can be offered at so low a price. The present state of magazine publishing, however, they assign to cut rates and rivalry, and the introduction of ephemeral periodicals which for a time tend to raise the standard of the others and to lower the prices. The magazine war in America, they say, has been very acute, "and some of the older and infinitely better periodicals have thereby greatly suffered." "At the present moment," says The Academy of London, "America has too many magazines. Among them are The Century, Harper's, Munsey's, McClure's, Scribner's, The Cosmopolitan, Frank Leslie's Monthly, Demorest's, Lippincott's, The Strand, and many others, mostly at 10 cents. It is the 10-cent magazine, packed with pictures and reading matter, and very well done indeed, which has injured the highest class, to which Harper's belongs."

Smugglers of Gold.

It would seem that the popular liking for historical romance had caught up Egerton Castle's "The Light of Scarthey" and was whirling it rapidly to join the "best selling books" of the day. In a fortnight three editions have come from the press of the Frederick A. Stokes Company. The scene of the tale is divided between France and England, and the time of action is mostly in the second decade of the present century. Aside from the peculiar interest in the romance itself, many side lights are thrown upon the history of the times. We learn a great deal about the attempt of the "free traders" to smuggle gold out of England. The prohibition against such exportations was ruthlessly enforced. "In this manner," writes Mr. Castle in his preface, "a new and highly profitable traffic in English guineas entered the province of the 'free trader'; the difference introduced in his practice being merely one of degree. Whereas, in the case of prohibited imports, the chief task lay in running the illicit goods and distributing them, in the case of guinea-smuggling its arduousness was further increased by the danger of collecting the gold inland and clearing from home harbors."

It is believed that Robert Rutter is the oldest bookbinder now in business in this city, if not in the country. He began in a country town at the age of fourteen, and came to New York in 1850, where he has just completed half a century of devotion to what is very properly called an art. Bookbinding has, in fact, been his life work, and the special feature to which he has given most attention is that of making a book lie open of itself without pressure from the hands or fingers. He has thus been mercifully disposed toward not only readers, but books themselves, whose backs he spares from breaking. As we have already noted, a fine example of his success is shown in "Pictures of Early New York on Dark Blue Staffordshire Pottery," by R. T. Haines Halsey, recently issued by Dodd, Mead & Co., and selling to the tune of $50 on hand-made paper, and $100 on Japan. These prices, however, are due not so much to the binder's art as to the colored photogravure illustrations with which the book is very richly embellished.

A limited edition of 200 copies of "A Bibliography of Canadian Poetry," (English,) has been compiled by C. C. James of Toronto. It forms Publication No. 1 of the Victoria University Library and will be found valuable for the use of students. The list of poets and their works is surprisingly long and many names find a place in the volume that are strange to the average reader. A chapter consisting of a short list of the pennames of Canadian poets will serve to help identify the writers of some of the Canadian verse. The volume contains 72 pages and is printed for the library by William Briggs of Toronto.

In the "Book of Legends" told over again, (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.,) Horace E. Scudder has gathered together fifteen of the best known legends and clothed them in clear and simple language that even a child can understand. The little book follows the general design of the "Book of Fables" and the "Book of Folk Stories" and the youthful reader with the present book will be fitted to enjoy with keener pleasure in after life the story of William Tell, Longfellow's "King Robert of Sicily," or one of the operas of Wagner, than would be possible without it.

Mr. Castle's new romance of the time of Sheridan, "The Bath Comedy," now running as a serial in England and America, will shortly be brought out in book form by the Frederick A. Stokes Company.

"Bismarck and the New German Empire," by J. W. Headlam, M. A., Fellow of King's College, which G. P. Putnam's Sons are about to publish, presents not only a biography of the "Iron Chancellor," but also gives a study of the part taken by him in building up the new German Empire, and an exposition of the schemes that have been introduced by his successors in office.

Marie Corelli's new novel, a title for which has not yet been decided upon, will be published early in the Spring by Dodd, Mead & Co. This announcement is authoritative and shows the rumor, that another publisher would present the book, to be false.

The Rev. Dr. James Gammack of West Hartford, Conn., who has been closely connected with the publication of "The Nicene Library," is now occupied with a set of indexes for a collection of the decrees and canons of the first seven Ecumenical Councils. It is a large volume and will serve as a key, the publishers being Charles Scribner's Sons.

"The Chronic Loafer," by Nelson Lloyd, is the title of a character study, the scene of which is laid in the mountains of Pennsylvania. J. F. Taylor & Co. have it in active preparation.

A volume of sketches by Alfred Henry Lewis, called "Sand-Burrs," will soon be published by the Frederick A. Stokes Company. This house will bring out on Feb. 1 a new novel by Robert Chambers, the scene of which is laid in Western New York, entitled "The Cambric Mask."

"Janice Meredith" is selling in its two hundred and third thousand. The publishers, Dodd, Mead & Co., announce a new book by Jerome K. Jerome for early publication. It is devised as a companion volume to "Three Men in a Boat," and will be called "Three Men on a Bicycle."

G. P. Putnam's Sons have just arranged with Prof. Moses Coit Tyler to publish his "Literary History of the American People During the First Half Century of Their Independence."

"Garthowen, a Welsh Idyl," by Allen Raine, author of "Mifanwy," which will shortly be published by D. Appleton & Co., reveals the fact that Wales has at the very end of the century found a worthy interpreter and exponent of the romantic spirit of that part of the United Kingdom.

Certain American publishers are said to be trying to secure the American rights to "Canada Under British Rule, 1760-1900," which is now being written by Sir John Bourinot.

Francis Watt is contributing to the forthcoming number of The Anglo-Saxon Review a study of Sir George Mackenzie, Lord Advocate under Charles II. and James II., the "Bloody Advocate Mackenzie" of "Wandering Willie's Tale" in "Redgauntlet."

The Macmillan Magazine ushers in the new year with a brace of novels by two writers. One is "Anthony's Fortune," by Arthur Beckford, and the other is "The Campaign of Douai," by Capt. Cairnes of the Royal Irish Fusiliers.

A new aid to the study of English literature has just been issued by Ginn & Co. It is called "A Literary Map of England," by William Lyon Phelps of Yale College. The chart is printed in colors, and the places made famous by literary achievement are particularly marked.

Clive Holland's "Marcelle of the Quarter," will be presented in early Spring by the Frederick A. Stokes Company. The scene, as the title indicates, is laid in the Quartier Latin of Paris.

The valuable library of the Egyptologist and novelist, Georg Ebers, is to be housed at Gizeh, where a complete Fachbibliothek is being established.

"The Midsummer of Italian Art," by Frank Preston Stearns, published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, has just gone into its second edition.

"Sport and Life in the Northwest," by Baillie-Grohman, is in press at Charles Scribner's Sons.

Karl Stephen Herrmann has assumed the editorship of The Literary Review, published by Richard G. Badger & Co. The January number of the periodical contains the first installment of "In the House of Mirth," a novel by Haldane McFall.

Notes from Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—The new Sienkiewicz novel, "The Knights of the Cross," can hardly be called a return to the manner of "With Fire and Sword" and its successors, for it is so much more intense and vivid that it begins where they cease, and the first part leaves the reader at a point of excitement beyond even that caused by the wonderful siege of the monastery. The interest is more concentrated, the minor characters more justly proportioned to the principals, and the author has avoided the error of making his company of actors so large as to overcrowd the stage. The time of the story is the close of the fourteenth century, during the reign of Vladislav V., of Poland, otherwise Uladislaus, that Jagellon, Duke of Lithuania, who married Hedwigis of Hungary in 1385. M. Sienkiewicz calls her Yadviga and her consort Yagello or Vladislav indifferently. The hero, who bears the name of Zbyshko, having vowed to give his lady three peacock's plumes from the crests of Germans, assails the next Knight of the Cross whom he sees wearing this decoration. The man attacked happens to be an envoy, and although the timely interference of a third person saves him from harm, and although he quite understands Zbyshko was ignorant of his official character, he insists that the law shall be fulfilled and that the young man shall die for his crime. His lady saves him, by throwing her veil over him and claiming him as her husband, as he is on his way to the scaffold, but he is soon involved in still worse trouble with the knights, who, as the story goes on, become the evil element in the life of all Poles, from Yagello to the humblest peasant. They artfully steal Danusia, Zbyshko's lady, compel her father to aid them in concealing their crime; to surrender certain of their number held as prisoners of war; to come to one of their strongholds alone in search of her, to enter it unarmed and in penitential guise, and to sue humbly for her. When his humiliation has afforded them sufficient sport they offer him an idiot girl as his daughter, saying that she is their only prisoner, and when he insists upon justice the leader of the knights whispers a deadly insult in regard to his daughter. He flies into a furious rage, and after killing the knight by dashing his head on the stone floor, seizes a sword and slaughters or wounds every one whom he can reach. His punishment is to be blinded with hot pitch, to lose his tongue and his right hand, and the first part ends leaving him still living, his daughter in peril, although for the moment safe, and the Poles enraged against the knights. In short, the tale is an account of the wrongs which led to the war of 1447, and a plea for Poland against the Teutonic Knights.

This is the first opportunity that the novel readers of this century have had to understand by experience what were the feelings of the readers of "Clarissa Harlowe" between the publication of the volumes recording her fate. M. Sienkiewicz is more merciful than Richardson, but he gives their discernment an opportunity to choose among many perfectly logical endings of a brilliant story. The guessing should be the best intellectual sport of the Winter.

After the Lippincott Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—There is, of course, a lull and a lack of immediate plans on the part of Philadelphia publishers as a natural consequence of the holiday rush. The retail booksellers pronounce the holiday trade to have been the best for many years past. To the J. B. Lippincott Company the Christmas season this year carried less significance with it than ever before, as it practically had no stock to dispose of at that time.

Ever since the disastrous fire which destroyed the Lippincott's establishment, the members of this noted firm, together with their large staff of clerks and employes, have been laboring vigorously in their new Chestnut Street building, which they will occupy temporarily until more suitable quarters can be erected upon the old Market Street site, to place their large business once more upon a sound footing. They have been wonderfully successful in this respect, the large capital at their command doubtless being of great assistance to them.

The Lippincott fire will in time create many rare books. Among these may be mentioned Fairman Rogers's "Manual of Coaching," which was reviewed at some length in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW some weeks ago. The original edition contained only 1,500 copies, printed from type, of which only 500 were sent out, 300 to England and 200 in this country. The remaining thousand were all destroyed in the fire. All that the publishers have of the book are the illustrations, which were in the vaults with the other plates, and it is somewhat doubtful at this time whether another edition will be issued for some time at least.

W. C. Morrow's "Bohemian Paris of To-Day" is another Lippincott book which cannot be had at this time. Even the publishers were unable to secure a few copies of it. The book is a unique one, and with its especially clever illustrations, drawn by Edouard Cucuel, it seemed destined to an enormous sale. The entire edition of Anne H. Wharton's "Salons, Colonial and Republican," was destroyed, but another edition will be ready in the early Spring to meet the great demand caused by Miss Wharton's delightful work in the past on matters colonial.

"There is a very great lack of the proper esprit de corps among Philadelphia publishers, writers, and others concerned in literary ventures," said a prominent Philadelphia publisher the other day. "Our city contributes as much talent to the literary world, if not more, than any other American city. True they all flock to New York but how many of the writers who make their homes in New York or publish their books there are born New Yorkers? Here we have our Dr. Mitchells, our Richard Harding Davises, our Owen Wisters, and a score of others all publishing their books in New York—even Agnes Repplier issues a history of Philadelphia there. Something is wrong when things are carried to such an extent as this.

"I have long considered the idea of a club or association of Philadelphia publishers, authors, &c., who should be banded together for 'offensive and defensive' purposes. In short, such an association as would bring these people together to discuss their own and each other's interests, which are, or ought to be, identical. Every one to whom I have broached the subject has expressed his approval, and if I can possibly do so I will certainly take steps toward the formation of such an association in the near future."

Miss Caroline H. Pemberton's "Stephen the Black," published by George W. Jacobs & Co., has met with a very flattering success. It is a story of the "black belt" of the South, and depicts the Southern negro of to-day almost as skillfully and quite as earnestly as the negro of slavery days was drawn in "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Interest in all things pertaining to Colonial times seems to be constantly increasing, which, no doubt, accounts for the great success of Thomas Allen Glenn's "Some Colonial Mansions and Those Who Lived in Them," published by Henry T. Coates & Co. The "stately homes of England" do not possess greater wealth of tradition in proportion to their age than some of these aristocratic Colonial homes.

JAN

1900

FREE LECTURES.

New Features in the Winter Programme Begun on Thursday of This Week.

The Free Lectures to the People, which might be called the Department of Adult Education of the Public School System, began again on Jan. 4 in one centre, and by Jan. 8 the second course of the eleventh successful year will be in full operation in forty-six different neighborhoods, or in three more places than were in operation on Dec. 15, when the first course of this season came to an end. The three new lecture centres to be opened in January are Public School No. 147, East Broadway and Scammel Street; Public School No. 159, East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, between Second and Third Avenues, and one in High Bridge, where steps are being taken to secure a suitable lecture hall. All of the centres in operation during the Fall will be continued during the Winter and Spring sessions. These courses of lectures are under the charge of the Committee on Special Schools, whose Chairman is the Hon. Miles M. O'Brien, and associated with him are Commissioners Vernon M. Davis, Thaddeus Moriarty, Dr. Waldo H. Richardson, and Charles C. Burlingham.

The lectures to be given at these centres will include a number of new features, so distributed that while each centre will have something entirely novel for its neighborhood, educational continuity between courses will as far as possible be preserved. The desire to give each auditor connected information on some one subject rather than disjointed knowledge about many things is the principle upon which the director of the course, Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, is working. The result will be the development of courses of lectures to a greater extent than ever before. Some centres will have a complete treatment in brief of a certain phase of literature and art; others will afford connected information about definite points in science, chemistry, physics, astronomy, physiology, and civics. Certain lecturers will deal exclusively with portions of American, French, and general history, while musical experts will confine themselves to a full exposition of some valuable point in singing or musical criticism.

In connection with every course of lectures, books of reference will be furnished to those who apply for them, and where possible optional examinations, with the right to a certificate of proficiency, will close the work of each course. This last feature is emphasized particularly in the case of lectures on "First Aid to the Injured," which are given in co-operation with the society which is striving to extend this branch of knowledge. Success in these examinations, for which the course prepares the hearer, entitles the candidate to a society certificate. In all courses, especial care is exercised to make each step self-explanatory, and practical illustration is afforded, either through stereopticon views or through actual scientific experiments. In the courses will be found something of interest for everyone, no matter what his hobby or rank in life.

The advanced scientific courses are confined more or less to St. Bartholomew's Lyceum Hall, the Y. M. C. A. in East Twenty-third Street, Cooper Union, and the Harlem Y. M. C. A. Beginning Saturday, Jan. 6, at St. Bartholomew's Lyceum Hall, and Jan. 10 at the Twenty-third Street Y. M. C. A., Prof. Ernest R. von Nardroff will give weekly eight lectures fully illustrated by laboratory experiments on "Heat as a Mode of Motion." Prof. R. W. Prentiss of Rutgers College will deliver six lectures, illustrated by views, on the "Solar System" at Cooper Institute, beginning Jan. 24. He will give a second astronomical course at Public School No. 46, St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, beginning Jan. 11. E. F. Bigelow, Prof. C. L. Bristol, and Prof. H. F. Osborn will give a series of lectures on Natural Science, including Zoology, Biology, and kindred subjects, in the Harlem Y. M. C. A. Hall, beginning Jan. 6. At Public School No. 96, Eighty-first Street and Avenue A, beginning Jan. 11, Dr. G. A. Lawrence will give a course of lectures on "First Aid to the Injured," which will also be Dr. Alfred E. Meyer's topic at Public School No. 3, 488 Hudson Street, the course to begin Jan. 25. At Public School No. 15, 728 Fifth Street, a course of eight lectures on Physics, fully illustrated by experiments, will be given, one each week, beginning Jan. 11.

G. Wharton James, who proved such an attraction during the Fall course at the Harlem Y. M. C. A., is probably the chief among the lecturers on History and Geography. He will deliver his course of five illustrated lectures on California in three centres—at Cooper Union, beginning Saturday, Jan. 6; at the American Museum of Natural History, beginning Jan. 9, and at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Y. M. C. A. from Jan. 10. As is the case with all courses, but one lecture of a group will be delivered in any centre in one week. The second lecture of the week will be on a different subject by a second speaker. At Cathedral School Hall, 111 East Fiftieth Street, various lecturers will offer illustrated lectures on Asiatic and African Geography. The first lecture will be given Jan. 9, when Ramon R. Lala, a native of the Philippines, will discuss the problems of the islands from an inside point of view of particular interest at this juncture.

Another timely course will be that by Cecil F. Lavell on the "Expansion of England," which will begin at Public School No. 3, 488 Hudson Street, on Jan. 22. Frederick W. Holls, Secretary to the American Delegation at the Peace Conference, will lecture on "The Peace Conference at The Hague" in Cooper Union on Jan. 17. At Public School No. 54, One Hundred and Fourth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, Prof. Adolphe Cohn will give a course of lectures on "France Under the Bourbon Kings," which will be followed by three others on French subjects. William Elliot Griffis will give a lecture on "Holland" at Cooper Union Jan. 10. Beginning Jan. 8 Daniel Van Pelt will give a series of four lectures on the History of New York at Public School No. 82, Seventieth Street and First Avenue.

The courses on music will be given at a number of new centres. Thomas W. Surette will give a course of six lectures on "Wagner's Music Dramas" at the Educational Alliance, beginning Jan. 4. Public School No. 101, Wakefield, will have first a course of four lectures on successive Mondays on the "Development of Song," by Frederick R. Burton, to be followed immediately by a course of equal length in "How to Listen to Music," by Dr. Henry G. Hanchett. At Public School No. 154, St. Ann's Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, beginning Jan. 8, a series of weekly lectures in music will be given by various lecturers.

The Art Students' League naturally is the chief place for lectures on architecture and the like, but the limited capacity of the throne room, which is used, has led to the opening of another art course at Public School No. 101, Wakefield, where on successive Thursdays A. T. Van Laer will give a course of four lectures on "Art," to be supplemented by three lectures on "Architecture" by George S. Kellogg. At the league Prof. W. H. Goodyear, who is now well known at this centre, will offer a course on "Rome," to be given successive Saturdays, beginning Jan. 6.

Of the centre devoted to literature, Public School No. 10, One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, promises to be most attractive. Here Elbert Hubbard of "Philistine" fame will tell about the "Roycrofters" of East Aurora on Feb. 26, and on Monday beginning Jan. 8, William H. Fleming will deliver six lectures on "Othello." Hezekiah Butterworth is the principal attraction at Public School No. 135, Fifty-first Street and First Avenue, as one of the speakers who will give the course on "Literature," which begins Jan. 11. Prof. Louis Bevier, Jr., on Jan. 8 will give a series of five lectures on "The Greater American Poets" at Public School No. 87, Seventy-seventh Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

"Political History and Biography" will be the topics of chief importance at several centres. Prof. F. W. Speirs, who conducted a popular course at the Fifty-seventh Street Young Men's Christian Association during the Fall, will give a series of lectures on "How We Are Governed" at Public School No. 30, 224 East Eighty-eighth Street, beginning Jan. 12, and at Public School No. 147, East Broadway and Scammel Street, beginning Jan. 13. At the Educational Alliance, beginning Jan. 8, a course on "Great Americans" will be given, and at Public School No. 87, Seventy-seventh Street and Amsterdam Avenue, H. W. Elson will give a new series on American history from 1812 to 1861.

Bishop Wordsworth's Many-Sided Life.*

"The Episcopate of Charles Wordsworth, Bishop of St. Andrew's," has been issued from the press of Longmans, Green & Co. The memoirs are written by his nephew, John Wordsworth, D. D. For forty years Bishop Wordsworth maintained himself as a leading and energetic figure in the English Church. He was a ripe Greek and Latin scholar, author of a famous Greek grammar, a distinguished preacher and theologian, a man of controversy, a man with a hobby, a man of action and a man of letters. He took an active part in the Eucharistic controversy which once shook the English Church to its centre, and in which Dr. Pusey was a gigantic figure. The Bishop's attitude may best be seen by a short quotation:

Now there is no getting over the fact that the most eminent fathers again and again speak of the consecrated elements as the Body and Blood of Christ, but also as symbols of the Body and Blood. The symbol of a thing may be called the thing itself, as we say of a portrait, that is Mr. So-and-so. But the thing itself cannot be called a symbol.

His oft-repeated assertion that the Presbyterian ministers needed not to be re-ordained on returning to the fold of the mother church awakened opposition on the part of some of his brethren. He once said to such an objector:

Well, no doubt things would be in an irregular condition for a generation. But during that time those who did not recognize the validity of Presbyterian ordination would not be forced to recognize it; they could, as now, resort to the ministrations of the properly ordained clergy, and as every fresh ordination would be Episcopal, the abnormal state of things would gradually pass away. In 1662 this was the course formally adopted by the Scottish Episcopate. The Presbyterian ministers were left in possession of their parishes without re-ordination, and if doing this once has not unchurched us, doing it twice would not.

His trained and scholarly mind approached what we call the higher criticism with not a few misgivings. He uses an original illustration drawn from Wolf's "Prolegomena ad Homerum" to demolish some of the more vaulting aspirations of destructive criticism. Wolf supposed that the Homeric poems did not exist in their present form until the time of Pisistratus, four or five centuries after the date usually assigned to Homer, and which he also attributed to a number of unknown writers called Rhapsodists. The end of his argument is good, and we give it in the Bishop's own words:

Upon the whole this may be fairly said: The collapse of the Wolfian theory in its attempts to dethrone Homer, notwithstanding the energy with which it was prosecuted, and the triumphant air which it assumed, may well teach us to be doubly cautious how we meet the advances of the new criticism in its attempt to dethrone Moses however we may admire the ability or may be staggered by the boldness and assurance it displayed. I say "to be doubly cautious how we meet." We must not refuse to meet them. On the contrary, we must welcome every honest inquiry which promises to throw light upon subjects of such deep interest, and at the same time of such great difficulty and obscurity.

His literary ability was of no mean order, as his published works reveal. The busy Bishop in the midst of great controversies, molding public opinion on the leading questions of the day both civil and religious, building churches and rectories, could yet find time to cultivate the muse of poetry and take up the pen of the polished man of letters. We find him now busy with a work on Shakespeare and now with painstaking ardor pointing out the way in which the writings of Sir Walter Scott illustrated the sweep of English history.

Such a biography as this of Bishop Wordsworth has in it the power to inspire a man to want to go and do something worth the doing in his day and generation. And here is the moral of such a work—it multiplies a man's life many fold.

*THE EPISCOPATE OF CHARLES WORDSWORTH. By John Wordsworth, D. D. London and New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $5.

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NAMES FOR CHILDREN.

Nearly Five Hundred Selected as Uncommon and Beautiful.*

Our readers will probably be interested in the following extracts from this suggestive and useful little book. The compiler had in view, in the first instance, the meeting of a popular and growing demand on the part of parents for names that are uncommon and at the same time beautiful. Nearly 500 names have been found, and in each case the compiler has given interesting facts concerning some person of former eminence who bore the name. The volume has been arranged alphabetically in two parts, one devoted to names for boys, the other to names for girls. The selections given below comprise, of course, only a small percentage of the whole number.

NAMES FOR BOYS.

AUGUSTINE.—The chief of the missionaries sent by St. Gregory the Great to convert the pagan English. They landed at Ebbafleet and immediately began their preaching. The King was soon baptized and many of the nobles. Their work met with complete success over most of England. St. Augustine died about the year 000, after eight years of evangelical work. Feast, May 26.

BASIL.—A doctor of the Church, was a native of Asia Minor. His two brothers, mother, and sister are honored among the saints. He was educated at Athens, and after entering the religious life became the founder of monastic life in the East. He was chosen Bishop of Caesarea and died A. D. 370. Feast, June 14.

BERTRAN.—A native of Poitou, was Archdeacon to the Bishop of Paris, and in 586 chosen Bishop of Mons. He saved the State from a war by the Princes of Brittany, and during the civil wars was thrice banished by an ungrateful people. He died in 623. Feast, July 3.

CELESTINE.—A Roman who succeeded Pope Boniface in the Pontifical chair. During his busy reign of ten years he deposed Anthoy, Bishop of Fussala, refuted the Nestorian heresy, and reconciled the Oriental Bishops with St. Cyril. He died in 432. Feast, April 6.

CLEMENT.—Said to have been consecrated Bishop by St. Peter. In his time many schisms arose in the Church, and it was during one of these that he sent his famous epistle to the Corinthians. He was born at Rome and departed from this life through martyrdom. Feast, Nov. 23.

DAMIAN.—An Arab who spent most of his life practicing medicine with his brother, St. Cosmas, in Syria. He accepted no fee for his services, and through his great charity obtained the love and respect of the people. During the Diocletian persecution he was seized, bound hand and foot, and thrown into the sea. Feast, Sept. 27.

DUNSTAN.—Nobly born at Glastonbury and educated by certain Irish monks there. He spent some time in Court before receiving holy orders. After being made an Abbot he succeeded to the See of Worcester and later to that of Canterbury. Everywhere he re-established discipline and reformed the clergy. He died May 19, 988.

ERIC.—Born of an illustrious family in Sweden and early trained in the practice of virtue. He married Christina, daughter of Ingo IV., King of Sweden, and after the death of King Smercher was placed upon the throne. He subdued Finland and had the Gospel preached there. In 1151 he was murdered by conspirators. Feast, May 18.

FELIX.—A Roman who succeeded St. Dionysius as Pope in 269 and governed the Church five years. While he was Pope the heresy of Paul of Samosata arose, and its originator was excommunicated. St. Felix was martyred May 30, 274, during the Aurelian persecution, while encouraging and strengthening the Christians.

FLAVIAN.—Elected Patriarch of Constantinople in 447, he defended the Church against the heresy of Eutyches and died from injuries received from its followers at the famous "Council of Robbers" held at Ephesus in 449. Feast, Feb. 17.

GERALD.—An Englishman who entered an abbey in Ireland, became Abbot and afterward Bishop. He founded three religious houses, one of which he placed under the care of his sister. He expired March 13, 732.

GILBERT.—A native of Sempringham, England, was ordained priest, and for some years was teacher of a free school for training the young. As a pastor he founded the Gilbertins and drew up their rules. He died Feb. 4, 1190.

HAROLD.—King of Denmark, succeeded his father, Gormo III., on the throne. He embraced the Catholic religion with great ardor and filled his dominions with churches and priests. His son, Swein, who remained an idolater, roused the people against him, and in 980, during a battle which followed, Harold was slain. Feast, Nov. 1.

HERMAS.—A Christian of distinction in Rome, and believed to have been the author of a celebrated book entitled "Pastor." It was quoted by many eminent writers of ancient times. Feast, May 9.

IGNATIUS.—Received the martyr's crown early in the second century. He was a disciple of St. John and the Bishop of Antioch. During the third persecution of the Christians under Trajan he was devoured by lions in the Roman amphitheatre. Feast, Feb. 1.

ISIDORE.—Born of a very holy and princely family of Cartagena, in Spain. His two brothers, Leander and Fulgensius, and his sister Florentina, are saints. He figured conspicuously in Spain's long fight against Arianism, succeeded Leander as Archbishop of Seville, and died April 4, 636. He has since been declared a Doctor of the Church.

JULIAN.—A nobleman of Egypt who devoted most of his life to relieving the sick and poor. He converted his house into a hospital, where at one time as many as a thousand poor were cared for. His wife attended the women and he the men.

KENELM.—By his father's death left heir to the throne of Mercia, in England. He was murdered through the contrivance of his ambitious sister, Quindride, and his body hidden in a forest. It was discovered by a great ray of light which shone over the place. Feast, Dec. 13.

LUCIAN.—A native of Samosata, in Syria, who died a martyr in prison after seven days of torture. He was a priest and a good student of sacred literature. The books of the Old and New Testament were revised by him, by which the way was prepared for the great work of St. Jerome. Feast, Jan. 7.

MARIUS.—A native of Orleans, in France, who became Abbot of the Monastery of La Val Benois, and was for some time a recluse in the neighboring forests. He died Jan. 27, 555.

MELITO.—Bishop of Sardis, in Lydia, about the year 175. He was surnamed the "Prophet" on account of an eminent spirit of prophesy with which he was endowed. Feast, April 1.

NESTOR.—Bishop of Sida, in Pamphylia, and distinguished in those parts for his zeal in propagating the faith and for the sanctity of his life. His reputation reached the Governor who ordered him to be crucified. This took place Feb. 27, 250.

OMER.—Born of noble parents near Constance, France. He entered the monastery of Luxen and persuaded his father to follow him. Shortly afterward he was made Bishop of Touraine. He died Sept. 9, 670.

OSWALD.—Born of a noble Saxon family and trained by his uncle, St. Ode, Archbishop of Canterbury. He entered the order of St. Benedict in France, and on his return to England was chosen Bishop of Worcester. He died Feb. 29, 992, after founding seven religious houses.

PETRONIUS.—Son of the Prefect of the Praetorium, and in 430 Bishop of Bologna, in Italy. He built many churches and enriched them with relics of the saints. He is honored as patron of Bologna. Feast, Oct. 4.

QUINTIN.—Born of an illustrious Roman family. He accompanied St. Lucian on a mission to Gaul, and there he preached the faith until his martyrdom, Oct. 31, 287.

RUPERT.—A Frenchman of royal blood, who labored for the Church among the Bavarians, and was chosen Bishop of Worms. He died early in the eighth century. Feast, March 27.

SEBASTIAN.—A native of Narbonne and an officer in the Roman Army. He converted multitudes to the faith, the Prefect of Rome included. A false disciple betrayed him and he was condemned to death. Soldiers pierced him with arrows until they thought him dead. He survived, however, but only to be beaten to death with clubs. Feast Jan 20.

SIGFRID.—A priest of York, who revived the faith in Sweden. Through him the twelve tribes of South Gothland were converted and many churches founded. After becoming Bishop he fixed his See in Gothland, where he died Feb. 15, 1002.

SILVAN.—A native of France, who flourished in the Courts of Childeric II. and Theodoric III. before he decided to renounce the world. He became a priest, afterward a Bishop, and did great missionary work in the North of France. He died Feb. 17, 718.

THILLO.—A Saxon who, when captive, was ransomed and baptized by St. Eligius. He was sent to an abbey, became a priest, and labored for the Church in Holland. He died a recluse near the Abbey of Solignac, Jan. 7, 702.

TITUS.—A disciple and beloved companion of St. Paul. It was through him that St. Paul sent his Second Epistle to the Corinthians, and strengthened the faith among them. While on this mission Titus gained almost entire control over the people and made his undertaking a complete success. Feast, Jan. 4.

ULPIAN.—A young Christian of Tyre, who, being encouraged by the example of the Christian martyrs, boldly confessed his faith. As a result he was put to the tortures and finally drowned. Feast, April 3.

VALENTINE.—A priest of Rome, who was martyred Feb. 14, 270. Pope Julius I. erected a church to his memory. Most of his relics were kept in the Church of St. Praxelles. Feast, Feb. 14.

VIVIAN.—A monk of an abbey in Fifeshire, Scotland, who succeeded to the abbatical and afterward to the episcopal dignity. He is renowned as the worker of many miracles and founder of the famous Abbey of Holyrood. He died Jan. 21, 615.

WISTAN.—A Prince of Mercia, in England. He was a child at his father's death, and on account of the Danish wars, Bertulph, his relative, was placed on the throne. Berfert, desiring to be heir to the throne, and encouraged by his father, Bertulph, murdered St. Wistan June 1, 849.

NAMES FOR GIRLS.

AGATHA.—Renowned throughout her native Sicily for beauty and wealth. The Governor sought to marry her, and, being rejected, had her put to the tortures and finally slain. Her body is still preserved in the tomb at Catania. Feast, Feb. 5.

ANGELA.—A virgin and the foundress of the order of the Nuns of St. Ursula, who was martyred at Brixen, in Austria. The feast of this holy virgin, Jan. 27, was made obligatory by Pius IX.

AURELIA.—A holy virgin who suffered for her faith at Anagni, a town in Italy. Feast, Sept. 25.

BARBARA.—Born and educated a heathen, she was for a long time secluded from the world in a tower which her father had built for that purpose. Secretly she obtained instructions from a Christian priest and was converted. When her father heard of this he became her executioner and beheaded her, after inflicting most bitter tortures. Feast, Dec. 4.

BEATRICE.—A martyr of Rome who suffered early in the fourth century. After the martyrdom of her two brothers she concealed herself in the house of a friend, but was discovered and impeached by a pagan kinsman. Feast, July 29.

CAMILLA.—A martyr who suffered for the faith in Northern Africa in one of the early persecutions.

CECILIA.—A Roman maiden who renewed her vows of perpetual chastity on her wedding day. She converted her husband and his brother, who were afterward martyred. She alone remained, and after being miraculously preserved and unharmed through the tortures, was beheaded Nov. 22, 177.

CELESTA.—A martyr who suffered with St. Vincentius and many others for her faith at Rome. Feast, April 16.

CLARE.—Received the habit of religion from St. Francis and established her order in a miserable house near Assisi, Italy. There her mother, sister, and many other noble ladies joined her and spent a life of prayer, constant silence, and poverty. She died Aug. 12, 1253.

CLAUDIA.—A virgin who suffered martyrdom for her faith at Ancyra, in Galatia. Feast, May 18.

CONSTANCE.—A martyr who revived her crown during the persecution of Nero at Rome. Feast, Sept. 19.

DELPHINE.—Born of a noble family at Glenderes and given in marriage to St. Elzear, Count of Arian. Both publicly took vows of perpetual chastity, though Delphine had before made a secret one. She died as a recluse Sept. 27, 1369.

DOROTHY.—A native of Caesarea, in Asia Minor, and the daughter of martyrs who fell during Diocletian's persecution. At the Governor's order she was stretched upon the rack and beheaded. Feast, Feb. 6.

EDANA.—The titular saint of the Parish of New Tuamis, Ireland. A well which bears her name was very famous and much resorted to by the sick. Feast, July 5.

EUGENIA.—Martyred at Rome Dec. 25, 257. We have no authentic accounts of her suffering.

EUNICE.—A martyr for her faith in Thrace. Feast, March 7.

EUTHALIA.—A virgin of Lentini, in Sicily, who was martyred by her brother, Sermilian, because she was a Christian. Feast, Aug. 27.

FAITH.—Daughter of St. Sophia, and sister of Sts. Hope and Charity. She was martyred at Rome in the reign of Adrian. Her mother gave her that name out of devotion for the virtue. Feast, Aug. 1.

FLAVIA.—A niece of St. Flavius and of the Emperor Domitian, who banished her for her faith into Pontia. There she lived for some years, and on her return was martyred by Emperor Trajan. Feast, May 12.

GENEVIEVE.—The patron saint of Paris, lived in the fifth and died early in the sixth century. During her life she greatly benefited the people by good work, and after death by her powerful intercession, which on three occasions preserved Paris from siege and plague. Feast, Jan. 13.

GERTRUDE.—Born of noble Saxon family and educated in the Abbey of Rodelsdorf. She entered the abbey, became Abbess, and died Nov. 15, 1334.

ISABEL.—Daughter of Louis VIII., King of France, and only sister of St. Louis. Having consecrated her virginity to God, she refused to marry Conrad, the Emperor's son, and led a retired life in prayer, reading, and working. She built a nunnery at Longchamp, and died Aug. 31, 1270.

JULIANA.—Trained under the care of her uncle, Blessed Alexius, at the age of fourteen she entered the Order of the Servants of Mary. She received the habit of religion from Sir Philip Benizi, drew up the "Mantellate," a code of rules for novices, and died June 19, 1340.

KINGA.—Daughter of Bela IV., King of Hungary, and wife of Polesias the Chaste, sovereign of Lesser Poland. By mutual consent she and her husband lived in perpetual chastity. After his death Kinga entered the Monastery of Sandecz, which she had built for the nuns of St. Clare, and died July 24, 1292.

LUCINA.—A lady of Rome who led a most charitable and holy life. She constantly visited the Christians detained in prison, and buried the martyrs, for whom she built an immense crypt. Feast, June 30.

LUCRETIA.—Martyred at Merida, in Spain, during the persecution of Diocletian. Feast, Nov. 23.

MARCELLA.—A Roman woman, who became a widow seven months after her marriage, and devoted the rest of her life to the service of God. When the Goths plundered Rome she was cruelly scourged by the barbarian soldiers, and died in August, 410. Feast, Jan. 31.

MARICA.—Joyfully participated in the sufferings of St. Cyria and other saints, and obtained with them the crown of martyrdom at Caesarea, in Palestine. Feast, June 5.

MIDA.—Virgin and abbess, who was of the royal blood of Ireland, and so renowned for her virutes as to be ranked among the most illustrious woman saints of Ireland. Feast, Jan. 15

MILDRED.—The granddaughter of Penda, King of Mercia, England, who entered the monastery of Chelles, in France, and on her return to England was made Abbess of Ministrem, in Thanet. She died toward the close of the seventh century. Feast, Feb. 20.

NATHALIE.—Martyred in the persecution raised by the Arabs at Cordova, in Spain. Feast, July 27.

NONNA, the mother of Blessed Gregory Nazianzen, is honored on this day, Aug. 5.

OCTAVIA.—A martyr who suffered for the faith at Antioch, in Syria. Feast, April 15.

PATRICIA.—A virgin of Naples who is named in the Roman martyrology with those saints whose feasts fall on Aug. 25.

PRISCILLA.—A Roman lady who lived in the first century and was connected by blood with many saints and famous people of that time. Feast, Jan. 16.

ROSALIA.—Born of a noble family and descended from Charlemagne. When young she left her home, in Palermo, Sicily, and passed her life in a cave on Mount Pelegrino, where she died Sept. 4, 1160.

SYLVIA.—Mother of Pope Gregory. We have no authentic accounts of her life. Feast, Nov. 3.

THEODORA.—Empress of Constantinople, who by her husband's death was left Regent of the empire. She crushed the iconoclast heresy and greatly benefited the Church. She was banished by her son, and died Feb. 12, 867.

TRIFINA.—Numbered among those old English saints whose proper feast days have not been ascertained.

URSULA.—Revered by the Church as the model of teachers and patroness of the young. She lived in England, and had many persons, both old and young, under her guardianship. The country was then harassed by Saxons, and she with her followers sought a more peaceful abode near Cologne. They were massacred by Huns, Oct. 21, 453.

VALERIA.—Wife of St. Vitalis, martyred at Milan. Her two sons, Gervasius and Protasius are saints. Feast, April 28.

VERONICA.—Born of poor parents in a village near Milan, she had to toil hard from childhood. She was received into a convent after three years of patient waiting, and died Jan. 13, 1497.

WALTRUDE.—Daughter of St. Bertille and wife of Madelgaire, Count of Hainault. She induced her husband to enter a monastery, and, having herself taken the veil, formed a community near Mons, where she died April 9, 688.

*THE CHILD'S NAME. A Collection of Nearly Five Hundred Uncommon and Beautiful Names for Children. With an Introduction on the Tasteful Use of Christian Names. By Julian McCormick. 16mo. Pages 137. New York: William H. Young & Co. 50 cents.

Mr. Newberry and His Critics.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I emerge from the welter of kicks and cuffs that your amiable correspondents are so ready to deal round the land on each they judge their foe with my fancy lightly turning to thoughts of arnica and court plaster, but still unconvinced that "Les Miserables" is anything but the "colossal inanity" that Mr. W. B. Dupree happily calls it.

I have had my say on the subject of "Les Miserables," and have no desire to continue the controversy, but I must publicly acknowledge my egregious blunder in narrating the Valjean-Thenardier incident, for which I am very properly "called down" by Mr. N. Lawson Lewis. That's what comes of trusting a treacherous memory instead of verifying the incident, as I should have done. I read "Les Miserables" seven years ago, and promptly gave away my copy—to a man against whom I had a grudge. My recollection of the Valjean-Thenardier encounter, however, seemed to me so clear and vivid that I never thought of verifying it. The paragraph on the battle of Waterloo was copied not from "Les Miserables," but from an extract thereof that I read in a volume of prose selections.

Answering Mr. H. A. Bruce's question as to whether I read "Les Miserables" in the original French or by means of a translation, I would say that if I hadn't read a translation I should in all probability never have read the book at all, as I know nothing of the French language. I do not even remember the name of the translator of my copy of the book. But surely Mr. Bruce will not seriously maintain that the glaring absurdities and worse that "pervade and animate" "Les Miserables" spring from the difficulties inherent in translation. De Maupassant's tales are known to me only through translations, and they are among the best short stories I have ever read.

Mr. Benjamin Lander, who makes the startling discovery that "The Scarlet Letter" not being a humorous story, I am therefore "comically inconsistent" in calling it a masterpiece while deriding "Les Miserables" merely because it was "not written as a jokebook," is hereby informed that there is a preface to "The Scarlet Letter." If he had written nothing else, that preface proves Hawthorne the possessor of a sense of humor singularly subtle and delicate. It is a literary truism so trite that I am almost ashamed to repeat it—but I will for Mr. Lander's benefit—that the springs of tears and laughter lie side by side. It is Hawthorne's fine sense of humor that makes the pathos of "The Scarlet Letter" so true and convincing. The precious gift of humor enabled Hawthorne to see things in their true proportions, and never once did he stumble into the bog of bathos and bombast in which Hugo is continually floundering. In all the agony, spiritual and physical, of the conscience-stricken, tortured minister, Arthur Dimmesdale, he doesn't attempt to wrench his own head off—a fact that Hugo makes one of his grotesque characters essay, with indifferent success.

HENRY A. NEWBERRY.

Oakland, Cal., Dec. 24, 1899.

Grateful to Mr. Newberry.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In view of the storm of protest which was raised by Henry A. Newberry's opinion of the prose writings of Victor Hugo, allow me to quote a short extract from a letter of Ivan Turgeniev to M. Stassov, which appeared in The Atlantic Monthly for November, 1899, to show that some writers of distinction, besides Mr. Newberry, do not rate Hugo's prose works very high. He says: "I read the 'Rappel,' and I have also read the new articles by Victor Hugo. I regret that I do not possess sufficient powers of expression to tell to what a degree I despise these articles and the whole of his prose in general." (Page 703.)

To my mind, instead of receiving Mr. Newberry's communication with an outcry of horror, it should have been welcomed with open arms. Whether his criticism was true or false, just or unjust, it was not only very readable, but was a gem of humor and quite a relief from some of the dreary "Cynic" letters and their ilk.

Besides, I think, grown people should be able to receive an honest difference of opinion with equanimity, even if it does run counter to their cherished likes and prejudices.

I do not at all agree with Mr. Newberry's views as to the humor of Scott, Frank Stockton, Mark Twain, &c., or with his strictures on Hugo's novels, though I am no worshipper at the great French poet's shrine; but I have more respect for the man who frankly acknowledges that he does not like the works of some author, though his reputation may be firmly established, than have I for the weakling who does not enjoy them, but pretends that he does, for fear of what others may think.

I hope Mr. Newberry will be a regular contributor to your excellent Saturday Review, though in his criticisms he may attempt to break some of my own idols.

WILLIAM H. KELLER.

Lancaster, Penn., Jan. 1, 1900.

A Theme a Century and More Old.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Anent the Shakespeare-Bacon controversy, which, as William Chrystie Miller in The Saturday Review of Sept. 9 says, commenced in 1856, it is interesting to note that in the last century the authenticity of some of Shakespeare's plays was an inter-

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esting theme for magazine writers, as the following letter to the editor of The English Magazine for March, 1797, will show:

Sir: As it seems to be the rage that nothing shall be attributed to Shakespeare but what actually came from his pen, and as Mr. Malone and others learned in black letter have bestowed immense trouble to prove that which was easily discovered even by the critics of the one-shilling gallery, it were to be wished that the play which the same critics, were it performed, would likewise discover not to be Shakespeare's were omitted in all the editions of his works; for it is full as gross an insult to his memory to attribute to his pen the miserable tragedy of Titus Andronicus as to suppose him the author of Vortigen.

Some critics have said that there are passages in the former play which demonstrate that if Shakespeare did not write it he at least inserted those passages and revised the whole. This may be true, and it may, perhaps, be said with equal truth of "Arden of Feversham," and yet that play is universally rejected by all the editors of the great poet.

CONSISTIENS.

Brooklyn, Dec. 29, 1899.

Questions and Answers.

Miss Alice A. Smyth, New Haven, Conn.: "Kindly tell me something about Harriet Martineau."

Harriet Martineau was born in Norwich, England, June 12, 1802, and was educated in Norwich and Bristol. She contributed to The Monthly Repository from 1821, and was engaged on her well-known "Illustrations of Political Economy" from 1832 to 1834. She traveled in the United States from August, 1834, to August, 1836, and on the Continent in 1839. She lived in Tynemouth from 1839 to 1845, and in Ambleside, Westmoreland, from 1845 till her death. From August, 1846, to July, 1847, she traveled in Egypt and Palestine. She was a contributor to The London Daily News from 1852 to 1866, and to The Edinburgh Review from 1859. She died in Ambleside June 27, 1876. Her first book, "Devotional Exercises," appeared anonymously in 1823. Among her best-known works are these: "Illustrations of Political Economy," 1832-4, nine volumes; "Poor Laws and Paupers Illustrated," 1833-4; "Illustrations of Taxation," 1834; "Society in America," 1837; "Retrospect of Western Travel," 1838; "The Martyr Age of the United States," (under initials,) 1840; "The Hour and the Man," 1841; "Letters on Mesmerism," 1845; "Household Education," 1849; "The Factory Controversy," 1855; "Health, Husbandry, and Handicraft," 1861; "Biographical Sketches," 1869. Her "Autobiography" appeared in 1877, and her "Life," by Mrs. Fenwick Miller, in 1884. Her translation of Comte's "Positive Philosophy" was published in 1853.

"S. M. S.," 1,819 Portland Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.: "What are the value of the following: 'New Testament,' Beza's, London, Barker, 1597; 'The Causes of Scandal and Persecution,' published 1673 by William Assheton, D. D., bound in morocco, and an Indian medal given by Thomas Jefferson in 1801, 4 inches in diameter?"

The medal should be taken to a dealer in or a collector of coins. The "New Testament" is worth from $10 to $20; the second book named has no value whatever.

"A. L.," Greenport, L. I.: "I have a book called 'The Real Shelley,' by J. C. Jeaffreson. Who is or was this author?"

John Cordy Jeaffreson, barrister, author, archivist, was born in Framlingham, England, Jan. 14, 1831, the son of William Jeaffreson, F. R. C. S. Educated at Pembroke College, Oxford, he was for some years a mathematical and classical tutor, and in 1874 became one of the inspectors of ancient writings, under her Majesty's Commissioners on Historical Manuscripts. His first book, "Crewe Rise," was published in 1854; "A Book About Doctors," in 1860; "A Book About Lawyers," in 1866; "A Book About the Clergy," in 1869; "The Annals of Oxford," in 1871; "A Book About the Table," in 1875; "The Real Lord Byron," in 1883; "The Real Shelley," in 1885; "Lady Hamilton and Lord Nelson," in 1888; "The Queen of Naples and Lord Nelson," in 1889; "Victoria, Queen and Empress," in 1893, and "A Book of Recollections," in 1894. He has written several novels, among them "Live It Down," 1863; "Lottie Darling," 1873, and "The Rapiers of Regent's Park," 1882.

"A. A. P.," Waterville, Me.: "I have a copy of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' (Boston, John P. Jewett & Co.; Cleveland, Ohio, Jewett, Proctor & Worthington, 1852.) Is it a first edition, and if so with whom could I correspond if I wished to sell it?"

This is apparently the first edition. Books of this nature are purchased by Dodd, Mead & Co. and Charles Scribner's Sons, in New York; by George E. Littlefield of Boston, and by every dealer in rare books, in fact.

"Danny Deever," New York City: "Please recommend a good book on Rudyard Kipling."

An admirable book is Frederic Lawrence Knowles's "Kipling Primer," Boston, Brown & Co., 1899, $1.25.

"R. B. R.," New York City: "What is the value of 'Monuments of Art,' in two volumes? The text is by William Lubke and Fr. A. Von Lutrow, published by Emil Seitz."

$10 or $15.

"Henry," Brooklyn, New York: "Would you kindly inform a delighted reader of your SATURDAY REVIEW of Gilbert Parker's address, and also please print a list of his works?"

Gilbert Parker, novelist, born in Canada, Nov. 23, 1862, was educated at Trinity College, Toronto. He was associate editor of The Sydney Morning Herald, Sydney, Australia, in 1886, and traveled among the South Sea Islands and extensively in Northern Canada. He has written the following books: "The Vendetta," 1889; "No Defense," 1889; "Round the Compass in Australia," 1892; "Pierre and His People," 1892; "Mrs. Falchion," 1893; "The Trespasser," 1893; "The Translation of a Savage," 1894; "The Trail of the Sword," 1894; "The Chief Factor," 1893; "A Lover's Diary: Songs in Sequence," 1894; "When Valmond Came to Pontiac," 1895; "An Adventurer of the North," 1895; "The Seats of the Mighty," 1896; "The Pomp of the Lavilettes," 1897; "A Romany of the Snows," 1897; "The Battle of the Strong," 1898; "The Hill of Pains," 1899; "The Liar," 1899. In 1898, Macmillan published in five volumes at $1.25 each a uniform edition of Parker's works, including "Pierre and His People," "A Lover's Diary," "An Adventurer of the North," in continuation of "Pierre,") "A Romany of the Snows," (second series of "An Adventurer,") and "When Valmond Came to Pontiac." His address is 7 Park Place, St. James's, S. W., London.

"C. E. H.," Brooklyn, New York: "In your issue of Dec. 16 I see that 'A Picture of New York,' 1828, sold for $20. I have one for 1846. Also the 'Boston Directory for 1805, and 'A Chaine of Scripture Chronologie from the Creation of the World to the Death of Jesus Christ,' by Thomas Allen, London, 1639. What value have these, and was there a regular Directory of Boston earlier than the above, aside from the Business Directory of 1786 or 1789?"

"The Picture of New York" for 1846 has no great value. The Boston Directory for 1805 is worth from $5 to $15. The "Chaine of Scripture Chronologie" is worthless. The Boston Directory was first published in 1789, next in 1796, 1798, 1800, 1803, 1805, 1807, 1809, &c. See Adams's Boston Directory for 1852 for an account of the work.

"A Subscriber," Ocean Grove, N. J.: "Can you tell me the value of Purchas's 'Pilgrimage,' 1617, black leather binding; also 'Thornton's New History of London,' (100 copper-plate illustrations,) 1784, brown leather; both in good condition; and where they can be disposed of to the best advantage?"

"Purchas's Pilgrimage," 1617, is worth about $10. A copy brought $9 at the Pratt sale last Spring in Boston. Thornton's, London, sold for $4.50 at Libbie's auction rooms in Boston last April. Rare books are bought by Charles Scribner's Sons, Dodd, Mead & Co., W. E. Benjamin, and others.

"R. H.," New York City: "Kindly tell the correct pronounciation of Stanley J. Weyman's name—Is it Wi-man, or Wa-man?"

The "Wey" has the sound of way.

"Senex," New London, Conn.: "Will you please tell me in your SATURDAY REVIEW whether 'Trilby,' bound from Harper's Monthly, has any enhanced value over all subsequent editions?"

Bibliographically considered, "Trilby" in this shape is important as the earliest edition and as the only edition that contains the suppressed matter in relation to Whistler. Its value in money, however, is not quite $5, and it has sold at auction for $1.25 and less.

J. C. Brown, 246 Grand Street, Newburg, N. Y.: "What is the value of 'Letters from Europe and West Indies, 1843-1852,' by Thurlow Weed, published in 1866 by Weed, Parsons & Co?"

It has very little value.

"Amateur," Chicago: "What is the present value of the edition of Chaucer printed by Morris at the Kelmscott Press. A friend tells me it is worth £100 in London."

A copy of the Kelmscott Chaucer sold for £64 at auction in London the other day. This is the record price. Other copies have fetched £53, £62, and £60 recently. A copy brought £44 Feb. 15, 1899, and the value has steadily advanced since then. It will be some time, however, before a copy brings such a sum as £100.

"D. H.," Brockport, N. Y.: "In Thackeray's 'Vanity Fair' I came across this sentence: 'So our little wanderer went about setting up her tent in various cities of Europe, as restless as Ulysses or Bampfylde Moore Carew.' Who was Bampfylde Moore Carew, and what about him?"

Bampfylde Moore Carew, king of the gypsies, belonged to the Devonshire family, and was born in July, 1693, at Bickley, near Tiverton, England, where his father was long rector. He ran away from school when a boy and joined the gypsies, returning home after a year and a half, but soon rejoining his companions. He was then in Newfoundland for a time, but returned and was elected chief of the gypsies on the death of Clause Patch. Transported to Maryland as an idle vagrant, he escaped and made his way into Pennsylvania, and soon returned to England, where he continued his career of swindling and imposture. About 1745 he is said to have accompanied the Pretender to Carlisle and Derby. He is said to have died about 1770, though a writer in Notes and Queries places the date about 1758. There have been many editions of Carew's "Life."

G. H. Smith, New York City: "Where can I purchase the following books: 'Cupid and Campaspe,' by John Lyly, and 'Euphues,' by John Lyly; 'Tamburlaine,' by Christopher Marlowe, and 'Forget Not Yet,' by Wyatt?"

If our correspondent wishes to purchase

"C. C.," Chattanooga, Tenn.: "Will you please give a brief biographical note concerning Richard Whiteing, author of 'No. 5 John Street' and 'The Island'?"

Richard Whiteing was born in 1840 in London. He came from good Yorkshire stock. He was privately educated, and, while still in his teens, he achieved some success as an engraver. His initial article, "Night in Belgrave Square, by a Costermonger," published in Justin McCarthy's paper, caused him to drop forever the magnifying glass of the engraver and to pick up the pen of the journalist. Besides serving as special foreign correspondent on a number of the great dailies of the world, in various parts of Europe, he once went on a mission for The Century Magazine to Rome, Moscow, and St. Petersburg. Finally he became a leader writer on The Daily News of London. He read a good deal of the literature of the Fabian Society, and with the suggestions that thus came to him he wrote "The Island." Mr. Whiteing, both during his early career in London and later in the cities of Continental Europe, saw a good deal of the life of "the other half." It was a recreation as well as study for him to note constant contrasts. When quite a young man he made up his mind to live among "the other half" and write about them. As he grew older the carrying out of this plan became impracticable, nevertheless he had a mass of material, and by placing himself in fancy among outcasts he wrote "No. 5 John Street." A brief autobiography of Mr. the original editions of these works, he has set for himself a difficult task, for they are of the extremest rarity, and practically unprocurable. Modern editions, however, can be secured through any prominent bookseller. By "Cupid and Campaspe" is meant, we suppose, the play, "Alexander and Campaspe," (in which occurs the famous song, "Cupid sang, Campaspe played,") first published in 1584, and reissued as "Campaspe" in the same year and in 1591. "Euphues" appeared in two parts—"Euphues, the Anatomy of Wit," 1579, 1581, 1585, &c., and "Euphues and His England," 1580, 1582, 1586, &c. The only copy of "Tamburlaine" that has appeared at auction in many years fetched £7 in 1893. It had the two parts, 1605 and 1606. Whiteing may be found in the June number of The Critic, published by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

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L. C. Woodworth, Gouverneur, N. Y.: "I would like to secure copies of 'Old Books, Fresh Flowers,' by Graham R. Tomson, in the brochure form as published by the Brothers of the Book. Also any prints or engravings of St. Laurence or books containing same."

W. James Price, 123 West Forty-fourth Street, New York City: "Having for sale a considerable number of autograph letters, I should like to open correspondence to that end with any who may be interested, in example: Walt Whitman, Dr. Weir Mitchell, Thomas Nelson Page, James Payn, H. C. Bunner, S. I. Prime, Bangs, Clemens, Charles Dudley Warner, R. H. Dana, Edna Lyall, Stedman, &c."

E. B. Hill, 432 Fourth Street, Detroit, Mich.: "I will pay cash for the following: 'Week on the Concord,' 1867; 'Early Spring in Massachusetts,' 1881; the same, no date; 'Summer,' 1884; Thoreau's 'Thoughts,' 1890; 'Miscellanies,' 1894. I offer for exchange for Thoreauana or Emersoniana, Carlyle's 'Miscellanies,' introduction by Emerson, four volumes, 1839-9, first American edition; first editions of Thoreau's 'Maine Woods' and 'Autumn.'"

H. C. Leahy, 1,718 North Twenty-ninth Street, Philadelphia: "I have for exchange four large volumes, heavy cloth binding, of 'The Encyclopaedic Dictionary' purchased three years ago from the Syndicate Publishing Company, Philadelphia, for $25. The books have not been opened a dozen times, and are therefore in first-class condition. Not having much use for them I desire to exchange for sets of some of the old masters like Bulwer, Dickens Scott, or others. Books must be in good condition and well bound."

T. M. Glover, Rutherford, N. J.: "I would like to exchange Volumes I, 2, 3, 4, 9, and 10 of 'American Naturalist,' bound in green morocco; a copy of Davidson's 'Introduction to the New Testament,' (two volumes) and 'Introduction to Old Testament, (three volumes;) Felton's 'Lectures on Greece,' two volumes; Hume's 'History of England,' Cadell's 8vo edition, (in excellent condition;) Green's 'Larger History of England,' (paper, 16mo.)"

W. C. Anderson, 400 Biddle Avenue, Station D, Pittsburg, Penn.: "Wanted, a well-preserved copy of Joseph Story's 'Miscellaneous Writings.'

J. Macdonald, Hillsdale, N. Y.: "I have an entirely new set of the International Cyclopedia, fifteen volumes, Dodd, Mead & Co., publishers, bound in library leather; also, the International Year Book, 1898, a supplemental volume, which I should like to sell for cash."

H. C. Matthews, 19 West Ninety-third Street, New York City: "I would like to dispose of the following works, most of them in excellent condition: Lockhart's 'Life of Sir Walter Scott,' ten volumes, cloth, illustrated, Edinburgh; 'English Writers,' by Henry Morley, three volumes, cloth, London, 1867; Moore's 'Life of Lord Byron,' one volume, portraits and illustrations, London, John Murray, 1889; 'Syria, the Holy Land, Asia Minor,' London, 1836, three volumes, illustrations by W. H. Bartlett and others; Schiller's 'Complete Works in Prose and Verse,' translated, two volumes, half morocco, Philadelphia, 1861; Burton's 'Anatomy of Melancholy,' one volume, half calf, London, 1838; 'Book of Days,' two volumes, cloth, W. & R. Chambers, London and Edinburgh, 1879."

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Julia E. Woodruff, Tnadilla, N. Y.: "I have a copy of Jay Gould's 'History of Delaware County,' in excellent condition, which I should be glad to sell. A copy once sold at auction, I am told, for $40; but a price much less than that is all I should hope to get."

Appeals to Readers.

H. W. Hagin, 407 Produce Exchange, New York City: "I desire to purchase copies of 'The Gallery of Plays and Players.' I will be glad to hear from anybody who has them to offer at reasonable prices."

If Mrs. Albert Amy Miller of Brooklyn, who wrote the letter in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Dec. 23 on "Tinrod's Beautifully Pathetic Life," will kindly send her street address to the editor a letter received for her at this office will be forwarded.

W. F. Osborne, Ansonia, Conn.: "Where can these lines be found":

We are the watchmen by an empire's cradle,
Whose infant sinews show like ancient Rome's.

Miss E. E. Turney, 274 West Eighty-fourth Street, New York City: "Who is the author of the following poem":

If I had known in the morning,
How wearily all the day,
The words unkind would trouble my mind,
That I said when you went away,
I had been more careful, darling,
Nor given you needless pain;
But we vex our own with look and tone,
We may never take back again.

For though in the quiet evening,
You may give me the kiss of peace,
Yet it well might be, that never for me,
The pain of the heart should cease.
How many go forth at morning,
Who never come home at night;
And hearts have broken for harsh words spoken,
That sorrow can ne'er set right.

We have careful thought for the stranger,
And smiles for the sometime guest,
But oft for our own the bitter tone,
Though we love our own the best;
Ah! lips with the curve impatient,
Ah! brow with the shade of scorn,
'Twere a cruel fate, were the night too late,
To undo the work of the morn.

SHAKESPEARE.

On Both Sides of a Great Controversy.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In reading your noble issues, (and I am careful, whatever I do, not to miss one,) I see a good deal cropping out among your correspondence about the everlasting Bacon-Shakespeare theory. I therefore take the liberty of sending you the within correspondence which I think may interest some of your readers.

I think the letter from Dr. Morgan (which I have permission to use as I see fit) is an especially admirable résumé of both sides of the famous controversy. Dr. Morgan cannot quite overcome his fondness for heaping up mountains of paradox on both sides of questions and then standing off and grinning at those who endeavor seriously to shovel them away. But in this instance I think he does less of this sort of thing than you do.

HENRY G. LANGFORD.

Philadelphia, Dec. 23, 1899.

Dr. Appleton Morgan:

Dear Sir: I have read with great interest your "Warwickshire Dialect," in which you certainly strongly intimate, though you do not say, that Shakespeare did not write the poems and sonnets called his. I also read your "Shakespeare Myth" of twenty years ago, in which you certainly pretty strongly suggested, if you did not say, that Lord Bacon wrote the dramatic works which the world called Shakespeare's, and I think that, whatever may be your opinion now, that work is generally catalogued and considered as a book maintaining the Baconian side of the Bacon-Shakespeare question. And I also read your "Shakespeare in Fact and in Criticism," published in 1888, in which, if I understand it, and the preface to it, you distinctly repudiate your "Shakespeare Myth" and certainly accept Shakespeare of Stratford as the author of the plays.

Will you deem it an impertinence in a stranger, dear Sir, if I ask you frankly what your present opinion as to the authorship of the plays is?

HENRY G. LANGFORD.

To Appleton Morgan, L.L. D.
1,244 Ridge Avenue, Philadelphia, Penn.,
Sept. 1, 1899.
Westfield Club, Westfield, N. J.,
September 20, 1899.

Henry G. Langford, Esq., Philadelphia, Penn.:

Dear Sir: I am very willing indeed to answer your letter, for, although it is almost a quarter of a century since I occupied myself with the Bacon-Shakespeare theory, and although I long since, for myself, accepted the orthodox Shakespeare as the author of the plays, yet I have never ceased to take a lively interest in that theory and in all that appertains to it. As to the "Myth," and the "Fact and Criticism," it was not because I found reason to doubt any of the propositions laid down in the first named book, but because it appeared to me that I had found explanations of them consistent with the orthodox belief, that I wrote the second, which, perhaps, was my "conversion," as you good naturedly style it.

There are, I suppose, three ways of establishing ancient facts: First, by record. Second, by history. Third, by tradition. But records can be impeached by showing forgery or mutilation. History can be denied by other and more reliable histories or by proving bias or misinformation as to its writer. And tradition can be upset by showing that the memory of man hath or can run to the contrary, or that there once existed a motive for imitating such tradition not in accord with the truth. But all these three—Record, History, and Tradition—in the case of Shakespeare, concur in proving that there was such a man, and that the plays traced themselves to him, and no one of the three can be impeached by any of the above methods.

The only question, therefore, which I can perceive, is: Do these three—Record, History, and Evidence—taken altogether, prove too much? That is to say, while proving Shakespeare to have been the man he was, do they prove him not to have been such a man as could compose those thirty-seven plays?

I think whatever strength an anti-Shakespearean authorship may possess is by way of answer to this last question. But supposing the answer be that the records, history, and traditions do prove too much? Can the anti-Sheakespearean be sure of his ground that such an answer disposes of the question of the authorship of the plays? Miracles have happened. Things too strange not to be true are not wanting in the chronicles of mankind. Archbishop Whately, by way of answer to Hume's dictum that "Miracles are impossible because they are improbable," wrote the history of Napoleon I. in the style of the Old Testament chronicle, with Hebraic-sounding names, and the result was prima facie a most incredible fable. What lawyer under the Code Napoleon, or student of the civil law, could have credited a report of the second trial of poor Dreyfus occurring in a civilized community or in a court of justice? And who, twenty years ago, would have believed in a machine to listen to one's words and preserve them and give them back in the very tones and accent of the speaker; or that air could be liquefied, or telegraphs operate themselves without wires? Certainly in Shakespearean matters the most unexpected things are constantly occurring even in modern times. The story of the Ireland forgeries, the work of a lad of sixteen, were too strange for fiction; and who can account for the fact that ten years or so ago a copy of the second folio of Shakespeare, on the fly leaf of which a tracing of the third-will-autograph had been pasted more than 100 years ago, should have turned up in a miner's cabin in Utah? And there are plenty more such curiosities as these. Why is it not the simplest plan to let Shakespeare stand as a simple miracle?

As to Lord Bacon. When once Shakespeare can be assumed as displaced, can Bacon be selected by a process of elimination as the only one of Shakespeare's contemporaries who can take his place as the author? Was he the only great writer of the day? How about Sir Philip Sidney, who certainly had the labor-saving quality of a sense of humor which, in Bacon, can only be laboriously inferred, and which Spenser (in his early Fairie Queen, which George Eliot thought that nothing but a dispensation of Providence could ever end) had not a morsel of? How about a dozen others, in whose writings parallelisms can be found with Shakespeare's plays—and I beg to ask here in what extant literary work of any age or century prior to Shakespeare's plays, or even subsequent and down to the present day, "parallelisms" with Shakespeare cannot be found? Will any one mention one? I think, for that matter, it would be rather difficult to find an editorial page of a New York or Philadelphia newspaper in which a sentiment or idea could not be found to "parallel" or suggest a quotation from some one of the thirty-seven plays.

As to the wonderfully numerous references in the plays to occult and unnatural facts, showing familiarity with, at that time, generally unrevealed explanations of physical facts—the atomic theory; the circulation of the blood; heat as a mode of motion, and the like; revealing an acquaintance with the geography and topography of countries rarely visited by contemporaries and certainly never visited by Shakespeare at all—is it possible that nobody but Sir Francis Bacon knew of or had access to these? How about the then very recent dissolution of the monasteries and learned houses under Henry VIII.? What had become of the hundreds of "learned clerks" who had been left homeless and penniless to wander all over England, but who probably mostly congregated in London and the larger towns? Having spent their lives in the handling or reading of old parchments, or in the editing, copying, or scraping for palimpsests the old vellums and reading what they copied or scraped out, surely these had, or may have had, no other "lease of quick revenues" (as Bacon called it) than to barter the lore they had thus absorbed for bread or shelter. And, certainly, the plays state these matters correctly quite as often as Bacon does. Indeed, I think some of us might claim that there are more exploded theories and impossible propositions to be found in Bacon's writings than in the plays, where it is a sort of a proverb that "Shakespeare is always right, and always prophetic," even as to most modern sensations or discoveries.

This is, as far as I can suggest, an answer to your letter, and it goes only to the old Baconian theory of my youth, viz., that Bacon wrote the plays for "lease of quick revenue;" for money to support himself while waiting for preferment in the State, or in his profession, but concealed his authorship lest he should lack advancement in the State and in his profession if known to be a writer of plays.

With the present Baconian theory, which is, I believe, that Bacon wrote the plays, not for money but as a part of his philosophical system, as a sort of Comédie Humaine, and, so far from wishing to conceal his authorship, was ambitious to be known as the author of the plays; and so inserted a cipher into their text asserting his authorship—with this new Baconian theory I am too uninstructed to cope. Instead of confessing to their authorship in a letter and leaving it to be opened 100 or 200 or 300 years (or at any time he chose) after his death, which would have been the nearest way and the one most apt to occur to a man whose days were full of work like Bacon's, that he took the pains to arrange ciphers and cryptograms in the pagination, letter-press, &c., of the printed editions of his works, and on the stone over Shakespeare's grave, (to the stonecutter of which he found access,) seems to me fantastical and preposterous. And yet, preposterous as it seems to us all, it cannot be denied that those were days of "ciphers" and "cryptograms"; and that cryptographic and enfolded writing was taught as a science, and that books were written about its cultivation, and that important State secrets were inclosed in what we now consider as this trivial performance. And perhaps we can assume that Bacon believed that his authorship of the Shakespeare plays rose to the dignity of an important State secret, though none of us can see that it was criminal to have written "Shakespeare," or that it would not have been the simplest thing in the world to have secured the announcement at any desired date by the simple expedient of leaving a sealed letter in the hands of one's executors. * * *

As a matter of fact, however, it cannot be denied that the "Cipher" claims and the above list have caused many admirers and students of Shakespeare, who were once attracted by the really scholarly and serious side of the old Baconian theory, (as laid down by Judge Holmes, for example,) to abandon it altogether, and to refuse to consider it further. The proposition lately advanced in London that both Bacon and Shakespeare were Freemasons, (or Rosicrucians, as then called,) but that Bacon fell, in some way, into disgrace with the order, while Shakespeare remained in good standing, and that this is why the Freemasons of to-day will not permit Bacon to be substituted for Shakespeare as the author of the plays, is, to my mind, quite as fantastic as the rest of the business. But it is human experience that the brightest and soundest-minded of men can entertain phantasmagoria and chimera equally with the weakest. In my own time I have known two of the most eminent and successful lawyers at the New York bar who accepted supernatural evidence, and even physical and even tangible evidence of supernatural propositions which their brethren and the bar could not recognize.

But when we come to the poems the whole world calls Shakespeare's anybody is at liberty to doubt without troubling himself to cite either internal or external evidence. For it certainly is a maxim of common sense as well as a legal maxim, that where part of a thing is false or doubtful, the whole is false or doubtful. And if we find that some of these poems are falsely called Shakespeare's the presumption is that the others bound up with them are at least doubtful. Open any edition of Shakespeare and we find the poems as follows: "Venus and Adonis," "Lucrece," the "Sonnets," "The Passionate Pilgrim," "A Lover's Complaint," "The Phoenix and Turtle." Now we happen to know perfectly well that some of these poems are not Shakespeare's at all. The section (VIII.) of "The Passionate Pilgrim," "If music and sweet poetry agree," &c., and (XXI.,) "As it fell upon a day," &c., are extracts from the collection of "Poems in Various Humors," by Richard Barnfield, (1598;) (XI.,) "Venus with Adonis sitting by her," is from Bartholemen Griffin's "Fidessa," (1596;) (XVIII.,) "My flocks feed not," is from Thomas Weelker's "Madrigals," (1597.) The stanzas (XII.) beginning "Crabbed age and youth cannot live together," occur in several plays by Elizabethan dramatists, (they formed, in fact, a popular song of the day as familiar as "My Lady Green Sleeves.") The "Live with me and be my love" (XX.) is Marlowe's "Passionate Shepherd to his Mistress," and the four lines entitled "Love's Answer," are "The Ladies' Answer to the Shepherd" written by Sir Walter Raleigh; and lines 29 to 38 of (XXI.) were removed from the third edition in 1612 by the publisher, Jaggard, (who first printed the whole collection in 1599,) on Heywood's protest (in his "Apology for Actors," 1612,) against the trespass. * * *

This is a long letter. But if I should try and put it all into one sentence, I think that sentence would run something like this:

Shakespeare is a miracle as he stands. But as he stands he is a much simpler and much less complicated miracle than he would be if any of the current explanations of him were accepted. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

APPLETON MORGAN.

What Men of Shakespeare's Own Time Said of Him.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

"My Beloved, the Author, Mr. William Shakespeare." This is no modern inscription. It is the phrase of the renowned Ben Jonson, published but seven years after the death of his beloved, and formed a part to the introductory matter of the first edition of Shakespeare's collected plays, printed at London in 1623.

Our wish is to place a cudgel in the hands of those who shall be willing to use it against that small number who, from one or another unjustifiable motive, would impair Shakespeare's claims to the authorship of his plays. It is with a feeling that Ben Jonson would applaud the effort, if sincere, however defectively executed, that we quote his words. That our weapon may have weight, it shall be made up of facts as close-grained as though they related to 1899 instead of the years following 1563.

Shakespeare was one of twenty-six performers who from time to time took part in producing his plays. A full list of these is furnished in the volume mentioned. John Heminge and Henrie Condele were the names of two of these actors who got together the plays of Shakespeare, whom, in their introduction, they style their friend, and publish them in the book of 1623. They say of their author, "Who, as he was a happy imitator of nature, was a most gentle expression of it," and add that "the plays had their trial already, and stood out all appeals." They dedicate the volume to the Earls of Pembroke and of Montgomery, and express the hope that "what delight is in these remains of your servant Shakespeare may be ever your Lordships, the reputation his, the fault ours, if any be committed by a pair so careful to show their gratitude both to the living and the dead." And these fellow-players further say, with much tenderness, of their dead friend, "And what he thought he uttered with that easiness that we have scarce received from him a blot in his papers." His contemporaries, having known Shakespeare as both writer and player, freely dwelt upon his quality in both capacities.

In Shakespeare's lifetime, and before his pen had long been busy, Henry Chettle, a literary man, who edited "Greene's Grotesworth of Wit," in apologizing for an attack by the latter (a dramatic writer) upon Shakespeare, wrote of the latter: "Because I have seen his demeanor no less civil than excellent in the quality he professes, and of his repute as a writer, thus" (to give full weight to the evidence, allow for what seems to us quaint English,) "because divers of worship have reported his grace in writing that approves his art."

Francis Meres, in 1598, writes of Shakespeare's sonnets as "His sugared sonnets, that were handed about by his private friends, and many years before they were printed."

In 1591 Spenser, the poet, published his "Teares of the Muses," and he thus speaks of Shakespeare:

And he the man, whom Nature selfe had made
To mock her selfe, and Truth to imitate,
With kindly counter under mimic shade,
Our pleasant Willy, ah! is dead of late;
With whom all joy and jolly merriment
Is also deaded, and in dolour drent.

Instead thereof scoffing Scurrilitie,
And scornfull Follie with Contempt is crept,
Rolling in rymes of shamelesse ribaudrie
Without regard, or due decorum kept;
Each idle wit at will presumes to make,
And doth the learned's taske upon him take.

But that same gentle spirit, from whose pen
Large streams of honnie and sweete nectar flowe,
Scorning the boldness of such base-borne men,
Which dare their follies forth so rashlie throwe:
Doth rather choose to sit in idle cell,
Than so himselfe to Mockerie to sell.

Says Collier, "The most striking of these lines is:

'Our pleasant Willy, ah! is dead of late,'

and hence if it stood alone we might infer that Willy was actually dead, but the latter part of the third stanza we have quoted, shows in what sense he used the word 'dead' as far as regarded the admirable dramatic talents he had already displayed, which had enabled him even before 1591 to outstrip all living rivalry, and to afford the most certain indication of the still greater things Spenser saw he would accomplish. He was dead because he

Doth rather choose to sit in idle cell,
Than so himselfe to Mockerie to sell.

It is to be borne in mind that these stanzas, and six others, are put in the mouth of Thalia, whose lamentation on the degeneracy of the stage, especially in comedy, follows those of Calliope and Melpomene, and more than a year before the publication of these lines Shakespeare had risen to be a distinguished member of Lord Chamberlain's company, and a sharer in the undertaking at Blackfriars. It is established that Spenser's lines applied to Shakespeare as regards the date of their publication, and indisputably applied with most felicitous exactness to the works he has left behind him. With regard to the lines which state that Willy

Doth rather choose to sit in idle cell,
Than so himselfe to Mockerie to sell.

It was in 1589 that there was a compulsory cessation of theatrical performances which affected not only offending but unoffending companies. This cessation commenced a short time before Spenser wrote his "Tears to the Muses," in which he notices the silence of Shakespeare. We have no means of ascertaining how long the order inhibiting theatrical performances generally was persevered in, but the plague broke out in London in 1592, and in the Autumn of that year, when the plague was greatest, the Queen made a tour in the provinces and amusements were suspended in London. The earliest enumeration of Shakespeare's dramas made its appearance in 1598, while Shakespeare was alive. In a work by Francis Meres, entitled, "Palladis Tamia Wits Treasury," the author inserts the following paragraph:

As Plautus and Seneca are accounted the best for comedy and tragedy among the Latins, so Shakespeare among the English is the most excellent in both kinds for the stage. For comedy witness his "Gentlemen of Verona," his "Errors," his "Love's Labor's Lost," "Midsummer Night's Dream," "Merchant of Venice"; for tragedy, his "Richard the II.," "Richard the III.," "Henry the IV.," "King John," "Titus Andronicus," and his "Romeo and Juliet."

The following passages in the same division of the work of Meres contain mention of the name or works of Shakespeare: "As the soule of Euphorbus was thought to live in Pythagoras, so the sweete wittie soule of Ovid lives in mellifluous and honey-tongued Shakespeare. Witness his 'Venus and Adonis,' his 'Lucrece,' his sugared sonnets, &c. Again, as Epius Stolo said, 'The Muses would speak with Plautus tongue,' (if they would speak Latin,) so I say the Muses would speak with Shakespeare's fine filed phrase, if they would speak English."

Richard Barnfield published his "Encomion on Lady Pecuma" in 1598, and from a copy of verses entitled "Remembrance of Some English Poets," we quote the following notice of Shakespeare:

"And Shakespeare then, whose honey flowing vein,
Pleasing the world, thy phrases doth contain,
Whose Venus, and whose Lucrece, sweet chaste,
Thy name in Fame's immortal book hath plac'd,
Live you, at least in fame live ever;
Well may the body die, but fame die never."

A ballad was published on the death of Queen Elizabeth in 1602, in the commencement of which Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, and Thomas Greene were called upon to contribute some verses in honor of the late Queen.

"You poets all, brave Shakespeare, Jonson, Greene,
Bestow your time to write for England's Queene."

Ben Jonson, surviving Shakespeare, published, after the short interim of seven years from the decease of the latter, the tribute in which he called his friend

"Soul of the age,
The applause, delight, the wonder of our stage."

(which, of course, is a recognition of Shakespeare, both as writer and player,) "Sweet Swan of Avon," and "Star of Poets." Again, in 1623, he wrote the following on Shakespeare's picture:

"This figure that thou see'st put,
It was for gentle Shakespeare cut,
Wherein the graver had a strife
With nature, to outdo the life.
O could he have but drawn his wit,
As well in brasse as he hath hit
His face, the print would then surpasse
All that was ever put in brasse,
But since we cannot, reader looke
Not on his picture—but his booke."

Hugh Holland was a writer who added his tribute, the "Famous Scenic Poet," as

part of the introduction of the volume of 1623:

"Those hands who you so clapped go now and wring
You Britain's brave, for glorious Shakespeare's days.
His days are done that made the dainty plays
Which made the Globe of Heaven and Earth to ring."

The Globe having been Shakespeare's theatre, there is an evident pun upon the name; but, like the recognition of the two-fold character of Shakespeare, is even more evident, and following is a line in which Holland calls the grave "Death's tyring house"—the language of a man writing of one identified with dramatic life for readers and critics interested, and those who perused it.

"J. M.," furnishing only those initials, added some lines to the same prefatory matter, and falls into the same figure, while his tribute is no less earnest, if less graceful and less well known than Jonsons's:

"We wondered, Shakespeare, that thou was't so soon
From the world's stage to the grave's tyring noon.
We thought thee dead, but this thy printed worth,
Tells the spectators that thou wen'st but forth
To enter with applause."

While Leonard Diggs, another writer for the same purpose, commences with a line which shows that the scheme of publishing Shakespeare's plays (those in which he had taken a part upon the stage and which it was notorious he had written) was not out of the minds of those naturally interested, viz., the dramatic writers, critics, minor poets, as well as those persons of literary and other authority to whom reference may have been made by Chettle, in his phrase, "dives of worship," in the interval of seven years between the poet's death and the appearance of the volume. It is as if Diggs had anticipated the trade terms of the modern publishers, and called it the long looked-for volume. He says, inscribing his lines "to the memory of the deceased author master":

"Shakespeare, at length thy pious fellows give
The world thy works—thy works by which outlive
My tomb, thy name must, when that shore is rent
And time dissolves that Stratford monument."

He adds the work will make the poet,

"Fresh to all ages," and

"Be sure, our Shakespeare, thou canst never die,
But crown'd with laurels, live eternally."

The "Stratford Monument," of which Diggs speaks, was erected and placed in the Church of Stratford-Upon-Avon anterior to the publication of the folio edition of his "Comedies, Histories, and Tragedies," in 1623—and on it was inscribed:

"Judicie, genio Socratem, Arte habet,
Terre legit, populus habet, Olympus."

"Stay, passenger, why goest thou by so fast,
Read, if thou canst, whom envious death hath plast.
Untrue this monument; Shakespeare; with whome
Quick nature died. Whose name doth deck ye tomb
Far more than cast; sieth all yet he had with
Leaves living art but page to serve his witt.
Obiet, ano Dom., 1616,
Aetatis 53, die 23 Apr."

Again in 1614 Charles Best, a well-known poet, published a narrative poem entitled "The Ghost of Richard the Third." It is divided into three portions, the "Character," the "Legend," and the "Tragedy" of Richard III., and the second part opens with the following stanza—which shows the high estimate the writer had formed of the genius of Shakespeare; it is extremely interesting as a contemporaneous tribute. Richard, narrating his own history, thus speaks:

To him that impt my fame with Clio's quill,
Whose magic raised me from oblivion's den,
That writ my storie on the Muses' hill,
And with my actions dignified his pen;
He that from Helicon sends many a rill,
Whose nectared veins are drunke by thirsty men,
Crown'd be his stile with fame, his head with bayes,
And none detract, but gratitude his praise.

The man who, having had an average experience of the jealousy of professional human nature, can deliberate upon each tributary word in the foregoing agitations, and yet claim that with those of his time who were either blessed or cursed with the poetic faculty, and therefore most alive to excellence and most disposed to ridicule mere pretension, Shakespeare did not occupy an exalted position is not of our way of thinking. Shakespeare is the "star of poets." "He will be fresh to all ages"; his plays are "dainty." He will "live eternally." "Crowned by his stile"; and Holland exclaims in the same short piece before cited:

Dry'd is that run, dry'd is the Thespian spring
That corpse, that coffin, now bestick those bays
Which crowned him poet first, then Poet's King.

He was then already before death the bay-crowned, the "Poet's King." But we add what is more to our purpose—keeping in mind the jealousy referred to above merely as a fact which a cautious judge would be bound to take into account, the negative evidence is even more strong than the positive which the citations contain, and no other than Shakespeare could claim truthfully, as no one, in fact, ever had claimed any part in the authorship. Some one may hint that the "tyring room" is the very abode of jealousy. We have so heard, and putting some faith in the report, we are led to make the foregoing copious extracts, showing among other things Shakespeare's prominence among performers. The citations do say in effect that he played and wrote dainty plays. They do not say nor hint that there is any doubt as to his having exclusively written what appeared as his plays.

Is anything needed to make the evidence conclusive to a fair mind? It is furnished whether called for or not. * * *

THE WEEK IN ART.

The week has not been a particularly exciting one in art circles. The annual exhibition of the Academy of Design in the Fine Arts Galleries has drawn many visitors; the continued display of the works of Julius Rolshoven and the fine and interesting collection of Japanese paintings and color prints selected in Japan by J. D. Millet at the American Art Galleries have been viewed by many art lovers, Mr. Ozias Dodge has had an interesting little exhibition at the Wunderlich Gallery, and Francesco P. Finocchiaro gave a reception at his studio, 1,193 Broadway, on Thursday.

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The American Society of Miniature Painters will hold its first annual exhibition at the Knoedler Galleries, at Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, beginning Tuesday next, Jan. 9, and continuing until Jan. 20. There will be a press view this afternoon and a private view on Monday morning and afternoon. Unusual interest attaches to this first display of the miniature painters since they have banded together.

***

The exhibition of some seventeen canvases by Ozias Dodge, who is a Vermont artist, now living at Norwich, Conn., at present at the Wunderlich Gallery, is interesting in several ways. It shows the artist as a close observer of nature, and a lover of her more sombre moods, possessed of much sympathy, a good color sense, and yet so varying in his moods as to delight in one canvas, to disappoint in the next. His subjects are chiefly found in New Jersey and Connecticut. Two of his Winter landscapes, that painted at Norwich, and "Sifting Snow," are gray tonal studies with much charm, strongly suggestive of the Norwegian artist Thaulow, "the painter of the snow, the night and the stream," whose work Mr. Dodge has evidently closely studied. There are good outdoor feeling and distance effect in the "Flying Clouds, Barnegat Bay. There is also good outdoor feeling in "The Thaw," soft and delicate color in the "June Morning," and a simplicity of subject and treatment in the "Berkshire Hills," which are very attractive. On the other hand, it is difficult to see anything coherent in the weird and sketchy woodland with figure "The Birches," the so-called "Sandwich Notch," a landscape that is simply incomprehensible, and "The Return of the Fisherman" is hard and cold in color. Mr. Dodge strikes the writer as an artist who has more of promise than fulfillment, but who has enough of the former to make it worth his while to study assiduously. Through such study and continued application he can probably correct the faults which now mar so much his work as a whole.

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The press view of the William T. Evans collection, which will be placed on exhibition at the American Art Galleries about Jan. 23 will probably be on Wednesday, Jan. 24. Mr. Evans is preparing a small and handsomely illustrated catalogue for his exhibition and sale.

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The press view of the Mosler collection of pictures and studio effects will be next Thursday, Jan. 11. The sale of Mr. Mosler's pictures will take place at the American Art Galleries on the evening of Thursday, Jan. 18, and of his studio effects on the afternoon of the succeeding day. Lovers—and there are many—of genre, or, as they are better known to the general public, "story pictures," should not fail to attend the exhibition and sale of Mr. Mosler's canvases. He has been perhaps the best exponent for many years in this country of the Munich and Dusseldorf schools of painting, and a number of his works are far better painted than those of the earlier masters of these schools, which American picture collectors and art lovers of a few years ago so much admired. Mr. Mosler has given new life to the rather inanimate art of the earlier Dusseldorf and Munich men. He, like them, selects story subjects having universal human interest, and then paints his stories with a knowledge of composition, strong drawing, and good color that makes them attractive and valuable. Many collectors of American pictures consider it necessary to have a Henry Mosler in their collections.

***

The collection of some 620 Japanese paintings and color prints, selected in Japan by Mr. J. D. Millet and Prof. Ernest Fenerosa of Boston, represents the combined attempts of these two men to revive the old Japanese arts of color printing and water-color painting. The attention of art lovers is strongly directed to the display, which will delight the soul of any one with a decorative sense. Some of the paintings are on silk, but the majority are on paper, and all have mats of appropriate tone and color selected by the artists themselves. It must be confessed that these prints and paintings grow tremendously upon one. When first seen, and especially those which show more or less successful attempts at the rendering of [illegible] which Japanese painting and decoration have always been lacking, there is a sense of disappointment; a feeling also arises that Prof. Fenerosa and Mr. Millet had far better have left the old boatman on the Sumida River, who they found had been an artist, to his more prosaic occupation than to have recalled him to a work which is influenced by modern methods and ideas, and which, consequently, must lose some of its quaint and distinctive charm. As one looks closer into these productions of the old boatman and his companion artists one sees, however, that the characteristic Oriental subtlety of taste, grace of line, and sureness and delicacy of touch and charming and indefinable delicious decorative color sense are all here, and cannot be taken away. Then one turns to the catalogue to read how Mr. Millet, who knew that the old school of color painting had passed away in the revolution of 1865, returned to Japan in 1896, found that three artists who had learned the process were still living, gave an order for several hundred prints, and returned to Japan in 1899 to find awaiting him those shown in the present collection.

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Mr. Millet says:

"Such an undertaking as this, the revival of a dormant, if not dead, art, was attended with many novel and interesting experiences. For example, it was learned that one of the old boatmen on the Sumida River, whose wages for poling craft up and down with the tide could not exceed thirty-five cents a day, had been as a boy an engraver and printer in color. He was found, and admitted that the old art was his profession and that his love for it was still absorbing. He had abandoned it many years before to find any work he could, when he first realized that his art had lost its hold upon the people and was being prostituted by the ordinary demands of commerce. This man became at once the head workman in the new undertaking, and under his guidance the prints here exhibited were produced. Some of them are entirely his work, from the engraved block to the finished print. The search for the artists who are now at work with him was quite as interesting. Incidentally it was demonstrated many times that refined artistic ability is a common inheritance of even the lower orders in Japan.

"It is, perhaps, unfortunate that the method must be called printing, because the word is associated with a mechanical production. A brief description will show the distinguishing features:

"The engraver first draws the outlines of the original on thin paper. This he transfers to blocks made of cherry wood, cut with the grain and not across it, as in our wood engravings. If the reproduction be unusually difficult, most of the printing will be done by the head printer, or, perhaps, the engraver. At least enough artist's proofs will be made to enable others to follow. The printer does not print one color on top of another in order to obtain a third, as we do in lithography, but uses as many blocks as there are distinct tones, no matter whether 30 or 130 blocks be required. The result is that the finished print has a purity of tone that cannot be obtained when one color is superimposed upon another.

"The aim of the printer being to reproduce a water color, he uses a soft, absorbent paper, and inks that are practically water color paints. These inks he mixes as he wants them, exactly as an artist mixes color on a palette.

"There is no printing press. The printer sits upon the floor with the various blocks all around him. He takes one in his lap and carefully paints it with a small, stiff brush. If any shading be required he partially wipes off the color with his thumb or a damp cloth. Upon the skill with which this shading is done depends the success of his picture. When the block is inked a sheet of paper is placed upon it, guided into position by rectangular notches in the block to corresponding with two of the corners of the sheet. This secures the exact placing of the colored portions of the picture. The printer then rubs the back of the sheet with a soft pad or with his hand, varying the pressure in order to transfer more or less ink as may be desired in light or dark portions. As a final touch, the sheet is sometimes embossed in certain places, in order to secure the delicate shading or tracery that the shadow of an embossed surface gives."

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It is impossible to mention in detail even those prints and paintings which call most loudly for attention. There is a landscape, one of several painted in lacquer, by Biyo, (No. 30,) "Some Swallows"; (No. 322,) by Rinsen, "A Kingfisher"; (No. 340,) by Rissu; five coast scenes and one view of Fujima from the coast, by Shoin; a study of "Breaking Waves," (No. 463;) a "Lotus and Yellow Bird," on silk, (No. 468;) a study of "Cranes," (No. 472,) and "Storks and Fishing Boat," (No. 476,) by Shou, which must be noticed as being particularly good. Gaikoku is especially clever in his rendering of flocks of birds in monochrome, and Kosen in his pictures of fish, while Hotei is perhaps the best painter of birds, fish, and flowers. But all must be seen and studied by the individual, as all are attractive and artistic. A number of these prints or paintings would decorate a room in the most novel and artistic way.

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The first notice given in this supplement of the annual Academy exhibition was devoted more to portraiture and the prize pictures. The display has a number of good landscapes and a few excellent marines. In the Vanderbilt Gallery there is a charming landscape by Gustave Wiegand, "Springtime," very delicate in color and tender in feeling. E. L. Henry shows a large canvas, "Waiting at the Ferry," one of his characteristic and carefully and thoroughly studied historical subjects, telling, as usual, a good story and full of interest to the historical student. There are, as usual, delicious sentiment and soft and pleasing color in C. Harry Eaton's "Along the River." Edward H. Potthast's "Ox Team," is a thoroughly well-painted canvas, having soft and lovely light, good color, and well-drawn oxen. Arthur Parton strikes his usual high note in his Springtime study of an "Old Orchard," and Irwing R. Wiles's "Long Island Road," soft and sweet in color, is full of air and light. Mr. Wiles should follow up the note he strikes in this good canvas. There is much of force in Lockwood De Forest's "Sunset," with its simple composition, good distance, and harmonious color. Mr. De Forest's color is less hard than of yore, and his landscape work is steadily improving. J. R. Brevoort's "Showery Day on a Moor" has good distance and air. Gilbert Gaul's "War" is a strong but morbid study of a battlefield after a conflict, the few guards pacing up and down, while the yellow moonlight falls upon the maimed forms and distorted, bruised, and bloody faces of the dead and dying. There are good composition and careful painting of details in this canvas, but the light is unnatural and the color not effective. George R. Bogert has a strong marine in the "Approaching Storm." H. Bolton Jones's "Early Autumn" is not up to his standard. It is shown, perhaps, in too strong a light, and has a chromo-lithographic effect. R. M. Shurtleff's "Woodland Pool" is characteristic and good, and Robert C. Miner's "Near New London" has charming distance, and is rather a departure in treatment for this able painter. Charles H. Miller sends his usual good Constable, "Autumn on Long Island," and in his landscape "At Cotuit, Cape Cod," George H. Smillie shows a landscape that no one could mistake, with its color, distance, and composition, all of which are thoroughly characteristic. There is of course good painting in J. Francis Murphy's "Landscape," and Carleton Wiggins sends a virile and finely painted study of a Swiss bull. There are delicate color and good sentiment in Charles Warren Eaton's "September Moonrise." F. K. N. Rehn has a rather mixed-up canvas in "Shorebound Waves," and there is rich, warm color in Frederick Ballard Williams's "Landscape." R. W. Van Boskerck has a fairly good study of some "Old Oaks at East Lyme, Conn.," and our good friend J. B. Bristol is to the fore with five or six of his silvery sunlight mountain lakes and valleys. Notice of other landscapes and marines in the east, middle, and south galleries will be made next week.

***

A new periodical published by Ernest Knauff entitled The Little Artist, and which is intended to instruct children, as Mr. Knauff's other publication, The Art Student, instructs those of more advanced years in the method of drawing pursued by trained artists, opposed to the method of the old-fashioned copy books, with their more mechanical drawings.

***

The largest contract for figure stained glass ever given out in this country was that for the windows in the chapel of the Leland Stanford, Junior, University of California. The work was ordered by Mrs. Stanford some months ago from the firm of J. & R. Lamb of Sixth Avenue, and a large number of windows are already in place. There are to be fifty-nine of them in all, and each will contain one or more figures. Judging from the cartoons for portions of the work the glass will be among the most successful works of its kind ever produced in this country. The fact that the whole contract was given at one time, and to a single firm, has enabled the artists to undertake a consistent scheme of color, design, and subjects, and Mrs. Stanford was so delighted with the windows already in place that she sent a congratulatory letter to the Messrs. Lamb. The same firm has also nearly completed the series of mosaics for the Gage Memorial Apse in the chapel at Cornell University, which will be the largest series of subject mosaics ever produced in America. Speaking of mosaics, it is not improbable that there will soon be a rival in this city of the Tiffanys and the Lambs. A well-known art craftsman has secured the rights of a new material for mosaic, and is making arrangements to put it on the market. Judging from specimens of this material it contains all the characteristics that should produce good work—depth of color, a surface just sufficiently transparent, and infinite variety of [illegible]

JAN

1900

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LONDON WAITS NEWS OF A BIG BATTLE

Report of Another Attempt to Relieve Ladysmith Expected.

CORRUPTION IN WAR OFFICE

An Attempt May be Made to Oust Mr. Chamberlain.

The Resignation of the Italian Minister of War—Stories of Anti-British Intrigues Have Little or No Foundation.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—We begin the year in considerable soberness of mind. All the week the newspapers have been providing us with highly colored descriptions of marches, stormings, and surprises, followed, unfortunately, by retreats too often; but that sort of thing has begun to pall, and people's minds have all along been concentrated upon the coming struggle for the relief of Ladysmith. Everything else sinks into insignificance compared with that. And such slight news as is permitted to leak out about the condition of the garrison there proves it to be in the greatest straits and in urgent need of deliverance.

Therefore almost any hour now may bring the news of a forward movement of Gen. Buller's forces preliminary to a sanguinary battle, but the country will not again be caught by Stock Exchange reports of victories. So different is the feeling that we have almost gone to the other extreme, and two days ago, when a report went floating around that Buller had been beaten worse than before, it had enough influence on men's minds to actually depress the stock markets. We all recognize that if the army on the uplands of Natal is to win this time it will be at a cost the magnitude of which the mind refuses to dwell upon.

As for the confused struggles proceeding in the northern parts of Cape Colony, they mean little, so far as I can see, except the manufacture of rebels out of hitherto peaceable and more or less loyal Afrikanders. And we may be sure that if the policy announced by the Australian officer who marched westward to the little township of Douglas in Bechuanaland, and then marched back again, is followed, and those Cape farmers who are taken with arms in their hands are shot as rebels, we shall soon have the whole of South Africa united to fight us.

Events are still following precisely the course they did in your War of Independence, and the warning given by Benjamin Franklin to the British Government when it told him its intention to send out troops to quell your rebellion might fitly be given to our statesmen now in regard to their handling of this terrible South African strife. "You will not find rebels there," Franklin said, "but your soldiers will create them."

***

SEVERITY OF THE CENSORSHIP.

It is the easiest thing possible to get any number of telegrams, couched in the most extravagant language of praise for this victory or that commander, transmitted by cable as being wired from any part of the country where our troops may come in contact with the enemy or even see him through a good spyglass; but facts about the condition of the troops, about the nature of the country, the state of transportation, the feeling of the inhabitants, or even the localities where corps and regiments are placed, are not allowed to come at all. Even The Times has taken up the cudgels against such a censorship of vanity, but the military authorities are strong enough stil to defy public opinion.

An indescribable tornado of accusation and counter accusation has broken out among politicians and clubites over the conduct of this war, and as usual the permanent officials, who really are to blame, and who, I fear, are often incompetent and sometimes very corrupt, contrive to turn public indignation away from themselves and on some functionary who probably has no more real influence upon the conduct of War Office business than your Ambassador, who, by the way, is making an excellent successor to Mr. Hay.

***

THE FIGUREHEADS ARE BLAMED.

What are our politicians at bottom except haranguing figureheads, who obtain office either by virtue of their birth or by their power to make effective attacks in Parliament or on platforms upon the other side? A gentleman who knows a great deal about fox hunting, and perhaps about the breeding of horses or the art of ancient Greece, is, when the party reshuffle comes, chucked into the War Office or the Admiralty, and while there does what the permanent officials tell him to do. Should he try to make himself, as they put it, "disagreeable" by asking questions he is voted a "bore," and muzzled.

But such a man is an excellent screen, and whenever anything goes wrong, as is now alleged to be the case with our field articles, the political figurehead becomes the permanent service Jonah, and the question being agitated now is whether Lord Landsdowne ought to be forced to resign or Lord Wolseley be turned out. The latter, although Commander in Chief, is really not much better placed to control the permanent staff than the politician. He is not permitted to mix with the inner ring of permanent civilians, some of whom are secret partners of gun manufacturers and in other ways interested in maintaining their monopoly.

***

STORM BREWING FOR CHAMBERLAIN

The flame will not burst out until Parliament meets, and then it would not surprise me were the whole indignation of the public to be concentrated upon Mr. Chamberlain. He has all along been bitterly hated by our downright old Tories, and I have been hearing lately mutterings of a design to attack him and put him off his perch.

This morning some of the papers published fragments of the correspondence which passed between certain people, who were interested in the Chartered Company and mixed up in the Jameson raid, at about the time of the committee's investigation into **that wretched business. There is not much** in the letters except that they indicate a knowledge of the conspiracy of Cecil Rhodes and his associates on the part of Colonial Office officials, and point to Mr. Chamberlain as also having some acquaintance with what was going on. The letters were originally published in Brussels, where they were purloined, and how the Boer Government managed to get them published in Brussels after failing in London is a mystery we cannot now clear up, but the letters will undoubtedly be made use of to attack the Colonial Secretary, and if possible force him out. He alone is blamed for bringing this terrible war upon the country, and all other hatreds and quarrels over bad guns, bad food, mismanaged transports, and everything of that kind are likely to be laid aside until this biggest row of all gets settled.

***

THE SEIZURES OF VESSELS.

A sort of side squabble is going on over the seizures of foreign ships, but we remain almost completely ignorant of the grounds upon which the captures have been made, and can only hope they were good grounds. It will be a bad thing for us in any event, so far as the excitement of ill-feeling against us abroad goes, but should it be established beyond doubt that genuine contraband of war was being surreptitiously conveyed to the Boers by these vessels it will be impossible for any power to make public disturbance against us. From what I see in the German papers, it is extremely probable that those Hamburg ships were carrying ammunition and perhaps guns to be conveyed to Pretoria, and I fancy that fact is not unknown to the German Government.

The seizures of grain and flour, however, are on a different footing, and grounds for taking such a grave step have not been hinted by any South African authority.

***

THE FRENCH CONSPIRACY TRIAL.

The French State trial has ended in a manner which friends of the republic must consider reassuring. With great moderation the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry has not insisted upon wholesale proscriptions and punishments, but has guided the court to confining its attention to the leading conspirators. Two of these, the notorious Déroulède and Buffet, the Duke of Orleans's agent, have been banished, and the questionable Guérin has been locked up out of harm's way, without a murmur from anybody.

France has taken the affair calmly, as if these men had been mere common malefactors to be sent to New Caledonia. Perhaps it is not altogether because of indifference that the nation keeps so calm, but because self interest in the shape of a successful exhibition dictated the avoidance of and displays calculated to alarm the foreigner. Allowing for this, I none the less believe that the republic is more solidly established in the confidence of the great majority of the nation than it ever was before, and that those who plot to overthrow it are generally looked upon as public enemies. Happily France has traveled far from the old days of death sentences for agitators of the type now put out of the country or into safe keeping, and nothing but good ought to spring from the exposures made during the course of the trial.

A sordid exhibition it was. From first to last meanness, selfishness, and vanity, with utter contempt for the real wellbeing of France, shone plainly above all the gasconading of the criminals.

***

ITALIAN MAFIA SCANDAL.

That Milan trial I mentioned to you some weeks ago is threatening to produce remarkable consequences in Italy. The Minister of War in the Pelloux Cabinet has been obliged to resign, and not before it was time. Gen. Mirri, the Minister in question, appears to have been, if not himself implicated with the Mafia secret society, at least extremely tolerant of its ongoings, and a Sicilian official whom he had the imprudence to attack has published two letters written by him in 1895, in which he solicited the liberation for electoral purposes of a man in prison on charges of murder, theft, and forgery. The prisoner's freedom was necessary to the success of the Crispi candidate, Gen. Mirri said.

Such revelations indicate emphatically how unfit the mass of the Italian people is for what is called electoral freedom. Probably enough Gen. Mirri did nothing but what everybody else did, and his action in screening the men who robbed the bank of Sicily—all heads of the Mafia gang, including this Palizzolo, now on trial for compassing the murder of Notarbartolo—was merely in consonance with the behavior of Crispi himself, the greatest parliamentary brigand of our time. As may be remembered, the ex-Prime Minister of Italy was proved to be guiltily mixed up in transactions with the former manager of the defunct Banca Romana that could not bear the full light of day, and were therefore smothered up.

***

GERMAN AND FRENCH NAVIES.

It is probable that the story partially unfolded at the Milan trial will also be cut off before the whole truth is let out. Enough has, however, been disclosed to warn us not to count with too much confidence on the stability of Italian political institutions.

As yet the stories about organized attacks against Great Britain abroad, of the advance of Russia to Herat and Russian intrigues with Afghanistan, as well as much else of a similar frothy nature, are proved to have either a slender foundation or none at all.

But the German Emperor and his Ministers are using the squabble about seizures of German merchant vessels to stimulate national ardor into voting abundant funds for enlarging the navy, and it is plainly said that one of these days Germany hopes to be able to hold her own against us on the high seas.

Of course France must imitate Germany, and is also going to pour 500,000,000f into its navy yards, or about half the amount that Germany intends to spend.

VALUE OF SMALL WARSHIPS.

Germany, however, has more leeway to make up, as a curious parliamentary return just issued at the instance of Sir Charles Dilke shows. One notable thing about this return is that no country, unless Russia perhaps, is attempting to cope with Great Britain in building the largest class of war vessels, known as battle ships. France is devoting her energies and money to the construction of cruisers, destroyers, and torpedo boats. I am not at all sure that this is not the wiser course to follow, and that, with modern artillery what it is, we are not making the same mistake in building huge ships to afford easy targets at sea as in adhering to the close column formation when attacking an enemy's position on land in the face of long range rifle fire.

However that may be, there can be little doubt that the determination and energy displayed by our neighbors on the Continent in enlarging their navies are at bottom due to their jealousy of our strength, and supreme as we are in battle ships and cruisers, no less than four continental powers—France, Russia, Germany, and Italy—possess greater numbers of torpedo boats than we—dangerous little wasps, difficult to run down, and capable of sinking a man-of-war on occasion as effectually as the greatest ship afloat. A. J. W.

Cercle Francais de l'Harmonie Ball.
Madison Square Garden, Monday, January 15.—Adv.

VANDERBILTS' BIG DEALS

Control Lake Erie and Now Own the "Big Four."

STATEMENT OF M. E. INGALLS

W. K. Vanderbilt and J. Pierpont Morgan Engineer the Scheme to Secure Lake Erie.

Vanderbilt interests in Eastern railroads have been still further extended. The Lake Erie and Western has passed under the control of the Lake Shore; the "Big Four" and the Chesapeake and Ohio are hereafter not only to be nominally, but actually and openly in the direct control of the Vanderbilts; the Fitchburg will probably be leased to the Boston and Maine, a control of which has been obtained by W. K. Vanderbilt, while as stated some time ago the Pennsylvania has practically secured control of the Baltimore and Ohio.

This, substantially, is what President M. E. Ingalls of the "Big Four" and the Chesapeake and Ohio stated last night to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter.

"There is no doubt," said Mr. Ingalls, "that the Vanderbilts now own the 'Big Four.' As a matter of fact, they have controlled it for some time, but the practical ownership has just been secured. I do not think, however, that it will make any difference in the management. Certainly I haven't found it so.

"As for the Lake Erie and Western you will find that the Lake Shore now owns it, and it will also develop that President Newman of the Lake Shore will become the President of the Lake Erie.

"Concerning the Baltimore and Ohio I have only to say that there is no question that the Pennsylvania has largely increased its holdings of that stock, while the Chesapeake and Ohio is assuredly under the control of the New York Central and Pennsylvania. As for the Norfolk and Western I don't believe the Pennsylvania owns a share of that stock.

"These things have been going on for the last three months, but some of the plans have only in the last day or two been finally perfected."

While all the roads mentioned are now under the same controlling interests, they will continue, of course, to have their separate corporate existence. The idea of community of interest is, it is pointed out, to put the roads into the best possible physical condition and to bring about the greatest degree of harmony possible, avoiding all friction and rate cutting.

CONTROL OF LAKE ERIE.

As for the control by purchase of stock of the Lake Erie and Western Railroad by the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, and in consequence by the New York Central system, the announcement was made yesterday in Wall Street in this semi-official bulletin:

"It may be announced authoritatively that the Lake Shore Railway Company has secured control of the Lake Erie and Western Railroad. The details of the transaction will be completed within a week."

Officials both Lake Shore and Erie and Western, while declining to talk for publication, confirmed the statement of control. Gen. Samuel Thomas, a Director of the Erie and Western, would not discuss the transaction, but said that the road had passed into Vanderbilt control through purchase of stock, which had been picked up by Vanderbilt interests from time to time since the death of Senator Calvin S. Brice, the President and developer of the Erie and Western system. Chairman Frederick W. Whitridge and Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer L. M. Schwan of the Erie and Western would not confirm or deny the statement of control. In the absence of President W. H. Newman and Chairman Chauncey M. Depew of Lake Shore, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer E. D. Worcester would not assume the responsibility of talking on the subject.

PLAN OF CENTRALIZATION.

From sources of information that are excellent because of their official relations with the principals in the deal the following outline of the transactions which brought Erie and Western into the Central system and of the plan for the road's future was obtained:

"The deal is another step to getting the roads tributary to, or allied with the Central system, and, particularly, Lake Shore, together in the territory of Erie and Western, the 'Big Four,' and Chesapeake and Ohio. The plan is a centralization of control to make clashing impossible and to develop the roads into physical and operating excellence as feeders for the Central system.

"More light on the scheme of development will be given next week at the meeting on Monday in this city of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway officials and the formal announcement with details of the Erie and Western-Lake Shore deal on Wednesday or Thursday. It may be accepted as certain that W. H. Newman, President of the Lake Shore, will succeed the late Senator Brice as President of the Erie and Western.

"The announcement of the deal to-day was authorized by W. K. Vanderbilt. It was regarded long ago as a logical result of the branching out of the Central system, and would have come by close business connection if it had not come by stock control. Senator Brice died more than a year ago, and since then brokers acting in the interest of W. K. Vanderbilt, H. McK. Twombly, J. Pierpont Morgan, and others interested in the plan have from time to time quietly picked up Erie and Western stock, including the Brice holdings, until now W. K. Vanderbilt owns three-quarters of the $23,000,000 of the stock of the company, which he bought for Lake Shore.

MR. VANDERBILT'S HOLDINGS.

"The statement that recently 60,000 shares of Erie and Western common and an equal amount of preferred stock was transferred to the name of W. K. Vanderbilt is correct, and the next step is to operate Erie and Western as part of the Lake Shore system. Erie and Western has for years been regarded as a proper outlet for Lake Shore. There have always been more or less active negotiations to this end, and you may go back very far and find that it was suggested, when Erie and Western was hardly developed, that it would be a better outlet than the 'Big Four.' As to the 'Big Four,' it has for some time been no secret that Vanderbilt interests had secured stock control in it.

"It can be stated on authority that next week there will be no change of consequence in the personnel of the management of 'Big Four.'"

The cost of the Lake Erie and Western Road and its equipment was $35,000,000. Its main lines are from Sandusky, Ohio, to Peoria, Ill.; from Indianapolis to Michigan City, Ind., and from Fort Wayne, Ind., to Connersville, Ind. It has two small branches in Ohio and Indiana, and trackage over five roads to Peoria, Ill.; Indianapolis, and Newcastle, Ind.; Michigan City, and Fort Wayne. The present system was built on in 1880 had a mileage of 587 miles, and was a consolidation of several railroads. The present road was organized in February, 1887, to take over the Lake Erie and Western Railway, which was sold under foreclosure in 1886.

THE ROAD'S LEASED LINE.

The company has under lease until 1994 the Northern Ohio Railway, which runs from Delphos to Akron, Ohio. The tracks of the Erie and Western are at places used by the "Big Four," the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis, and the Louisville, New Albany and Corydon Roads.

Jersey Central's Atlantic City Special, A New 3 1-4 Hour Express.
January 8th and thereafter will leave foot Liberty Street at 3:30 P. M.; South Ferry at 3:25 P. M., arriving at Atlantic City at 6:45 P. M. Returning, leaves Atlantic City at 2:10 P. M., arriving at New York at 5:26 P. M. Route via Lakewood.—Adv.

and it uses the tracks and Union Passenger Station of the Indianapolis Union Railway Company, and has similar relations with the Peoria and Pekin Railway, the Lake Shore, the Michigan Central, and the Pittsburg and St. Louis Roads. The capitalization of the Erie and Western is $23,680,000 in common and preferred stock, equally divided, and it has a funded debt of $10,875,000. The road was not a dividend payer on its common stock. Its last quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. on preferred stock was declared Nov. 1, 1898. During 1899 the common stock advanced 2⅝ points, closing at 24 asked, and the preferred gained 10½ points, closing at 90 asked. The low record of the year for common was 14¾, and for preferred 60. Common stock closed yesterday at 23¼ bid, 25 asked, and preferred at 84 bid and 87 asked. The last sales of the company's bonds in 1899 were at 119 for first gold 5s, and 111 for second gold 5s.

Calvin S. Brice became interested in the Lake Erie and Western Railway Company as general counsel in 1877, and was elected its President, a position he held to his death, in 1897. He was associted with Gen. Samuel Thomas in managing its affairs, to which he devoted almost his entire attention.

THE CENTRAL'S BIG FIELD.

Including the new deals, the make-up of the Central system is formidable. Its proprietary line to Buffalo has about 820 miles, including branches. It controls, or will control, by stock ownership the Lake Shore, New York, Chicago and St. Louis, Michigan Central, Pittsburg and Lake Erie, and Lake Erie and Western; leases, or will lease, the Boston and Albany, New York and Putnam, West Shore, New York and Harlem, Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg, Mohawk and Malone, Fall Brook, Beech Creek and Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley and Pittsburg Roads, and has relations that suggest important developments with the Pennsylvania, which now practically controls the Baltimore and Ohio, to say nothing of the Big Four and Chesapeake and Ohio lines. In the list of roads controlled or owned or leased by the Central are omitted many branch roads. The mileage of the Central system last June was 6,745 miles. Adding the mileage of Boston and Albany, 389 miles, and that of Erie and Western, 725 miles, Central's mileage will, when the Massachusetts Legislature ratifies the Boston and Albany lease, be about 7,860 miles. The "Big Four" and Chesapeake and Ohio add 3,198 miles of track.

In connection with these developments, it is stated that during the recent bank troubles in Boston a large block of Boston and Maine stock was forced on the market and was taken by W. K. Vanderbilt.

Meetings of officials of Western roads are to be held in the city this week, and it is predicted that developments of consequence in the affairs of such roads as St. Paul, Omaha, Northwest, Great Western, and Missouri Pacific will appear.

THE BOSTON AND ALBANY LEASE.

Bill for Its Approval Is Filed in the Massachusetts House.

BOSTON, Jan. 6.—The bill to authorize the lease of the Boston and Albany Railroad to the New York Central Railroad was filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives to-day. It reads as follows:

Section 1. The consent of the Commonwealth is hereby given to the contract and lease of the railroad, franchises, and property of the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, and to a supplemental contract in connection therewith for the sale of certain of its assets, which contracts were made and entered into between the Directors of the Boston and Albany Company and the Directors of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, on the 15th day of November, 1899, and which severally approved and adopted by the stockholders owning more than two-thirds of the stock of each of said corporations, which was represented and voted upon in person or by proxy at special meetings called separately for that purpose.

Sec. 2. By giving the consent aforesaid, the Commonwealth does not waive or release any rights which are now vested in the Commonwealth of the Boston and Albany Railroad Company or under the charters of any of its constituents or leased lines, or under general law.

Sec. 3. The act shall take effect on its passage.

THE TREATY SHORE DEAD-LOCK

French Government Wants Modus Vivendi Renewed Immediately—Situation Regarded as Grave.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 6.—The deadlock over the modus vivendi for the French treaty shore continues. The Colonial Government is unable to arrange an early session of the Legislature to pass a bill renewing it, and the French Government is insisting upon the immediate passage of such a measure either by the Local Assembly or the British Parliament.

Officials here admit that the situation is very grave. The Colonial Office in London is making every effort to adjust matters, and provide concessions which will induce the local authorities to act promptly.

DIED IN INSANE FRENZY.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENVILLE, S. C., Jan. 6.—The Rev. A. McSwain Attaway, a well-known Methodist clergyman, who lived in Pickens County, twenty miles from here, fell dead Thursday night while in the act of tearing his wife's throat with his teeth, he having become suddenly insane. The wife was driven mad by her awful experience, and was today taken to the State Asylum at Columbia.

The couple lost a son a few days ago, and Mr. Attaway, who was thirty-two years old, brooded over the boy's death. Thursday night he suddenly arose from bed, rushed into the yard, and with an axe killed his dog and several cattle. Returning, he seized his wife and bit at her throat. He caught the neckband of her night dress, but enough flesh with it to threaten the woman with suffocation. She screamed to her daughter:

"Get the carving knife and cut your father's throat! He is killing me!" The child ran in with the knife, but cut away the neckband of the garment. Mr. Attaway, as his hold was thus broken, snapped at his wife's throat again, rolled over, yet clinching the severed cloth between his teeth, and died with a gasp. His father is also a prominent Methodist minister.

VICTORY FOR SENATOR GEAR.

First Vote in Iowa Legislature Insures His Re-election.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 6.—The Senatorial contest in Iowa is practically over. In the Republican House caucus to-night D. H. Bowen of Waukon received 43 votes, and was nominated for Speaker over W. L. Eaton of Osage, who received 38 votes. Bowen was the candidate of the backers of John Henry Gear, and his nomination for Speaker insures Gear's re-election to the United States Senate.

Gear is conceded a majority among the Republicans of the Senate, and the only hope of A. B. Cummins and other candidates for the Senate lay in the House. He and his friends thought if they could muster enough votes to control the organization of the House, the House patronage would bring sufficient additional votes in that body to overcome Gear's advantage in the Senate. An open ballot was taken for the nomination of Speaker.

The Gear men claim they would have been two or three votes stronger in a secret ballot and that Gear will receive several more votes in the House than were accorded Bowen. It is not unlikely that following to-night's test of strength Cummins will withdraw from the Senatorial race, permitting Gear's nomination in the Republican joint caucus next week by acclamation.

Improved and Double Daily Train Service Between New York and Atlantic City, via the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Commencing January 16th the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will inaugurate a double daily service between New York and Atlantic City on week days on the following schedule: Leave New York, 23d St., 9:55 A. M., 2:40 P. M. Leave New York, Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts., 10:00 A. M., 2:50 P. M., arrive Atlantic City 1:13 P. M., 6:03 P. M. Returning, leave Atlantic City, 9:05 A. M., 2:20 P. M. Arrive New York, 12:23 P. M., 5:33 P. M. Both of these trains will be equipped with standard Pennsylvania Railroad Coaches and Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars. This is not only the best equipped but the most complete service ever maintained between New York and Atlantic City, and it adds greatly to the facilities of travel to that most popular resort.—Adv.

A Champagne Triumph.

Unsurpassed quality and unprecedented importations—109 333 cases in 1899, or 72,495 cases more than any other brand, are the features of G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Extra Dry, whose vintage of 1895, now being imported, is unusually fine.—Adv.

BIG EARLY MORNING FIRE

Flames Sweep Through a Factory and Threaten Tenements.

Two Hundred Police Called Out to Hold the Crowds of Spectators in Check.

Shortly before 1 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the six-story brick factory building 338, 340, and 342 East Fifty-ninth Street, which is occupied on the ground floor by Brown & Smithson, ornamental plasterers, and by Franklin M. Wise, aluminium and metals, and E. S. Levy & Co., cigars, on two of the upper floors. The remaining floors in the building are unoccupied.

Patrolman Winters of the East Fifty-first Street Station saw smoke issuing from the building and sent in the first alarm. When Capt. Freel of Engine Company No. 8 reached the scene great volumes of smoke were coming from the structure and he immediately sent in a second alarm. This brought Deputy Chief Purroy to the fire, and he directed that a third and then a fourth alarm be sent in.

Owing to the iron shutters on the windows and doors the firemen found great difficulty in locating the flames, and were compelled to break down the shutters. The fire, it is thought, started on the ground floor.

As soon as the firemen had succeeded in breaking down the shutters flames shot out of every window, and in a few minutes the entire structure was one mass of flames.

Chief Croker arrived at the scene a few minutes after the third alarm had been sent out and ordered that the occupants of the adjoining tenement house be instructed to leave the premises.

The police helped get the tenants out of the flathouses 332 to 336 East Fifty-ninth Street and the Raines law hotel 344 East Fifty-ninth Street adjoining the burning building, and also the tenements 339 to 353 East Fifty-eighth Street to the rear.

The roof of the burning building fell in with a crash shortly before 2 o'clock, and the flames shot up seventy feet into the air above the top of the structure.

The police reserves from the neighboring precincts, numbering about 200, who had been called out, had difficulty in keeping within bounds the great crowds which gathered to see the fire. The spectators packed the street as far west as Second Avenue.

Edward Levy, thirty-eight years old, of Engine No. 21, had his leg hurt when the top part of the east wall fell. He was on the roof of No. 344 playing a stream into the burning building. He was taken to Flower Hospital.

Peter Smith, of Fire Patrol No. 2, was cut about the hands and head.

At 1:50 o'clock there was an explosion in the burning building, and a great sheet of flame burst out almost across the street.

A woman living at 335, across the street, was overcome by shock after the explosion, and was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

At 2:30 o'clock the cornices of the adjoining buildings were ablaze, and the firemen thought it might be difficult to save No. 344.

The heat from the fire broke the glass in all the buildings in the immediate neighborhood.

Chief Croker at 3 o'clock thought the fire was under control.

The east wall of the big building was tottering then and liable to fall at any minute.

The flames were confined to the factory building, but the adjoining buildings were drenched with water and the upper stories of them scorched.

Fire Chief Croker estimated the loss at about $200,000.

The Second Avenue trolley lines were blocked from the time the second alarm was turned in until after three o'clock. The elevated road was blocked part of the time after the fourth alarm was turned in, the firemen having stretched lines of hose across the structure.

SOBRIETY TAUGHT BY EXAMPLE.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., Jan. 6.—In New Milford, a town of 3,000 inhabitants, the unusual sight of nearly all the prominent citizens, church leaders, and temperance advocates in the rôles of habitual frequenters of the saloons of the town may be seen now. This is the result of a novel crusade against the drink habit that has been instituted there.

On numberless occasions the good people of New Milford have risen in their might and smote the demon of intemperance mighty blows. Each time the crusade has been apparently successful, but as many times the saloon keepers have returned to their vocations and the Justices of the Peace have dealt out sentences for drunkenness and disorder right and left, in the usual manner, within a few weeks after the crusaders have apparently succeeded.

The latest plan is a novel one. Nearly every prominent citizen of the town has agreed to spend all his leisure in one of the saloons of the town. He is not to occupy an obscure corner to watch the habitues of the place unobserved, but is to be one of the most prominent figures in the saloon. In this manner he will be enabled to observe who the confirmed topers of the town are, what their favorite beverages are, and what the particular attractions of the saloons are.

Then the spectacle of well-dressed, well-fed, and sober citizens in the barrooms is calculated to have an elevating effect on the regular frequenters of the places.

The temperance men are not to attempt to take people from the saloons against their wishes and the natural desire of the proprietors. They are to make themselves as conspicuous as possible in front of the bar. Their appearance of respectability, their good clothes, and pockets full of money are to be talking arguments against the habit of spending money for liquor.

The results of this novel reform are being watched for with interest.

CHARGES AGAINST COL. SHEPARD

Special to The New York Times.

BATH, N. Y., Jan. 6.—After a short session this morning the committee of the State Board of Charities, investigating the charges against Commandant Shepard of the Soldiers' Home, adjourned until Jan. 16. They spent the best part of the forenoon to-day examing vouchers and other official papers of the home. Fred McConnell, a clerk in the Quartermaster's office, was notified to appear before the committee this morning with the vouchers for Col. Shepard's telephone, express, and other bills, that were alleged to have been paid out of the State funds.

Mr. McConnell appeared at headquarters as requested, and the committee consumed the greater part of the session in looking over the vouchers he brought with him. Chairman Philbin of the committee commenced to ask McConnell questions about the vouchers, and he declined to answer them, saying that he had been advised by the Attorney General not to testify in his absence. The committee soon after adjourned, and left for their homes.

It was brought out that a pair of Colonel's shoulder straps had been paid out of the home fund. The straps cost $3.

The famous posthumous fund was also carefully gone over by the committee, and Capt. Smith told what he knew concerning it while he was on the witness stand. It was also testified to that Col. Shepard had on various occasions ordered two gallons of brandy sent to his home from the hospital.

Evening Here, Then Your Trip.
After January 6, boat for Lackawanna midnight train to Scranton, Binghamton, Syracuse, Elmira, Buffalo, Chicago, leaves Barclay Street 11:30 P. M., Christopher Street 11:40 P. M. Sleepers open 9 P. M.—Adv.

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S NEW GIFT.

Sends $25,000 to Fit the Institute of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen.

Following up his gift of $300,000 for the endowment of a mechanic's arts day school at Cooper Union, Andrew Carnegie has sent to Richard T. Davies, Secretary of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of New York, $25,000 to be used in thoroughly fitting for occupancy the new Mechanic's Institute, at 18 to 25 West Forty-fourth Street, which was formally opened and dedicated at the one hundred and fourteenth annual meeting of the society on Wednesday last. This makes the building absolutely free from debt. Andrew Carnegie is a member of the Institute, as was also Peter Cooper.

The announcement of the gift was made at the annual meeting, and came as a surprise to all. It was received with great enthusiasm. A resolution congratulating Cooper Union upon its good fortune was adopted, and a special committee was appointed to call upon Mr. Carnegie and express to him the appreciation of the society for his gift.

A letter from Abram S. Hewitt, who is also a member, and who was unable to be present, was read, in which he congratulated his fellow-members upon having secured a permanent home for the society in a central location that probably never will need to be changed.

"The history of the institution," said Mr. Hewitt, "is one of great beneficence, and at no time has its work been more valuable to the community than the present. I am quite sure that the late Peter Cooper derived a portion of his ideas from his connection with the Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, and that he based the instruction department's of the Cooper Union upon the experience which he had gained in your schools."

Mr. Carnegie to Give Another Library

EMPORIA, Kan., Jan. 6.—Andrew Carnegie has promised the College of Emporia $50,000 for a library building as soon as the present debt is paid. B. H. Gragg, financial agent of the college, raised $3,000 Thursday from the Topeka Presbytery. Emporia's citizens have given $5,000 and the Synod of Kansas promises $10,000, which will be enough to pay all obligations of the college.

JULIA MARLOWE IS DIVORCED.

Vermont Court Grants Her Application and Allows Alimony of $3,000 a Year.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Jan. 6.—The petition of Julia Marlowe Taber for a divorce, heard recently before Chief Justice Taft in the Lamoille County Court, was granted in a session of court held at Hyde Park this afternoon. The bill is granted for intolerable severity, and alimony of $3,000 accompanies it. The petitioner is granted the right to resume the name of Julia Marlowe.

The petitioner had three charges upon which she based her request for legal separation, but the Court threw out the allegations of desertion and refusal to support. The Court said that the petitioner had failed to make a case on the two charges which were ignored.

The decision came after a month's deliberation, which followed a hearing conducted very quietly. The case originally was not included in the printed court docket, as it was the desire of all the parties interested to keep the proceedings from becoming public. The suit opened in the County Court on Dec. 5 before Chief Justice Russell Taft. Evidence was given in the form of depositions that had been taken before a notary in New York City.

Mrs. Taber's deposition, the chief one, was borne out by verbal testimony given by Miss Marlowe's maid, Miss Daly. It was to the effect that the petitioner was married under the name of Sarah Frances Frost by the Rev. Mr. Blanchard, in Philadelphia, May 24, 1884. The conjugal relations between the petitioner and her husband were pleasant until 1896, when the latter exhibited evidence of jealousy, which coadition at times caused him to lay hands upon her, and at one time he threw the petitioner out of bed and choked her. In 1897, the petitioner claims, her husband ceased to contribute to her support.

Christian C. Gilbert, an actor, in his deposition, said that he had seen Taber maltreat Mrs. Taber on several occasions.

Neither party to the action was present at the hearing, and after the case had closed a paper, signed by the attorneys for both sides, was filed, in which it was provided that if a divorce should be granted Mrs. Taber should receive $3,000 alimony. The Court at the time gave notice that he would take a month for consideration, and would file his finding.

LAWTON FUND NOW $48,433.

Over $3,000 Received Yesterday by Adjt. Gen. Corbin — Further Voluntary Subscriptions to be Received.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The total subscriptions to the Lawton fund to date amount to $48,433, of which nearly $3,000 was received this morning. Gen. Corbin says that although active efforts to increase the fund have ceased, voluntary contributions will be accepted up to the time of Mrs. Lawton's arrival at San Francisco, about the 1st prox.

San Francisco Sends $3,799.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—The total amount of Pacific Coast contributions to the Lawton fund received by Major Gen. Shafter to date is $3,799.

Chicago Sends $5,402 to the Fund.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—The total receipts for the Lawton fund in Chicago have been $5,402, which amount has been forwarded to Washington.

Gov. Roosevelt Gives $100.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—The fund for the widow and children of Gen. Lawton has been increased by a check for $100 from Gov. Roosevelt. Over $300 in addition has been sent to The Evening Journal.

WAR TAXES LIKELY TO REMAIN.

Belief Exists in Washington That Change Is Far Off.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The War Revenue act is likely to stay on the books indefinitely. Representative Hopkins of the Ways and Means Committee, when asked whether his committee would take any action toward the amendment of the law, replied:

"The law will be difficult to overhaul at this session, and I doubt whether anything of a material nature will be done."

The majority of the committee is understood to be in opposition to any change in the law. A belief is growing that the law, as a whole, will never be repealed.

STEAMER CARRIED ON A TRAIN.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Jan. 6.—The Robert Palmer & Son Shipbuilding Company, situated in the little waterside village of Noank, a few miles from here, has this week shipped a steamboat, large enough to carry 400 passengers, on flat cars to Springfield, Mass., 100 miles distant. The steamer is for use on the headwaters of the Connecticut River. It was loaded in sections aboard the cars, and on its arrival at its destination work was commenced putting it together. The craft will be ready for business when the river opens in the Spring.

The boat will be propelled by twin screws. She is 100 feet long, with a 23-foot beam.

New York and Florida Limited.
Finest train in the world, via P. R. R. and Southern Railway, resumes service Jan. 16, between New York and St. Augustine, composed exclusively dining, library, compartment, observation, and drawing room sleeping cars, with Pullman drawing room sleeping cars to Aiken and Augusta. Two other fast daily trains with perfect dining and sleeping car service. New York office, 271 Broadway.—Adv.

SEIZES ANOTHER VESSEL

Great Britain Detains the German Steamer Herzog.

LINER GENERAL IS RELEASED

Excitement Caused by the Overhauling of Cargoes on the High Seas Absorbs Berlin's Attention.

BERLIN, Jan. 6.—Advices from Durban, Natal, say that the German steamer Herzog has been seized by a British warship and taken to that port.

A dispatch received here from Aden, the British fortified port at the southern entrance of the Red Sea, says the authorities of that place have renounced all further search of the imperial German mail steamer General, detained there under suspicion of having contraband of war on board. The dispatch adds that the steamer will resume her voyage in a few days.

The excitement occasioned by the seizures of German mail steamers by British cruisers increases, and overtops everything else. Even the opening of the Prussian Diet on the coming Tuesday is dwarfed thereby. In spite of the strongest current of popular anti-British sentiment, the German Government still honestly tries to continue its course of loyal neutrality, but anxiously awaits favorable British action regarding the seizures, which the Government and nation both regard as unjustified. The Government has ascertained without a shadow of doubt that the Bundesrath was seized on strictly neutral territory, within a radius belonging, by international law, to the Portuguese colony. Thereby, the action of the British cruiser Magicienne was clearly wrong, as here contended.

The news that Great Britain has again released the steamer General, seized at Aden, is here construed as Great Britain's backing down. In official circles to-day the hope was expressed that Great Britain will see she is wrong, after detailed and comprehensive proofs are submitted at London. Part of these proofs are the bills of lading of the Bundesrath, the General, and the Herzog, showing that the German East Africa Line was most particular to exclude all chances of its vessels containing contraband. The Bundesrath is shown to have had on board forty-two passengers for Delagoa Bay, comprising twelve Portuguese, of whom several were Government officers; two former Austrian and one former German Army officers. The rest were civilians. This line is subsidized by Germany to the amount of 900,000 marks annually.

The

flour the Government holds that nothing absolutely definite can be done until the minute details are learned, and even then the fine points of law involved must be settled by the careful deliberation of experts. In the meantime, it is possible the Government may deem it advisable to make declarations regarding contraband, especially foodstuffs. But such a step is quite problematical.

To quote an American diplomat in London, who, after reading the cabled accounts that the United States' insistence upon her rights might cause trouble, said:

"How in the world do they think such a complicated point of law can be settled quickly, or cause any serious disagreement between powers so friendly as the United States and England?"

Commenting on the American feeling, The Saturday Review says:

"We fear no accurate presentment of the real feeling of the United States regarding the war reaches this country, but there is no doubt the balance is against us. The Administration organs and financial organs are still strongly with us, but the latter are beginning to waver because the war is beginning to injure trade. It must not be forgotten how completely the Administration is in the hands of the great financiers and trust companies."

The Times, which, with the rest of the British press, has been under the impression that America was unanimously supporting Great Britain, to-day prints a letter from Toronto saying the anti-English press in the United States is enjoying itself over the reverses the empire is at present enduring, and adding:

"It screams its delight, and it speaks sneeringly and tauntingly of Great Britain's decadence and the uselessness of her colonial sons."

WARSHIPS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

Need Felt for the Presence of American Naval Vessels Near the Scene of Hostilities.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Late developments in the South African situation have led to some discussion of the possible need for American naval representation in those waters. The State Department, it is understood, does not want American ships to be sent to Africa unnecessarily, while in the Navy Department there are some who believe that the service should be represented at the seat of war. The subject, it is said, has been discussed by the Cabinet without reaching a decision. Should matters remain as at present in South Africa it is probable that no warships will be sent; but the reports that European war vessels might soon appear there has led to some consideration of the question.

Many naval officers believe that the United States should always be represented at every scene of conflict. Should any vessels be sent, they would not be our most effective fighting machines. It would be enough to send a few vessels of lesser rank to protect our interests. There is a feeling that American interests should always be protected at a scene of hostilities, and there is some disposition to criticise the Government for not having provided means of such protection.

It is felt that while American cargoes are being seized there should be an American ship, not necessarily to interfere with such action, but to see that our interests are in no way endangered. The scene of hostilities is within the limits of the South Atlantic Station, and Rear Admiral Schley is the commander of the South Atlantic Station. His vessels are not the most formidable in the navy, but are the most available for the simple duty of protecting American interests. Most of the vessels in the North Atlantic are too big and dangerout to be used for this pacific purpose. His squadron includes the Chicago, his flagship; the Montgomery, and the Wilmington. These ships are now reported to be at Buenos Ayres.

PORTUGAL'S ATTITUDE STATED.

LISBON, Jan. 6.—A semi-official note to the press regarding the Anglo-German agreement has just been issued. It is as follows:

"The British and German Governments, having previously reached an agreement between themselves, informed Portugal that in the event of her contracting a large loan for the purpose of reorganizing her finances, the two Governments were disposed to guarantee the success of the operation. At the same time, the Governments of Great Britain and Germany assured Portugal that the basis of the agreement between them was the recognition of the integrity of the Portuguese colonial dominions and the legitimacy of Portuguese sovereignty over the Portuguese possessions. They further suggested that in the event of Portugal accepting a proposal concerning a loan, the latter should be guaranteed by the colonial and customs receipts.

"The Portuguese Government then declared that it had no need of such a loan, and, according to our information, has no such need to the present day."

BOERS BEATEN AT LADYSMITH.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The War Office this evening issued the following:

"From Buller, Frere Camp, Jan. 6, the following telegram was received from Gen. White Jan. 6, 9 A. M.:

"'The enemy attacked Caesar's Camp at 2:45 A. M., in considerable force. The enemy was everywhere repulsed, but the fighting still continues.'"

Gen. Buller's telegram caused many late calls at the War Office in expectation of the receipt of additional news. The officials stated at midnight, however, that nothing further would be issued during the night.

No news has been received from other sources, though the day's dispatches indicate that important events at the front are imminent, if not actually progressing at this time.

Gen. French Takes Colesberg?

LONDON, Jan. 6.—A special dispatch from Cape Town to-day says it is rumored there that Gen. French has entered Colesberg.

Relief Near for Mafeking.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Col. Baden-Powell's defeat in the sortie at Mafeking raises serious doubts of his ability to hold out much longer. To-day, however, comes a report that Col. Plumer reached Mochudi, from Fort Tuli, about Jan. 1, with the Rhodesian relief force. As Col. Plumer had at his disposal about 2,000 men, if the news is correct, he ought to be able to raise the siege of Mafeking.

WAR OFFICE ROUNDLY ABUSED.

Growing Feeling in Great Britain Over the Mismanagement of Military Affairs.

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LONDON, Jan. 6.—The appointment of the Duke of Connaught to command the British forces in Ireland has led to a lot of speculation as to whether he will succeed Lord Wolseley, whose term expires in November, as Commander in Chief. Lord Roberts is his logical successor, but until he was chosen to command in South Africa the general impression was that he would be too old to be selected for the office when it became vacant. Gen. Buller was a hot favorite, but his defeat near Colenso seems to have irrevocably ruined his chances. It is more than probable that Roberts, if successful in South Africa, will fill the office of Commander in Chief for a short period, and that he will then be succeeded by the Duke of Connaught, whose popularity and military knowledge are strong enough to overcome the prejudice against a member of the royal family holding that office.

The abuse of the War Office and Lord Lansdowne, the Secretary of State for War, and Lord Wolseley continues unabated in the press and among the public. By the time Parliament reassembles it promises to have gathered such force that it is more than likely that stormy scenes will mark the debates, while many people declare that unless Lord Lansdowne resigns or exculpates himself the Conservative Party will be seriously menaced.

So far, the criticism emanates chiefly from the patriotic Britisher whose pride is hurt at the reverses, and from those whose heartstrings have been touched by death. But when the solid British taxpayer begins to be drained to support the war, then, truly, the criticism of the military officials will begin to reach its true volume.

INSURANCE RATES CRITICISED.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The action of the English insurance companies in charging an extra 5 per cent. war risk, already referred to in these dispatches, has created no little unfavorable comment and uncomplimentary comparison of their action with that of the American concerns. To-day says:

"In answer to the protests the companies say sentiment cannot enter into business transactions. The best answer to the English companies is that the American offices are making no such demand, and if the Americans see their way to dispense with an extra premium it might be thought that the enormously wealthy English offices could safely do the same. Their refusal is as shortsighted from a business point of view as it is unpatriotic. Unfortunately, it is in keeping with the general trend of English insurance management."

More Transports Chartered.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The British Admiralty has chartered for use as a transport the Atlantic Transport Line steamer Manhattan, Capt. Pearce, which arrived at London Jan. 4 from New York.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 6.—The steamer Pomeranian, the third of the transports chartered by the Canadian Government to convey soldiers to South Africa, arrived in port this afternoon from New York. The work of fitting the vessel for the reception of troops will be begun immediately.

San Francisco's Pro-Boer Meeting.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—A mass meeting to express sympathy with the Boers will be held to-night at Metropolitan Temple. The list of speakers includes Mayor Phelan, Joaquin Miller, and preachers of various denominations, including a Catholic priest.

Beresford Takes Signaling Lessons.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford is keeping up his reputation of being odd, and at the same time thorough by attending the Naval Signaling School on board the Victory at Portsmouth prior to going out to the Mediterranean.

Two Hundred Scouts Offered.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 6.—The British Columbian Government and Legislature unite in indorsing the decision to proffer a company of 200 mounted scouts, equipped and delivered at Halifax or any other named place of debarkation for South African Service. Each will be provided with a picker saddle horse, first-class saddle, uniform, rifle, and revolver, the outlay involved being $250 per man, or $50,000 for the corps.

GREAT BRITAIN'S VOLUNTEERS.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—There was a striking scene in the court room of the headquarters of the Honorable Artillery Company today, when the Lord Mayor, A. J. Newton; Sheriffs, and Aldermen attended in state to swear in the company, accompanying a four-gun battery, which is going to the front. The ceremony was witnessed by many distinguished people. Lord Denbigh, the Lieutenant Colonel commanding the Honorable Artillery Company, thanked the Lord Mayor, who made a speech eulogizing the historic services of the Honorable Artillery Company.

The Duke of Norfolk has arranged to receive a number of invalids at Arundel Castle, and among others who have given up their country residences for the use of the wounded are Lady Wolseley, the Duke of Somerset, and Lady Loder. Princess Christian's elaborate hospital train, built at a cost of £10,000, was shipped to South Africa to-day.

The Queen, not forgetful of those at home, has presented a hood and comforter, knitted with her own hands, to the Royal Bucks Hospital.

Dr. Conan Doyle's offer to go out with the Langman Field Hospital has been accepted.

Coningsby Ralph Disraeli, son of the late Lord Beaconsfield and Conservative member of Parliament for the Altrincham Division of Cheshire, has caused amusement by a remarkable offer to take a commission in the Royal Bucks Hussars, on account of this regiment's depletion by calls to the front, but he regrets that his Parliamentary duties must keep him home.

Cardinal Vaughan has notified the Catholic Bishops of England to keep Jan. 14 as a day of special prayer for those engaged in the war.

Instances of private benevolence in behalf of the soldiers are heard everywhere. In one of the most fashionable houses in Grosvenor Square, occupied by the Misses Keyser, the whole ground floor has been fitted up as a hospital. It will accommodate six wounded men.

Col. Sir Charles Howard Vincent sailed for South Africa to-day, although the doctors have not permitted him to accompany the London Volunteers. Col. Vincent is determined to give his unofficial services at the seat of war.

BRITISH POLICY DENOUNCED.

J. W. Martin, a Subject of the Queen, Opposed to His Government's Attitude in South Africa.

J. W. Martin, Secretary of the League for Political Education, who is a British subject, strongly condemned the British attitude in South Africa, and denounced Secretary Chamberlain and Cecil Rhodes in an address before members of the league yesterday morning. "Cecil Rhodes's sinister shadow," said Mr. Martin, "hangs over South Africa as Napoleon's once darkened Europe. Filled with a passion for imperial expansion, he has to that end driven the Boers to what is practically an island."

Mr. Martin reviewed the complaints which the Outlanders, particularly those of Johannesburg, had made. While admitting that the government of Johannesburg savored more of the sixteenth than the nineteenth century, he declared that such grievances in a country settled scarcely more than a decade ago amounted to nothing. The taxation of the Transvaal mines, he declared, was lighter than that of the Canadian gold mines. No protest, he suggested, would have been made against the dynamite monopoly if held by British subjects. The question of franchise, he declared, was purely one of the internal affairs of the republic, in which the British Government had in 1885 disavowed any right to interfere.

"The Jameson raid, in my opinion," continued Mr. Martin, "is the real cause of the trouble. There is not enough made of it now. The trial of the invaders was a farce. As soon as the hubbub died away, all of the officers concerned were promoted. Those who have any regard for ethics or honor were disgusted. How could the Boers fail to arm themselves to the teeth to resist a similar invasion? Mr. Chamberlain, in spite of his denial, has been accused, upon evidence, of complicity in the raid. I am afraid his word cannot be taken with as great confidence as one would like to accept the word of a statesman.

"The reason for the war may be given under two heads—greed for territory and greed for gold. The lust for territory and passion for expansion of Cecil Rhodes and his gang have led to a mad, immoral plan for a railroad from the Cape to Cairo, with the British flag afloat at every station. The Government has given too much rope to a set of imperial buccaneers, who first paint maps red, and then want to stain the actual soil with the blood of the British soldiers. As an Englishman, I protest against this plotting policy.

"The result is certain. There will be a great expenditure of treasure and spilling of blood, and in the end the greatest empire in the world will overcome a nation of less than a quarter of a million peasants. But public conscience has been debauched, and the public must suffer for it. Increased territorial responsibility will require an increased standing army. Already The London Times has indicated the probability of conscription—conscription in a land whose proudest boast is, 'Britons never shall be slaves!'

"You may say that all this is very unpatriotic on my part, but I think it is the truest patriotism. I feel sure that less than twenty years hence the same people who are applauding the jingo songs in the London music halls will be forced to recognize that the war against the Transvaal was a blunder and a crime, and Joseph Chamberlain, the greatest enemy of the century to England's truest welfare."

Thief Steals by the Wagonload.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 6.—Charles Miller yesterday hired a wagon and went with the driver to the wood pile of Samuel McKay, in East Falls Avenue. He loaded up a cord and a half of the best wood in the pile under the eyes of McKay's man in charge and drove off. The wood, which was valued at $7, he sold to a baker in High Street for $2. Then he went on a spree, and this morning was arrested and committed for court by Justice Jenetske. Some time ago he loaded two wagons with hay from a car of the Western Maryland Railroad in broad daylight and sold it. Later he loaded a cart with wheat at a North Street warehouse and disposed of it.

Rye to Grant a Trolley Franchise.

RYE, N. Y., Jan. 6.—The Road Committee of the Town of Rye met this afternoon and decided to grant a franchise to the Tarrytown, White Plains and Mamaroneck Railroad Company for the purpose of building a trolley line on the Boston Post Road from Rye to Mamaroneck. The Rye Protective Association made a hard fight against the granting of the privilege. Most of its members live on the Post Road and are opposed to having it used by the railroad, as they declare it will injure their property.

THE HORRORS OF WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA

In Letters Correspondents Relate Many Tragic Details.

SUFFERINGS OF THE WOUNDED

LONDON, Dec. 30.—"The men were crowding round the engines on the line offering the drivers fabulous prices for a cup of water," writes The Globe correspondent, describing the close of the battle at Enslin, "but it was useless. The drivers had been threatened with court-martial if they supplied any, as there was great difficulty in keeping a sufficient supply for the engines. I saw one soldier lying flat on the line under an engine, catching a few drops in his mouth from a steam pipe."

Such extracts as this from the mailed descriptions of the fighting in South Africa give some faint idea of the conditions under which it is being carried on. Belated as these letters are by the time they appear in English papers, they throw much-needed light upon the campaign, so barrenly reported over the censored cables.

The heat that drove British soldiers to drink gratefully from the exhaust pipe of an engine after seven hours' fighting at Enslin, where they lost 179 killed or wounded, has proved a serious factor in the care of the wounded.

In The British Medical Journal Surgeon Makins, formerly of St. Thomas's Hospital, writes from the field hospital at Orange River:

"During an eight days' stay some 600 wounded men have passed through the hands of the Royal Army Medical Corps here. In one night alone 300 patients arrived from the fight at Modder River. Yesterday the thermometer registered 115 degrees Fahrenheit in some of the tents. The fact that the journey from here to the base hospital at Wynberg takes twenty-eight hours, emphasizes the difficulties due to the immense length of the line of communication.

"The majority of the wounds received have been inflicted by the Mauser or Lee-Metford bullets and a small proportion by Martini bullets and large projectiles. A wounded Boer referred to the Lee-Metford as a 'gentlemanly bullet,' and this remark is equally applicable to the Mauser. The wounds made by them are small, clean, and little disposed to suppurate. Those bullets met with have been little deformed, unless they have struck stones before entering, and I have seen no single instance which would suggest the use of either flattened or so-called explosive bullets among the wounded here."

From Mafeking, under date of Oct. 26, The Times's correspondent in that beleaguered place vividly describes a night sortie by Capt. Fitz-Clarence, with fifty-five men of the Protectorate Regiment, and Lieut. Murray, with twenty-five men of the Cape police.

SORTIE FROM MAFEKING.

"Shortly after 11 o'clock," writes this correspondent, "Capt. Fitz-Clarence and his men started on their perilous undertaking. In the faint light of the night we could see their figures from our own redahs silently hurrying across the veldt. In the blue haze of the distance a black blur betokened the position of the enemy, and it seemed that at any moment the hoarse challenge of the Boer outpost would give the alarm. The men crept on in slightly extended order, holding themselves in readiness for the supreme moment. Nearer, and yet nearer, they drew to the Boer intrenchments. The silence was intense. The heavy gloom, the wistful noises of the veldt at night, the shadowy patches in the bush, all seemed to heighten the tension of one's nerves. In a little while our men were within a few yards of the enemy; then furtively each fixed his bayonet to his rifle, and as the blades rang home upon their sockets the gallant band raised a ringing cheer. Instantly the Boer position was galvanized into activity; figures showed everywhere, shots rang out, men shouted, horses stampeded, and the confusion which reigned supreme gave to our men one vital moment in which to hurl themselves across the intervening space. Then there was a loud crash, for, as it happened, many of our men were nearer the intrenchments than had been anticipated, and their eager charge had precipitated them upon some sheets of corrugated iron which the Boers had torn from the grand stand of the racecourse for protection from the rain. With our men upon the parapet of the trench, a few rapid volleys were fired into the enemy, who, taken completely by surprise, were altogether demoralized. Those in the first trenches seemed to have been petrified by fright. Where they were there they remained, stabbed with bayonet, knocked senseless with the rifle's butt, or shot dead. Capt. Fitz-Clarence himself, with magnificent gallantry and swordsmanship, killed four of the enemy with his sword, his men plying their bayonets strenuously the while. This was the first trench, and as the fight grew hotter some little memory of their earlier boasts inspired the Boers to make a stand. They fought; they fought well. Commandant Botha told Lieut. Moncrieff, who had charge of the flag party that arranged for an armistice this morning, that he thought that at least a thousand men had been moved against his position.

"After the first fury had been expended our men charged at the bayonet point right across the line of trenches. It was in this charge that the Boers lost most heavily. So soon as the squadron reached the extremity of the Boer position they retreated independently, their movement covered by the flanking fire of the Cape police, which added still further to the perplexities of the enemy. The galling fire of the Cape police disturbed them for some time longer than was required in the actual retirement of the force.

"The Boers had been completely unnerved by the onslaught of the Protectorate men, and a feature of the hours which elapsed between the final withdrawal of our force from the scene of conflict and the advent of dawn was the heavy firing of the enemy, who still continued discharging useless volleys into space. The loss to us in the encounter had been six killed, ten wounded, and two of our men taken prisoners but the gravity of the loss which the enemy sustained can be most surely measured by the fact that until a late hour this afternoon they could not find the spirit to resume the bombardment. It is said in camp here that some 200 Boers will have reason to remember the charge of the Protectorate Regiment."

INCIDENTS AT LADYSMITH.

The doings of the besieged at Ladysmith have been fully described by recent letters. If the Boers continue to so closely hem in and continuously bombard White's force the besieged promise to become full-fledged cave dwellers, for, according to The Daily News correspondent at Ladysmith, the prevalent tendency there is to burrow.

"Some people," writes this authority, "have spent much time and patient labor in making burrows for themselves, and find life there so intolerably monotonous that they prefer to take the chances above ground. Others pass whole days with wives and families or in solitary misery where there is not light enough to read or work, scarcely showing a head outside from sunrise to sunset. They may be seen trooping away from fragile tin-roofed houses half an hour before daybreak, carrying children in their arms or a cat or monkey or mongoose or a cage of pet birds, and they come back similarly laden when night gets too dim for gunners to go on shooting. There would be a touch of humor in all this if it were not so deeply pathetic in its close association with possible tragedies. One never knows where or at what hour a stray shot or splinter will fall, and it is pitiful sometimes to hear cries for dolly from a prattling mite who may herself be fatherless or motherless to-morrow. We think as little as possible of such things, putting them from us with the light comment that they happen daily elsewhere than in besieged towns and making the best we can of a melancholy situation."

The Imperial Light Horse have amused themselves at Ladysmith by constructing tunnels to the river bank, connecting dark caves in which whole regiments might be hidden. Knowledge of mining is sometimes useful, though there be no precious metal to be dug out. In these caves the men find cooling relief from the burning sun.

"Looking out over the smiling plain that stretches to the southeast of the town," writes The Standard's representative at Ladysmith on Nov. 10, "it is hard to realize that we are in the midst of war. There is not a Boer in sight. A great mystery of peace has fallen on the land. That serene tranquillity which fills the air and clothes the sunlit hills carries one back to some remote English village on a Sabbath morning. The scene, too, is homelike—level reaches of meadow on which cattle are grazing, prosperous farmsteads dotted over the green plain. A puff of smoke, followed eight seconds later by an angry rush of air and a deafening crash, recalls one to the actualities of the moment. On the spurs of those tawny hills that appear not a mile away are twenty guns, and the enemy lie concealed along the ridges and among the patches of green bush which clothe the ravines and kopjes. We have daily—almost hourly—reminders of their presence. The officer who ascends in the balloon reports that they are 'thick on all sides,' and cannot number fewer than 20,000 or 30,000."

The same correspondent, describing the repulse of an attack on Ladysmith on the Prince of Wales's birthday, says:

"At noon when the enemy had fallen back on their laager a royal salute of twenty-one guns was fired by the Naval Brigade. Capt. Lambton was resolved that the salute should be effective. One shot silenced the Isumbulwani gun for the day, while another fell into Joubert's camp, and—according to a coolie who escaped in the confusion—killed twenty-five men. It must be many years since the national anthem was sung to the accompaniment of shrapnel and 94-pound steel shells shrieking through the air."

FIGHT AT MODDER RIVER.

Of the hard fight at Modder River The Globe correspondent says:

"On the plain were numerous white crosses, which we subsequently discovered were marked ranges set out by them previously. The fighting line on both sides extended quite six miles, and there was an incessant fusillade and cannonade for twelve solid hours. The Boers were never seen by us. None of the officers and men to whom I have spoken since saw a Boer. It is certainly marvelous how they always manage to hide themselves.

"The heat yesterday was terrific; no wind, a hot, blazing sun all day. We were all done, and literally parched; our only refreshment during the twelve hours was water heated by the sun in our water bottles."

Of the same battle The Daily News correspondent writes:

"The historian who writes a truthful story of the battle of Modder River will have a strange story to tell, if all one hears is gospel. Stories of guides who reported Modder River to be held by 600 Boers; of a regiment sent to clear them out, and finding 12,000; of regiments flanking the enemy's position and within a few hundred yards of his guns having to retire because they were shelled by their own artillery! Modder River was an Alma. It was a soldier's fight. Grit, doggedness, and pride of caste made us masters of the trench.

"For sixteen hours the battle raged. For sixteen hours on a plain as bare of cover as the dome of St. Paul's, the infantry advanced by the shortest of rushes in the sweltering heat, to shoot and get shot. For sixteen hours the artillery, innocent of that shelter which tacticians in books lay down as absolutely necessary, pounded away at their invisible foe. The wounded fell out, and were in most cases left, for the stretcher-bearers did not dare to enter the zone of fire. Each wounded man was made a mark for the enemy's riflemen. The wounded men were useful for the Boers—they took sighting shots at them, and got the range perfectly."

Among the many criticisms of British artillery none has attracted more attention than that written on Nov. 12 at Ladysmith by The Standard's war correspondent. There is a frankness in it which doubtless would never have passed the censor, yet its detail and the evident knowledge of the writer upon artillery matters stamp it with undeniable truth, however unpleasant reading it makes for the British public.

NEED FOR BETTER GUNS.

Summing up, this correspondent says:

"The disadvantages under which we have labored have been demonstrated repeatedly. At Elandslaagte two officers and two men of the Twenty-first Field Battery were wounded at a range beyond that at which they could fire shrapnel. Except in reconnoissances, our field guns are useless as long as the siege lasts. The Boer shrapnel is fused for 5,200 yards, whereas our fuse ceases to be effective at 4,100 yards.

"The meaning of this will be clear when I say that for 1,100 yards—or nearly three-quarters of a mile—our artillery are exposed to the fire of a practically invisible enemy, without being able to fire a really effective shot in self-defense. In other words, our guns would never get within effective range of a French or German field battery. We must have a gun that will shoot with much greater accuracy at 5,000 yards, and a fuse that is effective at 5,000 or 6,000 yards. Our equipment is unduly heavy. Our guns carry too much weight. The double teams that brought the Twenty-first Battery to Elandslaagte, a distance of fifteen or sixteen miles, had not an ounce left in them.

"This is the first time that the British Army has faced modern artillery, and the lessons to be learned will be of the greatest value. Already we have discovered that with the aid of smokeless powder and long ranges the enemy may be invisible, even when he is raining shot and shell upon us, and that days may pass without disclosing the position of some of his guns and howitzers. The Boer has another advantage, if not in his Mauser rifle—which many experts in our army now declare to be more accurate and trustworthy than the Lee-Metford—as any rate in the possession of field glasses. There is scarcely a man in their ranks who has not a powerful binocular, by the aid of which he is able to make good shooting at extraordinary distances. Our equipment in this respect is deficient and should be improved without delay."

A delightful little incident is reported in one of the latest Cape Town papers. It occurred when the town was "clean mad with excitement" over the advent of the Canadian contingent.

"A bluejacket brushed up against two Australian troopers and a Canadian. As he passed he patted them gently and lovingly on the shoulder.

"'Good boys,' he said, with an indescribably benignant smile. 'Good boys. You're all right. You're the best sort. Good luck to you.'

"The colonists smiled their acknowledgments and the quartet parted—never, probably, to meet again."

FISH IN CHICAGO'S RIVER.

The Opening of the Drainage Canal Has Cleared the Water.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—John Andries, known as "Fisherman John," to-day caught the first fish hooked in the Chicago River since the great fire. He came down town today, and, sitting on the dock near the Wells Street Bridge, threw in his hook and line. A huge crowd watched him for hours. He sat without a bite until 2 o'clock P. M., when there came a tug at his line. The crowd on the bridge and docks saw it, too, and there was great excitement. John's trembling hands clutched the line, and with great labor he landed a catfish about five inches long.

But only smiles found their way to the furrows of the angler's face. "I knew I'd do it," he muttered. "It's only a bullhead, but nothing but a bullhead would have anything to do with such a river, anyway." Soon afterward his son Peter caught another catfish, if anything a little smaller than the first catch.

The catch was due to the opening of the canal, which has cleared the river wonderfully for Chicago.

Will of a Chicago Millionaire.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—The will of William H. Burnett, disposing of almost $1,000,000, was filed to-day. To his widow, Myra Louise Burnett, is left one-third of the personal property. The rest is left to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, as trustee, for the children, four in number. They are John Sidney Burnett, Elizabeth Curtis Burnett, Ralph William Burnett, and Anna Louise Burnett. To the father of the deceased, William Burnett of Saratoga, N. Y., is left the sum of $3,000 per year.

Business Man Commits Suicide.

Special to The New York Times.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 6.—Clarence E. Case, a prominent and wealthy business man of this city, to-day committed suicide by shooting himself. Mr. Case had been in poor health for many weeks, and was greatly depressed in mind. He was also melancholy over the recent death of his only daughter. He had been in apparently good spirits during the morning. He leaves a wife and son. Mr. Case was forty-five years old.

Brotherhood Men Have a Grievance.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., Jan. 6.—Charles Krick, John A. Frees, and A. J. Maguire, all brakemen and residents of Reading, were discharged by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company to-day, the company officials stating that their work was unsatisfactory. The brakemen declare, however, that the company did not make the discharges for this reason, but as the first move against the Railway Brotherhood, of which they are members.

Court of Appeals Crier Retires.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—Robert D. Cook, who has served the Court of Appeals as crier for fifteen years, has been retired because of his enfeebled condition by age, and Frederick W. Harris of Binghamton has been appointed, to date from Jan. 1, 1900.

We Have Interesting

offerings at all times in Trouserings—English in manufacture, of course—otherwise they would lack the finish and color; yet they cost no more than inferior domestics.

Burnham • Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.

Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

SWINDLES NEW YORK MEN.

An Unknown Representing Himself as a Birmingham Business Man Gets $3,000 on Bogus Drafts.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 6.—The name and credit of Hood, Yielding & Co., general merchants of this city, have been utilized by a two-hundred-and-fifty-pound man in New York City, to cash bogus drafts on the Birmingham firm.

It is evident that the man is well acquainted with their style of business and mercantile connections. From R. E. Bonner & Co. he secured $20 on one of his bogus drafts, by representing himself as one of the Messrs. Yielding of the firm, and ordering a bill of goods. He ordered a bill of goods from the Powell Brothers' Shoe Company and there had a draft cashed.

In several instances the swindler ordered goods and paid cash for them, and then had his drafts cashed. A victim of this line of work was the firm of Lewisohn & Block, who received payment for a lot of capes and went so far as to ship them by express. They also cashed a draft. The goods have arrived here, but were declined by the local firm because they did not order them.

Letters and telegrams from New York merchants making inquiry as to how to ship goods ordered came to this city, and in this way the fact of the swindle developed. It would seem that the swindler's operations have been quite extensive, aggregating about $3,000.

BRYAN ARGUES FOR SILVER.

Says in Chicago that 16 to 1 Is Not Dead—Imperialism Will Be a Campaign Issue.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—Six hundred Democrats gathered in the banquet hall of the Tremont House this evening to observe "Jackson Day" in an appropriate manner. William Jennings Bryan was the honored guest and chief orator of the occasion. Mayor Harrison of Chicago acted as toastmaster.

Mr. Bryan in opening his address recounted the political situation as it had existed at each successive "Jackson Day" banquet which he had attended in Chicago, and then coming down to later issues he discussed the Currency bill. Of this he said:

"The Currency bill fastens us to the financial systems of the Old World and subjects us to all the disturbances which affect them, while it places the control of the volume of paper money in the hands of a bank trust, which will be as merciless to the people of this country as Weyler was to the reconcentrados. The fight for bimetallism at the ratio of sixteen to one has not been lost. The increased production of gold has shown the advantage of more money, and has answered the argument so often made that the parity could not be maintained because of the overproduction of silver."

He declared that the Republican Party is unable to enact and enforce efficient antitrust laws, and that the Democratic Party when in power will meet the issue with a plain and positive remedy. On the subject of "imperialism" he said:

"The question of imperialism will occupy a prominent place in the next campaign. It matters not whether the war in the Philippines ends in the near future or continues until election. The people must determine the policy to be pursued in regard to the Filipinos. That policy must contemplate the ultimate independence of the Filipinos or their permanent retention under American sovereignty.

"If the islands are to be retained permanently the inhabitants must be given the hope of full citizenship or they must be condemned to the lot of subjects. Who desires to admit them to share and share alike with us in the destiny of this Republic?"

The entire policy of the Administration in relation to the Philippines he declared to be utterly wrong. His speech was received with great enthusiasm.

Other speakers of the evening were Gen. Joseph B. Doe of Wisconsin, Thomas E. Barkworth of Michigan, James M. Mulligan of Kentucky, Edward S. Taylor of Illinois, Cato Sells of Iowa was to have delivered an address, but early in the evening he was run down by an automobile and was unable to appear. His injuries are not serious.

MONTEFIORE HOME WORK.

Report of the Year's Cures—Sanatarium for Consumptives.

The fifteenth annual report of the Directors of the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids shows that during the past year 609 patients were treated. Of the 134 discharged 114 were improved, and 36 went away well. The average death rate was 16.91 per cent. There remains on the waiting list a total of 132 cases. Only 39.19 per cent of the applications received during the year could be accommodated with the present facilities.

The Directors of the Home are building a sanitarium at Bedford Station, Westchester County, to which it is proposed to remove all of the patients afflicted with pulmonary disease. The sanitarium will be provided with every facility and improvement that scientific experience can dictate. The Directors purposed to spend $100,000 in this work, but the advance in the cost of building makes nearly twice that amount necessary. Many subscriptions are needed before this amount will be realized.

The receipts during the year amounted to $77,086.30, of which the patrons, members, and subscribers gave $44,695. The maintenance of the home consumed $39,172.22, while $5,700 was devoted to the Sanitarium.

WAR ON UNLOCKED BAGGAGE.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—General passenger agents of the principal railroads west of Chicago have taken a stand against handling unlocked baggage. At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Western Passenger Association one of the body called attention to the fact that the records showed 50 per cent. of the claims made for pilfered baggage were in connection with unlocked trunks or valises.

The members decided that the checking of unfastened baggage ought to be discontinued. A meeting of the passenger agents of the Western roads will be held in Chicago Wednesday, when the problem may be disposed of finally.

FUGITIVE RETURNS FOR TRIAL.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 6.—Charles Gwinn, a farmer living near Worthington, Ind., was today sent back there in charge of an officer. He surrendered in this city, and asked to be sent home to stand trial for shooting at his wife and father-in-law several months ago. He was arrested at the time and locked up, but he knocked down the jailer one day and escaped.

Gwinn had heard of bloodhounds tracking criminals, so he got a large supply of pepper and dropped a trail of it as he went along. He finally struck the river and floated down stream in a skiff, coming to Cincinnati. He had spent all his money but $20 and was willing to go back for trial.

CHARLES TISCH MISSING.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Jan. 6.—Charles Tisch, a retired property owner, living at 327 East Eighty-fourth Street, New York City, has been missing from home since Sunday, and no trace has been learned of his whereabouts.

He left home for Plainfield to spend New Year's Day with his cousin, Mrs. Charles Deuchlau of this city, and incidentally to look after some property which he owns here. He did not reach Plainfield, as far as any one knows.

At the home of Mr. Tisch last night all information was refused except that Mr. Tisch was missing and nothing had been heard from him.

CERCLE FRANCAIS DINNER

Merriment and Good Fellowship at the Annual Event at Sherry's.

Allusions to the Cordial Relations Existing Between the United States and France.

If merriment and good fellowship be aids to digestion, then the choice wines and dainty viands of which the members and guests partook at the thirty-fourth annual banquet of the Cercle Français de l'Harmonie, held at Sherry's last night, could only have been conducive to healthful sleep and pleasant dreams. For the menu, with which even a gourmet as fastidious as Brillat-Savarin could have found no fault, was discussed to a running accompaniment of "quips and cranks," and the liveliest airs from the liveliest of Offenbach's operas, alternated with coon songs and other popular American tunes, in which the company joined with the orchestra, singing with equal heartiness in French and English.

The repast, therefore, was as long drawn out as it was proper that it should be, and the post-prandial oratory, with the exception of the speech of one honored guest, who meandered out of the garden of flowery and spicy eloquence in keeping with the spirit of the occasion into the field of municipal politics, was characterized by brevity.

J. Weber presided, and among those present were M. Edmond Bruwaert, French Consul General to New York; M. Waldimir Teplow, Russian Consul General; John W. Keller, Commissioner of Charities; Maurice F. Holahan, President of the Board of Public Improvements; Henry Maillard, President of the French Benevolent Society; Judge R. B. Cowing, Auguste Jouve, W. F. Moore, L. Rossignot, H. Tissot, J. Weill, A. F. Pons, Gustave Dorval, Ernest Dorval, William Leary, E. Flauraud, Dr. C. L. Dubar, Dr. L. de Plasse, A. Bowes, L. A. Risse, M. Jouvard, and Brian G. Hughes.

Mr. Weber, in his opening speech, in which he dwelt upon the increasing prosperity of the Cercle Français, alluded to the successes achieved by the American Navy, and to the prominent rôle taken by the French Ambassador, M. Cambon, in bringing about the treaty of peace between this country and Spain. The relations between France and the United States were becoming ever more cordial, he said, and he instanced the reciprocity treaty as an example of the good understanding existing between the two great republics. He expressed the hope that he would meet every member of the company on the Paris exposition grounds next Summer.

"The Marseillaise" was sung with much enthusiasm at the conclusion of M. Weber's speech and Consul General Bruwaert then addressed the diners. He referred to himself and his Russian colleague as the "Siamese twins" of the Consular Service in America, for they were inseparably associated in all the festive functions of the French colony. No people were more united abroad than were the French, he said, as was shown by the fact that Parisians, Gascons, Auvergnats, and Savoyards, and, in fact, the representatives of all sections of France, were assembled there in perfect harmony, as accorded with the title of their club. All good Frenchmen in America were doing well, and, he ventured to say, were models of courage and devotion to work and order.

M. Weber toasted the President of France and of the United States, and the toast was drunk with much fervor.

Commissioner Keller next made a few remarks, in which, after relating some amusing anecdotes, he touched upon the war in South Africa between "a monarchy and the Dutch, who dug a republic out of the hard veldt," and avowed his sympathy with the Boers, on the ground that citizens of a republic should on principle side with any other republic that happened to be in conflict with the subjects of a sovereign.

Mr. Holahan was the next speaker, and the oratory concluded with a tribute to the genius, generosity, might, and influence of France by Dr. De Plasse, who is a Belgian.

Not the least lively topic of discussion at the tables was the French ball, which takes place on the 15th inst., and for which elaborate preparations have been made. Half of the proceeds of this function are to be turned over to the various French charitable institutions in New York.

Bankers' Dinner in February.

The annual banquet of Group No. 8 of the New York State Bankers' Association is to be held on the evening of Feb. 6 in the large ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria. The affair promises to be one of unusual importance, as there will be a large and representative gathering of the bankers of this city. Some of the most prominent speakers of the country are expected to deliver brief addresses.

DARING DAYLIGHT BURGLARY.

Safe in Judge Heckenkamp's Office at Quincy Blown Open and Robbed.

Special to The New York Times.

QUINCY, Ill., Jan. 6.—The safe in Judge F. William Heckenkamp's office was blown open to-day, and notes to the amount of $20,000 and $100 in cash were stolen. The notes, about twenty in

BROOKLYN CHURCH BURNED

St. George's Protestant Episcopal Edifice Badly Damaged.

Its Interior Ruined and Furnishings Destroyed at a Loss of $50,000.

The handsome edifice of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, at the southwest corner of Marcy and Gates Avenues, Brooklyn, was gutted by fire early last evening. The loss on the building and its furnishings is estimated at $50,000.

The cause of the fire could not be determined. It was discovered by Assistant Foreman Clayton Burke of Engine Company No. 134, who lives in the neighborhood. He was passing the church shortly before 6 o'clock, when he saw smoke coming from the doors and windows. Suspecting something wrong, he looked into the church and saw that it was on fire. Burke ran to a fire box near by and sent in an alarm. Realizing that the fire was very likely to be a big one, he turned in a second and a third alarm. The quick succession of these alarms brought a big force of firemen and a large number of engines and trucks to the scene in short order.

The fire, however, had gained considerable headway, and the firemen had a stubborn fight on their hands. The building is a large brick structure, built in the form of a cross, and faces on Marcy Avenue. In the rear is a chapel, facing on Gates Avenue. The interior woodwork of the church was of Georgia pine, which burned fiercely. After two hours of hard work the firemen succeeded in getting the fire under control, confining the flames to the church building. The walls of the structure remained standing, but the interior of the edifice was ruined.

Just after the firemen had begun work on the fire a young man darted from the crowd in the street and into the burning building. A moment or two later he reappeared carrying an oil painting. The young man was the son of a former Warden of the church, and the picture he had rescued from the flames was a portrait of his father, which had adorned the walls of the vestry room.

The spectacular features of the fire attracted a great crowd to the scene, many members of the church being among the onlookers. The decorations of evergreen and holly, which had been put up in the church for the Christmas holidays, had not been taken down, and these added to the fierceness of the blaze. The portion of the roof just over the altar fell in while the firemen were at work, but no one was injured. While the fire was in progress travel on the Gates Avenue and Marcy Avenue trolley lines was completely tied up.

A meeting of the members of the church will be held to-day at the home of the pastor, the Rev. William A. Wasson, 158 Monroe Street, to discuss the situation and take steps to obtain a temporary meeting place. The insurance on the building more than covers the loss.

St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church was organized in 1869. It has a membership of 800. The edifice which was partially destroyed last night was built twelve years ago, and cost about $60,000.

CATCHES HUSBAND IN CHICAGO.

A Brooklyn Woman Has Her Recreant Spouse Arrested.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—Mrs. Herman Marshall of Brooklyn, N. Y., secured the arrest of her husband in Chicago yesterday after six months' desertion. She learned a month ago he was in Chicago, and came here determined to find him. Yesterday she came face to face with the sheepish-looking spouse on Randolph Street.

"Hello," he said, "I'm glad to see you." Under pretense of relenting she allowed him to take her arm. At the corner of Clark and Randolph Streets, however, she turned him over to a crossing policeman. The wife laughed at the husband's wretchedness at the Central Station, where he was locked up.

SUNDAY CRUSADE IN TOLEDO.

Preachers' Union to Cause Arrests for Performances in Theatres.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 6.—A committee of the Toledo Preachers' Union has sent a warning to theatre managers here that arrests of all actors and employes will follow Sunday performances to-morrow. The managers, with one excepetion, have decided to resist enforcement of the State law on this subject, and threaten, if stopped, to retaliate by closing all business houses, including drugstores, and to stop the street cars. An array of counsel has been engaged.

It is tacitly understood that this is to be the first step toward closing the gates of the Ohio Centennial Exposition in 1902 on Sundays.

There are no Sunday ordinances in Toledo, Mayor Jones having forced their repeal through rigid enforcement of them, when milkmen and newsboys were arrested, and the crusade which begins to-morrow will be under State laws.

LETTER TRAVELED 27 YEARS.

Last Trip Completed Friday, When It Was Received from Manila.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—The last trip of a letter which has been traveling for twenty-seven years was completed yesterday, when Edward L. McKee, Vice President of the Indiana National Bank of Indianapolis, received it from Manila, where it had been addressed to him. The letter was mailed by W. T. Fenton, Vice President of the National Bank of the Republic of Chicago.

The letter started its journey when the two men were clerks in Indianapolis. They had recently come from Madison. It was sent backward and forward many times, each time to some distant address with the home address in the corner, so that it would come back, and has been all over the world in the course of the last quarter of a century.

PHILIPPINE HEMP PORTS.

Kansas Representatives Want the President to Order Them Opened.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The Administration has been informed that there is a corner in hemp, and that unless certain Philippine ports are opened articles manufactured from hemp will reach a high figure. The War Department has informed Gen. Otis that it is desirable to open the largest hemp ports. Some of the ports in Northern Luzon have already been opened, but it is desired that several ports in Southern Luzon, Mindanao, Leyte, and elsewhere be opened. Most of them have American garrisons.

Representatives Long and Reeder of Kansas visited the President to-day to explain the situation to him. A plant has been erected in the Kansas State Penitentiary for making binding twine, and is ready to be operated, but the price of hemp has advanced in three years from 4 to 14½ cents a pound.

BLACKS DEMAND RECOGNITION.

Negroes in Cuba Say It Is Time They Declared Themselves.

HAVANA, Jan. 6.—Two colored officers in the former Cuban Army have written a circular, which is being distributed throughout Havana, in which they say:

"Owing to the injustices done in the past year by those professing to favor independence as a cloak for their deeds, it is time that the black race declared itself by putting a stop to these injustices. The Republic of Cordiality mentioned by Marti runs a great risk of failure when foreigners are preferred to black people on account of the former being white. Cuba is not for a social oligarchy, and the time has arrived for the colored races who, in 1897, sustained the revolution while others were hastening to present themselves as renegades, to get what is theirs by right."

The circular further says that the death at Cienfuegos of the colored Brigadier General, Dionisio Gil, who was killed while resisting arrest, will be carefully investigated, and the result of the inquiry will be made public.

A paper under the title of La Verdad will be started shortly in the interests of the colored race, who, according to the circular, "are still disposed to die before consenting to be pariahs in their own country."

Señor Gualberto Gomez says the circular was uncalled for, but that the cause of the trouble was the refusal by the Mayor of Cienfuegos to allow Gen. Gil to be buried with military honors.

JULIA MORRISON TESTIFIES.

Actress, Who Is Accused of Murder, Cross-Examined at Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 6.—The hearing in the Julia Morrison case was resumed this morning, Miss Morrison being on the stand for cross-examination. The witness related her statements as to the epithets applied to her by Leiden leading up to the tragedy. The letter written by her to Manager Harris was introduced in evidence. In it she said:

"If you do not telegraph this damn fellow Leiden to keep his mouth shut I will leave the company."

It was submitted to her and she admitted having written it, "but," said she, "I wrote it at the dictation of my husband."

She further stated that she did not know where she was born; that she had never seen her father and mother, and confirmed her testimony of yesterday as to her foster-parents, whose name was Dale. The attorneys for the State got the witness confused by asking her why she had not married her present husband the second time immediately after learning her real name instead of waiting for seven years. She stated that for one reason she had not the money at the time, and "there were other reasons," said she.

The defense introduced depositions from several parties in various parts of the country where Miss Morrison had resided, testifying to her good character. Among the depositions were those from N. P. Moss, President of the First National Bank, Lafayette, La.; Mrs. T. H. McDermott, St. Louis; Mrs. Sophia Stultzback, Paterson, N. J.; Margaret Arnsworth, 202 West Fortieth Street, New York; William H. Morris, manager of the Asbury Park Opera House, Asbury Park, N. J.; Charles Webster and Arthur Landis, Asbury Park.

Following these were a series of depositions from stage managers and Opera House employes on the route the "Plaster of Paris" company had taken before reaching Chattanooga, in which the deponents with one accord stated that Leiden abused and insulted Miss Morrison in their presence on many occasions.

Miss Morrison, in closing her testimony, stated that when a child she had been kicked on the head by a pony and that since then she had been subject to headaches and great trouble with her head.

Before the court had adjourned the defense announced that its plea would be temporary insanity.

GIVE GOV. LOUNSBURY A CANE.

Veterans at the Greenwich Home Honor Connecticut's Executive.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Jan. 6.—Gov. Lounsbury, who was a visitor at the Soldiers' Home to-day, was presented a cane carved by one of the inmates.

Isaac Warner, who made the presentation speech, said:

"Among all the Governors Connecticut ever had none has shown more kindly interest in the veterans' welfare than has his Excellency, the present Governor. The soldiers of this home appreciate this, and as a token of respect for you wish to present you with this cane. It is the work of one of the men in the home, John McManus of the Ninth Regiment. May you keep it as a memory of our esteem."

Gov. Lounsbury replied:

"I can only thank you for this gift and say that you all have my best wishes and prayers."

Having his attention called to the carvings on the cane and the inscription on the gold handle, the Governor added:

"Yes, it is beautiful, but I prize it more because it came from my friends here."

Before leaving he asked for an introduction to every soldier present. The cane is of dogwood, and the carvings were done with a jackknife and file. They consist of likenesses of Gov. Lounsbury and Admiral Dewey, the battleship Maine, the State arms, the State Capitol, marines, cavalrymen and infantrymen, flags, cannon, a tiger, hounds and fox, crests, &c. The gold head bears this inscription:

"Presented to George E. Lounsbury, Governor of Connecticut, by members of Fitch's Home for Soldiers."

STRANGE ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

Nathan Kirk, a Farmer, Comes Out Unhurt After a Terrible Experience.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., Jan. 6.—Nathan Kirk, a farmer living in Ludingtonville, N. Y., a short distance from this city, was driving from his home to Mill Plain, several miles distant, and had allowed his attention to wander, when the horse went on a railroad track, which the road crosses. Kirk was aroused from his reflections by the sound of an approaching passenger train behind him. It was then that he discovered that there was no apparent escape from the track, unless he could reach a point several hundred yards ahead of him.

He urged the horse on in an attempt to reach the spot of safety. The horse becoming unmanageable, plunged along the track past the place where Kirk intended driving from the track to let the train pass, and before it could be stopped was on the high trestle. It no sooner struck that structure than its legs slipped between the ties, and the animal fell on its side, overturning the wagon and throwing Kirk into the swiftly running Croton River, fifty feet below. The train was then within a few feet of the bridge, and as it was then dark, the engineer did not see the horse and wagon until the engine struck them.

The horse was instantly killed, and the wagon was smashed into atoms. As soon as the train could be stopped and backed off the trestle the passengers united with the train hands in searching for the driver of the team, whose hat was found lying on the track. All the lanterns in the train were brought into use, and the headlight was taken from the locomotive.

For twenty minutes the passengers and railroad men searched up and down the banks of the river, expecting to find the mangled body of a man in the water, until finally Kirk was seen hanging from a rock in the middle of the stream almost directly under the trestle. He was almost overcome by the effects of his long sojourn in the water. He was hanging from the rock by his coat, which had caught on it, and was hardly able to answer coherently when the searchers shouted to ask if he was alive. He was rescued as quickly as possible and taken to Carmel. It was found that he had sustained no injury from his fall.

Nineteenth Ward Bank Dinner.

Joseph J. Kittel, President of the Nineteenth Ward Bank, entertained its Directors and a few other friends at dinner at the Hotel Savoy last evening. Among the Directors present were Peter Doelger, Jr., William Hoffmann, Senator Stadler, Charles P. Doelger, John Slattery, Fritz Handrich, John J. Harrington, and ex-Sheriff Dunn. Among the other guests were Justices Dugro, Fitzgerald, and Bischoff; ex-Judge Van Hoesen, Senator Elsberg, John J. Gibbons, John F. Carroll, Sheriff Grell, Albert H. Wiggin, Louis F. Doyle, John H. Campbell, David McClure, John A. Hiltnor, President Thomas Hunter of the Normal College, and L. H. Holloway, cashier of the Nineteenth Ward Bank, who has held that office for fifteen years. Since Mr. Kittel was elected President of the bank and the present Directors joined hands with him, a year and a half ago, the deposits and the earnings have about doubled.

Twelfth Night Celebrated.

The annual Twelfth Night celebration of the Twelfth Night Club was held last night at the Berkeley Lyceum. From 10 to 11 o'clock a musical programme was rendered, in which Miss Alice Bates, Miss Fielding Roselle, and Messrs. Walker and Aberill took part. At 11 o'clock an English supper was served, during which a boar's head supporting a burning Yule candle was brought into the supper room. A one-act "skit" by Grant Stewart, and entitled "An Appeal to the Muse," was then given. A loving cup was passed to the members of the club only, the ceremony being conducted by the President, Mrs. Alice Fischer Harcourt. Two Twelfth Night seed cakes, containing a coin and a thimble, were then served, one for the men and one for the women.

Charles-Town Society Banquet.

The members of the Charles-Town Society held their eleventh annual banquet last evening at the Hotel St. Denis. A. Welles Stump was toastmaster, and among those present were Col. W. D'H. Washington, Anson A. Gard, Thomas Hopper, B. W. Ingle, Peter W. Rouss, Roger Chew, C. W. Timberlake, Alderman Frederick Ware, Henry A. Dorsey, and Brooks La Bayteaux. Col. Washington, Dr. Logie, J. H. Bell, and Julian E. Ingle made speeches.

Princeton Defeated at Hockey.

The First Battalion Naval Militia Hockey team defeated the team of Princeton University at the St. Nicholas Rink last night by a score of 2 to 1.

THE ASSEMBLY CHAIRMEN

Personnel of Committees Agreed Upon at a Conference.

GOVERNOR NOT CONSULTED

Final List Adopted by Speaker Nixon, Senator Platt, and State Chairman Odell.

The personnel of the committees of the Assembly for 1900 was decided upon last night at a conference held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. There will be no further consultation with Gov. Roosevelt in the matter, even if he has been consulted at all. Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee denied yesterday that there was any truth in the published report that he and Speaker Nixon would go to Albany to confer with the Governor.

There was a large gathering of Republican leaders about the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday afternoon. Col. M. J. Dady and W. B. Atterbury of Brooklyn were on hand to see that Kings County was cared for. Others seen in the corridors were Senator Raines of Ontario, Senator Coggeshall of Oneida, Edward Lauterbach, Appraiser Wakeman, and William Brookfield.

In the early evening Senator Platt, Chairman Odell, and Speaker Nixon were in conference, and it is understood that among the Chairmanships agreed upon were the following:

Ways and Means—Jotham P. Allds of Chenango.
Cities—Otto Kelsey of Livingston.
Commerce and Navigation—E. C. Brennan of Kings.
Excise—James T. Rogers of Broome.
Canals—Henry W. Hill of Erie.
Codes—J. A. Wekes, Jr., of New York.
Judiciary—Robert J. Fish of Madison.
Taxation—A. C. De Graw of Kings.
Railroads—Louis Bedell of Orange.
Insurance—William L. Coughtry of Albany.
General Laws—Jean L. Burnett of Oneida.
Electricity and Gas—Daniel W. Witter of Tioga.
Labor—Thomas M. Costello of Oswego.
Banks—James B. McEwan of Albany.
Privileges and Elections—E. H. Fallowes of New York.
Public Health—Dr. Nelson M. Henry of New York.

"Now, I can't tell you what has been done," said Chairman Odell after the conference. Then he perused the foregoing list, and added: "Now, I should say that that shows very good guessing, indeed."

It was said last night that the conference had been most satisfactory. Speaker Nixon will return to Albany to-day, and the committees will be announced when the Assembly meets on Wednesday evening.

NEW BILLS AT ALBANY.

Mr. Harburger Has One to Change Excise Law and One to Prevent Crowding of Elevated Cars.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—Assemblyman Harburger of New York City will introduce on Wednesday next an excise bill in the House, providing for the regulation of traffic in liquors by the local executive authorities of the towns and cities of the State. These local boards shall prescribe the character and grades of licenses, the fees to be paid therefor, and the hours and days during which liquors may be sold or exposed for sale. A license may be revoked by any Commissioner or board, provided the proof is satisfactory that a violation of the law has occurred. A licensee, whose license shall have been so revoked, shall have the right to a writ of certiorari to review such action.

The Controller is given authority to grant licenses to railroad, steamboat, and steam vessel companies. The prohibitions in the bill are similar to those in the old excise law before the present liquor tax law was enacted. It provides that liquor shall not be sold on election days within one-quarter mile of the polls or on the grounds, or near the entrance to agricultural fairs.

The bill is understood to have the indorsement of the Tammany organization.

Mr. Harburger will also introduce a bill which will prohibit overcrowding of cars on the elevated roads in New York City in the future. The bill provides that the companies shall erect gates at each entrance of the cars, which gates the conductor shall close when all the seats in the car shall be occupied by passengers. A violation of this statute shall be made a misdemeanor, and punishable as such. This is to take effect May 1.

Salaries for Kings County Officers.

A bill will be introduced in the Legislature at an early day making salaried positions of the offices of Sheriff, Register, and County Clerk of Kings County. The salaries will be fixed, respectively, at $15,000, $12,000, and $12,000 annually. It is said that Senator Marshall will introduce the bill in the Senate and that Assemblyman Wilson will father the measure in the lower branch of the Legislature.

CANAL CLAIMS ALLOWED.

During Last Year Court Has Awarded $34,600.50 Out of $278,424.52 Asked in 134 Cases.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—The annual report of the State Court of Claims, which will be submitted to the Legislature next week, will point out the fact that to date 707 claims arising from improvement work to the canal system under the nine-million-dollar appropriation act have been filed with that court. The aggregate amount claimed is $1,169,089.90. The past year is the first in which the court has considered claims of this character, and during that period 134 have been decided. The aggregate amount claimed in these cases was $278,424.52 and the aggregate amount awarded $34,600.50.

During the year 1899 there were filed with the court 824 claims for damages to the amount of $1,300,892.21, and during the same period the court decided 451 cases with aggregate judgments of $221,409.36.

The classification of the claims considered, with the amount claimed and the amount awarded, is as follows:

General Canal Claims—Amount claimed, $350,-250.75; amount of judgments, $92,493.08.
Canal Improvement Claims—Amount claimed, $278,424.52; amount awarded, $34,600.50.
Claims Filed under Special Act—Amount claimed, $434,425.61; amount awarded, $94,021.78.
General Claims—Amount claimed, $37,791.33; amount awarded, $294.
Totals—Amount claimed, $1,300,892.21; amount awarded, $221,409.36.

The Court of Claims and Board of Claims, under which title it was known up to Jan. 1, 1899, has been in existence since 1883, when it succeeded the old Canal Commission. Since its formation there have been thousands of claims filed and decided. On Dec. 31 last there were 1,259 claims pending before the board, with an aggregate of $2,766,485.44.

STATE CANAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Report of the Advisory Board Sent to Gov. Roosevelt.

Gen. Francis V. Greene, Chairman of the Canal Advisory Board appointed by Gov. Roosevelt, yesterday transmitted to Albany the report of that body. While he would say nothing about the contents of the document, it is generally understood that it recommends large expenditures in the matter of improving the artificial waterways of the State. Some place the appropriation favored at $50,000,000.

Ex-Mayor George E. Green of Binghamton, a member of the commission, said: "It would be indelicate for me to discuss the report, but I believe the public generally will be satisfied when its contents are made public."

Some time ago Mr. Green said that the board had sent representatives to Europe and elsewhere to gather information in relation to canal construction and navigation, and that while the reports received called for a large outlay of money, the members of the commission were very favorably impressed with the recommendations made."

Contract for Abutments Awarded.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—Superintendent of Public Works Partridge to-day awarded the contract for the construction of abutments of a bridge over the Erie Canal, just above Cohoes, to Baker & Judson of Gloversville, for $3,055.

Jersey Central's Atlantic City Special, A New 3 1-4 Hour Express.

January 8th and thereafter will leave foot Liberty Street at 3:30 P. M.; South Ferry at 3:25 P. M., arriving at Atlantic City at 6:45 P. M. Returning, leaves Atlantic City at 2:10 P. M., arriving at New York at 5:25 P. M. Route via Lakewood.—Adv.

BEST & Co.

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Little Feet That "Toe-In".

This awkward habit can be completely cured by wearing our "Toe-In" Shoes. No discomfort—not unsightly—look like any other shoe.

Prices, $2.00 to $3.50 according to size.

Also shoes to prevent or cure "Bow-legs", "Flat-foot", and to strengthen Weak Ankles.

Cost but a trifle more than ordinary shoes.

So superior is our assortment of styles and sizes—so certain are we that we can always fit the foot and suit the customer, that we encourage people to make our Shoe Department a test for all the store.

If you have never enjoyed the advantages of clothing children here, suppose you begin with Shoes.

60-62 West 23d St.

JULIA MARLOWE'S FAREWELL.

Ovation for the Actress, Who Brings Her New York Run of "Barbara Frietchie" to an End.

Julia Marlowe ended her ten weeks' engagement at the Criterion Theatre last night before just such a crowded house as has marked her every performance. Many were heard to express regrets that the run of "Barbara Frietchie" had gone its course for the metropolis, for Mr. Fitch's play was in the height of its success.

Miss Marlowe's dressing room was a bower of flowers when she reached the theatre, and the cards of many prominent society people were attached to the tokens. The house had been sold out for several days in advance, and last night the limited standing room was crowded.

Those who had been before, some of them many times, accounted themselves fortunate in being present last night, for it seemed that Miss Marlowe excelled herself, visibly carrying her audience with her in her superb work through all its phases, its lightest moods, and most deeply emotional parts.

At the end of the third act Miss Marlowe appeared before the curtain to acknowledge the applause which has always followed this act. A storm of flowers greeted her, and there were calls for a speech, but after the lady repeatedly appeared and bowed, Mr. Gilmour, the Captain Trumbell in the cast, came out and announced that Miss Marlowe begged the indulgence of the audience until after the next act when she would endeavor to more fully acknowledge their kindness.

As the curtain went up before the last act a woman in the audience retired to the lobby, stood at the end of the aisle for a moment, and then, saying to her escort that she could not see the death scene, retired from view until this almost gruesome feature gave place to the stirring scene that follows, in which Barbara flings out the Union flag over the marching rebel host.

After the act Miss Marlowe responded to the calls for a speech. She was greatly moved, and spoke in an almost tremulous voice as she said: "I thank you from my heart for your consideration, your encouragement, and your patience. Your support and friendly attitude have been my main help. It has been a real privilege with me to appear before you as Barbara, in an American part, in an American play, by an American author, and all controlled by an American manager, Charles Frohman. Although I am English born, it is my greatest pride to be encounted an American actress, and so I may say fare you well, and may I fare well to have the joy of having to come before you again at some time, and I do heartily wish you, one and all, a true good night."

Miss Marlowe withdrew amid applause and then received another ovation from the members of her own company, behind the scenes. From here Miss Marlowe goes to Providence for one week and then to Brooklyn for two weeks. This will be followed by a tour of the Eastern cities, which will not take her east of Pittsburg. She will appear only in "Barbara Frietchie."

TREES IN CITY STREETS.

Col. Fox, Superintendent of Forests, Says They Should be Planted.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—In the belated report of the Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commission, which has just come from the press, are several tracts over the signature of Col. William F. Fox, Superintendent of Forests, on subjects relating to forest protection and cultivation. He advocates that tree planting in cities should be under municipal control. He says:

"The planting of street trees and their subsequent care should devolve on the City Government, preferably on the Park Commissioners, as the officials in that department would be better qualified for the work, further removed from political influences, and would be more apt to have the long tenure of office necessary for the proper management of the work. The planting and care of street trees belong to the City Government as much as street paving.

"As in Washington and Paris, every city should establish nurseries supported by municipal appropriations, in which the various species best adapted to street planting can be propagated and grown with special reference to such use."

Col. Fox then cites the fact that Washington is known as one of the most beautiful cities in America on account of the 70,000 trees planted along its streets. He also advocates highway tree planting, and states that nutbearing species are available for the purpose. They are handsome, he says, large, and each species has its peculiarities of habit that make it worthy the notice of an observant traveler.

NAVY YARD WORK DELAYED.

Plans for Power Plant Alleged to be Very Defective.

Work on the big electric light and power plant for the Department of Yards and Docks at the Brooklyn Navy Yard has been suspended, the suspension, it is claimed, being due to the alleged defective plans made by the department. The plans for the work were prepared at Washington. They provide for each portion of the work being done by a different contractor, which has resulted in a tangle.

The first serious hitch in the construction of the power plant occurred when it came to the laying of the steam pipes. The plans provided for the pipes being run through the foundation of the engine. It was found that this could not be done. This blunder, it is said, is but one of many made in the plans.

It is believed that there will be a long delay in the work of building the new plant.

Building Code Commission's Dinner.

The Building Code Commission, which revised the building codes of the old City of New York and the various municipalities now comprised in the city, held a dinner at the Democratic Club last evening. President Brady of the Building Department and all of the members of the commission were present. The guests of the commission were Corporation Counsel Whalen, President Randolph Guggenheimer of the Council, Rollin M. Morgan, and John F. Carroll.

Golden Wedding Celebration.

Mr. and Mrs. Siegmund Stieglitz of 210 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street celebrated the golden anniversary of their wedding last evening. Mr. Stieglitz is seventy-five years of age, and his wife seventy-three. They were born in Germany, and came to this country about fifty-five years ago. They were married by the Rev. Dr. Merzbacher, the first rabbi of Temple Emanu-El. Mr. Stieglitz retired from business ten years ago. Six children and seven grandchildren were present last night at the celebration.

WEST END ASSOCIATION

Annual Banquet of the Organization Held at the Savoy.

Public School Troubles the Subject of Criticism—Lawson Purdy on Taxation Problems.

The West End Association held its annual banquet at the Savoy Hotel last evening. About 100 members and guests were present. In the absence of President Cyrus Clark, owing to a recent death in his family, First Vice President James Van Dyck Card presided. At the guests' table with him were Justice James A. O'Gorman, John S. Wise, the Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw, W. H. McElroy, George W. Plunkitt, and Lawson Purdy.

Among the others present were Chester B. McLaughlin, J. V. V. Olcott, John C. Coleman, M. W. Nolan, Charles M. Carpenter, Lucius M. Stanton, C. N. Bovee, Jr., F. R. Houghton, Assemblyman Perez M. Stewart, James L. Wells, R. E. A. Dorr, J. Edgar Leaycraft, Dr. Charles S. Benedict, Dr. Arthur S. Root, Dr. Henry S. Hathaway, George C. Batcheller, Col. William L. Brown, James J. Phelan, Bernard Naughton, Daniel F. McMahon, Walter Stabler, J. N. Smith, Thomas S. Fulton, Jacob F. Miller, and Archibald Turner.

After President Clark's health had been drunk standing letters of regret were read from Edward H. Fallows, Senator John Ford, Thomas B. Reed, Gov. Pingree, "Fighting Bob" Evans, Rear Admiral Philip, Rear Admiral Sampson, John Wanamaker, Seth Low, Gen. Roe, President Claussen, Controller Coler, President Guggenheimer, and Augustus Thomas.

C. N. Bovee, Jr., the first speaker, referred to the action of the West End Association opposing the Speedway scheme and the Amsterdam Avenue railroad bill. If they hadn't done anything else, he said, the members were entitled to a monument for their course in regard to these two measures. He then discussed the reduction of the teachers' salaries. The existing condition of affairs, he said, was a stench in the nostrils of the community. He did not know and did not care who was responsible for it, but whoever was to blame was running the hazard of awakening organized public opinion that would demand an accounting. This sentiment was loudly applauded.

John S. Wise made a brief address, after which ex-Senator George W. Plunkitt spoke of himself as the father of the Eighth Avenue grade bill of thirty-two years ago, and said that since its passage the west side had changed from what was practically a cabbage garden to the finest section of the city.

W. H. McElroy said that the west end was the best side of the best city of the best State of the best Nation in the world. Germans, when they wished to praise their Rhine, spoke of it as the "Hudson of Germany." He dwelt upon the wonderful growth of the west side within the last thirteen years. He said that when the educational system was attacked the best men of New York City, forgetting they were Republicans, Democrats, or Mugwumps, would all stand up and fight for it.

Lawson Purdy, who spoke on taxation, said in part:

"I appreciate the fact that your kind invitation has not been given to me personally, but as the Secretary of the New York Tax Reform Association, whose members represent the real estate and commercial interests of New York.

"Most of you gentlemen have large real estate interests, and as our great Tax Commissioner, George H. Andrews, once said, 'Your welfare alone is bound up indissolubly with the future of New York. Personal property is migratory and fugitive; a truck or a carpet bag will suffice to remove it, and a draft of a bill will give it wings.'

"The interest of real estate owners demands that taxes should be levied. As Enoch Ensley, a great landowner of Tennessee, advised Gov. Brown, 'Never tax anything that would be of value to your State, that could or would run away, or that could and would come to you.'

"It is said that quite recently two companies employing 500 hands have been driven to New Jersey by taxation. This means a loss in population of about 2,000 persons and a loss in real estate of over $2,000,000.

"In 1893, Tax Commissioner Coleman testified that in twenty-five years factories employing over 100,000 skilled workmen have been driven from New York by taxation. At the usual computation of five to the family, we lost 500,000 in population, and as the assessed value of real estate is over $1,000 per capita, we lost over $500,000,000 of taxable real estate values, or much more than the entire assessment of personal property in 1893.

"To gain pennies we have lost dollars. We need men and money to make real estate valuable. Let us not drive away the only sources of our wealth, but endeavor to attract them to us. So shall we benefit ourselves and the entire community."

The Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw spoke of his pride in the west side.

Assemblyman Percz M. Stewart, who was the last speaker, said: "I came here on the promise that I was not to be called upon to speak. I represent a class that, I am afraid, is getting to be extinct. I represent the mugwumps, who stand for principle, and that is good government. As the representative of the Nineteenth Assembly District, one of the greatest, if not the greatest, in the Empire State, I shall do all in my power to protect its best interests, and I hope that my efforts will receive the support of the West End Association."

College Men to Visit Rockefeller.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—Local members of the Finance Committee of the University of Chicago Board of Trustees went to New York to-day, to spend several days in the office of John D. Rockefeller, where they will consider ways and means for raising $325,000, needed before April 1 to secure the benefit of Mr. Rockefeller's time extension on the conditional gift of $2,000,000.

Insurance Exchange Elects Officers.

BOSTON, Jan. 6.—At the annual meeting of the New England Insurance Exchange to-day the following officers were elected: President—George Nelley; Vice Presidents—W. F. Rice, H. L. Hiscock, and J. W. Grover; Chairman Executive Committee—S. G. Howe; Members of the Executive Committee—C. D. Palmer, W. H. Winkley, Walter Adlard, and J. J. Cornish.

Congressman Boutelle Comfortable.

WAVERLY, Mass., Jan. 6.—Congressman Boutelle's condition to-night was reported as very comfortable by the physicians at McLean Hospital.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, light winds, becoming southerly.

The storm central Friday night in Alberta has moved to Manitoba, increasing in intensity, but without precipitation thus far. Winnipeg reports a pressure of 29.58 inches. The area of high pressure continues nearly stationary in the Atlantic States. Light showers have occurred in the Ohio, Middle and Lower Mississippi Valleys, and in the North Pacific States. The temperature has risen decidedly in the Red River of the North Valley, in the Northern Rocky Mountains, and upper lake regions. Showers may be expected in the upper lake region and light showers in the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys. There will probably be a fall in temperature in Eastern Montana, North Dakota, Northern Minnesota, and the Lake Superior region. Fresh southwesterly winds, increasing, will prevail on the North Atlantic Coast; variable winds, becoming light easterly, on the Middle Atlantic Coast, and light northeasterly winds on the South Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	33	39	41
6 A. M.	30	38	40
9 A. M.	32	38	42
12 M.	36	43	45
3 P. M.	42	44	45
6 P. M.	41	41	41
9 P. M.	38	37	38
12 P. M.	35	36	36

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square 41
Weather Bureau 38¾
Corresponding date 1899 ..... 35¾
Corresponding date for last twenty years 32

The maximum temperature yesterday was 44 degrees at 3 P. M., and the minimum 36 degrees at 11 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 73 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 58 per cent. The barometer at 8 A. M. registered 30.38, and at 8 P. M. 30.50.

A HOME COMPLETELY FURNISHED AT $125.00

WE WILL FURNISH FOUR ROOMS AS ITEMIZED BELOW.

PARLOR. Satin Damask Parlor Suit, five Pieces; Pier Mirror, French bevel glass; Parlor Table (brass feet); handsome Lamp, silk lamp shade, pair of handsome Pictures; large Oriental Rug, 7.6x10.6.

BEDROOM. White enamelled Dressing Case and Washstand, elegant brass trimmed steel enamelled Bed, woven wire Bed Spring, soft-top Mattress, pair Feather Pillows, Comfortable, 1 enamelled Chair, 12 yds. Matting, English Toilet Set, 10 pieces.

ONE DOLLAR A WEEK OPENS AN ACCOUNT

EVERYTHING FOR HOUSEKEEPING

DINING ROOM. Oak Sideboard, bevel mirror; 5 oak cane-seat Chairs, oak Dining Table, English Tea Set, 56 pieces; handsome Table Cover, 15 yards Matting.

KITCHEN. Oak Kitchen Closet, glass doors; Kitchen Range, 3 Kitchen Chairs, set of Tinware, Kitchen Table, 12 yards Oilcloth.

J. BAUMANN & BRO.

1479-1483 THIRD AVENUE, at 84th St.
Open Saturdays Until 10 P. M. 84th St. "L" Station.

GOLFERS AT GLEN COVE.

Richards Gets First Place in the January Cup Competition.

The first of the January weekly competitions for the Busby Cup was played yesterday by the members of the Nassau Country Club on the golf links at Glen Cove. W. F. Richards won the first honor and J. B. C. Tappan came second. A large number of members enjoyed the fine golfing weather. The leading scores were:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
W. F. Richards	96	26	70
J. B. C. Tappan	86	6	80
L. L. Brownе	110	26	84
E. L. Snedeker	103	17	86
S. A. Jennings	96	9	87
Herbert M. Adams	100	12	88
A. L. White	104	12	88
J. R. Maxwell	99	8	91
Howard Maxwell	98	6	92

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.	
Sun rises	7:25	Sun sets	4:49	Moon rises	....

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	....	Gov. Isl'd	12:25
H. Gate	2:21		
P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	12:11	Gov. Isl'd	12:37
H. Gate	2:33		

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, JAN. 8.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

City of Washington, Nassau ..... 1:00 P. M. — 3:00 P. M.
*1:30 P. M.
Algiers, New Orleans ..... 3:00 P. M.
Arranmoor, La Plata countries ..... 12:00 M. — 3:00 P. M.
Caribbee, St. Kitts ..... 12:30 P. M. — 3:00 P. M.
*1:00 P. M.
Chateau Yquem, Naples ....
Columbia, Naples ..... 9:00 A. M. — 11:00 A. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville ..... 3:00 P. M.
Tordenskjold, Progresso ..... 1:00 P. M. — 3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 10.

Athos, Colon ..... 9:30 A. M. .....
*10:30 A. M.
Grenada, Trinidad ..... 11:00 A. M. .....
Hindoo, Hull ....
Matanzas, Tampico ..... 1:00 P. M. — 3:00 P. M.
Miramar, La Plata countries ..... 1:00 P. M. — 3:00 P. M.
Noordland, Antwerp ..... 10:30 A. M. — 12:00 M.
Seneca, Havana ..... 1:00 P. M. — 3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton ..... 7:00 A. M. — 10:00 A. M.
*9:00 A. M.
Uller, St. Kitts ..... 10:00 A. M. .....
U. S. transport, San Juan ..... 10:30 A. M. .....

THURSDAY, JAN. 11.

La Champagne, Havre ..... 7:00 A

SENATOR CLARK ON TRIAL

Witnesses Testify that They Were Offered Bribes.

LARGE AMOUNTS ARE STATED

Speaker Stiff of the Montana Legislature Asserts that He Could Have Secured $20,000 for His Vote.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Henry C. Stiff, Speaker of the Montana House of Representatives, was the first witness in the Clark case before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day. Representative Campbell of Montana questioned Mr. Stiff, and his questions were directed toward showing that the embarrassed financial condition of State Representative McLaughlin had been taken advantage of by Senator Clark to approach him to secure his vote, and also that Mr. Stiff's own vote had been improperly solicited. Mr. Stiff stated that he knew that Mr. McLaughlin was in distressed financial circumstances prior to the meeting of the Legislature. He also stated that he had himself been approached by Mr. W. M. Bickford, as a representative of Mr. Clark, and his support solicited for the latter. The questions bringing out this information were all objected to by the defense, which insisted that Mr. Clark must be directly connected with all transactions with which it was sought to connect his name. The reply was that his connection would be shown over Mr. Clark's signature.

The questioning of Mr. Stiff was then directed toward showing that Mr. Bickford had sought to secure Mr. Stiff's services to examine the title of property to be purchased by Mr. Clark from McLaughlin for $25,000, a part of the consideration on McLaughlin's part being, Bickford specified, that McLaughlin should support Clark for the Senate. Mr. Stiff testified to the correctness of this outline, and added that Bickford had told him that he (Stiff) should have $500 for his individual services when $50 would have been a good fee; that his own vote was wanted for Clark, and that he should be put on Mr. Clark's list of attorneys for a number of years. Mr. Bickford had in this connection exhibited a list of property to be sold by McLaughlin, with prices to be paid, which were in excess of the value of the property, and this property was afterward conveyed to Mr. Clark.

Mr. Stiff also stated that the agreement with McLaughlin provided that he was to be employed by Mr. Clark for two years at $2,400 a year, and that McLaughlin had since been employed in this connection. He also said that McLaughlin had voted for Clark.

The witness stated that in another conversation with Mr. Bickford a week or so prior to the meeting of the Legislature the latter had offered him $10,000 if he would withdraw from the contest for the Speakership and support Mr. Clark for the Senatorship. Objection being made here that Mr. Bickford's agency was not shown, Mr. Edmunds said it would be conclusively shown that Bickford was the general agent for Clark, and that he had full power and plenty of money to act for him.

Mr. Stiff also detailed a conversation with Mr. A. B. Cook, former State Auditor, who had offered him $20,000 to vote for Clark.

"I made no definite reply," said Mr. Stiff, "because I wanted to further investigate what was going on. I told him that if Mr. Clark really wanted to secure my vote he could afford to pay more than $20,000, and suggested $50,000, saying I did not want this to be understood as an offer on my part. Mr. Cook said he would see Clark, and we agreed to meet again that day. I did not, however, see him again on this subject."

He said upon cross-examination that he had never before testified to this conversation because in giving his testimony before the Montana Supreme Court he had not been asked about the incident, and in taking his affidavit concerning the bribery for the benefit of the Committee on Privileges and Elections he had not considered the matter as necessary. He also said that, as Speaker, in selecting a committee of investigation into the Clark matter, he had not known that all the members selected were unfriendly to Clark. He did not know how Mr. Stevens felt. Of the other two members of the committee he knew that Mr. Cooney was a representative of Mr. Daly's newspaper, and that Mr. Toole had been connected with Daly and was known as an especial friend of that gentleman.

Replying further to questions concerning his suggestion of $50,000 as the price Clark should pay for his vote, he said:

"I believe I was perfectly justified in doing what I did. I considered that a most outrageous crime was being perpetrated, and I was willing to act the part of a detective."

He said that Cook and Bickford had both been friends of his, and that he and Bickford were law partners. He admitted that he is attorney for a company owned largely by Mr. Daly.

Fred Whiteside, State Senator from Flathead County, Mon., testified that he had been approached prior to and after the meeting of the Legislature in the interest of Mr. Clark's candidacy by John S. Neill, John B. Wellcome, and Charles W. Clark, a son of the Senator. He had seen Mr. Wellcome by appointment at his room at a hotel in Helena and had also met there other of Mr. Clark's friends. He had also met there Senator Clark, who told him that Wellcome had spoken favorably of him. (Whiteside.)

The first intimation he had had that his support of Mr. Clark would be to his financial advantage came from Mr. Neill. Afterward Mr. Wellcome had told him that his vote for and support of Mr. Clark would be worth $10,000. He had co-operated with the supporters of Mr. Clark for the purpose of exposing the corrupt methods which he was satisfied were being used to secure Clark's election. He exhibited a list of the members of the Legislature whom Mr. Wellcome and Senator Clark's son had requested him to see. They had told him they were willing to pay $10,000 for any Democratic vote and more for the vote of Mr. J. T. Anderson of Meagher County.

CHANCES OF CLARK AND QUAY.

Senator Jones of Nevada Thinks Both Will Be Successful.

United States Senator John P. Jones of Nevada was in the city yesterday. A reporter asked him concerning the probabilities of the seating of W. A. Clark of Montana and M. S. Quay of Pennsylvania. In the former case there is a contest on the ground that the election was procured through bribery; in the latter it is alleged that Gov. Stone had no legal right to appoint.

"There is going to be a hot fight in each case," said Senator Jones, "but I believe both Clark and Quay will be seated. I consider Quay's chances better than Clark's. True, the committee has decided against Mr. Quay, but there are many members of the Senate who favor him. Quay has proved a good Senator, and has many warm friends. He is of a very conciliatory disposition, and it would not surprise me if the majority report of the committee should be disagreed with."

ROBERTS ENDS HIS ARGUMENT.

Utah Representative-Elect Says that There Are Worse Evils than Polygamy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—When the Roberts committee resumed its sessions to-day, Mr. Roberts went on with his argument begun yesterday. He said he had observed that the women involved in this question of plural wives were quite generally received in the circles of Gentile women of Utah. He vehemently denounced what he characterized as the sensational crusade made against him, and also the effort to arouse public feeling by saying: "The American home was in danger."

"If necessary," he exclaimed, "I could call attention to 10,000 evils which threaten the country without going to the State of Utah."

In closing, Mr. Roberts said that the patriotism of the Mormon Church toward the country could not be questioned. When a fund was raised for the survivors of the battleship Maine, the Mormon Church had contributed one-fifth of the entire amount. When the country's authority in the Philippines was questioned "Utah guns handled by Utah men" had been in the forefront of the fray.

After the arguments closed, members of the committee attached some importance to a question asked by Chairman Tayler of Mr. Roberts relative to the latter's being amenable while in the District of Columbia to the Edmunds act. It is understood that special attention may be given by the committee to this feature.

At 12:30 the arguments on both sides were closed, and the committee went into executive session.

FIGHTING THE PLAGUE.

The President Issues a Quarantine Order for the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The President has issued an executive order regarding quarantine regulations for the ports in the Philippine Islands. The order recites that to prevent the introduction of epidemic diseases the act of 1893 and the rules framed thereunder shall have full force in the islands, with additional regulations. These require that vessels entering and clearing from any Philippine port shall be examined by officers of the Marine Hospital Service. Details of officers for that purpose have been already made for the Ports of Manila and Iloilo, and will be made for the remaining ports as rapidly as possible. These officers shall have authority over incoming vessels, including army transports and non-combatant vessels of the navy, and no entries shall be permitted without quarantine certificates.

Vessels clearing for United States ports shall take out bills of health, after complying with all quarantine regulations, and such bills may be signed by a Collector of Customs in the absence of a medical officer. The medical officer at Manila shall be the chief quarantine officer, and make all appointments, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. The Marine Hospital Service rules shall apply as far as applicable, and the expenses of the quarantine service shall be charged against the island revenues, not to exceed $300,000 per annum.

The epidemic fund is to be reimbursed from the island receipts for the cost of disinfecting appliances and material already ordered to be forwarded to the islands.

Quarantine Against the Plague.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 6.—Special precautions are being taken at William Head quarantine to prevent the introduction of bubonic plague. All steamers docking from Honolulu and Hakodate hereafter will be required to use funnel guards over their hawsers to prevent rats from going aboard.

Capt. Shufeldt Before a Trial Board.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Under orders issued by Gen. Merritt, commanding the Department of the East, a general court-martial, of which Col. L. P. Guenther, Fourth Artillery, is President, met at Washington Barracks, in this city, to-day for the trial of Capt. Robert W. Shufeldt, United States Army, retired, on the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. Only the preliminary proceedings were had, and the case was continued until Monday on a plea of the accused officer's counsel of insufficient time to prepare the defense.

Insular Committee Is to Meet.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Chairman Cooper of the newly formed House Committee on Insular Affairs has called the first meeting of that committee for Monday. Mr. Cooper said to-day that it was too early to indicate any general line of policy toward the insular possessions. The initial meeting would be for organization and a selection of sub-committees.

Postmaster for Allentown Named.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—F. W. Fuller was to-day appointed Postmaster at Allentown, N. Y.

BANK TELLER ACCUSED.

F. L. Newton of Buffalo Charged with Embezzling $48,000—Said to Have Confessed.

BUFFALO, Jan. 6.—F. L. Newton, paying teller of the Fidelity Trust and Guaranty Company, is said to be an embezzler to the amount of $48,000. The following statement has been issued by the bank:

"On Thursday evening, Dec. 14, 1899, the President and Secretary of this company were advised that Fred L. Newton, one of its trusted employes and who had been acting as bookkeeper and paying teller, was a defaulter. A prompt examination disclosed the fact that Newton's cash was short to the extent of precisely $48,000. The trust company held the bond of the American Surety Company in the amount of $10,000. The surety company was at once notified of the defalcation, and on the 18th of December, 1899, the surety company paid the $10,000, being the amount of its bond, leaving the trust company with a loss of precisely $38,000.

"Newton had fled the city on the evening when the discovery was made. He returned, however, voluntarily and was temporarily left in the custody of his counsel, Senator Mackey. He was prepared at any time to plead guilty and take the consequences.

"The officers are unable to say precisely when the money was taken, but it is thought a large part of it was taken during the absence of the Secretary in attendance at the deathbed of his father."

BOSTON'S COUNCIL DEAD-LOCKED.

Meeting of Jan. 1 Declared Illegal by the City Attorney.

BOSTON, Jan. 6.—Mayor Hart has received from Attorney Horace G. Allen an unqualified opinion that the session of the Common Council held on Jan. 1, at which Daniel J. Kiley was elected President, was illegal. Kiley was chosen by those members who remained in the chamber after the temporary Chairman had declared the session adjourned.

The dead-lock in the Council will result in the suspension next week of nearly 1,500 laborers, unless some financial plan can be devised by which the Street Department can obtain funds.

ACCUSED ON CLAIRVOYANT'S TIP.

Woman Charged with Theft Only Dark-Haired One Accuser Knew.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 6.—Mrs. Ellen O'Neill of 290 East Kinney Street was accused in the Third Precinct Police Court this morning of the theft of a table cover from the home of Mrs. Kate Wilcox of 63 New York Avenue. Mrs. O'Neill, owing to illness, was unable to appear, but her husband was on hand.

When asked by the Court what proof she had that Mrs. O'Neill had committed the theft, Mrs. Wilcox said that after missing the table cover she went to a clairvoyant, who "laid the cards" and told her that a dark-haired woman had stolen it.

As Mrs. O'Neill was the only dark-haired woman of her acquaintance, Mrs. Wilcox thought she must have been the guilty party. Mrs. Wilcox's husband, who was in court, said he regretted the charge had been made, and he wished it withdrawn. Judge Schalk dismissed it.

MAY SELL THE MIANTONOMOH.

Old Warship, When Examined, Found in Bad Condition.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—The Survey Board, which has been conducting an examination of the double-turreted monitor Miantonomoh, now at the League Island Navy Yard, with a view to again placing the vessel in commission, has completed its work. It was found that $450,000 would be required to place the monitor in proper condition.

The Miantonomoh, which was used for blockade duty off the coast of Cuba, represents an obsolete type of construction. When the Government decided to establish a system of coast defenses on the newly acquired possessions in Southern waters, the need of a vessel to act as a fort was imperative at Ponce, Puerto Rico, at least, and two weeks ago Admiral Casey was asked to appoint an examining board, with the result mentioned.

The board will, it is believed, recommend the sale of the vessel.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The flagship New York has sailed from St. Kitts for St. Lucia.

The Montgomery has arrived at Montevideo.

The Navy Department has been informed that the Machias, which left Santo Domingo Jan. 4 inst., arrived at San Juan to-day.

The Prairie, which transported an exhibit for the Paris Exposition, left Havre to-day on the return voyage to New York.

The Alliance arrived at Newport on Jan. 4.

Bureau Officers Explain Deficits.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The leading bureau officers of the War and Navy Departments were before the Appropriation Committee of the House to-day, explaining the need of the urgent deficiency items they have called for. Those who were heard were Gens. Ludington, Weston, Bates, Sternberg, and Buffington, and Admirals Hichborn, Melville, O'Neil, and Bradford. The amounts asked for have already been published, and to-day's hearings were to explain the needs of the several items.

STECK

"THE OLD RELIABLE."

Of 42 Years' Renown.
Standard of Perfect Workmanship.
Independent Iron Frame, Pat., Insures
Ideal Musical Tone and
Marvelous Durability.
Only Pianos Improving With Use.
Sold, Rented and Exchanged.
Cash or Time Payment.

Warerooms: 11 E. 14th St.

PIANOS

FILIPINOS TORTURE CAPTIVES.

Shoot and Horribly Mutilate Five American Soldiers Held as Prisoners—Three Are Dead.

MANILA, Jan. 6.—Advices from Magalang, Province of Pampanga, report that Capt. Leonhaeuser, with three companies of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, captured the insurgent stronghold Commanche, on Mount Arayat, yesterday.

Three Americans were wounded, but the enemy's loss is not known. Three members of the Ninth and two of the Twelfth Regiment, whom the insurgents held as prisoners, were shot and horribly mutilated. Three of them are dead, and the other two are recovering.

Capt. Leonhaeuser set fire to the barracks and the town

GUAM'S GOVERNOR REPORTS.

Capt. Leary Informs Secretary Long of the Progress Made in Civilizing the Natives.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The Secretary of the Navy has received a most interesting report from Capt. Leary, Governor of Guam, recording his achievements in the matter of civilizing the natives and cleaning up the island. The report begins with the statement that three of the marine guard, Privates D. O'Rourke, Paul Schoemig, and William P. Brown, attached to the Guam Battalion, have died and been buried with military honors. Capt. Leary says there are other cases of sickness, but every possible care and attention is given them and all precautions are being taken to improve the sanitary condition of the station.

"After issuing my proclamation setting aside Thanksgiving Day," says Capt. Leary, "according to our National custom, the native priest at Agana informed me that he would on that day celebrate a special thanksgiving service, in which our station band will participate.

"The high esteem in which Padre José Palomo, the native priest, is held by every one in the island seems to be justly merited by him, as he has on all occasions shown himself to be a man of extraordinary moral qualities, and it is a pleasure to state that in my various local duties and decrees as Governor he has promptly and energetically indorsed the Government's action, thereby strengthening our influence with the people for good.

"A report of the medical department's services among the inhabitants of Guam has been submitted by Surgeon Philip Leech, United States Navy, showing the excellent work that is being accomplished by our small corps of medical officers, who have worked with tireless zeal and energy and are deserving of the highest praise."

Surgeon Leech, after referring to the various cases under his care, says Assistant Surgeon Stone has persuaded the people of Agat, the largest village, to establish a hospital of ten beds. So striking have been the results that the authorities of the village are now building and have nearly finished an additional hospital for twenty beds. He says the people appear to be grateful for what is being gratuitously done for them and seem to appreciate the importance of co-operating with us, not only in our medical work, but in our efforts to make sanitary improvements.

RESCUED PRISONERS IN MANILA.

Gen. Otis Cables that He Will Send a List To-day.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Official confirmation has come from both Gen. Otis and Admiral Watson of the first reports from Manila of the release of the American prisoners who have been held in the hands of the Filipinos for many months, and there is no longer any doubt that Lieut. Gillmore of the Yorktown is among the number. Gen. Otis's dispatch reads as follows:

"Manila, Jan. 6.

"The prisoners now en route from Vigan arrived to-night, and a list of them will be telegraphed to-morrow. Capt. Gillmore is among the number."

Admiral Watson cables the department from Manila, saying:

"Cols. Hare and Howze have recaptured all of the American prisoners, including Gillmore, now at Vigan."

The sweeping statements made in the dispatches to the effect that all of the American prisoners have been released have aroused a hope that in the list will appear the names of some of the officers and privates of the army who are set down upon the army rolls as missing. Prominent among the missing army officers was Major Charles M. Rockefeller of the Ninth Infantry. This officer advanced beyond the lines during the fierce fighting early last Summer. He disappeared completely, and no trace of his body was ever found.

It is gathered from Gen. Otis's report that the released men have been sent by boat across the Lingayen Gulf to Dagupan, at the northern extremity of the railroad, and about a day's journey from Manila.

Marine Hospital for Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The President has issued an order setting apart seven acres, more or less, out of the Government Reservation east of the "Punch Bowl," in the Island of Oahu, Hawaii, as a site for a United States Marine Hospital for the Port of Honolulu.

The Victoria Safe at Manila.

MANILA, Jan. 6.—The freight transport Victoria, Capt. Blakeley, arrived here to-day in tow. She left San Francisco Oct. 17 for Honolulu and Manila. She was spoken on Nov. 9, in latitude 19 north, longitude 158 east, proceeding under sail, having broken her shaft.

Gen. Otis Reports a Death.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Gen. Otis, at Manila, reports the death of Thomas Stocker, Troop K, Fourth Cavalry, who was killed in action near Concepcion Nov. 11.

The Brutus Arrives at Manila.

MANILA, Jan. 6.—The United States collier Brutus has arrived here from Guam, Ladrone Islands.

MORE CUBANS PARDONED.

Gov. Gen. Wood Liberates Seven Prisoners Held Without Trial.

HAVANA, Jan. 6.—Seven cases have been referred to Governor General Wood by Judge Advocate Dudley and Major Reade, who have been at work for some time investigating the circumstances surrounding the detention in prison of persons charged with various offenses, to many of whom no trial has been granted.

In most of the cases referred to the Governor General the prisoners had been held several years before being placed on trial, on comparatively light charges, and had then been given long sentences. The cases of most of these men had been passed upon ten months ago by Gen. Ludlow, but he was forbidden to act. Governor General Brooke deeming it advisable to allow the Cubans to work on the matter. But as the law machinery was cumbersome, practically nothing had been done.

Gen. Wood has issued pardons for all seven of the men whose cases have been referred to him, and the Investigating Commission will report other cases every two days, and these will be immediately acted upon. Though Gen. Wood desires this work to be done as quickly as possible, he does not wish to act with undue haste, feeling it best that each case shall be thoroughly sifted, so that only those really deserving of pardon shall obtain it.

BIG ALTERATION SALE,

Jan. 8 to 13, Inclusive.

In order to make working room during enlargement of adjoining premises, we will allow

10% DISCOUNT

On all purchases in any of our Departments.

All Goods Marked in Plain Figures.
MONEY REFUNDED ON ALL UNSATISFACTORY PURCHASES.

S. Baumann & Bro
FURNITURE CARPETS DRAPERIES & BEDDING

Sixth Ave., WEST SIDE, from 15th to 16th St.

SOCIAL GAYETY IN HAVANA.

Wanderers' Club Ball Proves a Brilliant Success.

HAVANA, Jan. 6.—The ball given by the Wanderers' Club last night was the most magnificent held in Havana within the memory of the oldest leaders in society. Twelve hundred people were present, and as many as 500 couples were dancing at one time.

The function was held in what was formerly the Aquarium, and which was later used for barracks, but at the present time is not occupied in any way. The floor was in splendid condition and the hall was beautifully decorated. The best Havana society, both Cuban and American, was present. Great pressure had been exerted upon members of the club to obtain invitations to the function, which has done much to prove that harmonious relations have recently been completely restored between the two elements.

The jewels and dresses of the ladies, the full-dress uniforms of the military officials and those of the officers of the German training ship Nixe, with their glittering epaulets; the innumerable flags, the ferns, palms, and other plants made the scene one long to be remembered.

Discuss Colonial Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Brig. Gen. Davis, Military Governor of Puerto Rico, with Col. Heyl, Gen. Sander, and Brig. Gen. Wilson, the military commander of the Cuban Provinces of Matanzas and Santa Clara, called at the War Department to-day and had a conference with Secretary Root respecting conditions in Cuba and Puerto Rico. Gen. Wilson was accompanied by Lieut. Turner of the Tenth Infantry and Gen. Davis by Lieut. Battle of the Eleventh Infantry.

To Command Cuban Department.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Col. S. M. Whiteside, Tenth Cavalry, the senior officer on the ground, has been designated by the President to act temporarily as commander of the Department of Santiago and Puerto Principe to succeed Gen. Wood.

Movements of Transports.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The Quartermaster General received word to-day that the transport Burnside left Havana this morning for Cienfuegos, and that the transport McPherson left Santiago yesterday afternoon for the same destination.

Cavalryman Dies of Typhoid Fever.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Col. Hall at San Juan de Puerto Rico has notified the War Department that Private David E. Ferrick, Troop G, Fifth Cavalry, died yesterday of typhoid fever.

An Archbishop the Governor's Guest.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—The Archbishop of Havana and his assistant were, with Secretary of State McDonough, the guests of Gov. Roosevelt at luncheon to-day.

Infantrymen Sail from Havana.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Gen. Wood, at Havana, has notified the War Department that the transport Sedgwick left Nuevitas yesterday for New York with the headquarters and Companies A, B, C, D, I, K, L, and M of the Fifteenth Infantry on board.

Capt. Waring Explains His Absence.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Capt. John K. Waring, Second Infantry, who recently reported at Governors Island, New York, after a prolonged and mysterious absence, has apparently given a satisfactory explanation of his conduct, as, according to orders issued by the War Department to-day, he is to appear before an examining board at Governors Island without delay for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

AID FOR NEEDY STUDENTS.

Faculty of Yale Divinity School Presents a New Plan.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 6.—The Faculty of the Yale Divinity School has made public a scheme for rendering pecuniary aid to needy students in accordance with the policy outlined by President Hadley in his inaugural address.

According to the scheme, a number of scholarships will be awarded for services rendered in a manner to be determined by the Faculty. It takes the aid offered by the funds of the institution out of the realm of the usual methods of extending such help, and makes it distinctly either a reward for meritorious work in scholarship or else a return for services rendered in the line of work of the ministry under the direction and supervision of the Faculty.

Arrangements are also made for loans at a nominal rate of interest. These loans can be paid in after years, but in cases of great adversity they may be canceled by the Faculty.

Swallowed a Tack and Is Dying.

CROMWELL, Conn., Jan. 6. — George Smith, aged twenty-eight years, is in a critical condition, and will probably die as the result of swallowing a large brass-headed tack. While engaged in driving some tacks, one, which he held in his mouth, was forced down his throat by a sneeze. It lodged crosswise in the throat so far down as to resist the efforts of physicians to reach it.

Newark Carriers to Register Mail.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 6.—A letter has been received by Postmaster Hays from Third Assistant Postmaster General Madden, announcing that the Newark Post Office is one of those selected to inaugurate on Jan. 15 the proposed system of registration of mail by carriers.

RAHWAY BANK IN TROUBLE

Run on the Union County Institution Forces a Suspension.

MAY PAY DEPOSITORS IN FULL

President Savage Denies Bank Was Involved in Wreck of the Perth Amboy Institution.

RAHWAY, N. J., Jan. 6.—The Union County Bank of Rahway suspended business this morning. The following notice was placed on the front door of the building:

Rahway, Jan. 6, 1900.

The Union County Bank has been compelled to suspend, owing to the unusual demand made upon it by depositors. So far as the official examination has progressed, there does not seem to be any sufficient reason to doubt that depositors will be paid in full as soon as the bank can realize on its investments. THOMAS K. JOHNSTON, Deputy Commissioner of Banking and Insurance.

The news that the bank had suspended business caused great excitement in Rahway., and before 9 o'clock a crowd of excited depositors had gathered in front of the building discussing the situation. The closing of the bank, however, was not entirely a surprise. Many persons for some time had been suspicious that the bank was in trouble.

It was known for several days that the bank accounts were being carefully investigated, and this led to a run on the bank during the past two days. All day yesterday there was a steady run on the bank, and it is said that about $75,000 was paid out during the day. There were still many depositors waiting to draw out money when the bank closed yesterday afternoon.

Edward S. Savage is President and M. D. Valentine Vice President of the bank. The Directors are W. B. McKenzie, William Bloodgood, James M. Silvers, and J. L. Laforge. The Union County Bank is a State corporation and was organized twelve years ago, with a capital of $50,000 and a surplus of $25,000. It has paid as high as 8 per cent. dividend, and the last semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. was declared on Dec. 21.

Mr. Valentine is an uncle of George M. Valentine, the former cashier of the Middlesex County Bank of Perth Amboy, who is now serving a term in the State prison at Trenton for wrecking the institution. Mr. Savage is a lawyer, and has offices in New York, as he resides here, and also has a country villa known as Bellaire at Colonia, N. J. He acted as legal adviser of Bank Cashier Valentine when he surrendered himself.

Mr. Savage said this afternoon: "There has always been a certain amount of feeling in and about Rahway that the Union County Bank was connected with the Middlesex County institution, and that the failure of the latter impaired the credit of the Union. As a matter of fact, and I am ready to make oath to the statement, there was never any direct connection between the two, and at the time of the Middlesex failure my bank owed it $119.

"It would appear, however, that we were never able to thoroughly restore confidence in the Union County Bank, and when it was learned that the bank examiners were at work on our books there was a panic among our depositors and the run followed. The business of the bank examiners was purely of a routine nature, but they caused a scare. We will pay every dollar of the deposits, and I do not think the bank's capital is impaired. As to the bank resuming business, I can say that it will not be with me as President. I have had enough of the business, and I favor the winding up of the bank's affairs.

"Regarding my connection with the defense of young Valentine, I want to say this: Mr. Valentine and his father—particularly the latter—have been my friends for many years. I was the senior Mr. Valentine's legal adviser. Therefore, from a sense of my legal duty, as well as personal friendship, I defended his son. For that action I have no regrets, regardless of how it has been misinterpreted, and I would do it again if necessary."

Bank Examiner Johnston was hard at work in the bank to-day. He said the bank was obliged to suspend, owing to the heavy demands made upon its resources by the depositors. He said he had no doubt that the bank would eventually pay depositors in full.

Cashier Edward W. Sherwood said the bank could have withstood the run, had it not been for the demands made upon it by other banks, which cleaned out all the funds on hand. He said the bank had about 1,200 depositors, and the amount of its deposits averaged about $25,000 a year.

There was a meeting held in the bank's office at 2 o'clock this morning, at which were present President Savage, Cashier Sherwood, Vice President Valentine, Mr. Laforge, Bank Examiner Johnston, Cashier Tunis of the National Newark Banking Company, J. F. Newcomb, teller of the National State Bank of Elizabeth, and Edward Nugent, its attorney.

It was unanimously voted at this meeting by the Rahway Bank officials that "the check of the Newark and Elizabeth banks, duly presented during the banking hours for payment, and the representatives of said banks not having waived payment, the full amount of the checks presented by them be paid, amounting to $15,178.60." The money was accordingly paid over.

After the Newark and Elizabeth bankers retired President Savage took down from the wall a steel engraving of himself and carried it away, remarking, it is said, that he didn't want his picture hanging on the wall of a broken bank.

From 7 o'clock last night, until all the bank's funds were paid over, at 2:30 this morning, all sorts of propositions were made for tiding over the trouble, and at one stage it looked as if the other bank representatives present would agree to a compromise by accepting paper for discount sufficient to carry the Rahway Bank over its difficulty.

The plan fell through, however, owing to the refusal of the representatives of the National State Bank of Elizabeth to waive any of the rights of that bank as a collecting agent for the City of Rahway to collect $5,000 on a check given by the City of Rahway to Edward M. Wood, County Collector of Union County. This check had been given to him in payment of Rahway's taxes due the county. This action of the Elizabeth bank's representatives, it is said to-day, has in all probability saved Rahway $5,000.

Cashier Faulks of the Citizens' Bank, Elizabeth, and George S. Davis, general bookkeeper of the First National Bank, Elizabeth, came to Rahway to-day, and were admitted to the office of the suspended bank. They had a number of checks, which they presented to Cashier Sherwood, but got no money, there being nothing to give. After a whispered conference with the cashier they withdrew.

The Union County Bank, at the close of business on Dec. 21 last, according to its published report, had deposits of $225,155.83 subject to check, and $36,111 for which depositors held demand certificates. It held cash in hand to the amount of $18,355.62. Its balance sheet represented $384,389.61.

Mr. Savage, as attorney for the American Underwriters' Agency; Frederick C. Wheeler, and Merrick E. Vinton, President and Vice President, respectively, of that concern, and James R. Turner of the Middlesex Banking Company of Middletown, Conn., were summoned into the Centre Street Police Court, in New York, Saturday. William S. Mitchell of Boston had complained that he had had transactions with Mr. Savage and the others named in regard to the floating of $1,000,000 bonds for a Boston corporation, and on account of this transaction had paid Mr. Turner $5,000 to bind the contract.

Subsequently Mr. Mitchell held that Mr. Turner's bank could not guarantee the bonds properly and asked for the return of the $5,000. This was refused, and Mr. Mitchell took the matter into court. Whether Mr. Savage's alleged connection with this transaction had anything to do with starting the run on the Rahway Bank does not yet appear.

Mr. Savage Conveys Property to Banak

Among the deeds filed for record in the Register's office in this city yesterday was one conveying the property, 70 South Street, southwest corner of De Peyster Street, 26 by 60, to the Union County Bank of Rahway. The grantor was Edward S. Savage, and the expressed consideration $1.

EXPECT TO GET $25,000,000.

Leonard Case Estate Heirs Will Begin Suit in the Ohio Courts.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Jan. 6.—The one hundred or more heirs of the estate of Leonard Case, Sr., valued at $25,000,000, now feel confident of proving their right to the property in dispute. They say the missing link has been discovered and next month the case will be taken into the Ohio courts. The land in dispute lies in the heart of the City of Cleveland.

The grandfather of Leonard Case came to this country from England about 1740 and settled near Flemington. Joseph, Leonard Case's father, settled in Vienna, Warren County, where Leonard was born. When about twenty years old Leonard journeyed to Cleveland and took up many acres of Government land.

He had two sons, but they having left no heirs, his wife's relatives, the Gaylords, several years ago brought suit against the estate and recovered as their share $400,000. The balance of the estate, valued at $25,000,000, is now claimed by the heirs of the second wife of Joseph Case, Leonard's father.

The Case School of Applied Science, valued at $2,000,000, is included in the estate.

All Cars Transfer to
Bloomingdales
3d Ave., 59th & 60th Sts

January Clearance Sales
And Annual White Sales

Will be continued throughout the entire week.

New Fabrics for the Spring and Summer.

We are receiving daily the very latest effects in Wash Fabrics from Paris, London and home markets, including many exclusive styles. A very beautiful assortment of Cotton and Silk Tissue de Soie Raye, Plumetis Soie, Foulard de Soie, Mercerized Foulards, Satin Plaid Mousseline, German Linen Zephyrs, Scotch Zephyrs and Madras, India Dimity, Organdies, Dotted Swiss, Crepon Lace Effects, Silk Corded Ginghams, Zephyr Gingham, Satin Striped and Plaid Gingham and a great many other stylish fabrics form a brilliant collection.

The Dress Goods

EXCEPTIONAL OFFERS.

Black All Wool Costume Cheviot, fully 50 inches wide; a very handsome, serviceable, attractive fabric; the quality usually sold elsewhere at $1.25; this will find many purchasers on Monday at the unprecedented price of 75

Black Diagonal, 46 inches wide, all pure wool and extra heavy weight; especially desirable for separate skirts, &c.; an article of real merit, as it is regularly priced at $1.25; on Monday we make the price 75

Black Storm Serge, all pure wool, excellent finish and most desirable fabric; is sponged and shrunk, ready for the needle; is fully guaranteed in every way, and if not satisfactory money will be cheerfully refunded; per yd. 49

Black Silk Crepon in a large variety of new weaves; this will be found incomparable as to excellence of design, quality and price; one beautiful line, worth $2.75, only 1.98

A most charming assortment of above, worth $3.50, at only 2.50

On this occasion we will show a peerless array of Black Silk Novelty Dress Goods, purchased before the advance and now offered at most tempting prices. Main Floor.

A Sale of Silks.

7 SPECIALS.

Corded Wash Silks, the very choicest colorings and designs, stripes and plaids, rare bargains, 45

Ottoline, a new weave, in all the pastel shades, actual value 75c; for this lot, 49

Printed Foulard Silks (all foreign prints,) a large variety of newest designs, 79

Printed China Silks, all choice, neat designs, in navies, black, tan, helio and rose grounds, extra strong quality and guaranteed in every particular, 33

Black Taffeta Silks, a special quality, strong and durable, 59

Black Satin Duchesse, 20 inches wide, all pure silk, big value, 75

Same quality, 24 inches wide, 1.00

Main Floor.

25% Discount on Bric-a-Brac.

These goods are belated importations, and in order to move them quickly we offer 25% discount from marked prices.

The assortment consists of Italian Marbles and Pedestals, Teplitz Vases and Busts, Terra Cotta Pieces, Pedestals and Pots, Wall Placques, Lace Bisque Figures, French and German Cabinet Curios, Card Receivers; in fact anything that you may desire in Bric-a-Brac, and at a discount of 25%. Main Floor.

A Sale of Laces.

Allover Nets and Robes, for evening wear, at special prices to close; more than a dozen different patterns of Black Spangled Robes; some have sleeves and bodice; others only the bodice; former prices were $20.00 to $68.00 each; present prices range from

12.00 to 42.00

Renaissance Robes (White):

Were	20.00	30.00	38.00	59.00
Now	13.50	25.00	30.00	40.00

White Spangled Robes, former prices were, each, $20.00 to $45.00, present prices are, each 13.25 to 29.00

Spangled Nets and Allovers, white, per yard, $1.50 to $11.25; Black, per yard, 98c to 15.00

These prices are less than import cost.

Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

The Millinery

Take advantage of the cut prices in our Millinery Department, as all of the fine Trimmed Hats have been marked at half price.

We are showing the first glimpse of Spring Millinery, a variety of tulle, malme and straw effects.

Second Floor, 59th St. Section.

The Great Big Sale

Of the Bierman, Heidelberg & Co. Stock of

Clothing, Furnishings, Hats and Shoes

CONTINUES TO-MORROW (MONDAY).

Come Early If You Can.

Frank L. Taylor Clothing Co.,

Successors.

STEWART BUILDING,
Broadway, corner Chambers St.

RHEUMATISM

Gout, Neuralgia, Sciatica and Sprains are cured readily by the Sprague Dry Hot Air Method.

SPRAGUE HOSPITAL, 33 W. 42nd St.
Come and investigate or write.

THE NEW ERA IN THE FAR EAST

Progress in All Countries Has Been Prodigious, Says Leigh Hunt.

RUSSO-JAPANESE RELATIONS

Ex-President of Iowa State College Thinks War Over Korea Is Unlikely—America's Trade Opportunities.

Leigh Hunt, ex-President of the Iowa State College, and former proprietor of The Seattle Post-Intelligencer, has returned to this country after traveling in China and Korea for seven years, having in the latter country developed some large mining interests under concessions from the Korean Government.

Mr. Hunt is stopping at the Holland House, and yesterday gave to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES a review of the existing political and business conditions in Japan, China, and Korea, and particularly as to the possibility of a conflict between the Japanese and Russians. Touching the general situation, Mr. Hunt said:

"These recent years have marked the beginning of a new epoch in the Orient. The achievements of the past year alone have been so startling as to reach far beyond the comprehension of the most industrious and enlightened students of human progress. This new era of civilization, which has taken such a firm hold upon the Oriental mind, is not confined to any one country, and hence these many and marked changes are noticeable all along the coast from Singapore to Hakodati.

"Japan makes the best show of modern methods and improvements, and, of course, has made wonderful progress during the past forty years, especially since the recent war with China. Japan never has been noted for her liberality to foreigners, but now that she has secured a position among the civilized nations of the world by her new treaties which went into effect last July, it is to be hoped that she will become more liberal, thus justifying the statesmanship which accorded to her a civilized standing.

"Politics in Japan, as in the United States, might almost be regarded as a profession. Japan has many political parties, but each and every political creed is at present based on the fundamental principle, Japan for the Japanese. In the principal open ports of Japan, namely, Yokohama, Kobe, and Nagasaki, there is quite a sprinkling of foreigners in business, enough to successfully represent and promote every modern line of trade, men of splendid capacity, men who have been and will continue to be of great benefit to the country, provided they are treated fairly by the Japanese and receive justice in their courts. There seems to be almost a universal fear among the foreign residents of Japan that justice for foreigners in Japanese courts is too much to expect, and to this cause may be attributed the migration which has set in since the new order of things, which at present bids fair to continue until the Japanese have their entire trade to themselves. However, am one of the few who feel confident that Japan will pursue a policy of fairness and growing liberality."

"What can you tell us of China?"

"I have spent the better part of five years in China, yet I hardly feel competent to give you an opinion. My first impression was, like that of every other man who goes there with the dream of large business possibilities, distinctly favorable, for it certainly is a wonderful country, almost equal in opportunities to our own. As in Japan, you will find in the open ports of China as capable business men as there are in the world, men who are quite able to comprehend and take care of the opportunities as they arise, and, in fact, I know of no place in the business world where a higher code of business morals prevails than among the foreign business men in the open ports of the Orient.

THE BUSINESS MAN'S MISTAKE.

"Now, the first impression of a business man upon his arrival in China is that he will be able to teach those old-timers how to do things on American lines, but like every tenderfoot in the Orient, he bases his hopes largely upon official promises, and the universal result is that after an experience of five years he concludes that he has it all to learn.

"I see there is much discussion in our home papers over the present and prospective internal development of China. With all this talk of great enterprise in China, however, I can assure you that up to the present time they are largely on paper, so far as foreigners are concerned, and I doubt if the present generation will live to see the time when a railroad or a mining enterprise shall offer a safe investment for capital, unless that capital is backed up by a standing army.

"Thus far the development that has been going on in China has been accomplished largely with Chinese capital. Convince the Chinese that the building of a railroad or the opening of a mine affords a profitable investment, with the assurance of competent foreign management, and the Chinamen themselves are quite able and willing to supply the money necessary for such investment; for you must remember that perhaps no country in the world contains more moderately rich men than China does. There are not so many multi-millionaires as in this country, but surely more men who possess from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000.

"The Russians are making greater progress in Manchuria and have more to show for their sphere of influence in the shape of improvements than the combined foreign interests in all the other parts of the country, and the reason for this is plain to the most casual observer. The Russians have a standing army scattered along their Manchuria line from Vladivostock to Talien Wan and Port Arthur, and I should say 2,000 is a very conservative estimate of the strength of this army, which is quite large enough to make their Manchuria sphere of influence mean something. Hence, when they determine to build a railroad in their part of China they are quite able to adjust all questions of right of way, &c.

"The English have been remarkably successful in building up a trade with the Chinese, and as the great bankers of the Orient they have done exactly well, but they have done little beyond this, and it remains to be seen whether their sphere of influence which extends over the Yangtze and its tributaries shall be one of action, like that of the Russians in Manchuria, or one which reaches its limitation in its ability to keep others out.

"The French in the south and the Germans in Shan Tung are beginning to show signs of activity which would indicate that their spheres of influence might cover a broader field than that of mere exclusion. China is full of concession hunters, all spending money lavishly and all hopeful. Each and every one of them but his own story is backed with millions. The crafty Chinese officials care, however, nothing for the millions of backing, but they do take a keen interest in the distribution of the promotion money, so that 'The end of the fight is a tombstone white, bearing this epitaph drear': 'He died providing Chinese officials with promotion money, and his syndicate with experience.'

THE NEW YORK OF THE EAST.

"Shanghai is the New York of the East, and it is truly a great city. I know of no city in the East that even entertains any hope of rivaling Shanghai in commercial importance. The Russians are about to open a new city at Talien Wan, which is to be the terminus of the Manchuria branch of their Siberian road, and they undoubtedly will build a great city there, for it will not only be the terminus of this great railway, but it will be a distributing point for Manchuria and Siberia, the richest and most promising countries of the yet undiscovered portions of the globe. The Russians are spending 10,000,000 rubles in the improvement of Talien Wan before putting their town site on the market. This city is to be made an open port, and will doubtless be built up by interests representing every nationality."

"What do you think of American prospects in China?"

"I take a very hopeful view of the situation, providing our Government will do something to encourage shipping facilities. The policy of the McKinley Administration to insist upon an open door without any special sphere of influence, I consider wise and far-seeing. It means in the end that our merchants can deal in all the spheres of trade without prejudice. Thus far our manufacturers have not seemed to appreciate their opportunities in that great country, with nearer a billion people than four hundred million, as our text books teach us. They are glad to sell their products when business at home is slack, but when business at home is rushing, as it has been for the past two years, they naturally prefer to sell in a protected market, rather than go out into the world and compete.

"The deep, unseen force and influence which are bearing us out and beyond our narrow limitations will in the end tear down the great wall which makes our home market a protected one, for that same influence is bringing the open-door policy nearer and nearer to the hearts of each and every civilized nation of the world."

"The impression prevails in America that Japan will sooner or later fight for Korea. What is your view of the situation?"

"I know this is the prevailing opinion, but when Russia and Japan fight it will be over some other bone of contention. Korea is truly a buffer State, and as such is more useful to Russia than if she belonged to her, and the same is equally true of Korea's relations to Japan. The Russians could not allow Japan to move up to the Yalu River, and Japan could not afford to do so, even if it were in her power, for if her flag were established over Korea, it would become necessary for her to fortify 3,000 miles of coast line, which would amount to an outlay greater than Japan is capable of, and she would get nothing in return for that outlay, for Korea to-day, as she stands, is more useful to Japan than if it were Japanese territory. She already has the best part of the trade of Korea.

"On the other hand, Russia could not afford to come down to Fusan, for if her flag should be established over Korea, then it would become necessary for her to fortify three thousand miles of coast line, and no one who is at all familiar with Russian shrewdness could expect of her such a short-sighted policy.

"When I say that Korea is more useful to either Russia or Japan, as it is governed to-day, I mean no reflection upon the intrinsic value of products of Korea; it is of its value politically speaking and in a strategic sense that we consider it as coveted neither by Russia nor Japan."

"Do you not consider the prospects for Americans in Korea good, since they are not interested in the country politically, but in a business way only?"

BUSINESS PROSPECTS IN KOREA.

"Korea is a wonderful country, and her people a splendid people, to my way of thinking the best of all Oriental races, with an Emperor who rules his people better than China ever was governed, yet it is a country with few and simple wants, making a combined trade small as compared with that of China, and of such a character as to afford Americans but little opportunity."

"What is the population of Korea?"

"Now when you come at me with a direct question like that, you put me in a very awkward position, for I consider that I speak very conservatively when I tell you there are fifteen million people in Korea, and yet if you turn to the Standard Reference Atlas of the World, it will tell you the population is only eight hundred thousand. Hence, for the sake of my reputation you had better exclude such specific questions."

"What currency do you use in Korea?"

"We use what Mr. Bryan calls 'the poor man's dollar,' and as in all silver countries, the poor man is paid in silver and the rich profit thereby."

"How about your mining operations? We gather from the official reports that you and Mr. Fassett are largely engaged in mining in Korea."

"Well, not largely. We are doing a little pioneer work, but thus far our exploitations have not reached such dimensions as to make what I might say on this subject interesting reading. In fact, the best news I bring back from my wanderings in foreign lands is the change of the world's estimate of Americans. When I first went to the Orient an American was scarcely considered the equal of a Chinaman. We were then looked upon as a nation of adventurers, without enough backing at home to give our adventure a serious cast, but today an American is not handicapped by his nationality. In fact, our flag is now so thoroughly respected abroad that to be an American is an advantage, and this feeling reaches further back into the interior of semi-barbarous countries than you can easily believe.

"I, like every American with whom I have come in contact in foreign business, feel a great debt of gratitude to our splendid President. While we feel that Dewey deserves all the praise he is receiving, and we are happy in the thought that he will live in song and story, yet it does look to one across the sea that the real hero of this new epoch is he who has led in this new order of things; he who took upon himself the direct responsibility of ordering the fleet into Manila Bay, and who has fought other battles which the world knows not of that required even greater courage and wisdom than did the sinking of the Spanish fleet. While President McKinley may not receive to-day the measure of praise which he deserves, yet the American public in the end are just, and will in time give him his reward. At any rate, history will, for he is sure to live with Washington and Lincoln in the hearts of our people.

ADVANCE CANNOT BE CHECKED.

"It is a mystery to me how such splendid men as Hoar and Cleveland can deplore this new advance in American progress. They must see that, if all the politicians and all the political parties were combined to confine American progress to the old limitations, such combined effort would be futile, for if our Government will not anticipate the needs of its citizens in foreign lands, her citizens will anticipate our Government.

"When Mr. Hoar was a young man the Louisiana purchase was just being cut up into those splendid Western States, affording him advantages such as could never come to a young man again. He likewise had the advantages which the opening up and the settling of the Pacific Coast afforded, but now Uncle Sam's farm has been taken up, his railroads have been built, his mighty rivers have been bridged, and the great cities of the continent have grown up. The material inducements and principles which led the young men of the Nation on and on until they had reached the Pacific Coast, are in a measure a thing of the past, but unlike Mr. Hoar they are unwilling to be halted by the Pacific, and if the Constitution of the United States does not afford them sufficient protection and inducement to reach out, then I am sure I speak the sentiments of the young men of the Nation in asking that a newer and broader Constitution be given our country.

"I hear men crying out against our efforts to establish a satisfactory Government in the Philippines because of the difficulties in the way. I thank God for these difficulties, for the Government that has not some difficult problem to solve, like an individual who lives in luxury and ease, retrogrades rather than advances. If the Philippines were not worth a single dollar to us in a commercial way, their occupation means vastly more than can be computed by millions, both in giving strength and greatness to our Nation, and in aiding the new civilization that has set in in the Orient. Our development of the Philippines simply as an object lesson for China will prove one of the greatest factors in her new civilization."

"What is your estimate of our diplomatic service as compared with other nations?"

"Now you speak of a subject upon which I have intense feeling. It is quite universal for globe trotters to criticise our consular and diplomatic service as they do the work of foreign missionaries, but I contend that we have the best foreign service in existence. The hue and cry seems to be in favor of a service like that of England, which educates her young men for diplomacy by starting them in the consular service and gradually promoting them as their services would seem to warrant, but I maintain, and I hold that it is proved, that such a system does not in the end give the forceful representation that we have abroad.

"While it is true that in some instances political debts are paid by appointments to our diplomatic service, yet what country can point to a Choate, a Porter, a Tower, a White, a Draper, and in the Orient a Conger, who is admittedly the most capable diplomat in Peking, and an Allen, who at the Court of Seoul asks no odds of any one? We are equally strong in our consular service, and I hold that these men of affairs, coming from time to time direct from the people, familiar with the ever-changing conditions of our trade, are more useful in a substantial way, if not in a social, to both our citizens abroad and to our manufacturers at home, than men who grow up in a consular service, like that of the English, and as one proof of the strength of our consular service I cite to you the fact that the trade reports which our service promulgates are justly the very best.

"Our system is becoming more and more a reward of merit to distinguished citizens like Choate, whose life of honor and brilliant achievements has given him such a position in the world of affairs as enables him to appreciate the needs of his country, and thus has fitted him to fill the position he now occupies with the most admirable ability."

"You say the globe trotters are disposed to criticise foreign missionary work?"

A WORD FOR THE MISSIONARY.

"Yes, it has become quite the fashion in all the open ports of the East to point the finger of scorn at the missionary. I am not disposed to discuss this question from a religious standpoint, and I will admit it is a debatable question whether our Christian religion is suited to the Oriental mind; but men better competent to speak on religious subjects believe otherwise. I am competent to say this, however—that the missionaries are largely responsible for the great commercial interests that have grown up in these semi-barbarous countries. They have been the pioneers. They have fought the pioneer battles and opened the way for trade, and even to-day merchants wishing to establish a business at some interior point first manipulate it so as to have a mission established there in advance to fight the battles and clear the way.

"Undoubtedly the mission boards might exercise better judgment at times in the selection of men, for surely they pay such salaries as should enable them to get the very best men to fill those positions. Upon the whole, however, these boards make few mistakes; they are doing a great work and deserve at least the tribute of respect and gratitude."

A DIP INTO OLD CASTILE

Sights and Scenes of a Jaunt in the Land of the Don.

From the mountains of Santander in Spain we started due south for Palencia. More and more the landscape became Spanish. Little stone hamlets dozed in ever shallower valleys, mule trains and solitary horsemen moved slowly down poplar-bordered highways, white as chalk; there was a slumbering peasant for every speck of shade. But while the men took their siestas, often sleeping where the drowsiness had befallen them, with arm thrown about the wooden plow or with head pillowed on the thrashing roller, there were always women at work—figures clad in the very colors of the harvest—red and gold and purple—binding sheaves, sweeping the fields with stout brush brooms, tending flocks and herds by the rivers, following stray sheep over the hills, with only a handkerchief at the most to protect their heads from the terrible noonday sun. As the afternoon wore on we found ourselves in the melancholy reaches of brown Castilian plain, with the adobe towns and miserable mud villages, open-air threshing floors, and arid, silent, Oriental look.

The only cloud in sight rested on my comrade's face. She had so newly come from our clean and wholesome fatherland that certain features of the Spanish inns still shook her high serenity of soul, and she had discovered that Baedeker significantly characterized the Palencia hotel as "an indifferent Spanish house." In the discreet language of our excellent guide book this was no less than a note of warning, a signal of alarm.

But even Baedeker is fallible, and on arriving at the Gran Hotel Continental we were met by all the Castilian dignity and grave kindliness of greeting, and led to rooms whose floors shone with oil and scrubbing, whose curtains, towels, and sheeting were white as mountain snow, and whose furnishings were resplendent with two dozen chairs, upholstered in orange satin. We seated ourselves in rapture on one yellow throne after another, drank fresh milk from polished glasses, and slept, for this only night of all our pilgrimage, the sleep of the unbitten. A sweet-voiced sereno intoning the hours set our dreams to music.

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A DAY IN PALENCIA.

We spent the following morning in the cathedral, which, though of plain exterior, except for the many imaged "Door of the Bishop," is all lightness, grace, and symmetry within. The organ was pealing and women were kneeling for the mass as we went softly through the noble-vaulted nave, looking from the easeful majesty of pointed arches and clustered columns to the delicate intricacy of carving in triforia, trascoro and the rest. Only now and then were we aware of a jarring note, as in chancing upon a great crucifix whose Christ was decked out in two elegant lace petticoats and a white silk shirt, embroidered with silver thread.

When the chant had died away an affectionate old sacristan, in a curious red and black coat, delivered us with sundry farewell pats and pinches over to the charge of a subordinate, who proceeded to display the hidden treasures. These are far from overwhelming, after the glittering hoards of Burgos, Seville, and Toledo, but they are as odd an assortment as sacristy ever sheltered. There was an absurd portrait of Charles I., a freak of foreshortening. At first sight it seemed to be the skeleton of a fish, but on viewing it through a peephole the creature had become a human face. Even so, it was hardly a flattering likeness of the founder of the Austrian line, but as it was Charles I. who stripped Palencia of her original powers and dignities, one would not expect to find him complimented here.

We turned our attention to the vestments, which, though few, are peculiarly artistic, with devices, stitched in gold thread and in jewel reds and greens, of pomegranates, roses, ecclesiastical coats of arms, angels, Maries, Nativities, and Adorations. These were appropriate enough, but even our reserved conductor, a monastic youth who wore a white, open-work tunic over his black suit, smiled disdainfully as he put before us a time-yellowed ivory box arabesqued with men and lions, the jewel casket of some pet Sultana. "But why should it be here?" He shrugged his shoulders. "In truth, it is not holy—a woman's thing! Nor do I know how it came to us, but what we have we keep."

The sacristy certainly seems to have kept more than its share of custodias. Our guide first brought out a dainty structure, where grieving angels uplift the cross and the Sufferer's halo is wrought of pearls and gems. This was replaced by another, a marvel of goldsmith's craft, turreted, peaked, and pointed with fine gold, while all about the base are figured Annunciations, Visitations, and other mysteries.

Then he took us, with a mighty turning of monster keys, pulling of rusty bolts, and fall of clanging chains, to see the supreme custodia of all, one great dazzle of silver from fretted base to dome and pinnacle, save as among the Corinthian columns of the first stage glisten golden forms of the Apostles, and of the second, winged shapes of cherubim and seraphim. This shining tower, some three or four centuries old, is beheld by Palencia only on Corpus Christi day, when holding at its heart the golden custodia which holds the Host, it passes as a triumphal car throughout the city. Priests walking on either side make a feint of drawing it by tasseled cords, but "little would it budge for that," said our guide, in high disdain, opening a door in the frame beneath to reveal the benches where strong men sit concealed and toil at a motor crank. He had much more to show us, including precious old tapestries of the Netherlands, and a St. Catharine by Zurbaran, with a light on the kneeling figure as pure and bright as a moonbeam, but we had to press the fee on his Castilian pride, when at last the vulgarity of luncheon summoned us away.

For my comrade, basking in this unexpected smile of civilization, the afternoon passed blissfully among the orange chairs, but I sallied forth, once more attended by our gracious landlady. The rays of the sun poured down like deadly arrows, and I had pleaded for a carriage, but longed to beg its pardon when it came, so faded, rheumatic, and yet august was that fat old chariot, groaning and tottering as it rolled, but lowering the pomp of a velvet-carpeted staircase whenever we desired to alight.

Our progress made a grand sensation in those drowsy streets and squares, a retinue soon gathered, and nobody seemed surprised when, after a round of Jesuit and Dominican churches, we drew up before the madhouse. I had wished to look upon this building because it is reputed to have been a dwelling of the Cid, but the hero of Castile was as unknown to my gentle escort as to the medical priest, whom she must needs call forth to meet me, or to the hapless lunatics whom he insisted on my seeing. A town which had forgotten its chief citizen naturally fails to keep on sale photographs of its cathedral, so we packed our memories in default of anything more substantial and took the evening train to the northwest.

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A MORNING IN LEON.

Four hours of hushed, moonlit plain, and then Leon! This is a name of thrilling memories, and we stepped out into the midnight silence of that once royal capital whose kingdom "stretched from the Atlantic Ocean to the Rhone," so awed that even a rickety 'bus, and a smuggler who tried to hide his trunk amid our honest luggage, hardly broke the spell. My comrade, still new to Spanish ways, had fears that the illustrated card which I had forgotten to stamp, would not have reached the hotel. She asked why I did not telegraph, but some days later, when we had sent a telegram at noon, taken a way-train at 5, and reached our destination at 10, simultaneously with the telegram which I might as well have brought in my pocket, she was set free from New World prejudices. The unstamped card went through without question, a painted picture of a pretty mountain maid being quite as acceptable to the postal clerks as the portrait of their young King.

We were expected at the hotel, the best in town, but so dirty and malodorous that we would better have camped under the stars. There had been some attempt to sweep the floor of our dingy chamber, as we could see by comparing it with stairs and corridors. Sour milk and sour bread were served with a compensating sweetness of manner, but the experiences of that night belong to oblivion.

The joy of the morning! Guided by a shy little scullery lad, smooched of face and ragged of raiment, but with all the instincts of a cavalier, we stepped out into those stately streets, with their haughty old houses, balconies, coats of arms, arches, and battlements, as into an animated picture book. It was Saturday, and the town was all astir with peasants come to market; every peasant as good as a romance. Such brightness of figured kerchiefs, home-spun petticoats, trunk hose, jackets, sashes! The little girls were quaintest of all, dressed precisely like their mammas, even to those brilliant skirts edged with one color and slashed with another. Many of the women were carrying loads of greens, many plucked fowls, and some had indignant chickens, in full possession of chicken faculties, snuggled under the arm.

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THE OPEN-AIR MARKET.

We chanced upon the market itself in the arcaded Plaza Mayor, under the shadow of the towered Court House, with the tapering spire of the cathedral overlooking all. The great square hummed like a beehive and sparkled with shifting color like a garden of butterflies. We found ourselves first in the bread market. Under wide umbrellas of canvas set on poles women were perched high on wooden benches, with their gayly shod feet supported on stools. Beside each woman, on her rude seat, was a brightly woven basket heaped with the horny Spanish loaves. Close by was the fruit market, with its piles of red and purple plums, pears, grapes, green peppers, lemons, and, beyond, long reaches of melons, cucumbers, cabbages, potatoes, beans, and that staff of Spanish life, chick pease, or garbanzos.

The meat market appeared to be itinerant. A man in blue blouse, short tow breeches, and dove-colored hose, adorned with green tassels, was leading a cow by its crumpled horn; an old woman, with giant silver hoops in her ears, a lavender shawl knotted about her body, her scarlet skirt well slashed so as to show the gamboge petticoat beneath, and so short for all its purple frill as to display the clockwork of her variegated stockings, was carrying a black lamb, nestled like a baby in her arms; another walking rainbow bore a live turkey, and a lad, postulated somewhat dubiously that it must have been an enchanted princess, and a lad, whose rosy-hued kerchief, shawl, and sash floated like sunrise clouds about him, balanced on his erect young head an immense basket of eggs. There was a pottery section, too—square rods of cups, plates, and jars in all manner of russet tints and of graceful shapes.

But the various divisions were intermingled and blent into one great open-air market, the cheeriest sort of neighborhood picnic, where gossip, jest, and laughter were accompanied by the cackling of fowls, braying of donkeys, and crowing of babies. Here fluttered a colony of bantams cast down, their legs well tied, on the plaza stones; there stood carts laden with bunches of the yellowish dried heather; here two patient oxen had laid themselves out for a snooze; there a wicked little ass was blinking at the greens; here squatted an empress in gold kerchief, garnet bodice, and beryl skirt, weighing out fresh figs; there sat a cobbler pegging away at his stall, his patrons waiting with bare feet while he mended their shoes; stands of cheeses, coops of chickens, children sleeping among the sacks of grain, a boy waving a rod on which was strung a gorgeous assortment of garters; loitering soldiers, limping beggars, bargaining ladies, attended by their maids, all gave notes to the harmony.

Yet with all that trampling, fine weeds were growing green amid the slippery stones that pave the square. It was the most honest, courteous, and dignified of crowds. The women wore ornamented wallets beneath the skirt, and warned us gravely against carrying money in exposed pockets, but we moved freely among the press with notebook and kodak, always the centre of curious groups, and our purses were not touched. Indeed, we found it difficult to leave them even a few coppers, so modest were their prices. For as large a jar as our little squire could well carry we paid the value of 3 cents.

The men often rebuked the children for staring and questioning, but stood themselves at gaze, and asked us frankly what we were about. When we replied that we had never seen so beautiful a market, and were taking notes and photographs that we might not forget, the peasants smilingly passed the word from one side of the square to the other, and all, even to the Chief of Police, who was strutting about waving an unnecessary staff, were eager to offer information and to point out picturesque subjects.

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THE CATHEDRAL AT LEON.

But the morning was slipping away, and we had almost forgotten the oracle of a Spanish gentleman in Palencia—"Leon has three sights for the visitor, and only three—the cathedral, San Isidoro, and San Marcos." We proceeded to take these illustrious churches in order. The Leon Cathedral, closely analogous to the Gothic masterpieces of Northern France, is far beyond all poor praises of mine. Now in process of repair and stripped of the garish shrines of modern worship, it may be enjoyed purely as architecture—a temple of high beauty. Let artists tell of its towers and finials, flying buttresses, gables, cornices, galleries, piers, facades.

Yet one need not be an artist to delight in the glow of its great rose windows, or to spend fascinating hours poring over the chiseled story-book of portals, stalls, and cloisters. Such inimitable glass, burning still with all the fervors of the mediaeval faith! And such a world of divinity and humanity, even down to childish mischief, in those multitudinous carvings! The Passion scenes are repeated over and over, creation and judgment are there, the life, death, and ascension of the Virgin.

Gothic energy is abundantly manifest. St. George smites the dragon, St. Michael tramples the devil, Samson splits the lion's jaws, and Santiago, carved in ebony on a door in those legend-haunted, mellow-hued old cloisters, is riding down the Moors with such contagious fury that the very tail of his horse is twisted into a ferocious quirk.

On angel-guarded tombs, pictures of ancient battle, murder, vengeance, are graven in the long-remembering stone. But marble birds peck at the marble fruit, the ivory peasant drives his pigs, the alabaster shepherd watches his flock, the lad leads his donkey, the monk feeds the poor at the abbey gates, and plump stone priests, stowed away in shadowy niches, make merry over the wine.

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SANCTITY OF SAN ISIDORO.

If we had reveled overmuch in the art values of the cathedral, San Isidoro administered a prompt corrective. This Romanesque church, dating from the beginning of the eleventh century and a forerunner of the Escorial in that it was founded by the first Fernando of Castile as a royal mausoleum, is excessively holy. Not merely are the bones of the patron saint kept on the high altar, but the Host is on constant exhibition there.

Unaware of these especial sanctities, we were quietly walking toward the choir, when an angry clamor from behind caused us to turn, and there, stretching their heads out over the railing of an upper gallery, was a line of furious priests. In vain the sacristan strove to excuse us, "foreigners and ladies," who did not know that we were expected to fall upon our knees on first entering the door. We had been guilty of no irreverence beyond this omission, and even under the hail of priestly wrath did our best to withdraw correctly without turning our backs to the altar.

But nothing would appease that scandalized row of gargoyles, whose violent rudeness seemed to us the greater desecration. Thus it was that we did not enter the frescoed chambers of the actual Panteon, said to be imposing yet, although the royal tombs were broken up by the French in 1808. Very wrong in the French, but unless the manners of San Isidoro's body guard have degenerated, the soldiers of Napoleon may have had their provocation.

It was now high noon, and the market place had poured all its peasants out upon the streets. Groups of them were lying at luncheon under the trees, passing the pigskin bottle of wine from mouth to mouth. Beggars were standing by and blessing them in return for scraps of the coarse and scanty fare. "May God repay! May the saints prosper thy harvest!"

A woman riding home, sitting erect on the red-striped donkey bag, handed a plum to her husband who trudged beside her in brown linen trunks and green velveteen waistcoat. He divided it with a pleading cripple, who called after them as devoutly as a man with half a plum in his cheek well could: "May the Blessed Virgin ride forth with you and make gladness by your hearth!"

We had conjured up a carriage, a species of invalid stage coach, because of the increasing heat, and were therefore the envy of little schoolboys in blue pinafores. Their straw satchels bobbed on their backs as they gave chase to our clattering ark and clung to steps and door. This mode of locomotion did not save us time, for our coachman had domestic cares on his mind and drew up to bargain for a chicken, which finally mounted with a squall to the box seat, but in due Spanish season we stopped before the plateresque façade of San Marcos.

This is a still unfinished convent, rich in artistic beauties and historic memories. Here, for instance, is a marvelously human head of St. Francis, a triumph of the polychrome sculpture, and here is the little cell where the poet Quevedo was imprisoned for over three years by Philip IV., the patron of Velazquez. It is not so easy to cage a mocking bird, though the satire-pencilled walls have been well whitewashed.

KATHARINE LEE BATES.

The Daily Story of The Big Store.

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

Sixth Ave., 18th and 19th Streets.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 7, 1900.

Wrappers and Skirts.

The only reason for selling these wrappers and skirts at the prices offered is that during the White Fair people expect of us greater values than are obtainable here or elsewhere at any other time.

Women's Flannelette WRAPPERS, in neat dark patterns, with bretelles and braid trimming, lined waists and wide skirts; also, Women's Heavy Percale WRAPPERS, in dark, stylish patterns, handsomely trimmed with fancy bretelles and extra full skirts with ruffles; your choice to-morrow at 85c

Women's SKIRTS of black mercerized sateen, with umbrella flounce of 4 ruffles, bound with colored satin, a handsome garment, regularly sold for $3.75; here to-morrow at 2.75

200 Women's SKIRTS of Givernaud's taffeta, with umbrella flounce of fine accordion plaiting, finished with ruffle, at 5.95

Women's SKIRTS of the best taffeta, finished with two ruffles, in a big variety of colors; your choice at 4.00

Jewelry. An After-Holiday Clearing Sale of Odd Lines, Broken Lots, &c., at greatly reduced prices, a few of which we quote below:

MISSES' SOLID GOLD RINGS, stone set and handomely chased; BABIES' SOLID GOLD RINGS, extra heavy and handsomely chased; also BOYS' SOLID GOLD STONE-SET RINGS (cameo, emerald, ruby, opal, bloodstone, &c.); not a ring in the assortment worth less than $1.00, and many of them worth as high as $2.00 and $2.50 apiece; your choice, at the special clearing price of . . 50c

NETHERSOLE BRACELETS ("The Baby Curzon"), made of sterling silver; formerly sold at 48c. each; in this sale at the special clearance price of 15c

LORGNETTE CHAINS, gold plated, with fancy slides; worth 75c. each; your choice of many styles to-morrow at the special clearance price of . . 25c

Art Needlework.

This department has been removed to larger and better quarters on the third floor, front, and as "house warming" bargains presents these:

RENAISSANCE PATTERNS, size 18x36 inches, 45, 54 and 72 inches long; also sizes 27x27 inches and 36x36 inches, regularly sold at from 25c. to 35c. each; special for Monday at, each, 10c

CROCHET SILKS, all colors excepting white; a 60-yd. spool, special for Monday at 3c

PEARSALL'S FILLING SILKS, in a broken assortment of colors; regularly sold at 8c. a skein; special for to-morrow, 2 skeins for 1c

STAMPED PILLOW TOPS and BACKS, choice of 117 designs; regularly sold at 45c. apiece; special for to-morrow at 29c

STAMPED TABLE COVERS, choice floral designs, handsomely tinted; regularly sold at 40c. each; special for to-morrow at 25c

JAPANESE PILLOW TOPS, with gold thread embroidery; also SATIN PILLOW TOPS, in cream, blue and yellow; never sold for less than 50c. and 75c. apiece; your choice to-morrow at only 25c

Framed Pictures.

Picture Dept., (3d Floor, Centre.)

Certain lines, odd lots, &c., must be disposed of before taking our annual inventory, hence these matchless offerings:

LOT 1. Colored Photographs, Proof Etchings and Artotype Engravings fitted in handsome gilt frames, with matched metal corners and appropriate mats, size of frames 24x28 inches; formerly sold at from $2.50 to $5.00 apiece, your choice while they last at 1.50

LOT 2. Medallions of Hand-Colored Photographs, mounted on glass, with handsome Florentine gilt openwork frames, with burnished gold corners, size 22x25 inches; formerly sold at from $7.50 to $10.00 apiece; special for to-morrow, while they last, at 5.00

Silverware and Cutlery.

Some odds and ends of good Silverware and Cutlery to be cleared out at very small prices. Don't let such a good opportunity slip by you.

TEA SET of 4 pieces, quadruple plated, highly polished or satin engraved; regularly worth $7.50; here to-morrow at 4.65

TEASPOONS, silver plated, fancy pattern, set of six to-morrow at . . 15c

TABLESPOONS AND FORKS, fancy patterns, silver plated, set of six to-morrow (forks or spoons) at . . 30c

POWDER JAR, large size, a good imitation of cut glass, has enamelled top; worth 50c.; here to-morrow at . . 25c

Stag Handle CARVING KNIFE AND FORK, best quality of Sheffield steel, actual value $1.50; here to-morrow at 79c

DINNER KNIVES, silver plated, per set of six 72c

Hayes Dental Association (Incorporated.)

(Balcony, above Main Floor.)

AN IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

For one week only we will accept orders for our well-known Plates, Seamless Crown and Porcelain Bridge Work at 25 per cent. less than regular prices.

E. P. HAYES, D. D. S., Manager.

The Annual White Fair.

If the first week's business will serve as an indication of the people's appreciation of our offerings—and there is no reason why it should not—we have every reason to feel proud of our White Fair. With every record for sales eclipsed, and every indication of still greater success this week, we offer for Monday a list of values that will pale into insignificance all other contemporaneous sales.

Muslin Underwear.

WOMEN'S MUSLIN SKIRTS, double umbrella ruffle and drop skirt, at 35c

WOMEN'S MUSLIN SKIRTS, with wide embroidery edge or umbrella ruffle, drop skirt, at 59c

WOMEN'S MUSLIN SKIRTS, with dust ruffle, knee umbrella flounce, trimmed with two rows of deep insertion and ruffle lined with wide heavy Torchon lace, very elaborate and pretty, here to-morrow at 85c

WOMEN'S CHEMISE, with embroidery finish or with fancy yoke and embroidery finish; worth 50c. apiece; here at 35c

WOMEN'S MUSLIN GOWNS, with Hubbard yokes of plain or hemstitched tucking and cambric ruffles, unequalled value at 49c

WOMEN'S MUSLIN GOWNS, two styles, Empire with fancy yoke of solid embroidery, or Hubbard yoke of solid insertion and tucks; your choice at . . 69c

WOMEN'S FRENCH CAMBRIC CORSET COVERS, perfect finish, at 18c

WOMEN'S MUSLIN DRAWERS, with tucked finish, at 10c

WOMEN'S CAMBRIC DRAWERS, with full lawn tucked ruffle, at 25c

Infants' Wear.

INFANTS' LONG SLIPS, made of cambric, with pointed yoke, tucked and trimmed with embroidery; worth 48c.; in this sale at 25c

Cambric Children's DRESSES, of colored cambric, waist effect, with ruffle of material forming yoke; sizes 1 to 3 years; worth 50c.; in this sale at . . . 23c

Children's White Lawn APRONS, made waist effect, with ruffle over shoulder, edged with Torchon lace, with centrepiece of fine embroidery; worth 50c.; in this sale at 25c

Children's WINTER CAPS and BONNETS, to be closed out at these greatly reduced prices: The 50c. and 75c. kinds, your choice at 19c

The $1.00 and $1.50 kinds, your choice at 48c

The $2.00 and $3.00 kinds, your choice at 75c

Dress Linings. Our linings are all good in quality and very moderate in price, as these quotations will show:

PERCALINES, in all the popular shades, the 25c. per yard kind at 18c.; the 18c. per yard kind at 12½c., and the 12½c. per yard kind at 6c

Genuine French HAIR CLOTH, black or gray, at, per yard . . 12½c

FACING or STIFFENING for skirts, very wide and of the best quality, at, per yard 19c

WADDING, for interlining coats or capes, per sheet 1c

SILK-FACED SATIN, with linen backs, in all shades, at, per yard 39c

Dinner Napkins.

A Special Lot at very Special Prices. No such bargains in napkins offered elsewhere at present.

21, 22 and 24 inch All Linen NAPKINS, hemmed—several hundred dozen of them, in small lots, bought by us at 'way down prices, and now offered to you at what we consider the greatest napkin bargain of the year, per dozen . . 1.49

A smaller sized NAPKIN, for lunch or breakfast service, at, per dozen 75c

A fine Double Damask NAPKIN, extra large in size, at, per dozen 3.00

The SAME NAPKIN, in medium size, per dozen . . . 1.95

Notions and Things.

The little at little prices.

CORSET LACES, mercerized, white, wide while flat, 2½ and 3 yds. in length, per dozen 6c

Ladies' and Children's HOSE SUPPORTERS, with heavy nickel-plated button clasps, in black and white, per pair, 6c

ENGLISH PINS, in assorted sizes, 360 on paper, per dozen papers, 45c.; per paper 4c

Ladies' GARTERS, of wide fancy silk frilled elastic, with jewelled, enamelled and plain buckles and large satin bows; were $2.25 and $1.50 per pair; your choice per pair (in a neat glass-top box) 50c

Corticelli, 100 yds. black SPOOL SILK, per spool 5c

M. Heminway & Son's 50-yard SPOOL SILK, all the desirable colors, per spool 2c

Nickel-plated SAFETY PINS, open both sides, three different sizes, per dozen 1c

Celluloid SIDE COMBS, 4 and 4½ inches long, different styles, per pair 5c

Whittemore's Baby Elite SHOE POLISH and PASTE, per bottle 5c

Linen Finished THREAD, in black and white, Nos. 30, 35 and 40, per dozen 7c

Tablecloths for all kinds of tables at rock-bottom prices.

PATTERN TABLECLOTHS, with woven borders, at prices equal to those charged by other stores for table damask by the yard, making ours

BERLIN HAS A NEW MAYOR

City Was Nearly Two Years Without an Executive.

LABOR IS SCARCE IN GERMANY

Many Manufacturers Have Found It Hard in the Last Year to Supply the Demand for Help.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 26.—A Christmas armistice has been concluded between the Court and the city. The Emperor announced to Herr Kirschner on Saturday at the unveiling of the monument to the Kurfürst George William that he had been pleased to confirm his election to the Mayoralty, adding that this was his "Christmas box to the Berliners." Berlin had been Mayorless since June, 1898, and the Mayor-elect could not validly perform many duties appertaining to his office. Consequently municipal business has been more or less muddled since the retirement of Mayor Zelle.

It was confidently expected that the royal confirmation of Mayor Kirschner's election would be announced by the monarch to the municipal delegation which welcomed him at the Brandenburg Gate on his return from the Jerusalem pilgrimage. However, the King of Prussia had made up his mind that so long as the Berlin municipality held firm to its project of "glorifying the spirit of revolution" by placing a portal before the entrance to the burial place of those killed in the troubles of March, 1848, the city should have no Mayor. The burghers exhausted the legal procedure in their endeavor to defeat the police veto of the plan regardless of covert threats that Berlin was risking the loss of its rights of self-government.

A few days ago a decision unfavorable to the city was given by the Oberverwaltungsgericht, and although confident that their rights had been disregarded in this decision, the City Fathers accepted it without open demur. It was understood at the Rathaus that only at this price could Mayor Kirschner's confirmation be obtained, and the smooth diplomacy of Baron von Rheinbaben effected what the authoritativeness of his predecessor in the Ministry of the Interior had proved powerless to accomplish.

It is to be hoped that the armistice will become a durable peace, for the conflict, besides being hurtful to Berlin, was also detrimental to the Emperor's popularity.

The Imperial Office for the Interior has just published the report of the Industrial Inspection officials, containing some interesting data as to the situation of the labor market in 1899. The report shows that throughout the empire there was a continual increase in the number of workmen employed in industrial branches. By far the largest increase is credited to metallurgical industries, and is due to the large demand for electrical machines, bicycles, &c. In the stone-working industries, a large increase of workmen resulted from the great impetus in the building trade. The textile industries do not make such a favorable showing, and the report indicates the working of the Dingley tariff and the Spanish-American war as the causes of the stagnation.

During the whole year there was a large demand for workmen, and in many branches it was impossible to obtain as many workmen as could have been employed. The deficiency was met partly by the importation of Russian, Polish, Galician, and Bohemian workmen and partly by the introduction of mechanical power. Even in small enterprises motive force was widely adopted. Cases of workmen being unable to find employment were practically nil.

No considerable modification of the general hours of labor occurred, though the agitation for shorter hours was kept up, together with a movement for the extension of the dinner interval to one and a half hours. In isolated instances the agitation proved successful. Sunday rest was generally observed in large enterprises, but in small undertakings the law was largely disregarded.

There was a slight general rise in wages, which was, however, neutralized by a rise in the price of food articles, especially meat, and in the cost of rent, so that a distinct improvement in the pecuniary condition of the working classes could not be reported.

With regard to dwellings, a few Inspectors report favorably, but from most districts come unsatisfactory reports, partly as to the condition of the dwellings and partly as to high rents. Generally speaking, the German workman is still badly housed. In regard to food, an improvement is announced, resulting partly from the action of employers in buying wholesale and retailing to the workmen at cost price, particularly where workmen are engaged in factories at some distance from their dwellings, and partly from the increase of workmen's co-operative purchase union. The inability of the women of the working class to prepare nourishing and appetizing meals was widely observed, and the establishment of cookery and housekeeping schools is recommended in this connection.

The increase of continuation schools and trade schools was notable, as well as of kindergartens established with the co-operation of employers. The granting of holidays for recuperation is becoming general.

The Hamburg-America Steamship Company has decided to employ oil fuel on a number of freight steamers on their Eastern Asiatic line. Borneo furnishes the new fuel, which is a thick liquid of the nature of petroleum. The company expects to realize a great saving of space and labor by the innovation.

Friends of Count Zeppelin deny the story of his suicide. It was reported that, despairing of the success of his airship, on which over 1,000,000 marks have already been expended, he had drowned himself.

Speaking at Munich, Prof. Lujo Brentano, the celebrated political economist, said that the Transvaal war marks a turning point of British history, as, whatever the final result of the conflict, Great Britain will be forced to adopt the conscription system for its army.

From Sunday morning to Wednesday evening this week Berlin newspapers interrupt publication. This is on account of the ordinances regulating labor on Sundays and holidays. It is forbidden to work in printing offices on Sundays and on Dec. 25 and 26, as well as on all other public holidays. To foreigners the absence of newspapers during nearly four whole days is disconcerting, but Berliners regard the situation with absolute equanimity. J. P.

BRITISH NAVY ENGINEERS' PAY.

Admiral Melville Tells of the United States Personnel Act.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Admiral G. W. Melville, United States Navy, writes to The Globe congratulating it on its efforts to secure higher pay for naval engineers, saying:

"We have had the experience in this country of the loss of some of our very best men among the engineers for the reason that private firms are willing to pay so much higher compensation. Since the passage of the Personnel bill there have been very few resignations in our country. I wish your friends every success to get their pay properly adjusted. I can say, as a result of our own experiences, that patience, combined with persistent effort, will be rewarded at last. It was a long time before the Personnel bill passed, but we finally secured what we wanted."

FOXHALL KEENE INJURED.

Broke His Collar Bone While Hunting with the Quorn Hounds.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Foxhall Keene, the American sportsman, broke his collarbone while hunting with the Quorn Hounds yesterday.

Mr. Keene telegraphs from Melton Mowbray that he has put his shoulder out and broken his collarbone, but is progressing very favorably.

The news of Mr. Keene's injury was received with regret by his friends in the hunting and polo circles in New York. He is a superb horseman, probably the best of the amateur jockeys registered in this country, and his daring but cool horsemanship in the cross-country races here scored for him a high percentage of winning mounts in these events.

While the Rockaway Hunt was in existence Mr. Keene was one of the most ardent followers of the hounds in the Long Island hunting set, and as a polo player he ranked among the highest handicapped men in the Polo Association. While playing polo last August with the Westchester team he was injured by being struck by a polo mallet. He was badly gashed over the eye, but when his wound was dressed he returned to play the game out.

AMERICA GERMANY'S RIVAL.

London Spectator Says the Emperor Wants to Carry Out His Ideas of Expansion in South America.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The Spectator to-day publishes an article entitled "Germany and the Monroe Doctrine," in which it says:

"America and not England is the rival, in German opinion. It is with America and not England that Germany realizes she must struggle for supremacy. We do not say for a moment that Germany regards America as an enemy, but Germany realizes it is America that at the moment lies across Germany's path, and that unless she is able to reckon with America on equal terms, she will not become the world power of the future that she desires to be."

The Spectator then goes on to declare that Germany's objective is South America, but that the Monroe doctrine bars her way. How to get around this is puzzling, but, the paper declares, Emperor William counts upon the German vote in the United States to help him when his new navy is ready to carry out his South American expansion idea, especially in Brazil.

The Spectator then warns the United States that if it intends to uphold the Monroe doctrine in the future, it must not go to sleep over it now, but prepare to support a navy and army equal to the strain of maintaining a policy so tremendous. If not, she is certain to suffer great humiliation at the hands of "the patient, efficient, and persistent Germany." The paper adds:

"When the hour comes, Germany won't be bluffed into respect of Monroeism. She will call the Americans' fleet, and if the fleet is no higher than hers, Germany will act."

THE GERMAN CANAL BILL.

Kaiser Will Dissolve the Diet If It be Thrown Out Again.

BERLIN, Jan. 6.—With the reconvening of the Diet, the Canal bill fight will be renewed. The Government's chances of passing the new bill have somewhat improved in the meanwhile. But the Conservatives remain obdurate, in spite of conciliatory measures and utterances recently by Prince Hohenlohe and Dr. von Miquel.

Strong arguments have been prepared by the opponents of the bill, including the fact that the newly opened Dortmund-Ems Canal must be closed for three months for extensive repairs, showing the unreliability of canals as vehicles of communication.

The Emperor is said to be determined this time to dissolve the Diet if the bill be again rejected.

COAL SCARCITY IN BRITAIN.

Reaches Record Price—Four Pig-Iron Furnaces Obliged to Shut Down.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The scarcity of coal continues to such an extent that four Scotch pig-iron furnaces have shut down. Iron has reached a record price.

It is believed the stringency will be somewhat relieved when the railroads become less congested with holiday traffic. But the continued calling out of the Reservists has affected the railroads as well as the collieries. According to one large coal merchant, the miners thoroughly realize that a restricted output increases wages for less work, and they are by no means anxious to relieve the situation. In the meanwhile the war continues to increase the demand, and coal goes up. The gas companies are reaping large profits as a result.

GUERIN TAKEN TO CLAIRVAUX.

Will Serve Out His Sentence in the Prison, Formerly an Abbey, There.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—M. Guérin, who, according to the verdict rendered by the Senate, sitting as a high court in the conspiracy cases, was sentenced on Thursday to ten years' confinement in a fortified place, has arrived at Clairvaux, where he will undergo his sentence. There was no demonstration anywhere during M. Guérin's journey from Paris.

M. Buffet, who was condemned to ten years' banishment, remains in Brussels.

M. Déroulède, who has also been banished for ten years, is on his way to Milan, whence he will proceed to Spain, having decided to take up his residence at San Sebastian.

Clairvaux is a hamlet of France, in the Department of Aubey, thirty-three miles by rail southeast of Troyes. Its celebrated abbey, founded in 1114 by St. Bernard, has been transformed into a great prison or house of detention.

GERMAN OUTRAGES IN AFRICA.

An Officer Accused of Having Natives Tortured and Killed.

BERLIN, Jan. 6.—Information has been obtained that a worse case than that of Prince Arenbergh, who was charged with killing a subordinate in South Africa without provocation and fiendishly torturing his victim, is still pending in German East Africa.

The culprit is said to be Capt. von Dannenberg of the colonial troops, who ordered several blacks shot and a number of others beaten to death amid tortures.

The case will be brought up in the Reichstag soon.

RUSSIANS CELEBRATE XMAS.

Services Held in Philadelphia by the Czar's Officers and Men.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—A unique ceremony took place at the Cramp shipyard to-day, when the Russian officers and men here temporarily during the construction of warships and locomotives for their Government celebrated Christmas according to the rites of the Greek Church. Religious services were held with all due solemnity. There is no Greek church in this city, and the services were conducted by one of the clergy from the church in New York. After the services there was merry-making and a banquet.

The Russians use the Gregorian, while the rest of Christendom adhere to the Julian calendar, there being a difference of twelve days between the two.

GEN. WHEELER'S NIECE SUES.

Asks $100,000 for Breach of Promise in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—Miss Etta Thomas, a niece of Gen. "Joe" Wheeler, began suit in the Superior Court to-day against William H. Fahrney, a prominent West Side society man, asking $100,000 damages for alleged breach of promise to marry.

It is alleged that Fahrney, who is Treasurer of a large patent medicine manufactory and reputed to be wealthy, had been engaged to Miss Thomas for over four years, but that recently he broke off the engagement on the ground that his parents desired him to marry another woman. Miss Thomas's father is said to be the owner of large interests in coal mines.

Montclair Boy Bicyclist Injured.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Jan. 6.—Injuries received in an accident which occurred this afternoon may prove fatal to thirteen-year-old Sheldon Case, the son of Dr. Levi W. Case of Park Street. The accident took place on Bloomfield Avenue. Young Case was riding his bicycle, and his wheel caught in the trolley tracks. He was thrown so that he fell directly in the path of a carriage driven by Michael Felsinger of 88 Elm Street. Before Mr. Felsinger could check the horse the wheels of the vehicle had run over the boy's head and abdomen. The boy was taken in a carriage to his home, being delirious when he arrived. Dr. Case, after an examination, said that he feared internal injuries, and had but slight hope that his son would recover.

Freight Cars Fall Through a Bridge.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., Jan. 6.—The Wisconsin Central Railroad Company suffered a loss in a wreck last night that is estimated here at fully $100,000. The through freight from Chicago, consisting of twenty-eight cars, all loaded, went through a bridge, eighteen miles east of this place, and seventeen cars, with contents, were totally destroyed by fire. The fifth car to tumble into the ravine was an oil car, which exploded, the burning oil scattering over the wreck.

May Succeed Rev. S. Malone as Regent.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 6.—Friends of the Rev. Thomas A. Hendrick, pastor of St. Bridget's Roman Catholic Church of this city, are urging his candidacy for the vacancy in the State Board of Regents, created by the death of the Rev. Sylvester Malone of Brooklyn. Father Hendrick is a Republican, and his name will be presented to the Republican caucus at Albany when it is called to act in the matter.

SALE OF

RUSSIAN SABLE.

Muffs, $125, $175, $225, $350, $450, $600 and $750.

Scarfs, with cluster of tails, $75, $125, $175, $250 up.

Collars, Capes, Victorines and Mantles at corresponding prices *less 15 per cent. for cash.*

HUDSON BAY SABLE.

Muffs, $30, $45, $60, $75, $90, $125, $150.

Scarfs, Collars, Capes, Victorines, in proportion, *less 15 per cent.*

I cannot reduce prices on Sable Skins. The discount is for manufactured goods only.

NOTE.—I do not sell Blended or Darkened Russian or Hudson Bay Sables. Ladies who have purchased them in Europe and elsewhere during the past two seasons complain of a mottled, shabby appearance after being worn a few times.

SEALSKINS & PERSIAN LAMB

Mink, Stone Marten, Ermine, Chinchilla, Fox, latest styles at lowest possible prices for reliable goods.

Men's Fur Lined Overcoats, Coachmen's Outfits, Sleigh Robes—large assortment.

C. C. SHAYNE,

Manufacturing Fur Merchant,

42d Street, Between Broadway and 6th Av.

RAISE MONEY FOR FRANCE

Santo Domingans Subscribe Funds to Pay Claims.

EXPECT A FRENCH FLEET

Considerable Feeling Is Shown, but They Say They Must Settle for Mistakes of Heureaux.

SANTO DOMINGO, Jan. 6.—The public subscriptions to liquidate the Boismare-Caccavelli claim of 280,000f., payment of which is being pressed by the French Consul, largely cover the amount needed. A French fleet is expected to visit Santo Domingo, but the country is quiet, though considerable patriotic feeling is expressed throughout the republic.

The new Government of President Juan Ysidro Jimenes is now facing its first foreign difficulty. It is impossible to foresee what will be the outcome of this difficulty, but it is considered certain that the republic will have to pay for the mistakes, or worse, committed by the late President Heureaux.

In regard to the Boismare claim, which the French Consul associates intentionally, but, it is claimed, wrongly, with the Caccavelli affair, it cannot be denied that Capt. Boismare was persecuted in every possible manner by Gen. Heureaux, who was known to be secretly interested in some enterprises, such as soap factories, &c. Capt. Boismare came directly in competition with the President, when he himself started a soap factory. But, under the circumstances, his business failed to succeed and eventually he failed. Through the secret instigation of President Heureaux, it is asserted, he was charged with the crime of fraudulent bankruptcy and put in jail, where he remained for two years, in spite of the representations of the French Government, which even sent a squadron, under Admiral de Libeau, to Santo Domingo, at the beginning of Boismare's imprisonment. Finally his release was secured together with the promise of President Heureaux to pay an indemnity to the Captain.

The Caccavelli case is of a different nature. The man in question, who was a merchant and the agent for some shipping firms, one day became involved in a quarrel with a negro laborer, who shot and killed him on the spot. This was purely a private affair, involving no international question, except the contention that the murderer did not receive the full punishment which his crime merited. Anyhow, President Heureaux, who was himself a full-blooded negro of Haitien origin, consented to pay an indemnity to the family of Caccavelli.

A third case was also made out against the Dominican Government. It appears that some years ago a Mr. Colin de Paradis, since deceased, was acting as representative of the Republic of Santo Domingo. He made several purchases for his Government, which declined to pay for them on the ground that it did not approve of the transactions and did not need the articles purchased. Nevertheless, Gen. Heureaux, later on, consented to indorse the claims of the de Paradis estate.

These are the definite though not absolutely clear cases that the French Government claims to have against Santo Domingo. France complains that the promised payments were not made during the latter months of the régime of President Heureaux, and that they should have been resumed as soon as President Jimenes had established a stable Government. The Consul argues that the non-payments are due to the alleged ill-will on the part of the new Dominican Administration. The correctness of this allegation is challenged, however, and it is intimated that at the bottom of all the trouble is the Banco Nacional affair, this being a French concern. Gen. Heureaux had some trouble with the institution, and he sent some soldiers to occupy the offices of the bank and to levy upon its resources. He had, however, to apologize for that illegal proceedings.

Now the bank has issued notes for $800,000, redeemable in Mexican silver pesos, and it claims that the Government is responsible for the payment. The latter declares that it is willing to assume the responsibility, but on the condition that the bank shall deliver to it an amount of its bonds, held in Europe, equal to the sum of 800,000 Mexican silver dollars. There is, therefore, between the Dominican Government and the bank a misunderstanding of a financial character which has exercised a regrettable influence over the settlement of the Boismare-Caccavelli and Paradis claims. That settlement, it is claimed, however, cannot fail to be promptly made in a peaceful and honorable manner, provided some hot-headed orators do not excite the populace.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., Jan. 6.—The French flagship Cecille has gone to Santo Domingo. It is reported she was called there hurriedly by cable.

UNITED STATES WILL NOT ACT.

Has No Interest in the Trouble in Its Present State.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The United States Government has at this moment no concern in the attempt of the French Government to settle a long-standing claim against the Government of Santo Domingo by a naval demonstration, as reported in the press dispatches. What our future attitude may be will depend entirely upon the developments, but it may be stated that there is a growing indisposition here to shelter Governments from the consequences of their disregard of the rules of honesty and international obligation. It is not positively known that in the present instance turpitude is involved, but from the statement of facts set out in the press dispatches, the case appears to bear a strong resemblance to others which have preceded it, and which, in our estimation, justified the action of foreign Governments in adopting summary measures to collect their money.

This particular case is said to have been pending about three years, and it is understood that President Heureaux had finally arranged to settle it, but the agreement was disregarded by Jimenes, his successor and the present occupant of the Presidential office of Santo Domingo. There is a possibility that the United States may ultimately become involved in this affair through what is known as the Santo Dominican syndicate, controlled by New York capitalists. This concern has a concession from the Dominican Government by which, in return for defraying the interest on the public debt and otherwise assisting the Government financially, it is entitled to collect all of the customs revenues of the island.

The present Administration in Santo Domingo is believed to be so low in funds that it could scarcely pay the $60,000 demanded by the French Government in settlement of the pending claim. If in this case the French naval commanders should undertake to seize the customs revenues an interesting question might arise. It should be stated, however, that so far the State Department is not informed that Jimenes has recognized as still in force the concession held by the New York syndicate coming from the late President Heureaux.

B. Altman & Co.

MONDAY, JANUARY 8th.

LACE CURTAIN DEPARTMENT.

(Third Floor.)

1,200 PAIRS NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
formerly $1.65 to $2.75 per pair. 98c., $1.48 and $1.75

400 PAIRS IRISH POINT CURTAINS,
formerly $4.75 to $7.50 per pair. $3.90 and $5.75

Those contemplating furnishing Summer Homes will find this a desirable opportunity.

PORTIERES AND TABLE COVERS.

100 PAIRS TAPESTRY PORTIERES,
Original price $4.75 per pair, $2.85

175 PAIRS DERBY SATIN PORTIERES
in a variety of colors,
Original price $10.75 per pair. $7.90

150 VELOUR TABLE COVERS,
1½ yards square, rich dark colorings,
Original price $5.00 each. $2.90

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

VENEZUELAN CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Changes in the Charges on Imports—Cattle to be Exported Free.

CARACAS, Jan. 6.—The following extra duties will be levied from to-day: Flour, 3 cents; rice, 2 cents, and butter 12 cents a kilo.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Minister Loomis has informed the State Department that the Government of Venezuela has abolished the law increasing the import duties 20 per cent.; also the decrees of last year imposing duties on foreign goods according to the tariff which was in force until Aug. 31, 1899, and the decree imposing a duty of 10 bolivars a head on cattle exported.

As nearly all of the cattle exported go to Cuba and Puerto Rico, the last-named action is declared to be of importance to the United States.

Kaiser to Reorganize Royal Theatres.

BERLIN, Jan. 6.—It is said that the Emperor means to reorganize and extend the royal theatres in Berlin by the erection of a special Wagner theatre here, planned under royal auspices. In addition, the Royal Opera House will be rebuilt next year and modernized for dramas and smaller operas, the Schauspielhaus will become a comedy stage, and Kroll's will be enlarged for a popular stage, giving the best performances at the cheapest prices, which is the special wish of the Emperor.

Germans Want American Meat Barred.

BERLIN, Jan. 6.—The Reichstag, after reconvening, will soon consider a number of important measures, including the Meat Inspection bill. Therefore the Agrarian press reopens the fight on American meat. The Deutsche Tages-Zeitung severely abuses the Hamburg Chamber of Commerce's annual report, in which the hope is expressed that the anti-meat measures would be stopped and that economic harmony with the United States would be re-established.

British Investments in Cuba Suffer.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—British interest in Jamaica and the other West Indian colonies with which the United States has negotiated reciprocity treaties, has clashed with the £5,000,000 of British investments in Cuba. It appears that Jamaica sugar gets into the United States at one-eighth less duty than Cuban sugar, and the British investors in Cuba, being unable to broach the matter here, will seek to equalize the discriminating duty through Washington.

The New Duke of Westminster.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Much interest is exhibited in the new Duke of Westminster, who has decided to remain at the Cape during the war. It appears that he has a keen taste for racing horses, and his father's splendid stable is not likely to be broken up. "Bend Or," as the young Duke is nicknamed, after the famous horse, though not yet twenty-one years old, is said to have selected a wife, which disappoints society, for he is the most eligible young man in the matrimonial market.

Lord Brassey Preaches a Sermon.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—From Melbourne comes the news that Lord Brassey, on the eve of retiring from office as Governor of Victoria, mounted an Episcopal pulpit and preached a sermon to the congregation. Lord Brassey is coming home on the famous old yacht Sunbeam.

The French Miners' Strike.

ST. ETIENNE, France, Jan. 6.—The Arbitration Committee to which was referred the miners' strike in this district has agreed upon a compromise between the mine owners and the workmen, which, it is hoped, will terminate the strike.

King of Servia Not Married.

BERLIN, Jan. 6.—It is declared that the report that King Alexander of Servia is married to Princess Marie Louise of Cumberland is baseless.

THE GRECIAN LAUNCHED.

Enters Water at Wilmington—She Stuck on the Ways a Week Ago.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 6.—The steamship Grecian, which was built by Harlan & Hollingsworth for the Winsor Steamship Company, and which stuck on the ways last Saturday, was successfully launched to-day.

Miss Winsor, daughter of the President of the line, christened the vessel as she glided into the stream. There were a number of guests present from other cities.

The Grecian is a three-deck freight and passenger steamer built to rate under the United States standard for seventeen years, 290 feet long, having 42 feet beam and a depth of 36 feet. She will have a carrying capacity of about 2,500 tons. She will have two steel masts, together with steel deckhouse, and accommodations for about a hundred passengers. The power will be furnished by triple-expansion engines with four boilers, built to sustain a working pressure of 170 pounds. The Grecian will have a bunker capacity of 275 tons, and is to make a speed of 15¾ knots on an eight-hour trial.

POLITICS IN LOUISIANA.

Republicans Will Put Up a Straight Lily White Ticket.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 6.—At a conference of leaders of the Republican Party, Sugar Planters' Branch, at the St. Charles, it was resolved to put out a straight Lily White Republican ticket. If the sentiment expressed can be depended upon Thomas J. Woodward of this city will be nominated for Governor.

The Lily White State Central Committee met to-day in the St. Charles Hotel for the purpose of calling a State Convention.

APPELLATE DIVISION JUSTICES.

Appointment of Justice Laughlin Postponed at His Request.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—Gov. Roosevelt stated to-day that Justice Laughlin of Buffalo, who has been designated as an Associate Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Fourth Department, has requested that his appointment be temporarily held up to see whether its acceptance would interfere with his desired transfer to New York City. The Governor has granted the request.

On Monday next Gov. Roosevelt will hold a conference with Justice Parker, Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division, Third Department, relative to filling the vacancy caused by the elevation of Justice Landon to the Court of Appeals bench.

Justice Hiscock of Syracuse, who has been designated to serve on the Appellate Division Bench, Fourth Department, has informed the Governor that he will decline to accept the designation if Justice Williams desires it.

REPUBLICAN CLUB ELECTION.

Opposition to John Sabine Smith Laid to Mr. Wakeman's Friends.

The annual election of the Republican Club will be held on the 15th inst. There is practically no opposition to the regular ticket, except that J. F. Hitchcock has been named as a candidate against John Sabine Smith for member of the Executive Committee. This fact has occasioned considerable feeling, and the allegation is made that the opposition to Mr. Smith was dictated by friends of Appraiser Wilbur F. Wakeman, who were impressed with the belief that Mr. Smith was a seeker for Mr. Wakeman's position at the time charges were pending against the latter.

Alfred E. Ommen, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, yesterday issued a statement in which he warmly eulogized Mr. Smith and criticised the twenty-seven members who had been instrumental in getting up an opposition ticket. Mr. Ommen declared that Mr. Smith had done more for the club than all of his twenty-seven opponents combined.

Tammany Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee of Tammany Hall held its meeting for the election of officers yesterday afternoon. Daniel F. McMahon was re-elected Chairman unanimously. The other officers are: William Sohmer, Vice Chairman; George F. Scannell and Michael T. Daly, Secretaries, and Thomas F. Smith, clerk. Each Assembly district in the county was assessed $500 for the general expenses of Tammany Hall. The annexed district was assessed $150.

TAYLOR APPOINTEES ENJOINED.

New Kentucky Election Commissioners Lose a Point.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 6.—Judge Cantrill to-day entered an order granting the injunction prayed for by Election Commissioners Poyntz and Fulton, restraining Mackey and Cochran, Gov. Taylor's appointees, from qualifying and acting. The Court, after granting the injunction, entered an order setting it aside and giving the right to appeal, stating that he thought the case was of such importance that it should be passed on by the court of last resort.

This gives the Democratic Commissioners the selection of the Judge before whom the case shall be heard in the Court of Appeals.

BRIBERY CHARGE TO BE PROBED.

Kentucky Senate Cites the Accused Men to Appear.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 6.—Senators Thomas and Crenshaw jointly filed an information to-day citing John J. Whallen and Charles Ryan to appear before the Senate on a statutory proceeding charging them with contempt in attempting to bribe Senator Harrell. The penalty, upon conviction, is a fine of $15,000, confinement in jail during the session of the Legislature, and forfeiture of suffrage. A similar charge will be filed in the House, and a joint committee to investigate the charge is asked.

Senator Carter (Dem.) said the resolution already adopted providing for the Whallen-Ryan investigation carried with it an investigation of Harrell.

Wants to Buy Freight Boats.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 6.—The Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company is negotiating for the purchase of the steamboat property of the Huntington and St. Louis Towboat Company, thereby removing all opposition as far as the handling of freight in barge lots on the Ohio River and other tributaries is concerned. The deal will include the sale of the towboats H. F. Frisbie, Fritz, Wash Honshell, Jacob Heatherington, Fred Hartwes, and eighty square barges and forty freight model barges.

B. Altman & Co.

FOR MONDAY, JANUARY 8th.

COTTON EMBROIDERIES.

Twenty thousand yards of Cambric and Nainsook edges, at one-third less than regular prices.

5c., 10c., 14c., 18c., 28c. & 38c. Yd.

(Rear of Rotunda.)

BLACK SILKS.

Imported Broché and Plain Crêpes in rich qualities; Merveilleux, Peau de Soie, Drap de France, Faille Victoria, Satin Altesse, Foulards, etc.

IMPORTED DRESS SATIN, 24½ inches wide, value $3.00 per yard, special to-morrow at . . $1.90

IMPORTED PEAU DE SOIE, Figured and Corded, heretofore $1.50 per yard, at $1.00

LADIES' TAILOR-MADE SUITS,

(300 NEWLY MADE UP)

To-morrow—Monday at the special price, $26.50

as follows:

Black or Oxford Cheviots and Black Zibeline; Skirts made over Black Taffeta Silk lining; close fitting Coat (interlined) and lined with Satin.

Black Pebble Cheviot and Oxford Suiting; Skirts made over Black Taffeta Silk lining; double-breasted Eton Coat with stitched revers (interlined), lined with Satin.

(Second Floor.)

FUR MUFFS, SCARFS, COATS, ETC.

To-morrow—Monday, as follows:

MUFFS.		SCARFS.	
Stone Marten,	$11.50	Stone Marten,	$13.50
Brown Fox,	9.50	Brown Fox,	9.50
Mink,	7.50	Mink,	8.75
Alaska Sable,	4.75	Alaska Sable,	6.25

Persian Lamb Coats, . . $135.00
Broadtail Coats, ... 155.00
Fur Lined Capes, . . . 28.00

Eighteenth St., Nineteenth St. and Sixth Avenue.

VICTIMS OF TENEMENT FIRE.

Mother and Boys to be Buried To-day—Motorman Who Cut Hose Not Held.

The bodies of Mrs. Mary Sutherly and her children, Frank, nine years of age, and James, twenty-two months old, who lost their lives in the fire in the five-story tenement house at 305 East Ninety-second Street early yesterday morning, were taken to the Morgue yesterday, where funeral services will be held to-day. The interment will be at Cedar Hill Cemetery. Harry Sutherly, five years old, who was severely burned and was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, will probably recover.

Philip Reilly, motorman of a Second Avenue car which ran over and cut a hoseline at the corner of Ninety-second Street while the fire was in progress, was arraigned in the Harlem Court yesterday and was discharged by Magistrate Mayo. Fire Chief Croker afterward said that Reilly should have been held, because he seriously delayed the work of the firemen and lives had been lost in the fire.

Lost Fire Horses Found.

The two horses attached to a hose cart which took fright at the runaway engine No. 58 while going to the fire at 114 East Ninety-eighth Street early yesterday morning and were supposed to have jumped into the East River were found at daybreak at the Astoria ferryhouse, where they had been stopped by truckmen. The pole of the tender was smashed and one of the horses was slightly bruised.

Investigation of Recent Fires.

Police Captain Frers of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station is engaged in an investigation of the many recent fires in his precinct. Capt. Frers said yesterday that so far there had not been found any evidence of a suspicious character as to their origin. Fire Marshal Seery will also make a personal investigation.

Poor Ice Prospects in Maine.

GARDINER, Me., Jan. 6.—Ice dealers here who have had any thought that Maine might see a boom in that branch of business this season are discouraged at the prospect. The American Ice Company has recently purchased the control of ponds in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, which it is thought will relieve it from depending on Maine.

Cutting Ice in Westchester.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Nearly all the icemen of Westchester County have large gangs of men and horses at work cutting ice on the ponds and housing eight to ten inch cakes in their houses. The ice is of fine quality, and unless a thaw sets in the harvest will be a large one.

WORK ON SCHOOL PAY ROLLS.

Teachers Meet, but Fail to Act on Salary Question.

A force of fifty clerks was set to work at 9 o'clock A. M. yesterday in the offices of the Commissioners of Accounts on the books of the School Board for Manhattan and the Bronx. In eight-hour shifts they worked throughout the day and were still at it when THE TIMES went to press this morning. The Commissioners intending to keep their employes continuously at work, weekdays and Sundays until the matter is thoroughly straightened out.

In Public School 1, Henry and Oliver Streets, a conference was held yesterday afternoon of the Presidents of teachers' associations in all the boroughs. It was agreed that there ought to be graded increases of salaries between the minimum requirements of the Ahearn law and also that the teacher of a boys' class ought to be paid $60 more a year than the teacher of a girls' class. An effort was made to agree upon some compromise salary plan for them all, but nothing definite was decided upon.

The representatives at yesterday's conference will report to their respective associations the result of their discussion and will hold another conference next Saturday, when it is believed definite action will be taken.

The Male Teachers' Association on Friday appointed a committee to co-operate with the committee of the City Teachers' Association. The committee consists of Silas Wheat, Edwin Daniels, George Chatfield, and Emil Newman.

Illinois Rioter Found Guilty.

PANA, Ill., Jan. 6.—The jury in the case of Henry Stevens, colored, indicted on the charge of inciting the riot on April 18, 1899, in which seven persons were killed and many others injured, has returned a verdict of guilty. Sentence will be passed later by Judge Farmer. The jury was out forty-eight hours.

Well Claim Against Mexico Fails.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 6.—Minister Mariscal has received a cablegram from Señor Manuel de Aspiroz, Mexican Ambassador at Washington, to the effect that the United States Court of Claims has decided the Well case adversely to the claimant. This decision destroys one of the most celebrated claims against the Government of Mexico.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 6.—These companies were chartered at Dover to-day:

Wright Zinc and Lead Company, Chicago; to mine and mill lead and zinc; capital, $500,000.

Aspen Silver Mining Company, New York, to operate in New Mexico; capital, $200,000.

Keystone Construction Company, Hazelton, Penn., to build railways other than steam; capital, $100,000.

Progressive Brewers' Supplies Company, Philadelphia, to make and deal in brewers' supplies; capital, $100,000.

MRS. LANGTRY HERE AGAIN

War News Her First Thought When She Comes Ashore.

HER HUSBAND AT THE FRONT

Deprecates Criticism of "The Degenerates," Her Successful Play—To Give a The-Chantant.

Looking as young and handsome as ever, and sticking tiny British and Boer flags on a map of South Africa tacked to the wall of the room of her hotel to mark the respective positions of the contending forces as indicated by the latest news from the seat of war, Mrs. Hugo De Bathe (Mrs. Langtry, the "Jersey Lily,") talked yesterday afternoon about her much-discussed play, "The Degenerates," which after a successful run in London she is to present here.

Mrs. De Bathe and her company arrived on the steamship Lucania. She drove to the Manhattan Hotel and for hours thereafter was eagerly inquiring about and discussing the war news received while she was on the ocean. She could think and talk of little else.

"When I reached New York this morning I found a cablegram from my husband awaiting me," she said, "it apprised me of his arrival at Cape Town on Wednesday, and he may actually be at the front. I do not know whether he will rejoin his old regiment, the Cape Mounted Rifles, or whether he will be appointed on Gen. Forestier-Walker's staff. Very likely he will go on the staff, for the General is a great friend of the De Bathe family. I am naturally very fearful for him, and I sometimes almost wish that he may be captured, for then I should at least know that he was safe. But, ah! there are many wives and mothers in England who open their newspapers of a morning with their hearts in their mouths.

"The men are wild to go out to fight. Every able-bodied man wants to enlist. Lord Derby has four sons and a son-in-law out there, and his eldest son is now going. This is only an instance. There was one woman—I won't give her name, but she is a Countess—who went to the War Office and begged them not to accept her husband. The other women of her set laughed at her. Their hearts may be breaking with sorrow for loved ones lost or with anxiety for those of whose death they may hear at any moment, but Englishwomen would not dream of holding their men folk back from their duty.

"And how can I find words to make you realize the noble and practical zeal displayed by the American women in London on behalf of the Red Cross? They have performed wonders. Lady Randolph Churchill's work in connection with the hospital ship Maine has been especially remarkable. But she told me it was a mistake to suppose that the committee had all the money they wanted. It was suggested that I give a the-chantant here, and I propose to do so. It probably will be given at the Waldorf-Astoria, and with the approval of the Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Essex, Mrs. Goelet, Mrs. Ronalds, Mrs. Arthur Paget, Mrs. Leslie, and others. It will most likely be on the lines of the one given at Claridge's in London a short time ago. In one room we had tea tables for small parties laid, and these tables were sold at auction. They fetched high prices. In an adjoining room a concert, in which Edna May and other members of the 'Belle of New York' company participated, and at which I recited 'The Absent-Minded Beggar,' was given, and at which British and American flags were sold by the Maine Committee. They sold at fabulous figures, and the affair netted £2,000. I shall recite 'The Absent-Minded Beggar' at the the-chantant here."

"In your khaki costume?" she was asked.

"Well, I can't say as to that just yet," Mrs. De Bathe replied.

The actress is in doubt whether to turn over the proceeds of the the wholly to the Maine Fund, or to give half of it for the American Red Cross service in the Philippines.

It is possible that she will recite "The Absent-Minded Beggar" at the first performance of "The Degenerates" at the Garden Theatre on the 15th inst.

The play will be given in this city for five weeks, and will then be taken on tour. It will be staged with the same scenery as that used at the Criterion Theatre, London, and there will be very few changes in the cast. Miss Lucie Milner, Mrs. De Bathe's niece, will play the part of the girl originally taken by Miss Grundy, the daughter of the author. Miss Ethel Henry will take the place of Miss Hanbury.

Mrs. De Bathe said that criticism of the play on moral grounds was unwarranted, and that there was no truth in the assertion that it was based upon her own life.

"Its success in London was great," she went on. "It was the only paying play in London when the theatres closed at Christmas. It was a gloomy Christmas in England. Few people care about going to the theatre at present. They have other things to think about. This war did not go as we expected. I myself am inclined to take a pessimistic view of it. These Boers are terrible fighters, and their mountains and their marksmanship make them doubly formidable."

"The Degenerates" is the only play in which the actress will be seen during her present visit, she says. After her American tour she will take the play to Paris, where she thinks it will also be a success.

"I wanted Mr. Grundy and his daughter to come over while I am here," Mrs. De Bathe went on, "but he could not come, rather fancy he is afraid of the sea. My daughter wanted to come, but I did not want her to do so this time. She is staying with Mrs. Cornwallis West. 'Oh! no; she has no intention of going on the stage.'"

Mrs. De Bathe, who is a first-class sailor, experienced no inconvenience during the rather rough weather encountered by the Lucania in coming across. The other members of her company were not so fortunate, and Miss Henry was not able to leave her stateroom until the American coast loomed into view. A concert was given in the first cabin on Jan. 4. James McCaldin, a well-known steamship man of this city, acted as Chairman. Mrs. De Bathe was asked to recite "The Absent-Minded Beggar." She consented only on condition that the second cabin passengers were allowed to attend. The next evening she again recited Kipling's poem at the second cabin concert, and "To Arms," by Sir Alfred Austin. At Mrs. De Bathe's request the steerage passengers were permitted to attend this concert.

Marie Brema to Appear in Concerts.

Among the passengers who arrived by the Lucania yesterday was Marie Brema, the English singer, who comes here to do concert work. She said she did not know just what work she was going to do for Mr. Grau, but she would appear in concert and probably make a tour of the country. She recently sang in Paris in "Tristan und Isolde," she said, and was afraid that an Englishwoman singing a German opera would be hissed, but she was well received. She, however, sang in French. She has also been singing in Brussels.

Miss Jane Burby Thrown from a Car.

Miss Jane Burby, the actress, was injured yesterday afternoon and is now in New York Hospital suffering from a severe scalp wound. Miss Burby was thrown from a Broadway cable car at Seventeenth Street. She lives at 214 East Sixteenth Street. Last season she was the leading woman for Miss May Irwin, and she was in the company this year, but was compelled to retire owing to ill-health.

Irving-Terry Brooklyn Repertoire.

Telegraphic consent was obtained yesterday to change the Irving-Terry repertoire at the Columbia Theatre in Brooklyn this week, so that the Saturday programme will present Miss Terry in "The Amber Heart" and Sir Henry Irving in "Waterloo" at the matinée, and Miss Terry in "Nance Oldfield," and Irving in "The Bells" at the night performance.

Daniel Sully in "The Parish Priest."

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—"The Parish Priest," with Daniel Sully in the title rôle, opened here to-night. The play is an excellent one and was written by Daniel A. Hart. It deals with life in the coal regions of Pennsylvania.

Say Suicide Was Insane.

TORONTO, Jan. 6.—At the inquest held on the body of Abraham Finberg, the Chicago traveler who killed himself in a Rossin House bedroom last Thursday, the Coroner's jury returned a verdict of "death by suicide while temporarily insane."

MUSIC HEARD YESTERDAY.

Two Performances at the Metropolitan Opera House—Mr. Paderewski at the Piano.

The Metropolitan Opera House may be said to have had a busy day yesterday, for two operas not heard previously this season were brought forward. These were "Der Fliegende Holländer" in the afternoon and "Mignon" in the evening for the popular performance. Such generosity on the part of the management is not due to any sudden softening of the heart, but to the earliness of the season, and the necessity of providing appearances for some of the numerous members of the company who had hitherto been kept in the background. It is most likely that the selection of Wagner's dreariest music drama for the matinée was due to this latter cause. Given a fair day, the matinée was pretty sure to be well attended in any case, for the subscription is large and the bucolic populace of the feminine gender finds in the matinée performances the best opportunities for attendance. It may be recorded, then, that the house was full, and that there was the customary fringe of patient standers at the rear of the orchestra rail. Woman frequently reminds us of her superiority over man in the matter of endurance, and at the Opera House one can find proof of the justice of her claim. She stands a great deal.

The performance of "Der Fliegende Holländer" served to introduce to this public one of the members of the company for whom a useful career may be predicted. This is Mr. Bertram, a German baritone, who has not been in this country before. He sang the difficult music of the title rôle in a manner to entitle him to serious consideration. He possesses a large and sonorous voice of fine quality and sufficient range. His production is free, and marred only by a vibrato, which, however, is not so bad as to injure the justice of his intonation. He sang the troublesome monologue of the first act almost in tune, a feat which is seldom accomplished. But he was not content with simply singing it nearly correctly. He sang it with much feeling, and this afterward proved to be one of the interesting features of his work. In short, in Mr. Bertram we have a baritone of excellent stage presence, of notably good voice, of vocal skill and dramatic temperament. He will prove to be a valuable addition to the German wing of the company.

Mme. Gadski came forward for the first time in her familiar impersonation of Senta. Her sincere style and her sympathetic voice gave much pleasure to the audience, but it is a pity that her intonation is not always true. She sings with much tenderness at times, and her personality is pleasing. The cast for yesterday originally included the name of Edouard de Reszke as Daland, but the big basso had at last succumbed to the cough which has been troubling him all the season, and took a rest. The part was admirably sung by Lempriere Pringle, who was heard to much better advantage than he usually is. Mr. Dippel was a satisfactory Erik, and the other singers were Mme. Schumann-Heink as Mary and Mr. Breuer as the Helmsman. Mr. Paur conducted with fine skill and authority.

The audience at the performance of "Mignon" in the evening was very pleasing, though in no sense a brilliant one. No doubt some of the deficiency was due to the fact that Miss de Lussan, who had the title rôle, was suffering from a severe attack of laryngitis. It is not likely that the effects of it were apparent to the audience in the first part of the opera, but Miss de Lussan was obliged to sing with care, and was unable to indulge in spontaneous freedom in the emission of her tones. Nevertheless she sang "Connais tu le pays" with lovely quality of voice and much expression. It was enough to make one think that laryngitis was sometimes a good thing. Her interpretation of the rôle was in general commendable.

Another cause of the lack of brilliancy was Miss Suzanne Adams's matter-of-fact Filina. She sang the music with her usual pretty quality of tone, but in a flaccid, colorless style, which robbed it of its appropriate sparkle. Furthermore, Miss Adams has not the skill as a comedian necessary to a satisfactory interpretation of the vivacious actress of Ambroise Thomas's opera. Filina should be a foil to Mignon, and last night there was far from enough contrast between the two characters. Miss Rosa Olitzka was the Frederic, and it can only be said of her that her vocal method is the most generally good voice imprisoned in her throat and veiled its quality. But she won the unfailing encore for the sprightly gavotte.

The Wilhelm Meister was M. Salignac, who sang and acted the part acceptably. M. Plançon was as good as it is possible for any one to be as the wandering minstrel, who plucks the harp spasmodically and sees visions in the gallery. He is a tiresome personage in the best of hands. M. Dufriche was a conventional Giarno, and M. Quévla acted with vivacity as Laerte. Signor Bevignani conducted. In both performances the work of the orchestra commanded praise. The evening audience was not numerous, but as is always the case with the Saturday evening assemblies it found a good deal more to please it than those which pay double the money.

MR. PADEREWSKI'S THIRD RECITAL.

Familiar Scenes at Carnegie Hall When the Pole Played.

Ignace Paderewski, the great pianist, gave the third of his series of four recitals at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon. The appearance of the auditorium both during and after the recital was familiar. Every seat was occupied and all the boxes were filled. While the artist was performing his programme there was the most breathless attention to each number, and the most enthusiastic applause at its conclusion. When the programme had been completed the customary march of persons from the back of the house toward the front began, and the crowd at the foot of the aisles pressed closer and closer to the stage as it continued to try to get more numbers from the all too generous pianist. It may be said now that after playing as his first additional number the second Hungarian rhapsody of Liszt, as he alone can play it, in a perfect maze of dazzling tonal effects, Mr. Paderewski tried two experiments to stop the demands for more encores. First he played the quiet and simple "Nachtstück" of Schumann, and when that failed to satisfy the audience he added a repetition of his own "Cracovienne," which was one of the programme numbers.

He began his recital yesterday with the "Etudes Symphoniques" of Schumann, and followed these with a Beethoven sonata. In these two works he revealed the more serious side of his art in a manner which must have given the deepest pleasure to all his admirers. In the Beethoven sonata, in particular, he was continent in the use of tone color, sober in mood, and earnest in conception. The second movement was played with wonderful tenderness, yet without violence to the Beethoven style. The Beethoven followed Schubert, first with the E flat impromptu. If there is one composer to whom Mr. Paderewski's singing style is more congenial than to another it is Schubert. The B flat impromptu is one of those songlike pieces in which the Schubert list abounds, and Mr. Paderewski can sing on the piano as no one else can. In the variation with the runs his finger technic, with its marvelous delicacy and clearness, and his beautiful command of refined nuancing were exhibited in a fascinating manner.

The next number was the Liszt transcription of Schubert's "Hark, Hark, the Lark," and this Mr. Paderewski played in a manner simply indescribable. Such a perfect illusion of song is not to be heard in the playing of any other pianist. The G minor ballade, a nocturne, and the C sharp minor scherzo were the Chopin numbers on the programme of yesterday, and it is hardly necessary to record the fact that Mr. Paderewski interpreted them with masterly skill. In the scherzo he did full justice to the masculine side of Chopin. A nocturne of his own and the "Cracovienne" before mentioned came next, and then the pianist finished his list with the F minor barcarole and the "Valse Caprice" of Rubinstein. The beauty of the singing of the barcarole was only what was to be expected, while the valse was a piece of dazzling bravura playing. It is always a discouraging task to comment on the performances of this pianist, for he leaves one so little to say except that he exhausts the possibilities of the instrument. At the same time the witchery of his style is unfailing and he holds every listener in his thrall from the beginning to the end of his recitals.

"THE MASKED BALL," PRODUCED.

Clyde Fitch's New Play Well Received in London.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Charles Frohman presented Clyde Fitch's "The Masked Ball" at the Criterion Theatre this evening.

The play was well received. The acting throughout was vivacious. Ellaline Terris rendered the assumed inebriety scene with great delicacy, and Herbert Standing and Fanny Brough scored successes in the rôles of Poulard and his wife.

THE GRIDIRON CLUB CAPTURES CHARLESTON

Goes from Washington as Guest of the Staid Old City.

Senator Depew Makes New Friends by His Speeches and Stories—Tillman Also Talks.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 2.—Serious-minded men—those so serious and gloomy as to be averse to new sensations, if they are merely innocent and playful—may look upon the trip of the Gridiron Club of Washington to this city, to become the guests of the city, and to dine several times with their hosts, a frivolous and useless undertaking. If this letter should chance to meet the eyes of any such, it will be just as well for them to abandon it with the opening paragraph. The trip, the leading events, the spirit in which the visit was conducted, were not serious in intent. The Gridiron Club visited Charleston by request, to find out whether the methods observed in Washington to secure wholesome, inspiring, painless fun would be as effective in Charleston as on the banks of the Potomac. They found that change of section, of climate, of habit, did not lead to any revelation of Charlestonian dullness or tenderness.

But that is only a negative opinion, after all. There was positive gain to guests and hosts in the Charleston visit and entertainment. Charleston admits, reluctantly and sadly, that it is not an up-to-date city. Many causes, which cannot be enumerated here, have contributed to the retarding of that progress for which it yearns—to which its intelligence, disposition to enterprise, its cultivated sympathy with the best in all directions have impelled it—while other Southern cities have advanced. Circumstances have made it a staid city, with a large number of citizens who are apt to take their pleasures sadly, as if the enjoyment of the trivial, at the sacrifice of dignity, was verging on the criminal.

It was during the visit, therefore, when Major James C. Hemphill, editor of The Charleston News and Courier; Mayor J. Adger Smyth, Nicholas S. Hill, Jr., and A. C. Kaufman carried to Washington an invitation to the Gridiron Club to be in Charleston on New Year's Day to see the sights in the harbor, to eat a luncheon at the seashore, and to take charge of a banquet at night, when the exercises were to be conducted by the President of the Gridiron Club in the Gridiron way.

A WARM WELCOME.

Barring the gentlemen named and the members of the Gridiron Club, who arrived in Charleston on New Year's morning, there were no Charlestonians who knew, except by report, anything about the Gridiron fashion of dining. The coming of the club in a special train, such as the Southern Railway had never sent to Charleston before, with Senator C. M. Depew and Senator Tillman as club guests, was convincing in a way, and the fact that Col. W. S. Turk, the General Passenger Agent of the Southern, traveled with the party, came pretty near to convincing the gentlemen who had hesitated to sacrifice dignity for the sake of fun. It was a great event in Charleston when its mayor, who is not a young man, and other graybeards and models of deportment got up early to face the snow and cold in order to receive the Gridiron Club at the station, present it with the keys of the city, and to make boisterously merry with guns and drums and speeches, and then to escort the newcomers to the old Charleston Hotel for breakfast.

Mayor Smyth told the writer at the dinner of the Gridiron Club in Washington on Dec. 9 that he picked roses from his garden in Charleston every day in the year for his dining table. With other Charlestonians he was disappointed because on the day before the arrival of the Gridiron Club a sleet and snow storm had set in, with such a fall of snow as to cover the ground to the depth of an inch. The cold penetrated to the heart of Charleston, but did not freeze it. The visitors did not mind cold weather. It seemed very natural to them, when a trip down to the harbor was made interesting by the well-simulated capture of a steamboat having on board liquors, which South Carolina ideas about personal liberty permit to be obtained only from a State dispensary, it was discovered that there was a kinship of fun that was not restricted to sections. It was "one on Charleston" when the director of the party on nearing Fort Sumter, asked to be permitted to land his guests, only to be refused by a Sergeant, who manifestly did not know anything about the power of the press.

CHARLESTON'S CONEY ISLAND.

The Isle of Palms is Charleston's Coney Island, reached by boat and trolley cars, the boat crossing the harbor to Mount Pleasant and the cars running through Moultrieville, past old Fort Moultrie, to the Isle of Palms, a beautiful beach, with a superb pavilion, bathing houses, steeplechase, and other things that go to make up a Coney Island, even including a Ferris wheel. The palms were glittering with coats of ice, and the green oats appeared crinkled by the intense cold. Fires in great open fireplaces, a most hospitable, merry luncheon, speeches by hosts and guests, including Senators Depew and Tillman, who had been "on tap" for stories from the moment of their arrival, with a real darky cakewalk in the afternoon, served to break the ice and prepare the way for the evening banquet.

The roses in Charleston were not all blasted by the cold of New Year's Eve. A great quantity of them was used to convert the large banquet hall of the Charleston Hotel into a beautiful bower. The colors and the emblem of the Gridiron Club were plentifully used in decorative way. The entrance of the diners to the hall was followed by an interesting substitution, by the police, of a band for a bad one, and then Charleston surrendered its dinner to President West of the Gridiron Club. If Charleston had longed for fun, at its own expense, it got it. "What they have done to you," said Senator Tillman in his speech, after many amusing, audacious, but harmless liberties had been taken with several men who were willing to be considered young enough for fun, "is a plenty."

Col. Turk, the genial director of the arrangements for the Southern Railway, had been praised in the name of a rival railroad that had not been able to take an active interest in the affair, had been decorated with the honorary Order of the Gridiron, and had made a speech that surprised everybody by its youthful spirit and by the appreciation of humor it revealed. Col. Hemphill, on his knees, was invested with the same order, along with four others, including Capt. F. W. Wagener, a sturdy, progressive German opponent of Tillman, who was gravely praised as an obstructor of development and a stanch advocate of what is known as Tillmanism.

FUN IN PLENTY.

There was abundance of Gridiron fun. The Charleston people fell into the Gridiron way at once, excepting only a half dozen gentlemen who were made uncomfortable by one of the simplest contrivances to destroy nerve. There was at each plate a card with a list of toasts, and opposite each toast the name of some person present. The man who had run for Mayor and been defeated appeared as set down to speak to "Why I Was Not Elected Mayor." He was not a speaker. He worried, asked a friend to speak for him when he was called, and only became comfortable when the gavel fell and he had not been called upon—as it was not intended he should be. One announced speaker was inclined to assert his right, but he was discouraged by postponement and final adjournment.

It was close to midnight, after four hours of what the Charleston people declare was unalloyed fun, when Senator Depew made a speech that ought to have been reported. Seldom has he spoken better. He has never addressed an audience that met him more cordially. Of course it was friendly, but it was more than a chapter of flattering references to the record of Charleston and South Carolina. It was broad, patriotic, strong, and warm, and it won applause that was cordial and prolonged, and Senator Tillman joined in it with zeal, notwithstanding its expansionist slant. Tillman's speech was characteristic. He had come as the guest of the Gridiron Club, with Charleston's approval. That was a situation rather odd in a city in which Tillman has not been always persona grata. He took some liberties with the sensibilities of Charleston, but he was enthusiastic in his extension of the prediction of Representative Champ Clark that in twenty years South Carolina will consume her cotton crop in her own manufactories, for Tillman insisted that he could see that the whole crop would be worked in domestic mills in ten years.

CHARLESTON'S BUZZARDS.

Charleston has not yet provided itself with the appliances for city sanitation that will drive away the buzzards that act as scavengers. One of the jokes arranged by Charleston at the expense of the Gridiron Club was the capture out in the country—there is a fine of $5 for killing a city buzzard—of one of these ravenous and awkward birds. With a graceful speech he was transferred. The givers got a speech, a short one only, in return. "I am surprised," said President West, "that Charleston should venture to part with this harmless, necessary bird, and yet I am delighted. Only in a city so thoroughly dead as Charleston would you expect to find a buzzard; only a dead city that was sensible of a reawakening to life would be willing to let its buzzards go. We shall take it away to a place where, with lack of employment and of a supply of carion, it will surely die, while we are listening for reports of Charleston's complete revival."

At Summerville to-day, after a visit to Dr. C. N. Shepard's tea garden, and an inspection of the plant with which the first commercial American tea has been produced, Senator Depew made another speech, more impressive than that of last night. It was all about the art of dining joyfully as practiced by the Gridiron Club. Very earnestly, gracefully, and reasonably he commended the purpose of the club in organizing and in visiting Charleston to show its people how they may enjoy themselves thoroughly and without provoking ill-feeling. To men who are in danger of total immersion in business it taught a most important lesson. It showed men how to lay aside competition, rivalry, jealousy, and indulge in jest and laughter.

The value of laughter to sound health could not be estimated. "Bless God," he said most earnestly and reverently, "for the privilege of laughter." He was very happy in his epigrammatic statement that the hospitality of Charleston was not less beneficent than the visit of the Gridiron Club. Charleston had been enriched in giving and in receiving. It would keep more than it had given away. The club was the richer for what it had conferred, as well as in the new friendships it had won.

To Nicholas S. Hill, Jr., who has been shaking up Charleston for the last two years, and who is looked upon as bound to be the shaper of Charleston's immediate future, the visit of the Gridiron Club is in part considered to be due. He is the man who drove out of the city the mule-drawn street car, and who substituted for it the trolley and the electric lamp. But the march of improvement is not to stop there. The buzzard will go soon. Public spirit is to be cultivated. The commercial advantages of Charleston, not its past commercial history, are to be considered, with the determination to restore it to its former relative importance among the great cities of the coast. It deserves all the success it can win, and it has now friends who will not let its progress go unobserved.

E. G. D.

THE RAPID TRANSIT CONTRACT.

No Confirmation of the Report of an Injunction to Prevent the Award from Being Made.

It was reported yesterday that an application was to be made for an injunction restraining the Rapid Transit Commissioners from awarding the contract for the underground rapid transit railroad, bids for which must be in by Jan. 15. Commissioners Jesup, Orr, Smith, and Rives denied last night all knowledge of any such application, made or pending, and so did E. M. Shepard and A. B. Boardman, counsel to the board, and William Barclay Parsons, its Chief Engineer. The lawyers agreed that there was not a particle of doubt that the city had abundant margin of debt-incurring capacity to pay for the road, the maximum estimate for the cost of which is $40,000,000. Mr. Parsons said that he should be very much disappointed if the bids were not considerably below that figure.

Mr. Boardman said that some months ago Representative Fowler of New Jersey had sent the board a notice to the effect that if the Commissioners awarded the contract to any one he would apply for an injunction, because the carrying out of the contract would infringe on a patent he had for some sort of underground construction. "We thought the notice so absurd that we paid no attention to it," said Mr. Boardman. "No court is going to grant an injunction against the building of an underground road in this city because of a patent. If the contractor should infringe on Mr. Fowler's patent, his remedy would lie in a suit for damages. But I guess we need not worry about an injunction. Better wait till we see if we get any bids."

Corporation Counsel Whalen was much surprised last night when he learned of the report that an injunction would be obtained to restrain the Rapid Transit Commissioners from awarding the contract to dig the tunnel. "I have never heard of this report," he said, "and I am positive that the opposition does not come from the Manhattan Railway Company or the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

"A suit might lie, is based upon the Constitutional debt limit, but we have ample funds to go ahead with this work. The people by vote have declared in favor of it, and unless legal proceedings intervene, actual work will be begun on the tunnel within six or seven months. Taxpayers' suits have failed so often of late that the courts will not tolerate them unless they have good foundation in law or equity.

"At any rate, the administration is committed to rapid transit, and work on the tunnel will be commenced as soon as possible. Any one who attempts to bring an injunction suit will have a hard legal battle, and will become very unpopular. Such a suit can only be brought against the Rapid Transit Commissioners, but the counsel of the commission can count on the active support of the Law Department of the City of New York."

MYSTERY ABOUT GANO'S DEATH.

Police Do Not Share Wife's Belief that He Was Murdered.

The body of the man pulled out of the river Thursday night at the foot of West Thirteenth Street was identified at the Morgue early yesterday morning as that of Samuel Gano, a truckman of 20 Cornelia Street. Mrs. Gano, who made the identification, declared that her husband had been murdered. The police do not share her belief.

Mrs. Gano said she last saw her husband Thursday morning. He had been drinking for several days, she said, and that morning had declared his intention of sobering up. He had with him, she said, nearly $100 in cash and a gold watch, together with a small watch belonging to her son.

"I examined the head carefully," she said, "and am convinced that my husband was killed by a blow just back of the ear, where I noticed a bruise. The body hadn't been in the water more than two hours, the people at the Morgue said."

The police believe Gano was no victim of foul play. They think after stabling his horses in Fourteenth Street he got several drinks, and when he waded to the river front, where he fell into the water. As to Gano's having $100 with him they point to the fact he pawned his overcoat the day of his disappearance, which a man with $100 about him, they say, would not do.

Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon, who performed the autopsy on Gano's body, found several bruises on the head, which he said were caused before death, either by a blow or a fall. Death was due to drowning.

ANOTHER BOSTON ASSIGNMENT.

Horace Partridge & Co., Manufacturers of Athletic Goods, Fail.

BOSTON, Jan. 6.—Horace Partridge & Co., manufacturers of and dealers in athletic goods and bicycles, with headquarters at 84 and 86 Franklin Street, Boston, made an assignment to-day for the benefit of creditors. The firm is controlled by Frank P. Partridge. The assignment was made to William H. Preble, a Boston attorney. Mr. Partridge said regarding the failure:

"No detailed statement of the firm's condition is expected for a few days, but it is understood that the liabilities will reach $100,000, with assets nominally the same. The direct cause of the failure was the financial stringency in the city, which made it difficult to secure loans from banks."

Greek Church Observes Christmas.

According to the Greek calendar yesterday was Christmas day, and the members of the Greek Catholic Church observed it with religious ceremony. At the Russian Orthodox Church of St. Nicholas, 323 Second Avenue, there were services, and a reception, at which Bishop Tichon of Alaska received the members of the congregation. Bishop Tichon will preach at the Syrian Orthodox Church, 77 Washington Street to-day.

Increased Tobacco Growing in Cuba.

HAVANA, Jan. 6.—In the District of Vueltas, Province of Santa Clara, 350 tobacco plantations are now being worked, as against 130 last year, and this increase has been accomplished without official aid.

YESTERDAY'S SOCIAL DOINGS.

A large reception was given by Mrs. Whitelaw Reid yesterday afternoon at her residence, 451 Madison Avenue, for her niece, Miss Mary Crocker. This was really Miss Crocker's formal début, although she has been going out considerably, as Mrs. Reid has not been at her Winter residence long enough to permit a formal affair of this kind earlier in the season. Orchids were the flowers used for decorations, and a band of music played throughout the reception. The guests, of whom there were between 360 and 370, began arriving about 3:30. Among them were Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Gen. Merritt, Mr. Poultney Bigelow, Mrs. Heber Bishop, Mr. McKelway, Mrs. Chisholm, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mr. Hatch, Lispenard Stewart, E. G. Janeway, Mr. Reynal, Mr. and Mrs. Drexel, Duc de Loubat, Mr. James A. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Oakley Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. James Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Jay, Mrs. Frederic Pierson, Mrs. Alfred Duane Pell, Mrs. A. T. Holmes, Mrs. George Hoadly, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Anson P. Atterbury, Mr and Mrs. M. K. Jesup, Archbishop Corrigan, Capt. A. T. Mahan, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Brayton Ives, Mr. Harris Fahnestock, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, Mr. Leverich and the Misses Leverich, Mr. H. L. Sprague, Mr. L. M. Starr, Col. William Jay and Mrs. Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Sturgis, Mrs. Pellew, Prof. C. F. Chandler, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Mr. Center Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Burlingame, Mr. and Mrs. Dallas B. Pratt, Mrs. Henry M. MacCracken, Mrs. Elliott C. Cowdin, Mr. Goodhue Livingston, Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mrs. H. M. Saunders, Mr. John Bigelow, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Pendleton, Gen. Lloyd Bryce and Mrs. Bryce, and Miss Hewitt.

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The Misses Clark of 6 East Tenth Street gave a Twelfth Night entertainment last evening. The entertainment was of the vaudeville order. Mr. Horace Porter Pell, who is soon to make his professional début in "Hearts Are Trumps," and who was to have taken part, did not appear, owing to his being obliged to attend a rehearsal, but his younger brother, Mr. Theodore R. Pell, sang several songs. The following programme was rendered: Song, Mrs. Burden; dance, Mr. Jewett; Mr. Granbery wants to Go To-morrow" song, Mr. Schroeder; Royal Beighkhan Pomphah Troupe—Messrs. Pell, Granbery, Adenaw, Birckhead; sketch, Mr. P. Adenaw; song, "Yvette," Mr. T. R. Pell. There were about fifty people present, among whom were Miss Susie Butler, Miss Helen Peabody, the Misses de Peyster, the Misses Leverich, Miss Belknap, Miss Knox, Miss Pell, the Misses Hollins, the Misses Delafield, Miss Tiffany, Miss Marie Townsend, Miss Janet de Kaye, Miss Josephine Drexel, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Trevor.

A HANDSOME DINNER DANCE.

The largest and most beautifully appointed dinner dance of the season was given last night in the large ballroom and adjacent reception rooms at Sherry's by a number of young matrons. The dance was really organized by Mrs. Louis J. Reckendorfer and Mrs. Jules S. Bache. Associated with them in giving the dinner and dance were, among others, Mrs. Otto Kahn, Mrs. Felix Warburg, and Mrs. Henry Seligman. Each of the matrons who subscribed had a table, and formed her own party, an odd number of covers being laid at each table. There were about 150 guests. The ballroom was beautifully decorated with palms and ferns, Christmas greens, and flowers. The corners of the room were banked with palms and ferns, so that it resembled a conservatory. Japanese lanterns, and gilded cages in which canaries sang, were hung at intervals from the balcony. Dinner began about 8 o'clock, and lasted about two hours. The menu was an elaborate one, and during the banquet a string orchestra played.

After dinner the men, for the most part, retired to the palm garden smoking room for their cigars and coffee, while the women were served with coffee in the reception rooms. Dancing began about 10:30 P. M. and lasted until 2 o'clock this morning. Among those present, in addition to Mr. and Mrs. Reckendorfer, Mr. and Mrs. Bache, Mr. and Mrs. Kahn, and Mr. and Mrs. Warburg, were Mr. and Mrs. Well, Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Hendricks, Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Guggenheim, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Daly Bernheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Reckendorfer, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Schiff, Mr. and Mrs. Sternberger, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Loeb, Miss Straus, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. George Beers, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Beers, Mr. and Mrs. Strauss, Miss Bach, Miss Rothschild, the Misses Ranger, Miss Fischer, Miss Blum, Mr. and Mrs. Fischer, and Mrs. Charles Blum, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wasserman, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Limburger, Mortimer Schiff, Joseph Bach, Sidney Rothschild, and Joseph Ullman.

BOYS FIND A BOX OF JEWELRY.

Property Probably Stolen and No Clue to Its Ownership.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 6.—John Jacoby and James Williams, two youngsters who reside in Kearny, went hunting for muskrats in the Kearny meadows near the Erie Railroad tracks to-day. They were not successful in bagging many rats, but they unearthed a treasure that put all thought of hunting out of their heads and sent them post haste to the police station.

The lads were exploring the brush near the tracks when they came across a steel box about four by six inches in size. The box opened readily, and the boys saw a lot of rings, earrings, and other articles of jewelry. There were several papers in the box, and the little fellows, thinking that the police could find the owner through these, carried the box and its contents to the police station, where they turned it over to Chief Tolen. The Chief said the papers were memoranda and offered no clue to the owner. It is believed that the box and its contents were stolen from some house, and that the thieves either lost it or threw it away to escape detection.

Ship Captain Fined $1,000.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 6.—Capt. Barker of the British steamer Tresco, which arrived at Sparrow's Point Friday with a cargo of iron ore loaded at Monoa, Venezuela, was fined $1,000 to-day by Collector Stone for allowing ship runners to board his vessel before the Custom House officers had inspected his papers. With the notification of the fine the Secretary of the Treasury received a plea in the Captain's behalf, as the offense was committed through ignorance of the law.

Mr. Vanderbilt's Legacy Paid to Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 6.—Yale University to-day received the $100,000 bequeathed by the late Cornelius Vanderbilt. The money was paid in one check, and comes to the university free from all taxes. It will go into the general fund.

British Steamer Sunk in Collision.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The British steamer Glasgow, Capt. Leslie, which sailed from Buenos Ayres Dec. 2 for Hamburg, has been sunk off Dungeness, in Dover Strait, having been in collision with the British steamer Ormuz, Capt. Veale, bound from Sydney, New South Wales, for London. The passengers and crew of the Glasgow have been landed at Dover. The Ormuz has apparently sustained no damage.

Driven Ashore in a Hurricane.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Advices received to-day state that the British steamer Queen Cristina, Capt. Breaks, from Shanghai Dec. 4 for New South Wales, is ashore on Lihou Reef, in latitude 17 south, longitude 152 east, having encountered a hurricane on Dec. 23. Assistance has been sent from Townsville, Queensland.

No News of Overdue Steamer.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 6.—The German steamer Ella, Capt. Stange, before reported overdue at this port from Perth Amboy, whence she sailed Dec. 30, has not yet been heard from, and some anxiety is being felt regarding her.

Death of a Cabin Passenger.

J. W. McGregor, aged twenty-eight years, who was a cabin passenger from Vera Cruz on the steamer City of Washington, died of consumption yesterday morning while the vessel lay at anchor off Quarantine. He was a native of Glasgow, Scotland.

JUDGE J. B. STALLO DEAD.

Was Appointed United States Minister to Italy in 1885, and Since Then Had Lived in Rome.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 6.—A cablegram from Rome, Italy, received to-day, announces the death there of Judge John B. Stallo, formerly of this city.

Judge Stallo was born in Germany in 1825, and came to this country at the age of seventeen years. He first found employment in St. Savior's College, and later taught mathematics, physics, and chemistry at St. John's College, Fordham, N. Y. In 1847 he went to Cincinnati to study law, and was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1849. He was at different times a Judge of the Common Pleas and District Courts of Hamilton County, Ohio.

In July, 1885, Judge Stallo was appointed United States Minister to Italy. He afterward lived in Rome. Among his published works were a treatise called "General Principles of the Philosophy of Nature." "The Concepts and Theories of Modern Science," and numerous contributions to scientific publications.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Gen. W. H. Benjamin.

Gen. William H. Benjamin, one of the oldest residents of Rochester, N. Y., died from heart disease at the Rochester City Hospital on Friday after a brief illness. He was prominent in political life for many years, and was closely associated with many of the leading men in the Democratic Party up to a few years ago. He had been a candidate for the office of County Clerk, for State Senator, and for Sheriff, and in 1895 was Deputy Collector of Customs. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in the Eighth Regiment. He was made a Major for gallant conduct at Gettysburg, and was promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel. In the Autumn of 1863 he took command of the regiment as Colonel. At the close of the war he was appointed Brevet Brigadier General.

Charles Bras

MORRISON WAS A BIGAMIST

Mount Vernon Man Who Killed His Wife Has Another One Living.

BEGS HER TO RETURN TO HIM

Woman He Married Under the Name of Gordon Finds Him Out—The Professor's Double Life.

Prof. Alfred Morrison, teacher of languages in wealthy private families at Mount Vernon and Larchmont, and who shot and killed the woman with whom he lived as his wife at their home, 235 South Tenth Street, Mount Vernon, on the night of Dec. 23, had been leading a double life for several years previous to the shooting. It was learned yesterday that, under the name of Frederick Gordon, he had married Miss Lillie Archer, daughter of Mrs. E. Archer of 407 East Ninetieth Street, this city, in Jersey City, eighteen years ago.

While he spent his substantial income freely upon the woman he killed, he came frequently to see the woman to whom he was legally married, but allowed her only a meagre allowance for her support, leaving her practically dependent for her living upon her own scant earnings as a dressmaker and the charity of her relatives. The facts of the case became known through the efforts of Mrs. Archer to compel him to make provision for her daughter's support.

Inspired by the fact that he had an overcoat stolen some weeks ago, Prof. Morrison adopted the habit of sleeping with a revolver under his pillow. On the night of the shooting the woman he killed arose to attend to their little adopted daughter, and as she crossed the room he started up in bed and shot her through the body. He said he had been dreaming there were burglars in the house, and seemed overwhelmed with grief. The woman lived until the next day, and in her ante-mortem statement supported this story and pleaded that he be not held, and he was therefore exonerated.

Mrs. Archer says that her daughter and Morrison lived together for several years after their marriage, but were in very poor circumstances for much of the time and often called upon his mother, who was a sister of the late Louis de Bebian, for many years agent of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique in this city, for assistance. About eight years ago Morrison went to Mount Vernon, saying he could make more money there than in New York, but he came home regularly at first, though of late only about twice a week.

He gave Mrs. Gordon small amounts of money, which her relatives say would hardly average $2 a week, but was always talking about better times that were coming. Rumors came at length that he was living with another woman in Mount Vernon, but when they were brought to his attention he denied there was any truth in them.

He offered to buy Mrs. Gordon a Christmas present for 50 cents on Dec. 23, but she refused it. They parted in anger, as he had but a few days before refused her money to buy a pair of shoes, and she has since learned he gave at this time a piano to the other woman.

Mrs. Gordon was greatly shocked when she heard of the tragedy. The news, her relatives say, gave her the first positive knowledge that her husband had left her for another.

Prof. Morrison, since the shooting, has been boarding with his aunt, Mrs. Amelia Cahen, who is said to be wealthy, at the home of Randolph Allier, in Rich Avenue, Chestnut Hill, Mount Vernon. When confronted with Mrs. Archer's statement yesterday he admitted his marriage to Miss Archer and said he had tried to get divorces first from one woman and then from the other, but neither would give him up. He referred to the woman he had killed as "my darling wife," and to Mrs. Gordon as "my wife."

"Now that I have been found out, I suppose they will say that I murdered my darling wife," he exclaimed, "but that is preposterous. I didn't murder her to get rid of her. I wouldn't have murdered her. I killed her in a nightmare." He said that if he wasn't crazy he soon would be, and that both his parents had died insane. The Archers say, however, that while his father, who was an Englishman, died in an asylum many years ago, his French mother retained the possession of her mental faculties to the time of her death two years ago.

Ex-Judge George C. Appell, who has been retained as counsel by Morrison, soon reached the house and forbade any of the persons interested in the case to make any further statement concerning it, and Morrison was led to his room and locked in. Mr. Allier then came to this city and found Mrs. Archer and Mrs. Gordon at the latter's apartment, at 1,456 Third Avenue, and put them in a carriage and drove them to Mount Vernon to the Allier home.

When Morrison met his wife he rushed toward her, and throwing his arms around her, kissed her and begged her to forgive him. Tears flowed down his cheeks as he confessed his wrong doing. He then declared that the old first love had returned. He begged the woman to return to him so that he might make amends.

Drawing back from him she asked: "Why did you leave me for another woman?"

Morrison, instead of replying, again threw his arms around his wife and, weeping, declared he again loved her, and entreated her not to return to her home. Mrs. Gordon did not try to release herself from the man this time, but told him she would stay with him until to-day.

The general opinion among those who know is that his mind is somewhat affected. He is very nervous and an inveterate smoker of strong Cuban cigarettes. His wife believes his story about his killing the other woman, for she knows that he is a somnambulist, and says that several years ago she jumped out of bed as he stood beside her with a chair upraised. She awoke him, and he said he dreamed there was a little black devil lying on the bed.

Morrison has rendered himself liable to prosecution on several charges—one of perjury in swearing before the Coroner that he had never been married to any other woman; his wife, too, might institute proceedings against him for bigamy. Judge Appell told the Mount Vernon police he would hold himself personally responsible for Morrison's appearance should he be wanted, but last night a detective was detailed to remain at the Allier residence.

MARRIED UNDER NAME OF WOOD.

Morrison Shooting Will Be Looked Into by Dead Woman's Sister.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Prof. Alfred Morrison of Mount Vernon, who shot his wife a week ago and is now a confessed bigamist, married wife No. 2 in this city twelve years ago under the name of Frederick Wood.

The dead woman's sister here says she will further investigate the shooting affair.

THOUSANDS LEFT TO CHARITY.

Many Institutions Benefit by the Will of a Boston Banker.

BOSTON, Jan. 6.—The will of the late Jacob C. Rogers, the banker, of this city, filed for probate in the Essex County Probate Court, at Salem, to-day, leaves the estate in trust for Mrs. Rogers, and after death, relatives, faithful servants, and public institutions are to get the property. The bequests to the latter aggregate $160,000.

The beneficiaries named include the Boarding House for Working Girls, in Berkeley Street, Boston, and Trustees of the Groton School, $50,000 each; Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture and the Massachusetts Humane Society, $25,000 each; the Salem Fraternity and House of the Good Samaritan, Boston, $20,000 each; Temporary Home for Working Women and the Widows' Society, both of Boston, $5,000 each.

BROKER CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

Walter Fellows of Montreal Arrested and Refused Bail.

MONTREAL, Jan. 6.—Walter Fellows, a well-known broker, was arrested this evening in connection with the Ville Marie Bank exposure. Fellows is charged with receiving money knowing it to have been stolen.

During the proceedings in the case of Lemieux, the bank accountant, it came out in the evidence that Herbert, the teller of the Ville Marie Bank, had an account in Fellows's broker office, and had paid Fellows during a year and a half the sum of $125,000 as margins, which came from the bank's funds. The magistrate refused to allow Fellows out on bail.

Roland Reed's Condition Unchanged.

The condition of Roland Reed, the actor, at St. Luke's Hospital, remained unchanged at midnight. He was said to be resting comfortably.

MYSTERY ABOUT DEAD WOMAN.

Martha Gradot, Deserted by Her Husband Day Before Her Death, May Belong to Prominent Family.

Martha Gradot, thirty-four years old, was found dead in her rooms at 3,935 Third Avenue on Dec. 27 last. In a crib close beside the woman's bed was her ten months' old daughter. The day before the woman died her husband, Thomas R. Gradot, deserted her, and nothing has been heard from him since.

As is usual in cases of this kind where a child is left without parents, Superintendent of Out-Door Poor Blair made an investigation, with the result that he found the woman was known to have a friend or relative named Charles H. Dickerson of Dover, N. J., who is an employe of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. Mr. Blair communicated with Dickerson concerning the matter, and Dickerson came on to this city yesterday.

He was turned over to one of the investigators of the department named Clark, who failed to elicit anything but a meagre story relating to his knowledge of the woman, and before Mr. Blair had a chance to see him Clark had let him go back to his home.

Dickerson's story was that some years ago the dead woman, who had been a Miss Elizabeth Richards Chandler of Virginia, eloped with Gradot, who was an adventurer and who thought that the woman had money, on account of her high social connections at home. Dickerson said that he was a distant relative of the Chandler family, which was one of great prominence in Virginia, but he was either unable to state in what part of the State or Clark let him go without this necessary piece of information.

Mr. Dickerson also told Clark that he was unable to bury the woman whose body now lies in the Morgue, but so much impressed was Superintendent Blair with the story that he has ordered the investigation to go on, and has also given orders that the body be held at the Morgue until the investigation is completed.

He said last night that he would again communicate with Mr. Dickerson, and that, if possible, he would obtain more details from him. He has also notified the Chief of Police of Richmond, Va., to look up any family of the name of Chandler in the State, and to obtain from them any information about a woman of the above name.

The death of the woman following so closely upon her desertion at first made the police suspicious, but an autopsy held the body at the Fordham Hospital showed that the woman had been suffering from pneumonia. The child was also taken to the hospital, and from there to Randall's Island, where she now is.

At the Third Avenue address last night nothing was known of the woman's antecedents. The janitor said that she was of a quiet retiring nature, and had made friends with none of the persons in the house. It was known that her husband had deserted her the day before she died and that she had a friend in New Jersey, but nothing else concerning her could be learned in the house or in the neighborhood.

GIRL ATHLETES DISCIPLINED.

Basketball Players Coached by Boys Had to Forfeit a Game.

The girls' basketball team of the Erasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn, forfeited a game to the girls' team of the Jersey City High School yesterday. The match was to have been played at Schwalbach's Academy, on Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, but the Erasmus Hall team failed to appear, and the game was given to the Jersey City girls.

The forfeiture of the game by the Erasmus Hall team, it was said, was due to the disbandment of the team by Dr. Gunnison, the Principal of the school. Dr. Gunnison, it was declared, took this action upon learning that the girls had practiced for the game with the Jersey City team, with members of the Boys' High School team. He disapproved of the girls practicing with the boys, and disbanded the team as a penalty.

The Erasmus Hall girls were particularly anxious to win the game with the Jersey City team, and practiced hard for the match. While they were at practice at Schwalbach's Academy on Wednesday afternoon last several members of the Boys' High School team put in an appearance. The boys, it is said, went out on the floor and coached the girls, showing them how to pass the ball to the best advantage. It is declared that there was no actual game between the girls and the boys, and those present saw nothing improper in the coaching.

PRINCETON MEN CELEBRATE.

Football Team Who Defeated Yale Guests of Honor at a Reception.

Princeton's triumph over Yale at football was retold last night at the Princeton Club, where a reception was given to the university football team and the coaches and members of the Faculty Committee on Athletics.

Arthur Poe, the famous end, who in 1898 scored the only points in the game against Yale by his memorable run down the field, and who last year at New Haven won the game in the last minute of play with a goal from the field, was easily the hero of the night. He was affectionately referred to by each speaker, and time after time the famous "Tiger" yell was given in his honor.

Hillebrand, who was unable to be present on account of sickness, also came in for a great deal of praise, and attention was called to the fact that "Doc" had played on every championship team, both football and baseball, since 1896, and had been largely instrumental in bringing victory to Princeton. Capt. Erwards of last year's team was also praised for his excellent leadership.

Yale was not forgotten in the general glorification of the Princeton team, and was referred to as Princeton's best friend. A toast was proposed and the song "Here's to Old Yale" was sung by the large crowd present. C. C. Cuyler, President of the club; James W. Alexander, Job E. Hedges, Alexander Moffatt, and Capt. Pell of next year's team also spoke.

The latter said of next year's game, "We're going to win; I know we are; we've got to." At the conclusion of the speaking a supper was served during which there were songs and speeches.

SAYS SHE FOUND POISON.

A Strange Gift Arouses the Fears of Mrs. Seifried.

The Brooklyn police were asked yesterday to investigate a case of alleged attempted poisoning, in which Mrs. Mannette Seifried of 1,153 Third Avenue figures as the supposed intended victim.

Mrs. Seifried keeps a small confectionery store. Last Wednesday night a boy, David Bell, who lives at 1,177 Third Avenue, entered Mrs. Seifried's store and handed her a bottle wrapped in paper, which he explained had been given to him by a strange woman to deliver to Mrs. Seifried. The boy said that the woman had approached him on the next block and employed him to take the bottle to Mrs. Seifried, instructing him to say that the bottle had been sent by a man.

Mrs. Seifried found that the bottle was filled with a liquid which had the appearance of whisky. She examined it and became satisfied that there was carbolic acid in the bottle. Mrs. Seifried deported the matter to the police and detectives were put on the case.

The contents of the supposed poison bottle have not yet been examined.

Agricultural Works in Maine Fail.

LEWISTON, Me., Jan. 6.—The Whitman Agricultural Works in Auburn have assigned to J. P. Hutchinson, Treasurer of the concern. The factory, which manufactures agricultural implements, is running on uncompleted orders. No statement of assets or liabilities has been made by the assignee, and the officers are confident that there will be no loss to creditors.

Three of a Family Burned to Death.

UNIONTOWN, Penn., Jan. 6.—Charles, Thomas, and Allen Stott, sons of William Stott, were burned to death in their home to-day at Coal Run, Somerset County, and the residence was destroyed. Their parents were with difficulty saved, and were severely burned before they could get out. The three young men slept on the second floor, and the upper part of the house was a mass of flames when help arrived.

Supposed Suicide of an Editor.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 6.—A man, reported to be Charles E. Sutton, editor of the Logansport (Ind.) Daily Reporter, committed suicide in the hallway of a business block in this city to-night by shooting himself in the head, holding the muzzle of the revolver in his mouth. He was dead when found. He had only been in this city a day or two, being en route home from a trip to the Pacific Coast.

LOCAL NEWSPAPERS IN 1800

Queer Contrast Between These Late Century Journals.

OLD TIMERS NOT HUSTLERS

Advertisements Characteristic of the Period—Some Famous Editors—William Cobbett and the Rush Light.

One hundred years ago notices similar to the following, taken from The Commercial Advertiser of Jan. 7, 1800, were regularly seen in the few newspapers that supplied the residents of New York with information of what was going on both at home and abroad:

This morning arrived the ship Liverpool Packet, Capt. Beebe, in 47 days from Liverpool. Through the politeness of a respectable gentleman of this city, we have been favored with late London papers by this arrival.

Then follows an account of the severe storm the Liverpool Packet ran into soon after leaving England in company with a number of ships destined for different ports, some of which were never reached; followed by extracts from the London papers, nearly two months old. News from France was particularly interesting at that time, for Napoleon had lately returned from his ill-starred Egyptian expedition, overthrown the Directory, and made himself virtual ruler of the French people.

It is both curious and interesting to turn over the pages of these early newspapers, and as one reads the announcements of foreign events two months and more back he is struck with the remarkable change in the science of news gathering during the past century. John Lang, who was publisher of The New York Gazette and General Advertiser, gained wide fame for his sheet by its ship news. A lover of water and boats, it was often his custom to row far down the bay, hailing every new sail he could reach, and the following day the ship agents in the city more than once obtained the first information in the pages of The Gazette, that their cargo had arrived safely. As a consequence, Mr. Lang's paper fairly teemed with marine advertisements, and he purposely sacrificed his news features to matters of commercial interest. The Gazette was originally published at 41 Hanover Square, but in 1800 its office was at 116 Pearl Street, known as Franklin's Head, from a large wooden bust of the philosophical statesman and journalist that was placed over the entrance.

The Commercial Advertiser was an afternoon paper then, as it has remained to this day. It was originally started as "The Minerva, by the celebrated Noah Webster, in 1793, being issued "every day at 4 o'clock, Sundays excepted." A few years later the name was changed to The Commercial Advertiser, and in 1799 Webster retired from the management, selling out to his nephew, Ebenezer Belden, and the paper was published by him at 40 Pine Street until 1803. It was decidedly the most newsy of the New York papers at the beginning of the century, showing unusual interest in theatrical matters, occasionally devoting two columns to criticisms of the actors who furnished entertainment in the New Park Theatre. Like its contemporaries, it appeared in borders of mourning for several days after the news was issued of Washington's death, and gave full accounts of the memorial services in this city, as well as of those in other places.

A sample of journalistic activity in 1800 is given in The New York Daily Advertiser of Jan. 2. It was not printed on New Year's Day. The memorial services in honor of Washington were held on Dec. 31, and the only reference to the event in that paper two days after was. "We had a description of the funeral procession in honor of the best of men, Gen. Washington, in forwardness for this day's paper, but have omitted it in consequence of a promise of obtaining a more particular one from the gentlemen who compose the Committee of Arrangements. It will appear to-morrow."

The account did not appear the following day, and it was nearly a week before a programme of the parade was printed, the incidents of which had previously been described by all the other papers. The New York Daily Advertiser was published by Charles Snowden at 71 Pine Street. The title piece was ornamented with a crude woodcut of an eagle with a United States shield, and bearing in its talons a horn from which floated a ribbon with the motto "Excelsior." This paper was established by Francis Childs & Co. in 1785, and was the second daily newspaper in the country.

Besides the three papers previously mentioned another popular one was Greenleaf's New York Journal and Patriotic Register. This paper was the continuation of John Dunlap's well-known New York Journal, which was suspended during the Revolution and brought out again after the war with the addition of the word "Revised." John Holt died in 1784, and Thomas Greenleaf, who had been a successful Boston editor, bought the paper from Mrs. Holt in 1787. A little later he made two papers from it, one as mentioned above, being published twice a week, and the other daily, being known as The Argus, or Greenleaf's New Daily Advertiser.

Greenleaf was a victim of the yellow fever scourge of 1798, and from that time to the middle of 1800 the name of his widow, Mrs. Ann Greenleaf, appears as publisher. The office was at 54 Wall Street. She then sold the paper to James Cheetham, an editor who made His influence felt until his death in 1810. It is related of him that one of his pungent articles so irritated a rival editor, Matthew L. Davis, that he spent some time one day walking up and down Wall Street, searching for Cheetham, but the latter prudently kept from sight. In his last moments Cheetham was delirious, but Dr. Francis says that just before death he rose up and, looking upon his family, exclaimed: "Boys, study Bolingbroke for style, and Locke for sentiment."

The four newspapers that have been mentioned were the chief purveyors of news for the inhabitants of this city a century ago. Their budget of domestic news is exceedingly meagre. The only method of obtaining information from neighboring towns was through the papers from those regions, from two days to a week late, of course, or from private letters that thoughtful merchants would kindly turn over to the editor for use.

It took from two and a half to three days to reach Philadelphia. The regular fare was $8, but a rival line, early in 1800, cut the price to $6. This was known as the "Swift Sure Stage Line," starting from Paulus Hook, now Jersey City, at this end, while the Philadelphia headquarters was at the Green Tree, near the German Lutheran Church. Another line left William Vandervoort's tavern, at 48 Cortlandt Street, corner of Greenwich, and from the same place a new line of stages left three times a week for Hartford, fare $5.50. East Chester, White Plains, and Litchfield being some of the towns on the route. Leaving Mr. Vandervoort's tavern at 7 o'clock Monday morning, the passenger would get into Hartford the following Wednesday at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Another editor whose name is better known than the names of those who were publishing their individual papers was living in New York at the time. That was William Cobbett, the publisher for over two years of the famous "Porcupine's Gazette" in Philadelphia. During the yellow fever scourge in that city all of Cobbett's malignity had been cast upon Dr. Benjamin Rush in condemnation of the latter's purging methods as a cure for the fever. A long suit for libel followed, ending in Cobbett's complete discomfiture, and to satisfy a judgment of $5,000 everything he had was sold under the hammer.

The deposed editor moved to New York and did a desultory publishing and book business at 141 Water Street. Among other things, he amused himself by publishing a series of pamphlets known as the "Rush-light," in which he continued to make Dr. Rush the object of his venom. The first number is advertised in the New York papers of February 24. On March 22, Cobbett inserts the following notice beneath his advertisement of the third number in the New York Gazette:

As a most tyrannical attempt has been made to suppress the sale and put a stop to the circulation of this work in Philadelphia, and as it is apprehended that those in that city who hate the truth because their deeds are evil, will succeed in intimidating the booksellers so far as to prevent them from selling, this is to give notice that any Philadelphian, who still wishes to see the truth, shall be supplied with the Rush Light regularly by post, and that I will pay the postage.

Interesting information is often conveyed by the early advertisements, and from one in The Daily Advertiser of Jan. 3, 1800, we learn that Brooklyn was gaining fame even then as a boarding place for New Yorkers. This advertisement reads:

Two or three gentlemen that would wish to live retired for the Winter season in a private family can be accommodated in Brooklyn, L. I. For further information apply at this office.

Suburban homes were still to be had on the Bowery, for Thomas Burling, on Jan. 15, advertises that he has two or three "beautiful building spots on the Bowery for sale, consisting of two or three acres each, two and a half miles from the city."

And Leonard Bleecker announces on the same day that he wishes to sell a house and lot at 3 Nassau Street, the house being two stories high with a kitchen in the rear.

ITALIAN COMMERCE IN 1899.

Great Development in the Silk Manufacturing Industry.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Dec. 24.—According to the report of the Ministry of Commerce and Agriculture, the total value of goods imported into Italy during the first ten months of the past year, exclusive of precious metals, amounted to 1,184,022,612 Italian lire, or about $256,804,522. The exports during the same period reached the total of 1,055,824,150 lire, or about $211,164,830.

These last figures are eloquent ones for the progress of modern Italian industry, as showing an increase of no less than 71,211,144 lire over the exportations of the corresponding period of last year. The increase in imports is a smaller one, 20,480,603 lire. This increase is due principally to the large recent importations of cocoons and raw Asiatic silks—to the extent of an increase of 38,000,000f.—above the value of these imports during 1898.

The immense increase of the silk industries of Italy may be seen from the following figures: The total amount of raw silk, cocoons, &c., imported into this country from Jan. 1 to Oct. 30 of this year amounted to 133,788,153 francs, while the exports of silk goods during the same time amounted to 342,356,553 francs, an increase of 22,467,621 francs on last year.

The chief centre of the silk industry is Milan, and the rest of the trade is monopolized by the other North Italian cities, but this fact is not hindering the rapid growth of the production of raw silk in Tuscany and other parts of the peninsula.

No better idea could be given of the importance of these Italian manufactures and their high standard of excellence than the display at the exposition at Como during this past Summer.

STYLES IN OPERA GLASSES.

An Article in Which Fads and Fashions Do Not Play Many Tricks—Improvements in Power Sought.

The opera glass is one article of common use with which fads and fashions do not play many tricks. Even science, after placing the glasses well on their feet, has not meddled much with them until within the last few years, when there have been some radical improvements. One great discovery in this line has been the Jene glasses, brought to perfection by Dr. Abbe in Germany in 1894.

These glasses are a revelation of what may be in the way of a glass for the stage or field. New Yorkers began to use them to some extent during the Dewey celebration and the following yacht races, when many people bought and used them for the first time. They are an expensive glass, and for that reason, and because people have been so long accustomed to the poorer glasses it will be some time before it can be said that the glasses are generally used by people of ordinary means. People, as a whole, will hesitate a long time before paying $50—more or less according to size—for anything which is merely to add to their comfort and convenience in sports and amusements.

The new instrument is an odd-looking little affair, two double-barreled glasses, an awkward length being avoided by this method of manufacture, and also Dr. Abbe's valuable discovery of the use of two double reflecting prisms put into practice, and a field of view obtained six or eight times as great as with the ordinary glass. The small field has always been the great trouble with the old glasses. In the comparatively narrow limits of a stage it is not so bad, but then it is not comfortable. The regular opera glass field takes in only a part of one or two people. It is necessary to constantly sweep the stage, take down the glass to obtain a full view, find the interesting point, and then focus the glass upon the object. In the field the matter is still more difficult. The head and body move with the glass to cover a moving body, or move up and down and around to cover entirely one that is stationary. To take in a whole stage at a time or the two yachts in a race is an advantage that cannot be underestimated. At the same time the expense as well, some people say, as the shape of the glasses make the time some distance away before the better glasses will be commonly used. Women, the chief patrons of the opera glass, will not, it is said, use a glass of awkward shape.

One feature the new glasses have in common with the newer makes of the ordinary opera or field glass is that of lightness, aluminum being used for the metal work. This metal, which has for a long time been trying to obtain a hold upon the public, is apparently an ideal material for glasses. The Jene glasses are made of it, covered with leather of the usual style, the part which shows being of the metal color japanned black so that it is not noticeable, or oxidized, making a shade difference between the color of the body of the glass and the neck, a difference which relieves the monotony of the appearance. As to lightness, the gain is very great, and the aluminum never tarnishes. It is to be found now in many glasses of the ordinary type and combined with many ornamental materials.

The opera glasses made for women's use are pretty things, or at least we have come to think them so, and certainly the ornamental work and the materials put into the outside are unquestionably beautiful. People who think they know the public taste say that there is not a woman who would not prefer the glass now in common use to the infinitely superior but more clumsy looking Jene glass. Whether that is so remains to be seen. There is but little doubt that if the ordinary woman had her choice between putting $50 into an opera glass or something else, she would choose a five-dollar glass every time, and get a new gown or a coat with the remaining $45. Whether at an equal price she would choose the inferior glass for its more beautiful appearance, is a question that it might not be well to try to decide publicly.

One thing is certain, it is very seldom that a woman buys her own opera glasses. They are usually gifts from the male members of her family, and if the experience of a bicycle dealer in the difference in the wheels the ordinary man buys for himself and for the women of his family is to be repeated in glasses, the woman is pretty sure to have the cheap glass for a long time to come. It is almost invariably the case, the bicycle man says, from a wide experience, that the man buys a hundred-dollar wheel for himself and a twenty-five-dollar wheel for his wife. If the man does not hesitate in making such a choice when the difference in price may be a matter of life or death, he is not likely to waste his money on expensive glasses for his wife.

However, the ordinary glass need not be inexpensive because it has not a wide field. Far more money has been put into the old glasses than in the new, which so far, have been made for use rather than beauty. There have been made within the knowledge of opera glass dealers of New York a number of opera glasses for the wealthy women of the city, the frames of which were entirely of gold and set with diamonds, a monogram frequently, costing about $3,000 a pair, varying somewhat, according to the size and number of the diamonds. Naturally these glasses are not common even among millionaires.

The most popular glass, and the one most sold, is the mother of pearl. This is the most showy glass that can be had for the money, and is in good taste. This is usually the white mother of pearl, but many notes are played upon pearl. The most expensive pearl glass, and one that is almost proportionately unserviceable, is one made entirely of pearl. This is a delicate virginal looking glass with no metal about it except the screw underneath. But it is fragile, and a fall would be almost fatal. It is made of innumerable pieces of pearl, 150 at least in a single pair of glasses. Not many are sold and those usually for bridal presents.

There are many varieties of pearl, some the natural color and others dyed. The mother of pearl, the smoked pearl, the Persian pearl, which has brilliant colors and shadings in dark pearl, owe their beauty to the work of nature. The amber, chocolate, topaz, and claret pearls owe their colors to aniline dye, in which the pearl is soaked until it retains the color. The big shells from which the pearl is taken are fluted, and the pieces are necessarily small, and many pieces go into an ordinary pair of pearl glasses.

The opera glass with the handle is said now to be the most popular one for women, and it is made in innumerable ornamental designs. The first handle glasses that were made had this support at the side. The stout woman theatregoer found this new glass a great blessing. The stout woman usually wears her gowns snugly fitted, and in a season when sleeves were more tight than at present she found it dangerous to attempt to raise her short plump arms high enough to get her glasses to her eyes. The glass with the handle solved a great problem. But then she was obliged to hold her glasses always with the same hand, which was tiresome, and she hailed with delight the adjustable handle which could be used with either hand.

These adjustable handles are becoming more and more popular. They have a little, kid-covered fork, and are easily secured to the centre of any glass, and can be held with either hand. They come separate from the glasses and in all designs, for the greater number of women have glasses without handles, and there is not one of these for which a handle cannot be found to match. The detachable handle has an advantage, also, because the one secured to the glass was awkward to carry, and there are opera glass bags now with an extra long, narrow pocket on the outside for the handle. The latest glass with the permanent handle has that convenience made telescopic and folding, so that the glass may be carried as easily as an ordinary glass, and in addition to the other advantages of the handle, the glass may be focused by turning it.

Enameling and porcelain painting on the enamel is the most popular form of decoration at present, and it varies in degrees of elaboration and expense. There are all colors in the enamel on silver—green, blue, red, white, and all forms of painting that may be found on porcelain. There are flowers and charming little figure scenes. All sorts of conventional designs—fleur-de-lis and other small figures in gold or silver—are found, and a pair of white enameled glasses have the four-leafed clover upon them in green. A Persian design in a Russian enamel makes a beautiful exterior for glasses.

The gold, silver, all pearl and enamel glasses are the most expensive. The ivory glass comes in the list of glasses, but it is not much sold, for in addition to its expense it is not durable in this country and easily cracks. The plain black leather-covered glasses are used by men almost exclusively. There are seven standard sizes in opera glasses, the medium in most common use, the very smallest, a tiny, pocket size, not as satisfactory because it gives a smaller field, and carried sometimes by men because of the convenience.

The pocket glasses for men, which have a slight skeleton framework, with sets of glasses at either end, which can be extended for use and which when folded can be slipped into a small leather pocket the size of a card case, were introduced two or three years ago, and are not destined to become popular. The opaque side is a necessity, and when this is not given with the glass it must be formed with darkness, and the glasses cannot be used in a light room. Like other eccentricities and fads, these glasses find a larger patronage in the West than in New York.

Glasses are very reasonable in price at the present time, and no one need have a poor glass. One that comes through the hands of a reliable dealer will be guaranteed. If it chances that a glass is not good it will be replaced, for the firm stakes its reputation on its glasses, and must keep them up to the standard.

Rothenberg & Co.

FORMERLY LUDWIG BROS.

34, 36, 38, 40, 42 West Fourteenth Street.

MONEY REFUNDED ON ANY UNSATISFACTORY PURCHASE.

For Our Great Introductory January Sale

We not only intend to close out all odds and ends and accumulations from our great Selling, regardless of COST or FORMER selling prices, but by careful foresight and shrewd manipulation of the market supply, new goods will also be offered during this sale at unmatchable low prices.

THIS IS THE TIME WHEN WE SHUT OUR EYES TO COST OR LOSS AND OFFER THE GREATEST BARGAINS IN THIS CITY. Other departments not herewith mentioned offer equally interesting reductions in prices as those particularized in this advertisement. Note in particular the stupendous reductions in the departments herewith for this great sale—the greatest Bargain Event of the new year.

Introductory January Sale **Muslin Underwear.**

This sale means reliable goods at the very lowest prices quoted this season. The best materials, style and workmanship are guaranteed in every garment placed in this sale. You'll be sure to save money by taking advantage of this great sale, for the prices herewith disclose immense saving possibilities, and the values cannot be matched anywhere—in fact, it's a sale which is planned to eclipse all past records here or elsewhere. Now for the items and prices:

Corset Covers. 500 doz. Fine Cambric Corset Covers, all felled seams, perfect fitting, trimmed with deep embroidery and torchon lace, V shape back and front, value 25c., special at . . . 12½c

Fine Cambric and Muslin Corset Covers, square and high neck, French style, value 39c., special at . . 25c

Fine Cambric, Nainsook and Muslin Corset Covers, trimmed with embroidery, Maltese and Torchon laces, French styles, value 50c., special at . . . 39c

Finer assortment of Nainsook and Lawn Corset Covers, in all the newest designs, at special prices for this sale.

Women's Drawers. Heavy Muslin with ruffle of cambric, value 25c.; special at 12½c

Fine Muslin Drawers, with deep hem and cluster of tucks, value 29c.; special at 19c

Fine Muslin Drawers, with 3-inch Hamburg ruffle, also umbrella drawers with tucked cambric ruffle, value 35c.; special at. 25c

Fine Cambric and Muslin Drawers, with fine emb. ruffle and cluster of tucks, value 50c.; special at . . 39c

Fine Cambric Drawers, with deep umbrella ruffle and inserting of lace, with cluster of tucks and ruffle, value 50c.; special at 39c

Very fine Muslin Drawers, with 6-inch ruffle of embroidery, also lace trimmed, value 60c.; special at . . 49c

Fine Cambric and Muslin Drawers, umbrella shape, trimmed with Hamburg, Maltese and Point de Paris lace, value 79c.; special 59c

Also finer grades with reductions in proportion to 2.69

Women's Gowns. Good muslin Gowns, trimmed with tucks and insertings of fine embroidery; also fine muslin, tucked yoke with hemstitched ruffles, value 50c., special at 39c

Fine muslin Gowns, Empire and high neck, all sizes, trimmed with embroidery; value 60c., special at . . 49c

Fine muslin Gowns, with 6 insertings of fine embroidery, Empire high neck and V shape, all sizes; value $1.19, special at 79c

We have the largest assortment of Gowns that can be had; goods that have been sold at $1.39 and $1.50; all styles and trimmings; special at . . 98c

A complete assortment of Gowns in all the newest designs, with reductions in proportion, to . . 7.98

Corset Dept. Very heavy Corset, long and short lengths, in all colors, trimmed with lace and ribbon, also silk stitched; value 60c., special at 49c

Fine Coutil Corset, heavy boned, perfect fitting, in long and short lengths, value $1.00; special at . . 69c

Babies' Dept.—Fine Cambric Slips, 3 styles, in emb. yoke, box-plaited front and emb. ruffle, also lace trimmed, value 34c.; special at 19c

Shaker Flannel Skirts, 36 inches long, full width, value 39c., special at 25c

Children's Colored Wash Dresses, all fast colors, trimmed with emb.; cannot be made under 30c., special at 19c

Children's Outing Flannel Dresses, in pretty checks and stripes, trimmed with Hamburg and braid, value 39c., special at 19c

Children's Bengaline Silk Caps and Bonnets, manufacturers' samples, 40 styles, none worth less than $1.00, special at 25c

Children's Muslin Drawers, made of good muslin, with hem and cluster of tucks, sizes 2 and 4 yrs. . . 6c

Sizes 6 and 8 years 9c

Sizes 10 and 12 years . . . 12c

Children's fine Muslin Drawers, umbrella shape, trimmed with lace, value 29c., special at 19c

Children's Gingham Dresses, 6 mos. to 4 yrs., all fast colors, in pinks and blue stripes, also checks and trimmed yoke, value 35c., special at . . 25c

Children's Aprons, made of fine lawn, embroidered bib, with ruffle over shoulder, edged with lace, value 29c., special at 19c

Women's Walking Skirts. Heavy Muslin Skirts trimmed with deep ruffle of fine embroidery, full width, value 98c., special at . 69c

Fine Muslin Skirts, with full umbrella ruffle of finer embroidery, also torchon lace inserting and 3-inch ruffle of lace, value $1.60, special at . 1.25

Embroidery Clearing,

Including thousands of yards of New Embroideries, New Laces, &c., for our January Sale at clearing prices.

10,000 yds. of Cambric, Swiss and Nainsook Edgings and insertings in lengths from 1 to 5 yds., this season's designs, 3 to 5 inches wide, per yd. . 10c

10,000 yds. Wider Embroideries and insertings, suitable for skirt ruffling, 5 to 10 inches wide, per yd., at . . 12½c

Narrow fine Cambric Edges, at, per yd., ... 5c

All-over Cambric Embroideries, open-work effects, 22 inches wide . . . 59c., 79c., 98c., 1.10 to 1.98

All-over cotton nets, Val. inserted, striped and figured designs at, up 29c., 39c., 49c., 59c., 69c

Fancy Cotton Laces and Bindings.

5,000 yds. choice Laces, including Point de Paris, Val., Duchess, Torchon, Renaissance, 1½ to 4½ inches wide, at per yd. 5c

5,000 yds. finer and wider Laces in above styles; in this line there are goods from 5 to 7 inches in width, per yd. . 9c

The New Year Sale of Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes.

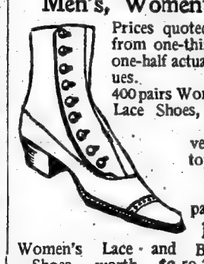

Prices quoted are from one-third to one-half actual values.

400 pairs Women's Lace Shoes, with silk vesting tops, all sizes, per pair, at 1.00

Women's Lace and Button Shoes, worth $2.50 and $3.00; choice per pair at . . 1.45

Little Boys' Satin Calf Lace Shoes, the kind you pay $1.00 for, to sell at . . . 79c

Little Boys' seal grain and satin calf Shoes, worth $1.39 per pr., at . 1.00

Women's dongola kid and patent leather Sandals, with one strap, a pretty bow and buckle, will sell for . . . 1.00

Men's Shoes.

About 200 prs. Men's Lace Shoes, excellent $2.50 value, at . . . 1.55

Men's Patent Leather Button and Lace Shoes, about 400 pairs in all; will close out, per pair, at . 1.98

A Grand Bargain Assemblage in Our Great Basement. Housefurnishings.

Gray Enamelled Ware of first quality; not one piece is defective in any manner, even though our prices are lower than what others ask for seconds.

Drinking Cups, Ladles, Hanging Soap Dishes, Basting Spoons, Pie Plates . . . 5c

Bread and Cake Pans, Dust Pans, Cuspidors, 4 qt. Pudding Pans, Wash Basins, ½ Pint Measures, Tubed Cake Moulds . . . 7c

2 qt. Lipped Saucepans, Fry Pans, 3 qt. Covered Buckets, Collanders, 1 qt. Milk Kettles . . . 10c

4 pt. Coffee Pots, 4 pt. Tea Pots, Roasting Pans, Chambers, 3 qt. Saucepans, 8 qt. Preserving Kettles, Large Soup Strainers . . . 18c

Gas Torches, with polished hardwood handle and cast-iron key 7c

Wax Tapers, with fringed end, 30 in box . . . 3c

Ironing Stands, the folding style . . . 59c

Clothes Hampers, large round willow . . . 59c

Loofahs, Japanese bath sponges, sold in drug stores at 25c., our price . . . 3c

Whisk Brooms

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S
CRITERION THEATRE Broadway and 44th St.
Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15.
BEGINNING TUESDAY EVENING,
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
MAUDE ADAMS
—IN—
THE LITTLE MINISTER,
By J. M. Barrie.
FIRST MATINEE SATURDAY.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15.
Charles Frohman.....Manager
3D WEEK.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
H. V. Esmond's whimsical romance,
MY LADY'S LORD,
with the
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY,
Including Wm. Faversham and Jessie Millward.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evgs., 8 o'clock. Matinées, 2:15.
Hoyt & McKee, Lessees. Charles Frohman, Mgr.
3D CROWDED MONTH.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
William Gillette
in the four-act drama entitled
SHERLOCK HOLMES.
By Wm. Gillette and A. Conan Doyle.
Only Matinee Saturday.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, 24th St., nr. B'way.
Hoyt & McKee, Lessees. Charles Frohman, Mgr.
Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2.
SECOND MONTH OF CAPACITY.
A HUGE SUCCESS.
MESSRS. FROHMAN PRESENT
The Most Delightful in Years.
WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS
By R. C. Carton, author of "Lord and Lady Algy." Cast includes John Mason, Hilda Spong, Phillip Cunningham, Grace Elliston, Grant Stewart, Eva Vincent, C. W. Butler, and Robert Hilliard.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. and Irving Place.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins..Prps. & Mgrs.
3D MONTH
OF THE GREAT NEW ENGLAND PLAY
WAY DOWN EAST.
Direction Wm. A. Brady.
MAGNITUDE AND REALISM JOINED.
PRICES, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00.
MATS. WED. & SAT., 2. Evenings at 8:10.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. and Mad. Av.
Charles Frohman.....Manager
Evenings, 8:30. Only Matinée Saturday.
TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EVENING
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
OF
MR. RICHARD
MANSFIELD
IN
SEVEN PLAYS.
Monday, (only time,) Arms and the Man. Tuesday, Cyrano de Bergerac. Wednesday, Prince Karl. Thursday, A Parisian Romance. Friday, Beau Brummell. Saturday Matinée, The Devil's Disciple. Saturday Evening, (Farewell Night,) Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.
Seats now selling for balance of engagement.
MONDAY, JAN. 15, ENGAGEMENT OF
MRS. LANGTRY
And Her Own Company.
From the Haymarket Theatre, London,
Presenting Sydney Grundy's Comedy,
THE DEGENERATES
Best Sale Thursday 9 A. M.
Mail orders for seats must be accompanied by check addressed FRANK MAHLER.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE B'way & 38th.
AL. HAYMAN & CO.....Proprietors
Evgs. at 8:15. Matinées Sat. only, 2:15.
THIRD CROWDED WEEK.
MR. GOODWIN
N. C.
MISS ELLIOTT.
MAXINE
"Brimful of Fun."—Herald.
THE COWBOY AND THE LADY.
CLYDE FITCH'S NEW PLAY.
SEATS ON SALE 3 WEEKS AHEAD.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15.
The Jefferson De Angelis OPERA COMPANY
IN "THE JOLLY MUSKETEER."
NEXT WEEK, MONDAY, JAN. 15, MR. RICHARD
MANSFIELD.
Monday & Thursday, CYRANO DE BERGERAC; Tuesday Eve. & Sat. Mat., THE FIRST VIOLIN; Wednesday, A PARISIAN ROMANCE; Friday, BEAU BRUMMEL; Saturday Eve., DR. JEKYLL & MR. HYDE.
SEATS READY TO-MORROW AT 9 A. M.

MANHATTAN,
33d and Broadway. Evgs., 8:15. Sat. Mat. only.
Wm. A. Brady & F. Ziegfeld, Jr., Props. & Mgrs.
EXTRA MAT. NEXT WEDNESDAY.
ANNA HELD With CHAS. A. BIGELOW and Great Cast,
In Smith & De Koven's Musical Comedy,
PAPA'S WIFE.
HOLIDAY MAT. LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY.
RES. SEATS FAM. CIRC. ALWAYS 50c.

CASINO! LIMITED ENGAGEMENT! Beginning Tmrrw (Mon.) Evg., 8:15
RICE'S
Great London Fairy Extravaganza!
MATINEE EVERY DAY!
FIRST MATINEE TUESDAY!
LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD!
A Gorgeous Revelry for the New Year!

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL, B'way & 30th St. | Matinées Tues. & Sat.
WHIRL-I-GIG and BARBARA FIDGETY

5th Ave THEATRE, Broadway and 28th St.
EDWIN KNOWLES..Sole Manager
EVENINGS AT 8:15. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
"Won success, and deservedly, too. Equals 'Runaway Girl.'"—Sun.
THIRD WEEK
MR. KNOWLES PRESENTS
The Latest Musical Comedy Success,
"Handsomely presented and cordially welcomed."—Tribune.
8 25 The Dresden China Girl. 35 Three Little Lambs. 40 Mistress Muse. 50 Bugaboo Song.
9 13 Only a Heart. 18 Peggy Blake. 42 Dreamily Dream. 50 The Pussy Cat. 57 Gay Golf Ball.
10 03 Willye Wyllie. 10 Down on the Farm. 27 Little Lola Little. 31 The Man Behind the Gun. 38 Burlesque Becky Sharp. 45 CARRIAGES.
THREE LITTLE LAMBS
"Attractively staged and agreeably free from vulgarity."—Herald.
"A huge success. Not a line which stands in need of cleaning."—Eve. Sun.
LIBRETTO BY R. A. BARNET. MUSIC BY E. W. CORLISS.
Company of 65, including Miss Adele Ritchie, Miss Nellie Braggins, Mr. W. E. Philp, Mr. W. T. Carleton, Miss Marie Cahill, Miss Clara Palmer, Mr. Raymond Hitchcock, Mr. Edmund Lawrence.

WALLACK'S.
B'way & 30th St. Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
LAST TWO WEEKS
FRANK
DANIELS,
In Victor Herbert's Comic Opera,
THE
AMEER.

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....at 8:20
Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2.
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
SECOND MONTH
THE MANEUVERS OF JANE
Henry Arthur Jones' Merry 4-act Comedy.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2.
150th Time Jan. 15. Souvenirs.
LAST TWO WEEKS.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
ANNIE RUSSELL in MISS HOBBS

14TH ST. THEATRE, Near 6th Av. Mats. Wed. and Sat. Res. orch. circle or bal., 50c.
350th Performance TO-MORROW NIGHT
SOUVENIRS Beautiful Imp'd China Teapots (hand painted) for all the ladies.....
ONLY 2 MORE WEEKS
of the BEST OF ALL RURAL PLAYS,
THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER.
New production—Novel Mechanical Effects.

KEITH'S
14th St., bet. Broadway & 4th Av.
Continuous Performance. 12:30 to 10:45 P. M.
KATHRYN OSTERMAN & FREDERICK J. POWER in "The Editor."
Beatrice Moreland & Co. in "Taming a Husband."
Eva Williams & Jack Tucker, "Skinny's Finish."
Frank Bush, Burton's Dogs, Florenz. Biograph.

PROCTOR'S 23d ST. FOUR COHANS.
Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c YORKE & ADAMS
Moulière Sisters, Ethel Levey, Moving Pic., 30 Others.

PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. Rossow Midgets.
Cont. Perf. Merkel Sisters,
15, 25, 50c. Ed. Latell,
Seymour and Dupre, Diana, W.C. Davies, 30 Others.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way.
Evgs. at 8. Wed. & Sat. Mats. at 2.
JACOB LITT.....Proprietor
ALL ROADS LEAD TO THE BROADWAY.
N. B. DO NOT BE MISLED BY TICKET SPECULATORS. ALTHOUGH THEATRE FILLED AT EVERY PERFORMANCE, SEATS ARE TO BE HAD UP TO THE RISE OF CURTAIN.
THE CENTURY'S DRAMATIC SENSATION.
KLAW & ERLANGER'S STUPENDOUS PRODUCTION, GEN. LEW WALLACE'S
Ben-Hur
Arranged for the stage by WILLIAM YOUNG.
Music by EDGAR STILLMAN KELLEY.
Under Stage Direction of BEN TEAL.
Out-of-town mail orders, accompanied by remittances, will receive due attention.

Murray HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St., One Block East Grand Central Depot. Mats. at 2. Evgs., 8:15.
SECOND YEAR
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MATINEE 25c. EVERY DAY
HENRY V. DONNELLY STOCK CO.
THIS WEEK, DAVID BELASCO AND HENRY DE MILLE'S GREATEST SUCCESS.
THE WIFE.
EVENING PRICES, 25-35-50 EVENING PRICES.
SUBSCRIBERS' SEATS RESERVED EACH WEEK WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

WATER DIALS
Koster and Bial's
JARBEAU
CHAS. T. ALDRICH, THE HOLLOWAY TRIO, MLLE. AZARA, Genero & Bailey & others.
TO-NIGHT'S CONCERT.
Lillian Green and Wm. Friend, Mark Sullivan, Frederick Bowers, Composer of "Because," &c.; Madge Fox, Olga Orloff, Geo. M. Hale, Illustrated Songs; Gertrude Haynes, Baroness von Bieber, Vashti Earl & Lulu Shepard, Helen Marvin, Madge Fox, Clifford & Dixon, Lillian Heckler, Pauline Hammerstein, Baroness von Waldenberg, and Melville Stanley Collins, Concert Pianist.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE
MR. CHAS. E. EVANS....Proprietor
Beginning To-morrow Eve., Jan. 8.
DAVID BELASCO Presents his new Comedy,
First Time in New York NAUGHTY ANTHONY
Cast: Blanche Bates, Frank Worthing, W. J. LeMoyne, Maude Harrison, Olive Redpath; 20 others.

AMERICAN CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 42nd ST. AND 8th AVE.
3d year. 100 People. Box Office open at 8 A. M.
TO-MORROW NIGHT
Gilbert & Sullivan's always popular
IOLANTHE
(or, THE PEER AND THE PERI.)
Misses Morgan, Quinlan, Tannehill, Lambert, D'Arcy, Zabelle; Messrs. Roberts, Stewart, Thomas, Moulan, Casavant, Myers, and the "BEST LIGHT OPERA CHORUS IN N. Y."—Herald.
EV'GS, 8:15. 25, 50, 75, $1 NOTHING HIGHER.
Matinées Wed., Sat., 2:15, 1,100 Seats, 25c.
Next week, MARTHA, (In English.) Jan. 22d, double bill, AT THE LOWER HARBOUR, (A BASSO PORTO) and FORTUNIO'S SONG.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA
Eves. at 8:30. Mat. Saturday at 2:30.
No Smoking or Drinking at Matinées.
MESSRS. KLAW & ERLANGER and B. D. STEVENS PRESENT
The New Extravaganzic Hit
Jerome Sykes and Edna Wallace Hopper and CHRIS and the WONDERFUL LAMP
Sousa's Music. Book by Glen MacDonough.
CAST AND ENSEMBLE OF 100.
Under Stage Direction of Ben Teal.
Only Mats. Sat. Mat. Prices, 50c., 75c., and $1.00.

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS.
WORLD IN WAX.
EDEN MUSEE
NEW TO-DAY
SPECIAL GROUPS AND FIGURES.
CINEMATOGRAPH
TO-NIGHT AT 9,
STORY OF CINDERELLA.
NEAPOLITAN TROUBADOUR ORCHESTRA
This Afternoon and Evening.

THE DEWEY 14th St. Between 3d & 4th Aves.
TO-NIGHT
GREAT BILL.
JAMES THORNTON, JENNIE YEAMANS, FIELDS & WARD, MAUD NUGENT, CHAS. B. WARD, EVANS & VIDOCQ, G. DELLA ROCCO, MUSICAL JOHNSONS, THE ELDRIDGES, THE DREAM OF MELODY, Robt. Recker's Harmonists.
Com. To-morrow Mat. and All Week.
VANITY FAIR BURLESQUERS
Two Great Burlesques, "Robber Roy," "Paris, 1900," Hassen Ben Ali's Acrobats.

Bijou B'way & 30th St. Eve., 8:15.
Matinée Saturday only.
—TELEPHONE NO. 2224 MAD. SQ.—
The Woman who makes you laugh. MAY The Biggest Hit of All.
IRWIN Best Orchestra seat only $1.00.
and her company in her new delicously funny comedy,
SISTER MARY.
The crowning triumph of her many successes.

HUBER'S 14th St. MUSEUM 10c. to All.

First Appearance in America of the Great Turkish Sensational Marvels,
Mohmed and Lillela Ben Jamin,
direct from Constantinople. Hypnotic performance. Perforate face, limbs, hands, and chests with daggers, knives, and other sharp instruments.

12—Hadja Tahara's Arabs—12
Greatest troupe of Arabian acrobats, gymnasts, tumblers, and entertainers, presenting entirely new repertoire of skilled native performances. 20 others.
THEATRE 2 CO.'S. ALL STAR SHOW.
Ada Jones, new songs; Whitely & Bell, The Evans, The Allsworths; Conley & Harrigan, The Macks, Edison's Projectoscope, Tiny La Rous, M. Le Roux, Jennie Horner and others.
EXTRA—FERRIS, HYPNOTIST, TO-DAY
Pony, 847½ lbs. Winner, J. Gallagher, 205 W. 40th St.

125TH ST. AND 7TH AVE. 125TH ST. AND 7TH AVE.
HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL
TONIGHT
THE GREAT LAFAYETTE
JAS. O. BARROWS & CO.
GUS WILLIAMS & OTHERS
NEXT WEEK
ROUND THE WORLD IN 80 MINUTES
IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Mat. Saturday 2.
LAST week but one of the greatest comedian,
SCHWEIGHOFER Mond., Tues., & Wed'y,
The Big Hit, Thursday, Sat. Mat., Friday, Sat. Eve., "s NULLERL (A Nobody.) By Morre. Under 4 Eyes, Wiener Genre Bilder, Vereinsschwester. Ein Blitz Maedel, (A Telegraph Girl.) By Costa.

COMIQUE BURLESQUE THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT
CITY CLUB CO.
TOBASCOSCOPE
SENSATIONAL MOTION PICTURES

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. Jan. 1 to Jan. 27. 75TH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of OIL PAINTINGS at THE FINE ARTS SOCIETY, 215 West 57th St. Open 10 A. M. to 6 P. M., and 8 P. M. to 10 P. M. Admission.....25c.

THE NEW YORK TO-NIGHT
ALL STAR CONCERT POPULAR PRICES: Adm. 50c., Gallery 25c.
COLOSSAL BILL—SHADOW OF CINDERELLA.
Mon., Jan. 15, "BROADWAY TO TOKIO."

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
TO-NIGHT, AT 8:15 O'CLOCK.
THIRD GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT.
Soloists: MMES. NORDICA and MANTELLI; MM. VAN ROOY and SCOTTI. Entire Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Mr. EMIL PAUR.
Mon. Evg., Jan. 8, at 7:45 precisely, Grand Double Bill. Revival of DON PASQUALE. Mme. Sembrich; MM. Scotti, Pini-Corsi and Saltignac. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli. To be followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Calve and Mantelli; MM. Dippel and Campanari. Conductor, Sig. Bevignani.
Wed. Evg., Jan. 10, at 8, LE PROPHETE. Mmes. Schumann-Heink and Suzanne Adams; MM. Alvarez, Plancon, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Fri. Evg., Jan. 12, at 8, TANNHAUSER. Mmes. Gadski, Olitzka, and Nordica; MM. Van Dyck, Van Rooy, and Plancon. Conductor, Emil Paur.
Sat. Mat., Jan. 13, at 2, CARMEN. Mmes. Calve and Clementine De Vere; MM. Saleza and Campanari. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Sat. Evg., Jan. 13, at 8, at Popular Prices, ROMEO ET JULIETTE. Mmes. Suzanne Adams and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez (his only appearance at the popular Saturday night performances) and Plancon. Conductor, Sig. Bevignani.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

Six Symphony Concerts for Young People.
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
Second Concert Sat., Jan. 13, at 2:30, AT CARNEGIE HALL.
Soloist.....Mr. LEO SCHULZ
Programme: HAYDN, Symphony, G major, (Militaire;) SAINT-SAENS, Serenade, (Strings, Organ, and Piano;) WEBER-BERLIOZ, Invitation to the Dance.
Each number on the programme will be preceded by a short explanation.
Subscription and Single Tickets now at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Tuesday evgs., January 23 & February 27,
Pittsburgh Orchestra
Victor Herbert, Conductor.
Soloist, First Concert, MARIE BREMA
First N.Y. reappearance
Seats, 75c. to $1.50. Boxes, $12 & $15. On sale Jan. 15 at Schuberth's, Tyson's, Ruilmann's, box office.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.
Tuesday Evening January 16th.
Mr. Henry K. Hadley
COMPOSER—CONDUCTOR.
Selected Orchestra of Sixty - Assisted by
Direction Victor Thrane
Mr. David Bispham
Tickets, $2. Boxes, $15 and $25. On sale at Schuberth's and Tyson's, (Waldorf-Astoria.)

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Next Tuesday Afternoon at 3 o'Clock, Second Lecture-Song Recital by the renowned English Vocal Teacher,
Mr. William Shakespeare
Assisted by MR. HENRY WALLER.
Third Recital, Tuesday, January 16.
Res. seats $1.50 and $1. On sale at Schuberth's.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
TWO PIANO RECITALS BY
MISS ETHEL NEWCOMB.
TUESDAY, JAN. 16TH, 8:15 P. M.
TUESDAY, FEB. 6TH, 2:30 P. M.
Reserved Seats $1.00 & $1.50. For sale at Schuberth's Music Store, 25 Union Square.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. SNELLING.
SONG RECITAL. Monday Afternoon, Jan. 22, at 3.
Mrs. Grenville Snelling.
Reserved Seats, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union sq.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Greatest of all Naval Dramas, The GUNNERS MATE
THIRD AVE. THEATRE. Monday Matinée. REMEMBER THE MAINE.

NAVAL OFFICERS' REWARDS

Secretary Long Urges Congressional Committees to Act.

Gives the Views of the Department as to Manner of Recognizing Services at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Secretary Long has addressed the following letter to the Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs of the Senate and of the House, embodying the department's latest view as to the best means of rewarding the officers who participated in the destruction of Cervera's fleet, off Santiago:

"Sir: The department has the honor to suggest that the present system of rewarding officers of the navy and Marine Corps for 'eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle and extraordinary heroism,' under the provisions, respectively, of Sections 1,506 and 1,605 of the Revised Statutes, has been found to be unsatisfactory, since in its practical application it operates unjustly, and in some instances defeats the purpose for which it was devised.

"At the present time some officers who rendered distinguished services during the war with Spain have, in recognition thereof, been advanced upon the list; others remain without reward of any kind, while others still, by the curious operation of the existing system, find themselves in lower relative positions than they occupied before the war of 1898, in which they so gallantly participated.

"An illustration of the objectionable operation of the present method of rewards is afforded by the case of Capt. Charles E. Clark, United States Navy, who commanded the Oregon during the honorable run of that vessel from Pacific to Atlantic waters, and at the battle of Santiago, and yet, owing to the promotion over him of Capts. Gridley, Coghlan, and Dyer for their eminent and conspicuous conduct in the battle of Manila Bay, is to-day two numbers, and if Capt. Gridley had survived would be three numbers, lower on the list than if the war had never occured.

"The vigilance, prudence, and capacity, unremitting and sustained, wisely meeting as they successively arise the countless details of the management of a battleship, establishing and maintaining the morale essential to good work, and bringing the vessel into effective action at a critical time, are qualities which entitle an officer to share in rewards, if any are given, for distinguished naval service. These qualities were exhibited in a high degree by the officers participating in the battle of Manila, who have been rewarded by advancement on the navy list. They were also exhibited by other officers, particularly those who so conspicuously and meritoriously participated in the battle of Santiago, and yet have not in any way been rewarded.

"Where officers have bravely and with zealous patriotism acquitted themselves in difficult circumstances with uniform success, an analytical comparison of their respective achievements is practically impossible, since all the varied circumstances of the several cases can hardly be taken into full and accurate account. It is, however, deemed to be the duty of the department to bring to the attention of the committee, with the recommendation that early action be taken by Congress in the matter, the general question of the inadequacy of the present system of rewards and to suggest that a remedy is to be found in the provisions of certain measures now before Congress.

"One of these (i. e., Senate 330, Fifty-sixth Congress, first session,) provides that the advancement in rank of officers of the navy and Marine Corps for war service shall not interfere with the regular promotion of officers otherwise entitled thereto. This measure is similar to Senate Bill No. 5,006, Fifty-fifth Congress, third session, which was prepared by the department, and has, I am informed, already passed the Senate at its present session, and, if enacted into law, will, in the case above cited, for example, have the effect of restoring to the officers concerned the numbers lost by advancements heretofore made under the present system.

"The other of these is Senate Bill No. 5,005, Fifty-fifth Congress, third session, providing for suitable rewards for officers and men of the navy and Marine Corps, 'for exceptional and meritorious service in the line of duty.' This measure is believed to afford a satisfactory substitute for the present method of rewards, would enable the department to confer upon the officers above referred to the medal therein designated as the 'honor medal,' with its attendant advantages and benefits, and would, it is thought, provide equitable recognition in the cases of other officers of the navy entitled thereto by reason of exceptional service in the line of duty.

"In consideration of the importance of this general question, the department urgently requests that it may receive such early attention of the committee as its convenience will suggest."

Pay for Naval Officers on Leave.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The Controller of the Treasury, construing the personnel act, has held that naval officers on leave are entitled to one-half shore pay.

FIREMEN TOOK THEIR TIME.

Ate Their Dinner While Flames Were Destroying a House.

An untimely fire occurred at noon yesterday in the house of Mrs. Samuel Hess, Hudson Boulevard and Fifth Street, North Bergen, N. J., while the members of the only engine company in the township were at dinner. It is a rule of the North Bergen company never to lose a meal for the sake of a fire, so they paid no attention to the alarm that was rung from the bell tower of the Grove Reformed Church by Officer Bertschky.

After watching the fire burn for half an hour an alarm was sent to Union Hill by telephone, and one of the engines of that town was dispatched to the scene. When it reached the house the local company had just arrived. Together they strove to save the house, but it was too late. The loss is $2,500, which is covered by insurance.

DISAPPEARED FROM A STEAMER.

Samuel Stone Missing When the City of Macon Arrived.

When the steamer City of Macon from Savannah arrived at her dock here late on Friday night one of her first-class passengers was missing. He had mysteriously disappeared during the voyage. He was a man about sixty years of age, with a gray beard, and registered as Samuel Stone.

The last time he was seen was on Wednesday evening at supper. The next morning he did not appear for breakfast, and was not found in the cabin when the steward went to call him. The vessel was thoroughly searched, but no trace of him could be found. The sea had been quite smooth, and it was not thought possible that he could have fallen overboard from the rolling of the ship, but there was nothing among his effects to show that he had meditated suicide. His valise was filled with well-worn clothes. On his overcoat was the mark of a Liverpool tailor, while a shirt bore the tag of a Des Moines store. There was also a prescription that had been filled at George Kneuper's drug store, at 283 Broadway, this city. The physician's name did not appear on the records in the drug store. Chief Steward Lyon of the steamer said he noticed that the man was slightly deaf.

DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION

Anniversary of Washington's Wedding Observed—Gen. King Speaks.

There was a genuine lovefeast at Sherry's yesterday afternoon, where the New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, celebrated the anniversary of Gen. Washington's wedding day and eulogized wedding days generally. Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent of the chapter, was the presiding genius of the occasion and introduced the speakers with epigrammatic remarks. Gen. Horatio C. King was the first speaker.

"When your Regent asked me to speak here at very short notice," he said, "I might have been at a loss to know what to say if I did not always keep in mind the text recited at one time by a little New York girl. She had learned 'Let Your Light Shine,' but when she reached Sunday school she could not remember it. But finally she exclaimed, 'I can say it now.'

"'Always keep the gas turned on.'

"I have learned that people who speak in public must always keep the gas turned on, but I am embarrassed, almost as much embarrassed as the girl who was going out with a young man for the first time. They were in the carriage ready to start, and she could not think of anything to say. But she knew she must talk, so she began:

"'My lips have been chapped all day. I have had to keep vaseline on them. But I rubbed it all off before I came out.'"

Mrs. McLean said in her opening remarks that whatever women might accomplish in the new century, their greatest power would be through love.

"I was very glad to hear that sentiment," said Gen. King. "Some people believe that women should enter all the professions, and become doctors, lawyers, and ministers. I don't believe many women here believe that. I think all doors should be open to women, but it should not be at the expense of what God intended her to be, the mother of a noble family.

"No event could be celebrated," he concluded, "greater than the happy marriage of a man and woman."

"But what did you mean by that story about the lips?" asked Mrs. McLean, as she turned to introduce the next speaker.

This was Randolph Guggenheimer, as a representative of the city, and the last speaker was Col. Vrooman. In speaking of the American flag he said:

"It was not quite two years ago that it was blown up on the Maine; it came down without losing a star; it came down over Cuba and Puerto Rico, to be a benefit to the people, as we hope it may in the future in the Philippines."

Then the women who had applauded the sentiment of woman in the home showed that they had opinions and ideas outside it, for a number in the rear of the room at the word Philippines hissed heartily.

TOMBSTONE, MARRIAGE PROOF.

Photograph of One Introduced in Jersey City by Woman Who Says She Is Michael Mullaney's Widow.

The photograph of a tombstone was filed as an exhibit in the Orphans' Court at Jersey City yesterday as evidence of a marriage. It was presented by William D. Salter, counsel for Mrs. Pauline Mullaney of Newark, who claims to be the widow of Michael Mullaney, a resident of Bayonne and once Postmaster of the town, who died on Dec. 21.

Mrs. Mullaney, in her application for letters of administration, testified that her husband's cruel treatment drove her from his home and compelled her to take refuge with relatives. Her application was opposed by several of the dead man's nephews and nieces, who alleged that while she had lived with Mullaney in Bayonne, she had never been married to him and had left him nearly twenty years ago.

Several reputable residents of Bayonne testified that they had known the applicant during her residence in Bayonne and had always believed her to be Mullaney's wife. It was then that Mr. Salter introduced the tombstone as a mute witness of the marriage he sought to establish. It was a modest marble slab and bore this inscription:

OUR LITTLE SIMEY.
SIMON K.,
son of
Michael and Pauline Mullaney.
Died March 23, 1873.
Age 8 years, 3 months, 10 days.

Sleep on my babe and take thy rest,
God called thee home, He thought it best.

Selected by his grandmother, Susan M. Keegan.

It was explained that the word "selected" referred to the two lines of rhyme which had been chosen by Mrs. Keegan. The purchase and erection of the tombstone by Mullaney were proved by the authorities of the New York Bay Cemetery, where the child is buried.

Mrs. Mullaney then testified that she became Mullaney's wife in New York on July 4, 1862. He told her, she said, that under the law of New York a formal ceremony by a minister was not necessary. Believing him, she made a verbal contract of marriage, and they went to live at 214 Spring Street, and several other places in that city. She was received by Mullaney's relatives as his wife, and when their child was born, in 1864, the boy was named Simon Keegan, after Mullaney's grandfather, at the latter's request. In 1865 they removed to Bayonne, where they opened a grocery with money she had saved from her husband's earnings. This was supplemented by several letters written by Mullaney, in which he addresses the petitioner as "My Dear Wife."

George D. Mullaney, a nephew of the dead man, testified that he had never known the petitioner as his aunt, and had never heard of her as his uncle's wife until after she had left his uncle's house. At this point the hearing was adjourned until next Saturday.

Spanish War Veterans Meet.

At a meeting of the members of Command No. 1 of the Spanish War Veterans' Association of the State of New York, held at 620 Ninth Avenue last night, it was decided to enroll as members of the National Army of the Spanish War Veterans, which has its headquarters in Columbus, Ohio. The local command has a membership of 350.

Lucania's Record-Breaking Mail.

The steamer Lucania, which arrived yesterday morning from Liverpool, brought over the largest mail ever carried on a steamship. This was caused by the withdrawal of so many of the big liners by the British Government. She brought 2,530 sacks of mail.

NURSE'S ERROR COST A LIFE.

James Gray Poured Eight Ounces of Carbolic Acid Over a Patient He Was About to Bathe.

The fatal mistake of a hospital nurse in taking carbolic acid for tincture of delphino, or larkspur, was the cause of the death of Henry Smith, thirty-four years old, a musician, of 338 Ludlow Street, in the City Hospital Friday night. The nurse, James Gray, is under arrest.

Smith, who had nephritis, was taken to the hospital Thursday. A physician examined him, found out his ailment, and then ordered Gray to give him a bath. Gray took the man for the bath Friday evening. After Smith disrobed himself and stepped into the bathtub, Gray went to the medicine chest and secured, he says, what he believed to be the tincture of delphino, as the bottle was labeled such.

Gray took the cork out of the bottle and began to pour the contents over the man. The bottle was full and contained sixteen ounces. Gray poured half of it over the man's head and body before he stopped. Smith at once shrieked like a madman, his cries being heard all over that part of the building. Immediately his body showed the terrible burns, and his hair began to fall off.

Gray, when he realized what had happened, hurried the man to bed. Olied silk, cotton, and other restoratives were applied, and when they failed to relieve the man an injection of morphine was tried without avail. Smith lived only an hour and died in agony.

The body was sent to the Morgue. There was no testimony sent with it, as is customary, but the explanation forwarded from the City Hospital is that it was mailed to Bellevue.

Dr. O'Hanlon performed an autopsy on the body of the musician yesterday, and then called the attention of the City Hospital authorities to the case. The facts were then at once forwarded, and the nurse sent to Bellevue Hospital, where he was immediately placed under arrest at the order of Coroner Bausch. The hospital authorities will make a thorough investigation.

Smith was a teacher of the piano and earned a good living, but was an incessant drinker. He came to New York three years ago from London, where he said he had had trouble with his people because of his love for drink.

He went directly to the Harmonia Hotel, at 138 Ludlow Street, and lived there up to the time of his going to the City Hospital. He often let fall some facts about his people in London, and it was evident that they were well to do. He said his father kept a hotel, and often compared it in size and appointments to the pretentious ones of this city.

YACHTSMEN AT DINNER.

Model of the Gloucester Given to the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club.

The annual dinner of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club was held at Sherry's last evening and was attended by about one hundred members of the club. Commodore Rouse presided. At the guests' table were Capt. John R. Bartlett, United States Navy; Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan, James A. Hoyt of Cleveland, Commodore C. A. Postley, ex-Commodore E. C. Benedict, and Thomas C. Wood, who was a Lieutenant on the Gloucester in the Santiago sea fight.

The feature of the evening was the presentation to the club of a silver model of the Gloucester as she appeared in action. This was the gift of a member of the club, W. Gould Brokaw. The presentation was made on behalf of the donor by Capt. Bartlett, who, as he ended his speech of presentation, removed a screen of flowers, disclosing the model of the former yacht Corsair, stripped for action and floating on a silver sea. Mr. Hoyt made the speech of acceptance. One of the officers who was on the Gloucester during the fight then told the story.

Pension for Ferryboat Chicago's Pilot.

Capt. William Durham, who had charge of the Pennsylvania ferryboat Chicago the night she was sunk by the steamship City of Augusta, has been placed on the retired list under the company's new rules. He will receive a pension of $70 a month. Capt. Durham, who is seventy-six years old, had been in the company's employ since 1839. His home is in New Brunswick.

Georgia to Redeem "Change" Bills.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 6.—Thirty one-dollar "change" bills, issued by the Western and Atlantic Railroad, bearing date of Aug. 1, 1862, were received by Secretary of State Cook to-day from Chattanooga, and he was asked to present them to the State Treasurer for redemption at 10 cents on the dollar, as the law provides. The Legislature passed such a law nearly twenty-three years ago.

LONDON THEATRICAL TOPICS.

"Belle of New York" Company Sails for America from Southampton—Louie Freear to Play Puck.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The departure of "The Belle of New York" company on the steamship St. Paul to-day attracted a crowd of their friends at the Waterloo Station, many of whom accompanied the company to Southampton.

Messrs. Kerker and Morton, who have not completed their arrangements for a new piece in London, are also returning to America. N. J. Norman, representing Manager Lederer, remains in London.

Edna May was the centre of attraction for a host of friends. She said: "While I anticipate pleasure in presenting 'The Belle of New York' in America I hope it will not be long before I reappear in England."

De Wolf Hopper has engaged twenty of "The Belle of New York's" chorus to remain in London in "The Mystical Miss."

Kyrle Bellew is seriously ill and has been ordered abroad.

Charles Frohman has engaged Charles Hawtrey for an American tour in 1900. Mr. Hawtrey is considered the cleverest comedian in London, where he has long occupied a unique position.

Beerbohm Tree on Wednesday replaces "King John" with "A Midsummer Night's Dream," which will be treated as a fairy play and beautifully staged. A feature of the production which is awaited with the greatest curiosity and interest is the appearance of Louie Freear as Puck. Miss Freear is the dwarfish and plain but very clever actress whose greatest success was as a "slavey" in "The Gay Parisienne," and who is the creator of the song "Mary Jane's Top Note." She recently appeared in "The Man in the Moon" at the New York Theatre, New York City.

MR. GRAU DECLINES AN OFFICE.

Refuses the Presidency of a Paris Society of Managers.

A dispatch received last night from Paris said that the society formed in Paris for the protection of theatrical managers held a meeting yesterday and, after discussing the names of prominent managers for the Presidency of the society, sent a cable dispatch to Maurice Grau asking him to accept that position.

Mr. Grau, when seen last night, said that the offer of the Presidency of the society was made to him prior to his departure for this country. At that time he declined to accept the position, and he still maintained that attitude.

BIG BRICK CHIMNEY RAZED.

Destroyed to Make Room for Lackawanna's Brooklyn Freight Depot.

The big brick chimney which stood on the former lumber yard of Cross, Austin & Co., at the foot of Clymer Street, Brooklyn, was destroyed yesterday. When the structure fell the bricks were piled twenty feet high over an area of about 20 by 50 feet, while about 2,000 bricks fell on the ground more than 50 feet south of the site of the chimney.

The chimney was destroyed to make room for the new freight depot of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company. It was 165 feet in height and contained half a million of bricks. It was built about twenty years ago, and was more than 8 feet in diameter at the base.

The services of Frank Hawkins, an expert chimney razer, were secured in order that the work could be done as safely as possible. The work was begun by cutting away the south wall of the chimney from the level of the ground to a height of four feet and props of timber four feet long, three inches thick, and eight inches wide were inserted as the bricks were removed. Half of the base of the east and at the west was then cut. When this work had been completed wooden props were saturated with coal oil and then chunks of wood were piled about the props within and without the chimney.

Several thousand persons watched the work, and just as the pile was about to be lighted several policemen appeared on the scene. It was then discovered that no permit had been secured from the Building Department to destroy the chimney, but one was quickly obtained and the fire started. It burned fiercely for nearly half an hour before the chimney began to lean slightly toward the south. A moment later it careened about sixteen feet toward the south, and then collapsed and fell with a crash.

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AMERICA'S CUP CHALLENGE

Report that Lipton Has Issued It Not Confirmed.

Sir Thomas Certain to Come Again, However, and with a New Shamrock Designed by Fife.

A rumor that Sir Thomas Lipton had issued another challenge for the America's Cup created considerable excitement in yachting circles yesterday. In the afternoon many members of the New York Yacht Club visited the Madison Avenue house, and commented upon the possibilities of victory for the latest cup hunter. An official of the club, who voiced the sentiment of all, said: "There is no doubt that Sir Thomas will send over a better boat than Shamrock this time, but we believe that American designers, builders, and sailors will be good enough to keep the mug on this side of the water."

J. V. S. Oddie, the Secretary of the club, said that he had received no official notification that a challenge had been issued, but hoped that the news was true. "I am somewhat surprised," he said, "that Sir Thomas should issue a challenge at this time, for, under the conditions governing the cup races, it is unnecessarily early for a series of races in 1901. I have known that Sir Thomas contemplated challenging, but as I have had no direct communication with him I cannot say whether or not the rumor is true. My impression was that he would wait until Summer before issuing his challenge.

"I believe that the challenge will come through the Royal Ulster Yacht Club. Mr. Kelly, its Secretary, will notify me when the document is ready. Sir Thomas's challenge will be accepted at once upon its receipt. You may depend on it that we will give him a fair and square race and do everything in our power to make his visit an agreeable one. He is a thorough sportsman and I know he has set his heart on lifting the cup, but that is the one thing we are determined he cannot have."

Mr. Oddie said that he had no information at all as to the new challenger, who would design her, or in what class she would be raced. He also said that in regard to the boat that would be selected to defend the trophy he knew nothing, except that whatever boat was sent over would be met by one in the same class, although up to the present time the matter had not been discussed. In conclusion, Mr. Oddie said: "If Sir Thomas has issued a formal challenge through his club, it is probable that we shall hear of it in a day or two through the regular channels, and the document itself will be here in about a week."

David Barrie, Sir Thomas's representative in this country, appeared to be greatly astonished when told that it was reported that Sir Thomas's challenge had been issued. "As far as I know," he said, "no challenge has been issued, and I believe I would know something about it if it were true. It is positively settled, however, that Sir Thomas will issue a challenge for 1901.

"Up to the present time Sir Thomas has had no opportunity of consulting with Mr. Fife about the new boat, but I can say that Mr. Fife will design the new boat. If he cares to undertake the task, that she will be a single sticker of about the same size as Shamrock, and will also be called Shamrock. Any other information cannot be obtained until Sir Thomas comes over to this country, which he will do next month. Even then I can hardly see what further can be given out, as Mr. Fife will not disclose the lines of the new boat. Sir Thomas's trip in February will be a business one simply, yet it is possible that he will complete the preliminaries for the race while he is here."

Mr. Barrie's statement that Mr. Fife will design the new Shamrock disposes of the rumors that have been afloat for some time that George L. Watson would draw the lines of the next challenger. Mr. Watson has evolved three unsuccessful aspirants for international yachting laurels—the Thistle and the two Valkyries. Mr. Fife's only opportunity was with the Shamrock, and Sir Thomas expressed himself as being thoroughly satisfied with her, handicapped as she was by the absence of the designer during the races, and the fact that no trial horse could be obtained in England. Sir Thomas is confident that the new boat will be a vast improvement on the challenger of 1899, and with that craft in commission as a trial horse he hopes for better results than last year.

YACHTS AND YACHTSMEN.

The old New York pilot boat Ezra Nye, which was purchased by F. Marion Crawford, the novelist, and transformed into a yacht, has been rebuilt. The work included a new cutwater and new planking above the water line. It was done near Mr. Crawford's home at Sorrento, Italy, and a photograph of the yacht exhibits the transformation to advantage. Mr. Crawford, in a recent conversation, said that the Alda, as he has renamed the old craft, is one of the most weatherly vessels on the Mediterranean.

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Isaac Stern's new steam yacht Virginia, which arrived in these waters a week ago from Bath, Me., where she was built, is being fitted out for a cruise on the Mediterranean. Mr. Stern and his family will board the yacht at Naples. The itinerary of the cruise includes visits to Port Said, Alexandria, Constantinople, Venice, Smyrna, and Marseilles. Mr. Stern expects that the yacht will be ready to start on the voyage by Jan. 10. Capt. Leander Jeffreys, who was navigator of the Vigilant when she went abroad under Mr. George Gould's flag, is master of the Virginia. John Leonard is chief engineer. The first officer is John Bond, who had charge of the bow gun on the Gloucester in the battle of Santiago.

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The steam yacht designed by George L. Watson for James Gordon Bennett will be a twin screw vessel of 2,682 tons. Her principal dimensions are 285 feet on the water line, 39 feet 9 inches beam, and 24 feet 2 inches depth. The name of the yacht will be Lysistra, and she is expected to develop a cruising speed at sea of seventeen knots.

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Capt. Uriah Rhodes, who sailed the Defender last season, when she was the trial horse for the new cutter Columbia, has been engaged by Mr. Iselin to sail the schooner Emerald this Summer. From this statement it would appear that the noted schooner will be raced again and Capt. Rhodes will again be a rival to Charlie Barr, who will return to the Colonia, should the Columbia not be sent abroad.

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Capt. "Ned" Sycamore, who was second in command of the Valkyrie III. when she visited this country in 1895, has been engaged as skipper of Charles D. Rose's new cutter, Distant Shore.

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The Old Mill Yacht Club has elected the following officers: Commodore—Dr. G. A. Cooper; Vice Commodore—August Dachtal; Rear Commodore—Adam Glasita; Secretary—M. Teed; Treasurer—L. Walker; Board of Trustees—David Van Winklen, F. Terry, and J. F. Lee. The club elected thirty-three new members, increasing the membership to 93. It was decided to limit the membership to 100, and dues were increased to $5. A new clubhouse, 50 by 100 feet, will be ready by Spring.

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The members of the Greenville (N. J.) Yacht Club, whose headquarters are at the foot of Linden Avenue, upper New York Bay, have decided to hold a ball in Belvidere Hall, Greenville, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 23, and elaborate preparations are being made for the event. The committee in charge are Vice Commodore Charles J. Leach, Secretary F. Louis Haeuptner, Mr. C. N. Pinkney, and Treasurer Oscar Greiff. Prominent members from other yacht clubs are to be invited. The grand march is to be led by ex-Commodore Alfred Renshaw, who is as skilled in the execution of intricate dance movements as he is in piloting his crack sloop Albatross in a fog or rounding up to his mooring.

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Clinton H. Crane of this city has been commissioned by a syndicate of Charleston (S. C.) yachtsmen to design a boat to race against the Savannah (Ga.) Yacht Club for the Inter-State Cup, now held by the latter organization. The Savannah Club won the trophy last Summer with the noted thirty-four-footer Dragoon, formerly champion of that class on Long Island Sound. The Charleston club's new craft will probably be built by Cawley at South Boston. In the meantime the Savannah yachtsmen are not idle, and have commissioned Charles G. Davis to design a boat for them. This craft will be built by Hanley at Cape Cod.

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The noted 46-footer Gloriana has again changed hands. She is now the property of Walter Abbott of Boston, who will race her extensively next season.

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The schooner Grayling, winner of the Goelet Cup for schooners in 1884, is being broken up for her iron and fittings at Greenport, L. I.

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Capt. Archie Hogarth, who will be remembered as the skipper of Sir Thomas Lipton's cup-hunter Shamrock, has been engaged as commander of the new 65-foot cutter designed by Fife, and now in process of construction at Fairlie for Mr. Kenneth Clark.

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Capt. "Bob" Wringe, who was also one of the triumvirate of skippers on the Shamrock, has been appointed Captain of the 65-footer now building for John Gretton, the brewer. The new yacht is from designs by Fife, and will be raced extensively.

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Dr. W. Seward Webb has commissioned Charles L. Seabury & Co. to design a twin-screw steam yacht, which will be built at the Morris Heights works. Dr. Webb intends to use the craft on Lake Champlain, and in order to get her through the locks of the canal to her destination, provision has been made to take off the bow and stern. These parts will be replaced when the lake is reached. The yacht will be equipped with two triple-expansion engines, and will develop a speed of 16 knots for a period of three hours.

BILLIARDS, PAST AND FUTURE.

Progress Among the Amateurs—The N. A. A. B. P.—Coming Tournament of the Amateur Athletic Union.

The past year, while it has been one of the dullest in the history of professional billiards, has been one of unusual activity in amateur billiards. In New York particularly has there been a boom of the game among amateurs. Indeed, the many competitions which were of a high order made up for the slump in the professional ranks.

An important event to improve the standing of the game was the organization of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players. This association is in no way affiliated with the Amateur Athletic Union, being really in opposition to the latter body, and has among its members the best amateurs in the country. A tournament was conducted under the auspices of the new association last December, and was productive of some high-class billiards.

The Amateur Athletic Union Class B tournament, held under the auspices of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, was of a National character. It brought out the best Class B amateurs in the West, but not so in the East. Stark and Poggenburg were the Eastern experts who did not compete, they having become members of the new organization. The tournament, however, was highly interesting, and introduced to New Yorkers a new expert in the person of Charles Threshie of Boston, the winner.

The next tournament of importance, in fact the banner amateur competition, will be the Class A tournament of the Amateur Athletic Union, which begins at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club on Feb. 5. Last year Martin Mullen of Cleveland, the present Class A champion; Wilson P. Foss of Haverstraw, N. Y., and Wyman C. McCreery of St. Louis were the competitors; not, however, because others were barred, but by virtue of their superiority over other amateurs, who declined to enter, and who acknowledged their inability to compete successfully with these three experts.

The entries this year do not include Martin Mullen. Foss and McCreery are entered, as are also Charles Threshie, J. De Mun Smith of St. Louis, Dr. L. L. Mial of New York, and C. F. Conklin of Chicago. Smith was a competitor in the recent Class B tournament and finished second. The absence of Mullen will lessen the interest in the coming tournament. An effort is being made to induce Mullen to reconsider his announcement not to compete.

Only a few public professional matches were played during the year. The Schaefer-Slosson matches in May, the McLaughlin-Gallagher match, and the second Schaefer-Slosson match in October were the only important events.

Shortstop Billiard Tournament.

Jacob Schaefer is back in this city, and is devoting his time to organizing a shortstop billiard tournament for $1,000 in prizes. The fact that Clarence E. Green has closed his billiard academy in Chicago releases Sutton, Carter, and Catton from their engagements there. These men, together with Eames, Gallagher, McLaughlin, and Morningstar, are expected to enter. Schaefer will remain here until he goes abroad, early in April, to begin playing in Lucien Piot's academy, in Paris.

GOLF MATCHES AT LAKEWOOD.

Fred P. Kimball Wins the Handicap Cup—Mixed Foursome Play.

A fair field of enthusiastic golfers turned out yesterday on the links of the Lakewood Golf Club, and two very good scores were made. The best record was that of Fred P. Kimball, who played the 18 holes in the low figure of 83 strokes, giving him the prize for the best gross record, and he also won the handicap cup, as his handicap of two strokes reduced his net record to 81. Craig M. Hamilton covered the course in 90 strokes, but on handicap allowance he tied for second place with Horace Waters, at a net score of 88. Eleven cards were turned in, the players and scores being:

	Gross.	H'cp.	Net.
Fred P. Kimball, Lakewood—			
Out ..4 5 4 5 4 5 6 6 5	5—43		
In ...5 6 5 4 5 3 4 4 4	4—40		
Total	83	2	81
C. M. Hamilton, Baltusrol—			
Out ..5 5 5 5 7 6 6 3 5	4—47		
In ...5 5 8 4 5 3 4 4 5	4—43		
Total	90	2	88
Horace Waters, Marine and Field—			
Out ..4 6 7 5 5 7 6 4 5	4—49		
In ...9 7 6 7 7 5 5 5 4	5—55		
Total	104	16	88
S. B. Ferris, Lakewood	107	15	92
F. G. Braithwaite, Lakewood	109	16	93
T. M. F. Mills, Lakewood	118	25	93
F. A. Walthew, Galveston	100	6	94
N. Mallouf, Garden City	102	6	96
Jasper Lynch, Lakewood	99	2	97
George W. Stockley, Lakewood	116	16	100
Robert B. Kerr, Lakewood	112	10	102

A mixed foursome match was played on the links of the Lakewood Country Club, and the prizes were won by Mrs. F. A. Walthew and E. Robbins Walker. The scores:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
Mrs. F. A. Walthew and E. Robbins Walker, Lakewood	121	10	111
Mr. and Mrs. Frank D. Beard, Lakewood	128	15	113
Mrs. E. Robbins Walker and James Park, Lakewood	118	0	118
Miss Wilson and Charles S. Bates, Westchester	131	5	126

GOLF AT ST. AUGUSTINE.

George Ayrault Wins First Prize, Beating Black in Finals.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Jan. 6.—It was decided last night to tee off this morning at 10 o'clock in the semi-finals instead of waiting until 2 o'clock, as the match yesterday had to be finished at dusk. When morning broke a drizzle announced a disagreeable day for golf, but the players started on time at the links of the Florida East Coast Golf Club. In the semi-final nine-hole score, first division, George Ayrault beat Clayton Dixon, Jr., 2 up and 1 to play. A. W. Black of Lakewood beat Clayton Dixon, Sr., 3 up and 2 to play. Second division, F. L. Champlin beat Robert Murray 1 up. A. M. Taylor beat J. P. Greaves 3 up. In the finals for the first prize Ayrault beat Black 3 up and 1 to play. Champlin won the Consolation Cup from Greaves by 2 up and 1 to play.

The closing event in the so-called "Miniature" tournament was a handicap match, eighteen holes, medal play, for which there were eighteen entries. Toward the close of the afternoon a cloudy sky brought the match to a dark and hurried finish, which to an extent accounted for the large scores. Several of the cards were not turned in. Clayton Dixon, Sr., and A. M. Taylor tied for first place, with 86 net, and will play off Monday morning.

TRAINING IN ATHLETICS.

M. C. Murphy on Doctor and Trainer—His View of the Pennsylvania Football Team's Defeats.

M. C. Murphy, the well-known athletic trainer, who prepared the championship track and field team at the University of Pennsylvania during the past three years, has told in an interview that the poor showing made by the football team at the University of Pennsylvania last year was brought about because the players were worked too hard early in the season, and that he could not prevent it because the head coach undertook to run things to suit himself. Murphy returns to Yale in June, and his statement regarding the football team was made when he was asked what caused the poor showing of the team of which he was supposed to be the trainer.

He said that the head coach wanted to act as trainer and doctor and everything else. The men, he says, were a splendid lot early in the season, but were driven and worked when the weather was so warm that they could hardly stand, with the result that when they were called upon for hard work they were too tired.

Murphy says that there is a wide distinction between a doctor and a trainer. The latter has only to do with the men when they are in good health, and must try to keep them so. A trainer usually has a good idea of how much a man can do and improve at the same time. This experience he has gained both as a handler of men and in spending years of training as an athlete himself under different trainers. Murphy contends that in track athletics a trainer is in closer touch with the men, and his ability as a trainer is best illustrated. In track athletics each individual has to rely on himself when competing. The men are picked out and put into the different events for which they are best adapted. One man is taught to sprint, another gets his work for a quarter mile, others go long distances up to two miles. Then there are the hurdles, high and low; shot-put, broad and high jump, hammer-throw, and pole vault. A trainer has got to teach all these things.

A trainer is not judged according to the showing his men make as a whole, but as each individual performs in the event for which he has been trained. Sometimes Murphy claims when men are beaten the public will set up a cry of overtraining. In nearly every case, however, he declares, the defeat is due to the fact that the men met and were beaten by better athletes.

As regards overtraining of athletes, Murphy says:

"This talk of overtraining is often carried too far, and as a rule any one making such a charge does not know what overtraining is. If he did he would know that the great trouble with overtrained men is that they cannot exert themselves to the full extent of their powers. That is the reason these men hardly ever tire; their nervous energy is used up to such an extent that they cannot work themselves out, consequently it is impossible for them to do themselves an injury. No one knows when his men are getting too fine as well as the trainer himself, and he knows better than any one what to do under the circumstances. He does not have to call in a lot of medical experts or otherwise, and ask their opinion of the man, and what they shall do with him; he knows his man well and treats him accordingly.

"I have heard a great deal about men injuring themselves in athletic contests, and that they have never known a well day since. I have been connected with athletics for twenty years, and I never knew a case of permanent injury from athletics. There is no danger in a contest when a man has been properly prepared; it is only when men go into contests when they are not in condition that they are liable to injury. A man is a hundred times more apt to injure himself doing heavy work in a gymnasium than on the athletic field."

FIELD AND TRAP SHOOTING NOTES.

Capt. A. W. Money, who has been shooting in the field and at the traps for more than half a century, has recently had a new gun made. Like a good suit of clothes, it was made to measure, and when he tried it at the factory it fitted him perfectly, apparently; yet when he shot at a few birds a day or two later he could hit absolutely nothing. He experimented with it by placing a ten-ounce hand guard just back of the rear sight. "The gun did not balance as well," said the veteran, "but I could kill birds with it. This is the first time in my experience that such a thing has occurred, and I am at a loss to explain it. Nevertheless I have sent the gun back to the factory to have ten ounces of weight added to it in a manner that will correspond with the position of the hand guard."

***

"Ed" Banks is still in the premier position among the trapshooters of the Crescent Athletic Club.

***

Capt. A. H. Dressel visited the grounds of the Carteret Gun Club a few days ago in order to obtain points on the method of trapping birds and keeping scores in vogue there. He said that the new grounds of the Inter-State Park Association, near Queens, would be arranged with four sets of traps in a row. Behind these traps a perfectly level plateau extends for a distance of a quarter of a mile beyond the forty-yard boundary fence. A railroad station is also being built on the grounds, and within a short distance of the clubhouse a casino.

***

Arrangements have just been completed by the Hudson Gun Club for an all-day shoot at targets, to be held on the anniversary of Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22. The event will consist of various sweepstake races and other matches that will be attractive to enthusiasts of shotgun and flying target, and will be held on the club grounds, on the edge of the Hackensack meadows, between the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and Erie Railway bridges. A luncheon will be served in the clubhouse, and an excellent day's sport is promised.

***

The stars of the trap shooting firmament are discussing the probability of a team shoot between experts representing the East and the West. Four of the best men from the "wild and woolly" are in town. They are "Jack" Fanning, W. R. Crosby, Rolla Heikes, and J. A. R. Elliott, and arrangements are at present being perfected to arrange the match with E. D. Fulford, Capt. "Jack" Brewer, and two other Eastern men. Capt. Brewer arrived in town Thursday afternoon, and is said to be looking for a match with any of the crackajacks for any amount, from $100 to $1,000 a side.

***

John Wright, Treasurer of the Brooklyn Gun Club, started on a duck-shooting trip Friday morning. His destination is Plum Island, at the eastern end of Long Island Sound, where, it is reported, a good bag can be obtained in a short time.

***

J. S. S. Remsen of the Brooklyn Gun Club has been appointed a committee of one to endeavor to arrange a team match at clay birds between that organization and the Crescent Athletic Club.

***

While Capt. Money failed to win any great portion of the cash in the various sweepstake events that were decided on the Carteret Gun Club's traps on New Year's Day, he did capture all the cranberry sauce that was served at luncheon with the roast turkey. The veteran remarked that it looked like "after a battle in the Philippines" when the waiter upset the dish on his shoulder and the crimson muss trickled down into his lap, amid the laughter of his clubmates.

***

The first contest for The Eagle Trophy will take place on Jan. 24, on the grounds of the Brooklyn Gun Club.

***

The new challenge trophies, bearing a championship significance, evoke a great deal of interest among the shooters and bid fair to make a keener competition at the traps than has been known to obtain about New York in some years.

***

Mr. J. A. R. Elliott, the famous expert, in reviewing his matches of the past few years, finds that he has shot fifteen or sixteen live-bird matches and lost but two, and those on a very narrow margin. His matches on targets are near the same number and ratio.

***

J. A. R. Elliott is reported to have offered to shoot Frank Parmelee three matches, each for $100 a side, at 100 live birds, to be shot on the three days during the return match between Omaha and Kansas City, which takes place at Omaha, Jan. 25, 26, and 27. Parmelee was willing to shoot one match, but would not promise on three. If it occurs the feathers will fly.

FISHING TRIP WAS A FROST.

Party on the Albatross Had a Cold Sail with Cold Comfort and Returned Empty Handed.

There is no more enthusiastic yachtsman on the Jersey coast than ex-Commodore A. Renshaw of the Greenville Yacht Club, and but for the ice which forms and drifts in the bay his 25-foot sloop Albatross would be in commission all the year round. Neither wind nor weather, as a general rule, makes any difference to the Albatross when she is booked to make an outing, and this was manifest on Christmas Day, when she made her final spin to the lower bay. Although a dozen members of the club had been invited by Mr. Renshaw to make the run to the "Monument," only two, Charles Johnson and A. Lightbody, essayed to go on the voyage, tempted by visions of a big mess of fish.

At 6 o'clock A. M. the trio set out under three reefs, before a strong northwest wind, the Albatross fairly flying along. Anchor was dropped off the "Monument," and although it was freezing cold, the party, clad in extra clothing, was thus far comfortable. After the anchor was cast, however, matters were not so cheerful, for there was a heavy sea, which caused the Albatross to pitch and roll to an unusual degree, and occasionally, when the craft dipped her snout into a higher wave than the average, part of it came aboard, and the yachtsmen frequently got the benefit of it. What with this and the uneasy motion of the Albatross, fishing was very difficult, so much so that Mr. Lightbody gave it up and sought the refuge of the cabin, and advocated a home run.

The remainder of the party, who had been getting plenty of bites but no fish, agreed to stick it out a while longer, when suddenly, as the Albatross rose on a big sea and gave a heavy tug on her cable, it parted, and it was then agreed to head for home. If it had been wet before it was wetter now, running close hauled in a heavy sea, and in a few minutes all hands were drenched with the flying spray as the Albatross bowled along against the northwester. Off the tide rips near Norton's Point the sea was worse, and in coming about an extra gust of wind snapped the boom in half. With the heavy breakers on their lee rolling up on the sands but a short distance off, the Albatross, without an anchor, was in a perilous condition. Mr. Johnson, however, was equal to the emergency, and the boom was speedily spliced with a couple of sweeps just in time to save the yacht from being driven on the shoals at the point.

The clubhouse at Greenville was reached without further incident. A colder looking pleasure party, their clothes stiff with the frozen spray, and their faces blue with the cold, and who came home without a fish, would be hard to find. Mrs. Lightbody, it is understood, had made elaborate preparations for the salting of the fish her husband was expected to be loaded down with.

The ex-Commodore's Christmas fishing party will furnish material for discussion for a long time to come, and will certainly not be forgotten by those participating in it.

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLISTS.

Cyclometer That Registers Mileage Saved by Coasting Devices—L. A. W. Tourists Abroad.

One of the new attachments to wheels next season will be in the shape of a cyclometer that registers mileage saved by coasting devices. This coaster cyclometer, as it is styled, records only while the rider is coasting, and gives the exact distance covered when not pedaling. The cyclometer keeps no record until the coaster brake is applied, when the little clock instantly begins to do its work. The idea is certainly novel, as many devices have been invented for measuring the work done in riding a bicycle, whereas rarely has there been an invention for keeping account of effort saved.

***

One of the interesting exhibts at the Cycle Show at Madison Square Garden this month will be a model of the Brooklyn Bridge made of cycle chains. There promises to be a return of the souvenir craze at the show, as nearly all the makers intend to give out souvenirs.

***

The Unknown Wheelmen will hold an entertainment at their clubhouse, 59 Ralph Avenue, Brooklyn, on Jan. 15.

***

Members and prospective members of the League of American Wheelmen who expect to make tours in Europe next year, and whose L. A. W. membership entitles them to a membership card in the C. T. C. of England, will be interested in the following note from The London Cyclist:

Next year doubtless many cyclists will prefer to tour in the ridable parts of Belgium rather than in France for reasons which do not need to be stated. It will interest these to learn that the Belgian Government appears anxious to foster touring within its confines, and has now made such arrangements that it will not be necessary for the members of the National Cyclists' Union and the C. T. C. to make a deposit with either of these bodies before obtaining a ticket which will enable them to enter Belgium territory without paying duty. This is a convenient concession, and one that should not be abused. We take it that, should either of the above bodies identify any person or persons taking a wrongful advantage of their members' privileges, no stone would be left unturned to visit them with condign punishment. Only those who have gone through the customs mill in the old days can fully appreciate the boon these touring permits really are, and nothing should be allowed to imperil them.

As L. A. W. members will be temporary C. T. C. members, they will be entitled to all the privileges mentioned.

PENNSYLVANIA CREWS AT WORK

University Squads Go Into Systematic Training for Selection.

The work of preparing the crews at the University of Pennsylvania began last week. More than one hundred candidates responded to the call of Captain Snover. Coach Ellis Ward has adopted the same general plan of training as last year.

The candidates will be divided into squads and drilled on the machines and taught the strokes for about fifteen minutes every day. The number of candidates will be gradually reduced until about six crews are left. Coach Ward expects to have these on the water about March 1. A training table will be established about March 15. It is likely that the plan of scattering the 'Varsity men among the various squads, as in 1898, will again be tried. According to this plan each man must fight up from a common ground for a place in the crews.

A cedar shell has been purchased for use this year. This is an entirely new departure. Mr. Ward says regarding the cedar boat that he is in no way dissatisfied with the paper boats he had been using, but he wants the merits of the two thoroughly tested. The new boat, which was designed by Mr. Ward, is on very much the same lines as the paper boats, but there is a slight increase in weight.

Sports at Eighth Regiment Armory.

The Pastime Athletic Club will hold an indoor athletic meeting, in conjunction with Company G, Eighth Regiment, at the armory, Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue, on Jan. 31. The following events are open to all registered amateur athletes: Fifty-yard run, novice; sixty-yard run, handicap; 293-yard run, handicap; 660-yard run, novice; three-quarter-mile run, handicap; two-mile run, handicap; running high jump, handicap; two-mile bicycle race, handicap; 440-yard run, scratch, for members of the Eighth Regiment. Entries will close Jan. 24, with G. K. Bolster, Pastime Athletic Club; Sergt. P. Umstadter, Company G, Eighth Regiment, and Dieges & Clust, 25 John Street. A reception will be held after the games.

Berkeley School Wins Hockey Game.

The Berkeley School hockey team experienced little difficulty in defeating the Lawrenceville School team at the St. Nicholas Rink yesterday morning. The local schoolboys outplayed their opponents at every point of the game, their passing being particularly good. The final score was 7 goals to 0. Two fifteen-minute halves were played.

ENTRIES FOR TURF HONORS

The Brooklyn Handicap Nominations Number Sixty-four.

Seventy-six Horses in the List for the Grand National Steeplechase Handicap.

Students of racing form in all sections of the country will have something more than the races at New Orleans and San Francisco to study now, for the candidates for the Brooklyn Handicap, entries to which closed on Jan. 1, have been announced by Fred Rehrberger, acting for Secretary H. D. McIntyre of the Brooklyn Jockey Club, who is ill, and within a day or so the candidates for the other big Spring stake, the Suburban, will also be known.

The entry list for the rich Brooklyn Handicap this year is an unusually large one, for sixty-four nominations have been made, and they include all of the cracks of the older division of last season, among them being ex-Corporation Counsel W. H. Clark's Banastar, the winner of the event last year; Imp, the winner of last year's Suburban; Ethelbert, the Realization winner; Jean Beraud, Algol, Box, Muskadine, Kinley Mack, and Voter. Last year's two-year-old division is also well represented, for Chacornac, the winner of the Futurity; Kilmarnock, Gulden, Montanic, Withers, Sidney Lucas, and Herbert are among the lot, and, although it would be against tradition for a three-year-old to win, the younger horses will be watched carefully for good work by the rail birds when the time for preparation arrives.

On last season's form top weight will probably be assigned to Banastar, for he was the winner of the event last year, and was an all around high class animal. If he has the top weight, second place, in all probability, will go to Imp, the Suburban winner. This speedy black mare was especially fortunate in all of the handicaps in which she was entered last year, and was frequently returned a winner at the most unexpected times. She showed more startling changes in form than any other horse on the turf, and bettors who tried to follow her form by basing their calculations on previous races, found themselves all at sea. Perry Belmont's Ethelbert will also figure among those most heavily weighted, for, barring a defeat by Raffaello, at the Morris Park Fall meeting, he was almost at the top notch in his class. His defeat by Raffaello was a fluke, as his subsequent races showed.

The weights for the event will be announced on Feb. 1, and when Mr. Vosburgh's list comes out, the students will feel that the racing season is near at hand.

The conditions and candidates for the handicap are as follows:

The Brooklyn Handicap of $10,000.—For three-year-olds and upward; $200 each, half forfeit, or only $15 if declared by Feb. 20. To the winner $8,000, to the second $1,500, and to the third $500. Weights to be announced Feb. 1. One mile and a quarter.

Horse.	Age.	Horse.	Age.
Banastar, ch. h	5	Wait Not, ch. c	4
Ethelbert, b. c	4	Harry Nutter, ch. c	4
Imp, blk. m	5	Sidney Lucas, br. c	4
Jean Beraud, b. c	4	Kirkwood, ch. c	4
Batten, b. c	4	Kilmarnock, br. c	3
Kinley Mack, b. c	4	Gulden, ch. c	3
Voter, ch. h	6	Montanic, b. g	3
Chacornac, b. c	3	St. Simonian, b. h	3
Admiration, br. f	4	Greyfield, ch. f	4
May Hempstead, ch. f	4	Mister Phinizy, ch. c	4
Raffaello, ch. c	4	Withers, ch. c	3
Half Time, ch. g	4	Marblehead, br. c	4
Firearm, b. g	5	Latson, b. h	5
Rush, b. f	4	Charentus, b. g	6
Algol, ch. h	6	Dunois, b. h	6
Box, ch. h	6	The Roman, b. h	6
Lieber Karl, ch. h	5	Golden Link, br. c	4
King Barleycorn, ch. c	4	Sidney Lucas, ch. c	3
Manuel, b. c	4	Lamplighted, ch. c	3
Lothario, b. c	4	Jacobus, To, gr. c	4
Approval, b. c	4	Knight of the Garter,	
Prince McClurg, br. c	4	b. h	6
Survivor, b. c	4	Hammock, blk. c	3
Little Saint, ch. c	4	De Lacy, ch. c	3
Intrude, ch. h	5	Mayor Gilroy, b. c	3
Autumn, br. h	5	Old Tank, ch. g	3
Previous, b. h	5	Tuddy, ch. c	4
Muskadine, b. h	5	Petruchio, br. c	3
Kriss Kringle, b. g	5	Star Bright, br. c	3
High Order, b. c	3	Herbert, b. c	3
Warrenton, b. h	6	Strathconan, ch. g	4
The Kentuckian, ch. c	3	Sarmatian, ch. c	3
Jack Point, br. c	4		

With the entries for the Brooklyn were announced also the seventy-six nominations for the Grand National Steeplechase Handicap, the richest cross-country event of the year. This event was decided last year at Morris Park, but this season the patrons of the Brooklyn Jockey Club will find it on the racing bill at Gravesend. All of the crack timber-toppers of last year are entered, and some good ones that were flat racers last season are also on the list. The nominations and conditions are as follows:

Grand National Steeplechase Handicap.—For four-year-olds and upward; $100 each, half forfeit, or only $25 if declared by P. M. on the day preceding the race; with $5,000 added, of which $2,500 is contributed by gentlemen interested in steeplechasing, and $2,500 by the Brooklyn Jockey Club, of which $1,000 to the second and $500 to the third. Weights to be announced five days before the race. Full course, about two miles and a half.

Horse.	Age.	Horse.	Age.
Charagrace, b. g	5	Champion, b. g	4
Spurs, br. g	4	Challenger, br. g	6
Sir Hubert, ch. g	4	Rheinstrom, ch. g	6
Lindley Murray, ch. g	5	Florian, br. g	5
Ingomar, b. g	*	Pantris, br. g	5
Dutch Skater, br. h	4	Mayor, ch. g	4
Brahmin, br. g	5	Mazo, ch. g	4
Dr. Eichberg, br. c	4	Plagiarist, b. g	4
Limelight, b. g	4	Hardy C., b. g	5
Semper Ego, b. h	5	Cock Robin, ch. h	5
Nuto, ch. g	4	Uriel, br. h	6
Mars Chan, ch. g	4	Populist, b. g	*
Diversion, b. g	6	Nicholas, b. g	*
Dave S., ch. g	6	Howard Mann, b. h	*
Lynnbrook, ch. g	4	Premier, ch. h	*
The Purser, ch. g	4	Kinney, br. g	*
Van Ship, ch. g	4	Westtown, ch. g	*
Dr. Catlett, ch. g	6	Baby Bill, ch. g	*
Prosecutor, ch. h	6	High Tide II., ch. g	*
Dudley E., b. h	5	Charlie O., ch. g	4
Lackland, br. c	4	Dryden, b. g	5
Philae, br. m	5	Chivarra, b. h	6
King Olaf, b. g	5	Old Tank, ch. g	3
Waco, br. g	5	Larva, ch. c	4
Phillidore, b. g	4	Tentore, ch. m	5
Plato, b. g	4	Florida Rose, ch. m	5
Thorncliffe, b. g	*	Desperado, ch. c	4
Decameron, br. g	4	Ahhom, br. c	4
Cameret, ch. g	*	The Bachelor, ch. g	4
Olindo, ch. g	*	Buela, b. m	6
Perlon, ch. g	5	Ineennamara, b. f	4
Cousin Jess, ch. g	4	Mr. Stoffel, ch. g	5
Cosmopolitan, b. g	4	George Keene, b. g	5
Golden Buckle, ch. g	4	Wild Heather II., ch. g	*
Dareall, br. h	6	The Monon, b. h	5
Flinn d'Or, ch. g	4	Tulane, br. c	4
Trillion, ch. g	5	Iranian, ch. g	6

*Aged.

RACING IN CHICAGO.

Hawthorne and Harlem Divide Time for the Season.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—Seven valuable stakes are announced for the Spring meeting of the Chicago Jockey Club at Hawthorne race track, the entries for which will close March 7. These events are for the initial meeting of 1900, and will be run in the early part of the season, which will probably open about June 1.

An amicable arrangement has been made for a division of dates between the Hawthorne and Harlem tracks, and racing will be conducted on the same basis as last season, each club giving two-week meetings alternately. If the managers of the Washington Park Club should decide to have a race meeting next Summer, Hawthorne and Harlem will waive their dates, so as to give the South Side course an unobstructed stretch of at least twenty-five days, and more if wanted.

Racing Results at Tanfaran.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—Tanfaran results:

FIRST RACE.—Selling. Five-eighths of a mile. Albert Baldwin, Sr., 105 pounds, (Vittatoe,) 5 to 1, won; Miss Reel, 95, (J. Walsh,) 25 to 1, second; Braw Lass, 100, (T. Walsh,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:02½. Hunch, Jockey Bill, Florence Fink, Miss Soak, Wild Held, The Offering, Felicite, Cymona, and Delecta also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Two-year-olds. Three-eighths of a mile. Sofala, 105 pounds, (Bullman,) 6 to 1, won; Rathgar, 107, (N. Hill,) 2½ to 1, second; Laura Marie, 105, (Conley,) 3 to 1, third. Time—0:36½. Woeful, Lilly Digge, Carlonia, and Moon Bright also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling. One mile. Red Pirate, 103 pounds, (Henry,) even, won; Alicia, 103, (Ross,) 4 to 1, second; Summer, 88, (J. Martin,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:44. Midian, Greyhurst, Gilbert, Filibet, Rapido, Prestome, Modwena, Terrene, and Rixford also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling. One mile and a quarter. Daisy F., 104 pounds, (Jenkins,) 8 to 5, won; Potente, 107, (T. Walsh,) 2½ to 1, second; Scotch Plaid, 106, (Vittatoe,) 25 to 1, third. Time—2:08. Topmast, Tappan, and Meadowthorpe also ran.

SEVENTH REGIMENT SHOOT

Company B Wins Competition for the Steele Trophy.

Team from Company D Victorious in Halsted Match and Retains the Trophy.

Two company matches for the Capt. Henry S. Steele and Halsted Trophies were shot last night at the Seventh Regiment armory ranges. The former event was the first of the series of two annual competitions for the possession of the Steele Trophy, which was won last year by Company C. The team from Company B, with a score of 314 out of a possible 350, won temporary possession of the trophy last night. It will be held for the season by the team making the highest aggregate score in the two competitions, the second being set for Feb. 24. Permanent possession of the trophy will be accorded the team winning it three times, not necessarily consecutive.

The Steele match is open to teams of five men from each company, one from the field, staff, and non-commissioned staff, one from the Hospital Corps, and one from the veterans. The time limit for each team is fifteen minutes. Seven shots are fired standing at 200 yards and seven prone at 500 yards. The scores follow:

COMPANY B.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Lieut. O. M. Beach, Jr.	31	31	62
Lieut. H. V. D. Black	31	34	65
Sergt. E. P. Fowler	30	34	64
Sergt. E. P. Sands	29	31	60
Private J. D. Thees, Jr.	29	34	63
Total	150	164	314

COMPANY F.

Q. M. Sergt. F. W. Perkins	32	31	63
Sergt. C. L. Comfort	33	32	65
Sergt. A. Stevens	32	31	63
Corp. L. L. Clarke	33	31	64
Corp. W. H. Scofield	31	27	58
Total	161	152	313

COMPANY G.

Capt. W. J. Underwood	30	32	62
Lieut. H. E. Crall	30	30	60
Lance Corp. W. N. Croxton	29	32	61
Private W. H. Palmer, Jr.	31	34	65
Private W. M. Stilwell, Jr.	31	32	63
Total	151	160	311

COMPANY C.

Sergt. E. C. Robinson	34	30	64
Corp. C. J. Austin	31	32	63
Lance Corp. A. Balthasar	28	31	59
Private W. N. Bavier	31	30	61
Private O. Wuerz	30	32	62
Total	154	155	309

COMPANY E.

Capt. J. A. Davidson	29	30	59
Lieut. A. E. Pressinger	31	34	65
Lieut. P. L. White	31	33	64
Corp. A. E. Wells	29	32	61
Private E. F. Lonsdale	31	29	60
Total	151	158	309

COMPANY K.

Capt. R. McLean	30	33	63
Corp. B. Dominick, Jr.	32	31	63
Corp. P. Jay	29	29	58
Corp. A. V. Stout	31	34	65
Lance Corp. E. S. Auchincloss	29	29	58
Total	151	156	307

COMPANY H.

Lieut. J. Wetherspoon	32	31	63
Sergt. A. M. Pressinger	31	32	63
Corp. J. H. Ford	29	30	59
Private M. K. Miller	27	32	59
Private W. C. Relyea	27	32	59
Total	146	157	303

COMPANY I.

Sergt. B. B. McAlpin	30	30	60
Sergt. J. L. Roberts, Jr.	30	29	59
Corp. W. B. Cowperthwait	30	33	63
Corp. W. A. O'Connor	34	31	65
Private G. D. Arthur, 2d	28	28	56
Total	152	151	303

COMPANY D.

Corp. E. S. Coy	29	32	61
Corp. E. M. Leask	31	28	59
Private W. M. Phillips	30	30	60
Private L. Pinder	31	30	61
Private W. B. Short	31	29	60
Total	152	149	301

COMPANY A.

Sergt. S. M. Cook	31	30	61
Sergt. G. W. Rosevelt, Jr.	26	31	57
Corp. H. L. Nalsawald	33	32	65
Private J. K. Green	29	30	59
Private H. H. Meeder	26	29	55
Total	145	152	297

FIELD, STAFF, AND N. C. S.

Major A. W. Conover	27	26	53
Capt. W. H. Palmer	27	33	60
Lieut. G. W. Carnochan	31	32	63
Sergt. R. M Kalloch	30	32	62
Sergt. W. Reid, Jr.	27	29	57
Total	142	152	294

The competition for the Halsted Trophy last night was the second of the annual series of four such events. Company D succeeded in retaining the trophy, the aggregate score of its team in the two competitions being 520. The highest team score made last night, however, was 264, that of Company K. The shooting in general was somewhat better than in the previous competition. Five shots are fired standing at 200 yards and seven prone at 500 yards. The scores follow:

COMPANY D.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Corp. F. M. Smedley	21	21	42
Private C. R. Beeckman	21	21	42
Private L. Pinder	20	24	44
Private W. B. Short	22	20	42
Private H. T. Spencer	22	24	46
Private F. N. Whitehorne	21	17	38
Total	127	127	254
First match			266
Grand total			520

COMPANY I.

Sergt. B. B. McAlpin	23	22	45
Corp. W. B. Cowperthwait	22	23	45
Private L. C. Berrian	18	23	41
Private J. W. Clark	19	23	42
Private J. D. O'Connor	21	23	44
Private J. A. Power	23	21	44
Total	126	135	261
First match			257
Grand total			518

COMPANY B.

Lieut. O. M. Beach, Jr.	23	22	45
Sergt. E. P. Sands	20	22	42
Private F. W. Cobb	17	18	35
Private C. L. McClave	22	24	46
Private E. McK. Froment	18	25	43
Private J. D. Thees, Jr.	22	23	45
Total	122	134	256
First match			261
Grand total			517

COMPANY K.

Corp. B. Dominick, Jr.	21	22	43
Corp. P. Jay	23	24	47
Corp. A. V. Stout	22	24	46
Lance Corp. E. S. Auchincloss	22	24	46
Private Lenssen	20	19	39
Private Simons	21	20	41
Total	130	134	264
First Match			244
Grand total			508

COMPANY H.

Lieut. James Witherspoon	22	21	43
Sergt. A. M. Pressinger	20	23	43
Private Buil	22	24	46
Private W. Kell	21	17	38
Private M. K. Miller	23	23	46
Private Charles Wylie	16	19	35
Total	124	127	251
First Match			251
Grand total			502

COMPANY F.

Q. M. Sergt. F. W. Perkins	22	24	46
Sergt. C. Drake	19	22	41
Sergt. A. Stevens	23	19	42
Lance Corp. F. M. Crossett	20	22	42
Lance Corp. S. J. Mack	20	21	41
Private W. E. McCord	23	19	42
Total	127	127	254
First Match			245
Grand total			499

COMPANY G.

Lieut. H. E. Crall	19	21	40
Corp. Angus Hopkins	20	23	43
Lance Corp. W. N. Croxton	22	23	45
Private C. B. Gudebrod	22	15	37
Private C. N. Jones	20	18	38
Private William M. Stillwell, Jr.	20	20	40
Total	123	120	243
First match			254
Grand total			497

COMPANY C.

Corp. H. S. Lyons	20	20	40
Corp. R. A. Stewart	20	24	44
Lance Corp. A. Balthaser	22	19	41
Lance Corp. E. A. Herb	19	21	40
Lance Corp. G. A. Sacchi	19	22	41
Private E. S. Munson	20	21	41
Total	120	127	247
First match			248
Grand total			495

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

40 YEARS
of Unparalleled Success.
STERLING PIANOS
are sold in every part of the civilized world.

OUR FACTORIES
produce more than 8,000 upright pianos a year.

IN BROOKLYN
the Sterling is a favorite, as it withstands the severe climate and extreme dampness better than any other piano.

ITS TONE
never deteriorates, but improves with usage, providing it has proper care, for Sterlings are guaranteed to retain their full tone power and sweet singing qualities for 30 to 40 years.

REPUTATION.
The reputation of
STERLINGS
is so firmly established that CERTAIN LOCAL DEALERS use them as "BAIT," advertising them as "GREAT BARGAINS." Their object is to attract unsuspecting buyers to their store and then try and sell them UNKNOWN PIANOS OF DOUBTFUL QUALITY, often stenciled with the dealer's name, but always guaranteed "JUST AS GOOD" or better than Sterlings.

WILL A DISHONEST ADVERTISER
sell honest pianos?

Annual Clearance Sale

New Pianos,
Slightly used Pianos,
Second hand Pianos,
Square Pianos
in endless variety of prices so tempting that you cannot fail to be interested. *We mean honest prices marked in plain figures.* There are many Pianos, but there will be many buyers, so try and be the first to take advantage of our *annual clearance sale.*

Monthly Payments if Desired.

The STERLING Piano Co.
Manufacturers
Wholesale and Retail Warerooms
(Entire building, four floors),
536 FULTON STREET,
BROOKLYN.
Look for the name STERLING.
Opposite Montauk Theatre.
OPEN MONDAY & SATURDAY EVENINGS.

COMPANY E.

Capt. J. A. Davidson	21	23	44
Sergt. J. C. De Mille	18	20	38
Private S. W. Christie, Jr.	20	16	36
Private W. A. Grant	21	22	43
Private A. F. Jackson	22	21	43
Private L. F. Knust	21	22	43
Total	123	125	248
First match			243
Grand total			491

COMPANY A.

Sergt. C. S. M. Hook	20	22	42
Corp. H. L. Nalsawald	21	25	46
Private B. C. Lockwood	19	21	40
Private H. H. Merder	21	24	45
Private F. O'Byrne	20	21	41
Private F. C. Wightman	21	20	41
Total	122	133	255
First match			227
Grand total			482

The following additional qualifications as sharpshooters were made last night:

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Sergt. C. L. Comfort, Co. F.	33	32	65
Lieut. A. E. Pressinger, Co. E.	31	34	65
Corp. H. L. Nalsawald, Co. A.	33	32	65

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The team of Colgate & Co. scored another double victory as did the team representing R. W. Robinson & Son, in the Drug Trade Association tournament at Reid's alleys yesterday afternoon. Merck & Co. lost two games and were passed by Dodge & Olcott. The General Chemical Company team were also beaten in two games, and dropped from fourth to seventh place in the tournament. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

National Lead Company—Kemble, 133; Saunders, 143; Sidford, 134; R. P. Meek, 184; Townley, 163. Total, 757.

Merck & Co.—Urbach, 157; Heins, 126; Stein, 130; Robertson, 174; Darius, 132. Total, 719.

SECOND GAME.

Colgate & Co.—Barnes, 188; Chrystal, 155; Kennedy, 109; Faulkner, 179; Colgate, 125. Total, 756.

Merck & Co.—Urbach, 156; Heins, 154; Stein, 106; Robertson, 136; Darius, 118. Total, 670.

THIRD GAME.

Colgate & Co.—Barnes, 148; Chrystal, 145; Ranson, 149; Faulkner, 167; Colgate, 177. Total, 786.

National Lead Company—Kemble, 161; Saunders, 160; C. E. Meek, 143; R. P. Meek, 129; Townley, 161. Total, 754.

FOURTH GAME.

R. W. Robinson & Son—Kimball, 158; W. R. Robinson, 146; Hopper, 143; Littell, 146; Smith, 136. Total, 729.

General Chemical Company—Joerger, 161; Ackerson, 127; Gore, 101; Norman, 113; Storm, 146. Total, 653.

FIFTH GAME.

Seabury & Johnson—Lovis, 130; Scrimshaw, 164; Benjamin, 193; Caughey, 153; Judge, 156. Total, 796.

General Chemical Company—Joerger, 126; Ackerson, 178; Gore, 154; Norman, 150; Storm, 170. Total, 778.

SIXTH GAME.

R. W. Robinson & Son—Kimball, 175; W. R. Robinson, 101; Hopper, 120; Littell, 177; Smith, 216. Total, 789.

Seabury & Johnson—Lovis, 133; Scrimshaw, 183; Benjamin, 113; Caughey, 144; Judge, 137. Total, 710.

The Importers and Traders' National Bank team won two games at Reid's alleys last night in the Bank Clerks' League tournament, and the odd game fell to the Hanover Bank. J. P. Morgan & Co. were beaten twice. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

Hanover—Wright, 170; Nieman, 166; Chittenden, 89; Duncan, 148; Spence, 183. Total, 756.

J. P. Morgan & Co.—McMoran, 155; Tierney, 161; Hamilton, 139; Horstman, 127; Horn, 116. Total, 698.

SECOND GAME.

Importers and Traders'—Benn, 172; Gilmour, 119; Marshall, 175; Lupton, 170; Spencer, 181. Total, 767.

J. P. Morgan & Co.—McMoran, 110; Tierney, 146; Hamilton, 118; Horstman, 128; Horn, 160. Total, 662.

THIRD GAME.

Importers & Traders'—Benn, 128; Gilmour, 111; Marshall, 172; Lupton, 154; Spencer, 160. Total, 761.

Hanover—Wright, 134; Nieman, 107; McLean, 145; Duncan, 147; Spence, 139. Total, 692.

Two games in the Fire Insurance tournament were won last night at Reid's alleys by the team from the Palatine Company, beating both the Phenix and Home teams. The summary:

FIRST GAME.

Phenix—Dougherty, 147; Rushmore, 147; Swan, 157; Story, 169; Saddington, 166. Total, 786.

Home—Quitzon, 140; Breninger, 150; Collinson, 115; De Rosset, 132; Dickerson, (five frames,) 35. Total, 572.

SECOND GAME.

Phenix—Dougherty, 181; Rushmore, 168; Swan, 122; Story, 117; Saddington, 151. Total, 739.

Palatine—Emerson, 158; Rodgers, 151; Burgess, 165; Hassall, 153; Meagher, 141. Total, 763.

THIRD GAME.

Palatine—Emerson, 173; Rodgers, 162; Burgess, 114; Hassall, 197; Meagher, 187. Total, 833.

Home—Quitzon, 110; Collinson, 148; Dickerson, 114; Breninger, 105; De Rosset, 141. Total, 618.

In the Associated Cycling Clubs' tournament at the Elephant Club Alleys last night the South Brooklyn Wheelmen won two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Amphion Wheelmen—L. Kofler, 137; E. Steltz, 119; Wandell, 140; G. Steltz, 154; G. Kofler, 100. Total, 650.

Red Hook Wheelmen—Pope, 147; Johnson, 111; Aalbue, 141; Olsson, 126; Wittpen, 123. Total, 648.

SECOND GAME.

South Brooklyn Wheelmen—Hamilton, 128; Eno, 136; Stoutenburg, 143; Breckwoldt, 162; Henry, 129. Total, 698.

Red Hook Wheelmen—Pape, 106; Johnson, 104; Aalbue, 106; Olsson, 211; Wittpen, 126. Total, 653.

THIRD GAME.

Amphion Wheelmen—L. Kofler, 147; E. Steltz, 144; Wandell, 125; G. Steltz, 106; G. Kofler, 145. Total, 667.

South Brooklyn Wheelmen—Hamilton, 117; Eno, 162; Stoutenburg, 116; Breckwoldt, 101; Henry, 126. Total, 682.

RECORDS OF THE BOWLERS.

The following tables show the standing of the clubs in the various tournaments:

AMERICAN NATIONAL.

	W.	L.	High Sc'e.		W.	L.	High Sc'e.
Corinthian	11	3	936	Golden Rod.	8	10	969
Monarch	12	4	971	Rosedale	6	7	973
Germania	13	5	955	Doolittle	6	10	905
Empire	10	4	975	Morningside.	6	10	991
Fidelia	11	5	939	Oriental	4	8	934
Spartan	12	6	994	Arlington	4	8	926
South Paw.	9	7	937	Lotus	4	10	894
Columbia	10	8	958	Glendale	5	13	894
Bleecker	8	8	935	Riverdale	3	9	897
Metrop'n	7	8	950	Central	3	9	890
Orchard	5	5	935				

HARLEM LEAGUE.

Oriental	12	4	994	Lotus	5	5	892
Riverdale	9	3	934	Standard	8	10	961
Knickerb'r.	13	5	995	Corinthian	8	10	900
Empire	10	4	1103	Colonial	7	9	892
Wash'n	10	4	996	Central	7	11	978
Belvidere	9	6	965	Grove Hill	7	11	936
Morris Wh.	10	6	1004	Cyclone	5	9	885
Phoenix	8	6	946	Premier	5	11	933
Morningside.	8	8	941	Friendship	3	11	912
Boulevard	8	8	935	Harlem Wh.	3	15	909
Audubon	7	7	904				

COLUMBIA LEAGUE.

Oriental	15	1	102	Village	8	8	882
Corinthian	13	1	99	Mercury	4	12	891
Standard	14	2	942	Boulevard	5	11	837
Empire	11	3	994	Audubon	5	11	823
Belvidere	13	5	922	Oerell	5	13	897
Riverdale	11	5	928	Empire City.	5	13	853
Morningside.	12	6	886	Enterprise	4	12	820
Owl	13	7	961	Puritan	4	12	877
Columbia	10	6	870	Mephisto	2	16	800
Hamilton	9	9	905	Diamond	1	15	740
Premier	9	9	869				

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Metropolitan.	10	0	968	Morningside.	5	5	926
Corinthian.	9	1	945	Riverdale	5	5	920
Roseville A. A.	8	4	912	Washington.	5	5	918
America	9	5	925	Kings Co.	4	4	922
Knick. A. C.	9	5	918	Oriental	4	10	967
Berkeley	9	9	904	Imperial	4	12	938
Doolittle	6	4	937	N. Y. A. C.	1	5	898
Golden Rod.	6	4	880	Lotus	1	7	916
Empire	7	5	922	Phoenix	1	7	847
Fidelia	5	5	1017	Harlem R. C.	1	11	818
Pontiac Wh.	5	5	937				

ARLINGTON NATIONAL.

Bleecker	15	3	888	M., M. & M.	8	10	887
Alco	14	4	890	Straggler	8	10	830
Gotham	13	5	881	Linwood	7	11	763
Edison	13	5	874	Homestead	6	12	817
Oradel	14	6	873	Manhattan.	5	13	840
Welcome	11	7	884	Black Bass.	4	14	783
Glendale	10	10	855	Amity	0	18	722
Holschen	10	10	790				

LIFE INSURANCE LEAGUE.

Fidelity and Casualty	8	0	814	J Han. Mut.	5	6	938
Metropolitan.	5	2	829	Prudential	3	4	852
Equitable	7	4	806	Germania	1	6	830
Mut. Benefit.	4	3	849	Mutual	0	9	856

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.
Flatbush Ave., Junction Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Silk Sale.
Thousands of Yards of
High-Class Goods
at
Low-Class Prices

New goods, just from the looms, and also odd lots and broken lines, making an assortment that has never been equaled in variety or value. Among them are beautiful Dress Silks in small designs, handsome plaids and stripes in striking and original combinations; cords, brocades, bayadere and printed warp effects, Damasse, illuminated Satins, and Dresden effects. The original prices and the sale prices are as follows:

Lot 1—Original Prices, $1.00 and $1.25; Sale Price, 58 Cts.

Among this lot are 500 yards of black India and Taffeta Brocade, 23 inches wide.

Lot 2—Original Prices, $1.25 to $2.00; Sale Price, 68 Cts.

Among this lot are 500 yards of black Taffeta Silk, 23 inches wide, really worth $1.

We also offer about 1,000 yards of good, heavy Gros Grain Silk, suitable for skirts, waists, dresses and linings in navy, brown, garnet, resida and other shades, 21 inches wide, at

38 Cts. Per Yard; Real Value, 85 Cts.

Household Linens
Wholesale Prices Are Up, but Ours Are Down--Read Them.

Our annual opening sale of Linens last week was a grand success. For this week we have prepared a special price sale that will surprise and please all who attend it. The prices will hold good as long as the goods last.

HALF BLEACHED TABLE DAMASK.
60 inches wide, 60 ct. quality, 48 cts. per yard.
64 inches wide, 75 ct. quality, 60 cts. per yard.

BLEACHED TABLE DAMASK.
66 inches wide, 60 ct. quality, 45 cts. per yard.
66 inches wide, 80 ct. quality, 65 cts. per yard.
68 inches wide, $1.00 quality, 85 cts. per yard.
70 inches wide, $1.25 quality, 98 cts. per yard.

BLEACHED DAMASK TABLE NAPKINS.
20 inches square, $1.00 quality, 85 cts. per dozen.
26 inches square, $1.65 quality, $1.35 per dozen.
26 inches square, $4.00 quality, $3.00 per dozen.
28 inches square, $6.00 quality, $4.50 per dozen.

FINE BLEACHED DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS.
2 yards wide by 2 yards long, $3.75 quality, $3.00.
2 yards wide, by 2½ yards long, $4.50 quality, $3.75.
2 yards wide, by 3 yards long, $5.25 quality, $4.50.
20-inch Napkins to match, $3.25 quality, $2.75.
24-inch Napkins to match, $5.00 quality, $4.00.
Fine Bleached Damask Cloths, 2½ yards square, $4.75 quality, $3.75; $5.50 quality, $4.25; $6.50 quality, $5.00. 24-inch Napkins to match, $3.25, $4.50, and $5.50 per dozen.

VERY FINE DAMASK CLOTHS.
2¼ yards wide by 2¾ yards long, $9.50 quality, $6.50; $11.50 quality, $7.50.

EXTRA FINE SATIN DAMASK CLOTHS.
2½ yards wide by 3, 3½, and 4 yards long, $12.00 instead of $16.00; $15.00 instead of $20.00; $20.00 instead of $27.00.

COLORED DAMASK LUNCH SETS.
One Table Cloth and one dozen Napkins, 2 yards long, $7.00 instead of $10.00; 2½ yards long, $8.00 instead of $11.00; 3 yards long, $9.00 instead of $12.00; 2½ yards wide by 2½ yards long, $10.00 instead of $14.00, and $11.50 instead of $16.00.
Colored border, fine Satin Damask, hemstitched Lunch Sets, 2 yards long, $10.00 instead of $13.50; 2½ yards long, $11.50 instead of $16.00; 3 yards long, $13.50 instead of $18.50; $14.00 instead of $20.00; $16.00 instead of $24.00.
Rust, Fruit, and Wine STAIN ERADICATOR, 25 cts. per bottle.
Main floor, Annex.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. Batterman
Broadway, Graham and Flushing Avenues, Brooklyn.

Special Values in Our Own Manufacture White Unlaundered Shirts.

Our own manufacture White Unlaundered Shirts, made of Ax muslin, all linen bosoms, felled seams, continuous facings, cut full size and length, and all sleeve lengths, special 43c.
Our own manufacture White Unlaundered Shirts, made of best Utica muslin, and cut in extra large sizes of body and neck for stout men; also in regular sizes. Made with all improvements and sleeve lengths, special, 67c.
We also manufacture Custom Shirts to order on short notice and guarantee fit and quality. Will call at residence or place of business for measurement. Our leader 6 shirts for $9.00, laundered.
Also large assortment of Colored Shirts for men and boys at special prices.

A Few Special Items in Muslin Underwear.

Ladies' Gowns, made with high, V or empire neck, trimmed with embroidery and insertion, cut full length and size, 68c.
Ladies' Gowns, trimmed with lace and ribbon and made in square, empire and V neck, made in muslin or cambric and cut extra full and long, 89c.
Ladies' Skirts, made with deep ruffle, with lace and insertion; others with embroidery and insertion, 68c.
Ladies' Extra Full Skiits, made with umbrella ruffle and trimmed with lace and insertion; also, embroidery, 89c.
Odd lot of Corset Covers and Drawers, fancily trimmed and made of extra good muslin, worth 29c. and 35c., 19c.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.
Third Floor.
Don't forget our great clearing sale of odd pairs of Portieres, Lace Curtains, short lengths of Tapestry, etc. Prices one-third less than regular values.
Nottingham Lace Curtains, were 98c. to $5.50; to close 65c. to $3.65 pair.
Tapestry Portieres, one and two pair lots, were $2.98 to $21.50; special $1.49 to $10.75 pair.
Real Irish Point Lace Curtains, choice designs, actual value $3.00 and $5.00; special $1.95 and $4.95 pair.
Real Irish Point Bed Sets, 3 pieces complete, value $6.00, special, $4.98.
Nottingham Lace Bed Sets, for double beds, value $1.50; special 98c. each.
Drapery Mull, Silkoline and gold printed cloths, one and two pieces of a pattern, were 10c. to 15c., to close, 5c. yard.
Cushion Tops, 20 inches square, neat printed designs, value, 15c.; special 5c. each.
Jute Smyrna Rugs, 30x60 inches, bright colors, special 98c. each.
All Wool Smyrna Rugs, 30x60 inches, value $2.00; special $1.39 each.
A large assortment of Domestic Rugs, all sizes, to close at about half price.

EMIL PAUR. MME. SIEVEKING.
TO GAIN PRE-EMINENCE at the present time, when merit is so sharply contested, is proof of UNQUALIFIED SUPERIORITY; the
WISSNER PIANOS
have risen above all competitors, old and new alike, in the contest for supremacy, and by their wonderful powers of tone and durability have opened a new epoch in this department of art.
Prices and terms Moderate.
A few WISSNER UPRIGHTS and GRANDS, slightly used, at liberal reductions.
SOUSA. SEIDL. BURMEISTER.
Second-Hand Pianos in Great Variety.
Uprights of Good Makers, $75 to $125.
Baby Grands Taken in Exchange, $175 to $250.
Elegant Full-Size Squares, $45 Up.
BROOKLYN—Fulton and Flatbush Avenue.
NEW YORK—25 East 14th Street.
NEWARK—611 Broad Street.
JERSEY CITY—80-82 Montgomery Street.
Factories, 1068 to 1088 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn.

SMOKY FIREPLACES
MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE
Examinations and Estimates Free.
References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Morris K. Jesup, and many other prominent people.
J. WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert,"
215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 1613.

NEW YORK ROYAL ARCANUM.

Our No. 1.	10	1	934	Citizens'	5	5	830
N. Y. No. 1.	12	2	860	Colonial	4	4	800
Lenox	8	2	890	De Vinne	5	5	804
Harlem	7	3	893	Manhattan	3	11	739
Yonkers	7	4	814	Stanley	2	8	700
Empire City	7	5	880	Defendam	2	9	764
Americus	7	5	829	N. Y. No. 2.	1	7	741
Colfax	8	6	832	Knickb'r.	1	10	589
Our No. 2.	6	6	844				

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM SUB-TOURNAMENT.

East New York	12	0	860	Brevoort	7	7	789
Gilbert	10	3	899	Philadelphos.	5	5	773
Long Island.	11	4	788	Bushwick	5	8	709
Bedford	8	4	856	Fulton	4	8	773
Fern	9	5	895	Nassau	4	10	746
Lefferts	8	5	777	F. P. Price.	2	7	684
De Long	7	5	809	Brooklyn	2	9	763
Fort Greene.	8	6	836	Fraternity	2	10	723
De Witt Clinton	8	7	763	Burnside	2	11	769

WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE ASSOCIATION

Colgate & Co.	12	2	915	Nat. Lead Co.	6	6	796
Dodge & Olcott	8	4	845	Gen'l Chemical Co.	7	9	751
Merck & Co.	7	5	769	Parke, Davis & Co.	4	8	754
R. W. Robinson & Son.	8	6	791	Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co.	1	13	698
Seabury & Johnson	7	7	733				

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM.

Philadelphos.	13	1	949	Long Island.	7	7	849
Bushwick	11	1	915	Lefferts	6	6	829
East N. Y.	10	2	960	Fulton	7	9	889
J. F. Price.	11	3	918	Atlantic	7	9	816
Gilbert	9	3	878	Brooklyn	6	8	875
Fraternity	10	4	885	Washington			
Bedford	10	4	884	Irving	7	11	825
De Witt Clinton	10	4	870	De Forest	5	9	866
Fort Greene.	9	5	911	Commonwith	5	9	802
De Long	10	6	890	Iolanthe	4	12	922
Burnside	7	6	865	Alert	4	12	868
Welcome	7	6	779	Brevoort	3	11	857
Fern	9	7	889	Oxford	3	11	751
Nassau	7	7	883	Grammercy.	1	9	700
				Ridgewood.	1	15	815

Gifts Received by Vassar.

BOSTON, Jan. 6.—The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Boston branch of the Associated Alumnae of Vassar College was held at the Hotel Somerset to-day, at which Dr. James M. Taylor, President of the college, was the guest. Among the gifts made to Vassar during the past year was one of $25,000 by Mrs. Swift Atwater, '77, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for an infirmary, and one of $10,000 by Mrs. T. Thompson, '77, of Allegheny, Penn., and Mrs. Morris Pratt, '80, of Brooklyn, N. Y., for a new chapel.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.
BROOKLYN.

In response to many questions and requests, that truly realistic painting,
The Blacksmith, by Delorme,
is again on exhibition in "The Art Gallery," 3d floor. The pleasure of seeing it is free.

Desirable Lace at Absurd Prices.
Fresh New Styles Purchased This Season.

The occasion surpasses any past efforts—prices often no more than a third of the usual. There are:

Fancy Laces, All-Overs, Net Top, Galloons, Robes, Venetian Point, Insertings, Point de Gaze, Edgings, Applique.
Black and Colored Spangled Nets.
Silver and Gold Spangled Nets.
Real Torchon Laces and Insertions.
Fancy Material for Evening, Street and House Wear.

If these were an odd lot of Laces or laces made to sell, you could easily see how we could offer them at the ridiculous prices asked. But they are choice Laces from our regular stocks. Measure the values by these:

5c. to 25c. yd. instead of 15c. to 75c.—Applique, Net Top, Oriental, Pt. Gaze, Laces and Insertions.
29c. to 48c. yd. instead of 98c. to $1.50—Fancy Laces, Insertions and Galloons, various makes and widths.
2c to 25c. yd. instead of 5c. to 48c.—Real hand made Torchon Laces and Insertions.
25c. to 98c. yd. instead of 75c. to $2.00—Fancy materials for evening wear, black, white and colors.
$1.25 to $7.50 instead of $3.00 to $15.00—Novelties for evening, street or house wear.
39c. yd. instead of 69c.—

HAWAII'S CONTRACT LABOR

Methods of the Large Companies Which Conduct the Business.

CHARTERS GRANTED BY JAPAN

Government at Honolulu Refunds the Expenses—Limited Quarters Provided for the Laborers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The State Department has published a report on labor conditions in Hawaii, secured by Agent Sewall from Wray Taylor, the Secretary of the Hawaiian Board of Immigration. Mr. Taylor's statement is devoted chiefly to contract labor, and he evidently considers free labor as an unimportant factor in Hawaii. He states that usually laborers are held under contract for three years when coming direct from foreign countries under agreement, and for the same or a shorter period when contracting after a previous sojourn in Hawaii. The laborers are chiefly Japanese, Chinese, Portuguese, Italians, Hungarians, and Hawaiians.

The free laborers receive higher pay than the contract men, but may be discharged at a moment's notice. The contract man has steady work at a fixed sum, and receives an unfurnished lodging for himself and family, fuel, water, medical attendance, and other privileges. Contract laborers are recruited by immigration companies, authorized by law. The Government pays not over $130 for each family to cover recruiting expenses and passage of women and children accompanying the immigrants, other expenses being paid by the planters.

The companies supplying Japanese laborers are chartered by the Japanese Government. The men are shipped from the recruiting offices to the immigration company, which then bears all expenses for maintaining them, etc., until they are delivered to the planters. The companies exact security from the laborer to an amount equal to all expenses. Each male immigrant is examined by a physician in Japan and again in Honolulu, for the protection of the company and the planter. Any ailment "sufficient to incapacitate a man for labor, or which might reasonably be pleaded as probable excuse for idleness" is cause for rejection. If his ailment is discovered in Honolulu he is sent to a hospital. If incurable but able to work he is "assigned to easy employment." If incapable and incurable, he is sent back, at the expense of the immigration company.

"His stay here," says Mr. Taylor, of the contract laborer, "is comfortable and not extended, although he is strictly confined and under control. A good bath is the first matter attended to; then a thorough disinfection of his effects, and he is housed in large, open barracks. His photograph is taken for identification, and he is then assigned to a particular corporation."

The quarters furnished by the plantation are grouped together in camps. The kind of building varies with the class of labor. European labor has for a family, or for two single men, two rooms in a four-room cottage; Chinese are housed in barracks, with from six to forty men in a room. The Japanese are often provided for in the same way, but sometimes only two Japanese occupy the same room. Married Japanese have a small room for each family. The houses are "rough frame buildings," most of which have walls 8 to 10 feet high, from the floor to roof plate. Beneath the roof there is no ceiling.

"In barracks where many single men are collected," says Mr. Taylor, "a platform six to eight feet wide and raised two feet above the floor runs the length of the building, and each man has about three feet in width of space for himself to sleep on. The floor space is common property. Again, tiers of shelves three feet wide along the sides of the room, sometimes three or four tiers high, with some slight, low partitions, give about three by six feet for a man." The Japanese with families have in their rooms platforms two feet above the floor, taking up about two-thirds of the floor space. On this the family sleep and live. The European families often have rude box bedsteads.

Many plantations provide central cook houses, "with or without ovens, and large caldrons." The staple article of food among the Orientals is rice. Between one-third and one-half the women work in the field and about the mill, "at the lightest kind of labor. They have many ways of earning money in the camp," adds Mr. Taylor. "After attending to their household duties, which are few and simple, they find time to wash, cook, and sew for others, and these ways the women often can earn more than the husbands. The Chinese and Japanese frequently save money, and at the expiration of their three years' contract have been known to go away with as much as from $100 to $300. It is the reverse with others; they have not a cent, and are always in debt, and when they wish to return home they have to borrow their passage money from friends."

The hours of labor are usually ten hours in the field and twelve in the factory. The contract price is now $15 per month for Oriental and $18 for European laborers. Women receive $7.50 to $10 per month. Only actual time spent in labor is paid for. A man receives no pay for enforced idleness, whether caused by sickness or anything else. The pay roll is made out from the time keeper's report. The men work in gangs, supervised by an overseer, who "instructs the ignorant and stimulates the lazy." The character of the overseer frequently determines whether there is contentment or trouble among the laborers. "The use of force," Mr. Taylor says, "is fast giving place to other methods," among which he mentions legal fines and imprisonment.

When there is an outbreak among the laborers, it is generally the result of an assault by the overseer, an unjust fine, "a compulsion used to obtain unwilling work, or a privilege withdrawn." The grievance is to the individual, and the crowd make it their own. In such cases the alarm is given at night by the beating of a tin pan, and the mob rises. Generally, however, the laborers are contented. "The happy chatter of women's tongues does not evidence discontent," says Mr. Taylor. "There is food enough and a place to eat and sleep and live in, equal in comfort to that which they have left behind." The Japanese live on from $4 to $6 per month, the Chinese on from $9 to $11, the Europeans $11 to $13.

The Old Guard Ball.

The date for the Old Guard ball has been set for Thursday, Jan. 25, and the acceptances to invitations already include a great many well-known persons. Capt. James Kent Mason will again have charge of the decorations in the Metropolitan Opera House. Some novel features will be introduced in the treatment. American flags will predominate. The stage will be made to represent the reception room of an ancient castle, with old-fashioned fireplace and antique furniture, draperies and oak-paneled walls. Major S. Ellis Briggs, the commanding officer, will here hold a reception. Ascending two steps from the ballroom floor, the guests, after being introduced, will move forward to a doorway, disclosing an exquisite moonlight scene. Promenading to the right, they will again enter the ballroom. The grand military march, in which all army, navy, and other men, in uniform, will participate, will take place at midnight.

Found Dead in Village Hall.

Richard W. Borman of Stapleton, S. I., was found dead in an unoccupied office in the Village Hall yesterday by the janitress. He had called on one of her daughters Friday night, and left at 9:30 o'clock. That was the last seen of him until his body was found. He is supposed to have taken carbolic acid. The body was removed to the home of his parents in Broad Street, Stapleton, by permission of Coroner Tranter. Borman was nineteen years old. His brother, who was in the United States Army, died in the Philippines two months ago, and grief over his death is believed to have led the young man to take his life.

Hinsdale (N. H.) Town Hall Burned.

HINSDALE, N. H., Jan. 6.—The people of Hinsdale saw their town hall, which was one of the finest in the State, completely burned this evening. The firemen summoned aid from Brattleborough, Vt., and Winchester, and both places sent fire engines. By the time of their arrival, the local firemen had succeeded in saving the surrounding buildings, but the town hall had been burned to the ground. The town library, books, and most of the furniture, though somewhat damaged, were saved. The hall was built in 1878 at a cost of $25,000. The insurance on it was $15,000.

HOME RULE IN TAXATION.

J. C. Levi Advances Reasons for Favorable Report on Bill to Senator Stranahan.

State Senator Nevada N. Stranahan, Chairman of the joint legislative committee appointed to revise the tax laws, has received a letter from J. C Levi urging the committee to report favorably the bill for home rule in taxation by counties. The letter is as follows:

Dec. 12, 1899.

The Hon. Nevada N. Stranahan, Senate Chamber, Albany, N. Y.

My Dear Sir: I take the liberty of writing you, as Chairman of the Committee on Taxation, to respectfully urge that your committee may see its way to report favorably the bill for home rule in taxation by counties. In my humble judgment (and I have given some thought to the subject for years) there is no bill of greater importance nor one that will give more satisfaction if it once finds a place upon the statute books. It is difficult to see what objection, for instance, St. Lawrence or Oneida County can find should New York, Erie, or Kings be permitted to raise and pay its quota of taxation in a way most satisfactory to its own residents and property owners.

When the subject of the abolition of the liquor traffic agitated the people of this State, all conflicting interests were at once reconciled by a local option law, and a similar provision applied to taxation will forever settle and quiet this difficult and perplexing problem.

If certain counties prefer to abolish all taxation on personal estate and a majority of the people of those counties are satisfied to do so, and find that it works to their interests, and if a majority of the people of certain other counties find it equally to their interests to adopt a diametrically opposite principle, then let us have home rule in taxation and let everybody be happy. I have never yet seen a single objection to this theory that would stand a thirty minutes' discussion.

We believe it would be for the satisfaction of all the people of this State to abolish the tax on personalty for a variety of reasons, but there are many of our citizens who think just the other way and whose opinion is entitled to just as much respect and consideration as ours. Why not, therefore, permit each community to carry out its own views within its own limits?

Why shall the citizens of our large cities compel suburban communities to adopt the views of the city man, and why should the agricultural community insist that the residents of the large towns shall be governed by the same rules of taxation in their own localities as may seem best in the government of the smaller communities? I heard an argument advanced by a representative of the farming interests that if this or a similar bill became law it would injure them in the country.

"And why?" I asked.

"Well," was the reply, "all capital and loanable funds would gradually flow down into New York, and in the country we could not borrow money on our farms except at ruinous rates."

If this would be the result, it affords the strongest argument in favor of a uniform law throughout the State to abolish taxation on personalty. If it could be demonstrated to the property owners in rural localities that money could be borrowed by mortgage on the country farms with greater facility and at a lower interest if this bill became a law, it could probably be passed in ten days. The argument of the additional burden on real estate will not bear a moment's consideration when we see what a very small proportion of the total tax is raised from personalty.

But as part of this subject a uniform bill to abolish taxation on mortgages should be passed, if for no other reason than because the only class who can be reached and who pay this tax is the very class that under any circumstances should be entirely exempt from its application and payment—the widow and the orphan. No listing system of personalty has ever been devised and none ever will be devised that can fully reach the great aggregate of personal property.

The various ways in which the assessment of personalty can be and is avoided during a man's lifetime are well known and are obvious, but when he dies whatever personal property he possessed must pass through the Surrogate's office, and the machinery for the collection of the transfer tax, and so necessarily is discoverable and is assessed, and the consequence is that nineteen-twentieths of the mortgages that are taxed are the mortgages that come to the knowledge of the Tax Assessor in this way, because the great bulk of a man's property is by his will usually directed to be invested on mortgage for the benefit of his widow and children. Good first mortgages yield now about 4½ per cent., and there are often deductions from this percentage for legal commissions or expenses connected with collection.

The tax in New York County for 1899 was 2.4804 per cent., so that if a New Yorker had left $100,000 on mortgage for the benefit of his widow and children, the income from it would average $4,500 per annum, subject as above, and if the tax were honestly paid upon this estate it would result that the State and the county would take more than half of this annual income, and the widow and orphan, who are usually non-producers, might live on the balance if they can, and if they cannot, then they may starve, in order that an antiquated theory, impracticable of execution and barren of adequate results, may still remain on the statute books of the great Empire State!

Let us therefore enact:

1. A law for home rule in taxation.
2. A uniform law exempting from taxation all moneys invested on bond and mortgage. Or, at all events,
3. A uniform law thus exempting the estates of deceased persons so invested. Respectfully yours, J. C. LEVI.

PROPOSED TAX ON MORTGAGES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see by to-day's paper that the special joint committee of the Legislature appointed during last session to investigate conditions and suggest reforms in the tax laws will recommend a plan of taxation the main features of which are: Abolition of State taxation of real estate; direct State taxation to be levied upon mortgages and upon capital stock of trust companies, and real estate to be subject to taxation only for local purposes.

The bill which is now being drawn by Senator Stranahan provides for the levying of a tax of 5 mills upon all mortgages. It is strange that this should be considered "an abolition of State taxation of real estate," because the enactment of such a law would simply add the burden of 5 mills to the taxes already paid by the unfortunate property holders.

One of the first results of the passage of such a law would be the enforcement of the so-called "Brundage clause," which is part of many of the real estate mortgages. This clause, which I have invariably inserted in the mortgages drawn up by me, provides that "if the Legislature of the State of New York shall pass any law taxing mortgages in the hands of the holders thereof, or the debts secured thereby, the mortgagee shall be entitled, upon payment of such tax, to add the sum so paid, together with the interest thereon from the date of payment, to the moneys secured by the mortgage, and the same shall become a lien on the premises secured by the mortgage, and the mortgagor will repay to the mortgagee any such tax so paid, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum from the date of its payment, and that after default in the repayment of any such tax by the mortgagor for twenty days from the date of its payment the whole of the principal sum and all the moneys secured by the mortgage shall become immediately due at the option of the mortgagee."

Now, the immediate results of the passage of the law taxing mortgages containing this clause would either be a calling in of the loan by the mortgagee or an agreement on the part of the mortgagor to assume the burden of the mortgage tax. In either event the unfortunate property owner is the injured person. If the loan is called in he will be put to the expense of negotiating a new loan, and in all probability will find that the lender who wants 4½ per cent. for his money will insist on getting that net sum, and if there is a tax of one-half of 1 per cent. on the mortgage, that the additional expense will be added to the burden of the property holder, who will, perforce, have to pay 5 per cent. for his money instead of 4½ per cent. under present conditions.

A plan of State taxation on mortgages in the hands of the holders will operate in increasing the present double taxation of real estate—that is, first, taxation of the value of the real estate; then taxation on the value of the real estate plus personal taxation on the mortgage indebtedness—to a triple taxation, by adding the State tax of one-half of 1 per cent. on the mortgage.

If the owners of real estate should refuse to assume this extra burden of 5 mills on their mortgage indebtedness, millions of dollars will undoubtedly be invested in gilt-edge railroad securities, which will then pay a much better return than real estate mortgages, and will enable many large owners thereof to escape taxation entirely.

There is one class of people who pay a small tax, and who could well afford to contribute a substantial part of both State and city taxes. I refer to thousands of businesses conducted in New York and other large cities, doing hundreds of millions of dollars of business annually, where the taxes paid by concerns other than corporations are simply nil. It is true that the men composing the firms pay personal taxes, but it takes only a slight knowledge of the situation to realize how inadequate and ridiculously small these personal taxes are.

A system by which business houses would be taxed a very small percentage, say, one-tenth of 1 per cent. on their annual net sales, would form a part of the business expense which would be hardly felt, and which would make in the aggregate a very large contribution to our tax budget. Such a plan would be really turning up new soil and getting a fair contribution to State and city expenses from a class of people (including foreign houses selling millions of dollars here annually) that to-day practically do not bear any part of the public burden.

The expectation that the mortgagee will pay the 5 mills tax on the mortgage is about as reasonable as the statement that has often been made in connection with the tariff "that the foreign manufacturer pays the tax." MEYER D. ROTHSCHILD.

New York, Jan. 5, 1900.

B. J. GUERRA A SUICIDE?

Man Supposed to be Treasurer of Cuban Junta Found Dead in Philadelphia Hotel.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—A man registering as Benjamin J. Guerra of New York was found dead in the Lafayette Hotel today. By his side was found a half-emptied laudanum bottle and a revolver, which had not been used. The man arrived at the hotel on Friday afternoon. Nothing is known of him here, and he left no clue to show why he took his life. The police are inclined to believe that he was at one time connected with the Cuban Junta in New York. No reason is known for the suicide.

In Cuban circles the belief is expressed that Guerra was the Treasurer of that body. He had a dress-suit case with him and some money. He was described as about forty years of age, dark-complexioned, with a dark mustache, and was about 5 feet 8 inches in height and weighed about 160 pounds.

It was impossible to-night to learn whether or not any letters or other papers were found on the dead man.

The widow of Guerra was found at 104 West Sixty-first Street early this (Sunday) morning, where she lived with her husband and a family of seven daughters and sons.

The woman said her husband was a cigar dealer, with an office at 192 Water Street. He was also interested in a Cuban tobacco plantation. He had been in this city for many years. When asked if Guerra had any business trouble that she knew of, Mrs. Guerra said that his business was in a prosperous condition, and she knew of no reason why he should have wished to end his life.

The woman last saw her husband on Friday morning, when he left home to go to his office. He left his office at noontime. It was not known where he had gone and nothing was heard of him or from him till yesterday, when he was found in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Guerra admitted that her husband was a member of the Cuban Junta.

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

Movements of Troops on Afghan Frontier Were to Test Capacity of Central Asian Railroads.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—On the Stock Exchange to-day prices were weak at the opening, partly due to stories of Russia massing troops on the frontier of Afghanistan.

A semi-official explanation of these movements comes to-day from St. Petersburg, to the effect that they were merely to test the capacity of the Central Asian railroads to transport troops. The experiment, it is added, is regarded as highly successful, as it proves that in case of necessity troops from the Caucasus can reach Kushka in eight days.

The explanation is hardly regarded as entirely satisfactory, but official circles discredit the idea that Russia's present movements in any way threaten Afghanistan or India.

TEACHERS' PORTRAIT GALLERY.

Order that Candidates for Teachers' Training Schools Must Furnish Their Photographs Is Criticised.

City Superintendent Maxwell apparently is collecting a photograph gallery of the public school teachers of this city. One of the qualifications for the examinations for admission to training schools for teachers held the past week in Brooklyn and Manhattan was that each applicant should file with the Board of Examiners a photograph of himself or herself. This order created considerable comment and some criticism among the two hundred-odd candidates, the great majority of whom were women. Some of them said that they could not imagine why they should be obliged to furnish their pictures, and that they could not understand why that should be a requirement of their admission to the training school.

Other qualifications required were that each applicant should be at least seventeen years of age, that each should report when notified for a physical examination to one of the physicians authorized by the Board of Education, and that each should subscribe in good faith to the declaration that his or her object in seeking admission was to prepare for teaching and to engage in teaching in the public schools of the State of New York at the conclusion of such preparation. Each applicant, moreover, had to hold as a minimum qualification either a diploma of graduation from a High School or an academy having a four years' course of study, approved by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, except in the case of an applicant who was graduated from a three years' course prior to July 1, 1898, or a diploma from an institution of equal or higher rank, approved by the same authority.

The examinations were on the following groups of subjects, each applicant being required to pass in five of them: English; mathematics, including arithmetic, algebra, and geometry; history and civics, including Greek, Roman, English, and American history; geography, drawing, science, including botany, zoology, physiology, and physics; Latin or French or German. The subjects of examination in English comprised grammar, rhetoric, and literature, founded on the following works: Dryden's "Palamon and Arcite," Pope's "Homer's Iliad," Addison's "Sir Roger de Coverley" papers in The Spectator, Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," Scott's "Ivanhoe," De Quincey's "Flight of a Tartar Tribe," Cooper's "Last of the Mohicans," Tennyson's "Princess," Lowell's "Vision of Sir Launfal," Shakespeare's "Macbeth," Milton's "Paradise Lost," Burke's "Speech on Conciliation with America," and Macaulay's essays on Milton and Addison. The examination in one of the foreign languages includes grammar, prose composition, and translation into English of any passages.

These examinations took place last Wednesday and Friday at the training school for teachers, One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and Second Avenue, and at the Brooklyn Training School for Teachers, Ryerson Street near Myrtle Avenue. Further examinations will be held to-morrow.

BOY CONFESSES TO ARSON.

Says He Was Paid by Agent to Set Fire to a North Dakota Elevator.

CARRINGTON, N. D., Jan. 6.—A sensation has been caused by the confession of a seventeen-year-old boy named Forsythe that he set fire to the Monarch Elevator, which burned a week ago, having, he says, been hired to do so by the agent, Sundahl.

There should have been 7,000 bushels of wheat in the elevator, but the company claims to have discovered that Sundahl was 3,000 bushels short. He has been arrested, charged with arson and embezzlement. He was in Fargo at the time of the fire. The boy claims to have received $35 and a bicycle.

New York Clipper Annual.

The New York Clipper Annual is out in attractive style, and contains, in the usual convenient form, theatrical and sporting chronologies, a list of deaths in the amusement professions, the aquatic and athletic doings of the last year, racing and trotting, baseball, cricket, and wheeling records, and lists of the best performances in all departments of sport. The stage and the field of sport are extensively illustrated in half-tone portraits.

DELVING IN FAMILY HISTORY.

The Demand for Books of Genealogy Increasing at the Libraries—Historical Society's Work.

Interest in family history is by no means on the wane, if the statements of librarians, who have ample means of judging, may be believed. At the Lenox Library the call for genealogical works is constantly increasing, and numerous seekers into family records are inquiring for information almost daily at the rooms of the New York Historical Society. Robert H. Kelby, the librarian, gave some interesting statements on this subject in his annual report last week.

"The growing interest in genealogy has occasioned more demand for volumes in that line than has been seen in any other department of the library," he said. "Our collection now contains 2,826 genealogies and 841 works in heraldry. The department of State, county, and local history embraces 6,992 volumes, chiefly of Eastern and Western States."

Most of this large collection is a portion of the Phoenix Library of Genealogy and Heraldry, and over 100 new titles were added last year from the fund left for its maintenance. This collection is the most complete of its kind in the city, and is only exceeded by one or two in the country.

The library of the Historical Society amounts now to over 100,000 volumes, being particularly rich in early Americana, Indian history, biography, and Revolutionary and civil war records.

It was in 1858, when the present building at Second Avenue and Eleventh Street was made the home of the society, that the library was started. The additions up to 1878 were only 12,000 volumes, but from that time to the present the accumulations have been 55,759 volumes and 54,662 pamphlets, irrespective of prints, autographs, and curiosities.

Mr. Kelly reports that the additions in 1899 were 4,878 volumes, 8,403 pamphlets, 436 manuscripts, 92 maps, 234 broadsides, and 250 engravings. One of the notable additions last month consisted of 47 volumes of early newspapers and 614 separate numbers chiefly of the period since 1800. That the society needs a new building is acknowledged by all.

"We are literally crowded," added Mr. Kelly. "The rapid increase of the library alone presents an exceedingly difficult problem to solve, as to arrangements within the present space. During the past year temporary relief was provided for the overcrowded condition by the erection of six additional alcoves, holding 2,000 volumes. These are now entirely filled, the books being placed in double rows, at that."

A series of papers that will be particularly interesting to lovers of old New York has been arranged for the regular monthly meetings during the coming year. It is the idea to present in each one some phase of New York life in 1800, just one hundred years ago. The first paper of the series will be read at the February meeting on "Physicians and Medicine in New York a Century Ago." Other papers will be on architecture, newspapers, theatres, and amusements.

TREATING DIPHTHERIA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The close of the past year shows, according to the Health Department report, that 1,600 deaths have occurred from diphtheria. In view of this fact, and the further fact that the Board of Health now contemplates the building of another diphtheria hospital in Brooklyn, to be known as the Diphtheria Pavilion—to be in conjunction with the Kingston Avenue Contagious Disease Hospital of Brooklyn—I am prompted to make some very relevant remarks on this subject.

If it be at all desirable to save human life, or, if that be the object to be secured through the expenditure of money by the New York Board of Health, then let me say that, in my judgment the present course taken by said board indicates that it has a poor way of showing such object. There has not been a single day while the 1,600 lives were being snuffed out by diphtheria that the Board of Health has not had in its possession the remedy by which, if the same were properly and timely applied, the whole 1,600 lives could have been saved.

We have a distinct recollection of the claims made by the city bacteriologist during the past three years of the wonderful decrease he was causing in the death rate in the City of New York through the use of his much-boasted remedy, anti-toxine. If it be true that there has been such a decrease in this disease, then it seems strange that such decrease should call for the increase of more diphtheria hospitals. The new building proposed is to be 37 feet wide and 73 feet long, and to cost somewhere in the neighborhood of $20,000. Many bids were received, ranging from $22,000 to $25,000, all of which were rejected by the board because they exceeded the present appropriation available for such purpose. I do not object to new buildings, I do not object to progress, but I do maintain that all useless and unnecessary buildings, if built, only cause an extravagant waste of the public funds and constitute an additional burden upon the taxpayers.

All will admit that prevention is better than cure, as, when applied to diphtheria, it costs less and is never followed by post-diphtheritic paralysis or other unfortunate sequela.

Several years ago Dr. F. M. Bracelin of Iowa discovered that chlorine gas could be so directed as to be capable of inhalation without producing suffocation, and, when thus inhaled, it would not only cure diphtheria, but absolutely prevent the disease, no matter how much one is exposed to it. With a knowledge of the existence of this remedy, and of its inestimable value, I became familiar, through a personal and intimate acquaintance with the doctor, and through a personal knowledge of its clinical application in several hundred cases. I have never known a case where it was used in proper time where death resulted.

Through my efforts, persisted in for a period of at least fifteen months, the New York Board of Health finally consented, in April, 1898, to test the merits of this remedy in the Kingston Avenue Contagious Disease Hospital of Brooklyn. The complete and detailed working formula was supplied, at my request, by Dr. Bracelin to the Board of Health, and the two liquids which constitute the remedy when combined were made by the city chemist of this city for use in the said hospital. It was there tested under the supervision of the present New York Board of Health in thirty-five consecutive cases of true diphtheria, bacteriologically proved to be such, and such tests resulted in thirty-five complete recoveries. In other words, it never failed in a single case, and that, too, covering a period while seventeen died in the same hospital, where anti-toxine was relied upon. As soon as it was discovered that this remedy gave such remarkable satisfaction, an order was issued by the present Board of Health to discontinue the use of the chlorine remedy in said hospital.

Now, the question arises, if the remedy were so good as is claimed for it, and, if it saved a human life in every instance in which it was used, then why or for what reason was its use discontinued? Explanations would seem to be in order. While I feel satisfied that I can give the reasons which prompted the board to take this course, yet I would prefer to have the gentlemen who are responsible for it give their reasons first, if they will but do so. I have given the facts, and, in the absence of an explanation, the public may draw its conclusions.

The Bracelin method is administered by inhalation only. Under its influence the membrane quickly disappears, the temperature rapidly goes down, and the patient recovers. It is cheaper than anti-toxine. It is better than anti-toxine. It is more easily administered and is absolutely free from danger. Besides this, it is not a new and untried remedy, as the Board of Health itself used it successfully in thirty-five cases, and Dr. John L. Feeney, Health Inspector of the Borough of Richmond, in more than fifty cases. Dr. Bracelin himself reports having used it in 105 cases in succession with but one fatal termination. In addition to this, it has been used with unfailing success by more than 150 other physicians throughout the country. I have never known, nor heard, nor read of a second case of diphtheria occurring in any household where this remedy was inhaled for five minutes three or five times daily during exposure, as a preventive. The remedy is administered through the aid of a small two-ounce inhaler bottle, with tubes attached, and which are cheaply made.

I confidently state that the 1,600 lives that have been lost during the past year from this disease could have been saved, and at their own homes, at a cost of not to exceed $1 per individual case, if the remedy had been applied on the first appearance of the disease. It will be seen that, if these statements are true, we are not in need of any more diphtheria hospitals. The Board of Health could supply the little inhaler, with the liquids, to the afflicted families as they now supply the "culture tube," through the use of which they learn whether the suspected case is or is not diphtheria.

On the first appearance of sore throat, if the chlorine is inhaled, at home or while at school, in a room set apart for this purpose, the suspected case would be well before the Board of Health could, in the usual course of business, get a report back to the family physician as to the nature of the disease.

I confidently assert that I cannot be charged, successfully, with being the promoter of some patent medicine, or the vendor of some secret remedy, in view of the fact that the Board of Health has the formula and is at liberty to use the remedy for all of its patients, without any profit or royalty to either Dr. Bracelin or myself—although it cost him ten years of labor and experimentation to find out how to use chlorine successfully at the bedside.

JAMES J. RUSSELL.

New York City, Jan. 2, 1900.

FIREMAN, NOT A PORTER.

McCabe Doesn't Mind Saving Human Beings, but Draws Line at Trunks.

Fire Patrolman Charles McCabe doesn't insist that all of his rescues be spectacular. He is willing to forego the slim heroine of Bowery melodrama and in her stead carry a fat colored woman down five stories. All this he will do and more, but when it comes to acting the porter for a colored star boarder and rescuing his trunk by the same method he does object.

In the early hours of yesterday morning McCabe was on watch in the quarters of Fire Patrol No. 3, in West Thirtieth Street, when he heard cries of "Fire!" issuing from the tenement house, 241 West Twenty-ninth Street, occupied by colored people, and to the rear of the patrol's quarters. He turned in an alarm and roused the members of the patrol. Then he ran around into Twenty-ninth Street, followed by the other members of the patrol. The fire was in an unoccupied room on the fourth floor, and didn't amount to much, but the smoke was serious.

The patrolmen soon had the occupants of the lower four floors in the street. But something seemed to be the matter on the fifth floor. Three men, three women, a baby, and a trunk occupied the fire-escape at that point. The trunk stood over the ladder opening, blocking up the way, but nobody seemed to notice it.

McCabe clambered up the fire-escape and swung himself into the group. William Harper held the baby, Ursuline.

"Take the baby," he said.

"No, take me," his wife interjected.

McCabe rolled the trunk to one side and saw that Mrs. Harper was too large to go through the ladder opening. He instructed the others in the use of the fire escape, and then, with Mrs. Harper on his back, got down to the street. Harper had followed with the baby, but his wife did not see him. Once safe on terra firma her maternal instinct asserted itself.

"Oh, save my child, brave fireman!" she wailed.

McCabe returned to the fifth floor. A man who boarded with the Harpers stood alone there with his trunk. The others had followed McCabe's instructions.

"Oh, you've come back for the trunk," the boarder said. "well, here it is. The child's below."

McCabe didn't take the trunk. The boarder went without it.

TRAP SHOOTING HANDICAP.

The annual meeting of the Inter-State Association was held yesterday at the offices of the organization. J. A. H. Dressel, Irby Bennett, Edward Banks, A. W. Higgins, and J. L. Lequin were elected members of the Board of Directors.

It was decided that the conditions of the grand American trap-shooting handicap for this year should remain the same as last year, when the entry list was regarded as too cumbersome. This year there will be a handicap at clay birds, which, it was decided, will be known as the Inter-State Association's first annual target handicap tournament. The event will be decided on the new trap-shooting grounds on Long Island, probably about the week commencing June 11.

The Board of Directors elected these officers for the ensuing year: President—T. A. H. Dressel; Vice President—Irby Bennett; Manager—Elmen E. Shaner; Secretary and Treasurer—Edward Banks.

SHAREHOLDERS' LIABILITY.

From The Tacoma (Washington) Ledger.

Judge Hanford has rendered a decision having an important bearing on the final settlement of the affairs of the several National banks in this State which closed their doors several years ago.

The case in point is that of the receiver of the First National Bank of South Bend against Adolphus F. McClain, an action to collect on a shareholder's assessment.

The State Statute of Limitation was raised as a bar to the action, and the Court holds that such liability comes within Section 4,805 of Ballinger's Code, and collection is barred unless suit is begun within two years from the cause of action.

There is no provision in the United States laws fixing a limitation of time to actions for collection against National bank shareholders, and Judge Hanford says the State law must apply. The liability of a shareholder he holds to differ from a liability based upon a contract or promise to pay to a certain party, and it does not therefore come within the meaning of the statute fixing three years as the limit for contracts of that nature. The action must be begun within two years of the date of the order of controller fixing the assessment.

DEWEY WILL GO WEST.

The Admiral Accepts the Invitation to Visit St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 6.—Admiral Dewey has accepted the invitation to visit St. Louis, which was extended to him several months ago by the Mayor and the leading business organizations of the city. He will be here the first week in May. Following is the letter of acceptance sent by him to C. P. Walbridge, President of the Business Men's League:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, transmitting the invitation of the Mayor and other officials of the City of St. Louis to Mrs. Dewey and myself to visit St. Louis in May next. I have already arranged to be in Chicago on the 1st of that month, and it will be quite convenient to come to St. Louis immediately after the Chicago visit, say, about the 3d or 4th of May."

MORTGAGE FOR $6,500,000.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Jan. 6.—Acting through their attorneys, Wallace, Edwards & Bumstead of Jersey City and the Hamilton Trust Company, the East Jersey Water Company to-day filed a mortgage in the Morris County Clerk's Office for $6,500,000. The mortgage is made on all rights and privileges of the Jersey City Supply Company, a corporation doing business and owning property in four counties of the State. The mortgage is given to secure bonds of $1,000 each, maturing on May 1, 1924, and bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum. The revenue stamps placed on the document represent $3,250.

Canadian Woman Has Visions.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 6.—Miss Lizzie Baxter, a young woman residing with B. Baxter, a farmer of Marlborough Township, near Richmond, says that she had two visions of the Blessed Mary. She states that a few months ago, when at the well on the grounds of the place where she is living in Marlborough, the Blessed Virgin Mary appeared to her. The Virgin, Miss Baxter asserts, told her that in view of the good life she had led anything she desired would be granted her through prayer. A few days later she again saw the vision, and the promise was repeated.

Odd Names of Postmasters.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The record of Postmasters commissioned to-day by the Post Office Department contains an extraordinary list of names. Among the Postmasters are persons rejoicing in the names of Darius Kunkel, Cliff Augustus, Will Fish, Upton Blickenstaff, Old Tolin, Glendora Honeycutt, and Amanuel Reed. There is a Harper of many strings, and the initials of the new Postmaster of Jaydee are "J. D."

Sewing School Classes.

Announcement is made of the conferences and classes of the New York Association of Sewing Schools for 1900, to be held in the parish house of the Church of the Holy Communion, 49 West Twentieth Street. The classes in sewing and basket weaving will be held on Tuesday afternoons, commencing Jan. 9. The first conference will be next Wednesday afternoon, when James Earl Russell, Dean of the Teachers' College, will speak on "The Aim of Education."

American-Irish Historical Society.

The American-Irish Historical Society will hold its annual meeting and banquet at Sherry's on the evening of Jan. 18. Senator Thomas H. Carter of Montana will be one of the speakers. There will be present as guests a delegation of the New York Knickerbocker Transvaal Committee.

INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

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PRIVATE TUTOR—Experienced in collegiate instruction and recommended by well-known families. Address YALENSIS, Times office, up-town.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHRIST CHURCH, 71ST ST. AND BROADWAY. Rev. Dr. J. S. Shipman, Rector.—Morning service at 11; evening at 8; Sunday school at 9:45 A. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, N. Y., Lenox Av. and 122d St. Rev. H. P. Nichols, Rector.
11:00 A. M.—Service, sermon, and holy communion.
3:45 P. M.—Evensong.
8:00 P. M.—Service and sermon.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON SQUARE South.—The pastor, Edward Judson, will preach 10:45 and 7:30. Week of prayer service every night. Dr. Judson will preach beginning Monday. The subjects will be:
Monday evening, Jan. 8, "Repentance."
Tuesday evening, Jan. 9, "Faith."
Wednesday evening, Jan. 10, "Baptism."
Thursday evening, Jan. 11, "Unction."
Friday evening, Jan. 12, "Resurrection."
Saturday evening, Jan. 13, "Judgment."

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, SUNDAY, Jan. 7, 1900, at 11:15 A. M., at Carnegie Music Hall, Corner of 57th St. and 7th Av.—Lecture by Dr. Felix Adler; subject, "The Last Year of the Wonderful Century." Musical exercises begin at 11:15 A. M. Sunday school 9:30 A. M. at 109 West 54th St. All interested are invited.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D ST.—On Sunday Dr. Silverman will lecture on "Justice to Christian and Jew"; (second lecture;) service begins at 11:30. All are invited.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT and business in a first-class shirt manufactory, capacity 100 dozen a day, at low prices for good workmanship; equipment complete and up to date. Now in the hands of a well-known and thorough manufacturer of excellent reputation needing additional capital to produce profitably at least $200,000 worth of well-made men's and boys' shirts and women's shirt waists yearly. Address, giving full particulars and amount would invest, PROFITABLE OPPORTUNITY, Box 185, Times Office, New York.

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IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

General Market Overshadowed by the Big Deals in the Bronx.

THE WEEK'S OTHER FEATURES

Latest Sales by Brokers—Present Outlook at Auction Not Brilliant—This Week's List of Offerings.

The gigantic deal in the Bronx, although, strictly speaking, not a part of the week's business, has for the time being completely overshadowed other transactions, and would doubtless have had the same effect even in a period of more active dealing than the present.

The full significance of such a purchase as that just made by the American Real Estate Company does not appear with the mere signing of contracts by which the property changes hands, but lies rather in the fact that over $1,000,000 worth of land is to be opened up for improvement, and has, in a certain sense, been brought into the market.

It may be said that in the hands of a single corporation the property is not on the market any more than it was in the hands of its original owners. This may be true for the moment, but the Hoe and Simpson tracts of eighty-six acres will have completed about three-quarters of their journey to the market when they pass from the hands of the two estates into the possession of a concern which cannot afford for any considerable period to sit down in front of the property and hope that something will turn up.

Another feature of this transaction, which will work to the advantage of the surrounding section, as well as to the property itself, is that the purchaser is a single corporation, which is prepared to go ahead with the development of the two tracts as rapidly as future conditions may warrant, and much more rapidly than the same work would be accomplished had the property been parcelled out either by private sale or public auction to various individual buyers or syndicates.

The Orphan Asylum block continues to be a centre of interest, and last week witnessed the resale of a substantial portion of it—the Fifty-first Street and Fifth Avenue corner to the Union Club, and 150 feet on the Fifty-second Street front for residence sites to Robert Olyphant, H. G. Trevor, R. T. Schieffelin, Lansdale Boardman, and James C. Colgate. Other buyers are now negotiating with the syndicate, and it is safe to assume that every week now will develop some changes in the ownership in that block.

Frank Jay Gould's purchase of two lots on Fifty-seventh Street, adjoining the Fine Arts Building, occasioned considerable comment, because it was wholly unexpected. Speculation as to Mr. Gould's idea in taking the property would seem to be useless in view of his own statement that he does not know what he will do with it.

The assessment rolls for 1900 will be opened to-morrow. That this happening should have any effect on real estate dealing is, indeed, hardly to be considered. The increase in valuation for this year amounts to nothing in comparison with the $400,000,000 jump that was revealed by the tax books of 1899, and the influence of which on the market, as shown in the lively business of last Spring, was practically nil.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Rosenberg & Feinberg have sold to Hyman Adelstein and Abraham Aveutine the three new six-story tenements at the northeast corner of Stanton and Cannon Streets, 100 by 75, at a reported price of $133,500.

Abraham Silverson has sold the new six-story tenement, with stores, 40 and 42 East Third Street, southeast corner of Second Avenue, 40 by 50.

Herbert B. Rexer has sold for George J. Law to Kate Johnson the three-story dwelling, 611 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 16.6 by 99.11.

The American Distributing Company has sold to Max Bendick the five-story tenement, with store, 99 Tenth Avenue.

The Devine estate has sold to O. Dearborn, for $20,000, the three-story dwelling 29 Mount Morris Park West, 20 by 80.

Burrill Brothers have sold to David Mayer, for $13,500, the three-story brownstone front dwelling 224 Garfield Place, Brooklyn.

The Auction Room.

From offerings at present in the field, it is evident that the auction market will have at best a delayed awakening this Spring. At this time last year a number of large and promising sales had been announced, including the first offerings by the Eno estate and those by the King and Bathgate estates. At present there is no such bright outlook, and the sales—the sales of the holdings of the Whitfield and Contoit estates—seem to be the only ones that will attract any considerable attention at least for a month to come.

The Whitfield properties, to be sold by Auctioneer William Kennelly on Wednesday, include a number of flats and dwellings on both the east and west sides between Seventieth and Thirty-fourth Streets—some of them desirable corners—and seventeen flats and dwellings on Third Avenue, One Hundred and Forty-second and One Hundred and Forty-third Streets.

The holdings of the estate of Charles H. Contoit, the sale of which is announced by Auctioneer Meyer for Feb. 6, are valued at well over $1,000,000, and if they are well received will afford some interesting figures relative to values in the wholesale dry goods district. In addition to 353 to 357 Broadway and 70 and 72 Franklin Street, there will also be put up several parcels on Walker, Prince, Crosby, and Church Streets.

Of less valuable properties, several will be offered this week. The leasehold, 69 by 80, at the southeast corner of Washington and Little West Twelfth Streets, is covered by a partition sale, down for Tuesday, and on the following day William Kennelly will sell at public auction 130 to 136 Park Row.

There were recorded last week 351 mortgages, for $5,032,306; of which 111, for $1,647,275, were at 5 per cent.; 121, for $1,131,031, were at more, and 119 for $2,254,000, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 395 mortgages, for $6,188,222; of which 104, for $1,843,770, were at 5 per cent.; 151, for $1,089,152, were at more, and 80, for $2,675,300, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, JAN. 8.—By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Otto Herwitz, referee, 61 West Ninety-first Street, north side, 255 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 100.8, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,218; subject to other mortgages for $15,000.

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 35 Broome Street, and 13 to 19 Goerck Street, being the southwest corner of those streets, 97.2 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $41,597.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 257 West End Avenue, west side, 19.5 feet south of Seventy-first Street, 17 by 82.10, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $23,496.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, D. C. Calvin, referee, 384 Audubon Avenue, west side, 35.10 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, 18 by 60, two-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,531.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis B. Delehanty, referee, Jennings Street, north side, the block front between Longfellow and Boone Avenues, being 200 feet on Jennings Street, 100.2 on Longfellow Avenue, and 162.5 on Boone Avenue, vacant. Due on judgment, $6,193.

TUESDAY, JAN. 9.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Slyvester L. H. Ward, referee, 619 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, north side, 270 feet west of the Boulevard, 15 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,206.

By Herbert A. Sherman, partition sale, William J. A. Mekim, referee, 832, 833, and 834 Washington Street and 32 and 34 Little West Twelfth Street, being the southeast corner of those streets, 69.2 on Washington Street by 81.10 on Little West Twelfth Street by 32.11 by 60.2, leasehold, two-story brick buildings.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Maurice Leyne, referee, 46 to 52 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 100 by 100.11, four five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $4,136; subject to other mortgages for $67,500.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, W. Usher Parsons, referee, 939 and 941 Kelly Street, north side, 200 feet east of Robbins Avenue, 50 by 143.7 by 58 by 115.1, two four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $3,400, subject to other mortgages for $20,400.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sidney J. Cowen, referee, 348 East Sixty-sixth Street, south side, 133.4 feet west of First Avenue, 16.8 by 100.5, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,010.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 10.—By William Kennelly, public auction sale, 130, 132, and 134 Park Row, north side, 177.11 feet west of Pearl Street, 56.6 by 108.10, three three-story brick buildings, with stores; 136 and 138 Park Row, north side, adjoining the foregoing on the east, 19 by 111.5 by 17.9 by 112.7, three-story brick building, with two stores.

By William Kennelly, executor's sale, 111 East Seventeenth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Fourth Avenue, 25 by 92, four-story brownstone-front dwelling; also,

319, 321, and 323 Seventh Avenue and 137 West Twenty-eighth Street, being the northeast corner of those streets, 49.4 by 70, three four-story brick flats, with stores on Seventh Avenue, and a four-story brick flat on the street; also,

441 Second Avenue, northwest corner of Twenty-fifth Street, 25.8 by 100, five-story brick and stone flat, with store, and a five-story brick flat at the rear, fronting at 245 East Twenty-fifth Street; also,

235 and 237 West Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 380 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 100, two four-story brick dwellings; also,

2,685 Third Avenue, west side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 25 by 100, three-story brick flat, with store; 2,673, 2,675, and 2,677 Third Avenue, west side, 50.8 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, each 16.8 by 100, three four-story flats, with stores; 550 to 556 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, south side, 140.6 feet west of Third Avenue, each 15 by 100, four three-story frame dwellings; 558 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, south side, 125 feet west of Third Avenue, 15.6 by 100, three-story brick building; 560 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, south side, 100 feet west of Third Avenue, 25 by 100, five-story brick and stone flat; One Hundred and Forty-second Street, north side, 100 feet west of Third Avenue, 25 by 100, vacant; also,

551 to 561 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, north side, 100 feet west of Third Avenue, each 16.8 by 100, six four-story brick and frame flats.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Randolph Hurry, referee, 235 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 230 feet west of Second Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $7,175.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, W. Benton Crisp, referee, 2,766 Decatur Avenue, east side, 155.4 feet south of Travers Street, 37 by 100.7, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,767.

By John T. Boyd, executor's sale, 312 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, south side, 177.7 feet east of Second Avenue, 19.3 by 100.11, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

THURSDAY, JAN. 11.—By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Reuben H. Underhill, referee, 1,644 to 1,648 Park Avenue, west side, 50.5 feet north of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 75.3 by 90, three five-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $5,618; subject to other mortgages for $57,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Lansing W. Walsh, referee, 53 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, north side, 283.5 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 16.6 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,717.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Sidney J. Cowen, referee, 34 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, south side, 600 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 15 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,960.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, John A. Straley, referee, 362 Washington Street, west side, 21.8 feet south of North Moore Street, 22 by 75, two-story brick tenement; 362 Washington Street, west side, adjoining the foregoing, 22 by 75, three-story brick tenement.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 321 and 323 Third Street, north side, 120 feet west of Avenue D, 40 by 96, seven-story brick building; all title and interest of Jacob Osnowitz on May 20, 1898.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward H. Patterson, referee, 331 East Fifty-seventh Street, north side, 240 feet west of First Avenue, 20 by 100.4, three-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $10,248.

FRIDAY, JAN. 12.—By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Robert O'Byrne, referee, 100 and 102 Oliver Street, east side, 55 feet north of South Street, 40 by 50, six-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $7,693; subject to another mortgage for $8,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Edwin C. Hoyt, referee, 3326 Mott Avenue, east side, 692.2 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 25 by 152.6 by 25.6 by 147.4, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $1,193; subject to another mortgage for $12,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 275 feet east of Eighth Avenue, for a seven-story brick storage warehouse, 50 by 96; John J. Timmins of 265 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, owner; Henri Fouchaux, architect; cost, $88,000.

Alterations.

No. 818 Broadway, to a four-story brick store, 25 by 80; Annie E. Allen and Mary Morse, owners; Hugh L. Weber, architect; cost, $400.

No. 613 West Forty-sixth Street, to a five-story brick factory, stable, and dwelling; Max and Bernard Heinrich of 528 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, owners; Henry Neus, architect; cost, $2,300.

One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Street, south side, 50 feet east of Decatur Avenue, to a one-and-a-half-story frame stable; Michael Donahue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $15.

Seventieth Street, northwest corner of First Avenue, to a four-story brick public school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $10,000.

Ethical Culture Society Purchase.

Adolphe Openhym conveyed yesterday to the Society for Ethical Culture the block front on Central Park West between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth Streets, extending 100 feet in depth on either street. Mr. Openhym is the Treasurer of the society, and the deed filed yesterday simply marks the formal transfer to the society of the plot purchased by it last Spring from Justice F. Henry Dugro as a site for a new school and meeting hall.

Brewery Company Takes Title.

John and Mathias Haffen have transferred to the J. and M. Haffen Brewing Company, for a consideration of $400,000, title to the brewery property on One Hundred and Fifty-first and One Hundred and Fifty-second Streets and Melrose Avenue, with its machinery and franchises. The company has made a mortgage in favor of Louis F. Haffen, as Trustee, for $200,000, securing gold bonds due in ten years.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Jan. 6.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 80 ft s of 150th St, 19.11x100; James F. Instone to William H. Cowl..... 30,000

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 80 ft s of 150th St, 19.11x100; Frederick Haas to James F. Instone..... 30,000

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 64th St, runs w 100x s 100.5x e 0.3x s 100.5 to 63d St x e 99.9 to avenue x n 200.10; Adolphe Openhym to Society for Ethical Culture..... 1

COLUMBIA ST, 79, w s, 25x100; Morris Levy to Rosa Levy and another..... Gift.

LOTS 396 and 397, map of Van Nest Park; John R. Day to Grace G. Day..... 1

MELROSE AV, n w corner of 151st St, runs w 100x n 114x w 50x n 115 to 152d St, x 150 to av x s 229.4; 152d St, s s, 250 ft w of Melrose Av, 45x115; 152d St, n s, 50 ft w of Melrose Av, 50x100; J. & M. Haffen to J. & M. Haffen Brewing Company..... 400,000

PEARL ST, 168, s corner of Pine St, 20.7x —x20.7x47.3; Henry Elias Brewing Company to Katherina Elias..... 100

SHERIFF ST, 118, e s, 25x100; Adolf Mandel to Isidor Leipzig..... 44,100

SOUTH ST, 76, s w corner of De Peyster St, 26x56x26x80; Edward S. Savage to Union County Bank of Rahway..... 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n e corner of 115th St, 118.6x115.8x100.11x53.10; Winslow E. Buzby to New York Building Loan Banking Company..... 1

WELLESLEY ST, 25.1 ft e of Kirkside Av, 50.2x94.8; Emma L. Schroeder to Herbert Schroeder..... 1

WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 48.5 ft w of Marion St, 48.5x103.3; Columbia Piano Company to William H. Greenhaugh..... 1

3D AV, e s, at centre of block between 111th and 112th Sts, runs s 25x e 100x25x 100; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Richard Allen..... 21,000

5TH AV, w s, 40.11 ft n of 133d St, 50x 110; Thomas J. Jenkins and wife to Ward Cunningham..... 1

5TH AV, 557, e s, 25x100; James K. Atkinson to Matilda E. Goodwin..... 1

7TH AV, s e corner of 28th St, 78.1x57.5 x78.2x56.11; Benjamin Sire to William H. Johns..... 1

104TH ST, 202 East, 20x50.5; Michael Haas to Rosa Althelmer..... 7,000

115TH ST, n s, 170 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 100; Maunsell B. Field, referee, to Clara Kreischer..... 7,000

23D ST, s s, 156 ft e of 10th Av, 22x 98.8; Camille C. Roumage, Jr., executor and trustee, to Aimee M. Rhodes and others..... 21,000

23D ST, s s, 178 ft e of 10th Av, 22x98.9; Francis G. Roumage to Victor E. Roumage..... 1

23D ST, s s, 156 ft e of 10th Av, 22x98.8 Camille Roumage, Jr., and another to Aimie M. Rhodes..... 1

43D ST, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x 100.5; Max Frank to Carrie Frank..... 1

58TH ST, 146 West, 19x100.5; Mary K. Tifft and another, executors and trustees, to Charles M. Brooks..... 36,000

77TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x102.2; John L. Miller to Cornelia Jay..... 75,000

85TH ST, 21 West, 19x100.8; Charles Spiro and wife to Sarah C. Doty..... 26,500

97TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 50x 100.11; Carlo Luckes to William J. Hinton..... 1

98TH ST, 156 and 158 West, 40x100.11; Cornelius A. Loughlin to Nettie M. Roe. 1

133D ST, n s, 300 ft w of Lenox Av, 99.10 x99.11; Aimee R. Lecour to Louis Lecour..... 1

Recorded Leases.

FISHER, Edwin A., and others to Frank Richards; Laundry Supply Company; 24th St, 344 West, 3 5-12 years..... $1,100

HUSSEY, William H., and another to Lucas R. Williams; 34th St, 165 West, 10 years..... 2,000

STUHINSKY, Coppel, to Louis Morgenbesser; Suffolk St, 127, 1 6-12 years..... 480

Recorded Mortgages.

ALLEN, Richard, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 3d Av, e s, centre line of block between 111th and 112th Sts, runs s 25x e 100x25x100, demand..... 5,000

ARMSTRONG, Sarah C., to the New York Savings Bank; 37 West 87th St, 3 years; 15,000

BADER, Henry, to Frederick Schuck; 90th St, s s, 135 ft e of 5d Av, 3 years..... 10,000

BROOKS, Charles M., to Henry N. Tifft and another, executors, &c.; 146 West 58th St, 3 years..... 30,000

CUNNINGHAM, Ward, to Thomas J. Jenkins; 5th Av, w s, 74.11 ft n of 133d St, 1 year..... 2,000

CUNNINGHAM, Ward, to Thomas J. Jenkins; 5th Av, w s, 49.11 ft n of 133d St, 1 year..... 2,000

DONNELLY, Mary A., to Empire City Savings Bank; Robbins Av, s e corner of 151st St, 1 year..... $2,500

FRANK, Carrie, to Conrad Hotter; 43d St, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years..... 6,000

GOODWIN, Matilda E., to James K. Atkinson; 557 5th Av, 2 years..... 20,000

HAVANAGH, Bernard, to Bertram H. Fancher; Brook Av, w s, 73.1 ft n of 169th St, demand..... 24,000

HUNTER, Stephen C., to Alfred J. Taylor and another, trustees; Andrews Av, w s, 250.10 ft n of 183d St, 3 years..... 5,000

J. & M. HAFFEN BREWING COMPANY to Louis F. Haffen, trustee; Melrose Av, n w corner of 151st St, extending to 152d St; also 152d St, s s, 250 ft w of Melrose Av, and 152d St, n s, 50 ft w of Melrose Av, with machinery, franchises, &c., 10 years..... 200,000

LEIPZIG, Isidor, to Adolf Mandel; 118 Sheriff St, 2 years..... 3,000

MORGENBESSER, Louis, to Monroe Eckstein Brewing Company; 127 Suffolk St, saloon lease, secures note..... 600

MEEKS, Hamilton Y., to National Savings Bank of Albany; 12 Barclay St, 1 year..... 10,000

McMANUS, James, to Henry Weilbrock & Co.; 511 6th Av, leasehold, installments. 2,000

SINGHI, Carrie J. and Henry U., to John L. Thomas; Jerome Av, s w corner of 184th St, 5 years..... 2,300

STERN, Esther, to Max Danziger; 133 East 80th St, 1 year..... 5,000

STRAUSS, Joseph, and wife to the Cosmopolitan Realty Company; 150th St, n s, 205 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand.. 1,250

VOLETSKY, Abraham, and Harris Hellman to the American Mortgage Company; 30 and 32 Monroe St, 1 year..... 22,000

VOLETSKY, Abraham, and Harris Hellman to the American Mortgage Company; 30 and 32 Monroe St, 1 year..... 3,000

VON ELTEN, Augusta C., and another to Mary Keckeisen; 157 West 106th St, 2 years..... 3,000

WEBER, Conrad, to Franz J. Grein; Park Av, s e corner of 91st St, 2 years..... 15,000

WHITE, Henriette K. and Thomas R., to Frank Lugar; Columbus Av, n w corner of 80th St, ¼ year..... 50,000

WHITE, Henriette K., to Orlando V. Norcross; Columbus Av, n w corner of 80th St, ¼ year..... 4,500

WHITE, Henriette K., to James Rogers and another, trustees; Columbus Av, n w corner of 80th St, 3 months..... 10,000

WIGAND, Charles F., to Frank Dudenshefer; 1,746 2d Av, 1 year..... 3,000

WILSON, Max S. A., to the State Bank; 13th St, n s, 150 ft w of Avenue A, 3 months..... 10,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BAUMANN, Marcus, to Amalia Schellenberger..... 1,500

BRAMAN, Hiram V. V., and another, trustees, to Georgiana C. Stone..... 25,000

CHISOLM, George E., to American Mortgage Company..... 25,000

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY to Edward D. O'Brien..... 7,500

GREIN, Peter, executor, &c., to Peter Vollmer..... 15,000

GREIN, Peter, executor, &c., to Peter Grein..... 7,000

GREEN, Lucy M., to Andrew H. Green... Nom.

HAMILTON TRUST COMPANY to Eugene E. Seaman..... Nom

JENKINS, Thomas J., to Max Borck..... Nom.

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Henrietta Kahn..... 3,500

MARCUSE, Minnie, to Mayer Michaels.. Nom.

O'BRIEN, Joseph L., to Thomas D. O'Connell..... 4,044

PARSONS, William H., Jr., executor, &c., to David B. Ogden..... 23,000

PHILIPS, Frederic D., administrator, &c., to Jessie T. Philips..... 13,000

RECKE, Charlotte, executrix, to William H. Stelnkamp..... 6,000

SEAMAN, Eugene E., to Virginia T. Seaman..... Nom.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Bertha C. Fridenberg..... 4,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to New York Institution for the Blind..... 30,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, 45 to 59, s e corner of 62d St; Ralph H. Reed against Julia A. Moore, owner; Bernard Traynor, lessee and contractor..... $32

BERGEN AV, n e corner of 148th St, 137.6x100; W. P. Duffy & Co. against Albert Rothermel, owner and contractor.. 268

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 75 ft n of 92d St, 50x100; Nathaniel Wise against Samuel Quincy, owner; Mary A. Colleran, contractor..... 718

COLLEGE AV, s e corner of 143d St, 25.1x 95; J. P. Duffy & Co. against Albert Rothermel, owner and contractor..... 188

CONVENT AV, n w corner of 150th St, 25x99.11; Nathaniel Wise against John Walker, owner; Mary A. Colleran, contractor..... 729

LENINGTON AV, 1,248 and 1,250, and 133 East 84th St; Francis L. Becker against John Volz, owner; J. V. Schaefer Company, contractor..... 125

PARK ROW, 21; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company against Rudolph M. Haan and Park Row Construction Company, owners; J. V. Schaefer Company, contractors..... 235

PARK ROW, 13 to 21; Theodore W. Morris & Co. against Park Row Construction Company and R. M. Haan, owners; J. V. Schaefer Company, owner and contractor 450

WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 90 ft w of Eagle Av, 90x95.6; J. P. Duffy & Co. against Albert Rothermel, owner, and contractor..... 96

3D AV, n e corner of Wendover Av, 37x 100; Bornstein Brothers against Smith & Co., owners and contractors..... 300

28TH ST, 332 West; Ralph H. Reed against Emilia A. De La Rua Y Angalica; owner; "Doctor" Castroverde, contractor..... 97

84TH ST, n w corner of Lexington Av, 41.7 x102.2; Pittsburg Plate Glass Company against; John Volz, owner; John V. Schaefer Company, contractor..... 125

105TH ST, 311 East; Alberene Stone Company against Eniering & Spalckhaver, as contractors..... 70

115TH ST, 50 to 58 West; Nathan Saperman against Hartmann and Henry Schmidt, owners; Frederick Schaefer, contractor..... 240

115TH ST, 33 and 35 West; Bornstein Brothers against Max Katz and Morris Abelman, owners and contractors..... 185

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

3D AV, e s, at centre of block between 111th and 112th Sts, runs s 25x e 100x25x 100; Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager, with Richard Allen, 9 payments...$12,000

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

COLUMBUS AV, e s, 25.2 ft n of 107th St, 75.9x100; Edward McCann on Abraham Voletsky and another to the J. L. Mott Iron Works..... $800

Lis Pendens.

118TH ST, s s, 340 ft w of 4th Av, 60x100.11x60x 100.10; Henry I. Beers against Myer Hellman and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. D. Taylor.

97TH ST, n s, 50 ft w of Madison Av. —X—; Department of Buildings against Morris Mandelstein, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

ELIZABETH ST, 84; Department of Buildings against Hannah M. Vermilyea, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

PLOT 122 on revised map of the Givan homestead, Westchester; William Z. Larned against Mathilda J. Callahan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Marks.

SPRING ST, 118; H. P. Read Lead Works against Gustav T. Smith and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, E. F. Driggs.

SULLIVAN ST, e s, 39.9 ft s of Prince St, 20.7x 62x irregular; Oliver W. Buckingham, trustee, against Sarah J. Wigton, individually and as executrix, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ormiston & McCormack.

8TH AV, n e corner of 112th St, 25.8x100; H. P. Read Lead Works against Gustav T. Smith and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, E. F. Driggs.

36TH ST, n e corner of 10th Av, 100x98.9; also 438 West 23d St; George E. Phelan against Maggie E. Newhall and others, (action to impress trust, &c.;) attorneys, Jeroloman & Arrowsmith.

71ST ST, n s, 100.3 ft e of 3d Av, 18.9x102.2; William H. Slocum and another, executors, &c., against Adolph Abrahams and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Greene & Stotesburg.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

R. PAURA & CO.—An attachment for $927 has been obtained against R. Paura & Co., Italian bankers, formerly at 129 Mott Street, who disappeared in September last, by Luigia Scanga, for money deposited with the firm by various persons, to be transmitted to Italy.

FRED. OPPENHEIMER.—Fred. Oppenheimer, importing and commission merchant at 52 Broad Street, has made an assignment to Oscar A. Weinberg. Davis & Kaufmann, the attorneys, said that the liabilities are about $15,000, but they could give no idea of the value of the assets until an inventory had been made.

D. E. ROSE COMPANY.—The D. E. Rose Company, manufacturer of cigarettes and cheroots at 286 Elizabeth Street, made an assignment yesterday to Ambrose G. Todd. Judgment was taken by default against the company on Friday for $37,112 by A. Cohn & Co., who had assisted the company heretofore. When the D. E. Rose Company made an assignment on Jan. 17, 1899, a settlement was made with the creditors at 33 1-3 cents on the dollar, and it was understood at the time in the trade that A. Cohn & Co. put up the money to pay the settlement. Since then the company has been struggling along, but the business did not prove profitable, and A. Cohn & Co., it is said, declined to render any further assistance, and thought it was time to stop. The liabilities of the company outside of the amount due to A. Cohn & Co. are reported to be about $5,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JOSEPH NEWWITTER.—Joseph Newwitter, resident buyer at 513 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $64,946, due to 275 creditors, mostly in this city, and no assets. He was formerly of Snitzer, Newwitter & Co. of Vicksburg, Miss., prior to 1895, and the debts are on account of that firm.

H. H. WARNER.—Hulbert H. Warner, who resides at the Hotel Endicott, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,319,027 and no assets. Mr. Warner has been prominently identified with the patent medicine business in years past and was also interested in mining schemes and other enterprises. All the debts were contracted at Rochester, N. Y., prior to 1893, when he made an assignment on May 8 of that year to Job E. Hedges. There are many creditors mentioned in the schedules, scattered all over the United States. The debts are for notes, money loaned, and services. There are thirty-three judgments against him. Of the liabilities, $1,391,631 are unsecured, $657,678 secured, and $260,718 notes of other parties which he indorsed. Fifty-four of the notes were made by A. G. Yates. Among the secured creditors are H. H. Warner & Co. of London, $375,000; Bank of Monroe, Rochester, $55,000; Traders' National Bank of Rochester, $25,000; Muir's Trust Company, London, $48,500; Carl F. Kreyer, Berlin, $15,000, and Francis M. Tomkins, $15,000. Among the unsecured creditors are John Griffen, receiver, Hudson, N. Y., $500,000 subscription to stock of the Seven Star Gold Mining Company; William B. Duff, as assignee of A. G. Yates, $68,895 in judgment; Lehigh Coal and Iron Company, West Superior, Wis., $66,037, on fifteen notes; the Molson Bank of Toronto, $73,832, two judgments; First National Bank of Easton, Penn., $17,787, in judgment; Thomson-Houston Electric Company, $20,271, in judgment; George Crawford, $22,500; Crescent Coal Company of Ohio, $19,630, and Edwin S. Moody of Binghamton, $11,694.

VASILIOS ELIADES.—Vasilios Eliades, confectioner, residing at 25 Roosevelt Street, formerly in business at Paterson, N. J., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,568 and no assets.

SAMUEL NAFEW COMPANY.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against the Samuel Nafew Company, manufacturer and dealer in novelties at 392 Broadway, by the following creditors: Sittman & Pitt of Brooklyn, $2,960, for check punches; Gustave Sittman, $1,500, cash loaned on May 1 last, and Samuel D. Mott, $81, salary as salesman. They allege that the company is insolvent, and admitted in writing its inability to pay its debts and willingness to be adjudged bankrupt on that ground. Sittman & Pitt wrote to the company on Dec. 21 last that if it did not make a reasonable payment before Dec. 30 they would protect themselves by legal proceedings, and intimated that they would be compelled to have the company adjudged bankrupt. President Samuel Nafew replied, under date of Dec. 29, as follows: "We regret that after the extensive business dealings we have had with you, amounting probably to over $100,000, you should feel that you ought to consider throwing us in bankruptcy for an unpaid balance of $2,960. We owe you this amount and owe your Mr. Sittman the $1,500 he claims. We do not see where we can raise any money for you. The holiday trade upon which we counted has been a dead failure, and as we have already been sued and others are threatening, and we have had to let claims go because of our inability to meet them, we hereby consent in the interest of all that we be adjudged an involuntary bankrupt." The company has heretofore done an extensive business, has a branch in Chicago, and formerly had a factory at Bridgeport, Conn. Among the specialties which it manufactured and sold are check punches, the Nafew perforator, Samson nailpuller, and nickel-in-the-slot machines for the cigar and liquor trade. Last Fall it opened a store at 1,209 Broadway for the exhibition of slot-machine pictures. The company was incorporated in April, 1895, with a capital stock of $10,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

DINGELMAN, Anna—A. Ulman and another..... 117

DOELGER, Peter—Nils Worm..... 99

FARLEY, John—E. L. Sampson and others 32

FARLEY, John—Moses Crystal and another..... 276

GRENING, Paul C.—A. J. Taylor and another..... 143

GOBBER, John—Hyman and Henry Sonn. 765

GILL, John—C. T. Wills, costs..... 23

GETTINGS, James—George Vassar & Son, costs..... 23

GUNTHER, George, and Edward Sheridan—Henry Zubiller and another..... 762

HODGSKIN, Adolph H.—Patrick F. Murphy and another..... 351

HODGSKIN, Adolph H.—Patrick F. Murphy and another..... 404

HARNETT, Lazarus—Manhattan Pie Baking Company, costs..... 23

JUST, Thomas W.—C. Guy Weser..... 537

LA FORGE, Hudson K., Jr., and John B. Watson—George R. Storm and another.. 144

LEVIN, Louis H., receiver—S. Levinson.. 70

MAGNUSSON, Theodore—Acker, Merrall & Condit..... 281

MURRAY, James C.—Harlem River Lumber and Wood Working Company..... 110

MOWILLIAMS, Charles G.—Amrhein, costs 28

McARDLE, Harry E.—D. Ledwith..... 320

McMAHON, Sarah—J. J. McMahon, costs. 89

FOSTER, Arthur J.—R. Gibson..... 581

NIEMITZ, William H.—F. H. Leggett and others..... 198

POWELL, Harry W.—Lorenzo Terwilliger and another..... 373

POWELL, Harry W.—Alfred Boote..... 1,577

RUDOLPH, Theodore A.—A. Schloss and another..... 500

SCHULLENBERG, Zenaide D.—H. Goodwin..... 286

SUGERMAN, William—H. P. Wilson and another..... 99

SEDGWICK, Theodore—R. C. Black and another..... 445

THOMPSON, James K.—John Duer and another, costs..... 35

THE NEW YORK STEAM POWER COMPANY—The Falls River and Machinery Company..... 110

THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY and Battery Railroad Company—Antonio Malmone..... 1,209

GRAND CENTRAL REAL ESTATE AND Investment Company—Beakes Dairy Company, costs..... 27

THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. J. Haiduven..... 414

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. A. Nathan, costs..... 28

WATSON, John B.—Aspell & Co..... 183

WHITE, Charles C.—S. Isear..... 144

WELCKER, John—J. Schuback..... 1,027

WELL, Isaac—J. M. Burr and another.. 70

YOUNG, John—G. A. Dewan, individually and as administratrix..... 95

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NO MOTIVE FOR MOLINEUX

Mr. Osborne Admits Failure to Show a Cause for Murder.

CRIME NOT A RATIONAL ONE

The Prosecution Now Endeavoring to Prove Intent by the Expert Handwriting Evidence.

After spending five weeks in examining witnesses for the prosecution in the trial of Roland B. Molineux, charged with the murder of Katherine J. Adams, Assistant District Attorney Osborne admitted yesterday that he had not been able to bring to light any motive for an attempt by the defendant on the life of Harry S. Cornish. Mr. Osborne said that there was nothing in the relations of the men as disclosed by the evidence that would cause a rational man to commit or to attempt murder.

The use of the word "rational" immediately raised a storm of questions about Mr. Osborne's ears. "I only wanted to say," he remarked in reply, "that a man who would send poison to his friend was not apparently in the best state of mind." Mr. Osborne, when asked for a further explanation said that he did not by any means intend to be understood as intimating that Molineux was not of sound mind, but that not being able to find a motive, he thought such a crime as the one under investigation could more readily be traced to an irrational being. He would not admit that the absence of apparent motive might be a point in favor of the defendant, but, reiterating his conviction of Molineux's guilt, said again that without motive only an irrational person would attempt the life of a human being. When pressed for a further statement, Mr. Osborne laughed the matter off, and declared that what he had said was of no importance whatever.

This failure to prove motive, which Mr. Osborne admits, was the feature of the eighth week of the trial which closed on Friday. Molineux's friends and persons who were known not to be friendly to him were put on the stand in a vain attempt to bring out something that would show a motive for the alleged attempt upon the life of Cornish. Mr. Osborne switched back to the handwriting expert testimony again on Friday, to prove by tellers of various banks that Molineux had written the Cornish and Barnet letters to patent medicine companies as well as the poison wrapper address.

Mr. Osborne has said that his object in trying to strengthen this part of the testimony is twofold. Under the law, he says, he does not have to prove motive, only intent, yet he admits that it will be hard to get a conviction unless the jury sees some light on the question of motive. He therefore returns to the opinion written on the case at one stage by Justice Pardon C. Williams of the Supreme Court, who said that if it could be shown conclusively that Molineux wrote the letters signed "Cornish" and "Barnet" there would be a legal motive established. So Mr. Osborne put on a lot of experts, not paid and professional ones, but bank tellers, to get before the jury their reasons for believing that Molineux wrote the letters in dispute.

Mr. Osborne's other object, as expressed by him, is to show the jury that reliable men of affairs, holding high positions in banks, where their duties call on them to examine thousands of signatures, hold the same opinion as the paid experts, and he has sought to impress upon the jury that this class of evidence is the more sincere, in that it is given with no hope of gain or employment. Yet the bank tellers have not gone to the lengths of the paid experts. Two of them on the stand admitted to Mr. Weeks that there might be other persons in the world whose writing is as much like the defendant's hand as the writing in the disputed letters. The professional experts would not admit this. In every instance they said that it was impossible that any other hand in all the world than Molineux's could possibly have written the disputed letters and the address on the poison package.

In spite of Mr. Osborne's assertion yesterday that his case was about complete, he had a number of witnesses in his office, and several subpoenas were sent out for others to appear to-morrow, when the ninth week of the trial will open. Several of Mr. Osborne's handwriting experts, notably Mr. Hagan of Troy, Dr. Persifor Fraser of Philadelphia, and Col. Hay of Washington, have not been called to the stand, although all of them testified at the Coroner's inquest and have since been studying the writings. There are also numerous amateur experts whom Mr. Osborne may call to the stand. Other probable witnesses are Nicholas Heckmann, who swore before the Coroner's jury that Molineux had rented a letter box from him on Forty-second Street in the name of Barnet; Emma Miller, who sold the silver bottle holder, and Dr. Witthaus, the chemical expert. Altogether, it is expected that the ninth week of the trial will not see the close of the prosecution's case.

It was said yesterday that Molineux was anxious to take the stand in his own behalf and that he would have an opportunity to do so. It was also said that Mrs. Blanche Chesbrough Molineux would take the stand for the defense. She cannot be called by the prosecution. When asked about these reports, Mr. Weeks said that the defense was not prepared to say anything in advance about its case, either as to the identity of the witnesses or the time that might be consumed in presenting its evidence. Mr. Weeks said that his client was well and as contented as possible under the circumstances. Molineux takes plenty of exercise, and this helps to keep him in good mental and physical condition.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE EXTENSION.

Some Residents Say Proposed Grade Will Leave Them in the Air.

Some of the residents in West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street object to the grade established by the map which was prepared in pursuance to a recent law extending Riverside Drive, and have asked the courts for an opportunity to go before the Board of Public Improvements before the Commissioners are appointed to condemn certain parcels of land lying in the path of the proposed extension.

John Henry Hull, attorney for John L. Wall and Michael Kelly, owners of property in that vicinity, says that the proposed grade will make a sixteen-foot defile through the hill at One Hundred and Fifty-second Street and leave the residents there up in the air, high and dry. Robert J. Hoguet who lives at the foot of West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, and who was influential in getting the proposed grade established, denies that it will work the injury to the property owners there that they fear. He said:

"That grade won't affect the people on the east side of the drive at all. After it's gone through, they'll be just where they are now. And as to the people on the west side, they won't be there. They've no complaint to make."

The order restraining the Corporation Counsel from appointing the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment obtained by Mr. Hull is returnable to-morrow.

A NEW EAST SIDE MISSION.

To Supply Luxuries for the Sick Poor and Aid the Destitute.

The East Side Fruit and Flower Mission, which was opened last Tuesday in the basement of the Second Avenue Baptist Church, between Tenth and Eleventh Streets, will make distributions regularly on Tuesdays and Fridays. Donations of fruits, jellies, fresh eggs, clothing, and money are requested, and letters of inquiry may be addressed to the Secretary, Mrs. W. L. Elseffer, at the rooms of the mission.

The mission is unsectarian, and the object is to supply fruits, flowers, and other luxuries to the sick poor, and also to provide clothing, groceries, and other comforts to the destitute in the tenements. The supplies are to be distributed through trained workers of missions already established, representing all denominations. Cases of destitution will also be investigated and relieved. Mrs. J. A. Francis is President of the mission.

Holds Schmidt's Killing Justifiable.

The inquest held by Coroner Delaney, at the Court House in Jersey City Friday evening, resulted in a verdict that Theodore Brunnert was justified in killing Nicholas Schmidt in self-defense early New Year's morning in the latter's saloon. Brunnert was one of the members of the Seventy-first Regiment who made the charge up San Juan Hill.

Horner's Furniture.

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Having finished our annual inventory, we have reduced the prices on many pieces in all lines to effect a clearance of same. The reductions apply to

SIDEBOARDS,
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LEGAL NOTES.

RELATIVE RIGHTS OF WAGONS AND STREET RAILROAD CARS.—Richard Warren, sitting in a grocery wagon, the back and sides of which were inclosed by oilcloth curtains, was driving along White Plains Avenue, in this city, in the centre of which was the track of the Union Railway Company of New York. Each side of the street was either out of repair or incumbered with rubbish, so that the passable part of the roadway ran so close to the railroad track that the wheel of Warren's wagon nearest the track was only about a foot from it. As he was driving in that place, a trolley car came up rapidly from behind, without any warning, struck the wagon in which he was seated, threw it over, and inflicted serious injuries upon him. A dismissal by the trial court of Warren's complaint in his suit against the railroad company for damages has just been reversed by the First Appellate Division, which holds, in an opinion by Justice Rumsey, that the plaintiff was under no legal obligation to look behind him in order to detect the approach of the car, which gave no signal of such approach, the rumble and noise of which he heard only just as he was struck by it.

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IMPROPER EVIDENCE IN ACCIDENT CASE.—A judgment recovered by Louis Bellemare against the Third Avenue Railroad Company for injuries claimed to have been caused by negligence in managing a cable car on which plaintiff was a passenger, has been reversed by the Appellate Division of the First Department, because of errors in ruling upon evidence respecting the permanency of the injuries. Among these injuries were fractured ribs and an overlapping of one of these ribs. The accident occurred on March 12, 1894. A physician testified at the trial that he first saw the plaintiff on Nov. 14, 1897. He was allowed to testify, from his observation, to the opinion that the injuries were likely to result in a permanent loss of strength of the affected side, that danger existed in complications that might arise from chronic pleurisy, and that such complications were liable to occur. The court holds, by Justice Patterson, that "all this testimony was conjectural and speculative, and the opinion expressed by the witness was not based upon that which is required for the allowance of expert testimony of this character, namely, that the anticipated consequences will result with reasonable certainty from the injuries sustained by the sufferer. What the witness was permitted to testify to was not what would happen in the future with reasonable certainty, but as to what would be likely to happen or might supervene."

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ALIGHTING FROM A MOVING CAR.—George Steuer lost his life by stepping off from the front platform of a moving car of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company with his back toward the horses. The First Appellate Division yesterday affirmed judgment in favor of the company, on the verdict of a jury, in Samuel Steuer's suit as administrator against the railroad company for damages. Presiding Justice Van Brunt, giving the opinion, said the evidence showed the deceased attempted to get off the car not only while it was in motion, but without giving any notice whatever of his intention to alight, either to the conductor or the driver. "It is undoubtedly true," the Presiding Justice said, "that the car had stopped and some people had alighted, but when the deceased attempted to get off the car it was in motion, and he had given no notice whatever to the persons in charge of the car of his desire or intention to alight. Neither the driver nor the conductor had any reason to suspect any intention upon the part of the deceased to leave the car, and he stepped off the car with his back toward the horses, with the usual result, even when a car is moving quite slowly. Under these circumstances, it is difficult to see upon what negligence of the defendant can be predicated. If parties attempt to alight from a car, having given no information to the person in charge of their intention so to do, there is no negligence upon the part of the driver of the car in increasing its speed to the rate at which it can ordinarily proceed with safety. While conductors and drivers of street railway cars are bound to use diligence in looking after the safety of their passengers they have no reason to anticipate that passengers will attempt to alight from moving cars."

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A FERRYBOAT ACCIDENT.—In Anna Mueller's suit against the Tenth and Twenty-third Street Ferry Company for damages for injuries she received while going from a bridge to a boat of the company, at Greenpoint, L. I., on her way to New York, a judgment of dismissal directed on the trial has been reversed by the First Appellate Division. The plaintiff testified that while walking along the bridge she observed on reaching the boat that it was a little higher than the bridge, but nothing else. While in the act of stepping from the bridge to the boat, one of her feet was caught and pulled down. "The boat went to and fro. As the boat took this action, my left foot came from the boat; my foot had gone between the boat and the bridge." Justice Patterson, giving the Appellate Division's opinion, said this testimony indicated that the boat was not properly secured to the bridge, and that there was a space in which it played to and fro, as well as rose and fell with the action of the tide. "From her statement," he said, "the inference is to be drawn that as she looked at the boat she observed nothing but the difference in height between it and the bridge, which, observing, she could regulate her step to meet," and the testimony was held to be sufficient to allow the inference that there was negligence on the part of the defendant's servants in failing to properly secure the boat to the bridge. Mrs. Mueller called as a witness an employe of the company to give a description of the mechanism used by the company. On cross-examination, this witness testified that the boat, at the time of the accident, was securely fastened to the bridge, and that it did not move, and could not move. Justice Patterson holds that plaintiff could not be bound by that testimony, nor be precluded from showing or contending that the witness was mistaken. The discrepancy in the statements of the plaintiff and this witness, the Court says, should have been submitted to the jury, to determine which they would believe. Justice Ingraham dissented, holding that plaintiff was charged with knowledge that the boat was subject to be moved by the action of the water, and that the only fact which the jury would have been justified in finding was that in some way, by the movement of the tide, the plaintiff's foot was caught between the boat and the dock, and that she was at that time injured, and this did not justify a finding of the defendant's negligence.

Jersey City Water Contract Attacked.

Col. Samuel W. Phillips, the President of the Passaic Valley Mutual Protective Association, has given notice that he will for his association begin a suit in the United States Circuit Court against the East Jersey Water Company and Patrick H. Flynn, to restrain them from diverting water from the Passaic River. Mr. Flynn has begun work to construct a water supply plant for Jersey City.

S. Koch & Sons

24 West 23d Street.

The Koch "Pulley" Belt.

PATENT APPLIED FOR.

The most practical and graceful of all Bodice Belts.

Made of highest grade ribbon, strengthened and shaped by fine and flexible bone specially prepared for it.

Holds skirt and waist in position without pins, hooks or buckles.

Makes the waist line two to three inches lower in front than in back, thereby giving the desired long-waist effect.

By the novel arrangement of a ring at each end, forming a "pulley" combination, the Belt can be tightened or loosened at will.

In Black and Colors.

PRICE $1.25 EACH.

MAIL ORDERS must be accompanied by money orders. Specify waist measure.

WARNING!

Every article of merit is imitated. So with our Bodice "Pulley" Belt. But the imitations bear about the same relationship to it as the Copper Penny to the Gold Coin. The genuine "Pulley" Ribbon Belt can be had only at our two establishments—

West 23d Street, N.Y.
Fulton St. & Elm Pl., Bklyn.
S. KOCH & SONS.

SHOT WIFE, THEN HIMSELF

Mrs. Rose Died in Her Home, the Husband Later.

STRUGGLED TO SAVE HERSELF

Woman's Father, Threatened with Death, Fled—Rose, Once Insane, Said He Would Commit Murder.

After shooting his wife dead yesterday afternoon, Philip W. Rose fired a bullet into his temple, inflicting a wound from which he died later in the Harlem Hospital. He went to her father's home, at 284 Lenox Avenue, where she had been living since she separated from him July 4 last, and after pointing a pistol at his father-in-law's breast, intimidating him, rushed to another room and killed his wife, then shooting himself. He was taken to the hospital.

The woman was Rebecca Rose, daughter of Nathan Rose. She and her husband were first cousins. She was thirty-two, very small, and weighing only 100 pounds. They had a boy five years old, named Paul, who lived with the mother. Rose was a salesman. He had prospered before the marriage, six years ago, and for a couple of years afterward, but then he became insane, and he spent some time in an asylum at Jacksonville, Ill. Then he came to New York, where his wife was, but they separated in July. He was out of work, and, as alleged, did not support his wife.

The woman's father, who is nearly seventy years old, said that Rose used to write his wife threatening letters saying he would kill her if she did not live with him, and she became fearful that Rose would commit murder. The letters became so frequent that the father says he burned them and would not let his daughter read them. She became so afraid of Rose that she seldom went into the street, fearing that he might injure her.

Mrs. Rose and her father were sitting in the front room at 5 o'clock yesterday. The child was out. A knock came to the door, and Mrs. Rose said she thought it was the baker for whom they were waiting, and her father opened the door. It was Rose.

The woman shrieked and said in a fright: "Oh, my God, father! It's Philip!"

Rose pushed the door aside and tried to brush past the father as the wife rushed into the kitchen. The old man stood his ground. Rose kept pushing, but the father grappled with him. He attempted to force him out through the doorway, but Rose quickly drew a revolver. The old man said at first that Rose pulled the trigger after pointing the weapon at his breast, and that the cartridge failed to explode. Later, when less excited, he said Rose pointed the revolver at him and told him he would kill him if he were not left alone. Mr. Rose said he dared not attempt to restrain the man further, and Rose, the husband, turned and went back toward the kitchen while the father ran into the street in a fright.

The old man hurried to the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue, where he met Policeman Herrlich of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station. He could not tell what was the matter because of his intense excitement, and he grasped Herrlich by the coat and pointed to the flat. Herrlich considered that something important must be the matter, and he let the old man lead him to the rooms. They were too late.

There was evidence that the woman had not died an easy victim. Her body was in the kitchen. There was a bullet in the right temple, another in the left jaw, and another in her breast.

Rose was in the next room, alive. But he was dying with a bullet in his head. His clothes were covered with blood, and they were disarranged, showing that the woman had rushed at him when he first fired and that she had torn his clothing in an effort to prevent him from shooting her or to get possession of the revolver.

Rose was unconscious, and Herrlich sent a "hurry" call for an ambulance. One soon arrived with Dr. Blackmar, who hurried back to the hospital with the dying man.

The father-in-law was so excited about the murder of his daughter that he hardly knew what he said at times. He declared at first that he thought Rose had been seized with a fit of insanity, but he said later that Rose was apparently rational and sober. He thought he had lived in West Twenty-second Street and that he had been employed in a department store in Sixth Avenue.

A. W. Rose, a brother of the murdered woman, met Rose in a saloon about a month ago and took a revolver away from him, it is said, with which he declared he was going to kill his wife.

Big Arrears for Secretary Jussen.

Justice Nash, in the Supreme Court, yesterday handed down an order directing John J. Scannell, Fire Commissioner of this city, individually, to pay to Carl Jussen, who has been restored by the Supreme Court to his position as Secretary of the Fire Department, $9,666.66, being the arrears of salary due him since his dismissal on Jan. 1, 1898. Jussen was discharged to make room, as alleged, for a Tammany appointee. He claimed that he was a veteran, and could not be removed except for cause shown. He obtained a writ of mandamus to try the question as to whether his office was a confidential one or not. The jury which heard testimony before Justice McAdam found in his favor. Justice Nash made the writ absolute.

Those alarming catarrhal fevers to which many children are subject can be prevented or cured with timely doses of Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

Stern Brothers

Special Sales
To-morrow, Monday

Fur Departments

Ladies' Persian Lamb Coats, Extra quality,	at	$114.50
With collar and revers of Blended Baum Marten,	at	$135.00
Alaska Sealskin Coats,	at	$159.50 & $175.00
Cloth Capes, Fur-lined and Trimmed,	at	$18.50
Electric Seal Collarettes, Yokes of Astrachan Paws,	at	$6.25
Alaska Sable Scarfs,	at	$7.38
Dyed Blue Lynx Scarfs,	at	$21.50

With the remainder of their imported

Fur and Fur-Lined Garments
at
Great Reductions From Previous Prices

Corset Department
Annual Sale of

Genuine French Hand-Made **P. D. and C. P. Corsets**	$1.25
in black sateen, gray, white, pink and blue coutil, stripped with sateen, trimmed with lace,	$1.65
and bones finished with silk flossing	$1.95

Values $2.25, $2.75, & $3.50

Dress Goods Departments
An extraordinary offering of
24000 Yds. **All-Wool**
French Challies at 23c
in desirable colorings and designs,
Regular Price 50c a yard.

Ladies' House Gowns

Of Cashmere,	at $3.95, $5.25, $6.80
Regular value $6.00 to $10.00	
Of India Silk, elaborately trimmed with lace and ribbon,	at $9.25
Real value $13.50	

Continuation Sale of
High Class Household Linens

Bleached Damasks,	per yd.	73c, 95c, $1.25
Dinner Napkins,	per doz.	$2.25, $3.25
Hemstitched Huck Towels,	" "	$2.38, $2.95
Huck Towels, hemstitched and initialed,	per doz.	$2.50
Satin Marseilles Bed Spreads,		$1.45, 1.75, 2.15

Also a purchase of fine
Double Damask Table Cloths, 2½ to 5 yds. long, with **Napkins** to match, in three sizes
Very Much Below Prevailing Prices

Misses' and Children's
Winter Garments

Girls' Reefers, 4 to 14 years,	$4.95 & 7.95
Heretofore $8.50 to $15.75	
Misses' Jackets, 14, 16 and 18 years,	$6.75 & 9.75
Heretofore $10.50 to $19.75	
Girls' Box Coats and Gretchens, 4 to 14 years,	$7.95
Heretofore $12.90 to $17.50	
Misses' Ulsters, 16 and 18 years	$12.90
Heretofore $19.75 to $25.75	

Upholstery Departments

Bobinet Curtains, ruffled, with lace inserting and edge,	at $1.40 & 1.75 pr.
Irish Point Curtains,	$2.50, 3.75, 4.95 pr.
Heretofore $3.25 to $8.75	
Irish Point Bed Sets,	at $3.95, 6.75, 8.75
Formerly $6.75, $9.25 & $11.25	
Imported Tapestry Curtains,	$2.50 & 6.75 pr.
Reduced from $4.95 & $10.50	
Double-faced **French Velour Curtains,**	at $19.75 pr.
Reduced from $31.50	

West Twenty-third Street

JEALOUS WIFE UNDER ARREST.

Mrs. Julia Keefe, wife of Dr. C. Keefe of Kingston, for nearly a year has been jealous of Mrs. Lillie F. Parish, the widow of Martin Parish of Rondout. Anthony Comstock, after an investigation lasting over a month, decided that there was no foundation for Mrs. Keefe's suspicions, and two days ago he decided to have her arrested on the charge of sending improper letters through the mails, so as to save Mrs. Parish from further insult and persecution.

The warrant, signed by United States Commissioner Shields, was executed by Deputy United States Marshal Cook yesterday, and late in the afternoon the prisoner was brought to this city. Mrs. Keefe, through her counsel, ex-Mayor W. D. Bruinier of Kingston, waived examination, and she was held in $2,500 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. The bond was signed by Cornelius H. Gallagher of 131 Fair Street, Kingston, and Mrs. Keefe was released and allowed to return to her home.

Anthony Comstock says that the accused woman admitted to him that she had written the letters complained of, but justified her conduct by saying that she was in the possession of evidence to prove that her husband had been too attentive to Mrs. Parish. He questioned the alleged witnesses, and discovered that there was no foundation for Mrs. Keefe's suspicions.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Special Sale in Cloak Department.

TAILOR-MADE SUITS—

At	$7.75	$11.75	$14.00
Worth	15.00	18.00	25.00

SEVERAL HIGH-CLASS SUITS—

At	$28.00	$35.00	$45.00
Reduced from	60.00	75.00	125.00

JACKETS—Ladies' tailor-made Jackets, rough and smooth cloths, Black, Tan and Oxford,

For	$4.98	$6.75	$9.95
Sold at	10.00	13.00	18.00

PETTICOATS—Quilted Mohair of very fine quality, 98c. Were sold at $2.50.
Also, Black Sateen, lined throughout . . . . 95c.
SKIRTS—An extensive line of Colored Silk Skirts, well made, good quality silk . . . . . $5.00; were $8.00
A lot of plaid and striped silk accordeon plaited, graduated ruffle for $13.00 and $16.00; were $20.00 and $25.00.
WAISTS—200 Ladies' and Misses' Waists, a fine quality serge, tucked and lined throughout, for $1.50; sold at $2.98.
EIDERDOWN DRESSING SACQUES—Embroidered edge 98c., $1.25
EIDERDOWN WRAPPERS—IN SOLID colors, $2.50 and $3.50; FIGURED AND STRIPED, $3.98 and $4.25
Also a few Ladies' Flannelette Zephyr Negligees, slightly soiled, at . . . . . $1.98 each; were $5.00
We advise you to take ADVANTAGE of our Muslin Underwear Sale, if not, you are the loser.

Broadway, Eighth and Ninth Streets.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Ladies' Furnishings.

Shirt Waists.
SPRING 1900.
Chambray, Dimity and Linen Waists.
Fancy Trimmed White Lawn Waists.
French Flannel Waists.
Paris Lingerie.
Silk Petticoats.
Dressing Sacques.
Corsets.

Broadway & 19th Street.

PILOTS' COLLECTOR MISSING.

Joseph Drew Had the Confidence of His Employers—Examining the Safe and Books.

Joseph Drew, agent, bookkeeper, and collector for the New Jersey Sandy Hook Pilots, whose offices are in the Chesebrough Building, in State Street, is missing. He was last at the office on Tuesday. He went to his home in Hoboken as usual that night after leaving the office, and left ostensibly to go to the office next morning. His wife and mother have not seen him since, and are distracted.

The pilots on Wednesday notified the American Surety Company, which was on Drew's bond, and the company instituted an investigation. It was necessary to have safe men come in to drill the safe to get at the books, and expert accountants have been examining them. The pilots say that Drew, who is about twenty-eight years old, had been in their employ since he was a boy, and four years ago, when their old bookkeeper died, he was appointed to fill the vacancy. He had always been regular in his methods, and implicit confidence was placed in him.

It has not been discovered, they say, that there is any shortage in his accounts, and it is not believed that there is. Should there prove to be, however, the amount, it was said, would be very small, for under the system employed in the office any peculations could have covered but a short period.

After the safe had been opened the office and safe keys were found on the hat rack at Drew's Hoboken home. That fact was the only incident, it was said, that put the disappearance in an unpleasant light. It would otherwise have been thought that Drew had met with foul play or with accident. The Surety Company's detectives report that they find that Drew, so far as their investigations go, had always led an exemplary life, and his reputation he enjoyed among his neighbors, as well as among the pilots and business men with whom he came in contact. His mother lived with him and his wife, and only two months ago a baby was added to the household.

SIGNALS EXCITE BELLEVUE.

Dr. O'Hanlon Gives Many Alarms in Illustrating an Argument.

Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon was in the telegraph operating room at Bellevue Hospital, talking with Drs. Rogers, Edgerton, Christian, and others. The subject of conversation was the effect of telegraphing on the nervous system. Dr. O'Hanlon, as an illustration to bear out his contention, cited the scene in the play "Secret Service," where the operator keeps on telegraphing after being shot. His description was graphic.

On the wall of the operating room there is a button. One pressure summons an ambulance, two pushes summon all the ambulances, three the dead wagon, four the fire force, five the reserve force, and six all the employes for a great emergency. In the course of his illustration Dr. O'Hanlon reached over and began pushing this button, sounding all the signals. He was going on with his description when there was a rattle at the door, followed by another rattle and much confusion outside. Then men came into the room with hose dragging after them, and finally all the employes rushed pell mell for the office.

"You've done it," shouted Registrar Gleason, as he rushed in out of breath.

"What's the matter?" gasped Dr. O'Hanlon.

"You've touched off all the signals—fire, murder, ambulance, and everything."

Dr. O'Hanlon apologized to every one and said he would never do it again. It was fully half an hour before tranquillity prevailed.

Moody Memorial Service.

At the Moody memorial service, to be held to-morrow night at Carnegie Hall, William E. Dodge will preside, and among the speakers will be the Rev. Drs. Wilson Merle Smith, David H. Greer, J. M. Buckley, A. C. Dixon, D. J. Burrell, and Theodor L. Cuyler, John Wanamaker, and John R. Mott. Ira D. Sankey will have charge of the singing. Admission will be by ticket, and tickets will be sent to those applying to W. E. Lougee or F. H. Jacobs, 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, until the supply is exhausted.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

A Cheerful Room Maketh a Cheerful Diner.

What! Put all the comfort into the living rooms and leave the dining room cheerless? Surely not! when such artistic furnishings are here now below even factory prices.

Wall hangings and draperies of the softest tones and most delightful textures. Carpets and rugs in correct colorings now reduced.

Oak Tables, 6-foot extension, at $7.00; others of Dutch and French designs, whose polished tops will give the keynote for artistic luncheon decorations.

Colonial armchairs with rush seats, exquisite little China Closets, side tables, carrying tables, plate and spoon racks. For the latest ideas you must

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43-45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST
NEAR BROADWAY
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Bulfinches

Whistling many songs, including "Bridal Wreath," "America," "So Let the Wide World Wag," "Mousetraps, Who'll Buy?" "How Can I Leave Thee?" "Let's Be Merry, Comrades," "Prince of Wales," "Where the Blue Waters Sparkle." These are the most tame, affectionate, and beautiful birds. Prices, $40, $50, $75, $100, with 2 or 3 having extra-long songs at $150, $200.

The Campanini Holden Canary is the great song canary, very soft and varied trills, bells, and flute notes, $8, $10, $15, $20, $25. Hartz Canary, extra grade, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00; guaranteed to sing to suit. Breeding females, $1.00. Birds sent everywhere by express. Holden's new Book on Birds, all about mating, food, and care, by mail for 25 cts., stamps.

G. H. HOLDEN, 240 6th Ave., (15th St.)

Hurt in a Collision Down the Bay.

In a collision late yesterday afternoon in Gravesend Bay between the schooner Hattie T. Burns of Bath, Me., loaded with lumber, and the tugboat James A. Miller, two men were injured. The schooner under full sail had just passed the Government Pier at Fort Hamilton, and was about to make a tack, when the tugboat crashed into her. John Kelly, a coal passer on the tugboat, living at 210 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn, was thrown up against the hot boilers and badly burned about the head and body. Andreas Swensen, forty-one years old, a seaman on the schooner, was struck by a flying piece of wood and received a gash on the top of his head that required eight stitches to close. The damage to the sailing vessel amounted to about $2,500.

Festival of the Little Mothers.

The Little Mothers' Aid Association held its annual Christmas festival yesterday afternoon at Webster Hall, 125 East Eleventh Street. The festival began at 2 o'clock, and lasted till 5. Two hearts of five hundred little east-side girls were made glad. There was a delightful luncheon served, and this was followed by a musical and dramatic programme. Then came the distribution of gifts. Each girl received a doll and a stocking containing candies, nuts, fruit, and articles of wearing apparel. The committee from the Little Mothers' Aid Association, which had the entertainment in charge, was composed of Mrs. Clarence Burns, Mrs. A. T. Harms, Miss Schroeder, and Miss Kiddle.

Flushing Home for ex-Convicts Open.

The home for ex-convicts established at Flushing by Mrs. Ballington Booth of the American Volunteers was opened yesterday. There were only three men at the home, but one of them said more were ready to join them when the place is put in shape.

Sunday
January 7-1900

Daily, 1 Cent.

The New York Times.

Sunday, 3 Cents.

Part Two
Pages 15-28

NAVY'S WORK IN THE EAST

The Surrender of Zamboanga to Commander Very.

NATIVES FACED STARVATION

Rice Was Brought Them by the Manila and Joy Followed Woe—No Trouble Anticipated.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ZAMBOANGA, P. I., Nov. 19.—The long-looked-for event has at last happened, and Zamboanga has fallen into our hands as easily and quietly as if there had not been a bitter, murderous war raging here for the past six months. The navy did it, and to Commander Very of the Castine the credit is due. To the rigorous blockade he instituted, his untiring vigilance, and his uncompromising manner of dealing with the many vexed subjects of international importance that have arisen, we owe it that the place was finally surrendered without a drop of American blood being spilled.

While rigorous in all demands of a military or administrative nature, Commander Very's way of always courteously treating those of our enemies with whom he has come in contact has won him many warm and admiring friends among the "enemigos" as well as the "amigos," and has prepared the way for what followed.

About a week ago Manilio Calixo, the acknowledged leader of the military faction most extreme in its antipathy to us, was assassinated by the Tetuanites, as the friendly natives at Tetuan, a town some four miles or more from Zamboanga, are called. When the news was reported to Commander Very, he at once grasped its important bearing on the subject and stated most emphatically that the rest of the solution of the question was now very easy indeed.

STARVATION BEGINS.

This leader had been associated with President Alvarez, the head administrator of the province and the political leader, and two or three others, whose efforts alone had been sufficient to keep the tottering fabric from crumbling. There are one or two other points that added to this somewhat unstable equilibrium, and these were the want of money and munitions for the troops and food for the soldiers and populace. The sinews of war were supplied by Aguinaldo until two or three months ago, when their absence became decidedly conspicuous, and the unfriendly forces dropped from thousands to hundreds, with but little comparative enthusiasm in those who remained. This shows the effects of Gen. Otis's policy around Manila, and how much real solid headway he has been making in putting down the rebellion.

The scarcity of food and the minimum exchange of commodities with the neighboring islands are due to the ever-watchful eye of the commanding officer of the Castine, who succeeded in stopping all traffic with the insurrectos, and reduced the people to the verge of starvation. Rice is the great staple of food, and at this season the local supply runs short, and dependence has to be placed upon other islands. Such supplies then must of course come by water, and must also come to the nearest possible point to the centre of distribution, owing to the almost impassable state of the roads. Lookouts at the man-of-war's masthead by day and the continuous use of her searchlight at night, added to her continually shifting her berth from one place to another, and constantly turning up at unexpected times and places, effectively put a stop to all but the most venturesome traders. The amounts of food that were landed were an extremely small percentage of what was required, as later events have proved, so the blockade may be considered as effectual.

READY TO GIVE UP.

With the death of their military leader the forces of our enemies became so reduced that representatives of the element that had for a long time been wishing for a return to the pursuits of peace at once called upon Commander Very and informed him if he would take his squadron—composed of the Castine and Manila—and anchor off the city early the following morning the forces friendly to the Americans would approach the city from the rear and hoist the Stars and Stripes on the fort to the eastward of the city. Assurance was given that there would be no active opposition, as those in command of the city only wanted an excuse to withdraw with honor, which of course they could not do unless a show of force on our part was made.

Accordingly, on the 16th, at early daylight, the United States squadron got under way without waiting for three hundred or more auxiliaries, in the shape of Moros, to appear in their canoes, and act in concert with us. After taking up positions to command the town and fort, soldiers were seen running from the houses and disappearing in the palm groves back of the city. Soon the large Government house was hidden by flames and smoke, and it looked as if we were to lose the town through the incendiary acts of the fleeing enemy. The Chinese population left behind, not caring who their master might be as long as money were forthcoming, ran to the rescue and succeeded in keeping the flames from spreading, notwithstanding the fact that the floors and woodwork were all soaked with petroleum.

Just about this time cheers from the crew of the Manila showed that they had discovered the American flag flying from the flagstaff on the fort, and the Castine's men jumped into the rigging and made the echoes jump along the hills with their cheering. The friendly forces were now seen on the ramparts, where salvo after salvo was fired in honor of the capitulation. The signal to prepare the landing forces from the squadron to land was now made from the flagship, and the Captain of the Manila, Lieut. Commander A. P. Nazro, was put in command of the entire force. The Manila's men were first at the landing, and were received with the utmost cordiality and every expression of friendship; and relief by the few hundreds grouped about the dock, and who were about all that remained of the population.

When Commander Very landed later he was hailed as a deliverer. Women crossed their arms over their breasts and bowed submissively as he passed, while the men uttered their vivas until they were all but breathless, and on all sides could be seen every sign of relief and a faith that something was about to be done to aid and help them out of their distressing condition. "Rice! Rice!" was heard everywhere. "We are hungry; we are starving. Our children are suffering. Do help us and keep us from dying," were the appeals coming from every direction.

FEEDING THE HUNGRY.

The fort and commanding places in the town were at once garrisoned, and the work of settling affairs and improving the condition of the people begun. As an attack from the five or six hundred enemies was momentarily expected the arrival of Datto Mandi and his Moros was most opportune. As long as the Americans were there and peace could be kept between the friendly factions, all seemed to promise an extremely satisfactory state of affairs. The Manila was sent that evening to Iloilo for troops and rice, from which trip she returned on the 18th with a company of the Twenty-third Infantry, commanded by Capt. Nichols, and with six or seven tons of rice.

The intervening day had shown a great change in the situation. People had been pouring in from the outlying towns in such numbers that the plaza and market place were crowded, while about the landing wharf was a densely packed mass of women, clamoring for the rice they knew the gunboat had brought them. Like so many ants, these half-famished creatures gathered about the sacks until it was almost impossible to deal the rice out fairly. However, one by one they left, each carrying on her head a bundle of the food of which the exigencies of the times had deprived them for so many weeks.

Later in the day a band from the neighboring town of Santa Maria came in and discoursed lively airs on the plaza. Then what a change! There were but few troubled faces, no supplicants for food with piteous, heart-rending stories that were enough to bring a shower of tears to the eyes of the Statue of Liberty. Everything was bright and gay, and the women, with their clean white dresses, with a bit of color here and there, were moving about talking and laughing as if war had never been. Now and again, when a dance tune was started by the band leader, the soldiers and the jack tars were dancing together, very much to the amusement of the dark-eyed Señoritas, who, if I mistake not, will not, in the near feature, allow two men to dance together, while they calmly act the spectators' part.

These gay promenaders kept up their fun and frolic until one, in spite of his belt stuffed full of cartridges and his rifle close at hand, could not stifle a feeling that a time of unbreakable peace and profound security was at hand. All was so radiant that sunset, with all its wonderful coloring to set off the scene, came far too early, for before it had quite turned its glories into the deepening gloom of night, orders from headquarters required the streets cleared and all strangers out of the town, as no one may pass the line of sentries between dark and daylight, and no armed man may pass at any time.

NO MORE DANGER EXISTS.

Everything considered, as far as a very limited experience with these people is concerned, there seems nothing to fear from them. They are as careless and indolent, and probably as nervous, as cats. The common people, or rather the Moros, are restless and look much more treacherous than they really are. I should say from their average size it would take about two of them to make one of New York's "finest," especially the Broadway grenadiers. And while one is glad there is no roaming about the streets allowed at night, the crowd seemed like a very good-humored rabble. I dare say the cat is capable of being transformed into a lion, and that very brave things have been done by them. Set glory beyond them, give them a gun and plenty of cartridges, and they are prone to frenzy, and from their breasts may come a whirlwind to blow the new fabric to the four quarters; but we are not giving them guns; on the contrary, we are taking away all that we can get from them.

The good luck of the gunboat Manila in getting into all sorts of "scraps" with the insurrectos and doing excellent service among the Islands of the Philippines is proverbial in the Asiatic Squadron, and she is kept busily at work going about from one place to another, managing very often to get in just in time to be mentioned in the dispatches which throw additional lustre upon her proud records. It was so recently at Zamboanga, where she went to relieve the Castine, the latter having had six months of most arduous duty. She arrived in time to be in at the death when the province fell, and her drudgery all done, and her battalion had an opportunity to do excellent service in holding the fort and preserving order.

Apropos of all this, the following free translation of what the Manila's crew say they really think led to the capitulation comes to hand directly from the ship's shining coppers, over which one Ridell, ship's cook, presides most efficiently.

"THE COON AGAIN COMES DOWN."

President Alvarez to his Chief Signal Officer—What ho, without there! What battleship is that I see approaching with guns bristling and colors flying?

Chief Signal Officer—'Tis the Manila, Sire, with National colors at the mastheads and the signal for battle flying.

The President—Gather together the Commissioners and send them to the warship with your largest flag of truce. Further resistence is impossible. Our last hope disappears.

Chief Signal Officer—Sire, we cannot be too prompt in obeying!

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Will Be Notable for the Number of Its Young Members—Principal Measures They Will Consider.

TRENTON, Jan. 6.—The new Legislature of New Jersey comes into existence next Tuesday afternoon. The most distinguishing feature about it is that it is a "young man's Legislature." Three-fourths of the members of the entire body are under fifty years of age and one-half are under forty.

The majority of the men in the House of Assembly are between thirty and forty. The Speaker, Benjamin Franklin Jones of Essex, is only thirty years of age, and the leader of the Republican majority, Edmund W. Wakelee of Bergen, is of the same age. Allan Bebny of Hudson, the leader of the minority, is thirty-three years of age. Eight of the eleven Democratic members of Hudson are young lawyers less than forty, while the Republican delegation from Essex are young men of thirty-five to forty-five.

There is much young blood in the Senate, too. The Republican leader is ex-Congressman Mahlon Pitney of Morris, who is just forty-one. He is backed by Senator E. C. Stokes of Cumberland, who is thirty-nine; Senator Thomas N. McCarter of Essex County, who is thirty-five; Senator C. Asa Francis of Monmouth, forty-two, and Senator Francis A. Read of Somerset and Senator Richard C. Miller of Salem, who have just turned forty-one.

Another distinctive feature of the incoming Legislature is that the Democrats have the smallest representation in both branches than at any time during the history of the State. There are seven Democrats in the Senate and sixteen in the House, eleven coming from Hudson County and the others coming from Hunterdon, Sussex, and Warren Counties.

The Republican leaders have declared that the session will be short and businesslike, and that there will be no partisan legislation, but this promise is not likely to hold good because of the character of the legislation that will be considered. The most important bill that will come up is to change the election laws of the State. It is a scheme conceived by the Republicans of Hudson County for the purpose of patching up the broken fortunes of the party in that county. The principal feature of the proposed bill is that all elections are to be held at one time, the municipal, State, and National elections to be held in November. It is argued that the large percentage of citizens who commute to New York and Philadelphia cannot be made to interest themselves in the Spring elections, and the Democrats, they claim, get their strength because of the lack of interest of the commuting Republicans. The November election day is a legal holiday, and many are at home and attend to their duties as citizens.

The Railroad corporations will be placed on the defensive. The representatives from the more populous counties, like Hudson, Essex, Passaic, and Union, will stand close together, notwithstanding political differences, on a bill to secure a franchise tax from all corporations getting public privileges. The passage of the bill means an increase of the taxes of all the corporations in the State. The united energy of the corporations, both railroad, electric light, gas, and telephone companies, will be employed to oppose it.

The Democrats, for the purpose of making a record, will endeavor to get the miscellaneous corporation laws amended so as to remove the objectionable features of protecting the names of the stockholders and the dummy incorporators, as furnished by the corporations whose business it is to incorporate.

A fight is expected on the new School bill, which has been prepared by a special commission appointed by the Governor to codify all the existing school laws and to secure such reforms as are needed to perfect the school system. The principal difference of opinion is over the method of creating School Commissioners and Trustees.

The pollution of the rivers of the State, a problem too gigantic for other Legislatures to grapple with, will be considered.

Gov. Voorhees's message will be short and contain about 8,000 words. His principal discussion will be on franchise taxation, and he will present a scheme which he thinks will be both beneficial to the municipalities and to the State.

LEAPED FROM A ROOF.

George Gran, fifty-two years old, of 306 Sixth Street, yesterday, jumped from the roof of his home, which is five stories high. So far as the man's family know there was no motive for the act. Gran has a son who was to depart yesterday for the South. The son called in the afternoon to bid his father and mother good-bye. While the mother and son were talking about the impending trip, Gran left them and went up two flights of stairs to the roof. He climbed over a five-foot guardrail and leaped to the yard of 100 Second Avenue.

Gran was badly injured, both legs being broken, the fractured ends of the bones projecting from the flesh. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital. Gran has been prosperous as a manufacturer of horseradish.

FRANCE BECOMES UNEASY

Feeling Aroused by the Conspiracy Trials Causes Unrest.

THE SULTAN INVOKES THE LAW

Declares He Has Been Libelled by Writers on the Aurore—M. Clemenceau Leaves the Paper.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—The hostile fury against England provoked by the Transvaal War shows signs of wearing itself out. It was always limited to a small band of Nationalists who cannot forgive the English for their championship of Dreyfus. The government has no inclination whatsoever to be otherwise than on good terms with the greatest naval power in the world. Just at present the Ministry is completely absorbed in matters of home policy, to the exclusion of all other questions even of pressing importance. Several deputies, who are interested in special departments of statesmanship, in foreign affairs, colonial matters, naval and military questions have said it is a hopeless task to get any member of the Ministry to pay any attention to facts or proposals which do not immediately concern the situation of the government, and the general state of the country.

The reason of this doubtless is that the High Court proceedings have taken a turn wholly unanticipated by those who originated them. The trial is proving to be an inordinately long affair in which judges, prisoners and lawyers alike behave themselves with a total lack of dignity and self respect. Of course the public will never believe that a legislative and political body such as the Senate can comport itself like judges should and show nothing but the strictest respect for law and justice. Their feelings must in some manner find vent. Their personal convictions and the political faith they represent forces them into a position for or against the prisoners. They are prejudiced in one sense or the other from the very start. Their sentence cannot be considered otherwise than as an expression of political bias.

Moreover, Parliamentary manners in France are not consistent with the traditional calm of a judge. Justice in the French Senate, so far from being blindfolded, has as many eyes as Argus, all flashing bloodthirstiness, hatred, and derision at one another, her countless hands so far from holding the scales in steady clutch are waved in hysterical gesticulation, pointed in fiery denunciation, or balled in the wild melée of fisticuffs.

PAUL DEROULEDE.

Under the circumstances, it is not altogether surprising that M. Déroulède, tortured by rheumatism, should have made such a wild outburst as he did a couple of days ago against the Senators who are his Judges. What he said about them and about the President of the Republic, M. Loubet, was pure personal abuse, and there is no interest in reproducing it. It resulted in M. Déroulède being sentenced to two years' imprisonment for insulting Magistrates when in the exercise of their functions. These two years M. Déroulède will have to work out in one of the central prisons. It is probable that he will be pardoned after the Exposition.

Paul Déroulède is certainly one of the most curious figures of the nineteenth century. He is what the French call a raté, that is to say, a man who may have both talent and ability, and yet fails in everything which he undertakes. All his life Déroulède has been the champion of lost or losing causes. And his own cause, his own personal cause as a man of letters, a dramatist, a poet, a public speaker, a political agitator, is more hopelessly lost than any of the others. He has never managed to acquire real popularity. His songs for soldiers are sung by regiments on the march, but mostly in the form of parodies of questionable taste. In the House of Deputies his oratory, though poetic and high flown, is marred by a sputtering lisp and is so rapid that even the shorthand writers are unable to follow him. In spite of real literary talent and an undoubted dramatic sense, he overloads his plays with patriotic declamation to such an extent that no audience can sit them out. All his political dreams have been shattered before even they began to materialize. Eleven years ago he said that if Alsace-Lorraine were not given back and the treaty of Frankfort destroyed by 1900 he would hand in his resignation as a Frenchman. Whoever it was to whom this resignation should have been addressed is still waiting for it.

After the Norton fiasco which brought about a quarrel with Rochefort, Déroulède declared that he would retire from public life. But back M. Déroulède came in a few month's time with his curious chevaline face and high thin nose more hatchet like than ever, his long Robespierre-cut coat with flying lapels and straight-brimmed stove-pipe hat. Now in the solitude of his cell he doubtless thinks that the public will rise like one man and demand the great Tribune's release. In this it is known he will be mistaken. His condemnation causes him to lose his Deputy's mandate, and it is of course possible that he will be re-elected. Otherwise this last coup de théâtre on the part of a very amiable, quite sincere but egregiously vain man must also be characterized as raté, like all those that have preceded it.

None the less, scenes of excessive violence such as those raised by M. Déroulède before his Judges of the Senate account for the extreme preoccupation of the Government, and their fear that if the High Court trial lasts much longer their position in the Chamber may become untenable. The French people are the quickest in the world to tire of a bad joke.

SULTAN SEEKS REDRESS.

The Sultan of Turkey has been amusing his enemies by his curious excursions into the domain of French criminal law. It is a strange and almost pathetic thing that this old tyrant, who is supposed to have no respect whatever for the law of God or man, should be the person to show a blind faith in French justice. He was libeled some weeks ago in that clever little Dreyfusard paper, Aurore, by three of the principal members of its staff, MM. Urbain Gohier, Pierre Quillard, and Charles Malato. Puns were made upon his name and title, and these seem to have irritated him more than anything. What horrified him completely was that the French journalists showed no respect for a man of his age. In Mussulman countries age is usually held in great reverence. The Sultan therefore wrote to Munir Bey, the Turkish Ambassador in Paris, to express his astonishment than an old man of sixty should be insulted in this way, and that nothing could be done to stop it. His Majesty pointed out that the three journalists in question were liable to a year's imprisonment. The Ambassador aptly replied by forwarding to the Sultan a bundle of the obscene caricatures recently published here against the Queen, some of which, by the way, are now selling for 30 francs apiece. He also pointed out that the Queen was considerably over sixty, and yet the French press considered her a fair target for their insults.

The Sultan—"Le Grand Saigneur," as Malato had called him—carefully examined the caricatures, but held to the original views. The consequence is this criminal prosecution, which is now being commenced against three writers on the Aurore. When the trial comes off some fun will be expected. One of the accused says that his chief argument will be that when a French murderer is tried in open court some very hard things are naturally said about him, but it is rare for him after his condemnation to bring an action for slander against the prosecuting counsel. The Sultan is in a similar situation, having been condemned on the score of the Armenian atrocities by public opinion.

There have been rumors that the Sultan has shown signs of insanity of late, and certainly the peculiar line of action which he imposes on his Ambassador here would tend to support such a theory. His brother-in-law, Mahmoud Pasha, having managed to escape from the bowstring which awaited him at Constantinople, is now in Paris, and the Turkish Ambassador has attempted to have him arrested. So far, however, M. Delcassé's replies on this subject to Munir Bey have been of an evasive character. Mahmoud Pasha is said to have stolen his wife's jewels, but the real accusation against him is of belonging to the Young Turkey Party. Paris is the centre of Young Turkey's aspirations, and Ahmed Riza Bey, editor of the Mechveret, a little, four-page paper published here, is the acknowledged leader of the Turkish liberal movement. Some years ago poor old Mourad Bey was its chief, but he listened to the Sultan's blandishments, went to Constantinople, and was promptly bowstrung.

MALATO'S NEW PLAY.

Charles Malato, by the way, is bringing out an extraordinary satirical drama entitled "Barbe à Poux," the hero of which is M. Edouard Drumont of the Libre Parole, the leader of the Anti-Semitic Party. Barbe à Poux is M. Drumont's nickname among the Dreyfus party, and is supposed to cause him more chagrin than any of the other titles which his enemies give him. All the other characters in the Dreyfus case figure under laughable and easily recognized nicknames in this drama. The chief female character, apart from Gyp, to be played by Mlle. de Meyer, is the symbolical figure of Public Opinion. M. Malato's outspokenness is such that already no less than three Public Opinions have thrown up their parts. The piece will be privately played on the 26th inst. at the Bouffes du ord, and a riot is expected at the exit.

That ancient revolutionist Mlle. Louise Michel has been over here and has been giving lectures at the Bodinière on her souvenirs of many exiles, principally spent by the way at Cayenne. Notwithstanding her penchant for petroleum, Louise is quite an "old dear" now, and it is said has not an enemy in the world. She usually lives in London on a pension of £4 a month, which Rochefort pays her.

NEW PAPER FOR CLEMENCEAU.

M. Clemenceau has left the Aurore, in which paper he made so valiant a fight for Dreyfus, and is about to start a paper of his own. He will have a co-editor in M. Bernard Lazare, and the funds for the new venture are being supplied by M. Mathieu Dreyfus. The Aurore will probably become much more Socialist in its tendencies now that M. Clemenceau has left it. But the new paper which he will found will insist with even greater vigor than has been shown hitherto by any organ upon the necessity of a complete rehabilitation of Dreyfus.

The death of Charles Lamoureux, the eminent conductor, has been a great loss to music. He was a most domineering man; and but for his iron will would never have imposed Wagner upon the taste of the French public. "Tristan and Isolde," his last Wagnerian triumph, was an absolute success, and though the number of performances was limited, it could easily have had a long and popular run. The effort of bringing this performance to perfection killed Lamoureux. His own passionate will wore him out. Members of his orchestra adored him, but few of the great stars could stand him at any price. His word was law, and any attempt on their part to have their own way entailed insult and humiliation.

TROOP A IN THE SPANISH WAR.

History of the Work of the New York Cavalry Organization.

"The History of Troop A, New York Cavalry, United States Volunteers, from May 2 to Nov. 28, 1898, in the Spanish-American War," is the title of a handsome volume just issued by R. H. Russell. The book is published primarily for private circulation, and only 500 copies have been printed, but a small number of them will be obtainable from the booksellers.

The entire volume is the work of members of Troop A. The letterpress was written by troopers; others took the photographs with which the volume is plentifully illustrated, while numerous clever pen-and-ink sketches were supplied by Trooper Franklin B. Morse. William C. Cammann, F. Lawrence Lee, Edward Liddon Patterson, Stowe Phelps, and Irving Ruland were the editors.

The volume is full of entertaining narrative, and can be read with interest by others besides the members of the troop. And in spite of the fact that the work is in no sense an attempt at a military history of the campaign in Puerto Rico, it contains much material which throws light on that campaign, and which cannot be overlooked by future historians.

The plan used in preparing the book was to assign each writer to describe a certain period between the troop's departure from and return to this city or a certain detail of camp life. A. Rene, Moen begins the narrative with "Ordered Out." F. C. Huntington describes Camp Black, F. Lawrence Lee, Camp Alger, and Stowe Phelps writes on "From Camp Alger to Puerto Rico." "Unloading Horses" is the title of the chapter contributed by Leonard S. Horner. Irving Ruland describes the camp at Ponce, G. O. Redington the Ciales expedition, and John C. Breckinridge the capture of Coamo. William R. Wright contributes a chapter entitled "The Second Invasion of Santa Isabel," and Henry M. Ward one on "Some Experiences of the Commissary Department."

MIGHT HAVE KILLED CONDUCTOR

Angry Mob Wanted to Lynch Prisoner Accused of Kicking a Boy.

A mob of angry citizens yesterday, on the upper east side, got after a car conductor who was charged with kicking a boy in the face, and tried to take the prisoner away from the policeman. The nerve of the crowd was not great enough, however, and the policeman escaped to the station house with his prisoner, having to hurry the bleeding boy along with him without waiting to summon an ambulance.

The boy is John McKeon, twelve years old, living at 870 First Avenue. The conductor is William Hogan, thirty-two years old, of 911 Boulevard, Astoria.

The story as told by the policeman to the Sergeant on duty in the East Fifty-first Street Station House is that the boy was about to steal a ride on a First Avenue car at Forty-sixth Street, of which Hogan was conductor. Policeman McAuliffe said the boy was running after the car when the conductor kicked him in the face. The boy's left cheek was laid open, his jaw was so badly hurt that it was feared it was broken, and he was knocked down.

Policeman McAuliffe was near by, and he hurried to the corner when he saw a crowd gathering about the car. According to the Sergeant, the policeman said the crowd closed in on the conductor when they saw the bleeding boy. They cried out that he ought to be lynched, and made for him with the evident intention of doing so.

The policeman said he got Hogan by the arm and told him to come along with him. He also seized the boy, and, seeing the attitude of the crowd, tried to hurry them both away. The Sergeant said the policeman declared he had a difficult time in keeping the mob off, and that they wanted to lynch the conductor. He did not dare wait for an ambulance to dress the boy's injuries, but had to get down a side street and then hurry to the station house. The conductor was then put into a cell, and the boy was sent to Flower Hospital.

New York Contractors Successful.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Henry C. Dubois Sons & Co. of New York were the lowest bidders for 60,000 yards of dredging at the New London Naval Station, at 9 cents per yard. There were seven other bids, ranging from 9 to 14¾ cents.

Le Boutillier Brothers

ANNUAL SALES

NEW INDIA SILKS,
LADIES' FRENCH LINGERIE,
HOUSEHOLD LINENS,

NOW GOING ON

West Twenty-third Street.

AMERICAN TRADE IN CHINA

Field Is Open to Enterprising Manufacturers.

EUROPEANS ARE MORE ALERT

One Drawback to This Country's Commerce Is the Lack of a United States Bank in the Orient.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

SHANGHAI, China, Dec. 12.—It seems impossible that the American manufacturer can understand the state of trade in China, for if he did, and could comprehend the amount of foreign goods brought annually into the country, it is quite certain that he would cater more to it. When one thinks of the amount of trade done by England, Germany, France, and Belgium, and then compare it with that of America, there is a tremendous difference in favor of the other countries. Of course, there is a steady demand for American goods such as drills, sheetings, cotton, flannels, and jeans, as also for flour, condensed milk, cotton duck, hardware, nails, scales, and a few other things, but take, for instance, the imports of England and Germany in candles, paints, soaps, cheap hardware, glassware, tinware, shirts, socks, umbrellas, &c., it seems really too bad that America does not have its share of this trade.

Other countries make strong endeavors for this business and are willing to do so much more for the commission agent in China that even American commission houses are doing a great deal of business with these countries in preference to America, and in some cases concerns composed entirely of Americans do about seven-eights of their business with the above mentioned countries.

One great drawback here in China is that there is no American bank or banking agency, consequently all banking business is and has to be done through either English, German, French, or Russian banks, all of which have their branches here. In case of an American bank starting a branch here there would be no doubt of the amount of business that it could do, as there is not only the import business to be looked after, but also the immense exporting done to the United States.

It would not be out of place here to give a few figures showing where America really has a good hold on this market. These figures are on what are commonly called piece goods or domestics. The figures are for the last quarter, July to September inclusive, and are given in comparison to English business, which ranks next, that of other countries being of absolutely no comparison:

American drill	469,705 pieces.
English drill	54,168 pieces
American jeans	47,200 pieces
English jeans	17,751 pieces
American sheetings	1,016,715 pieces
English sheetings	224,200 pieces

Now, from these figures, if America is able to do so well in these goods, it does seem a pity that it is not able to do something in other lines.

On account of the present state of the market in American goods, (prices being very high,) the Chinese are afraid to order, for fear that when their goods arrive the market will be much lower, and as their price is settled when they place the order they would consequently lose. As an outcome of this orders are not being given for more than the actual demand.

The outlook for the coming year seems to be very promising for American goods, but in China we are unable to look far ahead.

Chinese prefer American goods to those of any other nation, as they usually are of a much steadier and superior quality, and were it not for the high prevailing prices we would be able to do many times more business than at present.

In former years many and in fact most all of the clocks, watches, and lamps sold in China were of American make. Now other countries have come in with a cheaper article and cut America out, we making almost no endeavor to meet these reduced prices.

As to terms and payments on goods shipped to China, England holds out much better advantages. When buying goods from England, firms there draw at at least sixty days' sight, with the privilege of renewal, whilst from America a longer paper comes through at three or fifteen days' sight, or some such very short time, with no privilege of renewal, and as goods take from one to two months longer in arriving than the mail, the concern may have to have their money out for thirty to sixty days before the goods arrive, and even then the local buyer has usually thirty days to take up same, and is not compelled to finish that shipment before that time expires, so the advantages to be gained by commission agents in dealing with English houses is clearly seen.

What is most essential for the enlargement of American trade in the East is that the manufacturer should familiarize himself with the needs and demands of the Chinese market and the ways of doing business there, the system being quite different from home methods.

With the acquisition of the Philippines we trust that China will not seem so far away, and in the near future her trade with America will not be surpassed by that of any other nation.

A New Catholic Parish.

The Rev. Edmund Cronin has been appointed by Archbishop Corrigan to establish a new Catholic parish in the vicinity of Ninety-fifth Street and First Avenue. The church will be known as St. Lucy's. The parish is for the benefit of the Italians who moved from the section at One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and First Avenue, torn down to make room for a new park. Father Cronin was chaplain of the Convent of the Sisters of St. Dominic, at Blauvelt, N. Y., when it was burned. Seven new Catholic parishes have been formed in this city in the last six months.

Vassar Alumnae Election.

The New York City branch of the Vassar College Alumnae met yesterday afternoon at 19 West Forty-fourth Street. The only business transacted was the election of officers for the ensuing year. Mrs. William Reynolds Brown of this city was elected President, Mrs. Chester Loomis of Englewood Vice President, Miss Harriett N. Jenks of this city Secretary, and Miss Jean C. Palme of Brooklyn Treasurer. The annual luncheon of the alumnae of Vassar will be held at Sherry's Feb. 3 at 1 P. M.

New York-New Brunswick Steamships

ST. JOHN, N. B., Jan. 6.—N. L. Newcomb and Richard Morrell of New York are considering plans to establish a steamship line between New York and ports here. There has been no direct line from New York since the steamship Pentagoet was lost in November, 1898.

"Buy China and Glass Right"

HIGGINS & SEITER.

FINE CHINA

RICH CUT GLASS.

Great Annual Plate Sale

On Monday, January 8th, we will inaugurate our eagerly looked for Annual Plate Sale. The popularity of these sales, which we have held each year for several years past, is owing to the exceptional values which we offer at this time. The sale this year will be notable for two special features. First, the magnitude of the stock which we offer, and second, the price at which we shall sell plates during this week. This sale is not a clearing out of odds and ends, but the result of matured plans which we have been months in consummating. All Europe has been called upon to contribute to this sale. Many of the plates can be classed as works of art, and whether you purchase or not it will be a pleasure for you to see these goods. Several thousand dozen will be arranged for the convenience of selecting and selling on special tables at **25c, 45c, 75c, $1.00, $2.00** and **$3.00** each, and from our entire stock of rich English and French plates we offer for this week only a special discount of **10%**. In some instances we have made a special reduction which is even more.

ON THE 25c TABLE. One especially attractive plate is a bread and butter plate in Bavarian china, cream body with border in lustre effect, gold edge and gold shoulder, centre decoration of Cupid, and flowers and cloud effect.

Another is an English porcelain dessert or fruit plate with assorted tinted borders and flower decorations.

Another is an Austrian china plate with border of flowers and scattered flowers in centre, gold lace on edge and shoulder of plate.

ON THE 45c TABLE. Plates with assorted centres, tinted border with flowers in delicate green, stippled gold edge.

Ice cream plates, Cobalt blue edges, portrait centres.

Austrian plates, cream body with lustre effect on edge, gold edge and gold shoulder line, Vienna centres.

English serving plates, 10 inch size. Edges in either maroon, celadon, blue, pink, or turquoise, with flowers on edge.

ON THE 75c TABLE. On this table is to be found a very rich assortment of Limoges, Austrian, and English plates in assorted shapes and sizes.

ON THE $1.00 TABLE. Limoges china plate, cream border with rosebuds on border, small line of blue forget-me-nots below shoulder of plate, maroon edge with gold. Also soup plates same general style.

Austrian plates with solid color borders and gold lace, portrait centre.

English Cauldon plates, violet decoration, gold edge

Limoges china bread and butter plates, assorted tinted borders with festoons of flowers below shoulder of plate, gold lace on edge.

ON THE $2.00 TABLE. English Doulton plates, assorted flower centres.

Limoges china plates, panels of flowers with turquoise rim around centre, heavy gold border.

Cauldon plate with border decoration of pansies in natural color, traced gold edge. We have this plate also in soup size.

ON THE $3.00 TABLE. English Cauldon plate. Fancy decoration of pink with clusters of flowers and bouquet of flowers in centre, gold decoration throughout.

Minton plate. Scattered rose bud decoration, with border of green holly, gold edge.

Copeland plate with border in either green, maroon or Ivory, with raised jewels in turquoise, gold tracing throughout with hanging rose decoration in centre of plate, gold edge.

Doulton Plate. Very handsome flower centres, assorted designs, fancy colors, gold edge.

DEWEY HISTORICAL PLATE. This plate, as shown in illustration, is made of English Cauldon ware, decorated in underglazed dark blue, with cable edge, and is a truly historical souvenir plate. The design was originated by us and the plate is not to be found anywhere else in this country. Owing to the very large orders given for these plates, we are able to sell them at the extremely moderate price of **50c** each.

RICH ENGLISH AND FRENCH PLATES. Our assortment of rich English china plates is conceded to be the largest and most complete to be found anywhere in this country. Several sets of rich plates have recently been received from the celebrated Doulton factory. Our entire stock will be subject to 10% discount.

WELSH RAREBIT PLATES. For several years we have been trying to get something in the way of a Welsh Rarebit plate which would be a decided novelty, something that would be unique and yet inexpensive. So we had a plate made from our own designs. They come in six assorted subjects similar to those shown in illustration. The plates are artistically colored and are priced at only, **$4.50** per dozen.

We have also two other novelties in Welsh Rarebit plates selling at 35c and 25c each, respectively.

GAME AND FISH PLATES. One especially desirable lot of fish and game plates is to be found of finest Limoges china with border decoration in either green, maroon, or ivory, with gold edge and gold lines on shoulder of plate, centre fish and game subjects, ordinarily $24.00 per dozen, at this sale, **$1.00** each.

GAME SETS. Finest Limoges china game sets with assorted game centres, tinted borders, gold edge, instead of $30.00..... **$18.00** per set.

FISH SETS. Finest Limoges china fish sets, cream body china with fish in natural color, background very light purple and seaweed effect, delicate gold lace border and solid burnished gold edge, 1 dish, 12 plates, and 1 sauce tureen, instead of $25.00, **$18.00** per set.

DOULTON FISH SETS. We have one celebrated English Doulton fish set, painted by the well-known fish and game painter Wilson. Each plate has different decoration, and the platter has a magnificent centre decoration, with gold throughout. This set was moderately priced at $356.35. If purchased during this week our price will be **$250.00** complete.

Another very rich Doulton fish set is decorated by the celebrated artist Hancock. This set was moderately priced at $270.00, if purchased during this week, 13 pcs., **$190.00** complete.

ENGLISH CAULDON GAME SETS. Celebrated English Cauldon game sets, painted by Birbeck, one of England's most famous game painters. This set is a work of art, price **$124.75** complete.

THE 10% DISCOUNT The 10% discount referred to above will apply to all the plates in our stock which are not specially priced above. Of course it will not apply to any of the plates on the special tables or marked at special prices.

Anticipate your plate wants and save from 10% to 50%.

50, 54 West 22d Street.

WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.

SALOON BOND FORFEITED.

Ernest Brucker Pays Penalty for Maintaining a Slot Machine.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—State Commissioner of Excise Lyman reports that he has received a draft from the Title and Guaranty Company of Rochester for $1,346.70, the amount with interest to date of the judgment recovered by him against Ernest Brucker, and the surety on the latter's liquor tax bond. This was the first of the cases commenced by the Commissioner to suppress the nickel-in-the-slot machines.

Brucker violated the conditions of the bond filed with his application for a liquor tax certificate by maintaining a slot machine on his premises. The Commissioner's contention that the maintenance of such machines in premises for which liquor tax certificates had been issued forfeited the bond was upheld by the Fourth Appellate Division.

Four Children Burned to Death.

LITTLE FALLS, Minn., Jan. 6.—Four children of Michael Kerrick, a farmer, were burned to death last night in a fire that destroyed the house. The remains cannot be identified, and will be buried in one grave. The children were from seven to fifteen years of age.

Kentucky Bank Cashier Shot.

RUSSELLVILLE, Ky., Jan. 6.—Edward Sinclair, cashier of the Deposit Bank of this city, was shot at a late hour last night at Keysburg, and to-day is reported to be dying. It is claimed that the shooting was done by Will Elliston, a brother-in-law of Mr. Sinclair. Mr. Elliston resides in Nashville, Tenn., and is a son-in-law of Gen. Jackson of that city.

Toronto Girl Killed by Highwayman.

TORONTO, Jan. 6.—While Miss Rachael Ferguson was opposite the jail yard on her way home last night she was knocked down by an unknown man and robbed. The man used a club or sandbag, and the blow was so severe that Miss Ferguson died from the effects of it. Her assailant has not been captured.

Safe Blowers Get Little Booty.

CARLSTADT, N. J., Jan. 6.—At an early hour this morning burglars blew open the safe with dynamite in the office of Depken & Son, coal dealers, near the railroad station. The door of the safe was blown off, and the office badly wrecked. The thieves secured only a small sum of money, as the firm yesterday made a large bank deposit.

At the Play and With the Players

Perhaps the most beneficial influence now working for the stage in this country is the new stock company system which has lately gained much strength because of the comparatively small number of touring companies now presenting serious plays. Twelve of these organizations are enumerated as "important" by The Dramatic Mirror. There are many others in smaller towns which are relatively of some importance. A few of the actors now associated with the stock companies in the larger cities have won more or less distinction in New York; many middle-aged and elderly actors of sound artistic ability are in these companies, and their example must be of value in the development of the powers of expression and artistic aptitude of their younger associates.

The aim of the managers of these companies is not too high. Their repertories are composed of plays that have been successful in the last twenty-five years, with an occasional new piece which does not generally survive more than a few performances. It is not often that the gentlemen who control these organizations have a chance to bring out new plays by authors so practiced and clever as Francis Powers or Augustus Thomas. But both "The Meddler" and "The First Born" were made known in this way, and Powers's newest drama in little, "Mother Earth," produced in San Francisco by a local stock company, seems to be a work of uncommon interest.

It is not, however, to these troupes or to this theatrical system that ambitious authors will generally look for encouragement in the present hour. Good new plays demand a higher price in the open market than a theatre in which the bill must be changed at least once a week and the prices of admission must be small can afford to pay. The system of frequent changes of bill, however, is good for the development of new actors. The mental and physical routine is the best thing in the world to cure them of the vanity their admiring intimate friends have helped to cultivate, to endow them with flexibility, and to strengthen and develop their sense of effect.

It is perfectly true that the very best conditions never can obtain in these stock theatres. Art is not spelled with a capital A in their lexicons, or very clearly defined. But, first of all, the student who would become an actor must have practice in the technic of his craft. He must study and learn parts with some idea of so acting them as to create an illusion of reality in the minds of plain folks who have paid hard-earned money for tickets and do not care a rap for the actor personally or for the praise his friends gave him when he recited a part in one of Ben Jonson's plays at the public exhibition of a school of acting.

The things this youth did at the school of acting were good things to do then, but they are no longer the things to do now that he has become an actor. Calisthenics are not to be tolerated in the drawing room, but the grace and freedom of motion imparted by a course of calisthenics are invaluable to one who would appear to good advantage in a drawing room. The student of acting, while he is at school, always regards his calisthenics as an end rather than as a means. He insists upon them when he tries to act a part in an exhibition. He zealously clings to them when he gets a small part with a touring company. An old-fashioned stage manager who chews tobacco and uses swear words knows well how to break a youngster of bad habits, but one small part for a whole season, with the stage management growing laxer each week, and the student, in his lack of experience, still confident that he knows it all, is a poor sort of post-graduate course.

The value of the contemporary dramatic schools is not to be disputed. In them the small proportion of their pupils who have any sort of fitness for the stage are taught the necessary rudiments. They get vocal and bodily training, an idea of the art of make-up, and a knowledge of the stage, and, although much that they are taught could be learned in half the time under the proper discipline in a well-ordered stock company, yet the time spent by a youth of talent in one of the academies is not wasted.

On the other hand, the conditions under which most of the existing stock companies are conducted are probably further from the ideal than those obtaining in a touring troupe of good repute. Still, the one great advantage is in the hard work, the inevitable variety of parts, the lack of factitious enthusiasm in the audience. What is good in the novice will be sure to come out under this sort of training, though he may require a season or two of finer work after his abilities have gained recognition to smooth away the roughness of his work and acquire subtlety and finesse. Of course, nine-tenths of the novices in acting are sure to fail of reaching any lucrative position. But this is true of novices in all the arts and professions.

I believe, therefore, that the American theatre will gain by this re-establishment in a modest way of the stock company system. It is also certain that the system of local theatres, once re-established, will develop in time to the good of all forms of dramatic art, but that is another story. Of a new race of actors, more flexible in expression, more sensible of the effects of their speech and actions on impressionable spectators, more at ease in many varieties of drama than the actors of the present hour, there is a crying need. Twelve important stock theatres in various large cities and many more of less importance performing one or more plays every week may in time help to supply the demand.

Meanwhile, there is a great deal of nonsense talked in public places about the training of actors. One might derive the idea, from some of the talk one hears, that acting can be taught by folks who do not know how to act themselves, like the woman in Jacob Abbot's "Rodolphus" taught the little boy to draw. The most sensible and suggestive speech reported in the recent London conference on the proposed establishment of a national school of acting, with power to grant degrees, was John Hare's remark that the right men to do the teaching would not become teachers. There was even a suggestion in this that they could not if they would. It is one thing to make the multitude laugh and cry by the simulation of passions and emotions, and quite another to describe exactly and impart the methods by which those desirable effects were produced.

Some second-rate actors have contributed good advice about the employment of symbols, but is it likely that any students closely adhering to those teachings would become better than second-rate actors? On the other hand, the statements of the great Edmund Kean as to the manner in which he secured those effects which amazed Byron and Coleridge and their generation, as recorded by his veracious biographers, are sheer bosh. A novice can be prepared for the art of acting, but he cannot be taught to be a famous actor.

Actors are made, but they must be made of good material, and that always is scarce. The urgent demand on our stage to-day is for well-appearing, well-bred young men of presence, recognizable talent, and good voices. We need the jeune premier and the leading man. We have "character actors" and comedians, of a certain sort, to spare. For this reason it is good news that John Blair has retired from the proceedings in the crypt of Carnegie Hall. I have no doubt of Blair's talent, and he certainly has presence, authority, (when he cares to seem alive,) voice, and a countenance that could be made to mirror the expressions of emotion.

His dawdling way, his habit of talking with his mouth half shut, are abominable habits, yet we must bear in mind that the path of a popular young actor is not straight or smooth, and the beacons that must guide him burn fitfully. Mr. Blair was highly praised for his very bad acting in "Colinette." Blair has in him the makings of a good actor, and he, Robert Taber, and Edward Morgan are the most promising of the younger men on the American stage. It would be good for Mr. Blair to rough it a little. A course in a Western stock company might wake him up.

As for the reported engagement of Florence Kahn for Mr. Mansfield's company, it follows closely upon the suggestion printed in this column that a course of sprouts with that disciplinarian would do Miss Kahn much good. She is far from a competent actress now, but she has unusual gifts, though, after the sickening praise of her youthful efforts that has got into print, one hesitates even to make that admission.

All this has nothing to do with the review of the week, which must begin and end with a word or two about "Chris and the Wonderful Lamp," the new burletta at the Victoria. This has a good subject for such a piece, a story taken from a serial published in The St. Nicholas Magazine some years ago. The original story is not mentioned in the house bill, perhaps because its author does not care to share the uncertain glory of Mr. Glen MacDonough. As a matter of fact, much more might have been made of the ideas at hand. The second of the three acts is surprisingly deficient in incident, motion, and snap. But it contains one of the loveliest terpsichorean divertissements seen in New York in my time, the electric dance, and has a swinging military finale. Sousa's music is singable and is sometimes sung, while Edna Wallace Hopper is sprightly and Jerome Sykes droll in his ponderous way.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

THIS WEEK'S NEW BILLS.

Belasco's Comic Play, Return of Maude Adams, Mansfield's Farewell, and Other Incidents.

The principal new play in to-morrow night's theatrical programme will be a farcical comedy by David Belasco, who has been hitherto, except in his attempts at "comic relief," in serious drama, (and these have not been his happiest attempts,) grave, emotional, and "dramatic." But since the day of "La Belle Russe" Mr. Belasco has had very few failures. He understands his art, and is perfectly aware of his own limitations. "Naughty Anthony" is the name of his new piece, which will be produced at the Herald Square Theatre. It has been acted elsewhere with every indication of success. The plot is said to be wholly original. The scene is laid at Chautauqua Lake.

The cast will be of the sort that may fairly be called remarkable. Blanche Bates, Frank Worthing, W. J. Le Moyne, William Elton, Mary Barker, Maud Harrison, and Olive Redpath with have important rôles. Among the others will be Albert Bruning, Samuel Edwards, Charles Wyngate, Catherine Black, Claude Gillingwater, Brandon Tynan, and Fanny Young. In the advance notices much stress is laid on the statement that the play is not indecent. The story is told briefly, as follows:

Naughty Anthony is a professor of moral culture. He is a "faddist." About him he has gathered a number of men and women who not only subscribe to his ideas, but who worship him. They place him on a pedestal. One of his most stringent rules reads like this: "Persons of the opposite sex caught indulging in osculatory pleasure in Lofty View Park shall be heavily fined, and their names and addresses published." It is this rule that the professor himself first violates. He has been happy in his way until a hosiery model, played by Miss Bates, appears upon the scene. He undertakes to ferret out the crime, and in doing so brings all kinds of trouble on one Budd and on the wife of the hosiery importer.

The long-anticipated engagement of Maude Adams will begin at the Criterion Theatre Tuesday night. The play will be "The Little Minister," and no change of bill will be made in the eight weeks of Miss Adams's stay. From its first performance by Miss Adams and her company, in the Autumn of 1897, this comedy by Barrie has drawn crowds. The nightly receipts in Miss Adams's present tour have not fallen below $1,000. Her portrayal of Lady Babbie surely needs no preliminary word of recommendation in the circumstances.

Her company has been changed somewhat lately. Orrin Johnson now appears as Gavin Dishart, while the veteran actress, Mrs. W. G. Jones, has the rôle of Nannie Webster. Mr. Thompson retains the character of Tammas Whamond, while George Fawcett as Rob Dow and Peyton Carter as Andrew Mealmaker will also have their original parts.

Miss Adams, it is announced, is studying Shakespeare's Rosalind, and rehearsals for her production of "As You Like It" will begin during her engagement at the Criterion.

The last week of Richard Mansfield's long and profitable engagement at the Garden Theatre will, as usual, be made noteworthy by his shifts from play to play, illustrating the extraordinary variety of his repertory and the breadth of his talent. Mansfield is one of the greatest of contemporary actors. Like most of the other foremost histrions of this hour, he is, technically speaking, a "character actor." He belongs to the line of Garrick, though, and his talent is clearly akin to that of the actor who could triumph as Hamlet and as Abel Drugger on the same night. He is not, however, of the race of tragedians like Kemble, Kean, and the Booths, though he frequently sounds the tragic note deeply and convincingly.

Mansfield's extraordinary versatility, however, will always be placed first among his gifts by the public, and this will be strikingly illustrated this week, when he will appear as Bernard Shaw's amiable Swiss mercenary, Bluntschli, in "Arms and the Man" one night and as Rostand's Gascon, Cyrano, the next; when his lightsome Prince Karl may be contrasted closely with his gruesome portrayal of the palsied roué, Chevrial; when his faithful portrait of the tender-hearted, impulsive boor, Dick Dudgeon, and his denotement of the aloofness, the sophistication, and the exquisite manners of the fop, Brummell, will follow each other, and the contrast of deep melancholy and grisly horror in his sketch of Jekyll and Hyde will complete the series of portrayals.

A notable incident of the week will be the reappearance on the stage, though for one night only, of Mrs. Mansfield, (Beatrice Cameron,) who will take up her rôle of the romantic heroine in "Arms and the Man." It would be extremely difficult to equal the grace and charm, the studied simplicity, and the humor of Mrs. Mansfield's portrayal of this young woman. The subtle Shaw could not ask for a more appreciative or more skillful interpreter.

At the Casino to-morrow night an English fairy play, or pantomime, divested of its harlequinade and altered and adapted to suit American audiences, will be put forward for a short run, under the management of Edward E. Rice. The principal actors in "Little Red Riding Hood" will be Madge Lessing as Little Boy Blue, Kitty Mitchell as Little Jack Horner, Hallen Mostyn as Granny, Lila Blow as the fairy Queen, Ethel Jackson as Riding Hood, Ida Mulle as Jack and Jill, Mayme Gehrue as Margery Daw, and David Abrams as the cat and the monkey.

There are nine scenes in the new spectacle. In a farmyard ballet a numerous troupe of dancers will appear as poultry. The final scene will represent toyland, with dolls of all descriptions, and soldiers and animals direct from Noah's ark. A May-pole ballet and the dance of the baby elephant are also among the divertissements.

Augustus Pitou will produce at the Grand Opera House to-morrow night a new melodrama called "The Gunner's Mate," written by William J. McKiernan and Hugh J. Gallagher. Mr. Pitou's occasional productions of native melodrama are invariably notable for their pictorial variety and excellence and the thoroughness with which every detail is looked after. The company employed in the new piece includes no actors of great note, but is doubtless competent to fulfill the not too arduous duties imposed upon it. Nestor Lennon, S. K. Chester, Juliet de Grignan, Helen MacGregor, and Marion Berg are among the principals. The scenes will include the main deck of the cruiser New York, between decks on the same vessel, its fire room, and various other pictures. A sketch of the plot is appended:

The first act takes place in a sailors' lodging house on the water front in New York. Clement Carroll, the gunner's mate, has a protégé, Arthur Gladden, a boy known to the inmates of the lodging house as Blizzard. The boy is the son of a shipmate of Clem's who had died on a previous cruise. Before he died the sailor intrusted his son to Clem's care. The boy is heir to a fortune, but between it and him stands Dr. Herbert Quayley, who is anxious to get the boy out of the way. When he discovers him in the sailors' lodging house he undertakes to get rid of him by injecting the germs of a fatal disease. Clem arrives in time to save the boy and frustrate the villain. Foiled in this, the physician decides to shanghai the boy and send him off to sea, hoping that he will never return. Plum Duff, a waif of the streets, and her friend, Brockie Burns, learn of this plan and apprise Clem of it. Once more the hero comes to the rescue.

Incidental to the first act there is a love episode between Clem and Mildred Emerson, a lady of social standing, who in her frequent visits of charity and mercy to the slums has become acquainted with the household of Lukens's Snug Berth. She has formed a high opinion of Clem, and falls in love with him.

The second act takes place on board the flagship New York as she lies at anchor off Tompkinsville. Here is continued the dramatic story of Clem's love for the wealthy young lady and his endeavors to protect Arthur from the machinations of Dr. Quayley and Lukens. The doctor is in love with Miss Emerson. He was formerly a surgeon in the navy, court-martialed, and suspended for cowardly conduct. The period of his suspension has expired, and he rejoins the navy as ship's Surgeon of the New York. The ship has put in for coal and is to leave at once under sealed orders.

A "squarehead," a name applied by sailors to all non-English-speaking sailors, is desirous of having a letter written in English to an American girl whom he has compromised. Brockie undertakes the task of writing the letter, but fails, and Clem is appealed to. He writes the letter, but it falls into the hands of the doctor, who uses it to injure Clem in the eyes of Miss Emerson.

The first scene of the third act takes place in the between decks. The ship is at sea, the sealed orders have been opened, and all hands know that they are hurrying to the Bluefields to protect the interests of Americans there. The discovery is made that something is wrong with one of the boilers; there is a leak in the back connections. The fires cannot be drawn and the progress of the ship impeded. Volunteers are called for to undertake the hazardous task of repairing the leak. The task falls to Clem, and this leads to the fireroom scene.

The fourth act takes place in the home of Miss Emerson a year later. The doctor has succeeded in his villainies to the extent of inducing Miss Emerson to become his wife. This is the wedding day. The preparations for it are all completed, and they are waiting for the clergyman. The New York has put into port that day and the friends of the little heir arrive to present the proofs of his identity. Miss Emerson has locked herself in her room and refuses to see any one until after the ceremony. They resort to a ruse to induce her to appear. Her faith in Clem has been shattered through the wiles of the villain. The lovers are brought face to face for a final interview. Mildred is weak and broken spirited. Clem is strong and proud in the consciousness of his innocence, and he refuses to stoop to the indignity of an explanation to one who should have had faith in him above all men. The sounds of the wedding march are heard in the drawing room below, and the lovers part. A few seconds later is heard the voice of the clergyman uniting Mildred and Dr. Quayley in marriage, when a dramatic climax is revealed.

Mr. Conried has been able to extend the engagement of Felix Schweighofer at the Irving Place Theatre one week. The remaining subscription performances, therefore, will be given next week, when the Austrian comedian will be seen in two new rôles. This week will be given up to repetitions of plays in which he has already appeared. "'s Nulleri" and "Ein Blitzmaedel" will be given, and Thursday night Schweighofer will act in four little plays. His engagement has been very successful.

NOVELS TURNED INTO PLAYS.

The objections to dramatizations of novels are clearly set forth by a correspondent of The London Stage. He suggests that the trouble lies not only in the disillusion that follows the attempt to represent personages for whom our imaginations have supplied ideals in flesh and blood, but in the inevitable failure of the dramatist to carry out the author's conceptions, frequently in his absolute contradiction of them. "If we merely disliked seeing our dreams in flesh and blood before us, I suppose we should rarely go to see Shakespeare acted, for only about once in a lifetime do we find our Shakespeare dreams realized, and they are the dearest dreams of all. But nowadays we don't tamper with our Shakespeare plots; we don't hinder the development of his characters as he received them and in the way that he conceived; we treat his ideas with reverence, and I submit that lesser authors ought to receive a due portion of the same respect.

"For instance, in the case of 'The Christian,' the play opens with the introduction of two characters whom Glory would never have known in her days of country innocence, and the meeting of whom forms part of the development of her life and character in London. When Dumas's famous work was produced last year as a play, Athos the melancholy, the dignified, the reserved, with the sense of brooding mystery about him, was heard blurting out the secret of his life to a man whom he had only known for a few hours, and constantly alluding to it afterward; while the tragic execution scene to which the author leads the way by such distinct and careful steps, the dramatically conceived culmination, was—nowhere. It was replaced by a scene so at variance both with Dumas and history that one can only suppose the dramatist, if handling 'Vingt Ans Après,' would have let the four friends carry Charles I. off safely from the scaffold.

"Once more: In that beautiful play 'The Only Way' one felt a distinct loss and disappointment at the close; the development of plot and pathos were suddenly arrested. The great point in Sydney Carton's sacrifice is its loneliness, its utter unspspectedness. But in 'The Only Way' we have Mimi in the prison with Carton, Mimi who knows everything and who loves him; and the whole idea is spoiled."

THAT COWBOY'S LADYLOVE.

"I am just as sure as I can be," said a girl at the Knickerbocker Theatre the other night, "that Maxine Elliott is a Western girl. She looks likes a stylish Eastern girl, to be sure, as she is supposed to be in the play, and her gowns are charming; but then there is such a delightful breeziness about her, and she looks exactly like a woman who had all outdoors to grow up in. You don't connect such a physique with a city girl, though, to be sure, we have plenty of nice looking girls with fine figures here in New York.

"Then I can just imagine Miss Elliott riding a magnificent horse in that nicely fitting riding habit of hers. I like that part of the play where she goes off the stage with the cowboys to mount her horse, for I half shut my eyes and I can see her as plainly as possible, and you don't know how charming she looks on horseback as I see her. I was disappointed at first because she didn't ride in. 'A fine-looking woman does look so well riding.'

But that was where the girl made a mistake, for Miss Elliott is a New England girl by birth, and she knows the West only from the hotels and theatres as she has seen it while playing there, and it has not proved over and above attractive to her. There is a good reason for that, for at St. Louis, which is West, if not the real cowboy West, they have not treated her dogs with proper respect, and that is one way to get into her bad graces. They did not approve of dogs at the hotels.

Miss Elliott has a host of dogs at her English home, and several which she keeps always with her here, and which undoubtedly assist her in her professional work. At least they assist from the outside, for she has them with her in her dressing room, and if there is anything in atmosphere they ought themselves to develop a strong histrionic talent. That is especially true of six puppies which were born on the road, so to speak; little bull terrier puppies whose mother presented them to Miss Elliott when she was playing in Philadelphia. Human babies could not be more trouble to look after than these.

The mother is a fine terrier with a gentle face and a great fondness for her mistress. She will jump from the floor up into her arms. She has the fondness of those animals for her friends, while her amiable looks belie the savageness with which she attacks other dogs when they meet by some unfortunate mischance.

"And neither will give up until they are forced to, or the other is dead," says Miss Elliott. "And as this dog is still alive, you may know that she has not been the loser. The only way you can stop them is to put your fingers on their throats and press until they can't breathe.

"Hydrophobia!" with a laugh. "There's nothing in it! My hands are covered with scars where I have been bitten. Dogs wouldn't bite intentionally.

"I can't understand why people object to dogs. They don't like them in hotels, and they make as much objection to them in apartment houses as to children. A well-trained dog would not trouble any one. On the steamer when we went abroad I took Sport into my stateroom, and they couldn't get him."

Sport is a fine Boston terrier, with a most amiable smile, and a very aristocratic appearance, from a Boston terrier standpoint. He accompanies Miss Elliott to the theatre with the puppies' mother and a fine little French bull terrier, which was Miss Elliott's Christmas gift. Sport, particularly, is very much in evidence, and gives considerable assistance in the rearrangement of things behind the scenes after the play, when the men are fixing things for the night.

There are a collie, a Skye, and any number of other dogs at Miss Elliott's—or Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin's—English home in Kent, a beautiful place of fifty acres, which belonged to Lord Penzance, with a fourteenth century house covered with queer little gables, and with fourteenth century fittings in the interior.

The house is now getting a reputation for romance, Miss Elliott went there a bride, the coachman at the same time took a bride there, and this last Monday a brand-new bride took possession. The house has been rented for the season and the bride who is to be its mistress is the Countess of Cromartie, quite an interesting woman, for she is the first peeress in her own right since the Baroness Burdett-Coutts.

Mrs. Goodwin does not carry out the theatre girl's idea of her even here, for she does not go in much for out-door sports, and does not even play golf, though there are golf links near.

The gowns Mrs. Goodwin wears in "The Cowboy and the Lady" are interesting for one reason because they are handsome gowns, and for another because of the quiet tones of the colors. The riding habit is of one of the tan shades, though it may have some other name in the tailor's nomenclature, and the ball gown is also of a delicate dull shade, quite different from the conventional blues, pinks, or white gowns. Possibly she wears them on the same principle that the heroine of a romance did, of whom the author related that her complexion was so fine that she was not dependent upon the popular colors to bring out her beauty, but wore always grays and browns. Mrs. Goodwin could easily afford to do that.

Her last gown worn in the trial scene is pretty and appropriate. She is a widow, though she does not mourn over that fact, and the gown is a handsome tailor-made frock of black with a fluffy white front.

There are some other most interesting gowns worn in the play. Miss Minnie Dupree's gown at the dance, the white wash gown, the artificial wreath of flowers in her hair, the sash, and the wonderful stockings—all are charming. Just the kind a nice little girl living in the West and knowing nothing else might have worn. And words cannot express the entire delightfulness of the gown of Miss Prissims, (Miss Estelle Mortimer,) pianiste of the dance hall, her bobbing little bird's nest and the "elegant white satin slippers" loaned by the boarder. The pièce de résistance of her costume, however, is the silk petticoat, which her numerous evolutions reveal, blue silk covered with small cerise bows. It is most fetching, as is Miss Prissime in her entirety.

The stage of the Knickerbocker Theatre is a delightful one upon which to wear low-cut evening dresses, and the "Lady" wears one at the dance. Many stages have a resemblance to cold-storage warehouses, and the cold air penetrates from them to the people in the audience who sit in the front rows. But the stage of the Knickerbocker is warm throughout, even on a very cold night—so warm and comfortable that it makes Mr. Goodwin's dance, wearing the cowboy outfit, with the fur-faced "chaps," or chaparejos, over his own suit, something of a heroic act. But if all theatres are to be as well heated actresses will lose one of the benefits of the hardening process, which some of them say tends to keen them in good health and beauty, the changes of gowns from thick to thin in all kinds of temperatures.

VARIOUS DRAMATIC TOPICS.

Mrs. Langtry will begin her new tour of the United States with Grundy's much-advertised play, "The Degenerates," at the Garden Theatre next week, Jan. 15. The company includes that admirable comedian, Fred Kerr, Harcourt Beatty, Leslie Kenyon, Wilford Foster, Alfred Wigley, George Grossmith, Jr., Lawrence Grossmith, Lucie Milner, Ina Goldsmith, and Ethel Henry. Not many of these actors are known here. "The Degenerates" was first acted in London at the Haymarket Theatre, Aug. 31, 1899. The cast then included only two or three of the actors who will appear here with Mrs. Langtry. Lily Grundy, the dramatist's daughter, acted the character of Una, Mrs. Trevelyan's daughter. Grundy's play is not thought to show his skill at its best, but it had a long and profitable run. It deals with social wickedness, and contains one strong scene of a familiar dramatic quality. Mrs. Trevelyan is one of those dangerously fascinating women whom modern playwrights have so often depicted as leaders of social life. She is cynical and worldly and the cause of much jealousy. Her daughter is a pure creature, fresh from a convent school. Other personages are a jealous wife and her husband, a besotted and slangy young Viscount, and his young wife, a renegade Jew, a light-comedy Duke searching for an ideal woman, and a number of "society" types. The fiction that the play was founded on actual incidents in Mrs. Langtry's own life helped to give it vogue in London.

It is reported that the dramatization of "David Harum," which Charles Frohman will produce in the Spring, with William H. Crane in the title rôle, has been made by Edward E. Rose, the stage manager of James K. Hackett and his company. Mr. Rose used to be an actor of small parts at the Boston Museum, and more recently has been connected with the Castle Square Theatre, in that city, as dramatist and stage manager. He must not be confounded with the English playwright and critic, Edward Rose, who dramatized "The Prisoner of Zenda."

Theodore Babcock, who has tried his hand at everything, including musical farce, has lately been acting in a new English melodrama called "Man's Enemy." A brief account of the piece at hand does not specify whether the title refers to woman or rum. Mr. Babcock has made a hit, however, as the polished villain. He is an actor of good gifts, whose ability was recognized in his earliest efforts. But it seems difficult to place him.

Natalie De Angelis, daughter of the operetta comedian, Jefferson De Angelis, is about to make her first appearance on the stage at the Alcazar Theatre, San Francisco.

The recurrence of the so-called "slippery day stairs" in farce or burlesque always gives new impetus to the old line of anecdotes, almost as old as this nineteenth century, about innocent folks in audiences, who have taken them seriously and lamented audibly the mishaps of the actors. These yarns, including those now told of unsophisticated spectators of "Barbara Fidgetty" at Weber and Fields's, are always fictitious. But there is a true tale to tell about the effect of slippery day stairs on an uninformed and unimaginative spectator. Francis Wilson's entrance in the comic play with songs called "The Merry Monarch," the best piece he has had since he began his career as a star, was in a palanquin amid much pomp. He was a mighty as well as a merry monarch, and his Court was assembled to do him reverence. A portable flight of steps was attached to the palanquin, and the monarch stepped majestically forth, when the steps closed, and he slid pritously to the ground. After the first performance of the play a serious-minded and non-theatrical relative of Mr. Wilson sought the comedian in his dressing room. When asked how he liked the show, he replied gravely that it all seemed very good but that the sad accident at the beginning had so startled and shocked him that his mind had remained unsettled throughout. This is a true story.

Robert Loraine, a young English actor, who has not yet appeared in this country, will support Ada Rehan in her forthcoming tour. Mr. Loraine is the son of Henry Loraine, an English actor of some renown in the last generation, and has been on the stage only a few years. He has been chiefly identified with melodrama, but was for a time in George Alexander's company at the St. James's Theatre in London. Mr. Loraine is tall and handsome. He married Julie Opp, who has lately been suing him for divorce. Miss Rehan's repertory will include one new or relatively new play from the German and some of the Shakespeare comedies and other old English plays in which she appeared at Daly's.

ENGLISH CHRISTMAS PLAYS.

The Christmas pantomime still prevails all over England. Many theatres in the smaller cities which are used only by touring companies in other seasons are given up to an elaborate production of pantomime (which, of course, is not pantomime at all,) at Christmas. There are no fewer than 88 Christmas pantomimes in the cities of Great Britain and Ireland, exclusive of London, this year. In London only two of the centrally located houses are given up to pantomime, Drury Lane and the Garrick. The suburban theatres, however, swell the total to 32.

The most popular subjects this year are Cindrella and Dick Whittington. In the 120 pantomimes each of these subjects is treated of, in the highly unimaginative and conventional manner of pantomime writers, 20 times. There are 17 "Robinson Crusoes" and 13 pantomimes founded on the story of the Babes in the Wood. Cinderella has been an almost equally favored subject for two or three years past.

Pantomime producers cannot, themselves, account for the run from time to time on certain subjects. For eight years, for instance, there has been no pantomime in London or its suburbs on the subject of Bo-Peep, Humpty-Dumpty, or Robin Hood. The London suburban theatres have more than doubled in number within a decade. The 32 pantomimes they produce this year were exceeded in number only once before, last year, when 34 were produced.

These pantomimes give employment for a few weeks, sometimes for six months, to thousands of persons who never get any other foothold on the stage. The principal boy and girl, to use the technical term, and the prominent comedians are, of course, established favorites of the music halls or of operetta and burlesque. But troops of children, demons, acrobatic specialists, singing fairies, and dancers are needed in pantomime. The costumers all over the kingdom reap a rich harvest in pantomime season, musicians are in extraordinary demand for the increased orchestras, and extra stage hands are required. In short, the advent of the pantomime means comfort to many who are not generally too comfortable.

As to whether or not the pantomime is really as popular as it used to be it is impossible to judge. Last year many of the Christmas shows lost money. English taste is conservative, however, and theatrical traditions are cherished. The pantomime of to-day is much what the pantomime of the middle of this century was. Perhaps the burlesque opening has become more elaborate, but it was the principal part of the show then. The harlequinade is now cut down to two or three scenes. Original wit is not tolerated in pantomime books. The comic songs are generally the popular music hall ditties. The serious music in pantomimes, however, is often of a very good quality.

THE BIG DRURY LANE SHOW.

"Jack and the Beanstalk" is the title of this year's pantomime at the Drury Lane. Under the management of Arthur Collins the annuals at this big theatre are as gorgeous and expensive as they were in the consulate of Sir Augustus Harris. Arthur Sturgess wrote the book, and a fortune was spent on the scenery, dresses, and machinery.

The giants are said to be marvelous creatures. One of them is actually 50 feet tall, but he is only seen prostrate. Out of his vest pocket emerges the British army, embodied by scores of children in khaki.

The stage of the theatre has been enlarged since last season, and the effects are therefore more striking and prodigious than ever before in Christmas pantomime, even at Drury Lane. There are real giants in the company, and Grigolati's flying fairies are also employed.

The first scene represents the roots of the famous beanstalk, with elves as the dramatis personæ. Thence the action passes upward and skyward by way of Dame Trot's dairy. The Road to the Market is an ingenious scene, with a novel effect of moving pictures. The panorama seems to move from the back of the stage forward. In the wedding festival of Jack and Princess Pretty there is a ballet symbolical of nineteenth century progress. Nellie Stewart, who was here with "An Artist's Model," is the principal boy. Dan Leno, Herbert Campbell, and J. Danvers the comedians, and Whimsical Walker the clown.

The Garrick's pantomime is called "Puss in Boots," and the old pantomimist, Charles Lauri, is Puss, while the principal boy is Florence Lloyd, also well known in this country, and the principal girl Letty Lind.

MORE ABOUT "THE SNOW MAN."

As already reported in this summary of theatrical doings, in place of a pantomime at the London Lyceum they have a fairy piece called "The Snow Man." Arthur Sturgess took this from a French spectacle by Chivot and Vanloo, while the original music by Antoine Banes has been supplemented by Walter Slaughter. The work is of remote German origin. The costumes were designed by Walter Crane.

The story opens in Fairyland, where the workers

> Good things make
> For the whole world's sake,
> And deliver the following day.

The Queen is called Ariella, while the evil genius of the place is one Crooked Sixpence. Ariella believes in the Earth and its people; Crooked Sixpence does not. "The earth is bad," he says. "They do not like your gifts. You send them sunlight, they long for rain—you send them rain, they buy umbrellas—you send fresh air, they poison it with smoke—you send birds, they wear them in their bonnets." The Queen is in love with a certain Prince Splendid, who has gone to Earth, leaving his heart with Ariella. When he comes back he shows some signs of deterioration from the fairy standard.

"Let him go," say the fairy workers, scornfully; and the Queen, in the bitterness of her feelings, accepts the suggestion. But, says she, "Take this man—turn him into snow, and use him as your own, so that every flake may chill the bodies of those men he loves so well. Let them be as cold as he is. Go!" The third tableau of the first act presents a city square in Flanders, where we are introduced to Catherine, an innkeeper's maid, who nourishes an unrequited love for the learned Doctor Franz. Franz, on his side, is in love with Lisa, daughter of the Burgomaster, who destines her for his nephew Mark. Franz, however, aspires, by virtue of his occult learning, to vivify inanimate objects; and, when three engaging children build up a snow man, he undertakes to make it live. "Do so," says the Burgomaster, "and you shall have my daughter, for if you succeeded she would be the wife of the most famous man in the world." And Franz does succeed in his task, for he has the aid of Ariella, who has come down to Earth, and who, in animating the children's Snow Man is but giving renewed life to her faithless lover, Prince Splendid.

Later on the Snow Man assists in the signing of the marriage contract in the Town Hall. Enchanted as Franz is with his success, there are attendant drawbacks. The Snow Man somewhat resembles Frankenstein's monster, and not a little worries his "papa," as he calls the young doctor. He is much puzzled, too, by his position, and grows sadly confused over what he regards as the various tribes of human beings that inhabit the earth, for one division of them seems to be made up of girls, women, mothers, ladies, wives, and various other descriptions of petticoated bipeds, between which he vainly strives to discriminate. The idea of getting rid of him by making him marry Catherine, the barmaid of a favorite tavern, does not work well; for, though she is persuaded to sit on his knee, the immediate consequences are of the most arctic description. Ultimately the missing heart is restored to the icy image.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.—"Wheels Within Wheels" is being played to large audiences.

DALY'S THEATRE.—"The Manoeuvres of Jane" has thus far enjoyed an uninterrupted career of prosperity.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—"Three Little Lambs," with its music and its jollity, has found favor with the public.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—"The Wife," by Belasco and De Mille, will be presented by the Donnelly Stock Company.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—"Ben Hur" again broke its record, the receipts of the past week exceeding those of the week before.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—To-morrow night's performance ushers in the third week of "The Village Postmaster," which has only two weeks more to run.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—In the "City Club" Burlesque Company, which will be seen this week, the management will present burlesque skits, with incidental specialty acts.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Way Down East" will be continued for a considerable time longer. The play has proved to be as popular as it was when it was first seen here.

BIJOU THEATRE.—May Irwin and "Sister Mary" are rapidly forging toward their one hundredth performance, and the attraction continues to maintain its popularity.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—Nat Goodwin and Miss Maxine Elliott have played so far to crowded houses with their comedy, "The Cowboy and the Lady." They have done a larger business in this city than ever before.

GARRICK THEATRE.—William Gillette's success in "Sherlock Holmes" has prompted Charles Frohman to postpone his star's appearance in London until next season, continuing the melodrama in this country throughout the present season.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Frank Daniels to-morrow night will enter upon the last two weeks of his New York engagement in "The Ameer." Next season he will play on the Pacific Coast, so that he will not be seen in New York again till the year after next.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—"Around New York in Eighty Minutes," the burlesque that proved a very successful attraction at another house in this city, will be revived in Harlem, under the direction of William A. Brady, with a large company and new scenery.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Jefferson de Angelis, in "The Jolly Musketeer," is to make his reappearance, after a tour of the principal cities in twenty-four States. The company will include a new prima donna, Grace Van Studdiford, and Harry Macdonough, Maud Hollins, Hubert Wilke, Lenore Soulier, Hilda Hollins, Edwin A. Tester, Herman Steinmann, and Fred K. Logan.

EDEN MUSEE.—At the request of many visitors a special series of Cinematographe views will be shown at 9 o'clock to-morrow evening. The series will include several comic and mysterious views, and in addition the presentation of "Cinderella and Her Slipper" in six tableaus. During the week there will be new attractions. Among the wax works there will be new groups and new arrangements.

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—Anna Held delights enormous audiences in "Papa's Wife," which enters upon the third month with a change in the cast, Cyril Scott succeeding Henry Woodruff to-morrow night as the strait-laced son of the rakish old Baron. A special matinée, the only mid-week afternoon performance of the season, will be given next Wednesday.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.—Another lengthy and varied bill has been arranged for this week. The leading artist will be Vernona Jarbeau, who will return to the vaudeville stage for the first time in two years; the Holloway trio, Charles T. Aldrich, Mlle. Azara, Ward and Curran, Fox and Foxie, McMahon and King, Farnum and Seymore, and Earle and Shepard.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—The more prominent artists offered this week by Mr. Proctor are the Rossow Midgets in their unique acrobatic act, the three Merkel sisters, equilibrists; Edward Latell, musical comedian; Diana, in the mirror dances; Seymour and Dupree, acrobatic novelty; Charlie Rossow in his imitations, Prof. C. Davies, "The Man from Ireland"; the kalatechne scope, and Marinellis, on the silver rings.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The leading feature will be Kathryn Osterman, who will be assisted by Frederick J. Power, in a comedy called "The Editor." Beatrice Moreland will also appear in a new sketch, "Taming a Husband." Eva Williams and "Jack" Tucker will present a new version of "Skinny's Finish," and Frank Bush, Burton's dogs, the Florens troupe, and others will be in the bill.

DEWEY THEATRE.—The Vanity Fair Burlesque Company will be the attraction this week. It will appear in two travesties. In the olio will be seen Harris and Fields, the German character comedians; Katie Rooney, the comedienne; the three Rio Brothers, aerial acrobats; Williamson and Stone, black-face comedians; Morrissey and Rich, travesty artists, and the Hassan Ben Ali troupe of Toozoonin Arabs.

GARDEN THEATRE.—Though this is Richard Mansfield's last week at this theatre, it can scarcely be called his last in New York, in view of the fact that next week he goes to the Harlem Opera House. The order of plays is: Monday, "Arms and the Man"; Tuesday, "Cyrano de Bergerac"; Wednesday, "

Women Here and There— Their Frills and Fancies

"There is one thing about calendars; you don't care at all how many you have," says the girl who has lots of friends. "Once in a while I have what I call a calendar year, and every one gives me one of some kind or description. But I love every one, and I wouldn't give away the meanest to my dearest friend. You see, you can tack a calendar up anywhere, and it is always convenient, for you never know the day of the month, and it looks comfortable to have hosts of calendars around. Then there is another thing about calendars; you know people never give you those that were given to them last year. People used to do that with Christmas cards until you were almost afraid of showing those you received for fear you would be giving away some of your friends. A calendar has to be up to date.

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A little before Christmas, when it was exhilarating but not suggestive of Summer days to wander in the fields, a woman hunting for other things found a healthy little violet and was thereby much astonished at the temerity of the little flower. But it seems this was not unusual, and violets are apt to waken at all sorts of unseemly seasons, even with snow on the ground, and make their way out into the open. The following letter, received with some inclosed blossoms, shows that other flowers have the courage of their convictions. This is the letter:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Our ambitious friends arbutus, hepatica, and spring beauty will have to yield the palm as early risers to that pretty flowering shub ribes aureum, which I found in bloom to-day in a sheltered corner of Morningside Park.

Score one more, please, to the long list of attractions which go to establish the reputation of New York City as a desirable Winter resort. PRISCA.

New York, Jan. 5, 1900.

The flowers are attractive little yellow blossoms which do not give evidence of following the severe weather we have been having recently.

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"There is nothing like hanging up one's stocking for Christmas, some people think, and one young woman hung up her stocking this year in spirit with the family, though she was away from home. There was nothing of an immaterial nature about the stocking itself. It was the bona fide article, very solid, and was well filled. Her Christmas presents from home were received by her a few days before Christmas, and she was informed that in the package she would find, among other things, a stocking all ready for hanging. A new pair had been bought for her, one of the useful things among her gifts, and one of them filled as full as it could be with all sorts of things that would go into a stocking—small articles of different kinds—a fancy box of hair pins, a special kind of soap, and other little things with bon bons and handkerchiefs. It is said that she didn't look once at the other things in the box when she took the stocking out. She hung it in her room, and when the family at home were looking at their stockings she was also examining the contents of hers. The idea is not patented, and any one may use it another year for the members of their families away from home.

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At a men's furnishing store not a hundred miles from the Brooklyn Bridge, on the New York side, a woman can always find a handkerchief. The firm keeps an emergency stock always on hand. Many women have trials and tribulations with their handkerchiefs. How is a woman ever to be expected to keep a handkerchief when she has to carry it tucked up her sleeve, in her muff, in her blouse, or in a little chatelaine bag? Of course she loses them by the dozen, and she has been obliged to depend upon the chance of buying a man's handkerchief when she was down town and out of reach of the regular shops. And what woman could carry a big, man's hankerchief in a tight-fitting sleeve? She isn't obliged to now, for this firm, finding they sold so many men's handkerchiefs to women, have laid in this emergency stock. It has paid them, too, for now the women go to the store to get string ties and occasionally a puffed tie for their own wear, as well as presents for the men of their families.

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There is one woman in Brooklyn who will never hear a word said against a janitor. She has had an experience with one which will give the whole class a warm place in her heart always. She lived in one of the big apartment houses in the city, which had, of course, a janitor in attendance. He was a good janitor, as janitors go, but the woman did not think much of that one way or another until five or six years after she had left the house.

One of her family treasures was an old copper teakettle, an heirloom, and any one who knows anything about it must know that there are copper kettles and copper kettles, but that there is nothing like one that has been in the family for generations. The woman would not have disposed of hers for any money, but in moving, the kettle cover was lost. Just how things are lost in moving no one ever knows, but they mysteriously disappear, and are never seen again. That was the way with the kettle cover, or the woman came to the conclusion that it was. With a feeling of deep melancholy she put it down to her profit and loss account, resigned herself to the inevitable, and was filled with a new regret every time she chanced to come across the coverless kettle.

But it happened that five or six years after the moving the woman had occasion to go back one day to the apartment house which had been her former residence, and there she chanced to see the janitor.

"Oh, Mrs. Blank!" he exclaimed, smiling in a pleased way at seeing her again.

"Yes," said said, rather pleased herself at being remembered, "how do you do, James?"

"Very well, ma'am," said James, "and I have something that belongs to you.

"Something that belongs to me?" she returned in astonishment.

But James had disappeared, and in a moment he was back, breathless, and in his hand was the cover to the treasured kettle, looking, save for a little loss of polish, as well as when Mrs. Blank had last seen it. Now she believes that janitors not only have good memories and honesty, but a fine sense of the value of things.

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"It was not always as easy to get Canton china as it is now," says a woman who has known people who wrote the date of their births seventeen hundred and something. "An aunt of mine always used it. I remember, because it was always such a delight to me. When I was a little girl I used to persuade aunt's colored man to get a plate down for me, and I would lie on the floor and look at it, while he told me long stories about the pictures, stories which I imagine were more negro lore than Chinese. The china could not be found at that time anywhere in the country except in Boston, and every year my aunt would go on there, I believe for nothing in the world but to replenish her stock of china."

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There is a Connecticut woman who has a joke that she is never tired of telling. The joke is on some one who was not brought up to believe that honesty is the best policy and a cardinal virtue. The woman had driven out into the country to visit some relatives. They lived at some distance from her home in Stamford, on a farm, and one object of her visit was to bring home some rich barnyard soil for her plants. It was found, when they started to get the soil, that the most convenient thing to get it in was an old ham bag. This was firm and strong, and with the soil well packed in, would hold a considerable quantity.

"There," said the woman's cousin, when the bag was tied up, "no one will ever accuse you of carting dirt, for that looks exactly like a bona fide ham, and it is every bit as hard and solid. The bag is clean on the outside, and you will not even need to have it wrapped. If your friends see it, they will envy you for having a good, country ham."

The woman was well pleased, the ham bag was put into the carriage, and she drove home. When she reached the house she lifted out the dirt and set it just inside the gate while she drove around to the barn. She was gone only a short time, but when she returned, that ham bag had disappeared and she never saw it again. It was annoying to lose the soil she had taken such pains to get, but the joke was good enough to pay for the loss.

"I think that bag was the heaviest thing I ever lifted," she says in telling the story. "It was twice as heavy as a ham, and that ham bag was the biggest one I have ever seen. Then the soil that was in it. It was just the thing for my plants, but not so agreeable in other ways as some that was less rich. I can imagine the feelings of the man—it must have been a man to carry it any distance—who carried off that bag, hot and perspiring, having to hurry for fear of being discovered, and then to open it and find nothing but barnyard soil. People do get their just dues in this world sometimes."

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"It is one of the inconsistencies of human nature," says the woman who lives in a boarding house, "and we who know about it can't help smiling a little to ourselves. She is really one of the best women that I ever knew. If there ever was any one who was an exponent of most of the virtues and leading a good and consistent life, she is the woman, and yet this one little thing—and it is such a little thing that it is hardly worth speaking of—she will do, something that not ten women in a hundred who didn't have half her good qualities would think of doing. She is as neat as a pin, among other things, and her rooms are kept in apple-pie order. She never has a speck of dust there, and she would not have the room swept, I think, if there was any other way of keeping the floor clean. She has such a dislike for dust that she will not even have the dust cloth shaken from her window for fear a bit may be blown back again; so what do you think she does? The man boarder next door is, of course, away during the day, so she sends the maid into his room to shake her duster!

"Would he care? Not for the thing itself, but he is a man who dislikes to be imposed upon, and he would surely be angry if he knew it, but of course no one tells him.

"It is something like a girl I knew whose mother was extremely particular about her fine laces. The mother of a friend was less particular, and she and her daughter wore their laces whenever they felt like it. There were to be some private theatricals at one time, and the girl with the particular mother was anxious to wear some fine lace with her costume, so she went to her neighbors, who she knew, in her position, would wear theirs, and who were always most generous about lending.

"Won't you loan me your lace shawl, dear Mrs. Blank?" she asked. "Mother is so particular about hers, and something might happen to it." And she never could understand why her friends, who were usually so kind and generous, refused with something like coldness."

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In an up-town place in New York, where they find situations for women, they say they always have during the holiday season a run of what they call Christmas tramps. They are women who come ostensibly for work, but who are quite willing to take money or anything else offered them. One of these this year was a big Irishwoman, neatly dressed and wearing a clean white apron and with an attempt at tears evidently intended to obtain sympathy. She asked for day's work at first, but as there was none of this for her, expressed herself as in need of money.

"Why don't they help you where you go to church? What church do you go to?" asked the woman in charge.

"The Piscopal Church," answered the woman.

"Whose church is it?"

"Dr. Blank's," answered the woman, mentioning the rector of a prominent Broadway church.

"Well, why doesn't he help you?"

"Well, you see," explained the woman, confidentially, "I don't go there all the time when I am working. I go to the church the people do where I work."

But why a woman who was doing a day's work could not go to church where she pleases did not seem very evident, and she was dismissed without further consideration.

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There is often more or less of a feeling of rebellion at fate among women who support themselves, yet most of them keep it to themselves if they do feel that they should be protected from the daily grind, but at this one place they see frequently evidences of this rebellion from women who are not strong enough to go to work uncomplainingly. One woman who came to them would work if she could find just the position she wanted, and she said she could furnish good references. She was of the gentlewoman class. But she was not willing to give her references until a position which suited her could be found, and no one was willing to place her in a position until she had given evidence that she was capable of filling it, and she did not get one. But her chief cry was not for work, but for help. She had come from the South, and she had heard of the great amount of wealth in New York, and it seemed such an easy thing for some one to help her, to give her the little money she needed for support, that she did not see why she could not have it.

"I don't want to work," she said time and again despairingly, "I want to be taken care of." But there are no asylums for helpless people of this kind, and she drifted away after a time.

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Another of the various people who want help was a palmist. She was willing to go out for companies to entertain the guests. To provide entertainers is a good business nowadays. So this palmist had a good many opportunities. One of the last given her was to go to Brooklyn to exercise her art at a reception there. But unfortunately it rained on the day when the reception was to be given. "I am so sorry it should happen to rain today," said the palmist, "for it being such a distance to go to Brooklyn, of course I can't go." So the people who were providing the entertainer had to make a great effort to find another palmist, and now when there are orders for palmists it is the other one who goes always, because she doesn't mind the rain.

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Here is a really old-fashioned remedy. It is a grandmother's remedy, and the grandmother who believes in it is alive and recommends it personally. It is for sciatica. Take equal parts of flour and red pepper, and mix with vinegar. Make a paste of it and move it from place to place with the pain. "And if that does not help you, then I am mistaken," concludes the grandmother.

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The Boston woman's clubhouse seems to be assured. There was an enthusiastic meeting of stockholders recently, and $10,000 worth of stock was purchased in a short time, and the subscriptions for $5,000 more paid. With a few more thousand dollars on hand the work will be begun. The building is to be not more than four stories high and rooms in it have already been applied for by business men. The women have a valuable lot on Beacon Street, for which they have been offered $40,000 more than the purchase price.

FEMININE FRILLS.

The flaring collar, which is to be seen so much upon women's out-door wraps, has reached the canine family at last. A little yellow dog was trotting down Fifth Avenue behind his mistress the other day wearing a collar wide and high and of the proper flare. It must be a convenient fashion for his dogship, at least if he is running before the wind, for the collar stands out on either side of his head and keeps the cold breeze off entirely. It looked as if this dog had small pockets on either side of his little jacket, but this may have been a mistake, for even the most up-to-date dog has not reached the stage of carrying change for car fare.

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People have been talking for some time about the wearing of earrings, and they really seem to be in now. In the theatre the other evening a number of women were wearing diamond stud earrings, one a pair of turquoise, close to her ears, and some others small diamond drops. One elderly woman wore a pair of black jet balls, relics of earlier days, evidently. The street cars show a good assortment of earrings, chiefly diamond screws, and one woman the other day wore a pair of rather large cluster diamond rings. That isn't Americanism, for people who visit England frequently say they see quite as many jewels in the streets there as they do here, and the woman with the cluster earrings may have been going to a reception.

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Some of the most charming little French silk waists, the most attractive seen, are simply made with no tucks, but a little design in a vine around the shoulders. The leaves of the vine in a waist of a delicate shade, say, of heliotrope, are set in with silk of a pale corn color and outlined with embroidery. There is a smaller vine also running down on either side of the overlapping front, which is finished with a fancy embroidered scallop edged with fine real lace. The collar, which has a narrow edge turned over, is also edged with embroidery and the fine lace.

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Wash shirt waists are to be seen in the shop windows, and look cold in this weather. The white ones are made of fancy materials, many with plaids and stripes across rather than running up and down. Some of the prettiest and daintiest waists are made entirely of white lace and fine Hamburg embroidery insertions. They have collars which turn over a little, edged with lace. Some have broad lapels and others have bolero-like pieces fastened in the side seams and crossing the bust, gathered up with a bow. These cost $15 and $16.

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Some of the wool shirt waists that have a more comfortable appearance at this time of the year are made of alternate stitched box plaits of plaid and plain material, with a tie of the plain material edged with the plaid.

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A very pretty girl, young, fresh, and a brunette, wore an attractive wrap to the theatre the other evening. It was one of the half-length capes of a bright red velvet, with shirred chiffon of the same color over it. The chiffon fell from the yoke in long, deep points, shirred and edged with ruffles. The yoke was of the shirred chiffon. The outer part of the collar was shirred like the yoke, but shaped and stiff, while inside was more of the shirred chiffon ruffled in to give a fluffy appearance.

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The same girl wore inside the collar to her gown a bit of soft tulle tied in a big, soft, flaring bow at the back.

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Pale blue in some way never seems a really appropriate color for an elderly woman. It hardly has character enough, and does not give her sufficient dignity unless used in unpronounced ways in linings, or where it is not much in evidence. One middle-aged matron wore a long, black satin coat edged with a ruffle of white lace over blue, and it was not attractive. There was too much contrast anyway to be agreeable.

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Another very pretty young girl wore a plain little suit of pale gray with an Eton jacket to match. Her blouse, worn under the jacket, was of a delicate shade of gray brocaded silk, that blended with the cloth, and her furs, when she was ready for the street, were chinchilla. Those one-tone suits are stylish and attractive.

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The little blonde curls of Miss Prissoms, the pianiste of the dance hall in "The Cowboy and the Lady," are delightfully funny, but they are not at all out of the way as far as actual fashion is concerned. The up-to-date girl is not confined to the tresses nature has given her, and can wear artificial curls tucked into the knot of hair on the top of her head if she likes. It is better if the curls are natural, but there are few women who have hair whose ends will curl up naturally if left to itself, and there is always plenty of hair that will curl to be found in the shops. The natural effect is to be desired, and if that can be obtained, the little curls on top of the head may turn to the face if they like, and they are very pretty and becoming.

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"You can never make cranberries into candied cherries," says the cook, "though they may tell you that you can. A cranberry is a cranberry, and a cherry is a cherry, to the end of its days, and you can't make one taste like the other. But you can cook cranberries so that they will keep separate, and they are very good for a number of things, and make a change from the ordinary stewed cranberry. You take a quart of cranberries and wash carefully and turn them into the dish in which they are to be cooked. Add butter the size of an English walnut, two cups of sugar, and a pinch of cinnamon, and cook until they are done. That sounds a little indefinite, but it is easy to tell. They must boil, not too hard, and it will be necessary to shake the dish in which they are cooking occasionally, and perhaps stir the berries up from the bottom of the pan, taking care not to mash them. No water is used except that which clings to them after they have been washed. When they are turned out they will look not unlike the candied cherries, though a little darker, and each one will stand out separately like well cooked grains of rice. They are good to eat as cranberries, and they are pretty for garnishing with rice."

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"We had used oatmeal every morning for I don't know how many years," said the old housekeeper, "and I suppose should have continued to use it and no other cereal if we had not had an invalid in the house at one time and the doctor looked carefully into the matter of our bill of fare.

"'There are too many good cereals,' he said, 'for people to confine themselves to the use of one, and it is not a good thing to use oatmeal so constantly.'

"So now we have a good variety, nine different kinds, which stand in a line on the shelf, and the cook uses them in sequence, so that we have one after the other and the same one only every tenth day. It is a pleasant change, and we have never been sorry that we altered our regimen."

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE ANGLO-ITALIAN RAPPROCHEMENT.—The era of good feeling between Great Britain and Italy, brought about by such papers as La Tribuna di Roma and augmented by the increasing attacks of the French press upon the British Government and all things English, has brought about a series of commercial agreements between the two Governments, one of which greatly benefits the Italian colony of Erythrea, in East Africa. Signor Ferdinando Martini, Governor of Erythrea, is now in Cairo for the purpose of signing an Anglo-Italian agreement which practically extends to the Italian colony the scale of tariffs imposed on Egyptian imports into the Soudan. This agreement cannot well be signed by the direct representatives of the British and Italian Governments, it is said, without raising the delicate question of the Ottoman suzeralnty.

The respectable press of Italy is now more than ever Anglophile, and Italians are constantly warned that, at the close of the war in South Africa, Great Britain will administer a deserved rebuke to France; for the present, it is the duty of all Italians to remember the debt of gratitude that they owe the English and hold aloof from the madmen on the other side of the Alps. A recent debate in the Italian Chamber is significant of the growing indifference with which Italy regards her status in the Dreibund and of the increasing desire for closer relations with Great Britain. Signor de Martino, brother of the ex-Minister in Pekin, criticised the management of the Italo-Chinese negotiations, and expressed the doubt as to the value of the Triple Alliance for Italy if it were powerless to prevent surprises like that of the Anglo-French agreement in regard to the hinterland of Tripoli. Thereupon the Marquis Catlo di Rudini, son of the ex-Premier, arose, and, after questioning the value of the Dreibund, made some strictures upon the policy of isolation pursued by Italy, and strongly and eloquently urged the necessity of closer association with Great Britain. Signor Nasi, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs in the first Pelloux Cabinet, continued in the same strain, and added that those who asked why Great Britain damaged Italian interests in the Tripolitan hinterland should know that there exists a note of an Italian Minister to the British Embassy in Rome stating that Italy had no stake in the North African question. This declaration, it is said, produced considerable sensation, and it is expected that a full explanation of the matter will shortly be demanded.

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FURTHER INFORMATION CONCERNING THE PROPOSED BAGDAD RAILWAY.—A recent number of the Deutsche Zeitung of Berlin contains what is believed to be an article inspired by Drs. Siemens and Zander, respectively the Director of the Deutsche Bank and the President of the Anatolian Railway Company. The article throws considerable light upon the recent concessions made by the Sultan to the German syndicate for the construction of the Bagdad Railway, some details of which have already been given in these columns.

It seems that in order to pacify Russia the line will not start from Angora, but from Konieh, and will thus not come in too close contact with the Russian frontier. It is now declared that British interests in the line have given place to those of the French, which have been formally recognized by the German Ambassador in Constantinople. The French, it is believed in Berlin, will now succeed in securing a concession from the Porte to prolong the Beycot-Damascus Railway to Mesopotamia, and thus to connect it with the new Bagdad line.

Discussion of the Bagdad Railway concessions continue to occupy a prominent position in the political press of St. Petersburg. The Novosti sees in them a new field for German colonization schemes. "Germany," says the Russian organ, "has in view the peaceful conquest of Turkey by a systematic, constant campaign, carried on not by force of arms, but by building railroads and extending her colonies. When in course of time Germany attains her ends and takes possession of Trieste, the Eastern question will assume an entirely different aspect from that which it has borne hitherto." The Novosti then goes on to say that the time has gone by for the settlement of the Eastern question by wars and diplomatic notes. Other means must now be used. So far Russia has only built the high road to Teheran. "It is to be hoped that we shall not wait until the Germans undertake in Persia what they have already achieved in Asia Minor."

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ABSINTHE THE BANE OF FRANCE.—Dr. L. Jacquet has just communicated to the French Medical Society the results of an inquiry on which he has been engaged into the progress of alcoholism in Paris. At the threshold of his report he boldly declares that the habitual taking of absinthe is responsible for much of the morbid irritability displayed by Frenchmen at the present day.

Alcoholism, continues the doctor, has secured many victims by the increasing craze for appetizers, (apéritifs,) which has spread to all classes of society, while the drinks swallowed under this pretext—absinthe, vermouth, and the various "bitters"—are the most pernicious forms of alcohol in existence. The doctor declares that the increase in the consumption of absinthe, the most deleterious of all these poisons, among the working classes is appalling. Many workmen have now reached the pitch of drinking absinthe with their meals as well as taking it when they get up in the morning and before luncheon and dinner.

To this almost universal habit of taking appetizers, and to the unparalleled facilities for obtaining drink that exists in Paris, Dr. Jacquet attributes the alarming growth of alcoholism. Women, in particular those of the lower classes, are especially influenced to join the ever increasing army of tipplers by the fact that the temptation to indulge in stimulants meets them at every turn. A great number of the smaller coal merchants, grocers, and provision dealers add to their income by selling intoxicants. Druggists, too, are offenders, offering in place of the wine tonics prescribed by physicians a mixture of their own made of cheap, strongly alcoholized wines, sweetened, and with an admixture of kola. Out of 4,744 cases personally investigated by Dr. Jacquet in the Paris hospitals, 1,405, or 29.61 per cent., were found to be persons who habitually drank to excess, and whose malady, if not directly ascribable to alcohol, had been greatly aggravated by the abuse of stimulants.

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EMILE ZOLA AND THE LATE LIEUT. COL. HENRY.—M. Zola recently wrote a letter to the Minister of War, Gen. de Galliffet, requesting the communication of the famous letters of Col. Combes cited by M. Judet, in his articles in Le Petit Journal of July, 1898, to prove that M. Zola's father had been expelled from the French army for embezzlement. The result of the correspondence is said to confirm the charge made at the time that at least the first letter was a forgery perpetrated by Henry.

In his reply Gen. de Galliffet says:

"In the first place, inquiry has proved that of the two letters of Col. Combes quoted in Le Petit Journal of July 18, 1898, only that designated 'second letter of Col. Combes' figures in the dossier of M. François Zola. There exists no trace of the other letter described as 'first letter of Col. Combes.' Gen. de Galliffet adds without, however, naming Henry, that it was he who in 1894 asked at the Archives Bureau for the dossier of M. François Zola. Lieut. Col. Henry being dead, "it is no longer possible to know his reasons for consulting this dossier, and, therefore, impossible to verify the propriety or otherwise of an operation which nothing appears to justify."

The Minister concludes his letter by refusing communication "as contrary to all precedent."

On receiving the letter from the Minister of War M. Zola at once repeated his request in a letter of the Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau. Unless, argues M. Zola, "the dossier concerning my father's case be communicated to me, how is it possible for me to defend myself in the courts against the action brought by M. Judet?"

IMPERIAL HAIR REGENERATOR

The Standard Hair Coloring For Gray or Bleached Hair.

One application of this MARVELOUS, ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS preparation will RESTORE GRAY or BLEACHED HAIR to its NATURAL COLOR or shade. It is CLEAN, DURABLE, and lasting.

ONE APPLICATION LASTS MONTHS.

Applied at our parlors by SKILLED ATTENDANTS. Samples of hair colored free. PRIVACY ASSURED. IMPERIAL HAIR REGENERATOR is sold by druggists and hairdressers everywhere.

IMPERIAL VIGOROSIS is a marvelous hair grower and tonic. Stops the hair from falling.

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933 BROADWAY. 21ST AND 22D STS.

Human Hair Goods, Hair Dressing, Hair Ornaments.

A close inspection of our goods will convince you of the superiority of our exquisite assortment. Styles and quality not to be found elsewhere. No branches and no agents.

The novelist then adds: "How is it possible not to suspect that the second letter, in passing through the hands of a notorious forger, has been disfigured? For every loyal mind complete communication of the dossier to the son of the defamed man is obligatory on the eve of the action which the accomplice (M. Judet) of the forger dares to bring against him, by describing as a calumnious denunciation the first effort to throw a little light on these shameful dark corners."

Moreover, continues M. Zola, it results from the reply of Gen. de Galliffet that the double violation of the alleged dossier of François Zola and the silence of the grave did not suffice, and that the author, who disappeared in expiation of a forgery, committed a second forgery by providing a journalist with a letter which never existed in the dossier.

The latest advices are that permission has been "exceptionally granted" to M. Zola to examine his father's dossier in the War Office. The trial of M. Judet's action has been postponed until Jan. 24.

A YEAR'S CHANGES IN HAVANA.

The Streets, Formerly Filthy, Now Scrupulously Clean—Christmas and New Year Entertainments.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Dec. 31.—One year ago to-morrow the American army marched into Havana and took formal possession of the island, as guardians until such time as it could be turned over to the Cuban people. Amid the shouts and cheers of the people the Spanish flag was hauled down and our flag raised. In the streets, now scrupulously clean, it is hard to recognize those that were formerly so filled with rubbish that it was with difficulty that a pathway could be cleared. This general cleaning of streets and buildings is one of the greatest of the changes that have been effected.

Another very noticeable change is in the principal shopping streets on Sunday, where of old there was as much or more business done than on other days. Now they are as deserted as similar streets in American cities, and the shop doors are closed. But the day is still a gala one among Cubans; their balls and dinners are given then, and many of their other festivities. The Battle of Flowers, similar in nature to that at Nice, takes place on Sunday. All Cuban society will turn out to see it.

All the recent innovations are not good ones, but for these the authorities are not responsible. In the wake of the army came many characters with which we could well dispense, and it is thought that they in a large measure are responsible for many of the burglaries committed of late. In broad daylight hats, umbrellas, &c., are stolen from the halls of houses. In the night larger thefts are committed. During the past week more than one house has lost all of its silver. Clothing is taken from houses by passing a long, hooked rod through the bars of the windows. The schoolmaster of one of the English schools intended having a Christmas tree for his pupils, and had all of the presents in his house, when burglars entered and took everything. This promised to be a great disappointment to the pupils, but friends came forward and replaced a great many of the losses, so that the tree and entertainment took place as originally planned, only a little later in the week.

The whole week has been occupied in Christmas gayeties. In Cuban society there has been as much going on as in American. The midnight feast on Christmas Eve was celebrated in many houses. At this an elaborate course dinner is served, and a Christmas is scarcely considered complete without it here. A banquet was given by the Postmaster General to Gen. Wood. To this only gentlemen—sixteen in number—were invited. The guests included Gen. Ludlow, Gen. Lee, Gen. Chaffee, and Gen. Humphrey.

One evening I went to a dancing party, at which there were only a few other Americans, but to my surprise I heard English spoken on every side, and well spoken, too, for the Cubans are clever linguists. Most of the best families send their children either to the United States or Europe to be educated.

Last Summer the Cuban girls used to attend the Seventh Cavalry dances each week, and the officers always danced with them. Later on, when their wives came, the señoritas were somewhat neglected, and they resented this: "The American officers are false," they said. "In Summer they liked us, but now that their wives are here they don't care to dance with us as much as they did," so they remain away from the dances. The Saturday night affairs at Camp Columbia are very popular, and army people from all around Havana go to them.

New Year's Day is a feast day, and, as in the United States, every one wishes every one else a prosperous new year. I am told that it was formerly the custom to call on friends, and receive the open-handed hospitality that was met with in our own country years ago, but this is a custom now honored in the breach more than in the observance.

DOROTHY STANHOPE.

WEEK OF UNIVERSAL PRAYER.

Appeal to Christians by the Evangelical Alliances of the World.

The Evangelical Alliances of the World have issued an invitation to all Christians to join with them in making this week one of united and universal prayer. The letter sent out by the United States branch bears the name of the President, William E. Dodge, and those of many Secretaries. It contains the following notes of alarm and apprehension:

"Beyond question, the need is great. On the one hand, a civilization which gathers to itself increasing luxuries and prides itself on its ever-enlarging dominion, is averse to repentance and prayer, and, on the other hand, many who suffer and are wronged are ready to conclude that God neither sees nor hears nor cares. Even the Church is tempted from the true simplicity and strength of faith. The very advance of the kingdom may appear to some to call for Christian activity rather than for lowly supplication."

Nineteen branches of the Evangelical Alliance, situated in as many countries of both hemispheres, unite in this appeal for a week of prayer. The topics suggested for each day are: Jan. 7, "Christ and the Church"; Jan. 8, "Praverful Confession"; Jan. 9, "The Church Universal"; Jan. 10, "Nations and Their Rulers"; Jan. 11, "Families and Schools"; Jan. 12, "Foreign Missions"; Jan. 13, "Home Missions"; Jan. 14, "Christ and the Individual Members of the Church."

School for Domestics Planned.

The Household Economic Association is hoping soon to make a radical departure in its line of work. It has found that there is a large demand for what is called hourly service by people who have not room enough for a servant or work enough to keep one constantly busy. To supply this need the association is thinking of opening a training school for a good class of domestics near its present quarters, 1,773 Broadway. At the rooms of the association there are now classes for ladies and for servants, and a tenement house class is soon to be opened, and there have been calls for others which cannot be supplied. Something in the nature of an exhibition is to be given in February, with prizes for work, cooking, mending, and laundry work given. There is a free cooking lecture every Thursday at 3 o'clock in the rooms.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO.

125th St. West, between Lenox and Seventh Aves.

Mammoth Silk Sale.

The long looked for annual occurrence at hand. Last January's Silk Sale was the greatest achievement in the history of this house—its enormous success has been the stimulating power to excel our former efforts and we now place before you an aggregation of values impossible to duplicate elsewhere. Every leading foreign and domestic manufacturer represented in this sale:

These from ALEX GIRAUD ET CIE.—
Every yard guaranteed:

BLACK SATIN DUCHESSE,
89c per yd. for $1.25 quality;
$1.09 per yd. for $1.50 quality;
$1.29 per yd. for $2.00 quality.

BLACK CASHMERE GROS GRAIN,
98c per yd. for $1.35 quality;
$1.19 per yd. for $1.50 quality;
$1.29 per yd. for $1.75 quality.

BLACK FLEUR DE SOIE,
69c per yd. for 89c quality;
95c per yd. for $1.25 quality;
$1.09 per yd. for $1.50 quality.

These from C. J. BONNET ET CIE.—
Every yard guaranteed:

BLACK TAFFETA,
69c per yd. for 85c quality;
85c per yd. for $1.00 quality;
98c per yd. for $1.25 quality.

BLACK GROS GRAIN,
$1.19 per yd. for $1.50 quality;
$1.35 per yd. for $1.75 quality.

BLACK SATIN DUCHESSE,
$1.19 per yd. for $1.50 quality;
$1.29 per yd. for $1.75 quality;
$1.49 per yd. for $2.00 quality.

These of American Manufacture:

BLACK TAFFETA,
49c per yd. for 69c quality;
59c per yd. for 85c quality;
69c per yd. for $1.00 quality.

BLACK SATIN DUCHESSE,
59c per yd. for 75c quality;
69c per yd. for 89c quality;
89c per yd. for $1.10 quality;
$1.10 per yd. for $1.50 quality.

BLACK PEAU DE SOIE,
69c per yd. for 89c quality;
89c per yd. for $1.25 quality;
$1.09 per yd. for $1.50 quality.

BLACK GROS GRAIN,
69c per yd. for 89c quality;
89c per yd. for $1.25 quality;
98c per yd. for $1.50 quality.

FANCY COLORED SILKS,
39c per yd. for 65c quality;
59c per yd. for 85c quality of Colored Taffetas, plain and changeable.
39c per yd. for 55c quality of Corded Wash Silks, a large variety of styles.

INDIA AND FOULARD SILKS, a full line in all the new Spring designs and colorings, at correspondingly low prices.

Tempting Prices in Dress Goods.

100 PIECES OF IMPORTED SILK STRIPE PLAIDS, in a large variety of combinations and colorings, costs 45c. per yd. to import, our price 29c

25 PIECES OF 48-IN. FRENCH DRAP D'ETE, in navy, green, brown and heliotrope, costs $1.35 per yd. to import, our price 79c

20 PIECES OF 46-IN. BLACK FRENCH HENRIETTA, silk finish, an extra heavy quality, regularly 75 cents per yd., at 49c

50 PIECES OF ALL WOOL BLACK CHEVIOTS, shrunk and sponged, an absolutely reliable grade, regularly 89 cents per yd. 69c

An Event in Ladies' Jackets and Skirts.

Two fortunate combinations which mean a saving to you of 50 cents on the dollar. A manufacturer's stock of Golfing, Skating or Rainy Day Skirts—all this season's materials—every one correctly made—and a great Clearing Sale of Cloth and Velour Jackets.

$6.75 for $12.50 Skirts.
$3.75 for $6.50 Skirts.
$9.75 for $18.00 Cloth Jackets.
$7.75 for $14.00 Cloth Jackets.

$5.55 for $10.00 Cloth Jackets.
$22.50 for $45.00 Velour Jackets.
$17.50 for $30.00 Velour Jackets.
$12.50 for $21.00 Velour Jackets.

Matchless Values in Dress & Night Shirts:

MEN'S AND BOYS' UNLAUNDERED DRESS SHIRTS of New York Mills muslin, set in linen bosom handmade button holes in neckband, all seams felled, reinforced front and back, at 44c

MEN'S UNLAUNDERED DRESS SHIRTS, our own special make, bodies of Utica nonpareil muslin, 3-ply pure linen bosoms, neck and wristbands, handmade button holes, every improvement 65c

MEN'S NIGHT SHIRTS of standard muslin, extra wide and long, all seams felled throughout, rich, fast color trimming on bosom, pearl buttons, at 35c

MEN'S NIGHT SHIRTS, of good weight Langdon Muslin, extra wide and long bodies, Cash's woven trimming on collar, cuffs, pocket and bosom, felled seams and pearl buttons, an exceedingly good value at 49c

Economies in Notions:

ALL-SILK TAFFETA RIBBON for seam binding, per doz., $1.00; per piece . 9c
DOUBLE COTTON FANCY BONE CASING, per doz., 70c.; per piece . 6c
PRUSSIAN BINDING, per doz., $1.59; per piece 14c
FANCY COTTON BELTING, per piece of 10 yds. 25c
SERGE BELTING, per piece of 10 yds. 39c
DRESS SHIELDS, rubber and light weight, sizes 3, 4 and 5, per pr. . 8c
BLACK SEWING SILK, per doz . . 27c

LADIES' FANCY SILK SIDE SUSPENDERS, per set 21c
KID COVERED CORSET CLASPS, per pr. 8c
SATEEN COVERED DRESS STAYS, per doz. 6c
ASSORTED ENGLISH PINS, per paper 2c
HEAVY RIBBED SILK GARTER ELASTICS, 1 in. wide, per yd. . . . 15c
STAMPED LINEN CENTERPIECES, sizes 18, 20, 22 and 24 ins., each . 15c
STAMPED LINEN DOYLIES . . . 3c and 5c

Cotton Shirt Waists.

An exhibit of all that is choice, dainty and novel in styles for 1900—a most interesting showing, well worth a visit.

125th St. West, between Lenox and Seventh Aves.

LADIES WILL FIND COMFORT AND STYLE COMBINED IN OUR

WAVY SWITCHES.

Light, fluffy, and natural, they mingle softly with your own hair, and cover thin patches.

WIGS for Ladies and Gentlemen.

The proper construction of a wig, so that it may be stylish and absolutely proof against detection, is a science that few have mastered. Our wigs are absolute perfection in fit and finish. We never permit work to leave our establishment unless thoroughly satisfactory to our patrons, and perfect in every detail in our expert opinion.

Our HAIR DYES and HAIR TONICS

sold extensively throughout the United States.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE MAILED FREE.

L. SHAW, 54 West 14th, next to Macy's, New York.

BIG SALE OF RARE STAMPS.

Philatelists on the Lookout for Prizes at the Dispersal of the Hunter Collection.

The largest sale of rare postage stamps ever held in this country is to be begun on Wednesday evening in the Assembly Hall of the United Charities Building, 109 East Twenty-second Street. The sale will be continued on Thursday and Friday evenings of this week, and on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings of next week. Henry C. Merry will be the auctioneer. The sale has been arranged by the Scott Stamp and Coin Company.

The collection to be disposed of belongs to F. W. Hunter, a lawyer of this city. He has been collecting stamps for about a quarter of a century, and has devoted to this pursuit an immense amount of time, knowledge, and money. A man who began to collect twenty-five years ago was, however, in a far different position to the philatelist of to-day. Specimens which are now so rare as to come hardly ever into the market were then obtainable at reasonable figures. The number of collectors was much more limited than at present, and as time has gone on those who acquired collections of any importance in years gone by have found to their delight that their property has increased in value in a manner which puts the most astonishing increase in real estate values into the shade. It is therefore not surprising that philatelic experts value the 3,321 lots into which Mr. Hunter's collection has been divided for the purposes of sale at in the neighborhood of $50,000.

The most valuable lot in the collection is No. 1,593, a two-cent British Guiana stamp of 1850, and a specimen of the first series issued in that colony. It is one of the rarest stamps known to collectors, this particular specimen having brought $1,010 at the De Coppet sale several years ago.

Another excessively rare stamp

Themes and Topics

In the Musical World

The performance of the Brahms violin concerto by Miss Leonora Jackson at the Philharmonic concerts gave another opportunity to the opponents of the composer to have a fling at him. His violin concerto has long been one of the favorite compositions of his enemies. It is not music for the public, nor is it favorable to the business of the concerto in exhibiting the resources of the solo instrument. It has been called a "concerto against the violin," and, biting as this title is, it is not altogether unjust. Perhaps the fairest criticism of the work is that of Louis Ehlert, which is as follows:

When a man like Brahms writes a concerto for a friend like Joachim, we have before us a combination calculated both to arouse our anticipation of a theoretic musical feast and to increase our expectations to an unusual degree. Inasmuch, then, as we assume that a concerto comprises a sort of exhibition of the instrument concerned from a point of view of its artistic effects, in addition to all the other elements that we expect to meet with in any composition whatsoever, the musical feast we hoped for in connection with the beautiful music was, in this case, unfortunately lacking. The first movement is wonderfully made, and both its parts are beautiful, but it is not a concerto movement. To write a concerto, one would require either the colossal instinct of a Beethoven or the kind, earthly taste of a Mendelssohn, who was always able to discriminate whether a work was at once musically and (how shall I express myself?) socially possible. But it is not Brahms's specialty. He is too much of an idealist; he is too deeply wrapped up in his world of thought to stop to ask himself the question, Is this both tasteful and permissible? If this were not so, he had not written the passages of notes and many others in this first movement and had withdrawn the second movement, for it is not even important in a musical sense. It is a deplorable fact that the hope of finding a third work worthy of the two existing masterpieces in violin literature should have remained unfulfilled.

Brahms's only success in the composition of concertos was in those for the piano, for here he was thoroughly in sympathy with the instrument and was able to make use of idioms which he had learned from Schumann or had himself introduced into the language of piano music. But the fact that his violin concerto is altogether too strained in its working out to admit of a successful public hearing does not remove Brahms from the path of musical progress. Indeed, he is one of the most potent factors in the development of modern music, and his opponents will have a much larger task in getting rid of him as the years go by. The longer the perspective the clearer the proportions of such a figure. A Brahms is much like a mountain, not to be satisfactorily viewed from its own foot. That he will eventually be accorded without dispute a place among the Titans of musical art is one of the things of which I have not the least doubt.

The true significance of Brahms in the development of modern music is not yet recognized. His power is only just beginning to be felt, and even his professed admirers, with two or three exceptions, do not rightly estimate his importance in the scheme of musical history. Mr. Huneker, in his eloquent study of Brahms in "Mezzo-tints in Modern Music," says truly: "For half a century he pursued the beautiful in its most elusive form; pursued it when the fashions of the hour, day, and year mocked at such wholesale, undeviating devotion, when form was called old-fashioned, sobriety voted dull, and the footlights had invaded music's realm and menaced it in its very stronghold."

Form called old fashioned! That is the significant phrase. For the success of the geniuses of the romantic school in writing works not in the old sonata form had led to the belief in the minds of many that the form was outgrown, and that henceforth there was to be some easy method of composing without much attention to the laws of development. Those who entertained such an idea had, of course, not studied the music of Schumann, Chopin, and Liszt closely. The subtlety of Chopin's harmonic schemes alone should have warned them that they were on the wrong path. But ninety-nine out of every one hundred students of music do not perceive the harmonic schemes which underly the compositions they are playing. The simple clearness of Liszt's Hungarian rhapsodies should have warned them, too; but no: disorder became the order of the day, and there were some who proclaimed it as an evidence of lack of ability on the part of a composer to write in the sonata form. These are still trying to prove that Brahms was of no importance. I do not envy them their task.

Brahms was the necessary check to the movement of absolute music toward chaos. He it was who demonstrated, in spite of the saying of Wagner, that there was still something for symphonic music to do. The work of Schubert, Schumann, Chopin, and Liszt was essential to the progress of musical art. They broke the shackles which had fastened themselves on the old forms and showed that form in the abstract, not mere formulas, was the necessary embodiment of art in music. But they went further. They enriched the style of musical composition with new idioms, with a new melodic vocabulary, with new harmonic moods. They opened the wide and fruitful field of romantic imagination, and spread upon the tonal palette of the pianist a thousand new and enchanting tints unknown before their time.

Their imitators ran to riot and folly in the use of the novel material. Music was in danger of descending from the proud heights of her intellectual mountains to wander in the bosky allurements of a valley of purples and greens. Suddenly there was descried sitting afar off on a solitary peak, with his eyes upon the sun, a guide, philosopher, and friend. The sensualists, when they heard the music of this man, said: "Away with him!" but his songs found their way into the hearts of thinkers, and there was a sigh of thanksgiving that music had a new master.

Brahms was thoroughly aware of all that had been done before his day in music. He made himself the master of it all. As Mr. Huneker has said, "He was the greatest contrapuntist after Bach, the greatest architectonist after Beethoven." He is the legitimate successor of these two mighty men. He has remodeled for the use of romantic thought the counterpoint of Bach, and he has shown that the sonata form as left in its highest development by Beethoven is capable of containing the richest fancies of the romantic spirit. He has proved beyond a doubt that the laws of music are immutable, that the long centuries of thoughtful experiment by composers from Ockegehm to Haydn were not wasted. The six centuries in which the laws of polyphonic writing were established were productive of results not to be dissociated from music because of freedom of fancy. The two centuries and a half from Merulo to the activity of Beethoven, in which the melodic architecture of the sonata form was expanded, were not unavailing. It was Brahms who drew together the scattered threads and made us a new warp for our musical art. As Mr. Hadow has well said, "In him converge all previous streams of tendency, not as into a pool stagnant, passive, and motionless, but as into a noble river that receives its tributary waters and bears them onward in larger and stateller volume."

Upon the counterpoint of Bach and the structural completeness of Beethoven he has superimposed the diction of the romantic school. And this tripartite combination he has made the receptacle for the richest and deepest romantic feeling of our time, a feeling chastened by thought and enriched by a profound and beautiful musical philosophy. Because of the serenity of his utterance, because of the fathomless depths of thought and feeling which lie behind it, he has been called cold and unsympathetic. My dear friends, the same thing was once said of Thackeray.

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In England Brahms has been disposed of by that eminent authority, Mr. J. F. Runciman of The Saturday Review. In addition to his arduous duties as chief denunciator of the savage weekly, Mr. Runciman is the correspondent of The Musical Record, a monthly magazine published in the highly cultivated City of Boston. In his letter in the current number, Mr. Runciman refers to some recent remarks of Vernon Blackburn (also an English critic of music) in this wise:

He loves Brahms as little as I do, but instead of saying "Bah!" to the geese, (excuse me, Messrs. Krehbiel and Huneker,) who do love him, he proceeds to give his reasons for not loving him. That is foolish.

The application of the term geese to Messrs. Krehbiel and Huneker so completely demolishes all that those distinguished Brahmsians have said in praise of the late Viennese master that they must now forever remain silent. Mr. Runciman further on in the same article shows how easy it is to dispose of Brahmns without the employment of reason. He says:

I push Brahms away contemptuously, because he is neither a fine decorative composer nor gives splendid and final expression to noble and original emotions. Taking his music merely as decoration, as sound patterns, how does it compare with Mozart's purely decorative music? Taking it as music in which decoration, mere sensuous beauty of outline, color, and harmony is made secondary to the desire for expression, where does he stand, compared with Bach, Beethoven, Wagner, and Mozart in his expressive music? In either case he stands a very long way off. That is all I say.

To be pushed away contemptuously by Mr. Runciman is probably the worst fate that can befall any composer of music or writer on the subject. I wish Mr. Runciman would give us an honest list of those to whom this dire thing has happened. No doubt it would be most instructive. It has certainly happened to Mr. Krehbiel, because Mr. Runciman says that he has read little of this gentleman's writings. This is a pity. Many things which Mr. Runciman does not suspect are clearly revealed in Mr. Krehbiel's works. I advise Mr. Runciman to read "How to Listen to Music."

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As for Mr. Huneker, who is quite able to take care of himself, as indeed is also Mr. Krehbiel, I have only to say that he shows a great fondness for the piano music of Brahms, and has little to say about the symphonies and the songs, chiefly because he is a pianist and is therefore possessed of an intimate acquaintance with these piano compositions. This the present writer envies him. These works are so intimate in their nature, so much like private communications from the composer to the hearer, that they are never for the mass of listeners at a great concert. I have never found the true Brahms atmosphere at a recital in Carnegie Hall. Much of Mr. Whiting's success with the interpretation of these works is due to the fact that he always plays before an audience of moderate size in a hall like Mendelssohn. Now Mr. Huneker, who is a philosopher as well as a guide and a friend, understands the comfort of a pipe, a pair of slippers, and Brahms. He is one of the happy few who know how to carry into his study the clear air of the mountain or the field. I can fancy him, when he is smoking and letting his fingers roam over the thoughts of the thoughtful master, saying to himself:

A book of verses underneath the bough,
A jug of wine, a loaf of bread, and thou
Singing beside me in the wilderness—
Oh, wilderness were paradise enow.

Mr. Huneker and Brahms, being both pushed contemptuously aside by the mighty man of The Saturday Review and The Musical Record, will now have no difficulty in retiring to the wilderness together and comforting one another with the thought that they never will be missed by Mr. Runciman. It is not to the discredit of The Saturday Reviewer that he prefers the vast glooms and bottomless furies of the mighty Russian, Tschaikowsky, to the sun-lighted snowpeaks of Brahms. The music of Tschaikowsky is also great, but it is easier for the ordinary mortal to comprehend. Let me hasten to say that I do not mean to insinuate that Mr. Runciman is ordinary. Far from it. He seems to me to be most extraordinary. But, nevertheless, I am sorry for him in that he cannot enjoy his Brahms with his Tschaikowsky. The two gentlemen, to whom with truly parliamentary courtesy he refers as "geese," have a substantial advantage of him in this matter. Both of them are admirers of Tschaikowsky as well as of Brahms. These are two composers in whom there are many contrasts, and in contrasts there is much saliency. Perchance some day Mr. Runciman will be converted. I think that day will come when there arrives another composer who may be condemned in place of Brahms. Musical verdicts are so nearly all in just now that it is really hard work for struggling young critics to find anything to say that will make people sit up and stare. Brahms alone is left to them, and of course they must make the best of him. But they will all come around into the fold as soon as some other mark of sufficient size offers itself to them. I am extremely sorry that they know so little in London about our dear friend Richard Strauss. But, after all, he is hardly a big enough mark. A few years ago they had Wagner; but it is absolutely impossible to get any fame now out of anti-Wagnerism. A hard-hearted public persists in laughing at it, and even English music critics are sometimes forced to bow to public opinion.

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The opera in the past week did not produce anything that calls for especial comment. The remarks here made upon the Aïda of Mme. Eames cannot now be extended. Another performance of the opera may reveal something not shown in the first. The only thing that seems worth insisting upon at this moment is the utter incorrectness of the public attitude toward the Radames of M. Alvarez. Consistency is decidedly a jewel, but it is one seldom found on the public brow. Why should M. Van Dyck be condemned and M. Alvarez be praised for singing in precisely the same way? If any teacher of singing can find any difference in the fundamental principles of the methods employed by the two men I for one should be glad to hear from him.

It is the opinion of the present writer that in five years it will be impossible to tell the singing of one from the other without the aid of sight. Yet M. Alvarez is applauded vociferously and M. Van Dyck, who sings in German opera principally, is condemned. A few years ago this same public declared that it could no longer stand the bad singing which was heard in the German opera and that it was going to have French and Italian opera, so as to get better singing. If M. Alvarez had sung here in the days of German opera, his style would have been taken as inevitable. But if we are to get better singing by having French and Italian opera, why should we be tolerant of such work as that of the leading tenor of the Paris Grand Opéra? These are fair questions, and they ought to be answered.

W. J. HENDERSON.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR THE WEEK

SUNDAY—Popular concert, Metropolitan Opera House, 8:15 P. M.

MONDAY—"Don Pasquale" and Cavalleria Rusticana," Metropolitan Opera House, 7:45 P. M.
"Iolanthe," American Theatre, 8:15 P. M.

WEDNESDAY—"Le Prophete," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.

FRIDAY—"Tannhaeuser," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.

SATURDAY—"Carmen," Metropolitan Opera House, 2 P. M.
Young People's Concert, Carnegie Hall, 2:30 P. M.
"Romeo et Juliette," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.

THE WEEK AT THE OPERA.

The programme for the week at the Metropolitan Opera House is as follows: Monday, "Don Pasquale," Mme. Sembrich, Signor Scotti, Signor Pini-Corsi, and Mr. Saõgnac, followed by "Cavalleria Rusticana," Mme. Calvé, Mme. Mantelli, Signor Campanari, and Mr. Dippel; Wednesday, "Le Prophete," Mme. Schumann-Heink, Miss Suzanne Adams, M. Alvarez, M. Plançon; Friday, "Tannhäuser," Mmes. Nordica and Gadski, Messrs. van Dyck, van Rooy, and Plançon; Saturday, "Carmen" in the afternoon, with Mme. Calvé and M. Saleza in the leading roles, and "Romeo et Juliette" at night.

THE OPERA HOUSE EVENTS.

The programme for the Opera House concert to-night is as follows:

Overture, "Euryanthe".....Weber
"An Die Hoffnung".....Beethoven
Herr van Rooy.
Aria, "Sapho".....Gounod
Mme. Manteill.
"Lotta Del Bardi," "Tannhauser".....Wagner
Signor Scotti.
"Dich Theure Halle," "Tannhauser"...Wagner
Mme. Nordica.
Dream music from "Hansel and Gretel".....Humperdinck
"Valse Caprice".....Rubinstein
"Kaiser Variations" from Quartet in G..Haydn
"Entr'acte" from "Cricket on the Heath"...Goldmark
Prologue from "Pagliacci".....Leoncavallo
Signor Scotti.
Songs by Mme. Nordica.
"Der Wanderer".....Schubert
"Das Muhirad".....Erk
"Phyllis und die Mutter".....Reimann
Herr van Rooy.
"Noble Seigneur," "Les Huguenots".....Meyerbeer
Mme. Mantelli.
Waltz, "Beautiful Blue Danube".....Strauss

THE AMERICAN THEATRE.

"Iolanthe; or, The Peer and The Perl," in many ways the most meritorious of the operas produced by the collaboration of Sir Arthur Sullivan and W. S. Gilbert, will be sung by the Castle Square Opera Company at the American Theatre next week. Theatregoers are certain to hail with delight the opportunity to hear again the dainty, melodious, and artistic music of this operetta, and to revel in the polished wit and refined humor of this playful satire upon the House of Lords and the English Chancery laws. No light opera in the répertoire of the company has been given with greater artistic results, and next week's cast is a guarantee that the standard established by previous productions of the work will be maintained. The cast has been arranged as follows: The Lord Chancellor, Frank Moulan; Earl of Mountararat, Rhys Thomas; Earl of Tolloller, Reginald Roberts; Strephon, William G. Stewart; Private Willis, Louis Casavant; train bearer, Charles Meyers; Queen of Fairies, Bessie Tannehill; Iolanthe, Gertrude Quinlan; Phyllis, D. Eloise Morgan; Leila, Belle D'Arcy; Celia, Maude Lambert; Fleta, M. Zabelle. The new scenic equipment will display an idyllic woodland and an absolutely correct reproduction of the approaches to the House of Lords and Westminster Hall with the historic "Big Ben" brilliantly illuminated. "Iolanthe" will be followed by Flotow's ever popular "Martha." Then will be heard for the first time in this city Spinelli's great lyric tragedy, "At the Lower Harbour" ("A Basso Porto,") and "Fortunio's Song; or, The Magic Melody," an operetta by Offenbach.

MUSIC FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

The second symphony concert for young people, under the direction of Mr. Frank Damrosch, will be given in Carnegie Hall on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 13, at 2 o'clock. The special feature of these concerts is the short explanation illustrated by orchestral selections which precedes each number. The programme:

Symphony, G major, (Militaire).....Haydn
Melodie.....Rubinstein
Berceuse.....Aimeff
Vito.....Popper
Serenade, (strings, organ, and piano).Saint-Saens
Invitation to the Dance.....Weber-Berlioz

NOTES OF MUSIC.

The Pittsburg Orchestra, founded by the Art Society, was organized in the Fall of 1895, following the dedication of Carnegie Institute. Mr. Carnegie's gift for education of a noble building that should contain a music hall was the incentive that brought the orchestra into life. Though existing in sympathetic alliance with the great work emanating from Carnegie Institute the orchestra is independent of it. For three seasons but ten sets of evening and afternoon concerts were given during twelve weeks by an orchestra of fifty, and during this time the measure of public support was trebled; the fourth season, also of twelve weeks, marked an increase of players to seventy. The present is the fifth season, the players are under contract for twenty weeks, and during that time eighteen evening and eighteen afternoon concerts will have been given in Carnegie Music Hall, Pittsburg. The evening audiences crowd the hall, nearly all the 2,000 seats being sold for the season, while the afternoon concerts are well attended. The expenses of the orchestra are guaranteed by a group of public-spirited men, to whom is due the earnest position in music the City of Pittsburg holds to-day. The conductor of the orchestra is Victor Herbert. The programme of the first concert in this city, at Carnegie Hall on Jan. 23, is as follows:

Overture, "Carnaval Romain".....Berlioz
Aria from "Castor and Pollux".....Rameau
Mme. Marie Brema.
Symphony No. 5, in E minor, Op. 64..
Tschaikowsky
Mephisto Waltz.....Liszt
Songs: "Traume," "Schmerzen".....Wagner
Mme. Marie Brema.
Vorspiel, "Die Meistersinger".....Wagner

Mrs. Granville Snelling announces a song recital for Monday afternoon, Jan. 22, at 3 o'clock, at Mendelssohn Hall. She will be assisted by Mr. Longy, first oboist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Marie Brema arrived from England on board the Lucania yesterday. She will sing in a series of concerts with the Boston Symphony Orchestra during this month, and will also be heard in opera at the Metropolitan Opera House in her special rôles. She will also be the soloist in the first New York concert of the Pittsburg Symphony Orchestra at Carnegie Hall, Jan. 23. During the month of February Mme. Brema will make a Western tour of concerts and song recitals, for which she has been engaged by the leading societies. The artist is under the management of Henry Wolfsohn during her present visit to this country.

Mr. Henry K. Hadley, who will make his formal New York début Jan. 16, at the Waldorf-Astoria, in the dual rôle of composer and conductor, is an American and was born at Somerville, Mass., in 1871. His father, a well-known musician, recognizing his son's talent for composition, placed him when quite young under the best masters. He studied harmony with Stephen Emery, counterpoint with George W. Chadwick, and the violin with Henry Heindl and Charles Allen of Boston. In 1894 Mr. Hadley went to Europe and studied composition with Mandyczewski in Vienna. In 1896 he returned to take charge of the music in St. Paul's School, at Garden City, which position he still retains. He has had experience as a conductor both in Boston and abroad. Mr. Hadley's compositions are already numerous, and are conspicuous for their symmetry of form, wealth of invention, and harmonic beauty. Besides upward of a hundred songs, vocal part writing, and piano compositions, he has written choral and orchestral works, which include three ballet suites, a concert overture, and two symphonies. Two movements of the second symphony, "The Four Seasons" will be given for the first time at his approaching concert.

Arrangements are progressing for a gala concert to be given on Tuesday evening, Feb. 6, at Carnegie Hall, in aid of the Dewey Arch Fund. This concert will be one of the principal events of the season, not only by reason of the great artists who have kindly volunteered their services, but in view of its excellent purpose. The entire proceeds of the concert will be given to the Dewey Arch Fund, and the following distinguished artists have kindly volunteered their services: Mme. Nordica and M. Edouard de Reszke, M. Fetschnikoff and Mme. Gadski. Also a grand chorus from the Oratorio Society and Grand Orchestra. The concert will be conducted by Walter Damrosch and Emil Paur, and will consist of: Part I., "The Manzoni Te Deum," composed by Walter Damrosch in honor of the victory at Manila, and Part II., solos and orchestral numbers by the above-mentioned artists. The concert will be given under the auspices of the Dewey Arch Fund Committee, and invitations will be sent out to the leading society women in New York to act as patronesses. Admiral and Mrs. Dewey and Gov. and Mrs. Roosevelt will honor the occasion by their presence, Admiral and Mrs. Dewey coming expressly from Washington for this concert, and Gov. and Mrs. Roosevelt coming to New York expressly for the same purpose. As the boxes and seats will be put by the committee at a high price, it is expected that a large sum, and certainly not les than $10,000, will be realized for the arch fund.

CALVE AS MARGUERITE.

Did She Read "Evelyn Innes" or Did Moore See Her?

The Philadelphia Press suggests that Mme. Calvé may have read in Moore's "Evelyn Innes" the account of Margaret's new stage business. Here it is:

"Like every other Marguerite, her Prayer Book was in her hand when she first met Faust, but she dropped it as she saw him, and while she shyly and sweetly sang that she was neither a lady nor a beauty, she stooped and with some embarrassment picked up the book. She passed on, and did not stop to utter a mechanical cry when she saw Mephistopheles and then run away. She hesitated a moment; Mephistopheles was not in sight, but Faust was just behind her, and over the face of Margaret flashed the thought: 'What a charming—what a lovely young man! I think I'll stop a little longer, and possibly he'll say something more. But no—after all—perhaps I'd better not,' and, with a little sigh of regret, she turned and went, at first quietly and then more quickly, as though fearful of being tempted to change her mind.

"In the garden scene she sang the first bars of the music absent-mindedly, dusting and folding her little cape, stopping when it was only half folded to stand forgetful a moment, her eyes far off, gazing back into the preceding act. Awaking with a little start, she went to her spinning wheel, and with her back to the audience arranged the spindle and flax. Then stopping in her work and standing in thought, she half hummed, half sang the song 'Le Roi de Thule.' Not till she had nearly finished did she sit down and spin, and then only for a moment, as though too restless and disturbed for work that afternoon.

"And after her brother had cursed Margaret, when he falls back dead, Miss Innes retreats, getting away from the body, half mad, half afraid. She did not rush immediately to him, as has been the operatic custom, kneel down, and, with one arm leaning heavily on Valentine's stomach, look up in the flies. Miss Innes, after backing far away from him, slowly returned, as if impelled to do so against her will, and, standing over the body, looked at it with curiosity, repulsion, terror; and then she burst into a whispered laugh, which communicated a feeling of real horror to the audience."

And now this Marguerite has changed some of this stage business, and has, at the end of the garden scene, introduced a new bit in keeping with certain prevalent fashions of the contemporaneous stage.

A NEW LYRIC PLAY IN PARIS.

Production of a New Musical Work by Edmond Missa.

"L'Hôte," the three-act "lyrical play" which the Théâtre de la Renaissance lately produced, has been heard before at Lyons, which is sometimes ahead of the capital in musical matters, but the work in its present form is a novelty in Paris. The scenario of the book and the chief musical ideas on which the score is built have been already made use of, some years ago, in a pantomime bearing the same title with orchestral accompaniment by M. Edmond Missa. M. Michel Carré has now provided verse dialogue, while the composer, besides adding vocal parts for nine characters, has largely developed his original score. "L'Hôte" as a lyrical play is practically therefore a new work as far as Parisians are concerned. The leading idea followed by the composer in the present score is not far to seek. The work is in very many respects a typical specimen of the modern French "music drama," of which M. Alfred Bruneau has produced, perhaps, the most characteristic examples in "L'Attaque du Moulin." The school of music drama in question is undoubtedly derived from Wagner, and would certainly have never been heard of had "Tristan" remained unwritten. But, on the other hand, it is safe to say that Wagner would have, in a great measure, disowned the priciples of composition on which this style of opera rests. The 'let motiv' method in the music drama of the modern French school is, if not discarded, at least relegated to a subservient place.

The leading idea in this style of composition is not so much the delineation of character and sentiment in music as the picturing of situations. The score of the opera, both vocal and orchestral, thus consists, as it were, in a musical commentary on the story of the play, and the work as a whole is conceived purely with a view to external dramatic effect, and for the sole purpose of expressing situations in music. Of course, Wagner's influence has, to a great extent, developed this instinct of the dramatic in the modern French school, as it is also largely noticeable in the choice of harmonies employed. The fact remains, however, that the music-drama of this school is not essentially Wagnerian. The above style of composition is adhered to in "L'Hôte." The story of the opera holds in a few dramatic situations. L'Hôte is the guest of a patriotic old soldier in Alsace.

He gives himself out to be a botanist on a walking tour through the countryside to gather rare flowers, and he seems a dreamy and poetic youth. He soon wins the old soldier's confidence and the heart of Rozel, the latter's daughter. At a village fête the betrothal is announced. But not a villager present will drink the fiancé's health. He is suspected to be a spy. Rozel's father refuses indignantly to believe the charge. But proofs are found and are shown to him of his future son-in-law's treachery. Rozel, heartbroken, helps her guilty lover to escape, when her father, as he sees the man fly, shoots him down. "Father, you did right!" cries the Alsatian girl. What may be called M. Missa's musical commentary to this story is well suited to its purpose. The score, both in the vocal parts and in the accompaniment, follows each situation closely and continuously, and often expresses them very happily. The dialogue is effectively dramatic and characteristic, and is well supported by a skillfully written orchestral score, which does not lack originality. The work contains some unconnected "morceaux" which are not woven into the general texture of the composition, and would doubtless be described by the new French school as old-fashioned.

MUSICAL MATTERS AT HOME

Prof. Benjamin Guckenberger of Birmingham, Ala., went to Cincinnati last week for the purpose of negotiating with thirty-five members of the Symphony Orchestra of that city to play under his baton at the May festival. The Festival Association has a proposition from the Boston Festival Orchestra, and when Mr. Guckenberger returns from Cincinnati it will have a definite proposition from him as to the orchestral force and the soloists. Should the association decide to close with the Boston organization, among the brilliant virtuoso attractions would be de Pachmann, the Russian pianist. There would be many singers besides. Should the Cincinnati contingent be engaged, instead of the Boston Festival Orchestra, several great vocal stars would be included in the contract. In either event—Boston Festival Orchestra or Guckenberger-Cincinnati combination—Mr. Guckenberger will be the musical director of the May Festival.

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The programme of the ninth concert of the Pittsburg Orchestra yesterday was as follows: Haydn's E major symphony, Rubinstein's D minor piano concerto, Saint-Saëns's "Danse Macabre," two piano solos, and Svendsen's "Carnival in Paris." Mark Hambourg was the soloist.

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The Welsh Eisteddfod in Cincinnati last week was a great success. There were many spirited competitions, and the excellence of the choral singing was up to the best traditions of the Welsh.

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H. W. Parker's "Northern Ballad" was produced last Saturday by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Philip Hale wrote in The Boston Journal: "Mr. Parker's 'Northern Ballad' was first played, I believe, April 17, 1899, by the New Haven Symphony Orchestra, of which he is conductor; or was the Festival of the Hampden County Musical Association, at which it was played, before that date? I do not know. At any rate the work was finished and performed last Spring. I was disappointed in the ballad, for I recognize in Mr. Parker a man who is more than a professor, even at Yale; I recognize in him a musician of uncommon technical facility, one that has triumphed on the battlefield of oratorio, one that in his 'Cahal Mor' has shown high and splendid imagination. There are ample evidences of technical fluency in this ballad; there are interesting passages; but the work as a whole is not authoritative. One reason for this is that the music is reminiscent. Now, do not misunderstand me; I do not hint at plagiarism; and, as some Englishman said lately, 'I don't mind if a man steals, provided he makes good use of his plunder.' Mr. Parker suggests the moods of other composers. There is not enough of his own voice—and there are 'ancestral voices prophesying war' and other things. For instance, the mood of the opening measures of the ballad is singularly like the mood of the opening measures of Tschaikowsky's symphonic poem, or fantasie overture, 'Romeo and Juliet'; it is reminiscent in many particulars. Further on I am reminded of the Dvorák of the 'American' or the Krehbielian period, rhythmically, harmonically, orchestrally; the same mood is in passages of Dvorak's 'American' symphony. The mood of the finale is that of the mood of Gounod's 'Faust,' and there is one ascending passage that is a striking bit of 'gounodage,' as Gautier-Villars puts it."

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The statement, accepted here from a London paper, that Jeanne Rannay, who triumphed in a recent Parisian revival of "Iphigenie in Tauride," had been hitherto unknown, is thus corrected by the Boston Journal: "She was one of the leading sopranos at the Monnaie in 1896-7, where she created the chief soprano part in d'Indy's 'Fervaal' (March 12, 1897). She sang the same part with great success when 'Fervaal' was first given in Paris at the Opéra Comique, May 10, 1898. She also sang at Colonne and Lamoureux concerts in Paris in 1898-9." Bless Heaven for the Boston Public Library!

MUSICAL MATTERS ABROAD

Mr. Edward Lloyd has, for the past twenty years or more, been so familiar a figure at the London Ballad Concerts that it seemed difficult to realize that at the final performance before Christmas at Queen's Hall, he was making his last appearance at those entertainments. It may fairly be said that more than half of the most successful tenor songs of the present day have been introduced by the great English vocalist at the Ballad Concerts. Early in the new year, however, he starts upon his farewell tour of the provinces, and before the Ballad Concerts are resumed next Winter he will have made his final bow to the public. On Saturday Mr. Lloyd was in his best voice, and he sang some of his most popular songs, the audience, of course, giving him a most enthusiastic reception. Starting with "Lend Me Your Aid," one of the few numebrs which now survive of Farnie's concert version of Gounod's opera, "La Reine de Saba," and for which an encore was declined, Mr. Lloyd next sang Mr. Cowen's "When the World is Fair," and, being vociferously applauded, he gave another old favorite, the late Frederick Clay's "I'll Sing Thee Songs of Araby." Lastly he sang "The Star of Bethlehem," by "Stephen-Adams" Maybrick; while in response to an encore he repeated the last verse, and, as the public continued their applause, he again came forward and gave Balfe's "Then You'll Remember Me." Mr. Lloyd will, beyond question, be much missed at the Ballad Concerts. Mr. Lloyd has been heard in New York, where his beautiful voice and admirable method met with immediate recognition from both press and public.

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Herr Siegfried Wagner, who is now, or has recently been, in Vienna with his mother, Frau Cosima, has quite won the hearts of the Austrians by a generous act. The royalties on his opera, "Der Bärenhäuter," down to date amount to nearly £500, and he has presented that sum to the pension fund of the orchestra. Dr. Richter has returned to Vienna, where he is very much wanted. He will remain there some time, engaged upon his duties at the Imperial Opera, though he hopes to return to England to conduct the Manchester Concerts in the course of February.

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The Incorporated Society of Musicians of London has appointed a committee, including Dr. Prout and Mr. Cummings, to take steps to pass a law for the registration of musicians. The advantages and difficulties of such a scheme have already been well discussed, but the Incorporated Society is a representative body, and its views will doubtless have full weight. The musicians have indeed more than once endeavored to enlist the sympathy of the Government of the day with a scheme which is primarily intended to discriminate between the qualified teacher and the impostor. The proposal which seems to find most favor is that the qualified man shall be registered, and he alone shall be permitted to sue for his fees. This world, it is thought, overcome the difficulty of the nursery governess, who, although not perhaps qualified as a professional musician, is perfectly competent to teach the children the elements of music.

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The recent death of M. Charles Lamoureux, the noted Parisian conductor, was a serious loss to musical art. He was born at Bordeaux, and entered the Paris Conservatoire in 1850, where, four years later, he obtained a first prize for the violin. After playing that instrument in several Paris theatres, he, in 1873, founded a musical society for the propagation in France of a taste for the great German masters. He, however, became chef d'orchestre at the Opéra Comique, and then at the Opéra in 1877, but he resigned this latter post only a year later, with the object of devoting all his energies to his concerts. He distributed his favors, it is true, unequally between the French Symphony School and the works of Wagner, of whom he became the veritable apostle in France. There is not a single work of the Baireuth master which was not played at his concerts over and over again. Not content with this, he determined to realize in Paris the perfect theatrical performance of Wagner's works. Not only the musical world, but the general public, well remember his first attempt, in 1887, when he produced "Lohengrin" at the Eden Theatre. It proved an utter failure, of course, not on account of the value of the work, but in consequence of misunderstood patriotism. Outside the theatre the rioting was so serious that strong police forces had to be employed to restore order, and it was feared that it might entail a serious diplomatic incident between the French and German Governments. M. Lamoureux's determination to make his fellow-countrymen acquainted with Wagner's works was not, however, to be thwarted. He continued playing them at his concerts, and for several years past the chief masterpieces have been constantly performed at the Grand Opéra. The series of performances of "Tristan und Isolde," which was brought to a close recently, may be regarded as M. Lamoureux's greatest triumph.

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It is beginning to be realized in English musical circles that the war will have a disastrous effect on the giving of concerts and on the Covent Garden opera season. Until now, except here and there in the provinces, where a few local choral societies have announced that they will not give their usual performances, the effect has not been very noticeable. That is easily explained by the fact that before the tide of war turned so strongly against England most of the ante-Christmas concerts had already taken place. But now concert managers and artists look forward to the coming musical season, which will begin in the middle of this month and will continue, with a break at Easter, until the middle of July, with feelings of dismay.

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A correspondent in Piccolo, a Trieste paper, states that, in spite of Verdi's denials, he is actually putting the finishing touches to a new work, and that it will certainly be produced at La Scala during the Carnival of 1901. Verdi is said to be at Busseto, and sending frequently for Boito, Giulio Ricordi, and even Tito Ricordi.

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Mozart's "Magic Flute" was performed by the students of the Royal Academy of Music in London a few days ago, whereupon Truth became thus reminiscent: "Five-and-twenty to thirty years ago "The Magic Flute" was a great card to play at the old Her Majesty's Opera, where Titiens sang Pamina—although even her genius could not make a dramatic character of the rôle—Ilma di Murska was the Queen of the Night, Mme. Sinico (happily still living and represented on the stage by a clever daughter) was the Papagena, Santley the Papageno, and Foli the Sarastro, while some even of the big guns of the operatic troupe were not ashamed to take the smaller parts, such as the three maids of the Queen and the three geni. Not even they, however, could make Schickaneder's libretto otherwise than ridiculous, from the point when that absurd creature Tamino enters pursued by a sand-bag serpent—though why the reptile should attack him has never been explained—to the moment when, amid a profusion of red fire and gauze to represent a waterfall, he and his buxom bride were supposed to go through flame and water to mundane perfection. To excuse the libretto as an allegory, typical of Free Masonry, is equally absurd; for if Masonic lodges really were peopled by such charming creatures as the ladies of the Queen, and were employed (as Tamino and the Birdcatcher use them) for the purpose of securing eligible sweethearts, the Craft would be even still more unpopular with married ladies than it is now."

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The Chevalier Antoine de Kontski, whose death, at the advanced age of eighty-two, is announced from his native Cracow, was, five-and-twenty years since, a well-known figure in London musical life. Indeed, some of his fashionable pianoforte pieces, and particularly the still recollected "Reveil du Lion," and the "Souvenir de Biarritz," were at one time played in every drawing and school room. De Kontski was a merely superficial musician, but he was an excellent pianist of the brilliant school of which Thalberg was the principal exponent. He was particularly noted for the delicacy of his touch and the refinement of his playing. Born in 1817, he was a pupil at Warsaw of Markendorf; and at Moscow, in 1830, of "Russian" Field. He lived for some years in Paris, and afterwards at Berlin (where he was Prussian Court pianist) and at St. Petersburg. About thirty years ago he settled in London, where he resided for many years, until, at the age of nearly seventy, he emigrated to Buffalo, N. Y. From there he went on several tours in the Far East, being, it is said, the first pianist to give recitals in China and Japan. Even down to a couple of years ago, when he was eighty years of age, he was still touring, and was certainly in the love of his profession. He played in New York a dozen years ago, and was much praised for his smooth technique.

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The London Daily News says of the first Richter concert: "The Autumn performances, under the direction of Herr Hans Richter, are now given at the Queen's Hall, and the first of those for the present season took place yesterday evening. Not since the memorable Wagner festival at the Albert Hall, in 1877, has the gifted Viennese conductor failed to visit this country once or twice a year, and he invariably receives a hearty welcome. The standard of excellence as regards the general performances in England has been greatly raised within the present generation, and much of the improvement is doubtless due to the magnetic influence of Herr Richter. Another reason for the continued support accorded to these concerts is the commendable brevity of the programmes, for the audiences are not sent away exhausted by too much high-class music, but with a feeling of desire for more at the next concert. Last night's scheme consisted of but four items, but these were all masterpieces in their way. At the head was placed Wagner's Vorspiel to "Die Meistersinger," which Herr Richter has made his own in a special sense. The glorious work served to open his first regular season at St. James's Hall in 1879, and it is well known now that he occupied more than an hour at the first rehearsal in order to impress the orchestra with his ideas as to the manner in which the Baireuth master's ideas could be interpreted. He succeeded, and last night's performance was, perhaps, one of the finest ever heard. The symphony was Tschaikowsky's "Pathétique," of which it would seem the public will never easily tire. Never before, in the history of music has an orchestral work of such large dimensions gained such immediate appreciation, and last night's performance was superlatively fine; indeed, perhaps the best yet given in London.

Vibrations in Middle A.

From the Athenaeum.

From about the time of the Vienna Congress of 1815 dates the commencement of the rise of pitch throughout Europe, the cause from time to time of serious discussion, and also of, in some cases, definite action. In England the Philharmonic pitch for middle A, in double or complete vibrations per second, was in 1813, 423.3; in 1828, 433.2, and in 1854, 452.5. In 1858 the famous French commission decided that A should equal 435, and four years ago the Philharmonic Society decided to adopt that pitch, known as the "French Diapason Normal."

Questions of Pitch.

From the Athenaeum.

The higher the pitch the greater the brilliancy of tone, would seem to be the chief argument of those who are opposed to the movement for reduction. Some, again, are influenced by the practical difficulties connected with any change, notably the expense with regard to the instruments of military bands. And then, of course, there is the natural English dislike to sudden change. The raising of pitch

Some Happenings in Good Society.

Congratulations may be extended this week on the anniversaries of their weddings to—

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin A. S. Lewis, (Miss Alice Stewart Walker,) Jan. 7, 1890.

Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Watson, (Miss Eliza Watson,) Jan. 12, 1897.

Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Myer Greer, (Miss Whiteley,) Jan. 14, 1897.

Count Rechid-Czaykowski and Countess Rechid-Czaykowski, (Miss Edith Lyman Collins,) Jan. 14, 1897.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Whitney McVickar, (Miss Maude Robbins,) Jan. 10, 1891.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Perkins, (Miss Eliza M. Seymour,) their silver wedding, Jan. 13, 1875.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry I. Barbey, (Miss Mary Lorillard,) Jan. 12, 1865.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Wells, (Miss Sarah Remsen Schuchardt,) Jan. 14, 1864.

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The Winter season may now be said to be in full swing, and although New Year's week, which closed last night, was not nearly so gay as its predecessor last year, there was a good deal going on, and what the week lacked in large and notable entertainments it made up in the number of its small affairs. There was not a morning without a luncheon, an afternoon without several receptions and days at home, and an evening without a dance, even if this was simply the meeting of a dancing class, while dinners and theatre parties were of constant occurrence. The present week has two notable private dances on its calendar—those to be given by Mrs. John R. Drexel at Sherry's to-morrow night and by Mrs. Whitelaw Reid at her Madison Avenue residence on Friday evening. Both these dances are for maidens who are just making their début. Mrs. Drexel is to honor in this way Miss Ellen Drexel Paul of Philadelphia, the most prominent débutante of the season in the Quaker City, and Mrs. Reid, Miss Crocker of California. Miss Gurnee, a maiden aunt of the Misses Bell, Lucy, and Mary Gurnee, daughters of Mr. Walter S. Gurnee, Jr., and whose mother was Miss Bell Barney, will give a dance for her nieces and her nephew, Mr. Walter Gurnee 3d, at the Metropolitan Annex on Tuesday evening.

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One would have hardly called the past week gay, although there were so many affairs going on. The majority of these, however, were dances, in which the younger people took part. There were several cotillions, but according to the fashion of the day they were as different from the graceful and picturesque form of dancing which was in vogue for so many years as night is from day. There is a very serious question agitated just now apropos of the leading and dancing of cotillions. The younger set do not care for the figures and still less for the favors. The couples will insist on dancing out of their turn, which makes it very awkward for the leader. Some time ago Mr. Alexander Hadden was criticised rather severely for trying to keep up the form and spirit of the dance and insisting upon the couples taking their turns in rotation. There is an element which seems to put the efforts of the cotillion leader to defiance. At the last junior cotillion it was noticed that many couples danced out of their turn and the "cotillion" was one only in name.

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Speaking of this second junior cotillion, it was certainly a very successful dance. There were a number of very handsome débutantes, charmingly gowned. One of the most noticeable was Miss Ethel Post, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Post, who wore a frock of green satin, over which there was a gown of lace. The bodice was effectively trimmed with white ribbons. Miss Mathilde Van Rensselaer was in blue and gray, and she received perhaps more attention than any other young woman in the room. Miss "Pinkie" Barnes wore blue, Miss Edith Clark red, and the fair débutante, Miss Crocker, who danced with Mr. Phoenix Ingraham, the leader, was in white. Mrs. Arthur Dodge presided at the favor table. These favors were little silk flags, jeweled orders, and garlands of flowers.

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The opera during the past week has been very brilliant. It was quite a contrast from Christmas evening to find on New Year's night that every box in the parterre and grand tier were filled. As usual the gowns were of neutral tints, but the display of jewels was magnificent. Mrs. Astor has been present at every performance. On Monday evening she had Mrs. Orme Wilson with her, and on Wednesday some of the Schermerhorns. Mrs. George de Forest has worn a succession of very beautiful gowns. Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., was one of the most beautiful women present on Wednesday, and Mrs. George Gould again appeared in one of her Paris dresses, and with a display of pearls and brilliants which seemed almost barbaric. Mrs. A. D. Juilliard wore her beautiful pearls on Monday evening. Her collection is said to be one of the most valuable in this city. Pearls are now the reigning fashion, and for evening are worn much more frequently than diamonds.

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Friday, properly the last evening of the week, was one on which there were many dances. The majority of these were the meetings of the different classes. The younger set held its second dance at the Metropolitan Club. The Thursday Evening Club meeting was devoted to experiments in wireless telegraphy.

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The meetings of the dancing classes have become merely repetitions, and have ceased to be of general interest. The Third Fortnightly will take place at the Astoria on Tuesday evening. One of the three Cinderella series of dances will be held at Dodworth's under the chaperonage of Mrs. Van Brunt on Thursday evening; Mrs. Pratt's afternoon class will meet for the sixth time at Sherry's on Friday afternoon; Mrs. Church's class will hold its third meeting at the same place on Friday evening, and the third De Coverly will be danced at Sherry's on Saturday evening. Mrs. Adolphe de Bary will give a dance at Sherry's on Thursday evening for her young daughters, the Misses Leonie and Anita de Bary. These will be the principal dancing events of the week, in addition to the Drexel, Reid, and Gurnee dances mentioned above.

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The past week brought the first of a series of informal Tuesday evening musicales at Miss De Forest and Miss Callender's apartment, which are this Winter to take the place of the two elaborate affairs which these hostesses have given in previous seasons. The names of the artists who sang and played for Miss Callender and Miss De Forest's guests on Tuesday evening last were variously printed in various newspapers. They really were Mrs. Seabury Hall and not Mrs. "Stuberg" Hall, as was published; Mr. Emilio Gorgorza, and Mr. David Mannes, who was variously announced as Mr. David "Manners," "Manney," &c. It seems a poor compliment to artists of note and reputation that their names should be thus mangled in the press, and it is a pity that the musical conductor of these and other entertainments does not see that the names of the artists employed are correctly given. Miss Callender and Miss De Forest entertained some 75 to 100 guests on Tuesday and will have music on succeeding Tuesday evenings during the next few weeks.

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Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney's second child, William Vanderbilt Whitney, so named after Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, was christened at the Whitney residence on Wednesday evening last. The Rev. Dr. David Greer performed the ceremony. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., was godmother, and Mr. Alfred Vanderbilt was the godfather. Mr. and Mrs. Whitney left on Friday for a trip to Tennessee. They will probably stop at Biltmore on their return. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt are touring in the South. The Vanderbilts have suffered a new bereavement in the death of Mr. David Gwynne, a brother of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., which occurred on Tuesday last in London.

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The Prince de Croy, who was at Newport last Summer and in Philadelphia last Autumn, is now a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer in Chicago. The Potter Palmers gave last week a floral cotillion in honor of their guest and of their sons, Honoré and Potter Palmer, Jr. The entertainment was one of the most notable Chicago has ever witnessed. The ball opened with two quadrilles, arranged by Mrs. Arthur Caton and Mrs. Hobart Chatfield Taylor. Mrs. Caton's quadrille represented forget-me-nots, and the women who danced therein wore gowns of blue profusely trimmed with these flowers. Mrs. Chatfield Taylor's quadrille was the white rose. After supper there was a cotillion led from the two ends by Mr. Adrian C. Honoré and Mr. Honoré Palmer. All the favors were floral, and the evening ended in a battle of flowers.

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In the reading of the late Mrs. Walden Pell's will the name of the Panon family was omitted. New Yorkers will remember Marius Panon, the adopted son of Mrs. Pell's sister, who for some years had an art shop on Broadway, and who disappeared from view about three years ago. At one time it was thought young Panon would be one of Mrs. Walden Pell's heirs, but he contracted a marriage which displeased her, and he was disinherited.

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Among the prisoners captured by the Boers is Capt. Fitz Herbert, who will be remembered by a large circle of friends in New York. Capt. Fitz Herbert is a non-resident member of the Calumet Club, and left New York at the beginning of the South African war to join his regiment. Mrs. Robert Chapin has just returned from the Transvaal, and is now in London. Mrs. Chapin is much interested in the Red Cross nurses, and has had a great many kind things said of her and her work by the English press. Mrs. Chapin is very well known in New York society.

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The weddings of the week were those of Mr. Wendell Baker and Miss Jeanne Held on New Year's Day, of Mr. Charles Edward Manierre and Miss Elizabeth Hunt Welling on Wednesday, Mr. Clarence Phelps Dodge and Miss Lunt, which was celebrated at Colorado Springs on Monday. Mr. Louis Ogden and Miss Augusta McKim Davies will be married, in St. Bartholomew's Church, on April 25. The wedding of the week that brought the greatest surprise was that of Mr. W. J. Hurst, for so many years Treasurer of the New York Yacht Club, and whose first wife was Miss Jaffray, and Mrs. Alice Gilbert Maxwell, widow of Edward Maxwell and a sister-in-law of Mrs. Rogers Maxwell. This wedding took place very quietly, in Grace Church chantry, on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Hurst will spend the Winter in Bermuda. It appears that Mr. J. W. Brown is engaged to Miss Rebecca Patterson Cooper of Shrewsbury, N. J., and not Miss Emily Cooper, as has been announced. The engagement is announced of Dr. Catherwood, brother of Mrs. Ernest C. La Montagne, and Miss Maude Fiske, daughter of Mrs. Joseph Fiske. The wedding of Miss Elizabeth Le Roy Satterlee and Mr. Wells Catlin Waring, which was celebrated on Dec. 17 last, was announced only on Thursday morning last.

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Mr. Harold Arthur Sanderson, who married Miss Maud Blood, a sister of the late Mrs. Cornelius Lee, has become the resident member of the firm of Ismay, Imrie & Co., managers of the White Star Line in this city. Mr. Sanderson is a member of the Larchmont and New York Yacht Clubs and of the Union Club.

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Word comes from New Orleans that Dr. William May and Mrs. May, formerly Miss Amy Draper of this city, are spending the Winter there, and have taken a house in the French quarter. This is, indeed, a departure for Dr. May and his wife, who are so closely associated with Washington's Winter social life. Capt. Rafferty, who married Miss Kilpatrick, a daughter of the late Col. Judson Kilpatrick, is now stationed at New Orleans, and has lately been joined there by his wife and family.

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Mrs. Albert Barnes Boardman gave Wednesday at her residence, 40 West Fifty-third Street, a luncheon for her daughter, Miss Cecil Boardman. The guests were other young débutantes, all of whom, with the exception of Miss Lottie Miller, who came out some time ago, and of Miss Fashir, who is not to come out until next season, have made their début this Winter. The table decorations were in green, many ferns being used. Miss Boardman was gowned in a pale gray cloth gown, heavily stitched, and Mrs. Boardman was in a costume of black cloth. The guests were the Misses Katherine McClure, Mildred C. Dix, Evelyn Parsons, Helen Dominick, Emily Grugan, Mary Crimmins, Dorothy Edwards, Elsie Ladd, Caterihl Fachiri, Jean Brown, Lottie Miller, Lena Fanshawe, Emily Trowbridge, and Hilda Tiffany.

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A private concert by the Rubinstein Club was given last Thursday evening at the Waldorf-Astoria. This concert opened the thirteenth season of the club, which is composed of about eighty women, and is under the direction of William R. Chapman. The soloists at the concert were Mr. E. Ellsworth Giles, tenor; Mr. Richard Burmeister, pianist, and Miss Blanche Duffield, soprano. The club sang Czibulka's "Moonrise," (Gavotte Stephanie,) as arranged by Charles Tonteyn Manney; "Oft in the Stilly Night," as arranged by A. W. Lansing; Rees's "The Nightingale" H. Lane Wilson's "Carmena," as arranged by Albert Mildenberg; R. Becker's "Song of the Winds," Hiller's "Evening in the Vale," and Rees's "Oh, Tell It Her." Among the women in the boxes with their escorts were Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. Robert Disbrow, Mrs. Joseph F. Knapp, Mrs. Gilbert Jones, Mrs. J. Parker Whitney of Washington, Mrs. Jacob Berry, Mrs. Charles H. Dilson, Mrs. H. F. Dimock, Mrs. S. Carman Harriott, and Mrs. Alvin D. Slaybeck. Among the men in the audience were Mr. William Shakespeare of London and D. Willis James, F. W. Devoe, J. Seaver Page, William H. Porter, George A. Meyer, and J. M. Freese.

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The week abroad has not been very gay. There was a reaction in England from the gloom of the week before. Charitable entertainments for the benefit of the hospital and orphan funds and war matters generally have the ascendant. Mrs. Arthur Paget is progressing famously with her tableaus, and it is decided that both the Duchess of Marlborough and Lady Essex will appear. The Duke of Marlborough is said to be going to South Africa, but the matter has not been settled. The Duchess has been passing the fortnight quietly at Blenheim, where there were family parties on Christmas and on New Year's. Miss Van Wart's party at Ditton Castle came to an end the day after New Year's.

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Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck has been entertaining at small luncheons, and the name of Heber Bishop appears occasionally in the list of hosts who are trying to make the Winter endurable in England. There will be quite a number of people going to the Riviera and to Cairo, and before February England will be almost deserted.

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The Tir aux Pigeons has begun at Monte Carlo. Eugene Higgins has been there recently and is cruising in his yacht along the coast. Mrs. George Law, at last reports, was in Paris, and she has not opened her villa near Monaco as yet. Mrs. Hughes Hallett has taken a party from Dinard to Algeria, where they will pass the Winter. Cannes remains dull, and Pau is absorbed in fox hunting. Nice still is quiet, and there are very few American visitors there for the season

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At the second of the Thursday evening musicales, held last week at the residence of Mrs. Cowles, in West Seventy-second Street, there was a large attendance of members and invited guests. This club, in addition to its own talent, always secures the services of some professionals. The following programme was rendered last Thursday evening: Trio, Allegro Scherzando, (Gade.) Barcarole, (Gounod,) Rondo, (Haydn,) the Misses Otten; songs, "Death and the Girl," "The Wanderer," (Schubert,) Mr. Meigs, accompanied by Miss Rockefeller; piano solo, Papillon, Au Printempe, (Greig.) Miss Marvin; songs, "Punchinello," (Molloy.) "The Swallows," (Cowen,) Miss Foote, accompanied by Miss Catharine Clark; violin solo, Romance, (Svendsen,) Perpetuum, (Ries,) Miss Anna Otten; song, "My Resting Place," (Schubert,) Mr. Meigs; piano solo, Hungarian Dances 5 and 7, (Brahms,) Mr. Wardwell, and violin solo, "Heije Kati," (Hubay,) Miss Anna Otten. Among the members present were the Misses Alta Rockefeller, Fanny Foote, Miss Catharine Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Meigs, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Cowles, and the Messrs. Frederick Woodruff, Allen Wardwell, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Harden Crawford, and Albert R. Gallatin. The next meeting will be held on Feb. 8, and the fourth and last in March.

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Mr. and Mrs. Paul Gibert Thebaud will celebrate their tin wedding at their residence, 158 Madison Avenue, on Jan. 15. They have provided an interesting programme, and will have a band of ten pieces in attendance which will play on tin instruments. The dinner, which will be served later in the evening, will be eaten from tin dishes. Mrs. Thebaud was Miss Matilde Reynal, and was married to Mr. Thebaud on Jan. 15, 1890, at St. Francis Xavier's Church, in West Sixteenth Street.

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The dance at the Metropolitan Club Annex on Friday night for young people not yet out was a great success. As told in these columns Saturday, it was a fancy paper-dress affair. A few of the girls wore over-dresses of paper, but the majority trimmed their gowns with garlands of paper flowers. Some wore red roses and others violets. White and yelow roses and other flowers were used in profusion. Each of the five hostesses selected a different color to be worn by her party of dinner guests. The cotillion at the dance was led by Mr. Stuyvesant Morris, and the favors were paper flowers. The patronesses, who are Mrs. Louis Q. Jones, Mrs. Pierpont Edwards, Mrs. Dallas B. Pratt, Mrs. Henry F. Morris, and Mrs. Frederic Gallatin, usually invite different young men to each dance and entertain their party of five young women and their escorts at dinner and then take them to the clubhouses in "buses." After the dance supper is served at small tables in the small restaurant of the club annex. Among the young girls who danced Thursday night were the Misses Eleanor Swayne, Helen Olyphant, May Gallatin, Dorothy Edwards, Julia Edwards, Pansy Roosevelt, Katherine G. Pratt, Frances C. Jones, Josephine Williams, Nellie W. Hard, Helen W. Stevens, Marie de Neufville, Mollie C. Lefferts, Edith Greenough, Jane Lewis, Alice de Goicouria, Cornelia Davis, Lena and Julia Fanshawe, Matilde Leverich, Amy Olyphant, Eleanor Morris, Helena Ely, Josephine Atterbury, and the Messrs. Reginald Willets, E. E. Tinker, Goelet Schroeder, and Russell Auchincloss. The next dance will be on Feb. 2.

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Mrs. Albert Hendricks, who has won an enviable reputation for her musical compositions, has collaborated with Mr. Henry Rothchild, who has written the words in an operetta which is said to be very clever and amusing, and which will be produced very shortly. Mrs. Hendricks and Mr. Rothschild have contemplated this work for some time, but have had time only of late to arrange it. It is now some years since any notable operetta by amateurs has been written, and the production of this new work is eagerly anticipated in social and musical circles.

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Mrs. Glover C. Arnold of 115 East Thirtieth Street gave a coming-out reception yesterday afternoon for her daughter, Miss Arnold. There assisted Mrs. Arnold and the débutante in receiving Mrs. H. T. Wright, Mrs. Thomas S. Grimke, the Misses Affie McVickar, Louise B. Man, Lillie H. Harper, Agnes Ripley, Amelia M. Radford, and the two younger sisters of the débutante. Mrs. Arnold wore a gown of black lace over pink satin, and Miss Arnold's costume was of white silk with silver spangles. She carried a bouquet of pink roses. Another of yesterday's coming-out teas was that given by Mrs. Daniel J. O'Conor of 30 West Sixtieth Street for her daughter, Miss Frances O'Conor. The Misses Kathryn Sterns, Beatrice Roche, Helen M. Rogers, Elizabeth Farrelly, Lauretta Kennedy, Grace Ryder, Lillian M. Keller, Amy Burns, and Elizabeth Driscoll assisted Miss O'Conor in receiving.

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Mrs. William B. Boulton of 13 East Thirty-fourth Street gave last evening a dinner and theatre party for her young daughter, Miss Anita Boulton. Two boxes were taken for "Sherlock Holmes." Among the young people were the Misses Helen W. Stevens, Mollie C. Lefferts, Nellie W. Hard, and Josephine Atterbury, and Messrs. Russell Auchincloss, S. C. Osborne Wheeler, Alexander Craighead, Harry Dillard of Philadelphia, and William Boulton, Jr.

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Brokers and speculators were not the only losers by the recent great drop in stocks. The flurry in Wall Street, following the drop of 40 to 60 points in railroad stocks very seriously affected and has made petulant a number of society people, and they are well-nigh inconsolable through their practical realization of the fact that stocks are almost as fickle as young girls themselves. It is officially announced that about $200,000 worth of orders for intended Christmas and New Year's presents placed with a prominent jewelry house before the holidays were suddenly canceled on acount of losses sustained by well-known patrons of the place during the brief financial panic in Wall Street just preceding the festival season. Many wives, daughters, and sweethearts were woefully disappointed that they had to be made parties to the fluctuations of stocks.

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It was rumored yesterday in Philadelphia, says The Times of that city, that Pierre Deschamps, the young Frenchman who has been spending several days in the city, is engaged to Miss Mary Gibson, who is living in Europe, where she is studying music. This is not the first matrimonial rumor concerning M. Deschamps. When he first appeared upon the scene, as a prominent figure at the Paul ball, it was said that he was the fiancée of Miss Harjes of Paris, though that was denied, and the later rumor could not be confirmed, because M. Deschamps departed for New York yesterday afternoon.

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The engagement was announced in Philadelphia on Monday of Miss Gertrude Berwind to Lieut. Bocklin von Bocklinsau of Berlin. Miss Berwind is the daughter of Mrs. Charles F. Berwind, whose city residence is at 2010 Spruce Street, and whose country place is Minden, Wynnewood. She is a sister of Mrs. Robert E. Strawbridge and Mrs. Marck, the wife of Capt. Marck of the German Army, and a half sister of Mr. Edward J. Berwind of New York. Miss Berwind made her début into society last Fall. She was educated in Europe, and has spent most of her time for several years past on the other side. Lieut. Bocklinsau is in the Fourth Regiment, Gards du Corps, of Berlin. He met Miss Berwind while she was making a visit in Berlin last Spring.

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The names of Mrs. Terry, Mr. Francisco Terry, and Mr. Terry, Jr., appeared on the list of the Lucania, but Mr. Francisco Terry and Mr. Terry, Jr., canceled their passage.

Other passengers arriving on the Lucania yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Stearns, Mr. A. S. Hay, Mr. Arthur Horsfall, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Hurry, Mr. Hubert M. Hyde, Mr. Anthony Dey, and Mr. C. S. Drummond.

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The Duchess of Marlborough seems to be much agitated concerning her husband's resolve to go to South Africa, and the Duke has insisted that he is going, rumors to the contrary notwithstanding. The mails were very late this week, and brought very little news. The talk of England and the diversions of the entire country are tinged with the effects of the South African war, and there is nothing on the carpet but the charity entertainment.

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Melton Mowbray has been the centre of a gay hunting assemblage the past week. The accident to Mr. Foxhall Keene is said by latest cablegram to be not very serious, although painful.

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The large house party given by the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough at Blenheim broke up the first day of the new year, many of the guests going from there into the hunting country. The Duchess herself intended to go this week to Melton Mowbray for the rest of the season.

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In the City of Mexico society has been celebrating the Christmas holidays with dances, dinners, and bull fights. The latter take place on Sunday, and the boxes are occupied by the most fashionable members of the Mexican and American aristocracy. Among those present at the Christmas bull fight who are known in this city were Mrs. E. R. Ladew, Mr. F. Reese, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Bedford, Mr. and Mrs. John Philip Sousa, Mr. Pedro Echeverria, and President and Mrs. Diaz. The Misses Clayton, daughters of Gen. and Mrs. Powell Clayton, have returned to the City of Mexico from the United States.

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Among the New Yorkers who are at Florence are Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Mr. and Mrs. Bowles Colgate, Mrs. George C. Lucas, and the Misses Lucas, Miss Edith Heyer, Miss Lucia Tunis, and Miss S. A. Berey. Nathan Appleton and Jacob Sleeper of Boston are at Cairo. Mr. and Mrs. Goddard are at the same place, having taken rooms at the Ghezireh Palace for the Winter.

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There are rumors, not confirmed, however, that Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's second entertainment will consist of a minstrel show by amateurs, and that Mr. Harry Lehr will play a leading rôle therein.

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There has been much holiday gayety of an informal character during the past week. Perhaps one of the most enjoyable of all the entertainments of a small character was that given by Mr. and Mrs. James Lawrence Breese on Wednesday evening, and which has already been described in this column. It was notably a young people's entertainment, and all appeared in fancy costume and domino. Stanford White, who still keeps his arm in a sling since a recent accident, was the life of the party, which engaged in a general romp until the early morning hours.

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Among the smaller entertainments of the near future will be the luncheon given by Mrs. Bolton Hall on Tuesday and a luncheon for a large number of guests at the residence of Mr. Charles S. Abercrombie Thursday, Jan. 18.

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Mrs. Charles A. Van Rensselaer has cards for three Tuesdays in January, 55 East Sixty-fifth Street; Miss Frances Isabel Morris and her mother, Mrs. John A. Morris, have cards for Thursdays in January, 200 Madison Avenue.

SOCIETY NOTES.

The Misses Price of 19 East Forty-eighth Street recently gave a delightful dance at Delmonico's.

Mrs. Arthur M. King of 61 West Eighty-sixth Street gave the first of her "at homes" in January on Friday afternoon.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Louise Woolner and Mr. Henry B. Stein. At home, 18 West Eighty-fifth Street, to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Pfeiffer, who were married on Wednesday in Chicago, are expected here to-day, and will make their home in New York. They will reside at the Savoy.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Monson of Whitney Avenue, New Haven, Conn., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Meta Monson, to Mr. Robert Clinton Palmer of Buffalo.

Mrs. Louis Stern of 903 Fifth Avenue will give a reception on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 13. The feature of the reception will be the music. The Fortnightly Dancing Class, which Mrs. Stern has organized for her daughter, meets at her house every other Saturday night.

Miss Adam of 13 East Fortieth Street was assisted by the Misses Coote, Miss Laura Low, Miss May Young, and Miss Lucille Weeks on Dec. 27, and on Jan. 3 by Miss Edith Weeks, Miss Mosle, Miss M. Wagstaff, Miss Burgess, and Miss M. Oliphant, at her two teas from 4 o'clock until 7 o'clock P. M.

The Emanuel Sisterhood of Personal Service will give its annual entertainment and dance at the Astoria on Thursday evening next. Some of the patronesses are Mrs. William Winstein, Mrs. Ben Guggenheim, Mrs. Jacob Schiff, Mrs. D. Leventritt, Mrs. Sam Lavanburg, Mrs. M. H. Moses, and Mrs. Edward Wasserman, and the Misses Fisher, Stiner, Wise, and Kohut.

The wedding of Mr. William Thorne Matthews and Mrs. Lillian R. Engles will take place on Jan. 16, at the Church of the Transfiguration. The rector, the Rev. George Clarke Houghton, will officiate. The wedding will be very quietly celebrated and will be witnessed only by the immediate relatives. An informal luncheon will be given at the Astoria, to be followed by a visit to Lakewood.

On Wednesday last Mrs. Joseph T. Low of 57 West Fifty-second Street gave the first of two coming-out receptions for her daughter, Miss Laura Low. The débutante was assisted in receiving by the Misses Charlotte Hegeman, Harriet Delafield, Ethel Jacqueline, and her sister, Miss Low. Mrs. Low's gown was of white brocade, trimmed with lace. Miss Low wore a white lace dress, and Miss Laura Low was in white satin brocade.

Mr. R. A. Powers will long be remembered by the friends he entertained at his residence, 9 West Eighty-seventh Street, New Year's Eve. It has been the custom of Mr. Powers for many years past to gather about him on the last day of the year many of his friends and give them a royal time. In addition to an elaborate entertainment, music was furnished throughout the evening, under the direction of Prof. D. Wormser, zither soloist. Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. D. Hollister, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Goffe, Jr., Miss Franklin, Mr. G. Franklin, and Mr. T. Franklin.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Guggenheim and daughters, Mr. James Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Seligman and daughter, and Mr. William Guggenheim sailed on Thursday last on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse for Southampton. Thence they go to London to visit their English relatives, from there to Paris, where they will remain two weeks, and then they will spend the remainder of the Winter in Italy and on the Riviera. This little family group will return to America early in June, in time to open the season at Long Branch, where they have already secured their cottages for the Summer.

The Bachelor Circle of the Freundschaft gave a ball last evening in the large ball-room of the clubhouse. The room was beautifully festooned and decorated with flowers and leaves. The music was furnished by two orchestras, the one of Mr. Schwab consisting of about thirty pieces, and also the Hungarian Band, under the leadership of Dr. Leo Sommers. There were 250 young people who participated in the dance, which was ably managed by Mr. M. Grossman, who is Chairman of the committee. Among those present were the Messrs. Tannenbaum, Gottlieb, Oppenheim, Stiebel, New, Feder, Pronick, and Herman, the Misses Stiebel, Levy, Einstein, Herman, and Gutman.

Mr. Henry K. Hadley, composer-conductor, assisted by a selected orchestra of sixty players, and Mr. David Bispham will appear in a concert at the Astoria on Tuesday evening, Jan. 16, at 8:15. The patronesses of the concert, which will be under the auspices of Mr. Victor Thrane, are Miss Eloise L. Breese, Mrs. Carroll Beckwith, Mrs. John E. Cowdin, Mrs. Thomas B. Clarke, Mrs. Holbrook Curtis, Miss Calender, Mrs. Joseph Decker, Mrs. Charles Healy Ditson, Mrs. Reginald De Koven, Mrs. George B. De Forest, Miss De Forest, Mrs. Frederick L. Gamage, Miss Nora Godwin, Miss Sarah Cooper Hewitt, Miss Eleanor G. Hewitt, Mrs. George Hoffmann, Mrs. C. H. Knight, Mrs. Henry Marquand, Mrs. Henry W. Poor, Mrs. George G. Stow, Mrs. D. B. Van Emburgh, and Mrs. Stanford White.

On Wednesday evening last a pretty wedding took place at the home of the bride's parents, 116 West Seventy-fifth Street, when Miss Jessie Winterton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Judson Winterton, was married to Mr. Harry Arnold Day, also of this city. The bridegroom is a son of Mr. Nathan Day of 19 Park Avenue. Owing to illness in the family, the church wedding, which had been decided upon, was abandoned, and the house wedding, with a small reception following, was substituted. Mr. Day is connected with a number of New York clubs and is a member of the New York Stock Exchange. The ceremony was performed by the bride's brother-in-law, the Rev. Leighton Williams. Mr. John Day Jackson of this city acted as best man.

The wedding of Miss Margaret Morgan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Morgan of 53 East Seventy-eighth Street, and Mr. Herbert Stanley Connell of Brooklyn Heights, whose engagement was recently announced in these columns, will take place at St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street, at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Monday, Jan. 15. The officiating clergyman will be the rector of the church, the Rev. Edward Walpole Warren, D. D., who will be assisted by the Rev. Spencer S. Roache of Brooklyn. The bride's sister, Miss Annette Morgan, will be maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be Miss May E. Corbett and Miss Kate Laimbeer Abbot of Brooklyn, and Miss Elizabeth U. Wardwell of Bristol, R. I. Mr. Howard Viele Brumley of Brooklyn will be the best man, and the ushers will be Mr. H. Ralston Steven, Mr. Frank R. Steven, and Mr. Fred R. Hinchman of Brooklyn, and Mr. Alfred Warner Deter, Mr. Max A. Mosle, and Mr. George S. Connell. A supper will be served for the bridal party after the ceremony, but there will be no reception.

A committee from the patronesses of the National Fashion Show, to be held at the Madison Square Garden for seven days, beginning Jan. 4, 1900, is arranging for a loan exhibit. It will include the fashions of the century selected from our Knickerbocker heirlooms. The patronesses up to date include Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, Mrs. Edgar Van Etten, Mrs. Lovell Hall Jerome, Mrs. Beekman Remington, Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren, Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, Mrs. Walton H. Peckham, Mrs. George F. Shrady, Mrs. Cyrus Edson, Mrs. Frederic J. De Peyster, Mrs. Jules A. Montant, Mrs. George Clinton Batcheller, Mrs. Eastman Johnson, Mrs. William Alexander Adriance, Mrs. James Grant Wilson, Mrs. E. Ritzema De Grove, Mrs. [illegible] Forest, Mrs. Arthur J. Peabody, Mrs. Edwin H. Low, Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, Mrs. Benjamin L. Ludington, Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. John E. Milholland, Mrs. Jules Reynal, Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, Mrs. Mary Kingdon,

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Mrs. C. A. Peabody, Mrs. Walter Stanton, Mrs. J. D. Wing, Mrs. William H. Smith, Mrs. J. Hooker Hamersley, Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood, Mrs. Frank Q. Barstow, Mrs. George Perkins Lawton, Mrs. Agnus Cameron, and Mrs. Edward Fales Coward.

NEWPORT.

With the new park or Esplanade at Newport completed the yachtsmen will be supplied with a safe and commodious landing place there, which they have wanted in that part of the harbor for some time. The new and so-called "Ten-Foot Anchorage," running through the inner harbor from the spit of the Torpedo Station to the Esplanade, has been in course of completion for the last few days, and when the yacht fleet arrives next Summer this anchorage will be ready for use. In the past many yachts were compelled to anchor in the outer harbor for the lack of sufficient depth of water for safe anchorage.

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Newport requires more money to run the city without an overdraft every year. The contemplated improvements about the city, such as new sidewalks, another new schoolhouse, the Esplanade, the new City Hall, and the new fire station on Cogeshall Avenue, to be fitted with modern fire-fighting apparatus especially for the protection of the valuable estates owned by the cottagers in the south part of the city, require a large expenditure. The present revenue of Newport from taxes and other incomes has been found insufficient to meet even the ordinary expenses for carrying on the several city departments. Two months ago several of the city departments were found without funds to carry on their work for the balance of the year, and additional appropriations were asked for by the heads of the several departments of the City Council, who were powerless to grant the requests for the lack of the necessary money. It is now rumored in City Council circles that a resolution will be offered during the Winter to have the rate of taxation increased from $11 on each $1,000 worth of property to $12. It seems likely that this will become a law before the Spring arrives. With the change of taxation the long-talked-of revaluation of property will probably also be made.

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Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt paid Newport a flying visit during the early part of the week for the purpose of arranging the removal of the governess of Miss Gladys Vanderbilt from The Breakers to a cottage on the avenue. The governess became very ill, and Mrs. Vanderbilt kept her Summer home open until a few days ago, so as not to disturb the governess, and have her suffer any risk from being removed.

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The new City Government was inaugurated on Monday, with Mayor Boyle as its Chief Executive for the sixth consecutive term. All of the same city officers with few exceptions, were re-elected. Those who were favorable to the cottage colony were retained. In the Mayor's inaugural address was contained a remark that certain persons who were not taxed, but who should be, would sooner or later be dealt with by the proper authority. Mayor Boyle referred to the deficiency for the year of $73,420, a greater part of the legacy being the fruits of the past local administrations.

PHILADELPHIA.

The week opened with the second of the Monday evening dancing classes under the management of Mrs. Frederic Thurston Mason. The decorations from Mr. Paul's ball remained and added much to the beauty and attractiveness of the scene. Mrs. Mason, in a gown of pale blue velvet, was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Henry Brinton Coxe, who wore a gown of white lace over gray. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph M. Gazzam also gave a dinner on Monday evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. William Twells Tiers. An attractive dinner was given on Monday by Miss Sophy Borie at her residence, in Clinton Street. The dinner was given in honor of her cousin, Mr. Frederic von Bohlen Holbach, second secretary of the German Embassy in Washington.

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Mrs. Henry Cadwalader Chapman gave the first of her days at home on Wednesday at her residence, on Walnut Street. It was a most successful reception, and Mrs. Chapman's drawing rooms were crowded during the afternoon. Mrs. Joshua Howell gave an elaborate dinner on Wednesday evening, before Mrs. Van Rensselaer's ball, at her residence, on Spruce Street. The table was beautifully decorated with white roses and ferns. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Harrison also entertained at dinner on Monday evening. A stag dinner was given on Monday evening by Mr. Chandler Hare, in honor of his twenty-first birthday.

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A "rabbit" party was given on Thursday evening by Mr. C. C. Pinckney Norris in honor of his daughter, Miss Beta Norris. The tea given at the Stratford on Thursday evening by Mrs. Matthew Baird and Miss Baird for Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Baird, Jr., was the most largely attended of any such social function this season. Mrs. Holsman gave a small tea on Thursday afternoon at her residence in honor of Mrs. and Miss Dahlgren of New York. Mrs. Dahlgren, it will be remembered, was formerly Miss Morgan, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Morgan, former rector of St. Thomas's Church, in New York.

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A dance which, as far as numbers was concerned, more nearly resembled a ball was given on Friday evening by Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Gibbs in the ballroom of the Flanders. The room in question is a magnificent apartment of the period of Louis XIV., and on this occasion its effect was enhanced by profuse decor

TRADE IN AUSTRALASIA

Dairy Farming Is One of the Principal Industries.

LITTLE MANUFACTURING DONE

All Colonies Take an Active Interest in the Development of Business with America.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

SYDNEY, Dec. 5.—In Australasia the commencement of the year is during the height of Summer, in the middle of the wool season, and before harvesting operations have started, consequently there is invariably some degree of uncertainty in making industrial or commercial forecasts extending several months ahead. The probable general character of trade operations during the greater portion of the year can, however, be readily estimated by comparison with past experiences of similar seasons and a careful study of surrounding circumstances. That the Australasian colonies, notwithstanding their recent heavy losses through drought and other causes, closely following those occasioned by the disastrous financial crisis of a few years back, are entering a fresh and brighter epoch in their commercial history appears to be the unanimous opinion of all in any way qualified to express their views on the subject. The Presidents of the various Australasian Chambers of Commerce, Consular representatives, leading merchants and shippers, ship owners, and others speak in hopeful terms of Australasian trade prospects during the closing year of the century.

THE PASTORAL OUTLOOK.

The material progress and prosperity of the Australasian colonies are largely based on the development of the pastoral and mining industries, especially the former, which has made enormous strides during the last forty or fifty years, the number of sheep rising from 23,741,706 in 1861, to 49,-773,584 in 1871, 78,063,000 in 1881, and 124,-847,937 in 1891. Then came several years of drought, which reduced the number to 100,-463,502 in 1898, with a further reduction in 1899. The figures for 1900 are expected, however, to show an upward trend. The rapid increase in the number of sheep until within the last few years and the fear of the increase being maintained, led to the development of the export trade in frozen mutton, which has now assumed large proportions, although the conditions of trade are far from satisfactory, so far as the Australian colonies are concerned. New Zealand mutton, being most in accord with British market requirements, naturally commands top prices. The Australasian meat exports during 1900 will show a considerable falling off, but to what extent it is difficult to estimate. There will also be short supplies of skins and tallow. The falling off in wool supplies has been compensated by the advance in prices, some of the highest rates on record being secured at recent Melbourne wool sales. One result of past experiences is that Australasian pastoralists have recognized the necessity for improving their flocks, whether for wool or meat, and do not hesitate to give a thousand guineas for a single first-class stud ram. Vermont rams continue prime favorites in all parts of Australia. So far as Australian wool supplies are concerned, they are likely to continue moderate at advanced prices during 1900.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS.

The rapid expansion of the dairy farming industry has been one of the most remarkable of Australasian industrial developments. By means of a combination of the factory system and co-operative principles, large and annually increasing quantities of butter have become available for export, the rate of production being largest in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and New Zealand, the total being over 100,000,-000 pounds per annum. In 1900 it is anticipated that the quantity will be nearer 125,-000,000 pounds. In addition, 13,669,507 pounds of cheese were produced in 1898, the quantity showing an increase in 1899. Considerable quantities of bacon and ham are also placed upon the local market, with a surplus for export. American cheese was at one time largely consumed in the colonies, but has now become considerably displaced by the New South Wales and New Zealand products, but American bacon and ham still command a ready sale. Cereal cultivation is rapidly increasing. In 1898-9 the area under crop was 5,867,708 acres, against 4,540,214 acres in 1890 and 773,350 acres in 1861. The area for 1899-1900 will show a yet further increase, and should the harvest be moderately good, the produce will be sufficient to meet all local requirements, and to spare. Consequently the Australasian demand for American wheat and flour will continue to decrease. On the other hand, the increasing area under agricultural production generally is strengthening the demand for American agricultural machinery and appliances of every kind. American reapers and binders holding the first place in the market. There is always a ready sale for American onions, this being one of the crops in which Australasian farmers are only partially successful.

MINERAL PRODUCTION.

The Australasian annual mineral production is steadily increasing, the value of the output in 1898 (likely to be exceeded in 1899 and 1900) being £18,216,357, against £16,042,-932 in 1897, and £13,844,198 in 1896. The principal metals are gold, which had been raised to the value of £412,234,407 to the end of 1898; silver, silver lead, copper, tin, and coal. The introduction of river dredging machinery will tend to augment the auriferous output, and there is a continual demand for gold-saving and other appliances. At several of the leading mines and mining townships electric appliances are largely used, nearly the whole of the materials being of American origin. In this direction an enormous trade is possible, especially in connection with electric tramways. In 1898 the value of the American imports into New South Wales alone was £40,714, against £8,927 from Great Britain, £163 from Belgium, and £105 from Germany. In miscellaneous machinery America takes the lead, with Great Britain a good second, and Germany a bad third. There is no reason why the trade should not continue to expand during 1900.

MANUFACTURES.

Although each of the colonies, with the exception of New South Wales, has a protectionist tariff, the manufacturing industries generally are of the simplest character, and frequently comprise little more than putting imported materials together. Thus, in 1898, New South Wales imported carriage-makers' materials to the value of £47,947, of which £24,273, or more than half, came from the United States. Consequently a considerable proportion of the Australasian buggies and other vehicles must be regarded as practically American. Among the Australasian imports in which American goods hold a leading place, and for which the demand may remain steady, if not increasing, during 1900, are dentists' tools and materials, drugs and apothecaries' wares, dyes and dye ware, fancy goods, dried fruits, furniture, furniture springs, glassware, glucose, tartaric acid, grindery, hollow ware, hops, India rubber piping and other goods, harmoniums, bolts, nails, angle and other steel, hoop iron, iron ware, galvanized wire, pig iron, lamp ware, leather, steam engines, engine packing, naphtha, kerosene oil, miscellaneous oils, paints and colors, kalsomine, printing paper, photographic materials, plaster, playing cards, preserved foods, printers' materials, railway and other plant, saddles and saddlers' ware, sewing machines, roofing slates, toilet soaps, sarsaparilla, tinctures and fluid extracts, telegraphic and other materials, lumber, (dressed and undressed,) tinware, tobacco, (manufactured and unmanufactured,) tools, typemaking machines, watches and clocks, &c. The bicycle market is so largely overstocked that shipments will have to be carefully made.

THE FEDERAL TARIFF.

So far as the federating colonies are concerned, the fiscal system of each will remain unchanged, unless altered by the local Legislature, until the adoption of a federal tariff, which cannot, however, come into force until 1901 or 1902, and cannot, therefore, influence the trade of 1900 save by encouraging heavy shipments toward the end of the year, with a view of evading, as far as possible, payment of the federal duties, which will, it is almost certain, be fixed on a protectionist basis.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Taking the trading prospects of each colony in detail, and commencing with New South Wales, it may be remarked that the present colony enjoys the lion's share of Australasian trade, and will certainly maintain, federation or no federation, its position as the leading centre of Australasian commerce. The total trade of the seven colonies in 1898 was £147,287,208, of which £52,-101,677, or considerably more than one-third, was Australasian. The figures for 1899 will show an even more favorable result, so far as New South Wales is concerned. The indications of business revival are everywhere apparent, and there is a boom everywhere in the building trade. Increased confidence is felt in banking and other financial institutions, insurance business is on the increase, and the public finances, notwithstanding all that professional politicians may say, are in a healthy condition. There is some talk of another State loan, but if it is floated it will be in connection with the construction of railways and other productive works. The deposits in savings banks and other forms of investment are rapidly increasing in amount, the deposits in the savings banks alone being nearly £32,000,000, and there is an increasing tendency to settle on the land. In Sydney business is exceedingly brisk, several new wholesale and retail stores being established, and several of the old ones considerably enlarged. Consequently the volume of trade in the colony should become largely augmented during 1900.

William McMillan of the firm of A. & W. McArthur & Co., London and Sydney, and formerly State Treasurer of New South Wales, writes that he has always been convinced that "the great destiny of Australia is to have an immense, indeed her principal, trade with America, China, and all Eastern countries, where I trust the English-speaking nations will predominate."

G. F. Earpy, leading New South Wales merchant and President of the Newcastle (N. S. W.) Chamber of Commerce, writes: "In some lines the development which has occurred in the last year or two is marvelous. In oils for lighting purposes, for instance, America practically monopolizes this market. American lumber for building and other purposes has attained to a very large sale. Oregon redwood, pine, &c.; also doors, sashes, &c., are sold in every centre. The thousand and one articles of manufacture, more especially under the heading of machinery, are daily coming into vogue.

"With the rapid progress of wheat culture in the colonies, especially in New South Wales, the imports of cereals from the States may be expected to fall away greatly in the future, in fact, to cease altogether. Naturally, although it is a truism to say that there is no sentiment in business, the good feeling which has been growing of late between the States and Great Britain and her colonies all tends to help the development of trade relations and to remove prejudices against American goods. We begin to look upon such rather in the light of the products of our kinsmen than of foreigners."

The President of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce writes, through the Secretary of that institution, that "the existing weather conditions of the colony are such as, in conjunction with the high prices ruling for most of our produce, warrant the expectation of a good sound business for 1900."

VICTORIA.

Affairs are not quite so roseate, but they are on the up grade and promise well for the future, if not unduly interfered with by coddling legislation. The trade of the colony is rapidly recovering from the weakening effects of the financial crisis and recent droughts, and the public finances are in a healthy condition. In 1898 the value of the total trade of the colony was £32,641,150, thus placing it second to New South Wales. The returns for 1899 will bring the figures yet higher, and in 1900 it is anticipated they will reach £35,000,000 or £36,000,000. The pastoral industry is fairly holding its own, and great strides are being made in agricultural production, the area under crop, 3,210,445 acres, being larger than in any of the other colonies. There is also a larger railway mileage. Banking and financial business generally is sound, and the savings bank deposits amount to over £8,500,000, with a population of 1,175,643. Although money is less abundant in Victoria than in New South Wales, there are always good openings for business. From a trade point of view,

QUEENSLAND

is the coming colony. Its great area, 668,497 square miles, more than double that of New South Wales, with its variety of climate, ranging from temperate to tropical; the immense richness and diversity of its pastoral, agricultural, and mineral resources, combined with its numerous ports and safe coastal navigation, offer the promise of a great future for the colony. At present the great want is more population. At present the whole of the residents in the colony number less than half a million. The sugar and other tropical industries afford a good opening for the introduction of American machinery, and it is possible that some arrangement might be made for the construction of light lines of railway on the American principle in the interior districts. The trade of the colony in 1898 was of the value of £16,863,393, the returns for 1899 showing higher figures. The increase of intercoastal communication, without transshipments, is having a favorable effect on shipping business. The area under crop is limited, but the number of cattle is more than double that in any other colony. The number of sheep is considerable. Hence the exports of frozen beef and of wool are on a large scale. The public finances are in a healthy condition and the general tone of business is of a sanguine nature.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA,

after passing through a period of tribulation, occasioned largely by the failure of successive wheat crops and the vicissitudes of the copper trade, is again coming to the front. Occupying an area of 903,690 square miles, more than three times the size of New South Wales, with a population of only 367,800, less than that of many an American city, the colony has found it difficult to make both ends meet, and has had to practice rigid economy in its public expenditure. Its total trade during 1898 was £13,277,136, being at the rate of £36 6s. 8d. per head of population. The figures will be higher in 1899, and probably about the same in 1900. The local demand for American goods is limited, the high colonial tariff and excessive light dues at Port Adelaide tending to restrict trade. A large share of the export trade is in connection with Western Australia. There are a few firms in Adelaide doing business with American firms, but the heads of these do not care to express their views of the prospects of trade with America.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

This, the largest by far of the Australian colonies, with its immense area of 975,920 square miles, with a population of only 168,129, is, so far as general business is concerned, not over attractive at present to merchant or shipper, there having recently been a marked decline in many articles of import, which has caused many to consider the trade of the colony to be in an unsound condition. The West Australian Collector of Customs, states, however, that the decline in the ports of food products has been occasioned by an increase of local production, and in other commodities by excessive overstocking. Heavy importations of bicycles, for instance, were made in 1897, with the result that the market has become glutted. He states that many of the holders of stocks had to realize at any cost, and that consequently severe losses were sustained. There has been a slight improvement in 1899, but the outlook for 1900 is not too bright.

TASMANIA.

In this colony, the smallest of the Australasian group, the volume of business is not large, the total trade of the colony in 1898 being only £3,453,387, but it is thoroughly sound, and Consul Webster, Hobart, writes: "Speaking generally, I believe the outlook to be good and improving. The season for agricultural and pastoral products has not, with some exceptions, been favorable, and the low prices ruling for wheat leave little or no profit, but the greatly enhanced value of wool cannot fail to stimulate trade in all directions. The fruit industry is thriving, and this is a most important factor in the general prosperity. Mining is, however, the main source of the great improvement in the colony, and in this there is the promise of steady and perhaps infinite development. Business in imports from the United States is considerable, but, being all done either by transshipments from Sydney or Melbourne, or through American houses in those ports, does not appear. There can be no doubt that this trade will share in the general enlargement. Exports to the United States are trifling. Unquestionably Tasmania is prospering, and will do so in the near future, at any rate."

NEW ZEALAND.

This of all the Australasian colonies, with the exception of New South Wales, has the deepest interest in the development of a trade with America, and when the new and improved service between Sydney, Auckland, and San Francisco has become completed, great developments are anticipated. New Zealand, which is the smallest but two of the Australasian colonies, having an area of only 104,471 square miles, with a population of 743,463, is also the most progressive, and one of the most prosperous. Its trade has leaped steadily from £3,-864,058, in 1861, to £18,748,553, in 1898, with a further advance in 1899 and the promise of another in 1900. Its pastoral, agricultural, and mineral resources are great, and it initiated the Australian export trade in frozen meat, maintaining to this day a leading place in the British market. The public finances are in a healthy condition, and the general tone of business is good. The value of the gold raised in 1898 was £1,080,-693, making the total to the beginning of 1899 £54,453,325. There is a good and increasing market for American goods, and the whole colony is exploited by American agents. American agricultural machinery is to be found everywhere, and, with the increase of area under cultivation, fresh orders are forwarded to the States. There is a large direct trade with South Africa and with Great Britain, but that between the colony and Australia is comparatively small. The American goods in most demand are the same as those imported by the Australian colonies generally.

JOHN PLUMMER.

RANDOM NOTES ON MEN'S DRESS

January has come in with a hearty Winter welcome. The weather has been such as to require very heavy clothing and all sorts of protection from the cold. Skating is just now very much in vogue, and the hockey matches at Tuxedo and Meadow Brook occupy the attention of society.

The shops have much to offer in the way of gloves, mufflers, and stockings suitable for Winter pastimes. In one of the leading shops there were seen this week the most gorgeous scarlet wool gloves stitched in white silk. They made a very effective spash of color in the show window, but it would be a brave man who would purchase them. A species of white cape glove was offered for $1.50, while the vivid kind were ticketed at $3. Several of the big shops, however, are just now having a sale of gloves and you can get an excellent article in kid, colors, tan, and red, or again a brown or gray suède for $1.10. Another Broadway haberdasher has been offering suède gloves at 75 cents a pair. These cheaper kinds of gloves have clasps, not buttons. The latter is supposed to be the mark of the last reigning fashion. Very comfortable looking gloves are those made from fur with the rough hair on the outside. They call to mind somewhat the Biblical imposition practiced on the blind Isaac. The fur is said to be taken from the back of the raccoon and the color is a warm brown. These gloves are very expensive. Others not so high priced are lined with lamb's wool and are just the thing for sleighing or any of the Winter sports.

The double-breasted white waistcoat for evening wear is not seen as frequently this Winter as it was last. Some men are even wearing single-breasted waistcoats. The shops are filled with the white waistcoats, double-breasted, with gold and enamel buttons, but so far they do not seem to be very popular. It is very difficult to get a ready-made white waistcoat which will fit, and unless it does, so that there will be not the least wrinkle, this garment is best discarded. The Fifth Avenue tailors charge from $15 to $20 to make a waistcoat which they guarantee will fit, but they always warn their customers against having the waistcoats washed. Thus, they are such an expensive luxury that few can afford them, as they soil in a very short time. Even the ready-made ones never look the same after they have once been through the hands of the laundress.

The white tie for evening wear is never starched, and it can be done up by a careful laundress. Once it is starched and ironed it is useless. The shape has not altered this Winter from last, and the large, square end with a medium-sized knot is the favorite. Although many very clever imitations are placed on the market, it is impossible to make a ready-made bow look like one which you have tied yourself. It is much better to have your bow a bit awry or crumpled than to be seen wearing a stiff, angular affair which is fastened at the back of your collar by a clasp. The price is just the same, and the unmade-up tie has the advantage of not only looking better, but of being able to be restored to its pristine whiteness by the laundress. Very good white evening ties can be had for 25 cents. Always state the number of your collar, as ties are of different lengths.

Many of the shops are now showing the new shirtings for Spring. Some of these are extremely pretty. The patterns which will be most worn are medium-sized stripes up and down, instead of across, on a light background. For instance, there are some very effective light blues, with marine blue stripes. Again, there are some rose pink shirts, which have not only deep pink stripes, but a small pattern figure of the darker shade, in design resembling a sunburst.

One can get an excellent shirt ready made for $2, and the material will neither fade nor wear out quickly. All colored shirts have cuffs attached, and some of the expensive ones have collars attached also. The correct collar to wear with a colored shirt is the all-around turndown, and the correct tie either a long or narrow four-in-hand or a medium-sized butterfly bow. Black four-in-hands are much worn with the brighter-colored shirts, and the other four-in-hands have striped patterns of red or blue or white on a black background.

Two dealers are trying to introduce colored shirts with pleated bosoms. The pleats are in alternate, horizontal stripes, very wide, of course, and of contrasting shades. These have a weird effect, and so far have not been a great success, but are worn by a few men who adopt the extreme style of dressing.

The handkerchiefs of the Winter are plain white, with a narrow hem. Colored handkerchiefs seem to have gone out of fashion, although some of the shops are showing very pretty ones in blues, with white hem, a little wider than the conventional pattern.

Mufflers are in white silk with polka dots. There have been some very handsome ones from London in dark olive-green silk with small sky-blue figures.

The walking-stick of the day is of light wood with a small crook. Very little silver is employed upon it.

Chased silver is coming again into fashion, and a very handsome Christmas present made to a young man was a cigarette case of silver most elaborately chased and with a monogram of the same work. The shape was concave and quite large. It resembled very much the old-fashioned silver cardcases of the first part of the century.

Sets in ebony for the toilet are preferred by men to those in silver. The hairbrushes in such a set should be of the military pattern. They may be with or without monogram or cost-of-arms. Ebony is extremely durable, quiet in effect, and lasts a lifetime.

The new ties the Somerset is one of the latest. It is of narrow satin in solid colors. It is tied in a long narrow knot, and is worn with deep all-around turndown collars. Brown is one of the favorite shades. These ties cost $3 in the fashionable shops.

The turndown collar is only worn with business suits. With a frock coat or an evening coat a straight, standing collar is correct. A few men, however, are wearing these turndown collars with informal evening dress, as, for example, the dinner jacket. The black tie which goes with this costume has square ends and is of silk, not satin. It is tied in rather a small loose knot. These ties can be had at all prices. In the expensive shops they cost $1.50, but ties of like shape can be purchased elsewhere at lower figures.

Denounces Babylon's Sunday Golfers.

BABYLON, L. I., Jan. 6.—Evangelist Needham, who is conducting a series of revival meetings here, has created a stir in the town by denouncing the fashionable set who devote their Sundays to golf playing. The evangelist says some of the young men who attend the church in the morning consider that Sunday ends with the morning service. He says their actions are an insult to the truly Christian element of the community. Some of Babylon's Sunday golf players are of the most prominent families.

Appraisal of Condemned Property.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Supreme Court Justice Keogh to-day appointed John J. Walsh of New York, Senator William J. Graney of Dobbs Ferry, and John H. Van Zehn of New Rochelle Commissioners of Appraisal to ascertain the compensation to be made to the owners of certain property in the town of Somers, Westchester County, taken for the sanitary protection of the sources of the water supply of the City of New York.

Grocer Fired on Armed Burglars.

LEOMINSTER, Mass., Jan. 6.—This town was disturbed early this morning by an encounter between F. N. Lynch, proprietor of a grocery store, and two burglars, who had broken into his place of business. A fusillade of shots was fired. Mr. Lynch did not receive a scratch, and thinks he wounded one of his assailants, although both escaped. After Mr. Lynch had procured a light he found that the contents of his money drawer, about $18, had been taken.

IS WEALTH JUSTIFIED?

What Some Readers of The New York Times Have to Say About It.

An editorial article printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Jan. 3, entitled "The Justification of Wealth," has drawn forth a number of letters from readers who dissent, in whole or in part, from the conclusions reacned. The most characteristic of the letters are subjoined.

"THE GOSPEL OF WEALTH."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of Jan. 3, under the title "The Justification of Wealth," in which you comment upon the splendid gift of Mr. Andrew Carnegie to the Cooper Union, ends with these words: "Riches justify themselves against all accusers when they are wisely employed by their possessor for the raising up of his fellowmen."

Now, I admire with all my heart the noble benefaction on the part of Mr. Carnegie to the Cooper Union. No institution in this city the result of charity has, so far as I have been able to observe, accomplished so much for the deserving poor, and no gift could be made more wisely than this one made by Mr. Carnegie. But when you attempt to proclaim the doctrine that "riches justify themselves against all accusers when they are wisely employed by their possessor for the raising up of his fellowmen," you announce a doctrine which cannot be sustained and ought not to be sustained for one moment.

The pirate Admirals of Elizabeth ravaged Peruvian cities and returned with their ill-gotten spoils, to gain fame which you would seem to accord to riches, by using a portion of them to found monasteries and religious institutions. The Baron robbers of the Rhine two centuries ago robbed the wayfarers along that river, and then consecrated their plunder to establishing monasteries with a portion of it. The foodpads on Houndslow Heath two hundred years ago robbed the traveler of his watch and pocketbook and trinkets, and then curried favor with the poor by their generosity; but our modern highwaymen put Dick Turpin to the blush, for they bribe a Board of Aldermen and steal the very highway itself, and then, having attained great riches, a portion of which they wisely employ in charity, they justify themselves, in your language, "against all accusers."

Mr. Carnegie, you say, "justifies his wealth by this disposition of it." No man can justify his wealth by the disposition of it if he has obtained it through wrong or injustice, and, though Mr. Carnegie, more than any man of great wealth in this country, probably, has achieved a considerable proportion of his wealth through great energy, intelligence, and business enterprise, still, you know, and every man who is acquainted with the facts knows, that a great proportion of that wealth is the result of special legislation, obtained through high protective tariffs. How has such legislation been obtained? The process is known of all men. Its possessors contribute enormous sums of money to campaign disbursements, and many of them do not scruple, if necessary, to buy legislators.

It is just the doctrine—that a man may atone for any kind of offense against public justice and public morality by the liberal and wise distribution of wealth—that is cursing this country. It is simply the doctrine of the Jesuits, that "the end justifies the means." It is the doctrine of unchristian ministers, with no conception of Christ, or of His example, or of His teachings, who tell us that it is right for a great country to despoil a weak one, because thereby it may establish the blessings of civilization among the weaker classes. William M. Tweed was popular with a large body of people, because he gave so generously to the poor; gave simply what he had stolen.

No, Mr. Editor, Mr. Carnegie is entitled to your praise for his noble benefaction. He is entitled to the admiration of every young man in the country for his heroic struggle from poverty to wealth; and, so far as his wealth is the result of these qualities, it should be as sacred as the dollar of the poorest man in the land. But, so far as it is the result of iniquity, it will not bless him, it will not bless us; but it will be mixed up with the ruin of our country which is as certain as the throne of God, unless the evils for which it too frequently stands are remedied. The real, the dangerous Anarchist, is the man who buys legislation, who corrupts Aldermen, who for his own selfish purposes induces hundreds of people to invest their moneys in some uncertain and speculative venture, wherein they will lose it and he will get it, who simply uses his power and position to rob the poor and destroy the republic.

A noble sentiment, indeed, will this century hand down to the next, if its only legacy is accumulated wealth well bestowed in charity. The hoarse voice of materialism is crushing out the finer and nobler instincts of our people. In "Red Rock" we see a portrayal of the existence of qualities of virtue in our Southern people, which, if preserved, would help very much to save the country, but Mephistopheles is on the ground in the South, and ready to close a bargain. Let us hope, Mr. Editor, that we have something nobler to give the next century than riches alone, even though the possessors thereof may bestow them in wise charity for the benefit of mankind.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

New York, Jan. 4, 1900.

MILLIONAIRES AND THE PUBLIC.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your justification of great wealth is that the original accumulator had to do some work or service for it, that he employed labor, and in some cases gives some of it away. No one denies Mr. Hewitt's statement that the accumulation of wealth is a blessing. To whom should it go is the question. No one who feels rightly is opposed to the rich man because he is so far the victim of circumstances as to have a great fortune. You say that great public institutions can only be founded by great fortunes. Was the great public school system founded or supported by private fortunes? Are the parks, the new library, the recreation piers private benefactions?

If in a philanthropic desire to civilize the Filipinos we accumulate vast piles of Filipino corpses and spend incalculable sums of money, may we not also found universities and art schools? You say Congress will not do it. In the Western States, where great fortunes are not so numerous, are there not universities founded and supported by the State? It may be a good thing that the rich man founds these institutions, but is it right that we should have to wait for the whim or generosity of a rich man?

I know a city of 25,000 people, where for years rich men were abundant, who have only just started a public library in the City Hall. There is nothing that the rich man can do for the public that it cannot do for itself.

We all know that almost all great fortunes are the result of some form of monopoly. I heard ex-Mayor Grout of Brooklyn, an authority, I believe, declare that if the City of New York had the value of the franchises they had given away there need be no tax rate.

Gen. Grant at the end of the civil war had under his command a gigantic army. In the old days the conqueror would have owned the country, but modern civilization does not hand over a country to a man merely because he has the power to direct and control events.

Is there any more reason why a captain of industry should shovel into his pockets the profits of a great enterprise merely because he has the talent required to run the business? It is true that this man, as in Mr. Carnegie's case, has sometimes a strong sense of responsibility to the public. But how is it with his heirs, who for the most part sit down and watch the fortune grow until in the third or fourth generation even the by-products amount to millions? How is it that the arch fund sticks at $250,000 and that New York with its fabulous wealth is so difficult a place in which to start a fund of this kind?

If the present system of distribution is the correct one, why is it that we have recurring periods of hard times when there is just as much wealth in the country and the undeveloped wealth is limitless? We would all of us like to be one of the unfortunate victims of an unnatural and disordered economic system—a millionaire. But you may depend upon it that the time cannot be far distant when it will be as obsolete in America to depend upon the generosity of a millionaire for a great public institution as it is in England to-day to depend upon a figure-head sovereign for a great public reform.

B. H. NADAL.

New York, Jan. 3, 1900.

MILLIONAIRE AND SOCIALIST.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in to-day's issue anent Mr. Carnegie's donation to Cooper Union contains a number of statements which have a tendency to mislead the average reader. They invite a refutation from one feeling "hit" wherefore the following:

Your abuse of Socialists and Socialism per se is entirely uncalled for by the general drift of your argument. You know of no Socialist who rails at wealth; nor will you find a Socialist willing to deride Mr. Carnegie or Mr. Carnegie's philanthropy.

You may find some ranters in other fields than the Socialistic who are undeservedly honored (in the public press) by being proclaimed as Socialists, and to whom your remarks may fittingly apply.

The Socialist welcomes wealth; he does not attack it, nor does he attack its possessors. What he does protest against, and which he is now beginning to remedy, is the unjust distribution of wealth and the system of production responsible for it. The Socialist knows that Mr. Carnegie accumulated his wealth by availing himself of opportunity; that his business ability, &c., carried him on to success. We find no fault with him for having done so. The competitive system of production is brimful of "opportunities" for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many. We Socialists blame the many for permitting these opportunities to present themselves.

But Socialists propose nothing retroactive in effect, as is inferred from your article. We labor for the future. Without animosity toward any individual, we wave aloft the banner of Humanity—not that of personal aggrandizement. We take exception to your statement that "only from concentrated capital can institutions (educational) of this nature take their origin." Candidly, are you not mistaken? Have you never vaunted our public school system? Cannot that system be extended without the financial aid of individuals? Can it not be extended at public cost until every child of every citizen in this land shall have the opportunity to receive the education now accorded to but few, and that few the children of the wealthy? Yes, Mr. Editor, it can and will be! Unfortunately, this desideratum will not be reached in the very near future. The poor man's child will still continue, shortly after being weaned, to assist its parents in procuring the necessities of mere existence, instead of acquiring culture. And some few wise, discreet individuals will continue to grow wealthy at an ever-increasing ratio, "furnishing" employment to the laboring masses, young and old, but the former preferred.

Some of your business remarks are in thorough accord with Socialistic teachings. You are undoubtedly on firm ground in saying "there are going to be more great fortunes in this country in the next century than we have seen in this century." "Millionaires and multi-millionaires will be common in coming years." Yes, Mr. Editor, the narrowing down of commercial and financial competition will bring about this result. Owing to our system of distribution, continually increasing wealth will keep on centring in the hands of a few individuals; [illegible] will continue to receive but just enough wherewith to exist and reproduce their kind. And philanthropists will keep on, as at present, conferring "benefits" on humanity and assisting progress in a direction they wot not of—discontent with material conditions, the prime cause of all radical changes in the social fabric.

In closing, we Socialists seek the abolition of a social state in which a few reap almost all the benefits of production—enjoying all the charm and luxury of civilization, while the many, ten-thousandfold stronger numerically, reap as the result of arduous toil material rewards nowhere commensurate with their just due. Christ is one of our standard bearers, but not Mammon. We believe mankind will eventually be constituted of an aggregation of philanthropists, united in the bonds of fraternity, working for the interests of the race and not of self.

PETER MERQUELIN.

Plainfield, N. J., Jan. 3, 1900.

THINKS THE MILLIONAIRE USELESS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in this morning's TIMES on "The Justification of Wealth" was an able and plausible presentation of this question from the viewpoint of "The Man with the Millions." Will THE TIMES print the other side, as viewed by "The Man with the Hoe"?

If I read history correctly, the advocates of "the divine right of Kings" maintained that God willed it that a few should rule and be responsible for the many—the ignorant many. For the great herd there was nothing but work. They were constantly reminded that a kind Providence had ordained it that theirs should be a lot of toil. He had provided the "good King" and his wise counsellors and advisers who would see to it that everybody should have what he needed.

The King collected taxes, usually the major part of the wealth the workers created. That part not expended in building castles for "his Majesty" and his "wise counsellors" or in wars of "benevolent assimilation" or to "carry the cross to heathen lands," was sometimes used to build hospitals and in latter days some very excellent schools and even universities. Take Germany for example. Her universities are as fine perhaps as exist in the world. When the "good King" was really good the plan did not work so badly.

But after an experience of some hundreds of years the people discovered that they drew a "good King" about as often as a man wins the capital prize in a lottery, and that on the whole the King business didn't pay.

Led by Cromwell, they decided that Charles I. and his divine right had to go. Led by Washington, our forefathers concluded that George III. and his prerogatives had no foundation in justice, and they threw them off. Instead of paying taxes to the King to run a Government the people decided that they—the ignorant, lazy, irresponsible herd—would pay taxes into a common treasury and expend the sum so paid for their own common good. They established the post, the public schools, and in our State Governments great universities.

Now, we Hoe fellows claim that it profits us not to be politically free if we are industrially enslaved. We hold that it is labor which produces all the wealth. We know that the average production of wealth per day is $5. The average wage is about $1. We have begun to ask who gets the other $4. Some of us who have worked in mills and factories know that Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Hewitt have secured a large share of it. Of course they keep the major share of the joint product of labor and capital for labor's good. Labor would spend it for whisky and for prize fights, and the extra dollar a day that the worker might get would do him very little good. He and his children and his wife would waste it. They would not buy books and magazines, and would not save money to send some member of the family to college. Oh, no! The wealth would all be dissipated. So, Mr. Carnegie, through tyrannical foremen and with Pinkerton detectives, and by the importation of thousands of men, "brothers to the ox in fact"—witness his coal and coke industries—has amassed many millions.

He said not long ago that no man should accumulate money after he is a millionaire and sixty years old. He should then "live an honest life and spend his money for the good of the people." Does he admit that his methods before he gets his million and his sixty years are open to question from the viewpoint of morals?

You say we would not have had Cooper Union if Mr Cooper and Mr. Hewitt and Mr. Carnegie had not first made millions. Is it true that a people educated to revere George Washington and the founders of this country, a people generally enlightened through the agency of public schools and other public educational agencies, would allow itself to drift back into barbarism but for the munificence of men who have all their lives been but exploiters of labor? You say we cannot endow a great university by passing around the hat. Why not? You collect hundreds of millions a year for the running expenses of the Governments of Nation and States, and a very large part of it is used for "the endowment of great universities."

You say there will be many millionaires and "the country will be the better for them, better for their wealth, better for the good they will do in giving employment to labor in the industries which produce fortunes, and better for the charities they will found and the schools and colleges they will endow."

That depends. The workers are learning fast that they are not employed by millionaires. It is they who employ the millionaires. If every millionaire were to leave this sphere to-morrow it would not make one worker hungry. They can take nothing with them. The wealth labor has produced would still be here, and labor would quickly find the men to direct affairs.

No, Mr. Editor, from the standpoint of the man who has only his "job," your logic won't hold. Labor will demand the $5 that labor makes. It is growing less content with one-fifth of the product of its toil. It wants it "all." It will get it "all" after a while, and then there will be sounded the death knell of "the divine right of dollars." It is so kind of Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Hewitt to look after the thoughtless, irresponsible masses who are entitled under the Constitution to have a voice in this Government on equal terms with Mr. Carnegie, but who, if he is right, are not to be trusted with their own—the wealth they make. There will not be more millionaires and the country will not be better off for the charity they will bestow. Labor wants not charity. Labor wants justice.

GEORGE H. GORDON.

New York, Jan. 3, 1900.

"JUSTIFICATION OF WEALTH."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of the 3d inst. under the above title would seem to do more for the Socialistic argument than anything usually advanced by its advocates. You say, "They treat riches as culpable in themselves," but your editorial from the caption given above to its finish is based on exactly that ground.

You say, "Mr. Carnegie justifies his wealth by his disposition of it. A millionaire who uses his money in a beneficent way is no longer on his defense." This implies:

1. That his immense wealth needs justification.

2. That he would be on his defense if he did not use it "in a beneficent way."

3. That the possessor of wealth must give for the public good to justify it.

4. That if wealth is not so applied it is unjustifiable.

A Socialist who was not satisfied with admissions like these would be a most unreasonable fellow. It gives away the whole case against him. Admit that Mr. Carnegie has justified his wealth and is no longer on the defensive, what of the ninety-and-nine wealthy men who have not justified their wealth by munificent gifts pro bono publico? You admit all the Socialist contends for when you show that some rich men have justified their wealth. You admit his theory that immense accumulations of wealth are unjustifiable and that such accumulations should be used for the common good.

Why does wealth need justifying? Why do you imply that a man who, by his brains, skill, and industry, under the competitive system, has accumulated a fortune, is under a moral obligation to share up with those who have not improved the opportunity of free competition to such good purpose? Why should such a man be "on his defense?" Why this assumption that he should bestow his gifts on people who have had the same chances that he enjoyed? Your editorial is a thinly veiled reproach to all those rich men who have left undone those things that Mr. Carnegie, Mr. Hewitt, and some few others have done.

The truth is that these benefactions of wealthy men have no bearing on any economic argument. If the competitive system is a righteous arrangement for the selection and preservation of those fittest to survive, then those who make much money have the same moral right to it that those who make but little money have to their little. While all play the same game, it is childish to pretend that those who win are under any obligation to share with those who lose. The wealthy man, who has played the game and won, has the same right to give Bradley Martin balls that his free competitor at the tag end of the race has to "blow in" his weekly earnings at the corner saloon. If instead he is disposed to help others, he should be credited with generosity, not with justice.

The assumption that the rich man has to justify his wealth is virtually a confession that there is something in the Socialistic argument that these great accumulations are unjustifiable. If it is true, as you say, that "Riches justify themselves against accusers when they are wisely employed by their possessor for the raising up of his fellow-men," that leaves the great bulk of riches and the great majority of rich men wholly unjustified before the accusations of those who do not believe that the competitive system is the best nor ultimate organization of the world's economic activity.

THOMAS CONYNGTON.

New York, Jan. 3, 1900.

THE PIANOLA

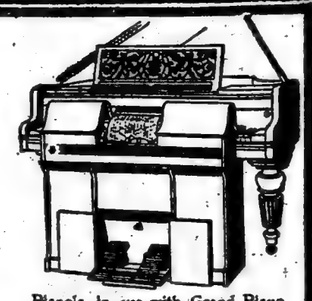

Pianola in use with Grand Piano. Price, $250.

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No technical knowledge whatever is required on the part of the performer. It is a significant fact that the Pianola is the only piano-player which has been endorsed by musicians.

Unlimited Repertoire — The Pianola brings into use thousands of pianos which are now lying idle. It makes every member of the family a player and master of a repertoire which includes the musical classics both ancient and modern, the latest popular airs, and an endless variety of both song and dance music.

Technic — The Pianola supplies technic, the mechanical obstacle which has heretofore debarred the novice from musical expression and which has been acquired only at the expense of unlimited application by the great musicians.

Touch — The sixty-five fingers of the Pianola strike the sixty-five keys of the piano by means of a pneumatic, according to the technic of the composition, the elasticity of the air producing a pliant, yielding, and remarkably sympathetic attack that is almost identical with that of the human fingers.

Expression — Expression,—that which alone makes a performance musical and gives life and variety to playing, is entirely subject to the will of the performer. He may vary the touch, as a writer in "The Musical Courier" says, "From the feathery touch of a Joseffy to the lion's touch of Rubinstein." In other words, the Pianola, through semi-automatic methods, makes possible an individualized result.

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THE

WHAT INTERESTS VIENNA

Days of the Clary Cabinet Said to be Numbered.

TESTS OF FLYING MACHINES

Strong Feeling Over African War—An Antidote for Nicotine—Pictorial Post Card Craze.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, Dec. 19.—For almost two years now the Government has been carried on only by means of one paragraph of the Constitution, the notorious Emergency Clause 14, which provides that if a bill is not passed by Parliament the Government may sanction it. Last Autumn Parliament again was brought into working order, but that brief episode now threatens to terminate. The Czechs-Polish party is continuing its attacks on Count Clary's cabinet, and the Czechs are obstructing. The Austrian Government has promised Hungary that by the end of this year the most important bills relating to the Ausgleich between the two countries will be passed. Should that prove impossible recourse would once more be had to the Emergency Clause 14. But as Count Clary declared he considered its application contrary to the Constitution, the Ministry would have to resign. That is just what the Right is reckoning on, as it demands a Ministry from its own side; that is, a reactionary Clerical one, not a neutral Cabinet like the present one.

All efforts to bring about a reconciliation between the parties seem to have failed. The leaders of the Germans and those of the Czechs, at the Emperor's wish, met several times to try to bring about a compromise, but at the very first meeting there was a conflict of interests between the two national groups, and so the attempt was soon abandoned. The Czechs demanded that, before passing the urgent Ausgleich bill they should be paid in advance by the issuing of an imperial decree ordering the Czech language to be used by the Government offices in Bohemia in communication with each other. Count Clary solemnly declared that a bill regulating the entire languages question had been prepared and would be introduced immediately after the most pressing measures had been passed. But the Czechs demanded prepayment, and so the negotiations failed. A majority is carrying on obstruction, and so it hardly seems as if there would be any other expedient for disposing of the Ausgleich bills than the application of Clause 14. So the days of the Clary Cabinet are numbered.

FEELING OVER THE AFRICAN WAR.

The South African war has distinctly divided the Austro-Hungarian empire into two camps. The Hungarians have always been great friends of the British and Americans. It is a traditional friendship. Their fathers and forefathers when refugees in England and America had sympathy and benefits showered upon them. They learned much there; and when they returned home after the amnesty of the year 1867 they transplanted a touch of the Anglo-Saxon spirit to their native country. Last year the Magyar nation rejoiced at the victory of the United States over Spain, and now all their sympathies are with the British arms in Africa.

On the other hand, all Vienna, like the rest of Austria, is fanatically pro-Boer. The greater part of the population of this capital is anti-Semitic, and the anti-Semites hate the English and Americans just as fanatically as they do the Jews, although the Austrian State as such is on very friendly terms with both those nations. In all associations, cafes and restaurants the news of a Boer victory is always received with jubilation, and exultation. Everywhere, even in the smallest towns, money is being collected for the Boers. The anti-Semite papers glorify the love of liberty and the grand deeds of the Boers; the war is represented as a thieving inroad on the part of the British, they speak only of "England's yoke" and "bondage," at the same time prophesying the imminent overthrow of the British Empire.

The British Ambassador here, daily receives piles of insulting letters. Most of the English residents avoid going into society. If, however, they appear anywhere they are at once surrounded by people whose eyes are beaming with joy at some success of the Boers; then they are jeered at and told that very soon the Englishman will not count for anything in the world. So great is the mental limitation of these people that they do not even perceive of what brutality they are guilty. Only the Jewish section forms an exception to the general Anglophobia. The Jews distinctly sympathize and side with the British everywhere, they feel the Anglo-Saxon race congenial to them, and they are instinctively attracted to it. But the Liberal papers, mostly edited by Jews, dare not give full expression to this feeling, having to reckon with the irradicable ignorance and anti-British rage of the bulk of the population. The Czechs, Poles, and other Slav peoples, mostly ultra-montane and anti-Semitic, are likewise indulging in Anglophobia.

IGNORANCE OF THE PRESS.

A humorous example may be given of the ignorance and utter want of education of the anti-Semitic papers. For some time "The Merchant of Venice" has been having a very successful run at an anti-Semitic theatre. Unfortunately, it is an adaptation that might make the good old Shakespeare turn over in his grave. After the first night the anti-Semitic paper, the Wiener Volksbote, published a criticism, in which in enthusiastic words it called on the Christian public to attend the performances of "The Merchant of Venice" at the Kaiser-Jubilaeums Theatre. The Viennese were told it was their sacred duty to do honor to the author "of this anti-Semitic piece," the popular native poet Grillparzer, (the greatest Austrian poet.) Not content with some dozen times was Grillparzer declared to be the author of the "Merchant of Venice." Some wit, wanting to fathom this unheard-of ignorance to the bottom, sent in the following correction:

To the Editor of The Wiener Volksbote:

I should be very much obliged to you if you would have the kindness in your next number to state that "The Merchant of Venice" is not, as you said in your last number, by Grillparzer, but by me. That milk and water Liberal could never have had the heart to write a piece of such a piously anti-Semitic character. Sincerely thanking you in advance, yours devotedly,

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE.

Vienna, Dec. 7, 1899.

Then actually took place the incredible: The editor (who by the way is also a member of the local School Board) printed this correction verbatim. Obviously he had never heard the name of Shakespeare, for he added the following editorial remark: "It certainly was a mistake to suppose that the Freemason grillparzer could have written such a strictly anti-Semitic piece. Now we have done justice to both parties."

ANOTHER FLYING MACHINE.

Another flying machine has made its appearance, from which great things are expected, and which is said to be extremely simple. If only half what Herr Manninger, an Austrian, promises for it is performed, he will be the first to solve the great problem of aerial navigation. He has entrusted his secret, together with his model, to the Military-Technical Committee of the Austrian Army, for it is quite certain that a really practical airship would in the first instance be useful in modern warfare and that the armies would be the first to make use of it. The Military-Technical Committee is now testing the new flying machine, and as long as that lasts the construction will remain a military secret. If what Herr Manninger says as to the capabilities of his invention is correct, he has accomplished very much. He states that by means of his apparatus an object of any weight whatever can be kept suspended anywhere in the air. The second part of the invention, he says, can with a minimum of exertion move it horizontally backward and forward. The third part enables it to rise and sink in the air like a fish does in the water. Regardless of elevation and distance the machine can attain to a speed of 70 kilometres an hour. Finally a fourth part not only overcomes any current of air, but it actually itself creates a contrary current with which to increase its velocity.

Every single part of the apparatus can, if necessary, work alone, and is of surprising simplicity. This invention seems to have brought the problem of the steerable flying machine one step nearer at the least, even though for the present only for military purpos s.

AN ANTIDOTE FOR NICOTINE.

Already I see approaching the golden age in which it will be possible to drink any quantity of whisky, wine, or beer without getting even half seas over. It would be necessary only to discover something that would neutralize the intoxicating effect of alcohol. Just such a thing has been found with regard to nicotine by Dr. Gerold, a learned professor of the Halle University.

It is well known that nicotine, the qualities of which produce the enjoyment which the smoker has, is one of the most powerful vegetable poisons, and if taken into the system in large quantities it produces nervousness, palpitation of the heart, headache, restless nights, indigestion, &c., symptoms of what the doctor calls nicotine poisoning. Many attempts have been made to remove the nicotine from tobacco, in order to prevent the evil effects of smoking. They succeeded, it is true, but also resulted in the tobacco's getting a strawlike character, as the ameliorating ethereal oils were removed together with the nicotine, and such tobacco when smoked dried and irritated the mucous membrane. This drawback Prof. Gerold says he has removed.

In his experiments he was guided by the following theses: Smoking is an adjunct to digestion; without nicotine there is no pleasure in smoking any more than there is in drinking coffee without caffein or tea without theine. Consequently the idea of removing the nicotine as a whole from the tobacco would be fundamentally wrong. The only right thing would be to leave the nicotine in the plant and to destroy only the poisonous part of its composition; this destruction of the poisonous principle in nicotine would have to be accomplished chemically.

The professor has succeeded in attaining this object, that is, in preparing a "nicotine-neutral" tobacco, as it is called. So in future Gerold's nicotine-neutral cigar will relieve the smoker from the pains of the nicotine disease without lessening his enjoyment. Thus will begin a new epoch of smoking from which the phantom of nicotine poisoning has forever been banished.

RAILWAY TRAIN TELEPHONES.

"The telephone in the railway train" Dr. Marib Russo d'Asar calls his remarkable invention, which is just being tried on the Bavarian State Railways. Speaking of the principle of his apparatus, the inventor declares that it will to the greatest possible extent increase the safety of railway traveling, as it will enable trains when running to keep in constant communication with each other, the stations, and the signal men, and thus they would receive information that would prevent collisions which now occur owing to trains running in opposite directions on the same rails, when running through stations, or by one train catching up to the preceding one. The apparatus is complicated, and, as it seems, not yet perfect. It is being tested to see how it would work under divers local and climatic conditions, while at the same time Dr. Russo d'Asar is still improving it.

PICTORIAL POSTCARD CRAZE.

The pictorial postcard craze is still on the increase both here and in all other German countries. By degrees it is becoming an important branch of industry. Not only painters and draughtsmen are pressed into the service of the pictorial postcard and obtain remunerative employment through it, but also authors are now made to do their share. Ten author-cards have been published already, each with a well-executed likeness of the writer with his autograph. For one of them the celebrated and popular Vienna playwright C. Karlweiss has written the following humorous verses:

Denk dir, o Freund-oder Friendin—
Wir beide waeren allein
Auf einer einsamen unsel,
Wie herrlich muesste das sein!
Es gaebe dort keine Zeitung
Und keine Politik,
Es gaebe dort keine Mode
Und niemand wuesste, was "chic"!
Es gaebe dort keine Vereine
Und keinen Saeckelwart,
Es gaebe dort kein Telephon, Telamt—
Und keine Ansichtskart!

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERY.

A discovery with regard to Roman archaeology was made near Vienna the other day. Some excavations were being carried out on the site of the ancient Carnuntum, (now Deutsch-Altenburg.) At a little distance from the arena were found remains of some barracks, with magazines for arms and fodder. But the peculiar part is the discovery of greaves. This finally solves a much disputed question. Until now such greaves of the Roman legionaries have been found only on the reliefs of the Trajan pillar, which led savants to the belief that such leg armor was an addition added by the artist from his imagination. Now, however, the finding of several such greaves at Carnuntum has proved this view to be erroneous. These important military relics have been deposited in Baron Ludwigstorf's museum, at Deutsch-Altenburg.

DR. JOHANNES HOROWITZ.

POLITICS IN CONNECTICUT.

Bitter Struggle Going On Between the Bulkeley and Fessenden Factions.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Jan. 6.—The approaching Gubernatorial campaign promises to be one of the most exciting ever waged in this State, unless there is a decided change of front on the part of either Morgan S. Bulkeley of Hartford or Samuel Fessenden of Stamford.

The struggle is now fully under way, although the election does not take place until November. In fact, it has been under way for two months. It is doubtful if ever before a campaign was started so early in this State. It is a fight confined entirely to the Republican Party. The Democrats admit that they have no hope of electing their candidate for Governor.

The chief reason for the intensity of the present contest is that Connecticut's representatives in the United States Senate are old men—very old men. Connecticut has two men, one living in Hartford and one in Stamford, who are very ambitious to represent her in the upper house of Congress. Should a vacancy occur in Connecticut's representation the Governor of Connecticut would fill it.

This recalls the old Senatorial fight, which is really the issue at stake. Mr. Fessenden was a candidate to succeed Orville H. Platt in 1896, but withdrew when it became apparent that he had no chance to win.

The three-cornered contest last year between Hawley, Fessenden, and Bulkeley is still fresh in the minds of the people. It may be mentioned, however, that the result did not tend to draw Bulkeley and Fessenden closer together.

The present Governor, George E. Lounsburg of Ridgefield, is a Fessenden man. Should there be a vacancy in the Senatorship now, Fessenden's appointment to the Senate would follow. But the chances of a vacancy occurring in 1901 or 1902 appear to politicians to be far more likely than in 1900. So here is the foundation of the anxiety for landing the Governorship this year.

The contest is not only confined within the party, but is also entirely within the machine. Two years ago John Addison Porter, the private secretary to President McKinley and owner of The Hartford Post, fought the machine and was completely snowed under. This year the struggle is between component parts of the machine. Bulkeley's candidate for Governor is George R. McLean of Hartford, and Mr. Fessenden's is Judge Warner of Litchfield. A few weeks ago there were several candidates in the field, but all have been weeded out now, with the exception of these two, and between them the contest lies.

Ex-Speaker Brandagee of the last Assembly was at first looked upon as Fessenden's choice. His boom had swelled to great proportions, when he withdrew by declaring flatly that he was not a candidate. A few other men were looked upon as available material, but Warner is the only one who appears to have stood all the tests, and to him the Fessenden forces have concluded to pin their faith. Personally, Mr. Warner is qualified for the position.

Mr. McLean is somewhat more of an aggressive man than Warner, and is said to have considerable of a personal following in Hartford. He has been Mr. Bulkeley's man from the first, and several weeks ago he began laying his pipes in the direction of the capital. He has, naturally, the support of The Hartford Courant, Secretary Hawley's paper, and can depend on quite a backing in and around Hartford.

So the next Governor of Connecticut will be, if there is no departure from the natural drift of affairs, either Donald T. Warner of Litchfield or George R. McLean of Hartford. If it is Warner, it will mean that Fessenden will have as complete control of the Republican machine in Connecticut as Platt has in New York, while if it is McLean, it will mean the beginning of the end of Fessenden's influence in Connecticut politics.

Condition of Richard Croker.

The following statement in relation to the condition of Richard Croker was issued from the Mayor's office yesterday: "In answer to a cablegram of inquiry from Mayor Van Wyck, Mr. Croker has cabled the Mayor that he is making good progress toward rapid and complete recovery."

BRITAIN AND THE BOERS

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE TRANSVAAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think the letter of Mr. Thomas G. Shearman in your columns should convince any one, even prejudiced Americans, that the Outlanders in the Transvaal needed a champion to sustain them in their just demands, and that Krüger and his associates are tyrants in disguise. His letter is answered by "E. D.," the keynote of whose argument is, The average American could not if he would forget 1776, 1812, and 1861 (?) Yes, I am ashamed to admit that many Americans who are quite ready to forgive and forget their brethren who in '61 tried their best to destroy our Union are not willing to forgive Great Britain for fighting for her own in 1776 and to defend what she thought a right in 1812. As for 1861, if Great Britain had listened to the entreaties of the French Emperor and recognized the South as an independent State, or if she had let the two formidable ironclads built ostensibly—with Southern money—for the Turkish Government, escape, it would have been all up with the North, and our country would have been divided. In relation to the Alabama, she was built by the South, and had to leave England without her guns, and England afterward paid in full for her depredations. And let it be remembered that when England complained—at the time of the Crimean war—that the United States was violating neutrality laws, President Pierce replied that "the United States built vessels for any one, regardless of their destination."

I pity any narrow-minded man who cannot forgive England for the lesser grievance of a century ago, but can readily forgive and try to forget the greater grievance of forty years ago. W. B.

Philadelphia, Dec. 25, 1899.

THE ENGLISH AND CIVILIZATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every friend of human progress and civilization in this broad land owes you a deep debt of gratitude for the able and well-timed editorial in your issue of the 19th inst. on "England's Enemies and England's friends." I have been in the habit of seeking my news and views in the pages of other organs of public opinion, but henceforth shall adopt THE TIMES as my standard of honest, manly journalism, and shall buy and read it.

Those maudlin sentimentalists who in your columns call themselves Americans (a claim the truthfulness of which I am in serious doubt) would have us believe that the Boers are fighting for their homes and firesides. This is too transparent a fallacy to need refutation. On the other hand, that they are fighting to maintain and to perpetuate a system of oppression and enslavement against a people who have added wealth and comfort to their homes and firesides should be plain to the least intelligent observer.

The most vehement enemies of England must admit that she has done more for the advancement of civilization than all the other nations of the world combined, and that she has at all times and in every clime insisted that her subjects should be dealt with in accordance with the principles of justice and humanity.

It is sincerely hoped that a chastisement may now be administered to the Boers which, as an example, shall not be lost to this or to future generations.

AN IRISHMAN.

New York, Dec. 23, 1899.

CIVILIZATION INEVITABLE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I contribute two or three suggestions with respect to the controversy now raging in your columns anent the war in South Africa?

1. Any treaties existing between Great Britain and the Transvaal Republic are not, properly speaking, treaties between nations, because no community or people is a nation which has not all the powers, attributes, and elements of nationality, and if the Transvaal be restrained from making independent treaties with any nation or nations it is deprived by that restraint of the very powers, elements, and attributes which constitute a nation.

2. But admitting for a moment that the Transvaal is a political, national entity, and master of its insignificant destinies as such, Great Britain was released from any treaty obligation toward it by its subsequent action in passing disabling and discriminating legislation against British subjects not contemplated at the time of the making of said treaties, and in direct violation of the spirit if not of the letter thereof.

3. But even if the preceding paragraphs have no force, it still remains that you cannot prevent the advancement of civilization by binding it with any treaties whatsoever, and the exigencies of high politics and the progress of those races that speak English are alike impatient of the restraint of treaties that seek to arrest racial development. T. M. JAMES.

New York, Dec. 26, 1899.

Protecting American Interests.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There seem to be some points overlooked in this South African sympathy pie, viz., that England in this war is protecting American interests that would probably have cost this country a war had England not taken up the matter when she did.

The Boers seem to make no distinction between the Americans and the English. Some thousand, more or less, of the Outlanders are Americans. Considerable American money must be invested in the Transvaal. Americans complain of all the injustice that the English complain of; England's case is our case. Americans are now, it is reported, being driven out of the country, leaving their property behind. An American Consul has been forced to retire from the Transvaal in a manner that is strongly suggestive of insult to this country. Is this not enough? A 1776 AMERICAN.

Brooklyn, Dec. 26, 1899.

The Anglo-Boer War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was very glad to read your admirable article to-day headed "Size and Sympathy." I am very sure that it voices precisely what a good many of the thoughtful and conservative people of this country feel, but which hitherto has had no expression in the daily newspapers. You did not commence well in your attitude toward this deplorable war, but more recently you have amply made amends by a series of really brilliant articles. If I may say so, you have risen nobly to the exigencies of the situation—worthy of the best traditions of THE TIMES; and many of us who have long been among your readers place that "best" very high indeed. You have given us one more evidence that we may always place implicit reliance in at least one great daily newspaper.

New York, Dec. 26, 1899. R. W. D.

CANAL IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED.

A Shipping Expert's View of What Grain Traffic Facilities Would Mean to New York.

Emil L. Beas, manager of the Hamburg American Line, discussing ocean freights recently, gave a shipping man's idea of the questions involved in the matter of canal improvements.

"We have," said he, "a most extraordinary condition of affairs. Usually at this season there is a great export movement and rates range high. Just now the contrary condition exists. The export, especially of grain, which forms the bulk of the traffic, is remarkably small and consequently rates range low. They have reached as low as seven cents for the 100 pounds, while at this season ordinarily the rate is about three times as high. The cause is of course that Europe does not buy more grain of us, and quite likely the Argentine Republic supplies it. What the future will bring nobody knows. We hope for the best.

"New York is suffering, in my opinion, largely because of the inadequacy of the Erie Canal. You have heard of course that a syndicate has been formed for the building of elevators in Montreal—the so-called Conner syndicate of Buffalo. They will build elevators with a capacity of 12,000,000 bushels, and have agreed to deliver inside of three years 105,000,000 bushels in those elevators.

Canada has spent about $84,000,000 on her canals, which, considering that her whole population is only 5,000,000, must appear an enormous sum. They have improved the Welland Canal, giving it a depth of 14 feet, and now they are improving the French River, so that they will have a waterway route from Georgian Bay direct to Montreal. There is also a canal from Georgian Bay to Toronto. New York has practically so far done nothing. Gov. Roosevelt has appointed a committee that will report on the best manner of improving the Erie Canal. The situation is that at present it costs 2.62 cents a bushel for wheat from Buffalo to New York.

"What we should have, to maintain the supremacy of New York, is a canal that will permit the moving of grain from Buffalo to New York at one cent a bushel. The ports that get the outward bound will also get inbound traffic. The merchant in Chicago is not a sentimental man, and he cares more for his rates than he does for New York. We see that the railroads make a lower freight for Baltimore and Philadelphia than they do for New York. Furthermore no wharfage is charged at those ports. The railroads own or control the wharfs and they place them at the disposal of the trans-Atlantic steamships. This is true also of Portland and Boston."

A PLEA FOR FREE SHIPS.

Lewis H. Spence Discusses the Benefits That Would Result to This Country from the System.

Lewis H. Spence of the shipping firm of Simpson, Spence & Young is an ardent advocate of free ships. His firm operates the Arrow Line between here and Dundee and Leith and does a chartering business between the United States and Europe—in connection with the Norfolk and Western and the Southern Railroads from Norfolk to London, Hamburg, and Rotterdam; from Charleston in connection with the railroads there to different European ports, including Liverpool, Bremen, and Hamburg, and from Mobile in connection with the Mobile and Ohio and the Southern Railroads, mostly to Liverpool, Bremen, and Hamburg, and from New Orleans and Galveston to European ports.

Mr. Spence believes that if the bars were let down so that foreign-built ships could be brought under the American flag it would result, not only in the opening of a new field for American capital, but would also result in the establishing of American shipbuilding plants to compete with the foreign builders of freight-carrying steamers.

"The present laws," said he, "have not added one ship to the American flag. You have practically not a tramp steamer, that is, the freighter which is really the steamer that earns the money, and which really constitutes the merchant marine of Great Britain. The British passenger vessels are insignificant in number compared with the tramps. They can't build a freighter here at the cost for which they can be built in England. Here the shipbuilding plants are generally established for building a high class vessel—passenger vessels or war vessels. In the British Isles there are any number of plants which build only tramps, and some of them only the hulls, the engines being built at other plants. These concerns are satisfied with very moderate profits and in dull times are glad to operate without profits simply to keep their plants going.

"There is no reason why we should not have such plants here, once competition is established. The few plants here—very expensive—have sufficient work from the Government and the coastin tgrade which gives them a handsome profit. Suppose, however, the United States Government were to allow vessels to be put under the American flag, no matter where built? This would result in the formation of American companies to own vessels, who would be in the market for vessels, and that would result in plants being established to build in competition with British builders a class of freight steamers, the building of which under present conditions it would not pay our present companies to bid for. You can see that if American capitalists were in the market for vessels, it would not be long before such a manufacturing country as this would develop plants to bid for the work of construction.

"There are plenty of Americans willing to invest in shipping. We have a company to-day in which Americans have invested, but if we could have formed that company under American laws, we could have got a great many more into it. The capital was ready; in fact, in almost unlimited quantities. But we could not form our company that way, and bankers and others are not inclined to loan on British stock. If we were formed under the American law, statements would be issued showing earnings and the condition of the company. Besides, the methods of transferring stock under the British law is so crude and cumbersome as to be forbidding. Here stock is transferred by an indorsement. British stocks are transferred under conditions of so much red tape that the transfer sometimes takes two months. American capital is not inclined to take stock; the negotiation of which is so troublesome.

"There should be no reason why the many charterers here should not make the profits that now go to the foreign owner. American interests in time charters are enormous, but we are like tenants instead of being landlords. Little Norway, with her small population has a larger foreign-going merchant marine than has the United States—a source of large income to Norwegian owners. These vessels are nearly all built in England in British shipyards, and as Norway's trade is not large, they are engaged away from home, many of them between United States ports and the ports of other foreign countries such as the fruit carriers between New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Southern ports, and the West Indies and Central America.

"There is no reason why Americans should not derive the profits of such business, and for reasons which I have shown it would not be long before this country with its progressive manufacturing interests would build its vessels itself instead of continuing as Norway—a non-manufacturing country—in building outside."

HISTORY OF A FRATERNITY PIN.

Interesting Relic from the Field of the Battle of the Brandywine.

A fraternity pin, which was presented by William and Mary's College of Virginia in 1776, and is probably the oldest college fraternity pin in America, was found recently near the Brandywine Creek in Chester County, Penn., and is now in the possession of Joseph Brinton of Thornbury, Penn.

The battlefield where Gen. Washington was outmanoeuvred by Lord Howe 122 years ago, and where the young Lafayette was sorely wounded and only escaped capture by riding eighteen miles before receiving medical assistance, has been in the possession of the Brinton family for five generations and was the property of the great-grandfather of the present representative of the family at the time of the Revolution. Since then the family has acquired a great many relics, of which the pin, which was plowed up by a farmhand and sold by him for $5, is perhaps the most interesting, as it reveals the story of a young patriot who gave his life for his country only to lie forgotten and unknown for nearly a century and a quarter.

The pin is of the old watch-key shape familiar to college men as the insignia of Phi Beta Kappa. On one side it bears the name "John Graham," with the date of the founding of the fraternity—Dec. 6, 1776.

When the college authorities at Williamsburg were notified of the discovery of the pin an investigation was made which showed that a John Graham was graduated there and left to join the rebel army in January, 1777. He disappeared mysteriously about eight months later, and the finding of his pin on the battlefield of the Brandywine makes it almost certain that he was killed there. He was a very young man, unmarried, and had few relations living. His relatives searched for him for some time after his disappearance, but were forced to give him up as lost. These facts are all that can be learned about the owner of the pin. The Phi Beta Kappa Society has made several efforts to purchase the pin, but so far has been unsuccessful.

Mr. Brinton possesses many other relics of the Revolution, among which is a short sword, which was presented, shortly after the battle of the Brandywine, to his grandfather, then a boy of fifteen, by Lord Howe. According to the tradition handed down with the sword in the family the boy had been sent out to look for a herd of cows which had disappeared mysteriously.

The trail of the missing cows ran directly into the British camp, and the boy followed it. After wandering about for some time inquiring for the lost cows, he was brought before Lord Howe, and asked the British General for the missing cattle.

"Why, you little rebel," said Howe, "your cows have been eaten up long ago, but I'll give you a sword in place of them. Take it to your father and tell him Lord Howe gave it to you."

So young Brinton went home grieving over a few lost cows, but carrying with him a sword which his descendants would not sell for the price of a great many herds of cattle.

Succeeds to Husband's $1,200 Job.

The Queens County Board of Supervisors yesterday appointed Mrs. Margaret Conroy janitress of the County Court House buildings, at a salary of $1,200 per year. Mrs. Conroy's husband, Richard Conroy, who died recently, had been janitor of the Queens County Court House for twenty-five years.

A WEEK'S CHICAGO NEWS

Munificent Gifts to the University of Chicago.

DRAINAGE CANAL LITIGATION

Ordinance Introduced Providing that the City Charge Rental for Spaces Under Sidewalks.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—President Harper of the University of Chicago has again demonstrated his remarkable gifts as a money raiser by bringing in all but $315,000 of the sum necessary to secure the $2,000,000 proffered by Mr. Rockefeller. As the time in which he had to raise this money has been extended three months he feels certain that Mr. Rockefeller's gift will yet come to the university.

Among the donations announced at the convocation this week was one of $50,000 from Leon Mandel of this city, which will be used to build an assembly hall, something which the institution has long needed. Charles R. Crane gave $10,000 to found a Lectureship of Russian Literature, and Berthold Loewenthal gave $10,000 for the Joseph P. Loewenthal Chair of Chemistry. Mrs. Anne Hitchcock gave a two-hundred-thousand-dollar interest in a valuable piece of down-town property, and there were many gifts of large sums from persons named or anonymous, who did not specify to what the money should be applied. Marshall Field gave property worth $135,000 adjacent to the campus. There were also some magnificent gifts in the form of collections, one consisting of over 700,000 paleontological specimens.

There has been much criticism of President Harper from certain quarters for devoting his time to the work of inducing gifts which will tempt still larger ones from the great patron of the university, rather than to advancing the institution from an educational standpoint, but he asserts that for its age the university is doing magnificently as a place of learning, and that in the meanwhile he is laying a foundation which will enable it to be one of the greatest institutions of its kind in the world. At any rate, Mr. Rockefeller appears to approve of the President, for he has never countermanded any of the material plans of Dr. Harper, and on the other hand he has doubled and trebled his own gifts and encouraged others to give liberally of their means.

For the evident purpose of forestalling any further adverse litigation, the Trustees of the drainage canal turned the waters of Lake Michigan and, incidentally, those of the Chicago River into the big ditch last Tuesday, and the ice-laden waters of the stream began moving slowly down toward Lockport, at the other end. As the works at the Lockport end are not yet complete, the water is not allowed to go any further than that point at this time. Some of the engineers take an adverse view of this action, and think that it will be viewed as an evidence of weakness on the part of the Trustees, and may prejudice their case when the matter reaches Congress. But the water is filling up the big cut, and it will, as one of the Trustees said, "be a hard thing to bail it out." No serious fears are felt that the Trustees' action will prejudice their case at Washington.

Among the many plans proposed for raising the revenue necessary to relieve the city of its present financial embarrassment is one introduced in the shape of an ordinance which provides that the city shall take charge of all the space beneath the sidewalks and charge those now using it rental sufficient to bring in at least $500,000. It also provides that rental shall be charged for all space under streets and alleys now used for private purposes. This has been threatened before, but it has never been proposed in the form of an ordinance. Some firms, like the retail dealers on State Street, have built out cellar-doors and show windows which extend past the limits on the walks, but many hundreds of thousands of square feet of space underneath the walks and streets are used by private persons and firms without charge.

After a conference with his advisers, Mayor Harrison has concluded that it would not be a wise thing to ask the Governor to convene the Legislature for the purpose of authorizing a bond issue. Instead of that he proposes to have the city mandamus the County Clerk and take the chances on the courts compelling him to give the city more money. The question will be raised whether the County Clerk has given the city a fair apportionment of the money. He has given the other taxing bodies as much money as they received last year. The County Board gets $300,000 more. The city tax has been pared down one-third. The Drainage Board has already mandamused the Clerk for the same purpose. In its suit it demands the full percentage to which the law says the district is entitled. The city will ask to be made a party to the suit.

If the city fails to get the same amount of money which it had last year, the Mayor declares that a system of retrenchment will have to be begun which will mean a serious curtailing of expenditure in every department. The issuance of scrip will only be resorted to as a forlorn hope. If the banks will agree to a reasonable rate of discount in that event, it is thought that sufficient money can be raised in that way to carry on the Government. The Mayor hopes that political bodies, irrespective of party, will take action which will result in a revision of the powers of the State Board of Equalization, and take away from it the right to assess certain corporations.

The Committee on Suburban Housing recently appointed by the Improved Housing Association has been tracing the migration of those who make up the population of this city. In a report made by the committee, the causes which lead to the shifting of the centres of population, the changes in character of neighbors, and the crowding together in city districts of persons who could afford to live in the more open suburban districts, are all set forth. For the shifting of population four reasons are ascribed: First, the great and rapid accessions of population; second, the youth of the city and the consequent undeveloped desire for a settled abode on the part of the people; third, the gregariousness of the foreign element, which accounts for the flocking of a number of people in a certain direction; fourth, the increasing development of rapid transit facilities. According to this report, there has been formed as a result of this shifting a "dead belt," into which few families move, but out of which there is a constant movement. On the North Side this belt extends from the river to North Avenue; on the West Side to Centre Avenue, and on the South Side from Twelfth to Thirty-fifth Street.

R. B. P.

CHRISTIANITY AMONG YALE MEN

Sixty-seven Per Cent. of the Freshmen Church Members.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 6.—The Rev. Dr. McLane, a leading Congregational minister of this city, made an investigation of the number of professing Christians in the freshman class at Yale shortly after they assembled last Fall. He found that 67 per cent. of the students at Yale in the freshman class are church members. It was assumed from this report that the percentage is as high, if not higher, in the other classes.

These young men do not merely attend church, but are extending their religious proclivities toward helping the cause of Christianity within and without the bounds of the university. The students sustain several religious institutions.

To raise funds to carry out their plans the students are engaged in a systematic method of donating. To support the religious work each student who cares to pledges a certain amount to be paid monthly or weekly as his circumstances will allow. The fund is constantly kept at a snug figure.

Out of this fund $500 is paid each year toward the support of the Yale mission. This mission is located in Franklin Street, and was sorely needed. A committee from the University Young Men's Christian Association conducts meetings at the mission every day in the year.

From the fund mentioned $1,200 is sent each year to the support of a mission in Japan established several years ago.

The work of systematic giving was begun by the college Young Men's Christian Association leaders in 1897. The college Young Men's Christian Association, organizations of which there are two—one in the academic and one in the scientific department—are gaining in membership and the interest in the work is increasing.

Dwight Hall prayer meetings on Sunday evenings are largely attended. The meetings are short and addressed each week by a member of the Faculty or some outside minister.

D. M. WILLIAMS & CO.

Annual Sale

LADIES'

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

Embroideries
White Goods
Housekeeping Linens
Unlaundered Shirts

BEGINNING MONDAY, JAN. 8.

125TH STREET AND 3D AVENUE.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The following claim for extra pay for service during the Spanish war will be found of interest to Guardsmen in general who served in the volunteers: When Company K, Second Regiment, of Glens Falls was mustered out of the United States service, after the Spanish war, there was a difference of opinion between the Captain, now Major, Loyal L. Davis, and the Army Paymaster as to the amount due the men. The Paymaster decided against the claims of the privates and non-commissioned officers, but in order to get the matter settled finally Capt. Davis put in a claim to the War Department for the balance unpaid to Private Joseph A. Richardson, making it a test case. In due course of time this claim passed through the various official channels, and a few days ago Private Richardson received a check from the Government for $11.22.

Other members of Company K are now sending in similar claims. Claims will also be made by the other companies of the Second Regiment, which was mustered in from Troy, Cohoes, Schenectady, Hoosick Falls, Saratoga, Whitehall, and Glens Falls.

***

Major Gen. Roe has made some more important changes in his staff. It seems that Major David, who was detailed from the supernumerary list for duty on the staff of the General, was not selected to fill permanently the position of Inspector, made vacant by the appointment of Col. Hoffman as Adjutant General, but was detailed to assist in the Inspector's Department, and to perform such other duty as might be required. Gen. Roe has appointed Col. W. Carey Sanger, Assistant Inspector, to the position of Inspector, and Lieut. Col. William H. Chapin of the Sixty-fifth Regiment has been appointed Assistant Inspector. Both officers are well known and highly esteemed in the National Guard. Col. Sanger's record includes service as Major and Quartermaster of the Third Brigade, Jan. 4, 1886, and the same position in the Second Brigade, Oct., 5, 1887; Major and Inspector of the Second Brigade, Oct. 24, 1888; Major of the Thirteenth Regiment, Oct. 29, 1890; Assistant Chief of Artillery, March 3, 1893, and Lieutenant Colonel of the Two Hundred and Third New York Volunteers during the Spanish war. Col. Chapin joined the Sixty-fifth Regiment as a First Lieutenant in March, 1880, was appointed Adjutant in June, 1889; promoted Major in August, 1893, and resigned in May, 1894; appointed Adjutant in March, 1896, and was elected Lieutenant Colonel in January, 1892. During the Spanish war he served as Lieutenant Colonel of the Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers.

***

The proceedings at the annual convention of the National Guard Association of New York, to be held in Albany, will, it is expected, interest every Guardsman in the State, and those in charge are working hard to this end. The date of the convention has been changed to Feb. 8.

***

A professional boxer who was hired some time since by a certain regiment as athletic instructor found that the men of the command came up to him so fast and that a number of them proved so skillful that he found it necessary to throw up his job.

***

The Sixty-ninth Regiment has broken all records. During the past few months nineteen elections have been held without a row.

***

The following members of Company A, Seventh Regiment, have performed 100 per cent. of duty during the past drill season: Capt. Townsend, Sergts. Scriven, Roosevelt, Fiske, and Hook; Corps. Swinnerton, Budenbach, Nalsawald, Bullwinkle, and Morgan, and Privates Dickson, Green, Geoghegan, Hopkins, Hull, Lockwood, Minor, Muller, Osborne, Quackburner, Sands, Thomas, Paepke, Schenck, Wilson, Wightman, and Curnen.

***

Col. Bates of the Seventy-first Regiment has decided upon Tuesday evening, Jan. 23, as the date when Gen. H. S. Hawkins, United States Army, will review the regiment. One of the interesting ceremonies of the evening will be the presentation of the colors which the Seventy-first carried during the campaign against the Spanish in Cuba to the Regimental Veteran Association. A reception will follow the military ceremony.

***

In rifle practice at Creedmoor the past season the Seventy-first Regiment has made one of the best records in its history. This result is very largely due to the efforts of Capt. A. S. Williams, under whose supervision the shooting was done. The banner companies are D and B. In the aggregate 56 sharpshooters have qualified, against 35 last year, and this season there are seventeen experts, against 16 in 1898; 533 marksmen qualified this season. The result in detail is as follows:

	Marksmen.	Sharpshooters.	Experts.
Field and staff	11	1	0
Non-commissioned staff	12	2	0
Company A	47	6	1
Company B	58	10	3
Company C	55	4	1
Company D	86	11	4
Company E	44	6	3
Company F	46	2	1
Company G	49	6	1
Company H	41	4	1
Company I	41	2	1
Company K	34	2	1
Hospital Corps	9	0	0
Total	533	56	17

The above record is the best of any of the regiments that served in the volunteers.

***

Quite a number of members of the Twelfth who held commissions in the United States Volunteers in the Spanish war are still holding

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES

UNIT AND STANDARD.

The speech which Senator ALDRICH made day before yesterday on the Currency bill proposed by the Senate Finance Committee as a substitute for that of the House of Representatives was able and cogent. We commend especially to the misinformed editors and politicians who have been insisting that the gold standard needs yet to be established by legislation, the Senator's explicit declaration that "the act of Feb. 12, 1873, made the gold dollar the sole unit of value;" and that the purpose of the present bill is to declare "anew" that gold is the monetary standard of the United States. The amount of nonsense that has been uttered in contradiction of these facts is little flattering to the intelligence of our people.—The Sun.

A unit is handy for reckoning. A standard is necessary for appraising.

If Senator ALDRICH had gold money in his trousers pocket, silver money in his coat pocket, and paper money in his waistcoat pocket, the unit measure of our currency would, for purposes of enumeration, be perfectly applicable to all three. It would satisfactorily answer the question, How many dollars are there of each kind?

The unit measure does not answer the question, What are these dollars worth, respectively? For that the standard measure must be applied, the measure of value. There is one standard measure of value the world over. It is gold. Even the silver countries, with their units of value reckoned in taels, pesos, rupees, and Mexican dollars, habitually, even if unconsciously, refer to the gold standard measure in estimating the value of their commodities. The daily quotations of the gold premium in the silver standard countries proves that their silver unit is not a final measure or standard of value.

If the Rhode Island Senator turns to the Federal Statutes he will, to be sure, discover that the act of 1873 makes the gold dollar "the unit of value." But he will discover, also, that the act of February, 1878, is entitled "An act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar;" and that the Sherman act of 1890 directs the Secretary of the Treasury to coin silver bullion "into standard silver dollars." His confusion of mind will be further increased by the language of the repeal act of 1893, which declares it to be the policy of the United States "to continue the use of both gold and silver as standard money." Plainly, here are two standards, the one fixed and serviceable, the other fluctuating, delusive, and worthless. Solid ground is reached only in the declaration of the act of 1890 declaring it to be "the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other." That puts the faith and credit of the Government behind each silver and paper dollar in the Senator's pockets. The gold dollars need no backing. They will take care of themselves.

A good many of the lifelong friends of sound money agree with the recent converts that the gold standard has existed in this country since the enactment of the act of 1873. The fact that this position is widely disputed and that the matter is under discussion shows that there is doubt about it. It can be removed only by an explicit and unmistakable statutory declaration establishing the gold standard. Neither the doubt nor the danger can be removed by saying that anybody who differs from you about it must be an idiot.

A GLANCE AT THE TREASURY STATEMENT

The United States Treasury issues daily a statement of its condition at the close of business on the previous day. To this is added a statement of the receipts and expenditures for that day, for the current month up to and including that day, and for the expired portion of the fiscal year—that is, for the year for which the annual appropriations are made, which begins on the first day of July. It is, therefore, quite within the reach of the taxpayer, who is a sort of silent partner in the business of the Treasury, supplying means for its transactions but having only a limited and indirect influence on its management, to know from day to day in a general way how much money is coming into the Treasury and from what sources, how much is going out and for what purposes, and how much remains and of what kinds. Probably very few men follow all these details attentively, but they are all of them extremely interesting, and those that relate to the actual stock of money, its nature and its incoming and outgoing, are often very important elements in the larger calculations of business men.

The statement for the close of the calendar year, which was printed in our ANNUAL FINANCIAL REVIEW, affords a particularly interesting study. The first thing that strikes the reader is the very large amount of money in the Treasury and the very small proportion of it that is in the forms of currency to which we are accustomed in the exchanges of daily business life. We find that the actual "available cash balance, including the gold reserve," is, in round numbers, $300,000,000. When we examine the various items that yield this net amount we find that, in the first place, there is in the Treasury nearly $400,000,000 of gold coin and gold bullion, in the proportion of about five-eighths of coin and three-eighths of bullion. Against this there are outstanding some $186,000,000 of gold certificates, of which the Treasury itself holds some $27,000,000, leaving the net amount of gold at $239,000,000. In other words, the Treasury has fully four-fifths of its available cash balance in gold. Of what is generally known as the paper money of the country the Treasury has less than $17,000,000 in greenbacks, about $6,000,000 in silver certificates, $4,000,000 in National bank-notes, and less than $1,000,000 in Treasury notes of 1890. The item of standard silver dollars is peculiarly curious. Of these there have been coined in all $405,279,020, but the certificates issued against them amount to $395,303,520, leaving a little less than $10,000,000 of them in the Treasury.

The cause of this low balance of the money used in daily exchanges is, of course, the need for this sort of money outside of the Treasury, for though the taxpayer has no choice as to whether he will pay his dues to the Treasury or not he has a wide choice as to the particular kind of money he will pay in. In the past he has invariably paid in the form of money in which he had the least confidence. As late as 1893 and 1894 he paid in the Treasury notes of 1890 and previously he paid in silver dollars or in the certificates representing them. Now he has equal confidence in all, and he pays in that form of money which is least convenient in his business. The forms that he was accustomed to "shove on" into the Treasury, very much as he paid out his smooth quarters first, he now retains and finds advantage in doing so. This state of things throws a good deal of light on the safe use of money based on credit in whole or in part, as were the silver dollars. They can be kept at par so long as their volume is strictly limited to the amount actually required in the daily exchanges of business. It was on this principle that Mr. FAIRCHILD, when he was Secretary of the Treasury, proposed that the coinage of silver dollars under the Bland act should be suspended so soon as they began to accumulate in the Treasury. Had that simple plan been adopted the country would have been saved an enormous amount of confusion and loss.

If we turn from the cash on hand to the statement of receipts and expenditures, we find that so far in the fiscal year everything is going smoothly for the Treasury. The income for the past six months has been from all sources $283,034,181, and the outgo has been only $262,052,000, leaving the comfortable surplus of over $20,000,000 for the half year. This is due to the unexpected yield of both the customs taxes and the internal revenue taxes, the former having increased some $18,000,000 and the latter some $15,000,000 over the corresponding period of last year. But while this is comfortable for the officers of the Treasury it is not permanently desirable for the country, and we have no doubt that it would give Mr. GAGE great satisfaction if he could see the income, and the outgo as well, sharply reduced.

THE PROGRESSIVE STORY OF THE RACE.

The geologist poking about among the boulders or the botanist bending with his microscope over a weed gets no impression of the beauty of the landscape. If you give your time to the study of brush strokes, pigments, and the weave of the canvas, the meaning of the painter's composition escapes you altogether. A knowledge of the facts that GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS spoke four languages and that WALLENSTEIN was gloomy and superstitious does not constitute a sufficient basis for an ethical judgment of the Thirty Years' War.

The bearing of these observations, which lies in their application, will be made clear to the thoughtful by a study of this compact, masterly, illuminating and co-ordinated judgment of certain events in the past and contemporaneous history of the world:

"The River War" was not merely the overwhelming of certain picturesque barbarians in the Middle Nile Valley, it was a logical and an important incident in the progressive story of our race. The British occupation and control of Egypt, the Anglo-Egyptian reconquest of the Soudan, the stand against a French station at Fashoda, the insistence that the British sphere of influence must include the Bahr El Ghazal, the British occupation of Uganda, and of all of the old Egyptian provinces of the Equator, the dashing capture of Rhodesia, the slow development of the South African colonies into English States, and, finally, the war with the Boers, all these are part of one great movement. This movement is centuries old. It has its vicissitudes, but it is the most persistent political phenomenon now visible to mankind. It is the forward movement of the men born to speak the English tongue.

The passage we quote is the opening paragraph of a review of WINSTON SPENCER CHURCHILL'S "River War," published in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW yesterday. It is from the pen of Col. HENRY G. PROUT. In reading it you breathe the air of the mountain tops. It takes you up where, if you have the eyes, you can trace the broad stream of history winding down its valley from the head waters; you no longer have to judge its direction from one reach, or its volume from a single pool or noisy cataract.

In forming a judgment of the Boer war and making an award of sympathies between the combatants it is, to an enlightened mind, quite irrelevant whether your ancestors came over in the Goede Vrouw and bartered gin for peltries with the Indians at Fort Orange, or landed at Plymouth Rock and broke the monotony of an Algonquin Winter in Massachusetts with their flintlocks and long prayers. Even if Westmeath or Tipperary was the ancient seat of your line, there are other sentiments than hatred of the Sassenach which it would become a reasoning mind to entertain. Nor is it enough to know that PAUL KRUEGER is pious and that his country and the Orange Free State are called republics.

The fundamental guiding principle is clearly pointed out in Col. PROUT'S article. "This movement is centuries old. It is the forward movement of the men born to speak the English tongue."

Are you for it or against it?

THE RESCUED PRISONERS.

It cannot be said of LAWTON, as it was said of HAMPDEN, that "this deceased Colonel has left none his like behind him." It is the tradition and spirit of the United States Army that LAWTON embodied. These are embodied also in his survivors. The exploit of Col. HARE in running down the custodians of American prisoners of war and releasing their captives is evidently one of which any man who ever wore the uniform of the army might be proud.

It has been evident throughout our campaign in Luzon that no training could have been better for the work our army has had to do than that which its officers have received in "Indian fighting." The work they have had was work with which they were already familiar. The greater number of the Filipinos was offset by the superior formidableness of the Indian, taken individually. Col. HARE had his training in this best of all possible schools. The French used to say that Algeria was worth more than it cost them on account of the post-graduate course which the small wars that were always going on there furnished to their officers. Certainly that is true of our Indian wars, although the "practice" is likely henceforth to be lost from a failure of subjects. But it was in this school that Col. HARE took his finishing course. His country has now got the benefit of it. The chase of the Filipinos who had the prisoners in charge must have been an awful ordeal for the pursuers. Since officers of the army are not given to recounting their adventures on paper, except through the dry medium of official reports, from which little or nothing of human interest is allowed to escape, we shall not know how awful it was until they return and tell their experiences in conversation. But it must at least be evident to everybody that the rescue of these prisoners has been a very notable feat of arms.

It must be evident also that organized resistance in Luzon is already almost a thing of the past, and that our problems there are henceforth much more political than military. How could it be otherwise? The current number of Harper's Weekly gives two pages of portraits of the military leaders of the insurrection, which ought to be looked at and pondered by all the anti-imperialists. The Generals are all striplings or hobbledehoys, and all immensely conscious of their uniforms. In fact, the uniform seems to be as main an ingredient in their choice of the profession of arms as the gold whistle was in AGUINALDO'S dreams of a dictatorship. To contrast these likenesses of them with the portraits of LAWTON in the same issue is to be reminded anew that "the wolf does not count the sheep."

THE TRAFFIC IN FIFTH AVENUE.

It is to be hoped that Mr. GUGGENHEIMER will not allow to languish the excellent resolution which he introduced into the Municipal Assembly for regulating the traffic of Fifth Avenue. There is really only one side to the question raised by the proposal. If the public opinion of the city could be fairly brought to bear upon the question, it would be settled at once. As things now are, there may be some municipal legislators from the outlying boroughs who imagine that there is some political capital to be made by playing the demagogue on the question and pretending that a reservation of one avenue out of a dozen for the benefit of the great majority of those who use it is "class legislation." In fact, as we have shown, it is "class legislation" to allow a minority of truck and wagon drivers to obstruct Fifth Avenue, when they themselves could move much faster and carry on their own business much better by taking an avenue less crowded than that to the congestion of which they so greatly and inexcusably contribute.

This is the view that has been taken by some of the most important of the brewers whose wagons have been among the most serious obstruction. They have voluntarily ordered their drivers to keep off Fifth Avenue during the crowded hours. If this good example were followed by all the owners of delivery wagons, the question would settle itself. An appeal to such owners would probably be successful.

There is another matter to which the attention of owners of delivery wagons may properly be called. That is the fact that many of them habitually threaten the public safety, if they do not violate a specific ordinance, by putting their vehicles in charge of incompetent and reckless drivers, often small boys. Nothing is more common than to see a horse and wagon standing loose before a door, without even a hitching weight attached to the horse, while the driver is delivering goods inside. A fatal accident occurred not long ago through one of the runaways which such a practice invites. It is not too much to say that the delivery wagon is one of the chief terrors of all our streets, as well as one of the chief obstructions of Fifth Avenue. It is high time that it should be subjected to much stricter regulation.

The ineradicable tendency of human beings to "put their heads together and talk about the weather" is amply justified by the experience of the people of New York so far in this remarkable Winter. Doubtless there are meteorologists in plenty armed with records and statistics, thermometric and barometric, to confound us in our assertion that there is anything at all remarkable in the weather we are enjoying as compared with the weather of other years. But their evidence is not of the slightest interest. What every healthy human creature in this neighborhood is remarking is remarkable, and you can't get away from it. It exists and the enjoyment of it exists, and every drop of coursing blood in the veins testifies to it. If any one is inclined to dispute about it that only adds to the fervor of the discussion. A Winter in which golf and wheeling alternate for weeks together with skating, and, now and then, in favored spots, with coasting, and in which even the semi-dormant citizen who takes his sunshine and his ozone in the most perfect attainable quiet, cannot escape stimulus, is a Winter to be glad of and thankful for. Of course there are in store for us frosts and fogs and snows and rains and ice, but the time in which they can worry us will be short. For the present we can think of them with cheerful incredulity.

The case of HOWE against SKINNER, which has been occupying the attention of Judge TRUAX'S court for several days, is one of a class which undoubtedly ministers to the enjoyment of all those not immediately concerned in it. Their enjoyment may be even heightened, according to the cynical observation of LA ROCHEFOUCAULD, by the sufferings of the parties to the controversies, of whom at least one is not in court of his own volition. Also, it is of indubitable interest to see a respectable household turned upside down and inside out by the judicial Asmodeus, an interest which our esteemed yellow contemporaries occasionally cultivate by undertaking to do the overturning themselves without waiting for the law. Although the verdict of the jury has not yet been "given out," it has been rendered, and the case is by that fact, we suppose, "released" for the comments of a cold and heartless world. We have no intention of availing ourselves of the release to comment upon the merits of the case. We may, however, remark that if a young woman whose capital of accomplishments appears to consist of that proficiency in music and in modern languages which all finishing schools profess to impart is entitled to recover, for the use of these accomplishments, at the rate of $6,000 a year, having already received free board and lodging, there ought to be no further complaint of a want of employment for women. A verdict for the full amount of the plaintiff's claim ought to settle that question forever for young women who have rich and childless acquaintances.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Little perspicuity is required to discover the real object of Senator MITCHELL'S bill, introduced at Albany on Wednesday, to create a County of Bronx. Somebody has seen in this scheme the possibility of a lot of new offices more or less well remunerated, and nothing else was needed to win for it the enthusiastic support of the not inconsiderable number of patriots who know from personal experience that there are not at present offices enough to go around. Of course the Bronx statesmen are careful to explain that they do not desire separation from New York City, the rich and generous mother of adopted children with taxes for her to pay and improvements for her to make. No attention is given to the fact that the division of the city by county lines is already a source of frequent embarrassment and unnecessary expense. A further division of the same sort would increase both, but what of that, when it would also provide some more salaried positions?

—President ANGELL of the University of Michigan says in his annual report that the number of women in the institution last year was 674, or about one-fifth the number of men. In the literary department of the university, however, 44 per cent. of the students were women. And President ANGELL notes the interesting fact that more than one-half of the students who were graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, for which work in both Latin and Greek is required, and of those graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, for which work in Latin is required, belong to the hitherto less scholarly sex. On the other hand, of the fifty-three students graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Letters, for which neither Latin nor Greek is asked, only twenty-two were women. There is nothing to cause surprise in these figures. The girls who go to college, whether in Michigan or elsewhere, are both able and willing to undertake the tasks supposed to be most difficult, and their success in performing them may bear to much of the existing antipathy to coeducation the direct and simple relation of cause to effect.

—Full agreement is expressed by The Boston Transcript with our statement that the Boston City Council was censurable, not because it had denounced the British and praised the Boers, but because it meddled with a matter on which it had no right to formulate an official opinion. The Transcript declares, however, that our censure was too comprehensive. "The City Council," it says, "consists of the Board of Aldermen and the Common Council. We believe the former did not consider the moral aspects of the South African struggle as coming within the proper scope of its functions. It was only the Common Council, or kindergarten branch, that undertook to settle that great question. It considers itself competent to settle any great question. In fact, the greater the question the better it likes it, and the more it chorties over its decisions." Oh, well, it doesn't make much difference, and the undeserved criticism can be applied on some other count. Doubtless the Boston Councilmen go wrong often enough to prevent any waste of blame. Even The Transcript doesn't seem to be quite sure which branch of its local Legislature wasted time in meddlesome folly, and the chances are that we did no serious injustice. New York, too, has a double-barreled nuisance of the same sort, and though one-half of it is a little better than, or not quite so bad as, the other, a stone thrown in the general direction of the City Hall can usually be trusted to guide itself aright.

The Danger of Gas.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Of late there have been numerous instances reported in the daily papers of persons asphyxiated by gas. These statements are usually accompanied by suggestions of carelessnes or of an intention to commit suicide on the part of the persons affected. In particular, the papers of to-day all contain accounts of eleven persons overcome in this borough, two of whom are in danger of dying.

I feel it my duty, therefore, to lay before you an incident which occurred in my own experience. About three weeks ago, upon retiring, two gas jets were left burning at my residence, turned down slightly, so that the light was moderately dim, but the flame left was still large enough to maintain itself in case of any draught of air. In the morning both lights were out, and the gas was turned on in the same way as it had been left the previous evening. Upon sending to the company for an explanation, the meter was changed, but even since this time I have noticed a most decided flicker at times when the gas is turned down. It seems to me that this may explain the occurrences above referred to. It occurs to me that it may be possible that during the night a change of pressure takes place sufficient to put out the gas, and then, upon restoration of the pressure, the light being out, the gas escapes into the room. To my mind, the subject is one well worthy of consideration, as it presents a positive danger to every family using gas for illuminating purposes. MANHATTAN.

New York, Jan. 4, 1900.

TYPEWRITTEN PRIVATE LETTERS

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On various occasions recently THE TIMES, with its happy faculty of feeling the pulse of the public to diagnose its needs, has called attention in its columns to the unfortunate prejudice against the use of typewritten letters for private correspondence, with a reasonable plea for the removal of a ban which adds so largely to the constantly increasing burden of a busy man's up-to-date correspondence.

At the same time a suggestion is offered that the use of some accepted word in the place of the business "dictated," to be recognized as meaning "autograph letter," would smooth away difficulty in the cases of those who really do their own typewriting, but are limited in its use by the demands of courtesy.

An eminent oculist further strengthens the contention by the published opinion that the personal use of the typewriter entirely in composing by those of large correspondence would for reasons given be of invaluable aid in saving the eyes.

With these points admitted, it would be well for us to inquire if both writers and recipients are not really separated unconsciously by a mere thin crust of prejudice that is bound in time to break through of its own weight, so that the only question, after all, is how to hasten the relief.

The fact reveals itself that just two difficulties stand in the way of a speedy remedy. If, as suggested by THE TIMES'S editor, the supposed obnoxious third party could be eliminated and some word be substituted for "dictated," as "personally printed," or its abbreviation, "P. P.," or other equivalent to convey such assurance, the first objection would be largely done away with. The second, however, is harder to combat, being a deep-rooted aversion to the idea of "printing" as a medium of personal thought transference.

In a friendly letter the use of an amanuensis might be tolerated; the "pictorial effect" (thank the experts for the phrase) of the chirography being presumptive evidence of individual time and handiwork bestowed; but to be put off, as it were, with a newspaper clipping as expressing the sentiments of the sender, argues to many minds a brevity of consideration—hence a lack of deference—distasteful at first thought.

And yet a little reasoning will show a radical difference between typewriting and printing which ought to reconcile us to the acceptance of the former as the twin of handwriting. It has been held by courts in the United States "that impressions made on paper with a typewriter are written, not printed." The postal authorities also give it the status of handwriting and fix its rate of postage accordingly.

And now three Judges over in New Jersey have clinched the matter by declaring that it is no printing at all, but the most barefaced kind of writing. "Take it away," they cried to the attorney, as he tried to slip the typewritten briefs upon their desks. "We will none of it; it hurts our eyes; there is no warrant in law for it, anyway, and we shall not even look at those briefs until they are presented in printed shape." And the printer chuckled as he pocketed his $200, as one who had come into his own again; and the Judges ruled for once to suit themselves; the attorney made himself good somehow; and the poor client's pitifully thin pocketbook was the Clearing House where it was all straightened out.

So we might as well be reasonable and graciously yield a point which we must perforce concede a little later on. Over and over again does the history of social usage show instances of such evolution as might best be expressed by that quotation which was so nearly worn out in the currency debate last week, (could I but be allowed to patch it up and use it once more): "We first abhor, then endure, and then embrace." Not beyond the memory of the living was the use of an abbreviation for an announcement on a calling card an offense to good taste; as I note by a yellowed card at hand, which yet dates back nearly to the time when they still prayed in church for those who were going down to the sea in ships.

In this case, wherein a "genteel" young lady took leave of her friends, the contraction was all in her own personality, as may be seen in the modestly minute script of the name, "L. L. D. Dix." engraved faintly in the middle, while from the lower left corner starts boldly the legend, "Pour Prendre Congé." The last part of our proposition seems proved as I run over a package of sample visiting cards sent from a fashionable stationers of to-day, and chance upon that of the above-mentioned lady's grand-niece of the same name, by which I see that modern expansion now controls the personality, and "Miss Laura Louisa De Lancy Dix" stretches quite across the pasteboard in bold roman lettering, while unobtrusively down in its corner "P. p. c." explains itself.

But bear in mind that in the days of the first happening no one had yet been assured even in a business way that everything was "O. K." And no man then on earth had ever been bidden to a friend's funeral at "1 P. M. sharp!"

This same roman lettering, moreover, is another proof of elastic powers of adaptability. For two years it hung fire, unaccepted. "Like nothing but printing," it was said; "just like the headlines in a newspaper." And then a society stationer bethought himself to good purpose, and fixed the price of a "roman letter" plate at $6.85, as against $1.75 for "plain script." That settled it! We all knew what was correct thereafter. It is true that I must with pain agree with my friend who took my advice, when he reproachfully tells me that, owing to the way his name is built, it looks like nothing else but "Died in Hoboken," (as though he had migrated with the trusts to the "Orange Free State,") and that for one hundred times will he need to hand out his own obituary notice with a misery for which the extra $5.10 is no compensation.

It seems to me the remedy sought lies with the class for whom your editorial plea is made, and that opposition is now ready to crumble away before a tactful persistence in the use of a convenience that ought to give additional relief to those overburdened with correspondence. Heroic measures on the part of letter writers would doubtless bring about a gracious acceptance of the situation by the other side. The wished-for concession may be ready and waiting.

New York, Dec. 28, 1899. X. Y.

PRESIDENT KELLER'S SPEECH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to thank you for the report given in THE TIMES of the speech of President John W. Keller of the Department of Public Charities at the Seventh Assembly District meeting of the Tammany organization. This little speech is the most amusing of any I have read for a long time. Coming from a Tammany politician and office holder, it reminded me of the old saying, "Satan reproving sin." Mr. Keller referred to England as stretching her hands across the sea only for gold and diamonds. If that is so, why does he complain? Did not Mr. Croker assert that the motto of Tammany was "To the victor belongs the spoils"? Did he not say that Tammany leaders were looking after the interests of their own pockets first, and last, and all the time? Has it not been proved, time and again, that Tammany politicians are more greedy for gold and greenbacks than they are interested in public morality, honest government, or the welfare of the people at large? "Hands across the sea!" "Gold and diamonds!" Mr. Keller must either be a humorist or an expert in sarcasm. Why, Mr. Editor, every honest citizen of New York knows that there is more avaricious greed in the Tammany Hall organization, in proportion to their numbers, than is to be found in the entire Government and aristocracy of all England.

There are just two classes of readers, those who read for edification and those who read for pastime. Mr. Keller's speech will certainly fail to edify any of those who heard it or read it, but he is to be congratulated on the excellent pastime which he has afforded to the numerous readers of THE TIMES and other newspapers.

New York, Jan. 5, 1900. M. R. B.

ON RETURNING LOST PROPERTY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I became very much interested in the news item in to-day's issue headed "Thinks Honesty Doesn't Pay."

The right of reward for a service rendered is a fundamental law of social order. In the return of Mr. Smith's ring Mr. Stieglitz rendered a service and was entitled to pay which should be commensurate with the service. A man who returns a "find"—something that was really lost—renders just as much a service as a detective in searching up the article or a lawyer who recovers wealth to the rightful owner. Reward for the return of lost goods should not be loked upon as a bounty, unless it be above an amount commensurate with the service rendered. The detective, the lawyer, and the physician all charge for their services, and the right of charge is deemed legitimate. Now, the fact that the finder of goods has the goods in his possession by virtue of the finding, and is morally bound to yield up that which is another's does not in the least destroy the equally forceful fact that in so doing he renders a service; neither does it free the loser form the morally bounden duty of paying for that service—and anything less than a return in reasonable proportion to the service is not pay.

The physician is morally bound to render service to him whose life is in jeopardy. But that is the physician's business—livelihood, some say. Yes, but the fact that I am a weather prophet does not invalidate my claim to reward when I help to unload the cargo of a ship.

Now to the case at hand: The ring is valued at $75. Stieglitz asked $10, which was perhaps asking too much—13 1-3 per cent. of the value; on the other hand Smith's offer was too small—$2, only 2 2-3 per cent. of the value of the ring; $4.50, which is 6 per cent. of the value, would have been a reasonable amount. But no one could blame Stieglitz for expecting so much, in view of the fact that Smith advertised a "large reward."

Smith's proceeding in calling up the police and charging Stieglitz and his friend with burglary was an outrage against them and decency. The men were at his house; he knew who they were, and could therefore recoved his ring through due process of law. Such dealings as his encourage dishonesty. The "large reward" was only a sham, a trap. But let Stieglitz know, despite all this injustice to him, that honesty does pay.

In conclusion, I have often thought, and take this opportunity to express it, that there should be some legislative enactment declaring the return of lost goods a service entitling the performer of such service to a reward equal to so much per centum of the returned wealth. Anything given above this legal requirement would be considered a bonus. GEORGE F. MILLER.

Brooklyn, Jan. 5, 1900.

A "BACKBITING CONFERENCE."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Administration seems to be having as much trouble with Schley as the late Mr. Macbeth had with the ghost of the departed Banquo. There is no record that Banquo's ghost worried itself about what Macbeth was doing, and the parallel seems to hold even at this late day. Having made the tactical mistake of recommending Schley for promotion for distinguished gallantry in a battle where his ship was hit oftener than all the others together and Sampson for distinguished gallantry in a battle in which he had no part, and both under a statute covering only actual presence and gallantry in battle, the Administration is now seeking to discredit Schley with the American people. Hence, insinuations of "reprehensible conduct," &c., all without tangible basis in fact. The effort, or rather that on the surface, is to get Schley to ask for a court of inquiry. If one may judge of the composition of a court appointed by the present Administration for that purpose from what is reported to have been done at the recent conference of civil and naval officers in Washington, Schley does well not to trust his reputation to such a court. Courts have been "organized to convict" ere this in this land of liberty, (Commodore Uriah P. Levy, Gen. Fitz John Porter.) The conference agreed, so it said, that no one against whom the charge of "reprehensible conduct" remained without explanation satisfactory to a court of inquiry—mayhap "organized to convict"—should ever be made a Vice Admiral. There is something delightfully vague and indefinite about that charge of "reprehensible conduct" anyway; was it being in the right place at the right time while the official favorite happened to be in the wrong place? Anyway, it was an unlucky wight who nipped that scheme in the bud by bringing up the ex post facto clause of the Constitution and so spoiling a fine opera bouffe situation in posse.

Then look at the extreme fairness of waiting until Schley is reported to have arrived at Montevideo with his flagship before holding that conference. Schley is absent, and the absent are always in the wrong, says the proverb. Schley's back is turned, and the conference is held and his reputation is picked to pieces by all, with one honorable exception. All last Summer and Fall Schley was in the United States, and could have attended at any conference on the subject and have defended himself from the charge of "reprehensible conduct"—said to have been made by the only Captain who found the solitude of a conning tower congenial during the battle—but his presence might, and doubtless would, have been decidedly inconvenient to those who find backbiting more to their taste than standing up and taking it, so he is first packed off to South America, where the mails are slow in arriving, say, five weeks or more from New York City. War heroes are decidedly inconvenient to the politician at times, and there is an election next November. But people have been known to overreach themselves ere this, and it may well happen that the covert attempt to discredit Schley in the eyes of the American people may have results even more distasteful to some officials than making him a Vice Admiral with a dozen "unexplained" charges of "reprehensible conduct" hanging over his head would be.

A PLAIN AMERICAN.

New York, Jan. 5, 1900.

LONGEVITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a paper of yesterday, under the heading "Old Records of Long Lives," after giving the ages of Old Parr, Henry Jenkins, and a few others, it gives "Martha Rorke, who died at the age of 133 in 1840," ending with: "Some others there are who got well past the century mark, but not beyond the age of 125."

Glamorganshire, South Wales, affords many instances of ages exceeding 125, of which a few extracts may be interesting:

"Ienan, the son of Rhys Brydydd, or Rhys the Poet, of Llanharan, had a son called Thomas, the son of Ienan, the son of Rhys, and commonly he was called Ywm Ivan Prys. He was put in prison in the Castle of Oynfig by Sir Mathew Cradock, (for his Lollardism;) after this Sir Mathew gave him his freedom, and put land under his management in some place in that neighborhood; and after this he lived at Margam, and after that at Llangynwyd, and in his old age he came to live at Llandiwg, and ended his days at Margam. He was a good domestic poet and maker of songs; but on account of his being of the new faith he had many against him and was hated very much; he lived to a great age, for he said in a rhyme as follows:

"Un mil chwech cant yn gywrain,
Aphedair blwydd yn gyfain
Dechreu Ionor, cyfrif teg,
Wyf gant a deg ar hugain."

"In one thousand six hundred exactly,
And four years complete,
The beginning of January, (fair computation,)
I am one hundred and thirty."—Iolo Mss.

(Out of the book of Mr. Lewys of Penllyn:)

William Edwards, Aged 108.—"An extraordinary instance of longevity is connected with this place, (Caeran.) On the further side of the dingle, immediately to the east of Caeran Church, appear some vestiges of a house, garden, and orchard, where local tradition says an 'Old Man,' named William Edwards, lived to an extraordinary extension of human existence, having witnessed the entire duration of the sixteenth century and nearly seventy years of the seventeenth. The site of his residence is still called by the surrounding natives 'Ty yr Hen Ddyn,' or the 'Old Man's House.' Many years ago a tombstone inscribed to his memory was to be seen in this church under the south window. Without giving an account of the rubbing, &c., (Malkin's 'Scenery of South Wales,' Volume II., Page 548,) and a diagram of the slab, the following is one of its inscriptions, in capital letters around it:

"'Heare Lieth The Body of William Edwards of The Cairey Who Departed This Life February Anno Domini 1688 Annoque Aetatis Sui 168.'"

Ivan Yorath, Aged 180.—"But a much more extraordinary instance of longevity is recorded in an old parish register of Lanmaes juxta Lantwit Major, where the following entry appears: 'Ivan Yorath buried a saterdaye the XVII. daye of July anno doni 1621 et anno Regni regis vicesimo primo annoq aetatis circa 180, he was a soldier in the fighte of Boswoorthe and lived at Lantwit Major, and he lived muche by ishing.' There are other very remarkable ages recorded in this register of Lanmaes, but Ivan Yorath's, being the greatest, as well as the best supported by circumstances, is the only one selected here. (See Malkin's 'Scenery of South Wales,' Volume II., Page 545, for numerous instances of longevity, supplied among other extensive contributions to that interesting work by Edward Williams.)"—Jolo Mss.

Edward Williams, above named, was an eminent antiquary and poet, who is better known by his bardic appellation of Iolo Morganwg. From his collection of documents was compiled the important and invaluable "Myvyrian Archaiolog of Wales," printed in London in 1801, in three volumes, which was jointly edited by Owen Jones, Dr. Owen Pughe, and himself, and the elaborate historical preface and review of ancient Welsh manuscripts was written by him.

A volume containing selections from his collection was printed by the Welsh Mss. Society in 1849, entitled "Jolo Manuscripts." His life closed on the 18th of December, 1826, he having reached the advanced age of eighty-one.

ANEURIN JONES.

New York, Jan. 1, 1900.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE AND DOG SENSE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The inclosed verses, which have recently come into my possession, may interest those of your readers who, like myself, read with both interest and amusement a recent paragraph on the remarkable intelligence reported of a dog named Leo, and the attempt of one of your correspondents to deduce from it the reasonableness of certain claims of the Christian Scientists. I do not think the author of the verses ever heard of Leo or of your correspondent; the aptness is entirely accidental.

Brooklyn, Jan. 2, 1900. E. HUTSON.

THE APOTHECARY'S TALE.

I will not leave you in the dark;
My little doggie's name is Spark;
He has a queer Peruvian bark
For any insolent remark.
He knows my drugs as well as I,
Of arsenic is monstrous shy,
To see lobella makes him cry,
And if I but to him say, "Hie!"
Straightway he barks, "Oscyamus,"
As if to say, "Oh! die I mus',
If henbane is to be my bean;
Pythagoras was right, I ween,
That time he said, 'Of beans beware!'"
O, yes! my dog's beyond compare,
And if you'll tell the folks who read
The thoughts in mind, 'tis they'll give heed
To what I say about my dog;
They know, most spirits live incog.

C. W. H.

THE MUNICIPAL ART COMMISSION

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me that Mr. O'Donovan's letter in your issue of this morning calls for a brief reply, as one statement in it is likely to mislead.

The Municipal Art Commission, it may be presumed, contains the best available expert opinion of the city, as a majority of its members are appointed from a list prepared by the Fine Arts Federation of New York. This federation consists of representatives appointed as such by the eleven leading art societies of the city. The Society of Landscape Architects is not a member of the Fine Arts Federation. This society had in June last only seven members, of whom but a minority are known even to those interested in the subject. Consequently Mr. O'Donovan would seem to be overstating the case when he calls it "the most competent authority."

The above is written without any desire to contradict Mr. O'Donovan's arguments on the subject of the proposed site for the monument, or to discredit a society which has, no doubt, its function in the world, even if it be not "the most competent authority," but solely in the performance of what I conceive to be the duty of every art-loving citizen to uphold the hands of the Municipal Art Commission whenever it is possible against all attacks. No one who is acquainted with the long-continued struggle to obtain such a commission for this city will witness unmoved any attack upon it which can be avoided, more especially one which is based upon a misstatement.

EDWARD HAMILTON BELL.

New York, Jan. 4, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Had a Variety.

Friend—Hello, Jinks, how is your cold?
Jinks (hoarsely)—Which one?—New York Weekly.

Don't.

Do not let a quick-tempered person stand between you and a powder magazine; you might get singed.—Corning Journal.

Chicago's New Spell.

Fonetic speling will hereafter rule in the ufishul publicashuns ov Chicago University.—Chicago News.

Its Sole Defect.

Scholar—Professor, your mnemonic system is wonderful, and I am sure that any one, after mastering the rules, can learn to remember anything. But I am handicapped by one difficulty.

Professor—What is it?

Scholar—I can't remember the rules.—Brooklyn Life.

Always Ready.

Caller—We are trying to raise a little money to help the starving millions in—

Average Man—All right. Just get half a dozen theatrical companies to give a tenicular combination benefit performance for one dollar and a half, and I'll go.—New York Weekly.

TO ARMS!

Alfred Austin in London Telegraph.

I.

Now let the cry, "To Arms! To Arms!"
Go ringing round the world;
And swift a wave-wide Empire swarms
Round Battleflag unfurled!
Wherever glitters Britain's might,
Or Britain's banner flies,
Leap up mailed myriads with the light
Of manhood in their eyes;
Calling from farmstead, mart, and strand,
"We come! And we! And we!
That British steel may hold the land,
And British keels the sea!"

II.

From English hamlet, Irish hill,
Welsh hearths, and Scottish byres,
They throng to show that they are still
Sons worthy of their sires:
That what these did, we still can do,
That what they were, we are,
Whose fathers fought at Waterloo,
And died at Trafalgar!
Shoulder to shoulder see them stand,
Wherever menace be,
To guard the lordship of the land,
And Trident of the sea.

III.

Nor in the parent Isle alone
Spring squadrons from the ground;
Canadian shore and Austral zone
With kindred cry resound:
"From shimmering plain, and snow-fed stream,
Across the deep we come,
Seeing the British bayonets gleam,
Hearing the British drum.
Foot in the stirrup, hilt in hand,
Free men, to keep men free,
All, all will help to hold the land,

Provisions and the Question of Contraband.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By JOHN BASSETT MOORE,

Professor of International Law and Diplomacy at Columbia University, and late Secretary and Counsel to the American Peace Commission at Paris.

THE reported seizure by a British cruiser in Delagoa Bay of certain ships laden with flour and perhaps other articles of food, and bound to the Portuguese port of Lorenzo Marques, from which a line of railway runs to the Transvaal, has given rise to the supposition that the British Government has taken the ground that provisions, though ostensibly intended for a neutral port, may be seized as contraband of war, if there is reason to believe that they are ultimately destined for a belligerent country. But, apart from the circumstance of the seizure, I am not aware of any fact which would justify us in inferring that the Government of Great Britain has assumed or intends to assume that position. The circumstances of the case, for aught that has appeared in the public prints, have not been definitely ascertained; nor can we be certain as to the manner in which the facts may properly be established, until we are informed as to the course which the captor really has taken. Where a capture is duly submitted to the prize jurisdiction, the circumstances can, in the first instance, be authoritatively determined only by the judicial tribunal before which the ship and cargo are sent, though, for the purposes of provisional diplomatic representation, the statements of the owners, verified in the usual manner, may be received as a sufficient basis. In certain cases during our recent war with Spain, where a capture was made under evident mistake, orders were, before the institution of judicial proceedings, given by the Navy Department for the vessel's release. In this way summary justice was done to the innocent owner, while the Government was saved from heavy claims for damages. But, where the ship had been delivered into the custody of the courts, the claimants, even though they might strongly assert the unlawfulness of the capture, were required to pursue their judicial remedy, securing the release of the ship on bond in proper cases; and the final decision of the Supreme Court in some of the cases has only lately been announced. This rule of procedure is all the more reasonable, because even the final decisions of the courts in prize cases are not necessarily conclusive, except as to the title to the properly transferred under them. After such a decision has been rendered, the Government of the claimant may, on the ground that the judicial judgment is not in harmony with the principles of international law, demand from the Government of the captor a direct response to the diplomatic claim for redress.

At various times during the civil war in the United States excited demands were made upon the British Government to require the immediate release of ships which had been seized as prizes by the American cruisers and taken before the prize courts for adjudication. Such demands were very insistently made in cases like those of the Peterhoff and the Springbok, in which it was alleged that neutral vessels with innocent cargoes bound to neutral ports had been unjustly captured. In a remarkable series of papers in The London Times, known as the "Letters by Historicus," Sir William Vernon-Harcourt ably and eloquently vindicated the principle that, when a question of prize has been submitted to the proper court of the captor, it belongs to that tribunal, as a matter of right, to pronounce, in the first instance, on the legality of the capture, and that a diplomatic demand for the previous termination of the judicial proceedings would constitute a violation of well-settled principles of law, the preservation of which is essential to the maintenance of the prize jurisdiction. In only one case, ostensibly of prize, was a demand made by the British Government for direct and immediate redress. This was the well-known case of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, the Confederate Commissioners who were taken by an American cruiser on the high seas from the British mail steamer Trent. The steamer, however, in that case was permitted to go on her way, and the captured individuals were treated as prisoners of war. No judicial proceedings against the ship or persons were undertaken, and in reality the release of the ship had rendered the usual and regular proceedings impossible. The captor had by his own act withdrawn the case from the sphere of legal adjudication.

It is obvious that if no judicial proceedings against ship and cargo are taken, or if it appears by authentic evidence, such as an avowal of the Government of the captor, that the capture was made under governmental orders violative of the law of nations, the neutral Government may at once assume an attitude of protest.

But, apart from any particular case, the question of provisions, as related to the subject of contraband, is always interesting in time of maritime warfare, because of the important part which it has heretofore played, and which it may yet play, in the conflict between belligerent and neutral rights.

According to the classification of Grotius, commodities may be considered, with reference to the question of contraband, under three heads:

1. Articles "which are of use in war alone, as arms."

2. Articles "which are useless in war and which serve only for purposes of luxury."

3. Articles "which can be used both in war and in peace, as money, provisions, ships, and articles of naval equipment."

Concerning Classes 1 and 2, there is no controversy, except possibly as to the inclusion or exclusion of some particular article; but, in regard to Class 3, there has always been a fierce dispute, and this dispute has often raged about the question of provisions. For the purpose of avoiding dangerous controversies of this character, many well-known treaties of the last three centuries have defined the subject of contraband, both positively and negatively, by an explicit enumeration of the articles which may and of the articles which may not be considered as coming within the category. Nevertheless, the absence of such stipulations between certain powers, and the disregard of them by others, gave rise, near the close of the last century, to the most interesting international litigation of which the question of the contraband or the non-contraband character of provisions in time of war has ever formed the subject. I refer to the controversy between the United States and Great Britain during the first war between the latter power and France growing out of the French Revolution. By a decree of the French National Convention of May 9, 1793, the commanders of French ships of war and privateers were "authorized to seize and carry into the ports of the republic, merchant vessels which are wholly or in part laden with provisions, being neutral property, bound to an enemy's port, or having on board merchandise belonging to an enemy." Merchandise belonging to the enemy was declared to be "lawful prize, seizable for the profit of the captor." Provisions, if belonging to a neutral, were to be "paid for at the price they would have sold for at the port whither they were bound"; the vessels, if neutral, were to be released as soon as the provisions found on board should have been landed, or the seizure of the merchandise effected; freight was in such case to be settled at the rate paid by the charterer, and proper compensation to be granted by the tribunals for the detention of the vessels. From this decree, however, the National Convention, hopefully looking to the United States as an ally in the war, by another decree of May 23 declared American vessels to be exempt. In communicating these decrees to the Government of the United States in September, 1793, M. Genet, the French Minister, declared that the considerations which prompted the second decree were, on the one hand, a disposition on the part of France scrupulously to observe the treaties with the United States, and on the other "the thorough confidence she has that the Americans will not abuse this privilege by carrying to her enemies those productions by which they ought to assist in the defense of a cause as much their own as hers." At the same time, he said he was "informed that the English Government have declared their determination to carry into the English ports all the American vessels laden with provisions for the ports of France." The French Republic expected that the United States would "hasten to take the most energetic measures to procure a recall of this decision"; and if the measures taken to that end should prove to be "insufficient or fruitless," and the neutrality of the United States, as had previously been the case, "serviceable" only to "the enemies of France," France would "exercise a very natural right in taking measures to prevent a consequence so injurious to her."

The determination of the British Government to which M. Genet referred was embodied in an order in council dated the 8th of June, 1793. By this order the commanders of his Majesty's ships of war and privateers were authorized "to stop and detain all vessels loaded wholly or in part with corn, flour, or meal, bound to any port in France or any port occupied by the armies of France, in order that such corn, meal, or flour may be purchased on behalf of his Majesty's Government, and the ships be released after such purchase and after a due allowance for freight," or in order that the masters of such ships might, on giving due security, "be permitted to dispose of their cargoes of corn, meal, or flour, in the ports of any country in amity with his Majesty." It should be observed that the word "corn" is used here in the English sense, comprehending the seeds of cereals generally, such as wheat, barley, rye, and oats, and more especially wheat.

These instructions, though dated the 8th of June, were not issued to the Admiralty till the 28th of the month. The British Government assumed to justify them on the ground that "by the law of nations, as laid down by the most modern writers," and particularly by Vattel, all provisions were to be considered as contraband, and as such liable to confiscation, in the case where "the depriving an enemy of these supplies is one of the means intended to be employed for reducing him to reasonable terms of peace," or in any case but that of a place actually blockaded, was "entirely new"; that reason and usage had established "that, when two nations go to war, those who choose to live in peace retain their natural right to pursue their agriculture, manufactures, and other ordinary vocations; to carry the produce of their industry, for exchange, to all nations, belligerent or neutral, as usual; to go and come freely, without injury or molestation; and, in short that the war among others shall be, for them, as if it did not exist." To these mutual rights, nations had allowed one exception—that of furnishing implements of war to the belligerents, or anything whatever to a blockaded place. Implements of war destined to a belligerent were treated as contraband, and were subject to seizure and confiscation. Corn, flour, and meal were not of the class of contraband, and consequently remained articles of free commerce. The state of war between Great Britain and France furnished neither belligerent with the right to interrupt the agriculture of the United States, or the peaceable exchange of its produce with all nations. Such an act of interference tended directly to draw the United States from the state of peace in which they wished to remain. If the United States permitted corn to be sent to Great Britain and her friends, and refused it to France, such an act of partiality might lead to war with the latter power. If they withheld supplies of provisions from France, they should in like manner be bound to withhold them from her enemies also, and thus to close to themselves all the ports of Europe where corn was in demand, or else make themselves a party to the war. This was a dilemma into which no pretext for forcing the United States could be found. Great Britain might, indeed, "feel the desire of starving an enemy nation, but she can have no right of doing it at our loss, nor of making us the instrument of it." Such were the contentions of the United States.

When Mr. Jay a year later was sent to England on a special mission, he was instructed to demand compensation for the seizures made under the order in council of June 8, 1793, upon the principle, among others, "that provisions, except in the instance of a siege, blockade, or investment, are not to be ranked among contraband." By Article VII. of the treaty which was concluded by him with Lord Grenville, Nov. 19, 1794, it was agreed that the claims for further compensation for the seizure of provisions, as well as various other claims, should be submitted to a mixed commission consisting of five persons. This commission was duly organized and sat in London. Great Britain was represented on the board by Sir John Nicholl, an eminent civilian, who then shared with Sir William Scott the honors and practice of the Admiralty Courts, and by John Anstey. Sir John Nicholl afterward resigned, and was succeeded by Maurice Swabey, LL. D. The American Commissioners were Christopher Gore and William Pinkney. The fifth Commissioner, who was chosen by lot by the other four, was Col. John Trumbull of Connecticut, who had accompanied Mr. Jay as secretary. Among the questions determined by this board, none was more elaborately argued than that of the legality of the order in council of June 8, 1793, in relation to provisions. The order was justified by the British agent, not only on the grounds previously disclosed in the diplomatic discussion, but also on a new ground, alleged to exist in the treaty itself. Article XVIII. of the treaty, after referring to the "difficulty" in agreeing on "the precise cases in which alone provisions and other articles not generally contraband may be regarded as such," stipulated that "whenever any such articles, so becoming contraband according to the existing law of nations," should for that reason be seized, they should not be confiscated, but should be paid for, and that the captors, or, in their default, the Government under whose authority they acted, should pay the masters or owners of the vessels "the full value of all such articles, with a reasonable mercantile profit thereon, together with the freight, and also the demurrage" incident to the detention. By the British agent it was contended that this stipulation recognized the contraband character of provisions according to the law of nations. To this contention the American agent replied that the stipulation in question, since it referred to "the existing law of nations" as the criterion, did not effect any alteration in the rules which previously governed the subject; and that, according to those rules, the prospect of reducing the enemy by famine must be actual and immediate, as in the siege, blockade, or investment of particular places, and not vague and impalpable. In the case before the board there was, so the American agent maintained, no such prospect. While the enforcement of the order was productive of inconvenience to the enemy, there was no possibility of producing an actual famine by it. In urging this argument, the agent of the United States merely maintained the construction which the Government of the United States placed upon Article XVIII., both before and after the ratification of the treaty. The same construction was maintained by Alexander Hamilton, in a series of papers published in defense of the treaty. Indeed, when we consider the importance of the question of provisions and the difficulties encountered in the effort to secure the ratification of the treaty, it may well be doubted whether that effort would have been successful if any other construction had been placed by the Administration upon the article, though its duration was limited to twelve years.

The British Government, in making voluntary compensation for the seizure of provisions under order of June 8, 1793, had allowed the invoice price with a mercantile profit of 10 per cent. The owners who appeared before the mixed commission claimed, as an additional compensation justly due them, the difference between this allowance and what would have been the net value of the cargo at the port in France to which it was bound. This claim was resisted on the part of the British Government, not only on the ground that the capture was lawful, provisions being, under the circumstances of the case, liable to be treated as contraband of war, at least to the extent to which they were so treated in the order under which the seizures were made, but also on the ground that the British Government had at any rate the right to seize provisions and pre-empt them under the circumstances at the time existing. The board, by a majority consisting of the two American Commissioners, Messrs. Gore and Pinkney, and the fifth Commissioner, Col. Trumbull, held otherwise, and allowed the compensation demanded. Formal opinions were not filed by the minority Commissioners. The opinion of the majority, able, learned, and exhaustive, may be found in ful at Page 3,843, Volume IV., of the "History and Digest of International Arbitrations," lately published by the United States. A general history of the mixed commission may be found in the same work, Chapter 10, Volume I., Page 299. In these places the full record of the great litigation in question is, I believe, for the first time rendered accessible to the public. The amount recovered on account of the seizure of provisions was about £720,000, or about $3,500,000.

Although in the war following the rupture of the peace of Amiens many extravagant claims in respect of blockade and other belligerent rights were advanced by the contending powers, England did not renew the pretension put forward in the order of June 8, 1793. The doctrine of her prize courts, as expressed by Sir William Scott in the case of the Jonge Margaretha, 1 Rob., 193, is that provisions, though bound to the enemy's country, are not generally contraband, but may become so under particular circumstances, as when bound to a port of naval equipment or to a naval armament. The same rule has been applied in the United States in the case of The Commercen, 1 Wheat., 382.

In 1885 the French Government, during the Tonquin war, announced to neutral powers that it would, after the 26th of February in that year, treat shipments of rice for Chinese ports north of Canton as contraband of war. Various neutral Governments protested against the announcement, while others seem to have remained silent. Great Britain was among those that protested. The French Government alleged, as a special circumstance justifying its action, "the importance of rice in the feeding of the Chinese population" as well as of the Chinese armies, thus implicitly claiming that articles of food might be treated as contraband in order to put stress upon the non-combatant population. Lord Granville notified the French Government that Great Britain would not consider herself bound by the decision of any prize court that should give effect to this doctrine. The controversy never assumed a practical form. Shipments of rice seem to have been stopped by fear of capture, or else to have been diverted to other quarters, and, the war soon coming to an end, no seizure was made. (Hall's International Law, fourth edition, Page 688; Hertslet's State Papers, Vol. 76, Page 423; Foreign Relations of the United States, 1885, Pages 161, 162, 363, 384.) When we consider the historical position of the United States on the subject, it seems scarcely doubtful that, if a case had arisen affecting the property of citizens of the United States, this Government would have taken the same position as that announced by Lord Granville for Great Britain.

By General Order No. 492, issued by the Navy Department in concurrence with the Department of State during the late war with Spain, for the guidance of blockading vessels and cruisers of the United States, the position of this Government on the subject of contraband was explicitly set forth. Premising its definition with the explanation that "contraband of war comprehends only articles having a belligerent destination, as to an enemy's port or fleet," the order specifies certain articles as "absolutely contraband" and others as "conditionally contraband." The articles enumerated under the former head comprise such things as are directly used in war, such as arms and ammunition. Articles "conditionally contraband" are defined as follows: "Coal when destined for a naval station, a port of call, or a ship or ships of the enemy; materials for the construction of railroads and telegraphs, and money, when such materials or money are destined for the enemy's forces; provisions when destined for an enemy's ship or ships or for a place that is besieged."

If it be true, as undoubtedly appears to be the case, that provisions cannot be generally treated as contraband on the ground that they are bound to an enemy's port, it necessarily follows that they cannot be treated as contraband when bound to a neutral port, simply because they may, forsooth, be ultimately destined for a market in the enemy's country.

The doctrine, familiar to us in the discussion of the subject of "continuous voyages," that the "ultimate destination" of the merchandise, if such destination be belligerent, and not the immediate destination, if the latter be neutral, is the one to be considered in determining the question of contraband, is, unless carefully limited, capable of the most mischievous and destructive extension, as in the case, for example, of implying the ultimate belligerent destination of a certain cargo from the mere fact of the existence, at the neutral port of immediate destination, of more than the ordinary supply of a particular article; but I am not aware that any partisan of the doctrine of "continuous voyages" and "ultimate destination" has ever gone so far as to assert that the allegation of an ultimate belligerent destination may have the effect of actually enlarging the list of contraband, and of making that contraband which would not be so if bound directly to a belligerent port. No doubt provisions bound either immediately or only ultimately to a belligerent country may find their way to the enemy's army. But this does not alone suffice to render them contraband. On such a theory we might logically be obliged to admit the practical inhibition of trade in time of war with neutral countries which happened to border on belligerent territory, and we might even be compelled to witness the starvation of the peaceful inhabitants of those countries in order that the cutting off of supplies to the enemy's army might be rendered certain.

Apparently there are no two nations which have to-day a greater interest in restricting within proper limits the doctrine of contraband as applied to provisions than Great Britain and the United States. Unless the estimates of certain British authorities are very much at fault, the people of Great Britain are singularly dependent upon the renewal from foreign sources of their supply of daily bread. On the other hand, the United States, as a great producer of foodstuffs and of much else, is deeply interested in maintaining all rights which may justly be claimed in respect of neutral trade. Belligerent convenience is not the sole test of right and wrong in time of war; nor is it always expedient for a belligerent to consult its temporary convenience. The rights of neutrals are as real and as important as those of belligerents, and their maintenance may in the long run be as important to belligerents as it is to neutrals themselves. It certainly would be a shortsighted policy which should sacrifice the general and permanent interest of belligerents and neutrals alike to the purpose of gaining a temporary and perhaps illusory military advantage.

JOHN BASSETT MOORE.

The British Tactics Ever the Same.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By CAPT. LESLIE J. PERRY.

NOTWITHSTANDING the lurid descriptions of "desperate fighting" and "bloody work" in South Africa, it is a fact the British losses in actual killed and wounded in all their engagements up to date do not much if at all exceed their losses in the single battle of New Orleans with raw American volunteers, Jan. 8, 1815, the eighty-fifth anniversary of which occurs to-morrow. Interesting comparisons of these South African battles and their mortality have been made with Albuera, Waterloo, Inkermann, and other British battles of the century, but it is singular that so far in speculations of the sort the tremendous and speedy slaughter of Britons at New Orleans has been apparently overlooked.

There is a curious parallel between the recent Modder River and Colenso battles and that of New Orleans, which will be cited further on. Meanwhile, New Orleans was a far bloodier collision to the British Army than the two fights of Methuen and Buller combined. Moreover, it resulted in the immediate defeat of the enemy's objective and their speedy retreat from Louisiana. Now, as a matter of fact, the Boers defeated neither Methuen nor Buller; they were merely repulsed, though their immediate plans were completely frustrated and their columns brought to a standstill. Nevertheless, they remained in the Boer vicinage maturing other designs and preparing for another onset.

But at New Orleans a force of British veterans of the Napoleonic wars, about equal to that of Methuen at Modder River, in a similar foolhardy attack upon a fortified and well-defended position, was defeated in thirty minutes by half their numbers of Western yeomanry, mainly riflemen, and unerring shots like these Boers. In that awful thirty minutes 700 British soldiers were killed and 1,400 more were wounded. Besides which, some 500 prisoners were captured.

The British journals point with sad pride to the great mortality among officers in South Africa. It has certainly been great; Methuen, slightly wounded himself, is reported to have lost 61 officers killed and wounded at Modder River. But at New Orleans the British commander was killed within 150 yards of the American lines; Major Gen. Gibbs was mortally wounded, dying the next day; Major Gen. Keane seriously wounded, besides which eight Colonels and Lieutenant Colonels, six Majors, eighteen Captains, and fifty-four subalterns were killed and wounded—not during the course of a whole day's leisurely fighting, but in a half hour of what the late Gen. Sherman sententiously called hell. New Orleans was more a massacre than a battle, except in the aspect of results achieved, because Jackson's loss, while doing all this killing, was only eight men killed and thirteen wounded.

One stands aghast at the terrible discrepancy, lost in wonder as to how a combat could be so contrived, even by agreement, that one side should have more than 2,000 men struck down and the other only two dozen. It is almost incomprehensible. In his ten hours' "desperate fighting" against the Boers' intrenched position, Methuen's losses pale into insignificance besides these bloody figures of New Orleans. But it is to be said in Methuen's behalf that, although like Packenham, he attacked at exactly the point where they were best prepared for him, he inflicted more serious losses on the Boers than Jackson's riflemen suffered from the enemy at New Orleans.

In all the various comparisons and animadversions, from whatever source, there is no question of the unblenching quality of the British courage. It has been demonstrated on too many fields. It was just as conspicuous at Modder River and Colenso as at Waterloo and New Orleans. The general idea apparently is rather to show that in the Boer war the English have not yet been subjected to the supreme test, have not been staggered by any great blood-letting episode like a general battle. In their final, concentrated effort a catastrophe like that of New Orleans would wind up the war, and out of the ruins of the British Empire would rise the Dutch Republic of South Africa, perhaps eventually of all Africa. Who knows? But after the moderate lessons they have already received of Boer pluck and efficiency, it is hardly conceivable that the English will repeat the New Orleans tragedy of eighty-five years ago.

The analogy between British operations and generalship in South Africa and at New Orleans lies in the utter disregard of strategy and battle tactics, with a view to success as well as the saving of life, and the hurling of commands with brutal recklessness squarely against impregnable positions, with the inevitable result that men and officers are shot down like pigeons by a concealed foe who comes off comparatively unhurt. That was ever the British way. The parallel lies also in the quality of the foe, and the costly mistake of holding him too cheaply, both in valor and efficiency. The Boers are not drilled soldiers, but irregular militia. Being pioneers in a new land, they are inured to hardships. They are self-reliant farmers and shepherds, and as hunters have been familiar with fire-arms all their lives.

Such, too, were Andrew Jackson's hardy backwoodsmen, reinforced by a few hundred regulars, and the volunteers of New Orleans. With these nondescripts he beat back Wellington's Peninsular veterans, and forced them to retire beyond the limits of Louisiana. These American pioneers were undisciplined, but brave and enterprising. They were dead shots with the rifle. In every fighting desideratum they were similar, and perhaps not superior to the Dutch race which, eighty-five years afterward, is contending on another continent against the same enemy, and meeting him precisely as he was met and vanquished at New Orleans. It may indeed be that Oom Paul and his General, Joubert, have read and are endeavoring to apply the lesson of New Orleans. But in all the other attributes of manhood and civilization Jackson's Tennesseeans, Kentuckians, Louisianians, and Mississippians were far in advance of the slow and thick-headed Boers of our day.

Events have made it certain that in all South Africa there is no Andrew Jackson. Jackson's successes were not the result of blundering accident. He was the next thing to a military genius. His activity in preparation, his intuitive judgment and quick decision, the ready ability with which he "adapted his means of defense most shrewdly to the character of his own forces no less than to that of the enemy," stamp the American leader as the master of any of the African commanders, be he British or Boer. There was an electrical something about his personal presence that made for victory. With the British fleet of transports off the coast and New Orleans bare of troops, and no considerable force within 250 miles, Jackson's mere arrival upon the scene inspired the desponding with confidence. It immediately called into action the latent energies of the loyal people of New Orleans.

Nor again have either British or Boer movements been marked with the fierce energy that characterized the concentration of the little American army. Jackson at the head of the Boers, a people admirably fitted for the purposes of such a commander, would have driven the British to the wall within four weeks after the declaration of war. The very hour the Dutch ultimatum expired, Jackson would doubtless have been ready to strike a decisive blow. In this the Boers have failed. It is almost impossible to grasp the difficulties under which Jackson's defensive campaign was prosecuted, and the quick wisdom of nearly all his measures, or, finally, the magnitude of his victory.

To Gen. Coffee, one of his old and tried Lieutenants, then near Baton Rouge coming on with reinforcements, Jackson wrote in haste: "You must not sleep until you reach me, or arrive within striking distance." Coffee marched 120 miles in two days, and arrived at New Orleans in ample season. Under similar admonitions, Col. Hinds's Mississippi Dragoons marched 230 miles in four days. Gen. Carroll was also urged to hurry forward his division. To Carroll, Jackson used this language: "I am resolved, feeble as my force is, to assail him on his first landing, and perish sooner than he shall reach the city." And he did. Carroll, too, marched with rapidity and arrived in time. These officers were inspired by a chief who knew not what failure was.

Such was Jackson, and such the elements at his command in that crisis. His followers were not veterans, like Packenhams, but they were fighters. Without uniforms, one-third of them unarmed, inadequately equipped and clothed as they were, Jackson was yet confident of success from the first. It is said he believed he could capture the whole British army. At all events his followers were fully convinced that he was thus confident, and this was half the secret of his success. It is recorded as a fact that during the most trying period, although weak and ill, Jackson did not sleep for five successive days and nights.

The American commander was surrounded by a large disaffected element and many spies. It must not be forgotten that the British invasion occurred only twelve years after the Louisiana purchase. The French creoles were true and loyal, but there were some expatriated Frenchmen who were lukewarm, even secretly favorable to a British conquest, because England had overthrown Napoleon and restored the Bourbons. There were also a good many disaffected Spaniards. To these doubtful elements Jackson issued an address in which he said in part:

"Believe not that the threatened invasion is with a view to restore the country to Spain. It is founded in design, and a supposition that you would be willing to return to your ancient Government. Listen not to such incredible tales; our Government is at peace with Spain. It is your vital enemy, the common enemy of mankind, the highway robber of the world, that has sent his hirelings among you to put you from your guard that you may fall an easier prey."

It is true that the English believed they would meet with the sympathy if not the active support of the greater part of the inhabitants. In this they were woefully deceived.

There is no design and no necessity to go into a hackneyed account of the battle of New Orleans in proof that nothing like it has taken place in South Africa, except the same bull-headed English generalship which gives battle exactly at the point the enemy most desires it, and the deliberate coolness of the Boers in defensive battle. But there are a few general observations which may be interesting if not instructive.

Quite recently I read a learned disquisition on the vulnerability of American seaports to the attack of a maritime enemy, in which the writer gravely cited the easy approach of the British fleet to New Orleans by way of the Mississippi River! Now, the British did not come up the river, as is commonly supposed. There was an attempt of some of their shipping to do so, but they were repulsed at Fort St. Philip. They came in barges through shallow Lake Borgne, landing fifteen miles away on Bayou Bienvenu, to which point it is supposed they were guided by Spanish fishermen. On the 23d of December, 1814, they unexpectedly emerged from the cypress swamps, about seven miles below the city, and immediately went into bivouac on the river bank, along which they must move to the attack. There was no chance for manouvring; the ground was merely a narrow, flat plain, hemmed in by swamp and river.

Military experts say the city must have fallen an easy prey had the enemy advanced at once. But there was no Jacksonian energy and nerve on that side. In accordance with the determination expressed to Carroll, Jackson attacked the British advance furiously after nightfall on the day of its landing, on front, flank, and right rear, very nearly stampeding the whole force. After sustaining some loss, but inflicting much heavier losses upon the enemy, he withdrew in fairly good order. The affair raised the morale of his troops, and correspondingly depressed the British, who were astounded at the boldness and cohesion of this remarkable night attack. Through these causes it really won the final victory. Not one General in a hundred under the circumstances would thus have taken the bull by the horns and delivered that night assault on the confident enemy. The sway of indomitable individual will power, confidence, courage, and comprehension over the multitude was never more potently demonstrated than by Andrew Jackson at New Orleans. It was his hour and his occasion.

Jackson's little army now had the faith of victory. The bold operations of an enemy heretofore held in little esteem caused the British to hesitate, and for more than two weeks the final blow was suspended. When delivered it was too late.

Between river and swamp the level bottom was about a mile wide. Jackson's task was easy if the British General persisted in a front attack. He took position across this narrow neck behind an old canal or mill race. Its embankment, on the side opposite the British, was raised and greatly strengthened. It could not be flanked, because an impassable swamp covered the left, and the Mississippi River, the right of the American line. The enemy had no other alternative than to go square at it.

Jackson's breastworks were not made of cotton bales, as is popularly supposed. It was a mud work, with a redoubt on the right, near the river. Some cotton bales were at first employed in their construction, but the enemy's heavy ordnance, in an attack on Jan. 1, knocked these about like ten pins, setting them on fire, and they were perforce discarded. Our destructive artillery fire also played havoc with the hogsheads of sugar in the British defenses, and they were thrown aside, giving place to earth.

Here, then, the English were confronted with an almost impregnable line, with a ditch in front—in itself a matter of difficulty to cross. One military officer said that had it been wholly undefended the heavily incumbered British infantry would have found it serious work to have mounted the slippery breastwork. But behind it were some of the deadliest marksmen in the world, imbued with a burning hatred of the invader, lying in wait for him to arrive within reach of their rifles. Here was exactly where Gen. Jackson desired them to come, just as the Boers desired Methuen to attack their fortified lines at Modder River, and Buller those at Colenso. And just as Buller and Methuen willingly met the enemy's wishes in South Africa, so did Packenham agreeably meet Jackson's invitation to try the strength of that fortified line at New Orleans. He bravely charged the fatal embankment, and his army was literally torn in pieces in half an hour, and he paid with his life the penalty of his ill-advised rashness. Will British Generals never learn anything?

After the sanguinary repulse of Packenham's forces, Col. Hinds asked Jackson for permission to go out and assume the offensive. Hinds and others believed the British army was at our mercy, and could be utterly destroyed. But most singularly, Jackson, the impetuous, declined permission to attack. Of course, afterward, "what could have been done" was fervidly discussed, but the General commanding was unquestionably right. In explanation of his caution he said: "My reason for refusing was that it might become necessary to sustain him, and thus a contest in the open field brought on. From the numerous dead and wounded stretched out on the field before me, I felt a confidence that the safety of the city was most probably attained, and hence that nothing calculated to reverse the good fortune we had met should be attempted."

These reasons were valid. But nevertheless it was curious reasoning coming from such an officer as Andrew Jackson. It was almost exactly the same ground taken by the Federal Gen. Meade at Gettysburg, after the repulse of Pickett, for not assuming the offensive against the Confederate army under Gen. Lee.

LESLIE J. PERRY.

Women Dress to Please Women, Not Men.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By ROMYN HITCHCOCK.

THE contribution of Emma M. Hooper, entitled "Rational Dress for Women," published in THE TIMES of Sunday, Dec. 24, is an obvious and weak attempt to explain and to defend irrational dress. It is so far from being a reasonable, not to say considerate, reply to the well-timed address of Mr. Bush-Brown, that the present writer is disposed to add a few words in very plain language. While not exceeding the bounds of the highest courtesy toward the author of the communication referred to, it will do no harm for the cause of good dressing to meet misrepresentations with vigorous words, even if their author is a woman. For as much consideration of what a writer may have said is due from a woman critic as from a man.

There is no reason why the subject of woman's dress should be avoided by men, since only by giving expression to their ideas can women be made to understand what men would wish them to recognize and consider. Miss Hooper may regard Mr. Bush-Brown as "an amoosin little cuss" if she will; but he has a rather large companionship among men.

Miss Hooper begins her article with a radically false assumption, excusable only if at all because it is so entirely feminine in origin. Perhaps it is because women so often fail to understand what a man says, whether in plain words or wisely discreet, that our difficulties in effecting changes or reforms are increased. The impression made upon my mind by Mr. Bush-Brown's address was that he advocated the best and most appropriate art and style in woman's dress. Miss Hooper seems to have received a totally different impression, for she writes: "If any of the masculine gender is thirsting for information why women do not dress in a sensible manner, devoid of fashion, art, becomingness, and that quality which we call style," &c. Is not this a typical example of deliberate misinterpretation? There is not a man on earth who would have a woman do any of those things except the first. Mr. Bush-Brown said nothing of the kind. Does Miss Hooper mean to say that fashion, art, becomingness, or style are incompatible with a sensible manner of dressing? It is a very serious admission which women generally will surely resent; but such seems to be her meaning.

Then she goes on to tell us that "if the feminine sex did attire themselves after this advice men would not notice them and would run after the giddy ones, who do not care a farthing for sensible dress." This is rather bad. Evidently, in Miss Hooper's mind, sensible dress is something to be avoided by this day and generation of women. One may question to what extent this notion finds root in the minds of women generally. But with Miss Hooper, and I do fear with some others of her sex—let us hope not with any large aggregate of them—sensible reasoning, sensible regard for what is said, sensible consideration for courteous and well-meant criticism, often meet the same fate. Yet one might suppose that what is most sensible would be regarded as best, for that which is sensible must be so by reason of its qualities of adaptation, appropriateness, and esthetic merit.

Miss Hooper has set up a man of straw to shoot with arrows, and she hits the mark archly, no doubt; but the real man is of a different sort. The old, old story about dressing to please the men may still apply among barbarians and primitive peoples, but with us it is only a persisting fiction brought up to do duty when there is a dearth of facts or reasons. It is possible that some women dress with that end in view. I have no doubt that a considerable number of them try to delude themselves into the belief that they are thus inspired. But the truth seems to be not from psychological studies, but from the tangible results frequently manifested—that men have very little indeed to do with the matter. The women dress for each other. With envy, malice, and all uncharitableness, they strive to outdo each other in elaborateness and costliness of apparel, following the fashion plates of the season without regard to whether they are pleasing to the eye or repulsive distortions.

In writing thus one must rely upon the discrimination of the reader in the application of a statement which, taken literally, would comprehend more than is intended. Space forbids qualifying every point, and my fair readers will, I trust, know that I do not mean to include them all in such an accusation.

To say that a trailing skirt is worn in the street to attract the men is utterly untrue. It is an abomination which men tolerate because they are helpless against the dictates of feminine fashion. To say that the great, awkward, overshadowing hats are made to please the men is just as false. The tight-laced corset, which has given us the constricted waist, has always been deplored by men; but the fashion plates of the day perpetuate it in caricatures of women distorted beyond redemption. The enormous hoopskirts which were worn a generation since were detested by men. High-heeled boots and slippers were never made to please the men, who admire the natural Trilby foot and detest the deformations made by crowding the ball of the foot into a pointed cone of leather.

Then the hair dressing which has prevailed, not so much just now as in the past, but which is liable to return upon us at the arbitrary dictation of the designers of fashions! Monumental pilings up of hair and wire and wadding of some kind, to make woman appear like something she was not born to be—church steeples or towers on her head, or "waterfalls" down her back! Just think of it all—on the pretense that it is to attract the men! The men simply detest the whole business.

Then there are the horrible distortions of birds on hats. Is there not a significance deeper than mere sentiment in this arraignment of gentle, sympathetic, tender-hearted woman, from a lover of birds who, referring to the local slaughter of 40,000 terns in a single season for millinery use, writes as follows: "Is there no appeal from fashion's decree? Woman alone can answer these questions, and the case is so clear that she cannot shirk the responsibility of replying. Aigrettes are decorative, quills difficult to identify; neither bespeak death, and ignorance may lead the most humane woman to wearing either. But with the tern no such excuse exists, and the woman who places its always disgustingly mutilated body on her bonnet, does so in deliberate defiance of the laws of humanity and good taste." Again, it is the men who protest. It is the men who deplore the useless slaughter, and who condemn and never have condoned in the slightest degree the use of plumage, because of its inhumanity and its offensiveness to good taste.

A man's idea of the "common-sense girl" is more complimentary to woman than is Miss Hooper's. His ideal of a woman is one who possesses and who manifests common sense at all times. The frivolous, fashionably dressed woman may serve to while away the time where only commonplaces and gossip, on which she lives and has her being, seem available or appropriate. But the common-sense woman who has ideas of her own, whose influence is felt wherever she may be, whose education and ability make her an honored and loved member of society, is the woman who will attract the men. She may be dressed in the prevailing style, or she may not, the result will be the same; for of this one may always be certain, she will be well and tastefully dressed. Indeed, less of a blind follower of extremes, possessing independence and a cultured taste, she is able to appropriate to herself what is pleasing and suitable. Thus it is that the best women, those who are most thoughtful and companionable, are usually the best appareled. If they follow fashions every season, it is not without protest now and then, but they dislike to appear conspicuous in last year's gowns. On the other hand, Miss Hooper's type of woman glories in the greater notice which her new gown gives her. And a man, above all things, dislikes to be made prominent in any place because of his apparel.

The evil of feminine fashions is far more serious in its consequences than all this signifies. Miss Hooper has brought up the subject of expensive dressing. The age is growing too luxurious for healthy, natural life. The cost of the unceasing competition among women in dress and adornment is inordinate and increasing at a fearful rate. The cost is not in money alone, but far more in the constant strain and nervous energy and worry of the heads of families, who, but for the great and pressing demands of fashion upon wives and daughters, could live in comfort and ease. Men who make fortunes every year have but little to leave in profits when they die. Insurance policies constitute the mainstay of many a family whose wives and daughters moved in high circles of wealth and luxury, while the fathers lived and worked out their lives.

Out of all the costs of living and supporting a family in these days, the sums squandered for clothing the wives and daughters are utterly disproportionate to the total income. And now Miss Hooper would have us believe that it would be almost criminal to restrict these expenses, because so many workers are earning a pittance in fashionable tailoring establishments and sweatshops, who would then be thrown out of work. Such sophistry may pass with the unthinking, but it is not good social economy, and manufactures will not die out because good taste is cultivated.

If this subject is to be treated at all, let it be with honesty of purpose. The men wish the women to dress well, as richly as their means allow, but always in good taste. To pervert their words into a different meaning leads to no useful purpose.

ROMYN HITCHCOCK.

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MONEY TO LOAN on first and second mortgage, as low as 4%, city or country. Any amount, light expenses. KENNEDY, 237 B'way, N. Y.

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Application will be made to list these bonds upon the New York Stock Exchange.

We own and offer at 101 and interest

$750,000

HUDSON RIVER WATER POWER CO.

Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

Dated Nov. 15, 1899. Due Nov. 1, 1914 to 1929.

Principal and Semi-Annual Interest Payable at

TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA, N. Y., TRUSTEE.

Coupon Bonds with Provision for Registration. Denomination $1000.

Secured by a first and only lien upon four and one-half miles of land on each side of the Hudson River above Glens Falls, New York, constituting the water rights, also by the Dam, Power House, Electrical Equipment and other real and personal property, rights, privileges and franchises, present and future, and by the ownership of the Saratoga Gas, Electric Light and Power Company.

Present bond issue (*secured by titles to water power lands deeded to trustee; by deposit of over 90 per cent. of all stock and bonds of Saratoga Gas, Elec. Lt. & P. Co., and by the Dam, Power House and Electric Equipment of the completed property. Interest provided by present actual net earnings of Saratoga Co. of rising $40,000 per annum.*)	$750,000
Additional bonds to be issued later for completion of plant. (*Interest provided by special deposit of $35,000 with the Trustee*)	750,000
Limit of bond issue upon completed plant, including Saratoga Co.	$1,500,000
Capital Stock	2,000,000

SINKING FUND.

The $750,000 bonds herein offered will be retired numerically at the rate of $50,000 per annum, beginning 1914, through the operation of a sinking fund to be maintained from the surplus earnings of the Company. The remaining $750,000 of the issue falls due at the end of thirty years.

DESCRIPTION OF PLANT.

The Hudson River Water Power Co. was organized for the purpose of acquiring the water power created by the fall in the Hudson River between Glens Falls and Palmer's Falls, New York, and for the electrical development of said water power and the transmission and sale of such electricty. **The plant** will consist of a dam seventy-two feet high, to be constructed just above Glens Falls, upon solid rock, capable of developing at least 10,000 horse-power in the driest portion of the year, which will be increased to from 15,000 to 20,000 horse-power at other times. The present flow of water in the river will be further increased upon the carrying out of the present plans of the Forest Preserve Board of New York State, which has entered upon a system of storage reservoirs in the Adirondack region at the head-waters of the Hudson for the purpose of equalizing the flow of the river. As a part of this plan a large reservoir at Indian Lake has already been completed. **A power house** will adjoin the dam, in which electricity will be generated, whence it will be transmitted for light and power purposes to Glens Falls, South Glens Falls, Saratoga, Sandy Hill, Fort Edward and Ballston, aggregating 50,000 population, where a demand for such power already exists at remunerative rates. Upward of 5,000 horse-power has already been applied for. No other available site or power exists upon the Hudson River which is not already utilized, hence the Hudson River Water Power Co. will enjoy a natural monopoly in the section of country served.

OPERATIONS OF HUDSON RIVER WATER POWER COMPANY.

Estimated annual receipts from sales of 10,000 horse power at minimum rate of $25 per h. p.		$250,000.00
Gross receipts of Saratoga Gas, Elec. Light and Power Co. for 1898	$80,350.32	
Operating expenses	39,893.40	40,456.92
Gross annual revenue of Hudson River Water Power Co.		$290,456.92
Estimated expenses of operation		25,000.00
Net earnings, showing interest more than three times earned		$265,456.92
Annual interest charge on $1,500,00 5% bonds		$75,000.00

William Barclay Parsons, Esq., Civil and Consulting Engineer, and head of the Rapid Transit Commission of New York, has been retained by us, and is taking eptire charge of planning and supervising the construction of the power plant of this Company.

Messrs. Storey, Thorndike & Palmer, Attorneys, have charge of all legal matters pertaining to the formation of the Company and the issue of bonds, and we are prepared to furnish copies of their opinion in evidence of the legality of all steps pertaining to the same, together with mortgage, etc.

Write for special prospectus, giving full particulars.

BOSTON **E. H. GAY & CO.** PHILADELPHIA
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THE
GEYSERITE SOAP MANUFACTURING COMPANY
OF DENVER, COL.
CAPITAL, $1,500,000.

In order to get sufficient capital at once for putting into execution its projects—viz., enlarge facilities for handling of its vast trade, systematize all its departments, purchase of other soap interests, additional real estate and buildings, trademarks, machinery, and Geyserite deposit lands,

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FIRST MORTGAGE 20 YEAR 6% GOLD BONDS

to the amount of $500,000, dated Jan. 1st, 1900; due Jan. 1, 1920, in denominations of $100, $200. Principal and semi-annual interest, (January and July,) payable in **U. S. Gold Coin** at the office of the **International Banking and Trust Co.,** 149 Broadway, New York, which organization acts as Registrar and Trustee of the Bonds.
B.—The 8% Preferred Stock to the amount of $500,000.
C.—Common Stock to amount of $1,000,000.

The payment of the First Mortgage Gold Bonds is guaranteed to holders by a mortgage on the assets of the company; but there is reserved the right on the part of the Geyserite Soap Manufacturing Company to redeem these bonds on any interest day five years from date of purchase at $115.00; ten years from date of purchase at $110.00, or again on any interest day 15 years later at $105.00.

"Story of the Geyserite," price, and prospectus can be had upon application.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS

open January 3d, 1900, at 10 A. M. promptly and close Jan. 20th, at 3 P. M. Investors will find these bonds an exceptional income-bearing security. **Correspondence solicited.**

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The Colorado Coal and Iron Company,
6% MORTGAGE BONDS.

The Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, successor, by consolidation, to **The Colorado Coal & Iron Company, proposes to extend above bonds at the rate of 6% per annum until February 1, 1902,** the present security and lien to remain in full force, the principal and interest of the extended bonds to be payable in gold.

Arrangements have been made to purchase the bonds not extended by the holders, and to extend the same. Bondholders who wish to avail themselves of the privilege of extending the bonds may notify the Knickerbocker Trust Company at once of their intention so to do, and must present their bonds at the office of the **Knickerbocker Trust Company, No. 66 Broadway,** New York, between January 15th and January 27th, 1900, to have the contract of extension and new coupon sheets attached.

Bonds not extended by present holders should be presented to the **Knickerbocker Trust Company on February 1, 1900,** when par and the last coupon will be paid on the same.

JOHN L. JEROME, Treasurer.

N. Y. SECURITY AND TRUST CO.

46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus.....$3,000,000
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WM. L. STRONG, 1st Vice-Prest. ABRAM M. HYATT, 2d Vice-Prest.
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This company is authorized to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent.
Receives deposits subject to sight drafts, allowing interest on daily balances.

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SINKING FUND NOTICE.
DULUTH, MISSABE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, dated January 1st, 1893.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York gives notice that in accordance with Article V. of a certain Indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1893, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Seventy-nine thousand two hundred and twenty-two 12-100 dollars ($79,222.12.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in New York City, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 15th day of January, 1900.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
TRUSTEE.
By G. Sherman, Vice President.

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38 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, $2,500,000.
LEVI P. MORTON, Pres't. EDWARD J. BERWIND, V.-Pres't.
JAS. K. CORBIERE, 2d V.-Prest. WM. REDMOND CROSS, Sec.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK
NO. 3 CHAMBERS ST.
103rd SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
New York, Dec. 11, 1899.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of **FOUR PER CENT.** per annum has been declared for the six months ending Dec. 31, upon all accounts entitled thereto, from $5 to $3,000, payable after Jan. 10, 1900.

DEPOSITS made before Jan. 7 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

DEPOSITORS are requested to present their bankbooks once every year for the entry of interest.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
56 and 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
79TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after **January 15th** on all sums of **$5** and up to **$3,000** which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending **December 31, 1899,** in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before **January 10th** will draw interest from **January 1st.**

HENRY HASLER, President.
CHARLES W. HELD, Secretary.
HENRY SAYLER, Assistant Secretary.

Union Dime Savings Institution
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Interest three and one-half per cent. from $5 to $3,000. Credited January 1st, payable January 18th, or any time later.

Money deposited before January 10th draws interest from the first.

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High Grade Bonds.

$60,000 Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Consol. 5s	**$20,000** C., Mil. & St. P. (Min'l Pt. Div.) 1st Mtge. Gold 5s
$50,000 N. Y. Cent. & Hud. Riv. R. R. Refun'g Mtge. 3½s	**$20,000** Chic., Mil. & St. P. (Mo. Riv. Div.) 1st Mtge. 5s
$50,000 Beech Creek R. R. 1st Mtge. Guaranteed 4s	**$100,000** Cleve., Col, Cin. & Ind. Consol. (1st) Mtge. 7s
$100,000 West Shore Railroad First Mortgage 4s (Guar. by N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.)	**$100,000** Chicago, Bur. & Quin. (Ill. Div.) 1st Mtge. 3½s
$250,000 New York, N. Haven & Hart. Conv. Deb. 4%	**$50,000** St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba 1st Mtge. Gold 6s
$500,000 Chic. & Northw. R'way Consol. 1st Mtge. 7s	**$200,000** St. Paul, Minn. & Man. Con. Mtge. Gold 4½s
$25,000 Chic. & Northw. R'way Mad'n Ext. 1st Gold 7s	**$100,000** St. Paul, Minn. & Man. Cons. Mtge. Gold 6s
$25,000 C. & N. W. R'way Menominee Ext. 1st Gold 7s	**£25,000** Penn. R. R. General (1st) Mtge. Sterling 6s
$25,000 Chic. & Northw. R'way Sinking Fund Deb. 5s	**£25,000** Penn. R. R. Consol. Mtge. S'k'g Fund Ster. 6s
$20,000 Chic. & Northw. R'way Sinking Fund 6s	**$250,000** Penn. R. R. Rolling stock Trust Certif. 3½s
$60,000 St. Paul & Sioux City 1st Mtge. Gold 6s (Underlying Chic. & N. W. System.)	**$25,000** Balt. & Potomac R. R. 1st Mtge. Tun. Gold 6s (Guar by Penn. and by N. Cent. R. Rs.)
$60,000 Mil., L. Sh. & West. (Mich. Div.) 1st Gold 6s (Underlying Chic. & N. W. System.)	**$40.000** Allegheny Valley R. R. 1st Mortgage 7s (Guaranteed by Penn. R. R.)
$75,000 Mil., L. Sh. & West. (Ash. Div.) 1st Gold 6s (Underlying Chic. & N. W. System.)	**$20,000** Erie & Pittsburg R. R. 1st Mtge. Gold 3½s (Guaranteed by Penn. R. R.)
$35,000 Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha Consol. 6s (Underlying Chic. & N. W. System.)	**$15,000** United N. J. R.R. & Canal Co. Cons. Mtge. 4s (Guaranteed by Penn. R. R.)
$100,000 Winona & St. Peter Ext. 1st Mtge. Gold 7s (Guar. by Chic. & Northwestern R'y.)	**$35,000** Cleve. & Mahon. Val. R. R. 1st Mtge. Gold 5s
$75,000 Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y. 1st Mtge. 7s (Guar. by Del., Lack & West. R. R.)	**$25.000** Clearfield & Mahon. R. R. 1st Mtge. Gold 5s
$25,000 Morris & Essex R. R. 1st Mortgage 7s (Guar. by Del., Lack & West. R. R.)	**$15,000** Illinois Cent. R. R. 1st Mortgage Gold 3½s
$30,000 Morris & Essex Consolidated Mortgage 7% (Guar. by Del., Lack. & West. Ry. Co.)	**$25,000** Third Avenue R. R. 1st Mortgage Gold 5s
$85,000 New York, Lack. & West. R. R. 1st Mtge. 6s (Guar. by Del., Lack & West. R. R.)	**$25,000** Oregon Short Line R'way 1st Mtge. Gold 6s (Underlying Union Pacific System.)
$150,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul General Mtge. Gold 4s	**$30,000** Nash., Chattanooga & St. Louis 1st Mtge. 7s
$150,000 Chi., Mil. & St. P. (Ch. & Pa. W. Div) 1st Gold 5s	**$200,000** Erie Railway 1st Consol. Mortgage Gold 7s
$125,000 Chi., Mil. & St. P. (Wis. & Minn. Div.) 1st Gold 5s	**$35,000** Norf. & West. R'y Imp. & Ext. Mtge. Gold 6s
$50,000 Chi., Mil. & St. P. Terminal Mtge. Gold 5s	**$15,000** Ches. & O. R. R. (Pen. Ext.) 1st Mtge. Gold 6s

FOR SALE BY

Goldman, Sachs & Co.,
BANKERS,
31 Nassau Street, New York.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Columbia Bank,
Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street,
New York, December 27th, 1899.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the election of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for the following annual election, will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from January 2d, 1900, until the morning of January 10th, 1900. W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company for the election of Directors to serve during the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before the stockholders, will be held at No. 32 Liberty Street, on Monday, January 8th, 1900. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close on Saturday, December 23d, 1899, at 12 M. and reopen on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900.

FRANCIS R. FORAKER, Secretary.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
9th December, 1899.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it will be held at the Banking House, No. 15 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900. The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

Lincoln National Bank,
32-42 EAST 42D ST.,
New York, December 23d, 1899.

The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking house, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York,
NEW YORK, December 8th, 1899.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

The Bowery Bank of New York,
New York, December 28, 1899.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank, for the election of DIRECTORS for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, Number 62 Bowery, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of three (3) and four (4) P. M. CHARLES ESSIG, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, New York, December 30, 1899.—The annual election for Directors of this company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the company's office, No. 71 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9, 1900, commencing at 12 o'clock M. and closing at 1 o'clock P. M. THOS. J. GAINES, Secretary.

Fourteenth Street Bank.
5 East 14th Street.
New York, Dec. 26, 1899.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 9, 1900, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 A. M. IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New York,
New York, December 22d, 1899.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at its banking rooms, corner of Broadway and Murray Street, Tuesday, January 9th, 1900. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York,
Dec. 9th, 1899.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall Street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

G. W. BARTH, Cashier.

Garfield National Bank,
New York, December 28, 1899.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the Banking House, 23d Street and Sixth Av., on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of eleven A. M. and 12 M.

R. W. POOR, Cashier.

The Second National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, Dec. 6, 1899.

The annual election of Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 190 5th Av., on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900. The polls will be opened from 10 to 11 A. M.

J. S. CASE, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK,
New York, December 7th, 1899.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the International Banking & Trust Company, to supply the places of those whose terms expire, will be held at its offices, 149 Broadway, January 17th, at 11 A. M.

JOHN B. DUER, } Secretaries.
T. H. FROEHLICH, }

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN,

BANK BOOK No. 385,761 of the EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK. Payment stopped. Please return book to Bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

Lit Brothers Incorporated.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 6.—Lit Brothers of Philadelphia filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State here to-day. The authorized capital is $500,000. The company will conduct a department store. The incorporators are Samuel D. and Jacob D. Lit, and Rachel P. Wadell. This firm was burned out recently.

FINANCIAL.

We offer for Investment
SHARES OF THE
United States Trust Company,
Union Trust Company,
Central Trust Company,
Farmers' Loan & Trust Company,
Guaranty Trust Company,
U. S. Mtge. & Trust Company,
Colonial Trust Company,
National City Bank,
Manhattan Company Bank,
Merchants' National Bank,
National Bank of Commerce,
National Park Bank,
Fourth National Bank,
Western National Bank,
Mechanics' National Bank,
Bank of New York.
ALSO MANY OTHER PRIME
Bank and Trust Co. Stocks.

In view of the high rates of interest that have prevailed during the past six months, and which are likely to continue well into the year 1900, we recommend the shares of the leading New York City Trust Cos. and Banks as most desirable investments.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.
38 WALL STREET.

DIVIDENDS.

United States Rubber Company.
9-15 Murray St., New York, January 4, 1900.

The Board of Directors of the United States Rubber Company has this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company as the second quarterly dividend from the net earnings for the fiscal year beginning April 1st, 1899, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M., January 15th, 1900, payable January 31st, 1900.

The Transfer Books will close at 3 P. M., January 15th, 1900, and reopen at 10 A. M., February 1st, 1900.

CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

United States Rubber Company.
9-15 Murray St., New York, January 4, 1900.

The Board of Directors of the United States Rubber Company has this day declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common or General Stock of this Company from the net earnings of the Company to stockholders of record at 3 P. M., January 15th, 1900, payable January 31st, 1900.

The Transfer Books will close at 3 P. M., January 15th, 1900, and reopen at 10 A. M., February 1st, 1900.

CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST DIVIDEND.
Citizens' Insurance Company,
No. 156 Broadway,
New York, Jan. 3d, 1900.

A dividend of four per cent. (4%) is payable on demand.

F. M. PARKER, Secretary.

FRENCH RAILROAD BUYS STEEL CARS.

Large Order Is Placed with a Firm in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 6.—Lucin Marechal, Chief Engineer of the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean Railroad of France, who is in this country on a tour of inspection, placed an order with the Pressed Steel Car Company of this city to-day for 500 steel gondola cars of a special design.

This order marks the introduction of American steel cars on the European Continent, and may be considered a new epoch of railway equipment in the Old World.

Tin Plate Plants to Resume.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 6.—The Pittsburg and New Kensington (Penn.) tin-plate plants, which were closed down by the American Tin Plate Company about six weeks ago, will resume operations on Monday next. The resumption will give employment to 1,000 men.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Inter-State Life Insurance Company of Indianapolis has decided to file articles of reincorporation in accordance with the provisions of the legal reserve law enacted by the Indiana Legislature last year.

The Insurance Field of Louisville, Ky., makes a statement to the effect that about the only States within the jurisdiction of the Southeastern Tariff Association which will show a profit on fire underwriting during 1899 are North Carolina and Mississippi, and possibly Louisiana.

The management of the Home Insurance Company of Nashville, Tenn., announces that its decision to reinsure its business in the Westchester Fire Insurance Company, and then go into liquidation, was a direct result of the prospective enforcement of the graded commission rule of the Western Union in the State of Tennessee.

The insurance on the property of the Dressel Railway Lamp Works, at 3,876 Park Avenue, which was badly damaged by fire Friday night, was distributed as follows: On Building—Commercial Union, $5,000; Hartford, $4,750; Hamburg-Bremen, $4,750. On Contents—Hartford, $11,200; Hamburg-Bremen, $11,200. C. R. Young & Co. will adjust the loss.

The Executive, Arbitration, and Brokerage Committees of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange have decided upon a joint recommendation that Section 18 of the Exchange agreement in regard to the regulation of branch offices be amended so that the words "and to Brooklyn as defined before the union with New York" shall be changed to read "and to the Borough of Brooklyn." The recommendation, which may affect the arrangements of several members, will be presented at the adjourned meeting of the Exchange, to be held on Wednesday.

The London dispatch published yesterday and stating that the competition in the fire insurance business in this country is so hot that it is becoming doubtful whether results make it worth the while of the British companies to try for American business, was commented upon unfavorably in the local offices, and it was generally regarded as an emanation from one of two or three companies, whose American business has not yielded returns at all comparable with those of the other companies during the last ten years.

Boston advices state that a friendly bill in equity has been filed by the Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company of Germany against the State Treasurer and Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts for the recovery of the company's deposit of $200,000, made in Massachusetts in 1896. The action is brought because of the company's recent deposit of $500,000 in this State. Commissioner Cutting of the Massachusetts Insurance Department ruled that he was not competent to permit the removal of the deposit in that State, unless authorized by a court decision. The case was set down for Feb. 5.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Wall Street markets at the opening of the year are erratic, sharp advances and equally sharp declines marking the course of prices, and few movements seeming to reflect any well defined business cause. Such a market course is not unnatural, as sequel to the extraordinary disturbance which overwhelmed Stock Exchange serenity during December.

Much is heard of work by pools in various parts of the market and manipulative agencies show in a variety of ways. A market developed under such patronage is not one that may prove altogether satisfactory—is one in which just such erratic movements as have taken place this week are certain to be disclosed.

It is to be said, however, that, though pool manipulation has been a conspicuous feature in Stock Exchange business at the opening of the year, such transactions do not by any means stand for the market as a whole. The very conspicuousness of the work done by manipulators gives it apparent importance beyond the real consequence of it. Throughout the Stock Exchange list there has been in evidence sturdy absorption of securities for investment accounts. It was not a fact at all neglected by wideawake people able to take up stocks that panicky times just before Christmas turned Wall Street into a bargain counter. Prizes could be readily picked up, and that alert contingent which is forever on the outlook for just such opportunities was industrious. Thus, as always follows such occasions, Wall Street oracles have ever since been announcing that stocks have passed into "strong hands." The philosophy of this expression may not be altogether soothing to those interests which, by comparison, are classed as weak handed, and who for some time to come may spend time in dressing financial wounds; but Stock Exchange tests are reflected in the characterization, and in the view of practical Wall Street there is not only warrant for the contrast so made but good reasons for relief, if not gratification, over the fact of it.

Wall Street continues to gossip in free and easy fashion of the affairs of conspicuous men and corporations. Agreement that the upset of last month was "a rich man's panic" seems to be regarded in some parts of Wall Street as giving license for the discussion of the business affairs of interests that have been prominent in a variety of industrial flotations. Authenticity can be attached to not a single circulating tale of the sort which most gets attention and repetition, and most of such representation may be set down to the inventive genius of two kinds of fable makers—one class aiming at being sensational and another having malicious ends to serve. By the latter class a number of active agencies are employed, a fact so easy of proof that it seems curious that there are not criminal court sequels. To the credit of the bear speculative contingent of Wall Street it is easy of recognition by fair-minded observers that 90 per cent. of current scandalmongering comes not from efforts for market effect but from quarters where spite and jealousy are to be served. And some men of millions cut curious figures in examples evident.

In money market matters nothing new yet develops of importance enough to warrant confident calculations upon the immediate course of the loan market. Funds are returning from the West in large volume, as yesterday's bank statement reflected, but European demands for gold extend, yesterday's shipments of $4,000,000 not figuring in the Clearing House showing for the week. In banking circles no marked recession in interest rates is expected immediately, such sentiment being the effect of the gold export movement, and the possible extension of it. It is of record, in fact, that some of the most important bankers in Wall Street have during the past week been advising commercial customers to make sure of accommodation by taking short-time loans rather than depend upon the call money market, which might be affected by a variety of influences apart from the course of business affairs here.

Great Britain's war situation becomes more and more a factor in international finance. They who at the outbreak of the Boer war apprehended financial disturbance because of the suppression of South Africa's gold output add now to their bearish views calculations as to what effects will be exerted upon the money markets of the world by a new big British war loan, and such elaborators of blue views lay stress, too, on nervousness which holders of money may feel over complications between Great Britain and other nations. Several times during the past week forcible efforts were put forth to depress security market values by announcements of English complications with Russia, Germany, and France; but at no time were scarecrow cable dispatches effective. Wall Street has had to submit to tests so severe lately that only actual developments are influential—prophecies, however gruesome, having become matters ordinary.

Two annual meetings to be held this week will get especial Wall Street attention, one being of Brooklyn Rapid Transit and the other of the Sugar Trust. At both of these meetings, so it has been freely promised in Wall Street, detailed statements are expected of essential facts in the affairs of the properties. For the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company it is semi-officially stated now, however, that no such statement is being prepared. The company's fiscal year ends in June, and it is pointed out that any special statement presented for a half year would be unusual, quite different from what corporations generally do. But exceptional conditions just now exist. Enemies of the property in and out of Wall Street have been aggressively assailing its credit. And better than offering rewards for the apprehension of libelers would be the easier process of officially showing precisely what is the company's situation, what its current earnings are, what are its expenses, what composes its assets, and what its liabilities. Under existing circumstances the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company can afford to do something "unusual"—not merely can afford it, but should not hesitate in the performance of duty owed absolutely. Why should there be mystery? Why should mischievous stock jobbers be per-

mitted to make use of opportunities which the corporation itself can cut off?

As to the Sugar Trust, the suggestion that an understandable statement of its affairs will be issued gets credence nowhere. Upon ordinary subjects they who have forecast such a statement would command confidence; but this Sugar Trust promise serves only as text for mockery. Yet why shouldn't the Sugar Trust be candid, why should its business affairs be hidden from its own security holders? Why, indeed, should not those security holders insist upon publicity, insist upon fair treatment? Their rights are outraged, they neither know nor are able to get even hints of anything which can enable them reasonably to determine what real value attaches to their share in the property. Lawyers of reputation say the courts can be relied upon to make corporation records available, but stockholders are so neglectful that no financial manager of a blind-pool Trust feels disposed to give attention to such enforceable rights. The neglectful security owner, meanwhile—whether from apathy or from cowardice—is reckless utterly, is inviting penalties which eventually are bound to come.

SATURDAY.

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 6	232,735
To date this year	2,821,806
Corresponding date last year	3,606,327

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 6	$863,700
To date this year	$7,808,100
Corresponding date last year	$25,102,400

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@4 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Adams Express	3	Erie Tel. & Tel.	⅝
Am. Ice	⅝	Federal Steel	⅞
Am. Tin Plate	¾	Laclede Gas	1⅛
Chi. & East. Ill.	1	Nat. Lead	1
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2½	Pressed Steel Car	1
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	1½	Third Avenue	1

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malt. pf.	1½	Int. Paper	¾
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	½	Laclede Gas pf.	1½
Am. S. & R. pf.	½	Louis. & Nash.	⅝
Am. Sugar Ref.	1½	Manhattan	⅝
Anaconda Copper	½	Met. Street Railway	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	2
B'klyn Rapid Tr.	1¼	Missouri Pacific	¾
Canada South.	½	National Biscuit	1
Ches. & Ohio	½	National Steel	1
Chi., B. & Q.	1	N. J. Central	1⅜
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	6
Chi., I. & L.	1⅛	N. Y. Central	⅞
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	¾	Ont. & West.	½
Col. So. 2d pf.	½	Norf. & West. pf.	½
Cont. Tobacco	1¼	Northern Pacific	½
Cont. Tobacco pf.	½	Pacific Mail	1⅛
Del. & Hudson	1½	Penn. R. R.	⅞
Del., Lack. & W.	2½	Pressed S. Car pf.	½
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	½	Southern Pacific	¾
Des M. & Ft. D. pf.	½	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Federal Steel pf.	½	Union Pacific	¾
General Electric	½	Union Pacific pf.	½
Great North. pf.	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅝
Hocking Valley pf.	1⅜	West. Un. Tel.	¾
Illinois Central	⅞		

Bonds Advanced.

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

B'klyn El. 1st	1½	Den. & R. G. con. 4s	1

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn R. T. 5s	1	Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	1½
Louis. & Nash. unif. 4s	1¼	St. L. S. W. 2d	1½
		Wabash deb., A	1

LIFE INSURANCE AS AN INVESTMENT.

[FROM A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

The great increase in the volume of life insurance shown by the latest reports, and the large accumulation of resources by the leading companies, are suggestive of the extent to which life insurance is used nowadays as a means of investing savings, apart from the consideration of the protection of families and dependent persons against the loss of their main support by death. Agents, intent upon multiplying their commissions, are apt to magnify this inducement to taking out policies, but the conservative officers of the companies deprecate giving it too much prominence. While they insist that life insurance is really the best and safest form of investment for savings, all things considered, they do not claim that on the average there is an actual profit in it equal to what may be realized from some other investments in themselves safe. They do not like to have the legitimate purpose of "protection" and the necessity of indemnity for death losses overlooked. Insurance for a certain term of years, with a view to profit on the money paid in, may be disappointing if the other considerations of life insurance are lost sight of.

At the rates of the leading companies, a man fifty years of age who takes out a twenty years' endowment policy and lives to realize on the investment at the end of the term, will received over $500 more than he has paid on each $1,000 of insurance. It may be figured out what $1,000 invested at different rates of interest or profit would yield in the same time; but during this term, which the assured person has outlived, other policy holders have been dying without having paid nearly so much as their beneficiaries have received. Every policy holder has been paying for protection against this chance of death, and the companies calculate the cost and the value of this protection per $1,000 for the twenty years' term at over $700, so that they consider that the benefit which the insured gets in excess of his payments is worth over $1,200 instead of $500. This they reckon as part of the return upon the investment, even when one does not die to realize upon it, because he has the satisfying assurance that his family is provided for in case of his death, and that is what in part he pays for.

What might be called the profit of life insurance has been diminished in recent years by the payment of liberal surrender values upon policies which lapse from nonpayment of premiums. Some of the more conservative officers think that in the competition for business these payments have been made too liberal, making it easy for those who are tempted to use their money in some other way to give up their insurance. This is naturally done most by those who have the best chance of life, and who think they can readily reinsure, while those are likely to hold on to their policies who are the "porest risks" for the companies. Hence the encouragement of these surrenders by liberal payments is deprecated as "bad business."

But the chief claim of life insurance as an investment is its certainty, and not its profit. Every insurer is certain of getting his money back and something more, either for himself or for those for whom he chiefly desires to "lay up money." If he dies "early in the game," his family gets the full benefit, however few his payments may have been; if he survives his term of endowment insurance, he gets the full amount and a considerable bonus. It is always a question whether his average chance in any other investment would not have been loss instead of gain. The advantage of the payment of premiums over the most cautious and prudent depositing or investing of savings lies in the greater likelihood of perseverance in saving for the purpose, and the greater difficulty of withdrawing and spending the growing fund. A person feels that he must pay his premiums, when he does not feel bound to add to his deposit; and he will not readily surrender his policy, when a slight stress or temptation would induce him to "draw out" money which he can easily get without seeming to lose by it. A good case can be made out for life insurance as an investment without comparing it with any other as a producer of direct profit. A. K. F.

New York, Jan. 5, 1900.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement issued shortly before the close of business yesterday was a surprise to many people who had not followed the movement of money during the week, and who lost sight of the fact that most of last week's gold exports and little of this week's would show in the statement. To close observers, however, the figures presented were about what was expected, the surplus reserve increasing $589,650, the loss in cash due to exports being more than offset by the gain from the Sub-Treasury and the return flow of money from the interior.

The increase in legal tender of $2,311,400 and in specie of $504,800 was considered especially favorable, while the increase in loans of over $4,100,000 was taken to indicate that the banks were beginning to feel that the necessity for their policy of contraction was nearing an end.

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Following the publication of the statement the market, which had been feverish and, so far as some special stocks were concerned, actually weak, took on a better tone, and much of the loss of the earlier part of the day was recovered.

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This week's averages of the banks compare with the same period in 1899 and 1898 as follows:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Loans	$677,797,000	$713,803,800	$609,776,900
Deposits	748,953,100	826,881,700	685,592,500
Circulation	16,341,000	18,858,200	15,571,900
Specie	144,001,700	173,442,100	106,588,500
Legal tend's.	54,994,300	56,808,700	87,074,200
Total reser.	$198,996,000	$230,250,800	$193,662,700
Res. required.	187,238,275	206,720,425	171,398,125
Surplus reser.	$11,757,725	$23,530,375	$22,264,575

LEVI P. MORTON'S VIEWS.

Ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton, discussing the business and financial situation, says little, but what he does say is to the point, as follows:

"Conditions are exceptionally good—in fact, they could scarcely be better; the outlook is most encouraging."

IN THE NEW SOUTH.

Discussing Southern trade conditions, W. G. Macdowell of Roanoke, Va., says:

"You cannot exaggerate the wonderfully good times in the South. We were, perhaps, somewhat slower than the North and West in getting into full swing, but now that we are active our activity is nothing short of remarkable. The talk of a new industrial South is not fancy; it is fact. Our iron and steel industries are showing astonishing development, our manufacturers and merchants were never so active, while in timber, phosphate, and other special lines, we are doing famously.

"Railroads are especially prosperous. Earnings more than keep up, and the rate situation is better than it has been for years."

GOOD TIMES IN OHIO.

J. O. Moss, President of the National Bank of Sandusky, Ohio, and receiver of a number of railroads now in the Baltimore and Ohio group, though still retaining their separate corporate existence, has this to say of the situation in Ohio:

"I do not remember when Ohio was in better condition, financially and otherwise. The situation could not be better, and so far as I can see the outlook has in it nothing but what is encouraging. Money has been easy with us—in fact, we have been lending it in the East.

"The railroads have been making much money, and I know in the systems in which I am interested—the Central Ohio, the Midland, and the Sandusky—our business is simply limited by our capacity, and we are taking the cars as fast as the Baltimore and Ohio—in which system these roads now are—can furnish them.

"Manufacturers are rushed to fill orders, and there is profitable employment for workingmen."

PROSPERITY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The story of improved business conditions in Philadelphia and throughout Pennsylvania has been told before, but never with more force than in these words of E. V. Douglass of Philadelphia:

"Times in Pennsylvania, and particularly in Philadelphia, were never better. We have no reason for complaint; much reason to be satisfied. Merchants and manufacturers, farmers and artisans—all are doing well, and from present prospects will continue to do so for some time to come. In fact, there is no end of the prosperity in sight.

"Of course we have had a little tight money in Philadelphia, just as you have had it in New York; but it was only temporary, and at no time had sound business interests any difficulty in getting money at reasonable rates."

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

The bears who on Thursday and Friday seemed to be less aggressive than usual toward Brooklyn Rapid Transit, took another drive at the stock yesterday and succeeded in forcing the quotation down 1¼ points on sales of some 17,000 shares. The only news concerning the stock was the statement that there still is a very large short interest in it on the Consolidated Exchange, where the stock is loaning at a premium.

In this connection it is announced that the stock of the company, released from the voting trust, will be quoted in the unlisted department of the Stock Exchange on Monday. All transactions in the certificates may be settled by delivery of the new stock.

SUGAR STOCK WEAK.

Sugar Trust stock fell as low as 129 yesterday, though it rallied with the rest of the market on the publication of the favorable bank statement, closing for the day at 130⅝, a net loss, however, of 1½ points.

The annual meeting of the company is to be held this week, and many operators are inclined to await developments.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

Discussing a published report that the Baltimore and Ohio is now considering a very comprehensive financial scheme, which may involve the raising of $30,000,000 additional capital in some form or other, to put the road in the best physical condition, William Salomon, Chairman of the board, says:

"I don't know where any such figures came from. Certainly I did not authorize them. The fact of the matter is that a very great deal more is being said about our system than is warranted by the facts. We have told everything that we feel that the public is entitled to know. We have certain ideas as to how we want to handle our subsidiary properties, but we have not formulated any exact plan. In due time, however, all things will be made known."

PRESIDENT FINK'S DENIAL.

Since the stories of important trunk line deals, pending or completed, have been told, many other stories have been put upon the Street which have little or no foundation in fact.

Discussing one of these—to the effect that he had been in conference at the Waldorf-Astoria with President Ingalls of the "Big Four" and President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania—President Henry Fink of the Norfolk and Western said yesterday:

"There is not a word of truth in it. I was at no conference, nor do I know of any. We are going along in our own way, attending to our own business. Our relations with neighboring roads are, and always have been, friendly; but nothing more. As for our joining or being merged into any other system, that is ridiculous. Not unnaturally, inasmuch as rates for the year are made between now and April, we are anxious to get the best figures we can, and so far as we are able to do so without violating the law we are adjusting these matters with other roads.

"Business in the Southern States continues excellent, and we are very active. Our earnings are steadily increasing, and the outlook is most assuring. As is generally known, we take action on the preferred stock dividend in a few weeks."

FOREIGN SELLING.

International stocks again were the heaviest sufferers in the early decline yesterday, thanks to fresh liquidation in Berlin and selling by London of some 10,000 shares, principally Baltimore and Ohio and the Pacifics. The uncertainty in respect to the financial situation in Berlin and the fear of international complications growing out of the South African war were said to be largely responsible for this continued foreign selling, which, so far, at least, as Berlin is concerned, was thought to be over.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON.

Delaware and Hudson shares were weak yesterday, following the announcement by the company of the proposed new bond issue. Previous to the meeting of the company on Friday there had been talk of an increased dividend, which, however, did not materialize.

INCREASE IN WAGES.

The announcement of the 7½ per cent. increase by the American Steel and Wire Company in the wages of its 30,000 employes is referred to by friends of the company as striking evidence of its prosperity and as signifying that the officers of the concern have much faith in the future. President John W. Gates of the company will be in the city this week.

CHANGES IN FIRMS.

The New York Stock Exchange has issued a list of dissolutions of co-partnerships, new co-partnerships, and changes in firms. The changes in firms are given as follows:

Stewart Barr & Co., John Bensinger admitted; Fellows, Davis & Co., E. Bayard Halsted retires; Eames & Moore, Morgan Davis admitted; C. C. Goffe & Co., Charles H. Hilliard admitted; Halle & Stieklitz, Albert J. Erdmann admitted; H. M. Hume & Co., Edward A. Levy admitted; Homans & Co., Robert N. Seney admitted; Jesup & Lamont, John A. Hance and Guy R. McLane admitted; A. W. Kilborne & Co., Robert Stewart Kilborne admitted; Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Solomon Loeb retires, Mortimer L. Schiff admitted; J. P. Morgan & Co., George S. Bowdoin retires, Edward F. Whitney and William Pierson Hamilton admitted; W. D. Moore & Co., J. V. L. Rainhard retires, H. G. Asten admitted; E. & C. Randolph, Hartman K. Evans admitted; White & Wainwright, John T. Wainwright retires, William P. Wainwright admitted; Seymour, Johnson & Co., J. H. Robertson and J. M. Fortier retire, David Webster, special partner, admitted; Winthrop, Smith & Co., Philadelphia, W. Brentwood Smith admitted; Worden & Co., William M. Murray admitted; Winslow, Lanier & Co., J. H. Latham retires.

Dissolution of co-partnerships—new members in the majority of cases being admitted—are noted in the following cases: Curtis & Motley, Boston; H. I. Dittman & Lauer, William H. Hurley, Jr., & Co., Philadelphia; I. Judson & Co., Mason & Smith, Charles Minzesheimer & Co., Price, McCormick & Co., Schulz & Ruckgaber, and Walter C. Taylor & Co.

EARNINGS ARE AUDITED.

It may not be generally known, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that the International Zinc Company, Limited, of Joplin has all its accounts supervised and regularly certified as correct by professional accountants. The firm of Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co. has certified the earnings of the International Company's mines, and will regularly audit the accounts, and certify to shareholders each quarter the earnings and net profits of the company.

HUDSON RIVER WATER POWER.

Announcement is made of the purchase by the Hudson River Water Power Company of all the land for four and one-half miles on both sides of the Hudson River, beginning some five miles below Glens Falls, N. Y. At Glens Falls a water power of 10,000 horse is developed, and at the point where the newly purchased lands begin another 10,000 horse is available. The company has also bought the Saratoga Gas, Electric Light and Power Company, a going concern, with present net earnings of $40,000 per annum. It is proposed to issue $750,000 5 per cent. thirty-year gold bonds to pay for the two properties, and on account of the construction of a seventy-two-foot dam and power and transmission plant. These bonds will be offered at 101 and interest. The total issue is limited to $1,500,000.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 3@4 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods. Mercantile paper, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 7@8 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statements: Exchanges, $233,302,100; balances, $9,430,881; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $858,803.

Money on call in London at 5 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 4½ per cent. for short and 4½@4¾ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83@$4.83¼; demand, $4.87½@$4.87⅝; cables, $4.88⅜; commercial bills, $4.82¼@$4.82¾.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.21¼@5.22½ less 1-16 and 5.17½; reichsmarks, 94⅝@94 3-16 and 95@95 1-16; guilders at 39 15-16 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10@20c discount. Chicago—20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c off; selling, par. St. Louis—25c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 10c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—American securities fluctuated somewhat after a steady opening and then declined. Prices showed general weakness, following sales for Germany and fears of political complications. The closing was weak, with sellers predominating.

Consols for money, 98 13-16; consols for the account, 98 15-16; Canadian, 93⅛; Erie, 11½; Erie first preferred, 33; Illinois Central, 114¾; Union Pacific preferred, 76¼; St. Paul, 120⅜; New York Central, 130⅜; Pennsylvania, 67½; Reading, 9¼; Northern Pacific preferred, 74⅞; Atchison, 19⅝; Louisville, 80⅜; Anaconda, 6⅞; Grand Trunk, 7⅞.

Bar silver firm at 27¼d per ounce. Money, 5 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 4½ per cent., and for three months' bills, 4½@4¾ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £161,000. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 128.80; Madrid, 28.55; Lisbon, 44; Rome, 7.17½. Spanish 4s closed at 64¾.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—Prices on the Bourse today opened fairly firm, but subsequently eased in consequence of less encouraging London advices, a disinclination to operate, and the uncertainty of war news. Later business was better in sympathy with the improvement in rentes and large investment buying. Kafirs closed firmer. De Beers Mines were heavy.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f. 62½c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 24c. for checks.

Spanish 4s, 66.37½ ex interest.

BERLIN, Jan. 6.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were weak in consequence of Russian political rumors. Local shares and Americans were particularly affected.

Exchange on London, 20 marks, 52 pfennigs for checks. Private rate of discount, 5⅛ per cent.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 6.—Business opened quiet on the Boerse to-day, but subsequently was depressed on large arbitrage sales.

London Board of Trade Statement.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The statement of the Board of Trade for the month of December, 1899, shows a decrease of £4,625,900 in imports and an increase of £1,060,100 in exports.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Apart from the trading in one or two issues, recently become prominent, transactions in the market for outside securities yesterday were not in very large amount, and most of the day's net changes were relatively unimportant. Variations of a point or more were mostly on the side of advances, showing the market to be fairly strong. Buying of a kind called good continues a feature of the market, and where, a short time since, brokers with selling orders were the more urgent, the disposition now is to procure stock. Pressure has almost entirely disappeared, and in its place is a more or less general expression of confidence as to the course the market is likely to follow in the immediate future.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS held the position which it assumed on the previous day, and only slight variation in the prices of the several issues appeared. Notable strength was shown by the preferred stock, which seemed in much better demand than the common, and stronger even than the bonds. In this issue bidders find it difficult to procure stock, which, during the past week, has been very firmly held. The steadiness of the New Amsterdam issues is to some degree a further assurance of the correctness of the opinion, which is now fairly general, that settlement of the gas war has been practically accomplished. Many who have been careful observers of conditions affecting the local gas situation and of the relation of the several gas companies of the city say that only details remain to be arranged between the several interests represented in these companies, and they point to the strength of the gas stocks as proof of the correctness of this view. New Amsterdam preferred closed with a net gain of half a point at 47 bid, with no stock offered under 50. Sales amounting to about $30,000 were made in the bonds from 95½ to 95, and they closed at 94¾ bid, a fractional net decline. Disposition was also shown to sell the common stock, which ended the day at 23½ bid, a net loss of half a point.

GENERAL CARRIAGE was a feature of the market. It was actively traded in from 7 up to 8, and closed at 7¾ bid, a net advance over Friday's closing bid of 1½ points. No further information was had in regard to the plans of the company, and most of the talk in regard to the stock is still in relation to the extraordinary course which it followed during the recent manipulation.

AMALGAMATED COPPER opened at 83½, the previous day's closing bid, and on fairly active trading advanced to 84½, gaining 1 point net for the day. Feeling in regard to the stock seems to be generally bullish, and traders now are inclined to work for higher prices, having completely changed their position taken some time since and held until a week or two ago.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was, as far as reported, not traded in at all, but closing bids showed fractional changes in both issues. Bids for the preferred stock advanced half a point, to 27½, while the common stock declined as much, to 8. Present feeling in regard to the company is of a favorable character, and insiders are quoted as speaking most encouragingly of the earnings of the company. It is said that the net earnings of one alone of the several companies absorbed will be sufficient to pay the full amount of the dividend on the preferred stock of the Distilling Company.

HAVANA COMMERCIAL was notably strong, advancing nearly a point in the common stock, and enjoying a still larger gain in the preferred. Transactions in the former amounted to 400 shares, all of which changed hands at 17½. It closed with a fractional net gain at 17 bid. Trading in the preferred stock was limited to 100 shares, which sold at 60, and this issue ended the day at 59½ bid, an advance of 1½ points.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION sold at 12⅞ and closed at 11¾ bid, a quarter of a point recession from the previous day's final figure. None of the transportation stocks were active to a greater extent than 200 or 300 shares.

STORAGE POWER sold at 14 and closed unchanged for the day at 14 bid.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅛	1½
New Amsterdam	23½	24¼
New Amsterdam pf.	47	50
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	94¾	95¼

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	31	34
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	76	79
American Bicycle	15	20
American Bicycle pf	45	55
American Bicycle bonds	92½	93½
American Woolen Goods	25	25½
American Woolen Goods pf., ex. div.	80	80¾
American Writing Paper 5s	85	88
Distilling Company of America	8	8½
Distilling Company of America pf.	27½	28¼
Electric Axle Light & Power	5	5½
Electric Boat	24	27
Electric Boat pf	35	40
Havana Commercial	17	19
Havana Commercial pf., ex. div.	59½	61
International Pump	15	17
International Pump pf	63	65
National Gramophone, ex. div.	59	63
National Salt	47	48
National Salt pf	..	80
National Tube	44	45
National Tube pf.	91	93
Otis Elevator	22	26
Otis Elevator pf.	87	90
Royal Baking Powder pf.	94½	96
Rubber Goods Mfg.	28	30
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	79	80
Sloss-Sheffield	31	33
Sloss-Sheffield pf	69	72
Standard Oil of New Jersey	488	493
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	¼	½

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper, ex. div.	84½	85
American Air Power	35	50
American Cotton	..	50
Arizona Lead	10	10½
Asphalt Company of America	12½	13¼
British Columbia Copper	10½	11¼
Chicago & Alton subs.	103	105
Chicago & Alton 8s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	65	70
Electric Vehicle pf.	85	95
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1⅛	1⅜
Pennington Coal & Coke	20	..
General Carriage	6¾	7
Illinois Transportation	3½	4
*Markeen Copper	6	7
Mexican 5s	..	97½
New England Transportation	6¼	7
New York Transportation	11¾	12
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	20	22
St. Louis subs	127½	129
Storage Power	14	15
Tennessee Copper	13¾	15
Trust Company of America	201	204
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	28	30
Whipsaw Copper	12¾	13½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	220	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	237
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	102	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	108	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	108
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf.	80	86
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	84	86
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	65	70
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	91	93
Nassau Electric 4s	90	94
Nassau Electric 5s	108	112
New Orleans Traction	29½	30½
New Orleans Traction pf.	102	104
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway	30¾	31
North Jersey Street Railway 6s	88	90
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	114
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	205	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	107	111
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	30	32
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	104	106

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	72	75
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	108	109
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	..	103
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21¾	22½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	40	43
Denver Gas 5s	80	81
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Fort Wayne Gas	38	45
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	60	64
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Lafayette Gas Co.	40	45
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	60	65
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	38	43
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	60	65
Mutual Gas of New York	300	305
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	22	24
New England Gas & Coke bonds	74	75
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con.	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	75	80
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	38	45
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	60	65
St. Joseph, (Mo.)	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	54	58
St. Paul Gas bonds	89	91

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Jan. 6, 1900.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
111	115	125	Adams Express	114	114	114	114	+3
13⅞	14	370	Am. Car & Foundry	13⅞	14	13⅞	14	.....
61½	62	175	Am. Car & Found. pf.	62½	62½	61½	62½	.....
35½	36	200	American Ice	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	+ ¾
33¾	34¼	950	American Cotton Oil	34	34½	33⅞	33⅞	.....
12¼	13	17	American Linseed	12½	12½	12½	12½	.....
54½	54⅞	377	Am. Linseed pf	54⅝	54⅝	54⅜	54⅜	+ ¼
29	30½	300	Am. Malting Co. pf.	30	30	29½	29½	−1½
36½	37	400	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	36½	36¾	36½	36½	− ½
88	89	335	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	88⅝	88⅝	88	88	− ½
81½	82½	470	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	81½	82	81½	82	.....
46⅞	47	5,470	Am. Steel & Wire	47	47½	46⅝	47	+ ¼
130⅜	130½	39,190	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	131½	131¾	129	130⅜	−1½
91	97	30	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	98	98	98	98	.....
31½	32	100	American Tin Plate	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	+ ⅜
80½	83	11	Am. Tin Plate pf.	83	83	83	83	.....
102¾	102⅞	8,910	American Tobacco	102½	103½	100½	102⅞	+ ⅜
39	39½	400	Anaconda Copper	38½	39	38½	39	− ½
19¼	19⅜	1,040	At., T. & S. F.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19½	− ⅛
60⅝	60¾	18,570	At., T. & S. F. pf.	60⅝	60⅞	60⅜	60⅜	− ½
56⅞	57	2,910	Baltimore & Ohio	56⅝	57	56⅞	56⅞	− ⅜
74	74½	2,445	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	74⅜	74½	74	74¼	− ⅜
72	72¼	18,465	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	72⅜	73	71½	72	−1¼
147	149	400	Brooklyn Union Gas	148	148	148	148	.....
49	50	200	Canada Southern	50	50	49½	49½	− ½
30⅝	30⅜	9,035	Chesapeake & Ohio	31	31½	30⅜	30⅜	− ½
121¾	121⅞	6,740	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	122½	122¾	121¾	121⅞	−1
37	38	200	Chicago Con. Traction	37¾	37¾	37¼	37⅜	− ¼
90	92	100	Chicago & East. Ill.	91	91	91	91	+1
12⅜	12½	400	Chicago Great West.	12½	12⅜	12½	12½	.....
34	35	100	Chi., Gr. West. pf., B.	35⅜	35⅜	35½	35½	− ⅝
15	15½	300	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	15⅜	15⅜	15½	15½	−1⅜
117⅝	117¾	4,000	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	117⅝	117⅞	117½	117⅝	− ¼
106	106½	1,960	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	106⅝	107	105½	106¼	− ½
63⅞	64	4,395	C., C., C. & St. Louis	64⅜	64½	63⅜	64	− ⅜
108½	110	500	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	108½	109½	108½	109½	+2½
47	50	200	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	48	49	48	49	+1½
42⅞	43	580	Colorado Fuel & Iron	42	42¾	41¾	42¾	− ¾
21¼	22	100	Colorado Midland pf.	22	22	22	22	.....
5½	5⅝	100	Colorado Southern	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅛
14½	15	100	Col. Southern 2d pf.	14½	14½	14½	14½	− ½
15	16	25	Col. & H. C. & I.	16½	16½	16½	16½	.....
192½	194	1,000	Consolidated Gas	194½	194½	194	194	.....
33	33½	3,370	Continental Tobacco	34	34	32⅝	33¼	−1¼
85¾	86	360	Continental Tobac. pf.	86	86	86	86	− ½
114¼	114½	2,040	Delaware & Hudson	115	115	114	114½	−1½
176	176½	386	Del., Lack. & West.	176¾	176¾	176½	176½	−2½
67	68½	100	Denver & R. G. pf.	68½	68½	68½	68½	− ½
14½	15½	100

74½ closing at 75½. The certificates brought 25, and $6,000 worth of the bonds sold at 94½@94¾. Other prices showed no material difference.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
100	Linseed	13	13	13
365	Linseed pf	54¾	54¾	54¾
185	Tin Plate	32½	31¾	32
20	Tin Plate pf	82	82	82
10	Radiator	50	50	50
50	Radiator pf	103¾	103¾	103¾
865	National Biscuit	35¾	35½	35¾
135	National Biscuit pf	91	90¾	90¾
4	Chicago Edison	157	157	157
70	Metropolitan El, etfs	25	25	25
4,067	Metropolitan El, pf	77	74½	75½
26	Diamond Match	121	119¼	119¼
12	South Side Elevated	101	101	101
50	Street's W. S. C. Line	22	22	22
310	West Chicago	110½	110	110½
100	Union Traction	29½	29	29

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 6.—In the Boston market it was a day of light trading and general steadiness. Sugar was practically the only active stock, and that jumped up and down rapidly. The coppers continue to ignore the general market, and, inspired by the strong showing of Amalgamated, climb on their own account. Montana, Tamarack, and Amalgamated were the feature, although Isle Royale and Parrot had gains to their credit at the closing. Erie Telephone and Pullman were the best stocks outside of the coppers.

At the local Clearing House to-day 6 per cent. was the quoted rate between banks, and New York funds sold at from 20c to 10c discount.

Locally money is easier, and a reduction of Clearing House rates has been predicted within a few days. Money on call runs from 6 to 7 per cent. Time money is offered at 5½ and 6 per cent. There is a good market for commercial paper at 5¾ and 6 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	6	6½	Old Colony	4¾	5
Allouez	3	3½	Old Dom	21	21½
Arcadian	20	21	Osceola	73	75
Arnold	6¾	6¾	Parrot	42	42½
Ash Bed	1		Pioneer	2	3
Atlantic	25½	26	Quincy	148	153
Baltic	18	19	Rhode Island	4½	5
B. & K. Cr. C	30		Santa Fé	6	6½
Bos. & Mont	285	286	Santa Ysabel	7¾	8¼
Butte & Bos	50	53	Shoe	32½	33
Cal. & H	753	757	Tamarack	185	190
Centennial	18	19	Utah Cons	28	28½
Franklin	14¾	15¼	Washington	1	1½
Humboldt	2	3	White Knob	12	18
Isle Royale	25	26	Winona	4¾	5
Mohawk	16½	17½	Wolverine	40	41

Railroad Stocks.

Bos. & Alb.	242	244	
Bos. & Low.	241		
Bos. & Me.	202		
Bos. & Prov.		300	
Bos. Elev.	89¾	90	
Bos. G&s 5s	80	84	
Cent. Mass.	12	13	
Cent. M. pf.	61	70	
Fitchburg pf.	124	125	
N.Y. & N. E.			
6s		110	112
N.Y. & N. E. 1st 7s		114	
West End	93	94	

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell Tel.	341	343	
Chi. Stk. Yds.	136½	137½	
Dom. Coal	44½	46	
Dom. C. pf.	115½	116	
Erie Tel.	107	107½	
Lam. Store		35	
Mex. Tel.	3½	3¾	
N. E. Tel.	135		
U. S. Oil	24½	24¾	
West. Elec.	40¾		
West. El. pf.	61	63	

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—There was a steady inquiry for Union Traction all day, and Cambria Steel found ready buyers, but in Electric Company of America there was an inclination to sag on small transactions. Notably heavy was Pennsylvania Railroad. That stock fell 1½ per cent., to 55½, in response to the weakness in New York, but good buying was attracted at the low level. Philadelphia Electric held steady, but Weisbach Light receded another point on a sale of 100 shares. With a few exceptions, prices closed unchanged from last night. A feature of the dealings was the steady absorption of all offerings.

Money is steadily growing easier in Philadelphia. From the country banks the institutions here have received upward of $500,000 this week and loans have been curtailed by stock market liquidations. This is a point that will tell upon prices, but nobody expects the recovery to be rapid. It will be healthier for its measured progress.

Closing bid and asked:

Cam. Steel	21⅝	21⅞	Phila. Trac.	95⅞	96
Choctaw	34½	35	Phila. Co. 5%	54	55
Diam. Steel	5¾	5⅞	Sus. I. & S.	14¾	15
Darv. Iron	3⅛	3¼	Union Trac.	39	39¼
El. P. Trans.	13½		United Gas.	151	153½
Lehigh Val.	24¾	25	Welsbach	41	
Marsden	10⅝	11	W. N.Y. & P.	5½	5⅝

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, coup 1,000	110¾	Wet W S E, Chi. 4s 5,000	95½
Small bonds 200	110¾	Mex Intern con 4s 10,000	87½
U S 3s, registered 5,000	109⅞	Mex Cent 1st inc 10,000	21
Virginia Fund Debt 2-3s 11,000	85	Metro St gen 5s 1,000	119½
Adams Express 4s 4,000	103	Mo. K & Tex 2d 4s 3,000	68
Atch, Top & Santa Fe adjust 4s 20,000	95½	Nash, Chat & St L 1st 7s 2,000	127
2,000	79½	con 5s 1,000	104⅞
5,000	79½	N Y Cent & Hud Riv, Lake Sh col 3½s 10,000	97½
Gen 4s 12,000	99⅝	N Y Gas & Elec L H & P con 5s 2,000	99½
31,000	99⅝	N Y Gas & Elec L H & P cons 5s 7,000	106½
8,000	99⅝	N Y Gas & Elec L H & P gen 5s 15,000	106¾
12,000	99⅝	N Y Gas & Elec L H & P mtg 4s 2,000	93
Balt & Ohio 4½s 8,000	93½	Norf & W con 4s 500	91
12,000	93⅝	North Pac gen 3s 1,000	65¾
Balt & Ohio 4s 10,000	88	6,000	65½
Brooklyn Rap T 5s 1,000	105	North Pac 4s 3,000	103½
Brooklyn Un Elev 1st 14,000	94	Oregon Sh Line 1st con 5s 1,500	110½
Canadian Pac 1st 6s 12,000	106	Ore R & N con 4s 10,000	101¼
Canada South 2d 11,000	108	Pac Coast 1st 5s 1,000	104¼
Cent of N J gen 5s 6,000	118¼	Pac of Mo 1st 4s 4,000	105¾
Cent of Ga con 5s 1,000	90	Peo & East 1st 4s 4,000	86½
4,000	89¾	1,000	86
Cent Pac gtd 3½s 7,000	82	1,000	86½
2,000 55F	82	Reading gen 4s 8,000	83⅞
12,000	82	9,000	84
Cent Pac gtd 4s 21,000	95¾	Rio Gr West 1st 4s 6,000	95
Ches & O gen 4½s 1,000	96	St L, I M & So 4s 25,000	78¼
6,000	96⅜	49,000	78
10,000	96½	St L & S F gen 5s 2,000	107
Chi, Bur & Q, Neb Ext 4s 1,000	109¼	San A & A P 4s 2,000	77⅝
13,000	109½	St Paul, M & M, Dakota Ext 6s 2,000	77½
Chi & N W'n gold 7s, registered 10,000	108¾	So Pac of Ariz 1st 6s 6,000	110¾
Sinking Fund 5s 1,000	109	St L S W'n 2d 4s 1,000	89⅝
Chi, R I & P gen 4s 20,000	104	South Pac 4s 7,000	81¼
Chi Term Tran 4s 7,000	94	5,000	81
Chi, Mil & St P, So Minn Div 7,000	117⅜	4,000	80¾
Chi, St P, M & O 6s 5,000	131½	2,000	81
Col & South 1st 4s 12,000	83	Southern Ry 1st 5s 4,000	106¾
Del, M & M l g 3½s 1,000	21	3,000	107
Den & Rio Gr con 4s 5,000	97½	1,000	106¾
Den & Rio Gr 1st 7s 5,000	102½	Tex & Pac 1st 5s 8,000	111½
Erie 1st con 4s 1,000	85½	Tex & N O con 5s 7,000	102
Gal, Har & S A, Mex & P Div 5s 9,000	101	Ulster & Del 1st 5s 2,000	103½
Hock Val 1st 4½s 9,000	99½	Union Pac 1st 4s 12,000	102¼
Lacledes Light of St L 1st 5s 5,000	109	2,000	102⅜
Lake Erie & W 2d 5s 1,000	108½	Wabash 1st 5s 1,000	113½
L Sh & M So 3½s 25,000	109½	3,000	113½
Leh & W B Coal 5s 2,000	100½	3,000	113⅜
Louisville & Nashv unified 4s 1,000	98	Wabash deb, Ser A 1,000	84
2,000	97	Wabash deb, Ser B 13,000	35¼
3,000	96¾	10,000	35½
Total sales	$863,700	5,000	35¼
		32,000	35½
		Wab, Des M Div 4s 22,000	91½
		West N Y & Penn 1st 5s 1,000	110½
		Wilk & East 1st 5s 1,000	104¾
		2,000	104
		West Shore gtd 4s 2,000	110⅜
		5,000	110⅞
		Wis Cent 1st 4s 1,000	89⅝

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports of dry goods and general merchandise for the week were valued at $10,258,913. The imports of specie were $50,022 and the exports $3,517,633.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

Following is the New York Clearing House bank statement in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits of the individual banks:

*Capital.	*N't Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Per Cent.
$2,000,000	$1,999,200	Bk. N. Y., N. B. A.	$13,000,000	$2,392,000	$1,099,000	$12,747,000	27.4
2,050,000	2,114,100	Bk. Manhattan Co.	18,867,000	3,581,000	2,808,000	22,271,000	28.7
2,000,000	1,162,500	Merchants' National	11,896,800	1,652,400	1,451,800	13,068,500	23.8
2,000,000	2,197,100	Mechanics' National	10,082,000	2,170,000	936,000	10,493,000	29.7
1,500,000	2,814,200	Bank of America	18,013,900	4,795,500	1,164,700	21,221,700	28.1
1,000,000	252,500	Phenix National	4,961,900	785,000	249,000	5,261,000	24.6
1,000,000	4,938,700	National City	$1,317,200	23,944,000	3,364,900	106,698,100	26.1
300,000	6,360,100	Chemical National	23,093,000	7,536,300	2,348,200	26,511,000	37.3
600,000	207,000	Merchants' Ex. Nat.	4,285,100	727,200	466,300	4,705,900	25.4
1,000,000	1,718,600	Gallatin National	7,795,800	1,110,600	596,700	6,408,600	26.7
300,000	101,600	Nat. B. & Drovers'	1,064,300	283,200	54,100	1,194,500	28.2
400,000	129,800	Mech. & Traders'	2,106,000	264,000	206,000	2,296,000	20.5
200,000	16,500	Greenwich	923,500	306,300	291,600	876,200	35.1
600,000	565,300	Leather Mfrs.' Nat.	4,101,100	1,475,400	354,600	4,813,000	38.0
300,000	200,200	Seventh National	3,125,500	727,000	260,400	4,360,100	22.6
1,200,000	528,000	Bk. State of N. Y.	3,791,500	288,500	459,900	3,261,500	22.9
5,000,000	2,031,800	American Ex. Nat.	27,538,000	3,575,000	1,965,000	22,972,000	25.1
5,000,000	3,778,800	Nat. Bk. Commerce	21,215,400	937,900	2,915,400	17,667,100	21.8
1,000,000	1,624,300	National Broadway	5,808,300	1,155,600	186,700	5,161,200	26.0
1,000,000	1,084,800	Mercantile National	10,086,000	2,387,500	786,700	11,724,300	27.1
422,700	492,200	Pacific	2,773,800	258,300	455,700	3,201,000	22.3
1,500,000	974,100	Nat. Bk. of Republic	16,235,600	4,015,400	1,079,100	17,322,800	29.0
450,000	991,300	Chatham National	5,838,500	637,000	880,200	5,878,700	25.9
200,000	298,400	People's	2,087,700	231,800	373,900	2,783,100	22.4
1,500,000	633,200	Nat. Bk. of N. A.	12,115,300	2,765,800	886,600	13,977,200	26.1
1,000,000	2,711,900	Hanover National	32,723,900	10,934,300	1,850,800	42,230,600	30.3
500,000	412,200	Irving National	4,001,000	378,100	456,000	4,013,000	20.8
600,000	283,200	National Citizens'	2,886,700	521,500	145,300	3,249,900	20.7
500,000	264,800	Nassau	2,415,700	341,000	253,000	2,732,700	21.8
900,000	1,017,900	Market & Ful. Nat.	5,694,900	1,017,600	499,900	5,871,600	25.8
1,000,000	170,100	Nat. Shoe & Leather	3,437,100	795,900	255,800	3,927,200	26.8
1,400,000	1,731,500	Corn Exchange	16,397,800	1,761,800	2,782,000	18,709,300	24.2
1,000,000	531,600	Continental Nat.	4,911,000	1,150,000	372,200	5,945,700	25.6
300,000	393,600	Oriental	2,020,000	477,600	377,600	2,205,000	29.8
1,500,000	5,829,800	Imp. & Trad. Nat.	23,452,900	4,570,000	1,109,000	23,042,000	24.7
2,000,000	3,339,500	National Park	35,749,000	10,473,000	1,553,000	43,359,000	27.7
250,000	148,200	East River Nat.	1,463,400	245,600	167,100	1,532,800	26.9
3,000,000	2,471,800	Fourth National	20,767,600	3,098,800	1,155,200	21,857,700	22.2
1,000,000	534,500	Central National	9,458,800	1,859,300	825,000	12,803,000	21.7
300,000	736,600	Second National	7,543,000	1,408,000	330,000	8,027,000	22.4
750,000	172,100	Ninth National	2,600,400	415,200	207,200	2,726,000	22.8
500,000	7,707,300	First National	31,417,700	5,692,000	1,172,100	29,640,300	23.2
300,000	78,100	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	2,134,100	315,000	310,400	2,310,300	27.1
250,000	382,500	Bowery	3,440,000	505,000	320,000	3,753,000	22.0
200,000	412,000	N. Y. County Nat.	3,215,300	540,600	320,300	3,844,200	25.0
750,000	318,500	German-American	3,552,100	674,100	279,100	3,626,800	26.3
1,000,000	1,596,700	Chase National	28,924,200	5,502,200	4,883,300	30,484,400	29.8
100,000	1,211,300	Fifth Avenue	8,044,200	1,782,500	416,000	8,817,900	24.9
200,000	585,400	German Exchange	2,573,000	291,900	434,100	3,460,200	29.7
200,000	774,600	Germania	2,835,300	403,500	411,000	4,177,300	19.5
300,000	848,200	Lincoln National	8,830,400	2,316,400	561,500	10,170,200	28.3
200,000	979,100	Garfield National	5,868,300	1,422,800	443,000	6,926,200	26.9
300,000	331,800	Fifth National	2,178,100	327,200	189,300	2,242,200	23.0
300,000	911,600	Bk. of the Metropolis	5,752,900	1,110,600	614,000	6,788,900	25.4
200,000	282,300	West Side	2,719,100	474,000	224,000	2,955,700	24.9
500,000	621,500	Seaboard National	6,735,000	1,380,000	1,568,000	11,647,000	25.4
2,100,000	1,292,800	Western National	2,643,300	7,289,000	1,243,700	31,980,800	26.6
300,000	529,900	First Nat., B'klyn	4,113,000	440,000	578,000	4,253,000	23.9
1,200,000	1,301,700	National Union	15,173,800	2,829,500	388,500	13,324,100	24.1
500,000	445,900	Liberty National	4,982,500	774,300	222,500	4,963,400	21.8
1,000,000	629,900	N. Y. Produce Exch.	8,535,300	466,300	327,000	2,970,500	26.7
250,000	397,400	Bk. of N. Amsterdam	3,419,600	659,600	318,200	3,780,800	25.6
250,000	191,400	Astor National	3,665,400	314,200	480,000	3,748,200	21.2
500,000	252,500	Hide & Leath. Nat.	2,259,800	134,900	303,000	1,590,400	27.5
$48,000,000	$66,438,300	Total, National Bks.					
11,422,700	14,541,900	Total State Banks..					
$59,422,700	$80,980,200	Total		677,797,000	144,001,700	54,994,200	748,953,100	26.6

*As per official reports—45 National banks, Dec. 2, 1899; 19 State banks, Dec. 4, 1899.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the past week of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits (with Other Banks and Trust Companies	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY.							
Borough of Manhattan.							
Colonial	$100,000	$1,074,439.00	$22,604.00	$99,312	$155,378.00	.....	$1,275,044.00
Columbia	300,000	2,094,000.00	139,000.00	100,000	118,500.00	$5,000.00	2,049,000.00
Eleventa Ward	100,000	1,236,883.50	36,150.16	50,582	142,978.92	.....	1,338,305.58
Gansevoort	200,000	604,208.70	14,120.96	44,425	15,084.90	20,516.13	624,302.41
Hamilton	200,000	1,209,900.00	64,100.00	94,900	97,800.00	.....	1,379,600.00
Home	100,000	903,932.54	40,274.47	75,222	60,491.07	727.48	651,470.02
Mutual	200,000	1,377,146.76	41,733.43	104,618	204,903.89	3,877.15	1,410,992.39
19th Ward	100,000	904,600.00	23,300.00	98,000	215,300.00	670.00	1,338,900.00
Riverside	100,000	816,194.98	14,099.12	58,095	82,422.55	.....	890,952.91
State	100,000	2,662,000.00	234,000.00	117,000	157,000.00	78,000.00	3,243,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,130,400.00	34,800.00	184,400	115,600.00	22,000.00	1,625,200.00
Union Square	200,000	2,008,193.32	50,234.03	227,401	220,953.41	.....	2,548,028.58
Yorkville	100,000	1,597,400.00	62,300.00	109,500	68,000.00	26,000.00	1,589,200.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Bedford	150,000	987,673.00	25,337.00	92,730	163,061.00	100,000.00	1,181,380.00
Broadway	100,000	1,395,148.15	14,104.90	92,321	179,305.00	481.75	1,483,655.18
Eighth Ward	100,000	336,300.00	11,700.00	21,600	47,100.00	1,000.00	279,400.00
Fifth Avenue	100,000	572,300.00	29,500.00	23,100	51,700.00	13,800.00	503,200.00
Mfrs' Nat	252,000	2,470,300.00	238,800.00	382,200	522,300.00	.....	2,941,200.00
Mech. & Trad's	100,000	920,947.27	63,960.00	18,043	67,305.42	7,205.35	851,433.73
Merchants'	100,000	309,081.43	5,016.14	21,035	20,038.86	957.49	314,366.83
Nassau Nat.	1,000,000	3,372,000.00	274,000.00	222,000.00	30,000.00	48,000.00	3,267,000.00
National City	500,000	2,351,000.00	102,000.00	244,000	342,000.00	48,000.00	2,867,000.00
North Side	100,000	670,000.17	13,194.95	54,662	40,062.08	36,082.00	623,609.43
Schermerhorn	100,000	487,637.00	24,150.00	24,056	64,193.00	50,000.00	511,512.00
17th Ward	100,000	480,480.00	10,812.00	35,034	72,470.00	20,811.00	417,112.00
Sprague Nat.	200,000	1,068,500.00	66,300.00	10,000	115,000.00	8,500.00	900,000.00
26th Ward	100,000	433,359.00	10,014.00	26,102	56,785.00	2,313.00	425,761.00
Union	100,000	300,013.00	10,080.00	20,160	38,049.00	4,600.00	214,141.00
Wallabout	100,000	655,200.00	35,300.00	21,600	33,900.00	32,500.00	639,200.00
Borough of Richmond.							
First National	100,000	677,110.00	17,280.00	11,400	119,305.00	.....	520,680.00
Bank of S. I.	25,000	460,110.00	15,220.00	22,200	73,252.00	8,000.00	
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	5,100,100.00	258,100.00	738,900	738,900.00	92,400.00	5,533,100.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,153,480.00	81,625.00	72,748	291,150.00	139,340.00	2,176,346.00
Second National	250,000	1,306,840.00	64,500.00	34,800	293,700.00	.....	1,200,300.00
Third National	200,000	875,677.81	25,327.48	75,558	93,850.19	84,861.02	907,470.51
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	1,522,200.00	118,800.00	28,400	179,600.00	28,800.00	1,651,500.00
Second National	125,000	806,611.00	55,600.00	44,600	74,300.00	28,000.00	816,000.00

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Close.
640	Am. Steel & W	47	47½	46¾	47½
19,650	Am. Sugar Ref.	131½	131⅝	129⅜	130⅝
360	Am. Tobacco	102¾	103	101½	102¾
1,140	Am. T. & S. F. pf.	61	61	60	60¾
9,420	Brooklyn R. T.	73	73⅝	71⅝	72⅝
20	Ches. & Ohio	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
2,040	C., B. & Q.	122½	122⅝	121⅞	122⅛
2,120	C., M. & St. P.	117⅝	118	117⅝	117⅝
130	C., R. I. & P.	106½	106½	106	106
10	C., St. P., S. & K. C.	64½	64½	64½	64½
50	Col. Fuel & I.	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
350	Cont. Tobacco	34⅛	34⅛	32⅞	33
10	Del. & Hudson	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
2,970	Federal Steel	52	52⅜	51⅝	52⅛
480	Louis. & Nash.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
670	Manhattan	94⅝	95¼	93⅝	95
400	Mo. Pacific	40⅞	40⅞	39¾	40¼
10	N. Y. Central	136⅜	136⅜	136⅜	136⅜
70	N. Y., O. & W.	21⅜	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜
40	Norfolk & West.	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
150	Nor. Pacific	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
10	Pacific Mail	45	45	45	45
130	People's Gas	103½	104⅛	103½	104⅛
200	Reading	18	18	18	18
120	Reading 1st pf.	51⅝	51⅝	51½	51⅝
1,630	Southern Pacific	30⅞	31⅞	30⅝	30⅝
10	Southern Ry.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
50	Southern Ry. pf.	53	53	53	53
102	Tenn. C. & I.	84	84	83¾	83¾
720	Union Pacific	46⅝	46⅞	46¼	46⅝
180	Union Pac. pf.	74⅝	74⅝	74⅜	74⅜
830	U. S. Leather	16⅛	16⅜	16	16⅛
42,480					

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Close.
$9,000	Am. Gas 5s	95½	95½	95	95

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City banks shows an increase in reserve of $589,650. The banks now hold a surplus of $11,757,725 above legal requirements.

The following is a comparison of the statement issued yesterday with that of the previous Saturday:

	Dec. 30.	Jan. 6.	Increase.
Loans	$673,393,400	$677,797,000	$4,107,900
Deposits	740,046,900	748,953,100	8,906,200
Circulation	16,042,700	16,234,100	191,400
Legal tender	52,682,900	54,994,800	2,311,400
Specie	143,486,900	144,001,700	504,800
Reserve	196,170,800	198,936,000	2,836,200
Reserve required	185,011,725	187,238,375	2,226,650
Surplus	11,168,075	11,757,725	589,650

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1900	$11,757,725	1895	$35,882,050
1899	23,330,375	1894	83,796,050
1898	22,264,575	1893	8,942,450
1897	43,991,450	1892	18,961,125
1896	27,183,100	1891	13,334,250

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,540	1,524	1,524
4th week Dec.	$164,720	$176,447	$175,644
Month	558,219	557,597	579,454
From July 1	3,162,330	3,153,703	
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	74	74	74
Month of Dec.	94,131	97,081	$3,099
From July 1	618,100	603,885	
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	589	589	588
4th week Dec.	59,478	62,470	
Month	203,870	158,745	
Year	2,407,439	1,821,808	
FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	657	657	655
4th week Dec.	93,181	94,271	80,615
Month	280,701	299,228	253,214
Fiscal year	3,320,610	3,039,396	2,791,997
OHIO RIVER—			
Mileage	224	224	224
4th week Dec.	25,089	19,865	20,525
Month	97,021	76,208	79,533
Year	1,181,422	958,449	965,197
PITTSBURG & WESTERN—			
Mileage	348	348	336
4th week Dec.	78,703	77,088	77,170
Month	260,376	250,589	230,509
From July 1	1,764,888	1,668,063	
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,492	1,492	1,492
4th week Dec.	256,327	292,683	299,480
Month	967,249	934,018	933,333
Year	8,288,851	8,006,503	7,588,649
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
4th week Dec.	78,103	68,732	
Fiscal year	2,476,879	2,145,092	

The Gila Valley Globe Nothern Railroad (Southern Pacific system) reports for the eleven months ending Nov. 30 as follows: Gross earnings, $365,597; operating expenses, $121,976; earnings over operating expenses, $243,619; expended for betterments, $41,253; surplus, $202,366; interest charges for eleven months, $89,255; surplus above all charges, $113,111.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.04	.04
Alpha Con	.04	.04
Andes	.11	.11
Belcher	.10	.10
Best & Belcher	.23	.21
Bullion	.03	.03
Caledonia	.40	.45
Challenge Con	.11	.09
Chollar	.19	.....
Confidence	.56	.60
Con. Cal. & Va	1.45	1.45
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.14	.11
Gould & Curry	.23	.23
Hale & Norcross	.38	.39
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.03	.04
Kentucky Con	.01	.01
Lady Washinton Con	.02	.02
Mexican	.31	.31
Occidental Con	.17	.17
Ophir	.70	.63
Overman	.09	.09
Potosi	.21	.20
Savage	.10	.08
Sag Belcher	.03	.03
Sierra Nevada	.44	.43
Standard	2.60	2.00
Union	.05	.05
St. Louis	.08	.08
Union Con	.27	.26
Utah Con	.04	.04
Yellow Jacket	.23	.22
Silver bars	.59	.59
Mexican dollars	47½@48¼	47½@48¼
Drafts, sight	.12½	.12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 6.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	40	41¾	41½	42
Alamo	16	18	16	17
Anaconda	45⅞	47	43	47¾
Anchoria	76	80	76	80
Argentum	18	19	18	19
Bankers'	13¼	14½	13⅝	14¼
Battle	35	36	36	36¼
Blue Bell	11¾	13	12½	13
Coin	245	259	230	259
Columbine	20	21½	20	21
Consolidated	16	16⅜	16	16¼
Damon	28	29

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

Mater Severa.

Stephen Gwynn in The Spectator.

Where the huge Atlantic swings heavy water eastward,
Ireland, square to meet it, shoulders off the seas;
Wild are all her coasts with stress of cliff and billow,
On her northern moorland is little sheltered ease.

Well is with the salmon, ranger of her rivers;
Well is with the mackerel shoaling in each bay.
Dear is all the land to the lonely snipe and curlew;
Ay, but for its manfolk—a bitter lot have they.

Thankless is the soil; men trench, and delve, and labor,
Black and spongy peat amid barren knowes of stone;
Then to win a living overseas they travel,
And their women gather, if God pleases, what was sown.

Harvesters, a-homing from the golden tilth of England,
Where they sweat to cope with increase of teeming years,
Find too oft returning, sick with others' plenty,
Sunless Autumn dank upon green and spindling ears.

Or a tainted south wind brings upon the root-crop
Stench of rotting fibre and green leaf turning black;
Famine, never distant, stalks nearer now and nearer,
Bids them rake like crows amid mussel-beds and wrack.

Bleak and gray to man is the countenance of Nature;
Bleak her soil below him, bleak her sky above;
Wherefore, then, by man is her rare smile so cherished?
Paid her niggard bounty with so lavish love?

Not the slopes of Rhine with such yearning are remembered;
Not your Kentish orchards, not your Devon lanes.
'Tis as though her sons for that ungentle mother
Knew a mother's tenderness, felt a mother's pains.

Many an outward-bound, as the ship heads under Tory,
Clings with anguished eyes to the barren Fanad shore.
Many a homeward-bound, as they lift the frowning Foreland,
Pants to leap the league to his desolate Gweedore.

There about the ways God's air is free and spacious;
Warm are chimney corners there, warm the kindly hearth;
There the soul of man takes root, and through its travail
Grips the rocky anchorage till the life-strings part.

The Exaltation of the Hohenzollerns.

Prof. Delbruck in The North American Review.

Germany leaves the direction of her foreign affairs to the Emperor and trusts that the sovereign will do the best he can, choose the most able counselors he can find, and that he will be prompt as well as prudent. Since all he does for the nation he does also for himself, for his own greatness and glory, for the splendor of his family, and for the future of his children and posterity, all his interests depend upon and are included in the success of German policy and the welfare of Germany. The house of Hohenzollern never can be separated from the fortunes of the nation. Therefore, the nation may safely confide its fortunes to the house of Hohenzollern; and even now, when public opinion has evidently taken quite a different view of things from that of the Emperor, or at least from that which he seems to hold, no public organ would propose, nor would the Reichstag itself wish, to alter the German Constitution with regard to this particular point.

A Good Guess.

"Reminiscences." By J. Kegan Paul.

Before Wilberforce became a Bishop he had been Archdeacon of Surrey, and his old Archdeaconry became a part of his later Bishopric of Winchester. At a meeting of the clergy at Clapham his chaplain told him that an old Dr. ——, who had been many years in the diocese, was vexed at having been forgotten. "Yes," said the Bishop, "I have not the smallest recollection of him, but I will make it all right, and will go out and speak to him. Which is he?" He was pointed out, and the Bishop made his way to him. "My dear Dr. ——, I have not had a moment for a real conversation with you. I need not ask how you are after all these years. Do you still ride your gray mare?" "Yes, my Lord; how good of you to remember her," &c. The chaplain, who was within earshot, said, when he again came near the Bishop: "Then you did remember Dr. —— after all?" "Not a bit of it," said the Bishop; "I saw the gray hairs on his coat and I chanced the sex."

A South Pacific Princess.

From Blackwood.

The ceremony of dressing is simple when one's garments number one, or at most two, and when neither soap nor water is an available commodity. Under shelter of the grass mat which has formed bed and blanket, the worn tapa vala was exchanged for a fresh one of gaudy cotton print. A loose bodice, so short as to leave a large stretch of warm, sherry-colored flesh visible above the waist, replaced the travel-stained one. A little cocoanut oil rubbed over the face and glistening shoulders, and Madame's state toilet was complete. The Royal Princess, it is true, was possessed of all the luxuries of a dressing-case, in the shape of half a ragged comb and a strip of looking-glass, and with these rudimentary implements she passed half an hour arranging her curly locks.

On the Pronunciation of "Water."

From Notes and Queries.

Mr. Clerk was pleading in a Scotch appeal before the House of Lords. The question at issue was in regard to a right of water. Mr. Clerk, more Scotico, pronounced the word watter. "Pray, Mr. Clerk," said one of the law peers, "do you spell watter with two t's in Scotland?" "No, my Lord," was the dignified and scorching answer of the great lawyer, "but we spell manners with two n's."

For a Great Street in London.

From The Spectator.

Sir J. Wolfe Barry believes that the "retardation" of business traffic between east and west, more especially coal traffic, costs the trade interests of London £000,000 a year, the owners of vehicles £1,189,000, and pedestrians £65,000, or a total of £2,150,000 a year. This he would correct by cutting a single mighty street, 125 feet wide and five and one-half miles long, from west to east, and this, with its subsidiary connections, would cost £6,120,000. This had been ridiculed when originally proposed, but when the loss was fully understood it would be found that the saving fairly repaid the cost. The arterial street is, we fear, a brilliant dream for the present, but if London advances for twenty years as it has done for the past twenty something very like it will have to be constructed. We wonder if it would be quite impossible on the great lines to construct underground lines, confining their use to the conveyance of goods. That would enable us to pass a law which would relieve London more than any new openings—namely, a law insisting that all vehicles in motion shall travel at an equal speed. We always speak of the "stream" of London traffic, but it is the absence of streaminess which produces the fretting delays that take a year from the life of every active man.

Khaki for Uniforms.

From Blackwood.

I think it was in the year 1885 that Lord Roberts, who had just taken over the office of Commander in Chief in India, took up the question of khaki in the same energetic manner in which he went into every military question. He was early convinced of the suitability of this color for uniforms in the field, and he went further—he issued an order to have the whole equipment of field and mountain batteries, including even the wheels and guns themselves, painted khaki. This was a striking change from the dark color they had previously been painted, and which presented such a contrast to the usual surroundings of an Indian landscape. The rage for khaki at that time was so general that some wit proposed that all horses should be painted khaki before being sent on service. An excellent idea, but unfortunately unpractical till some one can manage perhaps to breed out a khaki horse.

South African Plagues.

From Ainslee's.

South Africa imports hides, wool, and mohair, and the ranchman would revel in riches were it not for the various pests that decimate his flocks and herds. The most deadly one is the rinderpest, a cattle plague which in the last ten years has been slowly creeping from Central Africa southward, leaving a wake of whitened bones. In traveling through Natal I saw fifty oxen lying dead about a spring where they had tumbled one over the other, so suddenly had the disease attacked them. It was almost impossible then to get an untinged piece of steak at a restaurant, though the proprietor resented any such charge, and a plethoric German traveler who called in a loud tone for "roast rinderpest" in the railroad café at De Aar Junction, Cape Colony, had to be picked up in fragments. Dr. Koch and other eminent specialists tried in vain to stop this plague. The country is now recovering from it slowly.

Another pest is the tsetse fly, an insect resembling our common house fly, but three times as large. Its bite will kill a horse, cow, or any other domestic animal in about ten days, but, strange to say, does not affect a wild animal or a human being. A less dangerous but more troublesome pest is the white ant, which is about one-quarter of an inch long and ubiquitous in many parts of the country. They live under the ground, and can only be routed by killing the queen, which sometimes reaches the size of one inch in length. This insect is particularly harassing in Rhodesia. At Buluwayo my traveling companion inadvertently left his boots on the floor after turning in at night, and he arose next morning to find the uppers carefully separated from the soles. "Lucky you didn't leave your clothes on the floor," was the hotel keeper's consolation. These ants will eat through anything but metal, and for that reason much of the building is done with corrugated iron. The ant hill is one of the conspicuous landmarks in traveling over South Africa.

The Leading Article.

From The Cornhill.

"I know what 'leaders' are, for I have written them," said Benjamin Disraeli in the course of a speech in the House of Commons, and though all of us may not have written "leaders" for The Morning Post and other newspapers, like Disraeli, we all at least know the meaning of the term "leaders." For more than 100 years after the publication of the first daily newspaper, The Daily Courant, which consisted of a small sheet, printed on one side only—and made its appearance in London, March, 1702, the "dailies" confined themselves to what is perhaps the proper business of a newspaper—the publication of the largest possible amount of news, and made no attempt whatever to mold or direct public opinion. At the opening of the nineteenth century "the leading article" first appeared in the morning papers. It was originally called the "leaded article," because of the "leads" or spaces introduced between the lines, to spread out the article and give it an imposing appearance, in order that it might at once attract the eye of even the most casual reader. After a time it was called "leading article" or "leader" or "editorial," names by which it is now universally known in newspaper offices. At the beginning, "leaders" were published only tentatively. Their publication was irregular; in form they were brief—we should call them "editorial paragraphs" now—and they were principally used to direct special attention to some important event recorded in the news columns. But seventy-five years ago they became a settled and regular feature of the daily newspaper, and a potent agency for promoting opinions, political, religious, and social.

The Fate of the Transvaal Mines.

Interviewing John Hays Hammond in The Engineering Magazine.

Will the mines on the Rand suffer destruction, as has been threatened (according to newspaper report)—will they be seized and worked in the interest of the Boer Government—or will they merely lie idle and take only the damage due to neglect? Unfortunately, no direct answer seems obtainable. It is not to be believed, however, that any destruction of equipment could receive official sanction. In the first place, contrary to the generally received opinion, the ownership of the mines is vested chiefly on the Continent. British interests are a minority only, the majority of the shares being held in Germany, France, and other European countries. The large neutral interests involved would deter the heads of the Government from directing or sanctioning any wrecking of property or plant. Whether or not the recklessness and lawlessness of the lower elements of the community could be restrained is quite another matter. Wholesale destruction is not to be apprehended, but more or less vandalism of a desultory character. For the present, it is likely (as reported) that some of the mines (though only a very few) will be worked for the gold needed by the Boer Government, and that such work will be so prosecuted as to yield the largest immediate returns. Only the richest ore is likely to be taken; no attention to maintenance or repairs can be expected; it will, beyond question, be a systematic robbing of the mine and driving of the machinery to death.

Two Women.

She crept into the vacant church
Through empty aisles and bare;
A faint perfume hung o'er the gloom,
Vague as an unprayed prayer;
In robe and crown each saint looked down
And frowned to see her there.

Each gazed upon her from his place—
Peter and John and Paul;
She found nor peace nor pain's surcease,
So coldly looked they all.
As she faltered lone to the altar stone,
Where shone the candles tall.

And there enthroned, immaculate,
Tender and pure and wise,
She saw the grace of a woman's face,
The love of a woman's eyes;
And Mary's smile bent down the while,
Above her mute surprise.

Not hers to know the might that lies
In throned majesty;
She could but guess the tenderness,
The sister sympathy;
She made her prayer to Mary there
With lowly heart and knee.

The tall saints watched her as she went,
Each in his gold and blue.
Aloof from her, a trespasser,
Stern men they stood, and true.
But Mary smiled, and the clasped Child
He understood and knew.
—THEODOSIA PICKERING GARRISON in the New Lippincott's.

The Cafe.

From Scribner's.

Not in Paris only, but all over France, in every garrison town, provincial city, or tiny village, the café is the chief attraction, the centre of thought, the focus toward which all the rays of masculine existence converge.

For the student in Paris, newly arrived from the provinces, living in furnished rooms, to whose modest purse the theatres and other places of amusement are practically closed, the café is a supreme resource. His mind is molded, his ideas and opinions formed, more by what he hears and sees there than by any other influence. His restaurant is of no importance. He may eat anywhere. But the choice of his café will often give the bent to a young man's career. It indicates to his acquaintances his exact shade of politics and his opinions on literature, music, or art. In Paris, to know a man at all is to know where you can find him at the hour of the apéritif—what Baudelaire called

L'heure sainte
de l'absinthe.

When young men form a society among themselves, an establishment of this kind is chosen as their meeting place, and thousands exist only by such patronage, as, for example, the Café de la Régence, Place du Théâtre Français, which is frequented entirely by men who play chess.

New Year's Day in Japan.

Onoto Watanna in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

The 1st of January bears the significant title of Gansan, (the Three Beginnings,) meaning beginning of the year, beginning of the month, and beginning of the day. And to this might be added the beginning of a new and better life. What Christmas is to the Occidentals New Year's is to the Japanese, although greetings and congratulations are not confined to the first day of the year, but at any time between the 1st and the 15th.

The Japanese begin to prepare for the new year nearly a month before, and in fact give their houses and possessions a thorough cleansing, just as the good American housewife does in the Springtime. Even the very poorest people do this, laying mats of rice straw, and cleaning every nook and corner with fresh bamboo dusters and brooms, which are said to symbolize prosperity and good fortune. And after the house has been aired and cleaned, it is decorated with pine and bamboo, for the Japanese venerate both of these because they keep green through the entire Winter and symbolize longevity. The Japanese read in the most insignificant natural objects some striking significance, and there is a meaning attached to almost every decoration or ornament in the house. The outsides and gardens of the houses are also beautifully decorated, to say nothing of the streets, which present a most interesting and animated spectacle at this time.

On New Year's Eve the streets and stores, which at all time display their most attractive goods, are thronged with people intent on buying the requisites for the coming year. At night the streets are beautifully illuminated with lines of big lanterns, family crests, flags, shop signs, &c., hung from every store. On this eve many of the people remain up all night and watch the old year out and the new year in, though a few old-fashioned ones prefer the custom of rising very early in the morning to worship the first rising sun of the new year.

A New Year Proposal.

"What resolutions have I vowed to keep
the coming year?
Come, sit beside me, maiden fair, and
straightway you shall hear:
I've pledged myself to choose one girl from
out the throng so gay,
And love her with an honest love forever
and for aye.

"I'll work for her with brain and brawn,
with all my might and main,
Until I've won her everything that honesty
can gain;
I'll fill her life with all that's good, till life
itself is done—
And while we train our minds and hearts
we'll not neglect the fun.

"Now tell me, won't you, maiden fair, what
you have vowed to do—
For I've laid bare my inmost soul to no one
but to you!"
"I've made no pledges," she replied in so
demure a tone,
"But, if you don't object, I'll try to help
you keep your own!"
—WALLACE DUNBAR VINCENT in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

Lawrence, the Infant Prodigy.

In The Century.

Raphael, with genius at his back, did not come to maturity so quickly, nor did Rubens, triumphant at Antwerp, hold popular applause so long; for Lawrence kept his admiring public to the last, and was something of a wonder both as man and boy. His whole career was brilliant, yet not through intrinsic force; his art was successful without being great; he was honored and praised down to his grave, and yet he possessed not genius. There are men who achieve popular success without genius. Lawrence was one of them.

The father was a man of some birth and education, but he had what is called "the poetic temperament," and never got on very well in the world. He was at different times a barrister without a brief, an actor without a part, a keeper of the White Lion Inn at Devizes without guests enough to make it pay. When young Lawrence was three years old his father made a change of base, and moved into the Black Bear Inn. It was here that the boy was placed upon the table to recite Shakespeare for the guests. Here also he developed a wonderful gift of making portraits in pastel of the passing public. A guest could have a portrait painted while he waited, and the speed of the artist was not less wonderful than his age. The Duchess of Devonshire and Lord and Lady Kenyon were among his early sitters, and the record is preserved that Lady Kenyon's likeness was drawn in profile because, as the child artist declared, "her face was not straight." In a short time he had attracted the attention of Garrick, Foote, Wilkes, Burke, Sheridan, and Johnson, and his father began traveling with him about the neighboring country and exhibiting him as one of the wonders of the age.

The Bishop's Dog.

From "The Life of Edward White Benson, Archbishop of Canterbury." By A. C. Benson.

He was often accompanied to church by our collie, Watch, who had a place in the pew in the transept, and whose claws we could sometimes hear pattering in the aisle, if he found his accustomed seat draughty or felt impelled to change it. Watch had also a special place under a window in the chapel, which he always attended, as well as the 8 o'clock matins, and a special rug of his own. It was at Truro that the two adventures of Watch occurred that gave my father such delight. My father was reading the lesson, which was the thirteenth chapter of St. Mark, in which the word "Watch" occurs several times. The dog, who had been slumbering peacefully, became very restless, and as the Bishop ended with the words, "What I say unto you I say unto all, Watch," in a very imperious voice, there followed a great scuffling and scratching, and Watch emerged hastily from his place, and proceeded to the door of my father's stall. The other occasion was on the evening of an ordination, when some twelve candidates were staying in the house. Watch, seeing so many grown, sensible men about, when complins had just begun—it was before the chapel was fitted up—took the opportunity to go and fout in the bit basket, and, selecting a crumpled envelope, he offered it to each in turn, to be thrown for him—then, failing to attract attention, he put it down in the middle of the room, looked piteously at my father, and wagged his tail.

Finding Beer.

From "Aids to Scouting for Non-Commissioned Officers and Men." By Col. Baden-Powell.

I was riding one day across an open grass plain in Matabeleland, with one native, scouting.

Suddenly we noticed the grass had been recently trodden down; following up the track for a short distance it got on to a patch of sandy ground, and we then saw that it was the spoor of several women and boys walking toward some hills about five miles distant, where we believed the enemy to be hiding. Then we saw a leaf lying about ten yards off the track—there were no trees for miles, but there were, we knew, trees of this kind at a village fifteen miles distant, in the direction from which the tracks led. Probably, then, these women had come from that village, bringing the leaf with them, and had gone to the hills.

On picking up the leaf it was damp, and smelled of native beer. So we guessed that according to the custom of these people (remember, as I said before, to study the habits and customs of your enemy) they had been carrying pots of native beer on their heads, the mouths of the pots being stopped with bunches of leaves. One of these leaves had fallen out; but we found it ten yards off the track, which showed that at the time it fell a wind had been blowing.

There was no wind now, but there had been at about 5 A. M., and it was now nearly 7.

So we read from these signs that a party of women had brought beer during the night from the village fifteen miles distant, and had taken it to the enemy on the hills, arriving there about 6 o'clock.

The men would probably start to drink the beer at once, (as it goes sour if kept for long,) and would by the time we could get there be getting sleepy from it, so we should have a favorable chance of reconnoitring their position.

We accordingly followed the women's tracks, found the enemy, made our observations, and got away with our information without any difficulty.

A Mormon Proposition of Marriage.

Mrs. J. K. Hudson in The New Lippincott.

Three men were ushered into the room. One was tall and of strong, well-marked features and dignified presence. The other two were stout and florid and rather nervous in manner, brothers apparently.

Without waiting for a formal introduction, one of these motioned inconsequently toward me and said, "Is she of the Lord's people?"

The woman offered them chairs with a slight inclination of the head, that might have been taken either for answer or for an invitation to be seated.

Was she afraid? I could not tell. The men paid no attention to the invitation for the moment and ignored my presence. They had come upon urgent and important business, they announced, and would state it at once. It was their duty to bear a message to her, one that specially concerned her.

"Yes," said the tall and solemn elder, "it is indeed nothing less than a revelation received by the head of the Church last night. It concerns both you and your daughter."

"My daughter," gasped the woman, in scarcely audible tones, and I saw one hand grasp the back of a chair convulsively.

"Your daughter, who has now grown to womanhood," continued the elder, "and owes her allegiance to the Church."

"What is the revelation?" the woman forced her drawn lips to ask.

"Through the grace of the all-wise Father it has been revealed to his disciple, Brigham Young, that your daughter Clarisse should become the third wife of Elder W——, here present with us."

An awful silence ensued, and then a convulsive movement in the woman's throat, as if her voice refused to utter a sound, attracted the attention of all, and the men bowed their heads that they might not see.

"The Gentle Dove."

"From Wild Animals in Captivity," by Edward Bartelett.

I am almost afraid to say that the great amount of kind feeling, sympathy, and regard bestowed upon doves in general is wasted upon the undeserving. To all keepers of doves and pigeons the pugnacious disposition exhibited by birds of this class is well known, although the means of inflicting injury upon each other is somewhat limited in consequence of the comparative want of weapons. Not being armed with claws, spurs, and a powerful beak like most gallinaceous birds, they not only do battle with a somewhat weak bill, but strike each other with the wing joint. The heavy blows thus inflicted by the aid of the powerful pectoral muscles would perfectly astonish any one who received it, and although they seldom kill each other, they are prone to quarrel, fight, and keep up a very determined disagreement.

Stage Kisses Are Genuine.

From The Ladies' Home Journal.

They must have an impulsive manner. They must look sufficiently fervid. It is a curious sight—that of two players who are to express the ardent love which Shakespeare has written for his "Romeo and Juliet," but who at rehearsal, in modern clothes and no accessories of glamour, practice a kiss as mechanically and unfeelingly as though it were—as it is then—utterly devoid of sentiment. There must be no hesitation nor clumsiness. Romeo is not permitted to decide whether to throw both arms around his sweetheart or only one, or which. Nor may Juliet be shy or forward, yielding or resisting, as she chooses. The director will place their arms for them if they do not themselves make a picturesque exhibit of tenderness. And the kiss? Shall it be delivered by the wooer on the lips of the won, or on brow, or cheek? That question is considered and settled. Are kisses on the stage genuine? Well, not at rehearsals, except, maybe, once or twice in order to show the effect fully. An actress would resent a real kiss at a rehearsal except when necessary. For the satisfaction of natural curiosity on that point, it may be told right here that most of the kisses in the public performances of plays are actual kisses.

Chinese Thrift.

From The Atlantic.

No race of men can surpass the Chinese in habits of industry and thrift, says D. Z. Sheffield in the January Atlantic. With the introduction of Western civilization the vast resources of the country will be developed, the products of the soil and manufacture will indefinitely increase, and domestic and international trade will be multiplied in its proportions. Now, in all this material regeneration of China, the Chinaman will be in evidence. Not a dollar will be gathered from the soil, from trade, from mines, from manufactories, without his securing a due proportion as a reward for his part in the enterprise. He will patiently and faithfully work for a master for half a generation, and in the second half he will appear as his own master, at the head of a thriving business. Thus, in the industries of the future, wherever there is work to be done, there will be found Chinese ready to "sell strength," as working for hire is called in China; and they will sell more strength for the money than will men of any other nation. Again, a dollar in the hands of a Chinaman represents far greater purchasing power than it does in the hands of a European.

In China a dollar will purchase 1,500 pieces of cash composed of copper and zinc. These cash, with a hole in the centre and strung on a cord, weigh seven pounds. A servant or common laborer in Peking is glad to give ten days of labor, and a carpenter or mason six days, to secure this amount of cash. This money would give a comfortable support to an average family. Three dollars a month, or $36 a year, would cover the living income of a Chinese family of the working class. The meaning of this is that the Chinaman will survive and prosper under conditions of life which would discourage and finally overwhelm the European.

In the Cathedral.

The city's burning heart beats far outside
This dim cathedral, where the mystic air
Vibrates with voices of impassioned prayer
From generations that have lived and died.
Calm saints, despairing sinners, here have cried
To Heaven for mercy: myriad lives laid bare
Their secret places, yielding to Christ's care
The burden, where His sacraments abide.
Soft from the jeweled windows falls the light,
Touching the incense-laden atmosphere
To glory, while a deep antiphony
Rolls from the organ to the arches' height.
To soul and sense a Presence liveth here,
Instinct with power of immortality.
—KATHARINE COOLIDGE, in The Atlantic Monthly.

A Dark Hour for England.

Sidney Low in The Fortnightly.

There was a very dark day on "Black Friday," 1745, when the Young Pretender, with the Highland clansmen, was at Derby, with nothing between him and London but Cumberland's half-organized, half-hearted force at Finchley, and when a French invasion, supported by a great Jacobite rising all over England, appeared imminent. Again, there were some gloomy days in the Autumn of 1781, when England, badly worsted on land by the American colonists, had temporarily lost the command of the sea, and was opposed to a coalition of the maritime States of the world. She had the three great navies of the Continent—those of France, Spain, and Holland—against her, at the same time that the northern powers, with Russia at their head, had constituted the armed neutrality, which was mainly intended to hamper and limit the British naval operations. While Cornwallis was playing out the last scene of the losing military drama in Virginia, the fleets of England for once found themselves unable to face the enemy. In spite of Rodney's capture of St. Eustatia, the allies under De Grasse were too strong for us in the West Indies, and in the European waters we were so weak that we could do nothing to avert the surrender of Minorca, the gem of the Mediterranean. Suffren had baffled us in the Indian Ocean, and even in the Channel and the North Sea, after Hyde Parker's indecisive action off the Doggerbank, we could barely hold our own, and had to endure the humiliation of a French attack on Jersey. But the worst of all our bad moments was assuredly that which came upon us in the Spring of 1797, when to many other misfortunes and anxieties there was added the appalling news of the mutinies at Spithead and the Nore. Lord Rosebery, in a recent speech, has called this period the most critical in the whole modern history of Great Britain, and the estimate does not seem excessive.

Never, certainly, since the age of Elizabeth, had such tremendous forces been arrayed against England; never had her rulers to deal with so many simultaneous difficulties, foreign and domestic.

Pitt and his colleagues might well have lost their nerve at the prospect which faced them, when they heard that a naval rebellion at the mouth of the Thames had been added to their perplexities. "Everything," as a historian of the period says, "seemed to be failing at once. Their armies had been defeated, the Bank had suspended payment, and now the fleet, the pride and glory of England, appeared on the point of deserting the national colors." The Three Per Cents, which had stood at 98 seven years before, had fallen to 45. The great edifice of British credit was in danger of collapsing.

Heavy Guns and Ears.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

The stunning report of each gun as it is fired is something that a stranger on the deck will long remember. There is an old saying, "deaf as a post." Now, in the royal navy, this is changed to "deaf as a post Captain." No man can go through a long series of gunnery practices without having his hearing very seriously affected. Some men put cotton wool in their ears, but even this precaution does little to deaden the terrible shock. And if the firing of one or two guns has such a shattering power, what would be the effect if the whole armament were in action together.

It is almost impossible to conceive the strain upon nerve and senses of the rending concussion. If a visitor watches the firing of one of the monster nine-inch guns, and then places himself beside one of the smaller pieces, the report made by the one will not appear much louder than that of the other. The extra distance to the muzzle of the big piece discounts the sound. The only apparent difference between the two appears to be that the small pieces have a sharper, higher-pitched note, and that the six and nine-inch guns speak with more of a bellowing roar. One piece of advice may be given to any one who finds himself in the neighborhood of a gun in action. The noise will not have nearly the same effect if you are watching the gun as if the crash comes unexpectedly. Unconsciously Nature prepares you to resist a shock which is known to be impending.

The Voice o' the Nation.

Leave our furrin frens tu chatter, let 'em flutter roun', an' fuss,
'Tain't their cheerin' or their sneerin' that can help or hinder us;
Let 'em hope we're doomed tu faltigue, let 'em say we're crushed an' cowed:
P'raps they think the sun's extinguished when it's strugglin' through a cloud?
They air hurryin' tu believe us all their hatred can desire,
But the blows they fancy fatal only clinch our courage higher;
Talkin's easier work than doin', yew may take your oath o' thet—
Boys! git on, an' let 'em chatter—but we ain't done yet!

Air their hearts so small an' craven that they cannot understan'
How' we're game tu take a lickin'—an' then lick the cleaner man?
Whut's their gauge fer measurin' greatness, how did they achieve renown,
Thet they think whene'er we stumble we must keep on lyin' down?
Du they dream an Empire's conjured up by easy charms an' sweet?
Ours, at least, was shaped and builded from disaster an' defeat.
An' we've made it whut it is, through all the cent'ries thet hev gone,
Not without a slip or blunder—but by still goin' on!

It is good to git the fust blow in—but best tu hev the last;
An' they'll see us still go forrard es they've seen us in the past,
Fer each loss we hev tu suffer, each defeat thet marks our way
Is a clarion call tu victory, an' we hear it an' obey;
In the end, we hit the bull's-eye, though it's after many a miss;
Ef a lickin' could hev beat us, we'd hev fallen long ere this;
Some may find a knock-down blow es bad es pisen in their cup,
But we never stop tu taste it—no, we jest git up!

Ef our Empire is a-shakin', it's a steadyin' sort uv shake
Thet'll warm our blood an' rouse us till our sleepin' strength's awake;
The storm shall break its might on us, an' when its hour is o'er,
Ye'll find us standin', rock-like, ruther firmer than afore;
An' our furrin frens, I'm thinkin', may look wiser ef they wait,
'Stead of castin' up the total 'fore the sum is on the slate;
They've had cause tu know us better, an' it's strange thet they forget—
Boys! get on, an' let 'em chatter—but we ain't done yet!

HOSEA, Jr., in The Spectator.

Memory, and What Then?

Max Muller in The Nineteenth Century.

I knew Macaulay, of whom it was said and believed that he could repeat a leading article of The Times after having read it once; but I never had the heart to ask him to let me hear him do so. Prof. Conington at Oxford enjoyed the same reputation, but I never heard him either repeat a few pages after he had read them. Still there is nothing so very incredible in this, for when I was at school at Leipsic and the whole class was punished by being kept back till they had learned two or three chapters of Cicero, I generally was off in about ten minutes. I could not do that now for my very life.

I lately read a very interesting book by the Rev. H. C. Adams, a master at Winchester, which was, and is still, famous for its system of "standing up." As it was published in his lifetime, and in the lifetime of the pupils whom he mentions by name, I think he may be fairly trusted. He tells us in Wykehamica (1878) that he knew a schoolfellow who never could learn his repetition, but who could nevertheless go through the whole of the scores in the matches with Eton and Harrow from the very first, giving each player his correct number of runs, and particularly the manner in which he was out.

He knew another, of no remarkable capacity, able to say the whole of the English Bible by rote. Put him on where you would, he would go fluently on as long as there was any one to listen.

When large standings up were said, sometimes 13,000 and 14,000 lines were said, and were said well, too. In Bishop Wordsworth's time, one boy in the Senior part of the fifth took up the whole of Virgil for his standing up, and acquitted himself brilliantly, that being only a portion of his eight lessons. I have made the reading of The Times every morning responsible for the gradual paralysis of our memory, but what shall we say when we are told the late editor of The Times, Mr. Chenery, whose death is still deplored by so many friends, knew the Koran and the Old Testament in Arabic and Hebrew by heart as well as any Ulema or rabbi? Perhaps those who, like myself, knew him well, may feel a little skeptical. He certainly never mentioned this extraordinary power to me. Judging by our own capacity or incapacity, we may perhaps recall to mind the well-known lines of Horace which we learned at school many years ago, and which may still supply some comfort to weaker memories and humbler souls:

Est quodam prodire tenus, si non datur ultra.

Various Incomes.

"Reminiscences," by J. Kegan Paul.

"Not long before her (Mrs. Proctor's) death Mr. Browning, Mr. Matthew Arnold, and I were standing in front of the fireplace one Sunday afternoon, talking about the various incomes made by prominent persons, and Mrs. Proctor was giving her own reminiscences of barristers' and physicians' fees, and the sums obtained by literature by men known to her in her youth.

"Mr. Browning thereupon told how at the house of a distinguished surgeon he had met an exalted personage, who to much bonhomie joins an inordinate curiosity. He said to the surgeon, 'I should like to know, of course I do not speak of present company, what a first-rate surgeon makes in his profession.' 'Well, Sir,' said the host, 'I should say that about £15,000 a year would be the mark.' 'What,' said the Prince, turning to the then acknowledged leader of the English bar, 'what does a great barrister make?' 'I suppose, Sir, £25,000 would hit the mark.' Sir John Millais was also present, and he was the third asked. 'Possibly, Sir, £35,000 a pear.' 'Oh, come, come,' said the questioner. 'Well, Sir,' said Sir John Millais, rather nettled, 'as a matter of fact, last year I made £40,000, and might have made more had I not been taking holiday longer than usual in Scotland.' When he had finished speaking, Mr. Browning put his arms through Mr. Arnold's and mine, and said, 'We don't make that by literature, do we?'"

My Lodging Is on the Cold Ground.

From The Rivals. 1668.

My lodging it is on the Cold ground,
and very hard is my fare,
But that which troubles me most, is
the unkindness of my dear,
Yet still I cry, O turn Love,
and I prethee Love turn to me,
For thou art the Man that I long for,
and alack, what remedy?

I'l Crown thee with a Garland of straw then,
and I'le Marry thee with a Rush ring,
My frozen hopes shall thaw then,
and merrily we will Sing,
O turn to me my dear Love,
and prethee Love turn to me,
For thou art the Man that alone canst
procure my Liberty.

But if thou wilt harden thy heart, still,
and be deaf to my pittyful moan,
Then I must endure the smart still,
and tumble in straw alone,
Yet still I cry, O turn Love,
and I prethee Love turn to me,
For thou art the Man that alone art
the cause of my misery.

English Soldier's Emergency Rations.

From The London Chronicle.

What are known as "emergency rations," are contained in little tin cases somewhere about the size of a small brandy flask. One half the case contains 4 ounces of pemmican, and the other half 4 ounces of cocoa-paste. Every man in the field carries one of these in his haversack, and whatever happens to the regular commissariat, he has got upon his back enough to live upon for six and thirty hours. The pemmican is lean meat, dried and ground to powder and compressed into a block, and, like the cocoa-paste, may be eaten as it is or dissolved in hot water. It comes into the depot in tierces of 1,000 pounds each, and every tierce is divided into 4,000 rations. It will keep almost indefinitely; so that wherever the British soldier goes on active service, he is well provided.

Corn-Drying and the Ground Squirrel.

Zitkala-Sa in The Atlantic.

From a field in the fertile river bottom my mother and aunt gathered an abundant supply of corn. Near our tepee they spread a large canvas upon the grass, and dried their sweet corn in it. I was left to watch the corn, that nothing should disturb it. I played around it with dolls made of ears of corn. I braided their soft fine silk for hair, and gave them as various blankets as I found scraps in my mother's workbag.

There was a little stranger with a black-and-yellow-striped coat that used to come to the drying corn. It was a little ground squirrel, who was so fearless of me that he came to one corner of the canvas and carried away as much of the sweet corn as he could hold. I wanted very much to catch him, and rub his pretty fur back, but my mother said he would be so frightened if I caught him that he would bite my fingers. So I was as content as he to keep the corn between us. Every morning he came for more corn. Some evenings I have seen him creeping about our grounds, and when I gave a sudden whoop of recognition he ran quickly out of sight.

In the sun and wind mother also dried many wild fruits—cherries, berries, and plums. But chiefest among my early recollections of autumn is that one of the corn-drying and the ground squirrel.

Causes for Suicide in China.

From "The Yang-tse Valley and Beyond," Mrs. J. F. Bishop.

So far as I have been able to ascertain, the causes of suicide in China are not, as in Europe, profound melancholia, heavy losses, or disappointment in love, but chiefly revenge, and the desire to inflict serious injury on another. Suicide enables a Chinese to take a truly terrible revenge, for he believes that his spirit will malignantly haunt and injure the living; and the desire to save a suicide's life arises in most cases, not from humanity, but from the hope of averting such a direful catastrophe. If a master offends his servant or makes him "lose face," or a shopkeeper his assistant or apprentice, the surest revenge is to die on the premises, for it not only involves the power of haunting and of inflicting daily injuries, but renders it necessary that the body should lie where death occurs until an official inquiry is made, which brings into the house the scandal and turmoil of a visit from a mandarin with a body of officials and retainers. It is quite common for a man or woman to walk into the courtyard of a person against whom he or she has a grudge, and take a fatal dose of opium there to insure these desirable results!

Creuzot Guns.

From The Nineteenth Century.

Creusot or "Le Creuzot" is a place in the department of Saône-et-Loire in France which has been long famous for its extensive ironworks. It does not follow, however, that a "Creusot" gun was made at Creusot, because that name is now applied to all the guns that are manufactured by the great French firm of Schneider & Co., who in 1835 became possessed of the works at Creusot, which, after being employed by the State under the Revolutionary Government for the manufacture of guns, were under the Empire handed back to private owners, though still receiving large orders for similar work from the Emperor. After the peace in 1815 the works passed through the hands of various firms which failed in succession, until they were purchased by the predecessors of the present firm. In 1867 Messrs. Schneider made themselves famous by being the first firm fully to apply and adapt to the manufacture of both plates for armored ships and guns various inventions, chiefly English, notably the great invention of Bessemer for the cheap manufacture of steel. From that time onward their works have been steadily developed. They have applied new processes to manufacture, including the use of various alloys—notably nickel, of which in its raw state the British Empire possesses almost a monopoly—to the improvement of the quality of the steel of which they make their guns. They have become the owners of a vast area of ground in the neighborhood of Havre, and have there created gigantic workshops almost on as large a scale as their works at Creusot. Thus, curiously enough, it has come to pass that when we speak of a "Creusot" gun, we mean a gun of whatever size made by the great French firm of Schneider & Co., whether it has in fact been made at Creusot or at Havre

THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE

For Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption.

HYOMEI

The Only Germicide that Can Be Inhaled in the Air We Breathe.

THE FIRST REMEDY

Ever Permitted by Nature to Enter the Bronchial Tubes and Lungs.

IT CURES PERMANENTLY

Because it Reaches the Smallest Air Cells in the Head, Throat and Lungs and Kills the Germ Causing the Disease.

We claim without fear of contradiction that Hyomei is the only positive cure ever known for catarrh, bronchitis, asthma and consumption. This claim is based on the following well-known facts: In order to permanently cure any of the above diseases you must destroy the germs which cause them. That it is absolutely impossible to reach these germs excepting through the air we breathe. That none of the liquid germicides can pass the epiglottis, no matter how minutely divided into sprays or vapors. That Hyomei is the first and only Dry-Air Germicide ever found which can be inhaled in the air we breathe and reach all the air cells of the head, throat and lungs.

It goes to the seat of the disease and destroys the cause, thus making a permanent cure, which cannot be effected in any other way.

What They Say About Hyomei.

DOES IT CURE CATARRH?

One of the Seventeen Thousand Testimonials Received.

BOSTON, Mass. April 20.
Care of Jordan, Marsh & Co.

DEAR SIR—I had catarrh for twenty years, and the last ten years (all of which time has been passed in this great establishment) I suffered fearfully. It ext

Features of Some Seasonable Sports.

For the skater who dislikes the congested condition of the lakes of the city's parks, and who has a little time at his disposal, the Shrewsbury River offers a splendid field for his exertions.

The 11:30 train of the Central Railroad of New Jersey reaches Branchport at 1 P. M., and right opposite the latter station runs a little arm of the river, down which one may skate to the main stream, which offers a magnificent stretch of ice, over which the skater may speed as far as Seabright without fear of jostling or being jostled. Not that there are not many on the river, enjoying the sport, but the enormous expanse of smoothness gives every one upon it plenty of room for either racing or fancy skating.

A party leaving town on the train mentioned could enjoy three or four hours on the ice, have dinner at the Norwood, which is right on the river bank, and return by the 6:30 train, and be back in New York by 8:30 that evening. Or, better still, by putting up at the hotel over night, a moonlight spin might be enjoyed and the early train taken next morning, allowing one to be back in time for business.

Skating is not the only sport to be had there, as the cold snap has brought the ice boats out in fleets, and the same conditions that make the Shrewsbury so charming for small boat sailing renders it equally good for the management of the steel-shod craft.

Seamen of Branchport and other local cracks have their craft in commission already, and are tuning up preparatory to testing their speed against those of Red Bank's ice yachtsmen.

It is a wonderful experience—this lying in the cockpit of an ice yacht, hanging on with one hand to the centre rail and watching the low-lying shores fly past, and part of the time the heart of the novice is in his boots and part of the time in his throat. Straight you dash at express train speed toward the shore or a dock, and it seems beyond any chance that the boat can be turned before a collision occurs. Your hair begins to stand up under your skull cap, and you can feel a strange and rather alarming chill run down your spine; then, just as you have given yourself up for lost, and are faintly hoping that your remains won't be unrecognizable, the skilled hand at the tiller jams it hard down, and the boat goes about with a swing and a swish—you should hold on pretty tightly just at that time—and you are on the other tack, with the shore running away from you as fast as it can go.

To the sailor that change of course is a revelation. No shaking and flapping of canvas, scarcely any stoppage of speed, the slacking up and gathering of way again are almost imperceptible as the tremendous momentum of the boat puts her on the new tack so quickly that one hardly appreciates it before the craft is again at full speed.

It requires a steady hand, a keen eye and a nerve of iron to handle the stick aboard one of these Winter flyers, but it is a sport fit for the gods, and its only drawback is the awful frigidity of it, unless one is properly clad, in sweater, worsted skull cap, and heavy underclothing and arctic overshoes. Wearing a derby or alpine on such a cruise simply means something to hang on to in addition to the rail.

Now that the ball is up, it is to be hoped that the park officials will take means to abate a nuisance that has grown to alarming proportions during the last few years. I mean the use of the long-bladed "speed" skater upon the ice of the city lakes.

These uncouth affairs are a menace to the life and limb, not only of the wearer but to those of every skater who happens to be in their path. The short rocker-blade of the ordinary skate gives its wearer pretty thorough control of his movements, and, touching the ice only a few inches of its length, allows him to make a circle of but few feet in diameter, but the long flat racing blade, lying on the ice, almost from toe to heel makes a quick turn or a circle of small size a physical impossibility. These latter skates were made for long stretches of uncrowded ice, when there is no necessity of dodging or being dodged by other skaters, and their use upon the crowded ponds should never have been allowed.

Their wearers, for the most part, are young men and boys, with loud sweaters and voices, which latter are mostly employed in yelling for everybody to "get out of the way." They go shooting over the ice at just as high a speed as the good nature of the police attendants will allow, and when it comes to the necessity for making a quick turn to avoid a collision they are about as helpless as a steamer with a jammed rudder. What pleasure they find in them no reasonable skater can conceive, and no amount of enjoyment which they may derive from them should be considered sufficient to offset the discomfort and danger with which they threaten the skaters who are content to take their pleasure quietly and safely.

The bicycle scorcher, now happily becoming a thing of rarity, generally hurt only himself or his mount, and either learned a lesson by his mishaps or furnished a living to some hardworking wheel repairer who needed the money. The speed skater, on the contrary, usually knocks down some unoffending individual who is not inclined to give him the entire pond, and should be gently but firmly turned back at all park entrances.

There is a man up at the Van Cortlandt skate house who makes a pretty good thing at sharpening skates at 15 cents per sharpen. He can generally calculate upon having a pair of blades in condition ten minutes after commencing to file them, but he was badly caught the other day. A pair of rusty-looking skates were turned over to him, and he started at his task with a happy smile. Fifteen minutes later the same skate was in the vise, but the smile had vanished and beads of perspiration adorned his brow.

"Yes," he said, returning the skates after half an hour's work, "I was up again it that time, sure. Pretty good steel in them blades. Most of 'em are soft iron. They're easy to file, and need sharpening every time they're used. Yours will last through the Winter."

The owner of the skates ran his thumb along the edges and handed the man a quarter. "I always wondered," said his companion, "why you hung on to that old pair. I think I understand now," and he looked at his own beautiful bright pair, that had been filed down in a very short time.

"Yes," said the owner of the rusty pair, "I paid $6 for them sixteen years ago. You may buy something looking just like them now for 98 cents and spend the difference and lots of valuable time in keeping the 'cheap' ones fit to use."

It may be due either to the passing of the cowboy or education in general in regard to the possibilities of small arms, but we no longer hear of revolver shots being made at distances at which the sight would completely obscure any object much smaller than a flour barrel. While it is undoubtedly true that many of the old-time frontiersmen were extremely handy with their firearms, and did pretty accurate work, we think their deadliness was, to a great extent, due more to the rapidity with which they got their arsenal into action than to any extreme accuracy in fine target work.

As a matter of fact, for effective work at short distances it is much more important that a man be accustomed to extreme rapidity in drawing his weapon than that he should be able to hit an extremely small mark after he has once begun his fusillade. This is something that the average carrier of pocket weapons almost entirely overlooks. Take a New York policeman for example. He carries his revolver in his hip pocket, over which he wears a heavy coat held down by a leather belt. By the time he has gotten his pistol where it will do him any earthly good the chances are greatly in favor of his being too late to use it for any effective purpose.

Of course, the policeman is not a fair criterion. He, like the old Aztec warrior, is not rated by the number he kills but the amount of prisoners he takes in fairly good condition. But the average citizen who applies for a permit and then puts a pistol in his pocket usually manages to place the weapon in just the exact location where it would be hardest to get at in case of an emergency. In wearing the average cutaway coat it is necessary, in order to draw a pistol rapidly, to unbotton the lower button of the coat with the left hand, at the same time drawing the weapon with the right. As a matter of fact, the hip pocket is the meanest place that can be conceived for carrying a revolver, unless a person wears a short coat, in which case the right hand side pocket is a much better place of storage.

Many Westerners wear a holster, which is suspended over the shoulders, and carry the weapon on the left hand side, right over the vest, so that it can be rapidly brought into action. For a man who wears an overcoat it is a good scheme to have a pocket made of chamois similar to the inside change pocket of a bicycle coat sewed in the lining of the right hand lower pocket, where the weapon may be reached easily and quickly. As a matter of fact, if every owner of a pistol would occupy himself for about fifteen minutes each day in practicing drawing the weapon easily he would find it probably more beneficial in the end than twice the amount of time given to target practice.

The only time a man ever needs a revolver he needs it badly, and he also needs it quickly, and this is where the practice in drawing the weapon will be found to pay a pretty heavy dividend, but when the opponent is at a sufficient distance to make accurate shooting a necessity he is far enough away, as a rule, to render the use of firearms somewhat unnecessary.

Speaking of revolvers, the amount of gas which escapes between the cylinder and the barrel renders a bullet from one of these weapons so much inferior to a single-shot pistol in point of hard hitting that for some years past geniuses of an inventive turn have been trying to perfect a repeating pistol which would have all the hard-hitting effects of a single-shot, together with the rapidity of fire of the revolving weapon.

Either they all commenced their investigations at about the same time or the appearance of one has suggested the other, so there are now two or three makes on the market which, like most new inventions, are extremely cumbrous and ungainly in appearance, and in matter of personal beauty are far inferior to the six-shooters as now made. Of course, it is only a matter of time when they will be brought to a state of perfection that will eliminate their ungainly features and make them as graceful in appearance and as pleasant to handle as their older brothers in the small-arms world.

The Bochardt pistol is one of these which resembles somewhat a carpenter's try-square, with the handle a little back of the centre and with the lockwork projecting beyond the stock. This loads with a clip through the handle, and while accurate and hard shooting, would never take first prize in a beauty show. The Mauser is a little better as regards appearance, and handles rather more pleasantly, and can be used like the Bochardt, either as a pistol or a carbine. The Browning repeater is much smaller, and more graceful in outline and has more the appearance of a true pistol. It is rumored that the United States Army will shortly be supplied with a repeating pistol of the Mauser type, in which case the side ejecting Colts will be retired, but it is doubtful if the Mauser is the weapon that will finally be adopted.

Although it is not generally known, the Colts Manufacturing Company have quietly gotten up a repeating pistol which is no more heavy or cumbersome than a service model revolver, and which those who have seen it say is a better arm than any of the repeating pistols now on the market. It is adapted to the use of their thirty-eight fire revolver ammunition. They have kept very quiet about it, however, and beyond the fact that they have succeeded in making it and are satisfied with its working, no one knows very much about the weapon. It is altogether likely that should the contemplated change in the armament of the troops take place they would immediately put it on the market. Of course, it is not to their interest to do so at the present time, as they are pretty well stocked up with revolvers which they would probably prefer to sell at a price much higher than they would receive after a new weapon is put on the market.

This state of affairs explains why it usually takes so long for a new system of firearms to be placed on the market after its desirability and the general need for it have been made manifest. Manufacturers whose unit of product is the thousand, with their expensive machinery all adjusted to turn out products of certain design, are usually stocked far beyond the current demand for their wares. Should a new weapon of better design and quicker selling qualities be placed for sale by them while they yet have on their hands a great quantity of an older and less desirable pattern, it would be almost impossible for them to get rid of these latter goods at anything like a fair valuation, so it is their general practice after they have decided on a new departure in their line to reduce their stock of older goods as much as possible before putting the newer and more desirable upon sale.

This explains why one of the oldest shotgun manufacturers in this country who had a large quantity of the hammer shotguns made up was the last to place on sale his hammerless arm, which had been perfected some years before it could be found in the hands of a single gun dealer. This is one of the unpleasant things that confront the individual known as a gun or a rifle crank. He may have ideas which will just suit many sportsmen, and if the weapons which he advocates were put out by a reliable firm there would undoubtedly be a market for it, but as a rule the manufacturers are chary of producing a new variety of arms that may by diminishing the sale of the stock on hand subject them to financial loss even though the improved article may meet with a ready and flattering recognition by sportsmen in general.

There has been so much said against the slowness of manufacturers generally to accommodate the sportsmen of an inventive turn of mind that it seems only fair that this much be said in their defense, for, like all the rest of the world, they are in business for the profit that there is in it, and not for the benefit of humanity generally.

E. T. KEYSER.

CARTERET GUN CLUB CHANGES.

Position of the House Shifted and Other Improvements Made.

Many important changes and improvements have been made in the house of the Carteret Gun Club, on Hempstead Plains, near Garden City. The building has been moved about fifty yards to the southeast of its former position, which was directly behind the firing point. As situated at present, it is far enough away to keep the spectators entirely apart from the man at the firing point and the trap puller, but still gives an unobstructed view of the entire grounds. The big bay window has also been greatly improved. The entire lower portion of its three sides are fitted with single sheets of plate glass.

Between the house and the traps is a broad space, floored over, which can be used for spectators when a particularly large gathering is present. This space can be roped off so as to keep a clear field for the shooter and still accommodate about two hundred people.

Another innovation that has been suggested by Walter Watrous, who has recently returned from a trip abroad, is the introduction of greyhounds to gather the birds, instead of the setters and pointers that are used at present. Commenting on the advantage of greyhounds, Mr. Watrous said: "They can run much faster and jump higher than any retrieving dogs used in this country, which would mean that many birds that flutter beyond the reach of an ordinary dog and on to the far side of the boundary fence would be captured by the more agile and swifter hound." The plan proposed is that the club obtain some greyhound pups and train them to retrieve with the other dogs in the kennels. This plan has been followed successfully on many trap-shooting grounds in England and France.

Increase in Thread Mill Wages.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 6.—The spinners in the Mile End Thread Mills at Kearny were notified to-day that they are to receive an increase of 10 per cent. in their wages, dating from Jan. 1 of this year. This increase is simply putting the wages back to where they were three years ago.

GREATEST YEAR IN GOLF

Championship for the First Time Won by a Native Player.

PREPARING FOR THE FUTURE

Garden City May Be the Scene of the Next Amateur Contest—Inside News from Chicago.

Golf for 1899 is finished, but by no means forgotten. In many respects it has been a red-letter year in the annals of American golf, and its memories will be kept alive long into future seasons. The year, however, was scarcely closed ere preparations began for the coming activities. In official circles the next four or six weeks are as busy as any in the year. Secretary Robert B. Kerr has already sent out requests to the associate clubs in the United States Golf Association, asking them to inform the Executive Committee if they wish to apply for any of the three championships of 1900, giving, in case applications are made, details regarding their links and clubhouses and other matters tending to show their ability to manage a National championship.

Should there be a struggle to obtain these golfing honors, these data would expedite a settlement, and should the delegates do the selecting they would be able to see at a glance just what the rival clubs would provide. It is not at all certain whether last year's plan will meet with approval again, or whether the delegates will assert their former prerogative of naming the championship links. By general consent this important question was referred, with power, to the Executive Committee last year. Although its selections called forth criticisms in some quarters it is generally admitted that the best courses then available for the big events were chosen. Favoritism and sentimental friendships should play no part in the selection of a championship course. In open meeting it is often difficult to keep these influences from asserting themselves, while a committee in whom the delegates have confidence may be able to sift the matter more carefully and satisfactorily.

Notices for the annual meeting, which are required to be sent out thirty days before the event, will soon be issued, and the meeting will be held, as usual, in this city, during the month of February. Predictions are already being made as to the future championships. The Westerners, having had the amateur last year, acknowledge that the East must get the event this year, and thus far no rival to Garden City has appeared. The rebuilt hotel will doubtless be in running order before the next amateur tournament begins, thus making Garden City, in convenience and accommodation, superior to the great majority of clubs. The course itself is conceded to possess all the attributes for a championship test. The college boys, many of whom played in the Metropolitan championship at Garden City last April, were so pleased with it that they chose it for their intercollegiate meeting last Fall. There seems to be a general certainty that Garden City will get the plum of the golf championships.

Differences of opinion will probably arise regarding the open and the women's events. The Chicago Golf Club is said to be ready to ask for the former, and as the open champion is a Chicago professional, "Will" Smith, that fact may have some weight. It would not count, however, if the Chicago course were not eminently fitted for the match.

Myopia, near Boston, and Baltusrol of Short Hills, N. J., have been mentioned as eligible for the women's championship. The Baltusrol Club has always taken an active part in the encouragement of women's golf, and its annual tournament for women is looked upon as one of the features of the year. Further improvements to the links have lately been made. The fourth and fifth holes have been blended into one, the new fourth, with a distance of 510 yards. No. 6 is a new hole, 350 yards from the tee, having the Baltusrol driveway as a hazard. The new seventh hole is an extension of the old seventh, making it now 505 yards long, using the same driveway as a hazard for the second shot. These new holes are laid out over rolling land, which has been made available by the clearing of six acres of woods, and they will be ready for use in June. These extensions to the course will give the eighteen holes a playing distance of 6,003 yards. "Rather a long distance for a women's tournament," some one may say, and justly, too, for it is long.

Baltusrol has two courses, and if the club contemplates asking for the women's championship it will surely devise some scheme so that no fault may be found with distances. Another indication in this direction is the statement that a six-inch water pipe has been connected with the links, giving a pressure of 144 pounds to the square inch, thus insuring the greens against lack of moisture next season.

Unquestionably the most satisfactory event of the year was the winning of the amateur championship by an American-bred golfer. Herbert M. Harriman, in capturing this honor, simply stands forth as the best representative of American players and illustrates the rapid improvement that has been made in the last four years. Findlay S. Douglas, the previous holder of the honor; H. J. Whigham, who held the cup two years, and Charles Macdonald, who won the honor the year before the United States Golf Association was organized, are all foreign-bred golfers, whose game commanded high respect in their country long before their emigration to America. Macdonald and Douglas hail from the famous old St. Andrews links, while Whigham was bred on the English links of Prestwick, near Liverpool.

While the victories of these men were never begrudged, as their golf merited all they won, there was an increasing desire among native players to see one of their own number carry off the National triumph. Many experts regarded Harriman as the man to do it. In the final contest at Onwentsia, the test of skill could not have been better arranged had the opponents been purposely picked for the fray. Findlay Douglas, the representative of the Scotch game, and Herbert Harriman, who has yet to see a course outside of the United States, met for the highest honor, and the home-bred won by 3 up and 2 to play in a thirty-six-hole match. In April last year Harriman won the Metropolitan championship, representative of the New York district, and the only disastrous defeat he met during the year was at the Lakewood tournament, where he failed to qualify in the first set.

Upsets will happen to every golfer, a fact that former champion Findlay Douglas learned, for he was defeated in every tournament he entered until he won the cup at the Thanksgiving event at Lakewood, but two weeks later he was defeated for the chief trophy at Atlantic City by W. H. Davis. It is clear that a champion cannot take any more chances than a more ordinary player can.

Miss Ruth Underhill, by her victory of the women's championship curtailed the triumphant career begun by Miss Beatrix Hoyt, when she won the Cox Cup at its first competition, on the Morris County links in 1896. Practically unknown as a golfer, outside of her Shinnecock circle, Miss Hoyt's game came as a revelation, but, although she started in a meteoric fashion, Miss Hoyt has continued to shine with undiminished brightness. At Essex County, near Boston, and at Ardsley, she repeated her championship victories, holding the leading golf honors of her sex in the United States for the unusual period of three years.

The only parallel to this is found in the three years' successive victories of the women's championship of Great Britain by former Lady Margaret Scott, but she refused to defend her title for the fourth year. Miss Hoyt was less prominent in golf during the past year than ever before, and it is by no means easy to predict who would defeat her when at her best.

Miss Hoyt is one of the youngest of the young element in women's golf. In fact, the history of her sex in the game has shown the decided superiority of the younger women. The competitor with the prefix "Mrs." has yet to win the National honor, but Mrs. Caleb F. Fox of Philadelphia came next to it in the last tournament. Miss Underhill belongs thoroughly to this young and home-bred class, most of her golfing having been done on the Nassau County links, at Glen Cove, L. I. At Morris County the two semi-annual championships were held respectively by Miss Marie G. Bryce and Miss Cornelia G. Willis, the latter the present holder. Miss Elsie F. Cassatt won the championship of the Women's Golf Association of Philadelphia. It will be found that the great majority of club champions belong to the younger element, one of the notable exceptions being the victory of Mrs. W. B. McIlvaine in Chicago of the women's championship of the West. Most of these sectional championships have been confined to the men, but the growth of these divisional organizations will undoubtedly result in contests for women in the future.

"One of the best indications of the real growth of golf throughout the country is the tendency toward sectional associations," remarked a careful observer of the game while indulging in a New Year's chat on the sport at Lakewood last week. "These minor associations were bound to come with increasing golf popularity, and whether President Thomas had called attention to this fact or not in his inaugural address at the annual meeting of the Golf Association last year, it would have been all the same. In doing so Mr. Thomas simply showed his acute observation of the future of American golf."

In this respect New York had really set the example by organizing the Metropolitan Golf Association two years ago. Philadelphia soon after formed a union of its clubs for both men and women, and last year saw the Western Golf Association, one in the South, and Connecticut and California start into life. A desperate effort was made to form one in Boston, but jealousies of certain clubs resulted in the usual failure. Indeed, for a time it looked as though the same fate would overtake the efforts of the Chicago enthusiasts in their Western Association.

What is said to be the inside history of that organization was recently given in The Chicago Inter Ocean, and it is called "a strange combination of enthusiastic perseverance and deceitful opposition." It must be confessed that very little glory rests upon some of the so-called "big" clubs for their part in the affair. A. P. Bowen, Captain of the Riverside Club, was practically the author of the scheme. In April of last year he requested the Captains of several different clubs to meet and discuss plans for a local organization. Walter B. Smith, Yale's former champion golfer, and then Captain of the Onwentsia team, favored the idea at once and gave the influence of his club to it. To the surprise of many Chicago golfers Charles B. Macdonald, one of the enthusiasts in that city and the prime organizer of the Chicago Golf Club, opposed the idea. Smith and David R. Forgan of Onwentsia also, and who won the Western championship a little later, worked energetically toward its success. Opposition did not entirely cease, as is apparent from the following extracts culled from the "inside history":

When the general meeting was called at the Grand Pacific and it was decided that the organization would not down, a few of the so-called exclusive clubs reluctantly sent representatives, and when the meeting was called to order nearly all the local clubs had two or more delegates present. Then the question of the powers of the new association was discussed, and when it was proposed to have it arrange and regulate interclub contests the Onwentsia and Wheaton delegates protested vehemently against giving the association such power. The other delegates immediately understood the reason for the objection, as it was evident that neither club had any desire to be placed in the position of having to meet any of the smaller clubs and abandoning the atmosphere of exclusiveness which had hitherto characterized their associations with the other clubs.

The Wheaton delegates were from the Chicago club, as the links are at Wheaton, a suburb of the city. The organization, however, went through successfully, and the acceptance of its Presidency by H. C. Chatfield-Taylor, who was also President of the Onwentsia Club, brought his club into respectful sympathy with the association's aims. The Western idea of doing nothing small was seen in making the territory for the new body embrace everything within 500 miles of Chicago. Twenty-two clubs are now in the body, Pittsburg and Kansas City being the boundary representatives. Mr. Chatfield-Taylor has declined to serve another year, and George R. Thorne of the Midlothian Club is slated as his successor. Mr. Thorne is one of the crack pigeon shots of the West, and is Captain of the gun club in the Glenview Golf and Polo Club. He has given a magnificent trophy to the association, which will hereafter be the emblem of the Western championship. The Midlothian Club will probably be the scene of the next competition.

In closing his history of the Western association, the writer adds a few lines, the truth of which may apply to every other local organization that enjoys the benefit of management by clear-headed golfers:

The growth of the Western Golf Association is responsible for a healthy development of independence among the smaller clubs, some of whom might formerly be accused of toadyism. The numerous tournaments held under its auspices put all the contestants on an equality, and their invariable success marked the disappearance of the day when any one club or individual controlled the golfing destinies of Chicago, and the new young element which now preponderates promises to materially benefit the game and eliminate the imported snobbishness which has no place among American sports.

The Midlothian Club is rapidly assuming a leading rank among Chicago's Golf Clubs. Its professional, Willie Smith, won the open championship of the United States at Baltimore, and also the Western championship, after a tie game with Lawrence Auchterlonie, one of the Scotch emigrants of last year, whose reputation was somewhat enhanced by the threat of the Chicago labor unions to protest his landing as a violation of the alien contract law. Champion Smith, by the way, has been East recently, and numerous reports were circulated of the big matches he was going to play. Since his unexpected defeat by George Low of Dyker Meadow, these much-talked-of matches are off. Smith is about to start to win golfing triumphs in the South.

Championships in Great Britain are held earlier than in this country. The dates for the amateur meeting have been fixed for the week of May 17, at Sandwich, and the women's championship will be held the following week at Westward Ho. The open event will be played later in the season, at St. Andrew's. H. M. Harriman intends to make a European tour in the Spring, and if so, he will visit the famous golf courses and try his skill against some of the old-country cracks.

Judging from the golf rumors which one hears in various circles, the sport is likely to open with unusual activity in the month of April. In addition to the metropolitan championship and the annual Spring event of the Lakewood Golf Club it is stated on pretty good authority that the Atlantic City Country Club will give a three or four days' contest in April. The Lakewood and Metropolitan events will be arranged without the clashing of dates, but although the Atlantic City Club is outside of the Metropolitan jurisdiction, it is to be hoped that matters will be so arranged that no conflict will occur. Many local golfers will be glad to attend the Atlantic City tournament in the opening month of the golf season, and these three big events will give the players good practice for the games that will rapidly follow.

Atlantic City is taking a more prominent place in the golf world than it has previously enjoyed. The club has been well organized and the improved course has been a great stimulant to the sport. On New Year's Day the home team gained a big victory—27 holes to 5—over a delegation from the Laurence Harbor Club. It was the first of a series of two matches, and the second will be played in February on the Laurence Harbor links, not far from Red Bank. The teams consisted of only eleven men, instead of twenty, and the only Laurence Harbor man to win was M. M. Singer, who defeated the Philadelphia champion, F. H. Bohlen, by 5 holes. Three games finished even. Some of the Atlantic golfers are predicting that the open championship will be held on their links in 1901, modestly declining to make predictions for the present year.

W. H. Davis, one of the leading golfers at Lakewood, and who recently added to his previous fame by winning the chief trophy in the Atlantic City tournament, defeating Findlay Douglas in the final round, left for the Sunny South last week, where he can enjoy warm-weather golf. "This New Year's weather is too much for me," he said, after a round over the snowy links during the club's tournament. "It may be fun for some, but it isn't golf, and I'm going where you can drive a ball and not see it buried in snow." Davis will compete in many of the Florida tournaments.

The Wee Burn Golf Club of Stamford, Conn., held its annual meeting last week, the chief officers being elected as follows: President—John D. Crimmins; Vice President—Charles Stewart Smith; Secretary—Walter N. Capen; Treasurer—Wilson L. Baldwin; Captain—Alfred S. Pitt. Several minor changes were made to the constitution.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Plain Colored Taffeta Silks.

28,000 Yards---100 of the Very Best Shades.

At 49c. Instead of 75c.

At 69c. Instead of 89c.

These are just those kind of silks for which you will pay 75c. and 89c. anywhere else for equally good quality. Strong, bright and pretty. If you want a waist you won't pass them by. Or to line a crepe de chine, and then for lining a cloth dress they are indispensable because they never cling. These are the best taffetas in the market, so the experts say, but it doesn't need an expert to tell that. Any one may know it who shops around. Prices are going higher, you know, and taffetas are scarce. We anticipated and arranged for these long ago. Lots to choose from—no end of shades—a hundred of the very best in the 69c. lot—every one pretty, white and black, too—the price 69c. instead of 89c.; twenty cents lower when it ought to be twenty cents higher.

12,000 Yards New Fancy Silks

At 59c. and 79c. Instead of $1.25 and $1.50.

They include silk and satin corded silks, Dresden stripes, jacquard figured silks, chameleon painted warp silks and corded regence in an almost endless variety of evening shades, medium and dark. All new silk; for this reason, of course, fresh as spring flowers.

Then we add 2,000 yards of all silk crepe de chine, evening shades and black, with just enough the matter with them to enable us to sell them at 79c. instead of $1.25.

Our Annual Shoe Sale.

$1.98 a Pair for Five Styles of Women's Shoes.

The shoes at this sale are the kinds that will keep up the reputation of our shoe store or they wouldn't be here. They are not a job lot. We know the history of every shoe. Have followed the making from the tanning of the skins down to the affixing of our name which stamps their worth. They have been made specially for us after our own distinctive ideas on our own improved shaped lasts (now so favorably known). Shoes that will give the best of comfort, satisfaction and wear from the first moment you put them on. Our sale a year ago satisfied thousands, was one of the shoe surprises of the season, but we're not content with what we've done; we must improve on the past, and you'll say we've more than done so. Here are the styles, lots of them, and sizes for every one.

AT $1.98—Kangaroo top, Russian colt skin boxed lace Shoes—full round toes and broad extension soles.

AT $1.98—Glace kid lace Shoes, straight, kid tips, medium full round toes and extension soles.

AT $1.98—Kangaroo top, glace kid foxed tip'd button Shoes, full round toes and broad extension soles.

AT $1.98—Glace kid button Shoes, straight kid tip, medium full round toes and extension soles.

AT $1.98—Same as above with straight patent leather tips.

Greatest Opportunities in Men's Shirts.

Advantages of Our Annual Sale.

To right of Main Entrance.

The natural measure of the advantages of this sale is its resistance of circumstances, the constant advance of the cost of everything. There's not a garment offered at this sale whose purchase won't save you almost half the price you pay for it. Garments which, in almost every instance, cannot be made to-day at the prices, and, in fact, in many instances, lower than the cost of the material alone. Had we not arranged for this sale a year ago it would have been impossible to even duplicate last year's opportunities, to say nothing of their betterment. The facts speak for themselves.

Unlaundered Shirts.

AT 25 CENTS—Splendidly made Unlaundered Shirts for men and boys—sizes 12 to 18 inch neck. Good muslin bodies and splendid wearing cambric bosoms. All improvements, and well worth 39c.

AT 39 CENTS—Men's and Boys' Unlaundered Shirts—bosoms of fine linen and bodies of one of the very best wearing muslins. Sizes 12 to 18 inch neck. The usual 50c. shirt.

THE BEST 50c. SHIRT—The best Shirt ever sold for 50c. We took the size, style and make-up of a 75c. shirt, the best Shirting Muslin made, a bosom of pure Irish linen, and put them all into this Shirt of ours at 50c. It has handmade buttonholes at front of neck and comes in all men's sizes, 13½ to 18 inches neck. Unmatchable under 75c.

SHIRTS AT 75c. OR 3 FOR $2.00—Men's Unlaundered Shirts, better than the usual dollar kind; 3 shapes; open back only. Long or short bosoms, and open back and front, full dress bosom, hand-made buttonholes throughout, bosoms of 1900 pure Irish linen. Incomparably made and the very best wearing shirt we know of.

Men's and Boys' Night Shirts

AT 45 CENTS — Men's Muslin Night Shirts, plain white or with fancy trimmings. Cannot be made to-day to sell under 69 or 75 cents.

AT 45 CENTS—Men's and Boys' Domet Flannel Night Shirts, extra heavy made, full and long. Usual 59c. quality.

AT 69 CENTS — Men's Muslin Night Shirts, the usual 85c. to $1.00 sorts, in two weights—the heavy or twilled muslin in plain white, the regular weight plain or with fancy trimmings.

MEN'S $1.00 FANCY SHIRTS, 59c.—Most of them are colored all over. Some of them have white muslin bodies with colored bosoms. The bosoms come in two lengths—long or short. All are this season's styles. The cuffs are attached or detached, and sizes are 13½ to 17 inch neck.

Pajamas.

AT 75 CENTS—Men's and Boys' Domet Flannel Pajamas, splendidly made, $1.00 quality.

AT 95 CENTS—Men's and Boys' extra heavy Domet Flannel Pajamas, 95c. instead of $1.25.

AT $1.35—Men's fine Domet and Scotch Flannel Pajamas, usually $1.75 and $2.00.

House Coats and Bath Robes.

All little lots of House Coats and Bath Robes are gathered together into one big lot and a quick moving price tag put on every one of them. You can have any one at two-thirds to less than half of regular prices.

MEN'S HOUSE COATS, regular worth $5 to $15, including plaid back cloths, Matelasse and velvets, are marked $2.69, $3.69, $5.95 and $6.95.

Our $1.00 Shirt.

It is as aristocratic as any $3.00 shirt made and is a perfect revelation in shirt making.

More of Muslin Underwear.

We've almost clothed the city in white with our great selling of dainty things in the muslin, the nainsook and cambric garments, but still there are lots of opportunities we've prepared for those who haven't fully replenished their wardrobes.

AT 25c.—Good Muslin Gowns, yoke tucked.

AT 39c.—Good Muslin Gowns, V-shape and square neck, tucked and trimmed neatly with embroidery.

AT 49c., 69c. AND 79c.—Fine Muslin and Cambric Gowns, V-shape and high neck yokes, prettily trimmed with embroidery.

AT 98c., $1.19, $1.39, $1.59, $1.98—Still finer Gowns of Nainsook and Cambric, square and round effects, also some open necks.

AT 12c. A PAIR—Good Muslin Drawers, hem and cluster of tucks, yoke band.

AT 29c.—With embroidered ruffle, regular shape.

AT 59c. AND 79c.—Fine Muslin and Cambric Drawers, regular shape and umbrella, deep embroidered ruffle.

AT 19c.—Cambric Covers, high neck and V-shaped, embroidered and lace trimmed.

AT 29c.—Cambric Covers, low neck, high neck and V-shape, embroidery edge, also lace trimmed.

AT 39c. AND 49c.—Fine Cambric Covers in a variety of styles, high and low neck, embroidery and lace trimmed.

AT 39c.—Good Muslin Petticoats, deep cambric ruffle.

AT 79c., 98c., $1.19 AND $1.39—In fine muslin, deep ruffle of embroidery.

AT 25c.—Good Muslin Chemises, corded band.

AT 59c.—Good Muslin Chemises, embroidered.

AT 79c. and 98c.—Good Cambric Chemises, embroidered and lace trimmed.

FOR INFANTS.

AT 15c. PAIR, REGULAR 25c.—Children's Muslin Drawers, hem and tucks, 6 sizes.

AT 15c., REGULAR 25c.—Canton Flannel Drawers, 4 sizes.

AT 39c., REGULAR 49c.—Misses' Muslin Gowns, 6 sizes, tucked yoke and cambric ruffle, with embroidered ruffle.

AT 98c., REGULAR $1.50 TO $1.75—A variety of styles in fine Lawn and Nainsook Dresses, some with embroidered ruffles on bottom, others round yoke effect, ribbon trimmed.

AT 39c., 59c., 79c., 98c., REGULAR FROM 65c. TO $2.00—A large lot of Colored Dresses, 1 to 3 years, made of percale, lawns and ginghams and dimities, in a variety of styles, lace, ribbon and embroidery trimmed.

New Conceits in Waists. You will find the advance styles of the season, new and pretty, at the easy buying prices, too.

AT $3.98, INSTEAD OF $5.00—200 new stylish Taffeta Silk Waists in black, cardinal, turquoise, cerise, lavender, heliotrope, gray, light blue and pink, front and back corded, shirt waist sleeves in this lot. Some excellent values in Black Satin Waists, corded front.

AT 50c. INSTEAD OF 75c.—An additional lot of Sample Shirt Waists, all this season's make, in sizes 34 and 36 in. Percales, Lawns and Madras, in stripes and figures only; excellent values in this lot. **Choice line** of new Waists, prominent make, in **colors and white**, 98c., $1.45, $1.98 to $7.98.

Colored Petticoats and Wrappers. AT 98c. INSTEAD OF $1.50 TO $1.75—An assorted lot of colored Petticoats, consisting of genuine mercerized sateen, black and colors, black sateen lined with domet, Metabic stripes and black Premier cloth Petticoats, lined—all at 98c.

LUCK WITH PLUNGER GRANNAN.

Riley Grannan, the plunger who created a sensation on the American turf some years ago by making one of the largest wagers ever recorded—on Henry of Navarre when the latter ran his famous dead heat with the black whirlwind Domino—has been making matters interesting for the poolroom keepers in this city during the past few weeks. Grannan's luck has been remarkable, for he has been naming winners with startling regularity, and some of the poolroom keepers have been so hard hit that they have grown chary of taking his commissions.

The young plunger has won most of his bets on the California races, and some of the players in New York believe that his persistent winning will result in the keepers of poolrooms cutting off quotations on the California races, as they did last season. Grannan's success has gained for him a big crowd of followers, who dog his footsteps and follow every bet he makes.

IMP TO RUN AGAIN THIS YEAR.

Eastern turfmen had trouble galore last season trying to figure out the true form of Brossman & Harnese's mare Imp, and they believed that when the season ended they had seen the last of her. But now word has reached here that the black mare is to be put into training again, and that she will be prepared for the Metropolitan, Brooklyn, and Suburban Handicaps.

Imp was the mystery, as well as the marvel, of last season. Early in the season she was beaten by ordinary horses, and then later she won the Suburban. Her great speed was erratic, for after she won the big classic she was beaten again; but for the remainder of the season at the most unexpected times, and always at a good price, she would win. Followers of form went almost crazy figuring on her performances, and they welcomed the announcement that the season would be her last on the turf.

The mare is wintering at Chillicothe, Ohio, and her owners are convinced that she will be better than ever this coming season, so they will not place her in the stud. Mr. Brossman will put her into training again beginning next month, and he has entered her in a number of the big stakes and handicaps in the older division. Imp will have two stable companions this year, both colts that as yearlings showed good speed.

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain, colder, wind southwest shifting to northwest.

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TO-DAY, TEN PAGES,

WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—The situation of Gen. White at Ladysmith is extremely grave. It is believed that the Boers have begun the attack on the place and that Gen. Buller cannot render any aid. Severe fighting is going on, but this is regarded as merely preliminary. Gen. White reports that he has defeated the Boers in a determined attack they made on Ladysmith. Gen. Buller reports a camp rumor that White has taken 400 Boer prisoners. Gen. Clery made a brisk attack on Colenso, which many Boers had left to join the fight at Ladysmith. The British force at that place was hard pressed. Gen. French reports that "a serious accident has happened" to the Suffolk Regiment; one fourth of a battalion which attacked the Boers was left in the latter's hands. The Boers have captured the town of Kuruman, about ninety miles west of Vryburg, in Bechuanaland, taking 150 prisoners, after bombarding the place. The British have been compelled to retreat from Dordrecht. Both British and Boers are making arrests for treason. At Cape Town extraordinary precautions are being taken against a Dutch coup there. Sir Thomas Lipton will defer action on another challenge for the America's Cup. The President of Colombia is dead, and the insurgents are taking advantage of the situation.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

A man living near Pittsburg, a believer in Christian Science, allowed two of his children to die of maglignant diphtheria, refusing to allow a physician to attend them. A third child is ill.

According to tables issued by the Adjutant General's office the deaths in the volunteer force during the Spanish-American war were 148 officers and 4,356 men. New York lost 417 men.

Page 2.

Plymouth Church last evening celebrated the semi-centennial of the opening of the present edifice in Orange Street.

Mrs. Maggie Van Cott, the evangelist, held a revival meeting last night at the Second Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

Page 3.

A woman caused a great crowd to gather in Broadway by throwing herself in front of a cable car and, when rescued, trying to take carbolic acid.

Congressman Charles N. Fowler of Elizabeth, N. J., has brought a suit for an injunction to prevent the building of the underground rapid transit road on the ground that the plans infringe a patent for safety arrangement of tracks and platforms.

Page 4.

Anson Van Sickle, a former palace car conductor, was arrested on a charge of obtaining railway passes by fraud.

It is said that some of the oldest officers of the Seventy-first Regiment may resign as a result of the clash over the election for Lieutenant Colonel and Junior Major.

Father Sheppard of St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church, Jersey City, yesterday denounced the police from his pulpit for not closing up gambling houses in his parish.

Page 5.

The Speedway was alive with fast steppers yesterday, and a big crowd of spectators saw some good brushes.

Page 7.

Baxter Barker of 33 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, committed suicide yesterday.

The Twelfth Night Club held its annual celebration at the Berkeley Lyceum.

The Senate Prisons Commission in its report recommends radical changes in the management of prisons.

Appraiser Wakeman denied that he was responsible for the opposition to John Sabine Smith in the Republican Club.

Seth Low, in an address before the Central Federated Union, argued in favor of combinations of both capital and labor.

Republicans gave credence to the report that ex-Lieut. Gov. Charles T. Saxton would be appointed to succeed Superintendent of Insurance Payn.

Prof. Morrison of Mount Vernon, who killed one of his wives recently, said yesterday he fears he is going insane. He is a great cigarette smoker, consuming as many as ten packs of cigarettes a day.

Page 10.

The Rev. Dr. John E. Bushnell, co-pastor of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, has offered his resignation.

The Rev. Dr. John D. Wells celebrated yesterday the fiftieth anniversary of his pastorate of the South Third Street Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn.

A fund was started for the erection of a monument to Father Malone, the first contributor being Mrs. Nannette Marks, a Brooklyn Jewess.

Announcement was made from the pulpit of the Brick Presyterian Church yesterday that the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke was too ill to preach a last sermon, and that he had deputed the preacher of the day, the Rev. James M. Farr, Jr., to bid the congregation farewell.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.
Real Estate.—Page 9.
Weather Report—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

COLOMBIA'S PRESIDENT DEAD.

Political Outlook Becomes More Complicated in Consequence.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 7.—Advices from Colombia received to-day report the death of President M. A. Sanclemente, which has created a new situation and greatly complicated the political outlook.

The insurgents are making the most of the changed conditions. Additional calls for men and loans made upon the State of Panama will, it is thought likely, provoke an open adherence to the revolutionary movement, as was the case in 1885, the present situation being intolerable.

MERCHANTS CASH BAD CHECKS.

Supposed Capitalist Victimizes the Business Men of Norwalk.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Jan. 7.—The business men of Norwalk were nicely taken in by a man who came to Norwalk representing himself as a Western capitalist, who had purchased a controlling interest in the South Norwalk Beef Company. The man gave his name as William T. Morgan, and was well provided with checks drawn upon the First National Bank of Winona, Minn. He hired a large house in Union Park, one of the most exclusive locations in town, and furnished it from top to bottom in the most expensive and improved style.

The bills were all paid by checks payable to Morgan and drawn by various fictitious persons. In each instance the check tendered was for considerably more than the amount of the bill. Morgan had been such a liberal purchaser the merchants were delighted to cash the checks and pay a snug sum in cash as a balance. To-day the merchants are vainly trying to trace their liberal customer, for nearly all his checks have come back protested and marked "No such person known."

To-morrow the merchants will again visit the house in Union Park, and cart back the goods they so willingly delivered there, but Mr. Morgan and the several hundred dollars he secured will not be there to greet them.

Prof. Mitchell Charged with Heresy.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.—Charges of heresy preferred against Prof. Hinckley G. Mitchell of Boston University were made public today. The nine students who signed them left the institution, and W. E. Verity, one of the signers, was recently unsuccessful in trying to get into the Drew Theological Seminary of Madison, N. J. President Warren refused to discuss the matter now, but will reply later. Prof. Mitchell says he has left the matter in the hands of the faculty.

RESCUED PRISONERS NOW SAFE IN MANILA

Lieut. Gillmore Tells of the Hardships of Captivity.

FREE WHEN RELIEF CAME

A Filipino Lieutenant, Ordered to Shoot Captives, Leaves Them to the Mercy of Savages.

MANILA, Jan. 7.—Lieut. J. C. Gillmore of the United States gunboat Yorktown, who wac captured by the insurgents last April near Baler, on the east coast of Luzon, and rescued a few days ago by Col. Luther R. Hare of the Thirty-third Volunteer Infantry, sat to-day in the apartment of his sister, Mrs. Major Price, at the Hotel Oriente, in Manila, and told a remarkable story of his eight months in captivity, ending with his dramatic deliverance from death that seemed inevitable.

The steamer Venus came into the harbor last evening from Vigan, Province of South Ilocos, with Lieut. Gillmore and nineteen other American prisoners, including seven of his sailors from the Yorktown.

Lieut. Gillmore, after reporting, came ashore and hobbled along, with the aid of a cane, to the Hotel Oriente, where American officers and ladies were waltzing through the halls to the strains of "Aguinaldo's March." Although tanned and ruddy from exposure, he is weak and nervous, showing the results of long hardships. He speaks warmly of Aguinaldo and very bitterly against Gen. Tino, declaring that, while under the former's jurisdiction, he was treated splendidly, but that after he fell into Tino's hands he suffered everything.

ABANDONED BY THE ENEMY.

Col. Hare and Lieut. Col. Howze, the latter of the Thirty-fourth Volunteer Infantry, rescued Gillmore's party on Dec. 18 near the headwaters of the Abalut River after they had been abandoned by the Filipinos and were expecting death from the savage tribes around them. When the rescuing force reached them they were nearly starved, but were building rafts in the hope of getting down the river to the coast.

Lieut. Gillmore says of the events immediately preceding the rescue:

"The Filipinos abandoned us on the night of Dec. 16. We had reached the Abalut River, near its source, that morning, and the Filipinos rafted us over. We then went down the stream, along a rough trail, guarded by a company of Filipinos. That night we were separated from this guard, and another company, armed with Mausers, was put in charge of us. I suspected something and questioned the Lieutenant in command. He said: 'I have orders from Gen. Tino to shoot you all, but my conscience forbids. I shall leave you here.'

"I begged him for two rifles to protect us from savages, adding that I would give him letters to the Americans, who would pay him well and keep him from all harm. He refused this, however, saying that he would not dare to comply. Soon afterward he left with his company.

FRIENDS TO THE RESCUE.

"We had seen some savages in war paint around us, and we prepared to fight them with cobblestones, the only weapons that were available. The next morning we followed the trail of the Filipino soldiers, feeling that it was better to stick to them than to be murdered by savages; but we could not catch up with them. Then I ordered the men to build rafts in the hope of floating down the river. It was a forlorn hope, but I knew the river must empty into the sea somewhere. I was so weak myself that I did not expect to get out, but I thought some of the men could.

"On the morning of Dec. 18, while we were working on the rafts, the Americans came toward us yelling. One of my men shouted, 'They are on us!' He was lashing a raft of bamboos. I, however, knew it was not the yell of savages, but the yell of Americans. The rescuing troops thought we had Filipino guards, and called to us in English to lie down, so that they could shoot the Filipinos. That was the finest body of officers and men I ever saw."

Lieut. Gillmore could not speak enthusiastically enough of the 140 picked men who had rescued him and his party.

The command spent the day in making rafts. Col. Hare thought Lieut. Gillmore too weak to live through the trip, but there was no alternative. They shot many rapids, the men losing all their effects and Lieut. Gillmore some valuable papers. Only fourteen out of thirty-seven rafts survived the first night's experience, and eighty men were practically unable to walk when Vigan was reached.

THE FLIGHT FROM BENGUET.

Describing the flight from Benguet when the Americans approached, Lieut. Gillmore said:

"The Filipinos, completely terrified, left Benguet on Dec. 7. They hurried the prisoners from town to town, often retracing the trail, not knowing where the Americans would attack. After being almost without food for three days, they killed several horses and we lived on horseflesh for several days. I did not have a full meal from Dec. 7 until I reached Vigan. Indeed, the rescuing party lived largely upon rice without salt. There was one day when I was reduced to chewing grass and bark.

"While we were in the hands of Gen. Tino's men, he issued an order that any person aiding an American by food or money should be treated as a criminal. One citizen of Vigan, Señor Vera, was probably killed for befriending us. We would have starved but for the kindness of some of the Presidents of the towns and some of the Filipino Colonels, but others treated us brutally. Wherever there was a prison we were kept there. When there was no prison they would lodge us in a convent. We suffered greatly from want of exercise, as well as lack of food."

For weeks Lieut. Gillmore was covered with boils and in great pain. When the Filipinos found the Americans were approaching the treatment become better. There was a sign painter in the party and he painted advertisements on the rocks throughout the retreat, with other emblems like a skull and the word "vengeance," by means of which the Americans were able to follow.

"The Filipino treatment of the Spaniards," said Lieut. Gillmore, "was brutal in the extreme. The insurgents had old grudges to wipe out against them. Many talk about the reconcentrados in Cuba, but I have seen Spaniards dying at the rate of two or three per day of starvation in the hospitals in Vigan. I have seen Tagalog officers strike Spaniards in the face with whips and revolvers."

Lieut. Gillmore declined to speak regarding political conditions, except to say that he thought the insurrection would last as long as there were any Tagalogs left.

The members of the party reported to Gen. Otis this morning. They were barefooted, sunburned, and ragged. Some carried rifles, others pet monkeys. They attracted a great deal of attention as they passed along the streets. Those whose enlistments are about expiring will be sent to the United States. The others will be returned to their respective organizations.

BETRAYED BY A PREACHER.

Among the prisoners arriving with Lieut. Gillmore were F. J. Hubert, Edward Burke, and J. J. Farley, sailors from the Urdaneta; Von Galen of the Baltimore, A. H. Gordon and George Sackett of the Third Infantry, Leland Smith and Frank Stone of the Signal Corps, Harry Huber of the Hospital Corps, William Bruce and Edward Honeyman of the Nevada cavalry, Martin Brennan and James Curran of the Sixteenth Infantry, Albert Bishop of the Third Artillery, and John O'Brien and David Brown, civilians.

Brown, who was formerly a preacher in Honolulu, twice revealed to the insurgents plots of the Americans to escape in the hope of gaining the goodwill of the Filipinos. The rest of the party openly accuse him of treachery, and entertain the bitterest feelings toward him.

Charles Baker of the Third Artillery was formerly one of the prisoners, but he became too weak to travel, and the Filipino guards bayonetted him during the last flight through the mountains.

The Yorktown's men who were rescued were W. Walton, Chief Quartermaster; Vandoit, sailmaker's mate; J. Ellsworth, coxswain; L. P. Edwards, landsman; A. J. Peterson, apprentice; F. Anderson, landsman, and S. Brisolese, seaman. At Baler J. Dillon, landsman, and C. A. Morrisey, landsman, were instantly killed; O. B. McDonald, seaman, and E. J. Nygard, gunner's mate, were mortally wounded, and D. W. A. Venville, apprentice, and O. W. Woodbury, seaman, were seriously wounded.

The prisoners of the party who escaped after leaving Vigan were MacDonald of the Twenty-first Infantry, Von Gahn of the Baltimore, and Farley of the Oregon. They were captured by savages, recaptured by the insurgents, who had stripped and prepared to beat them, and ultimately rescued by the Americans.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The Navy Department to-day received the following cablegram from Admiral Watson:

"Manila, Jan. 6.

"Secretary Navy, Washington:

"Gillmore, Walton, Vandoit, Ellsworth, Brisolese, Anderson, Peterson, and Edwards arrived. Also Farley, Burke, and Herbert of Urdaneta. Only Venville unaccounted for. Last seen Baler, June 15."

SIXTY FILIPINOS KILLED.

American Troops Encounter Insurgents Near Imus—Lose Three Dead, Twenty Wounded.

MANILA, Jan. 7.—Reconnoissances out of Imus, Cavite Province, this morning resulted in the loss of three Americans killed and twenty wounded. The enemy's loss is estimated at sixty killed and eighty wounded. Col. Birkhimer, with a battalion of the Twenty-eighth Volunteer Infantry, advanced toward Noveleta. Major Taggart, with two battalions of the same regiment, moved toward Perez das Marinas. A part of the Fourth Infantry was engaged south of Imus.

FAITH CURE VS. DIPHTHERIA.

Man Living Near Pittsburg Refuses to Give Medicine to His Children—Two Are Dead, Another Ill.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 7.—Diphtheria and Christian Science have had a bitter battle in a New Brighton family for the past two weeks. Diphtheria has won so far. Two children are dead, while a third child and the father are dangerously ill with the same disease.

Frank Martsolf and his wife have been believers in Christian Science for three years and so confirmed in the doctrine are they that they have seen their two little ones die of malignant diphtheria and were willing to see their remaining child perish rather than take her case "out of the hands of the Lord."

Not until forced to do so by the health authorities would the parents permit a physician in the house. Even then the father refused to give the medicine prescribed, and the health officials were compelled to take the family in charge. When the first child, Nancy, died, Martsolf called on an undertaker to bury her. When asked for the certificate of death, he said there was none, and Coroner Taylor began an investigation. He found the second child, Roy, in the last stages of the disease, and ordered Dr. Boyd to treat him. The father refused to give the boy the medicine, and he died a few hours later. The health officials are now in charge, and may be able to save the third child and the father, both of whom are down with the disease.

Beaver Valley people are very much wrought up over the matter, and it is likely that Christian Science, with its prominent leaders in New Brighton, will be investigated by the courts.

LOSSES IN VOLUNTEER FORCE.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—A pamphlet has just been issued by the Adjutant General's office under the title of "Statistical Exhibit of Strength of Volunteer Forces Called Into service During the War With Spain, With Losses from All Causes." The volunteer force consisted of 10,017 officers and 213,218 enlisted men, a total of 223,235, who were engaged in the war. The deaths numbered 148 officers and 4,356 men.

During the war 14 volunteer officers and 4 officers of the regular army holding volunteer commissions were killed in action; 3 died from wounds, 119 from disease, and 8 from other causes, of whom 3 were suicides. Of the enlisted men 190 were killed in action, 78 others dying from wounds received, and 3,729 from disease. There were, further, 159 deaths of enlisted men from various causes, 97 of whom died from accidents, 21 were drowned, 11 were suicides, and 30 were victims of murder or homicide. Desertions from the ranks numbered 3,069. The total losses in the volunteer forces were 1,718 officers, including 8 dismissed, besides resignations and discharges, and 30,588 men, including 23,363 discharged for disability by court-martial and by order.

In the list of officers killed in action, Kansas and South Dakota lead with 3 each, Nebraska had 2, while no other State had more than 1. Of enlisted men killed in action or dying from wounds received in action, Nebraska lost 32, Kansas 30, and South Dakota 24. New York lost 15, while 26 of the States had no losses.

In the total number of enlisted men who died from all causes New York leads with 417, Illinois 281, Massachusetts 274, Pennsylvania 239, Ohio 225, and Michigan 205. Nevada lost but 1 man.

The losses of men from murder or homicide were 2 from Alabama, 3 from North Carolina, 2 each from Florida, Kentucky, New York, and Virginia, and 1 each from nine other States, besides 7 among the United States volunteers. Of the suicides of enlisted men 3 each came from Alabama and New York, and 2 each from Florida, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

In deaths from disease among enlisted men New York had 380 out of about 20,000 enlisted; Illinois had 274 out of about 13,000; Massachusetts 265 out of about 6,800; Ohio 219 out of less than 14,000; Pennsylvania 216 out of less than 17,000; and Michigan 200 out of less than 6,600.

In desertions from the ranks New York is charged with 514, or about 2¼ per cent., while North Dakota and the District of Columbia had none, and Utah had but 1. Tennessee had 219 out of a total of about 6,000, about 4 per cent. One desertion is charged to "general officers and staff."

WEDDING STOPPED BY COURT.

Iowa Judge Enjoins a Man from Marrying a Young Girl.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Jan. 7.—Hugh Babbitt of Mills County, Ia., has secured an injunction to prevent a young man of the neighborhood from marrying his daughter. The application was made to Judge Smith of the District Court and granted promptly.

Lester Shay, who lives on an adjoining farm, fell in love with Pearl Babbitt, who is fifteen years old, and Pearl fell in love with him. Shay succeeded in getting a marriage license and purposed to marry the girl, even if the father was not willing. Seeing no other way to prevent it, Babbitt secured the injunction.

Shay is now debating whether it is worth while to disobey the injunction and spend the honeymoon in jail on the charge of contempt of court, or wait three years until his sweetheart is of age and equity courts will be powerless to interfere with him.

$10,000 More for Ohio Wesleyan.

DELAWARE, Ohio, Jan. 7.—Mrs. Elizabeth Mebarry of Richmond, Ind., who gave $50,000 last week to Ohio Wesleyan University, has added $10,000 to her fund, thus endowing two chairs.

Evening Here, Then Your Trip.
After January 6, boat for Lackawanna midnight train to Scranton, Binghamton, Syracuse, Elmira, Buffalo, Chicago, leaves Barclay Street 11:30 P. M., Christopher Street 11:40 P. M. Sleepers open 9 P. M.—Adv.

ASSAULT ON GEN. GREELY

Chief Signal Officer of the Army Badly Hurt at His Home.

Thrown Down the Steps of His Own Dwelling—Remained Unconscious About an Hour.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Gen. A. W. Greely, the Chief Signal Officer of the army and the well-known arctic explorer, lies in a serious condition at his home, 914 G Street Northwest, as the result of an assault committed on him about 8:30 o'clock to-night by Joseph C. Furnace, a messenger in the employ of the Adams Express Company. Gen. Greely will recover from his injuries his physician says, but he is badly hurt.

Furnace, who lives in Baltimore, spent today in Washington in company with a friend named George Murphy. They were drinking together until late in the afternoon when they started for a disreputable portion of the town. They lost their way and finally reached the Northwestern section of the city beyond the State, War, and Navy Departments.

They first tried to get admission to the residence of E. D. King, but being unable to do so continued on their way up G Street.

Twice they went to the house of Gen. Greely. The first attempt to obtain admission was made on the plea that they were friends of the family calling to pay a visit to the daughter of the General.

Later they made another effort and persisted in ringing the doorbell and otherwise creating a disturbance, until finally Gen. Greely went out to expostulate with them.

They refused to leave the house, and after some words Furnace seized the General and threw him down the long flight of stairs which ascend from the pavement to the house, which stands on a high terrace.

The fall cut a severe gash in the back of the General's head. He was picked up and taken into the house, and medical aid was summoned.

He remained unconscious for about an hour.

Murphy, who was with Furnace, took no part in the assault, but when he saw what his companion had done took to his heels and ran away. Furnace is twenty-three years of age. His run for the express company is between Baltimore and Cincinnati. He offers no excuse for his act. He was arrested and locked up in the police station.

GORMAN MAY GET BACK.

Understood in Maryland He Is Scheming for Re-entry Into the United States Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 7.—Ex-Senator Gorman's controlling influence over the large Democratic majority in the Maryland Legislature already is plainly apparent. A number of members of the Baltimore City delegation, in a desire to form an alliance with Eastern Shore members, to obtain support of the latter for city measures, are advocating re-enactment of the old Eastern Shore Senatorial elections law which required that one United States Senator be selected from the eastern side of the Chesapeake Bay.

Governor-elect Smith has been credited with an ambition to succeed Senator Wellington, who was elected after the Republican Legislature had repealed the Eastern shore law, but Col. Smith and his friends on the Eastern shore will not, it is said, oppose Mr. Gorman should he determine again to become a candidate for the Senate. Mr. Gorman's lieutenants have intimated that he will again be in the fight.

The Democratic Party managers will have the Legislature change the election laws enacted by the Republicans. They want to disfranchise the negro as far as possible. Representatives from the southern section known as the "black belt" are discussing plans for doing this, and they make the startling announcement that according to the decisions of the Court of Appeals they can make an educational qualification in Southern Maryland and such parts of the State as choose to come in that does not apply to other sections.

They talk of establishing the "True Australian Ballot System," and doubtless mean the placing of names on the ballot without emblems or names of parties, and doing away with the ballot clerks entirely. Word also will be passed for incorporated towns where the negro vote is heavy to get acts passed requiring a property qualification in all municipal elections.

Another scheme is to strip the County Commissioners of as much appointing power as possible, or, as one of them puts it, to "take away all hope of political preferment from the negro."

EXCISE LAW AMENDMENT.

Senator Wagner of Brooklyn Will Introduce Two Bills.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—Senator Wagner of Brooklyn has announced his intention of introducing two bills to amend the State excise law. One of these will be to reduce the number of rooms necessary for an applicant for a hotel license to have from ten, as is now required, to five.

The object of the other measure is to require a policeman to secure a warrant before making an arrest for violation of the excise law.

ALBANY POLITICIANS EXCITED.

Reported that Local Republicans Will Make a Clean Sweep.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—Local politicians are stirred up over the manner in which the Republican organization, which is now in control of municipal affairs, has begun to replace old officials with men who are loyal to William Barnes, Jr., and other organization leaders. The prediction is made that it is the intention of the organization to make a clean sweep.

Mr. Barnes has been told, however, by many Republicans that no radical changes should be made in the police, fire, and school systems, notwithstanding the pressure that has been brought to bear.

Commissioner Ham of the Department of Public Safety has certified to the Civil Service Board the name of Howard P. Foster for the non-competitive examination for Chief of Police. The examination will be held next Friday.

Over a Hundred Years Old.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Jan. 7.—One of the oldest men in Connecticut is an inmate of the Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Noroton. "I'm 100 years and 5 months old to the minute, and Irish to my backbone," he said yesterday when asked his age. He was then on his way to the dining room fifteen minutes ahead of time, which shows his appetite is not failing. He is in good health.

Improved and Double Daily Train Service Between New York and Atlantic City, via the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Commencing January 16th the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will inaugurate a double daily service between New York and Atlantic City on week days on the following schedule: Leave New York, 23d St., 9:55 A. M., 2:40 P. M. Leave New York, Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts., 10:00 A. M., 2.50 P. M., arrive Atlantic City 1:13 P. M., 6:03 P. M. Returning, leave Atlantic City 9:05 A. M., 2:20 P. M. Arrive New York, 12:28 P. M., 5:33 P. M. Both of these trains will be equipped with standard Pennsylvania Railroad Coaches and Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars. This is not only the best equipped but the most complete service ever maintained between New York and Atlantic City, and it adds greatly to the facilities of travel to that most popular resort.—Adv.

Beautiful, Swift, and Sure.
The "Royal Limited," exquisite in all appointments, leaves New York, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty St., daily, 3 P. M.; arrives Washington, 8 P. M. Unexcelled Dining and Café Car Service.—Adv.

FATHER M'GLYNN IS DEAD

The End Comes After a Long Illness at Newburg.

HE ONCE DEFIED THE POPE

Refused to Go to Rome to Answer Charges Made on Account of His Radical Views.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Jan. 7.—The Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn, rector of St. Mary's Church, died at the rectory shortly after 5 o'clock this afternoon, after an illness of six weeks. Death was primarily due to Bright's disease. A minor surgical operation was performed on Dr. McGlynn last night by Dr. Charles E. Townsend, the attending physician, and Dr. Andrew V. Jova, but this did not affect the patient or contribute materially to his death. During the night Dr. McGlynn had several sinking spells, and the physicians were called early to his bedside, where they remained until he died.

At noon it was apparent that the end was near, and Dr. McGlynn received holy communion from the Rev. D. O'Connell, assistant rector of St. Mary's, who later administered extreme unction. After high mass in the morning Father O'Connell anointed Dr. McGlynn.

All efforts toward prolonging life were made by the physicians, but at 4 o'clock the priest lapsed into unconsciousness, his last audible prayer being:

"Jesus, have mercy on me." He passed away without recovering consciousness.

The cheerfulness that characterized Dr. McGlynn was exhibted to the last. Even when the physicians were using salt water to keep him alive a few hours longer, Dr. McGlynn evinced much interest, and finally remarked, "Well, the ways of physicians are wonderful."

The priests announced Dr. McGlynn's death in St. Mary's and St. Patrick's Churches to-night, but the congregations, after being told that there would be no services, remained to pray.

Archbishop Corrigan arrived at 8:10 o'clock, and proceeded at once to St. Mary's Rectory. He expressed deep regret at Dr. McGlynn's death, and said that he was especially sorry that he had not arrived before the end came. He was deeply moved when he entered the chamber of death and looked on the face of the dead, and commented sadly on the dead priest's emaciated appearance. He knelt with other clergy and said prayers. He then returned to St. Patrick's Rectory with Father Salley, after saying that he would call again to-morrow morning.

No arrangements have yet been made for the funeral. Dr. McGlynn's intimate friends Father O'Keefe and Father McCready will decide as to the time when they arrive. The funeral will be held not earlier than Wednesday.

The citizens of the city were preparing a testimonial for Dr. McGlynn, who celebrated his first mass in St. Mary's Church on New Year's Day, 1895, and who had been in the ministry for forty years. People of all denominations were to have united in honoring the priest, and a purse was to have been presented to him. He was beloved by Newburg people, and they purposed to show their affection for him. News of his death caused profound sorrow. Prayers had been offered in both Protestant and Catholic churches for his recovery.

Dr. McGlynn was first stricken with illness on Nov. 16, at the rectory. He was seized with a severe cold and was compelled to seek his bed. Though he was obliged to break engagements to lecture, no alarm was felt by his friends until the following Monday, when he suffered a severe chill. The first serious attack occurred Nov. 26, and a day or two later there was a consultation of physicians. It was announced that Dr. McGlynn was suffering from chronic kidney disease. Early in December Dr. McGlynn suffered two attacks of heart failure, and his relatives were hurriedly summoned. He rallied, and until Saturday night he appeared to be holding his own and gradually recovering strength. He was able to sit by his bedside for a few minutes each day, but was never able to leave his room. When he was stricken he was robust and of fine physique, but he became greatly emaciated by his long illness.

LIFE AND AIMS OF DR. McGLYNN.

A Popular Priest, and Supporter of Single Tax Theories.

The Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn was born in this city Sept. 27, 1837. His parents had come to America from Ireland thirteen years before that date, and his father became a contractor, in which vocation he accumulated a small fortune. The elder McGlynn died in 1847, leaving a widow and ten children.

Edward received his first education at the Thirteenth Street Grammar School. Archbishop Hughes was a friend of the McGlynn family. He was attracted by the bright and studious nature of the boy, and sent him to the Free Academy, now the College of the City of New York, and afterward to the College of the Propaganda, in Rome, it having been determined that Edward McGlynn should enter the priesthood. In 1859, after he had been in Rome eight years, the American College in that city was opened, and he was transferred there. He had received his doctorate after public examination, and in 1860 was ordained a priest.

Soon after his ordination Father McGlynn returned to this country, and was appointed assistant pastor of St. Joseph's Church. The pastor of this church was the Rev. Thomas Farrell, who was noted for the liberality of his views and his advocacy of the higher education of children, and his association with this priest at the beginning of his career doubtless had a permanent effect upon Dr. McGlynn's opinions.

From the first Father McGlynn was known as an extremely hard worker, and so little did he spare himself that in 1862 his health broke down, and he was sent to Europe to recuperate. This was a short time after he had been appointed pastor of St. Ann's Church, in Eighth Street. Returning to this country, he was appointed Chaplain of the Central Park Military Hospital, and retained this position until after the close of the civil war.

When, in 1866, the Rev. Dr. Cummings, who had built St. Stephen's Church, in East Twenty-eighth Street, and had organized its large parish, was on his death bed, he asked Archbishop Hughes to appoint Dr. McGlynn as his assistant. The request was granted, and on Dr. Cummings's death, Dr. McGlynn succeeded him in the pastorate. In a short time he had obtained a reputation as one of the most prominent Roman Catholic priests in this city, and as a man of decided, and in those days almost revolutionary, views. His energy effected the enlargement and beautifying of the church, and the introduction of elaborate musical services, while his eloquence in the pulpit attracted immense congregations. But he still, as when he began his work as a priest, was every ready to sympathize with and help the poor and afflicted, and he grudged no time or trouble when called upon to comfort the members of his flock. He received $800 a year salary, and possessed some private means, but the whole of his income, except what was necessary to support his own frugal existence, was devoted to the poor.

The opening of St. Patrick's Cathedral took away a good many of the wealthier members of Dr. McGlynn's congregation, but the church remained crowded at almost every service, and no reduction was made in the sums expended on the various institutions connected with the parish. Among these was the Home for Destitute Children at New Dorp, S. I., in which several hundred little ones were provided for.

Dr. McGlynn first became famous throughout the country through his opposition to parish schools, which brought him into conflict with his ecclesiastical superiors. He declared that the public schools were good enough for all American children, and that Catholic children were perfectly secure in them from the danger of becoming perverts. Another proceeding of Dr. McGlynn's which was looked upon with disfavor by the Roman Catholic hierarchy was his open friendship with Protestant clergymen. On one occasion he even gave an address in Henry Ward Beecher's church.

But it was not until he became an enthusiastic supporter of the late Henry George that Dr. McGlynn actually defied his superiors. When "Progress and Poverty" appeared he was deeply impressed with the views it expressed, and he became one of the chief supporters of Mr. George during the latter's Mayoralty canvass in 1886. Dr. McGlynn would, it was announced, address a mass meeting at Chickering Hall on Oct. 1 of that year, and he was requested by Archbishop Corrigan not to do so. He paid no attention to the request, and in his speech declared that Mr. George was worthy not only to be Mayor of New York City, but President of the United States. For this act of disobedience Dr. McGlynn was suspended from the exercise of his pastoral functions for two weeks.

The suspension had no effect on the active support of Dr. McGlynn for the single tax candidate, and the protests of conservative Catholic priests and laymen were equally futile. A large number of the workmen in his congregation supported him and declared that they would stand by him whatever happened. Archbishop Corrigan, in despair of being able to accomplish his end in any other way, at last appealed to Rome, sending there copies of Dr. McGlynn's speeches in favor of the single tax doctrine. In December, 1886, the recalcitrant priest was ordered to appear before the Propaganda in Rome to answer the complaints against him. These were not only of disobedience to the Archbishop, but also on account of Dr. McGlynn's advocacy of Henry George's views, which were held by Cardinal Simeoni to be at variance with the teachings of the Church.

The more grave his position from an ecclesiastical point of view became the more defiant grew Dr. McGlynn. He paid no attention to the summons from Rome nor to another order to the same effect which, it was said, was sent to him several weeks later by the Pope himself.

Dr. McGlynn had been provisionally suspended from his pastorate, and at the end of December, 1886, Archbishop Corrigan deposed him from the exercise of priestly functions in this diocese and notified the other American Bishops and Archbishops of his action. This was a virtual deposition of Dr. McGlynn from the priesthood.

Thereupon a number of Dr. McGlynn's friends organized the Anti-Poverty Society, and he delivered Sunday evening addresses in connection with this organization. In some of these addresses he went further than ever before, and virtually declared himself an unbeliever in the supremacy of the Pope. He also made a tour of the West, and his followers raised the cry "No politics from Rome." For these and his previous offenses Dr. McGlynn was, in July, 1887, formally excommunicated.

When Mgr. Satolli came to this country as Apostolic Delegate, in 1892, he had instructions from the Pope to examine the case of Dr. McGlynn. The trial was held in the Catholic University, in Washington, and Dr. Burtsell explained Dr. McGlynn's attitude. The proceedings were conducted behind closed doors, but it was afterward reported that Dr. Burtsell was authorized by Dr. McGlynn to promise that the latter would not again promulgate doctrines unauthorized by the church. On Dec. 24 a statement was given out to the effect that Dr. McGlynn had been restored to the exercise of priestly functions.

Archbishop Corrigan, who had all along taken measures against Dr. McGlynn with extreme reluctance, expressed his pleasure at the termination of the conflict, and on Christmas morning the priest was the celebrant at three masses in Brooklyn. In the evening he spoke in Cooper Union before an immense and enthusiastic gathering, including the majority of his old parishioners. He did not utter a word of regret at the course he had taken, but, on the contrary, declared that he intended to continue advocating the single tax doctrines. Then he delivered an orthodox Christmas sermon.

His old parishioners hoped that Dr. McGlynn would be reappointed to St. Stephen's Church, but the Archbishop appointed him to Newburg. He remained a close friend of Henry George until the latter's death.

WALDORF GUESTS FRIGHTENED.

Thought Hotel Was Burning and Rushed from Their Rooms—C. D. Halsey's House Damaged.

There was almost a panic among the hundreds of guests in the Waldorf-Astoria when a few minutes after midnight last night they heard the fire engines dash up in front of the building. The report that the hotel was on fire spread from floor to floor with wonderful speed. That it is fireproof was for a moment lost sight of.

Remembering the Windsor horror the guests proposed to take no chances, and in scores they fled in their night clothes into the corridors, and many rushed down the stairways. Others ran to the elevators and clamored to be taken down.

The staff of clerks knew there was no danger, as the fire was not in the hotel, and the employes were dispatched through the building reassuring the frightened guests. They managed after awhile to quiet the majority.

The fire was in the home of Charles D. Halsey, at 5 East Thirty-third Street, just across Fifth Avenue from the hotel. Mr. Halsey is a banker at 45 Wall Street.

He, his wife and three-year-old boy, and several servants were at home. Mr. Halsey was aroused by the odor of smoke, and alarmed the servants. The coachman was sent to the basement to investigate, and came back saying the house was in danger, as the entire basement was in flames, having caught fire from the furnace.

Mr. Halsey took his wife and child into a neighbor's house, while the servants removed a lot of the furniture, some paintings, the plate, and such property as they could. The coachman sent in the alarm from the box at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street.

The firemen seemed to think it must be the Waldorf-Astoria, as they drove directly thither. The policemen on the adjoining posts made to the scene, and had plenty of work handling the immense crowd which had also gathered with the belief that it was the big hotel that was on fire.

From the first to the twentieth stories almost every window on the Fifth Avenue and Thirty-third Street sides of the hotel was opened, and men and women in their nightcloths looked out.

The fire spread to the first and second floors of Mr. Halsey's house, and for a few moments was spectacular. There was plenty of flame and smoke in quantities until the heavier apparatus was brought into play. Then the firemen easily controlled the fire.

Mr. Halsey was unable to give an estimate of his loss, but placed it at "several thousands." He did not return home with his family, preferring to accept his neighbor's hospitality for the balance of the morning.

Seeing the firemen depart with their engines and trucks, the Waldorf-Astoria guests were reassured,

ley Camp, and all the troops in the camp turned out promptly and advanced into the plain.

"A SERIOUS ACCIDENT."

Gen. French Reports That One Has Happened to Suffolk Regiment—Seventy Men Left in Boers' Hands.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The War Office publishes the following dispatch from Gen. Forestier-Walker, commanding at Cape Town:

"Gen. French reports, under date of Jan. 5: 'The situation is much the same as yesterday, but I regret to report that a serious accident has happened to the First Battalion of the Suffolk Regiment.'

"From news just come to hand from them I gather that, with the authority and with the knowledge of Gen. French, four companies of the First Battalion advanced by night against a low hill one mile from their camp. They attacked at dawn. Lieut.-Col. Watson, commanding, gave orders to charge. He was at once wounded. Orders for retirement were given.

"Three-quarters of the force retreated to camp. The remainder held their ground until they were overpowered by greater numbers, when they surrendered. Seventy were taken prisoners, including seven officers.

"Gen. French reports that the Boer commando, which made the attack on Jan. 4, lost fifty killed, besides wounded and prisoners. The commando was dispersed."

In a later dispatch Gen. Forestier-Walker, telegraphing from Cape Town to-day, says:

"There is no change in the situation as regards Lord Methuen and Gen. Gatacre:

"Referring to my earlier dispatch to-day, I have to report that Gen. French reports, under date of Jan. 6, that a medical officer has been sent out to collect all the wounded to the northeast of Colesburg. The exact list of persons missing French has not yet ascertained. Probably about seventy. The First Battalion of the Essex Regiment has been sent to replace the First Battalion of the Suffolk.

"The position of affairs, tactical and strategic, is without alteration. A Boer medical officer admits it was intended to leave Colesburg. The enemy's loss day by day from our fire has been heavy."

THE BOERS CAPTURE KURUMAN.

After Bombarding the Town They Take 120 Prisoners and 70 Natives, with Ammunition.

PRETORIA, Jan. 4.—Field Cornet Visser, under date of Jan. 3, reports as follows from Kuruman, British Bechuanaland:

"I commenced a bombardment of Kuruman yesterday (Monday) morning, aiming at the police barracks. The fight lasted until 6 in the evening, when the garrison surrendered, issuing from the forts and yielding up arms.

"We took 120 prisoners, including Capt. Bates and Capt. Dennison, Mr. Hilliard, the Magistrate, and eight other officers. We also captured seventy natives, together with a number of rifles and revolvers and a quantity of ammunition.

"Fifteen British were wounded. They are being attended by us with the help of Dr. Bearne, an English physician.

"The horses, oxen, "mealies," and flour taken from the prisoners have been sent to Pretoria by way of Vryburg."

Kuruman, or New Litaku, is a town in British Bechuanaland, about ninety miles west by south from Vryburg, on the headwaters of a river of the same name. There is a mission station there, and it is the seat of a resident Magistrate.

BRITISH LEAVE DORDRECHT.

LORENZO MARQUES, Jan. 4.—A dispatch from the Boer headquarters near Dordrecht says:

"The British have been compelled to retreat from Dordrecht. Fighting continues around Colesberg, where the British occupy some of the outside kopjes. Bullets are dropping inside the town."

BRITISH FEAR A DUTCH COUP.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, dealing, in a dispatch dated Jan. 5, with the excitement caused by rumors of a Dutch coup, which the authorities pronounced baseless, says:

"A local paper to-day asks why, if it be 'baseless,' the guards of all the public buildings are trebled every night, that the patrols scour the roads converging at Cape Town, that troops are encamped at Greenpoint, that the volunteers sleep under arms and have orders to rendezvous instantly on hearing guns fired from the batteries.

"To-day the authorities issued notices warning the public of the danger of being fired upon if they approach posts guarded by sentries at night time and do not stop when challenged. The public has also been notified that all boats approaching the British cruiser Niobe, anchored in the bay, must carry a light or take the risk of being fired upon from the cruiser."

ANOTHER BRITISH DIVISION.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The War Office has already decided upon immediate steps for sending an Eighth Infantry Division to South Africa. Some of the regiments for this division will be taken from Gibraltar and Malta. They will be replaced by militia.

BOERS TAMPER WITH BASUTOS.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The Times publishes the following dispatch from Lorenzo Marques:

"I learn on unimpeachable authority that the Free Staters are still actively sowing disaffection among the Basutos. It is believed that some of the minor chiefs have received their advances not unfavorably.

"A Basuto interpreter to the Free State Government recently took the son of a Basuto chief to Pretoria to show him the British prisoners there, as proof of the Boer victories. It is believed, however, that with Chiefs Jonathan and Lerothodi loyal and very desirous of attacking the Boers, these intrigues will not result seriously.

"Although the Boer agents and their foreign satellites have done little during the past week in securing supplies for the Transvaal, they are still very active, the centre of the whole machinery being Consul Fott, who, besides holding the agencies of various Steamship lines, is the manager of the Empresa Africana Landing Company, which is the leading landing agency here. He is therefore able to facilitate the discharge of cargoes intended for the Transvaal.

"There is reason to believe that the controlling interest in the Empresa Africana Landing Company is held by the Donald Currie Company, Stevn & Morrison, and Charles Hutchins of Natal. Similarly the local agency of the Sheba Gold Mine is in the hands of a German firm notorious for persistent efforts to render services to the Transvaal.

"Some local British banks also assist this business of the forwarding agents by the acceptance of Boer drafts for collection, and by issuing the recently minted Transvaal coinage. This is important presumptive evidence that the Boers are securing an important quid pro quo. Already wool to the value of some £15,000 has been exported by the Boer Republic by way of Delagoa Bay."

BRITISH AND BOER ARRESTS.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 6.—Several Colonial irregulars of Dutch extraction have been brought here under arrest. They are suspected of treachery.

The Cape Argus learns from Pretoria that fifty British subjects in Pretoria and Johannesburg have received their passports for "abuses of privilege." The same paper is informed that seven British subjects holding permits have been arrested at Zeerust.

BRITISH CANNON FOR BOERS.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—It is asserted that the customs authorities on the River Thames have detained two outgoing steamers and seized two large guns and six Maxims, packed in piano cases, intended for the Transvaal. It is also said that a quantity of foodstuffs on another vessel have been seized.

A "CORPS OF GENTLEMEN."

LONDON, Jan. 8.—It has been decided, with the approval of the War Office, to raise a corps of gentlemen for service in South Africa as mounted infantry, forming an integral part of the Imperial Yeomanry. The corps will be raised unit by unit throughout the kingdom. Any civilian having the necessary qualifications in respect of riding and shooting will be eligible, as well as any former member of the army.

The scheme of enrollment will enable group of friends to serve in the same corps. Those who have been accustomed to tracking big game in uncivilized countries will be especially qualified.

WARSHIPS WATCH FOR STEAMER

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—A dispatch from Rome says that the British warships Vulcan, Thetis, Astraea, and Hebe have received orders to keep watch for a steamer which recently sailed from the Baltic for South Africa. It is believed that she is carrying contraband of war.

Complaints of Boer Harshness.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail, dated Jan. 6, from Durban, says: "H. M. S. Widgeon brings from Delagoa Bay a number of British ambulance men who were captured at Dundee and subsequently released. They accuse the Boers of harshly treating prisoners taken from the British irregular corps. Several Americans among the civilians complain bitterly that their Consul at Pretoria ignored their representations, although no charge had been preferred against them."

Earl of Ava Badly Wounded.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—According to a private telegram received in London, the Earl of Ava, son of the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, was dangerously wounded in the thigh during a recent assault on Ladysmith.

REVOLT AGAINST BRITAIN?

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Jan. 7.—"Lift up your eyes, French-Canadians, for the day of your redemption is at hand." La Semaine Religieuse, the organ of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in the Province of Quebec, which is published at the Franciscan Monastery, in Quebec, and under the authorization and supervision of his Grace Archbishop Begin, thus opens a long article in this week's issue on "Anglomania in Canada." Continuing, La Semaine Religieuse says:

You, (French-Canadians,) beaten and conquered by England, ever hated and oppressed by the race which is your enemy, whose children are forced to speak the language of their oppressors in the schools of the United States and Manitoba, you shall at last see the star of your liberty rise for you and your rights respected by those who have so long violated them.

The developments of the war in South Africa lead La Semaine Religieuse to speak in this strain of what it refers to as the approaching emancipation of the French-Canadians. The article is an exceedingly interesting one, as expressing the sentiments of the French-Canadian clergy regarding the loyalty of French-Canadians to Great Britain.

The attitude of the Church in Canada toward the possible annexation of this country to the United States is also set forth with considerable emphasis. After speaking of what it calls the rabid hostility of the English Protestants in Canada to the French-Canadians, the article continues:

The situation would become much more critical for the French-Canadian race if the Anglomaniacs of Ontario and of Canada, instead of being little sympathetic with the Yankees and their Republic, as they are just at present, should become reconciled with them and undertake to bring about the annexation of Canada to the United States. Such a reconciliation is quite possible, for the hatred of the Catholic religion and the French-Canadian race is profound among a very great number of English Protestants in the country; it may easily lead them to forget the secondary differences which divide them and unite them in a firm alliance against the religion and the race which they hate.

Once annexed to the United States, Canada would become rapidly and wholly English. Engulfed in the turbulent sea of American life, swallowed up in the mire of the national schools, immersed in the great swirl of Yankee business, could we long retain our French-Canadian traits and characteristics? What, indeed, would there be left of us at the end of fifty years or so? Would not ours be the fate which was that of our former compatriots of New Orleans? We believe that if Canada became a part of the United States another century would see us without a trace of the spirit, the language, or the customs of our fathers.

Turning next to the outlook with regard to the continuance of Great Britain as a world power of the first class, the article says:

Does not this great colonial empire, which extends over one-half of the earth, resemble Nebuchadnezzar? One single stone loosened from nobody knows where, might it not crumble to powder this colossus which now astonishes the universe? Spain once had immense colonies in the whole world; what has she to-day?

For three centuries has Great Britain sent out her bands of mercenaries to all the isles of the ocean and to all the plains of the continents; will she not some day in turn see hostile armies descend upon her hills and ravage her cities.

The people of the earth have at length awakened from their stupor and their torpor with regard to England and have solemnly branded her the great corruptress of the globe, the unjust dominatrix, the queen of evil and of misfortune; they are preparing now to cast her under the ban of the civilized world.

All the accumulated wrath of three centuries may suddenly and brusquely let loose in a terrible tempest which shall overwhelm and cast down this colossus. At the present moment England carries herself with a superb arrogance which seems to defy not only all the peoples of the earth, but to carry itself to heaven even. Who knows but very soon she may crave mercy of the nations she has so insolently treated and humbly ask that they may leave her some few fragments only of her ancient empire? And when the other peoples shall have burst their yokes shall the French-Canadians continue to endure the oppression? The chances of the fight, so long favorable to the oppressors, are at last with us.

More complete still will be our emancipation if the United States are enveloped in the same punishment with England, as they have shared with her the odium of the same system of oppression and domination of others. We have seen the opposition to the French-Canadian race which has shown itself in Americanism and which is indeed the basis and essence of it.

If this insolent Republic be with England humiliated, and if the English race be stricken in Europe and in America by the justice of man and the justice of Heaven, it will be less insolent to the rest of the world and will leave to French-Canadians to freely develop their own country.

The paper announces a continuance of this article next week. It is unsigned, and occupies the first six pages of the paper, which are always reserved for the special utterances of the Church in Quebec as indorsed by the Archbishop.

HIBERNIANS TO AID BOERS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7. — The National officers of the Ancient Order of Hibernians met in this city to-day, and later issued this statement to the public:

"The National officers met in Washington to discuss a demand on the part of a large majority of the representatives of our 150,000 members that the order render some assistance to the Boers in the Transvaal. It was agreed to render any assistance compatible with our loyalty as American citizens, and which would not interfere with the neutrality laws of the United States.

"We are impressed with the splendid precedent shown by the Republic in going to war with Spain to free Cuba from the oppression of that country. We believe that American sympathy is with the Boers, and that we are acting in accord with the principles which urged the United States to carry the flag in a struggle for the liberation of the gallant Cuban. Our people would flock to the armies of America if the Government marched to the assistance of the South Africans.

"It is unnecessary for the Hibernians to proclaim their loyalty to the United States, but it becomes them to state that no act of theirs will be contrary to the laws. Knowing the character of the British Government, its cruelty, its ambition, we are desirous to assist the citizens of a sister republic in their struggle to defeat English aggression. What kind of aid will be given we cannot state at the present time, but certainly it will be of a practical nature and acceptable to the Boer Government.

"Were this Nation the antagonist of England we could from our ranks send fifteen to twenty regiments of the best fighting material the world ever saw. In fact, in any just cause in which the United States may see fit to draw the sword the society would respond as it did in the former wars. The Irish regiments of Illinois, Michigan, Massachusetts, and New York were largely recruited from our ranks, and in some of the regiments of United States regulars recently sent to the front are divisions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians duly affiliated with the parent order in this country. The order at large is hopeful that the Government will yet rise to the wishes and hopes of the Irish-Americans and extend to the brave Boer the sympathy France gave to this country in 1776."

SEIZES A HAWAIIAN ISLAND.

TACOMA, Washington, Jan. 7.—News comes from Honolulu that Cocoanut Island, the most famous and picturesque bit of sea beach and palm grove in all Hawaii, has been seized by C. D. Pringle, an ice cream merchant of Hilo, and claimed by him upon squatter's rights. The Hawaiian Government lays claim to the island as having been set aside by the old monarchy as the site for a quarantine station for Hilo Harbor.

Minister of the Interior Young has notified Pringle to depart, but instead of doing so the ice cream man has thrown up fortifications within the cocoanut grove and is prepared to defend his claim by force of arms. Pringle will appeal his case to Washington and attempt there to find some law that will sustain him as a squatter.

FINDS FORTUNE IN A BOOK.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 7.—John B. Pankey, manager of the English Hotel, at English, Crawford County, while looking through the wareroom of the hotel to-day found a book with the name of Philip McDonnough of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., written on the flyleaf.

Between the leaves of the book were four $100 bills, one $500 bill, and two $1,000 bills. The book is entitled "Protestantism and Catholicism Compared in Their Efforts on the Civilization of Europe."

Mr. Pankey has no idea how the book came to be in the wareroom of the hotel, nor does he recall ever having had a guest by the name of McDonnough at his hotel.

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PLYMOUTH'S HALF CENTURY

Fiftieth Anniversary of the Opening of Historic Edifice.

Church Members Affected by Memories of Beecher—Dr. Hillis Recalls Great Men's Tributes.

Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, celebrated last evening the semi-centennial anniversary of the opening of the present edifice in Orange Street. It was a night of reminiscences for the congregation. Not the least interesting part of the programme was the musical service, which had been especially arranged for the occasion by the organist and director, G. Waring Stebbins. Among the hymns sung were several which were favorites of Mr. Beecher.

Gen. Horatio C. King presided at the celebration. Prayer was offered by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, and then papers containing the reminiscences of Mrs. Howard, widow of John T. Howard, one of the organizers of the church, and George H. Day, the oldest living member of the church, were read. There were also reminiscences by ex-Senator Joseph M. Griswold and Thomas G. Shearman. Mr. Shearman spoke on "The Great Revival of 1858."

Frederick W. Hinrichs read a number of extracts from Mr. Beecher's sermon at the opening of the church. Many persons in the church were deeply affected as these were read.

An address by Dr. Hillis followed. He said in part:

"Frederic Harrison has said that every historic structure is an everlasting possession. It is to be approached with such reverence as we give to the painting of an old master, the manuscript poem of some Milton, the statue by Phidias. For these precious possessions are, indeed, heirlooms of our fathers, records of our history, tablets that preserve for us memory of great men and deeds of noblest renown.

"And from this view point the building wherein we stand represents for us holy ground. Of this pulpit, it may be said, 'The altar burned with fire, yet the altar was not consumed.' Of these pews we must affirm that each has been consecrated not by the laying on of hands, but baptized by tears of penitence and aspiration. To Jacob sleeping under the midnight sky came the vision of a ladder let down from heaven upon which angels were ascending and descending. At that place the youth set up altars of remembrance. And sitting in some of these pews some of us have found heaven so near that short, indeed, seemed the ladder required to join earth and skies that seemed so low that they brooded over us. For the true priest is the human heart. Sacred, indeed, are the seats into which we have come with darkened minds to find the clouds parting, and to behold the vision splendid.

"We have come, weighted down with heavy burdens, and lo! at a touch, they have melted and passed away. Long ago John Milton said, 'As well kill a good man as a good book,' and when a few years ago the English nation was engaged in restoring her cathedrals, and often ruining them in the restoration, a lover of those sacred shrines changed the saying to 'Better kill a good man and a good book than injure a historic building.' Through noble associations, sacred forever the Parthenon. Sacred, too, England's old Abbey, in which her noblest dead do sleep. Sacred, too, that window and table in Edinburgh in the room in which John Knox wrote, and that room in Stockbridge in which Jonathan Edwards penned his plea for the liberty of the will. Sacred to the end of time, also are Independence Hall and Faneuil Hall. All these buildings have associations with the history of art and religion and liberty.

"But for us, thrice sacred this room, this threshold, into which for fifty years have come the eager multitudes, to be inspired, while our seer and the later teacher taught of beauty, traced the rugged truth and brought divine stimulus to bear upon the conduct and character. To these doors, through all the years, the eager multitudes have pressed and thronged, and here have found the rock gushing forth its living stream and the heavens raining hidden manna.

"And with the multitude hither have come the sons of greatness and goodness. Hither came Dean Stanley, from his pulpit in Westminster Abbey, and in return for Mr. Beecher's sermons, left upon this platform his own book, and on the flyleaf these words, 'For gold I give thee brass.' Hither came Charles Kingsley, preacher, novelist, social reformer, lover of his fellow-men, and with streaming eyes exclaimed: 'That which I have tried to do for thirty years, and have failed in doing—to interpret the love of God to sinful men—has been here set forth in perfect and final form.' Borne down by his weight of responsibility, hither came Gov. Morton of Indiana, who left this testimony, that his friend, who was a prophet of God seemed to him also the wisest statesman with whom he ever counseled. And hither came Edwin M. Stanton, who in the darkest hour of the war, in his discouragement turned toward Plymouth pulpit, and wrote: 'Let me tell you that often and often in dark hours you have come before me, and I have longed to hear your voice, feeling that above all men you could cheer, strengthen, guide, and uphold me in this great battle, where, by God's providence, it has fallen to me to perform a duty and hold a post beyond my own strength.'"

During the evening a thanksgiving hymn, composed for the occasion by Gen. King, was sung.

CUMMINS MEN STILL FIGHT.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 7.—This was a day of rest among the politicians. Absolute calm has succeeded the storm of the past week. His nomination at the Republican House caucus last night assures the election of D. H. Bowen as Speaker when the House meets to-morrow, and no one can be found to question the re-election of Senator Gear. The Cummins men still maintain an unbroken front.

Mr. Cummins has not withdrawn, and H. W. Byers, speaking to-night for the Cummins forces, declared a count of votes would be insisted upon. No one claims, however, that Cummins will be elected, and it is altogether likely that when the Republican joint Senatorial caucus is held Monday night Gear's nomination will be given him by acclamation.

Some surprise has been expressed to-day that Cummins should remain in the race when his defeat is evident. The reason is readily seen when the true nature of the Senatorial contest is understood. More than a contest between two men for office has been in progress. It has been a fight between factions of the Republican Party for supremacy. The machine which is in power has been fighting for its life. The contest between the machines will be carried into the State Republican Convention next year.

The General Assembly will convene at noon to-morrow, but little will be done beyond the formal election of the House and Senate officers selected at last night's caucuses.

Gov. Shaw's biennial message will be sent to the Assembly Tuesday. It will deal largely with State affairs. Gov. Shaw will "point with pride" to the surplus of $800,000 in the State Treasury, indorse the Board of Control of State Institutions, established by the last Legislature, and recommend liberal appropriations for State Institutions, and especially for the educational institutions. The establishment of more Normal Schools will be recommended.

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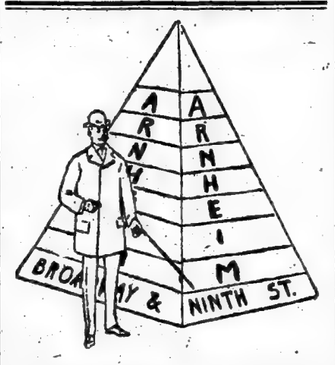

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CLUB'S DEWEY RECEPTION.

Brooklyn Union League Preparing to Honor Admiral and His Wife.

The Union League Club of Brooklyn is leaving nothing undone in its preparations to make its reception to Admiral and Mrs. Dewey on Feb. 8 a memorable affair. The sub-committees for the reception were announced yesterday. Col. Hibbard B. Masten is Chairman of the general committee in charge of the reception. The Dinner Committee is composed of Elihu Dwight, William S. Buchanan, Thomas L. Wells, Horace M. Carlton, and Henry Carson; Committee on Invitations—Marshall P. Davidson, John S. McKeon, and William F. Fuller; Committee on Decorations—James F. Bendernagel, David Thornton, and Thomas Bishop; Music Committee—Warren E. Hill, William J. Gilpin, and A. J. Dudley.

The affair is to be as private as possible. Admiral Dewey will first sit down to a dinner with the Board of Governors, the officers, and former officers of the club. Following the dinner a reception will be held in the parlors.

President Fiske Resigns.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Dr. Franklin W. Fiske, President of the Chicago Theological Seminary, has resigned and will retire from active work next May. He then will have completed his fortieth year of connection with the seminary and will be eighty years old.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—Ritaro Hirata, Tokio, Japan; Henry H. Townsend, Boston; W. E. Chalcraft, Toronto; G. Shaw Washington; James D. Stewart, Amsterdam; E. L. Whitmore, Butte, Mon.

CAMBRIDGE—Edward B. Hilton, Paris.

PARK AVENUE—Dr. F. S. Bishop, St. Louis; Lieut. J. B. Wilkins, United States Army.

MURRAY HILL—F. Sprague, Chicago; Nelson P. Graves, Philadelphia; Clifford S. Sage, Boston.

HOLLAND—Medill McCormick, Chicago; T. H. Howe, Chicago; C. R. Hudson, Mexico; L. S. Storrs, St. Paul.

GRAND—Ensign L. B. Jones, United States Navy; F. J. Videgaray, Monterey, Mexico.

IMPERIAL—T. T. Lyon, Montana; R. S. Stringfellow, Montgomery, Ala.; A. W. Shaw, Chicago; Miles Fenton, Butte, Mon.

BUCKINGHAM—Murray Nelson, Jr., Chicago.

MANHATTAN—J. W. Deane, Boston; A. M. C. Treadgold, London; C. F. Tiffany, Washington; Henry Mason, Chicago; Milton Clark, Rochester.

PLAZA—Charles M. Van Heusen, Albany; A. Pententone, Chicago; J. Wesley Pullman, Philadelphia.

NETHERLAND—H. H. Hackett, New Haven; Coburn Haskell, Cleveland.

SAVOY—H. M. Watts, Philadelphia; Isaac Schwab, St. Louis.

ALBEMARLE—J. M. Cogswell, United States Volunteers

GILSEY—W. H. Stetson, Pittsburg; F. B. Reece, London; Charles Counselman, Chicago.

HOFFMAN—Gustav Grau, Rochester; Thomas James Meagher, Philadelphia; H. N. Beresford, Boston; A. N. Brady, Albany.

FIFTH AVENUE—Bishop J. L. Spaulding, Pecria, Ill.; A. Bermudez, Barcelona, Spain; Senator J. M. Thurston, Nebraska; ex-Senator H. W. Blair, New Hampshire.

ASTOR—Gen. S. S. Yoder, Washington.

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A WOMAN WINS CONVERTS

Mrs. Van Cott Preaches at Second Street Methodist Church.

The Evangelist, with Her Exhortation, Moves Some of the Congregation to Tears.

Several persons of both sexes declared last night at the Second Street Methodist Episcopal Church that they had been converted in the course of what was the most notable so far of a series of revival meetings by Mrs. Maggie N. Van Cott, the evangelist, whose name is identified with the records of many years of revival and camp meeting work in New York State and elsewhere, and who has just returned from the West.

The meeting opened with a selection of popular hymns from the collection known as "Heart Melodies." The singing was with organ and cornet accompaniment. Mrs. Van Cott is no respecter of tempo. She insists that all tunes shall be sung in quick time and with spirit, wherefore in the deep, powerful voice peculiar to her she repeatedly exhorted the congregation to "sing this hymn with vim. Don't give us the Dead March," and beat the measure with her fan.

The Rev. Mr. Tibbit of Dover, N. J., delivered a prayer with an eloquence that moved the people to give expression to the fervor with which it inspired them with many loud ejaculations of "Amen," "Yes, indeed," "Please the Lord," "Hallelujah." Not a few emotional persons wept. Mr. Tibbit concluded his invocation by praying that God would bless His handmaiden, Mrs. Van Cott, and that she might be the means of saving more souls that night than ever before.

Mrs. Van Cott followed with a prayer, in which she besought God to bless her after He had blessed everybody else. Then, in ringing tones and with dramatic gestures, she preached.

"If God to-night should rise in judgment against those in this city who despise Him," said she, "there would be scarcely a house in which some person was not slain. At this very hour there are tens of thousands of people in dens of vice. There are men walking up and down this city who are members of churches and who claim to be religious, yet who exclude religion from their business and argue that one day in the week is sufficient in which to walk with God. If a man will not stop in his business life to speak of Jesus, he is mighty mean. There are too many who profess religion and do not possess it.

"My whole life was a lie and a shame before God until He opened my eyes. I stood on the brink of the chasm of eternal despair. My feet were slipping, when I saw my awful danger, and cried to God for help in my terror. God heard my cry. He stretched forth His hand to me, and planted my foot upon the Rock of Ages, and put a new song in my mouth.

"Every soul we save is a star in our eternal crown. I am desperately in love with Jesus. I don't want to cast a starless crown at His feet. I want it to be so starred that it shall illumine the Throne of God! There are those who sell their souls for a mess of pottage until they feel death's icy grip about their vitals. Then they cry, 'Lord, save us!' Come, let us settle up to-night, let us be saved now, for we know not when we may be called, and if we be not saved we cannot enter the glory of the Kingdom of God."

More singing followed this address, after which Mrs. Van Cott invited all those who wanted to get to heaven and be soul-gatherers for the Kingdom to come nearer to Jesus by kneeling at the rail in front of the platform. A score of men, women, and children responded, and she prayed for them. At her request the Rev. A. C. Morehouse, pastor of the church, offered a prayer, and while he was thus engaged she went among the congregation, putting her arm around the shoulders of the kneeling women and laying her hand on the shoulders of the men, and inquired about their souls.

Next Mrs. Van Cott exhorted all men under forty years of age who were truly repentant to go behind a curtain. She sought to encourage them by making individual appeals. Three men responded. A similar appeal to women under thirty-five years of age brought a dozen to the brief talk and prayer she held with them.

The exercises concluded with the Doxology sung in quick time several times, and, at the exhortation of Mrs. Van Cott, general handshaking. Mrs. Van Cott will hold services every night this week, including Saturday. To-morrow night there will be a "regular old-fashioned Methodist love feast," and the evangelist, in announcing the fact last night, requested every woman to bring four loaves cut into small pieces and wrapped up in tissue paper.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

12:40 A. M.—328 and 342 East Fifty-ninth Street; Franklin M. Wise and others; damage, $50,000.

1:50 A. M.—135 West Seventy-first Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

8:45 A. M.—720 Trinity Avenue; William Hoffmuster; damage, $25.

8:50 A. M.—733 Fifth Street; owner unknown; damage, $25.

9:45 A. M.—344 First Avenue; J. Goldstein; damage, $4,000.

10:00 A. M.—249 Stanton Street; M. Gross; damage slight.

3:40 P. M.—482 Greenwich Street; Max Kusner; damage, $5.

4:10 P. M.—430 West Seventeenth Street; Hugh Johnson; damage slight.

5:45 P. M.—19 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street; Louis Davis; damage, $500.

5:50 P. M.—240 Fifth Avenue; W. A. Arnold; damage, $1,000.

7:15 P. M.—Oliver Place and Marion Avenue; Mrs. Williams; damage slight.

7:50 P. M.—2,127 Third Avenue; James Cullen; damage, $25.

8:15 P. M.—186 South Street; Edward O'Donnell; damage slight.

8:50 P. M.—135 Orchard Street; Morris Luszfig; damage, $5.

9:25 P. M.—197 Seventh Avenue; A. Gebert; damage, $25.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co

Both sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

Culled from our yesterday's advertisements—a brief recapitulation—concise, striking, alluring.

Continuation of the Undermuslin Sale—the original variety is still intact: Corset Covers, 14c. to $3.99; Night Gowns, 39c. to $10.42; Petticoats, 29c. to $12.99; Drawers, 9c. to $5.25. And we show a fine assortment of imported handmade Underwear—charming French conceits at modest prices.

Continuation of the Embroidery Sale—Edgings, 5c, 7c, 9c, 11c, 14c and 19c; All-overs, 49c, 69c, 89c, 98c, $1.29 and $1.49 Insertings, 10c. Dainty and elaborate designs on Swiss, Cambric and Nainsook. The values can never be properly appreciated until you see the goods.

Continuation of the Shirt Sale—Men's and Boys' Unlaundered Shirts at 28c, 38c, 44c and 68c. You, who have been paying more, may jump at the conclusion that our lower-priced Shirts are not the kind you want. There's only one way to settle the matter intelligently and justly—compare qualities and workmanship. Our Shirts at 38c, 44c and 68c are sold elsewhere at 50c, 75c and $1.00. Finer Shirts and made-to-measure Shirts relatively as cheap.

The New Cotton Fabrics—Buy now and you secure first choice of the latest and loveliest weaves: Silk-warped Novelty Ginghams, 64c; Novelty Corded Ginghams, 48c; Silk-striped Ginghams, 39c; Silk-warped Madras Cloth, 39c; Mercerized Foulard Sateens, 29c; Scotch Ginghams, 19c; Imported Galatea Cloth, 16c; Striped, Checked and Solid-colored Ginghams, 9c.

Women's Automobile Coats and Capes—Made to retail from $22.50 to $30.00. Because we secured a concession we may you—choice at $14.31. High grade Kerseys and Cordes, beautifully trimmed, lined with plain and brocaded silks and satins. They are splendid bargains.

Decisive and indiscriminate reductions throughout our great collection of Porcelains and Bric-a-Brac. Five bargain tables are in trade array. The aesthete and the economist may revel. Vases and scores of other beautiful things marked absurdly low. For example: Vases from $6.87 to $9.87 marked down to $4.87; Vases from $16.43 to $19.83 marked down to $9.87. Hundreds of others—the richer the article and the higher the price, the greater the reduction.

Gray Steel Enamelled Kitchen Ware—housewives have been engrossed in our recent statements concerning these goods. Their interest and answer keep the business throbbing at high pressure. The selling has been tremendous—violent. And no wonder. Careful women buy kitchen ware of us in order to save money and avoid rubbishy "seconds." Seconds are thick with brittle blisters that easily shiver and mix their small, flinty particles in your food. Can you digest or assimilate enamel? Don't attempt it. Remember, we sell firsts only—every utensil is perfect and safe.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits, 57 White Street.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits, 57 White Street.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. E. Patterson, dry goods, 104 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.
Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; G. E. Perkins, silks, 335 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.
Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; A. H. Hopkins, shoes; A. T. Townsend, dry goods; L. S. Donaldson, dry goods; G. F. Donaldson, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Klein, Lichtenstadter & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; H. F. Klein, furnishing goods, 43 Leonard Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Lindekes, Warner & Schiermeir, St. Paul, Minn.; R. Warner, Jr., furnishing goods; E. Warner, dry goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; W. L. Ledger, housefurnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; I. Fox, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Bartel, Adam & Co., Richmond, Ind.; J. M. Coate, domestics, furnishing goods, and manufacturing department; H. W. Watt, dry goods; 61 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.
Maxwell & McClure Notion Company, Kansas City, Mo.; R. H. Maxwell, notions, white goods, laces, and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.
Shillito, John, Company, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; K. P. Kincheloe, furnishing goods, notions, and fancy goods, 346 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.
May Shoe and Clothing Company, Denver, Col.; D. May, shoes; M. May, clothing; T. May, furnishing goods; 571 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Liener, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss M. Richmond, laces and handkerchiefs; Hoffman House.
Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; R. M. Rich, trimmings; S. E. Hyman, dry goods, 487 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Eliasberg & Brothers, Selma, Ala.; A. Eliasberg, notions and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Mahler, Altenberg & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; E. Mahler, furnishing goods; J. Herzberg, furnishing goods; E. Aarons, piece goods; H. Van Clief, furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.
Strouse Bros. & Co., Baltimore, Md.; I. Strouse, woolens; Hoffman House.
Wallenstein & Cohn, Wichita, Kan.; H. Wallenstein, cloaks, laces, and notions, 309 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.
Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; L. B. Selveter, white goods, 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.
Stevens, Charles A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; C. Stevens, silks, 487 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; C. P. Long, dry goods; B. Thomas, notions, 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.
Grossman, Michaelson & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. Grossman, woolens; Hotel Imperial.
Rothschild, J., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; B. Rothschild, clothing; Hotel Imperial.
Mann & Auker, Albany, N. Y.; L. Mann, dry goods; F. Auker, notions; Hotel Cadillac.
Hawley, C. R., & Co., Bay City, Mich.; C. R. Hawley, carpets, upholstery goods, cloaks, and suits; Hotel Vendome.
Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. E. Rourke, cloaks and suits, 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. W. Hunter, furnishing goods, 450 Broome Street; Grand Hotel.
Murray, Blanchard,

TO ENJOIN RAPID TRANSIT

Congressman Fowler Sues the City and the Commissioners.

SAYS A PATENT IS INFRINGED

Claims Exclusive Rights in a Plan for Safety Arrangement of Tracks and Platforms.

Congressman Charles N. Fowler of Elizabeth, N. J., has filed a complaint in equity against the City of New York and the Rapid Transit Commissioners, based on the allegation that the plans for the underground railroad infringe an invention which he controls relating to the arrangements for trackage facilities at stations, and the entrances thereto, and that these features have wrongfully been incorporated in the published advertisements calling for bids for the building of the road. The suit is brought in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, and copies of the complaint have been served upon Mayor Van Wyck, Corporation Counsel Whalen, Controller Coler, and Alexander E. Orr, as President of the commission.

The plaintiff asks that, in the event of the contract being awarded, he be permitted to make the contractor or contractors a party to his suit. He asks that a perpetual injunction issue restraining the city and the Rapid Transit Commissioners from infringing upon his invention and that an injunction also be granted restraining the further publication of the advertisement in its present form.

Neither the city officials nor the Rapid Transit Commissioners seem to be at all worried over the outcome of the suit. They fail to see, they say, how the building of the road will be delayed or the present plans will be in any way changed by Congressman Fowler's action.

Briefly, Congressman Fowler's device for facilitating traffic relates to curved outside tracks at stations and the arrangement of the stairways leading to them, so that passengers will be free from danger in boarding or leaving trains. His plan is intended to obviate the danger that would result from four straight tunnel tracks for local and express trains, arranged at designated points for the latter to stop. To prevent danger to passengers in crossing tracks, Congressman Fowler's plan contemplates two straightaway express tracks at these points inside the local tracks, which would form an outward curve so as to allow "island platforms" to be so as to allow "island platforms" to be reached by stairways from the street level, leading respectively to north and south bound trains.

James M. Gifford of Hobbs & Gifford, counsel for Mr. Fowler, said last night that Benjamin F. Carpenter of Roselle, N. J., was the inventor of the idea, and that it was not known or used in this or in any foreign country at the time of Mr. Carpenter's invention in 1888. American and foreign engineers had worked on a similar problem, Mr. Gifford said, but they had never succeeded in touching exactly upon Mr. Carpenter's idea, on which a patent was issued Nov. 3, 1896, numbered 570,451, to run for seventeen years from that date.

On Feb. 23, 1897, Mr. Carpenter sold to Melville C. Smith of this city, one-half his patent right, and on Nov. 19, 1897, Messrs. Carpenter and Smith each sold to Mr. Fowler a quarter interest. On Nov. 19, 1898, Mr. Carpenter and the executors of Melville C. Smith transferred all the rights in the patent to Mr. Fowler for the territory within New York and for a radius of fifty miles around the city, thus giving Mr. Fowler, according to the complaint, the exclusive right to bring the suit.

It is alleged in the complaint that the plan was submitted and explained to the Rapid Transit Commissioners, and that they simply appropriated the idea, and afterward incorporated the details in the advertisements for bids.

"Mr. Carpenter, by priority of discovery, had the priority of right to his invention," said Mr. Gifford, "as he published in 1888 a full description of his discovery, thus giving to the world notice of what he had done. Then he kept on making improvements in details and got his patent in 1896, none having been presented in the meantime for a similar device, and no one having made any claim of priority of discovery. Mr. Carpenter submitted his plans to the Commissioners, and now they are using his idea without permission of Mr. Fowler, who owns the exclusive right in this territory."

Albert B. Boardman of counsel to the Rapid Transit Commission smiled last evening when asked what effect the suit would have on the building of the road. "Mr. Fowler," said he, "probably brought this suit in order to state his claim, and thus get it before the world. We do not take the slightest interest in his patent or so-called suit. We think such a thought as he has obtained a patent upon is not patentable.

"It is not new. It is no novelty. It is just as though an architect had arranged some new arrangement of an airshaft for a building or an improvement on an entrance. Does anybody believe he could obtain a patent on that and sell it as his exclusive right, and that no one else could use it without paying tribute? It does not seem so.

"If our engineers had so little skill that they could not think of island platforms and the arrangement of tracks to enable passengers to reach and get off of cars in safety and easily, it would be evident that they were not up to their work. The plaintiff perhaps thought he might get the contractor or the contractors to pay him for this idea, or that some benefit from them might accrue by pushing his claim. It does not cost much to bring a suit. No, we are not at all worried about it. There will be no delay on that score."

Engineer W. Barclay Parsons said: "Anybody can obtain a patent for anything. For instance, a man might get out a patent for rubber shoes for a horse to climb a tree, or some such thing. I do not know anything about Mr. Fowler's suit, but it won't delay our work, in my opinion."

"I have not seen the complaint," said Corporation Counsel Whalen, "but if anything could come of it, so far as I know now, it would be only a suit for damages. We are going right ahead I don't see how Mr. Fowler can make any trouble."

SIGHT OF ACCIDENT FATAL.

A trolley accident occurred in Brooklyn early yesterday morning, which, while resulting in but slight injury to the victim of the mishap, indirectly caused the death of a newsboy.

The accident happened at Washington and Concord Streets. John Goff, forty-two years old, of 77 Gold Street, was attempting to cross the first-named thoroughfare when he was struck and knocked down by trolley car No. 970 of the Court Street line, on its way to the bridge. Goff sustained a scalp wound.

John McDonald, eighteen years old, was standing on the corner at the time of the accident. When he saw Goff knocked down by the car he experienced a sudden shock, and immediately became weak and dizzy.

The boy went to the Kenmore lodging house, at 10 Tillary Street, and told the clerk, William J. Parker, that he felt ill. His condition became so serious that Parker summoned Ambulance Surgeon Fincke of the Brooklyn Hospital. When Fincke reached the lodging house McDonald was dead. The surgeon gave it as his opinion that the boy had a weak heart, and that the shock occasioned by his witnessing the trolley accident had so affected that organ as to cause his death. The body was removed to the home of the boy's mother, in State Street, near Willow Place.

WOMAN TOO MUCH FOR BURGLAR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 7.—Mrs. Rachel Johnson of New York Avenue had a desperate encounter with a burglar early this morning. She heard a noise in the lower hall of her house, and sat up in bed. She saw a man ascending the stairs to the upper floor and intending to frighten him she screamed. Instead of running away the burglar rushed into the room and grabbed her by the throat. Mrs. Johnson fought him.

She pulled his hair out by the handfuls and tore his face with her fingernails until her hands were covered with blood. The burglar tried to get away, but she held him for a time and screamed. He finally broke away and escaped.

Albany Wants State Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—An effort will be made by the Chamber of Commerce to secure one or more of the State conventions to be held this year for Albany. Both the Democrats and Republicans will hold extra meetings to select the delegates at large to the National conventions. At the regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to be held to-morrow evening a committee will be appointed by President J. W. Burdick to look after Albany's interests.

DOUBLE ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

Woman Throws Herself in Front of a Broadway Car and Then Tries to Take Carbolic Acid.

While the crowd in Broadway was at its height shortly after 8 o'clock last night, a stockily built, shabbily dressed woman about forty years old darted from the sidewalk in Longacre Square, snd, drawing her old cape over her face, threw herself headlong before a north-bound cable car. Her action was seen by William Martin, a Postal Telegraph messenger, who dragged her from the track as the gripman tried to stop the car.

Breaking from the boy's grasp, she ran down the east side of the street, pursued by him and a number of others who had seen her strange act, and just as she was about to cross Forty-second Street she raised a small vial of carbolic acid to her lips and attempted to swallow its contents. Policeman Baxter of the West Thirtieth Street Station, who had been making his way toward her, saw the motion and seized her arm, and the most of the stuff went over her lips, chin, and dress, burning wherever it touched. Enough went into her mouth to make her scream with agony, and her outcry brought thousands of persons running from all directions, until a crowd was formed that reached from curb to curb and blocked all traffic for a few minutes.

The woman fought savagely with Baxter, but with the aid of several other policemen he dragged her into a drug store at 151 West Forty-second Street, and there antidotes were hurriedly administered. The woman, who was evidently demented, first said she was Minnie Perry, wife of John Perry, a musician out of employment. When about forty pawntickets for trifling sums borrowed on various articles of domestic use were found in her pockets made out in the name of Perkins, she said that was her right name. She told a confused story about having been dispossessed the day before, but said that "Dan" Bernstein, who lived at 214 West Thirty-fourth Street, would send her husband to her, and begged that he be notified. She accused several of the bystanders of having tried to force the poison down her throat when asked why she had taken it.

When Dr. Christian, who came with an ambulance from Bellevue Hospital, saw her burned face and clothing, he started to take her into a back room to use the stomach pump, but upon examining her throat he said he thought she had swallowed little if any of the acid, and took her away to the prison ward. "Oh, please don't put out my eyes," she screamed to him. "I want to do it myself." As she was led to the ambulance she cried to one of the drug clerks, "Give me a little glass of soda water with syrup in it before I die." She got it, and drank it almost at a gulp.

Her left eye was blackened, but this may have been due to a fall, for she had been noticed acting queerly in Broadway and Eighth Avenue for an hour or more before she tried to kill herself. She had run before several cars in both thoroughfares, causing them to stop, and just before her last attempt she had been ejected from one of them, and going up Broadway from Twenty-eighth Street a little before that she had gone into several hotels and stores, only to be put out.

At the address given by the woman, 214 West Thirty-fourth Street, as the place where Bernstein, her husband's friend, could be found, no such person as Bernstein was known.

BOYS RESCUE A COMPANION.

By the bravery and decision of three of his young companions, Charles Tague, the nine-year-old son of Michael Tague of 23 Coenties Slip, was saved from drowning off Pier 4 East River yesterday afternoon. Young Tague and Michael Reilly, seven years old, were playing on the pier, jumping back and forth from its edge to a scow which had swung out several feet with the tide. In "bantering" his younger companion to jump at a point where the distance was greater than they had attempted before, the Tague boy overestimated his ability and fell short of the scow into the water.

Young Reilly screamed for help and three boys who were playing near by, James Dooling, William Doran, and Joseph Harrison, aged twelve, ten, and thirteen years, respectively, ran to the rescue. Without hesitation, the Dooling lad, who is an expert swimmer, threw off his coat and jumped into the water, where his friend had ceased floundering and disappeared for the second time. As the drowning boy again rose to the surface he was grabbed by young Dooling, who in the mean time had caught a rope which his companions had thrown to him. Doran and Harrison then pulled young Tague and his rescuer to the dock and helped them out of the water. Dooling immediately set off with dripping clothes for his home, 38 Front Street. The Tague boy recovered sufficiently in a short time to be taken home by the remaining two of his friends.

LIVELY CHASE AFTER ELOPERS.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Jan. 7.—The police of this city this afternoon arrested an eloping couple just as they reached what they supposed was a safe haven. They had been chased for miles over the country roads, and escaped into Plainfield, but the telephone was quicker than they, and the police were awaiting them.

Mabel Ford, fifteen years of age, daughter of Mrs. Wilhelmina Ford of Liberty Corners, Somerset County, is the would-be bride. Her companion is George Howell, twenty years of age. He also lives at Liberty Corners. Howell had been paying attentions to the girl for some time, but her mother objected. Recently the girl had been living with her grandmother, Mrs. John Laird, whose farm adjoins that of Mrs. Ford at Liberty Corners.

Edward H. Howell, a brother of George, called at Mrs. Laird's shortly after noon to-day and had a talk with the girl. She complained she was being ill-treated by her mother and grandmother, and Howell went home and told his brother. The result was that George determined that the girl's ill-treatment should end at once. He took a buggy belonging to his father and a good horse. He drove to the grandmother's house, and was joined by the girl.

John Hindershoot, an employe of the grandmother, informed Mrs. Ford of the young couple's going off together, and at her order he hitched up a horse and started in pursuit. The elopers had less than a half hour's start, but would probably have gotten away from their pursuer had not their buggy broken down at Pluckamin, five miles after they left home. They were delayed some time until Howell secured a tandem bicycle and on this they started for Bound Brook.

Hindershoot was close upon them by the time they had started, and a lively chase followed as far as Bound Brook. The roads were not good for wheeling, and the couple failed to outdistance the horse, which was kept on the move continually. They held their own, however, and reached Bound Brook a good half mile ahead of their pursuer.

In the country Hindershoot had been able to keep the elopers in sight, but on reaching Bound Brook Howell turned aside and took a roundabout course through the village, and Hindershoot was thrown off the trail. Not knowing which way the couple intended to go, Hindershoot went to a telephone and notified the police of this city to arrest them if they came here, and then started out to search for them in other directions.

The couple came here, and, finding themselves no longer closely pursued, took their time. When they arrived at the city line they were arrested. They will be held until Mrs. Ford arrives in the morning. Howell's family is wealthy, and it is expected some members of it will also be here to make a fight on behalf of the young people.

Street Cleaners to See the Mayor.

The Executive Board of the Street Cleaners met yesterday at 229 East Forty-seventh Street to discuss the grievances of which the men have been complaining. They say that instead of working eight hours a day they are often made to toil from ten to sixteen hours, while they are paid only for an eight-hour day. A good many of the men were in favor of striking, but the Executive Board would not sanction a strike, and appointed a committee to call on Mayor Van Wyck.

Metropolitan Opera House Concert.

There was a good attendance at the third Sunday evening concert last night at the Metropolitan Opera House. The soloists were Mmes. Nordica, Mme. Mantelli, Herr Van Rooy, and Signor Scotti. The orchestral part of the programme included selections from Weber, Rubinstein, and Strauss. Mme. Nordica was heard in "Dich Theure Halle" from "Tannhauser," and several songs. Herr Van Rooy sang Beethoven's "An die Hoffnung" and a series of German sorgs. Mme. Mantelli contributed Gounod's aria "Sapho" and "Noble Seigneur," from Meyerbeer's "Les Huguenots." Signor Scotti rendered "Lotta Dei Zardi" from "Tannhauser" and the prologue from Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci."

RAILROADS OF NEW YORK

Their Conditions and Operations Discussed by State Commission.

GREAT PROSPERITY DISCLOSED

Statistics as to Deaths and Accidents—Recommendations as to Surface Lines in This City.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—The annual report of the State Railroad Commission, which will be sent to the Legislature this week, shows that the twelve months ending June 30, 1899, was an unusually prosperous season for the steam surface railroads of the State. The increase in gross earnings from operation, as compared with 1898, was about $6,000,000. The report further shows that in the three months following the close of the railroad fiscal year, June 30, $7,000,000 more was earned than during the same three months of the preceding year. The increase for three months being, as it is, largely in excess of the increase of all the companies for the year, may properly be considered phenomenal. The annual reports of the State companies show that they expended from their earnings over $900,000 more in 1899 than in 1898, for the maintenance of way and structures, and over $750,000 more than in 1898 in the maintenance of equipment.

On the other lines the board reports that the gross earnings of steam surface railroads reporting to this board for the year ending June 30, 1899, are $5,977,508.39 in excess of those of the previous year. The operating expenses are $2,855,613.34 in excess of those of 1898, making the net earnings from operations $3,121,895.05 more than in 1898.

The income from other sources was $2,034,990.89 in excess of 1898. The companies paid in taxes $506,051.74 more than in 1898, and declared dividends $534,692.90 in excess of those declared in 1898. Capital stock increased $8,977,400 over that of 1898, and funded debt increase $11,985,383.01 over 1898. The percentage of dividends to capital stock was 2.43, as compared with 2.39 in 1898.

The report shows, unfortunately, that four more persons were killed on steam surface roads in the State in 1899 than in 1898, but the number of persons injured was 181 less. The total number of accidents on steam surface railroads in which persons were killed or injured during the year ended June 30, 1899, was 2,030; 704 persons were killed and 1,326 injured. For the year ended June 30, 1898, the aggregate was 2,207—700 killed and 1,507 injured.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, 3 employes were killed and 9 injured through catching feet in frogs and guard rails. The board is continuing its attention to the question of blocking these openings.

The total number of passengers carried by the steam railroads, not including elevated railroads, reporting to this State during the year ended June 30, 1899, was 149,926,184, an increase of 672,925 as compared with 1898. This includes passengers not carried in this State. The number carried in the State was 68,720,642.

According to the report two commissions have been at work during the year upon the question of the part that the State canals are to play in the future transportation situation—one confining itself alone to the canal question, and the other inquiring into the entire subject of the continuance of New York City as the chief port of the country, including the question of transportation by canal. As stated last year, the importance of this matter is scarcely second to any which must be considered in the administration of State affairs.

The total number of tons of eastbound freight carried on all the canals of the State during the season of navigation of 1898 was 2,314,050; during 1899, 2,425,292, an increase of 111,242 tons. The comparative figures for 1897 and 1898 on eastbound freight showed a decrease in 1898 of 134,311 tons. The total number of tons of westbound freight in 1898 was 1,046,013; in 1899, 1,260,759, an increase of 214,746. The comparative figures of 1897 and 1898 on westbound freight showed a decrease in 1898 of 123,430 tons. The total number of tons carried on the Erie Canal, in both directions, in 1899 was 2,419,084.

The number of passengers carried on all the steet surface railroads of the State, including the few remaining horse railroads, during the year ended June 30, 1899, including "transfers," was 920,365,560, an increase over 1898 of 71,054,890. One hundred and twenty-six persons were killed and 589 wounded.

The affairs of the elevated and surface roads in New York and Brooklyn form a large part of the report of the commission. The total number of passengers carried by the elevated roads during the year ended June 30, 1899, was 213,248,419, a decrease of 14,528,133, as compared with 1898. This decrease is in large part accounted for by the fact that the returns of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company and its successor, the Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad Company, cover a period of but nine months, the other three months' statistics being included in the report of the Brooklyn Heights Surface Railroad. The number carried by the Manhattan Railway was 174,324,575, a decrease of 9,036,271, as compared with 1898.

The number of accidents occurring on the elevated railroads for the year were as follows: Brooklyn Union, (nine months,) 9 killed, 7 injured, of which 4 killed and 4 injured were employes. Kings County Elevated, 2 killed, 8 injured, of which 3 injured were employes. Manhattan Elevated, 8 killed, 5 injured, of which 3 killed and 5 injured were employes. Total killed, 19; injured, 20.

It is stated that the change in the motive power on the elevated roads of Brooklyn from steam to the third-rail electrical system is progressing rapidly, and it is expected that in the coming Summer all of the elevated lines there will be operated by electricity.

The report of street surface roads shows that the number carried in the Boroughs of Bronx and Manhattan, New York City, including transfers, was 509,314,816, an increase over 1898 of 52,351,063. The number carried in the Borough of Brooklyn, including some carried in the Borough of Queens, including transfers, and including those carried during the last three months of the year by the Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad, was 238,721,651.

The board makes the following recommendations regarding surface railroads in New York and Brooklyn, designed to assist in reducing the number of accidents:

First—Every street car which crosses a steam railroad at grade shall be equipped with a red flag for use during the day, and a red lantern for use at night. When approaching such crossing the car shall come to a full stop at least thirty feet from the crossing, and shall not proceed until the conductor has gone upon the steam railroad carrying the flag or lantern, and after ascertaining that the way is clear, given the proper signal for the car to proceed.

Second—That where two or more street car lines cross or where they merge an agreement shall be made as to which line shall have the right of way. The car that has not the right of way shall come to a full stop before crossing over the tracks of the other line or entering on the joint track.

Third—That the cars passing in opposite directions shall not meet on street crossings.

Fourth—That the speed of cars be reduced to the minimum on all curves where the view is obstructed.

Fifth—That passengers be prohibited from riding on the running boards or side steps of open cars.

Sixth—That passengers be not permitted to stand on the front platforms of open cars, and that only as many passengers be permitted on such platforms as can be conveniently seated. In the case of open cars that have no seats on the front platform, passengers shall not be permitted to ride on the platform, and the side gates shall at all times be kept closed. Under no circumstances should passengers be permitted to ride on the front platforms of closed cars.

HE DIED COUNTING MONEY.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 7.—James Reilly, forty-two years old, of Howe Avenue, Passaic, fell dead in Kehoe's livery stable, in this city to-day while counting money.

Reilly attended church this morning, and was apparently in good health after the service. He secured employment on Saturday in the livery stable, and was about to begin work for the day when he was stricken. Heart disease is said to have been the cause of death. He had been out of work for some time, and was greatly pleased at his success at last in securing a place.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

A. Jaeckel & Co.,
FURRIERS,
JANUARY REDUCTIONS,
Are offering exceptional inducements in Broadtail, Persian Lamb, and Sealskin Coats, Capes, Paletots, Evening and Opera Garments, Long Cloth Coats, Collarettes, Pelerines, and Furs of all descriptions.
A large collection of Russian and Hudson Bay Sable Neckpieces and Exclusive Novelties at very attractive prices.
37 Union Square,
Between 16th and 17th Sts.

SAYS MANY ARE PAGANS.

Dr. MacArthur Attacks Habits of Non-Churchgoers and Commends Catholic Fight Against Vice.

The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur began last night at the Calvary Baptist Church, in West Fifty-seventh Street, a series of Sunday evening sermons, in which he will appeal to those who are non-churchgoers. His topic last night was "Christ Through the Churches, the Regenerator of Society." Dr. MacArthur said, in part:

"Even in our greatly favored land large numbers of our people are virtually pagan. For them there is practically no Sunday, no Church, no God, and no hope. Some of these are embittered toward the Church. They regard the Church in some sense the property of the rich and prosperous. They think they are not wanted in the Church.

"Where is the blame to be placed? Has the pulpit failed to give the people the message they need? Men run to and fro with all sorts of curative nostrums, but those in the depths of sin are not redeemed by these expedients.

"Religion is the great antidote for all ills to which humanity is subject. The Church reaches out her hand with healing in it. The pulpit must not be afraid to strike political and social evils terrific blows. Religion must touch every evil in society.

"We cannot be blind to the possibilities in our new possessions. But drunken American soldiers in the Philippines is a deplorable sight to all Americans. We fear for the result of the introduction of American civilization into those islands.

"We are glad the leaders of the Church of the Paulist Fathers are vigorously attacking the dens of iniquity in the vicinity of their church and are pushing their work without regard to the ecclesiastical relations of those gross offenders against law and purity. They deserve credit and commendation for their opposition to these organisers of evil and corruption."

TAYLOR WILL GO TO COURT.

Kentucky's Governor Is Advised to Seek Federal Aid If Goebel Wins in the Legislature.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 7.—Republican leaders who are on confidential terms with Gov. Taylor intimated to-night that the Republican contestees may not quit the fight in the event the Legislature and the State Central Board vote to seat Goebel and the other Democratic contestants. They have by no means given up hope that they will win in the Legislature, but are taking time by the forelock and looking around for other moves in case Goebel should win.

It is generally believed they will seek to raise a Federal question and take the case into the Federal court. One of the questions which could be raised, they claim, would be on the ousting of Lieut. Gov. Marshall as presiding officer of the joint Assembly in the event of the adoption of the rules as passed by the Senate yesterday, and also on the prospective unseating of Republican members of the Legislature.

The House will to-morrow take up the information, filed in the Senate Saturday, charging Whallen and Ryan with attempting to bribe Senator Harrell in the Governorship contest, together with the resolution providing for a joint investigating committee. The resolution is practically certain to go through, as the Republican and anti-Goebel leaders say they cannot afford to defeat an investigation, though they regard the whole affair as inspired by politics.

The fight over the rules will not come up before Thursday, and this is expected to furnish something like a test of the Goebel and anti-Goebel strength in the lower branch. The Republican leaders admit that the adoption of the rules as sent over from the Senate will be a very serious blow to the minority.

Senator Barrett, Chairman of the Republican joint caucus, has called that caucus to meet to-morrow night to nominate a candidate for Senator. Ex-Gov. Bradley will be the nominee. He will probably be named by acclamation.

His nomination is the result of a peace which has been declared between the Republican factions, one of which was headed by the ex-Governor and his appointees, the other by Minister W. Godfrey Hunter, Senator Deboe, Gov. Taylor, and all of the National Administration leaders in Kentucky.

Representative Orr, Democrat, has prepared a bill, which he will introduce Tuesday, repealing the Goebel election commission law and providing for a bipartisan commission.

TWO KENTUCKIANS KILLED.

Were in a Fight Which Began at a Murder Trial.

LONDON, Ky., Jan. 7.—News reached here to-day of a general fight on Otter Creek, Clay County, in which two men were shot and killed and four others seriously wounded. The fight occurred at a schoolhouse where one of the Jacksons was on trial before a Magistrate for killing another Jackson.

The fight was started soon after the trial began, and court was adjourned, and the fight carried on both in the schoolhouse and outside. Four of the men were brought to Manchester last night and placed in jail.

Lige Lewis, on of the men killed, was a brother of ex-Sheriff Joseph Lewis of Clay County.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Rain, colder, wind southwest, shifting to northwest.

The storm central Saturday night in Manitoba has moved with great velocity, fifty-two miles an hour, to the St. Lawrence Valley and has caused rain and high winds in the lake regions, Sault Ste. Marie reporting a northwest wind of forty-two miles an hour. A second storm has moved from the North Pacific Coast to the north of Washington State and has caused rain in the Noth Pacific States and Northern California. Temperatures continue above normal general over the whole country, Williston reporting 33 degrees and Bismarck and Havre 29 above. It has grown slightly warmer in New England, colder in the upper lake region and the Red River of the North Valley. As the St. Lawrence Valley storm moves eastward it will cause rain and southwest gales, shifting to northwesterly in New England and New York. Signals for northwesterly gales have been noisted on the North Atlantic Coast. Fair weather may be expected in all other districts, except light rain in Montana and North Dakota. The temperature will fall in the lake regions and North Atlantic States and will remain nearly stationary elsewhere. Southwesterly gales, shifting to northwesterly will prevail on the North Atlantic Coast, brisk northwesterly winds on the Middle Atlantic, and light southwest and northwest on the North Atlantic Coast. Cold wave signals are displayed at Escanabana and Green Bay. Storm signals are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Sandy Hook to Eastport.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	34	32	32
6 A. M.	31	32	32
9 A. M.	29	31	36
12 M.	25	38	40
3 P. M.	24	45	44
6 P. M.	25	44	46
9 P. M.	25	42	44
12 P. M.	23	42	44

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	39¾
Weather Bureau	38¼
Corresponding date 1899	27
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	32

The maximum temperature yesterday was 45 degrees at 6 P. M. and the minimum 29 degrees at 8:30 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 73 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 69 per cent. The barometer at 8 A. M. read 30.44 and at 8 P. M. 30.12.

SOLAR BAKING POWDER
"It Rises Everywhere."
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Cream of Tartar.
8 CENTS.... A POUND LESS.....
Than the Trust Powders.
"It Rises Everywhere."
CUSHMAN BROS. CO.,
Selling Agents.
New York, 78 Hudson st.
Boston, 34 Central st.
Philadelphia, 125 So. Front street.
Washington, 421 Fourth st. N. W.

ACCUSED MINISTER'S PLEA.

Presbytery to Receive Charges Against the Rev. Mr. MacClelland.

A special meeting of the Presbytery of Brooklyn will be held in the Bedford Presbyterian Church, Dean Street and Nostrand Avenue, this evening to receive the charges against the Rev. George L. MacClelland, ex-pastor of Immanuel Church, and appoint a commission to try the case.

The friends of Mr. MacClelland are making an effort to secure a public trial. The Presbytery, however, desires that the trial shall be a private one, believing that it has found a sanction for such procedure in the minutes of the General Assembly two or three years ago. Mr. MacClelland declares that the charges made against him by members of the church are trivial, and he wishes them dismissed at a public hearing.

BROOKLYN SINGERS' OFFICERS.

Old Ones Renominated and Expected Wrangle Does Not Occur.

A meeting of the United Singers of Brooklyn was held yesterday afternoon in Arion Hall for the purpose of nominating twenty-four Directors, eleven of whom were to be chosen as officers of the United Singers. There was a large number of delegates present in anticipation of a wrangle, but they were disappointed. It was expected that President S. K. Saenger would be opposed for renomination for the Presidency.

After the meeting had convened Gustav Hummel moved that all the officers be renominated by acclamation, which was quickly seconded and carried before the delegates opposed to President Sawyer could recover from their surprise. The election will take place next Sunday.

The officers nominated were S. H. Saenger, President; A. H. Tiernan, First Vice President; David Koos, Second Vice President; Emil Rose, Recording Secretary; B. Klein, Corresponding Secretary; William Siebel, Financial Secretary; H. Scheidt, Treasurer; V. Mink, Librarian; John Hummel, Dr. W. Schildge, and J. G. Roth, Trustees.

The other thirteen to comprise the twenty-four, were made up of the Presidents of the various committees having in charge the Northeastern Festival, which is to take place at the Thirteenth Regiment Armory in July. They are Fritz Wagner, Franz R. Beck, J. C. Tiemeyer, Frederick Bodeschatz, G. C. Kattmasser, J. Trankel, Henry Nitz, Philip Young, Carl Mayer, B. Bittner, D. Freschauer, August Ehlers, and F. Boger.

SAVES CHILDREN FROM FIRE.

Maryland Woman Rushes Into Burning House Where Men Could Not Go.

WILLIAMSPORT, Md., Jan. 7.—Mrs. Emanuel Hoffman dashed into her burning dwelling at Springfield farm, near this place, after several men had been driven back by the smoke and intense heat, last night, and heroically saved the lives of her three children. The flesh was almost entirely scorched from her hands, and her face and neck are painfully burned. Her two-months-old babe is also seriously burned, but physicians say it will not die.

The explosion of a lamp caused the fire at 9 o'clock last evening. A hundred or more volunteers from town were soon on the scene, and, organizing a bucket brigade, worked hard to save the house. United States Senator McOmas, who was visiting his father-in-law, Charles W. Humrichouse, was on the scene early and took his place among the volunteers.

When the flames were at their height Mrs. Hoffman cried piteously for her children, who were sleeping in the portion of the house then burning. After several men had been baffled by the heat and blinding smoke the woman cried those who would have restrained her, and rushing madly into the house, disappeared among the flames.

A few moments of breathless suspense and the brave woman reappeared with the three children in her arms.

The willing volunteer firemen soon had the fire under control, when it was found that only the rear portion of the house had been damaged.

FATAL SHOOTING ON A FARM.

Bullet Sent Through Brain of a Man Trying to Enter a House.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 7.—Michael Sweetwort, a farm hand, who had been employed by John Read, a farmer of Armonk, was shot and fatally wounded to-night by John McCullough, eighteen years of age. The latter was in Mr. Read's house and Sweetwort was outside when the shooting took place. He fired three shots, two of which took effect, one of them passing into Sweetwort's head at the right temple and into the brain.

Sweetwort, according to Mr. Read, had been abusive and disorderly about the place recently and was ordered away. To-night he tried to enter the house of McCullough refused to let him in. Sweetwort went to a window and tried to open it.

McCullough warned him to get away. Sweetwort tried to force the window and McCullough fired. The bullet was aimed at the hand on the window, and it took off one of the fingers. Despite the wound Sweetwort continued his efforts to force the window, threatening to revenge himself. McCullough fired again, but the bullet does not seem to have taken effect.

Sweetwort went to the door and tried to force it, and was succeeding when McCullough fired again. This bullet entered the brain. Coroner Birch of this place went to Armonk, a drive of nine miles, to take the ante-mortem statement, but had his trouble for nothing, as Sweetwort was unconscious.

McCullough was brought here and locked in the county jail.

VON HOLLEBEN MAKES A DENIAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The statements published to-day credited to The London Spectator regarding Germany and the Monroe doctrine, saying in effect that increase in Germany's naval force was intended to overcome any opposition of the United States to Germany's desire to absorb South American territory, caused some comment in diplomatic circles here to-day. Officials of the Germany Embassy say they lament the appearance of such statements, and declare they are published with a view of creating a distrust of Germany's real attitude toward the American Nation.

Ambassador von Holleben, when shown the article referred to, declared that it was without foundation in fact and was a pure invention from start to finish. He should not have paid any heed to it except for the fact that his attention had been called to the matter by a representative of the press. He hopes, he says, that no serious attention will be given to publications of the character stated, but that they will be treated with contempt by fair-minded people.

Gen. Stanton Critically Ill.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 7.—Gen. T. H. Stanton, United States Army, retired, is critically ill at his residence, in this city. Gen. Stanton, who for some time served in the position of Paymaster at Washington, and was later promoted to Brigadier General, came to his home here last Fall, and just before Christmas was taken ill with an affection of the liver. He has been in bed ever since, and the case has not yielded to treatment. While his life is not considered immediately in danger, his condition is critical.

BIG ALTERATION SALE,
Jan. 8 to 13, Inclusive.
In order to make working room during enlargement of adjoining premises, we will allow
10% DISCOUNT
On all purchases in any of our Departments.
All Goods Marked in Plain Figures.
MONEY REFUNDED ON ALL UNSATISFACTORY PURCHASES.
S. Baumann & Bro.
FURNITURE CARPETS DRAPERIES & BEDDING
Sixth Ave., WEST SIDE, from 15th to 16th St.

COME TO-DAY!
The Great Big Sale of the Retail Stock of
BIERMAN, HEIDELBERG & CO.,
(who have retired from the Retail Clothing Trade,)
WILL BE CONTINUED TO-DAY.
Clothing, Shoes, Hats and Furnishings at prices that
Must and Will Quickly Clear Out This Gigantic Stock.
Never before such crowds of eager purchasers as seen last Saturday—the beginning of this monster sale—never again, perhaps, such real, true, genuine bargains.
Come to-day—early if you can—supply all your immediate and future wants. It's your opportunity.
A few of the many items—selected from several hundred others—and all new, bright goods of this season's production.

$15 Overcoats to go at	$7.50	$15 Suits to go at	$6.75
$20 Overcoats to go at	$10.00	$20 Suits to go at	$10.00
$25 Overcoats to go at	$12.50	$25 Suits to go at	$12.50
$35 Overcoats to go at	$15.00	The highest and finest grade Suits—$28 to $40 grades—to go at	$14.50
$50 and $60 Overcoats to go at	$21.00	$3 Derby and Alpine Hats to go at	$1.65
$4 Shoes to go at	$2.15	$1 and $1.50 fancy and dress Shirts to go at	62c.
Every Scarf in the house—50c., 75c. and $1.00 grades—all included—to go at	25c.		
$1.25 English Walking Gloves to go at	75c.		

The biggest stock of the finest Trousers in the world will go like this:
The $3 and $3.50 grades for . . . . $1.75 and $2.50
The $6, $7 and $8 grades for . . . . $3.00 and $4.00
The celebrated B and H make of Fancy Vests—Thousands of them will go like this:
The $2, $2.50 and $3 grades for . $1.00, $1.25 and $1.75
The $4, $4.50 and $5 grades for . . $2.00 and $2.50
Frank L. Taylor Clothing Co.,
Successors.
Stewart Building, Broadway, corner Chambers St.

MAYOR HARRISON DECLINES.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Mayor Harrison announced to-day that he was not, and will not be, a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor. His public statement is as follows:

"I am not a candidate. Nobody has ever heard me say I would be a candidate, and I am in the habit of saying what I mean. As it is not usual for political parties to confer nominations on men who do not want them, there is no use of answering the question whether I would refuse to accept a nomination."

Gives Land to Westfield, N. J., for Park

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Jan. 7.—William G. Peckham, who has a law office in New York, has dedicated three acres of ground at Broad and Cumberland Streets, Westfield, to that place for a public park and playground. The gift has been accepted by the Township Committee. The plot will be improved and opened up to the use of the public next Spring.

HIGH CLASS TAILORING
at Moderate Prices. Fit Guaranteed.
Nicoll.
771 BROADWAY, 145-147 BOWERY.

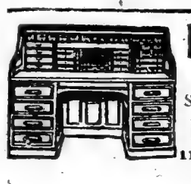
DESKS.
Great Variety of Style and Price.
T. G. SELLEW,
111 Fulton St., N.Y.

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

To-day's News of The Wanamaker Store

Muslin Underwear Sale—further shipments of the goods received
Housekeeping Linens cheaper than ever, despite dearer markets
Fur Sale—dependable pieces, from the simplest scarf to the elegant coat, a fourth or more under usual prices
Decisive reductions in the prices of French Dress Goods
Important reductions in the prices of China and Glass and Art Pieces
Kitchen Utensils at half prices
Carpet Sale continues
More of the Club Vellum Writing Paper has come
New Summer Dresses
New-style Skirts for present wear
New Cotton Dress Fabrics

ECONOMY! That's the keynote. Is it real? That's the question. Let us think it over for a moment: You know that Wanamaker merchandise is worthy—that if you find any cause for dissatisfaction, you can send the goods back and get the money you paid for them. You know, further, that we'd be foolish to send out wrong goods, except through mistake. And mistakes happen in all businesses where human help is a large factor.

Now, then. Admitting the fairness of these statements, we assert that regular prices at Wanamaker's are less than market rates for equal goods. To be sure, once-in-a-while somebody sells an item at a loss "just to beat Wanamaker's," but the cases are merely as the one bird that doesn't make a summer.

And January prices on the stocks affected are less than our own regular low prices—some a fourth less; some a third; here and there as low as half the regular price.

White Lawns and Piques There's never-ending need for white goods; there's seldom a chance to make such a saving—

White striped and checked lawns, 12½c a yard.
White piques and lawns, 15c a yard.
—a little lot of 2500 yards.
Regularly 15c to 20c.
Broadway.

Carpet Remnants The half-year Carpet Sale has been successful beyond all precedent. It usually takes two weeks to clear up the stocks—despite the losses we take. The work will be done in a week this time.

Remnants—some of them very liberal ones
Axminsters as low as 40c
Velvets as low as 50c
Body Brussels as low as 50c
Ingrains as low as 25c

Of course, longer the piece, longer the price—some ingrain remnants at 35c a yard and some Brussels at 75c.

Remnants for Rugs—1 to 1½ yards—neatly bound—35c to $1.50 each. Great bargains.

Rich Dress Goods—Reduced

We counted pretty close—there are only five hundred dress lengths left of the fine Paris fabrics. Just before Christmas we reduced prices somewhat, but there was too much else to think of then.

To-day, decisive reductions—comparisons being made with the early full prices. Interested? Only five hundred can share the lot, yet we tell the news to at least two million women.

$3.50 from $5.50
Matelasse Velour, velvet chenille figures, in 4 combinations.
Crepon Velour, velvet chenille cubes; 4 combinations.
$3.50 from $5.25
Matelasse Velour, velvet chenille figures; 3 combinations.
$3 from $5
Matelasse Velour, velvet chenille figures; 4 combinations.
$3 from $4.75
Matelasse Velour, velvet chenille stirpes; 6 combinations.
$3 from $4.50
Matelasse Velour, velvet chenille figures; 3 combinations.
$3 from $4.25
Matelasse Velour, Persian chenille figures; 3 combinations.
$2.50 from $4.50
Persian Matelasse Velour, velvet chenille cubes; 3 combinations.
Rotunda.

$2.50 from $3.50
Venetian, velvet chenille, serpentine stripes; 2 combinations.
Silk-and-wool Matelasse Velour; 2 combinations.
Silk-and-wool Bedford Cords; 5 colorings.
$2.50 from $3.25
Venetian Cloth, silk figured and striped; 3 combinations.
$2.75 from $4.50
Silk-and-wool Lizard Cloth; 3 combinations.
$2.75 from $3.75
Silk figured and crepon striped Venetian; 4 combinations.
$2.75 from $4
Silk-and-wool Lizard Cloth; 6 combinations.
$2.25 from $3.50
Silk-and-wool polka-dot and bow-knot striped Crepon Velour; 5 combinations.
$2.25 from $3.25
Silk-and-wool Figured Cord, self colored, 4 combinations.
$2 from $3.50
Silk Figured Venetian, 4 combinations.

$2 from $3.25
Silk-and-wool Crepon Figured Velour, 5 combinations.
$2 from $3
Silk Polka Dot Venetians, 7 combinations. Venetian Cloth, velvet chenille oblong figures, 3 combinations. Velvet Chenille Striped Venetian, 2 combinations. Satin Venetian Cloth, 6 combinations. Silk Polka Dot Granite, 4 combinations. Silk-and-wool Velour Cords, 6 combinations.
$1.75 from $4
Silk-and-wool Crystellette, 4 combinations.
$1.75 from $3.50
Velvet Chenille Striped Venetian, 5 combinations.
$1.75 from $3
Silk-and-wool Crystellette Cords, 3 colorings. Mohair Curl Polka Dot Camel's Hair, 4 colorings.
$1.50 from $2.50
Camel's-hair Figured Plaids, 6 combinations. Pebble Cloth, mohair curl stripes, 5 colorings. Polka Dot Wool Crash, 2 combinations.

Lace Curtains We base our price-comparisons on regular values here. If curtains are needed now, or you think you'll need them within half a year, it's best to buy right now.

Irish Point—$3, $3.75, $4.50, $6.75, $8.75, $9 and $11 a pair—regularly $4.25 to $14. White and ecru.
Crepe and Madras Curtains, $3.75 to $12 a pair. Regular prices are $5.50 to $16.
Ruffled Muslin Curtains, 95c to $2.75 a pair. Regularly $1.25 to $3.75.
Brussels Lace Curtain., $5.50 to $19 a pair. Regularly $7.25 to $25.75.
Tamboured Lace Curtains, $3 to $7.75 pair. Regularly $4 to $10.50. Third floor.

Eiderdown Sacques Some are fifty cents each—others are $3.75. Between those prices various other qualities and pretty styles—new touches in the trimming and finishing that will find immediate favor. Mostly in solid colors—red, blue, pink, gray. One style in ripple eiderdown, at $1, is exceptionally attractive and popular. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

More News of the Fur Sale

Told of it Friday—how we bought the new stock-on-hand of a dependable furrier at a fourth to nearly a half off usual prices. He was in a hurry to get to Europe to attend the fur sales. Well, great selling followed, but the aggregate stock was large, and the assortment is fine to-day—the inexpensive neck piece to the more elaborate garment.

We reduce prices on many important pieces in our own stock, too. For instance—

Russian Sable Box Coat, $900 from $1,200.
Broadtail Coat, $375 from $500.
Persian lamb Automobile Coat, $225 from $300. And one at $280 from $375.
Then there are Sealskin Coats at $150 (one of our very special lines), electric seal Coats at $40 and $50, and Persian lamb Coats at $100. Second floor.

Women's Cloth Jackets

Important reductions are made here and there among our own stock, and we've just bought sixty fine chinchilla cloth Jackets, daintily finished, to sell at $10 instead of $20.

Golf Capes—more of the very special lots at $7.50, $8.50, $10 and $12.75. Second floor.

Muslin Underwear

We talk in too big numbers. Nobody can realize what a stock of goods a million garments would make. It's enough to say that we haven't room enough to store them all at once—so shipments are timed to keep pace with your demands. In the face of rising wholesale prices we cannot increase our orders at the low rate, remember. We are simply getting in more—and almost the last—of the lots bargained for long ago.

This second week finds assortments as good and the stacks apparently as big as ever. But the reserve stocks are fast disappearing.

We never had such big selling. You appreciate these very real bargains and, most of all, the good taste that characterizes the garments—in fabric, cut, trimming and the details of sewing.

Night Gowns.

38c—Empire; cambric ruffles on collar and sleeves; shield of fine embroidery. Not more than 3 to a buyer.
50c—Muslin; square neck; yoke of fine plaits; embroidered cambric ruffle on neck and sleeves.
65c—Muslin; pointed yoke of fine plaits and insertion; embroidery on neck and sleeves.
75c—Fine muslin; yoke of fine plaits and insertion; embroidery on neck and sleeves; ribbon at neck.
85c—Cambric; high neck; fine plaits at neck; large collar, edged with embroidery.
Other styles at $1, and up to $7.50.

Drawers

10c—Muslin; deep hem and 3 fine plaits. Not more than 3 to a buyer.
15c—Muslin or cambric; deep hem and clusters of plaits. Only 3 to a buyer.
25c—Muslin; lawn ruffle, edged with torchon lace and clusters of plaits.
35c—Cambric; deep ruffle of lawn, edged with lace.
50c—Cambric; umbrella ruffle with row of insertion and fine edge of torchon lace.
Some at 75c, at $1, and up to $4.50.

Corset Covers

8c—Cambric; fitted front and back; neck finished with neat embroidery. Not more than 3 to a buyer.
25c—Cambric; V neck, yoke of fine plaits and rows of hemstitching.
35c—Cambric; high neck; yoke of fine plaits and row of embroidery insertion; neck finished with embroidery.
50c—Cambric; V neck, front and back of fine plaits and insertion; neck finished with neat embroidery. Others up to $6.50.

Petticoats

35c—Muslin; cambric ruffle with wide plaits above. Not more than 3 to a buyer.
50c—Muslin; deep ruffle with hem and 3 plaits.
65c—Muslin; deep cambric ruffle; 3 rows of hemstitching and deep hem.
75c—Muslin; deep umbrella ruffle of cambric; deep hem and plaits.
$1—Fine muslin; deep umbrella ruffle of lawn; one row of torchon insertion; fine plaits and ruffle of lace.
$1.25—Cambric; deep ruffle of lawn; wide ruffle of embroidery; plaits above.
Others up to $17.50.

For Children

SHORT DRESSES
50c—Cambric; pointed yoke of plaits and insertion; embroidery edging.
80c—Nainsook; yoke back and front of plaits and hemstitching; deep hem and hemstitching on skirt.
95c—Nainsook; round yoke of plaits and insertion, finished with embroidery ruffle.
$1.15—Nainsook; pointed yoke of plaits, insertion and hemstitching; embroidery ruffle over shoulder.
$1.50—Nainsook; round yoke of plaits and insertion; circular ruffle of lawn, plaited; 2 ruffles and cluster of plaits on skirt.
PETTICOATS
50c—Nainsook; umbrella ruffle; deep hem; hemstitching.
75c—Lawn; cluster of plaits; lawn ruffle.
$1—Cambric; umbrella ruffle; embroidery edging and insertion.
Sizes, 6 months to 2 years.
Second floor.

Men's Suits to Order—$25

Not twenty-five-dollar suits, however. This is clearing-up time of one and two-suit pieces mostly—qualities from which we've made many a $40 suit, some that were $35 kinds, and none that brought less than $30. Choice now, $25, and excellent choice, too, of the season's approved styles in fancy cheviots and neat effects in worsteds. Sack suits, correctly cut, and made to fit.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Rich Velvets Reduced France has the patent of patience. None but Frenchmen would have conjured up these elaborate velvets or have taken the time to weave them.

Expensive? Yes, but esteemed. We are merely selling off the little lots left—Panne velvets and other rich sorts—

50c from $1.25 a yard—novelty weave.
80c from $1.75 $1 from $2

and so on, to $10 a yard for this $20 elegance. Rotunda.

Ready-Made Sheets and Pillow Cases There has been guessing enough, as to how we could sell even a portion of our stock of Sheets and Pillow Cases for less than the muslins are worth. We bought them long enough ago to antedate the raised prices—and simply give you the advantage we gained. For instance:

PILLOW CASES—Bleached, plain hem.
42x38½ in., 12½c 54x38½ in., 17c
SHEETS—Bleached, plain hem.
54x90 in., 40c 81x90 in., 58c
63x90 in., 45c 81x99 in., 63c
63x99 in., 50c 90x90 in., 64c
72x90 in., 53c 90x99 in., 69c
SHEETS—Bleached, hemstitched.
63x90 in., 53c 81x90 in., 66c
63x99 in., 58c 81x99 in., 71c
72x90 in., 61c 90x90 in., 72c
72x99 in., 66c 90x99 in., 77c

And all the other sorts are sold for less than we can buy next lots.
Fourth avenue.

Hurt Books More than we thought—not more hurts, but it happened to more books. A good many of the handsomely illustrated books—holiday editions—go in. Next to nothing, you know.

And here is an Encyclopedia Britannica, 30 vols., for $25.

Bulwer Lytton's complete works, best edition, 25 vols., cloth $23.50.

But gay books and grave are included. A cent of hurt means a dime of discount. It's a bookman's feast. Book Store, Ninth street.

Enameled Ware Half Price Stamped "seconds" but no matter. What if there is a little mar to the beauty of the coating—it is not such as to hurt the vessel. In fact, you might use the pieces half a year without finding the blemishes.

And even at full price, good enameled ware is cheaper than tin (because it lasts longer). And it's daintier, besides.

TEA AND COFFEE POTS—1 qt., 21c; 1½ qts., 24c; 2 qts., 28c; 3 qts., 31c; 4 qts., 35c; 5 qts., 39c.
DISHPANS—8 qts., 28c; 10 qts., 33c; 14 qts., 37c; 17 qts., 40c; 21 qts., 48c.
PIE PLATES—8 in., 6c; 9 in., 7c; 10 in., 9c.
COVERED BUCKETS—1 qt., 15c; 2 qts., 18c; 3 qts., 20c.
COVERED SAUCEPANS—2 qts., 18c; 3 qts., 24c.
COVERED STEWING KETTLES—3 qts., 18c; 4 qts., 19c; 5 qts., 21c; 6 qts., 23c.
MILK KETTLES—3 qts., 28c; 4 qts., 33c.
MOUNTAIN CAKE PANS—10c.
RICE BOILERS—2 qts., 50c; 2½ qts., 58c; 3 qts., 60c; 4 qts., 75c.
WASH BASINS—18c and 20c.
CHAMBER PAILS—88c.
Basement.

Pretty New Cottons Have Come

American Beauties cost heavily in January, but these printed beauties are no dearer than they'll be in May.

And think of the charm of first choice!

Robes—skirts shaped; ample material for waist and trimming—$10.50 to $22.50. These from Paris. The cotton is Mercerized—looks like silk.

So does this French "Satin" Cloth. It is 35c yard. Foulard styles.

But the Plumetis and Mousselines and Organdies are the bouquets—Nature must applaud such counterfeits of her blooms.

The Irish Dimities, the printed ones, have come. 25c a yard. Some with the typical cords; some with the ridges criss-crossed.

We've merely hinted—in fact, we've only had sly peeps at the goods as they came from their steamship cases Saturday evening.
Rotunda and Fourth avenue.

Dinner Dishes and Art China—Marked Down

We have no notion of disparaging the splendid business of other stores. Our aim is to build, not to tear down—yet, in telling the store news ever so carefully, it gets that miserable twang once in a while. Language is a cumbersome thing when one is in a hurry to impart good news. So we'll talk little—it's a mere invitation to you to share some good fortune.

Adjusting the China Store stocks we shall sell **Dinner Sets** at $6, $8.50, $15; Haviland china sets at $20, and so on to $125 for a sumptuous set from Limoges (but not the Haviland potteries). This set is worth $200.

Decorative china and Table Pieces, in rich color plays, are reduced a third; some a half. Salad Plates $6 from $10 a dozen. And so on through the list of pieces. Fish Sets, $3 from $5, and $15 from $25.

Plates, 75c. each. Worth $18 a dozen.
Plates, $1.25 each. Worth $25 a dozen.
Plates, 35c. each. Worth up to $9 a dozen.

457 pieces of **Cut Glass** reduced a fourth; yes, in many instances a third.

Bric-a-Brac is equally reduced.

And **Lamps.** A $125 one is marked $62.50. A $6.50 one is reduced to $4. Let that hint of dozens of others. Basement, Broadway.

Furniture—Some Decisive Bargains.

Too many or too few of a thing is excuse enough—we reduce the price to a point that makes the particular merchandise an irresistible bargain. Then you take it in a jiffy. To-day—

Bedsteads, $2 to $25. On Saturday the prices were $4.50 to $52.50.
Washstands, $7 to $10. On Saturday the prices were $10 to $15.
Bedroom Suits, $11.50 to $60. On Saturday prices ran from $17.50 to $88.50. There are twelve of the suits—one or two at each price.

May this hint of the way we keep furniture stocks so new and bright?
Fourth floor.

Notions Funny, isn't it? You'll study and strive to get five per cent. interest on your money, and then pay fifty per cent. too much for things you buy. Here's a chance to get notions at right prices—took a long time to build a really good notion store.

Stockinet Dress Shields, 5c pair.
Rubber Lined Dress Shields, 8c pair.
Linen Finish Thread, 100-yd. spool, 3c.
Safety Pins, black or white, card of 1 doz., 3c.
English Pins, paper of assorted sizes, 5c.
Strawberry Pin Cushions, 5c.
Safety Pins, book of assorted sizes, 5c.
Curling Irons, 3c.
Needle Books (4 papers needles and darners), 3c.
Hairpin Cabinets (heavy and invisible Hairpins), 3c.
Muslin Covered Corset Clasps, 3c.
Tomato Pin Cushions, 4c.
English Tape, bundle of assorted widths, 15c and 25c.
Silk Taffeta Ribbon, black or white, 8c piece.
Women's Cotton Side Garters, black or white, 7c pair.
Women's Silk Side Garters, assorted colors, 10c pair.
Women's Frilled Elastic Side Garters, Fancy colors, 15c
Fifth Floor.

Down Quilts Elegant, luxurious comfortables of purest down covered with handsome-patterned silk and satin, at reduced prices. One lot of $8.50 and $10 kinds,—mostly of the latter—at $7.50 each. Another group of good $22.50 sorts are now $18 each.
Third floor.

Blankets and Spreads These were all good values originally—they've been made still better. Substantial reductions in prices throughout.

$3 pair—Pure wool, scarlet; 62x80; 4 lbs.
$3.25 pair—All wool, gray; 64x80; 4 lbs.
$3.75 pair—All wool, scarlet, with black borders; 70x82 in.; 5 lbs.
75c—Crocheted bedspreads; full size; Marseilles; cheap at $1. Third floor.

Sateen Petticoats Mercerised sateen—made to look greatly like silk. In all the desirable colors. Deep umbrella ruffle, corded ruffle, lined with percaline and bound with velveteen. An excellent value at $1.75.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

71ST OFFICERS MAY RESIGN

Feeling High Over Election for Lieutenant Colonel and Major.

PRESSURE FROM HEADQUARTERS

Reported the Governor and Col. Bates Have Sought to Influence Votes Against Major Smith.

Friends of the Seventy-first Regiment view, it is said, with apprehension the election in that regiment for Lieutenant Colonel and Junior Major. It has already resulted in a clash in the form of a formal protest against the election at the casting of the ballots Friday night, and those ballots are now sealed up, awaiting the decision which the Colonel announces will be made at the meeting of officers called for to-morrow night. So high is the feeling running, it is said, that some of the oldest officers of the regiment may hand in their resignations.

At the election Friday night several of the best-known of the officers had their resignations in their pockets, awaiting the announcement of the vote. Friends of the officers whose pockets were bulging out with resignation papers claimed Col. Bates had sought to influence votes against the candidacy of Major Clinton H. Smith. The latter had not announced himself as a candidate, but some of his friends had determined to run him against Capt. W. L. Hazen.

It is said that when the Colonel heard of this he summoned several Captains to his office and urged them to stand by Capt. Hazen, the choice of the Nominating Committee. Major Smith's vote was concededly so close to a majority that one or two ballots would turn the tide either way. In this emergency, it is said, the Colonel took occasion to give his reasons why the committee's candidate should be elected.

Capt. J. H. Wells was indignant because Capt. Hazen had been preferred to him for Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. Wells played a conspicuous part in the battle of San Juan, and in the company commander's reports which appear in the annual report of Major Gen. Miles is repeatedly mentioned as being especially active. His friends assented that he had been "turned down" by the committee because he had repeatedly declared for Major Smith in his contest with the State court of inquiry. Therefore his and Major Smith's forces practically joined hands Friday night to defeat the nominations of the committee.

During the balloting one of the officers of the regiment said: "If it is true that the Colonel has been using his influence to affect the balloting, it is something the regiment will not stand for. These elections have been heretofore with us without any pressure from headquarters, and this is no time for such a move to be begun. It would be resented in any other regiment, and it will be resented here, even if some of us have to resign to show our displeasure."

In other quarters it was reported that word had come from Gov. Roosevelt that he wished the committee's choice to be elected. This rumor added to the feeling, and several more officers expressed their opinion of what they called "dictation from headquarters."

Col. William G. Bates was asked yesterday whether he had used any pressure on officers to influence their votes or whether he knew of the Governor's alleged interference in the election. "I must decline to say a word in the matter," said the Colonel.

What Col. Bates's decision will be to-morrow night was the topic of conversation and speculation among the officers yesterday. It will probably turn entirely on the question whether Capt. W. R. Hill, who made the protest on the ground of not receiving proper notice, was not "present at the election," as the code provides. He left the armory a few minutes before the polls were opened. The question will be whether he was not constructively present. The code says that an officer, if present, cannot make a legal protest on the ground of lack of legal notice.

As many as eight officers, including several Captains, are ready, according to rumor, to resign if the election goes against them. These prospective resigners are among the adherents of Major Smith and Capt. Wells. Some officers predict a postponement of the election till the feeling quiets down.

PRIEST CRITICISES THE POLICE.

Jersey City Rector Says Gambling Is Carried on Openly.

The Rev. John A. Sheppard, rector of St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church, Jersey City, created something of a sensation at the 10 o'clock mass yesterday by criticising the police of the Second Precinct, of which police district his parish is part.

"The police system in this parish," said he, "is lax in the extreme. Policy gambling is carried on openly at many places in the precinct and the police make no effort to stop the practice. Even little children are permitted to enter these places and make plays, and the poor are robbed of the pennies they need for bread. One of these gambling dens is at Tenth and Henderson Streets, and another is at Pavonia Avenue and Provost Street. If the police cannot close them then other means must be found."

Capt. John F. Kelly, who is in charge of the Second Precinct, when told of Father Sheppard's statement, said he did not know whether it was true or not.

"My detectives," said he, "on whom I am compelled to rely in a great measure, have not reported these places to me. You can say, however, that I will make a personal investigation Monday morning, and if there are any policy shops at the points indicated, or anywhere else in the precinct, they will be promptly closed."

ALLEGED RAILWAY PASS FRAUD.

Man Arrested with Bogus Stationery and Signature Stamps.

In the person of Anson Van Sickle, alias "George Roe," who was arraigned before Magistrate Olmsted in the Centre Street Police Court on a charge of forgery yesterday morning, the police believe they have the man who has been obtaining by forged letters passes from various railroads entering New York, which he afterward sold to scalpers.

Van Sickle, or "Roe," was arrested Saturday night by Central Office Detectives Thompson and Mahoney at Eighty-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue, after being shadowed from a printing office at 21 Cedar Street, where he had left an order for the printing of letterheads in fac simile of the paper of several railroad companies in New York and New Jersey. When arrested he had a quantity of such paper and envelopes and a number of rubber stamps in his possession. The latter were supposed fac similes of the signatures of various railroad officers.

According to the statements in court of Detectives John H. McLean and W. A. Humphrey of the New York Central, and Detective R. F. Humphrey of the West Shore and New York, Ontario and Western Railroads, it had been Van Sickle's plan to present to the officers of one road requests for passes from officers of another road written on the bogus letterhead paper of the latter and stamped with the false fac simile signatures. The requests had been uniformly honored, and it was alleged that the passes were always bought up by scalpers. The prisoner was held in $500 bail for further examination to-morrow.

Van Sickle was seven years ago a palace car conductor on the New York Central Railroad, and later was employed as a brakeman in the West Fifty-fifth Street yards. He refused to give his address or to make a statement when arrested.

A Reception to Maud Gonne.

Miss Maud Gonne will be accorded a public reception at the Academy of Music on the evening of Sunday, Feb. 4. This was the decision reached at a meeting of members of Irish and German American societies yesterday at the Morton House. Patrick O'Brien was Chairman of the meeting. Miss Gonne has cabled to Mr. O'Brien that she will arrive in New York from Ireland on Jan. 24. It was voted at yesterday's meeting to send a cablegram to Miss Gonne informing her of the action of the meeting. A committee will go down the bay in a chartered steamer and meet Miss Gonne when she arrives. Miss Gonne will collect funds here for sick and wounded Boers.

SALE OF

RUSSIAN SABLE.

Muffs, $125, $175, $225, $350, $450, $600 and $750.
Scarfs, with cluster of tails, $75, $125, $175, $250 up.
Collars, Capes, Victorines and Mantles at corresponding prices *less 15 per cent. for cash.*

HUDSON BAY SABLE.

Muffs, $30, $45, $60, $75, $90, $125, $150.
Scarfs, Collars, Capes, Victorines, in proportion, *less 15 per cent.*
I cannot reduce prices on Sable Skins. The discount is for manufactured goods only.
NOTE.—I do not sell Blended or Darkened Russian or Hudson Bay Sables. Ladies who have purchased them in Europe and elsewhere during the past two seasons complain of a mottled, shabby appearance after being worn a few times.

SEALSKINS & PERSIAN LAMB.

Mink, Stone Marten, Ermine, Chinchilla, Fox, latest styles at lowest possible prices for reliable goods.
Men's Fur Lined Overcoats, Coachmen's Outfits, Sleigh Robes—large assortment.

C. C. SHAYNE,
Manufacturing Fur Merchant,
42d Street, Between Broadway and 6th Av.

"KING OF DUBLIN" DEAD.

Fort Washington Grew Sorrowful When It Heard that Kindly "Tim" Harrigan Had Passed Away.

"The King is dead! Lord rest his soul!" The ancient saying thus reverently amended passing from lip to lip early yesterday morning announced to the citizens of Fort Washington that "his Majesty" had passed out. It meant the end of the dynasty. There are no heirs.

"The King of Dublin," after a rule of half a century, and with fourscore years to his credit, was dead. As a taxpayer on the city records and as a voter on the records of his party leader he was plain Timothy Harrigan. His home or "castle," as it is known, was one of forty frame shanties or more that are within walking distance of Wadsworth Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street.

When fifty years ago yesterday "Tim" landed here a penniless immigrant at Castle Garden he decided to locate reasonably near New York. Finding a "bit of land" at a reasonable rent up in Fort Washington he took it and started a small dairy. First one cow, then two, and by-and-by a score or more were his. The milk that "Tim" served soon became famous. He never milked the "black cow," as the pump has been ironically designated in these latter days.

As he prospered his first thought was of the "ones at home." When all his relatives had been brought out, the neighbors, aided by generous "Tim," were also induced to emigrate. He was the dean of the settlement. To him all disputes were referred—and there were disagreements that taxed even "Tim's" patience. But his word was law.

Long before the civil war he was designated as "The King of Dublin," as his little settlement became known. First rejecting the title, he grew in later years to accept it as his right. For years past the kindly old man had been happy, knowing that he had the love of his relatives, the respect of his neighbors.

Yesterday morning about 7 o'clock he went into the yard to get a stick of wood. He dropped near the woodshed, and before he could be carried into the house he was dead.

"The King is dead!" was the greeting of those who went to early mass. "The Lord rest his soul" was the refrain. It will be a royal funeral, and it is said the carriages will reach from the "King's" castle to the church where the solemn mass of requiem will be sung.

QUEENS OFFICIAL'S DEFENSE.

Fuel Inspector Van Nostrand Replies to an Expert's Charges.

Harry C. Van Nostrand, Fuel Inspector for Queens Borough, whose official conduct has been criticised by experts of Controller Coler's office, has issued the following statement:

"On Sept. 7 last I received a postal card from the janitress of Public School No. 28, at College Point, asking me for a supply of wood. When the wood was sent to the school the driver of the wagon was told that the school had been closed up and the pupils transferred to the new school, No. 27. He was told to take the wood to that school. He did so. No engineer had been appointed for that school at that time, so the Principal of the school, Henry Delamain, receipted for it. The engineer of the school was right in reporting to the Controller that he had not receipted for the wood, but if the expert had made a fuller investigation he would have found the receipt of the Principal. The value of the wood was $28.00, as stated by the Controller's expert.

"In regard to the statement that fuel had been placed in buildings not used for school purposes, the statement is true. Fuel was placed in the new buildings at Elmhurst, Queens, and Creedmoor, which as yet have not been used for school purposes, because I was informed that school would be commenced in these buildings at the beginning of the school year. The contractor afterward failed, and the schools have not been completed up to this time. The coal is there to-day."

NEW HOSPITAL BLESSED.

Bishop McDonnell's Visit to St. John's in Queens Borough.

The new Hospital of St. John, at Jackson Avenue and Twelfth Street, in the Long Island City section of Queens Borough, was blessed yesterday by Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn. The Bishop drove from the episcopal residence in Brooklyn and at the Vernon Avenue Bridge was met by the Catholic societies of the borough and their guests. The procession was led by a band. The parade had formed about Monitor Square before the arrival of the Bishop, and as soon as he arrived it moved. Patrick Cooney of Long Island City was marshal.

On arriving at the hospital the Bishop was met by Sister Mary David of the Sisters of St. Joseph, the associate sisters, who have charge of the hospital, and the attending doctors and other attendants at the hospital.

The Bishop went from room to room of the building, clad in his robes, and blessed each room. Following the religious ceremony there was a brief reception at the sisters' residence, adjoining the hospital. Following the reception a refection was served to the Bishop and clergy and a few invited guests in the dining room on the second floor. Among the laymen present were Patrick Maher of Flushing, County Judge Moore and Mrs. Moore, Deputy Commissioner of Sewers Matthew J. Goldner, Magistrate M. J. Smith, ex-Mayor P. J. Gleason, Henry Sharkey, Thomas Brown, Chairman Henry Kaufmann of the Board of Supervisors, and Francis Clair.

The hospital building, as completed at the present time, is a four-story brick structure, which has cost about $130,000. The hospital is a most important one, being located near the terminus of the Long Island Railroad, which has two large yards close by, and in the midst of the Queens Borough trolley system.

Justice Finn Honored by Firemen.

Justice Daniel E. Finn yesterday received a set of engrossed resolutions from the members of the Volunteer Firemen's Association, of which he was formerly an active member. The presentation took place in the Daniel E. Finn headquarters, at Hudson and Beach Streets. The resolutions thank Justice Finn for the work he has done for the Firemen's Association toward securing favorable legislation.

Deborah Lodge Anniversary.

Preparations are making on an extensive scale for the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Deborah Lodge, No. 1, with a banquet and a ball at Sherry's next Sunday night. The details are being managed by Mrs. Roberts, the President, and Mrs. Leerburger, who is at the head of the Entertainment Committee.

SPORT ON THE SPEEDWAY

Big Crowd Sees Good Brushes Between the Fast Steppers.

William E., Driven by Dr. Kane, Has Things Pretty Much His Own Way—Bones and His Master Furnish Fun.

From early until late yesterday the Speedway was alive with horsemen with their fast steppers. The crowd of spectators also was unusually large and enthusiastic. They lined both sides of the stretch from Washington Bridge as far north as the eye could reach, and the favorites were lustily applauded.

Much amusement was afforded the crowd by an old fellow muffled in a cap and tippet driving an ancient-looking animal, which the crowd named "Bones," hooked to a four-wheeler that rattled so it could be heard a mile off. The old fellow seemed to take great pleasure in coming down the stretch with some of the Speedway stars. He would always manage to be about a length ahead at the half-mile post, and then look around to see if his opponents were coming. Then he would turn about, lay over the dashboard, and, plying the whip, would try to coax some speed out of the horse, but the minute he was passed he would pull up and wheel about, ready to give another exhibition.

The roadbed was all that could be desired. During the early morning the harrows had been run over it, breaking up those portions that had been frozen. The harrows were followed by the brooms, which laid the dirt as smooth and even as could be desired or obtained in the middle of Summer.

Among the early arrivals was Nathan Straus driving Cobwebs, 2:12. It was expected that the "King of the Speedway" would have a go with some others of the same class, but for some reason or other after jogging up and down the stretch a couple of times, Cobwebs was turned homeward. Dr. H. H. Kane, behind William E., had things pretty much his own way during the morning, and won several notable victories.

Two of the most spirited brushes of the day were between William E. and David H., 2:09¼, with J. H. Cornish handling the reins. The horses met and started off nose and nose at Washington Bridge. For a quarter they ran side by side without either horse seeming to be able to gain a lead. Nearing the half, however, David B. seemed to strike his gait, and with a burst of speed sailed about a length. William E. drew up a trifle, but was unable to recover the lost ground, David B. winning by about ten yards.

Dr. Kane was not satisfied with the performance of William E., and challenged Mr. Cornish to another brush. After several false starts they got away on a fairly even footing. For a quarter the pace was a terrific one, neither horse having the advantage. The roadway was cleared for the horses, and the spectators craned their necks to get a glimpse of them. Nearing the half-mile mark William E. drew ahead a trifle, but with a jump David B. was again on even terms. It looked very much like a dead heat, when suddenly William E. made a remarkable spurt and finished a winner by a length.

Mary A., 2:12½, driven by L. Schlosser, next fell a victim to the speed of William E. The race was a good one to the half-mile post, but after that William E. ran away from his opponent.

The cream pacer Schmitz, 2:24¼, had an exceedingly lively go with Lottie, 2:23¾, driven by Col. Lawrence. A. C. Fiske, who was driving Schmitz, met Col. Lawrence on the way down the stretch, and they started away on even terms. It was hammer and tongs to the half-mile post, where Lottie took a lead of a length, and held it until the animals were pulled up.

The handsome chestnut pacer King Tom, by Mambrino King, driven by C. Hackett; Brandywine, 2:20¾, and David B. had a rousing good race. All three were turned to a good start, and went away at an easy gait. At the quarter David B. began to show his speed, but King Tom was at his heels, and it seemed impossible to shake him off. When close to the half-mile post, David B. gained a slight lead, which he gradually increased, beating King Tom by one length and Brandywine by two.

Teams seem to be very popular with the spectators, and great interest is shown in them when they brush. One of the best races of yesterday was that between Mr. Rose's fast pacing team Sir Eld, 2:14¾, and Island Belle, 2:16¼, which were matched against Wainwright, driven by Mr. Wemple. On the start it looked as though Wainwright would show the team the way, but as soon as the team got down to their stride they left their opponent far behind. About this time Dr. Gill put in an appearance behind Jack, 2:12½, who is one of the Speedway favorites. After winning several exciting brushes, Dr. Gill tried hard to get a brush with D. Lamar, driving the fast pacer Ada P. The crowd clamored for a race, but Mr. Lamar did not seem disposed to satisfy them, and Jack was jogged homeward.

Ada P. took the measure of Prince Caffrey, driven by Mr. Luhrs, and Mary A. showed Dundess, 2:23¾, driven by Mr. Zahn, the way home in a sharp brush of a half mile. Among the well-known road horses and drivers out were Red Lady, 2:12¼, with Mr. Baumann handling the reins; Aleppo, the half-bred Arab pacer, driven by Max Hamburger; Brunhild, 2:15¼, driven by Melville C. Boynton; Dr. Raney, driving a team composed of Outlook and Catsall; E. B. Norton, driving a team of bays; M. L. Reid, behind the bay gelding Madison Chief, 2:17½; Richard Croker's horse Chanty, handled by a professional trainer, and George Coleman, behind Baylight.

JULIA MORRISON'S DEFENSE.

Testimony to be Heard To-day as to Her Susceptibility to Insanity.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 7.—Three physicians of this city will be examined to-morrow in the Julia Morrison murder case on the question of the defendant's susceptibility to emotional insanity or aberration of mind as a result of nervous weakness. The physicians to be examined attended Miss Morrison shortly after the killing of Leiden and made a study of her case.

Some question was raised last night as to the personnel of the trial jury, it having been discovered that one of the jurymen named McGill had killed a companion during a heated quarrel eight years ago over a game of baseball. Investigation showed that the jury which tried McGill found that he did not intend to kill his victim, but had struck him with a baseball bat in the heat of passion. He was fined $500. The State learned these facts to-day, but it has made no protest.

It is thought the case of Miss Morrison will not be given to the jury before Wednesday afternoon.

PATRIOTIC PERUVIAN REBELS.

Stop a Revolution So the Government May Ward Off Chile.

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 7.—In consequence of the reported attempts on the part of Chile to "Chilianize" the Provinces of Tacna and Arica the revolutionary chiefs residing in Iquique have resolved to paralyze all efforts at revolt by issuing a manifesto to the nation, leaving the Government free to devote its entire attention to the ransom of those provinces.

PLEADS FOR UNION IN FRANCE.

Senator Cazot Makes the Appeal in the Name of Gambetta.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—There was an imposing Republican demonstration to-day on the occasion of the annual pilgrimage to Gambetta's monument, at Ville d'Avray, a suburb of Paris. Despite the inclement weather, an enormous crowd was in attendance. The Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, and the Minister of War, the Marquis de Galliffet, sent representatives.

Senator Theodore Cazot delivered the principal speech, appealing, in the name of Gambetta, for "union and concord, of which France never stood more in need than she does to-day."

The meeting voted an address of congratulation to the Premier upon his campaign in defense of the Republic.

Prepare Kaiser's Yacht for a Trip.

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—A dispatch from Hamburg to the Boersen Zeitung says that the renovation of Emperor Williams's yacht at Kiel is being pushed rapidly for a voyage to Rome and Egypt after April 1. The Kaiser will be accompanied by the Kaiserin.

Ocean Shipping at Hamburg.

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—The statistics of ocean shipping at Hamburg for 1899 show 13,312 arrivals, an increase of 189 over the previous year, and 13,336 clearances, an increase of 804 over 1898.

NO CHALLENGE FROM LIPTON.

Sir Thomas Awaits Completion of Yachts by Watson.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Sir Thomas Lipton, it is understood, will defer action regarding another challenge for the America's Cup until the Distant Shore and another yacht now in course of construction according to designs by Watson have been completed for C. D. Rhodes.

Experts say the Distant Shore will be an improvement upon the Britannia and the Meteor, and that the designs are much like those of the Herreshoff masterpiece. It is noted as curious that Messrs. Herreshoff and Watson should not have known that they have been working on similar lines. The Distant Shore's water line will be two feet shorter than the Britannia's, but her sail area will be larger.

BOAT TO MEET SHAMROCK II.

Yachtsmen Believe a New American Craft Will Be Built.

The subject of a new boat to meet Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock II. was discussed by yachtsmen yesterday, and the consensus of opinion was that a new craft would be built. A former Commodore of the New York Yacht Club said: "It is true that the Columbia proved to be much faster than the Shamrock, but that is no reason why we should be caught napping next time. The lines and dimensions of the Columbia have been published, and there is no reason in the world why, with them as a basis to work from, either Fife or Watson could not build a craft that would at least be dangerous. This we cannot afford to have happen if it can be avoided, and I personally believe that another yacht will be built. I do not say this authoritatively, however, for I have not heard the matter discussed."

Both Mr. Iselin and Commodore Morgan have stated in interviews that they retired from international yacht racing after the victory of the Columbia last October. Should a new craft be built, it is probable that Harry Payne Whitney and Herman B. Duryea, both of whom were mentioned last season in connection with the New York Yacht Club's representative, will head the syndicate, and Mr. Duryea, acknowledged to be one of the most skillful amateur sailors in America, will be managing owner and director. It is also sure that either the Columbia or Defender, or both, will be placed in commission as trial horses for the new craft.

FOR THE NATIONAL REGATTA.

Harlem Oarsmen to Meet to Raise Money to Bring It Here.

The Harlem Regatta Association will hold a meeting this evening at the Hotel Marlborough for the purpose of raising money to bring the National regatta of amateur oarsmen to New York City this year. To-morrow evening a meeting of all the rowing clubs in and about the city will be held at the same place with the same purpose in view.

The committee appointed by the association to talk with the local clubs about holding the regatta on the Harlem River thus year has met with encouragement on all sides, and there seems to be little doubt that the regatta will be held here. James Pilkington of the Harlem Rowing Club, who is Chairman of the committee, recently obtained several excellent photographs of the proposed course along the Speedway. In speaking of the proposed course, Mr. Pilkington said yesterday:

"There is not a finer course in the country than the Speedway course, which, with a little improvement, can be made the best in the world. It possesses many advantages. In the first place, thousands of people can witness the races from the Speedway and high bluffs along the river, seeing them with the aid of a pair of glasses from start to finish. The transit facilities from different sections of the city to the course are excellent, and the oarsmen from New England and the West will not have to carry their boats.

"They can be taken from the cars at Morris Heights, launched, and rowed to one of the numerous houses along the water front. Another point in favor of this course is that the navigation is light, and that the water is always smooth."

Several clubs along the Harlem River have already agreed to give $100 each toward defraying the expenses of the regatta if it is held on the Harlem, and it is believed that a great deal more money than the $1,200 necessary will be pledged at the two meetings.

SUICIDE WAS 105 YEARS OLD.

Last Survivor of Nipunk Tribe Sets Her House on Fire and Dies Rather than Go to the Poorhouse.

WEBSTER, Mass., Jan. 7.—Investigation of the causes which led to the burning to death last night of Lucy Boston Johnson, aged 105, the last of the Nipunk Indians, makes it evident that she committed suicide to escape being taken to the Town Farm. It first was thought she was the victim of an incendiary fire.

It is now said the woman threw a lighted candle into a bundle of rags which lay in a corner of her dwelling. She was to be taken to the Town Farm to-day. She had repeatedly told the Overseer of the Poor that she would never consent to be an object of charity, but would destroy herself first.

The condition of William Fogarty, who was seriously burned in a heroic effort to save Mrs. Johnson's life, is precarious. Fogarty rushed into the burning house and dragged the woman out of doors.

FOUR POLAR BEARS AT SEA.

Drifting on an Iceberg Sighted Off the Newfoundland Banks.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 7.—Capt. Eckhoff of the Dutch oil tank steamship La Hesbaye, in port from Rotterdam, tells of an interesting sight he witnessed on the voyage to Baltimore.

When his ship was off the Newfoundland Banks a few days ago a large iceberg was sighted, and as the vessel drew nearer four large polar bears were seen walking about on a flat portion of its surface. They doubtless had been caught on it when it became detached from the glacier of which it was once a part in the arctic regions. Capt. Eckhoff did not stop his ship to get a shot at the bears. They doubtless will drown when the berg drifts into the warm waters of the Gulf Stream and melts.

WOMEN PRISONERS GET AWAY.

Knock Down Female Detective, but Lost Pocketbook Betrays Them.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 7.—Mariana Sczech, eighteen years old, and her sister Dacha, twenty-three, both of 90 Plane Street, Bloomfield, will be arraigned in the First Criminal Court to-morrow on a charge of shoplifting. The women were caught stealing in a store last night by Jennie O'Connor, a detective in the store.

While Miss O'Connor was leading her prisoners to the office Dacha struck her, knocked her down, and before she could get up the two women escaped to the street, and after a chase of several blocks through the crowded streets were lost to their pursuers in a Broad Street department store.

In the flight, however, one of the sisters lost her pocketbook, in which was a slip of paper bearing her name and address. The detectives found this, promptly notified the Bloomfield police, and they apprehended the women as they were approaching their home.

Dacha was hatless, she having lost her bonnet in the encounter with a clerk who tried to stop her after she had knocked down the woman detective. The sisters had two satchels with them which contained several dollars' worth of alleged stolen articles. They were taken to Police Headquarters and locked up.

Strike at Roebling Wire Mill.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 7.—Fifty boys employed in the Roebling Wire Mill struck last night against a reduction in their wages. The boys had been receiving seventeen hours' pay for twelve hours' work on Saturday night, and were cut down to fifteen hours' pay. The strike is still on.

Bowling Tournament Games To-day.

Royal Arcanum League—De Vinne, Empire City, Defendam.

Columbia League—Morningside, Empire City, Mercury.

American National—Lotus, Orchard, Rosedale.

Harlem League—Morningside, Oriental, Washington.

Junior Order United American Mechanics—George Washington, Old Glory, Logan.

National League—Riverdale, Empire, Berkeley.

Brooklyn Interclub League—Carleton vs. Crescent; Hanover vs. Columbia; Lincoln vs. Aurora Grata; Knickerbocker vs. Brooklyn Bicycle Club.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League—Long Island, Welcome, Lefferts.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Sub-League—De Witt Clinton, Bedford, Fulton.

Brooklyn National—South Paw No. 1, Amerfort, Orient.

THE SUBURBAN CANDIDATES

Sixty-seven Horses Entered for the Rich Handicap.

List Practically the Same as That for the Brooklyn—Entries for the Advance Stakes.

There will be practically the same entries for the Brooklyn and Suburban Handicaps this year, for the Suburban nominations, which were made public yesterday, include almost all of the Brooklyn Handicap candidates, the list of which was printed yesterday. The Suburban this year has a larger list of nominations than it has had for some years past. While there are sixty-four named for the Brooklyn, the Suburban, which usually brings out the largest crowd of spectators of the season, has sixty-seven. The increase in nominations augurs well for the season of 1900, for practically all of the stakes of the Coney Island Jockey Club, which closed on Jan. 3, show an improvement over last year's list, especially in the three-year-old and upward division:

The Suburban candidates, with the conditions which cover the big stake, are as follows:

A Handicap for Three Years Old and Upward.—Of $200 each for starters, $100 forfeit or only $15 if declared out by Feb. 20, 1900. Guaranteed cash value $10,000, of which $2,000 to the second and $1,000 to the third. Weights to be announced Feb. 1. Winners, after announcement of weights, of two races of $1,000 or one of $2,000, 4 pounds extra; of two of $2,000 or one of $4,000, 6 pounds extra; of three of $2,000 or two of $4,000 or one of $6,000, 12 pounds extra. In the case of horses handicapped at 115 pounds or over these penalties shall apply to the extent of one-half only; in the case of those handicapped at 122 pounds or over, to the extent of one-quarter only, and in the case of those handicapped at 130 pounds or over, they shall not apply at all. Penalties in the case of horses three years old shall not make the weight exceed 115 pounds. One mile and a quarter.

Imp,	Ethelbert,
Chacornac,	Batten,
Jean Beraud,	Admiration,
Rush,	Montanic,
De Lacy,	Algol,
Previous,	May Hampstead,
Raffaello,	Richard J.,
David Garrick,	Kinley Mack,
Macleod of Dare,	High Order,
Banastar,	Muskadine,
Withers,	Mayor Gilroy,
Voter,	Toddy,
Petruchio,	Autumn,
Approval,	Kilmarnock,
Guilden,	Star Bright,
Martimas,	Little Saint,
Herbert,	Manuel,
Half Time,	Wait Not,
Elfin Conig,	John Bright,
Jack Point,	Mr. Phinizy,
Latson,	Lothario,
Millstream,	Charantus,
Chartless,	Sky Scraper,
Kirkwood,	King Barleycorn,
His Lordship,	Decanter,
Prince McClurg,	Kriss Kringle,
The Kentucklan,	Survivor,
Strathconan,	Sarmatian,
Harry Nutter,	Intrusive,
Greyfeld,	Box,
Sidney Lucas,	Warrenton,
Lieber Karl,	Golden Link,
Dunois,	The Roman,
St. Simonian,	

As in the Brooklyn, Imp, Banastar, and Ethelbert will probably be the three top weights when Mr. Vosburgh makes his assignment on Feb. 1.

The Advance Stakes, of $6,000, the other big stake of the June meeting, at a mile and three-quarters, has the following list of entries:

Imp,	Ethelbert,
Jean Beraud,	Rush,
Admiration,	Bangle,
Batten,	Previous,
Andronicus,	Kinley Mack,
Macleod of Dare,	Raffaello,
Prince McClurg,	The Conqueror,
The Kentucklan,	Tillo,
Brigade,	John Bright,
Rifle,	Radford,
Mischievous,	Kirkwood,
Ben Viking,	David Garrick,
Banastar,	Muskadine,
Withers,	Lucky Bird,
Mayor Gilroy,	Toddy,
Petruchio,	Zeus,
Bangor,	Survivor,
Strathconan,	Sarmatian,
Barton,	Box,
Chartless,	Pau Puk Kewis,
Magnificent,	Maid of Harlem,
Posthaste,	Royal Sterling,
George Keene,	Warrenton,
All Gold,	Jack Point,
Harry Nutter,	Sidney Lucas,
Lothario,	Little Saint,
Beau Ideal,	Manuel,
Half Time,	Wait Not,
Elfin Conig,	Grey Jacques,
Motley,	Laverock,
Approval,	Sir Vere de Vere.
Lamplighted,	

SPECIAL COURT TENNIS MATCH.

Peter Latham, the World's Champion, Defeats Thomas Pettitt.

After the last of the holiday series of games at court tennis and racquets had been played at the Racquet and Tennis Club on West Forty-third Street, a special match at court tennis was arranged between Peter Latham of England, who holds the world's championship, and Thomas Pettitt of Boston, the champion of America. Latham, in previous matches with the American, has always had a shade the better of the argument when playing on even terms, so in the special match he conceded one-half of fifteen to his opponent. The handicap was not sufficient to hold the game for the American, for the Englishman, before a large audience, won the match in three straight sets as follows: 6—3, 6—4, 6—0.

Pettitt's nominal advantage of a handicap of one-half of fifteen did not prove to be of much help to him, for he was embarrassed by a weak ankle, which he injured several weeks ago and which prevented him from being as lively as he would have been otherwise.

Pettitt won the toss at the opening of the game, but Latham smothered his service, and had no difficulty in winning the first two games. The third went to Pettitt, but the Englishman came back again and they played almost on even terms until "three-all" was called. Latham took the first game out of hand in the second set, but Pettitt captured the second with a neat stroke to the winning gallery. The English champion won the third after Pettitt had stubbornly contested it, and the fourth went to Pettitt. Both men played in superb form until the end of the set, when Latham won by a score of 6—4. Latham maintained his advantage in the third set, although Pettitt played brilliantly, and was the victor again in this set by a score of 6—0.

The back-hand strokes of the Englishman, which have made him the world's champion, were brought into play frequently during the match, and really won the match for him.

All of the experts left for Boston last night, where last week's series will be repeated. They will visit Tuxedo when the Boston series is completed, and will play there at the opening of the new tennis and racquet court.

Dog Show Judges Appointed.

The following judges have been appointed for the twenty-fourth annual Dog Show of the Westminster Kennel Club, to be held at Madison Square Garden Feb. 20 to 23: St. Bernards and Newfoundlands, Miss A. H. Whitney, Lancaster, Mass.; Great Danes, James A. Lawrence, Columbus, Ohio; Russian Wolfhounds and Greyhounds, R. Forsyth Little, Jr., New York; Foxhounds, Pointers, and Setters, and Chesapeake Bay dogs, Major J. M. Taylor, Rutherford, N. J.; Irish Water Spaniels, Clumber, Field, and Cocker Spaniels, James Luckwell, Woodstock, Ontario; Poodles, Charles D. Bernheimer, New York; Boston Terriers, Bulkeley Wells, Boston; French Bulldogs, E. D. Faulkner, New York; Beagles, A. J. Purinton, Waterbury, Conn.; Mastiffs, Bloodhounds, Deerhounds, Retrievers, Collies, Old English Sheep Dogs, Dalmatians, all Terriers except Boston Terriers, Dachshunds, Pugs, Pomeranians, Toy Spaniels, and miscellaneous, L. P. C. Astley, Southport, England.

Roland Reed No Better.

Roland Reed, the actor, who has been ill in St. Luke's Hospital for some days, was reported to be no better early this morning. His condition is still regarded as critical.

Apoplexy in the Pulpit.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Jan. 7.—The Rev. C. G. Thomas was stricken with apoplexy to-night in his pulpit. He had just finished his sermon, and raised his hands, saying: "Let us pray," when he fell to the floor of the pulpit. His condition is pronounced by the physicians extremely precarious. Dr. Thomas is fifty-five years old.

URGES AID FOR PUERTO RICO.

Merchants' Association Sends Out 150,000 Circulars Advocating the Abolition of Customs Duties.

The Merchants' Association of this city has mailed to 150,000 merchants throughout the United States, a communication setting forth the urgency of action by Congress looking toward the betterment of the condition of Puerto Rico. The persons addressed are requested to write to members of Congress, from their districts, advocating a bill for the abolition of customs duties between the United States and Puerto Rico.

"It is important," says the Merchants' Association in its circular, "that Congressional action be taken with as little delay as possible. The transfer of the Island of Puerto Rico from Spain to the United States has brought about a very serious condition of affairs for that island. Its principal exports are coffee, sugar, and tobacco. Prior to 1898 its coffee was largely sold in Spain and Cuba. It was scarcely known in this country at all. It is of a very high grade, and, as a rule, commands high prices in Europe. When Puerto Rico ceased to be a colony of Spain, Spain's tariff on coffee became operative against that island, and that market, therefore, was lost to it.

"The raw sugars from Puerto Rico have come principally to the United States market. The highest grades of that sugar, which under our tariffs are dutiable as refined sugars, went largely into Spain. When Puerto Rico was lost to Spain that market was closed to it. The proportion of sugars grown in Puerto Rico bears a very small relation to the total consumption of the United States, so that the free introduction of sugars from Puerto Rico here would be a very small and insignificant item for this country, but a vital and important one to Puerto Rico.

"The tobacco grown in Puerto Rico under the Spanish rule was nearly all exported to Cuba, where it was mixed with Cuban tobacco and sold in foreign markets or went to Spain. Under the changed conditions both these markets for tobacco have been closed. It is not of a kind that would enter into competition with any line of tobacco grown in this country.

"This abnormal situation on the island operates against any development of the farms or general business. The people cannot sell that which they raise—they cannot buy. The island manufactures nothing to speak of. It has to buy everything it uses in daily life except that which it can grow from the soil. The American flag flies all over the island and yet there is greater suffering than when the yellow and red insignia of the kingdom of Spain floated over its fortresses. Pauperism has increased to an extent never known under Spanish dominion."

William R. Corwine, who was sent to Puerto Rico by the Merchants' Association to investigate the conditions of the island, in concluding his report, says:

"Place the inhabitants in the position where their trade can be extended, and all will be well; but if the policy which contracts trade and increases pauperism continues, the questions which in prosperity would become minor ones will grow in importance, and instead of a feeling of contentment which makes government easy, a spirit of discontent will arise which may render government hard. The Spaniards ruled by force. We can rule through the affections of the people. Shortened purses and empty stomachs are not, however, the bases upon which affection thrives."

ONCE PROSPEROUS, HE STARVED.

James Harvey, formerly a prosperous silk salesman, with a reputation all over the country, and brother of the manager of a big dry goods firm at Providence, R. I., died on the floor of a lodging house at 450 Pearl Street last night. He was fifty-four years old, and was asleep in a chair, when he suddenly awoke and slid to the floor without uttering a sound.

Policeman Olwell of the Oak Street Station was called in, and he sent for an ambulance. Ambulance Surgeon Cox of Gouverneur Hospital, who responded, pronounced the man dead. Harvey's brother Thomas is said to be the manager of the firm of Callender, McAuslin & Troup, Providence, R. I.

It was stated at the lodging house that Harvey had not done much work for about ten years. He was scantily clad in well-worn garments, and one of the habitues of the placed said he literally "starved to death," as he ate little.

The body was taken in charge by the police and later sent to the Morgue.

French Infanticide Must Die.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Home Secretary, Sir Matthew White Ridley, declines to interfere with the sentence of death passed upon Louise Masset, a French governess living in England, for the murder of her child, whose existence was an obstacle to a marriage she had in view. The condemned will be executed next Tuesday.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...7:25	Sun sets...4:50	Moon sets..12:24

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...12:52	Gov. Isl'd...1:25	H. Gate...3:21
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....1:11	Gov. Isl'd...1:38	H. Gate....3:34

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JAN. 8.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

City of Washington, Nassau	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JAN. 9.

Algiers, New Orleans	.....	8:00 P. M.
Arranmoor, La Plata countries	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Caribbee, St. Kitts	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Chateau Yquem, Naples	.....	.....
Columbia, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Hispania, Haiti	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Tordenskjold, Progresso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 10.

Athos, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	.....
Grenada, Trinidad	11:00 A. M.	.....
Hindoo, Hull	.....	.....
Matanzas, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Miramar, La Plata countries	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Noordland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Seneca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Uller, St. Kitts	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
U. S. transport, San Juan	10:30 A. M.	.....

THURSDAY, JAN. 11.

La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Santiago de Cuba, Santiago	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JAN. 12.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Borderer, Azores	4:00 A. M.	.....
Erna, Jamaica	2:00 P. M.	.....
Hildur, Savanilla	10:30 A. M.	.....
Themis, Belize	1:00 P. M.	.....

SATURDAY, JAN. 13.

Alleghany, Kingston	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	10:30 A. M. *12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Werkendam, Rottendam	8:00 A. M.	.....

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Hongkong Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Bloemfontein. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer China. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. 30 and up to Jan. 20, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Jan. 20, for dispatch per steamship Moana. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan. (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 26, inclusive, for dispatch by ship City of Papeiti.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JAN. 8.

Arkansas, Copenhagen, Dec. 9.
British Queen, Antwerp, Dec. 24.
Colorado, Brunswick, Jan. 5.
Europa, Shields, Dec. 21.
Exeter City, Bristol, Dec. 17.
Georgian, London, Dec. 24.
Hubert, Barbados, Dec. 16.
John Sanderson, Antwerp, Dec. 23.
Kansas City, Savannah, Jan. 5.
Seneca, Havanna, Jan. 4.
Teutonia, Stettin, Dec. 23.
Thomas Turnbull, Gibraltar, Dec. 21.
Winifred, Hamburg, Dec. 21.

TUESDAY, JAN. 9.

Alleghany, Port Limon, Jan. 2.
Bellenden, St. Lucia, Jan. 2.
Clematis, Gibraltar, Dec. 27.

TWICE A YEAR
JAN. 8th to MARCH 10th
JULY-AUGUST

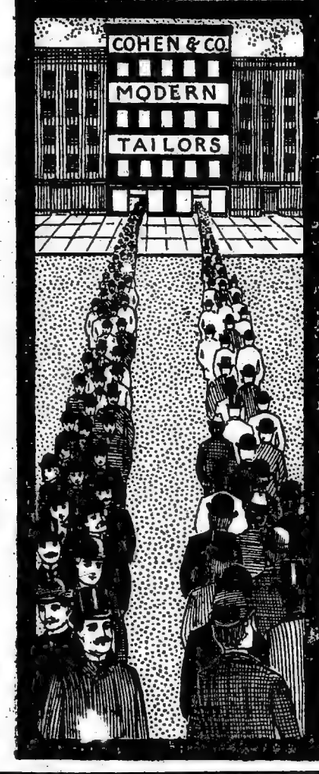

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SUITS OR OVERCOATS $12 MADE TO ORDER.

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Cutting, draping and making all done in clean work-rooms on the house premises.

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Covering Entire Building.
AVOID MISTAKES
AVOID MISTAKES
Cor. Nassau and Ann Sts., N. Y.

El Paso, New Orleans, Jan. 4.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Jan. 4.
Sedgwick, Nuevitas, Jan. 5.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 10.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Jan. 7.
Alps, Jamaica, Jan. 3.
Aragonia, Antwerp, Dec. 30.
Bovic, Liverpool, Dec. 31.
Hogarth, St. Lucia, Jan. 3.
Nueces, Galveston, Jan. 3.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, Dec. 27.
Willehad, Bremen, Dec. 3.

THURSDAY, JAN. 11.

Colorado, Hull, Dec. 30.
El Mar, New Orleans, Jan. 6.
Fernfield, Shields, Dec. 27.
Marquette, London, Jan. 1.
Strabo, St. Lucia, Jan. 4.
Trave, Bremen, Jan. 2.

FRIDAY, JAN. 12.

Panama, Pauillac, Dec. 29.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, Jan. 1.

SATURDAY, JAN. 13.

Critic, Dundee, Dec. 30.
Etruria, Liverpool, Jan. 6.
Norge, Christiansand, Dec. 30.
St. Paul, Southampton, Jan. 6.

Arrived.

SS Saratoga, Johnson, Cienfuegos Dec. 20 and Santiago Jan. 3, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:22 P. M.

SS Sempione, (Ital.,) Costa, Genoa, &c., Dec. 18, with mdse. and passengers to Hirzel, Feltmann & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 P. M.

SS North Anglia, (Br.,) Williams, Girgenti, &c., Dec. 4, with mdse. to Cunmo Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Drumelzier, (Br.,) Nicholsen, Daiquiri Dec. 31 and Philadelphia Jan. 6, with iron ore to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS Belgravia, (Ger.,) Schrotter, Hamburg Dec. 25, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at midnight 6th.

SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Fajolle, Havre Dec. 30, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 12:28 A. M.

SS Sandfield, (Br.,) Cawse, Teneriffe, Dec. 23, in ballast to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS Tallahassee, Askins, Savannah Jan. 4, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co.

SS El Rio, Mason, New Orleans Jan. 3, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Hamilton, Boaz, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS F. W. Brune, Hastings, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Henry L. Gaw, Gaither, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Jan. 7, 9:30 P. M., southwest, moderate breeze, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Old Dominion, for Boston.
SS Snowflake, (Br.,) for London via Southampton.
SS Bristol City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
SS Maling, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Horton, (Br.,) for Dunkirk.
SS Barcelona, (Ger.,) for Newport News.
SS Baron Cawdor, (Br.,) for Manchester.
SS Beltor, (Br.,) for Hamburg and Rotterdam.
SS Nacoochee, for Savannah.

Notice to Mariners.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Jan. 7.—The lights in Gedney Channel are not burning to-night.

NANTUCKET SHOALS LIGHT VESSEL.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on Jan. 2, 1900, Light Vessel No. 66 broke adrift from her station, about 14 miles S. W. by W. ¾ W. from Asia Rip, Phelps Bank, Nantucket Shoals, and put into New Bedford. The vessel will be replaced on her station as soon as practicable.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1899," Page 42, No. 146, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Second Lighthouse District, 1899," Page 82.

Miscellaneous.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—SS Adato, (Br.,) Capt. McIntyre, from Sabine Pass via Norfolk for Rotterdam, put in at Portland to-day with her cargo of cotton afire. With a view to preventing further damage in the second hold, Lloyds agent has gone aboard, assisted by twenty-five hands with two salvage pumps.

LISBON, Jan. 7.—SS Lago, (Br.,) Capt. Nolie, which sld. from Hull Dec. 7 for Boston, and which was reported disabled with her shaft broken, was towed in here to-day by the SS Cephalonia, (Br.,) from Table Bay.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. Watt, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 9:35 A. M. to-day.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Capt. Nickels, from Antwerp for New York, passed Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Ohio, (Br.,) Capt. Hadaway, from Hull for New York, passed Dover to-day.

SS Rhein, (Ger.,) Capt. Gathemann, from New York for Bremen, passed Scilly Jan.

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STICK TO THE MAIN ISSUE.

Senator ALDRICH'S explanation of the Currency bill of his committee has developed precisely the kind of opposition that we predicted would be offered, namely, an attack on the bill for its funding provisions and on the advantages offered to the National banks to induce them to invest in the new bonds. This attack is made with the greatest fervor, curiously enough in The Sun of this city, which is supposed to be in reasonably close sympathy with the senior Senator from New York on most things political except the Chairmanship of the County Committee. The Sun says:

> The creation of $100,000,000 of 2 per cent. thirty-year Government bonds, which the bill contemplates for the purpose of enabling the National banks to issue their circulating notes at a smaller cost than at present, is also vicious in principle. The Government is to pay 2 per cent. per annum to the banks on the bonds they deposit as security for the payment of their notes and take back only ½ per cent. in the shape of taxes on the notes issued on the security of the bonds. The Nation is thus to become responsible for the redemption of the notes, and yet pay the banks 1½ per cent. per annum for issuing them. Clearly, it would be much cheaper for it to issue the notes itself, and not pay the banks for doing it. It is going to create and maintain a department for the redemption of its notes now existing, and the addition to them of a few hundred millions more would not involve any additional expense. The cry that this is banking business in which the Government ought not to engage is too silly to need an answer.

It is unnecessary to point out that there are assumptions in this statement and argument of The Sun inconsistent with the accepted policy of the Republican Party and still more inconsistent with the views held by well-informed and conservative financiers. These facts have promptly been appreciated by Mr. BRYAN, who on Saturday evening delivered an address showing much the same spirit as to the banks, and based on much the same notion as to the function of the Federal Government with regard to the issue of "money." What we desire to emphasize at present is the fact that the main purpose of both the House and the Senate bills is imperiled by insistence on the provisions as to funding and the banks. We do not know exactly how much the opposition may amount to after the measure has undergone the debate that awaits it in the Senate. It is, of course, significant that the first and most bitter attack should come from a nominally Republican journal with associations of peculiar intimacy with a prominent and in some respects an influential Republican leader. As this attack is on the same lines adopted by the single leader of the Democratic Party, it undoubtedly foreshadows the policy of the Democrats in the Senate and is a warning to Senator ALDRICH and his committee of what they must expect.

From the point of view of party consistency it may be noted that the main provision of the House and the Senate Currency bills has the highest possible authorization. It was embodied in the House bill by direction of a caucus. It was indorsed by a caucus when it was introduced at the opening of the present session. It was passed by the aid of every Republican vote in the House. It has been approved by the Senate Committee on Finance and embodied in the Senate bill, and there is every reason to suppose that this part of the Senate bill will receive the votes of all the Republicans in that body. This provision is for the reaffirmation of the gold standard, for its unqualified application to all forms of money issued or coined by the United States, and, in the House bill, for its application to all present and future obligations of the United States and for the maintenance of the standard in the most complete and practical manner. There is not the least reasonable doubt that this provision can be enacted into law, if it be set free from the provisions as to refunding and the banks which now entangle and impede it.

Our own view is that everything and anything necessary to the enactment of the clearest and most complete declaration of the gold standard and the most practical and sure means of maintaining that standard should be done. If this can be accomplished by dropping the refunding plan, let that plan be dropped. On the other hand, if the House can secure the adoption of its superior gold standard provision by accepting the Senate refunding plan, let it be accepted. It is not a good plan in itself, and it is utterly inadequate to the settlement of the bank circulation problem. But the effect of it is of no consequence in comparison to the immense and lasting advantage to be got from the adoption of the best possible system for the impregnable establishment of the gold standard. Until we get that, we are, in spite of our Spanish war and our Oriental possessions and our expanding trade and our pretentions as a "world power," essentially provincial and remote and backward.

THE UNDERGROUND ROAD CONTRACT.

Applications for injunctions to prevent the letting of the contract for building the rapid transit railroad need excite neither surprise nor alarm. The time is short. One week from to-day the bids will be opened. The interests that are hostile to the project are doubtless alert and probably ugly. The chances are that some of them will ask the courts to restrain the Commissioners from awarding the contract.

No delay will be occasioned by a move of that nature. Courts are human. The courts of this jurisdiction know that the will and mandate of this community have been long balked of their accomplishment by the multitudinous obstacles erected to block the way to rapid transit. Any man who can show good cause why an injunction should issue will not address the court in vain, notwithstanding the popular impatience. But the courts will make short work of merely vexatious and obstructive applications. No court wants to delay a work of urgent public necessity just to oblige a crank, or to please a dog-in-the-manger corporation.

The rapid transit question has been completely thrashed out. At this late day there can be no new interests to invoke the protection of the courts. The old ones have their remedy in actions for damages if they can show that they have suffered injury for which they deserve compensation.

It is of good augury that at late the Rapid Transit Commissioners and the City Government are in accord. Corporation Counsel WHALEN said on Saturday:

> Any one who attempts to bring an injunction suit will have a hard legal battle, and will become very unpopular. Such a suit can only be brought against the Rapid Transit Commissioners, but the counsel of the commission can count on the active support of the Law Department of the City of New York.

For twenty years we have been making laws, preparing plans, and organizing companies for a rapid transit railroad. There is now a most hopeful prospect that the undertaking will be well under way before the beginning of the new century.

IS RECIPROCITY A SHAM?

The commercial interests of the United States are awaiting with something akin to anxiety the confirmation of the French treaty by the Republican Senate and House of Representatives. It will be three years this Summer since the Dingley tariff with its very high rates of duty became a law under the most solemn promise on the part of its promoters that substantial modifications of customs duty would be made through reciprocity treaties, which were made by the Republican National platform part of the party programme. To arrange these conventions President MCKINLEY appointed the Hon. JOHN A. KASSON, an experienced diplomat, Special Commissioner Plenipotentiary, and the machinery of the Administration was put in motion, apparently in good faith, to fulfill the pledges of the campaign and the even more specific promises of the advocates of the Dingley law. After two years and a half, during which period the protectionists have enjoyed, in some schedules, higher protection than under the McKinley tariff, the French treaty, a bunch of commercial treaties with the West Indies, and a treaty with the Argentine Republic, are at this moment knocking at the door of Congress for confirmation.

These treaties are of the utmost importance to our constantly expanding foreign commerce, and are laid before the Senate with the indorsement of a President and Cabinet who individually and collectively represent the most extreme protection known to modern economic history. The statesmen to whom these treaties are referred are equally orthodox, and include such men as Senator DAVIS of Minnesota, Senator FRYE of Maine, Senator FORAKER of Ohio, Senator CULLOM of Illinois, and probably, if a sub-committee of the Finance Committee be included, Senator ALDRICH of Rhode Island. All of these high priests of protection, we are reliably informed, favor the general principles of reciprocity, all of them realize the necessity of putting our foreign commerce on a better footing, and all of them are fully aware that these treaties—especially the treaty with our sister republic, France—will encourage the industries of the United States by opening and holding open important avenues of trade. The redemption of a party pledge, the enlargement of the foreign markets for American commodities, and the honest fulfillment of promises made to Republicans, some of whom voted for high rates of duty because they were given to understand reductions must be made for treaty purposes, point to the wisdom of immediate confirmation.

Unhappily this does not seem to be likely. The slight reduction of duty here and there which Mr. KASSON has deemed necessary in these reciprocal arrangements is meeting with opposition on the part of the antediluvian protectionists, some of whom are ready to rend in twain their former idol, President MCKINLEY, Senator ALDRICH, and all other protectionists who recognize that a changed condition confronts us. Glancing over the French treaty, which is the most important, because on its passage may depend the German, Russian, and Spanish commercial treaties, we are puzzled to know what the row is all about. Mr. KASSON, in the French treaty, has only in eight cases made use of the maximum reductions authorized under Section 4 of the Dingley law. Most of the reductions are but 5 and 10 per cent., leaving the schedules even then with duties as high as the McKinley law—high from a protection point of view. On the other hand, we secure in return concessions which enable American industry to open new markets for its great staple products, and hold steady those which we now control. The benefits will be widely distributed and affect advantageously not only our manufactures, but our mining and agriculture.

It cannot be that the leaders of the party in power will allow these important treaties to go by default at a time when our export trade has reached a total equal to that of Great Britain, and when we have just secured a fair and open market in the Far East. To defeat such reciprocal trade arrangements as the French treaty now before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations will place us behind thirty nations in our trade relations with France. The money expended for exhibits at the Paris Exhibition will have been largely wasted, and American exhibitors will obtain no adequate returns. Instead of having the minimum rates of duty assured American products, our trade will be continually harassed by threats of maximum rates which an ever-changing French Ministry can enforce at will. Such an act of folly—and we are writing from a Republican, not a Democratic, point of view—would be evidence that the reciprocity of the Republican platform and of the Dingley law was a humbug and sham; that the promises of the platform were intended to fool the people, while the promises of those responsible for the Dingley bill were intended to fool their own colleagues, men less radical than themselves, whose votes would never have been given for higher rates than the McKinley tariff without this promise of reciprocity.

It is the duty of all Democrats who favor broader trade relations with the rest of the world to vote for the confirmation of these treaties. President MCKINLEY is entitled to support, and more especially because of the unreasoning attitude which some of his former supporters are assuming against their old-time champion. It is not an occasion to play the demagogue, because the issue is commercial and not political. The politicians who bring about the defeat of the French treaty, whether extreme protectionists or extreme free traders, will be held accountable by the people. If the greed and stupidity of the antediluvian protectionist defeat the treaties his success will be short-lived, because it will result in a reduction of the tariff all round by the next Congress. Let the responsibility for another tariff agitation rest with the high protectionist and not with the tariff reformer. The latter can afford to use his influence in the direction of more satisfactory commercial relations with foreign nations without compromising his principles. The French treaty is the first opportunity afforded to do this, and the Administration is entitled to the support of all fair-minded men irrespective of party affiliations.

THE UNCHANGING BRYAN.

The aspiration to power ought to have a sobering effect as well as the possession of it. Four years of unflagging aspiration have had no effect on W. J. BRYAN. He is still, as he was in 1896, "ambitious, unsteady, unsafe." He never sobers up.

An aspirant for the Presidency could hardly make a more shocking blunder than BRYAN made the other day when he expressed his warm approval of some resolutions of sympathy for the Boers. He asks the people to put into his hands the chief executive power, of which one of the most important branches is the management of the foreign relations of the Government. There is no tradition of our foreign policy more firmly established than that of perfect neutrality toward powers engaged in war with each other, but friendly to us. If Mr. BRYAN should ever attain to that high office he would come to it under the serious disqualification of an expressed partisan preference in a quarrel which is no concern of ours.

In one of his Midlothian campaigns Mr. GLADSTONE made use of an ill-judged remark that gave great offense to Austria. He was successful in his campaign, and so was his party, but when he became Prime Minister he made his apologies to Austria in a phrase that became famous. We do not even know that BRYAN would have the grace to express regret for his indecently meddlesome remarks about the Boers. We do know, of course, that he will never have occasion to make an official disclaimer in atonement for that or any other blunder. That is the only consoling thought that patriotic citizens entertain about BRYAN.

From the point of view of domestic and party politics it was, of course, a glaring mistake for BRYAN to "take sides" in the Boer war. The sympathies of the American people and of the Democratic Party are divided as to that conflict. It is not a campaign issue, and is first-rate matter for a candidate to let alone.

AN ERRING BROTHER.

THE NEW YORK TIMES to-day opposes the mooted measure [the educatfonal unification plan] for the reason and project of political grab in it, but accounts for the character of the project by its estimate of the Board of Regents, whom it regards as an assorted or as an unassorted collection of "old fogies and political editors," the latter doing the business of the board and the former being pushed aside. The "old fogies" of the board, such men as Dr. UPSON, Dr. WATSON, Dr. HARRIS, Bishop DOANE, Dr. SEXTON, Dr. WARREN, Dr. BEACH, Judge TURNER, Dr. GUILFORD SMITH, and other scholars of high standing in their professions and in affairs, will undoubtedly be surprised by the honorable decoration of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and so will men of their weight of character throughout the State and Nation. The decoration can be let pass, for we think, whatever THE TIMES may have to gain by it, the gentlemen on whom it seeks to fasten the stigma will not be losers in the court of conscience or of public opinion by the measurement or by the manners of that paper.—The Brooklyn Eagle, Jan. 6.

Such a capacity for misapprehension must make the rest of the Regents pray rather loudly for another and different defender.

THE TIMES has made no such "estimate" of the Board of Regents as The Eagle attributes to it. It stated in plain language the fact that it was charged that the board was made up of poor stuff. THE TIMES did not make the charge. Here is the passage:

> It is charged that the Board of Regents is made up of old fogies, political editors, and respectable nobodies. The commission therefore decided that the appointment of the first Chancellor under the new plan should be made by the Governor, not by the Regents, and that he should hold office eight years.

The argument of THE TIMES was that "if the board is unfit for its high duties it ought to be remade altogether." "If, on the other hand, the board is still worthy of respect and confidence, why not let it appoint its own Chancellor?"

The plan proposed by the Unification Commission is bad either way.

THE SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

It is reported that the Ship Subsidy bill will be pressed vigorously during the remainder of the session of Congress, and it is obvious that a powerful and skillful lobby is already at work for it. But there are signs that the opposition may be stronger than had been counted on in the last session or even at the opening of this.

Two forces of considerable importance have become active within the past month. One is the opposition of organized labor, and the other that of the farmers' organization. The American Federation of Labor, of which Mr. SAMUEL GOMPERS is the President, at its National Convention in Detroit, not only refused to adopt a resolution indorsing the PAYN-HANNA bill as it was urged to do by certain delegates, who curiously enough held Government places, but it condemned the principle of subsidies in the strongest terms. Among the resolutions passed were these:

> A subsidy in the very nature of things is the granting of special privileges empowering some men to fill their pockets at the expense of others through the forms of law.
>
> Special privileges have a corroding and demoralizing effect on the citizenship of our country, inasmuch as they debauch our Legislatures and tend to the belief that a public office is a public snap, to be worked for personal gain and class interest.
>
> Such legislation unit vates the belief that anybody may, if he can, stick his hands into the public treasury and fill his pockets without harm to others.

The National Grange—the most extensive organization among the farmers, adopted the following resolutions, in the same sense:

> Resolved, That, while this National Grange does most heartily desire the upbuilding of the American merchant marine, we are emphatically opposed to the principle of subsidies and believe desired results can and will be accomplished without resorting thereto.

Probably the bill will pass the House, if it be made a caucus measure, as is likely, but with this sort of backing, its opponents in the Senate should be able to block it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—With an audacity which is simply astounding, and which cannot fail to have the most terrible consequences, the editors of the Almanach de Gotha allude, in the preface of their new edition, to the year 1900 as "la dernière année du siècle qui s'achevé." When one remembers that the Emperor of Germany has decided, and therefore settled conclusively, for all his loyal subjects, that 1900 is not the last year of the century about to end, but the first year of the century about to begin, and also recalls the fact that Gotha and all that in it is are well within the territory covered by the Emperor's divine right to acquiescence in all his ideas, however grotesque, it becomes all too evident that these unhappy editors have been guilty of Majestätsbeleidigung so heinous in its character that mere life imprisonment will be no adequate penalty for it. The sufficiency even of decapitation is doubtful, for just as the Almanach de Gotha occupies a peculiar position in literature, so its compilers are set apart from other men, and must pay for the inestimable privileges by renouncing all desires to think for themselves on any topic whatever. What is it to them that outside of Germany nobody with enough mathematical ability to count up to 100 doubts or ever was doubted that this is the last year of the nineteenth century? What is it to them that anybody in Germany or out of it who maintains a contrary view makes himself or herself the object of ridicule from enemies and of sympathetic anxiety from friends? The Emperor has declared that at some period unrevealed there was a century with only ninety-nine years in it, and if his statement about a little thing like that is to be ignored by the Almanach de Gotha, what is the world coming to?

—A writer in The Chicago Standard, a Baptist publication, makes the somewhat harsh assertion that "newspaper science is about the most grotesque and amusing reading in the world, as a rule." There is indubitably a good deal of excuse for this display of impatience, for the periodical press, both religious and secular, does make a lot of more or less absurd mistakes when it attempts to discuss scientific matters. The critic should not forget, however, that errors of this sort are comparatively harmless, since people really in search of scientific information look for and find it elsewhere, and, on the other hand, occasional inaccuracies are rendered inevitable by the almost terrifying breadth of the field which modern newspapers and magazines are in a measure forced to cover. Good science as well as bad, too, is to be found in the papers, and as all the blunders are corrected sooner or later, the ultimate effect is a diffusion of useful knowledge much wider than would be possible in any other way. What moved The Standard man to wrath was a yarn about the ease with which the Sahara Desert could be turned into an ocean by cutting a canal from the Mediterranean, and he does some interesting figuring as to how big this canal would have to be. "It would be necessary," he says, "to let in water faster than evaporation would carry it away. Now, over the surface of the Mediterranean Sea evaporation amounts to five or six feet per annum. Over the Sahara it would be greater. But let us say six feet, and put the area of the desert at 3,000,000 square miles. On these suppositions it would take an inflow of 450,000,000,000,000 of cubic feet per year to keep the sea from loss by evaporation, even if there were a sea there, or 50,000,000,000 cubic feet an hour. The mean annual flow of the Mississippi is at the rate of 2,500,000,000 cubic feet an hour. It would therefore require twenty streams as large as the Mississippi to maintain the Sahara Ocean, if there were an ocean already there. To build a canal large enough to carry such a volume of water would be something of a task!"

—Twenty years ago one WILLIAM WOOD was sent to the insane asylum at Topeka, and there, properly enough, he has remained ever since, but at last the State authorities have come to the conclusion that as WOOD is a millionaire his relatives should not expect free board and clothes for him. It seems that when the man first lost his mind his only earthly possessions were some doubtful claims on certain mining property in Colorado, of still more doubtful value. After protracted litigation, however, his claims were established, and the mines became generous producers. These facts, curious as it may or may not be, were not forced upon the attention of the State authorities, and WOOD continued to remain a free patient in the asylum. Now the lunatic's guardian has been called upon to pay at once the sum of $4,015.40 for food and raiment already supplied, and to make further payments at the not extravagant rate of $2.80 per week while the patient's affliction persists, which, according to all accounts, will be for the rest of his life. WOOD is now forty-five years old, and in perfect health, except as regards his mind, for the recovery of which there is no hope.

—For a person who has made a great point of his chivalrous regard for the well-being and repute of his extra wives, Mr. BRIGHAM H. ROBERTS is resorting to some very queer tactics. In his attempts to pick flaws in the evidence presented against him the would-be Congressman has not hesitated to say things not far from denials that even Mormon marriages unite him to the women bearing his name, and the question as to where this leaves the objects of his comprehensive affections is one that it may trouble him to answer. For instance, he asserted that no proof of his illegal marriage to MARGARET C. SHIPP ROBERTS had been offered, except testimony establishing the fact that he had been seen near and in her house. That cannot help being embarrassing for said MARGARET C. SHIPP ROBERTS, and it is well calculated to destroy the only claim on the patience of his countrymen which Mr. ROBERTS has yet suggested.

—POOR Col. BADEN-POWELL! Evidently the Boers do not understand war as he does, and it's no wonder that he speaks sorrowfully of their inconsiderate behavior. He makes a sortie from Mafeking, marches handsomely up to a fort, and prepares to occupy it in all good faith, when his plans are all disarranged by the unexpected discovery that the fort is bountifully supplied with defenders! A contingency like this had not been pumbered among the possibilities by Col. BADEN-POWELL, and, of course, he was forced to march back into Mafeking, leaving the fort and several other things behind him. This sortie must have much disturbed the eminent officer. One can almost hear him sorrowfully ask, "How can forts be taken if the Boers keep armed men in them all the time?" The Colonel should be more careful of himself. He'll get a surprise some day that may seriously injure his health.

—It is unfortunate for Puerto Rico that it is so near to the United States and that its cable lines are kept in such good working order. If it were as far away as Guam and dependent for news upon the coming and going of slow steamers, its Governor would necessarily be intrusted with a large amount of discretionary authority, and the island problems would at once be settled one way or another. As it is everything must wait for the action of Congress, and the need of haste is something which Congress is slow to appreciate. With a LEARY in Puerto Rico—and the cables cut—matters would progress, and the islanders would not only be kept in a state of more or less pleasurable excitement, but very probably their economic ills would be speedily mitigated. Doubtless the island will get good government in time, but the period of waiting bids fair to be tragical.

BEDFORD PARK RAILWAY NEEDS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me that the matter of the extension of the elevated railroad from Tremont to Bedford Park remains to-day in a very incomplete and unsatisfactory condition, at least as far as the official public record is concerned, and that it would be certainly a very serious mistake for the faithful representatives of the taxpayers of Bronx Borough to permit themselves to be lulled into an overconfident inactivity, or to be swerved one jot from their original set purpose, especially at this critical juncture. Nearly a month has passed away since the last public meeting of the Railroad Commissioners, yet the people have heard nothing official either from the Commissioners or from the company. In lieu of anything official, a statement has been made that Mr. Gould has said privately that the road would be extended to Fordham within a year.

During a long period the oft-repeated promises of the elevated railroad have proved very fragile indeed, yet of course this last disappointing unofficial pledge may prove ultimately of some real value. But why does even this lame contingency halt feebly half way? Why are the eager and numerous residents of Bedford Park denied the extension which they need so badly? Why are the people of the whole city refused the only means of direct access to Bronx Park and the Botanical Gardens? Has a niggardly unwillingness to purchase the strip of land, which is required for the section northeast of Fordham station, had anything to do with this sudden change?

At any rate, the people's agitation for their rights should be kept up unceasingly; the full extension to Bronx Park and the Botanical Gardens should be insisted upon, and, if the actual construction work be not undertaken promptly, the representatives of the taxpayers should issue a call for an indignation meeting and a strong committee should be appointed therefrom to go to Albany and appeal to our courageous Governor and to the Legislature for an effective remedy.

HENRY D. PURROY.

New York, Jan. 6, 1900.

CROKER AND THE AFRICAN WAR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a humble subject of the King, I would rise to protest against the absurd position in which our Tammany leaders and heelers are placing our, or his, organization in reference to the unfortunate disturbance between her Majesty's Government and that of Oom Paul. How do these men who champion the Boers, and talk, talk, talk, for the pulverization of England, know but that when the King returns from nosing around the spittoons of the English aristocrasy he will call them severely down? For it must make his position in England a little uncomfortable if the newspapers there report the anti-English antics of his automatons here in Manhattan.

I think they would be showing a more delicate appreciation of his predicament at Wantage (his English Winter home) if they put on forthwith organize a battery or at least a corps of sutlers to be called the Wantage Guards, for the intimidation of the Boers, and, what is vastly more important, the strengthening of their claims to his notice when the usual army of taxeaters go to meet him at Quarantine on his return.

I submit we should await his instructions before expressing opinions on any of the questions of the hour, as we cannot tell to which side he may throw the awe-compelling weight of the

ORGANIZATION.

New York, Jan. 6, 1900.

Credit to Mr. Wanamaker.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your editorial of even date, on "the Merchants' Association claims of the postal service in this city and the benefit of New York that is sought in the appropriation for a new Post Office and for a larger force to cope with the increasing demands of the service" and that "the association well puts it the New York Post Office is the postal clearing house of the country," I beg to remind you that that "master mind" and "leader of men" John Wanamaker, when Postmaster General, not only said that "to starve such an institution is as much a folly from a National as it is from a local point of view," but "in season and out of season"—and perhaps before "the fullness of time"—recommended "a great Post Office building up town for letters and other postal matter," and added "The New York office is the clearing house of the United States, but it cannot conduct its work properly within its present limitations."

G. A. KOOS.

New York, Jan. 5, 1900.

The Trust Problem.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Of the problem of trusts, the Mangin bill, introduced at the last session of the Legislature at Albany, is the only practical solution, along scientific lines, without punitive, repressive, restrictive, modifying, or interfering legislation. He who sincerely wishes to end the evils of trusts, while preserving their advantages, will find in the principle of the bill the remedy.

DANIEL J. M. O'CALLAGHAN.

New York, Jan. 4, 1900.

Our Navy and Our Commerce.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read in this day's TIMES that "Mr. Choate acts quickly"; that he called on Lord Salisbury at the British Foreign Office in reference to the seizure of American flour in Delagoa Bay. He got no definite reply, it is stated, as the British have not yet decided whether the seized products are contraband or not, and Great Britain may lay down new regulations regarding the question. A high British official stated, "We are most anxious to conserve the interests of the United States." As American citizens, we don't consider ourselves British colonists. To protect the commercial interests of our country, we have a navy of our own, and if we have any pretensions of becoming a world power, that navy should convoy our products to Lorenzo Marques. After that let the British and Portuguese settle the matter. The duty of our Government is plain enough; it is not to play second fiddle to the British. London is not recognized by Washington as the primary source of all international law. Therefore, our merchants should have the protection of their Government to carry on their business, instead of idly waiting for the decision of Great Britain. It may be permissive and it may be prohibitive.

WILLIAM DORAN.

Brooklyn, Jan. 5, 1900.

A FOOLISH BRIDGE PLAN.

From The Engineering News.

The construction of a bridge across the East River, barely a quarter of a mile from the present Brooklyn Bridge, has been approved by the New York Municipal Assembly, which has also authorized bonds to be issued and sold to the amount of $1,000,000 to provide the money for beginning work. As the matter now stands, therefore, there apparently remains nothing more to be done to embark the city finally upon this project except its formal approval by the Mayor, and this is almost certain to be given, since the bridge was first proposed by him and has been pushed from the beginning chiefly by his personal efforts. In our opinion, no more foolish plan for securing additional transit facilities across the East River could be undertaken by the city, and it would be difficult to conceive a more wasteful application of the money drawn from city taxpayers. At the very lowest estimate the bridge will cost $20,000,000 to construct. It is located so close to the present Brooklyn Bridge that it must draw its traffic from practically the same territory. As we pointed out in our issue of Oct. 26, 1899, this location will necessitate the purchase by the city at a round figure of the franchise rights of a bridge at this location which are now held by private parties, who received them as a free gift from the city. Against these obvious objections to the new bridge its advocates have presented, so far as we can find, but one argument: That the new structure is needed to relieve the overcrowding of the present bridge. To show the weakness of this argument, we only need to point out the fact that much of this overcrowding is certain to be removed when the New East River Bridge, now under construction, is opened for traffic, and that still further relief can be obtained by building at a third of the cost of the bridge the two tunnels to the Long Island Railroad station and to South Brooklyn, which were described in our last issue.

Suppose it be admitted, however, for the sake of argument, that there is a demand for additional traffic accommodations over the present Brooklyn Bridge route. Then it needs only the application of ordinary common sense to see that this can be equally well and far more cheaply secured by increasing the capacity of the present bridge. As an engineering proposition there is nothing new or impracticable about this suggestion. Within the last two years the 1,056-foot suspension span of the Covington and Cincinnati Suspension Bridge has been reconstructed so as to double its capacity by adding two more cables to carry the additional load. A similar reconstruction of the Brooklyn Bridge is equally practicable, and according to the estimates of competent engineers, it would not cost more than $3,000,000 at an outside figure. This solution of the problem raised by the present overcrowding of traffic on the Brooklyn Bridge should commend itself to every sane and honest citizen as far preferable to duplicating the present structure by a new bridge built practically alongside of it. We have no hesitation in saying that it is the solution that would be adopted by a railway company having the interest of its stockholders at heart if it were confronted with the same conditions and the same problem. If the city administration were influenced by no other motives than to secure a needed addition to the transit facilities across the East River with the least expenditure, it is safe to say that it is the solution which it would also adopt.

NUGGETS.

His Loss.

At the Jacksons' last evening I upset a glass of champagne all over Tom Binks's dress suit."

"Ruined it, I suppose?"

"Why, of course. Dress suits don't help champagne a little bit."—Harlem Life.

The Better Way.

"I would lay down my life for you!" he exclaimed, passionately. "Wouldn't it be better if you would lay something up for me?" she asked. For she was a practical girl, and expected to get married some day. —Philadelphia Record.

Dreams.

Mr. Trucker—I think I shall give up my business, my dear. I might as well have some good out of my money.

Mrs. Trucker—Oh, not yet, Samuel! But when one of us dies, I shall give up housekeeping and see a little of the world.—Brooklyn Life.

A Necessary Outlay.

Husband—Mercy on us! Where did you get this set of Royal Worcester china?

Wife—I bought it.

Husband—Bought it! Why did you buy such ruinously expensive ware?

Wife (with suppressed emotion)—I had to buy it to match that salt cellar you got at Joblott's for 10 cents and gave me for a Christmas present.—New York Weekly.

DAD'S COAT.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

I used to think th' measly way
They treated me was tough;
An' what I thought I used to say,
An' say it pretty rough.
An' ma she'd kind o' calm me down,
An' mebby kiss me, too,
An' say "There's lots o' boys in town
That has it worse than you."

I couldn't understand, yer see,
Why we was always skimped;
The other boys spent money free,
Their mas an' sisters primped,
But we just seemed to scrape along
An' never git ahead;
An' when I asked ma what was wrong,
"Pa's paying debts," she said.

But worse for me than all the rest
Was wearin' dad's old clothes;
Ma made 'em over just th' best
That she an' sister knows;
But, lordy me, they had no style
From ankles up to throat,
Th' pants just made the fellows smile—
They hollered at the coat.

I always felt so 'shamed an' mean
I'd sneak around to school,
For fear th' grammar girls had seen
Me togged out like a fool.
But now their sneers I never note,
Nor care for what they've said;
I'm proud an' tender with th' coat—
For dad, dear dad, is dead.

PUSHING REFORM IN CUBA

Gen. Wood Tells What the Public Works Department Should Do.

WANTS ROADS MADE PASSABLE

Water Supply System to Have Attention—Prisons to be Made Sanitary —Complaints About Courts.

HAVANA, Jan. 7.—Señor Villalon, Secretary of Public Works, arrived to-day from Santiago and called upon Gov. Gen. Wood, with whom he had a long interview. Gen. Wood advises Señor Villalon the first thing to be done is to repair the bridges throughout the island, and to make the roads passable, particularly the so-called Royal Road, which, although it was designed to extend the length of the island, really exists only in name. Gen. Wood urges that a large force of men be put to work in each province.

The water supply system also will receive immediate attention. Ordinary wells and artesian wells will be constructed in sufficient numbers, if possible, to supply the needs of the entire island. Wherever the work calls for contracts these will be open to competition, and a close superintendence by Col. Black and a competent assistant engineer officer will be maintained.

Gen. Wood intends to have the sanitation of the prisons looked after, although some of them are better off in this respect than generally has been supposed. A Prison Board, consisting of three Inspectors, will be appointed, charged with the duty of visiting all the prisons of the island at regular intervals, and recommending in joint session such improvements as seem necessary. Wherever practicable these will be carried out.

The courts of justice under the existing system are among the most corrupt in the world. A prominent merchant, who has resided here forty years, and who has over $3,000,000 invested in Cuba, recently told Gen. Wood that the principal reason for the lack of confidence in Cuban investments was the character of the courts. He declared that there was a widespread conviction that almost any crime could be committed in Cuba with impunity, so long as the offender was able to make a "judicious investment of money." The popular belief, according to Gen. Wood's informant, had long been that it was simply a question of cash if one desired to prevent a litigated question reaching the attention of the Supreme Court.

The members of this tribunal, he went on to say, were excellent men, but this amounted to nothing in the face of the methods of the court attachés.

"What is needed," said Gen. Wood's informant, "is a complete change in the judicial system. To begin with, the system of fees should be abolished absolutely. All Judges and Clerks of Courts should receive regular salaries. Judicial corruption should be made a serious crime, with a heavy penalty, which should be enforced against the very first offender, no matter who he might be."

These remarks apparently have deeply impressed Gen. Wood.

MASO PRAISES GEN. WOOD.

Says His Appointment Has Brightened the Outlook for Free Cuba.

HAVANA, Jan. 7.—At the dinner given in honor of Gen. Maso last evening, Gen. Maso, in responding to a toast to his health, said:

"The cause of Cuba Libre was never brighter than now. President McKinley, in sending Gen. Wood, chose the only man to whom the confidence of all classes of Cubans could be given. It was Gen. Wood who, when a former Governor urged President McKinley that it would be dangerous to remove a single American soldier from the island, urged the reduction of the military in his own province by one-half.

"Nor do we forget that the Province of Santiago was admittedly the most difficult to govern. Gen. Wood administered the affairs of that province in a manner eliciting the plaudits of the civilized world. He did not truckle to faction nor to his own countrymen; but he gained the love and confidence of the entire community by his splendid work, his fearless and impartial management of affairs, and his evident desire to give the Cubans every opportunity to prove themselves worthy of self-government."

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

DR. LEYDS INTIMATES THAT THE TRANSVAAL IS READY FOR PEACE.—Dr. Leyds, the agent of the Transvaal Government, who has his headquarters in Brussels, recently, as was announced by a cable dispatch, paid a visit to Paris, concerning which European diplomatic circles have indulged in varied speculations and comments. While in Paris the doctor was interviewed by one of the editors of Le Matin concerning several questions touching the present conflict in South Africa. In the light of this interview the consensus of opinion of the Continental press appears to be that the Government of the Transvaal expects that Great Britain shortly will take the initiative in opening peace negotiations, or that if this be not done, that some action tending toward the same result might be expected on the part of the Transvaal. Dr. Leyds said in concluding this part of the interview:

"We have every reason for confidence in the future. Still, I cannot repeat too often that we love peace more than glory, and we are only fighting to secure definite and honorable peace. I am convinced that at Pretoria they will always be ready to accept or to offer it at every moment of the conflict, if this peace guarantees our independence, as we prefer independence to peace. But President Krüger is at present unable to communicate his views to any of those who are interested in the prompt termination of the war, and it is on this point that I lay particular stress."

In another part of the interview Dr. Leyds said: "If the Boers are pursued into their own country will they forget the interests of the financiers of the City of London? I hope not, but really I cannot say. Amid so much sadness I cannot refrain from a smile when I see the mining interest excited by the smallest false news of an English victory."

It is deemed as significant in London that Dr. Leyds made no allusion whatever to a general rising of the Afrikanders, while he repeatedly laid marked stress on the fact that he is not in communication with Krüger. Moreover, it is pointed out that Dr. Leyds is now most anxious that it should be generally understood that the Transvaal desires a cessation of the war, provided that its independence is not directly menaced.

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RESULTS OF THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS IN FRANCE.—The attacks of the French press upon Queen Victoria, and the fact that when personages of her rank are so attacked redress is rarely sought through the embassies—the case of the Sultan of Turkey being a notable exception—have caused certain deputies to ponder on the question of the restriction of the press by law, even as to its attacks upon citizens of the republic. Others consider that the surest way to put a stop to libelous utterances is for the offended party to at once begin prosecution, not merely to secure personal exoneration, but to push the matter to the full extent of the criminal code. This latter course was recently adopted by Maitre Labori in his suit against La Libre Parole, which, on his being shot at Rennes, alleged that the affair was concocted in order to create a sentiment in favor of Capt. Dreyfus.

At first M. Labori claimed only a franc damages, but later claimed 20,000f. The plaintiff introduced thirteen witnesses from Rennes, among whom were the civil and military physicians, who deposed as to the serious nature of the wound. The clothes worn by M. Labori at the time were produced in court. The counsel for the defense did not cross-examine the witnesses, and the tribunal fined the defendant 2,000f. and ordered him to pay 1f. damages, and the cost of advertising the judgment in 40 Parisian and 200 provincial newspapers.

The judgment states that the defamatory nature of the articles needed no demonstration, for they attributed to the complainant an odious offense and impugned his honor, whereas the gravity of the attack on him was a matter of public notoriety.

THE TWELFTH NIGHT CLUB

Annual Celebration Held at the Berkeley Lyceum.

STAGE PEOPLE ENTERTAINED

A Kinder Sinfonie and a Play by Grant Stewart Followed by an Early Morning Supper.

The Twelfth Night Club of New York is one of the few mediums by which the grown-up Alices—and their brothers—are able to have an intimate view of the only wonderland of the grown-ups—the stage. Once every year since its inauguration the club, which is composed of women of the stage, has asked its friends in private life to meet the men and women whom they know only as they have seen them in the theatre. This is always on the 6th of January, Twelfth Night, when there are appropriate ceremonies. The club never had a more delightful celebration than last Saturday night.

The events of the evening were a play and sinfonie by the members, and while the Twelfth Night celebrations are always well attended, a play which is sure to have many appropriate hits is always sure to draw a crowd. Saturday night there was such a crowd that the Twelfth Night women are already planning to engage the Metropolitan Opera House to accommodate the people next year. The second floor of the Berkeley Lyceum building, where the club has its headquarters, was filled, and the little theatre on the first floor was overflowing while the play was in progress.

The opening of the Twelfth Night receptions is always the same—the decoration of each guest upon arriving with an ivy leaf, the emblem of the club. This began Saturday about 10 o'clock, the hour when the guests were bidden to assemble, and continued up to 11 o'clock, as their numbers gradually increased, to the music of vocal and instrumental selections given in one of the rooms. At 11 there was to have been supper, followed at 12 by the play, which had to be late, as many of the performers had to come after the close of the performances in the various theatres. But the Twelfth Night Club proposed and the people disposed.

AUDIENCE IN THE THEATRE.

The sound of a gong was to have called the people to the theatre, but long before it was sounded the people, anxious for good seats, made their way down stairs, and by 12:30 the theatre was nearly filled. It was an interesting audience. In a box at one side sat Lotta, and in a seat about the middle of the house was Elsie De Wolfe, wearing a gorgeous wrap of bright red silk and silk embroidery with a chinchilla-lined collar over a light evening dress, with Clement Scott at her right hand. Daniel Frohman was in the same row of seats and Mr. and Mrs. Bronson Howard just in front.

Just back of Miss De Wolfe was Wilton Lackaye, with a handsome woman in white, and leaning forward talking to them was Mrs. Nat Goodwin, beautiful in a white gown with a pale pink, lace-covered bodice. Mr. Goodwin was at her left. Miss Alice Ives, the playwright, was in a seat near, Aurr Robertson a little way off, and across the aisle was "Bob" Hilliard, looking very much of a gentleman, as a contrast to the awful James Blagden, his clever impersonation in "Wheels Within Wheels." Mrs. Sydney Rosenfeld was there, and Mrs. Fernandez, who is never very far away when her pretty daughter Bijou is to be a performer. Perugini, Lillian Russell's erstwhile husband, was in a front seat.

The "Kinder Sinfonie," by E. Rosenberg, was the first thing on the programme. The orchestra was under the direction of Mme. Giulia Valda. The sinfonie was exceedingly clever, and was received with roars of laughter and applause. There were fourteen members of the orchestra, all playing on children's toy instruments. There were tin fifes and flutes, watchmen's rattles, trumpets, bird whistles, and a very large child's drum, which was admirably handled. A piano and a 'cello behind the players gave body to the full orchestra, but the solos were solos. Every instrument had its turn, coming in one after the other at the vigorous demand of the leader, and then all joining at the end. The thin, little notes of the flutes were delightful. The performers in the sinfonie received a hearty encore. They were Daisy Humphreys, Clara Hunter, Ella Starr, Lelia Owen Ellis, Mrs. Edwin Arden, Minnie Wheeler, Ada Dwyer Russell, Lillian Thurgate Backus, Ina Hammer Hardy, Frances Nathan, Emma Sheridan Fry, Maida Craigen, Genevra Ingersoll Nash, and Sally Williams Riegel.

GRANT STEWART'S PLAY.

The play was "An Appeal to the Muse," written for the occasion by Grant Stewart. It was a one-act skit, with the scene laid in Elysium, the glade sacred to Melpomene, the Goddess of Tragedy. The cast was:

Melpomene, Muse of Tragedy..Adelaid Fitz Allan
Little Bo-Peep.....Bijou Fernandez
Angelica, the "Heavenly Twin".....
.....Lelia Owen Ellis
The Goddess of Liberty.....Lotta Linthicum
Cassandra, the Trojan Prophetess..
.....Kate Oesterle Stewart
Lord Ullin's daughter.....Minnie Dupree
The Queen of Spades.....May Robson Brown

The curtains were drawn upon a dark stage, from which gradually appeared the Goddess of Liberty, in red, white, and blue, with large and good effects of that overworked combination, the lights appearing in red headdress and torch, and gradually the whole of the glade around her being lighted. The pictorial effect was excellent. The idea of the play was that different popular characters of fiction desired to be dramatized and applied to the tragedy muse for assistance. It gave an opportunity for various hits upon the stage and popular plays, which were heartily appreciated by both the professional and non-professional members of the audience.

"Besides, it is not good for your health," said the muse, in replying to one of the applicants for histrionic honors. "I have always said that Trilby would have lived much longer if she hadn't gone on the stage."

"Well, it doesn't always work," was the answer, "for it has made Barbara Frietchie look years younger."

May Robson Brown was excellent in a wonderful make-up of the Queen of Spades. Her arrival at the glade was not welcomed by the aspirants for favors from the goddess. The conversation which followed gives an idea of some of the dialogue which the audience was in a humor to receive with applause:

"Why did you come to this glade?" asked some one of the Queen, who was a brusque, sarcastic individual:

"Because it is the only one in the theatre," she snapped, "and that thing in red, white, and blue invited me to come."

"I never did," answered Miss Liberty, indignantly.

"Well, then," said the Queen, "you should not have beckoned in that meet-me-at-the-fountain fashion."

MELODRAMAS NOT WRITTEN.

"Write a good, hawking melodrama about me," the Queen continued to the muse.

"Melodramas are not written," answered the muse, with a lofty air. "They are re-written."

Little Bo-Peep was told to go to the Children's Pantomime Department, back of the expurgated edition rooms, for a play, and when she asked Cassandra, who came in last, to foretell the future and say if she could see anything of her lost sheep, the prophetess answered, musingly, looking off into the audience: "No, out I can see a good many lambs."

The last prophecies of Cassandra regarding tragedy were: "I see the tragic muse condemned to farce-comedy, Hamlets with specialties, Leah playing for a laugh, and Othello in 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.'"

The skit closed with a moral which brought as hearty a response as a good moral point usually does. It was a little rhapsody delivered by Melpomene, to the effect that if the player worked for the cause of art and not for sordid returns the result would always be satisfactory. There was tumultous applause after this, the curtains were drawn several times, and finally, in response to repated calls of "Author," Mr. Stewart appeared and bowed.

Supper followed in a large room up stairs, where there were more people of the plays now running in the city. The stars of the evening were Charles Richman and his bride, Jane Gray. John Drew was there, together with Isabel Irving and Ida Conquest, who looked very pretty in an evening gown and very different from the quiet little typewriter in "The Tyranny of Tears." There were Minnie Dupree, the Midge of "The Cowboy and the Lady," and Mrs. Thomas Whiffen, the Lady Bapchild of "The Manoeuvres of Jane." The full casts of some plays seemed to be present.

The last exercises of the evening were the drinking from the loving cup by the Twelfth Night Club members and the serving of the seed cakes, one for the men and one for the women, unmarried, to find their fates. Miss Fielding Roselle took the wedding ring.

MORRISON FEARS INSANITY.

Man Who Killed One of His Wives a Great Cigarette Smoker—Other Wife May Live with Him.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Jan. 7.—Smoking incessantly, Prof. Alfred Morrison, whose killing of his second wife a short time ago brought out the fact yesterday that he had another wife living, spent today at the boarding house at 7 Rich Avenue, to which he was taken after the tragedy by his aunt, Mrs. Cahen. He smokes all day, and, according to his story, spends most of his nights in the same way.

He is said to consume ten or twelve packs of cigarettes each day. He is extremely nervous and excitable, and this is believed to be as much a result of his overindulgence in cigarettes as anything else.

He says he cannot eat or sleep, and that he fears he is going insane. The lack of eating and sleeping is borne out by those who have close relations with him, and it is said he barely lies down at all, and only dozes off for a minute or so at a time, and then starts up frightened.

Prof. Morrison was told to-day that there was considerable criticism of the police because he had not been arrested for the killing of the wife he shot. He said he was sorry the police or the Coroner had been subjected to criticism on his account. He said they made a full and thorough examination and knew that the shooting was an accident, and that he shot and killed his wife unwittingly.

"My poor, dear wife and I," he said, "always lived so happily together. Only the day before I shot her she wrote a letter telling a friend how well we were getting along."

In regard to the report that his dead wife's sister was coming on from Middletown to prosecute him for the killing of her sister, he said he knew nothing of it. The sister referred to, he said, was at the funeral on Sunday last, and had been satisfied that the shooting was an accident.

Mrs. Lillian Gordon, Morrison's first wife, remained here until this morning. She then left this city and went to the home of relatives in New Rochelle. It is believed the reconciliation between Prof. Morrison and his first wife is complete, and that after the present trouble blows over they will again live together.

Residents of Larchmont in whose families Morrison taught bear out the story of his supersensitiveness on the point of burglars. They say he was eccentric in many ways, but apparently harmless. He repeatedly warned the boys he taught to beware of burglars, and recently repeated his warnings almost daily.

Coroner Banning said he contemplated no action in the case. He was satisfied that Morrison's act was not intentional, and that there existed no basis for accusing the man of deliberate murder. The dying statement made by the wife agreed with what the husband had claimed from the first, and what he had told before his wife regained consciousness. With the story of the past life and the dual marriage of Morrison Dr. Banning said he had nothing to do.

WILL PROSECUTE MORRISON.

Relatives of Dead Woman to Move Against the Professor.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Jan. 7.—Mrs. Harry E. Ellenberger of this city, the only sister of Mrs. Alfred Morrison, who was shot by her bigamist husband at Mount Vernon, said to-day that Morrison formed his wife's acquaintance through an advertisement he inserted in a New York paper, soon after which they were married. He mysteriously disappeared from his bride during the honeymoon, and was gone for several weeks. Mrs. Ellenberger and relatives in this section are determined to prosecute Morrison.

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Discussion of the Philippine War in Both Houses Likely—Financial Debate in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—This week in Congress will be devoted probably to financial discussions and to debate on the conduct of the Philippine war, which is expected to occupy considerable time in both houses.

In the Senate the time will be given up largely to speechmaking. Beginning Monday morning, Senator Pettigrew's resolution asking for information concerning the Philippine war will come up, and he and probably other Senators will speak upon it. Senator Morgan has given notice of a speech on Monday, in which he will discuss the race question in the South. If any time is left that day it will be devoted to the continuation of the discussion of the financial bill, some of the Senators in the opposition replying to Mr. Aldrich. Tuesday Senator Beveridge will deliver his speech on the Philippine problem, and Wednesday will be devoted to eulogies of the late Vice President Hobart.

The greater part of the remainder of the week will be devoted to the finances, the object of the managers of the financial bill being to give as much time as possible to this measure until it is acted upon. It is now understood that almost all the Senators opposed to the bill will talk upon it before the vote is taken, but there has not yet been any arrangement of the order in which they will address the Senate.

There is no programme in the House for the week, and the only certain feature is the consideration of the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill, which will be ready Tuesday or Wednesday. It will carry almost $50,000,000 for the army and navy, and, while it will pass when it reaches a vote, it may precipitate a stormy debate upon the conduct of the war in the Philippines.

The answer of Secretary Gage to the House resolution calling for information regarding the deposit of Government funds in National banks is expected early in the week. The report will not constitute a privileged question which will open up debate, but if it is deemed unsatisfactory to any one, resolutions of investigation may follow.

The Roberts case will not get before the House until the end of the week at the earliest, and probably not then. The hearings have been adjourned until Wednesday, and it is hardly likely that the report can be prepared in time for presentation this week.

BOSTON BANK RECEIVERSHIP.

It Is Believed the Broadway National Cannot Resume.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Controller Dawes to-morrow will determine whether the temporary receivership of the Broadway National Bank of Boston shall be made permanent or whether the institution shall be permitted to resume business.

Temporary Receiver Daniel G. Wing is in the city preparing some information regarding the condition of the bank for the Controller, and the latter will announce his decision on the showing made by the receiver.

It is believed here that the bank will not be able to resume business, and that it will be necessary for the receiver to take charge of the bank for the purpose of winding up its affairs.

A CARETAKER FOUND DEAD.

Pasterhoster, Stricken with Pneumonia, Starved in a Barn.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Jan. 7.—Gottlieb Pasterhoster, thirty years of age, employed as gardener and caretaker of the Summer place of Rudolph Ealsner, here, was found dead to-day. He had not been seen since Monday by those who knew him. To-day George Neumann, a friend of Mr. Ealsner, had occasion to go to the Ealsner place. He found the barn locked and, peering into one of the windows, saw Pasterhoster lying on the floor. A policeman was summoned and he forced an entrance.

Dr. George A. Peck performed an autopsy and found death due to pneumonia, exhaustion, and want. Pasterhoster had been dead at least two days when found. He had nothing to eat in the barn and had been too ill, evidently, to summon aid.

Hebrew War Veterans Organize.

A meeting of Hebrew veterans of the Spanish and Philippine wars was held yesterday for the purpose of perfecting an organization. It was decided to adopt the name of the Junior Hebrew Veteran Association, and any honorably discharged soldier, sailor, or marine who fought in the late war between this country and Spain or in the war in the Philippines is eligible for membership. These officers were elected: Colonel—S. J. Kopetzky; Lieutenant Colonel—B. Goldberg; Major—J. Pohulski; Adjutant—M. J. Tobias; Quartermaster—D. Werdenberg.

SETH LOW TO WORKINGMEN

Talk on Capital and Labor Before the Central Federated Union.

Combinations in Both the Order of the Day and on the Whole of Benefit to the World.

Seth Low spoke yesterday before the Central Federated Union on the subject "Some Characteristics of Our Times." Some fifteen years ago, the speaker said, an Englishman told him that the year 1848 was a year of unrest in Europe; that it was a revolutionary year; that the hopes of men were centred on good government, and men hoped that when democratic government was obtained there would be no more problems to solve.

The speaker, however, observed that at present there was just as much discontent as ever. This age was one of surprises and bewilderment at new processes and inventions that rapidly followed one another. Among the inventions he instanced wireless telegraphy and horseless carriages. As an effect of new processes the value of farming land in the East was reduced 50 per cent. Sailing ships were rendered useless by the Suez Canal. In the old times it was much easier to start in business on a small capital than now. His father, President Low said, went to China in 1833 with a cash capital of $5, and when he returned in 1840 he went into business in the Chinese trade. He built up a fleet of sailing vessels, but when the speaker entered his father's business as a clerk the sailing vessels had diminished to five in number.

Among other changes mentioned as having taken place was that the individual capitalist was disappearing in the corporation and the trust on the one hand, and the individual laborer was being absorbed by the union on the other. The individual had, indeed, increased in importance politically, but he was losing his individuality. Men were becoming more dependent upon one another through division of labor.

It seemed at first sight, continued the speaker, as though society was dividing itself into combinations of capital that were waging industrial war against combinations of labor. This, however, was not a fact, and by way of illustration he cited the forces of gravitation and centrifugal force, which make it possible for man to live on the earth, and said that so the combinations of capital and labor served to keep up the industrial equilibrium. The tendency to combine, he said, was not new. Formerly partnerships were forbidden, but this was gradually overcome. Partnerships were formed and then came small corporations, and then the trusts.

"I believe in combinations," he went on to say. "They are not only inevitable, but they are also of advantage to the human race. I believe in corporations and trades unions, and in combination in all its forms, but I do not believe that either is free from mistakes. They make mistakes against themselves, against each other, and against society. The only way of finding the limitations of combinations is by trying them. The tendency to combine, once started, grows stronger and stronger. We may be puzzled and alarmed at the combinations of capital of the last twelve months, but we find them to be unavoidable. Co-operation between men in similar pursuits is both natural and wholesome."

The best method to bring about an understanding between capital and labor, Mr. Low said, was arbitration. The weak side would suffer without arbitration, and the two sides would destroy each other if both were strong. Mr. Low referred to the successful arbitration that he had brought about between the gasfitters and plumbers several years ago after a quarrel as to which should fit up thermostats, and he urged toleration among the trades unions and respect for the judgment of other people.

The meeting passed a vote of thanks to Mr. Low. In the discussion that followed Delegate Cowen of the Amalgamated Engineers said that very rapid changes were being made in machinery now, and he knew of instances where machines were rendered altogether useless in twelve months by new inventions. Over 12,000 printers had been thrown out of work by the typesetting machines. It was not true, he said, that capital and labor were alike affected by the changes in machinery. He never knew a capitalist to go without his meals by such a change, but he knew that thousands of workingmen had been reduced to want. Mr. Cowen believed in improved machinery, and he said he hoped to see the time when all a man would have to do would be to press a button and get what he wanted. Mr. Cowen said that he did not find fault with capitalists. Workingmen should take a lesson from capitalists and stop wrangling among themselves.

Delegate Brown of the Cigarmakers asked what would be the result of the displacement of men by machinery, and Mr. Low replied that the shortening of the working day was helping to meet the difficulty.

LETTER CARRIERS MEET.

Officers of the Association's Local Branch Installed.

The New York branch of the National Letter Carriers' Association held a meeting yesterday at the Grand Central Palace, to install the newly elected officers and hear the annual reports. Michael A. Fitzgerald, who was re-elected President, was in the chair, and the other officers elected are Charles M. Waldron, Vice President; Charles P. Kelly, Recording Secretary; Michael J. Harvey, Financial Secretary; Ernest Ecke, Treasurer, and John Eberhardt Sergeant at Arms.

Speeches were made by General Master Workman John N. Parsons of the Knights of Labor and President of the National Association of Letter Carriers; Edward J. Cantwell, Secretary of the association; James Arkison, Chairman of the National Legislative Committee, and John F. McElroy and Bernard J. Curtin of the National Executive Board.

The reports showed that the association was in a prosperous condition. It was also reported that strong efforts would be made to push the bill in Congress raising the maximum salary for letter carriers to $1,200 a year.

CENTRAL FEDERATED UNION.

Actors Against Bill to Open the Theatres on Sunday.

Delegate Barry of the Actors' Protective Union yesterday asked the Central Federated Union to protest against the Harburger bill to open the theatres on Sundays. He said actors had to rehearse in the mornings, often play at matinées, and also in the evenings. They were tired out at the end of the week, and when they did work on Sundays too they did not get any extra pay. The meeting passed a resolution protesting against the bill, and ordered the protest to be sent to the Legislature.

Delegate J. Daly of the Tile Layers said the strike of the men of his trade on a building at One Hundred and Second Street and Broadway was still on, and that two union strikers had been shot and badly hurt by the non-union men who had supplanted them. He asked that John McVey, the President of the non-union men, who was present in the hall should be ejected.

The Sergeant at Arms touched Mr. McVey on the shoulder and requested him to withdraw. Mr. McVey did so, while Daly shook his fist at him.

New Wage Schedule for Cloakmakers.

It was reported yesterday at the headquarters of the cloakmakers, at 150 Rivington Street, that shop meetings were held during the week in several large shops to formulate a new schedule of prices. Among these shops were those of A. Friedlander & Co., Meyer Jonasson & Co., Oppenheim & Collins, Inuig, Berg & Co., and Joseph H. Cohen. The cloakmakers are now at work on samples for the season, and it was decided to wait for a week until all the samples are ready.

Inspector of Engineers' Salary.

The Central Association of Steam Engineers met yesterday at 62 East Fourth Street to discuss a proposed bill providing for the appointment of a State Inspector of Engineers and Assistants. The Inspector, according to the bill, is to be a competent engineer, a citizen of this State, and is to have a salary of $5,000 a year. In the discussion of the bill the members concluded that $3,000 would be an ample salary for the Inspector, and a committee was appointed to amend the bill.

MR. TISCH'S DISAPPEARANCE.

His Daughters Not Sure that He Started for Plainfield—Reward of $500 Offered.

Nothing has yet been learned of the whereabouts of Charles Tisch of 327 East Eighty-fourth Street, who has been missing since Sunday, Dec. 31. The daughters of Mr. Tisch, with whom he has lived since the death of his wife, said yesterday that it was not known positively that he had left his house with the intention of visiting relatives in Plainfield, N. J., as had been stated in telegraphic dispatches from that city, although he had expected to go to Plainfield on the day following his disappearance.

Mr. Tisch was left alone at his home Sunday afternoon, the other members of the family having gone out to call upon friends. He was not in the house when his daughters returned. Although careful search was made for some message explaining his absence after its length had caused alarm, nothing was found. A reward of $500 has been offered by the family for any information regarding the missing man.

Mr. Tisch is described by his daughters as fifty-nine years old, 5 feet 9 inches in height, and of rather dark complexion. He is partially bald, has gray hair, beard, and mustache. When last seen he was dressed in a black cheviot suit. He usually wore a black overcoat and black derby hat. The only jewelry he was accustomed to wear was a plain gold band ring on the third finger of his left hand, and he never carried large sums of money.

So far as is known, Mr. Tisch had no enemies. He did not allow business matters to worry him, intrusting the management of his property to agents. His temperament is described by his family as unusually cheerful, and he was said to be in particularly good spirits on the day of his disappearance.

BAXTER BARKER A SUICIDE.

Brooklyn Man Brooded Over the Loss of a Position.

Baxter Barker, sixty years old, committed suicide yesterday afternoon at his home, 33 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. He was found lying bleeding on the parlor floor by his wife, who summoned two physicians of the neighborhood. Mr. Barker was still alive, but he died three hours later.

Mr. Barker had been brooding over the loss of his connection with a Manhattan firm as traveler, and it is thought that despondency drove him to his act. He was in comfortable circumstances, however, his wife said, and she declared that there was no reason why the loss of his position should have so greatly affected him.

SMALL FIFTH AVENUE FIRE.

Badly Insulated Electric Wires the Cause—Big Crowd Gathers.

Electric wires improperly insulated, it is thought, caused a small fire late yesterday afternoon in the basement of the five-story brownstone building at 244 Fifth Avenue. The building is used for business purposes. Arnold & Co. occupy the basement and ground floor, while the upper floors are held by several tenants.

The fire and water did damage to the extent of $1,000. Owing to its location and the number of dwellings in the immediate neighborhood, Twenty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue, there was sent in a second alarm. A considerable crowd, attracted by the engines, went to the place and watched the firemen put the fire out.

HOUSE BOILER EXPLODES.

Watchman Badly Injured and a Whole Block Alarmed.

A boiler connected with the heating apparatus in the unoccupied dwelling at 135 West Seventy-first Street exploded early yesterday morning, severely scalding William Adamss, the night watchman, who lives at 531 West Forty-third Street, and arousing nearly every one in the block by the concussion. For a time excitement reigned in the vicinity. Frank A. Acker, who lives next door, was thrown from his bed by the force of the explosion. A fire alarm was turned in by Christopher Zelzien, living at Seventy-second Street and Columbus Avenue. Patrolman Colleary and the firemen broke into the basement of the building, and found the heating apparatus wrecked but no fire.

Adamss, the watchman, was found unconscious, lying half way between the dislodged heater and a stairway, to which point he had been thrown by the shock. He was removed to Roosevelt Hospital, where his injuries were pronounced severe but not necessarily dangerous. The building is owned by John Forsyth of 201 Broadway. It has been unoccupied during the course of renovation for several weeks. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

SAXTON FOR PAYN'S PLACE.

Republicans Credit the Report that He Will Be Appointed.

Republican politicians who were about the State Committee headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday gave considerable credence to the report that ex-Lieut. Gov. Charles T. Saxton had been selected by Gov. Roosevelt as the successor to Superintendent Payn of the Insurance Department. It was admitted that there would be little difficulty in getting the nomination of Mr. Saxton confirmed, especially as he was at one time a member of the Senate, and later its presiding officer during his term as Lieutenant Governor.

So far Gov. Roosevelt has not seen fit to say whom he would appoint, but the report that Mr. Saxton was to have the place came from a source that leaves no doubt that his name has at least been under consideration. The fact that Mr. Saxton, while in the Senate, gave a great deal of attention to insurance legislation, was cited as a reason for the mention of his name in connection with the place. It was further pointed out that the Insurance Committee of the Senate is composed largely of men who are friendly to Mr. Saxton.

Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee said last night that he had heard Mr. Saxton's name mentioned as a possible successor to Mr. Payn, and that he did not believe Mr. Payn's friends would endeavor to obstruct his prompt confirmation.

REPUBLICAN CLUB ELECTION.

Mr. Wakeman Denies Inciting the Opposition to John Sabine Smith.

The opposition to John Sabine Smith, Treasurer of the Republican County Committee, who is a candidate for re-election as a member of the Executive Committee of the Republican Club, has aroused considerable talk among those interested in the club's affairs, and those who pretend to be best informed have intimated strongly that Appraiser Wilbur F. Wakeman is at the bottom of it. According to the story that has been current for several days, Mr. Wakeman learned recently that President Quigg of the Republican County Committee, who has been active in demanding Mr. Wakeman's removal from office, had promised to get the place for Mr. Smith. Then, according to the report, Mr. Wakeman determined to retaliate by getting his friends to work for Mr. Smith's defeat in the club election, which will take place on Jan. 15. The name of J. F. Hitchcock was then posted as a candidate against Mr. Smith, and the men indorsing the nomination were said to be friends of Mr. Wakeman.

Mr. Wakeman yesterday denied that he had taken any part in the opposition to Mr Smith's re-election. "The whole trouble in the club," Mr. Wakeman said, "is that there is too much Smith about it. Personally, I had nothing to do with the nomination of Mr. Hitchcock. I was not aware that Mr. Smith was looking for my job, nor did I know that Mr. Quigg was able to promise the place to Mr. Smith, even if the effort to have me removed had proved successful. The fact that Smith and Quigg are good friends has not, so far as I know, been a factor in the trouble, and I presume that the naming of Mr. Hitchcock was simply the result of dissatisfaction with Mr. Smith's policy in the club."

Mr. Hitchcock was formerly an official of the club, though he has not been prominent in the organization for two years, because of long-continued ill-health. He was at one time the Commodore of the Columbia Yacht Club, and has a great many friends in the Republican Club.

Mayor Jones for Senator.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 7.—The supporters of Mayor Jones, in his non-partisan campaign, are organizing his strength into a party, or movement, which has for its object the control of several Congressional districts in this corner of the State next Fall, and if possible the election of Mr. Jones to the United States Senate in 1902.

FOR REFORMS IN PRISONS

Senate Commission Recommends Changes in Management.

REFORMATORY FOR BOYS

The Abolition of the Lock-Step and Striped Garb—Suggests New Plan of Grading Convicts.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—Radical and sweeping recommendations are made and changes urged in the management of the prisons of the State by the members of the Senate Prisons Commission in their fifth annual report to the Legislature. Briefly summarized, they are as follows:

Establishment of a State reformatory for male misdemeanants between the ages of sixteen and thirty years.

Abolition of the lock-step.

Doing away with the present striped garb worn by convicts.

Finding of employment for paroled prisoners by the Board of Parole.

Allowing prisoners to write to certain State and county officials at stated intervals.

Grading prisoners according to behavior, and not according to the number of former convictions.

Regarding the committing of boys to jails or penitentiaries the commission thinks that the State should furnish an institution where incorrigible boys—boys who show an inclination to join the criminal class—could be sent for education in letters and trades. The commission thinks it would be wiser for the State to undertake their reformation before they have advanced so far in crime as to make them eligible to be sent to an institution where felons only are received.

Amendments to the parole law are recommended so that all prisoners committed to State prisons for all terms other than for life shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Board of Parole; that the term of sentence shall be treated as the maximum for which he may be detained, and that all prisoners, except life prisoners, may be paroled under proper restrictions, care being taken that when prisoners are paroled they shall be provided with employment, enabling them to earn an honest livelihood.

The commission contends that nothing should be done to crush the prisoner's self-respect, and therefore urges the abolition of the lock-step as unnecessarily humiliating and degrading to convicts.

The report says that the dress of prisoners may very properly indicate the grade or class to which they belong, but doubts the wisdom or expediency of dressing the convicts in the hideous stripes now customary, and which also indicates and advertises the number of former convictions of each wearer.

The commission recommends that, as a partial preventive of the growth of prison abuses, all prisoners should be allowed, at stated intervals, to address letters to the Governor or to the State Commission of Prisons, or to the County Judge or District Attorney of the county from which they were committed, and that such letters, when sealed and delivered to the Warden or Superintendent of the prison, shall be forwarded without reading.

The commission also recommends a grading of prisoners in the State prisons according to the intent of Section 95 of the prison law, and contends that the grading should be made so that a prisoner's grade would depend upon his conduct in prison, and that, for good conduct, he would be advanced to a higher grade, and for indolence and disobedience reduced to a lower grade. The present method is to grade prisoners according to the number of former convictions, a system which the commission condemns.

The total sales of prison products during the year ended Oct. 1, 1899, were $436,543.24, a decrease of about $72,000 as compared with the sales of 1898. There was an increase of sales from Auburn and Clinton Prisons, but a large decrease in the sales of Sing Sing. This decrease is attributed to the establishment of certain industries in New York County and Kings County penitentiaries, as the manufacture of street brooms and other things needed by the City of New York, thus supplying the city with these lines of goods which have heretofore been furnished by Sing Sing Prison.

The net earnings of the prisoners in the three prisons for the year amounted to about $54,000—the earnings at Auburn being $26,000, at Clinton $29,000, and there was a net loss at Sing Sing of about $1,000. The gross earnings of the prisoners in the three prisons were $174,079.67.

The commission believes that, in the near future, the payment of such a large sum for foremen and instructors in the industries can be materially reduced by the employment of keepers and guards qualified to act as foremen and instructors in the industries, as required by Section 84 of the prison law.

The amount of prison-made goods on hand in the prisons at the close of the year is of the value of about $112,000.

The total number of prisoners in all the prisons of the State on Oct. 1, 1899, was 10,350, a decrease during the past year of 241. A decrease since 1895 of 2,311.

INSANE MAN IN THE CATHEDRAL

Attempts to Leap from the Gallery, Alarming Many Children.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 7.—There was considerable excitement in St. Patrick's Cathedral during the 8 o'clock mass this morning caused by the attempt of an unidentified man, who had become temporarily crazed, to jump from the gallery. The cathedral was crowded with children at the time, and had not the man been seized when he was dangling from the gallery rail he would have fallen onto the heads of a number of children.

The man was first noticed praying devoutly in the aisle of the north gallery. Suddenly he made a dash down the aisle and attempted to jump over the railing. Several men who were in the front seats on either side of the aisle seized him and a struggle ensued. During the struggle he shouted, wildly, "Let me go! Let me go!"

When finally pulled back over the railing the man was taken away by friends, who refused to disclose his identity.

RAHWAY BANK FAILURE.

Examiners Have Not Finished Their Report—Rumors of a New Bank.

RAHWAY, N. J., Jan. 7.—There is nothing new to tell about the closing of the Union County Bank, after a two days' run. The examiners worked late last night, expecting to finish their reports, but were unable to do so. The officers of the bank refuse to say anything except that some of the people who participated in the run "tore the roof from over their own heads."

Rumors are current that a National bank will be established here within a few days. Some say Senator John Kean will furnish the funds, while other rumors say it will be organized by the merchants of the town.

STARVING MAN PICKED UP.

Found on Broadway by a Physician, Now in Bellevue Hospital.

Unable to stand and because he had insufficient food to eat, Joseph Ramage, forty-nine years old, a man without a home, was taken last night to Bellevue Hospital. A physician from Roosevelt Hospital, who found the man in Broadway, near Sixtieth Street, said Ramage was literally starving.

Ramage said he had little or nothing to eat for a week. He finally grew so ill that he could take only tea and bread. His condition is precarious.

THE BROOKLYN CHURCH FIRE.

St. George's Congregation Decides to Restore Its Edifice.

The congregation of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, at Marcy and Gates Avenues, Brooklyn, which was badly damaged by fire on Saturday evening, held services yesterday morning in the gymnasium of the Bedford Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, at 420 Gates Avenue. The Sunday school of the church also met in the gymnasium in the afternoon. In the evening the congregation of St. George's Church held union services with that of the Marcy Avenue Baptist Church in the latter church. The members of St. George's will worship in the Marcy Avenue Church until their own church is rebuilt.

At a meeting of the members of the church yesterday afternoon it was decided to have the burned church restored as soon as the work of adjusting the insurance is completed. Another meeting for the discussion of this matter will be held this evening.

MOTHER WANTS CHILDREN BACK.

Court Proceedings Against the New Jersey Children's Home Society.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 7.—The New Jersey Legal Aid Association, a society of women, through its attorney, Miss Mary Philbrook, has instituted proceedings in the Court of Chancery against the New Jersey Children's Home Society to secure the return to their mother of three Paterson children named Murray. The children were taken from their mother and indentured by the Children's Home Society in private families. The Superintendent of the Children's Home Society at the time the children were taken said the mother was unfit to have the care of them as she was given to drink.

The Rev. Dean McNulty of Paterson says the mother has reformed, and he is aiding her in her efforts to regain the custody of her children. The whereabouts of the children is unknown except to the officers of the Children's Home Society. The matter will be argued before Vice Chancellor Stevens in Newark on Jan. 16.

SUB-TROLLEY BAR BREAKS.

Car Leaves the Track and Electric Flashes Cause a Stampede.

As Car No. 239 of the Sixth Avenue surface road was turning the curve from West Broadway into Washington Square at good speed about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the centrifugal force of the heavy car proved too much for the sub-trolley bar, which snapped short off. Deprived of this the car left the rails, and turned into the park. Before the motorman or the passengers could realize what was going on the car had come to a halt some distance from the tracks.

The flashes of electricity which had accompanied the unusual spectacle of an electric car plowing its way through a public park attracted the attention of a hundred or more promenaders, who rushed toward the spot. Two policemen drove the crowd back a few feet. Soon afterward a fuse burned out with a flaring flame, which caused a stampede. By this time the crowd had increased to several times its original size, and a half dozen of the smaller boys were knocked down and trampled on before the excitement was allayed.

A telephone message brought a wrecking wagon to the scene. No more serious injury than a severe shaking up was done the passengers of the erratic car, who were transferred to another car as soon as the track was cleared.

SANTIAGO PORT CAPTAIN DEAD.

Frank M. Faircloth of Jersey City Had Served in Three Wars.

Frank M. Faircloth, Port Captain at Santiago, who returned to his home, 110 Clinton Avenue, Jersey City, last Tuesday suffering from a fever, died on Saturday night. He was born near Newark, N. J., in 1820, and early in life became a sailor. He was at one time Captain of a Ward Line steamer.

He took part in the Mexican War, and in the civil war he commanded the Boston, which he burned to prevent her from falling into the hands of the Confederates. In the Spanish-American war he commanded the transport Seguranca. He leaves a wife and two sons.

The Rev. Dr. J. M. Williams Dead.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—The Rev. Dr. John Milton Williams, one of the early pastors of the First Congregational Church of Chicago and for many years a writer on theology, died in this city to-day. He was born in New Ipswich, N. H., in 1817.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Elisha Troughton.

Elisha Troughton, who was for many years a business man in this city, died on Saturday evening of heart disease at his home, in Stamford, Conn., in his eighty-eighth year. He had been ill for over a year.

Mr. Troughton was born on June 14, 1812, in the County of Kent, England. He was one of nine children, and the family was notable for longevity. His father died a nonagenarian, and all of the nine children died at ages ranging from seventy to ninety-two. Elisha at the time of his death was the only survivor of the family.

Elisha Troughton came to this country as a young man, settled in New York, and enjoyed a successful business career, retiring some thirty years ago. He went over to England in 1893 to celebrate his eighty-first birthday. Mr. Troughton had been a widower for many years. He leaves two sons and a daughter.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. CATHERINE MCGUIRK, mother of ex-Police Captain Charles H. McGuirk of New Rochelle, died yesterday. She was seventy years of age. Her son survives her.

The Rev. GEORGE E. SANBORNE, a retired Congregational clergyman, died yesterday at Hartford. He was born at Reading, Mass., and was graduated at Amherst in 1838.

WILLIAM H. MORGAN, aged sixty-three years, died at Cincinnati, Ohio, Saturday night. He had been connected with the public schools of Cincinnati for very many years, and was the Superintendent for ten years.

EPHRAIM THOMAS, aged forty years, died Saturday at Bantam Lake, Litchfield County, Conn., where he had gone for his health. He was prominent in real estate and insurance circles, and was also a dock and dredging contractor.

DENNIS HULL, Jr., died at his Summer home, in Danbury, Conn., Saturday, aged sixty-eight years. He was born in St. Paris Plain and went to New York City when but eighteen years of age, afterward becoming a successful merchant. He was in the clothing business.

Mrs. CATHARINE REDINGTON, wife of ex-Assemblyman Lyman W. Redington, died yesterday at her home, 2,113 Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Redington was Miss Catharine Merrill of Rutland, Vt. Her father, Col. George A. Merrill, is a veteran of the civil war. Mrs. Redington moved with her husband to this city nine years ago.

RICHARD G. RUTHERFORD, one of the oldest druggists in Brooklyn, died on Saturday at his residence, 189 Myrtle Avenue. He had been in business at that address for fifty years. Mr. Rutherford was born

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee. Transfer Agent. Registrar, &c.
PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St., NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
Foreign Exchange.
Loans made against approved collateral.
Interest allowed on deposits.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

N. Y. & N. J. TELEPHONE "RIGHTS"
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co.
37 William St., New York. 298 Montague St., Brooklyn.

A. J. DE KANTSTEIN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
30 West 23d St.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash and carried on margin.
SPECIAL LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.,
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch Offices:
1,300 BROADWAY, CORNER 34TH ST.
621 BROADWAY, CORNER HOUSTON ST.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 & 34 BROADWAY.

E. C. POTTER & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
36 WALL STREET.
Members of New York Stock Exchange

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Co.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Default having been made in the principal of the above bonds, which became due on the first day of January, 1900, and foreclosure proceedings having been begun in pursuance of a plan of reorganization, formulated by the Company, under which plan the security of the bonds is seriously impaired:

At the request of a large number of holders of these bonds, resident in England, who have deposited their bonds under the Bondholders' Protective Agreement, dated December 21, 1899, the undersigned have agreed to represent the interests of the bondholders.

Holders of bonds in the United States can become parties to this agreement by depositing their bonds with the Central Trust Company of New York City, under said Protective Agreement, copies of which may be obtained from the Trust Company or at our office. Prompt deposit of the bonds is advisable.

Simon Borg & Company,
20 Nassau Street.
New York, January 5th, 1900.

J. OVERTON PAINE,
Member { Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y. / New York Produce Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS,
COTTON, GRAIN, &c.,
bought and sold on the New York Exchanges, for cash or on margin of 5 per cent. and up. Com. 1-16.
MARKET LETTER ISSUED DAILY.
MAIN OFFICE,
60 AND 62 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
(Opening on the gallery of the Exchange.)
Branch Office, Broadway & 30th St.
Call or write for SPECIAL LETTER issued Monday, entitled,
"MAXIMUM SUPPLY OF STOCKS—MINIMUM SUPPLY OF MONEY."

Oregon Railway and Navigation Company
SINKING FUND.

In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company First Mortgage 6 Per Cent., Article 4, Section 2, the Trustee has this day drawn by lot for account of the Sinking Fund the following numbered bonds, viz.:

116 BONDS.

Nos. 39	1120	1801	2790	3587	4207	4891	5292
56	1130	1806	2794	3588	4208	4899	5296
71	1181	1809	2822	3617	4210	4947	5592
121	1222	1826	2888	3654	4246	4994	5635
128	1261	1855	3100	3669	4266	5014	5647
409	1464	2068	3110	3699	4287	5034	5648
546	1485	2383	3173	3744	4290	5052	5749
587	1532	2406	3196	3766	4283	5057	5792
662	1541	2531	3198	3778	4461	5079	5854
918	1571	2537	3203	3803	4488	5098	5862
919	1585	2718	3218	3851	4538	5143	5975
940	1644	2719	3227	3978	4639	5144	
967	1652	2722	3402	4011	4723	5220	
985	1684	2744	3495	4071	4790	5254	
1074	1688	2789	3540	4153	4890	5273	

The interest on the above bonds ceased 1st January, 1900, and are PAYABLE AT PAR on presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York.
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., Trustee.
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, January 2d, 1900.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
37 and 39 Wall St.
Capital $1,000,000
Surplus and profits..... $1,425,000
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, V.-Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:

Morris K. Jesup,	D. O. Mills,
Dudley Olcott,	Fred'k D. Tappen,
Geo. A. Hardin,	C. P. Huntington,
Edward B. Judson,	Bradley Martin,
Robert Hoe,	Heber R. Bishop,
William L. Bull,	J. Howard King,
Richard Mortimer,	Wm. H. Tillinghast,
Samuel Thomas,	Geo. Henry Warren,
John E. Parsons,	Hamilton Smith,
John T. Terry,	Haley Fiske,
Grayton Ives,	J. Edward Simmons,
George Coppell.	

FINANCIAL.

Application will be made to list these bonds upon the New York Stock Exchange.

We own and offer at 101 and interest

$750,000

HUDSON RIVER WATER POWER CO.

Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

Dated Nov. 15, 1899. Due Nov. 1, 1914 to 1929.

Principal and Semi-Annual Interest Payable at

TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA, N. Y., TRUSTEE.

Coupon Bonds with Provision for Registration. Denomination $1000.

Secured by a first and only lien upon four and one-half miles of land on each side of the Hudson River above Glens Falls, New York, constituting the water rights, also by the Dam, Power House, Electrical Equipment and other real and personal property, rights, privileges and franchises, present and future, and by the ownership of the Saratoga Gas, Electric Light and Power Company.

Present bond issue (*secured by titles to water power lands deeded to trustee; by deposit of over 90 per cent. of all stock and bonds of Saratoga Gas, Elec. Lt. & P. Co., and by the Dam, Power House and Electric Equipment of the completed property. Interest provided by present actual net earnings of Saratoga Co. of rising $40,000 per annum.*)	$750,000
Additional bonds to be issued later for completion of plant. (*Interest provided by special deposit of $35,000 with the Trustee*)	750,000
Limit of bond issue upon completed plant, including Saratoga Co.	$1,500,000
Capital Stock	2,000,000

SINKING FUND.

The $750,000 bonds herein offered will be retired numerically at the rate of $50,000 per annum, beginning 1914, through the operation of a sinking fund to be maintained from the surplus earnings of the Company. The remaining $750,000 of the issue falls due at the end of thirty years.

DESCRIPTION OF PLANT.

The Hudson River Water Power Co. was organized for the purpose of acquiring the water power created by the fall in the Hudson River between Glens Falls and Palmer's Falls, New York, and for the electrical development of said water power and the transmission and sale of such electricty. **The plant** will consist of a dam seventy-two feet high, to be constructed just above Glens Falls, upon solid rock, capable of developing at least 10,000 horse-power in the driest portion of the year, which will be increased to from 15,000 to 20,000 horse-power at other times. The present flow of water in the river will be further increased upon the carrying out of the present plans of the Forest Preserve Board of New York State, which has entered upon a system of storage reservoirs in the Adirondack region at the head-waters of the Hudson for the purpose of equalizing the flow of the river. As a part of this plan a large reservoir at Indian Lake has already been completed. **A power house** will adjoin the dam, in which electricity will be generated, whence it will be transmitted for light and power purposes to Glens Falls, South Glens Falls, Saratoga, Sandy Hill, Fort Edward and Ballston, aggregating 50,000 population, where a demand for such power already exists at remunerative rates. Upward of 5,000 horse-power has already been applied for. No other available site or power exists upon the Hudson River which is not already utilized, hence the Hudson River Water Power Co. will enjoy a natural monopoly in the section of country served.

OPERATIONS OF HUDSON RIVER WATER POWER COMPANY.

Estimated annual receipts from sales of 10,000 horse power at minimum rate of $25 per h. p.		$250,000.00
Gross receipts of Saratoga Gas, Elec. Light and Power Co. for 1898	$80,350.32	
Operating expenses	39,893.40	40,456.92
Gross annual revenue of Hudson River Water Power Co.		$290,456.92
Estimated expenses of operation		25,000.00
Net earnings, showing interest more than three times earned		$265,456.92
Annual interest charge on $1,500,00 5% bonds		$75,000.00

William Barclay Parsons, Esq., Civil and Consulting Engineer, and head of the Rapid Transit Commission of New York, has been retained by us, and is taking entire charge of planning and supervising the construction of the power plant of this Company.

Messrs. Storey, Thorndike & Palmer, Attorneys, have charge of all legal matters pertaining to the formation of the Company and the issue of bonds, and we are prepared to furnish copies of their opinion in evidence of the legality of all steps pertaining to the same, together with mortgage, etc.

Write for special prospectus, giving full particulars.

BOSTON **E. H. GAY & CO.** PHILADELPHIA
1 Nassau St., New York.

North American Trust Company
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL..... $2,000,000
SURPLUS..... 1,000,000
Fiscal Agent for the United States in Cuba.

OUR FOREIGN DEPARTMENT has reliable agents in all cities and towns of **Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Austria, Hungary, France, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, and Holland;** also **Mexico, Central and South America,** and is prepared to give prompt attention to the collection of legacies, management of estates, special payments, etc., in those countries.

OFFICERS.
Alvah Trowbridge.....President
Heman Dowd.....Vice-President
Stanley L. Conklin.....Secretary
Francis C. Prest.....Assistant Secretary

DIRECTORS.

Alvah Trowbridge,	Luis Suarez Galban,
John G. Carlisle.	Henry F. Shoemaker,
Charlton T. Lewis,	Roland R. Conklin,
Samuel M. Jarvis,	Wager Swayne,
James B. Dill,	James S. Kuhn,
Hugh Kelly,	Arnold Marcus,
Charles W. Drake	Stanley L. Conklin,
Heman Dowd,	Archer Brown,
Fletcher S. Heath,	L. Carbajal,
	Marques de Pinar del Rio.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
DULUTH, MISSABE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, dated January 1st, 1893.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York gives notice that in accordance with Article V. of a certain Indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1893, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Seventy-nine thousand two hundred and twenty-two 12-100 dollars ($79,222.12.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in New York City, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 15th day of January, 1900.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.
By G. Sherman, Vice President.

Cincinnati, November 1st, 1899.
THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND COMmissioners, under the C., I., St. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account of November 1, 1899, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz.: 695, 489, 346, 49, 1068, 1036, and 544 have been drawn for such purpose and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the first day of May, 1900, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.
HERVEY BATES,
GEORGE T. BLISS,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

Office of the Canton Company of Baltimore,
N. E. Corner of Toone and Second Streets, Canton, Baltimore County, Md.,
December 18th, 1899.

By resolution of the Directors, notice is hereby given to the stockholders that $35,000 (Thirty-five thousand dollars) will be expended in the purchase of shares of the capital stock of the Canton Company of Baltimore for cancellation, in accordance with its charter.

All offers to sell must be in writing, and inclosed in sealed envelopes and indorsed, "Proposals to sell stock."

All offers received before 12 o'clock noon on the 9th day of January, 1900, will be considered, and the said sum will be expended in the purchase of shares offered at the lowest prices, the company, however, reserving the right to reject any or all offers.
W. B. BROOKS, Jr., President.

MOFFAT & WHITE,
BANKERS.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
NO. 1 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
N. Y. & N. J. TELEPHONE
STOCK AND RIGHTS
Bought and Sold.

FINANCIAL.

We offer for Investment
SHARES OF THE
United States Trust Company,
Union Trust Company,
Central Trust Company,
Farmers' Loan & Trust Company,
Guaranty Trust Company,
U. S. Mtge. & Trust Company,
Colonial Trust Company,
National City Bank,
Manhattan Company Bank,
Merchants' National Bank,
National Bank of Commerce,
National Park Bank,
Fourth National Bank,
Western National Bank,
Mechanics' National Bank,
Bank of New York.
ALSO MANY OTHER PRIME
Bank and Trust Co. Stocks.

In view of the high rates of interest that have prevailed during the past six months, and which are likely to continue well into the year 1900, we recommend the shares of the leading New York City Trust Cos. and Banks as most desirable investments.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.
38 WALL STREET.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Columbia Bank,
Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street.
New York, December 27th, 1899.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the election of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for the following annual election, will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from January 2d, 1900, until the morning of January 10th, 1900.
W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company for the election of Directors to serve during the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before the stockholders, will be held at No. 32 Liberty Street, on Monday, January 8th, 1900. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close on Saturday, December 23d, 1899, at 12 M. and reopen on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900.
FRANCIS R. FORAKER, Secretary.

The Western National Bank OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
9th December, 1899.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it will be held at the Banking House, No. 15 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900. The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

The Greenwich Bank of the City of New York,
New York, Dec. 27, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank and Inspectors of the next election will be held at the banking house, No. [illegible] Hudson St., on Monday, January 8, 1900. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.
WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier.

Lincoln National Bank,
32-42 EAST 42D ST.,
New York, December 23d, 1899.
The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking house, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

To the Shareholders of the Central National Bank of the City of New York.
The annual election for the Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking rooms, No. 320 Broadway, Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1900. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. CHARLES S. YOUNG, Cashier.
New York, December 9, 1899.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York,
NEW YORK, December 8th, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

The Bowery Bank of New York.
New York, December 28, 1899.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank, for the election of DIRECTORS for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, Number 62 Bowery, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of three (3) and four (4) P. M. CHARLES ESSIG, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
New York, December 30, 1899.—The annual election for Directors of this company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the company's office, No. 71 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9, 1900, commencing at 12 o'clock M. and closing at 1 o'clock P. M. THOS. J. GAINES, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Atlantic Trust Company, for the election of Trustees and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the Company's office, No. 39 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Monday, January 15, 1900. Polls are open from 11 A. M. to 12 M.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

Fourteenth Street Bank,
3 East 14th Street.
New York, Dec. 26, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 9, 1900, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 A. M. IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

The Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New York,
New York, December 22d, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at its banking rooms, corner of Broadway and Murray Street, Tuesday, January 9th, 1900. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

The Twelfth Ward Bank,
Cor. Lexington Ave. & 125th St.,
New York, Dec. 18, 1899.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Banking House on Monday, January 8th, 1900, from 7:30 to 8:30 P. M.
F. B. FRENCH, Cashier.

The Merchants' National Bank of the City of New York,
December 7th, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, from 11 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

National Broadway Bank of the City of New York,
New York, Dec. 11th, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 237 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

Garfield National Bank,
New York, December 28, 1899.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the Banking House, 23d Street and Sixth Av., on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of eleven A. M. and 12 M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

West Side Bank.
New York, Dec. 25th, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, Nos. 485 and 487 Eighth Avenue, on Tuesday, the 9th day of January, 1900, between the hours of 10 and 11 A. M. THEO. M. BERTINE, Cashier.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM B. JOUPP, Vice-President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

Colonial Trust Company,
ST. PAUL BUILDING,
222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
Transacts a General Trust and Banking Business.
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.
Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on Certificates of Deposit.

OFFICERS:
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, JAMES W. TAPPIN, } Vice-Presidents.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer.
EDMUND A. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.

TRUSTEES:

Henry O. Havemeyer,	Cord Meyer,
Anson R. Flower,	Perry Belmont,
Lowell M. Palmer,	Wm. T. Wardwell,
John E. Borne,	Henry N. Whitney,
Richard Delafield,	Theo. W. Myers,
Daniel O'Day,	L. C. Dessar,
Percival Kuhne,	Geo. Warren Smith,
Frank Curtiss,	John S. Dickerson,
Vernon H. Brown,	James W. Tappin,
Seth M. Milliken,	Geo. W. Quintard,
	W. Seward Webb.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Philadelphia, December 9th, 1899.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railway Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the general office of the Company in Pennsylvania, No. 104 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia, on Monday, January 8th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon.
The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, December 30th, 1899, at 12 o'clock M., and will remain closed until Tuesday, January 9th, 1900.
J. R. TRIMBLE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Sebastian Wagon Company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year will be held at the company's office, 224 East 44th Street, on MONDAY, January 8th, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
CHARLES A. STADLER, President.

Pacific Bank,
New York, Dec. 26, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, 470 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the International Banking & Trust Company, to supply the places of those whose terms expire, will be held at its offices, 149 Broadway, January 17th, at 11 A. M.
JOHN B. DUER,
T. H. FROEHLICH, } Secretaries.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

CERTIFICATE OF FORMATION
of
LIMITED PARTNERSHIP OF LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO.

The undersigned, desirous of forming a limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of the Statutes of the State of New York, do hereby certify as follows:

I.
That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO., and the county wherein the principal place of business is located is the City and County of New York.

II.
That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is the general commission brokerage and mercantile business.

III.
That the names and residences of all the general and special partners interested in said partnership are as follows:
ERNST THALMANN, who resides at Number 150 West 59th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, and RICHARD LIMBURGER, who resides at Number 38 East 72d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, are the General Partners; and HANS BLEICHRODER, who resides at Berlin, in the Empire of Germany; Dr. GEORG VON BLEICHRODER, who resides at Berlin, in the Empire of Germany, and Dr. PAUL SCHWABACH, who resides at Berlin, in the Empire of Germany, are the Special Partners. The said General Partners and the said Special Partners are each of them of full age.

IV.
That the said Hans Von Bleichröder has contributed the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars ($500,000,) and the said Dr. Georg Von Bleichröder the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars ($500,000,) and the said Dr. Paul Schwabach the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars ($500,000) to the Common Stock of such limited partnership in cash.

V.
That the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the first day of January, Nineteen Hundred, and the period at which the said partnership is to be terminated is the thirty-first day of December, Nineteen Hundred and Four, both inclusive.

Dated this 21st day of November, Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-nine.
ERNST THALMANN.
RICHARD LIMBURGER.
HANS VON BLEICHRODER.
GEORG v. BLEICHRODER.
PAUL H. SCHWABACH.

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:
On this 21st day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-nine, before me personally came the above named ERNST THALMANN and RICHARD LIMBURGER, to me known and known to me to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and they severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.
J. W. ROTCHILD,
[Seal.] Notary Public No. 42,
City and County of New York.
10c. internal revenue stamp canceled.

Consul General of the United States, City of Berlin, German Empire, ss.:
On this fourth day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-nine, before me personally came HANS VON BLEICHRODER, Dr. GEORG VON BLEICHRODER, and Dr. PAUL SCHWABACH, known to me and to me known to be the individuals described in and who executed the within instrument, and severally acknowledged that they executed the same for the purposes therein mentioned.
Witness my hand and Consular Seal of Office this fourth day of December, Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-nine.
FRANK H. MASON,
[Seal.] U. S. Consul General, Berlin.

City and County of New York, ss.:
ERNST THALMANN, being duly sworn, says:
That he is one of the General Partners named in the annexed certificate, and that the several sums specified in said certificate to have been contributed by the Special Partners, respectively, in said certificate named to the common stock of said partnership, have been actually and in good faith paid in cash.
ERNST THALMANN.
Sworn to before me this 30th day of December, 1899.
MICHAEL GAVIN 2d,
[Seal.] Notary Public No. 88,
New York County.
10c. internal revenue stamp canceled.

LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO.
Whereas, The limited partnership heretofore existing between Ernst Thalmann, Adolf Ladenburg, Richard Limburger, Julius Schwabach, Hans von Bleichröder, and Dr. Georg von Bleichröder will terminate by limitation on the thirty-first day of December, 1899; and,
Whereas, The business heretofore conducted by the said copartnership has been transacted within the State of New York for a period of three years and upwards, and also with foreign countries, under the said copartnership name of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.; and
Whereas, The undersigned have agreed to form a new limited partnership to commence on the First Day of January, 1900, and to terminate on the Thirty-first Day of December, 1904, and intend to continue the use of said firm name of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.; and,
Whereas, The undersigned, Ernst Thalmann and Richard Limburger, constitute a majority of the General Partners in said limited copartnership of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., and are to be the General Partners in said new limited partnership of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., and the said Hans von Bleichröder and Dr. Georg von Bleichröder constitute a majority of the special partners in said limited copartnership of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., and are to be Special Partners in said new limited partnership of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.; and,
Whereas, The said Ernst Thalmann and Richard Limburger, who are to be such General Partners, and the said Hans von Bleichröder and Dr. Georg von Bleichröder, who are to be Special Partners in said new limited partnership of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., have acquired the right to use the firm name of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., and have consented and elected and do consent and elect to continue the business heretofore carried on under such limited copartnership and under the same firm name of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.
Now, therefore, We, the said ERNST THALMANN, whose place of abode is at Number 150 West 59th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and RICHARD LIMBURGER, whose place of abode is at Number 38 East 72d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, who are to be the General Partners, and HANS VON BLEICHRODER, whose place of abode is at Berlin, in the Empire of Germany, and Dr. GEORG VON BLEICHRODER, whose place of abode is at Berlin, in the Empire of Germany, and Dr. PAUL SCHWABACH, whose place of abode is at Berlin, in the Empire of Germany, who are to be the Special Partners, do hereby certify and declare, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that we are the only persons who are to constitute the said limited partnership of LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO., commencing on the First Day of January, Nineteen Hundred, and terminating on the Thirty-first Day of December, Nineteen Hundred and Four, and who are hereafter to deal under said firm name of LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO., and that the principal place of the business to be continued and conducted under said firm name by said limited partnership is to be in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York.
In witness whereof we have made, severally signed, and acknowledged this certificate, this 21st day of November, Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-nine.
ERNST THALMANN.
RICHARD LIMBURGER.
HANS VON BLEICHRODER.
GEORG v. BLEICHRODER.
PAUL H. SCHWABACH.

State of New York, County of New York:
On this 21st day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-nine, before me personally came ERNST THALMANN and RICHARD LIMBURGER, to me personally severally known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and they severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.
J. W. ROTCHILD,
[Seal.] Notary Public No. 42,
City and County of New York.
10c. internal revenue stamp canceled.

Consul General of the United States, City of Berlin, German Empire, ss.:
On this fourth day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-nine, before me personally came HANS VON BLEICHRODER, Dr. GEORG VON BLEICHRODER, and Dr. PAUL SCHWABACH, known to me and to me known to be the individuals described in and who executed the within instrument, and severally acknowledged that they executed the same for the purposes therein mentioned.
Witness my hand and Consular Seal of Office, this fourth day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-nine.
FRANK H. MASON,
[Seal.] U. S. Consul General, Berlin.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN,
BANK BOOK No. 365,761 of the EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK. Payment stopped. Please return book to Bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The second week of the new year opens with Wall Street traders watching for developments to give the stock market tendency. Enough of prosperity is in evidence on every side to warrant the fullest confidence in values, but the speculative contingent prefers to ignore what is clear and keep on the outlook for the coming of something sensational—it matters not whether favorable or unfavorable, so long as there shall be the extraordinary involved.

Thus, cable dispatches from South Africa are especially in request and Wall Street is ready to be boisterous, either on the bull or bear side, if only foreign battle news will come along with a horror—bull speculators hoping for Boer slaughter and bears hoping for Boer victory. Largely this is nonsensical; but it is the Wall Street situation, nevertheless.

***

Disclosure of the completion of further railway deals in the Vanderbilt interest may be expected to exert some marked effects. It will require adroit explanations, however, to make it appear that the security holders of the New York Central Company gain benefits in the acquirement of the Lake Erie and Western Railroad. Much different is the purchase of the control of the Big Four property. That is not a derelict. It isn't taken over to help out unfortunate Wall Street speculations.

Incidentally, it may be disclosed that the New York Central's acquirement of the Big Four is attended by the passing of the control of the Chesapeake and Ohio to the Pennsylvania. New York Central-Pennsylvania relations are no longer much in doubt. President Callaway and President Cassatt, by the bye, will enjoy life together in sunbaths at Atlantic City this week.

IRON AND STEEL PROSPERITY.

Mr. C. S. Guthrie, President of the American Steel Hoop Company, who has just returned from a Western trip, speaks most confidently not alone of the business of his own company, but of the substantial prosperity and wonderful activity of the steel and iron business generally. He says:

"The condition of the iron and steel market could not be better; in fact, it is phenomenal. Never were there such good times. Wages are advancing, demand continues great, earnings are increasing, and all the companies are pressed as they never were before to fill orders. In Pittsburg, Cleveland, Chicago—everywhere I went I found the same state of affairs. The demand from the railroads and for structural material is nothing short of astonishing.

"In our own business we are faring wonderfully well. In the month of December—the dullest month of the year, because every one is taking inventory—we received as many new orders as we sent out. We have, in fact, business on our books clear up to July next. Half of our finished product and all of our pig iron production up to that time are sold. Our profits were $3,000,0000 up to Jan. 1, with four months of the fiscal year yet to run. We are running just as full as we can—indeed, all the steel companies are.

"As for the outlook for the future, it is most encouraging. The fact that all the companies are spending thousands upon thousands of dollars for improvements shows how great is their faith in the future. I can see nothing whatever to disturb conditions."

WHAT GOOD TIMES MEAN.

He who runs may read and understand what President M. E. Ingalls of the "Big Four" thinks of the present prosperous condition of the railroads. His opinion is brief, but to the point.

"Only let these good times continue for a few years longer," he says, "and we will be wearing diamonds in our night shirts."

SOUTHERN PACIFIC'S AFFAIRS.

That there has been no exaggeration of the very excellent condition of the Southern Pacific system, which has led to its remarkable earnings lately, increasing at the rate of more than $16,000 a day, is well borne out by this statement of Acting Vice President I. E. Gates, made in the absence of President C. P. Huntington in the South:

"The condition of affairs with the Southern Pacific was never so good. In fact, it is hard to see how it could be better. All is harmony within the company, and so far as our physical condition and earnings are concerned, each day shows a steady improvement.

"As for the question of dividends, that of course depends on earnings—and our net for the month of November, as our statement showed, were $2,278,000, a gain of over the same month last year of $500,000. But you had better see Mr. Huntington on that subject."

The Street hears it that the insids interests who recently put the stock above 44 are now preparing another move, and predictions are heard that even 50 will be a low figure in the no distant future.

NEW EQUIPMENT.

Among the orders placed last week by railroad companies for new equipment were the following:

Reading, 30 locomotives; Colorado and Southern, 10 locomotives; Colorado Fuel and Iron, 5 locomotives; Fitchburg, 125 box and 100 flat cars; Canadian Pacific, 200 coal cars; Western New York and Pennsylvania, 12 passenger cars; Grand Trunk, 2,000 cars; Oregon Short Line, 10 locomotives and a number of coaches and dining cars; Oregon Navigation Company, several postal, chair, and baggage cars; Pacific and Idaho Northern, 400 cars; Alleghany Valley, 300 coal and 100 box cars.

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT.

The movement of the cotton crop up to date shows a reduction as compared with the crop of 1898-7 of 507,000 bales. The total crop that season was 8,758,000 bales. The two succeeding crops being much larger, a comparison with that of 1898-7 seems only reasonably fair and proper.

On Jan. 1, 1897 the total crop in sight was 6,398,000 bales out of a total of 8,758,000 bales, making the movement after Jan. 1 2,360,000 bales. Should the movement after Jan. 1 this year prove equal to that of 1896-7 this year's crop would be 8,250,000 bales.

On Jan. 1, 1898, the total amount in sight was 7,300,000 bales out of a total crop of 11,200,000 bales, and on Jan. 1, 1899, 7,725,000 bales out of a total of 11,275,000 bales, showing a movement after Jan. 1 respectively of 3,900,000 and 3,550,000 bales. The amount of cotton that came into sight after Jan. 1, 1899, was the largest ever recorded, exceeding that of 1896-7 by 1,540,000 bales.

Now, while the present crop movement is 507,000 bales less than that of 1896-7, if the movement for the remainder of the crop year be increased by adding half of the above excess to it it will bring the crop totals: Crop in sight, Jan. 1, 5,891,000 bales; assume remaining movement equals that of 1896-7 2,360,000 bales, 8,251,000 bales; add excess as above, 770,000 bales, making a total crop of 9,021,000 bales.

In view of the fact that the movement has been running smaller than that of 1896-7 the above addition of 770,000 bales is very generous. Indeed, a crop of 9,000,000 bales at the present moment looks very unc

ver in hand, increase, 1,681,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, increase, 4,887,000 pesetas.

THE BERLIN MONEY MARKET.

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—The money market grew steady and easier throughout all of last week, private discount reaching 6⅛ yesterday. The ease of the market is explained by the annual dividend payments, which holders hesitate to reinvest in securities, owing to the uncertainties of the situation. The Deutsche Oekonomist, however, regards the falling of discount as an artificial manoeuvre, designed to strengthen confidence. As confirming this view, it points out that the great Berlin banks, which usually lend call money at this date, are now seeking the same at from 7 to 8 per cent.

The recovery movement of the Reichsbank last week was normal, while, owing to the high rates for new discounts, loans were only moderate. A reduction of rate is expected at the bank during the latter half of this month, if nothing political intervenes. The gold export to England has ceased, although exchange remains above the gold point. Export to Holland, however, continues in small amounts. It is rumored that considerable Russian money has been placed here.

The Boerse throughout the week was irregular and nervous. It started bullish, but weakened upon the report of the seizure of the Bundesrath and intelligence regarding the movements of Russian troops. The bears took advantage of both incidents to beat down values. The declines, however, were not heavy, and the general tendency remains rather firm. Americans sold freely, but the undertone of the market as affecting them remains decidedly strong.

The financial press points out that Berlin stood the recent situation better than London and New York. Although much German money was lost at the London settlement, this did not cause failures and embarrassments here.

The heavy advance in gold mine taxes in the Transvaal causes unfavorable comment in the financial press. Even the pro-Boer organs say the action is confiscatory. It is reported that the German and French Consuls in Pretoria have already protested on behalf of their respective Governments.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Simon Borg & Co. announce that, in view of the fact that default has been made in the principal of the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway first mortgage bonds, which became due on Jan. 1 last and foreclosure proceedings having been begun in pursuance of a plan of reorganization formulated by the company, under which the security of the bonds is seriously impaired, they have agreed to represent the interests of the bondholders at the request of a large number of English holders under a bondholders' protective agreement, dated Dec. 21. Holders of bonds in the United States may become parties to said agreement by depositing their bonds with the Central Trust Company. Copies of the bondholders' protective agreement may be obtained at the bankers' offices or at the office of the Central Trust Company.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, Jan. 8.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Calendar called by Lacombe, J., in Room 12, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.—Jury Calendar.

102—Frank vs. Netherlands-Am. Nav. Co.
150—Nat. Gum & Mica Co. vs. Shelby Mill Co.
152—Wolf vs. Fidelity & Casualty Co.
186—Whelan vs. Man. Ry. Co.
164—Bradley vs. Met. St. Railway Co.
165—Kleenworth vs. Waydell.
177—Conway vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
178—Alison vs. N. Y. Life Ins. Co.
182—Crawford vs. Eldman.
184—Picercel vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
186—Sanderson vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
189—Roller vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
191—Barbe vs. Met. St. Railway Co.
193—Leaman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Court opens in Room 47 Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.—Customs Appeals.

2144—German Artistic Weaving Co. vs. United States.
2098—Megroz, Portier & Co. vs. United States.
2383—Fleming & Co. vs. United States.
2481—United States vs. Philditch.
2948—Henry Robinson vs. United States.
2980—Amerman & Paterson vs. United States.
2607—W. A. Leggett vs. United States.
2969—Stern Bros. vs. United States.
2902—Hensel vs. United States.
2948—Leggs vs. United States.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 66 Post Office Building.

18—Dearberg vs. S. S. Friesland.
48—Cook vs. Tug Kunk.
53—Hammond vs. Hill Brothers.
56—Hansen vs. S. S. Geo. Farwell.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Adjourned until Tuesday, Jan. 9, at 1 P. M.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Smith vs. Smith.
2—Bush vs. Bush.
3—In re Safety Third-Rail Elec. Co.
4—Title G. & T. Co. vs. Landsberg.
5—Ricketts vs. Silverman.
6—In re St. Nicholas Bank.
7—In re Riverside Drive and Parkway.
8—In re H. Reynolds & Co.
9—Thomson vs. Clark.
10—Kazis vs. Guys.
11—Goodwin vs. Coddlington.
12—Munson vs. Munson.
13—Carew vs. Bichterman.
14—Voight vs. McManus
15—U. S. Trust Co. vs. Pope.
16—J. E. Linde Paper Co. vs. White.
17—Hill vs. German Sav. Bank.
18—Bowlby vs. Silberberg.
19—Bradley & Currier Co. vs. Lippstadt.
20—Early vs. Ferris.
21—Hauk vs. Decker.
22—McDonald vs. Ryan.
23—Potter vs. Star Co.
24—May vs. Mariano.
25—Mannheimer vs. Connor.
26—Rudden vs. Rudden.
27—Bell vs. Wahle.
28—Young vs. Eames.
29—Whitlock vs. Brogan.
30—Shaw vs. City of New York.
31—Sichel vs. Winterfeld.
32—Wardell vs. Wardell.
33—In re Carpenter.
34—Hayes vs. Kerr.
35—Morrell vs. United Verde Copper Co.
36—Dunbocher vs. Met. St. Ry.
37—Moore vs. Brown.
38—In re Muench.
39—Ewing vs. Wightman
40—Arnold vs. Arnold.
41—In re Tremont Av.
42—Wagner vs. Meehan
43—Wilson vs. Eggers.
44—Lagowitz vs. Arendt
45—Beckowitz vs. Vester
46—Honig vs. Honig.
47—Kohler vs. Met. St. Ry.
48—Oliphants vs. Smith.
49—Keller vs. Magan.
50—Connelly vs. Dillon.
51—United Press vs. A. S. Abell Co.
52—Lindenmeyer vs. Fromme.
53—In re German Mutual Assistance Socy. for Widows and Orphans.
54—Martin B. Brown Co. vs. Florence Pub. Co.
55—Levine vs. Levine.
56—Smith vs. Smith.
57—Gerlach vs. Rohrer.
58—Eckhard vs. Jones.
59—Kaufield vs. Wallach.
60—Matter of Duir.
61—Horton vs. N. Y. El. R. R.
62—Quackenbos vs. Quackenbos.
63—Simmons vs. Simmons.
64—Lazer vs. Ruttenberg.
65—Fried vs. Zuckerman
66—Flagg vs. Flagg.
67—Gouland vs. Gouland
68—Marks vs. Mott.
69—Stein vs. Grannies.
70—Myers vs. Reiners.
71—Braman vs. Keating.
72—Farrell vs. Met. St. Ry.
73—Elsler vs. Koehler.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Motions.

1—Rigby vs. Harrison & Tanbies vs. Wiedhoff. Demurrers.
1198—Radley vs. Lugar.
1210—Birdseye vs. Georgia and Alabama Inval Co. Preferred causes.
4473—Foss vs. Romeo.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar—To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and Fact.

4006—Merritt vs. Merritt
4187—Schropshire vs. Hasbrouck.
2768—Dupont vs. Dupont.
1766—Tanner vs. Central Trust Co.
3042—Schaefer vs. Chatillon.
3350—Daniels vs. Prince.
4243—Lagowitz vs. Arendt.
4252—Courte vs. Courte.
4246—Wagner vs. Sullivan.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4352.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Recess until Jan. 16.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Preferred causes.

11973—People, &c., vs. Packer.
11354—Reid vs. Reid.
5182—Mairs vs. Mayor, &c.
11942—Montague vs. Jewelers' & Tradesmens' Co.
9002—T. Weasel Mfg. Co. vs. Hurst Electrotype Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

5967—McHugh vs. Man. Ry. Co.
11318—Kister vs. same.
2793—Maggs vs. Samuels
4241—Bogert vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5174—Dunham vs. Hastings Pavement Co.
6238—Michelson vs. Gross.
6267—Schlessinger vs. U. S. Mortgage Trust Co.
6511—Wynne vs. City of N. Y.
6355—Willard vs. Press Pub. Co.
6225—French vs. City of New York.
6611—7th Nat. Bank vs. Ellis.
6021—Troy vs. A. D. Porter Co.
6635—Lehman vs. Greenwald.
6075—Getzoff vs. City of N. Y.
4281—Dahl vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 7168.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.

3548—Rooney vs. Henkele Co.
4078—La Manne vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3921—Delmage vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1661—Kaufield vs. Lyman.
6186—Pozzo vs. Skalnik.
1623—Fogarty vs. Union Ry. Co.
6375—Patterson vs. The Bronx Co.
6459—Cortina vs. Baker.
6463—Seymour vs. Pittsburg Plate Glass Co.
517—Reum vs. Union Ry. Co.
6473—Hartwig vs. Abramson.
6519—Bernheimer vs. Adams.
6677—Schiff vs Brill.
6678—Marks vs. same.
6679—Hartman vs. same.
6680—Moss vs. same.
6681—Sternberg vs. same
6682—Kirschbaum vs. same.
6684—Sarasohn vs. Miles
2709—McMullen vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
965—Palmer vs. Sun Print. & Pub. Ass'n.
4672—Townsley vs. Bankers' L. Ins. Co.
841—A. Blum, jr., & Sons vs. United Firemen's Ins. Co.
5300—O'Neill vs. McMullin.
3992—Fuchten vs. Dry Dock, &c. R. R. Co.
6439—Bailey vs. 5th Av. Coach Co.
6691—Vormberger & Co. vs. Levy.
6705—Dupre vs. Childs.
6721—Trenholm vs. Sickels.
6748—Kent vs. Hadley.
6776—Lagerman vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
6110—McKeon vs. Wallach.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial, Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Adjourned until Jan. 15.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Edward E. Williams,
Mary L. Housley,
Simon H. Riegelman,
Jr., Charles Burton,
Bertha Daniels,
Charles W. Rosekrans.
At 11 A. M.
John M. A. Harned.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, Ground Floor, in County Court House—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills. Case on.

1484—Frances Mary Woodward.
1429—Selina C. Berry.
1467—Michael J. Kunzman.
1468—Matthew F. Harney.
1471—Annie T. Morgan.
1472—Bella Hornstein.
1477—Alexander Buchanan.
1498—Edward Lynch.
1499—James Mullins.
1500—Lena Pearson.
1503—Charlotte Suess.
1505—Clara F. Hewitt.
1509—Miles Banks.
1510—Robert Bonner.
1514—Eliza Stapleton.
1516—Johannah B. Widmayer.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1360—Iba vs. Mela.
1245—Price vs. Werner.
1633—Hart vs. Met. St. Ry.
1396—Leonhardt vs. Case.
607—Siegel vs. Weir.
1243—Rooney vs. 42d St., &c., R. R.
1247—Manson vs. Anable
1248—Same vs. Hunter.
1048—Stark vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1040—Macher vs. Rosenberg.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1809—Fried vs. Met. St. Ry.
1791—O'Connor vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1910—Berkman vs. Domonick.
1835½—McGloin vs. Kane.
857—Mallan vs. 3d Av. R. R.
700—Kirschner vs. same.
1923—Ketchum vs. Satterlee.
1857—Smith vs. Con. Gas Co.
1779—Villias vs. Stern.
2863—Zucker vs. Union Railway.
1885—Gross vs. Dry D., &c.
470—Kannard vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1214—Schlessinger vs. Murphy.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1476—Stewart vs. Coman.
1275—Nadel vs. Met. St. Railway.
1688—S. B. Bowman Cycle Co. vs. Dyer.
1285—Gould vs. Derby Razor Co.
1706—Preiser vs. Ind. Order A. I.
1715—Cowen vs. Levy.
1716—A. D. Farmer & Son T. F. Co. vs. Hartford Tel. Code Pub. Co.
1755—Sperling vs. Siegman.
1328—Treukman vs. Fried.
1268—Keegan vs. Smith.
1280—Grusky vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1732—Curman vs. Segal.
1419—Heimerdinger vs. Lehigh Valley R. R.
1674—Sosensky vs. Shoshansky.
1728—Bergday vs. Slate.
1740—Moloney vs. 3d Av. R. R.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

3811—Pakas vs. Hollingshead.
3837—Cleveland School Furniture Co. vs. Nat. Surety Co.
3741—Little vs. Greater New York Amusement Co.
3599—Cooperson vs. Erdenberg.
3847—Swift vs. Moses.
3693—Goldfine vs. Maas.
3783—Davis vs. Kramer.
3703—Perry vs. Rogers.
3787—Pakas vs. Pacific Mut. Life Ins. Co.
3851—White, Potter & Paige Mfg. Co. vs. Searles.
3709½—Vanderbeck vs. Hummel.
3798—Hoffberg vs. Ernst
3809—Jordis vs. Sire.
3860—Henry vs. Wroexter Realty Co.
3694—Sperry vs. Iskeljan.
3718—Wood vs. McDermott.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Otto Horwitz, referee, 91 West Ninety-first Street, north side, 255 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 100.8, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,218; subject to other mortgages for $15,000.

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 35 Broome Street and 13 to 19 Goerck Street, being the southwest corner of those streets, 25.2 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $41,597.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 237 West End Avenue, west side, 19.5 feet south of Seventy-first Street, 17 by 82.10, five-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $23,496.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, D. C. Calvin, referee, 384 Audubon Avenue, west side, 35.10 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, 18 by 60, two-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,531.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., Francis B. Delehanty, referee, Jennings Street, north side, the block front between Longfellow and Boone Avenues, being 200 feet on Jennings Street, 100.2 on Longfellow Avenue and 162.5 on Boone Avenue, vacant. Due on judgment, $6,193.

Joseph A. Farley has sold the last of a row of houses recently completed by him on One Hundred and Eighth Street, near Riverside Avenue.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

GEO. R. READ. W. J. VAN PELT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE.
751 5TH AVE. at 58th St.
1 Madison Avenue, cor. 23d St
HEAD OFFICE 60 CEDAR ST.

For Sale—Manufacturing Sites.

Blocks of lots, with bulkhead water front, on Newtown Creek, accessible to seagoing vessels. S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, 958 Madison Av., N. Y.

FOR SALE.—160 acres at Bronxville, fronting on Central Av., close to depot; must be sold to close up an estate; terms easy. J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO., 59 West 33d St.

INSTRUCTION.

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of IGNATZ ADLER, bankrupt.—No. 1,080.

To the creditors of Ignatz Adler of the City of New York, County and State of New York, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 3d day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Ignatz Adler of the City of New York, County and State of New York, was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, County and State of New York, on the eighteenth day of January, A. D. 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

HERBERT A. SHERMAN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 5th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID DAVIDSON, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of David Davidson of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said David Davidson was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 5th, 1900.

NO. 1,716.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—GEORGE LAUBENTRACHT, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that George Laubentracht, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 29th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 17th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 6, 1900.

NO. 1,975.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM LIPKE and NATHAN LIPKE, individually and as partners in the firm of A. Lipke & Brother, bankrupts.

To the creditors of Abraham Lipke and Nathan Lipke, individually and as partners in the firm of A. Lipke & Brother, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 3d day of January, 1900, the said Abraham Lipke and Nathan Lipke, individually and as partners in the firm of A. Lipke & Brother, were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 26th day of January, 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 6th, 1900.

NO. 1,783.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—OSCAR S. SACHS, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Oscar S. Sachs, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 29th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday January 17th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 6, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of STANLEY H. G. STEWART, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Stanley H. G. Stewart of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Stanley H. G. Stewart was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 6th, 1900.

NO. 1,499.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—SAMUEL SUFFIN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel Suffin, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 6th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 31st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 6, 1900.

APPROVED SCHEDULES, 25c. PER DOZ. Have a set in your office, as they are always wanted in a hurry. REILLY & CO., Law Blank Publishers, 78 Nassau St.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Hicks vs. Northwestern Life Assurance Company—Ernest C. Webb, Horgan vs. Mayor, &c.—Franklin Bldg. Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Livingston—Richard W. Welling. Wilson vs. Wilson—Edward L. Parris.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Richard Webber vs. Thomas Moloney et al.—Harry S. Wright.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Charles Hauenstein vs. James T. Barry et al.—Frederick E. Barnes.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division, Second Judicial Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Bartlett, Hatch, Woodward, and Hirschberg, JJ. Day calendar. Enumerated.

3—Chapman vs. Shea.
4—Prince vs. same.
5—Percival vs. Cram et al.
7—Schipp vs. Knox et al.
8—Goodwin vs. Coler.
9—McGuire vs. Corey.
10—Matter of Potter.
11—Matter of Haight.
12—Dailey vs. Fenton.
13—Snedeker vs. Snedeker.
16—Matter of Gihon.
18—Matter of Gall.
20—Matter of Vanderon.
21—Matter of Arnold.
22—Matter of Arnold.
23—Matter of Lefstein.
25—Pawling Sav. Bank vs. Washburn.
26—Backus vs. Press Pub. Co.
27—Matter of Siebrecht.
28—Altman vs. Fink.
29—Pennie vs. Newburgh Railway Co.
30—Matter of Coffey.
31—Bellew vs. Conn. Insurance Co.
32—Fisher vs. same.
33—Brunner vs. Cohen.
34—Vail vs. Leary.
35—Everett vs. Everett.
36—Kent vs. Ryder.
37—Same vs. Sheehan.
38—Same vs. Underhill.
39—Tarrytown Ry. vs. Conn. Traction Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Day Calendar—Jenks, J.

Demurrers.
444—Rabinowitz vs. Marks.
445—Vandenhur vs. Gill.
446—Graff vs. Richter.
449—Booth vs. Gillespie. General Calendar.
41—W. A. Gaines & Co. vs. Satit.
172—First National Bank vs. McEntegart.
336—Cooper vs. Brooklyn Trust Co.
420—India Wharf Brewing Co. vs. Brooklyn Wharf Warehouse Co.
434—Prundage vs. Munger.
447—W. A. Gaines & Co. vs. Allern.
448—The Co-operative Building Bank vs. Rodwell.
449—Butcher, Jr., vs. Cuthbert.
450—Franklin Society for Home Building, &c., vs. Williams.
451—Ravello vs. Rubbo.
452—Helfarth vs. Deutscher Liederkranz of Brooklyn.
453—Chapin vs. Spear.
454—Lustig vs. Oliger.
455—Kalfers vs. Kalfers
457—Hadley vs. Hadley.
458—Chauncey vs. Parker.
459—Cummings vs. Harrison.
460—Marquidt vs. Marquadt.
461—Schuler vs. Post.
462—Deisler vs. Deisler.
463—Benzenber vs. Clafty.
464—North American Brewing Co. vs. Tietze.
465—Peak vs. Kings Co. Electric Railroad Co.
466—Price vs. Price.
467—Travis vs. Goldey.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—Part I., Gaynor, J.; Part II., Dickey, J.; Part III., Keogh, J.; Part IV., Maddox, J.; Part V., Lambert, J.

1102—Mowbray vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
3837—Dorian vs. Finley.
3780—Pratt vs. Johnston.
3032—Smid vs. Bernard.
3419—Apel vs. Firth.
2877—Lamphron vs. Curtis.
1721—Parkin vs. Dern.
2379—Bruner vs. Coney Island & B'klyn R.R.
2020—Rabinowitz vs. Bay State Clothing Co.
3124—Marino vs. Du Bois Sons.
2596—Franklin vs. Nassau R. R.
3354—Holmes vs. Erikson.
3168—Decker vs. Equitable Ass. Co. et al.
4382—U. S. for Snyder vs. Stratford et al.
3120—Weinstein vs. Nelson.
1764—Maher vs. City of New York.
2556—Helfenberg vs. Relbstein.
1928—Gross vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2148—Marnell vs. City of New York.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

767—Connolly vs. Nassau R. R.
807—Vandewater vs. Kalbfleisch Chemical Co.
3272—Reynolds vs. Candee & Krekeler Co.
3391—Rudloff vs. Treacy.
1736—Lang vs. City of New York.
3334—Crane vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
3261—Ehrlick vs. Met. St. R. R.
1235—Scanlon vs. Nassau R. R.
1470—Sansone vs. 3d Av. R. R.
4762—Sommer vs. Sommer.
3866—Pride vs. Steenken.
3268—Proton vs. Coney Island & B'klyn R.R.
2178—Jones vs. Met. St. R. R.
1791—Lahey vs. Nassau R. R.
3464—Latwis vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
483—Seifter vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
1561—McAdams vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
2568—Mattson vs. Weidman Brewery.
3432—O'Connor vs. Met. St. R. R.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3465.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I.—Aspinall, J.—Toney Nuntelbaum, John Foley, James Turner Jame Lemon, William Griffin, Thomas J. Devine.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Part II.—Hurd, J.

421—McLaurin vs. G key
305—Spencer vs. B'klyn Heights R. R. Co.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The will of Washington Groesbeck, Ann Ast, Jurgen H. Becker, and Delia F. Buckley.

The guardianships of Theresa Muller and Mary A. Quinn.

The administration in the estate of Annie Shea, (letters have been issued.)

Contested Calendar at 10:30.—5—Revision of probate of Robert Wilson.

1805—McGonigle vs. B'klyn Heights R.R.
4452—Speare's Sons Co. vs. Swigelsky Bros.
1754—Fisher vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
3029—E. Kendahl vs. B'klyn Heights R.R.
2561—Smith vs. Cutter.
2841—Strauss vs. Froehlich.
2697, 2388—Partridge vs. Nassau R. R.
1179—Goldman vs. Greenberg.
1545—Oakman vs. Darrin.
1915—Danziger vs. Bklyn Heights R. R.
3377—O'Grady vs. Bklyn Heights R. R.
887—Serro vs. Gutter.
1694—Lowe vs. City of New York.
2411—Spitzer vs. Nassau R. R.
1266—Stuart vs. B'klyn Wharf Co. vs. Chapman.
3224—Madden vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
3928—Holstein vs. Nassau R. R.
2471—Whitehead vs. Lee.
4075—Clancy vs. Met. St. R. R.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3465.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I.—Aspinall, J.—Toney Nuntelbaum, John Foley, James Turner Jame Lemon, William Griffin, Thomas J. Devine.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Part II.—421—McLaurin vs. G key
305—Spencer vs. B'klyn Heights R. R. Co.
372—Van Brunt vs. same.
391—O'Dell vs. Sherman.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The will of Washington Groesbeck, Ann Ast, Jurgen H. Becker, and Delia F. Buckley.

The guardianships of Theresa Muller and Mary A. Quinn.

The administration in the estate of Annie Shea, (letters have been issued.)

Contested Calendar at 10:30.—5—Revision of probate of Robert Wilson.

REAL ESTATE.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
Furnishes careful appraisements of real estate at regular rates. Apply to Bureau of Investment, 37 Liberty St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

82D ST., 6 WEST.—Nicely furnished back parlor; all conveniences; excellent table board; also other desirable rooms.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—In the matter of the final accounting of WILLIAM T. ESTABROOK as assignee of Ezekiel M. Pritchard and Horace F. Pritchard (E. M. Pritchard & Son) for the benefit of creditors.—Citation for accounting on behalf of assignee.

The People of the State of New York to all persons interested in the estate of Ezekiel M. Pritchard and Horace F. Pritchard, heretofore doing business as co-partners at the City of New York, under the firm name and style of E. M. Pritchard & Son, assigned to William T. Estabrook for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required to appear in the New York Supreme Court of the County of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in Part I. for litigated motions, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause why a settlement of the account of the proceedings of William T. Estabrook as assignee of the said Ezekiel M. Pritchard and Horace F. Pritchard, co-partners as aforesaid, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, to attend a settlement of such account.

Witness Hon. Charles F. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of said court, and the seal of the aforesaid court at the City and for the County and State aforesaid on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1899.

[L. S.] S. H. K.

Attest: WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

J. HOMER HILDRETH, Atty. for Assignee, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

To The Yellow Poplar Lumber Co., (and any officer thereof,) Coal Grove, Ohio, creditor:

The foregoing citation is served upon you by publication and without the State of New York, pursuant to order of Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, 1st Department, dated the 3d day of December, A. D. 1899, and filed with the petition of the assignee herein, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the same date. Yours, &c.,

J. HOMER HILDRETH, Atty. for Assignee, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BEACH, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BEACH, late of Evanston, Illinois, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at Room 49, No. 51 Chambers Street, in Manhattan Borough of the City of New York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of January next. New York, June 30, 1899. CATHARINE BAGOT TOWNSEND WANDELL, Executors. THOMAS W. BUTTS, Attorney for Executors, 51 Chambers St., N. Y.

1y10-1aw6mM

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID DAVIDSON, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of David Davidson of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said David Davidson was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 5th, 1900.

FRY, SIMON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIM

In trying to match mismatched legs and chests, we've managed to mismatch what's left of those $15 suits—marked down from $18, $20 and higher.

But we've made the price to match the mismatched suits, $7.50—coats and vests, $5.

At our Prince and Leonard Street stores only.

At all three stores.

Of the large boys' ulsters reduced to $10 there remain only sizes 32 and 33 inches chest.

Of the men's rough overcoats marked down to $15 nothing but large sizes—40 to 46.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
589 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

DR. VAN DYKE SENT ADIEUS

His Health Broken by Labors in the Brick Church.

THE RESIGNATION ACCEPTED

Church Expressed Its Indebtedness to the Retiring Pastor—Dr. Babcock to Take Charge.

The announcement that the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke would preach his last sermon as pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church yesterday morning attracted a congregation that filled the church to overflowing. They were disappointed, however, for Dr. Van Dyke was not even able to be present. The Rev. James M. Farr, Jr., assistant minister, explained from the pulpit that Dr. Van Dyke's health had broken down through the strain put upon him by his labors for the church, and that being compelled to forego the happiness of joining with them in worship once again, he had requested him to bid the congregation on his behalf an affectionate farewell.

The Rev. Mr. Farr in a prayer invoked blessings upon the late pastor and upon the minister who is to succeed him, and prayed that the church might continue to prosper and extend its influence and the scope of his work.

After the service much regret was expressed among the members of the church at Dr. Van Dyke's inability to be present, and the regret was coupled with the hope that he will soon be restored to health.

Dr. Babcock will take charge of the church, and preach his first sermon as pastor next Sunday.

At a meeting of the church and congregation on Wednesday evening to act upon Dr. Van Dyke's resignation, at which the Rev. Dr. Wallace Atterbury acted as Moderator, the resignation was formally accepted, and John E. Parsons read resolutions which he had prepared at the request of the Session expressive of the great indebtedness of the Brick Church to Dr. Van Dyke and its lasting affection for him.

At the request of the meeting Dr. Van Dyke was sent for, and in response to the resolutions retraced the history of his relations with the church, and concluded with expressions of deep affection for it, interest in its future, and the hope that he would always have a place in the memories and prayers of its members.

The following letter was presented to Dr. Van Dyke by the officers of the affiliated Church of the Covenant:

"Dear Dr. Van Dyke:

"We hereby express to you in behalf of the Church of the Covenant our grateful appreciation of your cordial sympathy, loyal interest, and generous support, which has cheered, comforted, and strengthened us in our work during the past six years.

"The plan of affiliation which you inaugurated and under which we have been associated with the Brick Presbyterian Church was a most happy solution of a difficult problem, and has been blessed of God to the furtherance of the Gospel of His Son in this city.

"We deeply regret the severing of the personal relations that have inspired us and blessed our church, and we shall follow you with affectionate regard and with earnest prayer for the richest Divine blessing to ever abide in your home and upon your work. Cordially yours, George Sidney Webster, pastor; George H. Yewell, Charles S. McKay, Daniel H. Wiesner, and Lloyd W. Fisher, Elders; Charles W. Pack, George W. Elkins, Joseph B. Adsit, James W. Walker, J. Eaton Jessup, and Emile J. De Lherbe, Deacons; J. Cleveland Cady, Chairman Board Trustees and Sunday School Superintendent; Charles O. Kimball, Assistant Sunday School Superintendent; Alfred R. Kimball, Treasurer; A. R. Ledoux and D. J. Holden, Trustees; Anna M. Juppe, Visitor."

A committee of three—John E. Parsons, J. Cleveland Cady, and Morris K. Jesup—was appointed to bring the matter of the resignation before Presbytery.

FIFTY YEARS ITS PASTOR.

Dr. Wells of the South Third Street Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, Celebrates the Event.

The Rev. Dr. John D. Wells, who is called the "Father of the Presbytery of Williamsburg," and who, notwithstanding he is in his eighty-sixth year, still performs the active duties of his calling, celebrated yesterday the fiftieth anniversary of his pastorate of the South Third Street Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, by preaching a sermon at the morning services, in which he referred to the events in his long ministry. The church was crowded, there being present not only the members who now form the congregation, but many of Dr. Wells's old parishioners. Among those who attended was Sylvester Malone, the nephew of the late Father Malone, with whom Dr. Wells had been on terms of warm friendship for a number of years.

Dr. Wells in his sermon made a brief reference to his old friend.

The church was simply but tastefully decorated with evergreens and flowers. Streamers of fir were suspended from the centre of the roof to the gallery, and evergreens were hung upon the walls at both sides of the edifice. In front of the pulpit there were an abundance of holly and some lilies. Bright colored ribbons were tastefully interwoven with the green leaves. Back of the pulpit there was a large star of green leaves.

A more elaborate celebration will be held on Jan. 21, the fiftieth anniversary of Dr. Wells's installation. A committee composed of David S. Gifford, John Perrie, Nehemiah Wood, K. M. Smith, and George R. Valentine has charge of the arrangements. Although Dr. Wells officiated in the church on the first Sunday in 1850, he was not installed until Sunday, Jan. 20, of that year. On the afternoon of Jan. 21 there will be a union communion of the South Third Street Church and its children. This will be participated in by the members of the Ainslee Street, Throop Avenue, Rose Street and Noble Street, Greenpoint, Churches, which are practically branches of the old South Third Street Church.

On the Wednesday evening following this celebration there will be a reunion of the old members of the church as well as of the Session, Trustees, heads of the Sabbath school, and Young People's Association. On the next evening there will be a reception to Dr. Wells at which will be present pastors of many of the churches of Brooklyn, members of the Presbytery, the Board of Foreign Missions, of which he is President; representatives from Union College, his Alma Mater, and from Princeton Seminary, which he attended and of which he is a Trustee and members of the Greek Letter Society, to which he belongs.

Dr. Wells was born at Whitesborough, Oneida County, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1815. In 1838 he was graduated from Union College, and six years later from Princeton Seminary. His first charge was in New Hamburg, where he supplied the private chapel of James Lenox. Coming to New York he assisted in the organization of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church. Then he took charge of his present congregation, which was organized in 1844 by seceding members of the old First Presbyterian Church. In 1850 he was formally called, and became its pastor.

In 1854 through the efforts of Dr. Wells the Ainslee Presbyterian Church was organized, and two years after that the Ross Street Presbyterian Church. Fifteen years ago Dr. Wells's son, the Rev. Newell Woolsey Wells, became associated with him as pastor of the South Third Street Church. Father and son alternate in officiating at the services and preaching the sermons.

DR. BUSHNELL RESIGNS.

His Letter to the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church—The Result of Consolidation.

At the morning services of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday the Rev. Dr. John E. Bushnell, co-pastor with the Rev. Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston of that church, read his letter of resignation.

The Rev. Dr. Bushnell was formerly pastor of the Phillips Presbyterian Church, which was in July last consolidated with the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church. His resignation has been expected for some time, and was made by him with the request that the members of the two congregations now consolidated under the name of the Madison Avenue Church make its acceptance unanimous and petition the Presbytery at its next regular meeting to ratify the action.

The resignation was made, it is said, for reasons of financial expediency, a co-pastorate being unnecessary and too expensive for the congregation. It was at first suggested that both Dr. Johnston and Dr. Bushnell resign, and that the congregation should then elect one. This Dr. Bushnell considered a delicate situation, and consequently placed his resignation with the congregation, to await its action.

The letter of resignation, as read to the members of the congregation, was in part as follows:

"The consolidation of the two churches has been practically in force for six months, and during that time there has prevailed a spirit of harmony which, under all the circumstances necessarily associated with the progress of reorganization, is unusual. Our services together up to the present time have been so pleasant that doubtless most of us could wish them to continue.

"But there are embarrassments and dangers and unreasonable expenses connected with the co-pastorate system which are too obvious to require specification.

"Your Committee on Consolidation, after careful consideration of this most vital subject, decided that it was not expedient for the co-pastorate to be maintained, and suggested that both pastors resign and that one be accepted. Whereupon, feeling that the matter was a most delicate one and the situation complex, and believing that a competitive ballot would not be in perfect harmony with the dignity of our sacred office and was likely to delay the complete fusion of the two congregations, I offered to relieve the embarrassment of the situation by withdrawing, and I felt that it was especially devolving upon me because my congregation was so much smaller than that of my colleague.

"The time has now come when, according to the determination entered into by me and as a result of it to make such withdrawal. I do then hereby present my resignation, and ask you to unite in requesting the Presbytery to dissolve the pastoral relations, and that you may take such proper action on this request. A meeting of the congregation is hereby called for Jan. 17, 1900, at 8:45 P. M., to take place in the chapel."

GEN. WILLIAM GLENNY DEAD.

Was Postmaster of Ithaca During Presidency of Gen. Grant.

William Glenny, who was brevetted Brigadier General for conspicuous gallantry during the civil war, died Saturday at his residence, 325 West Twentieth Street. Gen. Glenny was born at Virgil, Cortland County, N. Y., May 31, 1831. As a young man, he lived for several years in Kansas, then the scene of slavery conflicts.

He returned later to his native State, and at the outbreak of the civil war recruited a company at Elmira, which became Company E of the Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers. From company commander he was later advanced to the Colonelcy of his regiment. At the battle of Fair Oaks he was severely wounded and forced, for a time, to retire from active service. At the close of the war he was made Brevet Brigadier General.

During the Presidency of Gen. Grant, Gen. Glenny served as Postmaster of Ithaca, N. Y. For the past twenty-four years he had filled a clerkship in the Post Office in this city. Gen. Glenny is survived by a widow and one daughter, who lives in Washington, D. C. The body was taken to Ithaca for burial yesterday.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Vantine's
Orientalists & Jewellers
BROADWAY & 18TH ST

Announcing an Important Selling of

Oriental Rugs and Carpets.

Reductions Average One-Third.

Fine silky Khiva Rugs, at library and hall sizes—5½x8 to 8x10½ feet. Previously $45 to $125. $35 to $85

Fine antique and modern Bokharas, at averaging 3½x4 feet. Previously $16 to $20. $10, $12 and $14

Extra large Guendjecs, at averaging 4x7 feet —good specimens. Were $18 and $20. $12 and $14

Antique Persian Hall Strips, fine Iran weaves, 3.4x13 to 15.6 feet. $35 to $50

40 fine India Candahar Carpets, average 5.2x8 to 10.2x13.6 ft. Were $62 to $170. $41.00 to $130.00

Our Annual Sale of
Ladies' Gloves,
Mon., Tues. & Wed., Jan. 8th, 9th & 10th.

2 Clasp Real Kid Glacé narrow embroidery. Colors: tan, mode, red, brown, pearl, white, and black.

2 Clasp Heavy Dogskin English tans, spear back embroidery.

2 Clasp Piqué Glacé, Paris point embroidery. Colors: tan, brown, mode, pearl, and white.

4 Button Real Kid Glacé, embroidered backs, in tan, brown, mode, slate, pearl, white, and black.

$1.00 per pair, value $1.25, $1.50 & $1.75.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

FATHER MALONE MEMORIAL

Fund Started to Erect a Monument to Him in His Church.

FIRST CONTRIBUTOR A JEWESS

The Idea Suggested by Mrs. Nannette Marks, a Warm Admirer of the Dead Priest.

The Rev. Father John L. Belford, appointed to succeed the late Father Malone, officiated for the first time yesterday at Sts. Peter and Paul's Church, Brooklyn. In addressing his parishioners he suggested the erection within the church of a suitable monument to his predecessor.

"It would be highly improper for you," he said, "to let the memory of Father Malone, for whom this church is draped in mourning, pass away without a memorial of some kind to commemorate his noble work. I have appointed a committee to place in this church a memorial to Father Malone. I will not appeal for subscriptions. Any one who wishes to contribute may do so. The little child, the laborer, and the wealthy, all of whom loved Father Malone, will have an opportunity to help build a monument to his memory.

"The Trustees of the church, Messrs. Brown and Maguire, and Jeremiah Walsh have been appointed to receive subscriptions. When we have arrived at a conclusion as to the form of a memorial it will be placed in this church, where it will stand as a monument to the life and work of God's nobleman. This church is the proper place for a memorial, as it was within the walls of this edifice that Father Malone spent his life in the cause of Christianity and charity."

It was learned yesterday that the idea of erecting a memorial to Father Malone was first suggested by Mrs. Nannette Marks, a member of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum Society of Brooklyn, and a liberal supporter of Father Malone's charitable works. At a meeting of the Holy Name Society of Sts. Peter and Paul's Church last Thursday evening it was announced by John Greaney, a member of the society, that Mrs. Marks desired to make the first contribution toward a monument fund. Mrs. Marks, who is widely known in Brooklyn for her philanthropic work, was highly esteemed by Father Malone. It was her custom for many years to visit him on his birthday and present him a floral tribute.

Mrs. Marks, who is about sixty years old, was seen yesterday at her home in South Fourth Street, near Roebling Street, and in reply to a question said it was true that she had offered to start the Father Malone memorial fund. She added:

"Although I am a strict member of the Jewish faith and unswerving in my duties toward that faith, I will be happy to have the honor of giving the first subscription toward Father Malone's memorial. I knew him for over a quarter of a century, and appreciated his noble character and his broad principles of liberality, especially toward the downtrodden members of my faith in far-off lands. He was the friend of all the afflicted, irrespective of creed or nationality.

"When I made a will several years ago one of its provisions called for an amount to be set aside for a fund for the erection of a monument to Father Malone. Now that Father Malone has passed away before me, I will give that amount to the fund and trust the memorial will soon be erected. I am now preparing an appeal which I will make to my wealthy coreligionists, many of whom are cordial admirers of Father Malone, to aid the monument fund. I will be satisfied with any form of memorial which the members of the late priest's church decide upon, and will co-operate with them in the movement."

Injured Letter Carrier Dies.

John K. McComber, seventy-nine years old, a letter carrier, who was knocked down by a mail wagon at Thirty-fourth Street and Second Avenue last Thursday night, died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital. McComber was one of the oldest carriers in the service, having been appointed thirty-eight years ago. He lived at 366 East Forty-third Street.

O'Neill's

January Sale of
Cheviots

Just before the advance in prices of Cheviots was made, we placed an order with a prominent concern for a large quantity. They have just come in and will go on sale this morning at

The Extraordinary Price of
75c. yard

These goods are thoroughly sponged and shrunk, and are fifty inches wide; colors Black and Navy.

After this special lot is sold the regular price of 1.10 yard will prevail.

Orders by Mail will receive prompt attention.

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

A BARGAIN ELYSIUM.

It is easy enough to turn one's house into an earthly paradise with our bargains. Library suites and odd pieces that are veritable Fountains of Youth for every one who dips into them.

3 pc. Mahogany Suite—$80.00
(Former price $126.00)
(Covered with leather.)

3 pc. Mahogany Suite—$278.00
(Covered with heavy wool tapestry and mohair plush.)

Prometheus-like, we have stolen fire from Olympus to breathe into our many other designs now reduced. The finest lines of Greece, of Gothic, of the Renaissance—perfection for every room and our mid-Winter reductions cut down even factory prices, when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Bloomingdale's
3d Ave., 59th to 60th St.

Fine Paintings
At Half Price.

We offer our entire stock of fine Oil Paintings at half marked prices. We naturally anticipate the largest sale of Paintings we have ever held, as the opportunity is exceptional. The pictures will be exhibited on the third floor. An early selection is advisable.

Among the prominent artists represented are Inness, Wertheimer, Childe Hassan, Pinelo, Thomas Martin, Navarro, Hoeber, Jose Arpa, Weller, Narbona, Bogert, and many others.

Choice of entire collection at half price.

Carpets.

Only three weeks before our annual inventory; during which time we will sell all odd pieces and patterns we do not intend duplicating, in all the various grades, some of which we have made up into

RUGS With Borders in various sizes, suitable for all kinds of rooms,

ALL AT REMNANT PRICES!
Bring size of room.

Balance of our Holiday stock of Parlor, Reception and Dining Room Furniture, Gilt and Morris Chairs, Divans and Writing Desks; also Draperies, Sofa Pillows, Scarfs, &c.,

AT TREMENDOUSLY REDUCED PRICES.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO
Sixth Ave., 13th & 14th Sts.

Great Sale of Corsets! | *Great Sale of Corsets!* | *Great Sale of Corsets!*

O'Neill's.

COMMENCING TO-DAY, MONDAY,
Great Semi-Annual Half-Price Sale of
"LA VIDA" CORSETS!

This Great Sale, always so eagerly awaited by the women of New York, will be bigger and better in every way than ever before. Larger quantities, better values and more salespeople. We have secured from the manufacturer of these celebrated corsets

Two Thousand Five Hundred Pairs!

Not the regular stock, bear in mind, but samples and goods in which the pattern of material has been changed, which, however, does not affect the shape or wearing qualities of the corset in the least.

Every Pair Is Guaranteed Perfect.

These Corsets are strictly hand-made, French gored, bias cut, and all whalebone, and are superior in every way to the best imported gored corset sold in this country (with no exception).

So Be on Hand Early---First Come, First Served.

Here Are The Prices---Read!

2.50 Corsets, at this sale for 1.25.
3.00 Corsets, at this sale for 1.49.
5.00 Corsets, at this sale for 2.50.
6.50 Corsets, at this sale for 3.25.
7.75 Corsets, at this sale for 3.98.

ORDERS BY MAIL WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.
H. O'Neill & Co., 6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

O'Neill's.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.
(Third floor.)

The Big Remnant Sale Still Continues!

And in addition we will offer in this department to-day a special purchase of

Fifty Cases of Lace Curtains and Portieres!

All slightly imperfect (called seconds), at the lowest prices ever known in the Upholstery Trade. We are going to sell them in half pairs. It will be left to you to match them, but as there are many alike there should be no difficulty in doing so. Read these prices! They're extraordinary.

Lace Curtains 39c each
Portieres 1.49 each

ORDERS BY MAIL WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.
H. O'NEILL & CO., 6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Bulfinches

Whistling many songs, including "Bridal Wreath," "America," "So Let the Wide World Wag," "Mousetraps, Who'll Buy?" "How Can I Leave Thee?" "Let's Be Merry, Comrades," "Prince of Wales," "Where the Blue Waters Sparkle." These are the most tame, affectionate, and beautiful birds. Prices, $40, $50, $75, $100, with 2 or 3 having extra-long songs at $150, $200.

The Campanini Holden Canary is the great song canary, very soft and varied trills, bells, and flute notes, $8, $10, $15, $20, $25. Harts Canary, extra grade, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00; guaranteed to sing to suit. Breeding females, $1.00. Birds sent everywhere by express. Holden's new Book on Birds, all about mating, food, and care, by mail for 25 cts., stamps.
G. H. HOLDEN, 240 6th Ave., (15th St.)

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....at 8:20 Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2. DANIEL FROHMAN'S COMPANY 2D MONTH. The Maneuvers of Jane Comedy, 4 acts, by Henry Arthur Jones.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d....at 8:30 Daniel Frohman....Manager Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2. 150th Time Jan. 15. Handsome Souvenirs. Extra Matinée To-day. Last 2 weeks. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS ANNIE RUSSELL in MISS HOBBS MISS HOBBS

PROCTOR'S 23d ST. FOUR COHANS. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c YORKE & ADAMS Moullere Sisters, Ethel Levey, Moving Pic., 30 Others.

PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. Rossow Midgets, Cont. Perf. Merkel Sisters, 15, 25, 50c. Ed. Lastell. Seymour and Dupre, Diana, W.C. Davies, 30 Others.

Koster & Bial's VERNONA JARBEAU, Chas. T. Aldrich, The Holloway Trio, & Others.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. KATHRYN OSTERMAN in "The Editor." Beatrice Moreland in "Taming a Husband." Williams & Tucker in "Skinny's Finish."

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, Jan. 1 to Jan. 27. Open 10 A. M. to 6 P. M., and 8 P. M. to 10 P. M. Admission.....25c. 75TH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of OIL PAINTINGS at The Fine Arts Society, 215 West 57th St.

COMIQUE CITY CLUB CO TOBASCOSCOPE TO-MAY 25: THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT MATINEE TODAY 2:30 50c SENSATIONAL SUCCESS

CASINO! Beginning To-Night, Rice's London Fairy Extravaganza! LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD. Matinée Every Day. 1st Matinee To-Morrow.

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only. MAY IRWIN Phone 2224 Mad. Sq. IN SISTER MARY BEST ORCHESTRA SEATS ONLY $1.50.

THE NEW YORK New, Magnificent Burlesque, closed this week to prepare for the Broadway to Tokio.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. 3d Month, WAY DOWN EAST. Prices, 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Eve. 8:10.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. 7 Mat. Sat. To-NIGHT SCHWEIGHOFER Tue. & Wed. Greatest Hit, 'S NULLERL.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.

To-night at 7:45 precisely, Grand Double Bill. Revival of DON PASQUALE. Mme. Sembrich; MM. Scotti, Pini-Corsi and Salignac. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli. To be followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Calve and Mantelli; MM. Dippel and Campanari. Conductor, Sig. Bevignani.

Wed. Evg., Jan. 10, at 8, LE PROPHETE. Mmes. Schumann-Heink and Suzanne Adams; MM. Alvarez, Plancon, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.

Fri. Evg., Jan. 12, at 8, TANNHAUSER. Mmes. Gadski, Olitzka, and Nordica; MM. Van Dyck, Van Rooy, and Plancon. Conductor, Emil Paur.

Sat. Mat., Jan. 13, at 2, CARMEN. Mmes. Calve and Clementine De Vere; MM. Saleza and Campanari. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.

Sat. Evg., Jan. 13, at 8, at Popular Prices, ROMEO ET JULIETTE. Mmes. Suzanne Adams and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez (his only appearance at the popular Saturday night performances) and Plancon. Conductor, Sig. Bevignani.

WEBER PIANOS USED.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre, B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8.30. BEGINNING TO-MORROW EVENING, Charles Frohman Presents Maude Adams In J. M. Barrie's Comedy, The Little Minister. FIRST MATINEE SATURDAY.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. 3d Week—Matinée Wednesday and Saturday. EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. MY LADY'S LORD "Positive Success."—Sun.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8 o'clock. Mats., 2:15. 3d Month—Matinée Saturday only. Wm. Gillette New Play, In His Sherlock Holmes.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way. EVGS., 8:30. MATINEES, 2:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. Greatest Hit, WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS This Season.

AMERICAN 42D ST. & EIGHTH AVE. CASTLE SQUARE OPERA CO. 3d Year. 100 People. Box office open 8. GILBERT and SULLIVAN'S "IOLANTHE" Evs. 8:15. 25c. to $1. Mats. Wed., Sat. 1,100 seats, 25c. Next Week—MARTHA (in English.)

MANHATTAN Theatre, 33d & B'way. ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE. Ev. 8:15. Sat. Mat. EXTRA MATINEE NEXT WEDNESDAY.

Hammerstein's 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. VICTORIA Evgs. 8:30. Sat. Mat. 2:30. Mat. Sat. Prices, 50, 75, $1.00. Jerome Sykes & Edna Wallace Hopper AND THE CHRIS WONDERFUL LAMP.

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL, B'way & 30 St. Matinees Tues. & Sat. Whirl-I-Gig & BARBARA FIDGETY

THE DEWEY East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. VANITY FAIR BURLESQUERS "ROBBER ROY," "PARIS 1900."

5th Ave Theatre, B'way & 28th; Ev. at 8:15 Matinées Wed. and Sat. The Latest Musical Comedy Success, THREE LITTLE LAMBS

HURTIG & SEAMON'S Music Hall, 125th St. & 7th Av. Res. Or. 50c. Bal. 25c. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Round New York in 80 Minutes.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Greatest of all Naval Dramas. The GUNNERS MATE

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. 10c. to All. Mohmed Ben Jamin. Wonderful Turk

AMUSEMENTS.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. and Madison Av. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager Evenings, 8:30. Only Matinée Saturday. FAREWELL PERFORMANCES OF MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD IN SEVEN PLAYS.
To-night at 8:30 (only time)—Arms and the Man.
Tuesday—Cyrano de Bergerac.
Wednesday—Prince Karl.
Thursday—A Parisian Romance.
Friday—Beau Brummell.
Saturday Matinée—The Devil's Disciple.
Saturday Evening (Farewell Night)—Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.
NEXT MONDAY EVENING Engagement of MRS. LANGTRY in Sydney Grundy's Comedy, THE DEGENERATES
Seats Ready Thursday, 9 A. M. Mail orders must be accompanied by check.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Jefferson De Angelis OPERA COMPANY in The Jolly Musketeer Ev. 8. Sat. Mat. 2. NEXT WEEK SEATS NOW SELLING. MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD. Monday & Thursday, CYRANO DE BERGERAC; Tuesday Eve. & Saturday Mat., THE FIRST VIOLIN; Wednesday, A PARISIAN ROMANCE; Friday, Beau Brummel; Saturday Ev., Dr. Jekyll & Mr. Hyde.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. GRAND MASQUERADE BALL of the Cercle Francais de l'Harmonie MONDAY, JANUARY 15. Boxes and tickets at Club-house, 24 West 26th St., and principal hotels.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. To-morrow (Tues.) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Second Lecture-Song Recital by the renowned English Vocal Teacher, Mr. William Shakespeare Assisted by Mr. Henry Waller. Third Recital Tuesday, January 16. Res. Seats $1.50 and $1. On sale at Schuberth's.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. TO-NIGHT 350th Performance. SOUVENIRS ONLY 2 MORE WEEKS of the best of all rural life dramas, THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER.

BROADWAY Theatre. 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. THE GREAT SUCCESS, BEN-HUR SEATS ON SALE UP TO MARCH 1ST.

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St. Evg. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. Last 2 Weeks of Herbert's Comic Opera, FRANK DANIELS in THE AMEER.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'WAY & 38TH ST. N. C. Goodwin Maxine Elliott Eves. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. THE COWBOY AND THE LADY.

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH. EDEN MUSEE NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. First time in New York to-night! David Belasco's Naughty Anthony.

MURRAY HILL THEA. 42d St. & Lex. Av. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. This Week! THE WIFE.

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1900. EIGHT PAGES.

JAN

1900

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Jan. 6...	2,821,806
Same week last year.....	3,606,327
Bonds for the week.....	$7,808,100
Same week last year.....	$25,192,400

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2@12; at three months, 6; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & F. pf.	3½	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	3
Am. Steel Hoop	1	E. B. Claflin	2½
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	1	Lake Erie & West	1½
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	1¼	Lake Erie & W. pf.	1½
Am. Sugar Ref.	2½	National Lead	1½
Am. Tin Plate	3⅝	National Lead pf.	1½
Am. Tin Plate pf.	3	New York Central	5
Am. Tobacco	3¼	N. Y., N. H. & H.	2
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	1
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	1¼	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	2
Brooklyn Union Gas.	7⅝	Pennsylvania	1
Brunswick City	1¼	Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1¼
Canada Southern	1	Pressed Steel Car	2½
Chi. & East Ill.	1	Rep. Iron & Steel	1⅝
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	4	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	2
Chi. & Northwest	3½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1½
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	1½	Third Avenue	2
C., C., C. & St. L.	2½	Twin City R. T.	2
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	6½	Union Bag & Paper	2½
Clev., Lor. & Wheel.	3½	Union Bag & P. pf.	2½
Cont. Tobacco	1½	U. S. Leather pf.	1⅛
Cont. Tobacco pf.	1	U. S. Rubber	1
Consolidated Gas	2½	U. S. Rubber pf.	2⅜
Erie Tel. & Tel.	5⅝	West. Union Tel.	2
Glucose Sugar Ref.	5⅛		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malting pf.	2	Long Island	2½
Am. Steel & Wire	1½	Louis. & Nash.	1¾
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1¼	Manhattan	1½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1⅝	Minn. & St. Louis	1
Canadian Pacific	1¼	Nat. Steel	1⅜
Chi. Cons. Tract.	2	N. J. Central	3⅝
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	2¼	N. Y. Air Brake	8
Col. Fuel & Iron	1¼	Norf. & West.	1¼
Col. South. 2d pf.	1½	Norf. & West. pf.	1
Del. & Hudson	4	Northern Pacific	1½
Del., L. & West.	1½	Northern Pacific pf.	1½
Federal Steel	1¼	Pacific Mail	1¼
General Electric	1⅜	Pullman Car	1⅜
Great North. pf.	2	Reading 2d pf.	1
Hocking Valley	1⅛	Southern Pacific	1⅜
Hock. Valley pf.	1⅛	Southern Ry. pf.	1½
Laclede Gas	1½	Union Pacific	1⅜
Laclede Gas pf.	1½		

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C. B. U. P. 4s	2½	Mo. Pac., col. tr. 5s	2
Cent. of Ga. con.	1⅝	Mo. Pac. Tr. 5s	2½
Cent. of N. J., gen. 5s, reg.	1	N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s	1
Chi. & N. W. deb. 5s.	1	N. Y. C., L. S. 3½s reg	2½
Chi. T. T. 4s	1⅞	O. Sh. Line 6s	3½
Cin., D. & I. 1st 5s.	3½	Pacific Coast 1st	1½
Col. Mid. 4s	1½	Peo. & East. 1st	2
Den. & R. G. con. 4s.	1	Sav., Fla. & W. 6s	2
Evans. & T. H. gen.	3	T., St. L. & K. C. 6s	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	3½	tr. T.	2
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	1½	Wabash 2d	1
Lake E. & West. 1st	1½	Wabash deb. A	2
Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	5⅝		
Mo. Pacific con.	1		

Bonds Declined.

Chi., B. & Q., Iowa Div. 4s	1	Int. & G. Nor. 3d	1
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s	2⅝	Manhattan 4s	2
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	3	Mex. Cent. 1st, inc.	1½
		Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	1
		Stand. R. & T. inc.	1⅝

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Jan. 6, total transactions included 2,821,806 shares of stock, $7,525,100 bonds, including $268,500 Government and $14,500 State bonds.

In detail, the week's dealings compared with those of the corresponding week last year show:

STOCKS.

	Jan. 7, '99.	Jan. 6, 1900.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.	3,606,327	2,821,806	784,521
Banks	54	95	*41
Mining	2,400	100	2,300

*Increase.

BONDS.

	Jan. 7, '99.	Jan. 6, 1900.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.	$24,307,300	$7,525,100	$6,782,200
State	24,000	14,500	9,500
Government	861,100	268,500	592,600

OUR LONDON CABLE.

STEADY EASE IS UNLIKELY

But Discounts Will Probably Remain at About 4 Per Cent. During This Month—Stock Markets Still Suffering from Losses of Last Few Months—Calmer Conditions on the Continent, Except in Russia.

Cable Correspondence.

Copyright, 1900, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—A fortnight ago bankers were buying bills from brokers at 6¾ per cent. Yesterday they could get them for a little over 4 per cent. Yesterday morning sundry parcels were sold by brokers to bankers at 4¼ per cent., but money was so abundant that loans for a week could be arranged at from 3 to 3½ per cent., and discount houses then preferred to carry paper they had taken, and run the risk of the market themselves.

So complete a change looks and is unhealthy, but it is easily accounted for. The Government had to borrow dividend money from the Bank of England, and other moneys besides, for war purposes. All this is new credit, and produces quite a different effect from the release of credit previously withdrawn from the market by the collection of taxes. Further, the Bank retained all its imported gold last week, so that its reserve was much strengthened. On the other hand, the high rates for money have checked the creation of new instruments of credit and reduced the volume of speculation, so that the requirements of the market are smaller. No wonder, then, that rates have tumbled down, or that they should look like going lower still. Had the Government been able to wait till yesterday or to-morrow before selling its last creation of Treasury bills, it would have saved a considerable percentage of the rate paid.

Violent fluctuations of this kind are not the prelude to steady ease, and are sure to be followed by another sharp reaction, but for all that they are the natural result of circumstances. The more the Government borrows in the beginning of a war the cheaper does credit tend to become on each occasion when large sums of borrowed money are disbursed.

Probably discounts will remain easy all this month, in the neighborhood of 4 per cent. Then foreign exchanges will once more move against us, and gold obtained by the forcing process will flow out again, sending the market up as fast as it fell. I say gold has been forced in, because when money was at from 6 to 7 per cent., the Bank of England advanced money at 2½ per cent. on securities to those who promised to repay in bullion within a fortnight.

With all the ease in money the stock markets remain draggy and uncomfortable. The fact is that quite apart from the blighting influences of war anxieties, speculation has been paralyzed by the losses of the last few months, and the public has neither the means nor the courage to begin again. This is proved by the fact that all the failures announced in connection with the end of the year settlement were those of brokers, of men, that is, who execute orders for the public. They had to suspend because their clients could no longer find the money to meet their differences, and hundreds of firms which have not failed stand to lose from the same cause. The stock markets will, therefore, continue feverish and treacherous, however easy money may become.

Sudden contrasts must be expected everywhere, and none could be more striking than that to be afforded by the sale of the new local loans stock, announced for tender this week, when compared with the price the Treasury had to give for the £3,000,000 raised on accommodation bills sold last Tuesday. Probably the local loans stock will go at about 3 per cent.

This stock issue, by the way, is a proof of what I have been telling you about the straits to which many of our municipalities have been put by the rise in the price of loanable capital. The Government has the power to act as an honest broker for these bodies, borrowing in lump to lend at retail, at a profit nominally, but really at great risk of loss, more than £5,000,000 of old advances having long ago been written off as irrecoverable. So, when bankers were calling in money or refusing to lend except at 5 or 6 per cent., local governing bodies went to the Treasury and said, "You must help us, or we must burst." Hence the £2,000,000 of new stock to be issued this week.

The condition of the Continental money markets is decidedly calmer, and rates are coming down in France and Germany as well as here, although not so far or fast.

In Russia alone is there no easement, and for the good reason that the credit institutions of that empire are overcommitted through its raw industrial enterprises. The Government of Russia is, I know, anxious, and would like to see a sort of credit industrial bank established to advance money to iron works, oil works, and machine shops, all now carried on by means of accommodation bills, continually renewed at 7 per cent. and upward.

Our market closed last night more flat than was confessed, and the true discount rate for three months remitted bills at the finish was a bare 4¼ per cent., with money offered till to-morrow at 2½ per cent. A. J. W.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Jan. 8.

Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company—Annual meeting.
Central and South American Telegraph Company—Dividend payable.
Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad—Annual meeting.
Consolidated Zinc and Lead Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Erie Telegraph and Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
Greenwich Bank—Annual meeting.
Michigan Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
W. A. Miles Company—Annual meeting.
Wisconsin Telephone Company—Dividend payable.

Tuesday, Jan. 9.

American Smelting and Refining Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Bank of New York—Annual meeting.
Bank of the State of New York—Dividend payable.
Bowery Bank—Dividend payable.
Brooklyn City Railroad—Annual meeting.
Chemical Bank—Annual meeting.
Columbia Bank—Annual meeting.
Eagle Fire Insurance Company—Annual meeting.
East River Bank—Annual meeting.
Fourteenth Street Bank—Annual meeting.
Garfield National Bank—Annual meeting.
Hanover National Bank—Annual meeting.
Importers and Traders' Bank — Annual meeting.
Irving National Bank—Annual meeting.
J. B. Stetson Company—Books close for dividend common and preferred.
Lincoln National Bank—Annual meeting.
Mechanics' National Bank—Annual meeting.
Merchants' National Bank—Annual meeting.
National Bank of the Republic—Annual meeting.
National Broadway Bank—Annual meeting.
New York National Exchange Bank—Annual meeting.
Pacific Bank—Annual meeting.
Pressed Steel Car Company—Annual meeting.
Tradesmen's Bank—Annual meeting.
West Side Bank—Annual meeting.
Western National Bank—Annual meeting.

Wednesday, Jan. 10.

American Car and Foundry Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
American Cement Company—Books close.
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Arizona Eastern and Montana Smelting Company—Dividend payable.
Cleveland City Railway—Dividend payable.
Cloverdale Zinc Company—Dividend payable.
Continental Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Exploration Syndicate—Dividend payable.
Hocking Valley Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Madison (Wisconsin) Gas and Electric Company—Books close.
Market Street Railway, San Francisco—Dividend payable.
New Orleans City Railway—Dividend payable.
New York Mutual Gas Company—Dividend payable.
Nineteenth Ward Bank—Annual meeting.
Norfolk and Southern Railroad—Dividend payable.
Pacific Coast Company—Books close for dividend on common and first and second preferred.
Parrot Copper Mining—Dividend payable.
Pennsylvania and Northwestern Railroad—Dividend payable.
Philadelphia Company—Books close.
Standard Underground Cable Company—Dividend payable.
Union Switch and Signal Company—Dividend payable.
Westinghouse Air Brake Company—Dividend payable.

Thursday, Jan. 11.

Northern Pacific Railway—Books close for dividend on common.

Friday, Jan. 12.

Diamond State Steel Company—Books close.
Little Schuylkill Navigation and Coal Company—Dividend payable.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Net changes of 1 point or more in the more active securities were:

Advances.

Am. Ag. Chem.	1	New Amst. Gas	1½
Am. Woolen Goods.	3	New A. Gas pf.	4
Am. W. Goods pf.	3¼	Royal B. Pow. pf.	2½
Electric Vehicle pf.	5	Rubber Goods pf.	2
Havana Com	2	Sloss-Sheffield	2
Havana Com. pf.	2½	Sloss-Sheffield pf.	2
Int. Pump pf.	1	Standard Oil	18
Lorillard pf.	2	Tennessee Copper.	1¾
Nat. Gramophone.	1	Vir. Coal, I. & C.	1
Nat. Tube	1		

Declines.

Chi. & Alton subs.	3½	Electric Boat pf.	5
Electric Boat	3	Electric Vehicle	5

Conditions in the market for outside securities during the first week of the

Continued on Page 6.

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 6, 1900.

Range for Year 1899. Highest.	Range for Year 1899. Lowest.	Closing Sat., Jan. 6. Bid.	Closing Sat., Jan. 6. Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended Jan. 6, 2,821,806.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period.	Week Ended Jan. 6. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Jan. 6, 1900
114 January 6.	114 January 6.	111	115	..	Adams Express	$12,000,000	Dec. 11, '99.	2	SA	114	114	114	114	109	158
14⅝ January 4.	13⅝ January 2.	13¾	14	+ ⅛	American Car & Foundry Co.	20,080,000	..	..	..	13⅜	14⅜	13⅜	14	..	4,620
62½ January 4.	59½ January 2.	61½	62	+ 3⅝	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	20,080,000	Nov. 1, '99.	1¾	Q	59½	62½	59½	62	..	2,955
34½ January 5.	33 January 4.	33⅝	34½	..	American Cotton Oil	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '99.	4	A	33¾	34½	33	33⅞	34¾	6,445
92 January 5.	92 January 5.	90	93	..	American Cotton Oil pf.	10,198,800	Dec. 1, '99.	3	SA	92	92	92	92	89¼	200
24 January 6.	24½ January 4.	24	30	..	American District Telegraph	3,845,000	Nov. 15, '99.	1¼	SA	24½	25	24½	25	44	900
*140 January 3.	*146 January 2.	142	148	..	American Express	18,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	3	SA	146	149	146	149	144½	60
36⅛ January 2.	35 January 4.	35½	36	— ⅛	American Ice Co.	22,939,100	Nov. 15, '99.	1	..	36¼	36½	35	35⅜	..	1,484
72½ January 5.	72½ January 5.	72½	76	..	American Ice Co. pf.	12,440,000	Oct. 14, '99.	1½	Q	72½	72½	72½	72½	..	100
13⅛ January 2.	12¾ January 4.	12¾	13	..	American Linseed Co.	16,750,000	..	..	..	13¼	13½	12⅝	13	..	907
56⅝ January 2.	54½ January 5.	54½	54⅞	— ⅛	American Linseed Co. pf.	16,750,000	Dec. 15, '99.	1¾	Q	55½	56⅝	54½	54⅝	..	3,101
7⅞ January 2.	7⅞ January 5.	7⅞	8	— ⅛	American Malting Co.	14,500,000	..	..	..	7⅞	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	31½	450
31½ January 2.	29½ January 6.	29	30½	+ 2	American Malting Co. pf.	14,400,000	Oct. 16, '99.	1¾	Q	31	31½	29½	29½	85	950
37⅝ January 5.	35½ January 2.	36½	37	+ ⅛	American Smelting & Refining Co.	27,000,000	..	..	..	36½	37⅜	36½	36½	..	5,150
89 January 3.	86 January 2.	88	89	+ 1½	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	27,000,000	Oct. 10, '99.	1¾	Q	86	89	86	88	..	3,063
45 January 3.	43 January 2.	42⅝	43½	+ 1	American Steel Hoop Co.	10,190,800	..	..	..	43½	45	43	43½	..	4,250
83 January 2.	82 January 5.	81½	82½	+ 1	American Steel Hoop Co. pf.	14,000,000	Oct. 10, '99.	1¾	Q	82½	83	82	82	..	1,170
50⅜ January 2.	46¾ January 5.	46⅝	47	— 1½	American Steel & Wire Co.	30,000,000	..	..	..	49	50¾	46¾	47	43¾	78,395
92¾ January 2.	90 January 2.	90	92	+ 1½	American Steel & Wire Co. pf.	40,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	90	92½	90	90¼	111	5,690
137½ January 4.	127½ January 2.	130⅝	130½	+ 2½	American Sugar Refining Co.	36,968,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	3	Q	128¾	137½	127½	130⅝	127	398,730
*115 January 4.	*115 January 4.	115	117	..	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	36,968,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	115	115	115	115	112¾	20
*98 January 6.	*98 January 3.	91	97	..	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	14,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1½	Q	96	96	93	96	100	208
34½ January 3.	29 January 2.	31½	32	+ 3⅝	American Tin Plate	28,000,000	..	..	..	29	34½	29	31⅞	..	10,565
83 January 2.	83 January 2.	80½	83	+ 3	American Tin Plate pf.	18,000,000	Oct. 30, '99.	1¾	Q	83	83	83	83	..	325
107¾ January 3.	98¼ January 2.	102⅝	102⅞	+ 3⅞	American Tobacco	54,500,000	Nov. 1, '99.	1½	Q	99¾	107¾	98½	102⅞	149⅝	151,578
41⅜ January 3.	38½ January 6.	39	39¾	— ½	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	30,000,000	Nov. 1, '99.	12	SA	39½	41⅜	38½	39	..	10,080
41 January 3.	41 January 3.	41	45	..	Ann Arbor pf.	4,000,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	100
20⅝ January 2.	19¼ January 4.	19¼	19⅝	— ⅞	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	102,000,000	..	..	..	20⅝	20⅝	19¼	19¼	19⅝	14,110
63½ January 2.	60¼ January 6.	60¾	60¾	— 1¼	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	114,129,500	July 20, '99.	1½	SA	62½	63½	60¾	60¾	53⅝	103,935
59½ January 4.	56 January 4.	56⅝	57	— ⅞	Baltimore & Ohio	42,500,000	..	..	..	57⅞	59½	56	56⅞	54½	32,310
77⅞ January 2.	73¾ January 4.	74	74½	— 1⅝	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	39,227,000	..	..	..	76½	77⅞	73⅝	74¼	77	42,201
74½ January 5.	68½ January 2.	73	72¼	— ¼	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	43,000,000	..	..	..	71¼	74½	68½	72	85¾	208,449
148¾ January 5.	140 January 2.	147	149	+ 7⅜	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	3	SA	140¾	148¾	140	148	143	2,700
14 January 2.	13½ January 3.	11½	14	+ 1½	Brunswick Dock & City Improvement	5,000,000	..	..	..	14	14	13¾	13¾	14⅞	430
50¾ January 5.	48½ January 2.	49	50	+ 1	Canada Southern	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '99.	1	SA	48½	50¾	48½	49½	54	3,155
93 January 2.	90¾ January 4.	91	91¾	— 1¼	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Oct. 2, '99.	2	SA	93	96	90¾	90¾	85¾	1,250
31½ January 2.	29½ January 6.	29½	30¾	— ½	Chesapeake & Ohio	20,458,400	Oct. 25, '99.	1	..	31¼	31½	29½	30⅜	23	59,425
124¾ January 5.	121¾ January 6.	121¾	121⅞	— 2	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	36,210,800	Dec. 15, '99.	1½	Q	122¾	124¾	121¾	121⅞	136	67,300
38 January 2.	37½ January 2.	37½	38	— ⅛	Chicago Consolidated Traction	11,000,000	..	..	..	37½	38	37½	37½	..	410

Range for Year 1899. Highest.	Range for Year 1899. Lowest.	Closing Jan. 6. Bid.	Closing Jan. 6. Ask'd	Net Chge Past Week.	STOCKS.	Amount Cap'l Stock Out- standing.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period	Sales Sealed Jan. 6. First.	Sales Sealed Jan. 6. High.	Sales Sealed Jan. 6. Low.	Sales Sealed Jan. 6. Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Jan. 6, 1900.
91 January 6.	91 January 6.	90	92	+ 1	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,187,900	Jan. 2, 1900.	2	SA	91	92	90	91	...	100
124 January 6.	124 January 5.	120	125	+ 4	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	5,881,700	Jan. 2, 1900.	1½	Q	124	124	124	124	113	100
13⅝ January 5.	12⅝ January 4.	12½	13	— ⅜	Chicago Great Western	21,254,800				12½	13⅜	12¾	13½	15¾	11,388
75⅞ January 2.	74 January 3.	73⅞	74		Chicago Great Western pf. A	21,171,800	July 21, '99.	2	SA	75	75¾	74	74½	82	700
85⅝ January 2.	84 January 3.	84	85	— 2½	Chicago Great Western pf. B	7,499,100				85	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	550
95⅛ January 2.	95 January 3.	94	96¾	+ ⅝	Chicago Great Western Gen.	16,776,300	July 15, '99.	2	SA	96	97¾	95¾	96¾	89½	1,000
97⅜ January 3.	95⅝ January 3.	95	15	— ⅜	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,230,000				15	15½	15¼	15¼	7⅞	4,800
17½ January 3.	15⅝ January 6.	15	15½	— ⅜	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf.	5,085,000	March 20, '99.	1		16	17½	15¼	15¼	7⅞	4,800
48 January 5.	46 January 3.	47	50	— ½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	47,351,800	Oct. 31, '99.	2½	SA	48¼	48	48	48	31	600
117¾ January 2.	117¼ January 4.	117¾	117¾	+ ⅛	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	36,305,400	Oct. 31, '99.	3½	SA	126	126¾	127¾	127¾	121½	19,672
173¾ January 2.	172¾ January 4.	172	173	+ ½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	39,114,200	Jan. 5, 1900.	2	SA	172¾	173½	172¾	173¾	144¾	290
164½ January 3.	161 January 2.	164	166	+ 3½	Chicago & Northwestern	32,396,600	Jan. 5, 1900.	3	SA	161	164½	161	164	141¾	2,610
186⅝ January 6.	168 January 4.	..	..		Chicago & Northwestern pf.	17,000,000	Jan. 5, 1900.	1¾	Q	168	168½	168	168	...	965
106⅝ January 6.	105¾ January 6.	106	106¾	— ⅜	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	50,000,000	Nov. 1, '99.	1½	Q	107	108¾	105½	106¾	114¼	23,569
126⅜ January 4.	122 January 4.	123	123	+ ½	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha	21,402,200	Feb. 26, '99.	3½	A	120	120	120	120	92¾	100
120 January 4.	120 January 4.	120	120		Chicago Terminal Transfer	13,000,000				..	..	..	..	..	..
11 January 2.	10¾ January 3.	10	11	+ ⅛	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	17,000,000				11	11	10¾	11	7⅞	200
38 January 2.	38 January 2.	34	37¾	+ 3⅛	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	25,000,000				38	38	38	38	37	100
65 January 5.	63¾ January 3.	63¾	64	+ 2⅛	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	28,000,000	Aug. '98.	1½		64¼	65	64¼	64	42¾	44,257
65 January 5.	61⅝ January 3.	64	110	+ 6½	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	10,000,000	Oct. 20, '99.	1½	Q	106¼	106½	106¼	106¼	95	1,485
109¼ January 5.	109¾ January 3.	109¾	110	+ 5½	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf.	4,000,000	Oct., '96.	1½		48	49	46	46	25¾	300
49 January 6.	46 January 3.	46	47	— 1¼	Colorado Fuel & Iron	15,000,000				44¾	46½	42¼	42¾	36	11,205
46½ January 2.	42½ January 4.	42¾	43	— 1¼	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	2,000,000	Feb. 20, '97.	4		130	130	128	128	109	290
129 January 2.	126 January 3.	..	..		Colorado Midland	3,420,200				..	..	..	..	..	..
9⅝ January 2.	9 January 4.	9	9⅝	+ ⅛	Colorado Midland pf.	4,254,800				9½	9⅝	9	9⅝	6⅝	1,242
23¼ January 3.	21 January 3.	23¼	22	+ ⅛	Colorado Southern	30,385,600				22	23¼	21	22	21½	1,700
6 January 5.	5¾ January 2.	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	8,500,000				5½	6	5¼	5¾	5⅜	2,840
41⅝ January 2.	40 January 4.	40	41½	+ ⅞	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	8,500,000				41	41¾	40	41	26¾	2,850
15⅝ January 2.	14¼ January 6.	14¼	15	— 1⅛	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	4,730,000				15½	15⅝	14½	14½	23⅝	500
17¾ January 2.	17 January 2.	15	16		Consolidated Gas	69,978,000	Dec. 28, '98.	1	Q	17½	17⅝	17	17	9	200
199 January 3.	191 January 2.	192⅝	194	+ 2⅝	Continental Tobacco Co.	48,585,700				194½	199	191	194	193⅝	8,600
33 January 2.	32 January 6.	33	33½	+ 1⅛	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	49,245,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	32½	33	32⅜	32¾	...	85,645
89½ January 2.	85¾ January 2.	86	86	+ 1	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.					85¼	86½	85⅞	86	...	7,126
119 January 2.	114 January 6.	114¾	114¾	— 4	**Delaware & Hudson**	35,000,000	Dec. 15, '99.	1½	Q	116¼	119	114	114¾	119	1,550
179⅝ January 2.	176¼ January 6.	177¼	178	— 1½	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	30,250,000	Oct. 2, '99.	1½	Q	178	179¾	176½	178½	157	5,196
18½ January 3.	18 January 4.	17½	18	— ⅛	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000				..	18½	18	18	19	910
71⅝ January 3.	67 January 6.	67	68½	— ¼	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	23,650,000	July 17, '99.	2	SA	71	71⅝	68¾	68¾	70¼	2,490
15⅞ January 3.	14½ January 3.	14½	15⅝		Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,223,100				15	15½	15	15	20¾	300
6 January 6.	5⅝ January 5.	5¾	6	+ ⅜	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000				..	..	..	..	5⅜	300
14¾ January 3.	14 January 5.	13½	14	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	10,000,000				5⅞	6	5¾	6	3⅝	300
										14¾	14¾	14	14	...	600
11½ January 3.	11½ January 3.	11	11½	+ ⅜	**Erie**	112,232,700				..	..	..	..	..	..
33⅜ January 3.	32½ January 4.	32	32½	+ ⅜	Erie 1st pf.	42,944,000				11½	11⅝	11½	11½	14½	100
107⅝ January 6.	103 January 3.	106	107	+ 5⅞	Erie Tel. & Tel.	5,000,000	Nov. 15, '99.	1½	Q	32½	33⅜	32⅜	33⅜	37½	1,910
40¾ January 5.	40¼ January 5.	40	41	+ ⅞	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	Oct. 19, '99.	2		107	107⅞	107	107⅝	..	4,280
*38 January 5.	*38 January 5.	35	99	..	Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	1,234,000	Oct. 16, '99.	2½	SA	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	38	200
										58	68	68	68	70	12
55¼ January 2.	51½ January 4.	52	52¾	— 1¼	**Federal Steel**	46,484,300	†July 20, '99.	1¼	..	54½	55½	54¼	52¼	53¾	63,230
76 January 2.	73¾ January 6.	73	73	— ⅞	Federal Steel pf.	53,261,000	Sept. 1, '99.	1½	Q	75	76	73	73⅞	83¾	10,632
124¼ January 4.	122 January 6.	121½	124	— 1⅝	**General Electric Co.**	15,276,900	Oct. 14, '99.	1½	Q	122½	124¼	122	122	99¾	2,700
52⅝ January 2.	47 January 2.	50½	51	+ 5⅞	Glucose Sugar Refining Co.	24,027,300	Dec. 1, '99.	1½	Q	52½	47	50¾	70	70	10,155
98 January 2.	98 January 2.	95	100	+ 3	Glucose Sugar Refining Co. pf.	12,619,300	Dec. 1, '99.	1½	Q	98	98	98	98	109	200
174½ January 3.	171 January 3.	170	171	— 2	Great Northern pf.	69,499,700	Nov. 1, '99.	1½	Q	173¼	174½	171	171	144	2,796
115 January 5.	113 January 3.	114	116	+ 2½	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	3,829,100	Oct. 14, '99.	2	Q	113	113	113	115	97¾	500
34¼ January 2.	32½ January 5.	32	34	— 1⅞	Hocking Valley	9,150,700				34	34¼	32½	32½	...	683
62¼ January 2.	59¾ January 6.	60	61	— 1¼	Hocking Valley pf.	11,453,700				62¼	62¼	59¾	59¾	...	3,677
113 January 2.	111¾ January 6.	111¾	112	— ⅝	**Illinois Central**	60,000,000	Sept. 1, '99.	2½	SA	113	113	111¾	111¾	114¾	1,500
25½ January 3.	23¾ January 2.	24	24	+ ⅝	International Paper Co.	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	Q	23¾	25½	23¾	23⅞	63¼	6,805
68⅞ January 2.	67¼ January 6.	67	67½	— ⅛	International Paper Co. pf.	22,539,700	Oct. 2, '99.	1½	Q	68	68¾	67¼	67½	91¾	2,025
12⅝ January 4.	12¼ January 4.	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛	Iowa Central	8,488,800				..	12⅝	12	12¼	11¼	600
50½ January 2.	50 January 2.	50	51	+ ½	Iowa Central pf.	5,671,600	Sept. 1, '99.	1½	SA	50½	50½	50	50½	45¼	710
11 January 3.	10 January 2.	10	11½	+ ⅝	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000				10	11	10	11	...	300
9 January 3.	8 January 5.	..	..	— ⅛	Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf	23,000,000				8½	9	8	8	17⅜	1,600
8¾ January 5.	8 January 5.	..	..	..	Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf tr. r.					8	8¾	8	8¾	...	400
30 January 2.	30 January 2.	33	34		Knickerbocker Ice Co. (Chicago)	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900.	1	Q	30	30	30	30	36⅝	100
80 January 5.	78⅝ January 5.	79¾	80¾	— 1¼	**Lacledе Gas**	7,500,000	Sept. 15, '99.	1½	SA	80	80	78¾	79¾	52¾	700
100 January 4.	98½ January 6.	97	99	— 1½	Lacledе Gas pf.	2,500,000	Dec. 15, '99.	2½	SA	100	100	98½	98½	98	200
27 January 2.	26 January 4.	23½	25	+ 1⅝	Lake Erie & Western	11,540,000				24	27	25	25¾	19¾	6,000
87 January 2.	84 January 2.	84	87	+ 1½	Lake Erie & Western pf.	11,840,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1½		84½	87	84	86¾	73¾	1,910
*200 January 6.	200 January 3.	200	210	..	Lake Shore	40,488,500	July 28, '99.	3½	SA	197	200	197	200	200	100
*197 January 6.	*197 January 4.	48	50	— 2½	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	..	47½	47½	47½	47½	57⅜	510
47½ January 4.	47½ January 4.	78½	78¾	— 1⅞	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Aug. 20, '99.	2	SA	80¾	82¼	78¾	78¾	64¾	52,324
82⅛ January 2.	78¼ January 4.	..	..		**Manhattan Consolidated**										
99 January 3.	94⅝ January 6.	95¼	95¾	— 1½	Metropolitan Street Railway	48,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	1	Q	97¼	99	94¾	95	101¾	46,405
180 January 3.	174¼ January 2.	175¼	175½	— ½	Mexican Central	40,000,000	Oct. 16, '99.	1½	Q	177	180	174¼	175½	190¾	19,803
12⅜ January 2.	11¼ January 3.	11½	11½	+ ¼	Mexican National certificates	36,000,000				12¾	12¾	11¾	11¾	6	3,850
4¼ January 3.	3¾ January 4.	3¾	4	+ ¼	Minneapolis & St. Louis	33,350,000				4½	4¾	3¾	3¾	1	2,352
60⅜ January 2.	59 January 5.	59	59¾	— 1	Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf.	6,000,000				60¼	60⅝	59	59	36	900
*91½ January 3.	*91½ January 3.	89½	91	..	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie	4,000,000	July 15, '99.	2½	SA	91½	91½	91½	91½	74	30
17⅛ January 3.	14 January 2.	14	16	..	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	14,000,000				15	17½	15	15¾	..	740
10 January 5.	15 January 5.	9⅝	10	— ½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	52,450,000				10	10	10	10	14¼	100
34¼ January 2.	32 January 3.	32¼	32½	— ⅝	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	13,000,000				33¾	34¼	32	32¼	39¾	6,000
43 January 2.	39¾ January 6.	40⅝	40½	— ⅝	Missouri Pacific	47,507,100	July 1, '93.	1	..	41¼	43	39¾	40½	45½	40,525
40¼ January 3.	39½ January 2.	40	40½	+ ½	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,000	Feb. 28, '98.	1	..	40	40¼	40	40	37½	850
38 January 2.	36 January 6.	36	38	— ½	**National Biscuit Co.**	23,000,000	Oct. 16, '99.	1	..	37⅜	38	36	36	50	1,120
90½ January 2.	86 January 2.	86	92¼	— ¾	National Biscuit Co. pf.	23,000,000	Nov. 30, '99.	1¾	Q	90½	90½	90½	90½	105¾	335
26⅞ January 3.	25⅝ January 6.	28	28½	+ 1¼	National Lead Co.	14,905,400	March 1, '99.	1	A	25½	26⅞	25⅝	26⅛	38	2,295
105½ January 4.	105 January 2.	105	106	+ 1½	National Lead Co. pf.	14,904,000	Dec. 15, '99.	1¾	Q	105	105½	105	105½	114¾	338
46⅞ January 3.	42½ January 6.	42½	43	— 1⅜	National Steel Co.	32,600,000				44	46½	41¾	41⅞	...	8,395
93 January 2.	82¾ January 5.	92	92¾	— ⅝	National Steel Co. pf.	26,000,000	Dec. 30, '99.	1¾	Q	93	93	92¼	92¼	...	1,124
119¾ January 2.	82¾ January 6.	115	116	— 3⅝	New Jersey Central	27,055,800	Nov. 1, '99.	1	Q	118⅞	119¾	115	115	97	1,800
138 January 2.	115 January 6.	122	123	— 2	New York Air Brake	5,000,000	Oct. 2, '99.	2	Q	136	138	125	125	118	535
138 January 5.	123 January 2.	136	136½	+ 5	New York Central	100,000,000	Oct. 16, '99.	1	Q	131½	138	131¼	136	122¾	82,526
4¾ January 2.	4¼ January 2.	..	..	— ⅛	New York Central, rights					4¼	4¾	4¼	4¾	...	3,215
213 January 2.	213 January 2.	215	217	+ 2	New York, New Haven & Hartford	52,308,600	Dec. 30, '99.	2	Q	213	213	213	213	190½	129
13½ January 4.	13 January 3.	13	13¼	+ 1	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000				12½	13½	13½	13½	14	1,050
81 January 3.	81 January 3.	80	86	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf.	5,000,000	March, '96.	2		81	81	81	81	71½	100
35¾ January 5.	32 January 2.	33½	34½	+ 2	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf.	11,000,000				32	35¾	32	34	34	2,125
23¼ January 2.	21¾ January 3.	21¾	21⅞	— ⅜	New York, Ontario & Western	58,118,900				22½	23½	21¾	21⅞	20⅜	15,974
26 January 2.	23¾ January 4.	23⅝	23⅞	— 1¼	Norfolk & Western	36,000,000				25½	26	23¼	24	18	28,405
70⅜ January 2.	67¾ January 6.	68	68¾	— 1	Norfolk & Western pf.	23,000,000	Aug. 24, '99.	2	SA	69¾	70⅜	67¾	68	62½	6,682
15½ January 4.	14¼ January 6.	14¾	15	+ ⅜	North American	39,776,300				14⅜	15½	14¼	14¾	6⅝	9,870
54½ January 2.	52 January 4.	52⅜	52⅝	— 1½	Northern Pacific	80,000,000	Aug. 3, '99.	1	SA	54	54½	52	52¼	43⅞	34,480
74⅞ January 2.	73 January 4.	73½	73½	— 1½	Northern Pacific pf.	75,000,000	Dec. 5, '99.	1	Q	74	74⅜	73	73	76⅜	10,504
7⅝ January 4.	7⅜ January 4.	7½	8½	— ⅛	**Ontario Mining**	15,000,000	Dec. 20, '99.	10c	..	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	...	100
53 January 2.	52 January 2.	51½	53½	..	**Pacific Coast**	6,809,800	Nov. 1, '99.	1		52	53	52	52	45	1,440
87½ January 4.	87½ January 4.	84	90	..	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	1,515,500	Nov. 1, '99.	**1	Q	87½	87½	87½	87½	85	150
66¾ January 2.	65 January 3.	64½	66	— ½	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	3,914,400	Nov. 1, '99.	**1	Q	66	66¾	65	65	64	1,620
47¾ January 2.	44½ January 6.	44¾	45	— 1¾	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1½	SA	47	47¼	44½	44¾	45¼	21,494
133⅜ January 5.	131 January 4.	131½	132	+ 1	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,303,250	Nov. 29, '99.	2½	SA	131¼	133⅜	131	131½	122⅝	42,280
3 January 4.	2⅞ January 3.	2⅞	3	+ ⅛	Pennsylvania Railroad, rights					2¾	3	2⅞	3	...	39,563
106⅜ January 2.	103½ January 4.	103⅞	104¼	— ⅞	People's Gas, Chicago	28,688,800	Nov. 25, '99.	1½	Q	105	106⅜	103½	103⅞	112½	35,900
3¼ January 2.	2½ January 4.	2¼	2½	— ⅛	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000				3½	3½	2¾	2¾	2	6,215
5⅜ January 5.	5⅜ January 5.	5	7	+ ¾	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000				5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	3	300
80½ January 3.	79½ January 3.	79¼	80	+ ⅛	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,347,100				80¼	80¾	79¼	79½	74	4,560
92⅜ January 3.	90½ January 2.	92	98	+ 1½	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	24,387,100	Oct. 10, '99.	1½		90½	92⅝	90½	92¼	85	2,131
15 January 2.	14½ January 3.	14½	16	..	Pittsburg & Western pf. & trust receipts					15	15	14½	14½	10	784
58 January 2.	56⅞ January 2.	55½	57½	+ 2½	Pressed Steel Car Co.	12,500,000				56¼	58	56½	58	...	2,800
86½ January 4.	86 January 3.	83	86	..	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	12,500,000	Oct. 16, '99.	1¾	Q	86½	86½	86	86	...	2,681
189 January 4.	187½ January 2.	187	189	— 1⅝	Pullman Palace Car Co.	54,000,000	Nov. 15, '99.	2	Q	188	189	187½	188	162¾	770
*10 January 4.	*10 January 4.	9	10⅞	..	**Quicksilver pf.**	4,291,300	May 15, '99.	½	..	10	10	10	10	...	100
.19 January 2.	18¼ January 5.	17⅞	18⅜	— ⅝	**Reading**	69,900,000				19	19	18¼	18½	22	2,150
54¼ January 2.	51⅝ January 6.	51½	52	— ¾	Reading 1st pf.	28,000,000				53	54¼	51⅝	52	52⅞	24,995
29¼ January 2.	27⅜ January 4.	27½	27¾	— 1	Reading 2d pf.	42,000,000				29¼	29¼	27⅝	27½	28¼	3,020
23¾ January 3.	21 January 2.	21¾	22¼	+ 1¾	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	27,352,000				21	23¾	21	22¼	...	18,595
68½ January 5.	63½ January 2.	66	67	+ 2	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	20,852,000	Jan. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	66	68½	65½	67	...	3,415
6½ January 4.	6½ January 4.	6	6½	+ ½	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	4,000,000				6½	6½	6¼	6½	5	200
49⅞ January 2.	49⅞ January 2.	48½	50	+ 1⅜	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	5,401,000	Aug. 1, '99.	1	SA	49⅞	49⅞	49⅜	49⅞	55	100
10 January 3.	9½ January 2.	9½	9¾	— ¼	St. Louis & San Francisco	26,443,880				9½	10	9½	9¾	5⅝	480
70 January 3.	70 January 3.	68	70	..	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	5,000,000	Jan. 6, 1900.	2	SA	70	70	70	70	67	100
33 January 2.	32½ January 5.	33	33	— ⅛	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	14,335,700	Sept. 1, '99.	1	SA	32¾	33	32½	32¾	33½	1,340
10⅝ January 2.	10¼ January 4.	10¼	10½	+ ¼	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000				10½	10⅝	10¼	10½	7⅜	1,450
26⅞ January 3.	25 January 3.	24½	25	..	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	20,000,000				25½	26⅛	25	25	19¾	3,830
56 January 3.	56 January 3.	50	56	..	St. Paul & Duluth	4,660,200	July 5, '87.	3		56	56	56	56	43¾	200
39 January 2.	36½ January 4.	36¾	36⅞	— 1⅜	Southern Pacific	193,902,100				38¼	39	36½	36⅞	34⅝	146,875
12¼ January 2.	11⅜ January 5.	11⅜	11½	— ½	Southern Railway	119,900,000				12¼	12¼	11⅝	11½	10⅝	6,785
55½ January 2.	53⅜ January 6.	53¼	53⅝	— 1½	Southern Railway pf.	60,000,000	Oct. 4, '99.	1		54⅜	55½	53¼	53¼	42¾	14,719
10¾ January 4.	9¾ January 3.	9	10	+ ⅛	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000				9⅞	10¾	9¾	9¾	9⅜	2,150
87⅝ January 3.	83¼ January 2.	84¼	84½	+ ⅝	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1		83¼	87¾	83¾	84¼	36¾	16,863
*157 January 6.	*155 January 5.	..	..	..	Tennessee Coal & Iron pf.	1,000,000	July 15, '93.	1		155	157	155	157	111	20
16¼ January 2.	15 January 6.	15	15¼	— ¾	Texas Pacific	38,706,700				15½	16¼	15	15	18¾	5,420
135½ January 3.	132½ January 2.	133	135	+ 2	Third Avenue	16,000,000	Nov. 29, '99.	1¼	Q	132½	135⅞	132½	134	168¾	2,800
67 January 4.	66 January 3.	66	67	+ 2	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	Aug. 15, '99.	1		66	67	66	66¾	40	800
137 January 2.	136 January 2.	136	137½	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf.	2,682,200	Jan. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	136	137	136	137	117½	340
24⅞ January 3.	21¾ January 2.	22	24½	+ 2½	**Union Bag & Paper Co.**	16,000,000				21¾	24⅞	21¾	24¼	...	1,565
75 January 2.	75 January 2.	73½	74⅞	+ 2½	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	11,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	75	75	75	75	...	397
48⅝ January 2.	45⅞ January 4.	46¾	46½	— 1¾	Union Pacific	38,938,200				48¼	48⅝	45⅞	46⅝	42⅞	137,225
76 January 2.	74½ January 6.	74½	74⅝	— ⅞	Union Pacific pf.	37,687,600	Oct. 2, '99.	2	SA	75	76	74¼	74½	73⅜	25,098
47⅜ January 3.	47½ January 3.	45	48	..	United States Express Co.	10,000,000				47¼	47⅜	47¼	47⅜	56	310
19 January 3.	15⅞ January 3.	16¼	16⅝	+ ¼	United States Leather Co.	61,500,900				16½	19	15⅞	16¼	7	162,465
77 January 3.	75 January 2.	74¾	75	+ 1⅛	United States Leather Co. pf.	90,909,900	Jan. 2, 1900.	1½	Q	75	77	75	75	72¼	7,570
44 January 2.	41¼ January 3.	42	42¾	+ 1	United States Rubber Co.	23,666,000	Oct. 31, '99.	1	Q	43¾	44	41¼	43¼	46⅜	5,365
104¾ January 3.	103¾ January 2.	104	105	+ 2¾	United States Rubber Co. pf.	23,525,500	Oct. 31, '99.	2	Q	103½	104¾	103¾	104¼	116½	1,113
7⅜ January 2.	7¼ January 3.	7⅞	8	— ⅛	**Wabash**	28,000,000				7¼	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	8¼	1,825
21¾ January 2.	20⅝ January 3.	21	21½	..	Wabash pf.	24,000,000				21⅝	21¾	20⅝	20⅝	23⅜	6,910
135 January 2.	135 January 2.	186½	195	..	Wagner Palace Car Co.	19,730,500	Ja. 4, 1900, 06	2-3c	M	135	135	135	135	...	150
88½ January 5.	85 January 2.	87	87½	..	Western Union Telegraph	97,370,000	Oct. 16, '99.	1¼		85¼	88½	85	87	95¼	8,051
10⅜ January 2.	9⅝ January 4.	9⅝	9¾	..	Wheeling & Lake Erie	15,000,000				10	10⅜	9⅝	10	...	14,695
54½ January 3.	52 January 2.	52	53	..	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	2,500,000				52	54½	52	52⅝	...	1,000
29½ January 3.	27 January 3.	27¼	28	..	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	7,000,000				27½	29¼	27	29¼	...	5,444
20⅝ January 3.	19 January 2.	19½	19¾	..	Wisconsin Central	13,024,900				19	20⅞	19	19¼	...	9,329
51½ January 3.	49¾ January 6.	49½	50	..	Wisconsin Central pf.	3,032,100				50	51½	49¾	50	...	2,555

Note.—The highest and lowest prices, unless otherwise designated, are based on sales of 100-share lots. *Sales of less than 100 shares. †Including extra dividend of ¾. ‡Including extra dividend of ½. **Dividend period changed from semi-annual to quarterly and ext

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 6, 1900.

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Jan. 6...$7,808,100

	Week Ending Jan. 6.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	102⅜	103⅜	102⅝	103	23
American Spirits Mfg. 6s	85	86	85	86	2
American Tobacco scrip	100	100	100	100	102
Ann Arbor 4s	90	90½	90	90	16
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	99	99½	98½	99⅜	260½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	79	80¼	78¾	79½	346½
Austin & Northwest 5s	95	95⅝	93	95⅝	16
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	94	94	93½	93⅝	215½
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	99	99	97½	98¼	225
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	89	89	87⅝	88	129
Beech Creek 1st 4s	108	108	108	108	6
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st con. 5s	119½	119½	119½	119½	4
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	105¼	106	105	105	20
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	94½	94½	92½	94	22
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	114	114	114	114	1
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	½
Canada Southern 1st 5s	105½	106	105½	106	19
Canada Southern 2d 5s	108	108	108	108	15
Central of Georgia consol 5s	90¾	91	80½	89⅝	52
Central of Georgia 1st pref. inc.	35	35	35	35	8
Central of Georgia 2d pref. inc. 5s	9¼	9½	9¼	9¼	4
Central of Georgia 3d pref. inc. 5s	4½	4½	4½	4½	3
Central Branch, Union Pacific, 4s	87½	87½	87½	87½	3
Central of New Jersey general 5s	117½	118¼	117½	118¼	15
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s, registered	117½	117½	117½	117½	1
Central Pacific 3½s	82	83	82	82	138½
Central Pacific 1st 4s	99¼	99¼	98	98¼	127½
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	95½	96½	95½	96½	94
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s	115½	115½	115	115	8
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy consol. 7s	110½	110½	110½	110½	4
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen. 5s	112	112	112	112	15
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver Div. 4s	102	102	102	102	8
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	108¾	109½	108¾	109½	20
Chi., Bur. & Quincy debenture 5s	109	109½	109	109	13
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Iowa Div. 4s	103	103	103	103	4
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 5s	108	108	108	108	1
Chi., M. & St. P., Wis. & Minn. Div. 5s	117	117	117	117	1
Chi., M. & St. P., Chi. & Mil. 7s	167	167	167	167	1
Chi., M. & St. P., Chi. & Pac. West. Div. 5s	118	118	118	118	1
Chi., M. & St. Paul, So. Minn. Div. 6s	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	7
Chi., M. & St. P., Chicago & Pacific 6s	118⅛	118⅛	118½	118½	3
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul consol. 7s	167	167	167	167	3
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul Terminal 5s	113	113	113	113	1
Chi., M. & St. P., Dakota & Gt. So. 5s	110½	110½	110¼	110¼	20
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1909	107	107	107	107	13
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s, reg.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108⅝	10
Chicago & Northwestern sinking fund 5s	109	109	109	109	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific general 4s	104	104½	104	104	58
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	93⅞	94	93⅞	94	14
Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis 1st 6s	132	132	132	132	1
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha consol. 6s	131¼	131¼	131¼	131¼	5
Cin., Dayton & Ironton 5s	113½	113½	112½	113½	10
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. 4s	94	94⅝	94	94⅝	15
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. 6s	128½	128½	128½	128½	9
Cleveland & Mahoning Valley 5s	128	128	128	128	4
Cleveland & Pittsburg sinking fund 7s	103	103	103	103	13
Colorado Fuel & Iron 5s	94	94	94	94	8
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	71½	72	71½	72	14
Colorado Midland 2-4s	63½	64⅞	63	64	136
Colorado & Southern 4s	83	83	82	83	114
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	96½	97½	96½	97½	6
Detroit City Gas 5s	96½	97	96½	96½	30
Denver & Rio Grande 1st 7s	102½	102½	102½	102½	5
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette 1. g. 3½s	21	21	21	21	19
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	114	114½	114	114½	7
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. 1st conv. 5s	106½	109½	106½	106½	2
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	101	102	101	102	5
Erie 2d extended 5s	119¾	119¾	119½	119½	5
Erie 3d extended 4½s	113⅞	113⅞	113⅝	113⅝	1
Erie prior lien 4s	89	89	88½	88⅞	33
Erie general lien 4s	67	68½	67	68¼	31
Evansville & Terre Haute gen. 6s	103	107	103	107	19
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	73½	73½	73½	73½	2
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	55	55	55	55	5
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	101	101	101	101	19
Georgia Pacific 1st 6s	121	121	120	120	3
Green Bay & Western debenture, B	6½	7¼	6½	7¼	60
Hocking Valley 4½s	99	100	99	99¾	133
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	84	85	84	84½	36
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	101	101½	101	101	101½
Illinois Central, Louisville Div. 3½s	100	100	100	100	5
Illinois Central, St. Louis Div. 3½s	99½	99⅝	98½	99⅝	4
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	62	62	60	60	22
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	84½	85	84½	85	20
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	77	77	77	77	5
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf 1st 5s	68½	68½	68	68	17
Kansas City, Pitts. & Gulf 1st 5s, tr. rects.	68	68	68	68	8
Kentucky Central 4s	96	96	95¾	95¾	2
Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago, 1st 5s	95	95	95	95	5
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	108½	109	108½	109	22
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	118	118	118	118	1
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	103½	108⅝	103½	103½	6
Lake Shore 3½s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	30
Lake Shore 1st 7s, coupon	100⅞	101	100⅞	101	4
Lake Shore 1st 7s, registered	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	2
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½	2
Little Rock & Memphis 1st, tr. rects	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	5
Long Dock 6s	139	139	139	139	1
Louis., Evans. & St. Louis 1st 6s, tr. r	63	63	62	62	3
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	97¼	98	96¾	96¾	69
Louis. & Nash. collateral trust 4s	96¾	96½	96¼	96½	59
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	103	103	103	103	2
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	112	113½	112	113	12
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	118¼	120	115¾	119½	32
Metropolitan West Side El., Chicago, 4s	95⅝	96¾	95⅝	95⅝	35
Mexican Central 1st income	22½	22½	21	21	23
Mexican Central 2d income	10	10¼	10	10¼	33
Mexican International consol. 4s	87½	87½	87	87½	52
Mexican National 1st 6s	100½	100½	100½	100½	5
Michigan Central 4s	105	105	105	105	1
Michigan Central cons. 7s	108¼	108¼	103¾	103¾	4
Midland of New Jersey 1st 6s	116⅞	116⅞	116⅝	116⅝	5
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	113	112	112	112	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	90	90½	89½	89⅝	84½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	68¼	69	67½	67⅝	94
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	102½	102½	102¼	102¼	2
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	97½	97½	93½	95⅞	63
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	94	96½	94	96½	52
Missouri Pacific coll. gold 5s	92½	94	92	94	31
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	115	115	115	115	34
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	124	124	124	124	2
Morris & Essex guaranteed 7s	139	139	139	139	20
Morris & Essex 1st 7s	136	136	136	136	1
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	127¼	127¾	127	127	3
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	105	105	104⅝	104⅞	10
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	97½	97⅝	97	97½	14
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore coll. tr. 3½s, reg.	96½	96½	96	96	1
New York Central, Michigan Central 3½s	93	93	93	93	1
New York Central 1st 7s	109	109	109	109	58
New York Central general 3½s	100	100	100	100	14
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	1
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s, reg.	103½	103½	103½	103½	5
N. Y. G., Elec. L., H. & P., pur. money 4s	91	93	91	93	44
N. Y. Gas, Elec. Light, Heat & Power 5s	104½	104	104	104	87
New York & Harlem 1st 7s, reg.	101½	101½	101½	101½	5
New York & New England 1st 7s	114	114	114	114	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. 4s, deb. certfs.	185⅝	185⅝	185⅝	185⅝	1
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	103	103½	103	103¾	38
New York, Sus. & Western terminal 5s	108¾	108¾	108½	108½	1
New York, Sus. & Western general 5s	92½	92½	92	92	2
New York, Sus. & Western 1st ref. 5s	109	109	109	109	1
Norfolk & Western general 6s	129	129	129	129	8
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	91	92½	90	90⅝	79
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	65½	65	63	63¾	143⅝
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	106½	106¾	102½	103⅝	300
Northern Pacific terminal 6s	118	118	118	118	2
Omaha & St. Louis 1st 4s	90	90	90	90	1
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	101½	101⅝	101	101½	68
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	111	113	111	112¼	20½
Oregon Short Line 6s	126⅝	130	126⅝	130	15
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	104½	105	104½	104½	18
Pacific of Missouri 1st 4s	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	4
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	84½	86¼	84½	86¼	36
Reading general 4s	85	85	85¼	84	114
Rio Grande Western 4s	93	95	94½	95	40
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consol. 5s	123½	123½	123½	123½	7
Richmond & Danville consol. 6s	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	2
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 3-4-5s	84	84	82	85¼	28
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	109½	110¾	109¼	110	71
St. Louis, Sou. Memphis & Southern 4s	73	73¾	73	73¾	214
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s	81	81	79¾	80¾	4
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	106¾	107½	106	107	38

BONDS.

	Week Ending Jan. 6.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	87¾	87¾	87	87½	41
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income	53⅝	55¾	54	54	66
Savannah, Florida & Western 1st 6s	125½	126	125½	126	15
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. consol. 4s	137	137	137	137	1
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. 6s, reduced to 4½s	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¾	1
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Dakota ext. 6s	119⅝	119⅝	119½	119⅝	10
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana ext. 4s	102½	102½	102½	102½	1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	78	78½	77½	77½	17
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	105	105	105	105	3
Southern Pacific col. tr. 4s	81¼	81⅞	80¼	81	195
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	110	110⅜	110	110⅜	25
Southern Pac. of Cal. consol. 6s, stamped	105½	106	105½	106	43
Southern Railway 5s	106⅜	107	106⅜	106⅜	68
Standard Rope & Twine income	23¼	24	22	22	24
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	80	81	80	80¼	9
Tenn. Coal & Iron, De Bard. 6s	106½	107	106½	107	6
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	101	102	101	102	55
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	111	111½	111	111½	25
Toledo, Peoria & Western 1st 4s	78	78	78	78	4
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 6s, tr. r	110	112	110	112	78
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	103	104	103	103½	5
Union Pacific 1st 4s	102½	102⅝	102	102⅛	414½
Virginia Midland gen. 5s, stamped	108	108	108	108	15
Wabash 1st 5s	114	114	113	113⅝	74
Wabash 2d 5s	99	100	99	100	23
Wabash debenture, Series A	83	85	83	84	8
Wabash debenture, Series B	36½	37	35½	35½	687
Wabash, Des Moines Div. 4s	91½	91½	91½	91½	22
West. New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	110½	110½	110½	110⅝	1
Western Union deb. 7s, 1875, reg.	101	101	101	101	8
Western Union coll. trust 5s	111¼	111¼	111¼	111⅛	2
West Shore gtd. 4s	110½	110⅝	110	110½	44
West Shore gtd. 4s, registered	110½	110⅝	110	110⅝	16½
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	104	104½	104	104	12
Winona & St. Peter 2d 7s	120	120	120	120	2
Wisconsin Central 1st 4s	90½	90½	88	89⅝	59

Total sales.....$7,525,100

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 6, 1900.

United States 4s, 1925, coupon	133⅞	134½	133⅞	134⅛	2
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114	114	114	114	11
United States 4s, 1907, registered	114	114¾	114	114¾	3
United States 3s, registered	109¼	109⅞	109¼	109⅞	8½
United States 3s, coupon	110	110⅝	110	110⅝	238½
United States 3s, coupon, small	109¾	110½	109¾	110¾	*55

Total sales.....$268,500
*In $100.

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 6, 1900.

Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991	85½	85½	85	85	14½

Grand total.....$7,808,100

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last previous sale is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered					102	Dec. 2
United States 4s, 1907, registered	114¾	Jan. 5	114	Jan. 3	114¾	Jan. 5
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114	Jan. 2	114	Jan. 2	114	Jan. 2
United States 4s, 1925, registered					134¼	Dec. 27
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	134½	Jan. 5	133⅝	Jan. 2	134½	Jan. 5
United States 5s, registered					113¾	Dec. 20
United States 5s, 1904, coupon					113¾	Dec. 29
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	110¾	Jan. 6	110	Jan. 2	110¾	Jan. 6
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	110¾	Jan. 3	109¾	Jan. 2	110¾	Jan. 6
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	109¾	Jan. 6	109¾	Jan. 2	109¾	Jan. 6

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last previous sale is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A					107	Oct. 3
Louisiana consolidated 4s					110	Apr. 28
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small					109½	Feb. 27
North Carolina consolidated 4s					97	July 12
Tennessee settlement 3s					96	Nov. 28
Tennessee settlement 3s, small					93½	Nov. 22
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts					5¾	Dec. 21
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	85½	Jan. 5	85	Jan. 5	85	Jan. 6

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 6th day of January, 1900:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$255,090,735.36		
Gold bullion	144,171,647.58		
		$399,212,382.94	
Outstanding gold certificates	$185,776,619.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	21,939,708.00		
		163,836,911.00	
			*$235,375,471.94
Standard silver dollars		$406,071,659.00	
Outstanding silver certificates	$491,658,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	6,859,043.00		
		394,799,461.00	
			11,272,198.00
Silver bullion		.....	118,257.98
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$7,538,362.00		
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	80,720,918.00		
		$88,259,280.00	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	.....	88,259,280.00	
United States notes		$30,000,208.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	$12,880,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	410,000.00		
		12,470,000.00	
			17,610,208.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$1,128,178.00		
National banknotes	5,208,269.34		
Fractional silver coin	3,161,389.94		
Fractional currency	70.19		
Minor coin	324,693.01		
Deposits in National banks	90,464,616.59		
Bonds and interest paid	972,159.61		
		$101,259,356.68	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$3,823,811.75		
Outstanding checks and drafts	7,558,028.01		
Disbursing officers' balances	54,817,333.31		
Post Office Department account	2,441,190.84		
Miscellaneous items	3,089,348.30		
		$2,720,702.21	
			18,529,654.47
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$282,905,790.39

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$614,110.46	$3,937,241.12	$117,827,711.06
Internal revenue	1,264,409.46	4,307,988.92	156,669,094.67
Miscellaneous	117,898.71	447,408.00	19,049,266.56
Total receipts	$1,996,218.63	$8,692,518.04	$293,486,012.29
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	856,000.00	3,471,000.00	56,730,456.04
War	100,000.00	850,000.00	30,632,482.38
Navy	280,000.00	975,000.00	28,988,610.29
Indians	10,000.00	170,000.00	6,144,229.53
Pensions	609,000.00	3,925,000.00	75,855,576.78
Interest	.....	.....	25,811,261.01
Total expenditures	$1,846,000.00	$8,391,000.00	$273,157,560.03
Excess of receipts over expenditures	150,218.62	1086,481.96	20,328,452.26
Receipts last year—			
Customs	1,442,268.52	3,029,130.81	98,074,970.14
Internal revenue	775,219.89	3,011,418.34	141,405,758.00
Receipts from all sources last year	2,289,396.70	8,332,158.58	252,294,048.46
Expenditures last year	1,538,990.00	8,925,000.00	338,806,311.78

NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	33,750.00	1,098,350.00	8,307,365.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	84,770.00	249,982.50	4,976,261.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$542,571,672.00	$102,356,274.00	$644,927,946.00
This fiscal year	7,117,054.00	2,846,582.00	9,963,636.00
This month	498,032.00	363,302.00	861,335.00
This day	92,850.00	37,943.00	131,793.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1890. †Excess of expenditures over receipts.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Jan. 6, 1900.

	Range for Week Previous.			Range for Year 1899. Highest.			Last Sale.		Week Ending.	
Ala. Midland 1st g. 6s, 1928...M N*							101	Jne 10,99		
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995...Q J	89½	Jan	3	89½	Jan	3	89½	Jan 3	89½	89½
At. Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995...A O*	90¼	Jan	3	90¼	Jan	3	90¼	Jan 3	90¼	90¼
Do registered...A O*							75	Jan 3		
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995.....Nov	89½	Jan	3	90½	Jan	4	75½	Jan 4	75½	76½
Do 4s registered.....Nov							75	Dc 11, 99		
Atl. Av. of Brook. 1st g. 5s, 1950...J J							120	Ja 20, 99		
Baltimore & Ohio—										
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925.....J J*	98	Jan	3	98½	Jan	4	98	Jan 4	98½	98½
Do g. 4s, 1948.....A O	89	Jan	3	89	Jan	4	89	Jan 4	89½	89½
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925...*J J	88	Jan	3	87½	Jan	4	88	Jan 3		
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990...*J J							126½	Oct, 99		
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 4s, 1990...A O							104½	July, 99		
Mon. Riv. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919...*F A							111	Jne 8, 99		
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930...M S							113	Ja 28, 99		
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd. int.g.5s,1930							95	Ja 19, 99		
Col. & Cin. Mid. 1st ext. 4½s, 1939...							107¼	Jul 28,98		
Pitts. & Con. 1st g. 4s, 1946.....J J*										
Brooklyn Rap. Tr. g. 5s, 1945.....A O*	106	Jan	3	105	Jan	6	105	Jan 6	105	106
Brooklyn City 1st con. 5s, 1941...J J*							116	No 27,99	115½	
B.,Q.Co.& S. con.gtd.g.5s,Jul.1941.M N							104	De 29, 99	103	104
Brook. Union El. 1st g.4-5s,1950.*F A	93½	Jan	2	92½	Jan	4	94	Jan 4	93	94
Brunswick & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938...*J J							74	Sep'. 96		
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937...M S*							108	No 25,99	107	109
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921...*F A							120	Sep 1, 99		
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J D*							120¼	No 20,99		
Clearf. & Map. 1st gtd. g.5s,1943.*J J							103	Ap 14, 97		
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913.....A O*							100	No 14,99		
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906.....*J D							104½	De 29, 99	103	104
Do con. 1st 5s, 1934.....*A O							116	De 28, 99	114	
Do do registered.....*A O							110½	Feb. 4,99		
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927...*J D							140	Fe 14, 97		
C. R., I. F. & N.W.1st g.5s,1921...A O*							105	Jan 6, 99		
Can. South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908...*J J	106½	Jan	5	105½	Jan	3	106	Jan 6	106	106½
Do 2d 5s, 1913.....*M S	108	Jan	5	106	Jan	5	108	Jan 6	107⅝	108½
Do oo registered.....*M S							106	Ja 30, 97		
Cen. Br. U. P. 1st g. 4s, 1948.....J D	87½	Jan	5	87½	Jan	5	87½	Jan 5	87	92
Cen.R. & Bk.Co.Ga.col.g.5s,1937..*M N							98	No 18,99		
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov, 1945.F A							118½	Oct 31,99		
Do con. g. 5s, 1945.....M N*	91	Jan	2	89½	Jan	4	89½	Jan 6	89½	90½
Do do reg. $1,000-$5,000.....M N*							97¾	Oct 23,99		
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov,1945.Oct	35	Jan	2	35	Jan	2	35	Jan 2		
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov, 1945.Oct	3¼	Jan	3	3¼	Jan	3	3¼	Jan 5		
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov, 1945.Oct	4½	Jan	5	4½	Jan	5	4½	Jan 5		
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946...*J J							95	De.27, 99		
Do Mid. Ga. & At. Div. 5s, 1947.*J J							102	Jne 29,99		
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946...*J J							90	July 6,96		
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902...M N*							110	Sep 18,99	108	
Do conv. deb. 6s, 1908.....*M N							112¾	Mr 30,99		
Do gen. 5s, 1987.....J J*	116¾	Jan	6	117½	Jan	3	118¼	Jan 6	117⅝	118½
Do do registered.....Q J	117½	Jan	2	117½	Jan	2	117¼	Jan 2	116	
Leh. & Wil.C.con.ss.7s,July,1900.Q M							98½	De 6, 99		100
Do 5s, 1912.....M N*	100¼	Jan	6	100½	Jan	6	100¾	Jan 6	100¼	
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921...J J*							114½	De 11, 99	112¾	
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July,1908.A O							116½	De 15, 99		
Do g. 6s, Jan. 1911.....A O							118	De 28, 99	118	
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.....*M N	115¼	Jan	5	115	Jan	5	115	Jan 5	114	116
Do do registered.....*M N							117	Jne 2, 99		
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992.....*M S	96⅛	Jan	3	95¾	Jan	2	96¼	Jan 6	96¼	96½
Do do registered.....*M S							97½	Au 30,99		
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989...*J J							101½	De 23, 99	100½	103
Do 2d g. 4s, 1989.....*M S							100	De 14, 99		
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940...J J*							95¾	My 27,98		
Do Warm Sp.Val.1st g.5s,1941.*M S							101¼	Ap 20,99		
Ellz., Lex. & B. S. 5s, 1902.....*M S	102	Jan	5	101	Jan	2	102	Jan 5	101	102
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903...*M N							103	Jne 13, 99		
La. & Mo. Riv. 1st 7s, 1900.....F A*							103½	Oct 2, 99		
Do 2d 7s, 1900.....M N*							106½	Fe 24, 99		
Miss. R. Bdge. 1st 6s, s. f., 1912...A O*							106½	Oct., 95		
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903.....J J*	110¼	Jan	5	110½	Jan	5	110¼	Jan 5	110½	111
Do s. f. 5s, 1901.....A O*							100½	No 15,90		
Do deb 5s, 1913.....*M N	109¾	Jan	4	109	Jan	4	109	Jan 5		
Do conv. 5s, 1903.....M S*							122	De 28, 99		
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919.....A O*							115⅝	Sep 20,99	115½	
Do do oo 4s, 1919.....A O*	103	Jan	5	103	Jan	5	103	Jan 5	102⅞	
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922.....*F A	102	Ja 1		102	Jan	2	102	Jan 5		
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921.....M S							100	Ap 11,99		
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905.*F A							105	Au 9, 99		
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949...J J*	100¾	Jan	5	100¾	Jan	5	100¾	Jan 5		
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927...*M N	109½	Jan	6	108¾	Jan	2	109½	Jan 6		110½
Do do registered...*M N							111½	Jne 2, 99		
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911.....*J D							120	No 17,99	118	122
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f., 1907.....J D*							113¾	De 20, 99		
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934.....A O*							136	De 30, 99	136	
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937.....M N*	112	Jan	2	112	Jan	2	112	Jan 5		
Do do registered.....M N*							106½	No 18,98		
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s,1936..*J J							107	De 16, 99	105	
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—										
L., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910..J J*							115	No 29,99		
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. g. 5s, 1947...J J*							100	De 18, 99		
Do ref. g. 6s, 1947.....J J*							115	De 13, 99		
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—										
C.,M. & St.P. 7s,$ gold,R.D.,1902.J J*							171	De 7, 99	167	
Do 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903.....*J J	167	Jan	3	167	Jan	3	167	Jan 3	167	
Do con. 7s, 1905.....*J J	167	Jan	2	167	Jan	2	167	Jan 2	167	
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908...J J*							170	De 28, 99	167	
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909...J J*							120½	De 22, 99	116⅝	
Do 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919...J J*							118	No 28,99	116¾	
Do 1st So. Minn. 6s, 1910...*J J	117⅝	Jan	6	117⅜	Jan	6	117⅝	Jan 6	117¼	
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910...*J J							125½	De 27, 99	125½	130
Do do 5s, 1910.....*J J							111¼	De 13, 99	109¾	
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910...*J J	118¼	Jan	5	118⅛	Jan	5	118¼	Jan 5	118	
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921...*J J	118	Jan	2	118	Jan	2	118	Jan 2	118	
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926...J J*							117	De 20, 99	115¾	
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910...J J*							112¼	De 9, 99	109¾	
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921.J J*							122¼	Jne 1, 99	117½	
Do Wis., Minn. Div. g. 5s, 1921..J J*	117	Jan	3	117	Jan	3	117	Jan 3	117½	
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914.....J J*	113	Jan	2	113	Jan	2	113	Jan 2		
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924.*J J							137½	Jul 18,99		
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916...*J J	110½	Jan	2	110½	Jan	2	110½	Jan 2	112¾	
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May,1989...J J							110½	De 28, 99		
Do do registered.....Q J							105½	Fe 19, 98		
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910.*J D							121	Oct 16,99		
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913.....*J D							125	Jul 10,99	118½	
Chicago & N. W. con. 7s, 1915.....Q F							142	De 15, 99	139	
Do gold 7s, 1902.....J D*							106	De 27, 99	108	111
Do do registered.....J D*	108¾	Jan	6	106¾	Jan	6	106¾	Jan 6	106	
Do sink. fd. 6s, 1879-1929.....A O*							120	Sep 7, 99		
Do do registered.....A O*							116	Jne 14,99		
Do sink. fd. 5s, 1879-1929.....A O*	109	Jan	6	109	Jan	6	109	Jan 6	109	
Do do registered.....A O*							105¾	Mr 23,99		
Do sink. fd. deb. 5s, 1933.....*M N							115	De 20, 99	118½	121
Do do registered.....*M N							119¼	De 27, 98		120
Do debenture 5s, 1909.....M N*	107	Jan	3	107	Jan	3	107	Jan 4		
Do do registered.....M N*							105	De 28, 99		
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921.....A O15							117	No 14,99		
Do do registered.....A O15							117¾	Fe 7, 98		
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926...F A15							105	De 20, 98		110
Do do registered.....F A15							106¾	No 13,99		
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987.....M N*							106	De 19, 99		
Do do registered.....Q F							103	No 19,98		
Escanaba & Lake Su. 1st 6s, 1901...J J*							107¾	Ma 29,98		
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s,1907.M N*	120	Jan	4	120	Jan	4	120	Jan 4	120	122
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905.....M S*							117½	Fe 6, 99		
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s,1909.*M S							110	No 4, 99	109	
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910...*M S							114½	Au 28,99		
Iowa Midland 1st 8s, 1900.....A O*							103	No 10,99		
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921...*M N							138¾	De 6, 99	136	140
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907.....*F A							105½	Fe 24, 97		
Do ext. & imp. s. fd. 5s, 1929...*F A							121	De 9, 99	121	
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924...J J*							140	De 13, 99	137	
Do Ash'land Div. 1st 6s, 1925...*M S							140½	De 5, 99	137½	
Do incomes, 1911.....*M N							112	No 13,99		
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917...J J*							130	No 10,99	128	
Do registered.....J J*							133¾	Au 23,99		
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988.....*J J	104½	Jan	3	104	Jan	2	104	Jan 6	103⅝	104¼
Do do registered.....*J J							106¾	No 14,99		
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905.*J J							98	Sep 21,99		
Do 1st 2½s, 1905.....*J J							83	De 7, 99		
Do extension 4s, 1905.....*J J							96¾	My 18,99		
Keo. & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923.....A O*							112	De 7, 99		
Do small bonds, 1923.....A O*							100	Ap 15, 97		
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930...*J D	131¼	Jan	6	131¼	Jan	6	131¼	Jan 6		
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918...*M N	132	Jan	2	132	Jan	2	132	Jan 2		
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919...*J J							128	De 13, 99		132
North Wis. 1st 6s, 1930.....*J J							140	Mr 23,99		
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947.....J J*	94	Jan	5	93⅞	Jan	3	94	Jan 6	94	96
Chi. & W. Ind. 1st sk. fd. 6s,1919.M N*							106	Oct 2, 99		
Do gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932.....Q M							117¾	De 4, 99		
Chi. & W. Mich. 5s, 1921,coup.off...J D*							100	Oct 28,99		
C., H. & D. con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905...A O*							120	Au 10,99		
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937.....*J J							103½	Mr 13,97		
Cin., D. & Int. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941.*M N	113¾	Jan	5	113¼	Jan	5	113¼	Jan 5	113¼	
City & Sub. R. Balt. 1st g. 5s,1922.*J D							105⅝	April, 95		
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993.*J D	94¾	Jan	5	94	Jan	2	94⅝	Jan 5		
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939.....*J J							97	Jne 29,99		
Do St. L. Div. 1st cl.g.4s,1990.M N*							100½	De 29, 99		
Do do registered.....M N*							99	May 4,99		
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g.4s,1940.M S*							87	Oct., 95		
White W. Val. Div. 1st g.4s,1940.J J*							83	No 22,95		
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991..J J*							95	No 4, 99		
C., I., S. L. & C. 1st g.4s,Au.,1936.Q F							104½	Au 28,99		
Do con. 6s, 1920.....*M N							109	Nov., 94		
C., St. L. & Clev. cn. 1st g.5s,1928.*J J							118½	Jne 27, 99		
Ind., Blm. & W. 1st pf. 7s, 1900...J J							103½	De 13, 99		
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940...*A O	86½	Jan	5	84½	Jan	4	86½	Jan 6	85	87
Do income 4s, April, 1990.....A							26	De 29, 99		
C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914.....*J D							133½	Jul 6, 98		
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934.....*J J							132	No 28,99	129	132
Cin., Laf. & Chi. 7s, 1901.....M S*							105¾	No 24,99		
C. & S. 1st gtd. C.C.C. & I.,1901.*A O							108½	Fe 10, 99		
C., I. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933.....A O*							106	De 27, 99		
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938.....*J J	128	Jan	5	128	Jan	5	128	Jan 5		

	Range for Week Previous.			Range for Year 1899. Highest.			Last Sale.		Week Ending.	
del. 1904...Ap 1st g. $ 5-6s, 1947...J J*	94¾	Jan	3	94¾	Jan	3	94¾	Jan 3		
2d 1st g. 4s, 1947.....J J*	77	Jan	3	77½	Jan	3	77	Jan 3	77	80
Cin. & Muskingum 1st g. 6s, 1939...*A O	98	Jan	3	98	Jan	3	98	Jan 3	95½	98
Cin. & Penn. 3½s, 1st g. 4s, 1942.*J O							103	Dec., 98		
Den. Leads. & West. 1st, 1907...M S*										
Del., L. & W. N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906...A O*									128½	Jne 15,99
Morris & E. 1st 7s, 1914.....*M N	130	Jan	4	130	Jan	4	130	Jan 4	128	Ap 26,99
Do 7s, 1871-1901.....A O*							118	Jan 4	118	
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915.....*J D	130	Jan	5	128	Jan	6	130	Jan 5	128½	De 30, 99
Do do registered.....J D							130	Jan 5	127½	
N. Y., Lack. & W. 1st 6s, 1921...*J J							140	Oct 26,98		
Do construction 5s, 1923.....A O*							136	Jul 17,99		
Do term. & impt. 4s, 1923.....*M N							133	Sep 15,99		
Warren 1st 7s, 1900.....A O*							104½	De 20,99		
Del. & H., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917.M S*							108	As 1, 99		
Do registered.....M S*							148	De 15, 99		
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd.7s,1906.*A O							143	May 4,97		
Do registered.....*A O							120½	Ap 21, 99		121
Do g. 6s 1906.....*A O							122	Jne 6, 99		
Do do registered.....*A O							116	De 12, 99		
Ran. & Saratoga 1st 7s 1921.....*M N							118	De 12, 99		
Do registered.....*M N							154	Sep 7, 99		
Den. Con. Tramway 1st g. 5s,1933.A O							141	May, 5,98		
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st g. 7s, 1900.....M N*	102½	Jan	6	102½	Jan	6	102	Jan 4		
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1936.....J J*	97½	Jan	6	96½	Jan	4	97½	Jan 6	96½	97⅛
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936.....*J J							94	No 27,99		
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928...*J D							104	De 28, 99	102	104
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s,1917.M N*							108	Ap 27,99	107	110
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995.....*J D							78	De 29, 98	76	79
Det., Mack. & Mar. 1st gl.4½s,Ser.A,1911	21	Jan	2	21	Jan	2	21	Jan 6	20	23
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937.....A O*							108½	De 30, 99		108
Dut. Red W. & Bo. 1st g. 5s, 1928.*J J							92¼	Fe 11, 98		
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937...*J J							112	De 8, 99		
E'lgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941.*M N							103½	Oct 13,99	106	
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947.....*M N							114¼	No 10,99		
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919.....M S*	119¼	Jan	4	119¼	Jan	4	119¼	Jan 4	119	
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923.....*M S	113¾	Jan	5	113¾	Jan	5	113¾	Jan 5	113	
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920.....A O*							116½	No 15,99	119	
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928.....*J D							106½	Ap 14,99	105	
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920.....J J*							125	De 28, 99	125	143
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920...M S*							143	De 30, 98		
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935.....A O*	139	Jan	5	139	Jan	5	139	Jan 5	135	
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916..*J D							140	Fe 8, 99	130	
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 6s, Jan.1908.A O							106	De 2, 99	101	
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982...*M N							114¼	De 16, 99		
N.Y.,L.E.& W.D.& E.1st c.6s,1918.J J*							102	Aug., 96		
N. Y. & Gwood L.gtd.g.5s,1946.*M N							109	Oct 27,98		
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds.,1996..*J J	89	Jan	2	88½	Jan	6	88¼	Jan 6	88	90
Do registered.....*J J							96¼	My 25,99		
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s,1996.*J J	68¼	Jan	5	67	Jan	3	68¼	Jan 5	67½	68½
N.Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref. g.5s,1937.*J J	109	Jan	3	109	Jan	3	109	Jan 3	107½	
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937.....*F A							92¼	Au 25,98		
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940.....F A*	92½	Jan	3	92	Jan	3	92	Jan 3	92	95
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943.....*M N	108½	Jan	3	108¼	Jan	3	108¼	Jan 3		
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1942.*J D	104½	Jan	5	104	Jan	4	104	Jan 6		
Midland R. of N.J. 1st g.6s,1910.*A O	116¾	Jan	5	116¾	Jan	5	116¾	Jan 5	116½	119
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933..*M S							65	No 10,97		
Ev. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921.....J J*							127	De 1, 99		
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942.....*A O	107	Jan	5	105	Jan	2	107	Jan 5	106½	107½
Do Mt. Ver. 1st g. 6s, 1923...A O							110	May, 93		
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s,1930.....J J							110	Sept., 91	93½	
Ev. & Ind. 1st con.gtd.g.6s,1921...*J J							100¾	Au 23,99		
Flint & Pere Marq. g. 6s,1920...A O*							120	De 30, 99	119¾	121
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.....*M N							103	De 15, 99		
Do Pt. Huron D. 1st g.5s,1939.*A O							105	De 27, 99		
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918..J J*							101	Mr 20,99		
Do con. g. 5s, 1943.....*J J							80½	May, 96		
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s,1941..J J							105	Mr 11,98		
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g.4-6s,1921.J D*	73¼	Jan	5	73¼	Jan	5	73¼	Jan 5	73½	75
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 5-4s, 1928...J J*	55	Jan	4	55	Jan	4	55	Jan 4		
Gal.,H. & H. of 1882 1st5s,1913.*A O							105	Au 21,99	100	102
Ga. & Ala. R. 1st pf. g.5s,1945.A O*							106	De 12, 98		
Ga., Car. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929...J J*							101	My 12,99		
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., A.....							55	De 28, 99		
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., B.....	7¼	Jan	3	6½	Jan	3	7¼	Jan 3		
Hock. Val. R. 1st con.g.4½s.1999.J J*	100	Jan	2	99	Jan	2	99¼	Jan 6		99⅝
Col. & H. Val.1st ext.g.4s,1948.A O*							107¼	Jul 26,99		
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1933.*M N							102½	De 30, 99	100	105
Illinois Cent. 1st g. 4s, 1894-1951.*J J							113¼	Jul 6, 99	110	
Do registered.....*J J							112½	No 23,98		
Do g. 3½s, 1951.....*J J							108	No 27,99		
Do do registered.....*J J							102	Ap 15, 98		
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1952.....*A O							100	De 28, 99		
Do do registered.....*J J							101	Fe 1, 99		
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1953.....M N*	101½	Jan	5	101	Jan	2	101½	Jan 5		
Do West. Line 1st g. 4s, 1951..F A*							108¾	De 13, 99	110	
Do Louis. Div. g. 3½s, 1953.....J J*	100	Jan	5	100	Jan	5	100	Jan 5		
Do Cairo Bridge g. 4s, 1950.....J D*							102½	Sept., 96		
Do Mid. Div. reg. 5s, 1921.....F A*							123	My 24,99		
Do Springf. Div. 1st g. 3½s,1951.J J							95	De 21, 99		
Do St. Louis Div. g. 3s, 1951...J J*							85½	De 8, 99		
Do do g. 3½s, 1951.....J J*	99¾	Jan	3	99½	Jan	2	99¾	Jan 3		
Do do registered.....*J D15							101½	Oct 23,99		
C., St. L. & N. O. g. 5s, 1951...*J D15							124	De 11, 99		
Do do registered.....*J D15							125	De 5, 99		
Do g. 3½s, 1951.....*J D15							100	Ap 15,99		
Do Memphis Div. 1st g.4s,1951.J D*							106¼	Au 17,99		
Belle. & Carond. 1st 6s, 1923.....*J D							121	Fe 24, 99	116	
St. L. South. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1931.M S*							104	Sept., 95	100	111
Car. & Shaw. 1st g. 4s, 1932...*M S							90	No 22,98	98	
Ind., Dec. & W. 1st g. 5s, 1935.....*J J							104	Jul 18,99		
Ind., Ill. & Ia. 1st ref. 5s, 1948...A O*							106½	De 28, 99	105	106¼
Int. & Gt. North. 1st g. 6s, 1919..M N*							125	De 5, 99		
Do 2d g. 5s, 1909.....M S*							87	De 27, 99	90	92
Do 3d g. 4s, 1921.....M S*	62	Jan	2	60	Jan	4	60	Jan 5	60	63
Iowa Cent. 1st g. 5s, 1938.....*J D							110	De 28, 99	111	
K. C., P. & G. 1st&col.g.5s,1923.*A O	68¼	Jan	3	68	Jan	4	68	Jan 5		
Do trust receipts.....	68	Jan	5	68	Jan	5	68	Jan 5	68	70
Lake Erie & W. 1st g. 5s, 1937..*J J	118	Jan	4	118	Jan	4	118	Jan 4		
Do 2d g. 5s, 1941.....J J*	108¾	Jan	3	108½	Jan	2	108¾	Jan 6	108½	
North. Ohio 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1945..A O*							106½	De 28, 99	106½	
Lehigh Val. (Pa.) col. g. 5s, 1997.*M N							104	Au 8, 98		
Lehigh Val.(N.Y.) 1st g.4½s,1940..J J*							110	No 18,99		
Do registered.....J J*							103½	No 24,99		
Lehigh V. Ter. 1st gtd.g.5s,1941.A O*							110	De 30, 99		
Do registered, 1941.....A O*							109½	Oct 18,99		
Leh. V. C. Co. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1933.*J J							103

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid. As'd.	
M. St.,M. L. & M. 1st cn.g.5s,1919..J J15	..	....	..	....	109	Oct 30,99	..	..
Mil. Elec. Ry & L. con. g.5s,1926.*F A	..	....	..	....	106	Oct 27,99	..	..
Mo., Kan. & Tex. 1st g. 4s, 1990..*J D	90½	Jan 2	89½	Jan 3	89¾	Jan 5	89½	..
Do 2d g. 4s, June 1, 1990.....F A	68¼	Jan 3	67¼	Jan 4	67¾	Jan 6	67½	68½
Do 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944.....M N	96¾	Jan 3	96½	Jan 4	96¾	Jan 5	96	96
M.,K.& T. of T.1st gtd.g.5s,1942.M S*	..	....	..	....	92	De 30, 99	98	95
K. C. & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990.....F A*	77	Jan 3	77	Jan 3	77	Jan 3	..	..
Dallas& Waco 1st gtd.g.5s,1940..M N*	..	....	..	....	94	De 6, 99	..	..
Boonville Bridge gtd. g. 7s,1906..*M N	..	....	..	....	100¾	No 22,99	..	..
Mo., K. & E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942.*A O	102½	Jan 3	102½	Jan 3	102½	Jan 4	..	..
Missouri Pac. 1st con. 6s, 1920...M N*	115	Jan 2	115	Jan 2	115	Jan 5	..	116
Do 3d 7s, 1906.....M N	..	....	..	....	114	De 7, 99	111¼	..
Do tr. g. 5s, stpd., Jan., 1917..M S	96¼	Jan 3	94	Jan 4	96¼	Jan 6	..	96½
Do 1st col. g. 5s, 1920.....F A*	94	Jan 3	92	Jan 4	94	Jan 4	92½	94
Pac. R. of M. 1st ext.g.4s,1938...F A*	105¾	Jan 6	105¾	Jan 6	105¾	Jan 6	..	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938.....J J*	..	....	..	....	110	No 11,99	..	..
St. L. & I.M.gn.con.l.g.g.5s,1931.*A O	110¾	Jan 2	109½	Jan 2	110	Jan 5	105½	110
Do 4g gtd. g. 5s, 1931.....*A O	..	....	..	....	109½	De 30, 99	..	..
Do do unified & ref. g. 4s, 1929.J J*	79¼	Jan 3	78	Jan 5	78½	Jan 4	..	..
Mobile &; Ohio new g. 6s, 1927....J D*	124	Jan 3	124	Jan 3	124	Jan 3	123	126
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927.....Q J	..	....	..	....	121¾	Jne 30,99	..	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938.....M S*	..	....	..	....	84	De 30, 99	..	..
Do mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947..*F A	..	....	..	....	106	De 29, 99	..	..
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931.....*J J	..	....	..	....	84	Apr., 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st, 1913..J J*	127¼	Jan 3	127	Jan 6	127	Jan 6	..	..
Do 2d 6s, 1901.....*J J	..	....	..	....	101	Sep 12,99	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928.....*A O	105	Jan 5	104⅞	Jan 6	104⅞	Jan 6	104½	105½
Do T. & P. Bch. 6s, 1917.....*J J	..	....	..	....	111	De 20, 99	..	..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Alb..J J	..	....	..	....	108	Mar., 96	..	..
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Br., 1923...*J J	..	....	..	....	113	De 1, 99	..	..
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s,Nov.,1915.A O	..	....	..	....	108½	Aug., 94	..	..
N Y. Cen. & Hud. 1st 7s, 1903....*J J	109	Jan 4	109	Jan 4	109	Jan 4	109	..
Do registered.....*J J	..	....	..	....	111½	Oct 3, 99	108½	..
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904.....M S*	..	....	..	....	106½	De 14, 99	106½	107½
Do do registered.....M S*	..	....	..	....	108¾	De 12, 99	..	..
Do reg. oeb. 5s,1889-1904.....M S*	..	....	..	....	108½	Fe 21, 98	..	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905.....*J J	..	....	..	....	103¼	Jne 28,99	103¼	..
Do do registered.....*J D	..	....	..	....	104¾	Fe 25, 98	100½	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s,1905.*M N	..	....	..	....	102½	No 21,99	100½	..
Do do registered.....*M N	..	....	..	....	102¾	Au 1, 99	100½	..
Do g. mtge. 3½s, 1997.....J J*	109	Jan 2	109	Jan 2	109	Jan 2	107¾	..
Do do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	112½	Ap 14, 99	..	..
Do Mich Cen. col. g. 3½s, 1998.*F A	96	Jan 3	96	Jan 3	96	Jan 3	..	96
Do do registered.....*F A	..	....	..	....	98	De 12, 99	..	..
Do Lake Shore col. g.3½s,1998..*F A	97¾	Jan 2	97	Jan 2	97½	Jan 3	97	97¾
Do do registered.....* FA	96½	Jan 2	96	Jan 3	96	Jan 3	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361.....*J J	110¾	Jan 6	110	Jan 2	110¾	Jan 6	110¼	111
Do registered.....*J J	110¾	Jan 5	110	Jan 4	110¾	Jan 5	109¾	110¼
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936.....J J*	108	Jan 4	108	Jan 4	108	Jan 5	106	..
Do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	106	Jne 17,98	..	..
Clear. Bl. C.1st s.f.gtd.4s,S.A.1940.J J	..	....	..	....	95	Jul 28,98	..	..
Do do registered.....J J	..	....	..	....	104	Jul 24,97	..	..
N. Y.' & Harlem 1st 7s, 1900....*M N	101½	Jan 5	101½	Jan 5	101½	Jan 5	101	102
Do registered.....*M N	..	....	..	....	101½	De 20, 99	101	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986..*F A	..	....	..	....	103	May 7,97	100	..
R.,W. & O.cn.1st ext.5s,July,1922.A O	128½	Jan 5	128½	Jan 5	128½	Jan 5	..	..
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918.....*M N	..	....	..	....	109	Jan., 97	..	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915..*F J	..	....	..	....	113	Ap 13, 99	..	..
Utica & R. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922..J J*	..	....	..	....	107	Au 13,98	..	..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991..M S*	..	....	..	....	106½	No 14,99	..	..
N. Y. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1927....A O*	..	....	..	....	123	Jul 14,99	120	125
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—								
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906..F A*	..	....	..	....	123	Jne 13,98	118	123
Lake Shore con. 1st 7s, 1900.....J J*	101	Jan 5	100⅝	Jan 4	101	Jan 5	100⅜	..
Do do registered, 1900.....Q J*	100⅜	Jan 2	100⅜	Jan 2	100⅜	Jan 2	..	..
Do con. 2d 7s, 1903.....J D*	..	....	..	....	110	De 21, 99	111	..
Do do registered, 1903.....J D*	..	....	..	....	112	De 8, 98	111	112½
Do g. 3½s, 1997.....*J D	109¾	Jan 5	109½	Jan 6	109½	Jan 6	109	110½
Do do registered.....*J D	..	....	..	....	109½	De 4, 99	..	..
C. & Sp. 1st gtd. L.S.&M.S. 1901.*A O	..	....	..	....	108½	De 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934.....J J*	..	....	..	....	122½	De 3, 98	..	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902.*M N	108¼	Jan 5	108¼	Jan 5	108¼	Jan 5	108	..
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902.....*M N	..	....	..	....	103	De 28, 99	102	..
Do 6s, 1909.....M S*	..	....	..	....	122	Fe 25, 98	118	..
Do 5s, 1931.....M S	..	....	..	....	129	No 20,99	..	..
Do do registered, March, 1931..Q M	..	....	..	....	127	De 2, 99	..	..
Do 4s, 1940.....*J J	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	..	..
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937..A O*	104½	Jan 3	104½	Jan 3	104½	Jan 5	104½	..
Do registered.....A O*	103½	Jan 3	103½	Jan 3	103½	Jan 3	..	..
N.Y.,N.H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903.*J D	..	....	..	....	104½	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000.....A O*	185¾	Jan 5	185¾	Jan 5	185¾	Jan 5	185	..
Do registered.....*	..	....	..	....	187	Nc 17,99	..	..
Do do small certs., $100.....*	..	....	..	....	185	Au 26,98	..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937..M N*	..	....	..	....	128	De 27, 99	..	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918.....*M N	..	....	..	....	125½	Fe 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905.....J J*	114	Jan 5	114	Jan 5	114	Jan 5	114	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905.....J J	..	....	..	....	113	Jul 29,99	109¾	..
N.Y.,O. & W.ref.1st g.4s,June,1992..M S	103¼	Jan 5	103	Jan 2	103¼	Jan 5	102½	103½
Do do reg., $5,000 only.....M S	..	....	..	....	101¾	No 30,98	..	..
Nor. Pa. Ry. gen. l.g.1st g.6s,1921.*J J	..	....	..	....	119½	Ap 12, 99	..	..
Do registered.....*J J	..	....	..	....	112	Jul 20,99	..	..
St. Paul & N. F. gen. 6s, 1923..*F A	..	....	..	....	131¼	My 15,99	125	..
Do registered certificates.....Q F	..	....	..	....	132	Jul 28,99	..	..
N. P. Ry p.in.ry.&l.g.g.4s,Jan.1997.Q J	103½	Jan 2	102½	Jan 2	103¼	Jan 6	103	103¾
Do registered.....Q J	..	....	..	....	100	De 22, 99	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047...Q F	66	Jan 3	65¼	Jan 2	65½	Jan 6	65¼	65¾
Do do registered.....Q F	..	....	..	....	66	Sep 21,99	..	..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mch.,1948..Q M	..	....	..	....	95	My 11,99	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933..J J*	118	Jan 5	118	Jan 5	118	Jan 5	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941..*M N	..	....	..	....	107¾	Jne 22,99	110	..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931....*M N	129	Jan 2	129	Jan 2	129	Jan 2	..	..
Do New Riv. 1st g. 6s, 1932..*A O	..	....	..	....	128	De 1, 99	..	..
Do imp. & ext. 6s, 1934.....*F A	..	....	..	....	117½	Au 30,98	..	..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922..*J J	..	....	..	....	101	Fe 23, 97	..	..
Scl. V. & N.E. 1st gtd.g.4s,1989|M N*	..	....	..	....	97	De 29, 99	..	..
Nor. & W.R. 1st con. g.4s,1996..A O*	92½	Jan 4	90¾	Jan 3	90⅞	Jan 5	..	..
Ohio Riv.R.R. 1st g. 5s, 1936..*J D	..	....	..	....	103	Oct 24,99	104½	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937.....*A O	..	....	..	....	85	De 8, 99	86¼	..
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1001....J J*	60	Jan 5	60	Jan 5	60	Jan 5	60	65
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946..*J D	105	Jan 2	104½	Jan 6	104½	Jan 6	70½	..
Panama sk. fd. sub. 6s, 1910...M N*	..	....	..	....	104⅝	No 21,99	105½	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921.....J J*	..	....	..	....	115	De 27, 99	..	..
Do registered, 1921.....J J*	..	....	..	....	115	No 29,99	..	..
Do gtd.3½s,col.tr.reg.cfs.,1937.M S*	..	....	..	....	102	No 11,98	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g.4s,1923.*M N	..	....	..	....	108	My 12,97	..	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C.gen.4s,1944.*M S	..	....	..	....	115½	Fe 24, 98	..	..
Clev. & Marietta 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935..	..	....	..	....	110½	De 12, 99	106	108½
P., D. & E. Tr. Co. ef.1st 6s, 1920..*J J	..	....	..	....	98¾	De 12, 99	97	..
Do Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920.....	..	....	..	....	100	De 23, 97	..	..
Do E. Div.T.Co.cfs.1st 6s,1920.M S*	..	....	..	....	97¾	No 29,99	96	97
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926.....M N*	..	....	..	....	17	My 23,98	..	..
Do do Tr. Co. cfs., 1st inst. pd.....	..	....	..	....	20	De 20, 98	..	..
Peo. & F. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb.,1921..Q F	..	....	..	....	123	Ap 28, 99	120	..
Do 2d 6s, Feb., 1921.....M N	..	....	..	....	98	De 3, 98	..	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932.....J D*	..	....	..	....	137	No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922..A O*	..	....	..	....	107½	Oct 26,98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922.....*J J*	..	....	..	....	121	No 26,98	..	..
P.C. & St.L.cn.g.rt.4½s,A.1940.A O*	..	....	..	....	115	No 23,99	..	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942.....*A O	..	....	..	....	112½	De 28, 99	..	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942.....M N*	..	....	..	....	118	No 23,98	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945....M N*	..	....	..	....	107	De 5, 99	..	..
P., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900.....F A*	..	....	..	....	107	De 5, 99	..	..
Do registered, 1900.....F A*	..	....	..	....	109¾	Ap 23, 97	..	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912.....J J*	..	....	..	....	140	No 16,99	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912.....J J*	..	....	..	....	138	No 16,98	..	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912.....A O	..	....	..	....	135	Jne 7, 99	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932.A O*	..	....	..	....	119½	Oct 4, 99	..	..
C. & P. con. skg. fd. 7s, 1900....M N*	103	Jan 5	103	Jan 5	103	Jan 5	..	..
Do gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser.A.1942.*J J	..	....	..	....	121	Jul 8, 98	..	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd.g.4½s,1941.J J*	..	....	..	....	114	Oct 19,99	..	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942...*M S	..	....	..	....	102	No 10,97	..	..
P. & L.E. 2d g.5s,Ser.A&B Ja.,1928.A O	..	....	..	....	114	Mar., 98	..	..
P. McK. & Y. 1st gtd. l. 6s, 1932..J J*	..	....	..	....	117	Mar., 98	..	..
P., P. & F. 1st g. 5s, 1916.....J J*	..	....	..	....	90	Jne 24,99	..	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940.....A O*	..	....	..	....	116	Jul 29,99	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943.....J J*	..	....	..	....	98	Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917.....J J*	..	....	..	....	101	De 14, 99	98	..
Do J. F. M. & Co. certs.....	..	....	..	....	100	De 20, 99	..	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997.....*J J	85	Jan 2	83½	Jan 3	84	Jan 6	83¾	84
Do registered.....*J J	..	....	..	....	84¾	De 6, 99	..	..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1030..J J*	95	Jan 2	94¼	Jan 4	95	Jan 6	95	95¼
Utah Cent. 1st gtd. g. l. g.4s,1917.A O	..	....	..	....	88	Jne 27,99	..	..
Rio Gde. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939..J D*	..	....	..	....	105	No 10,99	..	..
Rio Gde. South. 1st g. 3-4s, 1940...J J*	..	....	..	....	74½	De 15, 99	..	..
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947..*J J	84	Jan 2	82	Jan 3	83¼	Jan 5	82½	85
St. L. & S. F. 2d g.6s,Cl.A,1906.M N*	..	....	..	....	110	No 15,99	110½	..
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1906.....M N*	..	....	..	....	112	De 5, 99	110½	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906.....M N*	..	....	..	....	110	No 15,99	110½	..
Do 1st g. 6s, P. C. & O., 1919.F A*	..	....	..	....	111¼	July, 96	..	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931.....J J*	..	....	..	....	124	De 16, 99	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931.....J J*	107¼	Jan 3	103	Jan 4	107	Jan 6	..	..
Do 1st tr. g. 5s, 1937.....A O*	..	....	..	....	103½	Oct 3, 99	..	..
Ft. S. & V. B. B. 1st g. 6s, 1910.*A O	..	....	..	....	105	Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996..J J*	81	Jan 2	80¾	Jan 4	80¾	Jan 4	..	..
Do Southw. Div. g. 5s, 1947.....A O*	..	....	..	....	90¾	De 18, 99	..	..
Do Cent. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929..*A O	..	....	..	....	92¾	De 13, 99	..	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd.cts..1989 M N*	87¾	Jan 3	87	Jan 3	87¾	Jan 5	86½	87
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd.cts.,Nov.,1989.J J	54¾	Jan 2	54	Jan 3	54	Jan 6	54	55
St. P. C.ty By Co. cn. g.5s,1937..*J J15	..	....	..	....	112	No 28,99	111	112
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931.....F A*	..	....	..	....	120	Fe 8, 99	..	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917.....A O*	..	....	..	....	110½	De 8, 99	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968.....*J B	..	....	..	....	98½	De 27, 99	..	..
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909...A O*	..	....	..	....	118½	No 28,99	110¾	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910.....M N*	119¾	Jan 6	119¾	Jan 6	119¾	Jan 6	110½	120½
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933.....J J*	137	Jan 3	137	Jan 3	137	Jan 3	135	140
Do do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	137½	Fe 28, 99	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s.....J J*	112¼	Jan 2	112¼	Jan 2	112¼	Jan 2	112¼	..
Do do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	106¼	My 29,97	..	..
Do Wash. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937.....*J D	102½	Jan 2	102¼	Jan 2	102½	Jan 2	..	..
Do do registered.....*J D	..	....	..	....	104	Ja 26, 99	..	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J J*	..	....	..	....	122¾	Je 13, 98	..	..
Minn. Cent. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937..J J*	..	....	..	....	93	Oct 26,99	..	..
Do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	113	Ap 29,97	..	..
Do do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	118	De 1, 99	115	..

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid. As'd.	
Mil. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938...*J D	..	....	..	....	120	Ap 11, 99	..	..
Do registered.....*J D	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24, 99	..	..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942...M S*	..	....	..	....	106¾	No 20,99	..	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919.....*J J	..	....	..	....	112⅝	Oct 2, 99	..	..
Sa., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934..A O	126	Jan 3	125½	Jan 3	126	Jan 3	124	126
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934.....*A O	..	....	..	....	112	Mr 17,99	..	..
Sea. & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926.....J J*	..	....	..	....	104¾	Fe 5, 97	..	..
Southern Pacific Co.—								
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col.,Aug.,1949.J D	81½	Jan 2	80¾	Jan 4	81	Jan 6	80½	81
Do do registered.....J D	..	....	..	....	85	No 6, 99	..	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949..F A*	99¼	Jan 2	98	Jan 5	98¼	Jan 6	98	98½
Do mtge. gtd. g. 3½s, Aug.,1929.J D	83	Jan 2	82	Jan 2	82	Jan 6	81½	82
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910...F A*	..	....	..	....	108	Oct 17,99	..	..
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905.....*J D	..	....	..	....	109½	No 4, 99	..	..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 5s, 1931..* MN	101	Jan 4	101	Jan 4	101	Jan 6	101	..
Hous. & T. C. 1st W. & N.7s,1903.J J	..	....	..	....	102	Nov., 94	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937.....J J*	..	....	..	....	109¾	De 21, 99	110¼	..
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912.....A O*	..	....	..	....	110½	De 26, 99	111	..
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921..*A O	85	Jan 3	84	Jan 2	84½	Jan 5	84	85
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920.....J J*	..	....	..	....	114	No 17,97	123½	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918.....*A O	..	....	..	....	124	No 22,99	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927.....*J J*	..	....	..	....	99	De 27, 99	..	..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd.g.4s,1943..*J J	78½	Jan 2	77¼	Jan 3	77½	Jan 6	76	78
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905.....F A*	..	....	..	....	116	De 14, 98	..	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912..M S*	..	....	..	....	100¾	No 17,97	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943.....J J*	102	Jan 5	101	Jan 2	102	Jan 6	101	..
S.P.of Arl.gtd.1st g.6s Mch,1909-10..J J	110¾	Jan 4	110	Jan 2	110¾	Jan 6	110	..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s,Ser.A,1905.*A O	..	....	..	....	107	No 1, 99	107	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937.....M N*	..	....	..	....	104	No 24,99	..	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37.....M N	106	Jan 3	105½	Jan 2	106	Jan 5	104½	..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1941..J J*	95¾	Jan 5	95	Jan 4	95¾	Jan 6	95	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911..*J J	..	....	..	....	113⅞	No 23,98	..	..
Gila V.,G. & N.1st gtd.g.5s,1924.M N*	..	....	..	....	103⅜	De 27, 99	100	..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907.*J J	..	....	..	....	108	Au 6, 97	..	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938.....A O*	..	....	..	....	106	Au 23,99	..	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994....J J*	107	Jan 2	103¾	Jan 2	106⅜	Jan 6	106½	107
Do registered.....J J	..	....	..	....	93	Oct 31,98	..	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g.4-4½-5s,1996.J J	..	....	..	....	103¼	Au 14,99	104⅜	..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938.*M S	..	....	..	....	106	De 18, 99	..	..
Ala Central 1st g. 6s, 1918.....J J*	..	....	..	....	113¼	Au 17,97	..	..
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916.....J J*	..	....	..	....	118¾	Jne 8, 99	..	..
E. T., Va., & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900.....J J*	..	....	..	....	103¾	De 1, 99	..	..
Do divisional g. 5s, 1930.....J J*	..	....	..	....	110½	De 13, 99	..	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956.....M N*	114½	Jan 2	114	Jan 2	114½	Jan 4	..	..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922...*J J	121	Jan 4	120	Jan 5	120	Jan 5	..	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925.....J J*	..	....	..	....	124	De 6, 99	..	..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915...J J	118¼	Jan 2	115½	Jan 2	118¼	Jan 2	115½	120
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909.....M S*	..	....	..	....	101	Oct 9, 99	100	..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927.....*A O	..	....	..	....	105	De 12, 99	103	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936.....*M N	..	....	..	....	109	De 15, 99	108	110
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936....*M N	108	Jan 4	108	Jan 4	108	Jan 4	108	110
Do serial, Series D.....A O*	..	....	..	....	102	Oct 13,99	..	..
Do serial, Series E.....*A O	..	....	..	....	109	Ja 12, 99	..	..
W., O. & W. 1st cur.gtd.4s,1924.*F A	..	....	..	....	90	Fe 23, 99	..	..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914...J J*	..	....	..	....	117½	De 30, 99	..	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919..*M N	105	Jan 3	105	Jan 3	105	Jan 5	..	..
Atlantic & Dan. 1st g. 5s, 1950....J J	..	....	..	....	102	De 29, 99	..	..
Ter. Ass. of St. L. 1st 4½s,1939.A O*	..	....	..	....	113	Oct 2, 99	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944.....F A*	..	....	..	....	111⅜	No 3, 99	..	..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930..A O	..	....	..	....	103	Oct 27,97	..	..
Tex. & Pac. E. Div. 1st g. 6s,1905.*M S	..	....	..	....	107	No 2, 99	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000.....*J D	111¼	Jan 4	111	Jan 3	111¼	Jan 6	112	112¼
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000....Mar	..	....	..	....	50	Oct 27,99	..	..
Do do Trust certificates.....	..	....	..	....	51½	No 20,99	..	..
Third Avenue 1st g. 5s, 1937.....J J*	..	....	..	....	127½	De 29, 99	..	..
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935.....J J*	..	....	..	....	107	De 29, 99	..	..
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935..A O*	..	....	..	....	103½	De 5, 99	..	..
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s,1990.*A O	85	Jan 2	84½	Jan 2	84½	Jan 3	82	..
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917.....J J*	78	Jan 3	78	Jan 3	78	Jan 4	78	..
Tol., St.L. & K.C. 1st g.6s,1916,tr.*J D	112	Jan 5	110	Jan 2	112	Jan 5	109	115
Tor., Ham. & Buf. 1st g. 4s, 1946..J D	..	....	..	....	99	Au 14,99	..	..
Ulster & Del. 1st con.g.5s,1928..J D	104	Jan 3	103	Jan 3	103½	Jan 6	103	104
Union El. (Chi.) 1st g. 5s, 1945..A O	..	....	..	....	109½	De 14, 99	..	..
U. P. R. 1st & ld. gr. g. 4s, 1947....J J*	102¾	Jan 2	102	Jan 3	102½	Jan 6	102	102¼
Do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	103¾	Oct 9, 99	..	..
Ore. R. & N. 1st 6s, 1909.....J J*	..	....	..	....	108	No 8, 99	..	..
Ore. R. & N. con. g. 4s, 1946...*J D	101¾	Jan 2	101	Jan 4	101¾	Jan 6	..	..
Ore. Short Line R. 1st g.6s,1922.*F A	130	Jan 6	126¾	Jan 2	130	Jan 6	..	..
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908....J J*	..	....	..	....	121	Jne 18,98	..	.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

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year verified the favorable predictions made by observers of the market at the close of the year just ended, and gave promise of substantial betterment in nearly every quarter of that market. Transactions were not on any very large scale, but business was fairly well distributed, and generally the market was strong. Following the sharp advances of the last week in December, the past week brought some reaction from those figures, but these were more than counterbalanced by important net gains in a number of issues, distributed through the various sections of the market. In each of the groups of stocks were some issues showing substantial gains, the result of good buying and a relatively small supply of stock. Selling pressure developed in only a few cases, and even where stock was urgently offered it was, for the most part, well taken.

Confidence in the market seemed to be general and the events of the week tended to increase it. Relative ease prevailed in the money market, always a favorable factor, and as no ground appeared for predicting any great stringency in money rates, no apprehensions in this connection were felt. Stock Exchange market conditions naturally had their effect on the smaller market, but even when weakness appeared in prices of listed stocks, curb issues maintained considerable firmness. Among special influences one of the most favorable was the new conditions in the local gas situation, which, it is felt, has of late been very much improved. During the week several dividends became due and served to draw attention to the factor which in the markets of the next six months will be one of prime importance. A period will very shortly be reached where earning power of companies formed in the past year will be put to the test, showing returns on common stocks. During the period of stock flotations predictions of the most hopeful kind were made, and at that time readily believed. The test of these hopes is to begin shortly, and where they are to any considerable degree verified by actual earnings demonstrated by dividends notable increases in market values are to be looked for. It is, however, to be feared that overcapitalization will be followed by its natural result, and that among the many industrial and other companies which have come into existence during the past twelve months will be some that will be unable to show the earnings predicted for them. Prudence dictates that last year's unreasoning speculation in all classes of stocks be not repeated at this time.

Particularly prominent in the past week's trading were several of the local gas stocks. Considerable net gains were recorded in both issues of New Amsterdam Gas, as well as in the stock of the Standard Gas Company. The merger of the Consolidated Gas Company and of the New York Gas and Electric Heat, Light and Power Company was looked upon as an indication that the gas war has at last reached an end, and the strength of the curb gas stocks served to add some confirmation to this belief. Observers of the gas situation say that only details remain to be arranged between the several interests represented in the local gas industry, and that final settlement of the struggle that has been so bitterly carried on since last May may be reached almost at any moment. Buying of the local gas stocks was said to be of the best and resulted in considerable net gains. New Amsterdam common sold up to 24½, and closed at 23½ bid, an advance of 1 point, and the preferred stock closed at 47 bid, a net gain of 4 points. Bids for Standard Gas common were advanced from 90 to 100, and large amounts of stock were wanted at this figure. A net gain of 5 points was recorded in Standard Gas preferred, which closed at 125 bid, with practically no stock offered near that figure. Bids of 300 were made for small lots of Mutual Gas.

Several of the industrial stocks found a good market and closed with net gains amounting in several cases to as much as 3 points. American Woolen Goods common went to 25½ and closed at 25 bid, against 22 bid at the close of the previous week. For the preferred stock, which sold ex dividend, the closing bid was 80, showing a net gain of 3¼ points. Rubber Goods common advanced a point, to 20, but receded later in the week, while the preferred stock closed at 79 bid, showing a net gain of 2 points. Royal Baking Powder preferred gained over 2 points, and similar advances were recorded in several other issues. Distilling of America was one of the most active of the industrial stocks, as well as the one that showed the most irregularity. It advanced sharply early in the week on active trading, gaining over 4 points in the preferred. Later nearly all of this gain was lost, and it closed at 37¾ bid, showing a net gain of half a point. The common stock was more steadily, selling between 6¾ and 8 at the close it was quoted at the former figure, showing a net loss of half a point. Insiders are quoted as stating that the affairs of the company are in promising condition. It is said that the net earnings of the Kentucky Wharehouse and Distilling Company alone will be sufficient to pay the entire amount of the dividend on the preferred stock of the Distilling Company of America. Favorable impression was made by the opportunity offered by the company to the committee recently appointed by some of the stockholders to investigate the company's condition. Satisfaction was felt at the fact that it was thus made possible to carry on the investigation easily and without bringing about opposition on the part of the interests controlling the Distilling Company.

General Carriage came into prominence late in the week and was actively traded in from 2 up to 8. Particular interest attached to the stock, owing to the very extraordinary course which it followed last month. When the stock, which was held in a pool up to the beginning of the year, was liberated the bids for it fell from 200 to 2, and every evidence was given of the manipulative character of the phenomenal prices recorded in the stock at the close of last year. A change of officers was made during the week and some reports had as to the plans of the company. These, however, were not very definite, and as yet not much more is known in regard to the company's affairs than was known when the stock was being advanced at the rate of 50 points a day.

Standard Oil was notably active and strong. Many hundred shares of the stock were traded in, and after selling as high as 493 it closed at 488 bid, a net gain of 18 points.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to THE NEW YORK TIMES by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address Financial Editor, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	425	..
American Exchange	185	..
Astor	490	..
Bowery	285	300
Broadway	240	..
Central	175	185
Chase	425	..
Chatham	300	310
Chemical	3900	..
Citizens'	150	..
City	1800	..
Colonial	280	..
Columbia	190	..
Commerce	250	..
Continental	128	..
Corn Exchange	325	375
East River	130	..
Fifth National	225	..
Fifth Avenue	2800	..
First	3250	..
Fourth	170	..
Fourteenth Street	145	165
Gallatin	490	..
Gansevoort	..	80
Garfield	1500	..
German-American	115	..
German Exchange	235	260
Germania	325	..
Hanover	700	..
Hide & Leather	120	..
Home	120	140
Importers & Traders'	510	550
Irving	170	..
Leather Mfrs'	225	..
Liberty	310	..
Lincoln	750	..
Manhattan	235	275
Market & Fulton	215	240
Mechanics'	200	210
Mercantile	190	..
Merchants'	167	175
Merchants' Exchange	116	..
Metropolis	425	450
Mount Morris	200	..
Nassau	155	..
New Amsterdam	580	..
New York	245	265
New York County	1500	..
Ninth	88	95
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
North America	200	210
Oriental	190	200
Pacific	170	..
Park	..	500
People's	225	..
Phenix	105	..
Plaza	500	..
Produce Exchange	120	130
Republic	195	205
Riverside	210	..
Seaboard	275	..
Second	550	..
Seventh	160	..
Shoe & Leather	100	106
State of New York	128	..
Twelfth Ward	120	135
Union Square	210	..
Western National	325	..
West Side	375	..
Yorkville	210	..

Trust Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic	190	..
Bankers'	200	204
Brooklyn	400	..
Central	2100	..
Central Realty Bond and Trust	250	..
Continental	375	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1350	..
Fifth Avenue	400	..
Franklin	300	..
Guaranty	650	..
Hamilton	270	..
International B. & T.	125	..
Kings County	350	..
Knickerbocker	375	..
Manhattan	350	400
Manufacturers'	325	..

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Atch., T. & S. F. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Feb. 1	Jan. 5	Jan. 1
Atlantic Coast Line of Virginia	1	Feb. 1	Jan. 20	Jan. 1
Canada Southern	1	Feb. 1	Jan. 15	.....
Chatta., Rome & Southern pf	1	Feb. 1	Jan. 5	Jan. 17
Chicago Great Western pf. A	2½	Feb. 1	.....	.....
Chicago Great Western deb	2	Feb. 1	Dec. 21	.....
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific (quarterly)	1¾	Feb. 1	Dec. 21	Jan. 2
Chi., St. P., M. & Omaha (quarterly)	1	Feb. 1	Jan. 15	Feb. 15
C., R. I. & P. R. R. & O. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Feb. 1	Jan. 15	Feb. 15
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf. (quarterly)	1¼	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 20
Delaware & Hudson (quarterly)	2½	Feb. 15	Feb. 28	Mch. 15
Del., Lack. & Western (quarterly)	1¾	Jan. 20	Jan. 1	Jan. 20
Den. & Rio Grande pf. (semi-annual)	2	Jan. 15	Jan. 4	Jan. 17
Det., Hillsdale & Southwestern	3	Jan. 2	.....	.....
Fitchburg pf.	2	Jan. 15	.....	.....
Great Northern pf.	1¾	Feb. 1	Holders of record Jan. 15	
Hocking Valley pf.	1½	Jan. 15	Dec. 4	Dec. 13
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern	3½	Jan. 20	.....	.....
Little Schuylkill Nav. & Coal	$1.25	Jan. 12	.....	.....
Michigan Central	2	Jan. 20	.....	.....
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	2½	Jan. 15	Dec. 30	Jan. 15
Mine Hill & Schuylkill Haven	2½	Jan. 15	.....	.....
New York Central (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 15	.....	.....
Norfolk & Southern (quarter)	1	Jan. 10	Dec. 30	Jan. 11
Northern Central	4	Jan. 15	.....	.....
Northern Pacific	1	Feb. 5	Jan. 11	Jan. 23
Northern Pacific (extra)	1	Feb. 5	Jan. 11	Jan. 23
Pennsylvania & Northwestern	2	Jan. 10	.....	.....
Portland & Rochester	3	Jan. 15	.....	.....
Rio Grande West. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Feb. 1	.....	.....
St. Jo. & Grand Island 1st pf.	2	Jan. 31	Jan. 15	Feb. 1

STREET RAILWAYS.

Chicago Union Trac. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 20	.....	.....
Consolidated Trac., N. J. (annual)	3	Jan. 15	Dec. 30	Jan. 15
Cleveland City Ry. (quarter)	1	Jan. 10	Dec. 30	Jan. 10
Market St., San Francisco, (quarter)	60c	Jan. 10	Dec. 28	Jan. 11
Met. Street Ry., N. Y., (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 15	Dec. 28	Jan. 16
New Orleans City pf.	2½	Jan. 10	Jan. 1	Jan. 11

BANK STOCK.

Twelfth Ward	8	Jan. 15	Jan. 2	Jan. 15

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental (quarter)	1½	Jan. 10	Jan. 2	Jan. 11
Real Estate Trust (semi-annual)	4	Jan. 20	Dec. 22	Jan. 2

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Citizens'	4	On demand.
Empire City	8	On demand.
Hanover	5	On demand.

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Am. Iron & Steel	50c	Jan. 25	.....	.....
Amalgamated Copper (quarter)	1½	Jan. 22	Dec. 28	Jan. 22
Amalgamated Copper (extra)	1½	Jan. 22	Dec. 28	Jan. 22
American Bell Telephone (quarter)	3	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
American Bell Telephone (extra)	1½	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Am. Car & Foundry pf.	1¾	Feb. 1	Jan. 10	Feb. 3
American Cement	2	Jan. 15	Jan. 10	Jan. 16
American Cement (extra)	1	Jan. 15	Jan. 10	Jan. 16
American Ice pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 15	Jan. 2	Jan. 16
Am. Pneumatic Service pf. (quarter)	75c	Jan. 20	Jan. 6	Jan. 20
Am. Smelting & Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 9	Dec. 27	Jan. 10
American Tobacco (quarter)	1½	Feb. 1	Jan. 15	Feb. 2
American Tobacco pf. (quarter)	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 15	Feb. 2
American Woolen pf.	1¾	Jan. 15	Jan. 4	Jan. 16
Ariz. East. & M. Smelt. (monthly)	2	Jan. 10	Jan. 1	Jan. 10
Boston El. Light (quarter)	2	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Cent. & So. Am. Telephone (quarter)	1½	Jan. 8	Dec. 30	Jan. 9
Cloverdale Zinc Min. pf. (quarter)	2	Jan. 10	Dec. 31	Jan. 10
Consol. Zinc & Lead pf. (quarter)	2	Jan. 15	Jan. 8	Jan. 16
Diamond State Steel	4	Jan. 22	Jan. 13	Jan. 23
Emp. S.-Idaho M. & D. (monthly)	3	Jan. 15	Dec. 30	Dec. 15
Erie Tel. & Tel. (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 8	Dec. 31	Jan. 8
Exploration Syndicate	$2.50	Jan. 10	Dec. 26	Jan. 10
Federal Steel pf.	3	Jan. 20	Dec. 20	Jan. 6
Finance Co., Penn., 2d pf. (quarter)	$1.	Feb. 1	Jan. 20	Feb. 1
General Electric (quarter)	1½	Jan. 15	.....	.....
General Electric pf.	$3.50	Jan. 31	Jan. 15	Jan. 31
Havana Commercial pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 15	Dec. 30	Jan. 15
International Paper pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 21	Dec. 15	Jan. 2
Inter. Buttonhole Sew. Machine	1	Jan. 15	.....	.....
Madison (Wis.) Gas & Elec.	2½	Jan. 20	Jan. 10	Jan. 21
Mexican Telegraph (quarter)	2½	Jan. 15	Dec. 30	Jan. 16
Michigan Telephone	1¼	Jan. 8	Dec. 30	Jan. 8
National Biscuit (quarter)	1	Jan. 15	Jan. 1	Jan. 6
National Carbon pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 15	Dec. 30	Jan. 16
Nat. Gram-o-phone (monthly)	1	Jan. 26	Jan. 5	Jan. 16
N. Y. Mutual Gas Light	1	Jan. 10	Dec. 30	Jan. 11
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone (quarter)	1½	Jan. 15	Jan. 5	Jan. 16
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone (extra)	1	Jan. 15	Jan. 5	Jan. 16
New Orleans Gas Light	2½	Jan. 15	.....	.....
New York Air Brake (quarter)	2	Jan. 15	Jan. 5	Jan. 16
Pacific Coast (quarter)	1	Feb. 1	Jan. 10	Feb. 1
Pacific Coast 1st pf. (quarter)	1¼	Feb. 1	Jan. 10	Feb. 1
Pacific Coast 2d pf. (quarter)	1	Feb. 1	Jan. 10	Feb. 1
Parrot Copper M. me	$1.50	Jan. 10	Jan. 5	Jan. 13
Pennsylvania Steel pf.	1¾	Jan. 15	.....	.....
Philadelphia Co. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 20	Jan. 10	Jan. 20
Pittsburg Coal pf.	1¾	Jan. 25	Jan. 15	Jan. 26
Pressed Steel Car pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 15	Dec. 14	Jan. 15
Procter & Gamble pf. (quarter)	2	Jan. 15	.....	.....
Reece Buttonhole Mach. (quarter)	3	Jan. 15	Jan. 4	Jan. 16
R. I. Perkins H. S. pf. (quarter)	1	Jan. 15	Jan. 1	Jan. 15
Standard Underground Cable	2	Jan. 10	Jan. 4	Jan. 11
Stetson, J. B., (annual)	12	Jan. 15	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
Stetson, J. B., pf. (semi-annual)	4	Jan. 15	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
Streets West Stable Car Line	50c	Jan. 25	.....	.....
Union Switch Signal pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 20	Dec. 31	Jan. 11
United Fruit (quarter)	2½	Jan. 15	.....	.....
United Gas Improvement (quarter)	2	Jan. 15	.....	.....
United Shoe Machinery	2	Jan. 15	Dec. 19	Jan. 2
United Shoe Machinery pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 15	Dec. 19	Jan. 2
United States Rubber	1	Jan. 31	Jan. 15	Feb. 1
United States Rubber pf. (quarter)	2	Jan. 31	Jan. 15	Feb. 1
Va-Carolina Chem. pf. (quarter)	2	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Wells, Fargo & Co.	3	Jan. 15	Dec. 30	Jan. 16
Western Union Telegraph (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 15	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Westinghouse A. B. (quarter)	2½	Jan. 10	.....	.....
Westinghouse A. B. (extra)	5	Jan. 10	.....	.....
Wisconsin Telephone	1¾	Jan. 8	.....	.....

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
American Sugar Ref.	.....	.....	Jan. 10	Annual
American Tin Plate Company	Dec. 15	Jan. 16	Jan. 16	Annual
Astoria Light, Heat & Power Co.	Dec. 23	Jan. 9	Jan. 8	Annual
Bank of New York, N. B. A.	.....	.....	Jan. 9	Annual
Bank of the State of New York	.....	.....	Jan. 8	Annual
Bowery Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 9	Annual
Brooklyn City R. R.	Dec. 30	Jan. 9	Jan. 8	Annual
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	Jan. 16	Jan. 27	Jan. 28	Annual
Chatta., Rome & Southern	.....	.....	Jan. 16	Annual
Chemical National Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 9	Annual
Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf	.....	.....	Jan. 8	Annual
Columbia Bank	Jan. 2	Jan. 10	Jan. 9	Annual
Consolidated Gas	.....	.....	Jan. 22	Annual
Eagle Fire Co. (N. Y.)	.....	.....	Jan. 9	Annual
East River National Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 9	Annual
Fifth Avenue Trust Co.	.....	.....	Jan. 17	Annual
Fourteenth Street Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 9	Annual
Garfield National Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 9	Annual
Greenwich Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 8	Annual
Hanover National Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 9	Annual
Importers & Traders' Nat. Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 9	Annual
Irving National Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 9	Annual
Laclede Gas Light Co., St. Louis	.....	.....	Jan. 15	Annual
Laclede Gas Co.	Dec. 24	Jan. 24	Jan. 22	Special
Leeds & Catlin Co.	.....	.....	Jan. 16	Special
Lincoln National Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 9	Annual
Mechanics' National Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 9	Annual
Merchants' National Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 9	Annual
National Bank of the Republic	.....	.....	Jan. 9	Annual
National Broadway Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 9	Annual
New York National Exchange Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 9	Annual
Nineteenth Ward Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 10	Annual
Pacific Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 9	Annual
Pressed Steel Car	Dec. 14	Jan. 15	Jan. 9	Annual
Tradesmen's National Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 9	Annual
West Side Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 9	Annual
Western National	.....	.....	Jan. 9	Annual
Western New York & Penn.	Dec. 30	Jan. 9	Jan. 8	Annual
Wm. A. Miles & Co.	Dec. 30	.....	Jan. 8	Annual

Trust Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Mercantile	800	..
Metropolitan	425	450
Morton	400	425
Nassau	175	200
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1350	..
N. Y. Security & Trust	650	..
North American	..	150
Real Estate	300	..
State	400	..
Title Guaranty & T.	300	..
Trust Co. of America	200	204
Union	1400	1450
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	500	..
United States	1575	..
Washington Trust	305	..
Williamsburg	200	210

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn Ferry	28	30
Brooklyn Ferry bonds	90	93
N. Y. & Hoboken F.	65	68
N. Y. & Hoboken F. con. 5s	93	94
Tenth & Twenty-third Street	80	90
Tenth & Twenty-third St. bds.	105½	106
Union Ferry	39	40
Union Ferry bonds	100½	101

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	110	120
Commonwealth	100	108
Continental	520	..
Eagle	230	240
Empire City	85	90

Insurance Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
German-American	500	520
Germania	280	300
Globe and Rutgers	..	100
Greenwich	170	190
Hamilton	105	110
Hanover	150	170
Home	225	230
Kings County	150	..
Nassau, Brooklyn	150	..
New York	90	100
Niagara	105	..
North River	145	150
Pacific	140	150
Peter Cooper	110	120
Phenix, Brooklyn	..	185
Stuyvesant	80	..
United States	120	125
Westchester	320	..
Williamsburg City	430	..

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	112	114
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	106	108
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	99	101
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	35	40
Bleecker St. & F. Fy 1st 7s	100	100½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	237
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	102	103
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	115½	117
Brooklyn City Railroad	237	238
Brooklyn City & New. 1st	115½	117
Brooklyn El. bonds	103	103½
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	109	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	112	115
Central Crosstown	270	300
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	125	130
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	108
Christopher & Tenth Street	165	175
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	104	106
Coney Island & Brook. stock	325	330
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 5s	101	102½
Consolidated Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf	83	86
D. D., E. B. & B. stock	125	150
D. D., E. B. & B. 5s	115	117
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 p. c. scrip	100	102
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410
Eighth Avenue 6 per cent. scrip	108	..
42d St. & Grand St.	300	..
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av.	65	70
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	91	93
Kings County El. 4s, (new)	84	86
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn)	109	112
Nassau Electric 4s	90	94
New Orleans Tr. com., (new)	28	30
New Orleans Tr. pf., (new)	102	104
Ninth Avenue	205	206
North Jersey Street Ry.	30½	32
North Jersey Street Ry. 4s	88	90
North Shore Traction com.	15	16
North Shore Traction pf.	85	87
Orange & Passaic Val. bonds	103	104
Rochester Railway	15	17
Rochester Railway con. 5s	109	111
Second Avenue stock	200	201
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	107½	108½
Second Avenue consol. 5s	115¼	117
Sixth Avenue stock	205	210
Southern Boulevard 5s, 1945	111	114
South Ferry 1st 5s	106	108
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Twenty-third Street	395	410
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	106	108
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	113	115
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
United Traction, Providence	112	113
United Trac., Prov., bonds	114	116
Westchester Electric 5s, 1943	109	111
Worcester Traction common	30	32
Worcester Traction pf.	104	106

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	100	102
Amalgamated Copper	84½	85
Am. Agricultural Chem.	31	34
Am. Agricultural Chem. pf.	76	79
American Air Power	35	50
American Bank Note	47	50
American Bicycle	15	20
American Bicycle pf.	45	55
American Bicycle bonds	92½	93½
American Press Association	75	85
American Type Founders	51	53
American Woolen Goods	25	25½
American Woolen Goods pf.	80	80½
Arizona Lead	10	10½
Asphalt of America	12¾	13½
Barney & Smith Car	10	13½
Barney & Smith Car pf.	90	95
Barney & Smith Car bonds	103	106
British Columbia Copper	10½	11¼
Central & South American Tel.	110	112
Central Fireworks	12	15
Central Fireworks pf.	52	57
Chesebrough Mfg.	345	360
Chicago & Alton subscrips.	103	105
Chicago & Alton 3s (new)	98	98
Consolidated Fireworks	10	..
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	70	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire	7	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	30	35
Cramps' Ship & Engine Bldg.	80	83
Distilling Co. of America	8	8¼
Distilling Co. of America pf.	27½	28¼
Electric Axle, Light & Power	5	5½
Electric Boat	24	27
Electric Boat pf.	35	40
Electric Vehicle	65	70
Electric Vehicle pf.	95	98
Electro-Pneumatic	1¼	1⅞
Flemington Coal & C.	20	..
General Chemical	59	65
General Chemical pf.	97	100
Havana Commercial	17	19
Havana Commercial pf.	59¾	61
Hecker-Jones-Jewell 6s, 1922	75	85
Hudson River Telephone	116	119
Illinois Transportation	3¼	4
International Pump	15	17
International Pump pf.	62	65
Lorillard pf.	108	111
Marconi Copper	6	7
Margenthaler Linotype	200	205
National Gramophone	59	63
National Salt	47	49
National Salt pf.	..	90
National Tube	44	45
National Tube pf.	91	96
New England Transportation	6¾	7
New York Transportation	11¾	13
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	135	150
Otis Elevator	32	34
Otis Elevator pf.	87	90
Pitts., Bess. & L. E.	20	22
Procter & Gamble	395	405
Procter & Gamble pf.	190	200
Royal Baking Powder pf.	124	126
Rubber Goods	32	33
Rubber Goods pf.	87	91

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1899 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week:

Closing. Jan. 6. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1899 Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale	
195	..	**Albany & Sus.**	$3,500,000	Jan., 1900	3½	*210	Oct. 13	*206½	May 11	*210	Oct. 13, 1899
..	..	American Bank Note	.....	Sept. 29, 1898	$1	.....	.....	.....	.....	*43	Mar. 5, 1896
140	150	American Coal	1,500,000	Sept. 1, 1899	4	150	July 27	*130	Feb. 3	145	Dec. 27, 1899
2½	4	American Spirits Mfg.	27,864,300	.....	..	15¼	Mar. 13	3	Dec. 20	3	Dec. 20, 1899
..	..	American Spirits Mfg. pf.	3,984,900	.....	..	41¼	Mar. 13	29	June 1	*24	Oct. 10, 1899
135	140	American Tobacco pf.	14,000,000	Nov. 1, 1899	2	150	Mar. 6	132	Jan. 4	136	Dec. 28, 1899
16	19	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	.....	..	19¾	Oct. 26	14	Apr. 29	*17	Dec. 15, 1899
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sept. 6, 1899	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	*121	Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,665,000	Jan., 1900	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	Oct. 31, 1898
105	..	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	1,426,000	Jan., 1900	2	106½	Nov. 14	106½	Nov. 14	106½	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	B'lyn Wharf & W. pf., Series B.	5,000,000	.....	..	21	Feb. 15	21	Feb. 15	21	Feb. 15, 1899
44½	58	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	6,000,000	.....	..	59	Nov. 29	30¼	Mar. 24	55	Dec. 22, 1899
90	98	Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf.	6,000,000	Aug. 15, 1899	1	103	Dec. 29	69	May 19	103	Dec. 29, 1899
115	..	Bur., Cedar Rap. & Northern.	5,500,000	Aug. 1, 1899	4	110	Jan. 31	100	Jan. 17	*110	May 22, 1899
..	93½	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	¾	94	Nov. 29	85	Feb. 20	93	Dec. 8, 1899
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	28¾	Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	Chicago & Alton	18,764,000	Dec. 27, 1899	3	175½	Mar. 25	168	Jan. 11	171	Apr. 5, 1899
..	..	Chicago & Alton pf.	3,479,500	Dec. 27, 1899	2½	*190	Feb. 10	*182	Jan. 30	*188½	Feb. 15, 1899
170	180	Chi., St. P., Minn. & O. pf.	12,046,800	Aug. 21, 1899	3½	185	Sept. 1	170	Jan. 16	175	Dec. 8, 1899
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	Jan. 2, 1900	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	102½	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	6,500,000	Jan. 2, 1900	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	June 4, 1898
14	15	Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling	8,000,000	.....	..	10¾	Jan. 26	9	July 5	11	Dec. 19, 1899
185	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,700	Dec. 1, 1899	1¾	188¾	Oct. 30	184½	Mar. 6	*188¾	Dec. 25, 1899
1½	2	Colorado Coal & I. Dev.	5,500,000	.....	..	5¾	Apr. 21	1⅛	Jan. 17	1⅝	Dec. 16, 1899
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf.	500,000	.....	..	8¾	Apr. 21	2	Apr. 14	2½	Dec. 2, 1899
..	..	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf.	636,700	.....	..	30	June 9	*10	Feb. 25	30	June 9, 1899
190	205	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900	2¾	194½	Nov. 18	188	Jan. 26	193	Nov. 21, 1899
50	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb., 1899	2	56	Mar. 23	52	Mar. 7	*50	Dec. 11, 1899
95	..	**Des Moines & Ft. D. pf.**	763,000	Aug. 1, 1899	7	110	June 18	80	Jan. 3	110	June 20, 1899
..	..	Detroit City Gas	2,944,300	Nov. 15, 1899	2½	101	Aug. 18	63	Jan. 4	97½	Dec. 26, 1899
400	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	Jan., 1900	3¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	*362½	Oct. 3, 1898
16	18	Erie 2d pf.	16,000,000	.....	..	22½	Jan. 30	15½	Dec. 22	16¾	Dec. 27, 1899
..	..	**Ft. W. & Denver City**	2,555,000	Mar. 15, 1898	2	25	Jan. 5	14	Aug. 9	*16	Nov. 16, 1899
..	..	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100	.....	..	30	Mar. 28	14	Feb. 4	21½	Oct. 21, 1899
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel.**	5,000,000	Jan., 1900	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 15, 1899	1½	*45	Nov. 3	*30	Mar. 23	*45	Nov. 3, 1899
..	..	**H. B. Claflin** 1st pf.	2,600,300	Nov. 1, 1899	1½	*101	June 6	*89½	Jan. 31	*101	June 6, 1899
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,600	Nov. 1, 1899	1½	*100	Feb. 28	*100	Feb. 28	*100	Feb. 28, 1899
..	..	Harlem	8,638,650	Jan. 2, 1900	4	*390	Mar. 14	*380	Jan. 25	*390	Apr. 12, 1899
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	.....	..	120½	May 2	57½	Jan. 3	*105	May 20, 1899
65	73	Homestake Mining	21,000,000	Dec. 26, '99 50c	M	75	Sept. 6	60½	Feb. 10	*74	Dec. 20, 1899
98	..	**Illinois Central** leased line	10,000,000	Jan., 1900	2	*104	Nov. 8	*99¾	June 12	*103½	Dec. 4, 1899
3	4	**Keokuk & Des Moines**	2,000,000	.....	..	5¼	Feb. 1	3	May 9	3¾	Dec. 22, 1899
16	19	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	1,524,600	Apr. 15, 1899	½	22½	Aug. 26	16	May 2	17½	Dec. 8, 1899
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	1	*32	Jan. 25	*30½	Jan. 16	*32	Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke	2,500,000	.....	..	9	Aug. 17	7¼	Nov. 9	7½	Nov. 9, 1899
..	..	Knickerbocker Ice (Chi.) pf.	3,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	3	84	Feb. 17	70	Nov. 14	*67½	Dec. 11, 1899
8	10	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	.....	..	39	Apr. 25	5	Jan. 25	8	Dec. 19, 1899
70	75	Maryland Coal pf.	1,876,000	Jan. 1, 1900	2	70	Sept. 28	58	Apr. 24	70	Dec. 29, 1899
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Dec. 30, 1899	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	*152	May 31, 1899
25	27	Met. West Side El., Chi.	7,000,000	.....	..	29½	Nov.	14	Apr. 25	25	Dec. 28, 1899
75	77	Met. West Side El., Chi., pf.	9,000,000	.....	..	83	Nov. 24	44½	May 5	75½	Dec. 27, 1899
54	58	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	7,000,000	.....	..	72	May 18	39	Feb. 10	53	Dec. 23, 1899
183	186	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	Jan., 1900	3½	185½	Nov. 13	176	Jan. 3	*184	Dec. 8, 1899
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. L.**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898	1	*62	Dec. 15	*62	Dec. 15	*62	Dec. 15, 1899
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	.....	..	9½	Jan. 14	3½	June 9	3½	June 9, 1899
2½	3¼	National Linseed Oil certs.	.....	.....	..	8½	Jan. 7	2	July 13	*3	Dec. 15, 1899
5	..	National Starch Mfg.	5,000,000	.....	..	9	Nov. 2	4½	Mar. 17	8¼	Nov. 15, 1899
60	..	Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st pf.	3,000,000	May 1, 1898	2	70	Oct. 27	43	Apr. 26	65	Nov. 9, 1899
15	..	National Starch 2d pf.	2,500,000	Oct., 1896	6	25	Oct. 16	13	Mar. 17	25	Nov. 15, 1899
35	40	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Oct. 2, 1899	2	42	Jan. 25	36	Oct. 27	36	Oct. 27, 1899
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	Oct. 10, 1899	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	*350	Nov. 16, 1897
130	134	N. Y., Lack. & West	10,000,000	Jan., 1900	1¼	133	June 7	129½	Jan. 27	132½	Dec. 8, 1899
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	Oct. 14, 1899	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*124	Jan. 28, 1897
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Oct. 10, 1899	1	88⅞	Nov. 6	70	May 15	88⅞	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,900	.....	..	*7	Aug. 18	*5	May 26	*7	Nov. 6, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation	17,763,700	July 2, 1898	..	52	Jan. 23	33	June 2	*45	Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf.	2,489,800	Jan. 2, 1900	2	77¾	Sept. 22	68¾	June 16	75½	Oct. 7, 1899
..	..	**Panama**	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1896	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	*95	Sept. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf.	5,000,000	Dec. 1, 1898	1¾	*110	June 26	*110	June 26	*110	June 26, 1899
580	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Nov. 1, 1899	4	*375	June 17	*362	Feb. 10	*375	June 17, 1899
..	..	Philadelphia Company	7,500,000	Sept. 1, 1899	2½	102	Mar. 3	85	July 24	85	Aug. 7, 1899
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900	2	121	Jan. 16	*117	May 16	*117	May 16, 1899
185	..	Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago	19,714,200	Jan. 1, 1900	1¾	190	Aug. 25	180	Jan. 10	*184	Dec. 23, 1899
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	Jan., 1900	3	*137	Mar. 3	*137	Mar. 3	*137	Mar. 3, 1899
2	2½	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	.....	..	4	Apr. 13	2	Aug. 9	2	Dec. 28, 1899
190	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	4	*200¼	Dec. 11	*187	Feb. 14	*200¼	Dec. 11, 1899
..	..	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	Sept. 5, 1899	1	44	Nov. 27	25½	Jan. 4	43	Dec. 13, 1899
81	85	Rio Grande Western pf.	6,800,000	Nov. 1, 1899	1¼	90½	Nov. 27	66	Jan. 3	81	Dec. 29, 1899
130	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	10,000,000	Nov. 15, 1899	1¼	130½	Jan. 26	129¾	Mar. 1	*134	Dec. 5, 1899
15½	17	**St. J. & Grand Island** 2d pf.	3,500,000	.....	..	18	Oct. 26	9	June 1	15	Dec. 23, 1899
100	104	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	4,999,600	Sept., 1899	3½	106	Jan. 23	98½	Jan. 5	*104	Dec. 26, 1899
58½	59½	Silver Bullion certificates	.....	.....	..	65	Apr. 28	58⅝	Dec. 22	58⅝	Dec. 22, 1899
200	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	3½	*200	Mar. 2	*200	Mar. 2	*200	Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	June 3, 1899	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	*147	Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf.	3,721,100	June 30, 1899	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	*144½	Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	559,525	Jan., 1900	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,649,400	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	Jan. 16, 1899	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	*40½	Feb. 5, 1897
..	..	Texas Pacific Land Trust	10,370,000	.....	..	15½	Jan. 7	11	Nov. 10	12½	Dec. 19, 1899
20	25	Tol. & Ohio Central	6,550,000	Nov. 15, 1893	1½	25	Jan. 25	20	Jan. 21	24	Nov. 20, 1899
40	50	Tol. & Ohio Central pf.	3,705,000	July 25, 1896	1½	45	Dec. 2	35	Jan. 25	45	Dec. 2, 1899
..	..	Tol., St. L. & Kansas City pf.	5,805,000	.....	..	5	Nov. 14	5	Nov. 14	5	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	Oct. 10, 1899	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*215½	Mar. 15, 1897
..	20	U. S. Flour Milling	3,000,000	.....	..	58½	Sept. 15	12	Mar. 6	*12	Nov. 21, 1899
12	35	U. S. Flour Milling pf.	5,000,000	.....	..	78½	Sept. 15	12	Dec. 5	12	Dec. 20, 1899
160	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Sept. 1, 1899	3½	.....	.....	.....	.....	165	Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	Jan., 1900	3½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*174	Nov. 11, 1898
120	130	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	July 15, 1899	3	185½	Sept. 6	124	Dec. 16	124	Dec. 16, 1899
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	Nov. 15, 1899	1½	120	Aug. 8	120	Aug. 8	120	Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg.	8,813,000	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	*68	Sept. 23, 1898
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1899	3	98	Jan. 30	93½	Mar. 6	*98	Mar. 15, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. †And $12.50 extra. All stocks in this table par $100 except Beech Creek, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Detroit City Gas, Harlem, Morris and Essex, Pittsburg, McKeesport & Youghiogheny, Pennsylvania Coal, Warren Railroad, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia Company, and Kingston & Pembroke, the par of each of which is $50. New Central Coal is $20 par, American Coal $25 par, and Southern & Atlantic Telegraph $25 par.

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Singer Manufacturing	690	700
Sloss-Sheffield	31	34
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	69	71
Standard Coupler	38	41
Standard Oil	488	493
Storage Power	14	14¼
Swift & Co.	100	101
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	106	108
Tennessee Copper	13¾	15
Texas Pacific Coal	70	..
Texas Pacific Coal 6s, 1908	107	..
Union Typewriter	24	26
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110	13
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	120	122
United Shoe Machinery	32	33
United Shoe Machinery pf.	24	24½
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	¼	½
Virginia Coal, Iron & C.	28	30
Virginia C., I. & C. 5s, 1949	63	67
Westinghouse Air Brake	390	410

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State	1¼	1⅝
Buffalo City	5	8
Buffalo City 6s, 1947	73	76
Central Union 5s, 1927	103	105
Consumers' Gas (J. C.) bonds	104	106
Denver Gas	41	48
Denver Gas 5s, 1949	102	104
Fort Wayne	38	45
Fort Wayne bonds	90	95
Grand Rapids	98	100
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	103	105
Ind. Natural & Ill.	40	45
Ind. Natural & Ill. bonds	60	65
Indianapolis	100	105
Indianapolis 1st 6s, 1920	103	105
Lafayette	38	45
Lafayette bonds	60	65
Logansport & Wabash Val.	38	42
Logansport & Wab. Val. bonds	60	65
Madison (Wis.)	37	40
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s, 1925	57	62

Gas Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Mutual	300	305
New Amsterdam	23½	24½
New Amsterdam pf.	47	50
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	94¾	95¼
N. E. Gas & Coke	22	24
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s, 1937	74	75
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	108	111
N. Y. & E. R. con. 5s, 1945	106	109
Ohio & Indiana	38	45
Ohio & Indiana bonds	60	65
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	43
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	94	96
St. Paul (Minn.)	52	56
Standard (New York)	100	105
Standard pf.	125	..
Standard 1st 5s, 1930	115	117
Syracuse	14	16
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	85	90
Western (Milwaukee)	102	105
Western col. tr. 1st 5s, 1933	102	105

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Prices on the Stock Exchange last week were very irregular. They opened well, but fell off on German selling. This was followed by an improvement, owing to easy money, and the closing figures were rather better than the worst, although somewhat weak on the renewal of Berlin selling, with consols ¼ lower.

Americans suffered most from Berlin selling. Among the declines were Louisville and Nashville, which fell 1¾ points; Baltimore and Ohio, 1¼; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé preferred, 1¼; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 1¼; New York Central and Hudson River, 1; Norfolk and Western common, ⅝; Union Pacific, ⅝, and Southern Pacific, ¼. Other Americans suffered a decline of from ¼ to ⅝.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
*Jan. 6	$1,146,168,226	$62,735,507
*Dec. 30	949,902,645	46,539 989
Dec. 23	1,424,303,943	58,302,736
Dec. 16	1,349,644,028	51,807,123
Dec. 9	1,114,066,433	45,117,036
*Dec. 2	1,089,136,980	46,097,791
Nov. 25	1,086,762,288	53,682,106
Nov. 18	1,263,834,833	55,840,585
*Nov. 11	1,091,754,707	57,124,088
Nov. 4	1,284,266,145	54,074,678
Oct. 28	1,089,020,146	54,075,280
Oct. 21	1,202,533,092	56,925,986
Oct. 14	1,166,902,485	53,281,186
Oct. 7	1,450,652,632	66,504,739
*Sept. 30	749,234,101	38,014,302
Sept. 23	1,330,038,268	58,354,915
Sept. 16	1,098,748,288	43,451,021
*Sept. 9	886,526,474	43,742,432
Sept. 2	933,538,272	53,235,983
Aug. 26	972,668,143	44,757,894
Aug. 19	965,519,783	49,330,721
Aug. 12	906,780,544	47,310,779
Aug. 5	1,029,869,475	54,447,146
July 29	875,946,085	57,845,059
July 22	980,471,913	53,532,502
July 15	1,196,836,402	63,685 319
*July 8	1,026,944,853	64,483,370
July 1	1,185,838,116	66,453,488
June 24	945,738,533	52,452,896
June 17	1,187,462,946	66,904,470
June 10	1,089,203,594	56,814,127
*June 3	934,342,888	56,274,907
May 27	1,231,015,611	60,939,059
May 20	1,245,202,059	69,891,513
May 13	1,384,833,511	77,221,284
May 6	1,639,472,963	72,052,491
April 29	1,201,119,390	67,762,955
April 22	1,362,910,810	77,762,583
April 15	1,424,346,265	82,334,464
April 8	1,353,060,641	77,379,938
April 1	1,268,379,167	90,915,094
March 25	1,247,937,065	74,448,286
March 18	1,246,322,730	67,781,545
March 11	1,201,679,387	76,573,356
March 4	1,392,090,360	74,090,201
*Feb. 25	1,173,231,495	50,387,272
*Feb. 18	905,777,052	50,387,322
Feb. 11	1,133,485,098	54,980,394
Feb. 4	1,328,431,206	70,245,718
Jan. 28	1,494,422,685	67,381,624
Jan. 21	1,409,245,946	69,177,497
Jan. 14	1,241,904,887	72,464,893
Jan. 7	1,192,815,643	78,440,536

*Three days. †Four days.

REDMOND, KERR & CO.,

BANKERS, 41 WALL STREET, N. Y.
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, mining, railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.

DEAL IN
HIGH-GRADE INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Lists of current offerings sent on application.
Philadelphia Correspondents, GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,

NEW YORK.
NOS. 16, 18, 20 & 22 WILLIAM STREET.
CHARTERED 1822.

Capital, $1,000,000.00 Surplus, $5,525,000.00

EDWIN S MARSTON, President.
THOS. J. BARNETT, 2d Vice-President.
SAMUEL SLOAN, Jr., Secretary.
AUGUSTUS V. HEELY, Asst. Secy.

Samuel Sloan,	James Stillman,	Moses Taylor Pyne,
William Waldorf Astor,	Edward R. Bell,	S. S. Palmer,
James Roosevelt,	Henry A. C. Taylor,	Edward R. Bacon,
D. O. Mills,	D. H. King, Jr.,	H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy,
Robert F. Ballantine,	Henry Hents,	Cleveland H. Dodge,
Franklin D. Locke,	Robert C. Boyd,	John L. Riker,
George F. Baker	E. R. Holden,	Daniel S. Lamont,
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MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
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ALLOW INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK.

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Stocks and Bonds bought and sold for cash or carried on margin.
Market Letter on Application.
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36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

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Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
EMPIRE BUILDING,
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Direct private wires to all principal cities.
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NEW YORK.

Sutro Bros. & Co.,

BANKERS.
56 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Negotiate Security Issues of Railroad, Street Railway, Gas, Electric, and other Companies, and transact a General Banking Business.
Investment Securities.
Private wire connection to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Atlantic City.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.
H. F. Bachman & Co., Philadelphia.

Dominick & Dominick,

100 BROADWAY.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Brokers in Stocks, Grain, Investment Securities.

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Curtis & Motley	Halsey & Halsey,	Branch Office,
53 State St.	225 Fifth St.	334 Walnut St.

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309 Broadway, cor. Duane St., New York.
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Dealers in Investment Securities.
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P. J. Goodhart & Co.,

Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
35 WALL STREET.

JAMES P. GEDDES,

Unlisted Stocks and Bonds,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
MILLS BUILDING,
Telephone, 1875 Cortlandt. Broad Street, NEW YORK.

FOREIGN BANK HOLDINGS.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date last year. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Jan. 4. 1900	£32,125,076	.....
Jan. 5. 1899	30,340,823	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Jan. 4. 1900	74,612,101	£45,882,853
Jan. 5. 1899	72,461,305	47,805,916
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Jan. 4. 1900	23,130,000	11,915,000
Jan. 5. 1899	25,734,000	13,258,000
RUSSIA.		
Jan. 4. 1900	86,969,000	5,399,000
Jan. 5. 1899	99,143,000	4,050,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Jan. 4. 1900	39,301,000	10,608,000
Jan. 5. 1899	35,940,000	12,384,000
SPAIN.		
Jan. 4. 1900	13,600,000	14,499,000
Jan. 5. 1899	11,092,000	7,833,000
ITALY.		
Jan. 4. 1900	15,462,000	1,501,000
Jan. 5. 1899	14,926,000	2,342,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Jan. 4. 1900	3,700,000	5,986,000
Jan. 5. 1899	4,315,000	6,787,000
BELGIUM.		
Jan. 4. 1900	2,886,000	1,443,000
Jan. 5. 1899	3,095,000	1,548,000
Total for week	£291,799,167	£97,233,853
Total preceding week	289,992,558	98,510,853
Corresponding date last year	297,017,418	96,018,916

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.	
Week ended Jan. 5, 1900	$10,238,913
Week ended Jan. 6, 1899	9,869,259
Exports of General Merchandise.	
Week ended Jan. 2, 1900	$9,020,571
Week ended Jan. 3, 1899	7,544,258
Imports of Gold.	
Week ended Jan. 2, 1900	$9,782
Week ended Jan. 3, 1899	16,388
Exports of Gold.	
Week ended Jan. 2, 1900	$2,687,932
Week ended Jan. 3, 1899	1,057,062
Net Exports of Gold.	
Week ended Jan. 2, 1900	$2,678,170
Week ended Jan. 3, 1899	1,040,664
Imports of Silver.	
Week ended Jan. 2, 1900	$40,260
Week ended Jan. 3, 1899	32,766
Exports of Silver.	
Week ended Jan. 2, 1900	$829,701
Week ended Jan. 3, 1899	1,915,635
Net Exports of Silver.	
Week ended Jan. 2, 1900	$789,441
Week ended Jan. 3, 1899	982,889
Total Imports of Specie.	
Week ended Jan. 2, 1900	$50,022
Week ended Jan. 3, 1899	49,154
Total Exports of Specie.	
Week ended Jan. 2, 1900	$3,517,633
Week ended Jan. 3, 1899	2,072,707
Total Net Exports of Specie.	
Week ended Jan. 2, 1900	$3,467,611
Week ended Jan. 3, 1899	2,023,553

Government and Municipal Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Also First Mortgage Bonds of Established Railways.

APPRAISEMENTS MADE OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED FOR THE PURCHASE, SALE OR EXCHANGE OF ABOVE SECURITIES.

LISTS ON APPLICATION.

N. W. Harris & Co., Bankers,

NEW YORK, CHICAGO, BOSTON.
31 Nassau St., (Bank of Commerce Bldg.,) N. Y.

Spencer Trask & Co.,

BANKERS,
27 & 29 PINE ST., NEW YORK,
Transact a general banking business; act as fiscal agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies.
Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members of New York Stock Exchange.
BRANCH OFFICE: 67 STATE ST., ALBANY

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS.
NASSAU AND PINE STREETS, NEW YORK CITY.
13 CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON.
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.
Deposits Received and Interest Allowed on Balances Subject to draft at sight.

CITY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

30 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL ..... $1,000,000.00 SURPLUS $1,000,000.00
(Entirely Invested in City of New York Bonds)
Statement December 30th, 1899.

RESOURCES:		LIABILITIES:	
N. Y. City Bonds	$1,095,000.00	Capital	$1,000,000.00
Other Bonds and Securities	264,505.00	Surplus	1,000,000.00
Bonds and Mortgages	36,000.00	Undivided Profits	181,277.23
Loans on Collaterals	8,340,796.87	Deposits:	
Bills Purchased	328,917.17	General $9,647,818.86	
Cash in Vault and Banks	1,965,853.44	In Trust 227,150.72	
Overdrafts	30.68		9,874,969.58
Furniture and Fixtures	14,086.86	Interest, Taxes, etc. Payable	67,474.24
Interest, Commissions, etc., Receivable	78,531.23		
	$12,123,721.05		$12,123,721.05

Began Business March 1st, 1899.

The Company acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent, Registrar of Stocks and Bonds, and Trustee for Mortgages of Corporations; also as Guardian, Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Committee, Receiver, Assignee, etc.

The Company is duly designated by the Superintendent of Banks of New York State as a Depositary for State funds and for lawful money reserve of the Banks of the State; by the City Authorities, as Depositary for funds belonging to the City of New York; and by order of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York, as a Deposit Bank and Depositary for any money paid into Court.

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The Corn Exchange Bank,

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WILLIAM A. NASH, President.

Capital and Surplus	$3,000,000.00
Deposits	20,000,000.00

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NO. 120 BROADWAY.

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100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000

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DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; high north to northwest winds, diminishing.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,601. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.
Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75⅛c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40½c; cash cotton, 7 9-16c.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday Senator Morgan of Alabama spoke in opposition to the Pritchard resolution concerning racial restrictions on Southern suffrage. The Pettigrew resolution concerning the origin of the war in the Philippines, after being amended by Senator Lodge, went over till Wednesday. Senator Jones of Arkansas announced that the Democrats would not seek to delay the Currency bill. A bill was introduced in the House asking for more clerks in the Census Department. A bill amending the Dependent Pension act was passed by the Senate. A caucus will be held by the Democratic members of the House tonight.—Page 8.

FOREIGN.—Gen. White reports that he has repulsed a Boer attack at Ladysmith, inflicting heavy loss, after one position had been taken and retaken three times. A rumor that Gen. Buller has crossed the Tugela River, driving the Boers before him, is not credited in London. The Kaiser, it is said, will make a speech tonight outlining his views on the seizure of German steamers. The answer to the representations made to Lord Salisbury by Ambassador Choate relative to the detention of American flour has not yet been received. A dispatch from Rome says that Great Britain has ordered a number of guns from Italy. The Paris Temps, in an editorial, says that the United States has abandoned the Monroe doctrine. George Sheldon McCook, a nephew of Gen. McCook, died in Paris yesterday. The French warship Cecilie has arrived at Santo Domingo. Colombian rebels have taken two towns. Brazil has fifty millions in paper money to burn. Another attempt to undock the steamer Paris at Milford Haven yesterday resulted in failure. The forms of a new general treaty between Spain and the United States have been drawn.—Pages 3 and 7.

Page 1.

Samuel D. Greene, General Manager of the lighting department of the General Electric Company, was, together with his wife, drowned in the Mohawk River yesterday.

The entire Manhattan agency of the New York Life Insurance Company resigned yesterday, and joined the forces of the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

The tax books for 1900 were opened for inspection yesterday. The natural increase in real values is estimated at $38,864,179. The tax rate, it is estimated, will be from 15 to 20 cents lower on $100 than in 1899.

There was a riot in the San Francisco City Hall yesterday when Tax Collector-elect Scott attempted to take his office. The former Collector is contesting the legality of Scott's election. One man was shot in the affray and may die.

Important conferences relating to the plans for the development of the various Vanderbilt railway systems by the acquirement of control of roads naturally tributary were held at the Grand Central Station yesterday. One result of the conferences was the resumption of dividend payments on the common stock of "Big Four."

Page 2.

Gov. Roosevelt yesterday received the report of the special commission appointed by him to investigate the canal question.

The joint caucus of the Iowa Republican legislators yesterday named Senator Gear to suceed himself.

Page 4.

The suit brought by Congressman Fowler against the Rapid Transit Commission and the City Government may be discussed to-day at a meeting of the board.

The spectacle of a battalion of firemen with charged lines standing in front of a blazing building unable to put a drop of water on the fire was witnessed last night on Twenty-sixth Street, near Sixth Avenue.

The suit of Charles C. Dupont against his wife, formerly Catherine Hughes, for the annulment of his marriage on the ground it was secured under duress, was dismissed by Justice Smyth in the Supreme Court yesterday.

Page 6.

Gen. Corbin believes the Lawton fund will reach $85,000. Over $67,000 is now in hand of reported.

The prison investigation being carried on in Cuba by order of Governor General Wood reveals an even worse state of things than exepcted.

Page 7.

A memorial service for Dwight L. Moody was held in Carnegie Hall.

The jury in the suit of Mary E. Howe against Mrs. F. A. Skinner for $24,750 for compensation for services as companion yesterday awarded the plaintiff $5,000.

At the meeting yesterday of the New York Presbytery, Dr. Birch, the Stated Clerk, announced that he would prefer further charges against the Rev. Dr. McGiffert.

Page 8.

The liquidation of the Broadway National Bank of Boston, under receivership, is to be proceeded with as rapidly as possible.

At the annual meeting of the Marine Society the action of Capt. George L. Norton against the Sailors' Snug Harbor management was sustained.

The President has created a military department constituting the Territory of Alaska, and has assigned Col. G. M. Randall to command it.

Governor General Davis of Puerto Rico appeared before the House Committee on Insular Affairs at Washington yesterday and made an exhaustive statement of the affairs of the island.

Page 9.

The Yale-Harvard boat races are to be held at New London on June 28.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday signed the resolutions providing for the construction of two new bridges over the East River.

The Boston and Maine Railroad has suggested an arrangement to the Fitchburg Railroad by which the former would guarantee 5 per cent. on the preferred stock of the latter.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday signed the resolution of the Municipal Assembly granting franchises in suburban districts to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and the Third Avenue Railroad Company.

The State Board of Railroad Commissioners yesterday ordered the Manhattan Railway Company to complete the construction of the road from One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street to Bedford Park, and to build a branch to West Farms.

Page 11.

Gov. Nash of Ohio in his inaugural yesterday called attention to the need for a check to be placed on corporations doing business in the State.

Deputy State Bank Examiner Johnson, who has been looking into the affairs of the Union County Bank of Rahway, N. J., yesterday issued a statement showing the resources and liabilities of the institution.

Judge Brown yesterday handed down a decision declining to adjudge the New York and Westchester Water Company an involuntary bankrupt.

Page 14.

The annual meeting of the Church Temperance Society was held yesterday.

The session of the Molineux trial yesterday was almost entirely given over to expert handwriting testimony.

The steamer Georgian arrived with the crew of the German steamer Ella, which foundered in a gale last Saturday.

A Belt line horse car fell into a deep trench yesterday in First Avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets. Five passengers were hurt.

The New York University Council yesterday appointed a special committee to consider the advisability of establishing a School of Commerce, Finance, and Accounts.

The annual meeting of the General Society, United States Daughters of 1812, was marked by flag presentations and an address on America's second great struggle with England by President Randolph Guggenheimer.

Amusements.—Page 5.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
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Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
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Railroads.—Page 9.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

VANDERBILTS IN CONTROL

Developments in Connection with Acquirement of "Big Four."

ATTITUDE OF PENNSYLVANIA

Important Conferences with the Vanderbilts—Dividend Payments on "Big Four" Common Resumed.

At the Vanderbilt offices at the Grand Central Station yesterday several important meetings having relation to the various plans for developing the Vanderbilt systems were had. Only one of these—that of the Directors of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company—was formal. The others were in the nature of conferences between the Messrs. Vanderbilt and those who are nearest to them in developing and consummating their vast trunk-line plans. These discussions lasted until late in the afternoon. One of the day's results was the resumption of dividend payments on the common stock of "Big Four," which have been suspended since 1893. After the meeting of the board of this company, its President, Melville E. Ingalls, announced that he was having prepared a declaration that corroborates all that has been said of the plans of the Vanderbilts in regard to "Big Four" and Chesapeake and Ohio. On authority of the highest class, it can be stated that the "Big Four" is wholly controlled by stockholding by Vanderbilt interests and that at the meeting of its Directors yesterday definite plans were adopted for [illegible] over by the Vanderbilts and the Pennsylvania Railroad of the Chesapeake and Ohio. The acquisition of Lake Erie and Western by Lake Shore was also discussed at the informal meetings, at one of which President W. H. Newman of Lake Shore was present. Official announcement of the deal is likely to be made to-morrow.

BIG FOUR DIVIDEND.

At the "Big Four" meeting the Directors present were W. K. and F. W. Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew, Melville E. Ingalls, H. McK. Twombly, George T. Bliss, and J. Pierpont Morgan. President Ingalls acted as Secretary, and he was very careful in delivering the minutes to C. F. Cox as soon as the meeting adjourned. All that he announced for publication was that the board had declared a dividend for the six months ended Dec. 31 of 1½ per cent., and that this could not be regarded as a semi-annual dividend, which if the prosperity of the "Big Four" continued, the rate for the six months ending June 30 might be at the rate of 4 per cent per annum. He said:

"The earnings of the 'Three C's' for six months showed $1,120,000 net. The dividend on preferred, 5 per cent. per annum, will absorb $250,000, and that on common $420,000, so that the surplus will be $450,000. At the meeting the Directors discussed the prospects of the road with me. They asked me about the outlook and if I thought we were going to continue to prosper, and I said I thought we would. As the ownership of 'Big Four,' the Vanderbilts are in the majority; in fact, for the last ten years there has never been a question among those familiar with its affairs about its being a Vanderbilt road.

"Chesapeake and Ohio? Well, that has not developed. Nothing done. All the deals that are accomplished or accomplishing are going to be of advantage to stockholders. As to myself, I am planning to retire from railroad business. I have worked hard and have been fortunate and am at a time of life when a man should rest and enjoy himself. I shall not be in a hurry to withdraw from the Presidency of the 'Big Four' and Chesapeake and Ohio. This may come in the course of a few months. When I retire none of the interests I have watched over will suffer through my withdrawing suddenly. As to the general railroad situation, the outlook is bright and there never was a time when the railroads exhibited a better disposition to maintain rates in entire harmony."

THE VANDERBILTS SILENT.

Other Directors at the "Big Four" meeting declined to discuss the proceedings, and there appeared to have been a "pass it around" policy agreed upon. Thus, Senator Depew said: "I'm not the man; go to Callaway. I know nothing." When asked about the meeting and such live topics as the acquisition of Lake Erie and Western by Lake Shore and the position of Chesapeake and Ohio, "Go to some bigger man than I," was the reply of H. McK. Twombly. "I am sorry, but I have nothing to say just now on any of these subjects," was the excuse of W. K. Vanderbilt. F. W. Vanderbilt appeared to be in good humor when he replied: "Oh, well, I can't say anything. I don't know what there is to talk about, or, rather, if anything should be talked about. Mr. Depew appears to be the proper man to apply to. I can't say whether it's proper or not to talk about these subjects which have been ventilated in the newspapers." Treasurer E. V. W. Rossiter declined to see any newspaper men. Ex-Judge S. E. Williamson, general counsel for the Central, said that he declined to talk because he was not informed on any of the subjects presented.

President S. R. Callaway, who had been closeted for a long time with President W. H. Newman of Lake Shore, left his office shortly after noon, to be absent for several days. All that he would say was, "I cannot talk on any of this business." Mr. Callaway's destination was, by his strict injunction, kept a secret. President Newman declined to discuss the affairs of Lake Shore.

An official having intimate relations with several of the Vanderbilt systems said of the control of Lake Erie and Western by Lake Shore: "That deal was arranged weeks ago at the Grand Central Station at a snap meeting. An authorized public statement may be made from a meeting called together in just such a way. No Lake Shore meeting has been scheduled, so far as I know. I know the exact data of the financial transactions which made the contract possible, but it would not be proper to give the figures just now. As to ratification of the deal by Lake Shore stockholders, that does not follow. It is not essential. The Directors can attend to all that business.—President Newman will no doubt succeed the late Calvin S. Brice."

PENNSYLVANIA'S ATTITUDE.

Another official having relations with the "Big Four" said:

"What was announced as the outcome of the meeting of the board to-day is a very meagre report of the proceedings. It can be stated without fear of contradiction that very decisive action was taken in regard to Chesapeake and Ohio and its relations to 'Big Four' and Pennsylvania. In fact, at this meeting and the conferences every subject bearing on the plans and development of the Vanderbilt interests was considered, and the various schemes are moving on the lines indicated in THE NEW YORK TIMES. Failure to announce results should not be regarded as indicating a hitch in any plan. All that concerns 'Big Four' and Chesapeake and Ohio will be consummated, and in due time will be announced.

"As to the attitude of Pennsylvania to Vanderbilt interests, take the recent purchases of Chesapeake and Ohio stock in the interest of Pennsylvania and the Vanderbilts, and the purchase of a block of Baltimore and Ohio stock by Pennsylvania, and the general plan of division of Vanderbilt and Pennsylvania interests with a perfect understanding and comity is better understood. Developments in the near future will establish the territorial jurisdiction of each system. It may be accepted as part of the general plan that Chesapeake and Ohio's headquarters will be at Philadelphia while 'Big Four' will for a time at least be run independently.

"One Vanderbilt rumor appears to have been disposed of by President L. Tuttle of the Boston and Maine in denying that the Vanderbilts have no holdings of its stock. This sets at rest the idea that the Central is a party to the leasing of the Fitchburg by the Boston and Maine."

Frederick W. Whitridge, Chairman of the Board of Directors, and, since Senator Brice's death, Acting President of Lake Erie and Western, said officially yesterday: "An announcement in regard to Lake Shore and Lake Erie and Western may be made officially at this office on Wednesday." Mr. Whitridge would not in any way discuss the subject.

GEN. THOMAS'S STATEMENT.

Gen. Samuel Thomas, who is a Director of Lake Erie and Western, said:

"The control of Lake Erie and Western by Lake Shore is as good as officially announced. The Vanderbilt people hold the resignations of all the Lake Erie and Western officials who will go out and could fill up a board at once. As to running Lake Erie and Western by Lake Shore, why, Lake Erie and Western has been run as a branch of Lake Shore for years, and when the new element is in charge the country people won't know the difference until they're told. As to the stock holdings acquired in Lake Erie and Western by the Vanderbilts, nearly all of them were acquired last Winter. Mine were sold long ago. Senator Brice's stock was picked up just after his death, in December, 1898."

Wall Street gossip yesterday named as new Directors of the Lake Erie and Western J. Pierpont Morgan, W. K. and F. W. Vanderbilt, and H. McK. Twombly.

The following statements of earnings of "Big Four" and Chesapeake and Ohio have a bearing on the reappearance of the former's common stock as a dividend payer and the importance of the latter to the Pennsylvania-Vanderbilt interests:

BIG FOUR, GROSS.

	1899.	1898.	Inc. over
Fourth week December	$505,472	$389,349	
Month	1,504,455	152,053	
From July 1	8,075,335	892,086	

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO, GROSS.

	1899.	1898.	Inc. over
Fourth week December	$378,040	$56,863	
Month	1,208,515	77,528	
From July 1	6,786,660	527,961	

The common stock of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis amounts to nearly $28,000,000. The high and low quotations for it in 1899 were 64¾ and 42½, respectively, and during the year the net gain was 17¾ points. The preferred stock, whose dividend is 5 per cent. per annum, amounts to $10,000,000. The extreme quotations last year were 108 and 94, and the net advance was 7 points. "Big Four" common closed yesterday at 63½, a decline of ½, and preferred at 108, a decline of 1½.

SECRETARY GAGE'S REPLY.

Will Show that the Depositing of Money in National Banks Is an Old Custom.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Secretary Gage's response to the inquiries by Representative Sulzer and others touching the deposits in the National City and other banks has been prepared with satisfaction to those members of the Administration who have interested themselves in the matter. It will be a history of practices not new, but which the Sulzer resolution indicated must be new to many persons. It is assumed at the Treasury that if Mr. Sulzer had not supposed that the Secretary of the Treasury was indulging in an unlawful, unusual, and hazardous proceeding when he allowed a bank to take control, even for a day, of so much as four millions of dollars of money intended to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States, no inquiry would have been made.

It has been found that among the newspapers about the country some of them have accepted the teachings of metropolitan papers inculcating the idea that the employment of National banks as depositories was a new practice, not authorized by law or guarded by check upon the banks. Some of the Southern newspapers have insisted that the practice was so reckless as to afford the banks the easy chance to run off with the deposits, and the report will show, as Secretary Gage has repeatedly shown, that every dollar of deposits is protected by a dollar of bonds deposited to secure the strict performance of every obligation by the depository banks.

As the conditions and circumstances under which deposits have been made for many years have been substantially the same, the resolution intended to direct attention to the National City Bank was enlarged, but the history of the recent increase of deposits in that institution will be revealed. It is possible that the report will exasperate some editors in the country who have relied upon secret information upon those who could have informed themselves if they had desired to do so, and who will in a way be made ridiculous by the thorough exposure of the Treasury practice that is contemplate by the Secretary.

RIOT IN SAN FRANCISCO.

One Man Shot, Perhaps Fatally, in the City Hall, When the New Tax Collector Tried to Take His Office.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—There was a riot at the City Hall at noon to-day, when Tax Collector-elect Scott attempted to take his office. One man was shot and others bruised in the fight that ensued.

Scott's election is being contested in the courts by Collector Sheehan, whose term expires to-day, on the ground that Scott has not resided here for five years, as required by the new charter. Last night Sheehan barricaded his office in the City Hall, expecting to defend his alleged rights. At noon Scott, accompanied by deputies, approached the Tax Collector's office. Scott, after reading his certificate of election, called upon Sheehan to turn the office over to him. Sheehan refused, and it is alleged that Scott struck him. This started the fight in which gas pipe, clubs, chairs, and pistols were used. The office was partly wrecked, and the fight was in full swing when a squad of police entered. Two officers made liberal use of their clubs before a semblance of order was restored.

One shot was fired, wounding John O'Brien, one of Scott's men, in the neck. The wound may prove to be fatal. Benjamin Solomon, a son of ex-Gov. Solomon of Utah, was arrested charged with having fired a shot, but was subsequently released. Charles E. Broad, one of Sheehan's deputies, is under arrest for assaulting a man with an ink stand.

Scott is now in possession of the office. The police are searching every person who attempts to approach the office, and are seizing all weapons found.

MINISTER STRAUS'S SUCCESS.

Sultan Promises to Restore College Buildings—Sends a Present.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Friends of education in Turkey, under American auspices, are pleased to learn that Minister Straus has recently prevailed upon the Sultan to extend a new indication of his favor for the United States. For about ten months Mr. Straus has been urging upon the Porte the propriety and justice of restoring the school and college buildings, eight in number, of the Euphrates College and mission schools at Harpoot. These buildings were destroyed in November, 1895, during the Armenian massacres, and from time to time representations have been made with the view of obtaining the irade which was issued in December. The Sultan at first refused point blank to grant the request, but the persistency of the Minister prevailed.

This is regarded as a more important victory than the recovery of the indemnity asked because of injuries arising from the massacres. As for those indemnities, it is understood that Minister Straus is confident that the Sultan will keep his thrice-repeated promise to pay them, and that it is only a question of a few months' time and the possession of the money before the full amount will be paid.

The Department of State will soon receive from Constantinople a pair of vases presented by the Sultan, to be deposited in the National Museum here. The vases are of richly painted porcelain, made at the imperial pottery, in the palace grounds.

Minister Straus left Constantinople Dec. 20, on his way home for a short leave of absence. After a stay of four weeks in Rome and other points in Italy, he and Mrs. Straus will sail from Genoa on the Columbia Feb. 3, to reach New York Feb. 13.

MAN AND WIFE DROWNED

Mr. and Mrs. S. Dana Greene Lose Their Lives While Skating.

Mr. Greene Was a Manager of the General Electric Company and an Officer in the Naval Militia.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Jan. 8.—Samuel Dana Greene, General Manager of the lighting department of the General Electric Company, was, together with his wife, drowned in the Mohawk River while skating this afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Greene were last seen at about 5:30 P. M., when several boys who passed them on the ice heard Mrs. Greene suggest to her husband that they go further down the river, toward Freeman's Bridge, where she said the ice was better. About 5:45 o'clock a number of men who were at work in Proper's ice houses near the bridge, where an immense cut some 300 feet deep and extending from shore to shore had been made, heard a series of piercing screams.

Young Proper, with an assistant, immediately put out in a small boat, and after a short time Mrs. Greene was found. She was still alive, although unconscious, and was taken to the shore, where every effort was made to revive her. She died, however, a few minutes later.

At this time it was not known whether Mr. Greene was with his wife at the time of the fatality, but it was ascertained half an hour later that such was the case, and several large searching parties at once began to look for him. They were not rewarded until nearly three hours later, when the body was found a short distance from the spot where Mrs. Greene was picked up.

Samuel Dana Greene was a son of the late Commander Samuel Dana Greene, who was second in command of the Monitor when she fought the Merrimac, and in full command during the greater part of the battle, owing to the disablement of Capt. Worden. Gen. Francis V. Greene, who won fame in the Philippines, is Samuel D. Greene's uncle.

Mr. Greene entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis in June, 1879, and was graduated No. 1 in his class in June, 1883. On July 1, 1885, he received his commission as Ensign. He resigned from the service in 1888 to enter the electrical field, and became associated with Thomas A. Edison in the various companies with which the inventor was connected and which were merged in the General Electric Company, for which Mr. Greene was general manager of the lighting department. Prior to assuming this position he was Chief Engineer for the Sprague Electric Railway and Motor Company.

In 1891 Mr. Greene joined the Naval Militia, and when the war with Spain broke out was Chief of Staff of the First Battalion. He volunteered, and was ordered to the Yankee, on which vessel he served as Lieutenant (junior grade) until the conclusion of hostilities, when he was honorably discharged. He was then appointed Lieutenant Commander and Chief of Staff to Capt. Jacob W. Miller, commanding officer of the New York Naval Militia. When Gov. Roosevelt assumed office, Lieut. Commander Greene was selected to represent the Naval Militia on his staff.

When Mr. Greene was an Ensign in the navy, he became acquainted with Miss Cornelia Chandler, daughter of Rear Admiral Chandler, while the latter was visiting the vessel on which young Greene served. An attachment sprung up between the two young persons, to the great distaste of the Admiral, who apparently did not relish the idea of Miss Chandler marrying an officer of inferior rank in the service. He argued with his daughter in vain, and finally, finding entreaty of no avail, he took Miss Chandler across the ocean.

She remained in Europe for several seasons, while Mr. Greene, a definite understanding having been reached between the couple, left the navy and cast about him for a field in which to engage his talents. He soon had worked himself up to a position of responsibility and emolument. There was then no obstacle to the match, and the wedding followed.

$100,000 FOR COLUMBIA.

Gift by John D. Rockefeller Announced at a Meeting of University Trustees—Officers Elected.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Trustees of Columbia University, which was postponed from Jan. 1, was held yesterday afternoon in the Trustees' room of the library building. W. C. Schermerhorn presided. After routine business had been transacted it was announced that John D. Rockefeller had presented $100,000 to the university for the endowment of a Chair of Psychology. A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Rockefeller.

President Low announced the following gifts: Five hundred dollars from the Temple Emanu-El for the Department of Oriental Languages, $800 from E. B. Holden, E. R. Holden, and F. A. Heinz for the Department of Mechanical Engineering.

President Low also announced that the Southern Society of New York has placed the Garden Library in the University Library.

The resignation of John F. Plummer, Assistant Secretary, was accepted, and Frederick Keppel of the class of '95 was elected to fill the vacancy. The following appointments were announced: Henry M. Howe, Professor of Metallurgy; W. A. Bentley, Lecturer in Metallurgy; Dr. H. E. Hale, Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy; Dr. Ellsworth Elliott, Clinical Lecturer in Surgery.

A resolution was adopted appointing a committee of three, consisting of President Low, W. B. Parsons, and George G. De Witt, to encourage the construction of dormitories in the neighborhood of the University, to draft rules for the government of the same, to give them official recognition, and to suggest officers to supervise them.

At the conclusion of the meeting the members of the board viewed a handsome oil portrait of Duke de Loubat, which was recently hung in the President's office. The Duke has donated large sums of money to the university, among them being $1,100,000 for the maintenance of the library.

The election of officers of the board resulted as follows: W. C. Schermerhorn, President; John B. Pine, Clerk, and John McLane Nash, Treasurer.

ASKS FOR A WARSHIP.

Upon Request of the American Minister the Machias Is Ordered to Return to Santo Domingo.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The Machias has been ordered from San Juan to Santo Domingo. She left that place a few days ago to secure coal at San Juan, and it is deemed well to have a naval vessel on hand to protect American interests in case any trouble follows the attempt of the French commander at Santo Domingo to enforce the settlement of the pending French claim of $60,000.

It is not believed that there is any chance of any conflict between the French and American naval officers in the execution of their instructions, but apparently the United States Minister at Santo Domingo believes that in the interest of peace there should be a larger naval force than one vessel there during this exciting time. The news that success has attended a popular subscription to raise the $60,000 to pay the claim is also regarded as tending to avert danger of the adoption of forcible measures by the French warship's commander.

French Warships at Santo Domingo.

SANTO DOMINGO, Jan. 8.—The French warship Cecilie has arrived here. The Government has suppressed a proposed public demonstration considered by the French Consul to be injurious to France. The situation continues tranquil.

LEAVE THE NEW YORK LIFE

Four Hundred of Its City Agents Go Over to the Equitable.

MAY MEAN AN AGENTS' WAR

First Result of Mr. McCall's Declaration of the Abrogation of Agreements with Other Companies.

The entire Manhattan agency of the New York Life Insurance Company, including 10 offices and 400 agents, under the management of R. J. Mix, resigned yesterday and joined the forces of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. This action, which was unanimous, was taken at separate meetings which were held yesterday morning in the different offices of the agency. The jurisdiction of the agency very nearly includes the entire City of New York.

These wholesale resignations, which may mark the beginning of an agents' war between the two companies throughout the United States, constitute the first development in the situation, resulting from the announcement of President John A. McCall of the New York Life on Dec. 28 that the agreement between that company and the various other companies would be considered abrogated after Jan. 1.

The trouble dates back to the ineffectiveness of the anti-rebate compact, which was formed in 1895, and of which ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed was referee. About thirty life companies were at one time members of this compact. The Germania Life Insurance Company resigned its membership in 1898, and its action was later followed by the resignation of the John Hancock Mutual Life and several other companies. In each case the reason given by the retiring company was essentially a criticism of the value of the compact in preventing agents from giving away a large part of the first year's premium to policyholders in order to increase the business of their companies more rapidly.

The Equitable also withdrew from the compact last Fall, as a result of a determination to compensate its agents by a different method. Since that time the remaining members of the compact have held several meetings to consider what should be done. The day following the resignation of the Equitable, Second Vice President Darwin P. Kingsley of the New York Life practically admitted that the usefulness of the anti-rebate compact was at an end.

President James W. Alexander of the Equitable, at the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the company, which was held at the Waldorf-Astoria July 24, 25, and 26 last, formally announced the decision to establish a new system of payments of commissions to agents.

"The Equitable," he said on that occasion, "has been trying to abate the evil of rebating, and has decided to change the manner of employing and compensating its agents, as fast as existing contracts will permit. The principal change is that agents will receive smaller compensation in connection with first year's premiums and larger for renewals, thus making it to their interest to solicit permanent insurance."

This announcement was unanimously approved by the adoption of resolutions to that effect by the agents present at the anniversary celebration, and the next event was the retirement of the Equitable from the anti-rebate compact about three months before the new arrangement of the Equitable was designed to go into effect. This action was criticised by some of the other life companies as tending to make agents think that they could rebate freely until Jan. 1. The management of the Equitable, however, strongly denied any intention to place a premium upon the practice of rebating during the last months of the year.

President McCall of the New York Life, in his notice to the Equitable during the last week of December abrogating the agreement to respect the agents of the other companies, intimated that the practical dissolution of the anti-rebate compact through the several resignations had impaired the value of the agreement in regard to agents.

President Alexander of the Equitable, in reply to an inquiry on Dec. 28 as to the significance of the notice given by President McCall, said:

"I know of no warfare between the Equitable and another large company. It is not a new thing that a compact between the companies throughout the country, entered into in 1895, had been dissolved. That occurred some time ago. The understanding was entered into with the hope of eradicating certain inequalities in the business, but when put in operation it failed to accomplish desired results, and produced fresh and serious difficulties. As a natural consequence, it went to pieces. The Equitable was not the first company to withdraw, and the sense of the majority of the large companies was against its continuance. The Equitable has started reforms on its own account, and without combination, far more effective.

"The allegation that the company to which you refer has terminated an understanding that it had with this company in reference to the employment of agents is in a measure correct, they having written us to that effect. It takes two, however, to make a quarrel, and the Equitable is not quarrelsome. I should as soon think of bank Presidents making war on one another, and for this reason we do not believe that anything will be done that will be detrimental to the best interests of the respective companies. We certainly shall at all times defend the interests of our policy holders and conduct our business in a way becoming its magnitude and importance."

President McCall could not be seen last night.

EQUITABLE READY FOR WAR.

President Alexander at the Metropolitan Agents' Dinner Talks of the New York Life's Action.

President Alexander of the Equitable Life Assurance Society made an announcement at the annual dinner of the metropolitan agents of the Equitable last evening, in regard to the action of the Manhattan agency of the New York Life in joining the Equitable.

The dinner was held in the new banquet room of the Lawyers' Club. The tables were arranged in the shape of a horseshoe, including a centre table. They were handsomely decorated with smilax and roses. About 300 agents of the company were present. Mr Alexander, who presided, said in his opening speech:

"Old friends and comrades in the Equitable, many of whom have stood shoulder to shoulder with me for years and with that Hercules of life insurance men, our late President, Henry B. Hyde, I want to announce to you, what all of you know, that the Equitable's reform in compensating agents went into effect on Jan. 1. It is now in effect, and is going to stay in effect.

"Another company in this city thought it was an opportune time to steal our agents, but they did not reckon with the calibre of the men represented in this company. We are not in this business to fight. We are in it to try and run it as such a sacred business should be conducted. But when another company forgets its dignity and business honor, it must want war, and it can have it.

"One of the executive officers of this society, at a loss of time and, I might almost say, dignity, went up to this company and asked it to keep in force a treaty which it had given notice of abrogating. This treaty, as you all know, was the treaty among the companies regarding the promise not to take each other's agents. It refused to withdraw its decision, as it thought that, on account of our reform in the compensation of agents, it would be easily able to seduce our agents from their loyalty to the Equitable, and that you would simply walk into its office.

"I do not wish to say anything on this subject, except that we are ready and able to hold up our own and to announce that, while they have not taken one of our old agents, this morning the whole Manhattan department of this company, consisting of 400 of their best agents, resigned and entered the service of the Equitable.

"I wish to say to you and to these new friends that we do not intend to descend to undignified methods, but we intend, not for a day but for all time, to carry on this business by doing what is right, and we shall do what is right for the agent and for the policy holder."

Vice President James H. Hyde was the next speaker. He said in part: "During my whole life I have lived in what may be called an equitable atmosphere, and my father, of whom it is unnecessary to speak here, instilled in my mind day in and day out from my infancy the principles which have made the Equitable what it is to-day. The management of this society is conservative, and is, as far as we know how, honest and straightforward. We propose to continue the policy which will most commend us to the good and thoughtful men of the community. Our managers are men who think and who will back up the company in its efforts to do absolutely what is right.

The speeches of Mr. Alexander and Mr. Hyde excited great enthusiasm, as did that of Third Vice President George T. Wilson, who made one of his characteristically humorous speeches. Among the other speakers were Secretary William Alexander, Dr. Lambert, John C. Eisele, John Bowes, W. H. S. Whitcomb, A. A. Maher, and R. J. Mix, who was the head of the Manhattan agency of the New York Life that went over to the Equitable yesterday.

Archibald C. Haynes then offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously approved:

Whereas, The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, at its fortieth anniversary convention on the 25th day of July, 1899, announced a reform in the interest of sound life assurance in general, and especially for the advantage and continued prosperity of the managers and agents of the society; and

Whereas, This movement was promptly and successfully inaugurated and has been working with smoothness and efficiency since the 1st day of January, 1900, throughout all the society's agencies in the United States and Canada; and

Whereas, The success of the movement has already been demonstrated; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the agents of the Equitable Society, here assembled, congratulate the officers upon the benefit already resulting from this advance step, and the inestimable advantage which it is destined to accomplish for the agents and policy holders of the society.

Resolved, That we here and now pledge to the officers our loyal and enthusiastic support in this great reform, which in our opinion is destined to be of incalculable benefit to the cause of life assurance throughout the length and breadth of the land.

The closing speech was delivered by Second Vice President Guge E. Tarbell, who won long applause by his comments upon the attitude of the Equitable toward its agents.

DRESS SLASHER CONFESSES.

Man Under Arrest in Washington Says His Crimes Are the Result of a Disease.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The mystery of the dress slashing which has been going on in different parts of the country for a long time has been cleared up by a confession made to-day by Max Krebs, the young German who is under arrest here. Krebs admits that he was the Washington slasher, the Philadelphia slasher, and the New York slasher, and it is believed that he operated in other cities. Krebs's confession, instead of clearing the way to his punishment, makes the task of the authorities more difficult. He declares that he cannot help committing these crimes, and that they are the result of a disease. Two physicians have examined him, and concur in his statement. Such cases, it is said, are uncommon, but not unknown.

The ordinary punishment would be a fine, but Krebs could easily pay it, and be free to go on with his crimes. There is some talk of confining him as an irresponsible person, but he is not insane. One way out of the dilemma that has been suggested is to communicate with Krebs's parents in Germany, and ask if they will assume care of him. If the reply is favorable, Krebs might be shipped back to Germany.

Krebs did not get much chance to operate in New York, being detected and arrested early in his career. He terrorized Philadelphia all last Summer, and was particularly active during the Grand Army Encampment, when the city was crowded with visitors. The police finally got so hot on his trail that he came to Washington and began operations on the night of Admiral Dewey's arrival. He used to buy theatre seats in the best part of the house and slash the skirts of his neighbors. He kept the women of Washington completely terrorized for three months.

A WASHINGTON SOMNAMBULIST.

Wysong Ran Through Streets Thinking an Assassin Was After Him.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Albert F. Wysong of 408 Massachusetts Avenue is a highly accomplished dreamer. Last night he dreamed that an assassin was pursuing him with a knife. He bounced out of bed, rushed to the window, and climbed out. He managed to get on the roof of a two-story building next door, and jumped from there to the ground. The assassin was still pursuing him, and Wysong ran for dear life through street after street. In Fifteenth Street he was sighted by a policeman, who saw the white figure flitting down the street, and at first took it for a ghost.

The policeman was going to make himself as scarce as possible, when Wysong made a desperate effort to recall the prayers of his childhood, when Wysong dashed past him, and the patter of his feet and his heavy breathing restored the bluecoat's courage. He gave chase, and though he was heavily incumbered by clothing and Wysong had no such handicap, he succeeded in overhauling the somnambulist at Pennsylvania Avenue, in front of the Treasury Department. He woke Wysong up and escorted him to the station house. Wysong's dream had been so realistic that it was some time before he could be convinced that the man with the knife had no existence. He was fitted out with an overcoat and a pair of boots and sent home.

A MAN WITHOUT A LANGUAGE.

Accident Caused Lawson to Forget Everything That Preceded It.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Jan. 8.—Andrew Lawson, a Norwegian cooper, who came to this country a few years ago, was struck on the head by a falling block while at work on one of the piers of the Atlantic Transport Company, New York City, on Sept. 5, 1898. He lay like one dead in St. Vincent's Hospital for two months. His life was despaired of, but finally he rallied and regained a part of his lost strength. He came to this city and is now engaged in light farming, a short distance from here.

Lawson is in a normal condition in every sense, with the exception that he has forgotten all about his former life and companions, and has no remembrance of his native tongue. Try as he will he cannot converse in the language that he learned in Norway. His wife is instructing him as she does their four-year old boy. Lawson speaks the English language only imperfectly.

The case has attracted the attention of scientists and specialists, and several have journeyed from New York and other cities to learn more of its details.

TROUBLE OVER A FENCE.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 8.—Surrogate Cyrenus P. Dorland, who owns a handsome home on Montgomery Street, overlooking a square, is much annoyed by what is alleged to be a spite fence. It is eight feet high, and erected on a vacant lot adjoining the Surrogate's premises, cutting off part of his view. The fence is about twenty feet long, and has an angle at each end, so that it resembles the form of a snowplow with an exaggerated nose. It is a blotch on one of the choicest residence sections of the town, and people residing in the neighborhood are much exercised at it. Threats have been made to tear it down.

Henry Hawkey, the man who put up the fence, was arrested on the complaint of Surrogate Dorland some time ago for cutting the limbs off a tree belonging to the premises. The tree cutting was stopped, later because they overhung Hawkey's and the charge was not pressed.

REALTY VALUES FOR 1900

Tax Rate from 15 to 20

amount to be raised in that way would be far greater than it has been for years.

COMPARISON OF INCREASES.

The following tables show the assessed valuations in particular instances as compared with those of last year. In few cases are there evidences of large increases, except where there have been improvements. An effort has been made to present the figures showing the values placed on properties of all classes in all parts of the Borough of Manhattan.

OFFICE BUILDINGS.

	1899.	1900.
Kemble Building	475,000	475,000
Produce Exchange	2,000,000	2,000,000
Bowling Green Building, 5-11 Broadway	2,500,000	2,500,000
Washington Building, 1 Broadway	1,500,000	1,500,000
Pennsylvania R. R., Pier 1	325,000	325,000
Pennsylvania R. R., Pier 4	318,000	318,000
Pennsylvania R. R., Pier 5	325,000	325,000
Lehigh Valley R. R., Pier 2	210,000	210,000
E. Alexander & Co., Pier 3	230,000	230,000
New York and Baltimore Transfer Company, Pier 6	215,000	215,000
New Jersey Central R. R., Pier 14	265,000	265,000
American Express Company Building, 49 Broadway	225,000	225,000
Pinkerton Brothers, 57 Broadway	300,000	300,000
Adams Express Building, 59 Broadway	775,000	775,000
Empire Building	2,600,000	2,600,000
Wells Building, 18 Broadway	1,000,000	1,000,000
Standard Oil Building, 24-26 Broadway	2,400,000	2,400,000
Hudson Building, 32 Broadway	1,000,000	1,000,000
Exchange Place, 52 Broadway	2,500,000	2,500,000
Consolidated Exchange, 58-62 Broadway	1,200,000	1,200,000
Union Trust Company, 80 Broadway	1,400,000	1,400,000
Weeks Building, 15 Wall	950,000	950,000
Stock Exchange, 10-14 Wall	1,400,000	2,000,000
Commercial Cable Building, 20 Wall	1,300,000	1,200,000
Johnson Building, 32 Broad	1,500,000	1,500,000
Edison Building, 42 Broad	600,000	600,000
Morris Building, 66 Broad	500,000	600,000
Lords Court Building, 27 William	900,000	900,000
Corn Exchange Bank, 13 William	2,250,000	2,250,000
Mills Building	2,100,000	2,100,000
Drexel Building, 1-7 Broad	1,200,000	1,200,000
Eagle Fire Insurance Company, 73 Wall	280,000	280,000
Mechanics' Bank, 31 Wall	700,000	700,000
United States Trust Company, 45 Wall	775,000	775,000
National City Bank, (Custom House)	.....	2,400,000
Sampson Building, 68 Wall	700,000	670,000
Farmers' Loan and Trust Company	600,000	600,000
Cotton Exchange, 28 William	650,000	650,000
Seamen's Savings Bank, 74-76 Wall	425,000	400,000
Central Trust Company, 54 Wall	600,000	600,000
National City Bank	.....	475,000
Fred Phillipson, 50-54 William	450,000	450,000
Manhattan Company Bank, 40 Wall	1,750,000	1,750,000
Gallatin National Bank, 34 Wall	800,000	800,000
Gould-Hoyt Building, 24-32 Pine	450,000	450,000
Fourth National Bank, 14-20 Nassau	600,000	600,000
United Bank Building, 60 Broadway	1,250,000	1,400,000
American Surety Building, 100 Broadway	2,000,000	2,000,000
Schererhorn St. Building, 96 Broadway	550,000	1,175,000
Hanover National Bank, 9-11 Nassau	750,000	750,000
Astor, 10 Wall	1,800,000	1,600,000
A. L. Stevens, 14-18 Wall	1,200,000	1,200,000
American Exchange National Bank, 126 Broadway	700,000	700,000
National Bank of Commerce, Clearing House, 77-83 Cedar	1,700,000	1,700,000
Trinity Building, 111 Broadway	680,000	700,000
Borcel Building, 113-119 Broadway	750,000	850,000
Singer Building, 149 Broadway	1,300,000	1,450,000
Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Building, 13-17 Dey Street	750,000	1,350,000
Havemeyer Building, 24 Cortlandt Street	480,000	955,000
Guernsey Building, 160 Broadway	1,000,000	1,000,000
D. H. Haight estate, 156 and 158 Broadway	650,000	650,000
Parmley Building, 166 Broadway	600,000	600,000
Bryant Building, 53 Liberty	650,000	650,000
Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty Street	475,000	475,000
Gill, 9-13 Maiden Lane	475,000	475,000
Montauk Building, 62 Maiden Lane	600,000	600,000
Woodbridge Company, 98-106 William	.....	225,000
Fulton Building, 87-91 Nassau	800,000	775,000
Corbin Building, 192 Broadway	475,000	475,000
Post Building, 204-210 Broadway	600,000	580,000
Western Union Building, 195 Broadway	750,000	750,000
Mail and Express Building, 201 Broadway	1,500,000	1,500,000
National Park Bank	600,000	600,000
St. Paul, 218 Broadway	775,000	775,000
Bennett, 93-99 Nassau	1,300,000	1,300,000
Park Row Building, 11-19 Park Row	750,000	675,000
Nassau Chambers, 114 Nassau	2,250,000	2,250,000
Temple Court, 3-9 Beekman	700,000	700,000
Vanderbilt Building, 126 Nassau	875,000	1,100,000
Market and Fulton National Bank, 81 Fulton	550,000	1,000,000
Potter, 36 Park Row	400,000	400,000
New York Times, 40 Park Row	1,300,000	1,300,000
American Tract Society, 150 Nassau	975,000	975,000
Morse, 14-16 Beekman	1,000,000	1,000,000
Tribune, 154 Nassau	550,000	550,000
Sun, 170 Nassau	700,000	700,000
Harper & Brothers, 325-337 Pearl	235,000	235,000
Staats-Zeitung, 2 Tryon Row	334,500	334,500
Pulitzer Building, 61 Park Row	525,000	525,000
Postal Telegraph, 254 Broadway	1,500,000	1,500,000
Mutual Reserve Fund, 305-309 Broadway	1,450,000	1,350,000
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway	1,100,000	1,100,000
American New Company, 39 and 41 Chambers	2,000,000	2,000,000
Dun Building, 290 Broadway	360,000	360,000
Central Bank, 320 Broadway	900,000	950,000
James Whitney, 326-330 Broadway	1,200,000	1,200,000

INSURANCE COMPANY BUILDINGS.

	1899.	1900.
Manhattan Life, 66 Broadway	575,000	575,000
Eagle Fire	1,500,000	1,500,000
Royal, 50 Wall	280,000	280,000
Liverpool & London & Globe, 47 William	550,000	550,000
Hanover Fire, 34 Pine	525,000	475,000
Germania Life 22 Nassau	275,000	275,000
Queen, 57 Cedar	550,000	550,000
Mutual Life	460,000	460,000
Equitable Life	3,500,000	3,300,000
Washington Life, 141-147 Broadway	6,000,000	6,000,000
Lawyers' Title, 46 Maiden Lane	1,600,000	1,600,000
Home Life, 256 Broadway	400,000	400,000
New York Life, 346 Broadway	550,000	650,000
New York Life & Trust, 52 Wall	3,000,000	3,410,000
Williamsburg Fire, 150 Broadway	460,000	460,000
	475,000	475,000

HOTELS AND APARTMENT HOUSES.

	1899.	1900.
Astor House	2,000,000	2,000,000
Herald Square	150,000	325,000
Normandie	425,000	425,000
Audubon	400,000	400,000
Parker	180,000	180,000
Fifth Avenue	3,000,000	3,000,000
Victoria	1,250,000	1,250,000
Coleman	515,000	515,000
Waldorf-Astoria	4,950,000	4,950,000
Holland	800,000	800,000
Imperial	1,797,000	1,797,000
New Netherland	1,000,000	1,000,000
Vendome	400,000	400,000
Cadillac	350,000	350,000
Gerard	325,000	325,000
The Lisbon	400,000	400,000
The Madrid	450,000	450,000
The Barcelona	275,000	275,000
The Toledo	285,000	285,000
The Salamanca	275,000	275,000
The Miland	160,000	160,000
The Seville	225,000	225,000
The Hawthorne	225,000	225,000
The Granada	300,000	300,000
The Cordova	300,000	300,000
Hotel Lincoln	175,000	175,000
Hotel Beresford	550,000	550,000
Sherry's	1,100,000	1,100,000

CLUBS.

	1899.	1900.
Lotos	160,000	160,000
University	900,000	900,000
New York Athletic	450,000	450,000
Bar Association	300,000	300,000
Metropolitan	950,000	950,000
Progress	475,000	475,000
Union	425,000	425,000
Union League	625,000	625,000
Colonial	190,000	190,000
Manhattan Club	140,000	140,000

THEATRES.

	1899.	1900.
Koster & Bial's	265,000	265,000
Herald Square	750,500	780,000
Empire	300,000	300,000
Metropolitan Opera House	1,500,000	1,500,000
Chickering Hall	335,000	335,000
Fifth Avenue Theatre	575,000	575,000
Wallack's	595,000	575,000
Broadway Theatre	500,000	500,000
Olympia	750,000	750,000
Carnegie Music Hall	750,000	750,000

MISCELLANEOUS BUILDINGS.

	1899.	1900.
John Wanamaker	1,500,000	1,500,000
Broadway Improvement Company, 537-549 Broadway	900,000	850,000
Reed Bros., 502-504 Broadway	300,000	300,000
H. O. Havemeyer, 562-578 Broadway	1,375,000	1,325,000
Weil & Mayer, 580-590 Broadway	1,500,000	1,500,000
J. C. Lyon, 594 Broadway	575,000	575,000
L. Ettinger, 587 Broadway	475,000	550,000
Trinity Corporation, 308-326 Hudson St.	380,000	555,000
Trinity Corporation, 135-149 Varick St.	180,000	275,000
James Pyle, 534-540 Washington St.	127,500	160,000
James Pyle, 129-135 Charlton Street	85,000	120,000
F. M. Wilson, 585-591 Hudson Street	120,000	155,000
James Everard, 669-675 Washington Street	175,000	200,000
Beadleston & Woerz, 150-156 Charles St.	132,000	137,000
Beadleston & Woerz, 296-307 West Tenth Street	222,000	255,500
Western Electric Company, 445-452 West Street	455,000	950,000
American Biscuit Manufacturing Company, West St.	155,000	155,000
White & Ludlow, 90-98 Thirteenth Avenue	80,000	100,000
Delamater estate, 13th Av.	120,000	130,000
Henry Helde, 84-90 Vandam Street	105,000	150,000
W. C. Rhinelander, 189-191 Sixth Avenue	100,000	100,000
J. J. Astor, 560-566 B'way	685,000	650,000
C. B. Rouss, 549-555 Broadway	625,000	760,000
Mutual Real Estate Company, 612-618 Broadway	550,000	550,000
W. J. Demorest, 82 5th Av.	200,000	200,000
L. G Bloomingdale, 78 Fifth Avenue	120,000	120,000
New York Mutual Gas Light Company, Avenue D, Eleventh and Twelfth Streets	815,000	1,060,000

RESIDENCES.

Mrs. W. H. Vanderbilt, 640 Fifth Avenue	1,210,000	1,300,000
E. T. Sloane, 642 5th Av.	750,000	650,000
E. T. Sloane, 644 5th Av.		
W. K. Vanderbilt, 660 5th Av.	750,000	650,000
W. C. Whitney, 871 5th Av.	500,000	500,000
C. Vanderbilt, 2 W. 58th St.	1,350,000	1,350,000
J. J. Astor, 840 5th Av.	600,000	600,000
H. O. Armour, 856 5th Av.	195,000	195,000
George J. Gould, 857 5th Av.	225,000	225,000
Mrs. David Dows, 1 E. 69th St.	340,000	340,000
James A. Burden, 908 5th Av.	210,000	210,000

COMPLAINT IN BROOKLYN.

Taxpayers Say Equalization Has Not Been Successful—Largely Increased Valuations in Dry-Goods District.

The books of record of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, which were opened for public inspection yesterday, show some heavy increases in valuations in the Borough of Brooklyn. While the Brooklyn Assessors claim that equalization has been the prime object for which they have labored, there is complaint among taxpayers that the absolute equalization expected is not indicated by the figures as having been reached. These show that the increase in Manhattan is only $11,000,000 more than that in Brooklyn, which is regarded as not at all proportionate.

The total net increase of Brooklyn is $5,259,652. The district in which the assessment increases appear to be heaviest is the Fulton Street dry goods section, from Red Hook Lane to Flatbush Avenue. The total increase here is about $1,500,000, and it is confined to the south side of the street. The big department stores, notably those of Abraham & Straus, Frederick Loeser & Co., and A. D. Matthews & Son, have the burden of this increase. Abraham & Straus's figures have jumped from $585,000 to $750,000, and Loeser & Co.'s from $617,000 to $700,000. Matthews & Son's figures have ascended from $370,000 to $470,000. Neighboring properties show proportionately heavy increases.

Some localities in Brooklyn have naturally increased in valuation, notably the rapidly developing outlying wards, but almost in like proportion there has been a decrease in some of the thickly settled districts. In the Heights section, for example, it is said that as much as $20,000 has been taken off the valuation of a house.

SUSPECT FIRE TO COVER CRIME.

St. James (L. I.) Authorities Investigating Death of Prisoner's Friend.

ST. JAMES, L. I., Jan. 8.—A Swede known here as William De Boise is under arrest while the authorities investigate a fire in his house, on the Sound shore, early yesterday morning, in which a man was either burned to death or murdered and the fire set to cover the crime.

Prescott Hall Butler's large barn was burned last Thursday. The fire was suspicious. Foreman James McDermott on Friday discharged a Pole known as John. The latter was friendly with De Boise, and went to live with him.

Thomas Smith, who lives a short distance from the Swede's house, was called out of his sleep by the cries of De Boise at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, who shouted that his house was on fire and that his friend was inside. Mr. Smith, with the Swede's assistance, extinguished the flames but saw no signs of anybody in the house.

Melville Hubbs, who has charge of a Summer cottage near by, visited the house later and found the body of a man lying on the bed. He was fully dressed. Most of the clothing was burned, and both legs up to the knees were burned to a crisp.

Justice Charles P. Soper, who was called, made a close examination of the body and the interior of the house. A pool of blood was found underneath the body, and a rifle was lying under the head. Justice Soper then caused the arrest of De Boise, who refused to give any information about himself. He has the reputation of being a hardworking, honest man.

Author of "In His Steps" to Lecture.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 8.—The Rev. C. M. Sheldon, author of "In His Steps," will devote six months to lecturing in Europe and America, beginning in New York early in April.

GEAR NAMED FOR SENATOR.

Has No Opposition in Iowa's Joint Republican Caucus.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 8.—Senator John Henry Gear was renominated without opposition by the Republicans in joint caucus this evening. A. B. Cummins's name was not presented. The Senatorial election will take place on Tuesday next, when the houses will meet separately, and on the next day they will meet in joint convention and take a joint ballot.

The Democratic caucus named Fred E. White of Webster as Democratic candidate for Senator, and he will receive the compliment of his party's vote.

The inauguration of Gov. Shaw for a second term will take place at the Capitol Thursday afternoon.

WILLIAM P. DODGE DEAD.

Had Been Financial Clerk of the State Senate Since 1894.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 8.—William P. Dodge, aged fifty-six years, Financial Clerk of the Senate since 1894, died this afternoon at his home in Prospect, from pneumonia. He was taken ill at Albany on Thursday.

He had also held the positions of Financial Clerk of the Assembly and Postmaster of the Assembly, and was one of the first appointees to the force of State Game Protectors. He was long prominent in politics in Oneida County, holding for several years the position of Chairman of the Republican County Committeee.

CUSTOM HOUSE ASSESSED

Question of Ownership by National City Bank Raised.

NO DEED OF TRANSFER FOUND

Commissioners of Taxes Base Their Action on a Supposed Lease—Real Estate Experts' Opinions.

The Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments have assessed the National City Bank $2,400,000 for the Custom House building, at Wall and William Streets, for which property the bank's bid of $2,285,000 was accepted on July 3. The bid was made in the name of the bank's President, James Stillman, who furnished a check for $150,000 in part payment.

One of the members of the board, in speaking of the matter yesterday, said that when the sale of the property was reported the department attempted to discover the visible evidence of the transfer. They kept constant watch of the recorded deeds, but this particular deed was not recorded, and they were unable to find absolute proof of the sale until one of the members of the board recollected that the law authorizing the sale of the Custom House provided that the Government should have a lease of the building until the new one is ready for occupancy at a rental of 4 per cent. on the purchase price. Inasmuch as the Government remains in occupancy of the building and the sale was never disputed, the Tax Department took it for granted that a lease was in existence. The Commissioners decided that such a lease was evidence of ownership, and upon this evidence they based their right to assess the property. As to the amount of the assessment, it was said by a member of the board that it was by no means extraordinarily high.

When asked whether the assessment would stand, in case the National City Bank should determine to bring certiorari proceedings under the general tax laws, THE TIMES's informant said:

"The only question is as to the ownership or the property. We hold that the bank owns the property whether or not a deed has been filed, and we certainly believe that the fact that the Government is a tenant, paying rent, is a proof that the title lies in the bank. At any rate, we are willing to submit our case to the courts on these contentions."

James Stillman, President of the National City Bank, laughed at the action of the Tax Commissioners, and then said:

"In my opinion the assessment of the Custom House property is made for effect, with a political object. The property cannot be taxed, for the reason that we have not yet entered upon the title to it. We have contracted with the United States Government to acquire the property when the Government is through with it. No limit of time was set. Under the contract the Government can remain in possession of it as long as it likes. It may see fit to turn it over to us in two years, or it may decide to keep it for a hundred. The conditions of the contract are thus most disadvantageous to us, and none but a corporation could or would have entered upon it."

Real estate men, however, seem generally to think that the Deputy Commissioner was justified in the absence of evidence as to the deed, in placing the property on the tax list on the strength of the published announcement that the property had been sold.

"It is a very simple proposition," said Herbert A. Sherman. "The whole question hinges upon whether the purchase money has been fully paid, and the deed delivered to the National City Bank. If the deed has not been delivered the title to the property being still vested in the Government—and Government property being non-taxable—it is exempt from taxation. On the other hand, if the purchase money has been paid, and the consequent deed transferring the property has been delivered, the property is assessable. The fact that the building is occupied by the United States Government makes not a particle of difference.

"The act of Congress under which the sale of the Custom House was made authorized and directed the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the Custom House property at public auction or private sale to the highest bidder, after due advertisement, but for not less than $3,000,000, and to deposit the proceeds of the sale in the United States Treasury as miscellaneous receipts derived from the sale of Government property; and in case of such sale, it goes on, 'the Secretary of the Treasury shall lease said premises from the purchaser or purchasers thereof, at a rental which shall not exceed 4 per centum per annum on the purchase price, for use as a Custom House until the new Custom House shall be ready for occupancy, upon such terms as he may deem advantageous, and such sale shall be subject to such right of lease; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to accept the said purchase price in several payments, from time to time, as he may deem most advantageous.'"

George R. Read said: "The National City Bank cannot be assessed on property they do not own. They simply contracted to buy it when the Government gave it up. They paid over a certain sum as earnest money, but they do not own it any more than you or I do."

Samuel Goldsticker said that there is no compulsion in this city to put a deed of sale on record, and expressed the opinion that if the Commissioners had reason to believe from indirect notice through the newspapers that the sale of the property had been effected, they were perfectly justified in assessing it. "If," he concluded, "the transfer has been made, and the United States Government is merely occupying the premises as a tenant, the owner is liable to taxation. Otherwise the assessment cannot stand."

A well-known authority on matters of real estate, and of municipal taxation, but who did not wish to be quoted, observed:

"I do not see that any criticism can attach to the deputy who put the Custom House property on the tax list. The Tax Commissioners' duty is to tax. If the deputy had any reason whatever to suppose that the National City Bank was liable to be taxed for the property, or even if he entertained the slightest doubt as to whether the property was liable to taxation or not, it was his bounden duty as a city official, to assess it. He would have been a delinquent had he failed to do so, and I do not think he ought to be criticised as being over zealous. If the property is liable to taxation, the city will be the gainer. If it is not, neither side will be the loser. By listing the property, in the absence of evidence that it is not taxable, the official simply puts the burden of proof on the National City Bank, and if that institution is not liable, it will have no trouble in satisfying the Tax Commissioners."

STERLING SILVER

We direct attention to our new designs in Sterling Silver Table Spoons and Forks, which we are selling at $1.00 per oz.

Sugar Shells, Gravy and Soup Ladles, etc., at equally attractive prices.

A. Frankfield & Co.

Jewelers and Importers,
52 WEST 14TH ST.

BALLOT-BOX FRAUDS IN COURT.

Men Under Indictment in Philadelphia Forfeit Their Bail.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.—All the defendants under indictment charged with impersonating election officers, making fraudulent returns, and stuffing the ballot box in the Thirteenth Division of the Seventh Ward at the election for State Treasurer last November failed to answer to-day, and their bail was declared forfeited. The Court issued bench warrants for the arrest of the men.

The men under indictment are Samuel Salter, Deputy Coroner of this city; Joseph G. Rogers, Lieutenant of the Capitol Police, Washington; Clarence Meeser, formerly employed in the Copyright Bureau of the Treasury Department, Washington; William Cook, Harry McCabe, and James T. Sheehan of Washington, and John Silberman, John Scullen, and John Hanna of this city.

The District Attorney announced his intention of immediately bringing suit against the bondsmen for the recovery of the amount of bail.

Georgia Republicans Will Nominate.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 8.—Chairman Walter Johnson of the Republican State Committee issued the formal call to-day for the State Convention, to be held here March 7. Besides electing delegates to the National Convention, candidates for Governor and other State offices will be nominated. This will be the first time a State Republican ticket has been placed in the field in Georgia in a number of years. Four delegates will go to the National Convention from the State at large.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair; high north to northwest winds, diminishing.

The storm central Sunday night in the St. Lawrence Valley has moved to the south of Newfoundland and has given northwesterly gales to the North Atlantic States. The high pressure area in the Upper Mississippi Valley has moved to Ontario, Bisset reporting a pressure of 30.66 inches and a temperature of 6 degrees below zero. A trough of low pressure extends from Texas to Manitoba. Showers have occurred in the central and southern portions of this trough, and also in the North Pacific States. Light rain has occurred in the North Atlantic States and lower lake region.

The temperature has fallen decidedly in the lower lake region and North Atlantic States, has risen slightly in the Red River of the North Valley, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere. Abnormally high temperatures prevail from the Middle and Upper Mississippi Valleys to the Middle and Northern Rocky Mountain region, Bismarck reporting 35, Huron 32, Concordia, St. Paul, and Williston 29 degrees, and Rapid City 28 degrees above the normal.

Prospects are favorable for rain from the Middle and Lower Mississippi Valleys to the Southern Rocky Mountain region and in the upper lakes and Upper Mississippi Valley. There will be a sharp fall in temperature in North Dakota and Red River of the North Valley. The temperature will gradually rise in the lower lake region and to-morrow in the Middle and North Atlantic States.

Northwesterly gales, diminishing, will prevail on the North Atlantic Coast, fresh northeast to north winds on the Middle Atlantic and light northeast to east winds on the South Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	24	40	40
6 A. M.	22	42	42
9 A. M.	22	41	44
12 M.	30	39	43
4 P. M.	32	36	40
6 P. M.	32	31	33
9 P. M.	32	28	29
12 P. M.	32	25	26

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	37
Weather Bureau	34
Corresponding date 1899	28
Corresponding date for last twenty years	32

The maximum temperature yesterday was 43 degrees at 7 A. M. and the minimum 25 degrees at 10 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 91 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 47 per cent. The barometer at 8 A. M. read 30.08 and at 8 P. M. 30.42.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—Ex-Congressman F. G. Neldringhaus, St. Louis; Moses C. Wetmore, St. Louis; Paul Morton, Vice President of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad; ex-United States Senator Watson C. Squire of Seattle.

CAMBRIDGE—G. Hartman Kuhn, Philadelphia.

HOLLAND—W. H. Moore, Chicago; Tam E. Ye and Chin Quen Ye, Hongkong; E. T. Jeffery, President of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad; Russell Harding, Vice President of the St. Louis and Southwestern Railway.

GRAND—Watson Howe, A. F. Lippincott, Philadelphia.

FIFTH AVENUE—Dr. Grant S. Hicks, Tacoma; G. A. St. Carr, London; Israel L. Hunt, Adams, N. Y.; J. B. Calvo, Costa Rican Minister, Washington.

ASTOR—J. K. Champion, Havana; T. A. Moncure, Mexico.

NETHERLAND—E. P. Ripley, President of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway, Chicago.

SAVOY—H. M. Wharton, Philadelphia; Richard Heard, Boston.

BUCKINGHAM—H. S. Leake, Williamstown, Mass.; William J. Latta, Philadelphia.

MANHATTAN—George P. Hilton, Albany; J. H. Hammond, Chicago; R. B. Tillinghast, New Haven; G. Irving Rice, Bangor, Me.

STURTEVANT—H. A. Breckevey, Lafayette, Ind.; George B. Carey, Covington, Ky.

HOFFMAN—N. K. Fairbanks, Chicago.

ALBEMARLE—Engineer C. R. Roelker, United States Navy; Admiral Frank Rodgers, United States Navy; Capt. R. D. Evans, United States Navy.

IMPERIAL—A. Ploos von Amstel, Batavia, Java; A. B. Plough, President of the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad.

GILSEY—H. K. Wick, Youngstown, Ohio; George Tod, Youngstown, Ohio; C. E. Worthington, Boston.

EMPIRE—Dr. Immerheiser, Berlin; Paul Scott, Boston.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

B. Altman & Co.

WILL ACCEPT ORDERS (FOR A LIMITED PERIOD), IN THEIR DRESSMAKING AND TAILORING DEPARTMENT AT DECIDED CONCESSIONS FROM REGULAR SEASON'S PRICES.

BRYAN SPEAKS IN OMAHA

Addresses the Jacksonian Club on "Our Nation."

ATTACKS THE GOLD STANDARD

Touches on Imperialism and Trusts—Other Democrats Condemn the Administration's Policy.

OMAHA, Jan. 8.—Jackson Day was appropriately celebrated in Omaha to-day by the Jacksonian Club. Three separate functions were down on the programme, and each was a distinct and gratifying success. The first was an informal reception held at club headquarters this afternoon, at which W. J. Bryan, Congressman Carmack of Tennessee, Overmeyer of Kansas, Weaver of Iowa, and several other Democratic lights were the guests. Mr. Bryan was the chief centre of attraction, and during the two hours the reception lasted several hundred Democrats paid their respects. At 6 o'clock a dinner was tendered Mr. Bryan and a few other notables at the Omaha Club.

At 9 o'clock to-night occurred the annual banquet of the club in the parlors of the Paxton Hotel. Covers were laid for 300 and there were no vacant places. An elaborate menu was served, and it was near midnight before the speaking began.

Gilbert M. Hitchcock, editor of The Omaha World-Herald and late candidate for United States Senator, officiated as toastmaster. On his right sat Mr. Bryan, the guest of honor of the evening. The speech of the evening was made by Mr. Bryan in response to the toast "Our Nation." As he arose to respond he was greeted with tumultuous applause, and when he resumed his seat another ovation was given him. He spoke in part as follows:

"Those who studied the money question in 1896 foresaw the danger threatened by the gold standard, and pointed out that its permanent establishment would involve us in every financial disturbance occurring in Europe, but the bankers were for the most part blind to the warning. What do we see now? Notwithstanding the increased production of gold, a few victories won by the Boers in South Africa have alarmed the same bankers and they are now fearing a panic unless England is immediately successful. Their financial interest in England's triumph is so great that many of them have silenced their sympathy for a struggling republic and are hoping for the extension of the authority of a Queen.

"If such agitation results from a war between England and a little republic, what must we expect if war ever breaks out between two gold standard countries of the first class? Without financial independence this Nation cannot be independent either in its foreign or its domestic policy, and yet the Republican Party is even now preparing to chain America like a captive to Europe's golden chariot.

"Those who studied the money question in 1896 also foresaw that the retirement of the greenbacks was a part of the gold-standard plan. Many Republicans scouted at the idea, and the President avoided any mention of the matter in his letter of acceptance. But now the scheme is being unfolded, and the financiers are to be empowered to expand or contract the currency at their own will and for their own pecuniary advantage.

"Those who studied the trust question of 1896 foresaw that an Administration placed in power by the aid of great monopolies could not be relied upon to destroy the trusts; but many who could not be convinced by argument are now being convinced by the rapid growth and increased audacity of private monopolies.

"Any one who has read history or understands human nature knows that one race cannot cross an ocean and dominate another without keeping an army ever present to hold the conquered race in subjection, and yet the Republican leaders thought, or pretended to think, that an imperial policy would be accepted by the Filipinos with delight.

"The decision of the Nation on the Philippine question will be an epoch-making decision. We stand at the parting of the ways and we choose between the doctrines of republics and the doctrines of empire. At this supreme crisis in our Nation's history we may well recall the words of Lowell:

Once to every man and nation comes the moment to decide,
In the strife of Truth with Falsehood, for the good or evil side;
Some great cause, God's new Messiah, offering each the bloom or blight,
Parts the goats upon the left hand, and the sheep upon the right,
And the choice goes by forever 'twixt that darkness and that light.

Other speakers and responses were as follows: "History Repeats Itself," David Overmeyer of Kansas; "Democracy's New Year," A. J. Weaver, Falls City, Neb.; "Imperialism," Congressman Carmack; "The Press," Willis J. Abbott press agent of the National Democratic Committee; "The Jacksonian Club," W. O. Gilbert of Omaha.

Mr. Overmeyer in his address discussed the money question at length and reiterated his belief in the soundness of the Chicago platform. His remarks along this line received a warm greeting.

Congress Carmack took a decided stand against the policy of the Administration in the Philippines, and declared against any foreign policy that has in view the acquiring of territory outside the limits of the United States.

SULZER FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

New Yorker Is Termed "the Probable Candidate" with Bryan.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 8.—The Granite State Club of New Hampshire, a Democratic organization, held its fourteenth annual banquet to-night. The guest of the evening was Congressman William Sulzer of New York, who was introduced as the "probable Vice Presidential candidate with Bryan in the next National campaign."

TO MOVE HEADQUARTERS HERE?

Democratic National Committeemen Disgusted at Chicago Feud.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—The Post to-day says:

"The renewal of the Harrison-Altgeld feud in the local Democracy is likely to result in the party managers moving the Democratic National headquarters away from Chicago. The National Committeemen are exceedingly annoyed over the frequent recurrence of the local wrangle, and are considering the advisability of establishing the party tent in a more harmonious neighborhood.

"Norman H. Mack, a Democratic leader of Buffalo, who came here to attend the Bryan banquet, is hard at work to transfer the headquarters to New York City. Washington and St. Louis have also been mentioned as cities at which the headquarters may be established in case they are moved from Chicago."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adam, J. & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; C. D. Saunders, millinery; 57 White Street; Hotel Vendome.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. Page, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Westminster Hotel; Mrs. A. M. Richardson, ladies' and infants' wears, waists, &c.; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Allen & Co., Portland, Me.; W. C. Allen, clothing; Hotel Imperial.
Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; I. Solomon, notions and jewelry; 621 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac; C. E. Wigginton, house furnishing goods; Holland House.
Brittain, John S., Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; R. W. Powell, cloaks, suits, millinery, ribbons, and furnishing goods; 338 Broadway.
Benedict Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; E. P. Benedict, woolens; 84 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Barnard, Sumner & Putnam, Worcester, Mass.; R. W. Sumner, dress goods; E. A. Sumner, notions; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Biermeister Bros. & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr., linens; 589 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Bloch & Newberger, Mobile, Ala.; A. Bloch, linens, laces, ladies' and infants' wear; millinery and furnishing goods; 880 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Connell & Co., Scranton, Penn.; R. Wersenfine, carpets; A. E. Connell, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Cincinnati Woolen Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; E. C. Grever, woolens; Hotel Imperial.
Carroll & Sherburne Company, Rochester, N. Y.; R. B. Sherburne, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Clement, J. V., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; J. V. Clement, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.
Crocker, A. H., & Brothers, San Francisco, Cal.; A. H. Crocker, notions and fancy goods; 560 Broadway; Belvedere House.
Carter, Applewhaite & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. A. Applewhaite, white goods and notions; Hoffman House.
Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; F. Williams, upholstery goods; 2 Walker Street.
Denhoim & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; G. E. McFarlin, crockery; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Dewald, George, & Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.; R. W. Dewald, notions; Hotel Cadillac.
Doeplitz, S

GEN. WHITE REPORTS A GREAT VICTORY

Repulses a Boer Attack, Inflicting Heavy Losses.

BAYONET CHARGE IN A STORM

One Position Was Taken and Retaken Three Times.

Transvaal Forces Said to Have Been in Great Strength and to Have Fought with Desperate Courage.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The following dispatch was received to-day from Gen. Buller:

"Frere Camp, Natal, Dec. 8.

"The following is from White, dated 2 P. M. yesterday:

"'An attack was commenced on my position, but was chiefly against Cæsar's Camp and Wagon Hill.

"'The enemy was in great strength and pushed the attack with the greatest courage and energy.

"'Some of our intrenchments on Wagon Hill were three times taken by the enemy and retaken by us. The attack continued until 7:30 P. M.

"'One point in our position was occupied by the enemy the whole day.

"'But at dusk, in a very heavy rainstorm, they were turned out of this position at the point of the bayonet, in a most gallant manner, by the Devons, led by Col. Park. Col. Ian Hamliton commanded on Wagon Hill and rendered valuable services.

"'The troops have had a very trying time and have behaved excellently. They are elated at the service they have rendered the Queen.

"'The enemy were repulsed everywhere with very heavy loss, greatly exceeding that on my side, which will be reported as soon as the lists are completed.'"

It is understood that the War Office has received some figures on the casualties, but not the list itself. These have not yet been made public.

Not since the day of Gen. Buller's reverse has such a crowd of inquirers visited the War Office. As the afternoon progressed a rumor obtained currency that Ladysmith had surrendered and the depression in the lobbies had become extreme, when an official appeared and, in a loud voice, shouted: "Good news," and posted the dispatch chronicling the victory at Ladysmith. Even the brief official announcement sent by Gen. White seems to entitle his success to the adjective "brilliant," so often misused during the present war.

Reading between the lines of Gen. White's dispatch, it is evident that there was a desperate fight, the British intrenchments being thrice taken and retaken, and, at dusk, the Devonshire Regiment, at the point of the bayonet, drove out the Boers from another position, which they had occupied all day long. The news spread with astonishing rapidity all over London and caused an instantaneous change in the aspect of the metropolis. Smiling faces were seen everywhere, and even at the sedate Foreign Office and other departments of the Government great elation was shown.

The newspapers were all jubilant. The conservative Standard in big headlines announced a "Glorious Victory at Ladysmith."

The Stock Exchange received the news with rousing cheers, and prices immediately ascended in all departments.

So far as known, Gen. Buller's demonstration against Colenso had little effect. In spite of the heavy artillery fire, the Boers did not reply, and the only effect of the shrapnel shell reported was that it caused a hundred Boers and their horses to stampede from the camp between Colenso and Grobler's Kloof.

In spite of the news of the victory and the fact that England has taken heart, the situation is not improved. The beleaguered force must have expended a large amount of ammunition, which cannot be replenished, and must have lost a number of officers and men, which is counterbalanced, so far as the garrison is concerned, by the greater loss of the Boers.

Gen. White still needs relief, and the difficulties confronting Gen. Buller are as great as before.

The former's unadorned sentences, as read and re-read, suggest eloquently the peril in which the town was for fourteen hours, and how barely able his 9,000 men were to keep from being overcome.

The chief concern for Gen. White is in respect of ammunition. Sixty-eight days ago, at the beginning of the siege, his small-arm ammunition was vaguely described as "plenty." His artillery then had 300 rounds per gun. Some of the batteries have been in action frequently since then, and all were probably engaged last Saturday. His stock of shells, consequently, must be low, and this will make it difficult for Gen. White to co-operate in a movement by Gen. Buller.

The intrenchments at Ladysmith, as described in a message that left a day or two before the fight, and has just come through, are fortified hills, covered with rifle pits and trenches, down which the infantry move in single file to the various posts in absolute safety. Full rations are still served.

Spenser Wilkinson, in The Morning Post, points out that there is one division only at Chieveley, another at Frere, and a third at Estcourt. As Chieveley is seven miles from Colenso, the Second Division would have had to march twelve miles to get into action and the Third Division twenty-two miles. Gen. Buller's 30,000 men and seventy guns were therefore almost inactive on Saturday, and when Gen. White heliographed Gen. Buller could really make no move but an ineffective demonstration.

England is preparing fresh armaments, and twenty-two transports will be on the way to South Africa during the present month. According to the programme, 25,000 additional troops and 72 guns will soon be afloat. The Government has ordered Vickers Sons & Maxim, Limited, to manufacture as many 4.7 inch and 6 inch quick-firers as can be turned out until otherwise notified.

VICTORY FOR BULLER RUMORED

LONDON, Jan. 8.—A rumor was current in the city to-day that Gen. Buller has crossed the Tugela River, captured twelve guns and was marching on Ladysmith.

Nothing, however, has been received corroborative of the rumor, so that it must be taken with all reserve.

BRITISH WAR OFFICE UPHELD.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, delivered his annual address to his Manchester constituents this evening. An immense audience gave him an enthusiastic reception.

Mr. Balfour contrasted the conditions of last year, when the Fashoda incident had been honorably closed, and the Peace Conference had begun at The Hague, with those of to-day, when, as he said, England had become involved in the "greatest war of the generation."

"It is true," he continued, "that the Government knew the situation contained elements of peril, but it is not true that they regarded the war as anything like inevitable. If it be asked why the Government, knowing the Transvaal was increasing its armaments, did not protest, the melancholy reason rests in the Jameson raid, which gave the Transvaal a chance to say it was arming, not for aggression, but for self-protection. Thus we are criticised for doing too little by those who a year ago attacked us for doing too much."

The speaker said he believed the events which prevented mobilization last August had done more good in uniting parties and all parts of the empire than if Great Britain, and not the Transvaal, had issued the ultimatum.

"Even the tactical misfortune at Ladysmith or the extent of the Boer invasion of British territory," said Mr. Balfour, "is not such as need by itself frighten even the most timid."

In defending the artillery equipment, he observed:

"Do not believe that your soldiers are sent to the field with a worse gun than France or Germany would use in similar circumstances. The guns supplied to Sir George White were intended for a mobile force, not for the defense of a beleaguered fortress. The course of the war has revealed the necessity for guns less mobile but of greater range, and these are being sent out abundantly."

After extolling the sea transport and the ready response of the reserves, he declared that the Government had given the Generals an absolutely free hand; that the war was "one in defense of our African empire," and that, through good and evil fortune, they would pursue it unswervingly to the end, so that no such war should ever be waged in South Africa again.

In conclusion, Mr. Balfour ridiculed the foreign prophecies that the dissolution of the British Empire was about to begin.

Lord Dunraven in The Times this morning returns to his arraignment of the War Department for the inferiority of British artillery. He says:

"It is useless for the Government to contend that our artillery is equal to that of foreign nations, since the Boers have longer range mobile guns."

SCENE OF SATURDAY'S BATTLE NEAR LADYSMITH.

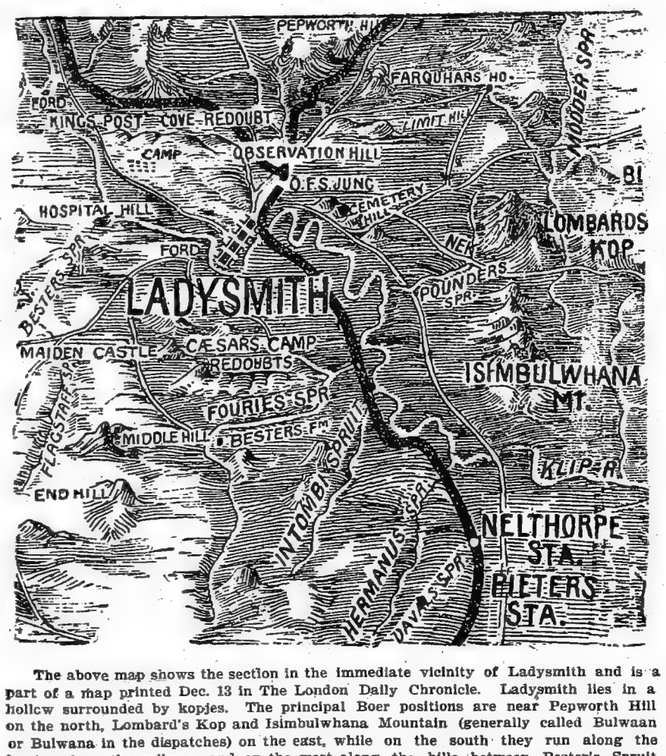

The above map shows the section in the immediate vicinity of Ladysmith and is a part of a map printed Dec. 13 in The London Daily Chronicle. Ladysmith lies in a hollow surrounded by kopjes. The principal Boer positions are near Pepworth Hill on the north, Lombard's Kop and Isimbulwhana Mountain (generally called Bulwaan or Bulwana in the dispatches) on the east, while on the south they run along the kopjes along the railway, and on the west along the hills between Bester's Spruit and the town. The "camp" marked northwest of Ladysmith is the old camp used as a kind of Natal Aldershot before the war.

KAISER WILL VENT HIS IRE.

Public Speech To-Night Will Touch Upon Seizures—Germany May Demand an Indemnity.

BERLIN, Jan. 8.—From an absolutely reliable source, it is learned that Emperor William will make an important and sensational speech to-morrow night at the Century festival of the Berlin Technical High School. His Majesty's remarks will be political, dealing especially with the naval question, and will touch upon the sensation of the hour, namely, the seizures of German vessels by British warships in South African waters.

In confirmation of the statement cabled the other day, that the Emperor has become thoroughly aroused over the continuance of British action in this respect, a correspondent is informed that he yesterday told Goheimrath Miessner, in tones of deepest indignation, what he had just heard on the subject from Count von Bülow, adding, "Welche schmach!"

Court circles here relate a number of details showing his Majesty's change of mind as to Great Britain's policy, and the reports that England has sent out new and more stringent instructions in reference to searching vessels going to South Africa are received everywhere with intense dissatisfaction.

The Foreign Office this evening authorized the following statement:

"Germany recognizes the right of search within certain specific limits. Among the points enumerated in the protest filed in London is one contending that England has exceeded those limits. No answer has yet been received to this protest."

On being asked whether it was correct that joint action on the part of the powers in the matter of the seizures was under way a high official of the Foreign Office replied that such action might have to be taken if the seizures did not cease. He admitted that Russia was asking such joint action in regard to the interruption of telegraph communication with South Africa, but he denied formally the report that Germany had sounded Washington about the feasibility of such joint action.

This dementi was subsequently corroborated upon inquiry at the United States Embassy.

The Foreign Office official ended the interview with this significant assertion:

"Germany will not be content with the mere liberation of the steamer General and the other vessels seized by British warships, but will demand indemnity in these and all similar cases."

The question of the seizures will come up in the Reichstag as soon as Count von Bülow has expressed a willingness to answer an interpellation, which the Conservatives will plan possibly for the opening day of the session. At any rate, before the end of the week, an extended reply will be elicited from the Foreign Secretary, who will review events from the outset until those of most recent occurrence. It is also expected that he will divulge the terms of the secret treaty with Great Britain.

The Deutsche Tagezeitung expects that a turn in Germany's foreign policy will date from the interpellation and reply.

The excitement about the seizures is intense throughout Germany. The Colonials, the Pan-Germans, and the anti-Semites are pushing a vigorous propaganda. Their representatives are stumping the country and preaching war against England.

The Berlin Neueste Nachrichten publishes a communication advocating the seizure of all British vessels in German ports as an act of revenge. Other papers talk about the "unbearable humiliation of the Foreign Office."

At the same time the official organs and a large section of the more influential papers mildly continue to preach moderation.

The Berliner Post says:

"It behooves us to keep our sentiments in check."

The Berlin correspondent of The Daily News, in a dispatch dealing at some length with the question of the seizures of German vessels by British warships, says:

"It cannot be denied that the idea of an anti-British coalition is very popular here. Hopes are now placed in Russia. Without being pessimistic, I must say that the present juncture is extremely critical. As matters stand, only the fact that no power wishes to take the initiative prevents such a coalition from being brought about."

REPLY TO MR. CHOATE DELAYED

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The United States Ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, did not receive an answer to-day from the British Government regarding the seizure of American flour by British cruisers in South African waters. Lord Salisbury has a note in preparation, but a few days may elapse before it is delivered.

There is good reason to believe that the flour will be released, and possibly a ruling will be made differentiating between foodstuffs for field and domestic purposes.

BOERS EVADE THE BLOCKADE.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The Boer agents, according to the Cairo correspondent of The Daily Mail, are evading British vigilance respecting the importation of ammunition. The correspondent says:

"A large quantity of quick-firing ammunition goes to Ras Jibeutil, from which point it is conveyed by dhows along the coast or transshipped to vessels bound for Portuguese ports in East Africa. French steamers touching at Ras Jibeutil before reaching Aden, contrive to evade search by transshipping at Madagascar to steamers apparently not connected with European lines. In this way they escape suspicion."

GERMAN SHIPOWNER EXPLAINS.

HAMBURG, Jan. 8.—Herr Adolph Woermann, one of the owners of the German vessels seized by the British, was interviewed to-day. He said:

"The last one taken is the Herzog. She has on board the Dutch, Belgian, and German Ambulance Corps. All these were traveling bona fide under the Red Cross. It is certainly the first time such a corps has been detained by a hostile Government. Their services were offered to the British, but were refused. We cannot help considering the action of the British as chiefly intended to prevent the German East African Line from continuing its service on account of the competition we have made against the English lines. We consider the seizures entirely illegal and against everything that until now has been considered the law of nations. Their actions are simply those of brutal force, and what the consequences will be we cannot say. So far, in both the case of the Bundesrath and that of the General, the only representations made by Great Britain consist in the allegation that they are suspected of carrying contraband. The Directors of the line have not the least doubt that they have no contraband on board. Every precaution was taken, going so far as to even discharge at Port Said and Der-es-Salaam articles of war shipped on board our steamers previous to the outbreak of hostilities.

"Regarding the passengers, many of them are known to us as regular patrons of the line. It was known that others intended to go to the Transvaal, and, while there might be some adventurers anxious to profit by the prospects there, there was not, so far as the Directors could ascertain, one passenger traveling to the Transvaal to serve in its army."

Herr Woermann is not only a large shipowner, but one of the largest German investors in the East African possessions. He is a personal friend of Emperor William, and is generally understood to be carrying out imperial wishes in regard to African colonization and commerce.

GUNS ORDERED FROM ITALY.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"It is reported here on good authority that Great Britain has ordered a number of guns at the Terni foundry, and that Senator Broda, manager of the foundry, has promised to deliver them with the utmost expedition."

HOW GEN. BULLER MET DEFEAT

First Detailed Explanation of the Battle of Tugela River Is Received from the Front.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The first account giving any adequate explanation of Gen. Buller's defeat at the Tugela River comes by mail from Mr. Benet-Burleigh, The Daily Telegraph's correspondent. It appears that the battle orders, drawn up by Gen. Clery, provided for the effective support of the artillery by Gens. Hart's, Barton's, and Dundonald's brigades. These were never completed. Gen. Hart missed his way, Lord Dundonald failed to support, and Gen. Barton got part of his forces in an untenable position. Col. Long, with the artillery, outpaced the escort of the guns, and they were lost. Briefly, that seems to be the story of the Tugela River.

But, through graphic columns, there continually recurs the discovery of unexpected intrenchments and awful fusiliades from hidden Boers and gallantry such as has seldom marked British battlefields.

After describing how the British force began its advance at daylight and how the Boers left them absolutely unmolested, the correspondent says:

"At 6:25 there suddenly burst an awful crash of Boer musketry upon the batteries and advancing infantry. The rattle of the Mausers swelled, and was maintained as one continuous roar. From the buildings and lines of trenches south of the river and from the river bank itself the Boers fired at our gunners and footmen, and from the trenches on the northern side of the Tugela River and from Fort Wylie and elsewhere they sent out a hurricane of leaden hail, and the bullets venomously rained upon the ground in all directions, raising puffs of dust and tearing through the air with shrill sounds. Few have ever seen so heavy and so deadly a fusillade, but neither the British gunners nor the infantry hesitated or winced. Cannon were wheeled into position, although many of the horses and men were shot down ere the manoeuvre was completed, and our indomitable soldiers walked erect and straight onward. Not even Rome in her palmiest days ever possessed more devoted sons. As the gladiators marched proud and beaming to meet death, so the British soldiers doomed to die saluted and then with alacrity stepped forward to do their duty—glory or the grave! Anglo-Saxon soldiers always advance that way! I asked an American who had seen warfare at home, in Cuba, and Manila if his countrymen generally did this, and he answered:

"'Yes. It is marvelous, but wasteful.'

"Closer and closer walked the soldiers to the Boer trenches until within 400 yards of the nearest rifle pits. Then, lying down, they returned the fire, but there was little or nothing to aim at.

"By 7:15 the Irish brigade had driven the Boers to the north bank of the Tugela. They found that the enemy had planted the ground with barbed-wire entanglements. Even in the bed of the river barbed wire was laid down. Into the water went the Dublin Enniskillens, Borderers, and Connaughts, but it was found at the ford that the Boers had cunningly dammed the river, and there was ten feet of water where ordinarily it is but knee deep. They strove to find the crossings, and many a fine fellow, with his weight of ammunition and accoutrements, was drowned. It was a desperate and serious situation. The attack upon the right was making no progress, and the hearts of the men had reached an apparent impasse. But there were furious and angry Irishmen who had resolved to get across somehow. By dint of scrambling from rock to rock and swimming a number won the other side. Yet most of them found that they had but passed across a winding spruit. The Tugela still lay in front, and all the while the murderous fire of cannon and Mauser crashed and comrades fell weltering in their blood."

In the meanwhile Col. Long had lost his guns, and Gens. Buller and Cleary, with their staffs and escorts, had ridden to the scene.

"The spouting, hail of lead and iron snapped and spluttered and the dust puffed more than ever. Lord Roberts's son, with Capts. Schofield and Congreve, volunteered to ride out and endeavor to save the two field batteries in the open. Readily other volunteers were found. Corporals from the linesmen and drivers of the ammunition wagons, taking spare teams, galloped out, and men and horses again began falling on every side. Young Roberts's horse was blown up with a shell. Congreve was hit with a bullet and his clothes were cut by other missiles. Schofield alone escaped untouched. Across that valley of death quickly the surviving animals were rounded up and the guns were hooked and dragged away. Again and again that day attempts were made to haul off the remaining guns, but the Boer fire was incessant and withering. At 4 the battle was over. Gen. Buller abandoned the guns and retreated."

BLAMES METHUEN FOR DEFEAT.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Lord De La Warr, in a graphic description of the battle of Magersfontein, says:

"It is useless to disguise that a large percentage of the troops are losing heart for a campaign composed of a succession of frontal attacks on an invisible foe securely intrenched and unreachable. Our men fought admirably, but they were asked to perform miracles. Don't blame them, and don't blame the gallant General, who was the first victim of the terrible disaster which overcame the Highland Brigade. They marched in quarter column to their doom. Gen. Wauchope's last words, "For God's sake, men, do not blame me for this," will gladden the hearts of his numberless friends. There was no accord between Gen. Methuen and Gen. Wauchope in regard to the best method of attack. Gen. Methuen's plan prevailed, and the mistake cost 700 men."

BRITISH TROOPS RAN AWAY?

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Gen. French has now joined the other British commanders with the familiar formula, "I regret to report." Telegrams from Rensburg say seven officers and thirty men of the Suffolks were killed and that about fifty were captured.

Gen. French's announcement that the Essex Regiment has been sent to replace the Suffolks is more bitter to the latter's friends than the list of casualties, as the only inference deducible from this fact is that the Suffolks disgraced themselves and their flag by bolting and leaving a few of their more stanch comrades to fill the Pretoria jails.

The Suffolks have seen hardly any active service at all in the last two decades, and the regiment is now principally composed of raw recruits, who have never before faced fire. The last campaign in which the regiment was engaged in the Afghan war of 1878-80. It distinguished itself then, but in the time that has elapsed between that time and now nearly every man has been retired, and the recruits have not even had the opportunity of taking part in any of the numberless "little wars" which are almost continual on the frontiers of Hindustan. The regiment was formed in 1661, and from that time until [illegible] saw much service.

STEYN SEES VICTORY AHEAD.

Orange Free State President Issues an Address on the War.

LORENZO MARQUES, Jan. 5.—The Standard and Diggers' News publishes President Steyn's New Year address to the burghers of the Free State. The address concludes as follows:

"Next year the Afrikander nation will enjoy peace and rest; and that peace will be established on the basis that the enemy who has oppressed and persecuted us during the whole of the last century shall no longer be in a position to spill innocent blood. May God in His infinite mercy grant this!"

Guide Shot by Gen. Gatacre.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—A private of the Irish Rifles, who fought at Stormberg, in a letter to his home, says that when Gen. Gatacre saw the position the guide had led the troops into, he shot the guide dead with his own revolver.

SYMPATHY FOR THE TRANSVAAL.

Massachusetts Democratic State Committee Passes a Resolution.

BOSTON, Jan. 8.—The Democratic State Central Committee at its annual meeting to-day adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Democratic State Committee of Massachusetts congratulates the people of the South African republic on their successful defense of their country and their republican institutions against the forces of the British Empire. The spirit that animated the embattled farmers at Lexington and at Bunker Hill sustains the African burghers at Colenso and Magersfontein, sanctifies their course, and will lead them, under the Providence of God, to another Yorktown."

Senator Pettigrew Favors Mediation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Senator Pettigrew to-day offered a resolution authorizing the United States Government to offer mediation between Great Britain and South Africa. He announced that it was his purpose to make a speech on the subject.

Baronet Would Equip a Battery.

MONTREAL, Jan. 8.—A cablegram from London states that Sir Charles Ross, Bart., of Balnagown Castle, has made an offer to the Secretary of War to equip at his own expense a machine-gun battery, with four horses for each gun, for service in South Africa.

Appeal Sent to Mr. McKinley.

BERNE, Jan. 8.—The Executive Committee of the International Peace Society has sent a telegram to President McKinley asking him to intervene with a view of ending the war in South Africa.

One Firm Contributes £50,000.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Messrs. Wornher, Beit & Co., diamond merchants, have given £50,000 to the fund for the equipment of the Yeomanry.

Appeal for Families of Dead Boers.

The Netherlands Society of New York has issued circulars requesting contributions to a fund for the benefit of widows and orphans of Boer soldiers who have been killed in the present war in the Transvaal.

To Fight Chicago Bucket Shops.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—W. S. Warren, representing the "Reform ticket," was elected President of the Board of Trade to-day. This means that a bitter war will be waged against bucket shops.

Credit Men Preparing a Measure.

The Legislative Committee of the New York Credit Men's Association has prepared a bill for presentation to the Legislature at the present session, looking toward an improvement in the law with reference to the signed statements of debtors. The present law on the subject is deemed by the association inadequate to the needs of such cases. A. H. Watson has been elected to the Presidency of the association, to succeed T. H. Bartindale, who resigned, and Charles E. Meek has been elected Vice President. Mr. Bartindale will take Mr. Meek's place on the Executive Committee.

Established 1823.
WILSON WHISKEY.
That's All!
THE WILSON DISTILLING CO.
Baltimore, Md.

SAY MURDERESS WAS INSANE.

Chattanooga Doctors Testify in Behalf of Julia Morrison—Verdict May Be Reached To-morrow.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 8.—The trial of Julia Morrison James for the murder of Frank Leidenheimer was resumed to-day in the Circuit Court. The spacious room was crowded with spectators when the prisoner entered, accompanied by a lady. She announced to her attorneys that she felt reasonably well, although having spent the greater part of yesterday in bed recovering from the nervous strain of last week. The defense occupied the greater part of the forenoon reading depositions for the purpose of showing the illfeeling existing between the defendant and Leidenheimer previous to coming to Chattanooga and the threats of Leidenheimer to have her discharged from the "Mr. Plaster of Paris" company.

Boyd Browder of Knoxville testified to having heard Leidenheimer say in that city that if he could get anybody to play Mrs. James's part within fifty miles of Chattanooga he would do so. Leidenheimer's main objection there was to a dress Mrs. James wore in the play.

An important witness in the case was Joe M. Breeding, an employe of the Chattanooga Opera House, who was called in behalf of the defense. Breeding said that on the morning of the tragedy the defendant and Leidenheimer quarreled, each using abusive language. She struck him and he struck back. Leidenheimer told witness that he had not struck Mrs. James, but had thrown up his arm to ward off her blow.

Frank Shipp testified to the shooting on the stage. As Miss Morrison ascended the steps to the stage Leidenheimer turned partly toward her, raised a walking cane in his right hand, and she fired. Leidenheimer did not speak to her at the time.

Harry Cantrell, an eye witness to the shooting, testified that Mrs. James appeared like an insane woman when she appeared with her pistol.

Lizzie Russell, the colored maid who accompanied the defendant to the opera house the night of the tragedy, testified that on the way there the defendant complained of being very sick with severe pains in the head.

The defense introduced several prominent physicians of this city on the question of the mental responsibility of Mrs. James at the moment she shot Leidenheimer. Their opinion, based on the evidence of eye witnesses, tended to corroborate the theory of temporary insanity urged by the defense.

The State will offer considerable evidence in rebuttal, and it is expected the arguments will begin to-morrow afternoon, and a verdict may be reached Wednesday. The defense is relying on the pleas of justification and temporary insanity.

GOVERNOR HAS CANAL REPORT.

It Will Be Sent to the Legislature at an Early Date.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—Gov. Roosevelt this morning received the report of the special commission appointed by him to investigate the canal question and recommend legislation regarding the matter. The Governor declined to make public the nature of the report, and would not say what amount of money the commission had decided would be necessary to finish the work. It has been unofficially stated that at least $50,000,000 would be required to complete needed improvements.

It is the Governor's intention to summon Gen. Francis V. Greene and other members of the commission to Albany for a final talk over the report which has just been made. The report will then be sent to the Legislature, accompanied probably by a message from the Governor. This will be done at an early day.

NOTED INDIAN SCOUT DEAD.

William Jackson, Served Under Miles, Crook, and Gibbon.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mon., Jan. 8.—Advices received here from the Blackfoot Indian Reservation in Northern Montana state that William Jackson is dead. He was one of the noted Indian scouts connected with the United States Army. He became a scout at the age of seventeen, it is believed, and for many years he rendered faithful and efficient service under Miles, Crook, Gibbon, and other Indian fighters. He was one of the first to reach civilization with the news of the Custer massacre, and his account was as accurate as the official report.

Jackson had an intimate acquaintance with the Indian tribes of Montana, their chiefs, and their habits, and his services were highly commended by every officer under whom he served. He was an intelligent, observant, and shrewd scout, never hesitating to undertake any mission and never failing to accomplish what was desired. For many years he had been living at the Blackfoot Agency and was highly esteemed by all acquaintances.

FUNERAL OF DR. McGLYNN.

Service to be Held To-morrow Morning in St. Mary's, Newburg.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Jan. 8.—The funeral service over the body of the Rev. Dr. McGlynn will be held on Wednesday forenoon in St. Mary's Church.

Solemn high mass of requiem will be celebrated at 10:30 o'clock by the Rev. Thomas McLaughlin of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, New Rochelle. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. R. L. Burtsell of Rondout. This service will be preceded by the chant of the offices for the dead.

Among those present at the funeral will be Archbishop Corrigan, Bishop Farley, the Mayor and heads of departments of the City of Newburg, and most of the priests of the diocese. The body will be buried at Calvary Cemetery, where Dr. McGlynn's mother is buried, on Thursday.

Archbishop Corrigan called at St. Mary's rectory again this morning with the Rev. Father Salley. They, in company with Dr. McGlynn's nieces and nephews, viewed the body. The Archbishop expressed his sympathy for Dr. McGlynn's wards in the loss of their best friend.

Richard George took a plaster cast of Dr. McGlynn's face this morning.

Twelfth Ward Bank Election.

The annual election of officers and Directors of the Twelfth Ward Bank for the ensuing year was held last evening at the bank, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue, and resulted as follows: Isaac A. Hopper, President; Richard Webber, First Vice President; Henry Dimse, Second Vice President; Thomas Crawford, notary; F. B. French, Cashier. Directors—H. H. Barnard, George B. Brown, George H. Burford, Thomas Crawford, Charles W. Dayton, Theodore Dieterlen, Henry Dimse, George Fennell, Isaac A. Hopper, Joseph B. Kaiser, James H. Parker, William T. Purdy, David Rutsky, and Richard Webber. Inspectors, 1901—George W. Thompson, George J. Fernschild, and Richard J. Dolan.

J. K. Macomber Dies of His Injuries.

John K. Macomber, a letter carrier, who was knocked down Jan. 4 by a mail wagon at Second Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, died from his injuries Sunday night at Bellevue Hospital. He was fifty-seven years old and had been a letter carrier since 1862. He married Miss Mary Ward in 1845, and, besides the widow, is survived by two sons and three daughters, all married. The late Sanford L. Macomber, who was an Assemblyman, was his brother. Another brother is the Rev. James Macomber. The funeral will be held Thursday morning from the Union Methodist Church.

Minister Hunter in New Orleans.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 8.—W. Godfrey Hunter, United States Minister to Guatemala and Honduras, arrived here tonight on the steamship Breakwater. He refused to discuss the matter of the accusations and charges made against him, saying that his return to this country was made necessary by the illness of his wife.

Big Land Sale in West Virginia.

Special to The New York Times.

BEVERLY, West Va., Jan. 8.—It took thirty pages of typewriting to record the deed from J. H. Dewing and wife of Kalamazoo, Mich., to John G. Luke of Brooklyn, N. Y., for a number of tracts of land lying in Randolph and Pocahontas Counties, in this State, which aggregate 63,660 acres. The consideration was $585,000. Mr. Luke is Vice President of the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company.

New Atlantic City Special Express via Lakewood, Central R. R. of New Jersey Route.

New Schedule January 8th, train leaves foot Liberty Street at 3:30 P. M., South Ferry 3:25 P. M., Reaches Atlantic City at 6:45 P. M. Train from Atlantic City at 2:10 P. M. reaches New York at 5:25 P. M. This train stops at Lakewood.—Adv.

Irish Whisky.
W. Jameson & Co. "HARP" Brand.
Bottled by the Distillers in their OWN BONDED WAREHOUSES.
A Pure Product, made in Pot Stills only.
Of the best Hotels, Restaurants, Clubs and Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:25	Sun sets...4:51	Moon rises...1:34

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...1:52	Gov. Isl'd...2:28	H. Gate...4:24
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...2:16	Gov. Isl'd...2:42	H. Gate...4:38

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JAN. 9.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algiers, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Arranmoor, La Plata countries	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Caribbee, St. Kitts	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Chateau Yquem, Naples	.....	.....
Columbia, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Hispania, Haiti	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Tordenskjold, Progresso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 10.

Athos, Colon	9:30 A. M.	.....
	*10:30 A. M.	
Grenada, Trinidad	11:00 A. M.	.....
Hindoo, Hull	.....	.....
Matanzas, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Miramar, La Plata countries	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Noordland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Seneca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
	*9:00 A. M.	
Uller, St. Kitts	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
U. S. transport, San Juan	10:30 A. M.	.....

THURSDAY, JAN. 11.

El Cid, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Santiago de Cuba, Santiago	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JAN. 12.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Border, Azores	4:00 A. M.	.....
Erna, Jamaica	2:00 P. M.	.....
Hildur, Savanilla	10:30 A. M.	.....
Themis, Belize	1:00 P. M.	.....

SATURDAY, JAN. 13.

Alleghany, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Carunda, La Plata countries	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	10:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
	*12:00 M.	
Pretoria, Bermuda	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
Werkendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	.....

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Hongkong Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Bloemfontein. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer China. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. 30 and up to Jan. 20, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Jan. 20, for dispatch per steamship Moana. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 26, inclusive, for dispatch by ship City of Papeiti.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JAN. 9.

Arkansas, Copenhagen, Dec. 9.
Bellenden, St. Lucia, Jan. 2.
Clematis, Gibraltar, Dec. 27.
El Paso, New Orleans, Jan. 4.
Europa, Shields, Dec. 21.
Exeter City, Bristol, Dec. 17.
Hubert, Barbados, Dec. 16.
John Sanderson, Antwerp, Dec. 23.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Jan. 4.
Sedgwick, Nuevitas, Jan. 5.
Winifred, Hamburg, Dec. 21.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 10.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Jan. 7.
Alps, Jamaica, Jan. 2.
Aragonia, Antwerp, Dec. 30.
Bovic, Liverpool, Dec. 31.
Hogarth, St. Lucia, Jan. 3.
Nueces, Galveston, Jan. 3.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, Dec. 27.
Willehad, Bremen, Dec. 8.

THURSDAY, JAN. 11.

Colorado, Hull, Dec. 30.
El Mar, New Orleans, Jan. 6.
Fernfield, Shields, Dec. 27.
Marquette, London, Jan. 1.
Strabo, St. Lucia, Jan. 4.
Trave, Bremen, Jan. 2.

FRIDAY, JAN. 12.

Panama, Pauillac, Dec. 29.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, Jan. 1.

SATURDAY, JAN. 13.

Critic, Dundee, Dec. 30.
Etruria, Liverpool, Jan. 6.
Norge, Christiansand, Dec. 30.
St. Paul, Southampton, Jan. 6.

SUNDAY, JAN. 14.

Astoria, Glasgow, Jan. 3.
Bendo, Hamburg, Dec. 31.
Exeter City, Swansea, Dec. 31.
La Gascogne, Havre, Jan. 6.
Moyune, Gibraltar, Dec. 31.

Arrived.

SS Teutonia, (Ger.,) Kuhlewein, Stettin, &c., Dec. 21, with mdse. to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Teutonia, (Ger.,) Kuhlewein, Stettin Dec. 23. Passed in Sandy Hook at 10:50 P. M.

SS Erna, (Ger.,) Bruhn, Port Maria, &c., Dec. 29, with mdse. and passengers to Tweedie Trading Co. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Thomas Turnbull, (Br.,) Page, Girgenti, &c., Nov. 27, with mdse. to Hirzel, Feltman & Co.—vessel to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Alleghany, (Br.,) Low, Savanilla, &c., Dec.

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

The Store in White

WE'VE been so busy telling of the merchandise events of the month that we've failed to mention the decorative features. The Rotunda holds many meritorious pieces of plastic work, while the cotton bales and lifelike piccaninnies hitch the Southland to the store with a fine symbolism of the White Month at Wanamaker's.

Economy is the rule—economy that amounts to the saving of a fourth, a third or even a half from usual prices. Not everything in the store is reduced—but day by day we at least hint of the things that are—and you know the carefulness of our newspaper talk.

Newness here and there—really dainty organdie and Swiss muslin dresses. Foolish to show them so soon? Not a bit of it—we are selling them to women who enjoy getting first choice. And so with the really beautiful new cotton fabrics by the yard.

The "1900" Shirt Waists

New! Wholly new in every detail, which must be a relief to you after the resurrected stocks shown even in the good stores. We have no old ones to foist off. New styles in making; new effects in trimming; new patterns in all the usual materials. The prettiest patterns, too, that could be found at home and abroad—many of them are ours exclusively. Madrases, percales, lawns, dimities, ginghams and batistes, and numerous pure white fabrics. The advance showing is interesting. prices, 50c to $17.50.

Second floor.

Guaranteed Black Silks

This store does not ask to shine by reflected glory, but it shall be made to meet in every way the ideals of the old A. T. Stewart days—with the added brightness of greater stocks and the developing advantages that the Wanamaker system brings.

Black Silks—judge by these Peau de Soies, the weight for dresses. We guarantee these qualities to withstand six months' usual wear—$1, $1.25, $1.50 and $2 a yard. We guarantee all silks in a broad way that makes this the very safest of silk stores, but this specific time guarantee is given only on specific goods. Ask for the guaranteed Peau de Soie.

In the Rotunda.

Queen Mary Perfumes We have developed a new perfume in our laboratory — and named it "Sisi." Delicate but lasting and sure to be popular with discriminating women.

¾ oz. for 35c. 1½ oz. for 55c.

Queen of Violets is exquisite. Ounce for 45c.

A Cologne for use in the sick-room—rather more delicate than the usual. Very grateful. 75c for a pint bottle.

Phytalia will do all that any hair tonic can do—and it's pure and harmless. 45c and 85c.

Violet Water, 3 oz., 25c.

"Queen Mary" is our registered trade-mark. We'd as soon think of throwing away fifty thousand dollars as to permit an unworthy thing to be sold under this label.

Tenth street.

Embroidered Flannels Silk-embroidered polka-dotted flannels, 75c. yd.

The colorings are garnet, castor, brown, and cadet blue, each with black dots.

Cardinal, garnet, reseda, castor, cadet blue, brown, black and navy blue, each with white dots.

When Fashion fixes on a goods, we try our best to furnish it economically. Nobody thinks of selling these bright and scarce flannels at such a little price.

We haven't enough, but we have a splendid line of colorings, as you can see by the list. Will you come in time for whatever you need?

Fourth avenue and Tenth street, Main floor.

Women's Neckwear Every few weeks our Paris people send us new neck fixings—capes, ruffs and the like—charming things. Well, they are not to keep—hence, **half price**, for the straggling few.

Capes, $12 to $30 Just a few. Ruffs, $5 to $20

Broadway.

Muslin Underwear—January Prices

There's a snap and go to this January selling that is carrying off the big lots rapidly. Low prices—despite the fact that muslins are dearer. It's good fortune, surely. Careful women buy largely in January, both because of the economy and because new muslins are warmest. Wear the garments a while now and you'll find them all the more pleasant next summer.

Gowns

38c—Muslin; yoke of fine plaits and rows of embroidery insertion; neck and sleeves trimmed with lawn ruffle. Not more than 3 to a buyer.

50c—Fine muslin; Empire neck; large revers, neck and sleeves trimmed with ruffle; shield of embroidery.

75c—Muslin; yoke of fine plaits and embroidery insertion; neck and sleeves trimmed with fine embroidery; ribbon at neck.

$1—Muslin; pointed yoke of embroidery insertion and rows of hemstitching; embroidery ruffle on neck and sleeves.

Chemises

18c—Muslin; cambric ruffle on neck and sleeves. Not more than 3 to a buyer.

25c—Muslin; corded bands on neck and sleeves; open fronts.

35c—Muslin; square neck with wide insertion; neck and armholes trimmed with cambric ruffle.

65c—Cambric; square neck trimmed with wide torchon insertion; neck and sleeves trimmed with lace edging.

85c—Nainsook; round neck and armholes trimmed with embroidery, and baby ribbon.

Drawers

10c—Muslin; deep hem and fine plaits. Not more than 3 to a buyer.

15c—Muslin or cambric; deep hem and cluster of plaits. Three to a buyer.

25c—Muslin; ruffle of cambric with clusters of fine plaits.

35c—Muslin; ruffle of embroidery and fine plaits above.

50c—Cambric; deep ruffle of lawn, edged with torchon lace; plaits above.

Petticoats

35c—Muslin; narrow cambric ruffle; fine plaits above. Not more than 3 to a buyer.

50c—Muslin; deep flounce, with wide hem and plaits.

90c—Muslin; deep umbrella ruffle of lawn and ruffle of embroidery.

Short Petticoats

25c—Muslin; neat ruffle and plaits above. Not more than 3 to a buyer.

35c—Muslin; deep ruffle of cambric; wide hem and fine plaits.

50c—Muslin; deep ruffle of embroidery and fine plaits above.

75c—Muslin; deep umbrella ruffle of lawn and ruffle of embroidery; plaits above.

Housekeeping Linens===January Prices

We have studied linens with more care, probably, than has been given the subject by any other American house—we have experts continually on the watch; half the year among the loom-men of Europe.

The statement is justified that linen prices at Wanamaker's average 12 per cent. under the market right along.

Just now, distributing lots gathered for this special January selling, savings are greater than usual. And the fact is important, for linens are "the brown sugar of the dry-goods trade," and prices are not apt to vary a great deal in the average store.

TABLE CLOTHS — Flemish, double satin damask.

2x2½ yds.—$5.50 for the $7.50 kind.
2x3 yds.—$6.75 for the $9 kind.
2½x2½ yds.—$6.75 for the $9 kind.
2½x3 yds.—$8.75 for the $11 kind.

NAPKINS

26-in. napkins, to match table cloths above, at $6 doz. for the $8 kind.
22-in. grass bleached Bohemian, 85c doz. for the $1 kind.
22-in. bleached German, soft finish, $1.65 doz. for the $2.25 kind.
22-in. French bleached double damask at $3 doz. instead of $3.75.

Fourth avenue.

TABLE LINEN—By the yard.

Beautiful silky flax, woven into our special patterns, 72 in. wide, $1.25 yd. for the $1.75 kind.
Bleached Scotch damask, 72 in. wide, 75c yd. for the $1 kind.

LINEN SHEETS

72x90 in., $1.50 for the $1.75 kind.
90x96 in., $1.75 for the $2 kind.

TOWELS

Fancy weave, soft finish, hemstitched, 27x45 in., 50c each for the 75c kind.
Bleached damask, hemstitched or with knotted fringe, 19c for the 25c kind.
Hemmed German huckaback, 22x40 in., $2.50 doz. for the $3 kind.

More Raglan Overcoats Demand is running ahead of the supply—for style and dressiness characterize the Raglans we sell. If you were disappointed last week, come now. We've just received more from the tailors. Oxford-gray cheviot, you know, $38.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Hurt Books You've taken the hurt books at the rate of three to four thousand a day. There's exceptionally fine picking to-day, perhaps to-morrow and next day. But don't delay. Here are some items—

Encyclopedia Britannica, with American Supplement, 30 vols., $25.
Encyclopedia Britannica, Scribner Edition, half morocco, 25 vols., $75.
New National Cyclopedia, 4 vols., $2.50.
Bulwer Lytton's Complete Works, best American edition, 25 vols., $23.50.
Our Poets; their portraits and poems, 50c.
Common Sense in Household. Marion Harland; oilcloth cover, 30c.
Common Sense in Nursery. Marion Harland; 30c.
Over three thousand volumes John Ruskin at 15c and 18c per vol.
Some of the sets of books mentioned a few days ago still exist.
A large lot of Illustrated Editions and sets added to-day.

More of the hurt Music—sheet music. No matter how much it sells for regularly, we've marked these marred sheets at 5c.

Calendars—What we have left, at 5c to 50c apiece. The full prices were 10c to $3.50.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Women's Handkerchiefs Fine and Cheap Almost too fine for ordinary use. Almost too few to hold longer in stock. They are fine French Linen Handkerchiefs—woven by hand, threads drawn by hand, embroidered by hand. Priced regularly at $1, $1.25 and $1.50. They'll be in other hands in a hurry to-day, for they're to go

at 50c for choice

Broadway.

Selling Fine Lamps Very Cheaply About $6.000 worth in this offering. Some that remain from the large holiday showing. Lamps lingering lots from manufacturers eager to close, and others—really elegant lamps—of which no more than one of a kind was ever made. Prices have been $6.50 to $125. Now, they're $4 to $62.50.

Basement.

A Sale of Onyx Tables and Cabinets A number of styles are to be closed out—good styles, desirable in every way. Brass has advanced considerably in price, but these were bought before the rise in value. All these were reasonably priced then and up until to-day. A third off some, a half off others—now they're bargains worth while—

TABLES

$7.50—10x10 in. onyx top; 6 in. shelf; was $12.
$8—14x14 in. onyx top; 4 in. shelf; was $13.50.
$10—14x14 in. onyx top; 8 in. shelf; was $15.
$18—14x14 in. onyx top; 14x14 in. onyx shelf; onyx columns; was $30.

CABINETS—Odd pieces.

$15 kind for $7.50 $30 kind for $15
$22 kind for $11.25 $35 kind for $17.50

Basement.

Pictures—Bargains New York waited long for a picture store that sold bits of beauty for little money—and never offended good taste—waited, or got along without it. But the Wanamaker picture store has been widely appreciated.

No matter what the artistic value of a picture is, there is a commercial side, and once in a while we get lots like these—

Well-framed Etchings—sizes 18x38 and 24x34 inches, and Artotypes, 20x24 inches, at **$1.75 and $3**—though regularly $3 to $4.50.

A catalogue of the store's art gallery has been prepared to add to your enjoyment of the paintings. Free, of course, at the picture store.

Fifth floor.

Seersucker Petticoats There's a fresh lot here this morning—the other collection didn't last long. Why? Well, we're selling them at 50c, though they were cheap at 85c.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Shoe News of Special Interest

We've one shoemaker among our suppliers whose great forte is making **$5 Shoes.** Recently he got a lot of skins a trifle too heavy, as he thought, and we have the shoes (made in usual good way) to sell **at $3.** Black kidskin, lace and button; kid or patent-leather tips. We really feel that the extra weight of leather is an advantage for winter wear.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

In the Fifth-floor Bargain Store—

Women's kidskin and calfskin Shoes at $1.60. Last of lots that were bargains at $1.85 and $2. Good styles.

Boys' Shoes at $1—sizes 9 to 13, with spring heels; sizes 12 to 2, with heels. Tan and black.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

MR. HAY NAMES MOLINEUX

Handwriting Expert Sure He Addressed the Poison Package.

BANK TELLER ALSO TESTIFIES

Morris Herrmann Tells of Prisoner's Work in Color Factory—Mr. Osborne Asks About Zeller.

The session of the Molineux trial in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, which marked the opening of the ninth week of the trial, was for the most part given over to expert handwriting testimony, the witnesses being Edwin D. Hay of Washington, a professional expert, and Alfred H. Graham, the paying teller of the National Bank of North America, who admitted that this was his début as an expert in disputed handwriting. The only other witness of note was Morris Herrmann, of whose dry-color factory in Newark Molineux was Superintendent at the time of his arrest.

Mr. Herrmann testified merely that Molineux was in charge of the laboratory in Newark; that he conducted a number of chemical experiments there in the line of his business and for the firm by which he was employed, and that a certain Robert A. Zeller, the bookkeeper and shipping clerk of the firm, had not been in this city for some months.

Mr. Osborne has always made a point of Zeller's unwillingness to appear on the witness stand for the prosecution. He has intimated time and again to the jury that Zeller could tell a great many interesting things if he only would, and he has reiterated this statement every time he got some one on the stand who was connected with Morris Herrmann & Co. He made more of it than he has heretofore done when Mr. Herrmann was on the stand, and under the vigorous objection of Mr. Weeks, who said that the whole line of inquiry was immaterial.

The testimony of Mr. Hay was another feature of the proceedings. Mr. Weeks's first question put to test the witness's aspirations to it be. He admitted he was only "Mr." Hay, and that he had only been called "Colonel" through courtesy. In fact, he told Mr. Weeks that there was nothing martial in his make-up, and that he was contented to be known as Mr. Hay. Mr. Hay, who was on the stand four hours, is extremely slow and exact in speech, pronouncing the articles "a" and "the" with much clearness, and dividing his words into syllables, each of which he pronounces with great deliberation.

MR. HAY NAMES MOLINEUX.

Mr. Hay told the jury that not alone was he convinced that Molineux wrote the address on the poison package and the other writings in dispute, but he was also convinced that no other person in the world could have written them. He told Mr. Weeks that he might be wrong, but he did not believe that he was. In fact, he said that he had seldom been wrong.

Mr. Hay was also anxious to go into explanations upon his cross-examination, so much so that Mr. Weeks, calling the attention of the Recorder to the fact that Mr. Hay claimed to be a practicing lawyer of twenty-five years' experience, said the witness ought to know better than to volunteer testimony. At such times Mr. Hay turned calmly to the Recorder and said:

"If your Honor pleases, I withdraw the objectionable statement."

The court was crowded, as usual, and there were the usual lot of curious women present, who craned their necks into all sorts of poses to get a good look at the defendant. He paid no attention to them and seemed to be in excellent health and spirits. His extended exercise in the jail has relieved his pallor, and he was in good enough humor to seem mightily amused at Mr. Hay's testimony.

On taking the stand, at the opening of the session, Morris Herrmann said that for some time prior to his arrest Molineux had been in charge of the laboratory connected with the color works in Newark and that he had made up the colors from recipes made for and furnished to him.

"It was upon Mr. Molineux's knowledge of chemistry that the colors were made up?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"Partly," said Mr. Herrmann.

"And upon his knowledge of chemicals?"

"Partly."

"Who else had any knowledge of chemistry?"

"The foremen in the four departments."

"Molineux had a laboratory in your place and experimented there?"

"He did."

"Have you a bookkeeper in your employ named Robert A. Zeller?"

"We have."

"Where is he now?"

"In our Newark factory."

"Have you any objection, to his coming here as a witness?"

"None at all."

ZELLER KEEPING AWAY.

There was an argument between counsel on this line of testimony, and Mr. Osborne took occasion to remark that if Zeller did not appear he was keeping away for a purpose. Mr. Herrmann said that Zeller came to New York every Friday with the pay rolls.

"Do you know why he stopped coming to the city?"

"I do not."

"How long has it been since he came here?"

"Several months."

"For how many years had Zeller been coming to this city with the pay rolls?"

"For about three years."

On cross-examination, Mr. Herrmann told Mr. Weeks that to the best of his knowledge the laboratory was seldom locked, and that he rarely went into it. He told all about the dry colors made by the firm, but on an objection by Mr. Osborne he was not allowed to state the amount of Molineux's salary.

"Is this man Zeller in your employ now?" asked the Recorder.

"He is," said the witness.

"Did you give him any orders to discontinue his trips to this city?"

"I did not."

"Do you know whether any other person in your employ told him not to come to this city?"

"Not to my knowledge."

Luther S. White, a photographer, was called to the stand to identify a set of photographs that he had taken of the Herrmann factory and of Molineux's laboratory. In one of the latter there was also a photograph of Mr. Zeller. He said that when he took the photographs Detectives McCafferty and Carey were with him. After objection by Mr. Weeks, the photographs were put in evidence.

MR. HAY'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. Hay was next called to the stand. Mr. Osborne called him at various times "Colonel" and "Professor," and he answered to both titles with equal grace. He said he had been called into the case by Col. Gardiner, and that when he first came here and the writings were handed to him he was not told who the District Attorney suspected. Mr. Osborne handed the witness the various exhibits of handwritings in the case, the admitted letters, the disputed letters, and the poison wrapper address. He said he had studied them all thoroughly.

"And what is your opinion about the 'Cornish' and 'Barnet' letters?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"That they were written by the same hand that wrote the conceded letters."

"And have you formed an opinion about the poison address?"

"I have. I am of the opinion that the same hand that wrote the admitted and disputed writings also wrote this address."

Mr. Hay then went on to give at great length his reasons for believing that his conclusions were correct. He was seldom interrupted and talked on from a little after 11 until 1 o'clock, when recess was taken.

At one stage he talked of the triangular effect of the writing, that it ran from large-sized capitals down to the minutest small letters. A juror asked him if this was unusual, and the witness said it was not, but it was more marked in Molineux's writings than usual.

Mr. Hay referred to the "coerced" writings, and for a while no one knew what he meant until he mentioned the numbers. Mr. Weeks then told him that these were the "request" writings, written for Mr. Kinsley, and not coerced, as the witness had understood.

Mr. Hay's reasons for arriving at the conclusions that he did were in effect just the same as have already been given by the other experts. His attention was particularly called to the word "city" written by Molineux on an envelope addressed to a Mr. Hallett, and the same word on one of the "Barnet" envelopes. He said that it was impossible that more than one person could have written these two words unless one had traced them.

SORT OF A GEORGIA COLONEL.

"Mr. Osborne calls you Colonel," began Mr. Weeks, on cross-examination. "Is that your title?"

"Oh, merely complimentary," said the witness. "I have never done anything brave or military."

"Sort of a Georgia Colonel, eh?"

"Yes."

"What is your business?"

"I am a practicing attorney in Washington, D. C."

"Have you had any other business?"

"Yes. I was a lecturer on commercial law, bookkeeping, penmanship, and mathematics in a business college in Washington."

Mr. Weeks then drew out that Mr. Hay received what he called "the usual compensation" of $50 a day. He said he had first rendered an opinion to a newspaper in this city from some supposed Molineux writing and some newspaper fac similes of the poison address, and had received $200 for the service.

"Now, do you believe that two persons could have written the word 'city' on Exhibit J and the poison address?"

"They could have."

Mr. Weeks got Mr. Hay to go over most of his reasons again, and finally asked him about his previous experiences. He said he had been opposed to Mr. Ames in several cases, and had been both opposed to and associated with Mr. Carvalho.

"Then on the occasions that you and Mr. Ames were opposed to each other he was right and you were wrong, or you were right and he was wrong?"

"Naturally. But the jury sustained me."

"Have you ever been mistaken?"

"Not frequently. I have heard the claim made that I was once. I do not remember the other occurrences."

HIS PART IN THE WARE CASE.

"Do you remember the Ware case, in which the highest court of Virginia held 'the conclusions of the expert are clearly overthrown by the actual proven facts'?"

Mr. Hay did not answer, as an objection had been made by Mr. Osborne, but, as soon as the objection was sustained, the witness said: "The court afterward said I was right."

"Now this gentleman claims to be a lawyer," said Mr. Weeks, "and he knows that if a question is excluded he has no right to get on the record the explanation of it."

"Yes, if that stands the question and answer must stand," said the Court.

"I'll withdraw the observation, may it please your Honor," said the witness blandly, and a roar of laughter went round the courtroom.

On re-direct examination Mr. Hay reiterated his firm opinion that he was right in his premises and conclusions, and Mr. Graham was called to the stand. He first told Mr. Weeks he had never testified before in a case of disputed handwriting, and that his experience was confined to a knowledge of the signatures of depositors in his bank. He told Mr. Osborne that he had studied the writings in all about fifteen hours and that he was convinced that Molineux had written them all.

On cross-examination Mr. Weeks asked the witness to state all the reasons for his belief, and he started to give them in a halting, labored way. Mr. Weeks pushed him hard several times, and the witness became much confused. Finally the Recorder intervened and said the examination had gone far enough.

Mr. Weeks strenuously objected, and said he could not tell what was the value of the witness's opinion until he knew the reasons for it. The Recorder shut off further argument by stating that there were sufficient reasons given to enable the jury to form an opinion as to the value of the witness's evidence, and Mr. Graham left the stand with a sigh of relief.

The case goes on to-day.

FIREMEN SEE BUILDING BURN.

Could Not Play Water on Edison Plant's Testing Department Until Current Had Been Turned Off.

The spectacle of a whole battalion of firemen with charged lines standing in front of a blazing building unable to put a drop of water on the fire was witnessed last night on Twenty-sixth Street, near Sixth Avenue. The one-story structure 45 West Twenty-sixth Street, occupied by the Edison Electric Illuminating Company as a testing department and located next to the company's eight-story brick structure, was in flames.

When Engine Company No. 1, from West Twenty-ninth Street, dashed up in front of the building, Capt. O'Grady ordered his men to "stretch in," and Lieut. Conlon headed a part of the company and was about to batter in the front door of the building when he was met by two engineers from the dynamo room of the Edison building adjoining.

"For God's sake, don't go in there!" exclaimed the engineers.

"Why not?" responded Capt. O'Grady. "That place is afire. Stretch in there, boys, and start your water."

"There are large dynamos in that building," shouted the engineers. "It's charged with 6,000 volts of electricity, and if you turn on that stream you'll kill every man on that line."

The company hesitated. The line was charged, and the men stood awaiting orders less than two feet in front of the building now one mass of fire.

Capt. O'Grady said he was willing to "chance it" himself, but would not put the lives of the company needlessly in jeopardy. So he decided to await the arrival of a superior. Meantime other companies arrived, and the firemen were startled to see a company standing idly in the street while the flames menaced the surrounding property. The crowds that had gathered wondered and shouted.

Battalion Chief Gooderson arrived a minute later. He took in the situation, and ordered the companies to get their lines ready in front of the building, but under no condition to turn on the water. Soon three lines of hose were pointed at the blazing building and all the firemen stood behind them. Chief Gooderson sent word that the current must be shut off from the testing room.

It was three minutes before this could be done, and in this interval the fire burned furiously, and looked as if it would spread to the surrounding houses.

"All right now; get in on it," said Chief Gooderson when the engineers informed him that the electricity had been shut off.

The battalion of firemen made a rush for the building, and in fifteen minutes the fire was under control.

RAPID TRANSIT MEETING.

Suit of Mr. Fowler May Be Discussed To-day—Delegations to Appear.

Neither the Rapid Transit Commission nor the City Government seemed at all disconcerted yesterday over the action instituted against them by Congressman Charles N. Fowler of Elizabeth, N. J., who has filed a complaint in equity in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York based on the claim that they contemplate an infringement upon his patent for "island platforms" in the construction of the road. Mr. Fowler seeks a perpetual injunction restraining them from infringing upon the invention, and asks that in the event of the contracts being awarded he shall be permitted to make the contractors a party to his suit.

The matter may be discussed at a meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission to be held this afternoon, when arrangements will be made for the opening of bids for the construction of the road next Monday. Chief Engineer William Barclay Parsons of the commission said that no bids were expected to come in ahead of time or much before noon on the day set, because as each has to be accompanied with a certified check for $150,000, nobody is likely to forfeit the interest on so large a sum for any longer time than is absolutely necessary, and no checks can be certified before the opening of banking hours.

Controller Coler is expected to appear before the meeting to advocate his plan to continue the road to the Battery, and thence by tunnel to South Brooklyn and Bay Ridge, and from there by another tunnel to Staten Island. There will also appear delegations from various organizations of the upper west side, who will urge that work be commenced on the upper sections of the line at the same time as on the first section.

David Stewart, Secretary of the Washington Heights Taxpayers' Association, said: "If they start all at once they will increase the taxation valuation of property in the upper part of the island and the Bronx enough to pay for the road. A great many lots north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street are owned by people who do not want to sell them, but to build on them themselves, and, of course, as soon as they do so it will increase the valuation." This delegation will also wait upon Mayor Van Wyck in regard to the matter, and a joint meeting of all the organizations interested will be held to-night at the Young Men's Christian Association Hall in West One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street to consider the subject.

Centenarian in City Hospital.

Mary Cowan, 100 years old, a homeless woman, was sent to the City Hospital yesterday from the City Lodging House, where she has been since Sunday morning. She says she has no friends.

DUPONTS' LOVE AFFAIRS

Husband's Efforts to Have His Marriage Annuled Fail.

Trouble Began in a Darkened Philadelphia Parlor When Both Were Students.

A love affair which began within the walls of the University of Pennsylvania was rehearsed before Justice Smyth, in the Supreme Court, yesterday. The principals in the trial were Charles C. and Catherine Hughes Dupont. Dupont sued for the annulment of his marriage on the ground that it was secured under threats and duress, but Justice Smyth, after hearing the evidence, dismissed the complaint on the ground the plaintiff had failed to make out his case.

Dupont was a dental student in the University of Pennsylvania in 1896 when he met Miss Catherine Hughes. She was a student in the Industrial Art School. He was then twenty-three and she was twenty-one. Dupont is an athletic-looking young man, and is good looking. He wears glasses and parts his hair in the middle. His wife is a pretty woman of the brunette type. She was stylishly attired in a gray costume.

Dupont was the first witness, and he lost no time in getting down to the facts in the case. He said he married Miss Hughes on Oct. 26, 1897, but that he had never lived with her. They both lived at the same boarding house, 129 South Thirty-sixth Street, Philadelphia, when they met. He then described a scene that occurred on All Hollow'en in the parlor of the boarding house.

"I was sitting on the sofa, and Miss Hughes came in," said Dupont. "She took a seat on the sofa beside me and put her arms around my neck and kissed me."

"How were the lights? Were they turned high or low?" Dupont was asked.

"They were turned low," replied the witness.

This was the beginning of the interesting love affair, according to Dupont. A few days later, testified Dupont, he was in his room practicing on his cornet. There was a knock on the door, and upon his summons for the person outside to come in, Miss Hughes entered. She remained in the room for some time.

Dupont said everything went along smoothly until the matter got to the ears of Dr. Kirke, the Dean of the university, and then his troubles began. Dupont said Dr. Kirke sent word that he wanted to see him on urgent business. The witness said that when he arrived in Dean Kirke's room the latter asked him: "Did you ever have any trouble with a girl in Reading, Penn.?"

"I answered that I never had, and Dr. Kirke replied, 'Here is somebody that may refresh your recollection.'

"At that Dr. Kirke summoned a Dr. Brown from another room. Dr. Brown had a note from Miss Hughes, which asked me to meet her at the Terminal Station immediately and avoid trouble. Dr. Brown said that Miss Hughes was a girl of whom nobody need be ashamed and that he had come to see me prepared to use every legal means to compel me to marry her.

"I accompanied Dr. Brown to the depot and there met Miss Hughes. She said her father would kill us both unless I married her. Dr. Brown began to talk in a loud voice. There were many people in the place. He declared I had to marry Miss Hughes, and said, 'Remember what your Dean said.'

"I thought the only way I could save myself from utter disgrace was to accede, but protested that I would look upon the marriage as forced and would bring legal proceedings as soon as I could to have the marriage annuled. Dr. Brown said Miss Hughes would never bother me if I married her; that she would never use my name, and that I would never see her again. I finally consented and we were married."

On cross-examination Dupont said he was over six feet tall and weighed 185 pounds. He thought he was able to take care of himself against one man. He admitted he had not complained to the minister who married him that he was under duress.

A deposition made by A. S. Pendleton was read. In it Pendleton states he boarded in the same house with the defendant at Philadelphia. He says Mrs. Dupont was an intimate friend of his before her marriage with Dupont.

Dr. E. Kirke's deposition was also made. In it he says that he did not know of the fact that Dupont and Miss Hughes were married until late in 1898. He admitted he had summoned Dupont to his office on the day of the marriage to question him as to the charges made by Dr. Brown.

Mrs. Dupont, who was then called, denied she had been an intimate friend of Pendleton. She admitted, however, she had lived in the same house with him.

The Rev. Dr. John H. Logie testified to having married Dupont and Miss Hughes. He said that the plaintiff had not protested at the time that he was under duress.

Dr. John W. Brown of Reading, Penn., told of his visit to Dr. Kirke regarding the case. He admitted that he had talked to Dupont about the matter, and asked him to go to the station to meet Miss Hughes, but denied that he had used any threats or mentioned Miss Hughes's father.

Mrs. James Hughes, the mother of the defendant, testified that Dupont had visited his wife at the Hughes home during the Christmas holidays in 1898. She said Dupont was very attentive to her daughter, and never spoke of suing for an annulment of the marriage.

Mrs. Dupont, who was then recalled, denied she had made any of the threats alleged. Mrs. Dupont also said that she had never received any summons or complaint in the case. This ended the trial.

PROGRESS CLUB TO MOVE.

Will Dispose of Its Present Home and Build a Larger One.

The Progress Club has decided to dispose of its present house at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixty-third Street, and will erect a new home on a site yet to be selected. A committee which will have these matters in charge has been appointed, and consists of the President of the club, Levi Samuels, Joseph Bloomingdale, Meyer Jonasson, H. Hahlo, Louis Korn, Simon Uhlman, and S. Frankel.

A member of this committee said yesterday that the reason for the club moving was simply that its present house is regarded by a majority of the members as inadequate. Nothing has been done as yet in the matter of selecting a new site. The committee has held only one meeting. No sites have been offered to the club, and none seriously considered by it. In any event, the present house will be sold before a new site is bought.

The Progress Club was organized in 1864, and the house at Fifth Avenue and Sixty-third Street was finished in 1890.

Whist Club's New Home.

Title to the four-story brick building 13 West Thirty-sixth Street will be made over to the Whist Club of New York on Jan. 16. The club is now located at 11 West Thirty-sixth Street. Plans were submitted to the Building Department yesterday for a two-story extension to No. 13, which will be fitted up for the club at an estimated cost of $10,000.

Religious Census of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.—A big enterprise was formally launched to-night, when representatives of all the Christian denominations and organizations in this city met and announced a religious census of the city, to be taken on Feb. 22. The census will be a complete one, covering the million and a quarter of people of Philadelphia, and the work will be all done in one day. An army of workers, representing all denominations, will be employed on Feb. 22 in gathering statistics. The entire city has been divided into districts and sub-districts. This is the first time a religious census has been undertaken in this city in which all the Christian denominations have joined in the movement.

Maurice B. Blumenthal to Marry.

When Assistant District Attorney Maurice B. Blumenthal went West on his vacation, a few weeks ago, none of his associates in the District Attorney's office had any idea that he would return engaged. While passing through Indiana he stopped over to visit his father's cousin, Morris Blumenthal, of Marion, Ind. He met Miss Minnie Blumenthal, and had his vacation extended long enough to become engaged to her. He returned to New York on Sunday, and the news of his engagement leaked out yesterday. The wedding will take place in June.

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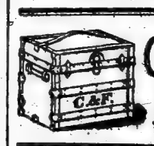

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DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

David Belasco's First Experiment as a Writer of Comedy.

"DON PASQUALE" REVIVED

"Naughty Anthony," "Red Riding Hood," and a New Melodrama of Native Origin.

The originality and the piquantly captivating quality of the acting of Blanche Bates in "Naughty Anthony," the new farce by David Belasco, which was produced in a most elaborate fashion at the Herald Square Theatre last evening, ought to serve to make the performance much talked of and to give the piece vogue for some little while. Miss Bates has been seen here hitherto in deadly serious characters—two wicked women of melodrama and Mr. Zangwill's ill-fated Hannah. In all three of these rôles she achieved success. Now, in a part of vastly different import and quality, she proves equally successful.

The range of her talent of expression is perhaps not so remarkable as her artistic comprehension and adaptiveness. As the conscienceless and droll hussy of Mr. Belasco's play, she is obviously the same woman, in all her outward attributes, as the conscienceless and malignant vixen of Grundy's dramatization of Dumas. But the effect of her wiles now upon the spectator is delightfully amusing.

Audacious, alluring, hopelessly lacking in refinement and not even desiring to possess it, smitten by the rather grave charms of a humbug professor of moral culture but not averse to drinking champagne in the company of another man—such is the precious stocking model whom Miss Bates is now impersonating. The impersonation is pleasingly buoyant in every scene, and is as tasteful as, in the circumstances, it possibly could be. The much-heralded stocking scene in which the reprehensible model exhibits the fit of expensive stockings to three Salvation lasses, and is interrupted by an advocate of moral culture, may be found a trifle tame by the visitors from other cities who largely support such farces. A rainy-day episode earlier in the play is rather more suggestive and devilish. Both are carried gracefully, with a hint of latent irony, by the actress.

As to whether or not Miss Bates will injure her dignity in the public mind by appearing in a rôle so hopelessly banal there may be two opinions, but the experiment will prove to observers whose good opinion is worth having that her gifts are even more varied than was supposed.

All of Miss Bates's associates are competent, some of them much more than that. Mr. Worthing acts the perturbed young humbug who kissed the girl in the public pavilion and then accused another man of the dreadful deed, with admirable lightness and humor. To our thinking he has not appeared to better advantage, so far as the exhibition of his own powers is concerned. Mr. Le Moyne carries an old-fashioned low comedy rôle with all his old quaintness of expression, and Maude Harrison acts a dubious sort of young wife with her unfailing skill. Olive Redpath, Samuel Edwards, Mary Barker, tall Mr. Gillingworth, and little Mr. Wilks are all excellent in their various ways, and William Elton makes as much of his rôle as any one could.

The manner of the production, as has been said, is most elaborate. The scenery is all striking, especially the white headquarters of moral culture, with the electric lilies and the admonitory clock, and the pink-upholstered boudoir, which recalls memories of one of the scenes in "One of our Girls" at the Lyceum many years ago. The subordinate players have been laboriously drilled, and there is not a needed detail lacking in the costumes and properties. Mr. Le Moyne's carpet slippers are as useful in the general effect as Miss Bates's hats and hosiery, Miss Harrison's gowns, or Miss Redpath's short frocks.

In fact, if Mr. Belasco was more of an original humorist his play would have been received with tremendous acclaim. His zeal, his inventiveness, his adaptive faculty, his capacity for taking pains are everywhere apparent. But, as some wag remarked with not too much exaggeration for a "first night" of a new farce, the best fun of the night was in Mr. Belasco's own personal, comical, and extremely nervous little speech of thanks for the kindly applause after Act II.

The artifice of the play is too elaborate and entirely too strongly in evidence, and while it contains many mildly diverting passages and even a few bits of rather clever dialogue, it certainly does not encourage the idea that David Belasco is as much at home in the domain of farce as in that of "emotional drama" and "society plays."

Anthony Depew	Frank Worthing
Adam Budd	William J. Le Moyne
Zachary Chillington	William Elton
Jack Cheviot	Charles Wyngate
Hussted	Claude Gillingwater
Brigham	E. P. Wilks
Miss Rinkett	Fanny Young
Cowley	Albert Bruning
Knox	Samuel Edwards
Ed	Brandon Tynan
Dick	William Lamp
Mrs. Chillington	Maude Harrison
Rosy	Mary Barker
Winnie	Olive Redpath
Margaret	Frances Jolliffe
Mary	Ethel Norman
Martha	Katharine Black
Cora	Blanche Bates

DONIZETTI'S "DON PASQUALE."

An Old Opera Revived at the Metropolitan.

The anxiety of this public to hear new works has long been known to be a small and apparently diminishing quantity. On the other hand, there is a readiness to listen to the famous singers of Mr. Grau's company in new parts. When novelties are not produced, these are not easily supplied. Mr. Grau shows a good deal of ingenuity in moving the pieces on his operatic chessboard into new combinations, but even his resources will not last forever. Consequently it becomes necessary sometimes to bring forward old works which have not been heard in many years. One of these revivals took place last night, when Donizetti's "Don Pasquale" was produced for the opportunity it afforded Mme. Sembrich to appear in a part in which she had not been previously heard by this public.

To those acquainted with the history of opera this work brings up recollections of one of the greatest combinations of singers ever brought together, one which must make even those of Mr. Grau's company pale by comparison. "Don Pasquale" was written for the Théâtre des Italiens in Paris, and was produced there in 1843 with Grisi, Mario, Tamburini, and Lablache in the four rôles. It was produced in this city in English on March 9, 1846, and in Italian on Dec. 18, 1849. The soprano rôle was a favorite with Mme. Patti, and it was one of the battle horses of Ilma di Murska. The work was last performed on the operatic stage in this city, previous to last night, at the Academy of Music, under the management of Col. Mapleson, on April 13, 1880. The cast consisted of Marie Marimon as Norina, Signor Lazzarini as Ernesto, Signor Del Puente as Dr. Malatesta, and Signor Papini as Don Pasquale. A later performance of the opera, however, was at Chickering Hall on Jan. 19, 1884, when the cast was as follows: Norina, Mme. Lillian Nordica; Ernesto, Signor Brignoli; Dr. Malatesta, Signor Bellati; and Don Pasquale, Signor Caracciolo. Those who may be astonished at finding the Isolde and Brunhilde of to-day as the representative of the volatile Norina, sung last night by Mme. Sembrich, should remember that she began her career, like Lili Lehmann, as a coloratura singer, making her operatic début as Violetta in "La Traviata."

Those who recall the delightful talents of Mlle. Marimon will easily understand how any colorature soprano who possesses skill as a comedian will find a congenial rôle in Norina. When Mlle. Marimon first appeared as Norina under Mr. Gye's management in London The London Standard said of her: "Mlle. Marimon is one of the few operatic artists who can express humor in their tones as well as in their faces and gestures, and her version of the part last night was in all respects admirable. All the elaborate passages which Donizetti has written, and many which have been added to the score for the sake of the unusually gifted prima donna, were sung with unerring fluency, and Mlle. Marimon's diverting comedy met with a ready response of laughter." It is not difficult to gather from this and the similar comments made on Mlle. Marimon's performance here, that the part is one very favorable to such gifts as those of Mme. Sembrich. But before speaking of her work something should be said of the opera itself.

It has never been regarded as more than a brilliant trifle, but in this, as in "L'Elisir d'Amore," the facility of Donizetti in the composition of music for comic opera is admirably displayed. Indeed, these two works go far toward persuading one that in his attempts to write opera seria Donizetti deprived the world of much fascinating and valuable gayety. The grand note never really sounds from the pen of this writer, but for light and fluent melody of no great depth he had a fecund fancy. In "Don Pasquale" Donizetti was in his happiest mood. There are life, sparkle, and even character in his music, and the principal melodies are really charming. The book, too, is a good piece of farcical comedy of the old sort, and taken altogether the work is a most delightful specimen of Italian opera buffa.

Last night's performance was a genuine treat. It would be hard to imagine anything more delightful in the way of light opera. To begin with, the rôle of Norina fits Mme. Sembrich perfectly, while her glorious vocal art and consummate skill as an actress fill every measure of it with brilliant melody and buoyant humor. She was in superb voice and bubbling spirits last night. From beginning to end of the performance she sang with a crystalline sparkle and a breezy freedom that were fascinating, infectious, and triumphantly victorious. Her impersonation was in its histrionic aspects correct, complete, convincing, and exhilarating. Her delicious gayety and perfect artistic poise will long be remembered by those who were present last night, and it will be strange if "Don Pasquale" is not soon repeated for the sake of Mme. Sembrich's impersonation.

She had excellent associates in Messrs. Scotti as Malatesta, Pini-Corsi as Don Pasquale, and Salignac as Ernesto. Signor Pini-Corsi proved himself to be a buffo of capital comic ability and of intimate knowledge of the traditions of his own stage. Signor Scotti was a handsome and gallant Dr. Malatesta, and he sang his music excellently. But a real feature of last night's performance was the ensemble, the lightness with which the work was presented, and the perfect harmony with which the four principals, chorus, orchestra, and Signor Mancinelli worked together to give a faithful presentation of the composer's ideas. Such a complete performance of "Don Pasquale" is, indeed, a novelty, and Mr. Grau deserves both praise and thanks for it.

The audience last night had good measure for its money. "Don Pasquale" was followed by "Cavalleria Rusticana," in which the principals were Mme. Calvé as Santuzza, Mme. Mantelli as Lola, Mr. Dippel as Turiddu, and Signor Campanari as Alfio. It is not necessary at this late day to comment extensively on Mme. Calvé's intensely tragic interpretation of the betrayed Sicilian girl. It is one of the most thrilling operatic impersonations of our time, and last night, after the limpid and lilting comedy of Mme. Sembrich's work, it came with doubly pathetic power. The other members of the cast did their work well, and the performance as a whole was properly impressive. To-morrow night Meyerbeer's "Le Prophète" will be brought forward.

"LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD."

The New Extravaganza Produced at the Casino.

The first performance of an English extravaganza called "Little Red Riding Hood" was presented before a large audience at the Casino last night. If loud applause is any criterion of success, the ancient nursery tale, as brought up to date by Mr. Lederer's forces, is to be considered a success. The music is credited to Edward E. Rice. Charles Dennee, Fred J. Eustis, and others. The most catchy numbers were by Rice. Although at times reminiscent of "Evangeline," they pleased the audience. The lyrics and alterations in the original scene were made by Harrison Ward.

Most of the scenery was new, the "Wolf's Lair," by Operti, and the "Fringe of the Forest," "Fairy Glade," and "Fairy Bower," by Frank Rafter, were especially effective and picturesque. The mechanical effects at times were marred by lack of rehearsal, which defect was also noticeable in the work of the orchestra and chorus.

Of the principals Sager Midgely as Simple Simon easily carried off the honors. He was genuinely funny throughout the evening. Gerty Carlisle as Little Miss Muffet, who looked to be scarcely more than fourteen years of age, was an excellent foil for Mr. Midgely. Miss Madge Lessing was a "cerulean symphony" as Little Boy Blue, and Ethel Jackson kept her good company. Belle Thorne was a plump and pretty fairy queen.

The elaborate scenery, pretty girls in striking costumes and bright, catchy music, will go far to make "Little Red Riding Hood" popular. The duets, "Go Away, Naughty Man," "Art of Making Love," the sextet topical song, "Little Boy Blue, Come Blow Your Horn," and some of the choruses are bound to appeal to lovers of light music.

The burlesque disrobing act of Hallen Mostyn as "Granny" will evoke screams of laughter from all who recall "The Turtle" and the final ballet of toys and the wedding procession of Red Riding Hood and Little Boy Blue, after the death of the wicked wolf, will please the children.

Little Red Riding Hood	Ethel Jackson
The Fairy Queen	Belle Thorne
Little Miss Muffet	Gerty Carlisle
Mary, Mary	Clara Havel
Jack	Lila Blow
Margery Daw	Mayme Gehrue
Granny	Hallen Mostyn
Simple Simon	Sager Midgely
Johnny Green	Thomas O'Brien
Johnny Stout	Seitz Edwards
Baron Moxnixons	William Burress
Jack Horner	Kitty Mitchell
Tom, Tom	Blanche Sherwood
The Wolf	Joseph Reynolds
The Cat	Dave Abrahams
Little Boy Blue	Madge Lessing

MR. MANSFIELD'S ENGAGEMENT.

Mr. Mansfield began the last week of his engagement at the Garden Theatre last evening, presenting Bernard Shaw's very smart comedy called "Arms and the Man," in which his own impersonation of the adroit, frank, and amiable Swiss mercenary, Bluntschli, is one of his happiest impersonations in the lighter vein. Bluntschli gives voice to many of Shaw's ideas about warfare, heroism, and popular idols. He is represented as a sufficiently courageous and thoroughly practical fellow, without illusions, and his traits are shown in contrast with those of other folks who represent Shaw's ideas of the majority of his fellowmen and women with their traditions and illusions, their vanities and deceptions, and their lack of the sense of humor. It is not exactly to the point whether Shaw's strokes are fairly dealt; his meaning is perfectly clear to persons of reasonable intelligence, and the piece acts very well.

Fresh interest attached to the play because its recurrence for a single evening was coincident with the return to her professional work, after an absence from the stage of two years, of Mrs. Mansfield. (Beatrice Cameron.) whose portrayal of the sentimental yet not wholly impractical heroine, Raina, has been accounted one of her most graceful and most graphic impersonations. The house was full of Mrs. Mansfield's friends and she shared the honors with the star. It is not her intention, however, to remain in the public view, and this reappearance was merely a diversion.

To-night "Cyrano de Bergerac" will be the play.

THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

A Large Audience Enthusiastically Welcomes "The Gunner's Mate."

"The Gunner's Mate," a melodrama of the melodramas, began a two weeks' run at the Grand Opera House last night, before a large, enthusiastic, and vociferous audience. It is a play in which pictorial effect, deeds of daring, high-sounding speeches, and deep-dyed villainy are rivals for the attention of the spectator, and the gallery gods looked at it earnestly last night and authoritatively declared that it was good. Their declaration was unmistakable, too, for a more vigorous tribute of applause, laughter, and hisses, each paid at the time most gratifying to the actors, a drama of this sort seldom receives. A few catcalls did mar the harmony of the occasion, but they were only uttered at moments of great provocation.

The plot is rather elaborate and gives room for the working in of witticisms, and situations intended to provoke mirth, as well as for heroics. It centres about a noble gunner's mate, who, though avowedly out of the pale of society, bears himself at times like the son of a hundred kings, and who loves an heiress who returns his passion, though this is a fact he seems to have some difficulty in recognizing. A villainous physician loves the heiress also, as villains will, and by a trick succeeds in making the lady believe her sailor swain untrue. He is also interested in the gentle project of murdering the heiress's cousin, a boy who, though he does not know it, is heir to a fortune which the doctor would chiefly get if he were out of the way. In the end the villain is, of course, thwarted, and the gunner's mate utilizes the same clergyman the physician had secured to marry him, in the last act, to the heiress.

The first act shows a rather thrilling scene, where the gunner's mate intervenes just in time to keep the villain and his accomplice from injecting a portion of a pint bottle of tuberculosis germs into the boy he desires to slay. The deck of the cruiser New York is shown in the second act, and the "jackies" in their white suits help to make it a pretty scene. Next the spectator is introduced to the forecastle and sees the jackies dancing, singing, and "crapshooting" in the most approved fashion, eventually enjoying a pretty lifelike boxing match. This is interrupted by the appearance of an officer who says a bolt has got out of order in the back connections of a boiler and some one is needed to reset it. Everybody volunteers, but the gunner's mate is fortunate enough to be chosen, and in the next scene enters a furnace, which has to be cooled for the purpose, and after being shut up by the villain and nearly roasted, is taken out by his mates on a board amid wild gallery cheers.

P. A. Yelvington earned eloquent hisses as the wicked doctor, and Juliet De Grignan was attractive as the boy, "Blizzard."

Clement Carroll	Neston Lennon
Herbert Quayley, M. D.	P. A. Yelvington
Philip Fainsworth	Lionel Clark
Robert A. Burns	Gray Towler
Ben Lukens	S. K. Chester
Arthur Gladden	Juliet De Grignan
Mildred Emerson	Helene MacGregor
Plum Duff	Marion Berg
Mrs. Lukens	Marion P. Clifton
Nora	Christie MacLean

A NEW OPERA PRODUCED.

The Castle Square Company Sings "A Basso Porto" in St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 8.—"At the Lower Harbor," ("A Basso Porto,") an opera in three acts, by Niccola Spinelli and Eugene Checchi, was presented by the Castle Square Opera Company for the first time in America and for the first time in English on any stage at the Exposition Music Hall to-night. The interest of an audience, which tested the capacity of the auditorium, was awakened at the rise of the curtain.

Although the plot of the opera is simple in outline, its development is dramatic. Spinelli has chosen a theme supercharged with passion and intensity, and has constructed a picture of lowly Neapolitan life. The music is of national character, the principal numbers being a barcarole sung by Luigino, a duet between Maria and Sessella, Maria's prayer, and the intermezzo.

The principal rôles in the cast were sung by Selma Kronold as Maria, Mary Carrington as Sessella, Harry Davies as Luigino, and William Pruette as Ciccillo. The production will be taken in its entirety to the American Theatre, in New York, opening there Jan. 22.

Koster & Bial's Music Hall.

Vernona Jarbeau, after an absence of two years from the vaudeville stage, appeared last night at Koster & Bial's Music Hall, and was welcomed by a large audience, among which were evidently some old friends. She sang four songs, two in French and two in English. She was as brisk and as chic as ever, and her singing was well applauded. Many of the other numbers on the programme were new. The Holloway Trio, whose performance was cut short a fortnight ago by an accident, gave their difficult wire act to the entire satisfaction of the audience. Mlle. Amara, the chameleon lady, standing in white satin robes, had projected upon her various colored figures in light. Fox and Foxie, being a clown and his dog, performed very cleverly. Others on the bill were Vashti Earle and Lulu Sheperd, McMahon and King, Ward and Curran, Charles T. Aldrich, and Genaro and Bailey.

"The Wife" at Murray Hill Theatre.

The Donnelly stock company last night presented for this week's attraction at the Murray Hill Theatre Belasco and De Mille's play "The Wife" in a wonderfully smooth way and minus the breaks and halts of many first performances. The principal rôles were assumed by Ralph Stuart as John Rutherford, Hannah May Ingham as Helen Truman, Dorothy Donnelly as Lucile Ferrant, Thomas L. Coleman as Matthew Culver, William Redmund as Silas Truman, Grace Huntington as Mrs. S. Bellamy Ives, and Walter Allen as Mayor Putnam. The attraction for next week will be "An Enemy of the King."

Theatres and Music Halls.

EDEN MUSEE.—The cinematograph exhibition of Cinderella will remain an attraction during this week. New wax groups will be placed on view.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—The performance of "Round New York in 80 Minutes" was well received last evening by the patrons of this house, and every specialty met with applause.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—A fine array of vaudeville features was presented yesterday, including the Rosso Midgets, the Three Markel Sisters, Edward Latell, Diana, Charlie Rossow Seymour and Dupree, W. C. Davies, and many others.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—A splendid company of vaudeville artists entertained the audiences at this house yesterday. The Four Cohans, the sisters Mouliere, Yorke and Adams, Miss Ethel Levey, Ramza and Arno, John E. Camp, Leavitt and Nevello, and the Kalatechnoscope.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—There is the usual excellent bill, the chief offering being Mohmen and Leilla Ben Jamine, a Turkish couple, who are lacking the sensation of pain. A large number of freaks and curiosities are also to be found in the curio hall, and a good vaudeville bill is to be found in the theatre.

DEWEY THEATRE.—The Vanity Fair Extravaganza Company is the attraction and the entertainment offered by them is fully up to the standard of the management. "Robber Boy" and "Paris, 1900," were the two burlesques offered. In the olio were Harris & Fields, the three Rio Brothers, Katie Rooney, Morrissey and Rich, and many others.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Kathryn Osterman made her first appearance in New York this season in a comedy entitled "The Editor." The sketch was an interesting one, and was favorably received. She was assisted by Frederick J. Power. The remaining part of the bill contained Beatrice Moreland, who also appeared in a new sketch called "Taming a Husband," Eva Williams and "Jack" Tucker, Frank Bush, Burton's dogs, and the Florenz troupe.

TO BUILD TWO NEW THEATRES.

Ever since Alfred E. Aarons severed his connection with the management of Koster & Bial's Music Hall he has been devoting much of his time to completing plans for the construction of a new theatre in this city. He has associated with him Albert Geiger of Boston and Louis H. Donnelly, who will finance the scheme, and it was announced yesterday that two music halls will be erected, one in Boston and the other in this city, which will be devoted exclusively to the production of musical comedies with a stock company alternating eight weeks in each city.

Negotiations for the construction of the first one of these theatres, which will be in Boston, were concluded yesterday, and the location will be on the Stevenson estate, at Tremont Street and Van Rensselaer Place. This property, estimated to be worth $300,000, is subleased by Mr. Aarons and his company, who propose building upon it a house costing about $225,000. It will be modeled closely upon the same plans as Hammerstein's Victoria for the exterior, and will be three stories high, with red stone and brick and a seating capacity of 1,200.

The policy of the house, as far as attractions are concerned, will be very much on the same plans as Weber & Fields's—a short olio, with several good specialties, preceding the performance, which will be, instead of a burlesque, a musical comedy. It is proposed to allow smoking, which is a new feature for Boston theatres, and to establish a rathskellar in the basement.

It was Mr. Aarons's original intention to first build a theatre on Broadway, but those financially interested were of the opinion that on account of the field in Boston being larger it would be better to start there and later build in New York. The Boston house will be ready for occupancy about Sept. 1.

"Three Little Lambs" to Stay Longer.

Manager Edwin Knowles has made an arrangement with Kirk La Shelle, manager of "Princess Chic," the new comic opera, whereby "Three Little Lambs" will be able to continue its engagement at the Fifth Avenue Theatre beyond the five weeks originally set apart. Miss Adele Ritchie was still too unwell to appear last night, and her rôle was again taken by Miss Gertrude Townsend.

New York Theatre to Reopen Monday.

The New York Theatre will remain closed this week for rehearsals of "Broadway to Tokio," the new extravaganza. The first performance has been definitely fixed for Monday next.

Sudden Death of an Actress.

BUFFALO, Jan. 8.—Tillie Phelps, a variety actress, known on the stage as Tillie Russel, was found dead in bed at her boarding house this morning. Apoplexy is said to have been the cause of her death.

MORRISON BEING WATCHED

Bigamist Who Killed One of His Wives May Soon Be Arrested.

READY TO ISSUE THE WARRANT

Judge Schatz Will Accept Complaint of Victim's Sister—Physician Contradicts the Professor.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Jan. 8.—Prof. Alfred d'Orthimand Morrison, linguist, somnambulist, and self-confessed bigamist, who shot and killed his second wife during the night of Dec. 28, in their room, at 235 South Tenth Avenue, while he was under what he alleges was an attack of somnambulism, was to-day placed under surveillance by the police. Slowly the machinery of public opinion regarding the case is gathering headway, and it is believed that it is now but a matter of a few hours when the man will be under arrest pending the investigation of a charge of murder.

Many prominent citizens of Mount Vernon have already openly expressed the conviction that the Coroner's investigation directly after the shooting was, in the light of subsequent developments, but the merest farce. It transpires that Coroner Banning, in his investigation, did not call as a witness either the first policeman or the first physician to arrive at the Morrison house after the shooting, and while the woman lay dying, and even in the examination of Morrison himself did not inquire into his past life or even ascertain the maiden name of the woman he had shot.

Morrison's story was that while lying in his bed he dreamed that a burglar was in his room, whereupon he drew his revolver from under his pillow and fired, the bullet striking his wife, who had arisen from another bed and was standing in the line of his fire between him and the door. The dying woman in her ante-mortem statement corroborated this version of the occurrence. Their nine-year-old adopted daughter, who had been sleeping in the room at the time the shot was fired, said her mother had been killed accidentally.

Dr. Shipman, who arrived in the house two hours after the shooting occurred, described the course of the bullet through the woman's body. On this evidence a verdict was given exonerating Morrison from all blame. The Coroner still insists that the shooting was accidental and that further proceedings are useless. Morrison loved his wife too much, the Coroner said, to kill her.

Mrs. Harry E. Ellenberger of Middletown, N. Y., a sister of the dead woman, who attended the funeral, began to suspect Morrison's sincerity, and said so later. A week later it developed that for twelve years Morrison had been leading a double life and that the dead woman had been the second of two wives, the first wife living in New York under the name of Mrs. Frederick Gordon. The latter had been married to Morrison in 1882. Morrison married the second wife in 1888, under the name of Frederic Wood. When confronted with these facts he freely admitted he was a bigamist.

The first wife came here last Saturday and went through the form of a reconciliation with her husband, but has since disappeared again. This sort of thing turned the tide of public sentiment away from Morrison, and a fuller investigation was demanded. Not until to-day, however, was any apparent official action taken.

Mrs. Ellenberger, the sister of the dead woman, insisted that Morrison, far from showing constant devotion to his wife, as he protested, had often abused and ill-treated her, as borne out by his letters to her sister. It was learned to-day that Chief of Police Foley knew as far back as last Friday that Morrison was a bigamist, and that day the Chief received the following letter, dated New York, Jan. 4:

Chief of Police of Mount Vernon:

Dear Sir: It may interest you to know that Alfred Morrison, who recently shot and killed his wife by accident, has, under the name of Fred Gordon, been married for eighteen years. His wife, Mrs. Gordon, is at her mother's, Mrs. Archer, 407 East Ninetieth Street, prostrated by the knowledge of his villainy. JUSTICE.

Chief Foley said that ever since the receipt of the letter he has been working on the case. He sent men to see Mrs. Gordon and Mrs. Archer, and brought out the facts of Morrison's bigamy. The Chief met by appointment District Attorney Andrews of Westchester County at the Grand Union Hotel, New York, to-day, and gave him copies of the Coroner's verdict and other data in the case. The District Attorney, it is said, will take two days to consider the case before moving.

Meanwhile a policeman has been stationed at the house, 7 Rich Avenue, where Morrison is staying, with instructions to remain in the same room with Morrison, pending further instructions. Morrison, who is frantic with fear of arrest, spends most of the day and night smoking cigarettes and pacing the floor. Acting under instructions from his counsel, Judge George C. Appell, he refused to talk to any reporters to-day.

"You can be sure that this case will be sifted to the very bottom," said Chief Foley, "no matter who does it." The Chief practically admitted that he was in communication with Mrs. Ellenberger, the sister of the dead woman, who has determined to prosecute Morrison, and it is thought she will be here to-morrow, when she will swear out a warrant for her brother-in-law's arrest, basing her accusation on information and belief. City Judge Adam Schatz has announced his willingness to issue a warrant under such circumstances.

Dr. I. W. Ferris of 160 South Ninth Avenue, who was the first physician to arrive at the Morrison house after the shooting, said to-day that he reached the residence between 10:30 and 11 o'clock on the night of Dec. 28, which was about three-quarters of an hour after the shot had been fired. Dr. Shipman arrived at 12:30 o'clock, and Coroner Banning at 1 o'clock. Dr. Ferris in describing the situation to-day said that Morrison was raving around the room suffering apparently more from fear than grief.

"At times he was on his knees," said Dr. Ferris, "but his ravings were not about his wife's condition, but whether he would be arrested, who was the best attorney to secure, &c. I found that the bullet had entered the woman's right shoulder, passed through her arm, and came out underneath, after which it entered the breast, breaking the ribs, and passed into the abdominal cavity. If the woman was standing up at the time of the shooting, as both she and Morrison said she was, it would have been absolutely impossible for the ball to have taken this course, even if Morrison had been sitting up in bed.

"I understood at the time that Morrison's pistol was in a leather holster under his pillow, and that he was put to the task of removing it before doing the shooting, a difficult feat for a somnambulist. After remaining in the room for about an hour and asking numerous questions, Coroner Banning turned to Morison and said, 'I will exonerate you,' whereupon Morrison embraced the Coroner, thanking him and weeping violently."

It has been learned that Louis de Bebian, formerly New York agent of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, an uncle by marriage of Morrison, and other wealthy relatives of the man have refused to assist him financially in his present trouble. Morrison's aunt, Mrs. Cohen, who has stuck to him, has written, however, to relatives in Belgium and France, and is confident that they will lend assistance.

MR. DALY'S DIVORCE SUIT.

Vice Chancellor to Recommend Decree—Jennie Joyce Daly Defendant.

The action for divorce of Philip Daly, Jr., against Jennie Joyce Daly was heard before Vice Chancellor Pitney, in Jersey City, in Chancery Chambers, yesterday. The Vice Chancellor, after hearing the testimony, said he would recommend to the Chancellor that a decree be granted.

Daly is the son of "Phil" Daly, the well-known sporting man, and is the proprietor of Elkwood Park. The defendant did not appear. She was represented by Mayor Benjamin Morris of Long Branch. She had made a general denial of her husband's charges. After the first interview her lawyers, Mr. Morris said, were unable to see her or get her address, and he had concluded to withdraw the defense.

Mr. Daly testified that he married Jennie Joyce Huss, the defendant, in Long Branch, July 13, 1894, and lived with her until the 30th of last July. On the 29th of July he told his wife he would be away all night. He returned, as he had really intended to, at 2 o'clock in the morning to his house, at 87 Second Avenue, and found all the doors locked. Then, he alleged, giving details, he found evidence against his wife. He ordered her to leave his house.

Mrs. Hartwell, who formerly kept a boarding house at 220 West Thirty-eighth Street, Manhattan, testified against Mrs. Daly and the co-respondent, Fred F. Wood.

WHALLEN ADMITS BRIBERY.

He Also Swears Out a Warrant for Senator Harrel's Arrest for Obtaining Money Under False Pretenses.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 8.—The bribery charge of State Senator S. B. Harrel against John H. Whallen, the political boss of Louisville, took a sensational turn to-day. Whallen admits the bribery in an affidavit. He to-day swore out a warrant of arrest against Harrel on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, in which he admits all the allegations of the Senator.

Whallen alleges that Harrel approached him saying $1,000 had been offered to him by the Goebel side to vote with them; $500 had been paid in cash and the remainder was to be delivered ten days after the end of the session if he remained "bought." Whallen further avers that Harrel said Goebel had promised him the Superintendency of the Western Kentucky Asylum for the Insane at Hopkinsville, but learning that Goebel had promised the same office to others Harel wished to throw his forces against him. Whallen alleges that Harrel asked for $500 cash to pay back the Goebel men, and Whallen admits that he gave this, and also $4,500, which was placed in the vaults of the Louisville Trust Company, to become the property of Harrel if the contest against the Republican officials fell through.

Whallen says his reason for giving the bribe was that he was opposed to Goebel; that he had advised his friends to bet that Goebel would be defeated, and that he had a right to protect them. The warrant sworn out by him was not sent to Frankfort to be served upon Senator Harrel, as he will appear in Louisville in answer to it.

Senator Harrel denies that he was bribed by the Goebel Democrats, and repeats his statement that he pretended to enter into the negotiations with Whallen solely for the purpose of exposing him.

The House of Representatives to-day passed till to-morrow the resolution of the Senate for the trial of Whallen and Charles Ryan before the Senate for contempt in attempting to bribe a member. The case will be taken up at once. The Grand Jury at Frankfort has not yet finished its investigation of the bribery charges, and the prospects are that it will go deeper. Among the witnesses summoned to appear before it to-morrow was President Milton H. Smith of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, it being currently charged that this company is furnishing the money for the purpose of fighting Goebel. Several attorneys and other officers of the same corporation were also summoned, including Treasurer W. W. Thompson.

BRADLEY NAMED FOR SENATOR.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 8.—The Republican joint caucus to-night nominated ex-Gov. William O. Bradley as the Republican candidate for Senator by acclamation, Congressman Boreing, the only other aspirant who had sought this honor from the minority, having instructed his friends not to present his name.

Representative Slack of Owensborough, in placing Bradley's name in nomination, reviewed the political situation as it has progressed since the Legislature convened and declared his belief "that the Democratic majority has determined to rob the present occupants of the State offices to which they were fairly and honestly elected by the people in November in spite of the most gigantic frauds that ever disgraced the State and put in their places the gang of conspirators who dominate the party in the majority in the Legislature."

He closed by dramatically declaring that the people would not submit to the unseating of Gov. Taylor.

Ex-Gov. Bradley, in his speech accepting the nomination, said that the State had never in its history had before it such a state of affairs as now exists. He said the very air was full of conspiracies. All of these had failed up to date, however, he said, and, "as sure as God reigns, the men who have been placed in these offices by the sovereign people will stay there."

WOODRUFF LEAVES COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican General Committee of Kings County last night, the resignation of Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff was received. It is understood that the action was taken by Mr. Woodruff because of inability to attend to the work of the committee, his time being taken up with his duties at Albany, and by work in connection with his Vice Presidential candidacy. Mr. Woodruff will retain his membership in the General Committee.

A meeting of the General Committee will be held to-night, at which it is expected that a resolution indorsing the Lieutenant Governor's Vice Presidential aspirations, similar to the one passed by the Executive Committee at a recent meeting, will be introduced.

THIRTY-FIRST PRIMARIES HELD.

The Republican and Democratic organizations of the Thirty-first Assembly District held primaries and conventions yesterday and placed in nomination candidates for Assembly in place of the late Edward C. Stone. The primary was an unofficial one, and was brought about by the death of Mr. Stone, the Democratic nominee, shortly after election.

The Republicans held their primary at 101 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, the polls being open from 3 to 7 P. M. At 8 o'clock the convention was called to order by Edward S. Clinch, and Albert G. Wilson nominated Samuel Scott Slater. A dozen members seconded the nomination, there being no opposition.

The Democrats held their convention at 107 and 109 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. The polls were open from 3 to 7 P. M., and the voters turned out in full force. At 9 o'clock the convention was called to order by William P. Burr, who placed in nomination Leon W. Goldrich, who was originally nominated for the office, but was disqualified because he had been a teacher in the public schools and had not properly filed his resignation. No other names being presented, the Chair declared Mr. Goldrich nominated.

The question was raised as to whether or not a ballot should be taken on the nomination and also as to the legality of the primaries, as the law says that no convention shall be held until after the day of the primary. It was asserted that these points did not affect an unofficial primary. The election will be held on Jan. 23.

JUSTICE KELLOGG APPOINTED.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—Gov. Roosevelt has designated Justice S. Alonzo Kellogg of Plattsburg as an Associate Justice of the Appellate Division of the Court of Appeals, Third Department, to fill the vacancy caused by the designation of Justice Landon as an Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals.

Gov. Roosevelt, in announcing the appointment, stated that he had made it at the unanimous request of the Judges of the Appellate Division bench in the Third Department. The Governor says that he will probably appoint Justice Pardon C. Williams to the Appellate Division bench in the Fourth Department.

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN.

The corporation of the New York Botanical Garden held its annual meeting yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the American Geographical Society, 11 West Twenty-ninth Street. Annual reports were received from Dr. N. L. Britton, the Secretary and Director-in-Chief, and from the committee on membership of which James I. Kane is Chairman. The corporation discussed the sending of a vessel to Trinidad, Jamaica, to collect specimens from the botanical gardens there. All the officers were re-elected, as follows: D. O. Mills, President; Andrew Carnegie, Vice President; C. F. Cox, Treasurer; Dr. N. L. Britton, Secretary. Andrew Carnegie, John I. Kane, Dr. W. Gilman Thompson, and Samuel Thorne were elected managers to serve for three years. Mr. Thorne was chosen in the place of the late Judge Charles P. Daly. A successor to Cornelius Vanderbilt was not chosen. Resolutions in memory of Judge Daly and Cornelius Vanderbilt were read and adopted.

Dr. Britton in his annual report reviewed the work accomplished last year on the grounds and buildings of the garden tract in the Bronx, which includes 250 acres. The number of species and varieties under cultivation and those native to the grounds aggregate, collectively, more than 4,000.

A decided increase in the numerical strength of the corporation is shown in the report of the committee on membership. During the year 165 new annual members and 67 life members qualified. C. P. Huntington and David B. Ivison have become Fellows of the garden, with a contribution of $1,000 each, and Mrs. Antoinette Eno Wood qualified as a patron, with a contribution of $5,000.

In his report the Treasurer shows a balance on hand of $283,839.75, which includes the endowment fund of $264,700. For development and maintenance during the year, $89,571.24 was paid.

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FOURTEEN PAGES

THE SUPPRESSION OF THE INDIVIDUAL.

In his brief address to the Central Federated Union on Sunday President Low of Columbia referred to the disappearance of the individual capitalist in the trust and of the individual laborer in the union. He thought that the individual had increased in importance politically, but economically he is not holding his own.

He certainly will not hold his own if the teachers and preachers of the shallow Socialism of the day can prevent it. The attempt to destroy individuality, to put a stop to individual effort and initiative, and establish what the dreamers of dreams call associative equality is a part of one of the notable social tendencies of the end of the century. President Low appears to think that the movement is already well advanced. It is in the labor unions. The trusts are as yet too new to permit us to speak with confidence of their ultimate influence. They have not been long enough under observation.

Corporations have not tended to put a check upon the capacity of the individual. They have had just the opposite effect. They have stimulated the ambition and the talents of the individuals who control them by supplying them with the power to do things. Capital is power, and as managers of corporations they control more power than they ever would have controlled as private individuals. Trusts are only corporations in combination. Of course, there are fewer managers, fewer persons in active control, but they are all kept at the full stretch of their powers. There is no danger of the extinction of individuality among the men who manage the trusts. As for the officers and managers of the corporations that have been absorbed by trusts, we should say that so far as they loved a life of leisure they might succumb to the vice of idleness; but most of them, no doubt, find new fields for their abilities. However, if it shall prove that the trusts tend to smother the separate capacities of the individual, to that extent they will be an economic evil and do us harm.

Socialism, at bottom, is the antithesis of individualism. Manliness withers and self-reliance perishes under its blighting touch. An association in which the principle that the injury of one is the concern of all is rigidly applied must tend to make the individual less competent to look out for himself. He knows that the organization will look out for him and trusts to it more or less completely to protect him and his interests.

The Socialistic theory has come to be accepted as the guiding principle by many labor unions. It is not difficult to prove that labor unions are beneficial. They help a great many men to better places and higher wages than they would be able to secure for themselves in open competition. But that is not the point. The unions may accomplish the greatest good of the greatest number and yet do harm to the ambitious and capable few by compelling them to keep step with the slothful and incompetent. Many men are helped up, but some are pulled down. The average level is attained at the cost of the individuals who are held back.

The professed aim of the teachers of Socialism nowadays is to abolish inequality of condition. In reality they aim at the abolition of all difference in ability among men. The dead level of associative equality can be attained only when society adjusts itself to the capacities of its least capable members. The slowest man will set the pace. The reasoning of the Socialist writers on these matters may be judged by this example from ACHILLE LORIA'S "Economic Foundations of Society":

> As a matter of fact, the present disparity in the physical and moral powers of individuals is largely a by-product of the régime of capitalism itself, and it may reasonably be expected that the prevailing inequalities among producers will be to a large extent neutralized under non-capitalistic conditions.

This is, of course, altogether topsy-turvy. It is the inequalities among men that have produced the régime of capitalism, not capitalism that has produced the inequalities. If all men had been recreated equal and had remained equal, all men would now be living in pits or caves, and there would be no capital, no banks, no trusts, no money devil, and Mr. BRYAN would be making chipped flint arrowheads instead of speeches. No, not even the arrowheads, for that implies advancement and consequently inequality. The first early man who forsook the peaked stick for a flint arrowhead was a genius. In our day such men, if they are members of unions, are always striving to rise above the level of associative equality.

Municipal ownership and operation of "public utilities" is one of the modern recipes for suppressing individualism. It is the one that is most persistently pressed upon the attention of the public, and it captivates a great many minds that do not take the trouble to picture forth its consequences to the community and to the individual. All the nostrums of Socialism proceed from the eternal struggle of man to improve upon natural conditions. It is a laudable and necessary effort. The struggle for existence under the conditions established by nature is a pretty wolfish competition. There are great numbers of poor creatures who would go to the wall altogether if somebody did not extend a helping hand. A humane society cannot permit any of its members to go to the wall if that disaster can be averted. In all arrangements for the relief of the incapable and the unfortunate some measure of self-sacrifice on the part of the able and prosperous is implied, is necessary. But remedies that hamper the individual and narrow his range stand in the way of society's advancement and hinder progress. Because some men are incapable of earning two dollars a day modern Socialism insists that any man who has got together a million dollars in a lifetime has not earned it, but stolen it; and it proposes as a measure of relief for the two-dollar class the absolute prohibition of the million-dollar class.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

The crop of rumors which arise spontaneously in London about the situation in South Africa, and which are promptly forwarded to New York seem unmistakably to denote two things. One is that there is no real news. The other is that public feeling is in a state of extreme tension. Darkness and heat constitute the most favorable environment for the development of rumors.

For what is going on in South Africa we have to trust to a general judgment of the situation, assuming that both the British and the Boer commanders are taking intelligent views of their own interests. It seems to be clear that the Boers are now beginning to increase the pressure upon the garrison at Ladysmith. Whether the advance which has been so brilliantly repulsed by Sir GEORGE WHITE can properly be called a serious attack on the place is not so certain. What seems to be certain is that the artillery fire which the Boers have been keeping up for weeks, and which the British have found progressively annoying, has now been supplemented by advances of the infantry, which may have the character of serious attacks or merely of reconnoissances in force. In the latter case, the main purpose they are meant to serve may be to keep the garrison continually on the alert, and to give them no chance for rest. Doubtless the point of exhaustion will be hastened by these means.

Immediately after Gen. BULLER'S disastrous repulse, it was very commonly expected that the Boers would take the occasion of their victory to attack Ladysmith at once. We gave then some of the considerations which to us made this seem unlikely. The repulse made it evident that Gen. BULLER could do nothing toward the relief of the beleaguered town before the arrival of heavy reinforcements. Meanwhile, the Boers, by strengthening their intrenchments, were enabling themselves to withstand, by means of a smaller force than had been necessary before, any attack that BULLER could make upon them. Now it seems that they have been assisted by a rise in the Tugela, which increases the difficulty of fording it. That being so, they could afford to wait. Time was with them and against the British. The longer they delayed their attack upon Ladysmith before the British reinforcements had actually arrived and become available, the less effective resistance they would be apt to encounter. Lord ROBERTS and Lord KITCHENER are expected to be in Cape Town to-day, but there are no troops with them. Instead of wondering why the Boers have delayed their attack so long, it seems that we should rather wonder why they should have made it so soon, if indeed this is the serious and definitive attack which is now reported to have been repulsed. Gen. WHITE had already reported that he was "very hard pressed." The longer the pressure is kept up, the harder it will be, and the less the loss of the assailants may be expected to be. The most favorable time for an assault would thus seem to be the latest moment before the British reinforcements became available.

It is rather curious that the British interest and apprehension seem to have been concentrated entirely upon Ladysmith, to the neglect of Kimberley. It is true that the garrison of Ladysmith is much the larger, comprising, apparently, some ten or twelve thousand men. But the Boers would doubtless forego the capture of half of their number to insure the seizure of CECIL RHODES. No arrival at Pretoria could bring anything like so much joy to the inhabitants and to the Government as that of this eminent promoter and empire-maker. And there seems to be every reason for supposing that British affairs on the Cape Colony side are in quite as desperate a case as on the side of Natal. Neither Gen. BULLER'S force nor Lord METHUEN'S is where it would be but for the beleaguering of these towns. The British force would probably have all gone in by way of Durban and Port Elizabeth. Lord METHUEN'S force is as distinctly as Gen. BULLER'S a "relief expedition," and one has failed as decisively as the other. Indeed, Kimberley seems to be much more at the mercy of the besiegers by reason of its smaller garrison. The capture of either of these places would be the greatest blow the British Empire has received for more than a century, or since the surrender of CORNWALLIS. The capture of both would be a heavy blow to civilization.

THE STATE PRISONS.

The most striking fact in the report of the State Prison Commission is that the number of inmates in all the prisons of the State has fallen in four years from 12,661 to 10,350, or by over 18 per cent. During this period the population of the State has increased, according to the most trustworthy estimate, from 6,500,000 to 7,100,000, so that the average of prisoners in the prisons has fallen from 1 in 513 to 1 in 686 of the total population. As there has certainly been no relaxation of the administration of the criminal law, this is very encouraging.

As a result of their study of the prisons for the past five years, the commission this year recommend some important changes in the administration of punishment. They all have a common object—the promotion of the possibility of returning the inmates of the prisons to society able and willing to lead honest lives. No one will dispute the enormous value of such work if it can be accomplished, and every measure looking to its accomplishment that does not tend to impair the safety of the community is worthy of a trial. The most important measure recommended by the commission is the adoption of the term of imprisonment pronounced by the court as the maximum term, which can be shortened conditionally by designated officials when evidence is given that the prisoner is fitted to make the experiment of honest employment of liberty. This involves release on parole only, and it requires that all shall be done that is practicable in the prisons to fit the prisoner to earn his living, and that employment shall be provided at the time of his release on parole. Meanwhile the commission recommend the abolition of all that tends to impair the self-respect of the prisoners and the adoption of all practicable means to stimulate it. It is a very worthy purpose.

THE WAIL OF THE FRENCH-CANADIAN PRIESTHOOD.

There has nothing more pathetic been published in connection with the present troubles of England than the article from the Clerical organ in Quebec of which we gave an abstract yesterday morning. It is the passionate complaint of the belated and outstripped against those who have passed ahead, the nervous and petulant cry for revenge by the weak, the slow, the narrow, against the strong and swift. It is as sincere as it is unavailing, and one feels those in whom their fate awakens this helpless rage have in their sentiments and ideals much that is fine and appealing.

The one fear that the author of the article feels most deeply is that the English-speaking peoples of Canada and the United States shall unite by the annexation of the former, and his one hope is that in the Transvaal shall begin that process of the destruction of the two English-speaking races in which alone lies the chance of rescue for his own people.

"Once annexed to the United States," he cries, "Canada would become rapidly and wholly English. Engulfed in the turbulent sea of American life, swallowed up in the mire of the National schools, immersed in the great swirl of Yankee business, could we long retain our French-Canadian traits and characteristics? What, indeed, would there be left of us at the end of fifty years or so? Would not ours be the fate which was that of our former compatriots of New Orleans? We believe that if Canada became a part of the United States another century would see us without a trace of the spirit, the language, or the customs of our fathers."

Against this calamity the writer sees but one protection.

> The people of the earth have at length awakened from their stupor and their torpor with regard to England and have solemnly branded her the great corruptress of the globe, the unjust dominatrix, the queen of evil and of misfortune; they are preparing now to cast her under the ban of the civilized world.
>
> All the accumulated wrath of three centuries may be suddenly and brusquely let loose in a terrible tempest which shall overwhelm and cast down this colossus. At the present moment England carries herself with a superb arrogance which seems to defy not only all the peoples of the earth, but to carry itself to heaven even. Who knows but very soon she may crave mercy of the nations she has so insolently treated and humbly ask that they may leave her some few fragments only of her ancient empire? And when the other peoples shall have burst their yokes, shall the French-Canadians continue to endure the oppression? The chances of the fight, so long favorable to the oppressors, are at last with us.
>
> More complete still will be our emancipation if the United States are enveloped in the same punishment with England, as they have shared with her the odium of the same system of oppression and domination of others. We have seen the opposition to the French-Canadian race which has shown itself in Americanism and which is indeed the basis and essence of it.
>
> If this insolent Republic be with England humiliated, and if the English race be stricken in Europe and in America by the justice of man and the justice of Heaven, it will be less insolent to the rest of the world and will leave to French-Canadians to freely develop their own country.

It is with entire respect for the Catholic Church that we remark that this is the utterance not of the French-Canadian as a representative of his race but of the priest who happens to be a French-Canadian. This is seen in the curious disregard of the facts as to the real condition of that race in Canada. It is absurd to speak of them as "oppressed" when the actual head of the Government of the Dominion is a French-Canadian, and when the liberties of the race as citizens of the Dominion include the free advocacy of the most unpatriotic and disloyal notions. The real complaint of the priestly writer is not that the people to which he belongs have not all the rights that other citizens have, but that the class to which he belongs have not special privileges inconsistent with the rights of others. This is as completely out of harmony with the principles and policy of enlightened Catholics as it is contrary to the spirit of the age and of the countries so bitterly condemned. In the United States and in Great Britain the Catholic Church has prospered in every way, has increased in numbers, in resources, in the energy and zeal of its members and its ministers as it has not done in any other lands of equal extent. And this because it has enjoyed the very liberty which the French-Canadian Clerical organ so fiercely denounces. With the passage of time and the steady progress of real civilization across the Northern border, the Catholics of the Province of Quebec will come to see the immense advantages they reap from the reign of equality and justice, and will be as happy in it as are their more enlightened brothers on this side.

A MEASURE OF PROSPERITY.

The iron market has long been considered the great barometer of business. Newspaper advertising is an equally infallible index of trade conditions.

If THE TIMES had no other measure of the prosperity of the country during the year 1899 than its own advertising business it would conclude that it was a year of very great commercial activity. This short comparative statement of the volume of THE TIMES'S advertising in 1898 and 1899 tells the story:

	Agate Lines.
1899	3,378,750
1898	2,433,193
Increase	945,557

Per cent. of increase, 38.8.

The large increase in the circulation of THE TIMES in 1899 warranted a material advance in the rates charged for advertising. This advance was made. Notwithstanding the higher cost, the volume of the business increased 38.8 per cent.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In a discussion of the sensational charges so often made against New York's ambulance system and ambulance surgeons, The Medical Record sets itself about midway between the accused and the accusers, and declares that there is need on the one side for juster recognition of much faithful and efficient work, and on the other for the immediate adoption of improved methods by which several real abuses of long standing could be remedied. The Record admits that ambulance surgeons do occasionally make grave mistakes in diagnosis, but infallibility is not to be expected, it says, from young men with only six months, if as many, of practical medical experience. They generally do their best, and that the best is far from bad is shown by the fact that though hundreds of ambulance calls are answered every day in this city, only seven errors of importance enough to attract the attention of a vigilant press have been noted in the last eighteen months. The fault lies, according to The Record, not in the young surgeons, but in the system under which they are assigned to work, in which they are forced to decide without assistance or advice on cases often complex or obscure. For dangers of this sort it is suggested that ambulance service should be the close instead of the beginning of a hospital career. The accusation that patients are transferred from one hospital to another, often to the peril, and sometimes to the loss, of their lives is admitted by The Record to be well founded, and it has no words of palliation for a wrong so gross and obvious. The explanation of these transfers, of course, is the desire of each hospital to keep down its own death rate. Properly attained, a low death rate is a legitimate source of pride, but when it results from the hasty removal of patients likely to die it is disgraceful and criminal. In conclusion The Record says: "There should be no such thing as questioning the fact whether or not a given patient is a suitable one for any particular hospital. Every institution having an ambulance should take any and every case presenting itself. In case of accident every victim is a suitable one for every hospital professing to care for emergency cases. If there is doubt as to the seriousness of the injury, the patient should be taken to the hospital for necessary diagnosis and treated there until he recovers or dies."

—At last the real reason why so many apparently sane people insist that this year is the beginning of a new century has been revealed. No more will we be obliged to go through complex arithmetical calculations based on the existence of an almost unimaginable and certainly non-existent year 0; no longer will it be necessary to repeat that a century is 100 years, and not 99. The secret is out, and the families and nations hitherto at deadly odds over this momentous question are now provided with an admirable excuse for living together in peace. The man to whose courage and frankness the possibility of calm is due is Sir COURTNEY BOYLE, an Englishman whom we are delighted to call eminent, though we confess that we never heard of him before. In a letter to The London Times the amiable Sir COURTNEY writes: "The question, When should the twentieth century be considered as beginning? may be safely dealt with from the point of view of expediency only. Inasmuch as those persons who desire to reach the twentieth century are probably more numerous than those who care nothing for any such record, it seems to me that they should be gratified at the earliest moment. There is no reason why essayists, preachers, and paragraphists should have to postpone their eloquence on the subject till 1901, and I therefore venture to think that we may in this country follow the example of Germany." That is what the world's people would call "good stuff." It is also in its way a good argument—the first one of any weight whatever that has been presented on that side of the controversy. What Sir COURTNEY in effect says is this: Life is uncertain. There will be many a funeral before Jan. 1, 1901, and unless, by an entirely innocent and harmless misstatement of an inconsequential fact, we pretend that the new century has already begun, thousands and thousands of nice folks in every country will be deprived of an inexpensive but appreciable joy. Who can long resist such an appeal as that? It is with the greatest difficulty that we refrain from abjuring the cruel truth at once.

—In the very notable article on British tactics, contributed to last Sunday's TIMES by Capt. LESLIE J. PERRY, the sorrowful mystery of England's present ill-success in South Africa was discussed with force and knowledge by a competent critic of military operations. But though Capt. PERRY explained clearly enough just what mistake it is that the three British leaders have committed, and showed that it is one into which British Generals have often fallen in the past, yet he did not cast any light at all upon the vastly more difficult question of how experienced and well-read officers could adopt methods the weakness of which is apparent to the veriest tyro. BULLER and METHUEN and their immediate subordinates certainly know both the utility and the necessity of flanking movements in attacks upon intrenched positions; as certainly they are at least theoretically familiar with the effects of the fire of modern rifles and cannon on troops in close formation. Yet they calmly duplicated plans that had failed miserably, and not for the first time, in our war of 1812! It is not enough to say that they misjudged the courage and efficiency of the Boers. South African history is no secret, and much as the British, for good reasons and bad, may dislike the inhabitants of the Transvaal, they were hardly likely to hold them in utter contempt as fighting men. Talk to any American officer, and he instantly points out the errors in the British campaign, but ask the American officers why the errors occur, and he is lost for an answer. Neither stupidity nor madness can be offered as a solution of the problem, for these men are sane and intelligent. It's the most aggravating of puzzles.

—A New Yorker recently returned from France, when questioned as to his opinion of that country as a place of residence, declared that on the whole he did not like it. When pressed for the reason of his dislike, he thought a while and finally said, "Well, France has lots of good points, but—you can't get any real imported cheese there." It was suggested that the country which made the best cheeses in the world had little need for importing them. The traveler admitted the force of the objection, but clung to his grievance nevertheless and insisted that he could not be content without imported cheese. In a way, of course, this is merely an absurdity, and therefore laughable, but isn't there, after all, something in the man's idea? Strictly speaking, the excellence of a cheese depends upon its ingredients and its method of manufacture, but in another sense the enjoyment it can bestow is indubitably increased by the knowledge that it comes from afar and is a more or less expensive rarity. It is just possible that American cheeses gain an added flavor from a journey across the sea.

—Here is a nut for etymologists to crack. Commenting on the escape of WINSTON CHURCHILL from Pretoria, The London News says: "CHURCHILL seems to bear a charmed life, and we sincerely hope no aprosopoleptic bullet will interrupt what promises to be a most brilliant and picturesque career." It is suggested that an aprosopoleptic bullet is one that doesn't hit you in front, but it isn't exactly easy to get that meaning out of the queer word.

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S DENTIST.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After reading in THE TIMES of Dec. 31 the interesting account of the Washington funeral parade in this city, I happened to take up Longworth's City Directory for 1801, and found in it an allusion to one of the commonplace incidents in Washington's life in the advertisement of John Greenwood, who was Washington's dentist.

The advertisement or notice, which may possess interest at the present time, is worded as follows: "J. Greenwood, dentist to the late President George Washington, informs the Public, that he continues to perform every operation incident to the Teeth and Gums, from the fixing up of a single tooth to a complete set. The approbation which the late illustrious Washington was pleased to bestow on him, he flatters himself, is a sufficient recommendation of his abilities as a Dentist.

"Extract from General Washington's Letter:

"'January 6, 1799.—I shall always prefer your services to that of any other in the line of your present profession.'

"N. B. His prices are very moderate, as no person can excel him in facility and neatness of performance.

"J. Greenwood may be consulted at his house, No. 13 Park, which is the fourth door (towards St. Paul's Church) from the Theatre."

In this connection I may say that the late Col. Daniel Stinson, who was connected with the United States Army for more than sixty years and who died in 1891, aged about ninety-five, told me that Greenwood showed him at his office, which was then in the lower part of Greenwich street—at that time the court end of the town—one of Washington's teeth which he had extracted and preserved—perhaps this very tooth was the cause of Washington's letter of commendation, though had Washington and Greenwood lived until the present time, with the advance and improvement in the dental science, as in everything else, it is reasonable to suppose that Washington would not have presented the distorted expression of the mouth as seen in some of his portraits. MANDEVILLE MOWER.
New York, Jan. 3, 1900.

AN EARNEST CRITIC.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dear Mr. Times No one of your Readers needs to be prophet, to Declare you openly that if you Keep on by trowing us such a poor intelligent editorial articles; as the one headed in the Sunday Times of December 17 ("The Britisch Defeats,") and December 24, "The two Republics") is enough to See your finish all right, your editor, and your paper, will go to Devil in a very schort time, as for the former we would have no regret, but for the latter it will be regrettable, for not longer than Six months ago was the most intelligent and instructive respectable paper I shall almost say in the World. But when you confront such raisonnement as in the articles afore mentioned, With the short abrégér of general Washington and Lafayette in the Sundays Times December 17, Who for one hundred and some years ago Compelled the Britisch to leave new york and made them understand, that Oncle Sams, was able to Do his housecleaning very well himself. For if,," Waschington and—Lafayette said to them;? if you are as Dirthy im england as you treed to be in américa then housecleaning in england must be a terrible job.

Now Mr. Times as for you it is high time to remédie to these State of affaires, you are getting to much independent yourself, and you are paying big weges to your éditor, and I think he is housecleaning you for fair, if you Dont bounce him very soon; your Readers schall not be Surprised to see you and him Surrender to us, one fine morning with armes-et-baggages, and we'll Send you with your english Sentiments over to england Where you will have a fine occasion to go to Modder River to finisch your brilliante—Carrière. I feel sorry for my bad writing but I hope you will understand me all the same. FRANCOIS ANNESERE.
New-York January 1st 1900.

NUGGETS.

Justifiable Circumstances.

She—Don't you think it is better to marry for love than for money?

He—Certainly—if the contracting parties are both wealthy.—Chicago News.

Quite Bostonian.

He—To prove the sincerity of my intentions, I have brought this solitaire adornment for your engagement ring.

She—I must say, my friend, that your speech has the true ring.—Boston Courier.

An Easier Way Out.

Proprietor—If you don't stop eating so much candy I'll have to let you go.

Drug Clerk—Oh, say now, you know I'm a valuable clerk; suppose you just quit keeping candy.—Chicago Record.

Almost Too Much.

"You are my ideal," he said earnestly; "the only girl I ever loved, the only girl I ever could love. No other could possibly fill the void in my heart."

"And if you never had met me, George," she asked anxiously, "would you never have cared for any girl at all?"—Chicago Post.

A Woman of Influence.

"My wife is a wonderful woman." "Ever write a book?" "No." "Play, perhaps?" "No." "President of a woman's club?" "Wrong again." "Has political aspirations?" "Not one." "Then for goodness sakes what's wonderful about her?" "We live in a flat, and she succeeded in having our janitor discharged."—Philadelphia Record.

THE MASTER'S FRIEND.

Bertrand Shadwell in Chicago Record.

The master must to a distant land,
With a foreign foe to fight;
And the master's wife was glad of it,
But she hid her false delight,
And came to him with a tearful face
And begged of him to stay;
But the master's hound was sorry,
And it went and it hid away.

The master's ship, from the harbor's mouth,
Beat out to the stormy sea;
And his wife staid late at my lady's ball,
Rejoicing to be free.
They said she shone like a jewel there,
And she heard it with delight.
But she could not sleep for the master's hound,
For it howled through the livelong night.

The master died—he was shot to death
In that land beyond the sea—
And they brought his body home, to lie
In a grave by the cypress tree;
And the master's widow hid her face
And made believe she cried;
But the master's hound staid by his grave
Till it starved to death—and died.

BOYD CAPTURES A FILIPINO GENERAL

RIZAL IS NOW HIS PRISONER

Schwan Takes Some of Noriel's Artillery—Insurgents Have Lost 205 Men in Latest Fights.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Gen. Otis to-day cabled the War Department of the movements of troops during the past few days. On Saturday at Binan, on the shore of Laguna de Bay, the column advancing under Schwan encountered the insurgents 800 strong, commanded by Gen. Noriel. The Filipinos were driven west to Silong, leaving three of their six pieces of artillery in Schwan's hands.

At daylight this morning Boyd, with a part of the Thirty-seventh Infantry, surrounded the troops of Gen. Rizal, east of Las Banos, with the result that Rizal is now a prisoner. Gen. Otis reports:

"Bates pursuing enemy in south with vigor, Schwan's column moving along shore of Laguna de Bay struck 800 insurgents under Gen. Noriel at Binan 6th inst., and drove them westward on Silang; captured place, from which point cavalry pushed through to Indang. Schwan captured three of Noriel's six pieces of artillery and will take remainder, also his transportation, with records and large quantity of ammunition.

"Two battalions of Twenty-eighth, part of Wheaton's column, struck enemy near Imus yesterday, killing and wounding 140.

"Berkheimer, with battalion of Twenty-eighth, struck enemy intrenched west of Bacoor yesterday morning; enemy left on field 65 dead, 40 wounded, and 32 rifles. Our loss thus far: Lieut. Cheney, Fourth Infantry; 4 enlisted men killed, 24 enlisted men wounded. Expected that Schwan's troops will cut off retreat of enemy's Cavite army. Wheaton moving to-day on Das Marinas.

"Boyd, Thirty-seventh Infantry, moved east from Las Banos, surrounded troops of Gen. Rizal at daylight, capturing Rizal and considerable property. It is expected that Cavite and Batangus provinces will be cleared up soon. In the north, Leonhaeuser, with three companies of Twenty-fifth, attacked robber bands in Arayat Mountain, dispersed them, destroying their barracks and subsistence. Found there five of our prisoners, whom they had picked up on the railroad; three killed and two seriously wounded. These northern robber bands will be actively pursued."

MANILA, Jan. 8.—Gen. Schwan's column, advancing to the south, occupied Binang. One American was killed and three were wounded. Nine of the enemy's dead were found on the field after the fight. A number of rifles were captured and several prisoners were taken.

Johnson, a deserter from the Sixth United States Artillery, clothed in a Major's uniform, was found among the insurgent dead at Noveleta yesterday.

Gen. Wheaton is moving toward Perez das Marinas to-day.

A force of Filipinos charged twelve men of the Third Cavalry, who were scouting behind San Fernando de Laubon. One trooper and three horses and carbines were captured. The enemy then fled.

LONG THANKS HARE AND HOWZE.

The Secretary Also Congratulates the Rescued Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Secretary Long has addressed the following cablegram to Admiral Watson:

"Washington, Jan. 8, 1900.

"Watson, Manila:

"Convey hearty thanks to Hare and Howze and congratulations to Gillmore and men."

The following cablegram has been received from Gen. Otis under date of Manila, Jan. 7:

"Admiral Watson has cabled the names of the navy rescued prisoners, one officer, eleven men. The remaining prisoners, fourteen in number, are as follows: Civilians—G. W. Langford, Manila; David Brown, St. Paul; J. W. O'Brien, London; Soldiers—George T. Hachett, H; Archie L. Gordon, K, Third Infantry; William Bruce, Elmer Honnyman, First Nevada Cavalry; Frank Stone, Leland S. Smith, Signal Corps; Albert O. Bishop, I, Third Artillery; Sergt. Frank McDonald, L, Twenty-first Infantry; Harry F. Huber, Hospital Corps; Martin Brennan, James P. Curran, Sixteenth Infantry."

PLAGUE CASES IN MANILA.

Disease So Far Has Been Confined to Native Classes—Americans Are in Little Danger.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The plague has broken out in Manila beyond a doubt, as appears from the following cablegram received by Surgeon General Sternberg:

Manila, Jan. 6.

Three bubonic natives. GREENLEAF.

The signer is Col. Greenleaf, Assistant Surgeon General and Chief Surgeon in the Philippines.

It was suspected last week that the disease had obtained a footing in Manila, but it was not until Col. Greenleaf's report that the fact was established. The first effect probably will be to have quarantine laid upon all shipping coming from Manila. The town will be placed under the most rigid sanitary regulations, and this work will be undertaken by Col. Greenleaf pending the arrival at Manila of the Marine Hospital Service officials now on the way. Gen. Sternberg says that Col. Greenleaf is exceptionally well fitted to cope with the present emergency, and he has no doubt that the disease will soon be stamped out.

It is noted that the cases of plague reported are confined to the native class, and it is said that that has been the case in most of the cities of Asia, where the disease has appeared. It is notably true of Hongkong, where it has existed for many months, without causing any considerable fatality among the European population. It was probably from Hongkong that the disease found its way to Manila. The medical officers at all times have been on the watch to prevent this, but owing to the short distance from Hongkong to Manila, and the large amount of traffic carried on in a small way by native junks and dhows, the ultimate introduction of the disease into Manila was inevitable.

MANILA, Jan. 8.—The bubonic plague is yet sporadic. There have been six cases and four deaths. Preparations are being made to establish hospitals for disinfecting and quarantine.

Great numbers of provincial natives are coming to Manila, with the result that the city is overcrowded, the increase in accommodations being inadequate, and the rice necessary for foodstuffs is more expensive than at any period during the last twelve years. The plague is dangerous to the overcrowded, under-fed, and unwashed natives and Chinamen. Americans avoiding direct contact with the disease are safe.

LIEUT. CHENEY DIES AT IMUS.

Succumbs to Wounds Received in a Skirmish with Filipinos.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Gen. Otis has cabled news of the death of First Lieut. Ward Cheney, Fourth Infantry, at Imus, at 11:45 o'clock yesterday morning, of wounds received in a skirmish there.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 8.—The news was received in this city to-day of the death yesterday at Imus of Lieut. Ward Cheney, Fourth Regiment, United States Army. Lieut. Cheney was graduated from Yale in 1896, and was one of the most prominent men of his class. He was the son of Col. Frank W. Cheney of South Manchester, Conn., and was twenty-five years old. He was one of ten of the family to graduate from Yale. At Yale he was one of the leaders of his class, and was elected to many class honors, notably the Junior Promenade Committee and the senior society of Skull and Bones. He was a high-stand man also, and was elected to membership in Phi Beta Kappa in junior year.

After graduation Lieut. Cheney went on the editorial force of The Hartford Courant, and remained there until the outbreak of the war, when he enlisted in Company G, First Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, and went into camp at Niantic. In June, 1898, he was appointed Second Lieutenant in the regular army by President McKinley and joined the Fourth Infantry at Fort McPherson. While in camp there Lieut. Cheney was taken ill with fever, and was obliged to return to his home for a time, after a short stay at Fort Sheridan. In the early part of 1899 he was ordered with his regiment to Manila, and arrived there in March last, going immediately into action. For gallantry in action last Summer he was recommended for a brevet by Major Bunt, commanding his battalion in the Fourth Regiment, and later on he acted as Captain of Company H when in active service.

RADICAL MEASURES IN HONOLULU.

Board of Health Burns All Plague Infected Buildings.

HONOLULU, Jan. 1.—Seven additional cases of plague have developed since last advices, making thirteen cases all told to date. The three cases were discovered on the night of the 28th ultimo, and four cases have been reported during the past forty-eight hours.

The Board of Health has decided to take radical steps to stamp out the scourge. A portion of the infected district was condemned and burned to the ground yesterday. Three buildings and a large warehouse were destroyed by fire. The future policy of the Health authorities will be to destroy all infected buildings.

There is still a feeling of doubt as to the nature of the disease. The majority of intelligent people do not consider it plague. But the fact remains that the victims are stricken and die very suddenly. If the trouble is not plague, it is something akin to it.

The presence of the disease in this city is commencing to worry the sugar men. They have an idea that Hawaiian sugar may be refused at United States ports if shipped from Honolulu. To get around this difficulty the new crop may be shipped from ports outside of Honolulu. Honolulu being the only infected port, it is believed that the Federal authorities will agree to this plan, and allow the marketing of the 1899 crop.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—A letter from Honolulu, dated Dec. 30, says:

"The curious spectacle is presented here of a revival of the shotgun quarantine around the plague infected district, while sanitary measures and disinfection have been practically abandoned. The Board of Health called out the National Guard three days after Christmas because of the discovery of five new cases of plague, two of which proved fatal. It is now paying $1,000 a day for this protection, and the result of this strict guard is demoralizing. Many poor Chinese and Japanese who worked in the American quarter are starving.

"There have been seventeen known cases of bubonic plague in Honolulu to date. There have been a number of other deaths, which were probably due to plague, but the Board of Health has not officially so declared them. Passenger traffic between the islands is practically at a standstill.

"The America Maru, which arrived here from San Francisco Dec. 27, discharged her passengers and freight by means of lighters. The transport Grant, with the Forty-eighth Infantry, arrived a few hours after the America Maru. Her commander refused to come in the harbor or have anything but the barest communication with the pilots and port officials, and started for Manila after a stop of not more than an hour."

Asks Money to Send Spaniards Home.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The Secretary of War has sent to Congress a request for an urgent deficiency appropriation of $750,000 to supplement the $1,500,000 heretofore appropriated for the repatriation of the Spanish prisoners and their families held by the insurgents in the Philippines, from those islands to Spain, in accordance with the treaty of Paris.

LAWTON FUND STILL GROWS.

Gen. Corbin Thinks There Is About $85,000 in Sight—Over $67,000 Is in Hand or Reported.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The Lawton home fund is attaining noble proportions, and Gen. Corbin is of the opinion that there is now about $85,000 in sight. The contributions turned in since noon Saturday, or reported, amount to $18,976.23, making the grand total at noon to-day $67,409.55.

Gen. Corbin says that in addition to this, it is reported to him that there is a fund of $10,000 in San Francisco and another of $6,000 in New York not yet turned in, and there is no doubt that other sums will be reported.

CUBAN PRISON INVESTIGATION.

Conditions Even Worse than Supposed —Men Confined for Years Waiting Trial for Slight Offenses.

HAVANA, Jan. 8.—The prison investigation being carried on by Judge Advocate Dudley and Major Runcie reveals a state of affairs even worse than had been expected, and Gen. Wood says that summary measures will be necessary to prevent further unnecessary hardship and suffering.

Many cases seem to have been absolutely forgotten. Men have been found who have been waiting for years to be tried. Some of these were not even discovered by Gen. Ludlow's commission of ten months ago. Some of the unfortunates have been in detention several years for offenses so slight that, had these been committed in the United States, the offenders would have been let off with a small fine or a few days' imprisonment.

The principal opponents of reform, Gen. Wood finds, are the Judges and Fiscals, who do not wish the fee system abolished, but would prefer the continuance of the old Spanish methods, under which they get all the money a man has, and then leave him to rot in jail, awaiting trial. Sixty names were presented to Gen. Wood to-day with recommendations of immediate pardon. Judge Advocate Dudley and Major Runcie have been working hard, and are astounded at the discoveries they are making.

BODIES OF WAR VICTIMS.

Those Buried at Santiago and Elsewhere in Cuba to be Brought Here.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Quartermaster General Ludington has made arrangements for the shipment to this country of the bodies of about 100 soldiers disinterred at Santiago last Spring and detained there until this time on account of the sanitary precautions against the introduction of contagious diseases.

The bodies will be taken to New York, where those identified and claimed will be transferred to relatives or friends for private burial. The remainder will be brought to Washington for reinterment in the Arlington National Cemetery by the side of other victims of the Spanish war.

Burial parties are now engaged in collecting the bodies of all other soldiers buried in Cuban soil, including those who have died since the termination of hostilities at the various military stations. These bodies will also be brought to this country, and all that are not claimed will be buried at the Arlington Cemetery.

Promotions in the Engineer Corps.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The appointment of Lieut. Col. William Ludlow of the engineers to be a Brigadier General in the regular army has caused the following promotions in the Corps of Engineers:

Major W. H. Heuer, stationed at San Francisco, to be Lieutenant Colonel; Capt. C. McD. Townsend, stationed at Rock Island, Ill., to be Major; First Lieut. Robert McGregor, stationed at Little Rock, Ark., to be Captain; Second Lieut. F. W. Alstaetter, stationed at Willets Point, N. Y., to be First Lieutenant; Additional Second Lieut. B. M. Markham, stationed at St. Augustine, Fla., to be Second Lieutenant.

Gen. Greely Progressing Well.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Brig. Gen. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, United States Army, who was attacked by a drunken man at his home last evening, is resting well, and, aside from the shock and the weakness attendant upon the loss of blood, experiences no serious hurt as a result of the encounter. The physicians believe that his skull has not been injured, and, though he will probably be confined

MRS. DREXEL'S BIG DANCE

Cotillion at Sherry's in Honor of Miss Ellen Drexel Paul.

Elaborate Decorations and Some of the Handsomest Gowns Seen This Season Were Worn.

Mrs. John R. Drexel, who was Miss Troth of Philadelphia, gave last evening at Sherry's large ballroom the first large and notable private dance of the season. The dance was in honor of Miss Ellen Drexel Paul of Philadelphia, a niece of Mr. Drexel's. Mr. and Mrs. Drexel are living this Winter in the house owned by Mr. James A. Burden, Jr., 8 East Sixty-ninth Street, but following the new fashion, adopted by many hostesses, particularly in London, she preferred to give the entertainment at Sherry's, thus avoiding the upsetting of her handsome house The whole third floor, with the ball and reception rooms and palm garden smoking room, was reserved by Mrs. Drexel for her guests, as well as all the reception rooms on the second floor, which were used as cloak rooms.

The guests entered by the second doorway, on Forty-fourth treet, the middle hall being entirely closed at either side from the restaurant and café entrances. They were transported by the lifts from the entrance hall to the cloak rooms, where, having laid aside their wraps, they ascended to the ballroom floor, and were received by Mrs. Drexel in the foyer, on the ballroom floor. In this foyer there were rose bushes bearing red and pink roses in full bloom, and also vases filled with American Beauty and bride roses.

The large ballroom presented a beautiful appearance, and was completely transformed from its ordinary aspect. The corners of the room were cut off and banked with immense palms and ferns. Rosebushes laden with "Jack" and small pink roses were ranged along the sides of the room, and at intervals among these were pots of flowering quince and bouganvilleas with orchids here and there.

Festooned along the front of the balcony were crescent-shaped clusters of pink and red carnations and large baskets of growing ferns were suspended here and there from the balcony. In the conservatory there was also a profusion of roses and cages filled with singing canaries—the same which were used at the dinner dance on Saturday night—were hung from the ceiling. The central chandelier in the grand ballroom was festooned with smilax and other greens, and its lights were wrapped with red and white translucent paper.

From it was suspended a large ball covered with electric lights, which at a signal from the leader opened in the last figure of the cotillion and showered rose leaves and confetti over the dancers. The same device was used at the ball given by Mr. James W. Paul for his daughter, Miss Ellen Drexel Paul, who was last night a guest of honor, in Philadelphia last week.

The dance was a very late one in beginning, as most of the guests came from the opera. It was 11:30 o'clock before the guests arrived in any number. Mrs. Drexel wore a most effective and becoming gown of white lace appliqued with pansies. Her jewels were her celebrated turquoises and diamonds. Miss Ellen Drexel Paul, who is stood by Mrs. Drexel, was in pale blue satin trimmed with tulle and daisies. By midnight the latest guests had arrived, some coming from Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's dinner and other smaller dinners, and the dance was on.

There was desultory dancing only before supper, which was served soon after midnight in the reception rooms off the foyer, at small tables. Covers were laid for about three hundred guests. The decoration of these tables was rare orchids. The menu was as follows:

Consomme Marie Stuart en tasse.
Mousse d'Ecrevisses Oriental.
Terrapin.
Chaudfroid a la Reserve.
Cailles Egyptienne. Salade Lakme.
Canvasback duck. Hominy Croquettes.
Glacé. Mousse au Champagne.
Gateaux. Bonbons. Mandarins Glacés.
Café a l'Indienne.
Moet and Chandon Imperial Brut.

Supper was not long, and the cotillion began about 1 o'clock. It started with about one hundred couples, but fifty men and women only danced the first two figures, leaving the rest of the cotillion for the younger and more energetic dancers. This cotillion was led from both ends of the room by Mr William Hude Neilson dancing with Miss Ellen Drexel Paul, and Mr. Elisha Dyer, Jr., dancing with the hostess, Mrs. Drexel. There were over a dozen figures danced.

The favors, which, with the exception of a few trifles, were brought from Paris, were vari-colored flowers on staffs, tinsel sashes and hoops with bells for the tinsel figure, brocaded pincushions, desk sets of scissors and envelope openers, portfolios "pour ecrire un mot," paper cutters, inkstands, feather dusters with brocade-covered handles, picture frames of brocade, fancy boxes, work boxes, silk parasols with heads of birds, stocks with bird heads, boxes and frames of white enamel, and French fans. The bursting of the electric light ball with its showers of confetti and rose leaves described above made a mild sensation.

Some of the handsomest gowns seen this season were worn. Among the most notable were the following.

Mrs. Astor, white satin embroidered in spangles, tiara and stomacher of diamonds.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, pale blue satin and white lace with an odd coiffure of pink and deep blood orange roses.

Miss Atherton-Blight, black lace and velvet, the corsage and sleeves being made of bands of black velvet.

Mrs. Frank Pendleton, black velvet and white lace, with blue plumes in her hair.

Miss Van Nest, white satin trimmed with turquois blue.

Mrs. Alexander Van Nest, white satin and diamonds.

Miss Pauncefote of Washington, green crêpe over silk, silver-spangled.

Miss Mabel Gerry, pink and white pompadour silk, with pink plumes.

Miss Gurnee, pink crêpe de chine.

Miss Clare Bryce, pink crêpe de chine.

Mrs. Frank Witherbee, lavender crêpe de chine over silk, lavender plumes.

Mrs. Post, black velvet; the bodice studded with diamond stars.

Miss Eleanor Thomas, gray and silver; corsage trimmed with pink and red roses.

Mrs. Willie Jay, gown of silver gray, profusely trimmed with silver; pearls and diamonds.

Mrs. Townsend Burden, white and pink brocade; sleeves fastened with great bunches of pink and red roses; necklace and crown of diamonds.

Miss Morton, blue crepe de chine.

Miss Barbey, white satin and white plumes.

Miss Eva Barbey, light-blue satin skirt edged with deep flounce of accordion-plaited mousseline de soie of same color.

Mrs. R. T. Wilson, pale-blue satin.

Miss Betty Metcalf, white crepe de chine.

Mrs. George B. de Forest, pale-blue satin and diamond tiara.

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, white and black brocade.

Mrs. Starr Miller, white satin combined with black lace.

Mrs. Josephine Johnson, orange yellow satin, with corsage covered with diamonds, diamonds and plumes in hair.

Mrs. Louis C. Jones, heavy white satin trimmed with Honiton lace and diamond ornaments.

Among those present were Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, the Misses Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Miss Mary Crocker, Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Burden, Miss Evelyn Burden, Miss Evelyn Sloane, Mr. John Sloane, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Miss Greta Pomeroy, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Cutting, Miss Cutting, Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Miss Daisy Post, Miss Van Nest, Mrs. Alexander Van Nest, Miss Josephine Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. George Bird, Miss Betty Metcalf, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hilhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer of Philadelphia, Miss Minnie Drexel Fell, Mrs. Post, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Witherbee, Miss Clare Bryce, Miss Laura Swann, Miss Lily Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Oelrichs.

Mr. and Mrs. Lanfear Norrie, the Misses Barbey, Mrs. Frank Pendleton, Miss Hall, Miss Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stickney, the Misses Gurnee, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, the Misses Morton, Mr. and Mrs. James Hude Beeckman, Miss Emily Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Miss Elsie Clews, Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright, Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, the Misses Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, Miss Haven, Miss Babcock, Miss Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. H. Pembroke Jones, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Louis L. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Ronalds, Mrs. Pierpont Morgan, the Misses Morgan, Miss Pauncefote of Washington, the Misses Hewitt, and the Messrs. Cutting, James W. Gerard, Harry Lehr, David Bishop, Jr., Worthington Whitehouse, Creighton Webb, J. Thomas, F. Cushing, Bull, Lorimer Worden, Van Nest, Gurnee, Reginald Brooks, Louis Webb, Gerry, Gallatin, Palmer, Max Muller, and Cassatt.

MOODY MEMORIAL SERVICE.

Carnegie Hall Filled by Friends and Co-workers of the Late Evangelist —Many Warm Tributes.

The service held in memory of Dwight L. Moody, in Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon, brought out an attendance that completely filled the hall and galleries. William E. Dodge presided and Ira D. Sankey led the singing, giving to the meeting the flavor of the old-time Moody and Sankey meetings. The platform was filled with clergymen and other religious workers, among others being the Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw, the Rev. Dr. David Gregg, the Rev. Dr. A. T. Pierson, J. H. Elliott, James Talcott, Robert Fulton Cutting, William Phillips Hall, Richard C. Morse, John R. Mott, Fanny J. Crosby, the Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith, the Rev. J. M. Buckley, the Rev. Dr. D. J. Burrell, the Rev. A. C. Dixon, and the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler.

The Rev. Dr. Shaw said the opening prayer, and G. Warring Stebbins, organist of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, played for a prelude Guilmant's Funeral March and Seraph's Song and Chopin's Funeral March.

Mr. Dodge, speaking first, related many incidents of Mr. Moody's life, to illustrate his character and method of work. His greatest power he said, lay in his knowledge of men. While so much was heard of his speaking, those who knew him best knew that his greatest influence was felt in personal conversation.

Dr. Cuyler spoke of Mr. Moody as one who preached seven days in the week. He was a typical American, he said.

"The mighty voice which was heard so often in this hall," said Dr. Cuyler, "has joined the harmonies of heaven. The greatest preacher the modern world has known has gone to his reward. If I was called upon to point out the names of the two greatest Americans of the nineteenth century, two figures which every youth in this country should follow the example of, I would say without hesitation, Abraham Lincoln and Dwight L. Moody."

John Wanamaker, who was to have spoken was unable to be present. He wrote, asking that Mr. Sankey take his place. At Mr. Sankey's request, "Saved By Grace," one of the old-time favorite hymns, was sung by Miss Crosby. At the conclusion only the upper gallery sung the chorus, as it had been done in Mr. Moody's time. Mr. Sankey afterward told of his last visit to Northfield, to attend the burial of his brother-worker. He spoke with great emotion and made a plea that the work of Mr. Moody at Northfield should receive the support which it must have to be continued.

Dr. Buckley said: "Mr. Moody died when he was most desired. He was the nucleus of undenominational religious activity; he broke the chains of conventionality and brought the Christian world together."

Dr. Burrell, Robert Fulton Cutting, John R. Mott, and the Rev. A. C. Dixon gave personal reminiscences of Mr. Moody.

AMERICA AS A WORLD POWER.

Paris Temps Says the Monroe Doctrine Has Fallen, Through the "Open-Door" Negotiations.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—The Temps this evening devotes its leading editorial to the American diplomatic victory in the contest for the "open door" in China. It says:

"Europe could not place difficulties in the way of Washington's proposal. Each power has always accompanied the little partitions of China which have taken place with the formal undertaking to maintain the conventional status quo. It seems, then, that Secretary Hay gave himself a superfluous task and gained an easy victory, since nobody disputed it. Nevertheless, the negotiations are a gave novelty. The United States is now acting as a great world power. It has emerged from its time-honored isolation. It means that the Monroe doctrine has fallen like a part of the Great Wall of China.

"President McKinley and his Secretary of State will have hastened this international revolution by their wars and diplomacy. They have assured themselves a place in history by taking the responsibility for the assumption of American rights and obligations as a great power."

Changes in Germany's Consulates.

BERLIN, Jan. 8.—A number of changes that have long been contemplated in Germany's Consulates in the United States are now announced. Herr K. Buenz, now in Chicago, will go as Consul General to New York, where Herr Geissler will become Consul. Dr. W. Wever, hitherto at Rio Janeiro, will succeed Herr Buenz. Herr Marheinecke, now at Philadelphia, will be transferred to Belgrade.

New Treaty with Spain Drafted.

MADRID, Jan. 8.—The basis of a general treaty to replace the treaties of 1795 and 1877 has been drawn up by Premier Silvela and the United States Minister, Bellamy Storer, and a copy has been sent to Washington for approval. The same thing will be done with the treaty of commerce, which is divided into three parts, governing Spain's trade with America, the Antilles, and the Philippines.

Colombian Rebels Take Two Towns.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Jan. 8.—Advices received here to-day say that the Colombian revolutionists have taken Pamplona and Bucaramanga without a fight. It is added that they intend to reach Bogota by way of Socorro.

Socorro is a town of Colombia, State of Boyaca, sixty-five miles south-southwest of Pamplona.

Young Loubet Fought No Duel.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—A story circulated to-day that a duel was fought yesterday between M. Loubet's son, Paul, and a friend, M. de Launay, arising from the conviction of M. Déroulède, appears to have been incorrect, though it is said they exchanged seconds. The matter, however, was arranged. M. Paul Loubet is shooting to-day with the President at Marly-le-Roi.

Dublin Will Thank Mr. McKinley.

DUBLIN, Jan. 8.—The Corporation has unanimously resolved to place on record their high appreciation of the honor conferred on Lord Mayor Tallon by the President of the United States on the occasion of his lordship's visit to Washington and the warm reception given him on that occasion.

Coppee to Try for Deroulede's Seat.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—François Coppée, the author and dramatist, in response to a telegram from M. Déroulède from Genoa, has accepted the candidature for M. Déroulède's seat in the Chamber of Deputies. The Nationalists will fight hard to secure a victory for M. Coppée, as a blow for the Government. M. Coppée is a fanatical Déroulédist.

Gen. McCook's Nephew Dies in Paris.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—George Sheldon McCook, a son of Prof. McCook of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., and a nephew of Gen. Anson G. McCook, died last night of pleuro-pneumonia, after a short illness. He had been studying architecture. His father is in midocean on his way to this city, and the remains will await his disposition.

French Miners' Strike Ended.

ST. ETIENNE, France, Jan. 8.—The miners' strike in this district is now practically at an end. This evening's figures show that virtually all the men descended into the pits to-day in accordance with the arrangement made by the arbitration committee last Saturday.

Attempt to Undock the Paris Fails.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Another effort which was made at Milford Haven to-day to float the American Line steamer Paris out of dock, in order to take her to Belfast for extensive repairs, after having been ashore off the Manacles, failed. The vessel commenced to fill as soon as water was let into the dock.

Will Lend on Venezuela's Salt Mines.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Jan. 8.—The foreign bankers here propose to advance the Government 16,000,000 bolivars if the salt mines are given as a guarantee of the payment of the loan.

New Government in Manitoba.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 8.—Hugh John Macdonald at 11 o'clock to-day formally accepted the task of forming a Government in succession to the Greenway Administration, which resigned on Saturday.

Brazil Has Fifty Millions to Burn.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 8.—The Minister of Finance has been ordered to burn two millions of paper money every week until fifty millions are destroyed.

McGIFFERT CASE REVIVED.

Dr. Birch, the Stated Clerk of the New York Presbytery, to Prefer Additional Charges.

The seventy-eight members of the New York Presbytery, who voted last month to drop the charges of heresy against the Rev. Dr. McGiffert, were disagreeably surprised yesterday afternoon when, at the January meeting, Dr. Birch, the Stated Clerk, gave notice of his intention to prefer further charges against Union's professor. Dr. Birch's charges will be presented at a special meeting of the Presbytery next Monday at 2 P. M.

It had been supposed that the action last month disposed of the case, at least before the New York Presbytery, but there was even then an undercurrent of opinion that if not in the local body, the affair would eventually be carried by some one to the General Assembly.

The McGiffert committee's report at the December meeting was adopted by a vote of 78 to 27. It will be remembered that the recommendation was that the charges be dropped in the interests of peace. The presentation of Dr. Birch's notice yesterday, it is said, provoked warm comment in the Liberal wing of the Presbytery. What was said though, was carefully guarded from the outside world.

After the meeting was over, Dr. Birch said he was acting independently. He was quoted as saying to a brother minister that it was a "new deal" altogether, and that he alone was responsible for the bringing of the charges.

The pastoral relations of Dr. Van Dyke with the Brick Church were at his request dissolved, and he will be transferred to the Presbytery of New Brunswick in accordance with his new duties at Princeton. Dr. Van Dyke sent a letter to the Presbytery which provoked several congratulatory speeches tinged with regret over his severance of relations with this Presbytery. Dr. Birch spoke of his friendship for Dr. Van Dyke, adding: "I hardly ever agreed upon anything with Dr. Van Dyke, and his father, but they are among the best friends I ever had."

Among the routine matters disposed of was the granting of permission to the Fifth Avenue Church to extend a call to the Rev. Dr. Purves of Princeton.

WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

Johanna Lynch Returned to Blazing Room to Rescue Baby and Lost Her Life.

Miss Johanna Lynch, twenty-eight years old, who lived with her brother-in-law, George Wilson, in an apartment on the third floor of 99 Madison Street, was burned to death early yesterday morning.

Wilson works in the Fulton fish market. His family consisted of his wife, their six-year-old son, and a girl baby, six days old, and his sister-in-law, Johanna. The baby was christened Johanna, after her aunt, Sunday night.

The members of the family were up late, and they left an oil lamp burning in the front room where they held the christening. Shortly before 6 o'clock, after Lynch had gone to work, the lamp exploded, setting the room on fire. To get to the hall from the rear rooms, where the women and the two children were sleeping, it was necessary to pass through the front room. Mrs. Wilson caught up the baby, and, rushing through the flames, made her way to the roof. Miss Lynch took the boy and also escaped with him to the roof. Before she reached the roof Mrs. Wilson had gone through the scuttle and down the stairs of the adjoining house. Miss Lynch left the boy on the roof and ran back to the blazing apartment, probably thinking that the younger child was there. She was found dead later on the floor of the kitchen. She had been badly burned.

The alarm was turned in by Policeman Thomas O'Connell of the Madison Street Station. Engine No. 9, in charge of Capt. Gaffney, responded. Ten families live in the house. The inmates were hurried out by the police.

The damage to the burned apartment was estimated at $500.

EAGER LOVER BROUGHT TO TIME.

Decides to Leave the Girl Alone Rather than Go to Prison.

Frederick Pavel, employed in a restaurant at 249 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street making "hot cakes," was a prisoner before Magistrate Mott, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, charged with annoying Miss Celia Schroer, nineteen years old, who lives at 304 East Eleventh Street, by threatening to kill her and then commit suicide for her coolness toward him.

It was stated that the girl and Pavel met while the former was a passenger on a steamship four years ago and Pavel a sailor. Pavel fell in love with Miss Schroer, and, leaving the steamship, obtained work in this city so as to be near her. She at first received his attentions and an engagement followed. Then she reconsidered the matter and said she could not marry him. He has since annoyed her, she said.

"I am really afraid of my life, Judge," said Miss Schroer to the Magistrate, "and I want him sent to prison for his whole long life unless he promises to leave me alone."

"How can you expect me to leave you alone," said Pavel, addressing Miss Schroer, "when I love you dearer than life itself."

Miss Schroer's lawyer then said he must leave the girl alone or go to prison. "Then, send me to prison," said Pavel.

"Step down to the clerk and draw up the necessary affidavit," said Magistrate Mott to the lawyer.

He was about to do this when Pavel falteringly asked: "What must I do to keep out of prison?"

"Keep away from this girl, and never speak, look at, or write letters to her," said the lawyer.

Magistrate Mott nodded assent to this. "That's hard on me," said Pavel, "but I'll do it if she insists."

"Of course I insist," declared Miss Schroer, with a stamp of her foot.

Then Magistrate Mott, on the promise of Pavel to cease annoying the girl, dismissed the case.

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WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The second week of the new year has opened with considerable gayety. Yesterday brought the first private ball—that given at Sherry's last evening by Mrs. John R. Drexel, a large dinner of twenty covers given by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, and a number of luncheons and theatre and opera parties. The opera, with many of the boxholders gowned for the Drexel dance, to which they afterward went, drew one of the most brilliant houses of the season. To-day will bring the first meeting of the fashionable sewing class organized by a number of well-known matrons interested in the Lying-In Hospital, at Mrs. Mortimer Brooks's, 1 East Forty-fifth Street; the third of the Tuesday evening subscription dances at Delmonico's, the third fortnightly dance at the Astoria, the second of Miss Callender and Miss De Forest's musicales, and a large dance in the Metropolitan Club Annex by Miss Gurnee for her nieces, the daughters of Mr. Walter S. Gurnee, Jr.

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The music which Miss Callender and Miss De Forest's guests are to enjoy this evening will be rendered by Miss Marguerite Hall, Mr. David Bispham, Mr. Mackenzie Gordon, and Mrs. Seabury Ford of Cleveland, and Liza Lehman's exquisite "In a Persian Garden," which, although well known, cannot be heard too often, will be sung by Miss Hall, Mr. Bispham, Mr. Gordon, and Mrs. Ford, the original quartet which first made this beautiful composition famous here. Mr. Bispham and Miss Hall will sing duos, as will also Mr. Gordon and Mrs. Ford.

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The Winter flight to the South of Europe and Egypt begins in earnest to-day, with the departure of the Columbia, which sails this morning for Alexandria, via Gibraltar, Genoa, and Naples, and which has booked, among other passengers, Frank W. Andrews, Mrs. George R. Blanchard, Mr. and Mrs. M. B. L. Bradford, Miss Alice Bradford, Mrs. T. M. Bacon and Miss Bacon, Mrs. R. Neilson Clark and children, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Phelps Dodge, who were married last week at Colorado Springs; N. K. Fairbank, Mrs. Henry Gribble, (Miss Wagstaff,) and who is on her way to join her husband in Shanghai, China; Dr. Oliver I. D. Hughes, American Consul at Coburg, Germany, and Mrs. Hughes; J. Neilson Howard of Newport, the fiancé of Miss Edith Rook; Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Hurlbert, Miss Caroline Hurlbert, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick J. Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick James, Mrs. John I. Lawrance, Miss Lawrance, Mr. and Mrs. Clement C. Moore and son, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Moore, Charles G. Moore, Jr., Mr. Jesse Moore and Miss Elsie Moore, Mrs. George M. Pullman of Chicago, Mr. Stephen S. Palmer, Miss Mary E. Pratt, Dr. S. C. Powell and Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Thomas Huger Pratt, (Mrs. Wright,) Miss Harriette Wright, Count Mercati, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. F. Robinson, (Miss Lizzie Beach,) Miss Robinson, Miss Marian Richardson, Mrs. C. M. Robinson, Mrs. Sanger, Mrs. W. Stanton, Miss N. Stanton, the Right Rev. J. L. Spalding, Bishop of Peoria, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. George Whitney, and Miss Elinor Whitney.

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Among those who will sail for England on the St. Louis to-morrow are Mr. H. R. Thaw of Pittsburg, Mr. and Mrs. Marian Story, Miss Hattie Gammell of Newport, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, and the Misses Canfield, The St. Paul, due here on Saturday, is bringing, among others, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Colgate, Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. J. W. Wadsworth, H. H. Harjes, C. P. Waddington, and Capt. Chrichmas, who is coming. It is said, as a representative of the Danish Government to confer at Washington relative to the proposed sale of the Danish West India Islands to the United States. The Captain's coming, to accord with his merry name, would seemingly have been a little more timely a fortnight ago. Mrs. William F. Burden will sail for Europe on Jan. 24, and will be given several dinners before her departure.

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The dance which Miss Delia Gurnee will give this evening at the Metropolitan Club Annex for her two nieces, will be a débutante dance, and will be attended almost entirely by members of the younger set in society. Mrs. Whitelaw Reid's cotillion on Thursday evening will be in honor of her niece, Miss Mary Crocker of San Francisco, who made her formal début at Mrs. Reid's reception on Saturday last. Mrs. Ogden Mills has finally settled on Jan. 22 for her cotillion.

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The one hundred and first of the musical mornings arranged by Mr. A. M. Bagby took place in the Astoria ballroom yesterday. The programme was an unusually interesting one. The morning was the first of the second series of the musicales for this season. There was an excellent attendance. The Kaltenborn String Orchestra, under the leadership of Mr. Franz Kaltenborn, played the prelude from Wagner's "Meistersinger," Gillet's "Dance Caresse," and substituted the ballet music from Massenet's "Le Cid" for Rubinstein's ballet music from "Feramors." The orchestra's rendering of the Gillet selection was particularly good. Mr. Carl Hugo Engel gave as a violin solo Bottesini's "Reverie." The vocal part of the programme was interpreted by Miss Susan Strong and Mr. Bertram, who married the well-remembered singer, Miss Moran-Olden. Miss Strong sang two songs by Brahms, and two by Bemberg, and gave as an encore "She Wandered Down the Mountain Side" and "The Red and White Rose." Mr. Bertram sang an air from Handel's "Deborah." Loewe's "Prinz Eugen," three German Lieder, which won him hearty applause, and, as a surprise to his hearers, Wotan's "Abschied" from "Die Walküre." Among the music lovers in the audience were Miss Callender, Miss De Forest, Miss Remsen, Miss Post, Mrs. James Speyer, Miss McAllister, Miss May Van Nest, Mrs. James Russell Soley, Mrs. Albert Hendricks, and Mrs. Jules Reynal. Signor Scotti will be the chief artist at the next morning on Monday, Jan. 15. Mention must be made of the accompanist, Mr. Isadore Luckstone, whose playing added much to the enjoyment of the morning.

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There was much talk yesterday in Philadelphia of the reported engagement of Mr. George Lieb Harrison, Jr., and Miss Elsie Cassatt, a daughter of Mr. Alexander J. Cassatt and a sister of Mr. Robert Kelso Cassatt, who is to marry Miss Minnie Drexel Fell on Jan. 22 in the Quaker City. Mr. Harrison is the son of the present Provost Harrison of the University of Pennsylvania. Miss Cassatt is a noted amateur golf champion, and stood in the first five at the last National amateur women's golf championship tournament. The engagement will also be announced in Philadelphia, probably to-day, of Mr. A. Sidney Rambo, son of Mr. William B. Rambo and Miss Featherstone, a sister of Mrs. Edward Conner.

***

The Philadelphia widow who has been so mysteriously alluded to by the Philadelphia society writers for a week past as about to be engaged to a German nobleman, it now appears is Mrs. George Wood, and her fiancé is Count von —— of Germany. The Philadelphia Times naïvely remarking that "Mrs. Wood reserves to herself the right of saying when the name shall be announced." The Count is, however, said to be a representative of one of the oldest and most aristocratic families of the German Empire, and is to come to America within the month, when the engagement will be publicly announced and celebrated with several handsome functions for the purpose of introducing him to Philadelphia society. Mrs. Wood has a large and handsome house on North Broad Street, Philadelphia.

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Mrs. John R. Drexel received much attention during her recent visit to Philadelphia. Mrs. Spencer Ervin, formerly Miss Gilpin, gave a dinner of twenty-four covers at the Bellevue in honor of Mrs. Drexel, and she was also the guest of honor at several receptions and received at two balls. There has been some quiet entertaining of late at Edgewater Park, New Jersey, Gen. Grubb's country place, where Mrs. Grubb is entertaining her sister, Miss Sopworth of England. Gen. Grubb must therefore have recovered from his recent serious illness.

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The first large private ball of the Winter in Boston was given last week by Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer to introduce Miss Cornelia Thayer. The Thayer residence was beautifully decorated, and there was a cotillion. Mrs. Wadsworth gave a large and handsome dinner of twenty covers at her Commonwealth Avenue residence in Boston on Saturday night for Miss Virginia Gammell, the Providence heiress. The dinner was served by Sherry of this city, who sent his men over to Boston for the purpose. The second of the fashionable Trocadero dances in Providence will take place tomorrow night. Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson is one of the chief patronesses. The Twelfth Night revel of the St. Botolph Club in Boston, and which was also the twentieth anniversary of the club, was one of the most amusing affairs the club has ever held. Mr. William A. Hovey, as Lord Mayor, offered greeting, and Mr. Frederick Lowell, as a Lincolnshire minstrel, gave the ballad of St. Botolph. The monks of St. Botolph made the chorus, and there were a musical director, herald, and cup bearer.

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Whenever there is a very large entertainment in New York, general society does not seem to be able to grasp much else. The cotillion given by Mrs. John Drexel at Sherry's last evening, an account of which is in another column, absorbed the entire attention of society. There was very little else going on. The Bagby musicale was well attended, and there was quite a gathering at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink, where the graceful pastime has again for a while come into favor. It was a brilliant evening at the opera, and many of those present went afterward to the Drexel cotillion, although a number of well-known personages were missing, who were dining with Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish previous to the dance.

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Among the dinners of last evening was that given by Mrs. Ledyard Stevens of 53 East Seventy-eighth Street, for her niece, Miss Helen White Stevens, a daughter of Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn. The guests were the Misses Dorothy Edwards, Mollie C. Leffeets, Miss Hollins, and the Messrs. Reginald S. Willets, Jr., Goelet Schroeder, Oscar E. Stevens, and Louis de Koven.

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There is much gossip anent the arrangements for the late Spring and early Summer. The situation in England, and, indeed, on the Continent as well, has made many people change their plans. Cairo and the Engadine seem to be the only points where one can really be removed from the war excitement. The feeling against Anglo-Saxons has been so pronounced in France that many of the plans formed for taking "hotels" during the Paris Exposition have been abandoned. Almost all the Vanderbilt family, however, will be on the Continent during the Paris Exposition. Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb will sail in March, and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly will go abroad also at even an earlier date. Mrs. Astor goes abroad about the commencement of Lent, and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and the George Vanderbilts sail also by the beginning of Lent.

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Mrs. Arthur Paget is very much alarmed concerning the condition of her husband, who is very ill with typhoid fever in South Africa. At last accounts he was at Modder River. The same authority states that Mrs. Henry White is far from well, and that she will pass the Winter at Bordighera. She was registered at Nice last week. Mrs. Cavendish-Bentinck is also not in the best of health. She, however, is still in London, and will go to the Continent later in the season.

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Mrs. Arthur Paget, during her anxiety concerning her husband, is occupying her mind with the final touches of the tableaux and theatricals in aid of the Guards Fund. The Duchess of Marlborough, who is so upset by the resolution of the Duke to go to war, will not recite, and it is very doubtful also whether the Countess of Essex will appear. Lady Poo Stuart and Mrs. Hwfa Williams are to lend their aid, and, as royalty with a very big "R" will be present, there is no doubt whatever of a great success.

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The Foxhall Keenes have made themselves very popular at the Quorn Hunt, and every mail brings some little bit of gossip about them, chiefly concerning the runs and their presence in the field. The frosts broke up, just before Christmas, and there was excellent hunting.

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Mrs. Eric Barrington, whose husband is Secretary to the Marquis of Salisbury, left England about ten days ago on a visit to Miss Ada Rehan of this city. The Duke of Westminster died at the Barringtons house a few weeks ago.

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In Paris the holiday weeks have been dull. Miss Fanny Reed gave her customary musicale, and Mrs. George Ingraham and Mrs. Griswold Gray entertained at dinner. The Countess de Trobriand, who was Miss Mary Jones of this city, and the mother of Mrs. Charles Post, gave an American Christmas dinner.

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As yet Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger has not gone to Russia, but is living quietly in Florence, where she passed Christmas. Mrs. James P. Kernochan at last accounts was in Paris. Mrs. Cooper Hewitt was in Paris for a few days, having left her brother, George Work, at Davos. She is now on her way home. The Duke of Manchester has arrived in London, and had left for the Continent this past week, to be with his mother and sister at Davos. The entire Yznaga family, with the exception of Mrs. Yznaga, the mother of the Duchess of Manchester, who is in Louisiana, is at the bedside of Lady Alice Montagu. The Duchess of Devonshire has put off all entertainments on account of the serious illness of her granddaughter.

Newport Happenings.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 8.—Mrs. Victor Sorchan, who was elected a member of the School Committee, arrived from New York to-day, and this evening was sworn into office and qualified according to law.

J. Neilson Howard, who is to be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. L. Robinson on their foreign yachting trip, left for New York this evening.

The Newport Hospital received to-day $10,000 from the executors of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, the amount of the bequest in his will.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Winterbotham—Reynolds.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 8.—Miss Anne Moulton Reynolds, daughter of Mrs. Joseph D. Harrison of East Orange, was married in Grace Episcopal Church, this city, to-night, to John H. Winterbotham of Chicago. The wedding was one of the largest and most fashionable of the year. The church decorations were elaborate, and over 1,000 guests witnessed the ceremony, performed by the Rev. Dr. Anthony Schuyler, rector of Grace Church, assisted by the Rev. Alexander Mann, Archdeacon of Newark. A reception at the family residence, 141 Harrison Street, at which 700 guests were present, followed the ceremony.

Miss Ruth Winterbotham of Chicago was the maid of honor, and the bride was also attended by seven bridesmaids—Miss Eleanor Hall of Morristown, Miss Genevieve Winterbotham of Chicago, Miss Josephine Kirtland of East Orange, Miss Agnes Van Nostrand of Watertown, N. Y.; Miss Marguerite Soleliache of Harrisburg, Miss Mabel Thompson of Detroit, and Miss Mary Clark of Chicago. Joseph W. Winterbotham of Chicago, the bridegroom's brother, was the best man, and the ushers were Theodore F. W. Reynolds a brother of the bride; Henry Lowe of Plainfield, Philip Van Ingen, William Darrach, and Chauncey Stillman of New York, Stephen Patterson and John Carpenter of Chicago, and Duke Smith of Andover, Mass.

Bamberger—Milius.

Mr. Oscar Bamberger was married to Miss Hilda Joyce Milius, daughter of Mr. Samuel Milius, at 6 o'clock last evening at the Hotel Majestic. The maid of honor was Miss Katheryn Milius, a sister of the bride, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Viola Hess and Daisy Milius. Mr. Oscar Diesel was Mr. Bamberger's best man. A large reception followed the ceremony.

Two Havana Newspapers Fined.

HAVANA, Jan. 8.—Gen. Ludlow has fined El Cubano $5 for publishing a story to the effect that he recently struck a man in his office in the presence of the Spanish Consul General, Señor Sagrario. The statement was pure fiction, and was promptly denied by Gen. Ludlow and Señor Sagrario. The former considers that some punishment ought to be inflicted upon the managers of the paper, and he has taken advantage of the old Spanish Penal Code, which gives him authority to impose fines for offenses of that nature. La Lucha will also be fined $5 for publishing two objectionable articles.

Steamer Ashore in Delaware River.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.—The big British tramp steamer Glengoil, from Dantzic, is ashore on Cherry Island Flats, in the Delaware River, about twenty-four miles below this city. She lies hard and fast, with her bow many feet deep in the mud. Around her the ice is sweeping thick and fast, and there is great danger of her being stove in if she be not soon released. A city iceboat has been sent to her assistance. The Glengoil is commanded by Capt. Davidson.

$5,000 AWARDED MISS HOWE.

Her Counsel Says Verdict Is Against Evidence—The Court to Hear Fresh Arguments.

It was inevitable in the nature of things that one side or the other would be dissatisfied with the outcome of the suit brought by Miss Mary E. Howe against Mrs. Frances Augusta Skinner for $24,750 as compensation for services rendered as companion, but the sealed verdict rendered by the jury yesterday morning satisf

LIGHT ON THE PHILIPPINES

The President Disposed to Give Out All Information.

HOPES TO DISARM OPPOSITION

Question Is Taken Up in the Senate and the Pettigrew Resolution Goes Over After Amendment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The Administration made known to-day through several of the Senators the disposition of the President and his advisers to gratify nearly every desire on the part of such opponents as Senator Pettigrew to have every particle of information concerning the course of the Administration in the Philippines.

The idea of meeting inquiry more than half way has been entertained for several days, and after the visit this morning of Senator Lodge to the White House it was understood that when opportunity offered he would render easy of passage through the Senate the resolutions of inquiry that had been offered by Senators. This course was carried out so far as one of the Pettigrew resolutions was concerned this afternoon, and is considered to be not only safe so far as the Administration is concerned, but likely to strengthen the Administration by showing everything in the way of effort to reduce the Philippine insurrection and preceding it. The impression among the friends of the Administration is that the minority hoped to be met with resistance to any of the inquiries couched as if they were to be made the ground for political attack all along the line.

According to a friend of the President, who agreed to this programme, there is nothing to be told that has not in one way or another been the subject of correspondence. The appetite of the opposition for information if not gratified might seek to satisfy itself with explanations that would need to be met later on when there would be less opportunity than there is now to promptly get the results of investigation before the public. This willingness to tell is to be shown in other directions than that of the Philippines, including the reported appointment of Mormons to office in Utah and the condition of affairs in Cuba and Puerto Rico.

In pursuance of this programme the Pettigrew resolution was called up in the Senate to-day. This resolution calls upon the Secretary of War for information as to an alleged interview between Gen. Torres of the Filipino Army and Gen. Otis.

Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) offered a substitute for the pending resolution, calling upon the President, if not incompatible with public interests, to furnish general information regarding the Philippine insurrection contained in official documents and dispatches. Mr. Lodge disclaimed any desire to suppress information regarding the insurrection, but thought it ought to be asked for in proper form. The resolution which he had offered as a substitute, he thought, covered every point desired by Mr. Pettigrew.

To this Mr. Pettigrew assented, saying he believed the resolution of Mr. Lodge could be put into satisfactory form. He thought Congress was entitled to all information regarding the action of our forces in the Philippines.

"If we have attacked an ally," said Mr. Pettigrew, "it is important that the representatives of the people in Congress should know the facts and at once. I believe we have attacked an ally. I believe we have been guilty of gross treachery. I believe we have gone further in dishonor toward an ally fighting with us than any other nation ever went."

Mr. Stewart (Silver, Nev.,) thought this was past the time for a discussion of how the insurrection began.

"It has begun," said he. "It is now my country's cause, and I do not propose to admit it is a wicked cause."

Mr. Lodge said he could not even by silence admit that the statements of Mr. Pettigrew were accurate.

"I do not believe we attacked an ally," said he. "I am sure we never recognized the Filipino government. They had no government except the government of a dictator set up by himself to impose his authority upon other tribes.

"The President has acted throughout in conformity to the laws, and the facts will uphold his course. These facts I am in favor of having placed in the hands of all Senators. They will strengthen the hands of the Administration."

At Mr. Pettigrew's request the resolution went over until Wednesday.

A resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for Admiral Dewey's report in which he made the statement that he could take Manila at any time, offered by Mr. Pettigrew, was adopted.

DEFENSE OF SENATOR CLARK.

His Attorney Seeks to Trap One of the Montana Witnesses on Cross-Examination.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Ex-State Senator Whiteside of Montana continued his testimony in the Clark Senatorial case before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day. He was cross-examined by ex-Senator Faulkner. The examination brought out the fact that Mr. Whiteside, as a member of a committee to investigate the State Capitol Commission, had made a minority report charging corruption. He was asked if this was the case in which he had suggested to J. P. McCabe that this minority report could be suppressed for $2,500, but denied that such was the case, saying that the money had been offered, and he had suggested that it be paid over so as to enable him to turn it in with his report.

He said that his sole purpose in undertaking the exposure of bribery in the Legislature that elected Mr. Clark was to protect the good name of the State.

"I desired," he said, "to have some one accept the money so as to expose the methods of Mr. Clark."

Mr. Whiteside said he did not see how any honest man could vote for Mr. Clark after the exposure of the Committee on Investigation, and added, under pressure, that the remark applied to the fifty-four members of the Legislature who cast their votes for that gentleman. He said in reply to a question that Marcus Daly was an acquaintance of his, not a friend, though he should be glad to have him for a friend.

Have you received $35,000 for this pretended exposure?" asked Mr. Faulkner.

"I have not received $35,000 or any other sum for that service," the witness replied.

The cross-examination further brought out that the witness had no personal knowledge of bribery in the case of three of the members of the Assembly who had been referred to.

One question brought out a new statement from Mr. Whiteside that his knowledge that bribery was going on was confirmed when a party to the transaction took from his pocket a roll of bills and said; "That's what we do the business with."

The cross-examination sought to bring out the circumstances of an alleged meeting between the witness and an election official who held the ballots in the election in which Whiteside had participated. The witness was asked if he had not offered $1,000 for the ballots. Mr. Whiteside denied that this had occurred, and asserted that he had proof to show that a party had been paid to make such a statement against him.

At one point Mr. Pettus of the committee objected to having the witness "badgered" by counsel. Ex-Senator Edmunds of counsel against Clark said many of the questions had been improper, but they were not objected to, as the widest latitude was desired in testing the witness.

Mr. Whiteside then went over the circumstances of his being authorized to offer $5,000 to each of two members, with $500 down on condition that their votes would be forthcoming if desired. He was questioned on all the details.

The cross-examination of Whiteside was still in progress when the committee adjourned until to-morrow.

NEGRO QUESTION IN DEBATE.

Senator Morgan Defends the Suppression of the Colored Race in the South.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The resolution heretofore offered by Senator Pritchard (Rep., N. C.,) concerning racial restrictions on suffrage was modified by him to-day so as to provide that any State enactment confining the right to vote to those descendant from certain persons or classes of persons is in violation of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution, and repugnant to republican institutions.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) spoke against the resolution. He referred to the far-reaching importance of the issue on suffrage as it related to the coming Presidential and Congressional elections, and said it was imperative that some course be adopted which would prevent a repetition of the Hayes-Tilden controversy.

Mr. Morgan, continuing, discussed the negro question in general, maintaining that there is a natural supremacy in the whites and a natural deficiency in the blacks, morally, socially, and intellectually. To force this lower stratum into a position of political equality with the higher is only to clog progress of all mankind in its march toward the highest planes of human aspirations. Mr. Morgan said that no great body of white people in the world could be expected to quietly accept a situation so distressing and demoralizing as is created by negro suffrage in the South. It is a thorn in the flesh, and will irritate and rankle in the body politic until it is removed from the body politic. He declared that negro suffrage in Louisiana and other Southern States had been an unbroken line of obstruction to progress.

Mr. Morgan declared that in many places in the South thousands of negro votes, in doubtful counties, with little concealment, were bought for $1 each.

"If Southern white men," said he, "have falsified election returns, they have the stronger, if not better, reason that they are acting upon the same law of self-defense that insulted and outraged human nature resorts to for the protection of homes and families from a race that sets at defiance all moral restraints upon its brutal desires."

This evil, he thought, would end only when the United States had provided a home for the negro race suited to its traits. He pointed out that some of the attempts to force the negro into political and social equality with the white man had failed.

"Nature is against it," he declared, "and the sentiments of white people are against it."

In conclusion Mr. Morgan said:

"The Democratic Party has always been a white man's party, and when the appeal of the people of Louisiana and North Carolina, supported by Democrats in all the Southern States, is made to them they and a vast body of white men all over the country who have not acted with them in the past will unite in a demand that these sovereign States shall not be destroyed for taking care of the lives and happiness of their people."

At the conclusion of Mr. Morgan's speech Mr. Pritchard gave notice that he would address the Senate on the resolution on Jan. 22.

NOT TO DELAY CURRENCY BILL.

Senator Jones of Arkansas Says the Democrats Will Not Seek to Obstruct It.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—When at 2 o'clock to-day the Financial bill became the regular order in the Senate, Mr. Aldrich said he hoped some general understanding could be reached as to the disposition of the bill.

Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.,) replied that there was no disposition on the Democratic side to delay the bill.

"We recognize," said he, "that you have the majority, and can pass the bill."

Mr. Jones asked, however, that there be no pressing action, as Senators were not yet ready to speak. Mr. Aldrich thereupon asked that the bill go over for the day.

Mr. Stewart (Silver, Nev.,) gave notice that he would speak on Thursday on the bill.

Mr. McLaurin (Dem., S. C.,) gave notice of an amendment to the bill, repealing the tax on the circulation of State banks.

CALL FOR A DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

Resolution to Bind Party Members Is Expected.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The announcement was made immediately after the adjournment of the House to-day that a Democratic caucus would be held to-morrow night for the purpose of perfecting the Democratic organization in the House.

It is probable that a committee of three will be appointed to look after pairs, &c., to take the place of the Democratic whip. Representative Underwood of Alabama has been voluntarily filling that position since Congress convened. It is likely that a resolution will be offered to bind all Democratic members to abide by caucus action upon all subjects.

TWO INVESTIGATIONS ORDERED.

Congress to Probe Idaho Labor Troubles and Utah Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—In the House to-day Mr. Dalzell, (Rep., Penn.,) from the Committee on Rules, reported back the resolution introduced last week by Mr. Lentz (Dem., Ohio,) for an investigation by the committee appointed to investigate the case of Representative-elect Roberts, of the charges that John C. Graham, Postmaster of Provo, Utah, and Orson Smith, Postmaster at Logan, Utah, were guilty of polygamous practices, with the recommendation that it pass amended so as to provide that the investigation shall be made by the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads instead of by the special committee.

Mr. Wheeler, (Dem., Ky.,) remarked that in his opinion the resolution for the investigation was a pure piece of "political buncombe."

"The President has full power in the premises," he said, "and there is no necessity for a Congressional investigation."

The resolution was passed without division.

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) reported back from the Committee on Rules another resolution introduced by Mr. Lentz for the investigation by a special committee of the action of Gen. Merriam and the military in the Wardner, Idaho, mining riots in the Spring of 1899, and their course in preventing the employment of union miners, with the recommendation that it be amended so as to provide that the investigation shall be made by the Military Committee of the House instead of by a special committee. The resolution, as amended, was adopted without division.

MORE CENSUS CLERKS ASKED FOR.

Additional Aid Needed to Collect Information on Various Subjects.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—In the Senate to-day Senator Carter (Rep., Mon.,) reported from the Census Committee a bill conferring upon the Director of the Census power to employ a purchasing agent at a salary of $2,500, 2 chiefs of divisions at salaries of $2,000, 5 clerks of the fourth class, 6 of Class 3, and 8 of Class 2, and special agents not to exceed 75, to gather special information relating to agriculture. He asked immediate consideration for the bill, but it went to the calendar on objection.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) gave notice of an amendment to the proposed bill, providing that statistics be gathered by the census force relating to the water power of the country. He pointed out that manufacturers throughout the country were interested in this matter and were seeking reliable information upon it from every source.

Mr. Pettigrew (Silver, S. D.,) announced that he would offer an amendment providing for the gathering and tabulation of statistics in regard to the distribution of wealth. He regarded it as particularly important to ascertain "who reaps the benefit of the toil of the laborer."

Mr. Hale, (Rep., Me.,) a member of the Census Committee, said it had been the effort of the committee to provide for a quick census, as to enumeration, vital statistics, &c., and expressed the hope that the Senate would not load down the bill with extraneous subjects, pointing out that information relating to them could be gathered later on by special agents of the Census Bureau, which was now a continuing department.

PENSION ACT IS AMENDED.

Widows Having Resources from Which $250 a Year Is Derived Are Made Pensionable.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—A bill amending the dependent pension act of June 27, 1890, was called up to-day and explained by Senator Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.) The two amendments proposed by the bill were that widows who have an income of $250 in excess of daily wages should be pensionable under the act, and authorizing the Commissioner of Pensions to aggregate the disabilities of an applicant in fixing his pensionable status.

In the course of a protracted discussion of the general pension question, a discussion which took a wide range, Mr. Teller (Silver, Col.,) said he was not appalled by the fact that $140,000,000 annually was paid by the Government to pensioners. He was certain that more men were off the pension rolls who ought to be on than were on and ought to be off. No political party, he thought, could afford to hesitate to do ample justice to those who had fought for the country.

The bill was amended so as to provide that in case the widow should have "resources" instead of an "income" from which $250 a year is derived or derivable should be pensionable, and further that the bill does not apply to widows who have married former soldiers since June 27, 1890. The bill as amended was passed.

A bill was also passed providing that a widow's pension shall commence with the application and not at the date of the soldier's death, and construing a section of the Dependent Pension act.

MILITARY RULE FOR ALASKA.

The President Makes It a Department in View of the Heavy Immigration—Col. G. M. Randall to Command.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The President has created a military department consisting of the Territory of Alaska, and has assigned Col. George M. Randall, Eighth United States Infantry, to command it. Col. Randall is on duty with his regiment in Cuba, but will report here, en route to Alaska, on Jan. 15.

The matter of an Alaskan military department has been under consideration for a long time. There is no disposition to reflect in any way upon the officials of the Territorial Government, but the civil machinery, which is said to be totally inadequate, could not be strengthened and enlarged without considerable legislation and the loss of much valuable time. In addition to the heavy immigration into the Cape Nome district from the world at large, the whole Klondike appears to be emptying its population upon those shores, and naturally there is danger of an outbreak of lawlessness and disorder among the adventurous spirits attracted to the mines.

The War Department has not yet fixed upon the number of troops to be assigned to the new department. Col. Randall will be allowed to exercise his judgment in the matter. It is not believed, however, that a large force will be necessary, as the miners in Alaska have usually been quick to recognize the authority of the United States Government in the person of a soldier.

Col. Randall was born in Ohio, entered the service as a private in the Fourth Pennsylvania Infantry, April 20, 1861, and rose to be a Lieutenant Colonel of Volunteers June 1, 1865. He was appointed to the regular service Oct. 24, 1861, and rose by regular promotion to be Colonel on Aug. 8, 1898. He was brevetted three times—for gallant service in the battle of Antietam; for gallant service in front of Petersburg and in the attack on Fort Steadman, Va., and for gallant service against the Indians in Arizona. He has had a widely extended and distinguished service on the frontier.

At the outbreak of the war with Spain Col. Randall was in command of Fort St. Michael. He was appointed a Brigadier General of Volunteers, and returned from Alaska, but did not reach this country in time to participate in active service. He was assigned to the command of the Third Division of the Second Army Corps, and when the volunteers were mustered out he commanded his regiment in Cuba, where he is now on duty.

It was stated at the War Department that Col. Randall would receive another commission as Brigadier General of Volunteers, in order that he may have sufficient rank for the new post. The action of the department in this matter is tantamount to the establishment of a complete Military Government in Alaska, especially as to the northern portion.

PROTEST BY TEA MERCHANTS.

Say Board of Experts Discriminates Unjustly Against Cheap Teas.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—W. J. Butterfield and a committee representing the Tea Association of New York had a conference to-day with Gen. Spaulding, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, regarding the personnel of the Government Board of Tea Experts to be appointed next month.

It was represented that the members of the present board did not fairly administer the law regulating the importation of tea into the United States, inasmuch as their rulings tended to exclude all low-priced teas, however pure and wholesome they might be. This was declared to be contrary to the spirit of the law, and resulted in giving a great and unfair advantage to the trade in high-priced teas. The committee asked that the members of the present board be not reappointed, but that experts be selected who would not discriminate against low grade teas if found to be pure and wholesome. Gen. Spaulding took the matter under advisement.

SUPREME COURT IS DIVIDED.

Two Opinions on the Right to Capture Coast Fishing Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The United States Supreme Court to-day decided two cases involving the question of the right to capture coast fishing vessels belonging to the enemy in time of war, and make prizes of them. These decisions involved two fishing smacks owned in Havana, which were taken by the blockading squadron, condemned, and sold as prizes. Justice Gray delivered the opinion of the court, holding that the seizure was contrary to well-established international law.

Chief Justice Fuller, Justices Harlan and McKenna dissented, and united in an opinion by the Chief Justice. He took the ground that there was no rule in such cases immutably fixed by international law, and that exemption from the rigors of war should be controlled entirely by the legislative department, and that, as the President had not interfered to prevent condemnation, that condemnation should be affirmed.

The two vessels involved in the decision were named the Lola and the Paqueta Habana.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Collector of Customs, District of Gloucester, Mass.—W. N. Jordan.

Navy—Pay Inspector H. T. Wright, to be a Pay Director; Paymaster S. R. Calhoun, to be a Pay Inspector; Passed Assistant Paymaster Joseph J. Cheatham, to be a Paymaster; Passed Assistant Paymaster M. M. Ramsay, to be a Paymaster; J. A. Murphy of Pennsylvania, to be an Assistant Surgeon; R. E. Sawyer of New York, to be a Second Lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

Army—Acting Assistant Surgeon Frank H. Titus of California, to be a Surgeon of Volunteers, with rank of Major.

Senator Gallinger Congratulated.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Senator Gallinger (Rep., N. H.,) was the recipient to-day of many elaborate and beautiful floral offerings. When the Senate convened, his desk, chair, and the area surrounding them were filled with exquisite products of the florist's art, the display being accompanied by congratulations from friends upon the fact that the charge against him of violating the civil service law, after official investigation, had not been sustained.

Siam Offers a Present to America.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The United States Minister to Siam writes to the State Department that the Siamese Government has given another evidence of its friendliness to the United States by offering to present to this country a part or the whole of the temple grounds on which the United States Legation is situated, at Bangkok. The property is worth $57,000, and is valuable for its water frontage. The gift, if accepted, involves an outlay of about $2,000 for improving the premises. Secretary Hay has sent the correspondence to Congress for favorable action.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New York offices:

Clayburg, John Redmond; Hartwood, Willis Butler; Selden, Samuel Dare.

The Lucania's Heavy Mail.

THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday received a complaint from a business firm that the mails which arrived on Saturday by the steamer Lucania were not delivered as early as usual, and that the firm received its letters five and seven hours later than usual. The delay in the delivery of the mails on Saturday was caused by the enormous amount of mail that arrived by the Lucania, she carrying 2,530 sacks, a much larger quantity of mail than has ever been brought before by any steamer. As the British Government has taken several of the large liners for transport service, the postal authorities both here and abroad have been greatly hampered by the accumulation of mail matter which could not be sent with the usual regularity.

Col. Gardiner at Work Again.

District Attorney Gardiner was back in his office yesterday after an absence of two weeks. He has recovered entirely from the broken rib which he received by falling from a chair in his office.

MARINE SOCIETY ELECTION.

Capt. Norton's Action Against Sailors' Snug Harbor Management Sustained—Shipping Bill Indorsed.

The thirtieth annual meeting of the Marine Society of the City of New York was held yesterday afternoon at the Maritime Exchange. The election of officers resulted as follows: President—Capt. Gustavus D. S. Trask; First Vice President—Capt. Andrew J. Newbury; Second Vice President—Capt. Benjamin F. Marsh; Treasurer—Capt. James H. Chamberlain; Secretary—Capt. Thomas M. Nichols; Counsel—William Allen Butler.

The following resolutions were passed after a heated discussion:

"Resolved, That, upon the retirement from office at the present time of President Austin Jayne and Vice President George L. Norton, the Marine Society of New York expresses its appreciation of the valued services rendered by them in the discharge of the unusually arduous duties that have devolved upon them during the past five years.

"Resolved, That the Marine Society of New York reaffirm at this time the resolution relating to the Governorship of the Sailors' Snug Harbor unanimously adopted at its last annual meeting, and that the hearty commendation of the society be extended to Capt. George L. Norton, who offered that resolution, for his earnest efforts to accomplish its purposes, and that the society recognizes those sterling characteristics that impelled him as an exponent of the views and wishes of the New York and of the Boston Marine Societies manfully to battle for principle in the face of disparagement and personal sacrifice."

A petition to Congress offered by Capt. Norton in relation to the Shipping bill was adopted. It is in part as follows:

"The Marine Society of New York respectfully petitions your hearty support of the Shipping bill for the following reasons:

"That American shipping in the foreign carrying trade carries but 9 per cent. of the exports and imports of the country, as against its former highest position of 85 per cent. of the country's foreign trade.

"That $200,000,000 is annually paid by American citizens to foreign ship owners as freight and passage money.

"That this money goes out of the country in hard cash, the larger part of which should be retained for distribution to reward American labor.

"That it is essential that the country shall have shipbuilding plants, artisans, engineers, and sailors for its use, defense, and safety in the event of war.

"That this bill is best calculated to promote the development and distribution of the products of American labor by the extension of the merchant marine of the United States."

LEGAL NOTES.

ELEVATOR ACCIDENT.—Louis Catlin, while in the employ of Raphael Tuck & Sons, on the 4th of October, 1896, was injured while pushing a truck of goods on the elevator, on the third floor of 388 Broadway, occupied by his employers. In his suit against T. B. Peddie & Co., who occupied the ground floor of the premises, for damages, he testified that when the truck was half way on the elevator began to descend, having been set in motion by some one pulling the check rope; that the truck tipped forward in the elevator; that he called out to wait, and leaned out to catch the check rope, and while doing so the automatic gate descended, pinning him to the floor, breaking his ribs, and inflicting other injuries; that before the elevator moved he heard no noise or rattling of the chain, but on previous occasions he had heard the chain rattle, and the rattling could be heard all over the building. It appeared also that Henry Fahrbach, a driver for William Eitar, who was employed by defendants, delivered goods to them at the time of the accident, and that receiving no answer when he rattled the chain, he pulled the elevator down. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has affirmed judgment, dismissing plaintiff's complaint, on the trial, because Fahrbach was the employe of a separate and independent contractor. Justice O'Brien, giving the opinion, said the fact that Fahrbach was accustomed to do this work almost daily, and had been occupied with it for a long while, "does not alter the original relation between him and the defendant, which was not that of master and servant." "A driver or other person who is employed by a butcher, or an ice company, or a milkman, to bring articles daily to a house, and who may be engaged in that occupation for years, would not from that circumstance alone become the servant of one to whom he was delivering goods, so as to render that person liable for his acts of negligence. He would not be the servant of the one to whom the goods were delivered, but of the master who employed and paid him for the work."

***

EMPLOYER MUST FURNISH SAFE PLACE TO WORK.—Joseph W. Brown, a carpenter, was at work on the 19th of June, 1896, upon the fourth floor of a large building, which was then being erected for John R. Todd, in this city. He had just been set to work that morning by Mr. Todd, and was engaged in sawing boards in various lengths. It was to be part of his work to assist in putting up a ceiling, which was to be of boards jointed and grooved. The distance from the floor to the ceiling was about ten feet. A scaffolding consisting of five forms, called horses, on which planks were laid, was prepared by other employes of Mr. Todd, upon which the carpenters were to stand while working. Brown had no part whatever in the building of the scaffolding, or the selection of materials for it. He was instructed to go upon the scaffolding when it was completed and assist in putting in place some of the ceiling boards. One of the horses over which he stood broke under his weight, and he fell to the floor, sustaining very serious injuries. The cause of the breaking of the header of the horse over which he stood was that it was cross-grained and improper for the use to which it was applied. The material was that which Todd had directed Brown's fellow-servants to use in constructing the horses. The First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Patterson, has affirmed judgment secured by Brown upon the verdict of a jury in his favor, in his suit against Todd for damages for the injuries he sustained. "Regardless of other conditions," Justice Patterson said, "the proof is clear that the header timber was defective, improper, and unsafe for use; that its use was so ordered by the defendant; that there was nothing else to be used for the purpose, and that the defects were not apparent to an ordinary observer. The plaintiff was entitled to rely under the circumstances upon his employer furnishing him with a safe place in which to work."

***

STAIRWAY ACCIDENT.—On the evening of the 3d of April, 1896, Eva Schroeck, three years and seven months old, residing with her parents at 274 East Third Street, was on the street in front of her residence, in company with her mother. The house, which was a tenement, was owned by Yetta Reiss. On the ground floor was a store, which, with the basement under it, had been rented by her to William Hartung for a bakery. A flight of steps descended to the basement from the sidewalk, and the steps extended 4 feet 6 inches out from the wall of the house, and were covered by a set of wooden doors. On each side of the doors there was an iron railing, but there was none in front of the steps. While Mrs. Schroeck stood and talked with a friend the child wandered away without her noticing it and fell down the flight of steps through one of the doors, which was standing open, and injured herself. A judgment dismissing an action brought on behalf of the child against Mrs. Reiss for damages has been sustained on appeal by the Appellate Division of the First Department. Presiding Justice Van Brunt, giving the opinion, holds that the case is entirely dissimilar from those where the landlord had been held liable for the condition of the halls and passageways which were used in common by the various tenants of the building. The claim that the steps were not constructed and protected in the manner provided by Section 342 of the revised ordinances was also held to be untenable. The court decides there was no negligence on the part of the defendant in maintaining the stairway and its covering, and if anybody was guilty of negligence through which the accident happened it was the occupant of the store, in leaving the cellar door open when the stairs did not seem to have been in actual use.

White Star Liners to Get In Earlier.

The English postal authorities have heretofore sent mails from London so as to reach Queenstown at 1 P. M. Thursdays. This has caused the White Star steamers to lose several hours waiting in the harbor. The time has now been changed, so that the mails are on board and the steamer ready to leave Queenstown at 6:15 A. M. On account of this early start, the time of arrival at New York will hereafter be early Wednesday morning instead of in the afternoon.

WHAT PUERTO RICO NEEDS

Gen. Davis Outlines the Conditions on the Islands.

AFFAIRS HAVE GROWN WORSE

More Money, Schools, and Free Trade with the United States Required by the New Possession.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Gen. Davis, Governor General of Puerto Rico, appeared before the Insular Affairs Committee of the House to-day and made a general statement regarding the situation of affairs in that island. The people of Puerto Rico, he said, were accustomed to arbitrary control, control of the King through Ministers or Secretaries in charge of several departments. He had believed when he came to the administration of the affairs of the island that things could be bettered by eliminating these intermediaries and getting closer to the people. He had made a step in that direction by substituting mixed boards for these Secretaries, and the result, Gen. Davis said, had been very satisfactory from his point of view.

The civil administration was now entirely in the hands of these boards; Boards of Health, Charities, Education, Public Works, &c., in all of which the natives had representation. The customs were collected by army officers, assisted by natives. Natives were everywhere the principal employes. One of the great problems which had confronted him was that of making the receipts and expenditures balance. This had been accomplished by readjustment of salaries and other economies.

The industrial situation on the island, Gen. Davis said, was not satisfactory. He sketched the discouragement which had resulted from the trade and tariff discriminations against the products of the island both in the United States and Cuba before the great hurricane devastated the island last August, when coffee plantations had been ruined and every banana plant on the island had been destroyed. For five years preceding 1898 the average exports had reached about 16,000,000 pesos. In 1898 they were cut in half, and this year Gen. Davis figured that they would hardly exceed 3,500,000. The people were discouraged. They lacked the Anglo-Saxon energy to face a gloomy outlook.

Gen. Davis justified the arbitrary action of Gen. Henry in extending for one year from Jan. 19, 1899, the time in which mortgages overdue could be foreclosed, but that year, he said, would expire shortly, and thousands of properties would change hands. This added another discouraging feature to the situation. He [Davis] did not believe he had authority to further extend the time under the treaty with Spain, but that property rights of individuals and corporations must remain in the status quo which obtained when the treaty was ratified.

Regarding the political situation, Gen. Davis described the fury with which the natives plundered and murdered the Spaniards after the war closed. They sought to even up old scores. This had been stopped by the military, and civil disorders had ceased. The elections in the towns shortly after the United States assumed military control, he said, were farces. No election was ordered until the result had been previously ascertained. Gen. Davis said that under his discretion suffrage had been limited to those who could read or write, or who had paid $1.50 in taxes in two years. Then new elections of Alcaldes and town Councils had been held.

Under these terms less than 5 per cent. of the inhabitants had been able to qualify. In half the towns elections had been held, and there had been but 30,000 voted out of about 500,000 people. The elections had been held under military supervision, and had given eminent satisfaction, so far as their fairness was concerned. Gen. Davis said he regarded the election as an education of the people. Regarding the future civil government of the island, Gen. Davis said he had given the subject much thought, without being able to formulate a satisfactory scheme. It would be a difficult undertaking, but he considered it essential that the people of Puerto Rico should be given an opportunity to demonstrate their capacity to enlarge their responsibilities. He thought they might be given representation in a legislative body, but that body, he said, should have in it a majority of persons appointed by the President in order to be sure that control should not pass into hands which would use it improperly.

Speaking of the need of many things in the island, Gen. Davis pointed out the fact that the island was without debt. Unless a loan could be made, he said, the present industrial paralysis must continue.

Reverting to the question of mortgage foreclosures, Gen. Davis said that there were mortgages to the amount of 30,000,000 pesos on real estate. The interest rates ran as high as 24 per cent. He would not commit himself as to the advisability of extending the period for foreclosing mortgages, but expressed the opinion that something must be done. The revenues of the islands were inadequate to meet its wants. For instance, 300,000 pesos had been allowed in the budget for education. That sum provided a very limited education for 30,000 children. There were, he said, 250,000 other children who had not the slightest chance of receiving an education. In his opinion, 1,000,000 pesos a year should be expended on the roads for twenty years.

Gen. Davis said he thought less than 1 per cent. of the inhabitants understood the responsibilities of government. In answer to a direct question from Representative Henry of Texas, Gen. Davis stated that he did not think the territorial form of government, such as was proposed for Hawaii, would be for the best interests of the island. But he distinctly thought the people of Puerto Rico were as much entitled to trade privileges as the people of Hawaii. If trade privileges were granted, he thought they would go far toward industrial regeneration, but in addition some responsible body in Puerto Rico, in his opinion, must have the power of borrowing money until the taxes became adequate. He thought 5,000,000 pesos should be raised by taxation for municipal, insular, and school purposes.

Mr. Cannon asked him if with free trade the people of Puerto Rico, considering the climate and resources of the island, would be able to work out their salvation.

"Quite able to support themselves," replied Gen. Davis. "and besides contribute much wealth to the United States whenever the island is put upon a sound basis."

Gen. Davis expressed the opinion that a body vested with the powers of government could borrow money for the island without the guarantee of the United States. He thought, however, power to borrow money should be limited to 10 per cent. of the assessed value of the realty of the island, which was about $100,000,000. In answer to a question, he said Spain collected about 50,000,000 pesos per annum.

The secured and floating debt of the island, he said, was about 3,000,000 pesos. The local currency, consisting of about 5,000,000 pesos, he thought should be retired and recoined, our money to take its place. The local Legislature could make the adjustments necessary.

"American sovereignty," said Gen. Davis, in answer to a question from Mr. Maddox, "has been a disaster to the average Puerto Rican."

"That is," suggested Mr. Cannon, "the old order has disappeared and the new has not come in?"

"That is it," replied Gen. Davis.

Continuing, he said that about 70 per cent. of the population of the island were Caucasians in the sense that the Spaniards were. There were 70,000 negroes and 250,000 mulattoes. The native Spaniards were in the best condition. They were faithful, industrious, and temperate. They were thrifty.

Every Puerto Rican was either actively or passively a Catholic. The Puerto Ricans were not a dying race. They had doubled in thirty years. A large portion of the population was of illegitimate birth. But illegitimacy did not involve crime. In many cases there were obstacles.

"The natives," said he, "are married, but not parsoned."

He thought any railroad built in Puerto Rico to pay would have to be subsidized by the State.

Gen. Davis believed that all the coffee that can be produced can be disposed of in New York City alone at prices equal to that paid for the best Java and Mocha.

MRS. HETTY GREEN SUES.

Says Income of Her Father's Estate Was Not Properly Accounted For.

BOSTON, Jan. 8.—A suit has been brought in the United States Circuit Court by Mrs. Hetty Green against William V. Crapo and others, who represent the executors and trustees of the estate of the late Edward Mott Robinson, who was Mrs. Green's father. Mr. Robinson left an estate valued at about $3,000,000, and Mrs. Green alleges that the income of the estate was not properly accounted for. The suit is not against any of the defendants personally. The subpoena is returnable at the February term.

A Good Tale

bears telling twice.—We still have a large assortment of this season's broken lots of Men's Winter Suits, which were formerly $15, $16, $18, $20 and $25 and on which we have set the low price of

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This is one of the rare opportunities which come seldom, and should be taken quick advantage of.

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"Things growing are not ripe until their season."—Shak.

Maryland Club Pure Rye

is ripe because every barrel spends its proper "season" in our sealed warehouses. A green barrel could not go out for ten times its value. A good many green barrels of *other* whiskies *do* get on the market. You can tell them by the taste, just as you can tell a green apple from a ripe one. You can tell Maryland Club, too; it tastes *ripe* and *old* because it is *old*.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

CAHN, BELT & CO., Baltimore, Md.

CALL COURTS UNSANITARY.

Justices Say Complaints Are Ignored—Justice Smyth Denounces Conditions as a Public Disgrace.

The complaints recently made as to the sanitary condition of the County Court House are declared to have been without avail. Justice Leventritt, who has been sitting in Special Term, Part III., for the last week, was compelled yesterday to abandon that courtroom on account of the odor arising from withdrawing rooms on the upper floors. He is now holding court in Trial Term, Part XI., which is temporarily vacant. Justice Leventritt strongly condemned the inaction of the officials in charge of the Court House, who had, he said, ignored the complaints made some time ago as to the unsanitary state of the building. He added that it was a menace to the health of all having business in the Court House and said that the attention of the Board of Public Health should be called to the subject.

Justice Smyth, who is presiding in Special Term, Part IV., made repeated complaints as to the absence of a carpet in the courtroom, and said he was unable to hear the arguments made by the lawyers or the testimony given by witnesses on account of the great noise made by persons moving on the uncarpeted floor. He said that Justice Beach's courtroom, Trial Term, Part III., was in the same state, and that unless Commissioner Kearny speedily attended to the matter he would compel Sheriff Grell, under a provision in the Code of Civil Procedure, to have the unsatisfactory condition of affairs remedied. He characterized the way things were allowed to remain as a public disgrace.

The courtrooms presided over by Justices Smyth and Beach were repainted last Summer. The carpets were removed, and new ones have never since been laid. The noise is so great when persons walk across the floor that it is impossible for the Judges to hear counsel when addressing them.

INCENDIARISM TO HIDE THEFT.

Glens Falls Gas Company's Office May Have Been Fired by a Collector.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Jan. 8.—An attempt was made recently to burn the offices and books of the Glens Falls Gas and Electric Light Company, the incendiary saturating the desks, the papers on and in them, and the books in the safe with gasoline. An officer noticed that the shades of the offices were drawn, an unusual occurrence, and, breaking in the door, discovered the fire and put it out before much damage had been done. Had the fire gained headway serious damage and possible loss of life would have resulted. The building is located in the business portion of the town, among offices and stores with flats on the upper stories.

An incendiary having been at work here for some time, the fire was attributed to the same person who had started other fires. Later on, however, irregularities in the accounts of Claude Williams, a collector, were discovered, and suspicion was directed toward him. A warrant has been sworn out for his arrest, but the police are unable to find him. He is about nineteen years old.

Harrisburg Man Kills Himself.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 8.—James Calhoun, until Jan. 1 the resident manager of the Equitable Life Insurance Company, committed suicide, to-day at his home by shooting himself in the head. He was about forty-seven years of age. For several months he had been in poor health, and it is supposed he killed himself while in a fit of despondency.

Proved a "Mainstay"

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract

Dr. E. A. Bartlett, of Albany, N. Y., writes: "In my practice, the last winter, Johann Hoff's Malt Extract has been a "mainstay," on account of its valuable nutritive qualities. I have used it many years but never to more advantage than this year."

Makes Flesh and Blood

MANHATTAN MUST BUILD

State Commissioners Order Construction of Bronx Extensions.

ACT ON CITIZENS' COMPLAINT

Direct Completion of the Road to Bedford Park and a Branch Line to West Farms.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—In the matter of the complaint of the Taxpayers' Alliance of the Borough of the Bronx, New York City, against the Manhattan Railway, the State Board of Railroad Commissioners to-day made public its decision which recommends that the company, without delay, construct its railroad from One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street to Bedford Park.

This complaint was filed with this board on June 9, 1899. It alleged that the Manhattan Railway Company was the successor company of the New York, Fordham and Bronx Railway Company and the Suburban Rapid Transit Company, both organized to construct elevated railroads in the territory now known as the Borough of the Bronx, New York City; that the said railway companies had not completed the construction of the lines authorized by their charters, nor had the Manhattan Railway done so; that the time for such construction had expired; that the failure to construct had resulted in grievous loss and injury to the public.

The petition prayed the board to take action to compel such construction, or compel forfeiture of the franchises. A copy of the complaint was sent to the company, which answered, denying that the time for construction had expired, and denying that the failure to construct had resulted in grievous loss and injury to the public. Several hearings in the matter were held in the City of New York, at which W. W. Niles, Jr., A. C. Hottenroth, J. A. Goulden, J. L. Wells, and others appeared for the complainants. Julien T. Davies and others appeared for the Manhattan Railway. The last of these hearings was on Dec. 9, 1899. An inspection of portions of the routes upon which the railroads have not been constructed was made by the board.

It appears affirmatively that the Manhattan Railway Company is the successor of the New York, Fordham and Bronx Railway Company and of the Suburban Rapid Transit Company, and the board's recommendations therefore are directed to the Manhattan Railway. It also appears that the railroads provided for in the charters of the New York, Fordham and Bronx Railway Company and the Suburban Rapid Transit Company have not been constructed on considerable portions of their routes of said companies, as alleged in the petition.

The board finds from the evidence and from its inspection of the locality that public convenience and necessity urgently require the construction and operation of the railroad of the Manhattan Railway on that portion of its route extending from One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, on the line of Third Avenue, northerly to Bedford Park, or Mosholu Parkway, and the board accordingly recommends:

That the Manhattan Railway Company proceed without delay to construct its railroad on that portion of the line, to wit, from One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street to Bedford Park. The board further finds that the people on that portion of the west side of the Manhattan Railway lying easterly of the present elevated railway terminus at One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Third Avenue, along the line of Tremont Avenue, to West Farms, are in need of the facilities which would be afforded by the construction of the railway on the route, and therefore recommends that the Manhattan Railway Company construct the line or branch to West Farms, within a reasonable time after the completion of the Bedford Park extension.

FEDERAL COURT WILL DECIDE.

Tax Case Passes Through Court of Appeals to Hasten Final Action.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—The Court of Appeals to-day heard arguments and handed down a decision in a case so that it might be presented at once to the United States Supreme Court for decision by that tribunal. It involves the question of whether United States bonds can be taxed in New York State under the taxable transfer act. The question arose in the settling of the estate of the late Joseph Plummer of New York City, who left $40,000 in Government bonds to constitute a trust fund. A tax was imposed under the taxable transfer act by the State agent at the Surrogate's Court in New York County, from which the executor appealed. On Thursday last Surrogate Varnum affirmed the tax, holding that "the security is taxable because the tax is not on the bonds themselves, but upon their transfer."

In order to get the case before the United States Supreme Court as speedily as possible, the case was presented to the Appellate Division, First Department on Friday. That court affirmed the Surrogate's decision and the Court of Appeals to-day affirmed that of the Appellate Division.

White Plains After a Monument.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 8.—The Westchester County Board of Supervisors has approved the project to place a monument on the battlefield of White Plains. It has passed a resolution asking the citizens to co-operate with it in a petition to the Legislature for an appropriation of $10,000 for a suitable memorial, contingent upon a site being provided without expense to the State. The Committee on Legislation will go to Albany on Jan. 17 in the interest of the monument.

Ministers for Repeal of Horton Law.

At the Methodist preachers' meeting yesterday, at 150 Fifth Avenue, this committee was appointed to co-operate with the one appointed by the Presbyterians to urge upon the Legislature the repeal of the Horton law to regulate prize fights: The Revs. S. P. Cadman, W. H. Lawrence, J. M. Meeker, A. Ostrander, and C. S. Wing.

BECAME FOOD FOR SHARKS.

Forty-five Chinese of the Crew of a Sinking British Ship Were Lost at Sea.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—The story of the loss of the British steamer Hupeh, on her voyage from this city to Hongkong via Java, has been received in this city, and the details show that the loss of the vessel was accompanied by a far greater loss of life than the cabled reports told of, nearly fifty people being unaccounted for. The vessel sprang a leak on leaving Java with a cargo of sugar for Hongkong. The Chinese crew refused to work, and the ship's boats, with one exception, were destroyed during a storm. The crew built a number of rafts, launching them and setting them afloat, leaving the Captain and one passenger on board the sinking vessel.

The Europeans occupied one raft and the Chinese were divided on six or seven others. The rafts were soon surrounded by hundreds of ravenous sharks who, in their eagerness to get at the shipwrecked sailors, jumped far out of the water. Soon several of the Chinese rafts were overturned, and it was then that the Europeans decided to return to the vessel.

The only remaining boat was repaired and launched, the Captain taking command. The island of Luband, in the Philippine group, was finally made, and when the natives learned that the mariners were British subjects they made them comfortable and later sent them to Manila. Nothing was ever heard of the Chinese crew, numbering forty-five men, and they must have been drowned and devoured by the pursuing sharks.

Tennis Games at Tuxedo Park.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Jan. 8.—The Tuxedo tennis courts were engaged all day, and a number of good matches were played and witnessed by a good crowd. T. Suffern Tailer played a very good match with Teddy Johnson, the instructor of the club, ending in a score of three sets to two. In the doubles Morgan and Miles defeated Tailer and Johnson three to one. A very interesting match was played between Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer and Miss Louisa Potter on the squash courts. Mrs. Tailer lost the match, three to one.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

BOSTON AND MAINE'S OFFER.

Would Make an Arrangement with the Fitchburg, Guaranteeing 5 Per Cent. on Preferred Stock.

BOSTON, Jan. 8.—President Lucius Tuttle of the Boston and Maine Railroad issued a statement to-day in which he says that he had suggested to the President of the Fitchburg Railroad that a mutually advantageous arrangement between the Boston and Maine and the Fitchburg Roads could be made if the Fitchburg people were willing to accept a guarantee of 5 per cent. upon their preferred stock, which, of course, carried a guarantee of 1 per cent. on the common stock, most of which is owned by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

The Fitchburg people, President Tuttle said, now have the matter under consideration.

The statement was called for by persistent reports concerning Boston and Maine affairs. Among the stories was one that the Vanderbilts have acquired control of the Boston and Maine Railroad, or that by controlling the American Express Company the Vanderbilts practically are in control of the road. President Tuttle says:

"I wish to say, and to say as emphatically as language can express it, that all the stories about the Vanderbilts directly or indirectly controlling the Boston and Maine stock or Boston and Maine management, or having large ownership in Boston and Maine, are absolutely without foundation. The American Express Company does not control the Boston and Maine, nor is the express company controlled by the Vanderbilts."

President Tuttle also said that the absorption of the Maine Central Railroad or of the Central Massachusetts Railroad by his road is not contemplated.

In connection with his statement concerning the Fitchburg offer, Mr. Tuttle said:

"We would not wish to control the Fitchburg in antagonism to the Vanderbilt interests. I think the New York Central offered the Fitchburg somewhere around 4 or 4½ per cent. on the preferred stock. When I learned that the Vanderbilt negotiations were ended I entered into negotiations with President Codman."

HAS TWO VICE PRESIDENTS.

Messrs. Merrill and Bishop Hold Similar Posts in the New Haven Road.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 8.—The discovery was made to-day of a remarkable situation existing in the board of officers of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. At the time of the election of Vice President Merrill the official announcement was made that Vice President W. D. Bishop, who succeeded Judge John M. Hall, when the latter became President, had resigned.

It is now found that Mr. Bishop did not resign and that he is still Vice President of the company. Inquiry at the offices of the company to-day revealed the fact that there are two Vice Presidents, Messrs. Bishop and Merrill acting co-ordinately. It is learned, furthermore, that the by-laws of the company were amended to fit the situation. There is, apparently, no numerical grade as to the Vice Presidencies, Mr. Bishop performing certain duties along the line of an executive Vice President, while Mr. Merrill is at the head of the operating department of the company. Mr. Merrill, the new Vice President, is not a member of the Board of Directors, while Mr. Bishop does occupy a seat in the directorate. It is also learned that the newly amended by-laws are so framed as to permit of additional Vice Presidents if the occasion demands.

It is officially stated that Mr. Bishop will soon retire and that other arrangements will be made.

TRUNK LINE PASSENGER MEETING.

Second-Class Rates from New England to Colorado Will Be Restored.

Contrary to expectation, an agreement was reached at the meeting of the Trunk Line Passenger Agents' Association, held yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria, by which the second-class rates from New England points to Colorado, which had been reduced arbitrarily, will be restored to the nominal tariff rates by Jan. 20. After the restoration of rates, all tourist cars between Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati will become "Omnibus" cars, open to all lines over which they travel. They will, however, remain in the charge of the initial road in New England. The new tariffs will be published to-day.

The meeting yesterday was really an adjourned session of the New England Passenger Agents' Association, which met in Boston Saturday. The question of differentials was also discussed. It was claimed by the Eastern roads that the Boston and Albany and other New England roads had not been paying them equitable differentials.

After a stormy debate the question was held over for further efforts at agreement among the New England lines. An allowance of thirty days has been made for them to come to a settlement. In the event of failure to do so in this time, the matter will be submitted to arbitration.

ERIE ROAD STAFF REORGANIZED.

Changes Also Affect the Chicago and Erie Railroad's Special Staff.

A number of changes are announced in the official staff of the Erie Railroad Company due to Second Vice President Merrill's going to the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road. By the rearrangement of the official staff J. C. Moorhead becomes General Manager of the Ohio Division, with office at Cleveland, Ohio; C. R. Fitch, General Manager of the Erie Division, with office at 21 Cortlandt Street, this city; G. A. Coe, Superintendent of Transportation of the Ohio Division, with office at Cleveland, Ohio; A. M. Mozier, General Superintendent of the Ohio Division, with office at Cleveland, Ohio; George Van Keuren, General Superintendent of the Erie Division, with office at 21 Cortlandt Street, this city.

The changes also affect the official staff of the Chicago and Erie Railroad Company, as follows: J. C. Moorhead becomes General Manager of the company, with office at Cleveland, Ohio; A. M. Mozier, General Superintendent, with office at Cleveland, Ohio, and G. A. Coe is appointed Superintendent of Transportation, with office at Cleveland, Ohio.

The jurisdiction of C. C. Reynolds, Superintendent of the Lima Division, is extended over the Chicago Division. Mr. Reynolds's office will hereafter be at Chicago. James Corbett has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Chicago and Lima Divisions, with office at Huntington.

Railroad Land Title Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—In an opinion handed down in the United States Supreme Court to-day by Justice Harlan, the title of the Oregon and California Railroad Company to large tracts of land in the State of Oregon was confirmed. The main controversy was between the Oregon and California Road and the Northern Pacific. The lands involved lie south of Portland and embrace about 420,000 acres, said to be worth now five or six million dollars.

New Freight Depot in Brooklyn.

The new freight depot of the West Shore Railroad, at North Fifth and Berry Streets, Brooklyn, was opened for business yesterday. Platforms for the reception of outward-bound freight now extend the length of the block on North Fifth Street from Wythe Avenue to Berry Street. This is considered one of the most important freight centres in Brooklyn. Several millions worth of freight is shipped during the year from this point.

Want Classification Revised.

A meeting of the Official Classification Committee will be held at 143 Liberty Street, on Jan. 22, for the purpose of hearing such representations as shippers may desire to present touching changes in Classification No. 20. With the committee, representatives of interested railway companies will also be present. The meeting will be held as the result of a letter transmitted to C. E. Gill, Chairman of the committee, by the Merchants' Association, saying shippers have complained that their business will be seriously affected by the action of the railroad companies in changing certain classifications in the official schedule.

$35,000 Fire in Brooklyn.

A fire which interrupted traffic on Fulton Street, Brooklyn, for nearly two hours and caused $35,000 damage occurred last evening in the Kelly Building, at 468 Fulton Street. The fire started in the cellar from some unknown cause. The building is owned by Thomas Kelly of 19 West Ninety-fifth Street, Manhattan.

PLAN TO PAY THE TEACHERS.

Controller Coler Says a Change in the Charter Will Make Surpluses Available.

Controller Coler believes that, if Section 1065 of the charter were repealed, all the teachers in the various boroughs of this city could and would be paid promptly their salaries in full to Jan. 1.

"The investigation of the accounts of the Board of Education," he said yesterday, "has progressed far enough to disclose the fact that the total amount appropriated by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment was sufficient to pay every known claim, both for salaries and supplies, including the salaries of those teachers in Richmond and Queens who have been for so long without pay. The difficulty has been, however, that under the provisions of the charter the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has not had the power to transfer surpluses in the Department of Education to other accounts in which deficiencies exist. This is the only department in the city government in regard to which the Board of Estimate and Apportionment is deprived of this power. Even if such a power of transfer existed, however, it would be practically useless so long as the scheme of apportionment, provided by Section 1065 of the charter, remained a law; for it would be necessary, to place $40,000 at the disposition of the School Board of the Borough of Richmond, to make a transfer to the general school fund of the enormous sum of $2,250,000, the balance of which would be payable principally to the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn, which would not require it. I intend to present these facts to the Legislature, and will endeavor to have a bill passed at once. Such a bill ought to be favored by every one, since it does not touch the educational problems concerning which there is at present so much difference of opinion. The members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, I am sure, will not delay an instant, after the passage of this act, to make the necessary transfer so that every teacher can receive the amount due under the schedule enforced in 1899. By this means the issue of bonds would not be necessary and the burden of taxation be made greater, as would be the result by the issuance of bonds. This bill will also take the place of the proposed emergency bills that have been suggested as a way out of the difficulty."

This same view, as to the advisability of repealing Section 1065, is held by a majority of the members of the Board of Education, so on this point the Controller and the Commissioners of Education agree. Experts of the Department of Accounts are hard at work on the salary schedules. It cannot yet be said when their task will be completed.

Senator McCarren announced yesterday that he intended to introduce a bill in the Legislature providing that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall promptly issue revenue bonds sufficient to make up the deficiency between the present salaries and the Harrigan schedule, adopted by the Brooklyn School Board July 5 last. His bill will continue the Harrigan bill in force, thus paying the Brooklyn teachers higher salaries than they are getting under the reduction schedule recently adopted to keep within the Board of Estimate's appropriation for 1900.

BRIDGE RESOLUTIONS SIGNED.

Mayor Van Wyck Formally Approves the Construction of the Proposed East River Structures.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday signed the three resolutions affecting the two proposed bridges across the East River.

The first resolution authorizes the Commissioner of Bridges to construct a bridge across the East River between the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn, from Pike Street, Manhattan, to Washington Street, Brooklyn, and the second authorizes the issue of $1,000,000 to provide for work on this bridge.

The third resolution authorizes the issue of $1,000,000 for work on the second bridge across the East River at Blackwell's Island, from Sixtieth Street, Manhattan, to Charles Street, Long Island City, connecting the Boroughs of Manhattan and Queens.

The resolution authorizing the construction of the second bridge was not passed by the Municipal Assembly. The city has the right to use the money, but has not the authority to begin the bridge. Another resolution giving this authority will be introduced in the Municipal Assembly.

The estimated cost of the two bridges is $30,000,000

RAILWAY FRANCHISES SIGNED.

Action on Grants to Metropolitan and Third Avenue Systems.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday signed the resolution of the Municipal Assembly granting two franchises to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and the Third Avenue Railroad Company through King's Bridge Road and Eleventh Avenue, and across the Spuyten Duyvil Creek to the city line.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment has fixed the rate of compensation to the city at 4 per cent. of the gross receipts for the first five years, 6 per cent. for the next five, 8 per cent. for the next five, and 10 per cent. thereafter. The franchises are for twenty-five years, with the privilege of another twenty-five years' renewal, subject, however, to a reappraisement by the city.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE EXTENSION.

Citizens Appeal Against Grade as Injury to Their Property.

Counsel for John L. Wall and Michael Kelly, the owners of property in the vicinity of West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street and the proposed extension of Riverside Drive, appeared before Justice Gildersleeve, in the Supreme Court, yesterday and asked for an injunction restraining the Corporation Counsel from appointing Commissioners of Assessment to value the property. The applicants for the injunction object to the grade established by the map which was prepared in pursuance of the law recently passed extending the drive to West One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and the Boulevard Lafayette, on the ground that the proposed grade will make a defile of sixteen feet through the hill at One Hundred and Fifty-second Street and leave the residents there that height above the new street.

Residents who are anxious to have the proposed improvement carried out were represented by counsel, who said the proposed grade would work no injury to any one, but would, on the contrary, be a great advantage to the property owners.

Justice Gildersleeve reserved decision on the application for the injunction, and directed an order to be submitted to him, instructing the Corporation Counsel to hand up the necessary papers in the matter in a week.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—Tanforan results:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs; selling. Theory, 120 pounds, (Jenkins,) 8 to 5, won; Sweet William, 105, (Bullman,) 3½ to 1, second; Favorsham, 147, (Ruiz,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:01⅘. Governor Sheehan, Credo, and Yaruba also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile; selling. Glengaber, 109 pounds, (Spencer,) 9 to 1, won; Stuttgart, 104, (Bullman,) 2 to 1, second; Storm King, 118, (Viltatoe,) 3½ to 1, third. Time—1:44. Tom Cromwell, Dr. Marks, Leng, O'Connor, and Kastaine also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile; selling. Wallenstein, 107 pounds, (Spencer,) 4 to 5, won; Allenna, 101, J. Martin,) 5 to 1, second; Mont Eagle, 105, (Jenkins,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:44. Sunello, Sam Dannebaum, Thomas Carey, and Ziska also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth; handicap. Zoroaster, 114 pounds, (Spencer,) 4 to 1, won; Daisy F., 101, (Jenkins,) 4 to 5, second; Marcato, 114, (Thorpe,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:49¼. Formero and San Venado also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Afamada, 109 pounds, (Jenkins,) 8 to 5, won; Cyril, 107, (J. Walsh,) 7 to 1, second; Glissando, 92, (Bassinger,) 50 to 1, third. Time—1:14¾. St. Cuthbert and Mocorito also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; purse. Nance O'Neil, 92 pounds, (Phelan,) 2½ to 1, won; Sugden, 109, (Conley,) 6 to 1, second; Hattie Fox, 92, (Henry,) 40 to 1, third. Time—1:28½. Collins, Cypriano, Modwena, The Offering, Redwald, Heiro, Cæsar Young, Favorita, Forelight II. also ran. Duke of York won, but was disqualified for fouling.

Funds for National Regatta.

The money necessary for the holding of the National regatta of 1900 in the Harlem River was raised with little difficulty at the meeting of the Harlem Regatta Association at the Hotel Marlborough last night.

Three delegates from each of thirteen clubs forming the association were present, and they subscribed the whole amount of money necessary. The committee which will represent the Harlem Association at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Association of American Oarsmen on Jan. 20 was also chosen.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The Washingtons, by winning two games in the Harlem League last night, secured first place in the tournament. The Orientals lost two games, and as a result lost the lead, and are now in sixth place. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Morningside—Madden, 198; Hymer, 172; Duncan, 178; Doncourt, 202; Demmler, 154. Total, 904.

Oriental—Mitchell, 188; Vogel, 184; Schultz, 160; Stumpfel, 165, Starr, 137. Total, 834.

SECOND GAME.

Washington—Zenn, 158; Boehm, 191; A. Shiman, 153; Linden, 184; D. Shiman, 223. Total, 909.

Oriental—Mitchell, 157; Vogel, 137; Schultz, 216; Stumpfel, 180; Starr, 182. Total, 872.

THIRD GAME.

Washington—Zenn, 191; Boehm, 190; A. Shiman, 204; Linden, 184; D. Shiman, 169. Total, 945.

Morningside—Madden, 167; Duncan, 155; H. Doncourt, 138; L. Doncourt, 151; Demmler, 186. Total, 797.

The Empires improved their position in the National League last night by winning two games. The Berkeley team of Newark won and lost a game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Empire—Howell, 154; Stoff, 169; Williamson, 200; Wyman, 183; Diedrick, 165. Total, 871.

Riverdale—H. Ebling, 157; Gray, 157; Brodbeck, 171; Bollinger, 134; Schlusing, 125. Total, 824.

SECOND GAME.

Berkeley—Dennis, 187; McCoy, 154; Tracy, 187; Maines, 188; Weingarth, 187. Total, 903.

Riverdale—H. Ebling, 157; Gray, 162; Brodbeck, 153; Bollinger, 156; Schlusing, 165. Total, 793.

THIRD GAME.

Empire—Howell, 166; Stoff, 190; Williamson, 186; Wyman, 161; Diederick, 179. Total, 912.

Berkeley—Dennis, 204; McCoy, 136; Tracy, 161; Maines, 150; Weingarth, 166. Total, 817.

In the American National tourney at the Germania alleys last night the Glendales carried off the honors. The team defeated the Lotus and Orchard teams. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Lotus—W. Gerdes, 202; Heath, 158; Rehm, 185; F. Ferdes, 182; Boemmermann, 170. Total, 897.

Orchard—Bullwinkel, 166; Buchols, 157; Steffens, 162; Schwacke, 163; Wilckens, 199. Total, 847.

SECOND GAME.

Rosedale—C. Sievers, 178; Mesloh, 153; Tadman, 192; Bellmer, 206; A. Sievers, 194. Total, 923.

Orchard—Bullwinkel, 164; Buchols, 188; Steffens, 188; Schwacke, 207; Wilckens, 170. Total, 917.

THIRD GAME.

Rosedale—C. Sievers, 173; Mesloh, 213; Tadman, 184; Bellmer, 187; A. Sievers, 171. Total, 889.

Lotus—W. Gerdes, 185; Heath, 165; Rehm, 157; F. Gerdes, 219; Boemmermann, 163. Total, 889.

Bedford Council won both its games easily last night in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum sub-tournament on the Elephant Club alleys. De Witt Council won and lost. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Bedford Council—Brooks, 175; D. Anderson, 163; W. Sheffield, 172; E. Sheffield, 161; T. Anderson, 168. Total, 839.

De Witt Council—Latimer, 110; Bloom, 146; Tuthill, 153; Ta ..; Engel, 178. Total, 699.

SECOND GAME.

De Witt Council—Latimer, 170; Bloom, 100; Tuthill, 147; Talbot, 136; Engel, 126. Total, 670.

Fulton Council—White, 146; D. Miller, 132; Wilson, 124; W. Wilson, 127; C. Silveira, 127. Total, 656.

THIRD GAME.

Bedford Council—Brooks, 144; D. Anderson, 145; W. Sheffield, 158; E. Sheffield, 191; T. Anderson, 171. Total, 809.

Fulton Council—White, 175; D. Miller, 127; Wilson, 136; W. Wilson, 126; C. Silveira, 125. Total, 684.

Long Island Council and Lefferts Council were the winners last night in the tourney of the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League on Trainor's alleys. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Long Island Council—Rhodes, 155; Thorn, 160; Baerenklau, 118; Henninger, 152; Hill, 145. Total, 730.

Welecme Council—H. Wyant, 172; F. Wyant, 186; Grosch, 185; Hummel, 123; Peters, 125. Total, 791.

SECOND GAME.

Long Island Council—Rhodes, 166; Thorn, 122; Baerenklau, 165; Henninger, 153; Hill, 143, Total, 749.

Lefferts Council—W. Smith, 103; Freed, 103; Brand, 180; C. Smith, 162; Sellers, 184. Total, 732.

The eighth series of games in the Brooklyn Interclub League was bowled last evening. High scores were made at all the alleys, the Carleton team rolling up a score of 1,000 at the Crescent alleys. Scores:

AT BROOKLYN BICYCLE CLUB.

Brooklyn B. C.			Knickerbocker.		
Gehlhaus	145	191 180	Walton	156	196 166
Neff	134	186 141	Silleck	180	164 134
Gardiner	165	144 148	Fuckenthall	146	108 110
Matthews	171	178 214	Fishbeck	169	172 163
Watt	156	134 157	Holmes, Sr.	159	199 134
Total	771	833 829	Total	810	889 707

AT KNICKERBOCKER FIELD CLUB.

Knickerbocker.			Brooklyn B. C.		
Blossfield	157	156 197	Lewis	167	141 173
Hain	159	158 189	Ackerson	157	176 211
Boll'ger, Jr.	140	119 116	Urquhart	132	162 189
Umstead	169	201 148	Josiln	148	149 156
Boocock	134	203 174	Worth	160	154 151
Total	750	837 824	Total	764	782 880

Grand totals—Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 4,850; Knickerbocker Field Club, 4,767.

AT AURORA GRATA CLUB.

Aurora Grata.			Lincoln.		
Parker	140	152 161	Lovell	104	145 137
Tucker	143	155 165	Cole	102	136 113
Naylor	106	153 168	Higgins	158	143 145
Little	165	147	Pomeroy	124	152 146
Beard	184	157 129	Stoutenburg	159	152 146
Total	768	790 770	Total	647	718 685

AT LINCOLN CLUB.

Lincoln.			Aurora Grata.		
Olmstead	135	177 181	Cook	136	169 205
Holdridge	190	156 158	McMullen	128	149 139
Rosser	190	185 181	Gooderson	149	193 172
Young	200	143 157	Page	158	167 136
Stubugler	147	157 190	McElroy	165	163 154
Total	832	818 863	Total	750	877 807

Grand totals—Aurora Grata Club, 4,762; Lincoln Club, 4,585.

AT CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB.

Crescent.			Carleton.		
Bull	174	158 187	Storer	150	171 174
Meserole	148	188 158	Meyer	195	148 237
Doyle	172	170 202	Lincoln	141	174 176
Anderson	129	183 145	Ebbetts	141	189 224
Kelsey	172	168 193	Stebbins	146	165 168
Total	795	867 885	Total	803	841 1000

AT CARLETON CLUB.

Carleton.	1.	2.	3.	Crescent.	1.	2.	3.
Vodevin & Mason.	139	131	157	Iremonger	170	163	163
Weber	181	169	170	Maguire	174	156	200
Calder	156	169	167	Edwards	149	178	207
A.S. Prosky	198	179	147	Parkinson	199	177	164
Schwartje	195	173	165	Beard	148	167	142
Total	869	832	806	Total	840	839	870

Grand totals—Carleton Club, 5,151; Crescent A. C., 5,102.

AT COLUMBIAN CLUB.

Columbian.			Hanover.		
Corcoran	182	130 204	Rose	121	161 138
Howard	179	150 135	Struse	198	155 174
Sullivan	158	188 158	Price	157	138 138
Langan	226	196 218	Kitching	156	159 135
Judge	129	164 168	Grosch	199	157 111
Total	874	828 883	Total	831	770 711

AT HANOVER CLUB.

Hanover Club.			Columbian Club.		
Lee	170	.. ..	O'Connor	166	.. ..
Helmle	191	.. ..	Kelley	172	.. ..
Ferguson	171	.. ..	Bishop	154	.. ..
Tompkins	149	.. ..	Haggerty	212	.. ..
Tuttle	158	.. ..	Schaffer	164	.. ..
Total	839	902 888	Total	868	862 778

Grand total—Hanover Club, 4,942; Columbian Club, 5,093.

Tournament Games To-day.

Athletic Bowling League—North End Club at Knickerbocker A. C.

Arlington National—Alco, Gotham, Homestead.

Bank Clerks' League—Three games at Reid's Alleys.

Fire Insurance League—Niagara, Royal, Queen.

Harlem League—Morris Wheelmen, Corinthian, Lotus.

American National—Oriental, Empire, Arlington.

Columbia League—Diamond, Morningside, Oerel.

National—Metropolitan, Dcolittle, Corinthian.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League—Price, Gramercy, Iolanthe.

Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island—Indian, Pioneer, Tamaqua.

Bowerman Brothers Buy Belsire.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 8.—Belsire, 2:21¼, a brown stallion ten years old, by Electioneer, dam Beautiful Bells, by The Moor, has been bought by Bowerman Brothers of this city, of Miller & Sibley, Franklin, Penn., for $5,000. He is a brother to Bow Bell, bought of May Overton by Marcus Daly for $10,000. He will be placed at the head of the Bowermans' new trotting stud.

Dibblee Will Again Coach Harvard.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 8.—At a meeting in the Harvard Gymnasium to-night of the candidates for next year's football team Capt. Daly announced that Benjamin H. Dibblee, Captain of the victorious '98 team, would again have charge of the eleven in the capacity of head coach. Dibble was also coach of the team during last season, and his appointment was received to-night with great satisfaction.

DIXON AND McGOVERN TO-NIGHT.

To Fight for the Featherweight Championship and $10,000.

Terry McGovern, the hard-hitting little bantamweight champion of the world, and George Dixon, the colored featherweight who has defended his title successfully for many years, will meet to-night in a twenty-five-round contest at the Broadway Athletic Club. They will battle for Dixon's title and a purse of $10,000. Sporting men from all parts of the country have come to New York to see the fight. As both men are known to be hard hitters, clever, and game, a battle even better than the recent heavyweight contests is expected.

The men have trained conscientiously for the fight—McGovern in Westchester and the colored champion at Lakewood, N. J.—and they will enter the ring trained to the hour. While the contest is scheduled to go twenty-five rounds, very few sporting men expect to see it last the limit, for both McGovern and Dixon have long lists of knockouts on their tablets, and both are terrific punchers. McGovern has the force of a middleweight behind his blows. He beat Pedlar Palmer, the champion of England, in a round at Tuckahoe recently, and his admirers believe it will not take him much longer than that to dispose of Dixon. The latter, however, is also a very hard hitter, and the pair will in all probability put up a hurricane battle while it lasts. Dixon is in the best shape he has been in for a number of years.

The betting on the fight is heavy, and McGovern is a 2 to 1 favorite.

YALE-HARVARD BOAT RACES.

To be Held at New London June 28—Same Plans as Last Year.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 8.—A three days' conference of the undergraduate officials of the Yale and Harvard Boat Clubs has just been concluded at Claverly Hall, Cambridge, as a result of which dates for the annual contests, officials, and the general plans for the annual regatta are announced.

The plans are similar to those of last year. The races will take place at New London on Thursday, June 28. Each college will send three crews—a 'Varsity eight, a 'Varsity four, and a freshman eight. The 'Varsity eight-oared race will be rowed first, down stream, at 11:30 A. M. Immediately following the big race, the fours will row down stream at 12:30, and the freshman race will follow after a short interval. The 'Varsity eight race will start from a point opposite Red Top, Harvard's quarters, finishing at the draw bridge; the fours will start at the 'Varsity starting point and row to the navy yard, two miles down; the freshmen will start at the navy yard and row to the bridge, two miles down the river.

A radical innovation will, it is hoped, be made this year in securing the passage of a Congressional measure which will successfully prevent the encroachment upon the course of excursion boats. The officials of the races will be practically those of last year, W. H. Melkleham of New York being the probable referee. The Chairman of the Regatta Committee will be Julian Curtiss of New York.

The report is current that, while there is little chance of Cornell's appearance on the Thames this year, both Yale and Harvard would welcome the coming of the Ithacans.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.75½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.40½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.95
Cotton, middling	.07 9-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07⅝
Sugar, granulated	5.00
Molasses, O. K. prime	.36
Beef, family	12.75
Beef, hams	22.75
Tallow, prime	.05½
Pork, mess	10.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.06¼
Lard, prime	6.22½
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	23.00
Butter, Western creamery	.30

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—Flour steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 63⅝@63½c; No. 2 red, 66¾@67¼c; No. 2 corn, 30¾c; No. 2 yellow corn, 30¾@31c; No. 2 oats, 22¾@22½c; No. 2 white, 25¼@25½c; No. 3 white, 24½@25½c; No. 2 rye, 52½@53c; No. 2 barley, 38@43c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.51; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.51; prime timothy seed, $2.35; mess pork, per bbl, $9.40@10.65; lard, per 100 lb, $5.65@5.85; short ribs sides, (loose,) $5.55@5.80; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5½@5¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.75@5.85; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, basis of high wines, $1.23½; sugars, cut loaf, unchanged; clover, contract grade, $8.10.

COTTON.—Taking the day as a whole, the bears came out with flying colors. The short and long accounts were pretty nearly balanced, the latter being heavily augmented, and the latter materially cut down. In response to weak cables and general heaviness in speculative markets, the future list opened easy at a decline of 2 to 3 points, and continued to settle under enthusiastic hammering by the bear crowd, and by a scurry of holders to rid themselves of cotton, some of which was purchased on the late advance, but more of it at 6½c upward. Toward midday there was some hope of a rally, sellers evincing a desire to cover, and there was a few buying orders on the reactionary theory drifted in from outside points. Soon after midday, however, the market suffered another relapse under terrific selling by prominent Wall Street interests and a multitude of long stuff, under which prices crumbled away in an alarming fashion. The market closed steady, at a net loss of 10@17 points. Spot cotton in the local market ruled quiet, with prices ⅛c lower, on the basis of 7 9-16c for middling upland and 7 13-16c for middling Gulf. Sales were 1,433 bales. Southern spot markets; middling quoted, were officially reported as follows: Mobile, dull and nominal at 7 5-16c; Savannah, dull and easy at 7 5-16c; Charleston, firm at 7 5-16c; Wilmington, steady at 7¼c; Norfolk, quiet, 1-16c lower at 7 7-16c; Baltimore, nominal, 1-16c lower at 7 11-16c; Augusta, quiet and steady, 1-16c lower at 7⅜c; Memphis, steady at 7½c; St. Louis, dull at 7 7-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $5,500,000
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $3,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS,
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general Banking Business.
Interest allowed on deposits.
Orders executed for cash or on margin.
Investment Securities
A SPECIALTY.
LIST SENT ON APPLICATION.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
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N. Y. & N. J. TELEPHONE "RIGHTS"
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co.
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MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
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Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
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621 BROADWAY, CORNER HOUSTON ST.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 & 34 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER.
GENERAL OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA,
DECEMBER 13, 1899.

To the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania R. R. Co.

At a meeting of the board held this day the following resolution was, on motion, adopted:

"Resolved, That, for the purpose of providing a portion of the necessary capital for construction and equipment expenditures, during the year 1900, on the main and leased lines and branches, and for other corporate purposes, the privilege be given to stockholders of the Company to subscribe, at par, between December 27th, 1899, and January 20th, 1900, ON WHICH LATTER DATE THE PRIVILEGE WILL CEASE, for ten per cent. of their respective holdings as they stand registered at three o'clock P. M. on December 26, 1899. The privilege of subscribing may be sold by any stockholder. Payment in full for such stock may be made after January 14th, and must be made not later than January 20th, 1900. Receipts, which will also be negotiable, will be given bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. from January 20th to May 1st, 1900, (being 70 cents per share,) at which time said receipts will cease to bear interest.

"Certificates for the new Stock will be delivered on and after May 1st, 1900, on surrender of the receipts. Receipts covering fractions of shares will be converted into Stock when presented in multiples of Fifty dollars. All receipts must be presented for conversion before January 1st, 1901, on and after which date they will only be redeemed, at par, in cash."

Blank forms, giving the particulars of the payments as above recited, forms of subscription, and allotment of privilege, etc., can be obtained on application at this office after December 20, 1899.

Stockholders desiring their new Certificates for full shares by May 1st must deposit their receipts with the Transfer Department of the Company on or before March 15th, 1900. For all receipts for full shares deposited after that date, and for all fractional receipts, Certificates will be ready for delivery as soon after May 1st as practicable, of which notice will be given.

ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

The Colorado Coal and Iron Company,
6% MORTGAGE BONDS.

The Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, successor, by consolidation, to **The Colorado Coal & Iron Company, proposes to extend above bonds at the rate of 6% per annum until February 1, 1902,** the present security and lien to remain in full force, the principal and interest of the extended bonds to be payable in gold.

Arrangements have been made to purchase the bonds not extended by the holders, and to extend the same. Bondholders who wish to avail themselves of the privilege of extending the bonds may notify the Knickerbocker Trust Company at once of their intention so to do, and must present their bonds at the office of the **Knickerbocker Trust Company, No. 66 Broadway,** New York, between January 15th and January 27th, 1900, to have the contract of extension and new coupon sheets attached.

Bonds not extended by present holders should be presented to the **Knickerbocker Trust Company on February 1, 1900,** when par and the last coupon will be paid on the same.

JOHN L. JEROME, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer,
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 10TH, 1900,
At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
25 shs. Canada Southern R'way.
50 shs. Mechanics' Nat'l Bank.
25 shs. Manhattan Bank.
25 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
38 shs. United States Life Ins. Co.
25 shs. Morris & Essex R. R.
16 shs. Mechanics' Nat'l Bank.
35 shs. Phenix Nat'l Bank.
13 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.
50 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
16 shs. Metropolitan Nat'l Bank, (in liq.)
98 shs. Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
7 shs. Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha Ry.
200 shs. Chic., Rock Island & Pacific Ry.
11 shs. New York Life Ins. & Trust Co.
25 shs. Union Trust Co.
$15,000 City of Defiance (Ohio) 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds., 1918, July, 1897, Coups.
$2,000 The Rail Road Equipment Co. Special 6 p. c. Car Trust Bds., "Series B 74a," due 1900.
$5,000 The Rail Road Equipment Co. 6 p. c. Car Trust Bds., "Series Ae," October, 1899, Coups., (1st Nat'l Bank, N. Y., Receipt.)
5 shs. King Granite Co.
30 shs. Eureka Consolidated Mining Co.
45 shs. California Mining Co.
100 shs. Mineral Point Mining Co.
15 shs. Hamilton Bank of B'klyn.
25 shs. 3d National Bank of N. Y.
$2,000 Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern 1st income Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., Series "B," 2043.
5 shs. German Alliance Ins. Co. of N. Y.
3 shs. Consolidated Gas Co.
FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
80 shs. Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic. R. R. Guar.
50 shs. Del., Lack. & Western R. R. Co.
65 shs. Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
31 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.
98 shs. Mechanics' Nat'l Bank.
32 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
51 shs. Bank of America.
32 shs. Bank of Metropolis.
600 shs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
$1,000 Union Ferry Co. of N. Y. & B'klyn 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1920.
$4,000 Union Pacific R. R. Co. 1st R. R. & L. G. 4 p. c. Bds., 1947.
19 shs. Importers' and Traders' Nat'l Bank.
25 shs. Bank of Manhattan Co.
31 shs. Market and Fulton Nat'l Bank.
13 shs. Nat'l City Bank (with rights.)
13 shs. American Exchange Nat'l Bank.
20 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
65 shs. Bowery Bank.
275 shs. Central Foundry Co. common.
2 shs. Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
60 shs. National Ship Copper Plating Co.
10 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
74 shs. Mechanics' National Bank.
74 shs. Merchants' National Bank.
100 shs. National Broadway Bank.
50 shs. American Surety Co.
50 shs. H. R. Worthington Co. pfd.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
25 shs. German-American Insurance Co.
20 shs. Mechanics' Nat'l Bank.
50 shs. North American Trust Co.
50 shs. Central National Bank.
37 shs. Chatham Bank.
50 shs. Citizens' Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
10 shs. N. Y. & New Jersey Telephone Co.
50 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
35 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.
200 shs. Improved Acetylene Gas Co. common.
25 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
5 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.
15 shs. 5th Avenue Bank.
20 shs. 4th National Bank.
4 shs. Gallatin Nat'l Bank.
16 shs. Importers' and Traders' Nat'l Bank.
25 shs. Lincoln Nat'l Bank.
40 shs. Phenix Ins. Co. of B'klyn.
200 shs. Indianapolis Gas Co.
17 shs. Mutual Bank.
31 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.
11 shs. Nat'l Park Bank.
16 shs. Nat'l Shoe & Leather Bank.
21 shs. Western National Bank.
112 shs. New Jersey Zinc Co.
3 shs. National City Bank.
15 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
50 shs. Bankers' Trust Co.
10 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
50 shs. Bond & Mtge. Guar. Co.
1 Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
2 shs. Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic. R. R.
10 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.,
Auction Sale
STOCKS AND BONDS
TUESDAY, JAN. 9, 1900, at 12.30 P. M.
At the New York Real-Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
100 shs. American Grocery Co., 2d preferred, $100 each.
200 shs. Brown Segmental Wire-Gun Co., $10 ea[ch]. (Temporary Certificate.)
(By order of John W. Axford, Assignee of the [illegible]ttings Card and Paper Co.)
Certain Book Accounts, Judgments, and Promissory Notes, a list of which will be read at sale.
List at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
CAPITAL . $2,500,000
SURPLUS . $2,500,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances, subject to cheque through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar and Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
Is a legal depository for Court and Trust Funds.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
Special attention given to the management of real estate and the collection and remittance of rents.
Carefully selected securities for investment always on hand.
Transacts a General Banking Business.

OFFICERS:
ASHBEL P. FITCH, President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary.
THOMAS C. CLARKE, Jr., Asst. Sec'y.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer.
W. HUNT HALL, Asst. Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

ASHBEL P. FITCH,	WILLIAM E. SPIER,
WILLIAM BARBOUR,	ANSON R. FLOWER,
HENRY S. MANNING,	HENRY S. REDMOND,
SAMUEL A. MAXWELL,	JOHN R. HEGEMAN,
MYRON T. HERRICK,	C. I. HUDSON,
CHAS. F. CUTLER,	S. C. T. DODD,
EMERSON McMILLIN,	WILLARD BROWN,
H. O. HAVEMEYER,	PHILIP LEHMAN,
JAMES M. DONALD,	EDWARD F. CRAGIN,
GEORGE CROCKER,	GEO. BLUMENTHAL,
J. WILLIAM CLARK,	EDWARD C. SCHAEFER,
JOEL F. FREEMAN.	FRANK JAY GOULD.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
OFFICERS:
JAS. ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, Asst. Secretary.
STATEMENT DECEMBER 30TH, 1899.
RESOURCES.

N. Y. City Bonds	$1,095,000 00
Other Bonds and Securities	264,505 00
Bonds and Mortgages	36,000 00
Loans on Collaterals	8,340,796 87
Bills Purchased	328,917 17
Cash in Vault and Banks	1,965,853 44
Overdrafts	30 68
Furniture and Fixtures	14,086 66
Interest, Commissions, etc., Receivable	78,531 23
	$12,123,721 05

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$1,000,000 00
Surplus		1,000,000 00
Undivided Profits		181,277 23
Deposits:		
General	$9,647,818 86	
In Trust	227,150 72	
		9,874,969 58
Interest, Taxes, etc., Payable		67,474 24
		$12,123,721 05

Began Business March 1, 1899.

MOFFAT & WHITE,
BANKERS.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
NO. 1 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
N. Y. & N. J. TELEPHONE
STOCK AND RIGHTS
Bought and Sold.

FINANCIAL.

MANHATTAN TRVST COMPANY.
WALL STREET, Corner NASSAU, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, - $1,500,000

OFFICERS.
JOHN I. WATERBURY, President.
JOHN KEAN, AMOS T. FRENCH, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES H. SMITH, Secretary.
W. NORTH DUANE, Treasurer.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
DULUTH, MISSABE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, dated January 1st, 1893.
The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York gives notice that in accordance with Article V. of a certain Indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1893, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Seventy-nine thousand two hundred and twenty-two 12-100 dollars ($79,222 12.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in New York City, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 15th day of January, 1900.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.
By G. Sherman, Vice President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Metropolitan Savings Bank
1 and 3 THIRD AV., (opp. Cooper Institute.)
CHARTERED 1832.
93D DIVIDEND.
New York, Dec. 12, 1899.
INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1899, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM
Will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY 17TH, 1900.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1st, 1900.
JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.
EDWARD SHERER, Secretary.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
during construction of its new building on the corner of 8th Av. and 42d St., is located at 110 West 42d St., near 6th Av.
79TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
On and after Jan. 15th, 1900, interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on all sums of $5 to $3,000. Money deposited on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from the first. Bank open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. on Mondays, holidays excepted. Closes at 12 M. on Saturdays.
Assets $9,308,414.61
Surplus 975,105.45
A. TURNER, Pres.
WM. G. CONKLIN, Sec'y.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
56 and 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
79TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after **January 15th** on all sums of $5 and up to $3,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending **December 31,** 1899, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before **January 10th** will draw interest from **January 1st.** HENRY HASLER, President.
CHARLES W. HELD, Secretary.
HENRY SAYLER, Assistant Secretary.

Union Dime Savings Institution
BROADWAY, 32D ST. & SIXTH AVENUE, GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK.
Interest three and one-half per cent. from $5 to $3,000. Credited January 1st, payable January 18th, or any time later.
Money deposited before January 10th draws interest from the first.
CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
GEORGE N. BIRDSALL, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
Mills Building, New York, Dec. 13, 1899.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there were declared from the net earnings of the company a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. on said common stock, both to be paid Feb. 5, 1900, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Jan. 11, 1900.
For the purpose of such dividends the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M on Jan. 11, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on Jan. 23, 1900.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.
23 Wall Street.
New York, Dec. 13, 1899.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Common Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on Jan. 11, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Jan. 23, 1900.
On Feb. 5, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividends, aggregating two per cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York,
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Commonwealth (Fire) Ins. Co. of New York.
68 William St., Jan. 3, 1900.
The Directors have declared the following DIVIDENDS: THREE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock, payable on demand on or after Jan'y 6th, 1900;
FIVE PER CENT. Interest upon the outstanding Scrip, payable on demand on or after Feb'y 20th, 1900; and
TEN PER CENT. in Scrip upon the Participating Policies expired in 1899, Certificates for which will be issued on demand on or after May 15th, 1900.
The Transfer Books will remain closed until the 10th inst. CHAS. S. BARTOW, President.

Consolidated Traction Company,
29 Exchange Place.
Jersey City, N. J., January 3, 1900.
The Board of Directors have this day ordered paid on January 15th, 1900, out of the rental payment made by the North Jersey Street Railway Company to the Consolidated Traction Company, under the terms of the lease between said companies, dated May 25th, 1898, a dividend of Two Per Cent. (2%) on the capital stock of the Consolidated Traction Company.
The payment will be made to stockholders of record on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1899.
E. N. HILL, Treasurer.

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey,
143 Liberty Street,
New York, January 8, 1900.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER per cent. has this day been declared, payable February 1st, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 15th. The transfer books will be closed from three P. M. of Monday, January 15th, till the morning of Monday, January 22d.
J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

Office of WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
63 Broadway,
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of the company, payable Jany. 15, 1900, at our office, as above.
The transfer books will close Dec. 30, 1899, and reopen Janv. 16, 1900.
H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New York,
New York, December 22d, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at its banking rooms, corner of Broadway and Murray Street, Tuesday, January 9th, 1900. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

The Merchants' National Bank of the City of New York,
December 7th, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

Pacific Bank,
New York, Dec. 26, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, 470 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the International Banking & Trust Company, to supply the places of those whose terms expire, will be held at its offices, 149 Broadway, January 17th, at 11 A. M.
JOHN B. DUER, T. H. FROEHLICH, } Secretaries.

East River National Bank,
New York, Dec. 5th, 1899.
An Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 682 Broadway, New York, on Tuesday, January 9, 1900. Polls open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The Traders Fire Insurance Company of New York, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, Nos. 33 and 35 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on WEDNESDAY, January 17th, 1900, at 2 o'clock P. M.
The polls will be open from 2 o'clock P. M. until 3 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed January 7th, 1900, and will be opened January 18th, 1900.
THEODORE SUTRO, Secretary.
January 2nd, 1900.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MANAOS RAILWAY COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Manaos Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Room No. 747, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on January 16th, 1900, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing nine Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Polls will remain open from 11:30 A. M. to 12:30 P. M. Transfer books will be closed from January 7th to January 17th, 1900. W. D. WALKER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the company, Nos. 118 and 120 East Forty-second Street, New York City, on Thursday, January 18th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.
Transfer books of this company will be closed from 3 P. M. January 3d, 1900, until 10 A. M. January 19th, 1900.
D. C. ANDREWS, Secretary.

Columbia Bank,
Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street,
New York, December 27th, 1899.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the election of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for the following annual election, will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from January 2d, 1900, until the morning of January 10th, 1900. W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

NATIONAL-STANDARD INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of Stockholders for the Election of Three Directors, Three Inspectors of Election, and such other business as may properly come before said meeting, will be held at the Company's offices, No. 45 William Street, New York City, on WEDNESDAY, 17th January, 1900, at 3:00 P. M.
Dated New York City, 27th day of December, 1899. R. BLEECKER RATHBONE, Secretary.

ASSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA.—The Annual Meeting of Stockholders, for the Election of Five Directors, Three Inspectors of Election, and such other business as may properly come before said meeting, will be held at the Company's offices, No. 45 William Street, New York City, on TUESDAY, January 16th, 1900, at 3:00 P. M.
Dated New York City, 27th day of December, 1899. R. BLEECKER RATHBONE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the estate of N. Low, for the election of Directors and of Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and such other business as may properly come before the stockholders, will be held at the office of the Treasurer of the company, 45 Cedar Street, New York City, at 12 o'clock noon, Wednesday, January 24th, 1900.
S. V. R. TOWNSEND, Treasurer.
January 8, 1900.

Lincoln National Bank,
32-42 EAST 42D ST.,
New York, December 23d, 1899.
The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking house, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York,
NEW YORK, December 8th, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

The Bowery Bank of New York.
New York, December 28, 1899.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank, for the election of DIRECTORS for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, Number 62 Bowery, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of three (3) and four (4) P. M. CHARLES ESSIG, Cashier.

The Second National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, Dec. 6, 1899.
The annual election of Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 190 5th Av., on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900. The polls will be opened from 10 to 11 A. M.
J. S. CASE, Cashier.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.
New York, Dec 4, 1899.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, 33 William Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and noon.
R. L. EDWARDS, President.

THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK,
New York, December 7th, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

Leather Manufacturers' National Bank
29 Wall St.
New York, December 4th, 1899.
The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors will be held at the banking rooms on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
GATES W. McGARRAH, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
New York, December 30, 1899.—The annual election for Directors of this company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the company's office, No. 71 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9, 1900, commencing at 12 o'clock M. and closing at 1 o'clock P. M. THOS. J. GAINES, Secretary.

Fourteenth Street Bank,
3 East 14th Street.
New York, Dec. 26, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 9, 1900, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 A. M. IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN,
BANK BOOK No. 365,761 of the EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK. Payment stopped. Please return book to Bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Potomac Insurance Company of Georgetown, D. C., has been admitted to Massachusetts.

N. J. Bennett has been appointed Chicago representative of the Aachen and Munich Insurance Company of Germany.

Chicago advices state that J. H. Chamberlain has been appointed sole Chicago agent of the Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company.

The Moscow Fire Insurance Company of Russia, which was recently admitted to this State, has applied for admission to Massachusetts.

C. A. Hjelm, Foreign Superintendent of the Svea Insurance Company of Gothenburg, Sweden, who has been inspecting the various departments of the American branch of the company, returned to this city from the Pacific Coast yesterday, and will sail for Europe soon.

The insurance on the property at 338 to 342 East Fifty-ninth Street, which was nearly destroyed by fire early Sunday morning, was distributed as follows: On S. Levy—Aetna, $7,500; Phoenix of London, $5,000; Niagara, $4,500; Atlas, $2,500; Transatlantic, $2,500; Greenwich, $2,500; Stuyvesant, $2,500; Palatine, $2,500; Law, Union and Crown, $2,500; Citizens' of St. Louis, $2,000. On F. M. Wise—National of Hartford, $2,500; Delaware, $1,250; Phoenix of Hartford, $1,250. On Bloomingdale—Royal, $600. On Building—Royal, $10,000; German-American, $10,000; Imperial, $10,000; Union of London, $5,000; Manchester, $5,000; Northern of London, $5,000.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company yesterday, the following Directors were elected: L. Remsen Lane, Paul Worth, Salem H. Wales, Isaac T. Smith, John L. Riker, Albert Mathews, David S. Eggleston, William D. Sloane, Charles K. Wallace, Joseph T. Low, Andrew F. Derr, John A. Tweedy, Louis F. Dommerich, James Clark, Howard P. Gray, Clarence D. Newell, William G. Fellows, Charles A. Shaw, Stuart G. Nelson, William Allen Butler, Jr., Frank P. Carpenter, A. D. Straus, Leon L. Beland, E. M. Kingsley, David B. Flint, Samuel J. Clarke, George W. Stickle, J. R. Harrison, A. S. Walcott, H. E. Pierrepont, Jr., Luther N. Curtis, Frederick Wesson, Benjamin Reynolds, H. A. Ferguson, B. F. Fabens, John B. Noyes, John F. Derr, J. C. Herman Trost, George Cromwell, and B. W. Arnold, Jr.

New York Dispensary Election.
The following new Trustees of the New York Dispensary were elected for three years at the annual meeting yesterday: David W. Bishop, John A. McKim, William Hall Wickham, James W. Beekman, Dr. George D. Wheelock, Frederic de Peyster Foster, and Dr. Beverly Robinson.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 8	458,648
To date this year	3,280,451
Corresponding date last year	4,710,337

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 8	$1,414,500
To date this year	$9,222,000
Corresponding date last year	$33,763,940

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 4½ @6 per cent.; at three months, 5½@6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5½X6 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car. & Fdy. pf.	½	Evans. & T. H.	⅞
Am. Steel & Wire	⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	3
Am. Sugar Ref.	1	Peo. Dec. & Ev.	⅝
B'klyn Rapid Tr.	1⅞	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	¾
Cleve., L. & W.	4		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy.	⅛	Hocking Valley pf.	⅞
Am. Ice	⅜	Iowa Cent. pf.	½
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	2	Laclede Gas.	⅛
Am. Steel Hoop	1	Manhattan	⅛
Am. Tin Plate pf.	2	Mexican Central	⅜
Am. Tobacco	1	N. Y. Central	⅛
Canada South	⅛	Pacific Mail	⅜
Chi. G. W. pf. A.	½	Penn. R. R.	⅛
Chi. & N. W.	4	P., C., C. & St. L.	⅛
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Pressed Steel Car	½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1½	Pullman Car	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	⅜	Reading 2d pf.	½
Col. So. 1st pf.	2	Republic Steel	½
Col. & H. C. & I.	1	Rep. Steel pf.	1½
Consol. Gas	1	St. L. S. W. pf.	⅞
Delaware & Hudson	½	Southern Ry. pf.	⅜
Del., Lack. & West.	½	Third Avenue	3
Den. & R. G.	⅝	Un. B. & P. pf.	1¼
Den. & R. G. pf.	1½	Union Pacific pf.	½
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Erie 2d pf.	¾	U. S. Rubber	½
Federal Steel pf.	1⅛	Wabash pf.	½
Glucose Sugar	⅛	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1⅛
Great North. pf.	2½	Wis. Central	⅜

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'way & 7th Av. con.	1½	Evans. & T. H. gen.	1
Chi., M. & St. P.	1	St. L. S. W. 2d	1
So. Minn. 6s	1½	Wilkes. & East. 1st	1
C., C., C. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s	1		

Bonds Declined.

B. & O., S. W. Div. 3½s	1	N. Y., S. & W. ref. 5s	1½
D., M. & M. 1. g. 4½s	2	Ore. S. L. con. 5s	1½
Laclede Gas 1st	1	Peo. & East. inc.	1
Lake Erie & W. 1st	1½	St. L. & S. F. con. 4s	1½
Nash. C. & St. L. 7s	1		

MARKET CONDITIONS.

The security market continues narrow. Fluctuations seem to reflect much more the forces of manipulation than natural influences. Stocks like Sugar Trust, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Tobacco Trust, and others whose records have been fruitful of sensationalism figure most conspicuously—out of a total of about 460,000 shares dealt in on the Stock Exchange yesterday the three stocks cited contributing over a third of all others put together.

In all of them is mystery, and the marking up or marking down of their quotations is apart from what outside observers can learn anything about. Significance is in this as to the character of elements now most of consequence in the market's course—elements that have to do chiefly with ultra speculation, putting aside investment considerations.

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At the opening of yesterday's market weakness affected the whole list because London prices had declined on rumors of British disaster in South Africa, and later in the day rallies took place, having for their foundation London reports that it was the Boer army which had suffered reverse. An American stock market that can be made so much the mannikin of a foreign war is hardly one in which careful traders—whether for investment or speculation—will be likely to venture very largely. It is the gambler who is reckless that can find attraction in such a market.

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Suggestion as to the extent to which the general public is interesting itself in the market at present showed yesterday in the reception given to the announcements of the absorption by the New York Central of the Lake Erie and Western Railroad and the taking over by New York Central and Pennsylvania interests of the Chesapeake and Ohio and Big Four properties, with the virtual certification of the fact that the Baltimore and Ohio may now be considered within the fold of the Pennsylvania-Vanderbilt combination. Not one of the stocks involved scored an advance. Lake Erie and Western was not traded in to the extent of a single share, either of its preferred or common stock. Surer testimony can hardly be given of the inclination shown by the public to accept the counsels of prudent interests which have been advising that, all things considered, January, 1900, is a good season for waiting and watching rather than for hurrying activity.

Announcement that the United States Supreme Court had handed down a decision legalizing railway tariffs which charge proportionately more for short than long hauls seemed to attract almost no attention. The market listl

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading was quiet in the market for outside securities yesterday, Amalgamated Copper, Electric Axle, and one or two other issues being the only stocks traded in to a greater extent than a few hundred shares. Early in the day there was some lack of buying orders, but stock offered was not pressed for sale and actual declines of importance showed in very few issues. In the afternoon, and especially during the last half hour of trading, much better demand appeared and some notable advances over the morning's best bids were recorded. In several prominent issues the closing was strong, and it was only here and there that the final figures showed material net losses. Substantial net gains were recorded in several issues, and the day, which began somewhat unpromisingly, ended with little reason for considering it a very unfavorable one, apart from the mere dullness of the market.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was prominent by reason of a sharp decline in the early trading, followed by an even more marked reaction, which advanced it 2 points and brought it to the end of the day with a net gain of half a point. It opened at 83¾, sold down to 83, and then up to 85, closing at 85 bid. Trading in the stock amounted probably to about 1,500 shares. The other copper stocks were not materially affected by the fluctuation in Amalgamated, and most of these issues closed at about Saturday's figures.

GENERAL CARRIAGE attracted considerable attention during the morning. It opened at 7¾, and between this figure and 7½ there was fairly active trading in the stock. Later in the day the demand lessened and sales were made as low as 7. It closed at 7 bid, showing a fractional net gain for the day. No further news was had in regard to the stock, and what the plans of the company are for the immediate future appear still to be much in doubt. Such an extraordinary course has been followed by this stock that the majority of persons seemed to feel it dangerous to trade in a stock which has presented so many uncertainties. Talk is heard suggesting developments in connection with the recent manipulation of the stock that may prove of a very unsatisfactory nature, but what the future course of the stock itself is likely to be is of course a question difficult to decide. Conservative brokers naturally dislike a stock which has followed a course such as that which marked the recent trading in General Carriage.

HAVANA COMMERCIAL ended the day with a substantial net gain in the common stock, which closed at 18 bid, against 17 bid on Saturday. Within the last few days good demand has developed for this issue, and buyers have found relatively little of the stock offered, resulting in the very substantial advance which the stock has enjoyed during the past ten days. No net change occurred in the preferred stock, which closed as on Saturday, at 59½ bid.

ELECTRIC AXLE was the most active of the electrical stocks, being traded in to the extent of something over 1,000 shares. A block of stock appeared in the market at the opening, and from the initial sale at 5¼ forced the price down to 4⅞, but it rallied again to 5¼, where the final sale was made. Selling of the stock was due apparently to the fact that the second installment on the stock becomes due next month, and that some holders find it inconvenient to pay. This sort of selling before the days of payment has showed in most stocks of this class and is looked for. Friends of the Electric Axle Company say that the demands of its business are so large that their present facilities are insufficient to meet them, and that hence the further payment soon to be made to the company will quickly find profitable employment. There has of late been some talk of a postponement of the second payment, due Feb. 15, but there seems to be no ground for these reports. As the company needs money to extend its business it is said to be very unlikely that collection of the second installment will be delayed.

RUBBER GOODS preferred advanced sharply at the close to 79¾, showing a net gain of three-quarters of a point. The common closed unchanged at 28 bid.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS was not traded in, except in odd lots. Sales of about $30,000 of the bonds were made at 95.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1¼	1½
New Amsterdam	22½	25
New Amsterdam pf	46	49
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	95	95½

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Agricultural Chemical	31	34
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	76	79
American Bicycle	15	20
American Bicycle pf	45	55
American Bicycle bonds	92½	93½
American Woolen Goods	23¾	24½
American Woolen Goods pf., ex. div.	78¼	79
American Writing Paper 5s	85	88
Distilling Company of America	7	7¼
Distilling Company of America pf.	26	27
Electric Axle Light & Power	5	5½
Electric Boat	24	27
Electric Boat pf	35	40
Havana Commercial	18	
Havana Commercial pf., ex. div	59½	60½
International Pump	15	17
International Pump pf	63	65
National Gramophone, ex. div	59	63
National Salt	47	48
National Salt pf		80
National Tube	43½	45
National Tube pf	91	93
Otis Elevator	22	26
Otis Elevator pf	87	90
Royal Baking Powder pf		86
Rubber Goods Mfg	28	30
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	79¾	80
Sloss-Sheffield	31	33
Sloss-Sheffield pf	69	72
Standard Oil of New Jersey	488	493
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar		¼

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amalgamated Copper, ex. div	85	85½
American Air Power	35	50
American Cotton	5	10
Arizona Lead	10	10½
Asphalt Company of America	12¾	13¼
British Columbia Copper	10¼	11¼
Chicago & Alton sub	103	105
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	83	96
Electric Vehicle	65	
Electric Vehicle pf	85	95
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1½	1¾
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	
General Carriage	7	7¾
Illinois Transportation	2½	2¾
*Markeen—Copper	7	
Mexican 5s	96	98
New York Transportation	11	11½
New England Transportation	6¾	7¼
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	20	22
St. Louis subs	127½	129
Retsof	24	27
Retsof bonds	79	84
Storage Power	13½	14½
Tennessee Copper	15	15¾
Trust Company of America	200	202
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	28	30
Whipsaw Copper	12¾	13½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	220	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	237
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	102	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	108
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf	80	86
Con. Traction of N. J	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	84	86
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	65	70
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	91	93
Nassau Electric 4s	90	94
Nassau Electric 5s	108	112
New Orleans Traction	29	30
New Orleans Traction pf	102	104
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway	30¾	31
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	90	93
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	205	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	107	111
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	31	
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	105	106½

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	72	75
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103	109
Consolidated Gas of Newark		55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds		103
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J	21¾	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	43	45
Denver Gas 5s	80	81
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Fort Wayne Gas	38	45
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	60	64
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Lafayette Gas Co	40	45
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	60	65
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	38	43
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	60	65
Mutual Gas of New York	300	305
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	22	24
New England Gas & Coke bonds	74½	75¼
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L. H. & P. Co	55	56
North Hud. L. H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	38	45
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	60	65

	Bid.	Asked.
St. Joseph, (Mo.)	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	54	58
St. Paul Gas bonds	89	91
Standard Gas, New York	100	103
Standard Gas, New York, pf	125	
Standard Gas rights	1⅛	1¾
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	14	16
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas	102	105
Western Gas 1st 6s, with interest	102	105

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn Ferry	28	30
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	90	93
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	65	68
Hoboken Ferry Con. 5s	93	94
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	39	40
Union Ferry bonds	100½	101

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Typefounders'	51	53
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	10	13½
Barney & Smith pf	90	95
Barney & Smith bonds	103	106
Consolidated Rubber Tire	7	
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	30	35
Cramps' Shipyard	80	83
General Chemical	59	
General Chemical pf	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	116	119
Lorillard Company pf	100	112
Standard Coupler	40	43
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf	45	55
Union Typewriter	24	28
Union Typewriter 1st pf	110	113
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	122
Worthington Pump pf	103	106

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	110	112
Iron Steamboat		3
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis	5	7
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis pf	20	25

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 8.—In to-day's stock market there was fairly heavy realizing in the Granger shares, and Sugar. The coppers also showed weakness, noticeably the Standard Oil group. A few Standard dividend shares like Quincy and Tamarack held their own fairly well. The market as a whole showed little that could be called strength, and became quite dull as the closing approached.

The sentiment in money circles continues to show improvement, and the tone of the market is manifestly much easier. Funds are in greater supply, and the banks are inclined to look for borrowers. Rates already are being shaded for special customers, with the chances good that there soon will be 5@6 covering all around. At the Clearing House 6 per cent. was still quoted on all loans, but the expectation is that this figure will be reduced before the end of the week. New York funds sold at 16 2-3 and 10 cents' discount.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

Adventure	6¼	7	
Allouez	3	3½	
Arcadian	19	19½	
Arnold	6¼	7	
Ash Bed		1	
Atlantic	24	25	
Baltic	18½	19	
Bos. & Cr. Ck.	20		
Bos. & Mont.	279	280	
Butte & Bos.		51	
Cal. & Hecla	750		
Centennial	18	18½	
Franklin	14½	15	
Humboldt	2		
Isle Royale	24½	25	
Mohawk	16	16½	
Old Colony	4½	5	
Old Dominion	20	21	
Osceola	72	74	
Parrot	41½	42	
Pioneer	2	2½	
Quincy	143	148	
Rhode Island	4½	5	
Santa Fe	5½	6	
Santa Ysabel	7½	8½	
Shoe	30	30½	
Tamarack	185	186	
Utah Cons	37½	38¼	
Washington	1¼	1½	
White Knob	13	16	
Winona	4½	5	
Wolverine	40	40½	

Railroad Stocks.

Bos. & Alb.	242	243	
Bos. & Low.	241		
Bos. & Me.	202	204	
Bos. & Prov.		300	
Bos. Elev.	96¾	98	
Bos. Gas 5s.	80	84	
Cent. Mass.		12½	
Cent. Mass. pf.	60	85	
Fitchburg pf.	121	122	
N. Y. & N. E. 6s.	106¾	111	
N. Y. & N. E. 7s.	114		
West End	92½	93	

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell Tel.	334	340	
Chi. Stk. Yds.	135½	136½	
Dominion Coal	43	46	
Dom. Coal pf.	115		
Erie Tel.	106	106¼	
Lamson Store		35	
Mex. Tel.	3⅛	3½	
N. Eng. Tel.	135		
U. S. Oil		24½	
West. Elec.	41	41¾	
West. El. pf.	41	63	

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—Linseed preferred opened at 54, and, after dropping to 53⅛, advanced to 54⅜ at the close. Biscuit common sold up to 36, after opening at 35¼; the close was at 35¾. The preferred lost a point in closing at 90. Metropolitan opened at 74½, dropped the fraction, and closed at 75¼. Match's close at 119 represented the loss of a point for the day. South Side Elevated dropped from par at the start to 99, but regained the point at the wind-up.

	High.	Low.	Close.
200..American Linseed	13	12⅞	13
1,280..American Linseed pf	54¾	53½	54¾
30..American Radiator pf	105	104	105
50..American Strawboard	31	31	31
110..American Tin Plate	32½	31½	32½
81..Chicago Edison	157	157	157
96..Chicago Telephone	210	210	210
50..Chic. Union Trac. pf	76½	76½	76½
375..Diamond Match	120	119	119
115..Lake St. El	15½	15½	15½
25..Metropolitan Elevated	25	25	25
285..Metropolitan El. pf	75½	74	75¼
963..National Biscuit	36	35¼	35⅞
75..National Biscuit pf	91½	90	90
500..National Carbon	18	18	18
10..National Steel pf	92¾	92¾	92¾
191..South Side Elevated	100	99	100
66..West Chicago	110½	110	110

BONDS.

	High.	Low.	Close.
$21,000..Met. El. gold 4s	94	94	94

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.—There was little in the stock market to-day that calls for special mention. Trading was quiet, with prices steady to firm. Changes in almost every case were small fractions, generally, however, in the way of improvement. United Gas was a weak feature, receding from 152 to 150. Electric Storage dropped from 70 to 77½; New York is believed to have taken all the stock offered. The declines in these stocks were exceptional, and resulted wholly from orders to sell at the market.

The close was firm at these bid and asked prices:

Am. Ry. Co.	5⅛	5⅜	
Am. Asphalt	12¾	13	
Cam. Steel	21½	22	
Choctaw	34¾	35	
Diamond	5⅝	5⅞	
Dauv. Bess.	3⅛	3¼	
El. Co. of A.	13	13½	
Lehigh Val.	24¾	25	
Marsden	11	11¼	
Phila. Trac.	93¾	96	
Phila. Elec.	5⅞	6	
Union Trac.	39	39¼	
United Gas	150	151	
Welsbach Lt.	42	45	
W. N.Y. & P.	5½	5¾	

Gas and Power Companies.

The relations of the Consolidated Gas Company to the Astoria Light, Heat, and Power and the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company were made plain yesterday at elections for directors in the two companies last named. The board chosen for the Astoria consisted of Horace W. Fuller, Lewis B. Gawtry, Augustus R. Moen, Francis R. Foraker, and T. Wilbur Spear. The election was held in the office of Foot, Howard, Winthrop & Stinson in the Mutual Life Building.

The election for the Gas and Electric Power Company was held at 100 Broadway. The Directors are Anthony N. Brady, his son M. K. Brady, who represents Thomas F. Ryan; T. E. Murray, who represents W. C. Whitney; G. W. Dwight, H. E. Gawtry, W. G. Bogert, and R. G. Valentine. H. E. Gawtry is President and L. B. Gawtry Assistant Secretary of the Consolidated Gas Company.

To Print Additional Small Bills.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—United States Treasurer Roberts said to-day that the demand for small notes still continues beyond all precedent and has resulted in reducing the supply on hand to a point where an increase was absolutely necessary. To meet this increased demand the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, beginning to-day, will print $300,000 additional in new fives and tens, and this increase will be kept up as long as the needs of the country require it.

Bond Purchases Were $10,300,650.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—A statement prepared at the Treasury Department shows that the bonds purchased under the offer of the Secretary, of Nov. 15, 1899, amounted to $10,300,650, as follows: Four per cent. consols of 1907, coupons, $1,022,700; registered, $13,287,650. Five per cent. loan of 1904, coupons, $991,200; registered, $3,999,100. The interest anticipated amounted to $97,715, and the premium paid $2,373,502, making a total expenditure of $21,771,867.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends are announced by the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey and the Pressed Steel Car Company.

The London copartnership hitherto existing under the name of Morton, Chaplin & Co. expired by limitation on Dec. 31 last, and business will be carried on at the same address, 6 Princes Street, E. C., London, by Chaplin, Milne, Grenfell & Co., Limited, with a registered capital of £350,000. The first managing Directors of the new company will be Ernest Chaplin and George Grinnell-Milne, the London partners of Morton, Chaplin & Co., and Arthur Morton Grenfell, son of the late Pascoe Dupre Grenfell.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Jan. 8, 1900.

	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
	113	115	35	Adams Express	111	112	111	112	
	13⅜	13¾	362	Am. Car & Found.	12½	13½	12½	13½	+ ½
	61	62½	445	Am. Car & Found. pf.	62½	62½	62½	62½	+ ½
	34½	35½	285	American Ice	35	35	35	35	- ½
	38⅜	34	525	American Cotton Oil	34	34	33¾	33¾	- ¼
	89		125	Am. Cotton Oil pf	90	90	90	90	-2
	12¾	13	820	American Linseed	13	13	13	13	
	54½	54¾	1,076	Am. Linseed pf	54⅝	54⅝	53½	54⅝	- ⅛
	142	148	20	American Express	145	145	145	145	
	7⅛	8	100	American Malting Co.	7⅝	7⅝	7¼	7¼	
	36⅜	36⅝	1,425	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	36	36¼	35½	36¼	- ⅛
	87⅝	88½	937	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	87½	87⅝	87	87⅛	- ⅛
	42	42½	300	American Steel Hoop	42½	42½	42	42	-1
	47⅞	48	6,200	American Steel & Wire	46½	48	45⅝	47¾	+ ⅝
	90¼	91¼	600	Am. Steel & Wire pf	90⅞	91	90¼	90¼	+ ¼
	131½	131⅝	69,885	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	129	131⅝	128½	131⅝	+1
	31½	31⅞	110	American Tin Plate		31½	31½	31½	- ⅝
	80	83	100	American Tin Plate pf	81	81	81	81	-2
	101⅜	101⅞	26,410	American Tobacco	100	101⅞	98⅜	101⅞	-1
	39¼	39½	885	Anaconda Copper	38	39¼	38	39¼	+ ¼
	18⅝	19⅛	2,212	At., T. & S. F.	18⅝	19	18⅝	19	- ⅛
	60	60½	22,528	At., T. & S. F. pf.	60	60½	60⅜	60⅜	- ⅛
	55⅛	56¼	4,180	Baltimore & Ohio	55⅛	56¼	55¼	56¼	+ ⅛
	73⅝	74¼	3,925	Baltimore & Ohio pf	73⅝	74¼	73½	74¼	
	71	74	25,145	Brooklyn R. T., new	71	74	71	73⅝	+1⅝
			100	Brook. R. T., vot'g t.c.	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	
			950	Brunswick City	11½	12⅛	11½	12⅛	- ⅛
			310	Canada Southern	48½	49	48¼	49	- ½
	30	30¼	12,350	Chesapeake & Ohio	30	30¼	29¾	30¼	- ⅛
	121⅜	121⅝	19,945	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	121¼	121⅝	120⅝	121⅜	- ⅛
	12⅜	12⅝	1,102	Chicago Great West	12¼	12⅝	12¼	12⅜	- ⅛
	72½	73½	200	Chi. Ind. & Louis. pf. A	73¼	74	73½	74	- ⅛
	15	15½	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	15	15	15	15	- ⅛
	117	117¼	13,235	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	116⅜	117½	116½	117½	- ⅛
	161½	162½	200	Chicago & Northw.	162	162	160	160	-4
	106⅛	106¼	3,195	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	105¼	106¼	105¼	106⅜	- ⅛
	63½	63⅝	7,015	C., C., C. & St. L.	63	63⅞	62½	63¼	- ⅛
	109	110	310	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	108	108	108	108	-1½
	14½	15	200	Cleve., Lor. & W.	15	15	15	15	+4
	1⅜	2	160	Col. Coal & Iron Dev.		1½	1½	1½	- ⅛
	41⅞	42	3,310	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	40½	42	40½	42	- ¾
	122	128	50	Col. Fuel Iron pf.	122	122	122	122	
	5½	5⅝	625	Colorado Southern	5½	5½	5½	5⅝	
	39	40	520	Col. Southern 1st pf	40	40	39	39	-2
	15½	16½	200	Col. & H. C. & I.	15	16	15	16	-1
	191	193½	387	Consolidated Gas	192¼	193	192½	193	-1
	33	33¾	5,045	Continental Tobacco	31½	33¼	31½	33¼	
	85⅝	88	335	Continental Tobac. pf.	85½	85¾	85½	85¾	- ¼
	113	114	1,600	Delaware & Hudson	113	114	113	114	- ½
	175½	178	260	Del., Lack. & West.	176	176	176	176	- ½
	17¼	17¾	725	Denver & R. G.	17	17¼	17	17¼	- ⅛
	67	68	100	Denver & R. G. pf.	67½	67½	67½	67½	-1¼
	5½	6	20	Dul. S. & At.	6¼	6½	6¼	6¼	
	32	32⅜	700	Erie 1st pf	31½	32¼	31¾	32¼	- ⅛
	15	17	100	Erie 2d pf	16	16	16	16	- ⅜
	106½		530	Erie Tel. & Tel.	106¾	107¼	106¾	107	- ⅜
	41	41¾	200	Evans. & T. H.	41	41	41	41	+ ⅛
	52⅛	52⅝	14,830	Federal Steel	51½	52¼	51	52	- ⅛
	72¾	73	2,134	Federal Steel pf.	73	73¼	72½	72¾	-1⅛
	122	122½	757	General Electric	121	122	120¾	122	
	49¼	50	525	Glucose Sugar Ref.	49¼	49¾	49	49¾	-1⅛
	168	169	310	Great Northern pf.	169½	169¾	168½	168½	-2½
	30½	31¾	100	Hocking Valley	32	32	32	32	- ¼
	59½	60	605	Hocking Valley pf.	59⅝	58⅞	58	59	- ⅛
	111¼	111¾	740	Illinois Central	111½	111½	111½	111½	- ⅛
	23¾	24	785	International Paper	23⅝	24	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅛
	67⅛	67½	125	International Paper pf.	67½	67¾	67⅜	67⅜	- ⅛
	49	50	210	Iowa Central pf.	50	50	50	50	
	78¾	79	200	Laclede Gas	79	79	79	79	- ¾
	23	24	50	Lake Erie & Western.	22½	22½	22½	22½	
	46	50	30	Long Island	50	50	50	50	
	78¼	78⅝	8,797	Louisville & Nashville	77½	78⅜	77¼	78½	- ⅛
	94¼	94⅝	7,680	Manhattan Con	94	94½	93¼	94¼	- ⅝
	23	25½	100	Met. W. S. El. Chi.	24⅜	24¾	24¾	24¾	- ⅛
	174⅜	175¼	3,670	Met. Street Railway	173	175¼	172½	175¼	- ⅛
	108¾	111¾	950	Mexican Central	10¼	11½	10⅜	10⅝	- ⅞
	3¾	4¼	100	Mexican National ctfs.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	
	9½	10¼	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	10	10	10	10	
	32	32½	500	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	32	32½	31¾	32½	
	39½	40⅛	12,400	Missouri Pacific	39½	40⅛	39¼	40⅛	- ⅝
	103½	106	100	National Lead Co. pf.	104½	105	103⅝	105	
	41	42	790	National Steel	41	42¼	41	41½	
	92	92½	600	National Steel pf.	92½	92½	92½	92½	+ ¼
	125	130	110	New York Air Brake	127	127	127	127	+2
	135¼	136	17,862	New York Central	135	135½	134	135½	- ⅛
	21½	21½	2,600	N. Y., Ont. & West	21½	21¾	21¼	21½	- ⅛
	23½	23⅝	5,025	Norfolk & Western	23	23⅝	22¾	23⅛	- ⅛
	67⅞	68	2,220	Norfolk & West. pf.	67	68	67	67⅝	- ⅛
	14⅞	14⅝	110	North American	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
	51½	52½	8,101	Northern Pacific	51½	52½	51⅜	52⅛	- ⅛
	72⅞	73	2,370	Northern Pacific pf.	73	73	72½	72⅝	- ¼
	50	53	10	Pac fic Coast	52	52	52	52	
	63	66	22	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	65½	65½	65½	65½	
	43⅞	44	3,570	Pacific Mail	43½	44¼	43½	44	- ⅛
	131	131¼	6,783	Pennsylvania R. R.	131	131¾	130¼	131	- ½
		2⅝	4,475	Penn. R. R., rights	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	- ¼
	103⅞	104	5,765	People's Gas, Chicago	103⅜	104	102⅝	103⅞	- ⅛
	2¾	3	1,820	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	2¾	3	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
	78¾	79	200	P., C., C. & St. L.	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜	+ ⅛
	102	98	200	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	94	94	93	93	+ ⅜
	14	16	150	Pitts. & West. pf. t. r.	14½	14½	14½	14½	
	57	57½	710	Pressed Steel Car	57	57⅝	57	57½	- ½
	187	189	443	Pullman Pal. Car Co.	187⅜	187½	187½	187½	- ½
	17½	18	55	Reading	18¼	18¼	17½	17½	- ⅛
	51⅜	51¾	6,510	Reading 1st pf	50¾	51⅜	50¾	51⅜	- ⅛
	26½	27	1,200	Reading 2d pf	27	27	26½	27	- ½
	21½	22	1,270	Republic Iron & Steel	21	22	20½	21⅜	- ⅛
	65¼	67	390	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼	-1⅝
	68	72	20	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	70	70	70	70	
	32	32½	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	- ⅛
	24	24½	150	St. L. Southw. pf.	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	- ¾
	36¾	36¾	29,860	Southern Pacific	36	36⅞	35½	36⅞	
	11	11⅜	2,280	Southern Railway	11¼	11⅜	11	11⅜	- ⅛
	52¼	52½	4,630	Southern Railway pf.	52	52½	51¾	52½	- ⅛
	9	9½	200	Standard R. & T.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	- ⅛
	84½	84⅝	2,800	Tenn. Coal & Iron	82¾	84½	82	84½	+ ¼
	14½	15	100	Texas Pacific	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
	130½	132	965	Third Avenue	132½	132½	131	131	-3
	23	24	480	Union Bag & Paper	23¾	23⅞	24	24	- ¾
	73¼	74	270	Union Bag & Paper pf.	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	-1½
	46	46⅛	24,170	Union Pacific	45⅝	46⅜	45⅝	46⅛	- ⅛
	73⅞	74	7,495	Union Pacific

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

East Eighty-third Street Dwellings Sold—Other Dealings—The Simpson Tract Transferred.

Maclay & Dayles have sold for the estate of Richard Arnold to Mrs. Edith Edgar McCagg the three four-story stone-front dwellings 23, 25, and 27 East Eighty-third Street, on a plot 56 by 69.2.

Joseph A. Farley has sold, for about $42,500, the five-story American basement dwelling 318 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, 22 by 60 by 100, completing the sale of a row of seven houses.

Greene & Taylor have sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 56 West Fifty-sixth Street, 16.8 by 100.

The Trustees of the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church have sold 126 and 128 Forsyth Street, 50.5 by 100.6.

The agreement between the Union Club and the Barney-Sheldon syndicate covers, besides the 150-foot front on Fifty-first Street, an easement for light and air in a strip 12 by 100.5 along the easterly line of the club's purchase.

What is known as the Simpson tract, at the southerly corner of Westchester Avenue and the Southern Boulevard, was transferred yesterday by William Simpson, Jr., and others, as executors, to the Real Estate Corporation of New York. The new owners of the property also recorded a five-year mortgage on it for $310,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

61 West Ninety-first Street, 20 by 100.8, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Edward Mehling $18,450

By McVicker & Co.

85 Broome Street and 13 and 19 Goerck Street, being the southwest corner of those streets, 25.2 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Charles Lanier, as trustee 39,000

By Herbert A. Sherman.

257 West End Avenue, 17x82.10, five-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Calvin A. Stevens and another, as executors 18,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

384 Audubon Avenue, 18 by 60, two-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Sarah Friedlander 5,500

Jennings Street, north side, the block front between Longfellow and Boone Avenues, being 200 feet on Jennings Street, 100.2 on Longfellow Avenue, and 162.5 on Boone Avenue, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Charlotte Blumenthal.. 7,500

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 619 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, north side, 270 feet west of the Boulevard, 15 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,200.

By Herbert A. Sherman, partition sale, William J. A. Mekim, referee, 832, 833, and 834 Washington Street and 32 and 34 Little West Twelfth Street, being the southeast corner of those streets, 69.2 on Washington Street by 81.10 on Little West Twelfth Street by 32.11 by 60.2, leasehold, two-story brick buildings.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Maurice Leyne, referee, 46 to 52 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 100 by 100.11, four five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $4,136; subject to other mortgages for $67,500.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, W. Usher Parsons, referee, 939 and 941 Kelly Street, north side, 260 feet east of Robbins Avenue, 50 by 143.7 by 58 by 115.1, two four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $3,400; subject to other mortgages for $20,400.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sidney J. Cowen, referee, 348 East Sixty-sixth Street, south side, 133.4 feet west of First Avenue, 16.8 by 100.5, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,010.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

The only plans filed yesterday were for the following alterations:

Spring Street, southeast corner of Wooster Street, to a six-story brick telephone exchange and factory; New York Telephone Company, owner; C. L. W. Eidlitz, architect; cost, $10,000.

No. 71 Broadway, to a twenty-one-story office building; C. B. Potter Trust, premises, owner; F. H. Kimball, architect; cost, $100.

No. 13 West Thirty-sixth Street, to a four-story brick clubhouse; Whist Club of New York, owner; Stein, Cohen & Roth, architects; cost, $10,000.

No. 44 Greenwich Street, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; Wilhelmina Lester, premises, owner; M. V. B. Ferdon, architect; cost, $1,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Jan. 8.

AUDUBON AV, w s, 35.10 ft n of 184th St, 18x60; Delano C. Calvin, referee, to Sarah Friedlander $5,500
AVENUE A, 103 and 105, 45.4x100; Francis M. Samuels to Cecelia Bauman and others 1
AVENUE A, e s, 40 ft s of 11th St, 20x75.6; Frederick W. Kister to Philipp Lautenschlager 7,800
AVENUE A, e s, 83.9 ft n of 58th St, 16.8 x75x16.8x70; Max Schnitzer to Louis S. Schnitzer 1
BROADWAY, 3,682, e s, 16x78; Ward Wheeler to Walter C. Bellows 13,500
BROOME ST, 497, s s, 20.10x64.8; John Daly, executor, to Morris Franklin and another 9,550
BROOME ST, 497, s s, 20.10x64.8; John Daly, executor, to Morris Franklin and another 9,550
GRAND BOULEVARD, or Concourse, s e corner of Fordham, or High Bridge, Road, new line, runs s w 128.8 to St. James, or 100th, St, x n 88.5 to Crest Av, new line, x n e 150.7x s e 172.6, s w 21x s 150.2 to Boulevard x s w 257.3 to beginning; John B. Haskin to Mary L. Haskin 1
GREEN AV, s s, 125 ft w of Mapes Av, 50 x100; Seward Baker to Mary H. Gulvin.. 3,000
LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 121st St, 17.5x61.9; Patrick J. Ryan to Adolph Jacobs 15,250
MACDOUGAL ST, 108, e s, 25x100; Margaret Brown to Angelo Murzanti and another 29,500
MANHATTAN AV, w s, 52.11 ft n of 121st St, 16x90; Mary A. Parmlee to Sarah C. Mitchell and another 1
MERCER ST, 93, w s; Ellen Cripen to Abraham Boehm and another 1
MOTT, e s, 75 ft n of 144th St, 25x100; James C. De La Mare, referee, to Ellen Bannister, (re-recorded) 2,500
NORWOOD AV, s s, 363.5 ft w of 205th St, 75x112.6; Charles Loeber to Mary E. Anderson 2,400
OGDEN AV, n e, 100 ft n of 164th St, 75x 132.8x75.2x127.2; Ogden Av, e s, 225 ft n of 164th St, 25x138.3x25x136.5; Emeline A. Kemp to Joseph H. Jones 100
OGDEN AV, e s, 175 ft n of 164th St, 50x 136.5x50.1x132.5; Emeline A. Kemp, trustee, to Joseph H. Jones. A. 6,067
PARK AV, w s, 74.10 ft n of 133d St. —x86 x25x86; Bernard Smyth to Ambrose M. Lock Av 18,000
PARK AV, n, 1,986, —x86x25x86; Addison Brown to Bernard Smyth, quit claim, (correction of deed) 1
PARK AV WEST, w s, 299.6 ft s of 182d St, 18x94.2x18x93.6; Charles A. Bernhardt to the Northern Improvement Company 1
PARK AV WEST, w s, 317.6 ft s of 182d St, 19x94.11x19x94; Charles A. Bernhardt to the Northern Improvement Company 1
PARK AV, w s, 63.5 ft s of 125th St, 18.9 x90; Mira A. Bowie to Clemens Henger.. 1
PEARL ST, n e corner of Elm St, 100x100; Maria Jones, trustee, to Maria B. Spellicy, 1-16 part 1
PEARL ST, n e corner of Elm St, 100x100; Maria Jones, trustee, to Anna J. H. Jobet, 1-16 part 1
PEARL ST, n e corner of Elm St, 100x100; Maria Jones, trustee; to Robert Jones, 1-16 part 1
PEARL ST, n e corner of Elm St, 100x100; Maria Jones, trustee, to Frederick M. Jones, 1-16 part 1
PEARL ST, n e corner of Elm St, 100x100; Maria Jones, trustee to Anna J. H. Jobet, 1-16 part 1
RIVINGTON ST, s s, 67.1 ft e of Eldridge St, 22.1x80; Louis Haims to Annie Chasis 20,000
SEDGWICK AV, w s, at w s of proposed Cedar Av, runs n e along Cedar Av, 25x w —x s —x—; Leah J. Fenno to Charles F. Kalle 1
WASHINGTON AV, 2,084, e s, 24.6x100.1 x22.5x100; Edwin A. Jones, referee, to Daniel E. Sickles, executor and trustee.. 5,000
WASHINGTON SQUARE SOUTH, 43, s s, 25x100; James Morrison and another to Charles S. Bloomfield 25,000
WEST BROADWAY, 456, 25x75; Francis C. Cantine, referee, to Amos F. Eno..... 6,800
WESTCHESTER AV, s corner of Southern Boulevard, runs s e 1,206.11x s w 1,358 to Intervale Av x n w 751.7 to Westchester Av x n e 938.5x s e 760.9x n e 283.7x n w 941.7 to Westchester Av x n e 286.10; Westchester Av, s corner of Intervale Av, runs s e 417.5x n w 353 to Westchester Av x n e 161.2, except 16 lots taken for schoolhouse; William Simpson, Jr., and others, executors, &c., to the Real Estate Corporation of New York City 100
2D AV, s e corner of 50th St, 21x80; Emanuel Glauber and another to Benjamin Loewenstein 33,000
3D AV, n e corner of 171st St, 25x100.1; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to John C. Rodgers 100
3D AV, n w corner of 81st St, 51.10x83.1x 51.10x83.5; Lorenz F. J. Weiher, Jr., to Emma Fish 1
3D AV, 1,343, e s, 18.8x75; 3d Av, 1,345 e s, 19.9x75; David McClure and another, trustees, to August J. Von Gauther 27,500
3D AV, 1,343, e s, 18.6x75; 3d Av, 1,345, e s, 19.9x75; August Von Gauther to Louis Harris 35,000
5TH AV, w s, 49.11 ft n of 133d St, 50x 110; Ward Cunningham to Thomas J. Jenkins 1
5TH AV, w s, 49.11 ft n of 141st St, 50x 100; Johanne F. Fontham to William Cuming, Jr. 100
5TH AV, s w corner of 143d St, 24.5x100; Thomas McManus to Robert Ferguson.. 23,250
8TH AV, s w corner of 142d St, 49.11x100; Charles Cashman to William Cumming, Jr 1
10TH ST, n s, 194 ft w of Avenue A, 20x 94.10; Minnie Brereton and others to John Tritsch and wife 80,000
11TH AV, w s, 50 ft n of 179th St, 25x 100; also 180 ft s s, 100 ft w of Wadsworth Av, 25x100; Frieda Hart to Marianne Rosenweig 1
11TH ST, 59 West, 24x103.3; Albert Kopp to Christiane Kopp 1
19TH ST, n s, 437.10 ft w of 6th Av, 20.5x 92; Jefferson M. Levy to Charles W. Fisher 1
22D ST, 248 East, 18x74.9; Gerardo Domi to Patrick Hopkins 1
32D ST, 29 West, 25x98.9; Charles A. Smith and another to American Realty Company 68,500
39TH ST, 239 East, 19.1x98.9; Equitable Life Assurance Society to Isabella Unger 1
78TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 3d Av, 18.9x 102.2; Elias Kempner to Gustavus A. Robers 13,500
79TH ST, s s, 94 ft w of Avenue A, 50x 102.2; Adam Moran to Denis Mahoney.. 1
83D ST, s s, 104 ft w of Boulevard, 55.8x 102.2; Herbert Dongan and another to Herbert Dongan 1
87TH ST, 20 West, 20x100.8; Mary A. McNamee to Fannie Morgenthau 1
96TH ST, 110 and 112 West, 50x100.8; Mitchell A. C. Levy to American Realty Company 100
103D ST, 140 West, 27x105x27x105.1; 103d St, 144 West, 27x105.3x27x105.4; Warren E. Dennis to James G. Johnson 1
109TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 32x100x irregular; Louisa Lomonte to Alfonso Lomonte 3,000
113TH ST, 273 West; John Acker to Nicholas J. Feigert and wife 100
114TH ST, n s, 495 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 100.11; Charlotte Lortscher and another to Edward H. Sanders 1
114TH ST, 174 and 176, s s, 36x100.11; David J. Wilkins and another, executors, to David J. Wilkins and others.... 12,000
122D ST, s s, 155 ft e of 3d Av, 33.4x100.11; George W. Bretell to Lilian E. Bates.. 100
123D ST, 429 East, 16.6x100.11; Helene Grabau to Christian Knoedler 1
126TH ST, s s, 351.8 ft e of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11; David E. Arrowsmith, Jr., to Frank D. Croft 1
127TH ST, n s, 240 ft w of 7th Av, 14x 99.11; William H. Corbett, referee, to William D. Dubois 8,650
127TH ST, 136 West, 15.6x99.11; the Columbus Trust Company, trustee, to Charles E. Berrien, Jr. 10,250
131ST ST, s s, 175 ft e of 8th Av, 15x 99.11; Byron Traver, referee, to Florence M. Bagnell 10,000
146TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; William H. Barnes to John P. Leo 1
146TH ST, n s, 64.10 ft e of Convent Av, 28.7x99.11; John P. Leo to William H. Barnes 100
167TH ST, s s, 119.2 ft e of Stebbins Av, 25x146.11; Joseph Donovan to Emma L. Patterson 1

Recorded Leases.

CALLAHAN, John, to Henry P. Ghiold; 138 Park Row, 3 years $1,080
LORIDDEN, Henry, to Sophie Londen; 348 East 161st St, 5 years $600. 720
RYAN, Michael, to Jacob Hertz; 347 Bowery, corner of 3d St, 10 years 4,250
SHEPHERD, George, to John McDonald; 141 Lincoln Av, 5 years $600. 840
TEICHMAN, Edward B., and another to Henry Berg and another; Wooster St, s w corner of 3d St, 75x71, 2 years 2,000
WEISBECKER, Charles, to Frederick Bay; 149 East 125th St, 10 years $1,700 1,800

Recorded Mortgages.

ALDHOUS, Frederick, to John Batton; 77 East 104th St, demand $1,500
AXELROD, Rachel, to Silas A. Allen; 93d St, s s, 137.6 ft w of West End Av, ¼ year 5,800
BEKRIEN, Charles E., Jr., to Metropolitan Trust Company, trustee; 180 West 127th St, 3 years 5,500
BELLOWS, Walter C., to Ward Wheeler; 3,082 Broadway, 1 year 2,000
BIESER, Wendel, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 186 West 102d St, 1 year 5,000
BEISER, William, to Conrad Stein; 867 Amsterdam Av, saloon lease, demand.... 2,000
BIMBERG, Bernard, to the Armstrong & Bolton Company; 85th St, s s, 100 ft e of Park Av, secures contract 320
BOEHM, Abraham, and another to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 93 Mercer St, 1 year 25,000
BOWMAN, Julius, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 306 West 41st St, 5 years. 11,500
BREEN, Mary C. and Matthew P., to William A. Boland; Lots 23, 25, 41, 42, 43, and 44, map of Wardsville, West Farms, secures note 1,500
BRERETON, Joseph, to Minnie Brereton; 269 East 10th St, 10 years 22,000
CHASIS, Annie, to Louis Haims; Rivington St., s s, 67.1 ft e of Eldridge St, installments 6,000
CHENOWETH, Catherine R. and Alexander C., to Jonas V. Spero; 41 East 59th St, 1 year 4,000
CONWAY, Esther L., to Charles Caldwell; 321 East 15th St, ½ year 150
CORDLER, Anne, to Thomas R. A. and William H. Hall; Willis Av, w s, 50 ft n of 143d St, ½ year 20,000
CUMMING, William, Jr., to Charles Cashman; 8th Av, s w corner of 142d St, 2 years 30,000
CUMING, William, Jr., to Johanne F. Fontham; 8th Av, w s, 49.11 ft n of 141st St, 1 year 6,000
DAVIS, John, and wife to Noel Davis and another, executors, &c.; 28 and 42 West 91st St, demand 2,000
EICKWORT, Louis, to Jean V. Feuchere; Hughes Av, w s, 96.4 ft s of Oak Tree Place, 3 years 2,500
EICKWORT, Louis, to Smith Williamson; Hughes Av, w s, 129.7 ft s of Oak Tree Place, 3 years 2,500
EICKWORT, Louis, to August Krefft; Hughes Av, w s, 113 ft s of Oak Tree Place, 3 years 2,500
FEHN, Henry, to Henry Frey; 8 East 121st St, 5 years $600. 8,500
FISH, Emma, to Lorenz F. J. Weiher, Jr.; 3d Av, n w corner of 81st St, 1 year. 7,000
FRANKLIN, Morris, and another to Augustus F. Holly, trustee; 497 Broome St, 5 years 8,882
GAREISS, Augustus, Jr., to Harlem Savings Bank; Union Av, n e corner of Dawson St, 1 year 16,000
GAREISS, Augustus, Jr., to Augustus Gareiss, Sr.; Union Av, n e corner of Dawson St, 3 years 12,000
GULVIN, Mary H. and Martin H., to Seward Baker; Green Av, s s, 125 ft w of Mapes Av, installments 600
GULVIN, Mary H. and Martin H., to Seward Baker; Green Av, s s, 125 ft w of Mapes Av, 3 years 1,400
HAMBLEN, Joseph P., and wife to Richard Webber; 34th St, s s, 60 ft w of 7th Av, also out-of-town property, installments 30,000
HANKEN, Luder, to Joseph Stickney; Prospect Av, w s, 94 ft n of 175th St, 3 years 4,000
HANO, Philip, to Robert D. Winthrop and others, executors, &c.; Greenwich St, s s, 62.6 ft n of 12th St, 5 years.. 25,000
HARPER, Julia A., to Clarence W. Hillyer, executor, &c.; 84 Catharine St, 3 years 13,000
HASSINGER, John D., to John C. Handt; Brook Av, widened, w s, 49.11 ft s of 146th St, 1 year 2,500
HENGER, Clemens, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 1,810 Park Av, 3 years 6,000
HENRY, Nicolas, to Cornelius H. Van Ness; 60th St, s s, 100 ft e of 9th Av, 5 years 28,000
HENRY, Adrian L., to Cornelius H. Van Ness; 60th St, n s, 150 ft e of 9th Av, 5 years 25,000
HINRICHS, Frederic W., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 134th St, n s, 315 ft w of Park Av, 5 years 8,500
HOEFLER, Hugo F., to Daniel E. Slattery; Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 118th St, 1 year 150,000
IMMEL, John, and wife to Harry S. Houpt; Washington Av, w s, 102.8 ft s of 160th St, demand 7,500
ISRAELSON, Jacob, to Harlem Savings Bank; 106 West 134th St, 1 year 18,000
ISRAELSON, Jacob, to Harlem Savings Bank; 108 West 134th St, 1 year 18,000
JONES, Joseph H., to Emeline A. Kemp, trustee; Ogden Av, e s, 175 ft n of 164th St; extends to Nelson Av, 3 years 6,583
JONES, Joseph H., to Emeline A. Kemp, individually; Ogden Av, e s, 100 ft n of 164th St, 75x132.9 to w s of Nelson Av; also Ogden Av, e s, 225 ft n of 164th St, extends to Nelson Av, 3 years 13,167
KAISER, Godfrey, and wife to Charlotte Plock; Lots 639 to 642, map of Laconia Park, 3 years 3,000
KNOEDLER, Christian, to Helene Grabau; 429 East 123d St, 2-3 years 450
KOPP, Christiane, to Albert Kopp; 59 West 11th St, 1 year 15,000
KRAKOWER, Gerson, to Herman Mandelbaum; 317 East 74th St, 5 years 14,000
LEO, John P., to the Germania Life Insurance Company; 146th St, s s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 5 years 60,000
LIEBESKIND, Henie, and Leon A., to Anne M. Stout and another, trustees, &c.; 118th St, n s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year 17,000
LIEBESKIND, Henie, & Leon A., to Agnes A. Brown; 118th St, n s, 285 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year 15,000
LIEBESKIND, Henie, & Leon A., to George F. Chamberlin; 118th St, n s, 310 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year 16,000
LYONS, Mary, to Oscar Kunath and others; 123d St, s s, 130 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year 2,000
McCARTHY, Patrick, to Ludwig D. Schuster; 1114 West 102d St, 5 years..... 15,000
McKAY, Mary, to the J. Christopher G. Hupfel Brewing Company; 8th Av, s e corner of 16th St, leasehold, 2 years.... 28,000
MERRILL, Maria L., to Ella M. Bedell; Lot 285, map of Wakefield, 3 years..... 1,000
OLSEN, Ole, to the Bowery Savings Bank; Union Av, e s, 217 ft s of 165th St, demand 0,000
REAL ESTATE CORPORATION OF NEW York City to William Simpson, Jr., and another; Westchester Av, s corner of Southern Boulevard, extends to Intervale Av; Westchester Av, s corner of Intervale Av, &c., 5 years..... $310,000
RODGERS, John C., to James M. Wentz; 3d Av, n e corner of 171st St, 1 year.... 15,000
ROTH, John, and Michael Wielandt to Jane J. Thayer, and others, executors, &c.; 25 Avenue D, 5 years..... 31,000
RUCK, or RICK, Henry, to Christian S. Beehler; Thirtieth Av, s e s, 75 ft n e of 146th St, demand 2,500
SCHELINSKY, Sarah, to Edward Brandon, executor, &c.; 101st St, 213 East, 5 years 10,000
SCHNELL, Edward, and others to Julia Brandt; 1,996 Madison Av, 6 years..... 17,000
SCHRANK, George, and another to Margaret A. Swift and another; 3d Av, w s, 125 ft n of 183d St, 3 years 12,000
SCHREIBER, Pauline, to Peter Otten; 1,603 1st Av, 3 years 3,000
STILLMAN, Thomas G., to James Dennison; 29 West 114th St, demand..... 2,500
STILWELL, Nelson D., to the City Mortgage Company; 163d St, s w corner of Melrose Av, demand 5,000
STOCK, Marie and Bernard, to Lena Maier; Morris Av, s e corner of 154th St, new lines, 1 year 2,000
SULLIVAN, Christopher J., to Jacob Ruppert; 1,351 and 1,358 Amsterdam Av, demand 4,200
THAIN, Mary T., and Alexander, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 20 East 83d St, 1 year 20,000
THE AMERICAN REALTY COMPANY to Charles A. Smith and another; 29 West 32d St, 1 year 40,000
UNGER, Isabella, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 239 East 39th St, 3 years 6,000
VON GUNTHER, August J., to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 1,343 and 1,345 3d Av, 3 years..... 25,000
WILKINS, David J., and others to the New York Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men; 174 and 176 East 124th St, 3 years..... 5,500
WINTERS, John, to Jacob Ruppert; 1,101 Park Av, saloon lease, demand... 2,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AN ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF of Respectable Aged Indigent Females to Mary Schuck $42,281
BEEKMAN, Henry R., trustee, to William L. Whittemore 13,000
BOYD, Mary E., to Eleanor B. Newborn. 9,038
BOYD, Mary E., to Eleanor B. Newborn. 1,506
CONDON, David P., to Julia E. Clark.... 11,000
DE NYSE, Helen L., to John M. Dempsey 5,000
DICKERSON, John S., and another, trustees, to United States Trust Company ..... Nominal
GERHARDS, Victor, to Charles A. Benkiser 500
HOLLY, Augustus F., to Harold M. Sill and another, trustees 21,000
LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Henrietta Kahn 2,650
ROSENTHAL, Charles, to State Bank. Nominal
SCHMEIDLER, Leopold, and another to Bowery Bank, assigns two mortgages. Nominal
WANDELL, Caroline, to Rosa Vesell.... 1,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BERGEN AV, n e corner of 148th St, 72.7x109.10x27.3x100; John N. Dyer & Son against Albert Rothermel, owner and contractor 65
COLUMBIA ST, 100; Louis Rubin against Betsie Wolkenberg, owner; Joseph Wolkenberg, contractor 75
GREENWICH ST, 134; Sedgwick Machine Works against Patrick Turley, owner and contractor 42
JACKSON AV, s e corner of 163d St, 75x 75; Tenney & Bunt against H. W. Steele and L. G. Leyrer, owners and contractors 280
LEXINGTON AV, 1,248 and 1,250, and 133 East 84th St; White, Van Glahn & Co. against John Volz, owner; John V. Schaefer Company, contractor 50
LEXINGTON AV, 1,248 and 1,250, and 133 East 84th St; William E. Lowe against John Volz, owner; John V. Schaefer Company, contractors $187
PARK ROW, 13 to 21; White, Van Glahn & Co. against Park Row Construction Company and R. M. Haan, owners; John V. Schaefer Company, contractors..... 559
PARK ROW, 13 to 21; Bernard Engesser against Rudolph M. Haan, owner; John V. Schaefer Company, contractor 850
SPRING ST, 130; John N. Dyer & Son against J. E. Jetter, owner; A. Rothermel, contractor 298
WEBSTER AV, e s, 50 ft s of 170th St, 56.6x90; Antonio Scerbo against James Anderson, owner and contractor..... 176
3D AV, 1,917 and 1,919; John N. Dyer & Son against Jacob Sommer, owner and contractor 52
3D AV, s s, 150 ft w of Avenue A, 50x 102.2; Charles A. Meyer & Son against Joseph Weiss, owner; Josephine Lavine, contractor 15
92D ST, 340 East; John N. Dyer & Son against J. E. Jetter, owner; A. Rothermel, contractor 80
113TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of Lexington Av, 75x100.11; Charles A. Meyer & Son against Peyser Bookstaver, owner and contractor 30
122D ST, s s, between 7th and 8th Avs, —x—; William Scroggy against Marcus Hoffberg, owner; James J. Fleming & Son, contractors 63
133D ST, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 125x99.11; Charles A. Meyer & Son against Rebecca Juster, owner and contractor 25
BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.
AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 118th St, 100.11x100; Daniel A. Slattery, with Hugo F. Hoefler, 17 payments $150,000
ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.
109TH ST, 10 East; Antonetta Altieri, on Solomon Jacobs, to Abraham Nelson..... $500

Lis Pendens.

BROOK AV, e s, 200 ft n of 171st St, 100x100.11; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company and another against Peyser Bookstaver and others, (amended foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, W. H. Stockwell.
DECATUR AV, e s, 174.4 ft s of Suburban St, 50x120; Alexander Inglis and another against Edward D. Dwyer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. Ryan.
EAGLE AV, w s, 25 ft n of 161st St, 75x100; Tony Altieri against Henry S. Dederick, Jr., (notice of attachment;) attorneys, Mooney & Shipman.
EAST BROADWAY, 39; Heyman Cohen against Robert Boyd, (action to recover amount due;) attorney, W. B. Marx.
GREENWICH ST, 118; Edward D. O'Brien against Lester C. Taylor and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. C. Arnold.
ST. MARK'S PLACE, 109; Louis Becker against Marie or Mary Rothemund, individually and as executrix, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage,) attorney, C. Brandt, Jr.
WEST FARMS ROAD, n w corner of Cross St. or Rodman Place, 25x100; Henry E. Hall against Sigismund Levy, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, C. P. Hallock.
1ST AV, 852; Bertha Tim against Henry P. Robinson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. Bernard.
3D AV, 1,517 and 1,519; 57 East 4th St; 367 and 369 East 10th St, and Delancey St, n w corner of Columbia St, 25x100; Michael Mayer against Jacob Sommer, (notice of attachment;) attorney, R. J. Haire.
8TH AV, n w corner of 148th St, 99.11x100; William Rankin against George Brown and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Quackenbush & Wise.
26TH ST, n s, 527 ft w of 10th Av, 48x98.9; Eliza M. Dorsett against Eustach Sieber and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. C. Dorsett.
36TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Annie Spindler against Mary E. Gibson and others, (action to declare will invalid, &c.;) attorney, T. J. O'Neill.
56TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 9th Av, 25x103.3x25.3x 106.2; Hannah Wallach against Marcus Nathan and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Zimmermann.
118TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.10; New York Life Insurance Company against Francis G. Lipman, individually and as executrix, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. E. McCall.
123D ST, 429 East; Kate Rosenberg against Helene Grabau and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. D. Newman.
127TH ST, s s, 181 ft e of Park Av, 20.1x99.11; Magdalena Buhler against Sarah Spencer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Stockwell.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Supreme Court of the United States:

46—The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company et al., appellants, vs. Henry W. Behimer. Appeal from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit.—Decree of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals reversed, with costs, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of South Carolina, with directions to modify its decree in conformity with the opinion of this court. This decree to be entered nunc pro tunc as of the date of the submission of the cause of this court. Opinion by Justice White.

54—W. H. Blackburn, plaintiff in error, vs. the Portland Gold Mining Company et al. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Colorado.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Shiras. Dissenting, Justice McKenna. Justice Brown took no part in the decision of this case.

59—The United States, appellant, vs. John R. Gleason et al. Appeal from the Court of Claims.—Judgment reversed and cause remanded, with directions to enter judgment in conformity with the opinion of the court. Opinion by Justice Shiras. Dissenting: Justice Harlan, Justice Brown, and Justice White.

69—The Canada Sugar Refining Company, Limited, petitioner, vs. the Insurance Company of North America.—On writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.—Decree of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals reversed, with costs, and the decree of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York affirmed and cause remanded to said District Court. Opinion by Justice Shiras.

70—The Telluride Power Transmission Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the Rio Grande Western Railway Company.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Utah.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Justice Brown.

61—The Northern Pacific Railway Company, plaintiffs in error, vs. Maria Amacker et al.—In error to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Montana. Opinion by Justice Brown.

235—The Spanish schooner Paquete Habana, Juan Paros, claimant, appellant, vs. The United States, and 236—The Spanish schooner Lola, Tomas Betancourt, claimant, appellant, vs. The United States.—Appeals from the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida.—Decrees reversed and causes remanded, with directions to enter decrees that the proceeds of the sale of the vessels, together with the proceeds of any sale of the cargoes, be restored to the claimants, with damages and costs. Opinion by Justice Gray. Dissenting, Chief Justice Fuller, Justice Harlan, and Justice McKenna.

9—The United States, appellant, vs. The Oregon and California Railroad Company et al.—Appeal from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.—Decree affirmed, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Oregon. Opinion by Justice Harlan. Justice McKenna did not participate in the decision of this case.

28—John D. Wilcox, appellant, vs. The Eastern Oregon Land Company.—Appeal from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.—Decree affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Oregon. Opinion by Justice Harlan. Justice McKenna did not participate in the decision of this case.

24—E. I. Messenger, appellant, vs. The Eastern Oregon Land Company.—Appeal from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.—Decree affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Oregon. Opinion by Justice Harlan. Justice McKenna did not participate in the decision of this case.

485—The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, petitioner, vs. W. H. Whitehead et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit submitted by Herbert B. Turner, E. O. Wolcott, and J. F. Vaile for the petitioner and by John F. Shafroth for the respondents.

305—Mary Louise Kenaday, executrix, &c., plaintiff in error and appellant, vs. Arabella D. Sinnott et al.—Motions to dismiss or affirm submitted by F. P. B. Sands and William A. Milliken in support of motions, and by William Henry Dennis in opposition thereto.

481—Turret Steamshipping Company, (Limited,) claimant and petitioner, vs. A. G. Hall et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit submitted by J. I. Parker Kerlin for the petitioner and by Charles Theodore Russell for the respondent.

440—Abner T. Bowen, petitioner, vs. the Needles National Bank et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit submitted by Charles E. Hughes and Walter S. Carter for the petitioner and by Henry C. Dillon for the respondent.

458—George T. Murdock, executor, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. John G. Ward, United States Collector, &c.

459—George D. Sherman, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—On motion of Frederick D. McKenney, in behalf of certain interested parties, leave granted to file brief herein within one week, and on motion of Solicitor General Richards leave granted him to file reply brief within two weeks thereafter.

106—Hiram W. Hubbell, appellant, vs. The United States.—Motion to restore case to the docket to be heard with No. 96 submitted by Frederick McKenney for the appellant.

29—La Abra Silver Mining Company, appellant, vs. The United States.—Mandate stayed for thirty days on motion of Crammond Kennedy for the appellant.

158—Henry L. Mitchell, Governor, &c., et al., appellants, vs. Charles M. Furman, as administrator, &c.—Motions to dismiss or affirm submitted by C. B. Rinehart, H. Bisbee, and F. P. Fleming in support of motions and by William W. Dewhurst in opposition thereto.

229—William C. Glass, plaintiff in error, vs. The Police Jury of the Parish of Concordia.—Submitted pursuant to the twentieth rule by J. D. Rouse and William Grant for the plaintiff in error and by E. H. Farrar, B. F. Jonas, and E. R. Kruttschnitt for the defendant in error.

437—The Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Indiana ex rel. William A. Ketcham, Attorney General.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Indiana. Dismissed per stipulation of counsel.

90—Helm Douglass, appellant, vs. Lewis H. Douglass et al.—Appeal from the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. Dismissed, with costs, per stipulation of counsel, on motion of B. F. Leighton for the appellant.

443—George Webster, appellant, vs. R. D. Speck, Sheriff, &c.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Washington. Dismissed, with costs, pursuant to the tenth rule.

97—Waters-Pierce Oil Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Texas.—One hour additional time granted to plaintiff in error in the argument of this case on motion of George Clark, for plaintiff

EXCURSIONS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
PERSONALLY CONDUCTED Tour THROUGH
OLD MEXICO and CALIFORNIA
14 days in Mexico. 19 days in California.
February 12 to March 29.
SPECIAL PULLMAN TRAIN
Parlor-Smoking, Dining, Sleeping, Compartment, and Observation Cars over entire route.
Rate, $550, covering all necessary expenses.
MEXICO ONLY
February 12 to March 6.
Rate, $300, covering all necessary expenses.
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February 27 to March 29.
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Tours to FLORIDA, OLD PT. COMFORT, and WASHINGTON.
For detailed itineraries and full information, apply to Ticket Agents; Tourist Agent, 1,196 Broadway, New York; or address W. W. Boyd, Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agent, Philadelphia.
J. R. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

DRY GOODS.

OUR PERFUMES ARE THE BEST THAT CAN be found, the best that can be made; also the cheapest. All our customers agree on this point. Are you using them? JAMMES, 4 West 37th St., near 5th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—As chambermaid and waitress by young Swedish woman; best references. Jeanie, 753 6th Av., near 43d St.; store.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl, lately landed, to do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family. 537 5th Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By first-class cook; experience in all branches; German, French, and English; best references; $35 to $40. 439 East 52d St.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; by day or week; best references. 308 East 26th St., rear.

COOK.—By first-class cook; city or country; best city reference. 431 West 31st St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By young woman as lady's maid; good dressmaker; cut and fit; hairdresser; excellent packer; understands care of gentlemen's clothes also; three years' city reference; personal reference last place. M. A., 1,242 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent French maid, dressmaker, hairdresser; experienced seamstress; no objection to travel; best reference. B. B., Box 339, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—As first-class lady's maid; English; good seamstress, hairdresser, and packer; no objection to travel; good references. M. A. L., 216 East 33d St.

MAID.—By competent maid; good packer, hairdresser, and dressmaker; best city references. Care of McCabe, 591 Park Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman; family washing, shirts, collars, and cuffs; open air drying; can be highly recommended. Prosper Hand Laundry, 179 East 78th St.

LAUNDRESS.—As laundress in private family; has first-class personal city references. Byrnes, 200 East 73d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as laundress in private family; city references. 438 West 35th St.; Brennan's bell.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a capable woman; can take care of baby from infancy, or grown children; best city reference. 263 West 19th St., McAba's bell.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By thoroughly competent seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing; curtains, cushions, and also repairing dresses, finishing, and alterations. Seamstress, 773 Amsterdam Av.

Miscellaneous.

TELEGRAPHER, &c.—By a young woman as telegrapher, stenographer, and typewriter, Position, 270 West 23d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—By single Swiss German; wages $35 to $40; good references. Butler, 150 West 37th St., present employer's.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly competent man; 11 years' city reference from late employer; disengaged on account of family residing in Europe. J., 125 West 17th St.

Miscellaneous.

FLORIST.—By German florist; age, thirty-seven; married; twenty-two years' experience. John Schackis, 1,024 40th St., Brooklyn.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MATTRESS RENOVATORS, 248 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone 967 Columbus.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—In small private family, waitress; satisfactory references required. Call Tuesday morning from 10 to 11 o'clock at 106 5th Av., near 16th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Boy in law office; some knowledge of stenography. Address, in own handwriting, stating references, A. C. S., Box 327, 1,269 Broadway.

WANTED—Bright boy in office; good hand and neat appearance; salary, $3. Address Gentile, Box 156 Times Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART I., OF THE Supreme Court, held at the Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on the 23d day of October, 1899.—Present: Hon. Henry M. Bookstaver, Justice.—In the matter of the application of the Directors of the Riverside Building and Loan Association for a voluntary dissolution.

On reading and filing the petition of Marshall W. Scriven, William M. Bridgeman, William M. Dodge, Eugene L. Lockwood, Frank T. Brown, John M. Sweeney, and John A. Anderson, as Directors of the Riverside Building and Loan Association, a corporation created under the laws of the State of New York, having its principal office located in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, and the schedules thereto annexed, verified by the petitioners on the 11th day of October, 1899, with due proof of service of a copy of said petition and schedules, and a copy of this order and notice of application thereof, on Honorable John C. Davies, Attorney General for the State of New York, and on motion of William Langdon, attorney for the petitioners, it is

ORDERED, That all persons interested in the said corporation show cause before M. Delland Milnor, Esq., counsellor at law, who is hereby appointed referee for that purpose, at his office, No. 229 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on the 31st day of January, 1900, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, why the said corporation should not be dissolved; and it is further

ORDERED, That a copy of this order be published at least once in each of the three weeks immediately preceding the time hereinbefore fixed for showing cause in The New York Times, printed in the City of New York, and also in The New York Law Journal, published in the City and County of New York. Enter, H. W. B., J. S. C.

To the Creditors, Shareholders, and all other persons interested in the Riverside Building and Loan Association:

Take notice, that the foregoing is a copy of an order made in the above entitled proceeding, and duly entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, on October 23d, 1899. WILLIAM LANGDON, Attorney for Petitioners, 5 Beekman St., N. Y. City.

ja9-1aw4wTu

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy. In the matter of BERNARD P. DE GREGORI, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Bernard P. De Gregori of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 3d day of January, A. D 1900, the said Bernard P. De Gregori was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of P. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. P. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 8th, 1900.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—(In Bankruptcy.)—In the matter of EDWARD L. FEARN, bankrupt.—No. 1,977.

To the creditors of Edward L. Fearn of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Edward L. Fearn was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated January 8th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS GOLDBERG, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Louis Goldburg of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Louis Goldburg was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 8th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES C. HAYNES, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of James C. Haynes of the City of New York in the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said James C. Haynes was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 8th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—(In Bankruptcy.)—In the matter of DAVID HIRSCHBERG and ADOLPH HIRSCHBERG, individually and as members of the firm of D. Hirschberg & Bro., bankrupts.—No. 1,740.

To the creditors of David Hirschberg and Adolph Hirschberg, individually and as members of the firm of D. Hirschberg and Bro., of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said David Hirschberg and Adolph Hirschberg were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated January 6th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PAUL KISTEL, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Paul Kistel of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 3d day of January, A. D., 1900, the said Paul Kistel was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 8th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of WORTHINGTON D. ROMAINE, bankrupt.—No. 1,828.

Notice is hereby given that Worthington D. Romaine, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 8th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 24th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 8, 1900.

NO. 1,634.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE SCHMITT, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of George Schmitt of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of October, A. D. 1899, the said George Schmitt was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, No. 302 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 8th, 1900.

NO. 1,988.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB SCHREIBER, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Jacob Schreiber, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Jacob Schreiber was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 2d day of February, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 8, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—DAVID FRY and LEOPOLD SCHIBEBER, trading as Fry & Schieber, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that David Fry and Leopold Schieber, trading as Fry & Schieber, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated January 2d, 1900, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 24th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon. MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 8th, 1900.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—HENRIETTA HOPPOCK, plaintiff, against JOSEPH D. JENNINGS, Thomas Hutton, Mary Hutton, his wife, (name Mary being fictitious, real name unknown;) John Mueder, tenant, (name John being fictitious, real name unknown;) John Roberts, tenant, (name John being fictitious, real name unknown;) John Gedoice, tenant, (name John being fictitious, real name unknown;) Thomas Hyde, tenant, (name Thomas being fictitious, real name unknown;) William Miller, tenant, (name William being fictitious, real name unknown;) George Gerhardt, tenant, (name George being fictitious, real name unknown;) Frank Frost, tenant, (name Frank being fictitious, real name unknown;) Henry Rain, tenant, (name Henry being fictitious, real name unknown;) Charles H. Pfluger, The R. E. Parsons Company, Taylor & Co., Virgil B. Gibney, William C. Rogers receiver of the Rogers & Sherwood Printing Company; the Bourbon County Distilling Company, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated Oct. 9, 1899.

MORRIS P. FERRIS, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. Post Office address same as office.

To the defendants, Thomas Hutton and Mary Hutton, his wife, (the name Mary being fictitious, real name unknown):

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 5th day of December, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the County Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House of said county, on the 11th day of December, 1899. MORRIS P. FERRIS, Attorney for the plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

d12-1aw6wTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

YOUNG, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. YOUNG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 14th day of November, 1899. MINNIE K. YOUNG, Executrix. RASTUS S. RANSOM, Attorney for Executrix, 290 Broadway, N. Y. City.

n14-1aw6m27TuTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

AKIN, ETHAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ETHAN AKIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 East Main Street, Amsterdam, New York, on or before the first day of July next.

Dated New York, the 22d day of December, 1899.

SUSAN AKIN,
LOUIS AKIN,
HELENA A. MIX,
PAUL C. AKIN,
THERSON AKIN,
ETHAN AKIN, Jr.,
Administrators, &c.

W. BARLOW DUNLAP, Attorney for Administrators, 31 East Main St., Amsterdam, N. Y.

d26-1aw6mTu

FIGUEROA Y VELIS, JUSTO RAFAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUSTO RAFAEL FIGUEROA Y VELIS, otherwise known as Rafael Figueroa, late of Cienfuegos, Island of Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1899. ANTONIO TOMAS, Ancillary Administrator, c. t. a. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Ancillary Admr., 71 Broadway, New York City. jy11-1aw6mTu

SIEFKE, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SIEFKE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Francis B. Chedsey, No. 302 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the sixth day of March next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of August, 1899. HENRY SIEFKE, Jr., Executor. FRANCIS B. CHEDSEY, Esq., Attorney for Executor, No. 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. au29-1aw6mTu

SMITH, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES SMITH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 15 Whitehall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of November, 1899. SHERMAN HOYT, Executor. GERRIT SMITH, Attorney for Executor, 43 Wall Street. n21-1aw6mTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NOS. ..... EAST 160TH ST., BOROUGH OF the Bronx.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—HENRY W. GILBERT, plaintiff, against MARGARET REDICAN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 18th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 16th day of January, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by McVickar and Company, auctioneers, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixtieth (160th) Street, distant ninety-eight (98) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of said One Hundred and Sixtieth Street with the westerly side of Courtlandt Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with Courtlandt Avenue ninety-nine (99) feet; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Sixtieth Street fifty (50) feet; thence northerly again parallel with Courtlandt Avenue ninety-nine (99) feet to the southerly side of said One Hundred and Sixtieth Street; and thence easterly along said side of One Hundred and Sixtieth Street fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 21, 1899.

ABR. A. JOSEPH, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

160th Street.

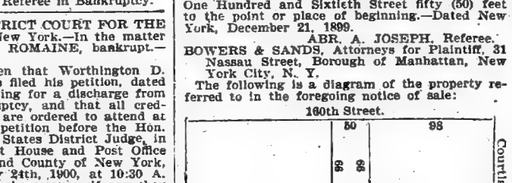

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $4,018.58, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $88.29. The approximate aggregate amount of prior liens upon the premises, with interest, is $19,934.83. The sale of the said premises is to be made free and clear.

ABR. A. JOSEPH, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys. d26-2aw3wTu&F&ja16

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ELIZABETH MESSMANN, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH EGENBERGER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 6th day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said interlocutory judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 16th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, the lands and premises directed by said interlocutory judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows, to wit: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Tenth Ward of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Division Street, distant fifty (50) feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Division and Forsyth Streets; running thence northerly parallel with Forsyth Street and partly through the centre of a party wall seventy-five (75) feet to the line of the land now, or late, belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church; thence easterly along said line twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly, parallel with Forsyth Street, seventy-five (75) feet to the northerly side of Division Street; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Division Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, said premises being known as No. 74 Division Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York.—Dated New York, December 22d, 1899.

JOSEPH FETTRETCH, Referee.

CHARLES H. MACHIN, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, 206 Broadway, N. Y. City.

HENRY BRILL, Esq., Attorney for Deft. Edw. Egenberger, 220 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property:

Line of land (now or late) of Meth. Epis. Church.

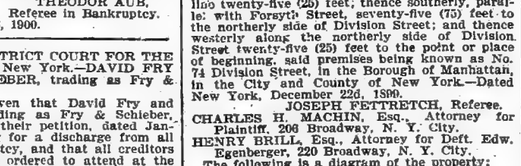

Division Street.

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, assessments, or other liens upon the said premises is about eight thousand seven hundred dollars, ($8,700,) which will be allowed out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee.—Dated New York, December 22d, 1899.

JOSEPH FETTRETCH, Referee.

d26-2aw3wTu&F&ja17

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —E. CAROLINE KOPPER, plaintiff, against MARGARET G. KOPPER, Jr., and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 22d day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said interlocutory judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by McVickar & Company, Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, County of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of West End Ave., distant southerly thereon forty-four feet from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Nineteth with the westerly side of West End Avenue; running thence westerly parallel with Ninetieth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety feet; thence southerly and parallel with West End Avenue, twenty feet; thence easterly again parallel with said Ninetieth Street, and part of the distance through another party wall, ninety feet to the said westerly side of West End Avenue; and thence northerly along the same twenty feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being now known by the street number 615 West End Avenue.—Dated New York, December 26th, 1899.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

MORRIS PUTNAM STEVENS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 34 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. C.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: Its street number is 615 West End Avenue; 90th Street.

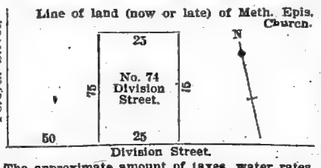

The property will be sold subject to a mortgage of $25,000.00, with interest at 5% due thereon from February 25th, 1899, which mortgage will be due February 25th, 1902. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $538.23, and interest.—Dated New York, 26th day of December, 1899.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

d29-2aw3wF&Tu&ja19

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—PETER L. O'NEILL as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of Catherine O'Neill, deceased, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH B. McCLURE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 7th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, and City of New York, and located in Section Four, on Block 1,214, on the land map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eighty-third Street, distant three hundred and seventy-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Eighty-third Street with the westerly side of Columbus (formerly Ninth) Avenue; thence running northerly, and part of the way through a party wall and on a line parallel with Columbus Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the centre line of the block between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line of the block, and on a line parallel with Eighty-third Street, twenty-five feet; thence southerly, and again on a line parallel with said Columbus Avenue and part of the way through another party wall, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the said northerly side of Eighty-third Street, and thence easterly, and along the said northerly side of Eighty-third Street, twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, being the same now known by the street number 135 West Eighty-third Street, in the said city, and being a part of the same premises conveyed to the said George Rauchfuss by Nellie F. Brennan and husband by deed dated November 19, 1891, and recorded in the Register's Office in Liber Eight, Page 241 of Section Four of Block Series of Conveyances, in the office of the Register of the City of New York, together with all the gas fixtures, carpets, window shades, and other personal property appertaining to the said premises and belonging to said defendant Ellen Byrnes, and also being the same premises conveyed to the said defendant, Ellen Byrnes, by the said plaintiff, George Rauchfuss, by deed bearing even date with said mortgage, and which mortgage was also given to secure part of the consideration money of said premises, and also, together with all the right, title, and interest of the said defendant Ellen Byrnes, of, in, and to a certain party wall agreement made between Thomas J. Brennan of the one part, and Mark P. Brennan of the other part, dated August 28, 1890, and recorded on the same day in Liber 2,308, Page 447 of Conveyances in said Register's office.—Dated New York, December 29, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.

GEORGE A. McDERMOTT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 621 Broadway, New York City, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is No. 135 West 83d Street, New York City.

54th Street.

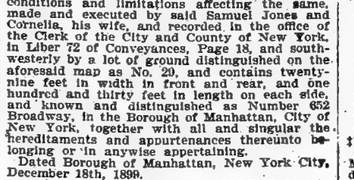

83d Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $8,355 56-100, with interest thereon from the 22d day of December, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $422 81-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,180 and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $22,000.00, with accrued interest.—Dated New York, 29th day of December, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.

ja2-2aw3wTu&F&ja24

BROADWAY, No. 652.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—ALLEN D. M. DEFANDORF, plaintiff, against WINIFRED I. SICHEL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the 15th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Fifteenth (formerly Eighth) Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, known and distinguished on a map of the lands of Samuel Jones, Esq., lying between Broadway and Bowery, made from actual survey by Stephen Ludlam and E. W. Bridges, City Surveyors, and recorded in the office of the Register in and for the City and County of New York, in Liber 123 of Conveyances, &c., Page 587, as Lot Number Twenty-eight, (28,) which said lot, piece, or parcel of land is bounded northwesterly in front by Broadway, northeasterly by a lot of land distinguished on said map as Number Twenty-seven, (27,) southeasterly by road or way, by the name of Cross-lane, designated and properly described in and by a certain deed poll expressing and declaring the uses and purposes thereof, and the conditions and limitations affecting the same, made and executed by said Samuel Jones and Cornelia, his wife, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, in Liber 72 of Conveyances, Page 18, and southwesterly by a lot of ground distinguished on the aforesaid map as No. 29, and contains twenty-nine feet in width in front and rear, and one hundred and thirty feet in length on each side, and known and distinguished as Number 652 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, December 18th, 1899.

EDWARD JACOBS, Referee.

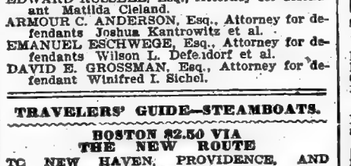

Bleecker St.

All taxes and assessments and water rates which are liens or encumbrances on the premises above described at the time of the sale thereof will be paid by the referee or allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money.

The premises above described will be sold subject to a lease, dated October 22nd, 1894, made between Wilson L. Defendorf and others to Robert Lindheim. Such lease being for the term of ten years, commencing February 1st, 1895, at a rental of $10,000 per year, payable in equal monthly installments in advance, and Croton water rent. Tenant allowed $50 annually for roof repairs.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, December 18th, 1899.

EDWARD JACOBS, Referee.

MOSES ESBERG, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff.

EDWARD RUSSELL, Esq., Attorney for defendant Matilda Cleland.

ARMOUR C. ANDERSON, Esq., Attorney for defendants Joshua Kantrowitz et al.

EMANUEL ESCHWEGE, Esq., Attorney for defendants Wilson L. Defendorf et al.

DAVID E. GROSSMAN, Esq., Attorney for defendant Winifred I. Sichel.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON $2.50 VIA
THE NEW ROUTE
TO NEW HAVEN, PROVIDENCE, AND BOSTON.
NEW HAVEN LINE
NARRAGANSETT BAY LINE.
Steamers daily, Sunday excepted, from Pier 25 East River, for New Haven, Providence, and Boston at 5 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Oceanic...Jan. 24, 11 A.M. Oceanic..Feb. 21, 9:30 A.M.
Teutonic..Jan. 31, Noon Teutonic..Feb. 28, Noon
Germanic..Feb. 7, Noon Germanic, March 7, Noon
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Piers 51 and 52 North River.
Lucania..Jan. 13, 2 P.M. Lucania...Feb. 10, 1 P.M.
Etruria..Jan. 20, 9 A.M. Etruria...Feb. 17, 8 A.M.
Campania..Jan. 27, Noon Campania..Feb. 24, Noon
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Special Excursions To CUBA
MUNSON LINE
To Nuevitas, Saturday, Jan. 20th.
To Matanzas, Saturday, Jan. 27th.
To Matanzas, Saturday, Feb. 4th.
Latter personally conducted.
Special rates for above excursions.
MUNSON STEAMSHIP LINE, 27 William St., N. Y.
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JAPAN-CHINA
Hawaii and Philippine Islands
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
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TOYOKISEN KAISHA.
Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
H. K. MARU....Jan. 16 DORIC.....Feb. 1
CHINA.....Jan. 24 NIPPON MARU.....Feb. 10
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Wash. Bldg., and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.
JAPAN, CHINA, and PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
EMPRESS OF JAPAN.....Jan. 29, April 16
EMPRESS OF CHINA.....Feb. 26, May 7
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HAWAIIAN ISLANDS and AUSTRALIA.
AORANGI.....Jan. 5 MIOWERA.....Feb. 9
For rates apply 353 Broadway and 65 Wall St.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
Sailing at 10 A. M.
Trave.....Jan. 16 Saale.....†Feb. 6
Lahn.....Jan. 23 Lahn.....Feb. 20
Aller.....Jan. 30 Saale.....March 6
OELRICHS & CO., NO. 5 BROADWAY.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE To †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
Naples and Genoa via Gibraltar by Express Steamers,
Sailing at 11 A. M.
†Ems.....Jan. 20 †F. Bismarck...Feb. 10
†Kaiser Wm. II..Jan. 27 †Columbia.....Feb. 15
†Werra.....Feb. 3 †Trave.....Feb. 17
Return tickets available for steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris and Cherbourg.
Hamburg-American Line. North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 37

"CAMMEYER"
Stamped on a Shoe
MEANS STANDARD of MERIT

No House in the World Keeps the Immense Stock of Sporting Boots and Shoes for Every Sporting Use, Pleasure and Pastime that We Do.

EVERY form of athletics, gymnastic exercises, whether indoor or outdoor—basket ball, indoor running or walking, hockey, golf, bicycle, horseback riding, hunting, fishing, bowling, football, baseball, boxing, fencing, cricket, skating—each have their appropriate footwear.

Men's Russia Calf Hockey Shoes,
with buckle and lace strap,
$4.00 Per Pair.

Women's Black Box Calf, High Cut Hockey Shoes, per pair 5.00

We have all the various forms and materials—leathers, felts, canvas, moose hides, cowhides, calfskins, goat, kid, patent leathers, enameled leathers, rubber, all ready, in the shape of boots and shoes, to put at once upon your feet.

And at half the prices of others who deal in these goods!
Men's Washable Bath Slippers, 75c.

ALFRED J. CAMMEYER,
6th Ave., Corner 20th St.

TIMELY RESCUE AT SEA

German Steamer Ella Goes Down in a Gale.

All of the Thirty-six Persons Aboard Saved by the Atlantic Transport Liner Georgian.

The steamer Georgian of the Atlantic Transport Line, Capt. Parker, which came in yesterday from London, brought Capt. Stenge of the German steamer Ella, together with his wife, two children, a nurse, and the officers and crew of the Ella, thirty-six in all. They were rescued from the the Ella twenty minutes after the vessel went down last Saturday in latitude 41.35 and longitude 64.04.

The Ella sailed from Perth Amboy Dec. 30, with 1,600 tons of coal for Pickford & Black of Halifax. Rough weather was encountered at once, and on New Year's Day the steamer ran into a gale and heavy sea.

At 11 o'clock that night a wave threw the Ella on her beam ends on the starboard side, causing the cargo to shift, and she was unable to right herself. Shortly afterward the steamer shipped a heavy sea that tore away two of the lifeboats, and a large splinter from one of them struck Capt. Stenge in the face, injuring him severely.

As the seas swept over the steamer the water poured down the hatchways into the hold, and leaked in through the starboard ports that were submerged until she listed at an angle of 40 degrees.

The water in the hull extinguished the fires under the boilers, and for three days the Ella drifted about helplessly. The crew worked steadily at the pumps, but were unable to make any headway. Distress signals were displayed constantly, and on last Friday night the Captain of the Georgian saw them and responded by standing by.

It was impossible to rescue those on the Ella that night, but at daybreak Saturday a boat containing the first officer of the Georgian and a crew of six men was launched. It was impossible to make the boat fast to the Ella on account of the heavy sea. Those on board the Ella, however, managed to throw a rope to the boat. One person at a time was lowered into the water and then pulled to the boat and taken in. The children of the Captain were strapped to the backs of stalwart sailors, and the perilous journey was made in safety. With much difficulty the work of rescue was continued till every one from the Ella was placed aboard the Georgian. Three trips of the lifeboat between the two steamers were required.

Twenty minutes after every one was aboard the Georgian, the Ella went down.

Capt. Parker of the Georgian said that when he saw the Ella there was a high sea. Chief Officer Fields got a crew of six men, lowered a boat and pulled off. In two hours they returned with their boat leaking badly. Fields said a rescue was not possible just then, and it was decided to stand by until morning.

When the Georgian reached her dock there was an affecting parting between the officers and men of the Ella and the Georgian. As the German sailors left the vessel they gave three hearty cheers for their rescuers.

The Ella was a steel vessel built at Newcastle, England, and was formerly the Abydos. She registered 2,117 tons gross. Her hailing port was Apenrade, Germany, and she was owned by M. Jebson.

FOR A SCHOOL OF COMMERCE.

New York University to Consider the Establishment of One.

The New York University Council, at its regular meeting yesterday, received a communication signed by several citizens not associated with the university asking for the establishment in the Washington Square Building of a School of Commerce, Finance, and Accounts. The matter was referred to a special committee consisting of Chancellor MacCracken, Israel C. Pierson, and William M. Kingsley. In this connection it was said that if the necessary funds could be obtained the school would probably be established on the eighth floor of the Washington Square Building.

The Summer school, which for four years has been carried on at University Heights under the direction of a committee of the Faculty, was adopted yesterday as a university enterprise. Its work will commence on July 9, under the immediate direction of this committee of the Council: Chancellor MacCracken, Willis Fletcher Johnson, and John Reed. Twelve departments of instruction will be maintained this Summer. A new dining room accommodating 100 students and professors, and dormitory accommodations for 200 students, will be established.

The Council gave Prof. Bristol of the Biological Department permission to carry on a university extension course for teachers in the Washington Square Building. A financial report was read showing the current educational expenditure and income to be each about $250,000.

Committees for the coming year were announced, of which these are the Chairmen: Finance, William A. Wheelock; Law, William S. Opdyke; Library, David Banks; Graduate School, George Alexander; College of Arts, Israel C. Pierson; School of Applied Science, William F. Havemeyer; Medical College, Dr. John P. Munn; Washington Square Building, Charles R. Otis, and Summer School, Willis Fletcher Johnson.

Household Linens.

All linen Huck Towels,—hemmed,—size 21x40, $2.40 per dozen.

Bleached, Turkish Bath Towels,—fringed ends,—22x48, $2.00 per dozen.

Hemstitched, Huck Towels, 23x43, $5.00 per dozen. Value $6.00.

200 dozen bleached double Damask Napkins, $4.50 per dozen. Value $6.00.

Table Cloths,—fine double damask.
8x8, $3.50 each.
8x10, 4.50 "
8x12, 5.50 "

22 inch Napkins to match, $4.00 per dozen.

26 inch Napkins to match, $6.00 per dozen.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third St.

Upholstery Dep't.
4th Floor.

LACE CURTAINS.

800 pairs, French Renaissance and Point Arabe Lace Curtains,—lace border or insertion and edge,—size 3½ and 4 yards long. Sets of 4 to 8 pairs, $10.00, $15.00 and $20.00 per pair; Usual price $16.00 to $32.00

DRAPERIES.

10,000 yards Satin Damas, Brocatelle, Lambelle and Brocade. Designs in accordance with "period" decorations. Suitable for draperies hangings, or furniture and wall coverings, $1.65, $1.95 and $2.75 per yard.

PORTIERES.

Venetian Velour Portieres,—reversible,—finished with heavy rope edge, 3¼ yards long, 50 inches wide. Colors:—Empire green and red, burgundy, reseda, turquoise and terra-cotta, $7.50 per pair.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third St.

CAR FALLS INTO A TRENCH.

Flooring Gives Way Over an Excavation on First Avenue—Five Passengers Injured.

Belt Line Horse Car No. 122, bound down town, fell into a deep trench in First Avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets, at 6:15 o'clock yesterday morning. The car, which contained fourteen passengers, was in charge of Conductor John Dunn, twenty-seven years old, of 235 East Seventy-sixth Street, and Driver George Young, aged fifty-five, of 1,623 East End Avenue. On the block where the accident occurred a trench had been dug for the purpose of installing electric power on the Forty-second Street and Manhattanville line of the Third Avenue Railroad. The trench was covered with boards laid on beams, over which the Belt Line cars were running.

When Driver Young's car reached this spot he slowed up a little, and then drove upon the rails running over the boards. The car had proceeded only a few feet, when the flooring suddenly gave way, the beams supporting it at that point having become loosened. The car fell to the bottom of the trench, striking on its forward end, and throwing all the passengers in a heap against the front door. Several of them were hurt, and those who escaped injury were unable to help either themselves or the injured ones, as boards and beams had fallen against the doors, which made it impossible to open them from the inside.

The crash of the car going through the flooring, followed by the screams of the passengers, attracted the attention of factory employes on their way to work, and hundreds of men soon gathered about the scene of the accident. A score of workmen jumped into the trench, and, under the direction of policemen, tore away the broken boards and beams which half covered the car, and then assisted in removing the passengers, of whom the following were injured:

FREITAG, Miss LOUISE, aged seventeen, of 231 East Eighty-fourth Street; back sprained.
LONG, W. A., aged twenty-five, residence unknown; slight injuries.
NICHWITZ, NICHOLAS, aged fifty-five, of 421 East Eighty-second Street; slight injuries.
NUDOR, GEORGE, fifty-four years old, of 859 First Avenue; scalp wound.
SCHARFER, ALEXANDER, aged thirty-two, of 1,067 First Avenue; contusions of leg.

An ambulance soon arrived from Bellevue Hospital in charge of Dr. Rogers. Long was able to go home after the surgeon had attended to his injuries. The other injured passengers were taken to the hospital, and after their wounds had been dressed all were able to depart unassisted, with the exception of Miss Freitag, who remained at the institution.

When the car fell Driver Young was thrown from the platform and struck on his head at the bottom of the trench. It was at first thought that his skull was fractured, but his only injury proved to be a scalp wound, which was dressed at Bellevue. All the windows in the car were broken, but otherwise it was not badly damaged.

Annual January Sale.
Shoe Dep't,
Commencing
Tuesday, January 9th.

Broken lots and sizes to close.

Ladies' Kid, French Calf, Enamel and Winter Russets, Button and Lace Boots, (bench made), $5.00, formerly $7.00 to $8.00.

Kid, Button and Lace, Kid and Patent Leather, Cloth Top, Button Boots, $3.65, formerly $5.00 to $8.00.

Velour Calf and Kid Button and Lace Boots, $2.65, value $4.00 to $4.50.

Child's Box Calf and Kid Button Boots, $1.40, value $2.00 to $2.50.

Misses' Kid and Calf—Button and Lace Boots, $1.65, value $2.50 to $3.00.

Little Gents' Box Calf, Lace Spring Heel Boots, $1.65.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Tuesday & Wednesday Jan. 9th & 10th.

Trimmed Hats, Toques, and Bonnets,
including Mourning Millinery,
$6.00.

Children's Hats,
$3.00.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

THE DAUGHTERS OF 1812.

Flag Presentations at the General Society's Meeting—President Guggenheimer on America's Second War.

The annual meeting of the General Society, United States Daughters of 1812, held yesterday at Delmonico's, was marked by the presentation of three flags by Mrs. Louis Hall, President of the Pennsylvania Society. These included a United States flag of the style of to-day, a flag of 1812, and the standard of the society. The flags were of silk and the stars were embroidered by hand. The meeting was presided over by Mrs. William Garry Slade, President of the General Society.

Following the presentation addresses were made by Col. Ralph Prime, President of the Flag Association; Randolph Guggenheimer, President of the City Council, and others. Col. Prime told of the work of his society in attempting to prevent the desecration of the flag by advertisers and others. He cited the laws of several European countries requiring respect for the flag, and advocated the adoption of a similar statute by all the States in the Union.

In introducing the next speaker, Mr. Guggenheimer, Mrs. Slade said: "All of us remember the good time we had at the Dewey Day parade. We had a stand all to ourselves. This was due to the courtesy of Mr. Guggenheimer, whom I now introduce to you."

Mr. Guggenheimer said he had done nothing more than his duty on that occasion, and would be glad to do as much again. Turning to the subject of the war of 1812 he said:

"The war of 1812, waged against the Kingdom of England, depended for its inspiration and glory upon the exploits of the Revolutionary heroes whose genius and valor had created the American Republic.

"I am, however, full of the conviction that the story of the war which was glorified by the genius of Jackson and Decatur constitutes one of the noblest chapters in the annals of America. The superb struggle of the colonists against the political oppression of England has a first claim upon the imagination and loyalty of the American citizen, and has from childhood, through the teachings of our mothers and the public school, become an ineffaceable portion of our National life.

"Every boy and girl in America is thrilled by the story of George Washington and the thirteen Colonies against the tyranny of the Crown.

"But I believe I shall not exaggerate when I say that a very large portion of the people of the United States are not aware of the fact that the war of 1812 constituted the coping stone of the edifice of American independence.

"Many years after the treaty of Paris the English Government arrogated to itself the right of pressing into its service citizens of the United States, on the pretext that such citizens, although they had been naturalized under the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, were still subjects of Great Britain and Ireland. Against such an assumption of illegal power the American people rose up in revolt.

"They realized then, as they do to-day, that the paramount glory of American civilization consists in the fact that America is a refuge for all distressed nations upon the earth. They were resolved, even though obliged to appeal to the arbitrament of war, to throw round every naturalized citizen the protection of the American flag. That was the policy of the Federal Government, at that time presided over by one whose name to-day is a talisman.

"President Monroe, that sturdy and uncompromising American, who formulated a doctrine which is still an impregnable barrier against any European invasion of the rights of the Western Hemisphere, determined under such circumstances that the American Constitution guaranteed equal rights and equal immunities to all the citizens of the United States, whether native-born or naturalized

"The war of 1812 was brought to its glorious termination to vindicate that principle, and that principle alone. The society, therefore, which perpetuates the memory of that short but magnificent struggle confers a distinct benefit upon our National life. It not merely serves to mark a page of history and keep fresh and green our memories of the victory won by Gen. Jackson over the British at New Orleans, but possesses for all modern Americans a wider significance.

"Those of us who have lately been thrilled with pride at the annihilation of the Spanish fleet on the morning of May 1, 1898, in Manila Bay, and by the destruction of the ships of Cervera off Santiago on July 3 of the same year should bear in mind the fact that the supremacy of the American Navy was created by the war of 1812.

"It was then that the American people, as had been shown in the battle between the Serapis and Bonhomme Richard, made the finest sailors and gunners in the world. That was proved in the war of 1812 by the destruction of seventeen of the finest ships of the British Navy, and still to-day we honor the memory of those great sea Captains and Commodores—Decatur, Hull, Barron, Bainbridge, and John Paul Jones.

"These men represented the best traditions of Americanism, and I congratulate your society upon its perpetuation of an epoch in our history so full of patriotism and victory."

The society held its first meeting in the morning for the transaction of business. This was followed by an informal luncheon, at which the guests included Capt. F. E. Chadwick, United States Navy, and Mrs. B. H. McCalla, wife of Capt. McCalla. This morning the delegates and other members will be the guests of Rear Admiral Philip, who will take them on a Government tug up the North River to Grant's Tomb.

Killing of Sweetkorch Justifiable.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 8.—Michael Sweetkorch, the farmhand who was shot yesterday by John McCullough on the Read farm, near Armonk, died during the night. Coroner Birch held an inquest to-night, and found that the shooting was justifiable. He will order the discharge of McCullough to-morrow.

Answer to a Correspondent.

DAVID H. JACKSON.—You should consult a lawyer. On your statement it looks as though you are entitled to a part, at least, of the property.

SALE OF SILKS.
Tuesday, January 9th.

A very extensive transfer from the wholesale department with an exhibition of new Spring fabrics will be included in this sale.

5,000 yards, — Foulard, white or black, and white figures on navy, grey, tan, vieux rose, violet, gobelin and black grounds. 55 cents per yard. Value 80 cents.

20,000 yards,—Fancy silks,—stripes, checks, plaids and faconne weaves, 50c, 75c, $1.00 & $1.25. Usual prices 85c to $2.00 per yard.

1,500 yards,—figured velvets and changeable velours. 75 cents & 95 cents. Value $2.00 to $4.50.

Black Taffetas,—24 inches wide, fine, heavy quality. 75 cents per yard. Usual price 95 cents.

A varied stock, comprising numerous designs and colors of printed Foulard and satin Liberty,—imported and American productions,—exclusive designs. 85c, $1.00, $1.25 & $1.50 per yard.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

Registered Trade Mark.

4,800 Pieces Hemstitched Bed Linen

Bolster Cases, Pillow Cases, and Sheets, all of absolutely pure linen, carefully made and ready for instant use. Especial attention is directed to the prices that prevail during the

ANNUAL SALE

PILLOW CASES.
22½x36-inch at $1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00, 2.50, 2.75 pair.
25x36-inch at $1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00, 2.25, 2.75, 3.00 pair.
27x36-inch at $1.50, 1.75, 2.00, 2.25, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50 pair.

BOLSTER CASES.
21x60-inch at . . $1.10, 1.25, 1.60, 1.85 each
21x72-inch at . . $1.25, 1.50, 1.85, 2.25 each
22½x72-inch at . . . . . $2.50 each

SHEETS FOR SINGLE BEDS.
72x96-inch $3.75, 4.50, 5.00, 5.50, 6.00, 6.50 pr.
72x108-inch at . . . . . $5.00, 6.50, 7.50 pair

SHEETS FOR DOUBLE BEDS.
90x96-inch at $4.50, 5.00, 5.50, 7.00, 8.00 pair
90x108-inch at . . . . . $6.00, 9.00 pair

Exceptional values also in Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels and Blankets.

"THE LINEN STORE."

James McCutcheon & Co.
14 West 23d Street.

O'Neill's
Sale of
Groceries!
4th Floor.

Begins this morning.

Every Thrifty Housekeeper in and about New York should take advantage of this special offering. These are all strictly High Class, Dependable Goods, not a "second" among them.—Read:

TEAS.
Finest English Breakfast, Japan, Oolong or Mixed, per half pound . . 38c
One pound 75c
Five pounds 3.50
Choice English Breakfast, Japan, Oolong or Mixed, per half pound . . 33c
One pound 65c
Five pounds 3.00
Other Grades at 35c and 45c pound.
Sample Teas, pound, 30c.

HOME-MADE PRESERVES
in one-pound Glass Jars.
Strawberry, Raspberry, Quince, Peach, Apricot, Damson, Green Gage and Pineapple, jar 15c
One dozen jars 1.75

PRUNES.
The thin skin kind, delicious flavor, large size, fifty-five to the pound, 25-lb. boxes 1.90
2-lb. cartons, each . . . 16c
Extra fine quality, 2-lb. cartons . 20c
25-pound boxes . . 2.20

NUTS.
Mixed Nuts, five kinds, lb. . . 15c
Paper Shell Almonds, lb. . . 20c
Grenoble Walnuts, lb. . . 16c
Jumbo Pecans . . . 15c
Sicily Filberts . . . 14c
Brazil Nuts . . . 9c

DATES AND FIGS.
Dates stuffed with Almonds, Walnuts or Pecans, in wooden boxes, box . 35c
Golden Dates, 1-lb. pkgs . . 9c
Bricks of Figs . . . 15c

RAISINS.
Cluster Raisins, 5¼-lb. boxes . 1.35
In one and two pound pkgs., lb. . 20c

FISH.
Fancy Bloater Mackerel, 10-lb. kits, 2.05
Extra Large Shore Mackerel, 10-lb. kits, 1.75
Extra Shore Mackerel, 10-lb. kits . 1.30

VEGETABLES.
Asparagus, Oyster Bay, finest quality, can 35c
Patterson's Asparagus, can . . 23c
Oyster Bay Tips, finest quality, can . 22c
Finest Maine Corn, can . . 9c
Tomatoes, Extra Fancy, can . . 12c
Solid Cold Packed Tomatoes, can . 10c

And a host of other Bargains too numerous to mention here.

We are the Sole Agents in New York State for the Celebrated Lincoln Lithia Water.
We do not sell Wines, Liquors, or Cigars.
All Cash Purchases of Groceries delivered free to any railroad station within 100 miles of New York City.

ORDERS BY MAIL WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

DRAWING-ROOM SUITES REDUCED.

Here the Fine Arts meet, yet great reductions have been made.

3 pc. MAHOGANY, $105.00
(reduced from $182.00)
Covered with damask.

3 pc. MAHOGANY, $175.00
(reduced from $230.00)
Covered with silk tapestry and fringe.

3 pc. MAHOGANY, $275.00
(reduced from $345.00)
Covered with striped silk tapestry.

Many other examples—Sheraton, Colonial, Chippendale, Renaissance—every artistic period now marked far below factory prices.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

CHURCH TEMPERANCE SOCIETY

"Inebriates and How to Treat Them" Discussed at the Annual Meeting—Some Reforms Urged.

The annual meeting of the Church Temperance Society was held yesterday in the Board Room of the Church Missions House, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street. In the morning the session was devoted to business matters, Bishop Coleman of Delaware presiding.

In his opening address Bishop Coleman said that no better argument could be found for the work of the society than the incident, published in the morning newspapers, of one of the best-known men in this country being assaulted on his own doorstep by a victim of the drink habit. Some law should be passed which would make such occurrences impossible.

Robert Graham, the General Secretary of the society, read his annual report, and spoke about the proposed temperance hotel and coffee house in the Bowery. Mrs. W. H. Bradford had, he said, offered to the society the free use of a five-story building for the purpose, and $18,000 had already been collected out of the $30,000 needed to establish the hotel. The report also referred to the number of persons arrested in this city for drunkenness during 1899—46,170, including 10,589 women.

"These figures," remarked Mr. Graham, "do not by any means show the number of persons who were intoxicated. When the well-to-do become inebriated they order cabs to take them home. It is only the poor man or woman who gets arrested." The report advocated the use of a portion of the income derived from liquor licenses for the reform of habitual inebriates.

The election of officers resulted in most of the old officers being re-elected. Bishop Doane was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee, Bishop Coleman Vice Chairman, Irving Grinnell Treasurer, and Robert Graham General Secretary. Mrs. George S. Bowdoin was elected President of the Women's Auxiliary, Miss H. D. Fellowes Corresponding Secretary, Miss H. K. Graham Recording Secretary, and Mrs. Charles Townsend Treasurer.

In the afternoon a general conference was held on the subject of "Inebriates and How to Treat Them." Bishop Doane of Albany presided. The discussion took the form of a presentation of the principal points of and addresses on a proposed amendment of the Greater New York charter and a proposed bill for the establishment of a State reformatory for inebriates.

The amendment provides, among other things, that persons convicted of intoxication in public may be punished by commitment to workhouse, penitentiary, county jail, or reformatory for six months, or by a fine. The commitment of inebriates to a reformatory is to be for a period of not more than three years, and is to apply to persons who have been previously committed for inebriation five times or more within two years.

The State Reformatory bill provides for the appointment of a Governor and Board of Managers, who shall have authority to select a site for an institution, in a rural district of the State, and who shall prepare plans to be reported to the next Legislature. A resolution approving of the proposed measures was passed.

Great Sale of Furs! | *Great Sale of Furs!*

O'Neill's.

Another Big Sale of Furs at 50c. on the Dollar!

WE closed out another big Furrier's Stock last week equally as attractive as the last, and will place it on sale this morning at prices just as tempting.

The lot includes Jackets, Neckscarfs, Muffs and Collarettes in all the popular Furs. If you wish to take advantage of this opportunity you had better be here early, for at the prices we have made these furs will go like wildfire. Just a hint:

Electric Seal Collarettes, with yoke of Persian Lamb, High Storm Collar, Long Tabs finished with Tails, 18.00

Canada Seal Collarettes, with Astrachan Paw Yoke, Top Collar and Tab Front, 6.98

Genuine Alaska Sable Collarettes, with double Storm Collar, 9.98

Alaska Sable Neckscarfs, finished with Tails, 4.98

MUFFS AND JACKETS AT PRICES IN PROPORTION.

The Great Half-Price Sale of La Vida Corsets Still Continues!

Every pair is guaranteed perfect. Remember, please, these Corsets are strictly hand-made, French gored, bias cut and all Whalebone, and are superior in every way to the best imported Gored Corset sold in this country (with no exceptions.)

Remember the Curtain and Portiere Sale.

JUST A MENTION OF THE PRICES, THAT'S ALL.

Lace Curtains, ... 39c. Each.
Portieres, ... 1.49 Each.

Orders by Mail Will Receive Prompt Attention.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Bulfinches

Whistling many songs, including "Bridal Wreath," "America," "So Let the Wide World Wag," "Mousetraps, Who'll Buy?" "How Can I Leave Thee?" "Let's Be Merry, Comrades," "Prince of Wales," "Where the Blue Waters Sparkle." These are the most tame, affectionate, and beautiful birds. Prices, $40, $50, $75, $100, with 2 or 3 having extra-long songs at $150, $200.

The Campanini Holden Canary is the great song canary, very soft and varied trills, bells, and flute notes, $8, $10, $15, $20, $25. Hartz Canary, extra grade, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00; guaranteed to sing to suit. Breeding females, $1.00. Birds sent everywhere by express. Holden's new Book on Birds, all about mating, food, and care, by mail for 25 cts., stamps.

G. H. HOLDEN, 240 6th Ave., (15th St.)

Brain Workers.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Strengthens the exhausted and confused brain, relieves nervous headache and induces refreshing sleep.
Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

AMUSEMENTS.

Charles Frohman's **Criterion Theatre,** B'way & 44th St., Ev'gs, 8:20.
BEGINNING TO-NIGHT AT 8:20.
Charles Frohman Presents
Maude Adams
In J. M. Barrie's Comedy,
The Little Minister.
FIRST MATINEE SATURDAY.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. 3d Week—Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. **MY LADY'S LORD**
"Positive Success."—Sun.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8 o'clock. Mats., 2:15. 3d Month—Matinée Saturday only.
Wm. Gillette in His New Play **Sherlock Holmes.**

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way. EVGS., 8:30. MATINEES, 2:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
Greatest Hit This Season. **WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS**
"The cleverest play that has been produced in town this year; not only so, but we have never seen a comedy acted in a Broadway Theatre where the entire cast displayed such all-around excellence, far above the usual productions of modern comedy."—Evening Sun.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. and Madison Av.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
Evenings, 8:30. Only Matinée Saturday.
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES OF MR. RICHARD
MANSFIELD
To-night at 7:45, Cyrano de Bergerac; Wednesday, Prince Karl; Thursday, A Parisian Romance; Friday, Beau Brummell; Saturday Matinee, The Devil's Disciple; Saturday Evening, (Farewell Night,) Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.
NEXT MONDAY EVENING
Engagement of
MRS. LANGTRY
In Sydney Grundy's Comedy,
THE DEGENERATES
Seats Ready Thursday, 9 A. M.
Mail orders must be accompanied by check.

PROCTOR'S 23d ST. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. FOUR COHANS. YORKE & ADAMS
Moulière Sisters, Ethel Levey, Moving Pic., 30 Others.

PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. Rossow Midgets, Merkel Sisters, 15, 25, 50c. Ed. Latell,
Seymour and Dupre, Diana, W.C. Davies, 30 Others.

Berkeley Lyceum, 19-21 W. 44th St.
Six beautifully illuminated lectures by GARRETT P. SERVISS.
Wed., Jan. 10, 11 A. M. First Lecture: "Old Holland and the Romance of the Dutch Republic."
Tickets: Course, Six Lectures, $5.00; Single Lecture, $1.00; seats reserved. (Balcony Seats, $3.00 and 50c.) For sale at Berkeley Lyceum.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
THIS AFTERNOON, AT 3 O'CLOCK.
Second Lecture-Song Recital
by the renowned English Vocal Teacher,
Mr. William Shakespeare
Assisted by Mr. Henry Waller.
Third Recital Tuesday, January 16.
Res. Seats $1.50 and $1. On sale at Schuberth's.

Koster & Bial's
JARBEAU, CHAS. T. ALDRICH, GENARO & DAILEY, MLLE. AZARA, others.
50c.—MATINEE TO-MORROW.—50c.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. Jan. 1 to Jan. 27. Open 10 A. M. to 6 P. M., and 8 P. M. to 10 P. M. Admission . . . . . 25c.
75TH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of OIL PAINTINGS at The Fine Arts Society, 215 West 57th St.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'WAY & 38TH ST.
N. C. Goodwin **Maxine Elliott**
Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
THE COWBOY AND THE LADY.

Hammerstein's 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. **VICTORIA** Evgs. 8:30. Sat. Mat. 2:15
Mat. Sat. Prices, 50, 75, $1.00
Jerome Sykes & Edna Wallace Hopper AND CHRIS AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
To-morrow Ev'g., at 8, LE PROPHETE. Mmes. Schumann-Heink and Suzanne Adams; MM. Alvarez, Plancon, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Fri. Ev'g., Jan. 12, at 8, TANNHAUSER. Mmes. Gadski, Olitzka, and Nordica; MM. Van Dyck, Van Rooy, and Plancon. Conductor, Emil Paur.
Sat. Mat., Jan. 13, at 2, CARMEN. Mmes. Calvé and Clementine De Vere; MM. Saleza and Campanari. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Sat. Ev'g., Jan. 13, at 8, at Popular Prices, ROMEO ET JULIETTE. Mmes. Suzanne Adams and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez (his only appearance at the popular Saturday night performances) and Plancon. Conductor, Sig. Bevignani.
Sun. Ev'g., Jan. 14, at 8:15, Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mme. Sembrich, Miss Broadfoot; MM. Dippel, Bertram, and Arthur Friedheim, Pianist, together with the Met. Opera House Orchestra. Conductor, Paur.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

HARLEM Opera House. NEXT WEEK **JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS** in **SEATS NOW SELLING.** **THE JOLLY MUSKETEER.** Ev. & Sat. Mat.
MR. RICHARD **MANSFIELD.**
Monday & Thursday, CYRANO DE BERGERAC; Tuesday Eve. & Sat. Mat., THE FIRST VIOLIN; Wednesday, A PARISIAN ROMANCE; Friday, Beau Brummel; Sat. Ev., Dr. Jekyll & Mr. Hyde.

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....at 8:20 Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2. Daniel Frohman's Company
2D MONTH.
The Maneuvers of Jane
Comedy, 4 acts, by Henry Arthur Jones.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30 Daniel Frohman.....Manager Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2.
150th Time Jan. 15. Handsome Souvenirs. Extra Matinée To-day. Last 2 weeks.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
ANNIE RUSSELL in **MISS HOBBS** MISS HOBBS

AMERICAN 42d St. & EIGHTH AVE. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO.
3d Year. 100 People. Box office open 8.
GILBERT and SULLIVAN'S BEST "IOLANTHE"
Evs. 8:15. 25c. to $1. Mats. Wed., Sat. 1, 100 seats, 25c.
Next Week—MARTHA (in English.)

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
THE GREAT SUCCESS. **BEN-HUR**
SEATS ON SALE UP TO MARCH 1ST.

5th Ave THEATRE, B'way & 28th. Evs. 8:15. Matinées Wed. & Sat. The Latest Musical Comedy Success,
THREE LITTLE LAMBS

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.
KATHRYN OSTERMAN in "The Editor."
Beatrice Moreland in "Taming a Husband."
Williams & Tucker in "Skinny's Finish."

CASINO! FIRST MATINEE TO-DAY!
Rice's London Fairy Extravaganza!
LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD!
Matinee Every Day! Same Every Night!

COMIQUE B'WAY & 29TH. MATINEE TODAY 25 & 50c. THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.
& Vaudeville. CITY CLUB CO.
Tobascoscope, Sensational Moving Pictures.

MANHATTAN Theatre, 33d & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat.
ANNA HELD in **PAPA'S WIFE.**
EXTRA MATINEE TO-MORROW!

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
FRANK DANIELS in **THE AMEER.**

THE DEWEY East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. VANITY FAIR BURLESQUERS "ROBBER ROY." "PARIS 1900."

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH.
EDEN MUSEE
NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC

14th ST. THEATRE nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. ONLY 2 MORE WEEKS
of the best of all rural dramas,
THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. 3d Month, **WAY DOWN EAST.**
Prices, 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Eve. 8:10.

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only. Phone 2224 Mad. Sq.
MAY IRWIN IN SISTER MARY
BEST ORCHESTRA SEATS ONLY $1.50.

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL. Matinees B'way & 30 St. Tues. & Sat.
Whirl-I-Gig & BARBARA FIDGETY

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Greatest of all Naval Dramas, The **GUNNER'S MATE**

MURRAY HILL THEA. 42d St. & Lex. Av.
MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c.
This Week: THE WIFE.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Mat. Sat.
TO-NIGHT, & Wed. last times, **SCHWEIGHOFER**
Greatest Hit, 'S NULLERL.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. **DAVID BELASCO'S** NAUGHTY ANTHONY.
Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. 10c. to All. Mohmed Ben Jamin. Wonderful Turk

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Threatening and warmer; brisk southwesterly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,602. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks heavy.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75¾c; cash corn, No. 2, mixed, 41c.; cash cotton, 7 9-16c.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday Senator Beveridge of Indiana made a speech in support of the policy of retaining the Philippines. He was replied to by Senator Hoar of Massachusetts. Senator Hoar introduced a resolution calling upon the President for information concerning a proclamation sent to Gen. Otis relative to the Philippines. New York business men appeared before a committee of the House to urge the building of the Pacific cable by private enterprise. Senator Foraker has made a number of changes in his bill for the government of Puerto Rico. The House Democrats caucused and considered plans for the unification of the various elements opposed to the Republican policy —Page 5.

FOREIGN.—Criticism of the conduct of the war in South Africa is again the uppermost topic in London. It is intimated that another British General will be superseded. A report is given out in London that the British Government has chartered the American liner St. Paul as a transport. The British reply to the German protest against the seizure of steamers has been sent to Berlin, but is not satisfactory, as it asserts the right of search on the high seas. A denial was made yesterday in Washington of the report from London that the United States and Germany were seeking a common ground upon which to unite in representations concerning the seizure of vessels. The new United States cruiser Albany, purchased from the Brazilian Government before the Spanish war, had her official trial at Newcastle yesterday. The French Chamber of Deputies and the Prussian Diet reconvened yesterday. Advices received in London say that cannibals of the Admiralty Islands killed and feasted on the crew of a British schooner. Louise Masset, who murdered her three-year-old child, was hanged at Newgate yesterday. A boy was born to Princess Henry of Prussia yesterday. The Kaiser spoke openly of Socialism for the first time in receiving the Technical High School delegation.—Pages 1 and 6.

Page 1.

A physician at Hampton, Iowa, became insane and killed a ten-months-old child while making an examination of it.

The Dreyfus case was injected into the Molineux trial yesterday, when Dr. Persifor Frazer of Philadelphia, a handwriting expert, was on the stand.

Page 2.

After a conference with the officers of the company, many of the agents of the New York Life Insurance Company decided not to change employers; others signed Equitable contracts.

"Terry" McGovern defeated George Dixon in their fight for the featherweight championship and a purse of $10,000.

Page 3.

Three men were killed in a pistol fight in a courtroom in a small town in Mississippi.

The case of ex-Capt. Oberlin M. Carter came up in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday.

The residence of Joseph Pulitzer was destroyed by fire. Two women were burned to death and a valuable art collection was ruined.

Capt. W. L. Hazen of Company B was declared elected Lieutenant Colonel of the Seventy-first Regiment last night and Capt. W. H. Linson of Company D Major.

Assemblyman Trainor will introduce in the Assembly to-day two bills to restrict the privileges of trust companies and place them on something of an equality with the banks.

Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee has discovered among the papers of his predecessor, Charles W. Hackett, a statement giving credit to the delegates from the Eastern and Middle States, unde. the leadership of Senators Platt and Lodge, for the authorship of the financial plank in the Republican National platform.

Page 4.

It is reported that Senator Coffey will introduce a bill providing for seventy-five-cent gas in Brooklyn.

Representatives of fifty railroads, comprising more than half the mileage of the United States, agreed on action looking to the maintenance of rates.

The Massachusetts Commissioners for the Fitchburg Railroad charge that the agreement between the New York Central and the Boston and Albany is illegal.

The authorities of Mount Vernon are convinced now that the killing of Mrs. Morrison by her husband was either the act of a madman or deliberate murder.

The Court of Appeals yesterday reversed the Appellate Division in the Gerry society case, holding that the society was not subject to the supervision of the State Board of Charities.

Page 5.

The claim of Admiral Dewey and his officers and men for bounty arising out of the destruction of the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay was argued yesterday in the Court of Claims at Washington.

Page 7.

A collision on the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad resulted in the death of a tracklayer.

The Newark City Home, at Verona, N. J., was destroyed by fire last night. None of the 300 inmates was injured.

Sylvester L. Malone, a nephew of the late Father Malone, gave out a statement yesterday in regard to the trouble between the Malone family and Bishop McDonnell.

Page 8.

The New Jersey Legislature convened and received the message of Gov. Voorhees.

Page 9.

The Mayor sent his annual message to the Municipal Assembly yesterday.

F. J. H. Kracke, Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture, made his report on the sale of adulterated and spurious food products in this city.

The horse for the bronze equestrian statue of Washington by Daniel C. French, to be presented by the Daughters of the Revolution to the City of Paris, was cast successfully.

The will of Eugene G. Cruger, formerly of this city, who died in France, has been filed here for probate. A contest is likely, as the will ignores his three children, who reside here with their mother, Mrs. J. Frederic Tams.

Page 14.

At the meeting yesterday of the Rapid Transit Commissioners Controller Coler introduced a resolution providing for the extension of the underground road to Brooklyn. Citizens appeared before the board to urge the beginning of the work simultaneously on the upper and lower sections.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Insurance Notes.—Page 12.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Markets.—Page 9.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Railroads.—Page 4.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 2
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

Roland Reed Somewhat Better.

Dr. Baker, Superintendent of St. Luke's Hospital, reported last night that Roland Reed was somewhat improved, and at a late hour was resting comfortably.

German Count a Cheater at Cards.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—Count Pueckler Limpurf, a Lieutenant in the Fifth Guards, has been dismissed from the army for cheating at cards.

The End of the Nineteenth Century witnesses the unprecedented success of G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry, imports in 1899 being 109,303 cases, or 72,495 cases more than any other brand. These facts speak, not misleading figures bid at auction sales.—Adv.

UNREST IN GREAT BRITAIN

Conduct of the War Brings Out Sharp Criticism.

MORE TROOPS ARE DEMANDED

The Liberal Party Is Preparing to Assail the Government When Parliament Reassembles.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The impatience of the public over the situation in South Africa pours itself into a discussion of the conduct of the war, and of what might have been done or ought now to be done.

The Morning Post demands that the forces afield, afloat, and in preparation shall be increased by 65,000 men. To this end it urges that all the trained men the country possesses, militia and volunteers, shall be called out, asserting incidentally that, although the attitude of other powers is correct in the diplomatic sense of the word, an invasion, if attempted, would be sudden, and that now is the time to apprehend contingencies.

The Daily News editorially defines the public opinion of the Continent as "in a state which should not be ignored." It calls for "greater vigilance than ever on the part of those responsible for the efficiency of the navy," and urges "cautious, circumspect, and businesslike diplomacy."

The Daily Mail says it understands that the supersession of another General commanding in South Africa will shortly be announced. This may have relation to Gen. Butler's hasty summons from Devonport. It is reported that he came by special train to London yesterday and held a long consultation with the Headquarters Staff. This seems to indicate that his advice, which only recently was in extreme disfavor, is about to be utilized.

The critics range up and down the entire field of war transactions, finding fault especially with the lack of transports for the troops who are ready to depart, and with the concealment of news, averring that the censorship in South Africa embraces the mails; that the reports of correspondents are being mutilated and entire letters suppressed.

The Government's defense as put forth by Mr. Balfour at Manchester has produced a disagreeable impression upon the country. The Standard, Times, and St. James's Gazette join in the almost unanimous metropolitan and provincial disapproval of the Government's explanations.

The various segments of the Liberal Party are being drawn together for united opposition in Parliament next month.

Great Britain's losses since the war began are fast approaching 8,000. A War Office compilation of casualties, issued last evening, shows a total of 7,213—1,027 killed, 3,675 wounded, and 2,511 missing. These do not include 140 who have succumbed to disease nor the casualties at Ladysmith last Saturday.

The Times, in an editorial based upon Mr. Balfour's declarations yesterday, severely criticises the Government, and says:

"It is fortunate for the Government that when Parliament meets it will only have to face the weak Opposition. If the shortcomings now revealed had been revealed in a war with a first-class European power the nation would not have been consoled by statements such as Mr. Balfour has been making.

"It is neither becoming nor prudent, after what has happened, for a Minister to declare, as Mr. Balfour did, that he does not feel that he need apologize on behalf of the Government. It would be better for the country and for Ministers themselves if the latter frankly owned that they had made a mistake, pleaded extenuating circumstances, and pledged themselves to a serious effort to reform all which has proved wanting."

MR. BALFOUR ON THE CRISIS.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, speaking this evening in East Manchester, said:

"I know of no war in which Great Britain has been engaged, except that resulting in the independence of the American colonies, which did not end triumphantly. Yet I do not know of one which has begun triumphantly. True, the war in South Africa is disappointing, but it is not a fact that Great Britain has suffered exceptional reverses or great disaster. On the other hand, the war has knit together every branch of the English-speaking race, making all feel that they have a great, common destiny, which it is their duty to accomplish.

"These are thoughts which ought to support us in far greater trials than any this war may produce. Remember that a nation which cannot bear defeat is a nation unworthy of empire, and, although defeat has not yet come, and, although we hope and believe it will not come in the course of the present war, yet, if matters should turn out otherwise, we should still rely upon the courage and patriotism of our countrymen." [Cheers.]

Addressing a second meeting, held at Ardwick, a suburb of Manchester, Mr. Balfour said:

"While I am loath to claim, in any proud and arrogant spirit, that we are in any special sense the leaders of a great humanitarian cause, I deny in the strongest manner that we are animated by ignoble motives. No more false or stupid calumny was ever invented than the accusation that Great Britain is animated by a petty desire to add wealthy regions to an already gigantic empire. No mere acquisition of territory could compensate for a war costing so much blood and treasure."

Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, addressing the London Chamber of Commerce to-day and dealing with questions of national defense, said that, now that war prevailed, more attention would be paid, perhaps, to those who had warned the country that it was laboring under a "rotten, false, and misleading system of administration" so far as the services were concerned.

"While I would deprecate the adoption of conscription," said Lord Charles, "I hope the country will insist upon overhauling and reforming the naval and military services. In connection with the war in South Africa I contend that our Generals should be held harmless, for they have been set to do an impossibility."

LINER ST. PAUL IS CHARTERED?

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Admiralty in seeking transports is reported to have chartered the American liner St. Paul, which was inspected previous to chartering. Three Liverpool steamers have also been chartered.

DENY RUMOR OF JOINT ACTION.

Washington Authorities Discredit London Report of Understanding Between America and Germany.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—There is some reason to believe that the United States and German Embassies are trying to find a common basis on which they can co-operate in pressing their respective demands against Great Britain for the Delagoa Bay seizures. A high official of the German Embassy had a long conference to-day at the American Embassy, and the diplomats are believed to have discussed the steps each country has already taken and the best future procedure.

At the same time, there is every indication that Great Britain is showing the most friendly consideration to the representations of both the Ambassadors, and that the present difficulties will be settled in the most amicable manner. As previously set forth in these dispatches, it is expected that the American flour will speedily be released, while the release of the German steamer General is believed to prelude the liberation of the Herzog. The status of the Bundesrath is not yet fully settled, but Germany's representatives believe Great Britain will give satisfaction for any delay occasioned to a legitimate cargo.

Both the United States and German Embassies are now anxious to obtain a British declaration in regard to the treatment of neutral ships hereafter, and it is believed they exchanged views on the subject.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—It is stated here on authority that the United States Government is not co-operating with Germany or any other Government in representations to the British Government respecting the seizure of goods destined for Portuguese East Africa. Moreover, our Government does not contemplate any such co-operation.

The difference between the cases of the seized German vessels and the seizures of American goods, the latter in British vessels, is so pronounced that the same principles would have no application. So it is the determination of the department to conduct its negotiations on this point single handed, and that is now being done.

Mr. Choate, American Ambassador at London, is in daily communication with the Foreign Office as well as with the Department of State on this subject. The negotiations are now in that phase where both sides are endeavoring to develop facts respecting the seizures, and the final answer of the British Government to our representations made last week is not expected for several days.

DUTCH WARSHIP FIRED ON?

LONDON, Jan. 9.—It is announced in a special dispatch from Amsterdam to-day that an uncredited rumor is current there that a British cruiser has fired upon the Dutch cruiser Friesland, near Delagoa Bay, and that a Dutch officer was killed.

MEDIATION IS REJECTED.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—King Leopold, according to the Brussels correspondent of The Daily Mail, recently inquired of Queen Victoria whether an opportune moment for mediation had arrived, but received a reply in the negative.

GERMANY'S CONTENTION DENIED

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Daily Graphic makes the following statement regarding the seizures of German vessels by British warships:

"Germany has addressed two notes to the British Foreign Office challenging Great Britain's right to detain any vessels traveling between two neutral ports. These notes have been duly answered.

"The Queen's Government find themselves wholly unable to acquiesce in Germany's contention. Germany cited a case in support of her contention, but on examination this so-called precedent proved to be quite inapplicable to the seizures under discussion.

"The correspondence between the two Governments rests there, pending a decision by the prize court."

The Berlin correspondent of The Daily Mail gives, under reserve, a report that 45,000 lyddite shells have been turned out by the Krupp works, which are not destined for England, but were ordered some time ago by Dr. Leyds.

BRITAIN REPLIES TO GERMANY.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—The seizures of German vessels by British warships are still uppermost in the public opinion of Germany. Emperor William confers daily, sometimes twice, with the Foreign Secretary, Count von Buelow, regarding the situation, which was described this afternoon by a well-informed official as "most serious." The first British official reply to Germany's request for an explanation arrived to-day from Lord Salisbury, but is deemed unsatisfactory, although the Foreign Office admits that the tone of the British answer is conciliatory, and that its argument is plausible from the British point of view. The main difference between the British and German conceptions regarding the justifiableness of the seizures is in the interpretation placed upon contraband and the right of search, and it seems impossible that an agreement will soon be reached between the two Governments.

The German Foreign Office is indignant that the British authorities in Cape Town stop letters and other official mail matter sent to German Consuls in Pretoria and Johannesburg.

All the members of the United States Embassy in Berlin attended a concert given this afternoon at the Hotel Vier Jahresjten for the benefit of the sick and wounded in South Africa.

KAISER SAYS NAVY IS NEEDED.

STUTTGART, Jan. 9.—Emperor William, telegraphing his thanks to the King of Würtemberg for assuming the patronage of the Würtemberg Committee of the Navy League, says:

"I hope the events of the last few days will have convinced the ever-widening circles that not only Germany's interests but Germany's honor must be protected on distant seas, and to this end Germany must be strong and powerful on the seas also."

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—The Government must feel confident of the passage of the Naval bill, because a commission from the Navy Department is now placing large orders for iron and steel, needed for the new ships, with the Silesian Works.

ONE GERMAN STEAMER RELEASED.

British Let the General Go, but Still Detain the Herzog.

ADEN, Jan. 9.—The Imperial German mail steamer General, detained here by the British authorities since Jan. 4, on suspicion of having contraband of war on board, has been released. After her cargo had been examined, it was found that she only had a few chemicals and axletrees on board. Nothing else was disclosed.

A quantity of Trieste flour, brought by a Lloyds steamer, supposed to be bound for the Transvaal, has been held pending the decision of a prize court.

DURBAN, Jan. 9.—The seized German steamer Herzog has been handed over to the prize court. The Portuguese Governor of Zambesia was among her passengers. The British naval authorities have offered him a ship to convey him to Delagoa Bay. The steamer Bundesrath is discharging.

MR. HAY WILL NOT PROTEST.

Transvaal Action in Refusing to Allow the American Consul to Act for the British Is Ignored.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Mail advices are just coming to hand from United States Consul Macrum, explaining in detail the situation at Pretoria at the outbreak of the war and his own conduct respecting the representation of British interests in the Transvaal.

It appears from these that Mr. Macrum, like his successor at Pretoria, Mr. Hollis, was placed under a technical limitation in the exercise of his functions by the Boer Government, and while he was permitted to disburse the funds sent him by the British Government for the comfort of the British prisoners in Pretoria, he did so under the distinct stipulation that he was acting unofficially. Possibly the motive of the Boer Government in refusing to allow the American Consul to act officially was a desire on its part to force the British Government into some official recognition of the status of the South African Republics.

If so, the effort failed, and Mr. Macrum and his successor, Mr. Hollis, have gone on in their work of mercy, without molestation from the Boer Government. This object being secured, and there being little else at present in the nature of business touching British interests in Pretoria that requires the attention of a representative of that Government, the State Department here is disposed to allow the situation to drift along without change or protest because the Boer Government has not seen fit to allow the American Consul to act in an official manner.

There is nothing in Mr. Macrum's report to throw the faintest light upon his inex-

Continued on Page 2.

INSANE DOCTOR KILLS A CHILD.

Crushes In Its Face While Making Examination, Then, Seizing a Leg, Swings the Body Over His Head.

HAMPTON, Iowa, Jan. 9.—Dr. G. W. Appleby, for several years the leading physician at Bristow, Butler County, last night, in a fit of insanity, killed a ten-months-old child of Henry Wearley of this place, while making an examination of it in Dr. Hobson's office of this city. The parents had brought the child to Dr. Hobson's office to be treated for some trifling ailment, and before he had time to attend to it the doctor was called out.

Dr. Appleby, who was visiting Dr. Hobson, was in the office, and the latter suggested that Dr. Appleby should make the necessary examination, which, as soon as Dr. Hobson left the office, he proceeded to do. He took the child in his arms and handled it so roughly that the parents protested, but to no avail. Suddenly he put his thumbs under its chin, and with his fingers on top of its head, crushed its face in so that blood gushed out of its nose and mouth. Then, jumping up, he seized the child by one foot and began swinging it around his head, resisting all efforts of the terror-stricken parents to stop him, and it was not until help was called in that the child was taken from him. It was quite dead. Appleby declared that God had taken the child.

The Insane Commission was immediately convened, and at midnight Appleby was on his way to the hospital for insane at Independence. Three or four hours after the occurrence he seemed comparatively rational, and said he knew what he was doing when he killed the child, but could not help it. The cause of his insanity is supposed to have been religious excitement.

WARNING TO POSTAL EMPLOYES.

Must Not Visit Washington to Influence Legislation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—An order was issued to-day by the Post Office Department bearing the signature of William L. Wilson, Postmaster General. It is a republication by Postmaster General Smith of an order issued by Mr. Wilson on Dec. 6, 1895, emphatically warning Post Office employes in different parts of the country against coming to Washington to influence legislation.

This order, which Mr. Smith now makes his own, announces that any Postmaster, clerk, letter carrier, or other employe offending in this manner shall be liable to removal.

"Postmasters and other employes of the Postal Service," says the order, "are paid by the Government for attending to the respective duties assigned them, which do not include efforts to secure legislation. That duty is assigned to the Representatives of the people selected for that purpose. If bills are introduced in either branch of Congress affecting the Postal Service upon which any information or recommendation is desired I am ready at all times to submit such as lies in my power and province."

The employes in the Postal Service are just now much interested in legislation, and are anxious among other things to secure a change in the salary schedules. Bills in the interest of letter carriers and others will be acted upon at this session.

HIGHER CHICAGO BUILDINGS.

City Council to be Urged to Allow Twelve Stories.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—Building Commissioner McAndrews favors an amendment to the building ordinance fixing the limit of the height of buildings to be constructed at twelve instead of ten stories. The Council's action on the matter of the Marshall Field building, at Adams and Clark Streets, brought out the necessity for an amendment. A week ago it passed an order fixing the limit at twelve stories in that building, and the structural work has been completed since then.

"There is $27,000,000 waiting for building operations until such an amendment is passed," said the Commissioner, "and I will ask that the amendment be adopted. There is no reason why the limit should not be as high as that."

BEQUEST TO DR. TALMAGE.

$6,000 Left to Him, in Trust, for Missionary Work—Other Gifts.

Special to The New York Times.

CLINTON, Iowa, Jan. 9.—The will of Thomas Calderwood, probated to-day, leaves $15,000 for charitable purposes, distributed as follows:

Lyons Methodist Episcopal Church, $2,000; the Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage, Washington, $6,000, to be used for missionary work in Armenia and India, the same to be held in trust by Mr. Talmage and disposed of as he deems proper; Christian Home Association, Council Bluffs, Iowa, $1,000; Lyons Library Association, $2,000; Agatha Hospital, Clinton, $1,000; needy poor of Lyons, $2,000. To the Rev. G. R. Manning of De Witt he left $1,000.

Mr. Calderwood was a bachelor, who died recently, leaving an estate valued at about $80,000.

THIRD RAIL LINE TO LENOX.

Reported that Consolidated Road Will Build from Pittsfield.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Jan. 9.—Summer residents of Lenox have interested the Consolidated Railroad in their struggle against the extension of the lines of the Pittsfield Electric Street Railway Company to Lenox, and it is understood that the Consolidated Road will construct and establish a third-rail system between Pittsfield on the north and Great Barrington on the south, passing through Lenox, Lee, and Stockbridge.

It is understood that the Adams Express Company, through some of its Directors who are Lenox cottagers, has also exerted a strong influence on the Directors of the Consolidated Company to establish the system, which it is expected will be in operation within six months.

BISHOP COADJUTOR ELECTED.

Dr. Charles P. Anderson Chosen for the Chicago Episcopal Diocese.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—The Rev. Dr. Charles Palmerson Anderson, rector of Grace Church, Oak Park, Ill., was to-day elected Bishop Coadjutor of the Episcopal Diocese of Chicago at the special convention of that denomination held at SS. Peter and Paul Cathedral. He was chosen on the first ballot, although not the unanimous selection of the body.

The conservative element among the laymen, led by Edwin Walker, fought hard to have the balloting postponed until the annual convention, in May, but their efforts were in vain, as Dr. Anderson had the active support of Bishop McLaren and a large percentage of the clergy.

No date for the consecration of the new Bishop Coadjutor has been set. The standing committees of every diocese on the continent will have to approve the selection, and the Board of Bishops must add its sanction before the ceremony can be performed. The present plan is to have Dr. Anderson ordained before the beginning of Lent, and Feb. 25 may be selected as the date.

Killed by a Fall from a Roof.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Jan. 9.—Mrs. George Weeks, wife of the proprietor of the Woodbine Hotel, in Port Chester, fell from the roof of an extension to the building, two stories to the ground below, at 10 o'clock this morning, and was instantly killed. She had gone to the roof to hang out some clothes. She was standing near the edge of the roof, hanging clothes on the line, when it broke, and she plunged headforemost to the ground, eighteen feet below. Her head struck the frozen ground, and was crushed.

KENTUCKY TROOPS IN ARMS?

Rumored that They Are Being Quietly Ordered Out.

MAY DECLARE MARTIAL LAW

Ex-Gov. Bradley, However, Denies that Bloodshed Is Feared and Discredits Sensational Reports.

Special to The New York Times.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 9.—It is reported here that the Kentucky militia is being held in readiness for a clash between Republicans and Democrats here when it is proposed to declare the State under martial law and appeal to the Supreme Court for a solution of the difficulty. Under the provisions of the State Constitution Gov. Taylor cannot call out the militia until trouble has actually begun, but the Republicans desire to have the members of the State Guard on hand, and are therefore, it is asserted, preparing to assemble the men at Frankfort in citizens' clothes, forwarding their guns and uniforms by express.

Thirty men under Lieut. Ward, so the story goes, came here on a morning train and seventy more under Capt. Bryan were to follow this afternoon, but were ordered to wait till to-morrow before coming. They are to be boarded in various parts of the town for an indefinite time, and should the opportunity for declaring martial law not come they will be called out, should the Legislature seat Goebel and the Democratic State officers, to protect the Republicans who propose to hold on and seek to enjoin the Democrats in the Supreme Court.

Ex-Gov. W. O. Bradley, chief counsel for Gov. Taylor, when asked to-day regarding stories that troops had been brought here in citizens' clothes, denied all knowledge of the matter, and denied with vehemence that the Republican plans included arrangements to import here large bodies of men from over the State for the purpose of intimidating the Legislature. He said:

"We will summon about 2,000 witnesses here whose evidence is to be taken for use before the State contest board, and many of them, I suppose, will come, but there will be no effort at intimidation. I take no stock in the talk about bloodshed."

At the Adjutant General's office it was admitted that a guard is in charge of the State arsenal.

The Republicans refuse to confirm or deny another report which is in circulation to the effect that the Federal courts are to be called upon to settle the dispute over the control of the State offices, but it is believed Federal intervention will be asked in the contests if the Democrats are sustained.

This can only be done in one way, it is held. The Court of Appeals must first pass upon the validity of the appointment of the Election Commissioners, which will be soon done, an appeal having been made covering the whole case.

Then if the Democrats are seated the Republicans must refuse to give up their seats and defend them with the military arm of the State. The Democrats would then set up a dual government, and on the ground that a state of rebellion exists in the State Federal intervention could be had, the highest State court having previously passed on the contest.

This may be the programme, but aside from the presence of militia not in uniform there is nothing at present to justify such a conjecture other than the speeches by the Republicans at last night's caucus.

BLACKBURN NAMED FOR SENATOR.

Kentucky Legislature Declares for Him—Bradley May Contest.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 9.—The House to-day balloted for United States Senator, with the following result:

Blackburn, (Democrat,) 57; Bradley, (Republican,) 42. In the Senate the ballot for Senator stood: Blackburn, 22; Bradley, 12.

The joint assembly will ballot to-morrow, and on account of doubt as to whether the ballot should occur to-day or next Tuesday the proceedings of to-day and to-morrow will be duplicated on the corresponding days of next week.

There is ground for the belief that Mr. Bradley will contest the seat of Senator Blackburn before the United States Senate, on the ground that, owing to the fraud perpetrated under the Goebel law, Republicans who would have been chosen to the Legislature were defrauded of their offices. The Senate has refused to unseat in similar cases, but it is believed Senator Deboe, in his conferences with the President and other leaders, has been assured that such a contest is worth making.

Senator Goebel denies that his forces have in contemplation a bill to annul the charter of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company. His leaders declare that such a proceeding is an impossibility, and that the charter can only be revoked by the courts for violation of some of the laws, the Legislature having no power whatever to proceed against it.

SAVES A WOMAN FROM DEATH.

A Railroad Man Rescues Mrs. Bedford from Drowning Near Poughkeepsie.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 9.—George T. Deuple, a trackman on the Hudson River Railroad at Low Point, rescued a woman from drowning this afternoon. About 2 o'clock he saw the woman start to cross the river on the ice from Low Point. The steamer Tremper had just passed in the ice-crowded channel. The woman made straight for the channel, and while Deuple was watching her walked into the channel and sank.

The trackman hurried to the old Troy switch, where a locomotive stood attached to a south-bound train. He uncoupled the engine and started down the track to a place about a mile south, where he could get a row boat. Shoving the boat over the ice to the channel, he arrived in time to pull the woman on board. She said her name was Mrs. Anna Bedford, living in Ulster County, but refused to tell any more about herself.

COTTON MILLS IN THE SOUTH.

Gov. McSweeney Says South Carolina Will Soon Be Leading Producer.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 9.—In his annual message to the Legislature, Gov. McSweeney, says:

"In cotton manufacturing, South Carolina leads all of the Southern States, and is second only to Massachusetts in the number of spindles and second to none in equipment. If the progress of the past year augurs anything for the future, we shall soon lead all others in this important industry, and instead of furnishing any of our staple crop for export to other places for manufacture, we will be large importers of cotton from other States to supply the local demand.

"During the past year eleven new mills have been organized and are in progress of construction, representing a total capital of $3,275,000. Sixteen old mills have been enlarged, representing an increase of their capital stock of $2,420,000."

The fourth cotton mill to be organized in South Carolina this year is the Limestone at Gaffney, capital, $200,000.

Raw Silk for New York.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—Two carloads of raw silk were transferred to the Lake Shore Road in Chicago to-day. The silk came in bond from the Orient, bound for New York. It came to the Lake Shore Road in baggage cars of a Western line that, on account of their size, could not be run over this line, and therefore the transfer became necessary.

No Excess Fare To Cleveland, St. Louis, or Cincinnati. Luxurious trains, fast time, superb service, via New York Central, Lake Shore, Big Four. Trains illuminated by Pintsch Light.—Adv.

THEATRE FILLED WITH SMOKE.

Audience at Hammerstein's Victoria Frightened and Some Chorus Girls Fainted.

The shutting off of the electric light, causing a delay of the performance of thirty-five minutes and the burning of the wire insulation of an electric converter in a vault under the sidewalk of Hammerstein's Victoria, filling the theatre with a dense smoke and causing an uneasiness among the audience, gave the management of the theatre considerable trouble last evening.

During the third and final act of the extravaganza "Chris and the Wonderful Lamp," while Jerome Sykes was singing his topical song, "He's the Best Man I Ever Worked For," the auditorium began to fill up with smoke, causing many persons in the audience to get up and make a hurried exit from the theatre.

The alarm became quite general and the stage manager interrupted Mr. Sykes in his song and had him announce that the smoke in the house was not from any fire in the theatre building proper, but in a vault under the sidewalk outside. After making this announcement Sykes sang five more verses of his song. The theatre, however, continued to fill with smoke, which became so dense that the stage and the players could barely be seen.

The performance was then hurried through, many of the selections in the last act being omitted, and the curtain was rung down. During all the commotion in the front of the house several of the girls in the chorus fainted and were carried across the street to the Metropole Hotel. Others hastened to the street, returning only when assured that there was no cause for alarm.

HOUSE DEMOCRATS IN CAUCUS.

Plan for the Unification of the Elements Opposed to the Republicans Is Discussed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—A well-attended caucus of the Democratic members of the House of Representatives was held to-night. Mr. Newlands of Nevada of the Silver Party was present by invitation of Mr. Richardson, the Democratic floor leader, for the purpose of presenting a plan for united action by all the elements opposed to the Republican organization.

The actual business transacted by the caucus was confined to the adoption of a resolution for the appointment of the usual committee of one member from each State to look after Congressional elections, and the selection of Messrs. Underwod of Alabama and Epes of Virginia as "whips" for the arrangement of pairs.

Mr. Newlands spoke at considerable length concerning the unification of the elements opposed to the political party now in power. In particular he suggested an Advisory Committee of one member from each of the States, the choice to be made from Democrats, Populists, Silver Republicans, Silver independents, and in fact all the elements opposing the Republican Party. The purpose of this committee, it was explained, would be to formulate a policy on the more important public questions, and thus secure the advantage of united action. Mr. Newlands went to some extent into the important questions now before the public with a view of showing that differences should be harmonized so as to unify the opposition forces. He stated that his suggestion was merely tentative, and that after a full consideration of the subject action could be taken at some future time.

The chief interest of the evening centred in a resolution offered by Mr. Robertson of Louisiana, with a view to securing "a steering committee" which would have the power to formulate the Democratic policy on important questions of legislation. The resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That a committee consisting of Representatives Richardson, Bailey, Bankhead, and Deamond is hereby appointed and is authorized and empowered to select a committee of fifteen members of this caucus, of which the aforesaid members shall constitute a part, to be known as the Executive Committee of the Democratic caucus.

That this committee shall after full and free conference on all questions now pending in the House, or which may hereafter be considered therein, formulate a policy on each and all of them, and present the same to this caucus for definite action.

That should three-fourths of the members of the caucus agree on the matters submitted by the said Executive Committee, it shall be declared that the matters so agreed upon are the policies of the Democratic Party in the House of Representatives and shall be binding on all Democrats and so proclaimed in the press and on the floor of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Robertson's resolution met with considerable favor, but some of the influential members urged him not to press the matter for the present, and he consented to withdraw the resolution until later.

FALLING OFF IN YELLOW FEVER.

Decrease Shown in the Deaths in the United States and Cuba.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service shows in the reports from his office that the mortality statistics of yellow fever have been remarkable in the United States and Cuba during the season in which the fever usually thrives in Cuba and is most troublesome in the United States. In the United States there were 106 deaths from Sept. 1 to Dec. 9. Between April and Dec. 9 the number of deaths in all parts of Cuba, both in and outside of Havana, was 160.

This was far below the average number of deaths in Havana alone. There were 50 deaths in Santiago, which leaves the share of all the rest of Cuba less than 110. The deaths in Havana were 92 less than the number in the United States.

MR. BLISS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Ex-Secretary of the Interior Calls on the President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Among the visitors to Washington who have arrived in time to attend the reception to-morrow night at the White House, is ex-Secretary of the Interior Cornelius N. Bliss. This morning he called at the Interior Department and paid his respects to his successor, Secretary Hitchcock, and was waited upon by many employes who remembered his kindnesses to them when he held office, and was everywhere cordially congratulated upon his apparent good health.

After leaving the department, he went to the White House and called upon the President. His visit to the President was over just as the members of the Cabinet were assembling for the usual twice-a-week meeting. He was urged by his former associates to join them in the meeting.

While very cheerful, Mr. Bliss was not disposed to talk about politics. When the suggestions of the press with reference to his possible nomination for Vice President were mentioned, he smiled and characterized them as "mere newspaper stories." Although diffident about discussing his chances for a nomination, Mr. Bliss was unreserved in his approval of the Administration, and expressed entire confidence in the renomination and re-election of President McKinley.

THE CARNEGIE-FRICK FIGHT.

Control of the Coke Company May Have Passed to the Former.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 9.—Stockholders of the H. C. Frick Coke Company met at Scottdale to-day. The fact that every stockholder refused to talk led to a report that Andrew Carnegie had succeeded in supplanting H. C. Frick's Board of Directors with his own men.

President Thomas Lynch refused to deny or affirm the story, as did also George Lauder, F. T. F. Lovejoy, Thomas Harper, and others. The board was elected, but no names were given out. A meeting will be held here to-morrow to elect officers.

Travel, a Luxury. The "Royal Limited," Finest Day Train in the World, leaves New York, South Ferry and Foot of Liberty St., Daily, 3 P. M.; arrives Washington 8 P. M. Splendid Dining and Cafe Car Service.—Adv.

DREYFUS IN MOLINEUX CASE

French Trial Brought Up When Expert Frazer Was on the Stand.

WITNESS HAD NEW THEORIES

Discovered Serrations in the Writings, but They Prove Little—Another Amateur Testifies.

The Dreyfus case was injected into the Molineux trial yesterday, and although Recorder Goff would not allow the proceedings on that line to go very far, they went far enough to create an impression in the courtroom and also to have spread upon the minutes the opinion of a Judge of the Court of General Sessions upon that cause célèbre in which the unfortunate Captain of the French Army was the central figure.

This diversion happened when Dr. Persifor Frazer of Philadelphia, geologist, chemist, and expert in handwriting, was on the stand under cross-examination by Bartow S. Weeks, the senior counsel for the defense. Dr. Frazer, who occupied all of the day's session, with the exception of about twenty minutes from the close, had gone on at great length to state his reasons for believing Molineux had written the letters signed "Cornish" and "Barnet" addressed to the various medical firms, the address on the poison package, as well as the conceded writings to which his name is signed.

Dr. Frazer had placed upon the blackboard a paper containing an imposing array of figures, the result of microscopic examination, to show that there was a close similarity in the averages of the word "oblige" written in the "Barnet" and "Cornish" letters and in the admitted handwritings of the defendant. He had also measured the distance between the breaks of the letters "l" and "g" in both sets of exhibits, and had arrived, he said, at the conclusion that they were almost identical in the admitted and disputed writings.

Dr. Frazer laid great stress upon his microscopic examinations. He said they were more valuable than comparisons between words and letters, because they went deeper than the superficial manifestations of similarities which could be simulated. The similarities pointed out under the microscope, he said, were beyond the ken or control of the writer.

THE BERTILLON METHOD.

"Now, Professor," said Mr. Weeks, "is that not the Bertillon method that was used at the trial of Dreyfus?"

A wave of excitement swept over the court

was a long one, and Mr. Osborne blurted out at one stage:

"Oh, draw a millimeter on the blackboard."

Dr. Frazer looked at the District Attorney in surprise. "When I tell you," he said, "that a meter is 39.37 inches and that a millimeter is one-thousandth part of that, you will understand that, even if I could draw it, you would not be able to see it from where you are sitting."

"Oh, well, if you can't do it, it can't be done," said Mr. Osborne, shortly.

"I do not maintain that at all," said the witness. "It can be done, even though I cannot do it."

At another time Mr. Osborne asked the witness if he had made a study of the microscope. "That science is what you call mi-cros-copy, is it not?" he said, accenting the second syllable.

"I am not an authority on pronunciation," returned the witness; "but if I was, I should say you were wrong. I call it microscopy," accenting the last syllable.

THE GAPS IN MILLIMETERS.

In referring to the word "oblige," Dr. Frazer put on the blackboard a mass of figures to show that the mean of the length of the word in the disputed writing was 17 millimeters and in the admitted writings 18 millimeters. In the gap between the "l" and "g" in the same word the distance in the admitted writings was 4.50 millimeters and in the disputed writings 4.30 millimeters. This average was made up as follows in the disputed writings: In Exhibit C the length of the gap was 3 millimeters, in E 1.50, in F 6, in G 4, and in E 5.

"Now, leaving out the writings F and H," said Mr. Weeks, if you should make an average from C, E, and G, it would only be 2.83 millimeters. That is a wide difference, is it not?"

Dr. Frazer did not make a direct reply to the question, and Mr. Weeks, noting the impression it had made, did not press it when the witness seemed inclined to explain rather than answer. Dr. Frazer finally said that he desired to show from the ratio of averages of the average of ratios that it was inconceivable they should be so close and be written by different hands.

When Dr. Frazer first took that stand he was asked if he had examined the address on the poison package, the disputed, and the conceded handwritings. He said he had, and had compared each set with the other.

"To what conclusion have you come about the poison address?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"That it was written by the author of the conceded letters."

"And the Barnet and Cornish letters?"

"That the same man wrote them all."

Dr. Frazer said that in coming to his conclusion he had entirely discarded the writings made by the defendant at the request of Mr. Kinsley. He said he would speak of them later, but he did not do so, nor did Mr. Weeks ask any questions concerning them. He said he had three reasons for his conclusions, the third having two subdivisions.

REASONS FOR HIS CONCLUSIONS.

"The first reason for my conclusion," said the witness, "is that there are twenty-one distinct characteristics in the poison address which are to be found in the conceded writings. The second reason is that the patterns of the letters in the poison address correspond with the patterns of the conceded letters.

"The third reason has two subordinate reasons. The microscopic structure of the ink lines in the conceded letters agrees with the microscopic structure of the ink lines in the poison address, first, in the swellings and tremors of the lines when greatly magnified, and, second, in the character of the tagging of the ink lines of serrations." Dr. Frazer then proceeded to go into details as given above, reading for the most part from notes that he had prepared.

The only other witness was Augustus F. R. Martin, Jr., the paying teller of the Essex County National Bank of Newark, where Molineux had an account from March, 1893, until Jan. 2, 1897. He said he was familiar with the signature of the defendant and that in his opinion Molineux had written the address on the poison package as well as the disputed writings. He was asked to give his reasons.

"I don't know that I can be satisfactory in that regard," said the witness. "I compared them and think they look alike. I am not at all familiar with this line of testimony and don't know much what to say. This is the first time I have testified."

"You know the gravity of this case?" said Mr. Osborne.

"Yes, and I want to say that I am a very unwilling witness. I would not have come except for repeated urgings."

On cross-examination Mr. Martin said he had appeared before the July Grand Jury and had given testimony.

"At that time, how long had you given to your examination of the writings?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"About two hours and a half."

"When did you see the originals of the letters in evidence?"

"The day I testified."

"Then you had made all your comparisons from photographs and had never seen the originals before you came into the witness-room?"

"That is right."

"Is J. Herbert Ballantine a prominent Director in your bank?"

"He is."

"That's all," said Mr. Weeks, and the session closed.

FIGHT FOR A WOMAN'S LIFE.

State Offers Evidence in Rebuttal in the Morrison Case at Chattanooga and Speeches Begin.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 9.—To-day's proceedings in the trial of Julia Morrison James for the murder of Frank Leidenheimer were characterized by considerable evidence of a sensational character, presented by the State in rebuttal. Witnesses were introduced for the purpose of showing that some of the witnesses for the defense could not have seen the shooting on the stage on account of the interference of curtains. A witness testified that when the shots were fired Leidenheimer had both his cane and silk hat in one hand, and was not making any demonstration.

Stage Manager Patterson testified, in rebuttal, that Leidenheimer was on the stage continuously about twenty minutes before the shooting, controverting the testimony of the defendant that Leidenheimer had abused her in the dressing room below a few minutes before she shot him. Several witnesses, in rebuttal, testified to the effect that in the quarrel on the stage the forenoon of the day of the tragedy Leidenheimer did not strike Mrs. James, but threw up his arm to avoid a blow from her.

Evidence in impeachment of Witness Joseph Breeding, for the defense, was introduced, showing that the witness was on the Leidenheimer Coroner's jury, having stated at the time that he knew nothing about the case.

The State closed its rebuttal evidence at 9:30 o'clock A. M., and the defense announced that its side was also closed. The Court allowed five hours for each side for argument. Eight speeches are to be made—four each for the State and the defense. Col. Garnett Andrews opened the arguments for the State.

Col. Andrews cited authorities claiming that the doctrine of emotional insanity is not recognized under the laws of Tennessee. In summing up the evidence he stated that he believed the prisoner had lain in wait for Leidenheimer intending to kill him before he went to the stage that night, but, lacking that opportunity, she followed him to the stage and killed him in cold blood.

Joseph V. Williams, United States Commissioner, opened the arguments for the defense, bitterly attacking the character of Leidenheimer and reviewing the evidence for the defense in detail. He stated that the three points of defense are first, self-defense; second, temporary insanity; third, justification of the act.

The Judge will charge the jury to-morrow and a verdict may be rendered to-morrow night.

GRIEF CAUSES FATAL ATTACK.

Woman Dies of Heart Disease at the Funeral of a Friend.

Mrs. Josephine Baldwin, fifty-nine years old, of 105 Charles Street, died last night in one of the parlors of the Jane Street Methodist Episcopal Church from heart disease. Mrs. Baldwin went to the church to attend the funeral of her friend, Mrs. Anna Wennerstrom. The pastor, the Rev. F. S. Bond, was in the middle of the ceremony when it was noticed that Mrs. Baldwin was greatly affected by his words. She sobbed convulsively, and friends in the same pew sought to comfort her.

Mrs. Baldwin made an effort to restrain her emotions, but just as a friend was reaching out to her she sank to the floor unconscious. The service was stopped and she was carried into the parlor. Dr. Banta of 304 West Twelfth Street was summoned, but Mrs. Baldwin died a few moments before his arrival.

Gets a Prize for a Scientific Work.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—Prof. Haeckel of the University of Jena has been awarded the Bremse prize of 10,000 marks per annum for life for the best scientific work published during the last four years.

M'GOVERN CONQUERS DIXON

Wins Featherweight Championship and a Purse of $10,000.

THE EIGHTH ROUND DECISIVE

To Save the Colored Fighter from a Knockout, "Tom" O'Rourke Throws Up the Sponge.

"Terry" McGovern, who up to last night held the bantamweight championship of the world, won a new pugilistic honor in the arena of the Broadway Athletic Club by wresting from George Dixon, who had been the colored marvel in the featherweight division for many years, the featherweight championship of the world. Incidentally he won a purse of $10,000.

The battle was pronounced one of the greatest ever fought by little men, for although it lasted only eight rounds, there was not a second from the beginning to the end when the contestants were not fighting their hardest. Only once during his career, and then through an accident, had Dixon been knocked out, and to avoid having this stain cast upon his escutcheon, his manager, "Tom" O'Rourke, waived his interest in a big wager that the colored boy would last ten rounds and threw up the sponge at the end of the eighth. The contest had been scheduled for twenty-five rounds.

It was only after the colored fighter had been so severely punished that recuperation was entirely out of the question that his manager gave up the battle, for Dixon was all but knocked out, although he struggled gamely against unconsciousness. The colored boy's experience during those eight rounds of fighting was something new to him. The punishment he received was well calculated to have beaten even a heavyweight. It was not a sharp, decisive blow on the point of the jaw, such as sends so many pugilists to defeat, that brought about Dixon's downfall, but a constant pounding with lightninglike rapidity in the region of the stomach. McGovern made the colored boy's ribs and stomach his objective points from the moment he stepped to the centre, and banged away at him until he had him so badly weakened in the eighth round that he could no longer with certainty maintain a good defense for his head and jaw.

Then, with all the viciousness that is characteristic of the prizefighter, with force behind his blows almost equal to that of a heavyweight, and striking those blows with the regularity of a piston rod, the Brooklyn boy smashed right and left at his opponent's jaw, and with the second of these jaw blows, sent him helpless to the floor. The referee began to count the seconds that would mark the call of time, but Dixon was on his feet again before the fatal ten was counted, and was doing his best to stave off defeat against tremendous odds.

Again and again he went to the floor, rising each time weaker than before, until he had gone down five times. He arose for the fifth time, staggered a trifle, but gamely as ever put up his hands and attempted to lead, when with a crashing left that seemed hard enough to drive a pile, the Brooklyn boy sent him to the floor again. Dixon rolled over like a log, and then started to rise again, only waiting as long as it was possible to avoid the count of ten. O'Rourke, whose long experience taught him that the boy who has fought for a fortune in the last ten or twelve years, was beaten beyond hope, cast the sponge symbolical of submission into the ring, and then followed it to carry his fallen champion to his corner. The crowd cheered vociferously for McGovern.

At least 5,000 people witnessed the fight. Men of all sorts and conditions were there, bankers rubbing elbows with saloon keepers, sporting men with politicians, and some men in evening dress were sandwiched in between colored admirers of the fallen Dixon. The battle was as great a drawing card as the recent Jeffries-Sharkey contest at Coney Island, and the men who witnessed it seemed to have no care as to how much money they spent in order to obtain a ringside seat. Seats originally were scheduled to be sold at $5, $8, $10, $15, and $20 each, but most of the tickets found their way into the hands of speculators, and some of these tickets brought as high as $75 each. One pair of $15 seats were sold on the sidewalk in front of the club for $120, while a speculator who had paid $60 for three seats in a box received for them $250.

The crowd seemed to be money mad. It took no thought of the money it spent or of the amount it wagered on the result of the contest. Bets of thousands were numerous at the ringside. McGovern was a strong favorite in the betting, his admirers laying as good as 2 to 1 that he would beat the colored boy. The went further, for they wagered even money that before the tenth round was over he would have won the fight.

Excitement was rife in the house before the boxers came into the ring. A preliminary bout of twelve rounds almost as savage as the principal event served to whet the appetites of the spectators. They were frenzied for fighting of the most vicious sort when Dixon entered the ring, and his partisans cheered him and howled to him to make short work of his opponent. McGovern's reception was very much the same, only it was more boisterous, and there were yells of "Knock his head off!"

Not much time was wasted once the men were in the ring. There was a preliminary shuffling of their resin-covered corners, and then the bell rang and brought them to the centre. Marquis of Queensberry rules were to govern the contest, and it was permissible for one of the boxers when held by his opponent to strike. This was exactly the style of fighting that suited both men, for although it is McGovern's favorite style, the colored boy is thoroughly at home at short-range fighting, while, in addition, he is remarkably clever at leading from the full reach.

The moment the bell rang McGovern sprang at his dusky opponent and closed with him. Dixon, to save his jaw, clinched and then "Terry" began to bang with right and left on the ribs and over the heart. The pair broke and then Dixon made a rush and swung the powerful left, that had knocked out many a fighter in the last twelve years, with telling effect on McGovern's jaw.

In the second round Dixon sent McGovern's head back with a left swing over the eye and a second later he sent the Brooklyn boy almost through the ropes in his own corner. But none of these blows seemed to worry McGovern. He took them as a matter of course and continually closed in order to bang away at Dixon's ribs. Dixon broke repeatedly from these terrible clinches and again and again sent the famous left, which won him his championship, crashing over to the Brooklyn boy's jaw.

The admirers of the latter began to hedge at this stage of the fight, for they saw that Dixon could reach their man on a vulnerable point and that the first two rounds were to the credit of the colored boxer. They did not reckon on the frightful punishment that McGovern's short-arm work was inflicting on Dixon, but they saw it in the next two or three rounds, for no matter how hard "Terry" was hit, he smilingly came back again at Dixon and kept banging away at the same old spots.

Three hard swings with right and left on the jaw somewhat embarrassed McGovern in the third round, and it looked for a moment as if he might be knocked out. He recovered quickly, however, and went back to his old tactics of banging at the body, and then, with a movement that was unlooked for by either Dixon or the spectators, he stepped back into position and swinging his left, landed it on Dixon's jaw and brought him almost to his knees.

In the fifth round Dixon's terrible left was seen at its best. It did execution enough to have taken all the fight out of a boxer less sturdy than McGovern, but the Brooklyn boy is an exception, and he stood it with the grit of a bulldog. During the next round the effects of the terrible punishment over the heart and about the ribs began to show on Dixon. He did not fight as fast as at the beginning, and his labored breathing showed that some of his best efforts were painful. He lagged in his work, but continued to fight back with all of his old-time grit. In the seventh round the story was the same, only that it was more apparent that he was growing weak.

McGovern realized this, for he went at him in the eighth with more vigor than ever, and after he had punished him further about the ribs and body, he went in to finish him with a knockout on the jaw. Dixon's old stable companion, "Joe" Welcott, was so incensed over the defeat of his friend that he broke through the line of police at the ringside and jumped into the ring. It required the efforts of several policemen to get him out again.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

UNREST IN GREAT BRITAIN

Continued from Page 1.

blicable action in leaving his post in the middle of the war.

The State Department has heard indirectly from Webster Davis, Assistant Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Davis is now at Cape Town, and his appearance at that place gave rise to all sorts of rumors to the effect that he was charged with some weighty diplomatic mission, and especially with a purpose to mediate between the belligerents in South Africa. As a matter of fact, Mr. Davis went to South Africa solely for his health, seizing upon the opportunity to pay a visit to United States Consul General Stowe at Cape Town, who is his near relative. Unfortunately, the gentleman gave some foundation for the rumor referred to by projecting a journey to Pretoria in company with Mr. Stowe, but this trip was abandoned, as soon as it appeared that its purpose might be misconstrued.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Daily Mail says: "With characteristic bad manners, the Transvaal authorities have refused to allow Mr. Hollis, the American representative at Pretoria, to care for British interests. This is an act without precedent in modern diplomatic history."

QUIET AGAIN AT LADYSMITH.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—A dispatch to The Daily Chronicle, dated at Frere Camp Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, says:

"There has been no bombardment of Ladysmith to-day, nor any shelling at Chieveley by the British guns."

The Queen has telegraphed her congratulations and thanks to Gen. White and the troops of Ladysmith.

An official dispatch from Frere Camp late Sunday night said all was quiet there, thus dispelling the widespread hopes that Gen. Buller had followed up his demonstration before Colenso with an effective move elsewhere.

From the Boer headquarters it is reported that Gen. Buller is constructing a subsidiary railroad, from the main line to Colenso, westwardly, in the direction of Potgieter's Drift.

FRENCH REPORTS HIS LOSSES.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Little change is apparent in the position at Colesburg. Gen. French reported to the War Office Sunday morning, Jan. 7, that he had reconnoitred with a squadron of the Household Cavalry on the Boers' east flank, two miles from Achtertank, and drew a considerable force of the burghers, who, being anxious for their communications with Norval's Pont, withdrew.

The casualties of the Suffolks near Colesberg were:

Killed—Col. Watson and Lieuts. Wilkins, Carey, and White and twenty-three men.

Missing—Capts. Brett, Thomson, and Brown and Lieuts. Allen, Wood-Martin, and Butler and 107 men.

Wounded—Twenty-one men.

Gen. French further reports that the casualties of the other regiments to Jan. 4 were twelve men killed and forty-four wounded.

Vote of Sympathy for Boers.

The Jersey City Board of Aldermen last night adopted resolutions expressing its sympathy with the Boers and voicing the hope that they would ultimately succeed in their struggle for freedom.

Pro-Boer Mass Meeting Planned.

Members of the New York Committee to Aid the United Republics of South Africa met last evening at the Morton House and completed plans for a general mass meeting to be held for the aid of the Boers, the widows and orphans of those killed in battle, and for the succor of the wounded. It was decided that the meeting is to be held in the Grand Central Palace on Jan. 20, and preparations are being made for a number of prominent speakers to be present.

Mayor Approves Boer Resolutions.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday approved the resolutions passed by the Municipal Assembly expressing sympathy with the Boers in the South African war. The resolutions condemn the "invasion" of Great Britain, which is referred to as "the same common enemy," and the war is characterized as a repetition of the struggle which our forefathers underwent at the dawn of the nineteenth century."

Major Gen. Prior Is Dead.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Major Gen. Prior, commanding the Fifteenth Brigade, under orders to proceed to South Africa, died on Monday.

FOUND SAWS IN A CAKE.

Latter Was Sent to Prisoners, but Cut by Jail Officials.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—Some food was delivered at the Maiden Lane Jail Monday for Archie Lageller and Hugh McCann, committed from Cohoes. Included in the food was a jelly layer cake.

The jail officials decided to cut the cake before delivering it, and found three small steel saws baked in the layers of the cake.

THE CORNELL STEAMBOAT TAXES

Court of Appeals Makes a Large Deduction in the Assessment.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—In the case of the Cornell Steamboat Company vs. Addison E. Dederick, Assessor of the City of Kingston, relative to the assessment made on the property of the company, the Court of Appeals decides that the assessment should be reduced from $250,000 to $95,251.77.

The assessment was made on the personal property of the company, which operates a line of tug and freight boats on the Hudson River between Albany and New York City.

FISHING TUGS FROZEN IN.

Crews Comprising Twenty-one Men in Danger Off Grand Haven, Mich.

DETROIT, Jan. 9.—It is reported from Grand Haven, Mich., that the fishing tugs Anna, Augur, and Bos are frozen into an ice field several miles out in the lake, and grave fears are entertained for the crews of seven men carried by each.

There is only a few hours' fuel aboard the tugs, and the only food the men have is the fish they may have taken. Late to-night the Anna was heard blowing distress signals, and it is feared she is sinking. Both the steamer Nyack and the ice-crushing tug Fields have tried in vain to get out to the tugs.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Threatening and warmer, brisk southwesterly winds.

The storm central Monday night in North Dakota has moved with great velocity to Ontario, increasing in intensity. A second storm has moved from Arizona to the East Gulf. A trough of low pressure extends between these storms, and rain has fallen in this trough. Rain has also fallen on the North Pacific Coast. A decided fall in temperature has occurred in the Middle Missouri and Red River of the North Valleys, Bismarck reporting a fall of 28 degrees in twenty-four hours, Huron 26, and Williston 24. It has grown warmer in the lower lake region and the Ohio Valley. The rain area will spread eastward and reach the Middle and North Atlantic Coast this afternoon or to-night. The weather will clear, with a decided fall in temperature in the upper lake region and the Middle Mississippi Valley. It will also clear in the Lower Mississippi Valley. It will grow warmer in the Middle and North Atlantic States and in North Dakota and Eastern Montana. The temperature will fall decidedly to-night in the lower lake region and the Ohio Valley, and this colder weather will reach the Atantic Coast to-morrow night. Brisk southwesterly winds, increasing, may be expected on the North Atlantic Coast, light easterly winds, increasing, on the Middle Atlantic, and light northeast to east winds on the South Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	33	20	22
6 A. M.	32	16	20
9 A. M.	33	21	23
12 M.	37	25	30
4 P. M.	39	29	31
6 P. M.	39	30	32
9 P. M.	36	32	32
12 P. M.	28	32	32

THE TIMES thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	27⅞
Weather Bureau	25½
Corresponding date 1899	34⅝
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	31

The maximum temperature yesterday was 32 degrees at 10 P. M. and the minimum 16 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 75 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 84 per cent. The barometer at 8 A. M. read 30.55 and at 8 P. M. 30.34.

TRAFFIC ON FIFTH AVENUE

How Business Wagons Interfere with Pleasure Carriages.

Proportion of One to the Other Shown by Actual Count at Various Points.

Anent the agitation aroused by President Guggenheimer's proposed ordinance restricting heavy traffic on Fifth Avenue, the extent of the business traffic on the avenue from Madison Square to Central Park has been made the subject of some study.

As at present worded the ordinance would bar heavy traffic between the hours of 2 o'clock and 7 o'clock in the afternoon from that section of the avenue lying between Twenty-fifth and Fifty-ninth Streets, and would entirely bar heavy traffic from the section of the avenue skirting Central Park between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Tenth Streets. Residents of lower Fifth Avenue would like to have their section, below Twenty-fifth Street, included in the restrictions.

Observations were made yesterday by reporters of THE NEW YORK TIMES of the conditions of traffic on the avenue between Madison Square and Central Park for the purpose of determining its extent and the proportion of vehicles used respectively for merchandise and for passengers.

The observations were made between 3:15 P. M. and 5:15 P. M., and show the number of both classes of vehicles bound both north and south during fifteen-minute periods, at different points on the avenue, at different times. At Twenty-fifth Street 184 vehicles of all kinds passed in both directions between 3:30 P. M. and 3:45 P. M. Of these 78 were bound north and 106 south. There were 67 business wagons as compared with 117 carriages. Of the carriages, 41 were bound north and 76 south. Of the business wagons 37 were bound north and 30 south.

At Thirty-third Street, from 4:15 P. M. to 4:30 P. M., 374 vehicles passed in both directions, of which 327 were carriages and 47 were business wagons, trucks, &c. Two hundred of the carriages were bound north and 127 south. Twenty-seven of the wagons were bound north and 20 south.

General conditions in the section of the avenue between Madison Square and Thirty-fourth Street, as found, may be summed up as follows: The Dewey arch serves to break up the crowding at the juncture of the various thoroughfares meeting there, and to lessen confusion. The blocks immediately above Madison Square show less traffic than those further up the avenue, and with greater proportion of it of a business character.

Most of the business wagons were delivery wagons of retail houses. Above Thirtieth Street the proportion of business wagons falls off, and between 4 and 5 o'clock, below the Waldorf-Astoria, as many as ten carriages would pass to one business wagon. Traffic was somewhat retarded along the section near Thirtieth Street because of the number of cabs standing at the curbs.

Again at Thirty-fourth Street there was congestion because of cross-town traffic. The character of the passenger-carrying travel was more uniform here, also, private carriages being in a great majority; cabs coming next, while automobiles ranked low in the scale with trucks, and there was but an occasional truck.

A count of the traffic at Thirty-seventh Street between 3:15 P. M. and 3:30 P. M. showed 275 vehicles of all kinds bound both ways, of which 217 were carriages and 61 business wagons; of the 128 vehicles bound north 95 were carriages and 33 business wagons, and of 150 bound south 122 were carriages and 28 were business.

At Forty-first Street, between 5:15 P. M. and 5:30 P. M., 176 conveyances of all kinds passed, of which 130 were carriages and 46 business wagons or trucks. Of the 141 bound north 120 were carriages and 21 business vehicles, and of 135 bound south 110 were carriages and 25 business wagons, &c.

In a random fifteen minutes during the hour between 4 o'clock and 5 o'clock there were counted between Thirty-fourth Street and Forty-second Street 23 light wagons, 4 heavy wagons, 12 trucks, and 3 vans.

At Forty-second Street, where a number of changes are being made, the immense traffic on that street causes a slow down which extends for from two to three blocks on each side of the street. The traffic between Thirty-fourth and Forty-second Streets was so great that a very slow trot was the best speed that could be maintained.

A large truck, laden with a number of lengthy beams, and a small wagon, with a number of large window frames, which extended three feet over its side made trouble as they went slowly down the avenue between 3 and 4 o'clock. A small colored boy in charge of a very dirty gray horse that was pulling a cart loaded with dirt, occasioned a great deal of amusement between Forty-second and Fortieth Streets by his efforts to keep out of the way of the pleasure and business vehicles. He gave up the job in disgust when he reached Fortieth Street, and turned down that street.

In the section between Forty-second and Fifty-ninth Streets figures were taken at three points. Here the carriage traffic is found at its height, the stream being fed from a larger part of the residential section. During the fifteen minutes before 5 o'clock, in a walk from Fifty-ninth Street south, it was noted that there were generally from eight to twelve moving vehicles on a block at one time, with one or two business vehicles among them. Pleasure traffic was little interfered with.

There were some exceptions to the averages of the numbers of moving vehicles on blocks. In one there were only six teams, with two business wagons in the number, while in another there were fifteen, and in still another, twenty with three and four business wagons in the throng respectively.

There were observed at this time within fifteen minutes two ice carts, two empty flour trucks, one kindling wood wagon, one feed truck, two moving vans, one piano van, two ash carts, several express wagons, one heaped-up load of empty flour barrels, and many small light delivery wagons, some of which were of the fancy variety affected by florists, confectioners, caterers, milliners, jewelers, and fancy goods stores, besides a good many retail dry goods delivery wagons.

There were counted at Forty-fifth Street during the time between 3:30 P. M. and 3:45 P. M., 469 vehicles of all kinds, moving both north and south. Of these 408 were carriages and 61 were business wagons, trucks, &c. The team bound south included 106 carriages and 30 wagons, and the southward tide was made up of 243 carriages and 31 wagons, &c.

A count was made at Fifty-ninth Street, between 3:50 and 4:05 P. M. Here there were 327 conveyances moving both ways in the time given. Of these 285 were carriages and 42 business wagons. Those bound north numbered 180, of which 147 were carriages and 33 business wagons, &c. Those bound south, numbering 147, included 118 carriages and 29 business vehicles.

Figures were taken at Fiftieth Street during the fifteen minutes following 5 o'clock. Here 311 teams passed, of which 249 were carriages and 62 wagons. Bound north, of this number there were 144, of which 121 were carriages and 23 wagons, and bound south there were 128 carriages and 39 wagons, &c.

An examination of the figures shows that near Madison Square the carriages compared with the business wagons were about as two to one, while further north, but south of Thirty-fourth Street, they were as seven to one, with a general average of about four to one. In the section between Thirty-fourth and Forty-second Streets, the proportion was three to one, while above that, in the earliest count, at Forty-fifth Street, it was seven to one. At Fifty-ninth Street a little later, it was as four to one, and still later, at Fiftieth Street, as five to one, with a general average of five to one for that section.

Yet as shown in a walk of several blocks, it was observed that with from eight to twelve vehicles moving at one time on each block, there was at that particular time not more than one or two business wagons to ten carriages. Later in the afternoon, when, at between 5:15 and 5:30 P. M., side lamps had been lighted, there was a marked falling off in the number of vehicles moving. Between Forty-ninth and Fifty-ninth Streets not more than five was an average number to be found moving on one block at a time, and the proportion of business vehicles to carriages was one to five.

Fifth Avenue Traffic Restrictions.

The Council's Committee on Streets and Highways will give a public hearing at 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon on President Guggenheimer's proposed ordinance restricting heavy traffic on Fifth Avenue. A letter was received by President Guggenheimer yesterday from residents of lower Fifth Avenue and cross streets urging that the restrictions be extended to cover also the section south of Madison Square. The signers include Josiah Strong, W. H. Tolman, G. L. Weitz, A. H. Brown, G. W. Talbot, G. B. Talbot, T. Frelinghuysen, P. W. Orvie, and Mrs. C. C. Worthington.

Favors Mr. Guggenheimer's Plan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Last week I noticed that Mr. Guggenheimer was trying to do something in regard to keeping heavy trucking off Fifth Avenue during the hours from 2 until 7 o'clock, and I think it would be a very good thing, and at the same time to have policemen stationed at the street crossings, especially at Forty-second Street, where it is particularly dangerous. I am very near Forty-second Street, and about 12 o'clock and at from 5 to 6:30 it is about as much as your life is worth to cross. At noon and there are never any policemen there, and the carriage and cab drivers try to see how near they can come to you without running over you.

J. A. JENKINS.

New York, Jan. 8, 1900.

JUDGE HOWLAND OF OHIO DEAD.

Succumbs to Pneumonia at Jefferson—His Political Career.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, Jan. 9.—W. P. Howland, Judge of the Common Pleas Court of the Third Sub-Division of the Ninth Judicial District, died to-day of pneumonia at Jefferson, this county. Judge Howland, who was born at Pierpont, Ohio, in 1832, was one of the influential men of Ohio, having three times been elected to the House of Representatives, and also to the Senate of the Sixty-third General Assembly.

When John Sherman received a renomination for the office of United States Senator, it was only after a close contest with Mr. Howland, who on the first ballot received more votes than any candidate in the field, and on the ballot which gave Sherman the majority Howland stood second. When Garfield became United States Senator, the Congressional chair of the Nineteenth District became vacant. Judge Howland was a candidate for the nomination to succeed him, and received hearty support. Twice he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Ashtabula County.

He leaves four sons, one of whom is Capt. Charles Howland, now in the Philippine Islands with the United States Army.

LEAP FROM THE SIXTH STORY.

Fatal Jump of a Woman Patient in a Brooklyn Sanitarium.

Mrs. Frances Titsworth, wife of Arthur Titsworth, cashier of the Potter Printing Press Company, jumped from a sixth-story window of the private sanitarium of Dr. E. H. Muncie, at 119 Macon Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, and was instantly killed. Mrs. Titsworth had been taken to the sanitarium three weeks ago from her home in Plainfield, N. J., suffering from acute melancholia and neurasthenia. She was accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Van Houten, and two nurses.

While the nurse who was attending the sick woman yesterday morning had her back turned, Mrs. Titsworth got out of bed, threw up the window, and leaped to the ground. Her husband was at once notified, and obtained Coroner Burger's consent to remove the remains to Plainfield. Mrs. Titsworth spent some time six months ago in a hospital for the treatment of nervous diseases at Dansville, N. Y.

Receiver Felton Files Final Report.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 9.—S. M. Felton, former receiver of the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway Company, filed his final report to-day in the United States Court, certified to by A. R. Hume, special master. It shows receipts under the receivership from Oct. 1, 1899, to Dec. 31, 1899, of $1,316,988.95; disbursements, $1,081,307.96; balance, $235,680.99. This is preliminary to his final discharge.

Articles in Silver Martelé from THE GORHAM COMPANY, Silversmiths, make the handsomest and most distinguished Wedding Presents.

Let it be remembered that each and every article of Silver Martelé is a distinct creation, of which there is no duplicate. While the great success of these articles of the silversmith's craft has led others to apply the term "MARTELÉ" to ordinary silverware, patrons should know that such productions are not correctly so termed.

Products in Silver Martelé of THE GORHAM COMPANY, designed and wrought by artists especially trained in their school, appeal to those who appreciate a high sense of beauty in articles of utility, each article representing original thought and artistic handicraft.

INSURANCE MEN'S MOVE

New York Life Agents Reconsider Proposed Change.

After a Conference with the Company's Officers Many Decide to Remain—Others Go to the Equitable.

The decision of the majority of the Manhattan agents of the New York Life Insurance Company to join the forces of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, reached on Monday at ten different meetings held at the various sub-offices, was followed yesterday morning by the presence of more than 600 agents of the New York Life, at that company's building, 346 Broadway. Second Vice President George W. Perkins of the New York Life had sent telegrams to all of the agents of the company in Greater New York, and all of the officers of the company, including President John A. McCall, were in their offices at an early hour yesterday. Three meetings were then held. They were addressed by Mr. Perkins and other officers of the company. Each of the meetings was marked by enthusiasm over the communications made by the officers. Many of the disaffected agents who had on Monday participated in the decision to change their company as planned on Sunday at a conference of Second Vice President G. E. Tarbell of the Equitable and eight or nine New York Life men were present, and many of them reconsidered their decision to leave the New York Life.

Others of the disaffected contingent went after the meetings to the office of the Equitable, where it was said at the close of business yesterday that 250 of the 400 men who voted on Monday to change their connections had signed contracts and were already actively engaged in the service of the Equitable.

In addition to the large number of New York Life agents there appeared at the company's offices yesterday a continuous stream of persons who desired to become agents of the company.

Mr. Perkins during the afternoon issued the following statement:

"Our annual statement for 1899, made public several days ago, shows that we did by far the largest business last year of any company in the world. This has naturally caused great jealousy in the executive staff of the Equitable. The Equitable officers seem to have made up their minds that nothing short of a wholesale raid (planned on Sunday and carried out in the night) could check the onward progress of the New York Life. The rumors, however, of yesterday and to-day as to the number of men gone from our company to the Equitable are so absurd as to hardly be worthy of attention. Four or five of our agency men in the city, with whom we have had differences of a natural kind, incident to changes that occur in every great business on the 1st of January, went over to the Equitable, but the agents working under them have not gone and will not go.

"The officers of the Equitable have been wining and dining our men right and left of late, and offering all sorts of inducements to them. We have not met these offers and we shall not. We presume a stock company like the Equitable can spend its money any way it chooses, but a mutual company like ours, operated for the policyholders' benefit, is of course, restricted.

"GEORGE W. PERKINS."

Some of the New York Life agents, who were present at the meetings in the company's offices, were disposed to talk over the differences which were apparently back of part of the trouble. One of them said: "The contention, which was over the method of paying agents, had not gone so far as to cause any disruption. They do not like the present arrangement by which commissions are paid in large lump sums, involving some delay. The present rate of compensation by the New York Life is 65 per cent. of the first year's premiums, while the Equitable now pays 50 per cent. of the first year's premiums, 25 per cent. of the second, and so on, for renewals."

The officers of the Equitable denied yesterday that they had resorted to unfair tactics, as charged by Mr. Perkins, saying, "It is the other side that failed to keep faith with their men."

THE GENERAL AGENT'S STATEMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Ever since I have been a citizen, nay, a resident, of this country I have been a constant reader of your paper, a firm believer in your principles and in your "motto."

I am exceedingly grieved to see an article in this morning's edition headed "Leave the New York Life" and stating that the Manhattan department, with ten agencies, had resigned and gone over to the Equitable Life.

This article is misstating facts and is an injustice to those members of the Manhattan department, and there are not a few who have remained loyal to their company. I know of one agency, the Astor Place branch, that has remained faithful, and I am glad to say that I belong to the same, and I trust that when the clouds have rolled by it will be seen that most of the branches of the Manhattan department, once the proudest of the New York Life, have reconsidered their action and that the loss will be trifling.

ERNEST A. HENLE,
General Agent New York Life Insurance Company.

New York, Jan. 9, 1900.

Slater's Assailant Released.

Willis Rosser, the medical student who shot Frederick Slater of Rahway, N. J., in Madison Square Garden at the end of the last six-day bicycle race, Dec. 9, was discharged yesterday in the Jefferson Market Court, by Magistrate Pool. The hearing in the case was adjourned a number of times because of Slater's condition. He was not in court yesterday, and, as no word was received from him, Magistrate Pool released Rosser.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CANTON, Ohio, Jan. 9.—The wholesale and retail shoe store of John D. Frank was burned last night. Loss, $50,000.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 9.—The plant of the Jamestown Gas Company was destroyed by fire to-day, the result of an explosion. The loss is $15,000.

NORWAY, Me., Jan. 9.—The business portion of North Waterford, a small village about twelve miles west of Norway, was destroyed by fire during the night. Loss, $20,000.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—The barns of the South Chicago Railway were destroyed by fire in Hammond, Ind., to-day. Thirty-two cars were also destroyed. The loss, fully covered by insurance, is put at $230,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.—The three-story brick dye house of O. J. Meinhart's Sons, in the northeastern section of the city, was destroyed by fire to-day, entailing a loss of $15,000. An uninsulated electric light wire is supposed to have caused the blaze.

HUDSON, Mass., Jan. 9.—The grinding and cementing department of the Apsley rubber works was badly damaged by fire this morning. The fire started in a grinding machine. A large quantity of naphtha became ignited and carried the flames to all parts of the building. The loss will be several thousand dollars.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Jan. 9.—Six hundred employes are thrown out of work temporarily as a result of a fire at the Lycoming Rubber Works to-day. The fire started in the cutting room, and before it was extinguished about $10,000 worth of partly prepared goods had been damaged. The damage to the building is est

PULITZER HOME DESTROYED

Narrow Escape of Family of the Proprietor of The World.

TWO WOMEN BURNED TO DEATH

Companion of Mrs. Pulitzer and the Governess the Victims—Valuable Art Collection Ruined.

The house of Joseph Pulitzer, proprietor of The New York World, at 10 and 12 East Fifty-fifth Street, was badly damaged by a fire which started at about 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Mrs. S. S. Morgan Jellett, the companion of Mrs. Pulitzer, and Miss Elizabeth Montgomery, the governess, lost their lives. Mrs. Pulitzer and three children, the only members of the family at home at the time, and seventeen servants, escaped from the burning house with the narrowest sort of margin between them and death. Of the other members of the family, Mr. Pulitzer and his son Joseph, Jr., were at Lakewood, N. J., and Ralph, the eldest son, is at Harvard.

Mr. Pulitzer possessed a large number of valuable paintings and various objects of art, including a number of pieces of Gobelin tapestry of great value. In addition to these, the furniture and a large amount of silver and plate were completely destroyed. So rapid was the progress of the fire after its discovery that Mrs. Pulitzer and the servants had only time to escape, leaving behind them all their belongings. Mrs. Pulitzer got out in her night clothes, her only protection from the cold being a curtain which one of the footmen had hastily grabbed and thrown over her as she was making her way through stifling smoke with the flames directly behind, leading her children, carried by their nurses down the front stairs to the street.

The Pulitzer house has a frontage of fifty feet and is four stories high in front, with basement, and with an additional story and a conservatory in the rear. The basement and first story are of brownstone. The main entrance is reached by a broad flight of stone steps. The large hall, with its winding staircase made an excellent draft for the fire.

ESCAPE OF THE FAMILY.

The fire was discovered by workmen engaged on a new house directly in the rear of the Pulitzer residence, in Fifty-fourth Street. They saw smoke coming out of several of the rear windows. A watchman ran around to Fifty-fifth Street yelling "Fire!" and as soon as he reached Mr. Pulitzer's house pounded on the basement door and cried out at the top of his voice. James Kane, the houseman, was the first to hear the cry, but it was almost instantly taken up by three or four of the women servants, who were already up. Kane ran shouting up the basement stairs and set the electric alarm, which set the bells ringing throughout the house. But as an alarm this was scarcely needed, for as the houseman in his flight reached the main floor those on the upper floors were made aware of the progress of the flames.

Mrs. Pulitzer, who slept in the front room on the second story, awakened with a choking sensation. Smoke had then begun to fill the room. Not stopping to throw anything over her, Mrs. Pulitzer's first thought was for her children, who were sleeping on the third floor. One child was Edith, aged twelve years; another Constance, fourteen, and the baby, Herbert, three years old, who slept with his nurse, Jessie High. Bertha Coulon, maid to the older children, was in an adjoining room.

Mrs. Pulitzer ran to the next story and found the nurses and children up, the girls and their attendants nearly crazed with fear and one of the latter preparing to jump out of the window to the pavement. Mrs. Pulitzer cried to them to run, and led the way to the stairs. At this time the smoke was rolling in volumes through the halls and getting thicker every second. To make matters worse, tongues of flame were shooting down a narrow stairway on the east side of the house from the story above. There was not a second to lose.

Alternately leading and pushing her servants, Mrs. Pulitzer and the little group made their way to the stairs. Constance and Edith were in the arms of one of the maids, who staggered under her load, and they fainted before they reached the second story. All were nearly asphyxiated by the time they reached the street. Only the servants were even partly dressed. As they were passing through the lower hall Kane snatched a curtain from its pole and threw it over Mrs. Pulitzer's shoulders. She was in her bare feet. All quickly sought shelter in the house of Samuel Thorne, at No. 8, next door.

SERVANTS PANIC STRICKEN.

While the members of the household were effecting their escape, one of the workmen in Fifty-fourth Street had run to the fire signal box at Fifty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue and turned in an alarm. The first engine company arrived in about four minutes, and when Chief Binns of Battalion No. 9 put in an appearance he sent in two more alarms. Flames were then shooting through the front windows from the basement to the roof. The interior seemed like a furnace.

While Mrs. Pulitzer and her little party were getting out, eight or ten of the servants who slept on the upper floor were making frantic efforts to escape. Six of the women got out on a rear extension, and four were assisted to the ground by workmen. They had not time to save anything except what they wore. John Connors and Herbert Jacobs, footmen, occupied a room on the fourth floor. They attempted to get down the small stairway on the east side of the house, which led to the main stairway through a passageway and also to the rear of the house. When they opened the door it was only to confront a wall of flame, and so, with what few garments they could catch up, they made their way to the extension and over a similar extension to Mr. Thorne's house, and got to the ground through the rear windows of that residence. They took two of the fear-crazed women with them.

Conflicting stories are told as to just how Miss Montgomery, who was an English woman, and Mrs. Jellett lost their lives. Some of the servants think that they were suffocated in their rooms without having had a chance to get out, but Battalion Chief Binns says that they were seen dressed, on the extension, but went back in order to save some of their effects, not realizing their dangerous plight. Both were frightfully cremated after the fire was out. Miss Montgomery's face was scorched. The bodies were taken to the East Fifty-first Street Station and there were identified. Mrs. Jellett leaves a son and daughter in Toronto, the former being connected with the Dominion Bank and prominent in Canadian athletics.

The firemen fought the fire from front and rear and from the roofs of the adjoining houses, Mr. Thorne's on the west and Alexander Maitland's on the east. A line of hose was also run up through the front hall of Mr. Thorne's house. Neither house was damaged by fire, but the loss by water may amount to considerable.

Just how the fire started is not known. The servants think it began in the conservatory, but Chief Binns thinks it started in the hallway on the third floor and from there spread in all directions, and that it was caused by the crossing of electric light wires.

HOUSE A DANGEROUS ONE.

"This is the third fire in Mr. Pulitzer's house in a year and a half," said he. "The other fires were started from the chimneys, but didn't amount to much. I told Mr. Pulitzer that his house was a dangerous one for fires and that if ever a fire got headway his family would have to jump from the windows inside of fifteen minutes after it started should they then be inside and no other means of escape be at hand. His house was built over from two old ones and was really dangerous. He took my advice some months ago and put in a fine fire escape. That big foyer-like hall offered the best kind of an opportunity for a fire. The fire to-day was going up through the rear and out in front at the same time. It must have been eight minutes after it was discovered before the alarm was turned in. That gave it great headway. The fire was out in about 10:30."

A telegram was sent to Mr. Pulitzer at his Lakewood residence, where he had been since last Friday. He did not come up when he learned that his family was safe, as his health, according to his valet, was not good enough to stand the journey and the strain. He did not know up to a late hour yesterday afternoon that two of his household were dead. His son Joseph, however, had started for this city before he received news of the fire, and went directly to his father's office, where he learned for the first time that the house had been burned. Mr. Pulitzer sent his valet, Dunningham, up to the city as soon as he received the news.

After the fire was out it was discovered that a pet dog which had belonged to Mr. Pulitzer's daughter, now dead, had lost its life in one of the servants' rooms. It is thought that some of the contents of the house may be saved, as some articles on a hasty examination appeared to be only slightly damaged. The first, second, and third floors are not burned out except in the centre. The fire through the hall made a straight sweep from the first floor to the roof. The upper stories are completely destroyed. The total loss is estimated at $300,000.

Late in the afternoon Mrs. Pulitzer and her children went to the Hotel Netherland, and the servants were sent to a boarding house in East Sixtieth Street. Mrs. Pulitzer sent a friend to her servants in the afternoon with word that she would buy needed clothing for them immediately.

VALUABLE ART COLLECTION.

Mr. Pulitzer said yesterday afternoon at Lakewood that he was unable to estimate his loss in books and works of art, because he had bought promiscuously in all parts of the world and had kept no record of prices.

Mr. Pulitzer has always been a lover and collector of beautiful things, and has, as one of his friends said yesterday, "an instinctive sense of what is good work in all kinds of art production." His home was crammed with paintings, bronzes, porcelains, tapestries, and rugs.

Three splendid portraits of Mrs. Pulitzer were destroyed. They were by Carolus Duran, Munkacsy, and Leon Bonnat, respectively. The work by Munkacsy was one of the finest portraits ever executed by the great Hungarian artist, and was painted when he visited this country. A fine portrait of Mr. Pulitzer was by Heinrich von Angeli, the British Court painter.

Mr. Pulitzer is catholic in his appreciation of various schools of art, and his collection included works by old and modern masters. Among the former was a small but fine painting by Franz Hals, while the latter included two paintings by Jean Francois Millet and some sketches by Bouguereau, together with works of the Barbizon and modern French schools.

The collection of bronzes in the house was a particularly fine one. It consisted mostly of modern French works, including a number of splendid pieces by Barye. There was also a large and elaborate Japanese bronze, representing Buddha seated on a lion, which was brought to this country by James Creelman after the Chino-Japanese war.

Among the most valuable objects burned were four large antique Gobelin tapestries in the reception room. They were purchased by Mr. Pulitzer in Paris several years ago, and were, considering the ever increasing rarity of fine tapestries, almost priceless.

The house itself was beautifully decorated. The dining room was specially elaborate, and when it was finished was regarded as the finest in the city. It was paneled in dark oak, richly carved, nearly up to the ceiling, and above the paneling were some of the most valuable of the pictures in the house. Hung around the central hall were several beautiful antique Oriental rugs.

It is as yet uncertain whether Mrs. Pulitzer's jewels were destroyed. They were kept in a small safe within an escritoire, and may have escaped damage. If they were burned they will represent a loss of more than the whole amount for which the house and its contents were insured. They included a splendid diamond necklace, bought at the sale of the French Crown jewels, for which Mr. Pulitzer paid $120,000, and Mrs. Pulitzer's famous pearl necklace, valued at $150,000.

The insurance, so far as was learned yesterday, amounted to $130,000 on the building and $120,000 on the contents, including household furniture. It was further reported in the Insurance offices that there was a schedule of specific insurance, covering oil paintings and art objects. The insurance on the building was distributed as follows: Liverpool and London and Globe, $100,000; London Assurance, $30,000. On contents, Liverpool and London and Globe, $60,000; Greenwich, $20,000; Commercial Union, $20,000; Lancashire, $20,000.

Boy Burned to Death in a Flat.

Joseph Hoffman, the four-year-old stepson of Michael Donahue, was burned to death yesterday morning in a small fire in the family's flat, at 1,604 First Avenue. The lad was alone when the fire started, his father and mother both having been at work. The only other member of the family, Mrs. Donahue's father, had left the flat a few minutes before the fire was discovered. The boy was suffocated and afterward badly burned about the body and face. The cause of the fire is unknown.

A NEW ELECTRIC ROAD.

Company Incorporates to Build on Long Island.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—Articles of incorporation of the New York and Nassau County Railway Company were filed to-day with the Secretary of State. The company, which is capitalized at $150,000, will operate its road by electricity. Its length will be seven miles, starting at the intersection of Main and Front Streets, in the Village of Hempstead, Nassau County, and running to the intersection of the Jericho Turnpike and the road commonly known as the Hempstead and Jamaica Plank Road, in the Borough of Queens.

The Directors are Daniel Noble, Frederick Bowley, Daniel Callahan, Matthew J. Smith, and William L. Woodill, Long Island City; Patrick J. Mara, Flushing; Joseph Bermel, Middle Village; Joseph Meyerose, Evergreens, and Edward J. McKeever, Brooklyn. The principal office is to be at Long Island City.

71ST REGIMENT ELECTION.

Capt. Hazen Declared to be Lieutenant Colonel and Capt. Linson Major.

Capt. W. L. Hazen of Company B was declared elected Lieutenant Colonel of the Seventy-first Regiment and Capt. W. M. Linson of Company D Major last night at the meeting of the officers of the regiment. At the election held last Friday Capt. Hill put in a protest on the ground that he had not received legal notice, and Col. Bates decided to hold the protest under consideration and refrain from announcing the result until last night, when he said he had decided to overrule the protest and count the ballots. This announcement brought out some vigorous discussion, and Major Smith and Capt. Hill made an appeal from the Colonel's decision.

The result of the ballots for Lieutenant Colonel stood 14 for Hazen and 10 for Smith, and for Major the vote was 17 for Linson and 9 for Wills. The appeal made by Major Smith and Capt. Hill will be forwarded to the Governor through the regular channel.

The board of officers re-elected Major Smith Treasurer of the regiment after a determined effort had been made to defeat him, Surgeon E. T. T. Marsh being nominated by Capt. Bleecker. The vote was: Smith, 16; Marsh, 14.

CARTER CASE UP AGAIN.

Court of Appeals Asked to Reverse Circuit Court's Decision.

The case of ex-Captain Oberlin M. Carter, who is at present under detention at Castle Williams, Governors Island, awaiting execution of a court-martial sentence of five years' imprisonment, came up again yesterday in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in the form of a writ of error to an appeal from an order of the Circuit Court dismissing a writ of habeas corpus.

Abram J. Rose, counsel for the prisoner, argued that the Circuit Court had power to review by habeas corpus the sentence of the court-martial, and that if the sentence imposed was in excess of the statutory powers conferred the Court should have discharged the prisoner. He made particular objection to the decision of Judge Lacombe that Carter was amenable to further punishment under the sentence imposed by the court-martial after he had been dismissed from the military service and the order of his dismissal personally served on him.

Mr. Rose urged that the Court should keep the military authorities within the express powers conferred by Congress, because a trial by court-martial not only deprives the accused of the right of trial by jury, but also because from the sentence imposed there is no appeal. He declared that the order of the Circuit Court should be reversed and the prisoner discharged.

District Attorney Burnett made the argument for the defense. Decision was reserved.

Brooklyn Economizing Its Water.

As a result of the continued decrease in the water supply of Brooklyn, Deputy Commissioner Moffett yesterday set Inspectors and plumbers at work cutting off the water from public fountains, water troughs, and other places where water is not actually needed. The storage supply at Ridgewood has reached the danger point, and it is proposed to limit the consumption so as to keep the reserve supply up to the present level. Mr. Moffett sent out a notice to householders yesterday informing them of the gravity of the situation, and requesting that economy be practiced in the use of water. Mr. Moffett announces that he will hereafter require steamboats to take water on the Manhattan side.

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you the world's best qualities, richest designs and most elegantly finished fabrics that are produced for gentlemen's tailoring. We send to every point of the compass for the new, the original and distinctive in cloths that we can mark at modest cost.

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Custom Tailoring Only.

Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

WIFE ACCUSES HUSBAND.

Jamaica Plain Woman Declares Her Husband Stabbed Her—He Says Wounds Are Self-Inflicted.

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—Mrs. Sarah E. Staples of Jamaica Plain was stabbed at her home last night, and her husband, Edward B. Staples, is under arrest charged with inflicting the injury. The trouble in the family occurred before midnight, but several hours elapsed before the police were notified. The woman's condition is critical.

Staples is a member of the firm of Staples & Glover, butchers. The couple, it appears, have been married about eleven years, and each person is about thirty-five years of age. The trouble is believed to have been due to jealousy. Mrs. Staples and her husband make contradictory statements. The woman declares that her husband stabbed her with a butcher knife. Mr. Staples, on the other hand, maintains that the wound wsa self-inflicted.

Mr. Staples says that when he came home at 9 o'clock last night he found his wife in ill-temper. A quarrel arose in the course of which Mrs. Staples threw kerosene on his coat, jumped upon his hat and tore it into bits, and finally threw the kitchen clock at him. The man caught hold of her, he says, to prevent her from doing more mischief. She fought furiously, and succeeded in breaking away. She then grabbed a butcher's knife and stabbed herself.

Mrs. Staples's story agrees with that of her husband concerning the incidents following his return home, but she claims that he grabbed the knife and thrust it into her breast.

The neighbors considered Mrs. Staples a woman possessed of a violent temper, and say that the couple appeared to be jealous of each other. On searching the apartments occupied by the family the police found in a cupboard five revolvers, four of which were loaded.

MURDERS A COLLECTOR.

A Missouri Farm Hand Kills to Prevent Mortgage Foreclosure.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 9.—Wood E. Mitchell, a collector for a furniture company, tried to foreclose a mortgage on some stock on the farm of C. D. French, near Grandview, south of the city, to-day, when Thomas Westlake, a hired hand, emptied the contents of a shotgun into Mitchell's breast, killing him instantly.

Westlake had ordered Mitchell to leave the farm, but the latter refused, when Westlake procured a gun and deliberately fired.

TOBACCO GROWERS' PROTEST.

New England Association Objects to Competition with Puerto Rico.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 9.—The New England Tobacco Growers' Association adopted resolutions protesting against the admission of Puerto Rico as an integral part of the United States as a dangerous precedent, the "sure forerunner of disaster and ruin to the leaf tobacco interests of the country."

It is urged that the island should remain under the military jurisdiction of the United States for at least five years.

BULLET RESTORES HER REASON.

Woman Places Rifle Under Her Chin and Pulls Trigger with Her Toe.

GREENLAWN, L. I., Jan. 9.—Mrs Teressa Nally of New York, wife of John Nally, a truckman, made an attempt at suicide yesterday evening at the home of her sister, Mrs. De Mott, in this place. She is suffering from temporary insanity.

Mrs. Nally, who had made several attempts before, was brought here that she might be more carefully watched. She evaded her watchers, and obtained a rifle. This she placed under her chin and struck the trigger with her toe, causing the discharge.

The ball passed through her chin, plowed up through her tongue and through the roof of her mouth, where it appears to have lodged. Some time after the attempt Mrs. Nally became quite rational, and gave an account of the affair to the Coroner who came to take her ante-mortem statement. The shock seems to have restored her reason, but she is in a precarious condition.

DUCK HUNTER SHOOTS HIMSELF.

Brooklyn Man Will Lose an Arm as the Result of an Accident.

WESTHAMPTON, L. I., Jan. 9.—Joseph Platt of Brooklyn was badly injured this morning in a shooting accident and will lose one of his arms. Platt, in company with George Gordon, went duck shooting off the beach, and after lying together for some time they decided to separate, in order to have better luck.

Platt rowed Gordon a considerable distance to the west and returned with the boat. After landing he reached for his gun and drew it toward him by the muzzle. He slipped and the gun hammer caught on the seat of the boat, discharging the piece, and the full charge of heavy duck shot entered his left arm at the wrist, tearing the muscles and tendons up to the elbow.

Franklin Thompson of Sing Sing and a companion, who were nearby, hastened to him. Thompson made a tourniquet, bound up Platt's arm, and stopped the flow of blood. Platt was taken to Dr. Brundage's office in a wagon and later to St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn. Platt was at one time a member of the crew of the cruiser New York.

DEWEY GETS A LOVING CUP.

Senator Depew Presents the Token Made of Melted Dimes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The loving cup of silver made from the melted dimes contributed by over 70,000 persons, the majority of whom were children, was presented to Admiral Dewey this morning in the parlors of the Dewey residence. Senator Depew acted as spokesman. He said the cup represented the outpouring of the gratitude of the American people, the men and the women, and particularly the little children, and in this regard it occupied a unique and notable place in the category of tributes. Referring to the fact that the cup was made from metal procured by the melting of each individual dime, Senator Depew remarked that it was perhaps fortunate that Admiral Dewey was not in politics, as the possession of the cup would then be a dangerous thing for him, as it would give a basis for a claim that the Admiral was in favor of a contraction of the currency.

In accepting the tribute Admiral Dewey thanked Senator Depew for his gracious words and said that he was overpowered by this new proof of the gratitude of his countrymen. To him the most pleasant thing about it, and one that would make him cherish it all the more, was the fact that the children of the country were so largely represented in the giving. The gratitude of the little ones, he said, pleased him immensely, and he spoke feelingly of the way they surround him on the streets and lisp out their pretty little compliments.

At the conclusion of Admiral Dewey's remarks the health of those who gave and he who received were drunk.

Wants to Tunnel the East River.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday received a petition from the New York and Long Island Railway and Terminal Company for permission to tunnel the East River and certain streets in the lower part of Manhattan and in Brooklyn for the purpose of providing rapid transit between this borough and various points on Long Island. The board decided to give a hearing on the application on Jan. 29 at 2 P. M.

WAR ON TRUST COMPANIES

State and National Banks Want Their Privileges Restricted.

Assemblyman Trainor Will Introduce Two Measures, One Providing for a Lawful Money Reserve.

The State and National banks propose to make a vigorous fight against the trust companies. Assemblyman Trainor will introduce in the Assembly to-night two bills to restrict the privileges of the trust companies and place them on something of an equality with the State and National banks.

"The trust companies have many privileges," said Mr. Trainor yesterday, "that are denied others. Only recently we have seen what great damage the failure of such an organization as the Produce Exchange Trust Company can bring about. I shall introduce the measures and push them to passage."

The bills to be introduced are the result of work done by Lawyer Martin Vogel, who has long given attention to financial legislation. It is understood that he has the backing of some of the best bank people in the city.

The first bill to be introduced by Mr. Trainor is entitled "An act to amend Chapter 37, Article IV., of the General Laws, entiled the Banking law," providing that each trust company organized under the general banking laws of this State shall at all times have on hand in lawful money of the United States an amount equal to at least 15 per cent. of the aggregate amount of its deposits if its principal place of business is located in any city of the State having a population of 800,000 and over, and 10 per cent. in other points. The amounts thus to be kept shall be called its lawful money reserve, one-half of which may consist of moneys on deposit subject to call with a banker or trust company in this State having a capital of at least $200,000.

If the lawful money reserve of any trust company shall be less than the amount required, then such trust company shall not increase its liabilities by making any new loans or discount otherwise than by the discounting of bills of exchange payable on sight, or making any dividends or profits until the final amount of its lawful money reserve has been restored. The Superintendent of the Banking Department may notify any trust company where lawful money reserve shall be below the amount required to make such amount good, and if it fails to do so within thirty days such trust company shall be deemed insolvent, and may be proceeded against as an insolvent moneyed institution.

The second bill to be introduced by Mr. Trainor is simply an amendment to the general tax law, and provides for the addition of the words "trust company or companies" after State and National banks, where taxation of the latter is provided for.

F. D. Kilburn, Superintendent of the State Banking Department, when seen at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, said: "I am not surprised to learn that bills of the character you explain are to be introduced. I expected it. But at the same time I do not care to express any opinion until I have studied the text."

Referring to legislation of the character proposed, Superintendent Kilburn said in a recent report: "The equalization of tax burdens between the two classes of institutions—banks and trust companies—if any is required, and the question whether trust companies should be compelled to carry some legal cash reserve are matters which will eventually adjust themselves or be adjusted as the result of teachings which experience will supply, and it does not follow that a lack of success in this regard would involve their depositors in losses."

Mr. Trainor said he supposed the bills would encounter some opposition. Some of his friends and himself "had suffered from the loose legislation surrounding trust companies, and it was time defects were remedied."

President Leo Schlesinger of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, (a State institution,) said yesterday in regard to the proposed measures: "I think it an excellent idea. It will put the trust companies on a par with the banks. At present the trust companies, not having to maintain a reserve, can lend out all the capital and deposits they care to, and this gives them such an advantage that they can afford to pay interest on all deposits, and so attract depositors who might go to the banks. If these companies had to hold reserves their depositors would have protection they do not now enjoy, and which the law compels us to give them, and banks and trust companies would then be on a par."

An officer of a prominent trust company said: "I dislike to criticise the bill without seeing it, but in regard to the proposition to make trust companies hold reserves, let me say that they have hitherto been treated differently from the banks because they do a different business. The bank mainly relies on discounting paper. We do not do that. The bank must hold itself in readiness to pay a depositor all that he has deposited within a moment's notice. We have a right to demand five days' notice. We therefore do not need the same reserve on hand that a bank does."

MINISTER'S ALLEGED CRUELTY.

Classis Hears Evidence Against the Rev. J. N. Trompen of Ramseys.

HACKENSACK, Jan. 9.—The Rev. J. N. Trompen of the Ramsey's Christian Reformed Church, did not appear at the special meeting of the Classis of the church held here this afternoon to take up the charges against him. This is the second time he has refused to appear before the Classis, and one of the counts against him was his previous failure.

With reference to the charge of abuse by the Rev. Mr. Trompen and his wife of the little girl, Frances Kridler, who was for a time under their care, sworn statements of the child's father, Charles Kridler, and her uncle, A. J. Kridler, asserting that she had been inhumanly treated, were introduced. The case was not concluded, as it was desired to give the minister another chance to put in a defense. The Classis will meet again at Paterson Jan. 30.

PISTOLS SETTLE A LAWSUIT.

Mississippians Fight in Court and Three Are Dead.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Jan. 9.—Oakridge, a little hamlet eighteen miles northeast of this city, was the scene this morning of a pistol fight, in which three of the best-known residents of the county were killed.

Only meagre details of the encounter are obtainable, but it transpires that Dr. James Austin, his son, Otho Austin, and his son-in-law, R. S. Stephenson, had been arrested on an affidavit, sworn to by A. D. Rolland, charging them with whipping one of Rolland's negro tenants.

The trial was set for this morning in Justice Griffin's court at Oakridge. The trial had hardly opened when the shooting began. When the smoke had cleared away Rolland, Stephenson, and Otho Austin were stretched on the floor dead, and Dr. James Austin and a young son of Rolland were seriously wounded.

ROLLAS BUBNESS FOUND GUILTY.

The Eighth Man Convicted of Murdering Joseph Ruskofsky.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Jan. 9.—The jury to-night found Rollas Bubness guilty of murder in the first degree in the killing of Joseph Ruskofsky and acquitted his brother, Mathew Bubness. The crime was committed on Sunday night, Sept. 24 last, at William Penn, this county. It was testified that Rollas Bubness struck his victim on the head with a hatchet, inflicting a wound from which he died shortly afterward. Seven others were in November convicted of murder in the first degree for the same crime.

Evidence was presented to the effect that a secret organization, known as the "Propenokos," to which the defendants belonged, plotted to kill Joseph Ruskofsky, who had incurred the enmity of Rollas Bubness and his brother Mathew, two members of the society. Ruskofsky was coaxed from his house into the front yard at night and the crime was then committed. The men are all Lithuanians.

Date of Asa Bird Gardiner's Trial.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—Attorney General Davies has requested Mr. Wilcox of Buffalo to name a date when he will commence the taking of testimony in the matter of the charges against Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, District Attorney of New York County. Mr. Wilcox will probably go on with the case in New York on Jan. 30.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

PHILIPPINE CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Gen. Otis cabled the War Department this morning two casualty reports from Manila. The first embraces the losses incurred during the pursuit of Gen. Tino's command, which effected the release of Lieut. Gillmore and the other American prisoners. It is as follows:

Deaths—Drowned, Rio Agno, Nov. 15, Newton W. Reese, Albert E. Holter, I, Fourth Cavalry; Rio Grande, Nov. 7, Clarence W. Crites, D, Third Cavalry; Rio Pasig, accidentally, Jan. 2, Anton L. Bongo, I, Thirtieth Infantry; Rio Zapote, accidentally, Jan. 1, Eli Lorrimore, A, Thirty-eighth Infantry; Camiling, accidentally, Dec. 29, William C. Bryant, Corporal, G, Twelfth Infantry; typhoid, Dec. 27, George Lehfepd, C, Twenty-second Infantry; Dec. 26, August Gruelherl, M, Nineteenth Infantry; Jan. 3, George M. Dubley, F, Fourteenth Infantry; Jan. 6, Edward I. Derry, E, Sixth Artillery; Jan. 2, Charles Harrison, H, Twenty-sixth Infantry; Jan. 4, Jefferson M. Stirewalt, E, Eighteenth Infantry; Jan. 3, William Rundy, H, Twenty-sixth Infantry; dysentery, Dec. 26, Jack Whitney, Corporal, E, Sixth Infantry; Jan. 1, Arthur J. Edgerton, L, Thirty-second Infantry; Jan. 2, James Kelly, G, Third Artillery; Jan. 5, John W. McGee, Corporal, G, Fourteenth Infantry; pneumonia, Jan. 1, Theodore Gehring, C, Fourth Infantry; Thomas J. Lyons, D, Third Cavalry; Jan. 4, William Maloney, Corporal, L, Nineteenth Infantry; malaria, Dec. 29, Reuben Weathers, L, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Dec. 30, George Burchall, B, engineers; Jan. 5, Patrick Fallon, H, Twelfth Infantry; Jan. 4, William Snyder, E, Twenty-first Infantry; pernicious malarial fever, Nov. 25, William Dance, K, Twenty-fourth Infantry; chronic diarrhea, Jan. 3, Peter H. Kean, Sergeant, H, Fourth Cavalry; inflammation of bowels, Jan. 1, William Crabtree, D, Thirty-second Infantry; aortic stenosis of heart, Jan. 3, Edward Drown, musician, K, Sixth Infantry.

The second is a list of the casualties sustained in the campaign recently opened in the south, and is as follows:

Killed in Action, near Imus, Jan. 7—Fourth Infantry, Lieut. Ward Cheney; Twenty-eighth Infantry, L, Robert Shuman, Sergeant; Fourth Infantry, C, August Horsley, August Ericson. Near Bacoor, Jan. 2—Twenty-eighth Infantry, C, Michael E. Kane.

Wounded—Engagement near Imus, Jan. 7, Fourth Infantry, C, Stanley Millard, leg, slight; Twenty-eighth Infantry, C, John Corbit, hand, moderate; A, John Barry, arm, moderate; Henry J. Flood, Sergeant, arm, moderate; Eleventh Cavalry, C, Ridgway Griscom, neck, severe; Thirtieth Infantry, F, Charles Cawetzka, both thighs, severe; Fifth Artillery, F, Terrence Money, thigh, moderate; William Protz, chest, severe; action Cabanatuan, Nov. 5, Ernest B. Barjaron, civilian in Lowe's Scouts, chest, severe.

CABINET DISCUSSES HEMP.

Considers Letters on the Question of Opening Philippine Ports.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—At the Cabinet meeting to-day the subject of the alleged corner in hemp was discussed in connection with the numerous requests which have been received to open a number of ports in the Philippines for the exportation of hemp to the United States.

Secretary Wilson said he had received a large number of letters on the subject, some favoring and others protesting against opening the ports for the purpose stated. It seems to be the settled policy of the Government to open all of the Philippine ports as rapidly as troops can be spared to garrison them.

VIOLENT TALK BY CUBANS.

Gen. Castro Advises Preparations "to Renew the Struggle."

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Jan. 9.—Gens. Rabi, Miro, Lara, and Castro were received on their arrival yesterday from Havana with great enthusiasm. More than 5,000 persons met them at the wharf. To-day they attended receptions at the Cuban clubs, and this evening a large crowd gathered in the Plaza to hear speeches detailing the results of the conferences with Gen. Wood.

Gen. Miro criticized the Governor General, but said he had faith in President McKinley.

Gen. Castro, in an incendiary harangue, advised the Cubans to prepare, if necessary, to renew the struggle against a "new and stronger enemy."

Gen. Rabi, on the other hand, said he had confidence in the purpose of the intervening to establish an independent Cuban republic.

All four of the returning delegates, on being interviewed, said that with the appointment of Gen. Wood there was fresh ground for hoping that the independence of Cuba would soon be attained.

The local press to-day, particularly the Cubano Libre, is very violent, advocating a "stiff policy." The Cubano Libre says: "All Cubans are ready to shed the last drop of blood to expel the intruders."

CREDIT FOR THE GOLD PLANK.

Claimed to be Due to the Republican Delegates from the Eastern and Middle States.

Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee recently discovered among the papers of his predecessor, Charles W. Hackett, a statement which throws considerable light on the controversy that has been going on for some time as to the authorship of the financial plank in the Republican National platform adopted at St. Louis in 1896. According to this statement, the credit for the adoption of the gold plank belongs to the delegates from the Eastern and Middle States, who, under the leadership of Senators Platt and Lodge, combated the "middle-ground theory" favored by Mr. McKinley and Mr. Hanna and insisted upon the inclusion of the word "gold" in the financial plank.

Mr. Hanna was told of the sentiments entertained by the Eastern and Middle States delegates, and he gave the impression that this concession could not be made, because he feared that it would turn away from the party many Southern and Western Republicans, to whom the use of the word "gold" would be offensive.

"Thereupon," says Mr. Hackett's statement, "Senator Platt called a conference of the sound-money States, at which representatives were present from New York, New England, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Washington, Tennessee, Minnesota, and Illinois, these delegates agreed on taking the fight to the floor of the convention if necessary, and adopted a brief plank embodying their views. This was on Sunday night. It became evident the next day that a majority of the convention would support this action, and it was known that those who were drawing up the platform would include the word 'gold' in the financial plank.

"Mr. Lauterbach, as New York's representative, insisted that the plank should also say distinctly that all obligations of the United States should be paid in gold, and this was also conceded, on the assurance of Senators Platt and Lodge that nothing less would be accepted."

ANTONIO FERRARO MUST DIE.

Court of Appeals Decides Against the Brooklyn Murderer.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—Antonio Ferraro, the Brooklyn barber who slashed and killed Luciano Musacchio, with a razor on Sept. 4, 1898, will have to suffer the extreme penalty of the law, the Court of Appeals to-day having affirmed the judgment of conviction. The deed was committed during a drinking brawl.

REV. ALOYSIUS SCHYNS DEAD.

Was the Head of the Alexian Brothers in the United States.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—The Rev. Aloysius Schyns, aged fifty-eight years, head of the order of the Alexian Brothers in the United States, died this morning of heart disease. He was Provincial Rector of the order. Chicago is situated in what is known as the Third Province, which includes the houses at Oshkosh, Wis.; St. Louis, Mo., and Elizabeth, N. J. Brother Schyns had charge of these.

He was born in Emerich, Belgium. Soon after he became of age he applied for admission to the Order of the Alexian Brothers. In 1867 he was sent to Chicago. In 1892 he went to St. Louis to become local rector, which placed him in charge of the houses at that point, but soon became Provincial Rector, and held the position for six years. His term expired last Fall, but his successor was not nominated, and he was looking forward to being selected again.

You can buy CHEAPER baking powders than

SOLAR

but they are ALUM powders. It is an absolutely Pure Cream of Tartar powder; 8 Cents a Pound Cheaper than other tartar powders, because it is NOT made by a Trust.

SOLAR

"IT RISES EVERYWHERE."

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER,

BOTTLED AT THE SPRINGS, BUDA PEST, HUNGARY.

Under the Scientific Supervision of PROF. von FODOR, Director of the Hygienic Institute, Royal University, Buda Pesth.

MILLIONAIRE LOSES SUIT.

Aged Plaintiff Sued for $500,000 for Breach of Promise.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—Elizabeth Gladstone, aged sixty-three years, was awarded a judgment in the Superior Court against Joseph Boardman, a millionaire, seventy-three years old, for breach of promise of marriage.

She sued for $500,000, but the amount of the judgment is not known.

Elect R. M. Gallaway Director.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.—The Directors of the Lehigh Valley Railroad met to-day and elected Robert M. Gallaway, President of the Merchants' National Bank of New York, as Director to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Justus C. Strawbridge.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:25	Sun sets...4:52	Moon rises...2:41

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....2:52	Gov. Isl'd...8:29	H. Gate....5:25
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....3:20	Gov. Isl'd...3:50	H. Gate....5:46

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JAN. 10.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Athos, Colon	9:30 A. M.	.....
	*10:30 A. M.	
Grenada, Trinidad	11:00 A. M.	.....
Hindoo, Hull	.....	.....
Matanzas, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Miramar, La Plata countries	1:00 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Noordland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Seneca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
	*9:00 A. M.	
Ulier, St. Kitts	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
U. S. transport, San Juan	10:30 A. M.	.....

THURSDAY, JAN. 11.

El Cid, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Santiago de Cuba, Santiago	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Sarmatian, Glasgow	.....	.....

FRIDAY, JAN. 12.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Borderer, Azores	4:00 A. M.	.....
Erna, Jamaica

The Wanamaker Store

Some Stylish Long Wraps

THESE Newmarkets and Ulsters and Raglans reach up to the tip top of style. And they are popular—if you can call the favored elegant thing "popular." But it's time that the last one of them had a wearer, so while the finer ones were $90 to $100—and two-thirds of all we have were in this higher class—they are, to-day, all

Reduced to Fifty Dollars

Women's Imported Capes are also reduced—now $25, $30, $35 and $40, though the prices have run up to $60.

This January storekeeping may not be profitable to us—it isn't except as a help to better storekeeping, but it is immensely profitable to Our Public. Are you getting your share?

A Silk Bargain Crepe Meteor. Know it? Think of the brightest henrietta you ever saw—think then, how pretty it would be if made of silk; think of crepe de chine, and it with an added glint. That's Crepe Meteor.

We sold a thousand yards of the $2.25 grade at $1.25 last week—sold it in a jiffy. To-day a lot of the grade next to that at **$1 a yard.** Colors are—

new blue, new pinks, lavender, gray, purple

and the more staple shades, as well. 24 in. wide. Rotunda.

Taffeta Ribbons All next spring's colorings. Cheap, right in the teeth of such higher prices as were supposed to bite the life out of bargains. All-silk ribbons—we sell only that sort:

2¾ inches wide, 12c a yard.
3½ inches wide, 16c a yard.
4¾ inches wide, 18c a yard.

One expert says they are worth double these prices, but he's too liberal. Say half as much again as we ask. Tenth street.

Flannelette Wrappers In dots, stripes and figures—all new patterns. Some new schemes in the making and trimming, too, that will be appreciated. A dollar for the cheapest—it is cheap. A quarter more and a half more, up to $2.50.

Flannelette Room or Night Gowns Equally suitable for either purpose. Pretty enough for negligee wear, warm and comfortable as sleeping dresses. All of these are of flannelette, in fancy or neat light stripes. New styles in making and new touches of prettiness here and there in the trimming. $1, $1.50, $1.75, $2.25 and $2.75. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Knit Petticoats Some that are all cotton—they're 18c each. Others, a mixture of cotton and wool—65c. Then there's a large variety of all wool kinds, mostly in solid colors, light and dark shades, with pretty contrasting borders. Those of pure wool yarn are $1, $1.25, $1.75 and so on. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Metal Bedsteads The bedsteads that serve as samples repay us at least part of their cost. So, we let you look at them and choose. But we send you fresh ones, and every-once-in-a-while we clear out the samples and oddlings, at a loss.

Want one—a brass or enameled bedstead at our loss?

Thirty of the enameled iron ones: been $6.25 to $30, but **reduced**—now $4 to $20.

Sixteen Brass Bedsteads, been $25 to $62.50. Now $16.50 to $40.

Almost all the sizes are included—in one lot or the other. Fourth floor.

Dinner Sets We could make money by packing these lots away for three months—for prices at present rate will have climbed much higher by that time. But we are merchants, not speculators—hence—

100-piece English porcelain Dinner Sets, $6.
100-piece sets, in antique shape—$8.50. Soup tureen and 3 platters are included.
101-piece American porcelain sets, including all important pieces, at $10.
101-piece sets of Austrian china; gilt handles—$15.
100-piece French china sets; gilt handles, $20.
100-piece French china sets at $25.

Choice of several decorations in many of the lots—and all are attractive. Basement, Broadway.

The Sale of Housekeeping Linens The sort of linen selling we do regularly, throughout the year, necessitates buying in considerable quantities. 2,000 pieces of a single quality, for instance. That's a purchase we tell of to-day. It's a lot of Flemish linen—fine, soft, satiny Courtrai flax. All of it is in our own exclusive designs. It was priced moderately. Then came this sale, and with it reduced prices. Like these:

Table Cloths, 8 sizes, from 2 yards square to 2½ by 4 yards, at $2.75 to $7.75; formerly $3.75 to $9.50.
Table Linen, 72 in. wide, at $1.25 yard, instead of $1.75.
Napkins, 22 in., at $3 doz., instead of $4; 26 in. at $4.25 instead of $5.50.
And a lot of plain Flemish linen for underwear, yard wide, at 40c to $1.50 a yard. Fourth avenue.

Mattresses and Pillows There are being combinations proposed to advance the prices of mattresses. But what of it? We make our own—and just now offer these very special values—the mattresses are to weigh 40 pounds and will be made in one or two parts as you wish—

$20 Mattresses at $16.80; all gray horse hair.
$12.80 Mattresses at $10.40; all hair.
$9.80 Mattresses at $8; mixed hair.
$7.50 Mattresses at $5.60; of short hair.
Pillows, filled with live goose feathers, blue or fancy ticking—$1.25 each.
Bolsters, $2.50.
Woven-wire Springs, the $4 kind at $3—for single or double bedsteads. Fourth floor, Ninth street.

Household Needfuls Wonderfully Cheap In the list below are many needed-every-day articles. Cut it out. Note your wants—note the savings. Worthy of a special visit. A good investment to buy for future use.

Mascot Laundry Soap, box 100 cakes, $2.
Whisk Brooms, 9c.; worth double.
Fancy Feather Dusters, 20c.; were 35c, 45c.
Step Ladders, 5 ft. high; hard wood; with bucket rest, 50c.
Tea and Coffee Canisters, 10c; were 20c.
Ironing Boards, on stand, 5 ft. long, 65c.
Scrubbing Brushes, 5c and 10c.
Can Openers, 10c; were 20c.
Combination Tables, $3.25; with bin for flour, pastry board and drawer.
Toilet Paper Holders, 50c; were $1.
Floor Brooms, 38c, 45c, 63c; half prices.
Clothes Props, 5c
Egg Poachers, 10c
Graters, 10c; were 20c
Dust Brushes, 20c
Pastry Boards, 10c
Candle Sticks, 5c
Cake Cutters, 8c
Chamois Skins, 8c
Basement.

Women's Muslin Underwear
MORE SELLING SPACE

It has been the history of the business here—your appreciation runs even ahead of our preparations. Now the second floor store is too small to hold the special lots of undergarments and you who come for them.

More room to-day—for we divide these special lots and you can find any of them in the new big section on Fifth floor. All for you, none for stores—only 3 of some items allowed to a buyer.

Cambric Corset Covers at 8c.
Drawers at 10c, 15c and 18c.
Night Gowns at 38c, 50c and $1.
Petticoats at 35c, 50c, 75c and 90c.
Eiderdown Sacques, all seams felled, 50c.
Seersucker Petticoats at 50c.

Following is a word of the second floor lots—

Gowns

38c—Muslin; square neck; yoke of fine plaits and insertion; lawn ruffle on neck and sleeves. Not more than 3 to a buyer.
50c—Muslin; yoke of plaits and embroidery insertion; ruffle on neck and sleeves.
75c—Fine muslin; yoke of clusters of plaits and rows of embroidery insertion on neck and sleeves; ribbon at neck.
85c—Muslin; clusters of plaits at neck; large collar and sleeves trimmed with neat embroidery; ribbon at neck.
$1—Cambric; yoke of clusters of plaits and torchon insertion; ruffle around yoke, on neck and sleeves, also trimmed with lace.

Drawers

10c—Muslin; deep hem and 3 plaits. Not more than 3 to a buyer.
15c—Muslin or cambric; deep hem and cluster of plaits. Not more than 3 to a buyer.
25c—Muslin; deep ruffle of cambric; plaits above.
50c—Muslin; umbrella ruffle of cambric with one row of torchon insertion and neat edge.
65c—Muslin; double ruffle of lawn, hemstitched; wide hems.

Petticoats

35c—Muslin; small cambric ruffle; fine plaits above. Not more than 3 to a buyer.
50c—Muslin; deep ruffle; hem and fine plaits above.
65c—Muslin; deep ruffle of lawn edged with neat embroidery and plaits.
75c—Muslin; deep umbrella ruffle of cambric; hem and one row of hemstitching.
90c—Muslin; umbrella ruffle of lawn with deep ruffle of embroidery.
$1—Fine muslin; deep ruffle of lawn with wide hem and 3 plaits; hemstitched.

Chemises

18c—Muslin; round neck and armholes finished with cambric ruffles. 3 to a buyer.
25c—Muslin; neck and armholes corded; open front.
35c—Muslin; square neck with neat embroidery insertion and cambric ruffle.
50c—Muslin; yoke of fine plaits and embroidery insertion; neck and armholes trimmed with neat embroidery.
65c—Cambric; square neck trimmed with torchon insertion and lace edge.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th Sts., N.Y.

BELIEVE MORRISON INSANE

Mount Vernon Authorities Will Have Wife Slayer Examined.

Further Developments Show More Flaws in the Dream Story Built Up by the Man.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, Jan. 9.—The dream story built up by Prof. Morrison to account for his shooting his second wife during the night of Dec. 28, at their home, 235 South Tenth Avenue, on the strength of which Coroner Banning exonerated him from all blame, has under two days of searching inquiry completely disintegrated. The development of the fact that Morrison had two wives, one of whom died by his hand, served to turn public opinion against him, and under the white light of publicity the story of somnambulism has resolved itself to-day, according to the District Attorney and Police Department, into either the act of a lunatic or deliberate murder.

The latest developments of the case tend to the establishment of the fact that Morrison is insane, and has been so for years. Chief of Police Foley, who has brought the whole force of his department to bear on the case for several days, said many incidents in Morrison's life would tend to show this. It has been learned that more than a year ago Morrison brought his pistol into use during one of his so-called dreams.

Elias Reymon, the eleven-year-old son of Seth Reymon, a jeweler of this city, was visiting the Morrisons at their home on that occasion, and slept in the house in a bed with Morrison. Young Reymon says he was awakened by a pistol shot. Morrison, who was out of bed flourishing a pistol, a bullet from which had buried itself in the ceiling, said he had been dreaming of burglars. The police have ascertained that at no time has the man ever had any actual experience with burglars, so that his extraordinary fear of them is put down to the hallucinations of a disordered brain.

A story came this morning from the Rich Avenue house, where Morrrison is stopping with relatives, closely guarded by police, that the man had another bad attack of somnambulism last night, during which he again fought off imaginary burglars. The police do not attach too much importance to this, however, as they say Morrison, if in his right mind, might easily simulate these attacks now for a purpose.

Investigation has disclosed more flaws in Morrison's original story of the shooting of his wife. He originally told the Coroner he was lying in bed when he had the so-called death dream, and that he fired a shot at imaginary burglars. His wife was standing in line of fire and received the bullet. Dr. I. W. Ferris has said, however, that it would have been a physical impossibility for the bullet to have taken the course it did in Mrs. Morrison's body had she been standing up and he lying down, as both Morrison and his wife said was the case.

It was learned to-day that at the time Mrs. Morrison told Dr. Ferris that her husband spoke the truth she thought she had been simply shot through the arm, not knowing that the bullet had after passing through the arm re-entered the body and inflicted a fatal wound.

Morrison, at the Coroner's inquest, further stated that on the night of the shooting the family had retired at 8 o'clock, about two hours before the shot was fired. Samuel Reymon, eighteen years old, a brother of Elias Reymon, before spoken of as Morrison's friend, said to-day he called on the Morrison family with his brother about 7 o'clock on the night of the shooting and staid until 8 o'clock. The family had not had supper when he and his brother left.

Morrison, furthermore, has declared his relations with his wife had been ideal, and that they never quarreled. It has been learned, however, that on the evening of the shooting the couple quarreled about two pet dogs belonging in the family.

District Attorney Andrews of Westchester County this afternoon finished his examination into the case, and a definite move, it is expected, will be made to-morrow morning. Chief Foley said Morrison will be examined as to his sanity in any event, and Mr. Andrews will probably apply to the Supreme Court for a writ. This will act virtually as an order of arrest. Two physicians will be ordered to examine him, and should they find him insane he will be sent to an asylum. Should he be declared sane, however, it is said Mrs. Ellenberger, sister of the dead woman, still stands ready to for a warrant for his arrest on a charge of murder.

Another Alleged Bigamy Case.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Jan. 9.—Another case of plural wives has come to light in this city by a suit brought by Mrs. Bessie D. Miller against Charles J. Miller and Adam J. Pfister. Her complaint is that in August, 1897, the defendant, Miller, intending to deprive her, who is one of his wives, of any interest in certain property in this city compelled her to execute a dead of conveyance of the property to the defendant, Pfister. She now repudicates the conveyance, and declares Adam J. Pfister is a fictitious person, and that the real name of the defendant, Charles J. Miller, is Charles J. Pfister.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY MEETING.

Board of Managers Elected and Annual Reports Read.

The annual meeting of the New York Zoological Society was held last evening in the banquet hall of the Waldorf-Astoria. Ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton presided. The report of the Executive Committee, which was read by Prof. Henry F. Osborn, stated that the society now consists of 19 founders, 7 associate founders, 37 patrons, 83 life members, and 500 annual members. It was announced that during last year the committee had succeeded in obtaining $49,760 for the new Zoological Park, making a total sum obtained of $160,770.61.

The report declared that the city, by cutting the society's appropriation for 1900, had not maintained its agreement. The appropriation was cut down to $40,000, which is only $10,000 more than was allowed for half of 1899.

The following were elected members of the Board of Managers of the class of 1903: Ex-Gov. Morton, Andrew Carnegie, Morris K. Jesup, John L. Cadwalader, Philip Schuyler, John S. Barnes, Madison Grant, William White Niles, Samuel Thorne, H. A. C. Taylor, William D. Sloane, and Hugh J. Chisholm.

CUSTOM HOUSE VALUATION.

To Stand Unless Government Ownership Is Proved, Mr. Feltner Says.

The assessed valuation of $2,400,000 placed by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments upon the Custom House will stand, President Feltner said yesterday, unless it can be proved that the property belongs to the United States Government.

"It doesn't make any difference in whom the title is vested," Mr. Feltner said, "for we have ample evidence that there has been a sale. The mere fact that there is no deed of record is no proof that the property has not been sold. We construe the law authorizing the sale to be evidence, when taken in conjunction with the acceptance of the National City Bank's bid, that the property has passed from the hands of the Government. At any rate, the valuation will stand, and, unless the courts prevent, the property will pay the tax. I have heard that the title is in a title insurance company, and that it will remain there until such time as the bank is ready to assume it. We are not particularly anxious to force the National City Bank to pay the tax. We don't care from whom it comes, but it will be levied unless it is proved that the Government still owns the property. So far as Mr. Stillman's statement, that we were actuated to levy this assessment by political motives, is concerned, there is no foundation for such a remark. Of course, if the case is taken into court, we will resist all efforts to vacate the assessment."

Gerard House Changes Hands.

The Gerard House, on West Forty-fourth Street, changed hands last night, when Hamblen & Hamblen took possession. Mrs. Gerard, who has managed the house for years, will retire from business, except that she will give her attention to the Hotel Glenada, at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., during the Summer months. Joseph P. and Arthur J. Hamblen, the new proprietors of the Gerard, recently disposed of the Hotel Washington, in Jersey City, but still control the Hotel Devonshire, at Asbury Park. There will be few changes in the personnel of the Gerard House for the present.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Representatives of Fifty Lines at a Meeting Agree on Action to Maintain Rates.

As a result of a conference under the auspices of the Inter-State Commerce Commission yesterday, held in the Equitable Building, representatives of fifty railroads of the country pledged themselves to live up to the Inter-State commerce law, to observe all legal measures in the conduct of their traffic, and to make no secret rate, but to adhere to the regular published tariffs. All told, there were some seventy-five executive officials of the fifty roads present at the meeting, and it was said that they represented all the roads west of Chicago, St. Paul, and St. Louis—more than half the railway mileage of the United States.

Among the officials present were Chairman Miller of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul; President Ripley and Vice President Morton of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, and President Hughett of the Chicago and Northwestern. President Jeffrey of the Denver and Rio Grande presided at the meeting, and Martin A. Knapp, Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, was present, to aid in the work of establishing the business of the roads on a better and more harmonious basis.

Yesterday's meeting was one of a series of meetings which had been arranged for, the next of which is to be held on the first Wednesday in March, when it is hoped that matters will be further progressed toward a final and permanent settlement, so that rate cutting may be entirely abolished.

THE SEABOARD AIR LINE.

Mr. Ryan Makes Public His Letter Offering $300 Per Share for Seaboard and Roanoke Stock.

Mr. Ryan, when asked regarding the offer made by his attorney, Mr. Page, in Richmond, yesterday, referred to in The Morning Sun, of $300 per share for Seaboard and Roanoke stock, answered that the shortest cut was to give the original letter, which is as follows:

New York, Jan. 6, 1900.

W. H. Page, Jr., Esq., New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir: In answer to the offer of John Skelton Williams, Esq., President of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company and the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, contained in a letter addressed to me, dated at Baltimore, Jan. 3, 1900, of two hundred dollars ($200) per share for the Seaboard and Roanoke stock owned by me, I beg to say that you are authorized on my behalf to purchase at any time and place at three hundred dollars ($300) per share any amount of the Seaboard and Roanoke stock, either common or preferred, which, together with my present holdings, will secure to me the control of the Seaboard Air Line system; provided only that there shall be restored to the treasury of that company the securities stated to have been in the treasury of that company in the sworn statement to the Corporation Commissioners of North Carolina July 1, 1898, viz.:

$742,200 Raleigh and Gaston Railroad stock.
$5,001 Columbia, Newberry and Laurens Railroad Company.
$536,700 Georgia, Carolina and Northern Railway common stock.
$250,000 Georgia, Carolina and Northern Railway Company preferred stock.
$300 Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company stock.
$3,000 Carolina Southern Railway Company stock.
$24,975 Seaboard Air Line Belt Railroad stock.
$6,200 Southeastern and Atlantic Railroad Company stock.
$50,000 Seaboard Roanoke and Tar River Railroad Company stock.
$1,400 Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company dividend obligation.
$187,600 Old Dominion Steamship Company stock.
$152,500 Baltimore Steam Packet Company stock.
$390,000 Carolina Central Railroad bonds.
$1,400 Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad bonds.
$46,000 Carolina Central Railroad (Shelby Division) bonds.
$600,000 Seaboard Air Line Belt Railroad bonds.

—and that there shall be restored to the treasury of the Raleigh and Gaston Company the securities stated to have been in the treasury of that company in the sworn statement to the Corporation Commissioners of North Carolina July 1, 1898, viz.:

$182,800 Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company stock.
$772,200 Raleigh and Augusta Air Line Railroad Company stock.
$192,700 Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company stock.
$100 Louisberg Railroad stock.
$5,001 Cincinnati, Nashville and Louisville Railroad stock.
$537,900 Georgia, Carolina and Northern Railway common stock.
$250,000 Georgia, Carolina and Northern Railway preferred stock.
$50,000 Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railway stock.
$150,000 Durham and Northern Railway stock.
$3,000 Carolina Southern Railway stock.
$24,980 Seaboard Air Line Belt Railway stock.
$474,541.08 Carolina Central Railroad Company second mortgage bonds.
$100,000 first mortgage (Shelby Division) Carolina Central bonds.

This offer assumes, of course, that the financial condition of these companies as to assets and obligations has not been materially changed since these official reports were made to the Corporation Commissioners on July 1, 1898.

The securities of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, Mr. Williams on the 26th day of October, 1899, personally informed me at my office, were still in the treasury of that company, except that from considerations of expediency Mr. Williams had placed them in the vaults of the Richmond Safe Deposit Company, in the City of Richmond, Va., of which I believe he is President, and that the Treasurer of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company had received the certificate of deposit of the trust company for these securities. I assume this to be the fact, although I observe from the sworn reports, a certified copy of which I have since received, made by the Vice President and Treasurer of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad to the Corporation Commissioners of North Carolina on the 12th of September, 1899, all of these securities had theretofore been sold. Very respectfully, THOMAS F. RYAN.

"Have you anything to add to this letter?" Mr. Ryan was asked.

"You will observe that the par value of the securities belonging to the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, enumerated in my letter, amounts to about $5,700,000. They are worth $7,500,000, and would bring that sum at auction to-morrow.

"I object as the owner of one-fifth of the Seaboard and Roanoke stock to the dissipation of the assets of these two corporations, no matter by whom, or to the dilution of them by tying to the Seaboard Air Line system the Florida Central and Peninsular and the Georgia and Alabama Railroad, of both of which Mr. Williams is President. I think I have a right to call to account the President of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company as my trustee."

"Have you any interest in the Southern Railway Company, the Chesapeake and Ohio, the Atlantic Coast Line, the Central of Georgia, or any other railroad in the South?"

"The only interest that I have directly or indirectly in any railroad south of the Potomac River, other than the Seaboard Air Line, is less than $400,000 of the mortgage bonds of the Charleston and Western Carolina Railroad."

BOSTON AND ALBANY LEASE.

The Fitchburg Commissioners Charge that Agreement Made with the New York Central Is Illegal.

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—The State Commissioners for the Fitchburg Railroad, stock of which aggregating $5,000,000 is held by the Commonwealth, filed their annual report at the State House to-day. The document assumes unusual importance, as it accuses the New York Central and Boston and Albany Railroads of entering into an agreement to divert traffic from the Fitchburg. It is intimated that the arrangement is illegal, and the Legislature is asked to take steps to protect the Fitchburg Road.

After reviewing the work of the road during the year, which was exceedingly large, and also the improvements made, showing that the road last year carried 67 per cent. of all the merchandise exported over the ocean from Boston, the report, continuing, says: "It has developed that for many years a contract or agreement has been in force between the New York Central Railroad and the Boston and Albany Railroad, the effect of which has been to divert the volume of passenger and merchandise traffic which ordinarily would follow the route of the Fitchburg Railroad to the Boston and Albany Railroad.

"The natural result of this arrangement, which is by competent authorities held to be illegal, and is certainly opposed to public policy, has been to depreciate the value of the investment of the State in the Fitchburg Road.

"During the session of the present General Court the Legislature will be called upon to act upon a proposal to lease the Boston and Albany Road to the New York Central for a long term. It is not to be supposed that such a lease will be given legislative sanction until the best interests of the State in the Fitchburg Road are protected in the most ample and extensive manner. We believe it to be our present duty to direct attention to this subject, as it will be in future to exert ourselves in the same direction in the discharge of the grave responsibilities imposed upon us as the representatives of the Commonwealth upon the Board of Directors of the Fitchburg Railroad.

"The settlement of this question will permanently affect the value of the Fitchburg Railroad, and will determine the extent to which the road may serve the purposes for which the original great expenditure by the State was made."

Erie Railroad Promotions.

Additional changes in the operating staff of the Erie Railroad Company, which are to be regarded as promotions, were announced yesterday as follows: W. H. Barrett, Superintendent of the Delaware Division, in place of C. A. Thompson; C. S. Goldsborough, Superintendent of the Rochester Division, in place of W. H. Barrett; G. A. Thompson, Superintendent of Transportation of the Erie Division, with office at Jersey City.

Susquehanna's General Manager.

An executive order of President E. B. Thomas appoints C. R. Fitch General Manager of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company, with offices at 21 Cortlandt Street, this city.

FUNDS FOR HOSPITAL WORK.

Annual Meeting of the Saturday and Sunday Association.

The annual meeting of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association was held yesterday in the United Charities Building. The old Board of Trustees was re-elected, with the addition of James Speyer and Henry Maillard, Jr. J. A. Stursberg was added to the Auditing Committee. D. O. Mills, John Claflin, William E. Dodge, and D. Willis James were added by unanimous election to the membership at large of the association.

There being two vacancies on the Distributing Committee, one by the death of Cornelius Vanderbilt, and the other by the election of Morris K. Jesup to the Presidency of the Chamber of Commerce, by reason of which he changes from a regular member to one ex officio, D. O. Mills and John Claflin were chosen to these positions.

Much interest was manifested in the report of Mrs. James Speyer, the Treasurer of the Woman's Auxiliary. This auxiliary has set its heart on raising $10,000 in contributions from women this year, and the prospect is that with the efforts the women of the auxiliary are determined to put forth, this mark will be achieved. Last year the Woman's Fund was a little over $6,000, and already nearly $8,000 has come to hand this year. Mr. F. F. Cook, the general agent of the association, reported upon the collection at large now in progress, and predicted confidently that it would be the largest in the history of the association.

Mrs. Speyer reports the following additional contributions to the Woman's Fund:

Mrs. Vanderbilt	$500	Mrs. William Bryce	20
Mrs. Anson W. Hard	50	Mrs. C. P. Hoffman	20
Mr. H. Whitehouse	50	Mrs. H. L. Thornell	15
Mrs. W. B. Dinsmore	50	Mrs. R. Waller, Jr.	15
Mrs. I. Wormser	25	Miss Fannie Dudley	15
Mrs. W. M. Kingsland	25	Miss Laura F. Dudley	10
Mrs. Emlen N. Lawrence	25	Mrs. E. C. Cowdin	10
Mrs. Charles T. Olmstead	25	Mrs. P. Lincoln	10
Mrs. E. Asiel	25	Mrs. Butler Duncan	10
Mrs. E. C. Gregory	25	Mrs. Charles Duggin	10
Mrs. Murry Guggenheim	25	Mrs. Arthur Bissell	10
Mrs. George Crocker	25	Mrs. Daniel D. Lord	10
Mrs. G. Winthrop	25	Mrs. C. F. Ryan	10
Mrs. F. Cromwell	25	Mrs. W. H. Harris	10
Mrs. W. R. Otis	25	Mrs. A. M. Dodge	10
Mrs. Matilda B. Seligman	25	Mrs. F. Delafield	10
Mrs. J. A. Geisenhainer	20	Mrs. Samuel A. Fisk	10
Mrs. Robert Olyphant	20	Mrs. E. Winslow	10
Mrs. H. Neustadter	20	Mrs. J. A. Moore	10
Mrs. Morris Leach	20	Mrs. S. M. Schafer	10
Mrs. G. P. Williams	20	Mrs. Isaac Stern	10
		Mrs. N. Chandler	10
		Mrs. Rebecca King	10
		Mrs. J. R. Kugelman	10
		Mrs. J. B. Bloomingdale	10

MAY SETTLE SCHOOL MUDDLE.

Controller Coler Has Sent a Bill to Albany to Clear Salary Tangle.

Controller Coler has prepared and sent to Albany a bill which he thinks will have the effect of settling the present salary muddle in the Department of Education. This bill has been accepted by Senator Grady, who will submit it as a substitute for the bill he introduced on the opening day of the legislative session. It will, if adopted, amend Section 1,065 of the charter, so as to give the Board of Estimate the right to make transfers of the unexpended balances in both the general and special school funds, which at present it has not power to do.

Mr. Coler will probably go to Albany to-day for the purpose of urging the passage of the bill. The accountants who are busy on the pay rolls of the Manhattan and Bronx School Board are working night and day, and the Controller is confident that he will be able to pay the teachers off on Monday or Tuesday of next week.

MAYOR VETOES RESOLUTIONS.

Brooklyn Not to Have a $125,000 Filtering Plant.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday sent to the Municipal Assembly his veto of the resolution changing the name of Mall Street to Van Cott Place and of the resolution appropriating $125,000 for a filtering plant in Brooklyn.

The Mayor has signed the resolution authorizing a bond issue of $305,000 to pay for work done on the Speedway. It took the Assembly nearly two years to pass the resolution, and in the meantime the contractor, James D. Leary received nearly $25,000 in interest on the deferred payment.

Municipal Assembly Work.

Both branches of the Municipal Assembly held brief sessions yesterday, but in neither was much business accomplished. Alderman Vitton offered a resolution providing for the taxing of all slot machines exposed for public use at the rate of $5 a year for each machine. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Law. In the Council a resolution providing for the laying of a forty-eight-inch water main in Brooklyn was referred to the Committee on Water Supply.

BROOKLYN'S WATER SUPPLY.

Court Decision May Prevent the Use of Long Island Sources.

A decision which is viewed as meaning that Brooklyn may have to abandon its plan of extending its water supply system on Long Island and look elsewhere for the additional water that is needed was rendered yesterday by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Second Department. The decision affirms the judgment of the Special Term, awarding damages to Benjamin F. Forbell in his action against the City of New York for damages to his land near the Spring Creek pumping station on account of the draining off of the underground water supply by the pumps of the city's water works.

Justice W. M. Smith, before whom the case was tried, decided that the city had no right to take this water, and that Forbell, who is a farmer, was entitled to damages. An appeal will be taken from the decision by the Appellate Division affirming that of Justice Smith to the Court of Appeals.

The decision is of great importance, as there are many similar cases pending against the city, and already the amount of damages claimed mounts up into the millions.

Silk Manufacturer Killed by Fall.

Louis R. Gascou, seventy-six years old, a manufacturer of silk cloth used in flour mills, died in New York Hospital yesterday afternoon from a fracture of the base of the skull. Mr. Gascou lived since last Saturday at 322 West Seventeenth Street. Yesterday, while ascending the stairs leading to his apartment, he made a misstep and fell to the bottom. He died soon after being taken to the hospital.

Employes of Koch & Co. Dance.

The H. C. F. Koch & Co.'s Employes' Mutual Benefit Association held its eighth annual entertainment and reception at the Lexington Opera House last night. It was a success, both financially and socially. About 200 couples participated in the grand march.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE GERRY SOCIETY WINS

Court of Appeals Finds Against State Board of Charities.

THREE JUDGES DISSENT

The Prevailing Opinion Holds that the Society Is Not a Charitable Association.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—The Court of Appeals to-day decided that the Gerry Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children of New York City is not a charitable institution within the meaning of the Constitution, and that it does not come within the jurisdiction of the State Board of Charities. This is the end of a long controversy between Elbridge T. Gerry, the head of the society, and the State Board of Charities. The decision of the Court of Appeals was rendered by a vote of 4 to 3. Those who voted to sustain the society in its contention that it is not under the jurisdiction of the State Board of Charities were Chief Judge Barker and Judges Bartlett, Gray, and O'Brien, and those who believed that it should come under the jurisdiction of that board are Judges Morton, Varm, and Haight. Judge O'Brien wrote the prevailing opinion, and Judge Morton the dissenting opinion.

The line of argument on which Judge O'Brien based the prevailing opinion was that, while the society was to a certain extent engaged in a work of charity, such charity as it dispensed and such care and supervision as it exercised through its agents over the children coming under its control was purely and wholly in the nature of a private work, and the corporation was in no way supported or aided by State funds.

It was clear, said Judge O'Brien, that it was not intended that the State Board of Charities should have the power of control and supervision, because the society was one of those which the Legislature made subject to visitation by the Supreme Court under Chapter 368, Laws of 1890, and that this power had been exercised.

The dissenting opinion contends that, notwithstanding the arguments advanced by counsel for the society that it is neither charitable nor eleemosynary in character, the acts of the society in procuring legislation granting it special powers and the attempt to secure an exemption from taxation tended to fix in the minds of the people and legislators the fact that it must be either charitable or correctional and reformatory. The very fact, says the opinion, that the society was exempted from taxation under the provisions of Chapter 553 of the laws of 1890 makes it evident that the State Board should exercise the powers of supervision and visitation, because the society was then classified with other charitable or benevolent associations.

The decision of the Court is: "Orders of Appellate Division and of the Special Term reversed and the motion for a mandamus denied, with costs to the defendant in all courts."

The State Board of Charities sought jurisdiction over this society under the revised legislation, which says the Legislature shall provide for a State Board of Charities, which shall visit and inspect "all institutions, whether State, county, municipal, incorporated or not incorporated, which are of a charitable, eleemosynary, correctional, of reformatory character," under Section 10 of the Revised Charities act.

The Gerry society originally procured a mandamus restraining the Board of Charities from exercising its functions, but this decision of the lower court was reversed by the Appellate Division in a unanimous decision, the opinion being written by Justice Barrett.

The society contended that it is not "a charitable or eleemosynary institution" within the meaning of legislation or the charities law.

Commodore Gerry was informed of the decision of the Court of Appeals while attending the twenty-fifth annual meeting of his society. He was warmly congratulated upon the victory, but he refused to make any comment upon it, even to his brother Directors of the society, until he had seen the text of the decision, and immediately telegraphed to Albany to have a copy forwarded to him. He said afterward at his home that even when it came he thought it very unlikely that he would say anything about it, but would prefer to let it stand for itself. He said he hoped that those who had criticised him so harshly in regard to the controversy would find something in it to cause them a twinge of remorse.

William Rhinelander Stewart, President of the State Board of Charities, said that he was surprised at the decision, but would not say anything about it until he had read it to-day.

Superintendent E. Fellows Jenkins of the Gerry society said: "We are ready now, as we have always been, to extend the right hand of fellowship to the State Board of Charities and to help it all we can with information and in other ways. We have nothing laid up against it because we have won. The society turns its first quarter century to-day, and it is quite a send-off to its twenty-fifth anniversary to have it win its case in the Court of Appeals."

FOR CHEAP GAS IN BROOKLYN.

Report that Senator Coffey Will Introduce a Bill.

Democratic circles in Brooklyn were much interested yesterday in a report that Senator Michael J. Coffey, whose relations with Willoughby Street just now are badly strained, will act with Tammany in introducing a bill in the Legislature calling for a reduction of the price of gas in Brooklyn. The bill introduced by Senator Grady calling for municipal ownership and a price of 75 cents will, it is said, be followed by one calling for seventy-five-cent gas in Brooklyn. Senator Coffey, according to report, will introduce this measure in the Senate and Assemblyman Cain, his lieutenant in the Ninth District, will introduce it in the Assembly.

Heretofore all the bills calling for a reduction in the price of gas have skipped Brooklyn. It is claimed that the reason for this is that certain members of the Brooklyn Democratic organization are deeply interested in one of the local companies and have used their influence to prevent the introduction of gas bills affecting that borough.

None of the local Democratic leaders would discuss the report that Senator Coffey intended to introduce such a bill. A close friend of Mr. Coffey's said last night that he knew nothing of any such move on the part of the Senator.

YACHT CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS.

New Up-Town Home Assured for the Seawanhaka-Corinthian.

The annual meeting of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club was held at Sherry's last night. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Commodore—Percy Chubb, cutter Vigilant; Vice Commodore—Colgate Hoyt, steamer Tide; Rear Commodore—Henry C. Eno, schooner Latona; Secretary—Allen E. Whitman; Treasurer—Frank S. Hastings; Measurer—John Hyslop; Fleet Surgeon—H. Holbrook Curtis, M. D.; Fleet Chaplain—W. Montague Geer, D. D.; Race Committee—Walter C. Kerr, C. W. Wetmore, Charles A. Sherman, Clinton H. Crane, and Johnston De Forest; Committee on Lectures and Entertainments—Allen E. Whitman, Jacob Wendell, Jr., and Elijah Woodward; Committee on Lines and Models—John Hyslop, A. Cary Smith, and H. M. Crane; Law Committee—Wilmot T. Cox, Alfred Ely, and W. Kintzing Post; Trustees—Herbert L. Satterlee, Frank S. Hastings, Walter T. Owen, and W. Kintzing Post.

The club has been contemplating building a house in the up-town district, and a committee has been collecting subscriptions for that purpose for some time. Up to last night $75,000 had been subscribed, which makes the building a certainty.

THE CANAL INVESTIGATIONS.

Advisory Board and Commerce Commission to Report Together.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—Gov. Roosevelt stated to-day that he was desirous that the report of the Canal Advisory Board and the commission to investigate the causes in the decline of commerce in this State should be submitted to the Legislature simultaneously because they both treated in the main of analogous subjects.

He said that the investigation of these commissions would show that the State will have to adapt itself to changed commercial conditions. New York, he said, must not be content to exist by her own size, or she will find dangerous rivals who will cut in on her commercial supremacy.

FURS! FURS!

COATS, CAPES, MUFFS, SCARFS.

Sealskin, Persian Lamb, Mink, Otter, Russian and Hudson Bay Sable, Fox, Ermine, Chinchilla, etc.

Sealskin Caps and Gloves.

MEN'S FUR-LINED OVERCOATS.

Large assortment, all sizes and styles, at lowest possible prices for reliable goods.

Sleigh Robes.

Bear, Otter, Beaver, Mink and Sable.

Esquimau Dog, $25; Japan Goat, $30.

A good Black Goat, handsomely lined, $10 to $15.

COACHMEN'S OUTFITS. LARGEST ASSORTMENT.

C. C. SHAYNE,

Manufacturing Fur Merchant.
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SENATOR BEVERIDGE ON THE PHILIPPINES

Impassioned Plea for the Retention of the Islands.

VALUE OF NEW POSSESSIONS

Anti-Imperialists Charged with Prolonging the War.

Character of the People and the Constitutional Right to Govern Them Discussed—Mr. Hoar Replies.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Mr. Beveridge, the junior Senator from Indiana, to-day spoke at length upon the Philippine resolution which he introduced last week. The announcement that he would deliver an address embodying his observations in the Philippines attracted an unusually large number of auditors to the galleries. On the floor of the Senate every member in the city was in his seat, and scores of Representatives came over from the House.

The occasion was inspiring, and Mr. Beveridge rose to it brilliantly. His oration—for properly it was an oration—was interesting. It was replete with striking sentences and well-arranged information. Spoken with all the earnestness, vigor, and eloquence of a fine orator, enthusiastic in his subject, who rose at times to his subject with the power of passionate dramatic utterance, the speech created a profound impression upon all who heard it.

Mr. Beveridge is scholarly and refined in appearance, with a striking face and figure. Throughout his speech he was easy and natural, and entirely free from mannerisms.

He spoke rapidly and with great earnestness. When he declared with solemnity to those whose voices in America have cheered those misguided natives on to shoot our soldiers down, that the blood of those dead and wounded boys of ours is on their hands, and the flood of years can never wash that stain away," there was a deep, although suppressed sensation among his auditors.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) replied briefly to Mr. Beveridge. Although he did not enter fully into the merits of the question under discussion, he did not feel that some of the Indiana Senator's statements ought to go to the country unchallenged. He declared that not the American opposition to the war but the President's proclamation to the Filipinos was responsible for the hostilities. He ridiculed Mr. Beveridge's statement that the Filipinos were incapable of self-government, and quoted Gen. Otis's reports to show that they were.

SPEECH OF SENATOR BEVERIDGE.

After discussing at some length the value of the islands from a commercial as well as a strategic standpoint, Mr. Beveridge said of the Filipinos and Aguinaldo:

"It will be hard for Americans who have not studied them to understand the people. They are a barbarous race, modified by three centuries of contact with a decadent race. The Filipino is the South Sea Malay, put through a process of 300 years of superstition in religion, dishonesty in dealing, disorder in habits of industry and cruelty, caprice and corruption in government. It is barely possible that 1,000 men in all the archipelago are capable of self-government in the Anglo-Saxon sense. My own belief is that there are not 100 men among them who comprehend what Anglo-Saxon self-government even means, and there are over 5,000,000 people to be governed.

"I know many clever and highly educated men among them, but there are only three commanding intellects and characters—Aglipano, Malini, and Aguinaldo. Arellani, the Chief Justice of our Supreme Court, is a profound lawyer and a brave and incorruptible man. Mabini is the highest type of subtlety, and the most constructive mind that race has yet produced.

"Aguinaldo is a clever popular leader—able, brave, resourceful, cunning, ambitious, unscrupulous, and masterful. He is full of decision, initiative, and authority, and had the confidence of the masses. He is a natural dictator. His ideas of government are absolute orders, implicit obedience, or immediate death. He understands the character of his countrymen. He is a Malay Sylla, not a Filipino Washington.

OPINIONS FROM INTERVIEWS.

"These conclusions were forced upon me by observing the people in all walks of life in the different islands, and by conversations with foreign merchants, priests, mestizos, pure Filipinos, and every variety of mind, character, and opinion from San Fernando, in Luzon, on down through the entire archipelago to the interior of Sulu. These conversations were had informally at dinner tables, on journeys, and the like, and always under conditions favorable to entire frankness and unreserve. Their chief value is that they are the real opinions of their authors, and not prepared and guarded statements. I will read to the Senate salient points from my notes of these conversations, reserving the names of the persons interviewed, except that of Pablo Mails of Cebu, who was assassinated a week after I met him, and whose fate I will not risk bringing down on others. Their names and residences are here in this book, and will be gladly given to any Senator or to the Senate in executive session."

After reading the interviews, which were devoted largely to statements of the value of the islands and the opportunities for trade, Mr. Beveridge continued:

"Here, then, Senators, is the situation. Two years ago there was no land in all the world which we could occupy for any purpose. Our commerce was daily turning toward the Orient, and geography and trade developments made necessary our commercial empire over the Pacific. And in that ocean we had no commercial, naval, or military base. To-day we have one of the three great ocean possessions of the globe, located at the most commanding commercial, naval, and military points in the Eastern seas, within hail of India, shoulder to shoulder with China, richer in its own resources than any equal body of land on the entire globe, and peopled by a race which civilization demands shall be improved.

"Shall we abandon it? That man little knows the common people of the Republic, little understands the instincts of our race, who thinks we will not hold it fast, and hold it forever. Administering just government by simplest methods. We may trick up devices to shift our burden and lessen our opportunity; they will avail us nothing but delay. We may tangle conditions by applying academic arrangements of self-government to a crude situation; their failure will drive us to our duty in the end."

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

Turning to the military situation in the islands, Senator Beveridge insisted that the campaign had been as perfect as possible with the force at hand. The trouble had been, in his opinion, that the task of pacifying the islands had been attempted with an insufficient number of men.

"This war," he added, "is like all other wars. It needs to be finished before it is stopped. I am prepared to vote either to make our work thorough or even now to abandon it. A lasting peace can be secured only by overwhelming forces in ceaseless action until universal and absolutely final defeat is inflicted on the enemy. To halt before every armed force, every guerrilla band opposing us is dispersed or exterminated, will prolong hostilities and leave alive the seeds of perpetual insurrection. Even then we should not treat. To treat at all is to admit that we are wrong. And any quiet so secured will be delusive and fleeting. And a false peace will betray us; a sham truce will curse us. It is not to serve the purposes of the hour; it is not to salve a present situation that peace should be established. It is for the tranquillity of the archipelago forever. It is for an orderly government for the Filipinos for all the future. It is to give this problem to posterity solved and settled, not vexed and involved. It is to establish the supremacy of the American Republic over the Pacific and throughout the East till the end of time.

"It has been charged that our conduct of the war has been cruel. Senators, it has been the reverse. I have been in our hospitals and seen the Filipino wounded as carefully, tenderly cared for as our own. Within our lines they may plow and sow and reap and go about the affairs of peace with absolute liberty. And yet all this kindness was misunderstood or rather not understood. Senators must remember that we are not dealing with Americans or Europeans. We are dealing with Orientals. We are dealing with Orientals who are Malays. We are dealing with Malays instructed in Spanish methods. They mistake kindness for weakness; forbearance for fear. It could not be otherwise unless you could erase hundreds of years of savagery, other hundreds of years of Orientalism, and still other hundreds of years of Spanish character and custom.

MISTAKEN KINDNESS.

"Our mistake has not been cruelty; it has been kindness. It has been the application to Spanish Malays of methods appropriate to New England. Every device of mercy, every method of conciliation, has been employed by the peace-loving President of the American Republic, to the amazement of nations experienced in Oriental revolt. Before the outbreak our Military Governor of the islands appointed a commission to make some arrangement with the natives mutually agreeable. I know the members of the commission well—Gen. Hughes, Col. Crowder, and Gen. Smith—moderate, kindly, tactful men of the world—an ideal body for such negotiation. It was treated with contempt. We smiled at intolerable insult and insolence until the lips of every native in Manila were curling in ridicule for the cowardly Americans. We refrained from all violence until their armed bravos crossed the lines in violation of agreement. Then our sentry shot the offender, and he should have been court-martialed had he failed to shoot. That shot was the most fortunate of the war. For Aguinaldo had planned the attack upon us for two nights later; our sentry's shot brought the attack prematurely on. He had arranged for an uprising in Manila to massacre all Americans, the plans for which, in Sandico's handwriting, are in our possession; this shot made that awful scheme impossible. We did not strike till they attacked us in force, without provocation; this left us no alternative but war or evacuation."

Here the Senator outlined the work of the Peace Commission appointed by the President and its failure to bring about an understanding with the Filipinos.

"The friendly methods of peace," he went on, "have been thoroughly tried only to make peace more difficult. The Oriental does not understand our attempt to conciliate. Every effort of the commission, which did its work at Manila so earnestly, and which, with Americans or Europeans, would have so brilliantly succeeded, only delayed the peace it attempted to hasten. There is not now, and never was, any possible course but ceaseless operations in the field and loyal support of the war at home. The news that 60,000 American soldiers have crossed the Pacific; that, if necessary, the American Congress will make it 100,000 or 200,000 men; that, at any cost, we will establish peace and govern the islands, will do more to end the war than the soldiers themselves. But the report that we even discuss the withdrawal of a single soldier at the present time, and that we even debate the possibility of not administering government throughout the archipelago ourselves, will be misunderstood and misrepresented, and will blow into a flame once more the fires our soldiers' blood has almost quenched.

AMERICAN OPPOSITION.

"Mr. President, reluctantly and only from a sense of duty, am I forced to say that American opposition to the war has been the chief factor in prolonging it. Had Aguinaldo not understood that in America, even in the American Congress, even here in the Senate, he and his cause were supported; had he not known that it was proclaimed on the stump and in the press of a faction in the United States, that every shot his misguided followers fired into the breasts of American soldiers was like the volleys fired by Washington's men against the soldiers of King George, his insurrection would have dissolved before it entirely crystallized.

"The utterances of American opponents of the war are read to the ignorant soldiers of Aguinaldo, and repeated in exaggerated form among the common people. Arms and ammunition were shipped from Asiatic ports to the Filipinos by wretches claiming American citizenship; and these acts of infamy were coupled by the Malays with American assaults on our Government at home.

"The Filipinos do not understand free speech, and therefore our tolerance of American assaults on the American President and the American Government, means to them that our President is in the minority or he would not permit what appears to them such treasonable criticism. It is believed and stated in Luzon, Panay, and Cebu that the Filipinos have only to fight, harass, retreat, break up into small parties, if necessary, as they are doing now, but by any means hold out until the next Presidential election, and our forces will be withdrawn. All this has aided the enemy more than climate, arms, and battle. Senators, I have heard these reports myself; I have talked with the people; I have seen our mangled boys in the hospital and field; I have stood on the firing line and beheld our dead soldiers, their faces turned to the pitiless Southern sky; and, in sorrow rather than anger, I say to those whose voices in America have cheered those misguided natives on to shoot our soldiers down, that the blood of those dead and wounded boys of ours is on their hands; and the flood of all the years can never wash that stain away. In sorrow rather than anger I say these words, for I earnestly believe that our brothers knew not what they did."

NATIVES ARE IGNORANT.

The great majority of the natives of the islands, he continued, were incapable of understanding even the simplest form of self-government. Decades would be necessary to instruct them in the rudiments of administration as it was understood in America. Neither were the people of the islands, in his opinion, capable at present of intelligent industry. As a rule they were indolent, and their methods of the most primitive nature. They must be dealt with as children, by a strong and simple government. A Philippine civil service would be necessary, with promotion for efficiency. The men sent to rule should be of the highest type of our civilization. They should serve as examples to the people they were sent to rule. He added:

"The Declaration of Independence does not forbid us to do our part in the regeneration of the world. If it did, the Declaration would be wrong, just as the Articles of Confederation, drafted by the very same men who signed the Declaration, was found to be wrong. The Declaration has no application to the present situation. It was written by self-governing men for self-governing men. It was written by men who for a century and a half had been experimenting in self-government on this continent and whose ancestors for hundreds of years before had been gradually developing toward that high and holy estate. The Declaration applies only to people capable of self-government. How dare any man prostitute this expression of the very elect of self-governing peoples to a race of Malay children of barbarism, schooled in Spanish methods and ideas? And you who say the Declaration applies to all men, how dare you deny its application to the American Indian? And if you deny it to the Indian at home, how dare you grant it to the Malay abroad?

CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS.

"Senators in opposition are estopped from denying our Constitutional power to govern the Philippines as circumstances may demand. For such power is admitted in the case of Florida, Louisiana, Alaska. How, then, is it denied in the Philippines? Is there a geographical interpretation to the Constitution? Do degrees of longitude fix Constitutional limitations? Do a thousand miles of ocean diminish Constitutional power more than a thousand miles of land? The ocean does not separate us from the field of our duty and endeavor—it joins us, an established highway needing no repair, and landing us at any point desired.

"No; the oceans are not limitations of the power which the Constitution expressly gives Congress to govern all territory the Nation may acquire. The Constitution declares that 'Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory belonging to the United States.' Not the Northwest territory only; not Louisiana or Florida only; not territory on this continent only, but any territory anywhere belonging to the Nation.

"The Nation's power to make rules and regulations for the government of its possessions is not confined to any given set of rules or regulations. It is not confined to any particular formula of laws or kind of government or type of administration. Where do Senators find Constitutional warrant for any special kind of government in territory belonging to the United States'? The language affirming our power to govern such territory is as broad as the requirements of all possible situations. And there is nothing in the Constitution to limit that comprehensive language.

MONEY AND DUTY.

"Do you tell me that it will cost us money? When did Americans ever measure duty by financial standards? Do you tell me of the tremendous toll required to overcome the vast difficulties of our task? What mighty work for the world, for humanity, even for ourselves, has ever been done with ease? Even our bread must we eat by the sweat of our faces. Why are we charged with power such as no people ever knew, if we are not to use it in a work such as no people ever wrought? Who will dispute the divine meaning of the fable of the talents? Do you remind me of the precious blood that must be shed, the lives that must be given, the broken hearts of loved ones for their slain? And this is, indeed, a heavier price than all combined. And yet, as a Nation, every historic duty we have done, every achievement we have accomplished, has been by the sacrifice of our noblest sons.

"We will renew our youth at the fountain of new and glorious deeds. We will exalt our reverence for the flag by carrying it to a noble future as well as by remembering its ineffable past. Its immortality will not pass, because everywhere and always we will acknowledge and discharge the solemn responsibilities our sacred flag, in its deepest meaning, puts upon us. And so, Senators, with reverent hearts, where dwells the fear of God, the American people move forward to the future of their hope and the doing of His work.

"Mr. President and Senators, adopt the resolution offered, that peace may quickly come and that we may begin our saving, regenerating, and uplifting work. Adopt it and this bloodshed will cease when these deluded children of our islands learn that this is the final action of the Representatives of the American people in Congress assembled. Reject it, and the world, history, and the American people will know where to forever fix the awful responsibility for the consequences that will surely follow such failure to do our manifest duty. How dare we delay when our soldiers' blood is flowing?"

It was 2:28 P. M. when Mr. Beveridge completed his address. As he resumed his seat a storm of applause swept through the galleries, which was prolonged to an unusual extent. President pro tem. Frye made a passive effort to repress the demonstration, and finally announced that applause was not permitted in the United States Senate. This was greeted by laughter, in which Mr. Frye himself indulgently joined.

Meantime, Mr. Beveridge was receiving the congratulations of his colleagues and many members of the House.

SENATOR HOAR REPLIES.

Mr. Hoar had risen and addressed the Chair. He had been a careful listener to the speech of Mr. Beveridge, and for some time had been getting his information together for a reply. As soon as he could make himself heard he said that he had been delighted with the eloquence of the Senator from Indiana.

"I am glad," said he, "to welcome to the public service his enthusiasm, his silver speech, and the earnestness with which he is disposed to discharge his duty."

Yet, he said, he had listened in vain for those words which the American people have taken on their lips in solemn crises. The words "right," "justice," "duty," and "freedom" were absent from the eloquent address. The beauty and eloquence of the speech had recalled that incident in which Satan had taken Christ up into an exceeding high mountain and showed Him all the kingdoms of the world and the glory thereof and promised that all should be His if He would but fall down and worship him, and He had replied, "Get thee behind Me, Satan."

Mr. Hoar declared that practically every statement of fact in the speech was refuted by Government reports received from Admiral Dewey, Gen. Otis, and from other official sources. Where did Spain get the right to sell her rights in the Philippines? Mr. Hoar asked. Where did the United States get the right to buy and sell people like sheep? He was certain that for all the wealth and commerce and glory which he had eloquently depicted the Senator from Indiana would not have a great injustice done.

Mr. Hoar declared the Filipinos had the Spaniards hemmed in Manila and the latter were obliged to surrender.

He thought it would be necessary to revise the Constitution before those Filipinos could be bought and sold. He did not believe Mr. Beveridge would advise the American people to do this thing or to do anything so base as to strike down the infant Filipino Republic.

QUOTES FROM THE REPORTS.

The Massachusetts Senator made frequent references to and quotations from the reports of Gen. Otis and Admiral Dewey and other officers in the Philippines. These showed, he said, that when Aguinaldo arrived in Luzon from Hongkong the insurgents had an army of 30,000; in the Island of Luzon the Filipinos maintained courts, schools, municipal governments, and churches, and that peace and order prevailed pretty generally. Spanish prisoners were kindly treated.

"This," declared Mr. Hoar, "is the condition of things which it is proposed to crush under our heels. And that you call glory."

Mr. Hoar referred to Mr. Beveridge's statement that the present condition of warfare was due to utterances in this country. This he denied, and pointed out that in December 1898, the President had sent a proclamation to Gen. Otis for publication to the Filipinos. Gen. Otis received the proclamation with the statement that after full consideration of the terms "sovereignty," "right of cession," &c., he was convinced they were calculated to cause an immediate outbreak of hostilities.

Gen. Otis amended the proclamation by making the statement: "I am convinced that it is the intention of the Government of the United States to seek the establishment of the most liberal government in the Philippines."

This appeared in the proclamation published to the Filipinos, but a copy of the actual proclamation of the President fell into the hands of the Filipino leaders and precipitated hostilities. Gen. Otis had promised. Mr. Hoar said, a government to the Filipinos in which they would be able to exercise a full measure of their individual rights.

"Did he utter this promise to a people incapable of self-government—to half savages and half Spaniards?" demanded Mr. Hoar.

He thought it bold to charge those men who had opposed this war from the beginning with the responsibility of all the blood being shed. He declared there had not been a time when, if Gen. Otis had been able to give assurances of independence to the Filipinos, the war would not have terminated.

After reading some passages from official reports Mr. Hoar concluded, promising to discuss the question fully in the near future.

MR. HOAR DEFENDS HIS IDEAS.

In a Letter to Boston Newspapers He Replies to an Attack Made by Mr. Quigg.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Senator Hoar of Massachusetts made public a long letter he had addressed to the editors of some Boston newspapers, in answer to a speech made by Representative Quigg at the Essex Club last December. In this speech Mr. Quigg referring to Senator Hoar's attitude on the Philippine question declared that the Senator "wants us to skulk from our duty." Senator Hoar takes the words quoted as his text, and says, in part:

"I wish to put against this statement my emphatic denial. What I want the American people to do is to do in the Philippines exactly what we have done, are doing, and expect to do in Cuba. Let me state what I would do to-day as I have stated what I desired to do before the war broke out. I would send Gen. Wood or Gen. Miles or Admiral Dewey to Luzon. I would have him gather about him a cabinet of the best men among the Filipinos who have the confidence of the people and desire nothing but their welfare. In all provinces and municipalities where civil government is now established possessing the confidence of the people I would consult with their rulers and representatives. I would lend the aid of the army of the United States only to keep order. I would permit the people to make laws and to administer laws, subject to some supervision or inspection till the disturbed times are over and peace has settled down again upon that country, insuring the security of the people against avarice, ambition, or peculation. So soon as it seems that government can maintain itself peacefully and in order, I would by degrees withdraw the authority of the United States, making a treaty with them that we would protect them against the cupidity of any other nation, and would lend our aid for a reasonable time to maintain order and law. I would not hesitate, if it were needful, although I have not the slightest belief that it would be needful, to vote to make them a loan of a moderate sum to replenish their wasted treasury."

Senator Hoar's letter then asserts that the dispatches of Admiral Dewey and Gen. Otis (some of the latter read by him, he says, having been withheld thus far from the public knowledge,) establish beyond reasonable doubt that Aguinaldo is an honest, patriotic, and brave man, and that he was the chosen leader of the people of the Philippine Islands. He contends, also that the people have from the beginning desired independence, and desire it now, and that this desire was communicated to the American commanders when they gave them arms, accepted their aid, and brought Aguinaldo from his exile, when he was put in command of 30,000 Filipino soldiers, who were already in arms and organized. Senator Hoar maintains also that the people of the Philippine Islands, before the Americans fired upon their troops, had delivered their land from Spain, with the single exception of the town of Manila, and that "we could not have captured the Spanish garrison, which was done by an arrangement beforehand upon a mere show of resistance, but for the fact that they were so hemmed in by Aguinaldo's forces and could not retreat beyond the range and fire of the guns of our fleet."

The Senator asserts further that "the outbreak of hostilities was not their fault, but ours. A patrol, not a hostile military force, approached a small village between the lines of the two armies, a village on the American side of the line of demarkation to which some of our soldiers had been moved in disregard of the rule applicable to all cases of truces. When this patrol approached this town it was challenged. How far the Filipinos understood our language, or how far our pickets understood the reply that they made in their own language, does not appear. But we fired upon them. The fire was returned from their lines. Thereupon it was returned again from us, and several Filipinos were killed. As soon as Aguinaldo heard of it, he sent a message to Gen. Otis saying that the firing was without his knowledge, and against his will; that he deplored it, and that he desired hostilities to cease, and would withdraw his troops to any distance Gen. Otis should desire. To which the American General replied that as the fighting had begun, it must go on."

Continuing, Senator Hoar asserts that "on the 28th of December, 1898, the two sides being at peace, President McKinley sent to Gen. Otis a proclamation which he commanded him to issue, but which Gen. Otis found it necessary to amend by striking out everything in it which contains a purpose to assume sovereignty or protection, and which was significant of future political domination. But unhappily Gen. Otis's proclamation was frustrated. In the meantime he had sent a copy of the President's proclamation to Gen. Miller, who was lying opposite Iloilo burning for a fight, and who, much to Gen. Otis's distress, as his dispatches show, published it."

MR. HOAR SEEKS INFORMATION.

Fathers a Resolution Asking the President for Documents Concerning the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Senator Hoar of Massachusetts to-day introduced the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the President be requested, if in his judgment, it is not incompatible with the public interest to communicate to the Senate all communications which have been received by him, or by any department or officer, civil or military, from Aguinaldo or any other person undertaking to represent the people in arms against the United States in the Philippine Islands, or any alleged Government or public authority of said people, and all replies to such communications. Also the proclamation sent by him to be issued to the people of the Philippine Islands, as actually directed by him to be issued, and the same as actually proclaimed by Gen. Otis, if in any respect it was altered or any part of it was omitted.

"Also, to inform the Senate whether any approval or disapproval was expressed by his authority, or that of the War Department, of such change, if any.

"Also, all constitutions, forms of government, proclamations issued by Aguinaldo or any Congress or legislative assembly or body claiming to be such, or convention of the people of the Philippine Islands, or any part thereof, or claiming to represent them or any part thereof, of which information may have come to him, or to any department of the Government.

"And that the President be further requested to communicate without delay so much of said information as is now in his possession or in that of any department at Washington, without waiting to obtain so much of said information as may require considerable delay or communication with the Philippine Islands, and to communicate the remainder of the information as soon thereafter as it can be obtained."

Mr. Hoar endeavored to secure immediate consideration for his resolution, but on objection it went over until to-morrow.

MR. RAWLINS HAS A RESOLUTION.

It Calls on the President for Information About the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Senator Rawlins (Dem., Utah) introduced a resolution to-day which was referred to the Philippine Committee, directing the committee to inquire into and report:

"1. What form of government, insurgent, revolutionary, or dictatorship, other than that of the Kingdom of Spain, existed in the Philippine Islands prior to Dec. 10, 1898, and to what extent Spain had actual control of the islands?

"2. Can sovereign power be justly and in accordance with international law be claimed in the absence of power to control?"

PACIFIC CABLE IS DISCUSSED.

New Yorkers Urge Congress to Favor Private Enterprise.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The House Committee on Commerce gave a hearing to-day to Messrs. Scrymser and Baylies, President and Vice President of the Pacific Cable Company of New York, relative to the laying of a transpacific cable. Mr. Baylies contrasted the opposing ideas of a Government cable and one under private control, maintaining that the private ownership would prove more advantageous to the Government. The plan of his cable as outlined was for a line to Honolulu, Midway Islands, Guam, and Luzon, with a branch line from Guam to Japan, a total of 8,285 miles.

Admiral John Irwin, retired, and Francis B. Thurber, President of the American Export Association, spoke in favor of private ownership of cable routes.

The committee fixed Jan. 23 for a hearing of Government officers relative to the cable, and also adopted resolutions asking the Secretaries of War and of the Navy for full information.

GOVERNMENT FOR PUERTO RICO.

Senator Foraker Makes a Number of Changes in His Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Senator Foraker has made a number of changes in his bill providing a government for the Island of Puerto Rico. One of the most important is a provision defining citizenship in the island.

This provision grants citizenship to all subjects of Spain who were residents of the island on the 11th of April, 1899, and have continued to be such, and who by the 11th of April next have not signified their desire to preserve their Spanish allegiance.

Opposition to Bynum's Confirmation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The Senate Committee on Finance had the nomination of W. D. Bynum to be General Appraiser at New York under consideration to-day, but failed to act, owing to the opposition of the Democratic members. They based their objection on the ground that he was named as a Democrat, which they claimed was a false designation.

Congressional Notes.

The House was not in session yesterday.

In the Senate yesterday a bill was introduced by Mr. Fairbanks extending the immigration, contract, labor, and Chinese exclusion laws of the United States to the Hawaiian Islands.

Senator Penrose yesterday introduced a bill appropriating $5,000,000 for the construction of public roads in the United States, the money to be distributed among the several States in proportion to the mileage of their roads.

Senator Allen yesterday offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for information as to the names of transports, the persons from whom they were acquired, the prices paid, and all other information relating to the transport service. The resolution was adopted.

The subject of legislation concerning trusts was discussed by the House Committee on Judiciary yesterday, but no action was taken. The proposed Constitutional amendments on trusts have been referred to a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Overstreet, Littlefield, and Lanham, and the bills on trusts to Messrs. Jenkins, Kahn, and Terry.

The House Committee on Territories has decided to take up the Hawaiian bill next Monday, when Gen. Hartwell of Hawaii and Mr. Hitt of the Hawaiian Commission will be heard. Alaskan legislation will be the next considered, and after that dates will be fixed for hearing the claims of Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Arizona for admission to the Union.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs organized yesterday and selected Representative Foss of Illinois as Acting Chairman pending the absence of Mr. Boutelle. The various naval measures were referred to sub-committees, except those relating to Admirals Sampson and Schley, which were left to be dealt with by the full committee.

Anxiety About Gen. Greely.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The following statement regarding Gen. Greely's condition was given out to-day: "Gen. Greely's condition is still a cause for anxiety. The superficial wound is healing well, but the symptoms of shock and concussion of the brain have not disappeared.

If clothes could write their autobiographies those we make would tell of perfect satisfaction. If yours would write otherwise, money back! Our remnant sale gives you a rare opportunity. Suits formerly $16.00 to $30.00, now $14.00; trousers, $5.00 to $10.00, now $4.00; Raglan overcoat, gray cheviot, to order, $25.00; Prince Albert, Tuxedo or full dress coat and vest, silk lined throughout, $22.00.

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OUR ONLY STORE,

BROADWAY & 9TH STREET,

DEWEY'S CLAIM IS ARGUED

Question of Bounty for Destroying Montojo's Fleet.

RELATIVE STRENGTH IS SHOWN

Attorneys for the Admiral and His Men Assert that the Spanish Force Was Superior.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The claim of Admiral Dewey and the officers and men of his squadron for bounty arising out of the destruction of Montojo's fleet in Manila Bay was argued before the Court of Claims to-day. William B. King and Herbert & Micou appeared for the claimants and Louis A. Pradt, the Assistant Attorney General, for the Government. The question at issue was the total amount of the bounty to be paid under the statute providing for the payment by the Government of $100 each for every man aboard vessels destroyed in battle where the force of the enemy is inferior and $200 where the force of the enemy is superior. The contention of the claimants was that the force of the enemy was superior at Manila Bay.

Mr. King made the opening argument. He pointed out that the claim before the court only pertained to the vessels destroyed, and not to those captured. The claim for prize money was before another court. Of the twelve Spanish vessels, aside from the torpedo boats, in Manila Bay, one was not injured, but was captured. The others were all sunk, but the sinking resulted in the destruction of only eight ships, three having since been raised and restored to service. Mr. King explained how the amount of the bounty upon the eight destroyed vessels was calculated. He referred to some scattered evidence that the regular complement of these Spanish ships was exceeded, and then to the report of Admiral Montojo to show that when he went to Subig Bay, just prior to the battle, he had aboard five ships 1,875 men, whose regular complement was, by the official records, 939.

NUMBER OF SPANIARDS.

The explanation of the doubling of the complements was that it was for the purpose of providing prize crews for the American vessels when captured. As a result of his calculations, he figured that there were 1,914 men aboard the vessels destroyed. The bounty due Admiral Dewey and his men, therefore, would be $382,800, or $191,400, according to whether the force of the enemy was superior or inferior to Dewey's. There might be a contention in determining the strength of the enemy that the shore batteries and subterranean mines should be excluded, but Mr. King argued that the whole of the enemy's strength should be considered in determining this question.

In number of vessels alone the Spaniards were superior. In discussing the strength of the guns on each side, he contended that the guns ashore were superior in efficiency to those afloat because their platforms were fixed. Rear Admiral O'Neil of the Bureau of Ordnance estimated this superiority at 50 per cent.

Other witnesses increased the disparity. Admiral Dewey placed the superiority at 2 to 1. Capt. Mahan at 4 to 1, and a French authority estimated that a gun ashore was worth a vessel afloat.

He quoted Admiral Dewey's opinion that the force of the enemy in the engagement was superior. He then addressed himself to the question as to whether all the elements constituting the opposing force should be taken into consideration, arguing, of course, the affirmative of the proposition. There were four elements—the torpedo boats, the warships, the shore batteries, and the submarine mines. Each of these elements, he insisted, was a menace to the success of Dewey's fleet.

CASE OF THE CLAIMANTS.

The case of the claimants to the double bounty, Mr. King said, rested upon the fact that unarmored ships had passed shore batteries, over submarine mines, to attack a fleet of a greater number of vessels, little inferior in gun power, protected by forts equal to our ships in gun power, and had succeeded in utterly demolishing them. He cited some precedents in support of his contention, among them the case arising out of the running of the forts below New Orleans by Farragut, in which the court had decided that all the elements should be taken into account—the forts and obstructions as well as the naval force captured.

Mr. Micou, who followed Mr. King, devoted himself to an exposition of the statute to show that the bounty was to be paid as a reward for gallantry.

Assistant Attorney General Pradt argued against the claim for $200 "head money," taking the ground that the statute expressly stipulated "vessels," and contained nothing as to "land batteries."

The statute said:

"A bounty shall be paid by the United States for each person on board any ship or vessel of war belonging to an enemy at the commencement of an engagement which is sunk or otherwise destroyed in such engagement by any ship or vessel belonging to the United States or which it may be necessary to destroy in consequence of injuries sustained in action, of $100 if the enemy's vessel was of inferior force, and of $200 if of equal or superior force, to be divided among the officers and crew in the same manner as prize money."

"From this," said the Assistant Attorney General, "it will be seen that the lesser bounty is to be given in case the enemy's vessel (or undoubtedly vessels) was of inferior force, and the greater bounty if of equal or superior force.

"I must admit that the reason which lies at the foundation of the statute is against this view. It would certainly seem that the amount of the bounty to be awarded was intended to be governed by the relative strength of the opposing forces. But if we are to be governed by a strict reading of the statute, may not the conclusion be reached that there is therein simply a failure to provide for the contingency of the co-operation of land batteries with the naval forces destroyed? If so, of course, the court is powerless to supply the omission. And, following the contention of the claimants, may it not be extended to the conclusion that if land forces are to be read into the statute for any purpose, the claim of bounty might extend to any such land batteries destroyed during the engagement by the victorious fleet? Yet that would come very near to reducing the claim to an absurdity."

SUPERIORITY THEORETICAL.

He then advanced the suggestion that the superiority claimed for the enemy in guns as a whole was but a theoretical superiority, saying:

"I ask this question in view of the fact that when the battle was over, the enemy's vessels were either all destroyed or captured and the land batteries were all silenced, and this with very heavy loss in killed and wounded, whereas on our side there were none killed and only seven men slightly wounded, while our squadron was practically in as good condition as it was before the battle. Certainly, if we may be permitted to judge by the results, it seems to be demonstrated that the effective superiority was all on our side.

"In making this suggestion; I, of course, do not, in the slightest, attempt to discount the daring and gallantry of our forces. Neither Commodore, officers, nor men had any right to believe, nor did any one believe otherwise than that they were taking most perilous chances and going into the veritable jaws of death; and if this case is to be decided on the question purely of the gallantry and heroism of our forces, I concede without argument that they are entitled to the larger bounty claimed, but it can hardly be said that that element is the only one to be considered."

EX-SECRETARY HERBERT CLOSES.

Ex-Secretary Herbert closed the case for the claimants. In concluding he said:

"It does not matter in counting the forces on either side in a battle whether some of them are separated from the others by physical distance or by time. Who speaks of the seven days' fight around Richmond as seven distinct and separate battles? Though the fight occupied seven days, it was one great battle for the relief of Richmond, beginning on the 7th of June, when Jackson and Longstreet attacked McClellan's army, until it ended in the dreadful charge at Malvern Hill.

"So with the battle of Manila. It began when the gunners at Boca Grande fired on Dewey's ships. If these ships or any of them had been destroyed, who would have said the battle did not then and there begin? These guns were the Spanish outposts, and from the moment Dewey was discovered and fired upon by them until that other moment when he said, 'You may fire now, Gridley, if you are ready,' the movement was incessant.

"It does not seem to me necessary to argue this question further, for I cannot think that this great tribunal, one of the most dignified of American courts, will for a moment lend itself to the task of minimizing this great American victory by dividing and separating and considering piecemeal the guns and forces which took part in that engagement. Farragut's victory at New Orleans and Dewey's at Manila were substantially alike. Farragut and his brave boys had their reward and the people said Amen. Why should not Dewey and his gallant fleet have also their reward?"

"Open Door" Negotiations Continue.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The negotiations looking to the maintenance of the "open door" in China have now passed to the mail stage. The agreement having been reached through the agency of the cable, it becomes necessary now to resort to the mail to exchange the definite notes in view of the importance of avoiding anything like clerical error or misunderstanding in the last phases of this important negotiation. Therefore it is learned that at least two weeks' time, or perhaps more, will be consumed in the winding up.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. John Anderson, upon his own application, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass.

Major Gen. William R. Shafter, United States Volunteers, accompanied by one of his aides-de-camp, will escort the remains of the late Major Gen. Henry W. Lawton, United States Volunteers, from San Francisco to Washington.

Navy.

Naval Cadet A. W. Johnson is ordered to duty on the Texas Jan. 16.

Lieut. Commander E. B. Barry is detached from the Amphitrite Jan. 10, without waiting for relief.

Lieut. Commander U. R. Harris is detached from the Indiana Jan. 15 for examination for promotion at the Washington Navy Yard Jan. 16, thence home and wait orders.

Lieut. Commander L. L. Reamey is detached from the navy yard at Washington, and ordered to the Texas Jan. 15 as executive.

Lieut. Commander A. C. Dillingham is detached from the Texas Jan. 15, and ordered immediately to the Indiana as executive.

Capt. Benjamin P. Lamberton is ordered to duty at the navy yard at Washington as member of the naval retiring board.

Postmasters Nominated.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The President to-day nominated the following Postmasters:

New York—John Heald, Wappinger Falls.

New Jersey—Charles C. Jessup, Woodbury.

Connecticut—William H. Kenyon, Moosup; A. G. Isinp, Danbury.

Fourth-class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New York offices: Fisher's Landing, Clarence Bretsch; Sammonsville, E. A. Wer ale.

The Attractions of Our Store Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

Great Hosiery Sale---Men's and Women's.

Fourteen thousand pairs. Secured from one of the largest importing firms—American representatives of the leading foreign mills. We took all the samples they have recently received from Europe, and a generous bulk of their unsold balances in addition. The resulting values will interest you.

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Women's Hose—cotton and lisle thread—plain black and fancy—including black boots and colored uppers, lace effects and novel designs in colored stripes, worth up to 50c., at 24c

Women's Hose—open-work brilliant lisle thread; fancy ribbed lisle with lace instep; lisle in attractive figures; silk-and-lisle plaids; mercerized in plain and fancy colors; fast black lisle, Richelieu and Rembrant ribbed; silk plaited and some pure Silk Hose in the lot, worth up to $1.00, at 39c

Men's Imported Half Hose—plain and fancy striped cotton, natural and tan merino; black and natural cashmere, worth up to 35c., at 15c

Men's Imported Half Hose—lisle thread—fancy stripes, dots and figures; fine cotton—all black or black with split and white feet, tans and slates; cashmeres—black or slate, worth up to 50c., at . . 24c

Men's Imported Half Hose—sil

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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FOURTEEN PAGES

THE CASE OF PUERTO RICO.

The inaction of Congress with reference to Puerto Rico is not creditable. It is positively and distinctly discreditable. Gen. DAVIS's testimony does not raise that point. It merely and powerfully enforces the point.

Of course, we do not expect much of Congress in the way of speed or unanimity of action in respect to any question which is or which is capable of being made a party question. What we do expect and what we have a right to expect is that Representatives shall partake the feelings of their constituents, and give effect to the average sentiment on a question which is simply a question of the credit of the country. And eminently such is the question of Puerto Rico.

The plain fact is that here is a community which is distinctly worse off by reason of coming within the "disposition, government, and control" of the United States than it would have been if it had remained a Spanish possession. And it has suffered this injury although the inhabitants of it welcomed our soldiers with joy and have been, ever since our ocupation, anxious to forward every just and reasonable wish of the invaders.

This is a state of things which no patriotic American can contemplate without some self-reproach. And, as we say, we have a right to assume that Congress is composed of patriotic Americans. We have even a right to assume that Congress is composed of Americans of average intelligence. Yet how do the facts square with this assumption?

Congress has been in session for five weeks. When it met it was greeted with a message from the President, explaining the Puerto Rican situation, and adding, by way of recommendation: "Our plain duty is to abolish all customs tariff between the United States and Puerto Rico and to give her products free access to our markets."

It has been demonstrated over and over again that this was what was necessary to Puerto Rico, what was our duty to the people of Puerto Rico, and what was to our own interest and duty as the power which had assumed control of the destinies of Puerto Rico. Half a dozen magazine articles, written by persons of authority, had pointed out our duty. The Secretary of War had argued the case in his report. The President had adopted his conclusions and based upon them a recommendation. The Merchants' Association of New York had supported the argument and the recommendation in an elaborate and convincing report. The case had been shown to be extremely urgent. The Senate had a Colonial Committee. The House had a Comittee on Insular Affairs, before which Gen. DAVIS has been summoned to give his cumulative and superfluous testimony about a matter which, in decency and humanity, admits of no delay. What is Congress waiting for? Why is not the provision putting Puerto Rico on the same footing with the territory of the United States, as regards the disposition of her products, not already part of the law of the land?

There is no answer to this question which will save at once the patriotism and the intelligence of Congress. The inaction of Congress, in so clear a case, is calculated to strengthen the hands of those who maintain that the debating society which sits in the Capitol is, by its nature, unfit to deal with dependencies, and that the way to deal with these is to make "crown colonies" of them, and govern them without reference to the National Legislature. If Congress is not prepared to acquiesce in this conclusion Congress had better make much more haste than it has shown any disposition toward making in securing a rational disposition of the urgent case of Puerto Rico. The question is scarcely less urgent for Congress itself than for the island.

TELL THE WHOLE STORY.

It is to be hoped that the President will see his way clear to send to the Senate all the information called for by Senator HOAR's resolution concerning the Philippines. It would be fortunate if he felt free to send in a good deal more than the resolution calls for. In that way he would not only furnish a complete answer to the Senate's inquiry, but he would enlighten many minds that are now a prey to darkness and error.

The delusions of anti-imperialism are in many cases incurable, no doubt. Some of the Boston cases, for instance, are quite hopeless. But the very great majority of the men who still believe that we should scuttle out of the Philippines, regardless of our obligations and the safety of the orderly people of the islands, are victims of misinformation or of the lack of information. The Administration cannot tell the people too much about the work it has undertaken in the archipelago. The misconceptions upon which the contentions of anti-imperialism are based and the fog of error and prejudice with which the subject has been enveloped will be swept away by a frank exhibition of the nature of the Administration's undertaking in the Philippines and of the motives of its policy.

Nothing would disgust the leading anti-imperialist agitators so much, and nothing would do their deluded followers so much good, as a full compliance with their demands for light. It would be a mistake to keep anything from them that can be printed without prejudice to the public interest. Really, there must be very little that the people cannot be permitted to know, hardly anything that need be kept back. In particular, the President would do well to clear up the Aguinaldo myth. An attempt has been made to create the belief that by the acts of DEWEY or MERRITT or some other commander or by the negotiations of some Consul of the United States we are bound to the rebel chieftain by the ties of alliance. The falsehood has been often enough exposed, but an authoritative denial from the Executive Department would dispose of it forever. Senator HOAR appears to have some curiosity on that subject. Why not gratify it to the full?

The more voluminous and comprehensive the President makes his answer to the Massachusetts Senator's resolution the less trouble he will have with the anti-imperialists in future.

WAR AND TRADE.

A statement from one of the owners of the German East Africa Line has been made public in Hamburg and cabled here, which ought to attract the notice of the British Foreign Office, as well as of the Lords of the Admiralty. It contains this sentence: "We cannot help considering the actions of the British as chiefly intended to prevent the German East Africa Line from continuing its service, on account of the competition we have made against the English lines."

We have no belief that the explanation thus suggested is by any means the true explanation of the action of the British with reference to neutral commerce destined, at least primarily, for Delagoa Bay. So far as the seizures of American flour are concerned, our National susceptibilities were not directly involved. The ships which carried these American products were British. At least they were not American. "The flag" was not in question at all. If the captors were willing to act on the principle laid down in the Jay treaty, and pay for "occasional contraband" its full value, with a mercantile profit, nobody had any grievance. Still, since the Transvaal is not suffering for food, it would apparently be impolitic for the British to seize food. The only real justification of the seizure would be the discovery of unquestionable contraband.

In the case of German ships this justification is still more necessary. To seize a neutral ship and unload her some hundreds of miles from her destination, as was done in the case of the General, is without question a "high-handed" act. The high-handedness can be justified only if search reveals that the captors were acting upon trustworthy evidence. Evidently in this case they were not, or we should have heard of it before this. A belligerent who annoys neutral commerce to this extent, and finds no justification in what he seizes, subjects himself to the charge of this German shipowner that, under pretense of exercising his belligerent rights, he is making an unfair interference with fair competition. That is a suspicion under which Great Britain, of all nations, cannot afford to labor. Those who approve her enormous colonial acquisitions do so upon the express ground that where she goes anybody else may go and compete with her merchants and shippers on even terms. In this respect she must keep herself above suspicion. So it seems that it would be well for the Admiralty to revise its instructions to British naval officers.

THE STRENGTH OF ENGLAND.

Yesterday we commented on the pitiful plaint of the Clerical organ in Quebec and its far from Christian rejoicing in the difficulties that for the moment surround the Government of Great Britain. We called attention to the fact that it was not as the representative of the French Canadian population of the Dominion that this organ spoke, nor even as the representative of the Catholic ministry, but only in the name of a portion of that ministry, unable and unwilling to grasp the actual situation or to understand either its oportunities or its duties.

Quite independently of all sectarian controversies the sentiment of the more intelligent French Canadians has found eloquent expression in the Courrier du Canada, the journal of the French Conservative Party, edited by the Hon. THOMAS CHAPAIS. It protests against any feeling of rejoicing at the "cruel reverses that the English arms have received in South Africa." It declares that anything that threatens the prestige and power of England can be a cause only of alarm for the French Canadians, and it points to the immeasurable benefits that have come from the English connection. After quoting a pastoral letter of Mgr. PLESSIS, issued in 1812, in which he declared that "many States formerly flourishing, now subjugated, would consider themselves happy if they had the tenth part of the advantages that we have had," the Courrier du Canada asks:

> Is there not greater reason to pronounce these words to-day? For sixty years we have undoubtedly been one of the happiest people on the face of the earth. While in all parts of the Old and New World nations have been engaged in disastrous and bloody wars, we have rejoiced, under the new régime, in prosperity, peace, and liberty. Why so? It is because we form part of an empire whose strength and the respect it inspires in all have protected us from hostile enterprises and international complications. While France witnessed three successive revolutions in forty years, while dynasties and thrones tumbled here and there with sinister echoes of civil wars, or wars between the different nations, reddened with blood—Germany and France; Italy and Spain; Russia and Turkey; the United States and Mexico; Chile and Peru—while several crises and political turbulations successively desolated almost all the countries in the world—in the midst of all these upheavals the happy Canadian farmers peacefully tilled the fields of their fathers and quietly knelt in their churches under the protection of the British Crown, without any uneasiness for the present and without anxiety for the future.

And the Courrier du Canada concludes with these words:

> Our loyalty is not a vain word; not the mere oratorical vaporings of an exhausted speaker; not a tie of rhetoric. It depends on protection received; franchises granted; interests protected; peace guaranteed; expansion favored on a union of powerful, high, and patriotic motives.

The picture given by this clear-headed Englishman of French blood is substantially correct of every community under the rule of British law for the last half century. We are far from saying that the rule of that law has been faultless, or that injustice has been made by it impossible. Errors have been made and wrongs permitted, as is only too plain in the recent history of South Africa. But the vital principle of the English law is such that there is a powerful and steady tendency to undo error and wrong and bring about the right. What England has done for the French Canadians she has in effect done for all her colonists. She has made them self-governing at home while shielding them by the strong arm of the empire from assault or injury from the outside. And in the meanwhile she has firmly adhered to the policy of absolute freedom of commerce for them so far as they chose to avail themselves of it. She has opened her markets to their products and claimed no special privileges in theirs. No wonder that the intelligent among her colonial citizens look with dismay on the possibility that her strength may be diminished or her security threatened. It would be the most cruel blow that the fates could permit to fall upon them.

THE INDUSTRIAL CRISIS IN SPAIN.

The cable dispatches have but vaguely informed foreigners concerning the industrial troubles in Spain which marked the first steps in the policy of reconstruction adopted by the Silvela Government. To be sure, people learned, over a month ago, that Spanish warships had been sent to collect the taxes at Barcelona. Then came the news that the affair had been amicably settled between the trade guilds and the Government. That was all. Even the Spanish papers have been far from definite in explaining what the trouble was about or what was the nature of this extraordinary understanding entered into between a Government and private corporations which had refused to comply with the law of the land and had succeeded in maintaining their refusal. The whole question is fraught with deep meaning for the future of Spain.

The problem that confronted Señor SILVELA and his colleagues was certainly difficult. It was a problem from which every Liberal statesman shrank. SILVELA, the Conservative leader, undertook the task of mastering it. He thought that the national finances could be repaired, at least for a time, by allowing the export taxes to remain in force, and by augmenting them with an industrial tax. He believed that the former colonies of Spain would continue for some years to come to absorb the manufactured articles and food products of the mother country, and that an increased traffic could be depended upon for a time at least. He was mistaken. And the disastrous results of the mistake fell most heavily upon the manufacturing and commercial classes of Catalonia, whose principal market had been the colonies and whose spirit of enterprise had been actively awakened by the prophecies of the new Conservative Ministry. A few figures will serve to indicate the situation.

Prior to the Spanish-American war, Spain for many years had annually sent to her colonies about $40,000,000 worth of exports. In 1896 she had sent manufactured goods amounting to $29,202,192; provisions, $12,664,525, and raw materials, $299,331. In that year Cuba alone took $26,892,335 worth of commodities, three-quarters of which were manufactured articles. After the close of the war this traffic, instead of increasing, as had confidently been expected, fell off to an alarming degree. Official figures are not yet obtainable, but the crowded warehouses of Barcelona offered mute but convincing evidence of SILVELA's mistake. And the industrial and commercial classes of Catalonia were called upon to pay taxes on commodities for which they could find no market. Then came the crisis, news of impending revolts, and the ultimate settlement. What was the nature of this settlement which has apparently restored confidence to a province on the verge of revolution?

A careful examination of the subsequent relations between the industrial guilds and the Government tends to establish the belief, in spite of Conservative denials from Madrid, that a "concierto economico" has been effected which will ultimately result in the fiscal autonomy of the department of which Barcelona is the capital. Whether such a concession, granting that it exists, will affect the political unity of Spain depends partly upon the patriotism of the Catalonians and partly upon the strength of the Silvela Cabinet. The existence of the concession need not necessarily weaken either the monarchy or the dynasty. It is not unprecedented in Spain. For several centuries the Basque provinces have enjoyed the privilege of raising their quota for the support of the National Government in the ways best suited to their people.

But whatever may have been the means by which the Government has restored confidence in Catalonia, and whether the Cortes will ratify its policy or not, one thing cannot be denied. Señor SILVELA has rectified a grievous mistake in a salutary manner, so far as immediate exigencies demanded. This may be the first step in a policy of reconstruction which has in it a new and inspiring future for Spain.

S. DANA GREENE.

The untimely death of S. DANA GREENE is more than a personal affliction to his family and friends; it is a real public loss, for he was of a type happily not uncommon but of the highest value.

He bore worthily a name of historic association. Both his father and his grandfather rendered to their country distinguished service in the war for the Union. By descent and by nature he came to that nobility that imposes obligation rather than confers privilege, and he was ready and constant in the recognition of the obligation. Graduating at the head of his class at the Naval Academy, he decided against the pursuit of his profession in time of peace, but was prompt to offer his services as soon as they were needed in time of war, and he gave much time and attention to the development of the State Naval Reserve. His scientific and administrative abilities opened for him a career of great promise in the business in which he was engaged, but his interest never flagged in matters of public concern for which his training prepared him. Any emergency would surely have found him ready. Cut off in the prime of his young manhood, under circumstances peculiarly distressing, his loss will be widely and sincerely regretted.

The National Bank act should be repealed, and the supervision of banking restored to the States, without allowing the banks to exercise the Government function, which they have for so many years usurped, of creating paper money. Then we shall have an exclusively Government paper money as we have exclusively Government coin, and the costly Bureau of Currency at Washington can be abolished.—New York Sun, Jan. 6.

"An exclusively Government paper money" differs from "exclusively Government coin" in that it depends wholly on the honesty and sagacity of the Legislature, which, our history shows, may be at times a pretty poor dependence.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Under the impressively comprehensive heading of "England and America" The London Saturday Review prints a letter that is simply running over with useful and interesting information. As a prefatory revelation the genial correspondent announces that "newspapers in America, more than elsewhere, are commercial undertakings—they write what they think will suit their readers." A prolonged—and enforced—familiarity with the English papers had not suggested to us that they are appreciably less "commercial" than those of this country, but judging from much of the matter that appears in them and the laboriously unattractive form in which it is presented, we had long ago credited the London editors with a disregard for the convenience and taste of their readers which is certainly not possessed by their American cousins. But the letter under consideration treats other than journalistic topics. Its author knows our army as well as our newspapers, and after a touching reference to "reports of the mistakes the Americans made in Cuba and are still making in the Philippines," he bids us remember that though the British Generals have not yet attained any great success in the Transvaal, (sic,) criticism is entirely out of place, because—just think of it!—because the British "are only experimenting so far." Then the dear fellow goes on as follows: "Our Generals have no actual experience (the only school) of white warfare and little of modern weapons. Doubtless they will learn their lesson. Let us hope they may never have to profit by it against the promoted butchers and bakers and candlestick-makers whom Tammany puts in charge of what America, or its yellow press, is pleased to call its army." Evidently Tammany has been betrayed again, and further efforts to conceal that organization's commanding influence in army circles will be useless.

—Efforts not altogether judicious, perhaps, are making by some of the Washington correspondents to prove that while Lieut. GILLMORE was suffering the hardships of captivity among the Filipinos the Navy Department officials were treating his anxious wife in a decidedly ungenerous, not to say niggardly, way. According to the story as told in The Philadelphia North American, the Lieutenant, prior to his departure for the Far East, arranged for the payment each month of a part of his salary to Mrs. GILLMORE. The plan was carried out until last July, and then the department officials announced that they considered themselves forced, owing to the high probability that Lieut. GILLMORE was dead, not to dispense any more money as his salary. For three months the friend through whom the money had been collected continued to pay it out of his own pocket, rather than tell Mrs. GILLMORE that hope of her husband's survival had been given up. At last it became necessary to reveal the situation as it existed to her. As she expressed perfect confidence that her husband was still alive, a final appeal to the department was made. Paymaster LEMLY actively interested himself in the case, and after much deliberation it was decided to continue to award the allotted amount on condition that Mrs. GILLMORE would sign a paper stating that in the event it turned out that her husband was dead she would refund to the department the money paid to her in excess of what she should have received as a pensioned widow. Of course the tale is not exactly a pleasant one, and, considering the circumstances, it does seem that the department might have waited a little longer for proof of the Lieutenant's death before cutting off the supposed widow's supplies. The officials showed themselves not too harsh in the end, however, and presumably they had to follow the rules in such cases made and provided. Mrs. GILLMORE herself, it is pleasant to notice, has refused to discuss the matter in any way.

—While WINSTON CHURCHILL was imprisoned, or rather while he was a prisoner, in Pretoria, he had many long conversations with prominent Boers, and was able to form decided opinions, both as to their ideas and their strength. His views, written out after he reached Durban, are not calculated to inspire a belief in the speedy ending of the war. The Transvaal Government, he asserts, is vilely corrupt, but it is devoting its entire energy to military operations—presumably from a clear appreciation that with defeat will come the end of opportunities for personal enrichment at the expense of the foreigners. As to the individual Boer, Mr. CHURCHILL thinks him an enemy to be dreaded, and, when mounted and in a familiar country, worth from three to five regular soldiers. Continuing, this observer said: "The power of modern rifles is so tremendous that frontal attacks must often be repulsed. The extraordinary mobility of the enemy protected his flanks. The only way of treating them is either to get men equal in character and intelligence as riflemen, or, failing the individual, huge masses of troops. The advance of an army of 80,000 men in force, covered by 150 guns in line, would be an operation beyond the Boers' capacity to grapple with, but columns of 15,000 are only strong enough to suffer loss. It is a perilous policy to dribble out reinforcements and to fritter away armies." According to Mr. CHURCHILL, there is work cut out in South Africa for 250,000 men, and he rather unkindly asks, "Are the gentlemen of England all fox hunting?" Surely, he has had a chance to see that more than a few of them are otherwise engaged.

—A reader who admits that it is more reasonable to consider 1900 the end than the beginning of a century, yet enters a mild but evidently sincere protest against treating people of another way of thinking with ridicule or severity. "The whole question," he very truly asserts, "hinges upon the point whether, when the present system of numbering years was adopted, the first year was considered Year 1 or Year 0." That is indeed all there is to it, but we cannot see that the fact lends any support at all to the further declaration that "there is no intrinsic absurdity in supposing it was called Year 0." There is intrinsic absurdity in such a supposition, because in never a history published is an event set down as happening in either A. D. or B. C. 0, and no dictionary of dates recognizes the need of such a chronological starting-point. It is not a question of what folks might or might not have done, but of what they really did. On that point there is a vast amount of negative evidence, and not a little distinctly positive. On the whole, therefore, we are not inclined to withdraw a single epithet, derisory or comminatory, that we have applied to the upholders of a baseless theory. The most we will consent to do is to admit again that if real happiness would be bestowed upon a multitude of amiable but rather silly people by pretending that the twentieth century has already begun, then there would be no particular harm in yielding to their mysterious desires. With which we declare the controversy closed, so far as this column goes, and will refuse to open it again, except under the sternest compulsion.

—When Gen. SCHWAN entered Novaleta the other day his men found in the insurgent trenches and the uniform of a Filipino Major, an ex-member of the Sixth United States Artillery. His name, they say, was JOHNSON, and he was dead. JOHNSON was evidently an anti-expansionist, who, for a wonder, was willing to do more than talk. As JOHNSON saved trouble by getting himself well killed, it is only fair and charitable to say that he had some good points—or at least one.

THE GAS AND POWER MERGER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The bringing together of the gas and electric light and power interests in New York should result in great advantages to the public and to the interests so combined, provided the latest developments in gas and electric engineering are investigated and availed of. Among the numerous questions affecting the health, comfort, and convenience of the citizens of New York (and of all communities, in fact,) are three of especial importance, viz.:

The disposal of garbage, the abatement of the smoke nuisance due to the increasing use of bituminous coal for steam power purposes, and the securing of an adequate supply of water.

From statistics there appear to be created daily in New York about 500 tons of garbage, or at the rate of one-half pound per capita. Such garbage is about 20 per cent. carbon and 80 per cent. water. By a process which has been well demonstrated on a small scale, and which is being rapidly brought to a commercial basis, all of this garbage can be economically, and without offensive odor, converted into a fuel gas of great value. In the same apparatus and by the same process soft coal can be made into a gas suitable for power and heating purposes.

The fuel gas made from garbage and soft coal can be used to drive gas engines with electric generators, and the electricity thus produced can be used for light and to drive motors to the exclusion of the thousands of steam engines and boilers which make such demands upon the water supply, since the gas engine central stations can be so located that the water needed for engine-cooling purposes can be taken from the river.

Bearing upon these questions, and of especial importance, are the partially executed plans of the electric power and light corporations, viz., the Metropolitan, Third Avenue, and Manhattan Elevated Railways, and the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company and the United Electric Light and Power Company. If their present plans, which are fairly well known to the engineering profession, are carried to completion, each will have one large steam station on the East River between Twenty-ninth Street and the Harlem River, with about 75,000 horse power of engines, boilers, and electric machinery, making an aggregate of 375,000 horse power, and which may be largely increased when the underground rapid transit railway is completed, and still further when the electric locomotive is used on all steam railways within the city limits.

If these corporations, which might as well buy electricity as the machinery, coal, and water with which to produce it, were to unite in a common plan to provide the electricity needed in their operations by the adoption of the best available methods, the saving to each in capital expenditure would be very great, and the decreased cost of their supply of electricity would make an important addition to their earnings applicable to the payment of dividends; while, most important of all, the citizens of New York would have solved for them the garbage, smoke, and very largely the water questions.

I believe the contemplated plans of the corporations above named, which can be shown to be based upon an imperfect knowledge of the subject, will stand in the way of vast public interests, and, so believing, I have said to representatives of some of those companies that the near future would demonstrate the projected power stations and systems of electrical distribution incidental to the character of such stations, to be as far from the best as are the old cable systems for the propulsion of cars.

I write this letter because I believe these subjects are just now worthy of investigation, discussion, and elaboration.

GEORGE WESTINGHOUSE.

New York, Jan. 9, 1900.

SEND THEIR EARNINGS ABROAD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of your paper I notice a statement regarding the great amount of money sent abroad through the Post Office as "Christmas gifts." From this statement it appears that the amount sent away this Christmas has been larger than ever before, aggregating $5,000,000 from New York City alone.

It is a mistake, however, to describe this money as "Christmas gifts." Some of it, no doubt, is, but by far the largest portion represents the yearly hoardings of a very small part of the vast army of migratory immigrants that we have in the United States, and if our financial experts will turn aside from their ridiculous guessing long enough to investigate this matter they will stumble upon a more lucid explanation of the gold exports, and the present money stringency than those other explanations that they have been wearying the public with during the past few months.

According to the testimony contained in the official reports there are nearly 500,000 of this class of aliens here from Canada, Mexico, Europe, and Asia, and estimating their individual hoards at an average of $250 each, the total amount absorbed by the whole number reaches the enormous sum of $118,000,000 yearly.

Of course, all this money is not sent through the Post Office; most of it is sent away in the form of drafts. There are about eighty Italian bankers in New York City alone, who do a prosperous business sending home the savings of their countrymen. One of these bankers stated before the Senate committee in 1893 that his firm sent away $2,000,000 the year before.

Fully one-third of this army of aliens finds work in and around New York City. Of the 5,299,000 immigrants who landed here between 1880 and 1890, about 2,000,000 declared New York City as their destination; and yet the census shows an increase of only 380,000 foreign-born persons for the whole State.

These facts help to explain why it is that, although there are eighty-odd million dollars more money in circulation than at this time last year, the New York banks hold $20,000,000 less. They also help to explain why it is that the money stringency is more severe here in New York City than it is in the interior. With nearly 200,000 of these alien vampires draining the city of at least $50,000,000 yearly, it is difficult to see how it could be otherwise.

W. H. ALLEN.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1900.

Why More Appeals Are Not Taken.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Concerning the subject of reversal of appealed cases, I note the remarks of your correspondent Mr. Scrugham, in which he questions the fairness of your comments thereon in THE TIMES of Jan. 1.

Mr. Scrugham seems to assume that cases that are not appealed are not appealable, or, putting it affirmatively, all cases that are appealable are appealed. He speaks of "the thousands of cases in which the decision of the trial court is accepted as final," implying that such acceptance means the concurrence of the parties to the suit in the soundness of the judgment. I do not think that such assumption will stand probing. If he will add to his list of appealed cases those which are not appealed solely because the aggrieved party has no means wherewith to further contest his rights, or, having the means, he has no inclination to waste any more of them on an incompetent or dishonest attorney, he will swell his list immensely, and the percentage of reversals will doubtless grow proportionately. Such cases are unquestionably very numerous, and are "accepted as final" because the client learns "'Tis better to bear the ills we have than fly to those we know not of." An attorney who mutilates his case in the first instance can be depended upon to murder it in the second. And of such is a disgracefully large percentage of the profession, as the best element thereof will frankly admit. Of all fools, the most dangerous and disgraceful to the community is the ordinary bookmade lawyer, and frequently, if not generally, he will be found as deficient in moral integrity as in mental sense. All of which makes an appeal to a court of law for the righting of a wrong a very uncertain, unsafe, and unsatisfactory business, as many a sufferer who has tried the experiment can testify.

These observations are not particularly complimentary of the honored profession, but I think they are entirely just and true, and therefore justifiably uttered. A. E. O.

Brooklyn, Jan. 8, 1900.

Pronunciation of Bethphage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Have the actors and managers of the play "Ben-Hur" some new authority not generally familiar to the public, or are they simply unaware of the accepted pronunciation of such a name as Bethphage? Phyfe, who is no mean authority himself, very positively commands us not to say 'Beth'faj, and quotes Walker as saying, "This word is generally pronounced by the illiterate in two syllables." Now, no one can accuse so accomplished an actor as Mr. Morgan of being illiterate, so I am curious to know his authority as against both profane and Biblical dictionaries.

One or two other words used in the play struck me as peculiar, inasmuch as they are at least not the usual pronunciations. One of these is Sheik. The more scholarly sound is used, that of long a, but the average person seldom or never hears that pronunciation in school or elsewhere. I cannot find Messala in any of my dictionaries, hence I have nothing to offer against calling it Messalla, but I should prefer the accent on the first syllable. Still another word given an unusual accent, though fully authorized, is Balthaser. Where there is a permissible difference would it not be better to use the one people commonly hear from the lips of cultured people?

But the word I am really worrying over is Bethphage, given by every authority known to me as Beth'faje. Why should the actors change this?

JAMES SHEERIN.

New York, Jan. 5, 1900.

The Cuban Policy for the Philippines.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To try to persuade that my long experience in the Orient both justifies an expression of my opinion and renders it not valueless, I venture to point out that if my advice in favor of a protectorate for the Philippines published in your issues of Dec. 5, 1898, and later dates, and in The Washington Post of Jan. 4, 1899, had been promptly followed, it is now evident that there would have been no war. I again advise that promptly applying the Cuban policy to the Philippines, by passing the Bacon joint resolution that excludes only those Filipinos fighting us, will end that war honorably and satisfactorily.

FRANCIS E. WOODRUFF.

Morristown, N. J., Jan. 8, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Two Kinds of Them.

"What is a bookworm, Uncle Jack?"

"It is a person who would rather read than eat; or it is a worm that would rather eat than read."—Indianapolis Journal.

Unpardonable.

"A man who will beat his wife," exclaimed Mrs. Rivers, "is cruel!"

And she upset the chessboard.—Chicago Tribune.

The Ruling Passion.

Floor Walker—Hurry out, madam! The store's afire!

Mrs. Purchase—Oh, is it? Then I'll just wait for the fire sale.—Philadelphia North American.

Different Circumstances.

"Remember," said the young man's father, "that when I was your age I earned my own living."

"Of course," was the answer; "you did the best you could with your opportunities. But I'll venture to say you didn't get nearly as good a living as I get now without working."—Washington Star.

TROUBLE DOWN T' GROS'RY.

Holman F. Day in Lewiston Journal.

Don't ye hate to get a-talkin' with a flub,
With a feller who is talkin' all to nub?
—With a crab who thinks he's cunnin',
sort of leaves his mouth a-runnin',
—Don't do nothin' but just set around and fub?

When I git to takin' comfort at the store,
Jeero-crismus if it doesn't make me sore
For to have my meditation busted all to thunderation
By a gibble, gobble, gabble sort of bore.

I've set there on a salt box forty years,
And critters come along and use my ears
To dump their chitter-chatter, 'bout a dern fool private matter,
'Bout their fambly, or some horseflesh, or some steers.

There are humstrums who have nothin' much to say,
Who'll set and chawnk terbacker, Suh, all day;
And they'll glibber off some hazy sort of talk that makes yer crazy
To smash 'em once and knock 'em out the way.

They'll spend the day a-talkin' round a pin;
Their brains is just a porridge—mighty thin—
—They'll tell ye all their trouble, tell ye once and tell ye double;
Then take a breath and tell it all agin.

They think that they're the biggest with big B,
They yammer on to prove the thing to me.
They'll tritter, tritter, trotter, in a half an inch o' water,
And reely think they're drownin' in the sea.

For thunder sakes will nothin' keep 'em shet?
Why can't they let a quiet critter set?
I'm a mod'rit kind o' feller, but I'll crack 'em on the smeller
If they don't pull off and leave me, now you bet.

The chap that's always dribblin' brummagem,
With nothin' down their gullets, Suh, but phlegm,
Would suit the neighbors better if they'd only stop and let a
Chap remember that there's som' 'un else 'sides them.

Don't ye hate, Suh, to git cornered by a flub,
Who thinks the world's a wheel and he's the hub?
When he spouts his langwidge fountain I'm goin' to climb a mountain,
'Cause the law won't let me mash him with a club.

CANAL BILL IS NOT DEAD.

Diet Learns New Measure Will Be Introduced—The Kaiser's Communication Considered Weak.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—At the opening of the Diet to-day Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, read the speech from the throne, wherein it was shown that the finances of Prussia are in a satisfactory condition. The year of 1898-9 closed with a considerable surplus, and the current year, the Chancellor said, was expected to give favorable results. The estimates for 1900 maintained an equilibrium, and the revenue of the State railroads continued satisfactory.

The speech from the throne also announced the introduction of a bill for the construction of light railroads, the reintroduction of the Rhine-Elbe Canal bill after the completion of the proposed waterway for large ships between Berlin and Stettin, and other river improvements, and the intention of the Government to make the port of Emden available for transoceanic steamers, with the object of rendering the Rhenish commerce independent of foreign ports.

The speech concluded with promising the greatest possible attention to the interests of agriculture.

The Reichstag was reopened to-day. The business transacted was mostly formal, such as the verification of elections and the reading of petitions.

The budget will be discussed to-morrow.

The speech from the throne is generally regarded as weak and colorless. Without doubt it was intentionally non-committal, so as not to offend the Conservatives on the subject of a new Canal bill. This supposition is strengthened by the passage in which hope was expressed that the Government and people would labor together harmoniously and in which aid is promised to suffering agriculture.

The leading Conservative paper, the Kreuz Zeitung, says: "The speech from the throne contained no political surprises, the passage about the canal being conciliatory."

The Vossische Zeitung says the speech was "dry and sober, containing nothing new."

The Berliner Tageblatt remarks that the speech, "in its businesslike soberness, follows Prussian traditions."

The Deutsche Tageszeitung says: "The Government will please keep in mind the fact that, if the Agrarian delegates again reject the Canal bill, they will do so in the exercise of their constitutional rights."

The National Zeitung says: "The speech was characterized by a total lack of that political directness which has been the rule of the Prussian Government since the canal crisis last Summer."

A BABY COMES TO ROYALTY.

Princess Henry of Prussia Gives Birth to Another Son.

KIEL, Prussia, Jan. 9.—Princess Henry of Prussia was safely accouched of a son this morning.

Princess Henry of Prussia was born in 1866. She was Princess Irene of Hesse, third daughter of the late Louis IV., Grand Duke of Hesse. She was married to Prince Henry, younger brother of Emperor William of Germany, on May 24, 1888. The child just born makes the third, both the others also being boys. They are Prince Waldemar, born in 1889, and Prince Wilhelm, born in 1896.

Two years ago Prince Henry was placed in command of the Asiatic squadron of the German Navy.

THE KAISER ON SOCIALISM.

For the First Time Speaks Openly of the Movement—Does Not Address High School Students.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—Emperor William, when receiving the Rectors of the three technical high schools to-day, for the first time spoke openly about Socialism, saying:

"Social Democracy I regard as evanescent; but you must make plain to your students their social and economic duties toward the workingmen."

His Majesty spoke at length about the growing importance of technical sciences, asserting that German technology enjoyed the greatest reputation abroad, even in England, where he had heard he said, many appreciative remarks. Twice he emphasized the fact that men graduating from technical high schools exerted enormous influence upon the development of social questions.

This summary of the Emperor's address was given this evening at the centenary of the Berlin Technical High School by the Rector of the institution, Prof. Kiedler, and the students showed a keen appreciation of the imperial teachings.

Owing to the poor acoustics of the hall and to a slight hoarseness which attacked him yesterday, the Emperor modified his original programme and did not deliver a speech before the students themselves.

The celebration was attended by a number of the highest Prussian officials, the Minister of the Interior, Count Posadowsky-Wehner, Baron Rheinbaben, and others, as well as by the entire Faculty in gorgeous new robes of office. The conferring of the first doctorate upon Prince Henry of Prussia was accompanied by a brief eulogy, instancing the Prince as a promoter of technical sciences just now returning from an important naval diplomatic mission. The Prince will receive a series of the highest ovations when he arrives.

WOMAN DIES ON THE GALLOWS.

French Governess Who Killed Her Child Pays the Penalty.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Louise Masset, a French governess, who was convicted of the murder of her three-year-old son, was hanged at Newgate this morning. It is said the existence of the child was an obstacle to a marriage she had in view.

CANNIBALS FEAST ON SAILORS.

Admiralty Islands Natives Kill Crew of British Schooner.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Mail advices from New Britain report the massacre of the Captain and crew of fifteen men belonging to the British schooner Nukumana of New South Wales, while trading among the Admiralty Islands. Only three boys, it appears, escaped, and, it is added, the natives after murdering the sailors inaugurated a feast ashore and ate their victims.

FRENCH CHAMBER RECONVENES.

The Presiding Officers of Both Houses Are Re-elected.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—The Chamber of Deputies was reopened to-day. M. Deschanel was re-elected President of the House by 308 votes against 221 cast for M. Brisson, who represented the advanced Republicans. The result was a foregone conclusion.

At the formal opening of the Senate, M. Failières was re-elected President of that House.

The Provisional President of the Chamber of Deputies, M. Turigny, senior Deputy, delivered the opening address, urging the Chamber to end the "oppressive contradiction which is stifling the country," and expressing the hope that "sterile agitations would cease." The address met with a mixed reception.

BRAZIL'S NEW RAILROAD.

Will Assist in Development of the Country by Foreigners.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 20.—The Sao Paulo and Rio Grande Railroad, 220 kilometers of which were recently opened, will connect Rio de Janeiro with Rio Grande do Sul. It will commence at Itavare, on the frontiers of Parana and Sao Paulo, where the Sorocaba Railroad terminates, and will end on the banks of the Uruguay River, on the frontiers of Parana and Rio Grande do Sul, making a junction there with the Southwest Brazilian Railroad. The new line, when completed, will have a total length of 900 kilometers.

It is then proposed to build a strategic frontier line connecting Parana with Matto-Grosso, thus furnishing the means of transportation by land from all points in the Southern and Central States to the extreme border States, now only reached by means of sea and river by way of Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, and the Paraguay River.

The States of Rio Grande do Sul, Sao Paulo, Santa Catharina, Parana, and Minas-Geraos are gradually filling up with foreign elements, and the new railroads will probably assist very materially in the development of those regions, which are considered the only ones in Brazil suitable for European colonists.

An American Receives French Degree

PARIS, Jan. 9.—The new doctorate instituted by the University of Paris in 1897 for the benefit of foreigners was conferred to-day upon an American, Daniel Folkmar, former lecturer in sociology at the University of Chicago, and now Professor of Anthropology at the new University of Brussels.

TEST OF A NEW CRUISER

The Albany Gets Her Official Trial at Newcastle.

EXCEEDS CONTRACT SPEED

Ship Was Purchased by the United States from Brazil Before the Spanish War.

NEWCASTLE, England, Jan. 9.—The United States cruiser Albany, formerly the Brazilian cruiser Admiral Abrouali, purchased by the United States Government shortly before the beginning of the war with Spain, while under construction here, was given a successful official trial off this port to-day. She developed a speed of 20.87 knots, showed thorough seaworthiness, and exceeded her contract conditions.

The trial was under the supervision of a United States naval board, consisting of Lieut. Commander Colwell, the United States Naval Attaché; Chief Engineer Norton, and Constructor Gilmore. Once out in the North Sea, the Albany began to tune up. Four times she steamed past the measured mile, running under natural draught at a mean speed of 19.6 knots, which was .6 above contract speed. Then came the crucial test. Forced draught was brought to bear against the tide and wind. The Albany, which had previously not made any fuss, began to throw up seas from her ram to the bridge, but she cleared the waves as steadily as possible until she reached a speed of 20.87 knots. Her mean speed over the four measured miles, under forced draught, was 20.50. Her contract speed was 20 knots. But the Albany is easily capable of an additional knot.

Lieut. Commander Colwell, in speaking of the trial, said: "I am delighted with the ship. She is one of our fastest cruisers, and comes up to all the requirements."

Engineer Norton declared the engines worked like clockwork, and without a hitch.

The guns will be on board the new cruiser, ready for her American crew, in six weeks. She still has to undergo her endurance trial of six hours at 17 knots, natural draught.

The constructors claim that to-day's tests show the Albany is the equal of any vessel of her class afloat.

Coming up the Tyne the cruiser flashed her new Cowper-Coles searchlights, experimenting for the first time with metallic instead of glass reflectors. The results were satisfactory. She was greeted with cheering from the harbor vessels, and the crew of the British training ship Wellesley cheered her heartily.

The Albany is a sister ship of the New Orleans, formerly the Brazilian cruiser Amazonas. She was launched at Newcastle Jan. 14, 1899. She has a displacement of 3,600 tons, and her engines have an indicated horse power of 7,500 under natural draught, which is expected to give her a speed of more than twenty knots. She is 320 feet over all, with a molded breadth of 43 feet 9 inches, and a maximum draught of 16 feet 10 inches.

The new cruiser is schooner-rigged, has fighting tops on both masts, and a signal-yard on the foremast above the military-top. Her two funnels are placed amidships, and she is fitted with tubular boilers. The engines are of the triple-expansion, direct action type, each capable of generating an indicated horse power of 3,750. Her coal capacity is 850 tons, giving a steaming radius of 8,000 knots, sufficient to enable her to cross and recross the Atlantic.

The armament is arranged similarly to that of the Cincinnati, and consists of six 6-inch rapid-fire and four 4.7-inch rapid-fire guns in the main battery. These are placed forward and aft on the main deck. The secondary battery consists of ten 6-pounders, four 1-pounders, and four Maxim rapid-fire guns. All the guns are of the latest type of rapid-fire rifles. The cruiser is also fitted with three submerged torpedo outfits. She has no armor, in the ordinary sense, but her machinery is protected by an arched steel deck just below the waterline, varying in thickness from 1.2 to 3.5 inches, and the guns are protected over their positions by armor 4½ inches thick.

The Albany was built from Brazilian specifications, which the United States Government approved when she was purchased. American naval experts subsequently introduced a few American ideas which were developed during the war.

Typhoon in the Caroline Islands.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—Mail advices from the Carolines say that a typhoon on Nov. 9 destroyed much property in the islands, especially in the Island of Yap. The German warship Jaguar narrowly escaped destruction.

TRACK LAYER'S HEAD SEVERED.

Fatality Due to Collision on the Brooklyn Elevated Road.

As the result of a collision between two Brooklyn elevated trains on the Broadway line yesterday afternoon, Patrick McGuire, thirty-two years old, a trackman, living at 32 Franklin Avenue, was instantly killed, his head being completely severed from the body. At the time of the accident McGuire and other men were at work on the structure laying a third track between Aberdeen Street and De Salles Place. A section train, drawn by Engine 16, in charge of Engineer Frank W. Brown, stood on the down-town track waiting to be unloaded, when a passenger train going toward the Brooklyn Bridge, and drawn by Engine 73, crashed into it.

McGuire was at work in the rear of the section train and was knocked down by the rear car, the collision forcing the train back several yards. He fell with his neck resting across the rail and his head was severed by the wheels. Engineer Brown was arrested on a charge of homicide.

ALLEGED GAMBLING HOUSE RAID.

Only Nine of the 124 Arrested Monday Night Held in Court.

The Essex Market Police Court was crowded yesterday morning during the arraignment of the 124 prisoners captured Monday night in the raid on the alleged gambling place over Dennis J. Sullivan's saloon, at 241 Bowery. Agents Thompson and Leitenberger of the Parkhurst Society, on whose complaints the men were arrested, were present as prosecuting witnesses.

After some discussion it was decided to proceed against only the dealers and those interested in the raided establishment, nine in number. One hundred and fifteen of the prisoners were then discharged, and the others, John Williams, "Jeff" Clark, Charles Cohn, "Gus" Morris, Albert Agnew, "Riky" Bell, John Koch, Henry Smith, and Charles C. Stephens were held for examination.

President York said yesterday he would institute an immediate investigation by the Police Board of the alleged gambling. Charges may be made against Capt. Herlihy of the Eldridge Street Station.

Runaway Horse Kills a Woman.

Mrs. Bridget Grady, fifty-seven years old, who lived with a married daughter at 521½ Stockholm Street, Brooklyn, met death yesterday afternoon by being run down by a runaway horse belonging to the Empire State Dairy Company. The accident occurred at Bushwick and De Kalb Avenues, and the woman lay in the street for nearly an hour before an ambulance arrived from St. Catharine's Hospital. Dr. Keller, the ambulance surgeon, declared that the delay was due to the neglect of the police to send in the call promptly. The woman was removed to her daughter's house, where she died. Charles Rhodes of 101 Harrison Avenue, the driver of the runaway horse, was locked up in the Hamburg Avenue Police Station charged with homicide.

Dr. Bushnell's Resignation.

It was admitted yesterday by a few members of the congregation of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church that the recent resignation of the Rev. Dr. John E. Bushnell might have occasioned disagreeable consequences had the retirement of the associate pastor been managed in a less careful manner. When spoken to on this subject Dr. Bushnell said: "There has always been a very deep feeling between my congregation and myself, and I will admit that I have personally requested some of those who have been a little outspoken against my resignation to make no protest." When asked if it was true that he had been guaranteed practically two years' salary, he replied, "Well, yes; something like that. You have it about correct."

RETURN OF MAUDE ADAMS.

Babbie Allures Gavin Dishart Once More, This Time at the Criterion Theatre.

The audience which welcomed Maude Adams at the Criterion Theatre last night was scarcely less enthusiastic than that which cheered her first performance of Barrie's piquant heroine when Miss Adams began her career as a star in the Empire Theatre more than two years ago. "The Little Minister" is still the most profitable play in this country, and the larger share of credit for this must be due to the actress who "created" Babbie, because the play has had no such vogue in England as it has enjoyed here.

The charm of Miss Adams's acting in this rôle is, indeed, irresistible. It also defies analysis. In a merely technical sense her acting has seemed more satisfying in other rôles. But in no other has she exerted so strong a spell upon the public.

The impersonation has not changed in any essential since the first run of the play. Every denotement of Babbie's various moods seems the same. Perhaps in the brisk and emotionally strong and varied climax of Act III. it is somewhat more dexterous, but the effect upon the ordinary spectator has surely not changed. A blithesome, delightful, irresponsible, unaccountable creature this Babbie surely is, with her share of womanly affection and more than her share of capriciousness, with a sort of impish love of mischief, an alert mind, a tender heart, and a saving sense of humor. But neither Babbie nor Maude Adams stands in any present need of indorsement.

Much of the scenery seems new, and all of it is picturesque and appropriate. Mr. Furst's incidental music grows a trifle monotonous. Orrin Johnson as Gavin Dishart is superior to his predecessor, Mr. Edeson, only in his more youthful and less sophisticated appearance, and in his power of emotional expression. In the scene of conflicting emotion in Act. III. Mr. Johnson acts with a semblance of sincere feeling. In the quieter passages he is less effective.

W. H. Thompson retains the rôle of Tammas Whamond and George Fawcett that of Rob Dow, and both are commendable. Peyton Carter also carries his trivial part with characteristic humor, but the robustious method of the veteran Mrs. W. G. Jones seems out of keeping with the quaint humor and delicate fancy of her scenes

"My Lady's Lord" to be Withdrawn.

After next Saturday night's performance of "My Lady's Lord" at the Empire Theatre Charles Frohman will withdraw the play temporarily, and on the following Tuesday evening he will present for the first time in this country Capt. Leo Trevor's comedy, in three acts, entitled "Brother Officers." The cast which will be seen in this piece will include William Faversham, Guy Standing, Joseph Wheelock Jr., G. W. Howard, W. H. Crompton, George Osborne, Jr., Edwin Stevens, George R. Pierce, George Sylvester, Miss Margaret Anglin, Mrs. Thomas Whiffen, Miss Blanche Burton, and Miss Lillian Thurgate. After "Brother Officers" has been produced for a week or two, a number of special matinées of "My Lady's Lord" will be given.

Cast for "Mam'selle Aukins."

The complete cast which has been secured by Alfred E. Aarons to be seen in the new musical comedy entitled "Mam'selle Aukins," which he will produce in one of the large cities of this State the latter part of January, and later in this city, includes Etienne Girardet, George C. Boniface, Will Armstrong, Richard Carle, Snitz Edwards, Charles Danby, Paula Edwardes, Margaret Sylva, Mamie Gilroy, Mrs. McKee Rankin, Anna Robinson, Rose Beaumont, Nellie Beaumont, Hattie Delarc, Miss Wallen, Georgie Carhart, Maude Homans, Fay Russell, Rose Carroll, Jean Cadick, Madge Dean, Marjorie Relyea, Beulah Coolidge, and a chorus of forty.

Talent for "The Great Ruby."

Manager J. Wesley Rosenquest, who has associated himself with Arthur Rehan to present "The Great Ruby" after March 1, telegraphed to the West, where Rose Coghlan is playing with "The White Heather" company offering her a salary of $500 a week to play the rôle of the adventuress Countess Mirska Charkoff in their production. They also made a flattering offer to her husband, John T. Sullivan, to play a leading rôle.

Six Theatres in Darkness.

Darkness again prevailed in the Broadway, Casino, Hammerstein's Victoria, Wallack's, Daly's, and Bijou Theatres during a part of last night, on account of some unaccountable accident to the wires of the United Electric Light and Illuminating Company, which supplies these theatres with electric light. The accident occurred about 8 o'clock, when the audiences were filing into the theatres, and only through the immediate bringing into use of the gas were the people seated. The delay to the performances was not long, as the electric light was only off about thirty-five minutes.

NEWARK CITY HOME BURNED.

The Three Hundred Inmates Get Out in Safety and Some Take Advantage of the Chance to Escape.

VERONA, N. J., Jan. 9.—The Newark City Home was destroyed by fire to-night, and the 300 inmates were routed out. Some escaped from custody, but the majority of them are safe in the penitentiary and the branch insane asylum. The building was entirely destroyed. There was no life lost and no one was injured.

The discipline maintained after the fire started was excellent, and the inmates were marched out of the building and a couple of miles to the other institutions, where they are sheltered. The fire started in the cupola from some unknown cause.

The flames were discovered just as the inmates of both departments of the institution were ready for supper. The alarm was at once given, and they were quickly marshaled under the fire drill. They were then marched out of the building, although the fire had not as yet made much headway. After the companies had been drawn up outside some of the older and more trustworthy boys were told off to aid in the work of rescuing property.

The rest were divided off between the penitentiary and the insane asylum. About twenty-five boys escaped during the transferring of the inmates to those institutions. Those who had been told off for salvage work worked manfully and threw bedding and furniture out of the windows and dragged them to safe places.

The residents of the village and of the farming district around hurried to the home and aided in the work of saving the furniture. There was no water or fire apparatus available, and for hours after the building had been stripped of its furniture, the crowds stood around watching the flames as they ate downward. The fire was so hot that the brick walls became white, and presented a brilliant spectacle. From the mountain tops the scene was beautiful, and thousands from Montclair and Bloomfield viewed the sight from them.

The main building was of brick, and with the surrounding buildings, cost the City of Newark nearly $250,000. It was used as a reformatory, and was one of the colony of institutions of various characters which the city and county have located in this valley.

Protest Against a Fire House.

There is much indignation among the resident and property owners of West Ninety-second Street, near Columbus Avenue, over the fact that the Sinking Fund Commission has granted permission to the Fire Department to erect a fire house on the Water Department's plot of ground which runs from Ninety-second to Ninety-third Street, just west of Columbus Avenue. The West End Association has taken the matter up and when its committee appeared before the Sinking Fund Commission they were informed that the matter was out of the commission's hands, and that the permit to build the house had been granted. Fire Commissioner Scannell's attention was also called to the protest. He said that the matter had been settled, but promised to see what could be done in the matter, and it is likely that a hearing will be granted the association. The block where it is proposed to erect the fire house is one of the finest on the west side, and property owners denounce the erection of the house as an outrage, and say that it will have a ruinous effect on realty if built.

Oberlin College Gets $60,000.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 9.—L. H. Severance, formerly Treasurer of the Standard Oil Company, has given $60,000 to Oberlin College laboratory.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The third secular day of another busy week in the world of society brings with it a number of receptions, several luncheons and dinners, and again the opera. The most notable dinners of this evening will be given by Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow of 6 East Seventy-sixth Street and Mrs. H. de Berkeley Parsons (Miss Walker of 294 Madison Avenue.) The last, which will be followed by a theatre party, is given in honor of Miss Evelyn Parsons, one of the most prominent débutantes of the season and a niece of Mr. Parsons. Mrs. Bayard Dominick and the Misses Dominick will give a reception at their residence, 22 West Fifty-first Street this afternoon, and there will be numerous "at homes," including those of Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr., (Miss Ludlow,) of 8 East Seventy-sixth Street, and of Mrs. George R. Howell of 500 Madison Avenue.

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Yesterday was "the day after the ball" in New York society. Mrs. Drexel's cotillion of Monday night was a late one, and it was almost daylight yesterday morning before the guests had departed. Yesterday, consequently, with its bracing air, seemed on Fifth Avenue until late in the afternoon extremely dull. There were few carriages, and society was conspicuous by its absence from the fashionable thoroughfare. The tragic fire at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, however, had the effect of wakening many who had just got into their homes. Indeed, there were among the spectators several men and a few women still in evening clothes. The narrow escapes last year of Mr. and Mrs Herbert Robbins and other well-known people in the locality filled with apprehension many who have handsome residences which might prove veritable tinder boxes in case of another such fire.

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The departure of Mr. William K. Vanderbilt for Europe on the Valiant on Monday with a number of guests, among whom were Mr. Winfield Hoyt and Mr. Louis Webb, was not unexpected. He will tarry for a considerable period in West Indian waters so as to allow Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., time to receive him in Nice and to be compagnons de voyage in a cruise later in the Spring, and to avoid complications. He will visit the Duchess of Marlborough, who just now is entertaining her mother and brother at Blenheim, and these guests will join Mr and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., at Nice and remain with them until just before the arrival of the Valiant.

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There were any number of receptions and at homes yesterday. Mrs. Charles A. Van Rensselaer gave the second of a series of three at her residence, 55 East Sixty-fifth Street. Mrs. Van Rensselaer is a bride of a few weeks. She was Miss Caroline Fitz-Gerald of Brookline, Mass. The reception was largely attended by the Hecksher-Van Rensselaer connection and by many of the representatives of old New York society. Mrs. Walter R. Gillette and Miss Gillette of 24 West Fortieth Street, Mrs. Charles Pheips of 22 East Thirty-Second Street, and Mrs. George Crocker also had days. Mrs. Bolton Hall, 20 East Sixty-fifth Street, gave a luncheon. Mrs. Adee and the Misses Adee, 11 West Forty-seventh Street, held the first of their Tuesdays in January yesterday, and Lent had its premonition in the first meeting of the Sewing Class in aid of the Lying-in Hospital, which met in the afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Mortimer Brooks.

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The St. Louis, sailing to-day for Southampton, has booked, among other passengers, Dr. Percy N. Barnesby, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, two daughters and an infant; Guy Wetmore Carryl, Miss Nita Carritte, S. Montgomery Roosevelt, Benjamin Chew of Philadelphia, Dr. Charles H. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Harding Davis, Miss Hattie Gammell of Newport, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Grew, C. M. Grey, F. Gray Griswold, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel J. Megargee of Philadelphia, the Hon. Henry A. Mills of London, Sir Cecil Moon and Lady Moon of London, Mr. and Mrs. Howard J. Rogers and children of Albany, Mr. Charles R. Smith and Miss Helen Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Marion Story, Mr. H. R. Thaw of Pittsburg, W. Gibson White of Washington, and Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Williams.

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To-night will bring in Philadelphia Mr. Lyman Biddle's ball for Miss Edith Frances Biddle. The First Assembly Ball will be danced on Friday evening. Mr. James W. Paul, Jr., will give a cotillion at Horticultural Hall on Wednesday evening, Jan. 24, for Miss Edith Gray of Albany and Miss Mary McCormick of Chicago. The same favored young women will be the guests of honor at a dinner dance to be given by Mrs George W. Childs Drexel at her residence on Jan. 23. Another notable ball in Philadelphia will be given by Mrs. Alfred C. Harrison on Jan. 26 in Horticultural Hall for her daughter, Miss Mildred Harrison.

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The third of the Fortnightly dances was held in the Astor Gallery of the Astoria last night. The members and guests were received in the myrtle room by Mrs. Lewis L. Delafield, who wore a gown of black velvet, and several other of the patronesses, among whom were Mrs. John C. Jay, Mrs. C. E. Sands, Mrs. Alexander D. Shaw, and Mrs. C. R. Huntington. Among the guests, none of whom were New Yorkers, were Miss Audrey Stanwood, Miss Helen Montgomery, Miss M. W. Sanders, Miss Erving of Philadelphia, Miss Margaret Betts, Miss Kellogg, Mrs. Edith D Merrell, Mrs. Albert H. Gallatin, and the Messrs. Garrett Kip, George Stillman, W. Wilson Drake, R. V. Evans, Eugene Alexander, and Mr. Whitbick. The cotillion was led by Mr. Emory Hawes. There were two favor figures, in which the favors for the girls were fans, Egyptian in style, of peacock feathers, and different colored Marie Antoinette feathers for the hair, while those for the men were Dutch pipes and handsome calendars. There was a large attendance, and among those present were Mr. and Mrs. James B. Taylor, Dr. Louis Bishop and Mrs. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Francke, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Junod, Miss Beardman, Miss Heloise Beeckman, Miss Louise Gallatin, Miss Dorothy Higginson, Miss Marie E. Davis, Miss Agnes C. Adams, Miss Ellen W. Turnbull, Miss Angelica Church, Miss Georgette Kid, Miss May Riker, and Messrs. Hunter Breckinridge, Henry B. Cameron, A. T. Douglass, Ralph Monell, Robert Hoe, Jr., and De Courcey Ireland.

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Mr. Walter S. Gurnee, Sr., gave a large dance last evening at the Metropolitan Club Annex for his granddaughter, Miss Mary Gurnee, a débutante of this season. Miss Gurnee is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Gurnee, Jr., and her mother was Miss Belle Barney. The affair was really a débutantes' dance, and there were comparatively few of the older element in society present. The guests were received by Miss Delia Gurnee, an aunt of the débutante, whose gown was of mauve satin, trimmed with exquisite lace and encrustations of brilliants. She wore diamond ornaments, and for a coiffure ornament a dismond aigrette, and carried a bouquet of orchids. The rooms of the annex were beautifully decorated with American Beauty roses and palms. The cotillion was danced after supper, the favors being tambourines, with artificial flowers, toy birds, walking sticks, feather fans, crystal vinaigrettes, gun-metal pencils, fencing foils, and "lucky" pincushions. In the last figure bouquets of natural flowers were used. Miss Mary Gurnee danced with the leader. There were some 250 guests present, among them being the Misses de Peyster, Miss Evelyn Parsons, Miss Delafield, Miss Evelyn Sloane, Miss Mildred C. Dix, Miss Van Nest, Miss Metcalf, Miss Anna Dodge, Miss Mary Crocker, Miss Pauline Robinson, Miss Wood, Miss Bend, Miss Ripley, Miss Hall, Miss Banks, Miss Edith Clark, Miss Bliss, Miss Whitney, Miss Rutherfurd, Miss Minturn, Miss Martha Townsend, and Miss Kernochan, and the Messrs. Bishop, Livingston, Sands, Thompson, Beeckman, Robbins, Leverich, Betts, Hadden, Cutting, Pinchot, Benkard, Bull, Kernochan, and Townsend. There were also present a few young married couples, including Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. George Bird, Mr. and Mrs. Weekes, and Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr.

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Miss Callender and Miss De Forest gave the second of their Tuesday evening informal musicales in the Tiffany Building, at Madison Avenue and Seventy-second Street, last evening. There were about 100 guests present. The musical programme consisted of Liza Lehman's always delightful and popular "In a Persian Garden," which was sung by the original quartet, Mr. David Bispham, Mrs. Seabury Ford of Cleveland, Mr. Mackenzie Gordon, and Miss Marguerite Hall. It seemed to the hearers as if Mr. Bispham had never rendered the splendid solo "Myself When Young" with more force and expression, while Mr. Mackenzie Gordon's rendition of the beautiful "Oh, Moon of My Delight That Knows No Wane" held his hearers spellbound, as usual. Mr. Bispham and Miss Hall sang several duos, as did also Mrs. Ford and Mr. Gordon. The usual light supper was served. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Paul Cravath, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Webb, Mr. and Mrs. De Forest, Miss De Barril, Mr. William Harold Brown, and Mr. and Mrs. William Callender.

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To the surprise of the golfing fraternity, who had rather understood that the Baltusrol Golf Club would be the sole applicant for the woman National amateur golf championship next Autumn, the Shinnecock Golf Club of Southampton, as well as a Chicago club, have made applications for the event. It would appear as if the Baltusrol Club was the most available for the next championship tournament. Its links are being put in splendid condition, it is very accessible to New York, a great feature at the time of year when the women's championship tournament is held, and although one of the best-known and most popular of suburban golf courses, it has never had a championship tournament, while the Shinnecock Club has had two—one before the United States Golf Association was formed, and the first under the association in 1896, when W. J. Whigham of Chicago was the winner. These were men's tournaments, but the opinion is generally expressed that it would be only fair for the Baltusrol Club to have the first chance this year, if the tournament is to go to an Eastern club.

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Among the reported engagements is that of Miss Amy Bonner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bonner, and Mr. Charles W. Bowring, an Englishman, who has been living in New York for some time.

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Mr. Adrian Iselin, Jr., has left the Engadine, and is en route for New York. Mrs. Iselin and the Misses Iselin will remain at the Palace Hotel, St. Moritz, the entire Winter. Mrs. Iselin's health is much improved. Mr. George Work has also settled down for the Winter at Davos. The season in the Engadine is a bit backward. There are as yet very few American visitors, and not as many English people as generally congregate there at this season.

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Snow has fallen on the Riviera, and it has been so cold and bleak at Monte Carlo that nearly all the tourists who wanted to stop for a while have again departed. Paris is still stirred up a bit about the Boer war, and the Americans and English are banded together. A concert at the Ritz Hotel recently was given under distinguished auspices for the benefit of the British Widows and Orphans Fund. Among the patronesses were the Infanta Eulalie and Mrs. Ogden Goelet. Both Mrs. and Miss Goelet are passing the Winter in Paris, where it is a bit gayer than in London. In fact, the latter city is gloomy beyond description.

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In addition to the usual November and quarterly issues the Social Register Association has published this year a visiting index, systematizing days at home in New York City. Families in the Register are indexed by districts and days at home. The following arrangement has been used, as these days appear to be generally accepted for the various divisions: Mondays, side streets about Fiftieth; Tuesdays, Fifth Avenue; Wednesdays, Lexington and Park Avenues and side streets, Twenty-third to Fiftieth; Thursdays, Madison Avenue, Gramercy Park, and Irving Place, to Twenty-third, and Fridays, Washington Square and side streets to Twenty-third.

TRIBUTE TO MR. GERRY.

Directors of the New York S. P. C. C. Record in a Resolution Their Appreciation of His Services.

At a meeting yesterday of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children the following resolution was read and approved, and the Secretary was directed to enter it in full on the minutes:

The twenty-fifth year of the existence of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children is the first that was ever constituted for the objects it is intended to subserve, having just passed, the Directors deem it but just to record their appreciation of the continued, constant, and zealous services of its President, the Hon. Elbridge T. Gerry.

From its organization in 1874 to this time Mr. Gerry has been associated with the society as its counsel, Vice President, and, for more than twenty years, as its President. In these various capacities his labors have been widely different from those all too numerous perfunctory officials who are magnified chiefly by the position that they occupy rather than by the value of any labors that they may bestow. He has been from the very inception of the society supervisor, active participant, and chief final adviser in the not infrequent complicated issues that arise in its operations and in its diverse affairs, as well as the unheralded, oft repeated, and unstinted contributor toward the funds required for the advancement of its beneficent work.

In working out the legislation of this State that refers to cruelty to children and their protection, there was no beaten path to follow, no pioneer had blazed the way through the thickets of prejudice, superstition, and varied habits of a very mixed population; all being novel and without precedent, serious thought and careful statements were essential. This legislation, conceived and consummated principally through the efforts of Mr. Gerry, has been the basis of the laws on this subject in England, France, Germany, and Italy.

During these twenty-five years over 125,000 complaints have been investigated, involving nearly 50,000 convictions, more than 300,000 children, and the placing of over 80,000 of them in comfortable homes under moral influences. Can any one doubt that the dealing with these vast numbers of the human family, of all races, creeds, colors, sexes, and conditions has required anything less than the constant exercise of the most painstaking consideration and of rare judgment?

The Directors of the society, with unfeigned pleasure, make this record of their estimate of the value of Mr. Gerry's services, disinterested and unremunerated, and add that gratifying evidences of recent widely increasing public interest in the beneficent work of the society are markedly manifest.

Palmam qui meruit ferat.

UNION RAILWAY COMPANY WINS

Court of Appeals Upholds Legality of Common Council's Consent.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—The Court of Appeals to-day affirmed, with costs, the judgment of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, First Department, in affirming the judgment of the Trial Term dismissing the action begun by Ferdinand Bohmer, Jr., against Louis F. Haffen, Commissioner of Street Improvements in New York City, the authorities of that city, and the Union Railway Company. This decision confirms the grants made to the Union Railway by the Common Council, and by Street Commissioner Haffen. Bohmer alleged in his action that the consents of the Common Council to the company to lay tracks and use the public streets of New York City were illegal, and were granted in violation of law, and that the privileges were illegal, because they wrongfully exempted the defendant from paying into the City Treasury a tax of 3 per cent. annually on its gross receipts.

When the case went to trial Justice Truax, the Trial Justice, granted a motion dismissing the suit, which decision is finally affirmed by the Court of Appeals. This decision validates the several franchises granted by the City of New York to the Union Railway Company. The decision in effect discloses also that Chapter 340 of the Laws of 1892 which gave the Union Railway Company the right to operate in the City of New York, under privileged conditions is not unconstitutional.

Ex-Commissioner Kane Wins Suit.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—James Kane, former Commissioner of Sewers of New York City, who was indicted for committing a fraud on the city by awarding city contracts in excess of the value thereof, who demurred to the indictment, has been sustained in his appeal to the Court of Appeals. This court to-day handed down a decision affirming the judgment sustaining the demurrer.

William De Boise Exonerated.

ST. JAMES, L. I., Jan. 9.—Coroner E. S. Moore exonerated William De Boise from suspicion of having killed an unknown Pole who was found dead in De Boise's house after it had been partially destroyed by fire Monday morning. The Coroner declared that the Pole had met death from suffocation.

Curling at Van Cortlandt Park.

In the annual curling match between the North and South of Scotland, decided at the mill pond in Van Cortlandt Park yesterday afternoon, the "brithers" from the North won all the prizes, scoring 88 shots to 59 for their opponents. David Soulis took the Dalrymple Medal, Robert Kelloch the flag, and James, skip of the fifth rink, won the Kilpatrick Medal.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. Thomas Smith.

The Rev. Thomas Smith, the pastor for nineteen years of St. Mary's Parish, at Greenwich, Conn., died there yesterday of dropsy. He was in his sixtieth year. The funeral services will be held Friday morning, and Bishop Tierney has notified all the clergy in the State to attend. Father Smith was born in County Longford, Ireland, and his early education was received there. His theological course was taken in the Provincial Seminary, then at Fordham, and Archbishop Hughes ordained him in New York May 30, 1873. He preached as curate in New Haven, Thompsonville, and Danbury, and assumed the pastorate at Greenwich nineteen years ago. Two weeks previous to his death he was assisted into the church and officiated. His last words were addressed to friends at his bedside, and were: "I want to return thanks to you all for your kindnesses to me. I forgive every one for the slightest act of unkindness and wish all to forgive me too, as I hope and pray the Heavenly Father will forgive them and me."

Dr. Thomas Holmes.

Dr. Thomas Holmes, the discoverer of an embalming fluid, died Monday at his home, 267 South Ninth Street, Brooklyn. He was eighty-two years old. He lived in Brooklyn for sixty years. Dr. Holmes was born in New York City, but his parents moved to Williamsburg while he was a boy. He was graduated from the College of the City of New York, and after his graduation he was for six years attached to the Coroners' office as examining physician. During the war of the rebellion he embalmed 4,028 bodies. He had in his home at the time of his death a large number of specimens of embalming work, and it is said that some time ago he discovered a fluid which he believed would destroy the germs of contagious diseases. For three years before his death he was practically out of business, devoting all his time to the study of embalming.

George H. Nichols.

George H. Nichols died yesterday at his residence, 253 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Nichols was born in Rhode Island seventy-seven years ago. He came to New York when a young man, and founded the Nichols Chemical Company, one of the first firms to engage in the manufacture of glucose. Mr. Nichols retired from active business five years ago. He was a Trustee and Deacon of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, a Director of the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital, and a member of the Advisory Board of the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum, and was interested in many other charitable organizations. He is survived by three sons, William H., E. R., and George E. Nichols.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MARY FRANCES MCKEEVER, wife of Gen. Chauncey McKeever, United States Army, and daughter of the late William Chauncey of this city, died Tuesday at Washington, D. C.

FRANK R. PLETCHER, a handkerchief merchant of this city, died Monday at Germantown, Penn. He was born in Germantown forty-five years ago and had been engaged in business in this city for many years. He was a member of the Catholic Club and leaves a wife.

ELWIN LEROY LIVERMORE, a traveling salesman for Acker, Merrall & Condit, died at his home, at 438 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, last Monday of heart disease. He was forty-nine years old, and was born in St. Louis, Mo. He was a member of Americus Council, 654, Royal Arcanum, and Copestone Masonic Lodge of this city. He was unmarried. His mother and one brother survive him.

JOHN H. MARTENHOFF died Sunday at his home, at 180 Concord Street, Brooklyn, from a congestive chill. He was born in Manhattan and was forty-seven years old. He was a lifelong friend of Hugh McLaughlin, and was prominent in politics. Twelve years ago he opened a hotel, which he conducted successfully up to the time of his death. He was a member of the Second Assembly District Democratic Club. Mr. Martenhoff was unmarried. He leaves two sisters.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Riggs—Spicer.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y., Jan. 9.—The marriage of Miss Elizabeth S. Spicer and James Gilbert Riggs took place at 5 o'clock this evening at the residence of the Misses Masters here. The Rev. Thornton M. Niven performed the ceremony. Miss Spicer was attended by Miss Edith M. Fort as maid of honor. Dr. Willard G. Reynolds of Brooklyn acted as best man. Howard D. Hadley of Plattsburg and Richard Tyers of Dobbs Ferry were the ushers. Many guests from out of town were present at the wedding. Mr. and Mrs. Riggs will take up their residence here.

SHAFTER TO ACT AS ESCORT.

Is Ordered to Accompany the Body of Gen. Lawton to Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—A formal order has been issued from the War Department to Major Gen. Shafter to escort the body of the late Major Gen. Henry W. Lawton from San Francisco to Washington upon its arrival from Manila, which is expected to be about Feb. 1.

Gen. Shafter will be accompanied by one of his aides de camp. The body is to be interred with full military honors at the National Cemetery at Arlington, and the President, members of the Cabinet, and many other distinguished people will attend the service.

DUCKWORTH CLUB BANQUET.

Absence of Prominent Democrats Causes Comment in Cincinnati.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 9.—The failure of several prominent Democrats to attend the Jackson Day banquet of the Duckworth Club is causing much comment. The gentlemen who absented themselves were ex-Gov. James E. Campbell, Lou Reemelin, and Mayor Gustav Tafel. Reemelin has always been prominent at Democratic gatherings. His absence was due, it is whispered, to the fact that Campbell, his old enemy, had been invited to be present as a guest.

Why the Mayor failed to attend is another matter. His son and private secretary, Richard, said that his father had another engagement. Richard was not there. Neither was Col. Scott, nor was Isaac J. Miller of the Board of City Affairs, nor Philip Renner.

BAR ASSOCIATION ELECTION.

John E. Parsons Succeeds James C. Carter as President.

The annual meeting of the New York Bar Association took place last night at the Association Building. Herbert B. Turner presided at the meeting in the absence of James C. Carter, the President, who was out of town. The reports of the Treasurer and the Committee on Admissions showed a balance in the treasury of $5,468, and a membership of 1,641.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President—John E. Parsons; Vice Presidents—Cephas Brainerd, William G. Choate, Hamilton Odell, Herbert B. Turner, and James M. Varnum; Recording Secretary—Silas B. Brownell; Treasurer—S. Sidney Smith; Executive Committee, Class of 1900—George L. Rives, class of 1902; Michael H. Cardozo, John H. Cole, John W. Simpson, David Willcox, and Aaron Pennington Whitehead; Committee on Admissions, Class of 1902—Henry M. Alexander, Charles K. Beekman, Alfred S. Brown, Frederick H. Comstock, Francis C. Huntington, Noah C. Rogers, and Edward B. Whitney.

The following were elected to membership in the association: Arthur Knox, Bert Hanson, John Hill Morgan, Meredith Hare, Robert W. Thompson, Jr., Messmore Kendall, Thomas P. Rothwell, and Arthur D. Greenfield.

Ice Yachting on the Shrewsbury.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 9.—Seventeen boats of the North Shrewsbury River Ice Yacht Club started this afternoon in the Commodore's race. The triangular course was sailed over four times. A light southerly breeze blew. The Get There was an easy winner in the big class, her time being 34 minutes 15 seconds. Edna M. was second and Kittie third. The winner in the third class was the Daisy, whose time was 46 minutes 20 seconds. The Flaw was second and Zip third.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff Indorsed.

The Republican General Committee of Kings County, at a meeting held in Brooklyn last night, adopted resolutions by a rising vote indorsing Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff as a candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States.

S. L. MALONE MAKES CHARGES.

Dead Priest's Nephew Gives Out a Statement Regarding Treatment of Church Authorities.

Sylvester L. Malone, a nephew of the late Father Malone, made a statement yesterday in regard to the trouble at the parish house of the late priest in Brooklyn, between the Malone family and Bishop McDonnell during Father Malone's illness and after his death.

The statement reviewed the whole trouble in detail, beginning with the arrival of the Malone family at the rectory and the substitution of two trained nurses for the nurse previously in attendance upon the sick priest.

It is charged in this statement that, during a visit of the Vicar General to Father Malone's bedside, a paper, drawn up by Mgr. Duffy and Father Carroll, Dean of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, and purporting to be a will from memory, was presented to Father Malone by Lawyer George L. Fox for approval, after Father Malone had refused to leave it in Mr. Fox's possession. It is further alleged that the Vicar General demanded the discharge of the dying priest's nephew as manager of McCaddin Hall, and that he threatened to call a meeting of the Board of Trustees in the sick room for that purpose.

The statement also declares that a check drawn by Father Malone on his personal account in the First National Bank of Brooklyn was dishonored at first because of "an understanding with the Bish

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE

The Two Houses Meet and Receive the Governor's Message.

TAXATION OF CORPORATIONS

Gov. Voorhees Favors Classification of Franchises—Girls' Industrial School Scandal.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 9.—The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth New Jersey Legislature convened at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The corridors, galleries, and floors of both Houses were crowded, and there was a profuse floral display. The two houses organized by the election of the officers recently decided upon by the Republican caucauses. Senator Johnson of Bergen, taking the chair in the upper house, made a short speech thanking the members for the honor. Assemblyman Jones of Essex, Speaker of the Assembly, also thanked the members of that body.

After the two houses had been organized the annual message of Gov. Foster M. Voorhees was read. Gov. Voorhees says that when the last of the State bonds, amounting to $71,000, issued for war purposes, falling due in 1902, are paid, the State will be entirely free of debt.

In discussing the protection of the oyster beds, the Governor says the annual value of the oyster crop of the State is nearly $2,000,000, a sum equal to the value of the yearly wheat production. The industry gives direct employment to about 600 boats and over 3,000 men.

He calls attention to the fruitless joint efforts of New York and New Jersey to interest the Federal Government in the preservation of the Palisades of the Hudson from defacement and depredation, but expresses the belief that the two States will succeed in acquiring the necessary land to insure the inclusion of the Palisades in a public park scheme.

The Governor says the State has thus far realized $4,000,000 from the sale of its lands under water, and about $1,000,000 from rentals thereof. He estimates the value of such lands remaining unsold at $20,000,000.

On the subject of the taxation of the franchises of street railway, telegraph, and telephone companies and gas, water, and electric-light companies, whose use of public property, he says, may not in a strict sense be deemed a monopoly, but practically is such, the Governor says:

"The question pressing upon your attention and demanding answer is, Do the franchises of corporations of a quasi-public nature, enjoying special privileges in the use of public property, possess a value which should be the subject of taxation, and if so, are the laws defective in not subjecting them to such taxation?

"This special privilege or exclusive right is as much an element of value as the rest of the property of such corporations, and is so regarded by those interested therein and by the public. Ample proof of this fact is found in the vast increase of the amount of their interest-bearing securities and stocks, a large part whereof have been issued upon the basis of the value of the franchises referred to, and find their security in the possession thereof by the companies issuing them. The rapid growth of our cities, thus affording greater patronage and income, the diminished cost of constructing and extending quasi-public works, inventions that facilitate and decrease the expense of operation, have each contributed to the enhancement of the relative value of the franchise. Shall that element of value be subject to taxation?

"I fully realize the importance of dealing with this matter in a conservative spirit. The prosperity of a State depends largely upon the security which it affords to invested capital. It ought not to be forgotten that when a great many of the corporations now exercising these franchises established their business their success was by no means certain.

"In my judgment the fairest and most practical way to deal with the problem is to classify by legislative enactment these special franchises for the purpose of taxation by one of the State boards. This, I think, is particularly necessary, in view of the fact that many of the corporations referred to are exercising franchises in more than one municipality.

"This subject is probably the most important that will engage your attention during the present session, and I suggest that it be taken up for consideration as early as practicable, to the end that something definite and satisfactory may be accomplished before adjournment."

The Governor devotes considerable space to the attacks on the management of the State Industrial School for Girls, which, he declares, were unjust. On this subject he says in part:

"This school has during the past year gained an unpleasant and unfortunate notoriety. Exaggerated and sensational accounts, spread broadcast over the country, have created a deeply erroneous impression as to the purposes of the school, the methods of its management, and the results there attained. Officious intermeddlers, seeking a cheap notoriety and influenced by no honest purpose, or pretending to speak officially for some well-meaning but wholly irresponsible and self-constituted organizations, with a prejudice born of ignorance and the assumption of an authority which the Legislature has wisely withheld from them, voluntarily and without any special demand for their views or an investigation of facts from reliable sources, have rushed into print with their ill-considered criticisms and suggestions.

"The public, not informed of the true character of their utterances, which are neither sacred nor infallible, has attached to them an undue weight. From this mistaken zeal and unwarranted conduct there has come incalculable harm to an institution which is doing great good, and to the State an undeserved dishonor.

"The records of the school afford the strongest proof that a wise care and faithful attention has marked the conduct of the officers and Board of Trustees and Managers. It is to be regretted that the members of the said board felt obliged to resign rather than submit to the unfair imputations and unjust criticism which characterized the attack made on their official conduct. They are men of eminent respectability and high standing in the community, and had served the State for many years with faithfulness and zeal.

"At no time has the claim been made that the school has reached the full measure of perfection, but under the management of the Trustees, aided by the intelligent and suggestive help of the Board of Women Visitors and of the officers, decided and, under the circumstances, astonishing reforms and advances have been made."

After the reading of the Governor's message the presiding officers of both houses announced their committee appointments.

Gov. Voorhees sent to the Senate the following nominations: Supreme Court Justice, Job H. Lippincott, reappointed; Bank and Insurance Commissioner, William Bettle, reappointed; State Prison Supervisor, Edward J. Anderson, reappointed; Prosecutor of Bergen County, Earnest Koester, (Rep.,) to succeed Peter W. Stagg, (Dem.;) Trustees of the Girls' Industrial School, Noble C. Bristol, Alfred D. Carnagy, William H. McCullough, Patrick O'Mara, John D. Rue, Howell C. Stull; State Sewerage Commission, David C. Wallace, John Hinchliffe, Charles W. Fuller, Charles F. Harrington, William T. Hunt.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate were:

By Mr. Martin, making the legal rate of interest 5 per cent.

By Mr. Pitney, providing that real estate owned by banks shall be assessed the same as other real estate.

The two houses adjourned until next Monday night.

R. B. BRIGHAM'S BEQUESTS.

Main Part of Fortune of About $5,000,000 Left for a Hospital.

BOSTON, Jar. 9.—The will of the late Robert B. Brigham, the millionaire restaurateur and hotel proprietor, which was filed for probate to-day, leaves bequests in the shape of annuities to nearly every charitable institution in the city. Relatives and friends receive bequests and annuities, but, considering the extent of the property, which is said to be valued at $5,000,000, and the large amount given to charity, the gifts to individuals are comparatively small.

The chief feature of the will is the provision made for the founding of a hospital, for incurables in Boston. To launch this enterprise the main portion of Mr. Brigham's estate is set aside. The exact amount thus available cannot be given, but will be "the rest and the residue" after other bequests have been paid.

The hospital is to be known as the Robert B. Brigham Hospital, and those citizens who from chronic disease are rendered incapable of making a comfortable livelihood are to be housed there.

The Hollis Street Theatre property is not left to the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company as was generally anticipated.

CARTERET GUN CLUB SHOOT.

Prizes Divided Between Harold Money and H. Yale Dolan.

The prizes were pretty evenly divided at the Carteret Gun Club's big shoot yesterday between Harold Money, the twenty-one-year-old son of the veteran Capt. Money, and H. Yale Dolan, the Philadelphia Gun Club's expert. Two cup events were decided during the day, and ten of the club's experts were contestants. The scores:

Even distance sweepstakes for Watrous prize. Shooters to stand at 30 yards rise; 25 birds each; entrance $25. Forfeits for non-appearance after entering, $10. Ties to be shot, miss and out.

		K.	M.
Harold Money—	22222 223*2 22222 22222 22223	—24	1
H. Yale Dolan—	22212 22221 21222 01222 22223	—24	1
Walter Ferguson—	22222 22222 20222 22222 2228*	—23	2
Capt. A. W. Money—	21222 12*22 22011 22222 22222	—23	2
George S. McAlpin—	22222 22222 *2122 22222 00222	—22	3
Daniel I. Bradley—	22222 20222 22220 22120 22222	—22	3
J. P. W. Stuart—	22202 22*22 22202 22222 202*2	—20	5
Robert A. Welch—	20221 22122 222*1 *122* Withdrew	—16	4
Dr. I. E. Emerson—	22220 2020 Withdrew	— 5	4
W. W. Gordon—	02020 220 Withdrew	—4	4

The consolation cup, miss and out; handicap rise 26 to 31 yards.

		K.
Dolan, 30 yards—	22222 12222 22112 22222	12—22
Capt. Money, 30 yards—	11212 11212 22222 12121	20—21
H. Money, 31 yards—	22222 22222 222*	—18
McAlpin, 31 yards—	22222 21122 *	—10
Bradley, 30 yards—	22220	— 4
Welch, 31 yards—	21220	— 4
Gordon, 29 yards—	2110	— 3
Ferguson, 28 yards—	220	— 2
Stuart, 26 yards—	20	— 1

*Signifies dead out of bounds.

TENNIS AT TUXEDO PARK.

A Series of Important Matches Arranged for Next Week.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Jan. 9.—Play is going on vigorously at the Tuxedo courts daily. Next week a series of court tennis matches will be played at the Tuxedo tennis court, among them contests between Peter Latham, champion of the world, and Thomas Pettitt, professional champion of America; Peter Latham, with Eustice Miles, amateur champion of England, and Thomas Pettitt, with Lawrence M. Stockton, amateur champion of America, and between each professional champion and each amateur champion. Many other well-known players, such as G. R. Fearing, Jr., and A. Shaw of Boston will also take part in exhibition matches. On Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock Lawrence M. Stockton will play the first great international amateur match against Eustice Miles.

Directly after the week is over there will be a court tennis handicap, open to all the members of the Tuxedo Tennis and Racquet Club, and to all members of the invited clubs, and other invited guests. The first prize will be a handsome silver cup, presented by Pierre Lorillard, President of the club. As far as possible the handicap matches will be arranged for Saturday till Monday, so that those who come out to Tuxedo for over Sunday may be sure of seeing one of the most interesting games. Those who intend to enter for the handicaps, both singles and doubles, should send in their names with their standard of play to the Secretary.

YACHT CLUB NOMINATIONS.

Pennants of New York's Flag Officers to Fly from Sailing Vessels.

The Nominating Committee of the New York Yacht Club last night presented the following names for the flag officers of the club for the year 1900: Commodore—Lewis Cass Ledyard, schooner Montauk; Vice Commodore—August Belmont, cutter Mineola; Rear Commodore—Charles F. L. Robinson, cutter Syce.

Other names presented are as follows: For Secretary—J. V. S. Oddie; for Treasurer—F. W. J. Hurst; for Measurer—John Hyslop; for Fleet Surgeon—Morris J. Asch, M. D.; for Regatta Committee—S. Nicholson Kane, (Chairman,) Chester Griswold and Irving Grinnell. A few changes will be made in the minor committees and the Committe on Club Stations.

The first general meeting of the club, at which these names will be presented for election, will be held on the second Thursday of February. The club, after a lapse of seventeen years, will then have flag officers whose pennants will fly from sailing vessels. The rule has been that the Commodore shall own a steamer, the Vice Commodore a schooner, and the Rear Commodore a single sticker.

ATHLETICS AT PRINCETON.

Track Team to be Taken to Paris—Trainer Christie Released.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 9.—Capt. Cregan announces that a picked team from the regular track team will be taken to Paris next Summer to compete in the Olympic games. The track management is now considering the advisability of sending a relay team to the Boston Athletic Association and the Knickerbocker Athletic Club meets to be held on Feb. 3 and 10 respectively.

Capt. Arthur Hillebrand and Manager Cloney of the base ball team have decided to ask Clark of the Boston league team to coach the team during the latter part of March. The Southern trip will be taken about April 12.

Capt. Williamson Pell of the football team has announced that Walter Christie is to be released from training the football team next Fall.

Rivalry for Golf Honors.

Since the recent announcement that the Baltusrol Golf Club of Short Hills, N. J., is making preparations to apply for the women's amateur championship, the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club has come to the front with a formal application for the same event. The application of the Shinnecock Hills Club has already been sent to the Secretary of the United States Golf Association. The general meeting of the golf association will be held Feb. 28, probably at Delmonico's. It is doubtful if Garden City will have any strong opponent for the amateur championship, and the only club thus far that has been prominently mentioned for the open event is the Chicago Golf Club.

Open Golf Champion to Visit America.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Harry Vardon, the open golf champion, starts for the United States at the end of January on an exhibition golf tour. Vardon, who was born in the Island of Jersey, first became prominent in the golf world by winning the open championship in 1896. He duplicated this by capturing the same honor in 1898, at Prestwick, Scotland, and in 1899, at Sandwich, England.

Columbia Defeats Princeton.

The Columbia University hockey team defeated the Princeton University team in a one-sided match at the Clermont Avenue Skating Rink, Brooklyn, last night. The final score stood Columbia 6 goals, Princeton 1 goal.

St. Nicholas Club Wins at Hockey.

The St. Nicholas Skating Club team defeated the New York Athletic Club team in a game of hockey at the St. Nicholas Rink last night by a score of three goals to two.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—Tanforan results:

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile, selling. Braw Lass, 119 pounds, (Spencer,) 5 to 1, won; First Shot, 104, (Bullman,) 2 to 1, second; Miss Soak, 119, Daly, 20 to 1, third. Time—1:16. Col. Root, Master Lee, Tekla, Tom Sharkey, Illilouette, March Seven, Florence Fink, Islaine, Miss Vera, and Fille d'Or also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile, selling. Toribio, 108 pounds, (Jenkins,) 9 to 5, won; Rixford, 87, (J. Rauch,) 2½ to 1, second; Dolore, 103; (Vittatoe,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:43. Melkarth, Lucid, Gold Baron, Oraibee, and Champion Rose also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile, selling. Tirade, 112 pounds, (Conley,) 2 to 1, won; Sardonic, 107, (Spencer,) 8 to 5, second; Whaleback, 109, (Thorpe,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:43¼. Inverary II., Watossa and Ballista also ran. Greyhurst left at post.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile, purse. Geyser, 119, (Spencer,) 7 to 10, won; Bannockburn, 107, (Bullman,) 7 to 5, second; Tarhill, 94, (T. Walsh,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:27¾. Storm King and The Fretter also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile, selling. Delpaso II., 108 pounds, (Spencer,) 2½ to 1, won; Tom Cromwell, 108, (E. Jones,) 7 to 1, second; Donator, 105, 6 to 1, third. Time—1:43¾. Midian, Alicia, and O'Connor also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile, purse. St. Cassimir, 104, (Vittatoe,) 2 to 1, won; Olinthus, 108, (T. Walsh,) 7 to 1, second; Frank Bell, 113, (E. Jones,) 1 to 2, third. Time—1:00. Three starters.

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB.

Opposition Candidate Successful in the Annual Election.

Considerable opposition to the regular ticket of the New York Athletic Club made the annual meeting of that organization a lively one last night. It was held in the Fifty-ninth Street clubhouse, and about 800 votes were cast. The following officers were unanimously elected: President—John R. Van Wormer; Vice President—Albert E. Colfax; Secretary—Charles L. Burnham; Treasurer—Charles E. Goodhue; Captain—Charles H. Sherrill; members of the Board of Governors, to serve two years—James H. Haslin, Frank K. Hunter, Paul Allan Curtis, Charles E. Knoblauch, Charles P. Geddes, Frederick Vilmar, and H. K. S. Williams; Governor to serve one year—J. Walter Spalding.

Frederick M. Hausling was a regular candidate for member of the Board of Governors to serve two years and on the opposition ticket the name of Walter S. Wilson was substituted. The opposition ticket ran strongly, and at 12:10 this morning, when the polls were closed, each side claimed the victory. Mr. Wilson was elected by nine votes.

The reports of committees showed that the club is in excellent condition financially. Capt. Hausling's report exhibits the fact that the club has won fifty-two championship events in the past year, nine of which were captured by Alvin C. Kraenslein, the hurdle racer and broad jumper. The total membership of the club is 3,648, divided as follows: Honorary, 7; life, 493; resident, 2,628; non-resident, 457; army and navy, 15; junior, 51.

LANDLORD SHOOTS HIS TENANT.

Latter Could Not Pay His Rent—May Die from His Wound.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 9.—Because he was behind in his rent, David Lafferty probably fatally shot George Werbach, a tenant, to-night. Lafferty is confined to his bed with a broken leg, but to-day he sent notice to Werbach that if the rent was not paid at once he would be evicted. Before the tenant returned home, his goods were in the street. He sought his landlord in his bed chamber, and during the argument, Lafferty reached under his pillow, drew a revolver, and shot Werbach in the side. The victim was removed to a hospital and may die. Lafferty was placed under arrest, but as he cannot be moved an officer was detailed to guard him.

Hotel at Poultney, Vt., Burned.

POULTNEY, Vt., Jan. 9.—The Hotel Poultney was burned to the ground this evening, the loss being $15,000, with $10,000 insurance. It was owned by Michael McCarthy, and occupied by George Gilfether.

HOW MASTERS PLAYED CHESS.

Details in Some of the Contests of the Recent Vienna Tournament.

Following are detail moves in some of the games of the Vienna Kalisch tournament concluded last week:

IRREGULAR OPENING.

Maroczy. White.	Alapin. Black.	Maroczy. White.	Alapin. Black.
1. P—K3	P—Q3	30. KtxR	BxP
2. P—Q4	Kt—Q2	31. Kt—B4	KtxKt
3. Kt—KB3	QKt—Q2	32. BxKt	B—Q2
4. P—B4	P—K4	33. P—QKt3	P—KB4
5. Kt—B3	B—K2	34. P—B3	RPxP
6. B—K2	Castles	35. QxP	Q—K2
7. Castles	Kt—K	36. Q—Kt7	R—B2
8. P—K4	P—QB3	37. Kt—Kt5	BxB
9. Q—B2	B—B3	38. QxQ	RxQ
10. B—K3	P—KKt3	39. RxB	R—R2
11. QR—Q	Q—K2	40. KR—Kt	R—R5
12. KR—K	B—Kt2	41. R—Kt8ch	B—B
13. B—Q3	Kt—B2	42. PxP	PxP
14. Kt—K2	P—QB4	43. R(Kt)—Kt7	P—K5
15. P—Q5	P—QR3	44. R—Q7	P—K6
16. Kt—QB3	B—QKt	45. K—B	R—R8ch
17. Kt—Q2	P—QKt4	46. K—K2	P—B5
18. P—QR3	P—Kt5	47. R(Q7)—Q8	R—R7ch
19. PxP	RxP	48. K—Q3	R—Kt5ch
20. Kt—R2	R—QKt	49. K—B3	RxQP
21. R—QKt	P—QR4	50. RxBch	K—Kt2
22. Kt—Kt3	R—QR	51. RxP	R—Q8
23. B—Q2	P—R5	52. R(Kt8)—K8	R—KR8
24. Kt—R5	Kt—Kt3	53. RxP	RxP
25. Kt—B6	Q—K	54. R—K7ch	K—Kt3
26. B—R5	R—R3	55. R—K6ch	K—Kt4
27. Kt—B3	B—Q2	56. R—Kt4ch	K—B4
28. Kt—Kt5	KtxKt	57. RxP	Resigns.
29. PxKt	RxB		

RUY LOPEZ.

Marco. White.	Schwarz. Black.	Marco. White.	Schwarz. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	20. P—K5	P—B5
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	21. P—B6	B—B4 ch.
3. B—Kt5	P—QR3	22. K—R	PxKt
4. B—R4	Kt—B3	23. QxP	PxP
5. Castles.	P—Q3	24. PxP	QR—B2
6. BxKt ch.	PxB	25. R—B3	B—Q3
7. P—Q4	PxP	26. QR—KB	K—R
8. QxP	P—QB4	27. P—B5	P—KKt
9. Q—Q3	Kt—Q2	28. P—KR3	P—B4
10. Kt—B3	P—KB3	29. Kt—Kt7	R(Kt)—B
11. Kt—Q5	B—K2	30. Q—R6	P—Q5
12. B—Q2	R—R2	31. Kt—R5	R(B)—Kt
13. Kt—R4	Kt—K4	32. Kt—Kt7	B—B
14. Q—KKt3	Assigns.	33. R—R3	P—Q2
15. P—KB4	Kt—B2	34. Q—K5	B—Kt2
16. P—B5	P—B3	35. R—B5	B—Q3
17. Kt—B4	P—Q4	36. Q—K2	RxP
18. Kt—R5	Kt—Kt4	37. K—Kt	QxKt
19. BxKt	PxB	38. Resigns.	

SICILIAN DEFENSE.

Kotrc. White.	Maroczy. Black.	Kotrc. White.	Maroczy. Black.
1. P—K4	P—QB4	35. BxBch	KxB
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	36. Q—Q4ch	K—B2
3. Kt—B3	P—KKt3	37. R—R	R—Q
4. P—Q4	PxP	38. R(Q)—Kt	Kt—B4
5. KtxP	B—Kt2	39. KtxB	QxKt
6. B—K3	P—Q3	40. Q—B2	R—K
7. B—K2	Kt—B3	41. Q—R4	K—Kt2
8. Castles	Castles.	42. Q—B2	R—K5
9. P—KR3	B—Q2	43. Q—B	Kt—K3
10. Q—Q2	P—QR3	44. P—Kt3	Kt—Q5
11. QR—Q	R—B	45. R—KR2	R—K6
12. P—KB4	Kt—QR4	46. R—Kkt2	Q—K5
13. P—K5	Kt—K	47. R—Q	Kt—B6ch
14. Kt—KB3	Kt—B5	48. K—R	Kt—K8
15. BxKt	RxB	49. R(Q)—Q2	KtxR
16. Kt—Q5	B—K3	50. QxKt	QxQch
17. P—QKt3	BxKt	51. KxQ	R—K3
18. PxR	BxP	52. R—Kt2	R—K2
19. KR—K	BxRP	53. R—Kt6	R—Q2
20. R—R	B—B5	54. K—B3	K—B2
21. Q—Kt4	Q—B	55. K—K3	K—K2
22. QR—Kt	B—Q4	56. K—Q4	K—Q
23. B—B2	P—B3	57. K—Q5	K—B2
24. PxQP	PxP	58. R—Kt3	R—K2
25. Kt—Q4	P—B4	59. R—R3	R—K8
26. QR—Q	B—K5	60. R—QB3	R—Kt3
27. Q—Kt3ch	K—R	61. R—Kt3	K—Q2
28. P—B4	Kt—B3	62. R—R3	R—Kt3
29. R—QB	R—K	63. K—Q4	K—B3
30. Q—Kt6	Q—Q2	64. R—R3	R—QR4
31. KR—Q	R—QB	66. R—QB3	R—K5ch
32. Kt—Kt3	B—B3	66. K—Q3	K—B4
33. Kt—R5	Kt—Kt5	Resigned.	
34. B—Q4	Q—B2		

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Alapin. White.	Brody. Black.	Alapin. White.	Brody. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	14. P—QKt4	Kt—B3
2. P—QB4	P—K3	15. P—KR3	QKt—Q2
3. Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	16. Q—B2	KR—Q
4. B—Kt5	B—K2	17. K—R2	Kt—B
5. Castles	Castles	18. Kt—Kt	K—Kt3
6. P—K3	P—B3	19. Kt(B3)—K2	Kt—K5
7. P—KB4	KKt—Q2	20. Kt—KB3	B—Q2
8. BxB	QxB	21. P—Kt3	K—Kt2
9. B—Q3	P—KB3	22. Q—Kt2	Q—B3
10. Q—K	P—QKt3	23. Kt—Kt5	B—K
11. KKt—K2	P—K4	24. P—QR4	K—Kt
12. Castles	PxQP	Drawn.	
13. PxP	P—KB4		

TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENSE.

Albin. White.	Prock. Black.	Albin. White.	Prock. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	16. KtxPch	QxKt
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	17. BxPch	K—Q
3. B—B4	Kt—B3	18. QxKt	K—B
4. P—Q3	B—K2	19. Q—K6ch	K—Kt
5. Kt—B3	P—Q3	20. Q—Kt3	R—KB
6. P—QR3	B—Kt5	21. R—Q3	Kt—Q2
7. P—R3	BxKt	22. B—Q5	Kt—B4
8. PxB	P—KKt3	23. BxKt	PxB
9. P—KR3	P—KR3	24. P—QB4	P—B3
10. Q—Q2	P—KKt4	25. KR—K	B—K4
11. Castles QR	Kt—KR4	26. B—K6	B—toQ5
12. Kt—Q5	Q—Q2	27. B—Q6	R—B3
13. P—KB4	Kt—B3	28. Q—Q	Q—K4
14. P—Q4	P—R3	29. R—QKt3	K—R2
15. PxKP	KtxKP(K5)	30. RxP mate	

RUY LOPEZ.

Wolf. White.	Popiel. Black.	Wolf. White.	Popiel. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	20. KR—K	R—Kt3
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	21. QR—Q	R—Kt5
3. B—Kt5	Kt—B3	22. Kt—K2	P—KR4
4. Castles.	B—K2	23. BxB	PxB
5. Kt—B3	Castles.	24. Kt—B4	P—R5
6. BxKt	QPxB	25. R—K3	Q—R3
7. KtxP	KtxP	26. QR—K	B—B
8. Kt—Kt	Q—Q5	27. K—Kt2	B—Q2
9. KtxQBP	PxKt	28. R—K7	R—B2
10. Kt—B3	P—KB4	29. Q—B3	Q—B
11. P—Q3	B—Q8	30. Q—Kt8	P—Q4
12. Q—B3	B—Kt2	31. BxR	QxR
13. Q—K3	Q—KR5	32. Q—Kt8 ch.	K—R2
14. P—KB4	R—B3	33. Q—Q8	R—Kt2
15. Q—B2	Q—R3	34. QxRP ch.	K—Kt
16. B—K3	P—KKt4	35. Kt—R5	P—B5
17. P—KKt3	PxP	36. Kt—B6 ch.	K—B
18. BxP	Q—Kt2	37. Q—R8 ch.	R—KKt
19. P—Q4	QR—KB	38. Kt—R7 ch.	Resigns.

FRENCH DEFENSE.

Popiel. White.	Zinkl. Black.	Popiel. White.	Zinkl. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K3	27. QxQ	PxQ
2. P—Q4	P—Q4	28. P—Kt3	R—QB5
3. Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	29. R—K3	KR—QB
4. B—Kt5	B—K2	30. K—B	K—B2
5. BxKt	BxB	31. K—K	P—R5
6. P—B3	P—QB4	32. K—Q	R—B6
7. B—Q3	P—QB4	33. R(Q2)—K2	K—K2
8. PxP	Q—R4	34. RxR	RxR
9. P—K5	B—K2	35. R—K3	R—R5
10. Castles.	Kt—Q2	36. R—Q3	B—K
11. QR3	QxP	37. P—B3	B—Kt3
12. KR—K	P—QR3	38. R—K3	B—K5
13. Q—Q2	P—B4	39. K—B	R—B
14. P—QKt4	Q—B2	40. K—Kt2	R—B
15. QR—Q	Kt—Kt3	41. R—K2	B—Q6
16. K—K2	B—Q2	42. R—Q2	B—B5
17. Kt(K2)—Q4	Kt—B5	43. P—R4	P—KR4
18. BxKt	QR—B	44. K—B	R—B
19. R—K3	Q—Q	45. K—B2	R—B
20. R(K3)—Q3	Q—B2	46. K—Q	R—KKt
21. Q—B4	Q—Q	47. P—KB4	PxP e. p.
22. P—KR4	Q—K	48. R—B2	R—KB
23. Kt—Kt5	BxKt	49. P—QR5	B—K7 ch.
24. QxB	P—KR3	50. KtxB	PxKt ch.
25. Q—R4	Q—R4	51. KxP	R—QB
26. R(Q)—Q2	Q—Kt5	52. K—Q8	Drawn.

MAYOR'S ANNUAL MESSAGE

Municipal Assembly Asked Not to Delay Public Improvements.

Construction of the Bridge to Queens Urged—Financial Condition of the City.

Mayor Van Wyck sent his annual message to the Municipal Assembly yesterday. The document, which is a comparatively brief one, contains a summary of the city's financial condition, a statement of the bonds and corporate stock issued during 1899, and a list of bond issues authorized by the Board of Estimate in the budget for the current year.

In the message the Mayor makes only one recommendation, and that is that unnecessary delay in the passage of ordinances affecting public improvements be avoided. On this subject the Mayor says:

"I desire to call your attention to the many reasons which exist for prompt action on your part upon the numerous questions which necessarily under the charter provisions come before you, relating to the initiating and carrying on of public works. Unnecessary delay in such matters may result in pecuniary loss to the city, and it cannot fail to disarrange the plans for public improvements made by the heads of administrative departments."

Of the public schools, the Mayor says: "During the year 1899, by the action of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Municipal Assembly, the issue was authorized of bonds for schoolhouses and sites to the extent of $7,673,640. Of this amount bonds for $6,571,631.80 have been issued, and the residue is available as called for. In the budget for the year 1900 the board has made provision for a further issue of $2,500,000 for this same purpose, making a total authorized bond issue for this purpose in two years of over $10,000,000."

In relation to bridges, the Mayor has this to say: "The action taken by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in November, 1898, authorizing the issue of bonds to the amount of $100,000 for preliminary work on two bridges to be erected, one between Manhattan and Brooklyn and the other between Manhattan and Queens, was concurred in by the Municipal Assembly in the early part of the year 1899, and subsequently such bonds were issued to the extent of $40,000.

"Ordinances were also adopted by both houses of the Municipal Assembly authorizing the making of contracts, by the Bridge Commissioner, for preliminary borings in connection with the location of both bridges, and the Commissioner of Bridges prepared and submitted to the Board of Public Improvements plans for the proposed bridges, and proposed ordinances for erecting them, which, having been approved, were transmitted to the Municipal Assembly.

"The Board of Estimate and Apportionment authorized the issue of bonds to the amount of $2,000,000, being $1,000,000 for each of the two bridges in question, to be used for construction purposes. Both houses of the Municipal Assembly concurred in authorizing these issues of bonds for the two bridges.

"The ordinance submitted for carrying on the work on the Brooklyn bridge was approved in both houses of the Municipal Assembly, and the like ordinance providing for work on the bridge to Queens Borough was favorably acted on by the Board of Aldermen, but remained as undisposed of business in the Council on Dec. 30, 1899, the day of final adjournment of the Municipal Assembly.

"The ordinances having been adopted to authorize the issue of $50,000 for preliminary work and for the making of contracts for borings necessary to locate foundations, and an issue of $1,000,000 for construction having been provided, the only remaining step necessary to be taken to carry forward the work upon the bridge between the Boroughs of Manhattan and Queens is the adoption of a general ordinance providing for its construction. I commend this to your early and favorable consideration.

"During the year 1898 bonds were issued to the amount of $2,000,000 for the purpose of carrying on the work for the New East River Bridge. During the year 1899 issues were made to the amount of $1,087,823.68 for the same purpose, and further issues were authorized to the amount of $4,000,000, making a total amount provided during the years 1898 and 1899 by bonds for carrying on the work on this bridge $7,087,823.68."

In relation to rapid transit he says: "The Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners has during the year past prepared plans for the construction of an underground railroad, commencing at the City Hall Park and extending into the Borough of the Bronx, and in conformity with the statute has published notice calling for bids for the building and operation of the road. It is earnestly to be hoped that the result will justify the expectations of those having this work in charge and that the day is now near at hand when this much-desired public improvement will be available to the city."

The net funded debt of the city, the Mayor says, is $252,676,035.41, besides which there are something over $4,000,000 of bonds issued by municipalities embraced in the greater city whose legality has not been determined. During 1899 the net funded debt increased $6,387,826.47, and in the same period the total of bonds issued was $30,308,190.68. During the year the total redemption of bonds was $65,586,235.26, of which $7,782,974.50 were bonds of the funded debt.

The receipts during 1899 were $220,604,297.01 and the payments were $201,846,992.97, leaving a cash balance at the close of business on Dec. 31 of $18,757,304.04. After showing that the budget for 1900 is smaller by $2,741,109.55 than that for 1899, the Mayor says:

"In view of the fact, however, that this year for the first time the appropriations for private charitable institutions have been included in the budget, instead of paid from the excise and other revenue funds of the city, (any surpluses of which are payable by law into the general fund for the reduction of taxation,) the actual decrease from last year's tax levy will approximate $4,000,000."

CHAIN SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

The First One in New England Still to be Seen at Newburyport.

From The Railroad Gazette.

The first bridge built across the Merrimac River, at Newburyport, Mass., was built by Timothy Palmer in 1792. The structure consisted of two bridges resting upon Deer Island. An arch of 160 feet span and 40 feet above high water connected the island with the mainland on one side, and several spans did a like service upon the other.

In passing, it may be said that an old legend relates that the island derived its name from the fact that a deer jumped upon it from the mainland across the channel. Passengers upon the old steamer Merrimac can even now see a pair of antlers fastened to a tree trunk standing upon the island a little above the bridge, said to be the antlers of the deer which made the remarkable leap.

The present chain bridge replaced the 160-foot arch in 1810, and was built by John Templeman of the District of Columbia. According to the tablet upon one of the towers this was "the first chain suspension bridge built in New England."

The distance between the centres of the towers is about 244 feet, and the length of the roadway carried by the cables about 230 feet. The towers above the roadway are built of heavy timbers protected with a shingled covering. The bridge consists of two independent roadways, side by side, each about 12 feet in the clear; each roadway is carried by two sets of cables, each set being composed of three chains made of links 24 inches long. The floor system is of wood. The anchorage is about 100 feet from the towers and the cables run to the tops of the towers without any vertical load. The cables hang in vertical planes, and there is no lateral bracing of any kind other than the floor planking.

Electric cars have crossed this bridge some eight years, a line of rails being laid in each roadway. To one who has not experienced seeing the rails rise up in front of the car as it moves forward and downward, the sensation is anything but pleasant at first. A light Summer car in the centre of the span causes a vertical deflection of at least two feet. A car crossing the bridge, as viewed from a boat upon the river a little above the structure, gives a beautiful illustration of wave motion. In the modifications which are contemplated to prevent so much wave motion in the floor, it is to be hoped the general appearance of the structure may be preserved.

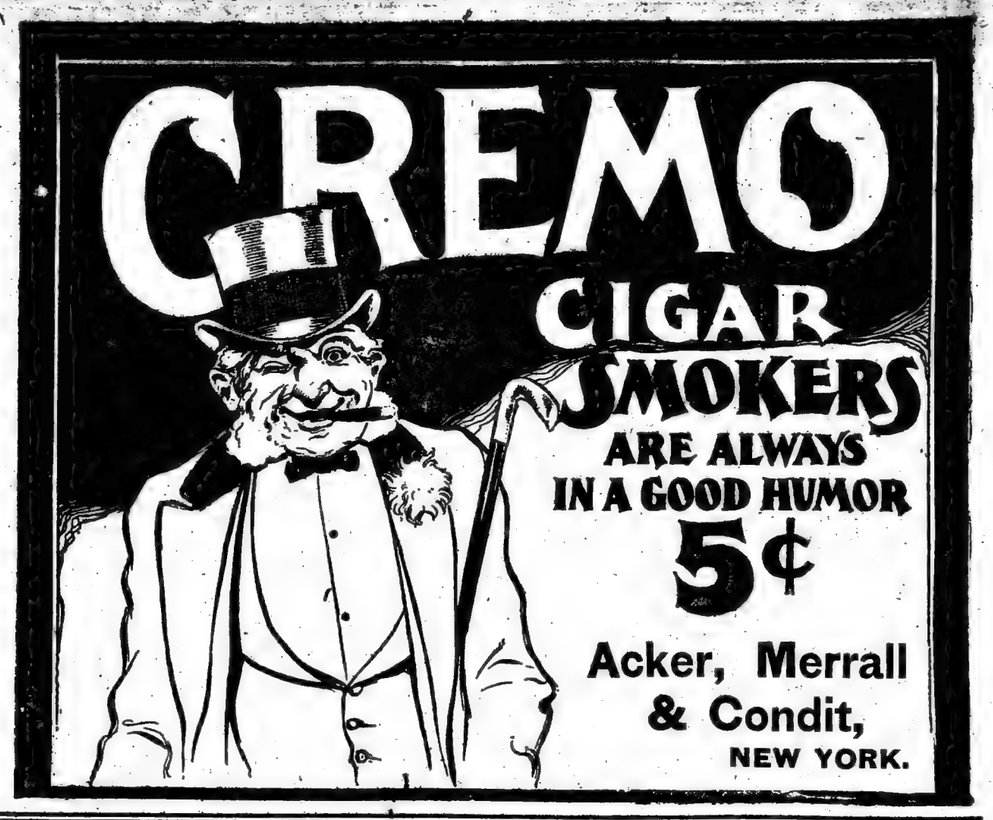
CREMO
CIGAR
SMOKERS
ARE ALWAYS
IN A GOOD HUMOR
5¢
Acker, Merrall
& Condit,
NEW

ELECTIONS OF THE BANKS

Few Changes Made in the Directorates of National and State Institutions.

Annual meetings of the stockholders of the National and some of the State banks of this city were held yesterday. There were few changes made in the Directorates, while such changes as were made were not radical. Results of the meetings follow:

WESTERN NATIONAL BANK.—Director, new: Clinton Ledyard Blair, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Henry B. Hyde, President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. Directors, re-elected: James W. Alexander, Charles J. Canda, Juan M. Ceballos, William N. Coler, Jr., Chauncey M. Depew, Marcellus Hartley, Thomas H. Hubbard, James H. Hyde, Brayton Ives, John Howard Latham, James H. Parker, John E. Searles, Valentine P. Snyder, and Sidney F. Tyler.

The new Director, Mr. Blair, is the grandson of John Insley Blair, who died Dec. 2, and is the Stock Exchange member of the banking firm of Blair & Co., 33 Wall Street, which was founded by his grandfather.

The Western National Bank's advance in prosperity is seen in the following comparative data:

Gross deposits Dec. 19, 1894, $12,717,187.58; gross deposits Dec. 2, 1899, $34,449,827.23; surplus and undivided profits Dec. 19, 1894, $244,900.80; surplus and undivided profits Dec. 2, 1899, $1,292,780.13. The bank earned 20 per cent. on its capital of $2,100,000 in 1899.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK.—Directors, new: Lucius Moore of Hudson, N. Y., and James Henry Smith, to fill the board's quota, increased from twelve to fourteen Directors. Directors, re-elected: Vernon H. Brown, William Barbour, James M. Donald, Sigourney W. Fay, Martin S. Fechheimer, William Halls, Jr., Hudson Hoagland, William Rockefeller, Elijah P. Smith, James Stillman, Isidor Straus, and James T. Woodward.

BANK OF NEW YORK, N. B. A.—Director, new: John G. McCullough in place of the late James Moir. Directors, re-elected: James M. Constable, Charles D. Leverich, George H. Byrd, G. Amsinck, A. W. Hard, H. B. Laidlaw, D. O. Mills, John L. Riker, J. Kennedy Tod, E. S. Mead, John Crosby Brown, Henry C. Swords.

NATIONAL CITY BANK.—Directors, new: E. H. Harriman, Moses Taylor, A. G. Loomis, and W. S. Rogers, one to fill the vacancy created by the death of Lawrence Turnure, the others to increase the Directorate. Directors, re-elected: F. N. Bacon, Robert Bacon, Cleveland H. Dodge, Charles S. Fairchild, Henry O. Havemeyer, John A. McCall, Stephen S. Palmer, James H. Post, M. Taylor Pyne, William Rockefeller, John W. Sterling, Jacob H. Schiff, James Stillman, William Douglas Sloane, Samuel Sloan, Henry A. C. Taylor, H. Walter Webb.

Of the new Directors Mr. Harriman is President of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, and is identified with many and important railroad interests. Mr. Loomis is Second Vice President of the bank. Mr. Taylor is an iron merchant of 52 Wall Street. Mr. Bogert is President Stillman's private secretary. He was once before a Director of the bank.

NEW YORK NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK.—Directors, new: William Halls, Jr., Warren Chulkshank, and Lewis E. Pierson. Directors, re-elected: James Rowland, Hudson Hoagland, William J. Merrall, Daniel B. Halstead, John H. Seed, James M. Donald, Robert H. McCutcheon, William Wills, Frank S. Hyatt.

Mr. Halls is Cashier of the Hanover National Bank, Mr. Crulkshank is a member of the real estate firm of E. A. Crulkshank & Co., and Mr. Pierson is the bank's cashier.

CHASE NATIONAL BANK.—Director, new: John I. Waterbury, President of the Manhattan Trust Company, to fill the vacancy created by the death of John G. Moore of Moore & Schley. Directors, re-elected: H. W. Cannon, Grant B. Schley, A. B. Hepburn, James J. Hill, Oliver H. Payne, Edward Tuck.

SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK.—Directors, new: Gen. Samuel Thomas, J. P. McAnerney, George W. Adams, and Thomas M. Boyd. Directors, re-elected: Hugh Kelly, Eugene Bissell, Erskine Hewitt, John A. Sullivan, Lorenzo Semple, William H. Kimball, Fletcher S. Heath, Frank H. Ray, William P. Orr, the Hon. Josiah Quincy, Perry S. Heath.

The membership of the board was increased from twelve to fifteen. Gen. Thomas is widely known as a railroad man, and he and Edwin Gould have just reorganized the Produce Exchange Trust Company, of which Gen. Thomas is Vice President. Mr. Adams is Cashier of the bank, and Mr. McAnerney an assistant cashier. Gen. Thomas succeeds the late President of the bank, Col. John McAnerney, who is going abroad for a long vacation.

LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK.—Directors, new: F. L. Hine, in place of J. A. Garland, and H. P. Davison, cashier, an addition to the Directory. Directors, re-elected: Henry C. Tinker, Henry Graves, George F. Baker, E. F. C. Young, William Rukle, Dumont Clarke, John H. Starin, H. C. Fahnestock, Henry W. Maxwell, Charles G. Emery, E. C. Converse, Charles A. Moore, T. A. Gillespie. After the election of Directors, the new board met and unanimously re-elected Henry C. Tinker President. Mr. Maxwell and Mr. Davison were elected Vice Presidents, and the post of cashier, which Mr. Davison vacated, was filled by the promotion of Charles W. Riecks, who was assistant cashier.

SEABOARD NATIONAL BANK.—Directors, new: E. C. Bodman, in place of George Milmine, his partner in the firm of Milmine, Bodman & Co., who is retiring from active business. Directors, re-elected: Samuel G. Bayne, T. Wistar Brown, Lucius A. Cole, Gen. Francis V. Greene, Edward V. Loew, Stuart G. Nelson, Daniel O'Day, Franklin Quinby, William A. Ross, and Joseph Seep.

NATIONAL PARK BANK.—Directors, re-elected: Joseph T. Moore, Stuyvesant Fish, George S. Hart, Charles Sternbach, Charles Scribner, Edward C. Hoyt, Edward E. Poor, W. Rockhill Potts, August Belmont, Richard Delafield, Francis R. Appleton, John Jacob Astor, George S. Hickok, George Frederick Vietor, and Hermann Oelrichs.

President Edward E. Poor said that at the annual meeting of stockholders a majority of the stock was voted, either in person or by proxy. An amendment to the articles of association was unanimously adopted, making the Board of Directors more elastic by naming the minimum as nine and the maximum as seventeen, instead of a mandatory number of fifteen, as heretofore. No additional Director was nominated or elected, nor is an increase in the board in contemplation.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK.—Directors, re-elected: Francis A. Palmer, Hudson Hoagland, David S. Walton, George C. Clarke, Seth E. Thomas, William B. Putney, George J. Ferry, Eugene H. Britton, Adolph Rusch, Aaron Adams, Frank W. Stearns, Richard B. Kelly, and Anderson Fowler.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.—Directors, re-elected: Jesse W. Powers, Allen S. Apgar, Joseph Thompson, Alfred M. Hoyt, Phineas C. Baunsbury, James G. Powers, Alfred J. Taylor, Ludus H. Biglow, John H. Hanan, Timothy L. Woodruff, Lyman Brown, and Gilbert H. Johnson.

IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK.—Directors, re-elected: John Arbuckle, Henry C. Hulbert, E. H. Perkins, Jr., James R. Plum, Russell Sage, E. A. Price, E. C. Rice, E. Townsend, R. W. Townsend, E. Van Volkenburgh, H. R. Ickelheimer, and Anthony Wallach.

LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK.—Directors, re-elected: Thomas L. James, William R. Grace, Noah Davis, Matthew C. D. Borden, H. Walter Webb, Charles C. Clarke, Marcellus Hartley, James D. Layng, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, E. V. W. Rossiter.

CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK.—Directors, re-elected: William A. Wheelock, Simon Bernheimer, William L. Strong, James H. Durnham, Edwin Langdon, Woodbury Langdon, John A. McCall, Courtlandt D. Moss, Henry Tuck, Henry Sampson, Louis F. Dommerich.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.—Directors, re-elected: Julius Kaufman, Thomas R. Kent, John A. Tweedy, David H. Bates, William H. Woolverton, David M. Look, Charles R. Flint, Jerome E. Bates, Augustus C. Bechstein, Frederick E. Pitkin, David Hunt, James W. Clawson.

NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.—Directors, re-elected: Henry H. Cook, Elihu Root, Salem H. Wales, Warner Van Norden, Henry F. Dimock, Mahlon D. Thatcher, Alvah Trowbridge, Daniel A. Heald, David H. Houghtaling, John H. Flagler, William F. Havemeyer.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.—Directors, re-elected: John A. Stewart, Elbert A. Brinckerhoff, Charles Stewart Smith, Gustav H. Schwab, Donald Mackay, Robert M. Gallaway, Charles D. Dickey, Henry W. Banks, George Sherman, Edward Holbrook, Orris K. Eldredge.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.—Directors, re-elected: George B. Carhart, Oliver S. Carter, Sumner R. Stone, D. H. McAlpin, Charles R. Flint, William Barbour, James A. Blair, Henry B. Stokes, Charles Parsons, Anson R. Flower.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.—Directors, re-elected: Henry E. Nesmith, Alexander E. Orr, Charles H. Isham, Lowell Lincoln, Henry Hentz, Charles M. Pratt, Henry Talmadge, John Sinclair, William B. Boulton, and Horace E. Garth.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK.—Directors, re-elected: John W. Aitken, William C. Brewster, Henry T. Carey, Daniel A. Davis, H. B. Dominick, John L. Riker, William Rockefeller, George Sherman, John Sloane, Isaac Stern, James Stillman, Isidor Straus, and H. A. C. Taylor.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK.—Directors, re-elected: James H. Breslin, James McCutcheon, William H. Geishenen, Charles T. Wills, Robert Dunlap, Charles W. Morse, and Harry F. Morse.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK.—Directors, re-elected: Charles F. Mattlage, John R. Waters, John W. Castree, Charles H. Fancher, W. H. B. Totten, Samuel B. Downes, Charles Reed, John W. Nix, Henry Kroger, Daniel P. Morse, and William H. Barnard. Officers: President—Charles H. Fancher; Vice President—Charles F. Mattlage; Second Vice President—John R. Waters.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK.—Directors, re-elected: John E. Borne, William J. Browning, Courtland E. Hastings, Yale Kneeland, Emanuel Lehman, Seth M. Milliken, James E. Nichols, Augustus G. Paine, George H. Sargent, Frederick B. Schenck, Eben B. Thomas, Isaac Wallach, James M. Wentz, and Richard H. Williams.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK.—Directors, re-elected: William M. Kingsland, William Rockefeller, William H. Macy, Jr., John T. Willets, Nicholas F. Palmer, William C. Sturges, George W. Quintard, and Gates W. McGarrah.

STATE BANKS.

BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—Directors, re-elected: Henry Hentz, James B. Colgate, Richard A. Edwards, August Belmont, James Swann, Edward T. Bedford, Henry W. Poor, Robert Dunlap, Charles W. Morse.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' BANK.—Directors, re-elected: Leo Schlesinger, Isaac Stiebel, G. B. M. Harvey, Max Dansiger, John P. O'Brien, Max Jagerhuber, Henry Corn, Charles Strauss, Myer Foster, Joshua Piza, Daniel Butterfield. Directors, new: Aaron Hecht, J. D. Einstein, Thomas E. Crimmins, C. Collman.

PACIFIC BANK.—Directors, re-elected: H. B. Brundrett, John S. Bruning, John T. Degene, George A. Hearn, W. W. Hoops, Thomas B. Kerr, Alexander D. Napier, William Skinner, Charles H. Steinway, O. G. Walbridge.

WEST SIDE BANK.—Directors, re-elected: Christian F. Tietjen, Joseph Stern, Mayer Eisemann, Fr. Beck, Frederick K. Keller, Samuel D. Styles, Charles Rohe, August Finck, W. Edgar Pruden, Thomas Stokes, George Karsch, S. W. Albro, Joseph Eastman, and A. W. Miller.

FOURTEENTH STREET BANK.—Directors, new: Frank N. Doubleday, Irving C. Gaylord, and Frederick B. Schenck, in the place of L. M. Rickford, Frederick S. Howard, and Charles Schneider. Directors, re-elected: R. Ross Appleton, Richard I. Brewster, Caspar Fechteler, Frank W. Kinsman, Jr., Alfred Peats, Charles P. Rogers, Frank Seaman, Morris E. Sterne, and George F. Vail. Officers: President—George F. Vail, Vice President—Charles P. Rogers, and Cashier—Irving C. Gaylord.

COLUMBIA BANK.—Directors, re-elected: Thomas P. Fiske, Simeon Ford, John S. Foster, Joseph Fox, Daniel T. Hoag, Meyer S. Isaacs, Max J. Lissauer, Charles Reed, D. H. Rowland, Lewis Seasongood, William L. Skidmore, and John H. Watson.

THE BOWERY BANK OF NEW YORK.—Directors: John S. Foster, M. S. Paine, C. F. Neathing, C. H. Wilcox, W. F. Norton, E. J. Dunphy, E. C. Savidge, Charles Essig, and J. Stanley Foster.

FOOD PRODUCT ADULTERATIONS.

Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture Makes His Report.

F. J. H. Kracke, Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture for this division of the State, gave out yesterday a synopsis of the report he has made to Commissioner Welting at Albany, which will be transmitted to the Legislature on Jan. 15. He says, in part:

"The past year has been one of marked activity in the number of cases which have been successfully prosecuted. Two hundred and seventy violations of law were discovered and prosecuted, the largest number of these being for selling oleomargarine, the fines and penalties collected ranging from $25 to $700. During the year we were able to obtain competent evidence against several oleomargarine agents, and after considerable work succeeded in arresting them, one of them being sent to prison for four months. It had been found necessary to invoke the aid of the Supreme Court to obtain injunctions against two grocers, who, after being detected with oleomargarine, continued to sell it and were compelled to pay heavy penalties for their disregard of the law.

"An effort is being made to obtain National legislation to properly protect the full cream cheese brands of the State, which we have reason to believe are being counterfeited in other States."

Mr. Kracke said yesterday afternoon that the maple syrup traffic was at its height and there was a vast amount of the impure product on the market. Several large firms in this city are under suspicion of handling it, and Mr. Kracke has a number of detectives at work investigating their operations.

THOMAS MOORE'S HARP HERE.

Irish Poet's Instrument Now Owned by a New York Singer.

There has arrived in this city from Dublin a musical instrument with an interesting history. It is the harp of Thomas Moore, the Irish poet, and is now the property of Marie Glover-Miller, the concert singer, and soprano soloist of the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. The instrument belonged to her grandfather, the late Prof. Glover of Dublin, to whom it was given by the Messrs. Power of that city, the firm that first published Moore's poems. Prof. Glover, shortly before his death, gave it to his daughter, Mrs. Daniel Glover-O'Sullivan, organist of Holy Trinity Church, in this city, and she in turn conveyed it to her daughter, Mrs. Miller.

When Thomas Moore was engaged by the Messrs. Power to supply fit words to the old Irish melodies he used this harp in the construction of the songs. His ballads "Go Where Glory Waits Thee," "The Last Rose of Summer," "The Harp That Once Through Tara's Halls," "The Meeting of the Waters," and others were first fitted to the national airs through the medium of the harp, and then turned over to Sir John Stevenson to be harmonized. When, in 1800, Moore found himself the social lion in London's fashionable drawing rooms he used this harp and his fine voice to strengthen that position.

The harp is of the style known as the Irish Dalway. It is about three feet in height and, weighs perhaps ten pounds. It has a gracefully curved front pillar and sweep of neck. Its compass comprises thirty notes, tuned diatonically in the key of G. On one side of the instrument is a silver plate bearing the inscription, "Moore's Harp." Presented to Professor Glover."

Pande Basin Gold Deposit.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pande Basin Gold Placer Mining Company was held yesterday afternoon at 20 Broad Street. This was the first meeting since last November, when General Manager Benjamin P. Moore reported unfavorably upon the property in Alaska. Secretary H. C. Martin read the annual report of the Directors, in which they expressed the opinion that the basin was phenomenally rich in gold, but that the action of heavy rains and melting snows from surrounding glaciers had caused the vast deposit which a year before had existed upon the surface to disappear. The report announced as the future policy of the Directors the raising of additional capital with which shafts would be sunk to bed rock and the lower leads of the basin fully explored. The report also announced the resignation of Mr. Moore.

The Vanderbilt Contempt Case.

In Part I. of the City Court yesterday, Attorney C. C. Paulding withdrew his motion to open the default in the contempt case of Cornelius Vanderbilt. In October last Mr. Vanderbilt neglected to answer a summons to jury duty. He was fined $100 by Judge Fitzsimons. Mr. Vanderbilt afterward sent an excuse that was not considered adequate, and did not pay his fine. The excuse was returned to him, and he was notified that he was in contempt. This added $10 to the amount of the fine. Mr. Paulding afterward made a motion to open the contempt proceedings. Assistant Corporation Counsel Kiernan said yesterday that he would put the matter of the collection of the fine in the hands of the Sheriff.

Travelers' Anti-Trust League.

Owing to ill-health, Charles J. Spaulding of Buffalo will resign the position of President of the Commercial Travelers' and Hotel Keepers' Anti-Trust League. The position has been offered to Col. Moses C. Wetmore of St. Louis. Should he decline, the place will be offered to John Flannigan of Canandaigua.

CHANGES IN TAX LAWS

Controller Morgan Makes Suggestions in His Report.

WOULD FAVOR REAL ESTATE.

Wants Corporations to Help Pay the Expenses of the State—Favors Canal Improvements.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—State Controller William J. Morgan, in his first annual report to the Legislature, makes some important recommendations for legislation and advocates radical changes in the State's attitude toward corporations and in the financial system of the State. He asks for:

The elimination of a direct tax on real and personal estate, because real estate bears an extremely unfair proportion of the burden, and the providing of money for support of the State Government by indirect tax, as is done in Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

The making of a tax rate large enough to provide a sufficient sum to pay State expenses during the early part of each fiscal year, so as to avoid the necessity of borrowing money at high rates of interest.

The taxation of capital "invested, employed, or held" in this State, so as to prevent corporations from escaping a State tax by alleging that their capital is invested, but not employed.

The prevention of corporations from escaping direct taxation locally on personal property, through the payment of a small indirect tax to the State.

That every incorporated company, regardless of the business engaged in, except quasi-public corporations, such as transmission companies, now paying on gross earnings, shall be taxed on their authorized capital, the tax to increase as dividends increase.

The reduction of the organization tax in this State, so as to encourage companies to organize here instead of in other States.

The enactment of an amendment to the corporation laws that will be less onerous than the present one as to liability of Directors of corporations, without permitting wrecking or swindling.

Compelling religious and charitable institutions to pay the inheritance tax on bequests the same as widows and children.

The completion of the nine-foot improvement to the canal, the installing of hydraulic locks, and the introduction at once of electricity for propulsion, to be furnished by the State and sold for transmission at cost.

A thorough examination under law by some State department of each County Treasurer's accounts, so as to prevent the frequent defalcations now taking place.

Undoubtedly the most important part of Mr. Morgan's recommendations are those which he makes in regard to the laws of the State. He points out that while it is conceded that personal property is greater in value in the State than real property, yet real property stands seven times as much taxation as personal. He demonstrates, by citing an instance in which a piece of real estate showed a practical loss on the investment, and continues:

"But the question which presents itself in this connection is: Can the direct tax be abandoned and the necessary funds for support of government be provided? Pennsylvania and New Jersey support their State Governments without a direct tax on real estate. The resources of this State are vastly greater than those of either Pennsylvania or New Jersey. In my opinion the needed increased revenue from indirect sources could be obtained by a more equitable distribution of the burden without increasing, to any appreciable degree, the tax upon interests now taxed."

While Mr. Morgan shows by his figures that the receipts from corporations were greater by $104,000 than in the preceding year, he still believes that a great deal more money can be obtained from corporations without unduly increasing the burden by an intelligent revision of the laws. He says:

"A defect in our corporation tax laws is the provision allowing companies paying indirect taxes into the State Treasury to be exempt locally from all taxation upon personal property for State purposes. It is most unjust alike to the real estate owner and the rent payer. Large numbers of corporations doing a manufacturing business avoid the payment of just taxes under this provision.

"It is suggested that every company incorporated under the laws of New York, regardless of the business it is engaged in, except those having the use of public places—that is, quasi-public corporations such as gas, water, electric light, heat, power, transportation, transmission—and, generally speaking, such companies as are now taxed upon gross earnings, shall be taxed upon their authorized capital at a low rate, which rate should be increased as dividends increase. Every foreign corporation, no matter what its business, should be taxed for the privilege of doing business in this State upon the amount of capital employed or invested or held here at the same rate as domestic companies."

Mr. Morgan believes that the organization tax in this State of one-eighth of 1 per cent. is very much too high, as compared with New Jersey, which only charges one-fiftieth of 1 per cent., and he also believes that the liability of Directors is equally onerous, and often prevents wealthy men from becoming Directors of large corporations.

"This department does not favor a law as to the liability of Directors that would permit of wrecking or swindling," he says, "but it does urge the necessity for a law as liberal as it can be made consistent with a proper regard for the safety of creditors and stockholders. It is time that great corporations having their actual headquarters in this State and a nominal office elsewhere, doing nearly all of their business within our borders, should be brought within the jurisdiction of this State, not only as to matters of taxation, but in respect to further and equally important affairs. This can be accomplished by the adoption of corporation laws worthy of the greatest commercial State in the Union. It is a sad commentary upon our system that our tax list reflects little of the great wave of organization that has swept over the country during the past year, and to which this State contributed more capital than any other State in the Union."

Mr. Morgan devotes considerable space in his report to a discussion of the unsettled canal contracts, and makes some suggestions for the preservation and improvement of the canals. He says that while it may appear presumptuous on his part to offer any suggestions, still he has made commerce and navigation a study all his life and is familiar with the existing conditions. He took an active and prominent part in the movement for the abolition of canal tolls and the adoption of a liberal canal policy, and now has an absorbing interest in the success of canal commerce, which can be secured only through speedy and practical canal improvement. He shows how the commerce of the State is retrograding because of the failure to improve the waterway, and then goes on to say:

"The question should not be one of money, but of feasibility. This State has recently expended over $9,000,000 in improving the canals. On the Erie 160 miles have been improved, so as to afford nine feet of navigation, leaving 185 miles unimproved. Forty-two of the locks have been lengthened, so as to permit of the passage of two boats at once, leaving thirty to be lengthened, but included in these thirty are the "six locks" at Cohoes and the tier of five at Lockport. If the three locks at Newark and the four at Little Falls were lengthened, there would be a continuous line of long locks from Buffalo to Cohoes, with the exception of the tier at Lockport.

"My judgment, in view of these conditions, therefore, is that the wise policy for the State to pursue with reference to the canals is to complete the nine-foot improvement, introducing at the same time such other improvements in the lock gates as experience has demonstrated to be practical.

"But modern invention has placed within our reach other facilities for still greater economy. Electricity is used more economically and more successfully in mechanisms and in the propulsion of street cars and other vehicles than any other motive power. Why can it not also be applied to the canal? A motor with a capacity of 125 horse power on the stern of a boat would not take up anything like the space now occupied by the boiler and engine of a steamer, or the space occupied by the stables, where horses are used. From a pair of wires strung over the middle of the canal, as trolley wires are now strung over the middle of the street, a current of electricity could be conveyed from the wires to the motor on the boat by means of a carrier, similar to those now used in great department stores for the transmission of cash boxes, and a flexible wire leading to the motor on the deck.

"There can be no question but that the introduction of electric power to canal navigation is entirely feasible, and would be very economical. The State should furnish this power and charge for it at cost."

The following statement compiled by Mr. Morgan shows the transactions of the State Treasury during the year:

The balance in the Treasury of all the funds of the State on the 1st day of October, 1898, was	$8,973,804.45
The receipts from all sources during the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1899, were	25,827,188.93
Total receipts and balances	$29,810,941.37
The payments for all purposes during the year amounted to	25,306,126.63
Balance in the Treasury Sept. 30, 1899	$4,504,814.74

In concluding his recommendations Mr. Morgan refers to the frequency of defalcations by County Treasurers and says:

"In this connection, I beg leave to suggest that in my opinion a thorough examination of all the accounts of County Treasurers should be made by some State department at least once a year. Defalcations on the part of County Treasurers are of frequent occurrence, and the losses resulting therefrom are much greater than would be the expense of making the examinations."

W. K. VANDERBILT'S ABSENCE.

Will Have No Bearing on Plans for Developing the Central's System.

The sailing of W. K. Vanderbilt for Europe will have no bearing on the plans for developing the Central's system. These were advanced to various stages on Monday. Senator Depew and President Callaway are absent from New York, and no one at the Grand Central Station discussed freely the absence of the head of the Vanderbilt interests.

"It will be plenty of cable messages and sticking to the course decided on before Mr. Vanderbilt left," said one official. "The Vanderbilts don't know such a thing as distance. If there is a serious hitch that cable or correspondence won't overcome, why, some one will have to find Mr. Vanderbilt and learn what he wishes to be done. If you remember when Cornelius Vanderbilt was in Egypt something occurred which compelled E. V. W. Rossiter, the Treasurer of the company, to visit him there. Mr. Rossiter holds Mr. Vanderbilt's power of attorney, and can sign millions for him."

RESPONSIBILITY FOR HORSES.

Appellate Court Decision Regarding Damage by Unruly Animals.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, has rendered a decision of interest as affecting dealings in horses "warranted sound, kind, and gentle." Dr. F. J. Bruce of Brooklyn purchased from a Manhattan firm of horse dealers a horse so warranted. According to the doctor, the first time the horse was put in harness it engaged in some rapid-fire kicking, which made the buggy look as if it had been toyed with by a Kansas cyclone. Afterward, when hitched to a heavier wagon, the horse, it is alleged, repeated the performance. The doctor then concluded that the animal was not as it had been represented to be, and he sued for damages to himself and property, getting judgment.

The horse dealers, however, appealed to the Appellate Division, which has reversed the decision of the lower court and ordered a new trial. The opinion of the Appellate Division is that Dr. Bruce cannot recover for damages to the heavier wagon. When the horse misbehaved on the first occasion the doctor received notice that the animal was not gentle, and the court contends that he cannot hold the defendant liable for damage done afterward.

BRONZE STATUE FOR PARIS.

Horse for French's Washington the First Casting of Its Kind.

The largest portion of the bronze equestrian statue of Washington, by Daniel C. French, which is to be presented by the Daughters of the Revolution to the City of Paris, was successfully cast yesterday afternoon at the foundry of the Henry-Bonnard Bronze Company, in West Sixteenth Street. The operation was witnessed by the sculptor and a number of his friends. No ceremonies marked the event, except informal congratulations at the close for Eugene F. Ancaigne, who superintended the difficult work.

The casting made yesterday was the first of its kind ever attempted. It was the body of the horse complete, except for the tail. Heretofore the legs have always been cast separately and joined afterward to the body. When finished, the portion cast yesterday will weigh about 5,700 pounds. Five months had been spent in preparation, and the bronze had been melted three times to insure its purity. The actual work of casting consumed eleven minutes. The remaining pieces of the statue will be cast by the last of February, and the entire statue will be completed in April. It is to be unveiled in Paris July 3.

NATIONAL BANK STOCK TAXABLE

Decision in Favor of Assessors of Former City of Brooklyn.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, has sustained the decision of a referee in the proceeding brought by John G. Jenkins and others, as stockholders in the First National Bank of Brooklyn, for a writ of certiorari against the Board of Assessors of the former City of Brooklyn to review the assessment on the stock of the bank. It was contended that the State of New York had no right to assess the shares of stock in National banks except by power granted by Section 5,219, United States Revised Statutes, and that Section 24 of the tax law of 1896, under which bank shares are assessed, was unconstitutional, as it did not permit the stockholders in a National bank to deduct from the value of their shares a proportionate amount of the non-taxable securities owned by the bank itself.

It was claimed by the stockholders that unless this was done there was an inequality in the method of taxing stockholders of National banks as compared with other owners of "money capital in the hands of individual citizens," as provided by the Federal statutes.

The Special Term of the Supreme Court sustained the original assessment, and the stockholders carried the case to the Appellate Division.

The decision, in effect, sustains the State tax on the shares of the capital stock of National banks. It is very likely that the case will be taken to the Court of Appeals and to the Supreme Court of the United States.

SOCIETY FOR POLITICAL STUDY.

Annual Reception Disturbed by a False Alarm of Fire.

An alarm of fire threatened to break up the annual reception held by the Society for Political Study yesterday afternoon at the Tuxedo, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. An elevator boy was the innocent cause of the trouble. He shouted the name of "Meyer" from the elevator door, meaning to call one of the officials of the building. The guests, who numbered over 300 women, translated the word into "fire." The women were on their feet in an instant, and started in a body toward the door.

The President of the society, Mrs. Fannie Humphreys Gaffney, caught their attention with vigorous pounding of the gavel, and the word, brought in the next instant, that there was no fire, served to calm the women.

The society is famous for its experience with fires. This is the third time the cry of fire has been raised at its annual reception. Two years ago, at the Grand Central Palace, the meeting was broken up by a fire that compelled the members and guests to leave the building.

The guests at the reception included many members of other clubs. Among the speakers were Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, President of the State Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent of the New York City Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution; Miss Adele Field, Mrs. William Birney, President of the Mothers' Club, and Mrs. Ober, one of the early Presidents of the society. Others who were present were Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, Mrs. Anna Dietz Diehl, Mrs. Edward Greeley, Mrs. Edward Cutler, Mrs. Albert E. Scott, and Mrs. J. C. C. Knoblauch.

A musical programme was carried out, after which luncheon was served.

Miss Gould Visits the Navy Yard.

Miss Helen Gould visited the Brooklyn Navy Yard and the Naval Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, at 167 Sands Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, accompanied by a large party of women. The visit was made in response to an invitation extended by Rear Admiral John W. Philip, commandant of the navy yard, to Miss Gould and other members of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association. The members of the party were attended on their tour of inspection by Rear Admiral and Mrs. Philip and Commander Clifford H. West.

WILL OF EUGENE G. CRUGER.

Former New Yorker Dying in France Ignored His Family in This City.

Few stranger wills have ever been recorded in this city than that of Eugene G. Cruger, which has been filed for probate in the Surrogate's office. It is written in French in a tremulous hand on a piece of paper about the size of a half note sheet, and, translated, is as follows:

I leave my name of Eugene G. Cruger and any property which I possess to Salomea Heitz. I make her my universal legatee—all my property.

EUGENE G. CRUGER.

The document, which is unwitnessed, is dated at Fontainebleau, France, May 29, 1896, and has been proved according to French law. In the petition filed with the will the value of the personal property is placed at $125,000, and the value of the real property is said to be unknown. The will is expected to occasion a fierce legal contest from the fact that it ignores Mr. Cruger's three minor children, Bertram, Violet D., and Frederick H. Cruger, as well as their mother, Mrs. Blanche E. Tams, of 136 East Twenty-second Street, who are now in the enjoyment of some of the property, which a relative yesterday said was worth in all about $300,000.

Mr. Cruger was a member of the old New York family whose name he bore, and was a son of a half brother of Col. S. V. R. Cruger. He was about thirty-five years old at the time of his death, April 4, 1898, and had lived for a number of years in France. He married Miss Blanche Spedden of New Orleans, but after the three children were born she divorced him and married J. Frederic Tams of the New York Yacht Club. He then married Mrs. Meta Kane Bell, a sister of S. Nicholson Kane, and she, too, divorced him. The full name of his legatee is Olga Salomea Heitz. She is a Russian whom Mr. Cruger met in France. She is not known by members of the family in this city.

The will and petition were filed by the law firm of Alexander & Colby. In the petition the claimant states that she lives at Fontainebleau, and that the sole surviving children of the testator are those named. The existence of this will has been known to the family for some time, although at first Mr. Cruger was supposed to have died intestate. Col. S. V. R. Cruger and Mrs. Tams obtained joint letters of administration on his property, and upon the death of the former, Mrs. Tams became sole administratrix. Bainbridge Colby said yesterday that the will had been received from Oliver E. Bodington, the Paris correspondent of his firm. Mrs. Tams's attorney is J. Langdon Ward.

FAYERWEATHER WILL CONTEST.

Three New Suits for Judgments Aggregating $5,000,000.

Lawyers Roger M. Sherman and William Blaikie filed in the United States Circuit Court yesterday afternoon papers in three suits which are the outcome of the Fayerweather will contest. They ask judgments aggregating $5,000,000. The defendants in the three suits are John Parsons, Thomas G. Ritch, J. Prentice Browning, Prescott Hall Butler, and Edward M. Grout of this city, Justus L. Bulkley of Connecticut, and Henry B. Vaughan of New Jersey. One of the suits was brought by John B. Reynolds, who says he is a "citizen of the State of Iowa, Vermont," and as executor of Lucy Fayerweather asks for $3,000,000. The other suits, which were brought by Mary W. Archer and her sister, Emma S. Fayerweather, ask judgment in the amount of $1,000,000 each. The bills of complaint allege conspiracy and the presentment to the Surrogate of a false testamentary paper, a codicil.

It is alleged that on Nov. 1, 1890, Daniel B. Fayerweather executed a codicil, drawn up by Prescott Hall Butler, which removed Ritch from his position as executor and trustee of the will, and that Vaughan pretended that it had been destroyed by him. Vaughan also claimed, it is alleged, to have been reinstated by the codicil dated four days later, which the plaintiffs allege was a fraudulent document. It is charged that on account of the conspiracy the rightful heirs have been unable to establish the validity of the genuine codicil and that all the defendants named became partners in the conspiracy and aided and abetted in the plot to defraud the plaintiffs.

Daniel B. Fayerweather died Nov. 15, 1890, leaving an estate valued at $6,000,000. Reynolds says he is the sole executor of the last will and codicil of Lucy Fayerweather, widow of Daniel B. Fayerweather.

Merchants' Association Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Merchants' Association was held yesterday. The report of President King was discussed and approval expressed of the office staff's work. The following Directors were re-elected: John C. Juhring, Charles H. Webb, Cornelius H. Hackett, Meyer Jonasson, and Frank Squier. The vacancy caused by the death of John W. Ambrose was filled by the election of Adolphe Openhym.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.75¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.41
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29¼
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.95
Cotton, middling	.07 9-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07½
Sugar, granulated	5.05
Molasses, O. K., prime	.36
Beef, family	12.75
Beef hams	22.75
Tallow, prime	.05¼
Pork, mess	10.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.06¾
Lard, prime	6.15
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	23.00
Butter, Western creamery	.30

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 61¾@63¼c; No. 2 red, 66¾@67¼c; No. 2 corn, 30½@30¾c; No. 2 oats, 22½@22¾c; No. 2 white, 25¾@25½c; No. 3 white, 24¼@25c; No. 2 rye, 42½@43c; No. 2 barley, 39@42c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.51; prime timothy seed, $2.40@$2.50; mess pork, per barrel, $9.35@$10.60; lard, per 100 lb, $5.62½@$5.77½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.5k@$5.75; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5½@5¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.75@$5.80; whisky, distillers' finished goods, $1.23; sugars, unchanged; cutloaf, unchanged; clover, contract grade, $8.10.

COTTON.—The cotton market showed the results of conflicting opinions in a more or less general hesitation. Locally there was a sharp upturn at the opening, but this was succeeded by a weaker feeling. Speculation showed evidences of contraction and business done for the outside public ran almost exclusively to the further liquidation of old long stuff. The market opened firm at an advance of 6 to 8 points, and at the highest level showed a net rise of 9 to 10 points. Considering the fact that yesterday's loss reached a matter of 10 to 17 points, to-day's improvement was unsatisfactory to friends of the staple, and selling became more or less general despite the optimistic tone of cables, which reported Liverpool firmer on covering and buying for the account of European spinners, and the situation in South Africa less grave. After the closing English cables had been thoroughly digested by the local continent, our market began to give way slowly. Shorts were more reliant and buying on investment account was exceptionally light. Reliable information to the effect that Southern markets were holding their own with little difficulty, that receipts were light

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
40 Wall Street.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.

Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. DEAL IN

High-Grade Investment Securities.

Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

30 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK,
GEORGE H. ROBINSON.
Member New York Stock Exchange.

The Corn Exchange Bank,
William and Beaver Sts., New York.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President.

Capital and Surplus	$3,000,000.00
Deposits	20,000,000.00

BRANCHES:

Broadway Branch,	Astor Place Bank,
Broadway & Spring St.	Astor Place.
Hudson River Bank,	Queens County Bank,
72d St. & Columbus Ave.	Borough of Queens.

Hurlbutt, Hatch & Co.,
BANKERS.
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
71 Broadway, N. Y. City.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash or on margin.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check. Telephone No. 1239 Cortlandt.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
New York and Boston.

N. Y. & N. J. TELEPHONE "RIGHTS"
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co.
37 William St., New York. 298 Montague St., Brooklyn.

A. J. DE KANTSTEIN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange,
30 West 23d St.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash and carried on margin.
SPECIAL LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.,
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch Offices:
1,300 BROADWAY, CORNER 34TH ST.
621 BROADWAY CORNER HOUSTON ST.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 & 34 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
DULUTH, MISSABE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, dated January 1st, 1893.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York gives notice that in accordance with Article V. of a certain Indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1893, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Seventy-nine thousand two hundred and twenty-two 12-100 dollars ($79,222 12.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in New York City, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 15th day of January, 1900.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
TRUSTEE.
By G. Sherman, Vice President.

MOFFAT & WHITE,
BANKERS.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
NO. 1 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
N. Y. & N. J. TELEPHONE
STOCK AND RIGHTS
Bought and Sold.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

An Absolutely Safe-Guarded Investment.
Yielding 16 Per Cent on Present Cost.

International Zinc Co., Ltd.

OF JOPLIN, MO.

The ONLY COMPANY in the Missouri-Kansas zinc fields issuing to its stockholders quarterly statements of earnings and profits, certified as correct by Chartered Accountants (BARROW, WADE, GUTHRIE & CO., of Boston, New York, London and Manchester, England), who supervise its accounts.

CAPITAL. $1,000,000

Divided into 1,000,000 Shares, Par Value $1.00 Each, Full Paid and Non-Assessable.

This company offers investors

Valuable Properties, actively producing, under business management, now paying 12 per cent. and carrying forward a surplus of 10 per cent.

Low-Priced Shares, sure to advance in value rapidly.

Large Earnings, even on $30 ore, as demonstrated by the chartered accountants in their examination of the properties.

Dividends equalling those paid by the highest capitalized companies in the zinc fields, yet on a much smaller investment.

Absolute Security of its shareholders' interests.

This company pays regular monthly dividends of one per cent, with extra dividends from time to time, as warranted by its net receipts.

The four new mills now in course of construction will increase the company's net annual income to **42 per cent.** on its entire capital stock.

300,000 SHARES

of its stock are now offered for public subscription at

75c. PER SHARE,

to complete the balance of the purchase price and pay for the new mills now being built.

At the above price the shares net 16 per cent. on their cost, and NO INVESTOR can afford to let this company's offer pass without investigation.

SEND FOR PROSPECTUS, and note carefully the detailed accounts and BARROW, WADE, GUTHRIE & CO.'S reports on the properties.

Applications for stock, accompanied by remittance, received at either of the following offices of the fiscal agents,

JOSHUA BROWN & CO., Bankers,
45 and 47 Wall St., New York, 89 State St., Boston. 421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 6.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.

EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED SEPTEMBER 3, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that forty-five (45) Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage numbered as follows, viz.:

38	237	380	577	721	834	1120
63	240	387	606	744	845	1179
102	272	393	612	747	901	1193
113	310	412	640	767	910	1198
166	332	414	642	777	923	1207
178	363	428	693	801	1116	1327
231	374	558				

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due March 1st, 1900, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice President.

New York, December 6th, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the forty-five (45) bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.

FRED C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Co. of New York.
R. D. LANKFORD,
With Richmond & Danville R. R. Co.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds, and the coupons therefrom maturing March 1, 1900, will be paid at this office on or after the 1st day of March, 1900, at par.

Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Co.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Default having been made in the principal of the above bonds, which became due on the first day of January, 1900, and foreclosure proceedings having been begun in pursuance of a plan of reorganization, formulated by the Company, under which plan the security of the bonds is seriously impaired:

At the request of a large number of holders of these bonds, resident in England, who have deposited their bonds under the Bondholders' Protective Agreement, dated December 21, 1899, the undersigned have agreed to represent the interests of the bondholders.

Holders of bonds in the United States can become parties to this agreement by depositing their bonds with the Central Trust Company of New York City, under said Protective Agreement, copies of which may be obtained from the Trust Company or at our office. Prompt deposit of the bonds is advisable.

Simon Borg & Company,
20 Nassau Street.
New York, January 5th, 1900.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
38 Nassau St., New York.
Capital & Surplus—$2,500,000

LEVI P. MORTON.....President
EDWARD J. BERWIND..Vice-President.
JAMES K. CORBIÈRE....Second Vice-Pres.
WM. REDMOND CROSS..Secretary

DIRECTORS.

James W. Alexander,	James N. Jarvie,
John Jacob Astor,	Aug. D. Juilliard,
George F. Baker,	Joseph Larocque,
Edward J. Berwind,	D. O. Mills,
Frederic Cromwell,	Levi P. Morton,
Henry M. Flagler,	Richard A. McCurdy,
G. G. Haven,	W. G. Oakman,
Jos. C. Hendrix,	John Sloane,
Abram S. Hewitt,	William C. Whitney,
	A. Wolff.

Central Realty Bond and Trust Company,
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
Frederic P. Olcott, James Stillman, Augustus D. Juilliard, James N. Jarvie, Frederick Southack, Hugh J. Grant, Henry Morgenthau.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATELY, Secretary. HENRY E. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the National Park Bank of New York, held on Tuesday, January 9, 1900, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously chosen as Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

Joseph T. Moore,	W. Rockhill Potts,
Stuyvesant Fish,	August Belmont,
George S. Hart,	Richard Delafield,
Charles Sternbach,	Francis R. Appleton,
Charles Scribner,	John Jacob Astor,
Edward C. Hoyt,	George S. Hickok,
Edward E. Poor,	George Fred'k Vietor,

Hermann Oelrichs.

And as Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year,

John M. Cornell,	Wm. D. Baldwin,

Charles L. Hadley.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board the following officers were unanimously re-elected: President, Edward E. Poor; Vice Presidents, Stuyvesant Fish, Richard Delafield, Albert H. Wiggin. GEORGE S. HICKOK,
Cashier and Secretary of the Board of Directors.

THE ASTOR NATIONAL BANK.

At a meeting of the shareholders of this Bank held this day the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors:

George F. Baker,	Frederick D. Tappen,
John Jacob Astor,	Charles A. Peabody, Jr.,
Alexander H. Stevens,	W. Emlen Roosevelt,
Harrison E. Gawtry,	Henry B. Ely,
Robert H. McCurdy,	John Downey.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held subsequently Mr. George F. Baker was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. Alexander H. Stevens was unanimously re-elected Vice President.

GEO. W. PANCOAST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF
Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company,
Brooklyn, January 2, 1900.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for the election of thirteen (13) Directors for the ensuing year, and three (3) Inspectors of election to serve at the next succeeding annual meeting, and for the purpose of transacting such other business as may be duly brought before the meeting, will be held at twelve o'clock noon, on FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1900, at the office of the company, 168 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City. The polls will remain open for one hour. The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, January 16, 1900, and will remain closed until after the meeting.
T. S. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK.

AT AN ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, held January 9th, 1900, the following named gentlemen were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

Charles F. Mattlage,	Samuel B. Downes,
John R. Waters,	Charles Reed,
John W. Castree,	John W. Nix,
Charles H. Fancher,	Henry Kroger,
W. H. B. Totten,	Daniel P. Morse,

William H. Barnard.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, Mr. C. H. Fancher was elected President, Mr. Charles F. Mattlage, Vice President, and Mr. John R. Waters, Second Vice President, all unanimously.

J. DENNISON, Cashier.

Notice to the Stockholders of The Victoria Coffee Mills:

Please take notice that a meeting of the Stockholders of The Victoria Coffee Mills will be held at the office of the Counsel of the Company, Frederick Beltz, Room 136, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, January 31, 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to take action upon the unanimous resolution of the Board of Directors in relation to the voluntary dissolution of said Company.—Dated New York, December 30, 1899.

EDWARD B. McSHEEHY,
ARCHIBALD McNEILL,
ALEXANDER McELWEE,
GEORGE W. BAILY,
Board of Directors.

Leather Manufacturers' National Bank
29 Wall St.
New York, January 9th, 1900.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this bank for the year ending on the second Tuesday in January, 1901:

Wm. M. Kingsland,	Nicholas F. Palmer,
Wm. Rockefeller,	Wm. C. Sturges,
Wm. H. Macy, Jr.,	Geo. W. Quintard,
John T. Willets,	Gates W. McGarrah.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors Nicholas F. Palmer, President; William H. Macy, Jr., Vice President, and Gates W. McGarrah, Second Vice President, were unanimously re-elected. G. W. McGARRAH, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A MEETing of the stockholders of the McDowell Garment Drafting Machine Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 6 West 14th St., in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 17th day of January, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing four Directors for the ensuing year, and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated New York, January 2d, 1900.
J. LEISER, Sec'y.

Havana Electric Railway Co.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Havana Electric Railway Company will be held at the office of the corporation in the Monmouth Building, in the Borough of Asbury Park, County of Monmouth, State of New Jersey, on Tuesday, the 9th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it.

The Transfer Books will be closed from December 26th, 1899, until January 10th, 1900, both inclusive.
New York, December 20th, 1899.
A. MARCUS, Treasurer.

The Bank of the State of New York,
New York, Jan. 9, 1900.

At a meeting of the shareholders held this day the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Henry Hentz,	Edward T. Bedford,
James B. Colgate,	Henry W. Poor,
Richard L. Edwards,	Robert Dunlap,
August Belmont,	Charles W. Morse.
James Swann,	

At a meeting of the Board of Directors thereafter Mr. R. L. Edwards and Mr. Jas. B. Colgate were respectively re-elected President and Vice President. E. T. BEDFORD,
Sec'y Pro Tem.

Ninth National Bank.
New York, Jan. 9, 1900.

At the annual election held this day the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:

John K. Cilley,	N. S. W. Vanderhoef,
Albert C. Hall	Amory Leland,
Augustus F. Libby,	Jordan L. Rollins,
Ernest Werner,	Hiram H. Nazro.
Addison C. Rand,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board Mr. John K. Cilley was unanimously re-elected President.
H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

City Trust Company of New York.

The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the City Trust Company of New York for the election of Directors to supply the places of those whose terms expire will be held at its office, 36 Wall Street, on Wednesday, January 17, 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The Transfer Books will close January 3, 1900, at 3 P. M., and reopen on January 18.
ARTHUR TERRY, Secretary.
December 27, 1899.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of the Leeds & Catlin Co. will be held at the office of the company, at 53 East Eleventh St., City of New York, on the sixteenth day of January, at twelve o'clock noon, to determine whether the capital stock of said company shall be increased to the amount of twenty thousand dollars, to consist of two thousand shares of the par value of ten dollars per share.
L. READE CATLIN, E. F. LEEDS, HENRY LEEDS, Directors.

New York National Exchange Bank,
New York, Jan. 9th, 1900.

The following-named gentlemen were to-day elected Directors of this Bank for 1900:

James Rowland,	Robert H. McCutcheon,
Hudson Hoagland,	William Wills,
William J. Merrall,	Williams Halls, Jr.,
Daniel B. Halstead,	Warren Cruikshank,
John H. Seed,	Levi Le E. Pierson,
James M. Donald,	Frank S. Hyatt,

LEWIS E. PIERSON, Cashier.

Office of the Colonial Assurance Co.
of the City of New York.
New York, January 10th, 1900.

The annual election for five Directors of this company and for Directors will be held at the company's office, No. 45 Cedar Street, on Wednesday, January 17th, 1900, commencing at twelve o'clock M. and closing at one o'clock P. M.
EDWARD E. HALL, Secretary.

Office of Washington Assurance Co.
of the City of New York.
New York, January 10th, 1900.

The annual election for five Directors of this company and for Inspectors will be held at the company's office, No. 45 Cedar Street, on Wednesday, January 17th, 1900, commencing at twelve o'clock M. and closing at one o'clock P. M.
EDWARD E. HALL, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The Sicilian Asphalt Paving Company for the election of Trustees and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of the Company, Rooms 47 to 49 Times Building, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 31st day of January, 1900, at 3:30 P. M. C. S. CHAMBERLIN, Secretary.

Insurance Company of the State of New York.
80-82 William St., N. Y., Jan. 9, 1900.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office of the company, No. 80 William St., on TUESDAY, January 17th, 1900, at 3 P. M.
HILARY R. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the International Banking & Trust Company, to supply the places of those whose terms expire, will be held at its offices, 149 Broadway, January 17th, at 11 A. M.
JOHN B. DUER, }
T. H. FROEHLICH, } Secretaries.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY will be held in Room 59, 3d floor, Times Building, on WEDNESDAY, January 17th, 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M. BEN. C. FRANCK, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

{Ten Cent Revenue}
{Stamp Cancelled.}

EDMUND AND CHARLES RANDOLPH.
CERTIFICATE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

We, the persons whose names are severally undersigned, being desirous of forming a limited partnership, pursuant to the statutes of the State of New York, do hereby certify:

1. That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is EDMUND & CHARLES RANDOLPH.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is Stock and Bond Brokerage, and the principal place of business of said partnership shall be situated in the State and City of New York, Manhattan Borough, in the County of New York.

3. That the names of all the respective general and special partners interested therein, and their respective places of residence are:

EDMUND RANDOLPH, New York City, N. Y.
FREDERIC CLINTON DEVEAU, New York City, N. Y.
HARTMAN K. EVANS, New York City, N. Y.
MARION STORY, Portchester, N. Y.

4 That the amount of capital stock which MARION STORY, special partner, has contributed to the common stock of said partnership is One hundred thousand dollars ($100,000.)

5 That the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the ninth day of January, 1900, and the period at which it will terminate is the second day of January, 1901.

Made and severally signed at the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, this ninth day of January, 1900.

EDMUND RANDOLPH, [L. S.]
FREDERIC C. DEVEAU, [L. S.]
HARTMAN K. EVANS, [L. S.]
MARION STORY. [L. S.]

In the Presence of
EDWARD A. FRESHMAN,
Witness as to all.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

On this ninth day of January, 1900, before me personally came EDMUND RANDOLPH, FREDERIC CLINTON DEVEAU, HARTMAN K. EVANS, and MARION STORY, known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and they severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same. EDWARD A. FRESHMAN,
Notary Public.
[Notarial Seal.] New York County.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

Edmund Randolph being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he is one of the general partners named in the foregoing certificate; that the sum specified in said certificate to have been contributed by Marion Story, the special partner, to the common stock of said partnership has been actually and in good faith paid in cash.
EDMUND RANDOLPH.

Sworn to before me this ninth day of January, 1900. EDWARD A. FRESHMAN,
Notary Public,
[Notarial Seal.] New York County.

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT THE COPARTnership existing between HULDA ZINN and JULIA THERESIA KORNHAUSER, known as Zinn Art Company of 205 East 10th St. of this city, has been dissolved on the 30th of December, 1899, JULIA T. KORNHAUSER.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 10TH, 1900,
At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

25 shs. Canada Southern R'way.
50 shs. Mechanics' Nat'l Bank.
25 shs. Manhattan Bank.
25 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
38 shs. United States Life Ins. Co.
25 shs. Morris & Essex R. R.
16 shs. Mechanics' Nat'l Bank.
55 shs. Phenix Nat'l Bank.
13 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.
50 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
16 shs. Metropolitan Nat'l Bank, (in liq.)
96 shs. Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
7 shs. Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha Ry.
200 shs. Chic., Rock Island & Pacific Ry.
11 shs. New York Life Ins. & Trust Co.
25 shs. Union Trust Co.
$15,000 Defiance (Ohio) Water Co. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds., 1918, July, 1897, Coups.
$2,000 Rail Road Equipment Co. Special 6 p. c. Car Trust Bds., 1900.
$5,000 Railroad Equipment Co. 6 p. c. Car Trust Bds.
5 shs. King Granite Co.
30 shs. Eureka Consolidated Mining Co.
45 shs. California Mining Co.
100 shs. Mineral Point Mining Co.
15 shs. Hamilton Bank of B'klyn.
25 shs. 3d National Bank of N. Y.
$2,000 Balt. & Ohio So'west 1st income 5 p. c. Bds., Series "B," 2043.
5 shs. German Alliance Ins. Co. of N. Y.
3 shs. Consolidated Gas Co.

FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

80 shs. Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic. R. R. Guar.
50 shs. Del., Lack. & Western R. R. Co.
65 shs. Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
31 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.
96 shs. Mechanics' Nat'l Bank.
32 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
51 shs. Bank of America.
32 shs. Bank of Metropolis.
600 shs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
$1,000 Union Ferry Co. of N. Y. & B'klyn 1st 5 p. c. Bd., 1920.
$4,000 Union Pacific R. R. Co. 1st R. R. & L. G. 4 p. c. Bds., 1947.
19 shs. Importers' and Traders' Nat'l Bank.
25 shs. Bank of Manhattan Co.
31 shs. Market and Fulton Nat'l Bank.
15 shs. Nat'l City Bank (with rights.)
13 shs. American Exchange Nat'l Bank.
20 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
65 shs. Bowery Bank.
275 shs. Central Foundry Co. common.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
60 shs. National Ship Copper Plating Co.
10 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
74 shs. Mechanics' National Bank.
74 shs. Merchants' National Bank.
100 shs. National Broadway Bank.
50 shs. American Surety Co.
50 shs. H. R. Worthington Co. pfd.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
25 shs. German-American Insurance Co.
20 shs. Mechanics' Nat'l Bank.
50 shs. North American Trust Co.
50 shs. Central National Bank.
37 shs. Chatham Bank.
50 shs. Citizens' Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
70 shs. N. Y. & New Jersey Telephone Co.
50 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
200 shs. Improved Acetylene Gas Co. common.
25 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
5 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.
15 shs. 5th Avenue Bank.
20 shs. 4th National Bank.
4 shs. Gallatin Nat'l Bank.
16 shs. Importers' and Traders' Nat'l Bank.
25 shs. Lincoln Nat'l Bank.
40 shs. Phenix Ins. Co. of B'klyn.
200 shs. Indianapolis Gas Co.
17 shs. Mutual Bank.
31 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.
11 shs. Nat'l Park Bank.
16 shs. Nat'l Shoe & Leather Bank.
21 shs. Western National Bank.
112 shs. New Jersey Zinc Co.
3 shs. National City Bank.
15 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
50 shs. Bankers' Trust Co.
50 shs. Bond & Mtge. Guar. Co.
1 Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
2 shs. Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic. R. R.
10 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.

$40,000 OF 6% GOLD BONDS

of a well-known, well-established, and prosperous local corporation, secured by mortgage on real estate and other property to the Colonial Trust Co.

HENRY VOORCE BRANDENBURGH CO., Bankers, 6 Wall St.

DIVIDENDS.

St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway Co.
33 Broad St., New York, December 28, 1899.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the First Preferred Stock of the Company was declared, payable Jan. 31, 1900, to the holders of record of the First Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on January 15, 1900.

The transfer books for First Preferred Stock will close January 15, 1900, at 3 P. M., and will reopen February 1, 1900, at 10 A. M.
W. S. WILSON, Secretary.

54 Wall St., N. Y., December 28, 1899.

The above-mentioned dividend of TWO PER CENT. will be payable on January 31, 1900, to holders of record at the close of business on January 15, 1900, on the books of the Voting Trustees for Certificates of First Preferred stock of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway Company.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Certificates of First Preferred Stock will close January 15, 1900, at 3 P. M., and will reopen February 1, 1900, at 10 A. M.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Commonwealth (Fire) Ins. Co. of New York.
68 William St., Jan. 3, 1900.

The Directors have declared the following DIVIDENDS: THREE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock, payable on demand on or after Jan'y 6th, 1900;

FIVE PER CENT. Interest upon the outstanding Scrip, payable on demand on or after Feb'y 20th, 1900; and

TEN PER CENT. in Scrip upon the Participating Policies expired in 1899, Certificates for which will be issued on demand on or after May 15th, 1900.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until the 10th inst. CHAS. S. BARTOW, President.

Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.

The Board of Directors of the Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co. this day declared a dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT., payable on and after February 10th, proximo, to such as shall be registered stockholders of the Company at 3 P. M. on January 26th, 1900.

The stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 26th inst., and reopen at 10 A. M. on February 10th, 1900.
AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman.
New York, January 9th, 1900.

OFFICE OF
Federal Steel Company,
Empire Building, 71 Broadway,
N. Y., Jan. 9, 1900.

The Board of Directors of the Federal Steel Co. has this day declared a dividend of 1¼% on the Common Capital Stock, payable on or before Jan. 20, to stockholders of record at the close of business Jan. 9, 1900. The transfer books of the common stock will be opened at 10 o'clock Jan. 10, 1900. RICHARD TRIMBLE, Treas.

The Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO (2%) PER CENT. out of the net earnings on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable January 15, 1900.

The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 12 o'clock noon on January 6, and reopen on the morning of January 17, 1900.
GEORGE COPPELL,
Chairman of the Board.
New York, Dec. 14, 1899.

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey,
143 Liberty Street,
New York, January 8, 1900.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER per cent. has this day been declared, payable February 1st, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 15th. The transfer books will be closed from three P. M. of Monday, January 15th, till the morning of Monday, January 22d.
J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company,
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa., December 15, 1899.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., ($1 per share,) payable January 15, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 30, 1899. Checks will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

Texas Central Railroad Road Co.

A dividend of Four Per Cent. on the preferred stock of this Company for the year ending 31st December, 1899, has been declared, payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, on 15th January, 1900.
D. COMYN MORAN, Assistant Secretary.
New York, 29th December, 1899.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 16th St.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1899, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JAN. 15, 1900.
JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, Secretary.
Deposits made on or before JAN. 10, 1900, will draw interest from JAN 1, 1900.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN,

BANK BOOK No. 365,761 of the EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK. Payment stopped. Please return book to Bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

BOSTON BANK ELECTIONS.

Changes Made in the Personnel of the Massachusetts National.

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—The stockholders of nearly all of the National banks in this city voted to-day for Directors for the coming year. Very few changes were made. The dropping off of the Globe and Broadway Banks reduces the capital of the twenty-seven banks in the city to [illegible]000,000. Two years ago it was about $[illegible],000.

Among the more important meetings was that of the Massachusetts National Bank. William A. French retires as President, and is succeeded by John W. Weeks, formerly a Director. Frederick H. Curtiss, formerly cashier of the Broadway National Bank, succeeds Charles W. Perkins, who becomes a Director. Frank Jones is another new member of the Board of Directors. Negotiations have been entered into looking to the consolidation of the Massachusetts National with at least one of the smaller banks, and it may become a fact within a month.

MR. SAGE SELLS STANDARD STOCK

He Says the Transaction Will Not Affect the Gas War.

The Wall Street section was considerably stirred up yesterday over the fact that Russell Sage sold a block of his Standard Gaslight Company stock. Mr. Sage himself made this admission, and while he expressed the opinion that the sale would not affect the gas war, and denied that the stock had been sold to Rockefeller interests, the transaction was generally taken as an indication that the ending of the gas war had been brought a step nearer.

The recent transaction by which the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company became practically merged with the Consolidated Gas Company has been largely accepted as meaning an approaching settlement of the gas war, as Anthony N. Brady, who is President of the Power Company, is also dominant in the New Amsterdam Gas Company, one of the three parties to the contest. The acquisition by Consolidated Gas people of the control of the third contestant—the Standard Gaslight—would, of course, mean a cessation of hostilities if the arrangement with the New Amsterdam is assured, and is to be as satisfactory to Consolidated interests as many have cause to believe.

Mr. Sage, however, said yesterday that he had been negotiating with one of the Rockefellers who wanted his Standard stock some time ago, and that he did not sell because he was not offered enough for it. Now, he said, he had been offered a higher price for a portion of it than the Rockefeller interests had been willing to pay. He said that he did not really know for whom the broker who bought the stock acted, and it did not concern the public anyway.

"Will this do anything toward ending the gas war, Mr. Sage?" he was asked.

"No," said he, "it won't. There is nothing new in the gas situation. It is all a piece of foolishness, but I don't know how long it will last. So far as I know, I have not sold the stock to any of the Rockefeller Directors. I have some of the stock left, and will sell it if I get a good price for it."

None of the other Directors of the Standard has sold any of his stock so far as is known, and it is said that Mr. Sage's sale did not carry with it the control of the stock.

United Verde Copper Mine Sold.

The United Verde Copper Mine, together with the works and railroad owned by the United Verde Copper Company, were sold at public auction yesterday by R. V. Harnett & Co. The property is in Arizona and has recently been in litigation. Senator William H. Clark of Montana is said to own a large part of the stock of the company. The property was sold for $500,000 to James A. MacDonald, who is said to have represented the Reorganization Committee of the company.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks heavy.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 9	381,608
To date this year	3,662,062
Corresponding date last year	5,832,314

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 9	$1,261,500
To date this year	$10,484,100
Corresponding date last year	$39,339,440

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 4½ @6 per cent.; at three months, 5½@6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5½@6 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice	½	Kanawha & Mich	1
Chi. & N. W.	1	Nat. Steel	½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1¼	N. Y. Central	1
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	1	N. Y. Air Brake	10½
Consol. Gas	1½	Stand. R. & T.	½
Evans. & T. H

the least noticeable of which was that of the common stock of "Big Four," which fell off nearly three points, though only the day previous a dividend of 1½ per cent. had been declared. In a somewhat similar manner Northern Pacific declined, though during the day a published statement of the earnings of the road showed an increase for the month of December of within a few dollars of $50,000.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE.

As had been generally forecasted, the Directors of the Louisville and Nashville yesterday declared a semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent., which is practically at the same rate as that declared at the last dividend meeting, when 1½ per cent. and an extra ½ were declared.

At the conclusion of the meeting the semi-annual statement of the earnings and expenses of the road for the half year ended Dec. 31, 1899, was put out. This showed estimated net earnings of $4,888,100, as compared with actual net earnings for the same period last year of $4,170,000, an increase of $718,000. After payment of dividends, including that declared yesterday, there is left a surplus of $990,100, as compared with $659,500 a year ago.

Officers of the road speak hopefully of the future.

NOT A DIVIDEND MEETING.

Some disappointment was felt yesterday because no dividend action was taken at the meeting of the Union Pacific Directors, held in the afternoon. As a matter of fact, however, the meeting was not a dividend meeting, but only a regular monthly meeting, and no decision in respect to a dividend on the common stock, either pro or con, will be taken for several months. The belief, however, now is that the common stock will not come in for a dividend for some time.

LOCAL TRACTION STOCKS.

All the local traction stocks declined yesterday, though there was really no new news in respect to any of them. Third Avenue suffered the most, falling to 126, a net loss of 5 points, on sales of 1,100 shares. Manhattan's loss was one-half point, Metropolitan's 2¼, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit's, 1½.

DISAPPOINTING STATEMENT.

Great Northern's decline yesterday on trading of barely 1,000 shares was due to the somewhat disappointing showing made by the company in December, when earnings decreased something like $20,000, as compared with a year ago.

TALKING OF COMPETITION.

The weakness of the Tobacco stocks yesterday was due to the report that a new company with improved patents for the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes might enter the field as a competitor. No definite information could be gotten on the subject.

TIN PLATE'S AFFAIRS.

It was reported in the Street yesterday that the annual meeting of the American Tin Plate Company would be held in the afternoon, but the report was incorrect. The meeting will not be held until Jan. 16. In this connection the Street again hears that all the interests in the company are now harmonious.

GAS STOCK GOES UP.

Consolidated Gas advanced a point yesterday on sales aggregating less than 400 shares. The belief that the situation was so shaping itself that, whether or not the gas war was continued, the results of the operations of the company would be more satisfactory financially, contributed to the strength of the stock.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.

The ninety-third semi-annual statement of the Home Insurance Company of New York, just issued, shows a gratifying condition of affairs. The assets of the company, besides cash in banks and in the hands of agents, real estate, loans on stocks and bonds, &c., include a considerable holding of bonds and stocks whose security is unquestioned, being classed among the strong, "gilt-edged" securities. The surplus of the company as regards policyholders amounts to $7,631,936.

A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. has been declared, payable on demand.

SALE OF PITTSBURG AND GULF.

Mr. Max Pam, counsel for the Reorganization Committee of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf, announced, through a Wall Street bulletin yesterday, that the sale of the road will be ordered by the court to be held some time in February. The arrangements for organizing the new company and issuing the new securities provided for in the plan of reorganization are practically complete, and the new company will be ready to begin operation very soon after the sale of the road is ratified. With regard to the report that there might be a combination between the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf and the Northern connecting roads which have recently gone into the hands of receivers, Mr. Pam says that no such plan is now in contemplation. He adds that the arrangements for the formation of a reorganization committee for these roads will be begun as soon as possible.

MANHATTAN OFFICIALS SILENT.

Officials of the Manhattan Railway Company would not discuss very freely yesterday the action of the State Railroad Commissioners in ordering the road to extend its system to Bedford Park and West Farms. They have not yet decided whether they will obey the mandate or take the alternative of forfeiting a franchise.

General Manager Alfred Skitt said yesterday: "We haven't got up to it yet." The company had not attacked the question so far, he declared, and he was not able to say what it would do about it.

Russell Sage was equally non-committal. "What we will do is a matter for future consideration," said he. "I have not made up my mind yet what I approve of doing."

The fact was made public some time ago that George J. Gould had told Commissioner Cole that he intended to build a road as far as Bedford Park in about a year. Mr. Cole made this statement in an after-dinner speech. The company has never put itself publicly on record as making this promise, however.

NEWS OF THE EXCHANGES.

The Consolidated Exchange enjoyed considerable activity yesterday, interest centring largely in the granger stocks, and, generally speaking, in securities which are traded in at London. They made moderate declines. The Produce Exchange market opened face to face with a decline of nearly a cent a bushel in Liverpool. In spite of that fact, wheat proved firm here, and closed strong after only moderate purchases for export. Corn was also strong, and oats were steady, with a fairly good tone to the market.

Coffee scored a net advance of from 10 to 20 points on various deliveries yesterday, in an active market. Cotton was dull throughout the day, but the market was steady.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Statement from Chicago that the St. Paul roads are trying to induce the "Soo" to withdraw its reduced rates east-bound from St. Paul and to restore all rates to normal tariffs.

Shipments of 535,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Minneapolis and St. Louis first preferred stock stricken from Stock Exchange lists, having been exchanged for the company's issue of 4 per cent. refunding bonds.

Meeting to be held to-morrow in Chicago of the heads of the passenger departments of all the railroads in the East, Southeast, South, and Southwest, to get all lines to agree not to pay commissions to ticket agents.

Increase of $4,053,320 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week, as compared with the previous week, and increase of $1,271,188, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Further advance of 5 points in the entire list by the American Sugar Refining Company, making granulated sugar 5.05 cents, no concessions to be given and all guarantees are withdrawn.

Report of United States Treasurer Roberts showing that under the offer of Nov. 15 the Government bought $14,310,350 4s of 1907 and $4,690,300 5s of 1904 for $21,771,867.

Current gossip that S. R. Callaway, H. Mak. Twombly, and a representative of J. P. Morgan & Co. will be made Directors of the Lake Erie and Western Railroad today, when President Newman of the Lake Shore will be elected President.

Deficit of $1,347,950 under the legal requirements shown by weekly statement by outside banks, an increase of $357,925, as compared with the previous week.

Increase of 23,472 tons in east-bound shipments of dead freight from Chicago during the past week, the total tonnage being 110,302, as compared with 95,830 in the previous week.

Dismissal of the case of the Central Trust Company vs. Stevenson Burke to recover $8,000,000 derived from the sale of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo 5 per cent. bonds.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 4½@6 per cent., closing at 4½ per cent.

Time money, 5½@6 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 6 per cent. for longer dates. Mercantile paper, 5½@6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 6 per cent for choice four to six months' single names, and 7@8 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statements: Exchanges, $203,347,787; balances, $8,842,591; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,046,170.

Money on call in London at 4½@5 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 4@4⅛ per cent. for short and 4⅛@4¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was easier. Nominal rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83⅛; demand, $4.87⅛@$4.87⅜; cables, $4.88⅜; commercial bills, $4.82¼@$4.82¾.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5:21⅛@5:21½ less 1-16 and 5:16⅞ less 1-16@5:17½, reichsmarks, 94 3-16@94¼ and 95 1-16; guilders, 39 15-16@40 and 40 5-16@40⅜.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston—16 2-3@10c discount. Chicago—25c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅜c off; selling, par. St Louis—40c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 10c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—American securities opened quiet at about parity level and remained steady throughout, with operators inactive. The closing tone was steady.

Consols, for money, 98⅜; consols, for the account, 98⅞; Canadian, 92⅞; Erie, 11⅞; Erie first preferred, 32⅝; Illinois Central, 114½; Union Pacific preferred, 75½; St. Paul, 120; New York Central, 139½; Pennsylvania, 66⅞; Reading, 9⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 74⅜; Atchison, 19½; Louisville, 80⅝; Grand Trunk, 9⅞; Canadian Pacific, 8.

Bar silver steady at 27⅝d. per ounce.

Money, 4½@5 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 4@4⅛ per cent., and for three months' bills 4⅛@4¼ per cent.

Spanish 4s closed at 65⅞.

The sum of £119,000 in gold was taken into the Bank of England to-day. Of this amount £50,000 was transferred to the Indian currency account. Gold premiums—Buenos Ayres, 128.60; Madrid, 28.42; Lisbon, 44; Rome, 7.27½.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—Prices opened firm, in sympathy with the strength in London, on more favorable South African news. Subsequently business was quieter, and Kafirs steadily slid back. Toward the close prices hardened, owing to easy contangos in London, and there was a general recovery, except in Kafirs. The buoyancy of rentes was a special feature of the good investment demand. Three per cent. rentes, 99f. 35c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 22½c. for checks. Spanish 4s, 66.62½.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—Prices opened hesitatingly on the Boerse to-day, but later became firmer as a result of the speech from the throne. Industrials hardened on the announcement of the extension of State railways. International securities, Americans, and Canadian Pacifics advanced. Exchange on London, 20 marks 51 pfennigs for checks. Private rate of discount, 4⅝ per cent.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand increased 29,860,000 marks, Treasury notes increased 4,320,000 marks, other securities decreased 120,060,000 marks, notes in circulation decreased 93,480,000 marks.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 9.—Business on the Boerse to-day was fairly active, being encouraged by better money and more satisfactory reports from other Boerses. Spanish 4s were especially firm. American securities improved, and local shares were actively bought.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.03	.03
Alpha Con	.03	.02
Andes	.10	.10
Belcher	.10	.10
Best & Belcher	.22	.22
Bullion	.03	.04
Caledonia	.51	.46
Challenge Con	.20	.19
Chollar	.26	.16
Confidence	.62	.60
Con. Cal. & Va	1.50	1.45
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.11	.11
Gould & Curry	.23	.23
Hale & Norcross	.39	.41
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.02	.05
Kentucky Con	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con	.02	.02
Mexican	.31	.29
Occidental Con	.715	.70
Ophir	.69	.70
Overman	.08	.08
Potosi	.17	.20
Savage	.18	.18
Sag Belcher	.02	.03
Sierra Nevada	.33	.44
Standard	2.70	2.90
Syndicate	.05	.05
St. Louis	.08	.08
Union Con	.27	.26
Utah Con	.04	.04
Yellow Jacket	.24	.24
Silver Bars	.50	.50
Mexican dollars	47⅛@48¼	47⅛@48¼
Drafts, sight	.12½	12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 9.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	41	41⅝	43	43½
Alamo	17½	17¾	17	18⅜
Anaconda	43	45	45	46
Anaconda	86	90	76	80
Argentum	18	19	18	19
Bankers'	13	13¼	13	13½
Battle	34½	35	33	35½
Blue Bell	12¼	13¼	12	13
Coin	245	260	245	250
Columbine	20¼	20½	20½	21
Consolidated	16	16¾	15⅜	16½
Damon	28½	28½	28½	28⅝
Elkton	113½	119	119	120
El Paso	34½	35¼	35⅜	36½
Findlay	14⅜	15	14⅜	15
Fleece	25	31	25	31
Garfield	16⅝	17	17	17¼
Gibson	20	25	20	25
Gould	33½	34	34	35
Isabella	137½	137⅝	135	140
Independence	54½	54⅝	54½	55½
Jackpot	58½	59	59½	59⅝
King	100	101	100	103
Moon Anchor	70	72	70	72
Matoa	26½	30	26½	30
National	11¼	11½	11½	11⅝
Ophir	60	70	60	70
Pharmacist Con	13¾	14⅜	14¼	14½
Pinnacle	24¼	28½	29½	29⅝
Portland	215	247	236	238
Raven	84	85	90	91
Rawlings	30	32	30	33
Rosa	57	59	59	60
Sovereign	14⅜	15½	14⅜	14⅝
Tornado	45½	50	45½	50
Union	43¾	44	43⅞	44
Vindicator	150	170	150	170
Work	29¾	30	31	32
Zenobia	21	22	20½	22

BANKS' BROKERS EXEMPT.

Not Required to Pay the Special Tax on Stock Brokers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Commissioner Wilson of the Internal Revenue Bureau has directed that where an officer of a bank holds a membership in a Stock Exchange as agent for his bank, and the business done by him on the Stock Board is the bank's business, neither he nor his bank is required to pay special tax therefor as a broker, the bank being exempt by the provision of the statute defining brokers.

To Investigate Tea Standards.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Assistant Secretary Spaulding to-day designated Special Treasury Agents Cross of New York, Smith of Boston, and Crowley of Chicago to investigate the allegations of the Tea Association of New York that the standards selected and methods pursued by the present Board of Government tea experts result in discriminations against low-grade but pure and wholesome teas. This committee probably will meet in New York or Boston within the next few days for the purpose of hearing evidence bearing upon the question.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Reflecting the conditions prevailing in the Stock Exchange market, trading in the outside market yesterday was light and prices in some quarters showed considerable weakness. In a few issues trading was active to the extent of more than a thousand shares, and in some of these closing prices showed advances over those of the previous day, but most of the list receded from Monday's final figures. Here and there disposition to pick up stock was shown, but more often stocks were offered for sale with relatively little demand. In a number of issues which often supply a large part of the day's business transactions were extremely light, and although there was a fair amount of quiet trading, the day was one of the dullest that the curb has had recently. Most of the electric stocks were somewhat weak and the demand for them was much less than has appeared during the past two weeks. Among the industrials a few showed notable strength, but in this section, as well as the others, few net gains of any consequence resulted from the day's trading.

AMALGAMATED COPPER, again one of the most active stocks, opened at a fractional advance over the previous day's close, and on the early transactions got as high as 85½. This figure was not long maintained, however, and on very few sales the stock dropped back more than a point. Last sales for the day were made at 84, and the closing bid was 84⅛, showing a net loss of seven-eighths of a point. This was the only one of the copper stocks that was at all active.

ELECTRIC AXLE was somewhat weak on selling of the stock in anticipation of the second payment of $5, which becomes due next month. Friends of the company say that as the requirements of the Electric Axle Company are so large that profitable employment will quickly be found for the new capital that will be placed at its disposal on the payment of the second instalment, there seems no good reason for the decline which has occurred in the stock during the past few days. The company is said to have large orders, which, with its present facilities, it is impossible to fill with sufficient rapidity, and that the interests of the company require an increase in the amount of its available capital. Sales were made yesterday at 47⅛, and the stock closed at 47¾ bid, showing a net loss of a quarter of a point.

CAST IRON PIPE was active at advancing figures. Trading in the stock thus far has been quiet and very few open sales have occurred in either the common or preferred stock. The latter was in particularly good demand and sold to the extent of about 1,000 shares from 40 up to 42, closing at 42. On the previous day sales of small lots of the stock were made at 35. For the common stock 5 was bid. At these prices Cast Iron Pipe is selling for less than half of the subscription price, notwithstanding the fact that the preferred stock is already paying dividends at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. No particular reason appeared for the largely increased demand for these issues.

GENERAL CARRIAGE was traded in only to a small extent. It closed at 63¾ bid, a net decline of a quarter of a point. It was reported during the day that the company had placed an order for a number of vehicles with which it was intended to inaugurate the company's proposed automobile service in this city. Apparently little attention was given to the report, and it had practically no effect on the stock.

HAVANA COMMERCIAL common sold in odd lots as high as 19½, and closed at 19 bid, a net gain of 1 point. Sales of the preferred stock were made at about 60, but this issue closed unchanged at 59½ bid.

FLEMINGTON COAL AND COKE was inactive, but report was had that at a meeting of the Directors of the company to be held on Jan. 15, the question of the first dividend on the stock would be discussed.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅛	1⅜
New Amsterdam	23	25
New Amsterdam pf.	46	49
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	95	96

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	31	34
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	76	79
American Bicycle	15	20
American Bicycle pf	45	55
American Bicycle bonds	92	93½
American Woolen Goods	24	24½
American Woolen Goods pf., ex div.	79½	80¼
American Writing Paper 5s	85	88
Cast-Iron Pipe	5	
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	42	
Distilling Company of America	7¼	7½
Distilling Company of America pf.	25	27
Electric Axle Light & Power	4⅞	5½
Electric Boat	24	27
Electric Boat pf	35	40
Havana Commercial	19	20
Havana Commercial pf., ex. div.	60½	62
International Pump	16	17
International Pump pf.	62½	64
National Gramophone, ex div.	59	63
National Salt	47	48
National Salt pf		80
National Tube	43½	44½
National Tube pf.	91	93
Otis Elevator	22	26
Otis Elevator pf.	87	90
Royal Baking Powder pf.		95
Rubber Goods Mfg.	27½	29½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	79½	80
Sloss-Sheffield	31	33
Sloss-Sheffield pf	69	72
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	487	490

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper, ex div.	84½	
American Air Power	35	50
American Cotton		50
Arizona Land	10½	
Asphalt Company of America	12¾	13½
British Columbia Copper	10¼	11½
Chicago & Alton sub.	104	105
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle		63
Electric Vehicle pf.	85	95
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1¼	
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	
General Carriage	6¾	7½
Illinois Transportation	3⅜	3⅝
*Marconi Copper	7	
Mexican 5s	96	98
New York Transportation	11	12
New England Transportation	6½	7½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	20	22
St. Louis subs.	127	129
Retsof	22	28
Retsof bonds	80	84
Storage Power	13½	14½
Superior and Boston Copper	1 1-6	⅞
Tennessee Copper	13¾	15
Trust Company of America	200	201
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	28	30
Whipsaw Copper	12¾	13½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	220	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	237
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	102	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	108
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf.	80	86
Con. Traction of N. J.	59	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	84	86
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	65	70
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	91	93
Nassau Electric 4s	90	94
Nassau Electric 5s	108	112
New Orleans Traction	28	30
New Orleans Traction pf.	102	104
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway	30¾	31
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	88	90
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	205	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	35	37
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	107	111
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	31½	
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	105	106½

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	8	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	72	75
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	108	109
Consolidated Gas of Newark		55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds		103
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21¾	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	39	40
Denver Gas 5s	80	81
Easer & Hudson Gas	35	40
Fort Wayne Gas	38	45
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	60	64
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	100	103
Lafayette Gas Co	40	45
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	60	65
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	38	43
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	60	65
Mutual Gas of New York	300	305
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	22	24
New England Gas & Coke bonds	74½	75¼
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co	56	58
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	38	45
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	60	65
St. Joseph, (Mo.)	40	50
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	54	58
St. Paul Gas bonds	89	91
Standard Gas, New York	100	105
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	125	
Standard Gas rights	1¼	1⅜
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	14	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas	102	105
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	105

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	28	30
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	90	93
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	85	88
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	93	94
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	39	40
Union Ferry bonds	100½	101

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	51	53
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	10	13½
Barney & Smith pf.	90	95
Barney & Smith bonds	106	106
Consolidated Rubber Tire	7	
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	30	35
Cramps' Shipyard	80	83
General Chemical	65	
General Chemical pf.	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	116	119
Lorillard Company pf.	109	112
Standard Coupler	40	43
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	45	55
Union Typewriter	24	26
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110	113
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	120	122
Worthington Pump pf.	103	106

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel.	110	112
Iron Steamboat		3
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—The market was dull to-day. There was some manipulation of Sugar and some profit-taking in the Granger group. The copper shares ignored the gain shown by the London opening prices. Amalgamated alone showed strength, rising on two or three sales to 85½. Arcadian was somewhat firmer. Montana fell below 280. United States Oil at 22, Bell Telephone 10 off at 330, Boston Elevated under 96, and Erie Telephone close to 105, were noticeably soft spots.

At the Clearing House 6 per cent. was still the quoted rate between banks and New York funds sold at from 17 to 10 cents' discount. Call money rules from 5½ per cent. on the best names up to 7 per cent. Time money ranges from 5½ to 6 per cent., with the latter figure the more general quotation. The choicest collateral six months' loans pass at 5½ per cent., and in some cases as low as 5 per cent. Year money is obtainable at 5 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	6¼	7	Old Colony	4½	5
Allouez	2¾	3½	Old Dominion	20	21
Arcadian	18½	20	Osceola	71½	72½
Arnold	6½	7	Parrot	40½	41
Ash Bed		50	Pioneer	2	2½
Atlantic		25½	Quincy	145	150
Baltic	18½	19	Rhode Island	4½	5
Bos. & C. C.	20	35	Santa Fé	5½	6
Bos. & Mont.	275	276	Santa Isabel	7¾	8½
Butte & Bos.	45	48	Shoe	30	
Cal. & Hec.	748	750	Tamarack	188	
Centennial	18	19	Utah Con	37½	37¾
Franklin	14¼	14½	Washington	1¼	1½
Humboldt	1	2	White Knob	12	15
Isle Royale	24½	25	Winona	4½	5
Mohawk	16	17	Wolverine	40½	41½

Railroad Stocks.

Bos. & Alb.	242	248	C. Mass. pf.	60	65
Bost. & Low.	241		Fitchburg pf.	122	124
Bost. & Me.	202		N. Y. & N.		
Bost. & Prov.		300	E. Rs	109¾	111
Bost. Elev.	95	96	N. Y. & N. pf.		
Bos. Gas 5s.	80		E. 7s	114	115
Cent. Mass.	12	14	West End	92½	93

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell Tel.	330		Mex. Tele.	3	3¼
Chi. Stk. Y.	136½	138	N. Eng. Tel.	135	140
Dom. Coal	45¼		U. S. Oil	22¼	23
D. Coal pf.	115	116	W'house El.	40½	
Erie Tel.	105	106	W'h'e El. pf.		63
Lamson Store		35			

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.—Local prices to-day yielded readily, although the recessions generally were small fractions, the only important exceptions being United Gas, 151 to 148½, and Electric Storage Battery, 75 to 72. Cambria Steel went off ⅝, to 21½; Asphalt, ½, to 12⅝; Union Traction, ⅝, to 38⅛; Consolidated Traction of Pittsburg, ¾, to 27½. Trading was limited in volume, and such weakness as was developed came more from absence of support than from bear aggressiveness. The close was weak at the lowest.

Closing bid and asked:

American Railways Company	5	5½
American Asphalt	12½	12⅝
Cambria Steel	21⅜	21⅝
Choctaw	34	35
Diamond Steel	5½	5⅝
Danville Bessemer	3	3⅜
Electric Company of America	13¼	13¼
Lehigh Valley	24⅝	25
Marsden	10½	11
Philadelphia Traction	95⅞	96
Philadelphia Electric Company	5⅞	6
Susquehanna Iron & Steel	4⅝	4¾
Union Traction	38⅛	38⅜
United Gas	148	149
Welsbach Light	40	44
Western New York & Pennsylvania	5¼	5½

Sales.... 381,608

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—A tendency to let go made a weak market to-day. Biscuit declined from 36¼ at the start to 35½, closing at 35⅝. After selling up one-fourth from the opening, at 54¾, Linseed closed at 53¾. Metropolitan Elevated preferred improved from the start at 75, and sold to 75¾, closing at 75½. The certificates brought 25 and the bonds 94½. Other prices were practically unchanged.

	High.	Low.	Close.
260 Linseed	13¾	13	13¾
778 Linseed pf.	54¾	53⅝	53⅝
50 Radiator pf.	104¾	104¾	104¾
100 Strawboard	31¼	31¼	31¼
270 Tin Plate	32	31¼	31½
200 Union Traction	29	28½	28½
44 Diamond Match	120	119½	120
300 Lake Street Elevated	15½	15½	15½
20 Lake Street Elev. ctfs.	14¼	14	14¼
82 Metropolitan Elevated	23	25	25
345 Metropolitan Elev. pf.	76¾	75	76
1,185 National Biscuit	36¼	35½	35⅝
105 National Biscuit pf.	90¾	90¾	90¾
212 South Side Elevated	99½	99	99½
102 West Chicago	110	109½	109⅞

HUDSON TRUST COMPANY.

Capital Stock Increased to $500,000—New Directors Elected.

The Hudson Trust and Savings Institution of Hoboken, N. J., has changed its name to the Hudson Trust Company, and increased its capital stock to $500,000. Of the new stock, 2,500 shares, half the amount of the entire stock issue, have been sold to New York parties at $230 per share.

The Directors elected at the meeting of the stockholders yesterday were John S. Kennedy, F. P. Olcott, Alexander E. Orr, John Claflin, Woodbury Langdon, John Sloane, and Henry W. de Forest.

The 1899 Gold Yield in Victoria.

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Jan. 9.—The gold yield for this colony in 1899 was 854,500 ounces, an increase of 17,242 ounces.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Utica Dyeing Company of Utica; capital, $10,000. Directors—Frank W. Brown and R. Bloss Billings, Rome; Richard T. Moore, Utica.

Estate of Bradish Johnson of Islip, to deal in real estate; capital, $10,000. Directors—P. H. Many, E. A. Rooms, and C. P. Northrop, New York City.

North Main Entertainment Company of Buffalo, to erect and maintain buildings for social events; capital, $1,000. Directors—C. M. Ross, E. E. Beamer, C. C. McDermand, Charles Luckow, J. W. McDermand, W. H. Lee, E. G. Wacker, H. B. Sayles, and W. H. Lynde, Buffalo.

New Jersey Corporations.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 9.—These companies were incorporated here to-day:

North American Iron Company, to mine and manufacture iron and other ores; capital, $5,000,000. Incorporators—John Ralston, James A. Pierson, and William S. Bigelow, all of Elizabeth.

Verde Queen Copper Company of Arizona; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—F. L. Patton, Jr., D. P. Bosworth, T. D. Dale, H. A. Magher, P. M. Sutton, and L. S. Stillman, all of Jersey City.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 9.—The following corporations were chartered at Dover to-day:

The Cape Nome and Galofirm Mining Company of Providence, R. I., to operate mines and mining property in Alaska; capital, $500,000.

The American Telephone Repeater Quad Company of Springfield, Mass., to manufacture improved telephone apparatus; capital, $200,000. Incorporators—Louis E. Watkins, W. H. Chapin, Francke W. Dickinson, and F. S. Newman of Springfield, Mass., and George M. Butterick of Everett, Mass.

The F. J. Baylis Company of Binghamton, N. Y., to manufacture wood alcohol; capital, $100,000.

The Kidder Motor Vehicle Company of New Haven, Conn., to make automobiles; capital, $500,000.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
112	116	100	Adams Express	115	115	112	112

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Arnold Residence on Upper Fifth Avenue Sold—Another Deal on Westchester Avenue—Auction Sales.

The residence of the late Richard Arnold, at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighty-third Street, a four-story stone dwelling, on a plot 50.2 by 100, which was purchased by Daniel E. Seybel last Spring, has been resold by him, through Brokers Douglas Robinson & Co., at a reported price of about $300,000. Mr. Seybel declined to say to whom the property had been sold or to discuss the details of the transaction. It is known, however, that the buyer will make extensive alterations to the house.

H. H. Cammann & Co. have sold for the Park estate to W. C. Strange, for $26,000, the five-story brownstone-front dwelling 22 West Sixteenth Street, 25 by 100; also, for W. C. Strange, for $90,000, the two dwellings 40 and 42 West Twentieth Street, on a plot 57 by 100.

Mark Rafalsky, Secretary of the Imperial Realty Company, authorized yesterday a denial of published reports that the nine-story Schuyler apartment house, 59 and 61 West Forty-fifth Street, had been sold.

John De Hart has sold for Henry D. Tiffany a plot of about seven lots on the north side of Westchester Avenue, between Simpson and Fox Streets, fronting 191 feet on the avenue, 35 feet on Simpson Street and 25 feet on Fox Street.

Jacob Polstein has bought the old building 180 Eldridge Street, 22 by 90.

It is reported that Thomas O'Gara has sold the two old buildings 229 and 231 West Thirty-fifth Street, on a plot 40 by 100.

The Bronx Realty Company has placed Reed Carradine in charge of its branch office at One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Third Avenue.

Isaac Levingson was the broker in the recently reported sale of four lots on the south side of One Hundredth Street and three abutting lots on the north side of Ninety-ninth Street, just east of Third Avenue.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

46 to 52 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 100 by 100.11, four five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, J. Allen Townsend.....$70,637
939 and 941 Kelly Street, 50 by 143.7 by 58 by 115.1, two four-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to W. L. Morton..... 21,500

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William Kennelly, public auction sale, 130, 132, and 134 Park Row, north side, 177.11 ft west of Pearl Street, 56.6 by 108.10, three three-story brick buildings, with stores; 130 and 132 Park Row, north side, adjoining the foregoing on the east, 19 by 111.5 by 17.9 by 112.7, three-story brick building, with two stores.

By William Kennelly, executor's sale, 111 East Seventeenth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Fourth Avenue, 21 by 92, four-story brownstone-front dwelling; also,

319, 321, and 323 Seventh Avenue and 157 West Twenty-eighth Street, being the northeast corner of those streets, 49.4 by 70, three four-story brick flats, with stores on Seventh Avenue, and a four-story brick flat on the street; also,

441 Second Avenue, northwest corner of Twenty-fifth Street, 25.8 by 100, five-story brick and stone flat, with store, and a five-story brick flat at the rear, fronting at 245 East Twenty-fifth Street; also,

235 and 237 West Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 300 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 100, two four-story brick dwellings; also,

2,285 Third Avenue, west side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 25 by 100, three-story brick flat, with store; 2,073, 2,075, and 2,077 Third Avenue, west side, 50.8 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, each 16.8 by 100, three four-story flats, with stores; 550 to 556 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, south side, 140 feet west of Third Avenue, each 15 by 100, four three-story frame dwellings; 538 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, south side, 125 feet west of Third Avenue, 15.6 by 100, three-story brick building; 560 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, south side, 100 feet west of Third Avenue, 25 by 100, five-story brick and stone flat; One Hundred and Forty-second Street, north side, 100 feet west of Third Avenue, 25 by 100, vacant; also,

551 to 561 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, north side, 100 feet west of Third Avenue, each 16.8 by 100, six four-story brick and frame flats.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Randolph Hurry, referee, 235 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 200 feet west of Second Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $7,177.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, W. Benton Crisp, referee, 2,766 Decatur Avenue, east side, 155.4 feet south of Travers Street, 37 by 100.7, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,707.

By John T. Boyd, executor's sale, 312 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, south side, 177.7 feet east of Second Avenue, 19.3 by 100.11, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

The only plans filed yesterday were for the following alterations:

No. 311 Rivington Street, to a five-story brick tenement; L. Lewinthan, premises, owner; T. E. Ebeling, architect; cost, $800.

No. 211 Pearl Street, to a five-story brick store and lofts; J. B. Colgate, owner; R. T. Lyons of 41 Union Square, architect; cost, $4,000.

Nos. 4 and 6 Jones Lane, to a five-story brick storehouse; Union Trust Company, trustee for owner; Escher & Evans, architects; cost, $500.

Seventh Street, southwest corner of Avenue A, Unionport, to a one-story frame stable; James Maloney, owner; W. A. O'Hea, architect; cost, $200.

Jerome Avenue, east side, 434 feet north of Southern Boulevard, to two one-story frame stables; John Lyons, owner; W. H. Hallock, C.E., architect; cost, $1,000.

Eighty-second Street, northeast corner of Lexington Avenue, to a five-story brick and stone flat, with stores; Henry Waters of 118 East Eightieth Street, owner; Collins Construction Company, architect; cost, $100.

No. 363 West Forty-second Street, to a five-story brick and frame dwelling and store; Samuel Weiner of 372 Ninth Avenue, owner; John H. Kimbel, architect; cost, $30.

No. 344 West Street, to a two-story brick office building; H. P. and G. K. Kirkland, owners; H. H. Forsyth, architect; cost, $[illegible].

No. 11 Park Row, to a two-story brick store; Joseph Pulitzer, World Building, owner; W. T. Totten, architect; cost, $75.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Jan. 9.

AVENUE B, n e corner of 9th St, 23.3x 70; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Barnett Hamburger.....$1
AVENUE C, 127 to 133; Arthur C. Searles to Samuel G. H. Ward..... 1
CHRISTOPHER ST, s s, 94 ft e of Waverley Place, 19.01.8x19.10x67.4; Bank for Savings to Eliza Fishbourne..... 6,000
DELANCEY ST, 313, s s, 275.7; Robert Schaikenstein to Barnet Schaikenstein..... 1
EAST BROADWAY, 203, 25x85.6; Isadore C. Baisden and others to George R. Dean..... 25,000
EVELYN PLACE, n w corner of Jerome Av, 100x100; James F. Meehan and wife to Julius Schledorn..... 100
FOREST AV, e s, 265.4 ft n of Strong Av, 37.9x100; Forest Av, e s, 265.4 ft n of Strong Av, 24.3x100; Montgomery Maze and another to Alettha S. Robinson
FORSYTH ST, 182, 27x100; Louis A. Marx to Lena Lewin..... 1
FRONT ST, 229 and 231, 37.9x72.11x37.4x 73.10; Cyrus Hitchcock and another to John C. Best..... 1
FRONT ST, 229 and 231, 37.9x72.11x37.4x 73.10; Hannah E. Walke and others to Cyrus Hitchcock and another..... 1
JACKSON ST, s w corner of Front St, 16.2x62.2; Hyman Rosenblum and another to Sarah Cohen..... 22,000
LOT 284, map of 370 lots of Mcgraw estate; Frank Gess to William and Mary Farrell..... 1,300
LOTS 43 and 44, Block 2,511, map of 272 lots Kemp estate; John Preusser to Catherine Preusser..... 1,800
LOTS 57 and 58, map of Zebrie Park; Emil Goldmark, referee, to Mary L. Bailey..... 500
MAPES AV, n w s, 462 ft n e of 180th St, 28x150; Annie M. Metzler to Otto Platz and another..... 1
MAPES AV, n w s, 490 ft n e of 180th St, 19x150; Annie M. Metzler to Otto Platz and another..... 1
MAPES AV, n w s, 509 ft n e of 180th St, 19x150; Annie M. Metzler to Emil J. and Anna W. Kossmann..... 1
MINFORD PLACE, e s, 275 ft n of Jennings St, 25x100; Alfred Ericson to Christian Ruppert and another..... 4,000
RIDGE ST, 26, e s, 25x72; Fanny Krauss to Moritz Goldberger..... 1
RIVINGTON ST, 102, 22x80; Claus von Thaden to Emma F. Hilbert and others. Gift
RIVINGTON ST, 72, 21.9x74.6; Eva Meyer and others to Henry J. Kopf, quit claim. 1
RIVINGTON ST, 72, 21.9x74.6; Eva Meyer and another, executors, &c., to Henry J. Kopf..... 16,500
ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 157th St, 25x100; Kate Rosenbaum to David Peltz. 1
STAPLE ST, 4, 38x25; Ann Marrin and others to Harrison Street Cold Storage Company, quit claim..... 1
STAPLE ST, 4, 38x25; James Marrin and another, executors, &c., to Harrison Street Cold Storage Company..... 15,000
WASHINGTON AV, s w corner of 186th St, 50x100; Abraham Rosenberg to Julius Smolensky..... 1
18T AV, 2,279 and 2,281, w s, 50.5x100; Abraham A. Joseph, referee, to Wolf Silverman..... 8,500
2D AV, w s, 24 ft n of 24th St, 24x97.7; Nicholas Tauszig to Tillie Tauszig..... 1
3D AV, e s, 103.4 ft n of Spring Place, 22x 10fx13x100.7; Albert Blechner to Herman Schmuck and another..... 1
3D AV, w s, 43.10 ft n of 48th St, 18.10x 76; Albert Jacobson and another to William Wetterer..... 100
4TH ST, n s, 345 ft s e of Avenue A, 22.8x 96.2; Margaret L. Chanler to Peter Wannemacher..... 16,500
9TH ST, 644 East, 24.8x93.11; Henry C. Gartner, executor, to Henry C. Gartner. 16,500
9TH ST, 644 East, 24.8x93.11; Charlotte Derx and others to Henry C. Gartner... 1
10TH ST, 263 East, 25x94.8; Barnett Hamburger and wife to Pincus Lowenfeld and another..... 1
11TH ST, 638 East, 25x94.9; Henry C. Gartner, executor, to Adam E. Gartner and another..... 17,500
11TH ST, 638 East, 25x94.9; Henry C. Gartner and others, heirs, to Adam E. Gartner and another..... 1
14TH ST, 638 to 642 East, 81.9x103.8; Edward W. Kilpatrick to Cornelius Daniels
23D ST, 248 West, 25x98.9; Henry B. Mingle to L. Scott Kemper..... 1
32D ST, s s, 516.8 ft w of 9th Av, 16.8x 70.10; William C. Talmadge to Edward H. Gilbert and others, correction of deed. 1
33D ST, 416 and 418 West, 25x98.9; Jane A. McKenna, executrix, &c., to Charles F. Myers..... 1
35TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 100x 98.9; Union Trust Company, trustee, and others to Ambrose K. Ely..... 47,842
35TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 10th Av, 50x98.9; others to Ambrose Kelly..... 22,158
36TH ST, s s, 530 ft w of 5th Av, 20x 98.9; Mary A. Sutton to George E. Coleman..... 1
44TH ST, 150 East, 12.9x100.5; Henry A. Braum to Church of St. Agnes..... 1
48TH ST, n s, 245 ft w of 3d Av, 20x100.5x irregular; Angeline W. Robinson to Montgomery Maze..... 1
53D ST, n s, 94 ft e of 1st Av, 40x100.5; Agnes Yost to Henrietta Marlock..... 1
56TH ST, s s, 50 ft w of 4th Av, 16.8x 75; Rachel Mayer to Isaac Marx..... 1
58TH ST, s s, 204.8 ft w of 8th Av, 20.6x 100.5; Emil C. G. von Pein to Augustus E. Bieser..... 1
61ST ST, 240 to 244 West, 75x100.5; Isaac L. Smith to Augustus J. Von Gauther. 1
62D ST, n s, 270.6 ft e of 5th Av, 20.6x 100.5; Adele Kneeland, executrix and trustee, to Clara L. Rossin..... 62,500
62D ST, n s, 270.6 ft e of 5th Av, 20.6x 100.5; Adele Kneeland to Adele Kneeland, executrix and trustee..... 1
65TH ST, s s, 164.8 ft e of Park Av, 20x 100.5; Gilbert C. Brown and wife to Chauncey McKeever..... 1
80TH ST, 239 East, 25.5x102.2; Henry Gartner, executor, to Julia Haupt..... 17,000
80TH ST, 239 East, 25.5x102.2; Henry C. Gartner and others, heirs, to Julia Haupt..... 1
83D ST, 108.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 16.4 x102.2; Algernon S. Norton, referee, to Henrietta M. Parker..... 500
83D ST, n s, 228.9 ft e of 3d Av, 25.5x 102.2; Margaret F. Thornton to Julius Levy..... 1
89TH ST, 15 West, 19x100.8; Alfred R. Wolff to Martha Wolff..... 1
106TH ST, s s, 160 ft e of 3d Av, 0.6x 87.7x irregular; Maria A. Herter to Peter J. Herter..... 1
107TH ST, n s, 65 ft w of 4th Av, 16x 100.11; Jennie T. Kelly to Mary A. Kelly, ½ part..... Omitted.
115TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 50x 100.11; Angelo Legniti to Agostino Pescafore, ½ part..... 13,000
115TH ST, n s, 108 ft e of Park Av, 18x 75; Frieda Mashbir to Marie Burlinson.. 5,000
116TH ST, 120 East, 25x100.11; Charlotte Dorr to John C. Moore..... 100
117TH ST, s s, 456.2 ft e of Avenue A, or Pleasant Av, 16.10x100.11; Anton Berkowitz to Wilheim Nachtigall..... 6,000
132D ST, s s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11; Francis P. Lowry, referee, to Bradley L. Eaton..... 7,500
136TH ST, n s, 173 ft e of Westchester Av, 75x94.7x irregular; Samuel Cowen to Samuel Siegman..... 1

Recorded Leases.

BEST, Fredericka, to Jacob F. Lutz; 108 East Houston St, 5 years..... $1,380
GORSCH, Hugo, to Martha Heninger; 1,756 2d Av and 303 East 92d St, 3 years. 2,264
GRAINGER, Charles M., to Henry Etkowsky; 28 Bayard St, 4 4-12 years..... 600
HENNESSEN, Elias D., to Traders' Coal Company; 417 to 423 West 25th St, 5 years..... 2,400
LAUTERBACH, Charles T., to Charles Detjen; 2,398 2d Av, s e corner of 123d St, 3 years..... $900 1,000
MANTEL, Jean M., trustee, to William J. Gallagher; 1,551 Broadway, 5 years.... 4,250
McGOWAN, Thomas, to Hugo Lederer; 33 Avenue B, 3 years..... 1,000
MICHAELS, Conrad, to George Michaels; 153 CARINGTON AV, 3 1-2 years..... 2,500
SCHWARTZ, David; and another to Robert O. Singwald; 88 2d Av, 3 years..... 1,440

Recorded Mortgages.

BAIRD, Rebecca, to Maiy F. Gale; 80th St, n s, 121 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year..... $1,000
BARSKY, Joseph, to Isaac Meinhard and others, executors, &c.; 203 East Broadway, 3 years..... 13,000
BEST, John C., to Edward C. Perkins, as trustee, &c.; 229 and 231 Front St, 3 years..... 25,000
BIESSER, Augustus E. and George, to Emil L. G. Von Pein; 58th St, s s, 204.6 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years..... 11,000
BIXBY, Mary E. and Samuel M., to Cornelius Wake, trustee; 340 Brook Av, 3 years..... 3,000
BRANN, Henry A., to Mary Tully; 150 ft e of 44th St, 5 years..... 4,000
BULLMANN, Louis H., to Francis Bullmann, guardian, &c.; 337 East 41st St, 5 years..... 5,000
BULLMANN, Louis H., to Francis Bullmann, guardian, &c.; 341 East 41st St, 4 years..... 3,000
CAHN, Abraham, to J. C. Julius Langbein; 2,365 2d Av; leasehold, ½ year..... 500
COHN, Rebecca, to Babette Cohen; 7th St, n w corner of Lewis St, 3 years..... 7,000
COLEMAN, George E., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 39th St, s s, 550 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years..... 25,000
DALY, Annie J., to Percival C. Smith; Boston Road, or Av, 115 ft n from s s of Lot 149, map of Village of Morrisania, 1 year..... 650
DANIELS, Cornelius, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 638 to 642 East 14th St., demand. 4,000
DEERE, Mary, to Abbie H. Wightman; Strong Av, n e s, 175 ft e of Forest Av, 1 year..... 1,000
DELAFIELD, Elizabeth A., and others to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 731 St, s s, 184 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years. 31,000
FANNING, Thomas M., to William C. Bowers, trustee; 102 Orchard St, 3 years. 15,000
FITZPATRICK, Patrick, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 1326 St, s s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 3,000
GALLAGHER, Mary C., to Dora A. Gaylord; 116th St, s s, 110 ft w of Madison Av, ½ year..... 1,500
GALLAGHER, Mary C., to Emanuel Hellner and another; 116th St, s s, 110 ft w of Madison Av, demand..... 2,000
GALLAGHER, William J., to George Ehret; 1,551 Broadway, saloon lease, demand..... 3,343
GARTNER, Minnie, and Anna Kroenl to German Savings Bank; 300 East 102d St, 1 year..... 12,500
GOLDBERGER, Moritz, to Philip Farmer and wife; 26 Ridge St, installments..... 1,500
HAMBURGER, Barnett, to Pincus Lowenfeld and Wilhelmina Unger; Avenue B, e s, 23.3 ft n of 9th St, 1 year..... 4,000
HARRISON STREET COLD STORAGE Company to James Martin and another, executors, &c., 4 Staple St, 3 years..... 10,000
HERTER, Peter J., to George Young; 210 East 84th St, 5 years..... 75,000
HOLPER, Mary B. to Frederick A. O. Schwartz; Lot 178, map of Union Hill, Powell estate, at Fordham, 2 years..... 1,500
KLEMENS, Charles A., and wife to John N. Raeding; 427 East 12th St, installments..... 16,000
KOLB, Margaretha, to Beinecke & Co.; 104 Pearl St, demand..... 8,500
KOLB, Margaretha and Richard, to James M. Crafts and another, trustees, &c.; 104 Pearl St, 3 years..... 30,000
KOONTZ, William, to Solomon Appel and another; 2,083 3d Av, 3 years..... 6,000
KOPF, Henry J., to John G. Weber; 72 Rivington St, 3 years..... 4,000
KOPF, Henry J., to Eva Meyer and another, executors, &c.; 72 Rivington St, 5 years..... 10,000
LUTZ, Jacob F., to George Ehret; 108 East Houston St, saloon lease, demand. 3,500
McCARTHY, Ellen L., to Eugenie M. Bertin; Madison Av, old; e s, 27.6 ft n of Lot 194, map of Central Morrisania, 3 years..... 2,500
McCUNE, John W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 150 West 22d St, 3 years..... 3,000
McKEEVER, J. Chauncey, to Max Erlanger; 66th St, s s, 104.8 ft e of Park Av, 3 years..... 25,000
McSHANE, Mary J., to Andrew Nelson; Vermilyea Av, w s, 100 ft s of Isham St, 1 year..... 100
MICHAELS, George, to Jacob Ruppert; 155 Columbus Av, saloon lease, demand.. 7,500
MILES, John, and wife to Virginia B. Rogers and others, trustees; Morris Av, as widened, w s, 120.5 ft s of Fordham Road, 3 years..... 3,000
MILES, John J. to Virginia B. Rogers and others, trustees, &c.; Morris Av, as widened, w s, 139.3 ft s of Fordham Road, 3 years..... 3,000
MILLER, Rudolph J., to Peter Kaeeth; 138th St, n s, 306.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 3 years..... 1,200
MOHR, Christian and Sibella, to Emilie Wolfart; 102d St, s s, 135 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years..... 1,000
NACHTIGALL, Wilhelm, to New York Loan Banking Company; 117th St, s s, 456.2 ft e of Avenue A, or Pleasant Av, installments..... 7,200
NEWMAN, Samuel, to Joseph Grosner, trustee; Lexington Av, e s, 68.2 ft s of 74th St, 1 year..... 3,000
PERELMAN, Abram, to Elias M. Zerega and others, trustees; 5th Av, n s, 151 ft w of Avenue D, 5 years..... 39,000
PLATZ, Otto, and wife to Annie M. Metzler; Mapes Av, n w s, 462 ft n e of 180th St, 3 years..... 600
PREUSSER, John, to Michael Liepler; Lots 43 and 44, Block 2,511, map of 272 lots of the Kemp estate, 1 year..... 1,150
ROEDENBACH, William J., to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 234 West 118th St, demand..... 18,500
ROSENBLUM, Hyman, and wife and George Kahn to Sarah Cohen; 196 Cherry St, 3 years..... 5,500
SCHLEDORN, Julius, to the Park Mortgage Company; Eagle Av, e s, 306 ft s of 156th St, 3 years..... 6,500
SCHLEDORN, Julius, to the Park Mortgage Company; Eagle Av, e s, 265, 245, 225, and 285 ft s of 156th St, 3 years, (four mortgages,) each..... 6,500
SCHULTHEIS, Gottlieb, to Frederick W. Boese, trustee; Intervale Av, w s, 213.5 e ft s w of 167th St, 5 years..... 2,900
SCHULTHEIS, Gottlieb, to Frederick W. Boese, trustee; Tiffany St, w s, 243.8 ft s of 167th St, 5 years..... 2,800
SCHULTHEIS, Gottlieb, to Frederick W. Boese, trustee; Tiffany St, w s, 268.8 ft s of 167th St, 5 years..... 1,000
SIEGMAN, Samuel, to Julius Newman; 156th St, n s, 173 ft e of Westchester Av, demand..... 500
SIEGMAN, Samuel, to Abraham H. Feuchtwanger and another, individually and as executors; 156th St, n s, 173 ft e of Westchester Av, demand..... 500
STEIN, Henry, to Nellie C. Van Reypen; 60th St, n s, 85 ft w of Lexington Av, ½ year..... 5,000
TOWNSEND, S. Delancey, to Murray Williams, trustee, &c.; 823 St, s s, 210.8 ft w of West End Av, 3 years..... 16,000
VAN COTT, Janet, and others to Helen H. Cornell; 22d St, n s, 404.2 ft s e of 7th Av; also interior gore, beginning at centre line of block between 223 and 224 Sts, and 421 ft s from s e s of 7th Av, 2 years..... 2,000
WANMAKER, Aquila W., to Joseph Brewster; Broadway, n w corner of 103d St, demand..... 30,000
WANMAKER, Aquila W., to Jacob Lawson; Broadway, n w corner 103d St, demand..... 10,000
WANNEMACHER, Peter, to Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen in the City and Port of New York; 4th St, n e s, 345 ft s e of Avenue A, 5 years..... 9,000
WERTZ, Frederick, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 89 Essex St, 1 year. 6,000
WIGAND, Catharine, to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 256 West 115th St, 5 years..... 16,500
WIGAND, Catharine, and another to Georgia F. Sage; 254 and 256 West 115th St, 1 month..... 600
WITTMANN, Eva, to Minnie Kreuder, executrix; Charles St, s s, 100.9 ft e of Hudson St, 3 years..... 12,000
WOLFE, Esther B., to the Guarantee and Trust Company; 135 East 30th St, 5 years..... 19,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AUERBACH, Mayer S., to Mutual Life Insurance Company..... $20,000
BEINECKE & CO. to Beinecke & Co..... Nom.
BRAUNFELD, Leo, and another to Herman Schmuck and another..... 1,000
BUTTLER, Jacob D., to American Mortgage Company..... Nom.
COHN, Sigmund, to Charles Thomsen.... 1,000
DRAKE, William H., to American Bible Society..... 1,400
ENO, Amos F., and others, executors, &c., to Antoinette E. Wood..... 122,500
GRANNIS, Frances A., to Ralph L. Parsons..... Nom.
GULICK, James C., to Alfred B. Thacher..... 4,000
HERCHE, Louisa, executrix, to Karl M. Wallach..... 3,534
KEMPTON, Jane T., to Henry De F. Weekes, trustee..... 15,000
KNIGHT, Sarah M., to American Mortgage Company..... 21,500
LOPEZ, Manuel, to John H. Stoever.... Nom.
MASON, Joel S., and another, executors, &c., to Joel S. Mason and others, (assigns six mortgages)..... Nom.
MASON, Joel S., and another, executors, &c., to Joel S. Mason, (assigns three mortgages)..... 25,470
MURRAY, Mary A., to Leopold Kahn.... 12,000
POWELL, Wilson M., to Edward W. Barrow and another, trustees..... 7,000
ROOSEVELT, W. Emlen, trustee, to William Brill..... 15,000
ROOSEVELT, James A., trustee, to James A. and W. Emlen Roosevelt, trustees.... Nom.
SCHEFER, Dora, to Rose Berney, ½ part.. Nom.
SPEIR, Gilbert M., Jr., and others, executors, &c., to Emily S. Arnold..... 9,188
TAIT, Mary A., to Henry Herrmann..... Nom.
UNANGST, Charles, to Michael Feeney.. Nom.
WHITSON, Samuel W., to Charlotte C. Herwig..... 2,500
WILKS, Matthew A., and another, executors, &c., to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, trustee..... 17,500
WILKS, Matthew A., and another, executors, &c., to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, trustee..... 17,500
WOLFRAM, Ludwig, to Herman Schmuck and another..... 2,500

Mechanics' Liens.

DAWSON ST, s w corner of Union Av, 25x100; Mulhern Steam Heating Company against C. C. Burlingame, owner and contractor..... $295
EAST BROADWAY, 225 and 227; Simon Henderson against Machzikel Talmud Torah School, owner and contractor.... 2,231
GRAND CONCOURSE or BOULEVARD, w s, opposite 202d St, 100x100; William Coogan against the Roman Catholic Church of St. Philip Neri, owner; John McBirney and John McCafferty, contractors..... 70
LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 95th St, 55x95; Patrick Reddy against Samuel Glass, owner and contractor..... 1,064
PARK ROW, 13 to 21; Bernhard Schmidt against Park Row Construction Company, owner; R. M. Haan, lessee and contractor, and John V. Schaefer Company, contractor..... 320
WASHINGTON AV, 1,073 to 1,077; Timothy Flood against John Immel, owner and contractor..... 1,000
WASHINGTON AV, w s, 102.8 ft s of 166th St, 100x100; David Miller against John Immel, owner and contractor..... 1,000
WASHINGTON AV, w s, 102.10 ft s of 166th St, 90x100; Frank L. Tierney against John Immel, owner and contractor..... 5,558
WASHINGTON AV, w s, 102.9 ft s of 166th St, 90x100; John Holl against John Immel, owner and contractor..... 950
7TH ST, 114 East; Edward F. Keating against Michael J. Fay and others, owners; Henry Altman, contractor..... 1,100
8TH AV, 606; Henry H. Meise against Mandelbaum & Lewine, owners; Clark & Selfridge, contractors..... 315
15TH ST, 31 and 33 West; Henry S. Northrop against Peter Doody, owner and contractor; William Christie, contractor. 3,500
100TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 125x86.10; J. P. Duffy & Co. against Charles Kervan, owner and contractor.. 830
100TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Broadway, 50x 100; John Holl against Alfred Waldron, owner; John E. Darragh, contractor.. 425
106TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of West End Av, 50x100.11; John W. Fryer against Carlo Luckes, owner and contractor..... 154
118TH ST, 33 and 35 West; Isaac Rothfeld against Samuel D. Tomback and May Carpe, owners; Katz & Abelman, contractors..... 137
137TH ST, n s, 450 ft e of Willis Av, 87.6 x100; David Miller against John Immel, owner and contractor..... 1,500
137TH ST, n s, 450 ft e of Willis Av, 75x 100; Frank L. Tierney against John Immel, owner and contractor..... 3,750

Lis Pendens.

BLOOMINGDALE ROAD, s w corner of 129th St, runs w 107 to Lawrence St x s 107 to road x n e 53 to beginning; William G. Ahrens against Charles Borst and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. G. Bates.
BROADWAY, s e corner of 41st St, 31.2x84.11x 30.1x93.4; also 41st St, s s, 93.4 ft e of Broadway, 79.10x98.9x irregular to Broadway x22.11x irregular to beginning; George I. Roberts & Brothers against Louis L. Todd, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Sproull, Harmer & Sproull.
CANAL ST, n e corner of Ludlow St, 43.9x50; Kings County Savings Institution against Bernhard Cohen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Burr, Combs & Wilson.
CENTRAL PARK WEST, 346; Herman Wunechel against Maria Goss and another, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, E. Willmann.
CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 50.5 ft n of 106th St, 50.5x100; Citizens' Savings Bank against C. Murray and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. W. Pirsson.
LENOX AV, 195; Fannie Falk against Ella J. Breckenridge and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wallach & Cook.
NAEGELE AV, e s, 50 s of Elwood St, 100x 194.9, to Hillside St x101x209.1; Antoine P. Voislawsky, executor, &c., and others against Joseph M. Becker and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. R. Adams.
PARK AV, e s, 23 ft s of 97th St, 50x100; (two actions;) Emma Hassey against Francis J. Schnueg and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, E. A. Hassey.
RAILROAD AV, e s, 108 ft s of Marble St, 27x 150; Kate E. Rogers against Harriet A. Heyman, individually, and others, executors, &c., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Stockwell.
WATER ST, 586; Robert I. Murray and others, trustees, &c., against Sarsfield H. Lavelle and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, K. Murray.
WILLIAM ST, 136; Department of Buildings against the Berlin & Jones Envelope Company, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbcurg.
3D AV, w s, 50.5 ft n of 46th St, 25x100; Marvin S. Buttles against William Durbrow and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Kropp, & Kropp.
32D ST, n s, 175 ft e of 11th Av, 25x98.9; Benjamin Salinsky against William Porr and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. W. Aymar.
55TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 7th Av, 25x100.5; Susan M. C. Livingston against William K. Porter and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. de P. Livingston.
69TH ST, n s, 346 ft w of Central Park West, 23x100.5; John Montgomery against Ann F. Smith, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, C. L. Wescott.
117TH ST, s s, 476 ft w of 3d Av, 17x100.11; Antoine P. Voislawsky, executor, and others, against Annie Becker and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. R. Adams.
117TH ST, s s, 276 ft w of 3d Av, 17x100.11; Antoine P. Voislawsky, executor, and others, against Joseph M. Becker and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. R. Adams.
129TH ST, s s, 238.4 ft w of 7th Av, 96.8x99.11; (two actions;) the United States Trust Company against Henry Muhiker and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, E. W. Sheldon.
129TH ST, 60 East; Thomas A. Barry and others against Katharine Van Valin, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Earley, Heath & Stewart.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Supreme Court of the United States:

489—Harry Plummer, as executor, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Bird S. Coler, Controller, &c.—Motion to advance submitted by W. V. Rowe for the plaintiff in error.

Original. Ex parte.—In the matter of A. J. Daggs and others, petitioners.—Motion for leave to file petition for a writ of mandamus submitted by A. J. Daggs for the petitioners.

97—Waters-Pierce Oil Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Texas.—Argument continued by J. D. Johnson for the plaintiff in error, by T. S. Smith for the defendant in error, and concluded by John G. Johnson for the plaintiff in error.

96—William Wheeler Hubbell, appellant, vs. the United States.—Argument commenced by Frederic D. McKenney for the appellant and continued by C. C. Binney for the appellee.

Call for Wednesday: 96, 113 of 1896, 192, 243, 435, 439, 138, 100, 101, and 102.

Calendars for Wednesday, Jan. 10.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Calendar called by Lacombe, J., in Room 12, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.—Jury Calendar.

152—Wolf vs. Fidelity & Casualty Co.
164—Bradley vs. Met. St. Railway Co.
177—Conway vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
178—Alison vs. N. Y. Life Ins. Co.
191—Barbe vs. Met. St. Railway Co.
192—Leaman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Court opens in Room 47 Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.—Customs Appeals.

2144—German Artistic Weaving Co. vs. United States.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 66 Post Office Building.

In bankruptcy.
1570—In re V. Altman & Co.
Discharges.
1178—Harris Damsky.
1756—Marcus Landon.
1693—Harris Cohen.
1755—Morris Becker.
1624—Julia Mays.
1746—Pincus Ganz.
1753—Morris Abrahams.
1769—George Rubener.
1720—Samuel Stern.
1787—Ida M. Hamilton.
1513—Samuel W. Richards.
1744—Garret D. Quackenbush.
1665—John C. Van Houten.
1648—Jacob Stroh.
1722—C. & A. Davidson.
1729—L. G. C. H. Piper.
1771—Jacob Van Clief.
1690—Herman Hirschfield.
1704—George L. Dann.
1615—Louis K. Davis.
1564—John T. Dickinson.
1683—Herman Tolk.
1745—John B. McGeorge.
1734—W. H. & J. T. McCaffrey.
Discharges under objection.
1677—S. H. & M. S. Hays.
1466—Charles A. Tinker.
1563—Victor A. Wilder.
1705—Valere Braquhais.
1671—Albert Hartog.
180—James MacNaughton.
132—Allan MacNaughton.
Adjourned cases.
411—Schultz & Schwerin.
143—Joseph Fenler.
257—Max Peller.
1624—Julia Mayo.
Adjourned motions.
1772—Freedman Brothers
1216—H. Lockwood & Co.
162—Julia Mays.
1483—Menke Brothers.
1625—Louis Lowenson.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Ostram vs. Greene.—Judgment affirmed, without costs.

Wadsworth, individually and as executor, vs. Murray et al.; Kernochan, sole acting trustee, vs. Manhattan Railway Company; McKim vs. Manhattan Railway; Randall et al. vs. Kunvala, assignee; Bohny vs. Haffen, Commissioner, et al.; Coyne vs. Bowe; Matthews vs. Studgert, assignee; Merritt, administrator, vs. Merritt, &c.; Hutchinson, by guardian, vs. The Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company of Brooklyn; Shaffer, administrator, vs. Facon et al.; Carr vs. Smith, sole executor; Sullivan, administrator, vs. Dunham et al.; Myers and another vs. V. Wheeler and another, impleaded; Biddescomb, administrator, vs. Cameron and another; Toplitz and another vs. Bauer et al., executors; Hilton, receiver, vs. Ernst and another; Smith, substituted trustee, vs. Allen and another, &c.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Truesdell, administrator, vs. Bourke, executor.—Order affirmed and judgment absolute ordered for plaintiff on the stipulation, with costs in all courts.

Beecher, executor, vs. Long Island Railroad Company; Murray, by guardian, vs. Dwight; Stimper, an infant, vs. The Fuchs & Lang Manufacturing Company.—Orders affirmed, and judgment absolute obtained for plaintiffs on the stipulations, with costs.

Costello, by guardian, vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company; Sheldon vs. Wickham and another, assignees; Underwood and another, executors, vs. The Greenwich Insurance Company.—Judgments reversed, new trials granted, costs to abide events.

People ex rel. Corn

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; willing and obliging; good reference. 753 6th Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a competent Swedish cook; capable of getting up lunches and dinners; excellent references. Miss A. Anderson, 215 East 40th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook, day or week; reference. 360 West 53d St.; O'Neill's bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; city or country; best city reference. 115 West 30th St., rear.

COOK.—By first-class cook and baker in private family; has best city references. 208 West 37th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class children's dress and cloak maker; years with Thurn, 5th Av.; half prices during January; will call and take measure. Mrs. Williams, 147 East 39th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker and fitter; tailor-made dresses; latest styles; out by day or week; terms reasonable; city reference. "Competent," Box 93, 1,242 Broadway.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By experienced governess teaching English and music; excellent seamstress; city reference. Call before 11:30 or after 4 at 258 West 14th St.

Lady's Maids.

MAID.—By competent maid; good packer, hairdresser, and dressmaker; best city references. Care of McCabe, 591 Park Av.

Nurses.

NURSE, &c.—By refined German girl; care for children, do plain sewing, and make herself generally useful; best reference. 49 Columbus Av., care Lohse.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing; curtains, cushions; also repairing dresses, finishing and alterations. Seamstress, 773 Amsterdam Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—As first-class waitress or chambermaid in private family. 410 West 46th St.; O'Shaughnessy's bell.

Miscellaneous.

BOOKKEEPER or CASHIER.—By a young lady just left school. M. Terry, 48 Dominick St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN, &c.—By a colored coachman in first-class family; thoroughly understands his business in all branches; take care of horses and carriages; eighteen years in his last place; leaving on account of people giving up horses. E. H., 713 Madison Av.

COACHMAN, &c.—As coachman and gardener; understands horses, harness, and carriages; strictly sober; trustworthy; excellent written and personal references; country. English, Box 345 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By medium-sized single coachman; age, thirty-two; English; twelve years' excellent city reference; last employer can be seen; willing and obliging. J. D., 300 West 22d St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Nursery governess; kindergartner required; North German or French, for little girl of four; best personal reference required. P. O. Box 315, Montreal, or 139 East 15th St.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 1,986.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE V. ELLIS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of George V. Ellis of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said George V. Ellis was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 9th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM H. BEMISH, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that William H. Bemish, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 1st, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 24th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 9th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ARTHUR G. JURY, bankrupt.—No. 1,829.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of Ernest Hall, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, dated the 8th day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction, at Nos. 29-31 East 20th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, and district aforesaid, on the 12th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, all the wines, beers, ales, liquors, and other property belonging to the estate of the said bankrupt and now being upon the hereinbefore described premises.

A. P. SIMMONDS,
Trustee of the Estate of Arthur G. Jury, Bankrupt.

Dated January 9th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—GEORGE S. HARRAL, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that George S. Harral, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 4th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 24th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 9th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of HERMAN LNGE, bankrupt.—No. 1,339.

To the creditors of Herman Lange, bankrupt:

TAKE NOTICE: That the Trustee has filed his petition for an order directing the stock and fixtures, with the good will and unexpired lease of the premises, No. 90 First Avenue, belonging to the bankrupt appraised at $129.10, to be sold at private sale, and that a meeting will be held at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, Esq., referee, No. 71 Broadway, New York City, on the 22d day of January, 1900, at 11 A. M., to consider the proposed sale of said property, and such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated January 9, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—SAMUEL RITTER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel Ritter, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 5th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 24th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 9th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JULIUS SCHAUMBURGER, bankrupt.—No. 1,731.

Notice is hereby given that Julius Schaumburger, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 8th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 24, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER.
Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of LOUIS YOUNG, Bankrupt.—No. 931.

To the creditors of Louis Young of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, Bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of August, A. D. 1899, the said Louis Young was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER.
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated January 4th, 1900.

BANKRUPTCY—APPROVED SCHEDULES, 25c. per doz. Have a set in your office, as they are always wanted in a hurry. REILLY & CO., Law Blank Publishers, 78 Nassau St.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold.

1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and other standard makes rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. E. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway. Telephone 1338 Franklin.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT.—Trial to be had in the City and County of New York.—FREDERICK BRUCE, plaintiff, against ROBERT BAYARD SNOWDEN and Lydia P. Snowden, his wife, Joel B. Ives, as executor of the last will and testament of Susan A. Von Tagen, deceased; Maud O. Snowden, Arthur R. B. Snowden, Emeline A. Snowden, Oliver P. Snowden, Anna L. Snowden, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 18th, 1899.

CHAS. P. & WM. W. BUCKLEY,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address No. 141 Broadway, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.

To Joel B. Ives, as executor of the last will and testament of Susan A. Von Tagen, deceased; Maud O. Snowden, Arthur R. B. Snowden, Emeline A. Snowden, Oliver P. Snowden, and Anna L. Snowden.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 13th day of December, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 13th day of December, 1899. Yours, &c.,

CHAS. P. & WM. W. BUCKLEY,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
141 Broadway, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.
jn3-law6wW&f14

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —Herman Boesenberg, plaintiff, against Emma Boesenberg, defendant.—Trial to be had in the County of New York.—Summons.—Action for absolute divorce, ground of adultery.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York City, October 27, 1899.

JOSEPH F. MOSS,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Offices, 87 and 89 Centre Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
Post Office address, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Emma Boesenberg, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Henry W. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 20th day of November, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of November, 1899.

Dated New York, November 20th, 1899.

JOSEPH F. MOSS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
n29-law6wW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAILEY, DEBORAH ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DEBORAH ANN BAILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Willis Benner, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 7th day of March, 1900.—Dated New York, the 6th day of September, 1899. CHARLES BENNER, WILLIS BENNER, BAILEY, WILLIAM E. FROST, Executors. WILLIS BENNER, Attorney for Executors, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s6-law6mW

BALDWIN, SUSAN T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN T. BALDWIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Jared G. Baldwin, Jr., 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before February 7th, 1900.—Dated New York, July 19, 1899. JARED G. BALDWIN, Executor. JARED G. BALDWIN, Attorney for Executor, 33 Wall Street, New York City. jy19-law6mW

BUSSE, GEORGE FREDERICK WILHELM.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Agnes S. M. C. Busse, Elma Busse, Olga Busse, Wilhelm F. C. Busse, Vera Busse, William G. Busse, Rodolf Busse, Clara Busse, the widow, heirs, and next of kin of GEORGE FREDERICK WILHELM BUSSE, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Agnes S. O. M. C. Busse of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of George Frederick Wilhelm Busse, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 15th day of February, one thousand nine hundred, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 21st day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

FRANCIS M. EPPLEY, Atty for Petitioner, 140 Nassau St., Borough Manhattan.
ja3-law7wW&F

FEDER, CACILIA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Albert Herzog, one of the heirs and next of kin of Cacilia Feder, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Julius Feder of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Cacilia Feder, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 15th day of February, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 21st day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

FRIES, JOHN CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN CHARLES FRIES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Jno. Alex. Beall, their attorney, No. 150 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of May, 1900.—Dated New York, the 23rd day of October, 1899. LOUISA FRIES, LOUIS A. RODENSTEIN, Executors. JNO. ALEX. BEALL, Attorney for Executors, 150 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan.
o25-law6mW

GREMMLER, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH GREMMLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Coleman & Donohue, No. 203 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of February, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of August, 1899. CHARLES HEPS and LOUIS RUPP, Executors. COLEMAN & DONOHUE, Attorneys for Executors, 206 Broadway, N. Y. C.

BOTHNER, DOROTHEA E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Dorothea J. E. Bothner, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Hyde & Leonard, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of August, 1899.

GUSTAV O. BOTHNER, Administrator.
HYDE & LEONARD, Attorneys for Administrator, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
au16-law6mW

BEVERIDGE, DAVID.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Marion B. Lee, John F. Beveridge, Henrietta Beveridge, Martin L. Lee, L. S. Sterrit, Arthur H. Grant, Louise B. Gibb, William H. H. Armstrong, Rev. William H. Bell, the Home for the Friendless, the Children's Home, St. Luke's Home and Hospital, Mrs. Emilie Newton, Ella Lomas, Underwriters' Club of Detroit, Michigan; Frances B. Stockdale, (nee Emerson,) Thomas Saeger, Farmers' National Bank, Marlin L. Lee, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of Marion Beveridge, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of DAVID BEVERIDGE, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the twenty-sixth day of January, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Martin L. Lee, Louis S. Sterrit, and Arthur H. Grant, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of said County, at the City of New York, the 9th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
d13-law6wW&j24

DIECKMANN, CARL.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to CARL DIECKMANN; Marie Dieckmann, Victor Dieckmann, and Ina Welz, and to all persons interested in the estate of CARL DIECKMANN, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 16th day of February, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of William Engelhardt, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 5th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

SIDNEY WARD, Attorney for Petitioner, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.
d18-law6wW

FITZGERALD, MARY A.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to THOMAS HODNETT, Richard Hodnett, Patrick Hodnett, and William Hodnett, the heirs and next of kin of MARY A. FITZGERALD, deceased, and greeting:

Whereas, John E. FitzGerald of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Mary A. FitzGerald, late of the County of New York, deceased, Therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 13th day of February, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[Seal.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 13th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety nine. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
d27-law7wW

FRIES, JOHN CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN CHARLES FRIES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Jno. Alex. Beall, their attorney, No. 150 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of May, 1900.—Dated New York, the 23rd day of October, 1899. LOUISA FRIES, LOUIS A. RODENSTEIN, Executors. JNO. ALEX. BEALL, Attorney for Executors, 150 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan.
o25-law6mW

GREMMLER, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH GREMMLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Coleman & Donohue, No. 203 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of February, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of August, 1899. CHARLES HEPS and LOUIS RUPP, Executors. COLEMAN & DONOHUE, Attorneys for Executors, 206 Broadway, N. Y. C.

WILLIAMS, EDWARD T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD T. WILLIAMS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Marbury & Fox, No. 2 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of November, 1899. JOHANNA M. WILLIAMS, Administratrix; JAMES S. BEARNS, Administrator. CHARLES FOX, Attorney for Administrators, No. 2 Broad Street, New York.
o25-law6mW

WILLITS, GEORGE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE A. WILLITS, late of the County of Cook, State of Illinois, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Curtis, Mallet-Prevost and Colt, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of January, 1900. MAUDE H. WILLITS, Executrix. CURTIS, MALLET-PREVOST & COLT, Attorneys for Executrix, 30 Broad Street, New York City. ja10-law6mW&sju1

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JANE L. THOMSON, plaintiff, vs. WILLIAM H. CLARK et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the eighth day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, in Section 7, Block 1,965, on the land map of the City of New York, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue, formerly the Tenth Avenue, distant twenty-five feet two inches and three-quarters of an inch southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street with the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue, running thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with Amsterdam Avenue fifty feet five inches and one-half of an inch; thence westerly, again parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, one hundred feet to the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue aforesaid; and thence northerly along the same fifty feet five inches and one-half of an inch to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 9th, 1900.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.

E. H. MOERAN, Plaintiff's Attorney, 34 Pine Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

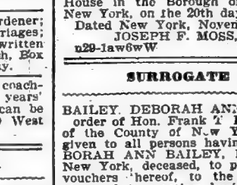

The approximate amount of the lien or charge for which above property is to be sold is $31,742, with interest thereon from December 28th, 1899, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $342.20, and the expenses of sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, &c., to be allowed the purchaser is $3,700, on day of sale.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.
ja10-2aw3wW&M&ja31

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—PETER L. O'NEILL as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of Catherine O'Neill, deceased, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH B. McCLURE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 7th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the certain lease, term of years and leasehold premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

A lease made by John Jacob Astor to Michael Lawless and his assigns, bearing date the 16th day of August, 1854, and recorded in the office of the Register of New York County, on the 23rd day of August, 1880, in Liber 1548 of Conveyances, Page 398, and the leasehold premises thereby granted are bounded and described as follows, viz.: All those certain lots of ground situate, lying, and being in the easterly side of Washington and the southerly side of Little Twelfth Streets, in the Ninth Ward of the City, County, and State of New York, and being taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Washington Street by the southerly line of Little Twelfth Street, and running thence southwardly along said line of Washington Street sixty-nine feet two and three-quarter inches; thence eastwardly and at right angles or nearly so to the said line of Washington Street, sixty feet two and one quarter inches; thence northwardly to the southerly line of Little Twelfth Street, thirty-two feet eleven inches, and thence westwardly along said line of Little Twelfth Street eighty-one feet ten inches, to the point or place of beginning, be the same more or less, together with the buildings thereon erected, and any renewal or right of renewal of said lease, subject, however, to all existing sub-leases of said property.—Dated New York, December 8th, 1899.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.

HENRY B. CULVER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property granted by lease and leasehold premises and buildings erected thereon to be sold. Five stores or buildings, the street numbers being Nos. 882, 883, and 884 Washington Street, and Nos. 32 and 34 Little Twelfth Street. All erected upon a single lot; the lease is a single lease of the whole tract:

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, assessments, or other liens upon said premises is about $800, which will be allowed out of the purchase money or paid by the referee.—Dated December 8th, 1899.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby postponed to January 16th, 1900, at the same hour and place.

WM. J. A. McKIM, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LOUISE C. HOPPIN, plaintiff, against WILLIAM J. DEVLIN and others, defendants. Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 1st day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings erected thereon, situated in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street distant one hundred and sixty-three feet eight inches westwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of said northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street with the westerly line of the Fifth Avenue, running thence northwardly parallel with Fifth Avenue and for a portion of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street seventeen feet eight inches; thence southwardly parallel with Fifth Avenue and for a portion of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; thence eastwardly along said northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street seventeen feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning, being known as Number Eleven West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, which said premises are situated in Section 6, in Block 1,738, on the Land Map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, December 21st, 1899.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.

HOPPIN & BERARD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 7 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $14,115, with interest thereon from the 29th day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $320.70, with interest from the 1st day of December, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $698.51 and interest.—Dated New York, December 21st, 1899.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.

HENRY B. CULVER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property granted by lease and leasehold premises and buildings erected thereon to be sold. Five stores or buildings, the street numbers being Nos. 882, 883, and 884 Washington Street, and Nos. 32 and 34 Little Twelfth Street. All erected upon a single lot; the lease is a single lease of the whole tract:

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, assessments, or other liens upon said premises is about $800, which will be allowed out of the purchase money or paid by the referee.—Dated December 8th, 1899.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby postponed to January 16th, 1900, at the same hour and place.

WM. J. A. McKIM, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LOUISE C. HOPPIN, plaintiff, against WILLIAM J. DEVLIN and others, defendants. Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 1st day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings erected thereon, situated in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street distant one hundred and sixty-three feet eight inches westwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of said northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street with the westerly line of the Fifth Avenue, running thence northwardly parallel with Fifth Avenue and for a portion of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street seventeen feet eight inches; thence southwardly parallel with Fifth Avenue and for a portion of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; thence eastwardly along said northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street seventeen feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning, being known as Number Eleven West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, which said premises are situated in Section 6, in Block 1,738, on the Land Map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, December 21st, 1899.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.

HOPPIN & BERARD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 7 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $4,075.66, with interest thereon from the 10th day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $237.51, with interest from the 10th day of November, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $676.88 and interest.—Dated New York, December 27th, 1899.

EMANUEL S. CAHN, Referee.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

JAPAN-CHINA
Hawaii and Philippine Islands
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYOKISEN KAISHA.
Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
H. M. MARU.....Jan. 16|DORIC.....Feb. 1
CHINA.....Jan. 24|NIP. MARU.....Feb. 9
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Wash. Bldg., and 327 Broadway, N. Y. City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE NEW YORK INVESTMENT AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOSEPH NEIL CAMPBELL AND OTHERS, defendants. Actions I and II.

In pursuance of judgments of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above entitled actions, dated the 22d day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee, in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at The New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the

If your coat and vest are good, while your trousers look like relics of the past, we stand ready to fill the gap.

Odd trousers in so many shades of coloring that the gaps can be filled without a jar.

$4.50 to $12.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
589 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

COTTON SHIRT WAISTS.

Madras, lawn, percale, gingham and dimity. White or colored.
Plain or trimmed with embroidery and tucks. Attractive designs,
50c., 75c. and $1.00;
Former prices $1.00 to $2.50.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

RAPID TRANSIT MEETING

Mr. Coler Urges Extension of the Road to Brooklyn.

THE BOARD WILL CONSIDER IT

Citizens Ask that the Work Be Begun Simultaneously on the Upper and Lower Sections.

The Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners held yesterday its final meeting prior to the opening of bids next Monday at noon for the construction and operation of the underground railroad. In the executive session of the commission there was discussion of the prospects for the bidding, and, while no names were mentioned, it was said that it was assured that there would be several bids presented.

The first step was taken in the direction of broadening the rapid transit scheme, so as to embrace the Borough of Brooklyn and incidentally that of Queens. This matter was brought up by the offering of the following resolution by Controller Coler:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this board that immediately after the execution of the contract for constructing the underground road according to the plans which have been approved by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court an extension thereof should be considered from the southern terminus as at present located southward under Broadway and Whitehall Street to the southerly end of Manhattan Island, and that construction of a tunnel or tunnels should also be considered under the waters of the East River connecting said last-mentioned point with South Brooklyn either at the end of Hamilton Avenue or such other point as may be found to be most advantageous.

"My object in offering this resolution," said the Controller, in addressing his fellow-Commissioners, "is not to delay in any way the construction of the underground road as at present planned. My belief is that such a declaration of the policy of this board must have an extremely beneficial effect upon the competitive bidding to be expected for the franchise. If this main line to be constructed under the backbone of Manhattan Island is recognized as a great artery of travel destined to receive not only the vast traffic of Harlem and the Bronx, but also the equally large travel from that portion of Brooklyn lying south of Atlantic Avenue, the tides of which are in opposite directions, it must also be recognized by intending bidders that a franchise is offered for sale twice as valuable as originally contemplated, and perhaps the most valuable that has ever been offered by any municipality.

"It is my belief that as soon as this road is built, with the extension under Lower Broadway and with tunnel connection to South Brooklyn, the city should as soon as possible provide for the radiating connections in the Borough of the Bronx and for similar facilities throughout South Brooklyn. These two developments should, if possible, be undertaken simultaneously."

The Controller's resolution was referred to the counsel of the commission, Edward M. Shepard and Albert B. Boardman, for an opinion as to the power of the commission thus to broaden the scope of its work. It is said that both have expressed the opinion informally that the commission has authority to include all parts of the greater city in its rapid transit system, and that all the members of the commission are in favor of the plan outlined by Controller Coler.

Prior to the executive session there was a public hearing before the Commissioners, at which there was a free discussion of the plan already prepared and of the Controller's scheme for broadening it to an inter-borough system. The rooms of the commission were thronged with representatives of taxpayers' organizations of Brooklyn and the northern part of Manhattan Island.

The Manufacturers' Association of New York, which is composed of Brooklyn taxpayers, was represented by Ludwig Nissen, William McCarroll, and Charles N. Chadwick, all of whom argued in favor of Controller Coler's tunnel plan. Mr. Chadwick declared they did not appear as representatives of Brooklyn interests alone, but rather in the interests of the entire city.

One of the principal addresses was made by ex-Senator Charles L. Guy, who appeared for the W. L. Marcy Tammany Association.

"With all due regard," he said, "for the localities recently consolidated with our city, we insist that the time has come for the rights of Manhattan and the Bronx to be recognized, and for the other boroughs to exercise a little patience in regard to further public improvements.

"Touching the beginning of work simultaneously upon the upper and lower sections of the town, it has been suggested that there are practical difficulties in the way of carrying out this suggestion, and that the upper sections, if begun now, would be completed earlier than the lower section, thus involving a suspension of work on the upper sections at a later period. That may be true, but it is not a sufficient objection to offset the advantages of the plan we suggest.

"The effect of commencing work at once upon the upper and lower sections of the tunnel will be of inestimable advantage, not only to the property owners immediately interested, but to the entire city. If the work is commenced merely upon the lower section, it will not at present affect values of property in the upper part of our city. It will involve possibly the spending of three or four years' time without apparent results, and with the possibility of new obstacles and new debt limit difficulties arising in connection with the building of the upper sections.

"But once let work upon one of the upper sections begin, and it will carry hope to the heart of every up-town property owner and resident, will encourage improvements in the upper parts of the city, and will increase real estate values to such an extent that it is no exaggeration to say that before the tunnel is completed the increased tax receipts in Manhattan and the Bronx resulting from increased valuations will be sufficient to pay the interest annually on the total cost of the entire rapid transit system."

Others who spoke on similar lines were Walter Stabler, representing the West End Association and the Real Estate Board of Brokers; Newell Martin, for the Washington Heights Taxpayers' Association; James L. Wells, President of the North Side Board of Trade; Francis J. Worcester, representing the Liberal Republican Club of Washington Heights; William A. Brown, President of the Harlem Chamber of Commerce; H. H. Brown, for the King's Bridge Improvement Association; Alderman H. J. Rottman, representing the German-American Democratic Club; ex-Assemblyman W. W. Niles, Jr., for the Taxpayers' Alliance of the Bronx; Christian Frinks, representing the Washington Heights Progressive Association; Gen. Michael Kerwin, for the Sterling Republican Club, and Richard Alexander, for the Marble Hill Taxpayers' Association.

All of these speakers dwelt on the difficulties of transportation to the northern part of Manhattan Island. Mr. Frinks declared that in the matter of time Inwood was about as far from the City Hall as Philadelphia. Gen. Kerwin said that parts of Manhattan Island were almost in the same condition as when inhabited by the Indians, owing to lack of transportation facilities. He was applauded when he declared that he was in favor of developing Long Island and the Philippines, but that it was time that something was done for Manhattan Island.

After all the speakers had been heard President Orr briefly addressed the assemblage. He said the commission desired to do everything in its power to afford the benefits of rapid transit as soon and to as many people as possible. Its efforts, he said, had been retarded by the question of the debt limit and many other difficulties, and not until next Monday, when it would meet to open the bids for the building of the tunnel road, would its members be certain that they could proceed at all with the work.

Opening of
advance styles of
Black Grenadines
in plain and figured, season 1900.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Annual Sale
of
Carpet Remnants
made into Rugs,
in all sizes,
about
1/2
regular cost,
And a lot of
Fine Grades of Carpeting
at
$1.00
per yard.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Waste Places or Cosey Nooks —Which?

The waste places in the house, the blank corners and bare window spaces, should be brightened with some of our reduced novelties.

Artistic pieces for every purpose—reading, smoking, games or work. Hints and examples, too, of color arrangements in Carpets, Draperies, etc. The bargains will convince you that no one needs the purse of Fortunatus to

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Washington Heights Residents Meet.

The residents of Washington Heights turned out in full force last evening to attend a mass meeting in the Young Men's Christian Association Hall on One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street for the purpose of urging the beginning of the work on the tunnel simultaneously on the upper and lower sections. Among the speakers of the evening were Corporation Counsel Whalen, Julius M. Mayer, and Newell Martin. Resolutions were adopted thanking the Mayor, Corporation Counsel, and the Rapid Transit Commissioners for the work they had done.

SUPT. McCULLAGH'S CHARGES.

Evidence to be Submitted to the United States Grand Jury.

The December Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court, before adjourning yesterday, made the following report to Judge Thomas regarding the statement of Superintendent McCullagh of the Bureau of Elections that many fraudulent naturalization certificates had been issued:

"The United States Grand Jury desires to inform the Court that they have listened to a statement by Mr. McCullagh of the Election Bureau in regard to false naturalization. Mr. McCullagh is obtaining evidence in many of these cases, and expects to be able to submit such evidence to the next Grand Jury. The present Grand Jury considers this matter one of great importance, and desires that the Court will call the attention of the next Grand Jury to the matter as soon as Mr. McCullagh is ready with his evidence."

Those alarming catarrhal fevers to which many children are subject can be prevented or cured with timely doses of Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

Ladies' Gloves.
For evening dress.

Suède,—tan, yellow, mode, nile, blue and pink.
12 button length, $1.00 per pair.
16 & 20 button length, $1.25 per pair.

Glacé kid,—celebrated Jouvin make,—pearl or black.
12 button length, $1.25 per pair.
16 & 20 button length, $1.50 per pair.
Sizes 5¼ to 7.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Reduction Sale of
Jackets, Ulsters and Waists.

$22, $25, $30 and $35
Ladies' Jackets,
NOW $10, $12, $15 & $18.

$37.50 and $45
Ulsters & ¾ Coats,
NOW $20 and $25.

$42 and $45
Electric Seal Jackets,
NOW $29 and $33.

Flannel Waists,
NOW $1.98.
(reduced from $4.00).
13th St. Store Only.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores.
Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

Stern Bros
in their
Dressmaking Dep't
(Third Floor)
are prepared to take orders for
Tailor-made Gowns
Reception, Dinner and Evening Costumes
during the month of January at
Great Reductions from Regular Prices
West 23d Street

LEGAL NOTES.

LEVY UPON PLEDGED STOCK OF FOREIGN CORPORATION.—Under a warrant of attachment in a suit brought by Louis M. Simpson and another to recover $2,000 from the Jersey City Contracting Company, a foreign corporation, for professional services, a levy was attempted on 3,220 shares of stock of the New Jersey and Pennsylvania Telephone Company, which stock was pledged to the Produce Exchange Trust Company as security for a loan of $2,350. The Sheriff made the levy by serving a certified copy of the warrant, with the proper notice, upon the Secretary of the trust company, and a certificate of the trust company was given by it to the Sheriff under Section 650 of the Code of Civil Procedure. An order vacating the levy has been reversed by the First Appellate Division, which held, by Justice Ingraham, that the defendant had subjected the stock to the laws of this State by bringing it here and depositing it with a resident of this State, and the trust company having the evidences of its ownership, by a transfer of such indicia of title to the Sheriff, after payment of the amount loaned for which the stock was held as security, a good title to the stock would be transferred to a purchaser from the Sheriff, under an execution to be issued on a judgment in the action, if one should be obtained. The Court holds further that even if the question were doubtful, it should not be determined upon this motion. "Where, as here," Justice Ingraham said, "all that has been done would be to serve a notice upon a person claimed to be in possession of the property of the defendant, and where a question is presented as to whether or not the Sheriff is entitled to levy upon that property, the effect of that notice can be much better determined upon proceedings to enforce the levy than to set it aside." Presiding Justice Van Brunt concurred, on the ground that no valid levy was or could be made upon this stock, and therefore no motion was necessary to be made to set aside a levy which never existed.

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QUESTION OF FRAUDULENT INTENT.—In April, 1883, Horace Craighead and his father, Robert Craighead, made an agreement to pay 5 per cent. of the par value of stock in a manufacturing company for five years. In August, 1892, a claim was made against Horace Craighead individually, and as executor of his father's estate, for over $11,000 under this agreement, which claim he disputed, and was advised by counsel it was invalid. In June, 1893, an action begun by Frederick E. Guy on that claim resulted, in October, 1895, in a judgment for the plaintiff against Craighead for over $17,000. Horace Craighead inherited a considerable estate from his father, who died in December, 1891. In March, 1893, he conveyed to his wife, Frances, in consideration of $1, lands in the Twenty-fourth Ward of this city, subject to a mortgage to the Mutual Life Insurance Company for $35,000. Mr. Guy brought an action to set aside this deed, as being fraudulent and void as to creditors. A judgment given on the first trial in 1897, dismissing the plaintiff's complaint, was reversed on appeal, the Court holding that, though a conveyance made by a husband to his wife as a suitable provision for her, could not be set aside merely because it had no consideration, yet the evidence showed that Mr. Craighead was scheming to rid himself of the title to his property, and the conveyance of these lots and other property was one step in carrying out that scheme. A judgment for the defendant on the second trial has now been affirmed by the First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Ingraham. The Court holds that the additional evidence offered upon the second trial, explaining, as it did, in detail the transactions entered into after the conveyance in question, by which the grantor became heavily involved, and the circumstances surrounding the transfer of this property, was at least sufficient to present a question of fact as to the intent with which the grantor made these conveyances.

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DEFENSE OF JUSTIFICATION IN LIBEL SUIT.—The Press Publishing Company was sued by the Rev. James W. Putnam for damages for alleged libel contained in articles published in reference to a controversy between Mr. Putnam and the Rev. Daniel C. Potter, who was his co-pastor of the church in this city known as the "Baptist Tabernacle." While occupying that position Mr. Putnam made charges of the most serious character against Mr. Potter, and the publication related to these charges and to the proceedings taken to investigate them. The complaint alleged ten separate causes of action, each consisting of separate publications. The defendant conceded that the articles were libelous per se, and the defense was a justification, the articles being claimed to be substantially true. The First Appellate Division recently reversed judgment entered upon the verdict of a jury in favor of the plaintiff, upon the ground that evidence offered to show the truth of the articles was improperly excluded. The main question of fact was whether charges conceded to have been made by Mr. Putnam against Mr. Potter were false, and were known by him to be false when he made them. It was not disputed that a publication charging a clergyman with having made false charges against a fellow clergyman involving his moral character would be a libel per se. The Appellate Division holds that it would be a good defense to an action based upon such a libel to allege and prove that the publication complained of was true, and the exclusion of evidence to establish this defense of justification, to prove that the charge made by Mr. Putnam was false as a fact, was held to have been a substantial error necessitating a reversal of the judgment.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Office: No. 119 Broadway.

NINETY-THIRD SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT,
JANUARY, 1900.

CAPITAL STOCK, - $3,000,000.00

THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Cash in Banks	$650,877.87
Cash in hands of Agents and in course of collection	652,322.84
Real Estate	1,753,973.36
Loans on Stocks	234,125.00
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages	194,250.00
Interest due and accrued	49,614.39

BONDS.		Par Value.	Market Value.
District of Columbia of 1924	3-65 per cent.	$1,000,000.00	$1,190,000.00
United States, 1904	5	300,000.00	339,750.00
United States, 1925	4	300,000.00	402,750.00
State of Georgia, Registered, 1920	3½	25,000.00	26,000.00
New York City, Registered	3	600,000.00	608,000.00
West Chicago Park Commissioners Special Assessment Warrants	6	54,100.00	54,100.00
City of Richmond, Va., 1922	5	50,000.00	57,500.00
Topeka City, Kas., Internal Improvement	6	12,792.49	12,792.49
N.Y., Chi. & St. L. R. R. Co. 1st Mtge., 1937	4	112,000.00	116,480.00
N. Y. & Har. R. R. 1st Mtge. Reg'd, 1900	7	100,000.00	101,500.00
Ohio & W. Va. Railway Co. 1st Mtge., 1910	7	100,000.00	115,000.00
Dunkirk, W. & P. R'y Co. 1st Mtge Gtd., 1900	7	100,000.00	101,500.00
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis R. R. 1st Consolidated Mortgage, 1914	7	100,000.00	138,500.00
Louisville, N. A. & C. R'y Co. 1st Mtge., 1910	6	100,000.00	115,000.00
West Shore R'y 1st Mtge. Gtd., Reg'd	4	100,000.00	110,500.00
Jeff., Mad. & I. R. R. Co. 1st Mtge., S.F., 1906	7	72,000.00	82,080.00
Chic., St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha R'y Co. Consolidated Mortgage, 1930	6	50,000.00	67,000.00
Va. Mid. R'y Co. Gen. Mtge Gtd. Stpd., 1936	5	50,000.00	57,500.00
Cleveland Ter. and Valley R. R. Co., 1995	4	50,000.00	47,000.00
Louis., Hen. & St. L. R'y Co. 1st Mtge., 1946	5	25,000.00	24,250.00
Standard Gas Light Co. 1st Mtge., 1930	5	50,000.00	57,500.00
Des Moines W. Wks. Co. 1st Con. Mtge., 1917	4	50,000.00	50,000.00
Denver Union Water Co., 1st Mtge., 1914	5	48,000.00	43,200.00

STOCKS.				
7500 Shares	Pennsylvania Railroad Company.	$50 each	375,000.00	489,375.00
5000 "	Morris and Essex R. R. Co., Gtd.	50 "	250,000.00	455,000.00
2650 "	United New Jersey R. R. and Canal Co., Guaranteed	100 "	265,000.00	728,750.00
2500 "	Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railway Co., Gtd	100 "	250,000.00	460,000.00
2500 "	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul R'y Co. Pf.	100 "	250,000.00	430,000.00
2500 "	Chi., Mil. & St. P. R'y Co. Com.	100 "	250,000.00	293,750.00
2500 "	Chi., Bur. and Quincy R. R. Co.	100 "	250,000.00	304,375.00
2000 "	Balto. & Ohio R. R. Co. Pref.	100 "	200,000.00	151,500.00
1500 "	Cleveland & Pittsburg R. R. Gtd.	50 "	75,000.00	141,000.00
1000 "	Ft. W. & Jack. R. R. Co. Pf. Gtd.	100 "	100,000.00	140,000.00
1000 "	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. and Omaha Railway Co. Pref.	100 "	100,000.00	175,000.00
1000 "	Rensselaer and Saratoga R. R.	100 "	100,000.00	193,000.00
1000 "	Connecticut River R. R. Co.	100 "	100,000.00	271,000.00
1000 "	Chicago & Northw. R'y Co. Pref.	100 "	100,000.00	200,000.00
1000 "	Northern Railroad of N. J.	100 "	100,000.00	96,000.00
1000 "	Valley Railroad	100 "	100,000.00	130,000.00
500 "	N. Y., New Haven & Hart. R. R.	100 "	50,000.00	105,500.00
428 "	N. Y. and Harlem R. R. Gtd.	50 "	21,400.00	84,530.00
500 "	Standard Gas Light Co. Preferred.	100 "	50,000.00	60,000.00
263 "	Standard Gas Light Co. Common.	100 "	26,300.00	26,300.00
200 "	Amer. Exch. Nat. Bank of N. Y.	100 "	20,000.00	37,000.00
200 "	Mercantile Nat. Bank of N. Y.	100 "	20,000.00	38,400.00
200 "	Nat. Bank of Commerce in N. Y.	100 "	20,000.00	50,000.00
200 "	Fourth National Bank of N. Y.	100 "	20,000.00	34,000.00
200 "	Manhattan Company, N. Y.	50 "	10,000.00	25,500.00
200 "	Merchants' Ex. Nat. B'k of N. Y.	50 "	10,000.00	11,600.00
200 "	Nassau Bank, N. Y.	50 "	10,000.00	15,500.00
400 "	National B'dway Bank of N. Y.	25 "	10,000.00	24,000.00
100 "	Bank of America, N. Y.	100 "	10,000.00	42,500.00
100 "	Nat. Bank of the Republic, N.Y.	100 "	10,000.00	20,000.00
200 "	Chatham National Bank of N. Y.	25 "	5,000.00	15,000.00
200 "	National Butchers and Drovers' Bank of N. Y.	25 "	5,000.00	4,500.00
200 "	Franklin Trust Co., Brooklyn	100 "	20,000.00	61,000.00
100 "	Long Island Loan and Trust Co.	100 "	10,000.00	25,000.00
50 "	Metropolitan Trust Co., N. Y.	100 "	5,000.00	21,250.00
				$12,808,395.95

LIABILITIES.

Cash Capital	$3,000,000.00
Reserve Premium Fund	4,381,073.00
Unpaid Losses	534,407.32
Unpaid Re-Insurance, and other claims	260,979.22
Net Surplus	4,631,936.41
	$12,808,395.95

Surplus as regards policy holders $7,631,936.41

DIRECTORS.

Levi P. Morton, Oliver S. Carter, Daniel A. Heald, David H. McAlpin, Andrew C. Armstrong, Cornelius N. Bliss, John H. Washburn, Walter H. Lewis, James B. Van Woert, Francis H. Leggett, Benjamin Perkins, Elbridge G. Snow, George H. Hartford, Henry F. Noyes, Lucien C. Warner, Warner Van Norden, Dumont Clarke,

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New York, January 9, 1900.

A Semi-Annual Dividend of five per cent. has been declared, payable on demand.

AMUSEMENTS.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. 75TH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of OIL PAINTINGS at The Fine Arts Society, 215 West 57th St. Open 10 A. M. to 6 P. M., and 8 P. M. to 10 P. M. Jan. 1 to Jan. 27. Admission .....25c.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. KATHRYN OSTERMAN BEATRICE MORELAND, GEORGE W. DAY, FRANK BUSH, WILLIAMS & TUCKER, Burton's Dogs. Biograph

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. 10c. to All. Mohmed Ben Jamin. Wonderful Turk

Clearing Sale of Blankets! | *Clearing Sale of Blankets!*

O'Neill's.

Clearing Sale of Blankets!

We want to clear out the balance of our stock of California Blankets previous to inventory, and we have but a short time in which to accomplish our purpose, but we'll do it, for in order to move them quickly we have made

These Quick-Selling Prices!

Ten-Quarter Size,	2.75, 3.25, 3.98 to 5.50 Pr.
Eleven-Quarter Size,	3.25, 3.75, 4.50 to 6.98 Pr.
Twelve-Quarter Size,	3.98, 4.98, 5.50 to 7.98 Pr.

☞ We also want to close out a few Blankets that have become slightly soiled through being handled and being in the show-windows, but all perfectly good. In order to dispose of these quickly we have marked them

AT HALF PRICE!

Balance of our stock of Marseilles and Crochet Bedspreads and Cotton and Down Comfortables

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

☞ ORDERS BY MAIL WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION. ☜

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Skirt Specials.

Walking Skirts of double-faced cloths, suitable for skating, golfing and bowling at $4.95 and $6.50, reduced from $7.50 & $9 each.

Also a choice lot of Dress Skirts at $2.95 & $3.75, a bargain.

Keep in mind the Ladies' Muslin Underwear Sale now going on.

Daniell's, Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

Bulfinches

Whistling many songs, including "Bridal Wreath," "America," "So Let the Wide World Wag," "Mousetraps, Who'll Buy?" "How Can I Leave Thee?" "Let's Be Merry, Comrades," "Prince of Wales," "Where the Blue Waters Sparkle." These are the most tame, affectionate, and beautiful birds. Prices, $40, $50, $75, $100, with 2 or 3 having extra-long songs at $150, $200. The Campanini Holden Canary is the great song canary, very soft and varied trills, bells, and flute notes, $8, $10, $15, $20, $25. Hartz Canary, extra grade, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00; guaranteed to sing to suit. Breeding females, $1.00. Birds sent everywhere by express. Holden's new Book on Birds, all about mating, food, and care, by mail for 25 cts., stamps.
G. H. HOLDEN, 240 6th Ave., (15th St.)

AMUSEMENTS.

Charles Frohman's **Criterion Theatre,** B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:20.
FIRST MATINEE SATURDAY.
Charles Frohman Presents
Maude Adams
In J. M. Barrie's Comedy,
The Little Minister.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. 3d Week—Matinées To-day and Saturday.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. **MY LADY'S LORD**
Next Tuesday—Seats Ready To-morrow.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY IN A NEW COMEDY, **BROTHER OFFICERS.**

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8 o'clock. Mats., 2:15. 3d Month—Matinée Saturday only.
Wm. Gillette in His New Play, **Sherlock Holmes.**

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way. EVGS., 8:30. MATINEES, 2:15. MATINEES TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.
Greatest Hit This Season, **WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS**
"The cleverest play that has been produced in town this year; not only so, but we have never seen a comedy acted in a Broadway theatre where the entire cast displayed such all-around excellence, far above the usual productions of modern comedy."—Evening Sun.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. and Madison Av.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
Evenings, 8:30. Only Matinée Saturday.
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES OF
MR. RICHARD
MANSFIELD
To-night at 8:30, Prince Karl; Thursday, A Parisian Romance; Friday, Beau Brummell; Saturday Matinée, The Devil's Disciple; Saturday Evening, (Farewell Night,) Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.
NEXT MONDAY EVENING
SEATS READY TO-MORROW 9 A. M.
MRS. LANCTRY
in Sydney Grundy's Comedy,
THE DEGENERATES

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d..... at 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2.
150th Time Jan. 15. Handsome Souvenirs.
—LAST TWO WEEKS—
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
ANNIE RUSSELL in MISS HOBBS

DALY'S B'way & 30th..... at 8:20
Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2.
Daniel Frohman's Company
2D MONTH.
The Maneuvers of Jane
Comedy, 4 acts, by Henry Arthur Jones.

PROCTOR'S 23d ST. Cont. Perf. FOUR COHANS, 15, 25, 50c YORKE & ADAMS
Moulleré Sisters, Ethel Levey, Moving Pic., 30 Others.

PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. Roosow Midgets, Cont. Perf. Merkel Sisters, 15, 25, 50c. Ed. Latell, Seymour and Dupre, Diana, W.C. Davies, 30 Others.

AMERICAN 42ND & EIGHTH AVE. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO.
3d Year. 100 People. Box office open 8.
GILBERT and SULLIVAN'S BEST "IOLANTHE"
Evs. 8:15. 25c. to $1. Mat. To-day. 1,100 seats, 25c.
Next Week—MARTHA (in English.)

KOSTER & BIAL'S
JARBEAU, CHAS. T. ALDRICH, GENARO & DAILEY, MLLE. AZARA, others. 50c.—MATINEE TO-DAY—50c.

MANHATTAN Theatre, 33d & B'y ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.
Ev. 8:15. Sat. Mat.
EXTRA MATINEE THIS AFTERNOON.

COMIQUE MATINEE TODAY 25 & 50c B'WAY & 29TH ST. THE GREAT DUFF JACK PUDDY
2 Burlesques & Vaudeville. CITY CLUB CO.
Tobascoscope, Sensational Moving Pictures.

BROADWAY Theatre. 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2.
THE GREAT SUCCESS, **BEN-HUR**
SEATS ON SALE UP TO MARCH 1ST.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
To-night at 8, LE PROPHETE. Mmes. Schumann-Heink and Suzanne Adams; MM. Alvarez, Plancon, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Fri. Evg., Jan. 12, at 8, TANNHAUSER. Mmes. Gadski, Olitzka, and Nordica; MM. Van Dyck, Van Rooy, and Plancon. Conductor, Emil Paur.
Sat. Mat., Jan. 13, at 2, CARMEN. Mmes. Calvé and Clementine De Vere; MM. Saleza and Campanari. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Sat. Evg., Jan. 13, at 8, at Popular Prices, ROMEO ET JULIETTE. Mmes. Suzanne Adams and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez (his only appearance at the popular Saturday night performances) and Plancon. Conductor, Sig. Bevignani.
Sun. Ev'g., Jan. 14, at 8:15, Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mme. Sembrich, Miss Broadfoot; MM. Dippel, Bertram, and Arthur Friedheim, Pianist, together with the Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra. Conductor, Paur.
Mon. Ev'g., Jan. 15, at 7:45, DIE WALKÜRE. Mmes. Eames, Schumann-Heink, and Nordica; MM. Van Dyck, Pringle, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur.
Wed. Ev'g., Jan. 17, at 8, FAUST. Mmes. Calvé and Mantelli; MM. Saleza, Scotti, and Plancon. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri. Ev'g., Jan. 19, at 8, AIDA. Mmes. Eames and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez, Scotti, and Plancon. Conductor, Mancinelli.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL
Wed. Aft., Jan. 17, at 2:30.
Programme.
RUBIN GOLDMARK, Overture "Hiawatha," (Mss. First time); EDWARD SCHUETT, Concerto for Pianoforte in F minor, No. 2; RIMSKY-KORSAKOFF, Symphonic Suite, "Scherherazade," Op. 35.
Soloist:
Boston Symphony Orchestra *Mr. Ludwig Breitner*
Mr. Gericke, Conductor.
Thurs. Evg., Jan. 18, at 8:15,
Programme.
BRAHMS, Tragic Overture; MORITZ MOSZKOWSKI, Two Movements from Suite No. 1, in F major, Op. 39; CESAR FRANCK, Symphony in D minor. Soloist:
Mme. Schumann-Heink
Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. Now on sale at box office and Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) at regular prices.

Six Symphony Concerts for Young People.
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
Second Concert Sat., Jan. 13, at 2:30, AT CARNEGIE HALL.
Soloist.....Mr. LEO SCHULZ
Programme: HAYDN, Symphony, G major, (Militaire;) SAINT-SAENS, Serenade, (Strings, Organ, and Piano;) WEBER-BERLIOZ. Invitation to the Dance.
Each number on the programme will be preceded by a short explanation.
Subscription and Single Tickets now at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
GRAND MASQUERADE BALL
of the
Cercle Francais de l'Harmonie
MONDAY, JANUARY 15.
Boxes and tickets at Club-house, 24 West 26th St., and principal hotels.

HARLEM Opera House. NEXT WEEK JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS SEATS NOW SELLING. THE JOLLY MUSKETEER. Ev. & Sat. Mat.

MR. RICHARD
MANSFIELD.
Monday & Thursday, CYRANO DE BERGERAC; Tuesday Eve. & Sat. Mat., THE FIRST VIOLIN; Wednesday, A PARISIAN ROMANCE; Friday, Beau Brummel; Sat. Ev., Dr. Jekyll & Mr. Hyde.

Hammerstein's 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. VICTORIA Evgs. 8:30. Sat. Mat. 2:15
Mat. Sat. Prices, 50, 75, $1.00
Jerome Sykes & Edna Wallace Hopper CHRIS AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP.

THE DEWEY East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. VANITY FAIR BURLESQUERS "ROBBER ROY," "PARIS 1900."

KNICKERBOCKER. B'WAY & 38TH ST.
N. C. Goodwin, Maxine Elliott. Eves. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. THE COWBOY AND THE LADY.

5th Av. THEATRE, B'way & 28th. Eves. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. THE LATEST MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESS, THREE LITTLE LAMBS

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH. EDEN MUSEE NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC

14th ST. THEATRE nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. ONLY 2 MORE WEEKS of the best of all rural dramas, THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER.

CASINO 2D MAT. TO-DAY! Mat. Every Day! Same Immense Bill as To-night's! LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD! Engagement Limited to 2 WKS ONLY!

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St. Evg. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. 5TH & LAST WEEK BUT ONE. FRANK DANIELS in THE AMEER.

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only. MAY IRWIN IN SISTER MARY Phone 2224 Mad. Sq. BEST ORCHESTRA SEATS ONLY $1.50.

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL, B'way & 30 St. Matinees Tues. & Sat. Whirl-I-Gig & BARBARA FIDGETY

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. 3d Month, WAY DOWN EAST. Prices, 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Mat. Sat. TO-NIGHT, & Last time. SCHWEIGHOFER Greatest Hit, 'S NULLERL.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. David Belasco's NAUGHTY ANTHONY Eves. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Greatest of all Naval Dramas. The GUNNER'S MATE. Mat. To-day. 25 & 50c.

MURRAY HILL THEA. 42d St. & Lex. Av. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. This Week: THE WIFE.

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair and colder, northwest to north gales.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,603. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT {In Greater New York. Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.
Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75¼c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 41c; cash cotton, 7-16c.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.—Gov. Roosevelt sent to the Senate a long list of appointments, including a new Tax Commissioner and a manager of the Elmira Reformatory. Four school bills were introduced, including Controller Coler's measure for transferring funds and Senator Elsberg's bill, which provides for a complete reorganization of the educational department of the city. In the Assembly a resolution was adopted fixing the hours of the sessions at 8:30 o'clock Monday evenings and 11 A. M. on other days, except on Friday, when the Assembly is to meet at 10 o'clock. A protest was read from Edward B. Sabin of Syracuse, contesting the seat of Abraham D. Hyman of Onondaga. —Page 8.

CONGRESS.—Yesterday's session of the Senate was devoted to the delivery of eulogies commemorative of the late Vice President, Garret A. Hobart. Senators Depew, Sewell, and Kean were among the speakers. A number of prominent shipping men yesterday urged the passage of the Subsidy Shipping bill. The delay in reorganizing the Senate is said to be due to a difference among Senators as to the Secretaryship. Some opposition is being developed in Congress to the granting of free trade to Puerto Rico. A sub-committee has been named in the House to ascertain and report upon the legal status of the new possessions.—Page 5.

FOREIGN.—The British public awaits Gen. White's casualty report with apprehension. It is feared that his losses in the attack on Ladysmith were heavy. Lord Roberts and Gen. Kitchener have arrived at Cape Town. It is thought Gen. Lord Methuen, in command at the Modder River, will be relieved. More than 1,000 stretcher bearers have left Durban to join Gen. Buller. The American flour seized by the British has been released. Lord Salisbury's reply to the American representations was handed to Ambassador Choate yesterday. It is said to assert the right to seize foodstuffs only when intended for the enemy. The new Hamburg-American liner Deutschland was successfully launched in the presence of the Kaiser at the Vulcan dockyard, at Stettin, yesterday. Lady Alice Montagu, daughter of the Duchess of Manchester, died of consumption yesterday in Switzerland. The Queen Regent of Spain has invested the Crown Prince of Germany with the insignia of the Golden Fleece. Influenza is raging in England. Detectives sailed from Liverpool yesterday with Michael J. Sampson, who is charged with embezzlement in Chicago. Gales are blowing along the French coast. Several small vessels and their crews have been lost. Colombian rebels have again been defeated at Cerritos and Bucaramanga.—Pages 1, 3, 4, and 7.

Page 1.

The meter house of the Essex and Hudson Gas Company's plant at Newark was wrecked by an explosion.

The Navy Department denies the report that Lieut. Gillmore's salary, ordered to be paid to his wife, was withheld.

John D. Rockefeller, in reply to inquiries from the Industrial Commission, recommends that trusts be created and regulated by law.

Secretary of War Root, in a letter to Henry C. Paine, says he is not and will not be a candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States.

A small fire on the stage of the Casino prevented the giving of a performance. Miss Kittie Mitchell and Miss Clara Havel received painful burns.

At the Molineux murder trial, Emma Elizabeth Miller, formerly employed by C. Hartdegen & Co., in Newark, testified that she sold the bottle-holder which was sent with the poisoned bromo-seltzer to Cornish, and declared positively that the purchaser was not Molineux.

Page 3.

The control of the Lake Erie and Western Railroad passed into the hands of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway yesterday, and W. H. Denman was elected President of the former road.

Page 4.

The Directorates of the National Bank of Commerce and the National Union Bank have decided to consolidate, subject to the approval of stockholders, with a capital of $10,000,000.

Page 5.

It is reported that the reciprocity treaty between the United States and France will be rejected by both parties because it is favorable to each.

The jury in the case of Julia Morrison James, the actress who was on trial for murder in Chattanooga, returned a verdict of "not guilty" yesterday.

Secretary Gage transmitted to Congress a full explanation of the deposits of the internal revenue receipts in National banks, and explained the transactions connected with the sale of the Custom House Building to the National City Bank.

Page 7.

It was announced that Ada Rehan is to return to the stage under the management of Klaw & Erlanger.

Page 9.

Discharges in bankruptcy were granted to James and Allan Macnaughtan.

Joseph J. Little was re-elected President of the Board of Education yesterday.

The auction sale of rare postage stamps collected by F. W. Hunter opened yesterday with prices offered below expectation.

Minnie Ruppert, five years old, was run down and killed by a trolley car in Brooklyn while on her way to spend a penny given her by her mother.

In view of the many disastrous fires recently, the New York Fire Insurance Exchange repealed the reduction of 30 per cent., made last year on metropolitan rates.

Miss Mary E. Howe, who sued Mrs. Frances A. Skinner for $24,750 for services as companion, decided to abide by the jury's verdict for $5,000, and her counsel yesterday withdrew his motion for a new trial.

Page 13.

A Special Grand Jury will be impaneled, to meet the first Monday in February.

The relative authority of Federal and State laws is involved in the case of Louis Lewensohn, who has filed a petition in bankruptcy, and against whom orders of arrest have been obtained by creditors, who charge fraud.

Page 14.

The doors of the Produce Exchange Trust Company were reopened yesterday.

About fifty firemen were overcome by smoke in a cellar at a fire in West Fifty-ninth Street.

President Orr issued a statement intimating that work may be commenced simultaneously on two and perhaps all four sections of the rapid transit tunnel.

At the meeting of the Trustees of the Public Library yesterday the gift of Miss Gould of the Iberian collection of books relating to Mormonism was announced.

The Sidney B. Bowman Cycle Company obtained judgment against Elisha Dyer, Jr., and William A. Haines for $1,010.54 for rent of the quarters formerly occupied by the Michaux Cycle Club.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers. —Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Markets.—Page 9
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
New Corporations.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 3.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

Hanna Selects German Press Agent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—It is the purpose of Senator Hanna and the officials of the National Republican Committee having the matter in charge to ask Joseph Brucker, the editor of The Chicago Staats Zeitung, to assume direction of the German literary bureau of the committee during the coming Presidential campaign. In the last campaign the counsel of Mr. Brucker was frequently sought by the committee which had charge of the dissemination of campaign literature.

ROCKEFELLER ON TRUSTS

Standard Oil President Gives Expression to His Views.

BELIEVES IN CONTROL BY LAW

He Asserts that Combinations Are Necessary and Points Out Their Dangers and Advantages.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The Industrial Commission to-day received from John D. Rockefeller, President of the Standard Oil Company, replies to questions sent him by the commission.

Mr. Rockefeller says that the Standard Oil Company was changed first from a partnership into a corporation with $1,000,000 capital, and later into a still more heavily capitalized corporation because the business grew and that the object was always the same, "to extend our business by furnishing the best and cheapest products."

Regarding the receipt of rebates, he says that prior to 1880 "each shipper made the best bargain he could; but whether he was doing better than his competitor was only a matter of conjecture. Much depended upon whether the shipper had the advantage of competition of carriers. The Standard, for special services to the railroads, obtained contracts for special allowances on freights. These never exceeded, to the best of my present recollection, 10 per cent.; but in almost every instance it was discovered subsequently that our competitors had been obtaining as good, and in some instances better, rates of freight than ourselves."

No financial favors of any kind whatever, he said, had been received from any railroad since 1887. He denied that Standard Oil officers had acquired advantages over competitors through ownership of railroad stock, saying:

"Stockholders and officers of the Standard have invested in stock of the railway companies. But in no instance have they done so for the purpose of influencing the policy of the railway companies, nor to the best of my knowledge and belief has any attempt ever been made through such ownership to influence any railway in favor of the Standard."

The success of the Standard Oil Company, he ascribed to its consistent policy, through the employment of the best Superintendents and workmen, the best methods, and the sacrifice of old machinery and plants for better ones, to cheapen its product, and to its sparing no expense to force its products into the markets of the world.

On the general subject of industrial combinations he said:

"It is too late to argue about advantages of industrial combinations. They are a necessity. Their chief advantages are:

"1. Command of necessary capital.

"2. Extension of limits of business.

"3. Increase of number of persons interested in the business.

"4. Economy in the business.

"5. Improvements and economies which are derived from knowledge of many interested persons of wide experience.

"6. Power to give the public improved products at less prices and still make a profit for stockholders.

"7. Permanent work and good wages for laborers."

Mr. Rockefeller then gave what he styled a picture of the successive steps in the development of the Standard Oil Company and its business in illustration of the points he had made as to the necessity for industrial combinations.

The last two questions and answers were as follows:

Q. "What are the chief disadvantages or dangers to the public arising from them?"

A "The dangers are that the power conferred by combination may be abused; that combinations may be formed for speculation in stocks, rather than for conducting business, and that for this purpose prices may be temporarily raised instead of being lowered. These abuses are possible to a greater or less extent in all combinations, large or small, but this fact is no more of an argument against combinations than the fact that steam may explode is an argument against steam. Steam is necessary, and can be made comparatively safe. Combination is necessary, and its abuses can be minimized, otherwise our legislators must acknowledge their incapacity to deal with the most important instrument of industry. Hitherto most legislative attempts have been an effort not to control but to destroy, hence their futility."

Q. "What legislation, if any, would you suggest regarding industrial combinations?"

A "First, Federal legislation, under which corporations may be created and regulated, if that be possible.

"Second, in lieu thereof, State legislation as nearly uniform as possible, encouraging combinations of persons and capital for the purpose of carrying on industries, but permitting State supervision, not of a character to hamper industries, but sufficient to prevent frauds upon the public."

"The statements made of his own knowledge are sworn to as true, and others as believed to be true.

SHIP BETWEEN TWO FIRES.

Red D Liner Maracaibo Struck Many Times and Her Captain Wounded in a Venezuelan Harbor.

Chief Steward John Stewart of the Red D Line steamer R. A. Thorpe, Capt. Hansen, which arrived at this port yesterday from Curacoa, brought with him a tale of the lively experience of the steamer Maracaibo, of the same line, which lay in the harbor of Maracaibo, Venezuela, during the battle which resulted in the capture of that city by the insurgent leader, Castro.

The Maracaibo lay in the crescent-shaped harbor between the fire of the opposing forces. The defenders under Gen. Fernando were stationed in the city and along the open horn of the harbor, while Castro's men occupied the woods on the opposite horn. The Maracaibo caught it on both sides. Her lifeboats were riddled with bullets, and Capt. Hopkins, who is also Commodore of the Red D Line, was slightly wounded. Sixty-five bullets were cut from the woodwork of the steamer as souvenirs of the fight when the capture of the city by the insurgents had restored order.

"Capt. Hopkins declared," said Mr. Stewart, "that modern Amazons took part in the fight on both sides. In daring they rivaled the men. Two of the women were killed on the dock nearest the steamer."

The Maracaibo is due at this port Jan. 18.

MAKES A FORTUNE IN "SUGAR."

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—In the slump in Sugar of 13 points in as many minutes yesterday Thomas W. Lawson is said to have cleared a large profit, variously estimated as being from $300,000 to $500,000. It now appears that the firm of Lawson, Arnold & Co. has been among the largest sellers of Sugar for some days past in both Boston and New York, their sales footing up thousands of shares.

The senior partner has been the heaviest seller since last Friday, putting out immense blocks of the stock at 135 to 130. He offered Tuesday, on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange, one-half of 1 per cent, to put 50,000 shares at 125, good for yesterday, and at the opening yesterday, when the stock was selling at 130, he offered 1 per cent. to put 50,000 shares at the same price. He only secured 3,000 shares.

Figuring Mr. Lawson's sales of Sugar at 100,000 shares, and figuring that it was all put out the other side of 130 and gathered safely in around 120, he must have cleared a million dollars in the last five business days. In the opinion of many the movement is only just started, in which event these profits are only an earnest of bigger ones to follow.

It developed to-day that Mr. Lawson was the first man or the outside to get into the sugar dividend cut deal. He availed himself of it at once.

TRUTH ABOUT GILLMORE'S PAY.

Mrs. Gillmore Received Full Amount Ordered to be Paid Her—No Salary Was Withheld.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—A story reflecting on the Navy Department's treatment of Lieut. J. C. Gillmore's wife was denied at the department to-day. The story was to the effect that in July last the department refused to continue paying Gillmore's salary to his wife, on the ground that he was probably dead; that in October, through the efforts of Mrs. Gillmore's friends, it was decided to resume payments, but only on condition that Mrs. Gillmore would sign an agreement to return to the department whatever she would not be entitled to receive in case it should turn out that her husband was dead; and that during the three months which intervened between the stoppage and resumption of the payments, a friend of Mrs. Gillmore concealed the truth from her by paying Gillmore's salary to her out of his own pocket.

It is customary for officers and seamen who are ordered away to make what are called "allotments" of their pay. These are assignments of the salary or a portion of it. Gillmore made such an allotment, and so did some of the seamen who were captured with him at Baler. In Gillmore's case the allotment was for twelve months, and was to expire in April, 1899. Just as the allotment was about to expire, and before Gillmore could renew it, he was captured by the Filipinos.

The payments were made in Gillmore's case through an attorney designated by him in Washington, who turned them over to Mrs. Gillmore. When the payments ceased, in April, the question was raised whether, since Gillmore would undoubtedly renew the allotment if he could, the payments ought not to be continued. This question went through the necessary round of department investigation, and on July 19 Paymaster General Kenny gave his decision that under the regulations it would be legal for the department to continue paying the money until Gillmore should be rescued or exchanged. The next day it was so ordered, and Mrs. Gillmore received the money for the two months during which the payments had been suspended, and has continued ever since to receive her allotment.

As to the agreement which, it is alleged, she was compelled to sign, the department officials say they know nothing of any such agreement. Judge Advocate General Lemly says that Lieut. Gillmore's attorney suggested to the department, while the subject was under investigation, that Mrs. Gillmore might make such an agreement, but the offer was not accepted.

At the time the decision was reached in Gillmore's case it was ordered that it should be applied to the cases of the seamen who were captured with him, and their allotments also have been regularly paid over.

CHURCH ASKS CONCESSIONS.

Prelate in the Philippines Argues for Property Rights, Fees, Schools, and Control of Parishes.

MANILA, Jan. 10.—It is asserted, on high authority, that Archbishop Nozaleda contends in his interviews with Mgr. Chapelle, the Papal Delegate, on behalf of the Roman Church and the brotherhoods, that the titles to all property held by the Church and the brotherhoods in the Philippines should be recognized, that the Roman Catechism should be taught in the primary schools, that the existing religious orders should continue to administer the parishes, that other parishes should be established under the same control, and that the parochial control of cemeteries should continue.

He also lays stress in his contentions upon the importance of allowing the Church to administer its own affairs without State interference, upon the necessity of a régime that will guarantee the liberty of the Church, upon the desirability of European clergy, the establishment of a new college for the instruction of native priests, the continuation of indirect contributions for the maintenance of churches and clergy, and upon the expediency of maintaining the system of parochial fees, including revenues from births, marriages, funerals, dispensations, and apostolic indulgences.

In addition Archbishop Nozaleda advocates the continuation of the Church's control of pawnshops and certain designated hospitals and schools, together with the establishment of a special form of parochial administration exacted by the actual conditions in the Philippines. Finally, he makes a plea for the continuation of the present missionary work of the Church.

MONEY FOR THE LAWTON FUND.

About $2,000 Was Sent In Yesterday—Total Received Is $72,436.47.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—About $2,000 was added to the Lawton fund this morning, making the total subscriptions now in Gen. Corbin's hands $72,436.47.

GAS EXPLOSION IN NEWARK.

Meter House Wrecked and Other Buildings Damaged, but the Lighting System Not Disarranged.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 10.—An explosion, which could be heard for a mile, occurred in the meter, purifying, and condensing house of the Essex and Hudson Gas Company's plant at 8 o'clock to-night. The building was torn to atoms, the windows in houses and stores for blocks were broken, and the alarm created spread to all parts of the city.

What caused the explosion is not known. There was no one in the building at the time. The building was of brick, one hundred feet long, sixty feet wide, and about sixty feet high, but had only one floor. In it were the pressure attachments, purifiers, meters, and other adjuncts of the gas plant of the company. The building formed an L with the main building. It ran along the Morris Canal from Congress Street. The building was visited about once an hour to inspect the working of the automatic machinery and appliances in it, but no one had been in it for upward of three-quarters of an hour before the explosion took place. In the main building and retort house adjoining many men were at work.

The explosion threw the south wall into the canal, filling it with brick. The roof flew upward and outward and landed some distance from the site of the building. The concussion knocked down men in the main building and persons passing along Market Street, across the canal. There is no sidewalk on the side of Market Street nearest the canal and no one was there to be injured by the falling bricks. The windows and store fronts on Market Street were blown in and persons in the buildings were knocked down. Windows for blocks were cracked and shattered, but great as the force of the concussion was no person appears to have been more than bruised by being knocked down.

The explosion was followed by a flash of flame so brilliant that it was seen from every engine house in the section, and before an alarm had been turned in the firemen were on their way to the scene, guided by the glare. Truck 4, which is over a mile away, was half way to the fire before the alarm was turned in. The first engine had coupled to a hydrant before the alarm had ceased ringing. The prompt arrival of the firemen kept the flames from spreading, but the burning gas gave the firemen much trouble, and they settled down for an all-night job.

A peculiar feature of the explosion was that while the walls and roof of the building were wrecked the force does not appear to have worked inward, and although covered with debris most of the apparatus in the building continued to perform its duty and only a few sections of the city were left without gas. This leads to the belief that one of the meters blew up and wrecked a few other pieces of machinery in the building, together with the structure itself, but left the rest of the machinery intact.

The loss to the company will be about $20,000, and the damage to buildings in the neighborhood about $5,000.

MAZET COMMITTEE REPORT

Summary of the Majority and Minority Findings.

TO REDUCE THE MAYOR'S TERM

City Officials Found Incompetent—Extensive and Radical Changes in Charter Recommended.

The majority and minority reports of the Mazet Investigating Committee were taken to Albany yesterday by Assemblyman Edward H. Fallows and Civil Justice Hoffman, respectively. The majority report was prepared by Messrs. Mazet and Fallows, while it is said that the minority report was written by Senator Thomas F. Grady and gone over by Corporation Counsel Whalen. It is expected that both reports will be presented to the Legislature to-morrow.

From reliable sources, it was learned last night that the majority report declares strongly in favor of an unassessed judiciary, and will recommend legislation looking forward to the realization of that object. The report will also urge that the term of the Mayor of New York be cut from four years to two, but it is not intended to apply to Mayor Van Wyck, who will be permitted to serve out his term. The report will advocate the appointment of a commission by the Governor to revise the Greater New York charter.

The report goes on to say that the investigation disclosed the fact that many city officials are incompetent and inefficient, while being in receipt of extravagant salaries. It also, it is said, calls attention to illegal registration and voting in this city, and urges legislation with a view of making the punishment for these violations against the elective franchise more severe. The report says further that the investigation proved the existence of illegal trafficking of saloons, gambling houses, poolrooms, and disorderly houses in violation of the law.

It is said that the Building Department is subjected to severe criticism, and remedial legislation to affect this branch of the City Government will be recommended. The report scores Tammany officials, whom it charges with open defiance of the authority of the State, and it is believed that Richard Croker, Andrew Freedman, and Police Commissioner Sexton receive much attention on this head.

The report concludes with a recommendation for extensive and radical changes in the charter as the only way in which the Tammany system of municipal government can be changed for the benefit of the citizens of New York.

The minority report attacks the partisan feature of the investigation and denounces the majority for its failure to summon Senator Platt or any other Republican of prominence. It warmly defends the city administration, and declares that New York is well and honestly governed.

The report bitterly assails the Republicans for making an attack on the city and declares that the utter failure of the investigation conclusively proved that it was unwarranted, that the people lacked confidence in the sincerity of the Republicans, that the charges made against city officials by the Republicans were false, and that no such conditions existed in New York as had been alleged.

A majority of the members of the Mazet investigating committee met in Mr. Mazet's office, in the Home Life Building, yesterday. Those present were Messrs. Mazet, Fallows, Hoffman, and Wilson of the committee and John Proctor Clarke of counsel. Frank Moss was not present. It was said that he was not invited, and from one of the committeemen present it was learned that Mr. Clarke's review of the testimony and suggestions for legislation had been used as a basis for the report, and that the report drawn by Mr. Moss and published several weeks ago had been discarded altogether.

Mr. Moss was asked last night if the fact that he was not invited to the conference could be construed as indicating a lack of sympathy between him and the committee. In reply Mr. Moss said:

"Since my report was published in the newspapers all relations between me and the committee have ceased."

"Will you make public the letters which you stated brought about the circumstances attending the closing of the committee's public sessions?" Mr. Moss was asked.

"I certainly shall," was the reply. "When I am formally dismissed from the employ of the committee I will explain the sudden ending of the inquiry."

MR. ROOT NOT A CANDIDATE.

Will Not Accept Nomination for the Vice Presidency—He Prefers to Remain Secretary of War.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 10.—Henry C. Paine, National Republican Committeeman of Wisconsin, to-day received a letter from Secretary of War Root in which the latter states that he is not and will not be a candidate for Vice President of the United States.

In his letter Mr. Root expresses the belief that it is far more important to the country, the Administration, and the Republican Party at this time that he should continue to attend to the business of the War Office, not because there are not plenty of other men, he suggests who could well discharge the duties of Secretary of War, but for the reason that the five or six months which he has spent in becoming familiar with the work qualify him better than other men who have not had the same training.

WOOLEN MILLS ARE BUSY.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—In his annual report read at the meeting of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers to-day Secretary North said:

"The year 1899 has been one of the most remarkable in the history of American wool manufacture. Following a period of general dullness and non-employment, only less notable than that of 1894, the signs of improvement began to appear in early Summer. Once under way, the current of business has swollen steadily, until all the machinery available for the effective production of goods is again in operation, and many mills find it impossible to handle their orders.

"The surest test of the actual situation is the recent quite general increase in wages, amounting in many instances to 10 per cent., and bringing the average scale back nearly, if not quite, to the standard of 1892. Another test is the great difficulty experienced by manufacturers, particularly in the larger mill towns, in securing sufficient trained help to run their machinery.

"There is every reason to expect that the new year will be equally busy. Production can do no more than keep abreast with the demand for goods for a long time to come."

MORE SOUTHERN IRON MILLS.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 10.—George D. Wick, First Vice President; George Baird, General Sales Agent; Silas Llewellen, Secretary and Treasurer, and Henry R. Moore, Traffic Manager of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, with headquarters at Chicago, accompanied by E. L. Arnold and W. E. Taylor of New York, are touring the southern region of Alabama inspecting the Republic Company's recently purchased rolling mills and furnaces in this district and planning for further purchases and extensions.

The Republic officials, it is announced, have purchased the Bessemer Rolling Mills, which plant they inspected to-day. It will be put into operation very soon. It is also said that another furnace and steel mill will be built at Thomas, plans for which are now being drawn up.

A Beautiful Souvenir Mug Will Be presented to our bottled beer customers on record February 1st. THE OTTO HUBER BREWERY, Broadway and 42d St. Telephone: 3902-38th St.—Adv.

FIRE ON CASINO'S STAGE

Actresses Using a Lamp Start and Then Help Extinguish It.

Miss Kittie Mitchell and Miss Clara Havel Receive Painful Burns—The Audience Is Dismissed.

What might have proved a serious fire at the Casino last night was prevented by the presence of mind of David Abrahams, Miss Kittie Mitchell, and Miss Clara Havel, of the "Little Red Riding Hood" Company. As it was, enough damage was done to prevent a performance, and Misses Mitchell and Havel were painfully, though not seriously, burned. There was little or no excitement in the auditorium.

A few minutes before the time for the raising of the curtain Misses Mitchell and Havel, assisted by Miss Mary Horton, their maid, were applying the finishing touches to their make-up in a dressing room near the proscenium box on the right hand side of the stage. To do this they used an alcohol lamp for the purpose of heating curling irons and melting wax. The latter caused the alcohol flame to flare up and some drapery and bunting were ignited. While Miss Horton was dispatched for assistance, Misses Mitchell and Havel grabbed the burning material, and in so doing each was badly burned about the arms, but their injuries will not prevent their appearance today.

Mr. Abrahams was talking to Miss Madge Lessing, who occupied the adjoining dressing room, when Miss Horton, very much frightened, appeared before them. Mr. Abrahams was made up as a cat at the time, and he showed feline agility in rushing to the aid of Misses Mitchell and Havel.

Meanwhile some of the stage hands learned of the trouble, and at least two of them lost their heads. One ran into the street and sent in a fire alarm, while the other set off the automatic sprinklers behind the footlights in operation, with the result of deluging all the chorus girls and other members of the cast who were awaiting the curtain call.

This caused the liveliest kind of a stampede. Many of the members of the chorus grabbed such of their street clothes as they could hastily gather and made for the street. Some ran to the Parker House, others took cabs for their homes, while two of them ran into the café and begged the barkeeper to save their lives. Meanwhile the firemen had arrived and promptly extinguished the blaze with slight loss.

While the excitement on the stage was at its height Manager George W. Lederer, who had learned of the trouble, went in front of the curtain and said that owing to a slight accident the opening of the performance would be delayed for a few minutes. Then he instructed Fred J. Eustice, leader of the orchestra, to do his best to entertain the audience. The fire out, Mr. Lederer and his stage manager sought to collect the scattered members of the company. Many were missing, and those on the stage and in the dressing rooms were drenched and absolutely refused to "go on." Then Mr. Lederer discovered that many of the costumes used in other acts were also wet through and could not be used.

Mr. Lederer then went before the curtain again, and after explaining what had happened told his listeners to go to the box office and get either their money back or tickets for some other date. The audience quietly dispersed, and at 9:30 o'clock the house was empty.

Manager Lederer said there would be the usual matinée this afternoon. The damage by fire will not exceed $100, but the loss by water will reach at least $2,500.

Misses Mitchell and Havel had their injuries dressed by Dr. Frauenthal at 1,402 Broadway, and were taken home. The firemen and the members of the company warmly commended them for their efforts.

"Of course, I was frightened," said Miss Mitchell to a reporter. "You would have been, too, if you had seen how the flames ran up the wall. But Miss Havel and I pulled the draperies down, and it is a godsend that our costumes did not ignite. Yes, my arm pains me, but I guess it will soon be all right. Mr. Abrahams was of great help to us, and, do you know, I really believe he fainted after all was over. I did not suppose that men fainted, did you? I thought that was only a woman's privilege."

"I can't say that I fainted exactly," remarked Mr. Abrahams, "but the smudge and smoke annoyed me terribly, and I was somewhat overcome. I soon recovered after getting into the open air."

"Some one closed the door of my dressing room," asserted Miss Carrie Glover, who is a sister of Amelia Glover, the dancer, and a sister-in-law of Henry E. Dixey. "Miss Fannie Dudley and I occupied the same room, and some mean thing shut us in and tried to keep us there. But when we saw the smoke we wet some towels, and, placing them about our faces, fought our way out and reached the café by means of the iron stairway."

"Really, there was no cause for alarm," Manager Lederer insisted. "The dressing rooms are zinc lined and practically fireproof. But for the fact that the costumes were saturated with water from the sprinklers, a performance could have been given. I am glad there was no panic in the audience, and that no patron of the house was hurt. Miss Mitchell and Miss Havel behaved splendidly, and I am very sorry that they sustained painful burns.

"Although some damage was done to costumes and scenery under the stage, the incident demonstrated the worth of our automatic sprinklers."

GOV. TAYLOR WILL HOLD ON.

Special to The New York Times.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 10.—Gov. Taylor told friends to-day that he intends to hold on to his office. He adds that Goebel, having all the best of the election machinery, failed to overcome the landslide which overthrew him, and that, failing to get enough votes, he then tried to have the County Commissioners give him the best of the count, but failed even in that way to get enough votes counted for him. He then, so Gov. Taylor charges, tried to have the State Commission count him in, and in this he again failed. Now he is manipulating the Legislature, and while Gov. Taylor does not admit it, he believes the Legislature will do his bidding.

Lawyers who have been in conference with Gov. Taylor say that the Legislature by adopting some of the present rules, which are contrary to the Constitution, becomes a mob instead of a legal body, and that Gov. Taylor has no reason to obey its mandates any more than he would the rulings of a body of men who never had been elected to the Legislature.

Trouble of a serious nature is expected here to-morrow, when the motion is made by the Republicans to reconsider the vote in the House that adopted the new rules today.

The witnesses subpoenaed to appear before the Franklin County Grand Jury today included President Milton H. Smith and other officials of the Louisville and Nashville, Col. Attila Cox, John H. Whallen, and others, who have been identified with the John Young Brown Democratic Party. President Smith, however, was in New York, and the process was returned unserved. It is understood that the testimony of the witnesses who appeared related to the Whallen-Harrell bribery matter.

$125,000 Fire in Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 10.—The works of the Delaware Hard Fibre Company were destroyed by fire to-night, causing a loss of $125,000; partially covered by insurance. Aside from the loss on the property, the company also will lose on account of big contracts on hand.

Methodists to Burn Mortgages.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—To-morrow evening, in the presence of Bishop Warren and a number of other distinguished representatives of the Methodist Church, $30,000 worth of mortgages, comprising the entire indebtedness of all the Methodist churches in the City of Albany will be publicly burned.

Grover Cleveland Goes Duck Shooting

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Ex-President Cleveland passed through Washington to-night en route to Georgetown, S. C., where he will spend a few days duck shooting.

BRYAN FOR EXPANSION.

But People Must Be Intelligent and Territory Must Not Be Held as a Colony.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 10.—In an interview to-day W. J. Bryan said:

"I am a firm believer in the enlargement and extension of the limits of the Republic. I don't mean by that the extension by the addition of contiguous territory nor to limit myself to that.

"Wherever there is a people intelligent enough to form a part of this Republic, it is my belief that they should be taken in.

"Wherever there is a people who are capable of having a voice and a representation in this Government, there the limits of the Republic may be extended.

"The Filipinos are not such people. The Democratic Party has ever favored the extension of the limits of this Republic, but it has never advocated the acquisition of subject territory, to be held under colonial government."

SLEPT IN A WATERING CART.

Tramps Used the Abandoned Vehicle as a Lodging House.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, Jan. 10.—The Sisters of St. Francis, who recently bought Cranston's Hotel, ordered some of the old stuff which lay around carted off. A watering cart of unusual capacity was also condemned. When the driver hitched his horse to the discarded cart bedlam seemed let loose inside. The driver crossed himself three times and was preparing to run when the horse became frightened and started off on a gallop. Horse, watering cart, and driver landed safely at the foot of an embankment near the north gate.

The yells that proceeded from the inside of the cart brought the driver to his senses, and he peered through a hole in the top. A woolly head was in plain view. The driver's arm is powerful. He grasped the woolly pate, and a struggling, screaming tramp came through. The driver pulled three more tramps from the interior of the cart. They did not wait for breakfast. Half a load of leaves was taken from the inside of the water barrel. The cart was an established lodging place for tramps.

SUBMARINE ARC LIGHT TESTED.

Invention of Two Yale Students Proves a Success.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Jan. 10.—A representative of the Russian Government was here to-day to witness an experimental trial of the new submarine electric arc light, invented by F. G. Hall, Jr., and J. E. Burdick, Yale students. The Russian agent, with Messrs. F. R. Van Vechten and J. Raymon Hall and Capt. Hibbard Youngs, an expert deep sea diver, were present at the trial.

The power for the light of 2,000 candle power was furnished from the dynamos of the electric-lighting plant, a hundred yards away. The diver lowered himself to the bottom of the harbor, and with his lamp thoroughly explored the darkened depths. Small objects were thrown into the muddy water and quickly recovered. An exposure of a plate in a camera with the aid of the light was made, but with doubtful results. Every member of the party seemed pleased with the experiment.

The lamp consists of a glass globe, a wire guard to protect it, and a mechanism chamber of steel. The current is led from its source through a flexible cable to where the test is made into the lamp through a stuffing box.

REWARDED AFTER MANY YEARS.

Poor Boatman Who Saved Women's Lives Receives a Legacy.

NYACK, Jan. 10.—Cornelius Ackerman, a poor boatman of Piermont, has received notice that he is heir to several thousand dollars. The legacy was left by a woman named Mrs. Moriarty, who died recently. Ackerman had saved the lives of Mrs. Moriarty and her three daughters twenty years ago, when they were passengers on a steamer which blew up. The other day a lawyer went to Piermont to inform Ackerman that the woman, who was wealthy, had left him the money.

HONORE PALMER GOES TO WORK.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Honoré Palmer, son of Potter Palmer, has accepted a position in the Merchants' Loan and Trust Bank, and until he earns promotion will be a messenger at that financial institution at a salary of $6 per week. Potter Palmer's other son, Potter, Jr., is also to follow his brother's example of working for a living. He is now looking for a position, but has not determined what calling he will follow.

Ever since Honoré went to work at the bank he has been the innocent cause of a ceaseless ringing of the telephone bells. Every belle or beau in the city seemed anxious to call him up regarding some social function, and when he went to work he found his desk covered with cut flowers and bonbon boxes.

Potter Palmer is said to be well pleased with his boys' determination. Both of them are graduates of Harvard.

GIRLS' ANTI-SLANG SOCIETY.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 10.—The girls employed in the Boston Store here have organized an anti-slang society. Fifty girls have joined it. The girls do not bind themselves not to use slang. In fact, they will encourage one another to use slang expressions, for the more slang is used the more money there will be in the treasury at the end of the year and the better time can be provided.

The members bind themselves to pay into the treasury 1 cent for each slang word or expression used in the hearing of another person. It is thought the penalty will become so expensive to those most addicted to the slang habit that they will be more easily reformed than those who only occasionally use the tabooed expressions. There are likely to be some disputes as to what is slang and what is not, but these are to be settled by vote as they arise.

FRICK NO LONGER CHAIRMAN.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 10.—H. C. Frick was dropped from his position as Chairman of the Frick Coke Company at the meeting of the Board of Managers to-day. He was continued on the board, whose membership was increased from five to seven. It was also decided to drop John Walker and G. B. Bosworth, friends of Mr. Frick.

A. M. Moreland, Assistant Superintendent and Auditor of the Steel Company; D. M. Clemson, Superintendent of the Natural Gas Department; Thomas Morrison, General Superintendent of the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, and James Gayley, Superintendent of Ore Supply Department, were elected new members. The office of Chairman was abolished.

Andrew Carnegie did not attend the meeting.

Held for Selling Confederate Money.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—On the unusual charge of dealing in Confederate States money, F. M. Davis, who conducts a general mail order business in Monroe Street, was arrested to-day by Government officers and held for the Federal Grand Jury by United States Commissioner Humphrey. If an indictment results the case will be made a test in the United States District Court, and if conviction is returned, all persons dealing in Confederate money, even as a curio, will be liable to prosecution. Bills representing $100,000 were found in Davis's place of business.

Anti-Hill Man Wins in Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 10.—A direct trial of strength between the local Hill and anti-Hill Democrats took place in the Monroe County Democratic Committee meeting yesterday on the question as to whether State Committeeman William H. Tracy, a strong anti-Hill man, should retain county leadership. He was supported by ex-Mayor Warner and the Hill forces were led by Alderman J. Miller Kelley and a State Committeeman, E. T. Hickey. Tracy won on a vote on a contested seat by 24 to 10, and strong Bryan resolutions were adopted.

RELEASE AMERICAN FLOUR

British Authorities Yield to American Representations.

SALISBURY'S REPLY RECEIVED

Britain Announces Foodstuffs Will Not Be Held as Contraband Unless Intended for the Enemy.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The American flour seized off Delagoa Bay has been released.

The United States Ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, had an interview with the Marquis of Salisbury this afternoon and received a verbal reply to the representations of the Washington Government. The British note on this subject was sent later to the United States Embassy. The gist of it was cabled to Washington. In brief, foodstuffs are not considered contraband of war unless intended for the enemy.

The Foreign Office only arrived at a decision to-day, and it was not until after Mr. Choate's interview had ended that a note embodying the provisions was drawn up. Several of the Government's advisers wanted to make a regulation regarding canned goods, but this was

TESTIMONY FOR MOLINEUX

Miss Miller Swears He Did Not Buy the Poison Bottle Holder.

MINUTE STORY OF THE SALE

Former Employe of Hartdegen & Co. in Newark Describes Her Customer—Bank Experts Testify.

Emma Elizabeth Miller, the young woman who, on Dec. 21, 1898, while an employe in the store of C. Hartdegen & Co., in Newark, sold the silver bottle-holder which was afterward sent to Harry Cornish at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club along with the bottle of poisoned bromo-seltzer, was the principal witness for the prosecution yesterday in the trial of Roland B. Molineux for the murder of Katherine J. Adams. The feature of her examination was her positive statement that the defendant was not the man to whom she had sold the holder.

As Mr. Weeks asked her the question which brought forth this reply Molineux rose in his place and faced the witness. Pale and emotionless as usual, he confronted the young woman, and there was not a tremor in his frame or a movement of the muscles of his face as he stood waiting for the momentous answer. Miss Miller looked the young prisoner over carefully before she made her reply, despite the fact that it was not the first time she had been called on to make the same statement. When her answer came it was made in a positive manner, and she insisted that she could not be mistaken.

Mr. Osborne called Miss Miller to the stand, and put a few questions to her, eliciting merely the fact that she had sold the bottle-holder on the date mentioned. He then turned her over to Mr. Weeks for cross-examination without having even asked her what manner of man it was to whom she sold the holder. He left that for Mr. Weeks to do, and the counsel for the defense promptly took up the challenge.

"What time of day was it when you sold the holder?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"About 5 o'clock," said Miss Miller.

"Was this defendant the person to whom the holder was sold by you?" asked Mr. Weeks, as Molineux rose and faced the witness.

"He was not."

"You are positive of that?"

"I am positive."

After a few more questions Mr. Weeks abandoned his cross-examination for the time being, and as he sat down Mr. Osborne began to talk sharply to the witness. He accused her of not telling what she had told him in a sworn statement he said she made to him, and when Mr. Weeks objected to the District Attorney impeaching his own witness, Mr. Osborne, turning violently upon the counsel for Molineux, asserted in loud tones that the young woman was not a witness for the prosecution, but rather a witness for the defense, in spite of the fact that he had called her to the stand. There was a violent scene between the lawyers over this, but the court allowed the statement of Mr. Osborne to stand.

MISS MILLER'S CUSTOMER.

Miss Miller said with great positiveness that the man who bought the bottle holder from her wore a sandy Vandyke beard, and that he had the appearance of a gentleman. She said he took the article he asked for without question and paid the price. He asked, she said, for a silver article that would hold a bottle of bromo-seltzer, and said he wanted it to put on a lady's dressing table. She showed him what was really a toothpick holder, and asked another saleswoman whether she should sell it for the purpose for which the customer wanted it. The other saleswoman told her to sell the man anything he would take, and so the sale was consummated.

Mr. Osborne tried hard to get the witness to admit that she was not sure about the time the sale was made. He wanted her to say that it was about 2:30 in the afternoon, but she stuck to her original statement. Mr. Osborne had tried previously to prove by another witness that he met Molineux on the street in Newark on Dec. 21 at about 2:30 o'clock, and he was to base some arguments to agree. It is understood that Molineux is prepared to prove that he was nowhere near Hartdegen's store at the time Miss Miller says the bottle was bought. The more Miss Miller persisted in her statements, the more violent did Mr. Osborne's methods become, and several times the witness appealed to Recorder Goff for protection. She was told that she must answer all proper questions put to her, and should the questions become improper the Court would intervene.

Recorder Goff took a hand in the examination of the witness. He did not ask as many questions as in the case of Mary Melando, but, as in that instance, the Recorder won the confidence of the witness by his fatherly manner and her answers to his inquiries were clear and succinct. She had already said that she doubted her ability to pick out the man to whom she sold the bottle holder, even if he stood before her.

"Can you now say under the solemn obligation of your oath that you would be able to pick out the man to whom you sold the bottle holder?" asked the Court.

"I don't think I could," said the girl. "I might under some particular circumstances, but I would not swear to it."

"Now since you are not sure that you would be able to identify the man to whom you sold the article, how is it that you are so sure that it was not the defendant who bought it of you?" persisted the Recorder.

"I can tell much better who is not the man I sold it to than I can tell who he is," was the reply.

"You are sure he had a Vandyke beard?"

"I am sure."

"Can you tell whether it was false or real?"

"I cannot."

THE HARPSTER LETTER.

The first witness called to the stand yesterday was Charles Jacobs, of Jacobs & Co., who signed the letter written by Rudolph Helles at the request of Molineux, asking about Harpster's record with Frederick Stearns & Co of Detroit. Mr. Jacobs examined the letter and identified it.

"Is that your signature?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"It is."

"How did you come to put it on that letter?"

"Mr. Helles asked me to sign it and I did so."

"Was it mailed?"

"It was."

Mr. Weeks had no questions to ask, and Gustave Kutnow of Kutnow Brothers, whose patent medicine has figured largely in the case, took the stand. Mr. Kutnow said that his firm sent out a sample box of its powder to any one sending a request for it, and that the only kind of box used was a tin box, unsealed. The powder was put up in sealed bottles for the trade and in sealed sample bottles for physicians. He said that it was a harmless preparation intended for use in stomach troubles, and that it contained no mercury. He also identified the box alleged to have been sent to Barnet as one the firm had sent out. The stamps on this box, he said, had been put on it in July, 1898. He also identified another sample box that had been sent out in response to a letter signed "H. Cornish" on Dec. 21, 1898, and which was found in the letter box at 1,620 Broadway after the death of Mrs. Adams.

Mr. Kutnow identified the alleged bogus Cornish letter asking for the sample of the salts, which he said had been picked out of a large number of letters and given to the detectives. He was asked in whose writing were the words in lead pencil on the letter "Received A. M. Dec. 22, 1898, order filled immediately" and said he thought they were in the handwriting of Elsie Gray, a stenographer in the employ of the firm. Mr. Weeks asked a great many questions about this writing, but the evidence went for naught when a moment later Detective Herlihy took the stand and swore that the lead pencil writing in question had been put there by him when he got the letter from the young woman, and that the words "order filled immediately" had been written there by him in consequence of what the woman told him and as a sort of memorandum.

While Detective Herlihy was on the stand Mr. Weeks took occasion to ask him about the blue letter paper which the detective had already sworn he discovered to have been made by the Whiting Paper Company. This brought on a war of words between Mr. Weeks and Mr. Osborne. Mr. Osborne made an objection on the ground that whatever was told to the detective by the paper people was purely hearsay.

"And this is a cruel waste of time," said Mr. Osborne—"a cruel waste of time, and a cruel imposition on this jury."

JURORS INDULGE IN A LAUGH.

Several of the jurors laughed when Mr. Osborne made this assertion and this did not have the effect of decreasing the District Attorney's ill humor. Mr. Weeks insisted that Mr. Osborne had asked and received an answer to practically the same question.

"That is a gross misstatement of the facts," said Mr. Osborne, "and your reiteration of it, Mr. Weeks, will not make it a bit more true if you keep on till the crack of doom. No gentleman and no lawyer—"

"Now, your Honor," said Mr. Weeks, hotly, "I have stood the insults of the District Attorney as long as I mean to stand them. As an officer of this court I demand that I be accorded gentlemanly treatment."

Mr. Osborne attempted to maintain his position, and the Recorder put a stop to the scene by remarking coldly that the incident was closed. Miss Miller was then called to the stand.

Miss Miller said that she was now employed as a stenographer by the Fidelity and Casualty Company, and that she had held a position in the store of C. Hartdegen & Co. in Newark in December, 1898.

"You acted as saleswoman during the holiday season, did you not?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"I did."

"Is that store a light or dark one?"

"It is usually light. There are two front windows and two skylights."

"Do you recognize this bottle holder?"

"I do."

"Did you sell it?"

"I did."

"When?"

"On Dec. 21, 1898."

The witness then identified the slip that she had made out at the time, and was turned over to Mr. Weeks for cross-examination. After she had positively stated that Molineux was not the purchaser, Mr. Weeks asked her if Mr. Arnold, who she had said was the head salesman, was in the store on that day.

"He says he was, and other people say so, too," said the witness.

"Did you not see him?" asked Mr. Osborne on re-direct examination.

"Yes, I did."

"Then what do you mean by giving that answer? Why did you not answer the question properly and tell the jury the facts?"

The assault was so sudden that Miss Miller turned to the Recorder. He told her to answer, and she said that she had made what she thought was the best reply.

"How do you fix the time as 5 o'clock?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"The lights were lit on the street and in the store."

"Was there not an electric light just over the man's head?"

"No, I think not. It was to one side of him."

"Did you not make a signed statement to a Newark paper saying that the light shone directly in the man's face?"

"I did not. I made no signed statement whatever."

$125 FOR HER STORY.

"Did you not make a statement to a paper in this city?"

"I did,"

"When was that?"

"In February."

"How much did you get for that?"

"There was $12; paid. I got $100 of it."

"How soon after you sold the bottle holder did any one speak to you about it?"

"On Dec. 30, 1898."

"Who saw you then?"

"Detective Carey."

"Did you give the detective an accurate description of the purchaser?"

"I did. I said he was a slight man with a sandy Vandyke beard, and that he was of medium height."

"Did you not say that he seemed in a hurry when he came in and that he pushed aside two women to get at the counter?"

"I did not. I did not see him when he came in. I said he was a man of few words, and that he did not appear to waste much time."

"Did you not say that he was of delicate appearance, and that he had an air of refinement or culture?"

"I did not. I said that he looked like a gentleman."

Here occurred the passage between the lawyers, in which Mr. Weeks objected to the District Attorney cross-examining his own witness, and Mr. Osborne said that it was a witness for the defendant. Mr. Osborne then went on, asking: "Do you know anybody who answers the description you have given of the purchaser?"

"I have seen dozens of men with sandy beards who would fill the bill."

"Then you wouldn't be able to pick the man out of a dozen?"

"I am not sure that I would be able to recognize him."

"Now, as a matter of fact, Miss Miller, did not your sister say to you as late as last night, 'Emma, are you sure whether it was a man or a woman?'"

"Yes, she said that," said the witness in a surprised tone.

"What has this to do with the case?" put in Mr. Weeks.

"I'll leave it to the jury to decide," answered Mr. Osborne. Then he asked the witness: "Now, are you sure as to whether it was a man or a woman?"

"Of course I am," snapped the witness. "I am sure it was a man."

"And that's about all you are sure of, is it not?"

"No, it is not. I am sure of everything I have said."

"Now, is it not true that you might have got one customer mixed up with another during the rush?"

"No, not in this case."

"Did not Miss Kane, who stood near you and to whom you spoke about the sale, say that it had been made at 2:30?"

"I don't know."

PALE AND HAD GRAY EYES.

"Do you not recollect having made the statement that the light shone on the man so that when he looked up at you you saw that his complexion was pale and that he had gray eyes?"

"Yes, that is true."

"You are sure of that?"

"Yes."

"Did Mr. Weeks call on you about this matter?"

"He did."

"When was that?"

"It was on the 2d of January."

"And right after that Mr. Molineux was brought in?"

"Yes."

"Do you remember saying that Mr. Weeks had a black beard?"

"No, I said I thought his beard was gray."

"As if anybody could forget the Weeks beard," said the District Attorney, in an aside to the jury. "Don't you remember calling at my house and saying in the presence of Detectives Carey and McCafferty that you were sure Mr. Weeks's beard was black?"

"If I said that, I have no recollection of it."

"You knew that Molineux was to be brought in to see you?"

"I did."

"And he was not brought in until Mr. Hartdegen had first spoken to you, and Mr. Weeks had spoken to you both?"

"Mr. Hartdegen said that he did not want me to be bothered in the store, and Mr. Weeks asked permission to introduce Mr. Molineux."

"Did not Mr. Weeks ask you if you could identify Mr. Molineux?"

"I don't remember."

"Did you not say that the man stood in the shadow, and that he had his derby hat pulled down over his eyes?"

"That's not true. I never said that."

"Now, might it not have been 1 o'clock when the sale was made?"

"I am sure it was not."

"Or between 2 and 3?"

"No."

"Did you not say in a sworn statement that it was about 4 o'clock?"

"I did not. I said that it was after 4:30. You tried to make me say it was earlier."

"Now will you swear that the man had a beard at all?"

"I will."

"And that he appeared like a gentleman?"

"Yes."

"Now, do you mean to tell this jury that you remember anything at all about it?"

"I do."

"You are sure he had a pale face and gray eyes?"

"Yes."

Mr. Weeks then took up the cross-examination again. "You are as sure that the man had a sandy beard as you are that he had gray eyes, are you not?" he asked.

"I am fully as sure."

"There is no possibility of your being mistaken?"

"None whatever."

MOLINEUX'S CALL AT THE STORE.

"On the thirteenth day of December, when you first gave the description of the customer, you had never seen Mr. Molineux, had you?"

"I had not."

"What did the customer ask for?"

"He said he wanted a silver article to hold a bottle of bromo-seltzer and to stand on a lady's dresser."

"Did the fact that he called for an unusual article attract your attention toward him?"

"It did."

"Have you ever had a customer ask before or since for such an article?"

"No."

"What happened when Mr. Molineux was brought in?

"He was introduced to me, and I said that I had never seen him before. He said he was glad of that, and then probably recognizing that he said a peculiar thing he apologized and said he did not mean it in that way." The defendant laughed heartily at the recollection of his faux pas.

Recorder Goff then took up the examination of the witness, after which Miss Miller was allowed to leave the stand.

Detective Carey was then recalled. He said that he had been to the Hartdegen store yesterday morning, and that a few of the lights were lit then, but not as many as had been lit when he went there on Dec. 30, 1898.

"Have you noticed the time that the lights are lit on the streets in Newark?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"I never saw them lit until after 5 o'clock."

Leonard C. Levy, a partner in the firm of Morris Herrmann & Co., testified that Robert A. Zeller was in his employ, and that he had not abandoned his tripe to this city with the firm's pay rolls on account of any orders issued by the firm.

"Did you personally issue such an order to Zeller?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"I did not."

"When did he discontinue his tripe?"

"I think about four months ago."

"He used to come regularly for years before that, did he not?"

"Not regularly. Sometimes another man came and sometimes Mr. Molineux brought the list over himself."

John C. Emery, another of Mr. Osborne's amateur handwriting experts, next took the witness stand. He is receiving teller of the Seaboard National Bank, and he swore that in his opinion Molineux had written the poison address as well as the disputed letters.

"Did you ever make a mistake?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"Never," said the witness.

"Yet you do not claim to be infallible, do you?"

"No."

Charles H. Wessells, the paying teller of the Chemical National Bank, swore that he believed Molineux had written the "Cornish" and "Barnet" letters.

"And also the poison address?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"Well," said the witness slowly, "I'm not so sure about that; it is possible that some one else wrote that."

"But not probable, eh?"

"No, not probable."

"You have no doubt whatever about the disputed letters, have you?"

"No."

To Mr. Weeks Mr. Wessells reiterated his statement that there was room for error in regard to the poison address, and the session thereupon closed.

NATIVES LACK FOOD.

Oppression by Aguinaldo's Underlings Causes Suffering.

MANILA, Jan. 10.—The inhabitants of the Islands of Leyte and Samar are suffering from lack of food resulting from the long blockade, the arbitrary confiscation of property, and the levying of tribute by the so-called Government of the Filipinos. The Governors of both islands are Tagalogs, who were appointed by Aguinaldo, and they hold the territories completely in their power, administering local affairs according to their own whims and accountable to no one. They have armed forces which terrorize the peaceful inhabitants. The rebel forces, on the other hand, have never lacked food or money.

The inhabitants, driven to desperation by the necessity of having to pay four times the normal price for foodstuffs, organized against insurgent depredations, but, having no arms, they were unable to resist their oppressors.

TROOPS WAIT FOR PROVISIONS.

Filipinos Retire to the Mountains—Cavalry Kills Thirteen Insurgents.

MANILA, Jan. 10.—Reports from the movements of the American commanders south of Manila show that Gen. Bates and Gen. Wheaton are at Perez das Marinas and Gen. Schwan at Silang, all awaiting the arrival of provision wagons. Reconnoissances have shown that 2,000 armed insurgents have retired to the mountains from the district between Indang and Maig, and that others have retreated along the coast from Noveleta toward Batangas.

Last night Nolan's squadron of the Eleventh Cavalry drove a body of insurgents from Maig. One American was killed and two were wounded. Thirteen dead Filipinos were found.

The movement largely resembles Gen. Schwan's experiences in the same country, except that the towns are now being garrisoned and that the insurgents refuse to fight, retreating southward and dividing into small bands, with the apparent intention of reassembling later. The plan of catching a large number between two brigades has failed. About a hundred insurgents have been killed, but comparatively few arms have been taken.

The region is full of amigos, who, doubtless, have been bearing arms which they have hidden. The women and children remain in their homes; and the insurgents, as they fall back, release all prisoners they have captured.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Gen. Otis cables the War Department from Manila today of the progress in Cavite Province, saying:

"Bates has about cleared up Province of Cavite, making large captures."

VOLUNTEER OFFICER A SUICIDE.

Lieut. Bowman Kills Himself While Temporarily Deranged.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Gen. Otis informed the War Department to-day that First Lieut. Daniel T. Bowman of the Thirty-seventh Volunteer Infantry, while temporarily deranged, committed suicide yesterday morning by shooting himself.

Lieut. Bowman was a native of St. Francisville, La., and served as private in the First Montana Volunteer Infantry in the Philippines from July, 1898, until July, 1899, when he was appointed First Lieutenant of the Thirty-seventh Volunteer Infantry, which regiment was organized in the Philippines.

OPENING OF PORTS DELAYED.

Gen. Otis Says He Needs All Available Vessels to Carry Troops.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The following cablegram from Gen. Otis, received at the War Department to-day in answer to an inquiry from Adjt. Gen. Corbin, shows the prospects of reopening the hemp ports in the Philippines:

"Obliged to use all available coasting vessels in supplying troops in various islands. Am unable to move troops to hemp districts as soon as anticipated. Am now collecting vessels here for that purpose, the United States transports are of too great draught. Have opened Romblon and Capiz and some hemp is coming in. Will open hemp district as soon as possible, some time this month."

MR. SAGE ANSWERS CRITICISM.

Says He Never Agreed to Hold His Standard Gas Stock.

There is considerable ill feeling among Directors of the Standard Gas Light Company because Russell Sage, who is its President, sold most of his holdings in the concern to a Boston man. They maintain that he had agreed not to dispose of his holdings without consulting them. This statement Mr. Sage vehemently denied last night.

"If there is any such agreement, let them produce it," said he. "To say so is absurd; men don't do business on those principles. This very man, John T. Terry, who criticises me for the sale, has repeatedly sold and bought in his Standard stock, and he holds none but preferred stock now. Do these people pretend to tell me what I shall do with my own property? They might as well try to dictate to me as to whether or not I should sell my house."

Mr. Sage said he had sold his stock because he got a good figure for it, better than the market price, and because he was discouraged at the outlook for ending the gas war. If the war were settled, he said, he would buy back the stock, and perhaps more, too, as he still thought the company a good one. "As for these men who object to the sale," said he, "who sold them their stock—some of it for 10 cents on the dollar? Russell Sage! If they begin to attack me, I'll come out and tell the whole matter over my signature."

Mr. Sage was asked about the report that he might be asked to vacate the Presidency of the company. His term expires in April. He said he would be glad to leave the office if he could resign with it responsibility for the company's bonds to the city for faithful performance of contract, which he had signed. Speaking of the negotiations between the companies he said that when Mr. Rockefeller approached him more than six months ago the Standard people desired to be paid for their stock in consolidated securities, but Mr. Rockefeller offered money instead. The offer was refused because too low, and about six months ago he offered a price even lower by $20 a share, and this was, of couse, refused.

"The excuse he gave for such a low offer," said Mr. Sage, "was that if he absorbed the New Amsterdam Company he would have to assume their heavy mortgage, and he could not afford to pay much for our stock. If his offer had been only a little lower than the Boston man's I should have taken it. I should have preferred to sell to the Rockefellers because they are reliable."

Mr. Sage said that he had sold the most of his stock, but that he had not owned a controlling interest in the company. He thought the gas outlook at present gloomy and fruitful of bankruptcy. "The only thing to do," said he, "is for the companies to get together and then to go to Albany and put the price of gas up."

PAYN'S FRIENDS CONFIDENT.

They Assert that Gov. Roosevelt Will Find It Impossible to Remove the Superintendent of Insurance.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—Superintendent Payn of the Insurance Department devoted considerable time this afternoon to personal talks with various members of the State Senate, who will soon be called upon to vote on the nomination of his successor. The Superintendent refused to talk for publication, but his friends were loud in their assertions that he had won his fight, and that Gov. Roosevelt would find it impossible to remove him.

The Governor this evening declined to say whether or not he had reached a decision as to whose name he will send to the Senate. He remarked that there was nothing new in the situation, but some of his friends say to-night that he may send in a nomination at any time, possibly before the adjournment on Friday. The names of various Republicans are heard in connection with the place, and there are those who say that the Governor may name somebody whose name has not yet been mentioned.

The Tammany Senators all declare to-night that they have not agreed as to their course in the Payn matter. A prominent representative said that the Democrats were merely spectators, and had no interest in a Republican factional controversy.

Chairman Odell, who is here as the representative of the Republican organization, made a long call on the Governor to-night. He declined to say what subjects were discussed, but it is believed that the Payn matter was thoroughly talked over.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB ELECTION.

Judge Howland, Nominated for President, Knows of No Opposition.

An advertisement appears in another column urging all friends of Judge Howland in the Union League Club, who wish to see him elected President, to attend the meeting in good season this evening and vote the regular ticket.

Judge Howland said last night in reference to the matter: "It is entirely new to me, and I don't know what it means. I am sorry they put that advertisement in. I wish I could have prevented it."

"Is there any dissension in the club over this election?" he was asked.

"Not at all, to the best of my knowledge," said he. "I am running on the regular ticket for President, and I do not know of any one who is running against me. There is only one ticket—the regular one—and it is customarily elected without any opposition whatever. I suppose this advertisement was put in because they were afraid of some scratching, but if there really is a movement in opposition to the regular ticket I have heard nothing of it."

At the clubhouse last night it was said that it was customary to publish an advertisement calling attention to the regular ticket before each annual election. There was no knowledge of any opposition ticket.

P. D. Armour to Retire?

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Reiteration of the report that P. D. Armour has given up the active management of his interests in this city came to-day from Pasadena, Cal., where it is said he announced his intention to make his permanent home. The message added that the millionaire was negotiating for a residence.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—C. I. Hood, Lowell; W. A. Taft, Boston.

HOLLAND—Ensign F. E. Ridgeley, United States Navy; Oliver Ames, Boston; W. C. Proctor, Cincinnati.

MANHATTAN—Prof. John Henry Barrows, Oberlin College, Ohio; Rufus H. King, Albany.

MURRAY HILL—H. S. Sears, Boston.

FIFTH AVENUE—Allen J. Black, United States Army; R. W. Barnett, United States Army.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Robinson, J. M., Norton, Company, Louisville, Ky.; G. Milton, ladies' and infants' wear, 258 Church Street.

Harris, J., & Sons, Hornellsville, N. Y.; M. Harris, notions; Park Avenue Hotel.

Taylor, William, Son & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; C. B. Warner, dress goods, 309 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; J. Mayer, domestics, 377 Broadway.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. S. Sherman, linens and white goods, 438 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

Hislop, J., & Co., New London, Conn.; J. Hislop, notions and furnishing goods, 338 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Lutz, J. C., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. Wolf, china; Hoffman House.

McKelvey, G. W., Company, Youngstown, Ohio; E. Brandeis, clothing; Stuart House.

Arbuthnot, Stephenson & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; T. I. Donaldson, furnishing goods, 95 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.

Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, Penn.; Miss A. McIntyre, costumes, 398 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Barron, E. R., Company, La Crosse, Wis.; H. Hogenstyn, carpets; Grand Hotel.

Callendar, McAusian & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; J. H. McCahey, stationery, 2 Walker Street.

Malley, E., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; T. J. Laflin, upholstery goods, 45 Lispenard Street; Everett House.

Holmes, D. K., New Orleans, La.; W. J. Becton, cloaks and suits; 192 West Broadway.

Effroymson & Wolf, Indianapolis, Ind.; L. Wolf, notions, laces, and cloaks; 48 Leonard Street.

Posner Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; W. W. Frederick, notions; Stuart House.

Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. H. Hurd, gloves; Hotel Imperial.

Oppenheimer, Strauss & Bing, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Strauss, notions; Hotel Imperial.

Denholm & McKay Co., Worcester, Mass.; A. E. Bell, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; C. H. Post, domestics; E. M. Cheritree, linens and white goods; J. W. Garling, silks and velvets; 66 Grand Street; Union Square Hotel.

Goldsmith Brothers, Easton, Penn.; A. Goldsmith, clothing; Murray Hill Hotel.

Moore & Beirs, Rochester, N. Y.; E. J. Beirs, woolens; 744 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Osborn, Hutchins & Hunt, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. H. Osborn, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Palmer & Cassidy, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. H. Cassidy, millinery; Union Square Hotel.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; F. A. Norway, carpets & furniture; 2 Walker Street; Grand Hotel.

Wood & Ewer, Bangor, Me.; F. P. Wood, cloaks and furnishings; F. P. Ewer, laces; Broadway Central Hotel.

Bartel, Adam H., Company, Richmond, Ind.; B. C. Bartel, linens, white and furnishing goods; 61 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Goldenberg, J. M., Baltimore, Md.; dry goods and notions; Herald Square Hotel.

Goldenberg, Moses, Washington, D. C.; I. Goldenberg, dry goods and notions; Herald Square Hotel.

Schloss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. Schloss, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Gutman, Nathan & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. K. Gutman, dress goods, furs, cloaks, and wash goods; 28 Howard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; F. F. Baldwin, domestics; 8 Greene Street; Stuart House.

Solomon & Rubens, Pittsburg, Penn.; C. Rubens, furnishing goods and hats; 708 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; H. W. Neely, notions and fancy goods; 51 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Nusbaum & Livingstone, Albany, N. Y.; J. Nusbaum, millinery; Mrs. Phelan, millinery; Miss Livingstone, millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Judson, A. L., Albany, N. Y., piece goods; Hotel Imperial.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. Elsner, millinery, 2 Walker Street.

Gutman, Nathan & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. Gutman, silks and trimmings, 28 Howard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Gutman, Julius, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. Gutman, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; J. F. Carroll, notions, dress trimmings, and laces, 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Sonneborn, H., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. B. Sonneborn, woolens, 733 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Wolfsheimer, M., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Wolfsheimer, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Blumenthal Brothers & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; S. Blumenthal, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Morris, A. M., Houston, Tex., clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Stock, R., Dubuque, Ia., notions; Hotel Albert.

Mosenfelder & Kohn, Rock Island, Ill.; L. Simon, clothing; L. Mosenfelder, clothing; Hotel Cadillac.

Mosenfelder, E., Davenport, Ia., clothing; Hotel Cadillac.

Burgunder Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. Burgunder, woolens; S. G. Burgunder, woolens; Hoffman House.

Newburger, B., St. Joseph, Mo.; millinery; Hotel Albert.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. W. Toles, carpets and rugs; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Mitchell & Co., Haverhill, Mass.; F. J. Mitchell, dry goods; Miss Ida Spaulding, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; P. Broderick, dress goods; 467 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Boyce & Milwain, Albany, N. Y.; J. Milwain, hats and caps; Park Avenue Hotel.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. S. Adams, ribbons; 438 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

TO DR. M'GLYNN'S MEMORY

St. Stephen's, Which He Loved, Sees Tributes of Thousands.

PEOPLE SILENT AND SAD

The Archbishop Accompanies the Body Till It Lies in State in the Church.

Clad in the purple robes of the priesthood, with beretta, stole, chasuble, and alb, and clasping in his hands a crucifix, emblem of salvation, the body of Father Edward McGlynn reposed last night in a black coffin in Stephen's Church, of which, from 1866 to 1886, he was rector, and was viewed by an immense throng, that filed through the church in continuous procession from 6:30 till after 10 o'clock. The police estimate that 30,000 persons paid this tribute to the memory of the popular priest, who was Henry George's devoted friend and supporter, and the champion of the cause of labor.

It was an impressive spectacle. The coffin rested in the centre aisle, in front of the chancel, upon a simple catafalque, a stand covered with a black pall edged with white trimming. On each side of it three immense tapers burned. The dead priest's head was raised so that he appeared to be looking south down the dimly lighted fane toward the main entrance. Black cloth draped the galleries to right and left and the organ loft, at the other end of the church. Black altar cloths bordered with a white band and with white fringe hung before the high altar, the two smaller altars and the long chancel rail.

Three wreaths, one of orchids, the others of ivy, smilax, and violets, with some palms, which had been placed on the coffin at Newburg, were displayed in an empty pew hard by. These were the only flowers in evidence. The galleries were filled with a sombre crowd, as were also the seats in the body of the church, and down the centre aisle from the Twenty-eighth Street entrance, flowed a dense, endless stream of humanity that parted at the foot of the bier, passed along each side of it, and diverged to empty itself through the doors on the right and on the left opening onto Twenty-ninth Street.

ARRIVAL OF THE BODY.

The body arrived in this city from Newburg by special train over the West Shore Road and the Forty-second Street Ferry. It was accompanied by the chief mourners, Mrs. George McGlynn, sister-in-law of the deceased, and her children, John J. and Anna; Frank McGlynn, a nephew; Dr. Peter Murray and Mrs. Murray, the Rev. Dr. McCready of Holy Cross Church, and Agnes, Mary, Cecelia, Joseph, and John Whalen, nieces and nephews of the dead priest; Archbishop Corrigan, and 15 priests and fully 500 laymen.

The priests included the Rev. Dr. Richard Lalor Burtsell of St. Mary's Church, Kingston; the Rev. Daniel Burke of Sts. Philip and Mary Church, Bedford Park; the Rev. Thomas P. McLaughlin of the Church of the Transfiguration, this city; the Rev. Thomas McLaughlin of the Church of the Blessed Saviour, New Rochelle; Mgr. Cannon of Buffalo; Fathers O'Connell and Dooley, Dr. McGlynn's assistants at St. Mary's, Newburg, and Fathers O'Keefe and Smith.

The procession went straight to St. Stephen's, where the body arrived soon after 6 o'clock, and was met at the main entrance, on Twenty-eighth Street, by the Rev. Charles H. Colton, rector of the church, his entire staff of assistants, Fathers John J. McCabe, Thomas F. O'Connor, Joseph P. Donohue, and Austin Dudley Curnion. All were vested and were attended by the altar and chant boys. The body was received according to the ritual, the De Profundis and Miserere being sung as it was being borne up the aisle to the catafalque.

THRONG IN TH CHURCH.

Meanwhile the church had become so filled that there was barely room for the deputations that had accompanied the body from Newburg. The procession, as it advanced from the ferry, had been constantly swelled until it formed a great crowd when the church was reached, and the majority of these people had to wait for a time outside. A large force of police was on hand, both inside and outside, under Inspector Harley and Capt. J. J. Delaney of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station.

It comprised 110 patrolmen, 4 Roundsmen, and 2 Sergeants. The police arrangements were admirable. Forty men ordered to the sidewalk from the church steps to Third Avenue, and through this lane the waiting throng began to pass shortly before 7 o'clock. The people formed a line that turned far down the avenue, and the length of the line was maintained by others who flocked from every direction. A number of fakirs who appeared with packets of portraits of Father McGlynn, which they sold at 5 and 10 cents the portrait, speedily disposed of their stocks.

The police had no difficulty in handling the crowd. The people were silent and sad. There were men and women of all sorts and conditions. Carriages drove up, fashionably dressed men and women alighted, took their places in the line, and passed in. They did not have long to wait. Once set going, the stream was kept moving steadily, and in this way the crowd was absorbed as it gathered, so that the multitude was enabled to view the body and there was no particular hindrance to circulation on Third Avenue.

As the people poured out of the rear doors on Twenty-ninth Street they dispersed rapidly, though not a few walked around the block and passed in again to get another view of the beloved priest's face.

GATHERED TO HONOR A MEMORY.

The scene inside the church was a truly remarkable one. The procession in the aisle comprised people of all sorts—children of tender age, white-haired men and women bent with the weight of years, workgirls, men in their labor-soiled garments and with grimy hands and faces, the crippled and infirm, and even the blind.

Many women wept. Strong men's eyes were dim with tears. Children looked awed and cried in sympathy with their elders. Not a few women were in mourning. At each end of the altar rail were groups of men and women kneeling in prayer. The way kept by the police from the aisle to the side doors was also edged with kneeling people. The persons who filled the pews and galleries were also praying. As the crowd was of all conditions, so it included Catholics, Protestants, and Jews.

It was evident from the expression on their faces that most of them had come not out of morbid curiosity, but in sorrow, impelled by the desire to look for the last time upon the face of him whose death they regarded as a personal loss.

Toward 10:30 o'clock the crowd fell off, and at the half hour precisely the church was closed, only the intimate friends and a few members of the Holy Name Society and of the east side branch of the Single Tax Commission of the Anti-Poverty Society remaining to watch by the body.

Among those who viewed the body were Father Ducey, John McMackin, Commissioner of Labor Statistics; Sylvester Malone, nephew of the late Father Malone; George Smith, Chairman of the east side branch of the Single Tax Commission of the Anti-Poverty Society, and John J. Bealin, Superintendent of the Free Employment Bureau.

THE FUNERAL SERVICES.

The funeral services will take place this morning at 9:30 o'clock. The chanters will be the Rev. Thomas P. McLaughlin of the Church of the Transfiguration and the Rev. Thomas F. O'Connor of St. Stephen's. Lessons will be read by Bishop Farley, the Rev. Michael J. Henry, rector of the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary, and the Rev. Dr. James T. Curran of Peekskill, formerly assistant at St. Stephen's under Father McGlynn. Low mass of requiem will be celebrated by the Rev. Charles McCready. The funeral oration will be delivered by the Right Rev. Mgr. J. F. Mooney, Vicar General. The final absolution will be given by Archbishop Corrigan.

The musical programme, sung by the quartet and chorus, will be as follows:

"Ave Verum" ..... Gounod
"Alma Redemptoris" ..... Weber
"O Salutaris" ..... Wells
Absolution service, "Libera Me Domine."

As the body is being borne out, "Nearer, My God to Thee" and "Rock of Ages" will be sung in English.

LAW AS TO THE MASS.

The fact that this is the octave of the Epiphany, Father Colton explained last night, precludes the celebration of solemn high mass of requiem a second time, with the body present. The laws of the Church on this point are very strict, and it is regarded as a concession to the clergy and pastors that the present service can be held. This was only rendered possible through a recent decree. For this reason the Libera was omitted from the service at Newburg in order that it might be reserved for the service to-day.

Admission to the church will be by ticket only. Special provision has been made for delegations of the several religious orders in the Catholic Church, and tickets of admission were sent to many prominent Protestant clergymen who were well acquainted with the deceased priest. Among the delegations will be sixty letter carriers in uniform. They will attend the service in a body as a tribute from the Post Office employes to the memory of Father McGlynn, who in conjunction with the late Congressman Cox, worked successfully to secure many reforms in the letter carrier service.

Capt. Delaney will have about 300 policemen in and about the church this morning, and another 100 will be in readiness to help, if necessary, in handling the enormous crowds that are expected to assemble. The interment will be in Calvary Cemetery.

FUNERAL SERVICES AT NEWBURG.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Jan. 10.—The funeral of Dr. Edward McGlynn was held to-day in St. Mary's Church. The place

FEAR LOSSES WERE HEAVY

London Awaits Gen. White's Casualty List with Dread.

BULLER IS STILL INACTIVE

Late Advices Show that the Suffolk Regiment Walked Blindly Into a Boer Ambuscade.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The War Office announces that the list of British casualties at Ladysmith last Saturday has not yet been received.

The following dispatch, dated at Frere Camp, Jan. 10, noon, has been received from Gen. Buller:

"A Transvaal telegram gives the enemy's loss at Ladysmith on Saturday as four killed and fifteen wounded; and this after, as is admitted, they had endured a withering fire from six masked batteries and been defeated at all points.

"Natives here assert that the Boer loss in one commando alone was 150 killed and wagonloads of wounded. The heaviest loss is said to have been among the Free Staters, who were forced by the Transvaalers into the most dangerous places."

This curious dispatch is all the War Office has issued to-night. It makes not the slightest mention of the position or doings of the British forces. It may be interpreted to mean that Ladysmith is safe; but it is more likely intended to prepare the British public for a terrible list of casualties.

The Daily Mail has the following dispatch, dated Jan. 8, from Frere Camp:

"With the exception of the usual shelling of the Boer positions by the naval guns, the British force remains inactive.

"Eight Boer camps were seen to-day by a patrol along the Tugela in a westerly direction. All were quiet.

"Natives say that when the British reconnitred near Colenso on Saturday the Boers hurried from Springfield. This supports the belief that Colenso was weakened to attack Ladysmith."

The Standard has received the following, dated Jan. 8, from its special correspondent at Frere Camp:

"I hear on good authority that President Kruger sent word to the Boer headquarters asking why Ladysmith had not been attacked, and that the reply was: 'We should lose too many men.' His answer to this excuse was the suggestion that the Free Staters might be put in the forefront. This hint was taken and the attack delivered.

"President Kruger's advice was so far good that the Free Staters behaved better than the Transvaalers have done. At all events, they managed to seize a hill. Later in the day the Transvaalers retired before Gen. White's counter attack, amid the jeers of the Free Staters, who actually stuck to their position until they were bayoneted in the ditch. After this affair it is almost certain that the allies will quarrel.

"A heavy gun mounted on Umbulwana Hill has been firing since daybreak. Evidently the siege of Ladysmith is still maintained."

A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph, dated Monday, Jan. 8, at noon, from Frere Camp, says:

"Firing from the Boer positions around Ladysmith began early to-day. It still continues, but the cannonading is light and irregular."

The Durban correspondent of The Standard, telegraphing Tuesday, says that 1,200 Indian stretcher bearers started for the front the previous night, and that their departure was regarded in Durban as indicative of a renewal of the fighting.

A dispatch from Rensburg, Cape Colony, dated Monday, Jan. 8, says that it is reported there officially, with reference to the disaster to the First Battalion of the Suffolk regiment, that Lieut. Col. Watson marched the regiment in close column to the top of the hill at midnight. He assembled the officers, and was addressing them, just at daybreak, when the enemy volleyed at a distance of thirty paces. The Colonel, his Adjutant, and two other officers were killed.

The Suffolks, who had scarcely fired a shot, fled back to the pickets, about 1,000 yards away, some one having shouted "Retire!" About 150, however, remained, lost heavily, and finally surrendered.

The operations since have been unimportant. Several reconnaissances have been made, and these show that the enemy is jealously guarding his communications to the north.

LORD ROBERTS AT CAPE TOWN.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Gen. Lord Roberts, the new commander of the British forces in South Africa, and his chief of staff, Gen. Lord Kitchener, have arrived at Cape Town.

With their arrival it is assumed that their clearer vision, supported by 35,000 fresh men who are due to arrive in South Africa within thirty days, will alter the situation, and that the fourth month of the campaign will witness the beginning of victories for the British arms.

They are not, however, expected to produce definite results for some days; but their mere presence will restore the shaken confidence of the men at the front in their Generals.

Lord Roberts finds 120,000 men on the defensive or watching for an opening.

Lord Methuen's health, according to The Daily Mail, has "broken down," and the Field Marshal may relieve him. Possibly some others will be relieved of important commands. There is certainly plenty of rank in evidence in South Africa. In addition to the Field Marshal, there are two full Generals, four Lieutenant Generals, and twelve or fourteen Major Generals.

DUTCH DISLOYALTY INCREASES.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing Monday, says:

"The Boer successes have been followed by a tremendous outburst of enthusiasm and Boer sympathy in the western part of the colony. Reports from Paarl say the whole district is made hideous at night by bands of young men parading in the villages and singing the Transvaal volkslied, while the children are everywhere practicing the national songs of the republics. The following are specimens of statements believed by the Western Dutch: 'Buller and Rhodes are prisoners,' and 'Two thousand Boers secretly sailed and captured Cape Town.'"

The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Chronicle, telegraphing Monday, says:

"The Boers assert that eighty natives fought on the side of the British at Kuruman. They say their object in capturing the place was to open the way for a commando to go south into the Prieska and Konhardt districts, where the Boers hope to foment rebellion. It is reported that the Boer leaders allow every burgher to return home one week out of every seven."

SPANIARDS OFFER TO ENLIST.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The Gibraltar correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"Three thousand time-expired Spanish soldiers from the Cuban war have offered their services to Great Britain in South Africa. The Governor here has informed their agent that he is not authorized to enlist foreigners."

The War Office has authorized a special Yeomanry Corps. Every trooper joining will pay for his own kit and mount, for transport, and for all other expenses until his arrival in South Africa, and will then give his services to his country and pay for the privilege into the fund for widows and orphans the amount he would receive as a trooper. Several influential gentlemen have already enrolled.

The authorities have urged the committee of the Yeomanry Hospital Fund to provide for 520 instead of 150 beds, and the committee is appealing for at least £50,000 more.

BRITISH MINISTRY IN DANGER.

Storm of Indignation Bursting Over the Heads of the Salisbury Cabinet.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The plight of British arms in South Africa is overshadowed for the present by the storm which is bursting over the head of the home Government. The Manchester speeches of A. J. Balfour, the Government leader in the House of Commons, have loosed such a torrent of criticism from the press and individuals of his own party that were Parliament to reassemble to-day it is doubtful if the Conservatives would retain power, in spite of their tremendous majority of the past session. The pent-up dissatisfaction with the Government's lack of energy in waging the war is no longer concealed. When such ardent Conservative papers as The Times and Globe come out boldly with reproof there is no knowing where the agitation will end. The provincial press has already taken up the cry. For the moment Mr. Balfour is the scapegoat, but there is a terrible rod in pickle for the Marquis of Lansdowne, while Lord Salisbury and other Cabinet Ministers will not escape unless a wonderful change comes over the war situation.

It is learned that the Conservative leaders privately admit the gravity of their position, but fail to see what can be done. In the meanwhile, they hope that successes in the field will abate the popular clamor. Some of the Conservative papers go so far as to regret the extreme age of the Cabinet Ministers, and refer to the Cabinet as a body of patriarchs. Under these circumstances it is doubtful whether events transpiring between now and the reassembling of Parliament will be powerful enough to restore confidence in the Government and maintain its majority.

There is the important alternative that Lord Lansdowne or Lord Wolseley may be sacrificed. A correspondent learns that Lord Wolseley not only disapproved of Lord Roberts's appointment to the chief command of the British troops in South Africa, but allowed his disapproval to be generally known, while it is a fact that he knew nothing of the Government's intentions in this respect until he saw the announcement of the appointment in the newspapers. It is said that if it ever comes to a public disagreement between the Commander in Chief and the Secretary of State for War it will be a fight far more bitter than the one waged between Gens. Alger and Miles. Whatever ensues, the immediate future will doubtless see attacks on the Government such as Lord Salisbury has not had to withstand during the course of his political career.

The borrowing powers conferred on the Government at the last session of Parliament are almost exhausted. About seven and a half out of the eight millions of Treasury bills authorized have already been issued. But the large revenues coming in will probably furnish ample funds until Parliament meets.

Mr. Balfour, at a luncheon given in Manchester this afternoon, made a speech, in which he repudiated the accusation that he was a "thick and thin supporter of the War Office." He declared that even if an angel from heaven told him it was possible in a great war to carry out everything as written on paper, he should know that the angel was drawing upon his imagination. It was not true, he added, that the War Office had sent the British Army into the field with guns which placed them at a hopeless disadvantage with their enemies. He did not claim that the army system was perfect, but the critics ought not to ignore the extraordinary military problems of the present war, between which and the problems with which Continental headquarters staffs had to deal there was no parallel.

For the first time in the history of the world the country had to meet an enemy entirely mounted. Hereafter it would be recognized that guns were not as mobile as horse soldiers, and that field artillery must be made part of the regular equipment of every army. But, seeing that the British War Office had not lagged behind the best military opinion of to-day, it was ludicrous to charge it with want of prescience. He was sure justice would be done in due time to the administrative system of the army. The last thing the Government desired was any undue concealment of unpleasant facts.

Sir Charles Dilke, member of Parliament for the Forest of Dean Division of Gloucestershire, speaking at Cinderford to-night, said that A. J. Balfour, the Government leader in the House of Commons, had asserted that a sufficiency of steps had been taken by the Government, considering the knowledge possessed at the time, but had admitted a full knowledge of the Boer armaments.

Sir Charles declared that he was prepared to ask in the House of Commons whether the Government had taken sufficient steps—"the right steps in the military situation, with due regard to the facts known at the time.

"The language Lord Salisbury employed in Parliament," he continued, "constituted an unnecessary menace—the very thing which Mr. Balfour said it was a Government's first duty to abstain from—and made war probable. More than this, the Government is responsible for the fact that at the outset of the war we were without guns enough for one army corps."

Sir Charles criticised the Government's "refusal of capable colonial troops, qualified to ride and shoot, and their acceptance, instead of these, of 10,000 imperial Yeomanry."

Of the latter he said it had been alleged that they were neither good horsemen nor good shots. In his own opinion, the Yeomanry, he said, probably rode well enough, but there was a very grave doubt as to the shooting capabilities of a large percentage.

The Standard summarizes the general situation thus:

"Well, the campaign has lasted three months. We have something like 120,000 troops in South Africa. With this huge army distributed over the country, we are still powerless to relieve three garrisons from investment. We have still to see large portions of both colonies in the hands of the enemy.

"We have driven the invaders back at no single point. We are actually further from the hostile frontiers than we were on the day that the ultimatum was delivered. The work which Ministers believed could be effectually performed with 25,000 men has not been done, has not even been begun, by four or five times that number. Can any one fail to admit that this is evidence of a grave miscalculation of forces and facts?"

The Times, in an editorial criticising at great length the Government's conduct of the war, alludes to the "stupid and perverse misstatements" that have been made, and demands that the "practice of the non-revelation of facts" be abandoned. It insists strongly upon knowing "the truth, the whole truth about the situation," and finds fault with Mr. Balfour's defense piecemeal.

Deny Chartering the St. Paul.

James A. Wright, Vice President of the American Line, said yesterday that there was no truth in the dispatch from London that the steamer St. Paul of the American Line had been chartered by the British Government The company, he added, was under contract with the United States to carry the mails, and the company therefore could not charter its steamers to any other Government. Nor was there any intention or desire on the part of the company to charter its steamers, as it needed them all for its own business.

BRITISH LINES LOSE TRAFFIC.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The Times, in a special article dealing with the Delagoa Bay question, expresses the opinion that the endeavor of the Boers to overrun Natal lends confirmation to assertions made before the war by prominent Boers that they would seize Durban as a port. The article proceeds to point out that by the through rate system, specially favorable to Transvaal shipments over the Delagoa-Transvaal Railway, German shipowners have been able to secure traffic with little risk of examination at Continental ports or at Delagoa Bay. The writer goes on to say:

"It is known that, in anticipation of future military developments in the Transvaal toward the Zoutpansberg District, a considerable amount of stores and munitions of war have been forwarded for some time past, chiefly from the Continent.

"It is understood that the Union Steamship Company, besides ceasing to have Herr Port, the Transvaal Consul General at Lorenzo Marques, as their agent, have withdrawn their steamers from the Delagoa Bay route. The Castle Company has done the same, and made arrangements that will prevent any use at Delagoa Bay of their vessels for anti-British purposes. Measures in the same direction have been taken with regard to the Empresa Landing Company.

"The withdrawal of the steamers of two British mail companies may, however, increase Great Britain's difficulties by throwing the carrying trade still more into the hands of Continental shippers and diverting business to America for handling by foreign steamers from American ports."

The article concludes by again urging the Government to endeavor to secure a more strict examination.

SOUTH AFRICAN DISCUSSION.

Nineteenth Century Club Listens to a Debate on the War—An Attack on the Aldermen.

The South African question was discussed last night at the meeting of the Nineteenth Century Club at the Waldorf-Astoria. Thomas G. Shearman supported the British side and George W. Van Siclen the Boer side of the controversy. Mr. Van Siclen wore in his buttonhole a silken scarf of the Boer colors.

Mr. Shearman said that he took the broad view that God had not given the earth in quarter sections to Boers, Germans, French, British, or even Americans. He denied the right of any people to fence in a given amount of the earth larger than they could improve and say to the rest of mankind, "You shall not enter except to become my slave." He denied the right of a man to make a slave of any one who should come within rifle shot. This principle, he said, was the one over which the war was being fought. The Boers were a people, he said, with many excellent points. "They are six feet high," said Mr. Shearman, "and look down upon most of us who are not so tall with that contempt peculiar to giants."

They were proud, also, of their language, he said, which was but a patois of about 400 words. They read nothing but the Bible, mostly the Old Testament. They regarded as a mark of distinction the numerous suits of clothes which they could wear at one time, sleeping in the same garments in which they worked, and rarely bathing. He directed attention to the fact that the Boers had themselves invaded a country in which they made subject the natives, 80,000 Boers dominating 700,000 natives. The troubles went back to the breaking up by the British of slavery and to the work of British missionaries among the natives.

Of the Outlanders, he said that they had been practically invited into the Transvaal after the discovery of gold and the Boers had sold to them three-fifths of all the land, Krüger himself selling a farm for $500,000. He rehearsed the history of the naturalization troubles. From a two years' probation it had been extended to fourteen. The Boers conducted no mining enterprises and made no improvements. They did not know how and did not want to know how.

He touched upon official corruption and the wealth of Krüger and the members of the official circle, and described the Government as an oligarchy worse than a despotism. Monopolies and taxation were then reviewed. Mr. Shearman, in conclusion, returned to the original contention that God had given the earth to all the children of men.

Mr. Van Siclen drew parallels between the Boers and the American colonists. The Boers, he said, were the Pilgrim Fathers and the negroes were the Indians of this continent. The Boers were now facing a great power and almost extermination for the same principles for which the Americans had fought in the Revolution. Of the taxes, he said that the Transvaal Government collected 2½ per cent. on the gold taken out of the country, while 10 per cent. was taxed on the gold coming out of the Klondike and 50 per cent. on gold from Rhodesia.

Reference had been made to the long refusal to provide a government for Johannesburg. What about a Government for Dawson? he asked. Objection had been raised to the requirement that Dutch should be taught in the schools. In this country, he said, English must be taught in schools. It was curious, he said, that Great Britain should take such an interest in facilitating the expatriation of her sons by seeking to lessen the restrictions upon their becoming citizens of another nation. Great Britain had once acknowledged the independence of the Boers, and that done, what was the use of talking about humanity, rights, and the question of dividing the earth into quarter sections?

Mr. Van Siclen declared that many of the Boer officials were Roman Catholics, the point having been raised that Catholics were barred from citizenship.

Mr. Shearman, replying, spoke of the form of the Government, which led his opponent to interject the remark that it was like the City Council. Mr. Shearman said there was a resemblance in one respect—the New York City Fathers had recently passed resolutions of sympathy. After a few words about that action he exclaimed: "We all know our Aldermen. Almost to a man they are thieves!"

The debate was concluded a few minutes later.

LAKE SHORE TAKES LAKE ERIE.

Vanderbilts' Big Deal Formally Accomplished—W. H. Newman Elected President—New Directorate.

That W. K. Vanderbilt's yachting trip will not in any way interfere with the development of his plans and systems and that those having his intimate confidence in railroad affairs have a perfect understanding with him was evident yesterday by the smoothness and celerity with which the control of the Lake Erie and Western Railroad passed to the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway.

The deal was consummated in the offices of the Lake Erie and Western, in the Union Trust Company Building. In the morning President W. H. Newman of Lake Shore and H. McK. Twombly, one of the Directors of this company, met at the Grand Central Station and went to the Lake Erie and Western offices. Later Charles F. Cox, Treasurer of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, and officers of a dozen roads connected with the Vanderbilt systems left the Grand Central Station for the same destination. Chairman Frederick W. Whitridge of the Lake Erie and Western board received them and presided at a meeting at which three-fourths of Lake Erie and Western stock, or about $18,000,000, was represented. In half an hour the transactions incidental to the new control were concluded. It was announced that after it had been established that the control of Lake Erie and Western stock had passed to the Vanderbilts, H. McK. Twombly, J. Pierpont Morgan, and W. H. Newman, the company had been reorganized for the Lake Shore system. Directors Gen. Samuel Thomas, Erskine M. Phelps of Chicago, Edward Tuck, and L. M. Schwan retired. W. K. and F. W. Vanderbilt, H. McK. Twombly, and J. Pierpont Morgan were elected Directors, and form a majority of the board, with President George F. Baker of the First National Bank, President Henry W. Cannon of the Chase National Bank, F. W. Whitridge, and John W. Doane of Chicago Directors of the old board. President Newman of Lake Shore was elected President of Lake Erie and Western, filling the vacancy created by the death of Calvin S. Brice. L. M. Schwan, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer, resigned, and was succeeded by C. F. Cox. The office of Chairman of the board was abolished.

For the present the Indianapolis staff of Lake Erie and Western, Vice President and General Manager George L. Bradbury, Assistant Treasurer A. D. Thomas, and Auditor W. A. Wildback, will remain, while their titles will be changed. All the working force of the road will be kept.

None of the officials talked of the completion of the deal, and the plans for operating Lake Erie and Western except to say that Lake Erie and Western's property has been turned over to Lake Shore and that to-day Lake Erie and Western will be operated as part of the Lake Shore system by President Newman and his staff.

NEW ROUTE FOR COAL SHIPPERS.

Western Fields and Seaboard Will Soon Be Connected.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 10.—The much-talked-of route for coal shippers from the coalfields of Western Pennsylvania and the great lakes to the Atlantic seaboard, via the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg, the New York Central, and the Philadelphia and Reading Road will soon be realized. To-night President Arthur G. Yates of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg, with a party of officers of the other lines mentioned in the new traffic arrangement, arrived in Pittsburg to complete the details for the plan.

The route to the Eastern cities is practically an air-line outlet for the fuel shipped from the coalfields of the northwestern part of the State. At some future time the route will likely be used for through passenger trains to the East.

Alleged Brooklynite Under Arrest.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 10.—John M. Linger, who says his home is at 102 Central Avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested here to-day as a suspicious persons. He was found to have in his possession 75,000 shares of Cripple Creek Gold Mine and a number of pawn tickets. Suspicion was directed to him because he was trying to dispose of his mining shares at the rate of 5,000 shares for $50, or almost any sum offered.

Joseph M. Sparks Changes Companies.

Joseph M. Sparks, the Irish comedian who has been a member of Miss May Irwin's company for the last five years, has retired from her cast and engaged to appear in the new play, "Broadway to Tokio," which will be produced next Monday night under the management of Henry B. Sire at the New York Theatre. Mr. Sparks's place in Miss Irwin's cast will be taken by James H. Callahan.

Son Born to Mr. and Mrs. Miner.

A son was born last night to Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Miner, at their home, at Seventy-sixth Street and Riverside Drive. Mrs. Miner was known professionally as Miss Anne O'Neill. Prior to her marriage she was a member of William H. Crane's company.

Big Oysters from Japan.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Oyster cutlets will soon be on the menu of the Pacific States Fifty barrels of the famous Yezo oysters of Japan, which grow to the length of a foot will be planted in the tidewater of Washington and Oregon.

ALBANY SOCIETY DINNER

Capt. Sigsbee the Guest of Honor at Delmonico's.

APPLAUSE FOR THE TRANSVAAL

Justice Woodward Evokes Cheers by His Plea for the Justice of Its Cause in the War.

The Albany Society held its annual dinner last night at Delmonico's. The main banqueting hall was filled with the sons of the capital city, who gathered to celebrate the sixth anniversary of their organization. A delegation of Albanians, headed by ex-Mayor Manning, attended the dinner.

The principal guest was Capt. Sigsbee, now Commander of the Texas and formerly of the Maine. Capt. Sigsbee is an Albanian and was appointed from that city to the academy at Annapolis after having been graduated from the Albany academy. He responded to the toast "The United States Navy," and received a tremendous ovation when he rose to speak.

Louis Stern presided in the absence of the President, F. P. Olcott, and William H. McElroy acted as toastmaster. Mr. McElroy started the after-dinner speaking by announcing that, although he was opposed to punning, he could not resist the temptation of saying that this was a "capital night." "Our mother Albany," he said, "at whose feet we gather, looks at us fondly, and like another Cornelia says, 'Exhibit 1—these are my jewels.'"

Mr. McElroy said that Albany beat Rome of old in that, while Rome only rested on seven hills, Albany could look down from more than that number, and could also occasionally look down on Troy, and where Rome only had the yellow Tiber, Albany had the blue Hudson at her feet.

Capt. Sigsbee was introduced after the health of the President of the United States had been drunk standing, and the company had sung "The Star-Spangled Banner." In introducing him Mr. McElroy spoke of him as an Albany boy, whose presence lent distinction to a high festival.

WELCOME TO CAPT. SIGSBEE.

When the toastmaster mentioned the Maine and her gallant commander, the assemblage rose to its feet and, waving handkerchiefs and napkins, cheered the Captain to the echo. Capt. Sigsbee said that he was doubly glad to be present, because in honoring him the company honored the branch of the service he loved and honored him as an Albanian. He then told of his days in the Academy at Albany and at Annapolis, of his forty years in the service, during which he had commanded four sailing vessels and five steam vessels, and said that any emergency would always find the navy ready to meet it.

In introducing Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, who responded to the toast, "The Empire State," Mr. McElroy said that it behooved the company to make the most of its opportunity to greet the Lieutenant Governor, for the mutations of politics might soon send him from Albany to Washington. At this there was great cheering, which was kept up during Mr. Woodruff's speech.

Mr. Woodruff in his speech referred to local matters in Albany, and said that while not to the Albany manner born, he had yet been "brought up" there; "for," he said, "as a Trustee of Public Buildings, charged with the task of making all kinds of contracts for the Capitol and weighted with the responsibility of selecting a Superintendent of Public Buildings who, under the direction of the Trustees, can do the trick of serving the best interests of the State at the same time that he gives complete satisfaction to the Republican organization, I have been 'brought up' a great deal."

Justice John Woodward of the Supreme Court was warmly received when he rose to respond to the toast "The Dutch in Albany and in South Africa," and his references to the Boers and to President Krüger drew from the assemblage the warmest applause. Justice Woodward said in part:

JUSTICE WOODWARD'S SPEECH.

"We celebrate to-night a historic triumph. News has just come by way of South Africa that the Dutch have taken Holland, and I know that you will rejoice with me because of this unlooked for event. There will also be rejoicing on the other side when the Hollanders learn that the Dutch have retaken New York and that New Amsterdam has been rehabilitated by the descendants of the Patroons.

"The race so long accused by the British of wasting its slow energies in building beaver dams has diverted its powers to the production of dams to English aggression, and it is a diversion that the English do not seem to be very fond of either. It seems, indeed, to have had a rather depressing effect, for an Englishman no longer spells 'God' with a little 'g,' or uses a capital 'M' for his mighty 'me.' Tulips threaten to become more popular than roses, and Dutch orange may soon supplant the British red. The forgotten edicts of the canons of Dort are once more thundered from the cannon of the Transvaal, and their echoes encircle the world with applause. Gentlemen, the Boers, your cousins and my friends! (Applause.)

"I personally believe that the question now to be settled by the sword strikes deeper than the superficial subterfuge that has asked for its solution would lead us to believe. Let us, however, consider this subject dispassionately—free from prejudice and partiality. Let not the fact of our descent cause us to look at either side with favor; let not the identity of blood or the similarity of language and of institutions blind us to the true points at issue here. It is not race, it is not creed, it is not tongue that shall determine our attitude—it is justice."

Justice Woodward referred to the early struggles of the Boers, and, coming down to modern times, he said: "And now this corpse, this dead word 'suzerainty,' has been revived to justify the designs of a monster conspiracy, to overturn the whole fabric of the Boer republic, to secure the control of its valuable gold mines, and to annex its territory, 'by the grace of God,' to the British Crown.

THE FREE STATE'S GRIEVANCE.

"About 1870 the diamond fields of the Free State were discovered, and it was not long before England found a pretext to annex them. England indeed promised a compensation of £90,000—£90,000 for mines whose annual yield is £15,000,000. And the £90,000 still remain to be paid. Of the taking of these mines, Sir Arthur Cunynhame, commander in chief of the British forces, said: "It is downright robbery, and every English gentleman feels ashamed of it.' And when Sir Alfred Milner recently began to assert English suzerainty also over the Free State, what remained for her to do save to cast in her lot with the Transvaal?

"And thus arose this war. Is it not a magnificent spectacle, this struggle of an infant race of 300,000 people against an overgrown and gigantic empire of 300,000,000? This small band of patriots headed by the immortal Krüger stands guard at the Thermopylae of Afrikander civilization, guarding their country's liberties against the hordes of unrighteousness.

"What a splendid appeal, that of the Secretary of the South African Republic: 'Brother Afrikanders: The great day has come. The God of our fathers will fight with us, the Lord whose arm is not shortened, for He will help those who seek Him in their extremity. Let us not put our trust in Princes, but raise our eyes devoutly to God, our banner. By Him we shall perform great deeds. Even as mighty Spain, with its bloodthirsty Alva and its invincible Armada, was humbled in the dust, so, too, will the Lord deliver them into our hands.'"

Justice Woodward went at great length into the questions of the franchise and taxation, the first of which he said was the catchword to tickle the long ears of the crowd, while paramountcy was the sugar-coated pill prepared for the public palate. The greed for gold, he said, was the passion now flaming into the blaze of unholy battle.

In arraigning Great Britain Justice Woodward said: "Oh, England of the Magna Charta, political Utopia, of our youthful dreams, land of homes and the country of personal freedom, where every man's house is his castle,' how is thy glory fallen among the nations! O England of Hampden, apostle of peace, whose sword only a few months ago seemed about to be sheathed forever in splendid inaction, what is now thy attitude before the world?"

TOAST TO PRESIDENT KRUGER.

In conclusion the speaker proposed a toast to President Krüger in these words: "And now, let me propose a toast to that greatest of modern Dutchmen, the William the Silent of South Africa, the most remarkable personality alive, Oom Paul Krüger. What shall we say of this indomitable old hero, whose brawn built out of solid rock is the bulwark against which the chosen legions of time's mightiest empire thunder in vain? There he stands, stern and immovable, as firm-fixed in belief and as deep-rooted in principle as that grand covenanter of old, Oliver Cromwell. How can we magnify a Colossus, whose brain is the nerve of South Africa, whose personality is so gigantic that it overshadows both friend and foe, whose will is the shaping policy of his country and the aspiration of his race?

"Friends, I believe the longed-for dawn is at hand. I believe that your brothers, bone of your bone, flesh of your flesh, in South Africa will make that consummation nearer. They are perhaps solving the world riddle better than they know, as they break through the toils that the octopus of greed has woven around them. Like their forefathers and yours, they are the instruments that destiny has chosen for the accomplishment of a great work.

"Their drums are beating the recessional from the appalling decadence that is the tendency of our metropolitan civilization. They stand for the old principles of virtue and honesty. They are armed with the sword of justice and with the armor of righteousness. They are aglow with the ardor of faith, and they will win. And their victory will inaugurate a new century and dedicate it to justice and to peace."

In the absence of James W. Eaton, ex-Mayor Manning spoke to the toast, "The City of Albany." George H. Daniels responded to "What I Know about Albany," and Prof. H. P. Warren to "The Albany Academy."

MILAN PUBLIC SCHOOL BURNED.

Panic Seizes 300 Pupils in Michigan Town—Two Are Injured.

MILAN, Mich., Jan. 10.—Fire destroyed the Milan public school this morning. There were 300 pupils in the building, and the fire obtained a good headway before it was discovered. The children became panic-stricken, and but for the work of Preceptress Clara Eayes and Prof. C. H. Marriack great loss of life might have resulted.

Two pupils, Edith Cavanagh and Emma Bentley were badly burned and may die. Miss Eayes, after helping to get out the children, was compelled to jump from a window. She was not seriously injured. The building was valued at $10,000.

NEGROES DRAW COLOR LINE.

Refuse to Ride in the Same Trolley Cars with Italians.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 10.—Color lines are closely drawn on Neville Island, where the American Steel and Wire Company, the Wire Trust, is erecting an immense plant. Three hundred negro laborers working on the excavations for the buildings struck work to-day because they were forced to ride in the same trolley cars with Italians and other foreigners to and from the island. The foreigners are employed by the Pressed Steel Car Company. The negroes said they were afraid of contracting smallpox, which has been epidemic at McKee's Rocks.

SHOT THROUGH JEALOUSY.

Woman May Lose Her Life for Going Out with a New Admirer.

Charles J. Sweeney shot Mrs. Susan Parker early yesterday morning in the hallway of 185 East Eighty-first Street, where the two had been occupying a furnished room.

Mrs. Parker had gone to the theatre with a man named Reilly. Upon her return she found Sweeney waiting in the doorway with a revolver in his hand. Reilly ran away, and after some words between the two Sweeney fired point blank, the shot taking effect in the woman's left breast.

Mrs. Parker walked to the home of her parents, at 225 East Ninety-second Street, where she fell unconscious at the door. She was later taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, where she was revived. She told Coroner Zucca that Sweeney had shot her because he was jealous of her.

Sweeney was arrested an hour afterward. He was still flourishing the revolver. He said the shooting was accidental. He is a married man, twenty-eight years old, and until recently lived with his wife and two children at 301 East Ninety-first Street.

Mrs. Parker is twenty-one years old. She is the wife of Joseph Parker of 150 East Ninety-second Street. She left Parker shortly after their marriage. Her condition is said to be critical.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:24	Sun sets...4:53	Moon rises...3:45

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...3:51	Gov. Isl'd...4:27	H. Gate...6:23
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...4:23	Gov. Isl'd...4:52	H. Gate...6:48

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JAN. 11.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
El Cid, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Santiago de Cuba, Santiago	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Sarmatian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Silvia, Newfoundland	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JAN. 12.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Borderer, Azores	4:00 A. M.	.....
Erna, Jamaica	2:00 P. M.	.....
Hildur, Savanilla	10:30 A. M.	.....
Miramar, La Plata Countries	10:00 A. M.	.....
Themis, Belize	1:00 P. M.	.....

SATURDAY, JAN. 13.

Alleghany, Kingston	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Carunda, La Plata countries	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	10:30 A. M. *12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Marquette, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Werkendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	.....

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Hongkong Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Bloemfontein. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer China. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. 30 and up to Jan. 20, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Jan. 20, for dispatch per steamship Moana. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 26, inclusive, for dispatch by ship City of Panelti.

‡Registerd mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Hongkong of Dec. 9, Shanghai Dec. 13, Yokohama Dec. 20, and from Hawaii, that arrived at San Francisco per steamer Hongkong Maru, are due in New York Saturday morning, Jan. 13.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JAN. 11.

Aragonia, Antwerp, Dec. 30.
City of Augusta, Savannah, Jan. 9.
Clematis, Gibraltar, Dec. 27.
Colorado, Hull, Dec. 30.
El Mar, New Orleans, Jan. 6.
Europa, Shields, Dec. 21.
Exeter City, Bristol, Dec. 17.
Fernfield, Shields, Dec. 27.
Hogarth, St. Lucia, Jan. 3.
Hubert, Barbados, Dec. 16.
John Sanderson, Gibraltar, Dec. 23.
La Grande Duchesse, Savannah, Jan. 8.
Marquette, London, Jan. 1.
Nueces, Galveston, Jan. 3.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, Dec. 27.
Strabo, St. Lucia, Jan. 4.
Trave, Bremen, Jan. 2.
Willehad, Bremen, Dec. 3.
Winifred, Hamburg, Dec. 21.

FRIDAY, JAN. 12.

Comanche, Jacksonville, Jan. 10.
Panama, Pauillac, Dec. 29.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, Jan. 1.
Prins Willem III., Port au Prince, Jan. 8.
Santiago, Santiago, Jan. 6.

SATURDAY, JAN. 13.

Critic, Dundee, Dec. 30.
Etruria, Liverpool, Jan. 6.
Norge, Christiansand, Dec. 30.
St. Paul, Southampton, Jan. 6.

SUNDAY, JAN. 14.

Astoria, Glasgow, Jan. 3.
Auguste Victoria, Genoa, Jan. 4.
Bendo, Hamburg, Dec. 31.
El Norte, New Orleans, Jan. 9.
Exeter City, Swansea, Dec. 31.
La Gascogne, Havre, Jan. 6.
Moyune, Gibraltar, Dec. 31.

WM VOGEL & SON
MEN'S HATS.

$1.50

Value $3.00.

To clear stock of broken lots of latest Fall and Winter styles of Men's Derbys and Alpines, we have marked them at the above figure. The values are $3.00 and $4.00. They'll not be with us long—so don't wait till your size is gone.

Broadway and Houston Street.

"The cordial of mine age, to glad mine heart."—Shak.

Maryland Club

is the pure Rye Whiskey that connoisseurs have been enjoying for over a generation. It stands for age, flavor, purity and every excellence expected in whiskey of the highest grade. It *tastes* old because it *is* old.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

CAHN, BELT & CO., Baltimore, Md.

A Long Way Off.

Spring, we mean. The three most trying months of the year are before us. Thorough protection is needed by every man and woman who would avoid colds and their attendant evils.

KOTEDSILK

underwear affords this and gives, in addition, a sense of luxury unknown to wearers of wool.

KOTEDSILK
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

All Leading Stores and

KOTEDSILK UNDERWEAR CO., MILLBURY, MASS.

MONDAY, JAN. 15.

Glanton, Hamburg, Jan. 1.
King Bleddyn, Rotterdam, Jan. 3.
Mesaba, London, Jan. 4.

TUESDAY, JAN. 16.

Altai, Port Limon, Jan. 9.
Amsterdam, Rot

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

Linoleum and Oil Cloth Remnants

LIBERAL pieces, though.

But remnants are our worst bugbear, and this morning we shall begin selling these

at a fourth to half the full prices

Shorter the piece, shorter the price, but maybe this bit of detail will make it clearer—

Linoleums at the reduced prices are **15c to 50c** a square yard—pieces run from 1 to 20 yards, and are not to be cut.

Inlaid Linoleums, 1 to 16 yard pieces, at **75c** a square yard.

Oil Cloths, **8½c to 20c** a square yard.

3,000 yards of **Straw Mattings**, in pieces of 15 to 20 yards, are marked at **7c to 25c** a yard.

74 odd rolls of Chinese and Japanese Mattings are reduced a third.

All these goods have been moved to the Third Floor, and are ready as you read.

Important Upholstery News

PRICES REDUCED

American upholstery stuffs are practically all made in Philadelphia—at least, almost all the mills are there. All save one are smokeless now—a stubborn strike has scotched the wheels, and if it continues another month (as is likely), our next season's supplies must all be imported—and you'll have to pay for it. Good times have already sent prices up.

These facts you have a right to know.

But our stock adjustments go on, just as though higher prices were not here and coming stronger yet.

And reductions are large and important. Each bit is fresh, unless possibly among the remnant lots, and will serve you as well as though picked from a carload.

Twenty colorings of English double-face Cretonnes for draperies—15c yd.; were 25c to 50c.

Another group, also imported, 35c from 50c and 55c.

Another group at 45c. These were 60c. to 85c.

Gobelin Tapestry, $1.75 instead of $2.50 yd.

Silk-and-wool Tapestry, $2.75 instead of $4.75 a yard.

Corduroy, 85c instead of 95c a yard.

Silk Damask, $3, $4, $5, instead of $4, $5.50 and $6.25 a yard.

Figured Jute Tapestry, 60c instead of 75c and 85c a yard.

Imported Jute Tapestry, $1 instead of $1.25 to $1.50 a yard.

Cotton Tapestry, 45c instead of 60c a yard.

Remnants—Tapestries and Damasks at a *third* of their value, and *less;* Velours and Corduroys at *half* their value, and *under*.

Odd lots of portieres—single curtains and pairs, at prices reduced one-third and one-half—a dozen kinds, at $1.50 to $25, formerly $2.50 to $37.50.

January is a good time to have furniture renovated and reupholstered. Our factory facilities are ample and, not only are prices fair, but you may be able to select the coverings needed from among reduced-price lots. Good frames are well worth keeping and freshening by new covers; inferior pieces are not worth bothering with. Careful men will call and estimate on any work proposed. Their report will be candid and complete. Third floor.

A Piano Recital

to-day at 3

By Dr. HENRY G. HANCHETT.

This is our special and cordial invitation to you to be present.

...The Programme...

FIRST PART

1. Norwegian Bridal Procession, *Grieg*
2. Prophetic Birds, op. 82, No. 7, } *Schumann*
3. The End of the Song, op. 12, No. 8, }
4. Barcarole in G Major, No. 4, *Rubinstein*
5. Grand March—Tannhauser, *Wagner*

SECOND PART

6. Last movement (Allegro Assai), Sonata C, op. 2, No. 3, *Beethoven*
7. Etude, C Sharp Minor, op. 25, No. 7, } *Chopin*
8. Scherzo, B Flat Minor, op. 31, }
9. The Last Hope, *Gottschalk*
10. Waltz—Faust, *Gounod-Liszt*

Krell Elite Grand Piano used.

Women's Handkerchiefs Initialed. Full assortment of letters, but only a few dozens of each. All linen, of course; hand-embroidered initial. They were thought very moderately priced at 25c. An importer's excess purchase becomes ours briefly—yours, at 15c each.

Very Stylish New Dresses

Fashion writers have their work simplified this Winter. Keeping pace with our productions is keeping well to the front. No matter how much work and study we give to it all, the results are for you—and are pleasing.

Developing styles are most noticeable in the skirts—in fact, our tailors protest that we are really showing Spring styles. Well and good.

The new Suits are selling at $25 to $67.50.

The new Skirts at $4 to $45.

Plaid Dress Goods—Reduced While plaids are in the fulness of your favor we reduce prices a third to a half on certain pretty lots that we cannot or shall not re-order. Maybe these details will tell the story even better:

60c for $1 Foule Plaids. Twelve color plays.

$1 for $2 Mohair Boucle Plaid Cheviot.

$1 for $1.75 Camel's-hair Cloth Plaids.

$1 for $1.50 Camel's Hair Plaids.

$1.50 for $2.75 Mohair nub-knot Plaids.

$1.50 for $3.50 Mohair and Novelty-weave Shepherd Plaids. Rotunda.

More New Cotton Fabrics

The cotton dress goods store is abloom. Each morning finds new blossoms out—and how gladly you pick them! A list? What help would that be? Come and see them—see cotton dignified as silk could be, or as saucy as the flowers of May. 12½c to $1 a yard.

Some of the fine things have been put up as Robes—skirt shaped and partly made; plenty of fabric for bodice. The Mercerized (or silk-like) batistes are favored for this treatment. $10.50 to $22.50 for an outfit.

Rotunda facing Broadway.

Less than 20,000 yards remain of the 100,000-yard lot of French Organdies (American printed) at 12½c a yard. Fourth avenue.

Fancy China Table Ware—Many Bargains This offering is mostly of French china, though there's some Austrian ware, too. Worthy qualities all, without a flaw; in attractive designs, and wonderfully low priced. Some richly decorated plates are offered at just half prices.

Bread-and-butter and tea sizes, at 25c each—were moderate enough at 50c.

Plates for salads, fruit, ice-cream, at 50c each, instead of $1.

There are various fine French china plates reduced this way: $1.50 sort at 75c each; $1.50 quality at $1 each; $2.10 quality at $1.25 each; $3 kind at $1.50 each.

$12 ice-cream sets are now $7; $6 pudding sets, 3 pieces, are now $3.75; $1 olive dishes are now 50c; $2 sugars and creams are now $1 a pair; $1.50 celery trays now $1, and $1 sugar baskets, now 65c.

And these are all of Austrian china; choose at 10c each though they were a good value at 25c. Tea and breakfast plates, oatmeal bowls, fruit saucers, tea cups and saucers and after-dinner cups and saucers—all 10c instead of 25c. Basement.

A Sale in the Japanese Store The exhibition here of things Japanese is always interesting. It has been made doubly attractive. Lowered prices on many pieces—jardinieres, pedestals and articles for general kitchen and dining-room use. Half prices, two-thirds prices, and others already far below to-day's market values.

Here are Tokanabi jardinieres, plain and gilt, in fancy designs, flower pot shapes, at 25c for 7-in. size, instead of 50c; the 7½-in. at 40c, though cheap at 60c, and the 8½-in. at 60c, formerly $1. Like reductions on Taizan, Imari, Seiji, and blue and white ware.

Some fancy colored 6-in. pots are 65c, instead of $1.25, and other sizes up to 10 in.—the latter reduced from $7.50 to $3.75.

And jardinieres with pedestals that were $6.50 to $9, are now $4.50 to $6.50.

Blue and white bowls, 7½ to 12 in., at 20c to $1—all greatly reduced prices. And plates, dishes, trays, chocolate pots, teapots and so, all exceptionally low. Basement.

More News of Furs Reducing so much of our regular fur stock a full fourth below recent current values has caused even more comment than the special selling of another furrier's fine stock at a loss.

Wanamaker furs stand for rightness in style and in quality. The inexpensive pieces are as good in their way as one could wish, while the finer pieces are really exceptional.

Collarettes of lynx, $15 from $20.

Storm Collars of stone marten, $38 from $55.

Storm Collars of dyed Alaska sable, $11.25 from $15.

Chinchilla Collarettes, pointed; ruffle and jabot; $75 from $100.

Combination Collarettes of Persian lamb and chinchilla; $93.25 from $125.

Combination Collarettes of Alaska seal and Hudson Bay sable, trimmed; $125 from $200.

Combination collarettes of stone marten and Persian lamb; $75 from $100.

Blue lynx Collarettes; $55 from $75.

Mink Capes; $90 from $125. Second floor.

The Muslin Underwear Sale

"More Room!" has been the cry from the heads of stocks. That more space is required for each succeeding event of this nature is most gratifying evidence of your appreciation. Indisputable proof, too, of how these semi-annual sales continue to grow in magnitude. Now, after trying to get along for a week, we've been obliged to devote a large area on the Fifth Floor to the selling. Here will be found these special lots, from some of which not more than three garments will be sold to any one buyer—

Cambric Corset Covers at 8c.

Drawers at 10c, 15c and 18c.

Night Gowns at 38c, 50c and $1.

Petticoats at 35c, 50c, 75c and 90c.

Eiderdown Sacques, all seams felled, 50c.

Seersucker Petticoats at 50c.

On the second floor:

Gowns at 38c—not more than 3 of these to a buyer; some at 50c, at 75c, and on up to $7.50. Numerous styles, too, at most of the prices.

Chemises at 18c—three to a buyer, if you wish, but no more; others at 25c, 35c and upward to $3.75.

Drawers at 10c—you may have but 3 of this quality; same rule applies to those at 15c; others at 25c and at 50c—up to $3.75.

Petticoats at 35c—no buyer may have more than three at the price. Some at 50c, at 65c and at $15, with many good qualities and attractive styles at between-prices.

Short Petticoats at 25c—same rule—only three to a purchaser. Other prices are 35c, 50c, and upward to $2.75.

Men's Eiderdown Robes Half Prices All that remain—too bad there are so few—go to-day at half. Thoroughly good in making and in patterns. Take the $6 sort for $3, the $5 kind for $2.50, and those that were $4 at $2.

Men's Store, Ninth and Broadway.

Men's Knit Vests, $2—Were $5 and $6 These are fine imported vests, in patterns the most stylish. Only a little while ago they were in favor almost exclusively with those men who wore Prince Alberts, without top coats. The vests were then worn *under another*. But they're really too swell to be hidden. We sold many of these at $5 and $6. Closing out the line now at $2 for choice. Men's Store, Ninth and Broadway.

Pretty Embroideries at Half Price and Less

Queer case, surely—an importer fetched over these Nainsook Embroideries (matched sets) with a special purchaser in view. And he endeavored to make sure of his sale by having the embroideries put up in a certain queer way. Steamer was late and the whole scheme fell through.

Here are the embroideries—not many but fine—the very finest worth $1.50 a yard; the very cheapest is worth 25c. Well, we shall sell them by the piece—**4½ yards for 50c; for 75c; for $1; for $1.25, and for $1.50,** (making five groups of the hundred styles). All made on hand-worked machines, giving perfection of stitch and fast edge.

Come early if you wish to get matched sets—come to-day if you expect to get any of them. Broadway.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

CONSOLIDATION OF BANKS

The Bank of Commerce and Union Directorates Take Action.

TALK OF GREATER COALITION

J. Pierpont Morgan and the Mutual Life Interested—National City Bank Mentioned.

The Directors of the National Bank of Commerce and the National Union Bank have decided to consolidate. Their action must be ratified by the stockholders, but no doubt that such a ratification will be forthcoming is felt, and the decision of the two directorates means that another powerful banking institution is soon to enter the field. This new bank will take the name of the older of the two uniting institutions, the National Bank of Commerce, and will occupy the offices in the Bank of Commerce Building, 31 Nassau Street, in which the older bank is located. It will have a capital of $10,000,000, which was the capital of the Bank of Commerce prior to 1877, when the figure was reduced to $5,000,000. Its President will be Joseph C. Hendrix, now the President of the National Union Bank.

The importance of this consolidation, it is pointed out, while of course largely apparent at first glance, may prove to be even greater than is supposed. There was some talk in Wall Street, where the news was discussed with exceptional interest, of the possibility of this merger presaging a still greater coalition. The Bank of Commerce is an institution in which the interests of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. are recognized as being powerful, and J. Pierpont Morgan himself has for years been its Vice President. The National Union Bank is closely identified with the Mutual Life Insurance Company, the President of which, Richard A. McCurdy, and several of the trustees of which, are Directors in the bank. Three of the Mutual Life trustees are also Directors of the Bank of Commerce. The President of another prominent banking institution in this city said yesterday: "In fact, the Mutual Life will really own the new Bank of Commerce." However that may be, the rumor found some credence in Wall Street that even the National City Bank, which recently authorized an increase in its capital stock from $1,000,000 to $10,000,000, may consolidate with the future Bank of Commerce, thus forming the greatest institution of the sort in this country. Report also says that this is a project of Mr. Morgan, and that President James Stillman of the National City Bank is seconding it.

The relations of the two uniting institutions have for some time been close, although it is understood that they have not been involved jointly in any business transactions. Three men, Augustus D. Juilliard, Joseph C. Hendrix, and George G. Haven, (the last named two are, respectively, President and Vice President of the National Union Bank,) are Directors in both institutions. The consolidation is laid to the general conclusion that the two institutions would be stronger together than apart, and the plan also has the merit, it is said, of providing for the Bank of Commerce the President which it has been looking for since W. W. Sherman retired from the place last July because of ill-health. William C. Duvall, who was cashier under Mr. Sherman, has been acting as President since then. It was at one time reported that the post was offered to Secretary of the Treasury Gage.

The capital stock of the Bank of Commerce, which has paid 8 per cent. yearly, or a trifle less, for a good number of years, and which is quoted at 250, amounts, as stated, to $5,000,000, and its surplus and undivided profits amount to $3,500,000. The stock of the National Union Bank, the Directors of which have used their earnings to pile up a surplus until recently, when they declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., (their first,) is quoted at 400. It amounts to $1,200,000, but the plan of consolidation provides for the issuing of new stock enough to bring the amount up to $5,000,000. This sum added to the bank's surplus and undivided profits will bring the National Union Bank's contribution to the consolidation nearly up to that of the Bank of Commerce. To equalize matters, the Bank of Commerce will spend some of its undivided profits in a 10 per cent. dividend to its shareholders.

The National Union Bank shareholders will probably meet in about thirty days to ratify the Directors' action. This action was taken at noon yesterday, the National Bank of Commerce Directors having voted favorably on the proposition on Tuesday. It is undecided yet just when the shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce will meet to vote on the matter. There appears to have been unanimity in regard to the step in both Directorates.

The Bank of Commerce Directors are J. P. Morgan, John Claflin, G. G. Haven, Joseph C. Hendrix, (President of the National Union Bank,) James N. Jarvie, A. D. Juilliard, John S. Kennedy, Woodbury Langdon, Charles Lanier, Alexander E. Orr, Charles H. Russell, and Frederick Sturges. The bank was founded in 1839, with $10,000,000 capital, and Samuel Ward was its first President. Many prominent New Yorkers have acted as its Directors. In 1865, when it was considering the question of becoming a National bank, the Directors were disposed to demur, because unwilling to submit to the law which provided that all shareholders of National banks were liable for debts of the bank for a gross amount equal to double the par value of their holdings. A law was passed through Congress in the interest of the Bank of Commerce providing that State banks having at that time a capital of $5,000,000 or more and surplus and undivided profits amounting to 40 per cent. of their capital stock should be more favorably treated, their shareholders being liable only for an amount equal to the par value of their holdings. The Bank of Commerce and the American Exchange Bank are the only two which reap the benefit of this act. The Bank of Commerce also has the advantage of a charter which makes its Directorate a self-perpetuating board.

The Directors of the National Union Bank, which was formed on June 1, 1893, and is situated in the Mutual Life Insurance Building, are Samuel D. Babcock, John D. Crimmins, Frederic Cromwell, G. G. Haven, R. Somers Hayes, Joseph C. Hendrix, Augustus D. Juilliard, Daniel S. Lamont, Richard A. McCurdy, F. P. Olcott, Henry H. Rogers, H. McK. Twombly, and William C. Whitney.

The National Union Bank started business with the same officers it has now. E. O. Leech came to act as its Second Vice President and cashier, vacating the post of Director of the Mint, after having been allied with the mint service twenty years.

Joseph C. Hendrix is forty-seven years old and a native of Missouri. He settled in Brooklyn after leaving Cornell College, and was for some years a newspaper reporter there. He was once the Democratic candidate for Mayor of Brooklyn, being defeated by Seth Low. He served a term as Postmaster of Brooklyn. When chosen President of the National Union Bank he was a Representative in Congress from a Brooklyn district, and was also President of the Kings County Trust Company.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY BANK.

Receiver Overrules Preferred Claims of the Suspended Institution.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 10.—Receiver Campbell of the Middlesex County Bank of Perth Amboy, which suspended in July last, to-day overruled all preferred claims notwithstanding that the Newark City National Bank, of which Mr. Campbell is President, is one of the largest preferred claimants. The receiver admitted all ordinary claims proven.

Counsel for the preferred creditors objected to this and has taken the matter on appeal before Vice Chancellor Pitney. The case will be heard on argument Feb. 1.

Will Fix Parliament's Meeting Date.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Privy Council will go to Osborne, Isle of Wight, where the Queen is now residing, on Thursday. The meeting of the Council will be a purely formal function for the purpose of fixing the date for the reassembling of Parliament.

Colombian Rebels Twice Defeated.

COLON, Colombia, Jan. 10.—The insurgents have again been defeated at Cerritos and Bucaramanga. San José de Cucuta has been occupied by the Government troops. Gen. Velez, with 3,000 Antioquains, is on the way to Bogota.

Emigration from German Ports.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—Emigration from Hamburg and Bremen last year reached 145,000, of whom 19,540 were Germans, as against a total emigration of 100,368 in 1898.

LADY ALICE MONTAGU DEAD.

Consumption Carries Off Noted English Beauty—Her Mother Is the Duchess of Manchester.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Lady Alice Montagu, sister of the Duke of Manchester, died to-day at Davos-Platz, a health resort in Switzerland. She had been suffering from consumption. The Duke of Manchester was summoned from America to her bedside several weeks ago.

Until she was stricken by the illness which has now proved fatal the Lady Alice Eleanor Louise Montagu occupied a unique position in English society. Never before her time had a young unmarried woman become one of the recognized leaders of that society, and the fact that the only advantages she possessed were good birth and beauty—for, as is well known, the means possessed by her family are small—made the fact still more surprising.

Lady Alice was a beauty of the typical British type—many persons declared that she was the most beautiful Englishwoman of her time; others said that she was only second to the late Duchess of Leinster, and it is a curious fact that both these women were carried off within five years by consumption.

The death of Lady Alice Montagu leaves the present Duke of Manchester the only surviving child of the eighth Duke, who married, in 1876, Miss Consuelo Yznaga, daughter of Don Antonio Yznaga del Valle of Cuba and Ravenswood, L. I. The death of her only surviving daughter will doubtless be a terrible shock to Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester. The third child, a twin sister of the Lady Alice, died, also from consumption, at Rome in 1895. Lady Alice showed the first symptoms of the disease soon after her sister's death.

Lady Alice was born about twenty-one years ago. From the earliest years she promised to become a woman of exquisite beauty, and this promise was abundantly fulfilled before she was seventeen years old. Her hair was of a golden bronze color, with a natural wave that displayed its beauty to the utmost; her eyes were of rare deep violet hue, and she had dark eyebrows, while her complexion was as delicate and clear as of a piece of Sèvres porcelain. To these qualities of beauty were added the charming vivacity and bright wit which made her such a favorite in society.

GALES ON THE FRENCH COAST.

A Number of Vessels with Their Crews Go to the Bottom.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—Heavy gales are blowing along the entire French coast, and a number of small vessels, with their crews, have been lost, although several lifeboat rescues are reported.

A fishing boat foundered off Boulogne-sur-Mer, nine of the crew perishing. The bark Jeanne Eugenie sank near Cherbourg and five persons were drowned.

Heavy weather is reported from all Mediterranean ports.

FRANCE EXPECTS A SETTLEMENT.

Officials Believe Santo Domingan Difficulty Will Be Adjusted.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The Foreign Office officials here express themselves as sanguine that a satisfactory settlement of the trouble between France and Santo Domingo will be reached soon. The only question now remaining, it is pointed out, is reparation for the insults offered France, and this, doubtless, will be arranged at an interview to be had to-day between Admiral Richard and President Jimenes.

In official circles here the belief is expressed that the presence of an American war vessel in Santo Domingo will conduce to a prompt arrangement.

French Navy Yard Open to Americans.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—On the request of the United States Naval Attaché, Lieut. W. S. Simms, the Minister of Marine, M. Lanessan, has authorized Assistant Naval Constructors Dobosc, Eggert, and Powell to visit the naval yards at L'Orient. Every facility compatible with the regulations governing the entry of strangers into the arsenals will be accorded to the United States officers.

Bring Back an Alleged Embezzler.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 10.—The White Star Line steamer Oceanic, which sails from here to-day, will have on board Michael J. Sampson of Chicago, who is under a charge of embezzlement. He will be in the custody of American detectives. Sampson was arrested in Limerick, Ireland, in November last and was arraigned in the Bow Street Police Court, London, Dec. 23, for extradition to the United States.

Influenza Rages in England.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The epidemic of influenza is spreading throughout the whole country. The newspapers contain long lists of notable sufferers from the disease and the death lists are abnormally long. The royal household at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, has not escaped. Many of its members have been removed to a sanitarium.

GEN. LUDLOW IS CRITICISED.

Havana Newspapers Continue Their Attacks on His Course.

HAVANA, Jan. 10.—The Lucha, in a long editorial to-day regarding the fines which Gen. Ludlow has recently imposed upon that paper and the Cubano, reaffirms the articles objected to in its own columns, alluding to Gen. Wood's suspension of an order expelling from Havana a man named Magrino, acknowledges the receipt of another letter imposing an additional fine of $10, and says it will not recognize the authority of the Military Governor, though it will cheerfully pay the fine when ordered to do so by a properly constituted court.

"Gen. Ludlow," says the Lucha, "has gone outside the limits of his jurisdiction on more than one occasion, but this last usurpation of authority is the greatest."

Gen. Ludlow asserts that, so long as the Lucha continues to reaffirm "maliciously false stories," he will continue to impose fines and will increase their amount.

The Cubano declares that it will lay the matter before the Governor General and hear from him before making further criticism of the course of the Military Governor.

Thus far the other papers have refrained from allusions to the matter, but, judging from private statements made by the editors, the latter consider that the liberty of the local press would be endangered if such a course as Gen. Ludlow has taken should be indefinitely tolerated by his superiors.

STORIES OF DISCONTENT DENIED.

Cuban Generals Resent Charges of Fomenting Discord.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Jan. 10.—Gens. Rabi and Castro to-day denied emphatically a statement made in a Santiago newspaper that their present mission is to arouse the Cubans in this part of the island against the Americans, or in any other way to foment disorder.

They realize that the people of the province are ardently patriotic, but believe, nevertheless, that a large majority will patiently await the fulfillment of the promise of the intervening Government to establish the independence of Cuba. They express confidence in Gov. Gen. Wood.

Gen. Wood to Pardon Prisoners.

HAVANA, Jan. 10.—Before the end of the week Gen. Wood probably will have issued pardons to about 200 persons now confined in the Havana prisons who have served terms longer than the Board of Prison Investigation considers either just or necessary. Many of these have never been put on trial at all. Some have been awaiting trial for periods longer than the maximum penalty of imprisonment that could have been imposed had they been found guilty of the charges against them. Probably the 200 are not a fourth of the number similarly treated.

NEW BOATHOUSE FOR HARVARD.

To Have Fire-proof Building—Launch to Replace the Thompson.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 10.—It is announced that the Harvard Graduates Club of New York has increased the original contribution for a boathouse for the Harvard crews by $15,000. This sum, with the insurance on the building recently burned, will give $43,000, which will be used for a fire-proof brick building.

The insurance on the launch Frank Thompson, which was burned in the boathouse fire, will be used for a new boat, to resemble the Thompson in many ways, but to be 51 feet long, 7 feet 10 inches beam, 36 inches draught, and 10½ knots speed. She will be ready for a trial trip March 10.

Certainly you can buy a cheaper baking powder than SOLAR, but it will be an alum powder, and if you use alum powders we are sorry for your stomach. The cheapest Cream of Tartar Baking Powder is

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PROBING MORRISON CASE

Affidavits of Dr. Ferris and the Boy Reymon.

District Attorney Andrews on the Alleged Plea of Insanity—Insomnia Troubles Morrison.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, Jan. 10.—District Attorney Andrews of Westchester County put in a hard day's work in conjunction with the Police Department of this place in probing into the case of Prof. Alfred Morrison, who shot and killed his second wife on the night of Dec. 28 while under the influence of an attack of somnambulism, as he alleges.

Two of the most important witnesses in the case, neither of whom was called by Coroner Banning in the investigation which resulted in Morrison's exoneration, were closeted with the District Attorney and Chief of Police Foley for several hours in the latter's office this afternoon. These witnesses were Dr. I. W. Ferris, the physician who reached Mrs. Morrison within a half hour after her husband had shot her, and Elias Reymon, the eleven-year-old son of a jeweler here, who, as has been stated, was on terms of the closest intimacy with the Morrison family, calling at the house frequently and often stopping over night. Affidavits said to be exceedingly damaging to Morrison were secured from both Dr. Ferris and young Reymon.

Dr. Ferris, as has already been told, found that the bullet from Morrison's revolver entered his wife's shoulder and took a diagonal course downward through her body, lodging in the abdominal cavity. Both Morrison and his wife told the physician that the woman had been standing up in the room when Morrison fired the shot from his bed. The course of the bullet after striking Mrs. Morrison showed, the physician said, that this part of the story was necessarily untrue. Dr. Ferris also told of Morrison's expressions, indicating great fear of being arrested for the act.

Young Raymon is looked upon as the most important witness in the case. He was the last person at the Morrison house on the night in question and left there only a little while before the shooting. He had gone to visit the Morrisons with his older brother, Samuel. The latter went away at 8 o'clock, leaving Elias to stay over night.

Later, Morrison, on some excuse, sent the boy home. Soon afterward Mrs. Morrison was shot. The boy has been exceedingly reticent, but it has been believed that he knew more about the affair than any other living person except Morrison himself. He was closely questioned for over an hour to-day by District Attorney Andrews and Chief of Police Foley, and, it is said, his affidavit will form the principal basis for the proceedings which, it is now declared, will surely be taken against Morrison, looking either to testing his sanity or prosecuting him for deliberately killing his wife. The tale of the shooting as an extraordinary result of somnambulism has been utterly rejected by the officials.

Morrison is still under close surveillance in the house at 7 Rich Avenue, guarded by a policeman. The man is now quite unable to sleep except with the aid of drugs. He continues to smoke cigarettes all day long and almost all of the night. Yet the District Attorney scouts the idea that the man is insane. When questioned on this point to-day Mr. Andrews said:

"It is nonsense to say that I will contend the man is crazy; that is his business. Mine is to find out if there is anything criminal in the case and if so to prosecute him. The law holds a man sane until he is proved insane, and I am not the person to prove the man suspected of crime insane. My business would be to controvert such a contention."

It is understood, however, that if Morrison is arrested he will be taken before County Judge Lent and be committed to the county jail pending an examination as to his sanity.

The District Attorney refuses to say what will be his ultimate action in the case.

"I cannot say what will be done," he said to-day, "until I have completed my investigations. I have already affidavits from many persons and hope to complete my investigations to-night."

The District Attorney left for Manhattan to-night.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Jan. 10.—Mrs. Henry E. Ellinberger, sister of the dead wife of Prof. Alfred Morrison, whom he claims to have shot in a dream, to-day declared that she had had a dream in which Mrs. Morrison appeared to her. The apparition declared that her husband was guiltless of crime and begged her not to prosecute the husband.

Mrs. Ellinberger was to go to Mount Vernon to-morrow to appear against Prof. Morrison, but she says now she will not go.

MR. COFFEY TO FIGHT.

The indications are that there will be a bitter fight between Senator Michael J. Coffey and the Brooklyn Democratic machine over the charges of disloyalty to the organization preferred against the South Brooklyn leader. The Coffey side of the inquiry, it is said, will be looked after by Lawyers Isaac M. Kapper and Luke D. Stapleton. If the matter finally goes to the courts it is said that William C. De Witt will conduct the case for Mr. Coffey.

Senator Coffey said yesterday afternoon that he was prepared to show, if the proper witnesses were subpoenaed before the special committee which is to hear the charges, that orders were given by the party leaders to vote against the regular Democratic nominees for Assemblyman and Alderman in the Ninth District merely because they were his (Coffey's) friends.

"When the figures are looked into," said the Senator, "it will be seen that the falling off in the vote in the Ninth District was no greater than in many other districts. If we get the opportunity, there are many interesting questions we can ask. They ought to ask Mr. Maguire, Chairman of this committee, for instance, how it was that he lost his Assemblyman and Alderman. There are others who should be asked the same question."

GRUBER'S FRIEND CHOSEN.

The annual election of the Riverside Republican Club in Abraham Gruber's district was held last night. There was only one ticket in the field. Henry G. Dorsch, one of those nominated as a member of the House Committee, is a warm friend of George C. Austin, who seeks to wrest the district leadership from Mr. Gruber. While nearly every candidate on the ticket received 142 votes, Mr. Dorsch obtained only 100.

The following officers were chosen: President—William D. Holmes; First Vice President—M. Linn Bruce; Second Vice President—Joshua T. Easton; Third Vice President—Josiah M. Thompson; Corresponding Secretary—George M. Seib; Financial Secretary—Joseph Sentner; Recording Secretary—P. J. O'Hare; Treasurer—William McAdie; Sergeant at Arms—Ernest L. Foster.

Mr. Holmes is one of Mr. Gruber's warmest adherents.

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SECRETARY GAGE'S REPLY

Justifies to Congress His Deposits of Internal Revenue Receipts.

NATIONAL CITY BANK'S PART

Sale of Custom House Building and Large Deposits Made Explained in Detail.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Secretary Gage to-day sent to Congress his reply to the resolutions recently introduced in the Senate by Mr. Allen of Nebraska and in the House by Mr. Sulzer of New York. The text of his reply, which is an exhaustive exposition of the management of that branch of the Treasury finances under his administration relating to National bank depositories, contains about 9,000 words, which is supplemented by special reports from department officials relative to special inquiries in the resolutions, including copies of over 1,000 letters on the subject under consideration. In summing up his reply to the inquiries the Secretary says:

"First—That the reason for utilizing National banks as depositories for public moneys, as authorized by law, when the receipts of the Treasury were exceeding its expenditures, has been to avoid the disturbance to business which the withdrawal of large sums of money from active circulation to the Treasury vaults must inevitably cause. The policy thus pursued by me has been the established policy of the Government for many years, and a departure from it under similar conditions would certainly cause disastrous results.

"Second—The reason for directing the internal revenue receipts into depository banks at this time is that the revenues now largely exceed disbursements from month to month and seem likely to do so for an indefinite time. This condition would be a menace to the business world if assurance were not given that this surplus would be diverted from the Treasury vaults to public depositories, where, while secure to the Government, it would remain available to business use.

REASON FOR USING ONE BANK.

"Third—The reason for directing all of the internal revenue receipts to one depository was that it is more convenient to first collect the receipts of numerous offices into one place and make the desired distribution from it than to give new instructions daily to 113 collectors. The most convenient agency to effect such distribution is a bank which is a member of the New York Clearing House.

"Fourth—The reason for selecting the National City Bank as such distributing agent was that at the time the order was issued it was one of but two banks which had offered bonds sufficient to cover the amount of the daily deposit. Its bond deposit was $4,000,000, and that of the Hanover National Bank $1,910,500. The National City Bank was therefore the one most naturally chosen. Of the sixty-eight banks applying for a share of the deposits, the National City Bank, the Hanover National Bank, and three others, applicants for over $800,000 each, are the only ones out of those constituting group one, which have not been supplied the full amount for which they had offered security.

SALE OF THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

"Fifth—The Custom House property was sold to the National City Bank as the highest bidder on July 3, 1899. Under the terms of the sale it had the option of paying in cash all of the purchase money at any time or any part it might elect above $750,000, which sum it was absolutely obliged to pay. It exercised this option by choosing to pay $3,275,000, leaving $50,000 yet due. No deed will be executed until full payment has been made.

"The payment received was turned into the Treasury by deposit in the National City Bank, it having been the established custom of Treasury officials, under the counsel of their legal advisers, supported by decisions of the Supreme Court, to consider moneys on deposit to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in designated depositories as moneys in the Treasury. This deposit was made in a depository bank for the same reason that other deposits have been made in them, viz., because to withdraw the currency into the vaults of the Treasury, where it was not needed and could not be utilized, would have required a withdrawal of credit that was being extended in commercial circles, and to that extent a disturbance to the usual course of business would have followed. To have required its payment by the National City Bank to another designated depository would have been an ungracious discrimination without substantially changing the fact.

"Finally under my administration of the Treasury Department no discrimination in favor of one bank against another has been made. Generally speaking, when an increase in depository banks was desired, all have been invited to qualify themselves for receiving such money, and have been equally and equitably considered in their respective relations to the Treasury."

MR. GAGE REVIEWS HIS COURSE.

Before proceeding to respond to the resolution specifically, Secretary Gage gives a general review of his whole course in the branch of public finances concerned with National bank depositories. He notes the provisions of the statutes which make "all National banking associations designated for that purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury depositories of public money, except receipts from customs, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary."

The statute became a law June 3, 1864, and its first marked recognition was in the refunding operations of 1879, when Secretary Sherman thought it necessary to place with National Bank depositories sums of money which reached as high as $279,544,645. Secretary Fairchild, in 1887-8, during a period of abnormal receipts of revenue, increased the number of depository banks, and allowed such banks to accumulate balances reaching $61,546,000.

On March 1, 1897, there were 159 National bank depositories, holding a total of $16,198,410. With few exceptions, these institutions received deposits from Internal Revenue Collectors and remitted to the Sub-Treasuries any surplus over the amount of the fixed balances which they were permitted to hold. The amount of public deposits remained about the same during the first six months of this Administration. In November began those large payments which resulted from the successful settlement of the Union Pacific Railroad indebtedness, payments under which aggregated $58,448,223. It was thought expedient, as a part of this enormous transaction, to utilize for a few days the services of depository banks, with the result that at the end of December, 1897, such deposits had increased to $49,182,717. The reason for this action was to avoid the injurious effect on trade and industry of a too sudden withdrawal from public uses into the vaults of the Treasury of so large a sum as $58,000,000. By the end of May, 1898, these public deposits had been reduced to $28,329,359.

PROCEEDS OF THE WAR BONDS.

Soon after this the Government was confronted with the necessity of raising immediately a large fund for war purposes, and, acting under the authority of the War Revenue act, the people were called upon to subscribe to an issue of $200,000,000 of bonds. On the day the books were opened the National City Bank of New York and its associates offered to take, at par and accrued interest, any portion of the bonds that might not be subscribed for by the public, and on the same day J. P. Morgan & Co. and their associates, numbering fifteen of the greatest financial houses of the country, also subscribed to the entire issue of $200,000,000, or any part that might not be subscribed for by the general public.

It will be readily recognized, the Secretary adds, that the absorption of $200,000,000 within the space of a few weeks could not fail to disturb most seriously the general business of the country. The Secretary of the Treasury feels some measure of just pride that the financing of the war loan of 1898 was accomplished without the slightest interruption to that revival of commerce and the industries of the country which has made the present a period of unexampled prosperity.

By the end of 1898 the number of National bank depositories had been increased to 316, located in forty-three States and Territories, and holding $94,863,000. The New York banks were able to control more bonds and qualify themselves in larger proportions than the banks in the interior cities. With a view to securing a more equitable distribution of the funds the Secretary early in 1899 designated forty or fifty additional depositories, and, while thus increasing the deposits outside of New York City he at the same time drew down the balances in the New York City banks.

With the beginning of the present fiscal year the Treasury was feeling the influence of the revival of commerce. For the six months ended Dec. 31, 1899, the excess of receipts over expenditures aggregated $21,028,000. This absorption of money from an active use into the Treasury, where it could serve no present useful purpose, was a source of apprehension to the public and of anxiety to the department. The situation was intensified by the fact that the Fall movement of currency to the interior for the movement of crops operated to reduce the cash reserves at all commercial centres.

THE PANIC OF LAST DECEMBER.

The Secretary was indisposed to increase deposits in public depositories and in order to avoid that he offered to anticipate interest on the public debt and later offered to buy $25,000,000 of bonds. The movement toward stringency in the money market had assumed too great momentum to be averted by such means. Dec. 18 a financial panic occurred. Prices of investment securities fell ruinously. Interest rates rose to a fabulous height and a general constriction of the money market was apparent. While this state of affairs found its most violent expression in the security market it excited a state of anxiety and alarm throughout our industrial and commercial communities. The situation was believed to be so grave as to justify the utmost interference. The receipts of the Treasury for December, it was perceived, would exceed the expenditures by seven or eight millions. Under these conditions a peculiar responsibility was thrown upon the Treasury. The statutes conferred authority to place public money, except customs, in designated depositories, and gave power to relieve the situation without possible prejudice to the Treasury's needs. It was, therefore, announced Dec. 18 that the Secretary would deposit internal revenue collections with depository banks to the amount of thirty or forty millions, should so much be applied for.

DIRECT ANSWER TO RESOLUTIONS.

From this point on the Secretary makes direct answer to the Congressional inquiry. His principle of action has been to so manage the receipts and expenditures as to produce the least disturbance in that part of the money supply which must be at the service of commercial and industrial use. Since June 1, 1898, the receipts of the Treasury have amounted to $1,100,000,000. By the aid of depositories the amount in the Treasury at the close of any quarterly period during that time never rose more than $29,500,000 above the average for the whole period. Tables presented show that substantial equilibrium was maintained at all times between the supply of money in the Treasury and the supply in commercial uses.

Taking up the history of the Government's connection with the Hanover National and the National City Banks, specifically inquired into by the resolution, the Secretary shows that the National City Bank was appointed a depository July 21, 1898. It was used as a depository for internal revenue collections until the bond sale in 1895, when the then Secretary of the Treasury deemed it advisable to use that bank, together with four others, as depositories, and about $23,000,000 was deposited with those banks. When another issue of bonds was made in February, 1896, the then Secretary of the Treasury again used the National City Bank and the Hanover National Bank as depositories, each for nearly $10,000,000. Late in 1897 more than $58,000,000 was to be paid into the Treasury, as the result of the Union Pacific settlement. To avoid the transfer of so large a sum from public uses to the Treasury vaults, the New York banks were invited to qualify as temporary depositories. Eight banks so qualified, the National City for $24,000,000, and others for smaller amounts. These deposits were gradually withdrawn by transfer to the Sub-Treasury, until the several balances were finally discharged.

When the two-hundred-million-dollar war loan was made, it was seen that the paying into the Treasury of such a sum could not be otherwise than a dangerous thing for the public interests and a useless thing to the Government finances. The Treasury announced to the National banks its desire to place temporarily on deposit a portion of this amount, and all banks, without regard to size or location, were invited to qualify as temporary depositories. All applications were accepted. None was refused. The National City Bank deposited $14,000,000 of bonds, and the balances held on this account never exceeded $14,000,000. The Hanover National deposited $11,000,000 of bonds and received a balance never larger than $11,000,000.

PROCEEDS OF CUSTOM HOUSE SALE.

The connection of the National City Bank with the sale of the old Custom House property in New York is described in a memorandum prepared by the Supervising Architect's office. In that connection, however, the Secretary calls attention to the allegation that he has violated the law by depositing the proceeds in a bank depository, when the act decreed that the proceeds should be deposited "in the United States Treasury." Every United States depository bank is, within the meaning of Section 5,153 of the Revised Statutes, a part of the United States Treasury. The moneys which may be deposited in such a bank include all classes of receipts except customs, and when such moneys are deposited in such a bank to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States "they are in the Treasury" just as much as if they were physically on deposit in the Treasury vaults at Washington. The Secretary cites decisions of the Supreme Court which establish beyond question the legality of his action.

The Controller of the Treasury, whose decision is binding upon the executive branch of the Government, holds "that money is paid into the Treasury of the United States by being deposited with the Treasurer of the United States here in Washington or to his credit with an Assistant Treasurer, or in a designated depository."

That has been the uninterrupted and universal rule governing the accounting officers of the Government for many years. Letters from officials of thirty or forty years' service in the Treasury are quoted, showing that money deposited in a depository bank is as much deposited in the Treasury of the United States as when deposited in any Sub-Treasury. The customs property was sold July 3, 1899, to the National City Bank for $3,265,000, which amount was $190,000 larger than that tendered by the next highest bidder. Aug. 28 certificates of deposit were forwarded to the Department, covering $3,210,000 credit as proceeds of the Custom House property in the general account of the Treasurer with the National City Bank, a depository bank. The Treasurer duly accepted the fund as a "deposit in the Treasury." It was subject to his jurisdiction and orders. Subsequently the National City Bank was ordered by the Treasurer to transfer to the Sub-Treasury and other National bank depositories sums aggregating $3,800,000. No rent has been paid to the National City Bank for the Government's occupancy for the reason that such payment awaits appropriation by Congress.

The correspondence betwen the department and the National City Bank is quoted, showing the refusal of the department to give the National City Bank its full balance of $4,000,000 except concurrently with all other banks in the first group, the balances of the National City Bank and the Hanover National Bank being built up pro rata with all other banks.

$10,000,000 Bonds from Second Group.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The Secretary of the Treasury closed to-day the second group of banks which have deposited bonds and asked to participate in the temporary deposits of internal revenue funds. This group contains about seventy-five banks, and represents about $10,000,000 in bonds deposited, making approximately $27,000,000 in all. The Secretary's offer has been open since Dec. 18, and it is not now expected that any additional banks will be designated. This determination, however, may be reconsidered if the demand warrants such action.

Mr. Levy's Bill Requiring Interest.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Representative Levy of New York to-day introduced in the House a bill to provide for the payment of interest on all internal revenue receipts now on deposit, or hereafter deposited in National banks of the United States.

RECIPROCITY WITH FRANCE.

Proposed Treaty May Fail Because It Favors Both Parties.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Private reports that reach the diplomatic circle here from Paris indicate that the reciprocity treaty between the United States and France is in a hazardous position, with more than a possibility of defeat when it comes to the final vote in the French Chambers.

The Administration here is filled with grave concern for the fate of the treaty in the United States Senate, and thus the convention is in the singular position of being exposed to rejection by both parties, on the ground that it is favorable to each.

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NEW SHIPPING BILL IS URGED.

Vessel Owners, Aided by ex-Senator Edmunds, Argue for the Proposed Measure.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The representatives of the shipping and shipbuilding interests were given a hearing to-day by the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, on the measure generally known as the Shipping bill and entitled "A bill to promote the commerce and increase the foreign trade of the United States, and to provide auxiliary cruisers, transports, and seamen for Government use when necessary."

Many of those prominent in the shipping world were present, including C. A. Griscom, President of the International Navigation Company; W. D. Munson of the Munson Line, H. P. Booth, President of the Ward Line; Lewis Nixon, the Elizabethport (N. J.) shipbuilder; Dennis Clyde of the Clyde Line, and Aaron Vanderbilt, long identified with the shipping industry.

Ex-Senator Edmunds appeared in behalf of the shipping interests to present the general views on the bill.

Mr. Griscom made an introductory statement, showing the composition of the committee which framed the measure, including those engaged in building and in operating ships, manufacturers, merchants, &c., comprising representatives of diversified industries having an interest in the extension of American trade and shipping.

Mr. Edmunds then submitted a general argument in favor of the measure.

Mr. Edmunds said that one of the great and fundamental principles of the bill was that it gave no scope for combinations or syndicates of shipowners and no field for trusts, as its operations were open to all alike, and the advantages conferred were as free as the ocean itself. He explained the measure section by section, urging that if we are in earnest as to the extension of American commerce, as every one seems to concede, some broad measure of this character could best aid in bringing about that end.

In answer to Mr. Hopkins's inquiry as to what extent discriminatory duties could revive shipping and trade, Mr. Edmunds said discrimination was a remedy open to all nations. If begun by the United States it would quickly be followed by our great commercial rivals, each discrimination being retaliated in kind on duties, harbor charges, &c., so that there could be no real remedy on those lines. Mr. Edmunds said another plan had been put forward by some opposing interest, he believed, perhaps by some of the railways running through Canada, to the effect that this shipping bill did not afford the real remedy, but that an export bounty on corn, wheat, &c., sent abroad would help the farmer as well as the vessel owners. He expressed the belief, however, that such an enactment would be unconstitutional, being contrary to the principle of equality.

Messrs. Clyde, Nixon, and Search also spoke in favor of the bill.

The hearing will be continued next Tuesday.

FREE TRADE FOR PUERTO RICO.

Protectionist and Southern Resistance Developed to the President's Recommendations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The Insular Committee of the House that has taken up the question of providing Puerto Rico with some opportunities to recover from the depression and dissatisfaction into which its people have fallen since their political condition was changed approaches very slowly the President's recommendation that all customs duties between Puerto Rico and the United States shall be abolished.

At the meeting of the committee to-day it was not touched upon, although a member of the committee added that it was unquestionably the most important one to be considered by the members. The committee has been informed by Gen. Davis that something must be done to afford the inhabitants of the island an opportunity to better their condition. Under Spain they had commerce with that country and the United States. Now they have no commerce with Spain and they cannot obtain any advantages in trade with the United States, not even those they enjoyed when Puerto Rico was a colony of Spain.

Some protectionist resistance is felt and some Southern resistance, regardless of party, to adopting the recommendation of the President to give Puerto Rico like free trade advantages to those enjoyed between States of the Union.

An officer of the United States Army, who has been on service in Cuba and who says that it is inevitable that Cuba should become a part of the United States, said to-day that, while it would come as a result of American occupation of the island, and because Cuba would never be ready to be released, nothing would compel it so quickly as the extension to Puerto Rico of trade without tariff. Once Puerto Rico can trade freely with the United States Cuba will be in self-defense constrained to ask to be put on the same political and trade footing.

STATUS OF NEW POSSESSIONS.

House Committee Named to Ascertain If They Are in Fact Parts of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The Ways and Means Committee of the House to-day held a meeting, at which the following resolution was adopted upon motion of Mr. Newlands of Nevada:

"Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to report the authorities and the law as to the meaning of the term 'United States' in that provision of the Constitution which declares that 'all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States,' viz., whether it includes simply the area actually included within the boundaries of States, or whether it covers also the territory belonging to the United States."

Chairman Payne appointed Messrs. Dalzell of Pennsylvania, Grosvenor of Ohio, Hopkins of Illinois, Republicans, and Messrs. Richardson, Democrat, and Newlands, Silver.

The resolution was the outcome of considerable discussion in the Ways and Means Committee, covering several meetings as to whether the customs laws of the United States were not extended to our new possessions when they became United States territory. The immediate cause of its adoption was a resolution to extend the customs and internal revenue laws of the United States to Hawaii, which was under consideration.

Mr. Newlands suggested that the whole subject should be investigated. This led to a general discussion of the question as to whether the provision of the Constitution providing that the customs and revenue laws of the United States should be uniform did not cover the territory acquired under the treaty with Spain.

Mr. Dalzell argued strenuously that the territory acquired was not subject to these laws until it had been formally annexed, and in support of his contention cited several Supreme Court decisions, among others the insurance company versus Canters in the First Peters in which Chief Justice Marshall, after the acquisition of Florida, decided that the United States had the power to acquire foreign territory.

Mr. Swanson of Virginia, taking the opposite view, cited the case of Gross versus Harrison, in which the Supreme Court decided that the customs laws of the United States were extended to California as soon as the territory was annexed to the United States. He also cited the case of Lansbury versus Blake, in which Justice Marshall gave the opinion.

As a result of the discussion, the resolution offered by Mr. Newlands was unanimously adopted.

Would Delay Legislation Five Years.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Representative Weeks of Michigan has introduced a joint resolution reciting the unsettled status of the people in the islands acquired from Spain and providing that for five years the President, as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, shall continue military authority in said islands, and that Congress shall deal with the subject at the expiration of this five-year period. In the meantime it is provided that reciprocity reductions not exceeding 25 per cent. may be made on the products of the islands brought to this country

TRIBUTES TO MR. HOBART

Eulogized by Members of the United States Senate.

MR. DEPEW PRAISES HIS WORTH

Words of Commendation for the Late Vice President Delivered by Mr. Sewell, Mr. Kean, and Others.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The session of the Senate to-day was devoted to the paying of tributes to the memory of the late Vice President, Garret A. Hobart. In a beautiful and impressive invocation the blind Chaplain at the opening of the session referred to the distinguished services of Mr. Hobart and called down the blessings of God upon the bereaved family.

Mr. Sewell (Rep., N. J.,) then called up the resolutions he had previously offered, providing that the business of the Senate be suspended in order that the distinguished public services and private character of Mr. Hobart might be fittingly commemorated.

Mr. Sewell addresed the Senate, saying, among other things:

"Mr. Hobart was removed from his earthly career at an age when the magnificent status of his manhood was reaching its prime, when the grand elements of his character were ripening to their full development, when his great usefulness to the Nation was becoming more and more apparent. His public duties were marked by zeal and devotion to the interests of the people. The general welfare rather than the conserving of private interests engaged his time and attention. The performance of his duties as President of the Senate has ever evoked the favorable criticism of the members of this body, and the justness and fairness of his rulings have elicited their warmest commendation.

"The character of Mr. Hobart was as the open day—neither darkness nor shadow rested upon it. His loyalty to truth, his fealty to duty, his unswerving devotion to the interests of his constituents have carved for him in the hearts of men an enduring tablet. Sensitive to reproach and injury, his sympathy reached out to those who were maligned and forbade the entrance of resentment. His course in life indicated obedience to duty and resignation—duty nobly performed toward his neighbor and to himself, resignation to whatever might betide, cheerfully and willingly displayed. Ah, Mr. President! we need no inspiration to show that so noble a soul cannot taste of annihilation. Mr. Hobart has passed to the better and higher life that lies beyond the confines of mortality—a life the span of which, unmeasured by the flight of years, is filled with immortal significance and joy. The lessons of his life, whose pleasant remembrances rob even death of sadness, let us treasure, and may they prove a stimulating influence in the conduct of our own."

Mr. Depew, who followed Mr. Sewell, said:

Mr. Hobart was an illustration of what is possible under American conditions and with American opportunities, with equal laws for all, and no class or privilege barring the way to the highest places in the land. At nineteen he was a graduate of Rutgers College, and for six years teaching school and studying law; and at twenty-five he was called to the bar and began his battle with and in the world. Without money or influence, but with brains, education, health, industry, and character, his was the typical beginning of most of the youth of our country. His confidence in himself and his future led to an early marriage and an ideal domestic life.

"At fifty-three he was among the foremost citizens of his State in every department of its activities. He was a leader in his profession of the law and of his political party; he had been repeatedly honored by his fellow-citizens in positions of trust and power; he had accumulated a fortune, and was Vice President of the United States. The idle and the incompetent will find no comfort here for their favorite theory that life is luck.

"At the threshold of his career, by profession and membership, he proclaimed himself a Christian, and as he began so he continued until his death, a consistent child of the Church. His was not the religion which in Jonathan Edwards's period filled the churches with terror and in our time empties their pews, but the religion of the Evangelist Moody, which rests upon the golden rule. Preferring always his own way, he recognized, with a broad charity, that the paths pursued by others led to the same heaven, and could be more easily trod by them. He had no aggressive faith which fought on dogma other creeds and sects, but he was at all times active in the good works which are common to all creeds and all sects.

"The Vice President was not troubled with illusions or bound by theories. He pitied the man who perpetually longs for the good old times and mourns the decadence of the present, and sympathized with the far more useful one who is providing for the unborn millions of the coming century. Mr. Hobart was not a State builder or a prophet, but he was among the master workmen who, as the years go by, slowly perfect the structure of government by providing for its present needs, and are digging trenches or leading the assault against those who would destroy it.

"Coming into this high office, his talent of common sense and his charm of personality made him from the beginning the friend and chosen counselor of the President. He lifted the office out of the rut of conventionality and possibility to a position of dignity, usefulness, and trust. He won the warm affection of his party associates and the esteem and respect of his party antagonists. He had the faculty of the wisely busy man of always having plenty of time, and that he shared with his friends in that hearty and healthy companionship which has made his name a hospitable memory at the Capitol. Though he died in his prime, with apparently years of usefulness before him, yet his was a full and rich life and a nobly rounded career. It is fitting that such a man should fall in battle with his armor on. The conspicuousness of his departure gives lustre to his example. Statesman, citizen, husband, father, friend, the sum of his worth among us is that he performed with faithfulness and fidelity, with conscientious care and magnetic ardor, all the duties of public and private life."

Demonstrations of approval by the occupants of the galleries greeted Mr. Depew's speech.

Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) said of Mr. Hobart's services:

"I trust and believe that when the history of the momentous times in which he rendered his greatest public services comes to be written he will receive the very high meed of praise which he deserves. Those who knew him and saw him in that eventful period know well what he did and appreciate at their right value the courage, loyalty, and ability which he displayed. We mourn him as a friend, as an eminent and patriotic public servant, faithful to his country in all relations of life. His death while he was still in his prime was a grievous loss, not only to those who loved him, but to the country which he loved and which he served so well."

Tributes of respect were also paid by Mr. Daniel (Dem., Va.,) Mr. Cullom (Rep., Ill.,) Mr. Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) Mr. Davis, (Rep., Minn.,) Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) Mr. Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) Mr. Caffery, (Dem., La.,) and Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.)

The concluding address of the day was delivered by Mr. Kean (Rep., N. J.)

"If the State of New Jersey," said he, "gave Mr. Hobart birth and education, so, too, had he contributed much to the old Commonwealth. He had not only the desire to be useful, but he knew how to be so by the shortest course. Loyalty was one of his strongest characteristics, and to his country and to his friends he gave his time and best abilities. No question was ever raised as to his honesty and definiteness of purpose. He made friends easily and as easily kept them. He dwelt in an atmosphere which drew men to him, and he endeared himself not only to the people of his own State, but to those of the entire country."

At the conclusion of Mr. Kean's eulogy, on motion of Mr. Sewell, at 3:15 P. M., as a token of additional respect, the Senate adjourned.

FIGHT FOR SENATE OFFICES.

Delay in Reorganization Due to a Determined Struggle for the Secretaryship.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—There has been much talk, since the meeting of Congress, about an imminent reorganization of the Senate force of employes. The employes who are in have been not less anxious than the persons who desire to occupy the offices that would have to be filled, and the pressure has all been from the outsiders. The Senate is aware of the fact that some improvement can be effected by a change of some of its officers. It is also aware that the impatience of some candidates is not stimulated by a desire to do good service so much as it is to fill places rewarded by high salaries and affording some opportunities to persons of enterprise.

A day or two ago it was rumored that the reorganization was to be made at once, and the new issue of the Congressional Directory was said to have been delayed in order to afford the printer a chance to add the names of the new Senate officers to the other corrections made since the first edition was issued. This rumor was at once authoritatively denied.

But there was something afoot, and to-day a caucus was held to consider steps to be taken to secure a reorganization. The result of this caucus was the appointment of a committee to consider and report a plan of reorganization which is to be reported on Jan. 19 for consideration in caucus. It is learned from several Republican Senators that a reorganization might have been effected much more promptly but for a difference of opinion upon a candidate for Secretary of the Senate.

The candidate most talked about is James S. Clarkson, now of New York and formerly of Iowa. Mr. Clarkson is urged by Senators Platt and Depew. But the many other Senators he is opposed. The opposition is both political and personal. That it is serious is admitted here in public print. The opposing Senators insist that a man who has been too prominent as an advocate before Congress or near it for certain commodities chiefly concerned when the McKinley Tariff bill was forced through to favor those interests is not just the man to be chosen for a place of prominence.

It is also asserted that one candidate for the Secretaryship demanded of Secretary of the Treasury Foster, during the administration of President Harrison, favors in the way of decisions that the head of the Treasury could not in self-respect allow to be granted. One Senator answers this assertion by saying that the man who made this demand was merely discharging certain obligations entered into before the election, and was following political custom.

It is asserted by Senators who oppose the nomination of Mr. Clarkson that they will resist his selection for the office of Secretary with all their power, not because they have any personal hostility to the candidate, but because they wish to avoid scandal after the election of a man about whom there is so much talk in his own party.

PLAN TO DESTROY THE TRUSTS.

Senator Butler Unfolds a Scheme in a Resolution Introduced in Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Senator Butler (Pop., N. C.,) to-day introduced a resolution "declaring the duty, power, and purpose of the Government to destroy trusts by removing the causes that produce them."

The plan proposed is to control the issuance of money and to control the railroads and telegraph and telephone lines by the Government, when, the resolution sets forth, "the three great trusts for evil known to civilization will have been destroyed, and at the same time the causes which have logically and inevitably produced the aggregation of great industrial trusts will be forever removed, and the reign of monopoly will be at an end."

Eulogies Delivered in the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Miscellaneous business of minor importance occupied the attention of the House to-day until 1 o'clock, after which an hour was devoted to eulogies upon the life and public services of the late Representative Green of Nebraska. The House then adjourned until Friday.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

Representative Shafroth of Colorado has introduced a resolution proposing a woman suffrage amendment to the Constitution.

Senator Allen yesterday introduced a bill granting a pension of $10 a month to every soldier and sailor who served in the civil war for three months or more.

The House Ways and Means Committee ordered a favorable report upon Mr. Payne's bill to transmit goods in bond through the United States without the payment of duty, with a proviso authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to suspend the operation of the act so far as it relates to the transmission of goods in bond into the free zone of Mexico so long as the Mexican free zone law exists.

Congressman Fitzgerald of Massachusetts yesterday introduced a bill for a "more equitable distribution of Chaplaincies in the army and navy." Mr. Fitzgerald says that at the present time the communicants of the Catholic Church form a larger percentage of the men in both the army and navy than those of any other Church, and that the percentage of Catholic Chaplains in the service is far below that of other Churches.

By the terms of a joint resolution introduced in the Senate yesterday by Mr. Turner, Washington, the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to erect at the Naval Academy at Annapolis a marble monument to the memory of Lieut. Philip V. Lansdale, Ensign John R. Monaghan, and the men who lost their lives in battle with the Samoans in April, 1899. The resolution appropriates $5,000 for the monument, and provides that it shall be inscribed suitably.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major Abiel L. Smith, Commissary of Subsistence, and Major Charles McClure, Judge Advocate, United States Volunteers, Captain Eighteenth United States Infantry, are detailed as members of the Board of Officers appointed to meet at the Army Medical Museum Building in Washington for service therewith only during the examination of such officers as may have been reported by the board as physically disqualified for promotion.

Major John L. Clem, United States Army, is detailed by the Secretary of War as professor at Gonzaga College, Spokane, Washington.

Lieut. Col. Peter J. A. Cleary, Deputy Surgeon General, on the expiration of his present leave of absence, is relieved from further duty at Fort McPherson, Georgia, and will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Washington, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty as Surgeon, and to the Commanding General, Department of the Columbia, for duty as Chief Surgeon of that department.

Major Abiel L. Smith, Commissary of Subsistence, in addition to his duties as assistant in the office of the Acting Commissary General of Subsistence, is detailed for duty as disbursing Commissary at Washington, D. C.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Daniel C. Moore will proceed from New York City to Toledo and report by letter to the Surgeon General of the army for annulment of his contract.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John H. Macready is relieved from further duty in the Division of Cuba, and at the expiration of his present leave of absence will proceed from Cincinnati to San Francisco and report to the Commanding General, Department of California, for assignment to duty at the United States General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco.

Capt. William J. Wakeman, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from duty as attending Surgeon and examiner of recruits at Philadelphia and will proceed to Fort Thomas, Kentucky, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty and by letter to the Commanding General, Department of the Lakes.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The Iowa, Philadelphia, and Marblehead left San Diego yesterday for Magdalena Bay, where they will coal.

The Lancaster has sailed from San Juan for Ponce.

The flagship New York has sailed from St. Lucia for Barbados.

The transport McClellan has left San Juan de Puerto Rico for New York by way of Santiago.

The Old Hartford Starts for New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—The Hartford, Admiral Farragut's historic flagship, sailed to-day on a cruise to New York in charge of Commander Hawley. The old warship has a complement of 340 men on board. She will first call at San Diego and then proceed to Valparaiso and Montevideo, and from there to New York.

WILL OF HARRY L. CHRISTIAN.

Counsel for the Estate Thinks There Will Be No Contest.

Harry L. Christian, who died at his home, at Fort Hamilton Avenue and Eighty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, on Saturday, left an estate estimated to be worth $600,000. In accordance with the will of Mr. Christian, the bulk of the estate will go to his family, consisting of his widow and four children. There are a number of bequests, however, including one of $30,000 to Mrs. Lucy De Freese; $10,000 to the Hans Christian Deaconesses' Home, in President Street, Brooklyn, and $5,000 to the Norwegian Hospital, Brooklyn.

There was a report that the will might be contested as a result of the bequest to Mrs. De Freese, but Park Commissioner George V. Brower, who is counsel for the Christian estate, said yesterday that he believed the estate would be settled in accordance with Mr. Christian's wishes.

Queens Expects a Lower Tax Rate.

The assessments for the year 1900 in the Borough of Queens show a reduction of about $1,000,000. The decrease is principally in Long Island City, but there is no increase in farm assessments over the figures of 1899. It is figured that the tax rate in the borough will be about 2.75 this year, as compared with 3.27 last year.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

All Sales recently started continue with undiminished vigor.

Among other stocks involved are:

Muslin Underwear, Embroideries, Linens, Handkerchiefs, Blankets, Men's and Boys' Shirts, Men's and Women's Hosiery, China, Glassware, Housefurnishings and Clothing.

Immense stocks of everything usually found in exclusive Dry Goods, Millinery, Jewelry, Furniture, Drug, Shoe, Clothing, Housefurnishing, China and Grocery Stores—and our prices are invariably from 20 to 40 per cent. less than others charge, except in the few cases that we are bound by trade agreements to maintain regular rates.

Don't forget, we cheerfully refund money for any purchase that may prove unsatisfactory. This rule, in America, originated right here.

Handsome Furs---Low Prices.

A sale of Furs that is timely. The Furs are elegant and rich; all the cold weather is yet to come; the prices are considerably below normal value. Conditions couldn't be improved for the economical.

$174.99 for $225.00 Persian Lamb Jackets, collar and reveres of choicest chinchilla, 38 and 36.

$27.49 for $35.00 Electric Seal Jackets, lined with heavy satin, sizes range from 32 to 42.

$17.49 for $22.50 Mink Muffs, four stripes.

$14.99 for $20.00 Mink Muffs, four stripes.

$8.99 for $12.50 Alaska Sable (Skunk) Muffs.

$7.99 for $11.00 Alaska Sable (Skunk) Muffs.

$37.49 for $50.00 Mink Collarettes, fine, dark skins, ten inches deep, very swell.

$21.34 for $30.00 Japanese Fox Sets, cluster style Neck Piece, trimmed with tails, round muff.

$5.98 for $8.00 Alaska Sable (Skunk) Muffs.

$2.67 for $3.50 Electric Seal (Coney) Muffs.

$6.67 for $9.00 Alaska Sable (Skunk) Clusters.

$9.34 for $12.50 Alaska Sable (Skunk) Clusters.

Children's Outer Garments.

All who must provide clothing for children and misses should read to-day's news with care and deliberation. The goods offered are worthy in every way. Examine materials, styles, workmanship, and finish. The more you know about such garments, the better you'll like these. Terse descriptions; trifling prices:

Children's Reefers, made of splendid Kersey, half-fitting effect, French back, notched collar, lined throughout with taffeta silk—black, castor and tan shades, . . . $7.49

Children's Reefers, made of staunch covert golf cloth, double shoulder cape, French back, inlaid velvet collar, sizes 6 to 10 years, . . . $4.98

Children's Long Coats, made of melange cheviots, Vandyke sailor cape, inlaid with plain cloth, trimmed with fancy braid, sizes 4 to 14 years, . . $4.88

Misses' Capes, made of beautiful double-faced golf cloth, flounce and large hood of plaid, adjusted with straps and buttons, sizes 8 to 16 years, . . $5.53

Clothing—n Annex.

Giving Discounts---The Bosh of It!

Clerical Suits, made of fine soft-finished clay diagonals, lined with mohair serge, thoroughly well tailored, sold elsewhere at $18.00

Less 10 per cent usually allowed to ministers by credit houses 1.80

Net cost of Suit $16.20

$12.98 is our price for precisely the same kind of Suit—identical material, tailoring and finish.

And we show others made of serviceable raw worsted, sold elsewhere at $22.50; our price $14.58

The foregoing statements are not guesses—nor are they "thinks." They are the result of personal and actual examinations and comparisons.

Men's Ulsters, made of all-wool frieze, full length, large storm collar, warmly lined, regular $13.00 quality; our price $9.49

Men's Overcoats, made of all-wool Oxford frieze, body lined with fancy plaid, shoulders and sleeves lined with heavy satin, beautifully tailored, regular $15.00 quality; our price $10.74

Men's Overcoats, made of fine black and blue Kerseys, velvet collar, raw edges, lapped and double stitched seams, body lined with double-warp Italian cloth and wool serge, shoulders and sleeves lined with satin, regular $15.00 quality; our price $11.24

Boys' Reefers, made of all-wool chinchilla, velvet collar, perfect fitting, sizes 3 to 8 years, regular $4.00 quality; our price $2.98

Boys' Overcoats, made of fine all-wool black and blue kersey, handsomely tailored, substantially trimmed, sizes 15 to 19 years, regular $8.00 quality; our price $6.24

Boys' Sailor Blouse Suits, made of fine blue serge, prettily embroidered with silk on sleeve and shield front, full silk Windsor tie, regular $5.00 quality; our price . . . $3.59

Custom Tailoring.

If you do not care for ready-to-wear clothes, turn to our custom department. Make selection, we'll take your measure, finish your order promptly and save you money.

$19.98 for Men's Overcoats, made of melton, kersey and soft-finish

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SECRETARY GAGE'S REPLY.

The reply of Secretary GAGE to the resolutions of the Senate and the House in regard to his course in depositing the internal revenue receipts with certain National banks is an evidently candid and straightforward statement of the general policy of the Treasury Department and of the facts specifically inquired into. Everybody knows that making these deposits is no new thing, and that it is provided for in a law enacted soon after the National banks were established. It serves the very important purpose of preventing an excessive accumulation of surplus funds in the Treasury, which would thereby be withdrawn from current use. No argument is needed to justify this policy, while a failure to pursue it whenever the occasion arises would defeat the purpose of the law and subject the Secretary to just criticism.

Mr. GAGE recalls the several occasions when these deposits have been made on a large scale, as during the refunding operations in 1879, at the time of the heavy surplus receipts in 1887-8, when the indebtedness of the Pacific Railroads to the Government was settled, in 1897, and when the loans were made to replenish the redemption fund under the last Administration and to raise a war revenue under the present one. All these cases fully justify themselves and need no defense. The Secretary then rehearses the efforts of the Treasury to relieve the stringency of the money market in the latter part of last year, including the anticipation of interest payments and the offer to purchase Government bonds, and states the reason for making the deposit of public money in the banks in pursuance of the same efforts. All these preliminary steps were not merely justified, but they were taken in the execution of an important trust imposed upon the Treasury and discharged by the present Secretary with scrupulous care and prudence.

These explanations would appear to be quite unnecessary but for the ignorance displayed in much of the criticism inflicted upon Secretary GAGE for his manner of performing a plain duty. That an explanation and justification of his manner of performing that duty should be deemed necessary is more humiliating to the public than to him, for his course in this matter showed the same careful and judicious regard for the public interests that he had previously displayed. There were internal revenue collections to be made at 113 offices and distributed at the outset to 68 depositories in proportion to the Government bonds put up by them for security. To make the distribution direct would be a clumsy and costly process, involving confusion and delay. The obvious solution of the difficulty was to designate one bank, which had put up sufficient security to cover the daily receipts, to receive the collections in the first instance and distribute them to the other depositories pro rata. It was inevitable that this should be one of the Clearing House banks of New York, and of these two, and only two, had promptly deposited the requisite amount of bonds. That one was chosen which had deposited the larger amount and had the better facilities for the work. The explanation is simple and it is sufficient. The choice requires no other defense than a plain statement of the facts.

The resolutions of inquiry raised another question intended apparently to reflect upon the motives or the integrity of the Secretary of the Treasury. It so happens that the same bank which was designated as the agent of the Treasury Department in receiving and distributing the internal revenue receipts, for the simple reason that it could not be legally done by the Sub-Treasury, had purchased the old Custom House building by bidding $190,000 more for it than was offered by anybody else. It was required to pay down any part of the purchase money in excess of $750,000 that it saw fit, and it chose to pay $3,215,000, or within $50,000 of the purchase price. It was advisable to leave this sum on deposit somewhere, and it was left where it was, credited to the Government, instead of being transferred to some other depository. This looks like a businesslike proceeding. The Custom House continued in possession of the Government under a lease, as the law required, though the title could not be passed until the final payment was made, but no rent has yet been paid for lack of an appropriation for the purpose. All this is a "plain tale" by which the critics of the Secretary of the Treasury are effectually put down.

A THING OF SHREDS AND PATCHES.

Mr. NEWLANDS, a Representative from Nevada, who is not a Democrat, being classed as "Silver," attended the caucus of the House Democrats on Tuesday night. He appears to have been the chief speaker of the evening, advising a union of "the elements opposed to the party now in power," and suggesting that an Advisory Committee be organized to consist of one member from each State, to be chosen from "Democrats, Populists, Silver Republicans, and Silver Independents."

A few days ago Populist leaders were in consultation with Mr. BRYAN at his home. The subject under discussion was the date of the National Convention of the Populists. The conclusion was, we believe, that it would be better to put off the Populist convention until after the Democrats had nominated BRYAN. It was feared that a prior Populist nomination might be distasteful to Democrats with foolish old-fashioned notions about their party.

And is it to this mongrel brood that the name and charter of the Democratic Party have been committed? There is no Democracy in them. They are alien to the teachings of JEFFERSON, JACKSON, and TILDEN. They revile the traditions of the Democratic Party, they are as ignorant as the beasts of its principles, they have no part in its heritage.

No mantle of Democracy covers the shoulders of these men. They wear a fool's motley, grotesquely patched together from the rags and tatters of Socialism, shiftlessness, discontent, and paranoia. Upon one side they touch elbows with the Social Democracy of EUGENE V. DEBS. On the other they blend indistinguishably with a mooncalfing multitude to whom the boon of sanity and the reasoning mind has been denied. Every type and variety of political adventurer and nondescript, the visionary and brainless "reformer," the windy preacher of new and raw faiths, the social nostrum man, the plain criminal, waiting for the looting to begin, and the perfectly unprincipled seeker after notoriety and office, these and other freaks and accidents of politics are all brought together under the banner of BRYAN.

The thing seems like some great and horrid joke, as if nature had paused in her steady evolution of political institutions to turn an awkward flipflap or two just to show that her unchanging purpose would not be checked or imperiled by a little cumbersome nonsense.

EXAMPLES OF UNSELFISH MILLIONAIRES

There appears to be some public interest in the millionaire and his millions, how he got them and what he does with them. THE TIMES pointed out the other day that Mr. CARNEGIE'S generous gifts to found libraries and endow schools of instruction in the mechanic arts constituted a justification of his wealth. Many readers of the paper forthwith wrote letters to it taking up the discussion and in general expressing the opinion that no man's fortune could be justified by its bestowal if it had been gathered in oppression and injustice. Altogether THE TIMES printed some three columns of letters upon this subject in its issue of last Sunday; and many more it was unable to print. The volume of the letters and the sentiments they expressed indicate a somewhat lively interest in the subject.

For one reason or another most persons who write letters to the newspapers about the millionaires are not friendly to them. There is a widespread notion that they are selfish and grasping. Some possessors of millions who might be named do seem to be open to that charge. At least, during their lifetimes their behavior gives color to the belief that they do not lie awake nights planning how they shall do good with their money daytimes. But to say that all millionaires are selfish and greedy is to express an opinion that is much too harsh and sweeping.

The example of Mr. CARNEGIE proves that the rule is not of universal application. Of course, he was working for himself primarily in the years of labor that brought him his fortune, but nobody would have the hardihood to deny that he did a vast amount of incidental good to others by giving employment to thousands of men and enabling them to support their families. And now, having withdrawn from active business, Mr. CARNEGIE is spending his large income in numberless benefactions that seem to have one common purpose—the promotion of the cause of popular education. We presume nobody will say that this is an indication of selfishness.

There has recently come to the knowledge of THE TIMES another example of unselfishness in association with millions, and it is not by any means the only example of its class. A gentleman who is at the head of a great industry in which he has amassed a fortune while giving employment to many thousands of wage-earners declares his intention of employing his wealth in such a manner that his works and factories shall be continued upon an assured and permanent foundation in order to protect his thousands of workmen against the calamity of being thrown out of employment. He feels that it would not be right for him to give away his money, because his business requires a very large capital, and its permanence might be imperiled if he withdrew his share in order to bestow it, by gift or bequest, upon objects of benefaction. In his view, the noblest, the most generous, and beneficent use he can make of his money is to leave it invested in his business under conditions that will assure the continued employment of his men.

He may be right or wrong about that. Perhaps some students of these highly interesting social problems will disagree with him. But at least, when a millionaire is thinking about the future of his workmen and making provision for their staying after he goes, it cannot be said that he is wholly selfish and greedy.

We think it would be well for the writers and teachers of the doctrines of modern Socialism to study the millionaires at first hand, not from pictures and the reports of yellowish newspapers. If the natural history and habits of the species were closely and candidly studied many a millionaire who is now put in the octopus class would be set down as a well-meaning and useful person.

"PALATIAL" FIRE TRAPS.

The fire in East Fifty-fifth Street by which two persons lost their lives reinforces the moral taught by the burning of the Windsor Hotel and by the burning within the last year or two of a number of private residences in fashionable parts of the city attended with loss of life. The moral is that the lavish expenditure of money either in taking up one's quarters at a fashionable hotel or in buying a costly house affords the lodger no guarantee whatever that the primary conditions of safety have been looked out for in his temporary or permanent abode.

No tenement house fire could have found a more easily combustible edifice than the Windsor to work its will upon. No frame house which the law allows to be built in the outlying parts of the city, or which may have survived the march of improvement in the heart of the city, could have offered less resistance to the flames or allowed its occupants a smaller chance for their lives when the fire broke out than the costly and apparently substantial residences which have been so quickly and completely consumed. These houses cost more than a hundred thousand dollars each. They were built in fashionable quarters, by fashionable architects and builders. The purchaser of one of them could not have ascertained for himself whether it was substantially or flimsily built, whether it would resist fire long enough to insure the safety of all the inmates, or whether it would burn like tinder and give them but a desperate chance of escape, without tearing off the costly "finish" and investigating the construction. No purchaser does in fact take that precaution. No purchaser ought to be required to take it. It ought to be a matter of course that the law has looked out for that. It is an impeachment of the civilization of New York that the law should not have looked out for it and that the buyer of a modern and very costly dwelling should find it, when the test came, without the most rudimentary precautions against swift destruction by fire.

It is not as if these precautions were unknown. In fact, they are perfectly well known and in the "tall buildings," commercial and domestic, they are applied. They are so effective that within a week a fire which broke out in one of the tall modern office buildings was confined to the floor in which it originated. A new building more than seven stories in height must be fire-proof in the sense of containing no combustible material in its structure. Below five stories it may be a mere fire trap, the danger of which is mitigated only by the exterior fire escapes which have so often been proved to be frail reliances. And in single dwellings even this precaution is omitted.

It is a municipal disgrace that this should be so. There are cities in which it is not so. In Vienna, in Paris, or in Berlin such a tragedy as that of the Windsor or such tragedies as have attended the destruction of these private houses would be out of the question. Why should we not enforce as high a standard of construction as is enforced anywhere? There is no satisfactory answer. The materials for the fire-proofing of interiors, metal and baked clay, were never anywhere so abundant or so cheap as they have been in this country during the past few years. And there have been made here ingenious and economical new applications of them. It is safe to say that the decorations of a fashionable house built for speculation in New York would pay for the cost of making it fire-proof or at least "slow-burning," so that the tragedies which have occurred in such houses would be impossible. It is not to be supposed that the speculative builder will spend, in ways which do not show, more money than the law compels him to spend. It is the law which is in fault in setting a lower standard of construction than prevails in more civilized communities and in occasionally, in consequence, sacrificing a family to the Moloch of "speculative building."

THE TRAFFIC OF FIFTH AVENUE.

We hope no reader of THE TIMES interested in the question of reserving Fifth Avenue for pleasure driving during certain hours overlooked the facts and figures given in yesterday's TIMES concerning the traffic of that avenue. Especially we hope that the showing was brought to the attention of every member of the Municipal Assembly. There is nothing like exact information to check vague rhetorical denunciation.

What this investigation showed was, in the first place, that the pleasure vehicles constitute a large majority of all the traffic upon Fifth Avenue in the afternoon. The afternoon selected was a normal fine Winter afternoon, and any such afternoon would doubtless show approximately the same results. The two hours selected were from 3:15 to 5:15, just before the close of business hours, and probably, in deliveries, the busiest of the day. The smallest proportion of pleasure to business traffic in any part of the avenue was two to one, the greatest seven to one, the average four to one. Therefore the drivers of pleasure vehicles have the rights of a distinct and overwhelming majority.

In the first place, this is to be considered in their favor. In the second place, it is to be considered that this is the only avenue from the central and the eastern parts of down town to the Park. Any other route would result in forcing the driver of a carriage to make his way to the Park across a narrow and crowded cross street, thereby adding to the congestion and confusion. On the other hand, the drivers of business vehicles, unless their destination is in the avenue itself, have other and less crowded routes at their command. They can take Madison Avenue, Lexington Avenue, Sixth Avenue, or Broadway, and on any one of them be able to get on faster, while they themselves constitute less of an obstruction. The inference is that they crowd Fifth Avenue because their drivers like to look at the show of equipages, though in doing so they both obstruct the procession and make it less worth seeing. There is another consideration of much weight. The pleasure carriages, if the roadway were reserved to them, could all move at a trot and in two lines, one bound north and one south. The irruption of loaded business wagons and trucks which move at a walk reduces the pace of the procession, and interferes with the enjoyment of everybody in it and of every pedestrian who takes pleasure in looking at it.

At the hearing announced by the committee of the Council for to-morrow, the advocates of restriction will have no difficulty in showing that restriction is demanded by the greatest good of the greatest number.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—That "all signs fail in a dry time" is a theory of remote formulation, and its acceptance has been so general that there is considerable reason for crediting it with the modest element of truth which all that even the best of proverbs possess. An argument for at least hoping that indications usually trustworthy do lead even the wisest astray in seasons of drought is to be found—joyfully by those of us who try to believe in the Weather Bureau—in the fact that in the unusually dry time of the past few months the Governmental prophets have been steadily diminishing whatever reputation for accuracy they may have had before. Formerly their critics have had to complain about the arrival of unheralded storms; now the grievance is that regularly once or twice a week these salaried seers gravely announce the speedy arrival of snow or rain—and the charming but unseasonable weather continues to threaten all this part of the country with the dangers and inconveniences of a severe water famine! And the salaried seers do not deign either to apologize for their failures or to explain them. Perhaps they, with their proper scientific contempt for ancient maxims, cannot be expected to take refuge behind a defense that has well served the needs of many an amateur student of cloud forms and wind currents. Still, any harbor is better than none, and really the weather men here and in Washington do owe us something more than haughty silence when they prognosticate tempest after tempest and nothing comes of it. They could easily and with no appreciable lack of dignity add to each of their daily bulletins a brief reference to that of the day before, telling just what happened to deflect or assuage the elemental anger in the path of which we had been supposed to be. The matter may seem a small one to the occupants of the tall towers scattered all over the country, but attention to our plea would materially accelerate the increase of public trust in their powers, upon which the improvement of the bureau's facilities so closely depends.

—A fierce correspondent, whose letter we published yesterday, used the harsh phrase, "alien vampires," in describing the foreign laborers who come to this country, work a few months or years, and then return to their homes, carrying with them the few hundred American dollars that in some parts of the Old World pass for a snug fortune. Our correspondent is certainly right in holding that these are not desirable immigrants, but we cannot help thinking that he greatly exaggerated their drain upon the Nation's financial resources, and that words much milder than "alien vampires" would adequately express the emotion they justify in calm observers. These temporary residents of the United States are simply the unassimilable element in the common run of immigrants, and it is just as well that they should betake themselves away as soon as they have acquired the only thing in America for which they have any use. The money they take or send abroad is not stolen, but earned by the performance of labor which real Americans, native or imported, have no particular inclination, or a very particular disinclination, to undertake. All the potentially good citizens we keep, and the others—well, their employers do not accuse them of getting something for nothing. It must be remembered, too, that these very fellows who have no ambition to acquire American privileges by the assumption of American responsibilities, go home in some degree bettered and broadened as well as enriched by their short stay in a land of freedom and progress, and that they therefore raise the level of their class in their own countries. Now every such elevation is directly profitable to us as well as theoretically pleasing, for it means an increase in the number of our foreign customers and a greater demand for our surplus products and manufactures. On the whole, the "alien vampires" deserve pity rather than hatred, and their scanty savings, though aggregating a few millions, perhaps, are as nothing compared with the amount of foreign capital that seeks and finds permanent investment here. Indeed, they are little more than nothing as compared with the total increment to our currency that is made by the immigrants who come and stay.

—If one could know just what amount of influence over their countrymen is possessed by the military politicians of Cuba it would be easier to decide what degree of foolishness of talk in which these eloquent fellows continue so frequently to indulge. On the one hand, they are few in number, and their volubility and fierceness are in inverse ratio to their demonstrated prowess on the field of battle. The average Cuban cannot fail to note these facts, and, not lacking intelligence, whatever else he may lack, it is possible that he pays no more attention to the vaporings of his fire-eaters than the average American does to the views of his irresponsible Aldermen on questions of National and international policy. On the other hand, the Cuban "Generals" of the baser and stupider sort are men with a dexterous command of high-sounding phrases—wherein they are vastly superior to their Aldermanic rivals—and they address auditors laid open to delusion by ignorance and prejudice. It is a notable fact that the preachers of distrust and advocates of rebellion talk in quite another tone when they know that their words are to reach American ears, and especially the ears of American officials. For instance, the four leaders whose return to Santiago from Havana caused so much excitement this week were loud in their criticisms of Gen. WOOD while waking the echoes of their own clubhouses, but later, when interviewed by The Associated Press representative, they expressed fervid confidence in the honest intentions of Gen. WOOD and his Government to permit Cuba to make, and as soon as possible, the promised trial of the delights of independence. Fanaticism as flexible as this is not especially dangerous, and there is probably not one of these professional orators who could not be permanently silenced by appointment to a modest office under those whom they denounce so bitterly as "intruders."

—A peculiar development of feminine enterprise is reported by The Portland Argus. It seems that two young women in Aroostook County—where potatoes grow large, many in the hill, and very good—recently asked themselves why they could not attain the joys of a visit to Boston at small expense by acting as fire tenders on a train of cars loaded with the easily freezing tubers. Hearing no objections from any quarter, they secured from one of the local potato exporters an appointment to the responsible but not very laborious position they sought, and when interviewed in Portland they expressed perfect contentment with their journey so far. The potato cars, while not luxurious, are comfortable enough, and nobody had troubled the guardians of the fires—fires necessary if not sacred, and in their unpoetic way quite as admirable as those of the ancient Vesta. It would be interesting to know how the young women will employ their time during the brief stay in Boston which their earnings will permit. One thing is certain—yes, two—they won't devote it to the hearing of anti-imperialist speeches, and they will return to the Aroostook with innumerable marvels to rehearse and none to suppress.

—If ALBERT JEREMIAH BEVERIDGE, the suddenly notable Senator from Indiana, had known what lancinating pains his speech on the Philippines would inflict on The Springfield Republican, he—well, of course, he would have made it just the same, but we are sure that pity for The Republican would have impaired his enjoyment of the applause that greeted his "maiden effort." For The Republican is very badly hurt, very badly, indeed. The Senator's theory as to where responsibility for the shooting of American soldiers lies is almost unendurable to it, and it finds little comfort even in closing a long editorial moan with this picturesque statement: "It is our opinion that Mr. BEVERIDGE talks like a young Attila come out of the West, and that if his Americanism is now the true brand, then indeed is the Republic no more."

—A few months ago an estimable and intelligent lady of this city sent a letter to this paper urging the claims of the so-called Christian Science and criticising THE NEW YORK TIMES for its opposition to that dangerous delusion. Only a few days ago the lady's illness was reported, and then came the announcement that she was attended by an educated physician, not at all given to the practices of the Bakerites. The explanation of the apparent discrepancy between theory and practice, which was offered when inquiry was made, is that the lady did not really mean all that she wrote. Much might be said by way of comment, but of what avail? It would be interesting, however, could one but learn in how many instances the real leaders of the pestilent sect resort to accepted methods and actual physicians when they themselves are suffering from physical ailments.

EXAMINATION OF PRINCIPALS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Much hilarity has recently been created in educational circles by the publication in the secular and educational press of the questions of the last Principals' examination. In view of the examination for Principals in March next, the questions, it is said, have a special interest for teachers. Below are a few specimens in psychology and the history of education. Wherever these questions are read aloud to fellow-teachers—as in schools, at the meeting of the Teachers' Association at the City College lately, in homes where teachers congregate—the reading is always greeted with shouts of laughter.

"It is also, I think, to be noted that it is above all, that philosophy of mind which regards mind as being, under more or less disguise, a process of sense-agglutination, which will generate a method in the forming of mind as pedantic in practice as it is unsound in theory. The growth of a mind, &c."—ad nauseam.

"Draw up in a series of propositions what you understand to be the meaning of this excerpt, and give briefly, with reasons, your views as to the truth of each proposition.

"Discuss the following:

"'The principle of association by previous contiguity in consciousness, we affirm to be the one psychological principle underlying all the mechanism of successive associated ideas.'

"'The presence of an idea of result in the motive helps the organism to make its movements precise and accurate, weeding out the useless movement ideas, and planting arrangements for the performance of useful movements.'

"Illustrate this statement and state educational corollaries."

And it is upon the mental mastication, digestion, and assimilation of such "educational rot" as the above that Principals of our public schools are made to-day! "Upon such meat do these our Caesars feed."

These examinations prove nothing, mean nothing, demonstrate nothing, except an ability to cram. Sentiment is beginning to crystallize against them. They are ridiculed, torn to shreds, by some of the very men who have succeeded. No such method of proving efficiency, therefore, can be right.

In our schools to-day we promote pupils from grade to grade and from the highest grade to the high schools without examination. And this is in accordance with the consensus of the best educational opinion. Yet first assistants, with long periods of successful experience behind them, must submit to the indignity of an examination for promotion in rank.

While it is true that some good material has been brought out by this method, (even the worst of methods will produce some good results,) it is also true, as you may be aware, that a great deal of good material has been knocked out—some of the very ablest first assistants in the schools. The self-respect of others of the first assistants precludes their going to these examinations, which they regard as an indignity to their professional pride, their professional experience, their professional ability.

Trained intellectual efficiency and executive ability must stand aside, and Principalships are awarded to-day on ability to cram. These examinations are educationally wrong—wrong in theory, wrong in principle, and wrong in practice.

What a farce it all is!

JOSEPH BERNHARDT.

Public School No. 21, Manhattan, Jan. 8, 1900.

SUGGESTION TO LICENSE DRIVERS

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You take very good ground in yesterday's editorial on the subject of Fifth Avenue and what, if it be not "reckless," is at least "loose" driving. Would not the former be a very pertinent subject to bring before the Merchants' Association? If the bulk of the owners of our city delivery facilities (who are many of them also interested in the pleasure driving to which Fifth Avenue should mainly be devoted) voluntarily refrain from allowing the former or lesser interest to interfere with the latter, which they are probably long-headed enough to see, is really the greater—when they think of it—then the proposed Guggenheimer law will cause very little opposition or trouble.

As to the danger of putting boys in charge of delivery wagons, you state the case mildly, but I do not think boys are the only offenders. We have a regulation on the subject already, but it is only half effective. Here is a matter that comes home daily to every dweller in the city, yet it is endured, and daily accidents are witnessed and risks run because it is "everybody's business." We compel every owner of a steam boiler and every engineer to take out licenses before one can be used. Yet in every street where there may be no boiler within a mile we turn loose a horde of incompetents to maim, murder, and mangle more people than were ever hurt by boiler accidents. The wonder really is that more are not run down.

Why should there not be some police examination and license as to ordinary intelligence, sobriety, and knowledge as well for drivers as for engineers? Street car companies see to it that their men have some capacity and training because such a policy is to them plainly economical, but the ordinary owner of one or two delivery vehicles, be they carts, wagons, or trucks, seems to consider "any old" man or boy fit to drive, even if fit for nothing else. One need only observe the amelioration of conditions on the Boulevard since the police regulations were made and enforced, to say, "Let the good work go further."

DAVID S. BROWN, Jr.

New York, Jan. 8, 1900.

THE FUTURE OF THE PACIFIC.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The sentiments which are to aid in the solution of the knotty problems in the Far East are those which are consistent with American history, greatness, and spirit, and in harmony with American opportunity and destiny. These sentiments courageously face the impending future and stand in marked contrast with those of regret and blame, of distrust and dread, which do not help the past, but hamper the present and hinder the coming events. The United States owes its present power to the principle of personal liberty in religion and politics; and why should men try to check the application of this principle in other lands where the iron hand of spoliation has made this application the only possible cure for the wrongs endured?

Our ancestors fought that the people of our Nation might be free; our fathers fought so all within our territory should be free; and now the spirit of liberty has reached out beyond our shores, and our brothers have fought that those near us may be free. The color line was crossed for liberty in the civil war, and territorial limits for liberty have been passed in the Cuban war. As in the civil war, the Nation scarcely knew what it was really doing, so now we hardly realize all, but the territorial boundaries of American liberty have been passed for Cuba, and who can show why the Philippines may not share the same blessings of liberty? These are the steps of liberty: First, liberty for ourselves; second, liberty for the enslaved among us; third, liberty for those oppressed near us, and we are taking a fourth, liberty, a genuine liberty, for those far from us. Before the nineteenth century closes an opportunity for true liberty, in religion and in government, will extend from the West Indies to the East Indies.

There is another view of this question. It may seem Utopian and unreal, but it is in the air as well as in the ether. It is based on the solidarity of the human race, and may be thus expressed: The whole is greater than its parts. The world is larger than any nation. In ancient times tribes strove incessantly; in later times, nations contested occasionally; now six European nations and one American represent the main centres of initiative in war. All other nations practically depend on the actions of these seven powers, which may, perhaps, be reduced still further to five living powers. Although three-fourths of the population of the world is under these five nations, we know they control the destinies of the world. By conquest or by commerce the political and religious standards of these living nations are being set up in all the nations. This is an admitted situation. Again, we know these five nations all belong to the great historic race. The Mongolians, the Indians, the Malays, and the negroes are all coming under the leadership of the Caucasian race in one or another of its greatest branches—the Teutonic, the Italic, or the Slavonic. Judging these powerful divisions by the standard of personal liberty in religion and politics, we must agree that the Teutons stand first. The Anglo-Saxon and Germanic nations have more liberty, and will give more liberty in the extending of their influence in Africa, in Asia, and in the islands than either the Latins or the Slavs. It is better for the world that freedom in conscience, in speech, in the press, in trade, and in government shall permeate the undeveloped races than that the monarchical and aristocratic, the military and exclusive ideas shall prevail among them.

For many centuries the shores of the Mediterranean formed the theatre of the world's most important events. The discovery of the Western Hemisphere transferred these great movements to the coasts of the Atlantic. The course of recent events indicates that the theatre of the world's greatest movements in the twentieth century is to be transferred to the coasts of Asia, Australia, and America, washed by the waves of the Pacific. The great cities of Australia and China face this way. Shanghai and San Francisco, equidistant from each other and from London, the world's metropolis, are bound to be centres of immense and intense action. Westward the star of the empire of freedom is bound to go, till it arouses from its sleep of ages the empire of China, with its hundreds of millions. It is decreed in destiny. Men can hinder it; men can hasten it. The Nicaragua Canal, the Pacific cables, the new steamship lines cannot be prevented much longer by the selfish interests of transcontinental railroads or the false ideas of transatlantic commerce. One-half the people of the world live in Asia alone. Hidden in the unworked mines of China are many times the coal and iron of Europe; the world wants this coal and iron, and will have it developed. New needs and aspirations are being awakened by missionaries and by merchants throughout domains to which the undeveloped resources of Europe are as insignificant as the Mediterranean of the days of Rome and Carthage seems to the future Pacific of San Francisco and Shanghai. Some of us will live to see these things. What is our attitude toward them?

Does the grocer refuse to deliver goods at a distance because he has not yet secured all the trade on his block? Does the minister expect ever to see in his congregation all to whom his is the nearest church? Shall we ignore the commerce of the Orient because we have not all of the Occidental trade? Shall we think all problems of local government must be solved before we help in the problems of the islands?

No. Let us boldly show the Filipinos how to develop their own islands, with only such temporary qualifications of suffrage, perhaps, as shall insure the success of democratic ideas. Doing only our duty by these islands, we shall stand by England in her "open-door" policy and find that by our attitude now, before the Russian Trans-Siberian Railway is completed and the partition or conquest of China has been effected, that we have prevented the amalgamation of the Slavonic and Mongolian resources, which is the really impending menace to the world-wide extension of the principle of liberty of conscience and in government offered through the Anglo-Saxon race. CHARLES S. HARTWELL.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1900.

IRELAND AND CIVILIZATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an editorial last Saturday, speaking of a certain enthusiastic Hibernian of Chicago who objects to what he considers a biased version of English history, taught in the schools, you go out of your way to insult the memory of an eloquent and learned Irish priest by impugning his veracity and casting ridicule upon his statements.

The priest you speak of was the famous Father Tom Burke, without doubt one of the greatest Irish scholars and the greatest English-speaking pulpit orator of the century. What he said concerning the culture and proficiency in the art of music and the civilization of the Celts of the early centuries, as compared with the English of the same period, was not a figment of imagination, but merely a recital of historical facts. If you doubt this, you have but to read carefully the old annals of the Four Masters or seek information in the ancient Keltic manuscripts which are so abundant in the monasteries of Europe. You may not be aware of the fact that the most numerous collection of ancient parchments now existing are written in the ancient Irish language. I think that your would-be witty reference to the "po'try" of Ireland showed that your argument was so weak that you thought ridicule would serve to make your readers laugh. Ridicule, however, is a poor answer to facts. If Father Burke is dead, there are any number of priests of Irish origin who will be perfectly willing to prove to you, by appealing to historical facts, the truth of what Father Burke said concerning the relative civilization of England and Ireland in the ancient times.

THOMAS P. McLOUGHLIN.

New York, Jan. 9, 1900.

Appeals in Law Cases.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Although averse to "rushing into print," I cannot forbear to answer the palpably unfair statements in the communication published in THE TIMES to-day over the signature "A. E. O."

I take it to be an axiomatic truth that of the two parties to a suit, one of them must fail. If that party happens to be in good financial circumstances and is convinced of the merit of his cause, it is dollars to doughnuts that an appeal will result. Appeals cost money; too much money, some in the profession think. And if the party who fails is poor, why an appeal is usually abandoned. This is only another instance of the power of wealth.

What shall the lawyer do? Advance the money? His highest duty to his client cannot demand that he act as his client's banker.

Now, why is it necessary to go further in order to explain why more appeals are not taken? Why continue on to a general tirade against the oft-maligned legal profession? Is it not a fact that they are better equipped now for their arduous duties than they ever were before? Is it not a fact that the morally perverse lawyer is the exception to-day rather than the rule? A fine encouragement, indeed, to the young aspiring practitioner, with high moral aims. Forsooth, if he is a "book-made lawyer," he is likely to "be found as deficient in moral integrity as in mental sense"! And as for the client who is told that "an appeal to a court of law for the righting of a wrong" is "a very uncertain, unsafe, and unsatisfactory business," what hope for him? Anarchy is his only salvation.

But as anarchy is out of the question, I suggest it still remains for "A. E. O." in his dilemma, to give warning to all those intending to apply to the law for a redress of their wrongs, by placing over the entrance to every law office and every law court in the country Dante's famous label to the infernal regions, "All hope abandon ye who enter here!"

ARTHUR K. KUHN.

New York, Jan. 10, 1900.

A GERMAN FOR BRITISH SUCCESS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In regard to the controversy arising from the trouble between the English and the Boers, I would say that you have given space to the American, English, Irish, Dutch, and French points of view. I am a German, and at least in my case it is hard to form a distinct opinion on the same.

Having naturally had, like most of my countrymen, while in the Fatherland, more sympathy for the Boers, for the simple reason that a German understands and appreciates their character better, I came to this country about fifteen months ago. Having fortunately seen a great deal of the world while traveling, I found out soon enough that there is only one country, viz., the United States.

Considering the fact, that the latter is a daughter of Great Britain, that besides this all of the present British colonies flourish more or less, and, furthermore, knowing that the Boers are a slow, conservative, even uneducated set of people, I hope for liberty's and civilization's sake that the English will soon gain the desired success.

OSCAR W. EDELSTEIN.

New York, Jan. 9, 1900.

For the Care of Inebriates.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of to-day I read an account of the annual meeting of the Church Temperance Society. In the general conference the subject discussed was "Inebriates, and How to Treat Them." The proposition to commit inebriates to "workhouse, penitentiary, county jail, or reformatory" for a given period of time is doubtless an excellent one, but may I suggest an improvement on the plan? Would it not be just, considering the vast consumption of beer and spirits, and the vast income derived by certain individuals from this source, that these same individuals should bear the expense of maintaining the reformatory, &c., which is to house their victims, these purses they empty, and whose minds and bodies they degrade? Let a stamp tax be levied for this purpose upon every barrel of beer or spirits and a heavy fine imposed for adulteration. A course so singularly consistent with justice would without doubt result more beneficially to the community than a general tax levied for the purpose proposed. I. W. K.

New York, Jan. 9, 1900.

Apology for English Criticism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have noticed on different occasions in your "Topics of the Times" column extracts from English papers relative to, in their opinion, American shortcomings. I have also noticed that the extracts are nearly invariably from the same sources. The expressions uttered are not more irritating to Americans than to Englishmen, who regret such vaporings. The views thus aired are written by sundry superficial Britons, of whom a majority of their fellow-countrymen are heartily ashamed. I trust THE TIMES will be lenient in its criticisms for the sake of the greater number of Englishmen who deprecate but cannot prevent such articles. AN APOLOGIST.

New York, Jan. 10, 1900.

Disposition of a Wife's Estate.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of the 6th inst., your "Answers to Correspondents" tells "Name Unnecessary" that under the laws of this State, if a woman dies without a will, leaving a husband and children, one-third of her estate goes to the husband and two-thirds to the children. Is this a correct statement of the law? It certainly is so far as personal estate is concerned. But not quite so as to the real property which a wife may leave under such circumstances. By the provisions of Section 1, Title "Descent," Birdseye's Revised Statutes, Page 858, whenever a person dies leaving real estate undevised, it descends, first, to the lineal descendants; second, to the father; third, to the mother, and fourth, to his collateral relatives. By Section 29 of the same title, it is provided that the estate of a husband as tenant by the courtesy shall not be affected by any of the provisions of said chapter. This is simply a life estate, and not an absolute estate, in the one-third of the realty. E. J. M.

Amsterdam, N. Y., Jan. 6, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Sadly Realized.

The Maid—Ol've kim in to give yes war'rnin'.

The Mistress (sighing)—You should have given it before you came, Bridget.—Kansas City Independent.

Felt Competent.

Briggs—You don't know what you are talking about when you call me a donkey.

Diggs—I'd like to know why I don't. I once owned a donkey for three months.—Chicago News.

Evidence.

Sunday School Teacher (in Chicago)—Why did the wise men come from the East?

Scholar—Because they were wise men.—Philadelphia Record.

Didn't Doubt Him.

"He says he would gladly lay the world at my feet," said the sentimental young woman.

"That's what he'll do," said Miss Cayenne. "After you're married he'll lay the world at your feet and compel you to walk on it because you can't afford a cab."—Washington Star.

Chicagoan Perplexities.

"It is rude for a guest to look at his watch."

"Yes?"

"And ruder for a host to look at the clock."

"Of course."

"Well, how do polite people ever get away from each other?"—Chicago Record.

A GENEALOGICAL HOMILY.

From The Bismarck Tribune.

You may believe 'tis true that your coursing blood is blue,
But science stern assures us that all healthy blood is red.
And the longest pedigree that grows on a family tree
Isn't half as beneficial as a good, long head.

You may refer with pride to your ancestors, beside
Whose fame your light is dim, for letters, art, or pelf,
But I trust you will believe it is nobler to achieve
Enough that you may be some time an ancestor yourself.

The watchdog well who serves and who carefully observes
The strangers who approach and wakes the family with his bark,
Tho' he had no pedigree is a better dog for me
Than the dog that sleeps, e'en tho' his ancestors were in the Ark.

It is right that you admire, and admiring, you aspire
To trace a noble pathway in your genealogy,
But permit me to assure that no person, rich or poor,
Ever plucked a plum of greatness off the grandest family tree.

The man who is a King, Duke, or Lord, or anything
That's noble, tho' his ancestors were cobblers at the last
Has a much more honored way in this little world to-day
Than the cobbler whose ancestors governed kingdoms in the past.

And full many a man to-day, to whom honor we might pay
Has been overcome in living up to a proud ancestry,
And full many a man been laid, in an everlasting shade
By the branches of a towering, spreading, ancient family tree.

So don't take it much to heart when a man takes you apart
And tells you he was bred 'mid aristocracy's environs,
Tho' his ancestors came o'er in the Mayflower to this shore.
The logbook, still, may show that every one came o'er in irons.

GERMAN LINER LAUNCHED

The Emperor Sees the Deutschland Enter the Water.

VON BULOW MAKES A SPEECH

Refers to America's Friendship and Says Nothing Must Stand in the Way of Germany's Progress.

STETTIN, Jan. 10.—The Hamburg-American Line steamer Deutschland was successfully launched at the Vulcan dockyard at noon to-day in the presence of Emperor William and many notable people. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count von Bülow, christened the vessel. In his speech Count von Bülow dwelt upon the powerful development of the Hamburg-American Line, which, he said, with the North German Lloyd, had, during half a century, grown to be the greatest shipping company in the world. The new ship to-day added to their fleet, he continued, was to run on that high road of North Atlantic traffic which connected Germany with a friendly nation, the United States.

The ship had been built at the Vulcan dockyard, which began its career in as modest a way as the Hamburg-American Line, and now provided foreign navies with every type of ship. The Deutschland was intended to be the most powerful ship in the world and to surpass in speed all vessels afloat. As the capability of the Hamburg-American Line and the Vulcan yard increased, Germany, during the same period, began to regain what had been lost since the days of the Hanse. Since the decline of the latter, which went into ruin because the old empire did not afford it adequate support, and because then the German merchant was not sufficiently backed up by the State, Germany had turned away from the sea.

It was not until after the nation had regained its unity as a State, through the great Emperor and his immortal advisers, and the spirit of sacrifice and patriotism upon the part of all races and classes of the German people, that it again entered the theatre of the world.

Germany's present transoceanic policy was evolved from her mighty economic revival, which, in its turn, was the outcome of the creation of the empire. When German labor had won for itself a position in the markets of the world, Germany's foreign policy had to follow the development of her economic forces. Germany felt more and more that a nation which allowed itself to be pushed away from the sea would stand aloof from the busy life of the world. Germany, whose imports during the last four decades had risen from two and a half milliards in 1869 to eight and a half milliards in 1897, who, within thirty years, had increased fifteen-fold the tonnage of her merchant navy, who had moved up into second place in the shipping trade, ought not to remain behind in economic or political rivalry. Germany, who long had ceased to be an inland country in the heart of Europe, and who had also become commercially a world power in the front rank of rivalry, must also be strong enough on the sea to guard everywhere German peace, German honor, and German prosperity. Concluding, Count von Bülow said:

"If we have to overcome obstacles on the path marked out for us by destiny, to pass over difficult places, this will neither disconcert nor discourage us. Courageously, steadily, and energetically we must, and will advance toward our goal. The name this ship is to receive is the name of the first ship of the Hamburg-American Line, a small sailing vessel, which put to sea in 1888, from Hamburg to New York, with 220 passengers, that name which is the dearest, most sublime, and most sacred—Deutschland. I christen thee with the name of Deutschland."

After breaking a bottle of champagne across the steamer's bows, Count von Bülow said: "God bless and protect this ship. Protect the friendship and commerce between us and the United States."

The Minister then called for cheers for the "Leader of the Nation, the Emperor."

The weather was unfavorable and foggy. The Berliners arrived on two trains, the Emperor's party including, besides Count von Bülow, Admiral Tirpitz, Secretary of the Navy; Baron von Rheinbaden, Minister of the Interior; Dr. Studt, Minister of Public Instruction; Herr Thielen, Minister of Public Works, and Baron von Hammerstein, Minister of Agriculture, a number of Generals, the Hereditary Prince of Oldenburg, Secretary Jackson of the United States Embassy, and Commander Keehler, the United States Naval Attaché. The United States Ambassador, Mr. White, was unable to attend. There were also present the various Naval Attachés and the whole of the Chinese Embassy.

On the arrival of the Emperor and his suite they embarked on the Government yachts Dresel and Staewer, reaching the Vulcan wharf promptly at noon. Vociferous cheerings greeted the disembarkation of the Emperor, and the bands present simultaneously struck up the national anthem. His Majesty and his suite traversed the brief distance to the platform constructed for the occasion amidst the cheering of thousands of people and reached a pavilion, profusely decorated with flags, over which the imperial standard was run up as the Emperor entered. Count von Bülow, who was already there, wore a frock coat, and removed his hat as the Emperor entered. But he replaced it on a motion from his Majesty.

The Foreign Minister's speech was delivered resonantly and easily, without notes. He sharply accentuated each point. The Emperor listened attentively, frequently nodding his approval, especially when Count von Bülow declared Germany would not be cast down by difficulties and obstacles unexpectedly arising in her path. This evidently referred to the British seizures of German ships.

When Count von Bülow expressed the wish that the friendship of Germany with America would continue to grow, hearty applause emphasized the feeling of his hearers.

The whole speech was regarded as a fine effort. The Emperor congratulated the Minister, and scores of other distinguished people did the same.

The Emperor watched the launching of the steamer with keen interest. Everything was carried out smoothly. As the vessel glided into the water the assembled throngs, following the Emperor's lead, doffed their hats or helmets and hurrahed.

Commodore Albers has been appointed as Captain of the ship when she goes into commission.

The Deutschland is a twin-screw, 16,000-ton vessel, with engines of 35,000 horse power, and guaranteed to have a speed of twenty-three knots, which her builders claim she will exceed. Steam will be supplied by twelve double boilers, each provided with eight furnaces, and four single boilers, each with four furnaces. The boilers are constructed with a view to a working pressure of 225 pounds.

In magnitude the Deutschland is only surpassed by the Oceanic, which exceeds her slightly in dimensions and horse power.

The dimensions of the Deutschland are as follows: Length, 686¼ feet; width, 67¼ feet; depth, 44 feet. The staterooms will contain everything conceivable to enhance the comfort of the passengers, and a number of rooms will be arranged for the sole occupancy of those who would prefer to have a room to themselves.

This steamer, like all the others of the Hamburg-American Line, will be supplied with bilge keels, which are so great a factor in reducing the motion of a vessel that many passengers entirely escape the dreaded seasickness.

GERMANY'S FINANCIAL STATUS.

Surplus for 1898-9 Is 84,360,000 Marks —Budget Is Most Favorable.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—In introducing the estimates in the Lower House of the Diet to-day the Minister of Finance, Dr. von Miquel, declared the budget was the most favorable ever submitted. He added that the surplus for 1898-9 was 84,360,000 marks, and the current year was expected to furnish equally satisfactory and favorable results. The new estimates, he explained, were no longer based on railroad receipts to the same extent as formerly. Dr. von Miquel also referred to the reserves contained in the estimates available for times of distress, and said debts amounting to 900,000,000 marks had been redeemed during the last decade.

Spain Honors German Crown Prince.

MADRID, Jan. 10.—The Queen Regent has appointed the Duke of Veragua, the descendant of Columbus, a Special Ambassador to go to Berlin for the purpose of investing Crown Prince Frederick William with the insignia of the Golden Fleece, her Majesty having signed a decree yesterday appointing the Crown Prince a knight of that order.

ADA REHAN TO APPEAR AGAIN.

A Company to be Formed for Her Under the Management of Klaw & Erlanger.

Miss Ada Rehan, after an absence from the stage of a period covering ten months, caused by the sudden death of Augustin Daly, her late manager and adviser for many years, has decided to resume her stage career and under the management of Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger, who obtained her signature to a contract yesterday calling for a ten weeks' tour, which will embrace the larger cities, beginning her engagement at Ford's Opera House, in Baltimore, March 12.

An effort will be made to sign as many members of Miss Rehan's original company as possible. Nearly all of them, however, are under contract with various managers. George Clarke, who went abroad with "The Children of the Ghetto" company, but has since returned, will be a member of Miss Rehan's cast. The répertoire in which the company will be seen consists of "Taming of the Shrew," "School for Scandal," "The Country Girl and Subtleties of Jealousy," "Love on Crutches," "Much Ado About Nothing," "Twelfth Night," and "The Last Word."

Richard Dorney, who was Augustin Daly's business manager, and one of the executors of the Daly estate, is responsible for the contract having been made with Klaw & Erlanger, and while the company is touring Mr. Dorney will accompany it and act as Miss Rehan's personal representative.

"LE PROPHETE" AT THE OPERA.

M. Alvarez Makes His First Appearance in the Title Role.

The season at the Metropolitan Opera House has at last reached the acute stage of Meyerbeer. This stage always causes more or less suffering among the seriously musical, but it does not last long and is never fatal. Usually this stage sets in with a vigorous attack of "Les Huguenots," but this year it has opened with a milder outbreak of "Le Prophète." These attacks are always of a recurring nature, but "Le Prophète" seldom comes back as often as "Les Huguenots." Whether it is that skating on the stage is exasperating, or that the burning of devoted mothers is not popular when not done in Italian, Meyerbeer's setting of the story of John of Leyden is not a strong attraction. It was heard last night by a large audience and there were both applause and the invaluable shouts of bravo, without which the life of a tenor robusto is a painful failure.

Yet the performance cannot be said to have made a deep impression, or if it did then the operatic public is easily impressed. It was far from being an inspiring representation of the work. There was more than the usual number of slips and hitches. Once the Prophet himself was late in keeping his appointment with the conductor, and Berta was generally afraid of the music, as if she were unfamiliar with it. The troops marched as if they had been fed on contract canned beef, and as if they were sadly in need of a few sharp drills. And the skaters skated as gracefully as usual. Of course the pageantry of the coronation scene had a bright assistance, but the antique coronation march, with its unchurchly vulgarity, had its usual effect on the nerves of the artistically sensitive. In truth, it is hard to take "Le Prophète" seriously. There are so many delicious absurdities in the unsuitability of the music to the sentiment that unless one is wholly ignorant of the meaning of the text the setting of Meyerbeer is simply annoying. That there are some good tunes for those who do not care about the words must be admitted. They would make an excellent quadrille.

M. Alvarez, the principal tenor, made his first appearance here in the rôle of John of Leyden. Those who thought they had rightly measured the abilities of this singer confidently predicted that in this part he would attain a degree of success not previously reached by him. That he did not make a profound impression was, therefore, a disappointment. His impersonation was dignified, but it was wholly deficient in the atmosphere of exaltation and mysticism which should surround the Prophet. His voice was certainly heard to better advantage than heretofore in some of the declamatory recitative, but in the more melodious passages it sounded choked, and was without charm. The famous "Roi du ciel" did not make its wonted effect.

Mme. Schumann-Heink sang Fides for the first time in French. Here praise for a consistent and touching dramatic interpretation must be coupled with some reserve in speaking of the singing. However, as the text must have presented many difficulties to the artist, she must be credited with sincerity of purpose. Miss Suzanne Adams was the Berta, and, as has been intimated, she did not seem to be very familiar with the part. M. Plançon was the familiar Oberthal of old, and Messrs. Bars, Devries, and de Reszke were the Anabaptists. The chorus discharged its duties in its customary style, and the orchestra contributed one of the most satisfactory elements to the performance. Signor Mancinelli conducted.

"MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM."

Herbert Beerbohm Tree's Production Well Received in London.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Herbert Beerbohm Tree's production of "Midsummer Night's Dream," at Her Majesty's Theatre, this evening was received with the utmost enthusiasm. The mounting, costumes, and fairy scenes are very beautiful, although Puck's antics, in the hands of Miss Freear, are almost too prominent. The attention paid to the spectacular side of the production is altogether exceptional.

MISS GREY WANTS DAMAGES.

Mansfield's Former Leading Lady May Bring an Action Based on Alleged Harsh Treatment.

Katherine Grey, until recently Richard Mansfield's leading lady will not again appear as Roxane with Mr. Mansfield in "Cyrano de Bergerac." There appears to be some likelihood, however, of the actor and actress appearing in the roles of litigants in court. Miss Grey is ill in her apartments in the Hotel San Remo. She attributes her illness, which is of a nervous character, to Mr. Mansfield's harsh methods in rehearsals. Her condition became so serious that she was at length compelled to abandon her part, and she will seek to recover damages from the Mansfield Company, incorporated, of which Mr. Mansfield is one of the principal members, and A. M. Palmer the Secretary.

Mr. Hummel of Howe & Hummel, who is Miss Grey's attorney, said yesterday that no papers had been served in the case and that it was hoped that it might be settled out of court. By an arrangement with Mr. Palmer and Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer, the attorney for the Mansfield Company, Mr. Hummel will write a letter to Mr. Dittenhoefer setting forth the claims of Miss Grey, and if possible a settlement will be effected. Mr. Hummel said yesterday that if an amicable settlement could not be reached Mr. Mansfield would have to face the charges in court.

Mr. Hummel said that Miss Grey's contract was for a season of thirty weeks, dating from Oct. 2, 1899. There is no two weeks' cancellation clause in the agreement, so that her services were to be retained for the entire thirty weeks. Miss Grey says that Mr. Mansfield was violent in his treatment of her at rehearsals and used profane language. His treatment was such, she says, that it caused her to have an attack of hysteria, a condition closely approaching nervous prostration. Dr. Benjamin Torrens, her physician, says that if she does not return to the company she will be well in two weeks, but that if she returns, or the present trouble is prolonged, she is likely to fall into a state of melancholia.

Miss Grey has been advised by Mr. Hummel that under the conditions she describes she will not be compelled to go back to the company. The specific charges which may be made have not been given out, and if Mr. Mansfield agrees to concessions they will not be, as the case will be dropped, nor is the amount stated for which it is proposed to sue.

If suit is begun it will be on the ground. Mr. Hummel says, that no servant need work for an employer if he makes it so objectionable that it is impossible for the servant to continue, and on this basis Miss Grey, he says, has an unquestionable cause for damages. Miss Grey yesterday sent to the theatre for her trunks and properties.

A New Theatre for Brooklyn.

A new theatre is to be erected in the old Williamsburg section of Brooklyn by Hyde & Behman, to take the place of the Empire Theatre in South Sixth Street, near Bedford Avenue. About three feet of the rear of the old playhouse will have to come down to make room for the new East River Bridge. The new building will be at Graham Avenue and Debevoise Street. The building will have a seating capacity of 1,400 and will be completed in the Fall.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The morning yesterday saw the avenue and the fashionable streets up town comparatively deserted, and the rain gave a good excuse for the devotees of gayety to stay indoors. The clubs were well filled with the men of leisure, and the women who are going out this Winter were glad of the opportunity to rest after the gayeties of the last few days. "Le Prophète," which was sung at the Metropolitan last night, brought out a large audience, and the curiosity seekers in the parquet, and especially the people from out of town, had the treat of seeing some of the gowns worn Monday night at the Drexel ball, and which were donned again for the opera.

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The incidents of yesterday, for the day brought more of incident than event in the social world, were a theatre party given by Mrs. H. De B. Parsons (Miss Walker) for Miss Evelyn Parsons, a dinner by Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow of twenty covers, and numerous "at homes," including those of Mrs. Livingston Center and Miss Inness of 120 East Twenty-fourth Street, and Mrs. William A. Perry of 7 East Fifty-sixth Street.

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To-day's social programme is much more full of incident than was that of yesterday. Receptions will be given this afternoon by Mrs. George F. Shrady, Sr., at which her daughter, Mrs. Edwin Gould, and her daughters-in-law, Mrs. Henry M. Shrady and Mrs. George F. Shrady, Jr., will assist, and by Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman (Miss Shattuck) of 58 East Seventy-ninth Street. This last reception will mark Mrs. Hoffman's re-entrée to society, from which she has been absent nearly two years on account of mourning for her mother, Mrs. Shattuck. Mrs. George S. Scott of 15 Washington Square will give a dinner of eighteen covers, and Mrs. John Rockefeller of 4 West Fifty-fourth Street will give a dinner for their fellows on their trip to Alaska last Summer, and Mrs. Charles S. Abercrombie of 29 Madison Square North will give a luncheon. There will be a "Kipling afternoon" at the residence of Mrs. Henry Holt, 711 Madison Avenue, and the evening will bring the second Cinderella cotillion at Dodworth's and a dance at Sherry's, to be given by Mrs. Adolphe De Bary for her daughters. The Knickerbocker Whist Club will also meet at Mrs. Edward Lyman Short's residence, 20 West Thirty-seventh Street, this evening.

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La Champagne, sailing for Havre to-day, has booked among other passengers M. Victor Capoul, M. D. Howell, Mrs. Warren Knapp, F. B. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. A. Taylor and child, and E. R. Townsend. The report that the St. Paul of the American Line had been chartered as a transport by the British Government for use in the Transvaal war is denied.

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The open Winter has permitted the devotees of fox hunting on Long Island to continue their runs with the hounds even to this unusually late day. There was a hunt on Tuesday morning, with a run after three live foxes, two of which gave up their brushes, and among those who rode were Mr. and Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, Mrs. J. E. Smith Hadden, H. S. Page, William A. Hazard, Ernest Hayes, J. E. Willard Roby, Maxwell Stevenson, George A. Magoun, and Harry K. Vingut.

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The news of the death of Lady Alice Montagu, second daughter of the Duchess of Manchester, formerly Miss Consuelo Yznaga of this city, which occurred yesterday at Davos-Platz, a health resort in Switzerland, well known through the description of it given by Beatrice Harraden in "Ships That Pass in the Night," while it occasioned no surprise, was received with great regret. There was universal expression of sympathy for the Duchess of Manchester, who has now lost within two years her two beautiful daughters, Lady Alice's elder sister, Lady Mary, having died in Rome of typhoid fever in 1898. The grandmother of the dead girl, Mrs. Yznaga, is now at her plantation in Louisiana. The young Duke of Manchester and the sister and brother of the Duchess of Manchester, Miss Emily Yznaga and Mr. Fernando Yznaga, were at the deathbed.

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Mrs. H. De Berkeley Parsons of 294 Madison Avenue gave a theatre party last evening for her niece, Miss Evelyn Parsons, a daughter of Mrs. Schuyler Livingston Parsons and granddaughter of Mrs. William Barclay Parsons. The débutante guests were, besides Miss Parsons, Miss Marian Fish, Miss Dodge, and Miss Josephine Williams, and the young men guests were Mr. Maxwell Stevenson, Mr. Bradish Johnson, Mr. Barclay Kountze, and Mr. Edgar Phelps. Following the play a supper was served at Mrs. Parsons's residence.

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The engagement was announced yesterday in Washington of Mr. John P. Story, Jr., one of the most prominent of Washington's young bachelors, and Miss Jane Abert, a beautiful débutante of the capital. The young couple are said to have met only five weeks ago. Their wedding will be celebrated at Eastertide. The first Bachelors' cotillion of the season will be given at the National Rifles' Armory in Washington on Tuesday evening next. Mrs. Burke-Roche and Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Bayles of this city have been visiting Washington, and were the guests of Senator Depew at dinner on Tuesday evening.

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To-morrow night will bring the first Assembly Ball in Philadelphia. Among the New Yorkers who will go over will be Col. William Jay and Mrs. Jay, who leave to-day for the Quaker City, and who will there be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer. The first St. Cecelia Ball will take place this evening in Charleston, S. C. The Charleston St. Cecelia and the Philadelphia Assembly Balls are the oldest in America, and have eventful and interesting histories.

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On the evening of Feb. 22 a bal poudré will be given in the armory of the new Berkeley School, at Forty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue. The patronesses are Mrs. J. Wells Champney, Mrs. George S. Shrady, Mrs. Henry H. Rogers, Mrs. E. L. Alexander, Mrs. Edward Holbrook, Mrs. Joseph Eastman, Mrs. Charles Pfizer, Jr., Mrs. Minot J. Savage, Mrs. Bruce Price, Mrs. R. S. Peale, and others, who form the Board of Managers and officers of the Messiah Home for Children. The proceeds of the bal poudré are to be turned over to this charity. It is intended to make this ball a very pretty one, and it is hoped that it will net a large sum for the Messiah Home.

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The engagement is announced of the Rev. Stephen Van Rensselaer, a son of Mr. Eugene Van Rensselaer of 110 East Thirtieth Street, this city, and a nephew of Mrs. Howard Townsend, and Miss Mary Carpenter of Milbrook, N. Y., a daughter of the late Jacob Carpenter and a sister of Mrs. J. Tuckerman Tower. Miss Carpenter is a clever writer and a member of the organization known as the "Little Sisters of the Pen." Mr. Van Rensselaer is in charge of the Episcopal parish at New Lenox, Mass.

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Thus far no notable entertainment, private or public, has been announced for the night of Feb. 1, and the managers of the Charity Ball, to be given that evening in the Astoria ballroom and Astor Gallery, are very hopeful that New York hostesses will respect their suggestion and request that the evening be left for the ball without other distractions. The boxes are selling well, and the usual long list of patronesses and Floor Committees is being prepared and will soon be published. Mr. Alexander Hadden is to be floor manager, as usual. The Charity Ball has taken a new lease of life since its managers' very wise move of the affair to the Astoria, and promises to be even more successful this year than last.

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Jekyl Island has an unusual number of visitors for this season of the year. Game has been extremely abundant there. Ringneck pheasants are now seen all over the island, and there are many young quail, as there was no rainy season last Summer to drown them out, while wild turkeys are numerous. Robert Goelet and Arthur Iselin of this city have been there of late shooting, with a party, among whose members were also Mrs. Stickney and Miss Struthers of Philadelphia. Last week the party had an exciting mink and coon hunt, which resulted in a bag of two minks and nine coons. Among Philadelphians at Jekyl Island are Mr. and Mrs. William Struthers and William S. Ellis.

***

Philadelphia has been trying the plan of holding days at home, so strenuously advocated by the New York Social Register for this city, in certain districts on certain days. The idea was put to a test on Monday last, when most of the women living in Spruce Street, below Broad, were "at home," and as a consequence all had very successful days and were unanimous in praising the new idea. It seems a pity that New York society women cannot come together and put this same plan into execution here.

***

Mrs. Chauncey McKeever, wife of Gen. McKeever, died in Washington on Tuesday. She was Miss Fanny Chauncey, a daughter of the late William Chauncey of this city, and the mother of Mrs. John Henry Purdy of New York and the Misses Helen C. and Elsie McKeever, and the aunt of Mrs. Hoffman Miller and Mrs. Philip Blagden Thompson of this city.

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Mrs. J. B. Haggin of 587 Fifth Avenue gave a dinner dance last night for her sister, Miss Armisden, who is spending the Winter with her, and for Miss Edith Lounsbery, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard P. Lounsbery. The guests included the Misses Fanshawe, Hollister, Low, and Robinson, and Messrs. Hollister, McVickar, Raborg, and Whitman. The dancing was to banjo music.

SENATOR DEPEW ENTERTAINS.

Gives a Dinner at His Home in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Senator Depew and his niece, Miss Paulding, entertained at a large dinner last night at the Corcoran home, where the drawing rooms and ballroom were elaborately adorned with roses and ferns.

The Senator's guests included the British Ambassador and Lady Pauncefote, Justice and Mrs. Brown, Justice Brewer, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Hay, the Secretary of War and Mrs. Root, the Minister from Austria-Hungary and Baroness Hengelmuller, Senator and Mrs. Wetmore, Senator and Mrs. Lodge, Senator and Mrs. T. C. Platt, Gen. and Mrs. Miles, Mr. and Mrs. Wayne MacVeagh, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Baylis, and Mrs. Burke-Roche of New York, Mrs. John Davis, Miss Hegeman, Senator Hanna, Senator Kean, and Mrs. Smalley.

A BALL FOR MISS BIDDLE.

J. L. Biddle Entertains in Honor of His Niece in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—Horticultural Hall was the scene of a brilliant assemblage of guests this evening, when Joseph Lyman Biddle gave a large ball in honor of his niece, Miss Edith Biddle. The large foyer was beautifully decorated with greens, smilax, and white flowers, while the arches in the room were lined with orchids and American Beauty roses, through which numberless electric lights cast their light.

Mr. Biddle received his guests at the head of the grand stairway, and was assisted by Mrs. Arthur Biddle and Mrs. Henry William Biddle. Supper was served at midnight at small tables up and down stairs. The cotillion began at 2 o'clock, and 150 couples took part in it. It was led by Sidney Keith and Miss Edith Biddle. Silver matchboxes, walking sticks, and pipes for the men, and parasols and workbags for the women were the favors.

WEDS GEN. MILES'S DAUGHTER.

Capt. Samuel Reber, U. S. A., the Bridegroom, Is Also a Second Cousin of the Bride.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Miss Cecelia Sherman Miles and Capt. Samuel Reber, United States Army, were married to-day at St. John's Church, the Rev. Dr. Alexander Mackay-Smith, officiating, assisted by the Rev. Dean Davis of St. Louis. A breakfast at which several hundred guests were present followed at the residence of Gen. and Mrs. Miles, after which Capt. and Mrs. Reber left for a Southern trip. They will go later to Governors Island, where the Captain is stationed. St. John's Church was far from large enough to accommodate the guests comfortably.

The bride and groom being second cousins, the interest in the event among the various ramifications of the Miles, Sherman, Hoyt, Reber, and other families connected by marriage brought together a large representation of relatives. The ushers were Capt. Montgomery Macomb of the artillery, Col. Francis Michler of Gen. Miles's staff, Capt. Squires of the Signal Corps, Major T. B. Mott, aide to Gen. Merritt; Dr. Patterson of Philadelphia, Mr. P. T. Sherman, son of the late Gen. Sherman, and Mr. John B. Henderson, Jr., of this city.

When the bride and Gen. Miles arrived, the ushers led the bridal procession to the chancel. The bridesmaids followed in couples. They were Miss Reber, sister of the groom; Miss Sherman of Cleveland, Miss Jessie Gary of Baltimore, Miss Gilmore, Miss Deering, Miss Marion Lowery, and Miss Rosina Hoyt. Last of all came the maid of honor, Miss Annie Hoyt, preceding the bride and her father.

The groom and his best man, Mr. Max Reber of St. Louis, entered the chancel from the vestry, the officiating ministers preceding them. At the chancel rail Gen. Miles relinquished his daughter to the groom's keeping.

The bride's gown was of white satin, and so profusely trimmed with point lace as to present the appearance of a lace dress. A yoke of lace had a soft bertha effect of narrow lace, in which gleamed a diamond harvest-moon brooch. Her veil was deeply bordered with lace like that on her dress, and fell away to the end of her train. A wreath of orange blossoms was worn and another spray trimmed the corsage.

The dress of the maid of honor was of chantilly lace over white silk and rosettes of white liberty velvet trimmed the bodice. The bridesmaids' dresses were of the same lace, similarly made, only the velvet rosettes were in pale blue, as was the high trimming of the white toques.

Mrs. Miles wore cream lace over white silk, with touches of turquois velvet and edges of dark fur in the trimming. A jetted tulle bonnet was worn. Gen. Miles and all the military men of the bridal party, as well as all the army officers present, were in full uniform.

Ex-Secretary of War and Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont sat near the Miles family and in the pews reserved for the Diplomatic Corps there were present Lord and Lady Pauncefote, the German Ambassador, the Mexican Ambassador and Mrs. Aspiroz, the Russian Ambassador and Miss Cassini, Mr. and Mrs. De Wollant, and the Belgian Minister and other representatives of foreign Governments.

Other guests included Secretary and Mrs. Hay, the Misses Hay, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Fred. D. Grant, Miss Sartoris, Mrs. Hamlin Lane Johnston, Justice and Mrs. White, Justice and Mrs. Brown, Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn, Col. and Mrs. Bingham, Mrs. Gage, Mrs. Smith, Miss Griggs, Miss Cockrell, Gen. and Mrs. Rochester, Gen. and Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Bloomer, Mrs. John Davis, Miss Davis, Mrs. Audenreid, the Chinese Minister and Mrs. Wu, Mrs. Fairbanks, Senator and Mrs. Hoar, Mrs. Cushman K. Davis, Mrs. S. B. Elkins, Mrs. Westinghouse, Mrs. J. Thomson Swan, Gen. Moore, Mrs. C. C. Glover, Major and Mrs. Parker, Gen. and Mrs. Sternberg, Mrs. R. R. Hitt, the Misses Patten, the Misses Sheridan, Adjt. Gen. Corbin, Mrs. Hattie Plaine-Beale, Mrs. Burrows, the Misses Greely, Mrs. Mackay-Smith, Miss Adee, Mr. and Mrs. Hamlin, Mrs. J. S. Webb, Miss Webb, Mrs. Richardson Clover, Mrs. and the Misses Foraker, Mrs. and the Misses Quay, the Swiss Minister and Mrs. Pioda, Mrs. Henry Cabot Lodge, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Villard of New York.

Mrs. Samuel Reber of St. Louis, mother of the groom, was present. Several hundred guests attended the wedding breakfast at Gen. and Mrs. Miles's house, in N Street. The presents were of great value and beauty.

Della Rovere—Tilghman.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—This morning, in the beautiful Church of the Augustinian Fathers, at Villa Nova, near Philadelphia, a marriage of international interest took place. Miss Susan Tilghman, daughter of Mrs. Richard Tilghman, was married to Don Roderico Lante Della Rovere. Owing to the recent death of the bride's father the wedding was a quiet one, the invitations being confined to the relatives and intimate friends of the bride's family. The guests left the Broad Street station at 10:45 o'clock and arrived at Villa Nova by 11:30 o'clock, the hour named for the ceremony.

The decorations in the church were not elaborate, and the altar was decorated with white roses. There were no bridesmaids or ushers. Miss Tilghman entered the church upon the arm of her brother, Benjamin Chew Tilghman, who gave her away. She wore a gown of white cloth and hat trimmed with white feathers. She was preceded up the aisle by her niece, Miss Edith Nalle, who acted as flower girl.

The bridegroom was attended by Robert Toland, who acted as best man. After the marriage service a nuptial mass was said. Immediately after the ceremony a breakfast followed at the residence of Mrs. Jesse Nalle, the bride's sister, at Bryn Mawr.

The wedding which took place to-day unites two families which have played conspicuous paris in the history of their respective countries. The bridegroom is the son of the Duca Lante Della Rovere, one of the most ancient of Italian families. His history is closely identified with that of the Eternal City itself, for in its long and eventful history it can boast two Popes and a number of Cardinals. It has also been renowned for loyalty to the Holy See. The mother of the present Duke was an American, a Miss Davis of New York. His country place is thirty miles from Rome, and is one of the show places of Italy.

The bride comes of one of the oldest and most distinguished of American families. They trace their descent in England as far back as the reign of Edward III., and came to this country as early as 1664. They settled in Maryland, where they became distinguished in the social and political life of the country. Edward Tilghman, cousin of the celebrated Chief Justice Tilghman, was the first one to come to Philadelphia, in 1769. He married a daughter of Chief Justice Chew.

Mulford—Day.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 10.—At Grace Episcopal Church to-night Miss Madeline Emma Day, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Horace W. Day of East Orange, was married to Vincent Strong Mulford of Montclair, by the rector of the church, the Rev. Dr. Anthony Schuyler, assisted by Archdeacon Mann. The church was filled with society people. The wedding march from "Lohengrin" was sung by the full vested choir of the church as the bridal party entered. The ceremony was followed by a large reception at the home of the bride's parents. Miss Florence Day, the bride's sister, was the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Agnes Putnam of Saratoga, Miss Katharine Whiting of New York, Miss Louise Lord, Miss Sally Coolidge, and Miss Caro Ward of the Oranges. Charles Hickok was best man, and the ushers were Lewis Mulford, the bridegroom's brother; Leslie Parsons, Percy Ingalls, and J. Fraser Goodwin of Montclair, Clarence Crocker and J. Warren Alford of East Orange. The bride wore a gown of white satin, en traine, trimmed with chiffon and orange blossoms, the bodice being of duchesse lace and orange blossoms and the veil caught up with a diamond sunburst, the gift of the bridegroom. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley, orange blossoms, and white roses.

Robinson—Abell.

Mr. Eugene Nugent Robinson, son of Mr. Nugent Robinson, a Commander in the New York Naval Reserve, better known to his friends as "Jingo" Robinson, and Miss Alice Louise Abell, daughter of Mrs. De Lancey Treadwell Smith of 222 West Seventy-first Street, were married yesterday at noon in the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Seventy-first Street and Broadway. The Rev. Matthew Taylor, rector of the church, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Paschal of Washington, performed the ceremony. The church was decorated with palms and white roses. The bride entered the church on the arm of her brother, Charles Lee Abell, of Buffalo. Miss Mary Edna Abell, a sister of the bride, was her maid of honor. The bridegroom's best man was his brother, Mr. St. John Robinson, and the ushers were Major Thomas E. Buek, Twelfth Regiment; Mr. Gerard B. Townsend, Mr. Arthur R. Pope, and Mr. Frank Orr. The bride's gown was of white satin, with corsage of Renaissance lace and white chiffon. Her tulle veil was fastened with a diamond crescent, and she carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. The young maid of honor was in white mull and point d'esprit, and carried pink roses. The flower girl was Miss Eugenia Kelly. A breakfast of about 100 covers was served after the ceremony at the residence of the bride's mother.

Owsley—Fowler.

Dr. Henry Farrer Owsley and Miss Gertrude Isabelle Fowler, daughter of Dr. George B. Fowler, were married yesterday afternoon in the Collegiate Dutch Reformed Church, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street. The Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge, pastor of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, performed the ceremony.

The bride wore a gown of white satin brocade, trimmed with point lace. Miss Annie Wilbur of Flatbush, L. I., a cousin of the bride, was maid of honor. She wore a gown of white lace. The bridesmaids were Miss Mabel Prince and Miss Sadie Longmire of Brooklyn, cousins of the bride; Miss Louise Owsley, a sister of the bridegroom; Miss Louisa Worthington, Miss Mabel Denman, and Miss Lilian Peck. Their dresses were of yellow and lilac, with hats to match. The flower girls were Miss Dorothy Black and Miss Mildred Havens, also cousins of the bride. Dr. Owsley's best man was his brother, William Owsley. The ushers were Mr. Benjamin Prince, the bride's uncle; Mr. Charles Owsley, brother of the bridegroom; Mr. Edward Fowler, and Dr. Nelson Pattison.

Ormsbee—Putnam.

Miss Edith Lawrence Putnam, daughter of Charles Franklin Putnam of Fitchburg, Mass., and Malcolm Hammond Ormsbee, son of Mr. and Mrs. Herman W. Ormsbee of 55 Willow Street, Brooklyn, were married last evening at the home of the bride's aunt at 137 Henry Street, Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, performed the ceremony. Dr. Rodney Fiske, Aaron Claflin, Sterling Peters, and William E. Carhardt acted as ushers. After a honeymoon trip of one month the couple will live in Brooklyn.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Philip Bissinger.

Philip Bissinger, President of the German Savings Bank, and head of the diamond importing firm of Bissinger & Co., 20 John Street, died yesterday at his apartments, 19 East Thirty-fourth Street. Mr. Bissinger was born in Fiehingen, Germany, in 1827. In 1849 he came to New York as the agent of a German diamond house, and shortly afterward went into business on his own account. In the same year he and nineteen other young men founded the German Savings Bank. The original capital was $5,000, of which each subscribed $250. Mr. Bissinger was a Director in the German-American Bank and the Manhattan Life Insurance Company. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Liederkranz, the New York Club, and numerous philanthropic organizations. He was President also of the German Immigration Society.

Jefferson Kearny Clark.

Jefferson Kearny Clark died Tuesday at his home, at 35 East Fiftieth Street. He was seventy-six years old. Mr. Clark was a son of William Clark, Territorial Governor of Missouri and the explorer of the Lewis and Clark frontier expedition. He was born in St. Louis, but spent his boyhood in Flushing. After receiving his education he returned to St. Louis.

In 1849 he married Miss Glasgow of St. Louis, a daughter of William Glasgow and Sarah Mitchell Glasgow of Virginia, who was a lineal descendant of Sir Humphrey Forester of Aldermaston, England. Six years ago Mr. Clark came to New York. The last years of his life were spent in travelling and in experimenting with electricity. The funeral will take place in St. Louis.

Col. A. D. Hope.

Col. A. D. Hope died at his home in Roselle N. J., yesterday, from heart failure, following a long illness. Col. Hope was eighty-three years old. He was born in Clinton, N. J. He was the founder of the Hope Express Company, which was afterward merged with the Adams Company. During the civil war Col. Hope served on the staff of Gov. Alden. He leaves a wife and two sons.

Gen. Felipe Berriozabal.

Gen. Felipe Berriozabal Minister of War and one of Mexico's ablest commanders and patriots, died Tuesday night in the City of Mexico. President Diaz called at the Minister's house several times Tuesday and displayed the greatest sorrow over the illness of his former companion in the army and present member of his Cabinet. The Minister's son, who is Mexican Consul at Chicago, has been summoned by telegraph.

Obituary Notes.

R. P. FITZGERALD, one of the largest vessel owners on the Great Lakes, is dead at his home in Milwaukee, Wis., of heart disease, aged seventy-five years.

ACKLEY P. TULLER, for many years one of the most prominent wholesale grocers in Central New York, died at his

STATE APPOINTMENTS MADE

Gov. Roosevelt Sends a Long List to the Senate.

New Tax Commissioner, Manager of Elmira Reformatory, and State Charity Commissioner Among Them.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—The adjourned session of the Senate was opened at 8:30 o'clock to-night, Timothy E. Ellsworth presiding, in the absence of Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, who is in New York. Conspicuous among the floral decorations was a gift of bridesmaids' roses on the desk of Senator Ford from the Twenty-first Assembly District. Republican Senators Grady and Stranahan were also the recipients of flowers.

The Governor sent in the following appointments for confirmation, which were referred to the proper committees:

Manager of the exhibit of the State of New York at the Pan-American Exposition of 1901, Andrew S. Hammersley of New York County.

Attorney of the Seneca Nation of Indians, Eugene A. Nash of Little Valley.

Member of State Board of Tax Commissioners, Lester F. Stearns of Dunkirk.

Manager of the Collins State Homeopathic Hospital, George W. Seymour of Westfield.

Manager of New York State Reformatory at Elmira, Charles A. Beckett of New York City.

Commissioners of the Watkins Glen reservation, William B. Osborne of Victor, William H. Walt of Watkins, Jonas Vanduser of Horseheads, John Allen Clute of Watkins, and James B. Rathbone of Elmira.

Commissioner State Board of Charities—Eugene A. Philbin of New York City.

Manager of the Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children—Chester C. Lay of Versailles.

Commissioner of Quarantine—Hugh McRoberts of Tompkinsville.

Managers of the House of Refuge for Women at Hudson—Anna Teall Halcomb of Syracuse, Thomas Wilson of Claverack, Marcia Chase Powell of Ghent, and Howard Townsend of New York County.

Managers of the Western House of Refuge for Women at Albion—Sarah E. Gavin of Buffalo, Francis H. Gates of Chittenango, William J. Sterritt of Middleport, Frederic Almy of Buffalo, Etta Elsner Falker of Syracuse, and Emily F. Swett, M. D., of Medina.

Manager Hudson River State Hospital—Catharine Augusta Newbold of Poughkeepsie.

Manager Craig Colony for Epileptics—George Elmer Gorham, M. D., of Albany.

Manager Utica State Hospital—Frederick T. Proctor of Utica.

Manager Binghamton State Hospital—Andrew J. French of Oneida.

Manager New York State Reformatory for Women at Bedford—Ernest H. Schmidt, M. D., of White Plains.

Special County Judge of Monroe County—John B. M. Stephens of Rochester.

Also the following, in relation to mismanomers:

Manager Buffalo State Hospital—Sheldon B. Broadhead of Jamestown. Trustee of New York State School for the Blind, at Batavia—Austin W. Wheelock of Leicester.

The Senate adopted resolutions of respect to the memory of William P. Dodge of Utica, late Financial Clerk of the Senate, and adjourned until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Charles Henry Beckett was born in Williamstown, Vt., in 1859, and was graduated from Dartmouth College in the Class of 1881. He came to New York and entered the Columbia Law School, from which he was graduated in 1883, and then began the practice of law in this city, and continued until he was appointed assistant to Surrogate Rollins. When Rastus S. Ransom was elected Surrogate Mr. Beckett, at the request of the lawyers and others, was retained as an assistant. In this request politics was lost sight of in the recognition of Mr. Beckett's familiarity with the office work and his qualifications. Several years later Mr. Beckett resigned to enter the firm of Booraem & Hamilton, which then took its present title of Booraem, Hamilton & Beckett. In this firm, of which he is a member, he has had charge of all its practice in the Surrogate's Court. He married Miss Newman of Watkins Glen, N. Y.

Eugene A. Philbin was formerly associated with Justice Beekman of the Supreme Court in the firm of Ogden & Beekman, and is now the senior member of the law firm of Philbin & Beekman. He has long been interested in charities, being a member of the Board of Trustees of the Catholic Orphan Asylum and one of the organizers of the United Catholic Charities. Mr. Philbin is a Democrat, but was conspicuous in the unsuccessful fight for the re-election of Justice Daly to the Supreme Court.

ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—Speaker Nixon in the Assembly to-night announced his committees for the session of 1900, which created quite a little stir among the members.

A communication was received from the House of Representatives of the State of Colorado favoring woman's suffrage and urging the New York State legislative body to pass a law for equal suffrage. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Assemblyman Harburger of New York attempted to introduce from the floor a resolution condemning the Raines liquor tax law as a blot on our civilization, and urging its repeal from the statute books. He was declared out of order by the Chair, Monday nights only being devoted to the introduction of resolutions.

The report of the State Controller and also of the commission appointed by the Governor for the preservation of the Palisades were received and filed. Accompanying the commission's report is a bill which embodies the recommendations of that body.

A resolution introduced by Mr. Allds fixing the hours of the sessions in the Assembly at 8:30 Monday evenings, and 10 o'clock in the morning on other days, and 10 o'clock on Fridays, was adopted.

Clerk Baxter read a protest from Edward B. Sabin of Syracuse, contesting the seat of Abraham D. Hymon of Onondaga County. It was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Election.

The Assembly then adjourned until Thursday at 11 A. M.

THE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—Speaker Nixon in the Assembly to-night named these committees to serve during 1900:

WAYS AND MEANS—Messrs. Allds of Chenango, Kelsey of Livingston, Costello of Oswego, McEwan of Albany, Hill of Erie, Wittes of Tioga, Russell of Rensselaer, Wheeler of Cattaraugus, Babcock of St. Lawrence, Barnes of Schuyler, Green of New York, Kelly of Albany, Sage of Greene.

JUDICIARY—Messrs. Fish of Madison, Martin of Oneida, Patton of Erie, Wilson of Kings, Fowler of Chautauqua, Rodenbeck of Monroe, Fallows of New York, Sands of Cortland, Cooley of Westchester, Green of New York, Phillips of New York, McInery of Kings, Sharkey of New York.

GENERAL LAWS—Messrs. Burnett of Ontario, Delaney of Onondaga, Morgan of Kings, Bryan of Jefferson, Gardner of Wyoming, Baker of Onondaga, Marson of Oneida, Lazelere of Seneca, Smith of New York, Demarest of Rockland, Fitzgerald, J. B., of New York, Morris of New York, Cohn of New York.

REVISION—Messrs. Hatch of Steuben, Delaney of Onondaga, Fish of Madison, McCreary of Albany, Cooley of Westchester, Adams of Kings, Kittell of Columbia, Wells of Putnam, Weekes of New York, Dillon of New York, Holsten of Kings, Prince of New York.

CODES—Messrs. Weekes of New York, Delaney of Onondaga, Rogers of Broome, Price of Kings, Cook of Erie, Plank of St. Lawrence, Knipp of Chemung, Bedell of Orange, Sanders of New York, Rytenberg of New York, Demarest of New York, Poth of New York, Fiske of Kings.

TAXATION AND RETRENCHMENT—Messrs. Degraw of Kings, Litchard of Allegany, Gleason of Monroe, Fancher of Cattaraugus, Roberts of Jefferson, Post of Suffolk, Treat of Cayahoga, Stevens of Franklin, Swift of Broome, Guilder of Kings, Fitzgerald, John B., of New York, Sullivan of New York, Farrell of Kings.

CANALS—Messrs. Hill of Erie, Lewis of Oswego, Davis of New York, Wilson of Kings, Sawyer of Yates, Smith of Otsego, Johnson of Clinton, Wheeler of Cattaraugus, Walrath of Montgomery, Geoghan of Erie, Stewart of New York, Frisbie of Schoharie, Delaney of Kings.

AFFAIRS OF CITIES—Messrs. Kelsey of Livingston, Lewis of Monroe, Degraw of Kings, Brennan of Kings, Miller of Erie, Davis of New York, Graham of Orange, Burnett of Ontario, McCreary of Albany, McKeown of Kings, Trainor of New York, Cain of Kings, Streifer of Erie.

RAILROADS—Messrs. Bedell of Orange, Axtell of Delaware, Costello of Oswego, Rogers of Broome, Fancher of Cattaraugus, Smith of Dutchess, Weekes of New York, Hitchcock of Warren, Metzler of Erie, Trainor of New York, Cain of Kings, Fitzgerald, John B., of New York; Dillon of New York.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION—Messrs. Brennan of Kings, Snyder, Robert A., of Ulster; Darrison of Niagara, Apgar of Westchester, Kelley of Herkimer, Everett of Putnam, Galbraith of Rensselaer, Adams of Kings, Wissel of Queens, Meister of New York, Metcalf of Richmond, Bradley of Erie, Hasenflug of Kings.

INSURANCE—Messrs. Coughtry of Albany, Tripp of Dutchess, Graham of Orange, Apgar of Westchester, Hatch of Steuben, Cotton of Kings, Knipp of Chemung, McMillan of Schenectady, West of Saratoga, Roche of New York, Guider of Kings, Gale of Queens, Rierdon of New York.

BANKS—Messrs. McEwan of Albany, Sawyer of Yates, Snyder, Thomas, of Ulster, Fallows of New York, Lewis of Oswego, Smith of Dutchess, Miller of Erie, Gardner of Wyoming, Conger of Tompkins, Remsen of Kings, Baum of New York, Maher of New York, Egan of New York.

ELECTRICITY, GAS, AND WATER SUPPLY—Messrs. Witter of Tioga, Fordyce of Cayuga, Henry of New York, Ellis of Genesee, Beede of Essex, Tripp of Dutchess, Gardiner of Monroe, Dusinbery of Sullivan, Snyder, R. A., of Ulster, Kelly of Albany, Roche of New York, Sullivan of New York, McKeown of Kings.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS—Messrs. Martin of Oneida, Post of Suffolk, Doughty of Queens and Nassau, Rowe of Niagara, Baker of Onondaga, Irwin of Washington, Platt of Steuben, Waite of Kings, Harris of Fulton and Hamilton, Phippa of Orleans, Honeck of New York, Sloms of Kings, Hawkins of Kings.

LABOR AND INDUSTRIES—Messrs. Costello of Oswego, Sands of Cortland, Fish of Madison, West of Saratoga, Swift of Broome, Cotton of Kings, Hitchcock of Warren, Everett of Putnam, Metzler of Erie, Streifler of Erie, O'Connell of New York, Prince of New York, Sloane of Westchester.

EXCISE—Messrs. Rogers of Broome, Burnett of Ontario, Sands of Cortland, Fowler of Chautauqua, Roberts of Jefferson, Hallock of Suffolk, Treat of Cayuga, Stevens of Franklin, Smith of Dutchess, Harburger of New York, Farrell of Kings, Halpin of New York, Honeck of New York.

AFFAIRS OF VILLAGES—Messrs. Ellis of Genesee, Bryan of Jefferson, Treat of Cayuga, McMillan of Schenectady, Kelley of Herkimer, Griffith of Wayne, Conger of Tompkins, Cook of Erie, Galbraith of Rensselaer, Sage of Greene, Wissel of Queens, Metcalf of Richmond, Sloane of Westchester.

FISHERIES AND GAME—Messrs. Axtell of Delaware, Hallock of Suffolk, Davis of New York, Doughty of Queens and Nassau, Beede of Essex, Johnson of Clinton, Irwin of Washington, Marson of Oneida, Dusinbery of Sullivan, Maher of New York, O'Connell of New York, Holstein of Kings, Sloane of Kings.

PUBLIC PRINTING—Messrs. Fordyce of Cayuga, McEwan of Albany, Apgar of Westchester, Rowe of Niagara, Doughty of Queens and Nassau, Larzelere of Seneca, White of Kings, O'Connor of New York, Rierden of New York, Mcinerney of Kings, Hyman of Onondaga.

PUBLIC HEALTH—Messrs. Henry of New York, Sawyer of Yates, Fordyce of Cayuga, Hatch of Steuben, Ellis of Genesee, Kittell of Columbia, Gardiner of Monroe, Irwin of Washington, Sanders of New York, Phillips of New York, Gale of Queens.

PUBLIC EDUCATION—Messrs. Lewis of Monroe, Russell of Rensselaer, Darrison of Niagara, Hallock of Suffolk, Stevens of Franklin, Griffith of Wayne, Remsen of Kings, Smith of Otsego, Kittell of Columbia, Plank of St. Lawrence, Frisbie of Schoharie, Sloane of Westchester, Herrick of Onondaga.

PUBLIC LANDS AND FORESTRY—Messrs. Wheeler of Cattaraugus, Smith of Lewis, Kelley of Herkimer, Gardiner of Monroe, Hitchcock of Warren, Harris of Fulton and Hamilton, Galbraith of Rensselaer, Adams of Kings, Harburger of New York, Stewart of New York, Hasenflug of Kings.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—Messrs. Tripp of Dutchess, Post of Suffolk, Phipps of Orleans, Coughtry of Albany, Ahern of Rensselaer, Gardner of Wyoming, Marson of Oneida, Delaney of Kings, Cohn of New York, Fiske of Kings, Farrell of Kings.

MILITARY AFFAIRS—Messrs. Cotton of Kings, Brennan of Kings, Henry of New York, Graham of Orange, Miller of Erie, Plank of St. Lawrence, McCreary of Albany, Scanlon of New York, Minton of New York, Halpin of New York, Fiske of Kings.

SOLDIERS' HOME—Messrs. Platt of Steuben, Gleason of Monroe, Hill of Erie, Smith of Otsego, Knipp of Chemung, Swift of Broome, Waite of Kings, Metzler of Erie, Baum of New York, Sharkey of New York, Egan of New York.

CLAIMS—Messrs. Rodenbeck of Monroe, Coughtry of Albany, Price of Kings, Cooley of Westchester, Walrath of Montgomery, Smith of Lewis, Sullivan of Oneida, O'Connor of New York, Hyman of New York.

FEDERAL RELATIONS—Messrs. Patton of Erie, McMillan of Schenectady, Conger of Tompkins, Morgan of Kings, Snyder (Thomas) of Ulster, Fitzgerald (J. B.) of New York, Minton of New York, Scanlon of New York.

CHARITABLE AND RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES—Messrs. Russell of Rensselaer, West of Saratoga, Babcock of St. Lawrence, Lewis of Monroe, Price of Kings, Griffith of Wayne, Poth of New York, Hyman of Onondaga, Sloms of Kings.

STATE PRISONS—Messrs. Foyler of Chautauqua, Litchard of Allegany, Johnson of Clinton, Bryan of Jefferson, Ahern of Rensselaer, Snyder (Thomas) of Ulster, Sullivan of Oneida, Juengst of Kings, Bradley of Erie.

PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS—Messrs. Fallows of New York, Rodenbeck of Monroe, Patton of Erie, Wilson of Kings, Roberts of Jefferson, Axtell of Delaware, Meister of New York, Juengst of Kings, Ryttenberg of New York.

TRADES AND MANUFACTURES—Messrs. Lewis of Oswego, Gleason of Monroe, Harris of Fulton and Hamilton, Morgan of Kings, Baker of Onondaga, Phipps of Orleans, Hawkins of Kings, Smith of New York, Geoghan of Erie.

AGRICULTURE—Messrs. Litchard of Allegany, Babcock of St. Lawrence, Rowe of Niagara, Witter of Tioga, Lazelere of Seneca, Smith of Lewis, Kittell of Columbia, Frisbie of Schoharie, Geoghan of Erie.

INDIAN AFFAIRS—Messrs. Fancher of Cattaraugus, Cook of Erie, Martin of Oneida, Dusinbery of Sullivan, Walrath of Montgomery, Doughty of Queens and Nassau, Hyman of New York, Herrick of Onondaga.

RULES—The Speaker, Messrs. Allds of Chenango, Kelsey of Livingston, Bedell of Orange, Barnes of Schuyler, Kelly of Albany.

PRINTED AND ENGROSSED BILLS—Messrs. Snyder (Robert A.) of Ulster, Beede of Essex, Remsen of Kings, Egan of New York, Sharkey of New York.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS—Messrs. Darrison of Niagara, Degraw of Kings, Platt of Steuben, Morris of New York, Gale of Queens.

SENATOR HIGGINS TO RETIRE.

Reported that He Would Like to be the Next Lieutenant Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—Senator Frank Wayland Higgins, who represents the Fiftieth Senate District, comprising the Counties of Cattaraugus and Chautauqua, announced to-day that he would not be a candidate for re-election to the Senate next Fall. Well informed Republicans say that Senator Higgins will be nominated for Lieutenant Governor by the Republicans, to succeed Timothy L. Woodruff, whose higher aspirations are well known. The friends of Speaker S. Frederick Nixon of the Assembly say that the retirement of Senator Higgins clears the way for Mr. Nixon's elevation to the Senate.

While Senator Higgins would not admit that he will be a candidate for second place on the next State ticket, he said that, while he would retire as Senator, he had no intention of abandoning political life. He has been in the Senate since 1894, and is Chairman of the Finance Committee. He has been a consistent Republican, and is regarded as a thorough organization man. He is a close personal friend of Senator Platt, and the Republicans from the western part of the State who have been here since the opening of the legislative session say that the second place should go to some man from their section of the State. Personally, Senator Higgins is held in high esteem by his Senatorial colleagues. He conducts a general merchandise business in Olean, and manages his father's estate.

TO SAVE NEW YORK'S COMMERCE.

Some fifty or more canalboat captains and persons interested in canal traffic met at the chapel in Coenties Slip yesterday afternoon and discussed the best means for preserving New York's commercial supremacy. Capt. Melvin Depew presided and addresses were made by State Senator John G. Boyd and Cornelius G. Kolff of the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce.

Resolutions were adopted reciting the strong competition which is assailing the commerce of New York from Southern, Eastern, and Canadian ports. The success which was asked from the Legislature was the enactment of laws which would destroy the alleged railroad terminal extortions on State canal commerce at New York and Buffalo. This was, it was said, to be brought about by several important provisions. A number of storehouses and grain elevators should be constructed and operated by the State in its canal grain thaffic at these ports, it was declared. The Greater New York charter, the resolutions said, should make the docks and wharves in the port as free to all commerce as the parks and streets are to the people. Railroads should be prohibited from discrimination in rates. A maximum freight rate of three mills per ton per mile and a passenger rate of one cent per mile on all trunk line railroads in the State should be established. The locks in the Erie and Oswego Canals should be enlarged.

BACK PAY FOR REAR ADMIRALS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The President to-day nominated Henry L. Howison, Albert Kautz, George C. Remey, and Norman H. Farquhar to be Rear Admirals.

These nominations grow indirectly out of the Sampson-Schley controversy. The officers named to-day are already on the list of Rear Admirals, and would have acquired their present rank several months earlier than they did but for the fact that both Sampson and Schley were advanced over them. When the Senate failed to confirm the action of the President in advancing Sampson and Schley, the Rear Admirals named to-day made application for pay commensurate with the rank they would have held if they had been promoted in regular order. It was to enable them to get this back pay that the nominations were made to-day.

SCHOOL BILLS INTRODUCED

Controller Coler's Measure Provides for Transferring Funds.

MR. ELSBERG'S BROAD PLAN

To Arrange a Complete Reorganization —Senator Ford Wants a Territorial Allotment of Funds.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—Among the important bills proposed in the Legislature to-night were propositions for the relief of the New York school teachers. These measures are of great variety, and the different methods suggested will afford scope for wide discussion.

The different propositions submitted to-night were proposed by Senators Grady, Elsberg, McCarren, and Ford, and their scope ranges from a provision for the immediate payment of the teachers to a complete reorganization of the educational department of the City Government.

The bill introduced by Senator Grady is the one brought here by Controller Coler of New York City, which he says will suit all interests in the school teachers' salary trouble. The bill provides that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall have the power at any time to transfer the unexpended balance of any appropriation of either the general school fund or the special school fund for any year which may be found by the Board of Education to be in excess of the amount required or deemed to be necessary for the purposes and objects thereof to any appropriation of either the general school fund or the special school fund for which the appropriations in such year are insufficient, provided, however, that in case of any such transfer from any appropriation forming part of the general school fund, the consent of the School Board having the administration thereof shall first be obtained.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall also have power to transfer funds to any appropriation of either the general school fund or the special fund which may be insufficient in any one year from the unexpended balance of any appropriation for such year which may be found by the head of the department for which such appropriation shall have been made to be in excess of the amount required or deemed to be necessary for the purposes or objects thereof.

Senator Elsberg's bill proposes a complete reorganization of the School Department of the city. It provides that the Board of Education shall be increased from nineteen to thirty-nine members, to be appointed by the Mayor, and also for a School Board of twelve instead of forty-five members for the Borough of Brooklyn, twenty-one for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, and three, instead of nine, for the Boroughs of Richmond and Queens.

The board is to be organized on the second Wednesday of February, 1901, and on the same date in each succeeding year by the election of one of its members as President. As the terms of the members expire the Mayor shall in the month of January each year appoint their successors for a full term of three years. They shall serve without pay.

The board shall have power to lease property required for the purposes of said board and of the several School Boards, and to make contracts for the erection and repair of school buildings, for the purchase of school furniture, books, and stationery, for printing, and for any and all other purposes of the Department of Education.

The Superintendent of Schools shall select from among the Borough Superintendents and Associate Superintendents heretofore appointed, three persons to be Deputy City Superintendents. Such persons shall serve out as Deputy City Superintendents the terms of office for which they were appointed by the respective School Boards, and on the expiration of their terms of office their successors shall be appointed by the Board of Education on the nomination of the City Superintendent, for a full term of six years. For the year 1900 such Deputy City Superintendents shall be paid out of the general school fund apportioned to the borough or boroughs from which they were respectively selected; thereafter those salaries shall be fixed by the Board of Education and paid out of the special school fund. The City Superintendent may empower a Deputy City Superintendent, during his absence or disability, to execute all the duties of the City Superintendent.

In regard to salaries this bill provides that no teacher shall receive a salary less than $600, and after ten years of service $1,000, instead of $900, and after fifteen years $1,500.

Senator Ford's bill deals particularly with the school funds. It provides that the general school fund shall consist of all moneys raised for the payment of salaries of Borough Superintendents and the Associate Superintendents, Supervisors of special branches, and all teachers in day schools and evening schools. The special school fund shall contain and embrace all moneys raised for educational purposes not comprised in the general school fund. It shall be the duty of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and of the Municipal Assembly to include in the budget in raising the special school funds the respective amounts thereof which shall be available for use in the territory within the jurisdiction of each of the School Boards.

In the month of July in each year each School Board shall transmit to the Board of Education an estimate in detail of the moneys needed for the purposes of the general school fund within the territory under its jurisdiction during the next succeeding calendar year. The Board of Education shall, thereupon, restate, rearrange, revise, and verify such estimates, and shall have power, in its discretion, to amend or reduce the same, and thereupon shall submit an estimate for the entire school system of the city, but the general school fund shall not be reduced below an amount equivalent to 4 mills on every dollar of assessed valuation of the real and personal estate in the City of New York liable to taxation, inclusive of the State school moneys apportioned by the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the payment of teachers' wages.

It is further provided that the general school fund shall be apportioned in December of each year for the next succeeding year.

The bill of Senator McCarren provides merely for the existing exigency and the payment of the teachers for the current year. It is as follows: "The Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York is hereby authorized and required to direct the issue of revenue bonds to provide funds sufficient, in addition to all other funds apportioned for salaries to the various boroughs of said city for the general school fund for the year 1900, to enable the School Boards of any or all the boroughs of said city to put into effect for, in, and during the year 1900 the schedules of salaries for teachers and others employes that were in effect in September, 1899."

THE PUBLIC EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

New York City Has But One Representative on It.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—There was much comment heard to-night among Democratic Senators and Assemblymen, when the Assembly Committee assignments were read, over the failure of Speaker Nixon to designate any member representing a district in New York County to a place on the Committee on Public Education. This committee will have considerable legislation affecting the school system to consider, and Democrats from New York say that, in view of the school situation in their city, they should be represented.

Greater New York has but one place on the Educational Committee, Mr. Remsen of Kings. Neither Tammany Hall nor the Democratic organization in Kings County has any representation, and many Democrats who are here to-night predict that the Republicans are prepared to deal with the school question in a partisan manner. Mr. Lewis of Monroe, who heads the committee, is a friend of George W. Aldridge, former Superintendent of Public Works.

ARMORY FOR TROOP C.

Bill Introduced in the Assembly Provides for a $200,000 Site in Brooklyn.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—Assemblyman Fiske of Brooklyn to-night introduced a bill in the House providing for the purchase of a site for an armory for Troop C, National Guard, New York, in the Borough of Brooklyn, and appropriating $200,000 therefor.

The Governor and Lieutenant Governor and the commanding officer of Troop C are named a commission to select and purchase a site, and to acquire title to such lands by condemnation in case the same cannot be purchased by agreement. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor may be represented in said commission by such persons as they may appoint in their place.

MORE SUPREME COURT JUDGES.

Senator Grady's Measure Provides an Increase of Four in First Department, Including New York City.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—Senator Grady introduced to-night an amendment to the Constitutional amendment made at the last session providing for an increase of four in the number of Supreme Court Judges in the First Department.

Last year's amendment provided for an increase of three in the Second Department because of the increase in the number of cases for their consideration. The First Department, which includes New York City, is even further behind than the Second, hence Senator Grady's amendment. Furthermore, the Judges from up the State are elected upon a platform which prevents their going to New York City upon assignments, and aid cannot be had in that direction.

TO TAX ALL STOCKHOLDERS.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—Mr. Gale of Queens, in the House to-night, introduced a bill providing that the stockholders of every bank, or banking association or trust company, organized under the authority of this State, or of the United States, shall be assessed and taxed on the value of their shares of stock therein; said shares shall be included in the valuation of the personal property of such stockholders in the assessment of taxes in the tax district where such bank or banking association or trust company is located, and not elsewhere, whether the said stockholders reside in said tax district or not.

TO LEGALIZE AN ELECTION.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—Senator Plunkitt, representing Tammany Hall, and Secretary Manchester of the Republican County Committee of New York, agreed to-night to the introduction of a bill in the Legislature to-morrow for the purpose of legalizing the special election in the Thirty-first Assembly District in New York, which has been called for Jan. 23.

Senator Plunkitt says that it is doubtful if the manner of nomination of candidates for member of Assembly in that district was in accordance with the primary election law, which says that a convention shall not be held on the same day as the primary to select delegates to that convention. Both parties did that in the Thirty-first District, and it is to remedy that condition that the bill has been prepared.

BILL FOR STREET CLEANERS.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—Senator Ford to-night introduced a bill to provide extra compensation for drivers and sweepers at a prorata rate of their wages for work performed on Sunday. It also provides that in case of a snowfall or other emergency, the Commissioner of Street Cleaning may employ extra men only upon the approval and consent of the Mayor.

The rate of compensation for such extra drivers and sweepers shall be $2 a day. They shall be employed directly by the Department of Street Cleaning, and not through any contractors. Absence upon account of illness shall not be considered a resignation, and standing upon the uniformed force shall not be affected thereby.

Securities for Savings Banks.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—Assemblyman McEwan introduced in the Assembly a bill authorizing savings banks to invest in the securities of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company and providing that such banks may invest in the first mortgage bonds on the whole or a part of the property of railroad companies in whose securities they are permitted to invest or in mortgage bonds issued by such companies to wipe out an existing indebtedness.

Brooklyn's Water Supply.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—Senator McCarren to-night introduced a bill whose purpose it is to give to the Borough of Brooklyn power to take water from the streams in neighboring towns and counties. It repeals an act of 1896, which gives to Boards of Supervisors exclusive control over the streams in their counties.

Ramapo Charter Restriction.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—Assemblyman Demorest of New York will introduce a bill in the House to-night repealing a law of 1895 which gives to the Ramapo Water Company special privileges by extending the scope of its charter and authorizing it to take private property by condemnation proceedings.

Registration Law Amendment.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—Senator Martin to-night introduced a bill which repeals the law requiring lodging house keepers in New York to report both to Superintendent of Elections McCullagh and the Board of Health the registration in their lodging houses.

Other Bills in the Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—Assemblyman Maher of New York has introduced a bill in the House which compels all steam railroads in incorporated cities to charge a 5 cent fare between all intermediate stations; also a bill making 8 hours a legal days' work in cities of the first-class, for members of the police force; also a bill to abolish capital punishment. Under its provisions murder in the first degree is punishable by imprisonment for life, and in the second degree by thirty years' imprisonment.

Assemblyman Merten E. Lewis of Monroe introduced his bill of last year which provides for an entire repeal of the Horton law which permits scientific boxing under the auspices of a regularly incorporated athletic club and limiting the rounds to twenty-five.

Assemblymn Wissell of Queens has introduced a bill extending the time in which property owners of Long Island City have to pay assessments on city improvements from four to ten years.

Assemblyman Henry of New York introduced a bill in the House amending the election law by increasing the pay of election officers.

He has also reintroduced his bill of last year for the protection and improvement of the purity of the waters of the State.

Assemblyman Degraw introduced a bill in the Assembly to-night repealing the act exempting from certain taxes vessels owned by Americans and registered in American ports.

He also introduced a bill in the Assembly to-night exempting from railroad constructions Rush Street, in the City of Brooklyn, between Division Avenue and Clymer Street.

In the Senate.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—Senator Elsberg has introduced a bill appropriating $2,000 to reimburse the Inspector of Gas Meters of New York City for expenditures incurred during the year 1899.

FRANCHISE TAX ASSESSMENT.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—The real estate not placed upon the assessment rolls by the Tax Commissioners of New York City on account of the special franchise law, said to amount to about $66,000,000, is to be assessed under the provisions of that law, together with the special franchises of the corporations owning such real estate. The assessment of the real estate and special franchises will both be made by the State Commissioners and certified to the Tax Commissioners of New York City before May 1.

The provision of the law authorizing review of assessments by the courts expressly states that there shall be no stay of proceedings, so that the tax levied on the assessment made by the State Tax Commissioners must be paid, and the corporations left to contest its validity in the courts, and recover it back, in case they are successful.

STUDENTS ARGUE FOR A PRIZE.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 10.—The annual debate for the '94 memorial prize was held at Cornell to-night. The question under discussion was "Resolved, That the Administration of Municipal Government in America Should Be Entirely Non-Partisan." The prize was won by Frank H. Hausner of New York. The other contestants were F. E. Cardullo, Titusville, Penn.; E. F. Clark, Newburg, N. Y.; C. C. Hawley, Seneca Falls, N. Y.; J. R. Nolan, Reading, Penn.; W. M. McCrea, Salt Lake City, Utah; L. J. Reynolds, Potsdam, N. Y., and M. M. Wyvell, Alma, N. Y. No official announcement of the second honor was made.

The debate council met immediately after the contest to elect a team to represent Cornell in the Cornell-Columbia debate. F. H. Hausner, J. B. Nolan, and L. J. Reynolds were elected to the team, with W. M. McCrea as alternate.

The judges in to-night's contest were W. H. Hotchkiss of Buffalo, C. I. Avery of Auburn, and W. H. Smith of Ithaca.

Robert V. Bliss Dead.

Robert V. Bliss, son of the late William Bliss, died yesterday of pneumonia, aged twenty-nine years. Funeral services will be held to-morrow at 11 A. M. at the residence of his uncle, Ernest C. Bliss, 30 Fifth Avenue.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The Vernon, Orchard, and Empire teams bowled their first games in the North Side National League last night. In the first game the Orchards bowled far below their average and were beaten by the Vernons by 11 pins. The Empires and Orchards met in the second game. The latter took the lead at the start, and holding it throughout won by 147 pins. The Empires bowled in better form in the third game and managed to win from the Vernons by 18 pins after a close contest. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Vernon—Back, 159; Winters, 142; Conlin, 167; Jordan, 160; Gross, 149. Total, 786.
Orchard—Ochs, 185; Karps, 129; Lankanau, 161; Steffens, 144; Wilckens, 136. Total, 775.

SECOND GAME.

Empire—Potts, 125; Heuser, 151; Hammond, 180; Schmidt, 150; Sohl, 162. Total, 718.
Orchard—Ochs, 156; Schroeder, 161; Lankanau, 164; Steffens, 167; Wilckens, 198. Total, 865.

THIRD GAME.

Empire—Potts, 192; Heuser, 158; Hammond, 181; Schmidt, 142; Sohl, 157. Total, 830.
Vernon—Back, 157; Winters, 190; Conlin, 151; Jordan, 147; Gross, 167. Total, 812.

The Empires did the best bowling in the Columbia League last night, winning from the Standard and Hamilton teams. The latter was also beaten by the Standards. Arnold of the Empires made 233 in the third game, the best individual score of the night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Standard—Koehler, 186; Allison, 157; Tobin, 167; Thompson, 150; Wyman, 138. Total, 848.
Hamilton—Church, 176; Bramley, 111; Hunt, 170; King, 105; Moynahan, 175. Total, 737.

SECOND GAME.

Empire—Shiman, 168; Stoff, 179; Young, 187; Voorhees, 175; Arnold, 156. Total, 865.
Hamilton—Church, 100; Bramley, 198; Hunt, 148; King, 117; Moynahan, 131. Total, 749.

THIRD GAME.

Empire—Shiman, 168; Stoff, 148; Young, 155; Voorhees, 193; Arnold, 238. Total, 897.
Standard—Koehler, 198; Allison, 156; Tobin, 135; Thompson, 158; Wyman, 148. Total, 795.

The games scheduled in the Fire Insurance League and the Archdiocesan Union last night were postponed because of a fire yesterday morning at Starr's Alleys, where these tournaments are being held.

In the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum subtournament at the Elephant Club alleys last night, the Justin F. Price, Brevoort, and Fraternity Councils each won a game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Fraternity Council—Cottrell, 150; Brill, 104; D. Nafis, 144; R. Nafis, 123; Gibson, 136. Total, 658.
Brevoort Council—Spencer, 137; Williams, 146; Bliss, 106; Scofield, 147; Nimmo, 161. Total, 697.

SECOND GAME.

Fraternity Council—Cottrell, 150; Brill, 120; D. Nafis, 137; R. Nafis, 164; Gibson, 150. Total, 721.
Justin F. Price Council—Traver, 116; Oestricher, 124; Lorentz, 136; Christ, 89; Huebel, 146. Total, 671.

THIRD GAME.

Justin F. Price Council—Traver, 141; Oestricher, 156; Lorentz, 157; Campman, 112; Huebel, 170. Total, 736.
Brevoort Council—Spencer, 99; Williams, 124; Bliss, 84; Scofield, 170; Nimmo, 187. Total, 664.

The Citizen and Colonial Councils each scored two victories in the Royal Arcanum League at the Tennis Club alleys last night. Stanley Council did not appear with its complete team, and Defendam Council failed to appear at all, and forfeited its game with the Colonials. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Citizen—Helmets, 143; Tonjes, 125; Wilckens, 125; Schweibert, 123; Bowles, 147. Total, 663.
Stanley—Hacke, 179; Majory, 87; Spurgeon, 143; Schoelein, 123. Total, 532.

SECOND GAME.

Citizen—Helmers, 126; Tonjes, 126; Wilckens, 150; Schweibert, 180; Powles, 183. Total, 765.
Colonial—Davis, 183; Drewes, 119; Brucker, 169; Wanderer, 138; Haus, 158. Total, 762.

THIRD GAME.

Colonial—Davis, 160; Drewes, 136; Brucker, 156; Wanderer, 144; Haus, 182. Total, 778.
Defendam—Forfeited.

The Tribune team was beaten in two games by The World team in the Morning Newspaper League at the Germania alleys yesterday afternoon. In the second game the steady work of Perkins, Yates, and Siddall is all that saved The World from a defeat. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

World—Perkins, 122; Yates, 131; Alford, 126; McLauchlan, 179; Kenney, 152; Siddall, 137; Riley, 144; Farlow, 157. Total, 1,148.
Tribune—Roll, 144; Gillespie, 161; Bentley, 130; Davis, 111; Vandeveer, 121; Keohan, 105; Knecht, 145; Lewis, 120. Total, 1,037.

SECOND GAME.

World—Perkins, 189; Yates, 172; Alford, 114; McLauchlan, 123; Kinney, 113; Siddall, 161; Riley, 149; Farlow, 161. Total, 1,182.
Tribune—Roll, 135; Gillespie, 180; Davis, 169; Vandeveer, 122; Campbell, 157; Bentley, 139; Knecht, 126; Lewis, 119. Total, 1,147.

Three games were bowled last night in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament, at Trainor's Alleys. The contending teams were from Burnside Council, Nassau Council, and Bushwick Council. Each team won a game—Burnside defeating Nassau; Nassau defeating Bushwick, and Bushwick defeating Burnside.

FIRST GAME.

Nassau Council—Johnson, 173; Muller, 163; Pardesus, 201; Sackett, 154; Nason, 179. Total, 870.
Bushwick Council—Corrigan, 138; Bucken, 144; Scharfenberger, 139; Niles, 161; Baker, 168. Total, 750.

INSURANCE RATES GO UP

New York Fire Exchange Repeals Reduction of Last Year.

ACTION DUE TO HEAVY LOSSES

Disastrous Fires of This Month, the Companies Say, Prompted Them to Conserve Their Interests.

The New York Fire Insurance Exchange, which includes in its membership nearly all of the 160 fire insurance companies doing business in the State of New York, at a meeting held yesterday in the rooms of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, voted unanimously to repeal the 30 per cent. reduction in metropolitan fire insurance rates, which was made in the old tariff on March 8 of last year, when the Exchange was formed.

This action, which effects an increase in the insurance rates on all property in Greater New York and Jersey City, was taken because of the excessive fire losses of 1899. The step was precipitated by the number of large fires in this city since Jan. 1. The losses of the first nine days of this month bid fair to equal in volume the losses sustained by several of the largest companies during the entire month of January, 1899.

For several days prominent underwriters had been sounding each other as to their opinion regarding the proper time to order an increase and the best method of accomplishing this result. When the Exchange met yesterday it was not generally believed that either losses or rates would be mentioned, although it was admitted that the moment the matter came before the Exchange, an advance would be ordered.

Several routine measures relative to the Exchange agreement had been acted upon and the meeting was nearing adjournment, when Secretary E. H. Betts of the Lafayette Fire Insurance Company inquired whether the members were going to adjourn without taking up the question of rates, in view of the disastrous fire losses of the companies. He supported his inquiry by the introduction of a resolution, which was carried without debate and without a dissenting voice.

The resolution in substance was to the effect that rates in the handbook be restored, as prior to the reductions of 30 per cent. and 10 per cent., and that the manager of the Exchange be requested to promulgate a bulletin to the companies requiring all net rates now in the cabinets to be increased by a margin of 3-7 or 1-9, as the case might require.

The Exchange then readjusted its fixed rates on storage stores as follows: Non-fibre stores, 40 cents per $100 of insurance instead of 30 cents; cotton stores, $1.25 instead of $1; hemp and jute stores, $1.75 instead of $1.50. In the last two classes the rates on buildings and contents are to be the same.

Another resolution was then adopted empowering the Arbitration Committee to issue a ruling, waiving that section of the agreement which prohibits the transfer of policies on contents moved from one storage room to another.

The action was made to take effect immediately, so as to prevent brokers from placing their February and March business of yesterday afternoon at the low rates.

President William N. Kremer of the German-American Insurance Company, when seen after the meeting, said:

"The enormous losses in this city during the last fourteen months fully justify the course taken by the New York Fire Insurance Exchange to-day. The action must meet with the approval of all property owners within the jurisdiction of the Exchange, as they must have been made aware by the almost daily destructive and even tragic fires which have been occurring in this city of the necessity of the companies obtaining an adequate premium to enable them to provide for the great drain upon their surplus occasioned by these disastrous losses."

Officers of other large New York companies, managers of many of the foreign companies, and managers and agents of the out-of-town domestic companies alike commented upon the advance in rates as the most vital step for the conservation of fire insurance interests that have been taken since the Exchange was organized last March to end the rate war of 1898 which followed the dissolution of the old New York Tariff Association.

The seven years which ended with the close of 1897 were the most profitable in the experience of the companies and brought in a large amount of outside capital. The consequent competition resulted in the breaking of the tariff compact, and the first year which followed reduced the premium receipts by nearly one-half. When the Exchange was formed the companies hoped to recoup the losses sustained in the fight, but the fire losses of 1899, which were the heaviest for at least ten years, prevented the accomplishment of this purpose.

INSURANCE TROUBLE ENDED.

What Officers of the New York Life and the Equitable Say.

The officers of the Equitable Life Assurance Society and the New York Life Insurance Company yesterday asserted that their respective companies had won the fight which began last Monday through the decision of many of the New York Life agents in this city to go to the Equitable.

Second Vice President Perkins of the New York Life said: "There is no bitter feeling between the two companies. The Equitable was approached by one of our managers, who agreed for 'some red apples, perhaps,' to deliver to the Equitable a certain number of our metropolitan agents. But men cannot be delivered like horses, and this manager consequently failed to carry out his agreement."

Robert E. Whitney, General Manager of the Seaboard Department of the New York Life, sent a letter yesterday to each of his agents, instructing them to put no confidence in the reported importance of the difficulties between the two companies.

Second Vice President Gage E. Tarbell of the Equitable issued a statement, in which he said: "There seems to be an impression abroad that there is an insurance war. There is no such thing." He then reviewed the trouble from the Equitable's point of view and asserted that the agents who had changed had done so because of the difference in the plans of compensation utilized by the two companies.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

R. G. McCullough has been appointed special agent of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company for Indiana.

The Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company has reinsured the Tennessee business of the Delaware Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

A business meeting and dinner of the field force of the Prudential Insurance Company, which was attended by 500 agents of that company, was held last evening in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria.

Advices from Louisville, Ky., state that the Manchester, North German, Westchester, and Transatlantic Insurance Companies have approved the sole agency plan, which the fire insurance agents of that city are endeavoring to put in force.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Eagle Fire Insurance Company yesterday President A. J. Clinton, Secretary T. J. Gaines, and Assistant Secretary William Burns were re-elected. At a previous meeting of the stockholders the following Directors were chosen to serve during the ensuing year: Henry Meyer, Frederic Stevens, A. J. Clinton, Augustus F. Holly, Joseph H. Choate, John D. Skidmore, G. G. Williams, Charles De Rham, Jr., George G. De Witt, John L. Riker, John W. Condit, William B. Isham, and George H. Prentiss.

The insurance on the property of Thomas Kelly, at 464 to 470 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, which was considerably damaged by fire Monday night, was distributed as follows: On buildings, English-American Underwriters', $7,500; Traders', $5,000; Allemannia, $4,500; Agricultural, $2,500; Hanover, $2,500; United Firemen's, $2,500; State of Pennsylvania, $2,500; Union of Philadelphia, $2,500; Fireman's Fund, $2,500; Imperial, $2,500; Lancashire, $2,500; Royal, $2,500; Caledonian, $1,750; Western of Toronto, $1,750; Home of Baltimore, $1,500. On stock, Providence-Washington, $2,500; Fireman's Fund, $2,000; Capital, $1,500; British America, $1,000; Erie, $1,000. Miller & Maltbie will adjust the loss.

MISS HOWE ACCEPTS $5,000.

Will Not Again Face Ordeal of Trial in Her Suit Against Mrs. Skinner.

Miss Mary E. Howe, who sued Mrs. Frances Augusta Skinner for $24,750 as compensation for services rendered as companion, and was awarded $5,000 by the jury on Monday, has decided to abide by the verdict, and her counsel yesterday, before Justice Truax, withdrew his motion for a new trial.

The motion was made on Monday, when counsel expressed dissatisfaction with the amount allotted, and asked for a new trial.

Counsel for the defendant also moved for a new trial upon exceptions and the ground that the verdict was contrary to the evidence. Justice Truax fixed yesterday morning for hearing arguments.

When the case was called, counsel for the plaintiff, addressing Justice Truax, said that, in view of the publicity given to the proceedings, his client, although she was anything but satisfied with it, had decided to accept the jury's verdict for $5,000 rather than go through the ordeal of another public appearance in court. He (her counsel) therefore begged to withdraw his motion for a new trial, and only asked that 5 per cent. extra for counsel's fee be allowed.

Counsel for the defendant then again moved for a new trial.

Justice Truax denied this motion, allowed $250 to the plaintiff for counsel fees, and granted a stay of execution for thirty days.

The defendant's counsel said that his client would appeal the case.

This is the suit brought by Miss Howe against Samuel Perry Skinner, Mrs. Skinner's husband, for alleged slander and the alienation of his wife's affections from her, will not be reached for several months.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

J. J. Little Re-elected President—Completed School Unavailable Because of Unrepaired Thoroughfares.

Joseph J. Little was re-elected President of the Board of Education yesterday to fill the unexpired term from Dec. 31 until Feb. 19, when the annual meeting of the board will be held. The board met for its regular monthly meeting at 146 Grand Street. Vice President Dresser of Brooklyn opened the session. Commissioner Burke nominated Mr. Little, and he was unanimously chosen by the eleven members present. Mr. Little thanked the Commissioners for their renewed expression of confidence.

A statement was read to show the percentage of the entire amount of money expended by the board in all the boroughs that is used for clerical help. The average in the Borough of Manhattan is the lowest, being about one-half of 1 per cent. In Brooklyn the average was seven-tenths of 1 per cent., in Queens about 2½ per cent., and in Richmond 5 2-5 per cent.

"The average of clerical expense for all the boroughs," remarked President Little, "is barely 9 mills on the dollar."

A contract for $129,475 was awarded to John Langley for building School No. 5, in Long Island City, and sites for three new schools in Queens that have been under advisement were approved. One is in Jamaica, another at Graham and Hamilton Avenues, and the third in Vernon Avenue, between Fourth and Fifth Streets. An allowance of 5 per cent. of the total amount needed to complete the new hall in Fifty-ninth Street was given to the architect of the building. This amount was $7,665.13.

The Commissioners found themselves in the unusual position of soon having a completed school on their hands which is practically unavailable for use, owing to the miserable condition of the streets in its vicinity. This is the new School No. 173, at One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, in the Bronx Borough. It will be ready for occupation on Feb. 1. A resolution was adopted calling on the Department of Highways to repair the streets as speedily as possible.

The old question regarding the apportionment of the excise moneys was referred to the Committee on By-Laws to obtain an opinion on the disputed methods of payment from the Corporation Counsel.

Just as the meeting was about to adjourn, City Superintendent Maxwell arose and said that since the meeting opened he had been served with papers in a suit to show cause why certain teachers should not be appointed to the eligible list. The board voted to turn the papers over to the Corporation Counsel.

DEWEY ARCH BENEFITS.

President Ward Congratulates the Sculpture Society on Its Work.

At a meeting of the National Sculpture Society, held on Tuesday evening, the annual report of the President of the society, J. Q. A. Ward, was read. After referring to the experience of the members that exhibitions of sculpture could only be held at intervals of two or three years, and that after the close of the exhibition of 1898 it was a problem as to what special activity should occupy the attention of members last year, the report stated that "the inventive genius of one of our members soon threw us into a field of activity that was monumental in its labors and its results. It was seen that the proposed reception to Admiral Dewey would afford an opportunity for the materialization of some of our theoretical ideas concerning the employment of art in this city on such public occasions.

"The Dewey arch has become perfectly familiar to millions of people who had never before heard the name of our society, and this temporary monument in Madison Square has already made its way into the permanent records of our time. The press of Europe and America have reproduced it in a thousand forms. It has awakened in the public mind a desire for beautifying the city that makes fertile ground for the seeds of art which you may scatter around."

Mr. Ward speaks of the agreeable relations that existed between the sculptors and the city authorities during the arrangements for the erection of the arch and while it was being constructed.

With regard to financial matters, the report states that the society made a notable increase in membership during 1899, and that it is now out of debt and has a comfortable balance.

The Dewey Arch Committee made its final report at the meeting, and the following members were elected to the council: I. W. Drummond, Charles H. Niehaus, Karl Bitter, S. P. Avery, J. J. Boyle, and Charles C. Haight.

SALE OF RARE STAMPS.

Low Prices at First Offering of the Hunter Collection.

The auction sale of postage stamps collected by F. W. Hunter of this city opened in the assembly hall of the United Charities Building, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, last evening with a good attendance of buyers. The prices, however, did not quite average the figures expected, some of the more rare of the lots going for considerably less than the values placed upon them. The sale is the most important of its kind ever held in this country. It is to be continued this and to-morrow evenings, and on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings of next week.

At last evening's sale, which consisted entirely of United States stamps, Lot No. 106, a Brattleborough five-cent stamp of 1846, brought $350. It was expected that it would fetch about $500. A New Haven unused red five-cent stamp of the issue of 1845 brought $315, nearly $100 below the valuation, and a Baltimore five-cent stamp of 1846, on the original letter, brought $255. All three stamps were bought by Dr. Bowers of Bridgeport, Conn., who is said to own the finest collection in America.

The St. Louis Postmasters' stamps went at comparatively low prices, considering their rarity. A five-cent stamp of 1845 brought $77; another of different type, $40, and a ten-cent stamp of Type I, $81. Of the 1846 St. Louis issue, a five-cent stamp of Type III. brought $65; a ten-cent stamp of Type II., $66, (regarded as a very low price,) and a ten-cent stamp of Type III., $60.

What is regarded as the most valuable stamp of the Hunter collection is to be sold to-morrow evening. It is a British Guiana two-cent stamp of 1850, a specimen of the first issue of the colony. It was purchased at the De Coppet sale by Mr. Hunter for $1,010, but has greatly increased in value since then.

City Bonds Advertised.

Controller Coler yesterday advertised for proposals for $5,568,483.90 of city bonds, which will be sold by the Sinking Fund Commissioners on Jan. 23. All of these bonds are payable in gold and bear interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum. Of the bonds to be sold $1,850,000 run until Oct. 1, 1919, and the balance mature on Nov. 1, 1940.

CHILD KILLED BY TROLLEY.

Run Down While on Her Way to Spend Her Mother's Gift for Candy.

The life of five-year-old Minnie Ruppert, the daughter of a tailor living at 144 George Street, Brooklyn, was crushed out yesterday afternoon by Trolley Car 774 of the Flushing and Knickerbocker Avenue line. The accident occurred at Knickerbocker Avenue and Jefferson Street, Williamsburg. The child was on her way to a confectioner's shop to spend a penny her mother had given her a few minutes before. The little one, who was mangled in a terrible manner, lived for more than an hour after the accident, dying in St. Catharine's Hospital, where she had been removed.

The car was in charge of Motorman Michael Duffy, and was on its way to the Brooklyn Bridge. As the car reached Jefferson Street, in Knickerbocker Avenue, Duffy saw the child on the curbstone. She suddenly started to cross the tracks. Duffy turned off the power and applied the brakes, but the car could not be stopped in time. The fender struck the child and scooped her up, but she bounded out again and one of the wheels passed over her abdomen.

The accident was witnessed by many persons, and in a few minutes an excited and angry crowd gathered about Duffy. He was overcome with grief. A call was sent to St. Catharine's Hospital, and Dr. Keller who responded immediately, had the child placed in the ambulance and taken to the hospital. Duffy was arrested and locked up in the Hamburg Avenue Police Station. He said that he had done everything that was possible to avoid the accident.

When the mother of the child learned of the horrible death of her little one she became crazed with grief.

SLATER SHOOTING REVIVED.

Grand Jury to Investigate the Case—Capt. Price Subpoenaed.

The January Grand Jury yesterday decided to investigate the shooting of Frederick Slater by Willis Rosser in Madison Square Garden during the bicycle races a few weeks ago.

Rosser was discharged on Tuesday in the Jefferson Market Court by Magistrate Pool, because no complainant appeared against him. The action taken by the Grand Jury is unusual, in that it was taken without any suggestion from the District Attorney's office.

The case will be taken up to-morrow. Subpoenas have been sent out for Capt. Price, the Clerk of Magistrate Pool's court, and half a dozen other witnesses.

Acting District Attorney McIntyre says it is an outrage that Rosser should go free without even a trial.

"The discharge," said he, "was clearly against the spirit of the law. If the shooting had caused a panic among the thousands of people in Madison Square Garden at the time it occurred, several deaths might have been the result, and Rosser would certainly have been held for murder."

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.75¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.41
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.95
Cotton, middling	.07 9-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07¾
Sugar, granulated	5.05
Molasses, O. K. prime	.36
Beef, family	12.75
Beef, hams	22.75
Tallow, prime	.05¼
Pork, mess	10.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.06½
Lard, prime	6.15
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	23.00
Butter, Western creamery	.30

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 63@64½c; No. 2 red, 66½@67c. No. 2 corn, 30¼@30½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 31¼@31½c; No. 2 oats, 22¼@23c; No. 2 white, 25@25¼c; No. 3 white, 24¾@25½c; No. 2 rye, 52½@53c; No. 2 barley, 38@41c; No. 1 flaxseed and Northwestern, $1.51; prime timothy seed, $2.35; mess pork, per bbl, $9.20@$10.65; lard, per 100 lb, $3.60@$3.90; short ribs sides, (loose,) $5.50@$5.75; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5¼@5¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.75@$5.80; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.23½; sugars unchanged; clover, contract grade, $8.25.

COTTON.—The price of cotton took a higher level to-day, although speculation continued to show more or less hesitation in the face of decidedly bullish factors. Prices on the first call were 1 point lower to 1 point higher, and business was very slack until the later Liverpool cables showed a net improvement on futures and increased transactions in the cotton. A covering movement set in, which continued more or less active throughout the session. The market was stimulated also by strong accounts from Southern spot markets, a small movement of cotton at the ports, bullish advices from the interior, and private cables indicating more disposition on the part of foreign spinners to buy cotton. At the best point the market showed a net gain of 9@10 points, after which there was a partial reaction. At the session drew to a close Wall Street buying became a feature, and local shorts displayed no little alarm. The market was finally very steady at a net advance of 4@10 points. A Wall Street commission house sent out the following late to-day: "For the most part holders of spot cotton continue firm, and there are as yet no evidences of any extensive liquidation of the speculative holdings at interior points. European consumers are for the present awaiting developments in America. Their stocks are steadily decreasing, however, and it is only a question of time when they must be replenished." A leading railroad man of the Southwest writes: "I am absolutely certain that this season's crop will not exceed 8,500,000 bales, and I do not believe it will reach this figure. The crop along our line, which runs through Indian Territory, Arkansas, Louisiana, and a part of Texas, is 56 per cent. short. While the Louisiana crop is much better than either Texas or Arakansas, it is still fully 30 per cent. short of last season's crop." Southern spot markets, middling quoted, were officially reported as follows: Mobile, 7 3-16c; Savannah, 7 5-16c; Charleston, 7¼c; Wilmington, 7¼c; Baltimore, 7¾c; Augusta, 7⅞c; Memphis, 7½c; St. Louis, 7 7-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	7.15	7.23	7.18	7.25@7.26
February	7.15	7.21	7.15	7.23@7.24
March	7.20	7.28	7.18	7.27@7.28
April	7.23	7.28	7.23	7.30@7.31
May	7.26	7.34	7.25	7.33@7.34
June	7.29	7.34	7.29	7.34@7.35
July	7.28	7.36	7.27	7.36@7.37
August	7.26	7.36	7.25	7.35@7.36
September	...	...	...	6.87@6.89
October	6.72	6.77	6.72	6.77@6.78
November	6.69	6.73	6.69	6.74@6.75

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 10.—Spot cotton, fair business doing; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 10,000 bales; receipts, 22,000 bales; American, 22,000 bales; middling upland, 4 13-32d; futures opened quiet, sellers at 1 point decline; closed steady, unchanged to 1 point net higher. January-February, 4 12½d; February-March, 4 09½d; March-April, 4 06½d; April-May, 4.04d; May-June, 4.02d; June-July, 4.00d; July-August, 3.62d; August-September, 3.58d; September-October, 3.51d; October-November, 3.44d; January, 4.15½d. Manchester—Yarns and cloths, quiet but steady.

WOOL.—BOSTON, Jan. 10.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say to-morrow of the wool trade: The wool market continues quiet but is very firm, pending the general opening of the Spring market. Such goods as have been shown have opened at advances ranging all the way from 15 to 40 per cent. over last year, and a satisfactory business is reported to have been done thus far. Just at present the manufacturers are not purchasing wool very liberally, although they have been a little more in evidence the past week, and have taken some small lots of medium wools and fine Australian. The entire business of the week has been of a retail character, and the total sales aggregate but 2,865,000 pounds. Prices continue to maintain much strength, and the traders are so confident as to the future of wool that they have already contracted for a considerable portion of next season's clip at prices ranging all the way from 60 to 73 cents clean, landed in Boston. The sales of the week in Boston amounted to 2,387,000 pounds domestic and 178,000 pounds foreign, making a total of 2,565,000 against a total of 2,505,600 for the previous week, and against a total of 3,210,500 for the corresponding week last year. The sales since Jan. 1 have amounted to 5,070,600 pounds, against 7,006,500 pounds for the corresponding time last year.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	73⅞	73 15-16	73⅝	73¾
July	73¼	73⅝	73 5-16	73½
Corn—				
May				39½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	67 13-16	68 1-16	67½	67¾
July	68⅛	68½	67 15-16	68⅜
Corn—				
May	32⅞	33¼	32⅞	33
July	33⅜	33⅞	33⅜	33¾
Oats—				
May	23 13-16	24	23 13-16	24

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Both factions in the wheat trade had a share in the fluctuations yesterday, and at the close, although prices were ⅛@¼c under the previous night, it was rather difficult to tell just which side had the advantage, as the market showed steadiness of undertone and was somewhat above the lowest point of the day. The bears were successful in controlling the market all of the forenoon, and yielded to bull operations only in the last hour, when another war scare brought about a sudden covering movement that rallied prices ⅛@⅜c from the lowest point. From a speculative standpoint the market was without much feature all day. Early weakness resulted from disappointing Liverpool cables and selling by room operators who had carried wheat over night. The Liverpool market closed ¼d lower, but was not followed by the French markets, which left off 10@20 points higher, although without much influence upon our market. The Michigan State report claimed that the chances were against even a fair crop of wheat. A feature of some interest in the afternoon and perhaps a moderate factor in the late advance was an export business of 32 loads at New York and outports, including a cargo of about 140,000 bushels of No. 2 red for Lisbon. If continued on a somewhat broader scale the bulls believe that this renewed interest on the part of exporters will sooner or later supply the much-needed attraction for outside speculative interest and support. It was reported that the Iowa Elevator at Chicago had been taken out of the list of public houses, so that its stock of 1,158,000 bushels of wheat would disappear from the visible supply on Monday. Another dispatch claimed that The Chicago Trade Bulletin had estimated the amount in farm hands at 258,000,000 bushels.

TOLEDO, Jan. 10.—Wheat, lower, firm; No. 2, cash, 68½c; May, 72c bid. Corn, dull, steady; No. 2 mixed, 32½c. Oats dull, steady; No. 2 mixed, 24c. Rye, no sales. Clover seed active, little change; prime cash, old, $4.80; January, new, $5.65; March, $5.70, bid. Oil, unchanged.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 10.—Wheat in store, No. 1 Northern, 68¼c; May, 65c; July, 66¼@66⅝c. On track, No. 1 hard, 65¾c; No. 1 Northern, 63¾c; No. 2 Northern, 60¾c.

DULUTH, Jan. 10.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, cash, 65⅝c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 64⅜c; May, 66⅜c; July, 68c; No. 2 Northern, 61⅞c; No. 3 Spring, 59¾c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 10.—Wheat, No. 1 Northern, 65¼@66¼c; No. 2 Northern, 63¼@64c. Rye, No. 1, 55½c. Barley, No. 2, 44@46c; sample, 35@42½c.

CORN—No. 2 corn closed at 40c. for both elevator and delivered, and 41c free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed 29c; No. 3 oats, 28½c; No. 2 white, 31½c; No. 3 white, 30¾c; track, mixed, 29@30¼c; track, white, 31@33c; No. 2 white, clips, 32c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 61c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 60½c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 55@56c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 43½@44½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; malting, 49@54c, cost, insurance and freight, New York.

BUCKWHEAT—Market nominal.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.80@$4.05; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.45; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.75; Spring clears, $2.85@$3.10; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.75@$2.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.55@$2.70; no grade, $18 per ton, to arrive; buckwheat flour, $2.10@$2.25. Rye Flour —Fair to good, $3.15@$3.30; choice to fancy, $3.35@$3.60. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.20@$2.30, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white and yellow, 85@90c; coarse, 79@82c. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $17; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $17@$17.50; coarse Winter bran, $17@$18.50, latter white; middlings, $16@$18.50; city feed, $17@$17.50; hominy chop, $16; oil meal, $26.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 10.—Flour—First patents, $3.30@$3.40; second patents, $3.10@$3.20; first clear, $2.10@$2.30. Bran unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $10.25@$10.75; family, $12@$12.50; short clear, $11@$12. BEEF—Mess, $10.50; family, $12.50@$13; packet, $11.30@$12; extra India mess, $21@$22. BEEF HAMS—$22.50@$23.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5⅞c; 180 lb, 5¾c; 160 lb, 6¼c; pigs, 6¾c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 6½@6⅝c; 10 lb, 5¾@6c; 12 lb, 5⅝@5¾c; 14 lb, 5½c; pickled shoulders, 5¼@5⅝c; pickled hams, 9@9¼c. Western greens, 8¾@9c; city greens, 8½@8¾c. TALLOW—City, 5¼c; country, 5¼@5½c. LARD—$6.15; city lard, $5.60; refined lard, South America, $6.60; Continent, $6.40; Brazil kegs, $7.75; compound, city, 5⅝@6c; Western, 5¼@6c. STEARINE—Oleo, 7¼c; city lard stearine, 7½c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 10.—Closing: Beef—Extra India mess, 82s 6d; prime mess, 76s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 56s 3d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 33s 6d; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 35s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 34s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 34s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 33s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 37s 6d. Shoulders, square, 12 to 14 lb, firm, 34s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 45s 6d. Lard—Prime, Western, in tierces, 30s; American, refined, in pails, 31s 6d. Butter—Finest United States, and good, nominal. Cheese —American finest white, 57s 6d; American finest colored, 59s. Tallow—Prime city, 27s 6d; Australian, in London, 27s. Cottonseed oil—Hull, refined, January-April, 20s 3d. Turpentine—Spirits, 29s 6d. Resin—Common, 4s 6d. Petroleum—Refined, 7⅞c. Linseed oil, 24s 6d.

COFFEE.—The market for coffee was decidedly strong throughout the session, except for occasional intervals of business under profit taking. Business was very active. On the first call the feeling was firm with prices unchanged to 10 points higher. Later business carried the advance to 10@20 points over the closing figures of yesterday. The strength was transcended on the opening call, when sales reached 14,750 bags. Transactions up to noon had been increased to 27,250 bags. For the entire session the transactions were 54,750 bags, with the market finally barely steady in tone at a net advance of 5@10 points on some options. Others were unchanged to 5 points lower. The further improvement in Brazil coffee futures was based largely upon the leading firmness of spot coffee, quotations for which closed on the basis of 7¾c for No. 7 Rio, while some brokers were quoting 7¾c. The extreme views of spot holders checked business somewhat. Warehouse deliveries were again very heavy, and the cable news showed continued strength in the markets of Europe and Brazil.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	...	...	...	6.50@6.55
February	6.65	6.65	6.65	6.60@6.65
March	6.80	6.75	6.65	6.65@6.70
April	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75@6.80
May	6.85	6.90	6.85	6.80@6.85
June	6.90	6.90	6.90	6.85@6.90
July	6.95	6.95	6.95	6.90@6.95
August	7.00	7.00	6.95	6.95@7.00
September	7.05	7.10	7.05	7.00@7.05
October	7.15	7.20	7.15	7.10@7.15
November	7.20	7.20	7.15	7.10@7.20
December	7.30	7.30	7.25	7.20@7.25

FOREIGN MARKETS—Santos, coffee market firm; good average Santos, 9$000; receipts, 12,000 bags; stock, 625,000 bags. Hamburg, coffee market opened ½ pfennig higher; at 2:30 P. M., ½@1¼ pfennig net higher sales, 36,000 bags. Havre, coffee market opened irregular, ½@¾f higher; at 12 M., advanced ¼f; at 3 P. M., irregular and unchanged; at 5:30 P. M., ¼f higher; total sales, 70,000 bags. January, 42.75; February, 43.00; March, 43.50; April, 43.75; May, 44.25; June, 44.25; July, 44.75; August, 45.00; September, 45.25; October, 45.50; November, 45.75; December, 46.00. Rio, coffee market firm; No. 7 Rio, 9$950; exchange, 3 5-16d; receipts, 11,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 9,000 bags; cleared for Europe, none; stock, 203,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4 5-16c; muscovado, 3⅞c.

METALS.—Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $23; iron, Southern, No. 2 soft, $20.75; steel rails, $30; pig iron warrants, nominal; lake copper, inactive, $16.87½@$17; Straits, $26; Exchange, lead, $4.72½; spelter, $4.50; broker's price for lead, $4.45, and for copper, $16.50.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $9.90, and in bulk, $7.25; Philadelphia, barrels, $9.85, and in bulk, $7.20; refined, cases, New York, $11; deodorized naphtha, 8c. Cotton Oil—Prime crude, barrels, 31½@32c; prime Summer yellow, 35¾@36c; off Summer yellow, 35¼c; butter grades, 37@37½c; prime white, 37@38c; prime Winter yellow, 38@39c. Linseed—American, raw, 49@50c; American, boiled, 51@52c; Calcutta, raw, 65c; lard oil, 48@50c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.85; tar oil, barrels, $4. Spirits of turpentine, 52½@53c. Resin—Common to good, strained, $1.62½@$1.65; E, $1.70; F, $1.75; G, $1.80; H, $1.95; I, $2.05; K, $2.15; M, $2.50; N, $2.90; W G, $3.50; W W, $4.10.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 10.—Spirits of turpentine, 49½@50c; resin, $1.20@$1.25; crude turpentine, $1.60@$2.90; tar, $1.25.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 10.—Spirits of turpentine, 50c; resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—Beeves—Bulls, $3@$4.20; cows, $1.85@$4. Calves—Veals, $4.50@$8.25; little calves, $4; barnyard calves, $2.50@$3.25; Southern calves, $3; city-dressed veals, 7@12½c per lb. Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, $3@$4.75; lambs, $5.75@$6.80; Canada lambs, $6.60@$6.80; culls, $4.50@$5. Hogs, $4.70@$4.80; pigs, $4.75 @$4.85.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

F. F. RITCHIE.—F. F. Ritchie, merchant tailor at 187 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday to Andrew M. Houstoun. The business was managed by Henry A. Ritchie. Furlong & O'Connell, the attorneys in the matter, said that the liabilities were $2,000, and the nominal assets $4,000, and that the assignment was caused by poor collections.

TIME DELIVERY COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff O'Donnell has received an attachment against McGrath & Stierle, who did business as the Time Delivery Company at 52 and 54 Lafayette Place, for $710 in favor of Michael McGrath, which was obtained on the ground that they had disposed of their property. The Sheriff levied on nine horses, a wagon, and harness, but a claim was afterward put in by Amelia S. McGrath that she owned the property under a chattel mortgage given Dec. 30 for $3,000. The firm had been in business since March 22 last.

ISIDOR HOLTSBERG.—Deputy Sheriff Levitt has received four writs of replevin against the stock of Isidor Holtsberg, dealer in dry goods at 66 Hester Street, who made an assignment on Monday, caused, it was said, by losses in the Klondike, where he went two years ago prospecting. The replevins aggregate $5,328, in favor of the following creditors: John McCann, $1,078; Abegg & Rusch, $1,318; Samuel Bernhard, $1,597, and the H. B. Claflin Company, $1,835.

Out of Town.

LEROY PAYNE.—Leroy Payne, a livery stable keeper in Chicago, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday. He asks to be relieved of an indebtedness of $188,657. He says he has no assets.

MICHAEL CUNNINGHAM.—Michael Cunningham, a traveling salesman, who lives in Salt Lake, Utah, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday in the Federal court. His liabilities are placed at $132,678, and his assets at $50,461. His principal creditors are New York firms.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

MORRIS B. HALL.—Morris B. Hall of Everett, a real estate dealer, filed a petition in bankruptcy at Boston yesterday. Liabilities are $338,537; assets, $75,093.

HERBERT A. ROBERTS.—Le Roy S. Gove has been appointed receiver of the assets of Herbert A. Roberts, shoe dealer at Third Avenue and Astor Place, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Monday.

JACOB HARRIS.—Jacob Harris, manager at 928 Sixth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,975 and nominal assets of $568 in worthless accounts. He was formerly a tailor at 22 Ann Street.

CHARLES A. BLOHM.—Charles A. Blohm, clerk at 346 Greenwich Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $14,614 and no assets. The debts were contracted principally from 1890 to 1897. He was formerly a produce commission merchant.

ELIAS ROSENBERG.—Elias Rosenberg, manufacturer of suspenders at 60 White Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $8,482 and assets of $4,300, consisting of merchandise, $2,800, and book accounts, $1,500. The Sheriff received an attachment against him on the 4th inst. for $564.

D. B. & T. R. B. DOLE.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday at Boston by David B. Dole and Thomas R. B. Dole, now of Fitchburg, but formerly co-partners engaged in business at Laramie, Wyo. The partnership was dissolved in 1898, and the petition is filed to settle some of the old claims. The liabilities are scheduled at $135,304. There are no assets.

DISCHARGES IN BANKRUPTCY.

James and Allan Macnaughtan Among Those Released by Judge Brown.

Judge Brown of the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to twenty-seven bankrupts, among whom were James Macnaughtan, ex-President of the Tradesmen's National Bank, whose liabilities were $1,129,530, and Allan Macnaughtan, ex-President of the Wool Exchange, whose liabilities amounted to $1,149,530.

Among the other discharges granted were John B. McGeorge, stock broker of 30 Broad Street, liabilities $40,036; Julia Mayes, facial artist at 240 Fifth Avenue, liabilities $24,073; Samuel W. Richards, formerly dealer in dry goods at 58 West Twenty-third Street, liabilities $25,462, and Simon Hays & Sons, formerly clothing dealers at Rochester, liabilities $93,138.

Arrests in Bankruptcy Proceedings.

Judge Brown of the United States District Court yesterday ordered the arrest of Abraham and Nathan Lipke, alleged bankrupts, their creditors alleging that they were about to leave the country. The order was executed by United States Marshal Henkel, and the men were committed to Ludlow Street Jail in default of $1,500 bail each.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALDHOUS, Frederick—Leo Tritsch	$418
AYOOB, Rachid—K. Freije

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $5,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS,
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general Banking Business.
Interest allowed on deposits.
Orders executed for cash or on margin.
Investment Securities
A SPECIALTY.
LIST SENT ON APPLICATION.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St., NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
Foreign Exchange.
Loans made against approved collateral.
Interest allowed on deposits.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

TUNSTALL & CO.,
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Branch Office at Hoffman House.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold for cash or carried on margin.
Market Letter on Application.
Telephones No. 1492 and No. 830 Broad.

N. Y. & N. J. TELEPHONE
"RIGHTS"
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co.
37 William St, New York.
298 Montague St., Brooklyn.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

DEVLIN COAL COMPANY
6% Mortgage Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed dated January 1, 1894, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 12 M. of the 15th day of January, 1900, for the sale to it of bonds, as above described, secured by said Deed, at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest, to an amount sufficient to use the sum of three thousand three hundred ($3,300) dollars.

CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY,
of the City of New York, Trustee,
No. 30 Broad St.
January 10th, 1900.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
DULUTH, MISSABE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, dated January 1st, 1893.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York gives notice that in accordance with Article V. of a certain Indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1893, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Seventy-nine thousand two hundred and twenty-two 12-100 dollars ($79,222.12.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in New York City, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 15th day of January, 1900.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.
By G. Sherman, Vice President.

American Bicycle Co.

The engraved stock certificates of the above company are now ready for delivery in exchange for the interim receipts properly endorsed on presentation at the office of the
United States
Mortgage and Trust Company,
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

National City Bank
"RIGHTS."
BOUGHT BY
TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 8 BROAD ST., N. Y.

MOFFAT & WHITE,
BANKERS.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
NO. 1 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
N. Y. & N. J. TELEPHONE
STOCK AND RIGHTS
Bought and Sold.

MORTON TRUST CO.
38 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, $2,500,000.
LEVI P. MORTON, Pres't. EDWARD J. BERWIND, V.-Pres't.
JAS. K. CORBIÈRE, 2d V.-Pres't. WM. REDMOND CROSS, Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN,
BANK BOOK No. 365,761 of the EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK. Payment stopped. Please return book to Bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

American Hide & Leather Company

First Mortgage Six Per Cent.
Sinking Fund Twenty-Year Gold Bonds.

Total authorized issue	**$10,000,000**
Of which reserved	**1,555,000**
Present issue	**$8,445,000**

CAPITAL STOCK OF COMPANY.

(1) Seven Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock, with preference as to dividends and assets (total authorized issue $17,500,000)	$13,000,000
(2) Common Stock (total authorized issue $17,500,000)	11,500,000
Total present issue capital stock	$24,500,000
Reserved unissued	$10,500,000

Bonds dated September 1, 1899; due September 1, 1919.
Coupons payable March and September.

Principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness or its equivalent.

COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH, WITH PRIVILEGE OF REGISTRATION OF PRINCIPAL.

TRUSTEE OF MORTGAGE:
COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK.

SINKING FUND.

The mortgage provides for an annual sinking fund sufficient to purchase $150,000 face value of bonds at not exceeding 115 per cent. If not so obtainable, sinking fund is to be invested in securities approved by the Trustee of the mortgage. This fund with its accumulations will, it is estimated, amount in twenty years to at least the sum of $4,500,000.

Entire issue redeemable at 115 and interest; but no partial right of compulsory redemption even for sinking fund.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

President,
THOMAS W. HALL.

1st Vice-President, W. N. Eisendrath.
2d Vice-President, E. L. White.
3d Vice-President, Theodore S. Haight.
Treasurer, C. W. Tidd.
Secretary, Charles A. Haskell.

Attention is directed to the following letter of Mr. Thomas W. Hall, President of the Company:

OFFICE OF
AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER COMPANY.
NEW YORK, January 4, 1900.

Messrs. J. & W. Seligman & Company, New York.

"DEAR SIRS: In answer to your request for information in regard to American Hide and Leather Company First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Sinking-Fund Twenty-Year Gold Bonds, I beg to say that the total authorized issue is $10,000,000 bonds, of which $8,445,000 bonds have been issued, leaving $1,555,000 bonds in the treasury of the Company. Of these treasury bonds, $1,000,000 may only be issued upon the acquisition of new properties which shall become subject to the existing mortgage. The bonds are payable in twenty years from date, namely, on September 1, 1919; coupons are payable March and September; and the principal and interest are payable in gold coin. The Trustee of the mortgage is the Colonial Trust Company of New York. The mortgage provides a sinking fund for the purchase at not over 115 per cent. and interest of $150,000 bonds per annum. If bonds cannot be bought at 115 or less, the sinking-fund is to be invested in a manner satisfactory to the Trustee of the mortgage. Bonds in sinking-fund are to draw interest, which is likewise to be invested or used in purchase of outstanding bonds. The bonds cannot be partially redeemed for sinking-fund purposes, but the entire issue can be redeemed at any time at 115 and interest, upon notice as provided in the mortgage.

The total authorized capital stock of the company is $35,000,000, of which one-half, or $17,500,000, is 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, with preference as to dividends and assets, and $17,500,000 is common stock. Of this capitalization, only $13,000,000 of preferred and $11,500,000 of common stock have been issued, and of this upwards of $700,000 preferred and $350,000 common stock will be held in trust for the company for the purpose of acquiring additional properties or supplying additional working capital. The properties now owned by the American Hide and Leather Company and covered by its mortgage were formerly those of

W. N. EISENDRATH & CO., CHICAGO.	HALL, HAIGHT & CO., New York and Boston.	C. T. ROENITZ LEATHER CO., Sheboygan, Wis.
WM. BECKER LEATHER CO., MILWAUKEE.	STEPHEN DOW & CO., BOSTON.	JAMES SKINNER LEATHER CO., BOSTON.
WHITE BROS. & CO., BOSTON.	BERNARD & FRIEDMAN, BOSTON.	WALKER-OAKLEY CO., CHICAGO.
BUSWELL, HUBBARD & CO., BOSTON.	J. P. CRANE & CO., BOSTON.	E. C. COTTLE & SON, BOSTON.
MIDDLESEX LEATHER CO., BOSTON.	WATAUGA TANNING CO., BOSTON.	J. B. WEED & CO., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.
ALLEY BROS. & CO., BOSTON.	M. ROBSON LEATHER CO., BOSTON.	B. F. THOMPSON & CO., BOSTON.
LAMBEAU LEATHER CO., CHICAGO.	JOHN BLAKE, ELLENVILLE, N. Y.	JOSEPH HECHT & SONS, NEW YORK.
WM. TIDD & CO., BOSTON.		

These properties now represent about seventy-five per cent. of the upper-leather business of the United States. The business of the American Hide and Leather Company is that of manufacturing UPPER LEATHER and not sole leather, AND ACCORDINGLY THE COMPANY IS NOT A COMPETITOR OF THE UNITED STATES LEATHER COMPANY.

The report of the Audit Company of New York, which has examined the books of these concerns, shows the average annual net earnings of all the properties as operated separately before they were acquired by the American Hide and Leather Company to be the sum of **$1,585,748.42, being more than three times the amount necessary to pay interest on the $8,445,000 bonds outstanding.**

These properties were acquired free of debt and encumbrance, and the Company assumed no outstanding liabilities.

I am familiar with the value of the various plants acquired and now owned by the Company, and in my opinion the conservative value of such plants as going concerns, together with the quick assets and cash now on hand, represents much more than the total amount of the bonds and preferred stock issued.

All of the plants acquired by the Company are now working at their full capacity, and the entire output is sold for at least sixty days in advance at satisfactory prices. The estimated output of the Company will be from $25,000,000 to $30,000,000 annually.

The upper-leather industry is well known to be one of the most conservative and stable industries in the country. It has been largely carried on by old-established houses in the Eastern States and in the large cities of the Middle West, where most of the plants acquired are situated. Experience has shown that the industry can be established upon a reliable and paying basis only after long experience and the investment of capital for a considerable period. The value of the good-will of the various concerns which this company has acquired is consequently very great.

The demand for all the articles produced is constant and unfailing, while the records of the business for a period of twenty-five years show fewer failures than in any other mercantile or manufacturing business.

It has been customary hitherto for each factory to produce all or many of the various classes of goods embraced in the trade. Now, each factory acquired by the company manufactures that class of goods for which it is peculiarly adapted by situation and construction. By this division of labor, as well as by the common use of the best patterns and methods of manufacture known to the trade, a better article is being produced at less cost of manufacture. The saving effected in these various respects, and in economies of administration, transportation, etc., will, in the opinion of leading tanners, in which I concur, **increase the net earnings to more than $2,750,000 annually.**

Yours truly,
THOMAS W. HALL, President."

The new Company, according to the above estimate, should therefore make the following showing:

Net earnings, say	**$2,750,000**
Annual interest charge on $8,445,000 bonds	**506,700**
	$2,243,300
Sinking fund, say	**172,500**
Balance available for dividends	**$2,070,800**
7 per cent. dividends on $13,000,000 Preferred Stock	**910,000**
Surplus	**$1,160,800**

Equal to over 10 per cent. on $11,500,000 Common Stock.

The Audit Company of New York have made the following report:

MESSRS. J. & W. SELIGMAN & COMPANY,
Mills Building, New York.

DEAR SIRS:

"We have made an audit of the accounts of the following firms and companies for periods varying in each case from four to ten years, to wit:

W. N. Eisendrath & Co.	Hall, Haight & Co.	C. T. Roenitz Leather Co.
Wm. Becker Leather Co.	Stephen Dow & Co.	James Skinner Leather Co.
White Bros. & Co.	Bernard & Friedman.	Walker-Oakley Co.
Buswell, Hubbard & Co.	J. P. Crane & Co.	E. C. Cottle & Son.
Middlesex Leather Co.	Watauga Tanning Co.	J. B. Weed & Co.
Alley Bros. & Co.	M. Robson Leather Co.	B. F. Thompson & Co.
Lambeau Leather Co.	John Blake.	Joseph Hecht & Sons.
Wm. Tidd & Co.		

In these examinations we have deducted from the profits of the various concerns proper allowances for depreciation on buildings and machinery, and the maximum amount for management. We have added to the profits the amounts paid in each case for interest on borrowed money.

We certify that under these conditions the total average annual net earnings of all the companies and firms named above for the periods stated in each case amounted to the sum of **($1,585,748.42) one million five hundred and eighty-five thousand seven hundred and forty-eight dollars and forty-two cents.**

THE AUDIT COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
THOMAS L. GREENE, Manager."

Attest: E. T. PERINE, Secretary.
New York, September 19, 1899.

Reference is also made to the following letter from Messrs. SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE and Messrs. SELIGMAN & SELIGMAN:

NEW YORK, October 2, 1899.

AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER CO.:

DEAR SIRS: We are familiar with the proceedings connected with the incorporation of the American Hide and Leather Company, the issue of its capital stock, the execution of its First Mortgage and Supplemental Mortgage, and the issue of its First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Sinking-Fund Twenty-Year Gold Bonds to the amount of $8,445,000.

We are of opinion that the American Hide and Leather Company has been legally organized; that it has legal power to issue capital stock to the amount of seventeen million five hundred thousand dollars ($17,500,000) par value of preferred stock and seventeen million five hundred thousand dollars ($17,500,000) par value of common stock; that of this capital stock $13,000,000 par value of Preferred and $11,500,000 par value of Common Stock has been issued in due form for property or cash, and that the action of the directors and stockholders in respect of the issuance of such stock is in due conformity with the laws of the State of New Jersey.

We are also of opinion that the Company had legal power to execute its First Mortgage, dated September 20, 1899, and its supplemental mortgage, dated October 2, 1899, to the Colonial Trust Company, as Trustee, to secure its First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Sinking-Fund Twenty-Year Gold Bonds, and to issue bonds thereunder and secured thereby, and that the action of the Company in respect of the execution of said mortgages and the issuance of said bonds is in due conformity with the laws of the State of New Jersey.

We are, dear sirs,
Yours respectfully,
SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE.
SELIGMAN & SELIGMAN.

To Messrs. J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., New York.

Copies of the Mortgages may be had at the offices of the undersigned.

Application will be made to have the bonds listed on the New York and Boston Stock Exchanges.

OF THE ABOVE-NAMED BONDS **$2,445,000** HAVE BEEN TAKEN BY THE VENDORS, AND $3,200,000 HAVE BEEN SOLD OR WITHDRAWN FOR INVESTMENT. THE UNDERSIGNED NOW OFFER THE REMAINING $2,800,000 BONDS FOR SUBSCRIPTION AT **101 and interest,** PAYABLE AT THE OFFICE OF THE **Colonial Trust Company, New York,** ON TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1900, WHEN BONDS WILL BE READY FOR DELIVERY.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS WILL BE OPEN AT THE OFFICES OF THE UNDERSIGNED AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M. ON WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1900, AND WILL CLOSE AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. ON THE SAME DATE, OR EARLIER.

ALLOTMENTS WILL BE MADE AS SOON AS PRACTICABLE. THE RIGHT IS RESERVED TO ALLOT SMALLER AMOUNTS THAN APPLIED FOR OR TO REJECT ANY APPLICATION.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
Mills Building, New York.
E. H. GAY & CO.,
131 Devonshire Street,
Boston, Mass.

January 11, 1900.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

An Absolutely Safe-Guarded Investment.
Yielding 16 Per Cent on Present Cost.

International Zinc Co., Ltd.

OF JOPLIN, MO.

The ONLY COMPANY in the Missouri-Kansas zinc fields issuing to its stockholders quarterly statements of earnings and profits, certified as correct by Chartered Accountants (BARROW, WADE, GUTHRIE & CO., of Boston, New York, London and Manchester, England), who supervise its accounts.

CAPITAL - - - - - - $1,000,000
Divided into 1,000,000 Shares, Par Value $1.00 Each, Full Paid and Non-Assessable.

This company offers investors

Valuable Properties, actively producing, under business management, now paying 12 per cent. and carrying forward a surplus of 10 per cent.
Low-Priced Shares, sure to advance in value rapidly.
Large Earnings, even on $30 ore, as demonstrated by the chartered accountants in their examination of the properties.
Dividends equalling those paid by the highest capitalized companies in the zinc fields, yet on a much smaller investment.
Absolute Security of its shareholders' interests.

This company pays regular monthly dividends of one per cent, with extra dividends from time to time, as warranted by its net receipts.

The four new mills now in course of construction will increase the company's net annual income to **42 per cent.** on its entire capital stock.

300,000 SHARES

of its stock are now offered for public subscription at

75c. PER SHARE,

to complete the balance of the purchase price and pay for the new mills now being built.

At the above price the shares net 16 per cent. on their cost, and NO INVESTOR can afford to let this company's offer pass without investigation.

SEND FOR PROSPECTUS, and note carefully the detailed accounts and BARROW, WADE, GUTHRIE & CO.'S reports on the properties.

Applications for stock, accompanied by remittance, received at either of the following offices of the fiscal agents,

JOSHUA BROWN & CO., Bankers,
45 and 47 Wall St., New York. 89 State St., Boston. 421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Bankers' Trust Company
OF NEW YORK
10 WALL STREET
Capital & Surplus - $3,000,000
Acts in every trust capacity.
Represents security holders in investigating the affairs of corporations and in protecting their interests.
Receives deposits and allows interest on daily balances subject to check.

OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, } Vice-Presidents.
Louis V. Bright, }
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.

DIRECTORS:

Louis V. Bright,	Wm. H. Hollister,
D. Crawford Clark,	Percival Knauth,
George Coppell,	Francis H. Leggett,
Bayard Dominick,	Almeric H. Paget,
John F. Dryden,	William G. Park,
Benjamin N. Duke,	Gilbert M. Plympton,
George W. Ely,	William Schall, jr.,
Albert E. Goodhart,	John W. Simpson,
Edwin Gould,	Francis S. Smithers,
Edmund T. Halsey,	Ransom H. Thomas.
J. Walter Wood, jr.	

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Nineteenth Ward Bank, held Wednesday, January 10th, 1900, the following gentlemen were duly elected to serve for the ensuing year:

PRESIDENT.
JOSEPH J. KITTEL.
VICE PRESIDENTS.
CHAS. A. STADLER,
PETER BOELGER, Jr.
DIRECTORS.
MATTHEW BAIRD,
PETER DOELGER, Jr.,
CHAS. P. DOELGER,
THOMAS J. DUNN,
WILLIAM FORSTER,
JOHN J. GIBBONS,
FRITZ HANDRICH,
JOHN J. HARRINGTON,
WILLIAM HOFFMANN,
LOUIS H. HOLLOWAY,
JOSEPH J. KITTEL,
CHARLES PALM,
R. C. RUHBONE,
JOHN RIEFE,
HARRY S. ROTHSCHILD,
JOHN SLATTERY,
PERCIVAL C. SMITH,
CHAS. A. STADLER,
JOHN A. STRALEY.
INSPECTORS OF ELECTION FOR 1901.
JOHN DAVIDSON,
ROBERT LAMBERT,
WM. P. BAIRD.
(Signed.) L. H. HOLLOWAY, Cashier.

Phenix National Bank.
New York, January 9th, 1900.
At the annual election, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Jonathan Thorne,	Anton A. Raven,
John H. Pool,	George M. Coffin,
Alfred M. Bull,	Henry G. Wisner,
W. H. H. Moore,	Le Roy W. Baldwin,
Lewis F. Whitin,	Henry S. Deshon,
Duncan D. Parmly,	Daniel Bacon,
Henry K. Pomroy,	George L. Nichols.

And the following-named gentlemen were elected Inspectors of the next election: John L. Tonnele, L. V. F. Randolph and Henry G. Marquand.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors Mr. Duncan D. Parmly was re-elected President, and Mr. Geo. M. Coffin Vice President, both unanimously. ALFRED M. BULL, Cashier.

The Importers and Traders' National Bank of New York.
New York, Jan. 9, 1900.
At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held to-day, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

John Arbuckle,	Edward C. Rice,
Henry C. Hulbert	Russell Sage,
Henry R. Ickelheimer,	Randolph W. Townsend
Edward H. Perkins, Jr.	Edward Townsend,
Edward A. Price,	Edward Van Volkenburg
James R. Plum,	Antony Wallach,

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors Mr. Edward H. Perkins, Jr., was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. Russell Sage was unanimously re-elected Vice President.
EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

Continental National Bank.
At the annual election, January 9th, the following were elected for the ensuing year:
DIRECTORS.

Edmund D. Randolph,	J. Henry Dick,
Charles H. Marshall,	Thomas W. Evans,
Benjamin Perkins,	Edwin Einstein,
Edwin C. Sturges,	A. Gifford Agnew,
Ord Meyer,	Vernon H. Brown,

INSPECTORS.

William Kevan,	William Turnbull,
	George B. Agnew.

At a meeting of the Directors, January 10th, Benjamin Perkins was re-elected President; Charles H. Marshall, Vice President, and Alexander D. Seymour, 2d Vice President.
ALFRED H. TIMSON, Cashier.

New York County National Bank,
NO. 79 EIGHTH AVENUE,
New York City, January 9th, 1900.
At the annual meeting of the stockholders held to-day the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:

Joseph Park,	Sam'l F. Jayne,
Isidor Straus,	Charles B. Webster,
Francis L. Leland,	Hobart J. Park,
	William H. Jennison.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, Francis L. Leland was re-elected President and William H. Jennison Vice President.
FRANCIS M. BREESE, Cashier.

THE GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—New York, January 10th, 1900.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held January 9th, 1900, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors:

Frederick D. Tappen,	Alexander H. Stevens,
Adrian Iselin, Jr.,	Henry I. Barbey.
Thomas Denny,	W. Emlen Roosevelt,
Frederic W. Stevens,	Charles A. Peabody, Jr.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, Mr. Frederick D. Tappen was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. Alexander H. Stevens Vice President.
SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier.

Bleecker St. & Fulton Ferry R. R. Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the company, No. 621 Broadway, New York, on Thursday, January 18th, 1900, at 4 o'clock P. M.
C. E. WARREN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the International Banking & Trust Company, to supply the places of those whose terms expire, will be held at its offices, 149 Broadway, January 17th, at 11 A. M.
JOHN B. DUER, } Secretaries.
T. H. FROEHLICH, }

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

National Broadway Bank,
New York, January 10th, 1900.
At the annual election, held on the 9th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:
FRANCIS A. PALMER,
HUDSON HOAGLAND,
DAVID S. WALTON,
GEORGE C. CLARKE,
SETH E. THOMAS,
WILLIAM B. PUTNEY,
GEORGE J. FERRY,
EUGENE BRITTON,
ADOLPH RUSCH,
AARON ADAMS,
FRANK W. STEARNS,
RICHARD B. KELLY,
ANDERSON FOWLER.
At a meeting of the Board, subsequently held, Mr. Francis A. Palmer was unanimously re-elected President and Mr. Hudson Hoagland was unanimously re-elected Vice President.
CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, Jan. 10, 1900.
At the annual meeting of the stockholders, held on the 9th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

James M. Constable,	Darius O. Mills,
Chas. D. Leverich,	John L. Riker,
Geo. H. Byrd,	J. Kennedy Tod,
Gustav Amsinck,	Ebenezer S. Mason,
Anson W. Hard,	John Crosby Brown,
Henry B. Laidlaw,	Henry C. Swords,
	John G. McCullough.

And as Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year:
George Macculloch Miller, Buchanan Winthrop, Hermann H. Cammann.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Mr. Ebenezer S Mason was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. John L. Riker was unanimously re-elected Vice President.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

The National Bank of North America in New York.
At a meeting of the stockholders of the National Bank of North America in New York, held at its banking rooms, 25 Nassau Street, Jan. 9, at 12 o'clock noon, the following Directors were elected for the ensuing year, to wit:

Henry H. Cook,	John H. Flagler,
Elihu Root,	William F. Havemeyer,
Salem H. Wales,	Henry F. Dimock,
Warner Van Norden,	Mahlon D. Thatcher,
David H. Houghtaling,	Alvah Trowbridge,
	Daniel A. Heald.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors of said bank, held on Jan. 10 at 12:30 P. M., Mr. Warner Van Norden was re-elected President and Mr. William F. Havemeyer Vice President of this bank. H. CHAPIN, JR., Cashier.

Columbia Bank,
Fifth Av. and 42d St.
New York, January 9th, 1900.
At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Joseph Fox,	Charles Reed,
Daniel T. Hoag,	Max J. Lissauer,
John H. Watson,	Thos. P. Fiske,
Wm. L. Skidmore,	Simeon Ford,
John C. Foster,	Lewis Seasongood,
Myer S. Isaacs,	D. H. Rowland,

As Inspectors of Election:

Henry S. Herrman,	N. Shiverick,
	Herman Mendel.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors Mr. Joseph Fox was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. D. H. Rowland was unanimously re-elected Vice-President.
W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

The Western National Bank of the City of New York.
At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank held Jan. 9, 1900, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Valentine P. Snyder,	Chauncey M. Depew,
James W. Alexander,	Thomas H. Hubbard,
Marcellus Hartley,	James H. Hyde,
C. Ledyard Blair,	Brayton Ives,
Charles J. Canda,	John Howard Latham,
J. M. Ceballos,	James H. Parker,
William N. Coler, Jr.,	John E. Searles,
	Sydney F. Tyler.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank held Jan. 10, 1900, Mr. Valentine P. Snyder was unanimously re-elected President and Mr. James W. Alexander and Mr. Marcellus Hartley Vice Presidents.
H. A. SMITH,
Cashier and Secretary to the Board.

The Hide and Leather National Bank of New York.
New York, January 10th, 1900.
At a meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors:

Hon. Chas. A. Schieren,	Dick S. Ramsay,
Thos. Keck,	William Nelson Cromwell
Richard Young,	John J. Lapham,
A. Aug. Healy.	Wm. G. Hoople,
S. P. Mendel,	Geo. F. Perkins,
	Wm. L. Moffat.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, held on January 10th, 1900, Mr. D. S. Ramsay was elected President, Hon. Chas. A. Schieren was elected 1st Vice Prest., and Mr. Thos. Keck was elected 2d Vice Prest., all unanimously.
CLARENCE FOOTE, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York.
Jan. 10th, 1900.
ELECTION.
At the shareholders' meeting, held on the 9th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

Henry E. Nesmith,	Charles M. Pratt,
Alexander E. Orr,	Henry Talmadge,
Charles H. Isham,	John Sinclair,
Lowell Lincoln,	William B. Boulton,
Henry Hentz,	Horace E. Garth.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors Messrs. Horace E. Garth and Alexander E. Orr were unanimously re-elected President and Vice President, respectively.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK.—New York, January 9th, 1900.—At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, held 8th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

L. F. Dommerich,	Samuel M. Schafer,
Antonio Gonzalez,	Herm. Stutzer,
Marcellus Hartley,	Casimir Tag,
Harmon W. Hendricks,	Edward N. Taller,
Henry R. Kunhardt,	Frederick Von Bernuth,
Robert Reutter,	Hugo Wesendonck,
Henry Rocholl,	Charles A. Zoebisch,
Alfred Roelker,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. Casimir Tag was re-elected President, and Mr. Henry Rocholl Vice-President.
J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New York.
New York, Jan. 10, 1900.
At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held Jan. 9, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Thomas Russell.	John R. Hegeman,
Theodore M. Ives,	Haley Fiske,
John M. Crane,	John A. Hiltner,
Joseph S. Stout,	William C. Horn,
	Francis B. Griffin.

At a meeting of the new board, held this day, John M. Crane was re-elected President and John A. Hiltner Vice President, both unanimously. JOHN I. COLE, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the New York Paper Bag Machine and Manufacturing Company, and the election of trustees of said company, will be held on Thursday, January 18, 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 10 Wall Street, in the City of New York, at Room No. 820, on the fifth floor.—Dated New York City, January 3, 1900.
ALBERT H. WALKER, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The National Bank of the Republic.
New York, January 10th, 1900.
At a meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, held 9th instant, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

George B. Carhart,	William Barbour,
Oliver S. Carter,	James A. Blair,
Sumner R. Stone,	Henry B. Stokes,
D. H. McAlpin,	Charles Parsons,
Charles R. Flint,	Anson R. Flower.

The following gentlemen were elected Inspectors of Election for 1901:
George S. Hastings,
Edward Stone,
Amory S. Carhart.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Oliver S. Carter was unanimously re-elected President.
CHARLES H. STOUT, Cashier.

Lincoln National Bank,
32-34 EAST FORTY SECOND STREET.
New York, January 10, 1900.
At the annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank, held January 9, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Thomas L. James,	Charles C. Clarke,
William R. Grace,	Marcellus Hartley,
Noah Davis,	James D. Layng,
Matthew C. D. Borden,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt
H. Walter Webb,	E. V. W. Rossiter.

And for Inspectors of Election Charles F. James, and Eben E. Olcott
At a subsequent meeting of the board Thomas L. James was re-elected President and E. V. W. Rossiter Vice President, both unanimously.
W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

Fourteenth Street Bank.
New York, January 9, 1900.
At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held this day, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

R. Ross Appleton,	Alfred Peats,
Richard I. Brewster,	Charles P. Rogers,
Frank N. Doubleday,	Frederick B. Schenck,
Caspar Fechteler,	Frank Seaman,
Irving C. Gaylord,	Morris E. Sterne,
Frank W. Kinsman, Jr.,	George F. Vail.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors Mr. George F. Vail was unanimously re-elected President and Mr. Charles P. Rogers was unanimously elected Vice President.
IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

OFFICE OF
The Eagle Fire Company,
New York, Jany. 10th, 1900.
At the Annual Election for Directors of this Company, held on the 9th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

Henry Meyer,	G. G. Williams,
Frederic W. Stevens,	Charles De Rahm, Jr.,
A. J. Clinton,	Geo. G. De Witt,
Augustus F. Holly,	John L. Riker,
Joseph H. Choate,	John W. Condit,
John D. Skidmore,	Wm. B. Isham,
	Geo. H. Prentiss.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, A. J. Clinton was unanimously re-elected President.
THOS. J. GAINES, Secretary.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank.
New York, January 10th, 1900.
At the annual election, held on the 9th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

Gordon G. Brinckerhoff,	Henry Hofheimer,
William H. Chase,	George F. Johnson,
Max Danziger,	Adolph D. Bendheim.
	Henry W. Kennedy.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Mr. Gurdon G. Brinckerhoff was unanimously re-elected President.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

Garfield National Bank.
New York, January 9th, 1900.
At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: James H. Breslin, Wm. H. Gelshenen, James McCutcheon, Charles T. Wills, Robert Dunlap, Charles W. Morse, Harry F. Morse.
At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors, held Jan. 10th, 1900, Mr. Wm. H. Gelshenen was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. Charles W. Morse was unanimously re-elected Vice President.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

East River National Bank.
New York, January 9, 1900.
At the annual election held this day the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:

David Banks,	Charles Banks,
Joseph Rogers,	Raymond Jenkins,
	David Banks, Jr.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, Raymond Jenkins was unanimously re-elected President and David Banks Vice President for the ensuing year.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW York, 4 Irving Place, January 3, 1900.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of trustees, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at this office on Monday, January 22, 1900. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 6, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 23, 1900.
O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

NO

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 10	543,738
To date this year	4,205,800
Corresponding date last year	6,778,134

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 10	$1,027,000
To date this year	$11,511,100
Corresponding date last year	$43,584,440

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 4¼@6 per cent.; at three months, 5½@6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5½@6 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar pf.	2¼	Lake Erie & West	½
Anaconda Copper	½	Louis. & Nash.	¾
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Manhattan	½
Balt. & Ohio	2½	Nat. Steel pf.	½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1½	Northern Pacific	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	Pressed Steel Car	⅞
Chi. Term. Trans.	1	Pressed S. C. pf.	½
Col. So. 1st pf.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	St. L. S. W.	½
Great North. pf.	1½	South. Ry. pf.	⅝
Int. Paper pf.	1	U. S. Leather	⅝
Knick. Ice., Chi.	⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice	½	Federal Steel	1
Am. Linseed pf.	⅞	Federal Steel pf.	½
Am. Malting	1¼	Hocking Valley	1½
Am. Malt. pf.	⅜	Int. Silver	½
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	1	Iowa Cent. pf.	⅝
Am. Sugar Ref.	8½	Lake E. & West. pf.	1½
Am. Tobacco	⅞	Met. Street Ry.	2
B'klyn Rapid Tr.	1½	Nat. Lin. Oil, t. r.	½
Brunswick	⅞	Nat. Steel	1
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	⅝	Pacific Mail	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	2½	Pullman Car	½
Chi. & N. W.	1	Rep. Iron & Steel	1½
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	⅞	Union Bag & P.	1¼
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
Col. Mid. pf.	½	Wis. Cent. pf.	2
Dul., S. S. & Atl.	¾		

***

N t changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Col. & H. V. ext. 4s	3	L. & N. coll. tr. 4s	1
Chi. & N. W. gen. 3½s	1½	Manhattan 4s	½
Det., M. & M. l. g. 4½s	1	N. Y. Cent., L. S. 3½s, reg.	1
Lake Erie & W. 1st	1½	Va. Mid. gen. stpd.	1

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s, reg.	1½	4s	1
Mo. Pac. coll. 5s	2	Pacific Coast 1st	1
N. Y., Ont. & W. ref.		So. Pac. of Cal. 6s, stpd.	1½

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Blind pool policies had sensational exposition in Wall Street yesterday. The Sugar Trust gave it. The annual meeting of that corporation was held over in Jersey City, and by way of preliminary to the voting of proxies for Directors the President of the company submitted an address the tenor of which was to the effect that it was well to earn dividends before paying them, and that (with mystery ruling in Sugar Trust affairs) all was uncertain—as to earnings, as to dividends, and as to everything.

Sugar Trust stock just before the announcement of these observations by Mr. Havemeyer was quoted on the Stock Exchange above 130. With a rush it fell to 117. Later in the day—and wholly upon short covering apparently—the quotation was lifted two or three points, but in so far as either records or indications went all testimony seemed to be promising further disturbance, upsets, and losses.

Naturally all the other blind pools on the Stock Exchange became shaky in sympathy with Sugar Trust demoralization. Brooklyn Rapid Transit tumbled, Tobacco Trust fell off, the whole list of mysteries lost credit, shrinking in market value.

Yet it would be difficult for any fair-minded observer to find warrant for surprise in the Sugar Trust disclosure. Only reckless gamblers have been willing to toy with such stocks. When a purchaser commits himself to a "security" of whose value, of whose assets and liabilities, earnings and expenses, nothing whatsoever can be learned, there is small occasion for sympathy—for such purchasers are reckless wholly and entitled to no higher rank than the yokel at the country fair who introduces himself to three-card monte.

Generally now Wall Street apprehends a reduction in the Sugar Trust dividend. In so far as knowledge of the company's actual resources is concerned nothing warrants this—for suspicion to-day is upon the same level with confidence and enthusiasm of previous days, not a fact anywhere being disclosed now any more than in the past.

One interesting incident at yesterday's annual meeting of the Sugar Trust centred in the appointment of a committee to audit and report to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts facts touching the property's condition. In Massachusetts legal requirements operate, and this trust—most arrogant of all—finds it needful to bow to the extent that Massachusetts law demands. Why less obligation is felt toward the company's security holders, why trust contempt should be shown for the New York Stock Exchange, is not readily understandable. Some time it may be that the State of New York and the New York Stock Exchange and the actual owners of securities may wake up and be as self-respecting as is the Commonwealth of Massachusetts—and Massachusetts requirements are certainly insignificant enough.

Meanwhile, with mystery proceeding, the man who buys Sugar Trust stock for investment or sells it for speculation does nothing but gamble.

***

A fact clearly in evidence throughout yesterday's market was that owners of standard stocks were not embroiled, were not making hurried sacrifices—were resting upon proofs of business prosperity. Corporations whose affairs are not manipulated by blind pools are not suffering in credit.

THE BANK AND TRUST COMPANY DIFFICULTY.

(FROM A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.)

The two bills prepared by a young New York lawyer for introduction in the Assembly at Albany, having for their ostensible object the placing of banks and trust companies on the same footing, deal with the subject in such a crude and off-hand manner that the statement is not credible that they represent the demands of the banks for legislation, though there are bank officers who approve of their purpose. That purpose is simply to require all trust companies to hold 15 per cent. of their deposits as a reserve in lawful money, one-half of which may be on deposit in banks or other trust companies; and to tax the capital of trust companies in precisely the same manner in which that of the banks is taxed at present, that is, by assessing the value of the shares to the holders and collecting the tax from them through the corporations.

This is apt to strike one as fair on the face of it, and it would be fair if the two classes of institutions were engaged in the same business and held the same relation to the community; but the trust company men claim that the character and functions of the two are so different that there is no justice or sound policy in trying to put them on the same footing in the matter of reserves and taxation. The bulk of the deposits of a legitimately managed trust company consist of trust funds upon which interest is paid and which can be withdrawn only upon notice, and the company is required to invest its entire capital in certain forms of security which bear a low rate of interest for the protection of these funds. Their deposits may greatly exceed the amount of their capital and surplus, which are nominally subject to taxation, and may be invested or loaned in almost any manner in the discretion of the officers. The holding of bonds exempt from taxation, which are deducted from the assessed value of their capital and surplus, is what relieves them from the burden borne by the banks; but they claim that having their capital tied up in these low-rate securities affords a sufficient safeguard for their deposits without a cash reserve, which would only withhold from the banks so much more of their loanable funds, and also entitles them to all the relief in taxation that they enjoy.

There would be much force in this plea if all the trust companies were confined to what the banks regard as their legitimate business; but many of them have been extending more and more into the field of banking. They not only loan money on real estate and collateral securities, but, if they do not discount notes and bills of exchange, they buy all kinds of commercial paper, and they keep mercantile deposits subject to check as freely as the banks. The extent to which this kind of banking business is done by the trust companies varies greatly, but some of the new concerns have been organized chiefly to do just that, and it is their main reliance for business. They solicit mercantile deposits and pay interest on them, and then make use of them freely, without being subject to the restrictions and burdens imposed upon the banks. They have come to be regarded as a danger to the financial community against which the banks have to guard.

It is this departure of the newer trust companies from the legitimate field of trust operations and the increasing encroachment upon the general banking field that has caused all the complaint and that makes all the difficulty. There are still differences that render identity of treatment a matter of doubtful expediency, and make the question one that needs to be dealt with carefully and not in the slap-dash method of the Trainor bills. There should be no "war" of banks against trust companies, and probably there will be none; but there should be judicious efforts to reconcile the differences and place both classes of institutions upon a footing of equity before the law.

A. K. F.

New York, Jan. 11, 1900.

SUGAR'S PRECIPITOUS FALL.

Sugar Trust stock was easily the feature of yesterday's market, breaking sharply a full 13 points, following upon the announcement that at the annual meeting of the American Sugar Refining Company at Jersey City, held at noon yesterday, President H. O. Havemeyer had made a statement which was taken to foreshadow either a reduction or a passing of the dividends on the company's stock at the March meeting, because of losses due to the sugar war. Inasmuch as at the coming March meeting it is customary to act on the full year's dividend, action such as the Street considered Mr. Havemeyer's statement to forecast was regarded as particularly serious.

Upon the realization of the apparent significance of the intimation—though there was no express declaration—there was a wild rush to sell, either on the part of long holders who wished to get out with as little loss as possible, or on the part of shorts who desired further to extend their commitments. From 129, the figure recorded on the tape when President Havemeyer's utterances were made public—earlier in the day the figure had been 130½—the quotation steadily receded, sometimes by one and two points at a time, until in less than an hour the figure was 117½. The uncovering of a large number of stop orders hastened the decline. When 117½ was reached the price held, largely due to short covering, and later rallied several points, closing for the day at 126⅝, a net loss for the day of 8¾ points.

The break was one of the most decided and serious one-day breaks—outside of those in actual panicky times—that the Exchange has seen for some time. In the recent slump of the stock last month the low quotation reached was 114½, on Dec. 22. In March last the figure was 182.

As for President Havemeyer's statement, which apparently occasioned the break, it was made in his annual report, as follows:

In September, 1898, as you know, the Board of Directors determined, upon a change of policy in view of circumstances then existing which led to a reduction of prices of our product and necessarily to a diminution of our profit.

Very wisely, as I think, at our annual meeting in January, 1899, unanimously you approved of this change in policy. The circumstances which then existed have continued and still exist, and your Board of Directors have ever since maintained and unless instructed by you to the contrary will probably continue to pursue this policy by them initiated and by you unanimously indorsed.

I cannot, of course, say what your Directors will do in the matter of declaration of dividends in the future. Such declaration can be made by them alone, and will be made under the situation which will then exist.

I am very sure, however, that when the duty of determining the amount of dividend is imposed upon them they will take into careful consideration the fact of a reduction of profits which has resulted from the policy which has been pursued. I do not believe you would desire them to declare any dividend which would weaken the financial strength of the company, or would render it less able in the future than it has always been in the past to look ahead without fearing the result of any policy which may be deemed advantageous. Speaking for myself, I say, with as much force of statement as is possible, that I would oppose any such declaration of dividend.

A resolution was adopted at the meeting authorizing the Directors to cancel any portion of $10,000,000 bonds issued against a mortgage on the property of the company when organized. All of the bonds are now in the treasury of the company. The company has sold property amounting to $365,000 covered by this mortgage, which money has been in the hands of the Central Trust Company for two years drawing 2 per cent.

In reference to this matter the following statement was given out as coming from President Havemeyer:

"The company will not sell any of these bonds. We have abundant capital for our business, and will have as long as I have anything to do with the company. If the same conditions exist in March it will be necessary to reduce the dividend on Sugar common as the result of the sugar war. The total number of shares voted to-day was 516,518, which indicates that over two-thirds of the stockholders will be responsible for the policy of the Directors, should a reduction of the dividend be necessary."

The stockholders approved and ratified the action of the Directors in the management of the company's affairs, and approved also the action taken by the Directors on Tuesday, when the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the accumulated profits, less the dividend which has been declared up to this time, including the dividend of Jan. 2, 1900, be reserved as working capital, less such amount as the Directors see fit from time to time to declare as dividends."

It is pointed out that a like resolution was passed a year ago.

A resolution was also passed providing for the appointment of a committee of three stockholders not Directors of the company to prepare and make the annual statement required under the laws of New Jersey.

Mr. Havemeyer, in relation to the sugar war, says that it exists with the same force that it has since it commenced, and that there is no sign of any settlement.

PHENOMENAL EARNINGS.

Baltimore and Ohio stocks were easily the strongest on the list yesterday, the common advancing 2½ points on sales of about 10,000 shares, while the preferred appreciated 1½ points on trading involving some 8,000 shares. This strength was due to the exceptionally good showing made by the company in December, when its net earnings amounted to over $1,000,000, an increase for the month over the same month last year of more than $290,000—or at the rate of nearly $10,000 a day. From July 1 the net earnings have been $6,162,600 and the increase $2,204,800.

BUYING FEDERAL STEEL.

Speculators took advantage of the decline in Federal Steel common yesterday to buy in at the low price. The officers of the company, it is pointed out, have given public assurance that another dividend of 2½ per cent. on the common is to be declared next month, after which the stock will be put on a regular basis of over 5 or 6 per cent. It is said that had it not been that the Directors desired to keep well within their legal limits the 2½ per cent. forthcoming in the early part of February would have been declared on Tuesday.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN.

Recent buying of Norfolk and Western stock leads to the belief on the Street that, while as yet there may be nothing in the report that the Pennsylvania Railroad controls the Norfolk company, nevertheless there has been some quiet absorption of Norfolk stock by Pennsylvania interests, much after the same way as Baltimore and Ohio stock was purchased, with a view, if not to ultimate control, at least to a consolidation of interests so that the probability of clashing and rate cutting may be minimized.

HOW ONE ROAD PROSPERS.

Illinois Central was traded in only to the extent of 200 shares, the Street apparently taking little heed of the published statement of earnings of the road, which showed an increase for the month of December of $113,800, the figures being $2,674,440, as compared with $2,560,580 a year ago. Since July 1 the earnings have been $16,244,840 and the increase $1,845,080.

J. J. HILL'S REPORTED PLAN.

One of the reports heard on the Street yesterday came by way of St. Paul, and was to the effect that President James J. Hill of the Great Northern is about to build and operate a steel plant at Great Falls, Montana, to manufacture steel rails, bridge steels, and other articles required in railway construction and operation.

No verification of the report could be obtained here.

THE MARKET'S LIFELESSNESS.

Had it not been for the trading in American Sugar yesterday, which amounted to more than one-third of the entire transactions for the day, the market would have been almost lifeless. In the early hours no sales were recorded by the tape for several minutes at a time.

SOFT COAL ROADS ACTIVE.

That the soft coal roads continue to prosper is borne out by the statement of the Wheeling and Lake Erie, which in the first week of the present year increased its earnings some $5,000. Since July 1 the earnings have been $1,321,990 and the increase $209,870.

STOCK EXCHANGE RUMOR.

One of the rumors that gained currency on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday about noon was that Gen. Buller had succeeded in crossing the Tugela River on the way to Ladysmith. The traders were beginning to give the report some serious attention when the break in Sugar Trust stocks began, with the result that in the hurry either to sell or to cover the war news story was entirely lost sight of.

SUB-TREASURY OPERATIONS.

The Sub-Treasury was yesterday a large debtor to the Clearing House, the total debit aggregating about $2,500,000. Assistant Deputy Treasurer M. L. Muhleman explains that this is due to payment of Assay Office checks and to settlements of Post Office accounts for the carrying of the mail.

AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER.

J. & W. Seligman & Co. offer at 101 and interest American Hide and Leather Company 6 per cent. first mortgage twenty-year sinking fund gold bonds due Sept. 1, 1919. The total authorized issue is $10,000,000, of which $1,555,000 are reserved by the company, $2,445,000 have been taken by the vendors, and $3,200,000 have been sold or withdrawn for investment, the balance of $2,800,000 now being offered to the public. The mortgage provides for a sinking fund sufficient to purchase $150,000 bonds at 115 per cent. each year. If not so obtainable, the amount to be invested in securities approved by the trustees of the mortgage, which fund, with its accumulations, is estimated to amount in twenty years to at least $4,500,000. The entire issue of bonds is redeemable at 115 and interest. The total authorized capital stock is $35,000,000, of which one-half, $17,500,000, is 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, with preference as to dividends and assets, and $17,500,000 is common stock. Of this capitalization only $13,000,000 of preferred and $11,500,000 of common stock have been issued. Upward of $700,000 preferred and $350,000 common stock of the issues are to be held in trust by the company for acquiring additional properties or supplying additional working capital. The company owns over 75 per cent. of the upper leather business of the United States, their business being that of manufacturing upper leather, and not sole leather, and accordingly the company is not a competitor of the United States Leather Company.

RICHMOND RAILWAY COMPANY.

A meeting of the bondholders of the Richmond Railway and Electric Company will be held to-day at the office of J. H. Davis & Co. for the purpose of meeting a committee appointed by the Richmond Passenger and Power Company of Richmond, Va. The latter company has just obtained a franchise for three years from the City of Richmond, which covers an important section of territory now operated by the Richmond Railway and Electric Company.

IRON AND METAL TRADES.

Discussing the condition of the iron and metal trades The Iron Age will to-day say:

"Owing to the fact that a considerable number of Southern blast furnaces were banked during the holidays, our blast furnace returns for the first of this month show that productive capacity entered the new year at a smaller rate than it was early in December. This, however, is only a temporary matter, but it illustrates how a minor cause promptly knocks down record figures. It is noted that the majority of the districts show a slight increase in the stocks, but this is really so insignificant that it is not worthy of serious consideration. Slowly a number of additional stacks are getting ready for work, and the output is likely to go on increasing—provided, however, that there be no accidents. Just now the fuel supply is getting to be serious. We hear of banking now, and there is much significance, too, in the report that the famous Edgar-Thomson coke pile must be drawn upon. In other words the least derangement in the clockwork movement in the pig iron industry promptly checks the current enormous production.

"In foundry irons the market is practically at a deadlock. Important consuming interests are holding off to test the resistance of makers, while the majority of the latter are indifferent. There are soft spots in the market, however, and lower figures have been made to good buyers for moderate-sized lots. It is a fact, however, on the other hand, that large melters of iron have been feeling the market, and seem inclined to take advantage of any bargains offered. As yet few opportunities have been offered.

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"The steel market is exceedingly dull. There are reports of sales of Southern open hearth billets in the Eastern market, but this has not touched the great consumers, who are still uncovered for a very large share of their requirements for the first half of this year. The leading makers of the country present an unbroken front.

"In finished material there is some stiffening, notably in the West, where an understanding among leading interests seems to have been reached on the prices of bars and of skelp.

"A better feeling prevails in the sheet trade. Isaac W. Frank of Pittsburg has again been appointed to receive options on the sheet mills, and has a number of them, which expire on April 1. It seems that even if some large interests in the Pittsburg district do not join, the work of consolidation is to go forward.

"In structural material and in plates business has been rather quiet lately. An interesting contract is coming up, and that is for 13,000 tons of bridge work for a leading trunk line—a fact which is cited as a proof that present prices do not frighten large-consuming interests.

"Since the opening of the year a considerable number of announcements of increases in wages have been made. In nearly every case they deal with very large bodies of men, who are thus sharing in the prosperity of the iron trade."

NEW SECURITIES LISTED.

The Listing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange yesterday listed the following new securities:

Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company—$280,000 additional first mortgage extension 5 per cent. fifty-year gold coupon bonds of 1944, for $1,000 each, Nos. 1,219 to 1,498 inclusive, making the total amount listed to date $1,498,000, Nos. 1 to 1,498, inclusive; also $2,500,000 additional common stock, making the total amount listed to date $54,950,000.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company—$2,000,000 additional common stock, making the total amount listed to date $15,000,000.

Savannah, Florida and Western Railway Company—$1,350,000 St. John's River Division 4 per cent. first mortgage gold coupon bonds of 1934, for $1,000 each, Nos. 1 to 1,350 inclusive.

Four million dollars 6 per cent. noncumulative preferred stock and $15,000,000 common stock of the American Beet Sugar Company have been admitted to quotation in the unlisted department.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Report that the American Ice Company is seeking to obtain control of the artificial ice plants in Southern cities.

According to St. Paul dispatches, James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railway Company, is about to add a large steel plant to his properties for the manufacture of steel rails, bridge steel, and other articles required in railroad construction, maintenance, and operation.

Resumption of business by the Produce Exchange Trust Company.

Capital stock and first mortgage bonds of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad stricken from the Stock Exchange lists have been replaced by trust certificates of deposit.

Expectation of a reduction in the Bank of England rate of discount at the Governors' meeting to-day.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Relatively few changes of any importance occurred in the market for outside securities yesterday. No reflection of the greater activity in the Stock Exchange market was had on the curb, where transactions were probably lighter than they had been on any day for months past. In most of the issues usually prominent in curb trading there were no transactions at all, and not a single stock furnished as much as a thousand shares. The market was sluggish at the opening and remained so all day, very little interest being shown in any quarter. There appeared to be very few orders in the market, and traders showed no disposition to add to the amount of business. In some cases closing bids were considerably below the previous day's prices, but as a whole the bids made showed the market to be fairly steady. Little disposition to buy appeared, but there was also little or no disposition to sell.

AMALGAMATED COPPER, in point of view of activity, led the list, with transactions amounting to about 800 shares. This stock was somewhat heavy, and from the opening sale at 84 sold down to 83¾. It rallied slightly late in the afternoon, and the final sale was made at 83⅝, the closing bid being 83¾, a net loss of seven-eighths of a point.

GENERAL CARRIAGE, on light transactions, went off fractionally at the opening to 6¾, but rallied later to 7¼, closing at 7¼ bid, a net gain of half a point. Traders appeared to take little or no part in the business in this stock, but this was also true of most other issues. In the absence of definite news in regard to the company's plans little effort was made to advance the stock, and the amount of stock offered was not sufficient to depress it to any extent.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was traded in to the extent of only 100 shares in each issue. A sale of the common stock was made at 7¼, and late in the day a single lot of the preferred stock changed hands at 27½, in the common stock the closing bid showed a recession of an eighth of a point, while the preferred stock closed with a net gain of 2½ points. During the morning, when there was practically no demand for the stock, the bids remained in the neighborhood of 25, but no stock was to be had at this figure, and the price had to be considerably advanced before a buying order could be filled. The market showed very little disposition to advance yesterday, but it was not a day that brought about any particular desire to liquidate.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS common was traded in in small lots around 23, and a few of the bonds sold at 95. In the New Amsterdam issues no indication has been had in the last few days of the probable developments in local gas matters, as these issues have shown no disposition to move in either direction. They have been steady and dull. Such developments as have occurred seem to point to the correctness of the recent intimations to the effect that the gas war has practically come to an end. Apparently there are yet no indications as to the position the New Amsterdam stocks may have in any plan of consolidation, nor does it yet appear what method will be adopted in the final adjustment of the struggle that has lasted so many months. Again recently figures have been named purporting to be the prices that would be paid to present holders of the New Amsterdam Gas stocks, but these have appeared to be nothing more than vague surmises. How the New Amsterdam stocks are to fare in the settlement seems to be as much in doubt now, as far as the public is concerned, as it was when rumors of a settlement were first had.

ELECTRIC AXLE sold from 5½ down to 4¾, and at the close was offered at the latter figure.

CAST-IRON PIPE advanced further, the preferred stock to 43⅜ and the common to 7. The latter showed a net gain of 2 points and the preferred stock of 1 point.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅛	1⅜
New Amsterdam	22½	24
New Amsterdam pf.	46	48
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	95	96

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	30	32
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	77	79
American Bicycle	15	20
American Bicycle pf.	40	45
American Bicycle bonds	92	93
American Woolen	24	24¾
American Woolen Goods pf., ex div.	79	80
Cast-Iron Pipe	7	9
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	43	45
Distilling Company of America	7⅛	7½
Distilling Company of America pf.	27½	29
Electric Axle Light & Power	4½	4¾
Electric Boat	24	27
Electric Boat pf.	35	40
Havana Commercial	19	20
Havana Commercial pf., ex. div.	59½	60½
International Pump	16	17
International Pump pf.	62½	64
National Gramophone, ex div.	59	63
National Salt	47	48
National Salt pf.		80
National Tube	43½	44
National Tube pf.	91	93
Otis Elevator	22	26
Otis Elevator pf.	87	90
Royal Baking Powder pf.		95
Rubber Goods Mfg.	27½	28½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	79½	80
Sloss-Sheffield	30	31½
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	69	71
Standard Oil of New Jersey	487	489
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝	½

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper, ex div.	83¼	83⅜
American Air Power	35	50
American Cotton		50
Arizona Lead	10¼	10½
Asphalt Company of America	12⅜	13¼
British Columbia Copper	10½	11½
Chicago & Alton sub.	104	105
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	95	96
Electric Vehicle		65
Electric Vehicle pf.	85	95
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid.	1⅛	1⅜
Flemington Coal & Coke	22	24
General Carriage	7¼	7½
Illinois Transportation	3½	3¾
*Markham Copper	6	7
Mexican 5s	96	98
New York Transportation	11	12
New England Transportation	6½	7½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	20	22
St. Louis subs.	127	129
Retsof	23	28
Retsof bonds	80	84
Storage Power	13½	14½
Superior and Boston Copper	1-16	⅛
Tennessee Copper	13¾	15
Trust Company of America	199	201
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	28	30
Whipsaw Copper	12⅜	13½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	237
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	102	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	
Central Park, N. & E. River 5s	106	108
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf.	80	86
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	84	86
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	65	70
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	91	93
Nassau Electric 4s	90	94
Nassau Electric 5s	108	112
New Orleans Traction	29	30
New Orleans Traction pf.	102	104
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway	30¾	31
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	88	90
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	205	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	107	111
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	31½	
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	105	106½

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	70	75
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103	108
Consolidated Gas of Newark		55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds		103
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21¾	22½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	39	41½
Denver Gas 5s	80	81
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Fort Wayne Gas	38	45
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	60	64
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Lafayette Gas Co.	40	45
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	60	65
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	38	43
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	65	68
Mutual Gas of New York	300	305
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	22	24
New England Gas & Coke bonds	74½	75¼
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	102	105
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	38	45
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	60	65
St. Joseph, (Mo.)	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	54	58
St. Paul Gas bonds	91	94
Standard Gas, New York	100	105
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	123	
Standard Gas rights	1⅝	1¾
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	12	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas	102	105
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	105

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	28	30
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	90	93
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	65	68
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	93	94
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	39	40
Union Ferry bonds	100½	101

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	51	53
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	10	13½
Barney & Smith pf.	90	95
Barney & Smith bonds	103	106
Consolidated Rubber Tire	7	
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	30	35
Cramps' Shipyard	80	83
General Chemical	59	
General Chemical pf.	97	
Hudson River Telephone	116	119
Lorillard Company pf.		110
Standard Coupler	40	43
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	45	55
Union Typewriter	24	26
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110	113
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	120	122
Worthington Pump pf.	103	106

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel.	110	112
Iron Steamboat		3
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 4½@6 per cent., closing at 4¼ per cent.

Time money, 5½@6 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 6 per cent. for longer dates. Mercantile paper, 5½@6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 7@8 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statements: Exchanges, $203,445,357; balances, $11,170,225; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $2,189,298.

Money on call in London at 4½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3¾ per cent. for short and 3¾@4 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was weaker. Nominal rates were $4.84¼ for sixty days and $4.88¼ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83¼@$4.83½; demand, $4.87¼@$4.87½; cables, $4.88@$4.88¼; commercial bills, $4.82¼@$4.82¾.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.21¼@5.21½ less 1-16 and 5.16⅞ less 1-16@5.17⅛; reichsmarks, 94⅛@94 5-16 and 95 1-16; guilders, 39 15-16@40 and 40 5-16@40⅜.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—12¼@5c discount. Chicago—20c discount. New Orleans—Comemercial, 75c discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c off; selling, par. St. Louis—50c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—American railway shares opened steady and above parity level and continued so throughout the session, with the settlement absorbing the attention of members. The closing tone was dull.

Consols for money and the account, 98⅜; Canadian, 92½; Erie, 11⅜; Erie first preferred, 32⅝; Illinois Central, 114½; Union Pacific preferred, 75¼; St. Paul, 119; New York Central, 138½; Pennsylvania, 60¼; Reading, 9; Northern Pacific preferred, 74¾; Atchison, 19⅝; Louisville, 80¼; Grand Trunk, 6½; Anaconda, 8.

Bar silver steady, 27 1-16d per ounce.

Money, 1½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅜ per cent., and for three months' bills 3⅜@4 per cent.

Gold to the amount of £45,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day and £250,000 was transferred to the Indian currency account. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 128.80; Madrid, 28.30; Lisbon, 44; Rome, 7.17½.

India Council bills were allotted to-day at 1s. 4 3 32d.

Spanish fours closed at 65⅝.

The failure of Luke Alexander Lonides, stock broker, was announced on the Stock Exchange to-day.

Discount Rate May Be Lowered.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The Daily Mail expresses the opinion that the Bank of England money rate will be reduced to 5 per cent. to-day (Thursday.)

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—Influenced by the ease of money, foreign securities were particularly firm on the Bourse to-day, in anticipation of the lowering of the bank rate in London and Berlin. Brazilians were favored owing to the improvement in the rate of exchange and the rise in the price of coffee. Rio Tintos relapsed in consequence of forced sales and finished weak. Kaffirs were easier. Three per cent. rentes, 99f 87½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 21½c for checks. Spanish fours closed at 66.80.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—Business on the Boerse to-day opened hesitating, but subsequently the ease in money produced a hardening tendency. Exchange on London, 20 marks 50½ pfennigs for checks. Private rate of discount, 4⅛ per cent.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 10.—Owing to the absence of stimulant, business on the Boerse to-day was dull, but prices closed firmer.

and considered plans to resist the absorption of the company by the Atlantic Iron and Steel Company.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. By. Cos.	5	5½	Phila. Trac..	95⅞	96⅛
Am. Asphalt..	12½	12⅝	Phila. Elec..	5¾	6
Cam. Steel...	21¾	21½	Susq. I. & S.	4¼	4½
Choctaw	24	25	Union Trac..	38½	38⅝
Dia. Steel...	5⅝	5½	United Gas..	148½	149
Dan. Bess...	3	3½	Wels. Light..	40	45
El. Co. of A.	13¼	13½	W. N. Y. & P.	5¼	5½
Leh. Valley..	24	24½			
Marsden	10¾	11			

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—The local market continued in a lifeless and uninteresting condition. The copper shares were more neglected than ever. A considerable selling of Parrot early in the day forced prices down to 39¾, from which, however, it made a fractional recovery. Amalgamated dropped to 83⅝. Centennial-Eureka sold at 22. Tamarack fell off from 190 to 187, Arcadian was down to 19½, and Montana was quoted on a single transaction at 280. United States Oil was really the only feature. It broke to 19¾. New England Gas and Coke sold at 22, and Dominion Coal was down to 44. The transactions in Sugar, both for local and New York account, were extremely heavy.

At the clearing House all the loans were made at 6 per cent., and New York funds sold at 12½, 10, and 5 cents discount. The local banks are generally quoting 6 per cent. as the minimum rate for call money, but in special cases loans at 5½ per cent. are being made. On time 5 and 5½ per cent. are rates that are being freely quoted on first-class collateral and the best of names, with 6 per cent. charged more generally. Choice collateral loans are becoming scarce. In commercial paper the best names are selling readily at 5½ per cent. Choice Western paper on four months sold at 5¼ per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	6	6½	Old Colony...	4½	5
Alloues	3	3½	Old Dom....	20	21
Arcadian	19½	....	Osceola	71½	72½
Arnold	6¾	7¼	Parrot	39½	40
Ash Bed	..	.50	Pioneer	2	2½
Atlantic	25	25½	Quincy	150	....
Baltic	17½	18½	R. Island...	4½	5
Bos. & C. C.	20	....	Santa Fé....	5½	6
Bos. & Mon.	275	280	S. Ysabel...	..	8
Butte & Bos.	42	48	Shoe	30	35
C. & Hecla	745	750	Tamarack ..	185	187
Centennial ..	17½	18	Utah Cons..	27	28½
Franklin	14	14½	Washington.	1½	1½
Humboldt ...	1	2	W. Knob....	12	15
Isle Royale...	23	24	Winona	4½	5
Mohawk	15⅞	16	Wolverine ..	40	41

Railroad Stocks.

Bos. & Alb.	241⅝	C. Mass. pf.	60
Bos. & Low.	241	Fitchburg pf.	..
Bos. & Me...	202	N. Y. & N.	..
Bos. & Prov.	209	E. 6s ...	109¾
Bos. Elev....	96½	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	114½
Bos. Gas 5s..	80	West End ..	92
Cent. Mass..	11		

Miscellaneous Stocks.

A. Bell Tel.	330	Mex. Tel	3
C. Stk. Yds..	136½	N. E. Tel....	135
Dom. Coal....	45	U. S. Oil....	20
D. Coal pf..	115	W. Elec ..	40
Erie Tel	105	W. Elec. pf. ..	
Lam. Store...	..		

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
1st week Jan....	$29,805	$23,974	$33,879
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	610	582	550
1st week Jan....	67,770	67,283	63,948
From July 1.....	2,135,746	2,072,762	.....
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,673	1,673	1,666
1st week Jan....	160,400	162,500	148,400
From July 1.....	5,333,900	4,909,100	.....
	1899.	1898.	1897.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—			
Mileage	3,675	3,671	3,775
Month Dec.....	2,674,448	2,560,585	2,578,244
From July 1.....	16,244,842	14,399,755	.....
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
	1900.	1899.	1898.
Mileage	775	775	775
1st week Jan....	62,630	71,032	80,194
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	546	509	509
1st week Jan....	36,952	34,584	29,029
From July 1.....	1,292,400	1,162,724	.....
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	507	366	366
1st week Jan....	44,180	36,272	29,880
From July 1.....	1,590,615	1,277,163	.....
RIO GRANDE WESTERN—			
	1899.	1898.	1897.
Mileage	610	582	550
4th week Dec....	125,900	95,600	104,000
Month	354,400	255,550	264,500
From July 1.....	2,260,399	1,726,884	.....
ST. PAUL—			
	1900.	1899.	1898.
Mileage	6,376	6,154	6,154
1st week Jan....	688,492	681,028	504,126
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
1st week Jan.			
W. & L. E. Div..	28,033	22,676	26,063
C., C. & S. Div..	11,387	12,172	.....
Total	39,420	34,848	.....
From July 1 to Jan. 7—			
W. & L. E. Div...	985,817	807,302	.....
C., C. & S. D.			
(Aug. 14).....	336,176	304,821	.....
Total	1,321,993	1,112,123	.....
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	937	937	937
1st week Jan....	72,101	72,850	71,559
From July 1.....	3,097,648	2,676,210	.....
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN for the six months ended Dec. 31 partly estimated—			
	1899.	1898.	1897.
Gross earnings..	3,487,469	2,971,946	2,791,479
Oper. expenses...	2,163,830	1,846,639	1,908,805
Net earnings....	1,323,628	1,125,307	882,614
Prop. op. exp. to gross	62	62¼	68¾
Charges	750,906	720,330	668,130
Balance	572,721	404,976	214,484
Renewals	60,000	87,660	.....
Balance	512,721	317,315	.....
Dividends	284,310	227,448	.....
Surplus	228,411	89,867	.....
DETROIT & MACKINAC for November—			
Gross earnings ..	52,183	36,350	33,990
Oper. expenses....	44,075	29,073	23,572
Net earnings....	8,108	7,277	10,418
Prop. op. exp. to gross	84¾	80	69¾
Gross, 5 months...	303,858	202,977	170,328
Net, 5 months....	87,471	37,707	37,580
FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY for November—			
Gross earnings ..	166,212	186,360	178,752
Op. expenses	130,229	140,115	89,710
Net earnings	35,983	46,245	89,042
Pro. op. ex. to gr.	78 5-16	75¼	50¼
Charges	27,920	27,919	.....
Surplus	8,063	18,326	.....
Gross, 11 months.	1,460,418	1,371,000	1,163,628
Net, 11 months...	308,583	406,002	374,760
Defct., 11 m'ths.	5,137	*85,820	.....
*Surplus.			

Regular statement of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company is as follows:

Gross earnings ..	19,211,745	16,686,527	17,655,863
Op. expenses ...	19,152,284	17,086,236	17,221,201
Net earnings	59,480	*419,708	*434,661
Interest	18,750	22,450	25,000
Balance	40,730	*442,158	†409,661
Charges	300,000	700,648	399,484
Deficit	259,270	1,142,807	†10,177

*Deficit. †Surplus.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in January showed increases:

Ann Arbor	$5,831
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	487
Iowa Central	2,368
Minneapolis & St. Louis	7,908
St. Paul	7,464
Wheeling & Lake Erie	5,357
Total increase five roads	$29,415

The following showed decreases:

Cleveland, Canton & Southern	$785
Denver & Rio Grande	2,100
International & Great Northern	8,402
Wisconsin Central	749
Total decrease four roads	$11,036
Net increase	$18,379

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$285,063,381
Gold reserve	233,144,148
Net silver	11,947,105
U. S. notes in the Treasury	17,849,232
Treasury notes of 1890	1,221,522
Total receipts this day	2,324,711
Total receipts this month	14,667,791
Total receipts this year	299,461,236
Total expenditures this day	1,650,060
Total expenditures this month	14,251,060
Total expenditures this year	278,017,360
Deposits in national banks	92,127,428
Silver bullion	94,125
National bank notes received for redemption	421,174
Government receipts for customs	1,275,234
Internal revenue	912,020
Miscellaneous	137,456

New Trust Company May Do Business.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—State Superintendent of Banks Kilburn has authorized the Trust Company of New York to transact business. Its capital stock is $1,000,000, and the Directors, whose names have already been published, include ex-Superintendent of Banks Willis S. Payn and twenty-three others.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, coup
1,000 ..... 110½
500 ..... 110⅝

Am Cot Oil deb 8s
2,000 108

Ann Arbor 1st 4s
2,000 90

Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s
4,000 ..... 98⅜
500 ..... 98⅝
1,000 ..... 98½
2,000 ..... 98⅝
10,000 ..... 98½
Adjustment 4s
16,000 79
1,000 ..... 78⅝
4,000 79
4,000 ..... 78½
5,000 ..... 78⅝
8,000 79

Atlan & Danv 1st
1,000 ..... 99¾

Aus & N'w'n 1st 5s
2,000 ..... 95¼
11,000 ..... 95½

Balt & Ohio 3½s
1,000 88
10,000 ..... 92¼

Balt & Ohio 4s
7,000 ..... 97½
10,000 ..... 97⅝
10,000b3 98

Balt & Ohio, S'w'n Div 3½s
25,000 87

B'klyn Un Gas 5s
1,000 ..... 114⅛
Registered
1,000 116

Cent Pac gtd 3½s
7,000 81
10,000 ..... 81¼

Cent Pac gtd 4s
17,000 ..... 98¼
98

Ches & O gen 4½s
8,000 ..... 96⅜

Ches & O 6s, 1911
3,000 ..... 118½

Chi, B & Q deb 5s
1,000 ..... 108½

Chi, B & Q, Ill Div 3½s
4,000 ..... 100⅝

Chi & E Ill con 6s
2,000 136

Chi & Erie 1st 5s
5,000 115

Chi G L & C 1st 5s
8,000 ..... 107¼

Chi, Mil & St P gen 4s, Ser A
3,000 109

Chi, Mil & St P gold 7s
5,000 167

Chi & Pac Div 6s
1,000 ..... 118½

Chi & N'w'n gen 3½s
1,000 ..... 106¾

Chi, R I & P gen 4s
12,000 104

C, C, C & St L gen 4s
5,000 ..... 94⅜

Col Mid 1st 2-4s
6,000 64
7,000 ..... 64½
3,000 ..... 64¾
9,000 ..... 64⅝

Col & South 1st 4s
4,000 83
22,000 ..... 83½
5,000 84

Col & H Val ext 4s
1,000 105

Den & Rio G con 4s
3,000 97

Den & Rio G imp 5s
1,000 ..... 101¾

Det, M & M ig 3½s
5,000 20

East Tenn, Va & Ga con 1st 5s
4,000 ..... 114½

East Tenn reorg lien 4-5s
1,000 ..... 108½

Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st conv 5s
1,000 108

Erie 1st con 4s
3,000 88

Evans & T H 1st gen 5s
3,000 108

Gal, Har & S A, Mex & P Div 6s
5,000 101

Hock Val 1st 4½s
5,000 ..... 99½
1,000 ..... 99½

Hous & Tex Cent gen 4s
1,000 84

Ind, Ill & Iowa 1st
5,000 ..... 106½

Lake Erie & West 1st 5s
3,000 118

L Sh & M So 2d 7s, registered
5,000 ..... 112½

Lehigh Val Term 5s
1,000 s20F 110½

Little Rock & M, 1st, tr co ctfs
24,000 ..... 38½

Long Island gen 4s
1,000 96

Louisville & Nashv col trust 4s
10,000 ..... 97½

Manhattan con 4s
5,000 105

Louisville & Nashv unified 4s
1,000 97

Met W S El, Chi, 4s
1,000 ..... 96¾

Mex Intern con 4s
10,000 ..... 87¼

Minn & St L 1st and refund 4s
5,000 ..... 95¼
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s
2,000 ..... 88⅝
1,000 89
Mo, K & Tex 2d 4s
5,000 ..... 67½
20,000 67
Mo Pac 1st col 5s
6,000 92

N Y Cent & Hud Riv, Lake Sh col 3½s, registered
1,000 97

N Y, Chi & West 1st refund 5s
7,000 ..... 107½

North Pac gen 3s
5,000 ..... 65½
10,000 ..... 65¼
5,000 ..... 65½
4,000 ..... 65¾
2,000 65

North Pac 4s
7,000 ..... 103½
7,000 ..... 103¾
3,000 103

Ore R & N con 4s
9,000 101

Pac Coast 1st 5s
1,000 105

Pac of Mo 1st 4s
5,000 s20F 105½

Penn gtd 1st 4½s
5,000 ..... 111½

Peo & East 1st 4s
2,000 87

Pitts, Cin, Ch & St L, gtd 4½s, Ser B
4,000 ..... 114¼

Reading gen 4s
2,000 ..... 83½
1,000 ..... 83¾
4,000 83

Rich & Dan con 6s
2,000 119

Rio Gr W 1st 4s
3,000 ..... 95¼
1,000 95

St L & I M gen 5s
15,000 ..... 109⅝
8,000 ..... 109½

St L, I M & So 4s
12,000 103
St L & S F gen 6s
4,000 ..... 106⅜

St L S'w'n 1st 4s
2,000 87
18,000 ..... 86½
2,000 87
7,000 ..... 86⅜

St L S'w'n 2d 4s
25,000 ..... 54⅜
10,000 54
5,000 55
2,000 ..... 54½
17,000 54
3,000 ..... 53⅞
10,000 54
2,000 ..... 54¼

St Paul, M & M, Mon Cent 6s
4,000 ..... 129½

San A & A P 4s
9,000 ..... 75¾
6,000 ..... 75⅝
5,000 ..... 75¾
5,000 ..... 75⅝
5,000 ..... 75¼
10,000 ..... 75½

St P & Sioux City 1st
1,000 127

South Pacific 4s
8,500 80
10,000 80

So Pac of Cal con 5s, stamped
1,000 ..... 104½
1,000 ..... 104¾

Southern Ry 1st 5s
5,000 ..... 106½

Standard R & T inc
5,000 ..... 20½
20,000 20
5,000 ..... 20½
5,000 ..... 20⅝
4,000 21
4,000 ..... 21¼

Tex & N O con 5s
5,000 102

Tol, St L & K C 1st, tr co ctfs
5,000 110

Union Pac 1st 4s
1,000 ..... 102¼
1,000 ..... 102⅜
1,000 ..... 102½
2,000c 102¼
21,000 ..... 102¼
10,000 ..... 101¾

Virginia Mid gen 5s, guarantee, stamped
10,000 109

Wabash 1st 5s
5,000 ..... 113½
1,000 ..... 113½
1,000 ..... 113½

Wabash deb, Ser B
10,000 ..... 35½
10,000 ..... 35¼
40,000 35
16,000 ..... 34½
5,000 35
60,000 ..... 34½
5,000 ..... 34¾

West N Y & Penn 1st 5s
1,000 110

West Nor Car 1st 6s
8,000 ..... 114½

West Shore gtd 4s
1,000 ..... 111¼

Wilk & East 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 104½
4,000 ..... 104¾

Wis Cent 1st 4s
8,000 89

Total sales..... $1,027,000

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Close.
880	Am. Steel & W.	47¾	48	46¼	47⅝
110,332	Am. Sugar Ref.	130¼	130¼	118	120¾
100	Am. Tin Plate..	30	30	30	30
2,330	Am. Tobacco..	100¼	97¼	96	96¾
3,690	Am. T. & S.F. pf.	59¾	59¾	58¾	58¾
25,260	Brook. R. T..	73¼	73⅝	69	71⅛
340	Ches. & Ohio...	29½	29⅝	29	29⅜
6,710	Chi., B. & Q..	120¾	120½	119	120¼
4,980	C., M. & St. P.	116	116½	115	116½
200	Chi., R. & P.	104¾	105¼	104½	105¼
10	Chi. Gt. West..	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
770	Cont. Tobacco ..	32	32	30¾	32
3,780	Federal Steel ..	51¼	51¼	48¼	49⅞
20	Fed. Steel pf....	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
970	Louis. & Nash...	79¾	79¾	78¼	78¾
1,240	Manhattan	93¾	94⅜	92¾	94⅛
380	Mo. Pacific	39¼	39⅞	38⅝	39
70	N. Y. Central..	133⅛	133⅛	133⅛	133⅛
100	Norf. & West...	23	23	23	23
760	Nor. Pacific	52¾	52¾	52	52⅜
110	Pacific Mail	42¾	42¾	41¾	42¾
940	People's Gas	103½	103⅝	101⅜	103¼
300	Reading	17	17½	17	17½
760	Reading 1st pf..	50⅝	50⅝	49¼	49⅞
20	Rep. Iron & S...	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
990	South. Pac.	30⅜	30⅜	30⅛	30⅛
80	Southern Ry. pf.	52¾	52¾	52¼	52½
230	Stand. R. & T..	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¾
10	Tenn. C. & I....	53	53	53	53
1,240	Union Pac	45¼	45⅞	44	45
20	Union Pac. pf..	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝
2,280	U. S. Leather...	16	16⅞	15¼	16⅛
169,882					

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Close.
$7,000	Am. Gas 5s....	95	95	95	95

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

25 shares Canada Southern Railway, $100 each, 48½.

50 shares Mechanics' National Bank, New York, $25 each, 195.

25 shares Manhattan Bank, $30 each, 255½.

38 shares United States Life Insurance Company, $50 each, 121½.

25 shares Morris and Essex Railroad Company, $50 each, 183½.

16 shares Mechanics' National Bank, New York, $25 each, 196½.

55 shares Phenix National Bank, $20 each, 109.

13 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 256¼.

50 shares Bank of New York, National Banking Association, $100 each, 251.

16 shares Metropolitan National Bank, New York, (68 per cent. paid in liquidation,) $100 each, $18 lot.

96 shares Morris and Essex Railroad Company, $50 each, 183½.

7 shares Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway Company, $100 each, 115¼.

200 shares Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway, $100 each, 104⅞.

11 shares New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, $100 each, 1,305.

25 shares Union Trust Company of New York, $100 each, 1,380.

$15,000 Defiance (Ohio) Water Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1918, July 16, 1898, coupons on, 40.

$2,000 The Railroad Equipment Company Special 6 per cent. Car Trust bonds, due 1900. Series B 74a, issued to Consolidated Cattle Car Company, December, 1899, coupons on, 14.

$5,000 The Railroad Equipment Company 6 per cent. Car Trust bonds, Series Ae, October, 1899, coupons on, (First National Bank of New York receipt,) 25.

15 shares Hamilton Bank of Brooklyn, $100 each, 110½.

9 shares Consolidated Gas Company, $100 each, 192.

80 shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, (guaranteed,) $100 each, 185.

50 shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, $50 each, 175¼.

19 shares Importers and Traders' National Bank, $100 each, 588.

31 shares Market and Fulton National Bank, $100 each, 231.

9 shares National City Bank, (with rights,) $100 each, 2000.

65 shares Morris and Essex Railroad Company, $50 each, 183½.

31 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 256½.

13 shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each, 186½.

$1,000 Union Ferry Company of New York and Brooklyn first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bond, due November, 1920, coupons May and November, 101.

30 shares Bowery Bank, $100 each, 295½ and 295¼.

50 shares Central National Bank, $100 each, 178.

37 shares Chatham Bank, $25 each, 310.

50 shares Citizens' National Bank, $25 each, 150.

20 shares Corn Exchange Bank, $100 each, 356¼.

50 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each, 200.

10 shares Corn Exchange Bank, $100 each, 360.

25 shares Trust Company of New York, $100 each, 200.

16 shares Importers and Traders' National Bank, $100 each, 535.

25 shares Lincoln National Bank, $100 each, 811.

17 shares Mutual Bank, $100 each, 157½.

31 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 256¼.

16 shares National Shoe and Leather Bank, $100 each, 102.

3 shares National City Bank, $100 each, 2000.

50 shares Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company, $100 each, 315.

15 shares Colonial Trust Company, $100 each, 380.

1 membership New York Produce Exchange, (all dues paid,) $68.

10 shares International Banking and Trust Company, $100 each, 740.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.03	.03
Alpha Con.	.04	.03
Andes	.10	.10
Belcher	.10	.10
Best & Belcher	.23	.23
Bullion	.04	.03
Caledonia	.50	.51
Challenge Con.	.20	.20
Chollar	.27	.26
Confidence	.62	.62
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.45	1.50
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.04	.11
Gould & Curry	.23	.22
Hale & Norcross	.39	.38
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.05	.02
Kentucky Con.	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con.	.02	.02
Mexican	.32	.31
Occidental Con.	.18	.18
Ophir	.69	.69
Overman	.08	.08
Potosi	.18	.17
Savage	.17	.18
Sag Belcher	.03	.02
Sierra Nevada	.43	.43
Standard	2.80	2.70
Syndicate	.05	.05
St. Louis	.08	.08
Union Con.	.27	.27
Utah Con.	.03	.04
Yellow Jacket	.23	.24
Silver bars.	.58⅞	.59
Mexican dollars	47½@48¼	47½@48¼
Drafts, sight	12½	12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 10.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Wednesday.		Tuesday.	
Acacia	38½	40	41	41⅝
Alamo	19	20	17½	17⅝
Anaconda	42	44	43	45
Anchoria	86	90	86	90
Argentum	18	22	18	19
Bankers'	11⅞	13½	13	13¼
Battle	34⅝	34⅞	34½	35
Blue Bell	15½	15¼	12¼	13¼
Coin	245	247	245	260
Columbine	19	19⅜	20¼	20½
Consolidated	15¼	15⅝	16	16⅜
Damon	28	28¼	23¼	28½
Elkton	117½	118	118½	119
El Paso	34	35	34⅜	35¼
Findlay	14⅜	15	14⅜	15
Fleece	25	31	22	31
Gazette	15	16	16⅞	17
Gibson	20	23	20	25
Gould	32	32⅜	33½	34
Isabelle	136¼	137½	137¼	137⅜
Independence	50	53¼	54¼	54⅞
Jackpot	58	60	59	59½
King	100	101	100	101
Moon Anchor	70	72	70	72
Matoa	26	30	26½	30
National	11	11½	11¼	11½
Ophir	60	70	60	70
Pharmacist Con.	13¼	14	13¾	14¼
Plimsoll	27¼	27¾	24½	28½
Portland	235¼	236	235	237
Raven	82	84½	84	85
Rawlings	29¾	37	30	32
Rosa	57	59	57	59
Sovereign	14½	15	14⅞	15½
Tornado	49¾	50	49¾	50
Union	43	44½	43¾	44
Vindicator	150	170	150	170
Work	29½	30	29¾	30
Zenobia	21	22	21	22

NEWS OF THE EXCHANGES.

The Consolidated Exchange trading was active yesterday and the market was weak. A great deal of dealing in Sugar took place, and the tremendous break in this security was of course the feature of the market. Short selling of wheat was noticeable on the Produce Exchange, and the market declined, but later rallied and recovered most of its lost ground. Some 160,000 bushels of wheat were taken for export, principally to Portugal, it is believed. Corn was firm at the close, and oats were dull and steady.

Cotton was strong yesterday, and trading on the Cotton Exchange amounted to fully 400,000 bales. All deliveries advanced about 8 points from the opening, which showed practically no change from Tuesday's closing. The advance was due largely to covering by the shorts. Liverpool buying was evident in the morning, while in the afternoon there was evidence of selling by Liverpool interests. The Coffee Exchange market was exceptionally active, some 55,000 bags figuring in the day's trading. The market declined about 5 points on the average.

MORE ANONYMOUS POINTS.

The following anonymous circular respecting Brooklyn Rapid Transit was sent out yesterday to numerous Wall Street houses:

The short interest in Brooklyn Rapid Transit is estimated at between 150,000 and 200,000 shares. The entire country is short of this stock in response to the newspaper articles, which have been circulated throughout the United States by certain bucket shop operators claiming that the stock would sell at 20. On the other hand, the company is doing an excellent business. Stock sold in the past four months has gone into very strong hands, who will in all probability be represented in the board.

Whether or not, as a result of the circular, which was believed in some quarters to come from people long of the stock and therefore anxious for its advancement, the stock yesterday fell as low as 69, and closed for the day at 71¼, a net loss of 1⅛ points.

MARITIME EXCHANGE MEETING.

The Board of Directors of the Maritime Exchange met yesterday. Ernest S. Green, (with the firm of Castner, Curran & Bullitt;) H. W. Hazelton, (with Fiske Brothers' Refining Company,) and C. Pillengrino were elected to membership. Correspondence with the authorities at Washington was authorized urging that the proposed new East River bridge be not permitted unless 135 feet in the clear above high water at any part of the superstructure; recommending a Department of Commerce in the Government at Washington; objecting to the placing of sailing vessels under the control of the United States Steam Inspection Service, and favoring Senator Frye's bill before Congress regulating the boarding of vessels on arrival.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Ontario Silver Mining Company has declared Dividend No. 138 of 30 cents per share, making $13,617,500 paid in dividends to date, payable Jan. 20, at the office of the transfer agents, Messrs. Lounsbery & Co., Mills Building. Transfer books close Jan. 11.

Dividends have been declared by the Pressed Steel Car Company, the Green Bay and Western Railroad Company, the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York, the Ontario Silver Mining Company, and the Henderson Bridge Company. Details are given in another column.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Types Publishing Company of New York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—Otis P. Wood, Benjamin Wood, and Henry Tuft, New York City.

Newmark & Walter Company of New York City, to manufacture underwear; capital, $5,000. Directors—M. M. Levy, J. C. Walker, and Fred Newmark, New York City.

Robert B. MacLea Company of New York City, to deal in dry goods; capital, $10,000. Directors—Robert B. MacLea, Robert K. MacLea, and L. R. Coulsbin, New York City.

Sayre-Hatfield Company of Horseheads, to manufacture grain cleaners; capital, $25,000. Directors—Thomas J. Hatfield, Richmond; J., George M. and Edward H. Sayre, Horseheads.

Harvard Heating and Ventilating Company of New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—Charles H. Bertholf, Yonkers; Theodore L'Hommedieu and John K. L'Hommedieu, Great Neck.

Manhattan Vending Company of New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—George R. Bidwell, Malcolm L. Bridgeman, E. K. Austin, M. E. Freidenrich, S. C. Croft, O. C. Frost, and Charles H. Luscomb, New York City.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 10.—The following companies were chartered to-day at Dover:

The Glen Spring Water Company, to supply spring water to the citizens of Philadelphia; capital, $30,000.

The Delaware Paint Company, Wilmington, to make and deal in paints; capital, $50,000.

The National Electrical Appliances Company, New York, to make electrical and chemical engines; capital, $50,000.

The American Car Step Company, Wilmington, to manufacture car steps; capital, $300,000.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

J. Pierpont Morgan Buys Property Adjoining His Residence.

Buyer of Arnold House on Upper Fifth Avenue Understood to be William Salomon — Other Dealings.

The sequel to the sale of the residence of the late Richard Arnold, at Fifth Avenue and Eighty-third Street, developed yesterday in the announcement that William Salomon had sold the house 31 East Thirty-sixth Street. Both deals were arranged through Douglas Robinson & Co., and while at their offices the buyer's name in either transaction could not be learned, it may be stated on the very best authority that J. Pierpont Morgan is the buyer of the Thirty-sixth Street property and William Salomon of the Fifth Avenue and Eighty-third Street corner.

In reply to an inquiry, Mr. Morgan said that he had nothing to say in regard to his reported purchase. No. 31 East Thirty-sixth Street, which was the residence of the late James M. Brown, is a three-story brownstone dwelling, standing on a plot 75 by 98.9. An eighteen-foot alley, extending through to Thirty-seventh Street, separates it from the plot on which Mr. Morgan's house stands, at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street. The Brown property, together with a one-fifth interest in the alley, was transferred on June 3 last to William Salomon.

Mr. Morgan's residence, on the Madison Avenue corner, stands on a plot fronting 65.10 feet on the avenue and 157 feet on the street. The street frontage of his holdings will thus be increased to 250 feet by his recent purchase.

Mr. Salomon, who is Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, when seen at his office, 2 Wall Street, yesterday, listened to questions as to his reported sale of one residence and the purchase of another, and remarked that he had no announcements to make in regard to either.

Both of these transactions are of importance because they will tend to affect favorably the neighborhoods in which the properties are located. The fact that Mr. Morgan has seen fit to buy a large parcel adjoining his residence cannot fail to strengthen values in the Murray Hill section, while the extensive alterations and improvements to the old Arnold property, at Fifth

BANKRUPT'S ARREST DISPUTED.

Relative Authority of Federal and State Laws Involved in the Case of Louis Lewensohn.

A question as to the relative authority of the Federal and State courts is involved in the arrest yesterday of Louis Lewensohn, who, prior to last October, when he filed a petition in bankruptcy, was in the clothing business at 8 Washington Place. The bankruptcy law declares, in one section, that proceedings under its provisions shall not be a bar to actions against the bankrupt under State laws where fraud is alleged by the creditors, and in another section it provides that a bankrupt shall not be arrested under civil process from a State court while he is undergoing examination in bankruptcy. Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner, counsel for Lewensohn, hold that the latter provision exempts their client from arrest at the present time, while Blumenstiel & Hirsch, who represent his creditors, maintain that the section means that the bankrupt shall not be arrested while he is actually in attendance upon some proceeding in connection with his bankruptcy, but does not give him immunity from arrest throughout the progress of the case in the Federal court.

When Lewensohn filed his petition in bankruptcy it appeared that his assets were between $75,000 and $100,000 and his liabilities about $170,000. It is alleged by his creditors that about six months prior to that time he had represented that his assets were about $90,000 in excess of his liabilities, and that on the strength of this statement he obtained large quantities of goods on credit. Upon the strength of this discrepancy in the condition of his affairs, upon which charges of fraud were based, Blumenstiel & Hirsch obtained four orders of arrest from the Supreme Court, acting for Greeley, Cushman & Reed, Wimerding & Talbert, William Iselin & Co., and Boissot Père & Fils, creditors, with claims aggregating about $40,000. Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner then obtained a writ from Judge Brown of the United States District Court temporarily prohibiting the service of these orders of arrest, on the ground that Lewensohn could not be restrained of his liberty by a State court while he was undergoing examination in bankruptcy.

The question was argued before Judge Brown on Tuesday. Pending his decision, by stipulation of counsel, Deputy Sheriff Terry was permitted yesterday to arrest Lewensohn under the order granted upon the application of Greeley, Cushman & Reed, whose claim against the bankrupt is about $10,000. The order of arrest was issued by Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court. Lewensohn was released on $10,000 bail. The service of the three other orders of arrest will await Judge Brown's decision, and, should that be in favor of the bankrupt, it is agreed between counsel that he shall be released from the bond which he gave under the order served yesterday.

Mr. Goldsmith, of counsel for the bankrupt, said yesterday that it was unquestioned that Lewensohn could be arrested under process from the State courts upon the termination of the bankruptcy proceedings, whether or not he should receive a discharge in bankruptcy from the Federal court.

SPECIAL GRAND JURY CALLED.

Different Reasons Given for the Action of the District Attorney.

An application made in behalf of the District Attorney by Assistant District Attorney John F. McIntyre for the impaneling of a Special Grand Jury was granted yesterday by Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court. The Special Grand Jury will begin its session on the first Monday in February under the direction of Justice Foster in the Criminal Term of the Supreme Court.

Mr. McIntyre said yesterday that he considered the Special Grand Jury a necessity on account of the accumulation of excise and other cases. It was said in other quarters, however, that the real cause for the impaneling of the jury was the pressure brought to bear upon the District Attorney's office by William F. Sheehan and De Lancey Nicoll for an investigation of the charges made by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company in regard to rumors circulated in Wall Street respecting its financial condition. Mr. McIntyre refused either to confirm or deny this report. Another member of the District Attorney's staff said that Col. Gardiner was anxious to close up all pending business before the investigation of the charges against him, and had caused application to be made for the Special Grand Jury on that account.

Tragedy Ends a Hopeless Infatuation.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 10.—Charles W. Pickel to-day shot Mrs. Lizzie A. Graham, at whose house he boarded, three times, inflicting wounds that the doctor says will prove fatal. Then he killed himself. The cause of the tragedy was Pickel's infatuation for the woman.

EXCURSIONS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
PERSONALLY CONDUCTED **Tour** THROUGH
OLD MEXICO and **CALIFORNIA**
14 days in Mexico. 19 days in California.
February 12 to March 29.
SPECIAL PULLMAN TRAIN
Parlor-Smoking, Dining, Sleeping, Compartment, and Observation Cars over entire route.
Rate, $550, covering all necessary expenses.

MEXICO ONLY
February 12 to March 6.
Rate, $300, covering all necessary expenses.

CALIFORNIA ONLY
February 27 to March 29.
Rate, $375, covering all necessary expenses.

Tours to FLORIDA, OLD PT. COMFORT, and WASHINGTON.

For detailed itineraries and full information, apply to Ticket Agents; Tourist Agent, 1,196 Broadway, New York; or address Geo. W. Boyd, Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agent, Philadelphia.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD, General Manager. Gen'l Pass. Agent.

WINTER RESORTS.

The Glorious West of our own Beloved Country,
BALMY CALIFORNIA
The Grandest Winter Resort in the World.
Why Risk a Winter Ocean Voyage when you can reach the Italy of America via the Finest Train that was Ever Constructed.
THE SUMPTUOUS
"SUNSET LIMITED."
Special through trains consisting of sleeping and dining cars will leave New York every Saturday and Tuesday, connecting directly with the "Sunset Limited" at New Orleans.
For full information, free illustrated pamphlets, maps, and time-tables, also lowest rates, sleeping-car tickets, and baggage checked, apply to Southern Pacific Co., 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bldg.,) N. Y. City.

Hamilton Hotel, Bermuda.
OPEN DECEMBER TO MAY.
Situated on high elevation in the centre of the city of Hamilton, the capital of Bermuda. Send for booklet. A. C. BROOKS, Manager, Hamilton, Bermuda.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS, ON CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RY.
A DISTINCTIVE HEALTH RESORT, combining a perfect Fall climate, an elevation of 2,500 feet, picturesque mountain surroundings, and HOTEL OF THE HIGHEST CLASS.
The fine course of the Virginia Hot Springs Golf Club adjoins the hotel. Through compartment car from New York. Excursion tickets at C. & O. Offices, 362 and 1,334 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania R. R., New York; also offices N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., throughout New England.
FRED STERRY, Manager, Hot Springs, Bath Co., Va.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT THE COPARTnership existing between HULDA ZINN and JULIA THERESIA KORNHAUSER, known as Zinn Art Company at 205 East 10th St. of this city, has been dissolved on the 30th of December, 1899. JULIA T. KORNHAUSER.

HOTELS.

ST. ERMIN'S HOTEL, WESTMINSTER.—Largest and finest in London. Inclusive terms from 10s 6d. per day.

PIANOS.

Bloomingdale's
3d Ave. & 59th St.
This Is the Greatest Piano Value Ever Offered.
PIANOS $5.00 DOWN.
Join our Piano Club and secure one of the sweet-toned Siesel Pianos.
$5 Cash and $2 Per Week.
Pianos Are Delivered on Payment of First $5.
If you join our Piano Club we will furnish you with the celebrated sweet-toned SIESEL Piano for $149.00.
THE SIESEL is better than most pianos sold to-day at from $300 to $350. It is a thoroughly up-to-date, sweet-toned piano, Empire style, and has all the latest improvements. A guarantee for 5 years, covering every part of the piano, goes with each instrument, and we keep it in perfect tune free of charge for one year. The cases are highly polished, beautifully carved, and double veneered; selected ivory keys, nickel-plated rails, new overstrung scale, 3 nickel-plated pedals, continuous hinges, new Boston fall, and music-rack.
BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Ave. and 59th St.

GRAND PIANOS
STERLING BABY GRANDS that were used in CONCERTS during the holidays at greatly reduced prices. Also a very fine high grade PARLOR GRAND for $225.00.
Sterling Piano Co.
Manufacturers,
536 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.
Look for the name STERLING.

Established 1854.
GABLER
PIANOS.
To Rent or for Sale on Easy Terms.
214 to 224 EAST 22D STREET.

THE OPERA PIANO.
New and elegant designs, also several slightly used
WRITE FOR BARGAIN LIST.
Warerooms, Broadway, Cor. 47th St

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Ecumenical Conference on Foreign Missions
PRELIMINARY MEETING.
Hon. Seth Low, President of Columbia University, will preside.
Addresses by the Rev. W. R. Huntington, D. D., and J. T. Gracey, D. D., will set forth the character and magnitude of the Conference.
Statements in regard to the plans and preparations for the Conference will be made by Charles M. Jessup, Esq., Mornay Williams, Esq., and Arthur J. Brown, D. D.
Assembly Hall, Presbyterian Building, 156 Fifth Av., corner of Twentieth St.
Thursday evening, January 11, eight o'clock.

INSTRUCTION.

LANGUAGES.
The Berlitz School of Languages, 1,122 Broadway, New York. 73 Court St., B'klyn. Special advantages for Visitors to Paris Exposition.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY.—Thorough education, good home, and nobility of character our constant aim. Address Thomas O'Hanlon, D. D., Pennington, N. J.

INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

ASSOCIATION BUSINESS INSTITUTE.
52 East 23d Street,
Enter now for a thorough commercial training, unusual advantages. Send for prospectus.

TEACHERS.

PRIVATE TUTOR—Experienced in collegiate instruction and recommended by well-known families. Address YALENSIS, Times office, up-town.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and do waiting in a small private family. 413 West 48th St. Ring McArdle's bell.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a reliable Scotch Protestant woman; excellent family cook and laundress, or laundress alone; personal references; country preferred. 374 Columbus Av.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook; good bread, pastry, soups, desserts; first-class city reference. 155 East 33d St., ring once.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—A first-class French dressmaker; elegant style; good fitter; wishes more customers at home. Mme. Louise, 45 West 98th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as laundress in private family; best city references. 438 West 36th St., ring Brennan's bell.

Nurses.

NURSE or MAID.—By a refined North German; full charge of children from three years up; wages, $25; best references. S. M., 216 East 33d St.

NURSE.—By an experienced girl as nurse to infant or grown children; is also good seamstress. 146 West 52d St., third floor.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing; curtains, cushions; also repairing dresses, finishing, and alterations. Seamstress, 773 Amsterdam Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a first-class waitress, to assist with chamberwork; three years' city reference; present employer may be seen. 100 West 50th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—As coachman; good driver; thoroughly understands care of horses; refers to present employer. 52 West 57th St.

Miscellaneous.

JANITOR or FIREMAN.—By a young man, married, as janitor or fireman; steady, sober, and honest. Richard Cullen, 189 Greenwich St.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new ticklings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAUBORGNE METHOD, 846 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone 967 Columbus.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—First-class chambermaid and waitress; German or Swedish preferred; city reference. Inquire, to-day, 9 to 11, at 51 East 74th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Experienced operators for electric vehicles. Apply, by letter only, to the General Carriage Company, 149 Broadway.

WANTED—A bright boy in an importing house; must reside with parents. Address Importer, Box 120 Times.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of ISAAC R. BENJAMIN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Isaac R. Benjamin of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Isaac R. Benjamin was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, Referee, No. 64 William St., in the City and County of New York, on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Jan. 9, 1900.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS COHEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Louis Cohen of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Louis Cohen was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1900, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 10th, 1900.

NO. 1,825.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—MENDEL W. GREENBERG, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Mendel W. Greenberg, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated Jan. 8, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 10, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—AGNES J. LELAND, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Agnes J. Leland, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated Jan. 10, 1900, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 10, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN J. HICKEY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of John J. Hickey of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said John J. Hickey was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 10th, 1900.

NO. 741.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM G. ROMAINE, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of William G. Romaine of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1899, the said William G. Romaine was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 40 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 10th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of DANIEL F. SHEEHAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Daniel F. Sheehan of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Daniel F. Sheehan was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, Referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Jan. 9th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LEOPOLD WEISS, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Leopold Weiss, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 6th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 24th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 10, 1900.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold.
1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and other standard makes rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway. Telephone 1338 Franklin.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ROSE C. NEWMAN, plaintiff, against ANNIE T. O'BRIEN and John P. O'Brien, her husband; Mary A. Maher, Katherine Maher, Helen Maher, Thomas Maher, Michael A. Lacy, Thomas St. J. Lacy, Arthur P. Lacy, Herbert Lacy, Gerald Lacy, defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

HORACE K. DOHERTY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office Address, No. 27 Pine Street, New York City.

To the defendants Mary A. Maher, Katherine Maher, Helen Maher, Thomas Maher, Michael A. Lacy, Thomas St. J. Lacy, Arthur P. Lacy, Herbert Lacy, Gerald Lacy.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated December 13, 1899, and on that day filed with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York.—Dated December 13th, 1899.

HORACE K. DOHERTY, Plaintiff's Attorney, 27 Pine St., New York.

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SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—EMMA J. BENT, plaintiff, against WILLIAM WAHLE, Anna Elizabeth Wahle, James Owen, Mary E. Bursiem, Godolphin F. Bursiem, Stephen G. Williams, and Priscilla Williams, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated November 22, 1899.

MORNAY WILLIAMS, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, No. 59 Wall St., N. Y. City.

To the defendant James Owen: The foregoing summons is served on you by publication pursuant to an order of the Honorable Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 5th day of December, 1899, and on the 6th day of December, 1899, filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, which said complaint was originally filed on the 25th day of November, 1899.

Dated December 6, 1899.

MORNAY WILLIAMS, Plaintiff's Attorney, 59 Wall St., N. Y. City.

d7-1aw7wTh

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ANDREW J. KENNEDY, plaintiff, against THOMAS J. DUNN, as sole surviving executor of Patrick H. Kennedy, deceased, Ellen Kennedy, and Margaret Kennedy, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 18, 1899.

JAMES C. BUSHBY, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. Address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named Ellen Kennedy: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Miles Beach, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 8th day of December, 1899, and on December 13th, 1899, filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in said State.—Dated December 13th, 1899.

JAMES C. BUSHBY, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

d14-1aw6wTh&fa18

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES A. MURPHEY, as executor of the last will and testament of John C. Benham, deceased, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH SORENSEN, Thomas W. Cauldwell, Minnie D. Geschedit, William J. Peck, and Henry McShane Manufacturing Company of Baltimore City, William Gunther, Thomas M. Belknap, Edward Shields, Thomas H. Sullivan, and James Hennings, Lauride C. Sorensen, and Frances Sorensen, his wife, defendants.—Summons. Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, November 17th, 1899.

MURPHEY & METCALF, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendant, Elizabeth Sorensen:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 4th day of December, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and the 13th day of December, 1899.

Dated December 13th, 1899.

MURPHEY & METCALF, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—LEOPOLD SCHEPP, plaintiff, against BLUEFIELDS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, Defendant.—Amended summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within ten (10) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York City, December 12th, 1899.

OPPENHEIM & SEVERANCE, Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant above named: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. John P. Schuchman, Justice, dated the 10th day of January, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, at the Court House, No. 32 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, this day.

Dated January 10th, 1900.

OPPENHEIM & SEVERANCE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and P. O. Address, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ja11-aw6wTh

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—PLAYA DE ORO MINING CO., plaintiff, against GEORGE B. NIXON and JOHN NICHOLS, (the Christian name John being fictitious, and his real name unknown to plaintiff,) as copartners, organized and doing business under the firm name and style of "Successores de George Chambers & Co.," defendants.—Summons.

To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York City, October 9th, 1899.

SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, No. 40 Wall Street, New York City.

To the above named defendants: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 6th day of December, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the Office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.

Dated New York, December 6th, 1899.

SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, 40 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BRUSSEL, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES BRUSSEL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 67 Murray Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of October, 1899. JOSEPH BRUSSEL, HUGO CAHN, Executors. WISE & LICHTENSTEIN, Attorneys for Executors, 50 and 52 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. o26-1aw6mTh

HAGGERTY, FRANCIS S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS S. HAGGERTY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Wilson Lee Cannon, Jr., No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of June, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of December, 1899. CHARLES J. MURPHY, HARRY GREEN, Administrators. WILSON LEE CANNON, Jr., Attorney for Administrators, No. 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d21-1aw6m

ROBERT R. McBURNEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Robert R. McBurney, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 47 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of September, 1899. CEPHAS BROWNERD, Executor. TIMOTHY DAVENPORT, Atty. for Executor, 47 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s7-1aw6mTh

RUPPANER, ANTOINE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Barbara Ellensohn, Kathi Kristof, Anna Kristof, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 23d day of February, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why the account of John S. Keyes and Terence E. Smith, as trustees of the trust created in and by the will of ANTOINE RUPPANER, deceased, for the benefit of Barbara Ellensohn and others should not be judicially settled and a decree be made thereupon allowing the said trustees to resign their trust and discharging them accordingly, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the New York City of New York, the 28th day of Surrogate's December, in the year of our Lord [L. S.] one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ja11-1aw6wTh

SCHWAB, MICHEL, or MICHAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHEL, or MICHAEL SCHWAB, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 320 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of February, 1900.—Dated New York, the 8th day of August, 1899. SAMUEL M. SCHWAB, Jr., NOAH SCHWAB, LEO SCHWAB, Executors. FAY & GUGGENHEIMER, Attorney for Executors, 320 Broadway, City of New York.

au17-1aw6mTh&f15.

TIMMERMANN, KAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KAROLINE TIMMERMANN, née Ammann, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 11 Avenue A, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of July, 1899. JOHN TIMMERMANN, Administrator. EMILE A. HASSEY, Attorney for Administrator, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City.

jy27-1aw6mTh

VAIL, ALBERT D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT D. VAIL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of July, 1899. JANE ROMER VAIL, Administratrix. GEORGE LEWIS PRENTISS, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City. au8-1aw6mTh

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER, MADE BY the Hon. Miles Beach on the 14th day of December, 1899, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against the GIBBS & WILLIAMS COMPANY, a corporation lately doing business in the City and County of New York, that they are required to present their claims with the vouchers therefor, duly verified to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Gibbs & Williams Company, for the benefit of their creditors, at his place of transacting business, No. 68 New Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of March, 1900.—Dated New York, December 28th, 1899.

HENRY D. DUMONT, Assignee.

HUGH R. GARDEN, Attorney for Assignee, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

d22-1aw6wTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—PETER L. O'NEILL as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of Catherine O'Neill, deceased, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH B. McCLURE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 7th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the certain lease, term of years and leasehold premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

A lease made by John Jacob Astor to Michael Lawless and his assigns, bearing date the 16th day of August, 1830, and recorded in the office of the Register of New York County, on the 23rd day of August, 1830, in Liber 1548 of Conveyances, Page 398, and the leasehold premises thereby granted are bounded and described as follows, to wit: All those certain lots of ground situate, lying, and being in the easterly side of Washington and the southerly side of Little Twelfth Streets, in the Ninth Ward of the City, County, and State of New York, and being taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Washington Street by the southerly line of Little Twelfth Street, and running thence southwardly along said line of Washington Street eighty-nine feet two and three-quarter inches; thence eastwardly and at right angles or nearly so to the said line of Washington Street, sixty feet two and one-quarter inches; thence northwardly to the southerly line of Little Twelfth Street, thirty-two feet eleven inches, and thence westwardly along said line of Little Twelfth Street eighty-one feet ten inches, to the point or place of beginning, be the same more or less, together with the buildings thereon erected, and any renewal or right of renewal of said lease, subject, however, to all existing sub-leases of said property.—Dated New York, December 8th, 1899.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.

HENRY B CULVER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property granted by lease and leasehold premises and buildings erected thereon to be sold. Five stores or buildings, the street numbers being Nos. 832, 833, and 834 Washington Street, and Nos. 32 and 34 Little Twelfth Street, all erected upon a single lot; the lease is a single lease of the whole tract:

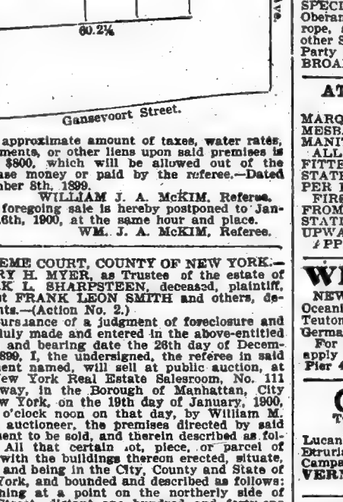

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, assessments, or other liens upon said premises is about $800, which will be allowed out of the purchase money or paid by the referee.—Dated December 8th, 1899.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby postponed to January 16th, 1900, at the same hour and place.

WM. J. A. McKIM, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY H. MYER, as Trustee of the estate of CLARA L. BIRNBERSTEIN, deceased, plaintiff, against FRANK LEON SMITH and others, defendants.—(Action No. 2.)

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 28th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 96th Street, distant one hundred and forty-one feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Columbus Avenue running thence northerly and parallel with Columbus Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block between 96th and 97th Streets; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with 96th Street 21 feet; thence southerly and parallel with Columbus Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall 100 feet 11 inches to the northerly side of 96th Street; thence westerly along the northerly side of 96th Street 21 feet to the point or place of beginning. The said premises being situated in Block 1,832 in Section 7 on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, December 27th, 1899.

JOHNSTON & JOHNSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 8 Centre Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 63 West 96th Street.

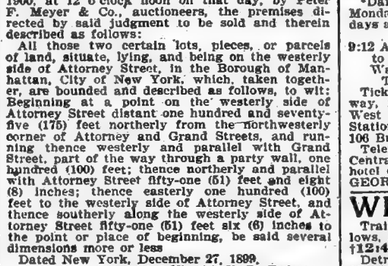
97th Street.
Columbus Av.
Central Park West.
21
100.11
100.11
141 Feet.
21
96th Street.

MANY FIREMEN OVERCOME

Made Unconscious by Smoke at a West 59th Street Fire.

WOMEN AMONG THE RESCUERS

Daughter of a Member of the Department Killed While on Duty Saves One Man's Life.

Between forty and fifty firemen were overcome yesterday morning by smoke and gas at a fire which caused a pecuniary loss of not over $10,000, but which baffled the fighting force for more than four hours. It was a cellar fire, between double floors, padded with felt paper. This is the kind of fire that the firemen most dread, because the huge and stifling volumes of smoke conceal the blaze, and for a time defy every effort to reach it.

The fire started about 6 o'clock in the bowling alleys of Frank and Charles Starr's café at 308 and 310 West Fifty-ninth Street in a four-story brick building owned by the Appleby estate. The upper floors are occupied by Dr. Savage's gymnasium and the National Bowling League, but the fire did not extend above the ground floor, which was about half burned through. Within two hours, and mostly within an hour, nearly fifty firemen were overcome, of whom twenty-five were taken to hospitals, some unconscious and others gasping for breath. They were hurried through the streets in ambulances, their clothing soaked with icy water.

Relays of firemen one after the other went into the smoke-filled pit, some to rush back after two or three minutes of fruitless effort, and the less fortunate ones to drop as if dead into the fast rising water and to be dragged out by still fresh relays of fire fighters, many of these in turn being overcome by their efforts. Time and again men staggered blindly to the sidewalk, where they dropped apparently lifeless, while the others, carried out by comrades and laid in the street or on the sidewalk, made that portion of Fifty-ninth Street look not unlike a battlefield. All the firemen join in saying that it was a unique fire, and both Chief Croker and Battalion Chief Binns declared it was the most difficult cellar fire to subdue in the history of the department. The place was confined, and the alleys were constructed of yellow pine, soaked with oil and beeswax. With this excellent burning material, the fire got into the dobble flooring, where it had its own way, burning slowly for hours.

MEN STAGGERED AND FELL.

The fire was discovered by one of the bartenders in Starr's place. He saw smoke coming from the basement at 6:15, growing thicker and thicker with each second. At the first alarm Chief Binns responded with Truck No. 4 and Engines Nos. 23, 40, and 54. The men of Engines Nos. 23 and 40 forced their way down the steps leading to the alleys, but there their troubles began at once. Charles Netzel of No. 23 was the first to succumb. He inhaled a breath of hot air and staggered up the steps to the sidewalk, where he fell. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital. Almost at the same time Capt. Edward Tobin and Pipemen Rogan and Mangin of the same company were overpowered by the thick smoke and staggered back nearly suffocated. They recovered later and pluckily went back to work, only to be overcome again. Man after man of Engines Nos. 23 and 40 fell in the smoke-clouded cellar, and had to be dragged out by the men of Truck No. 4, most of whom were themselves overcome, and in turn were saved by others. Within a few minutes ambulances from Bellevue, Roosevelt, and Flower Hospitals had been sent for, and their surgeons found more than they could do for an hour or more in helping the half-suffocated firemen.

One of the worst sufferers was Lieut. Henry Hauck of Engine No. 40. Three separate times he was overcome and dragged out unconscious to the walk, and from there twice taken into the rooms of Mrs. Kate Mangin, the janitress of the flat building next door. Each time he went back. Capt. Tobin was overcome for the second time before he went to the hospital.

After Capt. Tobin was taken to Roosevelt he became worse, and late last night it was said that he was quite ill, although his condition was not considered to be dangerous. In addition to the smoke he inhaled his back is badly wrenched and he is otherwise bruised. Three men who were left in the hospital last night are expected to leave this morning. The firemen taken to the hospitals were: Roosevelt—Lieut. Patrick Brennan, Truck No. 4; P. J. Clark, John Cahill, Thomas Mulavey, Howard Ruch, and Edward Smith, Engine No. 40; John Callaghy, Engine No. 65; C. Duggan, Engine No. 2; F. W. Desouth, Truck No. 4; A. De Groot, Engine No. 2; Otto Fink, Truck No. 4; John Higgins, Assistant Foreman, Engine No. 65; Charles Netzel, Engine No. 23; John H. McCune, Engine No. 2; John McLaughlin, Truck No. 4; Deputy Battalion Chief Norris of Battalion No. 9; Patrick Rogan, Engine No. 23; Daniel Simonson, Engine No. 23; Edward Sweeney, Truck No. 4; Capt. Edward Tobin, Engine No. 23; John Cassels, Chief of Eleventh Battalion; Bellevue—John Derr; Flower—Timothy Gaynor, George Rivers, Engine No. 2; Herman Kuch, Engine No. 8.

At the end of an hour the force was so reduced that Chief Binns sent for fresh men and Truck No. 23 responded. At that time Lieut. Hauck was the only man of Engine No. 40 left, and its hose was manned by hook and ladder men. Hauck insisted upon being the last man in his company to give up. After he had had a full turn with the stairs Chief Croker ordered that he and several other firemen, who, though scarcely able to stand, had insisted upon remaining, be sent to the hospital. Hauck left Roosevelt Hospital last evening, but most of his companions had then recovered sufficiently to go home.

Street-car traffic in Fifty-ninth Street was blocked until after noon. Great crowds gathered and were held in check by the police reserves from several stations, but they kept at a safe distance, for the smoke until after 10 o'clock filled the block for several hundred feet and hung like a pall over the street.

Try as they might, the firemen did not succeed in reaching the blaze for over two hours. At one time Chief Binns was nearly overcome, as well as soaked with water. He was forced to go to his headquarters for dry clothing after having had a quart of whisky poured over his back and shoulders to prevent him from taking cold. Mr. Binns said later that he thought the exterior treatment the best.

WOMEN AS GOOD SAMARITANS.

Not the least dramatic feature of the fire was the assistance rendered by Mrs. Kate Madden, the janitress, and Miss Minnie Schwartz of 641 East Ninth Street. Miss Schwartz was passing on a car when she saw the smoke and jumped off. Breaking through the line of policemen she began to busy herself with Mrs. Madden in caring for the firemen who had been overcome. "I am a fireman's daughter," she hastily explained to a policeman who tried to stop her. "He was killed in a fire some years ago, and I never fail to do all I can for the men whenever I have the opportunity." Though the street was full of water, she worked without rubbers and utterly disregarded the consequences to her clothing, which became sadly bedraggled.

Mrs. Madden turned her rooms into a sort of field hospital. Here the men were carried or led and laid on the floor wherever a vacant spot could be found. Mrs. Madden made coffee and heated milk, which the surgeons had prescribed for the men's relief. Not less than fifty quarts of coffee and half that amount of hot milk did Mrs. Madden voluntarily furnish the vanquished firemen, and not only this, but she gave dry socks and various articles of clothing to the men until the supply gave out. Mrs. Madden, between helping to resuscitate the men and making coffee on a not very large stove, passed what she called the two busiest hours of her life.

The fireman's daughter assisted in this work, and, besides buying milk for the men, possibly saved one pipeman's life. He was staggering along the street in front of the building unable to see, and was heading directly for a gaping hole in the sidewalk. The young woman saw his danger. Darting forward she grasped his arm just as he was about to step into it, and led him away to hot coffee and safety. The women were assisted by the two department Chaplains, Father Daly and the Rev. Mr. Johnson.

THE FIREMEN SUCCESSFUL.

Gradually the fighting force made its way to the fire. The men were led by Chief Croker, who took an axe himself and chopped away at the floor in trying to reach the blaze. The men would chop and then run out for air. At length, about 11 o'clock, the rear portion of the floor fell in, carrying down with it three billiard tables, chairs, and other paraphernalia of the place. Once released, the flames sprang up and began to spread. This was just what the firemen wanted, and from that moment the fire was under control. It was nearly 2 o'clock, however, before the last engine was withdrawn.

The tons of water thrown into the cellar in fifteen streams filled it to a depth of 8 feet by actual measurement. The water was the same depth in the cellar of the Tinkham Cycle Company next door, and considerable damage will result in consequence to the latter concern.

The insurance on the building, in which the fire occurred, amounts to $30,000, and is distributed as follows: Royal, $10,000; Continental, $10,000; German-American, $10,000. The property of Frank E. Starr, including café, billiard room, and bowling alleys, the loss on which will be adjusted by Lyons, Stadholz & Co., was insured in the Western Assurance Company of Toronto for $14,100, half of which had been reinsured by that company.

The fire is supposed to have been caused by an overheated flue, but this could not be definitely ascertained.

LEGAL NOTES.

DUTY TO LOOK AND LISTEN IN CROSSING RAILROADS.—On the afternoon of July 9, 1898, Nellie S. Stowell was driving a horse attached to a small phaeton along Englewood Avenue, Englewood, N. J., proceeding southeasterly, so as to cross the tracks of the Northern Railroad of New Jersey, which was then operated by the Erie Railroad. The crossing was between the Englewood and the Nordhoff Stations. She was driving at a slow trot, when she heard the noise of a train. She waited about twenty-five feet away, to see where it was coming from, and looked both up and down the track, soon perceiving that the noise was from a south-bound train which came in sight. She did not notice a north-bound train which had left the Nordhoff station, although it must have been in plain view. She heard no signal whistle or bell, or any noise of another approaching train, the noise of the down train being sufficient to drown any such sound from the up train. She started to cross as soon as the south-bound train had passed, at the same time again looking up and down, seeing nothing except the disappearing south-bound train. When her horse was on the track she became aware of the proximity of the other train. By the exertion of all her strength she pulled the horse around away from the train, and he was struck, not by the engine, but by the second car. Her suit brought against the Erie Railroad, in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, for damages for the injuries she received resulted in a judgment upon a verdict directed for the defendant, and that decision was recently sustained by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, in an opinion by Judge Lacombe. The Court holds that the duty of a person about to cross a railroad track, to look and listen for approaching trains, is not discharged by looking at and listening to what is known to be but a temporary obstruction, when a short delay would give an unobstructed view of the roadbed both ways.

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PRIORITY OF LIENS.—David F. Gibb, in June, 1897, contracted with the City of New York, through the Board of Education, for the building of Grammar School No. 2, for $124,000. Of this sum $93,000 was paid, leaving $30,364 in the hands of the Controller, when Thomas McKay brought an action against the city and others to determine the rights to this money of various parties who had filed liens. Mr. Gibb in October, 1898, assigned $7,500 of "the moneys due and to become due" on the contract to the Eleventh Ward Bank, and the main controversy was as to the priority of the bank's claim over subsequent lienors. On the trial the court held that this assignment was not to be treated as of the date of the filing, but the assignee's right to participate in the fund should be postponed to all the liens, including those that were subsequently filed. The First Appellate Division, on appeal by the bank, has reversed this judgment. The contractor testified at the trial that the money was obtained from the bank at different times to carry on the business, but the full amount of $7,500 had been advanced when the assignment was executed; and that at that date more than that sum was due on the contract in addition to sufficient money to pay the prior liens which had been filed against the fund. Justice O'Brien, giving the opinion for the Appellate Division, holds that the cases in the Court of Appeals relied upon below are no longer controlling, the ordinance relating to contracts with the city then in force having been superseded by the lien law embodied in the Consolidation act of 1882. The Court holds that these sections of the Consolidation act were not repealed or affected by the general lien law of 1897. The rights of the parties having accrued while the Consolidation act was in full force, and before the repeal, in 1899, of the section of that act relating to mechanics' liens on account of public improvements in this city, were to be determined by its provisions and the terms of the contract referred to, with the city. The Court finds, therefore, neither in the Consolidation act nor in the contract anything which limits the right of a contractor to make an assignment which would take precedence over liens subsequently filed; and the assignment to the Eleventh Ward Bank, based as it was upon a good consideration, and notice of it having been filed with the Controller, took precedence in payment over subsequent liens. Justice Ingraham dissented, saying that by the provisions of the Consolidation act and the mechanics' lien law the Legislature sought to accomplish just what the Common Council in passing the ordinance referred to did; and that "to hold that a contractor by simply transferring to another the moneys which are to grow due under the contract, made such assignment superior to the rights of one to whom the statute gives a lien for the labor or materials actually furnished in completing the contract, would be to render the protection which the statute intended to give nugatory."

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ENDOWMENT POLICY AS AN ASSET.—William Diack received from the Equitable Life Assurance Society in June, 1892, an endowment policy for $15,000, payable in June, 1907, "or should he die before then, to his wife, Susan M. Diack, if living; if not, then to the said William Diack, his executors, administrators, or assigns." Mrs. Diack is still living. Mr. Diack had omitted in bankruptcy proceedings to include his interest in this policy as an asset in his schedule, and objection was made by Messrs. Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge, on behalf of the trustee to his discharge. Mr. George C. Holt, the referee, reported that at the commencement of the proceeding the policy had no surrender value to the assured. Judge Thomas, in granting the discharge, held that this ruling was erroneous, and that Mr. Diack had a legal interest in the policy equal at least to that of the person entitled in case of his death. A motion then made by the trustee to compel the bankrupt to execute an assignment of his interest in the policy was opposed by Messrs. Oberstein & Kohner for the bankrupt, and has now been denied by Referee Holt, who, while admitting that the bankrupt undoubtedly had an interest in the surrender value of the policy, says the difficulty is that neither he nor his trustee can surrender it without Mrs. Diack's consent. After stating in detail the grounds upon which he had based his certificate, Mr. Holt adds: "In view of these considerations, I think that although Mr. Diack has an important interest in this policy, his interest at the date of the adjudication had no surrender or other value which the trustee can take or enforce. But the execution by Mr. Diack of a formal assignment of his interest in the policy might result, it seems to me, in serious injustice. Suppose an assignment made. No trustee in bankruptcy would be justified in paying premiums until 1907, because, if Mr. Diack died meanwhile, the entire $15,000 would go to Mrs. Diack. If Mr. Diack should pay such premiums from his earnings after the adjudication, there would be no justice in having the trustee take the $15,000 in 1907, if Mr. Diack lived to that time; nor would such a result be just if Mrs. Diack paid such premiums. In any point of view, it seems to me that the bankrupt's interest in this policy is so mixed up with his wife's rights in it that his creditors cannot reach it."

Will Not Change Street Signs.

The resolution adopted by the Municipal Assembly requiring the Commission of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies to "cause street lamps to be so placed that streets signs thereon run parallel with the streets named" has become a law without the approval of the Mayor. Commissioner Kearny, under a ruling made by Corporation Counsel Whalen, is not obliged to obey orders from the Municipal Assembly, and the changing of the street signs as directed depends entirely upon his pleasure. Commissioner Kearny says that there does not appear to be any general demand on the part of the public for the change, and he will not make it until he finds that it is desired.

RAPID TRANSIT CONTRACT

Mr. Orr Says the Entire Road May Be Built at Once.

DEBT LIMIT NOT IN THE WAY

Margin of $70,000,000 Now in Sight for This and Other Desired Public Improvements.

President Alexander E. Orr of the Rapid Transit Commission yesterday gave out a statement in which he discusses the public hearing of the day before, and points particularly to the fact that the city's debt limit will be extended this year from the $50,000,000 which has been given as the present limit by Controller Coler, to about $70,000,000 by the operation of the sinking fund and increase of real estate values. Under these conditions Mr. Orr points out that it would be possible for the city to contract at once for the building of the entire road, instead of one of the four sections. Mr. Orr's statement is as follows:

"At the hearing yesterday before the Rapid Transit Commission two subjects were discussed. The first was an extension of the proposed underground road down Broadway to the Battery and thence under the East River to Brooklyn; the second was the question of beginning work along the line already authorized throughout its entire length. Both propositions were earnestly and very ably advocated.

"As to the first of these topics, the board has felt that the proposed extension to Brooklyn, if practicable, would be the natural and almost inevitable result of the building of a road from the Post Office north. Certainly the project is one deserving the most careful study, after the commission has succeeded in letting a contract for the work now in hand. But until that is disposed of it is hardly possible to take up any new projects. At any rate, the first step in such an inquiry must be to find out just how far the authority of the commission extends, and as some doubts have been suggested on this point, it was unanimously agreed by the board to have a full report from our counsel before proceeding further in the matter.

"In regard to the second subject, there seemed to be some misapprehension in the part of those who addressed the commission, which was very likely due to the fact that they were not quite familiar with the terms of the proposed contract, bids for which are to be opened on Monday next. This contract, by the statute, had to be prepared by the board and approved by the Corporation Counsel before advertisement for bids could be begun, and it cannot now be changed without very great delay. It provides for building the road in four sections. The first section which is to be built at once, extends from the Post Office to Fifty-ninth Street. The three other sections, above Fifty-ninth Street, are to be built at such future times as the board may fix; provided due notice is given as to each section within certain times specified in the contract. Notice might be given as to each section the moment the contract is signed.

"The contract was drawn in this way because the city authorities were not willing, before the election at which the recent amendment to the Constitution was adopted, to run the risk of exhausting or nearly exhausting the debt-incurring capacity of the city. It therefore commits the city to an absolute obligation only as to Section 1, and it leaves the construction of the other sections optional with the city as already stated.

"However, it has always been the intention of the board to exercise the options just as soon as the debt limit should be amply beyond the amount required for the building of the road and for other immediate necessities of the city. It now appears that the adoption of the recent Constitutional amendment, which only went into effect on the 1st day of January, has created this situation. We are informed by the Controller that the present debt-limit of the city is, in round figures, $50,000,000. There will be besides this during the present year an expansion due to the operation of the sinking fund on the one hand and the increase in real estate valuations on the other which would raise these figures to about $70,000,000. This sum is far more than enough to build the entire road.

"It is of course apparent that until it is known what bids we are to receive the board cannot know whether any contract at all will be let; and still less can they decide how soon it will be wise to require the contractor to proceed with the work north of Fifty-ninth Street. It is, however, perfectly safe to say that the board is in favor of exercising its options for the three northern sections as fast as the city's financial condition will permit. If, therefore, we get a bid that is satisfactory in all respects, and financial conditions do not materially change before the contract can be awarded, the board, in my judgment, will be disposed to exercise its option at least for Section 2 immediately after the contract is signed. It may prove to be best for the city's interests to exercise the options at once for both Sections 2 and 3, or even for the whole road.

"The public and intending bidders may feel assured that it is our fixed intention to press this great work to an early completion, and to have real rapid transit from the Post Office to King's Bridge and Bronx Park at the very first possible day."

Congressman Charles W. Fowler has written from Washington to Mr. Orr regarding the validity of the Carpenter patent for the bi-transit railway system. He holds that that system is admittedly necessary to the handling of rapid transit traffic, and it has been adopted in the present rapid transit plans. He cites at length an affidavit submitted to the United States Commissioner of Patents by Melville C. Smith, showing the merits of the system, by which two systems of trains are run side by side, with island stations by means of which passengers may be transferred from the through trains at widely separated points to way trains, by which they may reach the stations nearer their destinations than the stations of through trains. Engineers, it is set forth, had failed to solve the problem prior to Mr. Carpenter's discovery.

THE MAYOR ON TUNNELS.

Manufacturers' Association Urges the South Brooklyn Rapid Transit Adjunct

A committee from the Manufacturers' Association called on Mayor Van Wyck yesterday and asked him to use his influence to have a tunnel constructed between the Battery and South Brooklyn, as an adjunct to the rapid transit system in this borough. The Mayor listened to his visitors attentively, and then said:

"The Controller says that the tunnel would cost only $3,000,000. That would be a small tunnel, wouldn't it?"

The Mayor then added that the engineers consulted by him had said that it would require eight tunnels to carry the traffic of one bridge.

"I should like to see sixteen bridges over the East River," said the Mayor with a laugh. "We can't have too many of them. Do any of you gentlemen believe the bridges should be used for recreation piers?"

Mayor Van Wyck then promised to give the matter his attention. As the delegation started to leave the office he remarked: "I'm glad you came. I always like to talk to business men about public improvements."

The resolution of the Municipal Assembly authorizing the issue of revenue bonds to the amount of $50,000 to pay for preliminary surveys for a tunnel to South Brooklyn from the foot of Whitehall Street, and thence across the Narrows to Staten Island, became a law yesterday without the Mayor's signature.

BIG MAP OF NEW YORK.

Designed to Show City's Growth—For the Paris Exposition.

Louis A. Risse, the chief topographical engineer of the Board of Public Improvements, sent a letter to that body yesterday in which he informed it of the completion of the topographical map of the city and its environs, which is to be exhibited at the Paris Exposition. This map will be on public view at the hall of the Arion Society, Fifty-ninth Street and Park Avenue, on Jan. 16, 17, and 18.

The map is drawn on a scale of 600 feet to one inch; its size is 31 feet long and 27 feet wide, and is the largest map ever made of any city in this country. It shows the buildings, contour lines, and delineates the topographical features, as well as the development of the city, from its beginning to the present time.

While the area covered by Greater New York is 326.11 square miles, the area of the city and vicinity as shown on the map includes nearly 1,000 squire miles. The border of the map is made up of numerous views of the most prominent buildings and the most picturesque parts of the city.

In addition to this general map, two other maps are in preparation and will be completed soon. One map shows the city in 1664, and the other as it was in 1800. It is the intention to exhibit these maps as a contrast to the general map and to show the wonderful development of New York City. A relief map of Manhattan Island in 1776, an exact duplicate of the original in the State Museum at Albany, has been secured and will also form a part of this city's exhibit.

The United States Commission for the Paris Exposition has set aside a space of 1,015 square feet, for the exhibition of these maps in the building allotted to the United States engineering exhibits at the exposition.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE TRUST.

Doors of the Company Reopened with Millions Supplied by Edwin Gould and Gen. Thomas.

The doors of the Produce Exchange Trust Company, in the Standard Oil Building, which were closed because of suspension of business Dec. 18, were reopened yesterday. The company had the financial "sinews of war" to face its obligations. Tuesday evening there was locked up in its safe a check for $1,250,000, the contribution toward rehabilitation of Vice President Samuel Thomas, and when the offices opened yesterday, President Edwin Gould had supplied an equal sum to make up the $2,500,000 that was estimated as necessary to start the company anew.

The officers of the company were astonished yesterday at the comparatively small number of applications for balances. At no time during the day were there more than half a dozen applicants at the paying teller's wicket. Sometimes there was no applicant. Several new accounts of importance were received. One of the officers said: "It was about balanced, with a leaning on the side of withdrawals. But we paid out a sum that, in the circumstances, we consider small."

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the company was held at noon in the board room, and there was a full attendance of shareholders. All appeared to be pleased at the change in the company's affairs, and President Gould was heartily congratulated. The principal business was the election of eight Trustees of the class of 1900. W. W. Merrill and S. D. Scudder, ex-Vice President, having declined nomination, the following ticket was voted on unanimously by 18,288½ shares of stock out of $25,000: New Trustees, William H. Taylor and Andrew Langdon. Trustees re-elected, Edwin R. Ladew, Henry A. McGee, Edward A. Maher, George W. Ballou, John A. Shibley, and John Skelton Williams. Mr. Taylor came in as Secretary with Mr. Gould. Mr. Langdon, nominated by Gen. Thomas, has important banking interests at Buffalo. This election constitutes the full Board of twenty-four Trustees, as follows: Samuel Thomas, Joseph W. Ogden, George W. Ballou, W. H. Taylor, Andrew Langdon, Charles P. Armstrong, Amzi L. Barber, Frank Brainard, Turner A. Beall, George R. Bidwell, Charles A. Deshon, A. Goepel, Edwin Gould, H. Irvine Keyser, Edward R. Ladew, Thomas A. McIntyre, Henry A. McGee, J. W. Middendorf, Edward A. Maher, John A. Shibley, John P. Truesdell, C. M. Warner, John Skelton Williams, and E. F. C. Young.

The board met after the election and perfected the organization of the company by electing Mr. Ballou Second Vice President and Mr. Taylor Third Vice President. William M. Laws was appointed Secretary, to succeed Mr. Taylor. The other officers are: President—Edwin Gould; First Vice President—Samuel Thomas; Treasurer—John A. Hilton. The full and permanent organization of the company will be effected Jan. 17.

An announcement made last evening by Almon Goodwin and William Nelson Cromwell of counsel for the company to its depositors and stockholders, said in part:

Reports were made by the new officials of the company showing the present condition of the company, and that the loans and investments were intact, and that they were satisfied that little, if any, loss would be made thereby.

After general discussion resolutions were unanimously adopted that the stockholders of the company express their deep sense of obligation and their hearty thanks to the special committee, Mr. Gould, Gen. Thomas, and the counsel for the able and successful manner in which they met the crisis.

President Gould said last evening that he was pleased with the conditions in which the company resumed business and sanguine of its success.

GIFTS TO PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Miss Gould's Presentation of Books Relating to Mormonism—Trustees Discuss Plans for New Building.

The Trustees of the New York Public Library held their regular monthly meeting at the Astor Building yesterday. It was announced that 50,000 volumes and 105,000 pamphlets had been received at the library during the year, being the largest accessions ever recorded for any single year.

Some valuable gifts were made to the library during the month of December, the most important being the Berrian collection of works relating to Mormonism, including 450 volumes and 300 pamphlets, with 52 volumes of newspapers, presented by Miss Helen M. Gould, with the following letter:

Dr. John S. Billings, Director New York Public Library, 40 Lafayette Place, New York City:

Dear Sir: It gives me pleasure to add the Berrian collection of books and pamphlets on Mormonism to the New York Public Library, for I believe it will be very useful to students to have access to a collection that gives a clear idea of this peculiar form of error. The Mormon Elders are proselytizing in many sections of our country, and our people generally should become better informed on the subject of Mormonism in order to be on their guard against these "Latter Day Saints," as they style themselves.

Hoping that the books will prove useful, believe me very truly,

HELEN MILLER GOULD.

Dec. 21, 1899.

The collection is being catalogued and arranged and will be placed in the Lenox Building for the use of the public in about ten days.

Mrs. Henry Draper gave twenty-one volumes on Russian and Oriental needlework, embroideries, and lace making.

Paul Leicester Ford gave a copy of Samuel Gale's "Essay on the Nature and Principles of Publick Credit," printed at St. Augustine, Fla., 1784, being the first book printed in Florida.

The work of arranging for a print room at the Lenox is in progress, and it is hoped that a public exhibition of prints will be ready in April.

Plans for the proposed library building at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, on the site of the old reservoir, were discussed. It is reported that the plans of this library will be sent to Paris for exhibition at the Exposition.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S WORK.

Cut in City Appropriation May Seriously Retard Improvements.

The officers of the New York Zoological Society are somewhat discouraged at the prospect of having to pay out of their own treasury a considerable part of this year's expenses for maintaining the new Zoological Park.

The society agreed to raise $250,000 for buildings and permanent improvements, on the condition that the city would pay the expense of maintenance. Of the sum required $90,000 is yet to be obtained, and with an additional outlay required for maintenance, it is feared that the task in view is an impossible one. It is understood that the cut in the appropriation is a part of a general plan of municipal retrenchment, and no charge of discrimination against the society is made.

This, however, does not relieve the embarrassment of the situation. At least $5,000 a month is required to maintain the park, and the appropriation of $40,000, the officers say, means that they must raise $20,000 more this year than they supposed they would need.

In the event of the refusal of the Board of Estimate to provide sufficient funds, it has not been decided whether the society shall curtail its operations or issue an appeal to the public for money to meet the deficiency.

Lecture Course for Printers' Club.

The Printers' Club has announced a course of lectures free to members and their friends, to be given on Jan. 17 and the first and third Wednesdays of February, March, April, and May. The following will be the lecturers, in the order named: Seth Low, Dr. William S. Rainsford, Leonard D. Abbott, Ernest H. Crosby, Charles F. Wingate, John W. Keller, the Rev. Thomas J. Ducey, John S. Crosby, and Dr. I. K. Funk. William Dean Howells has also consented to give a reading before the club at a date not yet named.

Annual Sale of *Carpet Remnants* made into Rugs, in all sizes, about ½ regular cost, And a lot of *Fine Grades of Carpeting* at *$1.00* per yard.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

QUAINT CHAIRS REDUCED.

A beautiful piece of furniture, says somebody, is like a beautiful woman; you do not ask its name and nationality to find out that it is beautiful.

Some of our groups of odd chairs which are now below factory prices would puzzle a connoisseur in the naming of styles, but will delight every lover of unconventional beauty.

One a Mahogany Conversation Chair—$70.00 (reduced from $93.00)—is covered in silk tapestry.

Another, an All Upholstered Conversation Chair at $100.00, (reduced from $151.00,) covered in silk tapestry and fringe.

Their freedom from any fixed fashion makes them perfect accents for almost any style of furnishing.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

FOR AN OLD CYCLING DEBT.

Judgment for Rent of the Michaux Club Against Elisha Dyer, Jr., and William A. Haines.

Judgment for $1,010.54 against Elisha Dyer, Jr., son of the Governor of Rhode Island, and William A. Haines in favor of the Sidney B. Bowman Cycle Company was given in the City Court on Tuesday by Justice Lewis J. Conlan. The judgment was for rent of the quarters formerly occupied by the Michaux Cycle Club, of which Messrs. Dyer and Haines were Directors.

The Michaux Club, which went out of existence in 1898, marked the rise and fall of the bicycle craze which seized upon fashionable society in 1894. The club, named after the French inventor, was organized by Elisha Dyer, Jr., with Charles Wyndham-Quin, a nephew of the Earl of Dunraven, and others, and sub-rented from Sidney B. Bowman for its quarters the old armory building at Broadway and Fifty-second Street. The place was fitted up very handsomely and for a time, while the bicycle fad was at its height, was a great success. Music rides and other attractive functions wer given there, and society flocked to the club, which became a favorite rendezvous.

Toward the end of the first season William A. Haines, who was formerly a member of the dry goods firm of Halstead, Haines & Co., which failed in 1883, and afterward manager of the Madison Square Garden, was taken into the directorate. Other Directors soon afterward resigned and were succeeded by John E. Roosevelt, Edward Winslow, Walter Suydam, and Dr. George Fowler. The club ran through another season, but the bicycle craze was then on the wane. The club decided to change its quarters and moved to another cycle academy at the Boulevard and Sixtieth Street, where it fitted up its rooms in handsome style. This attempt to revive the club's failing fortunes was not successful.

Mr. Bowman claimed that the club owed him something like $3,000 for rent. The payment of the rent was assumed by Dr. Fowler, but he wanted his fellow Directors to contribute, and moved suit to make them do so. The trouble was adjusted in some way and Messrs. Winslow, Suydam, and Roosevelt left the board, leaving Messrs. Fowler, Dyer, and Haines as the Directors. It is understood in cycling circles that Dr. Fowler paid a large proportion of the debt, and that the judgment against Messrs. Dyer and Haines is for the balance.

MAMMOTH EUCHRE PARTY.

The Players Number 2,500—Dr. Burtsell Gives a Prize.

The largest progressive euchre party ever given in this city, it is said, was held last night at the Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street. It was for the benefit of the Church of St. Philip Neri of Bedford Park. The players numbered 2,500. The game was managed by Prof. Heidenis and a staff of assistants.

The chief prize was a silver table service given by the Rev. Dr. Burtsell of Rondout. The pastor of St. Philip Neri's, who was present, said the affair was a grand success, and that his church will receive a large sum of money from it.

FIGHTS MILES BANKS'S WILL.

Daughter of a Son Who Disappeared Accuses Her Relatives.

A romantic story is associated with a will case that will come up this morning before Surrogate Fitzgerald. This is the contest by Miss Maude Ernestine Banks of Waltham, Mass., of the will of Miles Banks, her grandfather, who died in this city some months ago, leaving an estate of over $100,000. Miles Banks was a brother of Gen. Nathaniel Banks, of civil war fame, and one time Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Miles Banks, who was seventy-seven years old, was for forty years connected with the Custom House. Half a century ago he married in Waltham, Mass., but none save a very few members of the family knew of his marriage, and until his death it was generally believed that he was a bachelor. Of this marriage he had a son, Ernest, who disappeared twenty years ago and has not since been heard from. Miss Banks claims to be this son's daughter. Her mother, it appears, died years ago.

In his will Miles Banks left only $1,000 to Ernest Banks, whom he does not refer to as his son, although the relationship of all the other beneficiaries is stated. No mention whatever is made of Miss Maude Ernestine Banks, and she believes that he never had any knowledge of her existence. The fact that his son left a daughter, it is alleged, was kept from him by his other relatives, and Miss Banks, through Lawyer Philip J. Britt, claims a share in the estate and alleges that when making his will he was subjected to undue influence. Miss Banks lives with an aunt at Waltham.

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TRADE MARK.
THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN.
Sold exclusively in New York City by
JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

MID-WINTER SALE OF FURS.

Sealskin Coats, — "box" model, — with high storm collar, and wide revers, $150.00; Value $200.00 and $225.00

Collarettes, — electric seal or Alaska Sable, trimmed with Persian Lamb. Various designs. Finished with tails and stole ends, $8.00 to $25.00 each; Value $12.50 to $40.00

Collarettes and storm collars, — Alaska Sable and Persian Lamb, — plain or with stole ends, $10.00 to $50.00; Usual price $15.00 to $75.00

Scarfs and novelty collars, —electric seal with Alaska Sable Tails,—faced with fur or satin, $3.00 to $5.75.

Muffs,—Electric Seal, $2.00 and $3.00.

Muffs,—fine Alaska Sable, $7.50 and $10.00.

Scarfs and Boas, — Stone Marten, Animal Fox, blue or black lynx, mink and all the fashionable furs.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

SALE OF UMBRELLAS.

700 Umbrellas, — clearance of winter stock.
Men's 26 and 28 inch, — black.
Women's 26 inch, — black, garnet and navy.
Finest quality, all silk, close rolling, paragon frame, steel rod.
Imported novelty handles,— including sterling silver, silver deposits, ivories and English boxwoods.
$2.85 each; Value $4.00 to $6.00

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Hackett Carhart & Co.
AT THEIR THREE STORES
For $15.
You can make a selection from a number of our finest
$25. $24. $22.50 $20.
Suits
All special weaves and designs of goods made for fine retail trade.
Values exceptional.
THREE BROADWAY STORES. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

For Dyspepsia.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Strengthens the stomach, assists digestion, relieves distress and the feeling of exhaustion and dizziness.
Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
To-morrow Evg., at 8, TANNHAUSER, Mmes. Gadski, Olitzka, and Nordica; MM. Van Dyck, V. Rooy, and Plancon. Conductor, Emil Paur.
Sat. Mat., Jan. 13, at 2, CARMEN. Mmes. Calvé and Clementine De Vere; MM. Saleza and Campanari. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Sat. Evg., Jan. 13, at 8, at Popular Prices, ROMEO ET JULIETTE. Mmes. Suzanne Adams and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez (his only appearance at the popular Saturday night performances) and Plancon. Conductor, Sig. Bevignani.
Sun. Ev'g., Jan. 14, at 8:15, Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mme. Sembrich, Miss Broadfoot; MM. Dippel, Bertram, and Arthur Friedheim, Pianist, together with the Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra. Conductor, Paur.
Mon. Ev'g., Jan. 15, at 7:45, DIE WALKUERE, Mmes. Eames, Schumann-Heink, and Nordica; MM. Van Dyck, Pringle, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur.
Wed. Ev'g., Jan. 17, at 8, FAUST. Mmes. Calvé and Mantelli; MM. Saleza, Scotti, and Plancon. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri. Ev'g., Jan. 19, at 8, AIDA. Mmes. Eames and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez, Scotti, and Plancon. Conductor, Mancinelli.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

HARLEM Op. House. NEXT WEEK | JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS. SEATS NOW SELLING. | The Jolly Musketeer.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD.
Monday & Thursday, CYRANO DE BERGERAC; Tuesday Eve. & Sat. Mat., THE FIRST VIOLIN; Wednesday, A PARISIAN ROMANCE; Friday, Beau Brummell; Sat. Ev., Dr. Jekyll & Mr. Hyde.

CARNEGIE HALL.
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
Mr. WILHELM GERICKE... Conductor
Wed. Aft., Jan. 17. Soloist, Mr. Ludwig Breitner | Thurs. Evg., Jan. 18. Soloist, Mme. Schumann-Heink
Tickets at box office and Tyson's at reg. prices.

PROCTOR'S 23d ST. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. FOUR COHANS, YORKE & ADAMS. Moulliere Sisters, Ethel Levey, Moving Pic., 30 Others.
PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. Evgs. 8:30. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. Rossow Midgets, Merkel Sisters, Ed. Lasell. Seymour and Dupre, Diana, W.C. Davies, 30 Others.
Hammerstein's 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. VICTORIA Evgs. 8:30. Sat. Mat. 2:15. No Smoking or

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain, northeasterly gales shifting to northwesterly.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks weak.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75⅝c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 41⅜c.; cash cotton, 7⅝c.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.—Both the Senate and the Assembly adjourned after the introduction of bills, without transacting any business. The committee appointed to investigate the tax question will recommend to the Legislature a measure providing a State tax of 5 mills upon Indebtedness secured by mortgages upon real property, which is expected to yield $10,000,000, and a 1 per cent. tax on stocks of banks and trust companies, which will yield $3,000,000 more. It is expected that strong opposition to the Educational Unification bill will develop when it is presented.—Page 8.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday the President's policy in the Philippines was bitterly assailed by Senator Pettigrew. Senator Lodge joined in the discussion. Witnesses testified before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections yesterday as to the alleged payment of money in the Montana Senatorial fight. Senator Stewart of Nevada spoke against the Currency bill. Senators Tillman and Allen clashed over the question of trusts. Admiral Dewey's telegram from Hongkong previous to the battle of Manila Bay was sent to the Senate yesterday by Secretary Long.—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—A special dispatch from London to a Chicago newspaper says it is reported that Gen. Ian Hamilton's mind is unhinged. The London Daily Mail announces that Gen. White's losses in the attack on Ladysmith were 848 killed or wounded. The Boer loss is estimated at 2,000 to 3,000. It is stated in London that the British will use dum-dum bullets owing to a scarcity of Lee-Metford cartridges. Lord Salisbury's reply to the American representations on the flour seizures has been received, and is said to be of a satisfactory nature. An unconfirmed rumor was circulated in London yesterday that Gen. Buller had fought another battle. Queen Victoria has called Parliament to meet on Jan. 30. The Government was accused yesterday in the Prussian Diet of "disciplining" Magistrates who are also members of the Diet, and who voted against the Canal bill. The result of the debate was a moral defeat for the Ministry. The officials of the French Foreign Office deny that there is any truth in the report that the commercial treaty with the United States will not be ratified. They are confident that the treaty will soon become an accomplished fact. The French Chamber of Deputies reassembled yesterday. M. Deschanel, on his re-election to the Presidency of the House, urged that the party truce agreed to during the Exposition year should be continued indefinitely. A detachment of Congo Free State troops routed the rebellious Batatolas in two battles last October.—Pages 1, 3, and 7.

Page 1.

Melville E. Ingalls will not retire from the Presidency of the "Big Four," as he stated last Monday.

Gov. Roosevelt and his staff were present yesterday at the funeral service over the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. S. Dana Greene.

The report of the Mazet committee will not be presented until next week. It is reported that the Democrats have forced a change in the majority findings, and that the minority report also will contain concessions.

One of the first sequels to the establishment of new controlling policies in the trunk line situation is to be the abolition of those differential freight rates which for so long have been doing damage to the business interests of New York City.

Page 3.

Dr. Elizabeth J. French died yesterday in Boston.

Page 4.

Mrs. Rogers, the daughter of Mrs. Adams, and Prof. Witthaus were witnesses in the Molineux trial yesterday.

Page 5.

Friends of ex-Secretary Bliss in Washington deny that he is an aspirant for the Vice Presidency.

John Q. A. Hoyt, one of the original promoters of the elevated railway system, died at his home Wednesday from heart disease.

Admiral Schley has cabled to the Navy Department from Montevideo that Lieut. Commander F. E. Greene committed suicide on Wednesday.

Page 7.

The funeral of Dr. McGlynn was held at St. Stephen's Church yesterday, the Archbishop performing the service of absolution. A great throng was unable to enter the church.

Page 8.

J. Edward Swanstrom, ex-President of the Board of Education, sent a letter to Gov. Roosevelt urging the necessity for radical reforms in the city's school system.

Acting Secretary Meiklejohn of the War Department has denied the application of the Manila Railway Company for payment by the United States of the interest guaranteed by the Spanish Government. Col. Bullard's force, moving in three columns upon Calamba, attacked the insurgents, who resisted stubbornly, making three stands. Twenty-four of the Filipinos were killed and sixty prisoners were taken. One American was killed and two officers slightly wounded.

Page 14.

A cheap cab service will be introduced in this city in a few days by the General Carriage Company.

Capt. Washington Willcocks of the Ninth Regiment has been placed in military arrest for alleged disobedience of orders of the Colonel.

A report is current, to the effect that at most two bids will be made for the construction of the tunnel of the underground rapid transit system.

Abner A. Griffing has brought suit for $10,000 damages against the A. A. Griffing Iron Company, which he founded, for false imprisonment.

In Part II. of the General Sessions yesterday Judge Cowing severely rebuked a jury after an acquittal, and refused to continue the court until a new panel is drawn.

Amusements.—Page 2.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Insurance Notes.—Page 14.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
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Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
New Corporations.—Page 12.
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Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

OUTLOOK FOR QUAY POOR.

It Is Not Now Expected that the Senate Will Seat Him.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—A Senator who has been friendly to Mr. Quay, and who until recently expressed the hope that he could be seated, said to-day that he did not believe it possible for Mr. Quay to be seated, and that his case should not be permitted to come to a vote.

When the Committee on Privileges and Elections voted against Quay, a few days ago, it was expected by the Quay men that enough Democratic votes, to assist Republicans of the right turn of mind, would be secured to defeat the majority report and to give Mr. Quay the seat. The claim was made that Senators Daniel, Martin, Morgan, McLaurin, and Sullivan, all Democrats, would vote for him, and so make up the necessary majority. Senator Morgan was also counted as ready to vote for Quay.

Later investigation shows that possibly only one of these Democrats will vote for Quay. The others have looked into the matter with care, and while all are personally friendly to Quay they cannot find any justification in the practice of the Senate for such a course as that proposed by Quay and his friends. Quay's friends still insist that the Senate will never vote to keep him out.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Recommended by eminent physicians for purity. —Adv.

W. K. VANDERBILT TO BOOM NEW YORK CITY

Seeks Restoration to the Port of Natural Trade Rights.

DIFFERENTIAL RATES TO GO

One of the First Sequels to the New Control of the Eastern Trunk Line Railroads.

New York City is to be benefited largely by the practical unification of the Eastern trunk line railroads. W. K. Vanderbilt's plans are much more comprehensive than have been forecast. His ambitions go beyond the centralization of Eastern railway control. One of the first sequels to the establishment of new controlling policies in the trunk line situation is to be the abolition of those differential freight rates which for so long have been doing damage to the business interests of New York.

The theory of the differential rate—the granting of a tariff allowance to other terminal points—has been that railroads entering New York could only thus protect themselves against traffic wars in the interest of lines having other termini. Through the operations of this policy, New Orleans, Newport News and Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Boston have each been granted advantages at the expense of New York City. A Western consignor of goods could obtain delivery at other points at a freight charge substantially less than required for shipments to New York.

Much ingenious logic has been current in railway circles to justify—to excuse—this artificial upbuilding of competitive points. But among practical railroad managers the whole issue is always resolved into the view that without differential allowance to other points harmony would be impossible of maintenance, that rate wars would be provoked, and even heavier traffic losses imposed than those yielded against New York in agreed differential concessions.

Other ports have urged that New York's natural advantages are protected in the face of any differential subsidy. Steamers outgoing from other ports are relatively unable to deliver to the railroads from which they take traffic any important return tonnage, most of the ships at such ports having to return from abroad practically in ballast, bringing the cheapest sort of freights, while at New York there is normal readiness to reship West in volume equal practically to what is brought East, and, as a rule, even a more profitable traffic, for while agricultural commodities and other bulk freight come East, reshipment from New York is largely of manufactured commodities upon which higher tariffs rule.

From the standpoint of equity all this has, of course, operated much against the interests of this city, and no clearer appreciation of this fact has prevailed than among practical railway managers. Not one such authority will be surprised or find occasion for warranted criticism in the establishment of the new policy made possible by what is now the practical unification of control in the Eastern railways.

So hurtful has been the imposition involved in the differential rate policy that New York's commercial exchanges and public-spirited citizens have engaged in a variety of movements looking toward remedies. A commission appointed by Gov. Roosevelt is to file at Albany to-morrow a carefully prepared report upon the subject—and its findings are in line with what is public knowledge of the facts and well-established public sentiment.

Some important details are to be worked out by Mr. Vanderbilt, President Callaway, President Cassatt, and others dominant in establishing trunk line policy; and on this account there may be some time intervening before new tariffs are established, but it can be relied upon as certain that the determination has already been reached to abolish discrimination against the city, and differential rates—as such—will go.

It will be the effort of trunk line administration officials to create as far as possible classification in character of freights. The deliveries of soft coal at the Southern seaboard will probably be even larger than hitherto, Baltimore may gain in its grain export volume, and Boston through the new control of the Boston and Albany may add substantially to certain classes of Western consignments.

But the new trunk line policy will make the natural export and import city of the country the centre of traffic of higher class, and charges will be at rates which do not prosper other cities at New York's expense. In plans recently considered by W. K. Vanderbilt and his associates few other objects have been more in view than the restoration to New York of natural trade rights.

PRESIDENT INGALLS'S FUTURE.

Will Retire from the Chesapeake and Ohio, but Remain at the Head of the "Big Four."

Melville E. Ingalls will not adhere to his stated resolution, made public last Monday, to retire within a few months from the Presidency of both the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Chesapeake and Ohio systems. The statement in regard to his retirement was made in the morning before the meeting of the "Big Four" Directors.

There is official authority for saying that after the meeting Mr. Ingalls had a talk with W. K. Vanderbilt and J. Pierpont Morgan, and that they induced him to change his plan, so far as "Big Four" was concerned, so that while he will free himself from the duties and responsibilities of Chesapeake and Ohio, he will continue at the head of the other system.

"Mr. Ingalls," said an official and friend yesterday, "gets a good deal of enjoyment out of life while devoting wonderful energy to the interests confided to him. He had planned to retire—to golf, his hobby, and his charming home at Hot Springs—before he had passed all of his best years in railroad service. Relieved of Chesapeake and Ohio, he will be able to continue with 'Big Four' and have more leisure than at present. He is now at Cincinnati, and will not act on his retirement until W. K. Vanderbilt returns. This will be in about six weeks. President Cassatt of Pennsylvania will nominate President Ingalls's successor in Chesapeake and Ohio."

SCRUBBING MACHINES USED.

Have Been Introduced in the Navy Department at Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—A scrubbing machine, that will do more scrubbing than many a charwoman, but which will not diminish or depress the wages of charwomen, has been put in operation in the Navy Department with appreciable success. The scrubbing women work daily, to the number of eighty, between 4 and 6 o'clock, and besides receiving $20 monthly for this service have employment elsewhere. The scrubber is a sort of wheeled vehicle with rubber tires, carrying a mechanism which spreads brushes over the floor. Each machine requires two or three women to drive it, but they do not have to get upon their knees to move it.

The charwomen at first refused to run the machines, saying that they preferred to get down upon their knees and do the scrubbing. They were informed that there would be no reduction in the force; that the machines were merely intended as humanitarian devices, and not for the purpose of lessening the number of those employed, and were then glad to use them.

A Beautiful Souvenir Mug Will Be presented to our bottled beer customers on record February 1st. THE OTTO HUBER BREWERY. —Adv.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Is the purest natural spring water in the world. —Adv.

BOMB EXPLODES AT CONCERT.

Panic Narrowly Averted at Sanders Theatre, Harvard—Probably Intended as Joke for History Class.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 11.—The explosion of a bomb in Sanders Theatre, at Harvard, to-night, while 500 or 600 people were listening to a performance by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, not only put a sudden stop to the concert, but for a few minutes, by reason of the panic which followed, threatened the lives of many in the rush for the doors.

Fortunately, through the efficient action of a number of cool-headed men, the turmoil was calmed and the audience left the building quietly, although greatly excited. As an alarm clock was found attached to the remnants of the bomb, the college authorities to-night believe the whole affair was intended as a joke on the history class, and that it exploded twelve hours ahead of time.

The hands of the alarm clock had stopped at 9:20 o'clock, and it is thought by the college authorities that some one put the bomb in the theatre with the idea of throwing the history class, which would meet there in the morning, into confusion. The janitor found a satchel under one of the seats this afternoon, and put it in a closet.

A detective, however, was immediately engaged, and will investigate the affair.

GOVERNOR ATTENDS FUNERAL.

Present with His Staff at the Service in Schenectady Over the Bodies of Mr. and Mrs. S. Dana Greene.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, Jan. 11.—The most largely attended funeral service that has ever been held in this city took place to-day, when the last religious rites over the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Dana Greene, who were drowned in the Mohawk River while skating on Monday, were held in St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church.

The bodies were viewed by hundreds of persons during the morning in the parlors of the desolate home, and at 12:30 o'clock a short service was held. The coffins were then escorted to the church by Company E, Second Regiment, and a detachment of the First Naval Battalion, composed of men who served under Lieut. Greene aboard the Yankee during the Spanish war. The Rev. Dr. J. Philip B. Pendleton officiated and the Right Rev. Dr. Doane, Bishop of the Diocese of Albany, read the Episcopal service for the dead.

Gov. Roosevelt, Adjt. Gen. Hoffman, the Governor's staff, and prominent military and naval men occupied seats directly in front of the chancel, while fully 200 officials of the General Electric Company and other former business associates of Mr. Greene, together with immediate relatives of the family, were seated on the right. The floral tributes were many and beautiful.

At the conclusion of the service the bodies were placed in a special car, bound for New York City, whence they will be taken to Bristol, R. I., for burial.

Among the members of the Governor's staff who attended were Major Craig Wadsworth, Capt. William Littauer, Capt. F. Norton Goddard, Col. George Curtis Treadwell, Capt. George Albert Wingate, Capt. James Radison Andrews, Lieut. Col. Harry H. Treadwell, Lieut. Adrian W. Mather, and Lieut. Robert K. Prentice. The naval detachment consisted of Capt. J. W. Miller, Lieut. Commander A. B. Fry, Lieut. Commander J. G. Agar, Lieut. Barnard, Lieut. Craven, Lieut. Townsend, Lieut. Andrews, Lieut. Fish, Surgeons McGowan and Forbes, Paymaster Pardington, and a detail of twenty men. There were also Capt. H. L. Satterlee, Lieut. Stayton, Lieut. Sloan, Lieut. Dimock, and Lieut. Brown, former naval officers.

Among prominent persons in the party were F. P. Fish, C. T. Hughes, A. D. Page, W. G. Whitemore, C. W. Howell, and E. H. Mullin, all of the General Electric Company; W. S. Howell, Secretary of the Edison Illuminating Company; Luther Stieringer, Electrical Engineer of the Pan-American Exposition; W. S. Parstow, Electrical Engineer of the Brooklyn Edison Company; W. J. Insull, Vice President of the General Incandescent Light Company; J. H. McGraw, editor of The Street Railway Journal; C. W. Price, editor of The Electrical Review; T. C. Martin, editor of The Electrical World and Engineer; F. J. Sprague and Alexander Henderson of The Sprague Electric Company; W. H. Johnson, General Manager of the Electric Vehicle Company of America, the Philadelphia Edison Association, and the Associated Edison Companies; R. W. Pope, C. O. Mailloux, W. J. Hammer, and Dr. C. J. Hutchinson of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. Among other General Electric officials were B. E. Sunny of Chicago, W. C. Fish of Lynn, and Charles B. Davis and F. M. Kimball of Boston.

SUNDAY NECESSARIES DEFINED

South Norwalk Mayor Includes Shaving, Newspapers, and Ice Cream, but Bars Cigars and Fruit.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Jan. 11.—Mayor Charles G. Bohannon of South Norwalk instructed the Chief of Police as to the enforcement of the Sunday law. Under his construction of the law the Mayor believes that Sunday shaving, ice cream, soda water, as well as other soft drinks, shoe shines, and Sunday newspapers are necessaries, while cigars, fruits, confectionery, and peanuts are entirely unnecessary, as well as harmful to digestion, and therefore should not be allowed on sale on the Sabbath day.

Drug stores may remain open, but the cases containing cigars and confections must be sealed. Barbers' shops must keep the shades drawn and make no attempt to secure trade, keeping up the appearance of being closed. The livery stables and butchers' shops, as well as dry goods and clothing stores, were not mentioned in the Mayor's instructions, but he was very specific about the places mentioned and wanted all violations reported for prosecution.

Immediately after giving these instructions the Mayor left on a fox-hunting trip, possibly to escape the criticism which his peculiar construction of the law has caused among the local merchants. They claim that if South Norwalk is to have a Sunday law enforcement, it should be carried out to the letter and no favoritism shown. As a result, several of the cigar dealers after consulting counsel, will lay in a stock of soda water, as well as hire a bootblack, and give away a cigar with every drink or shine. The Mayor has decided that he will not prosecute soda water stands or bootblacks, and there is no law to prevent a man giving away cigars if he wants to.

It is the general belief that the Mayor found his Sunday message received with such general disfavor that he is trying to gracefully recede from the position in which it placed him.

TROLLEY CARS IN COLLISIONS.

Fire Truck and Wagon Run Into on the Third Avenue Line.

Two collisions between electric cars of the Third Avenue Line and vehicles occurred yesterday afternoon. The truck of Hook and Ladder Company No. 14 was struck by an east-bound car as it was backing into the firehouse in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, between Lexington and Fourth Avenues. The three horses attached to the truck were thrown down, the two poles broken, and the heavy iron crossbar of the truck snapped in two. None of the passengers in the car was hurt.

Another car ran into a delivery wagon at Third Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street. The driver, Joseph Rampt, fifty-two years old, of 614 Second Avenue, was thrown to the ground and badly bruised. He was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital.

Much complaint, it is said, has been made along upper Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street of the speed of the electric cars. It is claimed that at the time the fire truck was struck, the car was going at the rate of thirty miles an hour.

INSURANCE OFFICE ROBBED

Bold Hold-Up in Long Island City Office of the Prudential.

Cashier Looks Into Pistol While $800 Is Swept Off His Desk—Open Safe with Thousands in It Not Seen.

There was a bold hold-up which netted the robbers over $800 in the Long Island City section of Queens Borough last night. The robbers took what money was in sight and decamped, not waiting to rifle a safe in which were thousands of dollars, and the safe stood open in the office and the robbers passed it on their way in and out, but did not notice it.

The office robbed was that of the Long Island City branch of the Prudential Insurance Company. The collectors settle up their accounts on Thursdays, when there is always more money on hand than on other days. The usual settlements were made yesterday, and when the rest of the office force left in the evening, Harry Athing, nineteen years of age, of 594 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, the cashier and confidential employe of Division Superintendent C. V. Dykeman, remained behind to close up the books.

Athing was alone in the office for several hours. The safe in Mr. Dykeman's office in the front of the building at 85 Borden Avenue stood open. Athing was to put the money in the cash drawer into the safe and lock it up. It was late by the time his books were balanced, and when this was done and he had ascertained how much money he should have, Athing took the money from the cash drawer and put it on the desk in front of him.

He reascended the stool and began to count it. According to the books as he balanced them the amount in the drawer should have been $808.37. He had not finished separating the money into piles for ease of counting when a man about 5 feet in height, with a red face and red mustache, entered from the street and walked to the glass and brass partition between the inner office and the section outside reserved for those having business with the cashier.

The man asked Athing if any one else was there, and where the Superintendent was. Athing replied Mr. Dykeman had gone home, and that he was alone. The man remarked that it was all right and not to mind, and started toward the street. He did not go out, but passed into the private office by a door at the front, which was open. He entered the rear part, and as the young man turned to demand what was wanted he found himself covered with a revolver. He was warned not to move or make an outcry.

A moment later a smaller man entered through the private office and went to the desk and swept the money upon it into a pile and stuffed it into his pockets. He then passed out while the taller man waited until his companion was outside. Then with a warning that any alarm within five minutes would result in the death of the young man, he departed.

Athing, when he recovered from his fright, ran to the Seventy-fifth Precinct Station House and gave the alarm. Detective Peter Kelly was detailed upon the case. He said he thought he knew who the robbers were, and started in search for them.

Both men wore black derby hats and black overcoats. The smaller one had his overcoat collar turned up about his face, but the other did not. Athing says he would know both again.

INJURED IN A RUNAWAY.

Horses Attached to a Carriage Dash Down Third Avenue—Driver and One of the Occupants Hurt.

A runaway in which two persons were injured occurred on Third Avenue last night. The injured persons are Louis Fransen, a driver of 33 Reid Avenue, Brooklyn, and Mrs. Isabella Lyon of 308 Halsey Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. Lyon, with her husband and four-months-old baby, arrived at the Grand Central Station at 10 o'clock after a visit of several days with relatives in Massachusetts. They had telegraphed ahead and ordered a carriage sent to the station to take them to their home. Fransen was sent with the carriage to meet them.

The party left the station soon after the train arrived and had proceeded to the corner of Third Avenue. Here the horse on the right shied at some material piled on the side of the avenue, and which was to be used in repairing the roadbed. The animal broke the pole chain, and its mate also became scared.

The two beasts then ran down the avenue at a rapid rate, drawing the coach with them. The horses ran into the middle of the street and continued between the two tracks until Forty-first Street was reached. Here they turned to one side and missed running into a north-bound electric car.

At Fortieth Street the animals ran into an elevated road pillar. Fransen, who was still on his seat, was thrown to the pavement and received a severe scalp wound. The Lyon family were still inside the coach and Mrs. Lyon was thrown heavily to the floor of the vehicle and received several bruises about the body. Her husband and child escaped injury.

Fransen and Mrs. Lyon were carried into a near-by drug store, where their injuries were attended by Dr. Bryan of Bellevue Hospital. They refused to go to the hospital and were taken home.

On the way down the avenue Mrs. Lyon attempted to jump from the coach, but was prevented by her husband. Several citizens who saw the woman as she was about to jump called to her.

DR. BABCOCK RELEASED.

Discussion in the Baltimore Presbytery Over His Course.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 11.—There was a discussion in the Baltimore Presbytery to-day over severing the pastoral relations of the Rev. Dr. Maltbie D. Babcock, who has accepted a call to the "Brick Church," New York, from the Brown Memorial Church of this city. Some of the members of the Presbytery expressed the opinion that the call should have been brought before that body before it was finally accepted by Dr. Babcock. Instead, it was contended, the change had all been arranged, and the Presbytery was then simply asked to register the judgment of other parties. When Dr. Babcock produced the letter containing his call to New York, the Rev. F. E. Williams and others declared they should have officially known of it before.

Dr. Babcock said he believed his work would count for more in New York at the particular church to which he was going than it would in Baltimore, and it was a rule he had always followed to go where his work would count for the most.

The Rev. Dr. J. Addison Smith, in reply to Dr. Babcock, said that Dr. Babcock was making the mistake of his life. He thanked God, however, that Dr. Babcock had caught the crowd without preaching heresy on the one hand and turning the church into an opera house on the other. If Dr. Babcock had called his fellow-presbyters together before making his decision, as is provided in Presbyterian procedure, he would have put before him so strongly the reasons for not accepting the call that he would have remained.

It was then ordered that Dr. Babcock be given a letter of dismissal to the New York Presbytery without the technical requirements being followed.

No Extra Charge
On the Lake Shore Limited for Cleveland or Toledo. Every day, quick time, perfect track, superb service, via New York Central. Trains illuminated by Pintsch Light.—Adv.

MAZET REPORT IS DELAYED

Democrats Force a Change in the Majority Findings.

MINORITY CONCESSIONS ALSO

Mr. Odell Brings the Document Back to This City for Conference with Mr. Platt.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—The Democrats of the Assembly won a victory over their Republican opponents to-day when they forced the latter to keep back the majority report of the Mazet Investigating Committee, which was prepared by Messrs. Mazet and Fallows. It was the original intention to have the report presented to the Assembly this morning, but after the Republican leaders learned of the nature of the minority report, they changed their programme, and it looks to-night as if the report will not go in before the middle of next week. Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee, who has been here for two days, went to New York to-night and took with him the majority Mazet report. It is said here that Senator Platt will be in New York on Saturday, and will have a talk with his lieutenants regarding the report. When the report comes back to Albany next week it is expected that its text will be greatly modified.

When the Tammany leaders in New York heard of the report, which had been drawn up by the Chairman of the Mazet committee, arraigning the administration of the New York City Government, and charging officials with extravagance and incompetency, as well as making a personal attack on Richard Croker, they immediately set to work to counteract this with a minority report. This report bitterly denounced Senator Platt and other Republicans of prominence, as well as assailing the Republican majority for the partisan features of the late investigation. The report made an emphatic denial of the charges made by the Republicans that corruption and vice were permitted to flourish in New York and called attention to the fact that Republicans were not summoned to appear before the committee as were the recognized organization leaders of the Democrats.

Civil Justice Benjamin Hoffman, who was an Assemblyman last year and a minority representative on the Mazet committee, brought this report here for transmission to the Assembly when the majority report was presented. The Tammany legislative leaders lost no time in informing their Republican friends of the character of the minority document. The Republicans were astounded, and some of the more conservative men recommended that the presentation of the minority report be deferred until the Legislature reconvenes next week. This course was adopted.

It is understood here that a meeting of the Mazet committee will be held in Albany early next week, and that Mr. Mazet will come up to attend it. It was learned this evening that Assemblyman Costello of Oswego had not signed the majority report. Mr. Costello will not talk about the matter, but his friends say that he is not at all satisfied with the report as drawn up, and further that he blames Mr. Mazet for permitting Frank Moss, counsel to the committee, to conduct the investigation according to his views, instead of the wishes of the party leaders and members of the committee.

A man who is in the counsels of the Republican organization said to-night that when the reports come back to Albany next week, all personal attacks on party leaders will have been eliminated. This statement was also made by a prominent Tammany Senator. The argument in favor of this plan used by the organization leaders on both sides is that while personal abuse might be used in campaign, it was not proper to make charges against men based upon testimony such as was heard by the Mazet committee, and have such things appear on the legislative records, thus becoming part of the history of the State.

The Democrats who are here to-night are in a jubilant frame of mind over the outcome of the matter, while more than one Republican has expressed himself as being pleased over the prospect of the Mazet committee soon becoming a thing of the past. The Republican leaders make no secret of the fact that they regret that such an investigation was ever held. They admit privately that whatever political advantage has resulted from the investigation has been to the gain of the Democrats.

MOONLIGHT MARRIAGES BARRED.

Greenwich Town Clerk Says He Will Issue No More Licenses at Night.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Jan. 11.—When Town Clerk James R. Mead assumed charge of the new offices fitted up for him in the Town Building to-day he made a rule which concerns New York people contemplating coming to Greenwich to be married. He and his assistant have had many an evening's pleasure spoiled recently by strangers coming into town at night and applying to them wherever they are for marriage licenses. Then the applicants would go to the house of some minister, get married if possible; if refused, would seek out a Justice of the Peace, and eventually depart from town happy.

The clergymen also have tired of these almost nightly interruptions, and now refuse to marry strangers unless arrangements are previously made and satisfactory answers received.

Mr. Mead said to-day:

"Hereafter these New Yorkers who want to get married in Greenwich by moonlight must procure their licenses during reasonable hours. I am tired of these midnight interruptions, and will accommodate no more New York divorcées. If more come I will ask them to wait till the morning, and refer them for the night to the hotel."

PHILIPPINE JUNKET PROPOSED.

Senators and Representatives Would Like to Make the Trip.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—About the last of January the Philippine Commission will submit their full report to the President. President Schurman was at the White House to-day to announce that progress was being made and that before February the work of the commission will be completed. The report made in September was a general one, in which all the Commissioners joined. In the full report, each Commissioner will deal with a separate subject. That of President Schurman is on government for the Philippines. He has considered the matter fully, and has discussed his report with the President. It is assumed that such practical points as he may offer will be brought to the attention of the appropriate committees of the Senate and the House.

As to the question of again sending a commission to the Philippines, it has been suggested in the Congress, by both Senators and Representatives, that a joint committee of members might be named for that purpose. It would be very popular, and also very expensive, but it is insisted that it would be a better way of preparing Congress for legislative action than the plan of making up a commission outside of Congress and expecting members of both houses to read their report after it had been made in order to become informed. It is maintained that a report from members who are well known would be more interesting and impressive.

Anchored Because of Storm.

The steamship Kansas City, which started for Savannah yesterday, anchored in Quarantine last night on account of the storm.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Try it. Poland Water Depot, 3 Park Pl., N. Y. —Adv.

BIG STEAMER WRECKED.

Believed to be Passenger Ship—Several Persons Washed Off Deck—Grounded on Reef Near St. John's.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 11.—A large steamer, believed to be a passenger ship, whose name cannot yet be ascertained, has been wrecked on a reef in St. Mary's Bay, about five miles from shore.

The vessel, which lies with her head low in the water, is on fire aft.

Several persons have been washed off the dock in the course of the day. Just before nightfall others were descried in the rigging. It is feared that these will perish before daybreak.

At this hour—9 P. M.—it is impossible to secure any further particulars, nor can any be obtained before morning.

Edenmoor May Try to Reach Halifax.

HALIFAX, Jan. 11.—The agent here of the Moore Line received telegraphic instructions to-night to keep a lookout for the disabled steamer Edenmoor, from Pensacola for Amsterdam, before reported passed at sea disabled, as it is expected she will try to reach Halifax.

ICEBOATS IN COLLISION.

Two Men Seriously Hurt and Two Women Bruised in an Accident at Red Bank.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 11.—Iceboats owned by Charles Foxwell and Robert Hance came into collision on the river this afternoon. Elwood Ivins and Dr. Frank Jones, who were in Mr. Foxwell's yacht, were seriously injured.

Dr. Jones is internally hurt, and Mr. Ivins's leg is terribly cut and his body is badly bruised. Miss Julia Hance and Mrs. Emile French, who were sailing in Mr. Hance's boat, were slightly bruised. Both boats were wrecked.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A STEAMER.

The Empress Goes Ashore on the Carolina Coast, but Floats Again.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 11.—During a heavy fog this morning the British steamship Empress stranded on Peeble Shoals, abreast the life-saving station at False Cape, on the Carolina coast. Wrecking tugs were speedily dispatched to her assistance.

Before the tugs could get to her the heavy seas that momentarily threatened to engulf or pound her to pieces were piled up on the beach by the gale, forming such a high tide that the Empress floated without assistance. She is not believed to be very seriously injured.

SANTA FE INCREASES WAGES.

Conductors and Brakemen Will Get $450,000 Per Annum More.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—The Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railway company has signed a new contract with the trainmen in its employ, granting the conductors and brakeman what amounts practically to a 15 per cent. increase in wages.

The agreement was entered into to-day between General Superintendent Henry U. Mudge for the company and J. C. Ramsey, Chief of the Conductors, and W. R. Scott, Chief of the Brakemen, on the entire system. The increase will amount to about $450,000 annually.

COMPLIMENTED BY MR. M'KINLEY

Representative Fitzgerald Congratulated on His Expansion Speech.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Representative Fitzgerald of Massachusetts, who was among the callers upon the President this morning, is reported to have been cordially complimented by Mr. McKinley upon the speech he recently delivered to his Boston constituency on expansion, in which he sustained the attitude of the Administration about retaining control of the Philippines. The President complimented Mr. Fitzgerald not only upon the patriotic position he had taken, but the skill with which he had maintained it.

Mr. Fitzgerald says that New England wealth and position in this country arise largely from her manufacturing interests. Inasmuch as these interests are receiving severe competition from the growth of manufacturing in the South, it is necessary that there shall be new markets for the output of the New England mills. These markets, he says, cannot be had unless there is expansion and new places for selling the manufactured articles.

CHICAGO-BALTIC STEAMSHIPS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—Direct steamship communication between Chicago and the Baltic ports, employing vessels of fourteen feet draught and 160 feet length, may begin soon after the opening of navigation in April. Ole A. Thorp, Chairman for Illinois of the International Deep Waterway Association, has received numerous communications from foreign shippers indicating that they are about to engage in this traffic. Consular representatives of the Baltic countries have received similar letters and inquiries regarding the possibility of the traffic, and Chicago merchants, both importers and exporters, are taking a lively interest in it.

The wide advertising given Chicago Harbor by the opening of the drainage canal and the opening at almost the same time of the enlarged canals along the St. Lawrence River have made possible trade between this port and foreign countries in vessels of sufficient size to make the journey safely across the Atlantic and compete profitably with rail and steamship lines via New York for the carrying trade.

PLAGUE AT RIO JANEIRO.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The bubonic plague has made its appearance at Rio Janeiro, as shown by the following cablegram received here to-night by Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service:

Rio Janeiro, Jan. 11.

There has been one death from plague at Rio Janeiro. This diagnosis confirmed by bacteriological examination. Acting Assistant Surgeon Carson has arrived en route to Santos. HAVELBURG.
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

Some weeks ago cases of the plague were said to exist at Santos, Brazil, and it would not be surprising to the officials here if later developments show that the case at Rio Janeiro is traceable to Santos. It was from Santos that the ship Taylor, with a cargo of coffee, arrived at New York some time ago.

Prompt measures will be taken by the Marine Hospital Service to prevent the introduction of the disease into the ports of the United States by means of any vessels that may leave the Brazilian ports.

MARRIED IN SHORT ORDER.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 11.—Rosedale, Miss., a little town near here, has been enjoying a round of marriages the past month, the participants in each one striving, seemingly, to outdo the others in peculiar features. Yesterday W. A. Stone, Chancery Clerk for Bolivar County, was married to Mrs. W. A. Martin.

At 10 o'clock in the forenoon Mr. Stone called up Mrs. Martin over the telephone and asked her if she would marry him in time to catch the 11 o'clock north-bound train over the Valley Road. A clear, ringing "yes" came back over the instrument, and the Rev. J. E. Cunningham tied the nuptial knot. So sudden was the affair that the immediate family hardly had time to be present. The couple left at 11 o'clock for Louisville and Chicago.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Pure, sparkling, delicious. Telephone 118 Cort. —Adv.

BRITISH REPLY RECEIVED

Secretary Hay's Contentions on Flour Seizures Conceded.

CONTRABAND OF WAR DEFINED

Claims for Compensation Can Be Adjusted Later On, but It Is Believed They Will Be Paid Promptly.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The following official statement was to-day given out by the State Department:

"A telegram has been received from Ambassador Choate, reporting an interview had by him with the Marquis of Salisbury on the afternoon of the 10th inst., in regard to the American shipments of flour and provisions on the detained British steamers Beatrice and Mashona and the Dutch steamer Maria. The British position as to foodstuffs and hostile destination is that they can only be considered contraband of war if supplied for the enemy's forces, if not being sufficient that they are capable of being so used, but it must be shown that this was their destination at the time of seizure.

"This qualification virtually concedes the American contention that the goods were not subject to seizure and practically disavows the seizure, if not being claimed there is any evidence of hostile destination."

Mr. Choate reports, in brief, as follows:

That the answer is highly satisfactory; that it is broad and liberal in terms. The position assumed by the British Government is that foodstuffs in transit to a hostile destination can be regarded as contraband of war only when they are supplies for the enemy's forces. It is not sufficient that they are capable of being used for the benefit of the enemy; it must be shown that they are so in fact, through their destination at the time of the seizure. The British Government does not claim that any of the American goods on the German bark Maria and the British bark Mashona were contraband of war.

The British Government is investigating the facts in connection with the goods seized on the third vessel, the Beatrice.

Mr. Choate's message embodied succinctly the authorities relied upon by the British Government to sustain its position

WILL ARREST MORRISON

Murder the Charge Against the Man Who Killed His Wife.

IGNORANT OF THE DECISION

Morrison Cowers in His Room, Eating Little and a Victim of Paralyzing Fear.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, Jan. 11.—Prof. Alfred Morrison, who shot and killed his wife on the night of Dec. 28 at their home, 230 South Tenth Avenue, during an attack of what he called somnambulism, will be arrested to-morrow on a charge of deliberate murder. The warrant will be applied for to-morrow morning before City Judge Adam Schatz by District Attorney George C. Andrews of Westchester County. The charge will be based on "information and belief," and the warrant will be issued. The prisoner will then be taken before County Judge Smith Lent, sitting in White Plains, and committed, without bail, to await the action of the Grand Jury, which will convene in White Plains on Feb. 1.

This programme was decided upon this afternoon by District Attorney Andrews after a consultation with Judge George C. Appell, Morrison's counsel, who agreed that in case of his client's arrest the latter would waive examination when arraigned in court. Judge Appell will not state his plans for the defense, but asserts with the utmost confidence that his client will never be convicted of murder.

Morrison, knowing nothing as yet of what is in store for him to-day, cowers in his room at No. 7 Rich Avenue with a policeman constantly on guard over him, half crazed from a deadly fear of arrest. The man scarcely eats at all, and sleeps only with the aid of narcotics. He spends his time now walking the floor like a caged animal puffing constantly at cigarettes. At night when he lies down upon his bed he is apparently tortured by nightmares. On more than one occasion since he has been under police surveillance he has, during one of these attacks, seen or pretenued to see in his dreams burglars such as he says he thought he fired at when he killed his wife. It is expected that there will be a painful scene at the house to-morrow when the hand of the law is at last laid upon his shoulder.

Two physicians visited Morrison to-day. One of these, Dr. W. S. Fleming, was called by Morrison's aunt, Mrs. Cahen. He maintains professional reticence regarding the man's condition. The other, Police Surgeon E. S. Newell, reported that Morrison is perfectly sane, and he is said to have added that allowing him to remain at large so long was an outrage.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S ACTION.

District Attorney Andrews, who has been forced to act in this case by the press and public opinion, has now gone into it to the exclusion of all his other business. He has already spent two days here taking the depositions of witnesses. He stated when he began the investigation that he would not put the county to the great expense of a murder trial unless it was found that there was a good chance of conviction. He has worked slowly and deliberately. So have the Mount Vernon police. That it has now been determined by these officials to bring a charge of murder against Morrison indicates, it is said here, that there was evidence at hand tending to show that an investigation was needed. Fully a score of witnesses have already been examined by the District Attorney. Only two or three of the least important of these appeared before Coroner Banning.

The District Attorney's investigation has been secret, of course. It is known, however, that damaging evidence against Morrison has been brought forward. A motive for murder in the case is alleged by the officials from the following facts: Morrison had two wives living. One of these, to whom he had been married eighteen years, was living in New York and knew that he was living here with the other woman to whom he had been married eleven years. Wife No. 1 was becoming restive and inclined to make trouble, as shown, the authorities say, by her refusal to accept a cheap Christmas present from her husband. At present it is not publicly known what messages and threats may have passed between the two. It is hinted by the police, however, that various negotiations were on foot between Morrison and his first wife, conducted by a mutual friend, a bookseller named Lang, living in New York.

SHOOTING OF WIFE NO. 2.

Then came the shooting of wife No. 2 by Morrison. To a half dozen persons, including the Coroner and two physicians, who arrived at the house within two hours after the shooting, Morrison said that he had been dreaming of burglars and, drawing his pistol from under his pillow, fired at an imaginary burglar standing at the door. Between the foot of Morrison's bed and the door slept the baby in a baby carriage. Mrs. Morrison, her husband said, who had been sleeping on a lounge at the foot of Morrison's bed, had arisen and was standing over the baby carriage when Morrison fired. She was thus in the line of fire, and received the bullet, which entered her shoulder and, passing through her arm, re-entered the body and passed diagonally downward, lodging in the abdominal cavity. The woman with her dying breath, corroborated this story of her husband, and principally on the strength of the woman's ante-mortem statement Coroner Banning exonerated the husband.

It has since been stated by Dr. I. W. Ferris, who was the first physician to arrive after the shooting, that it would have been an impossibility for the bullet to have taken the course it did through the woman's body had she been standing up and Morrison lying down when he fired, as both he and his wife declared was the case.

Mrs. Wells of 243 South Tenth Avenue, who was the first person in the room after the shooting, has told the District Attorney that the baby carriage, over which Mrs. Morrison was said to be standing, was about two feet to the right of the foot of Morrison's bed and was not in the line of his fire toward the door unless he had been sleeping with his head toward the foot of the bed.

Dr. Ferris, in a supplementary affidavit made before the District Attorney to-day, says that Morrison did on that night sleep with his head toward the foot of the bed. Dr. Ferris said that when he arrived at the house, Morrison told him that he had been sleeping in that position. The pillow on the bed, with the pistol near it further more bore out this assertion. Dr. Ferris's statement to this effect, it is said, is corroborated in two more depositions now in the hands of the District Attorney. No reason has been given by Morrison for reversing his position in bed on this particular night.

MRS. MORRISON'S REPLY.

Dr. Ferris further asserts that when he arrived at the Morrison house he examined Mrs. Morrison's arm and found that the bullet had passed through it. Not noticing at the time that the ball had re-entered the body, he remarked to the woman: "You have been shot through the arm." She replied: "Yes. It isn't very serious," and said nothing about being shot through the body. The utmost importance is attached to this incident by the police, as showing, they say, that Mrs. Morrison deliberately tried to shield her husband by a falsehood. If she was false in this, it is argued that her great love for the man might lead her to make an entirely false ante-mortem statement for his sake.

The District Attorney's theory based on the hypothesis that the shooting was premeditated is that Morrison by reversing his position in bed brought his pistol arm six feet nearer to his wife, and that he fired at her while she was bending low over the baby carriage in which was the baby. There being no blood stains on the couch where Mrs. Morrison slept shows conclusively that she was not shot while lying there.

The District Attorney is disgusted with the story that came from Middletown to the effect that Mrs. Ellenberger, a sister of Mrs. Morrison, has had a dream in which her dead sister appeared to her, and requested her not to prosecute Morrison because he was innocent.

"There has been too much nonsense about dreams in connection with this case," said Mr. Andrews. "Morrison is either guilty or innocent and all the dreams cannot affect the case one way or the other."

The final determination to arrest Morrison, as indicated, followed a long conference held at White Plains this forenoon between the District Attorney and Judge Appell, Morrison's counsel. The District Attorney immediately afterward came to this city and continued the work of examining witnesses.

LOSES FAITH IN HER DREAM.

Mrs. Ellenberger Will Testify Against Her Sister's Husband.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Jan. 11.—Mrs. Harry Ellenberger has determined that she will go to Mount Vernon to-morrow to testify against Prof. Alfred Morrison, who shot his wife, Mrs. Ellenberger's sister.

Mrs. Ellenberger had a dream the other night, she alleged in which Mrs. Morrison appeared to her and begged her not to prosecute her husband, and Mrs. Ellenberger thought she would not prosecute on this account. But she has changed her mind, as she is not quite satisfied, she says, with the idea the dream conveyed to her.

MR. GERRY ATTACKED.

Controller Says He Changed Residence to Escape Taxes and Is "Superior to the State."

Controller Coler is not pleased, he says, with the recent decision of the Court of Appeals, which holds that the Gerry Society and other charitable institutions do not come under the rules of the State Board of Charities. Commenting on the decision, Mr. Coler said yesterday:

"In the scheme of charity reform suggested by me to the Board of Estimate and adopted I recommended that no lump sums be given hereafter to institutions. This would have cut off from the Gerry Society the $30,000 which they get annually. My recommendations were applied to all organizations but this one; the $30,000 for the Gerry Society was included in the budget.

"I regard the decision of the Court of Appeals as unfortunate for the State of New York. It is astounding that a man, not a citizen of the State, who has changed his legal residence to another State to escape taxation, should receive such remarkable privileges. According to the decision Mr. Gerry is superior to the State, is absolutely irresponsible, and forms a distinct entity in himself. I think the law should be changed at once. My sympathies are with the State Board of Charities, and I hope they will win in the end."

A MALONE WILL CONTEST.

Dead Priest's Housekeeper to Fight for Bequests — May Have Mrs. Havemeyer's Aid.

Miss Winifred Brennan, who was the housekeeper for the late Father Malone for over a quarter of a century, and one of the beneficiaries in the will said to have been executed on Nov. 6 by the late pastor of the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, Brooklyn, resigned her position yesterday. She stated emphatically that she would make a legal fight for the $1,000 left her according to the provisions of the will drawn up by Lawyer Fox on Nov. 6, and would spend that amount and more to secure her rights. Although Miss Brennan would not disclose the names of those who are to aid her in the fight against the Malone family, it is alleged that Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, who has long known her, will care for her interests.

Dr. Silas Blaisdell, who was Father Malone's physician for a number of years and was dismissed at the time of Father Malone's last illness by the family, will sue the estate of Father Malone for professional services covering a period of over six years. The bill will amount to over $5,000, and this amount, if successful in his suit, Dr. Blaisdell stated yesterday, he would divide among charitable institutions.

The Rev. Joseph O'Brien, who had charge of the parish at the time of Father Malone's illness, is broken down in health, dusk it is said, to the recent trouble, in which he figured as the acting pastor of the church. Father O'Brien will leave for the South in a few days and will be absent for the Winter months.

CHANGE FOR KOSTER & BIAL'S.

Mr. Roberts to Add Burlesque, Extravaganza, and Pantomime.

When Nelson Roberts took the management of Koster & Bial's Music Hall it was his plan not to give entirely straight vaudeville performances, but to introduce burlesques, extravaganzas, and pantomime, and with these ideas in his mind he has gone ahead to perfect his arrangements to that end. In four or five weeks he hopes to be able to offer the patrons of the house an attraction which will be musical in character, but embracing burlesque, extravaganza, and pantomime.

Fully appreciating that an attraction of this kind will draw for eight or possibly ten weeks, a conclusion he reached after the many experiences of other managers with attractions of this kind, Mr. Roberts proposes to have material ready constantly for changing the performances when one runs its limit. Herman Perlet, who formerly was the musical conductor of the Herald Square Theatre, has been taken into conference with Mr. Roberts in his plans, and the probabilities are that he will be engaged to write the greater part of the music for the production.

A company will be secured which will be competent in every particular, and efforts will be made to engage Mme. Camille Darville, Thomas Seabrooke, and Marie Dressler to play the leading rôles. Definite plans for bringing out productions will be arranged Sunday.

MAURICE GRAU'S NEW TALENT.

Frau Olga Pevyn, Fritz Friedrichs, and Victor Ocellier Engaged.

The North German Lloyd liner which arrived yesterday brought to this country Frau Olga Pevny and Herr Fritz Friedrichs, two additional members to the German forces of the Maurice Grau Opera Company. Frau Pevny is a contralto who was heard last year during many of the German opera performances, while Herr Friedrichs is one of the new members of the company. He will probably make her début in the first performance of "Die Meistersinger," which is scheduled for the week after next.

Victor Ocellier, another baritone, was engaged by Mr. Grau yesterday. He came highly recommended, and a rehearsal was given on the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House before Signor Mancinelli, Signor Bevignani, and other musical authorities, and his voice and M. Ocellier's stage presence were so thoroughly satisfactory that he was immediately engaged. He came to this country early in the season with the French Opera Company, and sang in Montreal and in large Western cities. The company finally came to an end in Havana. He is familiar with many of the leading rôles in the French operas, including the baritone rôle in the new Massenet opera "Herodiade," which will probably be given for the first time early in February with Mme. Calvé in the leading rôle.

Victor Capoul who has been identified with the opera company for several years and who goes to Paris to become a director of grand opera in that city, sailed for Havre yesterday on the French liner La Champagne. He will serve as a director with Pierre Gailhard, filling the unexpired term of Director Emile Bertin, who died some time ago. The term will expire this Spring, but the Government has assured M. Capoul that the nominations for the next term of seven years will go to Gailhard and himself.

Performance Resumed at Casino.

After a thorough drying out of dressing rooms, stage, and costumes, Edward E. Rice gave his regular matinée and evening performance of "Little Red Riding Hood" at the Casino yesterday. Miss Kitty Mitchell and Clara Havel, in whose dressing room the explosion of the alcohol lamp which caused the fire occurred, appeared with the company, but with bandaged arms and wrists.

Dispute Over "The Gunner's Mate."

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 11.—The application for a receiver for the partnership alleged to exist between Hugh J. Gallagher and William J. McKiernan, the co-authors, according to the former, of the melodrama, "The Gunner's Mate," was denied by Vice Chancellor Emery to-day. The vacation of the temporary injunction of a week ago enables McKiernan to collect any profits accruing since it was made.

Pleasure Palace Lease Renewed.

F. F. Proctor has renewed his lease on the Pleasure Palace, on Fifty-eighth Street, near Third Avenue, for a term of five years from Sept. 1, 1900. Randolph Guggenheimer is the lessor. The lease, which was filed for record yesterday, states the annual rental at $20,000.

THE HOTEL MEN'S DINNER

Celebrate Their Twenty-first Anniversary at Delmonico's.

Senator Grady Says New York's Best Citizens Are Derelict in Their Duty —Simeon Ford and Others Speak.

The Hotel Men's Association was old enough to vote yesterday, as Simeon Ford, President of that body, told several hundred diners at Delmonico's last evening who had met to celebrate their twenty-first anniversary as an organization. The dining room was filled with business and professional men, city and State officers, and politicians as guests of the association, and what with an orchestra and popular songs roared out in chorus, the hotel men of New York managed to have a pleasant evening themselves and give one to those who sat at their board.

Simeon Ford presided, and at the speakers' table were Senator Grady, Abraham Gruber, James Breslin, who was toastmaster; Horace Brockway, C. L. Jones, Postmaster Van Cott, the Rev. Dr. C. L. Twing, Charities Commissioner Keller, Tax Commissioner Feitner, and Justices Fitzgerald, McAdam, Gildersleeve, Bookstaver, Dugro, and O'Gorman. There were also present Maurice B. Holahan and nearly all the Judges of the different courts in the city.

Simeon Ford, who was the first speaker, said in part: "This is the twenty-first anniversary of our association. We are of age. We are old enough to vote. How we will vote I cannot say, but it looks now as if, irrespective of party, we will all have a chance in November to cast a vote for what we landlords dearly love—a 'Bill.'

"We have had a year of glorious prosperity. For five or six years we have been up against it, unsuccessfully drawing to bobtails, small pairs, and partially developed flushes; but at last the wave has struck us, and now we are on velvet, sitting behind a pile of blue chips, ready to see every raise and boost it back again.

"Some folks claim that 'Bill' McKinley is our mascot. Some say 'Dick' Croker, with his three attendant Johns—John, Demijohn, and John Keller—and the policy of the open door, is responsible. But all we know is that something has happened to change our luck. So we lay low, say nothing, and 'Praise God from whom all blessings flow.'

"Since our association was formed, twenty-one years ago, the hotel accommodations of New York have vastly increased. Every year two or three great structures are built, for which we all predict dire failure and disaster, but somehow they all seem to get along. The fact is the American servant girl is rapidly driving people out of their once happy nomes and into hotels.

"And now we are to have a woman's hotel! That will fill a long felt want. We all have a few lady boarders we would like to recommend—ladies with strong minds and weak appetites The kind that send for a waiter and order a pot of tea, a package of canary bird seed, and a hot flatiron and 'don't be all day about it, please.' What a pleasure it would be for a man who was ready and anxious to die to run such an Adamless Eden! With what harmony will the inmates mingle together! Just imagine the conversation which will ensue after the first lady with peroxide hair comes down to breakfast in a pink Mother Hubbard."

Senator Grady was received with cheers when he arose to speak. Senator Grady began with some playful digs at his friends the hotel keepers. Presently he got down to political references, and, bringing up a remark made by Mr. Ford, said he objected to having him talking of some mysterious candidate as "Bill."

"If he means by his reference any one of our late nominees I would have him understand that we call him William."

Senator Grady was talking of the Democratic Party, and his reference to Bryan seemed to please the crowd greatly. Later on the Senator made another reference to a statement of Mr. Ford that his representations had been sent out broadcast through the country before the Dewey celebration serving notice that New York was a dangerous city to come to. Mr. Grady became serious, and proclaimed that "we have had the last of Mazet committees," at which there was much laughter and clapping of hands.

Then the Senator went on to say that while the city would not justify an infraction of the law its people must insist that it have a government that is a convenience and not an annoyance. Above all, he said, New Yorkers should insist that this community boast of a law-abiding government, and that this should be made known abroad.

"And let us demand," he went on, "that this city shall never be named save in words of respect."

If a man should go to an officer of the Stock Exchange, he went on by way of illustration, and complain that it is other than straight, then the members would rush out and hand you." It was the same with the Bar Association should it find out that it had a bad member. The self-respect of the bar would show him quickly his shortcomings.

"But let the City of New York be attacked," said the Senator, "as one given over to crime, and not one of those big institutions of which the city boasts, whose lists of Vice President are long, will rise up in its defense, and that explains the lack of civic pride. Those of us who believe in the city first and its institutions afterward are depended upon to rise up and defend it."

Maurice B. Holahan, who had all along applauded the Senator's remarks vociferously, interrupted by exclaiming. "Civic pride: that's the thing." Then Mr. Holahan cheered again.

Abraham Gruber, C. L. Jones, and the Rev. Dr. Twing also spoke.

Fighting Tax on the Stevens Estate.

The Hoboken Commissioners of Appeals having refused to reduce the valuation of $500,000 on the Stevens estate at Castle Point, Col. E. A. Stevens has given notice that he will appeal the case to the State Board of Taxation. The property was divided into five plots at the death of Mrs. Martha B. Stevens, each heir taking one plot, with the house upon it. The heirs claim that these separate plots are worth about $30,000 each, making $150,000 for the entire property.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB FIGHT

Regular Ticket Headed by Henry E. Howland Defeated.

F. D. Tappen Elected President by a Vote of 184 to 154—Consented to Run Only Two Days Ago.

The annual election of the Union League Club, which was held at the clubhouse last night, resulted in the defeat of the "regular" ticket, headed by Henry E. Howland, and the choice of Frederick D. Tappen, President of the Gallatin National Bank, who had been placed in nomination as an independent, for President. The successful ticket received 184, and the unsuccessful ticket 154 votes.

At various times since the "regular" ticket was placed in nomination, on Dec. 31, there had been rumors that an opposition ticket would be placed in the field. These rumors, which connected the name of Mr. Tappen with the club Presidency, were denied as often as they were repeated, and Mr. Tappen himself declared that he was not a candidate.

It was learned last night that Mr. Tappen's name had been under consideration by the Nominating Committee, and that his friends were so greatly displeased with the selection of ex-Judge Howland that they determined to use every endeavor to place an opposition ticket in the field. Mr. Tappen, it was said, declined to permit the use of his name until within the last two days, and then the "regulars," who had heard of it, became alarmed and inserted this advertisement in yesterday's newspapers.

"Union League Club.—Election of officers this evening. It is thought to be very important that all friends of Judge Howland for President should be sure to attend and vote the regular ticket. Polls open at 6:30 o'clock and close early."

Both factions in the club denounced the action of the person who inserted the advertisement. Judge Howland was ignorant as to who his friend was who had taken such a course. Some of Judge Howland's friends said if it had not been such a stormy night, his vote would have been much larger.

The two tickets were identical, with the exception that on the regular ballot Mr. Howland appeared as candidate for President and Mr. Tappen for one of the Vice Presidents, while on the independent ticket Mr. Tappen was named for President and Orson D. Munn for Vice President.

The officers chosen were:

President—Frederick D. Tappen; Vice Presidents, Class of 1902—Orson D. Munn, Cornellus B. Mitchell, Charles A. Peabody, Jr., and James W. McLane; Secretary—George S. Terry; Treasurer—William G. White.

Executive Committee, Class of 1902—William H. Hollister, Harrison E. Gawtry, Henry F. Shoemaker, Joseph C. Willetts, and Albert H. Brown.

Committee on Admissions—Class of 1902.—Henry C. Ward, Frank H. Carpenter, Edward D. Fisher, Jefferson Clark, and Augustus Kirkham.

Committee on Library and Publications—Class of 1902.—Marshall H. Clyde, Joseph Henry Harper, and Jonas M. Libbey.

Committee on Art.—Thomas B. Clarke, Alfred E. M. Purdy, Joseph S. Stout, Henry R. McLane, Howard C. Smith, Davis Barnes, and E. Clifford Potter.

Committee on Political Reform—Cephas Brainerd, Charles T. Harbeck, James A. Blanchard, E. B. Hinsdale, Thomas L. James, Edward Mitchell, William M. V. Hoffman, Samuel Thomas, John S. Wise, Edward F. Brown, Justus A. B. Cowles, David Willcox, and John C. O'Conor.

Auditors—Walter A. Pease, Andrews Mills, and William T. Cornell.

Elihu Root presided at the annual meeting and delivered an address on retiring from the Presidency of the club. It was stated that this address with other addresses made at the meeting would be published in the annual proceedings of the club.

FARMER FEARS DOG'S BITE.

Pet Attacks Its Master, Then Wanders Off, Biting Other Dogs.

Special to The New York Times.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Jan. 11.—John E. Lance, a farmer living near High Bridge, has gone to the Pasteur Institute in New York for treatment. While engaged about the house a few days ago, his dog suddenly sprang at him and bit him in the hand. Lance had a glove on the hand, but the dog's teeth sank deep into the flesh, inflicting a serious wound. The dog had always been a pet about the house. It was chained at once and a close watch was kept over it. The dog remained quiet, and later was released, when it left immediately in the direction of Glen Gardner and Change-water.

The citizens of Glen Gardeu saw the dog pass through the town, and several persons were close to the animal, but it made no effort to bite any one. Several valuable dogs were bitten between High Bridge and Changewater, however. At the latter place the dog was dispatched by Andrew Cestner. Several dogs were also bitten in Irishtown. All the dogs known to have been bitten have been killed.

Frederick A. Schroeder's Will.

The will of ex-Mayor Frederick A. Schroeder of Brooklyn was admitted to probate yesterday. The document was found in the pocket of his house coat and bore a number of penciled interlineations which might have formed a ground for a contest had there been any desire to make one. Frank D Arquimbau testified that when the will was executed in presence of witnesses the interlineations were not upon it. The document was admitted without them.

Despondent Youth Takes His Life.

After brooding for two years over a deformity of the mouth which impeded his speech, Paul Duncan, nineteen years old, committed suicide last night by taking carbolic acid in his room at 26 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. Duncan lived with his parents and worked in a wholesale dry goods store in Franklin Street.

Articles in Silver **Martelé** *made by THE GORHAM COMPANY, Silversmiths, are designed and wrought by specially trained artisans, and appeal to those who appreciate a high sense of beauty in articles of utility. Each piece is a distinct creation representing original thought and artistic handicraft.*

Silver **Martelé** *is a renaissance of old methods in the designing and making of silverware adopted by THE GORHAM COMPANY several years ago. While the great success of these articles of the silversmith's craft has led others to apply the term "Martelé" to ordinary silverware, patrons should know that such productions are not correctly so termed.*

Silver **Martelé,** *as represented by the products made by THE GORHAM COMPANY, has received the endorsement of art lovers everywhere. These pieces make the handsomest and most distinguished Wedding Presents.*

VICE ON THE EAST SIDE.

What Is Sought to be Brought About by a Body of Citizens.

A conference was held at Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon between several of the persons who have become interested in the movement to eradicate the evidences of vice from this city as far as possible, and Chief Devery and Police Commissioners York, Abell, and Hess; Deputy Chie fCortright, and Inspector Cross. The session lasted an hour and a half. Those consulting with the police were Prof. Felix Adler, Josephine Shaw Lowell, the Rev. Father Alexander P. Doyle of the Paulist Fathers, Jacob H. Schiff, and the Rev. Mr. Paddock, Vicar of the Pro-Cathedral in Stanton Street. The entire party were reticent on the subject of their conversation when seen afterward. This was due to the fact that the citizens concerned are anxious to avoid newspaper or other notoriety as far as possible.

Mr. Paddock, when seen att he Pro-Cathedral later, said that there was no organization of the citizens, that no radical step had been taken at the conference, and that no definite action had been determined upon. He said there would be no crusade or hiring of private detectives to secure evidence, so far as he knew, nor had any mass meeting been arranged for.

"Personally," said he, "I don't think it would be well to arrange for any mass-meetings now. Everybody interested in the movement is anxious to have things done in the quietest way. All that has taken place so far has been a little friendly conversation with the police, in which we showed them that we knew what was going on. Things on the east side are in a bad condition. They could not well be worse. Our idea is now to bring pressure to bear on the police by each one using what influence he or she possesses, and if things are not bettered, then something else may be done. We believe that the great majority of voters in this town are anxious to have it clean, and for the sake of their children are anxious not to have vice flaunted in public. The movement has done some good already. It has bettered the city in spots. The police have uniformly received us graciously and in the best spirit."

GEN. DABNEY H. MAURY DEAD.

His Service in the United States and Confederate Armies.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 11.—News has been received here of the death in Peoria, Ill., of Gen. Dabney H. Maury, late of the Confederate army, and at one time Minister to Colombia. The remains will be brought to Fredericksburg, Va., for interment.

Dabney Herndon Maury was born in Fredericksburg, Va., May 21, 1822. He was graduated from the University of Virginia with the class of 1841, and from the United States Military Academy in 1846. He served in the Mexican War, and was brevetted First Lieutenant for bravery at the battle of Cerro Gordo, where he was severely wounded. For his services there he was presented also with a sword by the citizens of Fredericksburg and the Legislature of Virginia.

From 1847 to 1852 he served as an instructor at West Point. At the outbreak of the civil war he was acting as Assistant Adjutant General in New Mexico. He resigned to enter the Confederate service, receiving first an appointment as Adjutant General. He acted as chief of staff under Gen. Earl Van Dorn, and after the battle of Pea Ridge was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General. At Corinth he led a division, being made there a Major General. He served in the operations around Vicksburg, and participated in the defense of Mobile, commanding the Department of the Gulf.

At the close of the war Gen. Maury returned to Virginia, where in 1868 he organized the Southern Historical Society. He originated the movement for the reorganization of the National Militia in 1878. In 1886 he was appointed United States Minister to Columbia. Gen. Maury was the author of a treatise on "Skirmish Drill for Mounted Troops."

CHURCH WORK IN CUBA.

Bishop Whitaker to Leave on a Tour of Investigation.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11.—Bishop O. W. Whitaker of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania will leave to-morrow for Cuba to inquire into the progress of the Protestant Episcopal Church there. He will be accompanied by the Rev. Dr. Powers, General Church Missionary. Bishop Whitaker will go direct to Havana, and relieve the Rev. W. H. McGee, who has charge of the Protestant Episcopal work in that province. Mr. McGee has just recovered from an attack of yellow fever, and will return to this country to recuperate.

In speaking of his tour of the island, Bishop Whitaker said to-night: "I shall appoint a successor to Mr. McGee and then I shall proceed to Matanzas where good results have rewarded the labors of the Rev. Pedro Duarte and his assistants. For a time they had to give up work owing to the Spanish interference, but the mission is now in excellent working condition."

Kills Himself with Morphine.

A man supposed to be Edward F. Sargent, a trained nurse and druggist of Plymouth, Mass., committed suicide by taking morphine yesterday in his room at the Eastern Hotel, at the foot of Whitehall Street. He was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court on Monday last, accused by his alleged wife with deserting her about five weeks ago, soon after they were married. His body was taken to the Morgue.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Gen. Roy Stone, Washington; Edward F. Whitney, Boston.

BUCKINGHAM—Charles L. Loring, Boston; ex-Gov. Charles Warren Lippitt, Rhode Island.

FIFTH AVENUE—J. M. Garmon, Nanticoke, Penn.

GRAND—Edgar T. Collins, United States Army.

HOLLAND—M. Coffin, Lyons, France; J. Ogden, Hoffman, Philadelphia; A. S. Garfield, Paris; William S. Slisby, Seneca Falls.

WALDORF—A. L. Miller, United States Army; Gen. H. S. Hawkins, United States Army; ex-Gov. Frank Brown, Maryland; Capt. George L. Anderson, United States Artillery; E. H. Inman, Atlanta.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Willis & Rountree Co., Augusta, Ga.; H. Rountree, notions and furnishing goods; St. Nicholas Hotel.

Barnum, S. O., & Son, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. Cary, notions and furnishing goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. N. Adam, dry goods; 57 White Street; Albemarle Hotel.

Meldrum, H. A., Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. F. Sweeney, furnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

White, Z. L., & Co., Columbus, Ohio; G. C. Weir, dress goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Ambach Bros., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens, 676 Broadway.

Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. H. Cator, millinery; 621 Broadway.

Heyneman & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; M. H. Heyneman, domestics and woolens; 43 Leonard Street.

"Famous," St. Louis, Mo.; L. Selig, furnishing goods, 722 Broadway.

Olds & King, Portland, Ore.; E. J. Oliver, domestics and linens; 438 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Kuttner, J., Rome, Ga.; I. May, notions; 737 Broadway; St. Nicholas Hotel.

Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; E. S. Newman, millinery; 115 Worth Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; D. Carter, china and glassware; 450 Broome Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. W. Hall, silks; 115 Worth Street.

Ward, M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; N. M. Keeney, notions and laces; 43 Leonard Street.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. Jackson, cloaks, suits, underwear, and corsets; Hotel Imperial.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; W. Applewaite, notions and white goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; G. Landon, laces; 66 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Thompson, M. F., Binghamton, N. Y., dry goods and notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Eagleson, Hawkins & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; J. G. Eagleson, furnishing goods and manufacturing department, 47 Leonard Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. K. Taylor, worsteds; W. A. Trow, handkerchiefs, 459 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Tootle, Wheeler & Molter, St. Joseph, Mo.; P. Slade, white goods, cloaks, and jewelry, 338 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Rabitschek & Frank, Minneapolis, Minn.; M. W. Frank, notions, furnishing goods, and manufacturing department, 38 Thomas Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. A. Lockhart, domestics, linens, dress goods, and silks; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hilben, John H., Dry Goods Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. A. Lowes, woolens, 377 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Tootle, Wheeler & Motter, St. Joseph, Mo.; H. Pinter, dry goods, 338 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Irwin-Phillips Company, Keokuk, Ia.; H. Sawyer, furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Hickman Brothers & Campbell, Warrensburg, Mo.; L. S. Hickman, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

Come to the Great Sale

Friday and Saturday

Many Choice Lots of Fine

Overcoats, Suits and Trousers

That were tossed about and buried in the early rush have been brought to the surface. We've increased the selling force and can handle any crowd now—no matter how large.

No one could have foreseen the terrific rush—we anticipated a big business, but nothing like it has ever been known.

THE REASON IS PLAIN.

The Great Big New Stock of America's Finest Clothing Makers,

BIERMAN, HEIDELBERG & CO.

Is on Sale and Must Be Sold Quick.

It was bought by us at a mere fraction of its cost, because B. H. & Co. suddenly determined to retire from the retail trade—Come early—Get a share of the real bargains.

This is how we will sell the B. H. & Co. finest Clothing, Hats, Shoes and Furnishings.

$12.50 Overcoats will go at . . . $7.50
$18.00 Overcoats will go at . . . $10.00
$25.00 Overcoats will go at . . . $12.50
$28 to $35.00 Overcoats will go at . . . $15.00

High Grade Trousers.

$3.00 and $3.50 grades, now . $1.75 & $2.50
$6, $7 and $8 grades, now . $3.00 & $4.00
$3.00 Derbys and Alpines, now . $1.65
$1.25 Walking Gloves, now . 75c
$1.50 Fancy and Dress Shirts, now . 62c

$12.50 Suits will go at . $6.75
$18.00 Suits will go at . $9.50
$25.00 Suits will go at . $12.50
$28 and $30 Suits will go at . $14.50

B., H. & Co. Celebrated Fancy Vests.

$2.00, $2.50 and $3.00 grades, now $1.00, $1.25 & $1.75
$4, $4.50 and $5 grades, now . $2.00 & $2.50
$4.00 Shoes now . $2.15

Every Scarf in the house, 50c., 75c. and $1.00 grades, all included, now, each . . . 25c.

Frank L. Taylor Clothing Co.

SUCCESSORS,

STEWART BUILDING,

Broadway, Corner Chambers Street.

Open Saturday Evening till 9 o'clock.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

12:15 A. M.—10 Division Street; L. Frank; damage, $300.

1:55 A. M.—69 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; B. Cohen; damage, $100.

7:15 A. M.—313 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; G. Garacena; damage slight.

8:45 A. M.—398 Grand Street; Max Kass; damage slight.

10 A. M.—193 Eldridge Street; N. Levenson; damage, $50.

11:35 A. M.—318 East Thirty-fourth Street; M. Jacobs; damage, $25.

12:20 P. M.—2,217 First Avenue; M. Munich; damage slight.

1:20 P. M.—514 Sixth Avenue; R. Fitzgerald; damage unknown.

2 P. M.—47 Clinton Street; Jennie Middleman; damage slight.

3:30 P. M.—16 Tenth Avenue; Josephine Winnerholme; damage, $10.

4:40 P. M.—111 West Fifty-sixth Street; E. Bathers; damage, $200.

5 P. M.—114 East Twenty-sixth Street; Alice Harris; damage, $100.

5:15 P. M.—728 East Twelfth Street; J. Craiger; damage, $5.

5:15 P. M.—115 and 117 Grand Street; J. Schwartz and others; damage, $30,000.

5:30 P. M.—626 St. Ann's Avenue; John Sohm; damage slight.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

HOUGHTON, Mich., Jan. 11.—Fire to-day destroyed the foundry, office, pattern shop, and warehouse of the Portage Lake Machine Works. Loss, $35,000; insurance, $40,000. Eighty men are thrown out of employment.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Rain, northeasterly gales, shifting to northwesterly.

The storm, central Wednesday night in the West Gulf, has moved with great velocity, 53 miles an hour, to Western Pennsylvania and has caused snow in the lake regions and rain elsewhere from the Middle and Lower Mississippi Valley to the Middle and South Atlantic Coast. Rain has also fallen in the North Pacific States and northern plateau. The storm has also caused easterly gales on the Middle Atlantic and Southern New England Coast. Block Island reporting 48 miles an hour. The temperature conditions are moderate over the whole country, with a slight rise in the upper lake region and on the Middle Atlantic Coast. Snow may be expected in Northern New England; rain, followed by fair weather this afternoon or tonight in the southern portions; increasing cloudiness and light snow in extreme northern North Dakota. It will be generally fair elsewhere, preceded by snow flurries in the lower lake region, and by light rain on the Middle Atlantic Coast. The temperature will remain moderate over the whole country, but will fall slightly in the Middle Gulf States and on the Middle Atlantic Coast. Easterly gales will prevail on the North Atlantic Coast, high southerly, shifting to northwesterly winds on the Middle Atlantic and brisk southwesterly, shifting to northwesterly winds on the South Atlantic Coast. Storm signals are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Delaware Breakwater to Eastport.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	8	33	31
6 A. M.	7	28	29
9 A. M.	8	25	29
12 M.	15	31	33
4 P. M.	20	33	34
6 P. M.	18	34	34
9 P. M.	17	36	38
12 P. M.	15	35	38

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday

IS LORD METHUEN INSANE?

Reported that the British General Is a Mental Wreck.

HIS FRIENDS DENY THE STORY

They Assert that He Is Only Suffering from Great Nervous Strain —Rumor of His Recall.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—A special cable to The Chicago Tribune from London says:

"Lieut. Gen. Lord Methuen, commanding the column advancing to the relief of Kimberley, is to be relieved of his command within two weeks. Later he will be sent to Cape Town, and eventually ordered home. When he reaches England he will be retired. These facts have been confirmed by an official of the War Office."

Lord Methuen's case is a sad one. Always a man of rather frail physique—although a clever boxer and an all-around sportsman—his constitution began to show signs of breaking down almost immediately after he took command of his division. Three days after the battle of Belmont Gen. Wolseley suggested to the War Office that Methuen be relieved. His advice was not needed. The wisdom of the aged but keen Commander in Chief of the British Army is now realized to the fullest extent by the War Office, who scoffed at his suggestion.

Friends of Lord Methuen insist he is only in broken health; that the strain of many campaigns has shattered his naturally nervous system. Those who know the circumstances and the situation on the Modder River equally well, and who are willing to state facts plainly, say that Methuen's mind is unbalanced. Constant proof of this has been coming to the notice of the officials of the War Office for two weeks past. The commander of the Modder River forces has bombarded the Government with some of the most remarkable messages ever received from a General in action. One, received a few days ago, is a fair sample of the rest.

It contained just three words: "Darkness after dawn!"

It is stated by those acquainted with the inner workings and plan of campaign adopted by the War Office that Lord Kitchener, the hero of Omdurman, who with Lord Roberts arrived at Cape Town to-day, will proceed immediately to Modder River. He may not take active field command of the troops, but will put the column in working order again and then assign some one else, probably Gen. Colville, to take Methuen's place.

Lord Methuen, in addition to his other eccentricities, has quarreled with a number of officers under him. Three of them, Col. Arthur Paget, Col. Gough, and Capt. Campbell, he ordered home. They arrived in London to-day. Col. Gough is seeking a vindication by court-martial. When Gough attempted to discuss the plan of the Magersfontein attack Methuen ordered him under arrest. The London press is considerately suppressing the true state of affairs so far as Methuen's ailment in concerned, but the papers do not hesitate to print the hard facts about the battle of Magersfontein, which are just reaching London through the mails, all of which go to show, in the language of an officer, that "the attack was that of a madman."

The death of Lord Wauchope, Commander of the Black Watch, was one of the many sad results of that engagement. Lord Wauchope, it is now well known, realized the futility of the assault as planned by Methuen. He argued strongly and expostulated bitterly against it. Methuen, however, persisted, and the two quarreled over the matter the night before the battle which proved so disastrous to the British forces. A member of the Black Watch in a letter just received gives the details of the charge which led Wauchope to his death. He quotes the General's dying words—words showing how fully he realized the situation even in the hour of his death.

The letter reads:

"It was one of the darkest nights we ever saw. The rain fell in torrents and we went on and forward, falling, stumbling, and slipping over rocks and ant hills. It was impossible to see where we were going. After we had been taken by surprise, our right half battalion charged, but the men were mown down like grain before a reaper. Gen. Wauchope was shot at the beginning of the charge. When he saw the mistake that had happened, he shouted:

"'Rally round me, Black Watch. It's not my fault.'

"Then he fell, literally riddled with bullets."

Letters from men serving in the Modder River column tell of the demoralization of the troops since the commander's incapacitation.

A Highland Brigade man says:

"There is not the slightest doubt that Methuen has lost the confidence of every man in the Highland Brigade. I am not going too far in saying that they are afraid to trust their lives with him."

Corp. Bevan, in describing the fateful battle, says:

"When the enemy opened fire, Lord Wauchope, our brave General, who was killed, turned to us and said: 'Don't blame me, lads.' We hear he remonstrated with Methuen before we left camp about the plans for the battle, but Methuen only told him to obey orders."

"Wauchope, no doubt, went out to find death," writes Sergt. Grey, "when such a disastrous fire opened.

"He had previously shouted to the Argyll Highlanders:

"'Don't blame me for this. I received my orders and had to obey them.' With proper handling we could have cleared the Boers out in two hours. As it was, we were taken into a butcher's shop and left there."

Dozens of other letters are printed, all of the same tone.

So far as known there is no insanity in Methuen's family back of the present generation, but it is generally understood all three of his sisters have been backward from childhood.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The War Office declines to confirm the report that Lord Methuen has been recalled to England, but inquiries made by a correspondent at Methuen's home, in Wiltshire, have elicited the information that, when he received his wound, his horse threw him heavily and spinal and other injuries supervened.

ROBERTS'S PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

Great Central Advance on Bloemfontein Expected, but It Will Be Delayed.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Stories are rife that inaction is enforced on Gen. Buller owing to the exhaustion of the reserves of ammunition, and there are even wild rumors of a shell famine at home. But not much importance need be attached to these rumors. It is almost universally assumed that with the landing of Gens. Roberts and Kitchener a prompt return will be made to the original plan of campaign, a great central advance on Bloemfontein.

But the most impatient of the enthusiasts admit that Gen. Roberts will be unable to move before the end of the month.

Critics conclude that not much is to be expected of the British hosts in South Africa until Lord Roberts shall have had plenty of time to think and fresh levies shall have arrived.

Time is working now for the Boers. Each day makes more difficult the three beleaguered positions.

The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing Monday, says:

"The vanguard of the Sixth Division is waiting at Table Bay until the arrival of Lord Roberts."

WHITE'S LOSS PLACED AT 848.

That of the Boers in the Ladysmith Attack Estimated at 2,000 to 3,000.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The Daily Mail says:

"We learn that in the attack on Ladysmith last Saturday, Jan. 6, the British losses were 14 officers killed, 34 wounded, and 800 non-commissioned officers and men killed or wounded.

"The Boer losses, we hear, are estimated at between 2,000 and 3,000."

Nothing, however, has been given out by the War Office regarding the losses in the engagement. The War Office asserts that it has nothing to give out.

The Standard has the following dispatch, dated Monday, from Frere Camp:

"Our patrols have searched both flanks of the Boer position. They found a large camp five miles east of Colenso, evidently in anticipation of a British attempt at a turning movement."

A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Petermaritzburg, ated Jan. 8, says:

"Private advices from Ladysmith, dated Jan. 2, say that rations of bread and meat are plentiful, and the garrison had not then touched the 'bully' beef and biscuit supplies. Luxuries are scarce in Ladysmith, but the hospitals are well supplied with milk, and the horses are in good condition."

BEST & Co
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

"Toe-In Shoe"—One Mother's Experience.

"The Toe-In Shoes are a wonderful invention. I wish all little "Toe-In" children could have them."

Extract from one of many letters showing the satisfaction this shoe gives—nothing unsightly, looks like any other shoe, and speedily corrects a most undesirable habit.

($2.00 to $3.50, according to size.)

We also have special shoes to prevent or cure "Bow-Legs", "Flat-Foot", Weak Ankles, etc.—equally effective and satisfactory.

Besides the largest possible variety of regular styles and sizes, you are here continually finding useful and attractive Specialties in every line for children that no one else thinks of keeping—all at moderate prices.

60-62 West 23d St.

ANOTHER BATTLE IS RUMORED.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—There was a rumor current in the clubs to-day, that a battle was progressing at the Tugela River, but nothing could be obtained in corroboration of the report.

THE CENSOR IRRITATES LONDON.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Even the announcement of the arrival of Field Marshal Lord Roberts and Gen. Lord Kitchener at Cape Town has failed to stem the growing impatience of the country at the prolonged inactivity in the main British camps, and the absence of news giving an adequate insight into the local situation, the public and the press being unable to form any just judgment as to the actual position of affairs.

The newspapers were reconciled during the early days of the war to cable censorship, taking it for granted that full narratives sent by mail would supply all deficiencies. For some weeks, however, even the mail correspondence that has arrived in London has shown signs of habitual scissoring by the censor. Pages are renumbered without chronological or logical connection, leaving the happenings described quite unintelligible in many cases.

The editors, acting possibly in concert, are laying these facts before the public and insisting that they be permitted to know and to print the facts. The Daily Mail formally accuses the War Office of "doctoring" in editing official dispatches before their issuance, and cites particulars.

The Daily Chronicle avers that there seems to be an official conspiracy against letting the truth be known.

Liner Umbria Sails for the Cape.

SOUTHAMPTON, England, Jan. 11.—The Cunard Line steamer Umbria, which has been chartered as a transport by the British Government, sailed from Southampton this afternoon with 2,200 soldiers bound for South Africa.

BRITISH WILL USE DUM-DUMS?

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Lee-Metford cartridges are running short in the British magazines, and, according to a semi-official report, the War Office purposes to fall back temporarily upon 100,000,000 "Mark IV." expanding bullets, most of which are already in storage in South Africa.

After the public announcement that no such bullet would be used in this war, its employment, The Daily Chronicle thinks, would be a serious breach of faith, especially as the British commanders have complained that the Boers occasionally use such projectiles.

The War Office, however, has issued a strict order to the volunteers that the fifty rounds of "Mark IV." given them must be used in practice at home, none being taken to South Africa.

CANADIAN CHURCHMEN LOYAL.

Article in La Semaine Religieuse Repudiated by Archbishop.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Jan. 11.—The article which appeared in La Semaine Religieuse of Quebec last Saturday, telling the French Canadians the hour of their redemption was at hand, and predicting the humiliation of Great Britain and the United States, which was telegraphed to THE NEW YORK TIMES at the time, has been repudiated, so far as the sentiment of the Church of Montreal is concerned, by Archbishop Bruchesi of this city.

The repudiation was made through the Rev. Father Elias H. Younan of New York, who is conducting a series of services at St. Patrick's Church here. Preliminary to a sermon Father Younan devoted some time to answering written questions on doctrinal matters. Among the inquiries was a letter inclosing a copy of the article in La Semaine Religieuse, and commenting thereon in rather strong terms. Replying to this communication Father Younan expressed the pain caused to himself upon reading the article. The sentiments, he said, were those of an individual, and, therefore, no responsibility should be thrown upon the Archbishop of Quebec, nor the Catholic Church. In due time, it was added, his Grace would no doubt make it clearly understood that the newspaper was not his organ, and did not reflect his sentiments toward the Crown.

"His Grace," continued the speaker, "repudicates the statements, and authorizes me to express openly his unswerving loyalty to the Queen, with all his clergy and every Catholic in his archdiocese."

The editor of La Semaine Religieuse states: "The article which has so much grieved our English fellow-citizens is not from the editor's pen. It is the reproduction of a portion of a long essay, the publication of which began some time ago, and which treats in extenso of the Manitoba school question, both from a political and philosophical standpoint. The essay in question was reproduced in La Semaine Religieuse without any intention of offending British feeling."

Supposed Suicide of a Physician.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 11.—Dr. J. C. Mullhall, an eye and ear specialist, was found dead today in his office. He had been shot through the heart. A revolver was found lying beside the body, and this, with the fact that all the doors of the office were locked, seemed to indicate suicide. It is supposed that the act was caused by despondency on account of ill-health. Dr. Mullhall, who was forty-nine years of age, leaves a widow and three children. He was a member of the Climatological Association and the author of a number of books and pamphlets, which won him a high reputation in medical circles.

Twelve Oil Tank Cars Burned.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Jan. 11.—A dozen big oil tank cars at the United States Oil Company's loading station at Freemansburg, three miles from here, were destroyed by fire to-day, together with oil racks, &c. The cars were all 6,600 gallon capacity, and had just been loaded. The Jersey Central Company's loss is $40,000 and the oil company's $10,000. A stiff northeast wind swept the flames away from the town.

New Atlantic City and Lakewood Special Express Via Central R. R. of New Jersey.

Train of Parlor Cars and vestibuled coaches. New Compound Engines. Leaves foot Liberty Street at 3:30 P. M., South Ferry 3:25 P. M., arrives at Atlantic City 6:45 P. M. Returning leaves Atlantic City at 2:10 P. M., arriving New York at 5:25 P. M. Tickets good to stop over at Lakewood.—Adv.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

B. Altman & Co.

WILL ACCEPT ORDERS (FOR A LIMITED PERIOD), IN THEIR DRESSMAKING AND TAILORING DEPARTMENT AT DECIDED CONCESSIONS FROM REGULAR SEASON'S PRICES.

DOG BURIED IN FAMILY PLOT.

Other Cemetery Lot Owners Aroused Over New Jersey Doctor's Action.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 11.—Dr. Charles Burnett, a leading physician of South River, has buried his pet St. Bernard dog, which died a few days ago, in a grave in the family plot in Monumental Cemetery, South River.

This action has aroused considerable indignation among the other lot owners in the cemetery, and an effort will be made to cause the dog to be removed. Dr. Burnett claims the lot belongs to him, and he can do as he likes.

BOY MURDERER FOUND GUILTY.

Kornstett Convicted in Kansas of Killing a Ten-Year-Old Girl.

ANTHONY, Kan., Jan. 11.—Guilty of murder in the first degree was the verdict rendered to-day in the case of John Kornstett, a sixteen-year-old boy who has been on trial here for the murder of his cousin, Nora Kornstett, a ten-year-old girl.

In June last the child went to a field where Kornstett was plowing, and was not seen again until two days later, when she was found in an abandoned well. She was taken out unconscious and died within a few hours. When arrested the youth admitted having thrown the child into the well after having brutally attacked her.

LAMBERTON FAMILY TROUBLES.

Sugar Broker's Wife Wants Alimony—Husband Also Seeking Divorce.

Lucy Lamberton, the wife of Edward S. Lamberton, a sugar broker, yesterday made application to Justice Fitzgerald in the Supreme Court for counsel fees and alimony pending trial of an action against her husband for a limited divorce on the grounds of cruel treatment. Mr. Lamberton's counsel told the Court that his client had an action for divorce against the plaintiff on the ground of abandonment pending in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn. Justice Fitzgerald reserved decision.

Mrs. Lamberton was prior to her marriage a school teacher at Kansas City, Kan., where she met Lamberton in 1897. The two were married on July 27 last. Mrs. Lamberton asserts that she had been treated with contempt by her husband almost from the start, and that he had failed to provide even street car fare for her. They separated on Nov. 15.

OMAHA OFFICIALS ARRESTED.

Members of Board of Education Charged with Taking Bribes.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 11.—Four members of the Board of Education were arrested today on warrants charging three of them with accepting bribes and one with demanding a bribe. They are A. M. Cowie, G. G. Irey, George H. Hess, and Frank A. Sears. The case grows out of the letting of a contract for Venetian blinds for several large new school buildings erected last year.

The evidence on which the charge was made was furnished by Charles Chiniquy, the representative of the Bostwick & Burgess Company of Ohio. He made an affidavit admitting paying to all of the accused except Cowie certain sums for their influence, and turned over to the authorities the checks with which the sums were paid, showing the indorsements of the accused. Cowie, Chiniquy alleges, demanded money, but wanted more than he was willing to pay.

A committee of the board is also investigating charges of bribery connected with other contracts.

MOUNT VERNON SAVES WATER.

Will Shut It Off from Those Who Use It for Power Purposes.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Jan. 11.—The water company has notified the users of water motors and of water for purposes for which steam or electricity can be substituted that on and after Monday next the water will be cut off from them until such time as the supply available is larger.

The local water company takes its water from the Hutchinson River. This is the source of the New Rochelle Water Company's supply. This city now uses about 3,000,000 gallons a day. Owing to the long-continued drought, the local company has been pumping but half of its contract supply and has been buying the remainder from the New Rochelle Water Company.

Adrian Iselin, who owns the New Rochelle Company, has notified the local company that from the 15th of this month he will be obliged to cut off the million and a half gallons a day he has been supplying it. He finds that the supply which is available for him is getting down close to the needs of New Rochelle.

The water company will at once dispose of bonds to enable it to put down a line of pipes to Mamaroneck, where it controls an ample supply of water, which, owing to lack of a pipe line, is not now available. If the bonds can be readily disposed of, and it is thought they can, work will be pushed night and day.

Preservation of the Palisades.

The Society for the Preservation of Historic Places and Objects met yesterday in the office of Andrew H. Green, President of the society, 214 Broadway. Secretary Hall announced that arrangements had been made for members of the committee to go to Trenton and work in conjunction with the New Jersey Commission in favor of a bill that will be introduced into the New Jersey Legislature for the preservation of the Palisades. Mr. Hall said that Gov. Roosevelt had announced his intention to go with the committee. Gov. Voorhees of New Jersey had also promised his hearty support to get the bill passed.

Called to a Perth Amboy Church.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Jan. 11.—A call to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church of Perth Amboy was last night extended to the Rev. Dr. H. G. Mendelhall of Kansas City, Kan. The church has been without a pastor for three years. The pastorate was offered to Dr. Mendelhall ten years ago, but he declined because of ill-health.

New Electric Street Line.

After several months' work the new electric street line between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and One Hundred and Sixty-second Street has been completed and opened for travel. The first car over the new road was operated Wednesday night at 11 o'clock. To-morrow a full complement of cars will be run on the line.

Edward R. Snow's Sentence Commuted

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—By a unanimous vote the Executive Council to-day commuted the sentence of Edward Ray Snow, the nineteen-year-old Yarmouth murderer, from death by electricity to life imprisonment. Snow recently pleaded guilty to a charge of murdering James T. Whittemore last September.

Cranford to Get the Organ Factory.

CRANFORD, N. J., Jan. 11.—The struggle between Cranford and Westfield for the location of the Votey Organ Factory has been settled. The Cranford people have secured a contract with the organ people to locate in their section.

MR. ROOT ON EXPANSION

Tells Hamilton College Alumni Great Opportunities Are Opening.

Glad to be with Those Who Help "to Do Things in the Philippines."

About 100 members of the New York City Association of the Alumni of Hamilton College met at the Savoy Hotel last night to hold their annual banquet and election, and incidentally to celebrate the birthday of Alexander Hamilton. The guest of honor was Secretary of War Elihu Root, who is himself an Alumnus. He delayed the dinner for two hours, for he was received with a veritable ovation, and had to hold an impromptu reception in the parlors, during which his friends, who crowded around him eager to shake his hand, pressed him to make a speech at the dinner.

"I cannot do it, really," he protested. "I must get back to Washington on the midnight train. I am awfully sorry, but I can only stay a short time. I must be present at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Union League Club."

John N. Beach, President of the Alumni Association, presided at the banquet, and at the table of honor, in additon to Secretary Root, were President M. Woolsey Stryker of Hamilton College, the Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay, Edward L. Stevens, the Rev. Dr. John A. Munn, John A. Taylor, Charles A. Hawley, Theodore Pomeroy, the Rev. Dr. Anthony H. Evans, George M. Diven, and Charles A. Gardiner. Some of the other persons present were Chester S. Lord, Gen. George Moore Smith, ex-Judge Warren Higley, C. S. Truax, George S. Hastings, Dr. William F. Northrup, Dr. Selden H. Talcott, Dwight Holbrook, Schuyler C. Brandt, the Rev. Dr. Anson F. Atterbury, Beecher Tolles, Hamilton B. Tompkins, and John K. Martin.

The dinner was interrupted in the middle by the Chairman, who explained that Secretary Root had to leave, but would address a few words to the Assembly before he took his departure. There was great applause as Mr. Root rose to speak. After acknowledging the greeting, he said:

"I am very happy to have passed out of the ranks of the speechmakers and gone into the business of helping people to do things—do things in the Philippines. Therefore, you cannot expect a speech from me. I have, however, delayed my departure to keep other engagements, for I want to show my loyalty and devotion to our common mother. I wish to say to my old college friends that I hope they are all enjoying or will enjoy the pleasure that I have in hearing news of old Hamilton from my own boy when he comes home for his vacations. I am sorry some people are so foolish as to commit their boys to the tender mercies of Yale and Harvard and deny them the advantage of training in such a college as Hamilton. Great opportunities are opening before the country, and great achievements in the work of American colonization are being made possible for our college men. The future of the college never before held out such noble possibilities. Long live and long flourish in its benevolence and simplicity our beloved Alma Mater."

Secretary Root was cheered enthusiastically, and as he passed along the room many hands were outstretched to grasp his, and the assembly thrice gave the college yell in his honor.

Mr. Beach, at the conclusion of the repast, opened the speechmaking by alluding to the prosperity of the college and paid a compliment to the President, whose efforts had resulted in placing the institution on its present footing.

President Stryker delivered a eulogy of Alexander Hamilton. "When I think," said he, "that that shabby memorial to Hamilton in Trinity Churchyard is the best tribute the Empire State considers his achievements for his country call for, I am consoled by the reflection that his fame is upheld in majesty and grandeur in that Pantheon whose dome is the eternal blue of God's sky."

He spoke in praise of Secretary Root, and adverting to college affairs urged the alumni to co-operate in the work of raising funds for a dormitory and other additions necessitated by the institution's growth.

Other speakers were John A. Taylor, the Rev. Donald Sage MacKaye, Edward L. Stevens, Theodore Pomeroy, and C. R. Hawley.

The following ticket was unanimously elected: President—John Henry Hewson, class of '53; Vice Presidents—George Seymour Hastings, '57; Henry Harper Benedict, '69; Charles Alexander Gardiner, '80, and Chester S. Lord, '72; Corresponding Secretary—Dr. A. Norton Brockway, '55; Recording Secretary—Dr. J. Conger Bryan, '84; Treasurer—James Sanford Greves, '61.

SUIT AGAINST V. P. TRAVERS.

Former Head of the Cordage Trust, Who Is Charged with Conspiracy, Is Not Worried.

The Standard Rope and Twine Company, through its counsel, Lindabury, Depue & Faulks of Newark, has filed a suit in the Chancery Court at Trenton, N. J., charging Vincent P. Travers of New York, formerly President of the corporation, with conspiring against the company. The Standard Rope and Twine Company is the Cordage Trust, the successor of the United States Cordage Company, which succeeded the National Cordage Company. Charles Efros of Bayonne, N. J., is made a co-defendant.

According to the complaint Mr. Travers, who received a salary of $15,000, agreed to transfer to the company a secret process for coating and treating binding twine and that the company was to have the exclusive use of it, except that Travers Brothers of New York reserved the right to use it. The company purchased expensive machinery and then Mr. Travers advised that only one mill be fitted with it. The Bayonne plant was selected.

Then Mr. Travers and Mr. Efros organized the Charles Efros Company, of which they were the sole owners, and it is charged that Mr. Travers, while pretending to act for the Standard Rope and Twine Company, expended many thousands of dollars for the sole benefit of Efros and Travers. The latter, it is also charged, sold large quantities of manufactured goods to Travers Brothers at cost price to the great loss of the plaintiffs and without their knowledge. An accounting is prayed for to determine the amount which, the Standard Company claims, Travers & Efros have wrongfully obtained, and also an order commanding Mr. Travers to turn over the secret formula as was agreed upon at the outset.

"The charges of fraud are all buncombe," said Mr. Travers last night. "I have an unsettled account with the Standard Rope and Twine Company, amounting to about $200,000. It is mainly for royalties. I was President of the company for four years, being re-elected each year, and all the Directors knew just what was going on.

"This is the first time in my life that I have been a defendant in a suit, and as a matter of fact I placed myself in a position to compel the Standard Company to go into court. I am not at all uneasy about the case, but if I suspected I was so black a fellow as I am painted I should feel a trifle worried.

"Mr. Efros and myself are the inventors of the process, and it belongs to us, but I do not care to go into details at this time."

HACKENSACK IN DARKNESS.

Four Men Injured by an Explosion in Light Company's Plant.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Jan. 11.—There was an explosion in the plant of the Bergen County Gas and Electric Light Company this afternoon. A sixteen-inch steam supply pipe burst, and a fifteen-foot section of it went through a brick wall.

Manning Bilby of Newark, who was tightening bolts on the pipe, was sent flying up to the roof and dropped to the floor, a distance of twelve feet. He was badly scalded, and is in the hospital in a critical condition. Alfred Weber of Newark, Superintendent Jones, and August Metzler, a fireman, were also injured.

The town is in darkness to-night, but by to-morrow the damage will be repaired. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

Prices of Hosiery Advanced.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 11.—The Southern Association of Hosiery Manufacturers met here to-day and advanced prices 10 per cent. This is a total advance of 20 per cent. in three months. The association adopted a resolution urging the United States Senate not to ratify the pending reciprocity treaty between France and the United States.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

CHICAGO'S FREE SCHOOL BOOKS.

Commission Appointed to Ascertain Cost of Printing and Binding.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—Action taken last night by the Board of Education is expected to result in publishing and furnishing to pupils at cost price all books used in the public schools.

By a unanimous vote the President was instructed to appoint a commission of seven to investigate printing and binding in order to ascertain the cost. They are called upon to make a recommendation on the question of whether the board shall provide itself with facilities for printing and binding or let work to the lowest bidders.

BRYAN TO VISIT PLAINFIELD.

Has Accepted Invitation of J. E. Martine, the "Sage of Cedar Brook."

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Jan. 11.—James E. Martine, variously known as "the Sage of Cedar Brook," "Farmer Jim," and "the Farmer Orator," who is an advocate of 16 to 1, has received a letter from William Jennings Bryan accepting Mr. Martine's invitation to visit Cedar Brook while Mr. Bryan is in New Jersey.

Mr. Bryan says he will come to Plainfield whether he has the time to stop elsewhere or not, but that his stay will be brief, as his whole time in New Jersey will be limited.

Vendever Treasurer of Maryland.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 11.—Murray Vendever of Harford County was to-day elected Treasurer of the State by the General Assembly in joint convention. He received the unanimous vote of the Democratic majority, while Gen. Thomas J. Shryock, the present incumbent, was supported by the Republicans. He will assume charge of the office in a few days.

DEMENTED FARMER'S VAGARIES.

Drove Horse and Wagon Off a Dock and Tried to Go Further.

SOUTHPORT, Conn., Jan. 11.—A. S. Price, a prosperous farmer living in Nichols, was found wandering about the streets of Westport at an early hour this morning, apparently demented. He had recently suffered an attack of the grip, and, according to friends, had been at times deranged.

Late yesterday afternoon he deliberately drove off the dock. The tide was out, and the outfit landed in the mud. Price, however, urged his horse on and with much deliberation drove into the harbor channel, where, in four feet of water, the horse stuck. Price mounted the animal's back and undertook to pound him into further progress. By means of a tackle, and after half an hour's work, the team and man were lifted from the water, whereupon Price jumped to the horse's back and galloped away. He was not seen until this morning, when he was found, as indicated above, walking about Westport, leading the horse. His friends were notified, and undertook to take the man in charge. He fought desperately, but was finally overpowered.

DR. ELIZABETH J. FRENCH DEAD.

She Was Distinguished as a Physician, Writer, and Lecturer.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—Dr. Elizabeth J. French, one of the most distinguished women in the medical fraternity of this country, died at the home of her daughter, Dr. Belle French Patterson, on Huntington Avenue, this afternoon, after a short illness.

Dr. French was born in Mechanicsburg, Penn., in 1821, the daughter of a physician, and from an early age worked with her father at the place of her birth. Later, after her marriage, she removed to New York, and continued in practice there and in Philadelphia for many years, and for the last six years in Boston, with an office on Huntington Avenue.

Her special line of work was in the medical and therapeutic uses of electricity and electro-cranial diagnosis, in which she established a fame almost world-wide, receiving commendation from the most distinguished members of the medical profession in her age and time.

Dr. French was a strong advocate of temperance, having lectured extensively on this subject, and being the originator of the Women's Praying Band. She also was the author of several books on her special medical work and upon temperance.

She is survived by two daughters, the elder being May French Sheldon, the first female Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of England, having achieved distinction in African exploration and as an author and translator. She now resides in London.

The younger daughter, Dr. Belle French Patterson, is a practitioner and lecturer on health topics, residing in Boston, making her home with her mother and continuing the work begun with her mother.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises....7:23	Sun sets...4:54	Moon rises..4:44

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....4:48	Gov. Isl'd...5:22	H. Gate....7:18
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....5:20	Gov. Isl'd...5:51	H. Gate....7:47

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JAN. 12.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Borderer, Azores	4:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Erna, Jamaica	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Hildur, Savanilla	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Miramar, La Plata Countries	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Thermis, Belize	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

SATURDAY, JAN. 13.

Alleghany, Kingston	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alps, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Queen, Antwerp	.....	.....
Carunda, La Plata countries	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Carib, Charleston, &c.	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Rio, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	10:30 A. M. *12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Marquette, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ponce, San Juan	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Werkendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Yarmouth, Nuevitas	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JAN. 16.

Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Trave, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17.

Alliance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Aragonia, Antwerp	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Astoria, Glasgow	.....	12:00 M.
Colorado, Hull	.....	.....
Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Yucatan, Havana, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, JAN. 18.

La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Nassau, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JAN. 19.

Iroquois, Charleston, &c.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Bloemfontein. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer China. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. 30 and up to Jan. 20, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Jan. 20, for dispatch per steamship Moana. (Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JAN. 12.

Aragonia, Antwerp, Dec. 30.
City of Augusta, Savannah, Jan. 9.
Clematis, Gibraltar, Dec. 27.
Colorado, Hull, Dec. 30.
El Mar, New Orleans, Jan. 6.
Europa, Shields, Dec. 21.
Fernfield, Shields, Dec. 27.
Marquette, London, Jan. 1.
Nueces, Galveston, Jan. 3.
Panama, Paullac, Dec. 29.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, Jan. 1.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, Dec. 27.
Strabo, St. Lucia, Jan. 4.
Willehad, Bremen, Dec. 3.
Winifred, Hamburg, Dec. 21.

SATURDAY, JAN. 13.

Comanche, Jacksonville, Jan. 10.
Critic, Dundee, Dec. 30.
Etruria, Liverpool, Jan. 6.
Norge, Christiansand, Dec. 30.
Prins Willem, Port au Prince, Jan. 8.
Santiago, Santiago, Jan. 6.
St. Paul, Southampton, Jan. 6.

SUNDAY, JAN. 14.

Astoria, Glasgow, Jan. 3.
Auguste Victoria, Genoa, Jan. 4.
Bendo, Hamburg, Dec. 31.
El Norte, New Orleans, Jan. 9.
Exeter City, Swansea, Dec. 31.
Florida, Brunswick, Jan. 11.
La Gascogne, Havre, Jan. 6.
Moyune, Gibraltar, Dec. 31.

MONDAY, JAN. 15.

Glanton, Hamburg, Jan. 1.
King Bleddyn, Rotterdam, Jan. 3.
Mesaba, London, Jan. 4.

TUESDAY, JAN. 16.

Altai, Port Limon, Jan. 9.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Jan. 6.
Chalmette, New Orleans, Jan. 11.
Friesland, Antwerp, Jan. 6.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans, Jan. 10.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, Jan. 8.
Stalheim, Christiania, Jan. 2.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17.

Cevic, Liverpool, Jan. 7.
Oceanic, Liverpool, Jan. 10.

Arrived.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Christoffers, Bremen Jan. 2 and Southampton 3d, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 P. M.

SS Herda, (Nor.,) Svendsen, Norfolk Jan. 10, with cargo in transit to Tweedie Trading Co. Will finish loading for Honolulu.

SS John Sanderson, (Br.,) Erskine, Yokohama, &c., Oct. 8, with mdse. to Irwin, McBride, Catherwood & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M.

SS Cherokee, Garvin, Azua, &c., Dec. 27, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:45 P. M.

SS Hogarth, (Br.,) Taylor, Rio Grande do Sul, &c., Dec. 10, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

Princess Anne, Davis, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Buenaventura, Walker, Norfolk, to L. Luckenbach.

SS Vidar, (Nor.,) Sorensen, Frontera Dec. 31, with mahogany to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 A. M.

SS Laureldene, (Br.,) Tippet, Baltimore Jan. 9, in ballast to J. H. Winchester & Co. Will load for South Africa.

SS Harald, (Nor.,) Utne, Port au Prince, &c., Dec. 25, with mdse. to the Cameron Steamship Line. Arrived at the Bar at 1:10 A. M.

SS La Grande Duchesse, Hanlon, Savannah Jan. 8, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Old Dominion, Durkee, Boston, to Joy Steamship Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Jan. 11, 9:30 P. M., east, 41 miles, raining and foggy.

Sailed.

SS Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Darmstadt, (Ger.,) for Bremen.
SS Santiago de Cuba, for Santiago, &c.
SS El Cid, for New Orleans.
SS Goldsboro, for Philadelphia.
SS Uller, (Nor.,) for Norfolk.
SS Wells City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) for Havre.
SS Massapequa, (Br.

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

Men's Mackintoshes, $6.50. There's much we might tell about them—but what's the use? Our guarantee is broad, and lived up to.

Men's Goods—Ninth street side.

The Cheapest Store in New York

THERE'S a wide difference between the light, jerky train on a narrow-gauge railroad and the heavy "limited" that skims smoothly along at sixty-five miles an hour. And the difference is not offset by the price of the ticket. The limited is really the cheaper—in time-saving, security and comfort.

The Wanamaker Store and railroads have points of similarity. The heavy, secure and really cheap road has flower beds and beauty along its path. The store is beautiful. The poor railroad and the ordinary store are skimpy. Great stocks—ample selections—characterize the Wanamaker system.

The hot-box of haste and carelessness are unknown here.

Which sort of store do you take stock in?

Personal responsibility—hold us to it. One buys at a "cheap" store in the unacknowledged belief that the customer is smartest—that one gets the best of it. But do you? And when, too late, the purchase turns out badly the unction you take is, "Well, I didn't pay much." If anything from this store fails to please, bring it back. Hold us to our promise—

"Reliable goods only, at the least cost; anything (barring certain articles not exchangeable, for reasons of safety to health, and daintiness) returnable for cheerful re-imbursement, if uninjured."

Wanamaker's is the safest, cheapest store in New York. And thousands have proved it.

New Silks From the Orient

Japanese Silks, forty-three kinds. These at 45c a yard.

Shanghai Silks—designs in white on blue grounds. These 60c—and they give great service.

This is a very blunt way of inviting you to a rather novel show to-day.

In the Rotunda.

Marbles, Bronzes, Vases, Pedestals

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

The collection comprises some of the finest pieces the world produces. It is all of our own importation—bought to good advantage and priced most moderately. Now comes a clearing-up time, with prices so reduced to make that time exceedingly short.

FRENCH BRONZES
Snake Charmer, $125, was $200.
Nubian Singer, $125, was $200.
Hesitation, $50, was $75.
Longing, $37.50, was $75.
High Priestess, $35, was $70.
The Writer (imperfect), $25, was $75.
CASTILENA MARBLES—Some of these are slightly imperfect.
Dancing Girl, $50, was $70.
Venus de Milo, $25, was $35.
Coquette, $30, was $45.
De Medicus, $25, was $35.
Cupid and Pysche, $30, was $60.
Cupid and Pysche, $40, was $60.
Chanteuse, $85, was $125.
TEPLITZ VASES AND FIGURES
60c, was 90c $2 was $3
85c, was $1.25 $2.50 was $3.50
$1 was $1.50 $4 was $6
$1.85 was $2.25 $6.75 was $10
$8 was $12

Onyx Pedestals at $125 each; were $140 to $200.

Fine Cut Glass Very Cheap This is a rich gathering of the richest American cut glass—and there's none so fine as American. Prices here rule at least 25 per cent. lower than the market. But the chief of the stock is still unsatisfied. Hence further reductions of 25 to 33 per cent.

Bowls, that were $4, are now $3.
Water Pitchers, at $7.50; were $10.
Celery Trays, at $7; were $10.
Jelly Dishes, at $3; were $4.
Jelly Plates, at $2.40; were $3.25.
Olive Dishes, $2.25; were $3.
Tumblers, at $12 doz.; were $17.50.

And some Caraffes, Bohemian cut glass, $1.50 to $2.50, that were $2.25 to $3.75.

Basement.

Candy Silk Cocoanut Sticks—cocoanut and sugar boiled to a thick paste and given a thin dress of silk (shiny sugar coating that isn't sticky).

Walnuts served same way.

Mixed. 20c a pound.

Basement.

This Morning the Overcoat Sale.

Details were printed in some of last night's papers. In a word, the story is that we have nearly five hundred of the popular **Kersey Overcoats**, blue and black, to sell at **$12 and $13.50**, though values run up to $20, and the garments marked at $13.50 have satin-lined shoulders. All are full lined with all-wool fabric. Wish we had more, but there is no possible chance, it seems, to get them.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Cashmere Wrappers Here's a lot just came in. All of one quality—a superior quality at the price. The gowns are most attractively made; pointed yoke back and front, the back plaited; bretelles, collar, sleeves and belt all trimmed with narrow black braid. In red, cadet blue, purple and black. $3.75 each.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Rubber Shoes—Men's and Women's

How good? That should be first thought in buying rubbers. If a pair bought here "goes wrong" it is because of some defect we couldn't find out in advance—an accident of manufacture—and the loss is ours. For we want you to fetch a poor pair back.

Men's Rubbers, high or low cut, 75c.
Women's Rubbers, "storm" cut, or as low as you please, 50c.

And every right sort of Artic, Alaska and boot is here, as well.

Sold in regular shoe store. And, for convenience, in the Bargain Store on fifth floor—not deceptively, but to save time and trouble.

Muslin Underwear—More Selling Space

Shop in comfort. If you find the second floor counters crowded, go to the fifth floor and make your selections leisurely. Up there are many of the lower priced garments—excellent values, as are all the kinds, whatever the price. These very little priced kinds, however, are for Our Public—not for dealers; so only three of them to a buyer.

Cambric Corset Covers at 8c; Drawers at 10c, 15c and 18c; Night Gowns at 38c, 50c and $1; Petticoats at 35c, 50c, 75c and 90c.

Eiderdown Sacques, all seams felled, 50c; Seersucker Petticoats, 50c.

All of the above will be found on the second floor, too. In addition:

Gowns

50c—Muslin; Empire; large revers; lawn ruffles; shield of embroidery.
65c—Muslin; high neck; yoke of fine plaits and insertion.
75c—Muslin; yoke of fine plaits and insertion; edging on sleeves; ribbon at neck.
$1—Cambric; yoke of plaits and torchon insertion; lace on sleeves and necks
Up to $7.50.

Chemises

25c—Muslin; round neck and sleeves, corded; open front.
35c—Muslin; square neck with embroidery insertion; ruffle on neck and armholes.
50c—Muslin; yoke of fine plaits and embroidery insertion; embroidery on neck and armholes.
65c—Cambric; square neck trimmed with torchon insertion and neat edging.
Up to $3.75.

Drawers

25c—Muslin; deep ruffle of cambric, with fine plaits.
35c—Muslin; deep ruffle of embroidery and fine plaits above.
50c—Cambric; deep umbrella ruffle; row of torchon insertion; neat edge.
Up to $3.75.

Petticoats

50c—Muslin; deep ruffle with hem and fine plaits.
65c—Muslin; deep ruffle of lawn with narrow embroidery.
75c—Muslin; deep ruffle of cambric; hemstitched.
90c—Muslin; deep umbrella ruffle of lawn with wide embroidery.
$1.25—Cambric; deep umbrella ruffle; deep ruffle of embroidery; fine plaits.
Up to $15.

Children's Wear

DRESSES
25c—Cambric; cluster of plaits; hemstitched ruffle.
50c—Nainsook; square yoke of plaits and hemstitching; embroidery.
80c—Nainsook; pointed yoke; plaited; embroidery insertion; embroidery ruffle.
$1.25—Nainsook; yoke of plaits and lace insertion; lawn ruffle edged with lace; deep hem and fine plaits on skirt.
PETTICOATS
50c—Cambric; with waist; lawn ruffle edged with lace.
80c—Nainsook; with waist; embroidery ruffle; cluster of plaits.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Shoes $2.65 instead of $3, $3.90 and $5. Our own good regular stock—and sold in the regular Main-floor Shoe Store.

Simply to sell of the last pairs of lots that, though popular enough, are not to be re-ordered.

Patent Leather
Calfskin
Russia Leather

Mostly the narrow lasts.

In the Fifth-floor Shoe Store this lot of—

1389 pairs of black and russett shoes—calfskin and kidskin—leather or drill lined—winter shoes for gentlemen—**$1.75.**

Hurt Books Maybe the books in sets are best bargains of all. If one volume has a dog-eared look we must lose money on the whole set. Jolly for you, isn't it?

Dickens, 15 vols., $2.60 and $3.75.
Thackeray, 10 vols., $1.90, $2.35, $4.15.
Elliot, 6 vols., $1.10 and $2.10.
Irving, 6 vols., $1.25.
Macaulay's England, 5 vols., 65c.
Dumas' D'Artagnan series, 6 vols., $1.15.
Clark Russell's Novels, 3 vols., 60c.
Hall Caine's Novels, 4 vols., 80c.
Marie Corelli's Novels, 5 vols., $1.
New National Cyclopedia, 4 vols., $2.50.
Encyclopedia Britannica, with American Supplement, 30 vols., $25.
Some dictionary holders, slightly scratched, at $2.50 and $3, instead of $3.75 and $5.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Fancy Rockers A line of samples, therefore the best of their kinds—about 200 in all. Golden oak and mahogany finish with seats of wood or embossed leather, and some upholstered. Prices a third less than regular:

$4—Imitation mahogany, with tapestry seat. Some also with wood seats.
$4.50—Imitation mahogany, with embossed leather seats. Some of golden oak, with upholstered velour seats.
$6—Golden oak, with embossed leather seats. Or of imitation mahogany with velour spring seats.

Fourth floor.

$3 Night Shirts for $1 Why? For about the same reason that your wife changes the furniture around. These Night Shirts we imported. Next time we'll import still different ones—no better, surely, but different. So take what we have of these $3 ones at $1.

Made of French percale trimmed with white pique which has a touch of color embroidered on it.

Men's Store, Ninth and Broadway.

Untrimmed Felt Hats Choose among these laggards at 10c and 15c each. They're without a fault in quality or style, and have been priced $1 and $1.25. All the popular kinds—Alpine, Eldorado, turban, narrow back sailor and bonnet shapes. There's a fairly large quantity this morning, but at 10c and 15c—well, you'll see the hint, if you wish one of the hats.

Second Floor, Tenth street.

Little Boys' Hats Leather and cloth Tam O'Shanters, Caps and stitched brim Sailor Hats with patent leather crowns. Kinds that have been $1.50 to $3. Choice now at 75c.

Fifth Floor.

Seersucker Petticoats Striped seersucker of good quality; made up well; deep umbrella ruffle and French band. 50c each.

Fifth floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

MRS. ROGERS WITNESS IN MOLINEUX TRIAL

The Daughter of Mrs. Adams Tells of Her Mother's Death.

DRAWS BARNET CASE IN AGAIN

Mr. Osborne Questions Prof. Witthaus About His Analyses in It—Sure He Found Mercuric Cyanide.

There were but two witnesses of any importance examined during yesterday's session of the trial of Roland B. Molineux for the murder of Katherine J. Adams, the ninth week of which will close to-day with the prosecution still presenting its case. They were Mrs. Florence E. Rogers, the only surviving daughter of Mrs. Adams, and Prof. Rudolph A. Witthaus, the chemist who analyzed the organs of the dead woman and of Henry C. Barnet, who is also alleged to have died from mercurial poisoning.

Mrs. Rogers gave her testimony in a self-contained manner. Although Mr. Weeks had put Cornish on the rack on cross-examination and had asked him point-blank if he had not been the cause of the separation between Mrs. Rogers and her husband, he made no such attack on Mrs. Rogers when it came his turn to submit her to a cross-examination. Mrs. Rogers told how she had been primarily accountable for the administration of the fatal dose to her mother, as she had asked Cornish to give Mrs. Adams some bromo-seltzer from the bottle he had brought home the night before, as she was suffering from a headache.

Another feature of Mrs. Rogers's testimony was her contradiction of a part of the evidence she had given before the Coroner's jury in February last. At that time it appeared to be Mr. Osborne's intention to fix the crime on Cornish. It was this examination, Mrs. Rogers said, that had confused her, and from it Mr. Weeks drew the inference of her interest in Cornish. She said she might have made a mistake on the point in question, which was admitted to be immaterial from the fact that Mr. Weeks did not dwell upon it in his cross-examination.

Mrs. Rogers admitted that she had hired a letter box from a man on Columbus Avenue and received mail there under the name of Miss Addison. She had done this on the advice of counsel, as at that time she was having her husband watched by detectives and their reports were sent to the letter box addressed under the name she had assumed.

DR. WITTHAUS A FAST TALKER.

Dr. Witthaus's testimony was, to the lay mind, the most uninteresting testimony of the trial. He talked of rare chemicals and infinitesimal tests in technical phrases of great length, and he kept this up for hours at such a rate that it was impossible for the official stenographer to follow him at times. Many times the Recorder stopped him and asked him to make his meanings clearer, and the jurors also interjected questions that Dr. Witthaus seemed to think trivial, but which seemed of import to the questioners. He answered all questions in the same doleful monotone in which he delivered his testimony.

When he took the stand he extracted several formidable looking notebooks from his satchel and settled himself low down in the chair as if he was about going to take a nap and awaited the assault. Mr. Osborne, who had learned a lesson from interfering in scientific dissertations when Dr. Persifor Frazer was on the stand, allowed the chemist to go on uninterrupted.

At times Dr. Witthaus's enunciation was of such a character that his words could not be distinguished at a distance of ten feet. He talks without opening his mouth, and a great volume of sound that he emits is lost in his long drooping mustache. Interruptions seemed to bore him very much. He was still on the stand on direct examination when the session closed.

Molineux seemed to take more interest in Dr. Witthaus's testimony than he has taken in any since the opening of the trial. He is a chemist, and that element in him was appealed to by the testimony of the expert. He made many notes during the time Dr. Witthaus was delivering his address, and his usual smile was replaced by a look of keen interest.

Dr. Hamilton was at last in his element. He also followed the deductions of Dr. Witthaus closely, and from time to time he suggested a question to Mr. Weeks which the lawyer put, not in the way of cross-examination, but, as he said, to have certain points elucidated and to save time.

THE BARNET CASE AGAIN.

The Barnet case was made a feature of the examination of Dr. Witthaus. This testimony concerning the examination of the viscera of Barnet did not get in without serious opposition on the part of Mr. Weeks.

Dr. Witthaus was allowed to tell about the taking up of the body, of his examination of the organs, and of his finding mercury and hydrocyanic acid in them, but he would not go so far as to say that they had entered the system in combination or in the form of mercuric cyanide. He said, however, that the finding of the minute particles of the drugs in the body indicated that much larger doses than those found had been originally taken.

The quantitative analyses of Dr. Witthaus were conducted so as to show the mercury in the bodies of Mrs. Adams and Barnet in the form of mercuric chloride or calomel. It was necessary, he explained, to reduce the mercury to that salt so as to weigh it properly, and it is expected that the defense will make much of this point, especially if it can be proved that Barnet took calomel while he was supposed to be suffering from diphtheria.

Another seemingly significant point in the testimony of Dr. Witthaus was that he found acetanylid in the combination of bromo-seltzer and mercuric cyanide sent to Cornish. Mr. Weeks, during his cross-examination of Dr. Weston, asked him if he had not seen the same symptoms as those exhibited by Mrs. Adams present in acetanylid poisoning. Dr. Weston said that he had never come across such a case.

Dr. Witthaus did not arrive at the stage of telling that either Barnet or Mrs. Adams died from poisoning by mercuric cyanide, although it is sure that he will so testify concerning Mrs. Adams, as in the report he made to the District Attorney after his analysis he stated this fact. So far he has only sworn that he found mercuric cyanide present in the box of supposed Kutnow powder from which it is said that Barnet partook, and in the bottle of supposed bromo-seltzer from which the dose given to Mrs. Adams was taken.

RECORDER INTERRUPTS WITTHAUS.

At one stage of the proceedings yesterday Dr. Witthaus's testimony became such a mass of intricate technicalities that the Recorder suggested that he either put his testimony in plainer language or, failing this, that he discontinue it altogether, as there were grave doubts if the jury understood and followed him clearly. Both Mr. Osborne and Mr. Weeks objected to this, the latter claiming that unless the defense knew the processes by which the witness had arrived at his conclusions it would be impossible to combat them if this course was found necessary. The Recorder yielded to this argument, and Dr. Witthaus showing signs of great annoyance at having been interrupted, even by the Court, continued to give his testimony in his usual monotone.

The first witness called to the stand when the morning session opened was William A. Maguire, at one time in the employ of Weeks & Battle. He told Mr. Osborne that he was a stenographer and while not an expert he could take an ordinary conversation correctly.

"Did you make notes of a conversation that took place between Mr. Weeks and Detective McCafferty?"

"I did."

"Have you those notes now?"

"No."

"Where are they?"

"I do not know. To the best of my knowledge they were in the possession of Mr. Weeks when I left his employ."

Mr. Osborne served notice on Mr. Weeks to produce the notes if he had them, and the witness was excused.

Mrs. Florence Eva Rogers entered the courtroom with Harry Cornish and her brother, Howard Adams, just at this time, and she was at once called to the stand. She was dressed entirely in black and seemed in better health than when she went on the stand eleven months ago at the Coroner's inquest. She answered all the questions put to her readily and in a clear voice.

MRS. ROGERS'S TESTIMONY.

She said that she was the only living daughter and her brother was the only son of Mrs Adams. She had been married for fourteen years, she said, and in that time had practically always lived with her mother. The family, when they lived at 61 West Eighty-sixth Street for the first time, consisted of her mother, her husband, her daughter, her husband's brother, and her own brother.

They lived there for three years, and then went to 19 West Eighty-fourth Street. After that they moved to the Adelaide, in Park Avenue. They lived there for seven months, and then went back to the flat at 61 West Eighty-sixth Street. Since the death of her mother, she said, she had been living in Hartford, Conn., and then she told who lived in the flat at the time of her mother's death.

Mrs. Rogers was at times very pert in her answers to Mr Weeks's questions, but the counsel for the defense took little notice of it, and showed no intention of badgering the witness. In describing the scene on the morning of the fatal day, Mrs. Rogers said:

"After I had left my bedroom on that morning I found my mother in the dining room with her head bound up. She said she was suffering from a headache, and asked me if there was anything I could give her. I at first said that I had nothing, and then thought of the bottle of bromo-seltzer that had been brought home by him the night before.

"I went to his room and asked him to let me have the bottle. He gave it to me, and I could not open it on account of the seal. We told Mr. Cornish of this, and he came out of his room and opened the bottle with a fork. He mixed a dose of it in a glass of water. She swallowed it and complained of the taste. Mr. Cornish said he supposed it was all right and took a portion of what remained in the glass. Then he went back to his room.

"A moment later my mother was taken violently ill and fell. I thought that she had fainted, and called Mr. Cornish. He came out of the room, and we tried to lift my mother up. I tried the usual remedies for fainting, a condition in which I had never seen my mother before, but they did no good. We then sent for Dr. Hitchcock, and he gave her a hypodermic injection.

"There was some talk about a stomach pump, but the doctor said she had nothing left on her stomach and that it would do no good. Dr. Hitchcock then said he would like to have another physician in, and we called Dr. Potter. When he came my mother was dead."

THE BOTTLE OF BROMO-SELTZER.

"When did you first hear about the bottle of bromo-seltzer?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"On Christmas Day."

"Who told you about it?"

"Mr. Cornish." The witness was not allowed to give the conversation, and she was asked what was done with the bottle holder after Cornish brought it home.

"It was placed on my dressing table."

"What became of the bottle?"

"It remained in Mr. Cornish's room."

"And you are sure that you knocked on his door and asked for the bottle?"

"I am."

"What did you do with the glass and spoon in which the dose was mixed?"

"I put them away in a closet."

"And were they later given to the police?"

"They were."

"Had they been disturbed in the meantime?"

"No."

Mrs. Rogers braced herself for an expected attack when Mr. Weeks arose to examine her and seemed surprised at the easy tone and tenor of the questions put to her on cross-examination. She said in answer to Mr. Weeks's first question that she had left the apartment only once while the glass and spoon were there, and that was to attend her mother's funeral.

"Did the bottle holder match the toilet articles on your dressing table?"

"It did."

"Where did you get those articles?"

"At different places. I bought some of them, and others were presented to me."

"When did you first see the bottle holder?"

"On the night of Dec. 27, about midnight."

"Had you been to the theatre?"

"Yes."

"Did you see the package in which it was said to have come?"

"No, I saw only the address."

"What was said about that?"

TALK OF DISGUISED WRITING.

"Something about the person having tried to disguise his writing."

"Were any names mentioned?"

"None."

"Had you had any previous experience with bromo-seltzer?"

"Never."

"Did you ever take any of it?"

"If I had I would have had experience with it," said the witness.

"Answer my question, please?" said Mr. Weeks.

"I never took any," said Mrs. Rogers.

"Is it not a fact that when you were living at the Adelaide you purchased a bottle of bromo-seltzer at a drug store at Sixty-third Street and Madison Avenue?"

"I never purchased a bottle of bromo-seltzer in my life that I can remember."

"Do you remember, Mrs. Rogers, how Cornish was dressed on the day your mother died when you first saw him?"

"He had all his clothes on, I know that. I do not remember what their color was, but he was fully dressed when he came out into the dining room."

"Now, is it not a fact that he had his pajamas on?"

"If he had had I would not have said that he was dressed."

"Answer my question, please," said Mr. Weeks again.

"He had his street clothes on."

"Over his pajamas?"

"I'm sure I don't know."

"Do you not know that Cornish has said that he had to pull his clothes on over his pajamas to go for the doctor?"

"I don't know. All I know is that when I saw him he was dressed."

"Was your husband living with you when you resided at 19 West Eighty-fourth Street in 1898?"

"We were separated at the time."

"When did you separate?"

"In 1897."

"How soon after your separation did Cornish go to live in 204 West Eighty-fourth Street?"

"I don't remember."

HER PRIVATE LETTER BOX.

"Prior to that time had you a letter box?"

"I had. Under advice of counsel."

"Under the name of Miss Addison?"

"Yes."

"Did you lease that letter box for three years?"

"No, Sir, I did not."

"This letter box place was kept by a man named Murdoch, was it not?"

"Yes."

"And did you not know that the same man served Mr. Cornish with newspapers?"

"No."

Mr. Weeks asked the witness whether she had ever had trouble with tenants in the Adelaide, and she said she had not. She said she left the apartments because the rent was too high for her to pay.

The only trouble she ever heard of, she said, was an argument between Cornish and another tenant, who complained of some noise made by Cornish's friends. She said Mr. McIntyre had been her counsel, and had called on her several times when she lived in the Adelaide.

"How often have you spoken of this case with Mr. McIntyre?"

"Whenever I saw him."

"Do you know of the Elm Tree Inn in Hartford?"

"Yes. It is outside of the city."

"Were you there last Summer?"

"Yes. With Mr. and Mrs. Hovey and Mr. McIntyre."

"Did that visit have anything to do with this case?"

"No."

"Who were you stopping with in Hartford?"

"Mrs. Hovey."

"Were you ever at the Elm Tree Inn on any other occasion with Mr. McIntyre?"

"No, Sir."

"Did you ever see an article like this holder before?"

"I never did."

"Never saw one like it in Hartford?"

"No, Sir."

"Did you ever know Cornish's wife?"

"No."

MEETING WITH CORNISH HERE.

"When did you first meet Cornish in New York?"

"In 1895 or 1896."

"Where?"

"At my home in New York."

Mrs. Rogers then went on to state that she had known Cornish's family since her childhood, including Mrs. Saunders, Cornish's sister. Mr. Osborne tried to get in an objection, knowing what was coming, but the Recorder overruled him.

Mr. Weeks then read from the witness's testimony before the Coroner, in which she said that she had only known Mrs. Saunders for a short time. She was asked to reconcile this statement with the one that she had known the woman since her childhood.

"It is probable that I made those answers at the inquest," said Mrs. Rogers, "but I was so annoyed and upset by Mr. Osborne's persistent manner that I may have made a mistake."

"But you were under oath then?"

"I was. I did not mean anything."

"You would not violate your oath because you were angry, would you?"

"I would not. I meant to say that I was not intimately acquainted with Mrs. Saunders."

"What is the relationship existing between you and Cornish?"

"My father married Mr. Cornish's uncle."

"When you separated from your husband you were in the right, were you not?" asked Mr. Osborne on redirect.

"I was."

"Oh, the woman's always in the right," observed Mr. Weeks.

"And he agreed to pay you $50 a month, which he has since paid?" said Mr. Osborne.

"He has."

"And this amount not being enough to support you you rented rooms to Cornish and Yocum. Is that right?"

"It is."

MRS. ROGERS NOT MALIGNED.

The Recorder reproved Mr. Osborne for going again into the marital relations of the witness and said he was wasting time.

Mr. Osborne said that the witness had been maligned and that there was something due to her. The Recorder said he could not see in the evidence any signs that Mrs. Rogers had been maligned, but he allowed Mr. Osborne to go on.

"You rented the letter box to get information about your husband, did you not?"

"I did."

"Was your husband in the habit of opening your letters?"

"Yes. He opened all the letters he could get hold of."

"You say that you leased the letter box under advice of counsel?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"Yes."

"Your lawyer had an office?"

"He had."

"And yet you had to lease a box under an assumed name?"

"Yes, my counsel advised it." Mrs. Rogers was then excused, and left the room in company with Cornish and her brother.

Karl E. Trommer of Roessler & Hasslacher, chemists, was called to the stand to identify a letter written to his firm by Molineux asking about enamels.

"Do you use cyanide of potassium in that business?"

"We do. We are large manufacturers of it."

"Do you sell cyanide of mercury?"

"No."

"Did you ever sell any goods to Molineux?"

"No, I never heard from him after that first letter."

DR. WITTHAUS ON THE STAND.

Dr. Rudolph A. Witthaus then took the stand. The first question put to him after he had told of his experience was whether he had made an analysis of the box of Kutnow powder delivered to him by Detective Carey. There was an immediate wrangle over this, Mr. Weeks contending that the best way to get evidence of what caused the death of Mrs. Adams was to get a statement from the witness as to what he had found in her organs.

The Recorder ruled that as a specimen case the evidence was admissible, and the witness stated that he had made qualitative and quantitative analyses of the powder. Besides a lot of chemicals that belonged in the powder, he said he had also found cyanide of mercury. He said that he could not tell what amount was in the box, as he had not used all of it.

The part analyzed, he said, contained 122.73 grains. He said that it was not hard in this combination to determine the presence of cyanide of mercury, and then went on at great length to tell of the methods he had used to determine the presence of the poison.

Dr. Witthaus, after stating that he was present when the body of Barnet was exhumed, told of the analysis he had made of the various organs. In the liver, he said, he had found by one process .43 grains of mercury, and by another process .38 grains. He also found a trace of cyanogen.

He said that he did not find in the liver sufficient cyanide to determine whether there was enough with the mercury to make mercuric cyanide. Dr. Witthaus told of other smaller quantities of mercury that he had found in the brain and kidneys.

"In all, how much mercury did you find in the body of H. C. Barnet?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"I found .087 grains, or about seven-tenths of a grain in all," said the witness, after a lot of figuring.

"Now, would you say from what you found that a much larger dose of cyanide of mercury had been taken?"

"Yes, if it was taken as cyanide of mercury."

"Yes, if it were," said Mr. Weeks.

The witness then went on to state that there were only five cases on record of poisoning by mercuric cyanide, the first dating back to 1824.

ANALYSIS IN ADAMS CASE.

The Adams case was then taken up. Dr. Witthaus described at length receiving the viscera and brain of the woman from Dr. Weston and the poison bottle and tumbler containing a quantity of colorless liquid and a silver-plated spoon from the police. The bottle he described as bearing a distant resemblance to a bromo-seltzer bottle.

"Was there anything on the side of the cork to show how it was withdrawn?" Mr. Osborne asked.

"I object," said Mr. Weeks. "If there was, it is there now and will speak for itself."

The Recorder sustained the objection, and a real bromo-seltzer bottle which Dr. Witthaus had purchased the day before was marked for identification, and with the poison bottle passed among the jurymen.

Dr. Witthaus testified that the bottle when he received it was in practically the same condition that it is now. It contained a white powder caked at the bottom and loose on top. The caked part was raised from the bottom of the bottle, and at first glance the bottle seemed much fuller than it really was.

His first analysis was of a small portion of the loose power, which he shook out of the bottle, but on Jan. 3 Detective Carey asked him for the original bottle, so he transferred its contents to another bottle and gave it to him, and he took it away. The subsequent analyses were therefore from portions that had been lower down in the bottle.

By weighing the bottle full and the bottle empty and subtracting he had found the weight of the contents to be 202 grains. The bottle and contents weighed without the cork 30.3260 grams. Mr. Weeks insisted on having this translated to grains, and it took three minutes for Dr. Witthaus to compute the answer—606.80.

AMOUNT OF MERCURIC CYANIDE.

He said he could not tell how much cyanide of mercury the bottle had contained, as he had tested different parts of the mixture and had found different quantities in each part. He said that the bromo-seltzer had had the effect of disintegrating the mercuric cyanide, and, proceeding with his discourse, the witness showed the jury a leather case holding a number of bottles, which he said contained different poisons in the form of mercuric sulphate, mercuric cyanide, mercuric chloride, and metallic mercury.

The cyanogen was shown in the form of a slight precipitate on a piece of filtering paper. A few blue spots were shown, and these the witness said were Prussian blue.

"There is no question that the powders contained cyanide of mercury?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"None at all," said the witness.

The glass from which Mrs. Adams drank and the spoon that mixed the dose were then produced by the witness, and he started to tell of the analysis he had made of the white precipitate in them, portions of which could still be seen adhering to the glass. This brought on a long argument between counsel, Mr. Weeks contending that the connection had not been shown, and that even Mrs. Rogers had testified that the glass and spoon had not been constantly in her possession.

Howard Adams and Detective Carey were called to the stand to try and prove the connection, but Mrs. Rogers could not be found. The Recorder finally decided to allow the witness to make his statement, with the proviso that if Mrs. Rogers, when called to the stand again, could not prove sufficiently that the articles had not left her possession, the testimony would be stricken out. He ordered the District Attorney to have Mrs. Rogers in court to-day.

When the argument was concluded the adjournment hour had arrived, and the Court decided to have Mrs. Rogers on the stand first before Dr. Witthaus was allowed to proceed. The Recorder said he could then judge as to the admissibility of the evidence. The case goes on this morning.

Oyster Bay Express Nearly Wrecked.

MINEOLA, L. I., Jan. 11.—The Oyster Bay Express, eastbound, had a narrow escape from being wrecked near Roslyn last night. Engineer Birdsall saw an object on the rails and reversed his lever, but the train ran into it. The passengers were thrown from their seats by the sudden stopping of the train, but nobody was hurt. Investigation showed a large heap of scrap iron had been placed on the tracks, some of the heavier pieces being braced against the ties.

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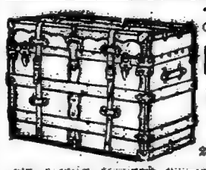

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WILL DISCUSS LIVE STOCK.

Arrangements for the Annual Convention at Fort Worth.

Special to The New York Times.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Jan. 11.—The time for the convening of the third annual session of the National Live Stock Association is near at hand, and every indication points to the largest attendance in the history of the association. Within the past ten days hundreds of letters from nearly every State in the Union have been received by the Secretary, C. F. Martin, from those interested in live stock affairs, asking that hotel accommodations be secured for them and reservations made on the excursion which leaves here on the evening of Jan. 19 on a trip to Galveston, San Antonio, and other southern towns of the State.

During the past year two large hotels have been erected, and they can accommodate several hundred visitors. In addition, the Rooming Committee, which is thoroughly organized, has established an office where rooms are being listed. With the hotel accommodations and rooms in private residences, fully 8,000 visitors can be cared for.

In the matter of entertainment, an attractive programme has been arranged. On the evening of the first day a "smoker" will be tendered to the delegates and visitors at the Hotel Worth. On the second evening the Mystic Knights of Bovinia will have a street parade, which promises to eclipse everything of the kind ever given in the city, and it will be followed by a ball. This function is under the direction of prominent citizens of Fort Worth.

There will be a reception to visitors at the Commercial Club rooms on the evening of Thursday, Jan. 18.

The exhibit of range stock cattle at the stock yards will afford an opportunity for visitors to the meeting to see just what Western cattlemen are doing to improve their herds. The prizes are sufficiently large to attract a large number of exhibitors, and already over 100 competitors are assured.

An interesting programme has been prepared for the session, and some of the leading authorities of the United States will take part in the discussions. The subjects cover many which are of the greatest importance to not only the feeders and breeders, but every one engaged in any branch of the industry.

All transportation companies running west of Chicago have granted a half-fare rate, which makes the trip within the reach of every one.

The Governor of each State, every live stock association, all County Commissioners, Live Stock Exchanges, Sanitary Boards, stock yards, and transportation companies have the right to name delegates, so it is possible for every one interested to take part in the convention if he desire.

MRS. G. F. ROESCH A CATHOLIC.

Wife of the Municipal Court Judge Received Into the Church.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Jan. 11.—Mrs. George F. Roesch, wife of Justice George F. Roesch of the Fourth District Municipal Court, New York City, was received into the Roman Catholic faith to-day in this city with the full ceremony by Bishop Gabriels in the presence of many nuns of the Sacred Heart and priests. A public reception was tendered to Judge and Mrs. Roesch by the Knights of Columbus last night.

Mrs. Roesch was a Miss Lederle. She was educated in a convent, and had long attended the Church of the Immaculate Conception, on East Fourteenth Street with her husband, who is a practical Catholic. It was no surprise, therefore, to the friends of the family when announcement was made of her conversion to the Catholic faith. Mrs. Roesch has sung in a Catholic church choir, and before her marriage was a school teacher. Justice Roesch is a Grand Master of the Knights of Columbus. The family home is at 109 East Tenth Street.

Soldier Killed at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 11.—This afternoon while the members of Light Battery C, Seventh Artillery, stationed at Fort Adams, were out for horse exercise Private Allen was thrown from his horse. He was taken to the post hospital, and died this evening. He was a recent recruit, and came from Boston.

THE PRESIDENT ASSAILED

Senator Pettigrew Attacks His Philippine Policy.

CHARGES HIM WITH PERFIDY

Alleges that Information Is Withheld in the Interests of Politics—Mr. Lodge Joins in the Debate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—In the Senate to-day the resolution offered by Mr. Pettigrew (Silver, S. D.,) several days ago, together with the substitute for it offered by Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) was taken up. This lead to a somewhat sensational debate, in the course of which Mr. Pettigrew fiercely attacked the Administration of President McKinley.

The object of both the resolution and the substitute was to obtain from the President, if not incompatible with public interests, all information in regard to the insurrection in the Philippines. Mr. Lodge suggested that both Mr. Pettigrew's resolution and his own substitute be withdrawn, and that the resolution offered by Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) be adopted as a substitute for both, amending Mr. Hoar's resolution as might be deemed desirable or advisable.

The resolution offered by Mr. Hoar was sweeping in its call for information relating to the Philippine insurrection, but Mr. Lodge said his desire for all information concerning the insurrection was so great that he proposed to offer an amendment extending its provisions. It had been stated, he said, that there was danger of an uprising in Manila by the Filipinos, with the object of murdering Americans and all foreigners. It had been stated also that Filipinos had threatened to throw bombs into the funeral procession of Gen. Lawton. He wanted information upon these points, as well as upon others. He wanted to know what information the Government possessed as to reprisals placed upon other tribes by Aguinaldo and the Tagalos.

He wanted especially to know how the Filipinos had treated American and Spanish prisoners, there being wide divergence of information upon that point. If the Government had information relating to the encouragement received by Aguinaldo and the insurgents from the United States, and what effect that encouragement had had upon the course of the rebellion, he thought the Senate and the people were entitled to it.

This point was most important, and the Senate and people were anxious for the truth. It was a matter, too, of common report that the Anti-Imperialistic League had been urging our soldiers to oppose the war. This work, Mr. Lodge thought, had had little effect because of the insignificance of the persons engaged in it. Little attention had been paid by the Government to this treasonable action, "because," said Mr. Lodge, "no sensible man wants to convert a bore into a martyr, even though the bore be malevolent." He thought there was no disposition in any quarter to suppress information. He believed, with the amendment he proposed, Mr. Hoar's resolution would cover every point upon which information was desired.

Mr. Hoar said he was in general accord with his colleague's ideas as to the resolution. He would be glad to have the correspondence between the President and the Peace Commission at Paris, but at this time he would not insist upon that. He wanted, however, the distinct recommendations and instructions of the President to the Philippine Commission. Mr. Lodge suggested that the resolution of Mr. Pettigrew and his own substitute be laid on the table and that of Mr. Hoar with his proposed amendment be adopted.

To this Mr. Pettigrew objected. He had asked in his resolution for specific information, which he desired. It made no difference to him, he said, what information the Massachusetts Senators wanted. Mr. Pettigrew then launched into a rather sensational speech, containing bitter attacks upon the Administration. The information covered by the amended resolutions of the Massachusetts Senators was not all that might be called for. Senators might ask, he said, for information concerning the desetration of churches by American soldiers in the Philippines, and as to many other horrors that follow in the path of war.

It was evident, he said, that the object of the Administration was to keep detailed information from the people, and it was quite as evident that the political success of the President and of the Republican Party was of greater concern to the imperialists than whether the information asked for should reach the Filipinos.

Such an objection to the sending to the Senate of information as that it would be communicated to the Filipinos was ridiculous, since the Filipinos already were in possession of it. The real reason for objecting to its publication was that it was deemed not desirable the American people should have it.

"The trouble with the imperialists," said Mr. Pettigrew, "is that they have confounded the interests of the people of the United States with the political desires and ambitions of their puny President, and regarded him and his success as more important than a rightful treatment of the Filipinos."

Mr. Pettigrew said he wanted the information he was seeking, whether the President regarded the publication of it as compatible with the public interests or not. And he wanted it whether the President desired it should or should not be known.

If any amendment is to be made to the resolution," said he, "it ought to be made to read that the information should be transmitted to the Senate if not incompatible with the President's interests as a candidate for re-election. The fact is, this whole business is bound up in the President's desire again to be a candidate of his party for President."

Mr. Pettigrew then devoted some time to a discussion of the censoring of dispatches from the Philippines.

He declared that important and significant facts had been stricken from news dispatches from Manila and from official reports, because it was regarded by the powers that be as undesirable that they should reach the American people.

"As an instance of this work," said he, "the Sulu treaty was mangled and partly suppressed until after the election in Ohio," and he discussed at length the proclamation issued by the President declaring that it was in such shape that Gen. Otis recommended it should be changed in order not to provoke hostilities on the part of the Filipinos. Subsequently, he said, it was altered materially, and, as altered, was published to the Philippine natives. As originally drawn it was, to his mind, a flat declaration of war, and when Aguinaldo and his leaders came into possession of the original they so regarded it.

"The whole wretched business," declared Mr. Pettigrew, vehemently, "was one of concealment and duplicity, intended to deceive not only the people of the United States, but also the islanders themselves."

In substantiation of his charge that the dispatches from the Philippines were censored in the interest of the Administration, Mr. Pettigrew quoted from a letter written by Mr. Robert M. Collins, Associated Press representative at Manila. In this letter Mr. Collins related the substance of an interview upon the subject of censoring dispatches which he had had with Gen. Otis. Mr. Pettigrew read the statements of Mr. Collins, in which he had said it was the evident desire of the officials to prevent certain information from reaching the people of the United States. When he (Collins) had filed a dispatch containing information which he thought was proper to send to the United States he had been informed by the censor that he had been instructed to cut out anything that might hurt the Administration. Subsequently, when he had desired to send a story relating to the use of silver in the Philippines, the censor had told him that his instructions were to allow nothing to pass him which would be helpful to William Jennings Bryan in the United States.

Upon this point Mr. Pettigrew became particularly sarcastic, and again adverted to what he termed the President's desire to succeed himself as President, even though essential information had to be suppressed to accomplish that end.

Mr. Pettigrew declared that the President himself really began the war in the Philippines, and was responsible for it.

"If," said he, "the Administration had had a spark of honor in dealing with the Filipinos, it would have told Gen. Merritt to lay the whole truth of the intentions of the Government before Aguinaldo and his associates."

Had this been done, Mr. Pettigrew believed that half the trouble might have been averted.

That we had fired the first shot which had precipitated hostilities, nobody denied. Aguinaldo had then tried to secure a suspension of hostilities, but had been told by Gen. Otis that now the fighting had been begun, it must continue to the grim end.

"If," said Mr. Pettigrew, "I were a Filipino I would fight until I was gray against the unholy aggression of the United States. If this country is wrong, this country could take no grander position before the nations of the world than to admit that it is wrong. We have reached the turning point. We must decide whether we are to pursue a course of rapacity and aggression on the British principle or to pursue a course of justice and right. No nation long can pursue such a course as the imperialists have marked out for us—a course of wrong and treachery to friends—and hope to stand well before the nations of the world."

Mr. Pettigrew at this point was cut off by the expiration of the morning hour.

SENATE GETS DEWEY'S REPORT

Prediction from Hongkong Concerning the Capture of Manila Is Furnished by Secretary Long.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Responding to the Senate's resolution of inquiry, the Secretary of the Navy to-day sent to the Senate a copy of Admiral Dewey's report from Hongkong, dated March 31, 1898, relative to the capture of Manila. The text of the report shows that it was made in response to a telegram of inquiry from the Secretary, and the Admiral gives in detail the names of the available vessels under his command, and also a list of Spain's vessels and other means of defense at Manila. He stated that his own squadron was in a high state of efficiency. Speaking of the Spanish force, he said "it numbered about 15,000 soldiers of all arms in all the islands, of which half are in the vicinity of Manila. The islands are now in a state of insurrection, and my informants state that even the Spanish soldiers, who constitute only a small part of the whole, are disaffected. Both ships and forts are in need of ammunition."

To this statement he added the following: "I believe I am not overconfident in stating that with the squadron now under my command the vessels could be taken and the defenses at Manila reduced in one day. There is every reason to believe that with Manila taken, or even blockaded, the rest of the islands would fall either to the insurgents or ourselves, as they are only held now through the support of the navy and are dependent upon Manila for supplies. Information has just reached me that there are 5,000 armed rebels in camp near Manila, who are willing to assist us."

CLASH OVER THE TRUSTS.

Senators Allen and Tillman Disagree Over the Question of Great Trade Combinations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Consideration of the census measure conferring additional authority upon the Director of the Census was taken up in the Senate to-day, Mr. Hoar withdrawing an amendment he had offered.

Mr. Pettigrew (Silver, S. D.) offered an amendment directing the Director of the Census to collect statistics in regard to the distribution of wealth, in regard to the extent to which machinery has displaced manual labor, and in regard to private and corporation indebtedness. The amendment was defeated.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) proposed an amendment providing for the collection of statistics relating to trusts, and that, too, was defeated by a viva voce vote.

A sharp and amusing colloquy took place between Mr. Allen and Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.,) over the amendment. Mr. Tillman criticised it, and Mr. Allen charged that Mr. Tillman had gone over to the side of the trusts. In emphatically denying this, Mr. Tillman likened Mr. Allen to a dog in a Southern opossum hunt who followed the trail to a tree and then "reared up on it." When the tree was cut down no opossum was found.

The hunters went home in disgust, declaring that the dog "had been chasing a 'hant,'" [spectre.]

"That," said Mr. Tillman, "is what my friend from Nebraska is doing." [Laughter.]

Mr. Allen, with some heat, declared that Mr. Tillman would find difficulty in explaining his position to the people of his State. He said there was a disposition among Senators to say, "The public be damned," and he had no idea there was any intention to gather information regarding trusts.

The bill was passed without further objection.

STEWART ON THE CURRENCY.

Nevada Senator Arraigns the Republicans for "Abandoning the St. Louis Platform."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—At the expiration of the morning hour in the Senate today the currency bill was taken up and Mr. Stewart (Silver, Nev.) addressed the Senate, opening with an attack on the Republican Party for bringing in a measure "so utterly contradictory of the St. Louis platform." He then entered upon a general discussion of the financial conditions of the world, attacking the advocates of the gold standard for denying that either the supply or the demand for gold has any effect in estimating the quantity of any particular commodity which a given amount of gold will buy.

Referring to the reply of Secretary Gage to the Senate, he said:

"The Secretary of the Treasury is not so absolutely ignorant of money science as his contention that the value of gold never changes would seem to indicate. In his reply to the resolution of the two houses of Congress respecting his transactions with certain New York banks, he gives as a reason for depositing the money of the Government in National banks that it is necessary to do so to avoid contracting the circulation, and that to keep it in the Treasury would disturb the business of the country.

"It seems a little strange that the Secretary can understand that locking up money in the Treasury vaults disturbs business and at the same time thinks it is necessary to use, only the commodity gold upon which to stamp money, although every foreign financial trouble takes gold out of the country and deposits it in a foreign vault. In his lecture on gold the Secretary claims that it possesses intrinsic value, while in administering the Treasury he regards the volume of money in circulation as of paramount importance, and deposits the surplus of the Treasury in banks to keep it in use and prevent contraction.

"It is passing strange that business men shape their transactions in view of the probable supply of money, but when they discuss it from the position they follow the example of the Secretary and assert that the quality of the material used as money is the only question of importance without regard to the volume in circulation. Is it not singular that people cannot see the absurdity of the intrinsic value theory while in every kind of business, industrial as well as speculative, they act on the quantitative theory of money? In their business they have in view the supply of money, but many of them in their arguments follow the teachings of the Clevelands and the Harrisons and maintain that all they want is intrinsic value in the money in circulation, no matter whether the volume is large or small."

In conclusion Mr. Stewart said:

"The passage of this bill, whatever may have been the intention of its authors, will bring this question squarely before the American people. If this bill should become a law there will be no dodging the issue. It must be met and that issue will be between a government by a colossal and imperial concentration of capital, wielding the sovereign power of the United States to create, contract, and expand the volume of money, and an honest measure of value consisting of the legal tender money of the United States."

Mr. Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.) in charge of the financial bill, asked to have some arrangement made regarding that measure. He asked if any other Senator desired to speak upon it.

Mr. Jones, (Dem., Ark.,) replied that no Democrat was ready to speak on the bill, but he assured Mr. Aldrich there was no disposition to delay it unduly.

Mr. Aldrich said the bill had been before the Senate for three weeks—an ample time in which to prepare for its discussion. Therefore, he had a right, he said, to insist that the bill should be disposed of as soon as possible. Mr. Teller (Silver, Col.,) asked if there were to be no speeches in support of the measure. To this Mr. Aldrich said he was unable to reply. Republicans, he thought, were prepared to vote upon it.

Mr. Teller regarded it as remarkable that a measure of such importance should go to a vote without discussion from all sides.

Mr. Aldrich replied that he had not defended the bill because it needed no defense. It spoke for itself. He had merely examined its provisions.

At the request of Mr. Aldrich the financial measure was postponed until 2 o'clock Monday next.

The Senate then agreed that when it adjourned to-day it be until Monday.

WITNESSES ACCUSE MR. CLARK.

Alleged Payment of Money to Montana Legislators Is Described in Detail.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Mr. Campbell, attorney for the memorialists in the case of Senator Clark of Montana, began his redirect examination of Witness Whiteside before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day.

Mr. Whiteside said that he had been a supporter of Mr. Clark until the Senatorial election of 1893, when, becoming convinced that Mr. Clark was using money to secure Republican votes for himself, he withdrew.

At this point Mr. Whiteside was withdrawn temporarily in order to allow State Treasurer T. E. Collins of Montana to testify. He had in his possession the $30,000 turned over to the State by Senators Whiteside, Clark of Madison, Myers, and McGarr. He identified and described each of the envelopes containing the money, and, holding the big bills up so as to get the benefit of full light, exhibited them to the members of the committee, while he described them in detail. Mr. Collins turned the envelopes over to the committee, and, laying the exposed bills on the table in front of him, continued his testimony.

Mr. Whiteside was then recalled, and identified the various envelopes as having been given to him to hold for himself and Messrs. Clark of Madison County, Myers, and McGarr.

State Senator W. A. Clark of Madison County, Mon., was next called. He testified that he had received $10,000 in one-thousand-dollar bills from United States Senator Clark's manager, Mr. Wellcome, on Jan. 4, 1897, and that the money was given to him on the express condition that he was to vote for Clark as long as his vote was wanted. He detailed the preliminary talk with Mr. Wellcome, saying Mr. Wellcome said to him:

"We want you with us, and we want you hard," adding: "We are going to get the votes necessary to elect our man, and if we don't get them one way we will get them another."

"I asked Wellcome what there was in it," the witness continued, "and he replied: 'There's ten thousand dollars for you, provided you comply with the condition,' the condition being that I vote for Mr. Clark as long as required."

Mr. Wellcome had told the witness that he would put the money in Mr. Whiteside's hands for him, but the latter asserted, replied he, that that was not satisfactory, that he did not doubt Mr. Wellcome's word, but that he "must see the money." Mr. Wellcome had told him that big bills were scarce, but that "the old man" would arrive from Butte that night and he would bring plenty of cash with him. Accordingly the money—$10,000 in one-thousand-dollar bills—was given to him by Wellcome that night. After counting it he had placed it in an envelope, marked the envelope, and handed it to Mr. Whiteside for safekeeping. He said that when Mr. Wellcome gave him the money he had called him over into a corner of his room and, holding the bills up, had said that he had a fine engraving he wanted to show him.

Attorney Foster cross-examined State Senator Clark. The witness said that before the meeting of the Legislature in January last he had not had a high opinion of Mr. Fred Whiteside, believing that his conduct in the State capital location matter had not been exemplary. Indeed, he had said before the Grand Jury which investigated Mr. Whiteside's connection with the matter that he believed he had acted in a "scoundrelly manner."

The plan for him to take the money from Wellcome and mark and identify it, and then turn it over to Whiteside had been agreed upon between himself and Wellcome, the latter laid it down on a steam radiator in the corner of the room.

"I was not interested in the picture on the wall to which Mr. Wellcome directed my attention," he said. "I was looking after the money."

Speaking of the fact that he had not kept some of his promises to Mr. Wellcome, the witness said that he did not consider it wrong to deceive "that kind of a man."

"Whether a misrepresentation is reprehensible," he said, in the same connection, "depends upon to whom you are making it."

MR. BLISS NOT A CANDIDATE.

Friends of the New York Merchant Deny that He Desires to Re-enter Public Life.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—To many persons in Washington who have known of the wish of the President to keep Secretary Root in the War Department and not to let him get away to be Vice President, it did not need the publication of the Milwaukee dispatch of yesterday denying Mr. Root's alleged desire to be the candidate to set that report at rest.

In the case of ex-Secretary Bliss it was different. Reports from New York have represented him as being receptive, but not as pressing for a nomination by seeking the aid of the men who choose delegates to National Conventions. When he came here a day or two ago, and was asked concerning the report, he made light of it. Since a statement was published representing him as having visited the White House to confer with the President concerning his candidacy he has been provoked, and he says things. Mr. Bliss is very much annoyed by the constant reiteration of the statement that he is to be the Vice Presidential candidate on the ticket with Mr. McKinley. It is extremely annoying and irritating to him to have this persistence after he has repeatedly explained that there is not and cannot be anything in it.

Mr. Bliss retired from the Cabinet on account of the ill-health of his wife and the demands of his business. In leaving the Cabinet he retired from public life, and it is not his intention, as he has said repeatedly to his friends, to re-enter it.

Those who are thoroughly familiar with the situation declare with great emphasis that there is absolutely no foundation for the idle gossip that is being indulged in to the effect that Mr. Bliss is the Administration candidate for Vice President. It is particularly annoying to Senator Hanna to have it stated that he is making selections of a Vice Presidential candidate to go on the ticket with Mr. McKinley. It is said by Mr. Hanna's friends that Mr. Hanna has no disposition to arrogate to himself the powers of the Republican National Convention, and that all talk of such proceedings on his part is idle nonsense. It is very generally understood that the suggestion of the name of Mr. Root or of Mr. Bliss, merely as a suggestion, was gratifying to the President; but the idea that either the President or Mr. Hanna would assume to dictate the nomination in advance of the convention is repugnant, and, as far as Mr. Bliss is concerned, it is disagreeable to him to be constantly put before the public as desiring re-entrance into public life.

Much stress has been laid upon Mr. Bliss's visits to the Executive Mansion Tuesday, but these are explained by the fact that, owing to the close friendly relations between the two, Mr. Bliss called on the President soon after his arrival, but, as the Cabinet was about to meet and the first visit was necessarily short, the President invited Mr. Bliss to dine with him that evening, and the invitation was accepted, and he dined alone with the President and Mrs. McKinley.

SPEAKER HENDERSON IS STRICT.

Curtails the Privileges of Newspaper Men in the House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Speaker Henderson is promising to be a strict man. His predecessor was a stickler for most of the rules of the House, and went so far as to turn out all the dealers in curios, cigars, and refreshments who had "squatted" in the halls. Speaker Henderson has found other rules not strictly regarded.

The rules of the House say that the floor of the House shall be cleared of all persons except members fifteen minutes before the hour for meeting, and kept cleared until ten minutes after adjournment. Orders have been issued that this rule shall be kept by the Doorkeepers. While it drives off the floor a number of general visitors who linger there daily, it falls with something like distress upon newspaper men who have used the opportunity to see members up to five minutes before the falling of the gavel, thus getting ten minutes more than visitors, and they have been passed in immediately after adjournment, while the crowd has been kept out until the prescribed ten minutes have passed.

No complaint has been made that the rule was flagrantly violated by newspaper men. The custom of giving the reporters grace beyond the rules has been practiced without interruption by every speaker for many years. The Senate, which is much more particular in most respects than the House, extends some privileges to the press which are not provided by their rules, and only one occasion has arisen in four years for disciplining a newspaper man for breaking the regulations.

The privilege which is now withdrawn was enjoyed by the press during the entire term of the late Speaker Keifer, who violated rules which he had himself approved and undertook to put visitors into the press gallery, with results remembered by Gen. Keifer, though probably forgotten by most other persons.

RULE FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

Senator Spooner Introduces a Resolution Covering It.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Senator Spooner (Rep., Wis.,) to-day introduced the following bill:

"That when all insurrection against the authority and sovereignty of the United States in the Philippine Islands shall have been completely suppressed by the military and naval forces of the United States, all military, civil, and judicial powers necessary to govern the said islands shall, until otherwise provided by Congress, be vested in such persons and shall be exercised in such a manner as the President of the United States shall direct for maintaining and protecting the inhabitants of the said islands in the full enjoyment of their liberty, property, and religion."

MR. ROBERTS'S CASE DISCUSSED.

Committee Seeks to Make a Unanimous Report to the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Roberts Investigating Committee held a protracted executive session to-day in hope of reaching a conclusion, but so many legal questions were discussed that a final result was not reached, nor was any vote taken indicating the standing of the committee. Another meeting will be held to-morrow.

A member of the committee is authority for the statement that the delay is due mainly to a desire to secure unanimity, and to avoid if possible two reports. The members are practically agreed on the facts involved. The differences relate to the manner of excluding Mr. Roberts.

NAVAL OFFICER A SUICIDE.

Schley Reports from Montevideo Lieut. Commander F. E. Greene Killed Himself Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The following cablegram was received at the Navy Department to-day from Admiral Schley, commanding the South Atlantic Station:

"Montevideo, Jan. 11.

"To the Secretary of the Navy:

"Lieut. Commander F. E. Greene committed suicide Wednesday evening. Arrangements have been made for burial ashore. A board is ordered to examine the circumstances of the case and report."

The officer's friends at the department are at a loss to account for the suicide. His record was excellent, and he had no known bad habits.

Lieut. Commander Francis E. Greene was born in Indiana, and was appointed a midshipman in 1867. He was graduated in 1871, and went to the Congress. Becoming an Ensign in 1872 while on the Ticonderoga, he saw in succession duty on the monitors, on the Kansas, on the Shawmut, and in the Coast Survey. He became a Master in 1875, and a Lieutenant in 1882. He made cruises in turn on the Yantic, the Alert, and the New Hampshire, and came to the Naval Proving Ground here in 1890. The following year he was on duty at the Washington Navy Yard, where he remained until 1893, when he went to the Pacific Coast on the coast defense ship Monterey. He was in service on the Ranger, the Adams, the Petrel, and again at the Washington Navy Yard in 1896. In the following year he was attached to the Alliance, but when the war broke out he became the executive officer of the Montgomery. He became a Lieutenant Commander in 1899, and was again ordered to the Montgomery on the South Atlantic Station, where he was serving at the time of his death.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Orin B. Mitcham, Ordnance Department, will proceed from New York City to Washington, and report to the Chief of Ordnance for consultation pertaining to the manufacture of powder.

Lieut. Col. Charles A. H. McCauley, Deputy Quartermaster General, will proceed from Philadelphia to Trenton, N. J., on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander J. C. Colwell is detached from duty as Naval Attaché at London, England, April 1; home and wait orders.

Government Vessels' Movements.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Admiral Farquhar's flagship, the New York, arrived at Barbados yesterday on her cruise through the West Indies.

The gunboat Machias has left San Juan for Santo Domingo, and the Lancaster has arrived at Ponce.

The cruiser Hartford left San Francisco yesterday bound for Valparaiso.

The transport Kilpatrick, with the Tenth Cavalry aboard, arrived at Galveston, Texas, yesterday afternoon.

The Terry arrived at Havana yesterday.

The Burnside, which arrived at Havana yesterday, sailed to-day for New York with seventy-six passengers.

JOHN Q. A. HOYT DEAD.

Succumbed to Heart Disease at His Home—Large Interests That He Had Been Identified With.

John Quincy Adams Hoyt, formerly one of the most prominent business men in this city and Chicago, and one of the original promoters of the present elevated railroad system of this city, died at his residence, 133 West Sixty-first Street, on Wednesday of heart disease.

Mr. Hoyt was born Dec. 8, 1827, in East Ware, New Hampshire, and was educated in the country schools there. He started in the wholesale grocery business when a very young man in Boston, and from there went to Chicago in 1856. He continued in business in the latter city, and soon became prominent in politics. He was an Alderman for many years, and during the civil war, in the absence of Mayor Rumsey, was Acting Mayor of the city. He was a staunch Republican and an intimate friend at that time of Gen. Grant, Gen. John A. Logan, Stephen A. Douglas, and other prominent men.

Coming to New York in 1868 Mr. Hoyt became associated with George Gilbert in the elevated railroad system, of which he was the originator, and which laid the foundation for the present elevated railroad system of this city. Public opinion was strongly against the new idea, and the funds of the elevated railroad company were so low that the charter granted to Mr. Gilbert would have been cancelled because the proper plans and specifications had not been presented at Albany had not Mr. Hoyt come to the rescue with his own money, which placed the company on its feet.

Shortly after this Mr. Hoyt built the New York and Putnam Railroad, which at first was intended to reach as far as Montreal, and which was known, at the time it was built as the New York, Boston and Montreal Railroad. Owing to the panic of 1873 it was never completed. At that time Mr. Hoyt was a Director of the New York Loan and Indemnity Company, which has since gone out of existence; the Central Vermont Railroad, and was associated with such men as Collis P. Huntington, William E. Dodge, Jesse Seligman, Joseph E. Stout, and Gov. J. Gregory Smith of Vermont.

Mr. Hoyt lost his fortune in the panic of 1873, but started in business again, and was interested in oil springs in Pennsylvania up to 1880, when he received a paralytic stroke. He leaves a widow and three sons. John Quincy Hoyt, Jr., the eldest son, is a traveler. Charles H. Hoyt is the organist in All Souls' Church, and was formerly a Captain in the Seventh and Seventy-first Regiments. Adelbert, the youngest son, is in the real estate business in this city.

In accordance with his own wish, Mr. Hoyt will be buried in the cemetery at Sleepy Hollow. He was an ardent admirer of Washington Irving, and desired that his body should rest in the neighborhood which Irving described, and in sight of the railroad which he himself had built.

Fatal Lamp Explosion in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 11.—Mrs. Mary Theobold, aged fifty-six, was burned to death and her daughter, Lucinda, aged twenty-three, was fatally burned at their home in this city to-day. Miss Theobold was filling a lamp in front of a stove. An explosion followed, setting fire to her clothing. In attempting to save her daughter, Mrs. Theobold's clothing took fire, and before assistance arrived she was burned to death. Mrs. Theobold was the widow of Edward Theobold, for many years cashier of the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky at Frankfort.

More Escapes from Trenton School.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 11.—Elsie Field and Minnie Perrine, two inmates of the State Industrial School for Girls, made an effort to get away from Mrs. Eyler's care last night and enjoyed a short term of liberty. They stopped at Krutz's Hotel, at Trenton Junction, about two miles from the school, and before they started on were overtaken. Ten girls have escaped from the school during the last two months. Eight of them have been retaken.

THE MOSLER PICTURE SALE.

There are now on exhibition at the American Art Galleries, Madison Square South, ninety-eight oil paintings by the well-known American artist Henry Mosler, together with a varied collection of studio effects, including furniture, decorations, and Apache and Alaska Indian costumes, relics, trappings, and curiosities, and forty oils, five water colors, and ten drawings by other artists, chiefly of the modern German, English, and French schools, owned by Mr. Mosler. This collection will be sold at auction in the galleries—Mr. Mosler's own paintings on Thursday evening, Jan. 18, and the studio effects and paintings by other artists on the afternoon of Jan. 19.

While Mr. Mosler has been resident abroad for the most part since 1880, he is distinctively an American artist, and his home and friends are chiefly here. He passed his early years in Cincinnati, where he began his art studies under the well-known artist James H. Beard. During the civil war he was for two years attached to the staff of Harper's Weekly, and was also a volunteer aide de camp to Gen. R. W. Johnson. After the close of the war he went to Düsseldorf to continue his art studies, and thence to Paris, where he worked in the studio of the renowned French painter Hebert. He returned home after a brief sojourn abroad, to exhibit his well-known picture "The Lost Cause," which at once secured him recognition in art circles. Mr. Mosler was not content with his art and wisely returned to Europe in 1874, where, studying under the direction of Wagner and Piloty, in the Academy at Munich, he won a medal at the Royal Academy. From Munich he went to Paris, where he has since, with brief intervals, resided. He exhibited first at the Salon of 1878 and annually there since that time. In 1879 the French Government conferred upon him an honor, up to that time never accorded to any American artist, by its purchase of his second Salon picture, "Le Retour," for the Luxembourg Gallery. His Salon picture of 1880, "The Purchase of the Wedding Gown," was painted to the order of M. Turquet, Minister of Fine Arts of France, and is now in his private collection.

The pictures of Henry Mosler are to be found in the Luxembourg at Paris, the art museums of Sydney, Australia, and Grenoble, France, and in this country in the art galleries of Louisville, Ky., Springfield, Mass., Cincinnati, Ohio, the Polytechnic Institute, the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art in this city. Among the honors that have been awarded him are a gold medal at the International Exhibition of Nice, France, in 1884; the gold medal at the Salon of 1888, and a silver medal at the Paris Exposition of 1889. He wears the ribbon of a Chevalier of the French Legion of Honor, and is an Associate of the National Academy of Design, and an officer of the French Academy. In this country he has won the prize of $2,500 at the Prize Fund Exhibition of New York in 1883, the Thomas B. Clarke prize at the National Academy of Design in 1896, and the gold medal of the Philadelphia Art Club in 1897.

An artist who has sold pictures to the French Government and has won the decorations, medals, and prizes detailed above must have more than ordinary ability. Henry Mosler, while he has won his chief reputation as a genre painter, or a follower of the old Düsseldorf School of German story picture painters, is a far more versatile painter than even some of his admirers know. He has been and is a believer in the story picture, which some art lovers and students now call old-fashioned, but he many years ago broke away from a servile following, or copying, of the school in which he first studied and in his choice of subject, no less than in his treatment, gave new life to the wooden figures and the flat interiors which were so marked a characteristic of the Düsseldorf School. Influenced also by his French master and his studies of modern French art, he tried his hand, and with success, at landscape painting, and there are a number of plein-air landscapes and studies in the collection now to be sold, so full of air and light, so permeated with outdoor feeling, and, moreover, so marked by a freer and broader handling than his earlier work, that they will surprise and delight that portion of the public who have only known the artist through his genre work.

In noting Mr. Mosler's versatility one should not decry the merit of the genre pictures which have brought him his chief fame. The painter of "Le Retour," "The Husking Bee," "The Last Sacrament," "Invoking God's Blessing," "The Last Moments," and "The Ghost Story"—the last three in the collection now to be sold, deserves special honor from American art lovers, for these canvases have honored not only the American artist who painted them, but American art abroad. The stories that those now to be sold tell are those simple ones which appeal to universal human nature and which stir the hearts of young and old and rich and poor alike. Whether one in sympathy bows his head with the Puritan family at their simple meal in the rough log hut, while the father invokes God's blessing upon the food before them and upon themselves, studies the face of the dying old man and looks anxiously at those of the doctors considering what may prolong his "Last Moments," or a child again with the other children grouped around the old fireplace, listens with upturned face and bated breath to the grandmother as she relates "The Ghost Story," one feels that "touch of nature which makes the whole world kin." In each of these and his other more important genre pictures, Mr. Mosler has selected a good story full of human interest, and has told it well. His composition is always good, his drawing virile and truthful, his color effective and harmonious, and his accessories diligently and thoughtfully studied and carefully painted. He is a good delineator of character, and this trait he has brought out in some excellent portraits which, during the last two or three years, he has painted in New York. Local color and atmosphere, most important and most necessary to the genre painter, have also been always a careful study with the artist. He has lived among the poor whom he paints, has known their customs and has studied them in their daily tasks and sports. Note the details of costume, the quaint furniture in the "The Last Moments," and the touch reminiscent of Josef Ismels, in the rugged details of the room in "The Ghost Story." Mention must also be made of the artist's management of reflected light, particularly noticeable in "The Last Moments," where the light of dying day falls through the open window upon the doctors' faces and that of the old man, and the light reflected from the yawning fireplace on the faces of narrator and listeners in "The Ghost Story."

The large story pictures must not detain us too long, for there is much more to be seen in this collection so soon to be dispersed. There are a sunny and bright study of St. Mark's Place, Venice, full of light and air. "A Morning in Venice—On the Grand Canal," very delicate and charming in color, two or three sparkling little water colors; a little landscape, "The Willows," with fine sunlight effect; a Normandy landscape, "The Farm," with deep and rich color quality; an interior with figure, "The Old Chest," exceedingly decorative; another two-figure work, "Teaching the Koran," delightful in color; a charming plein-air study, "Girls at the Spring," fresh and clear in color; "A Low Tide—Normandy," a coast scene, which well shows the artist's versatility, full of atmosphere and good in color, and three landscapes especially good, "Puldu, Brittany," "Harvesters' Repose," and "Old Vitre."

A large study of "A Normandy Garden Grandcamp" has a foreground of green cabbages, which are rather insistent, but the cement cottages in the background are well painted, and the picture has much light and air. There is good painting also in "The Spare Hour—Catskills" and the "Broken Sabot." "Helping Grandpa" is a good outdoors, with well drawn figures and an excellent story. "A Summer Dream" has a delicate color scheme and is suggestive of some of F. A. Bridgeman's work.

"The Coquette—First Empire" is a good character study, and there are some heads which are well worth attention.

Enough has been said to show those art lovers who do not know Henry Mosler's work that it is worthy of their attention. Story pictures are still popular, but to those art lovers or buyers who care more for landscape or portrait work the collection offers many opportunities. Among Mr. Mosler's pictures by other artists there are a few excellent examples, including a characteristic water color by Gustave Doré, a study, "Reverie," by Saunier; two charming little landscapes by Pelouse, a thoroughly good example of the lamented W. L. Picknell; some fifty of whose works are to be sold at auction next week at the Avery Galleries, and a characteristic marine by the late Harry Chase. Mr. Mosler's studio effects contain some fine tapestries, antique brass and copper lamps and water vessels, some excellent bronzes, a number of authentic old French and Italian male and female costumes, together with Apache and Alaskan Indian costumes, relics and trappings, as said above, which should delight the collector of such articles.

Conductor Killed on New Haven Road.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Jan. 11.—John Hall, aged thirty-three years, a freight conductor on the Highland Division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, was struck and instantly killed by a third-rail car near the North Stanley Street crossing to-night. He was unmarried and lived with his mother at West Summit, N. J.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th 6th Ave.

Many of you—nearly all—feel a direct and deep personal interest in our daily news. It informs you of sales—constantly increasing, multiplying and continuing sales—involving at present the following departments:

Muslin Underwear, Embroideries, Linens, Handkerchiefs, Blankets, Men's and Boys' Shirts, Men's and Women's Hosiery, China, Glassware, Housefurnishings, Clothing, Furs, Fire Escapes and Extinguishers.

The Discount Absurdity.

It was mere chance that prompted us to use Clerical Suits to illustrate the way credit houses affect liberality by allowing discounts and commissions to certain classes.

We could have chosen thousands of other things to demonstrate how such a policy is opposed to economy and justice—for the store is full of them. However, we are glad we hit upon Clerical Suits. It struck a popular chord.

It may be of advantage to you—or to some one you know—for us to repeat the argument:

Clerical Suits, made of fine soft finished Clay diagonals, lined with mohair serge, thoroughly well-tailored, sold elsewhere at **$18.00**

Less 10 per cent usually allowed to ministers by credit houses $1.80

Net cost of suit $16.20

$12.98 is our price for precisely the same kind of Suit—identical material, tailoring and finish. And we show others made of serviceable raw worsted, sold elsewhere at $22.50; our price $14.58.

Clerical Suits made to order of fine Clay diagonal, $22.47; of undressed worsted, $23.74; nicely trimmed and thoroughly tailored. Either will cost you a third more elsewhere.

The above remarks are not printed at random. They are the results of accurate—almost judicial investigation.

We take this occasion to say that ministers can decide which store serves them best—ours with rock-bottom prices and no discounts, or others with sky-rocketty prices and small discounts.

Any public interest that accords and encourages special privileges is unsound. Man and master—mistress and maid—rich and poor—reach the same price-level when they trade here.

Another thought. If giving commissions and discounts is a good, fair principle why don't the stores that practice it give it the same publicity they give to other features? There's an air of secrecy about such transactions.

Beneficiaries of the system are tacitly given to understand that it's a matter not to be talked about.

You know of stores that give discounts and commissions to dressmakers, guardians, coachmen and many others. But did you ever read an acknowledgment of it in their advertisements?

Agate Kitchen Ware.

We believe New York is a bad market for "Seconds." Women have come to watch for the scarlet letters that brand agate ware as being damaged. Our stock is free from all such. We sell only firsts. Hygienic, intelligent and economical women want no other kind.

BOXING NIGHT OFF THE HOOK.

Story of the Kynance's Voyage from Far Singapore with the Pranks St. Elmo Played.

It was a long voyage which the British ship Kynance, Capt. Gilmore, made of it from Singapore with her rich cargo of Eastern stuffs She is docked now in Brooklyn, whither she was towed on Wednesday after 172 days at sea, and her crew, as motley as most of them shipped in the Far East, is seen about the water front and the

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FOURTEEN PAGES

THEY BOW TO PUBLIC OPINION.

Mr. ROCKEFELLER and Mr. HAVEMEYER, the two greatest trust makers and trust managers in the country, have at last recognized the principle that the big industrial concerns they control can no longer be managed as a blind pool, but must admit their shareholders, and consequently the public, to a reasonable knowledge of their operations and their results.

It was in his written answer to the questions of the Industrial Commission that Mr. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER suggested this project of legislation in regard to industrial combinations:

First, Federal legislation, under which corporations may be created and regulated, if that be possible.

Second, in lieu thereof, State legislation as nearly uniform as possible, encouraging combinations of persons and capital for the purpose of carrying on industries, but permitting State supervision, not of a character to hamper industries, but sufficient to prevent frauds upon the public.

Mr. ROCKEFELLER has probably been advised that without a Constitutional amendment the Federal Congress cannot grant charters to general business corporations. His second suggestion, therefore, must be accepted as the definite and practical plan put forward by the chief of the Standard Oil Company for the regulation of trusts by statute. The plan has three distinct features: (1) Uniformity of corporation laws of the States throughout the Union, which is a much-needed remedy for rapidly-growing evils; (2) the encouragement of combinations of capital by law, instead of passing laws to punish and prevent such combinations; (3) "State supervision sufficient to prevent frauds upon the public." The greatest of the three is this last, for upon that hangs the chief count in the indictment against the trusts. Coming from a great trust magnate, too, it is the most surprising of the three. It admits the principle of publicity in corporate management. It means that in Mr. ROCKEFELLER'S view the affairs of a great trust should no longer be managed by a few Directors or head men behind closed doors, that its millions of capital may no longer be handled and juggled with in complete disregard of the public interest, and that dividends may no longer be diminished, withheld, or increased without informing the shareholders—and the public—of the business facts that have warranted the policy pursued. This is what State supervision means if it means anything. Nothing less will satisfy the public, or cure the evils of secret management.

How urgent is the necessity for a law that will make it impossible for trusts to do all their deeds in darkness may be judged from the language of Justice VAN BRUNT in RICE vs. ROCKEFELLER:

> There being no proof upon the trial of the agreements under which the Standard Oil Trust was formed, our sole knowledge as to the position and duties of the defendants, the Trustees under said agreements, is derived from the allegations of the complaint so far as they were admitted by the answer. * * * In fact, we know little or nothing of, the internal arrangements or constitution of this association and cannot therefore determine the rights of parties interested in these certificates.

The law needs mending when the courts are forced to tell the purchasers of securities bought in open market that they are unable, on account of the secrecy with which the corporation is managed, to determine what their rights are as shareholders. Mr. ROCKEFELLER'S plan provides the remedy.

Mr. HAVEMEYER made his new confession of faith in his annual report at the stockholders' meeting of the Sugar Trust. It is notorious that this concern has never given its stockholders or the public any information about its affairs. The curiosity of the holders of the common stock has been lulled by continuous 12 per cent. dividends, and the public has been told to mind its own business. But while 12 per cent. dividends are quite palatable without the sauce of explanation, the passing of a dividend calls loudly for a statement of the reasons that have made it necessary. Accordingly, Mr. HAVEMEYER thought it expedient to make a statement, the only one of the kind that has ever been made officially about the operations of the Sugar Trust. He did not say that the dividend would be passed, but he did say plainly that the profits of the concern had been diminished. Here is his statement in regard to the dividend:

> I cannot, of course, say what your Directors will do in the matter of declaration of dividends in the future. Such declaration can be made by them alone, and will be made under the situation which will then exist.
>
> I am very sure, however, that when the duty of determining the amount of dividend is imposed upon them they will take into careful consideration the fact of a reduction of profits which has resulted from the policy which has been pursued. I do not believe you would desire them to declare any dividend which would weaken the financial strength of the company, or would render it less able in the future than it has always been in the past to look ahead without fearing the result of any policy which may be deemed advantageous. Speaking for myself, I say, with as much force of statement as is possible, that I would oppose any such declaration of dividend.

That is not very much, but from Mr. HAVEMEYER to his own stockholders it is what the open heart and white-souled candor are to other men. The President of the American Sugar Refining Company tells the holders of the company's shares that it has not made so much money as in former years. That is a new policy. It is a concession to the principle of publicity in the management of trusts.

We do not think that remorse of conscience or a prayerful resolve to lead a better life has prompted these warriors of finance to this new and notable departure from their old policies and practices. They have yielded to the cumulative pressure of public opinion, as every man must yield to it if the public thinks it worth while to make him yield.

Combinations of capital are not of their nature evil. They may be beneficent. Mr. ROCKEFELLER spoke the truth when he told the Industrial Commission that they cheapened production, reduced prices to the consumer, and made it possible to pay high wages. Not all the trusts confer these benefits on the public, but many do, and are justified thereby. But a trust that does business in a cave, that is based on secret agreements, and that offers its securities to investors but withholds from them all knowledge of its operations is an evil and a menace whose continued existence the public will not tolerate. The managers of the Sugar Trust and of the Standard Oil Company have evidently come to that conclusion. They and the public are to be congratulated.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

It is no wonder at all that the British public should have begun to show itself very weary of the military conduct of the war in South Africa. Two little republics, containing a total of not more than 50,000 men of arms-bearing age, have for three months, dating from the issue of the Boer ultimatum, succeeded in standing off the British Empire. They have really done much more than that. The whole contest thus far has been fought on nominally British soil, and the horrors of war, so far as they affect non-combatants, have fallen upon nominally British subjects. Meanwhile the English have had in the field 120,000 men. That is to say, they have outnumbered more than two to one the whole fighting population of the South African Republic and the Orange Free State. According to a very experienced and apparently a very shrewd observer, Mr. J. B. ROBINSON, who has been giving the benefit of his observations to The London Daily News, the real disparity is much greater. His estimate is that the Boers, of both States, have not more than 30,000 men in the field. This would make the odds in favor of the British four to one. Given military equality and given the enormous superiority of the invaders in everything except fighting qualities, the advantages of position the Boers enjoy ought to have been more than neutralized. Why have they not been neutralized? Why, three months after the war has begun, have the British been on the defensive within their own borders and the Boers on the offensive within British territory?

These are the questions which all thoughtful Englishmen must be asking themselves in private and which Englishmen who are not conspicuously thoughtful are asking with much heat in public. No wonder! The prestige of the British Empire as a military power is not so much "at stake" as it is lost and needing to be regained. A "show" is being made of the British Army in the only war it has fought with white men for nearly half a century. That Englishmen should be bitter, that they should be hunting for a scapegoat, is in these circumstances a mere matter of course. The question where the blame lies is so much agitating them that friendly foreigners may be excused for interesting themselves in it.

It was NAPIER, the British historian of the Peninsular War, who first said that the British were "warlike but not military." It is KINGLAKE, the British historian of the Crimean war, who ceaselessly repeats the phrase and who seems to regard the immeasurable incompetency shown in the staff departments of the British Army during that conflict as somehow proof of the national genius for battle. As a matter of fact, the national contempt for professional military training was expressed much earlier than the time of either of these writers and by no less a person than JOHN DRYDEN. Englishmen have to admit, said DRYDEN, that the French are as much better critics than they as they are worse poets, just as he courteously adds, "we all have to admit that they understand the management of war better than we do, although, of course, we are fully aware that we can beat them." And the result of several centuries of action upon this dictate of national self-conceit was summed up by CARLYLE in his account of the battle of Fontenoy: "The English officers, it is evident, behaved in their usual manner, without knowledge of war or fear of death."

That seems to be very much the manner in which they have been behaving in South Africa. What is now called "the frontal attack," directed upon enemies who have chosen their own position and fortified it in view of such an attack and with the hope that their enemy might be foolish enough to make it, is an illustration of the mental attitude toward war which last year we came to look upon as Spanish. This attitude of mind regards war, not as the most serious of all businesses, but as the "sport of Kings" and of aristocrats, of which the object is to display personal gallantry rather than to "get there." That is a curious anomaly for the most businesslike nation of the modern world, except the speakers of the same language in other countries and the Germans. Why should the tactics of METHUEN and BULLER at the end of the nineteenth century repeat the tactics of BRADDOCK in the middle of the eighteenth? Why should the scornful Briton reject the advice of humble but intelligent provincials like GEORGE WASHINGTON and insist upon going to meet the enemy in his own position for no better reason than that it would not befit the "dignity of his Majesty's troops" to take reasonable precautions for their own safety?

That this is the principle upon which the British campaign has been conducted would be made plain, if there were no other evidence, by the acclamations which have greeted in England the remark of the American attaché in Natal, who was shown the formidable strength of the Boer position and who made answer in the form of a question: "Isn't there any way around?" That was the natural suggestion of anybody who had been trained to regard war as a game in which the more skillful combatant won, and not as a means of showing that the officers were not afraid. Accordingly, officers and military students of all nationalities are agree that there has been nothing creditable to the British Army in the South African campaign except the splendid and unavailing gallantry of the officers and men, since the rapid transport of 50,000 men is a tribute to the efficiency, not of the British Army, but of the British mercantile marine, of which the efficiency has not been called in question.

This is the old story. It has been supposed that since the abolition of purchase and the consequent democratization of the British Army it had become more like other armies, always excepting the officers of the Guards, who, as before, were fulfilling their function if they "existed beautifully" in time of peace and risked their own lives freely in time of war, and who were not supposed to know anything about war. But it seems that under the long and paralyzing régime of the Duke of CAMBRIDGE the old system has been too much for the new blood. The British Army, engaged against a foe one-quarter of its own numbers, has shown itself helpless to do anything but to die very handsomely. There are, of course, exceptions to the rule. There are British officers who have studied their profession as thoroughly as the officers of any other army. But they do not seem to attain commands or to be intrusted with the laying out of battles, much less of campaigns. Whether the rumor of Lord METHUEN'S insanity is well or ill founded, it is one which his friends should apparently hesitate before rejecting, if they are solicitous about his reputation. The last words of Gen. WAUCHOPE, just before giving up his own life in pursuance of orders which he thought insane, frame an indictment against the whole scheme of the campaign and its conduct on the British side. They come to the same criticism upon the British Army in the nineteenth century which CARLYLE passed upon its conduct in the eighteenth—that the British officers behave themselves "without knowledge of war or fear of death."

THE SCHOOL BILLS.

Two important bills relating to the schools of this city were introduced in the Senate yesterday. They are sound in principle, and if they stand the test of discussion as to their practical details, they should be passed.

One of these bills, introduced by Senator GRADY, is prepared by Controller COLER, and is intended to meet the difficulties that have arisen with regard to the payment of teachers' salaries. It simply puts it in the power of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to use the money appropriated for the total requirements of the schools for any particular requirement for which it is needed, provided that it is not needed for the one for which it was originally set apart. It also authorizes the use of unexpended balances left over from a previous year. In effect the situation of the schools for the past year has been that plenty of money was raised and appropriated for all their needs, but that in dividing it up some branches got too much and others did not get enough. Among the latter were the teachers' salaries, and the teachers suffered accordingly, besides having their rights tangled up in the interpretation of the Ahearn law. The Controller is of the opinion that the bill he has prepared will prevent any such trouble in the future. He is a careful and capable financier, and in treating the numerous trying questions raised in connection with our complex and bothersome consolidation he has shown himself surprisingly acute, broad and accurate. His opinion in a matter of this sort can be accepted with entire confidence.

The second bill, introduced by Senator ELSBERG, is much more important, and goes to the root of most of the defects in the present system, or lack of system. Instead of the cumbersome borough boards, and the central board, now existing, it provides for a Board of Education for the city to consist of 39 members. Of these 21 shall be appointed from the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, 12 from the Borough of Brooklyn, and 3 each from the Boroughs of Queens and Richmond, and the members from each sub-division shall constitute the School Board for that sub-division. Under this arrangement the borough boards will be practically committees of the Board of Education, which will possess the powers given to the several School Boards now in existence. The central board will have more power than at present, and a corresponding increase in responsibility. Greater harmony, consistency, and vigor will be had in the general administration of the business side of the school system. The wretched confusion, delay, and inefficiency from which the schools have so sorely suffered in the past two years will be remedied.

As important as this reform, and in line with it, is the change provided for in the Department of Supervision and Superintendence. The Superintendent of Schools is given authority to select from the Borough Superintendents and the Associate Superintendents three persons to be Deputy Superintendents of Schools for the rest of the terms for which they have been appointed, and at the close of their terms their successors shall be appointed by the Board of Education on the nomination of the Superintendent of Schools for six years. The intention of the bill evidently is to give some real force and effect to the authority of the Superintendent of Schools, which at present is in many considerable regards only nominal. The principle on which the present system was supposed to be based was that of legislative and business functions in the boards and executive and regulating functions in the hands of the Superintendent and his assistants, as experts, under the general authority of the boards. But in neither direction was the principle applied. The powers of the boards were largely frittered away by sub-division, while the powers of the superintending body suffered still more from the same process.

We do not know exactly what strength Senator ELSBERG'S bill possesses in the Legislature. The Senator himself is one of the most intelligent and trustworthy of our legislators, and we are sure that the principle of his bill must receive the cordial approval of the enlightened friends of the schools. The adoption of that principle is absolutely necessary to their rescue from the relatively backward condition into which they have been allowed to fall.

BRYAN AND ATKINSON!

The anti-imperialists appear to have clasped hands with the silver folks. Heretofore the American friends of AGUINALDO have contented themselves with declaring that his glorious cause was paramount in our politics, and that his triumph was more to be desired than BRYAN'S defeat. But that was mere talk, and in the air. Now we have reports of negotiations for an actual union of the forces of Bryanism and anti-imperialism. A press dispatch from Minneapolis tells of the nature of the relations established:

> ELWOOD S. CORSER, representing the National Silver Republican Party in its negotiations with the Democrats and Populists, has just returned from a conference of anti-imperialists in Chicago, at which it was agreed to hold a National meeting at Philadelphia on Feb. 22, and another, probably in Chicago, just before the National Republican Convention meets. At the latter meeting it is the intention to make declaration that no party or candidate opposed to the recognition of the Filipinos shall receive its support. This will be meant as a warning to the Republicans.

That is the way coalitions are effected in politics. But what are the anti-imperialists to get? If they get recognition proportioned to the number of voters they claim to be in sympathy with their purposes no mere Cabinet promises will suffice. They will demand a place on the ticket; and as their great multitude of votes will decide the election they will get it. BRYAN would jump at the chance to buy the Presidency by giving the second place to the Aguinaldists.

The next question is, Who is their candidate for Vice President? Will the ticket be BRYAN and ATKINSON?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Well justified as are the frequent complaints from the pedestrian public of the dangers and alarms to which it is subjected by the youthful or inexperienced drivers to whom so many vehicles used for commercial purposes in this city are intrusted, it is a mistake to give undivided attention to this phase of the question and to neglect another at least as important and perhaps more so. Boyish recklessness and mature incompetence are indeed bad enough when they are combined with equine stupidity, but the drivers with these characteristics rarely threaten anything worse than unintentional assault or involuntary homicide, and as a general rule the person on foot, by the exercise of a little ordinary care, can keep out of their way. It is among the private or semi-private coachmen, men thoroughly versed in the whole science of driving, that there are to be found in numbers far from inconsiderable the out-and-out criminals against whom the walking element of the city's population stands first in need of protection. It is beneath the dignity of these fellows to pay any attention whatever to people who from necessity or preference trust to personal means of locomotion, and they insolently ignore or more insolently reprove the pedestrian who ventures to get into what they falsely imagine is their way. They have never been taught, or have refused to learn, that a man or woman afoot has as many rights on a crosswalk as on a sidewalk, and that there the obligation to exercise especial caution rests upon the driver of horses, no less when he is mounted upon a stately coach than when he conducts the humble butcher's cart. It is usually safer to cross a business street, no matter how crowded, than it is to negotiate the crosswalks near the Metropolitan Opera House just before or after the performance closes.

—Stray specimens of the new "Lafayette dollars" have now reached this region, and the result of their arrival is a notable deepening of the midwinter gloom. In some ways these coins are highly admirable. The mechanical workmanship, for example, is simply perfect, and then, again, they are still so rare that the possession of one of them is a valid claim upon the interest and attention of all your acquaintances. It is only when the Lafayette dollar is considerad as an artistic achievement that the opportunity for criticism of the adverse kind begins. Without pretending to speak with professional authority, it is safe to say that no coin ever issued from an American mint was better calculated to inspire humility. For, judged by ordinary standards, this addition to our silver tokens is an ugly thing—so ugly, fortunately, that one can laugh at it and thus mitigate the sadness it would otherwise produce. The superimposed portraits on one side will carry no suggestion of either Washington or Lafayette to the average observer, and as for the man and horse on the other side, they really must be a mysterious numismatic joke. Certainly nothing just like them has been stamped on gold or silver since Homeric times. When one remembers that some of these coins are to be sent abroad, and to Paris at that, the seriousness of the situation is apparent. The foreign connoisseurs are sure to express their minds very frankly on such a subject, and cruel words are hard to bear—when they happen to be quite true. American coins, as a rule, have ranged from enduable to good, and it is indeed unfortunate that this particular coin should not deserve a place in even the humbler of these two catagories.

—Humiliating as it is to admit again to this column a topic that was sternly banished from it only two days ago, still we are going to do it. Capt. C. H. DAVIS, Superintendent of the United States Naval Observatory, has made some remarks on century endings and beginnings, and his views are so delightfully accurate and vigorous that the mere breaking of a rash resolution is as nothing compared with the pleasure of presenting such high support for our own arguments. "There can be," says the Captain, with an impatience which we are proud to share, "there can be no question of 'opinion' as to the date of the commencement of the twentieth century any more than there can be a question of opinion on any other simple arithmetical fact. The twentieth century commences with the 1st day of January, 1901. An 'opinion' that it commences on the 1st day of January, 1900, if logically sustained, must rest upon the assumption that the enumeration of the years of the Christian era, unlike any other arithmetical series to which serial numbers are, have been, or can be assigned, commences with zero instead of one, and that 'the first year of the era' and the 'year one of the era' are not interchangeable terms, an assumption which is manifestly untenable; or else it must rest on the assumption that some one century since the commencement of the era has contained ninety-nine years, instead of 100 years—also untenable." There is the decision of an astronomer, of a man to whom the problems of chronological computation are thoroughly familiar, and he says that to this particular problem there is only one possible solution, and that a most simple and obvious one.

—We fail to see any material difference between the statement made by the Navy Department officials in regard to the withholding of Lieut. GILLMORE'S salary from his wife and the version of the episode which they declare to be untrue. They do, indeed, give a new explanation of how the trouble arose, and they apparently deny that the lady was required formally to protect the timid Government from paying the money twice over, but they admit that for three months the allotment was not forthcoming, and after all that was the only part of the story that counted for much. And even in the revised version there is one passage that would be the better for both defense and explanation. It seems that the arrangement made by Lieut. GILLMORE terminated in April. That he would have extended it if he had been able to do so was manifest, and an opinion on the legal possibility of taking his consent for granted was immediately asked of the Paymaster General. Not until July 19 did that official decide that the department regulations provided for such cases and that the allotment could be continued. Was deliberation so prolonged absolutely necessary? The question presented was not particularly complex, and the delay certainly hints at the unrolling of whole miles of red tape. We could easily have understood an immediate refusal to take the action requested, for there is obvious danger in making any assumptions whatever in regard to the disposition of an absent man's salary; but if the right to make the assumption really did exist, why should it take three months to discover it? All's well that ends well, however, and as Mrs. GILLMORE is not exploiting her grievance, it is not becoming in others to get excited over it. Still, three months are twelve weeks, and over, and, as everybody knows, department officials work long hours.

—Now, after everybody had become familiar with the new arrangement of street signs—and thoroughly reconciled to it, just as we knew they would be—our amiable Aldermen come along with some gratuitous advice on the subject and do their little best to stir the well-settled matter all up again! That's just like our Aldermen—indeed, it's just like Aldermen in general. But as the official in charge of the signs has firmly endured one storm of criticism, he can doubtless stand another one, and we refuse to get anxious about the permanency of his wise and courageous innovation. The signs are all right as they are, and the condemnation of them by the Aldermen ought to remove all lingering regrets for the abandoned system.

ART AND ARCHITECTURE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The notion which I imagine many Americans have that the Manhattan Office Building is a monstrous freak of art is one that can be easily shown to be erroneous. It bears numerous and evident marks of its legitimate and direct descent from the timbered street buildings of the mediæval cities.

In Hildesheim and Goslar and other cities of Europe where the Middle Ages have lingered the traveler may yet study the top-heavy but very beautiful street houses which we class as timbered architecture. Such a house consists of a frame of heavy oaken timbers or joists, and the interstices of this frame are filled with brick or stone masonry. A wall so built combines the toughness or stoutness of a ship with the solidity of a stone wall. The laws of gravity have very little application to it. That is why they are so tall and top-heavy, as any one can see, with their upper stories each projecting beyond the one below, and their steeply pitched gables rising to a dizzy height. Top-heavy and regardless of the laws of gravity as they are, they have stood, some of them, from the beginning of the sixteenth century, and are to-day as strong apparently as when first built. I have seen such houses, built before the discovery of America, some of them with walls leaning and bulging, yet there is as little prospect of them tumbling down as there is that the Brooklyn Bridge will collapse. Such walls lean and bulge, but never crack or break.

Now the difference between, take for a well-known example the Butchers' Guildhaus in Hildesheim, which was recently destroyed by fire, and, say, the Syndicate Building, on Park Row, only arises from the difference between an oaken beam and a steel girder. Build the framework of the house of iron beams instead of oak beams and apply the masonry so as not only to fill the interstices between the beams but also to cover the whole framework from view, and you have the Manhattan Office Building. The difference in size between the old building and the new is the difference in strength between a wooden beam and a steel beam.

Besides using a different and stronger material, which makes their buildings larger than the European buildings, the Americans have a way of burying and hiding the frame structure in the masonry, and this causes a tremendous difference in artistic effect.

The frame of the Butchers' Guildhaus had all its outer surface exposed; the masonry only filled the interstices to the edge of the beams. Thus exposed, the frame of course became the subject of decoration and was beautifully carved and painted, and fancifully bracketed and put together with as much regard for the laws of art as of mechanics.

Now substitute, for the sake of its greater range of power, the steel for the wooden frame, as in Manhattan. It is no longer possible to expose it, on account of the corroding effect of the weather; and, buried in the wall, the one and only requirement of a frame is to be strong. The decoration must now be wholly upon the masonry, and it cannot be said that the Manhattan Office Buildings are neglected in this respect. Thus it is that while all the decoration of the Guildhaus is on the frame and none on the masonry, the reverse is the case on the Syndicate Building, where all the frame is vanished.

These differences in artistic effect are exceedingly great—great enough to render the American buildings strikingly peculiar and original, yet not great enough to conceal their relationship to the timbered structures of the Old World. It cannot be said that while the Guildhaus bears visible evidence of its timbered structure, the Syndicate Building conceals it and assumes to be a solid masonry building. The very loftiness and proportions of both buildings betray the frame within. It is plain to the eye that without such a frame the walls of both structures would crumble under their own weight. Buildings that soar or topple with impunity have sinews in their walls.

One other point I would like to bring out is that timbered or framed architecture has always been the peculiar and almost exclusive property of commerce and the commercial and lower classes. The oldest examples of it were and are for the most part to be found in the Hansa towns of Northern Europe. It is the architecture of the storage warehouse, the shops, and the office buildings of all times, and in the olden time before caste was abolished it was the house architecture of the merchant, the peasant, the city's multitudes. After its manner were fashioned the handsome structures of the "Reichenstrasse," or Fifth Avenue, of commercial towns, the rural cottage, the porter's lodge, the tenements of the poor cities.

The towns of Northern Europe in Elizabeth's time consisted almost entirely of buildings in this style. Castles, palaces, and cathedrals alone were of another type.

And so in taking possession of the lower end of Manhattan, this style of building has gotten exactly into the place where it properly belongs, and in developing there a form strikingly new and original has done something entirely dignified and interesting to Americans.

HOWARD M. CANNON.

New York, Jan. 10, 1900.

MISS HELEN GOULD'S CHARITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An article appearing in THE TIMES of Jan. 6, "Helen Gould to the Rescue," reminds me how many times Miss Gould has come and is coming to the rescue. From the time Miss Gould gave $100,000 to the Government at the beginning of the Spanish-American war her name has been before the public in deeds and actions that are so noble and bright that the American people recognize her as one of our noblest women. When the sick and wounded arrived at Montauk Point, and Miss Gould saw so many things they needed and how long it would be before the Commissary could supply them, she gave to Mrs. Helen Walworth, "who was in charge of the nurses," permission to draw at sight for $25,000 to supply their immediate wants. Under the circumstances it was one of the most noble acts a woman could do.

But there it did not end. From pure and generous charity she has continued to show good, sound sense and a tender heart in her recorded benefactions. On another occasion one of the hospital ships was being fitted up at or near Twenty-fourth Street, East River, and which Miss Gould was deeply interested in and had furnished much of the paraphernalia, and on leaving asked if there was anything more she could do. She was informed a few things more were needed, and she took $300 from her purse, remarking if more was wanted to call on her.

The soldiers at Governors Island and Forts Wadsworth and Hamilton were agreeably reminded two or three times a week of Miss Gould's charitable work by the good things they received. The hospital fitted up in East Fifteenth Street, of which Miss Gould was the leading spirit, helped many of the soldiers that were convalescing, as well as the one at Tarrytown.

Another instance, the Windsor Hotel fire, where Miss Gould opened and turned her own house into a hospital, showed the spirit of her goodness, and how her great, big heart as well as her purse has been opened in relieving the distressed and burying the dead, which she has done on several occasions.

In am one of those that firmly believe every person born into this world has a mission to perform, and as I believe it was Mr. Jay Gould's mission to acquire a fortune, so I believe it is Miss Gould's mission to devote time and money aiding and caring for many of the suffering. How well she has performed that duty thousands will join me in testifying. It may well be engraved on her headstone, "Miss Helen Miller Gould, the Daughter of the American Republic."

New York, Jan. 7, 1900. A. R. R.

THAT TWENTIETH CENTURY AGAIN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is amusing in the midst of all the dogmatic infallibility of THE TIMES concerning the mathematical inaccuracy of calling 99 years 100, in the midst of all its epithets "derisory or comminatory," which it will not withdraw, to see no flicker of historical intelligence penetrate so far as the editorial sanctum. We suppose that it must be mathematical facts, and not historical ones, upon which THE TIMES professes to be in a place of certainty from which it can look with scorn on lesser intelligences.

A good many of us have duly celebrated the incoming of a twentieth century, in spite of the derision which will not be withdrawn, and have done so not because of mathematical accuracy, for that is impossible, but because we have been creditably informed by the usual sources of such historical information, which even THE TIMES probably has access to, though it may not use them, that there has always been an inaccuracy of three or four years in our calendar. We are now, as a matter of fact, in the twentieth century, and have been for several years. In other words, Christ was born in the year 4 or 5 B. C. The twentieth century after Christ came in, therefore, some time ago. No one can say exactly when. We do not profess to be historically accurate. High professions of such accuracy are historically amusing. It is fitting enough to celebrate a twentieth century at some time, but it is practically impossible to celebrate it at the right time. Nineteen hundred seems a very fitting time in the absence of any possible accuracy, for with the coming of 1900 attention is manifestly drawn to the fact. Nothing could illustrate that point better than this discussion has done. Seeing as we are all mistaken, it is sensible for sentiment to accompany the change of figures. Anyhow, the nineteen hundred and one-ers are in too much of a glass house to throw stones at those who celebrate in 1900.

So there is no historical accuracy, no mathematical accuracy; there is only custom about it; that is all there can ever be for the most infallible of us, seeing as we are all hopelessly wrong. Archbishop Trench used to say that we are "none of us infallible, not even the youngest of us"; the dictum is still true, and might be worded, "not even the most positive of us," and be equally reliable.

ROBERT E. CARTER.

The Manse, Washington, Conn., Jan. 10, 1900.

More Post Office Clerks Needed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have seen an article in your edition of Monday last to the effect that the Merchants' Association and also the Board of Trade and Transportation have taken active steps to procure a new Post Office.

The New York office is the clearing house for all the domestic mails and all the foreign mails, and, as such, is the most important office, and it should therefore possess working room sufficiently large to handle all the mails in a proper manner. But, while all will acknowledge that a new building is an absolute necessity, the fact should not be lost sight of that the inefficient service in New York is mainly due to the small clerical force. This office yields a larger and larger revenue to the Government every year; still its working force is not increased. You cannot mention a single enterprise which involves a greater responsibility, and which involves so many millions and millions of dollars, and yet the real working force amounts to but 1,400 men—I dare say "a mere drop in the bucket."

So, while the commercial bodies of our city should be thanked for taking these active steps for the procurement of a new Post Office building, their work will be only half done if they do not secure an increase in the clerical force.

The United States needs a large navy, but what would be the use of great battleships with all modern equipments if they did not have enough men? And just so with the Post Office Department. It may possess elegant buildings, with all improvements, but it would be of no avail if there were not a force sufficiently large to make use of these improvements.

HENRY TIEFEL.

New York, Jan. 11, 1900.

Meyerbeer's Coronation March.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In this morning's review of Meyerbeer's "Le Prophete," given last night at the Metropolitan Opera House, your erudite critic "slates" nearly every person and everything concerned in that representation, and caps the climax of condemnation by calling the coronation march "antique."

Of course Meyerbeer did not furnish an up-to-date cakewalk, and it may be possible that your critic has knowledge of an opera march musically superior, or more original, but that is somewhat doubtful.

On the dramatic stage "Hamlet" and "Romeo and Juliet" might be classed as "antiques," yet people of culture appreciate their superlative beauties, without sneering at their age.

That there were some faulty vocal features, as there are in all grand opera representations, is not denied, but that the originality and musical grandeur of Meyerbeer's coronation march are yet to be surpassed will be conceded by all competent musical critics.

A. L. PARKER.

New York, Jan. 11, 1900.

The Baker Family Provided For.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The public will be interested in knowing that the appeal for contributions to procure a home for the Baker family of South Carolina has brought the desired amount and that further solicitation is unnecessary. The contributions aggregate $1,492.55, which has been expended as follows:

House	$1,250.00
Plumbing	95.00
Taxes and insurance	23.78
Clothing	21.25
Furniture	69.10
Provisions, groceries, &c.	33.42
Total	$1,492.55

Mrs. Baker and her children are comfortably established and are working for their own support. They desire to express their gratitude to the public for the kindness shown them.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, Treasurer.

Boston, Jan. 10, 1900.

Etymology of "Aprosopoleptic."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The suggestion of the significance of the meaning of the word "aprosopoleptic," as applied to the bullet that The London News hoped might not close the picturesque career of Winston Churchill, was a "fancy." Aprosopia does, indeed, mean the absence of the greater part of the face and relates to monstrosities, but the word quoted from The London News is probably no more or less original coinage, composed of alpha, or "a," privative, and "prosopolepsy": the first letter meaning "without," the rest of the word "regard for a person, or prejudice against him, on account of his personal appearance."

GEORGE L. PORTER, M. D.

Bridgeport, Conn., Jan. 10, 1900.

A "Hudson World's Fair."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Henry Hudson discovered Manhattan Island in 1609. The three hundredth anniversary of that remarkable event is approaching. Let us have a Hudson World's Fair on Manhattan Island to celebrate it!

WILLIAM V. WEBER.

New York, Jan. 9, 1900.

Pennsylvania Road Pensions.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

To correct a misapprehension concerning the pensions to be paid by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to its employes retired under its new pension system The Ledger is requested to state that payments will be "for each year of service 1 percentum of the average regular monthly pay for the ten years preceding retirement." The pensioners are to consist of two classes. First, all officers and employes who shall have attained the age of seventy years; second, all officers and employes sixty-five to sixty-nine years of age, inclusive, who shall have been thirty or more years in the service, and shall, in the opinion of the Board of Officers, have become physically disqualified.

NUGGETS.

Social Arrears.

"You haven't been to see me since I came back."

"No; I'm not supposed to know you have been away until you come and tell me goodbye."—Chicago Record.

Her Cry of Despair.

The sky was dun and lowering.
"It threatens rain!" said the man.
"Nonsense!" said the woman.
For the woman's wet weather skirt was exceedingly becoming to her.—Detroit Journal.

Wise Forethought.

Hixon—You are the only man I ever heard of who started out to build a house for $4,000 and actually succeeded in finishing it within the limit. How did you manage it?

Dixon—Oh, that was an easy matter. I had my architect draw up plans for a $2,000 house. See?—Chicago News.

Their Single Thought.

They were two souls with but a single thought;
She rouged her cheeks, supposing no one knew;
He dyed his whiskers, thinking she knew not;
In secret both said: "What a fool are you!"—Chicago Times-Herald.

Point Not Well Taken.

"It seems to me," said the magazine editor, condescending to point out some of the flaws in the literary style of the contributor, "you use a faulty figure of speech when you speak of a 'brave old hearthstone.' How can a hearthstone be brave?"

"Well, Sir," said the contributor, "the one I am writing about has been under fire for nearly forty years without flinching."—Chicago Tribune.

NOVA ATALANTA VINDEX.

Edward F. Burns, '80, at Boston College Banquet.

I am not a living picture
Of a classical athlete,
I have never made a touch-down nor a goal.
My sporting blood, believe me,
Wouldn't burn at fever heat,
If I chanced to put a golf ball in a hole.

Yet, whene'er I read the story
Of that foot race long ago,
Which Hippomenes from Atalanta won,
And realize the lady
Didn't get a decent show,
I feel like making trouble with a gun.

Atalanta, being swifter,
Could have left the man, with ease,
A parasang or two behind her back,
But when she'd try to distance
The sly Hippomenes
He would drop a golden apple on the track.

As the maiden, thus deluded
By a most unmanly trap,
Stooped and stopped to gather up the golden fruit,
Hippomenes sped forward,
Won the race by half a lap,
Won the maiden and the gate receipts—the brute!

Such a very rank decision
All true sporting men deplore,
But old Time, best referee, may make it straight,
When teams of college maidens
Pay the Atalanta score
And, moreover, wipe some others off the slate.

How I'd like to see the settling
Of that very old account!
See fair Wellesley make the Crimson heroes pale,
See Smith get square with Princeton
For a very large amount,
And see Vassar maidens soundly wallop Yale!

But, suppose those dear young ladies
Played a Boston College team,
Then what feelings do you think I'd entertain?
Wouldn't rude, poetic justice
Then become a fleeting dream?
Is there any living man could stand the strain?

Wouldn't flesh and blood be rebel,
Wouldn't justice be a myth,
If you saw our half back battered by a girl?
Who, then, could keep from yelling,
"You have lost your side combs, Smith!"
Or, "Say, Wellesley, say, your hair is out of curl!"

Yes, 'twill be the same old story
Of the Grecian maiden's fate;
And again will Atalanta have to yield.
If she doesn't lose by trying
To keep her hat on straight,
Why, then, drop a box of candy on the field.

FUNERAL OF DR. M'GLYNN

St. Stephen's Far Too Small to Hold the Great Throng.

ARCHBISHOP AT THE SERVICE

Those Without the Church Plead to Enter—Struggling for Flowers at the Grave.

The voices of an Archbishop, a Bishop, a Vicar General, and over 200 priests raised in chanting; an audience, hushed, awed, immense; the glitter of twelve score tapers, and, finally, the harmony of organ and choir blended, characterized the obsequies held over the body of Father Edward McGlynn yesterday morning in the Church of St. Stephen, of which for so long he was the rector.

Although the service was not to begin before 9:30, and admission was only by ticket, the ticket holders began to form in line as early as 7 o'clock, and by 8 they formed a solid phalanx that stretched along the north sidewalk of Twenty-eighth Street as far as Third Avenue. At 9:15 the doors were opened and the throng hurried in and very soon the building was packed to its utmost capacity. Pews for the delegation of sixty letter carriers in uniform had been reserved under the east gallery. Places also were found for the representatives of various labor organizations and religious bodies.

The appearance of the church, as far as funeral decorations were concerned, differed little from that it presented on the previous night. The black cloth on the high altar had been changed for one of purple. The only floral tributes visible were a large cross composed of lilies and white roses, surmounted by a dove, and bearing an inscription in Gaelic, a large heart-shaped emblem, also bearing an inscription in Gaelic, and a small wreath.

THE ARCHBISHOP APPEARS.

Suddenly a faint burst of melody swelled from the organ, and the murmur of the people ceased. At the same time there emerged from the vestry a long procession of priests. Conspicuous in the white surpliced band were Archbishop Corrigan, Bishop Farley, and Vicar General Mooney and a number of Dominican friars. More than one hundred priests found seats within the chancel rail; the remainder were accommodated with seats around the chancel steps. They came from all over the diocese of New York and from other dioceses as well.

Among the orders represented were the Jesuits, Paulists, Franciscans, Carmelites, Capuchins, Redemptorists, Augustinians, and Dominicans.

Among the priests present were Monsignor Laughlin, Chancellor of the Diocese of Philadelphia; the Rev. Michael J. Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Father Ducey, the Rev. Thomas E. Murphy of St. Francis Xavier's, the Rev. J. H. McGean of St. Peter's, the Rev. John E. Edwards of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, the Rev. Gabriel A. Healy of St. Bernard's, the Rev. J. J. Kean of St. James's, the Rev. Malick A. Cunnion of St. Raphael's, the Rev. Dr. Dyer, head of the Dunwoodie Catholic Seminary; the Rev. T. D. McNulty, Paterson, N. J.; the Rev. Dr. P. F. McSweeney, Peekskill; the Rev. F. X. McSweeney, President of Mount St. Mary's Seminary, Emmitsburg; the Rev. Daniel O'Connell and J. H. Dooley, Father McGlynn's assistants at Newburg; the Very Rev. Dean Dougherty of Kingston, the Rev. C. J. O'Keefe, Chaplain at West Point; the Rev. John P. Chidwick, Father Southwell of the Paulists, Father Rupert, Superior of the Franciscan Friars; Father Southwell of the Carmelites, Fathers Caton, Hartigan, Fay, and Hoey.

IN THE CONGREGATION.

In the congregation were the widow of Henry George, with her son, Richard F., and daughter, Annie; W. D. McCracken, President of the Single Tax League, and Lawson Purdy, Secretary of the Tax Reform Association.

The chanters were the Rev. Thomas P. McLaughlin of the Church of the Transfiguration and the Rev. Thomas F. O'Connor of St. Stephen's.

The lessons were read by Bishop Farley, the Rev. Michael J. Henry, rector of the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary, and the Rev. Dr. James T. Curran of Peekskill.

Then low mass of requiem was celebrated by the Rev. Charles McCready, the quartet and chorus rendering the following selections:

"Ave Verum".....Gounod
"Alma Redemptoris".....Weber
"O Salutaris".....Wells

MGR. MOONEY'S EULOGY.

The Right Rev. Mgr. J. F. Mooney delivered the oration. He said in part:

"Brethren, it is no new thing for you to be told that the priest is a being set apart from others by the Divine call for high and holy purposes. True it is that while his earthly pilgrimage lasts he will never know how far short he has fallen of a true realization of the Divine ideal, but apart from that consideration the supernatural stamp that has been thus imposed by the Divine hand on his soul lifts him up before the eyes of Catholic faith, gives him his power over Catholic hearts, and his unshared place in Catholic life.

"When, therefore, one who has been so prominent and so forceful a factor in the concerns of Catholic life, one of that chosen priesthood, has gone out from among us, is it any wonder that Catholic hearts should be touched and the wellsprings of Catholic sympathy burst forth? This is why you crowd to-day in this magnificent temple in which there is so much to remind you of him who is gone, why you kneel around his bier to whisper the deep, fervent, touching prayer Holy Mother Church herself puts upon your lips and with which she has already speeded him. Father Edward McGlynn, on to his heavenly home. 'Eternal rest give unto him, O Lord, and let perpetual light shine upon him.'"

THE ABSOLUTION SERVICE.

At the conclusion of the oration the organ played Chopin's "Funeral March," while lighted tapers were passed around to the priests in and about the chancel. Archbishop Corrigan then performed the absolution service at the bier, the choir meanwhile singing "Libera Me Domine."

A striking scene followed. As the priestly procession was returning to the vestry the choir began to sing "Nearer, My God, to Thee." The hymn was taken up by the people, and a thrill seemed to pass over the vast assembly. One priest broke down, and covering his face, wept aloud. The eyes of other priests were streaming with tears, and sobbing was heard all over the church.

The way being clear, the letter carriers filed past the bier and out of the church. Then the coffin was borne to the hearse.

The pall bearers were selected from the Holy Name and Knights of Columbus Societies. They were Arthur A. McLean, John Flannagan, Benjamin McDonald, Sylvester Malone, Patrick Hart, James J. Dougherty, John Fogarty, Patrick McGuire, Cornelius Mulligan, Hugh Clark, John Garner, and Peter McGuire.

THE WAITING CROWD.

During the entire services and up to the time the coffin was placed in the hearse a crowd that must have numbered fully 1,500 stood in front of the edifice. Many more came and tried to obtain entrance to the church, though informed that it was full. They were met by an adamant wall of police. Of these guardians there were 275, under command of Capt. Delaney of the Twenty-first Precinct.

From about 9 until 1 the faithful guard of 1,500 held its position undismayed by the keen wind, only tarrying for the opportunity of seeing the coffin placed in the hearse and the procession go by. Then when finally it did appear, the people spread themselves along Third Avenue to Thirty-fourth Street and the ferry to Long Island City, gathering the accretions in every block of the chance passers-by until their number swelled to more than thrice 1,500.

As on all like occasions, women, young and old, predominated. They were in large part orderly and quiet, waiting patiently, but there were many who openly defied the police when told to "move on."

Powers of persuasion to get in the church prevailed in at least two cases. One woman—a Mrs. McCaffery, with white hair and plainly clad, approached the police near the big steps. She had no ticket and was requested to step back.

"Please," she pleaded, "I want to see the old father once more."

The policemen were kindly obdurate. Then, catching a glimpse of the legend "Captain" on Delaney's cap and the double row of gilt buttons, the woman approached him and went down on her knees on the cobblestones.

"Oh, Captain," she said, "won't you let me in? I knew Father McGlynn for years. I am one of his oldest parishioners. Please let me see him before he goes away forever."

CAPT. DELANEY'S GOOD DEED.

It was an appeal that Capt. Delaney could not withstand.

"I'll take you in myself," said he. And, reaching down, he took the woman by the hand and, gently raising her up, walked with her up the steps and into the church.

Soon afterward another woman came up to the Captain, accompanied by a detective. The detective whispered a few words and the woman passed in. She is the wife of a policeman for whom Father McGlynn performed the marriage ceremony many years ago.

The funeral procession left the church a few minutes after 1 o'clock. After a carriage containing flowers and two carriages with the officiating priests came a platoon of police. These were followed by about 100 representatives of the Holy Name Society, the Anti-Poverty Society, labor organizations, and fully 150 men on foot. Then 15 carriages containing priests, friends, and relatives of Father McGlynn; the letter carriers, and after these nearly 50 other carriages.

At Calvary Cemetery a large awning had been reared over the spot where the dead priest was to be buried beside his brother, George W. McGlynn, who died fifteen years ago. Father Colton directed the absolution at the graveside. He was assisted by Dr. Burtsell, Fathers McCready, McLaughlin, and O'Connor, and many other of the senior fathers.

SCENE AT THE GRAVE.

Then followed a remarkable scene. The grave was surrounded by a crowd of women numbering fully 200, who pressed up to the low iron railing surrounding it. Many were well dressed; others were scantily clad and shivered from the cutting wind. Rain was then falling, but no one seemed to heed it. Their eyes were riveted upon the then fast-filling grave, and not a few were in tears. Some were hysterical. No sooner had the priests left the grave than a clamoring for the flowers began. Two men within the inclosure began to strip the pieces, in response to the entreaties and the eager hands stretched forth. Soon the women began to push and became more importunate.

"Only one little flower to remember the good man by?" pleaded one little woman. A rose from a wreath was thrown to her, but this was not enough. She wanted more, and in the shower that followed as the two men tore, piece by piece, from the wreaths and crosses she gained a handful.

A young woman clad in a costly fur jacket climbed upon a gravestone and, reaching far over to the head of the grave, plucked a string of smilax.

"Just a leaf to press in a book, please?" came from a little old woman with tear-bedimmed eyes and a torn shawl. She got her leaf and a train of smilax with it, and departed satisfied.

Numbers of the women went away with variegated collections, and not until every flower and every bit of green had disappeared did the clamoring cease. Even then some hung around the grave, loath to depart.

ON FATHER McGLYNN'S LIFE.

Henry George's Son Says He Sacrificed His Comfort—Mr. Crosby on the Pope's Attitude.

A well-attended meeting in memory of Dr. Edward McGlynn, under the auspices of the Manhattan Single Tax Club, was held last night in Cooper Union.

Prof. Charles Sprague Smith, the first speaker, said Dr. McGlynn had a great and tender heart. No man had ever been more welcome to Cooper Union's platform, the forum of the people. He was recognized by men of every creed and religion as a father who could see the coming of the day that will end poverty and misery.

Richard S. George and Henry George spoke. The latter said the Catholic Church lost one of her grandest priests when Dr. McGlynn passed away. He had labored for the rights of the people. He had literally followed Christ's injunction to give his coat to his needy brother. His carpet in his study was patched and worn. Rather than spend money for a new one he contented himself with a bed so small and cramped that he could not sleep in it with anything like comfort.

He had suffered excommunication for the truth and had died never swerving from the principles for which he made such magnificent sacrifices. In the brighter ages that are to come, Mr. George said, the dead priest's merits will be better appreciated because men will be large enough in their souls to realize all his grandeur.

The Rev. Father Ducey was the next speaker. He said he came not to eulogize Dr. McGlynn. Dr. McGlynn had been a true priest. He sought to get nearer the heart of man. He suggested that for a year to come on the day of the month that Dr. McGlynn died a sacrificial mass be offered for the repose of his soul.

Tom L. Johnson spoke and then John S. Crosby. Mr. Crosby said the cause for which Dr. McGlynn had braved criticism and the protests of his Church is to-day a political cause, just as it was when Christ spoke in its favor. There were those who criticised the Catholic Church for its opposition to Dr. McGlynn's teachings, but he wanted to ask what rich Protestant Church would permit Dr. McGlynn to make such utterances?

Mr. Crosby said that he did not lay blame upon any one for the excommunication of Dr. McGlynn. The Pope, in his grand old age, had, he believed, been converted to the views held by the man whose memory they had assembled to honor. He had not before understood the philosophy of the movement, as a predecessor of his had failed to understand astronomy.

FOREIGN TRADE OF BOSTON.

In 1899 123,487 More Tons of Freight Shipped than in 1898.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—Figures compiled at the Chamber of Commerce show that the Port of Boston is gaining fast in its foreign trade.

In spite of the absence of many of the largest freight carriers, 1899 broke the record, 123,487 tons more of export freight having been delivered by the railroads to the ships last year than in 1898. The total for last year was 1,877,776 tons, against 1,754,289 tons for the year previous. This was in the face of the loss of many tens of thousands of tons in October, November, and December. The receipts of flour showed a slight falling off, but there was a big increase in grain. Last year 1,018,068 barrels and 1,862,161 sacks were received, against the 1898 totals of 1,052,820 barrels and 2,147,750 sacks.

The coming year will, it is expected, be the best yet. The new docks are approaching completion. That between the Hoosac Tunnel docks and the navy yard, which is to be used jointly by the Fitchburg Railroad and the Navy Department, will be completed by June, in time to accommodate the new monsters of the Dominion Line. It will be 660 feet long, 160 feet across, and will give 33 feet of water at mean low tide.

For a Home for Mrs. Anthony.

At a meeting of the "Bill" Anthony Memorial Building Fund held last night at 68 East Forty-ninth Street plans were perfected for holding a musical and dramatic entertainment Jan. 25 at Chickering Hall for the benefit of the fund. A number of well-known professionals have volunteered their services. Tickets can be had at 68 East Forty-ninth Street. The purpose of the fund is the erection of a comfortable home for Anthony's widow and child on a lot at Oakwood, Staten Island, given by Mrs. M. S. Roome.

Gunner's Mate Dies Suddenly.

Thomas Brown, fifty-two years old, died suddenly last evening at 406 Water Street. The cause of death is supposed to be heart disease. Brown was gunner's mate on the United States warship Massachusetts and came to this city yesterday to visit friends at the house where he died.

The Oberammergau Passion Play.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—A new setting will be provided for the production of the Passion Play next April at Oberammergau, and a number of the older actors will retire.

Want to Keep Out Our Automobiles.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—Considerable fear is expressed in the German press that American automobiles will invade Germany, and a higher duty is demanded.

Malietoa Protests Against Treaty.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The Times prints this morning the text of a protest by Malietoa Tanu to the tripartite powers against the Samoan treaties.

PANAMA CANAL COMPLETION.

London Times Says Britain Would Not Be Jealous of America.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The Times, commenting editorially upon the possibility of the United States building the Panama Canal, says:

"Since the Venezuela boundary dispute has been settled and Anglo-American friendship has been sealed, the Panama scheme is more likely to be carried out than the plan for a Nicaragua Canal. England would certainly not be jealous of America, should the latter complete the Panama Canal, being confident that the United States would treat British shipping in a liberal spirit."

FRENCH COMMERCIAL TREATY.

Officials of French Foreign Office Expect It to be Ratified.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—It is stated at the Foreign Office here that, so far as is known, there is absolutely no truth in the dispatches from Washington, published in London, to the effect that strong opposition in the United States Senate and in the French Chamber of Deputies will be made against the ratification of the commercial treaty between France and the United States.

It is probable, the Foreign Office officials say, that they would have heard of it had such been the case, yet nothing whatever had been received from the French Embassy at Washington casting doubts on the ratification, and they utterly discredited the cabled reports, pointing out that, so far as the Chamber of Deputies is concerned, there is not the slightest reason to suppose that the ratification is in jeopardy.

The Foreign Office officials are confident that there will be no hitch on either side, and that the treaty will shortly be an accomplished fact.

WANTS FRENCH PARTY TRUCE.

Deschanel Urges It Be Continued in the Chamber Indefinitely.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—The Chamber of Deputies reassembled to-day. M. Deschanel, on his re-election to the Presidency of the House, made a speech strenuously urging that the truce in party warfare which was to prevail during the coming year of the exposition should be continued indefinitely. His remarks were warmly applauded.

M. Collard, Socialist, moved a vote of 300,000 francs to relieve the strikers of the Loire coal basin. The Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, asked for a postponement of the motion, pointing out that the lace-makers were still on strike, and that Parliament and the Government could not intervene. But, he added afterward, when there might be need for help, the Government would consider the matter.

The motion was then postponed, and the House adjourned.

KAISER'S SPEECH ON SOCIALISM.

German Newspapers Cannot Understand His Alleged Remarks.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—Emperor William's remarks when receiving the rectors of the Technical Schools the other day—especially his statement that the phenomena of social democracy were transitory—are attracting much discussion in the press. Some of the Conservative organs refuse to believe that his Majesty was correctly reported. The Kreuz Zeitung says:

"We cannot deny that the Emperor's words conflict with his former utterances, and we must admit that further legislative action against the Socialists is inexpedient, since it would result in a renewed defeat of the Government."

The Vossische Zeitung observes: "The Kaiser apparently does not see in Socialism a danger to the State and to society. Nevertheless, we do not believe he is yet willing to give the Socialists complete freedom of action."

NEED FOR GERMAN NAVY.

Berlin Papers Comment Sympathetically on von Buelow's Speech.

BERLIN, Jan 11.—Count von Bülow's speech at the launching of the Deutschland is commented upon to-day sympathetically by almost all the papers except the Socialist organs. The Berliner Post says:

"This warm-hearted appeal will find the liveliest response in all German hearts. It will help to remove the spirit of petty fault finding, and will unite the German people in a recognition of the necessity for the empire of a navy corresponding with its position otherwise as a great power."

The Vossische Zeitung says: "Count von Bülow follows Bismarckian traditions in asserting that Germany will strive to preserve the world's peace through unvarying and peace-loving prudence."

The National Zeitung attributes additional importance to the Foreign Secretary's remarks in view of the fact that he was also expressing the Emperor's views.

PRUSSIAN MINISTRY ACCUSED.

It "Disciplined" Magistrates Who Voted Against the Canal Bill.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—At to-day's session of the Prussian Diet Herr von Koeller interpellated the Government regarding the disciplinary measures enforced against members holding positions as Provincial Magistrates, who had voted against the Canal bill. He claimed for every member of the House, whatever his status outside, a Constitutional right to vote as he desired in the Chamber.

Prince Hohenlohe, replying, declared that the Government in disciplining the Landrathe had no intention of violating the Constitution, but held that officials who voted with the Opposition could not represent the Government as Magistrates.

The Imperial Chancellor also defended the disciplinary measures on the ground that these were taken in the interest of the service; and he repudiated the suggestion of unconstitutionality.

Dr. von Miquel, Minister of Finance, asserted that the Ministry accepted full responsibility for the measures taken.

Count von Kardorff said he hoped a vote of censure upon the Government would be proposed.

All parties joined in the attack upon the Ministry, the substance of the speeches being that the step was unwise and unconstitutional.

Herr Richter humorously congratulated the Conservatives upon having become constitutionalists, and the debate then closed.

Altogether the discussion was a severe moral defeat for the Ministry.

Prince Buys a Famous Vineyard.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—Prince Albert of Prussia has bought the celebrated Wilhelm Vineyard, at Markobrunn, for $5,600 an acre.

Prince Friederich Wilhelm Nicolas Albert of Prussia has been Regent of the Grand Duchy of Brunswick since 1885. He is Grand Master of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. He married, in 1873, Princess Marie of Saxe-Altenbourg. The vineyard which he has purchased produces one of the most celebrated brands of Rhine wine.

Congo State Troops Rout Rebels.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 11.—The Soir to-day says a detachment of Congo Free State troops had two battles with the rebellious Batatolas in the neighborhood of Baraka early last October. The paper adds that ninety of the Batatolas were killed, but that the Congo Free State troops suffered no casualties. Among the killed were three Chiefs. The Congo troops were under the immediate command of Lieut. Hecq, though Baron Dhanis, the Belgian commander, directed the operations.

American Hurt in Italian Collision.

ROME, Jan. 11.—The Calais express train due here at 11:50 o'clock this morning collided last night at Corneto, Italy, with the through train from Rome. Mrs. Alexander Herninger, an American, who was on the train with her maid, was injured. She has arrived at the Grand Hotel here, and is progressing favorably. Her injuries are not serious.

Railway Accident in Brussels.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 11.—The Northern express from St. Petersburg to Ostend was derailed this morning near the railroad station at this city. Several persons were injured.

Oceanic Sails for New York.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 11.—The White Star liner Oceanic sailed from this port at 10 o'clock A. M. to-day for New York with 1,331 sacks of mail on board.

Parliament to Meet Jan. 30.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The Queen has proclaimed the meeting of Parliament for Jan. 30.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The gloomy skies and chill airs of yesterday morning, to which were added in the afternoon rain and sleet, prevented much social movement and life outdoors yesterday and had a deterrent effect upon general gayety. The day brought more of incident than its predecessors of the week, but still was not particularly lively. There were the usual number of "at homes"; receptions were given by Mrs. George F. Shrady, Sr., at 8 East Sixty-sixth Street, and Mrs. Frances Burrall Hoffman at 58 East Seventy-ninth Street; a luncheon given by Mrs. John Clarkson Jay for Miss Edith Clarkson Jay, a dinner at Mrs. George S. Scott's, another at Mr. John D. Rockefeller's, and two dances at evening, the second of the Cinderella cotillions at Dodworth's, and a dance given by Mrs. Adolph De Bary at Sherry's.

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To-day will bring "at homes" at the residences of Mrs. Charles H. Stebbins and the Misses Stebbins, 32 West Ninth Street; Mrs. Jules S. Bache, 8 East Sixty-seventh Street; Mrs. Clarence W. Bowen, 3 East Tenth Street; Mrs. Charles R. Coster's, 27 West Eleventh Street; Mrs. Peter Jay's and Miss Mary Rutherford Jay's, 29 Waverley Place; Mrs. Adolphus Smedberg's, 51 West Eleventh Street, and at Mrs. James A. A. Benedict's and the Misses Benedict, 325 Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Whitelaw Reid will give a dance at her residence for her niece, Miss Mary Crocker; Mrs. Church's class will hold its third meeting at Sherry's this evening, and the sixth meeting of Mrs. Pratt's afternoon class will also take place at Sherry's.

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Mr. Woodbury Kane is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., at Aiken, and among other New York and Philadelphia visitors there of late have been Mr. J. S. Tooker, who is visiting Mr. H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., of Boston, and the Messrs. Jay. The first run of the hounds under Mr. Thomas Hitchcock will be held on the morning of Jan. 17, when a hunt breakfast will precede the hunt and run. Mr. and Mrs. Herbert F. Robbins have arrived at their cottage, and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dolan of Philadelphia are expected soon. Mr. and Mrs. Almeric Paget and other members of the Whitney family are shortly expected, and will occupy the Whitney cottage, which has been considerably enlarged since last year. The season at Thomasville, Ga., has opened earlier than usual. Among the Northerners at the hotels are Mrs. C. E. Newbold and Miss Newbold of Tuxedo, Mrs. J. O. Donner, Col. De Lancey Floyd-Jones, Dr. Frederick Humphreys and Mrs. Humphreys of Morristown, N. J., and Messrs. George H. Stone, S. R. Van Duzer, and O. H. Keep are in their cottages. At St. Augustine, among early arrivals from the North are G. Nostrand Smith, George E. Bacon, W. M. Corwin, and Charles M. Robb, Dr. B. M. Cammann, and Mr. and Mrs. Chandler Smith of New York are in Jacksonville, and among late arrivals at Jekyl Island are Frederick Baker, Robert C. Pruin, and Joseph Stickney. Mr. Joseph Jefferson is at Palm Beach, Fla., where are also Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Untermeyer and Mr. C. W. Bingham. The hotels at Miami have not yet opened, owing to the yellow fever at Key West, from which place a few cases were imported into Miami.

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Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, who spent the Christmas and New Year's holidays with Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt at Biltmore, have returned to their home in this city. Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri (Miss Shepard) have taken the River Cliff cottage, one of Mr. Vanderbilt's favorite cottages on his Biltmore estate, for the Winter, and Mrs. Fabbri's mother, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, still remains as a guest at Biltmore house. Mr. Vanderbilt continues to interest himself in developing his Biltmore estate, and a schoolhouse, hospital, and a score of cottages are soon to be built there.

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Philadelphia is going in for music even more than New York this Winter. Miss Balch, Miss Hutchinson, and Mrs. W. H. H. Robinson have organized a series of four concerts for the benefit of the permanent orchestra fund in the galleries of the Art Club on Broad Street. The first of these was held on Wednesday morning. Master Graboff played and Mme. Gadski sang. There was a representative audience present.

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Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., who were members of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney's party on their recent visit to Hickory Hollow, Tenn., will sail for Europe on the Oceanic on her next trip from this port, Jan. 24. They will at once go to Paris, where they have leased a house for the Winter. Mrs. William A. Burden will sail on the same ship. Mrs. Potter Palmer will probably sail for France in March, to take up her duties there as a Commissioner of the Paris Exposition.

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The First Assembly ball in Philadelphia will be the social event of interest in the Quaker City to-night, and so close—thanks to the Van Rensselaers and Drexels—are the relations of fashionable society in both cities that it is as well an event of interest here. The Philadelphia Assemblies continue to be the most beautiful balls of the country. They are still given in the foyer of the old Academy of Music, and the débutantes and younger society women still sit on the large circular staircases leading up to the foyer from the entrance hall, which is used as the supper room, as their mothers and grandmothers did before them. Terrapin, canvasback ducks, the most toothsome chicken croquettes known in the world, and champagne served in magnums continue to be the features of the supper, as they have for a century past.

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Mr. Pembroke-Jones of this city was made much of on a recent visit which he paid to New Orleans. He was present at the balls given by "Les Mysterieuses" and the "Twelfth Night Revelers," and was "taken out" in both, which, to those familiar with New Orleans society, means that he was especially honored. Mrs. Pembroke-Jones will attend the Carnival in New Orleans, with a number of New York guests. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Hennen Morris have arrived at their plantation, The Retreat, near Hammond, La., for the Winter. The handsomest reception given this Winter in New Orleans was that at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Chapman Hyams in honor of Miss Florence Todd. Mr. "Rat" Irby recently gave a large musicale at his handsome bachelor apartments on Canal Street, New Orleans, at which several of the artists from the French opera troupe singing with such success this Winter in New Orleans appeared.

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Mrs. George F. Shrady, Sr., gave a large reception at her residence, 8 East Sixty-sixth Street, yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Shrady was assisted in receiving by her daughter, Mrs. Edwin Gould, and her daughters-in-law, Mrs. George F. Shrady, Jr., and Mrs. Henry M. Shrady. There was a Kipling afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Henry Holt, 711 Madison Avenue, where Mr. Stahlschmidt recited and Mr. Francis Rogers, the baritone, sang. The former is not only a reciter, but a musical composer and a Kipling enthusiast. Mr. Rogers sang with much effect "Route Marchin'," "Back to the Army," and "Fuzzy-Wuzzy," and also an arrangement for the "Recessional."

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Mr. Adrian Iselin, Jr., will sail shortly for this country. He has left the Engadine, but Mrs. Iselin and her daughters will remain at St. Moritz for the Winter. Capt. Whitehouse, United States Army, is one of the new arrivals at the Kulm. Miss Alice Smith and Miss Gladys Whiting of this city are at the Palace. Miss Whiting has taken part in several of the golf contests.

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Mr. Ernest Rudolph Gunther has cards out for a musicale for next Friday afternoon at his residence, 1 East Forty-first Street. Mr. Gunther will go later, as is his custom, to Egypt. Mrs. Sanford Bissell has cards out for two large dinners next week. Mrs. Bissell will also have an opera party on Monday evening.

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Mrs. Adolphe De Bary gave last evening in Sherry's small ballroom a dance for her daughters, Miss Leonie and Miss Anita De Bary. The ballroom was decorated with palms, ferns, and roses, and there were bunches of roses on the supper tables. There was no cotillion, simply general dancing. Mrs. De Bary wore a gown of white panne velvet, embroidered and appliqued with green velvet and ornaments of diamonds. Miss De Bary's dress was of white point d'esprit over white silk, and Miss Anita De Bary was gowned in pale yellow crepe de chine over liberty satin of the same shade. There were about 135 guests, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Francis, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Von Ingen, Mr. and Mrs. McLean Von Ingen, Mr. and Mrs. Jules J. Vatable, Mr. and Mrs. George Hollister, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Beadleston, Mr. and Mrs. Parker W. Page, the Misses Dominick, Miss Beadleston, Miss Louise Robinson, Miss Plummer, Miss Josephine Williams, the Misses Stanton, Miss Louise Fiske, Miss Cox, Miss Clark, Miss Bowers, and the Messrs. Lawrence Atterbury, Plummer, John Tallmadge, Beadleston, Sanford Barnes, Dominick, Joseph Lee, George Cross, Hugh Toler, Augustus Shepard, Otto Toussaint, Gavin, Slade, Thomas H. Pierson, W. A. Learned, Louis Keller, Scheffer, Howland, and Harry Batcheller.

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The second Cinderella cotillion was danced last evening at Dodworth's. The patronesses of this series of dances are Mesdames Horace Ely, Arthur L. Root, Charles Welsh, George Pryor Johnson, William A. Parke, and James Sherwood. The dance began at 9 o'clock, and there was informal dancing until 11, when supper was served. The cotillion began about 11:30, and ended about 1 o'clock. Among the dancers were Miss Grace Ballard, Miss Blanche Spadone, Miss Ethel Shrady, Miss Florence Strong, Miss Madeline Shrady, Miss Ethel C. Baker, Miss Thurber, Miss Westcott, Miss True, Miss Helen Irvine, and the Messrs. P. H. Chapman, S. Dillingham, W. E. Gary, Legg, W. D. Moore, Reginald Starr, H. E. Avery, H. A. L. Sand, R. Cromwell, Charles A. Skidmore, J. Renwick Dimond, and Philip K. Walcott.

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Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. King, Jr., of this city have registered in the Tyrol. They will pass part of the Winter in the Engadine, at St. Moritz. The Baron and Baroness von Hugel, who are well known in New York society, will be at Davos for a greater part of the Winter.

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The Duke and Duchess of Connaught have determined to pass the Winter at Cairo, and to make that Egyptian capital the centre of a little English Court. Mrs. O'Hagan of Nice, who has lived in the former city for quite a number of seasons, has left the Riviera and taken a house at Cairo. Mme. Antonio de Navarro, however, is this Winter at San Rafael, where there are now a few English people. The Americans are slow in coming to the Riviera. Those who are abroad seem to be stopping in Paris, where it is a bit gayer than London, although the fashionable season in Paris does not begin until the Spring. Mrs. Kernochan, who went abroad some weeks ago, had not joined, up to late advices, Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger. Mrs. Cruger passed the holidays in Florence, where she is busy in literary work, and will not go to Russia for the present.

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Mrs. Richard P. Lounsbery of 12 East Thirty-fifth Street gave a reception yesterday afternoon. She was assisted in receiving by her niece, the Countess Festetics; Mrs. J. B. Haggin, Miss Daly, and Mrs. George Hubbell. Mr. Ellis of May Irwin's company played the piano, and there were recitations and songs by several clever artists. Mrs. Lounsbery is at home every Thursday in January.

A Liederkranz Ball.

The Bachelor Circle of the Liederkranz Club gave a large and beautiful ball at the clubhouse, Park Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, last evening. There were over 500 guests present. The ballroom was decorated with palms, ferns, and flowers, including roses in great profusion. An elaborate supper was served. The attendance comprised the best known members of German society in New York.

Lewis—Kernan.

UTICA, Jan. 11.—At noon to-day, at the residence of the bride's parents in this city, the marriage of Clifford Lewis, Jr., and Miss Isabel M. Kernan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas E. Kernan, took place. The ceremony was performed by Cardinal Gibbons, who came here from Baltimore for the purpose. Mrs. Lewis is not of the same religious faith as her husband, and therefore the ceremony took place at the bride's home.

The bride's gown was rose point lace over liberty satin. She wore a veil of Irish point lace that was worn by her grandmother on the occasion of her marriage in 1843. Her maid of honor and only attendant was her sister Margaret. The bridegroom was attended by his brother, David Lewis, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Lewis is a civil engineer, who is now Superintendent of Bridges on the Mohawk Division of the New York Central, and the entire Mohawk and Malone Railroad. He was formerly city surveyor of this city.

SUICIDE MADE HIS WEAPON.

Bernard Wolfart Used Scraps to Fashion a Pistol, Then Shot Himself —A Child's Grief.

Bernard Wolfart, a German, sixty-one years old, killed himself at his home, 345 Seventh Avenue, yesterday afternoon. Wolfart lived with his wife, a married daughter, and a three-year-old granddaughter. The man up to nine months ago had been employed as a machinist in a West Twenty-ninth Street shop. He lost his position and his employers, as he alleged, held back several weeks' wages, of which he was greatly in need. Since that time Wolfart had divided his efforts between looking for work and attempting to collect the money said to be due him from his old employers. He was unsuccessful in both attempts and seemed to grow more and more despondent.

Wolfort three weeks ago began to amuse himself by making a crude pistol. He bored a hole in an old casting, from which he formed the barrel. From a scrap of steel he hammered out a rude sort of trigger, and the butt he made of wood bound in brass. The pistol was about seven inches long. Two days ago the weapon was finished, and the old man seemed to take a great delight in it.

Returning home yesterday after an unfruitful hunt for work and a futile effort to get some of the money he had already earned, he went to his room and blew out his brains with his home-made revolver. The body was discovered by his little grandchild, who crept to the old man's room about 3 o'clock to call her grandfather "to play with her," as she had done daily since he lost his work.

When the old man's wife and daughter returned a few minutes later the child was sobbing bitterly. Her dress was smeared with blood, her hands and face were stained where in her caresses she had tried to arouse the dead man.

The police were notified.

STATEN ISLAND MAN MISSING.

Moses Van Name Believed to Have Wandered Away and Perished.

Moses Van Name, eighty-two years old, of Port Richmond, disappeared from the home of his daughter, Mrs. William A. Sloane, last Monday. A searching party headed by Mr. Sloane has been out almost constantly since Tuesday morning, but has not been able to find any trace of Mr. Van Name. It is feared that he wandered into the swamps in the lower part of the island and perished, or was drowned in the creek near his home.

When Mr. Van Name left home he said he was going for a short walk. He declined to wear an overcoat, and, as he was feeble, it is regarded as possible that he became benumbed beyond reach of help and eventually succumbed to exhaustion.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Alexander Williams.

Alexander Williams, Boston's famous pioneer bookseller and publisher, died at his home in that city yesterday. He was eighty-one years of age, and for many years his place of business was at the "Old Corner Bookstore" on School and Washington Streets.

Mr. Williams was born in Boston. In 1832 he was employed by Bliss & Wadsworth, in this city, but he soon after returned to Boston, and in 1841 was the active head of the firm of Redding & Co. Under his guidance the periodical and newspaper trade received its first systematic treatment. He made his store the centre of attraction for all who sought the latest English newspapers and the newest American periodicals, books, and newspapers. On the arrival of a steamer from England, the British flag was displayed at the doorway to indicate that the foreign newspapers were on the counter, and the signal was invariably followed by a rush. Mr. Williams subsequently bought out Fetridge & Co., Washington Street, and in 1869 he became the proprietor of the "Old Corner Bookstore." The place soon became a resort of leading authors and distinguished persons. Mr. Williams at one time supplied all the dealers in the Eastern States with English newspapers and periodicals. He retired from active business in 1883.

John Henry Lester.

John Henry Lester, an inventor and a pioneer manufacturer of sewing machines, died at his home, at 451 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, Wednesday. Death was due to old age. Mr. Lester was born in Montville, Conn., in 1815, and came to Brooklyn in 1835. He made a fortune in building machinery.

He opened a machine shop in Richmond, Va., just before the civil war. He sold the property to the Confederate Government for an armory and obtained an assignment as a purchasing agent, which enabled him to get through the lines and to Washington, where he surrendered his documents to Gen. B. F. Butler, after an interview with President Lincoln.

The Government, however, was not satisfied of his loyalty, and he was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment at Cape Hatteras, but was pardoned after serving twenty months. He brought suit against Gen. Butler and the Government, but after pending for twenty years it was dismissed. Mr. Lester leaves a son and a daughter.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE W. KINNEY, at one time a well-known coal dealer at Rome, N. Y., died yesterday at his home, in Buffalo, aged sixty-five years.

JOHN DALE, a retired tailor, died Wednesday at his home at Ridgefield Park, N. J., from a stroke of paralysis. Mr. Dale lost five sons in the civil war. A daughter survives him.

JOHN B. GOODRICH, for the past thirty years a prominent and well-known member of the bar of Boston, died at his home there yesterday of paralysis. He was sixty-four years of age.

HENRY C. HOWELL of the leather firm of T. P. Howell & Co. died yesterday at his home at Normandie Heights, N. J. Pneumonia was the cause of death. Mr. Howell was fifty-four years old. He leaves a widow and two children.

Mrs. DEMMIS DEWEY KELLOGG died yesterday at her home in Brooklyn from peritonitis. She was the widow of Charles W. Kellogg, late

STATE TAX ON MORTGAGES

Legislative Committee to Recommend a Levy of Five Mills.

PROCEEDS WILL BE $10,000,000

Tax of 1 Per Cent. on Stocks of Banks and Trust Companies Included in the Plan.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—The legislative committee to investigate the tax question will report to the Legislature that it recommends:

First—A State tax of 5 mills upon indebtedness secured by mortgage upon corporate and individual real property, which the committee believes would produce not less than $10,000,000.

Second—That if the proposed mortgage tax for State purposes is adopted, mortgages ought to be exempted altogether from local taxation, and that the tax should cover all mortgages on real estate situated within this State, whether made by corporations or persons, or whether owned by residents or non-residents, and without exemptions, except in the single case of mortgages made to the Commissioners of United States Deposit Fund. No owner of a mortgage debt ought to be allowed to deduct his indebtedness, because the rate is low, as compared with the rate which the owner of real estate must pay, and which the owner of other personalty is liable to pay.

Third—A tax of 1 per cent. upon the stock of National and State banks and trust companies, the value of the share to be ascertained by adding together the capital stock, surplus and undivided profits of such institutions and deducting therefrom the assessed value of their real estate, which is to continue to be assessed locally.

Fourth—The 1 per cent. tax upon the institutions named will realize $5,000,000, and, taken together with the mortgage tax, will furnish to the State, together with its present revenue, about $23,000,000, which sum is adequate for the support of the State Government. The shareholders in State and National banks and trust companies should not be taxed for local purposes, nor should there be allowed any deduction from the value thereof because of the debts of the individual owner. The withdrawal of the State and National banks from local taxation will embarrass no locality.

THE COMMITTEE'S REASONS.

The committee believes its recommendations will be of benefit to the general community for these reasons:

First—There will be no necessity for the equalization of assessments between counties.

Second—the burden of taxation upon the owners of real estate will be reduced to the extent of about $10,000,000.

Third—The new taxes will be uniform throughout the classes and certain and unvarying in their application. Payment will be enforced, if need be, as in the case of the real estate tax, by divesting the owner of his title. No mortgages will escape. There will be no deduction of debts and no exemptions. Consequently, there will be no opportunity for tax dodging, and no occasion for the discontent which the tax-paying owners of personalty now so generally and so rightly feel, because others, as well or better able to pay, manage in one way or another to avoid their just share of the burden.

Fourth—The new taxes will be collected without any mischievous inquisitorial processes. Mortgages are now generally spread upon the public records, and the policy of other laws has already opened the affairs of banks and trust companies to the supervision of public officials.

Fifth—Counties, cities, towns, and other local subdivisions will raise no taxes, except for their own purposes exclusively, and, consequently, the entire responsibility will be centred upon the local officials.

The report will say that the committee could evolve no way of reaching personal property for more equitable taxation except by the listing system, and that system they believe to be inquisitorial and repugnant to the American spirit.

OTHER PLANS CONSIDERED.

The committee first considered a proposition to withdraw from local taxation steam and surface railroads, telegraph, telephone, electric light and power companies, gas, water, and pipe line companies, and banks and trust companies, and to levy upon such corporations a definite fixed rate of taxation for State purposes.

Before determining the advisability of such a plan it became necessary to ascertain what proportion of the total tax of the State was paid by such corporations, and the committee with very great labor caused to be gathered the entire sums paid by the corporations named, in three of the counties of the State, to wit: Oswego, Cattaraugus, and Chenango. The result was startling in some respects.

It was found that in the County of Oswego during the year 1897 the sum of $627,759.82 was received by taxation for all purposes, and that of this amount the steam railroads alone paid 9.03 per cent. In the County of Cattaraugus in the year 1898 $484,358.22 was received by taxation for all purposes, and of this sum the steam railroads paid 11.89 per cent. In the County of Chenango in the year 1897 $317,837.69 was received by taxation for all purposes, and that of this sum the steam railroads paid 7.97 per cent. In some school districts in the counties named the steam railroads alone paid 50 per cent. of the taxes. The conditions in other parts of the State are similar to those in the counties named.

Annexed to the report of the committee there are tables of the figures referred to, given by towns, showing the taxes received for State, county, city, town, school, and highway purposes in the counties named. The committee believe that it is the first time the entire annual taxes paid in any county in the State have been collated, except in the City of New York, where there is but one tax. Upon the showing made it can be seen that the plan of withdrawing from the locality the corporations named for the purpose of State taxation had to be speedily abandoned.

Another proposition was to tax the entire stock of all corporations in the hands of companies and individuals. It was proposed also to tax the entire deposits and surplus of savings banks amounting to about $1,000,000,000, now exempt from taxation. Another proposition was to place a license tax upon various forms of business, according to the amount of business done each year, which would be in effect an income tax, but which the committee regarded as undesirable for the reasons above given for rejecting a listing system.

NEW YORK CITY'S PART.

Speaking of New York City's large part of the taxes of the State, the report will say:

"The large concentration of wealth in the County of New York and in other great urban counties has impelled the State Board of Equalization, from year to year, to reduce the assessed valuation of the rural counties, and increase that of the richer and more populous ones. This course has seemed just to the rural communities, but has been borne with great reluctance by the others, and it is safe to say that there is scarcely a taxpayer in the City of New York who does not feel that as a result of this equalization he has most grossly suffered. This feature of our system has been most aptly described by one of the great economists of the State as productive of mutual suspicion of rural and urban communities,' and intolerable friction between counties."

Speaking of the proposition to tax mortgages, the report says: "It has been shown to our satisfaction that mortgage indebtedness, while legally taxable, is not actually productive of much revenue, because of the exemptions enjoyed by particular classes of mortgagees and the apparent inability of assessors to find this particular class of property, and for other reasons. The fact is that owners of mortgage debts, as a class, don't contribute to the public revenue. In the few cases in which property in mortgages goes upon the assessment roll the local rates operate with great and undue severity. Sometimes more than 50 per cent. of the income has to be turned over as a tax.

"These cases of extreme hardship are usually those where a trustee or executor is taxed for the property of widows and orphans held by them. A body of our citizens who are least able to support themselves depend upon their slight income for their subsistence. The property is usually brought to light in the Surrogate's Court and is easily placed on the roll. That these classes of persons should be assessed at the rate of 50 per cent. of their income, while the great masses of mortgages escape, is a glaring injustice, and one in which the appeal for relief at the hands of the Legislature, as shown by the correspondence of the committee, must not be denied or delayed.

"In fixing the rate to be paid on mortgage debts we have been controlled mainly by the amount of revenue which the State needs, but we have not been unmindful of the fact that if the rate is made too high the tax will operate as a burden to borrowers, or, in other words, it will be an additional real estate tax."

ANOTHER CORPORATION TAX.

Mr. Rodenbeck Introduces a Measure to Extend the Scope of the Franchise Tax Law.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Assemblyman Rodenbeck to-day introduced a bill to amend the law in relation to the taxation of corporations. The bill provides that in fixing the value of all wharves, piers, bridges, telegraph lines, wires, poles and appurtenances, supports and inclosures for electrical conductors and other appurtenances, surface, underground, or elevated railroads, railroad structures, substructures and superstructures, tracks and the iron thereon, branches, switches, and other fixtures, mains, pipes, and tanks, the Assessors may take into consideration any franchises, rights, authority, permission, and easement to construct, operate, or maintain the same, owned or controlled by any person, copartnership, association, or corporation, but this shall not apply to real property subject to a special franchise tax.

Mr. Rodenbeck introduced also a bill to amend the tax law providing that the franchises, rights, authority, or permission to construct, maintain, or operate any railroad, mains, pipes, tanks, conduits, or wires, except special franchises of corporations shall be assessed.

In speaking of his tax bills Mr. Rodenbeck said: "These bills seek to subject to taxation franchises not covered by the special franchise tax act of last year. At the time of the enactment of that law, no franchises were taxable for local purposes either as realty or personalty. The proposed bill covers the right to do business, and easements of light, air, and access, which, under the decisions of the court, are not taxable as personalty. They are not taxable as realty and are not even to be considered as affecting the value of real estate beyond the cost of reproducing the real estate.

"The proposed amendment to Section 12 of the tax law allows them to be taxed as part of the capital stock. This tax would be levied at the home office of the person, copartnership, association, or corporation coming within its scope. The proposed Section 15 does not tax them again, but merely allows the Assessors to take them into account with other tests and measures of value which men ordinarily adopt for business purposes, in fixing the value of the real estate.

"The bills apply to every tax district where the real estate of the person, copartnership, association, or corporation subject to the tax exists. The special tax franchise act affects chiefly cities. The proposed bills affect chiefly rural tax districts but apply also to municipalities.

"The tax law was not intended to exempt any property from taxation except such as was expressly exempted. The property covered by the proposed bills is not expressly exempted by the present tax. The taxation of the property covered by the proposed bills and its consideration in fixing the value of real estate is practicable through local Assessors."

FIGHT ON EDUCATIONAL BILL.

Opposition by Republicans and Democrats Will Probably Kill the Unification Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Organization Republicans who are familiar with the situation in the Legislature express the opinion to-night that any bill seeking to reorganize the school system of the State along lines suggested by the Unification Commission, which plan has met with the approval of Gov. Roosevelt, cannot be passed at the present session. Senator Horace White of Syracuse is drafting a bill, which will embody the views of the Governor and practically contain the recommendations of the Unification Commission, although it is said that the Senator may reject some of the suggestions made by the commission.

The principal opposition from such organization Republicans as have declared against the report of the Unification Commission is directed against the plan of giving the Governor the right to name a Chancellor of the State Board of Regents who would have supervisory control over the schools throughout the State. The prediction was made to-night that if an education measure is passed by the present Legislature it will differ radically from the plan suggested by the Unification Commission, which has also met with the disapproval of the Regents. It is understood here that the Democrats are preparing to fight the Governor's educational plan, and the enemies of the measure claim they will have enough votes to defeat it.

NEEDS OF THE SCHOOL SYSTEM

Radical Reforms Urged by J. Edward Swanstrom in a Letter to Gov. Roosevelt.

J. Edward Swanstrom, ex-President of the School Board of Brooklyn, and of the Board of Education of the City of New York, has sent a letter to Gov. Roosevelt setting forth the necessity of a radical reform of the public school organization and administration of the greater city, and recommending certain specific changes. Most of the bills brought forward for this purpose, he declares, "appear to be crude and unscientific, and show upon their face that their authors have only a limited conception of the school needs of the City of New York." Emergency legislation, he says, may be necessary to remedy the more crying evils, but a thorough reconstruction on a scientific basis is required for permanent relief.

Mr. Swanstrom suggests the appointment of a special educational commission to frame a new measure for the public school system. Such a commission could consider the various bills proposed, and invite plans and suggestions from teachers, School Superintendents, and other educational experts.

"In my judgment," says Mr. Swanstrom, "no measure for relief will be of permanent value which does not include some change in the method of making School Board appointments. Under the charter the duty of making these appointments devolves upon the Mayor. He makes them nominally. In point of fact, they are made by the political machines. There is no disguising this fact, and here we have the root of the whole difficulty. Members of School Boards should be representative professional and business men, accustomed to deal with large interests, capable of understanding and reflecting public sentiment, and subservient to no political machine."

Mr. Swanstrom suggests that the appointing power be lodged in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the First and Second Judicial Departments, or in the Chancellor of the University, assuming that the latter is to be appointed under the unification system, which is to be presented to the Legislature. He also insists that the educational functions of the board should be separated from mere business and legislative functions, so that professional duties may be intrusted solely to professional men and women.

FOR A STATE REFERENDUM.

Bill Introduced in Assembly Provides Also for One Applicable to Municipalities.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Mr. Sanders introduced in the Assemly to-day an amendment to the Constitution providing for a public initiative and referendum. The bill provides that the legislative power of this State shall be vested in the Senate and the Assembly, and, in addition thereto, shall be vested in the electors qualified to vote for Governor. Its principal provisions are as follows:

The right to propose amendments to this Constitution and measures for the government of the whole State shall (in addition to being exercised by members of the Legislature) be vested in any 5 per centum of the voters of the State qualified to vote for Governor; and the right to propose measures for the government of any municipal division of the State (such as county, city, town, township, borough, village, and so forth,) shall in like manner (in addition to being exercised by members of the legislative body or bodies thereof) be vested in any 5 per centum of the voters of any such municipal division qualified to vote for the chief executive or executives of such division.

The right to reject or to approve any measure for the government of the whole State, which shall have been passed by the Legislature, or proposed and submitted by either house thereof, or by the required number of voters under the provisions of this article, shall be vested in the voters qualified to vote for Governor. The right to reject or to approve any measure for the government of any municipal division passed by the Legislature, or by the legislative or other bodies of any such division, or proposed by the voters of such division, shall be vested in the voters of the municipal division affected thereby qualified to vote for chief executive or executives of such division.

The legal designation of the exercise of the right of proposal under the provisions of this article shall be "the initiative"; and the legal designation of the exercise of the right of rejection or approval thereunder shall be "the referendum."

Bills passed by the Legislature other than those declared to be urgent, and which shall become law with or without the approval of the Governor shall go into effect at 12 o'clock noon of the ninetieth day after the final adjournment of the Legislature passing the same, excluding the day of adjournment, or at such later date as may be expressly stated in the bill; but, if a demand for the referendum upon any such bill shall, prior to such hour, be filed with the Secretary of State, the same shall not take effect until approved by the voters.

POWER FOR SCHOOL INSPECTORS.

May Be Allowed to Determine Number of Pupils at Each School.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Assemblyman Maurice M. Minton of New York introduced a bill by which Inspectors of common schools shall be empowered to determine the number of pupils who shall be permitted to attend each school in the school district, and to direct the transfer of pupils from one school to another in the same school district.

Assemblyman Minton said: "My object in introducing this bill is to afford relief if possible in many of the school districts in large cities to schools which are overcrowded while others in the same district are less well attended. It is desirable that children should attend the schools nearest to their homes, and Inspectors do not now have the power to so regulate the attendance of pupils with this object in view. If the bill becomes a law children may be kept off the streets and mothers will be made happier. In large cities this is very desirable."

A NEW CIGARETTE BILL.

Dealers Made Responsible for Purity —Heavy License Fixed.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Assemblyman T. P. Sullivan to-day introduced a bill providing for the better protection of the public health in relation to the manufacture and sale of cigarettes. Dealers must obtain a tax certificate and must make oath that the cigarettes to be sold contain no injurious drugs or narcotics.

The special Deputy Excise Commissioner of Cities of the first class, or his subordinates, may issue certificates, the application for which must be signed by no less than five reputable citizens of the city, county, or town where the applicant resides. The fee is $50. No cigarettes shall be sold to persons under eighteen years of age. A penalty of $50 fine or sixty days' imprisonment is provided.

ANOTHER RECREATION PIER.

Bill Introduced for One at Foot of East Thirteenth Street.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Assemblyman Meister of New York has introduced a bill empowering the Board of Docks to set apart one pier in the Borough of Manhattan at the foot of East Thirteenth Street, New York City, to afford the inhabitants greater opportunity for healthful recreation than they now possess.

The board is authorized to construct or rebuild the pier set apart so as to provide a platform or upper story, and the approaches shall be constructed under the direction of a skilled architect, the intention being to permit the upper story of the pier to be set apart for private use without interference to business occupations, and the lower story open to use of boats and vessels.

BILL TO BENEFIT FIREMEN.

Tammany Will Support the Measure—Republican Opposition.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Senator George W. Plunkitt of New York to-day introduced a bill to give the Fire Commissioner of New York City the right to promote members of the uniformed force of the Fire Department who have saved life at the risk of their own, to the grade next highest to the one held by them, without competitive examination, as is required by the civil service laws. Fire Commissioner Scannell favors the bill, which will have the support of the members of the Tammany delegations in both houses. Senator Plunkitt attempted to get the bill passed to the third reading to-day, but he was unable to do so by reason of an objection raised by Senator John Ford, and the bill was referred to the Cities Committee.

Senator Plunkitt says that Commissioner Scannell wants the bill passed in order to reward the firemen who were mentioned for valor at the time of the Windsor Hotel fire last Spring. Some of the Republican leaders profess to see in the bill an attempt by Tammany to suspend the civil service regulations regarding competitive examinations for promotions, and to reward favorites. For this reason, it is expected that the measure will meet with Republican opposition. A similar bill was introduced last year by Senator Plunkitt, but it was never reported out of committee.

To Abolish Common Law Marriages.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Assemblyman Weekes to-day introduced a bill abolishing common-law marriages. The bill provides that no marriage shall be legal except where there is a written contract signed by both. The bill does not affect common-law marriages already contracted. The provision in the present law providing that "this article does not require any marriage to be solemnized in the manner herein specified" is stricken from the statute.

Building Association Commission.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Senator Marshall today introduced a bill taking building, savings and loan associations from the jurisdiction of the State Banking Department and placing them under a single-headed commission, the commission to be appointed by the Governor, to serve a term of six years, and receive an annual salary of $5,000.

Election Bill to be Passed at Once.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Mr. Henry of New York City to-day introduced a bill in the Assembly which is to legalize, ratify, and confirm nominations of candidates for Assembly to be voted for at a special election in the Thirty-first Assembly District, New York County, on Jan. 23, 1900. The Governor to-morrow morning will send in an emergency message, and the bill will be passed in both houses.

Revision of Surrogate's Code.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Assemblyman James T. Rogers of Binghamton to-day introduced the Surrogate's Code bill as drafted by the Statutory Revision Commission. This bill calls for a general revision of that part of the code governing Surrogate Courts, the most radical change being the abolition of the present dual system of probating wills.

Title Guarantee Companies.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Senator Ellsberg has introduced a bill providing that no title guarantee corporation shall have a smaller capital than $150,000 or a larger capital than $2,000,000. This increases the maximum capital which may be employed by $1,000,000.

Extension of Time for Railways.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—In the Assembly today a bill was introduced by Mr. Sage, amending the railroad law and extending the time from eighteen to twenty-three years in which a railroad corporation, which was incorporated since 1888, shall begin the construction of its road.

To Aid Men-Servants.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Mr. Sanders has introduced a bill providing that male servants and employes as well as female shall be entitled to body executions for wages due.

Civil Service Commissioners' Pay.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Senator Wilcox has introduced a bill increasing the salaries of the Civil Service Commissioners from $2,000 to $3,000 each.

Brief Legislative Sessions.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Despite the number of bills already introduced in the Senate there was none on the calendar for debate this morning. Senator Ellsworth, President pro tem, presided in the absence of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff. After the introduction of several bills the Senate adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

After the reading of bills introduced the Assembly adjourned at 11:30 A. M. until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning without transacting any business.

Other Assembly Bills.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—The following bills were introduced in the Assembly to-day:

Mr. HILL—Providing that the stenographer to the County Judge of Erie County shall receive a salary of $2,100, together with necessary expenses for stationery.

Mr. A. Z. HYMAN—Providing for the establishment of a public park in the City of Syracuse, in the Seventeenth Ward.

Mr. S. F. HYMAN—Amending the Code of Criminal Procedure so as to provide that the county shall pay for the expense of printing the case and points of appeal of an accused person under trial who is unable to pay for the same.

Mr. HILL—Amending code so as to exclude the jury from the trial room upon motion for a non-suit, or the direction of a verdict during the trial of a cause.

Mr. KNIPP—To authorize the construction of a dike along the Chemung River and appropriating $10,000 therefor.

Mr. MASON—Appropriating $1,500 for repairs to the monument on the Oriskany battlefield and for the Steuben Monument.

Mr. T. P. SULLIVAN—That eight hours shall constitute a legal day's work for members of the police force in cities of the first class, and that they shall not be required to wear uniforms when not on actual duty.

Mr. McMILLAN—Appropriating $14,000 to complete the armory at Schenectady.

Mr. BEDELL—Permitting surface railroad companies in the Counties of Herkimer and Hamilton, located wholly outside the limits of an incorporated city or village, to operate by steam, with the approval of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners.

Mr. WILSON—Allowing Commissioners of Deeds in New York City to take acknowledgments of deeds and administer oaths without filing a certificate of appointment with the County Clerk.

Mr. RODENBECK—Providing that the granting of a certificate of competency by an examining board of any city shall entitle any person holding the same to registration and the right and privilege to engage in the business of employing or master plumber in all the cities of the State.

Mr. COHEN—Providing for the equipment of hacks, cabs, hansoms, automobiles, and all other public carriages or vehicles with cyclometers.

Mr. APGAR—Exempting the towns of Cortland from the provisions of the post-road law.

Mr. J. SULLIVAN—Authorizing electric light companies in cities having a contract with the city to acquire real estate.

The City Pays the State $283,159.41.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—State Treasurer Jaeckel to-day received from Controller Coler of New York City a check on the City Trust Company of New York City for $283,159.41. This check was for the money collected in New York City during the three months ended Dec. 31 under the taxable transfer act.

TO DISCUSS MISSIONS.

Plan and Scope of the Ecumenical Conference to be Held in April.

Seth Low, President of Columbia University, presided at a meeting held in the assembly hall of the Presbyterian Building last evening for the purpose of setting forth the plan and scope of the Ecumenical Conference on Foreign Missions which will be held in this city April 21 to May 1 in the interest of the Protestant missionary societies and missions of the world. The coming conference is designed to be the direct successor of the similar conferences held in London in 1888 and in Mildmay in 1878.

About 2,000 delegates from the United States and Canada are expected to come to this conference, as well as 400 delegates from abroad, including missionaries from Japan, China, India, Korea, Turkey, Palestine, Africa, Brazil, Mexico, Siam, and Syria.

President Low said in part: "At this time of such abounding prosperity, surely there is nothing that Christian people can do that is more timely than to bear witness that only the things that are unseen are eternal. I trust the time is coming when all Christendom—the Eastern Church, our Roman Catholic brethren, and Protestants—may recognize the common purpose for which we all exist and mingle their many colored lights into one white light."

The Rev. Dr. J. T. Gracey of Rochester, President of the International Missionary Union, declared that the Protestants are too much immersed in their denominationalism. "Without sacrificing any of the ideals back of that denominationalism," he said, "we want to get an increased solidarity of the Christian world. The Peace Conference at The Hague was a sort of a convulsive wriggle, but the trend of all internationalism is toward the principles of Jesus Christ."

The Rev. Dr. A. J. Brown said that on Jan. 23, in company with ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster, Col. J. J. McCook and Morris K. Jesup, he will go to Washington to ask President McKinley to attend the conference, of which ex-President Benjamin Harrison will be the honorary President. Charles M. Jesup explained the financial needs of the conference.

The Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington read a paper on "The Power of a World's Conference on Christian Missions to Beget Higher Ideals, Closer Fellowship, and Better Work."

President J. H. Barrows of Oberlin College said: "I am glad Admiral Dewey anchored Asia off our Western shores, and we are now the dominant nation in the Pacific and hence an Asiastic power. Men who have been opposed to foreign missions heretofore now say that the Gospel must follow the flag."

The committees in charge of the plans held a conference yesterday, which was attended by President Barrows, Dr. Gracey, Dr. G. W. Chamberlain of Brazil, Miss Patrick of the American College for Girls at Constantinople, Miss Gullick of the Girls' College at San Sebastian, Spain, and others.

CITY DELUGED IN RAIN.

Heaviest Downpour of the Winter—Skating on the Sidewalks.

The Weather Bureau people were somewhat startled yesterday afternoon, upon looking out of the window of the local headquarters, to observe that it was raining.

It was an official rain, because the weather man had predicted a week or more ago that New York would have rain "soon." It, furthermore, developed into the heaviest downpour that has occurred in this vicinity this Winter, and was blessed accordingly by the Water Bureau officials and the thousands of New York families who have been haunted for weeks by the fear of a water famine.

It did not look in the morning as if there was going to be anything but sunshine during the day. The sky was clear and bright and the atmosphere was cold and bracing. It seemed to grow gradually colder until noon, when a haze began to gather and thicken until the sky became overcast with a dun-colored blanket.

"Snow," said the oldest inhabitant. The remark was echoed by the unnumbered thousands of amateur weather sharps throughout the city, whereupon a heavy fall of sleet began. The air grew slightly warmer, but not very warm, and by the time the streets had become thickly peppered with the tiny ice pellets there was a slight flurry of snowflakes, extremely modest in size. With this preliminary the rain began about 3 o'clock.

The fall was light at first, just sufficient to transform the entire street area of the city into an ice field upon which pedestrians scrambled, slipped, and skated throughout the remainder of the afternoon. Persons not thoroughly accustomed to the pastime of skating took their lives in their hand, so to speak, when they ventured on the street. The small boy promptly got out his skates and enjoyed the sport until the rain washed the ice off.

By 5 o'clock it was raining heavily, and an hour later a perfect deluge was descending. The downpour continued hour after hour, varied by frequent heavy gusts of wind. At 2 o'clock this morning the rainfall had in nowise abated.

OWNER OF "EXCHANGE" HELD.

C. E. Newberry of New Haven Charged with Embezzlement.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 11.—Charles E. Newberry, who has been doing business under the firm name of the New England Mercantile Exchange, with headquarters in this city, is locked up at the police station, charged with embezzlement. Newberry has branch offices in Hartford and other places, and was first taken into custody in the former city this afternoon, charged with embezzlement on six counts. Other charges have been preferred against him by New Haven parties, and he will have to face twelve counts.

Newberry "boomed" his exchange extensively, and sent out circulars broadcast, advertising for "silent" partners. It is alleged that he secured several dupes. His arrest was brought about by a Hartford man who had subscribed $25 to the business and also paid $25 for office furniture.

It is also alleged that Newberry made collections and failed to turn over the money.

TO HELP GOV. TAYLOR.

Republican Leaders Expect Aid from Washington If Goebel Is Seated —Bryan's Attitude.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 11.—The Republican leaders, while not abandoning the fight against Goebel in the Legislature, are eagerly awaiting news from Washington as to what aid the Federal Government would give the Taylor administration in the event that Goebel is seated by the Legislature. They are advising Gov. Taylor to resist in case the Legislature decides in favor of Goebel, and are promising him support.

George A. Tweed, whom Gov. Bradley appointed Senator in 1896, but who was not seated, said to-night: "Taylor has been elected, and if he is turned out by an arbitrary board we should not countenance its action. We should fight, if it be necessary."

There was a conference to-night of Republican leaders from all over the State, among whom were several prominent Federal office holders, and it is said stronger pressure is to be brought to bear at Washington in favor of Taylor than has been exercised heretofore.

The sentiment of all those attending the conference was decidedly bellicose, and the feeling is somewhat heightened by the fact that at least three of the legislative contests are so near completion to-night as to assure a vote on them next week, and that a majority of them are nearly certain to be disposed of before the contests for Governor and Lieutenant Governor are voted on.

The silver Democrats who are opposing Goebel claim to have direct information that Mr. Bryan does not approve of the contests which are being prosecuted by Goebel and the other Democratic candidates. They went so far to-day as to say that Bryan had written a letter to Blackburn discouraging the contests. National Committeeman Urey Woodson, who was in conference with Bryan in Chicago last Sunday, gave emphatic and positive denial to these claims to-night. He said:

"I discussed the Kentucky political situation with Mr. Bryan thoroughly, and I know there is no foundation for these stories."

It is said Mr. Bryan feels that the Democratic leaders are capable of settling their own affairs and that he will have no advice to offer them on the subject of the contests when he comes here to attend the banquet on the occasion of Blackburn's election next Tuesday.

Gov. Taylor to-day filed with the Election Contest Committee a motion to require the Democratic members now serving on the committee to vacate. The motion was in the nature of a formal protest. It is supported by an affidavit charging that the names were fraudulently drawn by the clerk, and the Democratic members now serving are all disqualified by reason of partiality for the contestant, alleged evidence of which is mentioned specifically as to each.

The protest refers to the rules of the committee, which, he says, were so framed as to exclude the greater part of his testimony and charges in general terms that the trial of the contest is about to be made throughout on partisan lines and without regard to the merits of the case.

ACCUSES SOLDIER HUSBAND.

Leslie V. Mockridge, a member of the Seventy-first Regiment, was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Kelly yesterday on an order issued by Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court as the result of an action brought against him by his wife, Irene, who lives at 293 Amsterdam Avenue. Some time ago Mockridge brought suit for absolute divorce from his wife. She has since filed a cross-complaint, in which she denies all the allegations of her husband, and charges him with improprieties.

Mrs. Mockridge charges her husband with having shirked his duty to his country while he was serving with the Seventy-first Regiment in Cuba. Mrs. Mockridge does not specify in what manner her husband shirked his duty, leaving that for proof on the trial.

TANNER ATTACKS CULLOM.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—The Tribune to-morrow will print a long interview with Gov. Tanner, in which the Governor makes a bitter personal attack upon Senator Shelby M. Cullom. Gov. Tanner declares at the outset that he is not a candidate for the Senate or any other political office, but that he is strongly opposed to the return of Senator Cullom to the Senate.

He declares the Senator has never been known to do anything of advantage to the Republican Party and that he has betrayed all those who ever befriended him. Gov. Tanner then goes on to say that Senator Cullom has never kept faith politically with anybody when it was to his interest to do otherwise. The interview is bitter throughout.

DEWEY FUND INCREASING.

Charles Nicoll, Secretary of the Dewey Arch Committee, was surprised yesterday when he was told of rumors that it was possibly the Dewey arch project would have to be abandoned owing to the lack of subscriptions. Mr. Nicoll said the rumor was not true and that it has never been thought possible that there would be failure. It is now the intention of the Executive Committee to publish a complete list of subscribers within a week or so, which, it is thought, will give added impetus to the project.

The total amount so far received, estimated, is $210,000. Almost $7,000 was received yesterday. The largest subscription was from J. Pierpont Morgan, who has sent a check for $5,000 to the committee. Another check for $1,000 was received from another Wall Street banker.

COTTON MEN ELECT OFFICERS.

Protest from Memphis as to Present Form of Contracts.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 11.—The Cotton States Association of Commissioners of Agriculture to-day re-elected all its old officers to serve for another year.

The following telegram from Memphis was read: "We, the undersigned, interested in the prosperity of the cotton producers of the South, respectfully suggest that your association by resolution request the Cotton Exchanges of New Orleans and New York to change their contracts for future delivery of cotton; to clearly define in each and every one the grade of cotton to be delivered, so that the buyer may know what he is buying, and be placed on an equal footing with the seller. We do this because under the present basis of contract middling is a lever being used to depreciate the value of our great staple and, instead, we want the contract to be a mercantile transaction."

The telegram was signed by George Arnold, T. M. Norfleet, McNeal Bond, S. Lundee, Robert Wilkerson, and H. S. Spinning.

FOUR INDICTMENTS DISMISSED.

Four indictments on charges of keeping bucket shops, which had been hanging fire for a long time, were dismissed yesterday by Judge McMahon in General Sessions.

The first indictment to come up was against Francis A. Eggleston, whose place at 53 New Street was raided on May 14, 1899. Assistant District Attorney Townsend admitted that he had no positive proof against Eggleston, and said that the charges made in the three other indictments he was about to try were based on similar statements to those made in the indictments against Eggleston.

Judge McMahon then dismissed all of the indictments. The defendants in the other cases were Conrad Fischer and Clara Phillips of 51 New Street; Patrick F. O'Connor, Edgar S. Bootay, and John Harris, who represented the Knickerbocker Stock Company of 40 Broadway, and Joseph Gray of 46 New Street.

Many Appeal for Pardon of Convict.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—Twenty-seven petitions bearing the signatures of 2,500 citizens pleading for executive clemency in favor of Edward Curtis Cole were sent to Gov. McMillin of Tennessee to-day. Cole is incarcerated in the convict coal mines, completing a sentence of thirty years for a burglary committed in Memphis more than eleven years ago. After serving sixteen months of his sentence he escaped and came to Chicago, where he secured a position with the Pullman Palace Car Company, married, and joined a church. Last September an old acquaintance met Cole on the street and betrayed him to the Tennessee officers for a reward of $25.

Driven to Suicide by Melancholia.

Michael Biderman, fifty-three years old, who lived with his wife and two daughters at 229 East Fourth Street, committed suicide yesterday morning by jumping from the fire escape on the third story of his home. He was instantly killed. Biderman was a furrier. For several months he has been afflicted with melancholia, superinduced by the fear that he was going blind.

SOLAR

"It Rises Everywhere."

There are cheaper baking powders, it is true, BUT THEY ARE ALUM POWDERS.

SOLAR

is an absolutely pure Cream of Tartar baking powder, and it is the cheapest Cream of Tartar powder the consumer can buy, because it is NOT made by a Trust.

8 CENTS A POUND LESS.

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FRENCH REPUBLIC PROPERTY.

VICHY CELESTINS

A Natural Mineral Water FOR GOUT, RHEUMATISM, TORPID LIVER, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION.

There is but one VICHY water, and that is the natural mineral water from the celebrated Vichy Springs, France.

VICHY is bottled at the Springs, under direct supervision of the French government, which guarantees genuineness and purity.

Known for centuries, and recommended by the highest medical authorities.

SO-CALLED VICHY IN SYPHONS IS NOT VICHY.

Vichy Agency, 290 Broadway.

MANILA RAILWAY LOSES.

Its Application for Payment by the United States of Interest Guaranteed by Spain Denied.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Acting Secretary Meiklejohn of the War Department has denied the application of the Manila Railway Company, Limited, for payment by the United States of interest on the capital invested in the railway and operated by the company pursuant to the guarantee of the interest by the Spanish Government.

The company, a corporation organized under the laws of Great Britain, obtained a concession from the Spanish Government for a railroad from Manila to Dagupan, in the Island of Luzon, a distance of about 130 miles. By the terms of the concession the Spanish Government guaranteed a return of 8 per cent. a year upon the capital invested in the railroad. The claimants represent that the amount originally so invested was $4,964,400, but that the amount was subsequently increased, with the concurrence of the Spanish authorities, to $5,353,700.89.

The Spanish Government, up to the time of the Spanish-American war, fulfilled its obligations under this contract by paying quarterly installments of the interest as they became due, the amount varying with the earnings of the railway.

The railway company contends that the United States, by assuming sovereignty over the Philippines in accordance with the terms of the treaty of peace with Spain, became bound to make good the obligations of the Spanish Government under the concession, and should pay the amounts due since the date of the treaty of peace, which aggregate $237,088.

BULLARD DEFEATS INSURGENTS.

Many Filipinos Killed and Sixty Taken Prisoners Near Calamba.

MANILA, Jan. 11.—Col. Bullard, with the Thirty-ninth Infantry, moving in three columns from Calamba, with two guns, attacked ten companies of insurgents strongly intrenched on the Santa Tomas Road. They resisted stubbornly, making three stands.

Twenty-four of the rebels were killed and sixty prisoners were taken. The Filipinos retreated, carrying their wounded, toward Lake Taal. One American was killed and two officers were slightly wounded.

Albany's Endurance Trial Successful.

NEWCASTLE, England, Jan. 11.—The new United States cruiser Albany, which received an official trial off this port on Jan. 9, completed her endurance trial to-day. It consisted of a continuous run of six hours under natural draught. The test was very successful. The ship behaved well in a heavy sea. The result of the trial was as follows: Average speed, per hour, 19.54 knots; revolutions, 149; horsepower, 5,624; coal consumed, 144 tons per 24 hours.

Puerto Rican Delegations Sail.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Jan. 11.—The three delegations recently appointed to lay before the Government at Washington the special needs of Puerto Rico sailed to-day for the United States on the Philadelphia. Señors Finlay, Luce, and Juncos go on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce; Señors Gonzales and Amadeo will represent the agricultural interests, and Señors Ames and Larriniga the Federal Party. Señors Morales and Latimer, the republican delegates, will probably sail on Saturday.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

ERIE & WESTERN'S BOOKS REMOVED

Taken to the Road's New Offices in the Grand Central Station.

The books of the Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, which on Wednesday passed into the control of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, were yesterday removed from 80 Broadway to the offices of the "Big Four" and "Nickel Plate," on the fourth floor of the Vanderbilt Avenue offices at the Grand Central Station. Here will be the offices of Erie and Western, whose financial affairs will be looked after by the new Vice President, Treasurer, and Secretary, Charles F. Cox. Erie and Western making the twenty-seventh Vanderbilt corporation of which he is an officer. The offices of the company at 80 Broadway will be abandoned and the clerical staff there will be left to look after the railroad and other interests in which Gen. Thomas and his associates have control.

President W. H. Newman left for Cleveland, Ohio, the Lake Shore headquarters, Wednesday evening, where in a few days he will be joined by Vice President Cox. Next week they will inspect the entire Erie and Western system and make plans for changes in its operating force in the direction both of economy and efficiency. At Indianapolis there is a large office force which it is planned to greatly reduce

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The Hooker, Swiss American, and Gotham teams each won and lost a game in the North Side National League last night. The final game of the night, between the Gothams and the Hookers, furnished some excellent sport. The teams were almost even until the final frame, when the Gothams, by good strike bowling, drew away, and won by twenty-nine pins. Morris of the Gothams made the best individual showing. He made an average of 169 for two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Hooper—Junge, 163; Bunderzwagg, 191; Diercks, 159; Ronner, 159; Pump, 173. Total, 837.

Swiss American—Schmidt, 152; Bennett, 158; Schock, 172; Du Bois, 165; Steadli, 175. Total, 822.

SECOND GAME.

Swiss American—Schmidt, 175; Bennett, 169; Schock, 137; Du Bois, 155; Steadli, 160. Total, 796.

Gotham—Barthleness, 110; Morris, 169; McIntosh, 135; Elterich, 162; Cantrell, 132. Total, 708.

THIRD GAME.

Gotham—Barthleness, 184; Morris, 170; McIntosh, 134; Elterich, 152; Cantrell, 156. Total, 796.

Hooker—Judge, 147; Bunderzwagg, 145; Diercks, 167; Ronner, 178; Pump, 145. Total, 767.

The Belvedère Club, the winner last year in the Harlem League, scored another double victory last night in the tournament, and is now within a few points of the leaders. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Belvedere—Hotaling, 168; Newkirk, 190; Hill, 198; Lockwood, 212; Helles, 171. Total, 937.

Audubon—Maher, 169; McGuire, 166; J. Brand, 155; Dederich, 195; Sprenger, 181. Total, 866.

SECOND GAME.

Phoenix—Pearse, 168; McLean, 151; Bolrath, 190; Gross, 191; Young, 167. Total, 887.

Audubon—Maher, 156; McGuire, 163; J. Brand, 164; Dederich, 194; Sprenger, 170. Total, 847.

THIRD GAME.

Belvedere—Hotaling, 158; Newkirk, 183; Hill, 193; Lockwood, 186; Helles, 214. Total, 916.

Phoenix—Pearse, 210; McLean, 150; Bolrath, 148; Gross, 181; Young, 179. Total, 868.

In the Columbia League last night the Boulevards were easy winners in two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Boulevard—Dumble, 198; Howard, 191; Fuller, 140; Kauf, 145; Darrell, 156. Total, 830.

Mercury—Mooney, 128; Manson, 165; Bedell, 136; Speck, 158; Steevens, 118. Total, 735.

SECOND GAME.

Mercury—Mooney, 169; Manson, 181; Bedell, 145; Speck, 165; Steevens, 146. Total, 806.

Puritan—Buckingham, 119; Miller, 139; Deegan, 145; Kraft, 124; Jones, 165. Total, 691.

THIRD GAME.

Boulevard—Dumble, 157; Howard, 173; Fuller, 176; Kauf, 180; Darrell, 145. Total, 831.

Puritan—Buckingham, 194; Miller, 143; Deegan, 154; Kraft, 112; Jones, 178. Total, 781.

The first games in the Arlington Ladies' Bowling tournament of Brooklyn were bowled yesterday afternoon on Bertram & Voll's alleys, Nostrand and Gates Avenues. The competing teams were the Original Vigilant, Senate, and Columbia No. 1. Senate team won two games and Original Vigilant won and lost its games. Mrs. M. Keisel of the Original Vigilants made two remarkable scores, bowling 186 in the first and 181 in the second game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Original Vigilant—Miss Pope, 96; Mrs. W. Kessel, 64; Mrs. Henn, 186; Mrs. M. Kessel, 186; Mrs. Huebel, 118. Total, 896.

Senate—Miss Louise Jacobi, 109; Mrs. Martin, 145; Miss Lucy Jacobi, 108; Mrs. Eiseman, 132; Mrs. Jackson, 145. Total, 639.

SECOND GAME.

Original Vigilant—Miss Pope, 99; Mrs. W. Kessel, 90; Mrs. Henn, 98; Mrs. M. Kessel, 181; Mrs. Huebel, 92. Total, 543.

Columbia No. 1—Mrs. Seekamp, 135; Mrs. Hastadt, 97; Mrs. Hinck, 98; Mrs. Lehmart, 104; Mrs. Dieke, 90. Total, 524.

THIRD GAME.

Senate—Miss Louise Jacobi, 112; Mrs. Martin, 139; Miss Lucy Jacobi, 143; Mrs. Eiseman, 125; Mrs. Jackson, 132. Total, 657.

Columbia No. 1—Mrs. Seekamp, 124; Mrs. Hastadt, 121; Mrs. Hinck, 126; Mrs. Lehmart, 89; Mrs. Dieke, 109. Total, 569.

Each team broke even last night in the tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island, Class A, at the Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Pierce Wheelmen—Mullins, 109; Ritter, 127; Russell, 89; Clark, 147; Wilkinson, 139. Total, 611.

Williamsburg Wheelmen—Kramer, 122; Heinlein, 140; Metzel, 116; Meyer, 112; Schroeder, 98. Total, 594.

SECOND GAME.

Williamsburg Wheelmen—Schroeder, 115; Heinlein, 116; Metzel, 94; Meyer, 154; Kramer, 102. Total, 581.

South Brooklyn Wheelmen—Hamilton, 151; Eno, 138; Stoutenberg, 173; Henry, 159; Bunkmedt, 163. Total, 784.

THIRD GAME.

South Brooklyn Wheelmen—Hamilton, 125; Eno, 144; Stoutenberg, 140; Henry, 117; Bunkmedt, 172. Total, 698.

Pierce Wheelmen—Mullins, 106; Ritter, 123; Russell, 139; Clark, 137; Wilkinson, 135. Total, 640.

The German-American team, by defeating the Greenwich and Union teams in the Fire Insurance League at Reid's alleys last night, tied Greenwich for first place in the tournament. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

German-American—Schopp, 148; Burnett, 152; Markes, 123; Ormsbee, 160; Elston, 193. Total, 776.

Greenwich—Falkland, 163; Rowe, 182; Fleming, 163; Grafius, 153; Van Saun, 163. Total, 774.

SECOND GAME.

German-American—Schopp, 117; Burnett, 126; Markes, 118; Ormsbee, 170; Elston, 165. Total, 696.

Union—Van Ness, 95; Lambertson, 105; Wentz, 122; Seely, 125; Touchert, 164. Total, 611.

THIRD GAME.

Greenwich—Falkland, 126; Rowe, 146; Fleming, 117; Grafius, 137; Van Saun, 170. Total, 696.

Union—Van Ness, 100; Lambertson, 92; Wentz, 98; Seely, 113; Touchert, 167. Total, 575.

The Seaboard Bank team were victorious in two games in the Bank Clerks' League at Reid's Alleys last night. Kountze Brothers won and lost a game, and the Eleventh Ward Bank lost two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Seaboard—Jefferds, 149; Davis, 165; Hodges, 194; Barger, 102; De Vausney, 163. Total, 723.

Kountze Brothers—Nelson, 86; Loomis, 111; Mecabe, 104; Farrington, 118; Schmidt, 151. Total, 565.

SECOND GAME.

Kountze Brothers—Nelson, 103; Loomis, 172; Mecabe, 125; Farrington, 131; Schmidt, 166. Total, 697.

Eleventh Ward—Mehling, 111; Ewing, 120; Turner, 94; Nestell, 91; Williamson, 150. Total, 572.

THIRD GAME.

Seaboard—Jefferds, 129; Davis, 153; Hodges, 167; Barger, 116; De Vausney, 103. Total, 668.

Eleventh Ward—Mehling, 116; Ewing, 102; Turner, 156; Nestell, 95; Williamson, 185. Total, 654.

The Orchards' score of 1,005 in the second game against the Spartans was the feature of the bowling in the American National tourney last night. The Orchards also won the third game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

South Paw—Bierschenk, 213; Medicus, 178; Rendell, 202; Vandekar, 195; Jenkins, 176. Total, 964.

Spartan—Wingenfeld, 168; Matzen, 117; Westberg, 199; Coulon, 159; Maier, 157. Total, 800.

SECOND GAME.

Orchard—Bullwinkel, 217; Bucholz, 202; Schroeder, 212; Schwacke, 168; Wilckens, 211. Total, 1,005.

Spartan—Wingenfeld, 131; Matzen, 167; Westberg, 168; Coulon, 160; Maier, 213. Total, 839.

THIRD GAME.

Orchard—Bullwinkel, 161; Bucholz, 139; Schroeder, 187; Schwacke, 180; Wilckens, 187. Total, 853.

South Paw—Bierschenk, 135; Medicus, 130; Rendell, 136; Vandekar, 153; Jenkins, 187. Total, 757.

The Welcomes showed the best form in the Arlington National tourney last night, defeating the Straggler and Black Bass teams. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Welcome—Bernet, 179; Schulz, 155; Doerr, 139; Schmidt, 136; Wenderoth, 179. Total, 788.

Straggler—Greif, 166; Browne, 131; Gaynor, 149; Le Touzel, 126; Hosinger, 177. Total, 749.

SECOND GAME.

Straggler—Greif, 120; Browne, 155; Gaynor, 147; Le Touzel, 150; Hosinger, 160. Total, 741.

Black Bass—Sieling, 120; Oehler, 168; Schulze, 157; Metz, 122; Zimmermann, 113. Total, 678.

THIRD GAME.

Welcome—Bernet, 177; Schulz, 160; Doerr, 164; Schmidt, 123; Wenderoth, 194. Total, 824.

Black Bass—Sieling, 143; Oehler, 161; Schulze, 140; Wolfram, 120; Hills, 96. Total, 660.

Tournament Games To-day.

Columbia League—Belvedere, Riverside, Premier.

Harlem League—Central, Knickerbocker, Empire.

American National—Corinthian, Rosedale, Golden Rod.

Morning Newspaper League—Journal vs. Herald.

Athletic League—Jersey City vs. Columbia Club at Hoboken.

Arlington National—Linwood, Bleecker, Manhatta.

Royal Arcanum League—Colonial, Yonkers, Americus.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum—Brevoort, De Witt Clinton, De Long.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Sub-League—Bushwick, Bernside, East New York.

JOCKEY CLUB MEETING.

Rule Governing Dead Heats Amended—Proposal to Limit Two-Year-Old Races Rejected.

Frank R. Hitchcock submitted yesterday to The Jockey Club a number of amendments to the rules of racing, all of which are of vital importance. The amendments related especially to the racing of two-year-olds, and when copies of them were sent out in the racing calendar some weeks ago they were read and approved by almost every turfman who has at heart the best interests of the sport. Mr. Hitchcock attempted first to limit in a measure the too early racing of the two-year-old, but this measure was promptly voted down yesterday at the annual meeting of The Jockey Club. One of the amendments that will also be valuable as part of the rules was adopted. The amendment that was voted down was, to the minds of many turfmen, the one the passage of which would mean much to the future of the thoroughbred. Mr. Hitchcock's idea in framing it was to do away in a measure with the premature racing of the good two-year-olds. He presumed that the owner of a two-year-old that promised to be of stake class would save the animal for richer events later rather than race him in mediocre company before June 1 for small purses. In case the animal won in the cheap purses, he would incur a penalty which would handicap him in a struggle for a rich prize, and the amendment would, if it had been adopted, have been the means of saving some of the best of the two-year-olds until they were properly matured.

The veterinary surgeons maintain, and a great many owners and trainers have found it out by experience, to their cost, that a two-year-old's bones are soft until the animal is at least sixteen or seventeen months old. The thoroughbred, although he may be only thirteen months old on Jan. 1, becomes a two-year-old that day and is eligible to compete in two-year-old races. When raced much before the bones have hardened, the thoroughbred develops all sorts of troubles, and this early racing is responsible for the spavins, ringbones, and other ailments that make cripples of some of the most highly bred horses ever foaled.

Paragraph 1 of Part 17 of the racing rules was amended to read as follows:

"In races not of heats, a dead heat for the first place is to be run off on the same day, at the time the Stewards appoint, but at an interval of not less than twenty minutes, unless the race admits of division and the owners agree to divide; but if the horses running a dead heat be two years old the dead heat shall not be run off and owners shall divide."

The adoption of this amendment will be welcomed by those who protest against the abuse of the horse. One such case came up last season, with the result that neither Frelinghuysen nor Keenan, the horses engaged, was ever afterward fit to race in good company.

The Secretary's and Treasurer's reports for the year were read. August Belmont, J. H. Bradford, James R. Keene, and F. K. Sturgis were re-elected Stewards for two years.

TROTTING MEN'S CONFERENCE.

The National and American Associations to Work in Harmony.

The representatives of the National Trotting Association and the American Trotting Association were in conference all day yesterday at the Murray Hill Hotel. They adopted a resolution providing that all fines or other penalties imposed by either parent association shall be recognized and enforced by the other parent association, through its members and otherwise, the same as though imposed by itself. The resolution also provides that neither association will receive in its membership a member of the other association after leaving that body.

The rules of both associations are being revised, with a view to making them uniform. All of the proceedings are subject to the approval of the congresses of the associations.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.—Tanforan results:

FIRST RACE.—Eleven-sixteenths of a mile; selling; maidens. Upper Crust, 91 pounds, (Buchanan,) 20 to 1, won; First Shot, 96, (Bullman,) 2 to 1, second; Coming Event, 91, (Phelan,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:08¾. Jazebel, Semiramide, Miss Reel, Uterpe, Cymoma, Redvaid, Beautiful Bell, Gold Finder, and Mordia also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Mile; selling. Greyhurst, 111 pounds, (Bullman,) 7 to 1, won; Tom Cromwell, 114, (E. Jones,) 3 to 5, second; Tom Calvert, 111, (J. Martin,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:42¾. Collins, Ledea, and Indra also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and a quarter; selling. Meadowthorpe, 109 pounds. (Jerkins,) 8 to 1, won; Chimura, 102, (Vitatoe,) 3 to 1, second; Doctor Hernays, 108, (Thorpe,) 3 to 1, third. Time—2:10½. Forte and Doctor Marks also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile; San Brune Stakes. The Lady, 109 pounds, (N. Hill,) 12 to 1, won; Advance Guard, 117, (J. Martin,) 6 to 1, second; F. W. Brode, 108, (Morgan,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:41. Anjou, Bathos, Bee to Bee, Erwin, Wallenstein, Tar Hill, Mortgage, Bogus Bill, Hindoo Princess, Sunello, Nance O'Neill, and Sam Dannebaum also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile; purse. Bannockburn, 104 pounds, (Bullman,) 1 to 2, won; Malay, 108, (Vitatoe,) 6 to 1, second; imp. Mistral II., 109, (Bassinger,) 60 to 1, third. Time—1:40½. Rosormonde also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; selling. Ben Lodi, 102 pounds, (Ross,) 3 to 1, won; Mocorito, 113, (J. Martin,) 6 to 5, second; Jinge Jingle, 102, (Jenkins,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:14¼. Storm King, Orion, Whitcomb, Kitty and Kelly also ran. Miss Marion left at the post.

CHESS TOURNAMENT GAMES.

Scores of Five of the Matches Played Recently in Vienna.

Following is a selection of games from the recent Kolisch memorial national masters' chess tournament in Vienna:

IRREGULAR KNIGHTS' GAME.

BRODY. White.	ALBIN. Black.	BRODY. White.	ALBIN. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	37. Kt—Q3	Kt—B3
2. Kt—KB3	P—QR3	38. KtxKt	BxKt
3. KtxP	Q—K2	39. R—QKt	P—K5
4. P—Q4	P—Q3	40. Kt—Kt4	R—Kt
5. KKt—B3	QxPch	41. R—K	R—K4ch
6. B—K2	B—B4	42. K—B2	P—R4
7. P—B4	Q—B2	43. Kt—B6	R—Kt7ch
8. Castles	QxQ	44. K—B	R—Kt6
9. KRxQ	B—K2	45. RxP	RxP
10. Kt—B3	KKt—B3	46. KtxBch	PxKt
11. B—B4	Castles	47. K—Kt2	R—R6
12. P—KR3	KR—K	48. K—Kt3	R—Kt5ch
13. B—Q3	BxB	49. K—B3	K—B3
14. RxB	B—B	50. R—K	R—Kt
15. R—KS ?	QKt—Q2	51. R—QR	R—Kt
16. QR—K	P—B3	52. R—Bch	K—K2
17. RxR	KtxR	53. R—B5	K—Q3
18. P—Q5	P—QB4	54. R—B6ch	K—Q2
19. K—B	P—KR3	55. R—K6	R—Kt4
20. P—KKt4	P—KKt4	56. P—B5	RxP
21. B—Kt3	P—B3	57. RxP	R—Kt8
22. K—K2	K—B2	58. R—R5	R—B8ch
23. K—Q3	P—Kt4	59. R—Q4	K—K2
24. P—Kt3	PxP	60. R—R6	P—R5
25. PxP	R—QKt	61. R—R6	R—QR8
26. K—B2	P—Kt5	62. R—R7ch	K—B3
27. Kt—Q2	Kt—Kt2	63. P—B6	P—R6
28. P—R3	R—Kt3	64. K—B5	K—Q4
29. P—B4	PxB	65. R—Kt7ch	K—B4
30. BxP	P—KR4	66. K—Q6	R—KR8
31. Kt(Q2)—K4	PxP	67. P—B7	R—R8ch
32. PxP	Kt—K4	68. K—B5	R—R
33. BxKt	QPxB	69. P—Q6	K—B3
34. Kt—R4	B—Kt	70. P—K2	P—R7
35. K—B3	Kt—K	71. RxP	K—K3
36. Kt(R4)xP	R—QB	72. R—K2ch	Resigns.

TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENSE.

SCHWARZ. White.	KOTRC. Black.	SCHWARZ. White.	KOTRC. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	24. K—K	B—K3
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	25. R—Kt	QR—Q
3. B—B4	Kt—B3	26. R—Kt2	Kt—Kt7ch
4. Kt—Kt5	P—Q4	27. K—B	Kt—K6ch
5. PxP	Kt—QR4	28. K—K	Kt—B5
6. B—Kt5ch	P—B3	29. Q—B	KtxR
7. PxP	PxP	30 QxKt	PxP
8. B—K2	P—KR3	31. PxP	R—Q5
9. Kt—R3	KB—B4	32. P—Kt5	Kt—B4
10. P—Q3	Castles	33. Kt—B2	KtxRP
11. P—QB3	B—Kt3	34. Q—R	Q—R4
12. Kt—Q2	QB—B4	35. K—B	QxP
13. Kt—B3	R—K	36. Kt—B3	R—Kt5
14. QKt—Kt	Q—Q2	37. K—Kt2	R—Kt7
15. P—QKt4	Kt—Kt2	38. R—K	Kt—B6
16. P—QR4	P—QR4	39. R—B	Q—Kt3
17. B—K3	Q—B2	40. P—Q4	PxP
18. Q—Q2	KKt—Q4	41. K—Kt3	P—QB4
19. K—B	BxB	42. Kt—Q3	R—R7
20. PxB	Q—Kt3	43. Q—B	B—B5
21. P—K4	Kt—K6ch	44. Kt—K5	BxB
22. K—K	Kt xFch	Resigns.	
23. K—B	Kt—K6ch		

FOUR KNIGHTS' GAME.

ZINKL. White.	SCHLECHTER. Black.	ZINKL. White.	SCHLECHTER. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	25. K—K2	B—Q2
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	26. R—Kt2	P—KB4
3. Kt—B3	Kt—B3	27. P—B3	P—Kt3
4. B—Kt5	B—Kt5	28. Kt—B2	P—B5
5. Castles	Castles	29. P—KKt4	P—KKt4
6. P—Q3	P—Q3	30. P—KR3	P—R4
7. BxKt	PxB	31. Kt—K	K—B2
8. B—Kt5	BxKt	32. K—Q	PxP
9. PxB	P—KR3	33. PxP	B—R5ch
10. BxKt	QxB	34. K—B	R—R
11. R—QKt	B—K3	35. R—K2	R—R8
12 P—B4	KR—Kt	36. K—Q2	K—K2
13. Q—K2	R—Kt3	37. K—B	K—Q2
14. R—Kt3	R—R3	38. K—Q2	K—B3
15. R—R3	P—QB4	39. K—B	K—Kt2
16. KR—Kt	R—Kt3	40. K—Q2	K—R3
17. Q—Kt2	B—Q2	41. K—B	K—R4
18. Q—R3	R—B3	42. K—Q2	P—QB3
19. Kt—K	Q—Kt4	43. K—B	P—Kt4
20. Q—B	QxQ	44. PxP	PxP
21. RxQ	QR—Kt	45. K—Q2	P—Kt5
22. R(B)—Kt	B—R5	46. P—B4	P—Kt6
23. RxR	RPxR	47. PxP	BxP
24. K—B	R—R	Drawn.	

KNICKERBOCKER LADIES' DAY.

A Good Programme and a Large Attendance, Despite the Rain.

Despite the rain yesterday a large number of ladies were present at the monthly ladies' day of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. In the afternoon a musicale was held in the theatre, in which Miss Martha Miner, Florence Adele Mulford, G. Leon Moore, and Gwilym Miles appeared as soloists. The members of the New York University gymnastic team gave an exhibition in the gymnasium in the evening, under the direction of F. H. Cann. After this the basket ball teams of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club and St. Joseph Young Men's Christian Association of Paterson, N. J., played a game, which was won by the home team, which scored 18 goals to his opponent's 2. G. A. Hering finished first in the potatoe race, with J. Edwards second.

In the natatorium an exhibition water polo game was played between two teams of Knickerbocker Athletic Club members, called the Reds and Blacks. H. H. Reeder, Captain of last year's water polo team, who had been in Canada, took part in this match. Neither side was able to obtain an advantage, and the score at the finish was a tie, each making two goals. Between the halves G. W. Miller gave an exhibition, swimming 100 yards in 1:06 2-5. Diving exhibitions by H. H. Wotherspoon, F. Clarke, and A. Roosevelt brought the programme to a close.

Mr. Odell and Prisefights.

Chairman B. B. Odell, Jr., of the Republican State Committee returned from Albany last night and when seen by a TIMES reporter at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, said:

"What I said about the McGovern-Dixon fight and the Horton law was wildly exaggerated in some of the newspapers. It should not have been noticed, for my remarks were purely in a jocular vein. I have nothing more to say about it."

Hockey at St. Nicholas Rink.

The Hockey Club of New York defeated the Naval Reserve team at hockey last night at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink in an interesting game by a score of 5 to nothing. De Casanova and B. Phillips made the goals in the first half. In the second half Russell scored twice and De Casanova once.

Harvard to Play Pennsylvania.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 11.—C. D. Daly, Captain of the Harvard football team, has made a statement to the Harvard Crimson that Harvard will play Pennsylvania at football next season.

AS TO TYPEWRITTEN LETTERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of some discussion in THE TIMES as to the expediency of using the typewriter for "personal" correspondence, let me say that a recent experience of my own ourned into my intelligence a realizing sense of the situation there indicated.

I had occasion to bring to the attention of a busy man of affairs a matter that concerned my own interests in far greater degree than his, and one which would have seemed to receive courteous and adequate response in just such a formal "dictated" letter as would be a matter of course from an attorney or banker or busy editor. But the man of large responsibilities did more than this. Not only did he go out of his way to investigate and adjust, but he finally epitomized the whole matter in an autograph letter, which seemed per se to admit of a turn of phrase and a clear enlightenment that increased the value of its advice twofold—thereby awakening in the recipient a sense of the liveliest appreciation.

Here let me say, in the same generous and logical spirit which animated Adam in the garden, that what now followed was really all the fault of Mr. Brander Matthews. We all know that whenever that writer puts his pen to paper to tell a story or otherwise to hold forth at any length, he sharpens said pen into a scalpel and manages somewhere to give an unexpected stab at some one whom we care for or admire, and whose foibles or characteristics we resent having impaled and held up to derision; or else he bunches up a fine posy, which seems just an attractive arrangement of flowers of rhetoric, which you eagerly grasp—and get stung yourself! There is a nettle in it! I never saw his beat.

There is no need to particualrize; verily each set of victims knoweth its own bitterness. But to link this deplorable habit with my own experience, I must instance, for once.

Now, if charming Mrs. Sherwood, out of the abundance of her knowledge, should wish to enlighten us on a point of social usage, she would simply say, sweetly and explicitly: "My dear friends, thus and so is bad form; avoid it." But not so Mr. Matthews. By no means. He proceeds to write a book and works it in. He hunts around that section of the Middle West which is making rapid strides toward becoming a literary centre, finds an able young journalist, rapidly rising in literature, brings him on to Greater New York, and then adroitly causes said able, rapidly rising young victim to receive a dinner invitation from a "littérateur of prominence"; to which he sends his acceptance—on a postal card!

Having reached this episode in Mr. Matthew's latest, I stopped! Before my mind's eye arose a vision of other readers, rising young literary men all over the country, and able young journalists here in New York, already well up the ladder, as laying down the book with a sick look at this point and striving to recall whether they had ever accepted a dinner invitation from Mr. Matthews, and if so—? But after all, there is a certain horrid fascination about the thing. Immediately conjecture was busy as to future situations, trying to fix the point on which our author's next plot would hinge. Very likely—was the conclusion reached—since most other effective copy for characters had had each his own dig, a shortage in rival subjects would necessitate that the next lesson in conventional ethics be the portrayal of some railroad magnate or trust company's President, who had utilized a typewritten letter in semi-social correspondence and forthwith was silhouetted for a prize puzzle.

At this climacteric moment arrived my letter with its kind features of supererogation. Now this busy man of affairs is a man of culture. That is to say, at least to the extent that he could appreciate his Matthewsiana and doubtless keeps well acquainted with its issues "as it is written." Let me ask you, Sir, could a happier thought have occurred to one who was casting about for a brief, yet fit acknowledgment of a valued favor, than to send thanks that said esteemed service rendered had not been summarily dismissed with a formal type-written letter, thus forestalling in the mind of my good genius any reminiscent wonder that might occur to him—when he should peruse my favorite author's inevitable next forthcoming—as to whether a certain wide margin of courtesy on his part had ever been truly appreciated? If it could, it did not. For such was the assurance sent in the guileless belief that thus the matter was happily closed with a wise provision for a "confident to-morrow."

But it was not thus to be. As time elapsed new contingencies arose, and conditions changed. Our friend of kind heart and many cares wrote once again. And this was the first sentence that met my eye: "I must ask pardon for a 'type-written' letter, but not otherwise under present stress of correspondence could I advise you and yours in time of events which are important to your interests."

So then, what had I done? Simply presumed to establish a ruling that would bar as unacceptable a convenient form by which valuable aid could be rendered with the least embarrassment to the benefactor. A condition which might be vital. I suppose there is a moral in all this, but I did not seek its point. I merely took to heart the lesson it held for me; wherefore this expression of sympathy with the timely suggestions in your valuable paper.

CYNTHIA.

New York, Jan. 7, 1900.

ANTITOXIN IN DIPHTHERIA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter published in yeaterday's (Sunday's) TIMES, over the signature of James J. Russell of 1,123 Broadway, entitled "Treating Diphtheria," I read with both interest and regret. I say with interest, because I know Mr. Russell very well indeed, and regret, because his letter amounts to a serious attack on the New York Board of Health, in the integrity and honesty of whose members I have unlimited confidence.

In this controversy it occurs to me that one of two things must be true—either that Mr. Russell is a misguided and misinformed enthusiast or the New York Board of Health is dead to every sense of duty, and, I might add, guilty of a criminal dereliction of duty. My own sense of reason and observation prompts me to believe that no intelligent body of men would, knowingly, withhold from suffering and dying children a remedy which would, if used, save their lives. Yet the statements made by the writer of the letter referred to clearly imply that such is the case. In view of these charges, it seems to me that an explanation is at once called for on the part of the Board of Health or a prompt retraction of his statements on the part of Mr. Russell. In the absence of either of these, my notion is that a legislative inquiry should be had.

It is barely possible that the present system under which the Board of Health is now operating with reference to the sale of its own manufacture of a remedy for this disease may be the underlying cause.

I am now and for many years past have been a member of the Legislature of this State. I am greatly in favor of progress in all branches of human endeavor. If some remedy is known to-day which has, or is reasonably believed to have, great merit, humanity is entitled to the benefit of it. If, under our present system of management of the Health Department, there exists any cause for unfairly and unfairly discriminating in favor of the use of one remedy to the exclusion of another, and which possibly may be better, such cause should be promptly removed. I am not unfamiliar with this whole controversy, because the matter was up for consideration, indirectly, before the Assembly last Winter, and was there pending for at least five or six weeks. It arose in this way: Some five years ago the Assembly authorized the New York Board of Health to sell its surplus antitoxin, and provided that the proceeds of such sales should constitute a special fund known as "The Antitoxin Fund." This fund, I believe, it was provided, should be subject to requisition by the Board of Health for the purpose of carrying on scientific investigations. Mr. Collier, a Republican member from Brooklyn, introduced a bill to repeal that provision of the law which authorized the Board of Health to sell its surplus serums. There were many supporters of this bill, and none more strongly in evidence than Mr. Russell. He appeared before every meeting of the Committee on the Affairs of Cities when the bill was under consideration and buttonholed many, if not all, of the members to support the bill. The bill was twice favorably reported from the committee to the House, and was finally beaten by a large vote. I opposed the measure very strongly and spoke against it on the floor of the House. With the light I then had upon the subject, I believed I was right, but since that time so many things have transpired that a doubt has arisen in my mind whether I should have done as I did. Among those who opposed the bill, and who made more than one trip to Albany for that purpose, were Dr. A. H. Doty and Dr. Herman M. Biggs. Mr. Russell openly charged before the committee and in the lobby that these gentlemen were personally interested in sacredly guarding this fund, which came from the sales of antitoxin disposed of by the board in Chicago, Kansas City, San Francisco, and throughout the United States. He charged that Dr. Biggs was President of the New York Veterinary College and that his cousin, George P. Biggs, was its Treasurer; that this Veterinary College had the care of all the horses owned by the city, which were being bled in the production of antitoxin, and that several thousand dollars per year were being received from that source. He further charged that antitoxin treatment was the pet remedy of Dr. Biggs, who is the city bacteriologist and pathologist, and that the said Biggs was so prejudiced in favor of this remedy that he would not permit even the trial of the corrected chlorine method, discovered by Dr. P. M. Bracelin. Whether these charges be true or not true, I am of the opinion that an investigation of all the facts and circumstances surrounding this matter should be promptly had. If the system is to blame, rather than the man, it would be an easy matter to change the system and have the testing of the value of remedies for those serious contagious and infectious diseases looked into by a commission composed of men who could have no possible interest, directly or indirectly, other than the benefit of humanity.

I am not now criticising the New York Board of Health, nor am I opposed to the building of more diphtheria hospitals, but, if the inhalation of a modified chlorine preparation will prevent diphtheria, or in any way aid in lessening the death rate from this awful disease, then I for one feel that I cannot do my duty to myself and the constituency which I represent without exerting myself, as far as lies within my ability, to bring about its use.

THE TIMES is to be congratulated on taking up this important matter, because in this way only can the truth eventually be arrived at. If the remedy have no value, this fact can be quickly discovered by putting it to the test. If the board has already, as stated by Mr. Russell in the letter which you published, tested it in thirty-five cases of genuine diphtheria without a single failure; if Dr. Feeney, whom I know personally, and who is a Health officer of the Borough of Richmond, tested it successfully in fifty cases, then it seems to me that its use should be continued uninterruptedly in the diphtheria hospitals of the city until such time as a series of failures arises which would equal at least the death rate now shown under the antitoxin treatment. The most important statement found in the letter referred to, and the one which has perhaps the greatest weight with me in giving this subject any attention at this time, is the fact that the Bracelin solutions or inhalant is not a patent medicine nor has the doctor kept his remedy a secret, but, on the other hand, has furnished to our Board of Health his complete formula. I know how slow the medical profession are to adopt or even to experiment with new methods. I know, too, that a conservative course is always commendable, yet, at the same time, this conservatism should not be carried so far as to completely tie the wheels of progress.

P. F. TRAINOR.

Member of Assembly, Thirteenth New York District.

New York, Jan. 8, 1900.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Supreme Court of the United States.

113 of October Term, 1898—Thomas M. Adams et al., administrators, &c., petitioners, vs. Benjamin R. Cowen et al., trustees.—Argument continued by Judson Harmon for the respondents and concluded by Lawrence Maxwell, Jr., for the petitioners.

192—The steamship Benito Estenger, &c., appellant, vs. the United States.—Argument commenced by Harrington Putnam for the appellant, and continued by Assistant Attorney Hoyt for the appellee.

Call for Friday: 192, 243, 435, 439, 138, 100, 101, 102, 104, 105.

Calendars for Friday, Jan. 12.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Calendar called by Lacombe, J., in Room 12, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury Calendar.

164—Bradley vs. Met. St. Railway Co.

178—Alison vs. N. Y. Life Ins. Co.

191—Barbe vs. Met. St. Railway Co.

193—Leaman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

198—Schloss vs. Zucker & Levett Label Co.

153—West vs. Press Pub. Co.

268—Rigney vs. R. Tuck & Sons' Co.

271—Wood vs. Bennet.

272—Wood vs. Hearst.

273½—Sanford vs. White

237—Clayton vs. Met. St. Railway.

199—Copping vs. No. British & Mercantile Ins. Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 66 Post Office Building.

66—Nevins vs. Buckwall.

21—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. vs. Ferryboat Chicago.

82—Int. Nav. Co. vs. B. & F. Marine Ins. Co.

33—Same vs. Firemen's Fund Ins. Co.

61—Int. Con. Co. vs. Mulligan.

62—Hastorf vs. steamboat Crystal Stream.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 183, 184, 186, 187, 966, 188, 189, 190.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.: Patterson, O'Brien, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Motions.

1—Stewart vs. Russell.
2—Carroll vs. Russell.
3—In re Curtis.
4—Abbott vs. Menken.
5—In re Blackwell.
7—Cassain vs. Dunn.
8—Tanenbaum vs. Rosenthal.
9—In re Orr.
10—Stefani vs. Levy.
11—In re Department of Public Parks.
12—In re Mayor, &c., (In re Seybel.)

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Anness vs. Hudnut's Harmacy.
2—Lese vs. Muhlker.
3—Saalfield vs. Cutting.
4—In re Millemann.
5—Wilson vs. Liberty Cycle Co.
6—Herzog vs. Cohen.
7—Reddy vs. Reddy.
8—Pyrogravure Co. vs. Staber.
9—Davidson vs. McLean.
10—Gordon vs. 2d Av. R. R.
11—Wagner vs. Meehan.
12—Wilson vs. Romaine.
13—Beresford vs. Friedline.
14—Lyman vs. Campbell.
15—Lyman vs. Jehle.
16—Armeny vs. Bolio.
17—Ament vs. Friedel.
18—Gifford vs. Kaufman.
19—In re Concord Av.
20—Shields vs. Craig.
21—Roger vs. Boesneck.
22—Schultz vs. Rathgeber.
23—Nat. Thread Co. vs. Currie.
24—

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Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
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31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
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Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg 56 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
New York and Boston.

N. Y. & N. J. TELEPHONE "RIGHTS"
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co.
37 William St., New York.
298 Montague St., Brooklyn.

A. J. DE KANTSTEIN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
30 West 23d St.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash and carried on margin.
SPECIAL LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

HAVEN & STOUT
Bankers and Brokers.
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of
N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange.
N. Y. Produce Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Offices:
302 Broadway, cor. Duane St., New York.
84 Broadway, cor. Berry St., Brooklyn.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS.
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.
We Buy and Sell
TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
GUARANTEE TRUST CO.,
NORTH AMERICAN TRUST CO.
ARTHUR S. LELAND & CO.,
Members NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
Telephone No. 4040 John. 36 Wall Street.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER.
GENERAL OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA,
DECEMBER 13, 1899.

To the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania R. R. Co.

At a meeting of the board held this day the following resolution was, on motion, adopted:

"Resolved, That, for the purpose of providing a portion of the necessary capital for construction and equipment expenditures, during the year 1900, on the main and leased lines and branches, and for other corporate purposes, the privilege be given to stockholders of the Company to subscribe, at par, between December 27th, 1899, and January 20th, 1900, ON WHICH LATTER DATE THE PRIVILEGE WILL CEASE, for ten per cent. of their respective holdings as they stand registered at three o'clock P. M. on December 26, 1899. The privilege of subscribing may be sold by any stockholder. Payment in full for such stock may be made after January 14th, and must be made not later than January 20th, 1900. Receipts, which will also be negotiable, will be given bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. from January 20th to May 1st, 1900, (being 70 cents per share,) at which time said receipts will cease to bear interest.

"Certificates for the new Stock will be delivered on and after May 1st, 1900, on surrender of the receipts. Receipts covering fractions of shares will be converted into Stock when presented in multiples of Fifty dollars. All receipts must be presented for conversion before January 1st, 1901, on and after which date they will only be redeemed, at par, in cash."

Blank forms, giving the particulars of the payments as above recited, forms of subscription, and allotment of privilege, etc., can be obtained on application at this office after December 20, 1899.

Stockholders desiring their new Certificates for full shares by May 1st must deposit their receipts with the Transfer Department of the Company on or before March 15th, 1900. For all receipts for full shares deposited after that date, and for all fractional receipts, Certificates will be ready for delivery as soon after May 1st as practicable, of which notice will be given.

ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

The Colorado Coal and Iron Company,

6% MORTGAGE BONDS.

The Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, successor, by consolidation, to **The Colorado Coal & Iron Company, proposes to extend above bonds at the rate of 6% per annum until February 1, 1902,** the present security and lien to remain in full force, the principal and interest of the extended bonds to be payable in gold.

Arrangements have been made to purchase the bonds not extended by the holders, and to extend the same. Bondholders who wish to avail themselves of the privilege of extending the bonds may notify the Knickerbocker Trust Company at once of their intention so to do, and must present their bonds at the office of the **Knickerbocker Trust Company, No. 66 Broadway,** New York, between January 15th and January 27th, 1900, to have the contract of extension and new coupon sheets attached.

Bonds not extended by present holders should be presented to the **Knickerbocker Trust Company on February 1, 1900,** when par and the last coupon will be paid on the same.

JOHN L. JEROME, Treasurer.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Co.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Default having been made in the principal of the above bonds, which became due on the first day of January, 1900, and foreclosure proceedings having been begun in pursuance of a plan of reorganization, formulated by the Company, under which plan the security of the bonds is seriously impaired:

At the request of a large number of holders of these bonds, resident in England, who have deposited their bonds under the Bondholders' Protective Agreement, dated December 21, 1899, the undersigned have agreed to represent the interests of the bondholders.

Holders of bonds in the United States can become parties to this agreement by depositing their bonds with the Central Trust Company of New York City, under said Protective Agreement, copies of which may be obtained from the Trust Company or at our office. Prompt deposit of the bonds is advisable.

Simon Borg & Company,
20 Nassau Street.
New York, January 5th, 1900.

Oregon Railway and Navigation Company
SINKING FUND.

In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company First Mortgage 6 Per Cent., Article 4, Section 2, the Trustee has this day drawn by lot for account of the Sinking Fund the following numbered bonds, viz.:

116 BONDS.

Nos. 39	1120	1801	2790	3587	4207	4891	5292
56	1130	1806	2794	3588	4208	4899	5296
71	1181	1809	2822	3617	4210	4947	5592
121	1222	1826	2883	3664	4246	4994	5635
126	1261	1855	3100	3669	4266	5014	5647
409	1464	2068	3110	3699	4267	5034	5648
546	1485	2383	3173	3744	4280	5052	5749
587	1532	2406	3198	3766	4268	5057	5792
662	1541	2531	3198	3778	4461	5079	5854
918	1571	2537	3203	3803	4488	5098	5862
919	1585	2718	3218	3851	4588	5143	5975
940	1644	2719	3227	3978	4639	5144	
967	1652	2722	3402	4011	4723	5220	
985	1684	2744	3495	4071	4790	5254	
1074	1688	2789	3549	4153	4899	5273	

The interest on the above bonds ceased 1st January, 1900, and are **PAYABLE AT PAR** on presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., Trustee,
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, January 2d, 1900.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH OFFICE, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.00
Legal Depository for State, City and Court Moneys.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Separate Department with special facilities for Ladies.
Checks Drawn may be cashed at either office.
Takes entire charge of Real Estate, Mortgages, etc.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Sec. and Treas.
FRED'K GORE KING, Ass't Sec. & Ass't. Treas.
WILLIAM B. RANDALL, Trust Officer.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH . . . . . President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

AT 12 M.

On Monday, January the eighth, 1900, the following Mobile City Bonds, issued 1881, were drawn for retirement, viz.:

Nos. 3523, 3650, 3730, 3781, 3802, 3913, and 3942.

Holders of these bonds will take notice that on and after the first of February, 1900, these bonds will be paid in full with one month's interest, upon presentation, by the First National Bank, Mobile, Ala., and will not bear interest after said date.

CHAS. D. WILLOUGHBY,
Cashier First National Bank, Mobile, Ala.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY'S REORGANIZATION CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT FOR THE SECURITIES MENTIONED BELOW, ISSUED UNDER THE PLAN AND AGREEMENT DATED SEPTEMBER 28, 1898, FOR THE REORGANIZATION OR CONSOLIDATION OF THE CENTRAL OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK RAILROAD COMPANY, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, NEWARK, SOMERSET AND STRAITSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, AND PITTSBURGH JUNCTION RAILROAD COMPANY, NAMELY:

Central Ohio Railroad Company 4½ Per Cent. Bonds;
Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company 7 Per Cent. Bonds;
Columbus and Cincinnati Midland Railroad Company 4½ Per Cent. Bonds;
Newark, Somerset and Straitsville Railroad Company 5 Per Cent. Bonds;
Pittsburgh Junction Railroad Company First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Bonds;
Pittsburgh Junction Railroad Company Second Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds;
Pittsburgh Junction Terminal Company 5 Per Cent. Bonds;
Pittsburgh Junction Railroad Company Preferred Stock:

Referring to our advertisement of October 7, 1899, holders of the above-named Mercantile Trust Company's Reorganization Certificates of Deposit are notified that they may receive the new securities to which they are entitled upon presentation and surrender of their Reorganization Certificates of Deposit at the office of the Depositary, The Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, on and after January 15, 1900.

Scrip exchangeable in round amounts for the new securities will be issued for fractional amounts of new bonds and shares. Holders transmitting Reorganization Certificates of Deposit by mail should indicate whether they wish the new securities sent by registered mail or express, at their expense.

Dated January 12, 1900.

Speyer & Co.,
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.,
Speyer Brothers,
Reorganization Managers.

In the Year 1899
The Evening Post
printed more financial advertising than ever appeared in any other American daily in the same length of time.

573,555 Agate Lines.

This notwithstanding the fact that of The Evening Post there were only 309 issues during the year, while the morning papers published 365 days.

The paper containing the next largest quantity of financial advertising printed 508,230 agate lines.

Zimmermann & Forshay
BANKERS & BROKERS,
9 AND 11 WALL STREET,
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange,
Buy and Sell Stocks and Bonds for Cash or on Margin.
Interest Allowed on Deposits Subject to Check at Sight.

I Will Pay 250 for New CITY BANK STOCK
When Issued,
Or Equivalent to This Price for Rights to Subscribe.
GUSTAVUS MAAS
26 BROAD STREET.
Estab. 1868. Tel. 2137 Cortlandt.

DEVLIN COAL COMPANY
6% Mortgage Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed dated January 1, 1894, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 12 M. of the 15th day of January, 1900, for the sale to it of bonds, as above described, secured by said Deed, at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest, to an amount sufficient to use the sum of three thousand three hundred ($3,300) dollars.

CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY,
of the City of New York, Trustee,
No. 30 Broad St.
January 10th, 1900.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
DULUTH, MISSABE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, dated January 1st, 1893.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York gives notice that in accordance with Article V. of a certain Indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1893, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Seventy-nine thousand two hundred and twenty-two 12-100 dollars ($79,222 12.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in New York City, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 15th day of January, 1900.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
TRUSTEE.
By G. Sherman, Vice President.

MOFFAT & WHITE,
BANKERS.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
NO. 1 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
N. Y. & N. J. TELEPHONE
STOCK AND RIGHTS
Bought and Sold.

IRON ORE LANDS IN THE LAKE SUPERIOR region of Michigan for sale. (Not developed mines.) 15,000 to 20,000 acres well located, no reservations.
IRON ORE, P. O. Box 672, New York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company

MILLS BUILDING,
New York, January 11, 1900.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending March 1, 1900, the same to be paid March 5, 1900, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on February 7, 1900.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on February 7, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on February 17, 1900.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, January 11, 1900.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on February 7, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on February 19, 1900.

On March 5, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York,
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company

Mills Building, New York, Dec. 13, 1899.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there were declared from the net earnings of the company a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. on said common stock, both to be paid Feb. 5, 1900, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Jan. 11, 1900.

For the purpose of such dividends the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on Jan. 11, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on Jan. 23, 1900.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street.
New York, Dec. 13, 1899.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Common Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on Jan. 11, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Jan. 23, 1900.

On Feb. 5, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividends, aggregating two per cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York,
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Commonwealth (Fire) Ins. Co. of New York.
68 William St., Jan. 3, 1900.

The Directors have declared the following DIVIDENDS: THREE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock, payable on demand on or after Jan'y 6th, 1900;

FIVE PER CENT. Interest upon the outstanding Scrip, payable on demand on or after Feb'y 20th, 1900; and

TEN PER CENT. in Scrip upon the Participating Policies expired in 1899, Certificates for which will be issued on demand on or after May 15th, 1900.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until the 10th inst. CHAS. S. BARTOW, President.

OFFICE OF
Federal Steel Company,
Empire Building, 71 Broadway,
N. Y., Jan. 9, 1900.

The Board of Directors of the Federal Steel Co. has this day declared a dividend of 1¼% on the Common Capital Stock, payable on or before Jan. 20, to stockholders of record at the close of business Jan. 9, 1900. The transfer books of the common stock will be opened at 10 o'clock Jan. 10, 1900. RICHARD TRIMBLE, Treas.

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey,
143 Liberty Street,
New York, January 8, 1900.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER per cent. has this day been declared, payable February 1st, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 15th. The transfer books will be closed from three P. M. of Monday, January 15th, till the morning of Monday, January 22d.

J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

American Type Founders Company,
Treasurer's Office,
Jersey City, New Jersey.
January 10, 1900.

At a meeting of the Directors, held this day, it was voted that a dividend of One Dollar per share is hereby declared upon the capital stock of this Company, payable January 15, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 10, 1900.

MORRIS H. SMITH, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.
Office of National Surety Company,
346 Broadway, New York, Jan. 10, 1900.

The EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE has this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent. (5%) on the capital stock of the Company, payable on Jan. 25, 1900. The transfer and registration books will close at 12 o'clock noon on Jan. 13, 1900, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on Jan. 26, 1900.

BALLARD McCALL, Secretary.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 & 39 Liberty St. and 44½ & 46 Maiden Lane.
NEW YORK, Jan. 10, 1900.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent., and an extra dividend of One-Half Per Cent, payable at the company's offices on Feb. 1, 1900. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, Jan. 13, and reopened Friday, Feb. 2.

JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

John B. Stetson Company.
Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 28th, 1899.

The Board of Directors of the JOHN B. STETSON COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock and an annual dividend of TWELVE PER CENT. upon the common stock, payable February 15th, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 9th.

J. HOWELL CUMMINGS, Secretary.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 19th, 1899.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after Jan. 15th, 1900. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 1st to Jan. 15th, inclusive. D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Fourth National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, Jan. 11, 1900.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held Jan. 9, 1900, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously re-elected Directors:

J. Edward Simmons, Robert W. Stuart,
Cornelius N. Bliss, Richard T. Wilson,
Charles Stewart Smith, William S. Opdyke,
James G. Cannon.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, Mr. J. Edward Simmons was unanimously re-elected President and Mr. James G. Cannon was unanimously re-elected Vice President.

CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF
Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company,
Brooklyn, January 2, 1900.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for the election of thirteen (13) Directors for the ensuing year, and three (3) Inspectors of election to serve at the next succeeding annual meeting, and for the purpose of transacting such other business as may be duly brought before the meeting, will be held at twelve o'clock noon, on FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1900, at the office of the company, 168 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City. The polls will remain open for one hour. The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, January 16, 1900, and will remain closed until after the meeting.

T. S. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
The Eagle Fire Company,
New York, Jany., 10th, 1900.

At the Annual Election for Directors of this Company, held on the 9th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

Henry Meyer, G. G. Williams,
Frederic W. Stevens, Charles De Rahm, Jr.,
A. J. Clinton, Geo. G. De Witt,
Augustus F. Holly, John L. Riker,
Joseph H. Choate, John W. Condit,
John D. Skidmore, Wm. B. Isham,
Geo. H. Prentiss.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, A. J. Clinton was unanimously re-elected President.

THOS. J. GAINES, Secretary.

The National Starch Mfg. Co.,
Office of the Secretary, No. 1 Broadway, New York.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The National Starch Manufacturing Company will be held at its office in Covington, Ky., on Wednesday, February 7, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon. The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, January 17, and reopen Tuesday morning, February 13, at ten o'clock.

CHAS. C. BURNS, Secy. and Treas.

Office of the Colonial Assurance Co.
of the City of New York.
New York, January 10th, 1900.

The annual election for five Directors of this company and for Inspectors will be held at the company's office, No. 45 Cedar Street, on Wednesday, January 17th, 1900, commencing at twelve o'clock M. and closing at one o'clock P. M.

EDWARD E. HALL, Secretary.

Office of Washington Assurance Co.
of the City of New York.
New York, January 10th, 1900.

The annual election for five Directors of this company and for Inspectors will be held at the company's office, No. 45 Cedar Street, on Wednesday, January 17th, 1900, commencing at twelve o'clock M. and closing at one o'clock P. M.

EDWARD E. HALL, Secretary.

Broadway Insurance Co.,
New York, January 10, 1900.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, 80-82 William Street, on WEDNESDAY, January 24th, 1900. Polls open from 12 o'clock to one o'clock P. M.

HILARY R. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

National Broadway Bank,
New York, January 10th, 1900.

At the annual election, held on the 9th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:

FRANCIS A. PALMER,
HUDSON HOAGLAND,
DAVID S. WALTON,
GEORGE C. CLARKE,
SETH E. THOMAS,
WILLIAM B. PUTNEY,
GEORGE J. FERRY,
EUGENE BRITTON,
ADOLPH RUSCH,
AARON ADAMS,
FRANK W. STEARNS,
RICHARD B. KELLY,
ANDERSON FOWLER.

At a meeting of the Board, subsequently held, Mr. Francis A. Palmer was unaimously re-elected President and Mr. Hudson Hoagland was unanimously re-elected Vice President.

CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

The Liberty National Bank of New York.
New York, Jan. 9, 1900.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Liberty National Bank of New York, held this day, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Henry C. Tinker, H. C. Fahnestock,
Henry Graves, Henry W. Maxwell,
Geo. F. Baker, Charles G. Emery,
E. F. C. Young. E. C. Converse,
Wm. Runkle, Charles A. Moore,
Dumont Clarke, T. A. Gillespie,
Jno. H. Starin, F. L. Hine,
Henry P. Davison.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, Mr. Henry C. Tinker was unanimously elected President, Mr. Henry W. Maxwell and Mr. Henry P. Davison Vice Presidents.

CHARLES W. RIECKS, Cashier.

The H. B. Claflin Company.

At a meeting of the stockholders of The H. B. Claflin Company, held this day at the office of the Company in Elizabeth, N. J., John Claflin, Edward E. Eames, Horace J. Fairchild, Dexter N. Force, George E. Armstrong, and John C. Eames were elected Directors for the ensuing year.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, John Claflin.
Vice-President, Edward E. Eames.
Second Vice-President, Horace J. Fairchild.
Third Vice-President, John E. Eames.
Treasurer, Dexter N. Force.
Secretary, George E. Armstrong.
Mr. Chas. W. Gould was elected Counsel for the corporation.

GEORGE E. ARMSTRONG, Secretary.
January 11, 1900.

West Side Bank,
485 and 487 Eighth Avenue,
New York, January 11th, 1900.

At the annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election held on the 9th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS.

Christian F. Tietjen, August Finck,
Joseph Stern, W. Edgar Pruden,
Mayer Elsemann, Thomas Stokes,
Fr. Beck, George Karsch,
Fred'k K. Keller, S. W. Albro,
Samuel D. Styles, Joseph Eastman,
Charles Rohe, A. W. Miller.

INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.

Henry Clifford, Theodore Kilian, and John Morgan.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board held this day Christian F. Tietjen, Frederick K. Keller, and Charles Rohe were unanimously re-elected President, Vice President, and Second Vice President respectively.

THEO. M. BERTINE, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the International Banking & Trust Company, to supply the places of those whose terms expire, will be held at its offices, 149 Broadway, January 17th, at 11 A. M.

JOHN B. DUER, T. H. FROEHLICH, } Secretaries.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 16th St.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1899, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JAN. 15, 1900.

JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, Secretary.

Deposits made on or before JAN. 10, 1900, will draw interest from JAN 1, 1900.

SOME EXCITEMENT IN COFFEE.

The Coffee Exchange experienced an unusual flurry yesterday, as a result of report that bubonic plague had broken out in Rio Janeiro. The market made a net advance of from 15 to 25 points in various deliveries, after another erratic course, as the result of this report, and the day's transactions aggregated nearly 77,000 bags.

The basis of the report was a cablegram from Rio Janeiro to a coffee house in this city, saying that there was a case or cases there in which bubonic plague was suspected. This report was given to a broker, who saw fit to circulate it as being to the effect that bubonic plague had broken out at Rio. In response to questions as to whether the cable so stated, he said that he had understood it that way. Although the various cables which a number of New York coffee houses would have naturally expected if the plague were undoubtedly present in Rio Janeiro did not put in any appearance, and although European interests were apparently disposed to sell, in spite of the fact that bubonic plague at Rio Janeiro would be likely to be known in Europe as quickly as here, the market developed a bullish tendency rapidly. Shorts made a scramble to cover, and the price of all deliveries advanced quickly amid considerable excitement.

When prices averaging 35 or 40 points ahead of Wednesday's closing were reached, the impression prevailed that the cable news had been distorted in the first place—apparently to suit long interests—and furthermore that confirmatory news was lacking. A reaction commenced to set in. It was helped along by the profit-taking of those who had bought early in the day, and as a result coffee went off from the high prices some 20 points on the average before the close.

Another announcement made early on the Exchange, from cable advices received on Wednesday, was that a certain large coffee firm of Rio Janeiro, Santos, Rio Grande, and Hamburg had suspended payments. This concern did not owe a bag of coffee here, however, so that the news of its misfortune had hardly any appreciable effect in increasing the bullish tendency of the market. The trade is now awaiting with some interest news of the possible case of bubonic plague at Rio Janeiro.

TAXATON OF TRUST COMPANIES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the news columns of to-day's issue you have an article headed "War on Trust Companies." It is descriptive of proposed changes in the tax laws to be made by the Legislature.

Those who have examined the taxation question, with reference to banks and trust companies, have generally concluded that the method of taxation of the latter represents the better thought on the subject. The only reason for the continued attack on this method seems to lie in the theory that the larger number being taxed in a way different from that applied to the smaller number, it necessarily follows that the former must be correct. In this, as in other practical affairs, quality rather than quantity should govern.

The aim of all taxation should be to levy the burdens of the cost of government equitably on all taxpayers. The present method of taxing trust companies reaches all their assets that are taxable—a most troublesome matter in most cases for the Assessor. It has the advantage of the checks afforded by the system of department examinations and sworn reports published to the Assessor, as well as any one else. It takes out of the question anything like arbitrary decision by the Assessor such as may (or will) creep in when estimating the value of a stock. It levies the tax directly upon the corporation, rather than on the individual, and falls pro rata on all the stock.

You aptly say "War on Trust Companies." It is as useless as war usually is. The proposals are retrograde, because the method attacked is better than the one proposed when viewed from the standpoint of proper taxation. It were better the banks should be taxed in the same manner as are the trust companies. In the case of the National banks, if that course be found impossible, under present circumstances, the struggle should be directed so as to permit them to be taxed in the same equable way the trust companies are taxed, for the old rule applies—"Two wrongs do not make one right." THE OTHER SIDE.

Middletown, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1900.

Some Gold from Cuba.

The North American Trust Company recently received another $1,000,000 in Spanish gold of insular receipts from Cuba, as it is acting as the Government's fiscal agent in this matter. The gold, which included Spanish doubloons of as early a date as 1770, and of great interest to collectors, came up in the transport Sedgwick, and was deposited in the United States Assay Office, to be melted up. Some of these coins were rescued, however, by enthusiastic numismatists who learned of their being at the Assay Office, and were enabled to get them by paying their assay value.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Weak.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 11	579,449
To date this year	4,785,249
Corresponding date last year	7,801,848

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 11	$1,286,500
To date this year	$12,777,600
Corresponding date last year	$48,820,440

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@5 per cent.; at three months, 5½@6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5½@6 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Canadian Pacific	⅞	Norf. & West. pf.	½
Chi. G. W. pf., B	⅜	Pullman Co.	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	¾	Republic Steel	¾
Col. So. 1st pf.	1½	Wis. Cent. pf.	½
Fed. Steel pf.	⅞		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice	¾	Federal Steel	1½
Am. Linseed	⅞	General Electric	⅞
Am. Malt. pf.	½	Great North. pf.	⅝
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	1	Laclede Gas pf.	2½
Am. Sugar Ref.	6	Lake Erie & West.	½
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	4	Manhattan	1¾
Am. Tobacco	2¼	Met. Street Railway	5½
B'klyn Rapid Trans.	2¾	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1½
B'klyn Un. Gas	2⅝	North. Amer.	½
Chi., B. & Q.	½	Northern Pacific	⅞
Chi. G. W. pf., A	½	Penn. R. R.	¾
Chi. G. W., deb.	⅝	P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	1
Chi. & N. W.	1	Reading 1st pf.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅞	Rep. Steel pf.	½
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	1	St. Paul & Duluth	5⅞
Consol. Gas	4	Stand. R. & T.	½
Cont. Tobacco	¾	Tenn. Coal & Iron	2¼
Cont. Tob. pf.	1½	Third Avenue	6½
Delaware & Hud.	1	West. Un. Tel.	½
Del., L. & W.	2	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	¾
Des M. & Ft. D.	1	Wis. Central	1⅛
Erie 1st pf.	⅞		
Evans. & T. H.	¾		

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B. Un. Gas 1st	1½	Lex. Av. & Pav. Fy. 1st	2
B. Un. El. 1st	1	Mo. Pac. 1st coll. 5s	1
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s, reg.	1

general that the common stock dividend would be either reduced or passed; and evidence of this was offered in the fact that certain interests were offering the dividend at a large reduction from the regular price.

A story was put out on the street that, in spite of President Havemeyer's statement, the sugar war was nearing an end; but at the office of B. H. Howell, Son & Co., who represent the Mollenhouer and National Companies, it was said there was nothing in the report of which they knew.

In this connection the Street recalls that it was James B. Post, a member of B. H. Howell, Son & Co., who some time ago declared not only that the Sugar Trust was losing money but that its dividends were being paid out of its surplus.

TRACTION STOCKS DECLINE.

After Sugar, the local traction stocks were easily the most conspicuous on the list. Starting out with apparently no special news concerning them, it was not long before a great batch of stories were in circulation in reference to them all. Some of these stories were so absurd that they were dignified with little or no notice; others were apparently regarded as of more consequence, and the result was that when the day closed each of the stocks marked a net decline—in the case of Brooklyn Rapid Transit of 2⅜ points, of Third Avenue of 6¼ points, of Metropolitan of 5½ points, and of Manhattan of 1¾ points. But, severe as these losses were, they were not as heavy as they would have been had the low prices of the day reigned, for in all the stocks, except Third Avenue, profit taking toward the end of the day carried the prices up several points.

Chief of the factors contributing to the decline of the stocks was the report on the Street that important interests not hitherto mentioned purposed to bid on the underground railway, and that these interests would be found to be opposed to those in control of the local traction roads.

In Manhattan a speculative clique, which is said to have borrowed 100,000 shares recently, is understood to have sought to further the weakness. The decline brought out from original holders a considerable number of puts, running for various dates, which are said to have been sold by Russell Sage.

As for Metropolitan and Third Avenue, there was nothing new, though in respect to these, as to the others, much talk of diminished profits, &c., in the future was heard. Philadelphia liquidation, referred to elsewhere, also affected Metropolitan.

FEDERAL STEEL'S LOSS.

Federal Steel common was sold yesterday, it is alleged, in order to allow some certain interests to get in at a low figure in order to take advantage of the coming 2¼ per cent. dividend. The net loss for the day was 1¼ points, though at one time the decline was a full point greater.

Boston interests were among the buyers, a Wall Street bulletin announcing that interests in that city had been officially informed "that during the second week in February, probably Feb. 13, the Directors of the Federal Steel Company will meet and declare dividends aggregating 2¼ per cent. on the common stock, which, with the 1¼ per cent. declared this week, will make 3½ per cent., and will place Federal Steel common stock upon a 5 per cent. dividend basis."

The checks for the recently declared dividend are now being sent out.

STOCK STRONGLY HELD.

The strong interests who are holders of Southern Pacific were in evidence yesterday, and, though efforts were made to break the stock below 36, the quotation not only held firmly, but—all the more remarkable in a market which for the most part showed declines—actually appreciated three-eighths of a point.

TOBACCO GOES DOWN.

American Tobacco was conspicuously weak yesterday, at one time falling as low as 95⅜, on outside selling, and also on further talk of aggressive and effective competition on the part of other tobacco companies. Continental Tobacco's weakness was due to the report that its factories in Louisville are now running only half time.

GOOD EARNINGS IGNORED.

The declines of St. Paul and Chicago Great Western were specially noticeable yesterday, in view of the fact that statements were issued by both roads showing continuing increased earnings. For the first week in January St. Paul earned $688,490, as compared with $681,020 a year ago, while in the same time Chicago Great Western's earnings amounted to $106,080, as compared with $92,710 in the first week of last year.

SELLING BY BOSTON.

The selling of Burlington yesterday came largely from Boston, which was a heavy seller of the same stock in the December panic. Nothing could be learned for the reasons of the selling.

DISAPPOINTING STATEMENT.

While Missouri Pacific's weakness yesterday was no doubt in part due to the generally weak tone of the market, it was also contributed to by the report of earnings of the road for the first week of the new year, which showed a decline of $5,000, as compared with the same week last year.

TALK OF CONSOLIDATION.

In connection with the annual meeting of the National Starch Manufacturing Company which is announced to be held in Covington, Ky., Feb. 7, the Street hears that a consolidation of all starch interests is shortly to be effected.

DEALINGS IN FEW STOCKS.

As an evidence of the one-sidedness of yesterday's market it may be said that the dealings in Sugar Trust stocks amounted to fully one-third of the entire transactions for the day, while the local traction stocks, American Tobacco, Federal Steel, and People's Gas took up another third.

STOCK EXCHANGE MEMBERS.

Louis W. Wormser was yesterday elected a member of the Stock Exchange, and John W. McCartney, a broker who failed on July 29, 1898, was reinstated, having settled all his obligations.

When Mr. Wormser appeared on the floor of the Exchange he got an old-time hazing.

LARGE DEBIT BALANCES.

The Sub-Treasury has had large debit balances at the Clearing House every day this week, yesterday's amounting to over $1,800,000, and making a total thus far of about $7,500,000. Yesterday's balance was partly due, as was the previous day's, to moneys paid in for postal receipts.

MUTILATED NOTES RETURNED.

Twenty-nine bundles of mutilated silver certificates, legal tender notes, and Treasury notes, aggregating over $1,100,000, were returned to Washington yesterday by the Sub-Treasury in this city. This is "holiday money," received by local banks, and also money returned from the interior. It is the largest lot of mutilated notes sent to Washington this season. Notes of the smaller denominations were most mutilated.

COTTON FACTS.

"Cotton Facts" is the title of a book dealing with cotton, just issued by Alfred B. Shepperson, author of "The Standard Telegraphic Cipher Code for the Cotton Trade." The book contains much information on cotton that is at once valuable and interesting. These include compilations of cotton crops, receipts, exports, stocks, home and foreign consumption, visible supply, prices, and acreage in the United States and other countries for a series of years. There are also given cotton mill statistics of the United States and other countries, and the reports of the condition of growing cotton crops issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Sale on the Stock Exchange of 10 shares of Bank of Commerce stock at 260.

Declaration of a dividend of 2½ per cent. on Green Bay and Western stock, an increase of 1 per cent. over the amount paid last year.

Capital stock of the Riverside Cotton Mills at Danville to be increased from $2,000,000 to $4,000,000 to pay for important projected improvements.

Declaration by the Colorado and Southern Railway of the first dividend on its first preferred stock.

Advance in the Bank of Bombay's rate of discount, from 7 to 8 per cent., and in that of the Bank of Bengal from 7 to 8 per cent.

Election of Louis W. Wormser to membership in the Stock Exchange and reinstatement of John W. McCartney to membership.

Reduction in the Bank of England's rate of discount to 5 per cent., in that of the Bank of France to 4 per cent.

Price of linseed oil advanced by the American Linseed Company 3 cents to 53 cents per gallon.

Railroad company formed at Joplin, Mo., with $3,000,000 capital, to build 120 miles of road, to be known as the Kansas City, Joplin and Little Rock Railroad.

According to Pittsburg dispatches President Yates of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg is in that city preparing details for the proposed route for coal traffic to the seaboard by way of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg, New York Central, and Philadelphia and Reading.

Rumors current in Denver that the Illinois Central is to build into that city.

Reduction of half a cent in posted rates for demand sterling.

Talk of a consolidation shortly of all the starch interests.

Increase of 17.58 per cent. in the net earnings of the Grand Rapids Light Company for December and increase of 18.12 per cent. for the year.

Expectation that the meeting of the transcontinental lines, to be held in Chicago today, will result in a settlement of the whole California passenger rate question.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the market for outside securities was somewhat more active yesterday than on Wednesday, but the total was much below recent averages, and the bulk of the business was supplied by a single stock. In the absence of demand for stocks, prices naturally went off a little, but there was not much urgent selling, and dullness rather than weakness was the result of the poor demand. Advances were recorded in a few issues, but in the majority of stocks final figures were below these of Wednesday. Apart from the trading in General Carriage, the market showed no life at all, and in a number of prominent issues trading was restricted to 100 or 200 shares.

GENERAL CARRIAGE was traded in to the extent of probably 2,000 shares. Most of the sales were made at 7¼, which was Wednesday's closing bid. The stock was somewhat heavy in the afternoon, and closed with a quarter of a point loss, at 7 bid. Traders made no effort to either advance or depress the price of the stock, and such manipulation as was employed served merely to keep the price about steady. It was reported that the company will very shortly put in operation a number of vehicles, which will be run at very low rates.

ELECTRIC AXLE sold from 4⅜ to 5, fluctuating between these figures, on very light transactions. It is proposed to make the second payment of $5 due on the stock Feb. 15 the final call, so that thereafter the stock will be of the par value of $10, full paid and non-assessable. This change is approved by the officers of the company, and will, it is said, in all probability be ratified by the stockholders. Friends of the company say that it was generally understood among the original subscribers that the $10, the dates for the payment of which were fixed at the time of subscription, would probably be all that would ever be called upon the stock. The nominal capital was fixed at so high figure in order to allow of the absorption of other companies should it be deemed necessary or advisable to take in other concerns. Officers of the company say that it is no longer necessary to maintain this large nominal capital, as the smaller capitalization represented by the cash payments, including that to be made Feb. 15, will be sufficient to meet the demands of the company's business and allow of such enlargement as may become necessary.

CAST IRON PIPE was the most active of the industrial stocks, transactions in the two issues amounting probably to 1,000 shares. Sales in the preferred stock were made as high as 44, the opening sale having been 43, and as low as 40½, the final sale for the day. The market for the stock was not very wide, and it fluctuated a good deal between sales, a sale at 41½ following immediately on one at 43. This issue closed at 42½ bid, showing a decline of half a point. Trading in the common stock advanced it to 8, but it fell back fractionally, and closed at 7⅞ bid, showing an advance of three-eighths of a point.

AMERICAN BICYCLE.—As a result of the issuing of the stocks of the American Bicycle Company, the prices for the stock have fallen off a good deal within the last few days. Trades were made yesterday in the preferred stock at 43½ and 42⅝, and on Wednesday private sales were made considerably below these figures. Fairly good demand for the stock appeared at the opening, but the bids were soon supplied, and at the close stock was offered at 43⅞ without a bid. There was practically no trading in the common stock.

AMALGAMATED COPPER sold to the extent of several hundred shares around 83½, and closed at 83½ bid, a net gain of a quarter of a point.

NATIONAL SALT preferred sold at 78, and closed at 77 bid.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1½	1⅝
New Amsterdam	22	23
New Amsterdam pf	44	47
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	95	96

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Agricultural Chemical	30	32
American Agricultural Chemical pf	77	79
American Bicycle	13	17
American Bicycle pf		43½
American Bicycle bonds	92	96
American Woolen Goods pf., ex div.	79	80
Cast-Iron Pipe	7½	8½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	42½	44¼
Distilling Company of America	6⅝	7⅛
Distilling Company of America pf	25½	27
Electric Axle Light & Power	4⅝	4⅞
Electric Boat	20	22
Electric Boat pf		40
Havana Commercial	10	20
Havana Commercial pf., ex. div	59½	60½
International Pump	16	17
International Pump pf	62¼	64
National Gramophone, ex div	59	63
National Salt	46½	48
National Salt pf	77	80
National Tube	43	44
National Tube pf	91	93
Otis Elevator	20	25
Otis Elevator pf	86	89
Royal Baking Powder pf	93	94½
Rubber Goods Mfg.	27½	28½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	79	80
Sloss-Sheffield	30	31½
Sloss-Sheffield pf	60	71
Standard Oil of New Jersey	487	489
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝	½

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amalgamated Copper, ex div	83½	84
American Air Power	35	50
American Cotton		50
Arizona Lead	10½	10½
Asphalt Company of America	12⅝	13½
British Columbia Copper	10½	11½
Chicago & Alton sub	104	105
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle		65
Electric Vehicle pf	85	95
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1	1⅝
Flemington Coal & Coke	22	24
General Carriage	7	7½
Illinois Transportation	3	3½
*Markeen Copper	6	7
Mexican 5s	97	98
New York Transportation	11	11¾
New England Transportation	6½	7½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	20	22
St. Louis subs	127	129
Retsof	20	26
Retsof bonds	30	34
Storage Power	13½	14½
Superior and Boston Copper	1-16	⅛
Tennessee Copper	13¾	15
Trust Company of America	199	201
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	28	30
Whipsaw Copper	12⅝	13½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	237
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	102	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	109
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf	80	86
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	84	86
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	65	70
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	91	93
Nassau Electric 4s	90	94
Nassau Electric 5s	108	112
New Orleans Traction	28	30
New Orleans Traction, pf	102	104
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway	30¾	31
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	88	90
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	205	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	107	111
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	31½	
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	105	106½

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	72	75
Central Union 5s, guarantee	108	109
Consolidated Gas of Newark		55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds		108
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21⅝	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	39	41½
Denver Gas 5s	80	81
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Fort Wayne Gas	38	45
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	60	64
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Lafayette Gas Co.	40	45
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	60	65
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	38	43
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	60	65
Mutual Gas of New York	300	305
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	22	24
New England Gas & Coke bonds	74½	75¼
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co	55	58
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	38	45
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	60	65
St. Joseph, (Mo.)	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	54	63
St. Paul Gas bonds	89	91
Standard Gas, New York	100	105
Standard Gas, New York, pf	125	
Standard Gas rights	1⅞	1⅞
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	12	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas	102	105
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	105

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn Ferry	28	30
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	90	93
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	65	68
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	93	94
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	89	40
Union Ferry bonds	100½	101

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Typefounders'	51	53
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	10	13½
Barney & Smith pf	90	95
Barney & Smith bonds	103	106
Consolidated Rubber Tire	7	
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	30	35
Cramps' Shipyard	80	88
General Chemical	59	
General Chemical pf	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	116	119
Lorillard Company pf		110
Standard Coupler	40	43
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf	45	55
Union Typewriter	24	28
Union Typewriter 1st pf	110	113
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	122
Worthington Pump pf	103	106

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Noto	47	50
Central & South American Tel	110	112
Iron Steamboat	3	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60

NEWS OF THE EXCHANGES.

The Cotton Exchange enjoyed active trading yesterday, and cotton made an advance of 5 or 6 points on good Liverpool prices and small receipts. Trading was active on the Consolidated Exchange, Sugar getting a large share of attention. The Produce Exchange market was dull and narrow. Wheat was not very firm, but corn and oats held their own well.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE TRUST.

"We have done an average day's business," said last evening an officer of the Produce Exchange Trust Company, which reopened its doors on Wednesday. "Our customers, it is true, have taken out a little more than they are depositing, but only a little."

The company's exhibit of conditions at the close of business Jan. 10 included these items: Cash, $4,511,384.68; New York City bonds, $2,514,172.50; other bonds and stocks, $825,251.05; collections outstanding, $121,690.81; demand and time loans and bills purchased, $1,035,562.80; syndicate demand loans, $4,141,649.23. Items of liabilities: Capital and surplus, $5,000,000; deposits, $4,859,186.56; bills payable, $800,079; certificates of indebtedness—Gould and Thomas advances—$2,500,000.

The question of having a Clearing House agent for the company will be considered at the organization meeting next Wednesday. The policy of the present officers of the company is understood to be against the free collection of out-of-town items.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 3@5 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 5½@6 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 6 per cent. for longer dates. Mercantile paper, 5½@6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 7@8 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statements: Exchanges, $201,507,726; balances, $12,176,030; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,892,827.

Money on call in London at 4½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅝@3¾ per cent. for short and 3⅞@4 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange easier. Nominal rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83⅛; demand, $4.87; cables, $4.87⅝; commercial bills, $4.82½@$4.83.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.21⅞ and 5.17½@5.17⅜ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 95½@94 5-16 and 95 1-16; guilders, 40 and 40⅜@40 7-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5@15c discount. Chicago—30c discount; New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c off; selling, par. St. Louis—50c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 10c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The market for American securities opened rather better in response to firmer overnight prices from New York and was well maintained, with business light. The closing tone was firm.

Consols for money, 98⅞; consols for the account, 99; Canadian, 94¼; Erie, 11½; Erie first preferred, 33½; Illinois Central, 114½; Union Pacific preferred, 75⅝; St. Paul, 119⅝; New York Central, 138; Pennsylvania, 67⅝; Reading, 9⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 75½; Atchison, 19¾; Louisville, 80⅝; Grand Trunk, 6⅞; Anaconda, 8.

Bar silver steady at 27d per ounce.

Money, 4½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅝@3¾ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3⅝@4 per cent.

Spanish 4s closed at 66⅝.

Gold to the amount of £63,000 was taken into the Bank of England to-day and the sum of £100,000 was transferred to the Indian currency account. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 129.80; Madrid, 28.20; Lisbon, 44; Rome, 7.15.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—Prices were strong on the Bourse to-day, being influenced by the reduction in the bank rate here and in London. Foreign securities were firm. Rentes were continually purchased and Spanish 4s were in good demand. Brazilian securities further hardened, owing to the rise in the price of coffee and the improvement in the rate of exchange. Rio Tintos advanced, but the upward movement was not maintained. Kaffirs were fairly steady. Three per cent. rentes, 100 francs for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 23 centimes for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 67.17½.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—Prices were firmer on the Boerse to-day in consequence of easier money and encouraging advices from Western Bourses. Industrials were animated as a result of the speech made by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count von Buelow, at the launching, yesterday, of the new Hamburg-American Line steamer Deutschland. Exchange on London, 20 marks 49½ pfennigs for checks. Private rate of discount, 4¼ per cent.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 11.—On the Boerse today business was active and prices were firm as a consequence of the favorable money situation and the strength shown by foreign markets. Spanish 4s were the principal feature of the day's transactions. American securities hardened and locals were in demand.

Discount Rate in India.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11.—The rate of discount of the Bank of Bengal was to-day raised from 7 to 8 per cent.

BOMBAY, Jan. 11.—The rate of discount of the Bank of Bombay has been increased from 7 to 8 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Jan. 11, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
13¼	13⅜	70	Am. Car & Foundry	14	14	14	14	.....
58	60	170	Am. Car & Found. pf.	60	60	60	60	— ¼
34	35	100	American Ice	34½	34½	34½	34½	— ¾
12	13	700	American Linseed	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	— ⅝
53½	53½	500	American Linseed pf.	54⅛	54⅛	52⅝	53⅜	— ⅞
33½	33¾	240	American Cotton Oil	33⅝	33¾	33⅝	33¾	.....
142	148	18	American Express	142½	142½	142½	142½	.....
6¾	7	10	American Malting Co.	6½	6½	6½	6½	.....
27	29	540	Am. Malting Co. pf.	30¼	30¼	28¼	28¼	— ½
35⅞	36⅛	500	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	36	36⅜	36	36	.....
86¼	86⅝	342	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	86⅜	86⅞	86	86	—1
47	47½	18,360	American Steel & Wire	47⅝	48½	46¾	47½	— ⅝
41	42½	200	American Steel Hoop	42	42	42	42	.....
114⅝	114½	195,380	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	119½	120	112¾	114⅝	—6
110	114	125	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	111	111	111	111	—4
29	29¼	525	American Tin Plate	29¼	29⅞	29	29¼	.....
96¾	96⅞	42,803	American Tobacco	100	100	95⅝	96⅜	—2¼
38⅞	39	600	Anaconda Copper	39½	39½	38⅝	38⅝	.....
19½	19⅝	1,220	At., T. & S. F.	19⅜	19⅝	19	19	+ ⅛
58⅞	59	13,850	At., T. & S. F. pf.	59½	59⅝	58¼	59	.....
57⅞	58	8,357	Baltimore & Ohio	58⅝	58⅞	57⅝	58	— ⅜
74½	74⅝	3,700	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	75½	75½	74	74½	— ⅛
68¼	68⅜	75,258	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	72½	72½	66½	68½	—2¾
144	146	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	145	145	145	145	—2½
91½	91¾	100	Canadian Pacific	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	+ ⅞
26½	29¼	3,450	Chesapeake & Ohio	29¾	29⅞	29½	29½	.....
119¾	119⅞	20,000	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	121¼	121¼	119¾	119⅝	— ⅜
11⅞	12⅛	3,900	Chicago Great West.	12¼	12½	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅛
72½	73⅝	400	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	73⅜	73⅝	73	73	— ⅛
37	37	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	35½	36¼	35½	36¼	+ ⅝
84½	86½	200	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	.....
46	50	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	48	48	48	48	.....
116	116½	13,130	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	116¾	117	115½	116½	— ⅛
170	172	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	170	170	170	170	.....
159	160	350	Chicago & Northw.	160	160	158	159	—1
104⅞	105	6,500	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	105⅜	105¾	104⅝	105	— ¼
60¼	61	1,150	C., C., C. & St. L.	61½	61½	60⅝	60⅝	— ⅝
15	15½	100	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	15	15	15	15	.....
49½	50⅛	300	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	49	49	49	49	—1
41⅜	42½	1,500	Colorado Fuel & Iron	42½	42¼	40⅝	41½	+ ⅝
9½	9⅞	100	Colorado Midland	9½	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
21½	21⅝	100	Colorado Midland pf.	21½	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
5¼	5½	660	Colorado Southern	5½	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
41	41½	1,190	Col. Southern 1st pf.	39½	41	39¼	41	+1½
190½	193	800	Consolidated Gas	193	193	190	190½	—4
30⅝	30⅝	6,740	Continental Tobacco	32	32⅜	30¼	30⅝	— ⅝
83½	84½	1,745	Continental Tobac. pf.	85	85	83½	83½	—1½
113½	115	530	Delaware & Hudson	114	114	113	113	—1
173	176	800	Del., Lack. & West.	174	175	174	174	—2
17	17¼	500	Denver & Rio Grande	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	.....
13½	14½	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	14	14	14	14	—1
30¾	31½	800	Erie 1st pf	32¼	32¼	31¼	31¼	— ⅝
...	...	100	Erie 2d pf	16	16	16	16	+ ¼
103⅝	106	100	Erie Tel. & Tel.	106	106	106	106	— ¼
40½	41	100	Evans. & T. H.	41	41	41	41	— ¼
17,120			Federal Steel	50¼	50⅝	47¾	48⅜	—1¾
71	72½	1,792	Federal Steel pf.	72¾	72¾	71¾	72¼	+ ⅝
120	124	100	General Electric	120½	120½	120⅛	120⅛	— ⅜
48	50	100	Glucose Sugar Ref.	49	49	49	49	— ½
163	168	323	Great Northern pf.	168¾	168¾	168	168	— ⅝
114½	116½	100	H. B. Claflin Co.	115½	115½	115½	115½	+ ⅛
111½	111½	640	Illinois Central	111½	111½	111¼	111¼	+ ⅛
21¾	22	10	International Paper	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	.....
67	67	10	International Paper pf.	67	67	67	67	.....
8	8	450	K. C., P. & G. rt.	8	8	8	8	.....
96	97	200	Laclede Gas pf.	97	97	96	96	—2½
23	24	100	Lake Erie & West.	23	23	23	23	—½
78¼	79	3,410	Louisville & Nashville	78½	78¾	77⅞	78¼	+ ⅛
92⅜	92¼	12,329	Manhattan Con	94½	95	91½	92½	—1¾
165¼	165¾	10,395	Met. Street Railway	172⅝	172⅝	163½	165½	—5½
10⅜	11	340	Mexican Central	11	11	11	11	.....
3⅞	4½	300	Mexican National ctfs.	4⅛	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	.....
31¼	32	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	32	32	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
39	39½	4,450	Missouri Pacific	40½	40½	38⅝	39	— ⅝
37	40	50	Mobile & Ohio	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	.....
25	26	100	National Lead Co.	25	25	25	25	— ¼
41	41⅝	400	National Steel	41¼	41¼	41	41	.....
92	92½	420	National Steel pf.	92½	92½	92½	92½	.....
116	116⅛	100	New Jersey Central	116	116	116	116	.....
133	138	135	New York Air Brake	138	138	134	134	.....
133⅛	133⅜	5,090	New York Central	133¾	133¾	132⅜	133¼	+ ⅛
33	36	500	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	—1¼
21⅜	21½	445	N. Y., Ont. & West.	21⅜	21⅝	21	21	+ ⅛
23⅜	23½	2,725	Norfolk & West.	23⅜	23⅝	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
67¾	68¼	100	Norfolk & West. pf.	68	68	68	68	+ ⅛
14	14½	810	North American	14½	14½	14	14	— ⅛
		1,030	Northern Pacific	53	53	53	53	.....
71⅝	72	4,270	North. Pac., ex div.	71½	71½	70¾	70¾	— ⅛
73½	73¾	813	Northern Pacific pf.	73½	73¾	72¾	73	+ ⅛
41¾	42	1,995	Pacific Mail	42½	43	41¼	41⅝	— ⅛
128⅞	129	6,980	Pennsylvania R. R.	130	130	128⅜	129	— ⅛
2	2⅛	2,100	Penn. R. R., rights	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	.....
102¾	102¾	10,795	People's Gas, Chicago	104	104¼	100½	102¼	— ⅜
2⅞	3	320	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	3	3⅛	3	3¼	+ ⅛
77¾	78	300	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	78	78	77⅜	77⅜	— ⅛
93	98	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	92	92	92	92	—1
56½	57	330	Pressed Steel Car	57⅛	57	57	57	— ⅜
85	88	20	Pressed Steel Car pf.	87

upon which the Directors of these institutions have decided. A good deal of interest is taken in banking circles in the important factor the Mutual Life Insurance Company will be in the future Bank of Commerce. It is well understood that this concern holds a large interest in the National Union, and also controls a good-sized block in the Bank of Commerce. When the capital stock of the National Union is increased, prior to the merger, from $1,200,000 to $5,000,000, the shareholders being allowed to subscribe to three and one-sixth shares of the new stock for each share of their holdings, the Mutual Life interests in the National Union will of course increase in that proportion. This being the case, it is estimated that it will hold the controlling interest in the consolidated bank.

COAL FOUND IN CUBA.

Test Shows That Recently Discovered in the Mayari District Developes a Good Degree of Heat.

SANTIAGO, Cuba, Jan. 11.—Business men, especially those interested in mining, were greatly interested in a test made today of coal recently discovered in the Mayari district. A coal mine in Cuba would be of the greatest possible value. At present the price of coal is $8 a ton for ships and steam plants, and there is virtually no domestic consumption owing to the prohibitive price. Scientists have held that it was impossible that coal should exist in Cuba, and all tests of reputed discoveries heretofore have resulted in failure.

In to-day's test the fire was kept burning continuously for ten hours. The coal appears to be a product between bituminous and cannel. With a strong draught it developed a remarkable degree of heat, and the experts declared it equal to the best steam coal in the Southern States.

The mining possibilities of Cuba would be enormous if cheaper coal could be secured. Many iron and manganese mines would be developed. Julian Cendoyoa is the owner of the coal claims, and there are indications of a deposit practically unlimited.

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT.

Discount Rate Reduced from 6 to 5 Per Cent.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The rate of discount of the Bank of England was to-day reduced from 6 to 5 per cent.

The weekly statement of the bank shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £1,234,000, circulation decreased £2,000, bullion increased £1,231,735, other securities decreased £2,227,000; other deposits increased £333,000, public deposits increased £1,193,000; notes reserve increased £1,169,000, Government securities increased £2,000,000.

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 39.47 per cent., as compared with 38.58 per cent. last week.

French Discount Rate Lowered.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—The rate of discount of the Bank of France was reduced from 4½ to 4 per cent. to-day.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation, decreased, 60,450,000 francs; Treasury accounts current, decreased, 14,000,000 francs; gold in hand, increased, 12,175,000 francs; bills discounted, decreased, 54,500,000 francs; silver in hand, decreased, 2,750,000 francs.

German Rate to be Lower.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—The Reichsbank will reduce its discount rate to-morrow.

EXPORTS IN DECEMBER.

Breadstuffs, Provisions, and Cotton Show Decreases—Oil Increases.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The monthly statement of the export of domestic breadstuffs, provisions, cotton, and mineral oils from the United States, issued by the Bureau of Statistics, shows the following: Breadstuffs, $19,148,230; decrease as compared with December, 1898, about $12,500,000; cattle and hogs, $2,011,776; decrease about $233,000; provisions, $15,316,357; decrease about $214,000; cotton, $12,831,110; decrease about $14,000,000; mineral oils, $5,476,027; increase $1,300,000; total, $67,783,500, as against $93,494,868 for December, 1898. For the twelve months the exports amounted to $712,031,925, as against $789,995,103 for the twelve months of 1898.

Linseed Oil Advance.

The American Linseed Oil Company has advanced the price of its product to 53 cents a gallon, 3 cents more than it has been charging hitherto. This change was the basis for a story printed yesterday to the effect that the Standard Oil Company, needing money for large financial operations in Wall Street, had raised the price of refined oil 3 cents a gallon. As a matter of fact this company has not raised its price since Nov. 23, when there was an advance of ¼ of a cent a gallon.

Sims-Dudley Defense Company.

The stockholders of the Sims-Dudley Defense Company held their annual meeting at 120 Liberty Street yesterday, and re-elected as Directors for the following year G. W. Stockly, President; W. Scott Sims, Vice President; Everett Frazar, C. C. Curtiss, Secretary and Treasurer; Wallace Peck, and Dr. F. W. Merriam.

Exchange Membership Values.

A seat on the Consolidated Exchange was sold for $600 yesterday. A seat on the Cotton Exchange has been offered for $1,250, the only bid for it being $1,100.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$283,629,289
Gold reserve	232,671,586
Net silver	11,843,797
United States notes in the Treasury	18,047,768
Treasury notes of 1890	1,337,166
Total receipts this day	1,768,164
Total receipts this month	16,435,556
Total receipts this year	301,229,451
Total expenditures this day	2,300,000
Total expenditures this month	16,551,000
Total expenditures this year	280,317,560
Deposits in National banks	93,119,963
Silver bullion	94,249
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	443,761
Government receipts:	
From customs	624,741
Internal revenue	1,105,433
Miscellaneous	37,989

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Moscow Opera House Company of Moscow; capital, $1,800. Directors—Allen S. Eddy and W. J. Randolph of Moscow.

Frank L. Taylor Clothing Company of New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—Frank L. Taylor, Isaac B. Holze, and Isidor Strauss, New York City.

Manhattan Inspection Company of New York, to inspect buildings, elevators, &c.; capital, $50,000. Directors—Thomas Hart and T. J. Drummond, New York City.

Alexander Whitely, to manufacture bicycles and other exercising apparatus; capital, $30,000. Directors—Alexander A. Whitely, Alfred P. Perkins, and William H. Trussell, New York City.

Bridgewater Creamery Company of Bridgewater; capital, $5,000. Directors—William J. Briggs, Robert J. Williams, Price Evans, and Irving Rising, Bridgewater; Frank Murray, West Winfield.

Hope Mica Mining Company of Saratoga Springs; capital, $30,000. Directors—William H. Gaffor, William B. Millman, Cornelius Vanderberg, Robert F. Knapp, and Gilbert Hodges, Saratoga Springs.

Schnee-Russell Syndicate of New York City, to manufacture medical apparatus; capital, $20,000. Directors—William Etgen, Dougan Hills; F. J. Campbell, Brooklyn; John V. B. Merritt and John E. Loderose, New York City; Charles T. Russell, Jr., Haddam, Conn.

Black River Telephone Company, to operate a telephone system between Utica and Watertown; capital, $25,000. Directors—John J. Dolliser and Philip Dolliser, Lewis County; Frederick F. Myers, S. C. Capron, and Benedict Gautner, Lyden; H. C. Markham, Lyon Falls; David Swoncott, and Frank Harrington, Lee.

Leroy Canning Company of Leroy, to preserve fruits and vegetables; capital, $25,000. Directors—C. N. Keeney, John Maloney, Mathias Muller, Edison M. Harman, and Patrick Gleason, Leroy.

Gloss Stove Blacking Company of Saratoga; capital, $3,000. Directors—Frank M. Cozzens, Williams C. Vandorn, and John B. Beagle, Saratoga Springs.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 11.—The Pittsburg Steam Steering and Manufacturing Company was incorporated here to-day, with an authorized capital of $300,000, to manufacture steam steering apparatus. The incorporators are William H. Sykes, D. W. Crosby, and D. W. Garrett, all of Camden.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 11.—The Novelty Advertising Company of Coshocton, Ohio, with a capital of $125,000, was chartered at Dover today.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Central Park West Apartment House Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Hallahan & Ahearn have sold the seven-story apartment house at the southwest corner of Central Park West and One Hundred and Ninth Street, known as the Hartley, on a plot 100 by 100. The price is reported at about $335,000.

Patrick Kiernan has bought, for improvement, five lots on the south side of One Hundred and Fourth Street, 125 feet west of First Avenue, 125 by 150.

John S. Kennedy is the buyer of the two lots on the south side of Fifty-fifth Street, 360 feet west of Fifth Avenue, recently sold by H. McK. Twombly. It is understood that the plot will be used as the site of a new private school for young women.

F. William Sohns has sold for the estate of Peter Gruber the five-story tenement, with stores, at the southeast corner of Forsyth and Broome Streets, 25 by 87.6.

Edward Polak has sold for Justice Martin J. Keogh Lot No. 15 on Nineteenth Street, Wakefield, to Mrs. Mary E. Hamill; also, for Frank Koch, the southeast corner of First Street and Sixth Avenue, William's Bridge, 50 by 100, to James P. Murphy.

W. P. Mangam has sold for E. Sweeney the five-story flat 218 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 25 by 70 by 1.0.

Joseph L. Buttenwieser has sold the new six-story tenement 246 West Twenty-second Street, 25 by 98.9, and has bought the five-story tenements 638, 640, and 642 East Fourteenth Street, 81.6 by 103.3, and the six-story flat 212 East Tenth Street, 25 by 92.3.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold to a Mr. Kramer the four three-story dwellings 673 to 679 Water Street, on a plot 70 by 71.

The property at the southwest corner of First Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street was mortgaged yesterday by the New York University to the Bowery Savings Bank for $100,000, due in three years.

The Bay State Hotel, Broadway and Bond Street, has changed hands. F. C. Cannon, proprietor of the Putnam House, has purchased the furniture, lease, and business from the Bay State Hotel Company, and is now in possession. The transfer was made through Matt. J. Ward.

Broker Matt J. Ward arranged the recent sale of the Hotel Gerard to Hamilton Brothers, formerly proprietors of the Washington Hotel, in Jersey City.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows.

By Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

1,644 to 1,648 Park Avenue, 75.3 by 90, three five-story brick flats, with stores; foreclosure sale, to J. M. Gilmore.....$61,185

By Herbert A. Shermad.

53 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 16.6 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Allan McLane..... 12,200

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

34 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 15 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, American Baptist Home Mission Society..... 8,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

362 Washington Street, 22 by 75, two-story brick tenement; together with 362 Washington Street, adjoining the foregoing, 22 by 75, three-story brick tenement; partition sale, to Julius Wolf..... 33,100

331 East Fifty-seventh Street, 20 by 100.4, three-story stone-front tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Cornelius F. Kingsland..... 10,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Robert O'Byrne, reference, 100 and 102 Oliver Street, east side, 55 feet north of South Street, 40 by 70, six-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $7,693; subject to another mortgage for $8,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Edwin C. Hoyt, referee, 320 Mott Avenue, east side, 692.2 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 25 by 152.6 by 25.6 by 147.4, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $1,193; subject to another mortgage for $12,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 211 West Fiftieth Street, for a two-story brick factory, 23 by 96; G. G. R. Wendel of 121 East Eighty-third Street, owner; F. M. Wright of 149 Broadway, architect; cost, $6,500.

Alterations.

No. 327 Broadway, to a five-story brick store, lofts, and offices; J. L. Barclay of 14 East Forty-eighth Street, owner; William E. Bloodgood of 64 Cedar Street, architect; cost, $250.

Fort Washington Ridge Road, east side, near One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Street and Hillside Street, to a two-story frame stable; William C. Muschenheim, premises, owner; C. T. Berg, architect; cost, $600.

No. 842 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, to a two-story frame store; Leopold Jonas of 118 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, owner; F. Wennemer, architect; cost, $690.

No. 46 East Fourteenth Street, to a six-story brick and iron store and lofts, 33 by 200; estate of F. E. Gilbert, owner; Adolph Wohlport of 131 West Tenth Street, architect; cost, $350.

The Advance in Astor Ground Rents.

An effort has been made to make it appear that in renewing ground leases on lots in the neighborhood of Avenue A and Fifth Street the Astor estates are making exorbitant advances in the rentals. One of the trustees for John Jacob Astor said yesterday that it was true that the rentals had been raised, but that the dissatisfaction, if there is any, among the tenants comes from their expecting to have their leases renewed on the same terms as they were twenty years ago. Since the previous leases were made the ground has increased greatly in value, and the present ground rents represent only a fair percentage of income on a valuation lower than the price for which the lots could be sold for cash to-day.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Jan. 11.

ALDEN PL, n s, 86 ft e of Webster Av, 15x80; Lloyd McK. Garrison, referee, to Jacob M. Zimmermann..... $2,925

ALDEN PL, n s, 71 ft e of Webster Av, 15x80x7.2x10x7.9x50; Lloyd McK. Garrison, referee, to Jacob A. Zimmermann.. 2,850

BANK ST, 79, 23x121.7x25x120; Louise W. Berkeley to Charles Elmer, quit claim... 1

BANK ST, 79, 23x121.7x25x120; Charles Elmer to Catharine A. Deane..... 18,250

CALDWELL AV, 715, 18.9x115; Simon Uhlfelder and another to Max Uhlfelder.. 100

CEDAR ST or PL, s e corner of Jackson St, 25x100; Joseph Cudlipp to Annie M. Cudlipp, quit claim..... 1

CEDAR ST or PL, s e corner of Jackson St, 25x100; Ellen O'Keefe to Annie M. Cudlipp, quit claim..... 1

COLUMBIA ST, 79, w s, 25x100; Morris Levy and wife to Rosa Levy and another

CONVENT AV, e s, 20.3 ft s of 148th St, 20x75; Mark Shah and wife to Max Marx.

EAGLE AV, e s, 225.11 ft s of 150th St, 20x145; Catharine Meehan to Mary A. Williamson..... 1

ELIZABETH ST, 127, 25x94; R. M. Marasco and others to the Italian Mission of the Protestant Episcopal Church..... 21,500

FORDHAM AV, w s, 3,483 to 3,487, 50x139.11x50x133.9; C. Gottlob Kolb, individually and executor, to John J. Meagher.

FULTON ST, 192 and 194, s s, 50x77; Frederick C. Dexter and another, executors, and others to Isabella F. Runyon, 1-3 part..... 18,000

GREEN AV, Lot 10, map of villa sites of Green, Owens & Gelston, at Throgg's Neck, 50x170; Mary H. Gulvin and another to Denis R. Wand and wife.. 2,000

INTERIOR LOT, 175 ft w of West End Av and 100.8 ft n of 93d St, runs n 26.1x n w 125.1x s 29.8x e 125; James M. Horton to Francis M. Jencks..... 100

JACKSON ST, w s, 90.8 s of 165th St, 28.6x75; Mary Walther to Maly Mainitzsky..... 1

KELLY or 152D ST, n s, 235 ft e of Robbins Av, 25x143.6x28.9x157.9; William H. Holmes and another to Bridget Collisch.. 100

KELLY or 152D ST, n s, 235 ft e of Robbins Av, 25x143.6x28.9x157.9; William Donaldson to William H. Holmes and another, quit claim..... 1

LEWIS ST, 107, w s, 20x100; George Fox and another to Joel Berkowits..... 1

LOT 27, Block A, amended map of Mapes estate; Cornelia F. Dellett to William Henderson..... 800

LOT 423, Block N, amended map of Mapes estate; Sarah Snyder to Lawrence Snyder Nom.

MADISON AV, e s, 983.3 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 17.5x100; Timothy F. Sullivan to Ada A. Entz..... 1

MOHEGAN AV, e s, 645 ft s of Samuel St, 82x50; James S. Unger to Aaron Unger, quit claim..... 1

MOTT AV, widened, w s, 20.11 ft s of 144th St, runs s 6.11 x w — to Walton Av, x n — x e —; Katherine G. Farrell to Carl J. Breidbach, quit claim..... 1

PARK AV, 1,188 and 1,190, w s, 36.8x100; Henry W. Schroeder and another, executors and trustees, to Ida M. Dunkak and another..... 1

PARK AV WEST, w s, 190.6 ft s of 152d St, 19x90.2x19x89.6; Charles A. Bernhardt and wife to the Northern Improvement Company..... 1

PLOT at w corner adjoining William Simpson, Jr.'s lands, and 660.9 ft s e of Westchester Av, runs s 100 ft to point 100 ft n w of Dongan St, x n e 283.7x n w 100x s w 388.7

Fanny C. Simpson and others to William Simpson, Jr..... 1

POTTER AV, s s, 241.4 ft e of Marion Av, 100x32; James Corbett to Mary Corbett..... 10

SHERMAN AV, s e corner of Hawthorne St, runs e 300x s 160x w 200x n 50x w 100 to Hawthorne St x n 110; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Marie Ash..... 100

SILVER ST, n s, 92.9 ft e of West Farms Road, 25x102.6x25x104.4; George P. Baisley and others to Mark H. Brown..... 1

SILVER ST, n s, 75.2 ft w of Rcselle St, 25x102.6x25x100.9; George P. Baisley and another to Mark H. Brown..... 1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n w corner of 187th St, runs n 50x w 100x49.5x w 25x s 98.9 to 187th St x e 132.8; Milford B. Streeter and another to John McLeavy.. 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 20.2 ft n of 128th St, 40.4x83.7x39.11x89.6; Charles E. Orvis to Daniel Farrell..... Exchange

TREMONT AV, n s, 100 ft w of Waverly St, 25x100; Martin Collisch and wife to William Donaldson..... 100

WEBSTER AV, e s, Lots 13 and 14, map of Norwood; Webster Av, w s, Lots 64 and 65, same map; Marietta De Pasquale to Salvatore M. De Pasquale.... 1

WEBSTER AV, e s, 50.6 s of 179th St, 17.2x64.4x17x60.11; Lloyd McK. Garrison, referee, to Jacob A. Zimmermann.. 3,875

WEBSTER AV e s, 33.3 ft s of 179th St, 17.2x68.9x17x65.5, Lloyd McK. Garrison, referee, to Jacob A. Zimmermann..... 3,925

WEBSTER AV, e s, 67.8 ft s of 179th St, 17.2x67.4x17x64.4; Lloyd McK. Garrison, referee, to Jacob A. Zimmermann.. 3,900

WEBSTER AV, e s, 84.11 ft s of 179th St, 16.1x71x16x67.9; Floyd McK. Garrison, referee, to Jacob A. Zimmermann.. 5,025

WEBSTER AV, e s, 16.1 ft s of 179th St, 17.2x64.5x17x62; Lloyd McK. Garrison, referee, to Jacob A. Zimmermann..... 3,950

WEBSTER AV, s e corner of 179th St, 16.1 x62x16x58.10; Lloyd McK. Garrison, referee, to Jacob A. Zimmermann..... 8,000

2D AV, e s, 75.10 ft n of 109th St, 25x75; George Dettner and wife to Andrew Gill.

2D AV, 2,284, e s, 25x81; Lillie Keller to Tillie Keller, ¼ part..... 1,000

5TH AV, e s, 64 ft n of 73d St, 33x100; Georgia P. Williams to George H. Warren, ½ part..... 1

8TH AV, e s, 25.5 ft s of 58th St, 25x100; Maria Kraus to John Reisemoeber. 15,000

8TH ST, n s, e ½ of Lot 1,089, map of Village of Wakefield, 52.6x114; Marietta De Pasquale to Salvatore M. De Pasquale.. 1

10TH ST, 212 East, 25x92.4; Julius B. Fox to Joseph L. Buttenwieser..... 100

10TH ST, 212 East, 25x92.4; Catherine M. Begg to Julius B. Fox..... 100

22D ST, s s, 325 ft e of 8th Av, 25x98.9; Julius Dreyfus to Catherine M. Begg..... 100

28TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 6th Av, 25x98.9; Lewis S. Wolff and wife to M. H. Goodkind..... 1

42D ST, n s, 325 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Matilda J. and Martha C. McCormick to Robert D. Green..... 1

49TH ST, s s, 185.8 ft w of 6th Av, 21.4x100; Frederick V. Haas to Amanda E. McCarthy..... 11,500

49TH ST, s s, 185.8 ft w of 6th Av, 21.4x100; Helen P. Beels, as executrix, to Frederick V. Haas..... 11,500

54TH ST, n s, 283.9 ft w of 1st Av, 19.9x100.5; Alphonse S. Coper to Josepha Tenopyr and wife..... 13,900

54TH ST, n s, 231.3 ft e of 8th Av, 18.9x100.9; John D. Hass, executor and trustee, to Theresa Sommer..... 16,500

62D ST, 231 West, 25x100.5; Rose Appel to Flora Hirsch and another..... 20,000

65TH ST, s s, 124.8 ft e of Park Av, 20x100.5; Gilbert C. Brown to Eugenie Herrmann..... 1

65TH ST, s s, 104.8 ft e of Park Av, 20x100.5; Gilbert C. Brown to Sarah Erdmann..... 1

79TH PARK Av, s s, 200 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x102.2; William E. Diller and wife to F. S. Freeman..... 67,000

72D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x102.2; Bertha Seligman, widow, to Samuel L. Hyman..... 1

79TH ST, n s, 625 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 57.3x—x54.1x102.2; Edwin Shuttleworth and wife to Hattie Schiff and another.. 1

83D ST, 219 West, 25.5x102.2; Protas Gunz to Frederick and Pauline Wertz..... 100

93D ST, 6th and 7th East, Henry W. Schroeder and another, executors and trustees, to Clara E. Fausner..... 1

93D ST, n s, 175 ft w of 11th Av, 100x129.8x100x126.9; Isabella E. Haven and another to James M. Horton..... 1

98TH ST, n s, 135 ft e of 3d Av, 25.6x100.11; David Thomson, referee, to Lambert Suydam and another, trustees..... 19,000

98TH ST, n s, 110 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; David Thomson, referee, to Lambert Suydam and another, trustees..... 19,000

101ST ST, 108 East, 15.10x100.11; Greater New York Loan Company to Rose Appel. 11,000

116TH ST, 110 East, 25x100.11; Edward Fredrich and wife to Adolph A. Becker.. 1

120TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Broadway, 225x99.11; C. Leicester Payne to Frederick W. Livermore..... 1

135TH ST, 7 West, 17.8x99.11; Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, to Richard H. Hunt and others, trustees..... 13,000

135TH ST, 15 West, 17.8x99.11; Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, to Richard H. Hunt and others, trustees..... 13,000

138TH ST, n w corner of Mill Brook, runs n — 139th St x e — to centre of Mill Brook x s to 138th St; 139th St, n s, at w s of Mill Brook, runs e — to Brook Av x s — to centre of Mill Brook x w of 139th St x w —; 140th St, s s, at w s of Mill Brook, runs s — to Brook Av x n — to centre of Mill Brook x n — to 140th St x w —; Henry L. Morris and another, trustees, to William Stursberg.. 50

140TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Boulevard, 16.4x99.11; Marcus M. Schenk to George A. Stimpson..... 1

144TH ST, s w corner of Hamilton Terrace, 20x80; B. W. B. Brown, referee, to the Germania Life Insurance Company. 19,000

147TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Boulevard, 25x99.11; Adam Nickel to Carl Neuendorffer 1

147TH ST, s s, 50.6 ft w of Broadway, 15x99.11; Adam Nickel to Carl Neuendorffer..... 1

179TH ST, s s, 58.10 ft e of Webster Av, 22.2x40; Lloyd McK. Garrison, referee, to Jacob A. Zimmermann..... 2,500

Recorded Leases.

APPEL, Solomon, to the Baldwin Engineering Company; 17th St, 107 West, 5 3-12 years..... $1,700

AYCRIGG, John A., and others to Jordan L. Snedecor & Sons; Barclay St, 96, 10 years..... 1,800 to 2,000

CARSTENS, John, to Peter Lieberman; 158 East 58th St, 3 years..... 980

GUGGENHEIMER, Randolph, to F. F. Procter; 58th St, s s, 95 ft w of 3d Av, 125x1,005, 5 years from Sept. 1, 1900..... 20,000

JARMULOWSKY, Sender, to Ike Katz and another; Orchard St, 159 and 161, 5 years..... 3,600 to 6,000

NEW YORK REALTY COMPANY to Charles E. Smith, Postmaster General of the United States; Broadway, n w corner of 69th St, 10 years..... 8,000

PRICE, Joseph, to Francesco D'Eufemia; Monroe St, 13 and 15, 5 years..... 6,840

Recorded Mortgages.

ACKERMAN, Ellen T, and Jacob W., to Lucy G. Thompson; 16 Minetta St, or lane, 3 years..... $4,000

ALLEN, Elmer A., to Mary C. Mathews; 190th St, n w corner of Croton Aqueduct, 1 year..... 2,000

ASH, Mark, to Max Marx; Sherman Av, s e corner of Hawthorne St, 3 years.... 6,000

BANNER, Philippine, to the Emanuel Congregation; 25 West 71st St, 3 years..... 30,000

BARKIN, Samuel, to Bessie Barkin; 243 and 245 Henry St, 5 years..... 55,000

BECKER, Mina and Adolph A., to Marion M. Swinyard; 114 East 118th St, 1 year..... 2,000

BEGG, Catharine M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 246 West 22d St, 1 year..... 7,000

BERKOWITZ, Joel, to George Fox and another; 107 Lewis St, installments.... 4,600

BETZ, John, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 415 East 10th St, 1 year. 4,000

BREIDBACH, Carl J., to Goshen Savings Bank; Mott Av, widened, s w corner of 144th St, 9 years..... 10,000

BRYANT, James S., to Louise Diebold; 712 and 712½ East 145th St, 3 years..... 6,500

CARLEW, James, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 12 West 76th St, 3 years 45,000

CARLEW, James, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 14 West 76th St, 3 years 45,000

CARLEW, James, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 16 West 76th St, 3 years 45,000

CHAMBERS, William F., to Bertha Wagner; 236 West 55th St, 3 years..... 15,000

CLARKE, Mabel, to Isaac S. Isaacs; 137 West 43d St, 1 year..... 1,000

CUDLEPP, Annie M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Cedar St, s e corner of Jackson Av, 1 year..... 1,700

DEANE, Catherine A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 79 Bank St, 1 year. 9,000

DEMAREST, Elizabeth A., individually and as executrix, to George Rose; 73d St, s s, 184 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years. 4,000

DENTON, Henry M., to B. Clark Andrews, trustee, &c.; 124th St, n s, 347.6 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years..... 85,000

ERDMANN, Sarah, to Bernhard Kaufman; 60th St, s s, 104.9 ft e of Park Av, 5 years..... 10,000

FOWLER, Everett E., to Abram B. Caster; Prospect Av, widened, e s, 401.1 ft n of Westchester Av, ½ year.... 300

FOX, Julius S., to Lily W. Beresford and others, trustees; 212 East 10th St, 5 years..... 26,000

GOODKIND, Martin H., to Sarah M. Marvin and others, trustees, executors, &c.; 40 West 28th St, 1 year..... 35,000

GRAY, Matilda, to Herbert S. Ogden; Willis Av, e s, 121 ft n of 135th St, ½ year..... 300

GREEN, Robert D., to L. Lindsey Fountaine; 42d St, n s, 325 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year..... 1,000

GREENALCH, Richard N. or M., to William A. Parks; Central Park West, n w corner of 108th St, demand..... 2,700

GUNDLACH, Henry, and Henry Koch to James McClenahan and others, executors, &c.; Park Av, w s, 25.2 ft n of 96th St, 5 years..... 25,000

GUNDLACH, Henry, and Henry Koch to James McClenahan and others, executors, &c.; Park Av, w s, 50.4 ft n of 96th St, 5 years..... 25,000

HART, Henry, to Charles Haas; 77 to 81 Park Row, extends to William St, 1 year..... 125,000

HAYWARD, Charles M., and wife to Anna N. Rogers; Transverse Road at 200th St, n s, at n w s of Valentine Av, ½ year..... 750

HAYWARD, Charles M., and wife to Helen S. D. Foote; Transverse Road at 200th St, n s, at n w s of Valentine Av, 1 year..... 2,750

HERRMANN, Eugenie, to Bernhard Kaufman; 65th St, s s, 124.8 ft e of Park Av, 5 years..... 10,000

HYMAN, Samuel L., to Bertha Seligman; 72d St, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, installments..... 28,000

JENCKS, Francis M., to James M. Horton; interior lot, begins at centre line of block between 93d and 94th Sts, at point 175 ft w of West End Av, 2 years..... 6,000

JOHNSON, Hannah and Emma E., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 384 Pleasant Av, 5 years..... 14,000

KIGHT, Alonzo B., to Jacob J. Janeway and others, executors, &c.; 86th St, n s, 288 ft w of West End Av, 3 years..... 27,500

KIGHT, Alonzo B., to Jacob J. Janeway and others, executors, &c.; 86th St, n s, 166.10 ft w of West End Av, 3 years.... 26,000

KIGHT, Alonzo B., to Charles F. Dunckelee, trustee; 86th St, n s, 216 ft w of West End Av, 3 years..... 27,000

KIGHT, Alonzo B., to Catherine T. Smith; 321 West 86th St, 3 years..... 26,000

KOKER, Louisa, to the East River Savings Institution; 236 East 124th St, 5 years..... 15,000

LEVIN, Nathan B., to Almon Gunnison and another, trustees; Valentine Av, n e corner of 180th St, 3 years..... 8,250

LEVIN, Nathan B., to St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y.; Valentine Av, e s, 18.11 ft n of 180th St, 3 years..... 5,250

LIPPOLD, Henry F., to Bernard Meyer; 84 East 170th St, 3 years..... 3,000

LYONS, Mary, to J. Campbell Thompson; 51 Washington St, 2 years..... 5,000

McCARTHY, Amanda E., to Abraham C. Quackenbush; 49th St, s s, 121.8 ft w of 8th Av, demand..... 7,000

McGRATH, Michael, to Newbury D. Lawton; 171st St, s e corner of Crotona Place, 1 year..... 1,000

MEAGHER, John J., to C. Gottlob Kolb; 3,483 to 3,487 3d Av, 5 years..... 14,000

MEEHAN, James F., to John F. Steeves; Westchester Av, at n s of 156th St, ½ year..... 10,000

MEEHAN, Michael, to John F. Steeves; Trinity Av, e s, 200 ft s of 156th St, demand..... 5,000

MENSING, Bernard, and wife to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 10th Av, e s, 49.11 ft n of 40th St, 1 year..... 2,000

MORRELL, Annette C., and Ida M. Dunkak to Irving Savings Institution; Park Av, w s, 64 ft n of 93d St, 1 year..... 5,000

NEUENDORFFER, Carl, to Adam Nickel; 147th St, s s, 175 ft w of the Boulevard, 1 year..... 1,000

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY to the Bowery Savings Bank; 439 to 443 1st Av, s w corner of 26th St, 3 years..... 70,000

O'BRIEN, John J., to Anne E. Berwick and others; Fordham Av, w s, 1,324.11 ft s of King's Bridge Road, extends to Madison Av, 3 years..... 5,000

O'BRIEN, John J., to Ronald K. Brown, executor, &c.; Fordham Av, w s, 1,324.11 ft s of King's Bridge Road, extends to Madison Av, collateral..... 5,000

ROBIZEK, William, to Julia A. M. Weeks; 168th St, s s, 105 ft w of Prospect Av, 3 years..... 6,000

RUFF, August, to Moses Hochster; 121 East 10th St, 5 years..... 28,000

SCHREYER, Peter, to John H. Betz; 45th St, n s, 350 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year..... 1,000

SECATHE, Bertha, to Frances Bowne, administratrix, &c.; Crotona Place, w s, 199.10 ft s of 171st St, 3 years..... 3,500

SECATHE, Bertha, to Josephine H. Hayward; Crotona Place, w s, 179.10 ft s of 171st St, 3 years..... 3,500

SECATHE, Bertha, to Newbury D. Lawton; Crotona Place, w s, 179.10 ft s of 171st St, 3 years..... 800

SECATHE, Bertha, to Newbury D. Lawton; Crotona Place, w s, 199.10 ft s of 171st St, 3 years..... 800

SOMMER, Theresa, to John H. Hass, trustee; 54th St, n s, 231.3 ft e of 8th Av, 5 years..... 8,000

THE GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY of the Protestant Episcopal Church to Eugene A. Hoffman and another, as Chairman, &c.; 11th Av, Hudson River, 20th and 21st Sts, the block, secures fund for scholarships..... 63,079

VAN SAUN, Albert, to Jacob Berry and another; 212 West 46th St, 1 year..... 3,000

WALDRON, Martin, to Susan A. Kelly; Morris Park Av, s s, 147.7 ft w of Bronxdale Av, 5 years..... 1,900

ZIMMERMANN, Jacob A., to United States Savings Bank; Webster Av, s e corner of 179th St, ⅞ year..... 21,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BLOOMINGDALE, Lyman G. and Joseph B., trustees, to Henry G. Peters..... $2,575

CADWALADER, John L., trustee, to Marion Cutting..... Nom.

ENTZ, Ada A., to Harry C. Bryan..... 3,983

GRUNDLER, Joseph, and wife to Elizabeth Lauter..... 2,500

HAMERSHLAG, Joseph, and another to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company. 62,000

HESSBERG, Isaac, to Sarah Oppenheimer. 3,000

KENDALL, Phoebe A., to Chester F. Reynolds..... Nom.

LAWTON, Newbury D., to Joseph L. Hewlett..... 3,000

MACDUFF, Alexander, to Carrie Grossman and another..... 5,073

MANN, Frederick, to the Provident Savings Loan and Investment Company.. Nom.

MOHLMAN, Louise C., guardian, &c., to Albert G. C. Hahn..... 16,304

OOTHOUT, Jane E., to Walter N. Hallgarten..... 13,500

O'SHAUGHNESSY, Mary E., to Katherine C. Sadlier and another..... 3,000

POHALSKI, Henry, to Solomon Schelinsky..... Nom.

PUDDY, Edward L., to Kate J. Dodin... 2,500

SCHROEDER, Henry W., and another, executors, &c., to Christiana D. E. M. Feldmann..... 11,000

STRONG, Charles E., and another, trustees, &c., to John L. Cadwalader, cotrustee..... Nom.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Simon Adler and another..... 8,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,930; Christian Vorndran against Mary E. Larkin, owner; McConologue Brothers, contractors..... $48

BROADWAY, 498; David H. Darrin against Joseph Bass and Lee G. Lawrence, trustees and contractors..... 297

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 91st St, 50.8x100; John Coombs against Edward W. Kilpatrick, owner and contractor..... 1,464

CHERRY ST, 196; E. and F. Marrin against George Kahn and Hyman Rosenblum, owners and contractors..... 925

LENOX AV, n e corner of 112th St, 100x125; Newark Varnish Works against Ast & Exner, owners; Ludwig Wolfram, contractor..... 223

MORRIS AV, n e corner of 150th St, 43x70; the Collins Building and Construction Company against William P. Kirk, owner and contractor..... 3,398

SIMPSON ST, w s, 285 ft n of Westchester Av, 25x100; Charles Askey against Mary Lally, owner and contractor..... 320

1ST AV, s w corner of 113th St, 100x100; Clonin & Messinger against Michael M. Keshin and others, owners and contractors..... 2,842

4TH ST, 57 East; Thomas G. Knight against Jacob Sommer, owner; Louis Sweiban, contractor..... 1,200

6TH AV, 656 and 658; George Mackenzie against Union Trust Company and another, owners; F. Klengman & Co., contractors..... 1,688

7TH AV, 2,208 and 2,210; Thomas Wheeler against Mr. and Mrs. Meehan, owners; Thomas G. Shannon, contractor.... 30

8TH AV, 2,021; Charles V. McConologue, Jr., against Peter McCaffrey, owner and contractor..... 409

8TH AV, e s, extends from 140th to 141st St, 200x200; Newark Varnish Works against Rothschild & Strauss, owners; Ludwig Wolfram, contractor..... 288

15TH ST, 31 and 33 West; Yellow Pine Company against Peter Dooley, owner and contractor..... 102

64TH ST, 4 and 6 East; John L. Ham

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOSEPH K. EMMET, Bankrupt.—No. 1,831.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph K. Emmet, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 9, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 24, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Jan. 11, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRIETTA M. M. FRAME, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,830.

To the creditors of Henrietta M. M. Frame of New York City, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Henrietta M. M. Frame was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Jan. 11, 1900.

NO. 1,710.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MORRIS HODES, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Morris Hodes, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 10th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 7th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 11, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THOMAS B. MULLAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Thomas B. Mullan of New York City, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Thomas B. Mullan was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Jan. 11, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM M. NEWMAN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that William M. Newman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 5th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 24th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Jan. 10th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FANNY RELKIN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,695.

To the creditors of Fanny Relkin, of New York City, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Fanny Relkin was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Jan. 11, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HERBERT A. ROBERTS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 2,000.

To the creditors of Herbert A. Roberts of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Herbert A. Roberts was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 11, 1900.

NO. 1,782.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ROSA RUBENSTEIN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Rosa Rubenstein, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated January 10th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 14th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 11, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ADOLPH RUEHL, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Adolph Ruehl, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 6th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 24th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Jan. 10th, 1900.

NO. 1,843.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—MORTIMER NORDEN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Mortimer Norden, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 9th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 31st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 11th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB W. SEGALL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,653.

To the creditors of Jacob W. Segall of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Jacob W. Segall was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., on the 23d day of January, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 11, 1900.

NO. 1,782.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—PHILIP SHWITZER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Philip Shwitzer, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 9th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 14th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 11, 1900.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ASSIGNMENT OF JOSEPH AGOSTINI to AUGUSTUS T. GILLENDER for the benefit of his creditors.

In pursuance of an order made by Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in and for the County of New York, on the 7th day of December, 1899, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against Joseph Agostini, lately doing business in the City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Joseph Agostini, for the benefit of his creditors, at his place of transacting business, the office of Arnold & Greene, No. 3 Broad Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 19th day of February, 1900.

Dated New York, December 7th, 1899.

AUGUSTUS T. GILLENDER, Assignee.
ARNOLD & GREENE, Attorneys for Assignee, 3 Broad St., New York City.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE CREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against CHARLES STEINHARDT and Elizabeth Cora Steinhardt, his wife; Joseph Fernando, Pauline Fernando, Jacob Schmitt and Margaretha Schmitt, his wife, and The Jacob Hoffman Brewing Company, defendants.—Summons.—Trial to be had in the County of New York.

To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, October 4th, 1899.

GEORGE G. DE WITT,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 88 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

To the defendants Charles Steinhardt and Elizabeth Cora Steinhardt, his wife: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 14th day of December, 1899, and duly filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 15th day of December, 1899.—Dated New York, December 19th, 1899.

GEORGE G. DE WITT,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, No. 88 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
d22-1aw7wF

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM HILDRETH FIELD, as trustee for Margaret M. Hawes, plaintiff, against GEORGE E FOWLER and May Adele Fowler, his wife; William Fulton, Sarah L. Henningsen, John B. Harrison, Edmund A. W. C. Hammond, Simonds Furnace Company, The Staines Peek Coal Company, William T. Brewer, William Hanley, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated September 25, 1899.

FIELD & HARRISON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, 237 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York.

To the defendant, Sarah L. Henningsen:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 14th day of December, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in said City of New York.—Dated New York, December 15, 1899.

FIELD & HARRISON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, 237 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.
d15-1aw6wF

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ROBERT J. EDWARDS, Plaintiff, against HELEN CAMPBELL SMITH and George A. Smith, Defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated N. Y., May 16, 1899.

JOHN R. ABNEY, Plaintiff's Attorney, Post Office address and office, No. 71 Broadway, New York City, New York.

To Helen Campbell Smith, one of the defendants herein: The foregoing summons is served upon you, by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. H. A. Gildersleeve, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court for New York County, dated December 28, 1899, and filed in the office of the County Clerk for said county on the said 28th day of December, 1899, the complaint herein having been filed in said County Clerk's Office on the 29th day of December, 1899.

Dated N. Y., December 29, 1899.

JOHN R. ABNEY, Plaintiff's Attorney, 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
d29-1aw6wF&f9

SURROGATE NOTICES.

APPLETON, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. APPLETON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of D. Appleton & Co., No. 72 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of January, 1900 WILLIAM W. APPLETON, MARY APPLETON, DANIEL APPLETON, Executors. J. HAMPDEN DOUGHERTY, Attorney for Executors, No 7 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja12-1aw6mF

BAILEY, ELLENE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated September 25, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLENE A. BAILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 256-257 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of September, 1899.—OSCAR F. GUNZ, Executor. ANDERSON PRICE, Attorney for Executor, 80 Broadway, New York City. s29-1aw6mF

HALSTEAD, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HALSTEAD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lilian Herbert Andrews, No. 38 Park Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of January, 1900. HANNAH C. WIBIRT, Executrix. LILIAN HERBERT ANDREWS, Attorney for Executrix, 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja12-1aw6mF

HILTON, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HILTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of the estate of Henry Hilton, No. 281 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of June, 1900.—Dated New York, the 21st day of December, 1899. HORACE RUSSELL and EDWARD HARRIS, Executors. RUSSELL & HOLMES, Attorneys for Executors, 280 Broadway, New York City. d23-1aw6mF

LINLEY, HARRIETT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HARRIETT LINLEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Arthur A. Michell, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of May, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of November, 1899. WILLIAM J. LAWRENCE, Administrator. ARTHUR A. MICHELL, Attorney for Administrator, 220 Broadway, New York City. n3-1aw6mF

LYMAN, THOMAS C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS C. LYMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 420 West Thirty-eighth Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of October 1899. ROBERT M. LYMAN, Administrator. ROBERT W. TODD, Attorney for Administrator, 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan New York City.
n3-1aw6mF

WOOLSON, JOHN A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. WOOLSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 878 Eighth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of October, 1899.

SADIE E. WOOLSON, Executrix.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CONLON, JOHN P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH P. CONLON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, his attorney, No. 41 Park Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of July, 1899. MICHAEL J. DWYER, Temporary Administrator of the estate of John P. Conlon, deceased. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Esq., Atty. for Temporary Administrator, No. 41 Park Row, New York City Borough of Manhattan. a4-1aw6MF

MARTIN, HENRIETTA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRIETTA MARTIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 101, No. 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of June next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of November, 1899. THOMAS M. MARTIN, Executor. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Executor, 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

PONVERT, LOUIS J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS J. PONVERT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, in the office of Lawrence & Hughes, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of August, 1899. AMY K. PONVERT, Executrix. LAWRENCE & HUGHES, Attorneys for Executrix, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au25-1aw6mF

RHOADS, GEORGE B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE B. RHOADS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Benjamin Wright, No. 38 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 13th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 2nd day of October, 1899. ELIZA BETTY RHOADS, Administratrix. BENJAMIN WRIGHT, Attorney for Administratrix, 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. oct6-1aw6mF

WEBB, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. WEBB, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of George S. Hamlin, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 26th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of December, 1899. HENRIETTA A. WEBB, THOMAS B. HIDDEN, Executors. GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Attorney for Executors, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d22-1aw6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE RAUCHFUSS, plaintiff, against LOTTIE M. FOWLER, ELLEN BYRNES, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 28th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, and City of New York, and located in Section Four, on Block 1,214 on the land map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the northwesterly side of Eighty-third Street, distant three hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Eighty-third Street with the westerly side of Columbus Avenue (formerly Ninth Avenue; thence running northerly, and part of the way through a party wall and on a line parallel with Columbus Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the centre line of the block between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line of the block, and on a line parallel with Eighty-third Street, twenty-five feet; thence southerly, and again on a line parallel with said Columbus Avenue and part of the way through another party wall, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the said northerly side of Eighty-third Street, and thence easterly, and along the said northerly side of Eighty-third Street, twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, and being now known by the street number 135 West Eighty-third Street, in the said city, and being a part of the same premises conveyed to the said George Rauchfuss by Nellie F. Brennan and husband by deed dated November 19, 1891, and recorded on the same day in Liber Eight, Page 241 of Section Four of Block Series of Conveyances, in the office of the Register of the City of New York, together with all the gas fixtures, carpets, window shades, and all mirror, personal property appertaining to the said premises and belonging to said defendant Ellen Byrnes, and also being the same premises conveyed to the said defendant, Ellen Byrnes, by the said plaintiff, George Rauchfuss, by deed bearing even date with said mortgage, and which mortgage was also given to secure part of the consideration money of said premises, and also, together with all the right, title and interest of the said defendant Ellen Byrnes, of, in, and to a certain party wall agreement made between Thomas J. Brennan of the one part, and Mary Brennan of the other part, dated August 28, 1890, and recorded on the same day in Liber 2,308, Page 441 of Conveyances in said Register's office.—Dated New York, December 29, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.
GEORGE A. McDERMOTT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 621 Broadway, New York City, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is No. 135 West 83d Street, New York City.

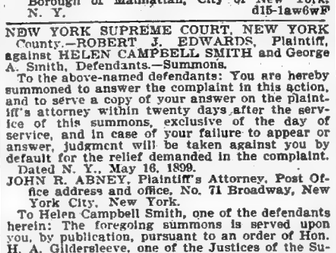

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $8,355 56-100, with interest thereon from the 22d day of December, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $422 81-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,180 and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $32,000.00, and interest.—Dated New York, 29th day of December, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.
ja2-2aw3wTu&F&ja24

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JAMES EVERARD, plaintiff, against MICHAEL J. CALLAHAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 26th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the 24th Ward of the City of New York and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the southwesterly corner of Decatur Avenue and the Mosholu Parkway, running thence southwardly along the westerly side of Decatur Avenue fifty (50) feet, thence westwardly parallel with Suburban Street one hundred and fifty-nine and 33-100 feet to an angle, thence westwardly at right angles to Hull Avenue sixty-five and forty one-hundredths (65 40-100) feet to the easterly side of Hull Avenue; thence northwardly along the easterly side of Hull Avenue one hundred and twenty-two and fifty-nine one-hundredths (122 59-100) feet to the southerly side of the Mosholu Parkway; thence southeastwardly along the southerly side of said Mosholu Parkway two hundred and forty-six and eighty-one one-hundredths (246 81-100) feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, December 28th, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.
DAVID M. NEUBERGER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 256 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amounts of the liens or charges to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $8,413.24, with interest thereon from the 26th day of December, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee in $306.35, with interest from December 26th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $35.29. The approximate aggregate amount of prior liens upon the premises, with interest, is $19,934.83. The sale of the said premises is to be made free and clear.

ABR. A. JOSEPH, Referee,
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
d29-2aw3wTu&F&ja16

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLOTTE DEMMERLE and others, plaintiffs, against LOUIS DEMMERLE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land, situate, lying, and being in the Thirteenth Ward, in the Borough of Manhattan, (formerly City of New York), and bounded as follows: Westerly in front on Ridge Street, beginning at a point one hundred and twenty-five feet northerly from the point where said easterly side of Mott Avenue is intersected by the division line between Lots 17 and 18 on the map of villa sites belonging to Colonel Lewis Morris, Morrisania, in the Town of West Farms, in the County of Westchester and State of New York, made by Andrew Findlay, surveyor, dated June 20th, 1848, the said point of beginning being distant as measured along the said easterly side of Mott Avenue seven hundred and seventeen feet and seventeen one-hundredths of a foot southerly from the intersection of said easterly side of Mott Avenue with the southerly side of East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street as legally opened, and running thence easterly, part of the way through a party wall and at right angles to said easterly side of Mott Avenue, one hundred and forty-seven feet and thirty-six one-hundredths of a foot to land of the New York and Harlem Railroad; thence northeasterly along said land twenty-five feet and fifty-three one-hundredths of a foot to a point distant twenty-five feet northerly from the last course measured along a line parallel with said easterly side of Mott Avenue, and thence westerly at right angles to said easterly side of Mott Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and fifty-two feet and fifty-one one-hundredths of a foot to said easterly side of Mott Avenue, and thence southerly along the same twenty-five feet to the point of beginning.

Subject, however, to a mortgage for twelve thousand dollars, bearing date the 27th day of April, 1899, made by the said Mary E. Robinson to Mary C. de Terrouenne.—Dated New York, December 20th, 1899. EDWIN C. HOYT, Referee.

GEORGE V. N. BALDWIN, Plaintiff in Person, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, known as No. 320 Mott Avenue.

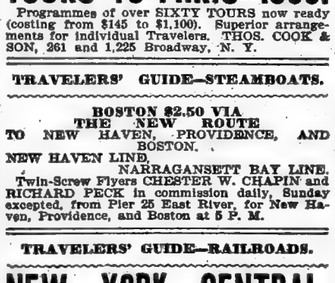

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,022.08, with interest thereon from the 18th day of December, 1899, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to $160.99, with interest from the 19th day of December, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, water rents, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $250.00 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage of twelve thousand dollars and interest thereon at 5 per cent. from April 27th, 1899, besides the costs and expenses of the proceedings pending for the foreclosure of said mortgage.—New York, December 20th, 1899.

EDWIN C. HOYT,
Referee.
d22-26,29,ja2,5,9,12

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ELIZABETH MESSMANN, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH EGENBERGER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 6th day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said interlocutory judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, on the 17th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John N. Goulding, auctioneer, the lands and premises directed by said interlocutory judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows, to wit: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Tenth Ward of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Division Street, distant fifty (50) feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Division and Forsyth Streets, running thence northerly, parallel with Forsyth Street and partly through the centre of a party wall seventy-five (75) feet to the line of the land now, or late, belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church; thence easterly along said line twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly, parallel with Forsyth Street, seventy-five (75) feet to the northerly side of Division Street; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Division Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, said premises being known as No. 74 Division Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York and County of New York.—Dated New York, December 22d, 1899.

JOSEPH FETTRETCH, Referee.
CHARLES H. MACHIN, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, 206 Broadway, N. Y. City.
HENRY BRILL, Esq., Attorney for Deft. Edw. Egenberger, 220 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property:

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, assessments, or other liens upon the said premises is about eight thousand seven hundred dollars, ($8,700) which will be allowed out of the purchase money or paid by the referee.—Dated New York, December 22d, 1899.

JOSEPH FETTRETCH, Referee.
d26-2aw3wTu&F&ja17

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—E. CAROLINE KOPPER, plaintiff, against MARGARET G. KOPPER, Jr., and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 22d day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by McVickar & Company, Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, County of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of West End Ave., distant southerly thereon forty-four feet from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Ninetieth with the westerly side of West End Avenue; running thence westerly parallel with Ninetieth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety feet; thence southerly and parallel with West End Avenue, twenty feet; thence easterly again parallel with said Ninetieth Street, and part of the distance through another party wall, ninety feet to the said westerly side of West End Avenue; and thence northerly along the same twenty feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being now known by the street number 615 West End Avenue.—Dated New York, December 26th, 1899.

THOMAS P. DONNELLY, Referee.
MORRIS PUTNAM STEVENS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 34 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. C.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: Its street number is 615 West End Avenue;

The property will be sold subject to a mortgage of $25,000.00, with interest at 5% due thereon from February 25th, 1899, which mortgage will be due February 25th, 1902. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $536.25, and interest.—Dated New York, 26th day of December, 1899.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.
d29-2aw3wF&Tu&ja19

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

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BIDS FOR RAPID TRANSIT

Commissioners May Have But One Offer for the Contract.

TO SHUT OUT COMPETITION

Engineer Parsons on Current Rumors—City May Build Tunnel If No Bidders Appear.

A report is current that when, next Monday afternoon, the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners proceeds to examine the bids for the construction of the tunnel it will find only one, or perhaps two offers. It is stated that within the last few days a great deal of quiet negotiating has been going on; that interests which at first seemed irreconcilable have been made to harmonize by mutual concessions, with the result that there will be no competition for the contract, unless from parties who have been making their arrangements entirely sub rosa.

This view of the condition of affairs is borne out to some extent by a statement made yesterday afternoon to a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES by William Barclay Parsons, the Engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission. Mr. Parsons said that no bids had yet been put in, and that of course it was impossible to tell certainly how many, if any, would be received. "But," added Mr. Parsons, "I think it certain that there will be one bid at least from responsible persons, which it will be possible to accept." Some weeks ago Mr. Parsons declared that he expected to receive half a dozen bids.

"You may be certain," Mr. Parsons continued, "that none of the bids will be put in until within a few minutes of the time limit. You must remember that each bid is to be accompanied by a certified check for $150,000. Money is not so cheap now that people are willing to sacrifice the interest on such an amount as that for even a day. Therefore, you can gather absolutely nothing from the circumstance that we have received no bids at present. We did not expect any. As for myself, I feel confident that the work of constructing the tunnel will soon be begun. Of course I am continually hearing all sorts of rumors. I have heard enough to-day to fill THE NEW YORK TIMES. Applications for particulars and directions as to how to make bids are also still being received here, but one can gather nothing from them. I do not, however, expect that there will be any freak bids this time. The necessity for a $150,000 certified check is sufficient to prevent that."

It is stated that the Commissioners will devote themselves at present only to the carrying out of the plans for a tunnel which have already been made, and will not attempt to extend the scope and power of the commission to building a tunnel under the East River. President Alexander E. Orr said yesterday that there is now sufficient money available to proceed simultaneously with the sections of the underground road. The tunnel under the East River to South Brooklyn proposed by Controller Coler would involve new and unknown financial responsibilities. Therefore, although the Controller's resolution for a connecting tunnel is in the hands of the attorneys for the commission, and it may be found that the latter has the power to undertake such a work, it is very unlikely that it will do so, at present at any rate.

Corporation Counsel Whalen believes that there will be two bidders for the underground road contract. When asked yesterday whether he knew of any individuals or firms that would bid, he replied:

"I have been told that there will be at least two responsible bidders, and I would not be at all surprised if there should be more.

"One of the leading men in the Rapid Transit Commission told me the other day that the contract for the entire system would be given out on Tuesday, and that the road would be completed in three years.

"If, by any chance, and I do not think there is any, there should be no bidders, the road will be built by the city and operated by the city."

A delegation of residents of Washington Heights and the Borough of the Bronx will call on Mayor Van Wyck this afternoon to urge him to use his influence to have both sections of the underground road, from the City Hall to the city terminus, built at the same time. It is expected that the delegation will consist of between 200 and 300 persons.

Date for Tunnel Franchise Hearing.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday approved the resolution adopted by the Municipal Assembly setting Jan. 29 as the date for a hearing on the application of the New York and Long Island Terminal Company for a franchise to construct a tunnel from Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn, under the East River to a point in this borough south of Fulton Street and west of Broadway. After the hearing the Municipal Assembly will fix the remuneration. Thereafter the Board of Estimate will pass upon this rate. Then the Assembly must concur in or reject the Board of Estimate's action.

Fireman Gleason Wins His Suit.

The suit brought by Mortimer P. Gleason against the city to be reinstated as a member of the Long Island City Fire Department and to recover back salary, ended yesterday afternoon in the Queens County Court by Justice Garretson directing the jury to find a verdict for the plaintiff. The suit of Gleason was a test case and one of about sixty-six similar suits. The back salaries of the plaintiffs amount to about $125,000. The men who were appointed by Mayor Gleason were dismissed after consolidation on the ground that there was not sufficient money in the Long Island City Department to pay their salaries.

GOOD PRICES FOR RARE STAMPS.

One New York Carriers' Brings $261 at the Hunter Sale.

Rare carriers' stamps of the F. W. Hunter collection brought good prices at the sale last evening in the United Charities Building. The bidding was chiefly by dealers representing customers. The largest buyers were H. L. Calman and J. C. Bidwell.

Mr. Bidwell bought a New York carriers' stamp, 2 cent on 3 cent, on original cover, the only copy known to be in existence, for $261, the highest price paid during the sale. H. L. Calman paid the next highest price, $125, for a New York carriers' stamp of 1846-49, Type C25; 2 cent red, cut close at left and pen canceled.

THE CHEAP CAB SERVICE.

General Carriage Company Will Introduce It in a Few Days.

Plans formed last Summer by the promoters of the General Carriage Company for the introduction of cheap cab service in this city are about to be carried out, and the company will within a few days put in operation a number of vehicles. The charge for cabs will be 25 cents a mile, but a rate lower than this may be fixed by the company when its plans go into full operation.

Negotiations are now under way looking to the purchase of the New York Cab Company by the General Carriage Company and other important developments in the plans of the latter company are also said to be under way. It is intended to operate a large number of cabs and vehicles of various kinds and to make the fares as low as possible, all of which is in pursuance of the plans announced when the General Carriage Company was incorporated last Summer.

An order for 200 vehicles has been placed with the Woods Motor Vehicle Company, and delivery of the full order within a reasonably short time has been promised, but officers of the General Carriage Company say that they cannot say just how soon this number of vehicles will be in operation. The service will be increased as rapidly as possible.

Proposed Library Law Discussed.

The members of the New York Library Club, at their regular monthly meeting last evening, at 40 Lafayette Place, discussed the proposed library law. The members believe the new law will be favored by library clubs throughout the State and will urge that it be passed. Among those who spoke were J. H. Wing, who discussed the laws of Massachusetts; R. E. Helbig, the laws of New Hampshire and Wisconsin; Miss Hasse, the laws of California, Illinois, and Iowa, and Miss Pineo, the law of Connecticut.

HUNGRY, STOLE BARS OF SOAP.

Brooklyn Man Thought He Was Getting Dog Cakes.

John Ryan, a middle-aged man living at 336 South Third Street, Brooklyn, was arrested last night on complaint of Henry Kroncke, a grocer at Grand and Berry Streets, charged with stealing seven bars of soap displayed in front of the store. Ryan was taken into custody after an exciting chase for several blocks.

When the prisoner heard Grocer Kroncke tell the Sergeant at the desk in the station house that the bundle stolen contained soap he exclaimed: "Soap! Why I thought I was stealing food, not soap."

The prisoner said he was under the impression he was stealing dog cakes and was driven to desperation by hunger.

$30,000 FIRE IN GRAND STREET.

The New Steam Power Searchlights Used with Good Effect.

Two alarms were sent in late yesterday afternoon for a fire on the fifth floor of the five-story brick building 215 and 217 Grand Street and 97 Elizabeth Street.

The blaze originated in the establishment of Julius Schwartz, manufacturer of women's waistbands. The fire made its way to the fourth floor, where it was soon controlled. Much damage was done on the floors below by water.

The damage is estimated at about $30,000, divided as follows: Julius Schwartz, fifth floor, $10,000; J. Bloomberg, fourth floor, $1,500; K. Jackson, third floor, $1,500; De Julio Mandolin Company, third floor, $3,000; American Carbon Company, third floor, $3,000; Henry Smith, stamp works, third floor, $2,000; Lion Easel Company, Fulton Stamp Works, second floor, $1,500; Rosa Seydel, second floor, printing; Manhattan Chemical Company, first floor, $2,000, and Schlesinger, Lowenthal & Co., candies, first floor, $2,000. The losses are all covered by insurance.

Chief Croker used the recently acquired portable steam-power searchlights on the fire with effectiveness. The smoke completely filled the building, but the shafts of intense white light readily penetrated it and the firemen easily found their way through the building.

A. A. GRIFFING SUES FOR $10,000.

Was Placed Under Arrest When He Tried to Examine Company's Books.

Another suit has been added to the long list of those to be defended by the A. A. Griffing Iron Company of Jersey City. The latest is in the nature of a complaint made by Abner A. Griffing, the founder of the company, who demands $10,000 damages, and involves the question of the right of a stockholder to examine the books and papers of a corporation in which he is financially interested.

Mr. Griffing in November last went to the main office, at 449 Communipaw Avenue, Jersey City, and two days later visited the New York office, at 66 Centre Street, and sought to examine the books. In each instance he was ejected, placed under arrest, and promptly discharged by the Sergeant on duty at the police station to which he was taken. Now he has begun suit in the United States Court for $10,000 damages for false imprisonment and malicious prosecution. With members of his family he owns 536 of the 3,000 shares of the capital stock of the company.

Thomas H. Williams was the President and General Manager, but was summarily removed on Nov. 23, 1898, when charges were made against him. A suit, which is still pending in New Jersey, was brought against him to recover $25,000, which, it is alleged, he wrongfully procured from the company. In May, 1899, Williams, who was the owner of about 40 per cent. of all the stock, secured the aid of other stockholders and an election was had.

Edward F. C. Young, who was receiver of the Dixon Crucible Company and President of the Consolidated Traction Company of Jersey City, was elected President. Mr. Williams was made Vice President and General Manager, and Isaac C. Ogden Secretary and Treasurer. While it is said the company is doing a profitable business no dividends have been paid since 1894, although the annual report for 1898 shows a surplus of more than $203,000.

LEGAL NOTES.

STATEMENTS BY MERCHANTS TO COMMERCIAL AGENCIES.—Crippen, Lawrence & Co., who were doing business in September, 1893, at Denver, Col., made an assignment in insolvency under the laws of that State to Stepheh H. Stannard, who demanded from the Seaboard National Bank the amount which stood on its books to the firm's credit. The demand having been refused, Daniel Bradley, as assignee of the claim from Stannard, sued the bank for the money. The bank asserted it was misled and defrauded by a statement of the company's condition made through a commercial agency in 1891, into making a loan of $7,500 to Crippen, Lawrence & Co., and claimed the right to retain the deposit as an offset to the loan, and rescind the contract for the loan, which had not then matured. A judgment given in favor of the defendant on the trial has been reversed by the First Appellate Division. In reference to the plaintiff's claim that there could be no legitimate relation between the statement to the commercial agency of the company's condition, Justice Patterson, giving the opinion, says the bank was authorized at the beginning of its transactions with the firm to rely upon the truth of the statement, and to base its transactions upon it, and adds: "Commercial agency reports relating to the financial standing and condition of those in business have become part of the ordinary business methods of the country. Reports of such agencies are in general use for the purpose of establishing credit. Where a dealer makes to such an agency for the purpose of effecting credit, a false or fraudulent representation respecting his property, and the reports become known to and are relied upon by persons giving credit on the face thereof, the representations contained in the agency's statement have the same effect as if they were made directly by the person accredited to the person who acts upon the faith of them." Justice Patterson holds, however, that the statement referred to was not successfully impeached in any of the respects in which it had been attacked, and that from all that appeared it was a fair and honest statement of the condition of the firm at that time.

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ATTORNEY'S LIEN.—John D. Schriever, in his suit in Kings County against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad, to recover damages for personal injuries, agreed to pay his attorney for the latter's compensation 40 per cent. of the amount that should be realized. Schriever, who is irresponsible, then settled with the company for $350, without the knowledge of the attorney, and spent the money. Justice Gaynor has denied the attorney's motion for leave to continue the action and prosecute it to judgment, holding that the atternoy's lien was subject to the right of the parties to compromise and settle, and was determined by the amount agreed to be paid in settlement, the same as it would be by obtaining a judgment. The money having been all paid over to the client without the attorney's consent, the party paying it would nevertheless be required to pay to the atorney the amount he was entitled to by his lien, the same as if the judgment was paid to the client. The attorney, the Court held, could not repudiate a settlement by the parties, and prosecute the action for the purpose of trying to get a judgment for more than the amount of the settlement, so as to realize more out of his lien.

Delta Upsilon Society Dinner.

The Delta Upsilon Society held its annual dinner last night at the Arena café. About 100 persons were present. Rufus Hughes presided. The toasts and speakers were: "Honor versus Wealth," Dr. Henry Randall Waite, President of the American Institute of Civics; "Brooklyn Politics," Edward P. Horwitt; "Reformation," Dr. Ralph L. Parsons, Sing Sing, N. Y.; "The Real War," Frederick M. Crossett of the Seventh Regiment.

Rope Factory Again Working.

The Standard Rope and Twine Company of Brooklyn, which was forced to shut down its mill in Waterbury Street two weeks ago on account of scarcity of manila hemp, has resumed work in the mill. The company employs nearly 700 hands, who were in idleness during the holidays.

Annual Dinner of Maryland Society.

The first annual dinner of the Maryland Society was held last evening at Flouret's café. Seventy-five members of the society and guests were present. Addresses were made by the guests of the evening, Messrs. James A. B. Dilworth, President of the Delaware Society, and Henry R. Towne, President of the Pennsylvania Society.

EXCISE JURY REBUKED

Judge Cowing Abruptly Adjourns Court After an Acquittal.

A Juror Who Protested Was Promptly Silenced by the Judge—A New Panel Ordered.

Judge Cowing, who has been trying excise cases for a week or more, lost his temper yesterday in Part II. of the General Sessions, and after a severe rebuke to the jury, which almost resulted in an altercation, he abruptly adjourned the court.

Sixty of the excise cases had been disposed of, and only one conviction had been secured, when the case of Samuel Semachowitz of 50 Delancey Street was taken up yesterday morning. Semachowitz was charged with selling liquor on Sunday, Sept. 10, 1898. Policeman Higgins, who was the chief complaining witness, said he had gone into Semachowitz's place on that day and found a crowd of men and women sitting around the tables drinking beer and other liquors. He said that as one of the bartenders was passing him with a tray containing two dozen glasses of beer, he picked up one of the glasses, and, tasting its contents, found that it was filled with beer. According to the policeman's story, he then ordered a glass of beer, which he was served with, and which he paid for.

Semachowitz was put on the stand in his own defense, and admitted having sold the beer to Higgins. He said, however, that he had served a sandwich with the beer.

After listening to this testimony the jury, without leaving the box, returned a verdict of not guilty.

When Judge Cowing heard this he grew red in the face and half rose from his chair.

"Mr. District Attorney," he said in a loud voice, "I want to stop right here. There is no use trying these cases with this kind of a jury. This was as clear a case of guilt as ever was tried in court. There was no more question of the defendant's being guilty than there is of my being seated in this chair. It is a farce to take this great Court of General Sessions, bring these cases before us, and then try to make a farce of the administration of criminal justice. I see no use, therefore, in trying any more of these excise cases before this panel of jurors. Get another panel of jurors, and see if you can get any jury in the City of New York to say that a man is guilty when he is proved so. Let it be put upon record that the reason the Court refuses to proceed with these cases is that a case has been tried here this morning without any contradiction in the evidence, which closely established the defendant's guilt; that the party violated the law, and yet the jury acquitted him. Let that go on record. The man himself went on the stand; there was no conflict in the evidence; it was clearly proved that he sold lager beer on a Sunday, and that he was carrying it on a tray."

At the conclusion of the Judge's speech Mr. O'Hare, the defendant's counsel, arose and said that the case depended on the credibility of the officer. "If you will look at the complaint he swore to in the Police Court and compare it with his evidence today you will—"

"We had better get other policemen, then," interrupted the Judge. "Have you any doubts as to the defendant's guilt?"

"I have," said the lawyer.

"Well, I haven't," said the Judge.

No. 7 of the jury, Julius Rosenthal, of 114 Wooster Street, who had been shifting uneasily in his seat during the Judge's address, arose at this point and said: "I think, Judge, that you have insulted all of us, we—"

"Sit down!" commanded the Judge. "I don't want to hear from you. I don't want to have anything to do with a jury which disregards evidence and fails to conscientiously do its duty. I don't want to hear anything more from you."

The juror appeared very angry, and started to speak, but what he said was rendered inaudible by the noise the spectators made in their efforts to get a look at him, and the cries of "Order!" from the court officers. A court officer went around to Rosenthal, and, placing his hands on his shoulders, forced him into his seat. As soon as order was secured in the courtroom the jury was dismissed and the court adjourned.

CREVICES IN NO. 3 DRY DOCK.

Navy Yard Officials Fear the Structure Will Collapse.

Considerable anxiety is felt at the Brooklyn Navy Yard for the safety of Timber Dry Dock No. 3 the largest owned by the United States Navy. Large crevices appeared in one side of the dock during the heavy rains of last Summer, and within the last few days sand and water have been oozing through the weakened sides in quantities sufficient to cause alarm. Although $600,000 was spent in repairs on the dock about a year ago it has never been considered to be in first class condition.

Work will be hurried on Timber Dry Dock No. 2, which is being rebuilt in stone, as a collapse in No. 3 dock would leave the yard with only the smallest dry dock available.

The battleship Texas left No. 3 dock a few days ago, and it is hoped that the Massachusetts can be taken in next Monday for repairs.

Large Coal Pockets for Cob Dock.

Capt. Frank Wildes, Commander H. M. Manney, and Ernest P. Goodrich, United States Navy, as a special board are considering plans for building coal pockets on the Cob Dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard with a storage capacity of not less than 60,000 tons. It is estimated that by storing this amount of coal, which would be equal to a year's demands upon the stock both for warships and for use in the yard, the Government could save at least $30,000 a year. The pockets, if built, will be connected with the coaling pier to be built during the coming year. Manual labor on the new pier will be practically abolished, as the coal will be transferred from the cars to the bunkers of the warships by machinery.

FLOODED LOT MAKES TROUBLE.

Woman Asks $10,000 Damages for Alleged Ruined Health and Business.

Mrs. Eliza J. Mitchell, who keeps a boarding house at 58 East Eighty-sixth Street, has brought suit for $10,000 damages against George Schreiner, a builder living at 104 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street. Mrs. Mitchell is an invalid, suffering with rheumatism, and her business has almost vanished, as the result, so she alleges, of the flow of water from the adjoining vacant lot into her cellar and the consequent trouble from dampness and extinguished furnace fires.

Mr. Schreiner owns the vacant lot. It abuts on the East Eighty-fifth Street Public School. In November, 1897, Mr. Schreiner took out a building permit and started excavation. In purchasing the lot, Mr. Schreiner had, it is alleged, a full appreciation of its desirableness to the Board of Education as a recreation ground. Excavation had not gone on more than three or four days before Mr. Schreiner was notified that the Board of Education had instituted condemnation proceedings to acquire the lot.

Shortly afterward a rainstorm came, which, Mrs. Mitchell says, filled the depression in the excavated lot to such an extent that it finally broke through her foundation wall and flooded the cellar. The servants generally refused to go down and repair the damage. One left her service on account of the alleged unsanitary conditions. Finally, Mrs. Mitchell went down and attended to it herself, and thereby incurred the rheumatism she says. Some of the boarders became sick, and many left her house. She is now practically helpless as a result of rheumatic trouble, and her patronage has become very much cut down, she declares, as a result of her helplessness and inability to conduct her housework properly.

Mr. Schreiner, in his answer, denies any knowledge of such damage or that it can be proved to have followed from gathering of water on his property.

Cross-Eyed Point Baffles Second Jury.

Richard Johnson, four years old, was run over in front of his home, on Summit Avenue, West Hoboken, a year ago by a trolley car and seriously injured. The lad's parents brought suit to recover $5,000 damages. One of the allegations made on behalf of the plaintiff was that as a result of the accident he was suffering from strabismus. The company produced two medical experts, who testified that strabismus was a trait of the Johnson family, after which the company's counsel called the boy's father and aunt to show that both were cross-eyed. The jury was unable to agree, and was yesterday discharged. The case was first tried in May last, the jury being unable to agree at that time.

Br-r-r, just the time of year when damp raw winds, sudden freezes make warm underwear doubly cosy and comfortable.

All the chill dispelling sorts here.

$1 to $10.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

TROUBLE IN NINTH REGIMENT.

Capt. Willcocks in Military Arrest for Alleged Disobedience of Orders of the Colonel.

Capt. Washington Willcocks, Company G, Ninth Regiment, Senior Captain in the regiment, has been placed under military arrest by Col. William F. Morris, for an alleged disobedience of orders, and it is said a court-martial is likely to follow.

There was a regimental drill at the armory on Wednesday night of this week, in preparation for a review to be tendered Major Gen. Charles F. Roe. The Colonel desired a rehearsal of the movements to be executed on that evening. This entails an equalization, and companies which have more than enough men to make up the required strength assign their surplus men to other companies not so strong in membership. Company G is one of the strong companies, and is also well drilled. When the time came to form the regiment word was sent to Capt. Willcocks to send a detail of men to the Adjutant to help fill up another company short of men.

Then, according to the statement of those present, Capt. Willcocks got very angry, and declared that it was a shame to build up a fine company and then see it robbed of men to fill up others. The Captain, it is said, further declared practically that he would not furnish the required detail.

Col. Morris is a strict disciplinarian, and upon learning of the alleged disobedience of his orders at once placed Capt. Willcocks in military arrest, relieving him from duty on the spot, and assigning Lieut. Abraham L. Willcocks, a brother of the Captain, to the command.

Col. Morris, when seen yesterday, said:

"It is true that I have placed Capt. Willcocks in military arrest, but I decline to state the reason, and I do not think it of any public interest to say anything about the matter."

Capt. Willcocks first entered the Ninth as a private in July, 1876. He served during the Spanish war in the volunteer regiment. In the election row for a Colonel last Winter he was a very active supporter of Goodman J. Greene, who was defeated.

BROKERS' CLERK ACCUSED.

W. B. Filer Charged with Taking $12,000 from Kohn & Co.

The Sheriff has received an attachment for $12,000 against William B. Filer, in favor of Kohn & Co., stock brokers, at 46 Broadway, where he was employed as margin clerk. The affidavit of David Kohn states that Mr. Filer had been employed as a clerk for two years up to Dec. 11, when he disappeared, and has not been heard from since.

He is accused of taking $3,000 on Aug. 2, $4,000 on Aug. 30, and $5,000 on Sept. 21. He was intrusted with blank checks which he filled out, and it is alleged that he concealed the defalcation by charging the amounts in the ledger of the firm to I. Metzger and E. Loeb, both of whom said that they did not receive the money and knew nothing whatever about the transaction.

Mr. Kohn said that on the morning of Dec. 11 there was a sharp break in stocks, and he was examining customers' accounts to see if they were properly margined. He found the accounts of Messrs. Metzger and Loeb insufficiently margined and showed heavy losses. He asked Mr. Filer for an explanation. The latter appeared greatly agitated, and said the accounts would be made good. Mr. Kohn kept on investigating, whereupon Mr. Filer seized his hat and darted from the office, and nothing has been heard of him since.

Mr. Filer lived with his wife and children at Madison Avenue and Ninety-fifth Street. The Sheriff served the attachment on a bank where Mr. Filer is supposed to have a balance of $900, and also on a safe deposit company, where it is said he has a box.

MOODY'S WORK TO BE CONTINUED

Committee to Obtain Endowment for Institutions Founded by Him.

Preliminary steps toward insuring the continuance by adequate endowment of the three educational institutions founded by the late Dwight L. Moody, the Northfield Seminary and Training School for Young Women, the Mount Hermon School for Young Men, and the Bible Institute of Chicago, were taken yesterday at a joint meeting of the Trustees of the three schools, held in the committee room of the Mutual Life Insurance Building.

It is the desire of the Trustees to raise an endowment fund of at least $2,000,000, which will place the institutions on a self-supporting basis and insure their perpetuation as a memorial to the evangelist. To this end a committee to be known as the Moody Memorial Advisory Committee was elected. The committee will direct the soliciting of the endowment fund, which will be divided among the three institutions. Its members include William E. Dodge, James Talcott, Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., Morris K. Jesup, D. Willis James, and John S. Kennedy of New York; D. W. McWilliams and Ira D. Sankey of Brooklyn, E. G. Keith, Cyrus McCormick, and Victor Lawson of Chicago, John H. Converse and John Wanamaker of Philadelphia, C. A. Hopkins of Boston, and Francis White of Baltimore.

"Some misapprehension has existed as to the purpose of our meeting," said one of the Trustees yesterday. "It was not for the purpose of effecting a union in the management of the three institutions. They had always worked together in harmony when Mr. Moody was alive, and will continue to do so, but each will retain its distinct Board of Trustees. Our meeting was merely for union in the work of obtaining an endowment fund."

The Northfield and Mount Hermon Schools now have buildings and 1,200 acres of land near Northfield, Mass., valued at $1,250,000. Each has about 400 students. The Bible Institute, at Chicago, with 300 or more students, has property worth $250,000.

Lineman Killed by Live Wire.

Michael Clark, a lineman employed by the Manhattan Electric Light Company, was killed by a live wire yesterday morning while making repairs on one of the company's wires at Ninth Avenue and Fourteenth Street. Clark's hand touched the wire, and the shock threw him from the pole on which he was working. He was dead when the New York Hospital ambulance arrived. He was a single man, thirty-six years old, and lived at 346 East Seventy-eighth Street.

Cornelius Vanderbilt Pays His Fine.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, who was fined $100 for failing to serve on a jury, paid his fine yesterday to Assistant Corporation Counsel Kiernan. The fine was paid by check, and as a result of its receipt, Mr. Vanderbilt will stand as discharged.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Upholstery Department.
4th Floor.

Lace Curtains,—fine Swiss Renaissance and Irish point. White, ivory and écru.
$3.00, $5.00 and $6.00 per pair,
Usual Price $4.00 to $8.50.

Oriental Stuffs,—Delhi Phulkaris, richly embroidered,—suitable for draping,—size 4 feet x 10 feet, 6 ins.
$7.50 each.

Down sofa cushions, covered with Oriental fabrics,—including Bombay stuffs and India prints.
$1.90 and $2.25 each.

1000 cushion covers,—damas, brocatelles, brocades, etc.
25c., 50c. and 75c. each.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

BROOKLYN'S WATER SHORTAGE.

Pumping from Ponds to be Resorted To to Avert a Famine.

So serious are the prospects of a water famine in Brooklyn that the department authorities have arranged to pump from Baisley's and Springfield ponds near Jamaica. The use of the water of these ponds was once condemned by the State Board of Health on the ground that it was polluted and unfit for human use by the numerous nuisances existing along the streams which supply it.

Before the pond water is turned into the mains public notice will be served to boil all drinking water so as to insure the destruction of disease germs. It is estimated that about 6,000,000 gallons a day will be obtained from the ponds.

Brooklyn has a contract to supply the Federal Government with 600,000 gallons of water a day for use at the navy yard, Governors Island, and Fort Hamilton. This contract is terminable by either party upon thirty days' notice, but the city officials, it is said, will probably content themselves with urging upon the local Federal authorities the need for strict economy.

RETIRED MERCHANT A SUICIDE.

Weber Declared Life Worthless After His Second Wife's Death.

Charles A. Weber, a retired commission merchant, fifty-six years old, committed suicide yesterday in the cellar of his home, 58 Hannan Street, Brooklyn, by hanging. His body was found by Mrs. Emily Larke, a tenant, who had gone to the cellar for wood.

Weber was twice married, his second wife dying two months ago. He grieved greatly over her death and told friends that life was not worth living any longer. His son tried to comfort him, but his task seemed hopeless. Weber a week ago began to act queerly. He declared that many men who were penniless were happier than he, though he had riches.

After his breakfast yesterday morning Weber made arrangements for his death. He secured a piece of clothesline and, taking a chair from the kitchen, went to the cellar. One end of the rope was fastened around a beam and the other around his neck. While hanging the rope broke and the body of the suicide fell to the floor.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Francis P. Burke succeeds Marshall S. Driggs on the Executive Committee of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange, and George W. Jones succeeds S. P. Blagden on the Arbitration Committee.

The insurance on the residence of George McKibbin, at 172 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, which was considerably damaged by fire Wednesday night, was distributed as follows: On building, Germania, $8,000; on household furniture, German-American, $5,000. Miller & Maltbie will adjust the loss.

The insurance on the property of Ernst Kaufmann, at 205 William Street, which was considerably damaged by fire and water early yesterday morning, was distributed as follows: Scottish Union and National, $15,500; Continental, $6,250; American of New York, $4,750; Providence-Washington, $2,500; Atlanta Home, $2,500; Northern of London, $1,500; Reliance, $1,250; Mechanics', $1,250, and Fireman's Fund, $1,250. Miller & Maltbie will adjust the loss.

Manager Hess of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange has called the attention of the companies to the policies written on the risk of R. Hoe & Co. at an average rate. The companies are required to recall the policies for indorsement, in order to determine the exact rate received for each part of the risk. No violation appears in the policies, which were placed through Weed & Kennedy, because the aggregate premium paid conforms to the aggregate of the tariff rates, but the manager objects to the use of average rates without his authority, on the ground that such practices would open the door to violations of the rules.

The insurance on the property of Louis Frank, at 10 Division Street, which was considerably damaged by fire early yesterday morning, was distributed as follows: Home, $2,000; Fire Association, $1,000; Phoenix of Hartford, $1,000; Hamilton, $1,000; Palatine $1,000; Security, $1,000; New York Underwriters', $1,000; American of Philadelphia, $1,000; Western of Toronto, $750; British American, $750; Western of Pittsburg, $500; Imperial, $500; Fidelity, $500; Niagara, $500; North American of Boston, $500; German of Pittsburg, $500; Agricultural, $500; Phoenix of London, $500; Mechanics', $500; Citizens' of Pittsburg, $500; Boston, $500; Delaware, $500; National, $500; Milwaukee Mechanics', $250; New Hampshire, $250; Michigan, $250; Grand Rapids, $250. C. R. Young & Co. will adjust the loss.

It was reported yesterday that, before the news of the action of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange in advancing rates on Wednesday had reached the agency offices in Brooklyn, brokers, by means of telephone messages, had placed at the old rates much Brooklyn business expiring the last of this month and the first part of February. It is doubtful whether the policies will be delivered on that basis, owing to the Exchange rule forbidding the dating of policies more than 10 days in advance of their acceptance. The brokers were completely surprised by the advance in rates, and on Wednesday and yesterday directed their efforts toward getting their policies on risks bound previous to the meeting at the old rates. On Wednesday the Committee on Form reported a clause exempting companies from liability for the failure of the cold-air supply in cold-storage buildings caused by adjoining fires. The clause was favorably received, but was referred back to the committee with instructions to print, because it was not deemed sufficiently explicit to be effective. Regular monthly meetings of the Exchange will be held hereafter on the second Wednesday of each month.

Scholarships Secured by Mortgage.

A mortgage was filed yesterday which was executed in 1882, in which the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church as security for a fund for scholarships in the seminary, amounting to $63,079, given by divers persons, pledges the block bounded by Eleventh Avenue, Hudson River, and Twentieth and Twenty-first Streets, to Eugene A. Hoffman, Chairman of the Finance Committee, and Woodbury G. Langdon, the Treasurer. The money given was used by the seminary officials for the improvement of the property, and the mortgage is made to insure the proper application of the sum for the purposes intended—the endowment of scholarships.

Sale of
Men's Night Shirts,
made of soft finish muslin, trimmed with white and colored silk cord,
50 cts.,
value 75c.
Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

MUSIC-ROOM THOUGHTS.

Every sort of music cabinet is here, (even our special Aeolian Cabinet.) Some elaborately carved, some simple, low-topped, not encumbered with much decoration—but many now reduced to make room for newer beauties.

Mahogany Music Cabinets,
$9.00 & $21.00,
(reduced from $13.50 & $27.00.)

Piano benches and chairs are also reduced; some strong, slender beauties, in quiet designs—proper for the room where sound and simplicity reign.

Particular economical people always delight to

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

The New York Times
Saturday Review of Books and Art.

FEATURES TO-MORROW:

NEW VOLUMES OF VERSE.
English and American Authors—Stephen Phillips, Swinburne, Lloyd Mifflin, John T. Tabb, and Others. Reviewed by Joel Benton.

GREAT ORATIONS.
Two Monumental Series of the World's Best Examples.

THE LOVE OF BOOKS.
A New Edition of De Bury's "Philobiblon"—Passages from the Work.

CATHOLIC LIBRARIES.
Cathedral and Other Collections in New York—Work They Are Doing.

THE TRANSVAAL.
Two Books Treating of the Country Before and After the Great Trek.

WELLINGTON.
Sir Herbert Maxwell's Volume on the Restoration of England's Martial Power.

BRAHMS.
Recollections by One Who Knew Him Intimately.

STEVENSON.
A Biography of Him in the Modern English Writers Series.

A FRENCH WOMAN.
Madame de Longueville as a Perfect Salon Type.

THE HEART OF A BOY.
De Amicis's Charming Book in a New Edition.

JAMES HOGG.
A New Biography of the Ettrick Shepherd.

COLONIAL HOMES.
Old Time Mansions and Their Tenants.

TOWN OR COUNTRY.
Readers Express Their Views and Preferences.

MISS GOULD'S GIFT TO THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.
Features of This Important Collection of Books on Mormonism.

AMUSEMENTS.

Charles Frohman's **Criterion Theatre**, B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:30.
FIRST MATINEE TO-MORROW.
MAUDE ADAMS in The LITTLE MINISTER

EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. Evgs. 8:20. Sat. Mat.
Next Tuesday—First Matinée Wednesday.
A NEW COMEDY. BROTHER OFFICERS. Seats Ready.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way.
Evenings, 8 o'clock. Mats., 2:15.
3d Month—Matinée Saturday only.
Wm. Gillette in His New Play, Sherlock Holmes.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way.
Evgs., 8:30. MATINEES, 2:15.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
Greatest Hit This Season. WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS
"The cleverest play that has been produced in town this year; not only so, but we have never seen a comedy acted in a Broadway theatre where the entire cast displayed such all-round excellence, far above the usual productions of modern comedy."—Evening Sun.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. and Madison Av.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES OF
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD
To-night at 8:30, Beau Brummell; Saturday, (only matinée) The Devil's Disciple; Sat. Evg., Farewell Night, Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.
NEXT MONDAY EVG.—SEATS READY.
MRS. LANGTRY, In Sydney Grundy's "The Degenerates"

VIOLATED HARBOR RULES.

Captain and Master Convicted of Throwing Waste Into the River.

Albert Randall, Captain of the tugboat F. N. Brown, and Cornelius Nelson, master of the Self-Dumping Scow No. 39, owned by the firm of Brown & Fleming, were found guilty yesterday by Judge Thomas in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court of having dumped waste into the East River off Fortieth Street on Aug. 29. Lieut. Commander John C. Frémont, United States Navy, Supervisor of the Harbor, was the chief prosecuting witness. In finding the men guilty the jury commended them to the mercy of the court. Suit will be brought by the Government against the firm of Brown & Fleming.

Slater's Assailant Indicted.

The Grand Jury found an indictment of assault in the first degree yesterday against Willis or Walter Rosser, who shot Frederick Slater of Rahway, N. J., at the six-day bicycle race, in Madison Square Garden, on Dec. 9 last. A bench warrant was issued for Rosser's arrest.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
To-night, at 8, TANNHAUSER. Mmes. Gadski, Olitzka, and Nordica; MM. Van Dyck, Van Rooy, and Plancon. Conductor, Emil Paur.
Sat. Mat. Jan. 13, at 2, CARMEN. Mmes. Calvé and Clementine De Vere; MM. Saleza and Campanari. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Sat. Evg., Jan. 13, at 8, at Popular Prices, ROMEO ET JULIETTE. Mmes. Suzanne Adams and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez (his only appearance at the popular Saturday night performances) and Plancon. Conductor, Sig. Bevignani.
Sun. Ev'g., Jan. 14, at 8:15, Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mme. Sembrich, Miss Broadfoot; MM. Dippel, Bertram, and Arthur Friedheim, Pianist, together with the Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra. Conductor, Paur.
Mon. Ev'g., Jan. 15, at 7:45, DIE WALKUERE. Mmes. Eames, Schumann-Heink, and Nordica; MM.

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Threatening; variable winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,605. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1900.—14 Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY:

FOURTEEN PAGES, with REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks recover.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75¼c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 41¼c; cash cotton, 7⅝c.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.—After a very short session, during which both houses passed the bill legalizing the primaries for the special election to be held in the Thirty-first Assembly District, in this city, both houses adjourned until Monday night. Among the important bills introduced was a new school measure, prepared by the special committee of the Brooklyn Borough Board. It provides for the reorganization of the school system and the abolition of the Board of Education.—Page 3.

CONGRESS.—More witnesses testified yesterday as to the manner of the alleged payment of money in the Montana Senatorial contest. The House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce decided favorably to report the Isthmian Canal bill. The Senate Committee on Commerce yesterday gave a hearing to the advocates of the Frye Subsidy bill. Mr. Lloyd of Missouri introduced a bill in the House yesterday to abolish hazing at West Point. A resolution offered by Mr. Sulzer to investigate the office of the Secretary of the Treasury was objected to by the Republicans.

FOREIGN.—Gen. Buller reports that he has occupied Springfield, sixteen miles west of Frere camp. This is said, in London, to be in the rear of the Boer position, and only fourteen miles from Ladysmith. Gen. White's total losses in the recent fighting at Ladysmith aggregated 417. Lord Methuen's wife denied yesterday that the former was ill as reported. Prof. James Martineau, the eminent British theologian, died yesterday in his ninety-fifth year. The United States Consulate in Paris is seeking the heirs of an eccentric old American woman called Lady Livingstone, who died there. The committees who will select paintings and works of sculptors for exhibition in the American art section of the Paris Exposition were announced yesterday. The fisheries modus vivendi has been extended. The Japanese Prince Imperial will visit the United States next Summer. In the French Chamber yesterday it was moved to suspend the duties on coal, iron, and steel. It is gathered from Japanese newspapers received at Vancouver that Japan is drifting into a war with Russia. Malletoa Tanus, in a letter printed by The London Times, says the partition of Samoa was a crime against the law of nations.—Pages 1, 2, and 7.

Page 1.

Gen. Corbin announced yesterday that the Lawton fund amounted to $80,101.

Congress may be asked to give $3,000,000 a year to the National Guards of the States.

A report to the State Department states that many parts of the Trans-Siberian railway must be rebuilt on account of hasty construction.

In mercantile circles the announcement that abolishment of differential rates is to follow the Vanderbilts' control of Eastern roads is received with satisfaction.

Page 2.

The new President of the University of Cincinnati will probably dismiss the entire Faculty.

Mayor Hart, in Boston, refused to consider requests made by a delegation of the Central Labor Union.

Page 3.

The special committee of the State Prison Commission has reported to Gov. Roosevelt that deplorable conditions were found at Auburn, Sing Sing, and Dannemora.

The Palisade Park Commissioners have reported to Gov. Roosevelt, recommending an appropriation by New York of $250,000 to offset New Jersey's gift.

President John P. Haines of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in his annual address yesterday, said that vivisection and dissection in schools were encouraged by women teachers, and that such practices engendered homicidal mania in the sex.

Page 4.

The prosecution in the Molineux case, Mr. Osborne said yesterday, expects to have its evidence in before the end of next week. Three more Barnet letters were introduced by the State yesterday which may prove to be a boomerang.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court handed down yesterday a decision in the matter of the appraisal of the property of George M. Pullman within this State for the purpose of determining the amount of the transfer tax to be paid.

Page 5.

Gen. Wood yesterday removed from office Federico Mora, the Cuban Supreme Court Fiscal, "for the good of the public service."

Page 7.

A cable dispatch announces the engagement of Miss Constance Schieffelin of this city to C. B. Ismay of Liverpool.

Page 8.

This Follows Sunday School Lesson—Religious News and Views.

A delegation of up-town residents called upon the Mayor yesterday to urge him to use his efforts to hasten the construction of the entire rapid transit system before anything is done looking toward the building of a tunnel to Brooklyn.

Page 11.

Russell Sage was "talked to" yesterday at the monthly meeting of the Directors of the Standard Gaslight Company.

Page 14.

The contention of the Society of the War of 1812 for exclusive use of its title has been affirmed.

A hearing on the resolution to restrict traffic in Fifth Avenue was held before the Council's Committee on Streets and Highways yesterday. No action was taken.

Amusements.—Page 3.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Markets.—Page 12.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

MAN TALKED, ROBBERS WORKED.

Chicagoan Ridiculed Fear of Pickpockets and Lost His Watch.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Zina R. Carter, a Sanitary District Trustee, recently a candidate for Mayor, will appear at the Maxwell Street Police Court Wednesday to tell of his experience with highwaymen Monday night. Mr. Carter was robbed of a gold watch worth $100. The robbery occurred while Mr. Carter was riding on a street car and telling the conductor the folly of fearing light-fingered men.

While Mr. Carter was talking with the conductor the latter called his attention to two suspicious-looking fellows who were pushing their way through, telling him they looked like thieves. Mr. Carter laughed and made fun of the street car man, while the thieves took up a position directly in front of him. Reaching through the front of his overcoat, they abstracted the watch from his pocket and left, while Mr. Carter went on talking. The police were informed, and after three days the timepiece was recovered and the thieves arrested.

Five States in Five Hours.

The "Royal Limited," beautiful, swift, and sure. Leaves New York, South Ferry and foot of Liberty Street, daily 3 P. M., arrives Washington 8 P. M. Exquisite Dining and Café Car Service.—Adv.

TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY

Many Parts Must Be Rebuilt Because of Hasty Construction.

HIGH SPEED NOW IMPOSSIBLE

Cost of the System Now Reckoned at $180,250,000—Two Weeks from London to Port Arthur.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Rapid transit across Russia, by the Trans-Siberian Railway, is some distance away yet, but the prospect, according to Consul Commercial Agent R. T. Greener, at Vladivostock, is that when the line is opened and the improvements made in portions of the system that seem to be demanded the journey will be not only cheaper than by any other route to the Far East, but will be also more comfortable. He summarizes the condition of parts of the road as follows:

"In the haste of construction and the anxiety to get everything cheap on both the Siberian and the Trans-Baikal lines, a special kind of light rails, weighing twelve pounds to the foot, instead of the usual twenty-four pounds to the foot, were used. Wooden bridges were built wherever it was possible and crossings were made far apart. Under such conditions, quick traveling on the road is almost an impossibility, and more than twenty miles an hour cannot be made. Only one passenger and two freight trains a day are run. To add to the danger, they have put on the line one of the heaviest engines in existence—the compound system. The light weight of the rails, the steep inclines, and the high gradings combined make traveling risky. On steep inclines the compound runs at a rate of fifty versats (thirty-three miles) an hour, turning the rails out, and there is no way of stopping it. At the station of Polovinoy, eleven cars were thus destroyed.

"In such a condition do we find the Siberian Railroad at the present time. Fast traveling is impossible, as the rails are too light, while, on the other hand, slow traveling cannot be always controlled, as the heavy engines cannot be held back on the inclines. The committee of Michalovski have come to the conclusion that everything must be reconstructed. But this will cost a great sum of money—on the Trans-Baikal line alone there will have to be spent not less than 15,000,000 rubles, ($7,725,000) almost 50 per cent. of the entire cost of the line; on the whole Siberian Railroad there will have to be spent not less than 50,000,000 rubles, ($25,750,000.) The light-weight rails must be put aside and wooden bridges turned into firewood; everything must be rebuilt and the number of stations increased.

"The Dalny Vostok, a daily newspaper, discussing the faults of construction and the advantages in cost of passenger transportation over the sea route, says that on account of economy, the road was built very light, little ballast being used in many places; rails, on the western half of the road especially, weigh not more than 24 kilograms (52.9 pounds) to the meter, thus making it dangerous for speedy traveling.

"Further," it continues, "the engineers thought it advisable to lay the line on marshy ground instead of on the neighboring highlands, where the ground is solid and firm, and in the near future it will have to be relaid. In some districts, again, a mistake was committed in the choice of the direction of the line. Tomsk, the capital of Western Siberia, was left eighty versts (fifty-three miles) on the side, and connected with the railroad by a bad road. Further, in order to foster home trade, the movable supplies and rails were ordered principally from Russian iron works in the Ural districts, and they cost twice as much as if they had been obtained in England. A great deal of material was provided in advance and rotted before it was used.

"The general cost of the Great Siberian Railroad is estimated to be 350,000,000 rubles, ($180,250,000,) including 118,000,000 rubles ($60,770,000) for the construction of the Amur line from Stretinsk to Khabarofsk, which project has been changed by the building of the Manchurian line. The last will cost 100,000,000 rubles ($51,500,000.) It is true that the Manchurian Railroad is constructed by a joint stock company, but as most of the shares are in Government hands, the greater part of the money must come from the Government Treasury.

"The cost of one mile of railroad is calculated at about 35,000 rubles ($18,025) for the West Siberian division; 50,000 rubles ($25,750) for the Trans-Baikal and Ussurian line. The construction of the railroad in North America under similar circumstances cost a great deal less than the above-mentioned sums, and yet these are calculated for 1891. The real cost will be probably increased to about 40,000,000 rubles ($20,600,000) more, or 67,000 rubles ($34,505) per mile, for the Trans-Baikal line.

"It is asked, 'What international influence will the Siberian Railroad have?' When the Manchurian line, which is about 200 miles long, is finished, the distance from St. Petersburg to Port Arthur will be 8,778 versts, (5,819 miles;) from Berlin, 9,550 versts, (6,331 miles;) from Paris, 10,650 versts, (7,060 miles.) This distance could have been traversed in one week, but such speed is impossible on the Siberian line at the present time. At a speed of twenty-five miles an hour, it will take two weeks to traverse the distance between London, Paris, and Berlin to Port Arthur or Vladivostock. When the road is improved, this can be shortened to about eleven days. As soon as the road is finished, it will be the shortest route between Europe and the Far East; from Paris, one will be able to go to the capital of Japan—Yokohama—in seventeen days. At present there are two ways of communication between Europe and the Far East—west, by way of Canada; east, by the Suez Canal. The first takes twenty-five days, the last thirty-four days. The center of Oriental trade—Hongkong—will be reached in twenty days, while at present it takes twenty-five days by the way of Suez and thirty-four days by the way of America.

"Not only will traveling by way of Siberia be quicker, but it will also be cheaper. The fare now from London or Paris to the ports of the Far East is, first class, 1,800f. to 1,840f., ($367 to $375,) while in Russia, thanks to the lowered passenger tariff on great distances, one will be able to travel from the German frontier to Port Arthur or Vladivostock for 107 rubles, or 285f., ($57,) in first-class accommodations, and with a special train one will be enabled to travel from Russia to the Far East for 450f. ($86.) The total cost of traveling from the West to the furthest point in the East will not be more than 800f. or 950f. ($174 or $183)—less than half what it is at the present time.

"Some are of the opinion that it will be very uncomfortable to sit in the car for two whole weeks, but everything that can add to the comfort and welfare of the passenger will be provided in the special Siberian trains that will leave Paris weekly. These trains will be styled 'Extra Far East.' There will be library, dining, bathing, and gymnasium cars. Certainly, traveling with such comforts ought not to be more tedious than a long voyage by sea.

"As for the transportation of freight, the cost of transportation is more important than the time it takes. In this respect the Siberian Railroad will not be able to compete with the sea. In 1897 the cost of transporting freight from Shanghai to London was 47.3f ($9.12) per ton; in February, 1898, the understanding between the steamship companies was broken up, and the tariff fell to 28f. ($5.60.) Although such low rates for transportation cannot continue long, and even if it reaches the normal sum of 40f. ($7.72) per ton, the Siberian Railroad will not be able to attract to itself the freight-carrying trade, for in order to do so it will have to take not more than one four-hundredth of a copeck per pood for each verst, and with such a tariff no railroad can cover its running expenses.

"Thus we cannot expect to have the freight-carrying trade between China and Western Europe, but the trade the Siberian Railroad will develop between China and Russia is quite another thing. Of the total sum of Chinese foreign trade, amounting to 1,375,000,000f., ($265,375,000,) Russia has 5 per cent.; the Siberian Railroad will undoubtedly increase this proportion. For the rest of Europe the Siberian line will be of great importance as a means of quick and cheap passenger and mail communication between the different points of the Old and New World, which alone is sufficient to make it play a great rôle in international affairs."

BRYAN OPPOSES FREE WOOL?

Said to Have Given Assurances that in One Respect He Is a Protectionist.

BOSTON, Jan. 12.—In its weekly review of the wool market, The Boston Commercial Bulletin to-morrow will say:

"Utah correspondents of Boston wool houses say that they have received personal assurances from William Jennings Bryan that if elected President he will retain a protective duty on wool, having changed his mind on free wool."

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 12.—William J. Bryan passed through the city to-day on his way to St. Louis. His tour includes speeches in St. Louis, Frankfort, Ky.; Cincinnati, and the Atlantic and New England States, and will not be finished until Feb. 3.

Political intimates, when asked concerning his reported change of opinion on the question of free wool, said they could not speak with authority, but nothing Col. Bryan had said indicated that attitude, and they doubted the correctness of the report.

OMAHA, Jan. 12.—The general impression here is that W. J. Bryan is misquoted by the Utah correspondent of The Commercial Bulletin on the subject of free wool. At the Jacksonian banquet held here last Monday night, which was generally accepted as the real opening of Bryan's campaign for the Presidential nomination this year, he was very guarded in his statements, and gave out a brief extract of his speech to the press in which no mention whatever was made of protection. This speech dealt only with the money question, the trusts, and imperialism. If Mr. Bryan has changed his views on the tariff no one in Omaha can be found who knows it.

BRYAN ON KENTUCKY CONTESTS

Believes the Salvation of the Democratic Party Depends on the Abandonment of Proceedings.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 12.—The Louisville Evening Post to-day confirms its story that William Jennings Bryan has advised the dropping of the contests for State offices. The Goebel Democrats continue their denials that Mr. Bryan made any such statement as alleged, but The Post prints the following as the concluding paragraph of Bryan's letter to Mr. Blackburn, who is now in Washington with the letter in his possession:

"It appears to me that the action of the Democrats in Kentucky is without precedent. The Republicans have been given the certificates and it would appear to an outsider that the best interests of the Democratic Party demand that the Republicans be allowed to serve out the full terms of the State offices. In fact, I believe the salvation of the party to a certain extent depends upon the abandonment by the Democrats of the contest proceedings."

HEARINGS WILL BEGIN MONDAY.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 12.—The Goebel-Taylor and Breckham-Marshall contest committees will each hold meetings to-morrow, at which they will arrange for the trial of the contests. The hearing of evidence will begin Monday. About 5,000 witnesses are expected. The arrival of about fifty men from Eastern Kentucky to-night created a big stir in Goebel circles, when it was charged that the new arrivals were militiamen in citizens' clothes. In Republican circles this was laughed at, and it is claimed they are a few of the hundreds of Taylor witnesses who have been summoned here to give testimony in behalf of the contestees.

The Republican leaders insist on the claim that the contestants for State offices must receive a majority in each branch of the Legislature instead of a majority of a joint assembly, as claimed by the Democrats, and this is another of the questions which may have to go to the courts. If the Republican contention is sustained it is admitted Goebel would be in exceedingly close lines in the Senate. The latest poll of that body by the Republicans is that it contains at least five anti-Goebel Democrats, and Senator Hill (Dem.) is ill at home, with little prospect of getting here during the session. With Hill and Goebel not voting the Goebel Senators under these circumstances would be in a minority.

The Goebel leaders late to-night claim telegraphic advices from counties in the eastern part of the State that military companies in that section are being equipped to come to Frankfort next week.

Both branches of the Legislature held quiet sessions to-day, and the House adjourned until Monday. The only thing done in either branch which had any bearing on the contests was in the Senate, where the resolution charging John H. Whallen and Charles Ryan with contempt, in offering to bribe Senator Harrel, was adopted as amended in the House. The amendment concurred in directs the Speakers of the two houses to name two Democrats and one Republican each on the joint committee which is to conduct the investigation. These committees have not been named.

The Franklin County Grand Jury, which has also been investigating the alleged bribery matter, continues to have before it as witnesses persons who were prominent in the late campaign, and as yet none of the matters which have been included in the wide scope of its investigation has been reported on.

HANNA IN PHILADELPHIA.

Comes with Other Republicans to Open National Headquarters.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—United States Senator Hanna, Chairman of the Republican National Committee; Congressman Charles Dick, Secretary of the National Committee; Joseph H. Manley of Maine, Chairman of the National Sub-Committee on Preliminary Convention Arangements, and Senator Scott of West Virginia, Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin, Samuel Fessenden of Connecticut, and Richard Kerens of Missouri, members of the sub-committee, whose vote gave the convention of 1900 to Philadelphia, arrived to-night. Their coming marks the formal opening of the Presidential campaign.

The sub-committee will open National headquarters and the machinery will be started. The members of the committee will visit the export exposition grounds to-morrow and inspect the auditorium of the National Convention. They will confer upon the preliminary work with the Citizens' Republican National Convention Association, which brought the big political meeting here.

All of the National Committeemen refrained from any discussion of the National political situation, except in declaring that the renomination of President McKinley is assured. They will probably remain in Philadelphia over Sunday.

For Democratic National Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 12.—The citizens of this city who are endeavoring to secure the next National Democratic Convention have thus far subscribed $10,000 to the guarantee fund.

MIDNIGHT TENEMENT FIRE.

Alderman Burrell shortly before midnight last night discovered fire in the cellar of the five-story double tenement at 1,729 Second Avenue, which is occupied by twenty families. He quickly turned in an alarm, and then returned to the house.

The members of Truck Company No. 13 were at the scene in a few minutes, and while some fought the flames others entered the building and aroused the occupants. Many of the women became badly scared, and were carried to the street.

Soon after the arrival of Truck No. 13 other companies arrived and the flames were easily put out. The smoke made its way to every floor and made it difficult for the tenants to find the stairs.

Cercle Francais de l'Harmonie Ball.

Madison Square Garden, Monday, January 15.—Adv.

MOB ST. LOUIS ALDERMEN

Enraged Citizens Threaten Officials with Violence.

ROW IS OVER CITY LIGHTING

Delay in Letting Contracts Calls Out the Protest, Which Ends in Securing the Desired Result.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 12.—When several hundred citizens demanded admittance to the House of Delegates to-day to protest against the action of that body in refusing to pass bills for lighting the city institutions, the delegates concluded it would not be wise to admit them. When the visitors insisted the delegates locked the doors.

The more hot-headed of the citizens attempted to force an entrance. Sergeant at Arms Weeke drew a revolver and threatened to shoot the first man who attempted to enter. He was seized and prevented from carrying out his threat, while delegates inside helped to keep the mob out.

The mob then made another onslaught. This time Weeke, Delegate Robertson, and Clerk Judy showed fight, while half a dozen other delegates back in the office, armed and ready for battle, were prepared to oust those who broke through the wedge. A third attempt was also repulsed.

Albert Life, the house page, who was sent on an errand, was knocked down. Enraged by this, Delegate Albright rushed out, exclaiming: "Give me a gun and I'll shoot the man who struck that boy!"

Some one in the crowd attempted to lasso Albright, while all shouted: "That's right! Lynch him! Hang him!"

Albright fled into the clerk's office, quickly dragging the rope after him, safe out of harm's way.

Edward Wyman was attacked by one of the delegates. Wyman thrashed his assailant, who succeeded in covering up his identity by fleeing into the chamber. By this time the mix-up in the corridor was general. Everybody seemed to be taking a hand in the fight. Some one telephoned a riot call to the Four Courts. Ex-Gov. Stanard elbowed his way through the crowd, and pleaded with them for the sake of the fair name of the city not to resort to mob violence. His counsel and the prompt arrival of the bluecoats calmed the crowd.

Meantime the delegates resolved themselves into a committee of the whole. After much insistence a select committee of the citizens' delegation was allowed on the floor, ex-Gov. Stanard being escorted in by a policeman, by whose side he sat during the proceedings. The resolutions demanding that the house pass the bills at once were read.

Awed by the demonstration, and realizing that a lynching probably would follow their further refusal to take action, the delegates showed the white feather and all voted to pass the bills on first reading. In further response to the committee's demands the House unanimously promised to rush the bills through finally Monday, the earliest date possible.

Major Ziegenhein was one of the frightened spectators of the proceedings. His office is on the second floor of the City Hall, while the house chamber is only a short distance away. He heard of threats of violence made on him, knew that he had been burned in effigy, and understood that it would not take much to arouse the indignation of the crowd to extreme measures, so he took no chances and engaged a bodyguard to escort him to the house chamber.

THE WRECK IN ST. MARY'S BAY.

Little Hope of Saving Unknown Steamer or Survivors, If Any Exist—Gale Is Raging.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 13.—The identity and character of the steamer wrecked on a reef in St. Mary's Bay are still matters of conjecture. The theory that she is an oil tanker is weakened by the fact that she is afire aft and has not exploded. The belief that she is a passenger steamer is strengthened by the fact there are a large number of ship's boats adrift in the bay.

The vessel is a two-master and a complete wreck. She is of nearly 3,000 tons, and probably carried a crew of sixty. She went ashore before daybreak on Thursday, striking a ledge at the foot of the cliff, where escape was hopeless. The crew launched the boats, but probably during the panic some were crushed against her sides, others being swamped, and all the occupants apparently perishing.

The ship was seen to be on fire by residents six miles away. Attracted to the scene, they found the after half of the wreck blazing fiercely and the fore part under water. Kerosene in the cargo helped the blaze.

At that time only three men were left on board. Two were on the bridge and one was in the rigging. Those on the bridge were safe until about 2 o'clock P. M., when they were washed overboard and drowned, the bridge being carried away. The survivor soon afterward left the rigging, swam to the rocks, and twice endeavored to get a footing. Failing in this, he made his way back to the rigging, where he died of exposure during the night.

Many dead bodies are visible tossing in the surf. Two of them were thrown up in a cove, but cannot be reached owing to the heavy sea. One is thought to be the body of a woman.

Boats and other wreckage are strewn among the rocks for miles. Yesterday (Friday) was more stormy than the day before, and it was impossible to reach the wreck, which has gone to pieces to such an extent that it has sunk beneath the waves. A severe gale is raging to-night, which is likely to reduce her to fragments.

The Wreck Commissioner hopes to be able to obtain her name to-day. Residents along the shore made every possible effort to rescue the survivor in the rigging, but, lacking proper outfits, they were unable to succeed.

There is not the slightest prospect that any soul on board escaped death, as the intense midwinter cold would kill any who escaped drowning.

A messenger who has just arrived from Peter's River reports that a trunk filled with women's clothing has been washed ashore there, as well as a garment which is either a waterproof cape, such as would be used by a woman, or a man's overcoat. Near-by was found some underwear, evidently a man's, marked with the initials "J. J." This seems to indicate that the ship had passengers.

The Colonial cruiser Fiona Bay and the steamer Kite will be sent as soon as possible to try to save the survivors, if any remain, but, even by leaving to-night, no steamer can reach St. Mary's Bay before late to-morrow.

It is presumed that the steamer took fire at sea, and that the Captain, in trying to run her to land, lost his bearings during a snowstorm.

LAWTON FUND EXCEEDS $80,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Gen. Corbin announced to-day that the subscriptions to the Lawton fund had reached the handsome figure of $80,101, being an increase of nearly $8,000 since the last report. This morning's subscriptions included one of $6,595 from the members of the Union League Club of New York, which is in addition to subscriptions sent to Washington direct by members of the club, amounting to $10,222.

New Jersey Centenarian Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

MATAWAN, N. J., Jan. 12.—Columbus Drake, the oldest resident of Monmouth County, died at his home in this township last night. He was 100 years and 11 days old. His death was caused by the breaking down of his system by old age. Mr. Drake was hale and hearty until a short time ago, and for several years had lived in hope that he would pass the century mark. He was born in Ireland Jan. 1, 1800. He has been a resident of this county since 1852. He was never married. He lived with his sister, who is herself nearing the century mark.

PROF. MORRISON IN JAIL

Charge of Murder Made Against Mount Vernon Wife Slayer.

Serving of Warrant a Fiasco from a Spectacular Standpoint—Prisoner a Disappointment.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, Jan. 12.—Prof. Alfred Morrison, linguist, somnambulist and bigamist, who on the night of Dec. 28 shot and killed his wife in their room at 235 South Tenth Avenue while under the influence of an alleged attack of somnambulism and who was subsequently exonerated by the Coroner, is now a prisoner in the Westchester County Jail charged with deliberate murder. He was arrested at his boarding house, 7 Rich Avenue, shortly after 4 o'clock this afternoon on a warrant sworn out by Chief of Police Foley, the application made before City Judge Adam Schatz being based on information and belief.

The Chief of Police supported his application for a warrant with nine affidavits signed by the following witnesses: Mrs. A. W. Wells of 243 South Tenth Avenue, Michael Subitzky, Mrs. Michael Subitzky, Mrs. Stevens, Elias Reyman, Dr. Isaac W. Ferris, Dr. P. W. Shipman, all of Mount Vernon; Mrs. O'Neill of Port Jervis, and Mrs. Elmira Ellenberger of Middletown. The first four were near neighbors of the Morrisons on South Tenth Avenue.

Mrs. Wells was the first person to arrive at the Morrison home after Morrison had fired the fatal bullet. The Subitzkys followed her within a few minutes. Elias Reyman is the eleven-year-old boy who was the last person with the family before the shooting occurred. Mrs. O'Neill is the niece and Mrs. Ellenberger the sister of the victim of Morrison's shot.

Dr. Ferris arrived at the house within a half hour after the shooting, and was the first physician on the scene. Dr. Shipman arrived at the house two hours after the shooting. These witnesses are but a small proportion of the number whose affidavits have been secured by District Attorney Andrews of Westchester County, but on the testimony of these alone the District Attorney asserts with confidence that he can secure the conviction of the prisoner for murder. It is a fact much commented on in connection with this case that of these nine witnesses only one, Dr. Shipman, was called to testify in the Coroner's investigation.

MORRISON APPEARS COMPOSED.

Morrison, who since the county officials began a thorough investigation of the affair, has wept and raved in his room, guarded constantly by a policeman, until it became publicly understood that he was on the verge of insanity, submitted to arrest today with one final storm of nervousness, and then went through the ordeal of arraignment in court before a throng of curious spectators with almost perfect composure. Upon being led up the stairs to the City Court Building by two detectives, after having been brought from his home in a carriage, he bore himself with a surprising degree of nonchalance, even stopping to shake hands with several acquaintances.

When led to the bar he gave the appearance of an ordinary workingman of average intelligence such as have been led to the bar and charged with murder in thousands of cases. The hundreds of spectators who crowded the courtroom almost to suffocation and overflowed into the street were visibly disappointed in the appearance and deportment of the man. They saw a dull-eyed man of medium height and build with a dull countenance, Teutonic in its mold rather than Gaelic, and a shuffling, phlegmatic gait.

"Why, he looks like a man who would kill his wife with an axe and box the body in a trunk," was the comment of several Mount Vernon psychologists, and this was the general opinion.

The arrest and hearing which had been looked forward to with breathless interest by a large part of the male population of this city ever since the case was made public was a complete fiasco from a spectacular standpoint. District Attorney Andrews, who has been working on the case for three days, arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning and immediately resumed his labors, assisted by Chief of Police Foley and his entire force. The city was in a state of suppressed excitement and expectation all day over the prospective arrest.

It had been given out that the denouement of the drama would take place about 2 o'clock, and from that hour until 4 o'clock crowds were surging in and out of the City Court Building in expectation of seeing the strange dreamer they have been reading and hearing so much about for a week. At the house where Morrison has been staying since the tragedy there was another big crowd watching for Morrison to be brought out. It was believed every step in the proceedings after the warrant had once been served would be full of highly dramatic situations.

The authorities had arranged that the warrant charging Morrison with murder would be applied for by Mrs. Harry C. Ellenberger of Middletown, a sister of the dead woman. Notwithstanding a dream which Mrs. Ellenberger had, in which her dead sister appeared and told her that Morrison did not kill her intentionally, Mrs. Ellenberger had determined to prosecute her brother-in-law for murder and agreed to be here at 1 o'clock this afternoon to swear out the warrant for his arrest. Until that hour the District Attorney and Chief of Police were busy securing more witnesses in the case.

Everything was in readiness at 1 o'clock for Mrs. Ellenberger's arrival. City Judge Schatz was on the bench prepared to consider the application, which he had been notified would be made to him. The train which was to bring Mrs. Ellenberger arrived, but she was not on board. Another train arrived with the same result. The citizens were becoming impatient.

The District Attorney and Chief Foley put their heads together and decided that they would secure a warrant at all hazards. The Chief agreed to act as complainant in the case, basing his application on affidavits of witnesses. As many of these witnesses as possible were gathered together and the officials pushed their way through a surging mass of waiting spectators into the City Court building at 3 o'clock and submitted the affidavits to Judge Schatz.

Every seat in the courtroom had been filled long before this hour. Several women were in the expectant audience. A great crowd waited down below in the street at the entrance to the Court House, having chosen this spot as likely to afford the best view of Morrison when he should arrive. The city and county officials and as many witnesses as could be hastily summoned gathered in the Judge's private office. Then followed a tiresome wait of an hour. Although neither Mrs. Ellenberger nor Mrs. O'Neill arrived, their affidavits were on hand, having been sworn to at Middletown and Port Jervis, respectively. The other women witnesses named above arrived and served to stimulate the general interest and expectation.

At last the warrant was issued, and Detectives Grant and Lynch slipped out of the courtroom with it. Arriving at the Rich Avenue house in a carriage, the detectives were at once recognized by the crowds of the curious who had been waiting in the cold for hours, expecting to see some highly sensational developments. The detectives went at once to Morrison's room, where he was abruptly told what was wanted of him.

Morrison cried and raved for a moment, and, throwing his arms around Detective Grant's neck, begged his protection. The detective told him that there was no time to be wasted. The man then gathered himself together, put on his overcoat, bade good-bye to his aunt, Mrs. Cohen, and to his friend, Mrs. Allien, with whom he has been stopping, lit a fresh cigarette and walked quietly out to the carriage with the officers.

JAM ABOUT COURT HOUSE.

The approach of the carriage to the city Court House was the signal for a tremendous jam of spectators around the entrance to that building, which required nearly the entire police force to regulate and make a way through for the vehicle. Morrison alighted from the carriage without assistance, and making his way up the stairs, shook hands cordially with several acquaintances in the wall of spectators lining the way.

As much of Mount Vernon's population as had not squeezed into the little courtroom fell in behind the prisoner and struggled up the stairs as far as possible. Morrison was ushered into Judge Schatz's private room, where he was met by his counsel, ex-Judge George C. Appell. Shortly after 5 o'clock he was ushered into the courtroom and stood before the bar.

He held his hat in one hand and an unlighted cigarette in the other. He appeared the least concerned of any one and seemed not the least "broken up," as it was thought by the public that he would be. A casual spectator happening in might have taken him for a small delicatessen dealer being arraigned for violation of the Sunday law. He had something of the appearance of a man who had been up all night, but gave not the slightest evidence of insanity.

Court Clerk Collins read the warrant, which was in elongated phraseology, and in which Jeremiah C. Foley, Chief of Police, &c., deposed that upon information and belief Alfred Morrison, alias Frederick Gordon, did on Dec. 28 unlawfully, willfully, and with deliberate and premeditated design effect the death of one Alida Morrison.

Morrison paid but indifferent attention to the reading of the document, although occasionally he shook his head positively, then spoke to his counsel, Judge Appell. The latter waived the right to hear the public reading of the affidavits on which the warrant was based.

REFUSES PRISONER'S DISCHARGE.

Judge Appell, addressing the court, then said that the depositions and other papers in the case did not show that any crime had been committed, or if any crime had been committed, there was nothing to show that his client committed it. He therefore moved that the prisoner be discharged. Judge Schatz denied the motion.

Judge Appell then said he would waive examination. The prisoner was committed to the custody of the Sheriff to be held without bail awaiting the action of the Grand Jury. Morrison displayed no emotion of any kind during these proceedings, and quietly walked away with the detectives. He was taken in a carriage back to his rooms, where he secured some clothes, and left on the 6:45 o'clock train for White Plains. The trip was without incident, and he was committed to the county jail.

Judge Schatz refused to make public the affidavits upon which the warrant for Morrison's arrest was issued. It was learned from District Attorney Andrews and Chief Foley, however, that evidence considered almost absolutely conclusive of the man's guilt has been secured. In her affidavit, Mrs. Wells says among other things that when she arrived at the Morrison house after the shooting she overheard Morrison tell his wife that she should say that the shooting was accidental and that he had had a dream about burglars being in the house. According to Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Morrison admitted that her husband had concocted the theory of the accidental shooting.

Mrs. Wells also swears she observed powder stains on Mrs. Morrison's dress at the point where the bullet had entered. This completely upsets, it is said, the story of both Morrison and his victim that he fired the shot at imaginary burglars while he was lying in bed, and that she standing in the room received the bullet. Mrs. Wells's evidence makes it certain, it is declared, that the bullet was fired while the revolver was held close to her body.

This last part of Mrs. Wells's evidence was given late this afternoon in the form of a supplementary affidavit, and took the police completely by surprise. The dead woman's clothes will be secured at once and thoroughly examined. Michael Subitzky, another witness, swears that he also heard Morrison coach his wife to tell his story of the shooting.

LABOR'S DEMANDS IN BOSTON.

Mayor Hart Rebuffs a Delegation from the Central Union Which Asks Many Things.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 12.—Mayor Hart was waited upon to-day by J. J. Driscoll and a delegation from the Central Labor Union, who came to demand numerous things, and he gave them a decided set-back. Mr. Driscoll informed the Mayor at the outset that the committee represented 80,000 organized workers. He requested that the eight-hour law be enforced, and he also requested that mechanics in the employ of the city be required to work only between the hours of 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. He asked that all the municipal plants now in operation be continued, and especially the repairs division and the electrical construction division.

Mr. Driscoll also desired that when men employed by the city were to be laid off preference in retaining men should be given to members of labor unions. He asked that if members of organized labor were discharged for cause a hearing be given by the Mayor on the facts, and the discharged men restored to duty if the charges were not proved. An earnest protest was made against the laying off of union men and the retention of non-union men. Mr. Driscoll asked that in making contracts a stipulation be made that union men only be employed.

When he had finished he asked when he might expect a written reply.

Mayor Hart replied: "I shall not write to you at all."

"When shall we call on you for an answer?" Mr. Driscoll asked.

"You need not call," Mayor Hart responded. "I shall try to run the city in the best manner possible for all the citizens, and if anything I may do will be of any benefit to your organizations, so much the better for them. You need not call for any answer to the questions you have put today."

Mr. Driscoll started to say something else, but the Mayor declared that it was unnecessary to go into the matter any further.

The men were very angry when they went away, but they declined to be interviewed. "The public will hear from us," they said, "through the press after we report on Sunday to our organization."

COAL CONSPIRACY IS CHARGED.

Kentucky Railroad Commission Threatens to Punish Lines.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 12.—The State Railroad Commission is threatening to punish the railroads for a combine to keep up the price of coal. General Freight Agent Bower of the Illinois Central and Traffic Manager Graham of the Louisville and Nashville, were before the board to-day. Both have heavy coal traffic.

Mr. Bower knew of no combine or discrimination against Kentucky coal. Mr. Graham said there was no combine. His company, he admitted, was the selling agent for certain companies. He said there was no rebate on Kentucky coal, but that a rebate of 30 per cent. was allowed on the product of Virginia and certain other foreign mines provided the fuel was used in Kentucky for manufacturing purposes.

Mr. Graham was excused till Friday next, when he will be prepared to give fuller information.

LIMIT FOR FLAT BUILDINGS.

Chicago Alderman's Proposition Is Favorably Received.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Alderman Griffith's proposition to limit the height of flat buildings to four stories is received favorably by many other members of the Council. The representative of the Twenty-fifth Ward has come to the conclusion that the great apartment buildings have become a bane to the residence districts of the city, and will attack them in an ordinance which he will introduce next Monday night.

Alderman Alling, a member of the Judiciary Committee, which will be called upon to consider the Griffith ordinance, said today:

"There is no doub

British rule, which is an unpardonable sin in England.

He sharply criticised the manner in which the English obtained possession of the Kimberley diamond fields, and attributed all her interference in the Transvaal and Orange Free State affairs to greed and rapacity. Other claims made by the English were only excuses.

MONEY FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

British Societies Here Send Out Appeals for Funds.

The British societies in the United States have determined to demonstrate their loyalty to their mother country in her present difficulties by raising as large a fund as they can to supplement that which is being raised at the Mansion House, London, for the widows and orphans of soldiers lost in the Transvaal war. The St. George Society has issued through its President, George Gray Ward, a circular letter in the matter, and the Sons of St. George, who have lodges in various parts of the country, have done likewise. St. David's Society is also interested in the work.

Thus far, it is said, $51,000 has been raised in Chicago, and about $10,000 has been collected from various sources in New Jersey. It is estimated that the response which will be received through various channels will bring the total to at least $250,000.

The Queen to Act as Patroness.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 12.—Sir Fleetwood Edwards, the Queen's private secretary, cabled to Lord Minto to-day stating that her Majesty would be pleased to become patroness of the Canadian Patriotic Fund Association for the Canadian soldiers invalided in the wargin South Africa.

MR. HAY MAY NOT BE RECEIVED.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—With reference to a Washington report, cabled here, that the Boers will refuse to receive Adelbert S. Hay, the new United States Consul at Pretoria, now on his way to his post, on account of the fact that he "was in constant communication" with the British Foreign Office while in London, a correspondent is informed that Mr. Hay's communication with the Foreign Office consisted of a social call on Lord Salisbury, which lasted only a few minutes, and was undertaken purely because, as a son of the United States Secretary of State and a former Ambassador at London, he desired to personally pay his father's compliments to the Premier.

A correspondent is officially informed that Lord Salisbury and Mr. Hay did not discuss Transvaal matters.

In reply to a telegram, Dr. Leyds, the diplomatic representative of the Transvaal, wires from Brussels:

"I see no reason why the Transvaal Government should not recognize Mr. Hay as the representative of the United States. I am unable to say more, as communication with my Government is cut off."

LONDON CHEERS VOLUNTEERS.

Scenes of Great Enthusiasm Follow Services for Them in St. Paul's Cathedral.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Remarkable scenes of patriotism were witnessed in London last evening after a short service held for the volunteers in St. Paul's Cathedral. The vast audience was slow to disperse. Ladies stood upon the chairs beckoning and calling to brothers, sons, and friends in the ranks, the latter signaling back.

A scene of great animation ensued. The organist introduced a few bars of the national anthem in concluding the voluntary. The effect of this was magical. First the volunteers and then the congregation took up the strains, and the vast cathedral was filled with enthusiastic song.

These demonstrations were renewed by immense crowds outside. St. Paul's Churchyard and Ludgate Hill were black with people, and it was impossible for the volunteers to march. Individual members were pulled out of the ranks by their friends and admirers, who raised them on their shoulders, and thus carried them down Fleet Street to the Temple. Those who escaped hoisting proceeded slowly, surrounded by clinging women.

Afterward, at the various theatres where the men were entertained, and yet later on returning to barracks, these scenes were renewed, and the streets were filled until midnight with cheering people.

Mr. Reginald Wynne, Chief of the Yeomanry recruiting office, says he has refused numerous offers of service made by Americans. Only British subjects are allowed to join. Consequently, he says, the report that several American Rough Riders have enlisted in the Yeomanry is incorrect. Some Britishers, however, who are alleged to have seen service in the American Army in Cuba have been accepted.

The Duke of Marlborough has been accepted by the War Office for service in the yeomanry.

Mr. Chamberlain has issued telegrams from Ceylon showing that the Legislative Council of the colony has voted to send 125 mounted armed men to South Africa.

There was a unique and interesting ceremony at the Guildhall to-day, when 500 of the City of London Imperial Volunteers received their kits and the freedom of the city. The big crowds in the city cheered the arriving volunteers, each of whom received a parchment certificate of the freedom, inclosed in a neat blue case. The ceremonial admitting the officers, this afternoon, was more elaborate.

It occurred in the presence of the Lord Mayor, Mr. A. J. Newton, the Councillors, and the Duke of Cambridge. This portion of the regiment, which sails to-morrow, will attend a special service in St. Paul's Cathedral to-night, and will afterward be entertained at supper by the benchers of the Inner Temple.

BOER ARMY IS 100,000 STRONG.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—An apparently well-informed correspondent of The Morning Post says:

"The Boer strength, originally 83,000 men, is now heavily augmented by Cape Colonists, and the enemy's fighting forces may be estimated fairly at 100,000 men and 208 guns. The Boers are not compelled to guard their communications. Their grass is good, the crops are growing, vegetables, cattle, and sheep are plenty, and game is abundant."

RIGHT OF SEARCH MAINTAINED.

Report that Great Britain Has Agreed to Abandon It Proves to be Entirely Erroneous.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Inquiries made this afternoon by the United States Ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, regarding the disposition of the Beatrice's American cargo, resulted in nothing definite, no further information having been received on this matter.

Varying interpretations are placed on the subject of contraband, but it is learned that the reports that Great Britain gives up logical rights of search and depends entirely upon ships' manifests are incorrect.

In spite of cabled denials, all the American goods except the Beatrice's have been released.

The Foreign Office is fully under the impression that its note to Mr. Choate decided the broad question of contraband.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—At the Cabinet meeting to-day Secretary Hay read the response of the British Government to our representations regarding the flour seizure in Delagoa Bay. Members of the Cabinet, after the meeting, said that the British answer was entirely satisfactory to this Government. The several resolutions of inquiry as to the conduct of the war which have been introduced in both houses of Congress were discussed, and the statement was made that full and complete information would be furnished on all of the matters covered at the earliest day possible.

GERMANY STILL DISSATISFIED.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—There is still great dissatisfaction in Germany at Great Britain's long delay in releasing the Bundesrath and in sending a formal answer to Germany's protest. A high official at the Foreign Office voiced the foregoing sentiment when questioned on the subject to-day, adding:

"Apparently the London Government has tried to expedite matters, but the Durban authorities are unduly slow, seeming to be determined to open the last box of the Bundesrath's cargo in order to avoid an admission of error."

The semi-official Norddeutsche Gazette says the Government has decided that it would not be compatible with strict neutrality to allow war materials to be sent from Germany either to Great Britain or to the Transvaal, and therefore, when it was reported that Herr Krupp was making steel shells for Great Britain, the firm was promptly requested to stop any intended dispatch of arms, guns, ammunition, or other war munitions to either belligerents.

The German diamond industry is being seriously injured by the war. In Hanau four large diamond cutting establishments have been closed.

THE MODDER RIVER FIGHT

Correspondents Describe Methuen's Fierce Onslaught.

FINE STRATEGY OF THE BOERS

Deadliness of the Rifle and Artillery Fire Which the British Faced—Percentage of Loss Large.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—British war correspondents are pouring in by means of the mails columns of descriptions of the operations in South Africa. Those recently printed refer chiefly to the battles of Graspan and Modder River, for it is yet too early for the publication of full accounts of Buller's defeat at Colenso. The Times's correspondent at Modder River has written a graphic account of the long, fierce battle that takes its name from that stream.

"For the whole of the day," he writes, "the Guards Brigade lay on the open veldt in a heat that was actually 110 degrees in the shade at midday. Meanwhile, the left flank had not been idle, and after the General had personally led them to the summit of a slight rise that commanded the only possible means of crossing the river—the dam that had been built to turn the Modder River into an ornamental water for the picnics of the Kimberley excursionists—they moved in echelon toward the edge of the river bank on the enemy's extreme left.

"That it could even be attempted to cross the river sliding sideways through the rush of water over the paddles along a rickety iron bar, one by one, clinging to the short support, in full view of the opposite shore, was an act of reckless heroism against which even the wary Cronje had not provided. This, however, is what was actually done, and it would be difficult to find a parallel for the stubborn pluck of the men who accompanied Col. Barter across the 300 yards of dam and weir. One by one some 400 of them crossed. Then a detachment of the Royal Engineers, showing how well they could take their part in the forefront of the fighting line, followed them, after that some more of the Yorkshire Light Infantry. Little by little a force was collected which cleared several of the nearest houses on the right and effected an occupation of an irrigation patch from which they were never dislodged.

"To fight for thirteen hours is an ordeal that in any kind of warfare would be a terrible strain, but, out on the treeless veldt with the thermometer at the degree above mentioned, the exhaustion suffered by our men was so great that in hundreds of cases men and officers alike slept as they lay in the scrub, careless of the shell and rifle fire that surged over them. To provide them with food was impossible, to bring a water cart on to the field—as the Coldstream Guards found by bitter experience—was only tempting men to expose themselves to death, rushing for the water at all hazards, and leaving the cover, such as it was, afforded by the nine or ten inch growth of mimosa scrub.

"Early in the afternoon the General was shot through the thigh, and for some time the two brigades, in the absence of orders, were compelled to act independently of each other, the only communication being a warning to the Ninth Brigade not to fire upon the First, of which there was some danger.

STRATEGY OF THE BOERS.

"The magnificent manner in which the Boers had realized and augmented the strength of the position, the success with which they had kept their works and disposition secret until the crucial moment, the feint on the extreme right, by which they drew off the entire artillery strength of our force from their main position, and the astonishing accuracy of their picked shots at the longest ranges should all be remembered to the credit of their Generals. But it was in the material which formed the commandos that they failed. They could not do more than they actually did with the men under their command. Already jealousies had sprung up between the Generals, the men accused each other of cowardice, and the threat of physical force had, if rumors were true, to be held over them more than once.

"The one-pound Maxim gun was the most effective weapon used by the Boers. The five or six shots fired in one second while the gun was traversed had more moral effect than the steady discharge of shrapnel from the ordinary fifteen-pounder at half-minute intervals. One man not far from me had both thighs blown off as he sat by one of these little shells landing on the ground between them, but there is no question that the moral effect was as a rule greater than the practical results. No gun was more cordially disliked by our men than this new weapon, that was usually christened 'Bong-bong-bong,' the patent of which in 1892 was offered to and declined by our Government."

Of the lessons to be learned from Modder River this correspondent says:

"It will be impossible in any future war for the officers to retain their swords, and it will be worth while for the War Office to construct some light carbine that may be carried by them instead of the weighty rifle at present out to the men."

The scene after the battle is thus described by the same writer:

"Most people who have staid at Kimberley know of Modder River as a recreation ground, only thinking of it, in fact, much as London regards Maidenhead. Never has it been anything but a frivolous little patch in the heart of the veldt. The punishment for its giddiness has been sudden and extraordinary. The place is deserted, the walls and roofs perforated like a colander, the water, churned and befouled by 10,000 animals, rolls over and over the dead that were hurriedly thrown into its eddying hollows with a weight attached that has in many cases proved insufficient. The bridge lies on its ruined piers, a twisted length of scrap iron, and the dead horses fill every nook in the riverside woods.

MISSILES DESTROY A CHAPEL.

"The chapel with its little wooden cross near the river stood in the thick of the fight, and now lies a crumbling mass of adobe walls, with its shattered earthen altar and the remains of its seats. There is no square rood within this extinct paradise that does not bear witness to the fearful effect of modern weapons."

The conduct of the marines of the Naval Brigade at Grasnan is a source of unending praise from all correspondents. The Times representatives at that battle write:

"The Naval Brigade advanced in extended order, but in converging upon the position to be taken they unconsciously found themselves closed in, and in that formation attempted the ascent. The fire directed upon them was terrible, and, distinguished by their swords, the officers were the first to fall. Commander Ethelstan was mortally wounded fifty yards from the first slope, and one by one the rest fell as they advanced, many with two or three bullet wounds. The slaughter was appalling to watch; the gallantry displayed was useless under the pitiless iron hail that was but slightly checked by the redoubled shelling of the reinforced battery. With a cheer the Yorkshire men—by a curious coincidence they had been conveyed from Mauritius by the very men to whose help they now came—ran up, pouring upward a tremendous fusillade toward the crest of the sangar. Of course, they lost heavily, but their open formation and the impossibility of distinguishing officers saved them from the concentrated fire that had deprived the naval detachment of their leaders, and little by little the thin line of khaki crawled up to the top.

"The storming line was now so near the crest that the guns could only be directed upon the Boers enfilading the position from the spurs of the kopje on the left, and almost in a calm Lieut. S. C. Taylor, closely followed by Lieut. Jones of the marines, reached the outer work of the sangar and made their way over.

"In the next half minute fifty men tumbled over and immediately rushed forward to clear the position in the rear. This was, however, stubbornly held for a quarter of an hour, more, perhaps, as a screen than anything else, to cover the retreat of the Boers.

DRIPPING WITH BLOOD.

"Above, the hilltop was almost dripping with blood; not a boulder escaped its splash of crimson, and the innumerable chips of the ironstone blocks indicated the terrific nature of our fire. Most of the dead or wounded Boers were carried off—fifty of the more severely wounded were found in their hospital a quarter of a mile away—but here and there a dead man proved that here the Transvaal had sent its men down for the first time to meet the oncoming column."

The Daily Telegraph's correspondent dilates upon the daring of the marines.

"The mariners numbered," he writes, "183, and every man was in the fighting line, four yards apart. The total number hit was 92—exactly 50 per cent. Not a particle of cover was to be had, save three small anthills, and the Boers had accurately measured the ranges of these from their position. One gallant fellow, describing the fire to an officer, said: 'Yes, Sir, the bullets came middling thick,' and while actually making the ascent he remarked to his next man that it was like a 'bloomin' hailstorm.' Each of the three companies had only one officer. Two of those were soon hit, and the commanding officer shot dead. Sergeants at once supplied their places, and of these 70 per cent. were hit! Four bullets went through the clothes and helmet of one officer, and a fifth knocked away the magazine of his rifle. That was 'middling thick,' as Tommy said."

"One detachment of sixteen marines," writes The Standard's correspondent, "who had got round the corner of the kopje away from the others, and were without an officer, were not certain about the order to clear the kopje. But one of the men shouted, 'Let's at the devils!' and they rushed to the top, losing ten out of their number in the ascent."

APPEARANCE OF BOER DEAD.

Julian Ralph, writing for The Daily Mail, says:

"Let me describe the top of one small hill in the Belmont engagement, the one in storming which the brave Grenadiers suffered part of their fearfully heavy loss.

"On this kopje the Boer commander had compelled the poorer men of his commando to live for weeks. I took it that these were men of the servant and the laborer class. Their dead, whose untidy and neglected bodies I saw seated as the British bullets and bayonets found them, confirmed this theory, for they were poorly clad, unshaven, unclean, and hungry-looking. They were of that class of Boer whom James Bryce describes as having started at a seventeen century standard and deteriorated for 300 years. I knew, when I saw such men among the dead, the wounded, and the prisoners, how it could be that white men could misuse the white flag and mock the sacred purpose of the Geneva Cross.

"The food, the dirt, and the extraordinary profusion of cartridges and cartridge wrappings were all mixed together, but the earth and disorder were not so offensive as the grimy, beastly condition of the dead.

"If I could write steadily for a week (and if there were no such strict censorship as fetters me) I could not exhaust the list of peculiarities, eccentricities, anomalies, and novelties of this war waged against us by an undisciplined force of rebels who are soldiers by instinct and farmers or cattle raisers for livelihood. But I could not in all that week state a more astonishing fact than that at some of these battles the better-class Boers have come to battle in their carriages like gentlemen driving to the Derby at home, and, having done their best, have retired in the same way, leaving their vassals to cover their retreat."

CAMP LIFE DESCRIBED.

In a lighter strain The Pall Mall Gazette's correspondent at Frere Camp, under date of Dec. 6, described camp life:

"The tedium of camp life here has been relieved by surprise visits paid to various Dutch farms whose owners have been suspected of complicity in the rising. No looting was allowed, the orders being very strict on this point. Despite, however, the strictness with which these most necessary orders have been carried out, the return of some raiding parties rather resembled a border foray of the olden time. The verb 'to commandeer' covers a multitude of petty larcenies. The camp humorists have already nicknamed the various irregular corps forming the mounted infantry brigade 'Bethune's Buccaneers.' 'Thorneycroft's Insects,' so called from their ubiquitousness, are among the most aptly named. Our latest arrival, the South African Light Horse, who wore cocks' feathers in their smasher hats, have of course been named 'The Cockyolly Birds.'"

From the Ladysmith correspondent of The Daily Chronicle comes a grim touch of besieged misery:

"Disheveled women are peering out of their dens in the rocks and holes in the sand. They crawl into the evening light, shaking the dirt from their petticoats and the sand from their back hair. They rub the children's faces round with the tails of their gowns. They tempt scraps of flames to take the chill off the yellow water for the children's tea. After sundown a steady Scotch drizzle settles down upon us."

SIXTY DAYS FOR FLIRTING.

John Fisher Is Sentenced for Speaking to a Strange Girl.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—John Fisher—young, debonair, and high-collared—who claims to be the representative of a historical publishing house of New York, is in jail in Camden for trying to flirt on a train near Atlantic City with Miss Lizzie Clark, a demure maid of fifteen, who looks older. Lizzie lives at Dorothy, N. J.

Fisher had been to Tuckahoe, and the train stopped at Winslow on the return journey bound for Camden. Miss Clark was standing on the platform. He thought she smiled. She got on the car and took the front seat. He beat a rag-time refrain. Then he ran his hand through his hair, brushed two specks from his coat, smiled a pensive smile, and took the seat beside Miss Clark and remarked in feeling tones "that it looked like rain."

Hardly were the words uttered when the conductor bore down, attracted by the girl's signals of distress. Fisher was forcibly pulled from hisses. and kept under surveillance until he was delivered to the Camden authorities This is the story he told to Justice Stackhouse at his hearing yesterday, but the Judge did not believe him and he was sentenced to sixty days in jail.

ACCUSE MR. KEATING.

Paving Contractors Allege Bad Treatment and Consult Counsel.

It was learned yesterday that several contractors, who desired to bid on asphalt repaving advertised for by the Department of Highways, felt so much aggrieved over the treatment which they alleged they had received at the hands of Commissioner Keating that they had consulted counsel in reference to the advisability of bringing suit to restrain the awarding of the contracts.

Statements made to Kellogg, Rose & Smith of 120 Broadway, who have been retained by one of the interested parties, were to the effect that Commissioner Keating had refused to accept bids which were in conformity with the specifications. L. Laflin Kellogg, the senior member of the firm, admitted that he had been consulted by a client who felt that he had been badly treated, but he would not say who this client was nor what was the nature of his grievance.

At least one other law firm has been similarly consulted, and the matter was considered so serious that Controller Coler was informed of the alleged irregularity, and warned not to pay any money under the contract until the courts had been invoked for relief.

Commissioner Keating last night said that he had no knowledge of any irregularity in receiving or rejecting bids, and that he welcomed any investigation that might be made.

KILLED HIS BABY SISTER.

Negro Boy, Seven Years Old, Cut Her Head Off with an Axe.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 12.—A negro boy named Frank Hill, aged seven years, instantly killed his half-sister, Mary Banks, aged two and a half years, with an axe near Scottsville Va., Thursday afternoon.

The children were left alone at their home. When their parents returned they found the girl with her head entirely severed from her body near the chimney, lying partly covered by ashes. An inquest was held yesterday, but owing to the culprit's youth he will not be prosecuted.

MRS. BEULAH A. PRICE DEAD.

She Was the Mother-in-Law of Attorney General John W. Griggs.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 12.—Mrs. Beulah A. Price, mother-in-law of Attorney General John W. Griggs, died this afternoon at Mr. Griggs's home, in this city. Mrs. Price was sixty-six years of age. She had been ill for some time. She was a native of Ohio, and came here to her daughter's home several months ago. On account of her mother's illness Mrs. Griggs did not join the Attorney General in Washington this Winter.

Firemen Still in the Hospital.

Three of the twenty firemen who were overcome during the fire in West Fifty-ninth Street Wednesday morning are still at Roosevelt Hospital suffering with burns, inhalation of smoke, and general shock. Capt. Edward Tobin is in a serious condition, pneumonia having set in. The other two men, Patrick Rogan of Engine No. 23 and Patrick J. Clark of Engine No. 40, may be able to leave the hospital in a day or two.

Seaboard Air Line Can Consolidate.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. [illegible]—The bill to give the consent of the State of Virginia to the consolidation of the Seaboard Air Line system, which passed the Senate yesterday, passed the House to-day, was signed by the Governor this afternoon, and is now a law.

SENATOR COFFEY ON TRIAL

Replies to Charges of Disloyalty and Accuses Others.

His Counsel Declares that in Many Districts Brooklyn Democratic Leaders Cut Their Ticket.

The trial of Senator Michael J. Coffey, the Democratic leader of the Ninth Assembly District, Brooklyn, on the charges of disloyalty to the Democratic organization, preferred against him by his opponents in his district, was formally begun last night before the special committee of the County Executive Committee, appointed to hear the charges.

The hearing was held in the rooms of the Executive Committee in the Jefferson Building, in Court Square. The hearing was a public one. Ex-Assistant District Attorney John Maguire, Chairman of the committee, presided. The other members of the committee, Senator P. H. McCarren, John J. Clancy, James Regan, and George Lindsey, were all present. Senator Coffey was in attendance, with his counsel, ex-Assistant District Attorney Isaac M. Kapper. Henry Furlong appeared as counsel for the committee.

Mr. Kapper presented statements from John J. Monahan and J. J. McKeon, members of the General Committee from the Ninth District, in which they declared that their names had been attached to the anti-Coffey petition without their consent.

Senator Coffey, through his counsel, denied all of the charges against him. His counsel entered a number of technical objections to the continuance of the proceedings. He contended that the rules of the Executive Committee, under which the hearing was being held, were non-effective, as they had not been filed with the custodian of the public records within three days after the adoption, as provided for by law; that under the primary law the General Committee had no power to punish a member for failing to act with the majority; that the members of the committee appointed to hear the charges were necessarily witnesses for the defense, and so were incompetent to conduct a hearing.

Mr. Kapper said further that according to the primary law support of State and National candidates was the only requisite of loyalty to a party. He said, in effect, that if Senator Coffey had been disloyal there were others present who were "in the same boat." While Senator Coffey's district had run behind 396 votes in the last election, that of Mr. Maguire had run behind 346 votes, that of Mr. Regan 378 votes, that of Mr. Claney 246 votes, and Senator McCarren's district 233 votes. Of the twenty-one districts in the county, he said ten of them had cut the ticket worse than it had been cut in Senator Coffey's district.

"If you exclude these objections," said Mr. Kapper, "it will be at your peril before the courts and before the bar of public opinion. It is a mistake to try to strike down the only Independent Democratic leader of this county."

Mr. Furlong, for the committee, raised a number of technical exceptions to Mr. Kapper's objections.

Mr. Kapper's objections were nally overruled and the committee decided to adjourn the hearing until this evening, when testimony will be taken.

NAMES OFF THE TICKET.

Republican Club's Contest Settled by Withdrawal as Candidates of Messrs. Smith and Hitchcock.

The contest in the Republican Club which grew out of the nomination of John Sabine Smith for member of the Executive Committee, and which resulted in the nomination of J. F. Hitchcock as an opposing candidate to Mr. Smith, has been practically settled by the withdrawal of both men from the tickets to be voted for next Monday night. The following note, signed by both candidates, was sent to Senator Depew, the President of the club, last night.

"We, the undersigned, having been nominated for the same position on the Executive Committee of the club, and it having been represented to us by the Building Committee that a contest at this time might imperil the project of a new clubhouse, and also engender ill-will between some of our members at a time when all should endeavor to promote good fellowship, do hereby withdraw our names from before the club for said office, and respectfully decline the said nomination, and request that you direct that no ballots be cast or counted for us at the coming election."

According to the rules of the club, the withdrawals of candidates must be formally indorsed by the seconders of the nominations. It was said by one of the men who had been instrumental in securing the nomination of Mr. Hitchock that the men who had backed him would not permit him to retire from the contest simultaneously with Mr. Smith. On the other hand, the same man said, Mr. Smith's withdrawal would be followed by that of Mr. Hitchcock, but the indorsers of the latter would insist on Mr. Smith declining the nomination as a preliminary to the restoration of harmony. Unless this could be done, it was said, there would be a contest at the election.

CLUB'S NEW JERSEY NIGHT.

Republicans Honor the Officials of the Neighbor State—Gov. Voorhees on Industrial Combinations.

A dinner in honor of Gov. Foster M. Voorhees and other officials of New Jersey was given by the Republican Club at the clubhouse, 450 Fifth Avenue, last night. The occasion was known as "New Jersey Night."

In the absence of Senator Depew, the President of the club, Col. Charles F. Homer presided during the greater part of the function, but late in the evening Senator Depew arrived, and from that time on he acted as toastmaster. The guests of honor included, besides Gov. Voorhees, Judge J. Franklin Fort of Newark, who nominated the late Vice President Hobart; Gen. J. W. Congdon, Inspector General of the New Jersey National Guard; President William Johnson of the New Jersey State Senate, and B. F. Jones, Speaker of the House. About a hundred members of the club took part in the dinner.

Gov. Voorhees, who made the first speech, said that his State had come to be known principally for its policy of offering special inducements to industrial combinations. The policy, he said, had been in force for fifty years. The State had a large revenue from this source, but he was not prepared to defend this plan unconditionally. It had a tendency, he said, to keep the people in ignorance of what they were really spending. In turn, he said, new conditions might make it necessary to adopt a new plan of taxation, but he was willing to trust to the future to develop a remedy for any evils that might ensue from the present system.

Judge Fort, discussing "New Jersey Republicans," said that no State contained a more loyal population. "We have within our borders," he said, "no Winslows who send telegrams to the President which should brand the senders as traitors to the republic and to mankind."

Senator Depew talked of expansion in commerce and national growth, and extolled the work of the Republican Party which, he said, had always been identified with expansion. He praised the work of the Republicans of New Jersey and promised that when the Republican Club moved into its new home it would again call upon Gov. Voorhees and his fellow officials to tell how the party fared and to instruct the club how to influence Republican votes in this city.

Speaker Jones and Gen. Congdon also spoke.

DEMOCRATS AND CURRENCY.

Opposition Will Not Attack the Senate Bill, but Will Assail "Favoritism"—No Amendments Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The admitted unreadiness of the Democrats of the Senate to begin their opposition to the Currency bill did not astonish the leading Republicans, who have known that the resistence to the bill would be merely perfunctory. It is learned that the bill is not to be allowed to pass without some speeches similar to those delivered in the house, in which a great deal of criticism will be directed to matters not in the bill and to the "favoritism" shown by the Administration to National banks. Senator Jones of Arkansas, is expected to make one of the speeches, and it is believed that Bacon of Georgia will be prevailed upon to deliver one that will agree with the prevailing sentiment in Georgia.

Although it is asserted by a Democratic Senator that amendments are to be offered, it cannot be ascertained that any Democrat contemplates proposing an amendment looking to the free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one. But the Democrats who still desire to vote on that question will have an opportunity. Senator Teller says he will afford all lovers of silver the chance to go on record. Unless Mr. Teller or Mr. Stewart assumes that office it is safe to say no Democrat will perform it. From all Democratic accounts it is gathered that the opposition will not be prolonged.

There is so much hesitation and doubt in the party about the financial question, so many differences of opinion, that some of the wiser leaders would prefer to let the Republicans go on with the programme they are in a position to carry out and let time point the way for a party position which can be assumed without danger of serious rupture of harmony.

It is remarked that this is the first time in many years when the opposition was not eager to take up a financial discussion. Hitherto it has been difficult to find time for all the speakers on a money question. Now there is plenty of time for all, and the demand for it is amazingly less than the supply.

TO DISMISS ENTIRE FACULTY.

New President of the University of Cincinnati Expected to Make a Clean Sweep.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 12.—Dr. Howard Ayres, the new President of the University of Cincinnati, intends to make a clean sweep of that institution by dismissing the entire Faculty. He will go before the Board of Directors next Monday with a recommendation that all chairs be declared vacant after June 1 next, which is the end of the college year. The board is said to be willing to support Dr. Ayres in any plan he proposes.

Various causes have operated to keep the university in a state of turmoil for several years. From a lack of funds the Directors had no President for a long time, but last year, owing to the demoralized conditions in the internal affairs of the university, they called Howard Ayres from the University of Missouri, at Columbia, Mo., where he was Professor of Biology. It is believed by many friends of the university that the action to be taken is the beginning of the end of the many internal troubles through which the institution has gone. It is said that Mr. Ayres had a tacit understanding with the Directors that such a move would be taken before he would accept the Presidency. In fact, when his duties were outlined by the Board he was practically given the power of employment and removal through recommendation.

During the past month President Ayres has made frequent visits to different parts of the country, and one of the professors said to-day he had an indirect intimation that President Ayres had been on a still hunt for men to fill the vacancies, and that as soon as the wholesale removals could be accomplished their successors would be proposed. He also said he believed that the slate had been completed.

While several of the professors are not considered competent by the President, the main ground for his dissatisfaction is said to be the factional contests and doubtful loyalty of some of the cliques. There is also a disposition to criticise and belittle the college. On class night in 1896 graduates in costumes caricatured the Faculty in public. This led to bitter feeling and harsh action, culminating in the resignation of several students.

Prof. Ayres is forty years old and a giant in stature. He lives with his wife and seven daughters in Avondale.

HEAVIER TAXES FOR CHICAGO.

Supreme Court Holds Part of New Revenue Law Unconstitutional.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—The Illinois Supreme Court at Springfield to-day handed down a decision declaring unconstitutional the section of the new revenue law which provided for the scaling down of the tax levy.

The law applied to all the State, and as the assessed valuation of property has been heavily increased in some sections, the knocking out of the limitation clause of the new law will result in a large increase in the tax levy. In Chicago and Cook County the increase will range from 20 to 50 per cent.

EXPEDITION TO CAPE NOME.

Party to Try an Overland Journey of 750 Miles.

SEATTLE, Washington, Jan. 12.—An expedition will soon leave this city to accomplish the difficult feat of reaching Cape Nome by an overland journey from Portage Bay, Cook's Inlet, across the snow-covered plains of Alaska. The journey will cover 750 miles.

The leader of the expedition is to be L. L. Bales, a pioneer prospector. Bales arrived in Seattle last night on the steamer Rosalie from the Porcupine district. One of the principal promoters of the expedition is Frank P. Vrooman of Chicago. There are twenty persons in the party.

RAIN AIDS WATER SUPPLY.

Relief Afforded in Brooklyn by Thursday's Storm, However, Is Only Temporary.

Chief Engineer Birdsall of the Department of Water Supply yesterday took a pessimistic view of the effect of Thursday's rainfall, so far as it affected the shortage in the Brooklyn supply. The storm, he said, had added largely to the quantity of water in the reservoirs whence the supply for Manhattan and the Bronx is drawn, but the accretions in Brooklyn were only sufficient to give momentary relief. The principal reason for this difference, Mr. Birdsall pointed out, was due to the physical nature of the two districts.

In the Croton watershed, he said, the ground was frozen, and therefore the water ran into the reservoirs with little loss, while on Long Island the soil was still soft and no increase in the reservoirs could be noted until after a certain amount of saturation had ensued. Mr. Birdsall declared that the increase in the supply would obviate for a few days the necessity of restricting the residents of Brooklyn to using the water only for drinking and culinary purposes, but nothing but a heavy rainfall for several days could prevent a water famine.

Deputy Commissioner Moffett of Brooklyn also declared that the danger of scarcity of water in that borough was by no means averted. While the rainfall amounted to 2.12 inches, Mr. Moffett asserts it will require several more equally heavy rainfalls before conditions become normal. Mr. Moffett reported that over a foot of water had been gained in the Hempstead reservoir as a result of the storm. The reports also showed that there had been a gain in the amount of water in storage at Ridgewood and Mount Prospect.

It was decided to defer action in the matter of shutting off the supply at the navy yard, the Fort Hamilton reservation, and Governors Island. The authorities at these places have promised to see that strict economy is observed in the use of water.

The storm had the further effect of deferring the use of the polluted water from Brisley's and Springfield ponds, which were to be drawn upon as a last resort.

FOG HINDERS NAVIGATION.

Steamer Goes Ashore on Staten Island, but Is Uninjured.

Fog interfered considerably with navigation in the bay and rivers in the earlier part of the day yesterday. The Quarantine disinfecting steamer James W. Wadsworth ran aground at 8:30 o'clock on the Staten Island shore. She was coming from the hospital islands in the lower bay to the upper Quarantine Station when she struck near the proving guns of Fort Wadsworth. As soon as Health Officer Doty heard of the accident he sent the two Quarantine tugs, Charles F. Allen and Governor Flower to her aid. They hauled on the stranded steamer for an hour and a half, and finally pulled her off. She received no damage.

The Standard Tug No. 2, owned by the Standard Oil Company, was slowly steaming in the upper bay at 8 o'clock, when the pilot suddenly saw Oyster Island—right before him. Before the tug could answer her wheel she ran on the reef. Tugs went to her assistance and pulled her off.

The only Sound steamer that came in on time was the Priscilla of the Fall River Line. The Sound boats Worcester and Maine were delayed by the fog just outside Hell Gate, and did not reach their docks before noon. The ferryboats were more or less delayed, while the trains and trolleys that brought passengers over the Brooklyn Bridge were crowded. At 9 o'clock the fog lifted a little, but an hour later settled more thickly than ever. After noon, however, it began to lift.

HEAVY WIND AT FERRY HILL.

Summer Residences at the Rhode Island Resort Badly Damaged.

BRISTOL, R. I., Jan. 12.—Ferry Hill, the Summer residence portion of this place, was struck by a heavy wind early this morning, and roofs were torn off, chimneys thrown down, and houses twisted out of shape. In many places the furniture in the upper stories was picked up by the wind and distributed in disorder in the yards and upon the lawns of the residences. Heavy rain added to the damage caused by the wind.

The Summer residences of William G. Lowe of New York and Dr. H. H. Howe of Philadelphia were among those partly wrecked.

Found Death in a Snowstorm.

OGDENSBURG, Jan. 12.—A heavy snowstorm visited this section during the night. This morning Peter B. Ebee, sixty years old, was found frozen to death on the road entering Rensselaer Falls. He was going to his sister's house and was overtaken by the storm. He was found in front of his sister's place on his hands and knees, nearly covered with snow.

Railroad Washout in Connecticut.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Jan. 12.—As the result of washouts on the Groton extension of the Consolidated Railroad, caused by the heavy rains of last night, traffic over this division has been entirely suspended to-day, and it will take thousands of dollars to repair the roadbed. The most severe washout was just east of the Thames River Bridge, and extended a distance of a mile and a half.

WESTERN MARYLAND FINANCES.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 12.—A new complication has arisen in the financial affairs of the Western Maryland Railroad Company which may lead to the throwing of the property into court on an application for the appointment of a receiver.

In their investigation into the condition of the railroad property, the newly appointed Directors on the part of the city ascertained that the railroad had a floating debt of $225,000. Obligations of the company are now coming due, and it needs money to tide it over its financial straits. The banks and individuals who have advanced the railroad money on call loans have refused any further advances unless the city guarantees the payment of the existing debt of $225,000.

A meeting of the city's financial officers and the city Directors was held to-day to discuss the new phase of the situation, and after a thorough discussion referred the matter to City Solicitor Carter for an opinion and recommendation. Another meeting will be held on Thursday of next week.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST. — Threatening; variable winds.

The weather conditions have moderated markedly in the last twenty-four hours. The rapid succession of highs and lows across the northern portion of the country has ceased, and no marked change will occur for the next thirty-six or forty-eight hours. The storm, central Thursday night in Western Pennsylvania, has moved to Newfoundland, and has caused rain in the Atlantic States, except snow in Northern New England and light snow in the lake regions. Rain has also fallen in the North Pacific States and northern plateau. The storm to the north of Montana has remained stationary, increasing in intensity. The temperature has fallen in the Middle and South Atlantic States, except in Southwestern Virginia, where it has risen slightly. The temperature has risen slightly in New England, and elsewhere it has remained nearly stationary.

Threaning weather and snow flurries may be expected in the lake regions and Northern New England, snow flurries in the northern portions of Minnesota and North Dakota, rain in Montana, and generally fair weather elsewhere. The temperature conditions will remain practically without change, except a slight fall in New England.

Fresh northwesterly winds, diminishing, may be expected on the North Atlantic Coast, light to fresh northwesterly winds on the Middle Atlantic, and light north to northwest winds on the South Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	13	38	42
6 A. M.	12	36	40
9 A. M.	16	38	41
12 M.	23	44	46
3 P. M.	26	41	44
6 P. M.	30	38	41
9 P. M.	25	32	36
12 P. M.	25	31	32

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	40
Weather Bureau	38
Corresponding date, 1899	21
Corresponding date for last twenty years	31

The maximum temperature yesterday was 45 degrees at 1 P. M., and the minimum 31 degrees at 10 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 100 per c

BROOKLYN'S SCHOOL BILL

Special Committee's Radical Measure Introduced.

TO END BOARD OF EDUCATION

Powers of Borough Boards to be Restored—City Superintendent and Examiners Retained.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—To the great variety of propositions for amendments to the educational section of the Greater New York charter another was added to-day which is more radical in its provisions than any yet proposed. This provides for a complete reorganization of the school department and the abolition of the Central Board of Education. It was brought to this city by Horace E. Dresser, and introduced by Senator Marshall. Mr. Dresser is Vice President of the Central Board of Education and Chairman of a special committee on legislation of the Brooklyn Borough Board, by which this bill was prepared.

In explanation of the bill Mr. Dresser says that it contemplates a complete revision of the educational section of the charter. It abolishes the Central Board of Education and restores to the borough boards the functions and powers which they possessed before the consolidation. "The bill recognizes the fact," says Mr. Dresser, "that there must be some connecting link between the Borough Boards, and this link is provided for in the Board of Estimate, which is authorized to apportion to each borough its share of school moneys raised from all sources. Section 1,065 of the charter which gives power to the central board to reapportion this money is repeated. It is also recognized that there should be a connecting link in the educational system on the purely educational side as well as the material, and to provide this the City Superintendent is retained."

The positions of examiners are also retained, but instead of being limited to five persons a licensing board is created to consist of the same officers as at present but with the four Borough Superintendents added. Under the present system the City Superintendent and Board of Examiners are appointed by the Board of Education. This board being abolished, it is necessary to provide an appointing power. A Board of Delegates is therefore created to consist of the three members of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, two in the Borough of Brooklyn and one each from the Boroughs of Richmond and Queens. These delegates are to be elected by the Borough Boards, and their sole function is to be to meet annually to fill vacancies which occur by expiration of the terms of office of the examiners and the City Superintendent. They are also empowered to meet at any time when a vacancy may occur by reason of death or resignation.

Sections 1,079, 1,080 and 1,081, which relate to the duties of the City Superintendent and Borough Superintendents have been recast so as to carry out the general idea of the bill to confer more power upon the Borough Boards.

Another feature of this bill relates to the trustees of the College of New York and to the Normal College. These are separate corporations technically not under the control of the Board of Education, but practically under the same management for the reason that the men who compose the Central Board of Education also compose the Board of Trustees of the college. The result is that the alumni of the City College may have few and possibly no representative on the Board of Trustees. As the Board of Education is to be abolished the committee which prepared this bill adopted a plan presented to the Board of Education by a committee of the college alumni. Under it the Mayor is to appoint nine trustees for each college for a term of three years, the terms of three trustees expiring each year. These nine trustees with the President of the college and the four Presidents of the Borough Boards are to form the Board of Trustees of the college.

To Pay Teachers Next Week.

Controller Coler said yesterday that the public school teachers in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx would be paid early next week. The work of the Commissioners of Accounts is almost finished. The auditors will work to-morrow.

CRIMINAL CODE AMENDMENTS.

Measures Relating to New Trials for Convicts, Pay of Attorneys, and Grand Jury Minutes.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—Assemblyman Charles Dillon of New York will on Monday introduce in the Assembly a bill which seeks to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure so as to permit a person convicted of crime to move for a new trial on newly discovered evidence at any time before the expiration of the sentence imposed.

As the law now stands, the motion for such new trial must be made within one year after judgment. "This state of the law," said Mr. Dillon, "has recently worked injustice, and in a number of instances the Judges of the General Sessions in New York City have publicly stated that, if it were not for the existence of Section 308 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence would have been granted.

"This was particularly the case where Judge Cowing found himself powerless to grant a new trial to one Saul Jacobs, who was convicted before him of the crime of having obtained a large sum of money by means of selling brass filings for gold. The man, on his trial, protested that he merely acted as a broker, and was innocent, and after a long sentence had been imposed the daughter of the prisoner spent two years in hunting down the real culprit, whom she subsequently found in the person of one Coppleman. She secured the extradition of Coppleman from Chicago, and he subsequently pleaded guilty to the offense and was sentenced to prison. There seemed to be no doubt that the Court would set aside Jacobs's conviction on the confession of Coppleman. But, when that motion came to be made, counsel for the accused was confronted with this section of the code.

"As to my other amendment of Section 308, the present section is not clear as to the amount of compensation that can be ordered to be paid to counsel who have been assigned to defend persons charged with murder in the first degree. All of the trial judges, and in one recent instance the Court of Appeals, allowed counsel additional compensation after conviction for services rendered in the Court of Appeals, but recently the first Appellate Division has determined that, as the statute now reads, no greater sum than $500 can be allowed for services of counsel, including the defense on the trial as well as the appeal.

"The amendment proposed is designed to get rid of any question as to the construction of the language of the statute, and to leave it in the discretion of the Judge before whom the case is tried, to fix what in his opinion is a reasonable compensation, not exceeding $500."

Assemblyman Patton has introduced a bill which it is expected will bring out much discussion from attorneys all over the State. It is an amendment to Section 266 of the Criminal Code, and provides that in the trial of a criminal case, upon motion of either the people or the defendant, the testimony of the witness before the Grand Jury shall be produced in court and the witness examined upon that testimony for the purpose of determining if the story he tells on the trial is consistent with his testimony before the Grand Jury.

"Under the law as it now stands, it is discretionary with the Judge as to whether the Grand Jury minutes shall be put in evidence on the trial and the witness examined upon them. The question usually comes up in criminal cases, and generally the Court rules that the Grand Jury minutes shall not be put in evidence.

BROOKLYN IMPROVEMENTS.

Senator Marshall's Bill Provides for a Bond Issue, One-third to be Refunded by Those Benefited.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—Senator Marshall to-day introduced a bill to provide for the further improvement of Bedford Avenue, in Brooklyn, from the extremity of the present improvement to Flatbush Avenue. To provide for the improvement the Mayor and Comptroller of the City of New York shall be directed by the Board of Estimate to issue bonds to an amount equal to the cost or estimated cost of the improvement, these bonds to bear interest not exceeding 4 per cent. per annum.

To provide for the payment of these bonds the Department of Highways shall fix a district of assessment according to benefit, upon which shall be levied and collected in twenty annual installments one-third of the entire amount of the bonds, together with interest thereon, the remaining two-thirds of the amount to be divided into a like number of parts or installments, and one of such installments shall be inserted in the annual tax budget of the city each year for twenty successive years and be levied upon and collected from all the real and personal property situated in the city and subject to taxation.

The proceedings to acquire title to the property shall be in charge of a commission of three to be appointed by the Supreme Court in the Second Judicial Department and to receive compensation at the rate of $6 a day each.

Senator Marshall also introduced a bill for the opening, laying out, and improving of Remsen Avenue, in the Borough of Brooklyn. The provisions of the bill are identical with those of the Bedford Avenue bill.

$30,000 FOR THE STATE SURVEY.

Verplanck Colvin Discovers Over 800 Acres of State Lands.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—Assemblyman Allds to-day introduced a bill appropriating $30,000 to enable the State Engineer and Surveyor to continue to co-operate with the Director of the United States Geological Survey in making a topographic survey and map of the State of New York.

A remarkable discovery has been made by Verplanck Colvin of the State land surveys. In recent surveys made in ascertaining the boundary line between Herkimer and Hamilton Counties he found that the State owns between 800 and 900 acres of valuable Adirondack forest lands in Hamilton County, although the State authorities were not aware of it.

ADVERTISING ON ELEVATED ROADS.

Mr. Roche's Bill Prohibits It and Provides Severe Penalties.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—Mr. Roche introduced a bill providing that no elevated railroad company in a city of 1,000,000 or more population shall exercise any rights or privileges except such as were expressly granted in the special statute by which such company was organized.

The bill is evidently aimed at the sale of advertising privileges. It provides in detail that no elevated railway shall lease, let, bargain, or give to any other corporation or person any of its buildings, stations, fixtures, coaches, cars, or other property owned, occupied or used by it in its business, or any part or portion, for advertising purposes, or for the sale of goods, merchandise, or wares, except papers, books, and periodicals, nor post or exhibit, in or upon any of its property, any card, sign, device, writing, printing, or picture in the nature of an advertisement of the business, trade, or profession of any other corporation or person.

Any company offending against the provisions of this act shall forfeit $100 for each separate and distinct violation of any of the provisions of this act, which sum may be recovered in an action in any court of competent jurisdiction by any citizen of this State.

Tax on Stock Companies.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—Mr. Roche introduced a bill in the Assembly to-day compelling all stock corporations, except moneyed, insurance, and railroad companies to submit to the Secretary of State within one month a detailed statement of the condition of their business, giving to the Attorney General the power to make an investigation to verify such report and empowering the Controller to impose a tax of one-eighth of 1 per cent. of the amount of its capital stock.

Unclaimed Savings Banks' Deposits.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—Mr. Sanders of New York introduced a bill in the Assembly providing that savings banks and other banking institutions shall turn over to the State Banking Superintendent all moneys that have been unclaimed for a period of thirty years, and further providing that at the end of forty years from the time such moneys were turned over to the State they may be applied to the expenses of the State Government.

JUSTICE LAUGHLIN MUST SERVE.

To Join Appellate Division of Supreme Court, Fourth Department.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—Gov. Roosevelt has decided that Justice Laughlin of Buffalo shall sit in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in the Fourth Department.

The matter has been in abeyance for some days because Justice Laughlin preferred not to serve for the present, at least on that bench. Gov. Roosevelt determined, however, that the public interests require an immediate designation.

Justice Laughlin will join the Appellate Division on Jan. 15.

PRISON COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Deplorable Conditions Found at Auburn, Sing Sing, and Dannemora—Scheme of Industries Inadequate.

ALBANY, Jan 12.—The special committee appointed by the State Prison Commission to inquire into the management of the State Prisons presented its report to Gov. Roosevelt to-day.

Among other things the report says that the scheme of industries is neither adequate to the support of the prisons nor the welfare of the prisoners; that Auburn, on the testimony of the Superintendent of the Auburn City Fire Department, is merely a rotten shell; that Sing Sing, by the late fire, has been proved to be worse than that; that both Sing Sing and Dannemora are overrun with vermin, and that at the latter prison the doctor does not dare to have the whitewash scraped off for fear of bacilli of tuberculosis.

For an Upper Hudson River Dam.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—Assemblyman Hitchcock to-day introduced a bill in the House providing that the Hudson River Water Power Company, which proposes to furnish electrical power to cities, villages, and manufacturing establishments of the Upper Hudson Valley, may erect and maintain forever a dam across the Hudson River between Glens Falls and Palmer Falls. The dam may be erected to such a height as will fully utilize the fall of such river.

Prison-Made Furniture in Schools.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—Assemblyman Roche of New York has introduced a bill to prevent the use of prison manufactures in the public schools. This will affect principally the school furniture industry at Auburn prison, which has come into active competition with a large number of private manufacturing establishments.

$145,000 for Beet Sugar Culture.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—Assemblyman Rogers of Broome will early next week introduce a bill appropriating $125,000 for the promotion of beet sugar culture. Last year's appropriation was $30,000, but there was an unexpended balance of $60,000 available, which gave $90,000 for the work. There is $20,000 of this amount still unexpended, which, with the appropriation to be asked for, will make $145,000 available this year.

Canal and Commerce Reports.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—Gov. Roosevelt will not receive the report of the commission which investigated the decline of commerce at the Port of New York until next week. On Monday evening next the Governor will confer with Gen. Greene of the Canal Advisory Board, on the report of that body.

Signs, Bill Boards, and Fences.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—Assemblyman T. P. Sullivan this morning introduced a bill prohibiting the use of signs or bill boards in cities of the first or second class on buildings when the signs are over six feet in height and on the ground when over ten feet in height. Also a bill prohibiting the use of tight board fences on the front of any lot in the City of New York, and providing that all such fences shall be removed by Aug. 1, 1900.

SHORT LEGISLATIVE SESSION.

Both Houses Pass a Bill Legalizing Primaries Here.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—Mr. Allds, leader of the majority, presided over the deliberations of the House this morning in the absence of Speaker Nixon, who went to his home yesterday at the close of the session.

An emergency message was received from the Governor to permit the passage of Mr. Henry's amendment to the primary law to legalize the primaries for the special election to be held in the Thirty-first New York District to select a successor to Assemblyman Stone, deceased. It was passed without any opposition.

At 10:15 A. M. the Assembly adjourned until Monday at 8:30 P. M.

No clergyman was present in the Senate this morning, and the unusual spectacle was witnessed of the Senate proceeding to business without prayer. There was a very small attendance of the Senators, only sixteen of them being in their seats when the Lieutenant Governor called the session to order. There was therefore no quorum for the transaction of business.

Gov. Roosevelt sent in an emergency message certifying to the necessity for the immediate passage of the Assembly bill providing for a special election in the Thirty-first Assembly District of New York on Jan. 23. The bill was passed.

After a session of less than five minutes the Senate then adjourned until Monday night.

Other Assembly Bills.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—These bills have been introduced in the Assembly:

Mr. FISKE—Extending to veterans of the Spanish war the benefits of the act providing that Boards of Supervisors shall appropriate $85 for the payment of funeral expenses of war veterans of the United States Army and Navy.

Mr. PUTE—Authorizing the Police Commissioners of New York City to rehear and determine the charges against Richard Dillon, a policeman of the second grade, for reinstatement.

Mr. O'CONNELL—Authorizing the use of trading stamps, trading checks, and similar gift enterprises.

Mr. WILSON—To establish the exterior pier head lines adjacent to the shores of the port of New York, in Brooklyn, in accordance with the pier head line approved by the Secretary of War of the United States.

Mr. REMSEN—Requiring street railway and railroad companies of Brooklyn to sprinkle streets upon which their tracks are laid.

Mr. SULLIVAN—His last year's bill providing that the township system shall be introduced in place of the school district, whenever the electors of such school district shall vote to authorize the change.

FIRE DESTROYS WAREHOUSE.

Girl Employes Frightened by Flames—Firemen Overcome and an Engine Damaged—Loss, $25,000.

The five-story brick building 184 South Street, occupied by Darmstadt & Scott as an assorting warehouse for rags and paper, was entirely gutted by fire yesterday afternoon. The twenty-five employes in the place at the time escaped by the stairway without injury.

Sorting of rags and paper is done upon the second floor, the floors above being used for storage purposes. Here fifteen girls and ten men were at work, when one of the girls discovered the rear bin, filled with paper, blazing. The cries of the girls as they rushed down to the street attracted the attention of Policeman Shevlin of the Steamboat Squad, who turned in an alarm. By the time the first engine company arrived the whole upper four floors were ablaze, and it looked as though the warehouse of Theodore Crowell, next door, in which was stored tea in bond worth $800,000, would be set on fire.

The first firemen to arrive turned in two additional alarms, and then attempted to fight the fire from the first floor. But so fierce had the flames become that they were forced to the outside. The arrival of Water Tower No. 1 enabled them to work at the altitude of the fire's origin. The fireboats New Yorker and Van Wyck arrived with the other engines called by the third alarm.

Firemen Joseph Reagan and John Murray of Engine Company No. 9 were overcome by smoke while on the third floor, but were soon able to go back to work.

On the way to the fire, Engine No. 10 met with an accident. In turning from Peck's Slip into Pearl Street the engine wheels were violently wrenched and the axles bent in. The horses started to run, but were stopped.

Chief Croker, who was present in person, estimated the damage to stock and building at $25,000. Theodore Crowell said that he thought the stock of tea stored in his warehouse was damaged by smoke and water to the extent of $5,000 or $10,000.

BIG FIRE IN NAVESINK.

Large Portion of Business Section Burned—The Loss, $20,000.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., Jan. 12.—A considerable portion of the business section of Navesink Highlands was destroyed by fire this morning. The fire spread from the Post Office Building to the railroad office on the pier, and to the United States Express freight building. The Union News stand and Reiter & Woodley's stores were also consumed.

The volunteer firemen did good service in preventing the flames from communicating to the railroad wharf. The total loss is about $20,000, which is partly covered by insurance.

The origin of the fire is a mystery, but it is generally believed that it was started by incendiaries.

TO JOHN KELLY'S MEMORY.

Free Ward in Hospital Suggested as Fitting Mark of Respect by Well-Known Men.

The memory of "Smiling" John Kelly may be honored by the establishment of a free ward in one of the city hospitals. The suggestion was made at a meeting held at the Hoffman House last night, which was attended by many prominent men, including Corporation Counsel John Whalen, Commissioner Edward Kearney, ex-Judge W. N. Cohen, ex-Police Superintendent Thomas Byrnes, William Pitt Mitchell, Chamberlain Patrick Keenan, ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, Dr. Rice, Inspector William McLaughlin, Capt. George W. McClusky, John F. Carroll, David Gideon, Edgar Gibbs Murphy, Philip J. Britt, John E. McDonald, and ex-Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn.

Mr. Whalen presided, and Commissioner Kearney acted as Secretary. Inspector McLaughlin, to whose efforts, in the main, the meeting was due, briefly stated that its object was to provide a suitable mark of respect to the memory of John Kelly.

Remarks were made by ex-Mayor Grant, P. J. Britt, ex-Judge Cohen, William Pitt Mitchell, Dr. Rice, and others, and these disclosed suggestions of a handsome fountain surmounted with a bronze figure in one of the public squares, a monument over the grave in Calvary Cemetery, or a John Kelly ward in one of the hospitals.

Inspector McLaughlin eliminated one of the suggestions by the statement that Mrs. Kelly had told him she proposed to erect a monument over her husband's grave.

The scheme most favored was a ward in one of the hospitals to contain from four to ten beds and to be known as the John Kelly ward. Dr. Rice explained how it could be done, and expressed the opinion that for every $5,000 raised one bed could be endowed.

Ex-Superintendent Byrnes, when called upon, remarked: "I don't think John Kelly would approve of anything of this kind. I knew him well, and it is my opinion that this meeting and its objects would be very distasteful to him."

It was decided finally to appoint a committee to confer with Mrs. Kelly, and these gentlemen were chosen: Hugh J. Grant, John E. McDonald, John F. Carroll, Philip J. Britt, Alfred Henry Lewis, and Thomas J. Dunn.

Chairman Whalen was added to the committee on the motion of Mr. Lewis.

Then ex-Mayor Grant requested that Inspector McLaughlin be substituted as Chairman of the committee. The request was not acceded to, but Mr. McLaughlin was added to the committee and at a subsequent meeting was made its Chairman.

Funeral of Joseph E. Banks.

The funeral services for Joseph E. Banks, who died suddenly of apoplexy in a Third Avenue electric car Wednesday, were held last night at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Park Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street. The Rev. Dr. Hughes, assisted by the Rev. Edward Banks Smith, conducted the church service. About fifty members of the Lafayette Post No. 140, G. A. R., of which Mr. Banks had been a member, were in attendance. At the conclusion of the church service a military service was conducted by members of the post. Mr. Banks was born in this city fifty-eight years ago. As a young man he engaged in the wholesale umbrella business with his father, and later entered the wholesale paper business, in which he continued to the time of his death. He served in the civil war as a private in the Seventh Regiment.

REPORT ON THE PALISADES

State Commissioners Recommend a Large Appropriation.

$250,000 THE SUM SPECIFIED

New York Should Offset, It Is Said, the Gift of New Jersey, Valued at $750,000.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—The report of the Palisades Commissioners, appointed by legislative enactment to confer with like representatives of New Jersey for the acquisition of the Palisades of the Hudson River by the United States and making an appropriation therefor, has been submitted to the Governor, who has transmitted it to the Legislature. Accompanying the report is a draft of a bill embodying the recommendations as suggested in the report. After a preliminary recital of the fate of the bill in Congress, which the Committee on Military Affairs declined to consider favorably, the report says in part:

"Your Commissioners cannot but feel that their position and arguments in support of the acquisition of the Palisades as a National reservation for military and other purposes have been substantiated and justified by the events of the last two years, and they respectfully request that they be authorized and directed to prosecute their labors toward the end of securing the accomplishment of the object for which they were appointed. In considering the means by which the desired result can best be reached, there is one point which deserves mention.

"While the State of New York has a vastly greater material interest in the preservation of the natural scenery of the Palisades than has the State of New Jersey, the former has, in the legislation enacted, offered to the National Government only an unimportant contribution in its very limited length of water front on the Hudson which lies within the limits of the proposed legislation, while the State of New Jersey has offered to give, free of cost, lands under water and riparian rights valued at upward of $750,000. It seems equitable that New York should tender in money what she lacks in land. It is not too much to say that many millions of dollars' worth of real estate, and also large and varied interests, are dependent upon the manner in which the fifteen miles of the Palisades river front shall be occupied."

In consideration of these facts the commission submits a bill which embodies their recommendations, and which provides that the sum of $250,000 be appropriated by the State and paid to the United States for the purposes of the act upon the acquisition by the United States of America of propery of the value of $250,000 or any part thereof, within the limits of the Palisades National Park as described in the bill pending before Congress.

The commission in closing its report says: "With such an equalization of the burden imposed on the United States, the State of New York and the State of New Jersey, it is deemed not unlikely that these three parties may be brought into harmony in the carrying out of the proposition to preserve and at the same time utilize for the public welfare the Palisades of the Hudson.

"Especial attention is called to the great privileges and advantages in the Palisade region secured to the State of New York and her citizens by the terms of legislation already enacted by the States interested and now proposed by the State of New York in Congress."

The members of the commission include Enoch C. Bell, Waldo G. Morse, and J. J. R. Croes.

VIVISECTION IN SCHOOLS.

President Haines Says Women Teachers Encourage It and that It Engenders Homicidal Mania.

President John P. Haines of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals delivered his annual address yesterday before the society. After reporting a gratifying falling off in the number of cases calling for prosecution, President Haines gave particular attention to vivisection, against which he has long carried on a vigorous propaganda. He deplored what he termed "This execrable practice," and instanced cases in which vivisection has been carried on before children, girls, and other students. He said:

"I have no language in which to express my utter detestation of such a crime, but I would call your attention to the fact that it was committed in the presence of girls."

The case here referred to, Mr. Hines said, was performed upon a dog by a medical student at the request of the Principal of the High School. In another case, he said, a woman teacher dissected a cat in the presence of children.

Continuing, Mr Hines said: "It has been alleged that the practice of dissection and vivisection is required or encouraged by the State Board of Regents. Here, again, the female element appears, and I would impress you with its dangerous importance. I observe with pain and alarm the special dangers to which women are exposed when they enter upon certain lines of work in which it may be necessary for men to engage, but which are certain to disturb and are only too likely to overthrow or utterly pervert the nobler instincts of woman.

"I have no doubt you will remember that, within a few years past, a hysterical mania appeared here in New York in the form of cat-killing by women, who imagined they were agents of humanity. The humane destruction of homeless and diseased cats is necessary; but it is not the work for women. Women who practice it get fond of it; and women who get fond of cat-killing are on the high way to homicidal mania. What then is to be said of the wickedness of practising vivisection in the presence of female children? What roots of insanity may it not plant in those young brains? Even the dissection of dead animals in the presence of children is utterly unnecessary for the teaching of anything whatever that a child ought to be taught."

Mr. Haines said that, in reply to a request for information, Bishop Doane of the Regents wrote: "I believe that vivisection has never been recommended in any form and that dissection has never been required." Mr. Haines said he thought the Regents should do something more positive than "not to require dissection." They ought, he said, to make it known that vivisection is prohibited by law except in incorporated medical schools.

Mr. Haines called attention to the extension of humane regulations to new American possessions, referring to the prohibition of cock fighting at Manila. Dog fighting and cock fighting, common here before the formation of the society, he said had now become rare.

E. J. LEHMANN'S WILL FILED.

Pioneer Department Store Man of Chicago Leaves About $10,000,000.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—The will of E. J. Lehmann, the pioneer department store man in Chicago, was filed for probate today. He left an estate valued in the instrument at $6,076,000. Of this $3,526,000 is in personal property and $2,550,000 in real estate. The will was written Feb. 22, 1886, four years and three months before Mr. Lehmann was adjudged insane.

The testator made the following bequests: To his brother, Frederick H. Lehmann of Chicago, $10,000; to his sister, Miss Elizabeth Lehmann, an annuity of $600, to be paid her Jan. 1 of each year while she lives.

To Charles Preasant, Bertha Preasant, Matilda Preasant, and Amanda Preasant, nephew and nieces, he left $10,000 each. It was provided that in the event of the death of any one or more of these last-named legatees, the sum bequeathed to such person or persons should go to the survivor or survivors. The three nieces are dead, and the $40,000 will go to Charles Preasant. To his widow, Mrs. Augusta Lehmann, the testator left all his personal property, valued in the will when drawn at $3,526,000 and one-third of his real estate. To his six children was left two-thirds of his real estate.

The will was accepted for probate at the value of the estate at the time of the drawing of the will. It is believed the estate has increased fully $4,000,000 since that time, and is now worth $10,000,000 at least.

Indiana Bank Robbed.

PRINCETON, Ind., Jan. 12.—The McGinnis Bank, in Owensville, was entered last night and the safe blown open, the explosion completely wrecking the building. It is reported that about $15,000 was taken, but the officials refuse to give any information. The burglars escaped on a handcar.

"TANNHAUSER" AT THE OPERA.

Wagner's Drama Performed at the Metropolitan Last Night.

Wagner's "Tannhäuser" was performed at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. The audience was a large one, and its applause was generous and fairly earned. The performance was admirable in its earnestness and the general conviction which it conveyed, and though it was not without its shortcomings, it may be set down as one of the successful achievements of the season. The most serious shortcomings were of a minor kind. For example, Mr. Paur, who conducted generally with knowledge and authority, took the tempo of the march in the second act at the pace against which Dr. von Bülow was wont to rail when he declared that it was not a military march. Perhaps some persons were puzzled by the fact that the complete overture was made, and then the curtain went up on the bacchanale of the Parisian version. This was a somewhat cheap concession to a demand for an orchestral effect, but it may be pardoned. The French horns on the stage in the first act had troubles, but this, too, is a familiar failure.

The work of the principal singers was excellent. There is a temptation to write a long essay on Mr. Ernest van Dyck's interpretation of the rôle of Tannhäuser, and this temptation was intensified by his work last night. He has never before sung here with such good quality of voice or such correct intonation. To say this is to indicate that the most objectionable features of his work were almost obliterated, and its merits brought forward more conspicuously than ever before. These are merits of a high and beautiful kind, and they make this impersonation one of the most striking, one of the most moving on the operatic stage today. It is no injustice to others to say that Mr. van Dyck is the best actor in the lyric field at present. In grace, elegance, and significance of action, pose, and gesture, he is unequaled among singers. Combined with this are an intellectuality of conception, a subtle variety of detail in declamation, and a most magnetic personality. When Mr. van Dyck does not distract attention from these qualities of his work by bad singing, he makes a profound impression, and last night he was so nobly eloquent, so touchingly pathetic, that it was not hard to forgive his vocal shortcomings, reduced, as they were, to a minimum.

Happily associated with the impersonation of the title rôle were those of Venus by Mme. Nordica, Elizabeth by Mme. Gadski, Wolfram by Mr. Van Rooy, and the Landgrave by M. Plançon. Mme. Nordica's Venus is one of her most trustworthy performances. In the Parisian version she has an opportunity to make more of the part than in the original draft of the opera. The fact that the Parisian elaboration was an incongruity of styles, owing to the additions having been made in Wagner's "Tristan" period, may always be accepted with equanimity when its employment brings to the delectation of the audience Mme. Nordica's splendid delivery of the music and her plastic dignity of movement. She was in fine voice last night, and did her work, as she always does, with a wholesouled devotion to the composer.

Mme. Gadski's Elizabeth was tender, womanly and winning. Her voice never sounded better, and her singing never had a more artistic finish. Her scene with Tannhäuser in the second act was beautifully sung, and she made her usual effect with the prayer in the third act. Mr. Van Rooy's Wolfram is already familiar to this public, and its depth of feeling has been much praised. One naturally wishes at times that he would restrain the volume of his tone, which is occasionally too big for the music and threatens to transform the gentle von Eschenbach into a thundering Wotan. But these outbursts are infrequent, and may be forgiven for the sake of the general beauty and justice of the interpretation.

M. Plançon sang the music of the Landgrave with noble senority of voice and dignity of style, and his enunciation of the German text was, as it has been before, a source of wonder to those who know his little acquaintance with the Teutonic tongue. A word of commendation is due Mlle. Olitzka for her tuneful singing of the Shepherd's music. It was a pity that the English horn obbligato was so timid in tone. The chorus did as well with its music as it usually does. Wagner must shoulder some of the blame for choral imperfections in "Tannhäuser." He has set the choristers some formidable tasks in the matter of intonation.

This afternoon "Carmen" will be given, and M. Saleza, it is announced, is quite well and will positively appear as Don José.

"Three Little Lambs" to Tour.

Manager Edwin Knowles of the Fifth Avenue Theatre announces that the "Three Little Lambs," his present attraction, will terminate its engagement on Feb. 24, after which the play will go on an extensive tour of the country. Mme. Modjeska, with her new romantic play, "Marie Antoinette," will be the succeeding attraction.

"Broadway to Tokio" Held Back.

It has been decided to postpone the production of "Broadway to Tokio" from next Monday night to Saturday night, Jan. 20. While the principals are all thoroughly familiar with their respective parts, Manager H. B. Sire does not deem it wise to present the piece until the chorus and ballet are thoroughly rehearsed, which he thinks the additional time will give them opportunities for.

"Il Trovatore" at the Germania.

A short operatic season will be inaugurated on Monday evening at the Germania Theatre at popular prices. On this occasion M. Julius Perotti, the tenor, and Mme. Moran Olden will make their appearance in Verdi's opera "Il Trovatore," which will be given in German. This opera will be repeated on Wednesday and Friday evenings.

An Accident to E. G. Gilmore.

E. G. Gilmore, one of the proprietors and managers of the Academy of Music, when leaving his home, 78 Irving Place, last Wednesday, slipped on the wooden covering of his stairway, causing a severe injury to his ankle, which has confined him to his home ever since. His condition yesterday was somewhat improved, and he hopes to be able to be out the early part of next week.

An Illustrated Lecture on Napoleon.

G. P. Serviss will deliver his second illustrated lecture in the course of six at the Berkeley Lyceum, West Forty-fourth Street, to-day at 11 A. M. His subject will be "Napoleon Bonaparte: From Corsica to St. Helena."

PHYSICIAN ACCUSED OF MURDER.

Dr. William T. Jones of Pine Bush Ordered Under Arrest.

MIDDLETOWN, Jan. 12.—Dr. William T. Jones of Pine Bush has been held on a warrant issued by Coroner Decker, charged with the killing of Charles Lewis, his colored driver and cook. He will be brought to this city for examination to-morrow. Dr. Jones was formerly Assistant Surgeon in the United States Navy, and is a native of Kentucky.

The death of Lewis, who was shot yesterday, was at first reported as a suicide, but the Coroner's inquest revealed circumstantial evidence against Dr. Jones so pronounced that the Coroner decided to hold him. Dr. Jones has been practicing at Pine Bush two years. The shooting occurred in the kitchen.

No Armenian Massacre Contemplated.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Regarding the recent reports of a contemplated massacre of Armenian Christians at the vilayet of Harpoot, the State Department has received from the United States Minister at Constantinople information that no such massacre was threatened. Conditions at Harpoot are reasonably pacific, and no cause exists for alarm on the part of the Christians. The United States Legation has been assured by the Sultan that the Christians of Harpoot have given no cause for any action on the part of the authorities.

Insane Negro Kills a Preacher.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 12.—An insane negro named Rix, living in Southampton County, to-day shot and instantly killed Mills Rayford, a Quaker preacher, and slightly wounded Thomas Hall and George Bradshaw, farmers. The shooting was done without apparent provocation. A posse was organized and pursued Rix. He was overtaken, but resisted arrest, firing upon his pursuers, wounding one or two before he fell, pierced by several bullets. He lived only a few minutes.

Obstructed the Tracks for Fun.

MINEOLA, L. I., Jan. 12.—Detective Sarvis of the Long Island Railroad has arrested two eleven-year-old boys, for trying to wreck the Oyster Bay express on Wednesday evening. The boys are Morris Smith, colored, and James Gilmartin, white. Smith made a clean breast of the affair, and said he and Gilmartin put the iron on the tracks for fun, just to see it fly when the locomotive struck it.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	7:23	Sun sets	4:55
Moon rises	5:38		

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	5:40	Gov. Isl'd	6:13
H. Gate	8:09		
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	6:12	Gov. Isl'd	6:44
H. Gate	8:40		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JAN. 13.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alleghany, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Alps, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Queen, Antwerp	.....	.....
Carunda, La Plata countries	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Carib, Charleston, &c.	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Rio, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	10:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
	*12:00 M.	
Marquette, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ponce, San Juan	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
Werkendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Yarmouth, Nuevitas	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JAN. 16.

Asti, Pernambuco	10:00 A. M.	.....
	*10:30 A. M.	
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Roman Prince, Santos	12:00 M.	.....
Trave, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17.

Allianca, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Aragonia, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Astoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Colorado, Hull	.....	.....
Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
	*9:00 A. M.	
U. S. transport, San Juan	10:30 A. M.	.....
Yucatan, Havana, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, JAN. 18.

La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Nassau, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	
Cherokee, Turks Island	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	
Iroquois, Charleston, &c.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Origen, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JAN. 20.

Altai, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M.	.....
Coleridge, Pernambuco	9:00 A. M.	.....
John Sanderson, La Plata	.....	.....
Cuttries	3:00 P. M.	.....
Lauenburg, Nuevitas, &c.	1:00 P. M.	.....

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Bloemfontein. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer China. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. 30 and up to Jan. 20, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Jan. 20, for dispatch per steamship Moana. Mails for China and Japan and Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 21, for dispatch per steamship Riojun Ma

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

Men's Collars, 50c a Dozen

LINEN, four-ply, wtth hand-made buttonholes; or cotton, three-ply—they need not have as many thicknesses of fabric as the linen.

This isn't a mixture, trusting to you to choose the cheap ones. It's a trade movement in which certain Troy operators join.

We took all the linen collars and all the cotton collars we could get at the reduced price—a price made possible by large general ordering and giving the makers time to make the goods as stop-gap orders.

Choose either linen or cotton—there are all the current shapes to pick from.

The collars are worth $1 and $1.50 a dozen. The price is 50c.

And cuffs—imported ones—a thousand dozen pairs—at just half present value. 2 pairs for 25c.

Six hundred Suspenders, some with cantab ends, at 25c a pair—which is about half price.

Wanamaker's is very decidedly a men's store—a store appealing to the hurried business man who wants to buy quickly and safely, and appealing as strongly to the very careful dresser who knows that we, with nearly thirty men abroad each year style-studying, must easily lead in late capers. Will you class this as a "swell" store or as the carefulest of stores? It is both.

Closing Out Wall Papers
THE ANNUAL SALE

This is an important once-a-year event in this store. Important in that superior wall papers—unique, beautiful and exclusive—are offered in each recurring sale at prices half or less than half the regular values. It's a closing out of accumulations—single-room quantities and lines that are somewhat broken. The best productions of England, France and Germany, together with America's finer goods, enter into this sale. All desirable—all from our own stock.

150 styles at 5c to 10c a roll, that were 10c to 20c.
209 styles at 8c to 25c a roll, that were 15c to 50c.
166 styles of gold papers at 10c to 25c a roll, that were 20c to 75c.
85 styles of fine papers, at 20c to 50c a roll, that were 35c to $1.
130 styles of English and French papers, at 12½c to 50c a roll; were 25c to $1.25.
Some elegant relief papers, at 75c to $1.25 a roll; were $1.25 to $2.
And ingrains, silk fabrics and dyed burlaps, in newest shades.

Please bring measurements of rooms—height from base-board to ceiling, number of windows and doors and their width, length and width of room.

Third floor, Fourth avenue.

Trimmed Hats Half price! which means quite pretty hats reduced to $3, and others at prices up to $20—still half price. We made too many—that's clear, and some of the Paris hats are left as well. Three hundred costumes can be matched from this stock of hats.

Millinery Salon, Second floor, Broadway.

Elderdown Sacques These are all in good solid colors. The making and finish all that can be desired—no raw seams. Collar and sleeves are trimmed with crocheted zephyr; ribbon at neck. The elderdown is of the same quality as that used in $1 garments, yet these sacques are but 50c.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's Bags, Card-Cases and Pocket-books The newest, the handsomest leather goods that could be found. And we search diligently, unceasingly. We bring the latest fancies from Europe, and show alongside the American copies *and* originations. Elegant, and necessarily expensive, many of them. But a lot of really pretty, stylish articles are to be had at little cost.

Long narrow pocket-books, in various new shapes. Some with invisible fasteners, others with button fasteners of sterling silver. Some severely plain—others with sterling ornamentations. $1.50 to $4.
Imported card-cases, long and narrow, of colored alligator or levant, and other fancy leathers.
Chatelaine bags, in black lizard, seal and velvet, sterling frames and chains. $15 to $30. Small sizes, at $4.75 and $6.25.

Broadway.

Thank a Pleasant Yesterday

for leaving any of the Kersey Overcoats for those who couldn't get here. Come to-day—or miss them!

Men's $15 to $20 Kersey Overcoats at $12 and $13.50

Blue or black; all full lined with all-wool fabric, and those at $13.50 have satin shoulder linings.

The garments are entirely new and the fabric they're made of is worth to-day a full third more than we had to pay for this.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's Jackets, $10

They are the $15, $18 and $20 ones of our own stock and from one of the big commercial tailors. A mere handful, though. Kersey, cheviot and covert cloth—colors and black. Satin or silk-serge linings; a few garments of double-face cloth, widely faced with satin and with satin sleeve linings.

Second floor, Broadway.

Men's, Women's and Children's Hosiery This of little priced sorts—exceptionally little priced. For if we were to buy the same qualities to-day we would have to pay more than we're now asking of you. And these are good kinds of hosiery—thoroughly good, though the prices be almost absurdly low:

For Men—3 pairs, 50c—Of fast black, tan or gray cotton, medium weight, regular made. Considered good value at 25c pair.
For women—25c a pair—Richelieu ribbed fast black lisle thread stockings; elastic, durable; ribbed through to toes. Cannot be duplicated in the market to-day under 38c a pair.
For Children—12½c a pair—Narrow ribbed, fast black cotton; strong and serviceable; full in size, and elastic. Would be low at 20c.

Broadway.

Rubber Toilet Goods There's always a very complete line here of the various articles of rubber required for the sick room, nursery and bathroom. They're always moderately priced, too, as this partial list shows:

An excellent 2-qt. water bottle for 50c; some all rubber at 85c; 3-qt. size at $1. Others, cloth lined, 1 to 4 qts., at $1 to $1.30. Some with covering of flannel, 1 to 3 qts., at $1.10 to $1.40.
Various styles and qualities of syringes at prices beginning at 25c; another sort at 50c; others, packed up conveniently in neat cases, at $1.50 and $1.75.
And sheeting—some for the nursery of best quality, at 55c a yard for the ¾-yd. width; 70c for the 1-yd. width; 90c for the 1¼-yd. width, and $1.10 for that 1½ yds. wide.

Broadway.

The Women's Waists at $1 Hard to conjure more attractiveness and goodness into a garment for one dollar than these show. They are of cotton, a good strong cotton, so treated, by a new process, that it almost passes for silk. The waists are prettily made, and made to fit. Full front, with clusters of plaits at intervals across the bust; yoke back also plaited. All the desirable colors and black. $1.

Fifth floor.

Enameled Ware More of the enameled-ware kitchen utensils at half price. It takes time and good management to distribute several hundred thousand pieces of such goods in a way entirely comfortable to you. The lots ready to-day are particularly good. "Seconds," but no hurts that hurt,

Tea and Coffee Pots—1 qt., 21c; 1½ qts., 24c; 2 qts., 28c; 3 qts., 31c; 4 qts., 35c; 5 qts., 39c.
Pudding Pans, ½ qt., 8c; 1 qt., 9c; 2 qts., 12c; 3 qts., 13c; 4 qts., 15c; 5 qts., 16c.
Milk Pans—2 qts., 10c; 3 qts., 11c; 4 qts., 13c; 5 qts., 14c; 6 qts., 15c.
Lipped Stewing Kettles—2 qts., 13c; 2½ qts., 15c; 4 qts., 19c; 5 qts., 21c; 6 qts., 23c; 7½ qts., 28c; 10 qts., 35c.
Cook Pots—9 qts., 38c; 18 qts, 80c.
Cake Pans—15c to 20c.
Dish Pans—8 qts., 28c; 10 qts., 33c; 14 qts., 38c; 17 qts., 40c; 21 qts., 48c.
Covered Saucepans—2 qts., 18c.
Pie Plates—8 in., 6c; 9 in., 7c; 10 in., 9c,

Basement.

Shoes---A Clearance

Can't be a doubt of it—you have brought to the Wanamaker Stores the largest retail shoe business in America—we could honestly say largest in the world, but that wouldn't mean any more.

Well, there is dross when lead is worked; there are scraps when clothes are made, and there come to be all sorts of odds and ends in a shoe store. Once or twice a year we clear them out. Some of the shoes may show scuff or scratches, some of the pairs may really not be matches, but for all that, they are good quality, good wearing shoes.

Ready this morning—nearly twelve hundred pairs of

Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes

Fifth floor. **Prices 40c, 60c, 80c and $1 a Pair**

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

MOLINEUX MURDER TRIAL

Mr. Osborne Introduces Three More Barnet Letters.

STATE'S EVIDENCE NEARLY IN

Reported No Defense Will Be Set Up—Dr. Witthaus Declares Poison Killed Mrs. Adams and Barnet.

The ninth week of the trial of Roland B. Molineux for the murder of Katherine J. Adams closed yesterday, with the case for the prosecution still unpresented. It will take three or four days, and perhaps the whole of next week, to get in the testimony against the prisoner.

Mr. Weeks asked Mr. Osborne, the prosecuting attorney, at the close of the session, when he expected to get through. Mr. Osborne was to some extent non-committal, but he told the counsel for the defense that he could summon his first witnesses for Thursday, as by that time the State expected to announce to the court that it rested its case.

Although Mr. Weeks had persistently stuck to his resolution not to make known in advance any of his case or what he expects to do, it is thought that if he puts up any defense at all it will take him quite as long to present his side as it has taken the prosecution to present theirs. The month of February therefore would be waning before the case finally gets to the jury

There was a persistent rumor about the Court House yesterday, however, that Mr. Weeks would let the case go to the jury without putting up a defense, in fact that he would tell the jurors that Molineux, being presumed to be innocent until the prosecution had proved him guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, was not called on to defend himself in the face of his belief that the prosecution had failed to meet the law's requirements, and that Molineux was not obliged to prove his innocence. Mr. Weeks was asked about this rumor. He smiled and said that only time would show what he intended to do.

SAYS BOTH DIED FROM POISON.

Dr. Witthaus, the analytical chemist, who examined the viscera of Mrs. Adams and of H. C. Barnet, swore yesterday that both of these persons had died from poisoning by mercuric cyanide. As is usual with every answer Dr. Witthaus has so far made, he qualified even this one by saying that they had died of this form of poisoning "in the absence of violent intercurrent causes of death."

Mr. Weeks during his entire cross-examination was unable to extract from the witness one categorical answer to even the simplest question. A count was kept of every question put to the expert on cross-examination, and to not one did he answer "yes" or "no." His qualifications and explanations, couched as they always were in ten syllable words, always drew forth fresh questions to combat the qualifications, and made the examination very long drawn out and technical.

Dr. Witthaus's persistent habit of talking into his beard and dropping his voice at the end of his sentences, making his speech almost unintelligible even to the stenographer seated a few feet from him, moved the Recorder yesterday to admonish him that he would have to talk more slowly and more plainly. Col. Beard complained it was impossible to get the technical terms correctly unless the witness showed some consideration.

Dr. Witthaus put on a bored air when the Recorder spoke to him, and never once changing his crouching position in the witness chair, talked on in the same old way. He also got even with the complaining stenographer by interlarding his sentences with scraps of French, but here he reckoned without his host, for Col. Beard takes French quite as readily as he does English.

THREE MORE BARNET LETTERS.

What was expected to be something of a sensation, but which may prove a boomerang, was introduced in the case by Mr. Osborne, when he added to the letters signed "Barnet" to patent medicine firms three letters, two of which had been unearthed some months ago by newspapers and by them reproduced.

The first of these is to a Cincinnati firm, and reads:

"Gentlemen:
"Please send five days' treatment, and greatly oblige, yours truly,
"H. C. BARNET.
"Box 217, 257 West 42d St."

Another is directed to another patent medicine firm, and reads:

"Gentlemen:
"Please send catalogue and greatly oblige,
"H. C. BARNET.
"Box 217, 257 West Forty-second Street."

The third reads:

"Please send book on No-to-bac and greatly oblige,
"Yours truly,
"H. C. BARNET.
"Box 217, 257 West Forty-second Street."

Whoever the person is who was writing to these patent medicine firms, it appears that for a long period he had time to do little else than write letters for remedies. From the letters in evidence he appears to have written for almost every remedy advertised, and seems to have developed a mania for the subject. Mr. Osborne succeeded in getting in the letters after the usual opposition on the part of Mr. Weeks, and then Mr. Osborne put Handwriting Expert Kinsley on the stand to prove that in his opinion these letters were also written by Molineux.

PECULIARITY IN TWO OF THEM.

The first letter is the exact counterpart of one already in evidence and signed H. Cornish, with the exception of one word. In the Cornish letter the wording is. "Please send five days' trial." When these letters were passed around after having been admitted in evidence a striking peculiarity was observed in the first two.

In the first one the words "greatly oblige" appear in several places to be written over, and in the second the word "catalogue" and the word "greatly" are written in a peculiar wavering hand, the letter "g" in both having the top of the loop plainly added after the word was written. Mr. Carvalho, the expert for the defense, was asked about these peculiarities after the session.

"Those g's," he said, "kept me at work for two days. I had a theory at first in regard to them, but I afterward abandoned it. The word 'catalogue' is plainly peculiar."

"Do not these words show evidence of having been traced?" he was asked.

Mr. Carvalho looked surprised, and then smiling, he said: "It might be better not to answer that question just at this time, but from the fact that Kinsley said he had only lately seen those letters he might have been more careful about giving an opinion as to their authorship."

The case went back to Molineux's grandmother yesterday and the prosecution succeeded after much opposition in getting in the original death certificate of Harriet T. Clark, the defendant's maternal grandmother, who died in East Hartford, Conn., on March 20, 1865. The cause of death in this certificate was given as "phthisis."

PHTHISIS IN MOLINEUX FAMILY.

The reason for its submission in evidence was as follows: Mr. Osborne has contended all along that in a diagnosis blank sent to a patent medicine company signed "H. C. Barnet," and which the prosecution has tried to establish through its experts was written by Molineux, the writer gave a more or less accurate description of himself and in some instances of his family. For instance, the age, thirty-one years, was said by Mr. Osborne to fit Molineux.

The fact that the writer said he was contemplating matrimony at that time and measured 37 inches around the chest and 32 inches around the waist was also contended to fit Molineux. Another question in the blank is "Has there ever been any scrofula or consumption in your family?" and the question is answered by the person underscoring the word "consumption" and writing after the question the words "the latter."

Then to further prove that the description fits the defendant, Mr. Osborne had the death certificate of Molineux's maternal grandmother put in evidence to show that she died of phthisis. He said that it was reasonably certain that Molineux knew of this fact, and that in answering the questions on the blank he had that fact in mind.

When the case closed on Thursday night Dr. Witthaus had been asked to give his analysis of the contents of the glass from which it is alleged that Mrs. Adams drank the poison. There was a wordy war over this, Mr. Weeks claiming that it had not been proved that the glass sought to be put in evidence was the one from which Mrs. Adams had drunk, and that there was nothing to prove that the glass had been at all times in Mrs. Rogers's possession up to the time that she delivered it to the police.

The Recorder decided that he wanted to hear further evidence on this point before he admitted the glass and spoon in evidence, and so had Mrs. Rogers summoned to court yesterday. When the session opened Harry Cornish was called to the stand. The Recorder conducted his examination.

RECORDER EXAMINES CORNISH.

"Did you see Mrs. Adams drink out of the glass?" asked the Recorder.

"I did."

"Was the spoon in it at the time?"

"That I cannot say."

"But there was a spoon in it afterward?"

"There was."

"Did she drink out of the glass?"

"She drank out of it and then put it back on the table. I drank a little and also put it on the table. Later it was locked up in the china closet."

"Was there anything left in the glass?"

"There was."

"How long after Dec. 28 did you see it?"

"On the following Sunday."

"And there was something in it then?"

"There was."

"Was there nobody in the room when Mrs. Adams and you drank from the glass?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"Nobody."

"Were there other glasses on the table?"

"There may have been."

"And did they contain liquid?"

"I don't know."

An objection to Mr. Weeks's question as to whether Cornish had heard Dr. Hitchcock swear that there was another glass of liquid on the table was sustained, as were also objections to questions by Mr. Weeks to Cornish asking again how he was dressed on the day in question. The Recorder ruled that questions could be asked only concerning the glass, and Mrs. Rogers was called to the stand.

MRS. ROGERS QUESTIONED.

"When did you first see this glass?" asked the Recorder.

"When I returned from the bathroom."

"Where was it then?"

"On the table."

"Was your mother in the room?"

"She was."

"What did you do with the glass?"

"After my mother died I placed it on the sideboard and then locked it up in the china closet."

"Are you prepared to swear positively that the glass you locked in the closet was the one from which your mother drank and was the same one that you saw on the table?"

"I am positive."

Mrs. Rogers said that the glass was kept locked up until she gave it to Detective Carey, and she had no reason to believe that it had been disturbed in the meantime.

Dr. Witthaus handed her the glass and spoon, and she said that to the best of her knowledge it was the one in question. In answer to Mr. Weeks, the witness said that only Cornish had had access to the rooms during the funeral of Mrs. Adams, and that he had no key to the china closet.

"Do you remember Mr. Yocum looking at the glass?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"Yes."

"When was that?"

"Before it was put away."

Mrs. Rogers then left the stand, and Herman J. Witte, a lawyer and once Assistant Chief of Police of Cincinnati, was called. He said he had been asked by Capt. McClusky in January, 1899, to get a letter from a firm in that city. He then identified the first of the letters given above as the one he had received, and which he had sent to Capt. McClusky. The envelope, postmarked May 31, 1898, 5 P. M., was also put in evidence.

DR. WITTHAUS AGAIN CALLED.

Dr. Witthaus then came back to the stand and the Recorder decided to allow the glass and spoon in evidence. The witness produced his leather case again and showed the jury the result of his analyses. He said the weight of solids in the glass and that adhering to the spoon was 33.28 grains, and that the analysis of one portion showed 74 per cent. of metallic mercury and 93.37 per cent. mercuric cyanide.

"From these results can there be any doubt that there was cyanide of mercury in the glass?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"None whatever," was the reply.

Dr. Witthaus then told of his examinations of the brain, liver, kidneys, stomach, and intestines of the dead woman. The stomach tissues, he said, weighed five ounces and four drams, and by one method he found in these tissues .254 grains of mercuric cyanide. The entire amount of the poison in the stomach was 3.78 grains.

"Can you tell from that what amount was taken by the person?" asked Foreman Martin.

"Only that a much larger dose must have been taken."

"Did you find enough in the body to kill a person?"

"I did."

"How much do you estimate was taken?"

"I am certain that over twenty grains were taken. Further than that I do not care to go. There was only a small quantity in the stomach, but this had a decided odor of peach kernels, showing the presence of hydrocyanic acid."

Dr. Witthaus then gave the results of his analyses of the kidneys, brain, and liver, in each of which he found smaller quantities of the mercury and of the mercuric cyanide. He said he was convinced the poison had been taken into the system through the mouth and stomach.

NO DOUBT POISON KILLED.

"Now, how much did you find in the body in all?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"A little over twelve grains."

"You also found mercury in Barnet's brain?"

"I do."

"And hydrocyanic acid in the liver?"

"I did."

"Now, what was the cause of the death of Mrs. Adams?"

"Poisoning by cyanide of mercury."

"You can say that from your analysis of the body?"

"I can."

"And there is no doubt of it?"

"None whatever."

"I will qualify my answer," said Dr. Witthaus, as Mr. Weeks rose to cross-examine, "by stating that I suppose a violent death did not intervene before the poison had a chance to work. She may have fallen down stairs."

"Or been blown up by dynamite," put in Mr. Osborne.

"Exactly," said the witness.

Dr. Witthaus said in answer to a question by Mr. Weeks that he had found in one case of poisoning by mercuric cyanide where ten grains had been taken death had intervened in from seven to nine days. He said he had not considered in his answer any of the woman's symptoms and even went so far as to say that the statements in his own book on poisoning from which Mr. Weeks read were not entirely succinct. He said that the drug in question had more of a metallic than a bitter taste.

"Can you from the contents of the glass tell us how much of the poison was contained in a good-sized swallow?" asked Mr. Weeks.

DRAMS AND TEASPOONFULS.

Dr. Witthaus said he did not know how much a good-sized swallow was. He was asked how much liquid remained in the glass when he received it.

"Fourteen cubic centimeters," was the reply.

"How many teaspoonfuls is that?"

"About four drams."

"And is that not four teaspoonfuls?"

"Yes."

"Well, why couldn't you say that at first?" said Mr. Weeks.

Mr. Weeks here began to read from Dr. Witthaus's testimony before the Coroner's jury. He had not proceeded far when the Recorder ordered him to stop. "You are continually trying," said the Court, "to get evidence in here that was taken before a Magistrate or Coroner and not in a court of record. That is very reprehensible. This jury will try this case on what happens here and not on what happened somewhere else."

"But the witness was under oath there," said Mr. Weeks. "We have a right to refresh his memory or to contradict him."

"Well, it has gone far enough," said the Court.

"We except to your Honor's rulings and remarks," returned Mr. Weeks.

"Have you any way of estimating the quantity of mercuric cyanide in the glass when you got it?" he continued, turning to the witness.

"A very small quantity of water was sufficient to dissolve it," was the reply.

"I want an answer to my question," demanded Mr. Weeks.

Dr. Witthaus then gave the figures, but said he could not tell absolutely what were the cubic contents of the portions of the poison bottle's contents that he had taken out for purposes of analysis.

PRISONER'S GRANDMOTHER'S DEATH.

At the opening of the afternoon session Mr. Osborne, with the consent of the Court, introduced as a witness Joseph Goodwin, who said he had been Town Clerk of West Hartford for twenty-five years and had known the grandmother of Molineux. She had married George T. Clark, he said, and their daughter, Harriet D. Clark, was the defendant's mother.

The death certificate of Mrs. Clark was then introduced in evidence, showing that she had died of phthisis on March 20, 1865, at the age of fifty years. Mr. Osborne then sought to put on the stand H. H. Jackson, the undertaker who had buried Barnet, but the Court would not permit it.

When Dr. Witthaus again took the stand he said, in answer to a question by Mr. Weeks, that he had assumed that Barnet had taken a quantity of the contents of the box of Kutnow powder and cyanide of mercury, and that this assumed fact had helped him to come to the conclusion that Barnet died of poisoning by mercuric cyanide.

"Do you know that he took a part of the contents of the box from your own knowledge?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"Not from my own knowledge, but I inferred—"

"You have no right to either infer or assume anything," thundered Mr. Weeks.

"But I did," returned the witness.

The witness was asked how he accounted for the difference in time that it took to kill Barnet and Mrs. Adams, if he maintained that both died from the same poison. He said that mercuric cyanide was poisonous in two ways and by the liberation of two articles. So long, he said, as the poison was combined as mercuric cyanide it acted as a pure mercurial poison, whereas when the cyanogen was liberated it acted as a very much more active poison, and death was caused by hydrocyanic acid poisoning.

The mercurials, he said, acted slowly, and there was no giving off of free cyanogen in the combination with Kutnow powder. In the bromo-seltzer, however, he maintained, there was a combination of the poison with potassium bromide and tartaric acid, forming free hydrobromic acid, and this, decomposing the mercuric cyanide, gave off free hydrocyanic acid.

DEADLY HYDROCYANIC ACID.

"How much hydrocyanic acid will cause death?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"It has been estimated that three-fourths of a grain will do it."

"What per cent. of hydrocyanic acid is there in a grain of mercuric cyanide?"

"Well, in 251.72 grains of the cyanide I found 51.02 of the acid."

"That means about a fifth, does it not?"

"About."

"It would have been just as easy to say that in the first place, would it not?" said Mr. Weeks, nettled.

Mr. Weeks asked the witness if he did not think it strange that if hydrocyanic acid had caused death, the attending physician and others in attendance on the victim had not smelled it, and Dr. Witthaus said that this might be strange and it might not. He talked at great length about a case in Philadelphia.

"Now in that case, when you testified for the defense, did you not say that there was grave doubt that the person had been killed by hydrocyanic acid because there was an absence of any odor?"

"I did."

"Was it a reason?"

"A very strong one."

"Do you not maintain that the jaw is generally fixed and rigid?"

"It is usually."

"Was it so in this case?"

"I understood Dr. Hitchcock to say that he had to pry the jaw open to administer whisky."

"Well, then, you understood wrong." He said he had to tie the jaw up after it dropped. Does Prussian blue contain mercury?"

"It does not."

"How much of cyanogen is there contained in the minute quantity of Prussian blue that you found in Barnet's body?"

"About 30 per cent," said the witness after a long calculation.

MERCURY AS A MEDICINE.

"Mercury taken as a medicine, like calomel, may remain in the body for a long time after death, may it not?"

"It may. I don't think, however, that enough calomel is absorbed to show any distinct traces. Taken in other forms it may remain in the body for six months."

"Assuming that H. C. Barnet took a dose from the bottle given to you by Detective Carey," said Mr. Osborne on redirect, "and assuming that from taking the powder that you analyzed he was taken with violent vomiting, purging due to mercury, mercurial stomatitis of the mouth, inflammation of the throat, an examination of the tissue of which showed no bacteria of diphtheria, and assuming that there was found in the body after death the quantity of cyanogen and mercury you mentioned, and assuming that several days after taking the powder Barnet died, from that statement of fact can you say what caused his death?"

"I can."

"What caused it?"

"Poisoning by mercuric cyanide in the absence of violent intercurrent causes of death."

"Would you put your opinion against that of his physician, who, after making cultures from his throat, gave the opinion that he died from diphtheria?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"I would."

Mr. Kinsley was then called to the stand and gave it as his opinion that the letters given above as signed by Barnet, asking for remedies and books, were written by Molineux. There was no cross-examination, and court then adjourned until Monday morning.

INTEREST IN KAISER'S FATE.

Money for Dog and Man Confined in Hudson County Jail.

Lester Livermore and his dog Kaiser, who refused to be separated, and were therefore sentenced as vagrants by Recorder Stanton last Friday, have been spending their time since then in the corridor of the top floor of the Hudson County (N. J.) Jail. Kaiser has made friends with the inmates of that section of the jail, and his master has improved very much in appearance. They are not confined to their cell during the day, but are allowed the use of the corridor. In fact, the only restraint laid upon them is at meal times, when all the prisoners are locked up so as to keep the place clean.

Livermore's story has aroused a great deal of sympathy, not so much on his account as for the dog. The authorities have received numerous letters asking about the fate of Kaiser, and have also received sums of money for the man. Through THE NEW YORK TIMES the sum of $10 has been received, $5 of which came from "Fedelta" and the remaining $5 from a lady in Detroit who does not desire her name used. Recorder Stanton received $1, and $3 has been received from another source. This money is being held for Livermore until he is liberated. Recorder Stanton has said that he will discharge him whenever he wishes to leave or will resentence him to another term when his present one expires.

When Livermore arrived at the jail and was taken to his cell, he sat down on the cot and remarked to his friend, who looks very much like a small edition of a coach dog: "Well, Kaiser, it's warm here, anyway, and we'll get something to eat, too."

Eight Years for Lewis E. Goldsmith.

Lewis E. Goldsmith, for years assistant cashier of the Port Jervis (N. Y.) National Bank, who pleaded guilty of having stolen $101,000 from that institution during the period beginning with April, 1898, and ending on Nov. 14, 1899, was yesterday sentenced to eight years' imprisonment in Sing Sing Prison by Judge Thomas in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court.

Siegel-Cooper Employes' Ball.

The Siegel-Cooper Company Employes' Association will hold its annual ball at Madison Square Garden to-night. B. J. Greenhut, Secretary of the Siegel-Cooper Company, will lead the grand march with Mrs. Greenhut. Preparations have been made for the accommodation of about 2,500 couples. The entertainment will open with a concert by Fanciu. Seventy-first Regiment Band.

No Arrest for Insurance Robbery.

No arrest had been made up to last night in connection with the robbery on Thursday night of the Long Island City branch office of the Prudential Insurance Company, when $808.37 in cash was stolen. Deputy Chief Clayton says the police are following up clues which may lead to the arrest of the two men who it is believed committed the robbery.

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TAX ON PULLMAN ESTATE.

Appellate Division Decision in the Matter of the Appraisal of the Property in This State.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court handed down yesterday a decision in the matter of the appraisal of the property of George M. Pullman within this State for the purpose of determining the amount of the transfer tax to be paid to the Controller of this city for the benefit of the State Treasury. Except upon one point it sustains the decision of Surrogate Fitzgerald, who held that the tax should be paid on $744,191.66.

Shortly after Mr. Pullman's death the Controller applied for an appraisement of the property left by him in this State. An appraiser was appointed, who found personal property of the Pullman estate in the State of New York valued at about $774,000. He also found that Mr. Pullman had been indebted in this State to the amount of about $800,000, which was secured by pledges of bonds and stocks of various corporations of greater value than the amount of the indebtedness. The appraiser found that the value of the property subject to the transfer tax was $744,191.66, from which should be deducted $58,430, representing bonds and stocks of New York corporations pledged as collateral. The Surrogate held that this property also was taxable, and fixed the amount on which the tax should be paid at the gross sum reported by the appraiser.

An appeal was taken by Howard Mansfield, counsel for Helen F. West and Emma P. Fluhrer, Mr. Pullman's sisters, and Florence Lowden and Harriet Carolan, his daughters. The grounds of the appeal were:

First—That inasmuch as the decedent at the time of his death was indebted to local creditors to an amount greater than the ascertained market value of the local assets, there was no property of the decedent within the State of New York subject to a transfer tax under the act.

Second—That under the laws and policy of the State of New York all of the local assets of the decedent were absolutely subject to and primarily liable for the payment of the indebtedness to local creditors to the entire extent of such property.

Third—That the local assets to the amount of $58,430 specifically pledged as collateral security for the payment of the indebtedness to local creditors were liable to be entirely used for the purposes of such payment.

The appeal was argued by Mr. Mansfield for the appellants and James M. Hunt for the Controller. Justice Patterson, writing the opinion of the court, in which Justices O'Brien, Ingraham, and McLaughlin concur, sustains the ruling of the Surrogate except as to the sum of $58,430, represented by securities of New York corporations pledged for indebtedness, which he holds not to be taxable. He refers to the fact that no ancillary administrator was appointed in this State, and holds that the debts owed by Mr. Pullman here constituted a general indebtedness of the estate, payable by the Illinois executors, and that in the event of their failure to pay the creditors were bound to resort to the securities held by them as collateral, which were ample for the purpose.

Presiding Justice Van Brunt writes a dissenting opinion, in which he holds that the question is to be considered as though ancillary testamentary letters had been taken out. The administrator in such case, he says, would apply the property in this State to the payment of debts and would first select taxable securities for that purpose.

Messrs. Howe & Mansfield, the attorneys, declined to discuss the decision yesterday, but it is understood that appeals will be taken by both sides to the Court of Appeals.

HOSPITAL FUND CONTRIBUTIONS.

Charles Lanier of 17 Nassau Street, the General Treasurer of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, reports the following additional contributions to the general fund of the collection now in progress:

FROM CHURCHES.

Grace, Episcopal	$2,239.14
Incarnation, Episcopal	1,006.88
Collegiate, Reformed	891.57
Madison Square, Presbyterian	414.35
Temple Beth-El	250.00
Christ, Episcopal	239.47
Zion and St. Timothy, Episcopal	210.36
Divine Paternity, Universalist	198.41
Riverdale, Presbyterian	168.82
Society of Ethical Culture	151.50
Holy Trinity, Harlem, Episcopal	131.44
St. John's Chapel, Episcopal	120.35
Lenox Avenue, Unitarian	82.51
French Evangelical	49.49
St. Mark's, Episcopal	30.00
Memorial Church of Christ, Baptist	26.15
Chapel of St. Luke's Hospital	23.45
St. Paul's Chapel, Episcopal	19.77
St. Paul's, Episcopal, Morrisania	16.05
Ascension Chapel	10.00
St. Augustine's Chapel, Episcopal	9.52
St. Luke's Chapel, Episcopal	6.62
Pro-Cathedral, Episcopal	4.00

FROM GENERAL SOURCES.

John S. Lyle	$250.00	Prince & Whitely	$25.00
George Coppell	100.00	Sutro & Co.	25.00
James M. Constable	100.00	Maturin L. Delafield	25.00
Hendricks Brothers	100.00	J. M., Jr.	25.00
The Bradstreet Company	100.00	James K. Gracie	25.00
The American Bank Note Company	100.00	Siegel Brothers & employes	25.00
Frederick Gallatin	100.00	W. C. Osborn	25.00
William M. Evarts	50.00	Theodore F. Jackson	25.00
George Ehret	50.00	Fordham Morris	25.00
Peter Doelger	50.00	Thomas Prosser & Son	25.00
Bernheimer & Schmid	50.00	Isaac Rosenstein & employes	15.50
Beadleston & Woerz	50.00	Stevens, Sandford & Handy	10.00
Jacob Ruppert	50.00	John W. Hammond	10.00
F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company	50.00	William D. Phillips	10.00
George G. Wheelock	30.00	William G. Davies	10.00
Augustus L. Clarkson	25.00	Willard Parker	10.00
		Butler Arthur, Mountain & Co.	10.00
		George L. Elliot	10.00

College Women's Club Incorporated.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—The College Women's Club of New York City has been incorporated to render aid and assistance to graduates and undergraduates of women's colleges, to enable college students to pursue their studies and to bring about stronger and more helpful relations among collegebred women. The Directors are Jeanne C. Irwin-Martin, Jennie C. Baker, Sarah E. H. Penfield, Florence Baird Meyers, Georgia May Penfield, Ella Felson Swift, Charlotte E. H Devins, Esther Matson, Sarah Josephine Baker, Winifred T. Johnes, Anna N. Rogers and Nancy C. Hutchinson of New York City.

Report on Mrs. H. M. Flagler's Estate.

Henry M. Flagler yesterday filed his report as committee of the estate on the property of his wife, who was declared insane several months ago. He says he received in securities, most of which are in the Standard Oil companies, $2,360,320 and in cash $276,255. The expenses for medical attendance, lawyers' fees, and Mrs. Flagler's maintenance in Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald's sanitarium aggregate $11,508.25.

Policeman Sued for Breach of Promise

Warren D. Utter, a policeman, was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Terry yesterday in an action brought against him by Mary A. Brady to recover $5,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage. Bail was fixed at $500.

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SOUGHT DEATH BY STARVATION

Two Women in Connecticut Victims of a Strange Hallucination.

SOUTH MANCHESTER, Conn., Jan. 12.—The authorities to-day investigated a report that Mrs Augusta Moffett, aged fifty-five, and her daughter, Bertha, aged 30, were endeavoring to starve themselves to death. Selectmen C. G. Watkins and Henry Barrows visited the house occupied by the two women. They found the women in bed, dressed. The officers say the women appeared to be mentally unbalanced. There was neither foor nor fuel in the house.

Mrs. Moffett and her daughter came to Manchester from Providence three months ago. The daughter secured employment in the silk mills here, but was soon seized with the hallucination that persons from Providence were following and annoying her. Finally she could not be induced to le

LIGHT ON THE CLARK CASE

More Witnesses Testify in the Alleged Montana Bribery.

PAYMENT OF MONEY DESCRIBED

First Division in the Committee Over Admitting Testimony Shows Only Two Senators Favor Mr. Clark.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections began its session in the Clark case to-day with a request from the prosecution to have the books of the Thomas Cruse Savings Bank, at Helena, Mon., showing the deposits of A. J. Davidson and a man named Toole brought before the committee.

E. L. P. Ector, a dentist at Missoula, was the first witness. He had participated in the campaign in Ravalli County in the interest of E. P. Wood, who was the Democratic candidate for the Legislature in the last campaign, and who was a friend of Mr. Clark. Mr. Ector said he had acted at the instance of Mr. Bickford, one of Mr. Clark's managers. A number of letters from Bickford were exhibited. In one of these, written after the legislative election, Mr. Bickford referred to the presence of "our friend" in Hamilton, and asked Mr. Ector to ascertain what his financial condition was. Mr. Ector said "our friend" was Mr. Wood, and that he had replied to this letter, saying that his indebtedness was $6,500, and that $7,000 would probably be necessary to settle all his debts. Afterward Mr. Bickford had given him $7,000 to give to Mr. Wood. He had then refused to accept the money, telling Bickford it was "all off," as Wood had told him that he could not afford to sell himself.

The witness said that Bickford had promised to pay him for his services, but that no specific sum had been mentioned.

"He asked me how much I expected," said the witness, "and I told him that I wanted all I could get out of it. He continued by saying, 'No doubt you will make a stake out of it.' He asked me how 10 per cent. would do. I said: 'That would be satisfactory, as I have no doubt you will get $20,000 or $25,000 out of it.'"

It appeared that no settlement was made with him by Mr. Bickford, and that Mr. Ector wrote to Senator Clark about the matter. There was a correspondence with that gentleman, beginning Dec. 10, 1898, and closing Nov. 6, 1899.

State Senator H. L. Myers was the next witness. He was one of the members who turned $10,000 over to the legislative investigating committee, stating it had been put in Mr. Whiteside's hands for him on condition that he vote for Mr. Clark for Senator. Mr. Myers detailed not only the particulars of his taking the money, but also other circumstances leading up to this episode. He said that he had first been approached after his election as a Senator by Dr. S. W. Minshall and W. M. Bickford, and his vote for Mr. Clark requested. He had been told by these men that if he would agree to vote for Mr. Clark, the latter would appoint him attorney in connection with his coal interests at Bridger. He said he had declined this offer, but, notwithstanding this, he had received a letter from C. W. Clark, son of the Senator, written from Butte on Dec. 14, 1898. This letter was put in evidence. In it Mr. Clark stated that he had forwarded to Dr. Minshall $500 "as a retainer for his services in the Bridger coal mine." Mr. Clark, Mr. Myers said, had afterward asked him not to read the letter before the joint Legislative Assembly.

These letters were read to show that Mr. Bickford had been the agent of Mr. Clark in the Senatorial race. In the first letter Mr. Clark said that the matter concerning which Ector had written him had been "left entirely in the hands of Mr. Bickford," and that he would confer with that gentleman concerning the matter. In the second letter, dated Jan. 28, 1899, Mr. Clark spoke of the fact that he had just been elected, saying Bickford was wild with joy, and that there would be a hot old time in the town that night, adding that while he had no personal knowledge as to what he had done, he "never disappointed any one who had helped him."

This last statement was practically repeated from Paris in April last, and in another letter written from New York on Nov. 8 last. In the New York letter Mr. Clark said he would refer Ector's matter to Bickford, and in the Paris letter he said it was his desire that "any one who served him should be amply remunerated." One of the letters of the series was signed in typewriter, and the defense objected to its admission. This objection brought out the first division in the committee, Senators McComas and Chilton casting the only votes against admission.

Cross-examination was postponed until the defense could look up the letters received from Ector. Representative P. G. Sullivan, a member of the last Montana Legislature from Granite County, testified that he had been approached by Mr. Bickford when he went to Helena previous to the meeting of the Legislature and asked to vote for Mr. Clark.

"I said," the witness testified, "that I might do so if there was enough in it. He asked how much. I said $20,000. He then asked me if half that amount would not be enough. I replied 'No,' and we separated."

Sullivan said that afterward he had again met Bickford, and that the latter had suggested $15,000. He had told Bickford then that he would not vote for Clark under any circumstances and had seen no more of him.

Mr. Sullivan said his purpose had been to lead Mr. Bickford on, and that he had not expected to vote for Mr. Clark, even if the offer of $20,000 had been accepted. The witness stated that he is now the proprietor of the Florence Hotel, at Butte, and the cross-examination was devoted to showing that this hotel is owned largely by Marcus Daly.

State Auditor T. W. Poindexter testified that A. J. Steele had promised to give him $50,000 to secure the votes of the three members of the Legislature from Beaverhead County for Mr. Clark, he (Poindexter) to have $5,000 for his services, but that he had never approached the members because he was opposed to Mr. Clark's election, and had only agreed to see them for him to prevent others acting in the capacity of go-between.

He said that he had only agreed to Mr. Whiteside's proposition to accept $10,000 from Mr. Wellcome for the purpose of exposing what he believed were efforts at bribery. He said he had received the money from Mr. Whiteside, the latter saying Mr. Wellcome could not see him then. The witness said that after the exposure in the Legislature he had been persuaded to go see A. J. Steele, when the latter, he said, had tried to persuade him first to vote for Clark, next to leave the State until after the excitement over the Senatorial race had subsided, and lastly to sign a statement denying his connection with the exposure and contradicting his own testimony before the legislative committee. In each case Steele had asked him if there was any inducement or consideration which would secure his assent, and he had replied that there was not.

Mr. Meyers also said that Mark Hewitt had offered him $10,000 to vote for Clark, saying Charley Clark had authorized him to make the proposition. The latter had told him, he said, that he could put up $10,000 with Whiteside to be paid to him in case he voted for Clark.

The last witness of the day was Henry E. Garr, a member of the Legislature from Flathead County, Montana. He is one of the members of the Legislature in whose name money was turned over to the legislative investigating committee by Mr. Whiteside and the only one of them who afterward voted for Mr. Clark for the Senate.

Referring to his transaction with Mr. Whiteside, the witness said Whiteside had been a warm supporter of his, and he had listened respectfully when Whiteside had asked him to go to his room, and had complied with his request when Mr. Whiteside had asked him to mark for identification an envelope containing $5,000 in one-thousand-dollar bills which Whiteside had brought to him at the hotel during the session of the Legislature last Winter. He had no reason for doing this except his confidence in Whiteside and the additional fact that he himself was an "egregious ass." He had, however, put his initials on the envelope, exhibited yesterday in the committee as the one so marked. He declared that Mr. Whiteside had never said anything to him about voting for Clark, and that he had kept his promise to Conrad's friends to vote for him as long as he had a chance of election. He pronounced as untrue the report that he had told Judge D. F. Smith that he was to vote for Clark and receive $6,000 for so doing.

Garr stated that since the adjournment of the Legislature he had purchased a ranch for an aunt living with him, paying $2,500 for it, and that he had also loaned $600 for her. The ranch was paid for in currency, one of the bills being of the denomination of $1,000. He had to vote for Mr. Clark in the end to avoid a deadlock in the Legislature. On cross-examination, Mr. Garr said he had never received any money for voting for Mr. Clark, or for promising to vote for him.

FRYE SUBSIDY BILL IS URGED.

Prominent Shipping Men Appear Before the Senate Committee on Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Senate Committee on Commerce to-day began hearings on Senator Frye's bill to promote the commerce and increase the foreign trade of the United States and to provide auxiliary cruisers, transports, and seamen for Government use when necessary, the measure popularly known as the Subsidy bill. Besides the members of the committee, among those present at the hearing were Thomas Clyde and Col. E. P. Wilson of Cincinnati, Theodore A. Search, President of the National Manufacturers' Association; A. R. Smith, Secretary of the New York State Commerce Commission; H. P. Booth, President of the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company; C. A. Griscom, President of the International Navigation Company; Aaron Vanderbilt, Secretary of the American Shipping League; ex-Senator George F. Edmunds, and Eugene T. Chamberlain, Commissioner of Navigation of the Treasury Department.

Mr. Edmunds, who spoke for the shipping men, said one of the objects of the measure was to place vessels of American register upon an equal footing with foreign-built vessels in the trade with Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines. The compensation to be paid American vessels amounted to no more than that, as Americans never asked for anything more than fair play. In referring to the Philippines, he said that, as an anti-expansionist, he was bound to recognize the facts as they existed. The United States had expanded, and it was necessary to regulate our business affairs accordingly.

Mr. Edmunds explained in detail the object of each section of the bill, his statement being merely an elaboration of those set out in the measure.

A long discussion was precipitated by an inquiry of Senator Martin (Dem., Va.,) as to why it was provided by the bill that 80 per cent. of a ship applying for registry and the subsidy should be owned by Americans. Mr. Edmunds regarded the provision as necessary to insure practical American ownership and control. It would be more difficult for the foreign stockholders to acquire control of the vessel if the American stockholders held 80 per cent. than if they held only 51 per cent.

In this connection the Chairman said it was the principle of the bill to bring under the United States flag American-owned ships, manned by Americans, which had been compelled by financial considerations to sail under a foreign flag.

Mr. Louis Nixon, shipbuilder, of Elizabethport, N. J., said that American shipowners had a monopoly of the coastwise trade, but the pending bill had little to do with that. It was the trade on the ocean with foreign ports it was proposed to get. The cost of vessels and their operation under the American flag were much greater than they were in Europe. As to men of war, Mr. Nixon said they could be built in this country as cheaply as any nation could build them, but there were special reasons for that fact which did not apply to the construction of merchant vessels.

In reply to an inquiry he stated that if he, as a shipbuilder, were given absolutely free materials and free labor—the contract labor law being repealed—he would be able to compete successfully with foreign shipbuilders. But he hoped this would not be done. He told about the shipyards of Glasgow and the miserable condition of the men employed there.

Mr. Nixon thought it particularly desirable to encourage and build up the American tramp steamers.

W. D. Munson of New York, President of the Munson Steamship Line, believed that if the bill passed the American shipbuilders would rise to the occasion and soon establish a great American merchant marine. He declared foreign vessels would run them out of business.

Thomas Clyde of the Clyde Steamship Company made a technical explanation of shipbuilding and ship-operating in various nations.

Mr. Edmunds's Argument Objected To.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—In the House to-day Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.,) called attention to what he claimed was an infraction of the rules of the House in the printing of the Shipping bill. Appended to it was an argument by ex-Senator Edmunds, which made it a non-frankable document. He thought the whole document should be suppressed. Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.,) explained that the Edmunds argument had been printed by inadvertence. It was agreed by unanimous consent that the bill should be reprinted without the argument attached.

INCREASED COST OF BUILDINGS.

Appropriations Already Made by Congress Prove to be Inadequate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Assistant Secretary Taylor of the Treasury was heard to-day by the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds as to the increased cost of building material. He said the Supervising Architect's office was much hampered because of an advance of about 30 per cent. in building materials. As a result many of the appropriations already made for public buildings were found to be quite inadequate. Moreover, the cost of sites had also risen, leaving a scant balance for buildings after paying for the site. There are about 130 public buildings bills before the committee, involving appropriations of $20,000,000.

While no formal action was taken, the sentiment of the committee appeared to be favorable to taking action first on the lines suggested by Mr. Taylor for an increase of appropriations on the work already authorized in order to meet the added cost of material.

TO BUILD AN ISTHMIAN CANAL.

House Committee Decides by Almost Unanimous Vote to Report the Hepburn Bill Favorably.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce to-day ordered a favorable report upon the Hepburn bill for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal. The bill is very similar to the one reported by this committee in the last Congress. There was some discussion about the advisability of delaying action on the bill until the Isthmian Canal Commission reported, but this was finally regarded as unnecessary, and all the members except Mr. Fletcher of Minnesota voted to report the bill favorably. The latter said his silence should not be construed as opposition to the measure, but merely as a reservation of his right to support or oppose it after further consideration. The committee made some changes in the original bill, inserting a new section three and making verbal alterations. As finally agreed to the bill is as follows:

To provide for the construction of a canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans

Be it enacted, &c.,

That the President of the United States be and is hereby authorized to acquire from the States of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, for and in behalf of the United States, control of such portion of territory now belonging to Costa Rica and Nicaragua as may be desirable and necessary on which to excavate, construct, and defend a canal of such depth and capacity as will be sufficient for the movement of ships of the largest tonnage and draught now in use, from a point near Greytown, on the Caribbean Sea, via Lake Nicaragua, to Breto, on the Pacific Ocean; and such sums as may be necessary to secure such control are hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Section 2—That when the President has secured full control over the territory in Sec. 1 referred to, he shall direct the Secretary of War to excavate and construct a canal and waterway from a point on the shore of the Caribbean Sea, near Greytown, by way of Lake Nicaragua, to a point near Breto, on the Pacific Ocean. Such canal shall be of sufficient capacity and depth as that it may be used by vessels of the largest tonnage and greatest depth now in use, and shall be supplied with all necessary locks and other appliances to meet the necessities of vessels passing from Greytown to Breto; and the Secretary of War shall also construct such safe and commodious harbors at the termini of said canal and such fortifications for defense as will be required for safety and protection of said canal and harbors.

Sec. 3—That the President shall cause such surveys as may be necessary for said canal and harbors and in the constructing of the same.

Sec. 4—That in the excavation and construction of said canal, the San Juan River and Lake Nicaragua, or such parts of each as may be available, shall be used.

Sec. 5—That in any negotiations with the States of Costa Rica or Nicaragua the President may have, the President is authorized to guarantee to said States the use of said canal and harbors, upon such terms as may be agreed upon, for all vessels owned by said States or by citizens thereof.

Sec. 6—That the sum of $140,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the completion of the work herein authorized, said money to be drawn from the Treasury from time to time, as the same shall be needed, upon warrants of the President based on estimates made and verified by the Chief Engineer in charge of the work and approved by the Secretary of War.

REPUBLICANS DEFEND MR. GAGE.

Representatives Consider His Reply to Resolutions as Satisfactory.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—In the House to-day Mr. Sulzer (Dem., N. Y.,) presented for immediate consideration a resolution for the appointment of a special committee of nine members to investigate the relations of the Secretary of the Treasury with certain New York National banks and the transactions relative to the sale of the New York Custom House. Before the reading of the resolution was completed, Mr. Dalzell (Rep., Penn.,) objected on the ground that the resolution should go through the box in the regular way.

"Then I ask unanimous consent," said Mr. Sulzer, "for its consideration."

"I object!" shouted Mr. Hopkins (Rep., Ill.,) and several other Republicans.

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) moved that the resolution be laid on the table.

"It is not before the House," observed Mr. Hopkins. "The able report of the Secretary of the Treasury has met all the charges it contains."

STATEMENT OF MR. HEPBURN.

Does Not Recall Letter in Behalf of National City Bank.

Vice President A. B. Hepburn of the Chase National Bank said yesterday that he had no recollection of having written, while Vice President of the National City Bank, the letter to Secretary of the Treasury Gage, asking for favorable consideration of that bank, which has recently been published. In regard to the reference to "political claims" of the National City Bank, (because of what its Directors had done, as alleged, for the Administration,) referred to in that letter, Mr. Hepburn said that he had only been with the National City Bank a few days on the date of the letter in question, and, therefore, that he certainly could not have professed to know of any help the Directors had given the Administration, except in the general line of support.

"I can only repeat what I have several times said," Mr. Hepburn said yesterday. "I was an extremely busy man at the time the letter referred to was written. I have no more recollection of writing it than the man in the moon."

President James Stillman of the National City Bank has expressed himself to the effect that his correspondence with Secretary Gage in regard to relief of the money situation last April was simply in the line of his duty, and in his judgment not culpable. He declined to discuss the matter further last night.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

Representative Grout of Vermont has introduced a bill appropriating $500,000 for the purchase of the right to manufacture and use the high-explosive thorite and also the Isham high-explosive shell.

The House yesterday adourned until Monday.

Representative Pearre of Maryland yesterday introduced a bill for the "suspension of tariff duties upon imports when their sale or manufacture are monopolized, and providing for a commission on foreign commerce to investigate and report to the President thereon."

The House Committee on Census yesterday heard Prof. Alexander Graham Bell upon an amendment to the Census bill for the compilation of complete statistics regarding the deaf, dumb, blind, and other afflicted classes. In the past statistics of afflicted classes have been taken only at institutions. These, Prof. Bell said, hardly covered 4 per cent. of the afflicted.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has decided to report favorably the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to change the material of the new dry docks at League Island, Penn., and Mare Island, Cal., from timber to stone, at a total additional cost for the two dry docks of $700,000.

Representative Loud of California has reintroduced what is known as the "Loud Bill," in reference to second-class mail matter, with some modifications. Mr. Loud's bill is substantially the same as of two years ago, except that Section 2 is changed to make the rate on second-class mail matter 1 cent a pound when the distance between the office of mailing and the office of delivery does not exceed 1,000 miles, and 2 cents a pound when the distance exceeds 1,000 miles.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATIES.

Preliminary Negotiations with Germany in Progress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Mr. Kasson, the special plenipotentiary in charge of the negotiation of the reciprocity treaties and arrangements, has gone to Florida to recuperate from a severe attack of the grip. During his absence in Florida it is assumed that the reciprocity treaties will not be pressed.

A few preliminary steps have been taken looking to the conclusion of a reciprocity treaty between the United States and Germany, but these have not been conclusive, because it is not deemed expedient to add to the number of reciprocity treaties pending before the Senate until it is known what disposition will be made of them, and also for the reason that the German Government has not yet taken action, through its legislative branch, toward ameliorating the restrictions imposed upon American meat products.

As to the first obstacle, there is some reason to apprehend, in the judgment of the State Department officials, a total failure of all the reciprocity treaties. This feeling is based on reports of the formation of a combination of all the interests which believe that they will suffer through a reduction in the rates of duty on imports. The result of a failure to ratify in the case of the French treaty, it is said, would be the imposition of the full maximum rates of duty on all American products entering France, and the withdrawal of the minimum rate which has been extended in the case of many articles, in anticipation of such ratification.

DECEMBER POSTAL RECEIPTS.

Total Amount Was $4,162,038—Several Cities Show Increases.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—A statement of the gross postal receipts for December, 1899, as compared with the receipts for the same month during the preceding year shows a net increase of $199,835, or 5 per cent. The total receipts for last December were $4,162,038.

New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Brooklyn, Baltimore, and Pittsburg all showed increases.

The largest percentage of increase shown was at Albany, 21.6 per cent. Decreases are shown at Providence, R. I.; Lowell, Mass.; New Haven, Conn.; Hartford, Conn.; Peoria, Ill., and St. Joseph, Mo.

San Francisco receipts decreased 7.8 per cent.

NEW MONEY ORDER BLANK.

Proposed Improved Form Relieves Post Office Officials of Work.

A new money order blank, designed to do away with much of the clerical work made necessary by the form now in use, has just been submitted to the Washington postal authorities by Joseph Elliott, Superintendent of the Money Order Department of the General Post Office. The new blank is Mr. Elliott's own device.

Under the present system each money order payable at a designated office must be accompanied by a Postmaster's advice, mailed separately by the issuing Postmaster. This necessitates the handling of a great number of mailed advices. The envelopes must be cut and the advices arranged in alphabetical order and filed for ready reference before payment can be undertaken.

The new blank does away entirely with this handling of advices. By its means the remitter forwards his own advice. The new device is in three parts. The first one is torn off by the remitter and held as his receipt. The other two he sends to the payee. When the order is presented at the paying office the duplicate advice forming the second part is torn off and the money order forwarded to Washington.

Two Senators Look Alike.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The close resemblance of Senators McComas of Maryland and Kenney of Delaware led to a slight confusion in the Senate Thursday. Mr. Kenney rose during the morning hour to introduce a bill and the President pro tem. promptly recognized "the Senator from Maryland." Mr. Kenney responded, "The Senator from Delaware," and the correction was at once made.

Would Abolish Hazing by Law.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Representative Lloyd (Dem., Mo.,) to-day introduced a bill to change the oath of a cadet of the Military Academy, so as to require him on admission to the institution to subscribe to an oath that he will abstain from the practice of any form of hazing while at the academy.

RECENT FIGHTING IN LUZON.

Gen. Otis Reports on Movements of Wheaton's, Schwan's, and Other Commands—Operations Successful.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Gen. Otis has made a report to the War Department in regard to the military operations in Luzon south of Manila, showing the capture of several towns and a large number of prisoners with arms and ammunition. The message is as follows:

"Manila, Jan. 12.

"Continued operations Bates command south, Manila; Thirty-seventh and Thirty-ninth Regiments Calamba, commanded by Bullard. On Jan. 1 Bullard, with two battalions Thirty-ninth, attacked force insurgents in vicinity, driving enemy, capturing town of Cabayuo; following day captured Rinan; enemy's loss thirty killed, large number wounded, twenty prisoners and rifles captured; casualties three men slightly wounded.

"Jan. 3, Boyd, three companies Thirty-seventh, captured Gen. Rizal, official papers and property, three miles east of Los Banos; Jan. 4, Long, detachment Thirty-ninth, attacked insurgents at Carmona; twenty-five killed, no casualties; Jan. 9, Bullard, with portions Thirty-seventh and Thirty-ninth Regiments, attacked enemy south Calamba, whom he drove beyond Santomas, killing twenty-four, capturing artillery; casualties, one private killed; Capt. Baker and Lieut. Pelite, Thirty-ninth, slightly wounded.

"Jan. 11, Cheatham, Thirty-seventh, 100 men, supported by artillery, attacked insurgents two miles west Santo Tomas, driving them from that section, no casualties; Schwan's column, consisting squadron Fourth, one of Eleventh Cavalry, Thirtieth, Forty-sixth Infantry, and six Nordenfeldt guns under Capt. Van Duzen, seized Binan, Silang, Indang, Naic, scattering enemy, who were severely punished. Wheaton's column, three troops Eleventh Cavalry, Fourth, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-eighth, and Forty-fifth Regiments, Astor and Henley Batteries, has driven enemy from all important points north of Silang line; had heavy fighting, captured considerable public property, inflicting heavy loss upon and scattering enemy; Schwan's column now moving in Northern Batangas in southerly direction.

"All Cavite Province occupied by Wheaton's command; heavy loss to enemy during week in men, ordnance, and other property; all operations very successful."

McDEVITT WAS A HERO.

Marine Killed at Olongapo Once Recommended for a Medal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—It is said at the Navy Department that McDevitt, the Sergeant of Marines who was accidentally killed at Olongapo, through the discharge of a revolver, is the marine whom the Treasury Department refused to honor with a life-saving medal, although the recommendation was formally made by the Navy Department.

McDevitt was a man of splendid character, and of great personal courage. The particular incident, though there were many such in his career, which led the Navy Department to make the effort to secure a medal for him, occurred at the League Island Navy Yard, when McDevitt, who was attached to the Brooklyn, at great risk saved a sailor from drowning. Capt. Cook made the incident the subject of a special report to the Navy Department, and while the Treasury Department was anxious to recognize the gallant act, it was unable to do so because of the limitations imposed by the law regulating the bestowal of life-saving medals.

Lieut. Gillmore Assigned to Duty.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Lieut. Gillmore, formerly of the Yorktown, who was recently rescued in the north country after many months as a prisoner, has been assigned to temporary duty on the Glacier.

CUBAN OFFICIAL REMOVED.

Gen. Wood Relieves Mora, the Supreme Court Fiscal, "for the Good of the Public Service."

HAVANA, Jan. 12.—"Federico Mora, Fiscal of the Supreme Court, is hereby removed from office for the good of the public service. This removal is the result of an investigation into the conditions existing in the administration of justice under his administration."

The foregoing official order was handed to Señor Mora this morning by Governor General Wood. Señor Mora's fall has been predicted ever since the first case was brought against the Custom House officials, and the disgraceful condition of the prisons, especially as affecting those awaiting trial, has been generally charged against him.

For some time it has been said that Mora has been devoting too much attention to social affairs and too little to his duties. Gen. Wood's investigation has shown that the office of the Supreme Court Fiscal is largely responsible for a number of the untried cases, and that not only Mora but others in the Department of Justice have been persistently trying to block the charges against customs officials whom Collector Bliss is anxious to prove guilty of wholesale bribery and corruption.

Every possible influence has been exerted to protect the incriminated men from receiving the punishment which is their due, but the public has scarcely been willing to believe that high officials of the rank of Mora have been implicated. Mora's letter to the Supreme Court regarding the Custom House fraud cases under trial, which has already been cabled, was only the last straw. His dismissal had been decided upon some days before.

Señor Estevez, Secretary of Justice, had a long consultation with the Governor General before final action was taken. Both agreed that the letter, published without the authority of the members of the Government, of which he was a part, was published through a real desire to thwart justice, although there was a superficial attempt to make it appear that the civil authority was being overturned by the military.

Cuban Paper Appeals to Gen. Wood.

HAVANA, Jan. 12.—The Cubano announces to-day that it has been fined $10 by Gen. Ludlow for "not having contradicted a false statement made in a former issue when ordered to do so." It appeals to Gen. Wood, saying that "the time has arrived when Gen. Ludlow should stop usurping powers which do not belong to him," and adding that it is Gen. Ludlow, and not The Cubano, that is deserving of a fine.

GEN. MILES COMPLAINS.

Declares His Orders Are Altered in Gen. Corbin's Office.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The relations between Gen. Miles and Adjt. Gen. Corbin have not improved, and the matter has been brought to the attention of Secretary Root. Gen. Miles has complained to the Secretary that the Adjutant General's office has failed in certain cases to forward official communications to the Secretary. It is said that in some of these cases a personal inquiry by the Secretary about communications which he expected from Gen. Miles revealed the fact that they had been made by the General, but had not been forwarded.

Aside from this, Gen. Miles has complained that orders issued by himself have been altered in the Adjutant General's office without his knowledge. Gen. Miles assigned Capt. Van Deusen of the artillery to proceed to Europe and inspect the manufacture of certain mountain guns at the Maxim works. When Capt. Van Deusen reached Washington he found he had been ordered to San Francisco to take charge of some guns. The orders were ultimately revoked.

TO BRING THE ALBANY HOME.

Navy Department Will Send Over a Crew of Two Hundred.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Naval Constructor Gilmore, who is at Newcastle-on-Tyne, inspecting the new cruiser Albany, has informed the Navy Department that the vessel will be ready to receive her crew within two weeks. The department will send out a complement of about 200 men on the Prairie when she makes her next trip to Europe, to form the crew of the Albany and bring her to the United States.

The reports indicate that the cruiser is very similar in speed and other qualities to her sister ship, the New Orleans, which was also purchased from Brazil by the Navy Department just before the outbreak of the Spanish war.

Gold Medal for Lieut. Blue.

For the services rendered to his country in the war with Spain, Lieut. Victor Blue of the United States Navy will receive a handsome gold medal to-day from the women of South Carolina, Lieut. Blue's native State. The presentation will be made on the battleship Massachusetts at the Brooklyn Navy Yard at 11 A. M. by ex-Gov. Thompson of South Carolina.

A CARD.

First Edition Exhausted.
Second Edition on the Press.

The Abbey Salt 1900 Calendar.

There has been such a demand for this Calendar, which is one of the handsomest issued this year, that the first edition has been entirely exhausted, and the American Lithographic Co., of New York, is now working night and day to get out the second edition early in the week. We have been unable to send Calendars promptly to all who had sent for them for the above reason, but the demand will be filled without interruption in future. If you have not seen this beautiful Calendar send us four cents in stamps and you will receive one by return mail.

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USED DAILY, GIVES HEALTH.

PRAISE VANDERBILTS' PLAN

Merchants Pleased at Proposed Abolishment of Differentials.

PRESIDENT KING'S STATEMENT

W. K. Vanderbilt, He Intimates, Can Aid New York When Long Agitation Might Fail.

The announcement that the acquisition of the control by the Vanderbilts of the Eastern trunk roads would be followed by the abolition of the differential rates, which have diverted from New York its natural share of the increase of traffic from the West to tidewater, was the cause of much satisfaction yesterday in mercantile circles.

William F. King, President of the Merchants' Association, said: "Our idea is that if men like W. K. Vanderbilt, who control the railroads as holders of securities, take this matter of differentials up they can do more for New York's interests in a short time than all the public agitation that has been had over the subject for years.

"The New York Central Road agreed to the differentials originally, through, it is generally believed, the pressure of other cities and roads which thought that that company was directing its policy too much for the benefit of New York at their expense. The company, therefore, agreed to what was thought to be a reasonable differential of 1½ cents a hundred pounds in favor of Philadelphia, and 3 cents in favor of Baltimore.

"Once established it was impossible to get rid of it, though various bodies, including our association, have fought it. It was taken into the courts, and before the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and a special commmission considered the question, on the commission being such men as Judge Thurman and Judge Cooley. They came to the conclusion that the differential was not a burden upon New York as conditions then existed, the reason being that the more direct connections and high-grade equipment of the New York Central offset the advantages of the differentials. The fight has been continued, and recently the differentials were reduced one-half.

"With competition as keen as it now is, the smallest fraction of a cent tells. Of course we can't prevent trade following the lines of least resistance, and we do not seek to obtain any unfair advantage such as to invite concerted action on the part of other cities against us, but we do object to their getting more than their natural proportion of the increase of traffic by the operation of artificial means. There ought to be some way of equalizing traffic by a readjustment of the business. It would be simply necessary to issue instructions to traffic managers to re-equalize the distribution of business. If Mr. Vanderbilt intends to take this up and agree to a new distribution among the roads, it should be very easy of accomplishment."

In a number of interviews recently obtained from representatives of the shipping interests for gauging the conditions and prospects of foreign shipping for the annual Financial Supplement of THE NEW YORK TIMES, one of the conditions on which nearly all laid stress was the discrimination of the railroads in favor of Southern ports at the expense of New York.

John Lee of the White Star Line said: "New York is feeling the competition of Southern ports very keenly, particularly in breadstuffs." Emil L. Boas of the Hamburg-American Line spoke similarly of the trade diverted by discriminating rates in favor of Baltimore and Philadelphia, from both of which places the company operates steamers. Charterers of vessels engaged in the grain-carrying trade told of the increasing amount of shipments from Southern ports and the falling off at New York, while West Indian lines feel keenly the diversion. Henry P. Booth of the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company said that the railroads were taking provisions from the West to Gulf ports at rates proportionately lower than to New York, and new lines from those ports are carrying freight that formerly passed through New York.

One representative of this trade said that this discrimination had been carried so far that goods shipped via Southern ports were landed in Cuba at the cost of transportation from the same starting point to New York.

REFUSE NEW YORK LOW RATES.

Western Railroads Decline to Grant Concessions Asked.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Wholesale merchants and jobbers in Chicago and west of here will be benefited by action just taken by the Western and Southwestern railroads in declining to accede to a request of the Merchants' Association of New York City to reduce round-trip rates to the latter city from Western points for Spring buyers.

A few weeks ago the Eastern jobbers induced the railroads east of Chicago to agree to sell reduced rate tickets to New York from Feb. 13 to 17 and from March 1 to 14. The Eastern roads, largely represented by the Vanderbilt lines, the owners of which always work in the interest of New York as against Chicago and the West, were the prime movers in this agreement.

Encouraged by their success with the roads east of Chicago, the New Yorkers turned their campaign against the lines west of here. The proposition was put to a vote of the roads in the Western and Southwestern Passenger Associations. The result was a unanimous refusal of the request.

Reduced Rate Circulars Sent Out.

The Merchants' Association sent out by mail yesterday circulars to merchants throughout the country announcing the reduced rates which have been obtained by it from the several sections of the United States in which the railroads have agreed to grant these rates. These reduced-rate circulars will be sent to all merchants in the territory in which the reduced rates are granted. These States are New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Northern Kentucky.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

ERIE REPORTED IN A BIG DEAL.

Rumors of a $1,500,000 Office Building to Occupy a Block.

A report current yesterday was to the effect that the Erie Railroad had bought the block bounded by Washington, West, Reade, and Duane Streets, and would erect thereon a large office building at a cost of $1,500,000. No confirmation of the report was obtainable, and John A. Middleton, Secretary of the company, said the Erie Railroad did not own the property and that he had heard nothing of the projected improvement.

The block mentioned formerly belonged to the city and was sold at auction last May for $453,000. At that time the nominal buyer was Jarvis Hicks, concerning whose identity there was considerable mystery. Title to the property was subsequently transferred by the city to Edward Roche.

In view of the report circulated yesterday it is significant that when the property was offered at auction the only competitor of Mr. Hicks in the bidding was a representative of the Erie Railroad.

SEABOARD LINE RUSHING WORK.

Trains from New York to Florida May Run Feb. 1.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 12.—Vice President St. John of the Seaboard Air Line, referring to the progress of the work on the links that will connect the different properties to compose the Greater Seaboard Air Line system, to-day said that if the bridge-erecting companies were equal to the task trains could be run through from New York to Florida Feb. 1. The grading is about completed and track laying is going on. About fifty miles of track are to be laid, and this is progressing at the rate of four and one-half miles a day.

Proposed Railroad for Connecticut.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Jan. 12.—Parties in New York, North Adams, and Springfield are interested in the incorporation of a new company to build a railroad from Troy, N. Y., to Williamstown, Mass., passing through the towns of Brunswick, Grafton, and Peterburg. The length of the proposed road is twenty-eight miles.

Santa Fe Wages Not Increased.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—The statement to the effect that the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company had signed a new contract with the trainmen granting what practically amounted to a 15 per cent. increase in wages, proves to be untrue. Certain inequalities have been ratified, but no change was made in wage rates.

SOLDIERS MAY WEAR BADGES.

The Secretary of War Amends Rules Pertaining to Decorations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Secretary of War has amended the regulations of the army pertaining to the wearing of badges and similar decorations so as to permit officers and enlisted men who, in their own right or by right of inheritance, are members of military societies; of men who served in the armies and navies of the United States in the War of the Revolution, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, and the War of the Rebellion, or are members of the regular Army and Navy Union, to wear on all occasions of ceremony the distinctive badges of such societies.

It is also provided that medals of honor and the several distinctive marks given for excellence in rifle practice, as well as army corps badges, may be worn on occasions of ceremony. The wearing of insignia "buttons," however, is prohibited.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Porter has arrived at the Norfolk Navy Yard.
The Waban has arrived at Key West.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major Henry S. Kilbourne, Surgeon, now on duty in New York City, as Medical Superintendent of Transports, is relieved from station at Madison Barracks, New York.

Major James W. Pope, Quartermaster, will make not to exceed two visits per week during the months of January and February, 1900, from Charleston to Columbia, S. C.

Lieut.-Col. Charles F. Humphrey, Deputy Quartermaster General, will proceed from Washington to New York City on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department.

Navy.

Paymaster H. A. Dent is promoted to Paymaster from May 7, 1899.

Lieut. Commander A. E. Culver is detached from the Chicago and ordered to the Montgomery immediately as executive.

Commander C. W. Rae is detached from the training station at San Francisco, and ordered to Newport News as Inspector of Machinery Feb. 16.

Lieut. O. P. Jackson is detached from the

The New York Times.

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THE BANKERS AND THE SECRETARY.

Mr. HEPBURN'S letter to Secretary GAGE admits neither of excuse nor palliation. The request he had to make was a perfectly proper one. He desired the Secretary to continue the National City Bank, of which he was then Vice President, as one of the depositories of Treasury money. It was purely a business letter. Mr. HEPBURN made the serious mistake of mixing politics with business. That is always a questionable procedure; in dealing with the Secretary of the Treasury it won't do at all.

So, when Vice President HEPBURN, after calling the Secretary's attention to the great strength of his bank, added "if you will take the pains to look at our list of Directors, you will see that we also have very great political claims, in view of what was done during the canvass last year," he compromised both himself and his case. In the first place, no banker has the right to address the Secretary of the Treasury in that way. It is impertinent spoils-seeking. In this case no appointments to office in the Treasury were demanded, but the Treasury deposits were asked for. The principle is the same, and it is a bad principle. Moreover, such a demand for business favors because of political services to the Republican Party simply adds fuel to the flames of Populism that if sufficiently fed would destroy all banks. The Populists and Bryanites charge that the banks thrive by Government favor and exist only for the accommodation of the money barons and the speculators. They specifically charged that the National banks "put up" a great sum of campaign money in 1896. They will accept Mr. HEPBURN'S letter as a full proof of their charges.

Persons who take the time to reflect will see, of course, that the letter proves that the bank had no political "pull" with the Secretary of the Treasury. A "pull" to which it is necessary to call attention does not exist. If the writer of this letter had been confident of his "political claims" he would never have mentioned them. It would have been manifestly superfluous to call the Secretary's attention to a fact of which he must have been gratefully aware. And Mr. GAGE'S treatment of the letter shows what he thought about it. It is extremely unlikely that a letter referring to a valid, effectual, and recognized "pull" would have gone upon the department files and thence to the Public Printer.

THE LATEST PHASE OF THE MAZET BUSINESS.

There is a certain fine suggestion of fitness in the report that the Mazet report has been "held up" by a threat on the part of the minority that they would outdo the majority in personal and political abuse if the latter persisted in indulging in it.

Here was a committee appointed by the Legislature to inquire into the workings of the charter and the administration of the actual City Government with a view to legislation that would correct errors in the former and provide for the punishment of faults in the latter. A lawyer was selected as counsel who was reputed to be an expert in exposure and peculiarly familiar with the field to be explored. It is true that he had no special reputation for knowledge of the principles of municipal government, but he might be expected to get at facts on which the Legislature could act if it chose. He proved to be a helpless sort of person, with no clear knowledge of what he wanted to get at and with still less of how he could get at it. The whole investigation was apparently left to him. He spent months in groping and trying to get the multitude of persons he had before him to tell him what he ought to ask them about. He had before him a great number of the city officials and he had Mr. CROKER, their boss. He went in a confused and muddle-headed fashion into a hundred matters. Some of them were very important, others trivial. He brought out a lot of information which, in the hands of a competent man, should have given opportunity for both demonstration of evils and suggestion for remedies. What use did he or the committee make of it?

Worse than none. On the eve of the election, in which the Chairman of the committee was a candidate for the Assembly, Mr. Moss was allowed to bring out a hysterical report full of all sorts of violent accusations against his political opponents. Later, after the Chairman had been defeated, and it became clear that the blind partisanship of the committee had done more harm than good, there seems to have been some effort on the part of the counsel to correct it, and he is credited with the purpose of calling Mr. PLATT and probing as far as he could the relations of that gentleman to the pernicious politics of the city. Then came the break of the committee with its counsel, and the latter rushed in his own report, which the committee disregarded and prepared another. Now this is said to have been submitted, under the threat of reprisals from the minority, to Senator PLATT for revision.

It would be an interesting outcome of the whole ridiculous and disgraceful business if the two reports, majority and minority, were toned down to a common level of agreeable insignificance, and were then both sent their way to dusty death in the pigeon holes of the Cities Committee. The Mazet inquiry had its birth in a temporary quarrel between the two bosses. It would find its appropriate grave in a reconciliation based on the protection of each by the silence of the other.

CONTRABAND OF WAR.

The British reply to our representations concerning the British seizures of American flour is what we were all sure beforehand that it must be. Food, it has been held by all the publicists from GROTIUS down, is "occasional contraband." It is contraband, according to these authorities, when it is used as munition of war. That should mean and generally does mean when it is evidently destined for the use of the enemy, the enemy being the actual armed combatants. If, says GROTIUS, "I can defend myself only by intercepting the goods sent to my enemy, necessity will justify my doing so." And necessity will equally justify the interception of all supplies sent to a besieged city. It might justify the interception of all supplies intended for a country which might be regarded as besieged, even though they were intended for the consumption of non-combatants as well as of combatants. But, as we have already pointed out, Great Britain is precisely the last nation in the world which can desire such an extension to be given to the doctrine of "occasional contraband." We are perhaps the next to the last, seeing that our interests are likely to be in favor of our being allowed to feed either belligerent in case of any probable war.

But, so far as we are concerned, there has been nothing in the recent British seizures to excite any National susceptibilities. The endeavor to do so, on the part of a portion of our yellow press, has been as unpatriotic as it has been disreputable. It is British ships which have been stopped in endeavoring to deliver American goods. In the case of the German seizures the case has been different, inasmuch as it has been German ships and "the flag" has been brought into the discussion. Still there has been nothing to justify the German hyperaesthesia. The German Government has not, discountenanced this, simply because the German Government is warmly interested in getting a bigger navy, and is willing to accept any bad arguments in support of its own contention.

The British Admiralty Manual of Prize Law, upon which the British naval officers have no doubt been modeling their proceedings, gives, as "conditionally contraband," provisions fit for consumption by army or navy. But there has never been any real reason for doubt that the British statesmen who are aware that the present is not the only war in which their country may be engaged should give to the provisions of international law applicable to the case the construction demanded by their permanent interests rather than by their immediate exigency. That is what they have done and what it has all along been certain that they would do.

THE SENATE AND THE OFFICES.

There is a peculiar feeling among Senators of the United States about the petty offices connected with their body. Perhaps it would be rude to call it greed, but there is in it more of greed than of any other sentiment. This is not made any better by being mixed with considerable vanity, jealousy, and a curious fondness for intrigue.

At this moment it is probable that if the Senators could be led to tell with exactness and candor what it is that excites the most interest in their grave and reverend bosoms, it would be found to be—not the Finance bill, or the policy in the Philippines, or even the ship subsidy scheme the lobby is urging on them—but the question as to who shall hold one or two of the little offices they have in their august gift. The chief of these is the Secretaryship, for which the ex-Hon. JAMES S. CLARKSON, formerly of Iowa, was a candidate. His election would have been extremely discreditable to the Senate. His career in Washington, in public office, is perfectly well known. He was one of the most energetic and least scrupulous of the spoils system's preachers and beneficiaries, and he has since been engaged in the calling of a professional advocate of interests connected with legislation pending in Congress. He was very properly turned down, and the place was offered to Mr. ODELL of this State, who has declined it on the ground that his business and family affairs will not permit him to reside in Washington. Mr. PLATT is now reported to be hunting for some other Republican from New York who will be acceptable, and who will efface the disagreeable impression made by the presentation of CLARKSON'S name. Since this is the way that these things are done, it is to be hoped that the Senator will be reasonably successful.

But the whole system is as wrong and unintelligent as can be. The United States Senate should have a permanent staff of employés, administrative and clerical. All legitimate duties falling to the staff could be performed very much better by men tested and trained by experience. These duties are not political, and they could be attended to as well by men of one party as by men of the other, and best of all by men with no active part in politics at all. The records of the Senate show many instances of confusion, delay, and mischief caused by careless and inefficient clerical service, for which there is no adequate responsibility when the places are distributed as patronage. The same may be said of the clerks of committees, who are among the most favored and least competent of office holders. The affairs of the Senate and of the country would be far better administered if this miserable notion of partisan reward could be got rid of. But that consummation is a long way off.

IN DEFENSE OF MILLIONAIRES.

The millionaire is not wholly friendless. Hard beset and panting as he flees before his Socialistic pursuers, he hears now and then a good word said for him. Even from the pulpit, where the doctrines of Christian Socialism, whatever that may be, are reported to have effected a lodgment, a just and dispassionate estimate of the utility of millionaires in the scheme of creation may sometimes be heard. The rector of Grace Church, not speaking from the pulpit, to be sure, but in an address delivered at Hobart College on last Commencement Day, expressed the belief that business is not a criminal pursuit even when it is successful. That is, he thought that in the accumulation of their riches men may do good to others at the same time that they are accomplishing their own private ends.

In view of recent utterances upon the subject of millionaires, in letters to this journal and elsewhere, we quote a passage from Dr. HUNTINGTON'S address:

> Is any terrible calamity awaiting us because of the increase of our goods, and if such peril really threatens, how may it most surely be averted? * * * It is quite conceivable that there may be uses of wealth the effect of which if tried would be tonic and antiseptic rather than the opposite; methods of investing capital positively conducive to the public health. * * * And this holds true not merely of gifts and benefactions, but of all well-considered, bona fide investments. It is a mistake, and a harmful one, to insist that the millionaires are doing no good with their money except when they are giving it away. Wealth accomplishes its best work when devoted to the purpose of keeping the wheels of industry in motion. The purchasers of stocks and bonds are not as those who hide gold in a stocking on the one hand, nor on the contrary, what they do serves to put bread into countless mouths. In every community a certain percentage of the people have to be tugged along, so to say, by main force, because of infirmity, and for this reason a relief fund is a necessary adjunct of civilization, but the lower the poor rate can be kept the better both for the helpers and the helped. Some years ago, Gen. BOOTH of the Salvation Army startled the world of the charitably disposed with his story of what he called "the submerged tenth." The fact that this fraction, one-tenth, exactly corresponds with the proportion of a man's goods which, under the usage of the old Hebrew Commonwealth, had to be turned as "tithes" into the treasury of God, is most interesting, for it suggests that what society must expect to give away in the form of out-and-out gratuity in order to keep all of its members upon their feet, is of the nature of a constant quantity. In other words, hospitals, asylums, almshouses, and all similar provisions for the helpless are to be accounted what the financiers call a "fixed charge" upon the income of society, the payment of which, at a just appraisal, leaves the rest of the wealth of the community available for other purposes. If all of our capitalists were suddenly and by common consent to take the line of St. Francis of Assisi, we should be in a bad way. The Mills Hotel, in the City of New York, with its 1,500 beds, counts as an investment, not as a charity, and yet the millionaire who built it and maintains it is justly reckoned a public benefactor. Who can doubt that he is doing the "submerged tenth" an infinitely greater service through his wise investment than if he were to stand at a street corner doling out in equal portions to all applicants the money now "tied up," as the misleading phrase has it, in his hotel?

Dr. HUNTINGTON'S theme was "The American College as a Breakwater Against Plutocracy." His conclusion was that we are safe. He had no fear that an aristocracy of wealth would be established in the United States. The real aristocracy here is the aristocracy of good sense and sane opinions, and the high task of the college is to mold men who help mold society.

If the powerful thinkers of the Socialistic school are right, the aristocracy of millions is already established; the reign of the plutocrats has begun, and nothing but the election of BRYAN, or the immediate application of the remedies recommended by JONES of Toledo, will save us.

It is pleasant to be able to cite the reassuring testimony of a man like Dr. HUNTINGTON, whose head does not betray him into indiscriminate denunciation of the rich because his heart feels for the poor.

GEN. LUDLOW AND THE CUBAN PRESS.

It seems that Gen. LUDLOW has been making a serious political mistake in availing himself of the provision of the Spanish "hold-over" law, which empowers a commanding officer to fine summarily and at his own will newspapers which have offended him. We say this with the more freedom because we are also free to maintain that the Government which Gen. LUDLOW has been giving to the inhabitants of Havana is immensely better than any other they have had since their harbor was first visited by Europeans.

We can understand, too, that an honorable man like Gen. LUDLOW is very greatly exasperated by aspersions upon his motives and false statements of his conduct for which he is perfectly aware that there is no basis at all. But in the first place that very fact ought to induce him to trust to time and the "common sense of most" for his vindication against absurd untruths. In the second place, his invocation of a Spanish statute or regulation which is entirely in contravention of the American spirit would have been more excusable if it had been made in vindication of anybody else than himself.

This is the crux of the whole business. It is part of the American scheme of government that every public officer shall be liable to criticism, and that every citizen shall be free to criticise, being responsible for the abuse of this freedom, but not to the object of his criticism. For it is the very basis of our notions of "justice according to law," which we are trying to instill into the Cubans, that no man shall be judge in his own cause. Gen. LUDLOW, acting under the authority of a Spanish regulation, has made himself judge in his own cause. It is quite true that the criticism which he resents is not fair criticism, but abuse founded upon falsehood. But then he would have the same power to suppress just criticism, founded upon truthful statements of fact, temperately expressed and published with a public purpose. He would not avail himself of his legal powers to suppress such criticism, but some less just and honest official in his place might do so, and the dishonest and tyrannical Governor and Gen. LUDLOW would be legally on the same footing. The power which Gen. LUDLOW has exercised is a power which Anglo-Saxon communities are agreed should be intrusted to no man.

We have no doubt that the Governor General of Cuba will induce the Governor of Havana to undo action which would, if left to stand, create a dangerous and intolerable precedent.

In an enthusiastic article in The Independent Mr. EVERETT P. WHEELER defends the course of the British in South Africa, and maintains that the war was inevitable for the overthrow of an oppressive oligarchy in the Transvaal, the protection of the rights of British subjects and the establishment of the principles of justice. We have not been able to reach this conclusion as unqualifiedly as Mr. WHEELER, nor can we at present see the immediate future as clearly favorable for the British as he sees it, but we can fully agree as to the results of a British triumph, when it is won. Mr. WHEELER says:

> The British will triumph in the end, and put down the oligarchy of which KRUGER is the head, and establish a just government of freedom and equal rights. The Boers will not lose one farm. They will find themselves well treated, and possessing their just rights, as their brethren are and do in Cape Colony and Natal. The next generation will "shake hands over the bloody chasm," as North and South have done. Boer regiments will be proud to fight under the British flag, as Scotch and Irish and French Canadians now are. Quebec and Edinburgh and Belfast are as loyal as London. In fifty years Pretoria will be as loyal, too; and the story of the misgovernment of the Transvaal and of the war that the British waged to vindicate the immortal American principle that "taxation and representation are inseparable" will seem like an evil dream.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Rarely indeed is it profitable to seek an explanation for the acts of Police Justices, but mysteries, as a rule, are interesting in direct ratio to the improbability of solving them, and as the Magistrates mentioned indulge in frequent excursions beyond the realms of both natural and statute law, it is not at all surprising that their acts attract frequent and delighted attention. There is in Washington a Police Justice, who, on this principle, is particularly deserving of notice, for he has just fined a cab driver for maintaining an "unsightly" vehicle. It may be, of course, that there is in the ordinance under which Washington cab drivers obtain their licenses a clause defining the exact degree of sightliness which their vehicles must illustrate, but we prefer to believe that the Justice founded his decision on no such simple thing as that, and to assume that he imposed the penalty merely because his own aesthetic taste had been offended. To do so turns the affair into a typical Police Justice mystery, and opens up a delightfully wide field for conjecture. How beautiful, for example, must a Washington cab be to win magisterial approval, how beautiful to escape magisterial condemnation? Or, again, when will somebody in Washington get fined because his coat or other garment lacks the requisite amount of "sightliness" in his Honor's eyes? Further inquiries of like nature suggest themselves, but these are enough to indicate the extent of the curiosity justified by the imposition of this fine. Later one might consider the whole subject of Washington cabs, and have occupation for the leisure of months, yes, of years. While an Inspector was examining a covey of them the other day one dropped a door at his feet as a tribute of respect, and a second, which he had been rush enough to enter, hurried his exit by a sudden parting of continuity between its sides and its floor. Whether these cabs passed muster as sufficiently "sightly" is as yet unrevealed.

—Gen. DABNEY HERNDON MAURY, whose death we announced yesterday, was a nephew of MATTHEW FONTAINE MAURY, whose study of ocean currents opened up a new realm of scientific investigation and made him the most distinguished member of a Virginian family few members of which have failed to attain some degree of distinction. Most of Gen. MAURY'S life since the war has been passed very quietly at Richmond, where his daughter and other children reside, and his time has been devoted chiefly to researches into local history. His friends are unanimous in crediting him with a character of spotless rectitude, and as an illustration of his regard for what he considered right and honorable they are now telling of his instant refusal of an offer which he once received from the Louisiana Lottery Company. When that organization, in 1895, or thereabcut, lost by death the services of the bearer of another well-known name, it asked Gen. MAURY to become one of its managers in his place. The General at that time was entirely without means, and the large salary which the proffered position carried with it, practically for life, would have been most acceptable to him, but his views of the lottery business were those of a man at once honest and enlightened, and he did not hesitate an instant in telling the company's representative to look elsewhere for a name with which to win the confidence of its dupes. When the war with Spain broke out the veteran of many campaigns manifested the deepest interest in all of the operations in Cuba and later on in the Philippine Islands. When asked, soon after the declaration of war, what he was going to do, Gen. MAURY said he was too old to take any active part in the field, but with sparkling eyes he added that if the Government had any use for his services and he could render any to his country, he was ready to be assigned.

—Railway travelers, and especially that portion of them upon whom has been fastened the not very dignified name of commuters, rarely indulge in fervid praise of the officials who control their ambulatory destinies, but just at present the patrons of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road are unanimous in praising the unknown genius connected with the management who has solved at last the problem of securing from brakemen a distinct announcement of station names. The previous attempts in this direction have been innumerable—at least so it is said—and hitherto the record of utter failure has been broken only by a few partial and always impermanent successes. It is too soon to credit the New Haven benefactor with an enduring triumph, but his is certainly a perfect one for the time being, and even the commuters, professional skeptics as they are, express confidence that the old trouble will never return. Of course the new device is a very simple one; that, probably, is why nobody ever thought of it before. Instead of yelling—or muttering—one, or, at most, two, words on leaving a station, as is the natural tendency, and has been the invariable custom, of all brakemen, those employed by the New Haven Road now have been commanded to deliver a complete and somewhat lengthy sentence. One formula is: "The next station for this train is Mount Vernon," or Port Chester, or Stamford, as the case may be. The brakeman usually begins in the old unintelligible way, but the beginning of the sentence doesn't matter, and before he reaches the town name he remembers the object of his oration and speaks with beautiful distinctness. The announcement of arrivals is similarly prolonged, and so are those delivered on the platform to passengers about to enter the cars. Now, this is a most admirable reform. The man who thought of and enforced it deserves a statue from the American public, and for once it isn't necessary to wait till he is dead before giving it to him. He should have it immediately.

—A Parisian now in Washington is quoted as talking about the Dreyfus case in a way most amusingly significant of the fact that Frenchmen are thoroughly willing to forgive—or at least thoroughly willing to forget—the attitude assumed by America while the unfortunate Captain's so-called trial was in progress. "The 'affaire,'" said this amiable visitor, "is a thing of the past; the incident is closed. It will not, I think, affect the attendance of Americans to the Exposition. I suppose DREYFUS will make continued effort to have his name entirely cleared from all stain, and if he is able to do so, why, of course, it will be a source of gratification to his friends on this side of the water and in France. But, you see, your people over here, while the case was very thoroughly reported, were unable to judge of all the conditions. Their sympathies were naturally aroused, for it was a case that appealed to the emotions. But you do not understand fully, perhaps, and you might be induced to look at the matter in a different light did you but fully understand." Deeply analyzed, that is not quite so agreeable reading as it seems to be on first sight, but it serves fairly well as a means of escape from an untenable position. Possibly it is as good as anything less than a frank confession of cruel and intentional wrong would be, and that is too much to expect.

—Thursday night's rain was so welcome all through this region that nobody will have the heart to complain of its brevity. Perhaps nobody would even have thought of doing so if the Weather Bureau hadn't promised that the storm would last through all of yesterday. The bureau officials, by the way, are probably complimenting themselves on their success in predicting the storm's arrival. Well, they certainly did hit it, but how? They had been prophesying rain or snow for the greater part of two weeks, and naturally they triumphed at last. It is only in the moon that the fulfillment of a rain forecast would not be inevitable, provided the forecasting were kept up with sufficient courage and industry.

GENERAL NOTES.

Chicago people appreciate the public baths. The city has two houses for the purpose, and last year these gave 301,468 free baths.

* * *

The Supreme Court of Connecticut has decided that a furnace is personal property and may be removed from a building by due process of law.

* * *

Two Chicago schoolboys engaged in a fist fight, and one of them had two teeth knocked out. His father has in his behalf sued the mother of the other boy for $10,000 damages.

* * *

A man, "apparently educated and refined," has been fined $50 for mutilating publications on file in the Chicago Public Library. He pleaded to be released, saying that he needed the clippings in compiling statistics.

* * *

The Philadelphia Record says that a man was once elected to a responsible State office in Pennsylvania, and served acceptably, who could not write his name. He was intelligent and of sound business judgment.

* * *

A man arrested in Middletown, Conn., on the charge of unlawfully selling cider made the ingenious plea that the customers did not pay him for the cider, but for his time and trouble in going down cellar to draw it. An unsympathetic Judge could not thus view it, and sent him to jail.

* * *

The Portland Oregonian, always an excellent newspaper, issued on New Year's Day a special and handsomely illustrated number of sixty pages, containing a large amount of statistical and historical matter, proving very satisfactorily that the year just closed was the most prosperous in the history of the State of Oregon.

* * *

Fire Chief Swenie of Chicago reports that there were 185 fires in that city in 1899 resulting from the use of gasoline, the total loss amounting to about $205,000. Six persons were killed and thirty-four were burned by gasoline explosions during the year. The Fire Chief will strive to have the use of gasoline, and especially of gasoline stoves in crowded tenement houses, restricted.

ORIGIN OF BARBARA FRIETCHIE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the later correspondence on the subject of Whittier's poem, I read in THE TIMES of Dec. 17 a letter from Jesse W. Reno stating that his father, Gen. Reno, was presented with a flag by Barbara Frietchie while marching through Frederick, Md., at the head of his troops, and in The Sun of Dec. 24 a communication dated Boston, Dec. 17, wherein the flag and the manner of its alleged presentation are described.

As one of four soldiers of the Ninth Corps, who, knowing the facts, gave to the whispering winds playing around the campfires at Frederick in the night of Sept. 12, 1862, the story of an attempt to take an American flag from a plucky little woman in that town while our forces were moving upon that afternoon, and as a participant in an episode on the morning of Sept. 14, 1862, when another woman (who stood, with a young girl by her side, in front of a house on the right side of a street leading into the road to Middletown,) was introduced, without ceremony or formality, to the last soldiers of the Ninth Corps leaving Frederick, with the words "Here's Barbara! Richy, here's Barbara!" I beg leave to offer a few reasons why the flag in possession of Gen Reno's son should not be heralded as one of the already too numerous only original Barbara Frietchie flags, and for my belief that Gen. Reno was not even aware of her existence.

When the Union troops arrived at the Monocacy River, on the road to Frederick, Gen. Rodman's Third Division of Gen. Reno's Ninth Army Corps was in the advance, following a squadron of Rush's lancers and a section of light artillery under a Lieut. Mullen or McMullen. After passing the Monocacy the division, instead of moving along the road by the flank or in column, formed in line of battle by brigades, and in that formation marched on the town and bivouacked on the outskirts. The front of the division covered that section of the town which included East and West Patrick Street. The First and Second Divisions after crossing the Monocacy passed by the rear of the Third Division to its right and formed a prolongation of the line. No body of troops marched into the town by the left of Rodman's on the night of Sept. 12 except some cavalry and details.

The first infantry to enter Frederick from the left "early on that September morn" (the 13th) was a part of Rodman's division, which passed through and went to Jefferson. There was no flag waving, and Gen. Reno was not with the column. The First and Second Divisions entered the town by a lane or street farther to the west and took the road to Middletown. Later Rodman with his Second Brigade entered the town by the road from the Monocacy and passed through, also going to Middletown. It may have been this column that Mrs. Rivers referred to as passing Mrs. Frietchie's house.

On the night of the 13th of September, 1862, of Reno's Ninth Corps, the First and Second Divisions and the Second Brigade of the Third Division (and four companies of the One Hundred and Third New York Volunteers of the First Brigade of the Third Division) were at or near Middletown or on the road, and the First Brigade of the Third Division (except the four companies referred to) having returned late from Jefferson, was back in camp at Frederick. This was about thirty hours after Rodman arrived at the town, and about twenty-four hours before Gen. Reno was killed near the top of South Mountain. By this time the story of the struggle for the flag had spread throughout the army in and around the town and beyond, and curiosity was aroused as to the identity of the woman. No name was mentioned in connection with the incident until after the morning of the 14th of September, when the similarity of the sound of the "Here's Barbara Richy" of the quissing soldier and her name furnished the opportunity to associate Barbara Frietchie with the fabrication that deceived the poet.

The real heroine was not bowed down by the weight of "threescore years and ten," but was an attractive little kitchenmaid a few years out of her teens, who was engaged in baking bread. The flag was not of silk or attached to a staff, but was only a miniature "Union forever" print—of the kind that could be bought at the rate of two for a dime—which, tastefully arranged, rested quietly on the left shoulder of the maid until the onslaught of the "rebel horde"; the aforesaid "rebel horde" consisting of one "Johnnie" straggler, who made the little flag a means of attempting to get away with a loaf of the fresh-baked bread. The scene of the struggle was not an attic window of the Frietchie home but was near the rear door of the kitchen room on the ground floor of a house standing at the time near the field where Rodman's troops bivouacked. The Barbara of Frederick (Richy's Barbara) was a dark-haired woman of about thirty years, who looked somewhat like a German. She did not have a flag, but wore a scarf or sash across one shoulder, the peculiarity of this scarf or sash being that it could be used to satisfy either North or South without removing a doubt as to which side she favored. The girl who stood beside her was about ten years old and held a small flag in her left hand.

A SOLDIER OF THE NINTH CORPS.
New York, Jan. 7, 1900.

OBJECTS TO SOUTH BROADWAY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The proposition to change the name of Whitehall Street to South Broadway is one of the most senseless and uncalled for acts of vandalism ever perpetrated by our so-called city fathers, and should meet with the united protest of all citizens having a spark of reverence left for the few historical points in our city which have not been attacked by these busy-bodies.

While they are about it, why not change the name of Bowling Green to Croker Park, and erect a statue of Dick Croker on the site formerly occupied by the statue of King George III.; change the name of State Street to Divver Avenue, or some such euphonious name; wipe out the Bowery and other historical localities, and thus obliterate all recollections of old New York.

Whitehall Street was known by that name long before the grandfathers of many of our city rulers were born in Ireland, and is more closely associated with the stirring times before the Revolutionary war than almost any point in the lower part of the city. State Street is the logical extension of Broadway, and there would be just as much sense in calling that South Broadway as in giving that name to Whitehall Street.

The only plea so far advanced for this change is that Broadway should extend from South Ferry to the northern city line, and this is just about as silly as the one advanced a few years ago, when the name of Chatham Street was changed to Park Row. South Ferry is not the extreme lower limit of the city, being on the East River, whereas the Battery is accepted by everyone as the lower limit, as the common expression is "from the Battery to Harlem," and Broadway does now and always has extended "from the Battery to the Bronx."

What with Broadway in Brooklyn, Broadway, East Broadway, West Broadway, and now South Broadway, one would think that we had gone "Broadway mad," and might better untangle this maze of Broadways instead of adding to the difficulty.

This action is in a par with the crazy idea of turning the street signs on the corner lamps, so that a stranger in the city can no more tell "where he is at" than if the signs were removed altogether. In the light of these recent acts of vandalism, for that is all they can be called, it is high time that something is done by the people of this overruled city to prevent such meddling with its traditions, and a curb put on the ambitions of these petty politicians, who spend their time on silly resolutions and neglect important legislation of vital interest to the taxpayers.

FLETCHER DU BOIS.
New York, Jan. 9, 1900.

EXPENSE IN PATENT LITIGATION

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is a certain feature of patent litigation which might well be ventilated in your columns. Numerous impecunious inventors having meritorious patents lose the fruits of their inventions because of their inability under the present system of conducting patent suits to proceed against infringers.

This state of affairs as concerns the poorer patent litigents is brought about by the fact that the expense of conducting such litigation is far beyond the means of the average patentee. Before his cause can be brought to a hearing in the courts, voluminous proofs are usually taken before United States Commissioners or Standing Examiners; often his counsel is compelled by the defendant to attend the taking of testimony in remote sections of the country, expensive models are in many cases required, expert testimony is usually necessary, and all the proofs must be printed and printed briefs submitted at the argument. The actual disbursements rarely fall below $500, and the counsel fees for attending to the taking of the proofs, preparing briefs and arguing the case are seldom less than $500. So that in the simplest patent suit the expense of getting a hearing is something like $1,000—certainly a startling figure for a man of little means. But even if successful he will probably have to face an appeal at the hands of the defendant to the Appellate Court, entailing additional expense. By this time the litigant will probably have been crushed out of the field unless a man of means. Yet, should he finally prevail, before he can recover any damages a lengthy proceeding has to be gone through before a Master appointed by the court, before whom proofs are taken to ascertain the damages. The opponent may then file exceptions to the Master's report, which are argued before the court, and by this time a poor struggling complainant is no doubt disgusted with it all, and after all may not even recover his actual outlay, which in his case may be the savings of a lifetime.

It has been my experience that the average owner of a patent, when about to sue an infringer to protect his patent rights, is appalled at the probable expense, and is thus compelled to stand by and permit his infringing competitor to reap the fruits of his invention.

From the above it seems that some change ought to be made in the practice with reference to patent suits, and perhaps some of your legal readers may be able to suggest a remedy.

MAURICE BLOCK.
New York, Jan. 10, 1900.

HISTORY AND THE TRUTH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of the 6th inst under the caption of "History in the Schools" will occasion much regret to many of your readers who have admired your paper no matter how much they may have differed with you politically. Assuming that you have read the comment of School Commissioner Keating of Chicago on the question of American history in the school books, it is hard even for your admirers to find an excuse for your dealing with such an important subject in a spirit of banter, not to say levity. Mr. Keating, who has the misfortune to be National President of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, made a distinct statement in reference to the elimination of truth, and the consequent falsification of American history, in some school books. You reply by attempting to ridicule Mr. Keating on account of his nationality, and you conclude with what may possibly be construed as intended for a joke in regard to the statement of some priest, who, luckily, is dead, in regard to Irish civilization:

Your own article is a strong vindication of the position taken by Mr. Keating. I am not concerned now with the desirability of acquainting the young generations of Americans how their fathers won and preserved their liberties. I have in mind rather the appalling disregard for truth, the extent to which prejudice and bigotry, combined with ignorance, have swayed the minds of some un-American American writers, and the fact that such a reputable paper as THE TIMES should, consciously or otherwise, encourage such writers. Let us cite an instance.

In a certain edition of Barnes's School History there is a description of the Battle of Gettysburg in which a quotation is used from an account of that great struggle by the war correspondent of The London Times. The edition was printed before the "progress of knowledge" of which you speak, and the quotation in question spoke of the part taken in the battle by the Irish brigade, and paid a glowing tribute to the matchless heroism of the "undaunted sons of Erin," who threw themselves again and again upon the enemy's almost impregnable position. A later edition of the same book, published after the march of knowledge had begun, used the same quotation, but deliberately cut out therefrom the mention of the Irish brigade and "the sons of Erin" (using the word "foreign" instead of "Irish," and omitting the other portion altogether)!

My limited vocabulary does not afford me words to describe the action of those who would rob the dead of the credit to which they are entitled and their kin of the present day of the heritage bequeathed to them by these men who gave up their lives for this Nation; but the ruthless disregard for truth, the narrowness, bigotry, and often gross ignorance of some of the dwarfed minds who essay to teach the youth of this country is by far the more grave consideration. These are the things to which Mr. Keating referred. Is this the enlightened history of which you approve?

As to your meant-to-be sarcastic reference to Irish claims as to the early civilization of their country, four pages of that material will not affect one fact. I could quote from non-Irish (and, of course, non-English,) authorities whose testimony would be equally extravagant in your eyes as that of the priest whom you misquoted. I could also prove from impartial, qualified authorities that Irish intellectual progress was hindered and finally stopped by England, and it could likewise be shown that to the present day England represses education in Ireland. But I am well aware of the indisposition in some quarters to receive facts, and I shall refrain.

WM. J. BALFE.
Secretary Gaelic Society,
41 Madison Avenue.
New York, Jan. 8, 1900.

A REPLY TO MR. McLOUGHLIN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I say a few words in answer to Thomas P. McLoughlin, whom I think rather cheekily criticises your Saturday editorial? From the beginning to the end of the letter it is absolutely wrong.

Father Tom Burke, (who doubtless was the most famous Irish scholar,) nor any other priest, ever did, or can, prove that Ireland was more cultivated than England at any period from the first century to the twentieth, nor that it will be to the fiftieth, as it looks now.

Celtic manuscripts are not abundant in any monasteries or convents; they are now in the great museums and libraries, for during the last twelve centuries the monasteries of the British Isles have been plundered hundreds of times, so that not a vestige or scrap of a genuine manuscript or relic remains in their possession. I have been shown frequently some of the most wretched specimens of comparatively modern rubbish in imitation of the fine art of the fourth and fifth centuries. To see the relics and manuscripts of Notre Dame and St. Dennis a fee is demanded. A distinguished French artist with me said: "I assure you not one is genuine."

Priests, mostly Irish, for reasons best known to themselves, have for a long time talked about the cultured Celt or Kelt having been superior in the arts of learning to the Saxon or Briton. It was not so. The word Celt or Kelt means singer. "They are one of a number (says The Century Dictionary) of the peoples speaking languages akin to those of Wales, Ireland, and the Scotish Highlands, (the birthplace of St. Patrick, who went to Ireland to convert and baptize.) They all came originally from France and Northern Italy. Of the remaining Celtic language and people there are two chief divisions. First, the Gadhail or Scots, Irish, and Manx; second, the Cymric, comprising the Welsh and Cornish; the latter only recently extinct; also, the Bretons, whose descendants, centuries later, came over to England with William the Conqueror."

Celtic art, still extant, in the shape of crosses and tombs, is found all over England and Wales, though perhaps not so plentifully as in Ireland, for the reason that in Great Britain abbeys and monasteries were destroyed by those scourges the Norsemen, Danes, and Romans; later, the Normans; later still, that famous destroyer of art Oliver Cromwell. Ireland escaped, because its petty Kings (as wild and savage as any British) were able to hold their own.

The beautiful manuscripts of complicated ornamentation done by the monks are not so abundant as your correspondent thinks. I speak of the British Isles. There are none now in existence executed before the second century. Of the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh centuries, which cover the period of Tennyson's "Idylls of the King," of which the scene is supposed to be laid at Tintagal, in Cornwall, there are fine specimens—quite as fine as any done in Ireland, and for that period quite as numerous. Indeed, they are of exactly the same character. It was absurd for Father Burke to claim that it could be otherwise. The monks went to Ireland to escape robbery and murder from invaders of England.

Your correspondent is also somewhat in error regarding music, for not till the sixth century was it written, and then it was limited to a few notes. St. Gregory of Rome, not Ireland, re-formed and rearranged the scale of music, and not till the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries was music written as we read it now. Irish music, from the fifth to the twelfth century, was handed down by players and singers by memory alone.

Neither priest nor layman, learned or unlearned, can prove that Ireland, since the flood, was more civilized than England, Scotland, or Wales. LOUIS RHEAD.
New York, Jan. 11, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Criticism.

"Daubs has painted a dreadfully bad picture. What shall I say about it?"

"You can safely say it is full of individuality."—Chicago Record.

Professional Ethics.

"Of course you never advertise, doctor?"

"Sir! Certainly not. By the way, be sure to spell my name correctly in your account of that remarkable operation."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Why Views Differ.

It is said that people are right and left eyed, just the same as they are right and left handed. That accounts for the persistency in which so many persons look at things differently from ourselves.—Boston Transcript.

Divination.

Mrs. Bingo—You went to Mickleman, the palmist, didn't you? And now was he?

Mrs. Kingley—Wonderful! His powers of divination are really marvelous.

"What did he say?"

"He said I would be without a servant for nearly a month."—Detroit Free Press.

WHEN HE IS GONE.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

"When I am gone," he sighed, "the sun
Will shine on in the sky;
The tinkling rivulets will run,
And flowers will bud and die!
When I am gone the breeze will blow
Across the meadow still,
And trees will bloom and grain will grow
Upon the distant hill!
When I am gone the waves will break
Upon the sloping strand,
And happy children still will make
Their castles in the sand!
When I am gone the birds will sing
As blithely as to-day,
And men and maidens, in the Spring
Will live to love away!"

"When you are gone," she said, "

AMERICAN ART AT PARIS

Director Cauldwell Names the Exposition Committees.

Well-Known Artists Will Select Works of American Aspirants for Exhibition.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—John B. Cauldwell, Director of Fine Arts of the American Section of the Paris Exposition, has appointed the following jury to select paintings for the Exposition: E. A. Abbey, J. W. Alexander, W. T. Dannat, Alexander Harrison, Gari Melchers, F. D. Millet, J. S. Sargent, and Jules Stewart.

On account of the limited space, the works submitted must be of moderate size, high merit, and produced by an American since May, 1889.

The Sculpture Committee is composed of P. W. Bartlett, Frederick MacMonnies, A. P. Proctor, and A. St. Gaudens.

The Painting Committee on Installation will be selected later.

Edwin Austin Abbey, Royal Academician, is an American having been born in Philadelphia in 1852, but since 1878, when he went to England for Harper & Brothers, he has resided there almost continually. His success in his profession has been a rapid one, and he now occupies a position second to none as a black and white artist, while his more important pictures are eagerly sought for. He lives at Morgan Hall, Fairford, Gloucestershire, and is well known in London society.

John W. Alexander is a native of Pittsburg, and studied in Munich, Venice, and Florence. He has exhibited many pictures at the Paris Salons, and in 1898 he gained the coveted honor of having his exhibit, "The Green Bow," purchased by the French Government for the Luxembourg. He is a member of the Société Nationale des Beaux Arts, and resides for the most part in Paris.

F. D. Millet is another American artist who has gained his chief successes abroad. He was born in Massachusetts in 1846, and studied in Antwerp. He occupied a position similar to that to which he has just been appointed at the Paris Exposition of 1878. He was special correspondent for The London Daily News during the Russo-Turkish war, but his subject pictures by no means suggest the work of a war artist, being exquisitely careful studies of modern interior scenes.

Every American artist who intends to exhibit at the Exposition will doubtless be glad that John S. Sargent has been appointed one of the final jurors. He was born in Florence of American parents in 1856, and, next to Whistler, is regarded by many as the greatest American artist living. He is a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, a Royal Academician, and has gained innumerable medals and mentions for his portraits and subject pictures.

Jules Stewart is an American who has gained a number of successes in Paris exhibitions, and has made that city his home. He is a member of the Société Nationale des Beaux Arts.

Gari Melchers is another member of the Beaux Arts. He resides and has worked almost continuously in Paris, but is a native of Detroit. He won the Grand Prix in 1889, and the Medal of Honor at Antwerp in 1894. One of his pictures has been purchased for the Luxembourg. He is a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor and a Knight of the Order of St. Michael of Bavaria.

Alexander Harrison was born in Philadelphia in 1853. He won a gold medal at the Paris Exposition of 1889, and is a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor and an Officer of Public Instruction, appointed by the French Government. He is a member of the Royal Institute of Painters in Oil Colors of London.

The Sculpture Committee consists of men equally well known in their profession. Paul Wayland Bartlett is a native of New Haven, and has divided his time between this city and Paris. He is a pupil of Fremiet, a member of the National Sculpture society, and has executed many public works in this country. An important heroic figure by him is now on exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Frederick MacMonnies is so well known as hardly to need mention. His "Bacchante" would alone have made his name celebrated, but his work in the Congressional Library, at the Chicago World's Fair, and in dozens of American cities, is regarded by critics and by his fellow-artists as of a quality very seldom found in modern productions.

A. Phimister Proctor is a member of the National Sculpture Society, and has frequently exhibited in this city.

Augustus St. Gaudens is another sculptor who has attained European fame. He is a native of Ireland, but was brought to this country when an infant. He studied at the Cooper Institute and the National Academy of Design, and later went to Paris to complete his artistic education. His home is now in that city.

The announcement of the names of the final committees of selection for the American art section of the Exposition has been eagerly looked for by artists in this country. The preliminary committees gave great satisfaction to all, and the painters and sculptors now chosen by Mr. Cauldwell will doubtless prove equally acceptable.

INFLUENZA IN BERLIN.

Consul General Mason a Victim—Many Deaths Reported.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—An epidemic of influenza has broken out in Berlin and scores of deaths are already reported. United States Consul General Mason is confined to his bed with a serious attack.

Honors for a German Artist.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—To-day United States Ambassador White attended the festivities in honor of Herr Louis Knaus, being himself an old friend of the painter. An exhibition of Knaus's canvases was opened this morning. The artist received congratulatory dispatches from all parts of Europe, many of them coming from France; and the Russian Art Academy wired that it had conferred a diploma upon him. This evening there was a notable reception at the Kuenstlerhaus, the costumes worn being from some of the more celebrated paintings of the guest of the occasion.

German Exports to America.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—The territory under the jurisdiction of the United States Consulate General in Berlin, during the last quarter exported to the United States $14,770,287, an increase over 1898 of $1,847,802. The total figures for last year are $51,138,496, as against $49,020,847 the year before. The largest single gain was Hamburg, with $2,270,976. Magdeburg and Berlin came next in that order; Bremen fell off $1,175,450.

Germans Urged to Emulate Americans.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—The Fleet Society continues to agitate vigorously in favor of the Naval bill. Its latest pamphlet, issued to-day, deals with "American Naval Regeneration," praising the energy shown and admiring the manner in which "this joyous, vigorous, and lively nation plants the Star-Spangled Banner in every nook of the globe."

Asuncion Takes Plague Precautions.

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Jan. 12.—The health authorities have declared plague-infected all vessels which have left suspected ports within ten days prior to Jan. 11.

Large Death Rate in Bombay.

BOMBAY, Jan. 12.—The number of deaths here, largely from the bubonic plague, jumped up to-day from 282 to 376. The normal death rate is 75.

Diseased Meat Sold in Berlin.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—A widespread scandal has resulted from the discovery that, owing to the connivance of officials in the Berlin stockyards, large quantities of condemned tuberculous beef have been smuggled through and sold to a large restaurant and to several big sausagemakers. An official investigation has been ordered.

Growth of German East Africa.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—A memorial describing the development of German East Africa in 1899 has reached the Reichstag. It shows that the census revealed a population of 4,000,000.

PROF. JAMES MARTINEAU DEAD.

Was an Eminent British Unitarian Theologian, an Educator, and a Writer.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Prof. James Martineau, the eminent Unitarian theologian, died to-day. He was in his ninety-fifth year.

The late Dr. Martineau, who was a younger brother of the late Miss Harriet Martineau, was born in Norwich, England, April 21, 1805. He was educated at the Norwich Grammar School, Dr. Lant Carpenter's school at Bristol, and Manchester New College, York. In 1840 he was appointed to the Chair of Mental and Moral Philosophy in Manchester New College, of which institution he soon became the most distinguished representative. From 1859 to 1872 he was minister of Little Portland Street Chapel, London, and in 1869, while holding his pastorate, he accepted the Principalship of Manchester New College, which in 1857 had been removed from York to London.

Among his numerous publications, ranging in date from 1836 to 1890, are "The Rationale of Religious Inquiry," "Unitarianism Defended," "Essays Philosophical and Theological," "Religion as Affected by Modern Materialism," "A Study of Spinoza," "Ideal Substitutes for God Considered," "Types of Ethical Theory," "The Seat of Authority in Religion," "Hymns for the Christian Church and Home," "Hours of Thought on Sacred Things," "Miscellanies," and "Essays, Reviews, and Addresses."

Dr. Martineau was a constant contributor to The Prospective and National Reviews, of which he was one of the founders. In 1872 Harvard University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. From the University of Leyden he received that of Doctor of Theology in 1875, from the University of Edinburgh that of Doctor of Divinity in 1884, and from the University of Oxford that of Doctor of Civil Laws in 1888. The University of Dublin gave him the degree of Doctor of Literature in 1892.

SEEK HEIRS TO A FORTUNE.

An Eccentric Old American Woman, Maria L. Livingstone, Dies Alone in Paris.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—An eccentric old American woman, known at the United States Legation and Consulate for the last twenty years under the name of Lady Livingstone, has died here under extraordinary circumstances, leaving a large fortune for unknown heirs.

Her eccentricities and incompatibility of temper made constant trouble for her, and it was chiefly to make complaint of the actions of her neighbors that she called continually on the American officials. She always dressed fantastically, but lived the life of a recluse. She had two rooms at Neuilly, her only companion was a parrot, and she always pleaded she was in reduced circumstances.

Not being seen from Friday last, her rooms were broken into on Monday, when Lady Livingstone was found lying in the middle of the floor, unconscious and was taken to a hospital, where she died without regaining the power of conversation. There were indications that she had laid on the floor from Friday until discovered. The room was in the greatest disorder. Her papers and books, coal, wood, and scraps of food were scattered about the place. The body was taken in charge by the officials of the Consulate and searched without avail. No will or anything designating the dead woman's heirs was discovered. Only a few francs were found in the room, and the Consulate officers also have in their possession a deposit book on a prominent bank for a very large sum, the exact amount of which the officials prefer not to mention.

The letters found indicate that the correct name of the deceased was Maria L. Livingstone, and that she was eighty years of age. There was no evidence of foul play. The body has been embalmed and placed in a mortuary chapel, and the Consul General is making efforts to locate her heirs.

MALIETOA ENTERS A PROTEST.

Declares Partition of Samoa a Crime Against Law of Nations—Says Natives Are Not Benefited

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Malietoa Tanus, in his letter to The London Times, published to-day, inclosing copies of the protests he addressed to the United States, Great Britain, and Germany against the Samoan treaties, characterizes the partition of Samoa as a gross violation of the treaties and as a crime against the law of nations, only equal to the dismemberment of Poland, Denmark, and France.

He thinks that if it is necessary for the great powers to promote wars and annexations to distract the minds of the peoples, then The Hague conference was the greatest farce of the century. The writer also asserts that the civilization introduced by the great powers in their annexations in the South Seas, Africa, and elsewhere is inferior to the primitive state of the countries "stolen," leading to war through breach of faith on the part of the Government officials, and to the decimating of the peoples by contagious diseases and spirituous liquors. He continues:

"The missionaries who graced our country with their holy or unholy presence introduced the same religious differences and hatreds against each other as pertained at the hour in civilized States. The missionaries live in palatial, concrete houses, with all the luxuries their countries can afford, and charge us for Bibles and Prayer Books which, we understand, are sent as free offerings."

Malietoa Tanus further charges the missionaries with extracting all the money possible from them, in return for which they only received a Bible, a Prayer Book, or a "Pilgrim's Progress." He cites the case of the Wesleyan missionaries who, he declares, collected £20,000 at a single meeting at Tonga, adding:

"The missionaries aroused a great spirit of emulation, telling the natives that the largest givers would be the most acceptable in the sight of God, thus reversing the spirit of the widow's mite."

The Samoan Chief concludes: "These be thy Gods, O Israel!"

SPOTTED TAIL DIES IN PARIS.

Was a Leader of Sioux Indians in Custer's Campaign.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—Spotted Tail, the well-known Sioux Chief, who has been here exhibiting, died of heart disease yesterday. He was eighty-nine years old.

Spotted Tail was one of the best known of the war chiefs of the Sioux Indians, having taken a conspicuous part in the uprising of 1876, which witnessed the massacre of Custer and his men. When a conference was held at the close of hostilities for the purpose of arranging for the future of the tribe, he was the chief spokesman for his people.

FRANCE MAY SUSPEND DUTIES.

Deputy Moves to Remove Coal, Iron, and Steel Tariffs.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Breton, Socialist, moved a temporary suspension of the duties on imports of coal, in view of the economic crisis due to the shortage in the supply. He pointed out that the Protectionist M. Meline had not hesitated two years ago to suspend the duties on wheat in an analogous case.

M. Cailloux, Moderate Republican, moved that the proposal be referred to the Customs Committee, which was agreed to. M. Breton then moved to suspend the duties on imported iron and steel. This motion was also referred to the Customs Committee.

President San Clemente Alive.

In response to a cablegram sent by Colombian Consul General Eduardo Espinosa inquiring as to the truth of the reported death of President Manuel San Clemente of Colombia, the following dispatch was received yesterday from Minister of Finance Calderon: "President in perfect health and vigorous."

The Machias Reaches Santo Domingo.

SANTO DOMINGO, Jan. 12.—The United States gunboat Machias and one more French warship have arrived here. The French Admiral has had a conference with the Government. According to rumor, the difficulty is being settled in a satisfactory manner.

CRISPI'S SON A CONVICT.

Receives a Four-Year Sentence for Complicity in a Robbery—Career Has Been Notorious.

ROME, Jan. 12.—Luigi Crispi, son of Signor Francisco Crispi, the distinguished Italian statesman and former Premier, was today sentenced to four years' imprisonment for the theft of jewelry from the Countess Cellere in April of 1896.

Luigi Crispi is a natural son of the ex-Premier. His career has been notorious. He was shipped off to Argentina soon after the accusation of theft was brought against him, and his father used his vast influence as Prime Minister to thwart all efforts to find either the jewels or the robber. The Countess followed the matter up energetically, and soon found the thieves and the dealer to whom they sold the jewels. The thieves were two brothers named Malpieri and a mysterious Manuel.

The evidence left no doubt that Luigi Crispi induced the Countess, whose intimate friend he was, to remove her jewels from her bankers, where they had been placed for safe keeping, to her rooms on a certain day, upon the pretence that a would-be purchaser wished to see them. While they were in her apartments, he persuaded her to go to Frascati, his accomplices meanwhile secreting themselves in the apartments. This having been done, he took the Countess home and left her at midnight, after an unusually tender farewell.

Early in 1893 Luigi's lavish expenditure had awakened suspicion that he was living a fast life, and Signor Crispi was soon made painfully aware that the source of his son's funds was the sale of private papers to the enemies of the statesman. Some of these were made use of to support scandalous charges against Crispi. Young Luigi was locked up in a house of correction.

When the Countess Cellere accused Luigi he retorted with a charge of blackmailing. Ultimately kleptomania was offered as an excuse for him.

RUSSIA'S BUDGET FOR 1900.

M. de Witte Comments on the Stringency of Money Markets.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 12.—The Russian budget for 1900 shows the following:

Revenue ordinary, 1,593,745,680 rubles; revenue extraordinary, 3,000,000 rubles; revenue from free cash balances at the Imperial Treasury, 160,641,423 rubles; expenditure ordinary, 1,564,441,679 rubles, and expenditure extraordinary, 192,945,424 rubles.

The report of M. de Witte, the Finance Minister, on the budget closes with a statement on the high rates and the stringency of the money markets throughout the world, which, he says, seriously hamper commerce and industry and has been complicated by the war in South Africa. He proceeds to say:

"This state of affairs is largely due to vague fears of European complications, and would lose much of its acuteness if the governing powers of the world and public opinion abroad would become imbued with the sentiments which animate the ruler of 100,000,000 subjects."

JAPAN PREPARES FOR WAR.

Will Try to Stop Russia's Advance in Korea.

VANCOUVER, Jan. 12.—Japanese newspapers just received here indicate that Japan is drifting into a war with Russia. The Japanese apparently do not shrink from the dangers of such a conflict, their Government having recently given an order in England for 100,000 suits of warm Winter clothing for Japanese soldiers in preparation for a campaign in Russian territory.

The Kobe Chronicle asserts that a Japanese cruiser with a large force of soldiers on board recently sailed from a Japanese port under sealed orders, and that three transports have been chartered to carry troops to Korea. Following is a specimen of Japanese journalistic opinion:

"The Japanese are convinced that to permit Russia to acquire Korea or establish Russian ascendency in Northern China would be strategically, politically, and commercially a deadly menace to Japan's rapidly developing strength. Japan believes her navy is strong enough to attack Russia, and the general opinion is that the interests of the two nations are so conflicting that it is impossible to avoid a rupture in the near future."

KING OSCAR SENDS GREETINGS.

Expresses His Good Will Toward Scandinavians in America.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 12.—King Oscar, in the course of a private audience, recently granted an American, dictated the following message to the Scandinavians in the United States:

"Tell those of my two peoples who have taken up their abode in the United States, and their descendants, that I follow their path with love and interest, and that I feel their joys and their sorrows as if these were my own.

"I am glad to hear that the Swedes and Norwegians are among the most respected citizens of your great country. May it always go well with them."

His Majesty, who talked in a charming manner of events in the United States and elsewhere, seemed greatly interested in hearing of the evidences of prosperity in America, showed himself well informed regarding the American problems in the Philippines, and expressed a fervent wish that the war there, as well as the war in South Africa, might soon be over.

He refrained from expressing any opinion on the subject of the troubles in Sweden and Norway.

Venezuela Makes a Concession.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Minister Loomis, at Caracas, has reported to the State Department that the Venezuelan Government has removed a great annoyance to shippers and one which has frequently led to international trouble by a decree relieving foreign vessels in Venezuelan ports from the requirement of depositing their papers with the port officials. They are now at liberty to deposit the papers with the Consular officers of their respective countries.

Fishing Rights Agreement Extended.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The Foreign Office officials say emphatically that the question of the Newfoundland fishing rights has been settled for at least a year through the acceptance by Great Britain of the French proposition that the modus vivendi be extended for another year, as Great Britain is not prepared in war time to discuss the matter, which is now a question between Great Britain and the Colonial Parliament, as the latter must ratify the extension.

Plans for Germany's Manoeuvres.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—The German military manoeuvres this year will involve the shipping and transportation of a large force, composed of infantry, cavalry and artillery, which will land at some point and imitate a genuine invasion. The transports will be convoyed by warships. This will be the first experiment of the kind in the history of German tactics.

Japanese Prince to Visit America.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 12.—According to advices received here to-day by the steamer Empress of China, the Japanese Prince Imperial is to visit America next Summer. He is to be married in May, and will then set sail for the United States. Count Ito, one of the Ministers of the Japanese Cabinet, made this announcement.

Silver Needed in India.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Renewed buying of silver by the Indian Government, The Statist says, cannot be delayed much longer in consequence of rupee coinage requirements. This, The Statist believes, will lead to a marked improvement in the price of silver.

Venezuela's Money Crisis Is Over.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Jan. 12.—The financial crisis is ended. The difficulty between the Government and the banks has been amicably settled and public confidence is restored.

Chilean Estimates Approved.

VALPARAISO, Chile, Jan. 12.—The Council of State has approved the estimates for the current year, amounting to $76,500,000, currency.

Pension for Gen. Henry's Widow.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—A pension of $30 a month, to date from Oct. 28, 1899, was to-day granted by the Commissioner of Pensions to the widow of Gen. Guy V. Henry, who died last October.

TO BE MR. ISMAY'S BRIDE

Miss Constance Schieffelin Engaged to Sister's Brother-in-Law.

War Hastens the Announcement and the Wedding to Come Before Seas Part Them.

The cable brings the news of a wedding, to be celebrated in Liverpool to-day, which is a veritable romance. The bridegroom is to be Mr. C. B. Ismay, a son of the late Thomas Henry Ismay, founder of the White Star Line, and the bride is to be Miss Constance Schieffelin of this city. Miss Schieffelin is a daughter of Mr. George Schieffelin. Her mother was Miss Delaplaine, and she is a niece of Mrs. James Hude Beeckman, and is related to many prominent New York families.

Miss Schieffelin's elder sister, Miss Florence Schieffelin, married some years ago Mr. J. Bruce Ismay, an elder brother of to-day's bridegroom, and went with her husband to live on the Ismay place at Birkenhead, near Liverpool. She has revisited her New York home several times since her marriage and has been here in both Winter and Summer as a guest of her parents, or of her sister, Mrs. Henry G. Trevor. Mrs. Bruce Ismay's sisters have also visited her in Liverpool, and when on her last visit here she asked her youngest sister, Miss Constance Schieffelin, to return with her, neither of the young women had any thought that they would soon be sisters-in-law, as well as sisters.

Although there have been reports that an engagement between Mr. C. B. Ismay, the younger brother of Mr. Bruce Ismay and Miss Schieffelin might result from the attention the young Englishman paid the New York girl, this was laughed at by Miss Schieffelin's friends and relatives here.

But war, like love, brings strange surprises and when Mr. Ismay decided to volunteer last week for the Transvaal war, both he and Miss Schieffelin decided that they would first announce their engagement and that their wedding would follow before the seas parted them.

PHILADELPHIA'S "ASSEMBLY."

All Society Attends the Quaker City's Time-Honored Function.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—The time-honored institution of Philadelphia, which has been so identified with its social life for more than a century, and which the aspirants for social position regard as their Mecca—the Assembly—took place to-night at the Academy of Music. As an institution it has survived and lived throughout many changes, and is to-day held in the same veneration by the fashionable world of Philadelphia as it was a century ago.

The date of the origin of the Assemblies has been a question of much dispute, but so far as can accurately be ascertained they were founded in the year 1749. The subscription was then $3. The invitations were sent on the backs of playing cards, and the hour named for the opening of the ball was 6 o'clock. Watson in his "Annals" infers that the Assemblies were originally given in a hall in Water Street, and that many of the ladies went on horseback. Whatever may have been the origin of the ball, it has always represented the more fashionable element in the comunity, and during its history it has only been given up twice—once during the Revolutionary War and again during the civil war.

To-night the Assembly was much the same as last year. The decorations were of an elaborate nature. The corridor was filled with flowers and tall trees, and the patronesses received in the foyer. Supper was served down stairs in the auditorium, which was boarded over. The cotillion was led by Sidney Keith. The following ladies acted as patronesses:

Mrs. William Platt Pepper, Mrs. Morris J. Lewis, Mrs. J. Dallas Dixon, Mrs. R. A. Bayard-Bowie, Mrs. James Large, and Mrs. William H. Hart. The committee consisted of Richard L. Ashhurst, Chairman; Henry B. Coxe, Jr., Owen Wister, J. Percy Keating, John Cadwallader, Jr., and John S. Newbold.

Among the New Yorkers present were Mrs. William Jay, Mrs. James Duane, and N. Craig Wadsworth.

MRS. REID'S COTILLION.

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid gave last evening at her residence, 451 Madison Avenue, a cotillion for her niece, Miss Mary Crocker of California. Mrs. Reid, who wore a gown of white satin draped with lace, exquisitely embroidered, and pearls, and Miss Crocker, received in the large drawing room. Miss Crocker's gown was of white satin, covered with tulle. The decorations were simple but beautiful, and consisted of quantities of flowers. A large number of roses were employed. Supper was served at small tables in the dining room before the cotillion, which was danced in the white and gold ballroom. Mr. Worthington Whitehouse led the cotillion, dancing with Miss Mary Crocker. There were six favor figures, and the favors, which were very handsome, consisted of brocaded satin bags, pictures and picture frames in silver and gilt, pincushions, and in the jewel figure handsome brooches were given to the girls and scarfpins to the men.

Among the 180 guests were Mrs. Astor, ex-Gov. Morton and Mrs. Morton, the Misses Morton, Miss Catherine Dix, Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, the Misses Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Gen. Lloyd Bryce, Mrs. Bryce, and Miss Clare Bryce, Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Miss Cutting, Miss Margaret Cutting, Miss Sackville Beasley, Miss Mary Gurnee, Miss Pauline Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Lanier, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Miss Anna Dodge, Miss Trevor, Miss Anna Sands, the Misses Hewitt, Miss Clews, Miss Laura Swann, Mrs. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Miss Elsie Bronson, Miss Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Burden, Miss Evelyn Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Mr. Delafield, Miss Evelyn Sloane, Mr. Creighton Webb, Mr. John Tallmadge, Mr. William Rude Nelison, Mr. Prentice, Mr. Worden, Mr. Erskine Hewitt, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Augustus Gurnee, Major Mott, Gen. Merritt and Mrs. Merritt, Mr. Betts, Mr. Brewster, Mr. William Sloane, Mr. Elliot Gregory, and Mr. Tracey of London.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Utzinger—Cockerham.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Jan. 12.—The marriage of Miss Anna May, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Cockerham, to Jacob J. Utzinger, was celebrated this evening at the residence of the bride, 63 Woodward Avenue. The Rev. Charles M. Selleck of Norwalk performed the ceremony. Miss Carrie Cockerham, sister of the bride, was bridesmaid, and Charles J. Miller was the bridegroom's best man. The ceremony was performed in the parlor, the bridal party standing under an immense evergreen and floral bell.

Good Pictures at Auction.

There are now on exhibition at the Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, 238 Fifth Avenue, a collection of oil paintings by foreign and American artists, belonging to Mr. George E. Tewkesbury and Mrs. Henry Purton. These are to be sold at auction on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings of next week. The collection is a more than ordinarily interesting one, and contains some really excellent examples of such painters as Lerolle, Cain, J. F. Murphy, David Johnson, Braith, Courbet, and two admirable examples of George Inness, a fine and large Isabey, a charming Plot, and an important Escosura.

Capt. Willcocks Released.

Officers thronged the Ninth Regiment Armory last night in expectation of sensational developments following the military arrest of Capt. Washington Willcocks at the regimental drill Wednesday night. Capt. Willcocks, who was one of the first arrivals, went directly to the private room of Col. William F. Morris. Both officers were closeted in consultation for nearly two hours. When the doors were opened Col. Morris said: "I have released Capt. Willcocks from military arrest, and there will be no further proceedings." It is understood Col. Morris laid down the law and the Captain made an apology.

Cunard Line in Its New Office.

The Cunard Steamship Company, which for forty-years occupied offices in Bowling Green, yesterday took possession of its new offices at 29 Broadway. The old iron stairway to the main entrance, which pointed south toward Bowling Green, has been removed, and a new semi-circular stoop with stone steps has been substituted.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Social movement and life yesterday in the fashionable districts of the city was a little more noticeable and pronounced than on Thursday. This was due to the warm weather, the passing of the rainstorm, and also the fact that Friday is this year quite a favorite day for receptions and "At Homes." The evening brought the cotillion given by Mrs. Whitelaw Reid for her niece, Miss Crocker; several dinner and theatre parties, and, of course, the opera; Tannhäuser was sung, and there was a good house with the boxes well filled. Mrs. Pratt's afternoon class had its sixth meeting at Sherry's, and Mrs. Church's class held its third meeting in the evening at Sherry's.

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This will be a fairly gay Saturday. Mrs. Fish will give the first of her "Three Saturday Nights," Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry will give a large dinner, the third De Coverly dance will be held at Sherry's. Mrs. Fish's entertainment will be the event of the day. It will be a musicale with, probably, Signor Campanari and Mme. Schumann-Heink as the chief artists. Preceding the musicale Mrs. Fish will give a large dinner. During this dinner a Hungarian orchestra will play. With "Carmen" at the opera matinée, possibly Mme. Calvé, and certainly others of the Metropolitan Company singing at Mrs. Sterns's musicale this afternoon in her Fifth Avenue palace, and Mrs. Fish's affair in the evening, it will be a field day for music lovers in society.

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Among those booked to sail to-day on the Lucania for Liverpool are Mr. and Mrs. Harry B. Ashmore, (Mrs. Ashmore has just recovered from an attack of typhoid fever,) Henry I. Braem, Miss Bowne and Miss Dayton of Briarcliff Manor, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Inman of Atlanta, Ga.; Thomas Seton Jevons, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Kennedy, Miss Orvine and Mr. and Mrs. Harold Kennedy of Quebec, Canada; Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. McCurdy, Thomas J. Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Poor, Jr., Miss Marian Poor, Mr. J. Augustine Smith, the Very Rev. Dr. C. W. Stubbs, Dean of Ely, and Mrs. and Miss Torrance. The St. Paul, due to-day, is said to be on board among others Mrs. Cooper-Hewitt, Mr. Adrian Iselin, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Colgate, Mrs. J. W. Wadsworth, H. H. Harjes, and C. P. Waddington. There was no White Star boat in this week, but the Oceanic is due on Wednesday next, and both she and the Etruria, as well as the St. Paul, are said to be bringing heavy mails. The Trave will sail on Tuesday for Southampton, and the Ems on Saturday next for the Mediterranean.

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Mrs. Robert Goelet will sail early next month for Europe, and will proceed at once to the Riviera. She has ordered her steam yacht Nahma to meet her at Nice about Feb. 15, and will then cruise along the Mediterranean until late Spring. Mr. and Mrs. Harold Baring, (Miss Marie Churchill,) who have been traveling in the South of France, have just left Marseilles. They will be in Cairo later in the Winter. Mrs. Terry-Sanderson, as the operatic star, Miss Sibyl Sanderson, the widow of Antonio Terry, now calls herself, has engaged a villa at Beaulieu, on the Riviera, for January. She was recently given in Paris a large musicale by Miss Fanny Reed.

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Miss Pendleton of Philadelphia has returned to that city after a visit to Biltmore, where she was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt over the new year. Col. and Mrs. Willie Jay have been passing a few days in Philadelphia.

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The women composing the committee in charge of the concert to be given in aid of the Dewey Arch Fund on Feb. 6 at Carnegie Hall are Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Robert Abbe, Mrs. Lloyd Brice, Mrs. Edmund T. Bayliss, Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod, Miss Callender, Miss De Forest, Miss Laura J. Post, and Miss Hewitt. At a meeting held at Mrs. Speyer's house Wednesday afternoon it was decided to put the price of boxes at $50 and seats in the orchestra at $3 each. These will be on sale at Carnegie Hall and all the ticket offices of Tyson. The concert will be directed by Messrs. Emil Paur and Walter Damrosch. The first part will consist of Damrosch's "Manila Te Deum," to be sung by the Oratorio Society Chorus, Mme. Gadski, and fifteen other soloists, the full list of which will be published later, and it is hoped that Gov. Roosevelt will make a short address. The second part of the concert will consist of solos by Mme. Nordica, who will sing Inflammatus from Rossini's Stabat Mater; Mme. Gadski, M. Edouard de Reszke, and Mr. Evan Williams. Admiral Dewey and Mrs. Dewey will occupy a box on the right-hand side of the auditorium, which will be decorated with flags. A reception committee of men prominent in political and social affairs is being formed, who will act as escorts to Admiral Dewey and Gov. Roosevelt on their arrival.

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The third meeting of the dancing class known as Mrs. Church's, as it was first organized and has always been under the direction of Mrs. Benjamin S. Church, took place last evening at Sherry's. The members and guests were received by Mrs. Frederic de Peyster, who wore a gown of black velvet; Mrs. Benjamin S. Church, who was in a black velvet gown, trimmed with duchesse lace; Mrs. Frederic Goodridge, who wore black net over black silk; Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish Morris, whose dress was of lavender satin; Mrs. Henry R. Beekman, who wore blue velvet, and Mrs. Edward Curtis, who wore black satin. Mrs. John M. Bowers and Mrs. George Schieffelin also received. The attendance was large, and numbered in the aggregate nearly 300 people. The cotillion was led by Mr. Harry Batcheller. There were two favor figures, in which the favors were very handsome, and consisted of French and Japanese fans in white and gilt, ribbon sashes of different shades, silver and gilt picture frames, leather frames in repousse work, with silver edges, and inlaid boxes of lacquer. The invited guests were Miss Livingston Mason of Newport, R. I.; Miss Dillon of Rochester, Mr. O. L. Jones, Jr., Miss Mulaney of Philadelphia, J. Frederic Piersom of Tuxedo, Mr. Edwards Brooks of Orange, N. J.; Mr. Vriedenberg of Freehold, N. J.; Mr. Sloane, now a student at Harvard; Mr. Littlejohn of Flushing, N. Y., and Vicomte Rubani of Austria. Among the members of the class present were the Misses de Peyster, Miss Angelica Schuyler Church, Miss Louise Gallatin, Miss May Wagstaff, the Misses Delafield, Miss May Beekman, Miss Helen Peabody, Miss Josephine Roe, the Misses Dominick, Miss Bartholomew, Miss Curtis, Miss Sturgis, Miss Edith C. Jay, Miss Charlotte Hegeman, Miss Dorothy Schieffelin, Miss Butler, Miss Bowers, Miss Atterbury, Miss May Young, Miss Dorothy Higginson, Miss Lefferts, Miss Crosby, Miss Cecil Boardman, the Misses Rutherfurd, Miss Augusta Robbins, Miss Walker, Miss Josephine Drexel, Miss Georgette Kidd, Miss Lentilhon, Miss Mabel Armstrong, Miss Jean Brown, and the Messrs. Theodore Pell, Stephen Pell, T. Curtis, Goelet Gallatin, Hugh Benkard, Raymond Lefferts, William H. Fearing, Lawrence Gillespie, Arthur Coppee, Alexander Irving, Jr., E. Lansing Satterlee, Clarence Storm, H. H. Boyesen, Lawrence Atterbury, Alfred Walker, Alfred Wagstaff, J. R. Delafield, Henry M. Brokaw, Hollister Sturgis, Mr. Van Benthuysen of Albany, and James Pierson.

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The wedding of the Hon. Archibald Lionel Lindsay, second son of the Scottish Earl of Lindsay, and Miss Ethel Tucker, the daughter of Mr. William Austin Tucker of Boston, will be celebrated in Emanuel Church, Boston, at noon on Jan. 31 next.

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The embassies at Washington have all entered on their season of gayety. The British Ambassador and Lady Pauncefote entertained at dinner on Monday night, when many members of the Diplomatic Corps were their guests. The Spanish Minister and the Duchess d'Arcos gave a handsome dinner Saturday evening. Mlle. Cassini, the Russian Ambassador's niece and hostess, had a Russian Christmas breakfast Friday, where the guests were the young ladies of the Cabinet. The Russian "Jours de fête" always come along after those which other nations celebrate, and they provide such curious Russian dishes, even here in Washington, where it is a wonder such things can be procured; one doesn't know what one is eating most of the time. The servants are costumed à la Russe and the samovar is always steaming gayly away.

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Mrs. William B. Rochester gave a luncheon yesterday in Washington in honor of Miss Grace McKinley and Miss Duncan, the guests at the White House. Mrs. Rochester is the sister-in-law of Mrs. Bradley Martin of New York and Scotland. Mrs. Horstman gave a luncheon also in honor of the White House guests on Thursday. Senator Kean of New Jersey entertained at dinner yesterday, this being the first official dinner he has given. A new arrangement for calling the carriages was introduced at the White House last night. Large megaphones were used and proved a great success.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

DOUBLE DAILY THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE

BETWEEN

NEW YORK AND ATLANTIC CITY

Beginning January 16, 1900.

TWO FAST VESTIBULED EXPRESS TRAINS

Equipped with Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches.

	Week Days	
Lv. NEW YORK (West 23rd St. Station)	9.55 A. M.	2.40 P. M.
(Cort. & Desb. Sts. Sta.)	10.00 A. M.	2.50 P. M.
Ar. Atlantic City	1.13 P. M.	6.03 P. M.

DOUBLE TRACK. UNEQUALLED ROADWAY.

Returning, leave Atlantic City 9.05 A. M. and 2.20 P. M. week days, arriving New York, West 23rd St. Station, 12.30 and 5.45 P. M.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agent. GEO. W. BOYD, Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agent.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Right Rev. Joseph Rademacher.

The Right Rev. Joseph Rademacher, Roman Catholic Bishop of the diocese of Fort Wayne, Ind., died in that city yesterday. He was fifty-nine years old, and had been identified with the work of his Church in the Middle States for the greater part of his life, until his last illness, which was of about a year's duration. He was born in Westphalia, Mich., and was educated for the priesthood at St. Michael's Seminary, in Pittsburg, being ordained Aug. 2, 1862. After serving for six years at various missions in Indiana he was appointed pastor of the Church of St. Paul of the Cross at Columbia City, and in 1877 became pastor of the Church of St. Mary at Fort Wayne, and soon after Chancellor of the diocese. He was then for a short period pastor of the Church of St. Mary at Lafayette. Bishop Rademacher was elevated to the hierarchy in 1883, being consecrated a Bishop on June 24 of that year by Archbishop Feehan of Chicago. His first see was at Nashville, where he remained for several years.

W. S. Hartsh

COLER AND RAPID TRANSIT

Delegation Sees the Mayor and Attacks Controller's Tunnel.

Thought It Meant Delay in Completion of the Road—Mr. Coler Blames the Corporation Counsel.

A delegation of residents of the northern and northwestern sections of the city, under the leadership of ex-Alderman Collin H. Woodward, called upon Mayor Van Wyck yesterday to urge him to use his efforts to hasten the construction of the entire rapid transit system before anything is done looking toward the building of a tunnel to Brooklyn. The delegation was under the impression that Controller Coler, in his desire to have the South Brooklyn tunnel constructed, was disposed to prevent work on the rapid transit system, after the contract for the section between the City Hall and Fifty-ninth Street was executed. Mayor Van Wyck dispute this, and eventually proved to his visitors that they had wronged the Controller, and when the party left the City Hall all of the men seemed to be satisfied. Controller Coler, when told of the remarks made to the Mayor, said Corporation Counsel Whalen had fomented the attack on him.

Newell Martin, who acted as spokesman for the delegation, said, in beginning: "The people of the whole northern part of the city are alarmed at the resolution relating to the South Brooklyn tunnel which Controller Coler has sent to the Rapid Transit Commission. The contract for the rapid transit system will likely be awarded on Tuesday, and if, after that, the question of an East River tunnel is taken up, the result will be that we will not get the relief which we need so much, and which we have been promised so often. The suggestion has been made that private interests are behind this East River tunnel scheme, and that its real object is to give the Long Island Railroad a route to this island. I don't believe that this applies to the Controller or any official."

Speaking of the magnitude of the rapid transit system and the credit its completion would give the administration, Mr. Martin said: "And your name, Mr. Mayor, will go down into history coupled with that of Mayor Clinton"—

"I'm not looking for reputation after I'm dead," said the Mayor, with a laugh.

"And we're looking for transportation, not reputation," Mr. Martin rejoined.

"I don't think any of the Rapid Transit Commission wants to retard the completion of the system," said the Mayor.

"Neither do we," the delegation chorused.

"And I'm sure I wouldn't retard it in the slightest," the Mayor added.

Assemblyman Maurice M. Menton followed Mr. Martin. He said he had been informed that only the first two sections of the underground road would be built at once. These two sections would give some relief, but it would not be adequate. He urged the Mayor that the entire route be built before any money was spent for trans-East River tunnels. "What we want is your help, Mr. Mayor," said Mr. Menton, "in addition to your sympathy."

Continuing, Mr. Menton said, as he understood it, the Controller wanted the four sections of the underground road built, and then connections made with other boroughs.

"The Controller is the father of the South Brooklyn tunnel," the Mayor interjected.

"Yes," said Mr. Menton, "and he regards us as having priority. He recognizes that we have the first claim."

"You know I don't father that Brooklyn tunnel," said the Mayor. "The Controller is the only man who so wants it."

James L. Wells of the North Side Board of Trade was the next speaker. Mr. Wells wanted the Mayor's assurance that the South Brooklyn tunnel would not be begun till the rapid transit system was assured and contracts let. The Controller, he said, had told the delegation that that was what he wanted, and then had offered a resolution to the Rapid Transit Commission providing for the South Brooklyn tunnel as soon as the contract for the first section of the underground road is executed. This Mr. Wells considered bad faith, and he said that the Controller apparently intended to frustrate the plan to build the underground road till his own scheme had been carried out.

"Read that resolution to me, Mr. Wells," said the Mayor. "I think you are mistaken."

Mr. Wells read the resolution aloud, and then the Mayor said: "You have done an injustice to the Controller. He has been charged with telling you one thing and then going ahead and urging the commission to do the reverse. The language of his resolution plainly shows that he meant that the South Brooklyn tunnel plan should be taken up after the contract for the underground road, as confirmed by the Appellate Division, had been executed. You have misinterpreted the resolution and have wronged the Controller, who is earnestly in favor of rapid transit."

Several of the Mayor's visitors talked of the delay in building the road, and expressed the hope that there would be no more obstacles to surmount. To this the Mayor replied: "This is the only time the Rapid Transit Commission has been able to see daylight." One of the party, addressing the Mayor, asked: "In the event of there being no bids received for the construction of the underground system, what will the commission and the City of New York do?"

"Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof," the Mayor replied, with a laugh. "We will cross that bridge when we come to it."

Controller Coler resented the implication made by the Mayor's callers, when the circumstances were related to him. "When this administration came in," he said, "we were ordered to have nothing to do with the Rapid Transit Commission. How well every one but myself followed these instructions every one interested in the matter knows. The city's financial disability made the beginning of work impossible for a year. In searching for some way to get through I suggested that the road be built in sections, and had a law drafted to permit this. No help came from the administration, and then the Constitutional amendment separating the city and county debts came up. It had lain in an Assembly committee, and it was only after I had agitated its passage and had enlisted the sympathy of Gov. Roosevelt that it was adopted.

"I wrote repeatedly to the Corporation Counsel, but I never got a reply from him, and his representative in Albany was equally phlegmatic about it. Now, when the city is able to build the road and there is no way to dodge the issue, the administration tries to get aboard the band wagon. I have received no support from the Corporation Counsel, but, on the other hand, he tells these people in the Bronx that I am trying to build the South Brooklyn tunnel at the expense of the people of the Bronx.

"There is absolutely no danger, and there never has been, of anything being permitted to interfere with the construction of the whole of the rapid transit route as now planned, and it would be impossible to make any clearer or more unequivocal statements in regard to this matter than were made at the last meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission. All I have claimed is that the tunnel extension to South Brooklyn is the logical continuation southward of the rapid transit system; that it is imperatively demanded by the large interests in that locality; that it will add enormously to the value of the rapid transit franchise to be bid for next Monday, and that it should be undertaken at the earliest possible moment."

THE SPECIAL GRAND JURY.

Needed to Investigate the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Complaint.

Although District Attorney Gardiner did not present himself at his office yesterday, he showed that in spite of his broken rib he was engaged in his official duties. A statement which he had dictated in regard to the special Grand Jury to be impaneled on the first Monday in February was received at his office from Garden City late yesterday afternoon. There has been much conjecture about the District Attorney's office in regard to the real reasons for the application made for the special Grand Jury. Col. Gardiner's statement purports to give the reasons in full. He said in part:

"The constantly increasing volume of criminal business submitted to the Grand Jury every term has, in the opinion of the District Attorney, made it necessary, from time to time, to have two Grand Juries in session. In April last the District Attorney served about 2,500 subpoenas for the Grand Jury in that month. Those were too many for any single Grand Jury to be called on to consider.

"Last month the attention of the Grand Jury was called to a violation of the Penal Code in the circulation of alleged false and malicious rumors and intelligence in order to affect injuriously the credit of certain stock corporations organized under the laws of this State.

The Grand Jury found itself unable, with other pressing business before it, to go into the subject exhaustively.

"The District Attorney therefore found himself constrained, in order not to interfere with current business, to ask in the Supreme Court for a Grand Jury for February, to attend to the presentment and to other matters of importance in addition to the ordinary Grand Jury in the Court of General Sessions."

Ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan, the counsel for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, called at the District Attorney's office yesterday. Regarding the ordering of a special Grand Jury by the Supreme Court, he said:

"From the beginning there has been no relaxation of effort to bring all guilty parties to justice. Evidence has been and is accumulating clearly showing that many persons are guilty of having circulated false rumors affecting the securities and credit of corporations and institutions. It will be our duty, as well as our pleasure, to lay all this evidence before the special Grand Jury."

AFTER AN ESTATE IN QUEENS.

An Illinois Man, Who Was Born in New York, Is the Claimant.

Surrogate Noble of Queens received a letter yesterday from Seth V. Watson of Pana, Ill., asking for information which may lead to the recovery of portions of the estates of several deceased relatives of Mr. Watson. The letter says that in 1896 there appeared in a Chicago paper a notice asking information as to the whereabouts of Seth V. Watson, for whom an estate in New York was waiting. Mr. Watson was born in this city in 1858. He became an inmate of the New York Juvenile Asylum in 1869, and in 1873 was indentured to N. M. Lingle of Irving, Ill. His mother was Caroline Valentine, a daughter of Jacob and Edna Valentine.

An examination of the records of the office by Surrogate Noble showed that George Feeks, a maternal grand-uncle of Mr. Watson, died unmarried in 1868, leaving an estate valued at about $10,000. The Surrogate has written to Watson for particulars, and it is thought a large portion of the estate may be recovered for the claimant. It was said that Watson may also come into the possession of sums of money from other members of his family, who have hitherto been unaware of his existence.

MUST HEAT CROSSTOWN CARS.

Board of Health Has Begun a Campaign Against the Street Railway Companies.

The Board of Health has undertaken to stop the practice of the street railway companies of running their crosstown cars unheated and transferring passengers to them from cars which are often uncomfortably warm. Col. Michael C. Murphy, President of the board, announced yesterday that immediate action would be taken against the corporations for failing to heat their cars.

Inspectors have been making investigations during the recent cold snap, and the result of their observations has been placed in the hands of the Corporation Counsel, who will prosecute the cases. The department was not satisfied with isolated instances of failure to heat the cars, but required that at least six cases should be reported from every route, and such reports were obtained from the following lines:

"Central Crosstown, Futon Street, Grand and Canal Streets, Union Square and West Fourteenth Street, Chambers, Roosevelt and Madison Streets, Christopher and Tenth Streets, Avenue C and Houston Street, Thirty-fourth Street, Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and Spring and Delancey Streets."

All these roads are controlled by either the Metropolitan or the Third Avenue Company. President H. H. Vreeland of the former system said last night that in this era of progress in city transportation the people had just cause for complaint in regard to this matter, but that in the press of other great improvements the company had not been able yet to attend to it. "We didn't let the fires go out—we are not trying to save coal," he said, "for it is a condition which has always existed in New York City on the crosstown lines."

Mr. Vreeland said that when the present municipal regulation requiring cars to be heated when the temperature fell below 40 degrees was adopted, it was only framed to apply to the longitudinal lines, those under a certain length being specifically excepted. He said that on all the lines of the Metropolitan system on which mechanical traction had been introduced, the cars are heated and stoves have been installed on the compressed air cars. "I have never considered that there was a regulation requiring the heating of the short crosstown roads," he said.

President Albert J. Elias of the Third Avenue system said he knew nothing about the Board of Health's action. Col. Murphy's Inspectors also found thirty-one cars on the elevated roads which were supposed to be heated by steam from the locomotives without warmth, and this system, too, was, therefore, included in the presentment to the Corporation Counsel.

VALUABLE JEWELS STOLEN.

Thieves Obtain Property of Mrs. Joseph Wood Worth Between $4,000 and $5,000.

A number of diamonds, emeralds, and sapphires, a valuable gold watch and several rings, worth in the aggregate between $4,000 and $5,000, were taken last night from the home of Mrs. Joseph Wood, 16 East Thirty-third Street. The West Thirtieth Street police think clever thieves gained access to the house during the dinner hour with false keys and took the jewels, while the servants were busy in the rear part of the house. The property was taken from Mrs. Wood's chamber on the second floor.

The robbery was reported to Captain Price at 8 o'clock by Policeman Cox. The Captain and a party of detectives visited the house and the servants were rigorously questioned. No information of value was obtained from them.

Mrs. Susanne McKee, the widow of Thomas H. McKee, and a relative of Mrs. Wood, died in the house about three weeks ago. Many of the missing jewels, Mrs. Wood said, had been given to her by Mrs. McKee, and were especially prized by her for that reason.

The thieves also took some smaller articles. Capt. Price said he did not think any of the servants had committed the robbery, as it appeared that none of them knew where the jewels were kept.

DEATH AT BOXING MATCH.

Byron S. Sabin Expires While Watching McCoy-Choynski Contest.

Byron S. Sabin, a dealer in dental supplies, who lives at 29 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, died suddenly last night while attending the McCoy-Choynski boxing match at the Broadway Athletic Club. He had been threatened with heart failure for some time, and went to the fight last night against the protest of his family, who feared the excitement would be more than he could stand.

Mr. Sabin occupied a seat in the northeast corner of the house, next to William O'Connor, a salesman for Hackett, Carhart & Co. O'Connor noticed that Mr. Sabin was leaning heavily against him all evening, but thought the man was asleep, and did not disturb him. When the contest was finished, O'Connor rose from his seat, and Mr. Sabin fell heavily to the floor. He was picked up and efforts were made to awake him. It was then found that he was dead. The body was taken to the Mercer Street Station, and the family notified. Mr. Sabin leaves a wife and one child.

UNION CLUB MAY SPLIT.

Among the older members of the Union Club, it is said, the plan to abandon the old clubhouse, at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, and move up town to a new building to be erected at the corner of Fifty-first Street and Fifth Avenue, has not met with favor. The older men have, they admit, a sentimental regard for the house which has been the home of the club for so many years, and are unwilling to exchange its somewhat out-of-date equipment for the garish furnishings of a new building.

A proposition, it is said, has been made to those in favor of the change that a new club, to be known as the Union Club, Junior, or by some similar title, be organized to purchase the new site and occupy the new house, while the older members retain the old house and the name, Union Club. It is understood that there is no bitterness in the difference of opinion, and that the compromise proposed is similar to the plan which several London clubs have adopted under almost identical circumstances.

WORK FOR UNIVERSAL PEACE.

Prominent Citizens Pray the Senate to Ratify The Hague Treaty—Send a Memorial.

The following memorial, urging a ratification of the treaty of The Hague has been forwarded to members of the United States Senate:

To the Honorable the Members of the Senate:

The undersigned unite in respectfully urging your favorable consideration of the treaty of The Hague relative to the peaceful adjustment of international differences.

The Congress of the United States, in 1890, adopted a concurrent resolution requesting the President to invite from time to time negotiations with all foreign powers, to the end that any differences or disputes which could not be adjusted by diplomatic agency might be referred to arbitration and be peaceably adjusted by such means. In the spirit of this resolution, our Government was among the first to accept the proposal of the Emperor of Russia for a conference "as to the most effective means of securing to all peoples the benefits of a real and durable peace."

The labors of that conference, in which the leading powers of the world were represented, resulted in a unanimous agreement. This agreement establishes as the avowed policy of all the nations concerned, the beneficent principle that force ought not to be employed, unless neither friendly offices, nor mediation, nor arbitration can settle the difficulty. At the same time it leaves every nation absolutely free to follow its own judgment of what its interest and honor demand.

Our representatives in the conference declared over their signatures—and their action in so doing was accepted as entirely satisfactory—that the treaty was not to be held to conflict with our traditional foreign policy. European interference in American affairs is not invited or permitted.

For more than a hundred years the United States has been foremost among the nations in the settlement of international disputes by means of arbitration.

Therefore we trust that the pending treaty, the provisions of which we have carefully examined, may receive your favorable consideration.

We have the honor to transmit, under separate cover, two pamphlets in which the merits of the treaty are discussed.

With great respect, we remain,

James B. Angell, President of the University of Michigan.
Simeon E. Baldwin, President of the International Law Association.
Cornelius N. Bliss, ex-Secretary of the Interior.
John L. Cadwalader, ex-Assistant Secretary of State.
John G. Carlisle, ex-Secretary of the Treasury.
James C. Carter, President of the Bar Association of New York.
Leander T. Chamberlain, New York.
Grover Cleveland, ex-President of the United States.
Thomas J. Conaty, President of the Catholic University of America, Washington.
J. L. M. Curry, Washington.
William R. Day, ex-Secretary of State.
William E. Dodge, New York.
Charles W. Eliot, President of Harvard University.
William M. Evarts, ex-Secretary of State.
Charles S. Fairchild, ex-Secretary of the Treasury.
John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State.
Daniel C. Gilman, President of Johns Hopkins University.
George Gray, ex-Senator of the United States.
Arthur T. Hadley, President of Yale University.
William R. Harper, President of the University of Chicago.
Abram S. Hewitt, New York.
Henry Hitchcock, St. Louis.
M. E. Ingalls, Cincinnati.
David Starr Jordan, President of the Leland Stanford Junior University.
George E. Leighton, St. Louis.
Cyrus H. McCormick, Chicago.
John B. Moore, ex-Assistant Secretary of State, Professor of International Law and Diplomacy, Columbia University, New York.
Levi P. Morton, ex-Vice President of the United States.
Richard Olney, ex-Secretary of State.
C. Stuart Patterson, Philadelphia.
Robert E. Pattison, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
Francis L. Patton, President of Princeton University.
Whitelaw Reid, New York.
George L. Rives, ex-Assistant Secretary of State.
John M. Schofield, Lieutenant General, United States Army, Retired.
J. C. Schurman, President of Cornell University.
Hoke Smith, ex-Secretary of the Interior.
William L. Wilson, ex-Postmaster General.
Benjamin Ide Wheeler, President of the University of California.
William C. Whitney, ex-Secretary of the Navy.

The New York Times

TO-MORROW

Will include among its features four interesting Articles upon current topics.

The Tax Laws of New York and the Necessity of Their Revision

By EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN, Professor of Political Economy and Finance, Columbia University.

Prof. Seligman gives a brief history of the methods which led up to the present system of taxation, states its difficulties and defects, and suggests a remedy.

Are the Americans an Anglo-Saxon People?

By EDWARD E. CORNWALL, M. D.

Dr. Cornwall makes a racial analysis of the American people, cites statistics to emphasize his statements, and shows that the Anglo-Saxon element is larger than all the others combined.

Modern Suicides

By KATE SANBORN, Author of "The Wit of Women," &c.

Miss Sanborn discusses the subject entertainingly, and covers a wide field in a short article. She includes among the forms of suicide the shortening of life by the intemperate use of food, drink, and tobacco.

Defects in the City's Educational System

By JOHN G. AGAR, formerly a member of the Board of Education of this city.

Mr. Agar shows the defects and indicates what the policy of the State should be in its treatment of the question.

INTERESTING ARTICLES ON THE DRAMA, MUSIC, AND SOCIETY, TOGETHER WITH A VARIETY OF ENTERTAINING MISCELLANEOUS MATTER AND "ALL THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO PRINT," WILL BE FOUND IN TO-MORROW'S ISSUE OF

The New York Times

Price THREE Cents.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Dr. Van Dyke's Successor at the Brick Presbyterian Church.

IN EPISCOPAL SUNDAY SCHOOLS

Missionary Meetings in 20 Churches—Dr. Purves in Fifth Avenue Pulpit—St. Matthew's Rectorship.

The Rev. Dr. Maltbie D. Babcock and the Rev. Dr. George T. Purves preach for the first time to-morrow as pastors, respectively, of the Brick and Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Churches. Dr. Babcock comes for permanent service, and it is announced that he will preach morning and evening regularly. This is a change from the practice obtaining heretofore. Dr. Purves will not begin permanently at the Fifth Avenue Church for some months, being detained by Princeton engagements. To-morrow will be his first occupancy of the pulpit since his acceptance of the call to succeed the late Rev. Dr. John Hall.

The Year Book of the Brick Presbyterian Church, just issued, contains for frontispiece a portrait of the retiring pastor, the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, and in the opening pages is recited the recent actions of Session and congregation in calling the Rev. Dr. Maltbie D. Babcock.

The record shows a total membership of 815, with 45 added last year. The amount of money raised was $116,580, of which $65,-134 was for home missions. All of the societies are shown to be in good condition, but special mention is made of the Christ Church House, the Randolph McAlpin Memorial, opened during the year.

The Rev. Charles Martin Niles, D. D., has been called to the rectorship of St. Matthews's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, to succeed the Rev. A. A. Morrison, Ph. D., who was recently called to Trinity Church, Portland, Oregon. Dr. Niles has the call under consideration, and will visit the parish to-morrow, preaching at both morning and evening services.

Protestant Episcopal missionary days for Sunday schools occur to-morrow and on Monday. In this diocese the meetings are under the management of the junior department of the Woman's Auxiliary, which has arranged for to-morrow special services in twenty churches in Manhattan and the Bronx. The hour of the meetings is 4 P. M., except at Trinity Church, Wall Street and Broadway, where the hour is 3:30. Sunday schools of churches not included in the list are expected to send delegations to near-by services; for example, all Episcopal schools in the Bronx send delegations to St. Paul's, Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Seventieth Street; those on the west side to St. Michael's, Ninety-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, and All Angels', Eighty-first Street and West End Avenue, and so on. In the list, among others, are the crypt of the new cathedral, Morningside Heights, where Bishop Worthington of Nebraska will speak. At St. Michael's, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, Archdeacon Spurr of West Virginia will be the speaker, and at All Angels', West End Avenue and Eighty-first Street, Bishop Talbot of Central Pennsylvania.

These services were started at the instance of Bishop Potter two years ago, and their success here resulted in the Board of Missions recommending them for the whole country.

At a missionary meeting for Sunday school teachers, to be held Monday evening in Grace Church, Broadway and Tenth Street, the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington will preside, and the speakers will be the Rev. Dr. Arthur S. Lloyd of the Board of Missions, Bishop Funsten of Idaho, and John W. Wood.

The purpose of these meetings is to increase interest in missions, and each Lenten season the children of all the country make offerings for missions, seeking to reach a total of $100,000. They began at less than one-half that sum, and last year reached $87,000.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Jan. 21, 1900.

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SUBJECT—The Preaching of John the Baptist.—Luke, iii., 1-17.

GOLDEN TEXT—Prepare ye the way of the Lord.—Luke, iii., 4.

JOHN THE BAPTIST.
THE SON OF ZACHARIAS AND ELIZABETH, and
THE PROPHET OF THE HIGHEST.

BORN IN JUDEA.
PREACHED IN THE WILDERNESS.
DIED IN A PRISON.

This is the simple inscription on the monument erected by history to the memory of a man who filled the most unique position ever filled by any human being. It sets forth about all that we know of him. Yet his birth was foretold by prophets hundreds of years before it occurred. It was promised by an angel of God to his father, and it was accompanied by most significant declarations. Our Lord Himself said of him, "Among them that are born of women there hath not risen a greater than John the Baptist." (Matt., xi., 11.)

But notwithstanding all this, we hear nothing of him from the time of his birth until he was thirty years old, and then the fact that he awakened a great religious interest by his preaching, as set forth in this lesson, is about all that is said of him, except a brief account of his tragic death. In his whole narrative St. Matthew refers to him in only forty-six verses; St. Mark in twenty-nine; St. Luke in ninety-four, and St. John in thirty-seven. Although he was the Elijah, the Malachi, the John Knox, the Savonarola of his time, and did as important a work as any of them, yet no record at all comparable to theirs is found either of himself or of his work. "He was a burning and a shining light" (John, v., 35) to be sure, but like a brilliant meteor his light shined upon men only for a moment.

Meagre and fragmentary, however, as is the history of John, it yet occupies a very important place in the Gospel narrative. And this, not because his personal influence, or that of his work, were in themselves very exceptional or very far reaching, but because of their peculiar relation to Jesus of Nazareth and His great work of redemption. Before proceeding to tell us much about Jesus and His work, therefore, each one of the Evangelists fixes our attention first upon John and his ministry. St. Mark indeed says, "The beginning of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, the Son of God," is "it is written in the prophets, Behold I send My Messenger before Thy face, which shall prepare Thy way before Thee," and that, in fulfilment of this prophecy, "John did baptize in the wilderness, and preach the baptism of repentance for the remission of sins," (i., 1-4.)

Before he was born, the angel Gabriel told his father, "Thou shalt have joy and gladness, and many shall rejoice at his birth. For he shall be great in the sight of the Lord, and he shall go before Him in the spirit and power of Elias, to make ready a people prepared for the Lord," (i., 14-17.) And when he was born, his father, filled with the Holy Ghost, prophesied concerning him, "And thou child, shalt be called the Prophet of the Highest; for thou shalt go before the face of the Lord, to prepare His ways; to give knowledge of salvation unto His people, by the remission of their sins," (i., 76, 77.) Thus his work was not a final work with which any man could be satisfied, but only initiatory. It was "to give knowledge of salvation," but it could not give salvation. It only awakened men to know their need of "the remission of their sins," by bringing them to the consciousness that they were sinners. It was simply preparatory, but it was an absolutely essential preparation.

The historical time when John entered upon his ministry is very distinctly stated in the opening verses of our lesson. It was "the Augustan age." It was a time of great earnestness and longing expectations. In every walk of life men were trying, in all manner of ways, to meet the cravings of their nature, for they were satisfied neither with themselves nor their circumstances nor their prospects. This spirit developed and strengthened and gave great reputation to such sects as the Pharisees, the Sadducees, the Essenes, and the Nazarites. Men thought then, as they have often thought since, that they could find peace of conscience by mortifying the flesh, and that they could commend themselves to God by withdrawing from the world in which He had placed them.

At such a time as this John suddenly appeared "preaching in the wilderness of Judea," (Matthew iii., 1,) and "he came into all the country about Jordan." (Verse 3.) From his earliest childhood he had been brought up, as the angel had intimated to his father he should be, as a Nazarite. (Numbers, vi.) But he was no religious zealot either by nature or by training. He was "filled with the Holy Ghost," and led by Him, even from his birth. "The wilderness" was where he had grown up, in "the hill country of Judah," or not far from it. It was the most natural and convenient place in which to begin his ministry, and his going there was no withdrawal from the world because he hated the world, but because he loved God, and was His prophet.

JOHN AS A PREACHER.

Being the son of Zacharias, John, by birth, belonged to the priesthood, and when he reached the age of thirty years, as required by the law, (Numbers iv., 2, 3, 22, 23, 32-35,) he entered upon his public ministry. But he wore no priestly robes and claimed no priestly authority. He "had his raiment of camel's hair and a leathern girdle about his loins." (Matthew, iii., 4.) It probably was the dress worn by Elijah and other prophets, but it was not worn by him or by them as any token of their office. It was the common dress of poor men, worn because it was most serviceable and inexpensive. In some parts of the East it is so worn to-day. His diet was as simple as his clothing, for "his meat was locusts and wild honey," such food as could easily be obtained in that "wilderness," or thinly settled region.

That region was a favorite resort for earnest men, who sought the quiet of its caves and ravines for religious contemplation and the mortifying of the flesh. To them John probably first addressed himself, and to them his preaching must have been very attractive. It met the great craving of their souls. As they came and went, they soon carried the fame of his eloquence and zeal in every direction and to far distant places. So great crowds flocked to hear him from "Jerusalem, and all Judea, all the region about Jordan," (Matthew, iii., 5.) Pharisees, Sadducees, Publicans, Roman soldiers, common fishermen—men of every class and occupation—came to him from every city, town, and village, even as far north as the Sea of Galilee. His appearance was so commanding, his life was so self-denying and austere, his character was so holy, his arguments were so Scriptural, his preaching was so bold and radical, and his call was so urgent that it soon began to be whispered about that he must indeed be the long-expected Messiah.

The great Council of the nation, the Sanhedrin, heard his reports, and they sent a deputation of priests and Levites to inquire as to who he was. (John, i., 19.) Every one who heard him, or who heard of him, was stirred up with new thoughts. He spoke directly to the consciences of men. He brought them face to face with the law of God, and they trembled in view of "the wrath to come," for his one, great, penetrating cry was, "Repent ye, for the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand." (Matthew, iii., 2.)

In his audiences were men of all shades of character, moved by all kinds of motives. But he seemed to be able to read the inmost thoughts of each one. The proud Pharisees who stood before him resting in the plea, "We have Abraham to our father," (Matthew, iii., 9,) and the infidel Sadducees who denied that there was any hereafter, he charged alike with being cunning, deceitful, "vipers," which creep stealthily through the grass, and suddenly "biteth the horse heels, so that his rider shall fall backward." (Genesis, xlix., 17.) In ringing tones he demanded, "Who hath warned you to flee from the wrath to come?" His baptism was no mere form by which they could deceive men. They must change the whole spirit of their lives, and "bring forth fruit meet for repentance."

So with every other shade of character that came to be baptized. He made no exceptions. Form was nothing, but "fruit unto holiness" (Romans, vi., 22) was everything. This was demanded of each and of all.

THE MORAL AWAKENING.

As on the day of Pentecost, when Peter preached, the people "were pricked in their hearts," (Acts ii., 37,) so they were when John preached, and from every side there arose the cry, "What shall we do then?" This is always the first question of an awakened mind; it would set itself right with God, and with the world, and with God, and by doing something that it has never done before. The very question is a frank confession that all that has been done before is deficient either in value or in volume; it will not satisfy the soul when it stands face to face with God.

So it was with the rich young ruler who asked, "What good thing shall I do that I may have eternal life?" He had kept all the law from his youth up, he said, but for "eternal life" he felt that he must "do" something more; "What lack I yet?" was his anxious inquiry. (Matthew, xix., 16-20.) So it was also with Saul of Tarsus. Although he was "an Hebrew of the Hebrews," and as "touching the righteousness which is in the law, blameless," (Philippians, iii., 5, 6,) yet when the great light of heaven shined into his soul, he immediately asked, "Lord, what wilt Thou have me to do?" (Acts, ix., 6.) So it is with all men. No holiness of man can satisfy the conscience when the man stands at the bar of God.

The record which St. Luke gives us in this lesson of John's ministry is probably not that of any one special occasion, but the general summary of all occasions. The great body of the people belonged either to the Pharisees or Sadducees. So, Luke says, he characterized "the multitude" (Verse 2) by the same title—"vipers"—that St. Matthew says he applied to the sects. As a body, they were proud, self-satisfied, illiberal, and selfish. So when they asked, "What shall we do, then?" He told them plainly, "He that hath two coats, let him impart to him that hath none; and him that hath meat, let him do likewise." (Verses 10 and 11.) Selfishness must give place to large-hearted charity.

But, besides Pharisees and Sadducees, there were many "publicans" among John's hearers. As a class, they were utterly rejected by every self-respecting Jew, and their very name was synonymous with "sinner" of the very lowest caste. For sordid gain, they were willing to accept the office of collecting taxes from their fellow-citizens, for the benefit of their Roman masters. Very often they used their position to enforce unjust exactions for their own personal profit. But even they were touched by John, and turned to him with the anxious inquiry, "Master, what shall we do?" "Do?" he said. "Exact no more than that which is appointed you." (Verses 12 and 13.) Be honest and upright in all of your dealings with your fellowmen.

There was still another class, however, who were "pricked in heart." They were Roman soldiers. They were found in all the large cities and in many of the smaller towns, in garrisons, to overawe and keep the people in subjection. But they were far from their own homes, and, as a class, had no interest in those about them. Their lives were spent for the most part in idleness, and, as a consequence, they were always dissatisfied and complaining—ready for any excitement—and quick to assert their power with or without provocation. So when they turned to John with the question, "And what shall we do?" we hear him at once replying, "Do violence to no man; neither accuse any falsely, and be content with your wages." (Verse 14.) Live in peace and fellowship with others, and in contentment with your lot.

Thus John demanded from every class an entire change of life, and that not a merely superficial change which would satisfy men, but such a change as required a radical renewal of their nature. For the law of God could not be satisfied with anything less than a perfect obedience. So he did not stop with this earnest exhortation to repentance, but at once told his hearers of Him who would baptize them with the Holy Ghost and with fire. (Verses 16, 17.))

The preaching of John the Baptist thus prepared men for the work of Jesus of Nazareth. John was the Elijah of the Old Testament; Jesus was the Elisha. As "El-i-jah" signifies "the Almighty God," and "El-i-sha," "the salvation of God," so Elijah came to declare God's wrath against sin, and Elisha God's grace toward the sinner. But in all of God's dealings with men, it is first, Elijah, then Elisha; first John, then Jesus; first, the Law, then the Gospel; first, repentance for sins, then remission of sins. But not the one without the other.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What is the inscription on the monument erected by History to the memory of John the Baptist, and what is said of it and of him?

Why does the history of John occupy an important place in the Gospel narrative?

What messages attended his birth, and what do they indicate concerning his work?

What characterized the times when John entered upon his ministry?

How had he been brought up, and what is said of his appearing "in the wilderness"?

What is said of his age, his dress, and of his food?

To whom did he first address himself, and what was the result?

What is said of his audiences, and of his demands?

What question did they ask, what is said of it, and how is it illustrated?

What is said of St. Luke's record, and of John's answer to "the multitude"?

What is said of the publicans, and of John's answer to them?

What is said of the Roman soldiers and of his answer to them?

To whom did he point his hearers, and why?

How does the summing up show the relation of repentance for sins to remission of sins?

The Rev. Charles M. Niles, D. D.

The Rev. Charles Martin Niles, D. D., who has received a call to the rectorship of St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, where he will preach to-morrow, was born in Pownall, Vt., July 24, 1859, was graduated from St. Stephen's College in the class of '86, and was educated for the ministry in the General Theological Seminary, New York.

In the second year of his seminary life he took charge of the few church people in Rockville Centre, L. I., where there was no church building. He secured the money and erected the Church of the Ascension, of which he became minister in charge. He was ordained priest by Bishop Littlejohn in 1889, and became curate of St. Andrew's, in Harlem, under Dr. Van De Water. He accepted the rectorship of Trinity Church, Rutland, Vt., in 1890, and during his six years' incumbency there practically rebuilt the church. While in that diocese he was one of the examining chaplains, a member of the Missionary Committee, and supplementary deputy to the General Convention.

Dr. Niles accepted his present charge, as rector of St. Paul's Church, Sing Sing, N. Y., in 1896, which during his rectorship has been entirely remodelled and become a most flourishing parish. He has been for three years special preacher in old Trinity, New York; St. Paul's, Zion, St. Timothy's, and other New York churches, and has been mentioned for the high office of a Bishop of the Church. He is at present a member of the Board of Managers of the Church Temperance Society and of the Parochial Mission Society.

In 1880 his Alma Mater conferred upon him the degree of M. A., and in 1892 the degree of B. D. In 1895 the Norwich University of Vermont gave him the degree of D. D.

In June, 1888, Dr. Niles was married to a daughter of the late Dr. Edward Hazen Parker and a great-grandniece of Daniel Webster. He is a Freemason, Odd Fellow, and a Past Regent in the Royal Arcanum.

As a pulpit orator Dr. Niles enjoys a high reputation, and his discourses have attracted large congregations wherever he has preached.

Church News and Notes.

Dr. Felix Adler, at Music Hall, will tomorrow morning talk on "False Views of Marriage and the Home."

Dr. Mackay will take for his topic to-morrow evening, in the Fifth Avenue Collegiate Church at Forty-eighth Street, "The Lost Sheep Brought Home."

Lester Severn, a missionary from Kangundo, British East Africa, will address the men's meeting at 4:30 o'clock at the Harlem Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association.

"A Student's Problem" will be the subject of the Rev. J. F. Carson's sermon, in the Central Presbyterian Church, Jefferson and Marcy Avenues, Brooklyn, to-morrow evening.

"Ethics of Triumph" will be the subject of Dr. Harris's sermon at the 10 o'clock service this morning, at Temple Israel of Harlem, Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

The Feast of the Holy Name of Jesus to-morrow will be celebrated at the monastery, in West Hoboken. At the high mass, at 10:30 A. M., the Very Rev. Fidelis Stone, C. P., will deliver the sermon.

The subject of the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman's discourse, at 11:30 A. M. to-morrow, at Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, will be "The Greatest Achievement of the Nineteenth Century."

The Rev. Charles A. Briggs, D. D., will preach on the Incarnation at the Church of the Holy Communion, Sixth Avenue and Twentieth Street, at 4 P. M., to-morrow, the subject being "As a Kenosis, or Self-Emptying."

"The Right to Labor" will be the subject of the Rev. Julian K. Smyth's sermon, at the Church of the New Jerusalem, East Thirty-fifth Street, near Park Avenue, to-morrow morning. This is the first of two special discourses by the pastor on "Labor" and "Ownership."

The Rev. Thomas C. Hall, D. D., will preach in Manhattan Congregational Church, Leslie Hall, Broadway and Eighty-third Street, at 11 A. M. to-morrow. Dr. Stimson, the pastor, preaching at Vassar College. The annual meeting of the church took place on Wednesday evening. Reports were presented from all departments, showing a flourishing condition and that 290 members have been received in the three years of the church's existence.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ADAMS CHAPEL, UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary, 700 Park Av.—Sunday afternoon service at 4:30 o'clock; preacher, the Rev. George William Knox, D. D. All are welcome.

ALL ARE WELCOME AT JANE STREET M. E. Church, east of 8th Av., below 13th St. Dr. Belcher administers sacrament in morning. Rev. Thomas Bond preaches in evening. Rev. Stephen Merritt at 4 in afternoon. Special music. Protracted meetings every week night.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, UNITARIAN, 4TH AV and 20th St.—Sunday school, 10 A. M.; at 11 A. M. the pastor, the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, will preach the second in course of sermons on "The Inspirations of Life." "The Joy of Living"; communion at close of morning service; the public cordially invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Rev. Cornelius B. Smith, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M., and Rev. R. M. W. Blick at 8 P. M.

AT CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, 57TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.
The Rev. Dr. Asa Blackburn will preach.
11 A. M., "FEAR N

GERRY SOCIETY DECISION

How State Board of Charities Receives Justice O'Brien's Opinion.

Hundreds of Institutions Excluded from Visitation by the Board If Decision Prevails.

William Rhinelander Stewart, President of the State Board of Charities, declined yesterday to talk on the subject of the decision by Justice O'Brien of the Court of Appeals that the State Board of Charities has no jurisdiction of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. "The Attorney General," said Mr. Stewart, "is my lawyer, and it is his business to talk."

The following review of the decision, while not official, was prepared by one identified with the State Board of Charities, and is vouched for as a correct presentation of fact:

"The more one examines the decision by Mr. Justice O'Brien of the Court of Appeals in the State ex rel. the State Board of Charities against the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the more evident it becomes that the question involved is very much more important than the right of the State Board of Charities to inspect the Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

"Under the revised Constitution, as also under the earlier statutes, the State Board of Charities has had the right to inspect all charitable institutions, whether under public or private management, and whether supported by public or private funds. The sufficient reason for such inspection was that the protecting arm of the State should be extended over all persons maintained in charitable institutions. While in the main well managed, there have been instances of gross abuses in institutions wholly under private control, and wholly supported by private funds.

"The State Board of Charities was therefore authorized to visit all hospitals, orphan asylums, homes for the aged, and other institutions, with the view of detecting abuses that might exist, and securing remedies for them. The language of the Constitution was as comprehensive as it could well be made; and until this decision no one has ever questioned its application to charitable institutions of all sorts.

"Justice O'Brien's decision states that the object of this whole scheme of inspection was not that of protecting the weak and the helpless, but that of safeguarding the expenditure of public moneys, and that therefore the only institutions subject to the visitation of the State Board of Charities are those receiving public money. This would exclude in one sweep hundreds of institutions.

"While there may be twenty Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in the State, there are hundreds of societies and institutions which would be exempted from inspection if this view of Justice O'Brien's decision prevails. All orphan asylums, except those receiving public funds; all hospitals endowed or supported by private contributions or any source whatever, except public money; all homes for the aged not receiving public funds, all societies for the relief of the poor, supported by voluntary contributions, are at one sweep removed from the oversight and inspection of the State Board of Charities, without any such demand or expectation on their part.

"In Massachusetts at this very time a strong movement is on foot to extend the supervisory powers of the State Board of Charities, so as to exclude institutions under private control and supported by private funds. The Superintendent of one such institution in that State has recently been sentenced to imprisonment for six years for cruelty to the children in the institution.

"The question is not one of control by the State Board of Charities, but simply and purely that of the right of inspection. A greater calamity could hardly befall the charitable system of the State, as a whole, than to have all these institutions removed from the only effective public inspection which has been provided.

"This opinion is all the more surprising in view of the fact that in the case of the Institution for the Blind, decided in 1897, five of the seven Judges of the Court of Appeals decided that that institution was subject to inspection by the State Board of Charities, not only because it received public funds, but also because it received charitable donations. The wording of the decision is as follows:

"'The New York Institution for the Blind, an institution under private control, organized in 1831, Chapter 214, for the special education of the blind, is to be regarded as a charitable institution, so far as it clothes, educates, and maintains indigent pupils at public expense, or by donations from individuals, and as to such pupils it is subject to the supervision and rules of the State Board of Charities.'

"Another surprising passage in the decision is that which states that the right of visitation by the Supreme Court is exclusive of the right of visitation by the State Board of Charities. The Supreme Court has the right to appoint visitors to all incorporated institutions and societies, whether charitable or otherwise, and to hold that such inspection is exclusive of inspection by the State Board of Charities, would be to practically abolish that board so far as its supervisionary powers are concerned.

"The Constitution explicity declares that the State Board of Charities shall visit and inspect all institutions, whether State, county, municipal, incorporated or not incorporated, which are of a charitable, eleemosynary, correctional, or reformatory character, excepting those placed under the Prison and Lunacy Commissions."

LENZ'S MURDERERS ESCAPE.

Turkey Takes Little Pains to Avenge the Bicyclist's Death.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—It is said at the State Department that the attempt to secure some sort of reparation for the killing of Lenz, the bicyclist, in Turkey, is being steadily prosecuted. About two years ago the Turkish Government was addressed on this subject, and promised to punish the murderers. It appears, however, that the attempt to do this was perfunctory, and the guilty persons, even when arrested, were allowed to escape, and are now beyond the reach of the Turkish Government.

The attention of Mr. Straus, our Minister to Turkey, has again been attracted to the subject, and he will make renewed representations upon it to the Porte.

COLLEGE ROWING ASSOCIATOIN.

Big Universities, Except Yale and Harvard, to be Asked to Join It.

The Directors of the Inter-University Rowing Association, composed of Columbia, Cornell, and the University of Pennsylvania, have set plans on foot to form an American University Rowing Association, which will include most of the large universities interested in rowing. Wisconsin, Brown, Syracuse, Toronto, and Bowdoin have been asked to join the association, and other colleges may receive invitations in the near future.

Yale and Harvard will probably not be asked to join the association. Thus far they have held aloof from racing with other colleges, although last year they failed to make the time made in the inter-university races at Poughkeepsie.

There has been some endeavor to change the place of holding the inter-university races from Poughkeepsie to Onondaga Lake, but as yet the attempt has accomplished nothing. Under the present plans the Poughkeepsie regatta will be the principal rowing event of the year. 'Varsity eight-oared, freshmen eight-oared, 'varsity four-oared without coxswain, and double and single oared races will probably be held.

A Cross Presented by Miss Smyth.

A beautiful brass dross, the gift of Miss Smyth, daughter of Justice Smyth, was placed on the altar of the Mortuary Chapel of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, yesterday. It is about two feet in height, of plain design, with the letters I. H. S. engraved in relief at the intersection of the stem and cross-piece. D. Parker Morgan, the rector of the church, said in reference to the chapel that few persons outside of the parish knew that it existed. For years, however, it had served for a temporary resting place for the dead, principally for those who had died in hotels and boarding houses.

DECISION GIVEN TO McCOY.

Spectators Claimed, However, that His Knockout Blow Was a Foul and Nearly Broke Out Into a Riot.

Followers of boxing who went to the Broadway Athletic Club last night to see a boxing contest witnessed an exhibition in which there was not only one, but a couple of apparent knockouts. "Kid" McCoy, the conqueror of Peter Maher, and "Joe" Choynski, the California heavyweight, were to have fought twenty-five rounds, but they fought only three. In the second round McCoy sent a left jab to the Californian's face, but the latter was back at him like a flash, and with a left hook on the jaw, sent Maher's conqueror to the floor. "Johnny" White, the referee, began to count the ten seconds, but as he reached the tenth, McCoy was on his feet and Choynski hit him again. There were many who believed McCoy was down twelve seconds and that Choynski had won. "Joe" Dunn, the timekeeper for the club, was one of the latter, for he sounded the gong vigorously, as he usually does when a knockout has been scored. There was considerable confusion, and the men went to their corners, even though there was still a minute to be fought out in the round. They were ordered out again when the referee discovered the mistake.

The rules call for a minute rest after each round, but McCoy was badly used up, and two minutes passed before they were called to the centre again. Then there was a rush by both men, and they began to batter each other wildly, throwing all rules of boxing to the winds. When the bell to stop the round rung, Choynski stepped back and McCoy deliberately smashed him with his right on the point of the jaw and knocked him out. The blow appeared to be a foul, but Referee White says it was aimed before the gong sounded. The spectators howled themselves hoarse and called for McCoy to be disqualified, but they got no satisfaction.

The men were called to the centre for the fourth round, but the foul in the third round had settled Choynski and he was unable to come to time. McCoy was then declared the winner. When the announcement was made the crowd acted as if it would break out into a riot, but Capt. Chapman and his men succeeded in partially restoring order.

When the bout was announced some weeks ago, the club management stated that there would not be an advance in prices, but there was an advance. In spite of it the house was as crowded as it was on the night of the Dixon-McGovern fight.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The crack Belvidere Club was beaten in the Columbia League last night by the Riverdales in one of the most exciting games of the tourney. There was only a difference of nine pins in the final score. The Belvideres won the second game from the Premiers, but did not bowl up to their championship form. In the final game the Riverdales defeated the Premiers by ninety-five pins. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Riverdale—Monahan, 152; Brodbeck, 176; H. Ebling, 126; Zollinger, 175; E. Ebling, 152. Total, 781.

Belvidere—Potts, 148; Newkirk, 173; Rebbein, 166; Lockwood, 127; Heiles, 158. Total, 772.

SECOND GAME.

Belvidere—Potts, 141; Newkirk, 175; Rebbein, 154; Lockwood, 164; Heiles, 164. Total, 798.

Premier—Levy, 155; Koenig, 121; Jaffe, 129; Cohen, 108; Davidson, 153. Total, 666.

THIRD GAME.

Riverdale—Monahan, 126; Brodbeck, 165; H. Ebling, 169; Zollinger, 189; E. Ebling, 153. Total, 802.

Premier—Levy, 166, Koenig, 106; Jaffe, 142; Cohen, 165; Davidson, 128. Total, 707.

The Knickerbocker Club, champions of the Bronx, made a splendid showing in the Harlem League last night. Its team made 941 in the first game, defeating the Centrals by more than 100 pins. In the third game the team scored a victory over the Empires, after a close contest. The Empires and Centrals played a close game, the former winning by seven pins. E. Le Forest of the Knickerbockers made a splendid score of 246 on six strikes and four spares in the first game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Knickerbocker—Meyer, 153; Le Forest, 246; Snyder, 201; Pump, 171; Lehrbach, 170. Total, 941.

Central—Holl, 118; Behlmer, 163; Kuehn, 174; Ward, 168; Seher, 192. Total, 815.

SECOND GAME.

Empire—Voorhees, 168; Mische, 203; Stoff, 206; Sohl, 167; Arnold, 112. Total, 856.

Central—Holl, 121; Behlmer, 158; Kuehn, 180; Ward, 195; Seher, 195. Total, 849.

THIRD GAME.

Knickerbocker—Meyer, 197; Le Forest, 189; Snyder, 151; Pump, 183; Lehrbach, 179. Total, 899.

Empire—Stoff, 179; Mesche, 180; Voorhees, 158; Sohl, 169; Arnold, 201. Total, 887.

The Prospects carried off the honors in the North Side National Tourney last night, winning two games. The North New York won and lost a game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Prospect—Beaumont, 157; Spring, 140; Georges, 151; Hecht, 158; Korndorfer, 209. Total, 815.

North New York—Luhman, 124; Byracks, 136; Meyer, 167; Stelloh, 153; Kross, 157. Total, 737.

SECOND GAME.

North New York—Luhman, 170; Byracks, 146; Meyer, 191; Stelloh, 168; Kross, 150. Total, 825.

Bronxdale—Damerest, 109; Howard, 126; Genon, 156; Hoering, 144; E. Heirs, 119. Total, 654.

THIRD GAME.

Bronxdale—E. Heirs, 153; Hoering, 153; H. Heirs, 178; Ferber, 141; Balz, 144. Total, 769.

Prospect—Beaumont, 157; Stump, 177; Georges, 160; Hecht, 146; Korndorfer, 195. Total, 835.

The Journal team scored another double victory in the Morning Newspaper League, defeating The Herald team yesterday afternoon at the Germania Alleys. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Journal—Holman, 170; Robertson, 107; Juppe, 177; Fisher, 138; Caspari, 155; Perkins, 142; Jeffries, 146; Strawinski, 175. Total, 1,212.

Herald—Robinson, 186; Long, 122; Dewes, 161; McConkey, 105; Gallagher, 168; Nutzhorn, 169; Moran, 138; Allen, 169. Total, 1,158.

SECOND GAME.

Journal—Holman, 189; Robertson, 134; Juppe, 157; Fisher, 127; Caspari, 174; Perkins, 144; Jeffries, 169; Strawinski, 169. Total, 1,263.

Herald—Robinson, 162; Long, 144; Dewes, 176; Kells, 146; Gallagher, 156; Nutzhorn, 173; Moran, 146; Allen, 145. Total, 1,248.

The Colonial and the Yonkers Council teams furnished the best game in the Royal Arcanum League at the tennis club alleys last night, the Colonials winning in the last frame by one pin. Yonkers then won a close game from the Americus Council, its victory being practically due to the splendid bowling of A. Lawrence. The Colonials won the third game from the Americus team. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Colonial—Davis, 174; Brucker, 147; Reichhard, 133; Wanderer, 137; Haus, 172. Total, 763.

Yonkers—Barnes, 167, Brewer, 148; C. Lawrence, 147; Hunt, 149; A Lawrence, 156. Total, 762.

SECOND GAME.

Yonkers—Barnes, 134; Brewer, 206; C. Lawrence, 178; Hunt, 103; A. Lawrence, 221. Total, 842.

Americus—Johansmeyer, 146; Le Beau, 126; Miller, 154; Ostertag, 190; Boettjer, 192. Total, 808.

THIRD GAME.

Colonial—Davis, 150; Brucker, 149; Reichhard, 120; Wanderer, 151; Haus, 192. Total, 762.

Americus—Johansmeyer, 134; Le Beau, 155; Miller, 138; Ostertag, 143; Boettjer, 131. Total, 681.

The Corinthians by winning two games in the American National tourney last night increased their lead for the championship cup. The feature last night was the splendid spare bowling of S. Walter of the Corinthians in the third game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Corinthian—Walter, 186; Baker, 155; Niles, 125; Holden, 163; Schaeffer, 188. Total, 817.

Rosedale—Sievers, 140; Mesloh, 170; Tadman, 148; Kessler, 158; Bellmer, 162. Total, 778.

SECOND GAME.

Rosedale—Sievers, 182; Mesloh, 164; Tadman, 147; Kessler, 133; Bellmer, 188. Total, 794.

Golden Rod—Eckstein, 164; Meier, 157; Schroeder, 187; Eck, 143. Total, 775.

THIRD GAME.

Corinthian—Walter, 184; Baker, 155; Brocker, 181; Holden, 209; Schaeffer, 160. Total, 889.

Golden Rod—Eckstein, 151; Meier, 177; Schroeder, 186; Sherwood, 178; Eck, 180. Total, 872.

In the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament, at Trainor's Alleys last night, Brevoort, De Long, and De Witt Clinton Councils each won a game. Whitbeck of Brevoort Council bowled 231, the best individual score of the night. Score:

FIRST GAME.

Brevoort Council—Whitbeck, 170; Walker, 146; Reynolds, 175; Dalton, 182; Meht, 119. Total, 792.

De Witt Clinton Council—Quinn, 145; Houston, 175; Page, 181; McElroy, 164; Butter, 190. Total, 855.

SECOND GAME.

Brevoort Council—Meht, 138; Walker, 153; Reynolds, 127; Dalton, 181; Whitbeck, 231. Total, 830.

De Long Council—Blake, 158; Schuman, 143; Herx, 167; Hoff, 126; Landman, 129. Total, 723.

THIRD GAME.

De Witt Clinton Council—Quinn, 182; Houston, 149; Page, 155; McElroy, 119; Butter, 159. Total, 764.

De Long Council—Blake, 186; Schuman, 181; Herx, 170; Haff, 191; Landman, 180. Total, 858.

In the games of the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League Thursday evening each team broke even. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Gilbert Council—Anderson, 181; Fuller, 180; Hager, 191; Bierds, 149; Van Tassel, 208. Total, 904.

East New York Council—A. Kiefer, 139; Hasse, 134; G. Moore, 189; W. Moore, 171; C. Keifer, 155. Total, 788.

SECOND GAME.

East New York Council—A. Kiefer, 186; Hasse, 160; G. Moore, 171; W. Moore, 241; C. Keifer, 170. Total, 937.

Fort Greene Council—Ruff, 212; Snow, 130; Wallace, 164; Diehl, 169; Otis, 141. Total, 816.

THIRD GAME.

Fort Greene Council—Ruff, 188; Snow, 155; Wallace, 162; Diehl, 184; Otis, 177. Total, 866.

Gilbert Council—Anderson, 165; Fuller, 191; Hager, 138; Bierds, 145; Van Tassel, 160. Total, 799.

The East New York Council won two games in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum subtournament last evening at the Elephant Club alleys. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Burnside Council—Martin, 135; N. King, 127; A. King, 166; Nelson, 106; Finston, 133. Total, 667.

Bushwick Council—Fennelly, 141; Gould, 140; Knapf, 148; Wischman, 164; Kaiser, 125. Total, 718.

SECOND GAME.

East New York Council—Rockefellow, 136; Hampke, 102; Douglas, 158; Bienusen, 146; Senior, 172. Total, 724.

Burnside Council—Martin, 147; N. King, 107; A. King, 117; Nelson, 180; Finston, 149. Total, 662.

THIRD GAME.

East New York Council—Rockefellow, 122; Hampke, 164; Douglas, 106; Bierhusen, 1814 Senior, 182. Total, 755.

Bushwick Council—Fennelly, 111; Gould, 148; Knapf, 160; Wischman, 146; Kaiser, 145. Total, 710.

Tournament Games To-day.

Wholesale Drug Trade Association—R. W. Robinson & Son, National Lead Company, Parke, Davis & Co., Dodge & Olcott, Merck & Co., Seabury & Johnson.

Bank Clerks' League—Three games at Reid's alleys.

Fire Insurance League—Alliance, Northern, American.

Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island—Tamaqua, Kings County, Logan.

McGRAW MAY QUIT THE LEAGUE.

Baltimore Player Threatens to Desert to the New Association.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 12.—John McGraw, manager of the Baltimore team, has made up his mind to join the new American Association, should the National League drop Baltimore. In this move he will receive the support of Joe Kelley, Capt. Robinson, Clarke, and Jennings.

McGraw said to-day that he has now the assurance of sufficient local capital to establish a strong club in Baltimore. Anson is expected here in a day or two for another conference on the new association problem.

Pitcher Phyle to be Dropped.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Will Phyle, one of the Chicago Baseball Club's pitchers last year, will be dropped from the team this year. All the other old players have signed, with the exception of Tim Donahue and Lange. Donahue, it is understood, is holding off for a raise in salary, and he probably will gain the concession.

INTERNATIONAL LAWN TENNIS.

Cup Offered with a View to Establishing a Permanent Feature.

BOSTON, Jan. 12.—The Herald to-morrow will announce that an international lawn tennis competition, as a permanent feature, is assured by the offering of a perpetual challenge cup by one of America's foremost players. The Herald, however, at this time is not at liberty to announce the name of the donor.

The cup will be given first into the keeping of a committee appointed by the United States National Lawn Tennis Association.

The matter now rests with the National organization, and the next step will be taken at its annual meeting, Feb. 9.

Trotting Conference Ended.

The representatives of the American and National Trotting Associations who met in this city for a conference beginning Wednesday, completed their work yesterday afternoon and adjourned The last day of the conference was devoted to revising the rules of the two associations and making them as uniform as possible. The proceedings of the conference will be submitted to the congresses of the associations for approval. The National Trotting Association holds its congress in this city in February, while the congress of the American Trotting Association will be held in Chicago beginning May 3.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—Tanforan results:

FIRST RACE.—Three-eighths of a mile; purse; two-year-olds. Rathgar, 108 pounds, (Spencer,) 8 to 5, won; Dunfree, 108, (Thorpe,) 3½ to 1, second; Carlonian, 108, (Jenkins,) 6 to 1, third. Time—0:36½. Wardman, Woeful, Gaylon, Anterattul, and Briton also ran. Levi finished third and was disqualified for fouling.

SECOND RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; purse. St. Cassimir, 109 pounds, (Spencer,) 18 to 5, won; Mountebank, 109, (Morgan,) 20 to 1, second; Diomed, 109, (T. Walsh,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:14. St. Anthony also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and an eighth; selling. Opponent, 91 pounds, (Phelan,) 3 to 1, won; Topmast, 95, (J. Martin,) 2 to 1, second; Scotch Plaid, 101, (Vittatoe,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:53½. Casdale and Einstein also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile; selling. Sugden, 113 pounds, (Vittatoe,) 8 to 1, won; Escalado, 117, (Jenkins,) 12 to 1, second; Good Ann Page, 111, (Thorpe,) 9 to 1, third. Time—1:01¼. Momentum, Mainstay, Jennie Nevine, Croker, Ach, Hunch, Tourist II., Modwena, and Nora Ives also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile; selling. Duke of York II., 111 pounds, (Thorpe,) 9 to 1, won; Charles Lebel, 111, (Vittatoe,) 6 to 1, second; Creole, 111, (T. Walsh,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:42¼. Hohenlohe, Loconomo, Pengo, Colonel Root, and The Wooer also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and an eighth; purse. Sardonic, 109 pounds, (Spencer,) 7 to 10, won; Doctor Marks, 113, (Thorpe,) 6 to 1, second; Pacific, 109, (T. Walsh,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:55½. Midian, Tom Calvert, and Gold Baron also ran.

Indoor College Football.

College cheers, music, and songs enlivened the game of football last night between teams from the College of the City of New York and the College of Pharmacy, at Dickel's Riding Academy. It was an interesting contest, and was won rather easily by the former college by a score of 25 to 5. The boys of the College of the City of New York played a fine game, their interference starting and getting into motion quickly, and they rarely if ever failed to gain their ground.

Newport Golf Club's Green.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Jan. 12.—Arthur T. Kemp is here to consult with Commodore Fred P. Sands, both of whom are members of the Greens Committee of the Newport Golf Club, relative to improvements of the Newport links. John Yule has been appointed greens keeper of the club.

Wright Wins Bird Shooting Match.

T. C. Wright and J. P. Buryere, both of Paterson, were contestants in a twenty-five-bird match on the grounds of the Lyndhurst Shooting Association yesterday. The match, which was for $50 a side and the price of the birds, was won by Wright, with a score of 19 kills, his opponent failing to grass more than 17.

Major John B. Guthrie Dead.

BUFFALO, Jan. 12.—Major John B. Guthrie died suddenly in this city to-night. At the battle of San Juan Hill Capt. Guthrie of the Thirteenth Infantry was wounded while leading his regiment up the hill, after the commanding officer, Col. Worth, had been struck down. He was invalided home, appointed Major in the Fifteenth Infantry, and assigned to special duty, representing the War Department on the Board of Managers of the United States Government exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition. He was fifty-five years old, and leaves a wife, who was Miss Esther Bayard of Princeton, N. J. He will be buried at Princeton.

New Lake Yacht Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Jan. 12.—A first-class yacht harbor, to cost about $50,000, is projected for Highland Park, Ill. The project is backed by F. W. Cushing and Chicago capitalists, who are building a Summer hotel there. The harbor is intended for the use of Chicago yachtsmen who may sail up to the resort.

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DIED TO ESCAPE PUNISHMENT.

Man Who Committed Suicide at the Eastern Hotel Was a Bigamist and Probably a Forger.

Bigamy and probably forgery were the crimes, from the punishment of which the man registered at the Eastern Hotel, in Whitehall Street, as E. J. Fuller, sought escape by committing suicide in his room Thursday afternoon. Two women appeared yesterday to claim the suicide as their husband. One believes that she is Mrs. Edward F. Sargent, having been married to the man under that name last November and deserted by him within twenty-four hours. The second, through her brother, John P. Lamerdin, a lawyer, at 100 Broadway, who lives at 17 Cooper Street, Brooklyn, says the man, under the name of Edward F. Fullerton, married her on Dec. 31, 1895, and deserted her soon after the birth of their child.

At about the same time Fullerton's employers, a drug firm in East Fourteenth Street, discovered that he had been forging their name to checks, and a warrant was issued for his arrest.

Mrs. Sargent and Mr. Lamerdin called at the Morgue together yesterday, and both identified the body. Mrs. Sargent, who is twenty years old, was employed as a cloak model in a Broadway store when she met the man last June. Her maiden name was Josephine Young, and her family live at Middletown, N. Y. The man she married was then known as Dr. Edward F. Sargent, and was employed as a druggist at the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital. The two were married on Nov. 21. A few hours after their marriage Sargent told her that she had better go to her home at Middletown until he could settle his business affairs, when he would send for her. This the girl did, but at Middletown no word came from her husband.

About a month ago she returned to New York, and after some inquiry found that Sargent had left the hospital and was employed at the Sailors' Snug Harbor, on Staten Island. They met several times by appointment, and last Monday Mrs. Sargent had him arraigned for desertion in the Yorkville Court. Sargent agreed to live with her, and the two left the courtroom apparently happy. According to Mrs. Sargent's story, they spent Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday together at a small hotel in Second Avenue. Sargent left her Thursday morning, telling her to wait for him. She next heard of his suicide.

Mr. Lamerdin called at Police Headquarters yesterday that the man's name was Edward Frank Fullerton. He said he first met Fullerton in May, 1895. The man was then employed in Zagat's drug store at Fourteenth Street and Avenue B. He said that Fullerton married his sister, Anna Grace Lamerdin, Dec. 31, 1895, and declared that he had the marriage certificate in his possession. A child, which is dead, was born to them in the following year. On Christmas Day, 1896, Mrs. Fullerton sent word to her family that she was sick and had been deserted by her husband. Soon after the warrant was issued against Fullerton for forgery, but he had disappeared.

Lamerdin afterward saw Fullerton in company with Miss Young, and had some correspondence with him with a view to obtaining a divorce for his sister.

Among the effects of the man were a number of letters and charms showing him to be a Mason in which the Monitor Lodge and St. John's Commandery were mentioned.

Mrs. Sargent declared yesterday that she has proof that the dead man's right name was Edward F. Sargent, and said she had seen a letter written to him by his mother, whose name she did not know, from Rochester, N. H. A dispatch received last night from Rochester, N. H., said that a Frank Sargent, sometimes called Edward F. Sargent, had lived there at one time, and that his mother, who is now Mrs. H. K. Sanborn, still lived in that city. The Frank Sargent of that place left Rochester when seventeen years old, and would be forty-nine years of age now. He was a pharmacist and had been regarded as being slightly deranged mentally. Mrs. Sanborn said she did not believe the suicide could be her son, as he had a wife and two children in the South.

SPOKE NO WORD FOR TEN YEARS.

Connecticut Pauper Dies After Maintaining a Long Silence.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 12.—Frederick Richardson, aged sixty-two years, for twenty-one years a city charge, died this morning at the almshouse.

For over ten years he had refused to talk, and his keepers believe that during that period he had not uttered a syllable. He broke his long silence just before death.

PENNSYLVANIA FREIGHT WRECK

Thirty Cars Thrown Into a Pile Seventy Feet High.

WILMERDING, Penn., Jan. 12.—A great freight wreck occurred here this evening on the Pennsylvania Road. Freight No. 803, east-bound, with seventy-five cars, broke in two just when it reached this point, and thirty cars were derailed and piled high at the side of the track. All traffic is blocked on all tracks with the exception of the west-bound passenger track. The whole train was made up of merchandise cars, and to-night the wrecked cars are piled seventy-five feet high. It will take until morning to clear the track. All of the train crew have reported, but it is not yet known whether any one is under the wreck. The wreck occurred on but a slight grade, which probably prevented it from being more complete.

MINISTER ASKS FOR BUSINESS.

Promises Satisfactory Attention to Weddings and Christenings.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Jan. 12.—The Rev. Mr. Cooper has prepared for distribution cards announcing that he has located at Park Ridge and that he is ready to give prompt attention to weddings, funerals, and christenings. The cards have been prepared by him, he says, to call attention to his readiness for engagement of any kind. He says he has begun preaching at Park Ridge without pay, and that owing to church trouble there he has not as yet secured a full congregation.

He expects, he says, before long to have a church organized at the village, and then he will not have to send around for business, but that pending the coming of a church and a salary he must live and wants all the paying engagements he can get.

HIGH PRICES FOR STAMPS.

Largest Sum Ever Realized at Auction for One Specimen Paid at the Hunter Sale.

One postage stamp brought $1,710 last evening at the sale of the collection of F. W. Hunter of this city. This is the largest sum any stamp has ever brought in this country at auction. It was the gem of Mr. Hunter's collection—a specimen of the first issue of British Guiana in 1850. It is of the two-cent denomination, printed in black on a pink ground, and without perforations. Postmasters in the colony in these days having to separate one stamp from the others in a sheet with scissors.

The purchaser of the stamp was the Scott Stamp and Coin Company of this city, who represented an English collector whose name could not be learned. This specimen—a "blue rose" of philately—was bought by Mr. Hunter at the De Coppet sale several years ago for $1,010, so that he realized a good profit on his investment. It is said, however, that $2,500 was offered privately by a foreign collector for the stamp, of which only one other specimen is known to exist.

The Scott Stamp and Coin Company also secured the second most expensive lot sold in the evening, a British Guiana four-cent stamp of the issue of 1856. It is on the original cover, and was also bought by Mr. Hunter at the De Coppet sale. It brought $435 last evening.

Other big prices were $220 for a Confederate stamp of Greenwood of the ten-cent denomination, on the original cover; $105 for a Confederate Nashville ten-cent stamp, $120 for a proprietary five-dollar stamp of 1871, and $108 for a five-hundred-dollar revenue stamp of the second United States issue. A two-hundred-dollar stamp of the same issue was bought by Mr. Bishop for $64. A Confederate Spartanburg five-cent stamp brought $54, and a Tellico Plains five-cent stamp $60. A large number of other lots brought over $50 each, while the Scott Company paid $35 each for a set of four undivided British Guiana stamps of 1850, almost unique in that shape.

Among the large buyers were J. C. Bidwell, H. L. Calman, Henry Bruner, and Messrs. Pell, Tuttle, Perrin, and Dietz. The Scott Company, however, purchased by far the greater number of the lots offered, having received commissions to buy from collectors all over this country and Europe.

The sale will be continued next Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings at the same place, the Assembly Hall of the United Charities Building, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street.

OBJECT TO AN ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The residents of the neighborhood of Sumner Avenue and Macon Street, Brooklyn, are excited over the proposal to establish a negro orphan asylum in a handsome dwelling house at the corner of the two thoroughfares mentioned.

A woman whose name is not known has provided the funds for converting the building into an orphan asylum. The work of fitting the building up for the reception of the children, it is said, will be begun soon. The neighborhood is one of the best in the borough, and much indignation is expressed by the residents.

MORE MONEY FOR MILITIA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 12.—Col. E. C. Bleyer of Chicago, Secretary-Treasurer of the Inter-State National Guard Association, who was here to-day conferring with Adjt. Gen. Gore and Quartermaster Richardson in regard to plans for the meeting of the National Guard associations Jan. 23, said that Gov. Roosevelt of New York, Major A. L. Mills, Commandant of the National Military Academy at West Point, and George B. Davis, Deputy Judge Advocate General at West Point, would probably be here.

Col. Bleyer, who has made two or three trips to New York and to different parts of the country in the interest of the meeting, has also seen Secretary Root and Adjt. Gen. Corbin and laid his plans before them. It is understood that the Secretary of War favors the general plan of the Guardsmen, who desire Congress to make a larger appropriation for the maintenance of the National Guard. Now the National Guards of all the States receive an aggregate appropriation of $400,000. The meeting in this city will formulate requests that Congress pay National Guard soldiers while they are in the field, in camp, or on duty, at the same rate regular army men receive. It is understood that the Guardsmen think an appropriation of about $3,000,000 a year will put the Guard on a substantial footing.

The Inter-State National Guard Association has a membership of about 75,000, and the association of the Southern States has about 30,000.

CHILDREN ACCUSE TEACHER.

John Harmon, who is said to have a good record as a teacher in the public schools for thirty years, was suspended by the Richmond Borough School Board Thursday night pending an investigation of charges brought by his pupils, of Public School No. 21, in the Elm Park section of that borough, that he was intoxicated during school hours Thursday afternoon. It is alleged that he acted in a violent manner toward the children, and that he choked William Rowen, ten years old, so severely that finger marks were left on the boy's throat.

When the children carried the news of Mr. Harmon's alleged strange conduct home, many of the mothers hastened to the school house, excitedly besieging the teacher with demands for an explanation. He was finally compelled to telephone to the sub-precinct police station at West Brighton for a policeman, who cleared the school room of the excited women.

Deputy Superintendent of Public Schools George Hogan said last night that from the investigation he had made he believed Mr. Harmon had been under the influence of liquor.

Mr. Harmon could not be seen yesterday by reporters.

Fire in Newport Naval Storehouse.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 12.—While the rain fell in torrents early this morning, and the wind blew in hurricane force, fire was discovered in the storehouse of the new barracks in course of construction at the training station for naval apprentices. An alarm was sounded and officers, marines, and apprentices were called to the scene. They extinguished the flames in less than an hour. The storehouse contained plumbing material for the new barracks and a quantity of lime. The wetting of the latter material is believed to have caused the fire. The material belonged to the contractor.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

The Most Remarkable Glove Offer Ever Made

59c. to $5.00 instead of $1.25 to $10.

Gloves for Everybody—Men, Women and Children.

This is the most unusual and most interesting collection of gloves ever gotten together at one time. They are the entire sample line of one of the very best known English makers (according to our purchase we can't advertise the name), you will recognize them, though, the moment you see them—the name is on every pair. Gloves of all kinds for men, women and children, from the white for evening wear up to the gauntlets of the finest fur. And for the prices nothing in the past can compete with them. The variety is enormous. In the unlined mostly heavy weight, kid, suede, reindeer, Cape Hope sheep, goat and lamb skin. In the lined the assortment is particularly fine—the linings are varied, from wool to seamless cashmere and finest furs.

They are divided into three lots as follows:
AT 59c. INSTEAD OF $1.25 TO $2.25—Women's kid and cape skin, unlined.
AT $1.00 INSTEAD OF $2.00 TO $3.25—Men's unlined of various skins.
AT $1.00 TO $5.00 INSTEAD OF $2.00 to $10.00—Lined and fur Gloves for Men, Women and Children.

There's not a Glove in the lot that's not a worthy one, but of course the best will be picked out first.

DIES AT ELEVATED STATION.

Andrew Blake Stricken with Heart Disease at Columbus Avenue and One Hundred and Fourth Street.

Andrew Blake, sixty years old, a lawyer, with offices at 108 Fulton Street and living at 131 West Thirteenth Street, died suddenly of heart disease at 7:15 o'clock last night on the platform of the elevated railroad station at Columbus Avenue and One Hundred and Fourth Street.

The belief is that he was on his way to see his physician, Dr. Saram R. Ellison of 118 West One Hundred and Third Street, who was treating him for valvular heart trouble and kidney disease.

Mr. Blake got off the train and staggered to a bench. The ticket agent saw that he was ill, and ran to him. The sick man told him to go for Dr. Ellison, and gave the address. The man did so, and on his way told a policeman of the case and an ambulance was called from Rooseveit Hospital. Dr. Ellison reached the station first, however, but found the patient dead.

The body was taken to the West One Hundredth Street Police Station in the ambulance and later to an undertaking establishment in Carmine Street.

Dr. Ellison had warned Mr. Blake that he might die suddenly, and the sick man asked him if that happened to notify an intimate friend, William Postley, who can be found in the office of the Mount Hope Cemetery, at 360 Sixth Avenue.

Dr. Ellison said he did not know much of his patient's domestic affairs. He knew him to be a prominent Mason in Normal Lodge, F. and A. M., and Morton Commandery No. 4, Knights Templars. He understood also that he was the manager of some large estates.

When the body was searched $10 in money, a gold watch and chain, and some valuable papers were found.

MANY MINERS ARE DISCHARGED.

Over Two Hundred Lose Their Places for Attending a Funeral.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Jan. 12.—One hundred and thirty additional miners employed in the collieries of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company were discharged to-day for failing to report for work on Wednesday. One hundred men were discharged yesterday for the same reason. All of the discharged miners attended the funeral of a miner who was killed in one of the collieries, and who was a member of two beneficial societies to which the discharged men belonged.

The miners had asked permission to lay off from work in order to attend the funeral, but their request was refused by the officials, and the men were told that if any of them failed to report for work, the offending men would be discharged. The mine officials state that they have no objection to the men going to funerals of employes killed at the mine where they are employed, but will not allow workmen from four collieries to cease work and thus cripple

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $5,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

Zimmermann & Forshay
BANKERS & BROKERS,
9 AND 11 WALL STREET,
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange,
Buy and Sell Stocks and Bonds for Cash or on Margin.
Interest Allowed on Deposits
Subject to Check at Sight.

Geo. H. Holt & Co.,
10 WALL ST., N.Y.
BANKERS,
Members of New York Stock Exchange
Dealers in Investment Securities. Purchase bond issues of solvent corporations, and act as Fiscal and Transfer Agents. Execute orders at the New York Stock Exchange, either for cash or on margin. Daily market letter issued. Correspondence solicited.

Hurlbutt, Hatch & Co.,
BANKERS.
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
71 Broadway, N. Y. City.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash or on margin.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.
Telephone No. 1239 Cortlandt.

N. Y. & N. J. TELEPHONE "RIGHTS"
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co.
37 William St., New York. 298 Montague St., Brooklyn.

TUNSTALL & CO.,
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Branch Office at Hoffman House.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold for cash or carried on margin.
Market Letter on Application.
Telephones No. 1492 and No. 830 Broad.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

DEVLIN COAL COMPANY
6% Mortgage Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed dated January 1, 1894, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 12 M. of the 15th day of January, 1900, for the sale to it of bonds, as above described, secured by said Deed, at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest, to an amount sufficient to use the sum of three thousand three hundred ($3,300) dollars.

CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY,
of the City of New York, Trustee,
No. 30 Broad St.
January 10th, 1900.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
DULUTH, MISSABE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, dated January 1st, 1893.
The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York gives notice that in accordance with Article V. of a certain Indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1893, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Seventy-nine thousand two hundred and twenty-two 12-100 dollars ($79,222 12). The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in New York City, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 15th day of January, 1900.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
TRUSTEE.
By G. Sherman, Vice President.

MOFFAT & WHITE,
BANKERS.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
NO. 1 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
N. Y. & N. J. TELEPHONE
STOCK AND RIGHTS
Bought and Sold.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17TH, 1900,
At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR.
20 shs. Brooklyn Academy of Music, (with tickets.)
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.
50 shs. Atlantic Dock Co. of B'klyn.
108 shs. Adirondack Land and Investment Co. (Hypd.)
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$10,000 Brooklyn City R. R. 1st Cons. Mtge. 5 per cent. Bds. 1916-1941.
5 shs. Western National Bank.
$11,000 Lehigh Valley Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 4½ per cent. Bds. 1940.
$500 American Mutoscope Co. of N. J. 1st Mtge. 5 per cent. Bd., 1906.
4 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
16 shs. Central National Bank.
77 shs. Phenix National Bank.
55 shs. Natl. Bowery Bank.
24 shs. Mechanics & Traders' Bank.
$5,000 Nassau Electric R. R. Consld. 4 per cent. Bonds, 1951.
50 shs. North American Trust Co.
2 shs. Central Trust Co.
25 shs. Irving Natl. Bank.
19 shs. Butchers & Drovers' Natl. Bank.
2 shs. United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
40 shs. Pacific Bank.
25 shs. German-American Real Estate Title Guar. Co.
30 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
12 shs. Nassau Bank.
5 shs. Merchants' Exchg. Natl. Bank.
16 shs. Natl. Bank of Republic.
75 shs. Citizens' Natl. Bank.
10 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
$5,000 Rio Grande Southern R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 per cent. Bds., 1940.
$5,000 Washington Traction & Electric Co. 1st Mtge. Coll. Trust 4½ per cent. Bds., 1914.
50 shs. City Trust Co.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank, (new stock.)
5 shs. Union National Bank.
$1,000 South Carolina & Georgia R. R. 1st Mtge. Bd.
$9,000 Detroit City Gas Co. Prior Lien Bds., 1923.
10 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
25 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
6 shs. American Surety Co.
9 shs. Brooklyn Life Ins. Co.
$10,000 Illinois Central R. R., (Louisville Div.) 3½ per cent. Bds., 1953.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. German-American Investment Co., with 1 Founder share.

In the Year 1899
The Evening Post
printed more financial advertising than ever appeared in any other American daily in the same length of time.
573,555 Agate Lines.

This notwithstanding the fact that of The Evening Post there were only 309 issues during the year, while the morning papers published 365 days.
The paper containing the next largest quantity of financial advertising printed 508,230 agate lines.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
OFFICERS:
JAS. ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, Asst. Secretary.
STATEMENT DECEMBER 30TH, 1899.
RESOURCES.

N. Y. City Bonds	$1,095,000 00
Other Bonds and Securities	264,505 00
Bonds and Mortgages	36,000 00
Loans on Collaterals	8,340,796 87
Bills Purchased	328,917 17
Cash in Vault and Banks	1,965,853 44
Overdrafts	30 68
Furniture and Fixtures	14,086 66
Interest, Commissions, etc., Receivable	78,531 23
	$12,123,721 05

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$1,000,000 00
Surplus		1,000,000 00
Undivided Profits		181,277 22
Deposits:		
General	$9,647,818 86	
In Trust	227,150 72	
		9,874,969 58
Interest, Taxes, etc., Payable		67,474 24
		$12,123,721 05

Began Business March 1, 1899.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
80 Broadway.
New York, January 5, 1900.
In accordance with the provisions of a Deed of Trust, executed by the WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY under date of Feb. 1, 1875, to the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as Trustee, the following numbered STERLING BONDS have this day been drawn for redemption, viz.:
of £200 STERLING,
Nos. 44, 122, 177, 328, 567, 597, 652.
of £100 STERLING,
Nos. 72, 77, 86, 141, 183, 336, 487.
And on behalf of the WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY notice is hereby given that the same will be redeemed at the Counting House of Messrs. Morton, Chaplin & Co., London, on the first day of March, A. D. 1900, and the interest on said bonds will cease on that date.
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

DIVIDENDS.

The Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO (2%) PER CENT. out of the net earnings on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable January 15, 1900.
The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 12 o'clock noon on January 6, and reopen on the morning of January 17, 1900.
GEORGE COPPELL,
Chairman of the Board.
New York, Dec. 14, 1899.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 & 39 Liberty St. and 44½ & 46 Maiden Lane.
NEW YORK, Jan. 10, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent., and an extra dividend of One-Half Per Cent., payable at the company's offices on Feb. 1, 1900. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, Jan. 13, and reopened Friday, Feb. 2.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company,
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa., December 15, 1899.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., ($1 per share,) payable January 15, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 30, 1899. Checks will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.
Office of National Surety Company,
346 Broadway, New York, Jan. 10, 1900.
The EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE has this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent. (5%) on the capital stock of the Company, payable on Jan. 25, 1900. The transfer and registration books will close at 12 o'clock noon on Jan. 13, 1900, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on Jan. 26, 1900.
BALLARD McCALL, Secretary.

Texas Central Railroad Co.
A dividend of Four Per Cent. on the preferred stock of this Company for the year ending 31st December, 1899, has been declared, payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, on 15th January, 1900.
D. COMYN MORAN, Assistant Secretary.
New York, 29th December, 1899.

DIVIDENDS.

The Colorado & Southern Railway Co.,
New York, January 11th, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings for the calendar year 1899 a dividend of two per cent. on the first preferred stock of this Company, payable to the holders of record of the first preferred stock on February 14th, 1900. For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company will be closed at three P. M. on January 31st, and will be reopened at ten A. M. on February 15th, 1900.
The Colorado & Southern Railway Co.,
By HARRY BRONNER, Assistant Secretary.

28 Broad Street, New York, January 11th, 1900.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for the First Preferred Stock of the Colorado & Southern Railway Company will be closed at three P. M. on January 31st, 1900, and will reopen at ten A. M. on February 15th, 1900. On February 14th, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above Dividend of two per cent., when received by them, at the office of Messrs. Hallgarten & Co., among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
HALLGARTEN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway Co.
68 Broad St., New York, December 28, 1899.
At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the First Preferred Stock of the Company was declared, payable Jan. 31, 1900, to the holders of record of the First Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on January 15, 1900.
The transfer books for First Preferred Stock will close January 15, 1900, at 3 P. M., and will reopen February 1, 1900, at 10 A. M.
W. S. WILSON, Secretary.

54 Wall St., N. Y., December 28, 1899.
The above-mentioned dividend of TWO PER CENT. will be payable on January 31, 1900, to holders of record at the close of business on January 15, 1900, on the books of the Voting Trustees for Certificates of First Preferred stock of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway Company.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Certificates of First Preferred Stock will close January 15, 1900, at 3 P. M., and reopen February 1, 1900, at 10 A. M.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Pressed Steel Car Company.
Common Stock Dividend No. 1.
Pittsburg, Pa., Jan 8th, 1900.
The first installment of the SIX (6) PER CENT. dividend on the common stock of this company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1899, that is ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT., will be paid on the ninth day of February, 1900, to common stockholders of record at noon on the twentieth day of January, 1900. Cheques will be mailed from the office of the company. Transfer books will close at noon Jan. 20, 1900, and reopen at 10 A. M., Feb. 9, 1900. Holders of interim certificates should present same to the Central Trust Company of New York on or before Jan. 20, 1900, for exchange for definitive engraved certificates, as definitive certificate holders only will be included in dividend list.
W. O. JACQUETTE,
Treasurer.

The Audit Company of New York.
The Board of Directors has this day declared dividends on the preferred and common capital stocks of the Company. The transfer books will close on January 15 for the purpose of payment of such dividends to stockholders of record at the close of business on that day. The transfer books will reopen on the morning of January 22.
E. T. PERINE, Secretary.
New York, January 12, 1900.

Consolidated Traction Company,
29 Exchange Place,
Jersey City, N. J., January 8, 1900.
The Board of Directors have this day ordered paid on January 15th, 1900, out of the rental payment made by the North Jersey Street Railway Company to the Consolidated Traction Company, under the terms of the lease between said companies, dated May 25th, 1898, a dividend of Two Per Cent. (2%) on the capital stock of the Consolidated Traction Company.
The payment will be made to stockholders of record on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1899.
E. N. HILL, Treasurer.

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey,
148 Liberty Street,
New York, January 8, 1900.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER per cent. has this day been declared, payable February 1st, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 15th. The transfer books will be closed from three P. M. of Monday, January 15th, till the morning of Monday, January 22d.
J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

International Steam Pump Co.,
28 Broadway, New York, January 12th, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the International Steam Pump Co., held on January 11th, a regular quarterly dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock was declared payable February 1st. The transfer books will close January 20th, and open February 2d.
MAX NATHAN, Treasurer.

Office of United Traction Company,
Pittsburgh, Pa., January 11, 1900.
DIVIDEND—The Directors this day declared the regular semi-annual dividend on the Preferred Stock of Two and One-half (2½) Per Cent., payable on January 20th, 1900, to stockholders of record January 15th, 1900. Checks will be mailed. C. J. BRAUN, Jr., Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Election Notice.
The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.,
New York, January 13, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held in the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held in the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1900, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

The Chemical National Bank of N. Y.,
January 12, 1900.
At the Annual Election by the Stockholders of this Bank, held at their Banking-house on Tuesday, January the 9th, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:
GEORGE G. WILLIAMS,
FREDERIC W. STEVENS,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
AUGUSTUS D. JUILLIARD,
GEORGE F. BAKER,
WM. H. PORTER.
At a meeting of the Board held this day, Messrs. George G. Williams and Wm. H. Porter were both unanimously re-elected President and Vice President, respectively.
FRANCIS HALPIN, Cashier.

The Fourth National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, Jan. 11, 1900.
At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held Jan. 9, 1900, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously re-elected Directors:
J. Edward Simmons, Robert W. Stuart,
Cornelius N. Bliss, Richard T. Wilson,
Charles Stewart Smith, William S. Opdyke,
James G. Cannon.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day Mr. J. Edward Simmons was unanimously re-elected President and Mr. James G. Cannon was unanimously re-elected Vice President.
CHARLES H. PATTERSON,
Cashier.

OFFICE OF
The Eagle Fire Company,
New York, Jany., 10th, 1900.
At the Annual Election for Directors of this Company, held on the 9th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:
Henry Meyer, G. G. Williams,
Frederic W. Stevens, Charles De Rahm, Jr.,
A. J. Clinton, Geo. G. De Witt,
Augustus F. Holly, John L. Riker,
Joseph H. Choate, John W. Condit,
John D. Skidmore, Wm. B. Isham,
Geo. H. Prentiss.
At a subsequent meeting of the board, A. J. Clinton was unanimously re-elected President.
THOS. J. GAINES, Secretary.

Pacific Bank,
New York, January 9, 1900.
At the Annual Election held this day, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:
Hart. B. Brundrett, Chas. H. Stelnway,
Olin G. Walbridge, Geo. A. Hearn,
Thomas B. Kerr, John S. Browning,
Alex. D. Napier, Wm. Skinner, Jr.,
Jno. F. Degener, H. W. Hoops.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. Hart B. Brundrett was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. O. G. Walbridge was unanimously re-elected Vice President.
S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank.
New York, January 10th, 1900.
At the annual election, held on the 9th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year, viz.:
Gordon G. Brinckerhoff, Henry Hofheimer,
William H. Chase George F. Johnson,
Max Danziger, Adolph D. Bendheim.
Henry W. Kennedy.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Mr. Gurdon G. Brinckerhoff was unanimously re-elected President.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

New York, January 12th, 1900.
A special meeting of the stockholders of the Universal Preservative Company for the election of five Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 80 Greenwich St., New York, on January 29th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon. Transfer books will close on January 17th, 1900, and open on January 30th, 1900.
J. V. S. ODDIE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the International Banking & Trust Company, to supply the places of those whose terms expire, will be held at its offices, 149 Broadway, January 17th, at 11 A. M.
JOHN B. DUER,
T. H. FROEHLICH, } Secretaries.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Hanover National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
NEW YORK, January 12, 1900.
At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held the 9th inst., the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:
VERNON H. BROWN,
WILLIAM BARBOUR,
JAMES M. DONALD,
SIGOURNEY W. FAY,
MARTIN S. FECHHEIMER,
WILLIAM HALLS, JR.,
HUDSON HOAGLAND,
LUCIUS MOORE,
WILLIAM ROCKEFELLER,
ELIJAH P. SMITH,
JAMES HENRY SMITH,
JAMES STILLMAN,
ISIDOR STRAUS,
JAMES T. WOODWARD.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Mr. James T. Woodward was unanimously re-elected President, Mr. James M. Donald was unanimously re-elected Vice President. Mr. William Halls, Jr., was unanimously elected Vice President, Mr. William Logan was appointed Cashier, and Messrs. William I. Lighthipe and Elmer E. Whittaker were appointed Assistant Cashiers.
JAMES T. WOODWARD, President.

Mechanics' and Traders' Bank,
486 BROADWAY.
(Organized 1830.)
New York, January 12th, 1900.
At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held the 9th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:
Leo Schlesinger,

Isaac Stiebel,	Charles Strauss,
G. B. M. Harvey,	Myer Foster,
Max Danziger,	Joshua Piza,
John P. O'Brien,	Daniel Butterfield,
Max Jagerhuber,	Aaron Hecht,
Henry Corn,	Thomas E. Crimmins,
I. D. Einstein,	C. Callman.

At a meeting of the Board, held this day, Mr. LEO SCHLESINGER was unanimously re-elected President and Mr. ISAAC STEBBEL was unanimously re-elected Vice President.
A. M. DEDERER, Cashier.

Election Notice.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.,
New York, January 13, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company will be held in the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held in the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, January 30, 1900, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE ALABAMA AND VICKSBURG RY. CO., 833-835 Gravier St.,
New Orleans, La., Jan. 1, 1900.
Sealed proposals for the sale to this company of its Second Mortgage Bonds, with all unpaid coupons attached, under Article 9 of said Mortgage, to the extent of Ten Thousand Dollars, will be received at this office until Feb. 15, 1900.
C. C. HARVEY, President.

COPPER ORE IN NORTH CAROLINA

Farmers Greatly Excited Over the Finding of Rich Deposits.

Great excitement prevails among the farmers of North Carolina, near the Virginia border, over the discovery of large deposits of copper ore.

Louis N. White of Colorado, for four years mining inspector in that State, is in the city after a visit to Virginia, N. C., near where some of the ore beds have been found.

"I was greatly surprised," said Mr. White to a TIMES reporter yesterday. "I had no idea there could be such rich copper fields in that part of the country. While there has been very little development, and the work has been of the most crude character, the results are astonishing.

"The farmers who have been raising corn and tobacco on the rocky land for 200 years have finally learned of the presence of the ore deposits. They are making investigations on their own account with negro labor, and the results have been such that one of the agriculturists refused $60,000 for a farm of 160 acres.

"Speculators are overrunning the country buying options right and left. The purchasers must treat directly with the owner of the land.

"I have been mining for years, and it would not surprise me if very remarkable results were soon forthcoming in the North Carolina copper fields."

TRAVELERS' MAY MOVE HERE.

President of Hartford Insurance Company Complains of Taxes.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 12.—James G. Batterson, President of the Travelers' Insurance Company, to-day stated that his company is considering the advisability of removing to New York to escape "unjust taxation at the hands of Hartford and Connecticut."

Mr. Batterson said: "The system of taxation in vogue here is most outrageous. It is discriminating and unfair and makes it impossible to conduct the business successfully. We are doubly taxed, while other companies escape. There is now before the New York Legislature a new tax bill. We cannot tell definitely now whether we shall move to New York, but we are authorized by our stockholders to move if necessary, and we are corresponding on the matter."

The business of the company is indicated by the following figures presented in the last report of the State Insurance Department: Capital, $1,000,000; assets, $25,317,989; surplus, $3,106,816; total outstanding policies, $462,273,827.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Crown Life Assurance Company of Toronto, Canada, is in process of organization. A widely issued prospectus states that the proposed capital is $1,000,000.

The St. Petersburg Fire Insurance Company of Russia is contemplating the advisability of entering the United States for the purpose of transacting a reinsurance business, and, in the event of a favorable decision, will probably apply for permission to make its deposit in this State.

Members of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange have raised the question as to whether reinsurances effected now on business placed before the advance in rates on Wednesday, shall be taken at the old or the new rates. The question may be referred to the Arbitration Committee for a ruling. Complainuts are made that risks on the Sunnyside Distillery, near Harrisburg, Penn., are being offered in this city at less than the tariff rates.

The Massachusetts Supreme Court has decided in favor of the Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company of Germany in the friendly bill of equity filed by that company against the State Treasurer and the Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts for the recovery of the company's deposit of $200,000 made in that State in 1896. The action was brought because of the company's recent deposit of $500,000 in this State. Commissioner Cutting of the Massachusetts Insurance Department had ruled that he was not competent to permit the removal of the deposit in that State, unless authorized by a court decision.

News comes from Berlin to the effect that it is rumored there that the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York is to be readmitted to Prussia on condition that it will deposit with the local Government the full policy reserve on Prussian policies, the deposit to be made in Prussian securities. If this be done, the Prussian Government will waive the requirement which calls for the disposal of the company's stocks, amounting in the case of the Mutual Life to $30,000,000. The New York Life Insurance Company, which was recently admitted to Prussia, was not called upon to deposit the full reserve because it agreed to dispose of all of its stocks. Its deposit with the Government is therefore only half the amount required of the Mutual Life.

The insurance on the property, which was severely damaged in the fire at 213 to 217 Grand Street Thursday night, was distributed as follows: On the Fulton Stamp Works, Fireman's Fund, $1,500; Concordia, $1,500; Security, $1,000; Stuyvesant, $1,000; United Firemen's, $1,000; German of Freeport, $1,000; Firemen's of Newark, $1,000; British American of New York, $1,000; Citizens' of St. Louis, $1,000. On Julius Schwartz, Aetna, $1,000; New York Underwriters', $1,000; Hanover, $1,000; Scottish Union and National, $1,000; American of Philadelphia, $644; Western of Pittsburg, $644; Western of Toronto, $638; Citizens' of Pittsburg, $518; Milwaukee Mechanics', $500; Buffalo German, $500; Agricultural, $500; Erie, $500; Rockford, $500; British America, $500; Merchants' of Newark, $500; North American of Boston, $500; Spring Garden, $500; American Central, $500; Commercial Union, $500. On John De Julio, Western of Toronto, $500; Lancashire, $500. On the Star Photograph Engraving Company, Palatine, $600; Imperial, $600; Providence-Washington, $400. On K. Jacobson, National, $500; Firemen's of Baltimore, $500; Commercial Union, $500. Lyons, Stadholt & Co. will adjust the loss.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks recover.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 12	488,102
To date this year	5,273,351
Corresponding date last year	8,800,378

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 12	$2,321,000
To date this year	$15,098,600
Corresponding date last year	$54,125,440

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@4½ per cent.; at three months, 5½@6 per cent.; at six month., 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5½@6 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice	½	Louis. & Nash	2
Am. C. Oil pf	2½	Manhattan Con	1¾
Am. Dist. Tel	1	Met. Street Ry	1½
Am. Linseed pf	1	Mo., Kan. & Texas	½
Am. Smelt. & Ref	½	Mo., K. & T. pf	1¾
Am. S. & R. pf	2	Missouri Pacific	1¾
Am. Steel & Wire	¾	Nat. Biscuit	2
Am. Sugar Ref	3⅜	Nat. Lead	2
Am. Tin Plate	⅝	Nat. Steel	¾
Am. Tobacco	1¾	N. J. Central	1
At., Top. & S. F. pf	1	N. Y. Central	1
Balt. & Ohio	1¼	N. Y., Ont. & West	¾
Balt. & Ohio pf	1½	Norf. & West	⅝
Ches. & Ohio	½	Norf. & West. pf	¾
Chi., Bur. & Q	1⅝	North Amer	½
Chi. G. W. pf., A	½	Northern Pacific	1
Chi., M. & St. P	1¼	North. Pac. pf	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac	1	Pacific Mail	1⅝
C., C., C. & St. L	1¾	People's Gas, Chi	1⅛
Col. Fuel & Iron	1¼	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	1
Col. Mid. pf	1	Reading 1st pf	1¾
Col. So. 2d pf	½	St. L. & S. W. pf	½
Cont. Tobacco	1⅝	St. Paul & Duluth	⅝
Cont. Tob. pf	1¾	Southern Pacific	1⅝
Del., Lack. & W	2	Southern Railway	½
Den. & Rio Grande	⅝	South. Ry. pf	½
Den. & Rio Gr. pf	1¾	Tenn. Coal & Iron	2⅝
Erie 1st pf	1¼	Texas & Pacific	⅝
Federal Steel	1⅝	Third Avenue	1¼
Federal Steel pf	1¼	Union Pacific	1⅝
General Electric	2⅜	Union Pacific pf	¾
Glucose Sugar	1⅝	U. S. Leather pf	2
Glucose Sug. pf	¾	Wabash pf	½
Hocking Valley pf	½	West. Un. Tel	1¼
Int. Paper pf	1¼	W. & L. E. 2d pf	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Tin Plate pf	½	M. & St. L. 2d pf	2
Chi. Term. Tr. pf	1½	Mobile & Ohio	1
Consol. Gas	½	N. Y. Air Brake	4½
Dul., S. S. & Atl.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	½
Erie Tel. & Tel	1¾	Texas Pacific L. Tr.	¾

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 3d pf., inc.	1¼	Green Bay, Deb. A	1
C., B. & Q. deb. 5s	1½	Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	1
Chi. & N. W. s. f. deb. 5s, 1933	3⅝	Peo. & East. inc.	3¾
Erie 1st con. 7s	3	St. L. & S. F. con. 4s	1½
Flint & P. M. 6s	1	Southern Pacific 4s	1
		Wabash, Deb. B	1¼

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn, Q. Co. & Sub. 5s	1	F. & P. M. con. 5s	1
C. & Pitts. a. f. 7s	1	Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1½
Evans. & T. H. gen	1	Mil. & N. M. L. 6s	1

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Sugar Trust stock advanced about four points yesterday, it sold as low as 113 and as high as 118, closing within a fraction of the top point. Yesterday's transactions aggregated close to 100,000 shares, which, however, represents only about half the average aggregate of recent days.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit and Tobacco Trust and the local traction stocks were next to Sugar the most conspicuous features of yesterday's business, and all of them scored some gain, Tobacco's advance being nearly two points, while Metropolitan rose a point and a half and Brooklyn Rapid Transit a fraction. In all of these stocks there seemed to be substantial covering of short contracts.

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Much is heard of what to-day's bank statement will show, most estimates giving changes for the better in all items. Surplus reserves are to increase largely, according to Wall Street expectations; and speculative interests paying attention to Clearing House figures were yesterday urging security market purchases, insisting that there is now assurance of the establishment of easy money rates here as well as abroad, and that the direct and immediate result of such change must be helpful to market values. Announcement yesterday of the reduction in the discount rate of the Bank of Germany, following the lead of the Bank of England and the Bank of France, is construed in Wall Street as significant of improving money market conditions throughout the world.

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One development close at hand will disclose a change in the ownership of influential interests in important railway properties; and one of these will be in Southern Pacific, where Mr. C. P. Huntington will have the partnership and cooperation of interests prominent in the affairs of the Union Pacific. This is one incident in a long list of which in due course the public will learn—one incident in a long list having to do with the movement toward the concentration and unification of American railway control.

SUGAR'S PARTIAL RECOVERY.

After a day of much irregularity and no inconsiderable amount of trading, the total number of shares dealt in approximating 97,000, Sugar Trust common stock closed at 117¾, within a fraction of the highest price for the day, making a net gain of 3⅜ points.

It is rather difficult to determine whether the rally was due to what in the Street is sometimes called "good buying," or whether it was simply due to short covering and profit taking after the tremendous drop of the preceding days. There was neither good nor further depressing news about the company, though it seems to be agreed that the profits of the company are not what they once were.

The opening of the stock was rather noticeable, the tape recording it as "3,500 shares at from 113 to 114."

SOUTHERN PACIFIC'S ADVANCE.

After Sugar, Tobacco and Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Southern Pacific stocks were the most largely dealt in on the Exchange yesterday, more than 21,000 shares changing hands, with a net gain for the day of 1⅝ points.

The strength was largely due to the publication yesterday of the annual pamphlet report of the company for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899. The figures show net earnings of $4,961,507, as compared with $4,599,131 in the previous year, an increase of $362,376. The surplus, after deducting moneys for additions and betterments, was $2,047,245.

Inasmuch as the earnings of the company in the first six months of the present fiscal year have been much greater in proportion than the earnings for the six months last year, the showing this year promises, it is said, to be an exceptionally good one.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

In the early trading yesterday, Brooklyn Rapid Transit was vigorously assailed by operators who, it is said, are acting for Consolidated Exchange houses. As a result the stock, which had opened up fractionally better and had then gone higher still, rapidly declined several points. At the decline, however, it found good support and was in the afternoon carried up until at the close of the day it showed a fractional net gain.

Shortly before the close of the market the earnings of the system for the first ten days of January were published, showing an increase of $81,700 over the same period last year.

LOCAL TRACTION STOCKS.

For a time yesterday Manhattan and Metropolitan stocks were weak, the former at one time falling as low as 92½, and the latter as low as 163⅛. In the afternoon, however, a rally came, with the result that the closing figure for Manhattan was 94½, a gain of 1⅝ points, and for Metropolitan 167, a gain of 1½ points.

During the day less than 1,300 shares of Third Avenue were traded in, with a net gain of

lected depreciation in the valuation of the latter's office building by the elevated structure.

Heavy shipments of their manufactures to foreign countries made by the American Steel and Wire Company and the National Tube Company.

Reduction of half a cent in posted rates for both long and demand sterling.

Decrease of $25,490,006 in exports of domestic products for December, as compared with the same month in 1898, making a decrease of $77,635,490 for the year.

Reduction from 7 to 6 per cent. in the Imperial Bank of Germany's rate of discount.

Shipment of $1,000,000 gold to Buenos Ayres.

Name of Pullman Palace Car Company changed to the Pullman Company and the $20,000,000 additional capital stock, representing the merger of the Wagner Palace Car Company, admitted to dealings on the Stock Exchange, making the total amount listed $74,000,000.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 3@4½ per cent., closing at 4 per cent.

Time money, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 5½@6 per cent. for longer dates. Mercantile paper, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6½@7½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $165,592,050; balances, $9,213,680; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,044,469.

Money on call in London at 2@2½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3½@3¾ per cent. for short and 3¾@3⅞ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange weaker. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83; demand, $4.86⅝@$4.86⅞; cables, $4.87⅞; commercial bills, $4.82½@$4.82¾.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20⅜ less 1-16@5.21¼ and 5.17½; reichsmarks, 94¼ and 95; gulders, 40 and 40⅜.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c discount @ par. Chicago 40c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c. discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c off; selling, par. St. Louis—50c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 10c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The market for American securities after a dull start was steadier. A short period of quietness followed, and then the market again strengthened and closed firm. Business was limited to professional trading.

Consols for money and the account, 99⅝; Canadian, 94½; Erie, 11¾; Erie first preferred, 33½; Illinois Central, 114½; Union Pacific preferred, 76; St. Paul, 119¾; New York Central, 138, ex-dividend; Pennsylvania, 65¾; Reading, 9; Northern Pacific preferred, 75½; Atchison, 20¼; Louisville, 81¾; Grand Trunk, 6⅞; Anaconda, 8⅝.

Money, @2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3½@3⅝ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3⅝@3⅞ per cent.

Spanish 4s closed at 66⅜.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £65,000. The sum of £100,000 gold was transferred to the Indian currency account. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 129.60; Madrid, 28; Lisbon, 44.50; Rome, 1.

Bar silver closed firmer at 27⅛d per ounce.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—Prices became firm on the Bourse to-day, after a hesitating opening, due to the reduction in the German bank rate. Reports of Gen. Buller's advance in South Africa had a beneficial effect, stimulating London buying and hardening prices. International securities, particularly Spanish 4s and Brazilians, were in request. Kafirs recovered. Three per cent. rentes, 100f 7½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 22c for checks. Spanish 4s, 67.55.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—The Imperial Bank of Germany has reduced its rate of discount from 7 to 6 per cent. and its rate for advances to 7 per cent.

On the Boerse to-day prices hardened owing to the reduction in the bank rate and the favorable money situation. Subsequently they eased on vague rumors in regard to the South African situation, but closed firmer as a result of reports that Gen. Buller had gained a victory. Exchange on London, 20 marks 49½ pfennigs for checks.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 12.—On the Boerse to-day prices were firm and business was active owing to encouraging outside reports.

MADRID, Jan. 12.—Gold was quoted to-day at 28.25.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends have been declared by the Colorado and Southern Railway Company, the Audit Company of New York, the International Steam Pump Company, and the United Traction Company.

Louis Grumbach, formerly Exchange manager of Credit Lyonnaise in London, has resigned that position to accept a similar one in the North American Trust Company, New York, and is now occupied with his new duties.

ALLEGED BUCKET SHOPS RAIDED.

Two Places Closed and Five Persons Arrested by the Police.

The police of the Old Slip Station made two raids on alleged bucket shops in New Street yesterday, and as a result arrested five persons, who were arraigned later in the Tombs Police Court.

The first raid was made at 51 New Street, which also runs through to the second floor of 40 Broadway. According to the police a shop has been running at this place for some time, and has issued circulars setting forth its connection with all the financial Exchanges of the city. Detective Walsh says that on Jan. 9, 1899, he bought five shares of Rapid Transit stock there at 74⅝, with a limit of 73⅞. He says the stock was never delivered.

In this place the police arrested Samuel Goodman, who says he lives at the Fifth Avenue Hotel; Henry Allen, a clerk, of 50 East Fifty-second Street, and Julius Price, who says he lives at the Holland House.

Magistrate Olmstead held the prisoners in bail of $500 each pending an examination in Jefferson Market Court on Jan. 30.

A little later two arrests were made in the place of Edward Percival, a dealer in sugar, in Rooms 21 and 22 at 46 New Street.

A few days ago, according to the police, Detectives Walsh and Creedon invested some money there and received no returns. The only persons in the office when the raid was made were a man who said he was Edward Percival, but who, when arraigned in court, said he was Thomas Jones of 480 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn, and Thomas Murphy of 182 Wythe Avenue, Brooklyn. Their office was fitted up with a ticker, blackboard with quotations on it, and all the paraphernalia of a bucket shop.

Murphy and Jones were paroled in the custody of their counsel, George Jack, a partner of Vernon Davis, who appeared for the three other bucket-shop prisoners. Their examination will be held to-day.

Exports of Coin.

It is safe to say that exports of gold to London from this port are not likely to be in evidence in the near future, unless conditions change. The low rate of exchange and the Bank of England's discontinuance of concessions combine to discourage the export movement. Demand sterling closed yesterday at $4.86¼@$4.86⅜. Müller & Schall shipped $500,000 in gold, and George O. Gordon, for the London and Brazilian Bank, shipped $485,000 in gold to Buenos Ayres on the steamer Miramar, which also took some smaller amounts. Silver shipments to London on the Lucania to-day will aggregate 225,000 ounces, worth some $13,500,000. M. Guggenheim's Sons will ship 150,000 ounces of this amount, and Zimmermann & Forshay will ship the remaining 75,000 ounces.

North American Trust Company.

Louis Grumbach has recently become manager of the exchange department of the North American Trust Company. To take this position he vacated a similar position in the Crédit Lyonnaise of London.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Better demand for stocks appeared in the market for outside securities yesterday, and at the close a number of issues showed substantial improvement over Thursday's figures. Not only did prices improve, but the market was much more active and broadened considerably. Amalgamated Copper, General Carriage, and Bay State Gas were all traded in to a relatively large extent, the transactions in these three stocks aggregating about 6,000 shares, and a number of other issues being traded in in lesser amounts. Some few declines of importance were recorded, but these were outnumbered by the day's net gains. Favorable announcements in regard to particular stocks accounted for some of the day's net gains, but most of the advances were attributable merely to the generally better feeling that prevailed. The market remained less active than it was last week, and at the close of the year, but the increase over the transactions of the past few days was considerable.

AMALGAMATED COPPER, the tradings in which of late have been much below the average amount, was active to the extent of about 2,000 shares. The first sale was made at 83⅝, and from this price the stock advanced steadily to 85¼, the final sale. Closing at 85 bid, the stock showed a net gain of 1½ points. Buying of the stock was called good, and as no pressure to sell developed at the advancing prices, the rise in the stock was readily maintained. One or two of the other copper stocks were active, but, except in Amalgamated, no net gains were recorded in this group.

GENERAL CARRIAGE was favorably affected by the announcement of the plans of the company, in regard to the establishment at a very early date of the cheap cab service, which the company proposes to furnish in this city. Official announcement of the placing of orders for a large number of vehicles was had, and this did much to give assurance that the plans of the company were to be put in actual operation, and naturally this had a favorable influence upon the stock. It was traded in to the extent of something less than 1,500 shares, and the price advanced from 7 to 7¾, closing at 7½ bid, a net gain of half a point. Recent extraordinary manipulation of General Carriage led to the opinion on the part of many that the future of the stock was a most uncertain one, but these official announcements have given some reassurance. It would seem that the present plans of those interested in the management of the company are entirely apart from the efforts recently made to establish fabulous prices for the stock.

STANDARD OIL advanced sharply on transactions aggregating about 200 shares. Several ten-share lots sold as high as 495, and smaller lots changed hands at 493½. It reacted to 491½, but the final figures showed a recovery of 1 point and a net gain for the day of 5½ points.

CAST IRON PIPE common sold to the extent of 300 shares at 8½, and 8 was bid for the stock at the close, a net gain of half a point. Good demand for the preferred stock showed in bids somewhat above those made at the close on Thursday, but practically none of this issue was offered, and as far as reported no trades were made. It closed at 43 bid.

ELECTRIC AXLE closed at 5 bid, a fractional net gain, and during the day stock was readily taken at this figure. Present plans to reduce the capitalization of the company and to make its stock upon the payment of the second call of $5 due Feb. 15, full paid and non-assessable, seemed to be favorably received. Apprehension as to further calls on stocks of this class has been one of the chief causes affecting the prices of the stocks issued on a plan similar to that on which the Electric Axle Company was formed, and the fact that the stock will be made full paid will, it is thought, considerably improve the market for this issue.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION sold as low as 11, a half point recession from the previous day's sales. Trading was limited to a few hundred shares.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1½	1⅝
New Amsterdam	22½	24
New Amsterdam pf	46	48
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	95	96

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	30	34
American Agricultural Chemical pf	76	79
American Bicycle	15	20
American Bicycle pf	43	50
American Bicycle bonds	92	93
American Woolen Goods	23½	24½
American Woolen Goods pf., ex div.	78½	79½
Cast-Iron Pipe	8	11
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	43	..
Distilling Company of America	6⅞	7¼
Distilling Company of America pf	26¼	27
Electric Axle Light & Power	5	5¼
Electric Boat	21	24
Electric Boat pf	..	40
Havana Commercial	18	19
Havana Commercial pf., ex. div	58	60
International Pump	15	17
International Pump pf	61	63
National Gramophone, ex div	59	63
National Salt	46½	48
National Salt pf	77	80
National Tube	43	44
National Tube pf	91	93
Otis Elevator	20	22
Otis Elevator pf	86	89
Royal Baking Powder pf	94	96
Rubber Goods Mfg.	27½	28½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	79	80
Sloss-Sheffield	30	35
Sloss-Sheffield pf	69	70½
Standard Oil of New Jersey	492½	495
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	..	⅝

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper, ex div	85	85½
American Air Power	35	50
American Cotton	..	50
Arizona Lead	..	10½
Asphalt Company of America	12¾	13¼
British Columbia Copper	..	10½
Chicago & Alton sub	104	106
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	..	65
Electric Vehicle pf	85	95
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1	1⅝
Flemington Coal & Coke	22	24
General Carriage	7½	7¾
Illinois Transportation	3	3¼
*Markeen Copper	6	11
Mexican 5s	97	98
New York Transportation	11	11½
New England Transportation	6¼	7½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	20	22
St. Louis subs	127	129
Retsof	26	..
Retsof bonds	80	84
Storage Power	12½	13½
Superior and Boston Copper	1-16	⅛
Tennessee Copper	13¾	15
Trust Company of America	199	201
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	28	30
Whipsaw Copper	12¾	13½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	115
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	237
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	102	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	108
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf.	80	86
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	100	103
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	84	86
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	65	70
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	91	93
Nassau Electric 4s	90	94
Nassau Electric 5s	108	112
New Orleans Traction	29	30
New Orleans Traction pf	102	104
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway	29	31
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	205	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	108	111
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	31	33
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	105	106½

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4	7
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	72	75
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	108	109
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	..	103
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21¾	22½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	39	41½
Denver Gas 5s	80	87
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Fort Wayne Gas	38	45
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	60	64
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Lafayette Gas Co.	40	45
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	60	65
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	38	43
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	60	65
Mutual Gas of New York	300	305
Madison (Wis.) stock	80	83
New England Gas & Coke	22	24
New England Gas & Coke bonds	74½	75¼
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103¼
North Hudson L. H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L. H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	38	45
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	60	65
St. Joseph, (Mo.)	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	54	58
St. Paul Gas bonds	89	91
Standard Gas, New York	100	105
Standard Gas, New York, pf	125	..
Standard Gas rights	1⅝	1¾
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	12	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas	102	105
Western Gas 1st 6s, with interest	102	106

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	28	30
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	90	93
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	65	68
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	93	94
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	39	40
Union Ferry bonds	100½	101

Industrials.

American Typefounders	51	53
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	10	13½
Barney & Smith pf	90	95
Barney & Smith bonds	103	106
Consolidated Rubber Tire	7	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	30	35
Cramps' Shipyard	80	83
General Chemical	59	..
General Chemical pf	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	116	119
Lorillard Company pf	..	110
Standard Coupler	40	43
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf	45	55
Union Typewriter	24	26
Union Typewriter 1st pf	110	113
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	122
Worthington Pump pf	100	100½

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	110	112
Iron Steamboat	..	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	59	60

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 12.—In the market to-day the tone was generally firmer. The trading, however, was very light, showing a lack of confidence in the situation, notwithinding the fact of easy money and bargain prices. The coppers were more than dull, but developed no weak spots. United States Oil held above Thursday's lowest on a better understanding of the company's position. Atchison preferred, Union Pacific preferred, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and Fitchburg preferred were traded in moderately and fully held their own. There was enough demand for Planters' Compress to lift the stock to 27.

The money market continues to show unmistakable signs of a growing ease. Good loans are becoming scarce and lenders are seeking borrowers. At the Clearing House the rate between banks is still at 6 per cent., and this, too, notwithstanding that the outside rate is in many instances 1 per cent. under this figure. New York funds sold to-day at 10 cents discount and par. Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	6	6½	Old Colony	4½	5
Allouez	3	3½	Old Dominion	20	20¼
Arcadian	19	20	Osceola	70	72
Arnold	6¾	7	Parrot	40¼	42
Ash Bed	..	.50	Pioneer	2	2½
Atlantic	25	..	Quincy	145	148
Battle	17½	18½	Rhode Island	4½	5
B. & C.	10	10¾	Santa Fe	5¾	6
Bost. & M.	270	275	Santa Ysabel	7⅜	8½
Butte & B.	45	..	Shoe	29	30½
Cal. & Hec.	745	750	Tamarack	186	187
Centennial	17½	18	Utah Cons.	28½	29½
Franklin	14	15	Washington	1⅛	1½
Humboldt	1	2	White Knob	12	16
Isle Royale	23	24	Winona	4½	5
Mohawk	13½	16½	Wolverine	40	42

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	241	241½	Cent. M. pf.	60	65
Bost. & Low.	241	..	Fitchburg pf.	120	122
Bost. & Me.	200	202	N. Y. & N. E. 6s	109¾	111
Bost. & Pr.	..	300	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	114	115
Bost. Elev.	95½	96	N. Y. & N. H.	212	217
Bost. G. 5s	80	..	Nat. Starch pf.	60	..
Cent. Mass.	11	12	West End	92	92¾

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. B. Tel.	332	333	N. Eng. T.	135	140
Chi. Stk. Y.	136	137	U. S. Oil	20	..
Dom. Coal	44	45	Westinghouse Electric	40	..
Dom. C. pf.	115	116	Elect. pf.	..	63
Erie Tel.	103½	104½	Westinghouse	..	..
Lamson Store	..	35			
Mex. Tele.	3	3¼			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Biscuit common opened at 35¾ and sold to 37¼, closing at 37; the preferred brought 91. Linseed closed at 54⅝, after opening at 53⅜ and selling up a point; the common was a trifle higher at 12⅞@13⅛. Match looked better, and its close at 122½ represented 2½ points gain for the day. Metropolitan Elevated preferred opened at 74½, advanced a point, and closed there.

	High.	Low.	Close.
495 Linseed	13⅜	12⅞	13⅛
1,150 Linseed pf	54⅝	53⅜	54⅝
100 Tinplate	30⅛	29½	30⅛
80 Chicago Edison	157	157	157
25 Union Traction	27½	27½	27½
25 Union Traction pf	76	76	76
525 Diamond Match	120¼	120¼	122½
90 Lake St. Elevated	15⅛	14⅝	14¾
180 Metropolitan Elevated pf.	75½	74½	75½
1,084 National Biscuit	37¼	35⅝	37
76 National Biscuit pf	91	91	91
50 National Carbon	18	18	18
550 National Carbon pf	82	81⅜	82
100 National Steel	41½	41½	41½
13 North Chicago	220	220	220
100 South Side Elevated	99¼	99¼	99¼
235 West Chicago	109¾	109	109½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—The market was generally firm to-day, but advances were few and far between, and so were declines. In most stocks the net results were nil. Cambria Steel rose 1½ to 21⅞ on the declaration of a two-dollar dividend, which was accompanied by an assessment of $1.50 per share, thus making the net return for the stockholder 50 cents. United Gas advanced 2 points, to 136. Union Traction also was in demand at 37¾ to 38⅜. New York bought and bid up Electric Storage Battery from 75 to 79. Marsden does not seem to have been much benefited by its listing on the Pitsburg Exchange.

The market closed firm at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	21⅝	21¾	Union Trac.	38¼	38⅝
Choctaw	33	34	Un. Cas Imp.	154	155
El. Co. of A.	13⅜	13½	Welsbach Lt.	42	45
Lehigh Val.	24⅝	25	W. N. Y. & P.	..	..
Marsden	10¼	10½	Penn.	5⅜	5½
Phila. Trac.	95⅞	96			

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.02	.02
Alpha Con	.04	.04
Andes	.10	.10
Belcher	.10	.10
Best & Belcher	.21	.23
Bullion	.03	.03
Caledonia	.48	.49
Challenge Con	.19	.19
Chollar	.26	.27
Confidence	.60	.62
Con. Cal. & Va	1.35	1.40
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.10	.11
Gould & Curry	.22	.23
Hale & Norcross	.39	.39
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.03	.04
Kentucky Con	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con	.02	.02
Mexican	.29	.31
Occidental Con	.17	.18
Ophir	.65	.68
Overman	.06	.08
Potosi	.17	.17
Savage	.17	.17
Sag Belcher	.03	.03
Sierra Nevada	.43	.44
Standard	2.80	2.75
Syndicate	.05	.05
St. Louis	.08	.08
Union Con	.26	.26
Utah Con	.03	.03
Yellow Jacket	.22	.22
Silver bars	.58¾	.58¾
Mexican dollars	47½@48¼	47½@48¼
Drafts, sight	.12½	.12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 12.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	41⅞	42	40¼	40¾
Alamo	18	18½	18½	19½
Anaconda	41½	43½	41½	42
Anchoria	72	80	80	90
Argentum	19	22	18	22
Bankers'	13½	13⅞	13	13⅛
Battle	34½	35½	34	35
Blue Bell	12½	13	12¾	13½
Coin	240	250	247	253
Columbine	19½	19¾	18½	20
Consolidated	15⅝	16	15	16
Damon	28⅝	29	28¾	29
Elkton	120	121	118½	120
El Paso	35	35½	34¼	35½
Findlay	15	15½	15	15¾
Fleece	25	31	23	30
Garfield	16⅜	17	16¼	17½
Gibson	23	26	22⅝	23½
Gould	32½	33	32½	32¾
Isabelle	137½	137¾	137½	138
Independence	49¾	51	53	54
Jackpot	59	59½	59½	59⅝
King	100	101	100	101
Moon Anchor	73	75	71	73
Matoa	27	30	25	30
National	11¼	11½	11⅜	12
Ophir	69	70	58	65
Phenacist Con	13⅞	14½	13⅝	14⅜
Pinnacle	27⅝	28	27⅜	28
Portland	235½	238	235	237
Raven	84	85	85	85½
Rawlings	29¾	32	29½	32
Rosa	60	61	59	61
Sovereign	14½	14⅝	14	14⅜
Tornado	49	49⅜	49	50
Union	43¼	45	43¼	43½
Vindicator	155	165	155	165
Work	30¾	31	30¾	31
Zenobia	21¾	22	21	22½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Jan. 12, 1900.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
112	115	10	Adams Express	112	112	112	112	.....
59½	60	40	Am. Car & Found. pf.	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	.....
34½	35	110	American Ice	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	+ ⅛
33½	34	320	American Cotton Oil	33½	33⅝	33½	33⅝	.....
92	..	150	Am. Cotton Oil pf	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	+2⅛
25	30	180	Am. District Tel	26	26	26	26	+1
18	13½	110	American Linseed	13	13	13	13	+ ⅛
54¼	54⅝	900	Am. Linseed pf	53⅝	54½	53⅝	54⅜	+1
28	29	150	Am. Malting Co. pf	28½	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
36¼	37	1,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref	36	36⅛	36	36⅛	+ ⅛
87½	88	1,250	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	86½	88	86	88	+2
48	48¼	10,850	Am. Steel & Wire	47½	48	46⅜	47⅞	+ ⅜
89⅜	90	775	Am. Steel & Wire pf	90	90	89⅜	89⅜	+ ⅛
117⅞	117⅞	97,770	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	113	118	113	117⅝	+3⅝
30	30¼	490	American Tin Plate	30	30¼	30	30¼	+ ⅛
81	84	100	American Tin Plate pf	80½	80½	80½	80½	— ½
98⅜	9⅜	55,220	American Tobacco	96½	98⅝	94½	98⅛	+1⅜
39½	40½	100	Anaconda Copper	39	39	38	39	.....
19½	19⅝	1,800	At., T. & S. F.	19½	19½	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅜
59⅞	60	13,545	At., T. & S. F. pf	59⅝	60	59	60	+1
59¾	59⅞	27,536	Baltimore & Ohio	58¼	60	58¼	59⅞	+1⅞
75⅞	76	9,638	Baltimore & Ohio pf	75	76	75	76	+1½
68¾	68⅞	62,555	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	68⅜	69⅝	68¼	68⅜	+ ⅛
145	146	290	Brooklyn Union Gas	145	145⅞	145	145⅞	+ ⅜
11	13	25	Brunswick City	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	.....
44⅜	58	50	Buff., Roch. & Pitts	44½	44½	44½	44¼	.....
91⅜	92⅜	100	Canadian Pacific	91¼	91⅝	91¼	91⅜	+ ⅛
29⅞	30	3,910	Chesapeake & Ohio	29½	29⅞	29⅜	29⅞	+ ⅛
120⅞	121⅛	15,981	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	120¼	121¼	119⅞	121⅛	+1⅜
12	12⅛	1,100	Chicago Great West	11¾	12¼	11¾	12⅛	+ ⅛
73	73½	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A	73½	73½	73½	73½	+ ½
84¾	85	100	Chi. West. deb	85	85½	85	85½	— ⅜
117¼	117½	7,020	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	116½	117½	116¼	117⅜	+1¼
160	162	100	Chicago & Northw	159	159	159	159	.....
105⅞	106	4,463	Chi., R. I. & Pac	105	106	104¾	106	+1
10¼	10½	352	Chicago Term. Trans.	10	10	10	10	.....
34	35	215	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	34½	34½	34½	34½	—1½
61¼	61½	2,460	C., C., C. & St. L.	61½	61⅝	60⅜	61¼	+1⅜
14	15	100	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	15	15	15	15	.....
42⅞	43	910	Colorado Fuel & Iron	41½	42¾	41½	42¾	+1⅛
9¼	9¼	400	Colorado Midland	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ¼
22½	22⅝	1,310	Colorado Midland pf	21⅞	22½	21⅞	22½	+1
5⅝	5½	400	Colorado Southern	5½	5½	5½	5½	+ ¼
41	41½	1,008	Col. Southern 1st pf	41	41	40⅞	41	.....
14½	15½	260	Col. Southern 2d pf	14½	15	14½	15	+ ½
190	190½	1,000	Consolidated Gas	190½	190½	190	190	— ½
32¼	32⅝	2,035	Continental Tobacco	31	32¾	31	32⅜	+1⅛
84½	86	540	Continental Tobac. pf.	84⅝	85¼	84	85¼	+1¼
174	176½	200	Del., Lack. & West	175	176	175	176	+2
17½	18	500	Denver & R. G.	17½	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅝
68¼	68½	900	Denver & R. G. pf	67⅞	68¼	67⅞	68¼	+ ⅜
4½	4¾	100	Del., S. S. & At.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
11¼	11⅝	300	Erie	11⅝	11¾	11½	11⅝	+

BANK TELLER UNDER ARREST.

Fred. L. Newton Indicted for Larceny of $48,000 in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Jan. 12.—Fred L. Newton, the defaulting paying teller of the Fidelity Trust and Guaranty Company, was to-day placed in a cell at Police Headquarters.

This afternoon the Grand Jury returned an indictment against Newton charging him with grand larceny, first degree, for the alleged theft of $48,000 of the funds of the bank. Newton was arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

OKLAHOMA BANKER KILLED.

Major J. P. Stone Shot by a Mortgagor About to Lose His Property.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, Jan. 12.—Major John F. Stone, one of the most widely known lawyers in Oklahoma, and President of the People's Bank of Kingfisher, was shot and killed at Crescent City, twelve miles west of here, yesterday, by J. E. Walcher, who afterward made his escape.

Walcher had mortgaged property to Stone to secure a loan, and later mortgaged the same property to the Capitol National Bank of this city, for which fraud he was arrested, and is still under bond. Major Stone foreclosed the mortgage, and to-day drove out from Kingfisher to take possession of the property. He was met by Walcher and shot to death.

Major Stone was United States Assistant Attorney for Oklahoma under President Harrison, and Major of the Oklahoma battalion of volunteers in the Spanish war. He leaves a wife and one son.

CHICAGO WOMAN ROBBED.

Seized and Carried Off in a Cab by Men Who Secured Her Diamonds.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Mrs. John Corse, who lives in Dearborn Avenue, was seized by robbers shortly after midnight at Chestnut Street, near North Clark Street, thrust into a cab, and afterward robbed of diamonds valued at $600 and her pocketbook containing $5 in money and a draft for $250. She was brutally beaten, her hands lacerated, and her face bruised.

Mrs. Corse, who is twenty-six years of age, came to Chicago recently from San Francisco for the purpose of studying elocution. She attended an entertainment on the west side, returning to her apartments about midnight. She was feeling ill, and went to a drug store about two blocks from where she lived. This store, however, was closed, and Mrs. Corse started for home. She had not proceeded half a block when, according to the story told by the police, she was seized from behind by two men who drove up in a cab. They thrust her into the cab, stifling her cries, and drove away at a rapid gait.

The cab was driven to a resort near Clark and Division Streets. The woman was forced to enter the building, as being too ill and frightened to make an outcry she was partly carried and partly dragged. Here an effort was made to secure the diamonds she had worn to the entertainment in the evening, and which she still had on. The gems were set in rings and in a brooch. The brooch was secured, but the rings were tight, and could not easily be removed from the fingers. The robbers then procured a pair of pincers and wrenched the diamonds from the setting. After the robbery Mrs. Corse was again put in the cab, and, in response to her pleadings, she was taken to her boarding place, in Dearborn Avenue.

When the robbery was reported to the police the story was regarded as a strange one by the officers, but the victim repeated her assertions, and showed her lacerated hands and the rings with the empty settings to prove her statements. Detectives were detailed on the case.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Negotiating for Presbyterian Missions Property on Lower Fifth Avenue—Other Dealings.

Negotiations are pending for the sale of the property at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street, belonging to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church. Charles W. Hand, who is Treasurer of that board, and also the Secretary of a committee to which would be referred any matters relating to the property in question, said yesterday afternoon that no sale had yet been consummated.

The property consists of a plot 103.3 by 150, the longer dimension on Twelfth Street, together with 55 Fifth Avenue, adjoining, 28.3 by 100. The improvements are in the shape of three-story stone dwellings, which were occupied by the Mission Boards of the Presbyterian Church prior to their removal to the recently completed Presbyterian Building, at Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street.

The large dwelling on the immediate corner of Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street was formerly the mansion of the Lenox family, and the entire property was transferred on June 29, 1857, by Alexander Maitland and others, executors of the estate of Henrietta A. Lenox, to the Board of Home Missions and the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church for $250,000. The property has been in the market for some time, and has been held at between $500,000 and $600,000.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. have sold for Alexander Walker to J. M. Tompkins the seven-story apartment house, known as the Thorens, at the northwest corner of Broadway and Eighty-first Street, 114 by 78, the longer dimension on Broadway. The price is reported at $400,000.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold the five-story building 98 Duane Street, south side, 23.6 feet west of Broadway, 21 by 47.9; also, in conjunction with Francis B. Robert, to Mayer S. Auerbach, the four-story dwelling 11 West Twentieth Street, 28.6 by 92.

The same firm has also sold for a client eight houses on Sackett Street, near Henry Street, Brooklyn; also two plots on Twelfth Street, Brooklyn, near Prospect Park West.

William A. White & Sons and Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for Alphonse Montant and others to the North River Insurance Company, for $80,000, the four-story building 84 William Street, adjoining the corner of Maiden Lane. The purchase is made presumably for occupancy, the North River Insurance Company's lease on its present quarters, at 46 Cedar Street, expiring on May 1.

The Collins Company has sold for a Mr. Powers the five-story single flat 137 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 20.9 by 85 by 100; also, for L. E. Manoly, for $14,000, his property at Carlstadt, N. J., consisting of a dwelling and a tract of thirty-four lots.

Clarence F. James has sold for Joseph Hechinger the five-story double flat 2,485 Broadway, between Ninety-second and Ninety-third Streets, 27.4 by 90 by 100.

G. G. Tuoti & Co. have sold for Mrs. L. Mahler to Rocco Marasco and Domenico Abbate the six-story double tenement 123 Elizabeth Street, 25.5 by 80.

Charles Griffith, Moses & Brother have sold for the Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Thomas L. Reynolds the plot of seven lots at the northwest corner of Post Avenue and Emerson Street.

Cyrus Field Judson has sold for William Diller the five-story American basement dwelling 123 West Seventy-ninth Street, 25 by 99 by 100; also, for Samuel Freeman, his property at Morristown, N. J., a tract of forty-five acres.

Schrag & Richtberg have leased the southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-second Street for a term of years to G. L. Morgenthau; also, the seven-story business building 148 and 150 West Twenty-third Street, to Krauss & Lederer, a Chicago wallpaper house.

John E. Marsh and another, executors, transferred yesterday to Frank Jay Gould the plot, 50 by 100, recently purchased by him on the north side of Fifty-seventh Street, between Seventh Avenue and Broadway. The consideration expressed in the deed was $108,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Samuel Goldsticker.

100 and 102 Oliver Street, 40 by 50, six-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Catharine Sackett.....$13,435

By James L. Wells.

320 Mott Avenue, 25 by 152.6 by 25.6 by 147.4, four-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff. George V. N. Baldwin .....14,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 219 West Seventy-seventh Street, for a three-story brick stable, 25 by 97; William Carlin of 2,190 Broadway, owner; William H. Rahman of 657 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $12,000.

Alterations.

Summit Avenue, west side, 141.11 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, to a three-story frame dwelling; Weinstock & Purdy of 327 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, owners; Robert Glenn, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 315 East Fourth Street, to a three-story brick tenement; Herman Gottlieb of 78 Stanton Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $1,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Jan. 12.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 187th St, 94.11x100; Margaret Wagner to Alexander Walker.....$100

ARTHUR ST, e s, 75 ft n of William St, 25x87.6; Frank Del Balso to Maria P. Porcelli 1

BAYARD ST, 29 and 31, 33.4x49.9; Harris Brown to Julius C. Levine.....1

CHATHAM SQUARE, 7 and 8, 50.8x irregular; Henry Weiss to Peter Herter...100

CHERRY ST, n s, 53.2 ft e of Oliver St, 25x160.1x24.5x99.10; Louis Gordon and another to Joseph Gordon.....1

LENOX AV, s w corner of 131st St, 23.7x 90; Roby A. Smith to Henry M. Denton 1

LOT 266, map of Laconia Park; Martha A. Shirmer and others to Annie Gully.300

LOT 196, map of 370 lots of McGraw estate; Bronx Realty Company to Pauline Swoboda 1

LOT 196, map of 370 lots of McGraw estate; Robert E. Curnick to Bronx Realty Company 1

LOTS 46 and 47, map of University Heights North; Henry M. MacCracken to Fred M. Crossett 1

MAIN ST, Lots 324, 325, 682, and 683, map of estate of Elizabeth R. B. King, City Island; Mary A. Sheehan to William McCarthy 1,550

MOUNT MORRIS PARK WEST, 5, 20x85; Josephine N. Cowperthwait to William W. Hall 32,000

PALISADE AV, w s, 179.8 ft n of 254th St, runs n w .06x n w 339.5x n 135.3x n e 134x s e 200.11x n e 20.7x s 109.6; Hadwin Houghton to Jennie V. Kennedy. 100

PLOTS 1 to 79, 81 to 105, and 125 to 137, on the revised map of the Givan homestead; Herman A. Perkins to Jennie I. Neihut 1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 50.8 ft n of 87th St, 25x100; William W. Hall to Josephine N. Cowperthwait 81,500

SEANTON ST, 325, s s, 29.10x81.8x29.7x 81.4; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Bernhard Klingenstein 100

TIFFANY ST w s, 66.11 ft n of Westchester Av, 30x100; Esther Marshall and another to Teresa L. Simpson.....1

TIFFANY ST, w s, 36.11 ft n of Westchester Av, 30x100; Robert H. Henderson and another to Teresa L. Simpson..1

VALENTINE AV, s w corner of 192d St, 180.7x100x152.9x103.9; Arthur E. Briggs to William H. Wright 1

WILLIAM ST, 84, e s, 27.3x irregular; Alphonse Montant, individually and as trustee, to the North River Insurance Company 80,000

WILLIAM ST, 84, e s, 27.3x irregular; Auguste P. Montant to the North River Insurance Company 1

2D ST, s s, west ½ of Lot 402, map of Village of Wakefield, 50x114; Mary L. Flanagan to James Slater.....1,100

2D AV, w s, 74.5 ft n of 105th St, 26.6x 93.6; Maria A. Herter to Henry Weiss.100

3D AV, 3,483 to 3,487, 50x183.9x50x180.11; C. Gottlob Kolb and Babetta Smith to John J. Meagher 1

12TH ST, 301 West, 23x80; James Lowerre and another to Catharine A. Deane.....12,750

15TH ST, 240 East, 20x108.3; Henriette Lindenmeyer to Michael Larkin.....30,000

33D ST, 314 West, 18.9x98.1; Sarah A. Carr, widow and executrix, to Annie L. Carr 18,000

47TH ST, s s, 220 ft e of 5th Av, 20x100.5, leasehold; Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, to Minnie Walli.....10,750

54TH ST, 4 and 6 East, 36x100.5; William E. D. Stokes to Ada S. Moore.....100

57TH ST, n s, 500 ft e of 8th Av, 50x 100.5; John E. Marsh and another, executors, &c., to Frank J. Gould.....108,000

90TH ST, 67 West, 18.9x100.8; Alexander Walker to Margaret Wagner.....100

91ST ST, 260 West, 17x100.8; James A. Prentiss to Henriette Lindenmeyer 100

115TH ST, 69 East, 25x100.10; John J. O'Brien and others to Margaret O'Brien.1

124TH ST, n s, 347.6 ft w of 5th Av, 42.6x 100.11; Henry M. Denton to Roby A. Smith 1

129TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of 7th Av, 50x 99.11; Edward Browne, referee, to Globe Realty Company 1,000

132D ST, s s, 469 ft w of Lenox Av, 14.8x 99.11; Louisa T. Coon to Louisa T. Hanna 1

134TH ST, s s, 285 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x 99.11; Michael J. Whelan to Globe Realty Company 1

134TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of 8th Av, 25x 99.11; George J. Harlow to Catharine T. Harlow 22,000

134TH ST, s s, 285 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x 99.11; Globe Realty Company to Thomas S. Quinn 100

141ST ST, n s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 50x 99.11; Frederick Schlueter to Mary B. Groth 1

141ST ST, n s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 50x 99.11; George H. Groth to Frederick Schlueter 1

Recorded Leases.

CHISLING, Max, to Giuseppe Cappello; 116th St, 512 East, 4 8-12 years.....$800

FEIGENSOHN, David, to Abraham Blumberg; Henry St, 189, 5 years.....3,150

FEIGENSOHN, David, to Abraham Blumberg; Gouverneur St, 28, 5 years.....3,000

MITCHELL, David A., to Maria Cavallo; 116th St, 508 and 510 East, 4 7-12 years. 1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

ADAMS, Samuel, and John Flanigan to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 113 and 115 West 21st St, extends to 108 to 114 West 22d St, 3 years..$17,000

ADAMS, Sarah, to Margaret A. Smith; 64th St, s s, 275 ft e of 11th Av, 5 years. 12,000

BARKIN, Samuel, to Callman Rouse; 243 and 245 Henry St, 2 years.....8,000

BARRETT, Ellen H., to the New York Institution for the Blind; 19 East 19th St, 3 years 30,000

BARTEL, Lina, to Henry Muller; 150th St, s w s, 155 ft s e of Robbins Av, 3 months 1,000

BERWIN, Henry, to Frederick M. St. John; McGraw Av, s e corner of Cottage Grove Av, 3 years 3,000

BLACK, Charles, and wife to the Popular Banking, Savings and Loan Association; 28 West 126th St, installments.....15,300

BRADY, Ann and Mary, to Max and Eliza Peck; 1st Av, n w s, Plot 41, map of Claremont, near High Bridge, 3 years...1,750

BRIGGS, J. Clarence, to Sophie Frund, or Freund; all title to real and personal property devised by Mary L. Berrian, 1 month 400

COWPERTHWAIT, Josephine N., to Metropolitan Trust Company, guardian; Riverside Drive, e s, 50.8 ft n of 87th St, 3 years 45,000

CROSSETT, Frederick M., to Henry MacCracken; Lots 46 and 47, map of University Heights North, 2 years.....3,000

DEANE, Catharine A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 301 West 12th St, 1 year 8,000

DENTON, Henry M., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Lenox Av, s w corner of 131st St, demand.....15,000

DENTON, Henry M., to Robert L. Shaw; 124th St, n s, 347.6 ft w of 5th Av, 2 years 2,000

FINDEISEN, Ernst, and wife to William P. Hillmann; 544 East 87th St, 3 years. 5,800

FRANKENTHALER, Louis, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 7th St, n s, 446.6 ft w of Avenue D, 5 years 13,000

FRELINGHUYSEN, Joseph S., to William Jay and another, trustees; 35 West 68th St, 5 years 25,000

FRIEDLINE, Albina B., to Isidore M. and Max S. Korn; 29 East 10th St, demand 5,000

GORDON, Joseph, to Louis Gordon and Barnett Levy; Cherry St, n s, 53.2 ft e of Oliver St, 5 years.....5,500

HERTER, Peter, to Henry Weiss; 7 and 8 Chatham Square 1 year 10,000

HERTER, Rosamond, to Richard W. Barnes; 151 East 54th St, 2 years.....5,000

HOFENER, Frederick, to John W. Sterling, trustee; 449 West 39th St, 3 years.. 7,000

HOFFLAND, John J., to Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager; 2d Av, s w corner of 63d St, 1 year.....72,500

HUTCHESON, Henriette R., to Bowery Savings Bank; 399 and 401 3d Av, 5 years 40,000

HYNE, William M., to Washington Life Insurance Company; Broadway, s w corner of 99th St, 5 years.....230,000

KEIM, Robert, to Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association; 183d St, n s, 125 ft w of Creston Av, 7 installments 240.

KENNEDY, Jennie V., to John Dunfee; Palisade Av, w s, 179.8 ft n of 254th St, 1 year 4,000

KERVAN, Charles, to William F. Newkirk and another; 100th St, s s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year.....12,000

KILPATRICK, James, to Benjamin B. Simmons and another; 626 East 14th St, 1 year 2,500

LARKIN, Michael, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 240 East 15th St, 3 years 9,000

LAUTER, Gustav, to Louis Brass; William St, w s, 97 ft n of Fulton St, 3 years 6,000

MARTIN, Howard, and August Feick to James Martin; 163d St, n w corner of Jackson Av, 5 years.....1,000

McDERMOTT, Michael, to Bowery Savings Bank; 10th Av, w s, 50.5 ft n of 57th St, 5 years.....20,000

MORRELL, Robert L., and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 372 57th Av, 5 years 28,000

NORTON, William S., to John W. Sterling; 5th Av, e s, 54 ft e of Clinton Place, leasehold, 3 years.....26,250

QUINN, Thomas S., to Globe Realty Company; 134th St, s s, 285 ft e of Lenox Av, 2½ years 6,000

RHINELANDER, Laura V., to Fanny C. Lyon and others, trustees; 1,720 1st Av, 5 years 12,500

RHINELANDER, Laura V., to Richard S. Emmet, trustee; 1,731 1st Av, 5 years 12,500

ROSENHEIM, Laura M., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 2d Av, 380, saloon lease, demand 4,000

ROTH, Bertha, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 219 East 12th St, 5 years 14,000

ROZZUFFI, Dominick, to Bowery Savings Bank; 340 East 63d St, 5 years.....7,000

ROZZUFFI, Dominick, to John H. Burt; 340 East 63d St, 2 years.....2,000

STAMLER, Marc E., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 125th St, 285 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year.....1,500

SWOBODA, Pauline, to Bronx Realty Company; Lot 196, map of 370 lots of McGraw estate, Van Nest Station, 1 year 300

TAYLOR, John C., to Augusta W. Wurthmann; Front St, n s, 90.2 ft w of Jackson St, 3 years 2,500

UNGER, Emil, to Union Trust Company; 288 5th Av, 3 years 75,000

WARD, Caroline S., to Alwine Spangenberg; 47 West 63th St, 1 year.....5,000

WATKINS, Kate L., to Henrietta Laehs; 1,732 Bathgate Av, 3 years.....4,000

WATKINS, Kate L., to Jesse I. Gattman; 1,732 Bathgate Av, 3 years.....500

WEISS, Henry, to Mary Ehrmann; 2d Av, w s, 74.5 ft n of 105th St, 1 year..5,000

WITTE, J. Henry, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 224 West 4th St, 5 years.....18,000

WRIGHT, William H., to Arthur E. Briggs; Valentine Av, s w corner of 192d St, or Primrose St, 3 years.....6,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALLEY, Susie I. L., to James R. Roosevelt and others, trustees.....$30,000

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION to Joseph McElroy, Jr. 3,195

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION to Joseph McElroy, Jr. 4,657

DICKERSON, John S., and another, trustees, to United States Trust Company of New York .....Nom.

HALL, William H., Jr., to Matilda B. Brown 20,000

HARMER, Hugh M., to Adelaide R. Palmer 2,400

LICHTENSTEIN, Abraham, and others, trustees, &c., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 10,000

O'ROURKE, Thomas, to Adam Vogel.....4,000

SHAW, John E., to Charlotte Mayer.....850

STEEVES, John F., to Thomas O'Rorke..Nom.

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Matthew Callahan.....5,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to the American Mortgage Company. 8,500

WILDER, William R., and others, trustees, &c., to Adolph G. Hummel.....5,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BOULEVARD, 111 to 119, and 119 to 125 West 65th, Werner & Windolph against Louis W. Dinkelspiel, owner and contractor $1,098

COLUMBUS AV, e s, 25.2 ft n of 107th St, 75.9x100; Ironton Wood Mantel Company against Abraham Voletsky and Harris Hellman, owners and contractors

CRESTON AV, 2,892; Alfred Armstrong against Annie Carroll, owner and contractor 190

GRAND ST, 551 and 553; Mary London and another against Morris Stoller and Samuel Rosenberg, owners and contractors 20

GRAND ST, 551 and 553; Jacob Seider against Morris Stoller and Samuel Rosenberg, owners and contractors.....50

LEXINGTON AV, 344; Charles K. Covert against Emily H. Townsend, owner and contractor 800

MADISON AV, n e cor of 87th St, 100.8 x62.7; The Deane Steam Pump Company against Nathan Clark, owner; Armstrong & Bolton, contractors 377

MORRIS AV, n e corner of 150th St, 43.5x 100; Schnatz & Massoth against William P. Kirk, owner; Collins Building and Construction Company, contractor.....372

MORRIS AV, n e corner of 150th St, 43.5x 100; Leopold Friesen against Collins Building and Construction Company, contractor 1,393

MORRIS AV, n e corner of 150th St, 43.5x 100; Leopold Friesen against Collins Building and Construction Company, contractor 625

SAMUEL ST, s s, 125 ft w of Honeywell Av, 25x133; James A. and E. T. Woolf against Marie Vitale, owner and contractor 48

1ST AV, 274 to 278; Gass & Edsall Company against Samuel A. Robinson, owner and contractor 948

1ST AV, s w corner of 16th St, 50x100; Hoagland & Robinson against Samuel A. Robinson, owner and contractor.....732

4TH ST, 25 EAST; Henry R. Worthington against Marinus Willett, owner; Frank J. Ferrell, contractor.....215

9TH AV, 656 and 658; Mulhearn Steam Heating Company against the Union Trust Company and others, owners; F. Klingman & Co., contractors.....700

7TH AV, s w corner of 149th St, 99.11x 173; Chester S. Reynolds against William C. Bolton, owner and contractor.....603

65TH ST, 105 East; John E. Currie against S. Emanuel, owner and contractor.....95

82D ST, 206 to 214 West; Gabriel Valente against Edward Meltzer, owner and contractor 175

82D ST, 17 East; Semon Bache & Co. against Sarah Speyer, owner; Thomas Fitzpatrick's Sons, contractors.....57

97TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100; Gregory L. Leahy against Sarah Harris, owner; Michael Carney, contractor.....306

118TH ST, 33 and 35 East; Jacob S. Haft against Max J. Katz, owner and contractor 386

136TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 3d Av, 125x100; William Phelan against James J. Prvor, owner; the John S. Scharsmith Building and Contracting Company, contractors 410

137TH ST, 705 to 713 East; Frederick Schnaufer against John Immel, owner and contractor 1,851

153D ST, s w corner of St. Nicholas Av, 107.10x124.11x134.9x127.8; Janes & Leo against Maurice Polk, owner and contractor 260

Lis Pendens.

PRINCE ST, 143 and 145; Alexander W. Fraser against James C. Prior and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. G. Thomas.

UNIVERSITY PL, s e s, Lots 29 to 32, map of estate of David Mann; also, 382 and 384 Broome St; Emily Thorburn against Frances A. Cox and others, (partition;) attorneys, De Grove & Riker.

WEST END AV, s e corner of 99th St, 19x80; Josephine E. Carpenter and another, trustee, &c., against George W. Rogers and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, W. B. & G. F. Chamberlin.

3D AV, 628; Department of Buildings against United States Trust Company, as administrator, &c., (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

25TH ST, 424 and 426 East; Department of Buildings against Bishop Gutta Percha Company, (violation of building law;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

122ND ST, n s, 200 ft w of 8th Av, 16.8x100.11; William E. Thorn against Richard Flanagan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Varnum & Harison.

117TH ST, 174 East, with gore lot in rear, 8x11.9x 8.1; Henry Marx and another against Mary C. Gallagher, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Paskusz & Cohen.

129TH ST, n s, 73 ft e of 5th Av, 37x50; John A. Rutherfurd against Jean M. Eldredge and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hoadley, Lauterbach & Johnson.

133D ST, n s, 268.4 ft e of 6th Av, 16.8x99.11; Sophie Hirsh against Joseph D. Jennings, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. Jelienik.

138TH ST, n s, 900 ft w of Home Av, 50x210 to 137th St; John C. Gulick against James F. Sadlier, individually and as executor, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, V. Marsh.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.75¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.41¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.95
Cotton, middling	.07⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08
Sugar, granulated	5.05
Molasses, O. K. prime	.36
Beef, family	12.75
Beef hams	22.75
Tallow, prime	.05¼
Pork, mess	11.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.06½
Lard, prime	6.35
Iron, Northern No 1 foundry	23.00
Butter, Western creamery	.28

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 62¾@64½c; No. 2 red, 67@67½c; No. 2 corn, 31½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 31¾c; No. 2 oats, 23c; No. 2 white, 25½@26¾c; No. 3 white, 24¾@25½c; No. 2 rye, 53c; No. 2 barley, 38@45c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.50; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.50; prime timothy seed, $2.35; mess pork, per barrel, $9.40@10.75; lard, per 100 lb., $6.80@6.97½; short ribs sides (loose,) $5.65@5.90; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5½@5¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.85@5.10; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.23½; sugars unchanged; clover, contract grade, $8.25.

COTTON.—The volume of speculation in cotton was small, the scope of the variations being only a matter of 8 points for the session. Operators receded with timidity, as there were further rumors of contemplated manipulation, as a part of a recent inundation of the country with bearish telegrams. The market opened firm, however, at an advance of 2@3 points, which proved to be the highest level of the session. During the forenoon certain Wall Street concerns and Liverpool representatives competed a little with local shorts; but the demand for cotton was not active at any time, and business gradually tapered off. By noon most of the improvement had disappeared under liquidation, in the absence of outside support. The local contingent, while inclined to be a little bearish, on the apathy of the outside traders, were not at all confident in view of the strong statistical situation, the small movement of cotton at the ports, continued advices from the remote interior, indicating beggarly supplies in the original hands, and the firmness of holders of spot cotton in the more important markets of the South. During the afternoon cotton was quite neglected, with prices back to about yesterday's closing figures, with the market finally steady at a net gain of 2@7 points, having rallied in the last few minutes on a spurt of covering. Southern spot markets, middling quoted, were officially reported by wire as follows: New Orleans, 7 5-16c; Mobile, 7¼c; Savannah, 7 5-16c; Charleston, 7¼c; Norfolk, 7 7-16c; Baltimore, 7⅝c; Augusta, 7 7-16c; Memphis, 7⅛c; St. Louis, 7 7-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	7.32	7.36	7.30	7.34@7.36
February	7.32	7.32	7.26	7.30@7.31
March	7.35	7.36	7.28	7.33@7.34
April	7.37	7.38	7.34	7.36@7.37
May	7.39	7.42	7.34	7.39@7.40
June	7.41	7.41	7.40	7.40@7.41
July	7.43	7.45	7.37	7.42@7.43
August	7.41	7.42	7.35	7.40@7.41
September	6.96	6.96	6.91	6.94@6.95
October	6.84	6.84	6.76	6.82@6.83
November	6.78	6.78	6.73	6.76@6.79
December	6.73	6.73	6.73	6.75@6.77

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 12.—Spot cotton—Sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 9,000 bales; receipts, 13,000 bales; American, 8,000 bales; middling upland, 4½d; futures opened steady, with buyers at last night's prices; closed steady, 1@2¼ points net higher. January-February, 4.18½b; February-March, 4.15½b; March-April, 4.12½b; April-May, 4.09½s; May-June, 4.07b; June-July, 4.05v; July-August, 4.03s; August-September, 3.62b; September-October, 3.54b; October-November, 3.47b; January, 4.21½b. Manchester—Yarns moderate demand. Cloths, orders at low limits.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	73 11-16	74	73⅝	73⅝
July	73¾	73⅝	73⅜	73½
Corn—				
May	39½	39⅝	39⅜	39½

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	67⅝	67⅞	67⅛	67⅝
July	68⅛	68 7-16	68⅛	68¼
Corn—				
May	33¼	33½	33¼	33⅜
July	34	34 3-16	33 15-16	34
Oats—				
May	24	24⅛	24	24

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—With fluctuations of only ½@⅝c all day the market yesterday offered but little attraction either to the outside operator or the local patron. Business throughout the entire session was of a scalping order. After showing at one time an advance of ⅝c over the previous night's prices, the market eased off a little in the last few minutes and closed ½c net lower at 73¾c for the May option. Its lowest point was 73⅜c, shortly after the opening, when heavy Argentine shipments and unsatisfactory Liverpool cable advices started a selling movement among local operators. Obeying an impulse to go short of the market in absence of stimulating news from any other quarter, local traders sold freely at the start and continued the operation until alarmed by positive strength in corn and provisions, which fact toward midday inspired a scare and elevated prices to the best point of the session. In the afternoon extreme dullness prevailed, the market paying little heed to a report that 500,000 bushels had been worked for export. In fact the market is so narrow and entirely featureless that bulls appear to be almost demoralized and make little vigorous attempt to do anything beyond an occasional strike at the short interest. Exports from the Argentine amounted to 1,218,000 bushels compared with 650,000 bushels last week, and the visible supply aggregated 2,760,000 bushels. It was also said that the harvest had been completed without developing any unfavorable feature.

TOLEDO, Jan. 12.—Wheat—No. 1 cash, 69c; May, 72c bid; corn, No. 2 mixed, 32c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 24½c; rye, No. 2 cash, 56½c bid; clover seed, prime, cash, old, $4.80; January, new, $5.65 bid; March, $7.70 bid. Oil unchanged.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 12.—Wheat—In store, No. 1 Northern, January, 63c; May, 64¾@64⅞c; July, 66¼@66½c; on track, No. 1 hard, 65⅞c; No. 1 Northern, 63⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 60¾c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 12.—Wheat, No. 1 Northern, 65@65½c; No. 2 Northern, 63½@64c. Rye—No. 1, 55@55½c. Barley—No. 2, 45@46c; sample, 34@44c.

DULUTH, Jan. 12.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, cash, 66c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 64½c; May, 67c; July, 68½c; No. 2 Northern, 62c; No. 3 Spring, 58½c.

CORN—No. 2 corn closed 40¾c for elevator and 41¾c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats, 29c; No. 3, 28½c; No. 2 white, 32c; No. 3 white, 31c; track mixed, 29@30½c; track white, 31½@35c; No. 2 white clips, 32½c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 61c; No. 2 Western, 60½c, free on board, afloat.

BARLEY—Feeding, 43½@44½c; malting, 49@54c, cost, insurance and freight, New York.

BUCKWHEAT—Nominal.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.80@$4.05; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.45; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.75; Spring clears, $2.85@$3.10; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.75@$2.90; Spring clears, $2.85@$3.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.55@$2.70; no grade, $18 per ton. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$2@$2.25. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3.15@$3.30; choice to fancy, $3.35@$3.60. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.20@$2.30, as to brand. BRAN—Fine white and yellow, 85@90c; coarse, 79@82c. FEED—Spring bran, spot, 17c; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $17.50@$17.75; coarse Winter bran, $17@$18.50, latter white; middlings, $16@$18.50; city feed, $17@$17.50; hominy chop, $15; oil meal, $26.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 12.—Flour—First patents, $3.30@$3.40; second patents, $3.10@$3.20; first clears, $2.10@$2.20. Bran unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $11; family, $12.25@$12.75; short clear, $11.50@$12.50. BEEF—Mess, $10.50; family, $12.50@$13; packet, $11.50@$12; extra India mess, $21@$23. BEEF HAMS—$22.50@$23.50. DRESSED HOGS—Racons, 5¾c; 180 lb, 5⅞c; 160 lb, 6¼c; pigs, 6¾c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 6¼@6¾c; 10 lb, 6@6¼c; 12 lb, 5¾c; 14 lb, 5¾c; pickled shoulders, 5¾@6c; pickled hams, 9@9¼c; Western greens, 5¾@6c; city greens, 9¼@9¾c. LARD—City, 5¼c bid; country, 5¼@5½c. LARD—$6.35; city lard, $5.70; refined lard, South America, $6.75; Continent, $6.55; Brazil, kegs, $7.90; city, 5¾@6c; Western, 5¼@6c. STEARINE—Oleo, 7¼c; city lard stearine, 7½c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 12.—Closing: Beef—Extra India mess, 82s 6d; prime mess, 76s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 58s 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 45s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 33s 6d; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 33s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 34s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 34s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 33s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 38s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 34s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 30s 6d; American refined, in pails, 32s. Cheese—American, finest white, 57s 6d; American, finest colored, 58s. Tallow—Prime city, 27s; Australian, in London, 27s 9d. Cottonseed Oil—Hull, refined, January-April, 20s 3d. Turpentine—Spirits, 39s 6d. Resin—Common, 4s 6d. Petroleum—Refined, 7⅝d. Linseed Oil—24s 6d.

COFFEE.—Great excitement continued to mark the course of the coffee market, which, while more or less irregular, was in the main strongly upward, the occasional reactions being due to periods of liquidation. The foundation of the further improvement continued to be, as heretofore, the great demand for spot supplies. Speculation has broadened considerably, until yesterday's total transactions in futures reached 70,500 bags. To-day sales on the opening call were 21,000 bags, and for the entire session 70,500 bags. The market opened irregular at an advance of 5@20 points. Throughout the forenoon a good deal of excitement prevailed. The buying came from all classes of operators and included a larger proportion of investment transactions that at any time since the upward movement set in. Foreign buying was also a feature. Noon found the general level of the market reduced to a net advance of about 5 points, however, as enormous liquidation set in with the reaction rapid in the face of strong cables, strong accounts from the open market for spot coffee, and the rest of the influences. In the afternoon the market was steady until near

PIANOS.

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WRITE FOR BARGAIN LIST.

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HOTELS.

ST. ERMIN'S HOTEL, WESTMINSTER.—Largest and finest in London. Inclusive terms from 10s. 6d. per day.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—ELLEN J. SWAN, plaintiff, against MATILDA WILLIAMS and Thomas Williams, her husband; Judson S. Todd, William Saunderson and Calvin E. Wright, copartners composing the firm of Saunderson & Wright; Frank B. Hawkins, George H. Hawkins, Franklin A. Errington, Arthur J. Mace, Frederick S. Gwyer, and John L. Gwyer, as surviving partners of the firm of A. H. Mace & Co.; Barstow Stove Company, Watson D. Woodward, Cabinet Work and Parquette Flooring Company, Lincoln G. Backus, Francis C. Cummings, Price W. Hasbrouck, Frank Hasbrouck, Frederick Hasbrouck, Mortimer Rothschild, Frederick Keppler, Henry Mason, Henry Mason, John F. Menke, George B. Hurd, Frank B. Hurd, John W. Foster, Martha J. Constant, John D. Crimmins and Thomas E. Crimmins, Fred L. Stellwagen, Warner M. Westcott, James L. Jackson, J. William Jackson, Moses G. Wright, and Albert G. Hetherington, William S. Fearing and Francis Higgins, as Receivers of the Archer & Pancoast Company; Charles J. Selter and Robert Wright and Roberta Wright, his wife, and Clara Wright, wife of Calvin E. Wright, defendants.—Summons. New York is the county in which the plaintiff desires the trial of this action.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, October 21st, 1899.

DUER, STRONG & WHITEHEAD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 60 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants, Matilda Williams, Thomas Williams, Francis C. Cummings, Robert Wright, and Roberta Wright, his wife, and Moses G. Wright:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Miles Beach, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 13th day of December, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said County, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, December 15th, 1899.

DUER, STRONG & WHITEHEAD,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 60 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. d16-law6wS&ja27

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—To all persons interested in the estate of THE JOHN F. PHILLIPS ADVERTISING COMPANY send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the Supreme Court, at the Special Term thereof, Part I., at the Chambers thereof, in the County Court House, in the City and County of New York, on the 31st day of January, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of George W. Elkins substituted assignee of above-named The John F. Phillips Advertising Company, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said court to be hereto affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Chief Judge of the said Supreme Court, this 1st day of December, 1899.

[L. S.] WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

JAMES M. HUNT, Attorney for Assignee, 31-33 Pine St., New York City.
d2-law5wS&ja13.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Supreme Court of the State of New York, entered in the office of the Clerk of New York County on December 14th, 1899, notice is hereby given that the CHAYE HARRIS LADIES' SOCIETY, a domestic corporation will apply to the Supreme Court, New York County, at a Special Term, Part I., thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 25th day of January, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to "Noshim Rachmoniath, to Aid Poor Women in Confinement," (Chaye Harris, Organizer.)

Dated New York, December 15th, 1899.

THE CHAYE HARRIS LADIES' SOCIETY,
By SARAH SCHARLIN, President.

SHAFER & LEVIN, Attys for Petitioner, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d16-law6wSa

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES A. BALDWIN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Charles A. Baldwin of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Charles A. Baldwin was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
January 12, 1900. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 1,800.—ADOLPH BLITZ, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Adolph Blitz, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 8th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 24th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, Jan. 12, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HERMAN BLUMENFELD, Bankrupt. No. 2,001.

To the creditors of Herman Blumenfeld of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Herman Blumenfeld was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated January 12th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HYMAN COHEN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Hyman Cohen, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 11, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 24th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, Jan. 12, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC HOFFMAN, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Isaac Hoffman of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 3d day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Isaac Hoffman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Jan. 12, 1900. Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWIN HOTZ, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Edwin Hotz of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Edwin Hotz was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated January 12th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES A. BALDWIN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Charles A. Baldwin of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Charles A. Baldwin was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
January 12, 1900. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 1,800.—ADOLPH BLITZ, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Adolph Blitz, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 8th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 24th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, Jan. 12, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ISAAC WINDHOLZ, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Isaac Windholz, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 10, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 24th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, Jan. 12, 1900.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BUTTNER, ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA BUTTNER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, Jr., attorney, at No. 41 Park Row, Times Building, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of October, 1899. JACOB C. GOEBEL, Executor. HENRY BUTTNER, Executor. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. o14-law6mSa

DE FOREST, JULIA D.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mme. Jeanne Ceulemans, Mme. Bathe Beynet, Mme. Prudence Denis, Mme. Therese Kessel, Mme. Catherine Huylebrouk, Mme. Marie Maurice Schouteur, Mr. "Johann" Van Hamme, (the name "Johann" being fictitious, because real Christian name unknown,) Cure of Notre Dame de la Chapelle; Mrs. Mary Virginia Tiffany, Mrs. Julia de Fontanilliat, Mr. "Charles" Paradis, (the name "Charles" being fictitious, because real Christian name unknown,) Rector of the Ste. Marguerite's Church; Don Michele Rua, Superior General of the Salesians; Reverend Father "Julian" Etienne, (the name "Julian" being fictitious, because real Christian name unknown,) Prior of the Carmelite Avenue de la Toison d'Or, Miss Julia B. de Forest, Mr. Frederick L. de Forest, Most Reverend Michael A. Corrigan, Archbishop of the Diocese of New York, and to all persons interested in the estate of JULIA D. DE FOREST, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You, and each of you, are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 26th day of January, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Henry W. de Forest, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our county, at the County of New York, the 4th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
d9-law6wS Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

HUNTER, AGNES E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AGNES E. HUNTER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Townsend & Mahan, No. 13 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of March next. Dated New York, the 30th day of August, 1899. JOHN BLACK, WALTER S. MEAD, Administrators. TOWNSEND & MAHAN, Attorneys for Administrators, No. 13 Chambers Street, New York. sep2-law6mst

KIP, LAWRENCE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAWRENCE KIP, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Bowers & Sands, 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the second day of July next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of December, 1899. EVA L. KIP, Administratrix. BOWERS & SANDS, Attys. for Administratrix. d16-law6m3

KIRKLAND, ANNE P. R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNE P. R. KIRKLAND, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 11th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of November, 1899. BENJAMIN B. KIRKLAND, Executor. WM. CLARKE STEWART, Att'y for Executor, 35 Wall Street, N. Y. City.

OAKLEY, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. OAKLEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of John B. Talmage, his attorney, No. 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of July, 1899. CHARLES S. OAKLEY, Executor. JOHN B. TALMAGE, Attorney for Executor, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. jy22-law6mSa

STEINBERG, FRANK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK STEINBERG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 23 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of October, 1899. FRANK J. FREDERICKS, Executor. JOHN BOTTOMLEY, Attorney for Executor, 34 Pine Street, New York. o7-1w6m8

SURROGATE NOTICES.

VOORHIS, WILLIAM W. L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W. L. VOORHIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Room 49, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of July, 1899. LAVINIA C. HOPPOCK, WILLIAM H. ACKEN, TOWNSEND WANDELL, Executors. THOMAS W. BUTTS, Attorney, 51 Chambers St. jy29-1aw6m8

WILSON, JOHN F.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN F. WILSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Wilder & Anderson, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of August, 1899.—ELIZABETH JANE WILSON, Executrix. WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Executrix, 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au12-law6m8

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —LOUISE BORCHARDT, as executrix of the last will and testament of Albert Borchardt, deceased, plaintiff, against FRANK PISEK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 10th day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 25th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly or southwesterly one-half of lot known and designated as lot numbered fifty-seven (57) and the southerly or southwesterly one-half of lot known and designated as lot numbered fifty-eight (58) on a map made by John G. Van Horne, City Surveyor, and filed June 16th, 1891, in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, entitled "Map of 71 beautiful lots, being the choice property known as the Kingsland estate, situated at Morris Heights, 24th Ward, New York City," and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly or northwesterly side of Tremont Avenue where the same is intersected by the southerly or southwesterly line of Lot No. Fifty-seven (57) as laid down on said map, and running thence in a northwesterly direction along the southerly side of Lot No. Fifty-seven (57) as laid down on said map one hundred and thirty-eight and 87-100 feet to the rear line of said lot as laid down on said map; thence in a northerly or northeasterly direction along the rear of Lots Nos. Fifty-seven (57) and Lot No. Fifty-eight (58) twenty and 335-1,000 feet; thence southeastwardly in a straight line, being the centre line of Lot No. Fifty-eight (58) to a point on the said northerly or northwesterly side of Tremont Avenue distant thirty-seven feet and six inches northerly from the point or place of beginning, as measured along Tremont Avenue, as laid down on said map; thence in a southwesterly direction along said side of Tremont Avenue thirty-seven feet and six inches to the point or place of beginning. Together with all the right, title, and interest of the parties of the first part to so much of Tremont Avenue as adjoins the above-described premises to the centre line thereof.—Dated New York, December 27th, 1899.

SAMUEL L. CAHN, Referee.

FRANK HARVEY FIELD, Attorney for Plaintiff, 215 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale.

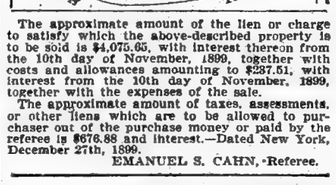

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to be satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $4,075.65, with interest thereon from the 10th day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $237.51, with interest from the 10th day of November, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $676.88 and interest.—Dated New York, December 27th, 1899.

EMANUEL S. CAHN, Referee.

37 AND 39 ATTORNEY STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—PINCUS LOWENFELD and another, plaintiffs, against REBECCA STERN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 19th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at the premises described as follows: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Morningside Avenue where the same would be intersected by a line drawn parallel with the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and distant twenty-five feet two inches and three quarters of an inch southerly therefrom, the said point of beginning being distant twenty-six feet four and one-half inches more or less southerly from the southeasterly corner of said Morningside Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, measured on the easterly line of said avenue, and running thence easterly on a line parallel with One Hundred and Sixteenth Street one hundred and four feet three and one-half inches; thence southerly on a line drawn at right angles to One Hundred and Sixteenth Street twenty-eight feet; thence westerly on a line parallel with One Hundred and Sixteenth Street ninety-three feet three and seven-eighths inches to the easterly side of Morningside Avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly side of Morningside Avenue thirty feet and three-quarters of an inch to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, December 23d, 1899.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

CLARENCE L. WESTCOTT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

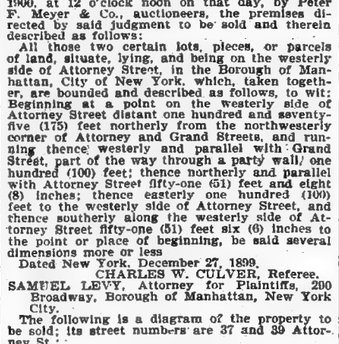

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $14,675.70, with interest thereon from the 20th day of December, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $675.00, with interest thereon, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $503.31 and interest.

The said premises will be sold subject to an easement agreement made between The New York Investment and Improvement Company, Joseph Neil Campbell, and the Department of Buildings in the City of New York, recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York June 1, 1898, in section 7, liber 53 of Conveyances, page 126, as modified by a further agreement recorded in said Register's office April 22, 1899, in section 7, liber 60 of Conveyances, page 172.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.
d27-2aw3wW&S&ja17

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY H. MYER, as Trustee of the estate of CLARK L. SHARPSTEEN, deceased, plaintiff, against FRANK LEON SMITH and others, defendants.—(Action No. 2.)

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 26th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninety-eighth Street distant two hundred feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street; running thence northerly parallel with Madison Avenue one hundred feet; thence easterly along said centre line one hundred feet; thence southerly parallel with Madison Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly side of Ninety-eighth Street, and thence westerly along said northerly side of Ninety-eighth Street one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated at the City of New York, January 12, 1900.

SAMPSON H. WEINHANDLER, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address: 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

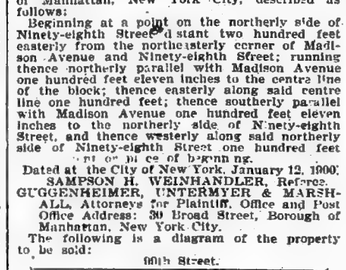

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $8,769.08 with interest thereon from the 2nd day of January, 1900, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $338.88 with interest from January 5, 1900, together with the costs of sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase price or paid by the Referee is $297.64 and interest.

Said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $21,000 with interest thereon from October 1, 1899, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, and a second mortgage for $15,000 with interest thereon from June 5, 1899, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Dated at the City of New York, January 12, 1900.

SAMPSON H. WEINHANDLER, Referee.
ja18-2aw3w8&W&f5

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —CHARLOTTE DEMMERLE and others, plaintiffs, against LOUIS DEMMERLE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land, situate, lying, and being in the Thirteenth Ward, in the Borough of Manhattan, (formerly City of New York,) and bounded as follows: Westerly in front on Ridge Street, beginning at a point one hundred and twenty-five feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of Broome Street and Ridge Street, thence running twenty-five feet on Ridge Street, containing in breadth in front and rear twenty-five feet, and in length on each side one hundred feet, formerly known as Number 96 (thirty) Ridge Street, but now known as Number 50 Ridge Street.

And also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough (formerly City) of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New York, together with the dwelling house thereon erected, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Hart Street, distant one hundred and ten feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Hart Street and Sumner Avenue, running thence northerly parallel with Sumner Avenue one hundred feet; thence easterly parallel with Hart Street twenty feet; thence southerly parallel with Sumner Avenue one hundred feet to Hart Street, and thence westerly along Hart Street twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 28th, 1899.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.

ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Esqs., Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 182 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following are diagrams of the property to be sold as described above. The street number of the first parcel is 50 Ridge Street, New York City, and that of the second parcel is 279 Hart Street, Brooklyn:

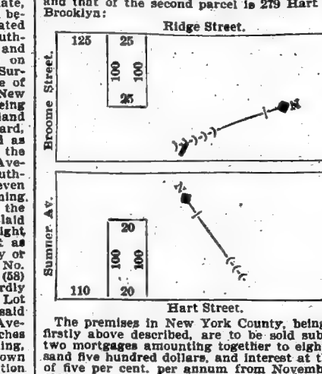

The premises in New York County, being those firstly above described, are to be sold subject to two mortgages amounting together to eight thousand five hundred dollars, and interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum from November 4th, 1899.

The premises in Kings County, being those secondly above described, are to be sold subject to a mortgage for three thousand five hundred dollars, with interest from November 1st, 1899, at the rate of five per cent. per annum. All of said mortgages are past due.

The approximate amounts to be allowed the purchaser for taxes, assessments, and water rents are respectively as follows:

On property in New York County the sum of $425.

On property in Kings County the sum of $120.

The approximate amount of liens or charges to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is as follows, in addition to the referee's fees and expenses of sale, and the costs of the action to be hereafter fixed—that is to say: Three thousand two hundred and eighty-eight dollars and eighty-eight cents, with interest from November 4, 1899; four hundred and twenty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents, with interest from November 5, 1897.

All that lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings erected thereon, situated in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, distant one hundred and forty-six feet westwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of said northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street with the westerly line of the Fifth Avenue, running thence northwardly parallel with Fifth Avenue and for a portion of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street seventeen feet eight inches; thence southwardly parallel with Fifth Avenue and for a portion of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; thence eastwardly along said northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street seventeen feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning, being known as Number Eleven West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, which said premises are situated in Section 6, in Block 1,733, on the Land Map of the City of New York.—New York, December 21st, 1899.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.

HOPPIN & BERARD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 7 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

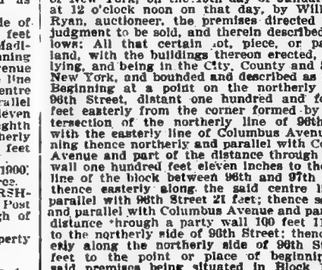

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $14,115, with interest thereon from the 29th day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $320.70, with interest from the 1st day of December, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $699.51 and interest.—Dated New York, December 21st, 1899. GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.

d27-2aw3wW&S&ja17

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LOUISE C. HOPPIN, plaintiff, against WILLIAM J. DEVLIN and others, defendants. Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 1st day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings erected thereon, situated in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street distant one hundred and forty-six feet eight inches westwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of said northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street with the westerly line of the Fifth Avenue, running thence northwardly parallel with Fifth Avenue and for a portion of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street seventeen feet eight inches; thence southwardly parallel with Fifth Avenue and for a portion of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; thence eastwardly along said northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street seventeen feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning, being known as Number Eleven West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, which said premises are situated in Section 6, in Block 1,733, on the Land Map of the City of New York.—New York, December 21st, 1899.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.

HOPPIN & BERARD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 7 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $14,115, with interest thereon from the 29th day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $320.70, with interest from the 1st day of December, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $699.51 and interest.

Dated New York, December 21st, 1899.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.

d27-2aw3wW&S&ja17

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
Sailing at 10 A. M.

Trave	Jan. 16	Saale	Feb. 6
Lahn	Jan. 23	Lahn	Feb. 20
Aller	Jan. 30	Saale	March 6

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Naples and Genoa via Gibraltar by Express Steamers.
Sailing at 11 A. M.

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†Kaiser Wm. II.	Jan. 27	*Columbia	Feb. 15
†Werra	Feb. 3	†Trave	Feb. 17

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HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Twin Screw Express Service to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg (Paris) and Hamburg.

F. Bism'ck, Mch. 15, 10 AM		K. Friedrich, Apl. 12, Noon	
A. Victoria, Apl. 5, 10 AM		Columbia, Apl. 19, 10 AM	

Twin Screw Passenger Service to Plymouth (London,) and Hamburg. Also N. Y.-Hamburg Direct.

Pennsyl'a, Jan. 20, 7:30 AM		Palatia, Feb. 3, 7:30 AM	
Pretoria, Jan. 27, 2 P.M.		Patricia, Feb. 10, 2:30 PM	

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AMERICAN LINE.

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Calling Westbound at Cherbourg.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.

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TRAFFIC IN FIFTH AVENUE

Hearing on President Guggenheimer's Resolution of Restriction.

OPPOSITION'S STRONG FIGHT

Madison Avenue Residents' Objections —Mr. Guggenheimer Says 90 Per Cent. of the People Approve.

The question of the restriction of traffic in Fifth Avenue, which is advocated in a resolution drawn by President Guggenheimer, now pending before the Council, was taken up by the Committee on Streets and Highways of that body yesterday. A large number of attorneys and business men, representing many interests, appeared before the committee and presented their views on both sides of the case. No decision was reached by the committee.

President Guggenheimer opened the discussion with a long argument, in which he advocated the adoption of his resolution, which he said would meet the approval of 90 per cent. of the citizens of New York if a vote could be taken upon it. He deplored the fact that Fifth Avenue, the "show" street of the city, was indiscriminately used by all classes of traffic, regardless of the rights of persons using or owning light vehicles, who were precluded from driving in most of the other thoroughfares. Every large city in the country and in Europe, he said, had streets that were restricted to the use of pleasure vehicles. New York, however, was deficient in this respect.

Mr. Guggenheimer quoted extensively from editorials which have appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES, and from an article which appeared in Wednesday's issue of this newspaper, and which presented statistics of the traffic which causes the congestion which his resolution is intended to relieve.

"In this matter of the congestion of Fifth Avenue by trucks, drays, express and other wagons," Mr. Guggenheimer said, "the truckmen or drivers have, in many cases, no legitimate excuse for their presence in Fifth Avenue. They use it, probably, because it is asphalted, rather than the other parallel avenues. There are good pavements on the east and on the west sides which are capable of receiving heavy traffic. I have no doubt that the owners of the trucks and express wagons, represented by the Truck Owners' Association of the City of New York and the various express companies, are not responsible for all of the evil of which we complain."

Of his motives in advocating the measure before the committee, Mr. Guggenheimer said:

"I wish, at this point, to meet an objection which has been raised against the proposed legislation. It has been stated by men who are opposed to the passage of this resolution that it represents the worst form of class legislation. I protest most emphatically against such an interpretation. I was influenced in preparing the resolution, not for the sake of the upper classes of New York City's population, but to benefit the public generally. If I believed for one moment that there was the slightest element of discrimination against the truckmen personally or against the working classes of our city, I can assure you that I would be the last person in the world to request the Board of Public Improvements to prepare an ordinance to exclude any portion of our fellow-citizens from their legitimate use of Fifth Avenue.

"But the opposition to the proposed measure does not come from the truckmen or drivers of express wagons, who do not care what avenues they use in order to perform their daily duties, but from the wealthy business houses, from the great stores, and from the corporations who employ such truckmen and drivers. The opposition to this remedial legislation comes with such insistence and vehemence from this latter class."

In closing, Mr. Guggenheimer urged the committee to report the resolution favorably in order to avert interference by the State Legislature.

David Milliken, Jr., representing the Association for the Preservation of Fifth Avenue, spoke in support of the resolution, but urged that the restriction be applied only in the months included between Oct. 1 and June 1, and that delivery wagons be permitted to traverse the avenue at all times.

William R. Corwine, Secretary of the Merchants' Association, said that that body favored the resolution. Fifth Avenue was being invaded by business houses and was fast losing its old characteristics, he said, and something ought to be done to retain as many of these as possible.

"I'm a member of the Merchants' Association," said G. Waldo Smith, "and I don't believe the association ever took the matter up in any way. Mr. Corwine only represents himself and President King. He isn't empowered to speak for the association."

Mr. Corwine did not reply to this. Then Councilman Murphy, the Chairman of the committee, called for remarks from the opponents of the measure, and a half dozen men jumped to their feet. It was manifest at once that the opposition was present in force, and that the express companies, merchants, and residents of Madison Avenue had determined to take part in the fight. Among those who represented one or another of these interests were Lewis Cass Ledyard, John W. Ball, G. Waldo Smith, Charles Steele, J. F. Dooley of Knox & Woodward, and J. R. Soley.

Mr. Ball presented a long petition against the resolution, signed by residents of Madison Avenue and a number of merchants. The Madison Avenue people did not want the traffic diverted to their street, and the merchants desired that they might not be kept from delivering their wares to their customers.

Mr. Smith, who prefaced his remarks by a declaration that he represented himself alone, said that Fifth Avenue was the only reasonable route which could be traversed by truckmen in making deliveries to the east side. He pointed out the obstructions, in the way of street car and elevated railroad lines, in other streets both east and west of Fifth Avenue, and said that drivers found the latter thoroughfare the best for their purposes, on account of its width and its easy grades. "If this resolution is adopted," he said, in conclusion, "it will work to the advantage of one person and to the disadvantage of fifty others. The only way to settle the difficulty is to adopt a resolution keeping all pleasure vehicles off Fifth Avenue."

Mr. Steele, who spoke for the Adams Express Company, said that he had opposed such a resolution frequently, but had never looked upon it as a serious matter until a high city official had presented it. Between Twenty-fifth and Fifty-ninth Streets, in Fifth Avenue, he said, there were 250 business houses and 185 private residences, and of these 93 business houses in one day signed a petition against the resolution. That showed the trend of sentiment, he said, and he hoped the Municipal Assembly wouldn't set itself against the wishes of the people.

Mr. Ledyard, in beginning an address against the resolution, said that originally the Association for the Protection of Fifth Avenue had been formed for the purpose of keeping street cars off that thoroughfare. Of late, however, he said, it had done nothing but make appeals to residents, asking them for $10 a year to help keep the street in repair. He disputed the necessity of warding off the heavy vehicles and declared that such action would be unjust to a great and important section of the city's population.

Mr. Milliken replied to this, saying: "It is humiliating to reply to the slurs cast on the association by Mr. Ledyard, who has made absolutely untrue statements. It is cowardly and mean to make attacks like these on a worthy institution." Mr. Ledyard assured the committee that he had not the slightest intention of offending any one, and the apology was accepted in good part by Mr. Milliken. A moment later the committee arose.

$60,000 TO OBERLIN COLLEGE.

Money for the New Chemical Laboratory from Louis H. Severance.

Louis H. Severance of this city has given $60,000 to Oberlin College for the new Chemical Laboratory. He has purchased the land on which the laboratory is now being built.

Mr. Severance's gifts to the college the last year have been over $63,000.

BERT REISS'S APPLICATION.

The application of Bert Reiss, as a stockholder in the American Spirits Manufacturing Company, for a mandamus to compel the officers of the company to permit him to examine the books of the company, has been denied by Justice William J. Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn. Mr. Reiss charged that the affairs of the company were mismanaged by the officers so that no dividends were paid.

Mr. Reiss's application is denied on the ground that he does not appear on the books of the company as a stockholder. Mr. Reiss said yesterday that he would become a stockholder of record to-day, and that he would then renew the application which Justice Gaynor denied.

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ABSOLUTELY PURE

Royal Baking Powder never disappoints; never makes sour, soggy or husky food; never spoils good materials; never leaves lumps of alkali in the biscuit or cake; always is to be depended upon.

Royal Baking Powder is indispensable to the use of the cook who makes the finest food.

Care must be taken to avoid baking powders made from alum. Such powders are sold cheap, because they cost but a few cents per pound. Not only will they spoil the cake, but alum is a corrosive acid, which taken in food means injury to health.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

CONDOR NOW THE MONARCH.

Plucky Eagle Puts Up a Fight Worth Seeing in Central Park, but Is Outclassed.

The question of supremacy in the eagle cage in the Central Park menagerie was decided finally yesterday after as furious and destructive a fight as has ever occurred among any of its inmates. As a result of the battle, "Canuck," the bald-headed eagle, recently brought to the menagerie from the Thousand Islands, is now in the bird hospital, in the basement of the Arsenal building. His left eye is swollen to an enormous size and to all appearances is lost, while large tufts of feathers are missing from several places on his back.

His antagonist, the big South American condor, which was brought over here some time ago from Germany, is apparently uninjured, and now holds undisputed sway over the eagle cage.

The condor, which is by far the largest bird in the cage, has been accustomed to rule over its other inmates ever since his arrival there. His outstretched wings measure eleven feet from tip to tip, and his strength and ferocity make him a good bird to let alone, as an employe says. Up to the time of the arrival of the eagle, a short time ago, all the other inmates of the cage apparently realized this, for they treated the condor with all the respect due a monarch. "Canuck," who is only about half the size of the South American bird, evidently had designs on the throne himself. From the first his attitude toward the condor had been unfriendly, and on several mornings when he was presumptuous enough to bathe in the pool before the condor had finished his ablutions a fight seemed imminent.

The condor had made it a rule that whenever he perched on one of the piles of whitewashed stones in the cage all its other occupants must move away. Yesterday morning he flew to the top of one of the piles on which the bald-headed eagle was perched. The eagle did not move. When the condor tried to push the eagle away he first resisted passively, and then, turning suddenly, struck at the condor with his beak. The condor then made a rush, flapping his great wings, but the eagle did not take to flight. He struck back fiercely with wings and beak, and though evidently outclassed by his heavier antagonist, made the feathers fly.

After the first rush the condor drew back with a mouthful of feathers, and, spreading out his wings, rushed at the eagle again. As he reached him his right wing struck him with tremendous force and landed him several feet away. There was no need for the condor to run after the eagle, for he was back in a minute, striking again fiercely with his beak.

The crowd of spectators which had gathered around the cage saw that the eagle was overmatched. One of his eyes was closed and he was bleeding in several places. The spectators sympathized with the smaller bird on account of his plucky resistance, but their shouts had no effect, and both birds were in the midst of a cloud of whirring wings and flying feathers when Keeper Peter Shannon entered the cage. He tried to "shoo" the birds apart, but they only fought away harder than ever.

"Stop the fight. Help the little eagle. Smash that big fellow!" shouted the crowd.

The keeper caught the eagle by the tail and drew him back a few feet, but he dashed at his big opponent again, leaving a handful of feathers in the keeper's hand.

At the risk of a wound from one of the beaks or a stunning blow from one of the condor's wings, the keeper rushed between the birds and separated them. The eagle was carried out, bleeding and tattered but still full of fight, while the condor was left undisputed monarch of the cage.

PUBLIC EDUCATION ASSOCIATION.

"Written Language in the Grammar Schools" Discussed.

The use of the typewriter is responsible in a measure at least for a noticeable improvement in every day written English, according to Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, who presided over the conference of the Public Education Association at the Berkeley Lyceum yesterday afternoon. "If you write a business letter on a typewriter," she said, "you cannot leave out your periods and commas. You have got to put something in."

Mrs. J. H. Wohlfarth, Principal of the elementary department of the Horace Mann School, was the leading speaker on the topic of the day, "Written Language in the Grammar Schools." She informally discussed some of the reasons why composition work is not usually strong in the schools, among them being the fact that it receives less definite, systematic attention than any other subject, and that the children are not taught to think and make written work the expression of their own definite thought. She protested against the practice of giving children wrongly constructed sentences and mis-spelled words to correct, because the error is likely to become as firmly fixed in their memory as the correction.

Mrs. Van Rensselaer said here that she had known Germans who spoke English very poorly, but yet wrote it perfectly, because they had learned it by reading good books and the correct word and sentence forms had become fixed in their minds. There was a long discussion on punctuation, in which Mrs. Van Rensselaer took a prominent part. She said the less punctuation that can be used and yet leave the meaning perfectly clear, the better.

Mrs. Van Rensselaer thought subjects for composition in schools were often poorly chosen, and she gave the following examples which had come to her notice in a well-known educational institution in this city: "Explain in 150 words why the face of Napoleon is strong, intelligent, and cruel," and "Explain in 150 words why the face of Abraham Lincoln is strong, intelligent, and kindly." "That, I think, would have puzzled Robert Louis Stevenson," she remarked.

JUDGE STOPS A DISPUTE.

Assistant United States District Attorney and Counsel for Eugene Packer Become Excited Over Sureties.

The refusal of Assistant United States District Attorney Ernest E. Baldwin to accept Miss C. E. Kelleg of Syracuse, N. Y., as surety for Eugene L. Packer, pending an appeal of his case, led to a series of disputes between himself and Col. Robert A. Ammon in the Federal Building yesterday afternoon. Packer was recently convicted and sentenced to imprisonment at Sing Sing for swindling clients of the Investment and Security Company through the agency of the United States mails.

Col. Ammon declared that he had offered a dozen or more persons as security for his client whom the Assistant District Attorney refused to accept. Miss Kelleg, who was alleged to possess property at Syracuse worth $450,000, was rejected by Mr. Baldwin on the ground that she is not a resident of the State, as required by law, and that the proof offered of her financial standing was not satisfactory. The wrangle began at this point before Judge Thomas in the United States Circuit Court. Each had accused the other of uttering untruths when the Judge intervened. Mr. Baldwin's objection to the surety offered was sustained.

Col. Ammon then went to District Attorney Burnett, who was unaware of the trouble in court, and obtained from him an acceptance of Miss Kelleg as surety for Packer. When the bail bond was taken to Judge Thomas for signature, however, Mr. Baldwin again objected. Gen. Burnett had in the meantime gone home, and in view of the conflict Judge Thomas refused to sign the bond until Mr. Baldwin had consulted with his superior.

"That man Baldwin thinks he owns New York because he is a personal appointee of Mr. McKinley," said Col. Ammon in the Judge's chambers.

With flushed face Mr. Baldwin uttered a retort to the effect that Col. Ammon might have influence in Col. Gardiner's office, but he would find trouble in the Federal Court of this district. The dispute was renewed later in United States Commissioner Shields's office, where both gentlemen explained the case to reporters.

LEGAL NOTES.

FRAUDULENT CONVEYANCE OF REAL ESTATE.—A corporation engaged in the butcher business, under the title of Dresher, First & Co., wishing to do business with Hiram H. Hollis, who was a dealer in live stock, for the purpose of inducing him to extend a credit gave him a guarantee executed by Dresher and others by which they agreed to the extent of $3,000 to guarantee payment of all live stock which Hollis might thereafter sell to the corporation for the year ending January, 1898. Dresher made an appended affidavit that he was worth $30,000 over and above his liabilities, and that he owned 72 Suffolk Street, worth $35,000, subject to a mortgage of $23,000, and 61 Sheriff Street, worth $35,000, and subject to a mortgage of $21,000. On June 15, 1897, Dresher deeded these two premises to Aaron Cohn, and three days afterward the corporation of Dresher, First & Co. made a general assignment. Hollis, having secured judgment for goods sold to the corporation, and execution having been returned unsatisfied, brought a suit in equity against Mr. and Mrs. Dresher, and Mr. and Mrs. Cohn to set aside the conveyance of these premises, as having been made in fraud of creditors. The Court, at Special Term, gave judgment for plaintiff, holding that he had established the fraudulent character of the transaction. That decision has been affirmed by the First Appellate Division. It was shown on the trial that the equity in the property above the mortgages was about $12,000, while the consideration named in the deed was $3,500, which sum Cohn claimed he had loaned Dresher in small sums at different times. Justice O'Brien, who gave the Court's opinion, said: "Cohn contended that he was entitled to hold the property as a bona fide purchaser for value, and the inquiry which the Judge below was pursuing was to determine the validity of this claim, and as to whether the transaction between Dresser and Cohn was an honest one as to creditors. If they entered upon a fraudulent scheme to cheat creditors, then, even though Cohn might have advanced some small sums to Dresher by way of loans, he has only himself to blame if by reason of the unconscionable claim he made he lost all. He did not come into court asking to be paid what was due him, but he insisted upon his right to retain the property, and he must stand or fall by the position which he thus occupied upon the trial. Dresher and Cohn had married two sisters. The evidence shows that Cohn knowingly entered upon the fraudulent scheme."

***

LARGE SUM FOR ATTORNEY'S FEES.—Joseph J. Little, who was receiver of the Worthington Company, in proceedings brought to dissolve the corporation, recently presented his accounts for confirmation. The total aggregate of his receipts was $170,715, and he disbursed $147,037, which included a dividend of 30 per cent. to creditors. The charge made by the counsel for the receiver was $27,200, of which $11,250 had been paid. The referee reported that $14,950 was to be paid for counsel in addition to what was paid. The report having been confirmed at Special Term of the Supreme Court, the Waverley Company, a creditor, appealed to the Appellate Division, where the amount to be awarded to counsel has now been reduced by $4,750 from the sum allowed by the referee. Presiding Justice Van Brunt dissented, holding that as no objections were raised before the referee, it was too late to present them for the first time upon motion for the confirmation of the report.

The difficulty of breathing, which is the unpleasant accompaniment of Asthma, can be speedily relieved with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

NAME RIGHTS OF SOCIETIES.

Contention of Society of the War of 1812 for Exclusive Use of Its Title Affirmed.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in a decision handed down yesterday, sustained an injunction, pending action, granted by the lower court in the suit of the Society of the War of 1812 against the Society of the War of 1812 in the State of New York. The decision means that the latter society will have to find another name.

The dispute between the two societies was first brought to public notice in February, 1897, when Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, representing the Society of the War of 1812, applied to Attorney General Hancock for permission to have an action brought in the name of the State to dissolve the other organization. The ground of the application was that the latter society had illegally taken the name of the society which Col. Gardiner represented. The principal office of the Society of the War of 1812 in the State of New York was then at Plattsburg, but it included among its members many well-known citizens of Albany and other places in the northern part of the State.

Col. Gardiner's application was denied by the Attorney General on the ground that the society could find ample redress in the courts, and Col. Gardiner thereupon served papers in connection with such an action upon the representatives of the Plattsburg society, remarking that the use of the name of the society he represented was "a monumental exhibition of cheek."

The case came up for hearing before Justice Beach of the Supreme Court on April 20, 1897, and later on he rendered a decision against the Plattsburg society. The case was appealed, and the decision now rendered by the Appellate Division sustains Justice Beach's opinion.

The opinion was written by Justice Patterson, who says in part:

"The plaintiff has shown that it does use and is known by its corporate title; that confusion is likely to be caused by the two societies having substantially the same corporate name, and has produced proof emanating from the defendant that that contention is well founded.

"We think it quite plain that the necessary result of the use by different corporations of names so nearly identical, is to produce confusion in the conduct of their business. The plaintiff has the priority of right to the use of the words constituting its corporate title; the defendant has assumed the same name, merely adding as part of its technical designation words which are descriptive of the plaintiff with respect to its status, both in law and in fact, as a corporation of the State of New York."

After declaring that there is no evidence of actual deception, or the intent to deceive on the part of the Plattsburg society, Justice Patterson says:

"But it is not necessary that a deception should be shown. We do not intend to intimate, nor give any weight to the suggestion, that the gentlemen connected with the organization of the defendant have been guilty of actual or intended fraud."

The order was, therefore, affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. All the other Justices concurred in the opinion. They are Justices Van Brunt, O'Brien, and McLaughlin. B. Larned Hand of Albany appeared for the Plattsburg society, and District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner for the Society of the War of 1812.

The Military Society of the War of 1812, known also as the Society of the War of 1812 and as the Veteran Corps of Artillery, is the successor of the organization founded, under the last mentioned name, in this city as an independent military organization of Nov. 25, 1790, by ex-officers and soldiers of the War of the Revolution. In June, 1812, it volunteered in a body for active service, and was part of the military forces of the United States until 1815. On Jan. 23, 1826, the Military Society of the War of 1812 was instituted in this city by ex-officers of the war of 1812, and in 1848 the organization was consolidated with the Veteran Corps of Artillery. In 1890 its regulations were amended to allow the admission of hereditary members, and in the same year the corps was formally incorporated as a military society under the laws of this State.

The present officers of the Society of the War of 1812 are: President and Commandant—The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix; Vice President and Vice Commandant—District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner; Acting Secretary and Adjutant—Howland Pell; Treasurer and Quartermaster—Charles A. Schermerhorn; Chaplain—The Rev. Dr. Frank L. Humphreys; Surgeon—Dr. George G. Shelton; Assistant Secretary and Paymaster—Charles Isham; Register and Commissary—Morris Patterson Ferris.

Bicycle Races at the Eighth's Armory.

One hundred and forty-three entries have been received for the bicycle races to be given by Company K, Eighth Regiment, to-night at its armory. The principal event will be an unlimited pursuit race for the National Guard championship. Seven teams are entered for this race, representing the Eighth, Twelfth, Twenty-second, and Seventy-first Regiments of Manhattan and the Thirteenth, Twenty-third, and Forty-seventh from Brooklyn. Five events are scheduled, including a half-mile novice, one-mile scratch, one-mile handicap, two-mile handicap, and the National Guard team race, unlimited.

Husband Forty-six Years Her Senior.

Gottlieb Neidert and Rose Richer were married on Thursday night by the Rev. Emil A. Meury, pastor of the Second Reformed Church, Jersey City. The bridegroom is seventy-five years old. He had been a widower ten years. The bride is twenty-nine years old. She was a widow and has three children. The couple had only been acquainted two weeks, Mrs. Richer having visited a store in which Neidert is employed as a bookkeeper to buy some goods.

GOLDMAN MUST KEEP HIS WIFE.

Fails in His Effort to Have His Marriage Annulled—Locked Up in Bride-to-Be's Home Two Days.

Isidore Goldman, who claims that he married his wife Gussie on April 1 last, when he was only a little over seventeen years old, was unsuccessful in his action to have his marriage annulled, which was tried before Justice Bischoff in the Supreme Court yesterday. The suit was brought on Isidore's behalf by his father, Hyman Goldman.

Mrs. Goldman, who appears to be 40 years old, was in court with a host of female friends. She alleges that Isidore kept company with her for two years before they were married, and that he told the Alderman who married them at the City Hall, that he was 21 years of age. Judge Bischoff dismissed the complaint, holding that Goldman was over 18 when he married the defendant.

Hyman Goldman, who was the first witness, said his son was born on August 27, 1882. He said he never saw the defendant but twice, when she was brought to his house by his son.

Isidore Goldman testified that he lived with his wife from April 1, 1899, until September 20. He knew the defendant for a year before he married her.

"Where were you before you married her?" his lawyer asked.

"She had me locked up in her home for two days in a dark room. Then she brought in a couple of her friends, and they asked me how old I was. By this time I had consented to marry her. I said I was only seventeen, and they told me that would not do, that I must say I was twenty-one years old.

"Were you under the influence of drink when you went to the City Hall?"

This question was objected to and was not answered.

"What did you tell the Alderman who married you?"

"I told him I was twenty-one years old, but I was afraid to say anything else after what I had gone through."

Mrs. Goldman declined to say what her age is, but admitted she is twenty-one. She said she was acquainted with Goldman for three years before their marriage and had been keeping "steady company" with him for two years.

"Did you ever talk with his father?" her husband's lawyer inquired.

"Yes; twice. Isidore and I, one day when we were going to Coney Island, passed by his door, and his mother was sitting on the stoop. His father called him and asked him where he was going."

"What did he say?"

"Oh, he said he was going to Coney Island with me; that I was his sweetheart."

"What did he say when you went to get married?"

"He said he was twenty-one years old and that he was well able to support me. The Alderman asked him if he was satisfied to marry me, and he said he was. The Alderman asked him then if his parents knew about his marriage, and he said yes. Then the Alderman signed his name and we went away."

A reminder that our men's best evening dress suit—as good as anybody's best—is but $50, may not be amiss. $30 buys a good one.

Roly-poly boys are as easily fitted here with Tuxedo suits as lean boys.

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Lot 2—39c. each, 6 for $2.25
Lot 3—48c. each, 6 for $2.75

Sale of Linen Collars and Cuffs,
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Cuffs . . . 95c. for 6 pair

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Men's High-Grade

Colored Dress Shirts

Of Percales
with detached cuffs, open front and back, in a large variety of patterns, at $1.45

French Percale
with attached cuffs, in entirely new designs, at $1.95

Of Anderson's Scotch Madras
with attached cuffs, custom finish in all respects, at $2.50

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Broken Lots of
$45, $42 & $40 Overcoats,
now $25.00.

$25, $24, $22 & $20
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These two sales embrace some of the choicest things in our stock, and offer an unusual opportunity to the late buyer.

Radical Reductions in Boys' and Children's Clothes.

"Eiderdown"
A Bath Robe Sale,
at $2.35,

$4.00 values—cut full and long, all the latest color combinations.

Stores open this evening.

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Three BROADWAY Stores.
Cor. 13th St.
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AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Wed. Aft., Jan. 17, at 2:30.
Programme:
RUBIN GOLDMARK, Overture "Hiawatha," (Mss. First time); EDWARD SCHUETT, Concerto for Pianoforte in F minor, No. 2; RIMSKY-KORSAKOFF, Symphonic Suite, "Scherherazade," Op. 35.
Soloist:
Mr. Ludwig Breitner
Boston Symphony Orchestra.
Mr. Gericke Conductor.
Thurs. Eve., Jan. 18, at 8:15.
Programme:
BRAHMS, Tragic Overture; MOZART, Sextus Aria from "Titus"; MORITZ MOSZKOWSKI, Two Movements from Suite No. 1, in F major, Op. 39; WAGNER, Adrianos Aria from "Rienzi"; CESAR FRANCK, Symphony in D minor.
Soloist:
Mme. Schumann-Heink
Courtesy of Mr. Maurice Grau.
Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. Now on sale at box office and Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) at regular prices.

Six Symphony Concerts for Young People.
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
Second Concert This (Sat.) Aft., at 2:30 AT CARNEGIE HALL.
Soloist.....Mr. LEO SCHULZ
Programme: HAYDN, Symphony, G major, (Militaire;) SAINT-SAENS, Serenade (Strings, Organ, and Piano;) WEBER-BERLIOZ, Invitation to the Dance.
Each number on the programme will be preceded by a short explanation.
Subscription and Single Tickets at Carnegie Hall Box Office only.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
This afternoon at 2, CARMEN, Mmes. Calvé and Clementine De Vere; MM. Saleza and Campanari. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
To-night at 8, at Popular Prices, ROMEO ET JULIETTE. Mmes. Suzanne Adams and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez (his only appearance at the popular Saturday night performances) and Plancon. Conductor, Sig. Bevignani.
Sun. Ev'g., Jan. 14, at 8:15, Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mme. Sembrich, Miss Broadfoot; MM. Dippel, Bertram, and Arthur Friedheim, Pianist, together with the Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra. Conductor, Paur.
Mon. Ev'g., Jan. 15, at 7:45. DIE WALKUERE. Mmes. Eames, Schumann-Heink, and Nordica; MM. Van Dyck, Pringle, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur.
Wed. Ev'g., Jan. 17, at 8, FAUST. Mmes. Calvé and Mantelli; MM. Saleza, Scotti, and Plancon. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri. Ev'g., Jan. 19, at 8, AIDA. Mmes. Eames and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez, Scotti, and Plancon. Conductor, Mancinelli.
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3d Year. 100 People. Box office open 8.
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Moulters Sisters, Ethel Levey, Moving Pic., 30 Others.

PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. Rossow Midgets, Cont. Perf. Merkel Sisters, 15, 25, 50c. Ed. Lateil, Seymour and Dupre, Diana, W.C. Davies, 30 Others.

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Sat., Jan. 13, } Lecture,
11 A. M. } "Napoleon Bonaparte."
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To-night "SCHWEIGHOFFER" in "BLITZ."
Last Time "MAEDEL," ("A Telegraph Girl.")

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MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c
This Week: THE WIFE.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. The Gunner's Mate Mat. To-day
Nxt wk.—2d & Last of "The Gunner's Mate."

JAN 1900

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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The New York Times
Saturday Review.
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

In conjunction with MM. Goupil et Cie of Paris, Charles Scribner's Sons have undertaken the publication of a most elaborate and beautiful art work, treating of "George Washington, the Man." The author is Mr. Worthington Chauncey Ford, who has, as a result of studying his subject for many years, produced what is a personal and intimate effort. The illustrations, which will form a special feature of the work, have been made from contemporary portraits of Washington and his family, of all the members of his Cabinet, and other personages intimately connected with his times. Nearly all the portraits and relics have been photographed direct from the originals, and all are reproduced specially for this work in the finest hand-finished photogravure, for which the firm of "Goupil" has become famous. They consist of twenty-four photogravure plates, including one hand-finished water color fac simile frontispiece in each of the two volumes, seventeen single portraits, and five plates, each containing five portraits. In addition there are thirty-two tail pieces. There will be several editions of this monumental work, each differing from another in quality of paper employed, letter-press, and binding.

A subject of commanding interest, not only to all literary men and lovers of books, but also to the general reader, is being written about for G. P. Putnam's Sons by the veteran librarian, Dr. A. R. Spofford, who has for many years been associated with the Library of Congress. The work will be entitled, "A Book for All Readers." The volume, which will contain such topics as science of library making, the choice of books, the art of reading, rare books, periodical and pamphlet literature, book buying, the art of bookbinding, the enemies of books, is intended to furnish a practical aid to the formation of libraries, private and circulating, and to their highest use and enjoyment.

"Impressions of South Africa," by James Bryce, has just been brought out in a new and revised edition by the Century Company. By the addition of a new chapter, the work is brought down to date. The new material includes a full discussion of the reasons for the present state of war in the Transvaal, as viewed from each side. There have also been incorporated in the volume appendices, in which the Conventions of 1881 and 1884, made between the South African Republic and Great Britain, are printed in full.

The first volume of a particularly important reference work on architecture is in preparation at the Macmillan Company. It is entitled "Dictionary of Architecture," and is edited by Mr. Russell Sturgis, who has a very high position among the critics and encyclopedists of the art. The work will be profusely and elegantly illustrated; in fact, the aim of the publishers is to make it in every way suggestive of its theme. Volume I., which will include subjects from A to E, is now almost ready for publication. Mr. Sturgis has been assisted in his work by over eighty well-known American and European writers on architecture, art, and archaeology. The "Dictionary of Architecture" will not be a mere collection of words and phrases and their definitions. It is the aim of the editor to form a compendium of architectural knowledge and research, drawn from the most authoritative sources, and, at the same time, illustrating, in a copious yet careful manner, the historical models as well as the practical work in this field.

Maxwell Gray, whose maiden effort in sustained fiction, "The Silence of Dean Maitland," published in 1886, created much criticism of various kinds, is shortly to have a new novel published by D. Appleton & Co., which is expected to be a production fully worthy of the first effort. Since the appearance of "The Silence of Dean Maitland," Mr. Gray, whose real name, by the way, is M. G. Tuttiett, has had published eight novels and two books of poems, none of which, however, achieved the wide success of the first novel, although "An Innocent Impostor" and "The House of Hidden Treasure," published a little over a year ago, did not fail to awaken considerable interest and draw forth appreciative reviews. The title of Maxwell Gray's forthcoming novel will be "The World's Mercy." In it the author is understood to have continued the study of the ethical problems which conspicuously marked "The Silence of Dean Maitland."

A volume of essays on "Democracy and Empire," by Prof. Franklin H. Giddings of Columbia University, will come from the press of the Macmillan Company some time during the present month. The author finds that the economic and ethical development of the human race is assuming the two forms of democracy and empire. Coincidentally with the democratic evolution there is an extension of territorial boundaries to include tropical lands. The author points out that modern empire building, unlike the ancient imperial expansion, is largely the result of geographical exploration, commercial expansion, colonization, and diplomatic compromise. Furthermore, modern dependencies are held rather in trust for civilization, and the sovereign power recognizes the duty of governing for the benefit of the governed; of extending to them the blessings of law, order, liberty, and education. It is thus that both democracy and empire are made to form together the great ethical movement of the day.

"The Stage as a Career," being a sketch of the actor's life, its requirements, hardships, and rewards, by Philip G. Hubert, Jr., will be presented within the fortnight by G. P. Putnam's Sons. Most of the questions concerning "The Social Status of the Stage," "Qualifications for Stage Success," "The Best Training for the Stage," &c., are answered, with the assistance of the opinions of well-known actors and actresses, whose judgments are the result of long experience. In one chapter, "To Act or Not to Act," the author fully discusses the dangerous topic of the morality of the stage. He says: "The constant intimate association of men and women on the stage, the constant playing with emotions, the mockery of love, which goes on, all this ends by dulling even the most sensitive nature." This and other similar passages make it unlikely that the author will escape without considerable adverse criticism.

NEW VOLUMES OF VERSE.

English and American Authors—Stephen Phillips, Swinburne, Lloyd Mifflin, John B. Tabb, and Others.*

Reviewed for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by **Joel Benton.**

Poetry, the supreme vehicle of imagination, has had always the tribute and acclaim of great men. Charles James Fox held poetry to be "the great refreshment of the human mind"; that it was "by making and tasting poetry that men first found out they had minds." Coleridge calls it "the blossom and the fragrancy of all human knowledge and emotion." Judged by these, or a score of other canons, Mr. Stephen Phillips can lay good claim to be a poet of very high order—perhaps the one, not forgetting William Watson—who stands first among the new poetical names in Great Britain to be taken now into admiring and serious account.

His sure accent reveals him; it is, as one writer says, "unmistakable—it is the accent of a new and true poet." There is an altitude in his thought that measures up to the height of great names; a quality, too, that recalls the lofty imaging and rhythmical cadence of the best writers who have preceded him. To Milton and Landor, in fact, he has been compared critically, and not without fair reason.

The book that he offers here makes clear his striking force in blank verse, which, for compactness, polish, and the tense delivery of thought, is almost a revelation. The tale of "Paola and Francesca," in Guelph and Ghibelline times, which it gives, is a play in four acts, accepted for production at the St. James's Theatre, London. It goes back to those ancient Italian days when the age and Governments knew only harsh and barbarian manners. Though the plot of it is simple, it is tragedy pure and unadulterated.

Giovanni Malatesta, the Tyrant of Rimini, marries from a convent the beautiful Francesca, daughter of Guido da Polenta, the Tyrant of Ravenna. War goes on between these two rulers, and love, jealousy, and intrigue are suitably intermixed. Giovanni is very much older than his bride, while the beautiful Paola, his young brother, who brings her to Giovanni, and is with her much as the King's loyal guard, is to her as Romeo was to Juliet. On their discovered intrigue, made palpably plain and incriminating, they are murdered by the King's dagger.

Intensely interesting, step by step, is the process of the story, and actable it must be without a sentence changed. Nothing finer, it seems to me, has come to us from an English pen in the way of a poetic and literary play than this since the appearance of Taylor's "Philip Van Artevelde"—unless Swinburne's "Atlanta in Calydon" be an exception. Some of its passages are eminently worth sampling, for their beauty of expression, their fine and fit use of words, and their superior power and grace.

Giovanni, in presenting Francesca to his kinsmen and attendants, says:

> I ask no great things of the skies; I ask
> Henceforth a quiet breathing that this child
> Hither all dewy from her convent fetched
> Shall lead me gently down the slant of life.

Costanza, a relative of Francesca, says:

> O Lord of Rimini!
> With sighs we leave her as we leave a child.
> Be tender with her, even as God hath been!
> She hath but wondered up at the white clouds;
> Hath just spread out her hands to the warm sun;
> Hath heard but gentle words and cloister sounds.

Below are a few random lines. The first couplet is addressed to Francesca:

> O my embodied dream with eyes and hair!
> Visible aspiration with soft hands.
> * * * * * * *
> Have I not in my thought trained little feet
> To venture, and taught little lips to move
> Until they shaped the wonder of a word?
> * * * * * * *
> Ah! can you think it is not sweet to breathe
> That delicate air and flowery sigh of you,
> The stealing May and mystery of your spirit?
> Am I not flesh and blood?—am I not young?
> * * * * * * *
> Perchance she looks toward me now and makes
> A music upon midnight with my name.
> * * * * * * *
> O voice too sweet!
> And like the soul of midnight sending words.
> * * * * * * *

*PAOLA AND FRANCESCA. A Tragedy in Four Acts. By Stephen Phillips. London and New York: John Lane. The Bodley Head. 1900.

ROSAMUND, QUEEN OF THE LOMBARDS. A Tragedy. By Algernon Charles Swinburne. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 1899.

ECHOES OF GREEK IDYLS. By Lloyd Mifflin. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1899.

POEMS OF CABIN AND FIELD. By Paul Laurence Dunbar. Illustrated. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 1899.

CHILD VERSE. Poems Grave and Gay. By John B. Tabb. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. 1899.

A WINTER HOLIDAY. By Bliss Carman. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. 1899.

SONGS OF AMERICAN DESTINY. A Vision of New Hellas. By William Norman Guthrie. Illustrated. Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Company. 1899.

For what ecstasy
Together to be blown about the globe!
What rapture in perpetual fire to burn
Together! Where we are is endless fire.

Mr. Phillips is one of the youngest of the recently arrived English poets; but he comes self-authenticated, making beauty of ancient history and myth, and showing himself often a wizard among apt and prismatic words. There is in some of his previous work an apparent thick somebreness and dull atmosphere where excellence is not denied—but his future seems at last to unfold a more shining and pellucid path.

If the story of "Paola and Francesca" is sad, so also is Mr. Swinburne's new poem of "Rosamund—A Tragedy." Neither play contributes much to sunshine in literature; but, on the contrary, ancient outgrown and gruesome episodes make the substance of them. Rosamund is Queen of the Lombards, and the scene of the play is at Verona. The time it occurred is June, 573. There is a singular resemblance in this play to the one previously referred to, inasmuch as love, jealousy, and murder shape it to a double death. There are five acts, and less than half a dozen characters fill them.

In the present poem Mr. Swinburne returns to his early and best-known style. He is rigidly classic, and not merely romantic and epileptic, with a froth and foam of epithet. In finish and form nothing could be more close to Grecian art and ideal. It is refreshing to see Mr. Swinburne at work in his most thoughtful and restrained style. Where he has abandoned this manner he fails to accomplish the best that is in him. As a sample of the thought and form, this passage between Albovine, King of the Lombards, and Narsetes, his aged counselor, will serve:

ALBOVINE.

Hast thou loved
Ever—loved woman, not as chance may love,
But as thou hast loved thy sword or friend
—or me!
* * * * * * *

NARSETES.

Woman! As I love
Flowers in their season. A rose is but a rose.

ALBOVINE.

Dost thou know rose from thistle or bind-weed! Man,
Speak as our north winds speak, if harsh and hard—
Truth.

NARSETES.

White I know from red, and dark from bright,
And milk from blood in hawthorn-flowers: but not
Woman from woman.

The following is an interlocution between Rosamund and her royal husband:

ROSAMUND.

Kiss me. Who knows how long the lord of life
May spare us time for kissing? Life and love
Are less than change and death.

ALBOVINE.

What ghosts are they?
So sweet thou never wast to me before.
The woman that is God—the God that is
Woman—the sovereign of the soul of man,
Our fathers' Freia, Venus crowned in Rome,
Has lent my love her girdle; but her lips
Have robbed the red rose of its heart, and left
No glory for the flower beyond all flowers
To bid the Spring be glad of.

It is a mental relief to find among other wearers of, or aspirants for, the Parnassian laurel, a writer to whom force and strength are not one with coarseness and rough phrasing—a warm lover of the beauty of Keats and of classic art in verse. Mr. Lloyd Mifflin, in his poems passed over to us from the Greek of Bion, Moschus, and Bacchylides, is of the type noted, and he brings here the same smooth and polished style that arrested critical attention in his volumes "At the Gates of Song" and on "The Slopes of Helicon." The sonnet's "scanty plot" seems so native to this author that his execution in it hides the effort and artifice which are sometimes visible, in the frequent "round up" and balancing, by well-known writers, of its fourteen lines. How well, for instance, the following poem from Moschus—no better done than many others in this volume—is made to express its thought, and to cap it with worthy climax:

LOVE, THE ABSCONDER.

Cupid, the rogue!—my darling runaway—
Oh, who hath seen him where the cross-roads meet?
His skin all blushing, and how honey-sweet
His wily voice, I, Cypris, may not say!
More than a kiss from me shall be thy pay
If thou return him; but Oh, be discreet,
For on that saucy brow is writ deceit,
And both his tongue and tiny hands betray!
If thou shouldst see him, bind, and hither bring
The rosy scamp; but do not his desire—
Let not his lips to thine an instant cling!
And should he tempt with gift of arrows dire
Or gilded bow, refuse each treacherous thing,
For all his armature is dipped in fire!

The recently found Egyptian papyri, which has enlarged for the admirer of Greek poetry the realm of Bacchylides, will justify printing one sample from him as given by our author. Bacchylides was Pindar's rival and nephew of Simonides. He was a much-praised lyricist who lived about 500 B. C.

THE EAGLE.

Aloft, and cleaving the ethereal air
With tawny wings, far in the dazzling skies,
The Eagle of the Thunderer grandly flies
Where other glorious soarers fear to dare;
Not the cloud-piercing peaks, snow-crowned, that glare,
Nor the torn ocean that man terrifies,
Halls his free plume nor dares his dauntless eyrie—
Imperious and imperial past compare!
Still onward, upward through the regions dread,
Companioned by the wind above the seas,
Mounting in splendor sweeps the king of birds;
I, too, have empyrean paths to tread
To chant your praises in, and winged words,
O sons illustrious of Dinomenes!

Mr. Paul Laurence Dunbar has brought his unique poetic performance—the substance of which is almost folk-lorish in parts—to a notice that is thoroughly deserved, by its simplicity and truth to nature, no less than by its cadence, humanity, and charm. His "Poems of Cabin and Field" are well described by the title, and must widen his audience by their touching representation of lowly life—the Southern life of slave days. The evenness of execution in the present book is so pronounced that a felicitous selection from the pieces, all of which are justifiably in dialect—not dialect put on—may be made almost anywhere from them. But these two stanzas, from "A Banjo Song," will serve, perhaps, to show their simple—one might say photographic—style:

Oh, de music o' de banjo,
Quick an' deb'lish, solemn, slow,
Is de greates' joy an' solace
Dat a weary slave kin know!
So jes' let me hyeah it ringin',
Dough de chune be po' an' rough,
It's a pleasure; an' de pleasures
O' dis life is few enough.

Now, de blessed little angels
Up in heaben, we are told,
Don't do nothin' all dere lifetime
'Ceptin' play on ha'ps o' gold.
Now I think heaben'd be mo' homelike
Ef we'd hyear some music fall
F'om a real ol'-fashioned banjo,
Like dat one upon de wall.

A mention of the mechanical beauty of the volume, which would amply satisfy the de luxe taste, must not be omitted. The text takes the right-hand page only, while an illustrative picture of the best magazine excellence is placed on the page opposite. With these features, and all the pages floriated by a liberal artistic border, there seems nothing in the way of beauty lacking for it. Its dedication is: "To Bishop Henry C. Potter, and, with him, the friends who were kind in my illness."

Father Tabb's volume of child verse, with specimens gay and grave, has, in a very distinct way, the light, delicate touch which make his conspicuous endowment as a poet. Into lines that have a filmy, cobwebby quality, he puts a variety of entertaining and amusing fancies which claim a wider audience than juvenility and the nursery; for they appeal also to grown and mature minds. Prettily thought out and said is this quatrain:

AT COCKCROW.

Crow! For the night has thrice denied
The glory of the sun,
And now repentant turns aside
To weep what he has done.

Some of the subtler themes are perhaps a little above the child's reach; though the punning and levity may give even the very young reader pleasure. In the following lyric the ingrained felicity is transparent:

THE BROOK.

It is the mountain to the sea
That makes a messenger of me;
And lest I loiter on the way
And lose what I am sent to say,
He sets his reverie to his song,
And bids me sing it all day long.
Farewell! for here the stream is slow,
And I have many a mile to go.

The utterance of not a word too much and not a word too little, with a cameo compactness of expression, a poetic beginner might study from this book, which is a worthy mate to, if not quite like, Stevenson's "A Child's Garden of Verses."

Mr. Bliss Carman's volume of less than fifty pages offers us seven poems which give, in various measure, the delights the author found in Winter holidaying, some of which was spent under the Southern azure and near the Bahaman waters. Mr. Carman keeps a well-groomed Pegasus, and its motions are unfailingly true and graceful.

FLYING FISH.

Where the Southern liners go,
In the push of the purple seas,
When sky and ocean merge
Their blue immensities,

A creature novel and fine
Will break from the foam and play,
Swift as a leaf on the wind,
Part of the light and spray.

Will scud like a gust of snow,
Silver, diaphanous things,
As if, when the sun gave will,
The sea for his part gave wings.

Of Nassau, the Bahaman capital, he says:

She's ringed with surf and coral, she's crowned with sun and palm;
She has the Old World leisure, the regal tropic calm;
The trade winds fan her forehead; in everlasting June
She reigns from deep verandas above her blue lagoon.
* * * * * * * *
There in the endless sunlight, within the surf's low sound,
Peace tarries for a lifetime at doorways unrenowned;
And a velvet air goes breathing across the seagirt land,
Till the sense begins to waken and the soul to understand.

Poems on hand-made paper, sumptuously illustrated, in octavo form and double-titled as "Songs of American Destiny—A Vision of New Hellas," should have some urgent message by virtue of these alluring facts. When it is further noticed that their author, Mr. William Norman Guthrie, liberally and encouragingly prefaces and postfaces them, given a synopsis in prose of the story he wishes them to tell, in addition to an explanatory rubrication by paragraph and page, and says that he has employed ten years in "experimenting more or less incessantly with rhythm and rhyme," to find a vehicle capable of embodying his thoughts, the wonder and expectation of the reader are put certainly to an unmerciful strain. The author admits that "the blank verse of Shakespeare, Milton, Wordsworth, and Tennyson have wondrous possibilities," but for his own lyric work "seemed unpromising." Of these things there can hardly be a doubt.

To reach some higher achievement, presumably, than the poets referred to have obtained, the author dismisses, in the main, initial capitals below the first line of each paragraph; makes lines of a single word, or of two words or more, in obedience to some law which is a secret of his own, by which process we have a lyric in the style that follows. The passage quoted is from a "Hymn to Dionysus":

Stay near us to cheer us dire God of the panting heat! Pray hear us, hear us!
Fire shod be thy alighting feet that in spasm volcanic thy mount may awake, rend open the chasm and with panic earth shake!

There are sixteen poems in this new style, rhymed and unrhymed, "to be read separately or as a poetic whole." And they have one merit that the author in his frequent hints of their merit has curiously overlooked. As America and "American destiny" are as little mentioned in them as "The Babes in the Woods" in Artemus Ward's famous lecture thereon, the allegory they attempt will do equally well for Madagascar or Bombay. This is not to say that they are not, in a certain way, interesting; but it happens that the preface to the book is much more interesting. It would seem that there are still aspirants for poetic renown who think freak fashions in verse are certificates of genius, when, for the most part, they are merely mirrors of vacuity. Walt Whitman, to be sure, had something to say. But in lesser minds the belief in affectation and words "cut bias" does not produce poetry.

JOEL BENTON.

Dante's "Paolo and Francesca."*

"Paolo and Francesca" is based upon that tragedy in Tuscan mediaeval life which is so beautifully told in the fifth canto of Dante's "Inferno," and which has furnished the theme for many other poets and novelists and dramatists. It seems proper, therefore, to supplement the foregoing review of Mr. Phillips's poetic drama with a translation of the verses which inspired his muse. We transcribe the comparatively little-known rendering of the lines by the late Thomas W. Parsons, because in them the prevailing idea of destiny seems to be better preserved than in any other English translation.

* * * * * * Whereat I did
Invoke them, when the gale had blown them near:
"O troubled spirits! come unless forbid
By some High Power, your story let us hear!"

As wandering doves, bound homeward through the sky,
Called by desire, with wings wide open thrown,
Steadily toward their pleasant dwellings fly,
Sped ever onward by their wish alone;
So, from the troop where Dido ranks, they sailed
Toward me, through that dim atmosphere malign,
My passionate entreaty so prevailed.

"O breathing being, gracious and benign,
Who com'st to visit through this lurid air
Us, whose heart's blood hath stained the world above!
To Him who rules the universe our prayer
Should rise for thy soul's peace had we His love;
And, since thou pitiest thus our ill-starred fate,
Listen, or speak; for, whatsoe'er ye will,
We will as freely hear of as relate,
While this dread blast is for the moment still.

"My native city stands upon the shore
Where Po descends in Adria's peace to rest,
Raging with all his rivulets no more.
Love, quick to kindle every gentler breast,
Fired this fond being with the beauteous shape
Bereft me so, (I shudder at the way!)
Love, who permits no loved one to escape,
Me too subduing, charmed with equal sway;
Even here thou seest the rapture hath not died:
And Love led both of us to one fell death,
But Cain's own pangs our murderer must bide."
These broken words came wafted on their breath.

Listening these injured souls, I hung my head.
"What dost thou think?" inquired the Bard. "Alas!
What tender thoughts, how strong a wish," I said,
"Brought those two lovers to their woeful pass!"
Then, turning round to them, I thus began:
"Francesca! tears must overflow mine eyes:
My pitying soul thy martyr-throes unman;
But tell me, in the time of happy sighs,
Your vague desires how gave Love utterance first?"
And she to me: "The mightiest of all woes
Is, in the midst of misery, to be cursed
With bliss remembered; this thy teacher knows.
Yet, wouldst thou learn our passion's root and head,
As one may speak whose eyes with tears are dim,
So will I speak. Together once we read
The tale of Lancilot, how love seized him!
Alone we were, without suspecting aught:
Oft in perusal changed our cheeks their hue,
And oft our eyes each other's glances caught;
But one sole passage 'twas that both o'erthrew.
At reading of the longed-for smile to be
By such a lover's kissing so much blest,
This dearest, (never shalt thou part from me!)
His lips to mine, all trembling, pressed.
The writer was our Galeot, with his book:
That day we read no farther on." She stopped;
Meanwhile he moaned so much, compassion took
My sense away, and like a corse I dropped.

*THE DIVINE COMEDY OF DANTE ALIGHIERI. Translated into English verse by Thomas William Parsons, with a preface by Charles Eliot Norton. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

GREAT ORATIONS.

Two Monumental Sets of the World's Best Examples.*

Reviews are here presented of the first volumes of two series of what are intended by their respective editors to be representations of the world's greatest and best orations. Each series has special and distinct merits. Both show that care, knowledge, and enthusiasm have been exercised upon the idea of furnishing the people of to-day with the most distinctive specimens of "the art that rules," in attractive and useful forms. Either series will fill a vacancy in the library, public or private, the void of which must often have been of serious inconvenience, and the means for filling which have hitherto been so inadequate.

Under the chief direction of Guy Carleton Lee, Ph. D., there is being prepared for G. P. Putnam's Sons a series entitled "The World's Orators." The work, when complete, will comprise ten volumes, the material of which has been arranged in chronological order. The first volume, which has just come to hand, is entitled "Orators of Ancient Greece." The others will be designated as follows: II., "Orators of Early Rome"; III., "Orators of the Early and Mediaeval Church"; IV., "Orators of the Reformation Era"; V., "Orators of Modern Europe." Volumes VI. and VII. will be devoted to "Orators of England," while the last three volumes will be occupied with the efforts of "Orators of America."

The specimens of oratory presented in the first volume are quite representative of their epoch, and the introductory essays, biographical sketches, and critical notes that accompany them are in every way illuminating and valuable. The chronological scheme, too, will appeal to the student as well as to the general reader—no other form could so fully demonstrate the development of oratory as an art—although the wisdom and taste of the editor may be questioned from the fact that he allots three volumes to "Orators of America," and only one to "Orators of Modern Europe." This may seem a trifle exaggerative in a work devoted to "the greatest orations and epoch-making speeches from the dawn of civilization to the present day." Prof. Lee writes in his preface:

The wealth of material is appalling, and when first honored by the invitation to be the editor in chief of "The World's Orators," I shrank from the task of condensing within the limits of ten volumes the most memorable speeches of the world's history. Investigation, however, demonstrated that within the suggested limits the great orations of representative orators of important periods of history could be adequately presented.

It may be that "within the suggested limits" is the saving clause. We shall be able to examine this question more fully when we come to the last three volumes of the work. In the preface, also, the editor in chief gives graceful credit to the able corps of learned gentlemen who have assisted him in making the selections, and whose commentaries on the various orations will be found most useful. On the threshold of the first volume some specimens of Homeric oratory are happily presented, for although these orations were probably never actually delivered, they exhibit traits of the truest eloquence, and undoubtedly inspired the later Greek speakers with something of their persuasive art. Adequate specimens of the orations of Lysias and Demosthenes are preserved in scholarly translations. As a whole, the first volume is a most valuable and authoritative exposition of the development of the art of oratory in ancient Greece. The book is beautifully illustrated by photogravure pictures of the most celebrated statues and other sculptures identified with the orators represented.

There is now being published, at the rate of one volume a month, a series of ten books, large quarto in size, containing what eminent judges have decided to be "The World's Best Orations." The vastness of this undertaking is at once made evident when it is considered what must have influenced the judges in their choice. Over five hundred members of the clergy, the bench, and bar, educators, librarians, and representatives of other departments of literature and learning, have assisted in the preparation of "The World's Best Orations." The result of their combined opinions, therefore, may be taken as representative of the cultured taste of the present day. The orators are arranged in alphabetical order, the discourses of each being prefaced by a brief article, partly biographical and partly critical, describing the particular orator's place in history, the causes which tended to make him known, and the influence that his words had upon his hearers. The first volume, which includes the

*THE WORLD'S ORATORS: Comprising the Great Orations of the World's History. Edited by Guy Carleton Lee. Illustrated. Octavo. Vol. I. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50 per vol.

*THE WORLD'S BEST ORATIONS: From the Earliest Period to the Present Time. Edited by David J. Brewer, Justice Supreme Court of the United States. Quarto. Vols. I. and II. St. Louis and Chicago: Ferdinand P. Kaiser. New York: J. F. Taylor & Co. $5 per vol.

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most distinctive work of orators whose names fall between Pierre Abélard and Judah P. Benjamin, is now before us.

In introducing this volume Mr. Justice Brewer, whose portrait in photogravure appropriately occupies the position of frontispiece, says: "Oratory is the masterful art. Poetry, painting, music, sculpture, architecture please, thrill, inspire, but oratory rules. The orator dominates those who hear him, convinces their reason, controls their judgment, compels their action." Hence the perusal of the oration lacks, of course, the presence of the speaker, his manner, his magnetism, and the art with which his words are pronounced; still, much of the orator's personality asserts itself even through the printed page as one becomes interested in the oration, especially if read aloud. At some future time the phonograph and kinetoscope may still further bring to us the personality of the speaker and make the illusion complete. But that day has not yet arrived. A brief article on "The Oratory of Anglo-Saxon Countries," by Edward A. Allen, Professor of Anglo-Saxon and English Literature in the University of Missouri, follows Mr. Brewer's article, in which occurs this suggestive passage:

So long as there are wrongs to be redressed, so long as the strong oppress the weak, so long as injustice sits in high places, the voice of the orator will be needed to plead for the rights of man. He may not at this stage of the Republic be called upon to sound a battle cry to arms, but there are bloodless victories to be won as essential to the stability of a great nation and the uplifting of its millions of people as the victories of the battlefield.

If the development of the culture of a country may be read in her expression in the fine arts, so the history of her political evolution may be learned from her orations. Throughout all history oratory has been the greatest aid that liberty has possessed—more fundamental and more potent than the sword, for oratory expounds the cause in which the sword is to be drawn. It is not our purpose to enter into a discussion of the specimens of oratory contained in the volume before us or to show the conditions which gave them birth, but simply to point out certain suggestive features of the varied styles employed.

Among the great trials of history which have brought out eloquent appeals on the part of counsel, perhaps there is none which appeals so strongly to the American bar, for its general effect upon American jurisprudence, as the trial of Mrs. Mary E. Surratt, implicated in the murder of President Lincoln. An interesting comparison may be made between the address of Frederick A. Aiken in defense of the prisoner and the address of John Adams in defense of the British soldiers engaged in the Boston massacre. Both counsel supported intensely unpopular causes. While one pleads for mercy, the other demands justice. Aiken has been said to err in the direction of excessive ornament; the fault of the Adams address has been laid to the score of excessive severity of logic. Yet, it is a significant fact that Aiken lost an intensely unpopular cause, while Adams won a case in which the principal defendant was quite as much the object of popular obloquy as was Mrs. Surratt. A passage from each speech may prove suggestive here as illustrative of the characteristics of the two orators. Mr. Adams began as follows:

May it please your Honor and you, gentlemen of the jury, I am for the prisoner at the bar, and shall apologize for it only in the words of the Marquis of Beccaria:

"If I can be the instrument of preserving one life, his blessings and tears of transport shall be a sufficient compensation to me for the contempt of mankind."

Mr. Aiken ended with the words:

This woman, who, widowed of her natural protectors; who, in helplessness and painfully severe imprisonment, in sickness and in grief ineffable, sues for mercy and justice from your hands, may leave a legacy of blessings, sweet as fruition-hastening showers, for those you love and care for in return for the happiness of fame and home restored, though life be abbreviated and darkened through this world by the miseries of this unmerited and woeful trial. But long and chilling is the shade which just retribution, slow creeping on, pede claudo, casts around the fate of him whose heart is merciless to his fellows bowed low in misfortune.

Each volume contains eight photogravures consisting of portraits or of scenes identified with the orations. These pictures are printed on Japan paper. The letterpress, the bindings, and general character of the make-up of the volumes emphasize the good taste of the undertaking and the durability of the work.

As we are writing the second volume of "The World's Best Orations" comes to us. It includes the most distinctive orations of men whose names fall between Thomas H. Benton and Anson Burlingame. Thirty-two orators are represented in this volume, which includes such distinguished foreigners as St. Bernard of Clairvaux, who preached the Second Crusade; Bismarck, Lord Bolingbroke, Bossuet, Edmund Burke, and others, and Americans like Blaine, George S. Boutwell, Phillips Brooks, and William Cullen Bryant. Here, too, we have William J. Bryan, who is represented by his "Cross of Gold" address. In selection and arrangement of material and in illustrations, this volume is in every way worthy of the general scheme of the series.

Becky Sharp and the Countess de Saldar.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Mrs. Fiske's spirited impersonation of Becky Sharp has sent many of us to the library to take up "Vanity Fair" for a new study of that fascinating character. Again we are impressed with the powers of the great novelist, again we admire the vivid portraiture of the plucky, unscrupulous adventuress, and, as we replace the book on its shelf we ask, Is there, in modern fiction in the gallery of conscienceless women, a portrait that may be hung on the line with Rebecca Sharp? Yes, I think there is one—that of Louisa, Countess de Saldar, as we behold her in the novel of "Evan Harrington," painted by the master hand of George Meredith. The two works are widely different in motive and result, but alike in the dominating power of the heroine. "Vanity Fair" leaves one somewhat the sadder for the reading, less hopeful for humanity—at least for that part of it we call society, and more conscious of its hollowness, its heartlessness, and its trickery. The atmosphere of "Vanity Fair" is vitiated and depressing; breathing it for a few hours, one longs for a run in the pure air to escape from Becky's baleful influence. The story of "Evan Harrington" produces a very different impression. It is the lightest in touch, the sunniest in atmosphere of all of Meredith's novels. Gay good humor presides over the shifting groups that pass before our eyes; wit and fancy sparkle in their talk, and light up the philosophical asides of the brilliant author. The realm of "Vanity Fair" lies close to the borders of tragedy; "Evan Harrington" belongs to the region of pure comedy.

The great Mel, the father of the Harringtons, lies dead in the first chapter of the book, but his ghost, a genial, cheery shade, whose acquaintance the reader is pleased to make, glides softly through the story, a terror to none but his three daughters, who would have the world forget that their father was a tailor. Of these three, Louisa, once Lou Harrington, now Countess de Saldar, suffers most keenly from the humiliating fear of tailordom. The aim and object of her life is to lift her family out of the despised domain of trade and tailordom; especially does she desire to marry her brother, Evan, to some young person of rank and wealth. For this purpose she has returned to her family in England, leaving her husband, "dear Silva," in Portugal. But she has brought with her the airs and graces of Court life, a store of anecdotes of "the Queen," and "those dear Portuguese," and a half-veiled contempt for England and the English. The Countess is a remarkable compound of mendacity and piety. As a strategist she is quite equal to Becky; as a liar she may, perhaps, surpass her. The author describes her as a "born general, with battalions of lies disciplined and zealous."

The two poles of her character are piety and the dread of tailordom; when she is panic-stricken under the latter she takes refuge in the former. In a letter to her sister she says: "We must not pray for vengeance. It is sinful. Providence will inflict that. Always know that Providence is quite sure to. It comforts exceedingly." And in another letter to the same, referring to the martyrdom of the family from the plebian blot of the shears, she writes: "I hope I may be pardoned, but it always seems to me that what we have to endure is infinitely worse than any other suffering, for you find no comfort for the children of T—'s in Scripture, nor any defense of their dreadful position. Robbers, thieves, magdalens! but no! the unfortunate offspring of that class are not even mentioned; at least in my most diligent perusal of the Scriptures, I never lighted upon any remote allusion; and we know the Jews did wear clothing." For hypocritical piety we must accord the palm to the de Saldar. Becky's green eyes are raised heavenward now and then in some effective pose, but the Portuguese Countess refers to Providence with startling familiarity and frequency. Of this pair of schemers both are very clever, both are mercenary, self-seeking, and socially ambitious, but they work out their problems on different lines. Becky adopts the frank, audacious, even insolent manner, and goes straight to the mark on which her mind is set. Louisa de Saldar chooses the elegant, superior, condescending style. The French adventuress relies most upon that resourceful brain of hers; the Portuguese Countess builds on her personal charms, her foreign air, and her graceful flatteries. Both desire to appear nobly born, but, while Becky works solely and singly for her own social advancement, with scarcely a thought for her husband, and not a thrill of love for her boy, the Countess works heroically for the family name, and seems grateful to "dear Silva" for ennobling her own. Both ladies possess "the courage that mounteth with occasion," both are marvels of self-possession, and both know how to make defeat appear success, and to accept the inevitable with tact and grace. Becky Sharp, heartless, unscrupulous, and treacherous, is never ridiculous. The de Saldar, artful, artificial, and mendacious, viewed from the humorous side, is amusing to the point of absurdity. Both heroines fall because they are false, and cannot bear the searchlight of Truth. In the end Becky Sharp arrives at bohemia, and Louise de Saldar drifts into "the Mother Church," declaring, "It is the sweet Sovereign Pontiff alone who gathers all in his arms, not excepting tailors." If, in the present rage for dramatisation some skillful playwright should lay hands upon "Evan Harrington," Mrs. Fiske would find in the Countess de Saldar a fresh field for her rare gifts, and playgoers would be introduced, through the effective medium of the stage, to the greatest living English novelist of this century.

EMILY SHAW FORMAN.

Wellesley Hills, Mass., Dec. 21, 1899.

Bibles for Sale.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

Without number are the would-be sellers of old Bibles and old printed books in general. No amount of persuasion can convince the owner of a hundred-year-old Bible that it is not a valuable book, and a curious fact to be noted is that most of these Bible owners are old women, suggesting to the cynic a doubt whether the male folk own such a thing. A short paragraph in their weekly paper, noting the excessive price a Gutenberg or a Wycliffe has fetched arouses an avaricious curiosity in their feeble old minds, and forthwith is hunted out the old family Bible, come down in direct descent from their grandfather, with births, marriages, and deaths inscribed in various degrees of faded ink on the inside of cover and on the end papers. The Wycliffe or Gutenberg implies nothing to them, and they feebly tramp for days from bookseller to bookseller in the vain hope of getting a fancy price for their worthless edition. A short time ago a paragraph went the round of the London newspapers anent the value of Cromwell's Soldier's Bible published by Field, and innumerable was the number of Field's Bibles that were brought and offered to the booksellers as the famous one. There is a sad want of logic thus shown by the British public, for though Field printed many Bibles, all Bibles issued by that famous publisher were not the one in question.

Putnam's New Books

Ready Jan. 15.

The Yangtze Valley and Beyond.

An Account of Journeys in China, chiefly in the Province of Sze Chuan, and among the Man-Tze of the Somo Territory. By ISABELLA L. BIRD, (Mrs. Bishop,) F. R. G. S., author of "Unbeaten Tracks in Japan," etc. With map and 116 illustrations from photographs. 2 vols., 8vo, $6.00.

Miss Bird is one of the most remarkable writers of the day. Her famous book on Japan, published in 1876, is still considered one of the most satisfactory works on the subject.

Earthwork Out of Tuscany.

Being Impressions and Translations of MAURICE HEWLETT. New edition, with additional illustrations in photogravure. 12mo, net, $2.50.

"The book is an original and valuable production, bringing to the interpretation of a familiar theme new insight, new feeling, new art. It is delicate, spiritualized work, not the sort that most easily finds favor to-day. But it is bound to win a wider and wider acceptance as time goes on, and ultimately will take a high and permanent place, being read and preserved by any one caring seriously for the Renaissance in Italy and the things which survive from that radiant time in the Peninsula to-day. This does not restrict Mr. Hewlett to an audience of students and Italianissimi. The truth is that there is a vein of romance running like a golden thread through all his work, which ought to win him the eager attention of every imaginative reader."—New York Tribune.

The Wheat Problem.

Based on Remarks made in the Presidential Address to the British Association at Bristol in 1898; revised, with an answer to various critics, by Sir WILLIAM CROOKES, F. R. S., with two chapters on the future wheat supply of the United States, by C. WOOD DAVIS and the Hon. JOHN HYDE. *Questions of the Day Series.* 12mo, $1.25.

This volume is an elaboration of the Presidential address delivered by Sir William Crookes before the British Association for the Advancement of Science. In this address, the author pointed out the serious peril awaiting wheat eaters who contentedly pursue the present wasteful system of cultivation. Under the present conditions of wheat culture, scarcity of wheat is within an appreciable distance, as the wheat-growing lands all over the world are becoming exhausted, and it seems to the author that at some future time—and, in his opinion, at no far distant time—no available wheat land will be left.

Growth of Nationality in the United States.

By JOHN BASCOM, author of "Sociology," "Science of Mind," "Comparative Psychology," etc. 12mo, $1.25.

Care and Treatment of Epileptics.

By WILLIAM PRYOR LETCHWORTH, author of "The Insane in Foreign Countries," etc. 8vo, $4.00.

This work has been undertaken with a view of showing the further advance that has been made in the care and treatment of epileptics. It is hoped that the conclusions drawn from extended observation, and the records of results achieved by those who have had practical experience in the treatment of epilepsy, may prove of some benefit to the sufferers from the dread disease.

Theodore Beza.

(1519-1605.) The Counsellor of the French Reformation. By HENRY MARTYN BAIRD, Professor of the Greek Language and Literature, New York University. *Heroes of the Reformation, No. 4.* Fully illustrated. Large 12mo, each $1.50.

It is rather remarkable that this book should be the first biography of Beza in the English language, because Beza played a very prominent part in the Reformation movement; but the fact is he has been overshadowed by Calvin, just as Melancthon was overshadowed by Luther. It was, however, richly worth while to present in detail the life of such a worthy man and fine scholar. Dr. Baird has written as only he can write who is in love with his subject, and the result is an entirely satisfactory as well as creditable volume.

The Epistles of Paul

to the Corinthians, Thessalonians, Galatians, Romans, and Philippians.

By JAMES DRUMMOND, M. A., LL. D., Litt. D., Principal of Manchester College, Oxford; author of "The Jewish Messiah," "Philo Judaeus," "Via, Veritas, Vita," (Hibbert Lectures,) etc.—No. 2 in the *Series of International Handbooks to the New Testament*, edited by ORELLO CONE, D. D. 8vo, net, $2.00.

Voices of Freedom

and Studies in the Philosophy of Individuality. By HORATIO W. DRESSER, author of "The Power of Silence," etc. 16mo, $1.25.

This is the author's strongest, most philosophical book. It is broader, more fundamental than the previous volumes. It replies to criticisms, and contains advanced views and doctrines which are in some sense a departure from the teaching of the earlier volumes. It considers also the social problem, and aims to harmonize the truth contained in present-day theories of individualism and Socialism.

Bismarck and the New German Empire.

How it arose and what it displaced. By J. W. HEADLAM, M. A., Fellow of Kings College. *Heroes of the Nations, No. 25.* Fully illustrated. Large 12mo, $1.50.

Mr. Headlam's volume presents a biography of Bismarck, together with a study of the part taken by him in building up the new German Empire. It will be found to present a vivid picture of the man and of his work.

Aboard "The American Duchess."

By GEORGE L. MYERS. *Hudson Library, No. 41.* 16mo, $1.00; paper, 50 cts.

"The American Duchess" is a steamer put to infernal uses by a gang of conspirators. The reader will find the working out of the drama absorbing, and will admire the ingenuity with which the plot is developed.

First Principles in Politics.

By WILLIAM SAMUEL LILLY, Honorary Fellow of Peterhouse, Cambridge. *Questions of the Day Series.* 8vo, $2.50.

The author has added to his long list of standard works of history this new book, dealing with Politics. He has taken a fresh and striking view of his subject, based upon common sense.

G. P. Putnam's Sons

27 and 29 West 23d Street, New York.

24 Bedford St., Strand, London.

JAMES HOGG.

A New Biography of the Ettrick Shepherd.*

There is just this drawback to such a series of biographies as that of "Famous Scots," to which this belongs—that it may be said to be written of Scotchmen, by Scotchmen, for Scotchmen. There is therefore this obstacle in the way of perfect clearness of vision in the writers, viz., that clannish mutual appreciation which does not exist in an equal degree among any other people under the sun. Estimable as is the author of the present biography—"so are they all, all honorable men"—in making allowance for the limitations in human nature, as it exists ayont the Tweed, we see the probability of having to make a corresponding deduction from the account as rendered. They have a toast there in the form of a prayer, "The Lord gie us a guid conceit o' ourels," which originated when prayer and whisky went more hand in hand than now; for praying, alas, is less practiced, while the consumption of whisky is in inverse proportion. We once heard Mr. Moncure D. Conway say, "There never was an instance of an answer to prayer since the world began." But let him reconsider this, for the prayer is a fact, and that the petitioners hold the gift in possession is beyond a doubt. It is this that gives such retrating force to Burns's—

O wad some Power the sittle gie us,
To see oursels as ithers see us.

The greatest Scotchman of the century has said that "the first sin in our universe was Lucifer's, that of self-conceit," and that the same Lucifer has had abundant entertainment in his day in the Land o' Cakes there is nae doot.

Yet, after all, when we look down the list of subjects in this series, and see among them Carlyle, Knox, Burns, Scott, Hume, Wallace, Adam Smith, and King Robert the Bruce, there is just as little doubt that the Scotchman has something to be proud of. And now we have come to the man known to fame as the Ettrick Shepherd.

Many a one's impression of Hogg is got from "The Noctes Ambrosianae" of Christopher North, where he plays the part of the hero. But a little reflection serves to show that this, in that varied drama, cannot be the real man; and Sir George Douglas has corrected the impression and given us in this monograph the real James Hogg, not Wilson's ideal shepherd-poet. As a product of nature, the work of such a life is worth getting a sight of and worth tasting.

Hogg was bred among scenes beloved of the muses, forever sacred to the sensitive mind by the beautiful ballad:

Busk ye, busk ye, my bonnie, bonnie bride,

and associated with which we owe an eternal debt to Wordsworth for his three beautiful poems on Yarrow. The Shepherd's boyhood knew extreme poverty, and he was self-taught. His muse was "native and to the manner born." In presenting him in a kindly and fair light, Sir George is quite aware that he is not dealing with a man cast in any uncommon mold, but who was, as a man, like many others of his place and time. It was not, it is not now, uncommon for Scotchmen, whose poverty and desire for knowledge go hand in hand, to acquire a self-reliant and manly comportment. And, though, perhaps, they may claim this is distinctly a national characteristic, it by no means stamps them as heroes. There is that independence of mind in a Scotchman, which instinctively repudiates condescension, and which, when linked with lack of manners, results in ill-bred conceit. But when there are native good manners in such a one, resulting from true gentleness and loving kindness, there is no more admirable man. This we believe was the secret of Burns, and, in a less degree, of Hogg.

Every one knows that the writings and the man are not always identifiable, the one with the other; and that in the imaginary region of the ultrahuman, in which Hogg in his writings largely dwelt, they are very distantly related. Regarding, then, the Ettrick Shepherd as an ordinary sort of man, in whose life there is no distinction, we rather regret that his biographer has not given his attention to marking more distinctly h's place in literature, and in more fully appraising his tales and poems and songs. For these are what of him do not fade; and a return to the vigorous and wholesome humor of his stories, and the wood-notes wild of his songs, would be a return to nature in a true sense, a movement never more desirable than at this day. But there is the tendency we have hinted at, to appraise the man, and so narrow his claims to the appreciation of a people, while his genius and works are the property of mankind. The man does not in any constraining manner arrest our attention, the works reach the heart.

There is about the Ettrick Shepherd what interests far more than the story of such ups and downs as are a common human experience, and if it lies not in the products of his mind, it is nowhere. That shining lay, "Bird of the wilderness," has all the freshness and joy and freedom of the lark itself, and speaks to the universal soul of man. It is an interpretation of nature, and a pledge of its unity. We take it at once to our heart, and cherish it as a possession forever. The writer is only an incident. What we read of his difficulties with publishers and with himself, of differences with Scott, of improper treatment by Wilson, seems to us like a dream, and this pure flood of song the only reality.

We thank the writer for the length he has gone in this direction. The book, as a narrative, is an excellent piece of work, accomplishes thoroughly what it aims at, and is worthy to stand in the place it occupies. It makes a distinct impression. The man is clearly put before us, and what concerns him plainly stated. We hope it will be read by Scotchmen the world over—to hope more would be to overdo it—and haply revive a warm interest in Hogg's writings, which they are well qualified to repay.

*JAMES HOGG. By Sir George Douglas. Famous Scots Series. Charles Scribner's Sons. New York.

Frederick Douglass.*

One day the accustomed decorum of the Boston Radical Club was interrupted by cries of "Speech!" "Oh, yes!" "Just a few words!" "Speech!" to which, at intervals, a round, musical voice answered "No, no!" and at last laughingly said: "Well, if all you want is to see me, look!" and up stood a tall man, probably the tallest man present; a figure with broad, erect shoulders; graceful port, and a slightly silvered head, at that moment flung backward in mirthful defiance; dark, steady eyes, and a face like an old bronze. Holding a great cloak about him, the man stood for a moment amid applause, and then seated himself, obstinately dumb. He had nothing to say, and would not speak. This rare personage was Frederick Douglass, ex-slave, abolitionist, orator, and editor; the man to whom England gave the money to purchase his freedom; the friend of John Brown; the man who had been invaluable in recruiting negro regiments; the man whose life in spite of its multifarious outward shows was one long work of self-education and study. He wrote his own "Life and Times" in 1882 and wrote it well; he wrote two other autobiographies earlier in life, and he appears in all the biographies and reminiscences of the Abolitionists whom he richly repaid for their goodness to him. There was no lack of material before Mr. Charles W. Chesnutt, who adds his life to the Beacon Biographies.

For many reasons his task was difficult. The most active and brilliant parts of Douglass's career were enveloped in an atmosphere of enthusiasm of which the younger generation can have little conception. Toleration there was none. The Abolitionists knew the slaveholders' present deserts and future destiny and announced them as often as might be, and the slaveholder rejoined with the terrors of the statutes and the Constitution. The Abolitionists making daily sacrifices for an idea consoled themselves with their likeness to the chosen people among the Canaanites, and were happy in persecution, and their persecutor was as self-righteous as they. The fever heat registered in Harriet Martineau's "Martyr Age," burned as hotly in the veins of Maria Chapman as in those of her cousin, Wendell Phillips. Now gentleness reigns, and when any erring brother tries to arouse the old feeling in behalf of a Filipino nobody wastes eggs on him, and somebody makes a cartoon of him. It is probable that Douglass, earnest worker though he was, never actually shared the feelings of his white friends, for he was making no sacrifices, and was working to liberate his own. Occasionally he encountered mobs, but he never suffered seriously; as a rule he earned enough to carry out his plans, and if he had it not it came to him from some friend or group of friends. He was always in a state of tutelage to some one, but the yoke was light. He was so busy that the bare record of his work occupies nearly all the books, and Mr. Chesnutt has deviated little from it, adorning it with the briefest touches of anecdote or epithet, and probably has come nearer to the real man than any one who has described him.

*FREDERICK DOUGLASS. By Charles W. Chesnutt. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

Mr. Lee's "Shakespeare."

The publication of the lovely illustrated library edition of Sidney Lee's "Life of Shakespeare" serves to emphasize the fact that this excellent account of the world's great poet is a literary man's accomplishment, not a Bibliographer's. Mr. Lee's description of the first folio edition of the plays, though greatly added to, is still incomplete. He has not exhausted the available sources of information, as he still seems ignorant of the existence of Justin Winsor's "Bibliography of the Original Quartos and Folios," and his account shows little knowledge of the fine folios now in America.

He adds in a footnote, in reference to the Leonard Hartley and Bishop Virtue copies: "Both were bought by American booksellers, and I have not been able to trace them." The Librarian of the Lenox Library would doubtless have been glad to assist Mr. Lee.

Winsor's "Bibliography of Shakespeare's Poems," published as one of the "Harvard College Contributions," is another unknown work to Mr. Lee. This is to be regretted, as it might have greatly helped him in his account of "Lucrece," "Venus and Adonis," the Sonnets, and the Poems. Of the exceeding rarity, for example, of the Sonnets of 1609, with the John Wright imprint, Mr. Lee seems to be unaware. He gives a fac simile of the title page of the British Museum copy, but he does not allude to the Halliwell copy, a better one, now in the Huth Library, or to the Luttrell copy, in beautiful condition, which fetched £225 15s. at the George Daniel sale in 1864, and, passing through the hands of Almon W. Griswold, was catalogued by Dodd, Mead & Co., in April, 1888, at $5,000, and sold by them to a New York collector. Mr. Lee has not put the bibliography of Shakespeare into perfect shape. That work remains to be accomplished. In the meantime, some studious American should give Shakespeare's public a re-issue of Justin Winsor's account of the quartos and folios and of the poems.

*FREDERICK DOUGLASS. By Charles W. Chesnutt. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

THE HEART OF A BOY.

De Amicis's Charming Book in a New Edition.*

The author whose pen helps to mold the mind and heart of a boy into forms of manhood, patriotism, and honor does his country and the world a lasting service. The Italian writer de Amicis has made himself famous by his works of travel. His pictures of Spain and Holland are masterpieces. His year in Holland has given delight to many thousands. Translated into the languages of Europe they have run through numerous editions. As we read him we see that quaint old life, its picturesque and pathetic touches, its glorious struggle for liberty, and never-ceasing fight to keep out of the giant tolls of the mighty sea, that like a living monster seeks to swallow in its insatiable maw field and city, man and his works. But bright, captivating as are his other writings, we may venture the prophecy that when these are all forgotten, or buried in great libraries sought only by students, "The Heart of a Boy" (Cuore) will be read aloud by mothers to their children or eagerly perused by interested boys and girls.

I think that there are many who would agree with me, when the scope, purpose, and influence of this book are considered, that they would rather be the author of such a volume than of the most popular society novel of the day. What is 100,000 circulation and its consequent emolument in money and applause compared with the power of weaving such images of strength, beauty, and enduring lovelness around the heart and mind of childhood as this book has done, and will do for a generation longer? There is a simple and genuine goodness shining through these pages. De Amicis answers to Milton's portrait of the man who lifted the idea of man before his fellows. To help to make the world good has more of heaven-reaching merit in it than by cunning invention or discovery to help to make it rich and prosperous.

The present publishers have had a translation made of the two hundred and twenty-fourth Italian edition. They have presented the work in most admirable shape, with numerous fine illustrations from famous Italian artists. All our public libraries ought to have it, and in the homes of America, everywhere, there are children who would be sweetened and ennobled by having its influence felt in the training and education of children. The perusal of its pages is a glimpse of a whole world to child life. It tells the story of a grammar school boy's life for a year. The boy writes his own journal. In it there is a continuous picture of his life. All the lights and shades of school days are reflected. The heart of a boy, his hopes and dreams, his struggles and discouragements, are all there.

The journal is interspersed with letters from his father and mother, and once a month there is a story which the teacher gives to the boys to copy. These stories teach some worthy and exalted trait of character, and are a charming feature of the book. One lives over again his own school days as he reads these pages. Again and again he exclaims: "That's just the way a boy feels, that's just the way a boy acts." Here is the studious boy, the bright boy, the lad purse-proud and consumed with envy at the success of his more intellectual companions or the popularity of his comrades endowed with a kindly disposition and a good heart.

The young mind is so constituted that you might forever tell a lad to be good, noble, or heroic. Urging him to virtue in the abstract would be like pouring water on a duck's back. It might have some transient cleaning effect, but no permanent result. For even the adult finds mental grasp of abstract qualities feeble. But let virtue of any sort be embodied in the concrete, then the mind can grasp it, entertain its worth, and by and by fall in love with its intrinsic worth. A boy may think little of filial affection or patient endurance under great odds. Yet when he reads the story "From the Apennines to the Andes," and follows the Genoese lad from his Italian home to the far-off mountains of South America, as he journeys on seeking his mother, picture after picture worthy of all emulation rises before him. Rarely in literature is there a more perfect conception of motherhood in its relation to the religious and spiritual nature of childhood than the sweet letter called "Hope," which the mother of Enrico sends to him after he has been at a religious school.

It was very beautiful, Enrico, the impetuosity with which thou hast thrown thyself upon the heart of thy mother, upon thy return from the religious school. The teacher has told thee many great and consoling things. God has thrown us into the arms of each other, therefore He will not separate us; when I die, when thy father dies, we will not say to each other those terrible, despairing words, "Mamma, papa, Enrico, I will see thee no more." We will see each other in another life, where he who has suffered in this life will be recompensed, where he who has loved much upon earth will find again the beloved souls in a world without faults, without tears, and without death; but we must render ourselves worthy of that other life.

Listen, my child! Every one of thy good actions, every one of thy loving thoughts for those that love thee, every courteous act toward thy companions, every kind deed, is a step toward that world; so is every sorrow and every grief, for every grief is an atonement for a fault, every tear erases a stain. Resolve to be better each day, and more loving than the day before. Say every morning to thyself: "To-day I will do something that my conscience will approve of and with which my father will be satisfied: something which will make me beloved by my companions, by my teacher, by my brother, and by others." And ask that God may give thee strength to carry out thy resolutions: "Lord, I wish to be good, and noble, courageous, kind, and sincere, do help me to improve every opportunity, so that when my mother gives me her last kiss at night, I may be able to tell her, 'Thou kissest this evening a child more worthy and more honest than the child you kissed yesterday.'"

Have always in thy mind the other Enrico, immortal and blessed, so that you may live after this life, and do pray. When I see thee praying it seems impossible that no one can look or listen to thee. I believe then more firmly that there is a Supreme kindness and an infinite pity; I love more, I work with more ardor, I suffer with more courage, I forgive with all my soul, and think serenely of death. Oh, God is great and kind. To meet again my children in an embrace that shall never end, never, never, through all eternity. Oh, do pray. Let us pray, let us pray, let us love each other, let us be good, let us endure with heavenly hope in our souls, my adored child.

THY MOTHER.

How many mothers have longed to say to their children just what the author has put into the mouth of Enrico's mother, but have had no words in which to frame their ideas! Now de Amicis's teachings in his book on love, truth, hope and faith, pride and envy, courage and patriotism, filial devotion and unselfish courtesy, and respect for the rights of others, are the very things that the mothers of America would like to say to their children, but cannot always find fitting expression. While here in pictorial form of parable and story the universal truths for universal man are simply portrayed. Though first written for Italian boys, they are just as sweet and wholesome for the boys that live beneath the Stars and Stripes. Such a book is not like the story of a day, now all the rage and now neglected and forgotten, but because it appeals to the universal consciousness it will grow more and more in favor with all people who believe that the virtues it teaches are the cornerstone of manly and womanly character, of social progress and national stability.

I have turned again and again to its sweet, pellucid pages. The author is my friend and my boyhood's friend. He makes me feel how sweet and noble it is to live and have a part in the great world's life. Mother's hand is once more on my head, and I hear the prayer she breathes for the boy she loves so well. As I follow Enrico in the lights and shadows of his life, I say to myself, There is something very familiar here. I seem to be walking in the sombre twilight of a marvelous forest. Who is this that approaches me out of the mist?

Insubstantial, shadowy, is it a phantom? That light step, that merry, inquiring eye, that expectation of some great fulfillment yet to be! How strangely familiar it is! I am an old man now. My hair is white, my step is faltering. I am weak and sad, and the wormwood of many disappointments seems bitter on my lips. Who is this, now so near me? I feel I ought to know. So eager, buoyant, and hopeful he looks. I see him now; I recognize that form, that look, that trick of merry laughter. It is my long-lost childhood.

Blessed be the magician who has brought back to me this beautiful vision. It is gladness to an old man. For in the light of it I recall that the river of its expectations were not all lost in the sands. Its morning promise has had a full-orbed, radiant noontide. O innocent, ingenuous boyhood, out of the past thou dost come as an angel with healing in thy white and lustrous wings!

FRANCIS E. MARSTEN.

*THE HEART OF A BOY. (Cuore.) By Edmondo de Amicis. Chicago: Laird Lee.

A New Work by de Amicis.*

The American reader will lay down this latest volume by the popular Italian author with a feeling akin to disappointment. The "Memories" of the writer of "Constantinople," "Holland," "Morocco," "Spain," and of that ever-delightful "Cuore," (the English title of which is "The Heart of a Boy,") should awaken almost as keen an interest on the other side of the Atlantic as in his native peninsula—and probably will. Yet, when the bold translator shall have accomplished his task, the transatlantic reader will, I repeat it, experience a deception, or more correctly speaking, a vague and shadowy perception that its contents have failed to satisfy the illusive expectations aroused by the promising title. And this in spite of the exquisite language, the harmonious phraseology, the tender sentiment, and unaffected pathos of the opening and closing chapters. "Traduttore, traditore," the Italians have it; and in the present instance it is to be feared the process will prove disastrous. There is a grace, a charm, a subtle essence, which must as inevitably be lost as is the aroma of the peach which is whirled in a refrigerator car from California to New York. The delicate tracery of the Italian must necessarily suffer, if not be lost, when done into the less flexible English tongue. Pages such as "In memoria di mia madre," and "In tua memoria, figlio mio," can be, and have been, written in our language, never translated into it. With the opening chapter, "Garibaldino fallito," this difficulty hardly exists, while the snap and humor of the spirited boyish escapade can be faithfully and accurately transcribed. With the scenes of college life in Turin, the boyish intimacy with the poet Giovanni Prati, the naive hero-worship of those salad-days, together with the catalogue of aspirations and ambitions, the translator need be at no pains, for are they not common to Latin and Anglo-Saxon alike?

The volume is divided into four periods—or, perhaps, one should rather term them classes—of recollections; and these again are subdivided into fourteen chapters. "Youthful Memories," "Memories of Travelers and of Artists," "Memories from Beyond the Alps and Over the Seas," and "Sacred Memories" are the headings of these divisions. Of the fourteen chapters but four are in any sense strictly autobiographical, the others being descriptive and often extraneous. The American reader will resent the

*"MEMORIE." Edmondo de Amicis. Milano. Treves. 1900.

fifty-odd pages given over to the personality and exploits of one Carlo Piaggia, an African explorer of small note who met his end on the shores of the Blue Nile in 1882. The recollections of Capt. Bove, who took part in the "Vega" expedition and a few years later committed suicide at Verona, will hardly find the sympathetic echo in the hearts of foreign readers which the writer undoubtedly expects nearer home. The same criticism will apply to the heroes of the other sketches—"Alberto Arnulfi," a vernacular poet of local reputation, and "Casimiro Teja," while but a slight interest attaches even to the visits to Jules Verne and Sardou. On the other hand, the three chapters of the "Memories from Beyond the Alps and Over Sea" will be read with delight by the lovers of the word pictures De Amicis so cleverly paints. "Sul lago di Ginevra," (On the lake of Geneva,) "Nella Pampa Argentina," and "Nella baia di Rio Janeiro" are gems worthy of the highest praise.

But to our way of thinking the reader who has journeyed with de Amicis through the medium of his books will now turn with keenest interest to those pages which give an insight, faint and misty though it be, alas! into the heart and intellectual life of the man himself—the heart and life and aspirations of his youth, as well as the successes and sorrows of his maturity. In the opening pages these former are traced with an enchanted pen dipped in the golden sunshine of youthful enthusiasm, while in the closing chapters we are admitted to a glimpse of the emptiness of early ambitions realized—nay, surpassed, but rendered well-nigh vain to him who has achieved them by the loss of cherished affections and the dissolution of family ties.

More Kipling Technicalities.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Mr. Kipling's apparently inexhaustible supply of technicalities is a constant surprise and interest to his admirers, but I must admit that it is a cause of wonder to me that he should be so appreciated in this country, seeing how many of his phrases must be absolutely unintelligible to the majority of Americans. Take his schoolboy stories, for example. Though an English public school boy myself, there is much of the language of Stalky & Co. that is dead letter to me. Nearly every school in England has a distinctive dialect, which is its individual patent and copyright. As an old Carthusian, I claim that the word "advertise" as employed by Mr. Kipling in his last poem on Lord Roberts is primarily a Charterhouse expression.

"Oh, 'e's little, but 'e's wise;
'E's a terror for 'is size,
An'—'e—does—not—advertise—"

When the elated "new-bug" who has just passed the entrance examination for that ancient foundation of learning emerges from the examination hall, the first greeting he receives at the hands of his future confrères is "Don't advertise"—"take off that side." To the mysteries of these and of sundry similar expressions he is speedily initiated.

Perhaps it may interest your readers to hear some of the curious lingo employed by the leading English public schools. A boy who would be accused of "advertising" at Charterhouse would be said "to have a roll on," at Shrewsbury, and to "swagger" at most other schools. To "snork" (Shrewsbury) is to do the whole paper in an "exam." A "skew" (Harrow) is a dunce or "crock." To "sap," to "groute," and to "hash," all mean to work hard. When a fellow is said to be "sick" at Charterhouse it does not follow that he is unwell any more than the term "mad" in America of necessity suggests aberration of intellect; it merely implies that he is "in a bait" (Winchester.) A "hag" is the ungracious epithet applied to a matron. The "tuck-shops" of books are in real life known as "guttle shops" at Rugby, "crown" at Charterhouse, and "sock shops" at Eton. The verb to "sock" is used of giving a present at Eton, but of hitting hard at cricket at Winchester, and at other schools giving someone "socks," "beans," "snuff," means to beat or otherwise inconvenience the person under consideration. The Newcombe-renowned "adsum" of Charterhouse is known as "absence" at Eton, and plain "roll call" at other schools. To "tolly up" (Charterhouse) is to keep a candle lit after lights out. This offense is generally visited at Winchester by a "tunding," or official chastisement by a prefect with single sticks or other instruments adapted to that purpose.

These are but a few of the curious slangisms of the English schools. To enter on the subject at all fully, giving the quaint and subtle derivations, would be to compile a small cyclopedia.

HERBERT HUDSON.

New York, Dec. 31, 1899.

Well-Printed Books.

Suppose some one of our readers is called upon to give books to a village library. If he is able to afford it let him pass over the cheap editions of a standard work and give as good a one as his means will allow. Durability is always desirable. This brings to mind an anecdote told of Mr. Ruskin. There was to be a village library made up in larger part of private contributions. Mr. Ruskin sent the library a very handsome set of Walter Scott's novels. A lady interested in the library was rude enough to tell Mr. Ruskin that his gift "was by far too fine." This was Mr. Ruskin's reply: "Madam, if the money the books cost had been spent in floral decorations or wines for a dinner, nothing would have been said, but because it has been laid out for the enjoyment of the village, it has been thought extravagant."

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Though the number of copies sold is by no means a reliable criterion of the worth of a book, it is both interesting and encouraging to note that eight editions of 5,000 each were exhausted in as many weeks after publication, and the one now on sale is **the fifty-third thousand** of

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"The freshness, the verve, the love of combat, the cumulative enthusiasm that will ever make Scott's romances of sustaining interest for the English reader are all present in **Via Crucis. But there is much more.**"—*Commercial Advertiser,* New York.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, Publishers, New York.

WELLINGTON.

Sir Herbert Maxwell's Volume on the Restoration of England's Martial Power.*

The Duke of Wellington is an inexhaustible theme to Englishmen. Perhaps to-day Englishmen are waiting anxiously for the coming of a second Wellington. Sir Herbert Maxwell's title to his volume is "The Life of Wellington: The Restoration of the Martial Power of Great Britain." That subtitle sounds a little curiously to-day. Certain it is that England never was in greater straits than when Wellington took command in the Peninsula. From defeat he plucked victory. An Englishman never is more dangerous than when he is apparently down. One superb trait of the Englishman is that he is not emotional nor given to panic. He never cries out, "We are betrayed."

We are not to look in Sir Herbert Maxwell's life of a great soldier for what is novel in military science. The many volumes of the past may be consulted for this. One good point in this life is the absence of hero worship. In his young days Wellington, as Sir Herbert Maxwell intimates, showed considerable impatience with the Government. As a young officer this was not in accordance with the rules which govern the soldier. But the Duke was never subservient to the exact rules laid down by a Minister of War. Describing Wellington's first work in India, Sir Herbert Maxwell writes:

It may be observed here, once for all, that during his service in India Wellesley frequently betrayed in his letters undue impatience with the authorities and ingratitude for what had been, even for those days, singularly rapid promotion and singularly happy opportunities of distinguishing himself. To have obtained the command of his regiment at four-and-twenty, to have been appointed Military and Civil Governor of Mysore at thirty, to have been promoted to Major General at thirty-three—these seem to be points in an enviably propitious career, and undoubtedly did create much jealousy in the minds of officers who had less family influence at their back. Although in writing to the Governor General he often expressed his gratitude for the favor shown by him, it would have been agreeable had there been less grumbling in the rest of his correspondence. He complains in one letter that he has "never received anything but injury from the Court of Directors," yet in another he acknowledges that between prize money and the sum (£4,000) awarded him by the court in recognition of his services, he has quite enough to render him "independent of all office or employment."

When the Duke was in Spain, he was continually complaining of the want of support. It often happened that he was unable to follow up a success for want of transports or provisions. There never was a war when such accidents did not occur. There always will be the unforeseen. In 1833 Wellington wrote that "he was condemned to two days of inaction after the successful affair at Fôz d'Armes, waiting the arrival of supplies." With his rival, Napoleon, the Duke had the power of taking rest even in anxious moments. When Marmont sent Thomières to turn Wellington's right at Salamanca, thus separating one part of the French Army from the other, "having sent Pakenham to outflank Thomières, Wellington returned at speed to his position on the Arapile. His battle front was ready, but Marmont's attack was still two miles distant. 'Watch the French through your glass, Fitzroy,' he said to his nephew and Aide-de-Camp Somerset. 'I am going to take a rest; when they reach that copse near the gap in the hills, wake me.' Then he lay down in his cloak on the heath, among the sweet gum-cistus flowers, and was fast asleep in a minute. They wakened him between 3 and 4."

The Waterloo campaign the author gives in fullest detail. Certainly there are plans of campaigns as there are of battles. These are followed out, that is, providing the enemy will let you. The Duke must have been often annoyed by questions as to his or Napoleon's plans at Waterloo.

Mr. Gleig said something about "Buonaparte's plans of campaign." "Pooh!" interjected the Duke, "he had no general preconceived idea of a campaign. In one of his campaigns, that of 1809, Gen. Wrede, the Bavarian, commanded the army until the arrival of Buonaparte. When the Emperor came, Wrede expressed a hope that the measures he had taken might be found to fall in with his Imperial Majesty's plan of campaign. Buonaparte immediately said that he never had a general plan of campaign; that he collected his forces together as well as he could, and then acted pro re nata, as he thought best, adding that Wrede had done exactly what he could have wished by concentrating the army as much as possible, and handing it over to him to be employed according to the circumstances of the moment. This," added the Duke, "I had from Wrede himself." There is also a passage in the Duke's conversations with Lady Salisbury which shows that Mr. Ropes has put too implicit faith on Lord Ellesmere's interpretation, and that the Duke fully believed that Napoleon deliberately tried to force the English and Prussians asunder. "Napoleon," said he, "committed a great mistake in endeavoring to cut in between the Prussians and the English. He ought to have gone along the direct road by Mons."

There never was anything remarkable in the Duke of Wellington as a statesman. He was not in the least in touch with the requirements of the newer order of things. He carried into politics the military idea. Sir Herbert Maxwell confirms the genuineness of "The Letters of the Duke of Wellington to Miss J.," which caused so much scandal in 1890. The author writes, "There remains not the shadow of doubt that all the letters are in the Duke's hand." Here are two characteristic anecdotes of the Duke. There was a debate of the utmost importance at the House. The fate of a Minister was to be decided. The Duke was at dinner at Apsley House:

Lord Lyndhurst offered to send early information of the result of the division.

"I am quite satisfied," said the Duke, "to have it when the newspapers come in at 10 o'clock. If I could do any good by having it earlier, I would; but as I can't, I'd just as soon wait."

"You take things coolly," interposed Lady Salisbury. "I suppose you never lie awake with anxiety."

"No," replied the Duke, "I don't like lying awake; it does no good. I make a point never to lie awake."

Apropos of a bill sent his Grace, the Duke wrote:

The Duke of Wellington presents his compliments to Mrs. Herrick. His son, the Marquis of Douro, is a housekeeper in Belgrave Street. He is not responsible for the payment of his washing bills, even to the wife of a soldier. It appears to the Duke that the regular mode of proceeding would be to apply to the debtor himself, and, if payment should be refused or omitted, to enforce the same by all means sanctioned by law. This would be a regular mode of proceeding. That adopted is impertinent, in the real and not offensive meaning of the word.

*"THE LIFE OF WELLINGTON: THE RESTORATION OF THE MARTIAL POWER OF GREAT BRITAIN. By the Right Hon. Sir Herbert Maxwell. Two volumes. New York and London: Sampson, Low & Co.

Prof. Skeat on Language.

At a recent meeting of the Modern Language Association, held in London, Prof. Skeat presided. He referred to the circumstances in which he had taken up the study of Anglo-Saxon. It was in 1864 when once more at Cambridge after three years' work as a country curate, work ending in an illness which at one time seemed likely to incapacitate him from all future exertion. At that time the study of phonetics was practically unknown in England. That was a point which enabled them to see how far they had traveled in a forward direction during the interval which had elapsed since that time. Any one who consulted a work which illustrated the triumphs of English scholarship—namely, the New English Dictionary now being published at Oxford—would see that the history of the forms of words, and the record of the various sound changes which had taken place in our language since early times were well represented there, and that the editors were well acquainted with all the latest explanations of apparent anomalies.

It was a fact that all the most valuable improvements made in recent years in the science of etymology had mainly resulted from the study of phonetics, accompanied by a close and careful observation of the written forms found in our early manuscripts. The teachers of modern languages had at last found out the true clue to the study—namely, that it was the spoken utterance which really constituted the word and the sentence, and that the written characters were mere symbols convenient for recalling such words and sentences to our recollection, but at the same time subservient and subordinate. He would exhort all his hearers to pay the highest regard to the actual pronunciation of the spoken words, and to seize every opportunity of addressing themselves to the ears of their pupils rather than to their eyes. It was in early youth that the ear was most easily trained, and those who then neglected to train it inflicted upon their pupils a cruel wrong. He could recall the time when he was perhaps the only serious student of Anglo-Saxon in his own college, and now he found among the lists of examiners for the mediaeval and modern languages tripos no fewer than four distinguished scholars, all belonging to Christ's College—namely, Prof. Hales, Prof. Toller, Mr. Gollancz, and Mr. Wyatt.

He could remember the time when the teaching of phonetics was unknown in England, and now they expected all their students to know at least something about the pronunciation of Anglo-Saxon and of Middle English, and to know it accurately. In 1864 there were no English texts to be had, except such as were published for the older societies at a prohibitive price, and even these were few in number, and sometimes very badly edited, and now the Early English Text Society had issued nearly 200 texts or parts of texts at a very reasonable rate. He, therefore, congratulated them sincerely on their present advantages, on the extraordinary progress in the teaching of English which had taken place in the course of a single generation, on the vividness and accuracy which had been imparted to their teaching by the study of phonetics, which, as applied to English, was hardly short of a new discovery, on the great advance made in comparative philology since the days of Sleicher and Curtius, and on the extraordinary interest newly imparted to their studies by the habit of keeping their ears open, knowing that the casual observation of any illiterate or dialectical speaker might at any moment throw a clear light upon a difficult or obscure sound change. In his capacity of President of the Philological Society, he wished the association all prosperity and success.

Key, Kee, Kay.

From Notes and Queries.

Prof. Skeat wishes to know when the pronunciation of key as kee can first be clearly detected. It occurs in Milton, "Comus," Line 13:

To lay their just hands on that golden key,
That opes the palace of eternity.

And a little later in Marvell's "Fleeno":

Now as two instruments to the same key
Being tuned by art, if the one touched be,
The other opposite as soon replies.

These instances are curious, for both before and after this time the prevailing pronunciation was evidently kay. Herbert rhymes the word with way; in "The Secrets of Angling" (1613) culverkeys is rhymed with rays; in Wither's "Mistress of Philarete," (1622,) key with day. Dryden, too, and Swift have the same pronunciation, and not till I come to Green's "Spleen" (1737) do I, after an hour's search, find the other. There pleas rhymes with keys. This pronunciation must, however, have become common soon afterward. In Duncombe's "Imitation of Gray's Elegy" it is rhymed with me, and Garrick rhymes it with flea, which would, I suppose, be pronounced then as it is now. Nares, in his "Elements of Orthoepy," (1784,) says of the diphthong ey, "Its proper sound should be that of the long e; this, however, is given to it only in the word key; for ley, a field, is constantly written lea."

THE LOVE OF BOOKS.

A New Edition of De Bury's "Philobiblon"—Passages from the Work.

In a limited edition, on good paper, attractively printed and bound, comes a new edition of what is probably the first book about books ever written, and also a strong plea in defense of book collecting. It seems to be very little known to book lovers in general, a fact most conclusively proved by the small number of editions published and the limited number of copies in each. Mr. Charles Orr of the Case Library, Cleveland, the editor of the present edition, in his preface very justly remarks that it is seldom a book with such a great reputation is so neglected by publishers, and, one might add, by the public also.

Finished by De Bury in his manor at Auckland on the 24th of January, 1345, "The Philobiblon" was first printed at Cologne in 1473, in a small quarto volume, without paging, signatures, or catchwords, its printer being said to be G. Gops de Ruskyrchen, but showing no indication of authorship outside the text. This Latin edition was frequently reprinted, notably the 1483 Spires edition, rarer even than the first, a very good copy being in the British Museum. There was also an edition printed in Paris in 1500, the first editions printed in English being those issued at Oxford in 1598-9, the 1599 edition having prefixed a Latin dedicatory letter of four pages addressed to Thomas Bodley, in which the latter is compared to De Bury, "for his devotion to literature and his benefactions to the university."

From this time on until within the present century "The Philobiblon" was not reprinted separately, but only as a portion of collected works. But in 1832 an anonymous English translation of "The Philobiblon,"—"London; Printed for Thomas Rodd, 2 Great Newport Street, Leicester Square," (8vo, pp. viii., 151,)—made its appearance. Lord Campbell, in his "Lives of the Lord Chancellors," first volume, 1845, cites this translation, but without knowing its author. However, it is known to have been the work of John Bellingham Inglis, a well-known student and a collector of early printed books. Only a small number were issued, and this edition has long been out of print and very scarce.

The first edition of "The Philobiblon," professing to furnish adequate critical and explanatory notes, was published in Paris in 1856, it being the work of M. Hippolyte Cocheris of the Mazarine Library. This edition was published in an issue of 500 copies, but is full of inaccuracies and is of very little importance from a bibliographical standpoint. The next edition in point of issue was that of Samuel Hand, Albany, 1861, which comprised a translation of the text of Cocheris and the Inglis translation; but this is also full of inaccuracies, and was only printed in an edition of 230 copies, thirty on larger paper.

There are a large number of manuscripts of "The Philobiblon" in existence, the Serapeum, an important German bibliographical journal, listing nineteen manuscripts as early as 1843; but Mr. Ernest C. Thomas, whose edition of "The Philobiblon" was printed and published by Messrs. Kegan Paul, French & Co., London, 1888, was able to find and carefully examine thirty-five such manuscripts while his edition was in course of preparation, seven of which, including four belonging to the fifteenth century, are in the British Museum. The Thomas "Philobiblon," which was issued in an edition limited to 750 copies, printed from type, is a very handsome one, containing introductions, both biographical and bibliographical, the Latin text, and a new English version made by Mr. Thomas expressly for this edition, it without doubt being the best edition easily available to students.

In 1889 appeared the Grolier Club edition—a beautifully printed work in three volumes, edited from the best manuscripts and translated into English, with introduction and notes, by Prof. Andrew Fleming West of Princeton University, in an edition limited to 297 copies on paper and three on vellum, one vellum copy being retained in the club library and the other two sold at auction in 1890, one for $410 and the other for $645, respectively. Prof. West spent three years in editing this beautiful edition, making a careful investigation of all extant manuscripts, and becoming so interested in his task that he says:

> The book became and will remain part of my life, and nothing better tells the affection I have for it than the Latin verse I found entered at the head of a beautiful Oxford manuscript of "Philobiblon" by some mediæval admirer * * * to put it in English:
>
> "Gold has no worth where Philobiblon shines."

Prof. West's Latin text is so accurate and his English translation so thoroughly "the true English style that would render best the Latin" that his edition is greatly to be desired, not only for the small number that is published, but for the fact that, because of its rarity, the price of the Grolier "Philobiblon" has rapidly increased in value, and it is sold out of the reach of the ordinary book lover.

Mr. Orr, the editor of the present edition, which is limited to 475 copies on Jacobean paper and 25 on Japan, claims that the Inglis translation, of which this edition is a reprint, is, "with all its faults, most spirited, if not so accurate, as the others."

The editor makes no attempt "to go over anew in the introductory matter the ground already so well covered by competent hands." The present edition contains an interesting biographical introduction of De Bury both as a man and as a book collector. Of the latter side of his character Mr. Orr writes:

> He had by far the best private library in England, and it is written that it contained more books than the libraries of all the other English Bishops together. He had collections of books in each of his residences, and they so filled his rooms that his friends often had some difficulty in finding a place to stand or sit. His love for books was not only ardent and sincere, but stands out the more clearly because he lived in an age and in a country that loved them so little. He knew that his book-collecting propensities were obnoxious to the criticisms of many, traduced by whose wonderings we are sometimes remarked upon for superfluous earnestness in that matter alone, sometimes for a display of vanity, and sometimes for immoderate pleasure in literature.

The present edition also contains bibliographical notes of the various editions in which "The Philobiblon" has appeared—the descriptions being mainly drawn from the Thomas and West editions, passing thence directly to the English text of "The Philobiblon" itself, there being no Latin text given. The book is clearly printed in large, bold type and contains attractive head bands and tailpieces, and should find its way into the libraries of all book lovers to whom it is as yet unknown. The binding, pretty, brown boards, with paper label, is particularly suitable for a book of this description and should go far to recommend this edition of the work of one who has been called the patron saint of English book lovers.

SHOWETH THAT BOOKS ARE TO BE PREFERRED TO RICHES AND CORPORAL PLEASURES.

If anything whatever, according to a degree of value deserves a degree of love, the present chapter truly proves the ineffable value of books, though its conclusions may probably not appear clear to the reader; for we do not make use of demonstrations in moral subjects, seeing that it is the business of a moral man to seek for certainty accordingly as he may have perceived the nature of the subject to bear it, as the arch-philosopher witnesseth, (I. Ethic, 2. Metaph.;) for Tully neither requires Euclid, nor does Euclid put faith in Tully. But this, indeed, we endeavor, either logically or rhetorically, to inculcate, that riches and pleasures of every kind ought to give way to books in spiritual mind, where the spirit, which is charity, ordaineth charity.

In the first place, indeed, because more wisdom is contained in books than all mortals comprehend, and wisdom holds riches in no esteem, as alleged in the preceding chapter. Moreover, Aristotle (Problems, Sec. 30, Dis. 11) determines this question, viz., upon what account did the ancients chiefly appoint prizes for gymnastic and corporal exertions, and never decree any reward for wisdom? Which question he thus solves. In gymnastic exercises the reward is better and more eligible than that for which it is given; but it is evident nothing is better than wisdom; therefore no reward could have been assigned to wisdom; therefore neither riches nor pleasure are more excellent than wisdom. Again, that friendship is to be preferred to riches none but a fool will deny; to this the wisest of men bears witness. But the arch-philosopher honors truth above friendship, and the ancient Zorobabel gives it precedence over all things; therefore, pleasures are inferior to truth. But the Sacred Books most powerfully preserve and contain the truth; they are assuredly the written truth itself; for upon this occasion we do not assert the main beams of the books to be parts of books, wherefore riches are inferior to books, more especially as the most precious of all kinds of riches are friends, (witness Boethius, De Consolatione, B. 2,) to which, however, the truth of books is preferred by Aristotle. But, further, as riches are primarily and principally acknowledged to pertain to the aid of the body only, and as the truth of books is the perfection of reason, which is properly named the good of mankind, so it appears that books, to a man using them with reason, are dearer than riches. Again, that by which the faith is most conveniently defended, most widely diffused, and most clearly preached ought to be most beloved by a faithful man, and that is the truth of books, inscribed in books; which our Saviour most evidently figured when, manfully fighting against temptation, He covered himself with the shield of truth, not, indeed, of writing of any sort; but promising that what He was about to declare by the sound of His living voice was also written. (Matt. iv.)

Again, therefore, nobody doubts that happiness is to be preferred to riches, for happiness is consistent with the operation of the most noble and divine power we possess, namely, when the intellect is entirely at leisure for the contemplation of the truth of knowledge, which is the most delectable of all operations according to virtue, as the prince of philosophers determined in the Nicomachian Ethics, B. 10; on which account philosophy also appears to possess admirable delights from its purity and stability, as the same author states in the sequel. But the contemplation of truth is never more perfect than in books, as the active imagination kept up by a book does not permit the operation of the intellect upon visible truth to be interrupted. For which reason books appear to be the most [illegible] of speculation, happiness consists. Aristotle, the [illegible] objects of choice teaches them to [illegible] in [illegible] more eligible than to grow rich; although from accompanying circumstances in the case it may be thought more eligible for an indigent man to grow rich than to philosophize. (Topics 3.) Inasmuch, then, as books are our most convenient masters, so the preceding chapter assumes, it becomes us not undeservedly to bestow upon them not only love but magisterial honor.

Finally, in all [illegible] are desirous of knowledge, and as we are able by books to obtain the knowledge of truth, to be chosen before all riches, what man, living according to nature, can be without an appetite for books? But, although we may see hogs despise pearls, the opinion of a prudent man is in no wise injured by that; he will not the less purchase proffered pearls. The library, therefore, of wisdom is more precious than all riches, and nothing that can be wished for is worthy to be compared with it. (Prov., iii.) Whosoever, therefore, acknowledges himself to be a zealous follower of truth, of happiness, of wisdom, of science, or even of the faith, must of necessity make himself a lover of books.

OF THOSE WHO OUGHT MOST PARTICULARLY TO LOVE BOOKS.

To him who recollects what has been said it is evident and perspicuous who ought to be the greatest lover of books. For who stands most in need of wisdom in fulfilling the duties of their calling usefully? Those, without doubt, who are most firmly bound to exhibit the most ready and anxious affection of a grateful heart for the sacred vessels of wisdom. But as Aristotle, the Phoebus of philosophers, who is neither mistaken nor to be mistaken in human affairs, says in the proem of his metaphysics: "It is the business of a wise man to regulate both himself and others properly." Wherefore Princes and prelates, Judges and teachers, and all other directors of public affairs whatever, as they have need of wisdom beyond other men, so they ought to be zealous beyond other men about the vessels of wisdom. Boethius indeed emblematically represented Philosophy holding a sceptre in her left hand and a book in her right; by which it is evidently shown to all men that no one can duly govern a State without books. You, says Boethius, addressing himself to Philosophy, sanctioned this axiom by the mouth of Plato—"that States would be happy if those who studied wisdom ruled them, or if it could happen that wisdom had the appointment of their rulers." Again, the bearing of the emblem itself insinuates this to us—that inasmuch as the right hand excels the left, insomuch a contemplative life is more worthy than an active; and at the same time it is shown to be the business of a wise man first to employ himself in the study of truth, and then in the dispensation of temporal affairs, each in its turn. We read that Philip devoutly returned thanks to the gods because they had granted to Alexander to be born in the days of Aristotle, educated under whose tuition he might be worthy to govern his paternal kingdom. As Phaeton, become the driver of his father's chariot, was ignorant of its management, and unfortunately administered the heat of Phoebus, sometimes at too near and sometimes at too remote a distance, he justly deserved to be struck with thunder for his unsteady driving, and that all below might not be put in peril. The histories, both of the Greeks and Latins, relate that there were no noble Princes among them who were unskilled in literature. The sacred Mosaic law, prescribing a rule for a King by which he must reign, commands him to have the book of Divine law written out for himself, according to the copy set forth by the priest, in which he is to read all the days of his life. Truly, God Himself, who made, and daily and individually fashions the hearts of men, had sufficiently known the slipperiness of human memory, and the instability of virtuous intentions in mankind. For which reason it was His will that there should be a book, an antidote, as it were, to all evil, of which He ordered the continued reading and use as the most wholesome daily food of the spirit by which the understanding, being refreshed and neither enervated nor doubtful, might be altogether fearless in action. This John of Salisbury elegantly touches upon in his "Policraticon," (Lib. 4.) To conclude: All sorts of men who are distinguished by the tonsure of clerical name against the fourth, fifth, and sixth chapters of this book complained are bound to render service to books with perpetual veneration.

OF HANDLING BOOKS IN A CLEANLY MANNER, AND KEEPING THEM IN ORDER.

We not only set before ourselves a service to God, in preparing volumes of new books, but we exercise the duties of a holy piety if we first handle so as not to injure them, then return them to their proper places, and commend them to undefiling custody, that they may rejoice in their purity while held in the hand, and repose in security when laid up in their repositories. Truly, next to the vestments and vessels dedicated to the body of the Lord, holy books deserve to be most decorously handled by the clergy, upon which injury is inflicted as often as they presume to touch them with a dirty hand. Wherefore we hold it expedient to exhort students upon various negligences, which can always be avoided, but which are wonderfully injurious to books.

In the first place, then, let there be a mature decorum in opening and closing of volumes, that they may neither be unclasped with precipitous haste, nor thrown aside after inspection without being duly closed, for it is necessary that a book should be much more carefully preserved than a shoe. But school folks are in general perversely educated, and if not restrained by the rule of their superiors, are puffed up with infinite absurdities; they act with petulance, swell with presumption, judge of everything with certainty, and are inexperienced in anything.

You will perhaps see a stiff-necked youth lounging sluggishly in his study. While the frost pinches him in Winter time, oppressed with cold, his watery nose drops, he does not take the trouble to wipe it with his handkerchief till it has moistened the book beneath it with its vile dew. For such a one I would substitute a cobbler's apron in the place of his book. He has a nail like a giant's, perfumed with stinking ordure, with which he points out the place of any pleasant subject. He distributes innumerable straws in various places, with the ends in sight, that he may recall by the mark what his memory cannot retain. These straws, whilst the stomach of the book never digests, and which nobody takes out, at first distend the book from its accustomed closure, and being carelessly left to oblivion, at last become putrid. He is not ashamed to eat fruit and cheese over an open book, and to transfer his empty cup from side to side upon it, and because he has not his almsbag at hand, he leaves the rest of the fragments in his books. He never ceases to chatter with eternal garrulity to his companions, and while he adduces a multitude of reasons void of physical meaning, he waters the book spread out upon his lap with the sputtering of his saliva. What is worse, he part reclines with his elbows on the book, and by a short study invites a long nap, and by way of repairing the wrinkles, he twists back the margins of the leaves to the no small detriment of the volume. He goes out in the rain and returns, and now flowers make their appearance upon our soil. Then the scholar we are describing, the neglector rather than the inspector of books, stuffs his volume with firstling violets, roses, and quadrifolis. He will next apply his wet hands, oozing with sweat, to turning over the volumes, then beat the white parchment all over with his dusty gloves, or hunt over the page, line by line, with his forefinger covered with dirty leather. Then, as the flea bites, the holy book is thrown aside, which, however, is scarcely closed once in a month, and is so swelled with the dust that has fallen into it that it will not yield to the efforts of the closer.

But impudent boys are to be specially restrained from meddling with books, who, when they are learning to draw the forms of [illegible]s, if copies of the most beautiful books are allowed them, begin to become incongruous annotators, and wherever they perceive the broadest margin about the text they furnish it with a monstrous alphabet or their unchastened pen immediately presumes to draw any other frivolous thing whatever that occurs to their imagination. There the Latinist, there the Sophist, there every sort of unlearned scribe tries the goodness of his pen, which we have frequently seen to be most injurious to the fairest volumes, both as to utility and price. There are also certain thieves who enormously dismember books by cutting off the side margins for letter paper, leaving only the letters or text, or the fly-leaves, put in for the preservation of the book, which they take away for various uses and abuses, which sort of sacrilege ought to be prohibited under a threat of anathema.

But it is altogether befitting the decency of a scholar that washing should without fail precede reading, as often as he returns from his meals to study, before his fingers, besmeared with grease, loosen a clasp or turn over the leaf of a book. Let not a crying child admire the drawings in the capital letters, lest he pollute the parchment with his wet fingers, for he instantly touches whatever he sees.

Furthermore, laymen, to whom it matters not whether they look at a book turned wrong side upward or spread before them in its natural order, are altogether unworthy of any communion with books. Let the clerk also take order that the dirty scullion, stinking from the pots, do not touch the leaves of books unwashed; but he who enters without spot shall give his services to the precious volumes. The cleanliness of delicate hands, as if scabs and pustules could not be characteristics, might also be most important, as well to books as to scholars, who, as often as they perceive defects in books, should attend to them instantly, for nothing enlarges more quickly than a rent, as a fracture neglected at the time will afterward be repaired with increased trouble.

The most meek Moses instructs us about making cases for books in the greatest manner, wherein they may be safely preserved from all damage. "Take this book," says he, "and put it in the side of the ark of the covenant of the Lord your God." (Deuteronomy, xxxi.) Oh, befitting place, appropriate library, which was made of imperishable Shittim wood, and covered all over, inside and out, with gold! But our Saviour also, by his own example, precludes all unseemly negligence in the treatment of books, as may be read in Luke, iv. For when he had read over the Scriptural prophecy written about himself in a book delivered to Him, He did not return it to the minister till He had closed it with His most holy hands; by which act students are most clearly taught that they ought not, in the smallest degree whatever, to be negligent about the custody of books.

Kipling's "Schoolboy Lyrics" to be Sold.

On Jan. 15 and 16 Bangs & Co. will sell a remarkably choice collection of modern English and American authors, including Tennyson's rare "The Cup," printed for the author in 1881, (the copy that fetched £46 in London last November;) Tennyson's "Carmen Saeculare," 1887, (the copy that sold for £31 in November,) and a long set of Kipling first editions, among them a fine copy of "Schoolboy Lyrics," 1881, in the original wrappers. The latter is probably the copy that brought the sum of £90 in London last July. Other copies have fetched £135, £76, £100, £100, £29, £41, and £46.

A copy of "Quartette," 1885, in half calf, with original wrappers and advertisements bound in, will be sold next week. This is the one that realized £7 10s. in the sale of Nov. 20-26, 1899. Thirty-three numbers of "The Week's News," Allahabad, Jan. 7-Sept. 15, 1888, will also be sold. This very full set, lacking only three numbers out of thirty-six, will doubtless excite much competition. The same set fetched £20 at the sale of last November.

No other copies of the two Tennyson books, or of "Schoolboy Lyrics," "Quartette," or "The Week's News," have ever been sold here at auction, and the sale of next week is important on that account.

*PHILOBIBLON: A Treatise on the Love of Books. By Richard De Bury. The English translation thereof made by John Bellingham Inglis, with introduction by Charles Orr. 8vo. Pp. xxxvi.-143. New York: Meyer Brothers & Co.

1900

THE TRANSVAAL.

Two Books Treating of the Country Before and After the Great Trek.*

Mr. W. Broderick-Cloete, the grandson of the late Hon. Henry Cloete, who edits his grandfather's lectures, writes in his preface that "just because the book is a condensed and dispassionate statement of facts, from which inference and comment have been excluded, with singular care, it requires to be read with intelligent attention. But if read with attention and some moderate exercise of political imagination, it will enable the candid student to understand the clash of conflicting interests and incompatible ideals which has created the South African question as we know it to-day."

The editor of this volume certainly is impartial. There have been many blunders on the part of the English Colonial Office. Liberty may be a fine thing, but license is not. When England took over the Cape Colony, "the farmers in the rural districts had been demoralized by the habit of receiving grants of blocks of from ten to thirty square miles for single farms. Civilization and even government loses its hold upon a population so scattered. The farmers had ceased to cultivate according to civilized methods, and had relapsed into a purely pastoral and even nomadic life. The territory had become too small for this wasteful colonization, and the Boer habitually encroached, both temporarily and permanently, upon the lands of the surrounding tribes. These tribes made reprisals, especially as the treatment accorded them was unusually severe."

Treks on the part of the Boers have been numerous. In 1836 many of the Boers crossed the Vaal and reached what is known to-day as the "Trans-Vaal" country. In 1843 there were two other treks, one of these working its way further north into the Transvaal. By trek is meant migration.

The harsh ways of the Boers Mr. Broderick-Cloete comments on in this manner: "This is the kernel of the South African question. The Boer farmers tenaciously clung to their supposed rights, to take as much land as they pleased, shooting as many of the owners as they thought fit, and in districts which were not under the control of the British Government." A constant grievance on the part of the Boers was that the Colonial Office did not espouse their cause. The Government in England "recoiled from the limitless responsibilities thus entailed." When the Boers asked for money indemnities for losses brought about by their own actions, they became furious when no attention was paid to their claims. Unquestionably there were many grievances the Boers suffered from. After no end of trouble the slave question was somehow brought to a close. The emancipation act took place in 1833, and £20,000,000 was promised, so that the owners of the Hottentot or other slaves should be paid for them. Methods were, however, used in England, by means of which but a fraction of the original sum granted was paid the owners. The consequence was that many of the Cape Town people were ruined. There never has been any love lost between the South Africans and the missionaries. The Boer would not brook any interference on the part of the missionary. Perhaps in many cases, through excess of zeal, the missionary did more harm than good. Many false charges were brought up against the Boers which were conducive of trouble. At the same time we are not to suppose that the colonists were gentle in the treatment of the natives.

In his lectures the late Hon. Henry Cloete, who was High Commissioner for Natal from 1843 to 1844, says that the causes which in his opinion brought about the bad feeling were the Hottentot, the slave, and the Kafir question. The Kafir matter certainly showed stupidity, or something worse, on the part of the home Government. The Secretary for the Colonies, Lord Glenelg, upheld the Kafirs in their war with the Boers. His lordship concluded a dispatch in this way: "Through a long series of years the Kafirs had an ample justification of war. The original justice is on the part of the conquered (the Kafirs) and not (of) the victorious party," (the Boers.) Perhaps this declaration of Lord Glenelg's never has been forgotten.

The book is a valuable one, for it shows what were the true beginnings of the bad feeling. The Boers, to progressive Englishmen, could never have been pleasant neighbors. They acted as barriers to an advancing civilization. The writer of these lectures, embodied in the volume, describes the causes which led up to the Great Trek. He may have feared trouble yet to come between two sets of people so entirely antagonistic. The gold discoveries came long after his time. It is always risky to be prophetic. Mr. William Broderick-Cloete writes: "Once rid of a corrupt and arrogant oligarchy, and largely of extraneous origin, and of its fantastic dreams of an African dominion, there is no reason to doubt that the mixed races of the Transvaal will range themselves peaceably side by side with their brethren of the Cape and Natal."

Mr. J. P. Fitzpatrick's "The Transvaal from Within" begins where "The Great Trek" closes. Mr. Fitzpatrick is a South African by birth. He has resided in the Transvaal since 1844, and was secretary of the Reform Committee, and "suffered under the disability of President Krüger's three years' ban." As an Englishman born, Mr. Fitzpatrick does not pretend to be impartial. He has felt "the injustice and indignity of the position."

The author begins with an incident which happened in 1895. A manifesto, published by the Chairman of the National Union, was handed to President Krüger. After reading a translation of the document, he remarked grimly, "Their rights! Yes, they'll get them—over my dead body!" Volumes of explanation could not better illustrate the Boer attitude and policy toward the English-speaking immigrants. That English nobleman who said to Krüger, "My father was a Minister of England and twice Viceroy of Ireland," had for reply, "And my father was a shepherd." Mr. Fitzpatrick writes:

> It was not pride rebuking pride; it was the ever-present fact which would not have been worth mentioning but for the suggestion of the antithesis. He, too, was a shepherd and a peasant. It may be that he knows what is good and right for his own people, and he may not; but he is sure that to educate is to emancipate, to broaden their views would be to break down the defenses of their prejudices, and to let in the leaven would be to swamp forever the party, which is to him greater than the State.

Certainly antipathies have done their very worst in South Africa. The Boer sees to-day with the eyes of a man born a century ago. No matter how far the trekking carried him, there was the hated Englishman right after him. There are few Englishmen to-day who do not think that Gladstone was mainly responsible for the present terrible conflict. The English defeats at Majuba and Laing's Nek, though fair fights, rankled in English minds.

No doubt British Ministers, conscious of an act of supreme self-restraint and magnanimity, believed that some reciprocal justice would be evoked. At any rate, it is possible that this was the reason which guided them, and not the continued callous indifference to the fate of British subjects and the future of South Africa. In such cases, however, they must have forgotten "the fault of the Dutch"—which Andrew Marvell's couplet has recorded—"giving too little and asking too much." The Transvaal Boers are a very practical people, and no matter what they may receive or how they get it, whether by way of diplomacy or barter or the accident of good luck or deed of gift, they never neglect to press and scheme for more. It is an unpleasant feature in the Boer character, prominent alike in personal and general relations, begotten mayhap of hard life, constant struggle, and lack of education and its softening and elevating influence.

Events have shown that the fighting powers of the Boers have been underestimated. The author writes:

> The Boer military power has been called the biggest unpricked bubble in the world. * * * It is not possible to say, with due regard to their records, that they are not a courageous people. Individual bravery of the kind which takes no heed of personal risk, reckless, heroic dash, they have not, nor do they pretend to have. Their system is entirely otherwise. They do not seek fighting for fighting's sake. They do not like exposing themselves to risk and danger. * * * Where they have been able to choose their own positions, or where they have been stimulated by previous successes, they have done all that could be possibly asked of them.

As the book under notice bears the date of July, 1899, the military judgment of the author will not impress the reader. That "military bubble" has so far withstood the pricking. We shall learn later how much the Boers are indebted to foreign talent. European mercenaries carry out their business as fully to-day as in the times of mediæval Italy. The great blunder of the English has been to underestimate the military strength of the Boers. The policy of "scuttle and abandonment" as carried out by Gladstone absolutely did harm. Without "shame or scruple" it threw over all who were not Boers. The "Civis Romanus" idea was not considered. It was nothing short of desertion. The Boers now held the English with contempt. They at once took advantage of the situation. They turned the tables. Their policy was one of take; they never gave anything. Franchise was denied or granted under great difficulties. The Uitlander was to pay taxes and have no power of voting. Nothing could have been more galling to an Englishman or an American than to be subjected to the rule of a lot of ignorant demagogues. Then there were monopolies granted, which clogged the wheels of trade. There was no justice worthy of the name. We are not inclined to credit the stories that Krüger profited by the monopolies he enforced. What some of the thoughtful ones believed is that the President of the Transvaal was making ready for the fight which he was certain would come on before long, and which he would force.

This is often heard: "Why are these foreigners making such a row? They never were invited." This is a Chinese way of looking at matters. Mr. Fitzpatrick writes that when Mr. Krüger was in London and sorely in want of funds, but having certain gold mine concessions to give, he, "in behalf of the republic," published "in the London press the cordial invitation and welcome and the promise of rights and protection to all who would come."

One subject Mr. Fitzpatrick dwells on is a matter not so clearly understood by us as it should be. More than once the English Government has stood between the Boers and the natives. Certainly, if not for the English armed forces, the Boers, or at least a large number of them, would have been exterminated. Not so much stress is to be put on the fact that at one time the Transvaal Government was actually bankrupt, when it had a large outstanding foreign indebtedness. It was again the very much abused English who helped the Boer. Unquestionably there has been much ingratitude shown on the part of the Boer. That is what Mr. Fitzpatrick means when he writes that the policy of the Boer has been one of take, "they never gave anything."

Certain unpleasant ways or manner of speech are peculiar to President Krüger. Once visiting Krugersdorp, a place near Johannesburg, where some native burghers and "unregenerated aliens" were present, the President thus addressed the concourse: "Burghers, friends, thieves, murderers, newcomers, and others." The President of the South African Republic does not believe in the old maxim that "it is easier to catch flies with honey than with vinegar."

Mr. Fitzpatrick gives in fullest detail all the particulars of the Jameson raid. He devotes four chapters to the subject. Mrs. Lionel Phillips's book finds its fullest substantiation in what Mr. Fitzpatrick writes about the bad treatment the prisoners were subjected to. The man is cold-blooded, indeed, who does not see with regret the blood spilled in this contest. We must, however, understand what has brought about this dreadful strife. Here is a man who wants to resist the incoming tide of civilization, an ocean he can never check. This is the fight for human progress. If England is to blame, so are we for our war with Spain.

*THE HISTORY OF THE GREAT TREK AND THE ORIGIN OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLICS. By the late Hon. Henry Cloete. Edited by his grandson, W. Broderick-Cloete. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

*THE TRANSVAAL FROM WITHIN. A Private Record of Public Affairs. By J. P. Fitzpatrick. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.

A Trio of French Engravers of Portraits in Miniature.*

Since the appearance in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW for Aug. 19 of an article on "Book Lovers' Books," referring to those written and privately published by Mr. William Loring Andrews of this city, a new volume has appeared, the fifteenth Mr. Andrews has so far issued. The present volume, "A Trio of Eighteenth Century French Engravers of Portraits in Miniature," is from a typographical standpoint—where all are so nearly perfect—among the best yet issued. The work of the Gillis Press, the entire edition is printed on a Japan paper, of a peculiarly heavy quality, the tone and finish of which is exquisite. It is said that further importations of this paper, which is of the finest imaginable quality, has been forbidden by the Japanese Government. It is perhaps partly due to the peculiar quality of this paper that both the plates and the letterpress itself, which, like all of Mr. Andrews's books, is notable for the perfect adjustment of type spacing, and margin, come out so beautifully. It is work of which any press may well be proud, and reflects the greatest credit upon all concerned.

The trio of artists, with whom the book is concerned, consists of Etienne Ficquet, Pierre Savat, and Jean Baptiste de Grateloup, lists of the portraits engraved by these men being given in the book, as well as biographical sketches of the artists and beautiful specimens of their work.

The first portion of the book, a long introduction, is in some ways of the most importance, containing as it does a complete résumé of "the art of taking impressions on paper from engraved metal plates," beginning with its early use, its first beginnings, like the origin of the work of engraving, being lost in the remote past. Its invention is ascribed by Vassari to Finguera, a Florentine enameler, goldsmith, and worker in niello, who about the middle of the fifteenth century disclosed the invention to his fellow-countrymen, Baldini, Sandro Botticelli, and Mantegna, by whom the new art was developed until it reached a high point of perfection in the work of Marc Antonio Raimondi. It is certain, however, "that the transition from engraving on wood to engraving on metal followed closely upon, if it were not coeval with, the change from wooden blocks to metal types for letterpress printing."

The whole account of the probable invention of the art of engraving on metal, which by some authorities is claimed to have resulted from a lucky accident, down through its gradual development and perfection, will be found of the greatest interest.

Mr. Andrews also gives, for the use of those who lack such technical knowledge, a brief and concise description of the principal methods "by which prints are produced from engraved metal surfaces, * * * the English terms used to denote the different styles of engraving and their equivalent in French, as they have become in a measure interchangeable in artistic parlance."

The importance of this part of the book is shown by the extent of ground covered, which includes line-engraving, stipple, etching, dry point, soft ground etching, mezzotint, aquatint, color prints, xylography, and lithography—all not only clearly defined in all the operations, but many of them illustrated by beautifully reproduced examples of the different classes defined.

As would be expected in an Andrews book, the different full-page and other plates in this volume are of the greatest artistic beauty, and include an example of fine color printing, a reproduction in fac simile of a water color done for Mr. Andrews by George H. Boughton, R. A., "The Banks of the Hudson." The book, which is dedicated to "The Society of the Iconophiles of New York, in recognition of its efforts to revive the declining art of engraving," has a beautiful title page engraved on copper by E. D. French, as well as twenty-five or more other illustrations, all so beautiful, both in subject and execution, it is extremely difficult to individualize. But, perhaps, the most pleasing of all are the portraits of Wycherley, Voltaire, Mme. de Maintenon, Rousseau, and Fénelon. Even a hasty inspection of this beautiful volume will show how successfully it represents the highest perfection attainable in fine bookmaking, the result being a volume all book lovers must wish to possess.

*A TRIO OF EIGHTEENTH CENTURY FRENCH ENGRAVERS OF PORTRAITS IN MINIATURE. By William Loring Andrews. Privately Printed. Edition, 161 copies on imperial Japan paper, bearing the stamp of the Japanese Government—mill, 153 of which are for sale. New York: The Gillis Press. 1899. Price, $10 net.

No Hypocrite.

From Sir Algernon West's "Recollections."

Lord Orford was invited to become President of the Norwich Bible Society—an application from which he thought his well-known character should have exempted him. He replied: "I have long been addicted to the gaming table. I have lately taken to the turf. I fear I frequently blaspheme. But I have never distributed religious tracts. All this was known to you and your society, notwithstanding which you think me a fit person to be your President. God forgive your hypocrisy."

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The New York Times.
Saturday Review of Books and Art
SUPPLEMENT TO
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MODERN BOOKBINDING.

All bindings may be roughly divided into two classes, commercial or trade bindings, and library or extra binding, great strides having been made in both during the past few years. Now it is possible to find, even in ordinary cloth binding, a book which will lie open of itself without any pressure of thumb or finger; a book which can be readily handled without danger of breaking its back and which, with ordinarily good usage, can be depended upon to keep its shape for a long period, if not always. Fortunately, too, this free opening is not only much more convenient and pleasant to read, but, as an old New York binder who may well be called the Nestor of his trade has said, "is far stronger, and will give much greater service in wear and tear than one you have to grip with thumb and finger, and hold with more or less pressure, until you are tired and out of patience and thus forcibly break its back."

It is very apparent to us all what an immense difference there is in the binding of the various books in our own possession, both in the elements of strength, good forwarding, and beauty of decoration, but equally so in the ease or difficulty with which certain books are opened and held in position while reading them.

That all bookbinding is a complicated and difficult operation is proved by the number and importance of the various steps involved in its operations; such as folding, beating and pressing, collating, sewing, papering, rounding, backing, cutting, squaring of boards, gilding or coloring of edges, headbanding, lining of back, covering and finishing—besides many less important operations, upon the perfection of each of which details the excellence of the other results depends to a greater or less extent.

In fine bookbinding, the modern worker carries into execution about the same principles as did the ancient binder, his methods and tools being practically the same as those in use centuries ago. The beating hammer, the sewing frame, the forwarder's hammer, the laying press, and the cutting plow, as well as the finisher's tools—his fillets and rolls—are almost identical with those employed in his craft ages ago. The greatest difference between old and new work will be found to lie in the greater exactness and neatness of the latter, while the former may perhaps claim greater strength and solidity. The sewing of old volumes is often as good to-day as it was hundreds of years ago. While the old binder aimed first of all at strength, his workmanship often showed a crudity not apparent in modern work. Miss Prideaux, the well-known woman binder, thinks that our execution at the present day is in a very high state of development, but that thoroughly artistic and satisfactory binding can never be done "until design goes hand in hand with the execution, which now leaves nothing to be desired; for accomplished craftsmanship is only admirable when it interprets happy invention. In all departments of decorative art we see the same inability to escape from the traditions of the past, but in none has there been such servile copying of the old models as in the decoration of books."

But leaving quite out of the question this subject of the decoration—the finishing of books—which, by the way, seems to be growing more and more original all the time, due in great measure to the efforts of binders like Cobden-Sanderson and Miss Prideaux herself—let us see what are the principal steps in getting volumes in proper condition for such decorating. Perhaps four divisions will cover all the necessary steps in bookbinding: The preparing or getting ready; the forwarding; the covering, and the finishing, or decoration of the cover. The first step involves the folding of the sheets, or, if a book is to be rebound, its pulling to pieces, and the beating, pressing, inserting of illustrations, and finally its collation and sewing. Mr. William Matthews, the well-known binder, says that three of the most important principles of a well-bound book are solidity, strength, and flexibility:

So important are these, I care not how handsomely the cover is finished, whether by a Trautz, a Capé, or a Lortic, the binding will be lamentably deficient if these principles are not observed—a careful master-binder gives this department his chief care, directing the initiatory parts of the work with an intelligent foresight of the ultimate requirements of the binding. The success of his workmanship very largely depends on the volume being properly prepared.

On the proper folding of its pages depend equality of margins and squareness of pages, and careful collation, both before and after binding, is necessary to see that each leaf is perfect and all portions of the volume not only present but in their proper place. Nothing has been found to take the place of the old beating hammer, no process of pressing or rolling doing the work with half its thoroughness. In the all-important branch of sewing, strength and flexibility are the main principles involved:

Strength is the first principle in binding. We all acknowledge its importance; it is, in fact, the economy of the whole art. Flexibility, however, is necessary to the convenient and comfortable use of any book; it is a luxurious quality. In the perfect binding of any book both these principles must be carried out in the execution; the sheets must be firmly and permanently secured, and yet the volume, when bound, must open flexibly and freely. To insure the observance of both these principles in the sewing is a difficult problem for the binder to solve.

It is said that all books bound in Paris—in crushed levant—are rigid and difficult to open; it even being said that such books are not meant to be read, the French binders preferring to preserve the beauty of the finished backs of their bindings, which free opening will slightly wrinkle, thus destroying the fine finish of such leather, rather than to give us the comfort and luxury of a flexible binding.

However, when the sewing is finally accomplished, it ends the work in the preparatory department. If properly prepared the volume will possess solidity through the thorough beating and pressing of the sheets, and strength and flexibility through the proper sewing of such sheets. The next step in the binding of a book is its forwarding:

The term forwarding is somewhat technical, and implies that the volume in this department is forwarded from the preparing to the finishing. The processes here are largely mechanical, in distinction from the finishing; they are more dependent on the skill of the hand than of the head. The chief principle involved is trueness. Forwarding is literally the forming or shaping of the book.

It may at first be thought that forwarding is not so important a branch of binding as are the others; but let a book be prepared never so well, and its sewing be done to perfection, if the book is not in its turn properly forwarded, the result can only be a clumsy volume, let its finishing have been the work of Trautz-Bauzonnet themselves. The main operations in forwarding include the glueing, rounding, and backing of the volumes, the attaching of the end papers, the squaring and lacing in of the boards, and the cutting of the edges. A well-known binder says that strength and flexibility are dependent to some degree on the forwarding and covering processes; "strength on the thorough rubbing of good and hot glue between the sections, and flexibility on the careful lining of the back preparatory to covering." But upon trueness in all its details depends the success, so far as appearance goes, of all volumes.

The next step is the proper covering of a book with the material of which its binding is to consist. In this step the proper lining of the back of a volume largely governs its flexibility and durableness. A book with unlined back—in which condition you will often find English commercial bindings—will be extremely flexible, but liable to grow weak after only a short use and perhaps even break. Usually a single lining and the cover will insure both strength and flexibility, but additional linings will add to the former quality, at the same time decreasing the flexibility of the binding.

A book once prepared, forwarded, and covered may properly be called bound, although it may yet have to pass through the hands of the finisher. However important the last step may be—for finishing is of course an art and one in a very high state of development, while forwarding is simple handicraft—yet without excellence in such craftsmanship, the most beautiful decoration can do but little toward the real beauty and value of a volume, which will explain the remark so often made, that "So-and-so finishes beautifully, but his forwarding is poor"—or, perhaps, that you can depend upon another man to prepare and forward a book properly, but that his finishing will show little originality.

That our bookbinding, both fine and commercial, has been and is making rapid progress toward ultimate perfection is quite evident. Indeed, it is only within the lifetime of most of us that binding as an art has flourished to any extent in America. Those of us who have seen the fine specimens of recent bookbinding shown at the Grolier Club and the exhibitions of such work given by the Scribners, Bonaventure, and others of the leading booksellers, have realized how much such exhibitions have encouraged our native as well as the best foreign binders to greater excellence in all departments of their craft—in the preparing, forwarding, and covering of books, as well as in the finishing of such work. We have all noticed, too, how certain of such exhibits are mainly valuable as striking examples of "how not to do it."

Granting, then, the great advance in knowledge and in ability to execute good bindings—knowledge evidenced both on the part of the binder and by the public for whom he works—may we not feel confident that greater and greater advances toward ultimate perfection may be confidently looked for, the example of good results in fine bindings having a more or less direct bearing upon the ordinary trade or commercial work, which, also, is constantly growing in strength, flexibility, and beauty of design.

MISS GOULD'S GIFT TO THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The gift of the Berrian collection of works on Mormonism to the New York Public Library by Miss Helen M. Gould is an important addition to the resources which that library can offer to the student of human errors. This collection was begun over forty years ago by Charles L. Woodward, the well-known bookseller of Nassau Street, and was sold by him in 1890, the catalogue being entitled Bibliothica (sic) Scallawagiana. The greater part of the collection came into the possession of William Berrian, a merchant of this city, who amused himself for the next sixteen years in extending and enlarging it. The result is a library of about 800 books and pamphlets, which gives the most complete history in existence of the rise, progress, and present condition of Mormonism in all its aspects. Of especial interest are the early newspapers and scrapbooks of newspaper clippings, covering the period 1840 to 1880, and the documents relating to the early history of Utah.

The oldest book in the collection is "A narrative (sic) of the life of Solomon Mack * * * with the extraordinary manner in which he was converted, &c.," printed at Windsor about 1810. Solomon was the father of Lucy Mack, the mother of Joseph Smith, the founder of Mormonism. He printed this little book when he was seventy-five years old, as an appeal for charity. He saw visions, and depicts himself as the sort of person that Lombroso might say was the kind of grandfather the Mormon prophet ought naturally to have had.

Of course the collection contains the first edition of the "Book of Mormon," printed at Palmyra, N. Y., in 1830—and several other editions, including copies in the French, German, and Spanish languages. Much more important than the "Book of Mormon" for an understanding of the Mormon belief is the "Book of the Doctrine and Covenants," of which the collection contains several editions, including the very rare "Book of Commandments for the Government of the Church of Christ," printed at Zion in 1833, but which was never completed. It is curious that there is just now in New York, for sale, what is claimed to be the original manuscript of the "Book of Mormon," and it is to be hoped that it will be added to this collection.

Among the rare books relating to the early history of Mormonism to be found here is the "Document containing the correspondence, orders, &c., in relation to the disturbances with the Mormons, and the evidence given before the Hon. Austin H. King, Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit of the State of Missouri * * * Nov. 12, 1838, on the trial of Joseph Smith, Jr., and others, for high treason, &c." Printed at Fayette, Mo., 1841.

But from the historical point of view, the most important part of the collection consists of the files of early newspapers and journals, including "Times and Seasons," Nauvoo, 1839-46; Evening and Morning Star, Independence, 1832-3; Nauvoo Neighbor, 1843-5, and other numbers of Nauvoo papers, early numbers of The Desert News, &c., and the large scrapbook of clippings which contain a number of autograph letters, portraits, &c.

Miss Gould's decision to place this collection where it will become most accessible to scholars and students was a very wise one. Her choice of the New York Public Library for this purpose was clearly the best that she could have made. It seems superfluous to say that the thanks of the public are due to Miss Gould for her valuable gift. The public has become so well accustomed to thanking Miss Gould for enlightened and beneficent deeds that it scarcely needs to be reminded of its duty by a newspaper. Toward the public spirit of Miss Gould what might have been a duty long since became a fixed habit.

THE FIRST CHECK.

A tradesman once said to an author: "I envy you; yours is the one profession that requires no capital." "Why don't you adopt it, then?" was the reply. "Oh, I couldn't," answered the business man. And this is the view any number of worthy members of society take of the profession of letters. If a man wishes to start in a business which requires a capital—a capital which he does not possess—he goes to his friends, borrows the needed sum from them at a rate of interest which the law prescribes, and starts out on his venture. If an author adopts that plan and borrows what to him represents capital, namely, ideas, he is a plagiarist and condemned as a literary thief.

His is a capital which he himself must acquire, alone and unaided. Deep thinking, study, and contemplation produce it, but the development is slow and the time seems long. And then after all the hard work, after all the long hours of labor, the first venture, in almost every case, is a failure.

In a recent issue of one of the current magazines an interesting article was published giving accounts of the character and amounts of the first checks received by popular men and women of letters of the present day, and it was a notable fact that not one ever received returns for a first literary effort. In many cases, years of patient and unrequited labor were spent before remuneration was received.

The first check of an author represents much to him. Life suddenly throws off her cloak of care and sorrows, and puts on the rosy garb of hope. All the hours of toil and deprivation melt into insignificance before the joys of that material recognition of talent.

A man always has a feeling of tenderness for his first love; he may laugh at his second and third, jeer at his fourth, even forget his fifth; but the first! He always thinks gently of its object, and, in spite of himself, cherishes its memory even after long years have passed. So it is with his first earnings. He may mount the ladder of success, rung by rung, until his worldly possessions are no longer numbered by the thousands, but the first dollar he ever earned will outshine all the successes of his after life. What matter it how hard was the struggle to get it. He has forgotten the drudgery in the remembrance of the keen joy of that moment, when, for the first time, he felt himself a wage earner. What plans he had for the expenditure! How he laughed to himself as he thought of the things he would buy—not with that dollar, perhaps, but with the others which would follow, for he never dreamed but that he would soon double that trifling sum.

But the joys of that first check remain. The author feels his fingers tingle with a new sensation as the blood courses merrily out from his heart. His mind is filled with a thousand and one ideas—none of which is practical—but the fever is upon him and he must write. If he could only transcribe what the angels are telling him, those beautiful thoughts that are being born every second in his turbulent brain! But words are too coarse a garb to clothe them in. Is there no gentler expression? Music! Ah, that is it. Give him a violin—that is the instrument that is nearer the human voice, whose strings will answer to the melody which his own heart is beating. But the bow, alas, scrapes harshly over the strings, and that wall which answers him is not a fitting expression for his thoughts.

He pauses as he tries to think what the future will bring forth. He turns to his bookshelf, which has been his inspiration and his guide. He wonders if he will ever be fitted to stand there with the members of the elect in literature. There on the top shelf is Shakespeare. No, no, he can never hope to rest there. Something further down will satisfy him, although "a man's reach should exceed his grasp, or what's a heaven for?" Or Browning himself; if he could but sing like Browning, whose wonderful lines ring in his ears; or Mrs. Browning, who whispers love to him in the Portuguese sonnets. Goldsmith takes up the lute and strikes a note; or in this loud, ringing blast surely Kipling urges him on to glory. He looks again. Why, those are not books after all. Surely he is mistaken, or does he see these men themselves? Tennyson's mild eyes are looking down upon him now, and Pope! oh, surely that wicked wasp of Twickenham is laughing at him. Emerson's voice sounds far off as he says, "Hitch your wagon to a star," and Whittier's smile falls across his path like a moonbeam. Longfellow, Holmes, Lowell—he wonders in which of their footsteps he should follow. Then he thinks he will establish a new school, a style distinctly his own. Who knows but he may yet stand on the top rung of glory beside the immortal Bard of Avon?

But the faces and the books grow confused. Instead of Shakespeare, Bacon's features are leering down upon him. He raises his hand to wipe away the cloud which is dimming his vision—the check! ah, it falls from his loosening grasp and flutters to the ground. His books suddenly rearrange themselves on his shelf, the angels cease their whisperings. He is again himself, struggling for a foothold, with his first banknote in his hand.

1900

THE WEEK IN ART.

The art season is at last in full swing, and the week which closes to-day has been almost too busy a one for the art writers and that portion of the art public which likes to follow every incident and event in the art year. The annual Academy exhibition has continued to draw a goodly attendance to the Fine Arts Galleries, where it is this year held; the Society of Miniature Painters has been holding its first annual display in the lower gallery at Knoedler's, where M. Chartran, the French portrait painter, has been showing his brilliant work in the up-stairs gallery; the Union League Club opened another monthly exhibition—this time of American pictures—on Thursday in the club gallery, and there have been and are displays of the work of Henry W. Ranger at Tooth's, of that of Childe Hassam at Macbeth's, and of F. Hopkinson Smith at Avery's. In addition to all these displays there was opened at the American Art Galleries on Thursday one of the works and studio effects and foreign paintings owned by Henry Mosler, and which display is to be followed by their sale at auction in the same galleries on Thursday evening and Friday afternoon next. The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts will open its annual exhibition in Philadelphia on Monday next.

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There are forty-four pictures in the present monthly exhibition at the Union League Club, of which fifteen, including two or three studies, are by Eastman Johnson. It is some time since any number of the works of this foremost American portraitist and painter of American rural life have been shown together, and the Union League committee deserves the thanks of all art lovers for its enterprise and energy in securing these works. The portraits of the late Dr. McCosh of Princeton, Dr. Porter of Yale, Charles O'Conor, Peter Folger, Edwin Booth, and Sanford R. Gifford, apart from their personal and historical interest, are valuable as showing the range of Mr. Johnson's portrait art. They all have the general characteristics of strong draughtsmanship, fine expression, and truthful color, which have brought the artist his deserved reputation and fame. All are bust portraits, and perhaps the strongest are those of Dr. McCosh, Edwin Booth, and Sanford R. Gifford. The last has a touch of Gilbert Stuart in its color and handling. It is a pleasure to again see the original study for "The Cranberry Pickers" and "The Cornhuskers," the last completed, and makes one all the more regret that Mr. Johnson has never finished the sketch of that characteristic American scene, "A Maple Sugar Camp in Maine." Interesting also are the "Attention," the old-fashioned "Mother and Daughter," and those delightful, thoroughly American genres, "Warming the Hands" and "Between Friends."

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Of the remainder of the pictures shown in the Union League's January display it may be said that while they are fairly representative and interesting, they do not, on the whole, form a particularly important exhibition. Most of them are familiar. There are Ben Foster's "Moonlight Night," with soft tone and lovely sentiment; D. W. Tryon's "Evening in New England," with its harmonious tone and color and abounding sentiment; a little moonlight study of "East Hampton," by Charles R. Peters, who surprised us with his night pictures two months ago in this same gallery, and characteristic examples of William G. Bunce, Harry W. Watrous, E. L. Henry, R. W. Van Boskerck, Marcius Simons, and Louis Moeller. There is a fine little Homer Martin, "Overlooking the Hudson," a sunset scene, a glow of color; Cecelia Beaux's clever study of a young girl with a kitten, "Sita and Sarita," and Clara McChesney's tender little study of maternity, "Mother and Babe," with its lovely light. The examples of Walter Clark, "Rocky Pastures," and of Charles M. Dewey, "The Harvest," are not up to their standard, and Charles C. Curran's "Roses" is without his usual delicate color. There are good distance and outdoor feeling in Arthur Hoeber's "Essex Valley," and soft tonal quality in W. A. Coffin's "Rainy Weather." Francis C. Jones in "A Stranger," an Alma Tadema in subject and composition, has delicate and better color than he has of late given us, and E. A. Bell's "Wise and Foolish Virgins" is a characteristic and delicate piece of decoration, thin in color, but charmingly composed. J. Francis Murphy's "Foggy Morning" is a good example. Irving R. Wiles's single figure study, "Dreaming," while good in color, is so out of drawing that it should not have been hung. It is difficult to understand why Mr. Wiles should send such a contorted figure, due simply to careless drawing. William M. Chase's "The Mirror" has all his old time technique and cleverness, and the landscape "Afternoon," by H. Bolton Jones, is a far better landscape than that shown at the Academy display. Julian Rix shows a strong landscape with a rich color quality and a fine sky and distance effect.

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An exhibition of sketches, studies, and drawings for the mural decorative paintings made by Robert F. Blum for Mendelssohn Hall, in this city, for a music room ceiling for the house of M. D. C. Borden, together with four water color Japanese subjects by the same artist and some photographs of Japanese subjects, are now on exhibition in the art gallery of the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, where they will remain until Jan. 27. The display is an interesting and instructive one for students, and enables them to trace by means of the drawings, sketches, and models shown, many of the problems an artist has to meet in the production of a mural composition prior to its appearance upon the canvas. The quarter scale sketch, large and small photographs, wax models, perspective drawings, composition studies, sketches, and drawings pertaining to what is known as the "Vintage Festival" in Mendelssohn Hall, are, for example, shown in order, and thus make the progressive steps in the preparation for the picture comprehensible. It will be remembered that Mr. Blum, who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1857, was first known as an illustrator, but after some paintings had brought him recognition, he was sent to Japan by the Scribners in 1890 to work there conjointly with Sir Edwin Arnold. He returned from Japan in the Autumn of 1892, after writing and illustrating several articles on Japanese subjects, and then took up mural decoration. His "Moods of Music" in Mendelssohn Hall, begun in 1893, is his first serious effort along the new lines, and is an initial proof, as later productions bear witness, that the artist is well qualified to do good work in the broad field of mural painting.

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The little collection of twenty-seven drawings by Childe Hassam now at the Macbeth Gallery need not detain the visitor long. The subjects are chiefly New York, London, and Paris streets, and some pencil memoranda and jottings. All of them exemplify cleverness, but few have any serious worth, and some are so indefinite as to be hardly worth the hanging. They will be found interesting, however, by Mr. Hassam's many admirers, and, perhaps as the work undoubtedly of idle moments, emphasize his versatility, facility, and ability to handle different mediums better than a collection of finished work might do.

***

Henry W. Ranger, who now has a small display of twelve canvases at the Tooth Gallery, has abandoned this year his rather too close following of the Barbizon painters and gives us more original work, which is marked by softer and more delicate color. Some of the canvases have been seen at club exhibitions, notably the impressionistic "After Rain in Fourth Avenue," which looks better in this gallery than it did in that of the Lotos Club; two familiar hillside landscapes, a coast scene, "Saybrook Light," with a pearly sky and fine distance, and an "Early Summer—Connecticut," charming in tone and soft and sweet in color. Mr. Ranger gives us a Rousseau tree in his "November Pasture" and several Diaz trees in his Connecticut woods, but these little lapses are pardonable for a man who has so much strength and promise in his work, and who shows by his change of method that if he has not yet found his metier he is nearing it. There are lovely tonal quality and a sense of mystery in "Bow Bridge by Moonlight." "The Barns" is an especially good canvas, full of air and light, but unfortunately with a somewhat spotty sky.

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Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith, who is as good as a calendar, in that he annually appears at the Avery Gallery at this time with the artistic memoranda of his previous Summer's European wanderings, omits this Winter the Orient, and gives us more of Venice and Holland, with a delightful addition of some studies along the Thames. A description of Mr. Smith's water color work must necessarily be a stereotyped one. It reflects his own personality, being full of life and vigor, permeated with a sense of rapid production and exceedingly dexterous. He is an artistic reporter as well as a painter, is always at the centre of the interest, and whether he gives us the lagoons and grand canals of the Bride of the Adriatic, with its pearly tints of morning, its rose-flushed sunset skies, and its perennial wealth of architecture and glow of color; the long canals of Holland, with their quaint bows and quainter boatmen, under the soft, gray skies of the Netherlands, or the reaches of the "gently running Themmes," with its swans, its fringing, glorious trees, and its "June lawns to the water sloping," one knows and feels that the artist has missed nothing which could heighten the artistic effect. He is as quick to scent a color note in a gray landscape as a hawk a dove. Long may his brush paint and his prepared paper hold out.

***

The miniature painters of New York and vicinity, but who intend in time to include in their number their fellows the country through, have done wisely in forming the society for the encouraging and fostering of the art of miniature painting in this country. Their action will not only enable the better miniature painters to show their work at least once a year in a manner satisfactory to the public, but will, it is to be hoped, instruct that public in the fact that miniature painting requires quite as much of art knowledge and ability as any other, and that the veriest tyro who has a piece of ivory, some brushes, and colors is not necessarily a miniature painter. The formation of the society at this period is timely, for the revived fashion of having one's portrait painted has also led to the fashion of having one's miniature painted, and Miss Amalie Kussner, who has done some very hasty, careless, and even bad work, deserves, at least, the thanks of her fellow-miniature painters in that she has made the art once more fashionable. It is now the hobby of a number of people, and several miniature painters, not always the better ones, have of late been prospering.

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The lack of a catalogue makes it difficult to review the present first display of the society's miniatures in detail. It may, however, be said that it contains some good work, some poor, and some so bad that it should not have been hung. It is to be regretted that so much work is seen which hardly comes under the head of miniature painting—pictures in petto, with full length figures, or even two or three figures. While the limitations of this branch of art have never been strictly defined, a miniature is generally assumed to be a bust portrait. The best work shown in the present display is that of Miss Hills, Mrs. Fuller, William Baer, Miss Beckington, Miss Nute, Miss Thayer, Mr. Josephi, and Mr. W. J. Whittemore. Miss Hills is at her best in the portraits of a young woman in an oval frame and the girl in a gray dress. These are distinguished, delicate, and refined. Mr. Baer shows his seated portrait of a lady with its most delicate and beautiful color scheme, and two or three of his auburn-haired young women, which emphasize his ability as a colorist. A profile portrait by Mrs. Fuller is extremely good, and Miss Beckington's portrait of a girl in red is her best work. Mr. Josephi is not always as careful in his drawing as could be desired, but his grouping, color, and sentiment are, as usual, delightful. Further notice of the exhibition will be made next week.

The Man of One Book.

Whatever induced him to have his old book rebound? He really loved it best broken-backed, as a mother cherishes most her crippled child. There were pages in his Homer that hung by shreds. But the book was none the worse to him for that. What a pleasure it was for him to take up the fragments with caressing fingers, and to adjust them in their proper places! He knew what were the precise leaves that had shown a singular desire to quit. He delighted in these more particularly than all the rest. Somehow the idea possessed him that they were representative of the nomadic nature of the old Greek gods. Here on this page Hera gazed at him with stolid, bovine eyes. That page was ruddy with the blushes of Andromeda. From that one had resounded the clash of the shield Achilles bore, even the clatter of his greaves. This page, 'twas the bellying sail of Ulysses, careening over the yeasty seas. Heroes, heroines, asserting themselves, were pleading for a free foot in this world. To him these loose leaves were book markers, too. Exact passages he loved to dwell on, and these were within one dislocated page and another. So at once and without further trouble he found the required line, and all thumbing was evaded.

Somehow these disjecta membra set themselves into the body of the text, and grew at times into the book. Then, with a disturbed fancy he would recur to what he deemed to be the miraculous preservation of his cherished book. Once in his garret, the wind and storm had raged. The tornado's blast had blown out a window, and there had been a deluge. But by some strange sense of self-preservation, intuitive as it were, Homer had found a safe harbor under a table, had weathered the tempest, and not a leaf had been disturbed.

His career? He never had had one. What want had the world of a man of a single book or so? He might have quoted for you the price of lentils in Athens at the time of Pericles, but could not tell you what wheat was worth in Chicago.

Some scant money he earned in the drudgery of catalogue making, that profession Samuel Johnson so despised. It came, however, to pass that by freezing more and eating less he had scraped together some few dollars. Why? Oh, why? had he read Charles Lamb? What could have induced him to imagine that it was extreme happiness to live on books, "with morocco backs ever"? What possessed him to take Lamb in a serious manner? And so he had his Homer bound. Rarely did he use a razor, but on that day he was clean-shaved. He was even tidy, spruced up. The lost button of his seedy coat he replaced with a safety pin. He hurried to the bookbinder, gay and joyous. Two bad weeks he passed without his Homer. The bookbinder was as well known for his good work as for his want of punctuality. At last it—his book of books—was declared ready. Now he had it, all resplendent, tucked up under his arm. Homeward he strode with elastic step.

There were not many books on the shelf; only a Shakespeare, a Milton, a Don Quixote, a Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy," and a Talmud. Maybe he had read the Talmud overmuch, for there was always recurring to him the passage, "If thou hast a precious vase, fill it once with wine, even if thou breakest it," and had he not often filled himself to the gorge with the wine of Homer? and now that the cup was as if jeweled, might he not refresh himself again and again?

He stood his Homer on his shelf. It gave out a faint glimmer from an auriferous lettered back. He had seen so little of the yellow metal, it seemed a trifle garish. Now it took on an ignis fatuus guise, and it bewildered him. Soon the light faded, yet he took down the volume and placed it on the table. Automatically he felt for the loose pages, those wild steeds which were always trying to gallop away from him. He found them not. They were in harness now, yoked to the book. The passages he sought, were they there? He hunted and hunted, and found them not. Had the bookbinder, besides a surgical treatment of the margins, carried out extirpation? Would he hurry back and pray and beg that the bookbinder's scrap basket might be looked over? The old man was trembling with emotion. The cold sweat was dripping from his forehead. At last, after long fumbling, he found the lines. He had been unjust. But somehow the volume was no longer the same. Anxious, disturbed, overcome, the old man replaced his Homer on the shelf and sought rest, and he slept. With the morning sun he was awake. Where was his Homer? Had there come a thief during the night? It was positively not on the shelf. How came it on the table? At once he clutched it. What had happened? Some one had tampered with it, for out of it fell and fluttered to the floor the nineteenth, the sixty-fourth, and ninety-seventh pages, all clean severed. Strange to say, on the table was his own knife, and one blade of it was opened. He rubbed his eyes and recalled a dream. The explanation of it slowly dawned on him. In a somnambulistic condition he must have cut the pages, those which had been before detached. No, he had not lit his candle.

No other explanation than this can be offered. Possibly in this case some psychologist will make it clear. It was a fight between the conscious and unconscious self, in which the latter scored the victory. The fact is to be recorded that the poor old fellow absolutely smiled when he carefully replaced the leaves in their precise places. "I am so glad," he said, "Homer, save the binding, is now just as it was before."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

THE KEY TO SOUTH AFRICA: DELAGOA BAY. By Montagues George Jessett. With maps and illustrations. 12mo. Pp. xvii.-177. New York: New Amsterdam Book Company. $1.50.

THE HISTORY OF LORD LYTTON'S INDIAN ADMINISTRATION, 1876 to 1880; Compiled from Letters and Official Papers. By Lady Betty Balfour. 8vo. Pp. viii. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $5.

THE HISTORY OF THE CASTLE, TOWN, AND PORT OF DOVER. By the Rev. S. P. H. Statham. 12mo. Pp. xvi.-462. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $3.50.

THE REDEMPTION OF EGYPT. By W. Basil Worsfold. With illustrations. 8vo. Pp. xvii.-333. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $7.50.

PLUTARCH'S LIVES. Englished by Sir Thomas North. In ten volumes. Vol. X. 18mo. Pp. 284. New York: The Macmillan Company. 50 cents.

BEATRICE D'ESTE, DUCHESS OF MILAN, 1475-1497. A Study of the Renaissance. By Julia Cartwright. (Mrs. Henry Ady.) 8vo. Pp. xx.-387. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

BUILDERS OF GREAT BRITAIN. Edited by H. F. Wilson. Rajah Brooke, the Englishman, as a Ruler of an Eastern State. By Sir Spenser St. John. 12mo. Pp. xxiii.-302. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

SAINTLY LIVES. Edited by R. F. Horton, M. A. Elizabeth Pease Nichol. By Anna M. Stoddart. With portraits and other illustrations. 12mo. Pp. xi.-314. London: J. M. Dent & Co.; New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

RELIGION.

PRIESTCRAFT, ROMAN AND OTHER. By H. Martyn Hart. 18mo. Pp. 83. New York: Thomas Whittaker. 25 cents.

BIBLICAL INTRODUCTION. Old Testament by W. H. Bennett. New Testament by Walter F. Adeney. 12mo. Pp. xii.-487. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $2.00.

THE STORY BOOK OF LITTLE GIDDING. Being religious dialogues recited in the great room, 1631-32. From the original manuscript of Nicholas Ferrar. With an introduction by E. Cruwys Shariand. 12mo. Pp. lv.-291. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

SAINT ANTHONY OF PADUA AND THE TWENTIETH CENTURY. By Rev. Francis Dent. 16mo. Pp. cvi.-253. New York: P. J. Kenedy.

FICTION.

WHEN GEORGE THE THIRD WAS KING. By Amyot Sagon. 12mo. Pp. 347. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

SIR PATRICK: THE PUDDOCK. By L. B. Walford. 12mo. Pp. 312. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

THE RED RAG OF RITUAL. By George Cisack. 12mo. Pp. vi.-312. London and New York: Frederick Warne & Co. $1.50.

A LOST IDENTITY. By J. D. Hennessey. 12mo. Pp. vi.-206. London and New York: Frederick Warne & Co. $1.25.

NEW EDITIONS.

FOOD AND FEEDING. By Sir Henry Thompson. With an Appendix. Tenth Edition. 12mo. Pp. 312. London and New York: Frederick Warne & Co. $1.75.

THE TEMPEST. By William Shakespeare. The Cassell Library Series. 24mo. Pp. 192. New York: Cassell & Co. Paper, 10 cents.

WOMAN, CHURCH, AND STATE. A Historical Account of the Status of Woman Through the Christian Ages; with Reminiscences by the Matriarchate. By Matilda Joselyn Gage. Second edition. 12mo. Pp. 554. New York: The Truth Seeker Company. 28 Lafayette Place. Paper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MOSAICS. An Annual Record of Photographic Progress. Edited by Edward L. Wilson. 16mo. Pp. viii.-288. New York: Edward L. Wilson.

THE ART OF THINKING. By T. Sharper Knowlson. 16mo. Pp. viii.-139. London and New York: Frederick Warne & Co. $1.

THE SAILOR'S MAGAZINE AND SEAMEN'S FRIEND. For the year ended December, 1899. Vol. LXXI. 12mo. Pp. iv.-384. New York: American Seamen's Friend Society.

NOTES AND NEWS.

BOOKS AND THEIR MAKERS.

Ernest Seton-Thompson, the author of "Wild Animals I Have Known," "The Trail of the Sandhill Stag," "The Biography of a Grizzly," and other charming tales of animal life and habits, is again in New York, after a prolonged trip in the West and South. The author spent a portion of his time on a wheat ranch in Southern California, studying and sketching the varieties of fauna peculiar to that region. Mr. Seton-Thompson was prevailed upon to give a number of lectures during his trip, as well as readings from his stories. The news of his coming had preceded him in the South, where he was again called upon to read and lecture a number of times.

Prof. Walter A. Wyckoff, author of "The Workers," is dealing with a new problem. During the past season he joined the Peary Relief Expedition, and at present is studying the condition of undercivilization among the arctic highlanders. His sociological observations among this primitive race will be embodied in a volume entitled "With the Arctic Highlanders." The author's deductions will be especially interesting when contrasted with the problems of overcivilization dealt with in "The Workers."

Frank Norris, author of "Blix," "Moran of the Lady Letty," "McTeague," &c., is possessed of a marvelous working capacity. While writing the last-named book, Mr. Norris apportioned himself a minimum day's work of 5,000 words, sometimes even exceeding that number. He completed the book in a surprisingly short time, and then, being pressed by other work, allowed the manuscript to lie idle for two years before seeking a publisher. When Mr. Norris received the proofs of his first book, "Moran of the Lady Letty," he found that, owing to a compositor's error, his manuscript had been so changed as to speak of a ship, the "Lady Letty," as being at a point 300 miles inland. When remonstrated with, the compositor remarked that it "was a mighty dry sea story, anyway, so a few degrees of difference in longitude did not matter much." The immediate favor accorded the volume by the public would seem to refute this theory. Frank Norris is at work upon a new book, the subject of which bids fair to gain for the forthcoming publication the appellation of the "great American novel," so long heralded. The title chosen is "The Octopus." The central idea upon which the entire fabric is woven is wheat. Seed wheat, growing wheat, harvested wheat, wheat in transportation, transcontinental and transoceanic; wheat in bread, in all stages, in fact, which affect human interests. In California, the author's native State, the Southern Pacific Railroad is known as the octopus. It practically controls every important interest in the entire State, and its influence is felt in every branch of State and municipal government.

Paul Laurence Dunbar has recently returned from Colorado, where he has been for some time endeavoring to regain his lost health. During his sojourn in the West Mr. Dunbar was engaged in writing a volume of Southern tales similar to his "Folks from Dixey." His wife, Mrs. Alice Dunbar, who accompanied him, also completed a collection of stories during their stay in Colorado. These will be entitled "The Goodness of St. Rocque," and will deal entirely with Creole life and character. This is Mrs. Dunbar's first published work.

William R. Lighton, the author of "Sons of Strength," a powerful tale of the Kansas border wars, is compiling a volume portraying the trials and adventures of the pioneers of the Middle West. The great tragedies which occurred in the embryo days of Kansas and Nebraska are subjects worthy of the most gifted pen. Mr. Lighton is himself a descendant of the "forty-niners," as the pioneers were called, and has voluminous matter bearing upon the topic he has chosen at his home in Omaha.

Seumas MacManus, after having disposed of short stories to almost every magazine of note in the country, is preparing to return to his home in Ireland. During his stay in this country Mr. MacManus has collected some material which may induce him to depart for once from his usual vein of Irish folk-lore.

A gentleman in Hartford, who is not the author of "Backlog Studies," but whose personal resemblance to him is so great that they have often been mistaken for each other, was recently paying a social call upon a lady in that city. Believing him to be interested in the subject, she showed him her extensive collection of Delft ware. Our friend, wishing to be politely interested as well as gently facetious, asked, "And are you also Dutch?" The lady looked at him doubtfully a moment and then answered calmly: "Yes, but I'm no Boer." The display of Delft was thereupon discontinued.

Miss Lilian Whiting, in her recent very interesting book on Kate Field, relates a clever anecdote concerning the late Oliver Wendell Holmes. Mr. James T. Field, who had a very handsome home at Manchester-by-the-Sea, had occasion one day to communicate with the Autocrat, and dated his letter from that point. The witty doctor, not to be outdone in elegance, dated his reply, "Beverly Farms-near-the-Depot."

Shortly after Mr. Richard Harding Davis's sudden rise to popularity as the author of "Gallagher and Other Stories," he had occasion to take a trip to a neighboring town. The purveyor of train literature tried to tempt him with several interesting volumes of the paper-back order, all of which Mr. Davis declined on the plea of having already read them. At length, after several fruitless efforts, the indefatigable newsman held out an alluring edition of "Gallagher." "Read that?" he asked, with an expectant grin. "No, I wrote it." The reply may not have been convincing as far as the trainman was concerned, but Mr. Davis was permitted to continue his journey in peace that day.

During his recent lecture tour here Mr. Zangwill told the following story of himself: He was walking along the beach one day, when he decided to rest on a bench beside a wall. On the other side of the wall were two ladies talking. He listened because "he couldn't help it," and they were talking of him. One said it was wonderful how Mr. Zangwill could write as well as he did about the "Ghetto." The other replied, "Oh, not at all! Why shouldn't he write well about the Jews? He is one, and he has lived among them all his life, and ought to know them. Look at Walter Besant; he is more wonderful to my mind. He doesn't know anything at all of them, and yet he writes about them."

Archdeacon Cyrus Townsend Brady is one of the best examples of robust Americanism that we know of, excepting, of course, Theodore Roosevelt. Through all that Mr. Brady writes runs an atmosphere of life and virility. His first important book was a tale of Revolutionary days, entitled "For Love of Country," published by Charles Scribner's Sons. Then came the war, and after it the Scribners brought out another book from the same pen. This deals with the war of 1812, and is called "For the Freedom of the Sea." Shorter stories from the same pen are laid in different scenes quite as widely separated in character as those of his two longer flights in fiction. Mr. Brady's career has been of a variety that is enjoyed by few writers. A graduate of the Naval Academy in Annapolis, in early manhood he tried railroading; then he studied for the Episcopal Church, and, after due time, was ordained and became a missionary in the Far West. Four years ago he became Archdeacon of Pennsylvania. Apparently activity in life has great attraction for him. When the Spanish-American war broke out he applied at once for a position as Chaplain in the navy, for which his early training and later experiences peculiarly fitted him. As things moved slowly in Washington and as Mr. Brady chafed under delay, he enlisted and served with much honor as Chaplain of the First Pennsylvania Regiment. At present he is rector of a fine church at Overbrook, Penn. Since the close of the war his pen has not been idle, and it is intimated by those who know him that a romance based upon his experiences in the late war will shortly be ready for his publishers.

It may interest the readers of Miss Cholmondeley's new novel, "Red Pottage," which is about to pass into its sixth edition at Harper & Brother's, to know that some of the scenes depicted evidently have their origin in "Diana Tempest," a novel by the same author, published a few years ago by D. Appleton & Co. Here the scenes are on a smaller canvas, to be sure, but the workmanship is perhaps more spontaneous. In fact, in depicting the development of the career of Col. Tempest, the term "red pottage" is more than once significantly employed. It almost seems as though, while writing "Diana Tempest," the author gained her first inspiration for her later novel, if not its actual substance. Then, again, we find in "Red Pottage" characters like Sybil Loftus and her husband, Doll Loftus, and the Rev. and Mrs. Gresley, who played the principal rôles in the author's "Devotee." Still, in spite of, or perhaps by reason of, its reminiscent characteristics, "Red Pottage," not only in this country but in England, has started upon a career which the publishers believe will be long and successful. And now there comes to us an episode of its early days which pertinently illustrates the enterprise of the London publisher, Mr. Edward Arnold. It seems that on Saturday, Dec. 9, the printing house where the third edition of the book was about to be put to press, was burned down and the plates destroyed. By the Wednesday following the pages had been completely reset in type from which new plates were cast, and by Friday the third edition was on the market. Just now the color red plays too great a part in English life, and Mr. Le Gallienne is even taken to task by The Chronicle for three lines that close a stanza of his new war poem:

Ah! in the old woods leave the mistletoe,
And leave the holly for another year,
Its berries are too red.

"This, of course, is too much," reiterates The Academy. "Mr. Le Gallienne might as rightly say:

"Ah! leave Miss Cholmondeley for another year,
Her Pottage is too red."

It is a curious fact that, in commenting on Conan Doyle's decision to volunteer for service in South Africa, the London literary journals should simply consider the author's alleged ability to unmask spies as displayed in the "Sherlock Holmes" series. On this point the author has been made the subject of merry jest, and it is even pointed out, in speaking of the Secret Intelligence Department of the army, that "probably in their wildest dreams they never hoped for so distinguished an ally as Sherlock Holmes." Such remarks appear to us invidious. It is apparently forgotten by the author of them that the creator of "The White Company" and "The Great Shadow" is not only a man of strong physique, a military strategist, but also a surgeon of undisputed rank. Possibly in the capacity as a strategist the War Office would hardly care to give his ability a chance to display itself. There can scarcely be a doubt, however, that his skill as a surgeon would be appreciated at this time.

NEW YORK ITEMS.

England the Savior of Europe.

The second and third volumes of Mr. W. H. Fitchett's work "How England Saved Europe" are about to come from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons. Much popular interest was aroused, both here and in England, by the first volume. Through presenting to the reader with few connecting links the chronological order of events the author of "Deeds that Won the Empire" and "Fights for the Flag" displays a series of naval and military pictures. The method of presentation may not particularly appeal to the historian and politician, but the interest that the reading public have shown in the first volume denotes that the idea of the great pageant of war passing like a panorama before them meets with much favor.

"Nathan Hale" in Book Form.

Mr. Clyde Fitch's successful play of the American Revolution, in which Miss Maxine Elliott and Mr. Nat Goodwin recently appeared in the leading rôles, has just been issued in book form by R. E. Russell. Twelve reproductions of photographs of Nat Goodwin and Maxine Elliott in different scenes illustrate the book. Mr. Russell said the other day: "This play has the distinction of breaking the record at the Knickerbocker Theatre, as well as at several other theatres where it has been presented in the past year, 'Nathan Hale' being the first really successful play of the Revolutionary period ever produced." At any rate, it is a valuable addition to the list of reading plays issued by the publisher.

The Criminal and Science.

A thoroughly scientific treatment and philosophical examination of the subject of criminology will shortly be presented by the Macmillan Company under the title of "The Criminal: His Personnel and Environment," by August Drahms, Resident Chaplain State Prison, San Quentin, Cal. Prof. Cesare Lombroso of the University of Turin has written an introduction to the work. The author has gathered his material from a wide range of both speculative and experimental observation, having been the moral instructor in one of the largest institutions of its kind in the world. The philosophical value and scientific grasp of the work is perhaps best illustrated in the words of Prof. Lombroso in his introduction: "I have not had the good fortune for some time to find an author who so thoroughly understands my ideas and is able to express them with so much clearness as the author of this book. * * * The slight difference of opinion existing between myself and the author, however, is insignificant as compared with the lucid exposition, the profound and original thought, with which the work is embellished." The book covers its theme in the broadest possible way. There are chapters on criminal identification, instinctive and habitual criminals, and on hypnotism and demography of crime, while sociologists will undoubtedly find particular interest in the concluding chapters on punishment, reformation, and prevention.

A New Book by Pierre Loti.

M. Pierre Loti has just begun in Le Figaro a description of his recent journey in the East. The opening chapter contains the same vivid coloring, the same touches of languid reverie which have made the books of this author famous and gave him a seat in the French Academy. M. Loti's art is an elusive quantity, just as criticism of it almost defies definition. Here is one passage, fragile, and full of grace and sadness: "Here in the old East of tombs, upon the dust of vanished humanities, the mournful feast endures unceasingly; only we forget it as soon as we return toward the north, and it is then a surprise, each time that we go back, to find it ever the same. Ever it shines over those same old gulfs, warm and languid, over those same shores of granite or sand, over those ruins, over that world of dead stones which here retains all the mystery of Biblical races and of mother religions."

The Modern Ghost.

In a recent poem on the war Mr. Thomas Hardy conceived the idea of the ghost of a soldier slain in South Africa in a way that caused The Chronicle to demur at the character of the phantom, as exhibiting less of the quality of physical courage, and "more bitterness and repining, than is associated with soldiers." This criticism drew forth an interesting letter from the poet, of which the following is a passage: "One's modern fancy of a disembodied spirit—unless intentionally humorous—is that of an entity which has passed into a tenuous, impartial, sexless, fitful form of existence, to which bodily courage is a contradiction in terms. Having no physical frame to defend or sacrifice, how can he show either courage or fear? His views are no longer local; nations are all one to him; his country is not bounded by seas, but is coextensive with the globe itself, if it does not even include all the inhabited planets of the sky. He has put off the substance and has put on, in part at any rate, the essence of the universal."

Does Fiction Predominate?

The records of the monthly sales of the six most popular works of fiction that are published in The Bookman form a feature of much interest for the reading public. The returns from the booksellers in the cities and towns of the United States have been eagerly followed from month to month. But many persons who have perused these records have doubtless inquired, What would be the result if the sales of books other than novels were recorded? This question The Critic will attempt to answer from month to month beginning with February. The data will not be obtained from booksellers, but from the large co-operative and public libraries of the country, as this mode, it is said, represents the actual taste of the reading public. In the February Critic fifteen libraries will be represented, each presenting a record of the number of times the most popular ten books, including one work of fiction, have been taken out during December. Subsequently the number of libraries sending reports will be greatly increased. This feature of The Critic cannot fail to interest the merely curious as well as the literary student. Perhaps no other scheme could so adequately reveal what books in the various branches of literature particularly appeal to the American public.

"Ben-Hur" is now selling in its ninety-second edition. In other words, 690,000 copies of this book have been sold since its date of publication. The publishers, Harper & Brothers, announce that for the last few years an ordinary edition of the work has been sold every twelvemonth, although recently the demand for the book has steadily increased.

Two books published by the Macmillan Company are rapidly multiplying their editions. "Richard Carvel" is now selling in its three hundred and tenth thousand, while Marion Crawford's "Via Crucis" has reached the 53,000 mark.

The December sales of "David Harum" amounted to 50,279 copies. That the wonderful success of this book will continue in 1900 seems to be indicated by the opening sales of 2,000 copies on Jan. 2.

"The First American, His Homes, and His Household," will be published by Harper & Brothers Feb. 1. The author is the late Miss Leila Herbert, the daughter of ex-Secretary of the Navy Herbert, who a few months ago met such a tragic and sudden death in Washington.

Mr. Arthur S. Stahlschmidt, who, as far as we know, is the pioneer Kipling reciter in America, confining himself almost entirely to that poet, first made known the famous "Absent-Minded Beggar" at a semi-private recital last Thursday, thus anticipating Mrs. Langtry's rendering of the verses by a few days at least. Mr. Stahlschmidt has put several of the Kipling ballads to music. They were sung last Winter at certain musicals in New York with considerable success.

Among the works of fiction particularly recommended for study by the Post-Graduate Association of the Minnesota Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church are "No 5 John Street," by Richard Whiteing, published by The Century Company, and "Tony Drum," by Pugh, published by Henry Holt & Co. These books are included in the subject of "The Church and Social Reform" in the scheme of study laid down for 1900.

"La Lettre d'Amour" is a new story by Richard Harding Davis, which will form the leading feature of the Midwinter Fiction Number of The Saturday Evening Post of Philadelphia, to be published Jan. 25. The scene of the tale is laid in London, and the characters are a beautiful American girl, her mother, a wealthy young Harvard man, and a violinist of the Hungarian Orchestra.

"Arts and Crafts Essays," by members of the Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society, and edited by the late William Morris, will shortly appear in a new edition from the press of Longmans, Green & Co. The same publishers have also in active preparation "Sir Patrick: The Puddock," by L. B. Walford; "The Undoing of John Brewster," by Lady Mabel Howard, and Wagner's "Nibelungen Ring" done into English, in two volumes, by Reginald Rankin, B. A., of the Inner Temple.

Among the books to be published next Monday by G. P. Putnam's Sons are "The Yangtze Valley and Beyond," by Isabella L. Bird, (Mrs. Bishop;) "Bismarck and the New German Empire," by J. W. Headlam; a new edition of Maurice Hewlett's "Earthwork Out of Tuscany"; "Voices of Freedom," by Horatio W. Dresser, and, in the Heroes of the Reformation Series, "Theodore Beza," by Henry Martyn Baird of New York University, all of which have been briefly described in these columns.

A new book by the author of "The Choir Invisible" and "A Kentucky Cardinal," James Lane Allen, is in press at the Macmillan Company. It is to be entitled "The Reign of Law: a Story of the Kentucky Hemp Fields."

Although Paul Leicester Ford's novel "The Honorable Peter Stirling" was published in 1894, it has gone into six impressions within the last twelvemonth, and sold in that time more copies than in any of the earlier years of its career. The publishers, Henry Holt & Co., are just sending it to press for its thirty-sixth time.

"Leaves from the Tree of Life," by Alexander Maclaren, D. D., author of "The Conquering Christ," has just been issued by E. P. Dutton & Co. The same house is about to issue "The Christian Use of the Psalms in the Anglican Prayer Book," by the Rev. T. K. Cheyne of Oxford.

It may interest certain persons to know that a good index has just been published for the five volumes containing the testimony taken during the investigations of the Lexow committee. Copies of the index may be had by writing to the Clerk of the Assembly of the State of New York.

Mr. Markham's Idea Not New.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In view of the discussion in THE SATURDAY REVIEW regarding "The Man with the Hoe" and the mental condition attributed him in that poem, the following extract from Ecclesiasticus may show that the idea is not new:

"How can he get wisdom that holdeth the plow and that glorieth in the goad, that driveth oxen and is occupied in their labors, and whose talk is of bullocks?"—Ecclesiasticus XXXVIII., 25.

C. M. BLACKFORD, Jr., M. D.

East Orland, Me., Dec. 18, 1899.

1900

A FRENCH WOMAN.

Madame de Longueville as a Perfect Salon Type.*

George Meredith holds that only two countries have produced the ideal woman of beauty, grace, wit, and art, one of these countries being France, where woman is pre-eminent and disturbing. "Thunder, destructive to insects, refreshes earth; so she," is one of his characteristic maxims in this connection, and when we recall the long line of women who have set their mark on French history, the comparison seems apt enough. In the palmy days of the Hotel de Rambouillet, however, the women of France must have suggested the shining of Summer sunshine rather than the mutterings of a Summer storm.

Anne Geneviève de Bourbon, later Mme. de Longueville, was an almost perfect type both of the qualities and defects of the society that frequented this salon and laid the foundation for the manners of the Précieuses, who, like most imitators, emulated the weakness and not the strength of their prototypes. Born in 1619, in the dungeon of Vincennes, where her father, "Henri II. de Bourbon, third Prince de Condé and First Prince of the Blood, was prisoner," she passed her childhood chiefly in the company of her mother and of the Carmelite nuns. Already she showed her chameleon quality of adapting herself to the surroundings in which she was placed by her fervent resolve to shut herself away from the seductions of a world she knew nothing of, but of which she felt an instinctive fear. When at the age of fifteen she was suddenly summoned to her first ball, she prepared for it after consultation with the nuns, by donning a little hair shirt, a symbol of the excoriating conscience with which in later years she pricked herself to the observance of duty against the persuasions of always vital and strenuous desires. The first step was the only one that cost, and after this ball, where she found that she could charm with her "angelic face" and interest with her intellectual brilliancy, the love of power and the craving for admiration latent within her awoke and spurred her to the repeated triumphs that afterward became to her regenerated nature a series of humiliating spiritual defeats. We hear no more of the hair shirt, but of festivities, pageants, and prosperity, in which she played her conspicuous part, beloved and approved without even the breath of scandal touching her, save in the instance of Coligny, in which she was proved blameless to all who knew her. This cheerful march of existence was not interrupted by her marriage with the Duc de Longueville, although it was not a union that promised the most assured happiness. Her affection for her brothers, "the great Condé" and the young Prince de Conti, was of unusual fervor and tenacity, and quickened her to political ambitions that filled her horizon up to the age of twenty-eight, when she met La Rochefoucauld. At this time of her life, before she was stirred by deep emotions or steadied by misfortune, she is described by Mme. de Motteville as follows:

> That Princess who, even when absent, reigned over her whole family, and whose approval was looked upon by all as the highest blessing, having returned to Paris, could not fail to appear there with even greater éclat than before she left. The affection Monsieur le Prince, her brother, entertained for her warranted her actions and her ways, and the greatness of her beauty and of her mind increased the influence of her family to such an extent that she had not been long at Court before she became the object of undivided attention. * * * Her knowledge, her wit, and the opinion entertained of her judgment caused her to be admired by every well-bred person, and all were convinced her good opinion alone could insure their reputation. In fact, it may be safely said that at that time all greatness, glory, and galanterie were centred in that family of Bourbon, whose head was Monsieur le Prince, and that happiness was no longer accounted a blessing unless it were bestowed by them.

It was a great height from which to fall, and so much vital energy directed toward mischievous ends was perilous indeed. When Mme. de Longueville yielded the virtue so indignantly vindicated in the case of Coligny, to La Rochefoucauld, she entered upon three years of passion, shame, error, misconception, suffering, and conflict. La Rochefoucauld is frequently represented as working during these years under her influence, and prompted by her ambitions. From Mrs. Cock's account ambition seems to have been equally the impelling motive of both actors in the somewhat farcical tragedy of the Fronde, but La Rochefoucauld stepped into his friendship with Mme. de Longueville with eyes wide open, and determined to use her influence for his personal gain with the most revolting cynicism and brutality. On her part, while folly and misrule dominated the clever brain that heretofore had claimed and received so much respect, the sacrifice was generous, she gave herself wholly and with entire unselfishness to the man who was willing, after he had wearied of her, to alienate from her the brother she best loved, and to malign her in his infamous "Memoirs" before the whole world, hounding her with libelous stories long after she had sought refuge in absolute retirement from society. Seen in this unfavorable light, La Rochefoucauld's character cannot certainly be considered, as it has been described, "respectable and even amiable." The shock to her feelings given by her quarrel with La Rochefoucauld occurred at a time when troubles were coming in battalions—the Fronde was taking its downward course, Mme. de Longueville was exiled in disgrace and poverty, every slander concerning her was listened to at Court, the cause of the Condé was a lost one, she was living apart from her husband and suffering from the keenness of her intellectual vision, which unrelentingly assured her of her responsibility in helping to bring about the miseries of the war, the "children's war," as it was jeeringly called.

The loyalty and force of her nature showed themselves in her adversity far more convincingly than in her prosperity. She asked no favors, nor did she fail "openly and bravely to proclaim her unvarying attachment to Condé." Among her friends there were some who were not less valiant. The two Scudérys published in 1653 the tenth and last volume of "Le Grand Cyrus," and again dedicated the work to her who was, "next to Condé, the person most hated by the Queen and Mazarin." Her subsequent conduct fully justified the faith placed in her by those who knew her best, but, given her ardent temperament, which could not brook the Laodicean quality, her conversion was bound to be dramatic as well as thorough. Her laying down of the mantle of pride and perversity which so sumptuously had clothed her, partook of the nature of a ceremony. She experienced a moment of awakening, when it seemed to her as though a curtain had been drawn from before the eyes of her mind. "Faith," she said, "which had appeared, as it were, dead and buried under my passions, renewed itself." The anniversary of this moment she kept faithfully during the remaining twenty-five years of her life. Its practical outcome was immediate and sustained. Her first step was to seek a reconciliation with her husband, and he, a gentleman in one sense, if not precisely a man of honor, made her path easy for her, and found his love revive as she sought steadily to atone for her failures. Needing to the end a personal interest, she attached herself to the fortunes of the Jansenists of Port Royal, and never abandoned their cause "until she had brought about single-handed that great achievement of her life described as 'the Peace of the Church.'" While she lived Louis XIV was restrained by his respect for her from showing his ill-will toward the Jansenists; after her death "he did not hesitate a moment," and their peace departed with their benefactress. Her life ended on April 15, 1679. Its peculiar vicissitudes are summed up by her biographer as follows:

> The picturesque elements which go to make up the history of her checkered career are singularly striking; still more so a certain symmetry, a curious balance in the leading events of her life. She was born in the dungeon of Vincennes near which, two hundred years later, the last Prince of her house was killed. She ended her days in the very house of prayer in which she had so longed to live. After sowing strife and causing war, it was given to her to deserve the beatitude promised to peacemakers.

Mrs. Cock has succeeded in uniting in her account of this spirited and talented woman two qualities that are much too rarely found together in biographical work—dignity and vivacity. She has thoroughly impressed her readers with the charm of Mme. de Longueville's impetuous, ardent, self-centred, and self-sacrificing nature, but she has not in the slightest degree become her eulogist. She has shown her in weakness and in strength, the victim of the very qualities that made her lovable, generous, zealous to her own destruction and to the destruction of her friends, blinded by emotion, yet seeing clearly with her inmost intelligence, rushing to extremes both in folly and in atonement, analyzing herself with singular acuteness, yet frequently unable to guard against the faults she so plainly perceived, loving to rule and to act, yet almost childishly dependent upon the opinions of others.

The chapters on the Fronde and on Port Royal are direct and interesting. There is a tendency to be rather shy of dates which is sometimes confusing, but the events are well marshaled and excellently described. The great snare of the biographer who is, as in this case, largely a compiler, has been triumphantly avoided; there is no attempt at making a showy narrative. Great good taste, reserve, and simplicity, without a suspicion of dullness, are the characteristics of the remarkably pleasing style.

*THE LIFE OF MADAME DE LONGUEVILLE. (Anne Geneviève de Bourbon.) By Mrs. Alfred Cock. With a Portrait. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

"French Lectures at Harvard."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I must express myself as more than pleased with the editorial printed in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of the 6th of this month. The title was, "French Lectures at Harvard." I fully indorse every word found therein.

It would be narrow on my part if I held that literary culture is not to be considered in its broadest sense. But why should those two educational centres, Harvard and Columbia, think or seem to think that it is only in the France of to-day that literary culture exists? Are they not going very far in search of instruction? Is France the only source whence we can quench our thirst?

Sometimes I have wondered whether the idea was not entertained that a French lecture was wanted because students might in that way acquire a proper French accent. There was M. Doumic. This gentleman read in the most pleasant way certain French comedies. M. Doumic, with his strong Provençal accent, did his best, trying to pound into American heads the amorous subtleties of Alfred de Musset.

What I object to is the effort made toward the spread of what is current French literature as it exists to-day. Once it had a certain strength. That was in the time when Victor Hugo, Dumas, de Vigny, Nodier, Sainte-Beuve, Simon, Gautier, Augier, Murger, did their work. Ever since that time French literature has shown decline. To-day it is nothing if not sensational, and, if I must write the word, it is for the larger part filthy.

Why should we go out of the way to propagate by means of lectures what we as Americans have no liking for? Many of the topics selected by the lecturers may have been good enough in their way, but were treated in a specious manner. Maybe these gentlemen flung around many pearls. Let us leave the picking up of them to their own Gallick cocks.

As you write it, the personality of those who talked was not to our taste. They were for the most part second-class men, or so considered in their own country. As you say, there are many great and distinguished men in France, and you cite Jules Lemaitre, Anatole France, Gaston Paris, and Emile Zola. If such men as these could be induced to talk to us, they would enlarge our mental horizon.

The question, however, resolves itself into this: Why are we to have French lecturers only? Is the French element so overwhelming in Boston or New York? Are there not other men of distinguished ability, Englishmen, Germans, Italians, or Scandinavians, who could come to us?

I most fully appreciate what have been the motives of those who have exerted themselves in their desire to instruct us. The mistake made was in the selection; I even question the popularity of the French lecture course.

To find fault is too often a thankless task, but I cannot help feeling obliged to you for having voiced so clearly what is the general consensus of opinion in regard to the French lectures and the lecturers.

New York, Jan. 10, 1900. A. R.

A Weird and Sacrilegious Story.*

"The Bond of Black" is a peculiar title, and the story is, indeed, a peculiar story. It deals with an extraordinary phase of modern life in London and a subject hitherto untouched by English authors. What is here detailed will come to the majority as a startling revelation, and some may declare that no such amazing state of things exists in this the most enlightened age the world has known. Yet the author asserts the scenes herein described actually have occurred, as certain facts in his possession indisputably show. True or untrue, they certainly form most unattractive and unforbidding subjects for pleasant reading. One Clifton Reeve is made to relate certain happenings in his own life. In his early manhood he met by chance a young woman who throws much of weird romance through the story. This woman, Aline Cloud, was a woman of mystery, almost the incarnation of the evil one himself; her contact was venomous and her touch as blasting as fire. In her presence sacred things, crucifixes, rosaries, Bibles, communion cups, were transformed into ashes. Yet this remarkable woman was so attractive that more than one man fell in love with her and received nothing from her but ill-luck in return. To follow her career is somewhat exciting, but not at all pleasant. She finally is discovered in one of the haunts of the Diabolists, a sect, the author says, "while believing the Deity reigns, declares that He is the author of human misery, and they therefore take sides with Satan in the cause of humanity. The worshippers co-operate with Satan to insure his triumph, and they believe that he communicates with them to encourage and strengthen them." Diabolism is said to have sprung from the debased drawing rooms of Paris, and is a religion terrible and awful in this enlightened age. A description of one of the Diabolists' meetings and orgies conducted by them occupies the most interesting yet revolting pages of the volume. The book is written with a wholesome moral, yet, if such scenes actually occur, it were better for them to exist in obscurity than to frame them in a story to harrow our minds. These descriptions are exceedingly repulsive, and such proceedings as they portray are fit subjects to be handled by the municipal government if existing in our country, and if they are still confined to France and England the minds of Americans, especially our Young Americas, should not be tainted by the perusal of them.

"The Bond of Black" is undoubtedly written for a purpose, but pleasant reading it is not. It is too weird, too mysterious, too sacrilegious.

*THE BOND OF BLACK. By William Le Queux, author of "The Day of Temptation." 12mo, 322 pages. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company, publishers.

With a Lively Heroine.*

Juanita is the wild young girl from the Far West. Her father, John Kyle, has made a large fortune in silver mining. He wants his daughter to be a lady. Juanita's nickname is Little John. She is bright and honest. She is forwarded to New York for a polishing process. How may you lick a young person into shape? Juanita is taken into the bosom of the Latimer family. The Latimers are poor but well bred. There are innumerable Latimers. Miss Sharley takes the first place. On her devolves the entire charge of an invalid mother, her sisters and brothers. At first Juanita has a very hard time of it. Sharley, who is a trifle hard, sits down on the girl from Anaconda. It takes some time before Juanita learns that it is not the proper thing to come down to breakfast table in diamonds. Another something she soon becomes conscious of is that fine feathers do not make fine birds. She swallows down her false pride. She enters fully into a newer and better life. She becomes amiable and obliging. John Kyle comes to New York, visits his dear girl, and fully appreciates the change the Latimers have brought about. The pleasant conclusion is that he takes Juanita and one of the Latimer young ladies and a governess to Paris. The story is well and amusingly told.

*A YOUNG SAVAGE. By Barbara Yechton. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

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STEVENSON.

A Biography of Him in the Modern English Writers' Series.*

In the present life of Stevenson, the second issue in his Modern English Writers Series, Mr. Cornford disarms possible criticism by at once defining the scope of his volume. Long a student of Stevenson's work, he here essays a study "of his finished achievement and of his personality as expressed in that achievement."

The fact that the authorized biography of Stevenson is in course of preparation, and the recently issued letters, still unpublished when this book was being written, prevented Mr. Cornford from "recording aught of the many facts of Stevenson's career that has not been made public already." In his preface Mr. Cornford acknowledges his indebtedness to W. E. Henley, whose well-known "Apparition," probably the best pen picture in existence of the Stevenson the world is beginning to rank so high, faces the first chapter.

The prologue, "His Heritage," first describes the Edinburgh of twenty-five years ago, when Stevenson was going back and forth from his studies at the university; "the old Scots order giving place to the new was even then suffering the last processes of dissolution." Mr. Cornford thinks it very hard for an Englishman to reach a true conception of the old society in Edinburgh. "A city of clubs and talk and good fellowship, * * * a city of high jinks, and a city, above all, of drink," leading us to the pages of Sir Walter Scott for illustrations of this old order, and adding:

> Although Robert Fergusson died seventy-six years ere Robert Louis Stevenson was born, and although in the interval the star of Robert Burns had risen and burned and fallen in ashes, * * * the mention of Fergusson, our Edinburgh poet, Burns's model, brings us directly to Stevenson; * * * and as in Robert Burns we have the last expression, the final orator, of the "old Scots peasant-world," so, I think, in Robert Louis Stevenson we have the consummation of the old Scots middle-class civic tradition—the tradition of letters, of talk, of free living, and of theology.

Stevenson, then, was born in a city and at a time when the old manners and customs and opinions were rapidly changing—the whole aspect of the city fast losing its ancient picturesqueness. The best description of the last of this old city, studied when Stevenson was still a boy, exists in the pages of "Picturesque Notes on Edinburgh," a book written as only Stevenson could write, in what Mr. Cornford calls his "golden phrases."

In "A Family of Engineers" and in "Thomas Stevenson—Memories and Portraits," Stevenson himself has told us much of his ancestors. Mr. Cornford thinks Thomas Stevenson an altogether striking figure and one to call forth our admiration, respect, and affection; a new tincture of theology coming into the family strain through Robert Louis Stevenson's mother, a daughter of Dr. Balfour. Mr. Cornford thinks:

> Looking back upon the history of the country of his birth and the mingled characters of his ancestors, that a scion of the nature of Robert Louis Stevenson might have been predicted with some assurance. We have the old Scottish tradition of letters, free-living, and theology. The first and last elements, the love of learning and of theology, are marked in the Stevensonian line; the second element, of what I have called free-living, seems counteracted by a strong and religious character; we have, in addition, in the Stevensons and the Smiths, the inherited faculty of invention, the delight in words for their own sake, and, above all, the austere devotion, as a point of honor, to perfect craftsmanship.

Mr. Cornford claims there are two great distinctions between Stevenson and his ancestors. The first, an irregular course of life, which in Stevenson shows as the "old Scottish grossness, now transfigured and decorated soever, reappears in the gruesome and ugly elements of which he makes such striking use in his work." The second difference is undeniable, that of health:

> In considering Stevenson's work, with all its brilliancy and variety and charm, we must still bear in mind that it is the work of a man of frail constitution, often beset by sickness, often indomitably toiling—indeed, so intense was his need of self-expression that I had almost written "amusing himself," in the very clutch of the enemy.

The third chapter is an outline—sufficiently ample to be interesting—of Stevenson's life, with the main facts of which we are all too well acquainted to need reference here; except, perhaps, to simply touch upon the eccentricity which marked his dress during a certain formative period, from his twentieth to his twenty-fifth year. His chosen attire at this time, and in mid-winter, was a pork-pie hat embroidered with silver, a velvet jacket, and a Spanish cloak.

> "He came to an informal evening in these garments," says Henley, "and on their removal appeared in a dress coat, a blue flannel shirt, a knitted tie, pepper and salt trousers, silk socks, and patent leather shoes. (He was exceedingly vain of his foot, which was neat and elegant.) His hair fell to his collar. He waltzed, he talked, he exploded, he was altogether wonderful, and the women (this would have touched him had he known it) were in fits of laughter till—a whole romantic movement in his cloak and turban—he departed."

A happy reminiscence of the Sydney days, which seems to be very little known, and for which Mr. Cornford tells us he is directly indebted to Mr. Rudyard Kipling, are the letters addressed by Mr. Alan Breck Stuart to one Terrence Mulvaney:

> The fame of the said Terrence Mulvaney has reached Mr. Stuart, (he says,) even in that antipodean city. Mr. Mulvaney is in the service, as it appears to Mr. Stuart, of a man with a strange name, to whom (Mr. Stuart is of opinion) he was sent directly from the Almighty. To this flattering effusion Mr. Mulvaney responded in suitable terms, whereupon Mr. Stuart incontinently dispatches a cartel to Mr. Mulvaney. He challenges him to make music or to fight—to pipes or broadswords, or both. And if both, then the pipes first and broadswords after, or broadswords first and (if the parties survive) pipes after—just whichever Mr. Mulvaney pleases—although, so far as Mr. Stuart is able to make out, Mr. Mulvaney is not of the canine-usual (Anglice, of gentle rank,) nor does he hold his Majesty's commission; and, therefore, he is scarcely of a rank with Alan Breck, who bears a King's name. Nevertheless, having in mind Mr. Mulvaney's indubitable prowess, and the fact of his bearing honorable service to the man of the strange-name aforesaid, Mr. Stuart, for the pleasure of meeting Mr. Mulvaney, is willing (as he says) to overlook these disabilities.

> The foregoing is so thoroughly Stevensonian, so characteristic of the man, that, long as it is, it could not be resisted. The fourth chapter, "The Moralist," is the most interesting portion of the entire book. Although we may not always agree with Mr. Cornford in his opinions, yet all that he says shows such thorough interest in and knowledge of Stevenson and his work that it could hardly fail to be deeply interesting:

> First and foremost and always, be it remembered, Stevenson was an artist, a maker. He was entirely employed in making works of art. Out of the stuff of life to fashion something, to produce an effect—this was his one absorbing occupation.

We quite agree with Mr. Cornford's verdict that the "Virginibus Puerisque" essays are but so many "gay calls to the slumbering courage eternal in the heart of man, * * * and to take them together as the best of Stevenson. They are so kindly, humorous, and fantastically jovial—it is odds but you should rise from their perusal in quite a little glow of pleasure, and pleasure of a sparkling, crystal quality, for which you may search the residue of Stevenson's works, always excepting the dedications, and, perhaps, parts of the 'Inland Voyage' and 'Travels with a Donkey in the Cevennes,' in vain. You shall receive other sensations in plenty—of pity and terror and admiration and delight; but never, I think, a sensation quite so purely pleasing."

Mr. Cornford thinks that while the Virginibus circle may be described as Stevenson's idea of the proper conduct of the life we must all lead, "Will o' the Mill" is the Stevensonian "pattern in the heavens":

> I would not care to risk marring the perfect presentment of "Will o' the Mill" by any clumsy analysis or even by quotation. Have you read "Will o' the Mill"? If you have not, then—if you own a taste for such fare—there is a fine little repast laid for you. Then you will remember how that Will was the very type of the perfect egotist; how, despite all his passionate aspirations, he never went down into the plains, but staid in the mountains, beneath the pine woods, beside the clear, running water, like a miser hoarding his aspirations and magnificent illusions, and savoring the while his simple joys of life like an epicure; how aspiration changes to ambition, and still he stays; * * * how he lost the chief good of life and never knew it until too late; how, nevertheless, he continued to possess the good which he had chosen, and for which he had paid the price; and how, at last, death came to him as a friend."

And so Mr. Cornford goes on analyzing this beautiful fable, which has no moral, except that of fatalism, the story leaving the most beautiful pictures in the memory:

> The mill beside the river in the mountain pass, the clear running water, the waving pine trees, the passage of the soldiers, the vision of the valley in the setting sun; * * * above all, the night when Will o' the Mill goes at last upon his travels, which I venture to characterize as one of the finest pieces of pictorial narration in English literature, and, again, the clear running water, the waving of the grave pine woods, and, enfolding all like an atmosphere, the pure serenity of the mountains. Who that has once read of them does not count these things among the treasures of his fairy city of remembrance?

So far we thoroughly agree with Mr. Cornford's verdict and find his manner of expressing his ideas most charming and poetic, but—while not thoroughly agreeing with his opinion as to "Pulvis et Umbra"—when it comes to his discussion of "A Christmas Sermon," we would like to enter a strong protest both as to Mr. Cornford's understanding of the spirit of this essay and to the somewhat flippant manner in which his opinion is stated.

The chapter on "The Novelist" is most interesting, and one would like to dwell to a considerable extent upon Mr. Cornford's criticisms upon the various Stevenson characters, but the subject is too large for adequate treatment in a short review. Just a word or two, however, cannot be resisted:

> All the men, save two or three, have this in common: Their characters own something sinister and often repellent. Delight in the squalid-picturesque drew Stevenson in his youth to limn the dead rascal Villon; in maturer age he gropes in a city sewer and gives us Huish. * * * The rest of his men are mainly adventurers or grave personages dealing with large affairs, for, as I have said, Stevenson liked better to paint the duel of fortune than the duel of sex. * * * What a gallant, motley regiment wears the badge of Stevenson! Princes and cabmen, murderers and Ministers of State, buccaneers and Princesses, beggarmen and millionaires, witches and clergymen, Yankee sharpers and Poor Jack, Highlander, Lowlander, and cockney, pass in a vivid procession, with passionate gesture and silent, eloquent speech, into the city of their ultimate habitation, founded in the land of dreams.

When it comes to a discussion of Stevenson's style, perhaps Kipling expresses our own idea most perfectly and in the fewest words, when he says: "There is a writer called Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson, who makes most delicate inlay work, in black and white, and files out to the fraction of a hair;" or take Mr. Cornford's own dictum: "Robert Louis Stevenson was the very type of the aristocrat—the ragged aristocrat of letters, the crown and flower of an old tradition, a tradition of sound scholarship and good talk and fastidious craftsmanship—a tradition of wine and song and story. * * * Generously gifted, not only with a fine sense and love of words, of their color and value, but with the faculty of heroical industry, Stevenson—in the famous phrase—wrote like 'an angel.'"

Mr. Cornford's fascinating little book, in the compass of about two hundred pages, gives us not only a mass of valuable information and criticism, but also a remarkably fresh and strongly written pen portrait of a charming personality and great writer.

*ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON. By H. Cope Cornford. Edinburgh and London: William Blackwood & Sons. 1899. 2s. 6d.

TOWN OR COUNTRY.

Favors the Busy Haunts of Men.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Let me thank "Cynic" for writing upon a subject which happens to be one of my particular hobbies. I can indorse his statement that "nowhere in this world are books better appreciated than in the 'busy haunts of men' by persons whose tastes and inclinations lead them away from the distractions and the follies of the crowds who find their delights in externals." But my love of nature is so intense that I cannot conceive it to be "distracting" to those who seek its haunts. On the contrary, it would seem to stimulate the mental faculties, wooing one to take up the pen and write or enjoy a delicious hour of thoughtful reading. Its soothing influence is denied the city resident whose nerves are constantly put on the rack, and where, instead of viewing nature in her varying moods, sounds of cable-gong and elevated railroad mingle with unmusical street cries and the rumbling of heavy wagons.

It may be true that a writer must gather experiences from the crowded city thoroughfares and digest them in the restfulness of the country. It depends likewise upon the line of work to be considered. When the inimitable depicter of city waifs, the late M. A. Woolf, wrote, "The country is God's whisper, the city, His voice," we can readily understand his sentiments, for the sources of his inspiration tell their own story of city misery, pathetic sketches which reveal the throbbing heart of sympathy in every line of the artist's pencil.

I heartily agree with "Cynic" as to the emptiness of a Summer spent in trunks and hotels, but that is no real country life; it is a miserable temporary existence.

One can live in the suburbs without being isolated, for there are ample opportunities of improving the mind besides that of coming into contact with books only. I vote for the restfulness of a pure country life.

LA GIOCONDA.

New York, Jan. 4, 1900.

Where They Have No Andrew Carnegie.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Apropos to your editorial article on the value of books to a lonely man in a lonely land, I would say there is a community a few miles from here without as much as a news stand where the sewing society aids a free library. But, there being no Andrew Carnegie in that vicinity, they run the library without expense, keeping the books in the schoolhouse and the librarian charging nothing for services.

If any one of the readers of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW finds a duplicate volume wrapped up in the napkin of their library it will be doing a good deed if sent where it will bear interest. W. F. OSBORNE.

Ansonia, Conn., Jan. 6, 1900.

Looking for Judicial Qualities.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Allow me to express my appreciation of the editorial article in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Jan. 6th, on the relative advantages of town and country. The tone of moderation was in refreshing contrast to that of the "Cynic's" communication. He is nothing if not extreme, and it is difficult to believe that he belongs to the sex popularly supposed to monopolize the judicial qualities. M. R. NOBLE.

Auburn, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1900.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Charles Augustus Davis, 123 South Thirty-sixth Street, Philadelphia: "If E. T. Barberie, 14 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, New York, will purchase a copy of 'A Book of Verse' by William Earnest Henly, New York, Scribner & Welford, 1893, he will find a poem entitled 'Of a Toykunt Color Print,' beginning with the line,

'Was I a Samurai, renowned.'"

"A. S. P.," 2,088 Third Avenue, New York City: "I have a map of the City of New York, printed in 1818, showing the growth of this city for eighty-eight years. Is there any especial value to it, and where can I dispose of it?"

Maps of New York have varying values. Any large dealer in books and matter relating to the city would probably be glad to fix the value of this map.

"J. M. R.," New York City: "Please let me know the value of a copy of J. Montgomery's poems. The title page is missing, but the book seems to have been published about 1807."

A book without a title page is a house without a door, and save in the case of an early printed or especially important rarity has no value whatever.

Rossiter Johnson, 72 Fifth Avenue, New York City: "The lines beginning, 'Now came still evening on,' are in 'Paradise Lost.' 'Cleon hath a million acres' is an early poem of Lowell's. The poem beginning 'O Thou eternal One,' is by Derzhavin, and may be found in Dana's 'Household Book of Poetry,' the best anthology of English poetry that has yet been compiled. The author of 'Carcassonne' is Gustave Nadaud. The best translation is by John R. Thompson, and may be found in 'Famous Single and Fugitive Poems.' (Holt & Co.)"

"X.," New York City: "Is there a premium on The Daily Citizen, printed on wall paper in Vicksburg, Miss., Thursday, July 2, 1863, J. M. Swords, proprietor?"

A collector of war matter might think it worth 50 cents or $1.

C. C. Titcomb, 101 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn: "On Page 3 of THE TIMES for Dec. 22 is an article describing the great personal bravery of Winston Churchill in the South African campaign against the Boers. Is this Winston Churchill the same person who wrote 'Richard Carvel,' or if not, is he related to him by blood?"

There are two Winston Churchills. One, Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill, was born Nov. 30, 1874, the eldest son of the late Right Hon. Lord Randolph Churchill, and educated at Harrow and at Sandhurst. He entered the army in 1895, served in Cuba, and is at present in South Africa, holding the rank of Lieutenant in the Fourth Queen's Own Hussars. He has written the recently published "The River War," and in 1898 "The Story of the Malakand Field Force."

Winston Churchill, the American writer, author of "The Celebrity," 1898, and "Richard Carvel," 1899, was born in St. Louis Nov. 10, 1871, the son of Edward S. Churchill of Portland, Me. He was educated at the Smith Academy in St. Louis, and was graduated in 1894 from the United States Naval Academy. He was married in 1895, and in the same year was the managing editor of The Cosmopolitan Magazine. In addition to his two novels, he has written several short stories and a number of magazine articles.

"Central Park," New York City: "Please inform me of a good Latin book for self-instruction."

Allen and Greenough's "Shorter Latin Grammar." Ginn & Co., Boston. 95 cents.

"M. H. E.," New York City: "Please state in THE SATURDAY REVIEW the approximate worth of a large copy of the Bible, including Apocrypha, published, Boston, 1828, by C. Ewer, T. Bedlington, and J. H. A. Frost, stereotyped by B. & J. Collins; book in good condition, poor covers."

Its value is about $5.

T. A. Harder, Los Angeles, Cal.: "The collection of H. H. Bancroft is regarded here as one of the most important and valuable collections of American books ever brought together. Is this true?"

The Bancroft collection is a most important one, from the viewpoint of historical interest, inasmuch as it contains many books that intimately concern the history of California, Mexico, &c. It includes, however, few books that collectors of Americana call valuable, and is, indeed, emphatically a student's and specialist's library.

"F. S.," Brooklyn: "I have a copy of The Boston Gazette and Country Journal, dated Monday, March 12, 1770, containing a full account of the Boston massacre. Also The New York Morning Post, dated Friday, Nov. 7, 1783, containing the farewell address of Gen. George Washington. I also have a few letters written by George Washington, with proof of their authenticity. Could you tell me if they have a market value?"

The newspapers have a value of several dollars each. Letters signed by Washington have much value, but they must be genuine, interesting, and in good condition. W. R. Benjamin, Dodd, Mead & Co., J. F. Sabin, and other dealers buy literary property of this nature.

Alice, New York City: "Where can I get information concerning Englishwomen of the present day?"

"The Englishwoman's Year Book" for 1899 and for 1900, (the latter just issued.) It is published in London by A. & C. Black, and each issue costs 2s. 6d.

"L'Etoile," New York City: "I am the owner of two volumes entitled 'An Apology for the Life of Colley Cibber,' London, 1756. I am desirous of knowing their value, and have several opinions on the matter, but would prefer an opinion of higher authority. Would you kindly answer in your Saturday edition and greatly oblige."

A good copy of this book brought $5.00 at auction in Boston in 1897.

"E. S. M.," 116 East Fifty-fourth Street, New York City: "What is the value of R. W. Griswold's 'Republican Court,' New York, 1855, with twenty-one portraits? Would you also kindly inform me of any catalogue containing the value of old books, and where I may obtain it and the oblige?"

A copy of "The Republican Court" sold for $4.75 Jan. 13, 1899, in Boston. This is about the sum it usually fetches. "American Book Prices Current for 1899," published at $6 by Dodd, Mead & Co., is the best guide to the value of books we know of. Catalogues of valuable books are published regularly by Dodd, Mead & Co., Charles Scribner's Sons, W. R. Benjamin, A. L. Luyster, and other dealers.

Isaac A. Hemming, Washington, D. C.: "Can you give me a list of Mrs. Burnett's writings; also a sketch of her life?"

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett was born in Manchester, England, Nov. 24, 1849, and went with her parents to Knoxville, Tenn., in 1865, where she married Dr. Swan M. Burnett in 1873. (She obtained a divorce in 1898.) In 1875 she went to reside in Washington, D. C., where she has since lived the greater part of the time. Her "Lass o' Lowrie's" was dramatized and acted under the name of "Liz"; she assisted in the dramatization of her "Little Lord Fauntleroy," and "A Lady of Quality," (which were very successful;) her "First Gentleman of Europe," acted here a few years ago, had little success, and an early play of hers failed in London a number of years since. Her books are as follows: "Dolly," Philadelphia, 1877, Porter & Coates, (same as "Vagabondia," Boston, 1884, Osgood, and New York, 1889, Scribner;) "That Lass o' Lowrie's," New York, 1877, Scribner, Armstrong & Co., (1881, 1885, and 1896, Scribner's Sons, the latter edition, $1.50;) "Kathleen," Philadelphia, 1877, Peterson, (as "Kathleen Mavourneen," Scribner, 1878;) "Pretty Polly Pemberton," Peterson, 1877, (Scribner, 1878, and Peterson, 1881;) "Surly Tim and Others," Scribner, Armstrong & Co., 1877; "Theo," Peterson, 1877, (Scribner, 1879, and Peterson again in 1885 and 1889;) "Lindsay's Luck," Scribner, 1878, (Peterson, 1879, 1887, and 1891;) "Miss Crespigny," Peterson, 1878, (Scribner, 1879, and Peterson, 1881;) "The Quiet Life," and "The Tide on the Moaning Bar," Peterson, 1878 and 1880; "Jarl's Daughter and Other Stories," Peterson, 1879 and 1881;) "Haworth's," Scribner, 1879 and 1881; "Louisiana," Scribner, 1880 and 1881; "A Fair Barbarian," Boston, Osgood & Co., 1881, (Scribner, 1886 and 1888;) "Through One Administration," Osgood, 1883; "Little Lord Fauntleroy," Scribner, 1886, $2, and 1897, $1.25; "Editha's Burglar," Boston, Jordan Marsh & Co., 1888, 45 cents, and Boston, Dana Estes & Co., 1898, 50 cents; "Sara Crewe," Scribner, 1888, $1; "Miss Defarge," with Habberton's "Brueton's Bayou," Lippincott, 1888, $1; "Pretty Sister of José," Scribner, 1889, $1; "Little St. Elizabeth," Scribner, 1890, $1.50; "Earlier Stories," two series, $1.50 each, Scribner, 1891; "Giovanni and the Other," Scribner, 1892, $1.50, and 1897, $1.25; "The One I Knew the Best of All," Scribner, 1893, $2; "Piccino," Scribner, 1894, and 1897, $1.25; "Two Little Pilgrims' Progress," Scribner, 1895 and 1897, $1.25; "A Lady of Quality," Scribner, 1896, $1.50; "His Grace of Osmonde," Scribner, 1897, $1.50; "Sara Crew, Little St. Elizabeth, and Other Stories," Scribner, 1897, $1.25; "In Connection with the De Willoughby Claim," Scribner, 1899, $1.50; "The English Catalogue" also gives "Our Neighbor Opposite," 1878; "Natalie and Other Stories," 1879, and "The Captain's Youngest," 1898.

Wanted, and To Exchange.

H. S. R., 7 Canfield Place, Rochester, N. Y.: "I will sell complete file, unbound, of Pall Mall Magazine to date. Perfect condition, except one copy, which is mutilated slightly, but complete."

John J. MacIntyre, 31 Bay Avenue, Port Richmond, N. Y.: "I will sell complete set of 'The Song-Writer' for $10. There are eighteen numbers. 'The Song-Writer' was the most unique publication in the history of popular music. It was edited and published in New York City. I would like to sell the story of the song 'Listen to the Mocking Bird.' The author wrote it for me. I once valued it at $100. I would sell it for a reasonable price now."

W. S. Harris, Windham, N. H.: "I desire to buy two or three colored fashion plates, such as those from Godey's, Peterson's, or Graham's Magazine, for each of the years 1853, 1857, and any before 1835. I have for exchange minerals and duplicate fashion plates between 1800 and 1880."

W. Ferguson, 401 Produce Exchange, New York City: "I will pay cash for a copy, in good condition, of the first edition of 'Wild Animals I Have Known.'"

William E. Hooker, Wilton, Conn.: "I would like to obtain a copy of the 'History of Litchfield, Conn.,' by Payne Kenyon Kilbourn, Hartford, 1859."

The Rev. George G. Hepburn, 244 West Eleventh Street, New York City: "I have for sale a complete file of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, in perfect condition, from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1899."

Box 26, Palo Alto, Cal.: "Any one wishing a complete set of Bancroft's 'History of the Pacific Slope' can procure the same at a very low figure. The set comprises thirty-eight volumes, bound in sheep, and averaging 800 pages per volume, and embraces a history of Alaska, British Columbia, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Colorado, Oregon, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Mexico, and Central America, together with five volumes on the 'Native Races,' and four volumes devoted specially to the days of '49 in California. Or would exchange for works on physics or chemistry."

E. W. Fullman, 111 Broadway, New York City: "I will sell or exchange Funk & Wagnells' Standard Dictionary, two volumes, full morocco bound, indexed, 1898 edition; have had it six months; clean and new."

William M. Writer, Dayton, N. Y.: "Wanted—A copy of 'The Goodrich Family in America.' By Lafayette Wallace Case, M. D. Chicago, 1889, the Fergus Printing Company; also 'The Leland Family.' By Sherman Leland. Boston, 1856."

L. C. Woodworth, Gouverneur, N. Y.: "Will 'S. W. S.,' New York City, kindly send me his address? I would like to correspond with him concerning the Latin Breviary (Venice, 1598,) which he possesses."

"Catalina," Avalon, Cal.: "I would like to obtain a copy of 'The Cryptogram,' by James De Mille."

"J. H.," Box 12, Medalia P. O., Tivoli, N. Y.: "Does any one desire to exchange a set of some standard author or a good collection of the poets for Vols. I. to XIV. of Scribner's Magazine, best binding, never used?"

Frank Hankinson, Reading, Penn.: "I have Lewis Carroll's (C. L. Dodgson) own copy of the first (1878) edition of 'Euclid and His Modern Rivals,' with manuscript notes in his own hand. Shall be glad to receive offers for the volume."

Isaac Norris, M. D., "Fair View," Bryn Mawr, Penn.: "I am willing to purchase for a reasonable price or to offer in exchange other books of corresponding value for the following: 'Natural History of New York, Agriculture,' Vol. IV.; ditto, 'Paleontology,' Vol. IV., Part 2, and any succeeding volumes."

J. J. Lynch, care of Maloney, 1,894 Second Avenue, New York City: "I have a copy of 'The Spectator,' London, 1832, half leather, complete edition, over 700 pages, and will sell it for $4, or exchange for standard work, (no novels,) well bound and in good condition."

Willis Cooper, 256 Dean Street, Brooklyn: "I have a perfectly fresh copy of W. C. Morrow's 'Bohemian Paris of To-day,' for sale."

"E. M. C.," P. O. Box 307, Scranton, Penn.: "I would like to dispose of the following books; will sell at fair prices: Milton's 'Paradise Lost,' ninth edition, London, 1711, full index; twelve 'Sculptures,' notes by Addison, 1719, fine condition; 'Library of American Literature,' eleven volumes, edited by Edmund Clarence Stedman and Ellen Mackay Hutchinson, library binding, new, cost, $44; 'Narrative and Critical History of America,' by Justin Winsor, eight volumes, cost, $36, nearly new; 'American Encyclopaedic Dictionary,' twelve volumes, full Russia, new, cost, $84."

Appeals to Readers.

F. Cornell, 428 Stanhope Street, Brooklyn: "A few years ago I saw in a local paper a few lines of poetry, entitled 'Dawn.' Will you help me, through your journal, to secure a reprint of same in your helpful and delightful literary sheet? The essential marks which I remember are: A bird in a nest awakens, shakes itself free from sleep; a twig of the branch trembles a moment and then the bird is gone. Which is a vivid representation of dawn."

E. B. Hill, 432 Fourth Avenue, Detroit, Mich.: "Can any TIMES reader inform me who is the author of 'Town and Rural Humbugs,' which appeared in The Knickerbocker for March, 1855?"

W. James Price, 122 West Forty-fourth Street, New York City: "Can any reader of the SATURDAY REVIEW advise me as to the historical accuracy, either as to specific character and events or as to general historical 'color' of those stories of earlier English history written by Augustine D. Crake, Emma Marshall, and Emily S. Holt?"

A Tale of Old London Life.*

In "The Colloquies of Edward Osborne," the late Miss Manning presents graphic pen pictures of London life during the reign of Edward VI. and Queen Mary. With her usual happy rendering of historical subjects, the author weaves around the sufferings of some English Church martyrs a simple, wholesome romance. From the beginning of the narrative, when Edward Osborne describes his arrival in London, to be apprenticed to one Master Hewet, whose home and shop were in one of the gabled, balconied houses perched on the famous old London Bridge, the reader feels in sympathy with the modest hero and his daily surroundings. Quaint touches of local coloring add a charm to the story; the defense of the bridge against Wyat and the insurgents is spiritedly told, and the accounts of pageants and holidays have an old-time flavor.

Always the Christian gentleman, Osborne proves himself brave and faithful, and withal never overestimating his own prowess. Commenting upon the courageous endurance of a friend who was condemned for heresy by the Romanists, he says: "When I saw how diverse, yea, how inferior is that sort of instinctive animal courage which made me leap from London Bridge from that moral courage which enableth a man kept low and contumeliously treated to support by the space of half an year the prospect of a cruel and lingering death"; and when on parole in Master Hewet's house, not to make love to the merchant's dainty daughter, the moral fibre of the man is shown in his remarks to his son, to whom he is narrating his story: "Now, mark me, Hew. Thus went I on for three whole years and ne'er once lost hold of my stay. What man hath done, man may do. I was not like one working on hope, for I had had none given me. I say not that I was always borne up to high-water mark. Questionless, there were daily ebbs and flows; and ever and anon, a mighty, powerful, rushing wind would come and drive back the current on an heap, leaving bare the stony channel; till after a while, with strong recoil, it came hurrying back ready to sweep all before it. But I never let go the rope! Many waters cannot quench love, neither can the floods drown it. Deep might call hoarsely unto deep, but not prevail. * * * Speak as if I felt it? Why, I do! I am an oldish man now, at least you think me not overyoung, but there are some good and pure feelings, lad, thou wilt never become dull to, so long as thou keepest thy heart with all diligence. And the best of it is, that while those feelings, so far as they were pleasant, are pleasant still, the pains, then so bitter, that came from keeping down all that was wrong with a strong hand, are now pleasures, too!—that are recalled over and over again; when, maybe, we seem cogitating or dozing. Give me thy hand, lad; I see you believe me."

The book is carefully illustrated by John Jellicoe, who, in conjunction with Herbert Railton, illustrated other books by the same author.

The Garden World.*

This author declines to conform to the prevailing taste. Instead of facts about nature he gives us feeling, and it cannot be denied that much of the feeling is in the form of gush. Gush is frequently agreeable in actual intercourse, rarely in print, and never when the subject of it is the natural world. We are apt to assume a carping attitude toward such unbotanical statements as that "the tree in leaf satisfies only the eye, while the leafless one satisfies the soul," that the author is "happy, happy because shy young flowers are opening every day," that he considers mauve-pink "the color of love," and white the emblem of his "great ideal," that great trees seem to him "the great thinkers of the earth," and so on. The truest lovers of nature seek a finer expression for their sentiment, as a rule, or else keep it jealously to themselves. There is, however, a nut in Mr. Neish's sugary text. Geoff is a creature of flesh and blood, a manly, affectionate, sweet-tempered, pugilistic little Scotch boy, who wants no angel over his bed, who likes to kill things with a gun, and who prefers carrots and potatoes to forget-me-nots and roses in his garden. In the final chapter his plaintive acceptance of the fact that "like the things in the garden that don't come up" he is to die prematurely, is genuine in pathos, and worthy to compensate for a multitude of sentimental sins. On the whole, in spite of its somewhat cloying quality, the book has a flavor that lingers pleasantly in the mind.

*THE COLLOQUIES OF EDWARD OSBORNE, with ten illustrations. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

*A WORLD IN A GARDEN. By R. Neish. 1899. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75.

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JAN

We Read Too Fast.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I do not think there is so much danger of reading too much as there is of reading too fast the much or little that we do read.

I once knew an old lady who had read word for word the complete Old and New Testaments fourteen times; and she had rarely read in a single day more than one chapter, for it was taking her about eighteen months to read the Bible through as she was reading it then, the fifteenth time. She could repeat whole chapters, especially of Job, Psalms, Proverbs, and Ecclesiastes, and to her those passages possessed a wealth of esoteric meaning, of beauty and sublimity, of prophecy and promise that would excite the wonder and maybe the envy of some of our greatest students and divines. If I were capable of such a thing as envy I should envy her the wisdom and pleasure that she derived from her slow and patient reading.

I sometimes almost envy those scholars of the Middle Ages, some of whom had but a single book to read or study; but that book represented a life's work of love and devotion, and in turn the reading was an act of love and devotion also.

To-day our books are turned out with lightning rapidity and are usually read in about the same lightning express rate of speed. Do we realize what we are losing?

Now, take the Browning letters. We read them in a week or so—in a month at the least—do they not deserve more time than that?

Now, for my part, I almost wish they had issued Browning's letters in one volume and Miss Barrett's in another. Then I would have one volume and my companion the other, and beginning with Jan. 10, the date of the first letter of Browning to Miss Barrett, I would have read that aloud to my companion; the next day she would have read aloud to me Miss Barrett's reply, and two days later I would read Browning's second letter, and so on through the year, reading each letter on the date it was written, (or received,) and never showing our volumes to each other or allowing ourselves to read ahead even a single letter till we had heard the preceding one read aloud.

How much, how infinitely much more would those wonderful letters mean to us when read in this way than they could possibly mean when read in the usual way!

In fact, any book that is really worth reading is worth reading aloud to some one. One never gets the best out of a poem or essay till he tries to read it aloud to some one to whom he wants to give it at its best. That becomes almost the same as the writing of the poem and he gets glimpses at new meanings and beauties that he never saw before and probably never would have seen in any other way. Most of the great poems of the world and many of the best prose selections were works of love and devotion, and were often wrought with infinite care and patience. If we would read them in the same spirit of love and devotion and with the same care and patience, what wealth would be unfolded to us!

If we were to read one book a year in that way, would it not profit us more than the hundred or so that many of us read now? Only as we make a book a part of ourselves so we could read it at its best to another does it really profit us most.

Let us read more slowly.

CARL BURELL.

East Pembroke, N. H., Jan 9, 1900.

"Charlotte Bronte At Home."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Of "Charlotte Brontë at Home," by Marion Harland, published by the Putnams, let me say it is really very remarkable that after more than forty-five years since the decease of the subject of this exceedingly interesting memoir, so bright, so fresh, so entertaining a book could be written. It not only revives our interest in the marvelous story of the unique Brontë sisters, but it kindles anew the flame which burst forth half a century ago at the recital of the wonderful history. One cannot refrain expressing astonishment that the fields so often gone over and reaped before could be made to yield such new and abiding delight. The author philosophizes concerning Charlotte Brontë just as if she had but yesterday heard the story of her life or had enjoyed the acquaintance of those to whom that story was a newly repeated tale. There are scarcely any details known which she does not treat of. This near view increases our admiration for her as a woman and adds to the wonderment for her as an author. She was not only a practical woman in everyday affairs, but a genius of the highest order. Her devotion to her home and to her father while at the same time listening to the murmur of the world challenges our admiration and passes comprehension. The author has not withheld the lessons conveyed incidentally, not only by traits of filial duty and generous self-denial on Charlotte's part, but by the pictures she exhibits of domestic virtues and sound discretion, united with pious resignation and unwavering faith in God. The death of Charlotte Brontë was a shock and took the world by surprise. "There are deaths that come upon us with the sense of a completed harmony, when the work is done, when the story is all told, when the long, full day's travel is finished," says Bishop Thompson. It was not so with Charlotte Brontë. The light flashed up, the glad acclaim was sounded, the world stood ready to pay her homage, when in one moment, as it were, the light was extinguished and she died with the words on her lips, "Can this be death?" A wonderful life truly, and our author has laid it before us once again in a

office her own universal sympathies.

Rev. GEORGE O. HEPBURN.

New York, Jan. 10, 1900.

Thackeray and Dickens.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have read with some mild astonishment your Passaic correspondent's statement concerning readers of Thackeray and Dickens. It is doubtless true that the readers of Dickens outnumber those of Thackeray ten to one. But the reasons are not far to seek. Dickens wrote for the emotions; Thackeray for the intellect. Dickens, with rare exceptions, photographed; Thackeray created.

In "Trilby," one of the characters is discussing a French play says that "to understand and enjoy it one has to know French very well, and many other things besides. To enjoy Thackeray at the full one has to know English well, and many more things pertaining to men and life.

Thackeray is not read by the masses. Neither is Carlyle. It signifies nothing. But those who do read have much food for thought.

THEODORE HENRY HISERODT.

New York, Jan. 8, 1900.

Why Dickens Is Preferred.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

It is interesting to learn from one who has observed and "made note of" that among the simple, more rural folk of our country who read novels Charles Dickens stands well and has a place above Thackeray.

Is it anything to be wondered at that the stories of Dickens, with their thrilling incident, their deep shading in character drawing, should appeal to more and larger classes of people than the author of "Vanity Fair," great and wonderful an artist as he is? And need there be, as there often is, such a sense of superiority felt by admirers of Thackeray toward those who turn in preference to Dickens?

Each author has his own special gift. One point of difference is that Thackeray draws more of complete character than Dickens. The latter deals more strongly with characteristics. As, for instance, one seldom or never sees a real Uriah Heep—a man who can go to such lengths in his peculiar form of villainy; but that kind of hypocrisy that counterfeits one of the virtues for its own selfish ends is an element often found in human nature to a certain degree.

"Pecksniffian," "Podsnappery," have come to be used to describe traits. Thackeray's characters are more definite types, more fully rounded personalities.

The creatures who live nearest to nature are said to select the best food for themselves by intuition, absorbing more of that which relishes most; and this figure, homely as it is, might be applied to the intellectual appetites of those less highly cultured, but with healthy imaginations, receptive minds, sound, honest natures, and warm hearts that can throb responsively at the recognition of nobility of character. Such qualities are not to be despised in considering the ability of an individual to judge a work of fiction.

I think I like the farmer better for preferring Dickens to Thackeray. As for his wife and sister and cousin, it is a good thing for them when they are young to become familiar with the sweetness, feminine gentleness and tenderness that spell "strength" in such characters as Florence Dombey, Agnes in "David Copperfield," and many others, whose portrayal convinces us that Dickens must have believed that such traits could predominate in women.

Perhaps it is superficial to infer that Thackeray did not believe it, too. I hope he did. But, to say the least, Dickens's works are helpful to womankind in a more direct way. Thackeray's portrayals show us what ought not to be more than those of Dickens—a more roundabout and laborious way toward opening the eyes of any "generation." "thinking or unthinking, grateful or ungrateful." C. FOSTER.

Nyack, N. Y.

The Date and Place of Poe's Birth.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The two questions suggested by the heading remain unsettled even now. A short time ago The Inter Ocean of Chicago, commenting upon "America's great poet," gave opinion thus: "The generally accepted information now is that Poe was born in Baltimore in 1811."

That item I sent to Prof. Woodberry of Columbia University and to James Wood Davidson, Esq., at West Palm Beach, Dade County, Fla., both gentlemen having been professedly close students of the subject, his doings, and his accompaniments. The former's response was, in substance, that the matters are as well fixed as any one could wish, even if a fortune or anything else depended upon the disposal: "The facts in my 'Life' are complete, explicit, and certain. The Chicago journal is merely ignorant. But it cannot surprise so old a reader of Poe literature as yourself to find inaccuracies characteristic of accounts of him."

Davidson said: "I have never doubted the statement that Poe was born in Boston, in 1809, and I accept it yet as true. I was well acquainted with Mrs. Clemm, but she never intimated that the Baltimore point was in any way uncertain. Poe is reported to have declared that he was born in 'Yankee Boston,' and he ought to have been well informed. The Chicago Inter Ocean sometimes knows a great deal—in its own estimation."

In this connection the records of Griswold are entitled to a reading. If he did not commit a double forgery Poe claimed to have

stage of existence. In the preface to the famous, or infamous—at any rate, mendacious—"Memoir" occur these statements: Poe—"It is a point of no great importance, but in one of your editions you have given my sister's age instead of mine. I was born in December, 1813; my sister in January, 1811." Griswold—"The date of his birth to which he refers was printed from his statement in the memoranda referred to in the first of the letters here reproduced: 'I shall be glad if you will simply say after my name, "Born 1811."'"

Were all three representations virtually correct? Did the selfsame "breath of life" enter the body of William in 1809, of Rosalie in 1811, of Edgar in 1813? The subjoined passages are quoted from the tale "William Wilson":

In this narrative I have, therefore, designated myself as William Wilson—a fictitious title not very dissimilar to the real. [Notice the William.] * * * But assuredly if we had been brothers [he and his double] we must have been twins; for, after leaving Dr. Bransby's, I casually learned that my namesake was born on the 19th of January, 1813, and this is a somewhat remarkable coincidence, for the day is precisely that of my own nativity. [Observe that the month and day are those named for the Boston event of 1809.] * * * I discovered, or fancied that I discovered, in his accent, his air, and general appearance something which first startled, then deeply interested me, by bringing to mind dim visions of my earliest infancy—wild, confused, and thronging memories of a time when memory herself was yet unborn. I cannot better describe the sensation which oppressed me than by saying that I could with difficulty shake off the belief of my having been acquainted with the being who stood before me at some epoch very long ago—some point of the past even infinitely remote. * * * One night I stole from my bed to that of my rival. * * * And my eyes at the same moment fell upon his countenance. I looked and a numbness, an iciness of feeling instantly permeated my frame. * * * Was it, in truth, within the bounds of human possibility that what I now saw— [The proper inference is that he discovered a female—Rosalie?]

With reference to the problem Mrs. Whitman wrote, on Nov. 30, 1875:

* * * I think I can answer all your questions satisfactorily and will do so seriatim.

In the first place, Stoddard and Ingram obtained their information that Poe's birth occurred in 1809 from the matriculation books of the University of Charlottesville. * * *

Now as to the discrepancy in dates respecting the year, I admit there is a difficulty. Mrs. Clemm wrote me that Poe never could retain dates in his memory, and always had to apply to her. Of course I didn't believe any such nonsense of the analytic, all-comprehending mind that laid so skillfully and minutely literary and scientific atoms in constructing "The Murders of the Rue Morgue"! There is no reason to doubt her own fallibility on satisfied matters. Poe had not seen her since his earliest years until after he left West Point. * * * The subsequent story given by Griswold may have been, probably was, a fabrication. I cannot think that Poe would consciously have misrepresented his age, especially when he knew that the Charlottesville record was open to all inquirers.

Concerning her own age, the lady said: "Again, am I not younger than the grim and ancient Raven? If I were to believe the assertions of my friends, lovers, and countrymen generally, I should answer 'Yes.' If I am to believe the written asseverations of the Raven in particular, I should still respond aye. But if I am to credit the somewhat obscured figures on the coverleaf of an old family Bible just come to light, I should say that I am six, eight, or (and?) ten years older. The leaf seems to indicate that I was born on the 10th of January, 1803. The last figure is a little indefinite, and may have been designed for an 8 or a 0. The three characters preceding are perfectly distinct and may be taken to show conclusively that my advent happened some time within the present century."

G. W. E.

Denver, Col., Dec. 30, 1899.

How Richard Carvel Pursued Me.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In THE SATURDAY REVIEW I read an article recently on "Richard Carvel," and I am moved to write my own experience with that fast-famed book. Last Summer at a kind of lawn afternoon tea in Vermont I overheard the following remarks: "Oh, yes, indeed; 'Richard Carvel' has been the most successful Winston has written; it is not to be read once, but many times!" After that every one who wrote me asked if I had read "Richard Carvel," and every time I went out I met Mr. Churchill or the family. There was no escape. I must read the book. I bought it, and read a chapter or two occasionally, always putting it down with relief. I tried "The Celebrity" with no better success. Richard was still being shoved down my throat by admiring friends and acquaintances, and at last I fled to Canada.

The first evening in Montreal I went forth to flatten my nose against the shop windows. In due time I came upon a book store, and there in the window was a life-size photograph of Winston Churchill, and the floor was heaped high with "Richard." Of course, it was the same in Quebec. Three days later I took a New-York-bound train and had just seated myself, when in came a railway newsboy—minus his front teeth—who offered me "The Celebrity." I smiled and told him I had read it. Then he brought out "'Richard Carvel,' by 'Winchester' Churchill—the finest and most popular novel—just out!" A. A. B.

New York, Jan. 4, 1899.

Men Who Laugh Last.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Despite the quotation from the cyclonic Carlyle which heads the lengthy two-column article by Mr. Charles F. Steel in your issue of Sept. 2, I must cross swords with the gentleman and ask him in all sober earnestness to clear his mind of prejudice regarding Lord Bacon, and not allow the miserable couplet of Pope—a contradiction in itself—to warp his mind in making an estimate

of his personal

If Mr. Steel will read Hepworth Dixon's "Personal History of Lord Bacon," he will catch clearer glimpses of Bacon's many-sided intellect; begin to love his character, and admire his many great abilities.

Mr. Steel may not accept the theory of a cipher in the plays, but if he studies the subject from an unprejudiced standpoint, weighing the evidence, pro and con, he cannot fail to be impressed with the weight of evidence that can be brought forward in support of the Baconian theory of the authorship of the Shakespeare plays.

I am informed that Mr. Donnelly's final word on the subject will be published in the course of a few weeks, and the demonstration will be complete and conclusive. Mr. Steel will do well to make haste and conform his opinion with those of the Baconians, who after years of abuse can laugh best, because they laugh last!

GEORGE EDGAR FRYE.

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 19, 1899.

Marion Crawford's Theology.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The Rev. John Price takes exception in last week's SATURDAY REVIEW to my "fault-finding with Marion Crawford's utterances on 'affinity.'" At the risk of being considered obdurate in error, and in the face of this clerical support, I am still inclined to believe that the author of "Via Crucis" was mistaken, even from the eleventh century point of view.

That there may be no room for misunderstanding, let me return to the difficulty I raised. Sir Arnold Curboil is wedded to the widow of Stoke, whose son Gilbert loves Beatrix, the daughter of Sir Arnold. The union, we are led to infer, establishes between Gilbert and Beatrix the impediment of affinity which forbids them to marry unless a dispensation be obtained. My contention was that no such impediment was created, since the link of affinity merely connected Sir Arnold with the relatives of the house of Stoke, while Beatrix, his daughter, though drawn into relationship with Lady Goda, her stepmother, was not united by bonds of affinity with Gilbert, her stepmother's son. Desire of making my position clear urges me to draw out what may be expressed in a sentence: There existed no impediment of affinity between Gilbert and Beatrix.

If the Rev. Mr. Price will look in Geery's Manual of Theology, which, I am informed, is much used in his houses of theology, he shall find, under the head of affinity, the very example of a "father and daughter being permitted to wed a mother and son." But he insists, perhaps, that this is present legislation, and was not true at the time of which Mr. Crawford writes. Then there has been a change, and Mr. Price must discover to me when such a change took place. He speaks of the Council of Trent, but that convention simply regulated the degrees of affinity arising from a source upon which we need not linger. In so doing it introduced a distinction where the Lateran Council recognized no difference. This latter council had abolished the "seventh degree" legislation and extended affinity only four paces. Moreover, it did away with the second and third kinds of affinity, but it is not my wish to involve the readers of THE REVIEW in the endless windings of the ante-Lateran laws of kindred. If the Rev. Mr. Price will examine the documents he will see that by no method of tracery can Gilbert and Beatrix be brought within the circle of affinity.

The only means of bringing them together in kindred would be positive legislation bearing upon their exact case. To-day they would be free to wed; the Council of Trent has no reference to their case; the Council of Lateran does not include them in the freeing or binding decrees. Whence, therefore, grows the impediment? In Sylvius, Belheart, Dr. Becker, and several other standard works borrowed from well-informed Catholic teachers, I can come upon no convincing proof that Mr. Crawford is right and I am wrong. As to the Rev. Mr. Price's assertion that the author of "Via Crucis" is a student who could scarcely fall into so great a blunder, I would only say that in matrimonial casuistry, history might offer examples of men slipping into error whose lives had been spent studying church laws of marriage. Then, again, I wonder would the reverend gentleman indorse Mr. Crawford's theological opinions concerning the desecration of the tabernacle in "The Witch of Prague"; his views of monastical regulations in "Cassa Braccio"; his confessional laws of secrecy in "Corleone"? It seems that I have read strictures and rather harsh criticisms of this author's theological knowledge even in Catholic papers. But that is beside our question. EDWARD WALSH, Jr.

Milford, Conn., Dec. 18, 1899.

Wants More Books Like It.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

A criticism of "David Harum," by Edward Herbert Noyes, presents itself as being unjust for many reasons.

To one who has seen the many phases of New York State or New England rural life, "David Harum" is one of the most correct portrayals of such a life that it has ever been the privilege of the writer to read.

Mr. Noyes, no doubt, is speaking only for himself when he says: "To people never conspicuous for much refinement, 'David Harum' is perhaps a treasure and a delight." He cannot be aware of the fact that other people may be as refined as he and yet enjoy the study of actual life which certainly is shown in "David Harum."

No, Mr. Noyes, you would not care to

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have a man commit the vulgarisms of "David Harum" in your house, but have you ever visited a small village some distance removed from a large city and spent, say, a week or even a few days in the village hotel making a study of the characters you will find in the village? Try it. You will then say "David Harum" is a composite character of the villagers.

It is to be regretted that there are not more works treating of the people of the day than there have been.

Perhaps Mr. Noyes will say Dickens's "Oliver Twist" or any of his works are vulgar, unfit for people to read, and yet what are they but character sketches as found by Charles Dickens? Even Dickens's works are more overdrawn than "David Harum," but surely Mr. Noyes will not say that people of refinement have not read them. WARREN CHARLES KING.

New York, Dec. 29, 1899.

Part II. of Goethe's "Faust" Again.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

For the benefit of your correspondent, R. T., Jr., from Eisenach, whose letter you printed Nov. 11, I copy a clipping relative to "Faust." It is from The Musical Courier, but I don't know of what date. I am positive, however, that it is not over a year old:

The three "Faust" performances at Darmstadt last month aroused great enthusiasm. An attempt was made for the first time to reproduce Goethe's masterpiece with as few changes as possible, after a revision made by Director Werner and Stage Manager Valdek, with the "Faust" music of the Weimar-Capellmeister, Eduard Lassen. The representation of the great work occupied three evenings. The prologue in the theatre began and the Witch's Kitchen ended the first evening; the second comprised the Gretchen episode and the Walpurgi's (sic) night, and the third was devoted to the second part of the tragedy. The time of the several performances varied from three hours to five hours and a half. The cast was excellent, while the scenery, lighting, and machinery were perfect. The music of Lassen made a deep impression.

Isn't it sad that all our greatest works need to be "revised" so as to fit the modern views? I was much surprised that the late Mr. Daly, to whom New York owes much of its best Shakespeare, put Ariel's speech, "You are three men of sin," &c., into Prospero's mouth—for no apparent reason.

I wonder what became of the "Mummenschanz" or of that "episode" of Faust's search for Helen, which runs all through that veritable garden of dainty imagery and perfect rhythm, the classical Walpurgisnacht, when compressed and "revised" down into five hours and a half. The marvelous "Helena" alone would take nearly that time to represent. Did Director Werner find it necessary to cut the final chorus,

Alles Vergängliche
Ist nur ein Gleichniss, &c.?

Can THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW help me to find a good commentary to "Faust"? I have only Owen's "Five Great Skeptical Dramas of History," and if I judge him by the accuracy of his quotations, I'd much rather trust my own unaided sense. Almost every quotation is wrong, one being credited to the wrong play.

Also, can any one tell me just why Mephistopheles appears in the character of Phorkyas?

What was the name of that old school of Greek philosophers who held that for every entity there must be a real existence? Every quality, every virtue, every action or motion, every idea—in a word, everything predicable must exist. There must be some thing which is the essential part of goodness, or hardness, or yellowness or truth for instance. The realm where abode these shadowy wraiths of all existence, past, present, and future, was what Goethe meant by the domain of the "Mothers." Faust brings up the spectre only of Helen in Act I. But it appears to me that in Act III. Mephistopheles carries Faust back through the ages—why should not all time be at his disposal as well as all space?—and sets him down in heroic times, and then the Helena acts itself out with but little of Mephistopheles's intervention. When, at the end of the Helena, Mephistopheles stalks forward into the proscenium, does he not come back through the ages to the present? Not until the curtain has fallen behind him, shutting out the past, does he rise to a gigantic height, show himself in his real character by removing his hideous mask, and with his terribly cynical leer stand hesitatingly a moment, as though he wished to speak, and then he slinks off. His hesitation seems to me to be more eloquent than any epilogue could be. What need of more? I don't think Goethe ever meant to write any.

Above is my humble opinion. I wonder whether any competent critic agrees with me. Carlyle, in his "Essay on Goethe," seems once to take the view that Mephistopheles turns back the shadow on the dial of time, but later on he contradicts it.

Assuredly, as R. T. suggests, it is the intense tragedy of Part I that attracts readers, and the length and apparent lack of unity in Part 2 repel them. Then, too, most people are too careless to look up a classical allusion they do not know, and they very soon get lost in a work like Faust. Yours, for the classics un-Bowdlerized, JOSEPH J. ARNAUD.

New York, Dec. 10, 1899.

Men and Women Known by the Novels They Read.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The interesting controversy among your correspondents relative to the choice of books has a value beyond that of the literary or critical. It helps to establish the truth of the proposition that our novel reading is a matter of temperament more than of taste or discrimination. This is especially true of George Eliot's stories, whose lovers have, however remote or unconscious the tie, either spiritual or intellectual kinship with the author. Tell me whom you most care for—Bulwer, Dickens, Thackeray, George Eliot—and I will give you a psychologic diagnosis.

CLARA CONWAY.

New York, Jan. 6, 1900.

Old Songs and Old Memories.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

My Dear SATURDAY REVIEW, may I also say a word about old songs and old memories? The article, signed E. Kayem, in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW for Jan. 6 was "right" pleasant reading. I, too, remember those old songs, and many more not quoted by the author. My father played them on a dear old, very old, violin, and taught us the words from a little coverless book, "Old Dog Tray," "Kitty Klyde," "Ella Ree," "Wait for the Wagon," "Polly, Put the Kettle On," "Old Rosin the Bow," and "Alice Ben Bolt," as we always called it. Thank you, E. Kayem, for bringing to me those dear, far-away days. The soft Summer evenings under the big trees in "My Maryland," (for these happenings were there,) where the crickets chirruped to the cadence of the violin while our childish voices held to the tunes, unmindful of the keynote. We poor little chaps had no mother, and loved with all our souls that father. Though a stanch Marylander, he was not "Secesh," but a brave, true man, who left a lovely home and formed a company to fight for and not against his country. With him went a faithful servant, "Ben," from whom we learned all there was to know of "Brer Fox" and "Brer Rabbit," long, long before we ever heard of "Uncle Remus." Next to our father we loved Ben, and happy were we when he put the three of us on the "off horse" of the six-horse team and yielded us the long line that telegraphed instructions to Black Nancy in the lead. Ben had songs, too—

De buzzard am a very large bird.
He larger dan de crow-o-o, &c.,

and one—

Hey, git along Jinny, line Josey;
Hey, git along Jinny, line Joe.

I do not know if this is the true rendering, but so it sounded to us. The captain father is gone, Ben is gone, and the songs are forgotten, but the old house, with its tall, white columns still stands and looks in vain for those little children, for the songs, for old Ben, and for the dear violinist.

MARY-LAND.

New York, Jan. 11, 1900.

A New French Novel All Can Read

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Referring to the new books from Paris which you mention in your issue of to-day, there is one the absence of which I regret and which I would like very much to commend to all readers of French who want to keep abreast of the contemporary literary movement in Paris. It is "L'Inquiet," by Samuel Cornut. Paris, 1899; Perrin, publisher.)

M. Samuel Cornut is one of the young French writers of to-day who have done more than make promises; he has fulfilled them, and such critics as Edouard Rod, Gaston Deschamps, and Philippe Godet have many times already praised not merely his literary merits as a writer, but the lofty and wholesome atmosphere that pervades all his novels.

Three books by M. Cornut have attracted wide attention, both in France and in Switzerland: "Mathilde Monastier," "Miss," and "Chair et Marbre."

In all three the public has recognized and welcomed a note of seriousness and of generosity, a keenness of pyschological observation, and, above all, a genuine warmth of heart that are not too common in the Parisian novels of to-day, which dwell ad nauseam upon the old and hackneyed adultery story with an undisguised pleasure.

In "L'Inquiet" the young author lays the scene of his novel in the midst of the Latin Quartier, and all Americans who have lived there, as well as those who expect to go there, will find not merely a true description of the life of some of the young men who know all the hardships of the struggle for a footing in the literary turmoil of Paris, but an interesting and lively relation of some events of recent history which all students in Paris will remember.

It is not so often that one can say of a French novel, written in good and elegant style, that everybody, even the classical "jeune fille," may read it. That is still the fact with Cornut's "L'Inquiet." It does not contain a single pare likely to shock the most sensitive reader. On the contrary, there are plenty of pages which inspire the reader with the most ardent sympathy with both the hero and the author of the book, who, by the way, might well be but one and the same person. O. G.

New York, Jan. 6, 1900.

A Case of Alleged Incongruity in Lowell.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

It seems somewhat ungracious to quarrel with anything which any member of the old Cambridge literary group may say, but after all they set up no claim to infallibility and are just as willing as any other class of people to have their statements and opinions put to the test. And especially is the test allowable when they take up the work of criticising one another.

It was Prof. Nichol, if my memory serves me right, who was made unhappy by an alleged case of mixed metaphor in the closing lines of Lowell's "Present Crisis"; and now Mr. Higginson cites a dreadful example of the same poet's supposed tendency to incongruities from the "Ode to Happiness!"

Wing-footed! thou abid'st with him
Who asks it not; but he who hath
Watched o'er the waves thy waning path,
Shall never more behold returning
Thy high-heaped canvas shoreward yearning!
Thou first reveal'st to us thy face
Turned o'er the shoulder's parting grace,
A moment glimpsed, then seen no more,
Thou whose swift footsteps we can trace
Away from every mortal door.

Mr. Higginson's specific complaint begins with the fact that Happiness is first invoked as "wing-footed" and then her "path" is traced. Well, what of it? Did the ancient myth makers, from whom we take the idea of winged feet, exclude the conception of a path in connection with the progress of beings whom they endowed with such feet? Assuredly not! And even if such feet might not be soiled by the touch of earth, hath poetic imagination no right to a path through the realms of ether? But, then, has he not gone on and represented her with "high-heaped canvas?" Again, what of it? Have the records of mythology, or the transactions of modern imagination, any account of a specific denial to wing-footed creatures of the right to make part or all of any journey by means of sailing, and to heap the canvas as high as the weather will allow? But, says our critic, he has given her a "face!" One hardly knows how to interpret this criticism. Has Happiness been so constantly averse from Mr. Higginson as to lead him to the pessimistic conclusion that she is all back? But she leaves "footsteps" at every door, and "between the land dweller with footsteps and the searover with canvas there is absolute irreconcilableness." Now, wherein the critic finds any irreconcilableness in allowing a personified Happiness to traverse either sea or land at will is more than I can imagine. So far as this last assertion of incongruity is concerned, Lowell did not go beyond what has been a fact of human experience ever since man discovered the possibility of navigation. Would Mr. Higginson delimit the realm of poetic imagination inside the boundaries of actual experience?

No admirer of Lowell would claim that he is absolutely free of incongruities, whether in the form of mixed metaphors or otherwise. Not even the artistic finish and exquisite judgment of a Tennyson would suffice to attain such freedom. We do maintain, however, that Mr Higginson has failed completely in his choice of an illustrative passage—that there is not the slightest incongruity in imagining a personified Happiness with winged feet, and face, and allowing her to leave as many footsteps at human doors as she pleases, trace paths where it likes her, and scud over imaginary seas with high-heaped canvas at will. We say no incongruity; of course the meaning is, no more incongruity than in anything else which does not claim to be more than a fiction of the imagination. And when the poet resigns his imagination, his quill, his ink-horn, and his tablets may as well go along with it. W. H. JOHNSON.

Granville, Ohio, Dec. 20, 1899.

Editions of Burton's "Anatomy."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In your issue of Dec. 31, in answer to a correspondent who asks about the first edition of Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy," you state that there were eight editions during the author's life. This is an error that perhaps arose from the fact that there were eight editions published in the seventeenth century; only five of these, however, appeared during Burton's lifetime, namely, in 1621, 1624, 1628, 1632, and 1638. The first of these editions was a quarto, the rest folios, and all were published at Oxford by Henry Cripps. In the third edition first appeared the interesting engraved title page, which was reproduced in the later folios and appears in fac simile in most of the modern editions. Part of the fifth edition is from different type from the rest, and seems to have been printed by other printers who apparently began an unauthorized reprint, but were restrained by Cripps, who took what they had done and completed it himself. In all these editions of his work, Burton made constant changes and many additions. Finally, eleven years after the author's death, Cripps brought out another edition, (the sixth.) He had meanwhile moved to London, but he brought with him a copy of the "Anatomy," "exactly corrected, with several considerable additions in his [Burton's] own hand." And these, he states, he has, in accordance with the deceased author's instructions, inserted in the text. Nine years later, in 1660, Cripps issued another edition, this time unchanged. Finally, in 1676, appeared the last folio edition, "London, printed for Peter Parker, at the sign of the Legg and Starr, in Cornhill over against ye Royal Exchange." The first of these editions, (1621,) although it always brings a high price, (from £20 to £30,) is not really a rare book. Over twenty copies have turned up in the English auctions in the last dozen years, and last Summer I saw four copies for sale in London bookshops.

Since the editions noted above, there have been numerous new editions and reprints, issued in one, two, or three volumes, octavo. The first of these appeared in 1800, and, like all its successors, except one, was a bookseller's reprint of the earliest editions, without much attempt at editing. The one exception is the work of Mr. A. R. Shilleto, published by Macmillan in 1894. In this edition the quotations have been verified and an effort made to free the text from some of the blunders that have crept in; but much remains to be done, and it is pleasing news to lovers of Burton that Mr. Aldis Wright, the able editor of the Cambridge Shakespeare, is preparing a variorum edition of the "Anatomy of Melancholy." A. C. P.

Cambridge, Jan. 6, 1900.

Books on the Free List in St. Louis.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The communication in your columns from a Canadian librarian in regard to the innovation at the Pratt Institute Library of putting duplicate copies of popular books on the pay list, prompts an expression from the West. The system described has been in successful operation in the St. Louis Public Library for the past twenty years. It was described fully in one of the earliest volumes of The Library Journal, and again, recently, in the new English periodical devoted to library interests, The Library.

F. M. CRUNDEN, Librarian.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 30, 1899.

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COLONIAL HOMES.

Old-Time Mansions and Their Tenants.*

Something less than a year ago the author of this book, Mr. Thomas Allen Glenn, published a volume with the same title as the present, namely, "Some Colonial Mansions and Those Who Lived in Them." This recent work is, so to speak, the sequel of the former. The earlier volume treated the Colonial mansions to be found in our more Southern States, and, if we remember correctly, the only New York family whose homes were described were the Livingstons. The second series will prove of more interest to New Yorkers, or, as Cooper would have said, "Manhattanese," because no less than three of the nine chapters of the book are devoted to houses in New York State. These three are the Bowne house at Flushing, L. I.; the Philipse manor houses at Tarrytown and Yonkers, and the mansions of the Schuyler family. The other chapters are on Mount Vernon and the Washingtons, Laurel Hill and the Rawle family, Monticello and the Jeffersons, Waynesborough and the Waynes, Preston at Patuxent, and finally, Mount Pleasant and the MacPhersons.

It is needless to say anything here about Mount Vernon and Monticello, and the Washington and Jefferson families. Mr. Glenn adds nothing to our knowledge of these celebrated homes and their owners, but merely presents a convenient summary of the results of the researches of others on these subjects. Just why the Bowne house at Flushing is included in a volume on Colonial mansions is somewhat difficult to discover. As it was built in the seventeenth century, it is certainly Colonial, but just as certainly it is not a mansion. It is a type of the smaller, unpretentious farmhouse of provincial days, built upon the sturdy Dutch model, for lasting qualities rather than for any artistic beauty. In this style of building Long Island abounded, and there are certainly a dozen houses any one of which would be as suitable for the purpose of glorification as the Bowne house. Perhaps Mr. Glenn chose it because the Quakers had used it as a meeting house, and had subsequently been persecuted by the New Netherlanders, who understood religious toleration as it was universally interpreted in the seventeenth century, namely, freedom of worship for one's own creed and punishment for all dissenters. Fired with pious zeal and indignant that the "uitlanders" from the inhospitable shores of New England should dare to establish their meeting in one of the towns under Dutch government, they invoked the aid of the law, and the owner of the Bowne estate (one John Bowne) was arrested and sent as a prisoner to Holland, from which place he was allowed to return to this country by the Directors of the West India Company, who, in a letter to the Magistrates of New Netherlands, recommended a greater degree of mildness in dealing with "sectarians" who, it was pointed out, were necessary to a colony yet in its infancy, which could not afford to exile valuable citizens on account of religious heterodoxy.

The chapter on the Philipse family and their dwellings is, on the whole, the most interesting and the most correct in the volume. The author has made a very readable story from the materials at his disposal. Within the boundaries of the old manor of Philipsborough many historic events have taken place and many spots celebrated by the pens of Irving and Cooper still retain their traditions, although the advance of time has sadly changed their aspect and even their venerable names. As the manor house was built before 1783, Washington, of course, slept there while on his campaigns. The room in which he is said to have passed the night is still shown, with much of its original antique furniture. Legend has not been idle in investing the manor with romance. A daughter of the Philipse family, Mary by name, is said to have been Washington's first love. There are several versions of the tale, differing widely from each other. According to one of them, Washington was refused by the young lady on the ground that "she loved another," a reason which certainly seems sufficient. Another form of the story states that the great General never had the courage to propose, a fact which was always regretted by the fair Mary. The sentimental reader can take his (or her) choice of the accounts, for none of them can be absolutely proved or disproved.

Waynesborough, the home of the Waynes, is a handsome three-story house built of random rubblework. The older part of the building was standing upon the land when it passed into the possession of the Wayne family. The only member of the family who has attained any particular celebrity was Major Gen. Anthony Wayne, better known as "Mad" Anthony Wayne. He served as Colonel and Brigadier General during the Revolution, and in 1783 he was created Brevet Major General. Washington nominated him as Commander in Chief of the Army in 1792, which position he held until his death, in 1796.

In the chapter on the Schuylers and their houses Mr. Glenn has not availed himself of the sources of information which ought to have been accessible to him, sufficiently to avoid falling into many errors. He states as a positive fact that "in the year 1650 there arrived at New Amsterdam the brothers David and Philip Pietersen Schuyler." Now the kinship of these two Schuylers is not by any means certain. They may well have been brothers, as has often been claimed, but this has never conclusively been proved. The statement that David Schuyler came to this country in 1650 is nothing more than a mere guess of Mr. Glenn's. The first notice of any kind which we have of David is the record of his marriage to Catalijna Verplanck in 1657. Of his earlier life or arrival on these shores absolutely nothing is known. On another page, in describing the attempts of a French officer during French and Indian wars to induce Philip Schuyler to surrender, Mr. Glenn quotes a sentence to show the effect of these endeavors, as follows: "L'autre (Schuyler) luy repon dit qu'il étoit un chien et qu'il le voutait tuer en effet luy tira en coup de fusil." It would seem that the author would be wise in securing some person skilled in the French tongue to read the proof of anything quoted in that language. On Page 423, we read the statement that "not very far from the Schuyler house (at Pompton, N. J.,) is the famous duelling ground of Weehawken." That sentence would naturally indicate that the distance is one or two miles, whereas, in reality, it is more than twenty-five miles in a straight line. Our author further says: "It is an odd coincidence that Hamilton's wife was a Schuyler, daughter of Gen. Philip Schuyler of Albany." What is the coincidence and why is it odd?

In spite of the many mistakes which disfigure the volume, it is very interesting reading and forms, with the "First Series," a convenient collection of data in regard to some of the Colonial families and the houses which they inhabited. The genealogical tables, although short, are useful, and for the most part accurate. But undoubtedly the greatest value of the book, as well as its chief attraction, is in the numerous and well-chosen illustrations, which in some cases have been almost inaccessible and known to few persons, even of the families to which they relate.

*SOME COLONIAL MANSIONS AND THOSE WHO LIVED IN THEM. With Genealogies of the Various Families Mentioned. By Thomas Allen Glenn. Second Series. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co., 1900. $5.

Why "Via Crucis" Was Written.

Persons who are discussing the theology, ethics, and reality of F. Marion Crawford's latest novel "Via Crucis," may be interested to know what influences moved the author to write this romance. It seems that in the course of preparing "Ave Roma Immortalis," he became much interested in the thought and ideals of the twelfth century and in the persons who were the exponents of them, either through the arts, or by feats of arms, or from the rostrum. He found that the character of St. Bernard, who preached the Second Crusade, had been very often misunderstood by historians, in spite of the numerous editions of his works that have come down to us.

"Again," said Mr. Crawford to us the other day, "the general opinion of Eleanor of Aquitaine is manifestly unjust. Too many are inclined to accept lightly the purely imaginary tale about the murder of Fair Rosamond, and at the same time to reject the historical fact that she really put on a man's armor and rode with her women in the Second Crusade. Neither do they recall that she was the devoted mother of Richard Coeur de Lion, who was largely indebted to her for the reckless courage whereby he earned his name. While her faults might make her notorious had she lived in our own day, they were not the faults of a weak woman, but rather the expressions of a deep and passionate nature.

"Moreover, the tremendous moral forces that were exerted by Arnold of Brescia, Geoffrey Plantagenet and his son Henry made a deep impression on me. One cannot but be struck by the tremendous power of living shown by all these and by many more like them, at a time when the world had not long survived the day fixed by fanatic prophets for its destruction."

"What about the hero, the young English knight?" Mr. Crawford was asked. "Is he entirely the work of the imagination?"

"Oh, no," replied the author. "In many of the chronicles I found the record of the deeds of a mysterious Gilbert. Who he actually was nobody has been able to discover. His personality, however, was just what I wanted upon which to base my hero and to give the touch of reality to his deeds. At length, as I passed my time among the old books absorbing the spirit of the twelfth century, all these characters became so real to my imagination that I made up my mind to try and express their reality, as it were, by treating them like living men and women, having the same passions and ambitions as ourselves and exposed to the same temptations, while distinguished from us by the heroic setting of their lives."

"Some of your critics, Mr. Crawford, see in 'Via Crucis' a novel with a 'purpose.' Did you intend your work to be received as such?"

"To write around a 'purpose' or 'moral' is scarcely the form of fiction that appeals to me. To me the incentive has always been artistic. Still, I could not drop my pen after writing 'Via Crucis' without making the reader acquainted with the lesson that had dawned upon me little by little, as my work had built itself up in my mind. This you may read in the last paragraph of the book. But remember, the 'purpose' only found expression at the end. It did not move me to write 'Via Crucis.'"

The last paragraph of the romance reads as follows:

He had learned and understood that the cause of God lies not buried among stones in any city, not even in the most holy city of all; for the place of Christ's suffering is in men's sinful hearts, and the glory of His resurrection is the saving of a soul from death to everlasting life, in refreshment and light and peace.

A Child's Essay on Seals.

From The Contemporary Review.

After giving the natural history of the animals, a little girl drew her moral. "It is very cruel," said she, "to kill seals just because we want to wear their skins ourselves, but it is rather fortunate for them, as it shows that they were created for some good purpose!" Taught to trace "good in everything," the puzzled child had done her best to explain the slaughter of vast colonies of harmless animals for the sake of the skins which had been given them by a loving Creator, and had come to the conclusion that it was for the seals' good that, instead of (as she said in her essay) "walloping about on the ice," they should be skinned for the benefit of man. On cross-examination it proved that she did not really believe that it did the seals any good, and that all her sympathy was with them, but her education had already taught her to try and persuade herself that "everything is for the best," and to understand that if our reason cannot reconcile facts with theories, it is our reason that is at fault.

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LONDON HOPES FOR A VICTORY

News from Buller of a Battle Is Now Looked For.

THE ATTACKS ON MR. BALFOUR

Anger at His Statement as to Result of Jameson Raid.

Prominent Members of the South African Conciliation Committee—The Lord Mayor Expects to be a Baronet Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—To his own no small astonishment the Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour woke up the other morning to find himself the best abused man in this country, and by no paper more outspokenly than by The Morning Post, the accredited organ of high Toryism. He has been asking ever since wherein he had sinned, and really he has only been guilty of somewhat flippant and superficial treatment of a subject on which the temper of the country is becoming daily hotter.

For some time angry passions had been nursed in secret, so to say, because no finger was pointed with sufficient decision at any class or individual upon whom they could be discharged. We had been muttering anathemas against the War Office, threatening to have Lord Wolseley turned out, calling on the Marquis of Landsdowne to resign because he is an incompetent duffer, condemning Mr. Chamberlain to be hanged, drawn, and quartered, and in a general way rampaging around to find some victim to immolate. Look how calm we are, we kept calling to the rest of the world, and all the while fiery rage has been gathering at our heart.

To the people in such mood Mr. Balfour presented himself in the guise of a light, tripping comedian, capable of enjoying the humorous side of our misfortunes. He was not quite sure whether this war was inevitable or not, but rather boasted that the Cabinet did not profess to know more about the state of things in South Africa than the man in the street, and might even know less. He followed up a number of inept observations of this description with the jaunty assumption that it would be all right presently. Except in one instance—the American war of independence—we had generally managed to blunder out on top in any quarrel we entered into, and he fully expected we should do so on this occasion. This light, mocking philosophy was gall and wormwood to fuming partisans, but even it might have been endured had Mr. Balfour kept his tongue quiet about the motives that led to the Boer armaments. That was the cruelest blow of all when he admitted that the Jameson raid was the origin of the whole mischief and that as a consequence of that lamentable affair the British Government was wholly debarred from raising objections to the speed and determination with which the Transvaal burghers were importing arms and ammunition.

***

WHY BALFOUR IS ABUSED.

Ever since the war began its defenders have been ascribing the resolution of the Dutchmen to fight to their innate cussedness. There was a plot against Great Britain. They meant to drive us out of Africa one day, was the catchword passed round, and it is astonishing how readily the multitude caught the notion up as a conscience salve. These armaments, it was explained, could never possibly have been accumulated in a mere three years' time. The Jameson raid, we were told, had really nothing to do with the present conflict, it was just an untoward episode, nothing more. And behold, Balfour boldly comes forward and says, "This is not so, gentlemen; that unfortunate raid is at the bottom of the whole mischief," or words to that effect.

No wonder the rage against Mr. Balfour is, for the moment, quite unbridled, and that partisan journals are in full cry for his blood. They do not avow the real reason for their wrath, but fix on all sorts of minor grounds of complaint, and seem to be enjoying themselves first rate.

As an example of the extent to which passion is swaying us in politics just now this outburst is interesting, otherwise its significance seems slight. For a day or two the necessity of sitting upon Balfour and teaching him his proper place has caused people to turn partially aside from the South African muddle itself, but we shall all presently go back to it, and the news coming in from the front through private letters sent by officers and men to their relatives at home has already had enormous influence in strengthening the distrust as to the capacity of our Generals.

***

RUMORS ABOUT GENERALS.

It seems not improbable that both Gen. Buller and Lord Methuen will be recalled, or the latter at any rate superseded forthwith.

It is the usual story; the seeker after a bubble reputation at the cannon's mouth has as hard fate meted out to him as the old Roman gladiator who was beaten in the arena.

A few weeks ago everybody was boasting of the brilliant genius for strategy possessed by Lord Methuen; the cool-headed determination characteristic of Sir Redvers Buller; the unwearying, resistless energy of Gen. Gatacre; the invincible dash of Gen. French. They meet the enemy, get drubbings one after the other, and now "incompetent bungler" is much too soft a name to apply to each of them. All sorts of unpleasant private characteristics are tacked on to their names. This one is periodically subjected to fits of madness; that other—I am not going to distinguish which—has bouts of drinking, and still another is so self-opinionated that it is impossible to do anything with him.

***

TROOPS MAY BE DEMORALIZED.

I do not believe these tales, nor do I see that much is to be gained by changing the leaderships of the various armies at this juncture. It is possible, of course, that the rank and file may have become demoralized through their defeats, and to restore their confidence in themselves it may be necessary to change their commanders. Undoubtedly the handling of the Highland Brigade at Maggersfontein showed both frightful bungling on the part of the General in command and such perfectly reckless disregard of life as was calculated wholly to destroy the nerve of the men. These Highlanders, indeed, finally did get up and fairly ran away from the storm of bullets that assailed them.

Now if this is the result produced upon regiments composed of the very bravest men in the world and the most experienced soldiers, by their being sent to deliver frontal attacks upon a foe defending themselves in concealed intrenchments, what, it may reasonably be asked, is likely to be the effect upon the morale of the ordinary line regiments, composed mainly of the weedier kind of human beings, picked up in the slums of manufacturing towns and mining districts?

My suspicion is that Gen. Buller's inactivity on Saturday last, when Gen. White heliographed to him that he was hard pressed by the Boers at Ladysmith, was possibly due to the knowledge on his part that his men would not come up to the scratch and run again the risk of punishment such as was given to them in the middle of last month.

A temporary paralysis, in short, has come over our armies in the field. Their dash seems to have gone, and for that reason it may be wise to substitute new leaders. If so, the man who is sent to take over Lord Methuen's command ought forthwith to convey his troops back to the Orange River to be there reinforced and brought up to sufficient strength to insure a successful march upon Bloemfontein and Pretoria. To dribble up reinforcements to the Modder River, at the cost of keeping the troops there on short rations in the deadly heat because the railway is not capable of carrying men and materials at the same time, is a bad business.

As for Buller, he at last moves, and we wait on tenterhooks of expectation that perhaps the Sabbath calm may be broken by the news of a great victory calculated to redeem his fame and open our way into the Boer Republic.

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AN INFLUENTIAL COMMITTEE.

While party politicians wrangle with increasing fierceness, and practice the ancient art of trailing the red herring so as, if possible, to lead public resentment away from the real criminals, a large section of the community is slowly beginning to wake up to the true nature of this terrible South African conflict. This week a meeting has even been held openly by friends of peace, and no riots have ensued. Still more important, a South African Conciliation Committee has for some time been quietly being formed, and now embraces a number of most influential political thinkers and not a few persons distinguished in other ways. The President is Leonard Courtney, M. P., and the Chairman Frederick MacKarness, who has long practiced at the Cape Bar, and is a son of the late Bishop of Oxford. Mr. Gladstone's son, the Rector of Hawarden, and the latter's brother-in-law, the Rev. Harry Drew, Rector of Buckley, are both on the committee, although Herbert Gladstone, the politician, is not, he having thrown himself into the camp of the war party.

H. W. Massingham, late editor of The Daily Chronicle, is also to be found upon the committee, and the Deans of Winchester and Durham, as well as the proprietor of The Bradford Observer, and the Countess of Carlisle. Frederic Harrison, of course, is there, and Dr. Colenso, son of the late well-known Bishop of Natal. Rudolph C. Lehmann, Punch's vagrant, and the two daughters of the late Richard Cobden figure in the general list, which really is as yet only a preliminary one, together with Herbert Spencer and Prof. Arthur Sidgwick of Oxford.

In short, a representative aggregation of men and women, not specially politicians, is drawing together with a view to commence a vigorous campaign when Parliament meets, if not before, against the continuance of the war. The Government will be asked to formulate terms upon which it is willing to restore peace to harassed South Africa, and in the meantime every effort will be made to sift out and put the true facts regarding the South African problems before the nation. Already a number of leaflets have been published and scattered broadcast over the country. The noisy party in favor of the war is no longer having it all its own way, and unless some military triumph swiftly comes to reintoxicate the popular mind there is every probability that the attitude of the nation will rapidly change toward this strife, into which it was hurried without adequate information and without time given in which honestly to make up its mind.

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"DRUM AND TRUMPET ZEAL."

But superficially all is enthusiasm still, and our city authorities are doing their very best to magnify their patriotism by dramatically collecting, equipping, and starting away volunteers with the freedom of the city in their pockets and nice little souvenirs in the shape of books upon how to behave in life with which to solace themselves in the African desert.

The way in which our Lord Mayor has seized the chance given by this war and the volunteer craze to make good his claims to a Baronetcy, in spite of all that has come and gone about his company promoting and financing, is a striking testimony to his ability and tenacity of purpose. The Government cannot refuse him the coveted honor after the manner in which he got the corporation to vote £25,000 toward equipping the city volunteers, and generally arranged catching stage effects.

You can hardly understand how coldly the quiet citizen looks upon all these kinds of exhibitions, that fill the newspapers and form the subjects of so many sensational cablegrams but then you do not grasp the real motives at work behind so much of this drum and trumpet zeal.

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THE SEIZURES OF VESSELS.

We have no foreign news at present of any important description. Germany has not gone to war with us because we have stopped some of her merchant steamers to see whether they contained contraband of war, but the stoppages have been used, with his usual instinct for dramatic effect, by the Emperor to render his demands for money to increase the German navy more palatable to his subjects. We are still without knowledge as to whether there was any contraband on the ships stopped, but the impression appears to be that there was in some instances but not in others, and that certainly the vessels contained volunteers for the Boer armies.

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THE GRAIN SHIPMENT QUESTIONED.

It seems unquestionable, however, that you have beaten our Foreign Office over the question of grain and flour shipments. Confused explanations are given, probably designedly, so that the public may not understand how far Lord Salisbury has found it necessary to back down, but the essential substance seems to be that we have agreed to allow vessels carrying grain or other provisions to Lorenzo Marques to take their cargoes there and discharge them, provided the goods are not openly and ostensibly consigned to Pretoria.

As a matter of fact, our Government could hardly do less than that, because, as the Boer Government intimated in November last, if it stops food supplies from entering the South African Republic it will prevent its own soldiers who are prisoners of war from getting sufficient food.

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CONTINENTAL ANIMOSITY.

So, for one reason or another, the Delagoa Bay squabble has passed one acute stage at least, and whatever the Continent may think about us, it is not at present openly clamoring for our destruction. But the bill for compensation promises to be severe, and love of Great Britain does not increase.

Russia will be in Peking three months hence, the French papers gleefully assert, adding that she has 20,000 soldiers within eight hours of Herat. There are ructions all around, in short, and impending ruin is what our amiable neighbors predict for us. But a great Buller victory would probably change this tune. A. J. W.

MR. HANNA STATES THE ISSUES.

Ohio Senator Says They Will Be the Prosperity of Workers and the Retention of the Philippines.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13.—The sub-committee of the Republican National Campaign Committee began to-day the work of laying plans for the Presidential campaign, which can now be said to be fairly under way. The committeemen visited Mayor Ashbridge. In the party were Senator Hanna, J. Manley of Maine, H. C. Payne of Wisconsin, United States Senator N. B. Scott of West Virginia, Richard Kerens of Missouri, Charles Dick of Ohio, the Secretary of the National Committee; President Henry Burke, and Chairman W. S. P. Shields of the Local Citizens' Convention Association, and a number of others representing various other local committees.

Senator Hanna said:

"Of course, President McKinley will be renominated, and without doubt he will receive every vote in the convention, but when it comes to choosing his running mate and deciding on the platform there is likely to be an abundance of excitement."

During the conference with Mayor Ashbridge Senator Hanna made a statement on the issues and plans of the coming campaign. He said:

"The National issues will be, first, the prosperity of the working people of the country, and, second, the retention of the Philippines.

"The Republican Party is in pressing need of funds to carry on the work of the campaign, and it must be begun without a moment's delay. The Democratic Party has labor agitators at work throughout the country, and the Republican Committee finds it necessary to meet them at every point."

PREFERS LABOR TO IDLENESS.

Miss Elise Farrel, Daughter of a Multi-Millionaire, Goes to Work.

Special to The New York Times.

ANSONIA, Conn., Jan. 13.—Miss Elise Farrel, daughter of Franklin Farrel, the multi-millionaire, of this city, has become a stenographer and typewriter. Although already rich in her own name and one of five heirs to a fortune estimated at between $3,000,000 and $5,000,000, she has become one of the office force of the Farrel Foundry and Machine Company. She takes care of her father's correspondence and has assumed in a measure the duties of private secretary. To-day she finished her first week's work and received her pay envelope with the other clerks.

Miss Farrel is considered a very bright young lady and is a leader in society in Ansonia and New Haven. She is twenty-one years of age. She has shown marked aversion to a life of ease and luxury, and insisted that she be given some steady employment. Some time ago she undertook the management of household affairs at Tower Hall, the handsome home of the Farrels, but this did not suit her, and she tried another plan, taking a course in stenography and typewriting at a business college.

She became a rapid shorthand writer and persuaded her father to give her employment. She is enthusiastic over her work and appears at her desk promptly at 8 o'clock each morning. She will allow no social function to interfere with her punctuality, preferring to send regrets for those which will deprive her of the rest necessary for her labors.

Franklin Farrel, her father, is the head of the Farrel Foundry and Machine Company, and is largely interested in mining industries at Salt Lake City, Utah, and other parts of the West. A year ago he cleared several million dollars in the sale of the Parrot copper mine. He is also half owner of a Cuban sugar plantation.

VASSAR GIRLS ON THE ICE.

Fair Students Enjoy the Annual Skating Carnival.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 13.—The lake at Vassar College resembled to-night a scene from fairyland. Across it stretched rows of Chinese and Japanese lanterns, and from the hedged borders gleamed and sparkled hundreds of colored lights. The surface of the lake had been scraped, and was in splendid condition for skating. Over it skimmed scores of pretty Vassar girls, many of them wearing fancy costumes, adorned with fur trimmings.

The occasion was the annual ice carnival in which all the students at Vassar join once a year. Two hours, from 8 to 10 o'clock, were allowed for the festivities, and every minute was crowded with jollity. The carnival opened with a grand march, led by Miss Alice Lane and Miss Susie Whitcombe. Three hundred students took part in the march. They circled the lake by twos and fours, then singly and performed various evolutions with grace and skill.

Hoyt Family Reunion in Connecticut.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Jan. 13.—Linus Hoyt, who resides with his daughter, Mrs. Hester A. Fancher, in Westport Avenue, will reach the ninety-sixth anniversary of his birth Sunday. A family reunion was held to-day. Mr. Hoyt is a direct descendant of Walter Hoyt, who died in Norwalk in 1699. To-day's reunion brought together the twenty-seven direct descendants of Mr. Hoyt, which include six daughters, ten grandchildren, and eleven great-grandchildren.

Quick Service to Thomasville and Brunswick, Ga.,

Via Penna. and Southern Ry., New York and Florida Limited, beginning Jan. 16. Leave New York daily, except Sunday, 12:40 P. M., arrive Thomasville, Ga., next day 4:10 P. M., and Brunswick 2:05 P. M. New York Office, 271 Broadway. —Adv.

Tampa Bay Hotel, Tampa, Fla.,

and Florida West Coast Hotels, now open. Information, circulars, &c., Plant System, 290 B'way. —Adv.

An Extraordinary Record.

109,303 cases of G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry imported in 1899, or 72,495 cases more than any other brand, was never before approached. Its quality cannot be excelled at any price, and their 1893 vintage, now imported, was seldom equaled. —Adv.

THREE PERISH IN FLAMES.

Mother, Son, and Daughter Lose Their Lives in a Fire at Corona, Long Island.

Three lives were lost in a fire at 11 o'clock last night in a two-story frame cottage on Pine Street, near Mulberry, Corona, L. I. The dead are:

Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell, wife of Thomas Campbell, a carpenter.

Jennie, her daughter, twenty-four years old.

Archie, her son, ten years old.

Campbell escaped by jumping from the second story window. The family occupied the second floor of the cottage, the first floor of which was vacant. It is believed that the fire was caused by the explosion of an oil stove.

The fire department arrived five minutes after the alarm had been turned in, and soon had the flames under control. The firemen found Campbell running about the yard tearing his hair and shouting that his wife and children had been killed.

When he had become more calm Campbell said he and his wife had been awakened a few minutes before 11 o'clock by smoke. His wife had started to leave the house, but ran back to awaken the children. He had jumped from the window, the flames and smoke in his room having prevented his escape in any other way.

Charles B. Reed, who belongs to Engine Company No. 8, lives near the scene of the fire and did not go to the engine house, but ran direct to the burning building. He went into the upper portion of the house and succeeded in entering the rooms of the two children. The daughter was found first, and he carried her to the street. Returning, he found the body of the son and also brought him down stairs. They were dead, having been suffocated.

By this time the firemen had a stream of water on the blaze and soon had the flames under control. When the firemen were again able to enter the building Reed discovered the body of Mrs. Campbell in her bedroom.

It was terribly burned. At midnight the three bodies were in charge of an undertaker awaiting the arrival of the Coroner.

WRECK IS STILL A MYSTERY.

Stranded Steamer on the Newfoundland Coast Has Not Yet Been Identified.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 13.—The French Cable Company's repairing steamer François Arago, which, it was feared, might prove to be the vessel wrecked and burning in St. Mary's Bay, arrived here to-night. The François Arago is fourteen days from Havre, via Cherbourg. She met stormy weather, and is short of coal. She will remain until fine weather sets in, when she will go to repair the cable fifty miles southeast of St. John's.

Another steamer in distress is just entering the port.

The name of the wrecked vessel is still unknown. The weather continued rough today, and the fisherfolk were unable to board her. She is almost wholly submerged and her hull is badly battered. There is a noticeable improvement in the weather to-night, however, and it is believed that it will be possible to get full news to-morrow. At present the seas are breaking over the ship and running mountain high against the rocks. Much wreckage is strewn along the strand, and many bodies, some of them dismembered, are visible. Portions of the boats remain hooked to the blocks, and this is taken to indicate that the boats were swamped in lowering and that their crews perished.

No reports have been received from any localities whither wreckage, bodies, or boats might be expected to drift.

A watch has been maintained along the cliff ever since the people got there, and fires are kept burning at night and flags waving by day as a signal to any boat's crew which may have escaped. It is not considered likely, however, that any succeeded in getting away from the wreck.

Derricks were erected to-day at likely points to lower men down to-morrow to recover the bodies washed up, and if possible to discover the name of the vessel from the wreckage.

Divers will be sent from here if it is found to be impossible to obtain the steamer's name by other means; but nobody now cares to act until instructions are received from the owners. The recovery and burial of the dead bodies of the ship's company have been ordered by the Marine Department.

STEAMER EDENMOOR ABANDONED.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The Norwegian steamer Hirundo, from Pensacola and Norfolk for Antwerp, passed Dungeness today and signaled that she had on board the crew of the British steamer Edenmoor, which sailed from Pensacola Dec. 8, via Norfolk Dec. 18, for Amsterdam. The Edenmoor had been abandoned.

The Italian steamer F. S. Ciampa, Capt. Maresca, which arrived at Lisbon yesterday from New York, reports she passed the steamer Edenmoor on Jan. 1 in latitude 30, longitude 54, waterlogged and abandoned.

Coke Laden Ship Lost at Sea?

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13.—Capt. James McBride of the British ship Thornly Bank, now at Santa Rosalia, in the Gulf of California, reports that while he was beating around Cape Horn, he passed through a large quantity of coke floating on the ocean. Shipping men believe that some coke-laden vessel has been wrecked, and the overdue craft which are mentioned in this connection are the four-masted Matterhorn and Reliance and the ship Annie Thomas, on all of which reinsurance has been offered.

Steamer Neustria's Cargo on Fire.

BARCELONA, Jan. 13.—The French steamer Neustria, Capt. Sagols, from New York Dec. 27, for Marseilles, with a cargo of wheat, arrived off this port to-night with her cargo on fire. She signaled for assistance, and the cruiser Marques de la Ensenada proceeded to aid in extinguishing the flames. The amount of the damage is unknown.

MR. GOULD IN COTTON MILLS.

Said to Have Subscribed $250,000 to a North Carolina Concern.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Jan. 13.—The Observer to-morrow will say:

"Intelligence was received here last night that George J. Gould of New York had become a stockholder in the Louray Cotton Mills at Gastonia to the amount of $250,000, and that a check for this amount had been received in Gastonia. It is also said that another subscription of $150,000 from a Northern capitalist has been sent the promoters of the new mill. The subscriptions, it is believed, will raise the capital stock of the mill to $1,400,000. Contracts for some of the buildings and machinery were given yesterday."

Secretary Cage's Cousin Dead.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 13.—W. W. Gage, cousin of Lyman J. Gage, died here to-day. His last act was to dictate a reply to a letter he had received from the Secretary of the Treasury. Secretary Gage was notified. Deceased was a consumptive and died penniless.

Only a Few Steps

From any one of twenty hotels to Grand Central Station, where trains are leaving almost every hour for Buffalo, Chicago, St. Louis, or Cincinnati, by the New York Central. Trains illuminated by Pintsch Light.—Adv.

Cercle Francais de l'Harmonie Ball, Madison Square Garden, to-morrow night.—Adv.

A Beautiful Souvenir Mug Will Be presented to our bottled beer customers on record February 1st. THE OTTO HUBER BREWERY, Broadway and 42d St. Telephone: 2902-38th St.—Adv.

POLICE IN A BIG SHAKE-UP

Capt. Price Transferred from the Tenderloin to Brooklyn.

GETS CAPT. REYNOLDS'S PLACE

Latter, Who Failed to Catch Franklin Syndicate Miller, Goes to an Obscure Precinct.

A number of transfers of Inspectors, Captains, and Sergeants in the Police Department were made last night by Chief Devery. One of the most important was the ordering of Capt. James K. Price of the West Thirtieth Street Station, or the Tenderloin Precinct, to the head of the Detective Bureau in Brooklyn, to succeed Capt. James G. Reynolds, who is transferred to an obscure Brooklyn precinct. Capt. Andrew Thomas, who has been in command of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, goes to the Tenderloin Precinct. The transfers go into effect at 8 o'clock this morning.

The following were the most important transfers announced by the Chief:

Inspector Donald Grant, Eleventh Inspection District, Borough of Queens, to the Seventh Inspection District, Borough of Brooklyn.

Inspector George R. Rhodes, from the Seventh Inspection District, Borough of Brooklyn, to the Eleventh Inspection District, Borough of Queens.

Capt. James G. Reynolds of the Detective Bureau, Borough of Brooklyn, transferred to Atlantic Avenue Station.

Capt. James K. Price of the West Thirtieth Street Station, Borough of Manhattan, to Detective Bureau, Borough of Brooklyn.

Capt. Andrew Thomas of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, Borough of Manhattan, to the West Thirtieth Street Station.

Capt. John J. Donohue from the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, Borough of Manhattan, to the West Forty-seventh Street Station.

Capt. Stephen G. Brown of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, Borough of Manhattan, to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station.

Capt. Henry Stainkamp from the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, Borough of Manhattan, to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station.

Sergt. Frank Kaar of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, Borough of Manhattan, to command that precinct as Acting Captain.

Sergt. Jacob Brown in command of the Madison Street Station, Borough of Manhattan, to Grand Central Station, as Acting Captain.

Sergt. Samuel Hammond, in command of the Grand Central Station, Borough of Manhattan, to the Madison Street Station, as Acting Captain.

Capt. Alexander Lees of the Vernon Avenue Station, Borough of Brooklyn, to the Eastern Parkway Station, same borough.

Capt. James Ennis of the Eastern Parkway Station, to the Ralph Avenue Station, Borough of Brooklyn.

Capt. Henry C. Velsor of the Ralph Avenue Station, Borough of Brooklyn, to the Vernon Avenue Station, Borough of Brooklyn.

CAPT. PRICE SORRY TO GO.

Capt. Price, who received the order to leave the Tenderloin precinct at 9 o'clock, immediately began packing up his belongings preparatory to taking them over to Brooklyn. He said his transfer was a complete surprise to him. "I will be at my post in Brooklyn on time to-morrow morning," he said. "Orders must be obeyed. If I had been ordered to Sandy Hook it would have been just the same. I would have been there on time. I am leaving the finest command in the city, and the precinct is in better condition than ever before. Every business man here will regret my leaving it."

When asked whether the change would be a pleasant one for him, the Captain said that he did not know, as yet. "I think, however," he said, "that the change is not in the nature of a punishment, although I am getting to be an old man, and it is a very long time since I have done any detective work.

"Brooklyn will be an entirely new field for me, too. I know the Island of Manhattan, and I know the Borough of the Bronx, but I am entirely unacquainted with Brooklyn. It is putting a man at a slight disadvantage to suddenly place him in an entirely new field.

"As I said before, orders must be obeyed. A short time ago the soldiers were ordered to go from New York down to Cuba. They went, didn't they? And the cat came back, didn't it?"

The news of Capt. Price's transfer spread rapidly through the district over which he held sway. It was the one topic of conversation in the cafés and music halls, and every proprietor is wondering how the new Captain will govern them.

There were many tailers at the station house, among them many men in high walks of life. They all expressed their regret at the new order, and wished the Captain the best of luck in his new position.

The last arrest which Capt. Price will probably make, while in command of the Tenderloin Police Station was made by him shortly after he had received notice of his transfer. He was walking toward Seventh Avenue, on Thirtieth Street, when he saw a man strike a woman in the face and then run. The Captain gave chase and followed the fellow to Seventh Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street before capturing him. He took the man back to the station house and there handed him over to Detective O'Donnell.

The Captain charged the man with wife-beating, and ordered him locked up. The prisoner gave his name as William McMahon of 2,318 Arthur Avenue, Bronx Borough.

CAPT. REYNOLDS SURPRISED.

Probably the most surprised man in Brooklyn was Capt. Reynolds when the order from Chief Devery transferring him to the command of an obscure precinct was handed to him.

The fact that he was to be succeeded by Capt. Price was a further surprise both to Reynolds and the rest of the Police Department in Brooklyn. The transfer of Capt. Price to Brooklyn, as a matter of fact, was looked upon as the more surprising of the two changes, as, in view of the escape of William F. Miller of Franklin Syndicate fame, a change in the head of the Brooklyn Detective Bureau had not been unexpected.

Capt. Reynolds was first informed of the transfer by newspaper men. He refused to believe what was told him, but was apparently greatly concerned, as he immediately went out and hunted up Police Commissioner Bernard J. York, with whom he had a talk about the matter.

When Capt. Reynolds returned to Headquarters he was in good spirits.

"That thing's a pipe dream," he said, jocularly to the reporters. "I've seen some one who ought to know if anybody does, and he has heard nothing of any transfers affecting this bureau."

An hour later Capt. Reynolds was called down stairs to the office of Deputy Chief MacKellar and a letter from Chief Devery, in which his transfer was ordered, was given to him.

"All I've got to say," he said when he came out of the Deputy Chief's room, "is, that I am a good soldier, and will shoulder my gun and go where I am ordered. I would like to remain here, however, until I have succeeded in running down this man Miller. It is my ambition to capture him, and I will still keep on his trail."

Capt. Reynolds has been sent to what is known as the "hoodoo" precinct of Brooklyn. There has been more sickness and death among the commanding officers of the Atlantic Avenue Station than in any other in the local department.

The transfer of Capt. Lees of the Vernon Avenue Station to the undesirable Brownsville Precinct is also looked upon as significant in connection with the Miller case. It was in the Vernon Avenue Precinct that Miller's syndicate conducted its operations.

DIAMOND AND HERLIHY ESCAPE.

The fact that neither Capt. Diamond of the Fifth Street Station nor Capt. Herlihy of the Eldridge Street Station was among the commanders transferred caused some surprise, as it is in their precincts that the Purification Committee, which has made several visits lately to Headquarters, found so much to complain of.

When Capt. Thomas of the West Forty-seventh Street Station was asked about his transfer to the Tenderloin, and what methods he intended to pursue there, he said: "I am going there to do police duty, and stop all violations of the law."

Capt. Brown, who goes from the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, said the transfer was unexpected. He was, however, well satisfied with the change as the new precinct was very desirable.

Sergt. Hammond, who goes from the Grand Central Station to the Madison Street Station as Acting Captain, said he had nothing to say in regard to his transfer. His friends, however, look upon the transfer as a promotion.

Capt. Donohue, who leaves the East Sixty-seventh Street Station to go to the West Forty-seventh Street Station, regrets to go away from his friends. All the Captain would say about the transfer was that he had to obey orders.

When it became known the Captain was to go to another part of the city several of the most prominent residents of the precinct called, among them ex-Sheriff Dunn, and expressed their regret.

DEVERY ON THE TRANSFERS.

Chief Devery was found this morning at Twenty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue. He seemed to regard the move of sending Capt. Price to the Brooklyn Detective Bureau as a splendid thing.

"The bureau needs new life," said Chief Devery. "I looked around among my men to see which one was the most capable official to put at the head of this place, and I selected Capt. Price. I have known him for a good many years. He is a hard worker. He knows what is needed, and he has my fullest confidence. I knew him to be the man to send over there to put that bureau in proper shape. Capt. Price is the best man to do it, and I selected him.

"Capt. Price is a man of wonderful tenacity and determination. He is a man that has no medium. He will not stop till he gets the bureau in Brooklyn in the best possible shape. I think he is just the man for the place.

"In fact, I regard the placing of Capt. Price at the head of that bureau as a promotion. It gives him increased responsibilities, and when a man's responsibilities are added to in such a manner it increases his worth to the public. I think it the best choice that could have been made, as Capt. Price is fully aware of what is to be done."

When Chief Devery was asked whether Captain Price had been consulted regarding the change, he said:

"No sir, I never consult my men when I make any changes. It is not necessary."

In regard to Capt. Thomas's removal Chief Devery said: "Thomas is a good officer and knows the district well. He is a competent man and will do good work there."

Of the other transfers Chief Devery said: "The other transfers followed in the natural sequence of police duty, and were made for the good of the service."

Chief Devery then drifted back in his conversation to the Brooklyn Detective Bureau and said: "There is room for improvement in that bureau. It needs vigor, and it has not been capable of putting forth the best efforts possible, and Capt. Price will do that."

When askedif the transfer of Capt. Reynolds to the Atlantic Avenue Station was in consequence of his failure to apprehend Miller Chief Devery twice ignored the question and then said:

"I thought Capt. Price a good man for the Detective Bureau, and Capt. Reynolds a good man for the Atlantic Avenue Station."

CAPTURES A WILDCAT.

Westkill (N. Y.) Man First Stuns It with a Hickory Club.

Special to The New York Times.

LIVINGSTON, N. Y., Jan. 13.—William Mead of Westkill, Greene County, had an exciting adventure with a large and fierce wildcat yesterday, finally succeeding in capturing it alive. The brute has been sold to R. W. Patterson of New York City.

Several large wildcats have been killed near Westkill recently, and, hoping to capture one alive, Mead set a trap on the mountain near his home. Yesterday one became caught in the trap, but succeeded in wrenching itself loose, breaking its leg in its attempt. Armed with a stout hickory club, Mead, who came up at this moment, struck at the cat. Despite its broken leg and notwithstanding the blows the hunter rained down upon it, the cat fought savagely.

Finally, Mead succeeded in stunning the cat by a crushing blow on the head, and then, tying its legs together, he dragged it to the village. A veterinarian of the neighborhood has set the cat's leg, and it will not be long before it will be sound again.

FAMINE IN IRON-ORE CARS.

Lake Erie Ports Find It Difficult to Make Shipments.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, Jan. 13.—A car famine at this and all other ports in this district on Lake Erie is demoralizing the lake shipments of iron ore to the furnace districts. One of the officials of the Lake Shore Docks here stated tonight that the furnace orders at present warrant the sending South of 500 cars daily from these docks alone. The scarcity of cars, however, has made it impossible to ship a hundred cars per day for more than a week past. A large number of railroad men have been laid off during the past two weeks in Ashtabula on account of the lull in business from this one cause.

The principal other ports outside of Cleveland which are experiencing the famine are Erie, Conneaut, and Fairport. At the rate the furnaces are consuming the iron ore at present their supply will give out before Spring unless more cars can be secured to feed them. The cars usually used for ore shipments are now being used throughout the country in the enormous coal traffic.

GIFT TO CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.

Mr. Rockefeller Presents $350,000 More to the School.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—President Harper has returned from his visit to Mr. Rockefeller with the news that the Chicago University's patron has added $350,000 to his previous donations. The budget for 1900 was discussed and found satisfactory. Mr. Rockefeller will supply the usual $200,000 for current expenses, and other sources of revenue swell the university's funds to about $700,000.

Snow Prevents a Lumber Famine.

CUMBERLAND, Wis., Jan. 13.—There was a good fall of snow to-night, the first of the present Winter. It relieves an embarrassing situation among sawmill men and log jobbers, and will prevent a lumber famine. The storm is general throughout the lumber district.

Opening of the Florida Season.

The magnificently appointed "New York and Florida Limited," via Penna. and Southern Ry., the handsomest train in the world, begins service Jan. 16, leaving New York daily, except Sunday, at 12:40 P. M. Most desirable train for Aiken, Augusta, Brunswick, Thomasville, St. Augustine, and Florida points on east and west coast. Connections for Nassau and Havana. Perfect dining and compartment car service. Two other fast trains to Florida daily, with dining car service, leaving New York at 12:10 A. M. and 3:25 P. M. New York Office Southern Ry., 271 Broadway.—Adv.

A Day and a Night to Florida.

"Florida Special," 13th Season, begins Jan. 16. Quickest to Georgia Resorts, Florida, Cuba, Nassau. Apply Atlantic Coast Line, 229 B'way, N. Y. Adv.

LOANS OF STATE TRUST COMPANY

Abram Kling Says $5,000,000 Was Secured by Controlling Interests.

SUPT. KILBURN INVESTIGATES

Finds Company Entirely Solvent and Never in Better Condition—President Johnston on the Attack.

As the result of a petition of Abram Kling, a stockholder of the State Trust Company, to Gov. Roosevelt, alleging that that concern had been loaning money to its own Directors and persons interested in the company to the amount of over $5,000,000, an investigation was made yesterday by State Superintendent of Banks Frederick D. Kilburn. Mr. Kling charges that the law does not permit trust companies to lend money to any of their officers.

Mr. Kilburn's personal investigation of the company's affairs had been preceded by that of ex-Adjt. Gen. Avery D. Andrews, who was appointed to make an examination, and whose report has just been completed. Mr. Andrews declined to discuss the matter except to say that nothing in the examination reflected in any way on the solvency of the institution. This was also affirmed by Superintendent Kilburn, who, when seen at the offices of the company, 100 Broadway, made public this letter he sent to Walter S. Johnston, President of the company:

"New York, Jan. 13, 1900.

"Walter S. Johnston, Esq., President the State Trust Company, New York City.

"Dear Sir: In order that the public may get no false impression as to the standing of the affairs of the State Trust Company, I wish to state that I find it in an entirely solvent condition, having a surplus of at least $1,000,000. Very truly yours,

"F. D. KILBURN,

"Superintendent of Banks."

MR. KILBURN'S STATEMENT.

Superintendent Kilburn later made the following statement:

"I have examined into the history of the loans, to which my attention was called, in the complaint or petition made by Mr. Abram Kling, and am satisfied that these loans are amply secured. Beyond an excessive loan of $2,000,000 made to a representative of a syndicate, in which three of the Directors were interested, and which is amply secured, and an excess of about $40,000 in a loan of $500,000 to a corporation which has a deposit with the trust company of about $1,500,000, which last loan has to-day been reduced to the legal limit, I do not believe that the condition of this company was ever better than at present.

"The Directors interested in the two-million-dollar loan offered to pay it at once, but at my suggestion the matter was left until the completion of the examination. Two of the three Directors interested in the syndicate loan of $2,000,000 tell me that the interest of each of the three in this loan is $300,000. They also stated that with this exception they never borrowed directly or indirectly from the State Trust Company."

In regard to a loan of $435,000 which Mr. Kling asserts State Superintendent of Insurance Louis F. Payn secured from the company, Mr. Kilburn said: "I don't think I have seen Superintendent Payn in a year, and I know nothing of his transactions with the State Trust Company."

Charles W. Bacon, a lawyer, who took Mr. Kling's petition to Albany on Thursday, said Superintendent Payn's big loan attracted the attention of the Governor, and he made inquiries concerning it. Mr. Bacon said there was a shrinkage of $100,000 in the value of the collaterals, and Mr. Payn made the margin good with a certified check payable to his order made by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and drawn on the State Trust Company. Superintendent Payn left the city during the afternoon, accompanied by Senator Raines.

MR. JOHNSTON ATTACKS MR. KLING.

Mr. Johnston said last night:

"Now that the Superintendent of the Banking Department after full examination has disposed of the case, and finds but two technical matters to criticise, both of which would have been remedied to-day but for

since that time have controlled the majority of the said Board of Directors.

ELECTION OF MR. JOHNSTON.

"That the then President of said company was retired from office by said syndicate, and soon thereafter one Walter S. Johnston, an ally of the said syndicate, was made President of said company by them.

"That thereupon and about the same time the said William C. Whitney, Thomas F. Ryan, R. A. C. Smith, P. A. B. Widener, Walter S. Johnston, Elihu Root, W. H. Vreeland, (who is President of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company,) and Thomas A. McIntyre, became and still are Directors of said company, and acted together in the matter hereinafter mentioned.

"That it had been the policy of the said company not to make any loans to any one individual or corporation exceeding the sum of 15 per cent. of its capital and surplus, but that the said syndicate for the accomplishment of their own purposes caused the previous policy of said company to be abrogated or ignored, and proceeded to make various loans in disregard thereof, which are now outstanding and are as follows, to wit:

In Whose Name Borrowed.	Amount Loaned.
Daniel H. Shea	$2,000,000
Moore & Schley	1,000,000
Anthony N. Brady	785,000
William F. Sheehan	412,800
Louis F. Payn	435,000
Metropolitan Street Railway Co.	500,000
Total	$5,132,800

"That at the date of said loans the capital of the said trust company was and still is $1,000,000, and its surplus was and is $500,000, and any greater loan than $225,000 to any one person was in contravention of the previously established conservative policy of the said company.

LAW AS TO TRUST COMPANIES.

"Your petitioner further represents that the laws applicable to trust companies forbid any trust company from loaning any moneys directly or indirectly to any director or officer thereof; but notwithstanding such provision, three of the loans aforesaid were virtually made to Directors of said company; that the said loan of $2,000,000, ostensibly to one Daniel H. Shea, was in reality a loan to William C. Whitney, Thomas F. Ryan, P. A. B. Widener, and A. N. Brady, for whose benefit and at whose instance it was negotiated, said Shea being a mere servant or employe of said Ryan or of said syndicate; that the said loan to said Moore & Schley was a loan made indirectly to said Whitney for his benefit and advantage; that the said loan to Sheehan was only in form but not in fact to him, but was thus made for the benefit and in the interest of R. A. C. Smith, said Sheehan being simply his attorney or counsel.

"That the Metropolitan Street Railway Company is a street railway corporation largely owned or controlled by the said Whitney syndicate, and the $500,000 loan aforesaid was in reality to or for the benefit of said syndicate, and in violation of the spirit, if not the letter, of the laws aforesaid. That the loan to the said Payn (who was and is the Superintendent of Insurance of this State) was made on various unsalable industrial securities of uncertain and doubtful value, together with what purports to be a certified bank check for $100,000.

"That the laws of the State further provide that no trust company shall loan any moneys to any person, company, corporation, or firm to an amount exceeding the one-fifth part of its capital stock and surplus, unless the collateral security therefor is worth at least 15 per cent. more than the amount so loaned, and provided further that the amount so loaned shall not exceed one-half of such capital stock and surplus.

COLLATERAL FOR LOANS.

"But in violation of this provision, the collateral for the two-million-dollar (Shea) loan consisted of 20,000 shares (preferred) of the Electric Vehicle Company and 20,000 shares of the New York Gas and Electric Company, which companies were organized and controlled by the said syndicate at the time of the making of such loans, while the value of the said securities is problematical and the reasonable value thereof did not and does not exceed one-quarter of the amount of said loan, if put upon the market.

"That the collaterals for the Smith loan of $412,800, or thereabout, placed in the name of said Sheehan, as hereinbefore stated, are as follows: 110 bonds of the Norwalk Street Railway, 110 bonds of Norwalk, &c., 4,000 shares of Norwalk Street Railway stock, 3,500 shares of Norwalk Gas stock, $43,000 bills receivable, which said securities are of problematical value and without ready market.

"That the whole amount of loans by said trust company and secured by collaterals on Dec. 30, 1899, was $11,627,140.85, of which $5,132,800 are the loans, a list of which has been hereinbefore set forth.

"That of the loans of said company included in the $11,627,140.85 aforesaid, there are other existing loans of the said company, the securities for which are of doubtful value or without ready market, a partial list of which is as follows:

John W. Griggs—400 shares of Electric Storage stock, 5,175 shares of Chicago United Traction preferred, 187 shares of Chicago United Traction common	$22,000.00
W. A. Marbury—1,150 shares of Chicago United Traction preferred, 625 shares of Chicago United Traction common	81,400.00
Purchasing Committee of the Chicago United Traction—2,750 shares of their stock	265,000.00
Henry D. MacDona—1,300 shares of Distilling Company stock, 1,600 shares (common) of same	40,800.00
George A. Hubn & Son—1,500 shares of Chicago Union Traction preferred	100,000.00
Distilling Company of America—5,000 shares of Hannis Distilling Company	250,000.00
A. M. Young—700 shares of Chicago Consolidated Traction preferred	56,000.00
Purchasing Committee of the Chicago Union Traction—187 shares of stock of the North Chicago Street Railway, 158 shares of West Chicago Street Railway	72,000.00
H. C. Runkle—300 shares of Chicago Union Traction preferred, 75 shares of common	25,000.00
N. D. Dabail, Clerk of R. A. C. Smith —1,000 shares of American Tobacco Company	35,000.00

BASED ON INFORMATION.

"And your petitioner further alleges that by reason of the acts and conduct aforesaid of the said 'syndicate' in using and manipulating the funds and deposits of the said trust company in aid of their private interests and to bolster up their various experimental enterprises and business adventures in which they are engaged have reduced the value of the shareholders' stock in said company and materially impaired the security of the trust funds of the said institution, and rendered themselves liable to removal, and rendered the said trust company liable to a forfeiture of its corporate rights.

"And your petitioner further says that the facts set forth in the foregoing petition, except as to the incorporation of the said trust company and the shares of stock owned by your petitioner therein, are stated on information, and as to those matters your petitioner believes the same to be true.

"Wherefore your petitioner respectfully asks that the Superintendent of Banks shall take immediate possession of the said trust company and cause an inspection and investigation of its affairs to be honestly and fairly made.

"And the said Superintendent is also asked, in case the said investigation and examination shall disclose the facts in this petition to be substantially correct and true, to report such facts to the Attorney General of the State and request such prosecutions to be instituted against the officers and Directors of said trust company, and such actions to be brought against said company as the law in such cases requires."

MR. WHITNEY TALKS.

William C. Whitney, when asked for a statement regarding the charges, said: "President Johnston has shown what sort of person this man is who has tried to raid the State Trust Company's stock. I do not care to add anything to what has been said, except to say that the statement that I benefited personally by the $1,000,000 loan to Moore & Schley is absolutely untrue. The statements made by Mr. Johnston and Mr. Kilburne are sufficient to explain our position."

H. H. Vreeland, President of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, which is mentioned in Mr. Kling's arraignment as having received a loan of $500,000, declined to discuss the matter. He said Mr. Kling's assertions did not interest him in any way. "I am not connected with the trust company," he added. "I am quite sure of one thing, however, and that is that the Directors of the State Trust Company are perfectly well able to take care of themselves and of the company. The matter of the value of the collateral it accepts for loans is the company's own affair."

Section 25 of Chapter 689 of the Laws of 1892, the State banking law, states that no incorporation or banker to which this chapter is applicable, "shall make any loan or discount to any person, company, corporation, or firm or upon paper upon which any such person, company, corporation, or firm may be liable to an amount exceeding the one-fifth part of its capital stock actually paid in and surplus."

Section 156 of the same chapter states that "no loan shall be made by any such corporation directly or indirectly to any Director or officer thereof."

The American Surety Company was organized in 1884, and engaged in business under the management of W. L. Trenholm. Its capital is $2,500,000. In 1890, Willis S. Paine, one of the Directors of the company, organized the State Trust Company with a capital of $1,000,000 and a surplus of $500,000.

MR. BACON'S STATEMENT.

"A large block of the stock of the State Trust Company," said Mr. Bacon last night, "was subscribed for by the American Surety Company. Another large block was taken by a syndicate and the understanding was that the two blocks were to be voted together. Under this arrangement Paine became President and the Board of Directors had a majority connected with the management of the American Surety Company.

"Three years ago R. A. C. Smith brought about the resignation of Trenholm and put in Walter S. Johnston, who had been receiver of the Marine Bank.

"In 1898 a syndicate was organized by Smith to purchase the control of the State Trust Company, whose stock at that time was quoted at 200. Francis S. Bangs resigned as President, and after a brief tenure of the office by William A. Wheelock, Walter S. Johnston succeeded to the Presidency, resigning a similar position with the American Surety Company.

"Associates in the Directory with Mr. Bangs left with him, and their places were filled by Joel B. Erhardt, Thomas F. Ryan, R. A. C. Smith, H. H. Vreeland, William C. Whitney, and P. A. B. Widener.

"Ten per cent. of the twenty Directors of the American Surety Company are also Directors of the State Trust Company, namely: Thomas F. Ryan, Elihu Root, W. S. Johnston, R. A. C. Smith, H. H. Vreeland, W. A. Nash H. H. Cook, W. A. Wheelock, Willis S. Paine, and Andrew Mills.

"On May 13, 1899, the Electric Vehicle Company filed papers at Trenton to increase its capital stock from $10,000,000 to $12,000,000, and on May 16 the State Trust Company loaned to D. H. Shea, an employe of Mr. Ryan, $2,000,000 on 20,000 shares of preferred stock of the New York Electric Vehicle Company and 20,000 shares of New York Gas and Electric Company's stock."

The Directors of the State Trust Company are Walter S. Johnston, Henry M. Francis, H. H. Cook, Edward H. Clark, Joel B. Erhardt, Joseph N. Hallock, Andrew Mills, Edwin A. McAlpin, Thomas A. McIntyre, Anson G. McCook, William A. Nash, George F. Peabody, Forrest H. Parker, Edward E. Poor, Willis S. Paine, Thomas F. Ryan, Elihu Root, Henry Steers, Robert A. C. Smith, H. H. Vreeland, William C. Whitney, William A. Wheelock, and Peter A. B. Widener.

Supt. Payn Will Say Nothing.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 13.—Louis F. Payn said very curtly when asked to-night if he had anything to say regarding his loan from the State Trust Company, "I have no statement to make."

MAZET REPORTS NOT READY.

Official Findings of the Majority to be Speedily Completed—Mr. Mazet's Statement.

The reports of the Mazet committee will be taken to Albany some time this week, probably on Tuesday.

Ex-Assemblyman Mazet stated yesterday that only a rough draft of the majority report had been prepared, but the official document will be speedily completed.

"I am going to Albany on Tuesday," he added, "but I do not say that I shall carry the report with me. Mr. Fallows will present it."

It was stated at Republican headquarters that Assemblyman Fallows would probably introduce some bills in the near future based on recommendations in the majority report. One of these will make it unlawful for candidates for the judiciary in Greater New York, if not throughout the State, to make pecuniary contributions to political organizations.

Judge Hoffman, one of the minority members of the Mazet committee, stated yesterday that the minority report had not been determined upon, and that very much of what was published purporting to be the substance of it was purely imaginative.

ELECTION FOR ASSEMBLYMAN.

Strong Registration in the 31st District, Where Mr. Stone's Successor Is to be Chosen.

The registration books for the special election in the Thirty-first Assembly District for Assemblyman were opened at 6 o'clock yesterday morning and closed at 10 o'clock last night. The election is to be held on Jan. 23. The registry books were opened only for the purpose of giving those citizens who had not registered previous to the last election a chance to register and for new voters in the district, the old registry standing good. Both Republicans and Democrats made extraordinary efforts to bring out every voter and they were astonished at the result of their own work when the returns began to come in, showing in one instance—the Sixth Election District—forty-five new voters. Other districts showed thirty-five new voters, the average, however, being about twenty to a district.

The total vote registered in the thirty-six election districts was 719; this, added to the total four days' registration for the last election, which was 12,444, will make a total of 13,163.

During the day the question was raised as to the right of a citizen to vote who had lived thirty days in the district, but who had at the last election lived and voted in another Assembly district. This question came up in the Thirty-first Election District, and the Board of Registry refused to register the citizen's name. In one or two other election districts where this occurred the citizen's name was registered without any trouble.

Samuel S. Slater, the Republican nominee, when seen at the Republican Club, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Lenox Avenue, last evening, spoke very confidently of the result, and said that every effort possible would be made to bring the vote out in the Twenty-third.

It was hinted that the Democrats were colonizing, and Alderman Goodman announced that a reward of $200 would be offered by the Republican Committee of the Thirty-first in each case for evidence that would lead to the detection and conviction of any person perpetrating fraud of any kind in connection with the election. He said that a perfectly honest election was desired.

Isaac A. Hopper the Tammany Hall leader of the Thirty-first, laughed at the idea of colonizing, and said that it was absurd for the Republicans to make such a charge. There is some feeling in the district against the Democratic candidate, L. M. Goldrich. The general opinion is that the Republican candidate will carry the district, which has always been Republican, and it is still a question whether or not Mr. Slater was defeated by the late Edward Stone, whose death was the cause of bringing about a special election.

THE CHARGES AGAINST COFFEY.

P. J. De Cantillon and Rudolph Norte Give Testimony.

The hearing of the charges of disloyalty to the Democratic Party in Brooklyn against Senator Michael J. Coffey was continued last night before the special committee in the Jefferson Building, Brooklyn. John Maguire presided.

The first witness was P. J. De Cantillon. When he stepped up to give his testimony, Isaac M. Capper, Coffey's counsel, made an objection to the whole proceedings on the ground that the committee had no authority to conduct such an investigation. He was overruled by the Chairman.

Then Mr. Kapper demanded to know whether the opposition considered that the trial was a judicial one and whether oaths which they should administer would be binding. There was much discussion upon this question, but Chairman Maguire refused to commit himself on the point raised. Before the examination of De Cantillon proceeded, Mr. Kapper got the Chairman to rule that the hearing should include all the members of the Ninth Assembly District Democratic Committee who had been summoned to appear for trial.

De Cantillon's testimony occupied nearly the remainder of the session. He testified to conversations that he had had with Senator Coffey, with George W. Phillips, and with other members of the Ninth Assembly District Committee, as well as with Alderman Frank Hennessy and Assemblyman Cain, in which, he said, they declared they would have nothing to do with the Democratic ticket.

Rudolph Norte was the only other witness of the evening. He said he is a laborer in the Park Department. Norte testified that he had heard Lieut. Gov. Woodruff say before a crowd at Republican headquarters that if Cain and Hennessy could be indorsed by the Republicans in the Ninth that Coffey had promised to turn over 2,500 votes to the Republicans.

The hearing was adjourned until Friday night.

FELIX MORRIS IS DEAD

Succumbed to Pneumonia at His Home Yesterday Morning.

REMARKABLE STAGE CAREER

Disowned by His Father for Leaving the Medical Profession, He Succeeded After Many Difficulties.

Felix Morris, the well-known actor, died yesterday morning at 42 Irving Place, from pneumonia, after a week's illness.

Mr. Morris appeared last in Manhattan a month ago at Keith's Union Square Theatre, where he played the title rôle in Dion Boucicault's play "Kerry." After this engagement he went to Philadelphia for two weeks, and then returned to Brooklyn, where he filled a week's engagement, giving two vaudeville attractions, "Kerry" and "Behind the Scenes." This was his last appearance on the stage, his illness having become so serious that he was forced to give up his work.

The funeral will take place to-morrow morning at 11:30 o'clock from All Souls' Unitarian Church, Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street. The service will be conducted by the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer and Minot J. Savage.

Mr. Morris, although identified with the American stage for many years, was born in England. He was the son of an English sea Captain, who died in London four years ago. He was sent to school in Switzerland, where he became proficient in the classics, mathematics, and modern languages. It is said that his French was so perfect that he was often mistaken for a Parisian, and during a London engagement where he essayed the role of a French ne'er-do-well the purity of his accent was especially commended.

It was his father's desire that he should become a physician, and after a course at Guy's Hospital, in England, he was graduated. He did not take up the practice of his profession, however, but went on the stage at once. In his new career Mr. Morris received no encouragement from his father. Failing to receive financial support from the latter, he determined to come to the United States. Realizing that his dramatic learning was neither of a romantic nor a comedy mold, like David Garrick he determined to overcome the defects, if possible.

After his arrival in this city, Mr. Morris decided to seek an engagement in Albany. When he reached the latter city the theatrical season was over, but he approached the manager of the leading theatre and asked to be engaged. The manager endeavored to dissuade him from his purpose, and advised him to chose some other profession. Seeing, however, that Mr. Morris was determined to try the stage, he promised to do what he could for him. While awaiting an engagement Mr. Morris found employment in a drug store. In his spare time he devoted himself to the study of Hamlet, Claude Melnotte, and Richelieu, and his patience was finally rewarded by receiving a letter from the manager telling him that there was a small position for him in the box office, which he accepted. The opportunity to play came soon afterward, when he was asked to take the part of some one who had been taken ill. He had to learn the rôle in three hours. The part was that of a detective, who arrested the villain, and who was reinforced by two soldiers of the British Army. He "went on" almost paralyzed with stage fright and made a complete failure of his part.

The failure drew his resignation, which was promptly accepted, leaving him with $8 in his pocket. With the money he came to New York hoping that with his knowledge of French and German, he could find a business situation. After vainly trying to get employment he signed articles for a four years' cruise in the Pacific in a New Bedford whaler. He deserted from the vessel and walked from New Bedford to Boston. There he soon found work as a laborer in an iron foundry. His health gave way, however, and his parents, learning of his whereabouts endeavored to persuade him to return to England. He declined, and after another probation in a drug store, went back to Albany.

A friend was then manager of the theatre he had been connected with, and the position of head supernumerary was given to Mr. Morris. He received $5 a week. From this position he arose to that of stage policeman. Then he became a lawyer, with a small practice, and finally he returned to the stage in tragedy. He learned soon, however, that this was not his forte, and he tried other lines more successfully.

Joseph Jefferson was the first actor to give him a word of encouragement. Having watched him play the rôle of the Governor o. Australia in a melodrama, he sent word to him that he was very much pleased with his work.

One of the most important events in Mr. Morris's career occurred when he was in London with his wife Their passage had been engaged and they were to sail the following day. He had agreed to play the part of the Scotch professor in "On Change" for the reappearance at a matinée. The quaint, delightful impersonation was the talk of London the next morning. The passage in the steamer was forfeited, and Mr. Morris played the Scotch professor a whole year. Then followed the long engagement with Miss Rosina Vokes. After Miss Vokes's death he went on a starring tour, appearing in a repertoire consisting of "Kerry," "The Rose," "The Old Musician," "Champagne," "A Game of Cards," and others. It was during this tour that he lost his entire effects in the Henrietta Theatre fire at Columbus, Ohio. This was a great financial blow to him, but he managed to continue his tour. His first American hit was with Lotta in "Musette." Afterward he went to San Francisco and achieved marked success as Pasquarton in "Around the World in Eighty Days." Then returning to New York he made his greatest individual hit as the English reporter in "Michael Strogoff," at Booth's Theatre.

He adapted a play for Helen Dauvray called "Mona," in which he appeared himself. He was also a member of A. M. Palmer's Stock Company at the Union Square Theatre. His last appearance in legitimate drama in this city was as Walter Hinzelman, in Daniel and Charles Frohman's production, "At the White Horse Tavern," at Wallack's Theatre, last February. He leaves a wife, who was Miss Florence Wood of San Francisco, Cal., and who was a member of Augustin Daly's company. He also leaves two daughters, Mildred and Felice.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Threatening with showers, light southerly winds.

Moderate weather conditions continue over the whole country. Abnormally high temperatures prevail in the Missouri Valley, Omaha and Huron reporting 33 degrees, Concordia, 32 degrees, and Kansas City, Dodge, North Platte, and Havre, 30 degrees above normal. The temperature has risen from the Middle and Southern Rocky Mountain region to the Mississippi Valley, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere. The storm central to the north of Montana has moved to Minnesota, and has caused rain or snow in the Middle Missouri, the Upper Mississippi, and Ohio Valleys and lake regions. Rain has also fallen in the Middle and Northern Pacific States and northern plateau. It is probable the storm will move in an east or east-northeast direction, and will cause light rain or snow in the lake regions and Upper Ohio Valley, and this afternoon or to-night in the Middle and North Atlantic States. It will grow slightly warmer in the Middle and North Atlantic States, and colder in the Upper Mississippi and Middle Missouri Valleys. Light to fresh south to east winds will prevail on the North Atlantic Coast, light southerly winds on the Middle Atlantic, and light southwesterly to southerly winds on the South Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1899.	TIMES. 1900.	1900.
3 A. M.	25	27	30
6 A. M.	28	25	28
9 A. M.	34	26	31
12 M.	34	29	34
4 P. M.	35	33	36
6 P. M.	37	34	39
9 P. M.	38	32	36
12 P. M.	36	31	33

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	33
Weather Bureau	33½
Corresponding date 1898	28½
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	32

The maximum temperature yesterday was 35 degrees at 3:30 P. M. and the minimum 25 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 70 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 86 per cent. The barometer at 8 A. M. read 30.12 and at 8 P. M. 30.09.

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of heavy weight fabrics remaining on our counters to-morrow morning. This comprises the finest and most select range of novelties imported for custom work—25% to 33 1-3% saving guaranteed, no deviation in the quality of our work nor withdrawal of patterns or qualities.

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STOMACH A JUNK SHOP.

Miscellaneous Assortment of Nails, Watch Chains, Latch Keys, and Pins Found in John Sasel.

John Sasel, twenty-two years old, applied for admission to the St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn, Thursday. At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon an operation was performed on the man, and among other junk the following articles were removed from his stomach:

Two nickel watch chains and one brass chain, two latch keys, six hairpins, 128 common pins, ten two and one-half inch iron nails, two horseshoe nails, and one finger ring, set with a stone. The doctors say that there still remain to be removed eight or more horseshoe nails, the pendant of a gas lamp, and several other articles. The man was said last night to be doing well and to have excellent chance of recovery.

Sasel had been employed as "the man with the ostrich stomach" at a dime museum in this borough for the last fourteen months. He told the doctors that such articles had been his daily diet during that time, and that he had thrived upon them until Dec. 16, when after swallowing 320 pins, he felt pains in his stomach. These continued until last Wednesday, when he went to a doctor. He then took an emetic, which brought forth a steel watch chain twelve inches long. The doctor advised him to go to a hospital.

At St. John's Hospital an X ray photograph was taken Friday afternoon. His stomach was seen to be a veritable junk shop, and the operation was determined upon. Dr. George G. Hopkins, chief operating surgeon at the hospital, performed the operation.

AGAINST CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

An association whose object will be to bring about the abolishment of capital punishment was organized last evening in the assembly hall of the Society of Friends, Sixteenth Street and Rutherford Place. About thirty members were enrolled, and the following officers were elected: President—Gen. Newton M. Curtis; Vice President—Ernest H. Crosby; Treasurer—Franklin T. Carpenter; Secretary—John W. Hutchinson.

Several letters expressing the sympathy of the writers with the object of the society were read. Among those who sent letters were the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton, the Rev. Madison C. Peters, the Rev. Thomas P. Hughes, Charlton T. Lewis, President of the Prison Society, and Lillian Devereux Blake. It was announced that Senator Chauncey M. Depew and Bourke Cockran would support a bill to abolish capital punishment. The Rev. Thomas R. Slicer will address a public meeting of the society to be held at Fifteenth Street and Rutherford Place Jan. 27.

TALK OF PAYN'S SUCCESSOR.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and Insurance Superintendent Louis F. Payn were among the callers at Republican headquarters yesterday, but neither of them saw Chairman Odell.

There was a great deal of talk about the possible choice of Gov. Roosevelt to succeed Mr. Payn, and there was a pretty general belief expressed that ex-State Senator Meyer Nusbaum of Albany may be named.

Politicians who passed the greater part of the past week at the capital assert that while Superintendent Payn may be able to hold some Republicans there is a strong probability that four Democrats will break away from the Democratic column. Those named are Senators Coffey of Kings, Munzinger of New York, Rice of Ulster, and Boyce of Rensselaer.

While at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, Mr. Payn emphatically denied the report that he had held a conference with his friends at the Grand Union Hotel. Mr. Payn said:

"There has been no change in the situation since I was last here. Nothing important has happened. I am not here at any conference, nor have I held any conference at Albany. So far as I am concerned, the situation remains the same."

PLIGHT OF A BRIDE-TO-BE.

Mrs. Elsie Elwers, a young widow employed as a servant by Mrs. Sadie Rubin, at 37 Broadway, Williamsburg, was to have been married last night. Samuel Wunderling, her intended husband, and the wedding guests were waiting for her at his home, in East Houston Street, this borough. In the meantime Mrs. Elwers had been locked up at the Bedford Avenue Station, charged by Mrs. Rubin with the theft of diamonds valued at $300, after having been, as alleged, assaulted by Ernest Reich, a baker, of 110 Grand Street, Jersey City, whom she is said to have jilted for Wunderling.

Mrs. Elwers returned to the Rubin residence at 8 o'clock last night, after a short absence, to prepare for the wedding with Wunderling. Reich, to whom she had sent word that she no longer loved him and was about to be married to another, was waiting for her. So, also, were officers from the Bedford Avenue Station, sent for by Mrs. Rubin. When she appeared Reich made a dash for the woman and attempted to strike her. They were both arrested. Reich on the charge of intoxication and assault, and Mrs. Elwers for grand larceny. A search of Mrs. Elwers failed to reveal the missing diamonds, but in her trunk were found, it is alleged, several articles of clothing belonging to members of the Rubin family.

DEATH IN BLIZZARD'S PATH.

People and Stock Perish in New Mexico's Severe Storm.

GORDO, N. M., Jan. 13.—Details of the blizzard which swept over Southwestern Mexico Tuesday and Wednesday are coming in, and they indicate that it was the severest storm ever experienced in that region. A stretch of territory fifty miles in width, with White Oaks and Nogales for the centre, seemed to suffer the most, although the severity of the storm was fully felt throughout the Sacramento Mountain region. The velocity of the wind was terrible, all roads and trails were obliterated, and the driving snow made it impossible for travelers to see their way in the storm.

When the storm abated, wagons which had been abandoned, were found strewn all over the section. Several fatalities are reported, including the driver of the White Oaks and Lincoln stage. It is feared that many sheep herders have lost their lives. Thousands of head of stock perished, and it is estimated that the loss will aggregate over $500,000.

Glazier Breaks Both Legs.

William Tornet, a glazier, fifty-two years old, living at 146 Central Avenue, Williamsburg, while putting a pane of glass in a rear window on the third floor of 98 Hamburg Avenue yesterday afternoon lost his balance and fell to the flagging in the yard below. In descending, Tornet's body struck a clothesline at the first story, which partly broke his fall and caused him to turn a complete somersault. His feet struck the flagging and both legs were broken, the left one in two places. He was taken to St. Catharine's Hospital, where it was said that he would probably die.

Died While Out for a Walk.

While walking on Columbus Avenue last night Charles Joyce, fifty-five years old, of 130 West Ninety-eighth Street, fell in the street unconscious from heart disease in front of No. 808. He was taken into a store, where he died before the arrival of an ambulance. Joyce was a railroad ticket agent in a Broadway office. He came from Baltimore, where he leaves a wife.

AT YE SYGNE OF YE LOTOS

The Club Holds Forth in an Old-Fashioned Yuletide Festival.

Boar's Head, Beef, and Trumpeters in a Merry Procession with Opera Singers and Highland Pipers.

At ye Lotos sygne, a right goodlie house,
Where they foregather who have wit withalle,
To discourse in lordly wise, to espouse
Ye yea or nay of actes politicalle,
To declaim, at divers times, without carouse,
Of bookes, of arte, and matters musicalle,
When cometh Yule Tide, alle such gravity
Now giveth place to pleasaunt revelry.

It takes a strong inspiration to hold back the tide, but the Lotos clubmen, with a clever rein on sentiment and Twelfth Night's shadow hardly spent, succeeded in giving to their Yule Tide feast the atmosphere of the merry Christmas time. The guests to the festive board found themselves, on entering the club's Fifth Avenue home, in a holly hung grotto, lighted from amid the deep green leaves and berries red by electric bulbs of vari-colored glass, and to the left and in the apartments beyond, where the laden tables bore testimony to the cook's industry, the same rich green, sprinkled with roses, hung in heavy drapery from cornice and frieze.

If the guest arrived a trifle late—and 6:30 was the proper, old-fashioned hour—he would have found himself entangled in a motley crew parading about the roomy house, four trumpeters in the lead, clad in the garb of ye old England, the time of Henry VIII., then a mighty baron of beef carried on a litter by the stoutest minions of the chef, and the boar's head of story, borne on a platter of prodigious size by four more of the cook's attendants, and behind two lusty pipers, the guests, none other than Van Rooy, Saléza, and Van Dyck of the opera, and Emil Paur and the 'cellist Leo Schultz, found difficulty in keeping tread to the boisterous music of Scotland. These were the only guests. The rest of the revelers were of the club, and it was dubbed just a family party.

Of the members were Chauncey M. Depew, William H. Bradley, David B. Sickles, John H. Flagler, Michael J. Mulqueen, Alexander C. Humphreys, Chester S. Lord, Gen. C. H. T. Collis, David Liebmann, Isaac Joseph, Julian Rix, Louis Paul Dessar, Frederick Kost, George McCord, Charles Peters, Hugh Harrison, and Frank J. Lawrence, President of the club. Dr. W. W. Walker was Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, and with him were Richard Arnold of the Philharmonic, William Henry White, Edwin H. Low, William T. Carlton, Townsend H. Fellows, John Elderkin, A. F. Southerland, Major J. B. Pond, and Oscar Weber.

Mr. Arnold had an orchestra of fifty pieces from the Philharmonic, and the club provided a double quartet, composed of W. E. Batcheller, Townsend H. Fellows, George Lenox, Alberto Mora, Paul Dufault, Vernon D'Arnelle, David Williams, and W. E. Dixon. Besides all these, the greater part of the membership seemed to have come out for the feast.

The musical features were brought out between the courses. The menu was a quaint affair in green and red, on very heavy manila paper. The King's fool, in green and red, on the front, sported a lotos, while the Chairman was depicted in ancient costume and trumpet, calling to the feast.

"Will't please you eat,
Will't please your Highness feed?"

On the last page the chef was pictured responding to the query, "Where's the rascal cook?"

"Ye oysters, clear green turtle, English sole, cucumbers, potato croquettes, English ribs of beef, roast potatoes, Yorkshire pudding, punch, English grouse, and plum pudding after ye manner of ye people of England were part of the list of good things.

With this English Christmas dinner there was a curious mixture of orchestral music with that of the bagpipes and songs by the quartet which ran the gamut from grand opera and old folk-songs to the newest productions of the concert halls. Speech making was, according to time-honored custom, barred, and the programme was carried out on the lines laid down: "I had rather have a fool make me merry, than experience to make me sad."

The anonymous greeting in verse on the menu wound up with the lines:

To ye gladdening and ye more delight
Of them about the boarde that neighbors are,
Ye laugh must rule, in care's despite,
Till alle goode fellowes be, and naught must marre
Ye fun, ye feaste, ye appetite.
So after whiles when friendes be scattered farre,
Ye musick, cates and royal jollity
Become a very goodlie memory.

While the hour of gathering was old-fashioned as described, the breaking up was hospitably left to the feasters and that made it strictly up to date.

DEVICE TO IDENTIFY BABIES.

Johns Hopkins Hospital Now Tags Each Individual.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 13.—The physicians and attendants in the obstetric department of Johns Hopkins Hospital have hit upon a happy solution of the difficulty they have always experienced in distinguishing one young baby from another. There are always from one to two dozen new-born babes in the obstetrical ward, and to the inexperienced eye they all look alike. The physicians were afraid of a "Pinafore" mix-up, and determined to tag the babes as they arrive in this world.

On a small square of adhesive plaster is written the baby's name. This plaster tag is then stuck tightly on the baby's back, just between the shoulder blades. The tag is waterproof, so it is not affected by the baths given the baby. It holds on tightly until the time comes for the baby and its mother to leave the hospital, when the tag may be readily pulled off without causing the baby any pain.

FIRE HEROINE REMEMBERED.

Miss Swarts Publicly Thanked by Fire Department Officials.

Miss Minnie Swarts, the heroine of the fire last Wednesday at 308 and 310 West Fifty-ninth Street, in which between forty and fifty firemen were overcome by smoke and gas, was publicly thanked by Fire Commissioner Scannell and Fire Chief Croker yesterday afternoon at Fire Headquarters.

Miss Swarts, who is eighteen years old, lives with her parents at 641 East Ninth Street. She was on a car bound up town last Wednesday morning, when the car was stopped because of the lines of hose stretched across the track at the scene of the fire. Miss Swarts, seeing that firemen were succumbing to the smoke, bought a gallon of milk, had it heated and served it to the exhausted firemen. She entered the burning building and helped the firemen, placing her handkerchief over the mouth of one of the men who was suffering from the effects of the smoke. After climbing a fence, she made an opening with an axe for a line of hose to be dragged through. Later she saved the lives of two firemen by holding them until they were rescued from the danger of falling into the cellar, which was filled with water. Miss Swarts remained at the fire until she was overcome, and had to be led away.

When she appeared at Fire Headquarters yesterday the firemen gave her a hearty cheer. Commissioner Scannell then said:

"It is very unusual for us to send for persons to thank them for a public service. We are deeply sensible of your disinterested work at the fire. Every man in the department in praising your heroic conduct. We all feel that we are deeply indebted to you for your kindness and sacrifice. As to the men you assisted and whose lives you were instrumental in saving, nothing we can say or do can reward you. But we are the kind of men who believe that there is little in mere thanks and gratefulness by word of mouth. We desire to give you something substantial—something by means of which you will have cause to remember that the men of this department appreciate your good work."

The Commissioner then tendered to Miss Swarts a purse of banknotes, but with tears in her eyes she refused to accept it, saying:

"No, no. I cannot take the money. I simply did what I thought it was my duty to do. I want clerical work, but I cannot take money for that. I do not mean to be rude in refusing your kindness."

Miss Swarts consented, however, to accept an engrossed resolution of thanks, which will be prepared for her. On leaving the headquarters she declined the offer of a cab to take her to her home.

Pauline Hall Engaged by Wilson.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 13.—Pauline Hall, now appearing in vaudeville, to-night signed with Francis Wilson as the prima donna of his company. Wilson will revive "Erminie," and has engaged William Broderick for the part of Ravennes.

B. Altman & Co.

Announce an Unusual Sale for several days, commencing

TUESDAY, JANUARY 16th,

at which their entire collection of

PERSIAN SILK RUGS

will be offered at

EXTRAORDINARILY LOW PRICES

Also, in addition,

50 PERSIAN and TURKISH CARPETS

AT REDUCED PRICES.

WE ASSERT, and our reputation of nearly a half century standing goes with what we say, that the best and finest Whiskies are produced by the HAND-MADE SOUR MASH PROCESS.

OLD CROW RYE

is made that way, and is positively the highest type. It has never been equalled.

H. B. Kirk & Co., Sole Bottlers, NEW YORK.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Gov. Frederick Roble, Maine; M. Sandecki, Paris.

HOFFMAN—S. B. Elkins, Jr., Washington; L. E. Smoot, Alexandria, Va.

MURRAY HILL—F. D. Baldwin, United States Army; Galusha Andrews, Chicago; P. Davis United States Army.

PLAZA—Gen John C. Cowin, Omaha.

WALDORF—Ferdinand W. Peck, Chicago; Justice Hall and Mrs Hall, Montreal; Commander A. S. Henniker-Heyhan, Naval and Military Club, London.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Mandel Bros., Chicago, Ill.; H. M. Rogers, shoes; 450 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Goldsmith, Joseph, Feiss & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. Feiss, clothing; J. Joseph, clothing; 258 Church Street; Hotel Netherland.

Hagstrum Bros. & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; A. Hagstrum, woolens; Cosmopolitan Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; H. A. Stanhope, notions and trimmings; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Jonas, L., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; S. Hirsch, gloves and hosiery; 621 Broadway

ALL BRITAIN IS AROUSED

Public Anger Becomes Intense Over the Army's Blunders.

LEADING GENERALS AT OUTS

Reported on Good Authority that Buller, Who Hates Roberts and Kitchener, May Throw Up Command.

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LONDON, Jan. 13.—Commenting on the recent speeches by Mr. A. J. Balfour, the Government leader in the House of Commons, The Saturday Review, one of the Government's stanchest supporters, says:

"The Administration is now face to face, not with the Opposition, but with the nation."

The extremist view is well voiced in a public letter written by Mr. Henry Broadhurst, (Liberal-Labor,) member of Parliament for Leicester, formerly Secretary of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress. He says:

"The amazing confession of ignorance, incapacity, and almost indifference made by Mr. Balfour makes the stoutest hearts feel that in the hands of the present Government the safety of the empire is not worth six months' purchase."

The Spectator protests against making Mr. Balfour the scapegoat and declares, though Lord Salisbury's is still the wisest mind in the empire, it is impossible for him to continue much longer both Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary. It advocates his retention at the head of the Foreign Office and the appointment of Mr. Balfour as Premier, the Marquis of Lansdowne being succeeded at the War Office by Mr. H. Arnold-Forster. The same paper, gravely reviewing the serious military conditions of the country, advocates an elaborate plan for home defense, including a volunteer army recruited from civilians and former soldiers, which would not actually be called out except in case of invasion, but which would form a nucleus to enable the standing army to be sent abroad without qualms.

"If we are to escape conscription," says The Outlook, "the public must be educated to take a more serious, discriminating, and self-sacrificing interest in the army."

HONORS FOR KITCHENER.

In the meanwhile, it is learned that Lord Salisbury does not mean to be inactive. He believes the salvation of Great Britain's military system depends on Gen. Lord Kitchener, in whom he has long had implicit faith. It has already been planned that if Lords Roberts and Kitchener bring the campaign to a successful termination the latter will be brought home to honors almost equal to those of the Duke of Wellington. He will be put into the War Office and will be given a free hand to brush away the cobwebs which clog the British Army. Lord Roberts, of course, will not be neglected, but by then he would be too old for such work as is outlined for Lord Kitchener. Perhaps before this can be accomplished Lord Salisbury will be out of power and Lord Kitchener will be discredited. But upon such a rehabilitation by means of the young and brilliant agent has the heart of the British Premier been set. It remains to be seen whether fate will enable him to carry it out.

Mr. Balfour's statement that three army corps were placed in the field without a hitch has given the critics an excellent and not wasted opportunity of pointing out that, though enough individuals to make up three corps are on their way to South Africa, they only have the artillery requisite, according to the British regulations, for one corps, while in cavalry and army service components they are almost equally deficient, proving the very lack of organization so frequently laid at the door of the War Office.

There are many unpleasant stories afloat of fierce service jealousies, and, in short, all the army's shortcomings, which heretofore have been secretly whispered in clubs, are this week finding their place in print, and not in disreputable journals, but in organs that a month ago would have fiercely denounced such tales as unpatriotic, whether they were true or otherwise. It is now well known that Gen. Buller despises Field Marshal Lord Roberts and hates Gen. Lord Kitchener; that Lord Wolseley, the Commander in Chief, shares Gen. Buller's feelings, and that Wolseley is scarcely on speaking terms with the Secretary of State for War, Lord Lansdowne. To such a flagrant extent does this enmity go that Lord Wolseley wrote to Lady Buller that he knew nothing about Lord Roberts's appointment to command the British troops in South Africa, and that he disapproved of it.

One paper, usually well informed on service matters, declares it is quite likely that Gen. Buller will throw up his command and come home and be a thorn in the side of the Government. This is probably an exaggeration, but it is admitted on all sides that he is likely to make himself as disagreeable as possible to Lord Roberts. As if this was not enough, it is openly said Gen. Lord Methuen has gone mad, that his mother died insane, and that, all his life, he has been afraid he might share her fate. Hence, it is added, his unceasing restlessness. Only this week a high cavalry officer returned from South Africa with complaints against Lord Methuen, that the General, during one of his first actions, had ordered him to advance with his cavalry, and that, upon the Colonel sending the General word that his horses and men were too exhausted to be physically capable of so doing, Lord Methuen is reported to have said:

"Well, you had better go to hell."

The officer to whom this remark was made has come home demanding a trial by court-martial. But, it is probable that he will not get it, as he has been slated for another command.

OTHER GENERALS ABUSED.

Gens. White, Gatacre, Clery, and French all come in for their share of abuse, and there is evidence presented that the senior Generals are divided against themselves.

How all this will end if the campaign drags on much longer without serious change for the better no one can tell. The resignation of Lord Wolseley would not surprise those who are cognizant of the inner workings of the War Office. A great victory would probably quiet the feeling of discontent till the day of reckoning in Parliament arrived. But, lacking that, there seems pending an upheaval which bodes ill for the Government, the War Office, and some of the Generals in the field, for these ranklings are current not so much among the lower, sensation-loving classes, but among the highest born and most even-minded of Great Britain's best citizens. Nor is the discontent confined to the inaction of the Generals. Several of the most powerful civilian factors in British life, some of them almost as much financially interested in the future of South Africa as the Government itself, have repeatedly urged certain reforms in the methods of carrying on the war, not meddling with the purely military phases, but offering, for instance, to purchase horses for the Cape, pointing out a better method of transport, urging a more vigorous campaign, giving information as to the best routes toward the objectives, and supporting everything by expert witnesses brought, often at a great expense, from the Cape.

A correspondent learns that a distinguished body, including a former Governor and about a dozen men who have held civil, military, or irregular positions of control during the recent troubles in South Africa, waited on Major Gen. Ardagh, Director of the Military Intelligence Department of the War Office, the very week previous to that which marked the three disasters to the British arms. These men begged Gen. Ardagh to accept certain offers and intimated that he had underestimated the opposing forces.

The General listened and replied:

"Thank you, gentlemen. But you are wrong. We outnumber them at every point, and we have got 'em like that!"

Thereupon Gen. Ardagh banged his open palms together.

In spite of this discouraging reception the men referred to repeated their offers, and the War Office now seems to have awakened to the seriousness of the position, and the officials are likely to accept one of the most daring projects ever undertaken, the full scope of which the correspondent is not at liberty to disclose, but which, if perfected, will work, independently of the War Office, to achieve one of the most important British objectives.

VOLUNTEERS NOT TRUSTED.

The Imperial Yeomanry, after the first flush of public applause, is being gauged gingerly. It is dawning on the minds of all that what Great Britain wants are crack shots and rough riders after the type of the American cavalrymen, and frequent comments appear, pointing out that the average yeoman, who is a farmer, does not come up to this standard, while the average lordling, who adds brilliancy to the force, is not, generally, much nearer the mark in this respect than his yeoman tenant; that both have far less military training than the members of the volunteer force, and it is a fact that a large percentage of the enrolled Imperial Yeomen have never served even in the yeomanry. What is being forced upon the War Office is that 100 colonials accustomed to bushwhacking, cow punching, and scouting are worth 1,000 English clerks and farmers.

To find instances of the appalling impracticability distinguishing the formation of Great Britain's irregular corps, it is only necessary to read the list of the kit being taken out by the City of London volunteers. The officers of this body carry to the plains of South Africa an air pillow, cork mattress, canvas basin, canvas bucket, a tin box of candles, a lantern, a filter, and a host of other impedimenta that an American officer would burn before starting on a ten miles' march, while the men are laden down with four pairs of pants, four pairs of shoes, three caps, pajamas, two large Turkish towels, a filter, a clothes brush, a writing portfolio, and other domestic articles. No wonder the British forces are not mobile.

AROUSE LONDON'S PATRIOTISM.

Volunteers' Departure for South Africa the Occasion of an Outburst of Enthusiasm.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Though many stirring scenes have marked the departure of the British troops for the front during recent months, to-day's outburst of patriotism, on the occasion of the starting of the London volunteers, was quite unprecedented since the Jubilee. It is the first time in the history of the movement that British volunteers have been permitted to serve side by side with the regulars in real warfare, and the people turned out in hundreds of thousands to fittingly celebrate it.

The crowds began to throng the route before dawn, and increased in such proportions that a detachment of the Lord Mayor's Own was ingulfed at various stages of the march. The ranks were broken, and the troops at times were almost lost sight of in the cheering, shouting, singing mob. Every now and then a halt had to be made in order to reform the ranks, but only again to be broken, as the police were utterly unable to stem the excited, cheering, living mass of people which again and again broke through all obstructions. The handshakings and embracings were so exuberant that the original smartness of the volunteers was speedily impaired, many uniforms being torn. But the troops finally managed to struggle through to the Mansion House.

On the balcony of that building the Lord Mayor, Mr. A. J. Newton, the Lady Mayoress, the Councilors, and others awaited the arrival of the volunteers, and witnessed them actually fighting their way through the dense crowds, assisted by male friends and impeded by clinging women. When the force was finally reformed the Lord Mayor attempted to make a speech, but found it impossible. The din was simply deafening, and the Chief Magistrate had to be content to indicate his good wishes by smiles and gestures, while the volunteers greeted him with cheers and waved their hats on their raised rifles.

There was another herculean effort on the part of the police, and the detachment resumed its march, to the accompaniment of pushing, screaming, cheering, and singing. The column had hardly covered 100 yards when it again intermingled with the surging crowds, who had undisputed sway along the route. Many of the volunteers escaped through side streets and others straggled along in Indian file, twos, or threes. By the time they reached the Thames Embankment the detachment had become a conglomeration, women's hats being as numerous in the ranks as the volunteers' headgear. So slow was the progress that over an hour was consumed in traversing the mile to Westminster. There the police arrangements improved, and the multitudes were marshaled into some kind of order. The windows, roofs, and every other vantage point were crowded with singing and cheering humanity, waving banners, hats, and handkerchiefs.

Finally the column reached Nine Elms Station, bearing numberless traces of the difficulties of the march. The public was excluded, the final leave takings being held outside, and the volunteers entrained and departed amid a commingling of band music and cheering and the singing of "Auld Lang Syne," "Rule Britannia," and "God Save the Queen."

The Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Councilors, in their State robes, accompanied by many ladies, took another special train for Southampton to bid farewell to the volunteers on board the transport Briton. The latter arrived soon after the Lord Mayor's party, and were saluted with ringing cheers from a huge assemblage on the quays as they boarded the liner.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 13. — Immense crowds filled the streets of Southampton as the volunteers boarded the transports Briton and Garth Castle. Many of the soldiers carried Union Jacks on their guns, while in several instances these were supplanted by the Stars and Stripes, which evoked great enthusiasm from the crowds. The Lord Mayor, the Lady Mayoress, and many officials took luncheon on board the transports, which finally sailed amid the tooting of whistles, the cheers of the crowds, and the playing of national anthems by the bands.

VIENNA HAS A BATTLE RUMOR.

VIENNA, Jan. 13. — The Neue Freie Presse to-day publishes a dispatch from Brussels saying news has been received there from Pretoria to the effect that the Boers have stormed all the heights around Ladysmith and that the capitulation of that place is hourly expected.

LONDON, Jan 14.—The latest story floated here was that intelligence had reached the headquarters of the Scots Guards that Gen. Buller had again sustained a serious defeat. Inquiry at Wellington Barracks showed that while such a rumor had reached there, it was neither official nor in any form deserving of credence.

It is possible that the news received in Vienna, by way of Brussels, from Pretoria, may refer to the fighting of Saturday last, Jan. 6, when the Boers captured the British trenches three times, and were thrice driven out at the point of the bayonet, and to the fact that the Boers occupied one British position all day long, only being driven out of it at night.

French Seizes New Position.

RENSBURG, Cape Colony, Jan. 9.—A strong force of British troops advanced this morning, under cover of a brisk artillery fire, and encamped at Slingersfontein, on the Boers' eastern flank. The Boer patrols retired, but, subsequently, a body of Boers attempted to seize the position, threatening communication between the British encampment and Rensburg.

The New Zealanders, with a brilliant dash, frustrated the attempt. They raced and seized the position first and fired volleys at the enemy, who retired in the direction of Colesberg.

TO ASK £20,000,000 CREDIT.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The London Sun to-day reports that on the reassembling of Parliament, Jan. 30, the Government will immediately ask for a further war credit of £20,000,000.

PLAINSMEN TO HELP THE BOERS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 13.—John G. Maher, a well-known cattle man of Chadron, Neb., is here en route to Chicago and New York. He says he has raised a regiment of 1,000 "cow punchers" and plainsmen to go to South Africa and help the Boers. Transportation will cost $200 per man, and the money has been pledged in New York, Chicago, and Omaha.

He is on his way to find out how far the pledges can be realized on before getting the men together. The plan, he says, is to embark them as emigrants to the Transvaal, and thus escape Federal interference. He denies that it is an Irish regiment, a number of nationalities being represented. The men are all accomplished rough riders and crack shots.

BRITISH CONSUL GROWS ANGRY.

Representative at New Orleans Accuses American People of Acting in Bad Faith.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 13.—Arthur G. Vansittart, the British Consul to this city, entertains some very drastic views in reference to American methods generally and American friendships in particular, and he does not hesitate to express his opinions on the subject. Speaking to-day on the present attitude of the people of the United States on the war in the Transvaal, he said:

"The English people are thoroughly disgusted with the way the people of this country are acting, and cannot understand the bombast and political buncombe which seems to actuate the Congress. To-day the American people are against Great Britain because the Boers have been successful so far in the South African war. To-morrow the English will be successful and the sentiment will undergo a complete and rapid change.

Why? Simply because it's the nature of American people, who are mercenary in everything they do. But what the English cannot comprehend is the bombast of the Senators at Washington, who, to secure a re-election, make political capital by shouting out patriotic encouragement to the enemies of Great Britain, while in private they are anti-Boer in their opinions.

"Can it be that the people of the United States have so soon forgotten that in their war against Spain, British ships were seized and held as prizes of war for months before a prize court passed on the legality of the seizure? England made no protest then, but quietly awaited the action of the court. But when American goods are seized at Delagoa Bay, the Americans send up a great cry that England has trampled on their rights and expect the matter to be adjusted within twenty-four hours. International law recognizes the right of any nation at war with another to seize anything which is contraband of war. Should a mistake be made, why, it is rectified as soon as possible, and there the matter should end.

"But what are the people of my country to think when such men as Senator Mason adopts the rôle of mountebank in the Senate Chamber of the United States and hurls invectives at England, the friend, and encourages the half-civilized people who are fighting her? I have been in this country five years, and understand fully what it all means. I know nothing can come of it, except votes from the constituency for whose benefit it was done. It was never intended that such speeches should change the friendly relations between England and the United States, consequently it was all for show and for votes. I know these men, and I know they are double-faced. They say one thing today, and to-morrow express sentiments directly to the contrary. There is no faith to be put in them. The Administration at Washington understands the status of affairs perfectly, and is very friendly to England. If the people of the country were as well informed as the Administration, there would be much less political capital made of such buncombe as Senator Mason makes use of."

AUSTRALIAN OPPOSES BRITAIN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13.—According to J. F. Archibald, editor and proprietor of The Sydney Bulletin, who has arrived here from Australia, there is a growing feeling in Australia that the British colonies are making a serious mistake in aiding England to wage a war against the Transvaal.

"It was a grave error for Australia to send out troops to South Africa," he said. "It amounts to an abandonment of our independence."

Personally Mr. Archibald considers the war with the Transvaal unjustifiable and entirely unprovoked. He said:

"Joseph Chamberlain is a Judas who has betrayed all parties with which he has been identified. He betrayed the Radicals, he betrayed Gladstone, and now he has betrayed his country for the benefit of the people with whom he was in communication at the time of the Jameson raid. England deserves to lose the fight because of its manifest unjustness."

Opposes the Invasion of Canada.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Edward Blake, Nationalist, member of Parliament for South Longford, formerly Chancellor of Upper Canada, has been speaking very plainly on the subject of the rumors that members of certain Irish societies contemplated an invasion of Canada. He said to the people of Longford that if he believed it was true, he would have borrowed a Mauser, have learned the new rifle practice, and have taken passage to Canada to "help defend my wife, children, and grandchildren from my brother home-rulers."

Portuguese Republicans Alert.

LISBON, Jan. 13.—The Republican press is working up an agitation against the monarchy on the basis of England's interference with vessels outside Delagoa Bay. They declare that England's action is a violation of Portugal's neutrality, and is due to the weakness of the existing régime.

More Mules for the British.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 13.—The Iona, Corinthian, and Kildona, British transports, which took out cargoes of mules to South Africa, have returned for more, which they have begun to load. The Corinthian took out 1,180 mules and lost 80, and the Iona only lost 11 mules. The Kildona had an equally satisfactory trip.

One of the men who had made the voyage said:

"Cape Town is all astir over the war. The people generally are frightened over the way the Boers have carried their ends and opinions are rather pessimistic as to the result. Upon landing our mules the men who had taken care of them going over were instructed to accompany the muleteers on shore and assist in taking care of the stock. We were given our pay before leaving the ship, and many of the men failed to return. Not a few of them went out through the lines and will join the Boers, as many of them have their sympathies enlisted in behalf of that cause."

GERMANY PROTESTS AGAIN.

Release of the Bundesrath Urgently Requested and a Guarantee for the Future Demanded.

BERLIN, Jan. 13.—It is learned from an official source that Germany has addressed a second protest to Great Britain, urgently requesting the release of the German steamer Bundesrath and expressing astonishment at the undue delay. The protest also demands guarantees from Great Britain against a recurrence of such evident "wrongful and excessive application of a combatant's rights against neutrals." It also requests Great Britain to define the meaning of contraband in a manner acceptable to the nations not concerned in the war.

An interpellation about the seizures will be introduced the coming Friday in the Reichstag, and Count von Bülow, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, will answer immediately an interpellation introduced by Herr Moeller, National Liberal, all the parties signing it.

It is understood that Mr. White to-day expressed to the Foreign Office the appreciation the authorities at Washington felt at Count von Bülow's words on Wednesday.

Rumors are current that Germany has begun negotiations with Portugal for the purchase of Macao as a coaling station. At the Foreign Office a correspondent obtained neither a corroboration nor a denial.

The seizures of German steamers by British warships have had the effect of intensifying and generalizing anti-British sentiment in Germany. It would be difficult today to find a German here or anywhere who dared profess Anglophilism. All the anti-German utterances in the British press are circulated here. One which causes great imbitterment is a Punch poem, starting "Little Germany talks," which is reprinted everywhere. Referring to this, the semi-official Post says to-day:

"It must be said that this is an unusually impudent piece of impudence by the same English who did not know hot enough to flatter our Emperor when the question was to prevent his abandoning the idea of his visit to England."

GERMAN CRUISER AT LORENZO.

LORENZO MARQUES, Jan. 13.—The German cruiser Schwalbe has arrived here.

The courts here have decided against the Pretoria Directors of the National Transvaal Bank, who sought the ejection of the manager appointed by the London board.

Mr. Hay Announces Release of Flour.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Secretary of State Hay said to-night that the British Government had released the American goods on the Dutch steamer Maria, and that they were now in Delagoa Bay. The goods consist of flour and other provisions which the English authorities seized as contraband of war intended for the use of the Transvaal troops. This seizure was made the subject of diplomatic discussion between this Government and Great Britain.

SYMPATHY FOR THE BOERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13.—A pro-Boer mass meeting was held in the Academy of Music here to-night under the auspices of the Irish and German American societies. There were about 2,000 people in attendance. The President of the meeting was Judge William N. Ashman of the Orphans' Court.

Among the speakers were Robert Ellis Thompson, President of the Central High School; Dr. C. J. Hexamer, President of the German-American League; Col. John M. Vandersllice, President of the Netherland Society; the Rev. Gerald B. Coghlan, rector of the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, and others.

Resolutions were adopted expressing sympathy for the Boers, and asking Congress to do the same; opposing any alliance with any foreign power, especially condemning one with England as "un-American and opposed to the traditions of the Republic," and requesting the President of the United States to define by proclamation the rights of American vessel owners and shippers trading between the United States and neutral ports.

Boston to Have a Pro-Boer Meeting.

BOSTON, Jan. 13.—A call has been issued for a great mass meeting to express sympathy with the burghers of the Transvaal and Orange Free State to be held next Wednesday evening in Faneuil Hall. The meeting will take the form of a protest not only by Americans, native and foreign born, against the war in South Africa, but will in the main be an expression of the feelings of citizens of various races on the aggressions by England in the Transvaal.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your excellent editorial in THE TIMES of yesterday under the above heading I think does not put the difficulties the British have to encounter strong enough. The wonderful improvements in rifled guns and small arms put the advantages of a battle very largely with the defenders of earthworks. The old smooth-bore musket was as good or better handled to the bayonet than the best Mauser, and it is with the bayonet that earthworks are assaulted and taken after the artillery has pounded them sufficiently. In Braddock's time the man behind the tree and rock was as good as several in the open. This is truer now. In fact, these far-reaching breech-loading rifles have made the hastily constructed earthworks almost as formidable as a regular fort with its scarp and counter-scarp walls. Such a ditch or moat gives the garrison practical security from assault, and so do modern arms, as we shall see.

The present small arm, with barbed-wire entanglements enables the soldier in a ditch to beat off four or five on the open plain, who are seen and killed when a mile away. The assailants cannot see the defenders because they are concealed, while they are themselves exposed and must reach the enemy's intrenchments, moving under fire before they can use their cartridge and bayonet.

My point is that the Boer republics present in a certain sense a not unsimilar front to the British Army that they would if dotted with properly located forts, earthworks being forts, to all intents and purposes, at this time.

Again, the Boers are fighting on interior lines, and when a successful resistance has been made at one point and troops can be spared, they can be hurried to another, and confront the Britons again, like an actor playing two parts. If this be the correct view, then the British Army must quadruple that of the Boers and be prepared to indicate a series of sieges, or, leaving a sufficient force to watch the fortified Boer camp, move on with other troops, a very critical kind of warfare. Whichever army attacks earthworks, unless with largely superior numbers, is pretty sure to be defeated, as the records have shown.

No one, I trust, doubts the bravery of the British soldier or the general competency of British officers. English public opinion, quite as much as generalship, hurried the attacks that have been made, without realizing fully how serious a matter it was to abut against ably defended earthworks. When the British have 200,000 men in the field and plenty of shovels as well as rifles, then the 50,000 intrenched Boers may be conquered. War is a growing and changing art, like that of peace. The General who is to win the greatest name in this war may not yet have been heard of.

T. BENTON BROOKS.

Newburg, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1900.

THE BRITISH AND BOER FORCES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your article this morning you state that the total Boer force is 50,000 strong, and if this included only the available men of the two republics the estimate would be correct. But there must be added:

1. Hollander, German, and other Uitlanders residing in the Transvaal.

2. Foreigners of all nationalities who have come to aid the Boers in the last six months, mostly via Delagoa Bay.

3. Many thousand Dutch colonists from Cape Colony and Natal.

These additions would probably make the Boer force about 70,000.

The British force now in the field, according to reliable authority, is as follows:

Regulars in South Africa, including Indian contingent, at commencement of war	23,000
Buller's army corps	49,000
Canadians and Australians	2,000
British African irregulars	15,000
Fifth Division, just landed	11,000
Total	100,000

From this total must be deducted 10,000 men owing to losses and sickness, leaving 90,000.

On the way there are the following troops:

Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Divisions	30,000
Yeomanry Cavalry	10,000
Volunteers	10,000
Australians and Canadians	2,500
Reinforcing drafts, (regulars)	12,000
British African irregulars, newly raised	10,000
Total	74,500

The two totals make 164,500 men. Any one with any knowledge of warfare knows that the attacking force, especially in a country of big distances, has to detach a large percentage to guard communications, and after doing that ought to be twice as strong as the defending force to neutralize advantage of position. FAIR PLAY.

New York, Jan. 12, 1900.

NEWARK MAN'S MAIL STOPPED.

Postal Authorities Issue Fraud Order Against O. W. Roper.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Post Office Department has issued a fraud order against Osman W. Roper of Newark, N. J. It is said that Roper operated four different concerns, the Realty Corporation Company of New Jersey, the Realty Loan and Trust Fund, the Loan and Title Company, and the Four Per Cent. Mortgage Company.

Roper's method was to offer loans on advantageous terms of interest, and when he secured a borrower would bring all four concerns to bear upon them. Each would have to perform some service for which the borrower would have to pay. Roper is now held in default of bail in Newark.

BELIEVES HER PASTOR IS GOD.

Domestic Troubles Unbalance a Rondout Woman's Mind.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Jan. 13.—A victim of religious mania, Mrs. Anna Wolf, wife of Herman Wolf of North Rondout, was arrested to-day for singing and praying in the streets. For several days the strangely acting old woman has been about the streets and those who have seen her have thought her a religious fanatic or a member of some religious order. She firmly believes that the Rev. Father M. Kuhnen, pastor of St. Peter's Catholic Church in Rondout, is God, and that if people will only place themselves under his protection they will be saved.

Mrs. Wolf will be taken to the Middletown Insane Asylum next week. It is said that her insanity was caused by brooding over her husband's ill-treatment, and the fact that she had recently been obliged to apply for a divorce from him worried her so that she became mentally unbalanced.

Special Bridle Paths in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Col. Bingham, the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, has laid out two bridle paths in the reservations south of the President's mansion for the benefit of Secretary Root, Adjt. Gen. Corbin, and others who do not have time to go to the suburbs for horseback riding. One is around the ellipse in the white lot, and is about a mile long and seventeen feet wide. The other is around the Washington Monument Park. Secretary Root and Gen. Corbin use the bridle paths every afternoon.

Cleveland Iron Workers May Strike.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 13.—It is probable that the rod mill workers in all the mills of the American Steel and Wire Company will strike on Monday. At a largely attended meeting to-night it was decided to stick to the demand for an increase of wages made upon the company several days ago. If the demand is not complied with on Monday, which was the time limit given to the company, the men will strike.

Clearance Sales!

All Cars Transfer to

Bloomingdales

3RD AVE 59 & 60TH STS

Clearance Sales!

Fur Coats $25.00

$60 and $75 Fur Jackets for $25.00.

The greatest fur offer this season.

As there are but 29 of these coats we cannot guarantee that they will last long at the price named. We have sold many fur bargains, but this is the greatest offer we have ever made. If you wish to secure one of these garments we advise you to call at once.

The stock includes fine quality Nearseal coats, with Persian collar and revers. There are coats among this lot that have been selling at from $55.00 to $75.00 each. Choice of the entire lot until sold at, each $25.00

The above goods are all this season's latest styles, beautifully lined and well finished throughout.

Main Floor.

15% Discount on Sterling Silverware.

We offer a special discount of 15 per cent. on Sterling Silverware from $2.00 upward, including Sterling Silver knives, forks, spoons, flower vases, tea sets, chatelaine bags, purses, &c., &c.

95c. STERLING SILVER NOVELTIES reduced to 65c

65c. and 75c. STERLING SILVER NOVELTIES reduced to 45c

Main Floor.

25% Discount on Dress Trimmings.

Twenty-five per cent. discount will be allowed on our entire stock of Dress Trimmings, including all the French novelties in passementerie yokes, blouses, Empress skirts, fronts, collars, sleeves, &c., in spangles, beads, plain and other effects, in black and colors.

Main floor.

Book Clearances at One-Half Price.

Offers like these can only be had here. Our annual clearance sale of books will create a great stir in the book business. Thousands of volumes of good copyright books, slightly soiled from handling, but perfect in every other respect, will be sold at half our marked prices. This does not mean half the publisher's prices, but half the prices that we ask for books, which are very much below publisher's prices. For instance, $1.00 books will be sold at 36c., $1.25 books at 44c., $1.50 books at 49c. and 54c., and so on in proportion. The entire stock will be displayed on centre counters in our book store. This is a great opportunity to secure fine books at little cost. Special attention of managers of libraries, societies, &c., is directed to this sale.

Main floor.

25 Off on Rich Art Goods

such as Bronzes, Sevres Ware, Ivory Statuary, Miniatures, Curios, &c., for cabinets, fine bric-a-brac, marble statuary, &c., &c., all at a discount of 25 per cent. from the marked prices.

Main floor.

Sale of Dress Goods.

BLACK SICILIAN, an excellent, heavy quality, very bright and extremely lustrous, popular for separate skirts or waists; this quality is generally sold elsewhere at 79c., on Monday our price per yd. 55c

BLACK ALL-WOOL GRANITE SUITING, 50 inches wide, a very attractive, serviceable, hard wearing popular fabric; usually sold at $1.25, will find quick buyers on Monday at 98c

BLACK MOHAIR AND WOOL CREPONS, in many very pretty designs; a more charming fabric cannot be imagined, and for style, service and neatness is without parallel; this very pretty material has met with much favor at $1.25 yard; on Monday, only 85c

BLACK ALL-WOOL SILK FINISHED HENRIETTA, fully 45 inches wide, is exceedingly bright and lustrous; guaranteed fast black and most serviceable, a quality worth 98c.; will be offered on Monday at only 75c

A large shipment of fine imported SATIN STRIPED CHALLIES, in a large variety of new, very pretty, rich designs, which we place on special counter, marked at incomparable prices.

Just read: — 7,000 yards ALL-WOOL HOMESPUN SUITINGS, 52 inches wide, in the prevailing shades of light, medium and dark grays and browns; these are a belated shipment purchased to retail at $1.25; a rare chance; will be offered you on Monday at the unmatchable price of 79c

Main Floor.

Black Dress Goods.

5,000 yards BLACK FANCY VELOURS, a very neat, serviceable fabric for either street wear or house gowns, and should meet with ready sale if marked at 39c.; on Monday they will be shown on special counter and marked at 19c

BLACK ALL WOOL HENRIETTA, bright and lustrous, guaranteed fast black and in every way most desirable, the best the market offers to-day at 59c.; will find popularity here Monday at . . . 49c

BLACK ALL WOOL CHEVIOT SERGE, fully 45 inches wide, excellent value, jet black, and nothing better for actual wear; good value at 79c., on Monday 59c

BLACK MATELASSE, especially adapted for separate skirts, being a very hardy, sturdy fabric; a quality well worth $1.25 per yard, will be offered in many very pretty designs at 75c

BLACK TURKISH MOHAIR, an article of real merit, will not crock or slip in the seams, has a fine silk finished, high lustre, and will be found most serviceable and in every way desirable; a genuine bargain on Monday at only . . 50c

BLACK ALL WOOL DIAGONAL, all pure wool and cannot be equalled for wear; a very popular fabric at this time, and one that should be sold at $1.25, will be offered on Monday at only 75c

Main Floor.

Fine Paintings

At ½ Price.

We offer our entire stock of fine Oil Paintings at half marked prices throughout the month of January.

We anticipate one of the largest sales of Paintings we have ever held, as the opportunity is exceptional. The pictures will be exhibited on Third Floor. An early selection is advisable. Among the prominent artists represented are Wertheimer, Childe Hassam, Pinelo, Thomas Martin, Navarro, Hoeter, Jose Arpa, Weller, Narbona, Bogert and many others.

Choice of our entire collection AT HALF PRICE.

Tri-on-fa Shoes for Ladies.

A MOST COMFORTABLE SHOE.

Monday (to-morrow), we offer over 3,000 pairs at the unusual price of

$1.90 Pair.

Every pair is made with cork inner soles, keeping the feet dry and warm, besides forming an easy cushion for the feet. The makers of these Shoes intended them to compete with three-fifty shoes, and in many respects they are as good; besides, they have the advantage of keeping the feet dry. The varieties of leathers, also shapes and styles, are enough to satisfy the most exacting tastes. Blacks and Winter Russets, all weights, including Golf and Skating Boots, extra high cut, light and heavy soles, sizes 2 to 8, widths A to E E. Every pair newly made, therefore you get the latest fashions. The following are the different shapes:—Foot-form, Bulldog, London, Mannish, New York Opera, Pug. The following are descriptions of styles:

BOX CALF LEATHER, cork inner soles, lace and button . $1.90

DONGOLA KID LEATHER, cork inner soles, lace and button $1.90

GOLF LACE BOOTS, 9 inches high, black or russets, heavy soles, cork inner soles . . $1.90

VICI KID LEATHER, cork inner soles, lace and button . $1.90

Special sizes in fancy VESTING TOPS, also heavy weight OXFORDS, cork inner soles . . . $1.90

Fall and winter weight RUSSET LACE BOOTS, cork inner soles, $1.90

DONGOLA KID SKIN, lace and button, spring heels, cork inner soles $1.90

DONGOLA KID SKIN, BUTTON BOOTS, extra ankle, cork inner soles, $1.90

THE CONTESTS IN KENTUCKY.

Statements of Both Sides Indicate that Trouble May Follow the Action of the Legislature.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 13.—The situation in the contests for the Governorship and the other State offices and the question of what is going to happen when the final result is declared are to-night fruitful of the most extravagant speculation. If the Republican incumbents of the State offices carry out the line of procedure they now threaten by refusing to vacate even in case the Legislature decides in favor of the Democratic contestants, the situation will be serious, and, if the statements of some of the leaders are to be credited, this is what they intend to do.

K. J. Hampton, Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee, said to-day that the talk of holding an anti-Goebel State convention here next week was purely an invention, but he predicted that several thousand anti-Goebel men from all parts of the State would be here to protest by their presence against unseating Taylor and Marshall and to sustain them if the Legislature votes to turn them out. He denied that any of those now here were soldiers in citizens' clothes, as charged by the Goebel Democrats.

James Andrew Scott, one of the attorneys for the contestants in the minor State contests, said to-night:

"The importation of soldiers and thugs here for the purpose of intimidating the Legislature will not work. They are bluffing, and no trouble will occur. As for their threats that they will hold on in spite of the decision by the Legislature, they may do this for a few days, but the courts would recognize the regular State Government, and if Mr. Taylor did not then give in, he would subject himself to prosecution, and all of the penalties against usurpation, which I have no idea he will want to encounter."

Ex-Gov. Bradley and all of the Republican leaders hold that the contest proceedings are being conducted in an arbitrary manner, without regard to the law, and say that for these reasons the decision, if averse to Taylor, should not be binding on him. They have filed a bill of specifications as to their objections to the trial of the contests, and the reasons why, as they allege, the proceedings are all illegal. They are:

That the Democratic members of the Legislature, with a few exceptions, had their minds made up and were committed in advance of the filing of the contests to vote to seat Goebel and Beckham; that the committees trying the contests are fraudulently constituted, and can have no just powers, because of the fraudulent manner in which they were drawn; that the time allowed for taking evidence is so short as to amount practically to a denial to the contestees of the right to prove their cases, and that the refusal to accept depositions as evidence operates in the same manner.

The sum total of these assertions, according to Gov. Taylor's attorneys, brings the case within some of the inhibitions of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

APPEALS TO KENTUCKY VOTERS.

Republicans and Anti-Goebel Democrats Review the Situation.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 13.—The Republican State Committee, through its officers, and the organization formed by disaffected Democrats in the recent campaign, have issued statements reviewing the political situation and calling upon the people for their support. The appeal issued by the anti-Goebel Democrats says:

"If the people of Kentucky will speak directly to their representatives in commanding tones they may yet save the State and party from irretrievable disaster and unexampled disgrace. We appeal to you, therefore, to read in the record of the past twelve months the dark record of defeat and disaster that may follow during the twelve months to come. If you are still loyal to the platform of 1896, and desire this year to give your candidate for President the electoral vote of Kentucky, you must not permit the political desperadoes in control of the Democratic caucus at Frankfort to make the party responsible for the action of the reinstated and desperate leaders now in control of the Legislature."

The Republican manifesto contains the following:

"A political conspiracy against representative government approaches a climax. Every right guaranteed by your Constitution is violated ruthlessly, alike in party convention, by Elections Commissioners, by officers of the judiciary department and by representatives in the Legislature. Unless you will act so as to instruct your representatives in the Legislature to execute your will, the enemies of representative government may yet triumph, or, in their vain efforts to triumph, may provoke bloodshed."

S. BAUMANN & CO.

CALL AND MAKE YOUR OWN TERMS.

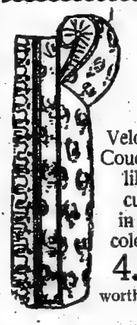

Velour Couches, like cut, in all colors, 4.98 worth $10.

5-piece inlaid Marqueterie Parlor Suits in silk damask and silk plush upholstery; worth $40.00..... 19.98

Best Plate Pier Mirror in Oak or Mahogany finish . . . 6.98

Cor. 46th St. & 8th Ave.

OPEN SATURDAY TILL 10 P. M.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB'S NEW PLAN

Persistently Circulated Report of Negotiations for the Purchase of Progress Club's Building.

According to a rumor persistently circulated last night the Democratic Club is negotiating

MORE MEN ACCUSE CLARK

Details of the Alleged Bribery Still Coming Out.

MONTANA WITNESSES TESTIFY

M. L. Hewett, a Miner, States that the Senator Practically Admitted the Charges Against Him.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—When the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections began its session to-day in the case of Senator Clark of Montana, M. L. Hewett, a miner, who was in Helena during the session of the Legislature in 1899, was called. He said that Charles Clark had asked him to see Senator Myers and offer him $10,000 for his vote for Mr Clark for Senator. He had accordingly talked with Mr. Myers and testified that that gentleman had told him, after first declining the proposition, to say to Clark that if he was disposed to do so he could put $10,000 in the hands of Mr. Whiteside to be paid to him (Myers) in case he should vote for Mr. Clark. Hewett said that the Senator's son stated that this arrangement was satisfactory and had afterward told him that the money for Myers had been given to Whiteside and that his vote was assured.

Mr. Hewett said that during the Senatorial contest he had talked frequently with Senator Clark. Once he had remonstrated with the Senator concerning Whiteside as a well-known supporter of Daly, but the Senator had, he said, assured him that Whiteside's fidelity was assured because of the fact that he (Whiteside) was in trouble with the Clark opponents over a building he was constructing in Butte.

The witness also said that he had seen the Senator at his rooms at the Helena Hotel a short time after the Whiteside exposure and had asked him what he proposed to do, when the Senator had replied:

"There is only one thing to do, and that is to make the people believe that the Daly gang have furnished the money and have put up a conspiracy against us."

"I asked him," continued the witness, "if he could make that stick, to which he replied: 'There is no trouble about that, because if we put up a good excuse the people will believe us, and we can again get the members together.'"

The witness also detailed a conversation which he said he had with Senator Clark upon the eve of the investigation by the State Supreme Court, in which he told the Senator that "Toni" Lyons, one of the Senator's workers, had threatened to go into court and testify against Clark, because the latter's friends had not kept their promises to him. According to the witness, the Senator had then replied:

"I don't owe these fellows anything. I have paid them all they asked. I am under no obligation to them, and I expect them to do as they agreed to do by me."

Mr. Hewett said, however, that Mr. Clark added that he would have his son see Lyons.

On cross-examination Mr. Hewett said he was a Republican and not especially interested in any of the Senatorial candidates. He had "just drifted into" the contest. He pronounced as incorrect the report of the testimony taken before the Lewis and Clark County Grand Jury furnished the committee by the memorialists, and he added that he had not told all the facts to the jury. Indeed, he had never told all to any one until he had given the details to Mr. Birney, one of the attorneys for the memorialists, in Washington a few days ago. Senator Faulkner's questions were devoted to showing inconsistency on the part of the witness in refusing to give the details to Montana representatives of the prosecution, whom he knew, and then giving them to Mr. Birney, whom he did not know. Concluding his testimony Mr. Hewett said he had received no pay for his services from Mr. Clark and no promise of any. He had been interested with the Senator in a mining company and preferred him to his opponents.

Mr. C. W. Clark, a son of the Senator, was next called. He was questioned concerning letters from Dr. Ector to himself, his father, and Mr. Bickford, which were referred to in Ector's testimony yesterday, and to which the letters from Senator Clark produced yesterday were said to be replies. He said he had last seen them during the Wellcome disbarment trial, and was sure that he had put them in his trunk to bring East. He could not find them, however, and thought they must be in New York. He was sure he had not destroyed them. He was sure he would go to New York and get them.

The next witness was Charles W. Jackson, a newspaper man, residing in Salt Lake, Utah, and a member of the Legislature of that State. He testified that he had met Mr. Clark at the Knutsford Hotel, in Salt Lake City, during the Senatorial deadlock in that State last February, and that Mr. Clark had tried to influence him to vote for McCune for United States Senator from Utah, intimating that in case he should do so he would be paid for the act. Relating the conversation, Mr. Jackson said that Mr. Clark had said that McCune was a liberal man, who never forgot his friends, and said:

"If I should see my way clear to vote for him, he had no doubt he would do something handsome for me."

Mr. Jackson said he had declined, and that Mr. Clark had then proceeded to argue the point, saying that all scandals of that character soon died out; that it was the custom of men of wealth to spend money to secure election to the Senate. Jackson said Mr. Clark cited the case of Senator Hanna of Ohio as in point. Continuing, he said Mr. Clark stated that in his own case he had used money to secure his own election which had then but recently occurred. His election had caused some talk, and one of the members had foolishly exhibited some bills in a careless way, but he had no doubt that the talk would soon die out, and that he would hear little more of it. The witness said that Mr. Clark had asked him to regard the conversation as confidential.

When Mr. Jackson concluded his testimony, it was announced that no more witnesses would be examined before next Wednesday, and after an executive session the committee adjourned.

SHIPPING MEN FAVOR SUBSIDY.

Vessel Owners Outline the Merits of the Frye Bill Before the Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Senate Committee on Commerce to-day resumed its hearing on the Hanna-Payne Shipping Subsidy bill. Thomas Clyde, of the Clyde Steamship Line, was recalled. He took up the cost of the construction of vessels, their maintenance and operation, showing that the figures under the American flag were much higher than under any other flag. The cost for production, for materials and maintenance would, in his opinion, gradually decrease as the demand for them increased. So that if, by the enactment into law of the pending bill, the demand for vessels should increase, as it naturally would, the cost of construction would just as naturally decrease in brief course of time.

Mr. Clyde said that what it was desired to do by the bill was to encourage low-speed vessels—vessels that would at low cost extend American export trade. Mr. Clyde said that his company, on the day the bill became a law, would sign a contract for the construction of two vessels to cost in the aggregate about $1,000,000. President Munson of the Munson Steamship Line had stated that his company would place at least 100,000 tons of shipping that was now under foreign flags under the American flag. He had no doubt that other lines would do the same thing.

F. B. Thurber, representing the United States Export Association, said the universal belief among American manufacturers and shippers was that this country must have a merchant marine to export American products. The bill, he said, was a potent factor in the interests of the great masses of the laboring people of the United States.

Mr. Theodore C. Search of Philadelphia, President of the American Manufacturers' Association, maintained that the enactment of the pending bill would be of immense benefit to the manufacturers of the country and would largely increase American export trade.

Mr. Search argued that the enactment of the bill would build up a great shipbuilding industry, thus giving employment to tens of thousands of persons and directly and indirectly benefiting the entire Nation. The United States, he said, had taken its place definitely as one of the great manufacturing export nations of the world, and it was desirable that our export trade should be carried in American vessels.

Chairman Frye announced that the hearing would be adjourned until next Tuesday, in order that some figures might be prepared relating to the general subject under consideration. Up in the Northwest, he said, considerable opposition to the pending measure had developed. Mr. James Hill, President of the Great Northern Railway, who one year ago was favorable to this bill, was now in favor of an export bounty. This was likewise true of several important newspapers in the Northwest and of the Farmers' Alliance in the West. He had asked former Senator Edmunds to prepare a concise statement in regard to the operation of bounties, and he probably would have it ready for submission to the committee on Tuesday next.

TO FILL A HOUSE VACANCY.

Judiciary Committee May Act to Fill Seat of Gov. Smith.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Some interest has been aroused by the report that Gov. Smith of Maryland, who has resigned from the House of Representatives in consequence of his election as Governor, will not call a special election to choose his successor. This will deprive the district of representation for two sessions of Congress. Mr. Ray of New York, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, has been looking the matter up, and it is said that the committee may take some action with a view to establishing a uniform method of procedure in such cases. Mr. Ray does not like the idea of such a precedent as Gov. Smith's failure to act will make.

"Suppose," said he, "that the House were Democratic by one majority and two Democratic members from the City of New York should die, it being substantially certain their successors, in case a special election would be held, would be Democrats; and suppose then, the Governor of New York, being a Republican, would decline to order a special election to fill these vacancies? That would change the House from Democratic to Republican, and naturally would result in materially altering the course of legislation. Thus it would be within the power of a Governor of a State to change the political complexion of the House of Representatives."

ITALY ASKS REPARATION.

Wants the Government to Punish Louisiana Lynchers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Italian Government has signified to the Government of the United States in the polite and courteous method known to modern diplomacy, a wish that the persons guilty of lynching the five Italians at Talulah, La., last Spring, should be punished. Heretofore, in cases of the lynching of Italians the matter has been compromised by the payment of indemnity, but this does not meet the present demand of the Italian Government.

As under the existing law the trial and prosecution of such cases as this is left entirely to the State authorities, the National Government is well nigh helpless to meet the request of the Italian Government. The investigation made by the State of Louisiana was so unsatisfactory that the National Government undertook investigation through its own agents, to learn the facts attending the lynching. The result of this inquiry is now on file, but the United States Government at present cannot make the report the basis of any legal proceedings against the lynchers.

The President will probably make fresh representations to Congress urging the speedy passage of the pending bills intended to remove from State courts jurisdiction in cases where persons claiming treaty protection are the victims, and transferring jurisdiction over them to the Federal courts.

Fourth-class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day: New Jersey—Fairfield, Cornelius Dey, Jr. New York—Lysander, Milan McCarthy; Penelope, F. D. Silvernail.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

A board of officers, to consist of Col. Wallace F. Randolph, Third United States Artillery; Lieut. Col. John Simpson, Deputy Quartermaster General United States Army, and Capt. Charles H. McKinstry, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, will be convened at Key West, Fla., at the call of the senior member, for the purpose of examining the location and reporting upon the relative cost and utility of erecting quarters for the accommodation of garrisons at Fort Taylor and Fort McRae.

A board of survey, to consist of Lieut. Col. Charles A. H. McCauley, Quartermaster's Department; Major David J. Craigie, Twenty-fifth United States Infantry, and Capt. Silas A. Wolf, Fourth United States Infantry, will assemble at the general depot of the Quartermaster's Department, Philadelphia, from time to time, at the call of the senior member thereof, for the purpose of fixing the responsibility for any deficiencies or damage to Quartermaster's property received at that depot during the remainder of the present calendar year.

First Lieut. A. T. Marix, Marine Corps, has been ordered from the Marine Barracks at League Island, Penn., to the New York Navy Yard, to take command of a detachment of marines there which will sail for the naval station at San Juan de Puerto Rico on the army transport McPherson.

Navy.

Medical Director G. S. Beardsley is detached from the Naval Retiring Board, Navy Yard, Washington, Jan. 20, to wait orders.

Medical Inspector John C. Wise is detached from the Naval Medical Examining Board, Navy Yard, Washington, Jan. 20, and assigned to duty as a member of the Retiring Board on the same day.

Medical Director D. Dickinson is ordered to report for duty as a member of the Naval Medical Examining Board, Navy Yard, Washington, Jan. 20.

Lieut. Commander T. S. Phelps, Jr., is detached from the Independence Feb. 5 and ordered to report for duty at the navy yard, Mare Island.

Lieut. Commander J. R. Collins is ordered to report for duty on the Independence Feb. 5 as executive officer.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Potomac has arrived at Norfolk.

The Eagle has left Nuevitas for Gibara.

The training ship Adams sailed for Southern California from San Francisco, San Diego will be the first port of call, whence the Adams will proceed to Magdalena Bay. The ship was to have gone to Honolulu, but the presence of the plague at the port made the change imperative. From the South she is to return to San Francisco and then proceed to Puget Sound.

ARRESTED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.

Ex-Official of Sandusky Charged with Crime, Says He Can Explain.

Special to The New York Times.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Jan. 13.—A sensation was created here this evening by the arrest of William J. Affleck, ex-Secretary of the Water Works Board, and one of the best-known residents of this county, on the charge of having embezzled public funds. Affleck was formerly County Clerk, has been prominent in business and politics, and has always enjoyed an excellent reputation.

Two or three days ago it was discovered that there were discrepancies in some old accounts of the water works office, and an examination of the books kept by Affleck as Secretary during the eight years he held the office disclosed some startling things. It is alleged the cash books were found not to tally with ledgers and journals, and experts soon found discrepancies ranging as high as $1,000 a month. Frequent erasures and changes in figures were found, and, it is alleged, a shortage of over $4,000 was found in accounts covering sixteen months. A peculiar feature of the affair is that the bonds given by Affleck as Secretary and Treasurer cannot be found. He was custodian of his own bonds.

Affleck was arraigned before a Magistrate, pleaded not guilty, and gave $10,000 bail for his appearance next Saturday. He stoutly maintains that he will be able to explain satisfactorily all of the alleged discrepancies in his accounts.

Sunday Carnival Permit Refused.

The Hoboken Quartet Club, composed of prominent German residents of Hoboken, recently announced a carnival Sitzung to take place to-day. Mayor Fagan yesterday notified the club that the affair could not take place. He said that he and the Police Board were under indictment for allowing Sunday entertainments, and he would take no chances till the question had been settled in court.

Record Price for Turpentine.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 13.—Spirits of turpentine was quoted to-day on the Board of Trade at 51 cents. This is a new price, not only for this season, but for many years past. The highest price heretofore has been 50½ cents, which was reached a few weeks ago. The tone of the market is firm.

Chicago Clergyman's Plight.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 13.—A man of fifty-five years was picked up in the street here to-night in a state bordering on collapse. A card reading "Rev. Joseph Haber, No. 496 Union Street, Chicago, Ill." was found in his pocket, and he muttered to the officers that that was his name.

A WATCH ON MORRISON

Fear Man Accused of Wife-Murder Will Commit Suicide.

Mrs. Morrison's Sister Expresses Strong Suspicions on Her Arrival from Her Home in Middletown.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 13.—Alfred Morrison, who was arrested yesterday on a charge of murder, in having shot and killed his wife at Mount Vernon, has not had a calm hour since he was placed in a cell in the Westchester County Jail here. Last night he did not sleep, but passed the night tossing about on his cot or walking up and down the cell. It was the same to-day.

By order of District Attorney Andrews, his supply of cigarettes was very much curtailed, and this seemed to add to the discomfort of the accused man. The District Attorney says he does not propose to allow Morrison to get into a state of insanity by the excessive smoking of cigarettes. Morrison is being closely watched day and night, as the Sheriff says he fears he will make an attempt at suicide if he gets the opportunity.

Judge Appall, Morrison's counsel, visited the jail to-day and had a long conversation with his client. Later Morrison's aunt, Mrs. Cahen, also visited the jail.

MOUNT VERNON, Jan. 13.—Mrs. Ellenberger, Mrs. Morrison's sister, arrived in New York from her home, in Middletown, this morning, and came at once to this place to see Chief of Police Foley. Chief Foley had, however, gone to Manhattan, and Mrs. Ellenberger, after waiting at the police headquarters for over an hour, took a car for Tarrytown to see District Attorney Andrews. She was accompanied by her married daughter, Mrs. O'Neill.

Mrs. Ellenberger was not disposed to talk much about her sister's death.

"Do you think Morrison murdered your sister?" she was asked while waiting at the station.

"I won't say positively that he did shoot with the intention of killing her, but I think from all I have heard of the circumstances that there is no doubt of it. He led my sister an unhappy life."

The affidavit made by Mrs. A. W. Wells of 243 South Tenth Avenue, a neighbor of the Morrisons that she had seen powder stains upon Mrs. Morrison's night dress was borne out to-day by an examination of that garment. It had been laid away together with some other effects of the dead woman, but was found and given to Chief Foley. A close examination shows that Morrison must have been very near his wife when he fired the shot. Chief Foley found for a space of three or four inches around the bullet hole, which is just under the arm pit, about thirty separate powder grain marks distinguishable under the microscope. The powder stains, however, can be seen with the eye alone.

The night dress was turned over to District Attorney Andrews at Tarrytown this afternoon.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 13.—District Attorney George W. Andrews when seen at his home to-day denied that Mrs. Ellenberger, Mrs. Morrison's sister, had made any statement disclosing new facts in the case against Morrison. He refused to state the facts as presented by the woman this afternoon, and said that she had not even made anything in the shape of an affidavit.

District Attorney Andrews said that he had not sent anybody to Middletown, as reported, with word for Mrs. Ellenberger and her daughter not to go to Mount Vernon. The District Attorney was indignant over what he termed the trick played upon him. He would not say anything more about it than that he was investigating, and would make trouble for the man who was alleged to have met Mrs. O'Neill at the railroad station, if he found him.

COLONISTS START FOR CUBA.

Steamship Yarmouth Carries 150 Persons Bound for Nuevitas—Stories of Pioneer Emigrants.

About 150 colonists sailed last evening by the steamer Yarmouth for Nuevitas, Cuba. On arriving there they will journey thirty miles overland to the new town of La Gloria, which has been founded by the Cuban Land and Steamship Company.

This is the second party of emigrants that have started for their new homes in the Pearl of the Antilles.

The Cuban Land and Steamship Company announces that it has purchased 50,000 acres of good land at La Gloria and other places near Nuevitas, and it has advertised its scheme of colonization extensively. All kinds of semi-tropical fruits and vegetables, it was said, could be raised on the land, and settlers would be able to make large profits.

Colonists who returned from Nuevitas last Wednesday related sad stories of the sufferings of their fellow emigrants who went to La Gloria some time ago. The land, they said, was a swamp to a large extent, and several colonists had spent all their money and were in want.

The officers of the company said that those colonists who had complained had gone away before the colony had been opened and made ready for occupancy. The Yarmouth came in from Nuevitas Thursday, and two of the sixteen returning colonists signed a statement that the company was doing all in its power to develop the settlement.

One of the colonists, J. S. Johnston of Truro, N. S., said before the vessel sailed: "I carefully investigated the statements of the company from readings its own and other literature, and I found them to be correct. Why, Commissioner Porter, in his report to the Government, said it was a splendid place."

When asked whether Mr. Porter had referred to La Gloria in his report, Johnston said: "No, not about Gloria itself, but Mr. Porter said that the soil of Cuba is excellent and the climate salubrious. The New York Post Office has also indorsed the scheme, you see, for if it had disapproved of it it would not have allowed the prospectuses to go through the mails."

Johnston said he would begin by raising potatoes and tobacco and other vegetables which always brought good prices in New York.

There were a good many women among the passengers. Most of them accompanied their husbands, but several were going alone. A Miss Brooks, who is a teacher by profession, said she had bought ten shares, but she intended to start a school at La Gloria for the colonists' children.

PAVING CONTRACTORS' CHARGES.

Counsel Alleges that Commissioner Keating Used Oppressive Methods.

It developed yesterday that among the complainants against the action of Highways Commissioner Keating in awarding contracts for repaving was the New Jersey Mexican Asphalt Company, a New Jersey corporation, with its principal office in Jersey City. None of the company's officers would talk of the matter yesterday, but L. Laflin Kellogg, who has been selected as counsel by one of the aggrieved concerns, declared that the indications were that Mr. Keating had discriminated against several of the concerns which desired to compete. These discriminations, he alleged, were in the preparation of the specifications, which allowed only one quality of asphalt to be used. Another complaint that had been lodged against the Commissioner was that he had required companies which were incorporated in other States to present evidence of their financial ability to carry out the terms of the contract.

These conditions, Mr. Kellogg said, were oppressive and tended to restrict the bidding to concerns which had their principal place of business in this State. This, he said, was against the law, and he intimated that suits to restrain the awarding of the contracts would certainly follow, unless it should be proved that bids were confined to domestic corporations in conformity with the law.

Boy Accidentally Kills a Companion.

BROCKTON, Mass., Jan. 13.—James Hixon, the thirteen-year-old son of Charles Hixon of this city, was accidentally shot and killed this afternoon by Charles E. Johnson, a companion, of the same age. Johnson borrowed Hixon's rifle to fire at a crow. As he raised the weapon to his shoulder the charge exploded, the ball entering Hixon's temple, killing him instantly. The Johnson boy was arrested pending an investigation, but was released this evening.

MRS. FISH'S MUSICALE.

First of Her Series of Three "Saturdays"—The Guests and the Artists.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave the first of her series of three "Saturdays" last evening at her residence, 25 East Seventy-Eighth Street. The affair was a musicale preceded by a dinner. This was succeeded by a supper for 125 guests, many of whom arrived in time simply for the musicale which followed the dinner. There was no attempt at elaborate decoration. The musicale took place in the ballroom, and supper was served in the ballroom story at small tables. The ballroom was not large enough to accommodate the number of invited guests, and it was made larger by the removal of the partition which separated it from the main foyer at the head of the stairway. During the dinner a Hungarian band played.

The musicale was very late, as Mr. Mackenzie Gordon, who had arranged and managed it, was singing with the American Opera Company in "Martha" in Brooklyn. It was nearly midnight before the first number was rendered. The artists were Mme. Schumann-Heink, Mr. Mackenzie Gordon, and Mr. Leo Stern. The programme was as follows:

'Cello, "Le Cygne" ..... Saint-Saens
Humoresque ..... Stern
Leo Stern.
Aria, "Die Allmacht" ..... Schubert
Mme. Schumann-Heink.
Songs, "Thy Beaming Eyes" ..... MacDowell
"Ich Liebe Dich" ..... Schultz
Mackenzie Gordon.
Study ..... Chopin
"Am Spring-Brunnen" ..... Davidoff
Leo Stern.
Songs, "At Parting" ..... Rogers
"Madrigal" ..... Harris
Mackenzie Gordon.
Songs, "Nur Wie Du"—Sehnsucht Kennt... Tschaikowsky
"Wohin" ..... Schubert
"Nurein Gruss" ..... Adolph Mehokeus
Mme. Schumann-Heink.

Among the guests were Mrs. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Miss Bronson, Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Miss Crocker, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Pendleton, Miss Pomeroy, Miss Daisy Post, the Misses Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, the Misses Gerry, Mr. Harry Lehr, Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Burden, Mr. and Mrs. John Drexel, Mr. James de Wolf Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Storrs Wells, Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. George B. de Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Harry McVickar, Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Freylinghuysen, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mr. and Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt, the Misses Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese, Mr. Frederic Baldwin, Mr. Isaac Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Lanfear Norrie, Miss Barbey, Mr. William Cutting, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Suydam, Miss Evelyn Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Parrish, Jr., the Misses Hall, Miss Marie Winthrop, Mr. E. L. Winthrop, Sir Roderick Cameron, the Misses Cameron, Mrs. Fred Neilson, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kemp, Miss Bishop, Lady Colebrook, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, Miss Lilly Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Smith, Miss Beatrice Bend, Mr. Valentine G. Hall, Miss Josephine Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd S. Bryce, Miss Clare Bryce, Mr. Alfonso de Navarro, Mr. David Bishop, Mr. Robert Gerry, Mr. Frederick Bull, Mr. Worthington Whitehouse, Mr. James Gerard, Jr., Mr. Frank Polk, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Miss Clews, Miss Anna Sands, Miss Mamie Field, Mr. Livingston Beekman, Mrs. Gouverneur Kortwright, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stickney, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Childs, Mr. Montgomery Hare, Mr. Charles Robinson, Miss Laura Swann, Miss Marion Haven, Miss Whiting, Mr. and Mrs. George Crocker, the Misses Rutherfurd, Mrs. John Cowdin, Miss Eloise Breese, Mr. and Mrs. Callender, Mr. Phoenix Ingraham, Mr. Robert Van Cortlandt, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Taller, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mr. Lispenard Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Witherbee, Mr. Walter S. Gurnee, the Misses Gurnee, Mrs. George Hoffman, Miss Emily Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. James Hude Beekman, the Misses Kernochan, Craig Wadsworth, and Creighton Webb.

MISS SCHIEFFELIN MARRIED.

The Bridegroom, Mr. C. B. Ismay, Off for South Africa.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Mr. C. B. Ismay and Miss Constance Schieffelin of New York were married in London this morning by special license.

Mr. Ismay started for South Africa this afternoon.

MRS. STERN'S ENTERTAINMENT.

A Musicale at Her Fifth Avenue Residence—The Guests.

Mrs. Louis Stern gave a charming musicale at her residence, 993 Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon. Over 900 invitations were sent out. The entire Stern house was thrown open, and the many guests filled the apartments and admired the works of art.

Mrs. Stern received the guests in the main drawing room. She wore a gown of steel gray satin, combined with gray tissue and heavily spangled in steel. In her hair she wore a white ostrich feather. The decorations were ferns, palms, lilies, and red and pink roses. The following programme was executed in the ballroom and picture gallery:

1. Von Fielitz, a. "Rosenzweige."
   b. "Ergebung."
   Mr. Hobart Smock.
2. a. Bach, Aria.
   b. Schubert, Moment Musical.
   The Dannreuther Quartet.
3. a. Fischer, "Under the Rose."
   b. Franz, "Mutter, Oh Sing Mich Zur Ruh."
   c. Schumann, "Widmung."
   Miss Sara Anderson.
4. a. Tschaikowsky, "Andante Contabile."
   b. Boccherini, "Menuetto."
   The Dannreuther Quartet.
5. a. Wildenberg, "Ich Liebe Dich."
   b. Ronald, "Daphne's Love."
   Mr. Hobart Smock.
6. a. Fauré, "Petite Romance."
   b. Bach, "Gavotte."
   The Dannreuther Quartet.
7. Bach-Gounod, "Ave Maria," (with violin obligato.)

Miss Sara Anderson and Mr. Gustav Dannreuther.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan, Mr. and Mrs. Straus, Mr. and Mrs. Hass, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar L. Richard, Mr. Adolph Lewisohn, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Reckendorfer, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Sands, Miss Sands, Mr. and Mrs. S. Stern, and Mr. and Mrs. Leipziger.

Newport Society Notes.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 13.—Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., and Lispenard Stewart are spending a few days here.

Gordon McKay arrived from Washington to-day with a party of guests.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield have rented Pinard Cottage No. 5 for the coming season.

LIS PENDENS ON BIG BUILDING.

Brooklyn Savings Bank Begins Action Against a Structure at Wall and Nassau Streets.

A lis pendens was filed yesterday against the property at the northwest corner of Wall and Nassau Streets, a fifteen-story building, owned by Helene L. G. Asinari and others. Foreclosure proceedings have been begun by the Brooklyn Savings Bank, which holds two mortgages on the parcel.

The mortgages amount to about $350,000, bearing 4 per cent. interest, and are the only incumbrances on the property. The defendants are in default on only one interest payment. The bank has opened proceedings merely to protect itself, and it was learned last evening that there is small probability that a judgment will ever be entered against the property, and a still smaller chance that it will ever be sold under foreclosure.

"The foreclosure is a regular one, and presents no extraordinary features," said James Punnett, of Schenck & Punnett, the attorneys for the Brooklyn Savings Bank. "It simply means that our interest has not been paid and in the natural course of business we take this step."

Fourth Appellate Division Justices.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 13.—Justice William H. Adams will preside at the next term of the Fourth Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, which will convene in this city next Tuesday, and the Associate Justices will be Peter B. McLennan, Alfred C. Spring, Pardon C. Williams, and Frank C. Laughlin, who has just received from the Governor a second appointment to that position.

The Oldest Postal Clerk Dead.

BOSTON, Jan. 13.—Charles Bingham, the oldest postal clerk in the United States, died this evening at his home, 30 Montgomery Street, aged eighty-five years. He leaves one son. He worked regularly up to last August, when he was badly injured by a fall from a balcony.

The *Pianola* is an instrument by means of which *any one* can play the piano

PRICE $250.

It is bringing into use thousands of pianos which have been silent for many years.

It is making players of people who, lacking musical training, had never expected to experience the pleasure of producing music for themselves.

It is increasing the repertory of amateur and professional pianists by making the entire literature of the piano available without study and without practice.

PRICE $250.

The PIANOLA is the only piano player which has been indorsed by musicians.

When not in use the Pianola may be easily detached and removed to another part of the room. The Pianola can be used in connection with any Grand or Upright Piano, and does not in any way mar or disfigure the instrument. It can be adjusted by any one.

THE AEOLIAN CO., 18 West 23d St.

Wherever there is a piano there should be a Pianola

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...7:23	Sun sets...4:56	Moon sets...4:22

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....6:23	Gov. Isl'd...7:00	H. Gate....8:56
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....7:01	Gov. Isl'd...7:31	H. Gate....9:27

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, JAN. 15.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Coronda, La Plata Countries	12:00 M.	.....

TUESDAY, JAN. 16.

Asti, Pernambuco	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	.....
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Roman Prince, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Trave, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17.

Allianca, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Aragonia, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Astoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Benedict, Para	7:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Colorado, Hull	.....	.....
Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
U. S. transport, San Juan	10:30 A. M.	.....
Yucatan, Havana, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, JAN. 18.

La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Niagara, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Saratoga, Nassau, &c.	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JAN. 19.

Cherokee, Turks Island	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Daggry, Progreso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston, &c.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Origen, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JAN. 20.

Altai, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M.	.....
Coleridge, Pernambuco	9:00 A. M.	.....
Lauenburg, Nuevitas, &c.	1:00 P. M.	.....
Ravensdale, Yucatan	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Bloemfontein. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer China. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. 30 and up to Jan. 20, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Jan. 20, for dispatch per steamship Moana. Mails for China and Japan and Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 21, for dispatch per steamship Rio Janeiro Maru, (registered letters must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 26, inclusive, for dispatch by ship City of Papeiti. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Doric. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Melbourne of Dec. 19, Sydney Dec. 20, and Auckland Dec. 25, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Moana, and the mails from China and Japan, which arrived at Vancouver, are due to arrive in New York on the morning of Tuesday, Jan. 16.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) JAN. 14.

Aragonia, Antwerp, Dec. 30.
Astoria, Glasgow, Jan. 3.
Auguste Victoria, Genoa, Jan. 4.
Bendo, Hamburg, Dec. 31.
City of Macon, Savannah, Jan. 11.
Clematis, Gibraltar, Dec. 27.
Colorado, Hull, Dec. 30.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Jan. 10.
Critic, Dundee, Dec. 30.
El Norte, New Orleans, Jan. 9.
Exeter City, Swansea, Dec. 31.
Florida, Brunswick, Jan. 11.
La Gascogne, Havre, Jan. 6.
Moyune, Gibraltar, Dec. 31.
Panama, Pauillac, Dec. 20.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, Dec. 27.
Prins Willem, Port au Prince, Jan. 8.
St. Paul, Southampton, Jan. 6.

MONDAY, JAN. 15.

Antilla, Nassau, Jan. 11.
British Empire, Antwerp, Dec. 31.
Burnside, Havana, Jan. 11.
Glanton, Hamburg, Jan. 1.
King Bleddyn, Rotterdam, Jan. 8.
Mesaba, London, Jan. 4.
Nacoochee, Savannah, Jan. 12.

TUESDAY, JAN. 16.

Altai, Port Limon, Jan. 9.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Jan. 6.
Chalmette, New Orleans, Jan. 11.
Friesland, Antwerp, Jan. 6.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans, Jan. 10.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, Jan. 8.
Stalheim, Christiania, Jan. 2.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17.

Advance, Colon, Jan. 10.
Cevic, Liverpool, Jan. 7.
Oceanic, Liverpool, Jan. 10.

THURSDAY, JAN. 18.

Alamo, Galveston, Jan. 12.
Hesperia, Gibraltar, Jan. 4.
Horatio, Fara, Jan. 6.
Lahn, Bremen, Jan. 9.
Llandaff City, Swansea, Jan. 4.
Ohio, Hull, Jan. 6.

FRIDAY, JAN. 19.

Excelsior, New Orleans, Jan. 13.
Gera, Bremen, Jan. 7.

The Great Big Sale

of the

BIERMAN, HEIDELBERG & CO.

Stock of Fine

Clothing—Hats—Shoes and Furnishings

STILL CONTINUES.

This will be a lively week here. All the advertised bargains still on sale—and plenty others that got buried in last week's rush.

Frank L. Taylor Clothing

NEW HAVEN ROAD CHANGES

William E. Barnett, Its Attorney, Elected Third Vice President.

NEW DIVISION OF THE WORK

Ex-President Clark Denies a Vanderbilt Offer for the Company's Stock Has Been Hinted At.

At the monthly meeting yesterday of the Directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, at the Grand Central Station, plans were agreed on for perfecting the official organization of the company, under President John M. Hall. The meeting was called to order by ex-Judge Hall, and it was well attended, fifteen of the nineteen members of the board being present, the absentees being Henry C. Robinson, Henry S. Lee, William Rockefeller, and Leverett Brainard. The new Vice President, W. F. Merrill, was at the meeting.

On adjournment, it was announced that William E. Barnett, the attorney of the Consolidated, had been elected its Third Vice President, and that the plan of completing the official organization was as follows: There are to be three Vice Presidents, not counting William D. Bishop, who may be regarded as Vice President at large. His election was due to the by-laws, which do not permit of a vacancy in this office, and require the vacancy to be filled by a Director.

W. F. Merrill, who was Second Vice President of the Erie Railroad Company, is First Vice President, and he will devote himself to operating, maintenance, and construction. Mr. Barnett's duties as Third Vice President will be those of a corporate Vice President, to have, under the direction of the President, general supervision of the strictly corporate affairs of the company, as distinguished from construction, transportation, and traffic matters. A Second Vice President, who will attend to freight business and passenger traffic, will be appointed as soon as a thoroughly competent man is selected. At present neither Mr. Merrill nor Mr. Barnett is a member of the board, but Mr. Bishop may resign as Vice President next month.

Senator Depew left the meeting early to go to Washington. Asked about the reports that the Central was reaching out for the New Haven and Hartford and the Delaware and Hudson, he said: "Nothing in them. The Central's through in the matter of new acquisitions for this year."

Several members of the Consolidated's board made explicit denials that a Vanderbilt offer of guarantee on the company's stock had been made or officially hinted at. Ex-President Charles P. Clark said:

"The people who have been doing so much talking about New York Central and New Haven forget one very important thing, and that is the very close relations between the Pennsylvania Railroad and the New Haven Road. These relations are of great importance to both roads, and for New York Central or W. K. Vanderbilt to take the New Haven Road for the Vanderbilt system would be to serve notice on the Pennsylvania that its relations with New Haven would terminate.

"In view of the present situation which is the outgrowth of a close understanding between the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Vanderbilts, any attempt by the latter to 'corral' the New Haven would necessarily be equivalent to a breach of faith with Pennsylvania, and could hardly fail to upset the whole position. It is not to be supposed that the Vanderbilt interests are not well aware of this, and therefore it is the wildest nonsense to suppose they have any designs on the New Haven Road.

"Our relations with Pennsylvania date back twenty-six years, and are not likely to be changed. The Consolidated cannot be said to be aiming at returning to a 10 per cent. dividend basis, so that the stories of an 8 per cent. guarantee are plausible. But we are earning more than 8 per cent. and prefer to 'plow under' all earnings over 8 per cent. and so strengthen and vitalize our system."

J. Pierpont Morgan attended the Consolidated meeting, and his official and social relations with his co-Directors and the officers of the road were spoken of as markedly cordial. A Director remarked that it was about time to have done with talk about the clashing of Morgan and Clark interests in the administration of the Consolidated system, as there never was any basis for them outside of idle gossip.

Mr. Barnett, the new Vice President of the New Haven Road, was born in Charleston, S. C., Feb. 20, 1845, studied for college in the Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, Conn., entered Yale College in 1860, was graduated in the class of 1864, and after teaching school for one year, took a course of law at the Albany Law School, where he was graduated in 1867. He then served a short term in the law office of George H. Watrous, formerly President of the New Haven Railroad, and started to practice law for himself in Bridgeport in the Fall of 1867.

In 1869 he took the position of President's secretary and attorney of the New York and New Haven Railroad, with office in New York, and served in that position until 1887, when he was made executive secretary, with office at New Haven. He continued in this position until July 1, 1898, when he was appointed attorney for the company in charge of its Department of Law, Real Estate and Taxes, which position he has held until the present promotion.

RAILWAY TO ISSUE NEW STOCK.

United Traction Company of Albany Contemplates Improvements.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—The United Traction Company, formed by merging the Albany and Troy City and Cohoes Railways, today, through its Directors, authorized the issue of $1,000,000 in new stock with which to pay for re-equipping the Troy Division of the company, improvement of property, and retirement of old Troy City debentures.

F. N. Mann, Jr., of Troy was named Vice President, to succeed Charles Cleminshaw, resigned. The Directors decided to purchase twenty-five new open cars and thirty-five box cars.

The past month's receipts show a gain of $9,982. The capital of the company will be $5,000,000.

Resume Work on a Chicago Road.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—Twenty-two carloads of structural steel, forming the spans of the Northwestern Elevated Road necessary to complete the line from Montrose Boulevard to its northern terminus, Wilson Avenue, a distance of nearly a quarter of a mile, arrived to-day from the mills in the East. The consignment was at once switched on a siding, parallel to the road. Construction was begun immediately, and it is proposed to push the work to a speedy completion.

Track Elevation in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 13.—Mayor Seymour to-day appointed ten citizens to form, with certain city officials and ten members of the Common Council, a committee to confer with the representatives of the several railroads entering Newark, with a view to abolishing grade crossings. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western officials, after a conference with a number of city officials last evening, announced that plans are making for an amicable adjustment of the question, the railroad company being willing that the tracks shall be elevated. The matters to be adjusted concern engineering problems and a change in the route of the railroad through the city.

Railway Concessions in Mexico.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 13.—The Government has granted the Mexican Coal and Coke Company a concession to construct a system of railroads connecting extensive coal fields in the Barrotoran district, and it is proposed to build lines from that place to Monterey, Torreon, and points on the Mexican National, the Mexican Central, and the Mexican International Roads.

Syracuse City Employes Discharged.

SYRACUSE, Jan. 13.—Under the ruling of Attorney General Davies concerning appointments since April 19, 1898, Mayor McGuire to-day dismissed fifty employes of the Water Department. He also dismissed twenty-three on the ground of economy. Ex-Representative John H. Moffitt, Republican, was appointed by the Mayor Superintendent of the Water Department.

TEACHERS TO GET THEIR PAY.

December Rolls Will Be Completed To-day—Controller on the Remedy for Delay.

The pay rolls of the teachers in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, which have been in the possession of experts from the office of the Commissioners of Accounts for the last two weeks, will be completed to-night, and the payment of the teachers will begin to-morrow or Tuesday. In preparing these pay rolls and separating the amounts due under the Ahearn law, and those due under the salary schedule, the clerks found that the blanks contained no columns in which the items could be separately set down. In consequence, they were forced to make up schedules which will be attached to the pay rolls as explanatory data. The pay rolls themselves will exhibit only the gross amounts due the teachers, the items indicating how much is to be charged, in each case, to the appropriation, and how much to the Ahearn law fund appearing only on the schedules.

Controller Coler, in speaking yesterday of his bill vesting in the Board of Estimate the power to make transfers of unexpended balances in the appropriations for the Board of Education, and Senator Ford's comments on that measure, said:

"I am really sorry for my friend, Senator Ford, who is like the boy who stood on the burning deck, whence all but he had fled. In all the difference of opinion that now exists as to the school problem, there is but one point upon which I have found a practical unanimity of opinion—that the system of arbitrary apportionment of the General School Fund provided by the charter is utterly vicious and is at the bottom of all the financial difficulties of the Board of Education. Senator Ford alone seems to be so wedded to this preposterous system that he is willing to make the rashest statements in its defense, though in his own bill he practically confesses away his whole case by raising to the maximum the allotment on the basis of the number of teachers and reducing to the minimum the allotment for attendance.

"So far as concerns the Senator's charge against me in relation to the steps which were necessary to prepare properly the pay rolls for the month of December, after the Manhattan School Board had deliberately refused to obey the instructions which the charter authorizes me to give, all I have to say is that I stand ready to commit any number of similar "outrages" to accomplish similar results.

"So far as the power to transfer unexpended balances is concerned, Senator Ford speaks as though this were some new and unheard-of power. As a matter of fact, it exists and always has existed in regard to all the appropriations of every department of the City Government except the General School Fund of the Department of Education, where it is prevented by the ridiculous 'apportionment' provision.

"Senator Grady's bill is favored by practically every school interest, by all the teachers, and by the city administration. It will end all the financial difficulties of the school system, past, present, and future, and will enable the school teachers to be paid. I think if Senator Ford will take a little time for reflection he will withdraw his objections."

FOR NEW SALARY SCHEDULE.

Another Conference of the Representatives of Teachers' Associations.

All boroughs were represented at a conference of members of the various organizations of public school Principals and teachers of the Greater New York held at Grammar School No. 1, in Henry Street, yesterday afternoon, when another effort was made to agree upon some compromise salary plan which shall be satisfactory to all and supply a graded increase of salaries between the minima of the Ahearn law, which only provides for the first and tenth year salaries.

The meeting resolved itself into a general discussion of plans for future action, and it was decided to hold similar conferences every Saturday afternoon at the same place. Those who attended yesterday will report back to their various associations and accredited delegates will be appointed to future meetings.

Dr. William L. Ettinger, President of the New York City Teachers' Association and Principal of the school where the conference was held, presided over the conference, which was behind closed doors. He said that one result was that it was decided that a salary schedule uniform in its application to all boroughs should be prepared either for the purpose of presenting it to a charter revision committee or else to be made the basis of a separate measure to be introduced into the Legislature.

To Resume Bible Reading in Schools.

SAG HARBOR, L. I., Jan. 13.—Through the efforts of Principal Charles W. Armstrong of the Union School here, the reading of the Bible is to be resumed at the opening exercises in the schools. About fifteen years ago it was discontinued, owing to a controversy which arose between the different religious denominations.

FACTORY INSPECTION LAW.

Proposed Improvements Discussed at St. Stephen's Church.

Representatives of the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor, University Settlements, and the Clothing Makers' Union, met yesterday afternoon in the guild room of St. Stephen's Church, 122 West Sixty-ninth Street, to consider proposed improvements in the factory inspection law. Among those present Mrs. Florence Kelly, formerly Factory Inspector of Illinois; Miss Harriet Keyser, and Henry White, General Secretary of the Garment Makers' Union.

The Rev. Dr. Francis Clay Moran, pastor of St. Stephen's Church, presided at the meeting. Most of the session was devoted to the consideration of the report of the Committee on Amendments. The nature of this report was not made public, Dr. Moran announcing that it was deemed advisable not to give it out at this time.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Indianapolis Board of Fire Underwriters has passed a resolution requiring agents to maintain rates on business located outside of that city.

At the annual meeting of the Boston Life Underwriters' Association the following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year: President—Charles W. Gammons; First Vice President—D. F. Appel; Second Vice President—F. J. Hammer; Secretary—George E. Williams; Treasurer—Francis Marsh; Executive Committee—Courtney Baylor, J. F. Cranston, Louis L. Hopkins, F. J. Sanborn, and William L. Tyler.

The specific advance in fire insurance rates on storage stores, ordered by the New York Fire Insurance Exchange last Wednesday, has been followed by a discussion on the part of the Chicago Underwriters' Association of a proposition to increase the rates on cold-storage warehouses in that city, the decision finally going over until this week. The rates on tobacco in Chicago warehouses were advanced 50 cents per $100 of insurance.

The difficulties in the fire insurance rating compact at Trenton will be taken up at the monthly meeting of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department, which will be held on Tuesday at Philadelphia. A recommendation in regard to the matter is expected from the Mercer County (N. J.) Committee. It was reported in this city yesterday that the general question of rates in Middle Department territory may come up for consideration.

It was reported yesterday that the Russian Reinsurance Company, as well as the St. Petersburg Fire Insurance Company, is actively considering the advisability of entering the United States in the near future. Should both of these companies come in there will be four Russian companies operating in this country, the Moscow Fire Insurance Company and the Salamandra of St. Petersburg having recently been licensed by Superintendent Payn of the State Insurance Department.

The manager of one of the fire insurance companies which wrote a large volume of suburban business last year said yesterday that the experience of his company showed that out of every 100 dwellings in the suburban territory burned during 1899 sixty were situated within the protection of some Fire Department and forty were located outside of all protection, so that the risks for which the larger premiums were received were those on which the smaller amount of losses was paid.

The insurance on the buildings at 213 to 217 Grand Street, which were damaged by fire Thursday night, was distributed as follows: On building 213 Grand Street, Aetna, $5,500; Springfield, $1,000; Providence-Washington, $500; Reliance, $500, and Pennsylvania, $500. On building 215 and 217 Grand Street, Hartford, $4,000; Pacific, $3,000; Westchester, $2,000; Fire Association, $1,500; Citizens' of New York, $1,500; Lancashire, $1,500; Imperial, $1,500; Traders', $1,500; Phoenix of Hartford, $1,500; Springfield, $1,000, and Pennsylvania, $1,000. Miller & Maltbie will adjust the loss.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

Such a charming day as Saturday naturally brought to Central Park an unusually large number of strollers and riders, and the drives were thronged as they have not been in some time. Speaking comparatively, of course, the crowd was the greatest on the bridle path, and it is doubtful if there was a saddle horse in the city that was not in use some time during the day. From early morning until the shadows began to fall the paths were lively with men and women and boys and girls who rode over the winding paths anywhere from one to a dozen times, faces aglow from the beneficial effects of the exercise and the inhalation of the fresh air. A feature of the parade was the presence of parties of from a half dozen upward, one such party being made up of fifteen young ladies, with a chaperon and a riding master. All could ride well, all had good mounts, all were good-looking, and there was a continuous chorus of laughter in their wake as they went galloping over the paths, which were in first-rate trim for the exercise. A feature of the afternoon riding was the number of elderly gentlemen who were out for a bit of the health-giving exercise. There were Judges, bankers, clergymen, doctors, and men whose names constantly figure in the social and financial life of the city. Many of these were superbly mounted, for they were members of the exclusive New York Riding Club, who had come from their handsome house on Fifty-eighth Street, where there are housed more fine saddle horses than in any similar building in the country. One of the regular riders who was missed from the parade was Viola Allen, the actress, who is a fine horsewoman, and who has been a picturesque figure on the drive riding her fine chestnut horse Gloria, as long as her engagements at local theatres would permit her to do so. Horseback riding has never been so popular or so generally indulged in as this season, for the fad for automobile riding has made no such impression among the riders as did the bicycle craze of a few years ago.

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"There may be others," remarked the bank cashier between bites, "for I have no time to look up such things, but in a notice received at the bank to-day I happened to see in the list of Directors elected at a bank meeting at Portland, Conn., the other day the name of Mrs. Myra D. Pickering. She is the first woman that I ever happened to hear of who was a regularly elected Director of a National bank. I have heard of women engaged in the banking business in various parts of the country, and if I am not mistaken there is a State bank in Connecticut that has a female cashier. This is, however, the first woman that I know of who is a regular member of the Board of Direction of a banking establishment of this sort."

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He stood on a corner rubbing his face, and was in a meditative mood. He was also plainly provoked about something. That his face needed the attention of a barber was very evident, and that was the cause of his troubles. "I have been in the habit of going to one barber's shop and being shaved by the same barber every day for five years," said he. "Judge of my disgust, if you are a man who is the slave of a barber, when I went there this morning to find that the man who has shaved me all this time has disappeared as completely as if he had been swallowed up by the earth. The boss of the shop told me that 'Bob' had left him very unexpectedly the night before without the least warning, because he had been offered better wages in some other shop and in some other part of this big town. Where he had gone the barber pretended that he did not know. As I only know him by his nickname, I have no means of finding where that rascally shaver has gone to. I haven't had anything bother me so in many years as the disappearance of this man has done. Of course I have no particular friendship for him, but he is the one man I have ever been able to find who could shave me without leaving my face so sore that it was a positive misery to undergo the ordeal. As I cannot shave myself, I am now engaged in that search for my needle in the haymow—the whereabouts of that particular barber. I am absolutely afraid to let any other man put a razor on my face, and it looks now as if I must go unshaved until I find my runaway. Three of my neighbors are enduring the same misery, and we have agreed to telegraph one another if we can locate our barber. Meanwhile, I have an engagement to go to a theatre to-night, a promise to attend a dinner to-morrow, and I am on the verge of desperation. Do you happen to know of a man who can shave you without butchering you?"

"I did until this morning, but now I, too, am afloat, for my barber, too, has escaped me, and I am now searching for him more energetically than I ever chased any 'lost love,' and have no idea where he can be found. I'm now headed for the Fifth Avenue Hotel to see my friend Luther Little and get him to have a law passed by the Legislature making it a criminal offense for a barber to remove from one shop to another without first giving proper notice to his regular customers. Will you join me?"

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He who walks much about town would be led to believe that a wave of evangelistic work was sweeping over the city. There are probably a score of churches in town on which are displayed bulletins announcing that special evangelistic services are to be held nightly during the coming week, for which, perhaps, the just ended week of prayer is in a measure responsible. In most of the churches the "special effort" is under the management of a score of preachers who have banded together and who go from one church to another. All of them have thus to speak every night in the week, being assisted in several instances by the professional evangelists, who used to be more numerous in the "revival" days than they are at the present time. Ministers say there is plenty of room for some of the old-fashioned revivals in about every section of the city.

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One of the society men who went in for racing a few years ago was August Clason, a member of a number of the city clubs, and a nephew of the late D. D. Withers. He used the "all black" colors of his race-loving relative, and went in for breeding on a small scale. Somehow Mr. Clason could not make a success of either the racing or breeding any more than Fred Gebhard has been able to do of late years. Now he has decided to drop out of the game, though he has a genuine fondness for it. Fortune has, however, persistently refused to smile on him, and he will hereafter try to find his amusement in some less expensive and more satisfactory fashion. He will continue his membership in the several clubs devoted to the sport, and it is pretty good betting that he will be about the tracks as much the coming season as ever before, even if his sombre and unsuccessful colors are missing from the course.

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"Let me give you a tip," remarked the golfing enthusiast as he came up on the boat from Staten Island the other morning. "If you are not playing this Winter, do as I have done, and get your golf balls in training for the coming season. I've got six dozen of them laid by seasoning for the good weather in the Spring. I hate new balls as a rule, for they are too soft to play with when you first take them out. But let them season now for three or four months instead of waiting a month for them to do so after you buy them in the Spring, and they will be in prime condition when the links are. I wouldn't sell the lot I have seasoning for $10 the dozen in April, though I only paid $3 for them when I bought them. Incidentally, too, you can save about a dollar a dozen on them, for the price of gutta percha has gone up so now that they will cost you that much more in the Spring, if what the dealers say is at all the truth."

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Never since New York City was settled has there been such a considerable collection of beetle-browed, short-haired, scarred-faced men promenading its streets as has been noticed on Broadway from the Greeley statue north to Forty-second Street and thereabout during the past week. There was something of a falling off in the numbers yesterday, as the last of the two big "scraps" that brought them here having been decided, they have started for their homes in the West and South. Philadelphia and Pittsburg have the honor of claiming a lot of these "plug-uglies" as their children, and there will be a general relief among women and respectable men as well when those cities claim their own. A bunch of them will now invade Lakewood, where one of their number, "Jim" Corbett, has gone to train for his fight with that particularly repulsive looking "pug," "Jim" Jeffries. Even these absentees were scarcely missed from the obtrusive promenade of these offensive fellows, who ogled the matinée girls and shoppers yesterday in the intervals between blocking the sidewalks, while a lot of hoodlums shook hands with them, and admired these "heroes of the squared circle" and patrons of the near-by barrooms and "sporting resorts."

Our name on the goods stamps them select—and our work is faultless. If you think otherwise, your money back.

Our Remnant sale gives you a high grade suit for $14.00, formerly $20.00 to $40.00; trousers, $4.00, formerly $5.00 to $10.00. We are making 250 Dress Suits and Tuxedos weekly. Why shouldn't we, when we make them for $30.00, lined throughout with silk? Other tailors charge $75.00 for equal value. Up-to-date Overcoat, Raglan, to order, $25.00.

ARNHEIM,

OUR ONLY STORE,

BROADWAY & 9TH STREET.

LEGAL NOTES.

DAMAGES FROM JAR, SMOKE, AND CINDERS.—Justice Truax, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, granted judgment in favor of Sarah A. Bly in her suit against the Edison Electric Company restraining it from conducting its business at its power house, in Twenty-sixth Street, in such a manner as to constitute a nuisance, and the plaintiff is awarded $5,000 damages. Justice Truax says the evidence showed that smoke and cinders were emitted from the company's premises, great quantities of which fell upon Mrs. Bly's boarding house; that the jar and vibration caused by the running of the company's machinery were to such an extent and degree as to interfere seriously with her enjoyment of her premises; that she was prevented from renting rooms in her house, and that her furniture and household effects were injured, and extra expense for laundry work also resulted.

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ALIMONY PENDING SEPARATION SUIT.—Charles H. Kidder brought an action in the Supreme Court against his wife, Caroline C. Kidder, for a legal separation on the ground of her alleged abandonment. She denied the charge, and counter-claimed for a limited divorce and separate maintenance on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment on the part of her husband. Justice Beekman yesterday granted Mrs. Kidder's application for alimony and counsel fees, awarding her $5 a week, with $50 for her attorney. Justice Beekman says the court will not award alimony in such actions unless the wife submits proof showing that she has a reasonable prospect of success. He holds the weight of the evidence in the motion papers is with her on that point.

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IMPROPER EVIDENCE IN ACCIDENT CASE.—On the morning of the 10th of June, 1898, while Frederick Seipp was standing on the rear part of an ice wagon which was crossing Grand Street at the intersection of Forsyth Street, a car of the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company struck the wagon and threw Seipp off, causing injuries from which he died. In a suit by Frances Seipp, as administratrix, against the railroad company for damages, the defendant claimed on the trial that the car never struck the ice wagon, but that the accident was caused by the latter's jolting against the tracks of the Second Avenue Railroad Company. These tracks were superimposed upon the defendant's tracks at the crossing, and projected an inch and a half above them. The contention of the defendant was supported by the testimony of the driver of the car. In rebuttal, the plaintiff was permitted to prove, under defendant's objection, that on this driver's next morning trip after the accident he was arrested by a police officer, and that he told the police officer he was the man he wanted. A judgment given on a verdict in favor of the plaintiff has been reversed by the Appellate Division on the ground that this evidence was improper, and also because the driver of the ice wagon was permitted to testify that the conductor of the car told him the driver was at fault. This, the Court held, in an opinion by Justice Barrett, was inadmissible as not being part of the res gestae.

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SEARCHES IN THE REGISTER'S OFFICE.—Curtis R. Hatheway sought, by writ of mandamus, to compel Register Fromme to make return of a search of title to property, for which a requisition was made, without exacting an extra charge. Mr. Fromme claimed it was made as an expedited search, within the meaning of the statute. The relator claimed there was no indorsement on the search in writing calling for a return by the Register at any time or date, and that, therefore, no extra charge could be made. Mr. Wagstaff, representing the relator, had asked the Deputy Register, who was an old acquaintance, if, as a personal accommodation, the search could be made and returned by the latter part of the following week, to which the deputy answered that he would be glad to accommodate him in that regard. After consultation with another person, he said the search would be ready on Thursday of the following week. Mr. Wagstaff made affidavit that he did not expect or wish to pay an extra charge for the search, and that if he had supposed there would be an extra charge he would not have asked for expedition involving any such consequences. The requisition was indorsed "Search wanted Oct. 18," which was put there by a clerk in the office. On the other side an affidavit was presented that Mr. Wagstaff said he wanted the search as soon as possible, and when told he could have it the following Thursday he replied, "All right." Justice Beekman, before whom the application was made, said the question was whether the party for whose benefit the search was to be made directed the making of the search on the 18th of October and authorized an indorsement that it was wanted on that date. As there was a conflict in the affidavits upon the disputed question of fact, a peremptory writ should not issue, but, if it was desired, an alternative writ would be granted.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"INQUISITIVE."—Twenty-five cent notes, United States fractional currency, have always been, and still are, received for all debts due the Government. The Post Office clerk was wrong in refusing to accept these notes in payment for postage stamps.

"M. W. B."—There was no bolt from the Democratic National Convention previous to adjournment. Those delegates to whom the financial plank of the platform was obnoxious remained in their seats and took no further part in the proceedings, but they did not "bolt" in the sense of leaving the hall in a body.

"INQUIRER."—The constitution and by-laws of clubs usually provide for the succession to the Chairmanship of executive committees, composed of officers and others. Generally there is a Vice Chairman of the Executive Committee chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the absence of the President. When such a provision is not made, however, it would seem that the Vice President should act as temporary Chairman of the committee. Resignation of a committee Chairmanship does not carry with it resignation from the committee unless explicitly so stated.

"M. M. C."—A citizen who feels that he has been unjustly assessed on his personal property can obtain a reduction or, indeed, the vacation of the assessment by appearing before the Tax Commissioners and swearing that the valuation is too high. If the Commissioners feel that deception has been practiced, they can, by pursuing such methods as may seem fit, inquire into a taxpayer's holdings, and may require him to reply under oath to such questions as they may deem fit to put. Ordinarily, however, a citizen's affidavit is sufficient to obtain a reduction of assessment.

W. A. BURKE.—A compilation of the British casualties to date, issued by the War Office in London on Tuesday evening last, showed a total of 7,218—1,627 killed, 5,675 wounded, and 2,511 missing. These did not include 140 who have succumbed to disease. To these figures must now be added those issued Friday with regard to the battle at Ladysmith on Jan. 6. In that fight 13 officers were killed and 27 wounded, while 135 of the rank and file were killed and 242 wounded. As to the losses of the Boers, no estimate any way approaching accuracy can now be made.

"READER."—Your bet that Dixon would not be knocked out and hundreds of other bets that were made on the same proposition have brought up a vexatious question in sporting circles. In the general sense in which the term "knock-out" is used in pugilistic circles, Dixon was not "knocked out," for he was not rendered unconscious, but the throwing of the sponge into the ring by his manager, "Tom" O'Rourke, was an admission that defeat, with all of its accessories, was acknowledged. The sign of submission was equal to an admission that a knock-out was inevitable, and big sporting men who bet there would not be a knock-out have not refused to settle their bets. The decision of the referee, John White, governs all bets on the Dixon-McGovern contest, and his ruling is as follows: "Those who bet that Dixon would not be knocked out might avoid payment on a technicality, but no true sportsman will take advantage of the technicality. An honest sport will not fail to make good."

The Daily Story of The Big Store.

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

Sixth Ave., 18th and 19th Streets.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 14, 1900.

A Sale of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Manhattan Importing Co

WINE & LIQUOR MERCHANTS.

131 West 42d Street,

BETWEEN BROADWAY & SIXTH AVENUE.

New York, Jan 10, 1900.

Dear Mr. Butler:—

I have had a hard fight to get your proposition accepted but they have finally consented and the goods are yours at your own figures.

The entire retail stock will be delivered to you, Wines, Liquors Cigars and all. Please send check for the amount offered so that we may close the deal at once.

I think you have bought the greatest bargain of the Century.

Sincerely yours,

MANHATTAN IMPORTING CO.,

per A. Blum

You know the Manhattan Importing Company who did business on 42d street a few doors from Acker, Merrall & Condit, and who catered to a very fine class of trade and whose stock consisted of one of the nicest lines of fancy and staple Wines, Liquors and Cigars we have ever seen. It included *Imported and Domestic Wines, Liqueurs, Brandies, Rums, Cordials, and a superior stock of high-grade Cigars.*

As their letter shows, we have bought it all and bought it for spot cash, and in spite of the fact that after the holidays is supposed to be "out of season" in this line, we are determined that the entire stock shall be sold before our annual inventory, which takes place Feb. 1st.

Here are some of the goods and prices. No such favorable chance will offer itself this year to stock up liberally on high-class Wines and Cigars *at less than wholesale prices.*

Just Note a Few of the Quotations.

Wines and Liquors.	Manhattan Importing Company's Price.	Our Price.
H. B. Kirk's Old Crow Rye, per bottle	$1.25	85c
James Hennessey & Co. Three Star Cognac, bottle	$1.75	$1.35
Martini & Rossi Vermouth, per bottle	65c	47c
Sir Robert Burnett & Co. Old Tom Gin, bottle	90c	69c
Cherries in Maraschino, imported, in glass, per case	$8.00	$5.50
Cherries in Maraschino, imported, in glass, per bottle		50c
Guinness's Dublin Stout, per dozen	$1.85	$1.53
Moet & Chandon White Seal Champagne, per case	$31.50	$28.75
G. H. Mumm & Co. Champagne, per case	$31.00	$30.00
Fisse, Thirion & Co., Rheims, French Champagne, per case	$30.00	$19.75
IMPORTED RHINE WINES.		
Laubenheimer, Imported Fried Krote, Coblenz, A Rhein, per case	$7.50	$5.25
Deidesheimer, Imported from Fried Krote, Coblenz, A Rhein, per case	$10.00	$7.50
Niersteiner, from Burckhardt & Sohne, Deidesheim, A Rhein, per case	$8.00	$5.50
Rudesheimer, an Imported Rhine Wine, per case	$11.00	$7.00
IMPORTED CLARETS.		
St. Julien, Imported from Armand Freres, Bordeaux, France, per case	$7.50	$5.00
Pontet Canet, Imported from Armand Freres, Bordeaux, per case	$10.00	$6.00
P. & E. Rudelle, Bordeaux, St. Julien	$7.25	$4.25
P. & E. Rudelle, Bordeaux, Pontet Canet	$9.00	$5.75
Macon, a fine Burgundy, imported, in glass, per case	$12.00	$8.75
SAUTERNES.		
Castle A, Imported, in glass	$9.00	$6.00
Haut Sauterne, imported in glass from Bertal & Martin, Bordeaux, per case	$11.00	$7.00
FAMOUS OLD JORDAN WHISKEY, GENUINE OLD-FASHIONED HAND-MADE, BOTTLED AT THE DISTILLERY AND SUPERIOR TO ALL HAND-MADE WHISKEYS, CASE	$15.00	$11.00
Superior Port and Sherry, per bottle	75c	60c
California Port and Sherry, per bottle	65c	40c
Port and Sherry, per bottle	50c	30c
St. Julien, a fine old California Claret, per bottle, 20c., per case 1 doz. bots	$3.50	$2.20
Pepper Whiskey, per bottle	65c	40c
Pepper Whiskey, per bottle	80c	60c
Old Spanish Port	$1.00	70c
California Grape Brandy	$1.00	65c
California Hock & Riesling, case of 12 bottles	$4.00	$2.85
BULK WHISKEYS. Guaranteed all pure and straight goods.		
Pennsylvania Rye, per gallon	$2.50	$1.75
Old Maryland Rye, per gallon	$3.00	$2.00
James E. Pepper Whiskey, per gallon	$3.50	$2.25
Mount Vernon Rye Whiskey, per gallon	$3.75	$2.50
Old Crow Whiskey, per gallon	$4.00	$2.75
Monticello Rye Whiskey, per gallon	$4.50	$3.00
Guckenheimer Rye, per gallon	$5.00	$3.50
Irish and Scotch Whiskey, per gallon	$4.00	$3.00
California Port and Sherry, per gallon	$1.25	75c
California Port and Sherry, per gallon	$1.50	$1.00
California Port and Sherry, per gallon	$2.00	$1.25
California Port and Sherry, per gallon	$2.50	$1.50
California Claret, sound, old, bottle-ripe Wine, actual value, special price, gallon	90c	60c
Imported Port and Sherry Wines, per gallon	$2.50	$1.50
Imported Port and Sherry Wines, per gallon	$3.50	$2.00
Imported Port and Sherry Wines, per gallon	$4.50	$3.00
Imported Port and Sherry Wines, per gallon	$5.50	$3.50
Imported Port and Sherry Wines, per gallon	$6.00	$4.00

Fine Cigars.

On sale in Cigar Dept., (Main Floor, Rear,) also in Grocery Dept., (4th Floor.)

	Manhattan Importing Company's Price.	Our Price.
We reserve the right to limit quantities. MAIL ORDERS WILL RECEIVE prompt attention.		
IMPORTED MANUEL GARCIA AND HENRY CLAY Conchas Selectos; only a limited quantity; box of 50	$5 75	$4.75
LA FLORILLO, highest grade clear Havana Cuban hand-made, equal to imported, in two sizes—		
Conchas Fina Especial, box of 50	$3.25	$2.75
Puritanos Finos, box of 50	$5.00	$3.50
LA INTIMIDAD, high-grade clear Havana hand-made, a sensational value, in two sizes—		
Conchas Bouquet, box of 50	$2.90	$2.00
Regalia Especiales, box of 50	$3.50	$2.50
EL AMORIO, Sumatra wrapper, full long Havana filler, hand made; three sizes, all at one price—		
PACIFICOS, CONCHAS BOUQUETS, AND REINA VICTORIAS, box of 50	$3.75	$2.50
ESCLARMONDE, Sumatra wrapper, fine long Havana filler, hand made; two sizes, at one price—		
Conchas Bouquet and Reina Victoria, box of 50	$3.25	$2.25
NEW NETHERLAND, Sumatra wrapper, Havana filler, actual 10c. value, Perfectos, box of 50	$3.00	$1.95
ASTOR BOUQUET, Sumatra wrapper, fine long combination Havana filler, Puritanos, box of 50	$2.50	$1.75
CREMO CIGAR, (Acker, Merrall & Condit,) for this sale, box of 50	$2.25	$1.65
LA INSURIDAD, Havana wrapper, Havana filler, hand made, Caballeros size—		
Box of 50	$2.50	$1.75
Box of 100	$5.00	$3.50
DUMPLINGS, Sumatra wrapper, fine long mixed Havana filler, Puritanos, box of 50	$2.25	$1.50
LA MACETA AND BISMARCK, two brands, Sumatra wrapper, fine long mixed Havana filler, choice, box of 50	$2.00	$1.25
5,000 SUMATRA WRAPPER long Havana filler Cigars, assorted sizes, several brands—Bouquets and Perfectos, boxes of 25	$1.90	$1.25
FIRST EDITION, Sumatra wrapper, N. Y. make, fine quality, long combination filler, Conchas Especiales, box of 50	$1.75	$1.00
LUCKE'S ROLLED CIGAR; for this sale, box of 50	$1.25	90c

Also many smaller lots—not enough of a kind to advertise.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

MOTHER ROBBED BY HER BOY.

Poughkeepsie Youth of Thirteen Tells a Weird Story to the Police.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 13.—James Albertson, aged thirteen walked into the police station yesterday. To Day Sergt. Morgan he said:

"Will you come down to our house? There's been some money stolen."

"Where was the money?" queried the officer.

"Mebbe it was in the trunk, but I guess it was in the closet, 'cause the man went there," said the little shaver.

He continued: "Mother went down cellar, and while she was there a man walked in the door. He had a mask on and told me he'd kill me if I made a noise. He took something out of the closet and said to me, 'Come along.' He led me up Church Street by the hand and down the South Road to some woods, where he tied me to a tree."

The victim of the alleged masked robber's exploit told how he wriggled loose and came direct to the police station to report his experience. Chief of Police McCabe came in at this juncture, fresh from an interview with the boy's mother. He made the boy tell his weird tale all over again, when he glared at him and said that he had a place behind bars in a prison cell for liars. The boy would not weaken until he was locked up, when he began sobbing and acknowledged that he had stolen a considerable sum of money from his mother, a part of which he had spent for a watch and the balance he had hidden. The money and watch were recovered.

RESCUER'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Seized and Made Helpless by Drowning Woman He Was Assisting.

Bridget Thompson, a homeless woman about sixty years old, fell into the river at East Twenty-second Street early yesterday morning. Her cries were heard by Capt. John Roberts of the canalboat Walker, who, with his brother George and a man named Williams, hurried to the woman's rescue.

Capt. Roberts climbed down the side of the canalboat until he was waist deep in the water. Williams climbed down after him and caught hold of his coat, while George Roberts, clinging to the sides of the boat, steadied Williams. The woman had sunk once, but had come to the surface and was floundering in the water. Capt. Roberts caught her by the skirts and pulled her toward the boat. She seized him by the legs in a frantic attempt to get out of the water,

WILL OF DORMAN B. EATON

Notable Bequests to Harvard and Columbia Universities

THE TESTATOR'S ADMONITIONS

He Pleads Against Partisan Despotism and for Teaching Leading to Better Municipal Government.

The will of Dorman B. Eaton, who died on Dec. 23 at his home, 2 East Twenty-ninth Street, was filed yesterday for probate by George E. Gartland, attorney for the estate. According to the petition filed with the will the value of the estate is not known. An estimate that it amounted to $500,000 was said to be excessive. The expounder and advocate of civil service reform leaves in his will a last message on the cause with which his name was so prominently identified, and with the message substantial bequests for the support of chairs of science of government at Columbia and Harvard Universities. These bequests are of $100,000 each, to be paid on the death of the widow, with provision, however, for earlier partial payment under certain contingencies. The Society for the Suppression of Vice is to receive $25,000 and the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital $10,000.

Aside from the clauses devoted to civil service reform, the will was regarded as remarkable for the great number of bequests, considered with reference to the approximate value of the whole. Not only are many institutions remembered, but there is a large number of private legacies, the beneficiaries including narly all of those closely related to the testator, and servants and others in whom he took a personal interest. To the widow is bequeathed the use of the house at 2 East Twenty-ninth Street, with all of the books, paintings, engravings, furniture, &c.; also real estate, buildings, and personal property at Brattleboro and in the town of Dummerston, in Vermont. He also leaves to her six registered bonds which stand in her name, and she is during her life to receive the net income from the residue of the estate, not in excess of $10,000.

Everett P. Wheeler, John B. Pine, and the testator's wife, Annie S. Eaton, are the executors under the will, and Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Pine are appointed trustees. In the clauses providing for the bequests to Harvard and Columbia the trustees are directed to pay to those institutions any excess of the income of the residue over $10,000 each year, as an excess may occur, to be on account of the legacies; and in case the estate on the death of Mrs. Eaton should be inadequate to pay the one-hundred-thousand-dollar legacies, the amount available is to be divided between them. In case there be any excess of the amount required to pay these legacies, it is to be paid in equal sums to the Society for the Suppression of Vice and the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, (additional to the bequests already referred to,) and to the State Charities Aid Association.

ON THE HARVARD BEQUEST.

With the written consent of Mrs. Eaton, the trustees may pay all or any part of the Harvard and Columbia bequests before they become due. In the clause making the bequest to Harvard the testator says:

"The principal of said sum is to be held as a permanent investment, and only the income is to be used for the support of said professorship.

"I do not attempt to prescribe the specific instruction through this professorship; but I may say that I have endowed it not only in the faith that it will always be filled by an able and patriotic citizen, zealously devoted to its purpose, but in the hope that through its teaching the great principles upon which our National Constitution is based, and in conformity to which administration should be carried on, will be vindicated and strengthened; that the fit relations between parties and Government will be made plain; that the obligations of the moral law and of patriotic endeavor in party politics, and all official life will be persuasively expounded; that the just relations between public opinion, party opinion, and individual independence will be set forth; that an effective influence will be exerted for making public administration and legislation in the United States worthy of the character and intelligence of their people; and that not only the salutary lessons of history will be presented, but that the most appropriate and effective means of practical wisdom in our day will be considered for preventing corruption and partisan despotism in politics and Government and for inducing and enabling the most worthy citizen to fairly exercise a controlling power in the Republic.

"It seems to me that these lessons—and especially such as may be drawn from the history of the ancient Italian and Dutch republics and from that of England—have been by no means adequately expounded in the teachings of our political sciences."

ON MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

The Columbia bequest is made with similar provision as to the use only of the income, and after stating that the explanations made as to the other professorship are applicable here also, the testator devotes especial attention to municipal government. He says:

"The problem of municipal government is one of great difficulty and peril, and there is little in our early Constitution to aid in its solution. A true and safe municipal system is yet to be created in the United States. Nowhere is patriotic and wise leadership on such a subject more needed, or can it be more useful than in the City of New York.

"To determine a definite sphere within which cities and villages shall substantially control their own affairs; to fairly mark the limits of co-operation between them and the States beyond this sphere; to provide the best methods of municipal administration; to create councils in cities and villages which shall, in substance, exercise their local authority and represent their public opinion rather than their party opinion; to greatly reduce the number and frequency of elections in municipalities; to prevent the control of their affairs by parties and factions, and to make good municipal government the ambition and endeavor of the worthiest citizens—these seem to me to be great problems of statesmanship, toward the solution of which I trust this professorship will largely contribute.

"Through it I hope municipal wisdom, gathered from the most enlightened cities of other countries, and from all the best governed municipalities of the Union will find effective expression."

BEQUESTS TO INSTITUTIONS.

The other bequests to institutions are as follows: Free Library of Brattleborough, Vt., $100; the Unitarian Congregational Society of Brattleborough, $500; the Society for the Employment and Relief of Poor Women, connected with All Souls' Unitarian Church, New York, $500; the American Unitarian Association, $2,000; the Civil Service Reform Association of the City of New York, $1,500; the Burnham Industrial Farm, in the State of New York, $1,000, and the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, a series of volumes on debates and proceedings of Congress.

The largest private monetary bequest, next to that of Mrs. Eaton, is to his nephew, Dorman B. E. Kent, who is to receive the income of $10,000 until he is twenty-five years old, when he receives the principal. He also may select 100 volumes, other than law books, from the testator's library.

To his niece, Ruth Eaton Kent, he gives his several lots of land and buildings in the City of Montpelier, Vt., and the sum of $4,000.

Other private bequests, mainly to relatives, are as follows: Caleb Curtis Eaton, $2,000; Mrs. Flora Priest, $2,500; Mrs. Emily Hepburn, $2,500; Philip Sidney Bennett, $500; Mrs. Marcia J. Eaton, $1,500; Mrs. Mary A. Magoon, $1,000, and to her son Dorman, $250; William Kent Forster, $1,000; Victor H. Bridgman, $2,500; Axulina Nystrom, employed in the family, $1,000, and to persons formerly in the household employ sums of $500 and $250 are bequeathed.

To George E. Gartland is given the testator's law library. Sums of $500 are given to each of the sons of the late Gen. Joseph Hatch of Burlington, Vt., "in whose house," the will reads, "I made my home while in college."

The will was drawn June 14, 1895, the witnesses being William J. Minor, Force Parker, and J. Gale Needham. All interested have waived service, and the will is to be proved to-morrow.

Middletown Woman Dies from Burns.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Jan. 13.—Miss Emma E. Law, for many years the companion of Mrs. J. J. Huyler, the spiritualist medium of this city, died here to-day from burns received several days ago.

THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD.

Edward Lauterbach Denies Rumors of Reorganization and Consolidation with the Metropolitan System.

In view of the meeting of the Directors of the Third Avenue Railroad Company tomorrow, Wall Street yesterday was full of rumors to the effect that methods touching on the financial condition of the road would be thoroughly gone into at the meeting and that a reorganization would be one of the possibilities. This talk about the Third Avenue Road was brought about through the large increase in the floating indebtedness of the company since it voted to increase its capital stock from $12,000,000 to $40,000,000, which debt was incurred by the change in the motive power and the affiliation of the properties of the Huckleberry Road, the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery, and the Forty-second Street Roads.

When seen on this subject last night Edward Lauterbach, the counsel for the road, said that he had heard of the rumors, and that so far as he could see there was not the slightest foundation for any of them. The only question with the company, he said, was the funding of its debt, and that could be very easily accomplished by issuing only a part of the increase in stock voted at the meeting in July last and authorized by the Railroad Commissioners. Of this increase Mr. Lauterbach said only $4,000,000 had so far been issued, and it was necessary only to issue a part of that already authorized to provide for the funding of the debt.

"There is no railroad of its proportions in the country," said Mr. Lauterbach, "which has so small a bonded debt—$5,000,000—as the Third Avenue, and it is as valuable as any system in New York. It has been the policy of the company not to increase its bonded debt, but rather to authorize increases in its capital stock from time to time. Its debt was incurred in the change of motive power and equipment, and in the acquisition of stock of affiliated companies. In the case of the attributes of the Huckleberry Road, the Court of Appeals has this week sustained their constitutionality, which makes the property more valuable than ever. The Mayor also signed resolutions for an additional grant in Upper Broadway and the King's Bridge Road of great importance. It is therefore easy to see, in view of all these facts, that the talk about reorganization is unfounded."

It was learned yesterday that an agreement had been entered into between the Third Avenue Railroad Company and the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, by which the latter will be enabled to bring its Second and Fourth Avenue cars down Broadway, crossing the loop of the former company at Ann Street. The Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery road, after putting in independent power, will, with the consent of the Metropolitan, run down Broadway to Fulton Street, and through Fulton Street to Greenwich Street. The Third Avenue has a right of way over the Fulton Street route west of Broadway.

These arrangements gave rise to the usual rumor that the two railroads had consolidated, or rather that the Metropolitan had absorbed its rival. This was positively denied last night by President Elias and Mr. Lauterbach. They said that there were all sorts of arrangements between the roads as to the crossing or using of each other's tracks, but that no thought of consolidation had ever been entertained.

SICK WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

Unable to Escape from a Fire Started in Her Bed.

While alone in her room and confined to bed with rheumatism, Mrs. Mary Munson, 60 years old, was burned to death yesterday forenoon in a tenement house in the rear of 340 East Forty-eighth Street.

Mrs. Moessner, who lives on the second floor of the house, smelled smoke, and found that it came from Mrs. Munson's rooms, the doors of which were locked. Some men who heard Mrs. Moessner's cries, forced a door leading to Mrs. Munson's rooms. They found the woman on the floor. Her clothing had been burned off, and the bed was in flames. Mrs. Munson died before an ambulance could be called. A few buckets of water extinguished the fire. The explosion of a lamp is thought to have caused the blaze.

Mrs. Munson was a widow. She was partly supported by her adopted son, John H. Barrett, who lives at 321 East Forty-eighth Street.

TROUBLE IN ULSTER COUNTY.

Citizens Are Dissatisfied with Action of Board of Supervisors.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Jan. 13.—The building of a new county jail in Ulster County and the consequent expenditure of many thousands of dollars, together with the alleged wholesale robbery of the taxpayers of the county, through the reported actions of members of the Ulster County Board of Supervisors, who, it is said, are in league with the contractors, has stirred up the greater part of the taxpayers to such an extent that there is now much talk concerning an investigation as to the acts of the last Board of Supervisors, with a view to inquiring into the methods adopted by the Supervisors in letting out the contracts for the building, furnishing, and equipping of the jail.

The jail was to have cost something under $40,000, but it is now definitely known that by reason of alleged wrongful acts the cost when completed will not fall short of $100,000.

There is a strong impression that the proposed investigation of the Board of Supervisors will result in the indictment of some of the members, as steps have been taken already to bring the matter before the next Grand Jury. Prominent Republicans as well as Democrats will doubtless be involved if this takes place, and already various members of the County Legislature are trembling in their shoes at the thought of being examined as to their participation in the letting of contracts.

From the very inception of the scheme to build a new jail here, there have been various deals put through, the worst of all being that which caused the adoption of the plans and specifications submitted by Myron S. Teller, a beardless boy, who was at the time studying architecture in New York City. Notwithstanding the fact that his plans called for a jail building to cost at least twice the amount decided upon, they were adopted, one of the reasons given being that George Teller, the young architect's father, was a member of the Jail Committee.

It is claimed that the work that has been done, and that is now being done on the jail, is not according to contract, and that nevertheless the architect has issued certificates in payment for such work to the amount of thousands of dollars.

Although the expenditures on the new jail are called the most reckless extravagances of the last Board of Supervisors, there have been other large sums drawn from the county funds for alleged services rendered. Supervisor McNamee of Ulster, the Chairman of the last board, has received $1,900 from the county, though but few of those in the board know what the amount is for. Clerk Everett Fowler, who for five years past has openly avowed himself a Republican, has had over $2,200. John F. Cloonan, who is now the new counsel of the board, was paid $775 for services which he rendered last year to the Jail Committee, despite the fact that the board had a regular counsel. Lawyer Cloonan's politics are mixed, he being either a Republican or Democrat from year to year.

The taxpayers of the county are now wondering whether the newly elected Board of Supervisors is going to follow in the footsteps of the preceding board.

Money for Newark's City Hall.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 13.—Ever since the city authorized the erection of a new City Hall there has been much discussion as to the amount necessary to build it. The City Hall Commissioners were to spend $750,000, but it was found that this sum was insufficient. Mayor Seymour and the Commissioners held a meeting to-day, and it was decided to ask for additional power to increase the amount of bonds now authorized to be issued to pay for the structure.

Estate of George B. Newton.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 13.—Frank L. Young, who has been appointed appraiser of the estate of George B. Newton of Tarrytown, the civil engineer, to-day filed his report in the Westchester County Surrogate's Court. It shows the estate to be worth about $200,000.

Brooklyn Murderer's Execution.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—The Court of Appeals to-day fixed the time of execution of Antonio Ferraro, the Brooklyn murderer, whose conviction was affirmed on Tuesday, to be during the week commencing Monday, Feb. 26.

SECRETARY GAGE AND NATIONAL CITY BANK

Correspondence Between His Department and the Institution, as Given in His Report to Congress.

The correspondence given below is taken from the report of Secretary of the Treasury Gage, in response to the resolutions of Congress calling upon the Secretary for the correspondence between his department and the National City Bank of New York:

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.
New York, June 5, 1897.

Hon. Lyman M. Gage, United States Treasury, Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Gage: The National City Bank of this city, of which I recently became Vice President through the consolidation of the business of the Third National with it, is one of the banks designated as a United States depository, and I write to request that in any changes which may be made under the Administration we may not be disturbed in this respect. We should like to remain a United States depository, as at present. Of course the bank is very strong, and if you will take the pains to look at our list of Directors, you will see that we also have very great political claims in view of what was done during the canvass last year. Very truly yours,

"A. B. HEPBURN."

On Oct. 27, 1897, Mr. Hepburn wrote to the Secretary:

"It is in the hope that a considerable portion of these (Union Pacific) bonds will be left with the bank for a sufficient length of time to afford a reasonable profit that we undertake the expense of procuring the necessary bonds to qualify us as a depository."

Under date of Oct 28 the Secretary wrote to Mr. Hepburn:

"I have expressed a preference for your institution as the original recipient and distributer of the fund, (Union Pacific.) In reply to your inquiry, or, rather, expression of hope that a suitable portion of the fund will be left with the bank for a sufficient length of time to offer a reasonable profit to cover expenses in procuring the necessary bonds to qualify as a depository, I can only say that, while we can make no specific promises in that direction, the purpose which we have in using depository banks for the fund, namely, to save disturbance of the money market, will induce us to use wise discretion in covering the money into the Treasury proper. There probably will be no disbursements of the fund until Jan. 1."

President James Stillman of the bank, replying Oct. 30, 1897, wrote:

"I wish to express my appreciation of your kind consideration in selecting this bank as the original recipient and distributer of the depository funds. * * * I note with pleasure the contents of your letter received this morning with reference to the length of time which these deposits will be allowed to remain. Your banking experience enables you to appreciate our position. * * *"

Secretary Gage wrote to Mr. Stillman under date of Dec. 21, 1897:

"I would like to confer with you or with Mr. Morgan on the general subject, (the money market,) though I think the presence of the latter gentleman here (in Washington) would perhaps be more disturbing than an order on the banks to transfer all of their money to the Sub-Treasury.

"I shall go to Philadelphia on Thursday morning, arriving there at 12:54. I go as the guest of the Bank of North America. On an intimation from you that you or Mr. Morgan or any other gentleman whom you may name would like to confer with me there I will go to the Walton and meet him at 1:15."

Under date of Feb. 10, 1898, Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States, wrote to Mr. Hepburn:

"Your letter of the 9th inst., inclosing authority to withdraw $1,000,000 registered United States 4 per cent. bonds of 1925, held to secure public moneys, and receipt for same, is received. Said bonds have been assigned to Standard Oil Company of New York and sent to the Register of the Treasury for transfer, as requested, who will forward the new certificates to you, in denominations of $10,000 each. These are, as you are aware, the highest denominations issued of the new fours."

Mr. Stillman addressed the Secretary on June 2, 1898, as follows:

"My Dear Mr. Secretary: I presume that the Government will have more or less financial business to transact with our new 'colony.' It seems to me that as we are a National bank and have the very best connections in the Philippine Islands, it would be proper for the Government to transact its business through us."

The following letter was written by Secretary Gage to Mr. Stillman on Feb. 26, 1899:

"Dear Mr. Stillman: It is probable that by the 15th of March the Treasury Department will realize an advance payment of $12,000,000 or thereabouts on account of the Central Pacific Railway. If the department acted without regard to any consideration except its own convenience it would require the payment to be made at the Sub-Treasury in New York in one sum. * * * In view of your suggestion that you must qualify to take any deposits on that account that the department might see fit to make with you I now wish to inquire whether or not you would be disposed to put up the bonds required and accept the deposit. * * * If during the day, on receipt of this, you can find it convenient to call me up on the telephone we can talk it over."

President Stillman wrote to the Treasury on Feb. 27, 1899:

"Referring to your valued favor and our conversation over the telephone, I beg to confirm our understanding that you will place with us, say, $6,000,000 of this money, the same to remain with us for about sixty days."

Secretary Gage wrote to Mr. Stillman on Feb. 27, 1899:

"It is best that we should have no misunderstanding. Any moneys deposited with you or any other depository will be subject to the immediate demand of the Government, although it may be fairly assumed that unexpected or unreasonable requisitions will not be made. If you take the deposit our probable orders will be to make transfers in sums of $1,000,000 each about ten days apart, which would carry the final transfer to sixty days hence."

On April 6, 1899, Mr. Stillman wrote to the Secretary:

"As you have doubtless noticed in the press the money market has been quite unsettled. We have loaned very liberally in order to allay apprehension, but at such rates as would tend to force a liquidation in highly speculative securities.

"I think this has been accomplished and the declines which have taken place will have a wholesome check. * * * I think it would help matters if you can see your way to deferring the payments which we are to make on account of Central Pacific moneys for the week each. * * * Our own position to-night is call loans on Wall Street of $55,101,000, and cash in our vaults $31,698,000."

Assistant Secretary Vanderlip wrote to President Stillman on April 12, 1899:

"You are instructed to deposit with the Assistant Treasurer in your city $500,000 of Central Pacific money) and continue to deposit a similar amount each Thursday until further advised. Department instructions concerning transfers of $1,000,000 are hereby revoked."

Then follows a communication from Secretary Gage to the cashier of the National City Bank on July 6, 1899, as follows:

"Department instructions to transfer $500,000 each Thursday are hereby revoked, and no further transfers need be made until further advised."

On Dec. 19, 1899, Mr. Stillman wrote to Secretary Gage:

"If it be found expedient to make a change in the depository of the Post Office funds or any of the other Government departments in this city, would be pleased to have this bank considered in regard to receiving one of the accounts, and would very greatly appreciate anything that you may be able to do in our behalf. Thanking you in advance for your kind offices, &c."

Treasurer Roberts, under date of Dec. 20, 1899, telegraphed to Mr. Stillman:

"Retain all deposits of revenues and transfers made with you until directed to transfer to my credit with other depositories."

On the following date the Treasurer of the United States wrote to Mr. Stillman:

"The Secretary of the Treasury directs that the proceeds of the internal revenue shall for the present be concentrated in your bank. * * * Care will be taken by this office to insure the retention of your fair and increasing share of the funds gathered by this process, and the transfers (to other depository banks) will be adjusted with this plan in view."

BANKS AND POST OFFICE FUNDS

Gen. James Says It Is Not Necessary for One to be Used for Money Order Check Clearing Purposes.

Gen. Thomas L. James, President of the Lincoln National Bank, talked yesterday of what led to the Post Office money order account being taken from the Sub-Treasury to a bank. "The Post Office at New York," he said, "is the clearing house of the United States for money order funds, and all internal Postmasters have at stated periods to send funds to the Postmaster at New York. The remittances come in the shape of drafts on different New York banks.

"When I was Postmaster at New York, about 1878, we made up our deposits on account of money orders, and sent them to the Sub-Treasury. The Assistant Treasurer, Thomas Hillhouse, refused to receive the checks, saying we must collect and deposit the money with him. There was no appeal from this autocratic decision, so I went to the late E. K. Wright, cashier of the National Park Bank, and told him of my embarrassment. He cashed the checks and the money was deposited at the Sub-Treasury. In view of the trouble this way of transacting business gave, I lost no time in notifying the Post Office Department—Marshall Jewell, of Connecticut, was Postmaster General—while the Park Bank continued to cash our money order checks and furnish currency to deposit at the Sub-Treasury.

"Finally the Post Office Department issued an order for the Park Bank to deposit Government bonds to the amount of about $200,000 to secure this account, and every week we used to draw on the Park Bank for anything over $100,000 and deposit it in the Sub-Treasury. As my memory serves me the Park kept the account until Cornelius Van Cott became Postmaster, when it was transferred to another bank."

In reply to the question: "Is there any necessity now for a bank to be used for money order check clearing purposes?" Gen. James replied: "Certainly not. The Sub-Treasury is now what it was not when the Park Bank was first used, a member of the Clearing House Association."

PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY PICTURES.

During the past few years, and with the growth of other art organizations in New York to divert public interest from the old Academy of Design, the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, the second oldest representative art organization in America, has come to represent more of the artists of the country than of yore. Like the New York Society of American Artists, and unlike the Academy of Design, it does not confine its annual exhibition to pictures never displayed before, but selects works here and there, or chooses from the canvases sent in those which individually and in the aggregate not only interest the public but give even to the more experienced art writer and student a comprehensive view of the progress that America is making each year in art.

The sixty-ninth annual exhibition of the old Pennsylvania Academy will open to the public to-morrow morning. Yesterday was press day, marked, as usual, by the attendance, not only of local writers and critics, but of those from the Eastern cities, and the annual reception, always a social event in the Quaker City, was held last evening. There are 465 oils in the exhibition, 150 water colors, a few miniatures, and 42 pieces of sculpture, and there are few of the better-known American artists painting here or abroad unrepresented. While the display is generally catholic in character the influence of the newer schools is manifest, and the general average is a good one—and one, it must be confessed that is much higher than that of the annual Academy of Design display, now open in this city. Such able painters as John W. Alexander, Celia Beaux, Frank W. Benson, George De Forest Brush, H. Caliga, Mary Cassatt, William M. Chase, Kenyon Cox, William T. Dennat, Frederick A. Dumond, Thomas Eakins, Childe Hassam, Winslow Homer, Eastman Johnson, John La Farge, John Lavery, F. D. Millet, Robert C. Minor, Leonard Ochtman, Robert Reid, Charles Sprague Pearce, John S. Sargent, Jules Stewart, Fritz Thaulow, D. W. Tryon, Robert Vonnoh, J. Alden Weir, and James McNeill Whistler, are all represented for the most part by new canvases, not seen in New York or Philadelphia at least before, and some, notably Miss Beaux and Sargent, by works which will, if possible, add to their already high reputation. The display would be an important and interesting one did it contain nothing beyond the examples of these painters.

Portraiture and figure work is more to the fore in the exhibition than landscape or marines, and there are almost too few of the last. The "star" pictures in the galleries are unquestionably Winslow Homer's marine, "The Gulf Stream," and his new Maine coast subject, "High Seas"; John S. Sargent's portraits of Miss Thomas, President of Bryn Mawr College, and of the late Senator Bryce—the last seen before; John W. Alexander's three new portrait figure works, George De Forest Brush's modern Madonna, which he calls "A Family Group," and Cecelia Beaux's portrait of Mrs. Robert Abbe of New York and her Carnegie Institute prize picture, the double portrait of Mrs. and Miss Griscom; John Lavery's distinguished and beautiful ideal portraits of a Florentine and a Roman lady, Carrol Beckwith's "Portrait of Percy Griffin," and R. W. Vonnoh's "Portrait of J. V. Merrick," must also be mentioned among the portrait work. The show picture of the display is Frederick M. Dumond's "Theatre of Nero," a huge and dramatic tour de force depicting a combat between elephants and tigers in old Rome, which was such a feature of last year's Paris Salon. In landscape work, the "star" pictures are by W. L. Lathrop, his well-remembered "Clouds and Hills," which won the Webb prize in the society exhibition in this city last year; James M. Whistler's old but always attractive "Fireworks," Thaulow's "Old Mill—Norway," Leonard Ochtman's "Autumn Twilight," Margaret Kendall's "Pastures and Pudding Stones," Childe Hassam's "Fifth Avenue in Winter," three landscapes by Charles H. Davis, Charles P. Gruppe's "Grey Day—Holland," Robert C. Minor's "Sunset," and A. D. Gihon's "Evening." The most notable genre are by Gari Melchers, William T. Dannat, H. H. Lathangue, Robert Reid, (his breezy and clever "Summer Girl,") J. Alden Weir, Frank W. Benson, Anna Lee Merritt, Henry O. Tanner, Frank H. Richardson, and W. A. Reaser. William T. Richards, Charles H. Woodbury, Winslow Homer, Sergeant and Margaret Kendall, and E. M. Bicknell lead in marines.

The water color and sculpture display is not particularly large or notable, but there are many good bits to be found. Everett L. Warner, Frank C. Mathewson, Caroline C. Haynes, Lydia F. Emmet, Alexander C. Robinson, Robert C. and Jane C. Child, Charles W. Jeffreys, Henry McCarter, and Harvey Ellis all show works in the lighter medium more than ordinarily good, and there are extremely clever character work and local color in Everett Shinn's street scenes in New York, and also in the work of George Luks, having the same subjects. Ellen Macauley sends a painting on polished wood, "A Bulletin Board," with charmingly and gracefully drawn mediaeval figures and rich color. The sculpture work of Edith W. Burroughs, Alexander Sterling, Calder, and Ralph Goddard must be mentioned, and there is a delightful little portrait bust by H. K. Bush Brown.

So much for the general character of the display, which is well worth a trip to Philadelphia to see. The art lover will not lose time on first entering the galleries, however, before repairing to the end gallery to study and enjoy there the portraits and figure work of Miss Beaux, John S. Sargent, and John W. Alexander, and the characteristic marine and coast scenes by Winslow Homer. The wisdom of the committee which awarded the prize at Pittsburg to Miss Beaux for her double portrait canvas "Mother and Daughter" will be justified by all who see the work. Its naturalness and truthfulness, its charming refinement of color and expression, and its strength and breadth of handling all combine to make of the canvas one that reflects honor not only on the artist, but on American art. The two standing figures are painted coming from a reception of a Winter afternoon. The elder woman, with her kind face and soft, gray hair, is as attractive as the younger, who has all that freshness and delicacy of complexion typical of a Philadelphia maiden. Very effective is the contrast between the older woman's rich black silk cloak, relieved by the lining of yellow just visible down the front, and the soft, gray cloth coat of the younger woman, with its collar and front trimmings of gray fox fur. The texture of both cloaks is cleverly and well rendered. The force of the picture lies in the naturalness of pose and expression, and in its refinement. These women live and are ladies, painted by a lady. Miss Beaux's full-length portrait of Mrs. Robert Abbe, formerly Mrs. Courtlandt Palmer of this city, whom she has painted seated, full face to the front, in a gray walled room, and in a white satin evening dress, trimmed with black sequins, is hardly as successful as her Carnegie Institute picture. The likeness is striking, the color scheme one of cool grays and whites, and the flesh color very truthful, but the artist has failed in the drawing and foreshortening of the right arm, which is out of proportion, and of the hand, which almost resembles a bird claw. This arm and hand might be redrawn and repainted with benefit to the picture.

It is difficult to speak in terms of too high praise of John S. Sargent's portrait of Miss Thomas, the President of Bryn Mawr College. It would be hard to imagine a more satisfactory depiction of a sweet-faced, intelligent, middle-aged woman in her academic robes than he here presents. Sober and dignified in treatment, the portrait has all his virility of brushwork and draughtsmanship and his always rich and warm flesh color. Note how cleverely the dark-blue velvet band tones with the black silk of the gown. Near by hangs the same artist's well-known three-quarter-length standing portrait of the late Senator Brice, with its keen face and striking pose. It is a little difficult to determine which of the three examples of John W. Alexander shown one likes the best. There is much good painting in all. "The Café," with its cool grays and blues, its clever profile portrait sketch, and its well-painted details, is attractive, but not as much so, perhaps, as "The Toiler," with its splendidly drawn figure in the sage green dress, its delicate color scheme, and its charming effect of reflected light, or "The Rose," with its equally delicate color scheme in light yellows, and again its reflected light. There is much of sentiment and expression in all these works.

William M. Chase shows two strikingly good bust portraits of men, a delightful one of his daughter, Miss Koto Chase, and one of his old-time clever still lifes, "The Big Brass Bowl." Frank W. Benson has an extremely clever portrait of "A Child," fresh and natural in color and delightfully naive in expresion, and J. Alden Weir is at his best in "The Orchid," a cleverly worked out simple and delicate color scheme, full of refined sentiment and expresion. Mr. Benson also shows a very good piece of decorative work in his "Decorative Figure." It is some time since Winslow Homer has painted so thoroughly dramatic a work as "The Gulf Stream," which might better be called "An Ocean Tragedy," a dying negro on a dismasted sloop gazing fixedly upward, while around him in the dark-blue water sport huge sharks, awaiting their prey. Hard and crude in color, but instinct with life, is this canvas. The sharks may look wooden, but one feels their rush and the hopelessness of the doomed man, and one notes the far-off white cloud mountains, and even the water spout outlined against them. The Maine coast scene, "High Seas," is again one of those rugged depictions of a Winter day on the iron-bound cliffs which he paints with so much sympathy and power. Before closing this necessarily brief review, mention must again be made of the landscapes of Charles H. Davis, who has been studying Monet and his fellows of the modern French impressionistic school to a purpose. Mr. Davis' "Clouds Over Water" shows Monet's influence, but has a freshness of color and sunlight and air that makes it stand out from all the landscapes in the display.

The officers and members of the Pennsylvania Academy are to be congratulated on having brought together certainly the most interesting, and in some ways the most important pictures in their present display that have been seen at one time in America for some years.

BOLD THEFT OF TROLLEY WIRE.

Four Hundred Yards Stolen While the Power Was On.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 13.—The boldest theft of trolley wire that the marauders who have been operating in this vicinity for several months have been guilty of occurred last night in Clay Street, over 400 yards of the feed wire being cut down while the power was still on.

The act was done between 11 and 11:30 o'clock, and the fact that the current was in the wires at that hour confirms the belief that the thieves are professional linemen.

Held for Attempted Murder.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 13.—This afternoon a warrant charging "assault with attempt to murder" was served on Charles E. Brackett, and he is held without bonds for a hearing in the City Court on Monday morning. It is alleged that Brackett entered Eckhart Brothers' brewery last Monday night and shot George Morris. The latter is improving at the Bridgeport Hospital, and it is thought he will recover. The police are working vigorously on the case.

Coal Freight Rates Increased.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 13.—It has just been announced by all the railroads hauling bituminous coal between Pittsburg and Chicago that the base rate between the two cities has been increased, to take effect April 1 next. The present rate of $1.05 per ton for carload shipments has been raised to $1.80. This does not apply to bituminous coal shipments to points on Lake Erie, for which, it is said, an increase will be made in a short time.

Six Families Burned Out.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Jan. 13.—Six families were made homeless by a fire, which destroyed property valued at $10,000 in Bloomfield this morning. The electric fire alarm was out of order and a citizen had to procure a pair of rubber gloves before he could send in the signal by placing the ends of two wires together. The fire started in the rear of a Chinese laundry kept by Lee Wing, at 31 Washington Street, it is thought from an overheated stove.

Safe Blowers Get Seven Dollars.

BUFFALO, Jan. 13.—A special from Rushford, Allegany County, says five men attempted to rob the Bank of Rushford this morning. Dynamite was used, but only the outer door of the safe was opened. One hundred and sixty-five dollars in currency and $7 in silver were in this compartment. In their hurry the thieves overlooked the currency, but took the silver.

Canadian Sleeping Girl Awakes.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Jan. 13.—Eva Roch, the famous French Canadian sleeping girl, has been awake for a few minutes, during which she asked for a drink of cider, but is now again in a sleep or trance. The doctors say she cannot live this time. She fell asleep on Christmas Eve. Last year she fell asleep at about the same time and slept for twenty-eight days.

BEST & Co
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Sale of Babies' Dresses.

Not a lot of goods made for a "bargain sale"—but selections from our regular stock, of styles we have decided to discontinue—all good materials, neatly made and daintily trimmed.

Long Slips.

Former Prices.	Now.
75c.	48c.
80c.	59c.
85c.	65c.
$1.15	80c.
1.35	98c.
1.45	$1.15.

Short Dresses.

Former Prices.	Now.
85c.	59c.
90c.	65c.
$1.10	75c.
1.68	$1.25.
1.85	1.45.

60-62 West 23d St.

B. Altman & Co.

FOR MONDAY, JANUARY 15th.

UPHOLSTERY DEP'T.

TAPESTRY PORTIERES, Bagdad effect, fringed top and bottom, . . Per Pair, $2.90

TAPESTRY COUCH COVERS to correspond with above Portieres, . . Each, $1.65

RENAISSANCE LACE CURTAINS, $7.90 PER PAIR.

LACE BED SETS in Renaissance, Marie Antoinette or Irish Point Lace. The assortment is limited to One Hundred Pieces and offered at 1/3 BELOW THE REGULAR PRICES.

DRESS GOODS DEP'T.

First Importations for Spring of HOMESPUN MIXTURES AND CHEVIOTS FOR TAILOR GOWNS, —ALSO— THE NEW PASTEL SHADES IN LADIES' CLOTHS.

SPECIAL SALE MONDAY: 4,500 Yards Navy and Black Cheviots, at 67c.

LACE DEPARTMENT.

28,000 Yards PLATTE VALENCIENNES LACES Trimming Widths, in 3, 6 and 12 yard assorted lengths, at per yard,

4c., 7c., 10c., 15c., 18c. & 28c.

Value 8c. to 75c. Per Yard.

CORSET DEPARTMENT.

A Special Importation just received of the KARA CORSET (sizes 18 to 30 inches), in a very desirable model, will be offered to-morrow—Monday—at One-half the actual value, viz:—

White and Ecru, . . . $1.25
Black Sateen, ... 1.65

Eighteenth St., Nineteenth St. and Sixth Avenue.

AGRICULTURE OF THE STATE.

The Commissioner Reports on the Business of His Department.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—In submitting the seventh annual report of the Department of Agriculture the Commissioner states that the number of cases of agricultural law violations referred to the Attorney General during the last year for prosecution was over 700; that there are 1,023 cheese factories in the State; that they manufactured 84,332,155 pounds of cheese during the year 1898; that the agents of his department have examined all the nurseries in the State, and upon such examination he has issued certificates to 487 of them to the effect that they were apparently free from contagious or infectious diseases.

The Commissioner states that the agents of the department have kept close surveillance of the bob veal trade, and have in a large measure stopped the traffic in such calves; that he has reported to the Attorney General for prosecution 136 cases of sale of calves under four weeks of age during the year; that there have been few violations of the linseed oil law.

The paris green examined on sale in this State has proved to be good, says the Commissioner.

Lack of Thrift in the South.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Industrial Commission to-day heard the testimony of J. H. Hale of South Glastonbury, Conn., who owns extensive peach and plum orchards in Georgia. He described industrial conditions in the South, saying that a lack of thrift was one of the causes for the depressed farming industry. He said negro labor employed on his plantations in Georgia was as cheap and efficient as white labor in New England.

Oleomargarine Seized at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, Jan. 13.—Officers connected with the Internal Revenue Department here have seized forty-one tubs of oleomargarine consigned to the Aurora Produce Company, the packages bearing no Government stamps. The lot is thought to have been sent from Chicago. An investigation is being made, and the matter will be referred to the department at Washington. Samples have been sent to Ithaca for analysis.

SHOOTS NEWSPAPER OWNERS.

Denver Lawyer Wounds Proprietors of The Evening Post.

DENVER, Jan. 13.—Frederick G. Bonfils and H. H. Tammen, proprietors of The Evening Post, were both shot in their office to-day by W. W. Anderson, a prominent local attorney. It is not believed that either was mortally wounded. Both were able to walk to carriages that carried them home. After the shooting Anderson walked out of the office unmolested, but later was arrested.

The exact cause of the shooting is not known. Anderson went to the editorial rooms of The Post and entered the office of Bonfils and Tammen. Polly Pry, a well-known newspaper woman, was also in the room. It is understood that Anderson objected to something that had appeared in The Post and demanded a retraction, and that Bonfils and Tammen both attempted to put him out of the office. Then he commenced to shoot.

As he was leaving the office, the lawyer said that Bonfils and Tammen both attacked him, and that he used his revolver in self-defense. Tammen and Bonfils tell a different story.

"Anderson came in and commenced shooting at once," said Tammen. "He shot Bonfils, and then came after me. He followed me up and hemmed me in one of the corners. Polly Pry jumped in front of me and tried to shield me. She saved me from being killed, although she could not protect me from being shot."

Anderson, whose condition shows that he had been roughly handled, refused to talk when seen at the police station. It is learned that the proprietors of The Post and Anderson quarreled over the Packer case.

CZAR THANKS MURAVIEFF

Eulogy of the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

THE MISSION OF THE EMPIRE

Ice-Free Outlet to the Sea in the Far East Part of a Scheme of Maritime Power.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 13.—The Czar has addressed a rescript to Count Muravieff, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, highly eulogistic of the eminent qualities displayed by the Minister in bringing about a happy solution, in conformity with the Czar's instructions, of the disquieting political events arising from the Cretan insurrection and the Turko-Greek war, thus showing true appreciation of the historic mission which has fallen to the lot of Russia. After remarking that the introduction of an autonomous administration in Crete ended the agitation which had so long troubled the repose of the Turkish East, while the maintenance of the most friendly relations with all the powers shows the fruitful influence of Russia's peaceful and continuous policy, the rescript proceeds:

"Appointed guardian of the most important interests of the State, you have cooperated, while conforming exactly with the indications I gave you, in the realization of the traditional tendency of Russia to obtain in the Far East an ice-free outlet to the sea. The agreement arrived at with the Government of China relative to the cession in usufruct of the Kwang-Tung Peninsula, with Ports Arthur and Dalmy, while testifying to the reciprocal friendship and confidence which exists between the two great neighboring empires, fulfills the evident necessities of Russia as a great maritime power, and will create in the Pacific a new centre for the commercial and industrial enterprises of the entire world.

"The negotiations subsequently undertaken under my direction with the British and Japanese Governments led to the conclusion of partial understandings which, by removing any reasons for misunderstandings in the political domain, enable Russia to devote her strength to the progressive development of the prosperity of her possessions in the Far East.

"I feel particular satisfaction in recording among the services you have rendered the efforts and care you have consecrated to the fulfillment of my most ardent desire to assure to all peoples the benefits of real and durable peace. The results of the labors of the conference at The Hague give me steadfast hope that solid bases have been established for the realization of the aim so dear to my heart. All the powers having recognized the possibility and necessity of generally settling this question, I recall with real pleasure your eminently useful labors and devotion to the throne, and I particularly appreciate the assistance you have rendered in increasing the prestige of Russia by your brilliant execution of my directions and views, with the object of securing a pacific settlement of the complex problems of external policy.

"I regard it, therefore, as an agreeable duty to express to you my cordial gratitude, and I remain, ever your invariably well-disposed and sincerely grateful,

"NICHOLAS."

NEW RUSSIAN DEPARTMENT.

Appointment of Its Chief Gazetted After His Death.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 13.—In connection with the Russian new year honors, The Gazette this morning announces the establishment of a State Department of Trade, Art, and Commerce, with the view of spreading education among the people and promoting national production.

Privy Councillor Kachanoff was gazetted Chief of the new department this afternoon, but now comes the announcement that he died suddenly last night.

SANTO DOMINGO AND FRANCE.

Difficulty Between the Countries Satisfactorily Arranged.

SANTO DOMINGO, Jan. 13.—Another French warship arrived here to-day, but the difficulty between France and Santo Domingo has been satisfactorily arranged through the French Admiral and the officials of the Government. The latter will probably issue a proclamation thanking the public for their patriotic feeling and declaring at the same time that there was no intention to offend France in the patriotic demonstrations, or to molest its representative. The French warship Suchet left here yesterday.

According to rumors the Government will employ the amount raised by the people in useful public purposes, the amount due to France being covered by an interior loan.

SON OF GARIBALDI DEAD.

Born Too Late to Participate in Any of His Father's Campaigns.

ROME, Jan. 13.—A dispatch from Bordighera, on the Riviera, to-day, announced the death of Manlio Garibaldi, a son of the late Gen. Garibaldi.

Manlio Garibaldi was not one of the children of the famous Italian patriot by his first wife, whom he married in 1860. She was Anita Riviera de Silva, a beautiful Creole, whom he met in South America when he escaped from an Italian prison and took part in the rebellion of Rio Grande against Brazil. After her death he married a woman, whom he divorced in 1879, and she was the mother of Manlio. The latter was born too late to take part in any of his father's campaigns, as did the other sons, Menotti and Ricciotti, and Garibaldi's son-in-law.

FRENCH NAVAL PROGRAMME.

M. Lockroy Prefers Cruisers to Ironclads—Carrier Pigeon Tests.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—The Government has not quite settled the details of its naval reconstruction programme. Probably only another council will be needed before the bill can be submitted to the Chamber. M. Lockroy, the former Minister of Marine, intends to submit a counter-proposition to the Chamber demanding that 400,000,000f. be spent, not on big ironclads, as the Government proposes, but on the construction of fast cruisers, which could prey on Great Britain's commerce in the event of war.

As a result of the successful experiments with carrier pigeons on board the French transatlantic liners, the Minister of Marine, M. de Lanessan, has asked the company to furnish particulars and assistance in order to carry out a series of tests. During the coming naval manoeuvres in the Channel, an endeavor will be made to keep the squadron in communication with the coast by a special pigeon service. The officials of the company say that out of the experiments on thirty-two voyages only one proved a failure.

PARIS EXPOSITION OUTLOOK.

American Machinery and Art Exhibits —Restrictions on Photographers.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—The amateur photographers visiting the Paris Exposition will meet with obstacles to the freedom of "snapping" enjoyed in the United States. In order to take a camera inside the grounds a permit is necessary and only buildings and groups can be taken. Shots at individual exhibits are prohibited.

Frank E. Drake, Director of electricity and machinery in the American section, has arrived here to hasten the construction of the building and Machinery Hall, at Vincennes, which the exhibitors will build on account of the limited space allotted to American machinery. The structural iron came on the Prairie, with a gang of American workmen, whose rapid work and improved appurtenances create interest among the foreign workmen. Mr. Drake expects to have the building under its roof in a month and ready to accept exhibits. He says progress on all the buildings of the Exposition is further advanced than at the Chicago Fair at the same time, and he believes the Exposition will be opened at the promised time.

In consequence of his long illness, Charles M. Kurtz has resigned his post as Assistant Director of Fine Arts and H. B. Snell of New York has been appointed to succeed him. A circular issued by John B. Cauldwell, Director of Fine Arts, says it is hoped that every artist will appreciate the importance of making the United States fine arts section represent the highest achievements of American art of the past decade.

GERMAN-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

Ambassador White Hopes for a Treaty of Commerce and an Agreement as to Meat Inspection.

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BERLIN, Jan. 13.—The United States Ambassador, Andrew D. White, in an interview to-day about the present status of the relations between Germany and the United States, said:

"The Samoa question between the United States and Germany, the insurance question, and sundry minor matters have been happily settled. The main questions which remain are the commercial treaty and the proper inspection of American meats. The former will be mainly considered at Washington. The latter must depend on the action of the Reichstag. Though the Agrarian Party shows bitter hostility to the alleviation of the present arrangement, so oppressive to American interests, it is hoped that the proposal made in President McKinley's message for the appointment of a special commission may be accepted.

"There is no doubt that the Government, apart from the Agrarians, would be heartily glad to see some such fair settlement. This was foreshadowed when the Emperor expressed at considerable length to me on New Year's Day not only his own personal satisfaction, but that of the German people, at the part of the message referring to Germany. It is also an open secret that Prince Hohenlohe and Count von Bülow are especially anxious to see some such just solution of this most troublesome of all the questions now pending between the two Governments."

AMERICAN LEATHER IN FRANCE.

New England Men Ask Amendment of the Reciprocity Treaty.

BOSTON, Jan. 13.—The Foreign Trade Committee of the New England Shoe and Leather Association has reported the following resolution, which the Board of Directors has unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The import duties of France discriminate against American leather and manufactures thereof; and,

Whereas, A treaty with France is now under consideration in the United States Senate; be it therefore

Resolved, That the New England Shoe and Leather Association urge the New England Senators and Representatives in Congress to insist that the treaty be amended so that our leather and manufactures thereof shall be admitted to France on payment of as low duties as the most favored nation, and that the shoe and leather dealers and associations throughout the United States be urged to take similar action.

French Opposition to Reciprocity.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—The reciprocity treaty with the United States meets with the same objections here as in the United States. It is considered by certain industrial classes as being too favorable to the United States. The measure is still in committee and there is no chance of immediate action.

SAGASTA MINISTRY'S PLEA.

Senor Gullon Says Spain Was Forced Into War Unprepared.

MADRID, Jan. 13.—In the Senate to-day, replying to criticisms of the Government's policy toward the United States during the incumbency of the Sagasta Ministry, Señor Gullon, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, declared that the note presented by Gen. Woodford demanded the pacification of Cuba within a short period. Spain, he said, desired the arbitration of the Pope; but, unfortunately, the United States provoked the war.

Señor Gullon concluded by demanding the good will of the Senate on behalf of the Sagasta Ministry, which saw Spain drawn into a war for which she was unprepared.

FRESH DEMAND ON LIBERIA.

Germany Imitating France in Attacks on the Republic.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Advices from Liberia indicate that Germany is emulating France in her endeavor to grab territory and is working strenuously to persuade or coerce Liberia into accepting a German protectorate. The latest attempt has taken the form of a demand by Herr Humplemeyer, the German Consul at Monrovia, who has just returned from a visit to Berlin, for immediate reparation for the alleged maltreatment of a German subject in 1897. The case is that of a German planter named Koch, who, refusing to obey a civil summons, was taken to the courts by force. He claimed damages, the matter was taken up in Berlin, and has since been pending between the two Governments, and, though not settled by the Liberian courts, Herr Humplemeyer threatens to take severe measures unless Herr Koch's claims are paid.

The Liberian officials fully believe that both France and Germany wish to take advantage of Great Britain's war to force them to accept a protectorate. The unfortunate little republic is shut off from cable communication with the rest of the world, and is anxious to learn the feeling existing at Washington toward it, as there is a growing sentiment toward requesting an American or British protectorate in order to put an end to harassing demands.

German Powder Test Unsatisfactory.

BERLIN, Jan. 13.—A test occurred to-day in Vilbel, near Frankfort, of a newly invented smokeless and noiseless powder. Among those present were the French Naval Attaché at Berlin, the American Consul General, Mr. Guenther; representatives of the Prussian War Department and Prussian Army, and representatives of the powder works at Cologne and Breslau. The inventor claimed his powder possessed ten times the explosive and propelling force of ordinary smokeless powder, at a cost of 10 cents per kilo, and that it left no residue. The test, however, was rather unsatisfactory.

Sale of West's Picture Criticised.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The announcement that Sir Benjamin West's picture "The Raising of Lazarus," which has hung in Winchester Cathedral for over a century, has been sold for £1,500 for New York's new cathedral, has called out numerous criticisms. The Dean of the Chapter of Winchester, in his defense, says the picture was not presented to the cathedral, and that its new home is much more fitting than Winchester, where it was out of harmony with the surroundings.

Army Promotions in Brazil.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 13.—Gens. Argollo and Camara have been promoted to the rank of Generals of Divisions, and Cols. Serra Martins and Marciano Magalhas have been made Generals of Brigade. Gen. Costallat has been appointed Director of the Military School, Gen. Teixeira has been appointed Commander of Artillery, and Gen. Castro has been appointed Commander of the First Military District.

German Exports to America.

BERLIN, Jan. 13.—The official report of the Frankfort Consulate General of the United States for the last quarter shows that the exports to the United States were $10,583,046, an increase of $2,397,857. For 1899 the figures are $38,700,110, being an increase against 1898 of $7,188,325. The chief gainers were Nuremberg, $1,572,674; Kehl, $1,265,585, and Frankfort, $1,210,486.

Return of Ambassador Cambon.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—M. Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador to the United States, will sail next Saturday for New York. M. Teigny, the Second Secretary of the French Embassy, sailed from Havre to-day. M. Boenfve, Chancellor of the Embassy, is in Italy. He will sail for the United States within a month.

German Training Ship Society.

BERLIN, Jan. 13.—The German Training Ship Society was formally organized to-day, under the Presidency of the Hereditary Prince of Oldenburg in the presence of representatives of the shipping and commerce societies. It will start with equipping one such ship.

Henry E. Gourd Decorated.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—Henry E. Gourd, President of the French Chamber of Commerce of New York, has been decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor.

Female Officials in Prussia.

BERLIN, Jan. 13.—Prussia has now begun appointing female Factory Inspectors. The budget contains appropriations for their salaries of 2,400 marks each.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE CZAR EXONERATES THE RUSSIAN MINISTER OF FINANCE.—It may be recalled that for the last month or two rumors have come by way of Berlin tending to show that M. Witte, the Russian Minister of Finance, was in disgrace. It has even been announced that his Government would prosecute him; that he had actually been arrested. When queried by their papers, the foreign correspondents in St. Petersburg made only vague replies and called attention to the fact that of late the financial affairs of the empire had been the cause of much concern on the part of the Czar's Government. At length the stories told about M. Witte actually tended to divert foreign capital from Russian investments. A recent copy of The Official Gazette of St. Petersburg contains an imperial rescript, which, concluding with words penned by the Czar himself, is intended to discredit once and for all the stories concerning M. Witte.

It would seem that M. Witte had appealed to the Financial Committee, which in due time made its report in the form of resolutions approving the conduct of the Minister of Finance. The rescript, which is addressed to the Minister, repeats the resolutions and concludes: "In approving the above resolutions of the Financial Committee, which fully justify the measures you have taken, I am convinced that during the present temporary difficulty you will be completely successful in watching over the economic interests of the State and the nation. Of this I am assured by the enlightened experience, the indefatigable energy, and ability which have always distinguished your control of the Department of Finance and which have earned for you my special confidence. I remain always well disposed toward you and sincerely grateful."

The immense importance of this rescript is shown in the fact that on the day following its publication it was announced in financial circles in St. Petersburg that M. Witte was preparing to send some 40,000,000 rubles to London on the invitation of London financiers conveyed through private banking establishments in St. Petersburg. The latest mail advices, however, are that such a shipment will not be made, for Count Muravieff, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, had pointed out that, while it might increase the confidence of British capitalists and investors in Russian funds and industry, it might be regarded by the rest of Europe as a breach of neutrality—a help given to Great Britain to tide over the difficulties caused by the war in South Africa.

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FRENCH EDITORS RESIGN ON ACCOUNT OF THE WAR.—The resignation of M. Clémenceau from L'Aurore mentioned last Sunday by the Paris correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, was on account of the difference of views maintained between the proprietor, M. Vaughan, and himself in regard to the Transvaal question. M. Clémenceau has strong Anglophile proclivities. In replying to his letter of resignation M. Vaughan wrote that he could not regret M. Clémenceau's decision more than the readers of the paper regret it; that neither he nor they will ever forget the noble and generous campaign carried on by M. Clémenceau with so much heart and talent from the founding of the paper. It will be recalled that L'Aurore was the first Dreyfusard organ, and that in its columns Jan. 13, 1898, appeared Emile Zola's famous letter, "J'Accuse."

The latest number of Le Siècle to arrive in this city contains a letter from M. Joseph Reinach dissassociating himself from M. Yves Guyot on the Transvaal question. Le Siècle has also been a staunch supporter of the Dreyfus cause. M. Reinach, while expressing his admiration for Great Britain, which was the cradle of liberty, condemns "the policy which tends to make it the cradle of imperialism." Commenting on the above letter, M. Yves Guyot says he cannot understand that M. Reinach should be at one with the anti-Semites on the matter in question, for the anti-Semites treat the Jews who in their eyes are Uitlanders, in France as the Boers treat the Uitlanders in the Transvaal. In conclusion, M. Guyot remarks that the war will have the effect of producing an outburst of military passion in Great Britain.

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GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA IN AFGHANISTAN.—In the light of the contradictory reports that come by cable concerning Russia's menace to Afghanistan, a paper read recently before the Kaiser at the Berlin Military Society is deemed to have considerable significance. Col. Count York von Wartenburg, chief of a department of the General Staff, was the author of the paper, the title of which was "Afghanistan and the Anglo-Russian Rivalry in Asia." The Count, after comparing the Russian and British military forces in Asia that would immediately be engaged should war break out, revealed the probable plan of operations of both countries.

He said that the occupation of Herat by Russia would be followed by the seizure of Kandahar by the British, and this would give rise to a struggle for the possession of Kabul. In such a case an important point would be the attitude of the natives of Afghanistan, and it would remain to be seen which side the Afghan forces of 37,000 men would espouse. Count York von Wartenburg believes that diplomacy will be employed in winning over the Ameer before a military struggle arises for the possession of Afghanistan, and that the victor in diplomacy will then proceed to decide the question by war, for which eventuality Russia's position is not unfavorable.

The Ameer, the Count pointed out, would feel far less concern at the seizure of Herat than at the occupation of Kandahar, since the latter place, in comparison with Herat, is more closely allied to Afghanistan. Moreover, Great Britain has given way so frequently, while Russia hitherto has always steadily carried out its own aims.

The Count asserted that if once the Russians gained Kabul, India would be seriously threatened. On the other hand, if Great Britain succeeded in preventing Russia from occupying Kabul and driving it from Herat, then the present condition of affairs would be continued. It was impossible, he said, for Great Britain to attack and defeat decisively the Russian fighting strength at Samarcand and Merv, and in the event of war in that region Russia would have at stake only a part of its forces and political position in Ahia, while Great Britain would be risking its all. As Count York von Wartenburg is an acknowledged military authority in Germany, his remarks are widely cited and commented on by the military press of Europe.

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TRADE OF THE TRANSVAAL REPUBLIC.—M. Aubert, the French Consul at Pretoria, has just sent to his Government a report of the trade of the Transvaal for the fiscal year of 1898. Although the report does not include the period of the beginning of the war, the certain commercial tendencies denoted are deemed most significant. M. Aubert writes that in 1896 the imports of the republic amounted to £14,072,880; in 1897, to £13,552,880; but in 1898 they dropped to £10,632,880. M. Aubert, after pointing out that President Krüger's defiant policy had an immediate effect upon trade, says:

"The political crisis became more acute than ever in 1898. Capital became alarmed, business was practically paralyzed, and the foreign population left the country in considerable numbers owing to the fears of a possible war. This state of things has had a very prejudicial effect on trade and commerce on the other hand, and in spite of the heavy charges imposed upon it by the Government, the mining industry is more prosperous than ever."

The total import trade of Cape Colony with the Transvaal fell from £5,611,880 in 1897 to £4,347,840 in 1898. The decrease in imports from Europe was £2,242,960, from Natal £77,460, and from Delagoa Bay £275,000. On the other hand, the imports from the Orange Free State during 1898 had increased by £48,560. It is deemed as significant that the value of such articles designated as "munitions," "goods imported by the Government," and "various machinery," imported in 1898 amounted to £1,462,351, a decrease of £414,080 on the previous year.

The falling off in the Transvaal customs receipts in 1898 was very considerable, the total amount collected being only £898,240, as against £1,280,040. This is attributed by M. Aubert to the fact that the special duties on a number of articles of consumption were suppressed, owing to the ravages caused to agriculture by the cattle pest, and also to the fact that the Government itself imported a large quantity of supplies free of duty.

The Way to Reform.

"No," she haughtily replied, "I would not think of marrying a man to reform him!"

The look he gave her was terrible.

"You are right!" he said, in a strange voice. "The only way to reform a man is to be kind to him!"—Detroit Journal.

SUNDAY CLOTHES AND FROCK COATS.

There has been some controversy recently as to the proper manner of dressing on Sunday. It has been frequently contended that a man should dress differently on that day from any other, simply because his daily routine is somewhat changed.

New York, however, has grown so very cosmopolitan these last few years that all the old rules have been set aside. Fifteen years ago the majority of New Yorkers went to church on Sunday, had a little street promenade afterward, and reached their homes about half-past one. The time for dinner, which during the week was set at about 6 o'clock, was changed to 2, and almost the whole city partook of the early Sunday meal. The afternoon was devoted to reading, a little walk, or a visit to near relatives, and at 7 o'clock there was high tea. At this last meal intimate friends would drop in, and in houses where there were young people there was an open invitation to young men to come to Sunday tea. In fact, there were but few houses where this informal hospitality on Sunday evenings was not the rule.

Men consequently dressed but once on Sunday. They arrayed themselves for church in the morning, wearing their frock coats, their top hats, dark trousers, and patent leather shoes. Except for an afternoon tea, a reception, or a wedding, this outfit was seldom worn. It was considered and is still considered entirely out of place to wear evening clothes in church except on the occasion of a night wedding, and no one to-day would go to evening service in white tie and swallow tail. But other habits and customs have crept in, and the Continental Sunday is adopted very generally both in New York and London. The building of many handsome hotels and restaurants has proved in one way a boon to housekeepers, and in another to those who are not churchgoers and who do not know what to do with their Sunday evenings. Even in the most fashionable houses, where large staffs of servants are kept, there is always the problem concerning the "Sunday evening out." It has been solved with a great many people by having an elaborate luncheon in the middle of the day and by going to a hotel or a table d'hote in the evening. Others again have evening receptions and musicales, and make such arrangements with their servants as to preclude the half Sunday holiday. With the majority of men, these domestic questions are not of interest, except as it affects their dress. A recent article in a trade publication on this point gives the following ruling:

"The man who desires to be correctly dressed for morning, afternoon, and evening on the Sabbath is apt to be confounded by the merging of one function into another. The morning churchgoing give one no opportunity for changing one's dress before attending the afternoon dinner, and the afternoon call is made so late and is so generally followed by an invitation to stay to tea and spend the evening, that again the impossibility of changing dress becomes evident. A man may dress in his frock coat for church and for afternoon visiting, tea, and evening. The well-bred gentleman never wears evening clothes on a Sunday evening."

This is arbitrary and entirely wrong. If a well-bred gentleman is asked to a dinner Sunday evening, he must wear his evening clothes. If he is asked to tea even, he is supposed to wear evening clothes, or at least dinner coat and black tie, unless he has been visiting at the house and is informally asked to stay and share the evening meal. Then it would be ridiculous for him to run home and change his dress.

If you go into any one of the large restaurants on Sunday evening, you will see the majority of men dining there in evening dress; formal or semi-formal. If you go to a Sunday evening concert at the Metropolitan you will find quite a number there also in the same costume.

"Further on Lord Dunraven says, 'Rimington's Scouts captured 140 head of cattle. Add a zero to that number, multiply such occurrences, and the whole campaign will be altered.' Certainly! But if one zero, why not 10,000 zeros, and then you will have all the live stock in Africa in our possession, the Boers would have nothing but grass to eat, the war would be ended, and every one would be happy! I defy any one to illustrate by a letter more completely than Lord Dunraven has done the divorce of mind from matter. It almost leads one to believe that at one time his Lordship must have been a Secretary of State for War."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Col. J. H. Wood.

Col. J. H. Wood, the showman and theatrical manager, died at Hot Springs, Ark., Friday night of cancer, complicated with paralysis. He went to Hot Springs on Dec. 15, from San Francisco, for his health, and seemed to improve rapidly at first, but a few days ago his condition changed for the worse.

Col. Wood had an eventful career as a showman. He built a number of museums in various parts of the country, which still bear his name. He also built Daly's Theatre, in New York, which was occupied by a museum until Mr. Daly assumed control of it. He conducted shows and museums in Denver, San Francisco, and other cities of the West. His last venture in the show business was the management of an aquarium, with which he traversed the country on a special train. He was a member of the Actors' Fund, and was the possessor of large fortunes at several times during his life. His remains will be buried at Hot Springs.

Robert L. Cumming.

Robert L. Cumming, for many years prominently connected with the H. B. Claflin Company, died yesterday at Cheltenham, England, where he had resided for the last four years. Mr. Cumming was born in Scotland more than seventy years ago, and came to this country when ten years of age, the family settling in Chautauqua County, N. Y. He began his business career in Buffalo, subsequently moving to this city, where he was in the dry goods business for more than forty years. He retired in 1884, and took up his residence in Europe. He was at one time a member of the Lotos and New York Clubs. He is survived by his widow, who was Miss Joanna Laurie, and a son, Allan P. Cumming, a lawyer of this city.

Henry Wood.

Henry Wood of the firm of Wood & Hughes, silversmiths, doing business at 24 John Street, died suddenly early yesterday morning at his home, at Red Bank, N. J. He was at his place of business on Thursday, and although of late he had feared the loss of his eyesight he was not supposed to be in serious ill-health. His death is ascribed to heart disease. Mr. Wood was born sixty-nine years ago, in New City, Rockland County. He learned his trade with the firm of which in 1863 he became a member and with which he had ever since been connected. Mr. Wood was married twice, and is survived by a widow, a brother, and a sister.

John C. Adams.

Ex-Assemblyman John C. Adams of Newburg, a well-known Republican, died suddenly at midnight on Friday of heart disease. He was born at Tivoli, N. Y., in 1836. He was a member of Assembly three terms, Supervisor ten years, Harbormaster in this city three years, Postmaster of Newburg eight years, and a trustee of Washington's Headquarters at the time of his death. His wife and a daughter survive.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN R. BENNER, who was connected with the United States Assay Office for nearly half a century, died Friday at his home in Williamsburg, Brooklyn. Mr. Benner was a native of Pennsylvania, and was seventy-six years old. He leaves a wife and daughter.

SOLOMON E. SMITH, seventy-three years old, died yesterday at his home, in Geneva, N. Y., of acute gastritis. He was President of the J. W. Smith Dry Goods Company of Geneva, a Director of the Geneva National Bank, and a stockholder in nearly every corporation of importance in that city.

Dr. J. E. SCHROEDER died at his home, at 203 Ninth Street, Brooklyn, on Friday, of apoplexy. He was forty-seven years old. Dr. Schroeder was a member of Nassau Lodge, No. 536, F. and A. M.; Prospect Heights Council, No. 1,521, R. A., and Court Mayflower, No. 60, A. O. F. He leaves a wife and two sons.

ELISHA RISLEY, Superintendent of Agencies of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, whose home was at Hartford, died suddenly in this city yesterday, aged fifty-seven years. He is survived by a widow, two sons, and two daughters. Death was due to stomach trouble. He had been stopping in New York for some time receiving special treatment.

CHARLES H. MULFORD, one of the best-known business men in Southern New Jersey, died suddenly yesterday at Bridgeton of paralysis of the heart. He was fifty-nine years old. He had been awakened by an alarm of fire, and, after raising the window and peering out, he went back to bed. He died in a few minutes, death being immediately due to shock, caused by the cold air.

CHARLES TOWNSHEND, formerly Secretary of State of Ohio, and a member of the Legislature of that State, is dead, aged sixty years. His home was at Athens, Ohio. He had been Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic for the Department of Ohio, a delegate to several National Republican Conventions, and was once a competitor of his neighbor, Gen. C. H. Grosvenor, for Congress.

Ex-Judge JOSEPH E. HUGHES died Friday night of pneumonia at Cape May, N. J., aged seventy-eight years. He was born in Cape May, and had been a local office holder for many years. He was several years a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and in 1882 became Postmaster of Cape May, serving four years. For a time he was proprietor of a hotel, and later entered mercantile pursuits.

JOHN CAMERON, a veteran of the civil war employed in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, died yesterday at his home, at 132 Duffield Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1832, and served also in the British Army in the Crimean war, before he came to this country. During the civil war he was wounded in the shoulder. He was a member of the Veterans' Association of the Seventy-ninth Regiment and of Devin Post, G. A. R. He leaves a wife and one son.

The Rev. JOHN A. MULCAHY, pastor of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, at Hartford, Conn., Vicar General of the Diocese of Connecticut, died yesterday. Father Mulcahy was born in County Cork, Ireland, in 1845, and when a boy came to this country. He spent six years at St. John's College, Ellicott City, Md., and afterward entered St. John's Seminary at Troy, N. Y., where he was ordained to the priesthood on May 7, 1873. He acted as pastor of various churches in Connecticut, and was appointed Vicar General of the diocese Sept. 10, 1895.

Capt. T. D. NORRIS, for many years a clerk in the City Hall, died yesterday at his home, 213 South Fourth Street, Brooklyn. He was born in County Kerry, Ireland, seventy-three years ago, and came to this country in 1851. He enlisted during the civil war and was in the first battle of Bull Run. At the expiration of the term of his enlistment he returned to this city and assisted in raising the One Hundred and Seventieth New York Volunteers. Capt. Norris was a student of the Gaelic language and was one of the founders of the Gaelic school in this city. He is survived by a widow, who was his second wife, and three children, two daughters and a son.

Society Woman's Sudden Death.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 13.—Mrs. Churchill, wife of Capt. Charles C. Churchill, United States Army, retired, died suddenly of heart disease this evening. She was prominent socially and in army and navy circles.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A safe rule to follow: Only patronize those places where CARL H. SCHULTZ'S ARTIFICIAL VICHY, SELTERS, AND CARBONIC are served and you will be sure to find good liquors.

E. & W. DRESS SHIRTS, E. & W.
Correct in fit.

MARRIED.

BENSEL—TIBBITS.—On Jan. 10, 1900, by the Rev. Dr. Andrew Longacre, Grace Fullerton Tibbits, daughter of Emma E. Fullerton, to Percival Ward Bensel.

ISMAY—SCHIEFFELIN.—On Saturday, Jan. 13, 1900, at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, London, England, by the Rev. H. Montagu Villiers, Vicar of the Parish, Matilda Constance, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George R. Schieffelin, to Charles Bower Ismay of Birkenhead, England.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG.—At her residence, 140 West 75th St., New York, on Jan. 13, 1900, Emeline Antoinette, wife of Collin Armstrong, and daughter of Ophelia Peck and the late Leonard Hess of New Orleans, La.
Funeral private.
New Orleans (La.) and Schoharie (N. Y.) papers please copy.

COE.—Anne Elika Mitchell, widow of Frederick A. Coe.
Funeral at White Plains, N. Y., on arrival of 1:40 P. M. train from Grand Central Station Sunday, Jan. 14.

CUMMING.—On Saturday, Jan. 13, 1900, at Cheltenham, England, Robert L. Cumming, formerly of this city.

GRANT.—On Saturday, Jan. 13, 1900, John C. Grant, aged 72 years.
Funeral services at his late residence, 567 East 156th St., Monday, at 8 P. M.

MORRIS.—On Jan. 13, Felix J. Morris.
Funeral services at All Souls' (Unitarian) Church, corner of 4th Av. and 20th St., Monday, Jan. 15, at 11:30. Revs. Thomas R. Slicer and Minot J. Savage officiate.

PERRENOUD.—Gustav F. Perrenoud, suddenly, Dec. 30, 1899.
Funeral from old Trinity Church, Wall Street, at noon, Monday, Jan. 15. Interment Greenwood.

A.—THE KENSICO CEMETERY.
Private station Harlem Railroad; 43 minutes' ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 E. 42 st.

CYPRESS HILLS CEMETERY.
From Brooklyn Ferries by Electric or Elevated R. R. New York office, 1 Madison Av.

DEATHS REPORTED JAN. 13.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Jan.
ARMSTRONG, E. A., 140 W. 78th St.	52	13
ALTMAN, Edward, 132 E. 64th St.	6	13
BEATY, Lizzie, 286 2d Av.	23	12
BRENNAN, Mary, 862 8th Av.	3	12
BRAUN, Margaret, 264 W. 61st St.	21	13
BLAKE, Andrew, 131 W. 13th St.	60	12
BURNS, Annie A., 202 W. 106th St.	46	12
BIGLEY, Elizabeth, 417 W. 32d St.	1	13
CORNELIUS, C., 114 E. 108th St.	51	12
CATON, Mathilda, 320 E. 70th St.	3	12
COGAN, Kate F., 125 W. 49th St.	25	12
CURCIO, Antonio, 409 E. 106th St.	1	12
CRIMMINS, John, 222 E. 55th St.	1	12
CANORO, Giovanni, 411 E. 115th St.	2	13
CASO, Rosina, 338 E. 115th St.	1	13
CULLEN, John C., 408 1st Av.	32	12
CHUKA, Annie, 310 E. 115th St.	1	13
DAVIS, George H., 212 E. 25th St.	26	12
DIETZ, George, 2,013 1st Av.	1	12
DEGNAN, Mabel, 19 Morton St.	1	11
DILLON, James, 163 W. 10th St.	21	11
DACUNTO D. 243 Mulberry St.	1	12
DUSEK, Josef, 1,398 Avenue A.	44	12
DONOHUE, Michael, 244 E. 90th St.	50	13
DOERFLER, Rofke, 160 Stanton St.	1	12
DUFFY, Frances, 323 E. 21st St.	1	12
EVANS, Thomas, 431 E. 51st St.	52	10
FRIEPE, Katherine, 71 7th St.	74	11
FAUNA, Domenica, 128 Baxter St.	1	12
GOODWIN, Addie E., 46 Wash'ton St.	37	12
GRECO, Theresa, 329 E. 126th St.	1	12
GRANT, Emmie, 106 W. 49th St.	28	12
GRASSI, Umberto, 311 E. 104th St.	2	13
GUARINO, Peter, 408 1st St.	1	12
GOLDSTEIN, Esther, 529 E. 13th St.	36	12
GROSSMAN, Jacob R., 717 5th St.	29	13
GRIMES, Mary, 210 W. 65th St.	1	13
HURT, Josephine, 441 E. 74th St.	76	11
HOFFMAN, G. A., 619 E. 11th St.	2	12
HARTMAN, Minnie, 215 Rivington St.	1	12
HENSHAW, George, 108 Division St.	1	12
HACHMANN, M. G., 1,032 2d Av.	1	13
HENNY, Theodore, 503 6th St.	65	12
ISHINGER, Mathilda, 322 E. 40th St.	1	12
JOCHUM, Katherine, 130 E. 105th St.	84	12
KAVANAGH, Lillie, 343 E. 76th St.	1	13
KLEIN, Florence R., 510 W. 142d St.	9	11
KLEIN, John, 330 W. 48th St.	52	12
LEE, Martin, Ballston Spa.	55	12
LOUGHRAN, M. A., 950 Columbus Av.	18	12
LA ROCH, Henry, 24 E. 8th St.	42	12
LYNCH, Susan, 14 Beach St.	29	12
LOUGHLAN, Thomas F., 157 E. 20th.	45	12
LOWENTHAL, Freida, 158 E. 92d St.	49	12
MULLER, Amelia, 463 W. 46th St.	58	12
MORIARTY, Mary, 157 Lexington Av.	37	12
MILLER, Annie, 348 Pleasant Av.	43	12
MARSHALL, Jonathan S., 2,286 2d Av.	28	11
MITTLER, Esther, 61 Sheriff St.	52	12
MULLER, Edward, 528 E. 14th St.	44	12
MURTHA, John, 356 W. 45th St.	51	12
MALLEY, John T., 2,360 Old B'dway	1	12
MESSNER, Kate, 82 Greenwich St.	50	13
MIGNOQUA, Donato, 248 Mott St.	1	12
MERLINO, Domenico, 20 Rector St.	1	12
McPARTLAND, Frances, 308 E. 88th.	13	12
McCLELLAND, Sarah, M. E. Church Home	78	12
McNAUGHTON, Washington, 847 10th Av.	58	12
McDONALD, Bridget, 187 West End Av.	46	11
McCANNON, Patrick, 412 W. 47th St.	35	12
McEVOY, Peter, 486 2d Av.	3	12
McCUTCHEN, Charles, 307 W. 27th St.	1	13
NUTTLEY, Bridget, 353 W. 44th St.	86	11
O'BRIEN, Catherine, 83 King St.	1	12
POLZ, Michael, 311 W. 125th St.	76	12
PEARSON, Annie, 265 W. Houston.	2	12
POPOLANZIO, Maria, 110 Mulberry.	43	12
PELLECCHIA, Carmine, 73 Mott St.	7	12
PARKER, Deanson, 319 E. 111th St.	2	12
PRESTIA, Vincent, 21 Albany St.	3	12
QUIGLEY, John, 320 W. 126th St.	78	12
ROSLAN, Tawfeek B., 27 Washington.	1	11
ROAC

PRAISE FOR THE CUBANS

Gen. J. H. Wilson Says They Are an Admirable People

SUPERIOR TO THE SPANIARDS

School Children in Matanzas Brighter Than Can Be Found in Any Town in America.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Gen. James H. Wilson delivered an address at the Ebbitt House to-day before a number of members of the Cuban Provisional Red Cross.

After the address he was asked whether the Spaniards or the Cubans represented the best class of citizens in Cuba, and replied emphatically, "The Cubans."

In the course of his address Gen. Wilson said:

"If intervention on our part had been delayed ten months longer, the whole of the agricultural district would have been dead. But with our help the spectre of want has been driven away. I want to tell you that the Cuban people are just as benevolent as you are. They made the most heroic sacrifices. Hundreds of men died of starvation in order that their wives and children might live. The school system prescribed by law in Cuba is as good as ours.

"In extending your assistance to the schools of Cuba confine yourselves to the matter of furnishing books and desks and school appliances. There is no necessity for establishing new ones. The books and appliances were all worn out or destroyed during the years of the revolution.

"I can tell you this, that the school children in the City of Matanzas from four to fourteen years old could not be equaled by the same school children in any American town. They are the brightest little talkers you ever saw. The insular Treasury has abundant money to support these schools; it is overflowing with funds. The way you can help is by securing the books and appliances, as I have stated.

"Tetanus is universal in Cuba. A wound in the foot of a human being or of an animal is almost sure to result in lockjaw. Shoes and stockings, therefore, light clothing, or the material to make up are chief requisites. There is no use sending your cast-off Winter clothing down there, for it cannot be worn. Indeed, there is no use in sending anything but money to Cuba, and an intelligent representative to direct its expenditure. I can quote the "Coon Song" of May Irwin very appropriately as regards Cuba in the extension of charity—'If you ain't got no money, you needn't come around.' The Red Cross, I am sorry to say, has already wasted much money in establishing eleemosynary institutions, and then finding funds were lacking to conduct them. Devote your help to assisting the institutions already established. Teachers and kindergartners may be sent with wisdom, but bear in mind that light clothing, plenty of shoes and stockings, medicines that will build up enervated systems, are what are needed. Everything else would be a work of supererogation.

"The Cuban whites are just as strong, just as industrious, just as benevolent as the same class in this country. I declare without reservation that in the cities of Matanzas and Santa Clara, ranging in population from 12,000 to 40,000 people, there is less violence, less lawlessness than there is in any cities of the same size in the United States. There is no more humane, no more kindly people than the Cubans. Every unkindly term that has been leveled at them is unjust and untrue."

TO REFORM THE CUBAN COURTS

Secretary Root Will Take Steps at Once to Put an End to Prison Abuses in the Island.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Secretary Root has taken steps to institute at once sweeping reforms in the judicial system in Cuba, the animating purpose being to correct as soon as possible the Cuban prison abuses which have already been the subject of representations to the War Department. Gen. Wood has been giving this matter his attention, and his investigations into the conditions of the prisons and the faults of the Cuban judicial system generally, have confirmed Secretary Root in his purpose to apply corrective measures at the earliest possible moment. To accomplish this purpose, the Secretary has decided to appoint a commission composed of three Americans and an equal number of Cubans.

This commission will probably consist of Horatio Rubens, E. L. Conant, and Mr.Runcie for the American side. These are all lawyers, well versed in the Spanish code as well as thoroughly acquainted with American practice.

The Cuban contingent will probably be selected by Gov. Wood from among the members of the Havana bar. The commission will meet at the earliest possible moment in Havana, and begin at once with a revision of the criminal methods, following this up later on with amendments of the Civil Code where necessary. It is not the purpose to outrage local sentiment and disturb well-established practice, except in instances where rank injustice flourishes under it.

But it cannot be tolerated that persons charged with the smallest of misdemeanors and little larcenies should remain as at present for a year in jail before having any kind of a trial, and to such abuses as this, as well as to the incommunicado system, the commission will devote its immediate attention. Mr. Rubens had a consultation with Secretary Root to-day, and left Washington for New York. He expects to proceed to Havana via the Miami next Wednesday.

MORA'S DISMISSAL IS INDORSED.

Action of Gen. Wood Upheld by the Press and Public.

HAVANA, Jan. 13.—The removal of Señor Federico Mora, Fiscal of the Supreme Court, continues the main topic of discussion in the city. All are apparently coming to the conclusion that the action of the Governor General is justifiable, the only question being whether Señor Mora should not be prosecuted. The people, especially the lawyers, have begun to realize the fact that men have been allowed to lie in prison for years and have not been brought to trial within the past few months is due entirely to the Fiscal. One man, who had been fourteen years awaiting trial, had applications on file in Señor Mora's office asking the reason for his non-arraignment. There are many similar cases, investigation of which will show, if nothing worse, culpable negligence and absolute inattention to the duties of the office.

The Cubano says every one is agreed that Mora took advantage of a favorable opportunity, anticipating his inevitable downfall, by posing as the champion of the inviolability of the law. The Cubano also says that the dismissal of Mora was already assured when the latter, seizing the opportunity which was at hand, tried to make his dismissal unpopular. Gen. Wood had done a good action, the paper declares, and should continue the process, which, though drastic, is essential to reforms long desired by the Cubans.

The Lucha says:

"The intervening Government was well within its rights in dismissing Mora, who lost his position because of negligence, of which every one was cognizant. It is useless for the Radicals to try to utilize the circumstance in order to attack Gen. Wood, as Mora gave absolutely no services to the revolution."

The Discusion thinks Gen. Wood should not have dismissed him without consulting the entire Cabinet of Secretaries.

Arresting Havana Beggars.

HAVANA, Jan. 13.—Gen. Ludlow is making an attempt to stop the practice of begging, which is assuming large proportions in Havana. Forty beggars have been arrested and taken to Bivac, where they ware inspected by Capt. Pitcher, President of the Havana Police Court, and temporarily confined. Capt. Pitcher says complaints are coming in daily in regard to beggars, who are steadily increasing in numbers.

Havana's December Customs Receipts.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The War Department gave out for publication to-day a statement of the receipts from customs at the Port of Havana for the month of December, 1899. The total receipts for that month were $1,108,130. Attention is invited to the fact that, though there were only twenty-four working days in the month of December, the total collections exceeded those in any other month of the past year.

More Disinfection for Havana.

HAVANA, Jan. 13.—The lower part of Havana, bordering on the bay, is to be disinfected again. Surgeon Major Davis says the work is to be done more thoroughly than before, as he is convinced that the recently reported cases of yellow fever originated there.

Customs Receipts at Cienfuegos.

HAVANA, Jan. 13.—The receipts at the Custom House in Cienfuegos during 1899 were $1,159,000.

MEDAL FOR LIEUT. BLUE.

South Carolina Women Honor the Officer Who Located Cervera's Ships in Santiago Harbor.

Lieut. Victor Blue, who is attached to the battleship Massachusetts, was presented on board that vessel at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday with a gold medal by the Society for Patriotic Award of South Carolina, in recognition of his services in locating Admiral Cervera's squadron in Santiago Harbor. The presentation took place in the presence of a large party of the Lieutenant's friends and the officers and crew of the battleship.

Lieut. Blue was attached to the Suwanee, which took part in the naval operations in Cuban waters during the Spanish-American war. Lieut. Blue, with a small party of men, went ashore at a small town west of Santiago and located the Spanish squadron at anchor in Santiago Harbor. The women of South Carolina, Lieut. Blue's native State, formed an organization, known as the Society for Patriotic Award, and raised funds to pay for a beautiful gold medal for presentation to the Lieutenant.

Ex-Gov. Hugh S. Thompson of South Carolina presented the medal to Lieut. Blue on the after deck of the Massachusetts. All the sailors and officers of the ship were drawn up on the deck. Capt. Train of the ship introduced ex-Gov. Thompson, who spoke of Lieut. Blue's bravery, and then handed him the medal, together with a dozen bronze duplicates.

One of the bronze medals will be presented to the City of Charleston by Lieut. Blue.

PEACE REIGNS IN ZAMBOANGA.

The Junta Meets and Deposes Alvarez as President of the Province—Commerce Again Lively.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ZAMBOANGA, Nov. 27.—Events have crowded each other to such an extent ever since the city was given over to the Americans that it is with difficulty that one can keep track of them in the order in which they happen. Of course the chief thing of all was the junta, or gathering of representatives of the different towns, called by order of Commander Very, senior officer present, to depose the former President, Alvarez, and elect a new one in his stead. All of the principal towns of this province were represented, and most all of them by Mayors who had been elected since the anti-insurrectionists came into power. Taking the twenty or more men as a body there was a much larger display of intelligence and even refinement than any of us expected or thought possible.

So bitter was the enmity against President Alvarez and so prone are these hot-blooded people to act in the most extreme fashion before they think at all, that it was deemed wisest not to allow Alvarez to enter the town, for a while at least. When later the junta was in session, he was brought through the town under escort of armed sailors and taken on board the Castine to await what might turn up in the hall of legislation.

After some necessary preliminaries and a lot of gesticulations and animated discussions of comparatively minor points, a vote was taken which resulted in the election of Isodoro Midel, the local Chief of the Government at Tetuan as the new President of the Province of Zamboanga. It was this man who shot Calixto, the great military leader, whose death resulted in the party favorable to us coming into power and surrendering all military propery to the Americans. Articles of agreement were then drawn and voted upon. They include the right to follow their own religious beliefs and to remain for the present a free port until matters settle down somewhat, and Gen. Bates decides upon the best policy to pursue.

The real dramatic part then came when it was voted to request Alvarez to come before the junta, present his resignation, and be told he was no longer in power. It was some time before these carefully thought-out and well-laid plans of Commander Very could be carried into effect with the unanimity that was necessary to secure the persons most prominently concerned from personal violence. However it was finally agreed upon, and Alvarez came ashore from the Castine and appeared before the tribunal. He is a tall, mulatto-colored man with a more intelligent and impressive face than almost any of the others, whom he came to meet. He stepped among them with a firm, military bearing, head erect, and eyes flashing as though with difficulty he could repress the sentiments that were stirring him up to an outburst that might once more force these former minions to do his bidding.

He must be an exceedingly brave man to come as he did before men who were most desirous to make way with him. Under his blouse could be seen the handle of a revolver and the sheath covering a dirk, so he was not unprepared for violence. Midel and perhaps several of the others had arms, more or less concealed, about their persons, of that there can be no doubt that had it not been for the presence of Commander Very and some of the Castine's officers and of Capt. Nichols of the army and some of his command there would have been a frightful and gruesome time of it. As it was, some of the delegates had most unfriendly greetings for their former chief.

At first Alvarez did not care to present his resignation, but finally he was persuaded to, and shortly after its acceptance withdrew. Still mistrusting the action of the delegates, whose heated and violent remarks had more than once been heard during the dramatic events of the meeting, the American officers surrounded Alvarez and accompanied him to where the armed escort was drawn up to conduct him beyond the lines outside the town.

Since this trying day the place has been gradually assuming a more peaceful, thriving appearance. Houses that are still habitable are being stocked with goods, the streets and yards are being cleared of rubbish, and the stream running through the main street, and which is the only reliable water supply, is having the rubbish removed from it.

There are three companies of the Twenty-third Infantry here from Jolo with Capt. Nichols as battalion commander. Major Sweet, the regimental commander, has also been here for several days, and the matters of civil administration are receiving most vigorous and commendatory attention. The starving portion of the population that was so much in evidence has been reduced to a few old women and incurables, and now those applying for help are told they can have it as the wage of a proper day's work. This one point it is necessary to be extremely firm upon, for as long as charity is in evidence the supplicants are numerous, and the necessary public work lags; but when they see that the Americans mean to deal honestly by them and pay them a fair price for work done they readily accept the situation, and apparently seem satisfied with the results.

From all the neighboring islands vessels are coming in satisfactory numbers, and the supplies of copra, hemp, and other staples that have for months been kept hidden from the searching eye and light of Commander Very are now being brought out to load up the freight boats and bring back the much-needed supplies to the Zamboanganians, who have been in very straitened circumstances.

OFFICER'S SENTENCE COMMUTED.

Lieut. Lynch, Instead of Being Dismissed, Is Reduced in Grade.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—First Lieut. John W. Lynch of the Marine Corps was recently convicted by court-martial at Cavite of violation of the regulations and sentenced to be dismissed from the service.

It appears from the evidence in the case that in July last, while under the influence of strong drink, he attempted to break into a private house in Manila, occupied by a woman and her two daughters. They became frightened and raised an alarm, with the result that Lieut. Lynch was placed under arrest. He was very much humiliated over the occurrence, and handed in his resignation, but it was not accepted. The court-martial found him guilty and sentenced him to be dismissed, but on account of his youth and short experience in the service, recommended him to the mercy of the reviewing authority.

Rear Admiral Watson has commuted the sentence to the loss of ten numbers in his grade.

VICTORIES FOR AMERICANS.

Filipinos Are Defeated in Three Engagements—Twenty, Including a Colonel, Are Prisoners.

MANILA, Jan. 13.—Advices from Cebu report a sharp fight on Jan. 8 between a battalion of the Nineteenth Infantry and a body of insurgents occupying a strong position in the Sudlon Mountains. The enemy was routed, the Americans capturing a smooth-bore cannon, some rifles, and destroying the fortifications. Four Americans were wounded.

The insurgent, Gen. Flores, having established a rendezvous with 100 men at Humingan, Province of Nueva Viscaya, Capt. Benson, with two troops of the Fourth Cavalry, was sent to dislodge him. The insurgents were scattered, their horses captured, and the position was burned, the Americans sustaining no losses.

The American forces yesterday occupied Magallanes, Province of Cavite, capturing twenty insurgents, including a Colonel.

MANILA FIRM'S BIG CLAIM.

Swiss Concern Demands $110,000 for Destruction of Its Iloilo Branch by Bombardment.

A claim amounting to $110,000 for the destruction of its Iloilo branch establishment during the bombardment of that place by American warships, has been filed at Washington by the New York Export and Import Company of this city, acting for Hollmann & Co., a swiss concern, whose main establishment is in Manila. This is the first of what is expected to be a long series of claims against the United States Government that will be made by foreign firms in the Philippines who have suffered in the various bombardments.

The New York Export and Import Company, whose offices are in Pine Street, has branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Shanghai, and Manila. The branch in the Philippine capital is incorporated as the New York Export and Import Company of Manila. Largely interested in it are Hollmann & Co., who have been established there for thirty years and deal in general merchandise. Hence, Gustav Hollmann, who is the head of the firm, has presented his claim through the New York Export and Import Company of this city, who have intrusted the case to Lawyer James Taylor.

George A. Pierce, Treasurer of the New York Export and Import Company, said yesterday that it appeared from the documents sent that Gen. Otis had notified the foreign residents that the city would be shelled, and gave them sixty hours in which to get their merchandise to a place of safety, but the bombardment began a few hours after the notification was received. The documents accompanying the claim, the representations in which are sworn to by E. Thuerleman, manager of Luchsinger & Co.; C. M. Chiene, who was the American Consul at Iliolo until the Consulate was discontinued; Archibald Buchanan, broker, and Monico Lizarraga of Lizarraga Brothers, set forth that the United States Government collected taxes and contributions from the merchants of Iloilo from Jan. 1, 1899, and that the merchants, therefore, consider they are entitled to protection.

THE SITUATION IN GUAM.

Capt. McCalla Says Affairs Are Being Well Administered.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Capt. McCalla, commanding the United States ship Newark, has written a letter to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation in which he makes the following statements:

"On our way across the Pacific I found it necessary to stop at Guam for the purpose of coaling. The island is a very beautiful and fertile one, and in the Governor and his assistant, Safford, you seem to have selected the right men for the places.

"All the officers at the station are doing their utmost to improve the condition of the people and in obtaining information which will make it better known. I feel sure the Governor is exceptionally well fitted for the position and that his administration will bring great credit to the Navy Department and will be satisfactory to the country.

"As a sanitary measure the necessity of piping water from the mountains to Agama and the adjoining villages is pressing. By such an improvement the shallow wells, all of them contaminated, could be filled in and the health of the natives will be improved.

"Could you have seen four natives splitting two sticks of timber with two-handled saws as I did, I am convinced you would have bought a steam saw with money out of your own pocket and dispatched it to Guam by the first conveyance.

"Looking at the question from a purely commercial point of view I feel satisfied that every dollar spent by the Government on the Island of Guam will be returned to our country in hundredfold.

"If smiling faces on the part of all whom we saw as the Governor drove from the landing at Piti to the capital and return were an indication of contentment and satisfaction with the methods recently adopted on the Island, then I am certain that the new administration is already successful."

DISCUSSING PUERTO RICO.

Governor General Davis Describes Conditions to the Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Senate Committee on Puerto Rico and Pacific Islands to-day heard Gov. Gen. Davis, who entered upon an exhaustive review of the conditions in the island, the Governmental policies of the Spaniards, and the Government under the United States. He also spoke upon the resources of the islands.

Gen. Davis was heard at length before the House Committee on Insular Affairs earlier in the week, and his statement to the Senate committee to-day was more in detail than that given to the House. His examination will continue Monday.

APPEAL OF MISSIONARIES.

Puerto Ricans Asked to Welcome Them to the Island.

The Baptist, Congregational, Methodist, and Presbyterian societies doing missionary work in Puerto Rico have issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of that island. Several thousand copies have been printed, and were shipped to San Juan yesterday. These will be distributed by the workers of these societies on the island. The proclamation says in part:

"We come to you as we have gone to all other parts of our beloved land as messengers of the Gospel of Jesus Christ our Saviour. We have come as brethren in Christ, as joint members of that spiritual body of which He is the head, to preach and teach among you, and thus in mutual helpfulness to build up the kingdom of our common Lord, and to answer His prayer 'That they all may be one,' and that His will 'be done in earth as it is in heaven.'

"We pray you give us and our preachers and teachers welcome and join your labors with ours, that this island, so charming in its natural features, may more and more have the beauty of a pure and purifying religion. Then happy will be your homes and happy your people. Education will brighten the lives of your children; Christian morality will stand guard in every community against sin, and the peace which Christ promised to His people will rest upon you and yours."

ARMY PROMOTIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Lieut. Col. Edward H. Plummer, Thirty-fifth Volunteer Infantry, has been promoted Colonel of that regiment, in place of Col. William A. Kobbe, who was recently promoted Brigadier General of volunteers.

Lieut. Col. William R. Grove of the Thirtieth Volunteer Infantry has been appointed Colonel of that regiment, in place of Col. J. F. Bell, who was recently made a Brigadier General. Col. Grove was formerly Major of the First Colorado Volunteer Infantry, and is not an officer of the regular establishment.

West Pointers Fail in Examinations.

WEST POINT, Jan. 13.—The Academic Board finished its review of the January examination of the corps of cadets at the Military Academy to-day. The following were found deficient and discharged: Second Class—W. M. Cooley, Michigan; James Prentiss, New York. Third Class—R. J. Sprague, New York; A. R. Burnan, Kentucky; W. C. Russell, Illinois; J. B. A. Barry, Tennessee. Fourth Class—C. F. Coury, Ohio; A. W. Fridge, Mississippi; W. C. Hascall, New Hampshire; J. D. Burnett, Alabama; H. A. F. Ruissing, Massachusetts; A. S. Lehli, A. C. Crow, Michigan; J. C. French, Kansas; C. L. Lacy, Indiana; Leo J. Fallor, Pennsylvania; W. C. Brant. Some will appeal their cases to the War Department.

Soldier Found Guilty of Murder.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 13.—Joe Leach, a private of Company B, Fourth Artillery, was found guilty by a Federal court jury to-day of murdering Corp. Thomas Finnell of Company B, Fourth Artillery, at Fort Riley, Kan., Nov. 26, 1897. The verdict was "Guilty, without capital punishment." The defense pleaded hereditary insanity, claiming that before enlisting in the army the defendant was subject to attacks resembling epileptic fits.

Navy Department Opens Bids.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Bids were opened at the Navy Department to-day for the construction of officers' quarters and a building for shops and offices at the Washington Navy Yard. The lowest bidders were for the former Columbus Thomas of Georgetown, D. C., at $6,000, and for the latter Messrs. Snare & Triest of New York City at $86,726.

Gen. Greely Steadily Improves.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—It was reported at Gen. Greely's home to-day that he continues to maintain a steady improvement.

SKATING IN THE PARKS.

Gay and Happy Throngs Enjoy the Sport—The Ice Still in Good Condition.

Bright eyes and bright smiles predominated among the 25,000 skaters who availed themselves of the courtesy of the Park Commissioners yesterday and crowded the smooth surface of ice on Central Park lake. No accident was reported during the day, and nothing more serious than the occasional fall of some ambitious tyro on skates varied the continuous kaleidoscope of whirling, circling enthusiasts. At 10 o'clock in the morning the skaters were permitted on the ice, and from that hour until long after sunset the ring of the runners and the merry laugh of the skaters continued. During the morning and early hours of the afternoon the ice was in splendid condition, but it became badly cut up in the later hours. At length the edges became soft and slushy, and orders were issued to clear the lake in order to permit the surface to harden again during the night.

The detail of fifteen patrolmen and two roundsmen had little to do beyond stopping an occasional game of hockey and signalling a warning to some "figure skater" who attracted a crowd that was too great for safety at any particular point. One pathetic atom in the gay throng was a half-clad little fellow, about ten years old, who sat alone in the Summer house by the Bow Bridge. He had no skates, but sat for hours gazing wistfully at the more fortunate children who glided swiftly by and whose cup of happiness appeared full to overflowing. A gift of a dime from an interested spectator sent him scurrying across to the skate house, and when last seen he was biting the corners off an immense ginger cake.

Harlem Mere and the pond at Fifty-ninth Street were also crowded, the former with its usual cosmopolitan throng and the latter with women and children.

The ice at Van Cortlandt Park lake was better than at any of the three sheets of water in Central Park, and was crowded. Skaters were permitted to remain until 11 o'clock.

It is expected that the ice will be in good condition to-day, and skating will be permitted on all the lakes this afternoon.

Alleged Murderer Committed.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Jan. 13.—Dr. William T. Jones of Pine Bush, who was arrested on Coroner Decker's warrant yesterday, charged with killing Charles Lewis, his colored cook and coachman, was arraigned before Justice A. M. Payne here to-day, and committed to the Goshen Jail pending an examination Jan. 19.

Formerly LUDWIG BROS.

Rothenberg & Co.

34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 West 14th Street.

Money Refunded on any Unsatisfactory Purchase.

Our Great January Sale Continues in Full Blast.

It's the greatest opportunity to buy choice and seasonable merchandise at strikingly low prices. It's a sale that has been appreciated by thousands, who were not, slow to take advantage of our unmatchable bargains of last week. It's a sale that will be continued for another week, with just as many money-saving opportunities. In fact, the "power of price" will be made more interesting than ever. It's "The New Store" way to set the pace others care not to follow. "WHAT WE ADVERTISE WE DO." Investigate every item offered herewith, for such wonderful chances to buy at such economical prices should not be overlooked.

January Reductions Muslin Underwear.

Save Big Money Now on Every Purchase.

The materials are thoroughly reliable; workmanship faultless in every detail. Prices are positively lower than same goods can be bought at elsewhere.

Women's Gowns.

Fine Muslin Gowns, in every style, hemmed with Hamburg and hemstitching, value 60c., reduced to 49c

Fine Cambric and Muslin Gowns, fully trimmed, with lace and Hamburg, in high neck, Empire and V shape, value $1.00, reduced to 69c

Very large assortment of Cambric, Muslin and Nainsook Gowns, all sizes; the cheapest in the lot are worth $1.39; fine lace and embroidery trimmings; reduced to 98c

Women's Drawers.

Heavy Muslin Drawers, well made, with deep umbrella ruffle; reduced from 25c. to 12½c

Fine Muslin Drawers, made with cluster of fine tucks and deep hem; regular 29c.; reduced to 19c

Heavy Muslin Drawers, with deep umbrella tucked ruffle; also fine Hamburg trimming; value 35c.; reduced to 23c

Corset Covers.

Fine Cambric Covers trimmed with fine percale, embroidery, value 29c.; reduced to 17c

Fine French Corset Covers, square, and high neck, trimmed with Torchon lace, value 35c.; reduced to 25c

Fine Cambric and Nainsook Corset Covers, in high square and V shape, trimmed with Hamburg, Maltesse and Point de Paris laces, value 50c; special 39c

In Infants' Dept.

Fine Cambric Slips, prettily trimmed with embroidery, made of fine cambric, value 50c.; special 39c

Fine Cambric Dresses, Mother Hubbard yoke, trimmed with fine Hamburg, value 50c.; special 39c

Children's Colored Gingham Dresses, all fast colors, with embroidery trim and ruffle, value 40c.; special 25c

Corset Dept.

Heavily boned Corset, made of fine coutil, in all colors and sizes, value $1.00; special at 69c

Great Sale Household Linens, Etc.

Prices amazingly low for most excellent merchandise. All the odds and ends must be cleared away, and to accomplish it quickly, we offer goods in this department at lower prices than any other house in New York.

58-inch Turkey red and green Table Damask, value 49c 25c
58-inch Bleached Table Damask, value 50c., at 29c
65-inch All-Linen Bleached Table Damask, value 69c 49c
72-inch All-Linen Bleached Table Damask, value 75c 54c
72-inch All-Linen Bleached Table Damask, value 89c. 64c
All-Linen Hemstitched Pillow Cases, size 45 x 36, real value $1.50, at, a pair 98c
All-Linen Hemstitched Pillow Cases, size 50 x 36, real value $2.00, at, a pair 1.39

Blankets.

We intend making a clean sweep of all our Blankets, and have put a price on them that should clean them up in one day's selling.
11-4 Eastern made Blankets, at 1.98; worth double.
11-4 Eastern made Blankets, at 2.39; worth double.
11-4 California Blankets, at 2.98; worth double.
11-4 California Blankets, at 3.98; worth double.
11-4 all-wool scarlet medicated Blankets, 4.39.
11-4 gray all-wool Blankets, 3.49.

Flannels.

Another lot of heavy Shaker Flannel, value 8c. yd. 3½c
Extra heavy Flannelettes, value 12½c. yd. 6½c
All-wool French Flannels, value 45c. yd. 19c
All-wool polka dot French Flannels, value 89c. yd. 59c

Lining Department.

36-inch fast black Percaline, value 12½c. 5½c
Black French Hair Cloth, value 25c. 12½c

January Shoe Sale.

The clearance of all broken lots at nearly half price.

Several hundred pairs of Lace Shoes, with silk vesting tops and all the latest toes; clearance price, all sizes, pair, at 1.00
Finest Dongola Kid Lace and Button Shoes, that are considered cheap at $2.50 and $3.00, all sizes, per pair, at 1.45
Little Boys' satin calf lace Shoes, with heavy soles, the regular $1.00 quality, per pair 79c

Kid Gloves Reduced.

1,000 pairs, 12-button length } ALL
1,000 pairs, 16-button length } SIZES.
1,000 pairs, 20-button length }
Mousquetaire Suede, in evening shades, such as pink, blue, nile, fawn, pearl, mode and lavender; worth $1.50, $1.75 and $2.25 pair; reduced for this sale to, per pair 49c

Two Great Rug Leaders.

Leader No. 1.—We will place on sale to-morrow 150 John Bromley's Reversible Smyrna Rugs, 4 yards long and 3 yards wide, rich Oriental and Persian patterns, immense variety of different patterns and combinations and colors. These rugs are retailed by other stores at $14.98; special price Monday 9.98

Leader No. 2.—100 Louvain Tapestry Rugs, woven in one piece, 10 feet 6 inches long and 9 feet wide, excellent Oriental patterns, rich dark ground, all colors, sell regularly at $6.75; special price Monday 3.98

Phenomenal Lace Curtain Sale.

It's quite important to buy all you need now.

To-morrow morning we offer for sale the entire accumulation of odd pairs at ½ and some at ¼ of former prices.

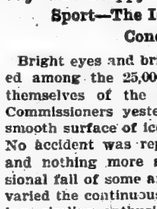

$1.50 NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS at, pair 75c
$2.50 Brussels effect LACE CURTAINS at, pair 1.00
$3.75 SCOTCH and SAXONY LACE CURTAINS at, pair 1.50
Also 1,000 sample Curtains, real value $1.50 to $2.75 pair, all to go at, each 25c
$3.25 Real Irish Point Lace Curtains at, pair 1.75
$5.98 Real Irish Point Lace Curtains at, pair 3.75

Linoleum and Oilcloth.

JOSEF WILD'S FAMOUS LINOLEUM, two yards wide, excellent variety of patterns, the quality for which other stores ask you 50c. and 60c. yard, at the remarkable price, per sq. yard of 29c
ENGLISH SHEET OILCLOTH, in 2-yard and 2½-yard widths, exclusive patterns, beautiful patterns; regular price 65c. yard, special sale price, per sq. yard 45c

Carpet Bargains.

LOT NO. 1—Alexander Smith and S. Sandford's celebrated All-Wool TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, in parlor, sitting room and stair patterns, sells regularly at 65c. yd., at 44c
LOT NO. 2—Alexander Smith & Son's beautiful AXMINSTER CARPETS, in all the latest colors, sold by regular carpet houses at $1.25 yard, here at 75c
LOT NO. 3—Smith's finest quality SAVONNERIE CARPETS, borders to match, exquisite patterns, should bring $1.65 a yd.; our price 1.25

Arrests Made in Connection with Fire.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—Two arrests were made to-day in connection with the fire which destroyed the Iroquois Theatre on Dec. 30, 1903, with the loss of 602 lives. Those arrested were Will J. Davis, Treasurer of the Iroquois Theatre Company, and Harry J. Powers, Secretary of the Company. Both were released on bail.

ILLINOIS MEN SEEK RELIEF.

Ask for Special Legislative Session to Amend Tax Laws.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—The Illinois Manufacturers' Association, representing fully $100,000,000 in capital, to-day decided to petition Gov. Tanner to call a special session of the Legislature to amend the revenue law, as a result of yesterday's decision of the State Supreme Court declaring unconstitutional that section of the new revenue law which fixed the tax levy limit at 5 per cent. of the assessed valuation of property.

Under the old law, which will now prevail, taxes will be increased fully 25 per cent. in Cook County, unless relief is afforded by the Legislature. It is believed that the desired relief can be obtained by an amendment to the tax levy law making the tax levy limit applicable to all municipalities alike, no matter what the population may be.

NEW HAMPSHIRE NEEDS WATER.

Manufacturers and Farmers Suffer Through Lack of It.

LACONIA, N. H., Jan. 13.—The lack of water in New Hampshire is getting to be a serious matter, not only as affecting the various power plants and mechanical industries, but also the rural communities which are alike sufferers to an alarming extent.

Lake Winnipesaukee, the great natural reservoir of the State, supplying a large part of the power for all the large manufacturing and industrial plants on the Merrimac River from Laconia to the sea, on Jan. 12 was 40 inches below normal level. As no rain of any consequence has fallen for several months past, the water aspect is indeed serious, the water level growing lower each day.

In the rural districts streams and wells are totally dry in many instances. Many farmers in Belknap County are driving stock miles away for water, and like conditions prevail in other localities north of here.

Trans-Continental Rates Discussed.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—General passenger agents of the Western and trans-continental roads were in session until a late hour last night considering the extension of the agreement passed a few days ago by the New England roads for the restoration and maintenance of transcontinental passenger rates to all business other than New England points. The protests of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company against rebate tickets to North Pacific points on colonists were also considered. A sub-committee was also appointed to take the whole matter under consideration.

Bill to Set Apart Rawlin's Park.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—A bill has been introduced in the House setting apart Rawlin's Park for the permanent use of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The land is to be used only for a memorial building, erected and owned by the society, to commemorate the services and perpetuate the memory of the heroes of the revolutionary war.

Elopement Disclosed by Death.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Jan. 13.—Dr. Gustave Mahe of this city died suddenly here Thursday night. He was well known in New York and San Francisco. The woman who has lived in this city with Dr. Mahe posing as his wife to-night admitted to City Clerk Seizer that she was not his lawful wife, confessing that she ran away from San Francisco with the doctor. He left a wife there, who has demanded that his body be sent to her.

Alma Badly and Shoots His Wife.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 13.—Edward Haynes, son of Russ Haynes, a prominent citizen of Salem, Ill., shot at his mother-in-law, Mrs. Frank Arbet, without effect, and fatally wounded his wife to-day. After the shooting, which was due to jealousy, Haynes gave himself up. Mrs. Haynes, who is thirty years of age and five years older than her husband, comes of a well-to-do family.

RAINFALL HELPS BROOKLYN.

Brings Temporary Relief in Water Supply—Waste from Alleged Official Negligence.

The Department of Water Supply in Brooklyn announced yesterday that the water on storage had increased about 4,000,000 gallons on Friday. The actual amount on storage on Friday was 152,061,000 gallons, while there was a reduction in consumption, temporarily at least. The department officials say that this relief will last for a week or ten days, not longer, if there is no more rain. The relief will be permanent, they say, if there are more heavy rainfalls like that of Thursday night.

Deputy Commissioner Moffett has found streams in the watershed, almost dry a week ago, now nearly filled as a result of Thursday's storm. These streams, Mr. Moffett said, would accumulate a great deal of water in the next ten days, by which time, he hoped, the dry spell would be broken. Mr. Moffett added that the water scarcity was due to the failure to build the 48-inch main from Milburn to Ridgewood. There was plenty of water beyond Milburn, he said, but the means of getting it were inadequate.

The local Water Supply Department is being criticised for alleged carelessness in permitting a great waste of water through leaky and broken hydrants while repeatedly warning householders against wasting water, to prevent a possible famine. Inspectors of the Water Department sent out to look for leaks on Friday reported yesterday that they had found more than 100 places where water was being extravagantly wasted.

One hydrant in Bergen Street, near the Brighton Beach Railroad tracks, it is said, had been leaking for over two months, when the water was shut off from it on Friday. It is estimated that the waste of water from this hydrant amounted to thousands of gallons a day.

For New York City's Water Supply.

John Jeroloman, James B. Lockwood, and William Wood, Commissioners appointed to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to all persons interested in the real estate lying along the Muscoot River, in Putnam County, needed by the City of New York for the purpose of providing for the sanitary protection of the sources of its water supply, to-day filed in the Westchester County Clerk's office their report of awards made for the same. There were six claimants and they were allowed the aggregate sum of $40,300.

SUSTAINS MAJOR MORLE.

Judge Thomas Upholds His Right to Retain Naturalization Fees.

Judge Thomas, in the United States District Court, Brooklyn, decided yesterday against United States District Attorney Pettit in his controversy with Major R. P. Morle, clerk of the court, over the latter's accounts. District Attorney Pettit refused to audit Mr. Morle's accounts, claiming that the clerk was not entitled to naturalization fees which he had retained. Major Morle contended that he had a right to the fees as a special Commissioner appointed by Judge Thomas.

There was a lively argument between the District Attorney and Judge Thomas when the matter came up before the latter yesterday. The Court finally ordered the necessary certificate of approval of the accounts to be prepared, which he signified his intention of signing.

Ex-Justice Van Wyck Injures His Leg.

Ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck, late Democratic candidate for Governor, is confined to his home, 172 Hancock Street, Brooklyn. Ex-Justice Van Wyck slipped on an icy pavement on Thursday, breaking one of the tendons in the right leg.

Increases Its Board of Directors.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—The Kings County Electric Light and Power Company to-day filed with the Secretary of State a certificate of increase of Directors from eleven to thirteen.

OHIO MURDERERS THREATENED.

Three Tramps Who Killed a Merchant May Be Lynched by a Mob.

EDENBURG, Ohio, Jan. 13.—N. K. Goss, the leading merchant here, was murdered early to-day by burglars. Owing to frequent losses through burglary, Mr. Goss had his place of business fitted up with an electric burglar alarm which was connected with his residence, a few blocks distant. Shortly after 1 o'clock this morning the alarm sounded. Mr. Goss dressed hastily, obtained the assistance of a neighbor, and went to the store. The front door had been forced open. Mr. Goss entered, while the neighbor guarded the alley in the rear. A volley of revolver shots greeted the proprietor, and he fell, mortally wounded. The burglars, three in number, rushed through the front entrance and escaped.

Mr. Goss was carried home and died three hours later. The murderers fled toward Palmyra, and a posse at once began pursuit. The men were captured within a few hours, and at 10:30 o'clock were lodged in jail at Ravenna. Over a thousand people surrounded the jail, threatening lynching. The murderers are tramps. The officials were much alarmed this afternoon for the safety of the prisoners.

MINERS MEET TO COMPLAIN.

Indiana Men Decide to Ask for an Increase of Pay.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 13.—Delegates of the 9,000 Indiana miners are in session here preparing for united action in the National Convention, which will begin Monday. The wage scale and machine mining are the great questions involved. Indiana miners say the differential fixed at the Chicago conference between Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylv

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S
CRITERION THEATRE, Broadway and 44th St.
Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15.
TRIUMPH
"A TRIUMPH FOR PURITY IN THEATRICALS."—HERALD.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
MAUDE ADAMS
—IN—
The Little Minister
By J. M. Barrie.
"MISS ADAMS'S ART IS UNIMPEACHABLE."—HERALD.
Editorial in Evg. Journal:
"Miss Adams's theatre is packed. Men and women are glad that they took their daughters there. They go again and again."
NEXT MATINEE SATURDAY.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15.
Charles Frohman.....Manager
TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EVENING
Last performance of Esmond's MY LADY'S LORD.
TUESDAY EVENING—FIRST TIME,
FIRST MATINEE WEDNESDAY,
Charles Frohman's EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY
In a new comedy entitled
BROTHER OFFICERS
By Captain Lee Trevor.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evgs., 8 o'clock. Matinées, 2:15.
Hoyt & McKee, Lessees. Charles Frohman, Mgr.
3D CROWDED MONTH.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
William Gillette
in the four-act drama entitled
SHERLOCK HOLMES.
By Wm. Gillette and A. Conan Doyle.
Only Matinee Saturday.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. and Mad. Av.
Charles Frohman.....Manager
TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EVENING
Engagement of
MRS. LANGTRY
and her LONDON COMPANY,
Presenting an original comedy entitled
THE DEGENERATES.
By SYDNEY GRUNDY.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE, 24th St., nr. B'way.
Hoyt & McKee, Lessees. Charles Frohman, Mgr.
Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2.
SECOND MONTH OF TRIUMPH.
THE MESSRS. FROHMAN PRESENT
WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS
"The cleverest play that has been produced this year, not only so, but we have never seen a comedy acted in a Broadway theatre where the entire cast displayed such all round excellence far above the usual productions of modern comedy."—Eve. Sun.
Seats secured three weeks in advance.
Matinees Wednesday & Saturday.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d and Last Week of THE GUNNER'S MATE.

5th Ave THEATRE, BROADWAY AND 28th STREET.
EDWIN KNOWLES.....Sole Manager
Evg's at 9:15. Matinées Wed. & Sat.
4th WEEK.
"EQUALS 'A RUNAWAY GIRL.'"—SUN.
THE LATEST MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESS,
Three Little Lambs
BY R. A. BARNET.
IS IT FUNNY? "Really Very Funny."—Journal. "A Merry Trio."—World.
IS IT BRIGHT? "Lots of Dash and Go."—Sun. "Bright and Pleasing."—Times.
AND THE MUSIC? "Prettiest This Season."—Sun. "Catchy."—Herald.
IS IT A SUCCESS? "A Success."—Telegram. "Huge Success."—Eve. Sun.
Company of 65, including Miss Adele Ritchie, Miss Nellie Braggins, Miss Marie Cahill, Miss Clara Palmer, Mr. W. E. Philp, Mr. W. T. Carleton, Mr. Raymond Hitchcock, Mr. Edmund Lawrence.

DALY'S THEATRE
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Begins 8:20.....Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2
.....SECOND MONTH.....
THE MANEUVERS OF . . JANE
The Merry Comedy by Henry Arthur Jones.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. At 8:30.
Daniel Frohman.....Mgr.
Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2.
LAST WEEK.
TO-MORROW EVENING 150TH TIME.
SOUVENIRS.
Charles Frohman presents
ANNIE RUSSELL
in Jerome K. Jerome's comedy, in 4 acts.
Miss HOBBS / LAST / Miss HOBBS
Miss HOBBS / WEEK. / Miss HOBBS
Miss HOBBS / / Miss HOBBS
Monday, Jan. 22—Seats Ready Thursday.
Charles Frohman will Present
A New French Comedy THE SURPRISES OF LOVE.

Murray HILL THEATRE. Lex. Av. & 42d St., One Block East Grand Central Depot. Mats. at 2. Evgs., 8:15.
SECOND YEAR. MATINEE 25c. EVERY DAY HENRY V. DONNELLY
SECOND YEAR. STOCK
SECOND YEAR. CO.
THIS WEEK. THE ROMANTIC SUCCESS, By B. N. Stevens.
AN ENEMY TO THE KING.
EVENING PRICES, 25-35-50 EVENING PRICES,
SUBSCRIBERS' SEATS RESERVED EACH WEEK WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

KEITH'S
14th St., bet. Broadway & 4th Av.
Continuous Performance, 12:30 to 10:45 P. M.
Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10.
MINNIE SELIGMAN & CO.
in "COMEDY & TRAGEDY."
GEORGE WILSON, LOUISE CUNNING, DE FORESTS, BIOGRAPH. SPLENDID BILL.

14th ST. THEATRE, near 6th Av. Mats. Wed. and Sat. Res. orch. circle or bal., 50c.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of the new comedy of rural plays,
THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER.
"Better than 'The Old Homestead.'"—Mail & Ex.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way & 38th.
AL. HAYMAN & CO.....Proprietors
Evgs. at 8:15. Matinées Sat. only, 2:15.
FOURTH CROWDED WEEK.
MR. N. C. GOODWIN
MISS MAXINE ELLIOTT.
"Brimful of Fun."—Herald.
THE COWBOY AND THE LADY.
CLYDE FITCH'S NEW PLAY.

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st St. & B'way.
Evs. at 8. Wed. & Sat. Mats. at 2.
JACOB LITT.....Proprietor
ALL ROADS LEAD TO THE BROADWAY
8th WEEK
KLAW & ERLANGER'S STUPENDOUS PRODUCTION GEN. LEW WALLACE'S
Ben-Hur
Arranged for the stage by WILLIAM YOUNG.
Music by EDGAR STILLMAN KELLEY.
Under Stage Direction of BEN TEAL.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA
Evgs. at 8:30. Mat. Saturday at 2:15.
☞No Smoking or Drinking at Matinées.
THIRD GREAT WEEK
Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger & B. D. Stevens Present
JEROME SYKES and EDNA WALLACE HOPPER,
Chris and the Wonderful Lamp
Sousa's Music. Book by Glen MacDonough.
CAST AND ENSEMBLE OF 100.
Under Stage Direction of Ben Teal.
Only Mats. Sat. Mat. Prices, 50c., 75c., and $1.00.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.
TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EVE.
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
MR. RICHARD
MANSFIELD.
Monday & Thursday, CYRANO DE BERGERAC; Tuesday Eve. & Sat. Matinée, THE FIRST VIOLIN; Wednesday, A PARISIAN ROMANCE; Friday, BEAU BRUMMELL; Saturday Eve., DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE.
Jan. 22, Mr. John Drew in "Tyranny of Tears."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins..Pr'ps.& Mgrs.
THE GREATEST OF
NEW YORK'S MANY SUCCESSES,
WAYDOWN EAST
Direction Wm. A. Brady.
BRING THE CHILDREN TO THE MATINEES.
Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10.

CHAS. E. EVANS' HERALD SQ. THEATRE Broadway & 38th St.
THE FAD OF DAVID BELASCO'S COMEDY TRIUMPH,
THE SEASON'S
THE HOSIERY MODEL PLAY
NAUGHTY ANTHONY,
The greatest of comedy casts—Blanche Bates, Frank Worthing, W. J. Le Moyne, Maude Harrison, Olive Redpath, Wm. Elton, et al. Evs. 8:20; Mats. Wed. & Sat.

WALLACK'S.
B'way & 30th St. Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
LAST WEEK
FRANK
DANIELS,
In Victor Herbert's Comic Opera,
THE
AMEER.
MONDAY, JAN. 22,
OLGA NETHERSOLE,
Presenting Clyde Fitch's Dramatization of Alphonse Daudet's Novel,
SAPHO.
Regular Seat Sale Thursday, 9 A. M. Mail orders must be accompanied by check.

AMERICAN CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 42ND ST. AND 8TH AVE.
3d Year. 100 People. Box Office Opens at 8 A. M.
TO-MORROW NIGHT,
FLOTOW'S PERENNIALLY POPULAR
MARTHA.
SUNG IN ENGLISH.
Misses Norwood, Morgan, Powell, Lambert. Messrs. Roberts, Davies, Stewart, Casavant, Monlan, Meyers, and the
GREAT SINGING CHORUS OF 60.
EV'GS. 8:15. 25, 50, 75, $1 NOTHING HIGHER.
Matinées Wed., Sat., 2:15. 1,100 Seats, 25c.
JAN. 22 FIRST TIME HERE. AT THE LOWER HARBOUR
(Nicola Spinelli's "A Basso Porto")
Preceded by Offenbach's
THE MAGIC MELODY.
2 casts of GRAND & LIGHT OPERA Favorites.
JAN. 22, 650TH TIME, SOUVENIRS.

Koster and Bial's
VERONA JARBEAU AS CALVE IN CARMEN.
SOLARET, Unquestioned Queen of Color Dancers; FRED'K HALLEN & MOLLIE FULLER in an Entirely New Comedy Sketch; TIM CRONIN, A Trip to the Vaudevilles, & others.
TO-NIGHT, the Best Sunday Concert Ever Heard in N. Y.; Die Knaben Kappelle, 38 in Number, The Famous Hungarian Boys' Band; Genaro & Bailey, Harry & John Dillon, Fields & Ward, McMahon & King, Earl & Shepard, The 3 Westons, Empire Comedy Four, The Eldridges, Lillian Walton & "The Klondike Illustrated," as Presented at the Empire Theatre, London, by T. W. Williams, Special Correspondent London Globe.
COMING—THE GREAT LAFAYETTE.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Mat. Sat., 2.
LAST WEEK of the greatest comedian,
SCHWEICHOFER
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday.
MATHIAS GOLINGER.
Comedy in 4 acts by Blumenthal & Bernstein. Thursday, Friday, Sat. Mat., & Eve.
GEBILDETE MENSCHEN,
(Educated People,) in 3 acts, by Victor Leon.

CASINO! Last Wk. Last 6 Mats! Last 6 Ngts!
ADIEU WK! Mat. Every Day, 2:15. Evs 8:10.
Farewell Performance Next Sat. Ngt!
LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD!
Nxt. Mon. Jan. 22—Limited reception engagement of Geo. W. Lederer's Original London Casino Co. in THE BELLE OF NEW YORK.
Direct from their 2 yrs.' run in London.
The Great Seat Sale Opens T-mrrw, (Mon.,) 9A. M.

PROCTOR'S 23d ST. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. Ed. Harrigan & Co Duncan's Collies. Ed. Latell.
O. K. Sato, Harding & Ah Sid, Mov'g Pic's, 30 Oths.

PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. Mouliere Sisters. The Nawns. Joe Welch.
Leo Dervalto, Pauline Moran & "Picks," 30 Oths.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL, B'way & 30th St. Matinées Tues. & Sat
WHIRL-I-GIG AND BARBARA FIDGETY

HUBER'S 14th St. MUSEUM 10c. to All.
20 Big Features. Everything New.
Continuous Show for Ladies and Children.
COME WHEN YOU PLEASE. STAY AS LONG AS YOU LIKE.
Grand Bill, European and American Novelties.
COL. SCHULT'S GREAT DANES,
12 largest performing canines in the world; turn somersaults, perform military drill, trick, tumbling and clown dogs. Mexican high jumper, jumps 40 feet into net; 20 other big features, including Zip. Barnum's "What Is It?" Built like a man, head and features of an ape; Mohmed & Lellila Ben Jamin, direct from Constantinople; hypnotic performance; perforate face, limbs, hands & chests with daggers, knives, and other sharp instruments. Joe Cramer, original Rubber Neck "Man; Murillos, aerialists; Allen's Punch.
ZIP Lottie Gray and others.
SUNDAY CONCERTS.
THEATRE. 2 Co's. Continuous Show. 20 artists. Klein & Clifton, Mack & Elliott, Busby & Revardos, the Manns, the Devines, Marie Culp, Al Tanner, Edison's Projectoscope, Frank Harcourt.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Eve., 8:15. Matinée Saturday only.
—TELEPHONE NO. 2224 MAD. SQ.—
The Woman who makes you laugh. MAY IRWIN The Biggest Hit of All.
and her company in her new deliciously funny comedy,
SISTER MARY.
The crowning triumph of her many successes.

THE DEWEY 14th St. Between 3d & 4th Aves.
TO-NIGHT
GREAT BILL.
FRANK BUSH,
HILDA THOMAS & CO.,
IMOGENE COMER,
3—MURRAY BROS.—3
FRED NIBLO,
MURPHY & NOLAN,
NELLIE WATERS,
RAE & BROSCHE,
CYR & HILL,
RHORER & HALSMANTS,
(Illustrated Songs.)
Robt. Recker's Harmonists.
Com. To-morrow. Mat. and All Week,
WINE, WOMEN & SONG CO.
BURKE BROS. AND GREAT BURLESQUE.

MANHATTAN,
33d and Broadway. Evgs., 8:15. Sat. Mat. only.
Wm. A. Brady & F. Ziegfeld, Jr...Props. & Mgrs.
ANNA HELD With CHAS. A. BIGELOW and Great Cast
In Smith & De Koven's PAPA'S WIFE
Musical Comedy.
RESERVED SEATS, FAMILY CIRCLE, 50c.
HOLIDAY MAT. LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY, FEB. 12
ENTIRE ORCHESTRA AT MATS., $1.50.

COMIQUE LARGEST FILM THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT
TAMMANY TIGERS
2 BURLESQUES
EXTRA—MLLE. PAULA—

THE NEW YORK—TO-NIGHT.
ALL STAR CONCERT ADMISSION 50c. IMMENSE BILL.
AND THE AMERICAN VITAGRAPH.
Sat. Eve., Jan. 20, BROADWAY TO TOKIO
600 people, incl. Otis Harlan & Fay Templeton.

CARNEGIE HALL
Wed. Aft., Jan. 17, at 2:30.
Programme:
RUBIN GOLDMARK, Overture "Hiawatha," (Mss. First time); EDWARD SCHUETT, Concerto for Pianoforte in F minor, No. 2; RIMSKY-KORSAKOFF, Symphonic Suite, "Scherherazade," Op. 35.
Soloist:
Boston Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Ludwig Breitner
Mr. Gericke Conductor.
Thurs. Eve., Jan. 18, at 8:15.
Programme:
BRAHMS, Tragic Overture: MOZART, Sextus Aria from "Titus"; MORITZ MOSZKOWSKI, Two Movements from Suite No. 1, in F major, Op. 39; WAGNER, Adrianos Aria from "Rienzi"; CESAR FRANCK, Symphony in D minor.
Soloist:
Mme. Schumann-Heink
Courtesy of Mr. Maurice Grau.
Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. Now on sale at box office and Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) at regular prices.

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS.
WORLD IN WAX.
EDEN MUSEE
NEW TO-DAY
SPECIAL GROUPS AND FIGURES.
CINEMATOGRAPH
TO-NIGHT AT 9,
STORY OF CINDERELLA.
NEAPOLITAN TROUBADOUR ORCHESTRA
This Afternoon and Evening.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL 125th St. & 7th Avenue.
LADIES MATINEES—EVE. PRICES.
WED. & SAT. RES. ORCH. 50c. BALCONY 25c.
TO-NIGHT Jess Dandy, Bobby Gaylor, Etta Butler, Harry Kelly, Alex. Clark, Chris. Bruno & Mabel Russell, etc.
NEXT WEEK MINNIE PALMER & CO., Watson, Hutchings & Edwards, Mark Sullivan, Tennis Trio, Jessie Millar, Flor. Moore, Freeze Bros., McAvoys, etc.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Tuesday evgs., January 23 & February 27.
Pittsburgh Orchestra
Victor Herbert Conductor.
Soloist, First Concert.
MARIE BREMA
First N. Y. reappearance
Seats, 75c. to $1.50. Boxes, $12 & $15. Now on sale at Schuberth's, Tyson's, Rullmann's, & box office.

THE CHARITY BALL
for the Nursery and Child's Hospital, will take place on Thursday evening, Feb. 1, at the
WALDORF-ASTORIA.
Boxes from 11 to 1 at 2 East 35th St. Tickets at 16 W. 11th St. and 19 W. 56th St.

KNABE HALL, 5th Av. & 20th St. Thursday Evg., Jan. 18, at 8:15. Direction Victor Thrane. Seats, $1.50 & $1.
New York String Quartette assisted by MARK HAMBOURG
The Great Russian Pianist.
Knabe Piano Used.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, Jan. 1 to Jan. 27. Open 10 A. M. to 6 P. M., and 8 P. M. to 10 P. M. Admission.....25c.
75TH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of OIL PAINTINGS at The Fine Arts Society, 215 West 57th St.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Small Ball Room
Tuesday Jan. 16, at 3 P. M.
MISS MARIE POTVIN'S
Piano Recital—Assisted by Miss CLARA KALISHER. Admission, $1. L. M. RUBSN, Mgr.

THIRD AVE. THEATRE. Monday Matinée. Sensation Drama—HI HUBBARD.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
TO-NIGHT, AT 8:15 O'CLOCK,
FOURTH GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT.
Soloists: MMES. SEMBRICH, BROADFOOT; MM. DIPPEL and BERTRAM and FRIEDHEIM, Pianist. Entire Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Mr. EMIL PAUR.
Mon. Ev'g., Jan. 15, at 7:45, DIE WALKURE. Mmes. Eames, Schumann-Heink, Nordica; MM. Van Dyck, Pringle, Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur.
Wed. Ev'g., Jan. 17, at 8, FAUST. Mmes. Calvé and Mantelli; MM. Saleza, Scotti, and Plancon. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri. Ev'g., Jan. 19, at 8, AIDA. Mmes. Eames and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez, Scotti, and Plancon. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Mat., Jan. 20, at 2, LOHENGRIN. Mmes. Nordica, Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, De Reszke. Conductor, Paur.
Sat. Ev'g, Jan. 20, at 8, at Popular Prices, Grand Double Bill. I PAGLIACCI. Mmes. Susanne Adams, MM. Seignac and Scotti. To be followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mlle. Calvé, (her first and only appearance at a Popular Saturday Night Performance;) MM. Dippel, Dufriche. Conductor, Bevignani.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

CHICKERING HALL.
TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 23D, 1900.
Major J. B. POND announces the first appearance in America of the most remarkable explorer, writer, linguist, and lecturer of the age,
A. HENRY SAVAGE LANDOR,
who has succeeded in doing that which has baffled every effort of civilized man for years; he penetrated the heart of THE FORBIDDEN LAND, (TIBET,) and will relate his experiences there, illustrated with 130 stereopticon views from photographs and drawings taken and made on the spot.
Tickets, $1.50, $1.00, and 75c., according to location. For sale at the hall.

MENDELSSOHN HALL
Thursday evening, January 25th, at 8:15,
Mr. David Bispham's
REQUEST RECITAL
POPULAR PROGRAMME Comprising songs most frequently asked for.
Res. seats $1.50. Now on sale at Schuberth's.

WALDORF-ASTORIA
Tues. Evg. Jan. 16th. Mr. Henry K. Hadley
Composer-Conductor.
MINNIE PALMER & CO.
Direction Victor Thrane. Selected Orchestra of 60, assisted by Mr. David Bispham
Tickets $2. Boxes $15 and $25. On sale at Schuberth's and Tyson's, (Waldorf-Astoria.)

SHERRY'S, 5th Avenue and 44th St.
THURSDAY Afternoon, Jan. 18th, at 3.
Madame Gadski and Mr. Walter Damrosch
Explanatory Recital on "Tristan and Isolde."
DIRECTION OF MR. C. L. GRAFF.
Tickets, $2. On sale at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
TWO PIANO RECITALS BY
MISS ETHEL NEWCOMB.
TUESDAY, JAN. 16TH, 8:15 P. M.
TUESDAY, FEB. 6TH, 2:30 P. M.
Reserved Seats $1.00 & $1.50. For sale at Schuberth's Music Store, 25 Union Square.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Next Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 16, at 3 o'clock.
Last Lecture-Song Recital
by the renowned English Vocal Teacher,
Mr. William Shakespeare
Assisted by Mr. Henry Waller.
Res. seats $1.50 and $1. On sale at Schuberth's.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. SNELLING.
SONG RECITAL. Monday Afternoon, Jan. 22, at 3.
Mrs. Grenville Snelling.
Reserved Seats, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, Thursday evening, January 18, MISS OLIVE CELESTE MOORE, Contralto, Song Recital, assisted by Van Yorx, Tenor; Kronold, 'cellist; Arnold, violinist. Tickets at Schuberth's.

ARION SOCIETY,
GRAND MASQUERADE BALL,
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN,
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1900.

REVISION OF STATE LAWS

Codification of Statutes Prepared by the Commission.

ELEVEN BILLS FOR PASSAGE

A New Code of Civil Procedure, with Separate Measures for Certain Branches of Practice.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—The Statutory Revision Commission has completed its codification and revision of the laws and the result of its work will be presented at this session of the Legislature in the form of eleven bills. The plan of the Commissioners involves a separation of the code into different statutes, including a Code of Civil Procedure embracing practice applicable to the Court of Appeals, the Supreme Court, and the County Court. The new code will contain 60 articles and about 2,000 sections. The Commissioners assert that they have not written a new code, but that the present practice is continued with only slight modifications made necessary in consequence of rearrangement.

The eleven bills to be presented are the Naturalization law, the Drainage law, the Insolvent Debtors' law, the Condemnation law, the Jury law, the Evidence law, the Statute of Limitations, the Judiciary law, the Surrogates' Code, the Justices' Code, and the Code of Civil Procedure. Most of these bills relate only to a single subject or a closely related group of subjects. They include not only matters relating to procedure now in the code, but other matters now contained in about 100 independent statutes. The commission says:

"A proposed judiciary law was presented by the Commissioners in 1898 and again in 1899, and the Justices' Code was presented in 1899. The Legislature deferred action on these codes until the whole scheme could be presented. In accordance with that suggestion, these and other bills included in the plan will be presented at this session.

"The new code will contain about 2,000 sections, but in consequence of leaving blanks between articles, the apparent number will be somewhat larger. The Commissioners have not written a new code. The code as presented will contain the present practice with only slight modifications made necessary in consequence of rearrangement.

"The preponderance of opinion among Judges and lawyers, as expressed to the Commissioners, is in favor of keeping the practice substantially as it is. This view is based on the fact that the more important parts of the present code have been in force about twenty years, and that comparatively few amendments have been made. The practice has become substantially settled by a long course of judicial decisions, and objection is made to a change merely for the sake of a change.

"The Commissioners have made an examination of the code with a view of ascertaining the extent of amendments. This examination shows that in the early part of the code, relating to general proceedings in actions, there are 843 sections, of which 110 have been amended since 1879, leaving 733 which have not been amended in twenty years. The significance of these figures, as bearing on the permanency of procedure, is specially emphasized by specific subjects, such as pleadings, with 65 sections, and only two amended; arrests, 51 sections and 4 amended; attachments, 73 sections and 7 amended; judgments in actions, 82 sections and 4 amended; executions against real property, 57 sections and 3 amended; parties, 45 sections and 5 amended.

"An examination of other parts of the code, including ejectment, partition, dower, foreclosure, waste, replevin, miscellaneous actions, Surrogates' courts, and Justices' courts, shows 995 sections, of which 155 have been amended. The larger number of these amendments relate to practice in Surrogates' and Justices' courts. These subjects, as already noted, will be in separate codes. Of the other sections in this part of the code, only 11 per cent. have been amended.

"The suggestion has been made by eminent lawyers that the English system of procedure be adopted in this State. That system involves rules made by the Judges, and which can be changed only by the approval of Parliament. The English system also includes many subjects of practice not included in the court rules. The Commissioners have examined the English practice to some extent for the purpose of comparing the whole body of English practice with our own. This examination shows approximately that under the English system of procedure there are in the aggregate over 1,000 sections relating to procedure, counting each rule as one section, and some subjects embrace a larger body of law than the same subjects in our code. The Commissioners think that it may be at least doubtful whether the aggregate body of our practice would be materially reduced if the Judges were charged with the duty of making rules for procedure, now included in the code. The small percentage of amendments to the present code shows a very conservative treatment of the subject of procedure by the Legislature.

"The preliminary note to the proposed code prepared by the Commissioners will show these facts more in detail, and will present to the profession and the Legislature a general view of our own procedure, as compared with similar subjects under the English system. This, it is thought, will aid the lawyers of the State as well as members of the Legislature in determining whether our present system should be continued, or whether it would be desirable to reconstruct our procedure on the English model."

TO AMEND THE WHITE CHARTER.

Bill for Correction of Tax Rolls in Second-Class Cities.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—A proposed amendment to the White charter for cities of the second class relates to the correction of tax rolls, and is said to be of much importance. Under the new charter, city tax rolls are made up by the Assessors not later than the second Tuesday in March of each year. Duplicates of the rolls for each ward are furnished the City Supervisors, and they become the basis for the county and State taxes. The county tax rolls are not used until the 1st of October following the preparation of the rolls in March, and there is no authority for correction of the rolls in the meantime. Consequently, in case of destruction of property in the interval, it is impossible for a reduction in the valuation of the property to be made. Estates may also be settled in the meantime, mortgages discharged, and taxable values changed in a number of other ways.

Assemblyman Rodenbeck of Rochester, it is said, will present the amendment, which will permit of the correction of the assessment rolls after their use for city taxation, and before being finally utilized for the county taxes.

Bills for Sunday Amusements.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—Assemblyman Harburger of New York will introduce Monday evening three "liberal Sunday" bills. One permits baseball playing on private grounds and the others legalize dramatic, operatic, and vaudeville performances between 8 and 11 o'clock in the evening.

ICE RUNNING AT PITTSBURG.

Great Damage Was Feared, but the Danger Is Now Past.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 13.—The Alleghany River is on a rampage, and putting out much ice. At first it was feared that great damage would be done, but to-night the danger which threatened river craft has apparently passed. The only loss was the sinking of the pumpboat Oswego and two coalboats, property of the coal combine.

This afternoon the waters in both rivers began to recede, and within four hours a fall of four feet was registered. The marks at the dam at 6 o'clock showed 12.1 feet and still falling. The ice is going out easily and at a good gait.

Idaho Town Is Under Water.

SPOKANE, Washington, Jan. 13.—A telephone message has been received here saying the business portion of the town of Kendrick, Idaho, is under water, the Potlach River having overflowed its banks. The water is said to be three feet deep in the principal streets. It is impossible to get word from Kendrick by telephone or telegraph. The recent rains and warm weather have swollen the rivers of Northern Idaho.

PROCEED AGAINST A BOSTONIAN.

Creditors Ask that B. F. Larrabee Be Declared a Bankrupt.

BOSTON, Jan. 13.—A petition to declare Benjamin F. Larrabee of Boston a bankrupt has been filed with the Clerk of the United States District Court by the Massachusetts National Bank of Boston, the G. W. Dillingham Company of New York, and the National Wall Paper Company of New York, whose aggregate claims amount to $5,208, $5,000 of which is the claim of the bank.

Mr. Larrabee is at the head of the firm of B. F. Larrabee & Co., operating one of the leading department stores in the city. An assignment was made several months ago by the firm, and it was understood that a settlement had been reached.

BRYAN DEFINES HIS ATTITUDE.

Says He Is for Expansion, but Opposed to Imperialism—The Distinction Explained.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 13.—W. J. Bryan passed through Kansas City to-day for Columbia, Mo. Asked about his Minneapolis interview, in which he was reported as expressing views favorable to certain forms of expansion, Mr. Bryan said:

"I have for one year been discussing imperialism, and I have tried to distinguish between such an extension of the Nation's limits as would not change the character of the Government, and an expansion which converts a homogeneous republic into a heterogeneous empire. When the annexation of any given territory is under consideration the question is whether the people want to come in, and second whether the people are capable of sharing in the Government and destiny of this Nation.

"I believe that all people are capable of governing themselves, and that the Filipinos should be allowed to govern themselves, but I don't think that they are sufficiently advanced to share with us the government of the Nation. If the Philippine Islands are annexed the people there must either become citizens or subjects. I am not willing to admit them as citizens, and do not believe that a republic can have subjects, therefore I want this Nation to give them independence and then protect them from outside interference.

"Each proposed annexation must be considered upon its own merits, but in considering these merits the condition of the people should have more weight than geographical position or commercial advantage."

COLUMBIA, Mo., Jan. 13.—Col. William J. Bryan made an address to-night at the University Chapel. His subject was "Pending Problems," and he also discussed at length the questions of imperialism, trusts, and finance. Col. Bryan was accorded an ovation at the conclusion of his address. After the address he was the guest of honor at a dollar dinner given by the Century Club. Col. Bryan denied the report sent out from Boston that he wrote a letter favoring a protective tariff on wool.

PLAN FOR BRYAN'S RECEPTION.

Massachusetts Democrats Arrange for the Nebraskan's Coming.

BOSTON, Jan. 13.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Democratic State Committee to-day, to make arrangements for the reception and banquet to William J. Bryan, in Faneuil Hall on Tuesday, Jan. 30, to be followed by a public meeting in Mechanics' Hall, it was decided to invite as guests of the committee James K. Jones of Arkansas, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee; John P. Altgeld of Illinois, Congressman J. Lentz of Ohio, Thomas J. Gargan, Congressman Henry F. Naphen, and Robert Treat Paine, Jr., of Boston.

It is expected that Mr. Bryan will arrive here from Providence during the forenoon of the 30th. The Bryan Club of this city will give him a breakfast, after which the State Committee will take him in charge.

The mass meeting in Mechanics' Hall will be held at 8 P. M., and the dinner in Faneuil Hall will be served at 10 o'clock.

WISCONSIN ASKS SECOND PLACE.

Republican Organ Demands Gov. Scofield for the Vice Presidency.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 13.—The Madison Journal, the official Republican organ of the State, publishes a letter in which Gov. Edward Scofield is proposed as a Vice Presidential candidate. The letter in part is as follows:

"The Republican Party is looking about for a suitable running mate for William McKinley. Edward Scofield of Wisconsin is clearly the man that both party and country are looking for. He is from the West, which is desirable at this time. He is a veteran soldier of the war, which will please great numbers. He is a business man. He has had experience in public affairs, including four years as Governor of Wisconsin. This is imperative. He is available, and will strengthen the ticket."

Sanitarium Patient's Fatal Leap.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 13.—James House of Blue Mound, Ill., a patient at a private sanitarium, jumped from a second-story window to-day and died of his injuries a few hours later. Before making the leap the frenzied man assaulted and seriously injured his nurse, Albert Dehrin, whose condition is critical. House was a merchant of Blue Mounds, Ill. He was brought to St. Louis last Wednesday for treatment.

PATRIOTISM IN THE SCHOOL

G. A. R. Meeting at Albany Discusses Means of Teaching Civics.

Col. Shaw Praises the Methods of Principal Boyer of This City—John W. Vrooman Speaks.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—A public meeting was held in the Assembly Chamber this afternoon under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic for the purpose of discussing the means of obtaining the best and most practical methods of teaching patriotism and civics in the public schools. The meeting was presided over by Joseph A. Goulden of New York, Chairman of the Committee of the State Grand Army of the Republic Department, which is agitating this subject.

The speakers were Col. Albert D. Shaw, Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic; Gov. Roosevelt, John W. Vrooman of New York, Charles S. Baker of Rochester, State Superintendent of Public Instruction Charles R. Skinner, Allen C. Bakewell of New York, Prof. W. C. Morey of Rochester, and W. H. Scott of Syracuse. Col. Shaw in the course of his address said:

"The importance of patriotic instruction to the many millions of children in our schools cannot well be overestimated. I believe that if School Boards all over the land would take action to have a part of the daily opening exercises a proper recognition of the sentiments of loyalty to the Stars and Stripes and fealty to the Union the result would add greatly to the interest in schools, and promote the growth of patriotism and good citizenship. This is now being done in exceptional cases, so far as military training is concerned, but what is needed is a general provision in this respect.

"I had the opportunity a year ago to visit Grammar School No. 37 of New York City, and there observed the admirable practical results of military training as carried out so efficiently under the direction of Principal Boyer. I was delighted with the excellence of the boys' drill, their appearance, and the evident benefits they had derived from their military training. I was assured by Principal Boyer that the system was undoubtedly most useful to the boys both physically and intellectually."

John W. Vrooman, in his address, said in part:

"The boy of to-day, while he only reads of Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan, of Cushing, Porter, and Farragut, has actually seen Otis, Wheeler, and Roosevelt, Robson, Phillip, and Dewey. To him the inspiration of the new has eclipsed the glory of the old, and yet we should never forget to teach the young the price of that glory. It should serve as an impetus to develop that inspiration into a grand fulfillment whereby every inch of territory upon which the flag now rests shall forever remain under the fostering care of Christianizing influence of this grand Republic, where true citizenship does not consist in denouncing other Governments, but where manhood is the measure of Americanism, and where equality is the opportunity for manhood.

"Let us teach the children that for home and country, for liberty and equality, thousands of comrades of other days wrote upon their life sheets in blood-red lines Fort Fisher and Fredericksburg, Antietam and Gettysburg; and thousands of the men of to-day have written upon their life sheets San Juan, Santiago, Manila. God has made these sheets pages of our Nation's history.

"Let us also teach the children that the flag preserved by our comrades of '61 and protected by our soldiers and sailors of '98 must never be dishonored by impure citizenship or false patriotism, ever impressing upon them that pure citizenship is not made by grandiloquent orators, neither is true patriotism manufactured by martial music, but they are founded upon the eternal principles of right, and should exist for promulgation of peace rather than the promotion of war.

"Let us further teach the children that love of home, that pride of manhood, that loyalty to country, that trust in God, which was tought by our fathers who handed down to us this Government, the best in the world, where no aristocracy exists save that of merit, where all are equals, where all are sovereigns. The children who are to-day in the home and in the school will be our successors in defending this Republic and its institutions. Before each one of them stretches out the white page of the future. Let us make sure that they intelligently understand the duties and responsibilities confronting them and the lifework that must be written on that page. Let us also make sure that they are taught the priceless value of the principles preserved by the heroic deeds of our soldiers and sailors."

STREET CAR MEN MAY STRIKE.

Employes of the Louisville Roads Submit an Ultimatum.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 13.—The 600 employes of the Louisville street car lines have presented demands to their employers for an increase of wages from 16½ to 20 cents an hour, recognition of the union, the right to arbitrate cases of the removal of employes for various offenses, the right to buy uniforms in the open market, and a better system of collection of cash fares. The company is given until Wednesday to consider their demands, when they threaten to strike if they are not granted.

The Central Labor Union, embracing all organized labor of the city, has decided to support the street car men, and if the demands of the latter are not granted will make a general fight on the companies to compel them to provide conductors for all cars.

Piano Makers Will Not Negotiate.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—All negotiations with the piano manufacturers were declared off at a meeting of the Pianomakers' Union last night, and, with the exception of the settlement made with the firm of Story & Clark, matters are in the same condition they were a month ago. There is now little probability of a resumption of work for some time, unless the

RIVALS FOR GOLF HONORS

Shinnecock and Baltusrol Want the Women's Championship.

AWAITING VARDEN'S ARRIVAL

England's Champion Golfer Planning a Tour of American Links—Many Games for Florida Players.

Unlooked-for activity was instilled into the golf world last week through the appearance of rival claimants for championship honors, and from now until the annual meeting in February there will be plenty for the golfers to think and talk about. Baltusrol, which was first in the field for the women's championship, was met with the statement that a formal application for that honor had been filed with the Secretary of the United States Golf Association by the Shinnecock Hills Club of Southampton, L. I. The latter club is prepared to make a strong fight, if need be, for the honor.

Henry G. Trevor, one of its officers, said: "Our links have been so much improved since last year that we feel sure there will be no question of our ability to conduct the event, and to offer a course that will give a first-class test of championship golf. The fact that our club held the amateur championship in 1896 shows that there will be no difficulty in managing the contest. Ample accommodations are available at Southampton, and many of the women competitors will be entertained by the residents in their Summer homes."

H. J. Whigham came prominently to the front in American golf on the Shinnecock links in 1896. The annual tournament given by the club has always been one of the most popular in the metropolitan district, and the ablest local golfers have been among the contestants. Harry Hollins, Jr., holds the record, at 160 strokes, for 36 holes, and in 1898 he won the chief trophy. A. Z. Ripley of Boston captured this prize last year. The 18 holes have a playing circuit of 5,369 yards, a very satisfactory length for a women's tournament. The clubhouse has been enlarged greatly within the past two years.

The club has a number of well-known feminine golfers. With the women's tournament at Southampton during the "season," an interesting social feature would also be added to that popular locality. This conflict between Baltusrol and Shinnecock may result in a serious battle, or one of the clubs may retire gracefully.

Since the metropolitan championship last April, the Garden City course, hitherto but little known, has jumped into wide popularity, and its desirability is acknowledged far beyond its immediate confines. Arrangements are being made to rebuild the hotel, which was burned last Fall, and if it is finished by the time the amateur event is held, it will add materially to the convenience of competing golfers and visitors. The Garden City officials, while they have not pushed any claim, have stated that they will be glad to entertain the golfers for the championship, provided the latter desire to meet on their links, but they will make no personal canvass to influence favorable opinion.

Secretary Robert B. Kerr has fixed the date for the annual meeting of the United States Golf Association for Feb. 28, and it will probably be at Delmonico's. The delegates may claim the right to select the championship links for the year. Most of the present officers will be re-elected. H. J. Whigham, the former amateur champion, will undoubtedly be dropped from the board on account of his absence from the country, and there is no surety when he will return permanently to America.

The announcement from England last week that Harry Varden, the open champion of Great Britain, would soon arrive in this country has set golfers all agog. Those who frequent the links in Winter have found something new to discuss, and the universal opinion is that Varden's presence here will give a grand impetus to the game which in all likelihood will result in a higher standard for American golf in 1900. The statement that he would cross the ocean is said to be absolutely correct this time.

Varden last year won the open championship at Sandwich for the third time, and he is acknowledged to be the most brilliant exponent of golf in Europe. Braid and Herd were the only professionals to defeat him in his recent tour through Scotland, and Taylor tied him in a thirty-six-hole game.

The present accounts say that Varden will arrive here toward the end of this month. He will probably go first to the leading Southern courses. A few professional matches should be productive of considerable interest, for our own United States open champion, Will Smith, is now in Florida, and so are such good men as Arthur H. Fenn, Alexander Finlay, and George Law, the latter of Dyker Meadow.

The presence of so many professionals on Florida links has led some of the clubs to offer an attractive series of competitions for professional play. The first of these events will be held at Magnolia Beach for three days, beginning Monday, Jan. 22. On Jan. 25 a similar tournament will be held on the Tampa Bay links, and the circuit will close with a three days' match at the College Arms Club, Deland. The winner of the match play event will receive $100, the runner-up $25, and $25 will be given to the professional making the lowest gross score in the medal play round on the first day of each event. "Tom" Dunn, professional, of the West Coast Golf Association, has general charge of these events.

A number of interesting tournaments for amateurs has also been arranged, and the presence of a number of our best Northern golfers on Florida courses indicates that these coming events will be productive of good golf. The series of events of the East Coast Golf Association will begin March 1 at Nassau, in the Bahamas, with a three days' contest. Similar games will follow at Miami, March 8; Palm Beach, March 12; Ormond, March 16, and St. Augustine, March 22. Each event will have a thirty-six-hole qualifying round, in which two sets of sixteen will qualify for the chief and the consolation cups. A handicap will also be played on the last day, and at the close of the series the annual championship of the coast will be played.

Charles B. Macdonald of Chicago, who held the amateur championship of the United States the year before the Golf Association was organized, has been nominated for the Presidency of the Chicago Golf Club, the pioneer golf club in Chicago, and one which was practically formed through Mr. Macdonald's efforts. E. L. Ryerson, the former President, has declined a re-election. Alan Leroy Reid will succeed R. S. Emmet as Captain. Jarvis Hunt, Townsend V. Church, and D. M. Cummings will be new men on the Board of Directors, and the club is making active preparations to secure the open championship. Improvements are being made to the course, and a new system of conducting the clubhouse is to be adopted, which the members claim will make their club the model golfing organization in the country. The annual meeting will be held next Saturday, Jan. 20.

Professionals seem to be divided in their opinions this season as to which field offers the most attractive inducements for Winter golf and financial gain, California or Florida. In both places the game has taken a stronger hold than ever before, and the inducements held out to certain Eastern "pros" by a few of the Pacific Coast clubs induced others to cross the plains for luck or fame. The Californians have shown a deeper desire to learn, but from accounts they have a great deal to learn in the laying out and the care of links. To give these far Westerners proper ideas on the subject, Willie Anderson, Horace Rawlins, Alexander Smith, John Duncan Dunn, and several lesser lights, are now on the Pacific Coast, giving instruction and exhibition matches from one end of California to the other.

Several clubs have arranged tournaments for the professionals, so that they may see the best talent brought together in golf contests. The Oakland Club held the first of these last week. Alexander Smith is at present in charge of the Coronado golf links.

Rear Admiral Kautz of the Pacific Squadron was a recent visitor to the course. Willie Watson, a young professional from old St. Andrew's, is now at the Pasadena Country Club. The nine holes have a playing distance of 2,143 yards, 320 yards being the longest hole. Watson has made a new record of 43 strokes for the nine holes of the Riverside links. The rivalry between the San Francisco and Oakland golfers has led to the arrangement of a home-and-home team contest. The first match will be held on the Oakland course next Saturday.

The Morristown Field Club, which is the golfing headquarters of the younger element in Morristown, N. J., has just closed one of its most successful years. The treasurer reported at the annual meeting a balance of $700, and a membership of 544. The officers elected were: President—Elliott Smith; Vice President—Robert H. McCurdy; Secretary—R. B. Duychinck; Treasurer—William J. Romaine. On the Board of Governors, besides the officers, are W. J. Van T. Sutphen, C. W. Throckmorton, and J. R. Brinley. Some of the ablest young women golfers in the Morris County Golf Club are graduates from the links of the Field Club.

The Country Club of Lakewood has just elected its officers for the coming year. They are: President—George Gould; Vice President—G. B. M. Harvey; Secretary—William A. Hamilton; Treasurer—Albert M. Bradshaw. Besides these, on the Board of Governors, are Arthur B. Claflin, Dwight M. Harris, James Converse, and John B. Morris. A new club emblem will be adopted in view of the recent change of name from the Ocean County Hunt Club.

The Washington, D. C., Golf Club and its neighbor, the Chevy Chase Club, are devoting considerable attention to golf this Winter, and members' events are held every week. Clarence Moore, who has played on several local links, won a recent tournament there. The course suffered somewhat from the recent snowstorms.

Col. William J. Harding has presented two prizes to the Laurence Harbor Country Club, N. J., for five competitions by the members on the point system. The first match will be played Feb. 22. The return team match with the Atlantic City golfers will be held early next month on the Laurence Harbor links.

AMONG THE BOWLERS.

Nothing of any great importance was accomplished at the annual meeting of the American Bowling Congress in Baltimore early in the week. The question of the so-called professional methods in vogue in several of the tournaments in New York was not brought up, apparently, as no action against giving money prizes was taken. The question as to how many clubs a bowler can represent in the various tournaments was settled. After this season any bowler belonging to two or more clubs that are entered in one or more tournaments within the jurisdiction of the American Bowling Congress shall not be permitted to bowl in competition in any said tournament against any other club of which he is a member.

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The Arlington Ladies' Bowling Tournament, which began at Bertram & Voll's Hall last Thursday, has adopted the following schedule of games: Jan. 16, Monarch No. 2, Kings County, Columsha; 18, Monarch No. 1, Independent, Freundschaft; 23, Unter Uns, Frohsin, Clio; 25, Columbia, Kings County, Independent; 30, Independent, Clio, Senate.

Feb. 1, Freundschaft, Unter Uns, Columsha; 6, Monarch No. 2, Frohsin, Freundschaft; 8, Unter Uns, Monarch No. 2, Independent; 13, Unter Uns, Monarch No. 2, Clio; 15, Crescents, Monarch No. 1, Original Vigilant; 27, Unter Uns, Senate, Crescents; March 1, Original Vigilant, Columbia, Monarch No. 2; 6, Monarch No. 1, Frohsin, Columsha; 8, Freundschaft, Kings County, Crescents; 13, Frohsin, Columbia, Crescents; 15, Kings County, Frohsin, Senate; 20, Original Vigilant, Freundschaft, Clio; 22, Monarch No. 1, Monarch No. 2, Senate; 27, Columsha, Columbia, Clio; 29, Original Vigilant, Unter Uns, Kings County; April 3, Crescents, Independent, Columsha; 5, Senate, Columbia, Freundschaft; 10, Monarch No. 1, Kings County, Clio; 12, Frohsin, Independent, Original Vigilant.

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At the conclusion of the Columbia League tournament, at Schlusing's alleys, a three-men team tournament will be organized. The entries of the clubs in the Columbia tournament will be considered first. Twenty-one clubs will compete, three games being played each night.

FIELD AND TRAP SHOOTING.

Noel Money, who was well known in the trap-shooting world a few years ago, and the eldest son of the veteran Capt. Money, has secured a commission in the Imperial Yeomanry of Great Britain, and has started with his troop to South Africa to fight against the Boers. The Imperial Yeomanry is 1,500 strong, and is a body of men similar to the Rough Riders in the Cuban campaign. The men are all gentlemen farmers, who are accustomed to riding after hounds across country, and are members of the various hunt clubs. Their ability to handle firearms has also been considered, and all in all, it is expected to prove the crack light cavalry troop of the campaign. The officers and many of the men have furnished their own equipment. The Prince of Wales has been elected Honorary Colonel of the troop.

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Elmer E. Shaner, manager of the Inter-State Trap-Shooting Association, has been in town during the last week maturing the plans and conditions for the big Spring tournaments that are scheduled. Mr. Shaner said that the Grand American Handicap this year will be the greatest, both in point of numbers and excellence of entries, that has ever been held in the world. Entries have already begun to come in, and from present appearance, unless there is some method devised of limiting the entries, the event will consume an entire week.

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Notices have been sent around by the management of the Dexter Park shooting grounds that an all-day tourney will be held there on Feb. 22. The proceeds will be presented to an old employe on the grounds.

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Work on the new shooting grounds and park of the Interstate Park Association, near Queens, L. I., is progressing with astonishing rapidity. The large fence about the grounds is completed, the dead line is fixed, preparatory to the traps being installed, and the foundations of the mammoth casino are so far advanced that bids for its construction are to be opened this week. The railroad is prepared to arrange its schedule to accommodate the park visitors whenever it is called upon to do so. Nothing could be more encouraging for the success of this great enterprise.

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Harold Money shot in two impromptu matches last week. The first was at the Carteret grounds on Tuesday against Yale Dolan, fifty birds each, at thirty yards rise; the second at the Lyndhurst Gun Club's traps on Wednesday against C. Feigenspan of Newark, twenty-five birds each, at thirty yards rise. Mr. Money won both matches. His present form at the traps at any kind of birds goes far toward making him a favorite in the amateur championship competition, which will be shot on the Carteret Gun Club's grounds next month.

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Twenty of the most expert wing shots in the country participated in the all-day shoot on Thursday at the traps of the Lyndhurst Gun Club. The day's sport was managed by Thomas W. Morfey, and three events were decided, at five, seven, and twenty birds, respectively. All were handicaps, the contestants standing at from twenty-seven to thirty yards. The principal winners were Morfey, S. Campbell, Bruyere, Fanning, Tracy, Piercy, Brewer, and Feigenspan.

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Daniel I. Bradley attributes his present excellent form at the traps to a season of field shooting, from which he returned just in time to participate in the last three weeks of sport at the Carteret Club's traps at Garden City.

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Thomas J. Morfey of the Lyndhurst Gun Club issued a novel challenge last Thursday afternoon. He offered to shoot a three-man team race at one hundred birds per man and then bowl five frames with teams, of three for any amount up to $500 a side. his team in both events to consist of "Jack" Fanning, W. R. Crosby and himself. This defi should meet with a ready response from some of the local athlete shooters.

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The trap-shooting contest for the Eagle Cup has been postponed until Jan. 31.

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W. J. Lane leads the field in the trap-shooting contest for a free entry to the Grand American Handicap, under the direction of the Brooklyn Gun Club. "Dick" Phister is the van for the Francotte gun offered by John Wright, the Treasurer of the same organization.

AMONG THE THOROUGHBREDS.

Brooklyn and Suburban Allowances to be Announced Feb. 1.

The greatly increased entry lists in all of the racing stakes of the Brooklyn and Coney Island Jockey Clubs, which closed at the beginning of the year, is hailed by turfmen in all parts of the country as a harbinger of an even more successful year on the turf than the last few seasons have been. On the whole, the class of the candidates for the Suburban and the Brooklyn Handicap of 1900 is higher this year than for several years past, for such horses as Banastar, Imp, Ethelbert, Admiration, May Hempstead, Voter, Martimas, Algol, Previous, Kinley Mack, Jean Beraud, and Charcornac are candidates, and a contest between these horses alone, to say nothing of the other good ones in the sixty-eight entered, would arouse great interest.

Interest in the two big handicaps will be stimulated on Feb. 1, when Mr. Vosburgh announces the weights he has assigned, for their handicappers will begin to figure on the probable chances of the candidates. Usually the three-year-olds are overlooked when these calculations are being made, especially since the handicaps were inaugurated has either of them fallen to the lot of a three-year-old. Three-year-olds are considered not to have the stamina necessary to compete with horses of high class in the older division at a mile and a quarter so early in the season, but James R. Keene, who owns Chacornac, last season's Futurity winner, is not so certain that the feat is impossible. He has all the confidence in the world in Chacornac, and nothing would delight him more than to upset all turf traditions by winning one of the handicaps with Chacornac. The latter's capabilities are not full known, for he was not tried out much last season. It is known that he has a rare turn of speed, but turfmen have the word of his shred trainer, and former owner, "Jimmy" Rowe, that he has stamina beyond his years, and Mr. Rowe has ventured the prediction that he will be able by Spring to go a mile and a quarter with any of the cracks in the older division, if he winters well.

Phil Dwyer's Racers to be Sold.

The "red, blue sash" which were once the most successful racing colors on the American turf, when they represented the stable of M. F. & P. J. Dwyer, and which were adopted by Philip J. Dwyer when he and his brother dissolved their racing partnership, will be seen less frequently next season than last year. P. J. Dwyer has decided to sell out his racing stable with the exception of a few, which he will place in the hands of a public trainer. Mr. Dwyer's interests are large enough to keep him busy, he says, without being additionally burdened with a racing stable. He is the President of the Brooklyn Jockey Club, and holds a large slice of the stock, and he has big real estate interests as well, and is said to be a wealthy man. Unlike his brother Michael, who was the heaviest plunger the American turf ever knew, Mr. Dwyer made only small wagers, and it was because he disapproved of his brother's heavy betting operations that the racing partnership was dissolved some years ago.

Rumors of Turf Legislation.

The rumor has been current for some time past that some new bills relative to racing will be introduced during the session of the present Legislature. The bills, it is understood, will seek to fix the amount of purses to be given by the various racing associations, and will not in any manner interfere with the present method of conducting the sport. But men in New York who have the best interests of the turf at heart begin to fear the moment any piece of turf legislation is proposed that some careless blunder or some hidden "joker" in the bill will put the future of racing in jeopardy, and, although they do not say much, they will watch eagerly for the introduction of the proposed measures. Turfmen feel that the powers of the Racing Commission and the Jockey Club are extensive enough to handle all turf matters.

Empire Club Asks for Racing Dates.

The Empire City Club has applied to the Jockey Club for racing dates for the season of 1900. If the application is granted the plans of the club regarding its harness racing meeting will not be changed. Neither President Clark nor Secretary Toman would admit last year that a running meeting was contemplated, but both racing and trotting men believed from the start that an application for running dates would be made sooner or later. By many it is believed that the Empire City track, which is conveniently situated between Yonkers and Mount Vernon, will eventually take the place in the racing schedule now held by Morris Park, for the latter place is not owned by the New York Jockey Club. The ground is leased, and its close proximity to this city will before long cause it to be cut through for city streets.

Hopeful Horsemen Long for Snow.

Drivers in this city are still waiting for a snowstorm heavy enough to give them a chance to get their cutters out. The recent storm did not give them a deep enough roadbed of snow to permit them to enjoy themselves, and they have since been reading with disgust the telegraphic dispatches from Pennsylvania and other States south, which tell of heavy snow storms. John Quinn, George Huber, "Gabe" Case, William Durland, and other well-known drivers have had their horses "sharp-shod" and waiting in their stalls for an opportunity for the several magnums waiting up the road for the first driver that reaches the rendezvous on runners.

Newport Horse Show Features.

H. F. Eldridge, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Newport Horse Show Association, has announced that the following special features have been decided upon by the management for next season's show, which will be held on the Casino grounds Sept. 3, 4, and 5:

The Sea Foam Stakes.—Guaranteed value, $300, for saddle horses.

The Wave Stakes.—Guaranteed value, $300, for horses in single harness, over 15.2 hands.

The Aquidneck Stakes.—Guaranteed value, $300, for horses in single harness, 15.2 hands or under.

Fast Road Mare Changes Hands.

W. M. V. Hoffman, one of the heaviest exhibitors every year in the trotting classes at the National Horse Show in Madison Square Garden, has sold his fast road mare Helen K., 2:13¾, by Patron, to Dean Sage of Albany. Formerly Mr. Hoffman drove the mare in double harness with May K., 2.24½, and at the open-air horse show last year the pair won the blue ribbon. Sprague Goldust's daughter, Sparklet, which Mr. Hoffman secured later, proved a better mate for May K., and that was why Helen K. was taken from the team.

Hockey Games This Winter.

Hockey is taking a prominent place among popular sports this Winter. Several colleges will hold games in New York and Brooklyn. Following is a schedule:

Jan. 13.—Princeton vs. Brown, at New York.
Jan. 19.—Yale vs. Princeton, at New York.
Jan. 27.—Brown vs. Columbia, at New York.
Feb. 13.—Yale vs. Columbia, at Brooklyn.
Feb. 17.—Brown vs. Princeton, at New York.
Feb. 23.—Brown vs. Columbia, at New York.
March 3.—Yale vs. Princeton, at Brooklyn.
March 10.—Yale vs. Brown, at New York.
March 20.—Princeton vs. Columbia, at New York.

Harvard Club's Latest Gift.

The Harvard Club of this city has made a further contribution of $15,000 to the fund for building a boathouse for the Harvard rowing department. This, together with the insurance money received on the building recently destroyed by fire, will enable the Athletic Committee to spend $43,000 on the new structure.

Entirely new plans have been made, and the new house will be constructed of brick and supplied with all the safeguards against fire. It is not expected that the building can be ready for use this year.

Poultry Show Entries Large.

Entries for the eleventh annual show of the New York Poultry and Pigeon and Pet Stock Association will close to-morrow with Secretary H. V. Crawford, at Montclair, N. J., and the birds and pet stock will be on view in Madison Square Garden for five days, beginning Tuesday, Jan. 30. The entries in the poultry classes will probably exceed in number and variety those of last year. There will be many special entries of ducks and the number of pigeons will roll up into the thousands. The cat show part of the exhibition has become a fixture, and noted cats will contest the blue ribbon. The special prizes given by the various clubs exceed in number and value those of any preceding year.

COLLEGIANS MAY ROW ABROAD.

Pennsylvania's Crew May Contest in Henley Regatta.

While the Athletic Faculty Committee of the University of Pennsylvania has given the Rowing Committee permission to send a crew to England next Summer to compete in the Henley Regatta, it has not yet been definitely decided to send a crew. Coach Ellis Ward and H. L. Geylin do not approve of the trio unless two first-class crews could be developed, one to row four miles and another to row about one mile and a half, the distance of the Henley course on the Thames. Coach Ward declares that it would be bad policy to enter the Poughkeepsie and Henley regattas with mediocre crews, which would mean a defeat in both events. It might be possible to turn out two such crews from the material on hand, but the entry for the Henley race would have to be made by March, which is considered to be entirely too early to judge the work of the crews. One solution offered to bring about the trip is to change the date of the Poughkeepsie races, which would, it is maintained, allow the same crew to row in both races. This change of date is not likely to be made, and it is also thought to be a dangerous experiment to row a short race with a crew trained for four miles.

The old rowing men do not consider a trip abroad expedient at this time unless, as Coach Ward says, two good crews are available. The non-rowing element are anxious for the race, as both Cornell and Yale have tried for honors at Henley and met defeat. No American crew has competed abroad since 1896, when Yale was beaten by the Leander Rowing Club in the first round of the trial heats.

FOR THE SPORTSMAN'S SHOW.

Attractions to Interest Fishermen, Gunners, and Yachtsmen.

One of the most interesting features of the annual Sportsman's Show, which will occupy Madison Square Garden from March 1 to 17, is the aquaria, exhibited under the control of the New York State Fish and Game Commission. This will insure all the material of interest to "disciples of Izaak Walton," and will be a great improvement on the hitherto meagre attempts of a few individual exhibitors to show a few trout and salmon.

In an interview a few days ago, Capt. J. A. H. Dressel said that the preliminaries were nearly complete, and instead of an exhibit of sportsman's supplies pure and simple, it would be a realistic hunter's camp surrounded by all the essential environments of life in the woods and upon the stream.

The general effect of last year's arrangement will be preserved, the changes being only in the details. The display of big game animals will embrace a great number of choice specimens confined in a realistic game park. Back of this park and extending across the arena is the space reserved for the exhibition of power launches and small craft. This will be of especial value to yachtsmen who are ever on the alert for a better motor or more effective power for a small boat. The fact that so many yachtsmen who have hitherto decried the advent of power of any kind in a yacht and are looking about for an economical and reliable auxiliary power for their sailing vessels, will doubtless have the effect of making this part of the exhibit a useful one.

A canoe camp on the shores of the artificial lake and containing some rare relics of past meets will interest another class of sportsmen, while the rustic lake will be more realistic than ever before. It will be surrounded by a hedge eighteen inches high, and its borders, strewn with Autumn leaves, will make an illusion similar to a natural pool.

In this lake the aquatic competitions and exhibitions will be conducted. William B. Curtis has signified his willingness to conduct these competitions, which is a guarantee that everything will be fair and above board. Another feature that will be similar to those of last year will be the hunters' camp, situated on a hill at the eastern end of the amphitheatre. The scenery at the back of the camp will be a glimpse of the Yosemite Valley. Opposite the exhibit of game fish space has been reserved for a collection of live game birds and carnivorous game animals.

Trap shooters from all parts of the country will be attracted to the roof of the building, where, under the direction of Elmer E. Shaner, tournaments and matches at flying targets will be held. Rifle and revolver galleries will also be in operation in the basement, and valuable prizes will be awarded in the several events during the week.

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB.

Prosperity of the Organization as Shown by the Annual Reports.

The annual report of the retiring Board of Governors of the New York Athletic Club clearly shows that the Mercury's foot organization is still in the premier position when compared to other clubs of the same kind in the United States. The club has always been most liberal in its expenditures to further the interests of amateur athletics, and the statement of Frederick Hausling, the retiring Captain, shows that the amount expended in 1899 brought excellent returns.

The detailed report shows the number of points scored in open competition by the club members to be 1,728, the largest in the history of the club. Of these points Alvin C. Kraenzlein, the wonderful broad jumper and phenomenal hurdle runner, scored the greatest number of any individual athlete. His record is thirty first prizes, nine of which were championships. Le Roy See, the young skater, is second on the roll of honor, with twenty first prizes. John Bray, the sprinter; John Flanagan, the hammer thrower; Alexander Grant, H. E. Manvel, and Richard Sheldon, the all-around heavyweight athlete, follow in the order named, and stand at the head of the list of sixty-nine who have competed during the year under the New York Athletic Club's colors.

The report of the Athletic Committee shows the net expenses for its department to have been $23,638.51. This amount includes the cost of special attendants, training table, traveling expenses, &c. For this amount disbursed the club's athletes have captured fifty-two championships in general athletics, rowing, skating, swimming, boxing, and wrestling, a number never before equaled in a season's report. Sixteen National, eleven metropolitan, and twelve Canadian athletic championships are included in the record. The committee calls attention to the fact that the net expenditures are well within the appropriation allowed for the department. The principal item of outlay was $13,000 for salaries of two attendants in the gymnasium, six in the boathouse and yacht storage house, and three on the track, Travers Island ground, and tennis courts.

Treasurer Goodhue's report for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 1899, shows the outstanding obligations of the club to be $1,038,627.75, against assets amounting to $1,543,208.73, leaving a net surplus of $504,580.98. The report shows a balance in cash on hand of $9,174.74.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

A former member of the New York National Guard, writing from on board the transport Columbia, which was at Honolulu Dec. 10, en route to Manila, tells of the voyage of the Forty-second Vlunteer Infantry, a part of which was on the Columbia. He says: "We arrived here safe and sound after being well shaken up, and we thought this old tub of a steamer was going to send us to 'Davy Jones' more than once. All the officers were downright sick, the only exception being Capt. Charles S. Burns, who is well known in the Guard as a former Major of the Twelfth Regiment. He stood the voyage like a veteran of the sea. During the run out here we had theoretical instruction, fire drill, and other necessary work. As soon as we landed in Honolulu our battalion was given a practice march of eight miles toward an extinct volcano, and all hands enjoyed the change very much. In the afternoon the officers had dinner at the best hotel in Honolulu, and visited the opera in the evening, where an opera company from the States was playing."

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Adjt. Gen. Edward M. Hoffman will take his first review since his appointment to his new office next Friday evening, when he will review Squadron A at its armory. The entire building will be open to the inspection of guests, and there will be an informal reception following the military programme. After the review a special detail of thirty-six men will give an exhibition in mounted drill work. The full squadron band will be in attendance throughout the evening. During the parade the following members of the squadron will be presented with the State decoration for long and faithful service for ten years: Major O. B. Bridgman, Capt. H. G. Badgley, Capt. L. G. Reed, Lieut. L. V. O'Donohue, Lieut. A. W. Corning, Lieut. E. L. Patterson, First Sergt. M. de M. Marcellus, Sergt. M. H. Smith, and Private T. B. Gilford, Jr. The following committees have been appointed to supervise the various details for Jan. 19: Armory—Quartermaster Sergt. A. D. Shepherd; Artificers—F. Becker and R. C. Lawrence; Stables—Sergt. Major E. M. Ward, Quartermaster Sergt. J. M. Galloway, and Ordnance Sergt. F. E. Bowne. The Chairman of the Entertainment Committee is Lieut. Prentice.

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Major Gen. Roe will review the Ninth Regiment at its armory on Tuesday evening, Jan. 30, and a reception will follow. Civil officers have been elected for the Regimental Board as follows: Secretary—Lieut. R. N. Mackin; Treasurer—Capt. J. J. Byrne. The committees appointed are: Armory—Major Lorigan, Capt. Walton, and Capt. Meyer; Music—Lieut. Col. Rand, Capt. Wilcocks, and Lieut. Healy; Finance—Major Japha, Capt. Tompkins, and Capt. Timpson. Company A will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of its organization on Jan. 24 by a smoker at an outside resort. The regimental indoor baseball team, which has been showing up to such advantage, is composed as follows. Depree, left field; Falke, third base; Fritchman, first base; Gangs, right field; Deegan, pitcher; Leonhardi, centre field; McCullagh, second base; Ammonds, catcher; Wyntene, shortstop, and Hyson, substitute. A game will be played with the New York City College on Jan. 27, at the armory. Lieut. Leonhardi of Company B was married last Wednesday to Miss S. E. Volk, and has gone on a honeymoon trip South, which includes a visit to Philadelphia, Washington, and Old Point Comfort.

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Col. Austen, Thirteenth Regiment, in his programme of future drills directs battalion commanders to see that instruction is given in guard duty, extended order, physical drill, company cooking, pitching tents, and practical work for a march-out in the Spring. The movements of drill regulations for company or battalion drill will give way for practical work. Drills are ordered as follows: First Battalion—Companies B, F, M, D, Monday, Jan. 22; Thursday, Feb. 8. Second Battalion—Companies E, H, A, K, Tuesday, Jan. 23; Monday, Feb. 5. Third Battalion—Companies G, L, I, C, Wednesday, Jan. 24; Tuesday, Feb. 6. The regiment, Monday, Feb. 19. The regiment is ordered to assemble in dress uniform for review and parade on Tuesday, Jan. 30, and Wednesday, Feb. 28. The concluding regimental ceremony in the armory for the drill season will be on April 23. Civil officers of the regiment have been elected as follows: Financial Secretary—Lieut. F. S. Rodgers; Recording Secretary—Capt. Joseph P. Thompson; Treasurer—Lieut. C. O. Dewey; Executive Committee—Major W. A. Turpin, Capt. James T. Ashley, Capt. Sidney Grant, Capt. George W. Rodgers, and Capt. C. W. Smith; Finance Committee—Majors Russell and Davis, and Capt. Grant. Company L will celebrate the anniversary of its muster in to the United States service for the Spanish war on March 18 next with an entertainment and reception. Company A will hold a military euchre and dance at the armory Jan. 19. Col. Austen has appointed the Rev. William P. Rhoades, who is pastor of the Marcy Avenue Baptist Church, Chaplain. Company M will hold an election for Second Lieutenant to-morrow night. The candidate is Sergt. William F. Robb.

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Col. Duffy of the Sixty-ninth Regiment has ordered battalion drills as follows: Companies E, K, and I on Monday evenings; Companies A, G, and H on Wednesday evenings, and Companies B, C, D, and F on Friday evenings. Company commanders are urged to make every attempt to have all their men present at drills. Lieut. P. W. Maguire, Battalion Adjutant, who resigned some time since, has been honorably discharged. An election for field officers will be held next Thursday. Ex-Col. Denis McCarthy of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment will, it is expected, be chosen Lieutenant Colonel, and Capts. E. T. McCrystal and Michael Lynch, the two senior Captains in the regiment, are, it is said, certain of election as Majors. All three officers have excellent records. Capt. D. C. Devlin, who, it is said, aspires to one of the Majorships, is not thought to have any chance. He is one of the youngest Captains in the regiment, and there is some little feeling over his being a candidate against officers so long in the regiment as McCrystal and Lynch. The former has been in the Sixty-ninth close on to nineteen years, and the latter has been in the regiment twenty-four years in March. Devlin joined the Sixty-ninth from the Seventh Regiment Feb. 12, 1896.

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Rumors are rife in the Seventy-first Regiment that in case the appeal against the decision of Col. Bates to overrule the protest made again holding the recent election for field officers is not sustained; several officers will resign, and among those who, it is said, are likely to take this action are Capt. Wells, Capt. Hough, Capt. Hill, and Lieut. Beekman. It is known that a number of the officers have procured resignation blanks. It is of course possible that after the heat of the election subsides, officers who are now wrathful may accept defeat gracefully, and some of them are already arguing to this end. Any insinuations to the effect that Col. Bates used his influence for either one side or the other are declared by those in a position to know to be without the slightest foundation, and his entire course is held to have been taken with the utmost fairness. Company B, instead of holding a theatre party at Weber & Fields's on Feb. 9, will visit the Garrick Theatre, and after the performance will dine at the Arena. Company drills have been suspended until Jan. 20, and in place drills by battalion will be held next Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday nights. Alfred Halliday, an ex-volunteer, has declined the Second Lieutenancy of Company F on account of business. Company H will hold an entertainment on Feb. 20. Ex-Lieut. H. K. Bird of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment has been nominated for Second Lieutenant of Company F. Company D has elected the following civil officers: Recording Secretary—Private Robert Brandt; Financial Secretary—Sergt. Alfred C. Milliken; Recording Secretary—Private Frederick C. Kuehnle; Treasurer—First Lieut. Howard Wilson. The company has decided to present Sergt. Alfred C. Milliken, who has a record of ten years' consecutive 100 per cent. of service, with a gold medal, and in the future to present all men rendering 100 per cent. service for five consecutive years with a silver medal.

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In forwarding the application of Col. Alexis C. Smith of the Twenty-third Regiment to be placed on the retired list, Brig. Gen. James McLeer indorses it as follows: "Respectfully forwarded, approved. Col. Smith's services in the Twenty-third Regiment cover a period of nearly twenty-four years, commencing as a private March 1, 1876, and serving through all the grades from private to Colonel. His fidelity to duty and loyalty to his regiment cannot be questioned. He will leave his regiment, should his request meet with your favor, strong in number, and in drill and discipline ranking among the best in our State." Company C will hold an election for First Lieutenant to-morrow night. The civil officers chosen for the regimental board are: Treasurer—Capt. Bleecker Bangs; Financial Secretary—Capt. George T. Musson; Recording Secretary—Lieut. Caryl L. Schofield. Company H has elected the following civil officers: Vice President—G. M. Dickerson; Recording Secretary—A. S. Kicklery; Financial Secretary—F. G. Bolton. Major William A. Stokes and Capt. Frederick A. Wells have been appointed delegates to the convention of the Inter-State and Southern National Guard Association, to be held at Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 22. Delegates to the State National Guard Convention, which meets at Albany Feb. 8, are the following: Major Stokes, Capt. Wells, Capt. H. De Witt Hamilton, Capt. Bleecker Bangs, Battalion Adjt. John H. Ingraham, and as alternates, Major H. Cochran, surgeon; Lieuts. Burke, Wilson, Pope, and Travis.

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In Company G of the Seventh Regiment Private R. T. Dodd has been promoted Corporal, Lance Corporal W. N. Croxton has been promoted Corporal, and Private F. A. Ridabock has been promoted Lance Corporal.

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Lieut. F. M. Vermilye of Company A, Twelfth Regiment, has resigned on account of business. He joined the regiment from Troop A in September, 1894, and served with the volunteer regiment during the Spanish war as First Lieutenant, and also as Battalion and Regimental Adjutant. Capt. J. M. Wainwright, Regimental Adjutant, who resigned some time since, has been honorably discharged. The Regimental Athletic Association has decided to hold a bicycle meet and dance in February. The first prize will be a racing wheel, the second diamond rings, and diamond pins will be given as third prizes. Sergt. Williamson of Company D, who served in the volunteer regiment as a Lieutenant, will shortly be elected Second Lieutenant. In Company A, Sergt. P. Hughes, who served for thirteen years; Sergt. C. M. Connolly, who served for eighteen years; Private Dannenfelser, who served twelve years, and Private Healy, who served nine years, and who are among the best-known members in the Twelfth, have applied for their discharge. Company I held a very enjoyable dance at the armory last Thursday. Among those present were Capt. Smith and Lieuts. Rabsorg and Preece. Another dance will be held in February. Civil officers have been elected in the company, as follows: Treasurer—Lieut. Preece; Secretary—Corp. Cusack; Financial Secretary—Sergt. Young.

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There will be a review of the Twenty-second Regiment in February. Meanwhile the battalion drills of the regiment are being held with excellent results. Company C will hold an entertainment and dance at Lyric Hall on Feb. 7, and the event is already exciting considerable interest among the members of the company and its friends. The programme includes a vaudeville entertainment at 8 o'clock, and dancing at 10:30. Capt. Bell and Lieuts. McAllister and Schonberg of Company D entertained the members at a stag at an outside resort last Wednesday. Some first-class talent contributed to the evening's enjoyment. Among the special guests were Col. Thurston, Major Hotchkin, and ex-Capt. Cortelyou. Company K will give another of its successful entertainments and dances at the armory next Friday night. Company G has appointed a committee to arrange a stag.

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The review of the First Battery last Wednesday in command of Capt. Louis Wendel, at its armory, by Randolph Guggenheimer, President of the Municipal Assembly, and the evening parade which followed, were such as to not only delight the eye of the numerous civilian spectators present, but also the more critical military guests, always prominent at First Battery events. The formation of the battery by First Sergt. Jansen was promptly made and turned over to Capt. Wendel in handsome shape. Following the review came the parade, the battery being formed as a battalion of three batteries, with Capt. Wendel acting as Major. Lieut. A. S. Hatheway acted as Adjutant, Lieut. F. W. Esper as Captain of the First Battery, Lieut. E. M. Muller of the second, and Lieut. M. Seyfried of the third. The manual of the sabre was finely performed, and the steadiness and correct distances and alignments were commented upon by visiting officers and others, and Capt. Wendel later received public compliment for the handsome showing of his command. Among the many present were Capt. Jarret, Thirteenth Regiment; Col. Duffy, Sixty-ninth; Capts. Baker and Staubach, Eighth; Major Lorigan, Ninth; Lieuts. Lang, Matlock, and Ives, Third Battery; Major L. Zeller, Capt. F. Schleder, Major W. Klobutschek, Col. Hicks, and others. The music was furnished by the First Battery Band, and dancing was enjoyed until a late hour Thursday morning.

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In the Fourteenth Regiment delegates to the National Guard

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

Flatbush Av., Junction Fulton St., Brooklyn.

French Kid Gloves.

A Wonderful Offer,

$1.75 Quality for $1.00 To-morrow.

A large and very desirable lot of ladies' Kid Gloves, made in Grenoble, France; 2-clasp, pique seams, elastic skins, embroidered backs; new Spring shades of tan, mahogany, Havana, London red, also black, all sizes—durable, faultless fitting, perfect in every detail of finish—would be good value for $1.75, but our price is only **$1.00** per pair.

Corded Velour.

About 1,000 Yards at 48 Cts. Instead of $1.25 Per Yard.

This is an especially good offer. The goods are 23 inches wide, in fashionable shades, such as heliotrope, navy, cardinal, coral, maize, cadet, salmon, sapphire, lilac, brown, gray, etc., and are particularly suitable for fancy waists, whole costumes, skating jackets, misses' suits and children's cloaks. As the quantity is small an early selection is desirable. **48c.** per yard.

Linen Towels.

Important Special Sale This Week.

The Quality of the Goods and the Low Prices tell the Story.

Hemmed Huck Towels, size 17x35 inches, **12½** cts. each.

Hemstitched and hemmed Huck Towels, 20x40 and 22x42, **19** cts. each.

Knotted Fringe Damask Towels, 24x48, and hemstitched Huck Towels, **25** cts. each.

Hemstitched Huck Towels, with damask figures, **37½** cts. each; 24x42, **45** cts. each.

Fine hemstitched Huck Towels, with damask figures, 24x48, **50** cts. each.

Fine grass-bleached, hemstitched Huck Towels, **75** cts. each.

Very fine hemstitched Huck and birdseye Towels, with damask centre and borders, **$1.25** each.

Heavy Linen honeycomb Bath Towels, large size, **25** cts. each.

Bleached Turkish Bath Towels, hemmed and fringed, **25** cts. each.

Main floor, Annex.

45 Ct. Flannels for 28 Cts.

Plaids and stripes, suitable for waists, dressing sacques, house robes, children's school dresses and ladies' and children's underskirts.

Second floor.

All-Over Embroideries.

A special lot of fine Cambric and Nainsook All-Over Embroideries, in small, neat and medium designs, especially suitable for ladies' waists, children's dresses and infants' robes, **75** cts., **98** cts., **$1.25, $1.38** to **$3.75** per yard.

Rugs, Very Cheap.

High grade Axminster Rugs, Oriental effects, **27x63** inches, **$1.95**; 36x72, **$3.40.**

Brussels weave Art Rugs, heavy and reversible, 6x9 feet, **$3.90**; 7.6x9, **$4.90**; 9x9, **$7.90**; 9x12, **$10.50**

The highest grade all wool Wilton, 9x12, **$29.00.**

Royal Smyrna Hall Rugs, 2.6x9 feet, **$5.50**; 3x15 feet, **$11.00.**

TENNESSEE JURY SYSTEM

Acquittal of Julia Morrison Causes a Demand for Reform.

GRAND JURY'S VISIT TO HER

Expressed, a Legal Paper Says, Hope that She Would Escape Conviction—Protest of Citizens.

The acquittal of Julia Morrison, the actress, by a jury in Chattanooga last week, before which she was charged with the murder of Frank Leiden, manager of the "Mr. Plaster of Paris" company, and the strong protest that has gone up throughout the State of Tennessee against what is called by the press there "a gross miscarriage of justice," has brought to the front again the question of the jury system of that State, and the citizens of the Commonwealth are about to make a determined effort to have the antiquated system in vogue there changed. It is said that in no other State in the country could there have happened an incident such as is pointed out in the latest number of Law Notes.

This publication asserts that after the Grand Jury indicted Miss Morrison the members called on her in jail in a body, and assured her that their action was purely formal, that they bore her no ill-will whatever, but simply found it absolutely necessary on the state of facts presented to return an indictment against her. They said, through their foreman, that they had no doubt of her being acquitted on the trial, notwithstanding all the forces that had been brought to bear against her, and they wound up their interview, as alleged, by assuring her that they at least hoped she would be acquitted.

In commenting on this Law Notes says: "One has to hark back to the halcyon days of Hounslow Heath and the King's highway to find a parallel for such gallantry."

That this story is true in every particular is vouched for by a prominent attorney of this city, who up to recently practiced in the courts of Tennessee, of which State he is a native, and who made a strong fight some years ago to have appointed a commission to draft a new charter for the State which would do away with the present jury system, which he says is "a stench in the nostrils of every decent resident of the State." Speaking on this subject yesterday, the attorney in question said:

"One of the most serious defects in the legal machinery of Tennessee is her antiquated method of selecting jurors. In that State, counties are still governed by Justices of the Peace, who, sitting en banc, constitute the County Court. This court has exclusive control over the management of county affairs.

"The individual Justices of the County Court by law are vested with the power to nominate jurors from their respective districts. The pay, $1.50 per day, offered to a juror is sufficient to attract a number of men in each district who eagerly seek these places. The Justice of the Peace is a politician, if on a small scale, and uses his power to appoint jurors as a part of the petty spoils machinery of his office.

"In some counties of the State the same men are appointed by the Justices of the Peace to the position of juror two and three times within a year or two, so that under the present practice, there has grown up a class of professional jurymen.

"The Grand Juries are selected by lot from the full panel as appointed by the County Court. Therefore the same abuses applying to the trial of cases has crept into the finding of indictments.

"The Morrison trial will have been a good thing even with its miscarriage of justice if it brings about a change in the jury system.

"Another question has been brought prominently before the Southern States by the acquittal of the Morrison woman, and that is the impossibility of convicting a woman for murder in that section. The prison system there is said to be accountable for this just as the jury system of Tennessee is accountable for the incident cited above."

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

MATTHEWS

January Prices Attractive.

January Selling Interesting.

The Greatest Jacket Offering Ever Made Will Take Place Monday.

All Our New and Up-to-Date Jackets will be Put on Sale in Two Lots, as Follows:

LOT NO. 1—JACKETS, made of finest ENGLISH KERSEYS and best of cheviots, in black, brown, castor, tan and royal, regular prices $15.00, $16.00, $18.00, $20.00 and $25.00, all to go Monday at..... **$10.00**

LOT 2—ALL WOOL KERSEY and CHEVIOT JACKETS, all satin lined (all sizes), regular prices $8.00 to $12.00; special, Monday, at..... **$4.95**

100 SILK WAISTS, with clusters of cording back and front; colors, pink, blue, helio, cardinal, tan and cadet, worth $5.00, for..... **$3.48**

100 FLANNEL WAISTS, with silk-embroidered polka dots, all colors, worth $3.75; special, Monday..... **$2.98**

FURS. $10.00 Mink Scarfs, **$7.50.** $15.00 Alaska Sable Scarfs, **$10.00.** $22.50 Mink Muffs, **$15.00.** Special low prices on all furs.

SILVERWARE. EXTRAORDINARY OFFERINGS in our sterling and silver plate ware department.

Monday will start a sale at **98c.**, including the following pieces: Sugar bowls, pickle castors, gold-lined cream pitchers, and spoonholders. Bread trays, condensed milk holders, card trays, silver mounted cracker jars and lemonade pitchers, etc. These goods are guaranteed quadruple plate. New designs, perfect in finish and less than half the regular selling price.

Also, 250 Children's Silver-plated Sets, spoon, fork and knife, regular price, 25c., special, at **10c.**

10,000 Sterling Silver-mounted Salt and Pepper Shakers, regular price, 25c., special, at **10c.**

500 Sterling Silver-mounted Salt and Pepper Shakers, rich cut glass design, regular price, 35c., special, at **15c.**

MUSIC. We call your special attention to our extraordinary sale of popular Sheet Music a copy at . **8c**

We also offer the following pieces at 19c. a copy:

My Georgia Rose, 50c. kind, **19c.**
Bandmaster March, 50c. kind, **19c.**
Believe, 50c. kind, **19c.**
Love's Paradise Waltz, 50c. kind, **19c.**
Picture No Artist Can Paint, 50c. kind, **19c.**
I've Waited, Honey, Waited Long For You, 50c. kind, **19c.**
Bunch of Black Berries, 50c. kind, **19c.**
Story of the Rose, 50c. kind, **19c.**

Also a number of other popular and classical pieces at lowest prices.

CARPETS. Values are rapidly increasing, but we still make January selling interesting. Closing out all patterns not to be duplicated and short lengths of all kinds, including Axminsters, Brussels and INGRAINS, BIGELOW AXMINSTERS, at **$1.25** a yard, instead of **$1.65**; LOWELL AXMINSTERS, at **95c.** per yard, instead of **$1.50.**

Fine Japanese

MATTINGS,

cotton warp. A beautiful line, in every style of color, were $12.00 and $13.00; special at **$7.98** for 40 yards.

Seamless Imported

AXMINSTER RUGS,

9x12, at **$22.00**; were $32.00.

BOOKS. What we will do for Episcopalians commencing Monday!

The revised version of Fine Oxford edition of the

EPISCOPAL HYMNALS

on India paper, silk sewed, in large and small sizes; every pew holder will want one or more at 75 per cent. less than regular price; $4.00 kind for **$1.00**; $3.00 kind for **75c.**; $2.00 kind for **50c.**; $1.00 kind for **25c.**

BIBLES 25c. and Upwards.

FUNK & WAGNALL'S STANDARD DICTIONARY, publishers' price, $12.00; our price for Monday will be, with index, **$8.25**; without index, **$7.25.**

STATIONERY. Special lot of Old English and Kid Finish Stationery, in all the newest tints and sizes; former price, 12c. per quire; closing out for **6c.** per quire and **6c.** per package of envelopes.

Mourning Writing Paper, wide border, **10c.** per box, special.

A. D. Matthews & Sons' Fine Satin Wove Writing Paper, cream wove, parchment, well ruled vellum and plain, **12c.** per box.

Initial Paper, **25c., 35c.** per box.

Special sale of letter PADS, pocket size, **2c.** and **4c.** each.

Fulton St., Gallatin Place, Livingston and Smith Sts., Brooklyn.

MILITARY ATHLETIC LEAGUE.

Officers Elected and a New Rule Regarding Entry Fees Passed.

The annual meeting of the Military Athletic League was held last evening in the armory of the Second Battery. Officers for the ensuing year were elected and arrangements were made for the coming athletic tournament, to be held from March 25 to 31. It was decided to charge an entry fee of 25 cents for each event, the regiments to send in a check for the total amount of fees before the candidates are entered. The decision, which introduces a new custom in the league, was carried only after a long discussion.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President—Col. Charles A. Luscomb, supernumerary; First Vice President—Lieut. Col. Charles J. Seiter, Twelfth Regiment; Second Vice President—Lieut. Commander Alfred B. Frye, Naval Militia; Third Vice President—Lieut. Col. H. H. Treadwell, Twenty-second Regiment; Recording Secretary—Capt. John J. Dixon, Forty-seventh Regiment; Corresponding Secretary—Major David Wilson, Second Battalion; Treasurer—Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston; Governing Committee—Lieut. Col. A. B. Ridabock, Eighth Regiment; Major S. E. Japha, Ninth Regiment; Major W. A. Turpin, Thirteenth Regiment; Capt. L. W. Dubois, Twenty-third Regiment; Capt. D. C. Devlin, Sixty-ninth Regiment; Capt. A. W. Williams, Seventy-ninth Regiment; Capt. L. Wendel, First Battalion; Lieut. R. J. Beach, Second Naval Militia, Lieut. Col. O'Donohue, First Brigade; J. K. Walsh, First Regiment, New Jersey; Capt. Baldwin, Signal Service Corps, Capt. De Bevois, Troop C.

SUICIDE'S BODY IDENTIFIED.

Edward Sargent Married and Deserted More Than One Woman.

The body of the man who committed suicide by taking morphine at the Eastern Hotel, in Whitehall Street, Thursday, was identified yesterday as that of Edward F. Sargent, formerly of Rochester, N. H., where his mother, Mrs. Mary S. Sanborn, now lives. The body will be taken to Rochester for burial.

Mrs. Sanborn said that her son married fifteen years ago Florence Irving Beck, an actress, of Fort Monroe, Va., and that he had two children by that marriage. Under the name of Edward F. Fullerton, he married Miss Anna Lamerdin in this city on Dec. 21, 1885, and as Edward F. Sargent married on Nov. 21, 1891, Miss Josephine Young, a cloak model, whose family lives in Middletown, N. Y. Miss Lamerdin was deserted a year after her marriage, and Miss Young within twenty-four hours of the ceremony.

MINISTER'S SON INDICTED.

Massachusetts Man Is Held for Burglary and Arson.

SALEM, Mass., Jan. 13.—The Grand Jury for Sussex County made its report for the present term to-day. Its most important finding was an indictment in eighteen counts charging burglary and arson against Willard J. Spaulding, who is at present in Cambridge Jail, pending trial on another charge brought in Middlesex County. Fourteen of the counts cover the alleged acts of burglary and the other four those of burning houses.

The detection of Saulding followed a series of burglaries and fires in the vicinity of Peabody, covering a period of three years. The man is a son of a minister, and for a number of years had lived a life of retirement. A search of his house revealed a large collection of household articles and other property which it was claimed had been taken from the various houses that had been robbed.

The authorities claim that Spaulding at one time was insane, but after receiving treatment for the trouble was declared cured.

Boston Authorities Fear Disease.

BOSTON, Jan. 13.—Walter Jordan, a negro, steward of the schooner Morris W. Childs, now lying at East Boston, has been taken to the Swett Street Smallpox Hospital for surveillance by the Board of Health. The schooner arrived from Brunswick, Ga., on Monday, and has been disinfected by the Board of Health.

An Engagement Announced.

The engagement of Miss Carlotta Louise Cowing, daughter of Judge Cowing of the Court of General Sessions, to the Rev. J. Morris Coerr of St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church, at Seventy-first Street and Madison Avenue, was announced yesterday.

To Celebrate Launching of the Ohio.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13.—The Ohio Society of California has appointed a committee to devise a plan for appropriately celebrating the launching of the battleship Ohio, which is now being constructed at the Union Iron Works. It is expected that President McKinley will attend, together with Gov. Nash and many other prominent officials from Ohio.

SPORTING MEN ARE ANGRY

McCoy-Choynski Contest Calls Forth Their Condemnation.

BROADWAY CLUB CRITICISED

Patrons of the Sport Assert that Choynski Was Mulcted—Effect on the Horton Law.

The death knell of boxing in New York was probably sounded Friday night by those who, it is maintained, have profited most by the permission under the Horton law to conduct boxing exhibitions, when Joe Choynski was, as it is said, deliberately robbed of the fruits of his victory over "Kid" McCoy. Sporting men are thoroughly disgusted with the affair, and they have had no hesitation in declaring that Choynski was robbed. They say there can be no question but that the Californian won the battle on at least two distinct points. He knocked McCoy out in the second round, and in the third round he was deliberately struck by McCoy after the round had ended. Both points were so plain that even a novice could not have been mistaken, and why White, the referee, did not award the fight to the Californian is a question that has assumed an ugly aspect among sporting men.

The rumor went forth long before the Dixon-McGovern contest took place that the management of the Broadway Club realized that the Horton law would be repealed and that it had determined to make all the money possible out of fighting before the goose that laid their golden eggs was killed. This report seemed to have been verified when the tickets for this contest were placed in the hands of the ticket speculators and almost double their face value was asked for them. The sporting men seemed generally to blame Joe Macias, Tom O'Rourke's right-hand man, for this bit of sharp practice, but they did not complain loudly. They felt some satisfaction when Joe Humphries, the official announcer, told them from the ring on the night of the Sullivan-McFadden fight that the management had refused to raise the prices for the Choynski-McCoy bout. But the club officials had as little regard for their promise in this case as they had shown before.

The prices were raised, and those who make the game possible by supporting the clubs protested vigorously, but finally paid the prices demanded for tickets. They expected a scientific contest between McCoy and Choynski, and nine-tenths of them expected to see McCoy make short work of the Californian. They felt so sure that McCoy would win that he became a 4 to 1 favorite in the betting. They expected, above all, that the contest would be decided on its merits. It did not matter to the majority that by the decision of the referee they saved money that they had bet on the contest. As a rule, the people who attend prizefights in this city want to see a battle decided on its merits, whether they suffer financially or not, and when they realized that McCoy had been presented with the winner's share of the purse they voiced that disapproval with groans and hisses. At one time it looked as if there would be a riot in the place, but Capt. Chapman and his men soon made their presence felt and quelled the uprising. If, however, Choynski had been the favorite and the majority had bet their money on him, Capt. Chapman and his men, in the opinion of many, would have been powerless to prevent a riot, in which the referee might have fared badly.

John L. Sullivan, "Bob" Fitzsimmons, "Honest John" Kelly, a referee of unquestioned judgment, and a number of other well-known sporting men have no hesitation in declaring that the decision was a barefaced robbery. Many of the men who assert that Choynski was robbed are men who make considerable money out of fighting, but they have no hesitation in saying that if the Horton law is to be abused to the extent it was on Friday night, they would like to see it repealed. The management of the affair, they declare, gave the opponents of the Horton law more argument for its repeal than all the contests that have been held since the law went into effect.

As to the brutality of the fight, which the Horton law especially aims at preventing, it is the general opinion there was enough to disgust any one. There was more slugging than has been seen in a boxing bout for a number of years, and the contestants seemed to have lost all knowledge of scientific boxing. McCoy and Choynski were covered with blood at the end of the contest, and Choynski was so badly injured by the final blow, delivered, as many say, after the gong sounded to end the third round, that he was unable to continue the contest.

The consensus of opinion regarding the affair is voiced in the views of John L. Sullivan and "Bob" Fitzsimmons.

"Beyond all question," said Sullivan yesterday, "the fight should have been awarded to Choynski. He was cheated out of the decision. I say this in spite of the fact that I like McCoy, and also that I bet a little money on him. He was beaten positively when he was knocked out in the second round, and no fair-minded man can say otherwise."

"Bob" Fitzsimmons, who may be McCoy's antagonist in the near future, had this to say:

"If such crooked business is to be allowed, boxing in New York is bound to grow in disfavor, and I for one, even though interested financially, would favor the repeal of the Horton law. I thought before the fight that McCoy would win, and hoped he would win, but he was knocked out cleanly in the second round, and Johnny White's decision was nothing short of theft. No wonder they are trying to repeal the Horton law. If I were in Choynski's place, I would sue the Broadway Athletic Club for the purse."

Choynski and McCoy have practically been matched to meet again on Feb. 20, before the Broadway Athletic Club.

AGAINST THE HORTON LAW.

Republicans and Up-State Democrats May Vote to Repeal It.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—It is generally believed here that the Republicans will make a determined effort to pass Assemblyman Lewis's bill to repeal the Horton boxing law, which permits the holding of boxing bouts before regularly incorporated clubs. Several leaders who have been questioned on this subject have expressed the opinion that the present law should be wiped off the books, and there has been some talk of making Mr. Lewis's bill a party measure.

It is said that if this is done the Democrats as an organization will not defend the present law, although many members from New York will oppose the passage of Mr. Lewis's measure as individuals. There are Democrats in both houses, however, who regard the movement to repeal the law with favor, and will probably cast armative votes when the bill is placed on the order of final passage. Several up-State Democratic Assemblymen have declared themselves in sympathy with any movement which will remove this law from the books.

The Republicans say that the manner in which the Police Department of New York has enforced the law has permitted the holding of prize fights, in which brutality has been the principal feature. They also call attention to the charges made by newspapers that certain bouts which have taken place in New York within the last twelve months have been "fixed," and that the public has been swindled by the promoters of these affairs. Gov. Roosevelt, who is an admirer and advocate of all sports and who in his college days achieved quite a reputation as an amateur boxer, denounced the Horton law in his annual message and recommended its repeal.

The friends of the law are prepared to make a fight to retain it on the books. They say that certain Republicans in New York are angry because they have no interest in any of the boxing clubs, and for this reason desire to prevent the owners of the recommended its repeal.

Georgia Bank Cashier Missing.

ADEL, Ga., Jan. 13.—W. L. Warnell, cashier of the Bank of Adel, has been missing for two or three days. His accounts are said to be all right, and the bank is doing business as usual. Meanwhile, an examiner is checking up the missing cashier's books.

Tennessee Wife Murder and Suicide.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 13.—Jacob Shudin murdered his wife and then killed himself at their home, six miles from this place, to-day. The tragedy is supposed to have been due to domestic troubles. Joseph Shudin, a son, has been arrested, charged with being a party to the murder of his mother.

Illinois Republican Convention.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—The Republican State Committee decided to postpone the Republican State Convention from April 10 to May 9.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. Batterman

BROADWAY, FLUSHING AND GRAHAM AVES., BROOKLYN.

Unequalled Bargains For This Week.

SILKS.

Special Values in New Silks.

75c. Quality Corded and Stripe Silks, for waists, only **49c.** per yard.

85c. to $1.00 Quality Fancy Taffeta Silks, **59c.** per yard.

$1.10 to $1.39 Quality Fancy Taffeta and Stripe Silks, at **79c.** per yard.

$1.35 Quality, Rich Quality Black Imported Taffeta Silks, at **$1.00** per yard.

50 pieces White Corded Silks, for waists and misses' and childrens' dresses, only **49c.** per yard; good value at 59c.

23-inch Printed India Silks, **49c.** and **56c.** per yard.

The Best Quality Plain and Changeable Taffeta Silks, at only **75c.** per yard.

VELVET DEPARTMENT.

Special for Waists.

150 pieces 20-inch Imported Silk Finish Colored Velvets, at only **29c.** per yard; instead of 49c.

DRESS GOODS.

Special Values in New Spring Dress Goods.

50-inch All Wool Colored Broadcloth, **89c.** per yard instead of $1.10.

52-inch All Wool Colored Venetian Cloth in full line of colors at **89c.** per yd. instead of $1.10.

52-inch All Wool Very Fine Satin Finish Colored Broadcloth in the new French colors, including Modes, Tans, Grays and Blacks; the $1.35 quality at **$1.00** per yard.

100 Pieces Domestic Dress Goods, 45-inch, in full line of desirable colors, at **56c.** per yard, regular prices 75c. to 80c.

56 Pieces All Wool Colored Poplins in the Spring colors at **79c.** per yard.

Two cases (84 pieces) Black and Navy Blue All Wool Dress Flannel at **19c.** per yard, good value at 25c. and 29c. per yard.

Wash Dress Fabrics.

28-inch Indigo Blue Prints, fast colors, about 100 styles to choose from, at **5½c.** per yard, instead of 8c.

New Yard-wide Printed Percales, Light and Medium, Dark Assortment suitable for Wrappers, Shirt Waists and Blouses; Styles, Stripes and figures; intrinsic Value of same, 12½c.; Sale Price, **10c.** per yard.

32-inch Indigo Blue Percales, about 100 different styles to choose from, a regular 10c. Article at **7½c.** per yard.

Household Linens.

500 All Linen Satin finish Double Damask Pattern Cloths, 2x2½ yards, 2x2¾ yards, 2x3 yards, 2x3½ yards, 2½x2½ yards, 2½x2¾ yards, 2½x3 yards, 2½x3½ yards; intrinsic Value, $1.75 and $2.00 per yard; Uniform Sale Price, **$1.25** per yard.

SHEETING. SHEETING.

Monday we are offering yard wide Fruit of the Loom and Lonsdale Brand at **6½c.** per yard. Usual price 8½c. No mail orders filled.

Yard wide fine Brown Sheeting; a regular 7c. grade at **5c.** per yard.

PILLOW CASES.

Ready-made Pillow Cases, best standard brand of muslin, corded effect, with 3-inch hem, 45x38½ inches long, value 16c.; extra special at **12½c.** each.

UPHOLSTERY SPECIALS.

We quote a few low-priced items at a great saving from regular values; all through the line we have equally as good bargains at almost any price—only small lots of each. If in need of anything in this line we can supply you at a great saving.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, 3 yards long, attractive designs, full width, value 98c.; special **65c.** a pair.

Real Irish Point Lace Curtains, 3 yards long, actual value, $3.00; special **$1.95** a pair.

Tapestry portieres, 3 yards long, heavy tassel fringe top and bottom, value $2.00; special **$1.39** a pair.

Florentine Drapery Silks, 30 inches wide, full assortment of colorings, value 55c.; special **39c.** per yard.

Figured Velvets, choice designs and colorings, regular value 75c. Special **49c.** a yard.

Printed designs in Cushions and Pillow Tops, 18 inches square. Special **5c.** each.

Specials for the Baby.

Fur Carriage robes, full size, with pocket opening, lined and finished, actual value $2.98, Special, **$1.98** each.

Crib Comforts covered with best Silkoline, dainty designs, finished with Zephyr Edge, filling of best pure white cotton, Special, **49c.** each.

Crib Blankets, fine quality wool filled; **98c.** each.

Crib Blankets, only one or two of a kind in various sizes, strictly all wool; prices were $3.50 to $5.75, to close, **$2.98** each.

PIANOS

Beautiful **Upright,** $5 monthly until paid. **$150**

Stool and cover included.

FREE: Three months' piano lessons given free to every purchaser of one of these pianos.

OVER 100 PIANOS

slightly used and taken in exchange for the reliable Gabler Pianos at Special Prices.

THREE GOOD UPRIGHTS, $55 each, $3 Monthly until paid.

SIX MEDIUM SIZED UPRIGHTS, $70 to $90, $4 Monthly until paid.

THREE UPRIGHTS, Slightly Used, **$90 to $135, $5 Monthly until paid.**

SQUARE PIANOS FROM $25 to $70, $2 Monthly until paid.

Five Parlor and Baby Grands, Two Steinways, one Kranich & Bach, two Gabler, From $250 upward. $10 Monthly until paid.

Mathushek, Chickering, Bradbury $90, $225, $250.

PIANO RENTS **$2** MONTHLY UPWARD.

GOETZ & CO.,

81 to 87 COURT ST., Brooklyn,

One Block from City Hall.

Open Evenings Until 10 o'Clock.

Mr. McKinley Declines an Invitation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—President McKinley has declined an invitation to attend the tenth annual dinner of the Confederate Veteran Camp of New York Jan. 19, in honor of Gen. Lee's birthday. The President, in a letter to Col. Thomas P. Ochiltree, expressed his regret that engagements would prevent him from attending the reunion.

A Gift for Drake University.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 13.—Ex-Gov. F. M. Drake of Centreville, Iowa, for whom Drake University of Des Moines is named, has increased his donations to that university $32,500. He said he hoped to see the university have an endowment of a million dollars, and expected at least one-fourth of that sum.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.

BROOKLYN.

Important Sale Black Silks

50,000 Yards at Remarkably Low Prices.

The occasion surpasses any past efforts. Fifty thousand yards of rich black Silks and Satins, fresh from the looms of the best makers at home and abroad; new, desirable in every way, will be offered—quality and durability considered—at the lowest prices ever known in this city. That statement is made advisedly, it is made with a positive knowledge of the facts. Every word was carefully weighed before written—and you know that we never abuse your confidence or disappoint your expectations. The silks and the satins are here. The qualities are as we have said—perfect, reliable, every yard has passed rigid inspection. And the prices? See here:

Black Taffeta.

19 inch all silk Black Taffeta, **39c.**
19 inch all silk Black Taffeta, **49c.**
21 inch all silk Black Taffeta, **59c.**
22 inch all silk Black Taffeta, **69c.**
24 inch all silk Black Taffeta, **79c.**
26 inch all Silk Black Taffeta, **69c.**
36 inch all Silk Black Taffeta, **88c.**

Black Satin Duchesse.

20 inch all silk black Satin Duchesse, **49c.**
20 inch all silk black Satin Duchesse, **59c.**
23 inch all silk black Satin Duchesse, **79c.**
22 inch all silk black Satin Duchesse, **98c.**
22 inch all silk black Satin Duchesse, **$1.09.**
23 inch all silk black Satin Duchesse, **$1.25.**
23 inch all silk black Satin Duchesse, **$1.43.**

Black Peau de Soie.

20 inch all silk black Peau de Soie, **69c**
21 inch all silk black Peau de Soie, **79c.**
21 inch all silk black Peau de Soie, **88c.**
21 inch all silk black Peau de Soie, **99c.**
22 inch all silk black Peau de Soie, **$1.10.**
22 inch all silk black Peau de Soie, **$1.25.**

C. J. Bonnet et Cie.'s Black Silks.

A name that stands for quality sure enough—and for everything else that is good in silks. Known and used for over a century, and in all that time they have stood the test. Every yard guaranteed. There are no black silks equal to C. J. Bonnet et Cie.'s. Ask anybody who knows. We are C. J. Bonnet's sole representatives for Brooklyn. Nobody else can get them direct from the makers. Some of the styles and prices:

C. J. Bonnet's Guaranteed Black Taffeta.

21½ inch guaranteed Black Taffeta, **69c.**
23 inch guaranteed Black Taffeta, **79c.**
23 inch guaranteed Black Taffeta, **88c.**
23 inch guaranteed Black Taffeta, **99c.**

C. J. Bynnet's Black Peau de Soie.

21 inch Black Peau de Soie, **99c.**
21 inch Black Peau de Soie, **$1.10.**
22 inch Black Peau de Soie, **$1.38.**
23 inch Black Peau de Soie, **$1.58.**

Embroideries—Manufacturers' Sample Strips.

At half price—and less than half price—that's just the way we hand them to you.

Nainsook, Swiss and Cambric Edgings, Insertions and Half Flouncings. Neat and showy patterns in sets and odd widths. Have you a thought for trimming? Think. Baby clothes? Underwear? Summer Dress? Surely, you won't skip such a chance.

Prices by the yard, 3c., 5c., 7c., 10c., 12c., 15c.

Prices by the yard. 19c., 25c., 29c., 35c., 45c., 49c.

Values from 6c. to $1.50. For 3c. you get the 6c. sort; for 49c. you get the $1.50 sort—and the values are relatively as great throughout the entire offering.

Important News of Laces—Less Than Half Price.

Insertions; Galloons; all overs; also fancy materials for evening; street and house wear; black, ivory, colors, also silver and gold effects. And now for the prices:

5c. to **48c.** instead of 15c. to $1.50—Fancy Laces, Insertions and Galloons.

2c. to **13c.** yard instead of 5c. to 35c.—Point de Paris, Normandy Valenciennes, Torchon-Medici.

2c. to **25c.** yard instead of 5c. to 48c.—Real handmade Torchon Laces and Insertions.

39c. instead of 68c.—Black silk Tuscan Net.

25c. to **$4.98** yard instead of 98c. to $15.00—Fancy materials for evening, street and house wear; black, white, ivory; also colors.

49c. yard instead of 68c.—Chiffon and Mousseline; black, white, cream; also colored.

$9.98 to **$29.98**—New Robes, just received; exclusive styles; spangled applique; also lace effects.

Sale of Manufacturer's Ribbon Ends-Remnants.

In manufacturing ribbons all lengths of less than ten yards are called remnants and loom ends. These the manufacturer disposes of at about the cost of raw silk. We bought a lot from one of the best known makers in the trade—probably 15,000 yards in all—ribbons that are beautiful, bright, right. The lengths run from 1½ to 8 yards; in black, also colors—some fancies, some taffetas, some satin gros grain, some double faced satins, some satin Liberty, some satin taffetas. In blacks—always a favorite—the showing is particularly strong. A loss to the manufacturer, and hardly any profit for us in passing them along:

½ to 1 inches wide, yard, **3c.**
1 to 2 inches wide, yard, **5c.**
1½ to 2½ inches wide, yard, **7c.**
2 to 3 inches wide, yard, **9c.**
3 to 4 inches wide, yard, **12c.**
3½ to 4½ inches wide, yard, **16c.**
4 to 5 inches wide, yard, **19c.**
4 to 6 inches wide, yard, **22c.**

Women's $2.50 and $3 Kid Shoes at $1.59.

Easy, shapely Shoes, of bright Dongola kid, thoroughly reliable in every way, at a lower price than you or we have ever known or will probably know again. The styles are buttoned and laced, with kid or patent leather tips; some have extension soles, some have light, flexible soles, but not too light for street wear or too heavy for the house. A Shoe equal in every way to those retailed in most stores for $2.50 and $3.00. Sizes 2½ to 8, widths A to E; the price is **$1.59** a pair.

Washable Shirt Waists.

Spring Shirt Waists.

Monday they make their debut—you need but a glance to know how much daintier than ever they are—novelties, all of them. And in the display you will find a complete variety of Fiske, Clark & Flagg waists, famous for finish and fit.

Certainly, the patterns are confined to us in Brooklyn. That much for exclusiveness.

$2.69 to **$12.50**—White Shirt Waists, prettily trimmed with laces and embroidery. We count it the most extensive and beautiful collection ever shown here.

79c.—Percale Shirt Waists, full front; French back; in pretty pink, blue, lavender; also black and white figured stripes.

Important News of Furs.

Just as the store news is going to the press our fur buyer informs us of a very advantageous purchase of fine furs at prices that enable us to offer them to you at about the cost of production. Haven't the time or space to individualize—but in the collection you will find:

Jackets of sealskin, also Persian lamb.

Capes of mink, of Alaska sable and of sealskin.

Also everything in fur Neckwear and Muffs.

And to-morrow you may enjoy a partnership in our findings

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Week's Business Enlivened by Deals of Unusual Interest.

MORGAN PURCHASE A FEATURE

Sales by Brokers—Disappointing Week at Auction—Small Parcels to be Sold in Partition—The Schedule.

The business of the last week has been gratifying in at least one particular, in that if it did not show any marked increase in volume, it at least contained a number of deals of more than ordinary interest.

The three-cornered transaction in which Messrs. Morgan, Salomon, and Seybel were the interested parties had its prime significance, of course, in emphasizing the stability of Murray Hill as a fine residence section at a time when attention is so continually directed to the movement toward Upper Fifth Avenue and the Riverside Drive district. Mr. Morgan's purchase of an additional seventy-five-foot frontage on Thirty-sixth Street, adjoining his residence, must be taken as meaning that he, at least, will not be carried along by the tide that is setting so strongly up town.

The other end of this deal, the purchase of the old Arnold house, at Fifth Avenue and Eighty-third Street, by William Salomon for a residence, means the early rehabilitation of a property which, while always intrinsically valuable, has not in its present condition been of any especial benefit to that neighborhood. Incidentally, if reported figures may be believed, Mr. Seybel, in selling the Arnold property, has realized a handsome profit ower the price paid by him last Spring.

There continues to be a strong demand for the new elevator apartment houses, and last week witnessed the sale of two structures of that class—the Hartley, at Central Park West and One Hundred and Ninth Street, and the Forres, at the north west corner of Broadway and Eighty-first Street.

Down town the sales of two small parcels, 84 William Street and 98 Duane Street, were the only transactions of importance. Talk of pending negotiations has again attracted attention to the Presbyterian Mission property at Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street. No sale has yet been effected, but the fact that the future of Fifth Avenue, between Washington Square and Fourteenth Street, is as yet to a large extent problematical will tend to make the sale of so large a plot as that at Twelfth Street, together with the ensuing building operation, a matter of very general interest.

In the Bronx the deal involving the Hoe and Simpson properties has naturally led to considerable activity in that neighborhood, and there appears to be a lively demand for lots on Westchester Avenue and the intersecting streets in the vicinity of the American Real Estate Company's large purchase.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for Mary McLaughlin the four-story dwelling, 288 West End Avenue, 20 by 65 by 100.

George Ranger has sold for Mrs. Rosa Cohn to an investor the five-story apartment house 151 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street.

Charles E. Duross has sold for the estate of William P. Fogarty to Philip Herrman's Son the old buildings 409 and 411 West Fourteenth Street, running through to 408 and 410 West Fifteenth Street, on a plot 50 by 206.6.

M. Silverson has sold, through William Hennessey, the six-story tenement, 40 and 42 East Third Street, 40 by 50.

Charles Gerlich has sold the five-story flat 208 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 25 by 100.11, to Eliza Davis, who has resold the property to Albert F. Mando.

William Stonebridge has sold for Mary A. Kennelly to Nicholas Colcaterlo the dwelling on the south side of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, 50 feet west of Arthur Avenue.

W. F. & C. H. Smith have sold for a Mr. Baskerville the plot, 52 by 85, at the southwest corner of Trinity Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street; also, the plot, 82 by 100, on the west side of Trinity Avenue, 85 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street.

The Auction Room.

The offerings of the Whitfield estate on Wednesday were well protected by the heirs, and the result of the sale was generally unsatisfactory. There was considerable competition for the properties in Manhattan, but so far as is known only one of them, the five-story flat at the northwest corner of Twenty-fifth Street and Second Avenue, went to an outsider. For that property, Simon Sterns, the owner of an adjoining parcel, paid $51,250. The three-story brick building 2,685 Third Avenue, near One Hundred and Forty-third Street, went to Martin Norz for $20,000—said to be a high figure by several brokers familiar with the neighborhood. Louis Lese paid $4,550 for a lot on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, just west of Third Avenue, and also took the six sixteen-foot frame flats 551 to 561 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street for a total of $26,400.

Partition sales of small properties in sections of considerable recent activity are the only promising features of this week's list of offerings. The southeast corner of Washington and Little West Twelfth Streets will be sold on Tuesday, 24 Division Street on Wednesday, and 615 West End Avenue and 59 Ridge Street on Friday. On Thursday William M. Ryan will offer by executor's orders 48 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street and also several dwellings on Quincy and Monroe Streets, Brooklyn.

A sale of unusual interest is announced for Wednesday of next week—Jan. 24—when Auctioneer Meyer will put up at partition sale 652 Broadway, a five-story building on the east side of the street, 75 feet south of Bond Street, occupying a lot 29 by 150.

There were recorded last week 402 mortgages for $4,877,282; of which 127, for $1,652,450, were at 5 per cent.; 167, for $1,233,750, were at more, and 108, for $1,991,082, were at less. During the corresponding week last year there were recorded 375 mortgages for $4,375,559, of which 141, for $1,419,360, were at 5 per cent.; 146, for $1,433,399, were at more, and 88, for $1,522,800, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, JAN. 15.—By Thomas C. Smith, foreclosure sale, Francis B. Delehanty, referee, 104 East Eighty-fifth Street, south side, 82.2 feet east of Park Avenue, 25.6 by 102.8; five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $6,531; subject to another mortgage for $28,000.

TUESDAY, JAN. 16.—By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, Abraham A. Joseph, referee, 576 and 578 East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, south side, 98 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, 50 by 99, two four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $4,102.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, Robert H. Bergman, referee, Avenue D, Unionport, southeast corner of Fourteenth Street, 108 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,305.

By Herbert A. Sherman, partition sale, William J. A. McKim, referee, 832, 833, and 834 Washington Street and 32 and 34 Little West Twelfth Street, being the southeast corner of those streets, 69.2 on Washington Street by 81.10 on Little West Twelfth Street by 32.11 by 69.2, leasehold, two-story brick buildings.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17.—By John N. Golding, partition sale, Joseph Fettretch, referee, 74 Division Street, north side, 50 feet east of Forsyth Street, 25 by 75, five-story brick tenement, with store.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George H. Hart, referee, West Eighty-ninth Street, north side, 96.8 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 103.4 by 100.10, vacant. Due on judgment, $20,595; subject to other mortgages for $38,500.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Isaac S. Isaacs, referee, Columbus Avenue, southeast corner of Sixtieth Street, 75.5 by 80, vacant. Due on judgment, $43,241; subject to other mortgages for $160,000.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry H. Sherman, referee, 1,621 Lexington Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Second Street, 55 by 47.6, two five-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $36,400.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Franklyn Haddock, referee, 317 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, north side, 209.7 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,742.

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, William G. Davies, referee, 329 West End Avenue, west side, 85 feet north of Seventy-fifth Street, 20 by 75, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $25,261.

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, John Yard, referee, Washington Avenue, northeast corner of Findlay Street, 50 by 100. Due on judgment, $2,592; subject to another mortgage for $9,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Gilbert M. Speir, referee, 9 and 11 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 146 feet west of Fifth Avenue, each 17.8 by 99.11, two four-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $14,436.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, W. Benton Crisp, referee, 2,760 Decatur Avenue, east side, 165.4 feet south of Travers Street, 37 by 100.7, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,707.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 18 Morningside Avenue, east side, 26.4 feet south of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 30 by 104.3 by 28 by 93.3, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $32,347.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Wilbur McBride, referee, 1,831 to 1,839 Crotona Avenue, west side, 107.6 feet south of Woodruff Avenue, each 18.6 by 100, five three-story frame flats. Due on judgment, $19,285.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward B. La Petra, referee, White Plains Road, west side, 300.7 feet south of Westchester Avenue, 31.3 by 175 by 29.8 by 166, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,420.

THURSDAY, JAN. 18.—By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 48 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, south side, 140 feet east of Madison Avenue, 20 by 99.11, two-story stone-front dwelling; 364 and 366 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, south side, 285 feet east of Marcy Avenue, each 20 by 100, two two-story brick dwellings; 762½ Monroe Street, Brooklyn, south side, 291.8 feet east of Patchen Avenue, 16.8 by 100, two-story dwelling; 800, 802, and 804 Monroe Street, south side, 80 feet west of Ralph Avenue, each 20 by 100, three two-story frame dwellings.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Albert I. Sire, referee, Park Avenue, east side, 350 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, running through to Washington Avenue, 50 by 290.1, frame dwelling and vacant. Due on judgment, $3,349; subject to another mortgage for $10,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, James C. De La Mare, Harrison Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of McGraw Avenue, 25 by 90, three-story frame dwelling, with store, and barn on the rear of lot. Due on judgment, $3,523.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, August C. Nanz, referee, Marian Street, South Mount Vernon, west side, 117.3 feet north of Becker Avenue, 50 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,186.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., sale by order of the assignee, Arthur Falk, 259 East Seventy-eighth Street, north side, 113.4 feet west of Second Avenue, 13.10 by 102.2, three-story brick dwelling.

FRIDAY, JAN. 19.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 63 West Ninety-sixth Street, north side, 141 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 21 by 100.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $22,064.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George H. Hart, referee, Mosholu Parkway, south side, the block front between Decatur and Hull Avenues, being 246.9 feet on the Parkway, 50 feet on Decatur Avenue and 1227.7 feet on Hull Avenue, vacant. Due on judgment, $8,723.

By McVickar & Co., partition sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 615 West End Avenue, west side, 44 feet south of Ninetieth Street, 20 by 90, four-story stone-front dwelling.

By Phillip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 619 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, north side, 270 feet west of the Boulevard, 15 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,200.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, Gilbert M. Speir, referee, 50 Ridge Street, east side, 125 feet north of Broome Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with a four-story brick tenement at the rear; 279 Hart Street, Brooklyn, north side, 110 feet east of Sumner Avenue, 20 by 100, two-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles W. Culver, referee, 37 and 39 Attorney Street, west side, 175 feet north of Grand Street, 51.6 by 100 by 51.8 by 100, three-story front and five-story rear brick tenements on 37, five-story front and rear brick tenements on 39. Due on judgment, $6,409; subject to other mortgages for $39,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

West Farms Road, northwest corner of the Bronx River, for a one-story frame stable and shed, 43 by 15; Jacob Lotter of 1,443 Boston Avenue, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Fortieth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Seventh Avenue, for a one-story stone church, 37.6 by 100; Evangelical Zion Church of 116 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, owner; L. B. Morrison, architect; cost, $8,000.

First Avenue, East River, Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Streets, the block, for a three-story brick and stone power house, 197.6 by 272.5; Edison Electric Illuminating Company of 55 Duane Street, owner and architect; cost, $809,000.

Seventy-seventh Street, south side, 400 feet west of West End Avenue, for a seven-story brick flat, 52 by 115; Kate C. Brown of 60 Liberty Street, owner; William H. Baylan, architect; cost, $165,000.

Belmont Avenue, north side, 64 feet west of Arthur Avenue, for a one-and-a-half-story frame stable, 20 by 16; Frank Marciano, owner; A. Rezzano, architect; cost, $500.

Alterations.

Bronx River, northwest corner of West Farms Road, to a two-story frame dwelling; Jacob Lotter, owner; E. Wenz, architect; cost, $500.

No. 12 St. Mark's Place, to a four-story brick meeting room and store; German-American Schützen Gesellschaft of 342 East Eighth Street, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $550.

No. 121 Liberty Street, to a five-story brick store and office; Roebling Construction Company of 117 Liberty Street, owner; C. T. Mott, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 141 Ridge Street, to a two-story brick building; T. D. Goodman of 110 Henry Street, owner; B. W. Berger, architect; cost, $200.

No. 410 to 414 West Sixteenth Street, to three six-story brick factory buildings; estate of Thomas McMullen, owner; Richard Saxton, architect; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 4 and 6 Jones Lane, to a five-story brick warehouse; Union Trust Company of 80 Broadway, owner; J. B. Snook & Sons, architects; cost, $250.

Edison Company's New Power House.

Plans were submitted yesterday to the Building Department by the Edison Electric Illuminating Company for its new power house, which, it is estimated, will cost $800,000. The structure will occupy the entire block, First Avenue to the East River, and Thirty-eighth to Thirty-ninth Street, and will be three stories in height. The building will have a steel skeleton, the exterior being of brick, with granite and terra cotta trimmings. The plant when completed will be the finest of its kind in the country. The plans were drawn by the company's engineer.

New Church Edifice Up Town.

The Evangelical Zion Church of 116 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street has submitted plans for a one-story stone church edifice, 37.6 by 100, to be built from plans by L. B. Morrison on the north side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 100 feet east of Seventh Avenue. The cost is estimated at $8,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Jan. 13.

BOSTON POST ROAD n w s, near Bronx Bleach Works, 40x350; Boston Post Road, n w s, adjoining the e corner of above, 40x86x40x62; Francis M. Carpenter, as County Treasurer, to David Cromwell... $1

ELDRIDGE ST, on e corner of Hester St, 19.6x50.8; Bernard Reich to John Doscher 1

FOREST AV, e s, 196 ft s of Home St, 60x157.3x irregular; John W. Decker to Emma Kingsman 100

PELHAM AV, n s, 150 ft e of Emmett St, 50x100; Mary E. Murphy to Thomas A. Murphy 1

1ST AV, 2,281 and 2,279, w s, 25.2 ft n of 117th St, 50x100; Wolf Silverman and wife to Michael J. Naughton..... 28,000

13TH ST, 223 East, 20x103.3; John A. Schmitt to Conrad Hubert..... 17,000

98TH ST, 5th St, 1st Av, and East River, block; Theresa Gottschalk to Solomon Mehrbach..... 10

104TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; Henry Oppenheimer and wife to Paul B. Pugh & Co..... 100

114TH ST, 163 West, 31.6x100.11; Herbert Dongan to Delmar W. Heath..... 1

127TH ST, 221 East, 25x99.11; John De Hart to Mary Schafer..... 1

148TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Bradhurst Av, 25x85; Marietta B. Bellows to Christian Peterson 1

Recorded Lease.

MILLS, Rebecca S., to Cornelius Daly; 34th St, s s, 125 ft e of 12th Av, 25x98.9, 14 1-12 years..... $500 to 450

Recorded Mortgages.

ALLISON, Charlotte D., to George McCurrach; 5th St, s s, Lot 00, map of Unionport, 1 year..... $1,750

AVALLONE, Raphael and Frances, to George F. Farrell; 149th St, widened, n s, 126.3 ft e of Morris Av, installments, secures material 1,500

COCHRANE, Catherine E., to William B. Davenport; Grand St, s w corner of Chrystie St, 1 year 5,000

COLGAN, Christina and James, to Mary Harrison; 701 2d Av, 3 years..... 2,000

FENN, Sophie, to Ida L. Hardy; Ogden Av, s e s, 125 ft s w of Union St, 2½ years 600

HEATH, Delmar W., to George B. Heath; 114th St, n s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year 3,000

HOEFLER, Hugo F., to Allen L. and Benjamin Mordecai; 8th Av, n w corner of 153d St, demand 9,145

HUB, Conrad, to John A. Schmitt; 233 East 13th St, 5 years..... 3,000

NAUGHTON, Michael J., to Wolf Silverman; 2,279 and 2,281 1st Av, 1 year..... 6,000

NAUGHTON, Michael J., to Wolf Silverman; 2,279 and 2,281 1st Av, 1 year..... 15,000

PUGH, Paul B., & Co., to Henry Oppenheimer; 104th St, n s, 350 e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 47,500

PUGH, Paul B., & Co., to Henry Oppenheimer; 104th St, n s, 350 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 17,500

PUGH, Paul B., & Co., to Henry Oppenheimer; 92d St, n s, 175 ft w of Central Park West, 2 years 10,000

SCHAFER, Mary and Simon, to Caroline Futternecht; German Pl, e s, 75.1 ft n of 157th St, 2 years 1,500

SCHAFER, Mary and Simon, to Caroline Futternecht; German Pl, e s, 25 ft n of 157th St, 2 years 1,500

SCHLEDORN, Julius, to Louis and John Brandt; Eagle Av, e s, 265 ft s of 156th St, ½ year 4,000

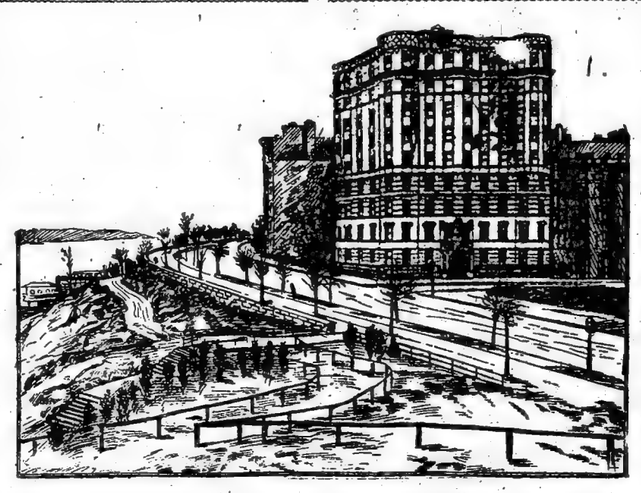

Riverside Drive and 84th Street.

A nine-story building of strictly fireproof construction approaching completion. Eight rooms and bath, finished in first-class style. Decorating now being done. Building faces south and southwest. Location is the most beautiful in the city, with extensive views of the Hudson and Drive. No trolley car or business vehicles on driveway.

W. R. STEWART, on premises.

CITY AND SUBURBAN HOMES COMPANY, East 64th St., East 65th St., and 1st Av. The City and Suburban Homes Company offer superior apartments of two, three, and four rooms; quiet, light, air, and ventilation unsurpassed; steam heat, gas ranges, hot water, tub and shower baths, laundries, and steam heated drying chambers; dumbwaiters and dust chutes; wide, clean, airy halls, stairways, and private halls; moderate rents. Office 401 East 64th St., corner 1st Av. POSITIVELY THE BEST ACCOMMODATION EVER OFFERED.

THE WOLLASTON

Seven and eight rooms and two baths; all light; thoroughly ventilated; every modern improvement, all up-to-date appointments; grand court; two magnificent entrances; fine block; moderate rents; ready for occupancy. Broadway, corner 90th St.

J. W. STEVENS & CO., on premises.

THE MONTICELLO,

79th Street and West End Avenue. One 8-room Apartment for rent. Electric lights, elevator, steam heat, and all modern improvements. Building thoroughly fire-proof.

THE HAMPTONS,

117th Street, Seventh and St. Nicholas Avenues, facing the Park; 7 and 8 rooms and bath, with electric light, steam heat, elevator service, and all other improvements. Inquire on premises.

AMSTERDAM AV., 985-987.—Handsomest little flats in New York; hot water; all improvements; $16-$17.

104-110 WEST 89TH ST.—Handsomest little flats in New York; steam, hot water; $18-$22.

REAL ESTATE.

HOUSES FOR SALE AND RENT,

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED,
In most desirable sections of city.
ALSO WESTCHESTER COUNTY
AND OUT-OF-TOWN PROPERTIES.

CYRUS FIELD JUDSON,

7 Wall St. and 503 Fifth Ave.
Telephone—New York City.

MONEY TO LOAN on first and second mortgage, as low as 4%, city or country. Any amount, light expenses. KENNEDY, 237 B'way, N. Y.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A.—OWNER OF FLATS OR TENEMENTS | WE WILL LEASE OR TAKE CHARGE OF PROPERTY AND PUT IT ON PAYING BASIS. FOR REFERENCE SEE GREEN AD. IN RECORD AND GUIDE OF JAN. 6.

TUOTI & CO., 61 Park Row. Telephone Connection

FOR SALE.—In one block, 132 city lots in neighborhood all improved; within twenty minutes' ride from Grand Central Depot. Apply for full particulars to THEODORE, Box 138, Times Office.

LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

ELMHURST, L. I.

12 Minutes from 34th St. Ferry.

COMMUTATION 6½c., INCLUDING FERRY TO NEW YORK. TROLLEYS TO ALL FERRIES AND ACROSS BRIDGE, 5 CENTS.

Beautiful detached suburban homes, with all city conveniences. Streets macadamized and curbed, flagged walks, and careful restrictions on lots.

Sold only to people who will build houses immediately. Houses always in course of construction and built to order. Sold same as paying rent. PRICES FROM $3,500 TO $15,000.

CORD MEYER & CO.,
Elmhurst, L. I. 62 William St., N. Y.
Telephone {1561 JOHN "A" NEWTOWN.

9-ROOM COTTAGE.—16 minutes 34th St. Ferry; all improvements; near depot; bargain. Mrs. L., 85 Nielson Av., Flushing.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

DOWN TOWN RENTING.

STORES, BUILDINGS AND LOFTS WITH OR WITHOUT POWER. Send for list.

VOORHEES & FLOYD,
56 Liberty Street,
MANAGEMENT OF PROPERTY.

R. Livermore, and known as the Baroness Seilliere, from Saratoga County, for $303, in favor of Willard Lester, and a lis pendens was filed against her property on Fifth Avenue, near Twenty-seventh Street.

Attachment for $10,000.

The Eleventh Ward Bank has obtained an attachment against the New York and New Jersey Fire Proofing Company for $10,000 on a note of the company dated July 1, 1899, payable six months after date. The attachment was obtained on the ground that it is a New Jersey corporation.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BREEN, Abigail I.—New York Telephone Company $169
BARNES, Oliver W.—George Aschoff, costs 105
COFFIN, Frank J.—George P. Heath..... 29
CLARK, Caroline F.—Moschcowitz Brothers 255
DONNELL, William—Garret D. Wilson... 626
EBERLE, William—W. Muller..... 23
FARGO, James C., as President, &c.—William C. Browning and others, costs... 87
GRIFFITH, John—D. Ginsberg..... 30
GRISWOLD, Wayne, and Jerome D. Gillett—Third National Bank of New York... 150,450
HOLBROOK, J. Knight—Manhattan Optical Company of New York..... 183
HUME, Henry J.—Charles D. Anderson... 658
HELLER, William—G. Beigheim and another 893
HAULENBEEK, John W.—The Tribune Association 92
HILLER, Henry E.—F. W. Meeker and others 225
KIRKLAND, Susannah W.—G. F. Vetter and others 76
KLINKER, Adelhert C. and Herman H. D.—F. O. Brown and another, executors, &c. 581
LOWREY, James P.—F. E. Payne..... 211
MATHER, Lillian S.—C. A. Denean, individually and as administratrix..... 41
MEYER, Adolph—I. Koenigsberg 127
MOORE, Francis G., executor, &c.—A. Van Arsdale Winans, costs 27
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—Bertha Koss, by guardian..... 190
NEWMAN, Alice—A. P. Krakauer..... 31
POLACSEK, Leo—G. Heyman and another 1,979
PRICE, Moses—E. Waldstein..... 548
PHILLIPS, John F.—E. L. Keyes and another 87
PORT JERVIS, MONTICELLO AND New York Railroad Company—John H. Grote 500
ROBERT BLEI SYNDICATE—D. H. Carstairs and another 409
RENOUX, Jeanne—Louise G. Nogues..... 500
REYNAL, Nathaniel C.—The Riding Club. 225
ROBERTS, Frank S.—Mail and Express Company 513
SILVERSTONE, Anthony B.—United Electric Light and Power Company..... 293
SCHNUR, Samuel—John Kress Brewing Company 967
SEELIG, Morris—Annie W. Gould 934
SEELIG, Morris—Annie W. Gould 356
SHERROR, Albert—D. Ginsberg..... 30
SMITH, Frank L.—Mary H. Myer, trustee. 12,564
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—William E. D. Stokes 73
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Frank S. Beard 222
THE NEW YORK ELEVATED RAILroad Company and the Manhattan Railway Company—C. A. Bereuter, individually and as executrix 4,719
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMpany—Arthur Blue 1,723
THE TWEEDIE TRADING COMPANY—Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company 4,714

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

FRANK L. SMITH.—Deficiency judgment for $15,254 was docketed yesterday against Frank L. Smith in favor of Mary H. Meyer as trustee of Clark L. Sharpstein, growing out of the foreclosure of property at 49 West Ninety-sixth Street.

GRISWOLD & GILLETT.—Judgment for $150,450 was entered yesterday against Wayne Griswold and Jerome D. Gillett, who composed the firm of Griswold & Gillett, formerly bankers and brokers at 66 Broadway, in favor of the Third National Bank on notes which they made with several other persons in 1894 and 1895. The notes had collateral consisting of bonds of the Brady's Bend Iron Company and stock of the Brady's Bead Coal and Iron Company. The firm made an assignment on June 1, 1897.

Out of Town.

WOODBURY & MOULTON.—A statement of the assets and liabilities of Woodbury & Moulton, bankers, who assigned several weeks ago, was made public in the United States court at Portland, Me., yesterday. The total liabilities are $489,638 and face value of assets $946,230. The amounts held on deposit were mostly under $1,000, but there is over $500,000.

Some of Filer's Property Found.

Under the attachment for $12,000 against William B. Filer, the missing clerk of Kohn & Co., stock brokers, of 46 Broadway, obtained against him by the firm, his box in a safe deposit vault at Broadway and Wall Street was opened yesterday by his wife, and the contents were taken possession of by Mr. Ferguson of the Sheriff's office, and locked up in the Sheriff's safe. In the box were found some stocks and bonds, notes, and a life insurance policy of $10,000. The value of the securities found was not known, but was estimated at several thousand dollars.

Receivers in Bankruptcy.

Judge Brown of the United States District Court has appointed William Ford Upson receiver of the New York China and Glass Toy Company, at 37 and 39 Murray Street, under the creditors' petition in bankruptcy filed against the company on Thursday, his bond being fixed at $25,000.

Judge Brown of the United States District Court has appointed La Roy S. Gove receiver of the assets of Charles F. Landenberger, wagonmaker at 62 Grove Street, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Friday. The bond was fixed at $4,000.

Attachment Against Baroness Seilliere

The Sheriff has received an attachment against Emma R. Seilliere, formerly Emma

New 2 and 3 Story Modern Stone Houses.

LOW PRICES—TERMS TO SUIT.

LOCATED ON MIDWOOD STREET, NEAR FLATBUSH AVENUE, TWO BLOCKS FROM WILLINK ENTRANCE TO PROSPECT PARK, 30 MINUTES FROM NEW YORK; TROLLEY CONNECTIONS TO FERRIES AND ALL POINTS OF THE CITY.

THESE HOUSES ARE MODERN IN EVERY PARTICULAR TO THE SMALLEST DETAIL. A CALL WILL CONVINCE THE MOST FASTIDIOUS THAT HERE THE HOUSEKEEPER WILL FIND EVERYTHING SHE COULD WISH FOR.

TWENTY-FIVE TWO-STORY AND SIX THREE-STORY SOLD DURING PAST SEASON.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING TERMS, ETC., APPLY TO—

W. A. A. BROWN, Owner. { BROOKLYN OFFICE: CORNER MIDWOOD ST. AND FLATBUSH AVE.; NEW YORK OFFICES: 149 BROADWAY, ROOM 1,220.

Brooklyn Office open Sundays and Holidays all day; Evening until 9. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auct'r,

will sell at auction on

Tuesday, February 6, 1900,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

EXECUTORS' SALE

OF THE

Estate of Charles H. Contoit, deceased.

THE

Choice and Valuable

Investment Property

Nos. 353, 355 & 357 Broadway,
70 and 72 Franklin Street,
302 Church Street and 27 & 29 Walker Street,
63, 65 & 67 Prince Street and 113 Crosby Street,
34 and 36 West Houston Street,
376 and 378 Bowery, and 672 and 929 6th Ave.

For book-maps, terms, etc., apply to DE WITT, LOCKMAN & DE WITT, Esqs., Attorneys for Executors, 88 Nassau Street, or at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
WEDNESDAY, January 24th, 1900,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York City,

SUPREME COURT PARTITION,
under direction EDWARD JACOBS, Esq., Referee,

652 BROADWAY,

Between Bleecker and Bond Streets,

This valuable property consists of lot 29x130 feet, all covered by five-story brownstone and brick building, located on the easterly side of Broadway, about 87 ft. south of Bond St. The rear of the premises is on Cross Lane, the right to use which passes with the land, thus securing unobstructed light, air, and access to that part of the property. This section is already one of the great mercantile centres of the city, and the widening of Elm St., which is only a few hundred feet distant, will add greatly to the value of this property. Further particulars may be obtained from the following attorneys:

MOSES ESBERG, Esq., 320 Broadway; EDWARD RUSSELL, Esq., 120 Broadway; ARMOUR C. ANDERSON, Esq., 13 Chambers St.; EMANUEL ESCHWEGE, Esq., 309 B'way, and DAVID E. GROSSMAN, Esq., 320 B'way.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auctioneer
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24TH, 1900,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

No. 6 Park Place,

Adjoining Broadway,
(Rogers's Restaurant,)

The 5-story basement and sub-cellar, with vaulted sidewalk, brownstone business building; in good order; size of lot 25x81.

Maps and further particulars at Auctioneer's office, No. 66 Liberty St. Telephone 3943 Cortlandt.

SAME DAY.
EXECUTOR'S SALE
of the estate of Lewis Radford, deceased,

30 West 46th Street.

4-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling, containing 14 rooms and bath; handsomely decorated; size of lot 20x100.5.

JAMES E. CARPENTER, Esq., Attorney for Executors, 289 Greenwich St.

Maps and further particulars with attorney or at auctioneer's offices, 66 Liberty St., New York City. (Tel. 3943 Cort.)

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auction'r
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31, 1900,
at 12 o'clock noon,
at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City,

46 West 64TH ST.,

A 5-story brick and stone improved double apartment house; arranged for 4 families on a floor. Size of lot, 30x100.

SAYERS, GILLESPIE & O'CONNOR, Attorneys, 56 Pine St.

For maps and further particulars, apply to attorneys, or at Auctioneer's offices, 66 Liberty St. (Tel. 3943 Cort.)

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auction'r
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31, 1900,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City,

5 LOTS ON EAST 92D ST.
and
5 LOTS ON EAST 93D ST.

94 ft. East of First Ave.; size of lot, 25x100 each.

For further particulars apply at auctioneer's office, 66 Liberty St. (Tel. 3943 Cort.)

McVICKAR & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
will sell at auction
FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1900,
at 12 o'clock noon,
at the Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

Supreme Court Partition,
under direction of
Thomas F. Donnelly, Esq., Referee,

615 WEST END AVENUE,
Near 90th Street.

4-story brownstone, high-stoop, private dwelling; in perfect order; size of lot, 20x90; to be sold subject to a mortgage of $25,000, due February 25, 1902; equivalent to a loan without expense.

Maps and further particulars from Morris Putnam Stevens, Att'y for Plff., 94 Pine St., or the Auctioneers, 24 Nassau St., 1,368 B'way, and corner 108th St. and Central Park West.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers,
will sell at auction FRIDAY, JAN. 19,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

SUPREME COURT PARTITION—Gilbert M. Speir, Referee. 50 RIDGE ST., MANHATTAN, Lot 25x100, 5-story tenement in front, 4-story tenement on rear. 279 HART ST., BROOKLYN, 2-story and basement brownstone house, Lot 21x100. Ennever & Trautman, Esqs., Attorneys, 132 Nassau St., N. Y. Maps at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

PIANOS.

Bloomingdale's
3d Ave. & 59th St.

PIANOS $5.00 DOWN.

Join our Piano Club and secure one of the sweet-toned Siesel Pianos.

$5 Cash and $2 Per Week.

Pianos Are Delivered on Payment of First $5.

If you join our Piano Club we will furnish you with the celebrated sweet-toned SIESEL Piano for $149.00.

ONLY $5.00 CASH.

This Is the Greatest Piano Value Ever Offered.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS.,
3d Ave. and 59th St.

Established 1854.

GABLER

PIANOS.
To Rent or for Sale on Easy Terms.
214 to 224 EAST 22D STREET.

THE OPERA PIANO.

New and elegant designs, also several slightly used WRITE FOR BARGAIN LIST.

Warerooms, Broadway, Cor. 47th St

INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

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101 EAST 23'STREET, NEW YORK (Corner 4th Ave)
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ADMIRE NEW COURT HOUSE

Its Fame Brings a Delegation from Baltimore to Inspect It.

Mayor Hayes Announces a Grant of $10,000 to Embellish Justice's New Temple in His Own City.

That the success from an artistic point of view of the new Court House of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Madison Square has attracted attention outside of this city was evinced yesterday by the visit of a delegation of prominent citizens of Baltimore to New York. They came primarily to view the Court House, with a view to incorporating the ideas utilized in its decoration in the adornment of the new Court House now nearing completion in Baltimore. This building has cost $2,500,000. The architects, Wyatt & Nölting, of Baltimore, provided spaces in the interior of the building for mural paintings, and the money necessary for this purpose was appropriated. Later on, however, it was decided to spend the fund on furniture, and the spaces intended for the paintings are consequently bare.

The Municipal Art Society of Baltimore has offered to give $5,000, provided the city appropriates $10,000, to pay for mural paintings for the Court House. This sum will, of course, only pay for the decoration of a small portion of the space reserved by the architects for adornment, but it was hoped that the result, if the offer were accepted by the city, would be so successful that funds would be obtainable for the completion of the work.

In view of this state of things the suggestion was made that a delegation from Baltimore visit this city in order to inspect the new Court House. The suggestion was adopted, and yesterday afternoon Mayor Thomas G. Hayes, Justice Thomas J. Morris, Justice Henry D. Harlan, J. B. Noel Wyatt, (one of the architects,) Richard M. Venable, John W. Garrett, and William A. Marburg (of the Baltimore Municipal Art Society) arrived in this city, and visited the building in Madison Square. They were received by the Judges of the Appellate Division, and were evidently delighted with the Court House, which they inspected carefully.

In the evening a dinner was given to the visitors at the National Arts Club, 37 West Thirty-fourth Street, by the Society of Mural Painters. The walls of the room were hung with photographs of important works by members of the society. Will H. Low, Vice President of the society, presided, and after dinner, in a short speech, welcomed the visitors. He declared that the present aim of American mural painters is to show that the time has come when the country must have great buildings, with every adornment of painting and sculpture. What, he said, had hitherto been done in the United States was open perhaps to the criticism that it was not quite enough related to the country. If they were to have an art that was truly National it must be essentially American in subject.

Justice Ingraham gave an account of the manner in which the building of the Appellate Division was erected, declaring that all who had been connected with the work were the very best men obtainable. The architect was selected without competition, as a man whom they believed to be the most competent for the purpose. Not one word was said to impose any outside ideas upon him. He was left entirely free.

James Brown Lord, the architect of the building, quoted a speech of Justice Barrett, in which the latter compared the structure recently opened with the Criminal Court Building, considerably to the disadvantage of the latter. Mr. Lord was loudly applauded for a remark that he hated competitions, that he believed the system utterly wrong, and that competitions degraded all who took part in them. Artists, he said, worked with far greater enthusiasm and far better when they were simply selected to do certain work.

Justice Patterson said the Appellate Division Building was now constantly visited by art students and was already educative in its effect. It was a monument of what could be done to make dignified the surroundings of the administration of justice, which ought never to be cheap and tawdry.

Justice Harlan of Baltimore expressed the thanks of the delegation for the welcome given to them and detailed the course which had been pursued with regard to the Court House in his own city.

J. B. N. Wyatt, one of the architect of the Baltimore building, was the next speaker. In the course of an address which was frequently interrupted with applause, he said:

"Baltimore must have, and will have, in the near future, many things worthy of the name of art in its best sense, and it has already started, we hope, on the right direction. We have had for some years the City Art Commission as a safeguard. We now have also our new Municipal Art Society, very active, ready to furnish from time to time to the extent of its ability ways and means to accomplish definite results. Mr. Nölting and myself have always felt that our new Court House building would not be complete without the proper decoration of the wall spaces intentionally provided. From the most material point of view, every square foot of wall space so covered by the brush of an artist, or touched by his chisel, means for a city not only reputation at home and abroad, but also, directly and indirectly, dollars and cents in the city's coffers."

Mayor Hayes of Baltimore created intense enthusiasm by his statement that the City of Baltimore had decided to grant the $10,000 necessary to begin the work of mural decoration in the new Court House, and that this allowance would only be a beginning. Baltimore has been waiting for an announcement about this matter, and the fact that it was made at the dinner last night was regarded by the members of the National Arts Club as a great compliment to themselves.

George B. Post, the architect of the new building to be erected in Washington for the Department of Justice, also made an important announcement. He said that the building would contain a large number of mural paintings, and that it was intended to make it as perfect a combination of the arts as the Appellate Division building in this city.

ANCIENT EPIGRAMS DISSECTED.

Comments of a Modern Girl Cynic on Diners and Blonde Hair.

Prof. James C. Egbert, Jr., in a recent lecture, told of a bit of cynicism manifested by a sweet girl undergraduate. During an examination in Latin, students were asked to translate certain of Martial's epigrams and comment briefly upon them. One of the papers handed in by a young woman contained the following:

Epigram—Philo swears that he never dines at home. Quite true—he never dines at all, unless some one invites him out.

Comment—Philo must have belonged to a class of Romans similar to a class of bachelors in New York, who patronize a sufficient number of afternoon teas to be able to do without a dinner.

Epigram—I send you, Lesbia, a tress from the fair head of a northern maiden, that you may know how much more blonde is your own.

Comment—Some say Lesbia bleached her hair. The rest of us wonder whether Martial didn't like Lesbia and find her very fair. His epigram on the slave girl Erotion shows that he occasionally had other feelings than those of a jester.

MILITARY RACE MEET.

Eighth Regiment Wins the Championship Through Frank's Fast Work.

The Eighth Regiment, through its representative, W. G. Frank, won the National Guard championship for team pursuit work last night by defeating teams from the Twelfth, Twenty-second, Forty-seventh, Seventy-first, Thirteenth, and Twenty-third Regiments at the military race meet of Company K of the Eighth Regiment held in the armory building. Frank was the star of the evening, winning the one and two mile handicaps in fast time. "Mile-a-Minute" Murphy lowered the armory record for one mile, held by Teddy Goodman, from 2:29 4-5 to 2:28 2-5. Following are the summaries:

Half-Mile Novice—J. S. Fulton, Brooklyn, first; W. Canfield, New York, second; R. Voss, New York, third. Time—1:22.

One-Mile Scratch—W. E. Mosher, Twenty-second Regiment, first; A. S. Jungkind, Twenty-second Regiment, second; F. Sulzer, Eleventh Regiment, third. Time—2:33.

One-Mile Exhibition Unpaced Against the State Armory Record—Charles M. Murphy, first. Time—2:28 2-5. Previous record, 2:29 4-5.

One-Mile Handicap—W. G. Frank, Eighth Regiment, first; J. S. Fulton, Brooklyn, second; W. E. Mosher, Twenty-second Regiment, third. Time—2:26 1-5.

Two-Mile Handicap—W. G. Frank, Eighth Regiment, first; W. H. Connorn, Twenty-second Regiment, second; J. F. Rodgers, Avondale, N. J., third. Time—5:05 3-5.

Unlimited Team Pursuit Race Between Teams Representing National Guard Regiments—Eighth Regiment, first; Twelfth Regiment, second. Time—2:16.

GREAT WEEK FOR TENNIS.

Crack Players Gather at Tuxedo Park to Take Part In and Witness International Games.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Jan. 13.—The coming week will be an interesting one in tennis and racquets. Four champions will be present—Peter Latham, champion of the world, of England; Thomas Pettit, professional champion of America; Lawrence Stockton, amateur champion of America, and Eustace H. Miles, amateur champion of England. On Jan. 20 Mr. Miles will meet Mr. Stockton in the first international match. This match attracts interest in Boston, Philadelphia, and New York, owing to the fact that Mr. Fearing of Boston played Miles to a close match last week in Boston, and a draw at Tuxedo the previous week. The London papers, commenting on Miles, say he is half 15 better than any other player in England. Mr. Stockton holds the same position in America, having held the championship for two years against all comers.

Miles and Latham will meet Friday at 2 o'clock P. M.

Among the other tennis cracks of note who will be here are Philip S. Sears, Richmond Fearing, H. H. Hunnewell, Austin Potter, Joshua Crane, Jr., of Boston; Robert Bacon, Cecil Baring, Morton Paton, Deane Miller, E. A. Thompson, W. E. Glyn, Frank Hitchcock, T. Suffern Tailer, W. B. Dinsmore, Jr., and L. H. Morgan of New York; Quincy A. Shaw and Charles Bohlen of Philadelphia. Invitations have been sent out by the Governors inviting members and guests of the Chicago Athletic Club, New York Racquet and Tennis Club, Montreal Racquet Club, Philadelphia Racquet Club, the Westchester Club, and others to see any of the matches.

Seats have been reserved for the following in the galleries and dedans: Mr. and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. J. MacDonough, R. T. Wilson, Jr., A. De Nevarro, Theodore Havemeyer, Jr., Ford Huntington, Lloyd Warren, Center Hitchcock, Frank Hitchcock, Isaac Townsend, Ogden Mills, D. Crawford Clark, George J. Gould, Frank Hoppin, Harry Lehr, Clarence Mackay, Henry W. Poor, Henry I. Barbey, George F. Baker, Frederick H. Benedict, Edward R. Bacon, James L. Breese, Harry Walters, Addison Cammack, R. Fulton Cutting, C. H. Coster, Richard Delafield, George E. Dodge, H. C. Durham, James Eustis, F. De P. Foster, Theodore Frelinghuysen, Amos T. French, George Griswold, James W. Henning, Goold Hoyt, E. H. Harriman, F. R. Halsey, A. G. Jennings, Cyrus Field Judson, Grenville Kane, C. Livingston, Harry McVickar, George Von L. Meyer, H. W. Monroe, John Prentice, Lawrence Perkins, Herbert C. Pell, James Brown Potter, Percy Pyne, Bruce Price, Edwin Post, Francis B. Riggs, J. Henry Smith, W. B. Smith, S. S. Spencer, Alfred Seton, Jr., Howard Taylor, Walter Trimble, Stanford White, Whitney Warren, and many others.

COLLEGE GYMNASTIC MEETS.

The First Contest to Take Place at Columbia in March.

The first regular meeting of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Gymnasts of America was held yesterday afternoon at the Murray Hill Hotel. The association was formed for the advancement and improvement of gymnastics among the colleges. At the meeting yesterday there were representatives present from Princeton, Yale, University of Pennsylvania, University of Virginia, Columbia, and Haverford. The colleges belonging to the association which were not represented yesterday are Harvard, Union, Amherst, and the University of New York.

The greater part of the afternoon was taken up with a discussion of the constitution and by-laws of the association. A section was added to Article V. of the constitution, which specified the six events for the meets the association proposes to hold, providing for a seventh event. This is to be a special event, and may be of whatsoever nature any college may desire, so long as it is within the realm of gymnastics. Sections were inserted providing that each contestant receive three trials in each event, and that a twenty-five-dollar cup be given the contestant proving the best all-round gymnast.

The following were elected officers of the association, to serve for a year: President, W. E. Mitchell, Columbia; Vice President, W. G. Otis, Yale; Secretary, H. H. Jenks, Haverford; Treasurer, A. H. Mitchell, Princeton. W. F. Mountain, Princeton; W. G. Otis, Yale; A. T. Stroud, University of Virginia, and E. B. Rich, University of Pennsylvania, were chosen as members of the Executive Committee. It was decided to hold the first meet of the association at the Columbia Gymnasium on the evening of March 23.

A number of colleges, sixteen of them Western institutions, have applied for admission, and it is expected that the association's membership will number thirty-five by the middle of February.

YALE'S NEW BOATING PLANS.

Coaches Are Chosen and the Preliminary Work Laid Out.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 13.—Announcement is made to-day of the scope of the boating plans decided upon for the Yale University crew at a meeting of prominent Yale graduates and former oarsmen just held in New York. Aside from the official appointment of Dr. Edson Gallaudet, who coached the crew last year, as the head coach for the coming season, the most important action taken is that which provides for the development of material.

All candidates will be separated into class squads, and each will have a head coach. This squad will work continually until the middle of March, when the university squad will be chosen, and the men will go on the harbor. A college crew will be formed, and will probably have a race with some outside crew.

The coaches for the various squad crews are announced as follows: Senior crew, J. P. Brock; junior crew, F. Gorden Brown; sophomore crew, J. W. Cross; freshman crew, F. W. Allen, assisted by H. P. Wickes and J. H. Niedecken.

N. Y. A. C. Hockey Team Defeats Yale.

The New York Athletic Club hockey team defeated the hockey team of Yale University at the St. Nicholas Rink last night. The final score was: New York Athletic Club, 4; Yale, 1. Fenwick made all four of the New York Athletic Club goals. Brouson scored Yale's only goal. A large crowd witnessed the game, Yale enthusiasts predominating.

Tie Game of Hockey.

The hockey teams of Berkeley School and the Staten Island Military Academy played at the St. Nicholas Rink yesterday morning, the game resulting in a tie. Each team scored 2 goals.

Harvard Hockey Players Win.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 13.—The Harvard ice hockey team played its second regular game against the team of Canadian players on the rink at Soldiers' Field to-day and won by a score of 2 to 0. The rushing of the Canadian players was very spirited, but the Harvard men played a steadier game.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13.—The following are the results of to-day's races:

FIRST RACE.—Three-eighths of a mile; purse; two year olds. Sofala, 108 pounds, (Bullman,) even, won; Lilly Diggs, 108, (T. Walsh,) 6 to 1, second; Laura Marie, 108, (Jenkins,) 5 to 1, third. Time—0:35¾. Ulagan, Opal Stone, Moon Bright, King Stelle, and Lily Simpson also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Mile and an eighth; selling. Stuttgart, 104 pounds, (Bullman,) even, won; Del Paso II., 102, (Spencer,) 6 to 1, second; Whaleback, 114, (Thorpe,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:56¾. Tirade, Favorsham, and Inverary II. also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile; selling. Monda, 113 pounds, (Jenkins,) 7 to 5, won; Romany, 113, (Piggot,) 7 to 1, second; Wild Hat, 115, (N. Hill,) 9 to 1, third. Time—1:01¾. Pongo, The Last, Lona Marie, Carter H. Harrison, Jr., Antioch, and Albert Baldwin, Sr., also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile; special. Anjou, 115 pounds, (Spencer,) 3 to 1, won; Erwin, 110, (Jenkins,) 2 to 1, second; Tar Hill, 107, (Thorpe,) 8 to 5, third. Time—1:42. Bathos, Hindoo Princess, Bogus Bill, Sunnello, and Sam Dannenbaum also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; purse. Timemaker, 115 pounds, (Jenkins,) 3 to 1, won; Flower of Gold, 92, (T. Walsh,) 2 to 1, second; Sardine, 92, (J. Martin,) 6 to 5, third. Time—1:13. Olinthus and Gusto also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and an eighth; hurdle handicap. Lomo, 135 pounds, (D. Henry,) 3 to 1, won; Batista, 102, (Lenhart,) 12 to 1, second; Meddler, 135, (Glover,) 8 to 5, third. Time—2:05. University, Sardonic, J. O. C., and Una Colorado also ran.

CHESS PLAYED BY EXPERTS.

Detailed Scores of Games Contested in the Vienna Tournament.

The following are some additional scores of games, as contested in the recent national masters' chess tournament in Vienna:

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Alpin. White.	Schwarz. Black.	Alpin. White.	Schwarz. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—K3	24. B—Kt5	Kt—K
2. P—QB4	P—Q4	25. BxKt	BxB
3. Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	26. Kt—K5	B—Q2
4. B—Kt5	B—K2	27. R—Kt7	P—KB3
5. P—B5	P—QKt3	28. Kt—Kt6	Q—B2
6. P—QKt4	P—QR4	29. Q—Kt	B—B3
7. P—QR3	RPxP	30. R—Kt2	Q—Q2
8. PxP	RxR	31. P—B4	K—B2
9. QxR	PxP	32. Kt—Q	Q—B
10. KtPxP	Castles	33. Kt—B2	Q—R3
11. P—K3	B—Q2	34. Kt—Q3	R—R
12. Kt—B3	P—R3	35. P—R3	Q—R6
13. B—R4	Kt—KR4	36. Kt(Kt6)K5ch	PxKt
14. BxB	QxB	37. KtxPch	K—B3
15. B—K2	Kt—KB3	38. KtxB	Q—Qch
16. Castles	R—Q	39. RxQ	K—B4
17. R—QKt	Kt—B3	40. R—Kt8	R—R8ch
18. R—Kt5	B—B	41. K—R2	Kt—B3
19. R—Kt	B—Q2	42. R—Kt7	P—Kt4
20. R—Kt7	B—B	43. PxP	PxP
21. R—Kt3	B—Q2	44. RxP	P—Kt5
22. R—Kt7	B—B	45. R—B7	PxP
23. R—Kt3	B—Q2	46. PxP	Resigns.

IRREGULAR OPENING.

Albin. White.	Maroczy. Black.	Albin. White.	Maroczy. Black.
1. P—KB4	P—Q4	32. K—B2	P—QR4
2. P—K3	Kt—K3	33. Kt—B4	P—R5
3. Kt—KB3	P—K3	34. PxP	PxP
4. P—QKt3	B—K2	35. B—K2	B—K
5. B—Kt2	Castles	36. P—KKt4	P—B3
6. Kt—QB3	P—B4	37. Q—Q3	Q—B7
7. QKt—K2	Kt—Kt5	38. Q—KB	QxQRP
8. P—Q3	Kt—Q3	39. P—R5	PxP
9. Kt—Kt3	Kt—B4	40. PxP	Q—Kt6
10. Q—Q2	Kt—QB3	41. Q—Kt2ch	K—R
11. P—Q4	PxP	42. Q—KB2	Q—Kt2
12. PxP	R—Q2	43. Kt—Kt6ch	BxKt
13. B—Q2	B—K2	44. PxB	Q—Kt2
14. P—QR3	P—B4	45. Q—B3	B—K2
15. Castles	Kt—Kt5	46. K—Kt4	K—Kt
16. Q—K	Q—Kt3	47. K—R5	P—R6
17. K—R	P—QR4	48. B—B2	P—R7
18. QR—B	QR—B	49. B—R	B—B4
19. QKt—K2	B—K	50. P—K4	PxP
20. RxR	RxR	51. BxP	B—K2
21. R—Q4	RxR	52. Q—B2	B—Q
22. QxR	Kt—B	53. B—B2	Q—K
23. Q—K2	Q—B3	54. B—Kt6	Q—Q2
24. B—R5	P—KKt3	55. B—K4	BxQ
25. B—Kt4	B—K2	56. PxB	Q—Kt4ch
26. K—Kt	B—B	57. KxP	KtxP
27. P—KKt3	Q—B2	58. B—Kt	P—K4
28. P—KR4	B—Q2	59. K—Kt5	Q—B4
29. K—R2	Kt—Q3	60. P—Bch	K—B
30. BPxP	Q—B7	61. Resigns.	
31. Q—QR	B—R6		

RUY LOPEZ.

Brody. White.	Koterc. Black.	Brody. White.	Koterc. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	38. PxP	R—R2
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	39. P—B4 ch.	K—Q3
3. B—Kt5	P—QR3	40. K—Q4	R—K2
4. B—R4	P—Q3	41. P—KB5	K—B3
5. P—Q3	B—Q2	42. P—B5 ch.	K—Q2
6. Castles.	Kt—B3	43. R—KR8	K—B3
7. R—K	B—K2	44. R—KR8	R—Q2 ch.
8. BxKt	BxB	45. K—B3	P—R3
9. Kt—B3	PxP	46. R—KB8	K—Q3
10. KtxP	B—Q2	47. P—B6	K—K4
11. P—QKt3	Castles.	48. PxP	PxP
12. B—Kt2	R—K	49. R—KR8	R—Kt3
13. Q—Q3	KB—B	50. R—R7	P—QKt3
14. R—K2	Kt—R4	51. K—Kt4	K—Q3
15. Q—B3	Q—Kt4	52. R—R7	K—Kt7
16. Kt—B5	Kt—B5	53. RxP	K—B2
17. KR—K	BxKt	54. K—KR4	R—R6ch
18. PxB	QxP	55. K—Kt5	RxRP
19. R—K4	RxR	56. RxP	R—R7
20. QxR	P—Q4	57. P—R4	RxP
21. Q—K	Q—K2	58. RxP	R—Kt7 ch.
22. QxQch	KxQ	59. K—B5	K—K2
23. B—B3	Kt—Q3	60. P—QR5	R—QR7
24. K—K2	P—QB3	61. R—R7 ch.	K—B3
25. R—Q	K—B	62. K—Q6	RxP
26. P—KKt4	K—K	63. P—QR5	R—R8
27. R—K	BxB	64. P—B6	R—Q8 ch.
28. RxP ch.	K—Q2	65. K—Q5	R—Q8
29. RxB	K—K2	66. R—R2	R—QR8
30. R—B4	P—QB3	67. R—QKt2	K—R2
31. R—Kt4	R—Q2	68. R—Q2	R—R6
32. K—Kt4	K—K3	69. K—Q8	R—R6
33. K—B3	P—KB4	70. P—B7	R—R ch.
34. PxPch	KxP	71. K—Q7	R—R2 ch.
35. R—B4ch	K—K4	72. K—B6	R—R3 ch.
36. K—K3	P—B4	73. R—Q6	R—R
37. R—B8	P—B5	74. R—Q8	Resigns.

IRREGULAR OPENING.

Albin. White.	Schlechter. Black.	Albin. White.	Schlechter. Black.
1. P—QB4	P—Q4	34. P—Kt5	B—K2
2. P—K3	Kt—KB3	35. P—Kt6	B—B3
3. Kt—KB3	P—K3	36. Kt—B7ch	K—Kt
4. P—QKt3	B—K2	37. Kt(B3)—K5	B—KB3
5. B—Kt2	Castles	38. Q—KB3	B—K
6. Kt—QB3	P—B4	39. Q—R5	BxKt(K5)
7. QKt—K2	Kt—K5	40. QPxB	BxKt
8. P—Q3	Kt—Q3	41. PxBch	RxP
9. Kt—Kt3	Kt—B4	42. B—Q4	P—QKt4
10. Q—Q2	Kt—QB3	43. P—B3	P—Kt4
11. P—Q4	PxP	44. QR—KKt	R—KKt2
12. P—K3	B—Q2	45. Q—K2	Q—K
13. B—Q3	Kt—Q3	46. Q—B2	K—R
14. P—QR3	P—B4	47. B—B5	R—KKt
15. Castles	Kt—K5	48. K—R	P—KKt5
16. Q—K	Q—Kt3	49. Q—K2	QR—KKt2
17. K—R	P—QR4	50. R—R2	PxP
18. B—KB4	Castles	51. RxR	RxR
19. QKt—K2	B—K	52. B—B2	Q—Kt3
20. P—KR2	Kt—R2	53. Q—B3	Kt—B
21. Kt—K5	Kt—QKt4	54. QxKt	Q—R4
22. R—R	QKt—Q3	55. Q—B	R—Kt6
23. K—R2	P—QR5	56. R—KB2	Q—Kt7
24. P—QKt4	Q—Q	57. K—R2	RxBP
25. P—KKt	K—R	58. Q—KKt	P—R4
26. P—KKt3	QB—Kt4	59. Q—KB	K—R2
27. R—Kt2	Kt—B5	60. K—R	K—R3
28. BxKt	BxB	61. R—QR2	Q—Kt6
29. Kt—Kt	QR—Kt4	62. R—KB2	R—QB8
30. QKt—B3	QR—B2	63. QxR	QxR
31. Q—K3	Q—B	64. Q—KKt	Q—B6ch
32. QR—QB	P—QKt3	65. Resigns.	
33. P—Kt4	KB—B3		

FRENCH DEFENSE.

Marco. White.	Maroczy. Black.	Marco. White.	Maroczy. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K3	41. K—K3	K—Kt2
2. P—Q4	P—Q4	42. K—B3	K—B2
3. PxP	PxP	43. P—Kt3	K—B3
4. Kt—KB3	B—Q3	44. K—K2	P—KB4
5. B—Q3	Kt—KB3	45. PxP	PxP
6. Castles	Castles	46. K—B2	K—R4
7. P—B3	P—B3	47. K—K2	P—B5
8. B—KKt5	B—KKt5	48. PxP	PxP
9. QKt—Q2	QKt—Q2	49. K—B2	K—Kt4
10. Q—B2	Q—B2	50. K—K2	K—R5
11. KR—K	BxKt	51. K—B2	K—R6
12. BxB	Q—R4	52. K—K2	K—R7
13. B—Kt3	BxB	53. KtxPch	K—R6
14. RPxB	B—Kt3	54. Kt—Q3	Kt(B7)xRP
15. RxR	RxR	55. KtxKt	KtxKt
16. BxB	RPxB	56. Kt—B	Kt—Kt8
17. R—K	P—R3	57. Kt—R2	K—R6
18. Q—Kt	K—B	58. K—K3	Kt—Kt6
19. RxRch	KtxR	59. P—KB4	K—Kt4
20. P—R3	Q—Q	60 P—B5	KxP
21. Q—K	Q—Q2	61. K—Q3	K—B5
22. QxQch	KxQ	62. K—B	K—B6
23. B—B	Kt—Q3	63. K—B2	Kt—R6ch
24. K—K2	P—B3	64. K—K2	K—R7
25 Kt—K	P—QKt4	65. K—Q2	Kt—B5ch
26. P—QKt4	Kt—Kt3	66. K—Q	K—K6
27. P—B3	Kt(Kt3)-B5	67. K—B2	P—R6
28. Kt—Kt	Kt—B4	68. K—R2	Kt—Kt7
29. P—Kt4	Kt(B4)-K6	69. K—Kt2	K—Q6
30. K—B2	P—Kt4	70. Kt—Kt3	Kt—K5ch
31 K—K2	P—Kt3	71. K—Q	K—Q6
32. K—B2	K—Q3	72. KxKt	KxP
33 K—K2	K—B2	73. Kt—R	KxOP
34. K—B2	K—Kt3	74. P—B3ch	K—R7
35. K—K2	P—R4	75. K—Q	P—R7
36. K—B2	P—R5	76. K—B	P—Q5
37. K—K2	K—B2	77. Kt—R	P—Q6
38. K—B2	K—Q3	78. Kt—B2	P—B4
39. K—K2	K—K2	Resigns.	
40. K—B2	K—B2		

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Maroczy. White.	Schwarz. Black.	Maroczy. White.	Schwarz. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—K3	38. R—B2	P—B3
2 P—QB4	Kt—KB3	39. R—Kt2	R—KKt2
3. Kt—QB3	P—Q4	40. R—B5	RxRch
4 B—Kt5	B—K2	41. QxR	K—B2
5. P—K3	P—QKt3	42. P—R3	R—Kt3
6 PxP	PxP	43. Q—R	Kt—Kt2
7. Kt—B3	B—Kt2	44. R—B3	Kt—R4
8. B—Kt5ch	P—B3	45. Kt—K2	Kt—Kt6ch
9. B—Q3	QKt—Q2	46. KtxKt	RxKt
10. Castles	P—KR3	47. Q—B2	R—Kt3
11. B—KB4	Castles	48. Q—R4	K—Kt2
12. P—KB3	KR—K	49. Q—B4	Q—Kt5
13. QR—B	Kt—B	50. Q—B7ch	K—R3
14. P—QR3	P—B4	51. Q—B4ch	K—R2
15. Castles	Kt—K5	52. R—Kt2	K—Kt2
16. Q—K	Q—Kt3	53. Q—B3	K—Kt3
17. K—R	P—QR4	54. R—B4	Q—K3
18. QR—B	QR—B	55. Q—B3	P—QB4
19. QKt—K2	B—K	56. P—KR4	K—B2
20. P—KR2	Kt—R2	57. PxP	PxP
21. Kt—K5	Kt—QKt4	58. R—R5	R—Kt6
22. R—R	QKt—Q3	59. QxQch	KxQ
23. K—R2	P—QR5	60. QxQch	K—Kt2
24. P—QKt4	Q—Q	61. RxP	RxR
25. P—KKt3	QB—Kt4	62. P—R4	K—B2
26. P—KKt3	Kt—B5	63. K—Kt3	K—K2
27. R—Kt2	Kt—B5	64. K—B4	K—Q2
28. BxKt	BxB	65. K—Kt4	R—R4
29. Q—Kt	Q—Kt3	66. P—Kt3	R—Q4
30. P—Kt5ch	K—Kt2	67. K—B4	R—Q5ch
31 PxKtch	KxP	68 K—K3	R—Q2
32. Q—Kt2	K—K2	69. K—K4	K—B2
33. P—B5	PxP	70. K—B5	R—Q4
34. R—Kt6ch	K—Q2	71. K—Kt6	R—Q2
35. Q—Kt6	Q—Q3	72. K—B6	R—Q4
36. Q—Kt7ch	K—K2	73. K—Kt7	R—Q2
37. Q—Kt6ch	K—Q2	74. K—B6	R—Q4
38. Q—Kt7ch	K—K2	75. K—Kt6	R—Q2
39. Q—Kt6ch	K—Q2	76. K—B6	R—Q4
40. Q—Kt7ch	K—K2	77. K—Kt6	R—Q2
41. Q—Kt6ch	K—Q2	78. K—B6	R—Q4
42. Q—Kt7ch	K—K2	79. K—Kt6	R—Q2
43. Q—Kt6ch	K—Q2	80. K—B6	R—Q4
44. Q—Kt7ch	K—K2	81. K—Kt6	R—Q2
45. Q—Kt6ch	K—Q2	82. K—B6	R—Q4
46. Q—Kt7ch	K—K2	83. K—Kt6	R—Q2
47. Q—Kt6ch	K—Q2	84. K—B6	R—Q4
48. Q—Kt7ch	K—K2	85. K—Kt6	R—Q2
49. Q—Kt6ch	K—Q2	86. K—B6	R—Q4
50. Q—Kt7ch	K—K2	87. K—Kt6	R—Q2
51. Q—Kt6ch	K—Q2	88. K—B6	R—Q4
52. Q—Kt7ch	K—K2	89. K—Kt6	R—Q2
53. Q—Kt6ch	K—Q2	90. K—B6	R—Q4
54. Q—Kt7ch	K—K2	91. K—Kt6	R—Q2
55. Q—Kt6ch	K—Q2	92. K—B6	R—Q4
56. Q—Kt7ch	K—K2	93. K—Kt6	R—Q2
57. Q—Kt6ch	K—Q2	94. K—B6	R—Q4
58. Q—Kt7ch	K—K2	95. K—Kt6	R—Q2
59. Q—Kt6ch	K—Q2	96. K—B6	R—Q4
60. Q—Kt7ch	K—K2	97. K—Kt6	R—Q2
61. Q—Kt6ch	K—Q2	98. K—B6	R—Q4
62. Q—Kt7ch	K—K2	99. K—Kt6	R—Q2
63. Q—Kt6ch	K—Q2	100. K—B6	R—Q4
64. Q—Kt7ch	K—K2	101. K—Kt6	R—Q2
65. Q—Kt6ch	K—Q2	102. K—B6	R—Q4
66. Q—Kt7ch	K—K2	103. K—Kt6	R—Q2
67. Q—Kt6ch	K—Q2	104. K—B6	R—Q4
68. Q—Kt7ch	K—K2	105. K—Kt6	R—Q2
69. Q—Kt6ch	K—Q2	106. K—B6	R—Q4
70. Q—Kt7ch	K—K2	107. K—Kt6	R—Q2
71. Q—Kt6ch	K—Q2	108. K—B6	R—Q4
72. Q—Kt7ch	K—K2	109. K—Kt6	R—Q2
73. Q—Kt6ch	K—Q2	110. K—B6	R—Q4
74. Q—Kt7ch	K—K2	111. K—Kt6	R—Q2
75. Q—Kt6ch	K—Q2	112. K—B6	R—Q4
76. Q—Kt7ch	K—K2	113. K—Kt6	R—Q2
77. Q—Kt6ch	K—Q2	114. K—B6	R—Q4
78. Q—Kt7ch	K—K2	115. K—Kt6	R—Q2
79. Q—Kt6ch	K—Q2	116. K—B6	R—Q4
80. Q—Kt7ch	K—K2	117. K—Kt6	R—Q2
81. Q—Kt6ch	K—Q2	118. K—B6	R—Q4
82. Q—Kt7ch	K—K2	119. K—Kt6	R—Q2
83. Q—Kt6ch	K—Q2	120. K—B6	R—Q4
84. Q—Kt7ch	K—K2	121. K—Kt6	R—Q2
85. Q—Kt6ch	K—Q2	122. K—B6	R—Q4
86. Q—Kt7ch	K—K2	123. K—Kt6	R—Q2
87. Q—Kt6ch	K—Q2	124. K—B6	R—Q4
88. Q—Kt7ch	K—K2	125. K—Kt6	R—Q2
89. Q—Kt6ch	K—Q2	126. K—B6	R—Q4
90. Q—Kt7ch	K—K2	127. K—Kt6	R—Q

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

Social Season in Washington Is Now in Full Swing.

CHANGES AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Criticisms of Mr. Long's Plan to Concentrate Naval Bureaus—Abuse of Sick Leave by Clerks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—With the first card reception at the White House the social season in Washington is always regarded as having been set in full swing. Society does not wait upon that event, but a great deal that society undertakes to do must be done with regard to the White House receptions, to which there are always something like 2,000 invitations, and just so many withdrawals of more or less prominent persons from the social circle. While not announced on the cards as a diplomatic reception, that of Wednesday night was pointedly in honor of the Diplomatic Corps, and some of the printed lists supplied at the White House alluded to it in set terms as a reception to that body. And the foreign representatives felt it, too, for they have seldom appeared in larger numbers or in greater brilliancy than on this occasion.

Baron Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, was there, possibly appearing for the last time at a reception in honor of the corps of which he is the admired Dean. Ambassador von Holleben of the imperial German Government was there also, wearing the gorgeous military uniform he always prefers to that of the diplomatic service. The venerable Ambassador from Italy, tall, spare, and distinguished in appearance, and the popular Ambassador from Russia, Comte Cassini, were present, making the representation of Ambassadors complete, except for the absence of M. Cambon of France. Of army officers and officers of the navy of the highest ranks there was a large attendance, Admirals, Major Generals, and Brigadier Generals being as plentiful almost as civilian guests.

The attendance was not only not too large to deprive the guests of comfortable progress from entrance to exit, but the movements of the persons in attendance were so regulated by judicious directions as to deprive the affair of all the dreadful discomforts that characterized them before Col. Bingham took the matter in hand and reduced the number of invitations so as to assure a degree of safety and comfort to all who were bidden to be the guests of the President and Mrs. McKinley. The party "behind the line," which means the persons honored by being asked to turn in behind the receiving party in the Blue Room, was much larger than ever—too large, as a matter of fact, to be able to enter the reserved space at one time. There was a satisfactory blending of the two leading parties, a fact not always discovered at White House receptions.

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Accompanying the directions published in the newspapers for the guidance of guests at the reception was a polite warning to bring invitations along, in order that in case of desire on the part of doorkeepers to identify guests they should be prepared to show their title to be admitted. This precaution was adopted when it became absolutely necessary to resort to a practice that might be annoying to some guests in order to protect them from the intrusion of persons who had invited themselves, and who, knowing the absence of surveillance at the White House door, needed no other card than to present themselves and pass in. Many officers in uniform came provided with the cards of invitation, which are not small or convenient to carry, and these guests were never challenged. The offense has come not from uninvited officers, but from thoroughly sophisticated and cheeky residents, who often broke in in company with visitors whom they had urged to join them, often in anything but the conventional apparel. An innovation was introduced by the police in the use of the megaphone to call carriages. Much trouble, shouting and confusion has been caused in the past by the effort to pass a call out among the carriages parked in the neighborhood. The head of the Police Department experimented with four megaphones on Wednesday night. A large one was used in the main portico, a smaller one at the right, and one at the left some distance from the house, and another smaller one at the rear of the building to call the carriages of the members of the Diplomatic Corps, who use the rear stairway and door on these occasions. When a guest appeared at the door of exist to ask for his carriage, the policeman with the big megaphone called out his message first to the right and then to the left. The smaller megaphone took it up at the edge of the grounds, and repeated it very distinctly. The experiment was a very successful one.

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The police are making another experiment in which carriages figure. They have picked up at the cab stands some vehicles regarded as unfit to be used by the public, and have put their proprietors in the way of improving their "rigs" or suffering the discomforts of fining. At very few railway stations in the country, certainly at no other stations of equal importance with those of this city, would it be worth while to look for more rickety, unsafe, unattractive, and unwholesome equipages than may be seen daily at the Washington stations and on the cab stands. The cabs, too, often look as if they had been rescued from the scrap heap, and the horses from the boneyard. Springs are broken, the carriage body has a permanent list to starboard or port, windows or doors will not close, or, if closed, cannot be opened. The animal that draws this patchwork ark is held up in the shafts by patched harness, rope often eking out leather. Then the drivers are of a feather with the vehicles. You may get one with a battered silk hat of ancient pattern, decked out in a livery coat held together by twine where it should be held by buttons. When this shabby driver gets his rickety beast in motion you may be alarmed about his zigzagging, and be exasperated because of the difficulty of the driver about understanding your directions, and it is ten chances to one that when he attempts to carry your trunk up a stairway he will tumble against the wall and carry away some of the paper. It is always safer to choose the white driver, who may be plainer in his apparel, but is more likely to know something about driving a horse, and decidedly more apt in catching directions for the convenience of the passenger. The colored hackmen are about as ill-prepared for service with horses as is most black labor here for the vocations requiring some degree of accurate knowledge and skill.

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Washington has from time to time, particularly after some horrible accident at a grade crossing, protested loudly against longer permitting them to be tolerated by law. Projects of various sorts have been mooted for the correction of an undoubted evil, but the prospect of certain improvement never looked quite so bright as now. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, with the enterprise and the regard for public opinion and convenience that has characterized its management in dealing with like difficulties in Jersey City, Elizabeth, and other places, has prepared a very comprehensive plan for removing all concern about crossings and incidentally has undertaken to provide a new station, upon some sort of assurance that the location of the station at Sixth Street shall not be changed. The project is in the blue-print stage at present and under consideration by the District Commissioners and the committees on the District in Congress. One of the stipulations in the proposition is that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company shall build a new bridge across the Potomac to take the place of the old Long Bridge, which is at once a disfigurement of natural scenery and a dam to choke up and hold the ice and mud, in one case to menace the city with flood, and in the other to obstruct the navigation which is constantly being maintained at great cost by dredging. Some opposition has been developed to the railroad proposal to take a large tract of land on an island built up largely by dredged mud and intended for a park by the Congress. The railroad company would give up streets it now occupies as yards in consideration of the privilege suggested. The District Commissioners and Congress, favoring the idea of keeping the island for park purposes, hardly will consent to relinquish it as requested, and some of the city streets may continue to be used for car storage.

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All naval officers are not opposed to the proposed concentration of bureaus suggested by Secretary Long, but some of those who consider it not an unwise and feasible thing have some criticism to offer that plainly points to the possibility of overcoming the difficulties sought to be conquered without resorting to reorganization. Everybody about the Navy Department is aware that there has been for years a tendency on the part of the different members of the Construction Board to clash. Each member of the board is the head of a bureau. The board as a whole determines how a ship shall be built. The Chief of Ordnance submits a battery plan. The Chief of Equipment offers his scheme for coal storage. The Chief of Engineers provides what he considers as an adequate supply of machinery. When these plans come together it is commonly found that the Ordnance Office has provided an excess of weight, that the same is true of the Chiefs of Engineering and Equipment, and that the Chief Constructor cannot float all the things offered in a ship of the tonnage called for by Congress. The concentration of all the powers of these bureaus in a Ship Construction Bureau, with power over the whole subject of construction, is the general purpose of the proposed change. The criticism made by those who appreciate Secretary Long's difficulties is that the harmony he desires to secure could be obtained by the exercise of a good deal of firmness. One Secretary not long ago at the head of the Navy Department adopted the expedient, when the head of one bureau came to him to ask that he deprive another bureau of some power it had exercised, to cut off some of that chief's power. It may seem to have been a clumsy and brutally cynical way of checking encroachment, but it succeeded in compelling harmony.

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An order issued a day or two ago by Secretary of State Hay touching leaves of absence calls attention in another department to the abuse of the provision permitting thirty days' sick leave in addition to the annual thirty days' leave granted to all employes who have been employed a year. A very recent case that came to the knowledge of a department officer was that of an employe who overstaid his thirty days' leave and asked that it be credited to his "thirty days' sick leave." Among clerks in all departments the tendency to regard the allowance for sick leave as one granting them thirty days' additional leave, or sixty days in all during the year, has been observed and sometimes yielded to in the cases of importunate and "influential" employes. The idea that governed when the regulation was made was that, having been allowed thirty days' leave each year, it would only be fair to permit sickness and compulsory absence, up to thirty days, to be enjoyed by the clerk without deduction on that account from his annual leave. There was no intention of granting sixty days' leave each year to all employes, sick or well. The departments are always in trepidation about insisting upon the exaction of full time from clerks, and it is felt that if a fight should be made the clerks would come out with the assurance that, sick or well, they are to have two months' leave each year with pay. Yet a prominent bureau officer has recently assured the writer that he does not believe many bureaus will show 50 per cent. of enciency.

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A prominent officer of the army, whose son is in service at Jolo, has a letter from him to say that the Moros of Jolo have some good traits with which they should be credited. The spear market at Jolo is one of the institutions. Officers and men resort to it to buy spears and knives, the prices of which vary according to the demand. A Moro friend of the writing officer saw one morning that some traders were asking excessive prices, and nudged the officer to warn him not to buy. Encouraged by this act of kindness, the officer gave the Moro $20 with which to go inland and buy knives that were of a described sort. The man left, and was gone for a considerable time. When he returned he surprised the officer who had confided in him by coming back at all, and also by bringing back a supply of weapons larger and more curious than it would have been possible to buy with several times the money in the Jolo market. The officer who writes this story has a high opinion of Moro honesty and discretion.

E. G. D.

SURPRISE IN MOLINEUX CASE.

Mr. Weeks, It Is Thought, Has Something Big Up His Sleeve—Theory of an Accomplice Again.

The tenth week of the trial of Roland B. Molineux for the murder of Katherine J. Adams will open in the Court of General Sessions to-morrow, and during the week Mr. Osborne hopes to close the case for the prosecution. The District Attorney says he expects to clinch matters when Nicholas Heckmann, the letter-box man, goes on the stand and swears that it was to Molineux that he rented a letter box on Forty-second Street in the name of Henry C. Barnet.

Koch, the other letter-box man, will not identify Molineux. He has already failed to do so, but he will swear that it is within his knowledge that Molineux knew that letter boxes could be rented at his place at 1,620 Broadway, where the box was rented in the name of Cornish.

This fact of Koch's assertion that Molineux did not receive the Cornish mail and rent the letter box, added to the testimony of Emma Miller that a man other than Molineux bought the silver bottle holder, has started up anew in the District Attorney's Office the theory of an accomplice, and it was said yesterday that Detectives Carey and McCafferty were at work on this phase of the case, although without hope of being able to accomplish much.

It is said that Mr. Weeks has a cross-examination in store for Mr. Heckmann that will be a surprise. His methods with the prosecution's witnesses so far have been of a very mild character, and it has been a matter of comment that he did not go deeper in examining some of them. That he has not done so and his air of confidence during the entire trial moved a prominent official of the City Government who has known Mr. Weeks for years to say yesterday that he thought the attorney for the defense had something of very large proportions up his sleeve.

"I have known Bartow S. Weeks for twenty years," he said, "and have watched his conduct of cases in the District Attorney's office and in his private practice. In all that time I have never seen him handle a case quite like this one. It was only natural to suppose that he would go tooth and nail for the prosecution's witnesses, but he has not done so, and he is either extremely confident that the State has not made out its case or he has a surprise to spring that will turn the tide in his favor beyond the possibility of a doubt."

As usual, Mr. Weeks had nothing to say about his case. He declined to discuss the situation in any form, and said when he opens the case during this week it will be time enough to make public what he intends to prove. This practically does away with the rumor he would offer no defense. It is also known that since Mr. Osborne informed him on Friday that he would finish the prosecution's case by Thursday next Mr. Weeks has been getting his opening address ready, and sending out subpoenas for his witnesses.

The father, mother, brother, and wife of Roland B. Molineux called at the Tombs yesterday, and remained more than an hour with the prisoner. Gen. Molineux on leaving the prison said his son was in his usual good spirits.

NEW YORK DETECTIVES IN NEWARK

New Witnesses in Molineux Case Sought—Miss Kane Will Not Come.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 13.—Several New York detectives were in Newark last night and again to-day making additional efforts to obtain witnesses against Molineux. Detective McCafferty had a long conference with Captain Cosgrove, and Detective Joseph Farrell, who testified he met Molineux near the Pennsylvania Station on the afternoon the bottle holder was purchased at Hartdegen & Co.'s store, was called in and questioned.

Detective McCafferty is making an effort to have influence brought to bear on certain persons in Hartdegen's store, to go to New York as witnesses. The one most desired as a witness is Miss Katherine Kane, who, it is claimed, might have some knowledge of the sale of the bottle. Miss Kane, however, refused to-day to accede to the request to appear.

The difficulty of breathing, which is the unpleasant accompaniment of Asthma, can be speedily relieved with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

WATER IN CHICAGO RIVER

Since the Canal Was Opened the Stream Begins to Move.

NOW RESEMBLES LIQUID

Woman's Club Finds Out Why the Sex Is Afflicted with Nervousness and Hysteria.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—The impossible has happened! The Chicago River is becoming clear! The stream which for a generation has been the butt of the newspaper paragrapher and the low comedian, which has been known rather as a solid than a liquid body, which polluted the city water supply for a quarter of a century, and which twice caught on fire and had to be put out by the Fire Department, is actually approaching translucency and can be seen to move! Proof of this seemingly preposterous statement may be had any day by any one in a position to look at the surface of this remarkable body of water, a body of water which has been known to run in opposite directions at the same time, to flow up hill and to defy the laws of nature in various other ways.

Since the Canal Trustees turned the river into the drainage channel Jan. 1, the water from the lake has been flowing west in the main branch of the river at the rate of about a mile and a quarter an hour. Only twice in the history of the stream has there ever been such a current, and those times were when the Des Plaines overflowed its banks and flooded the bifurcated slough which serves Chicago as a common sewer. Then the flow was toward the lake. Now it is in the opposite direction. It is true that the water only moves as far as Lockport, at present the other end of the channel, but it shows that when the channel of the sanitary district is really opened there will be an actual current in the river, and that that stream will be tolerable if not beautiful.

Of course the filth of fifty years is still at the bottom of the river, and the clearer water now seen is merely that of the lake flowing over the surface of the stream, but when the canal water begins to run through the Illinois River on its way to the Mississippi the pure water of the lake will cleanse the muddy bed and sides of the river, and the city will at last have a stream of which it will not be ashamed. At present the water, from a greasy black has become a pale green, and, it is predicted, will eventually turn a blue like that of Lake Michigan. It took several days to effect this change, and it was some time before the people would believe it. The story was regarded as a newspaper joke, but when the people began to realize that it was true they came in crowds to hang over the bridge rails and look upon the unwonted spectacle.

Last week the first fish caught in the river since the great fire was hooked near Wells Street Bridge, in the heart of the city. Now there is fishing along the whole river, both in the main stream and the branches. Minnows are coming in from the lake in immense schools.

To any one who has not seen this sink hole of unspeakable filth and whose nose has not been assailed by the stenches which arose from it all this is wasted. But some idea of the nastiness of it may be had from the fact that the sewage of over a million people flowed into a stagnant stream and then imperceptibly polluted the lake from which those people derived their water supply.

This state of things has been going on ever since Chicago had a sewerage system at all. There were times when the stench from the river was wafted over a great part of the city, and few people have crossed the stream in late years without holding their noses. Now all this is to be changed. To be sure, the current is to be from, instead of to the lake, but that insures a supply of clean water to take the place of the liquid which heretofore stood between the banks. It also insures the removal of a very important cause of ill-health. It also insures an improvement in the physical aspect of the river and the part of the city which adjoins it.

The river's banks are just now lined with a system of docks in a very disreputable condition. The piling has decayed and the plank walks are in a dangerous condition in many places. It is feared that when the full current is turned on these pilings will give way and some of the buildings will tumble into the stream. Just now the velocity of the current only carries 50,000 cubic feet of water a minute. The full capacity is 300,000. This might have considerable effect upon the rotten, old piles, and the buildings equally unstable. To prevent accident, the city has ordered the repair of all the docks. This work has already been begun, and the city is also straightening its own centre piers at the bridges. The bridges themselves will all be repaired, and from now on there will be no more of the centre pier sort.

The Government has ordered that in the future all bridges to be built shall be of the bascule pattern. There are several of these "jackknife" bridges here now, and they are greatly preferred to the old kind. With the centre piers out of the stream, the river cleansed, and the docks repaired, the muddy stream which has been the laughing stock of the country for years, will be something to be proud of.

It is intended to ask the owners of all the buildings along the river to paint the structures a uniform color, the shade to be decided upon by the Art Commission of the city. If this is done there is no doubt that the river will become popular as a place for excursions, which will extend the length of the canal. The latter runs through a country not at all unpleasing to the eye, and it is possible that in the future the channel may be lined with country homes, while the water bears houseboats and pleasure craft.

The Woman's Club, which is always first in the movement to beautify the city, proposes to expend $1,000 in bettering one of the numerous small spaces in the residence districts which are called parks, but which, while belonging to the city, have little or no care bestowed upon them by the corporation. There are many of these spaces about the size of Tompkins Square and other such places in New York, but they are at present anything but beautiful in appearance. The club awarded a prize this week for the best design for beautifying one of these spaces, and it is expected that the design will be carried out this Spring. The city would do this itself, but unfortunately it has not money now for more important uses. The club, however, hopes to show the council what can be done when a little money is expended with taste.

Another woman's club, that of the South Side, has been finding out what ails the sex. It has decided that the chief troubles of womankind are caused by "health foods," high collars, husbands who stay out until late at night, and educators who make pupils study too much. All these causes were explained and denounced at a meeting this week, and all came in under the ban about evenly for the blame. All these things were assigned as causes for the nervousness and hysteria which afflict women. All the speakers told of their experience with these causes, except that of the belated husbands. On this point their testimony was at second-hand. But they all agreed that the combined causes were undermining the constitutions of Chicago women and threatened to reduce the sex to the level of man. Haberdashers were denounced for introducing the girl of to-day to a collar three inches high—a billboard of linen and starch which made her irritable and nervous. The purveyors of tasteless and unnourishing foods made from material which, one speaker said, our fathers would not have fed to their cattle, came in for their share of the blame. Public school teachers who demanded that pupils should study far into the night were set down as enemies of the future woman, and unfeeling husbands who insisted on coming home at unseemly hours and sneaking upstairs in their stocking feet did not escape denunciation.

Chicago is again enjoying an exhibition of the pictures of Jean François Raffaelli, whose work when first shown here, five years ago created quite a stir. Critics have not been able to agree whether or not Raffaelli has lessened his individuality by the alleged broadening of his work. But the pictures are here and they are attracting wide attention and discussion.

R. B. P.

Princeton Traction Company Sued.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 13.—The New England Electric Construction Company today brought suit in the Court of Chancery against the Princeton and Trenton Traction Company. The construction company was employed to make survey, obtain a franchise, and build a road for the traction company, and expended for these purposes $6,268.12. The franchise was not obtained, and the traction company has abandoned its purpose, and intends withdrawing the $25,000 deposited with the State Treasurer as a guarantee of good faith. The construction company wants the company declared insolvent and the State Treasurer restrained from returning the $25,000.

A rule to show cause, returnable Jan. 23, was granted.

Stern Brothers

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Highest Class Hand-made

French Lingerie

trimmed with Real Valenciennes, Torchon and Point de Paris Laces and Embroideries; including

Chemises, at $2.50, 3.50, 4.50

Drawers, at $1.65, 2.45, 3.25

Corset Covers, at $1.75, 2.50

Night Robes, at $4.50, 5.50

An unusual opportunity for obtaining the finest grades of Undergarments at prices greatly below the cost of importation

Exceptional Values

To-morrow, Monday

Ladies' Tailor-made Suits

a number of entirely new styles
Black, Brown and Oxford Camel's Hair and Cheviots
with fly-front Reefers or Close fitting Coats;
also
Black, Blue and Gray Zibilenes, with double-breasted Box Coats;
all coats interlined, Velvet Collar and lined
with colored satin; Skirts made on Black Taffeta Silk lining

All at the Special Price of $24.50

Ladies' Cloak Departments

In addition to further reductions of prices
on the remainder of their

Imported Garments

they will place on sale to-morrow, a large collection of

Tailor-made Coats
of rough or plain Cheviots and Kerseys, silk or satin lined, at $6.38, 7.50, 8.75, 9.50

Golf Capes
of English Reversible Plaids, at $6.75, 9.25, 12.00

Glove Departments

A very exceptional offering of

Ladies' Alexandre and Lupin Glace and Suede Opera Gloves, 8 to 20 button length Mousquetaires,
Values $2.00 to $3.50

Also Ladies' High-grade Kid and Suede Gloves, 4-button and 2-clasp, broken lines, per pair 79c

Opening of Additional Importations of

Cotton Dress Goods

Printed Plumetis, Satin Stripe Mousselines, Lace Grenadines,
Mousseline de l'Inde, French Brilliantes, Belfast Dimities,
Silk Jacquard Zephyrs, Madras Waistings, Lace Ginghams,
Corded Madras, Cheviot Shirtings, French Madapolons

And in addition
15000 Yards Printed
Corded Nainsooks and Lawns per yard 10c

Satin Stripe Printed India Dimities, per yard 12c

A large purchase of
Cambric, Nainsook and Swiss

Embroideries

at 5, 9, 12, 15, 18 & 24c per yard

Very Much Below Prevailing Prices

Special Curtain Sale

Ruffled Net Curtains
Lace Inserting & Edge, per pair $1.85, 2.45, 3.65

Marie Antoinette
Lace Curtains, per pair $4.65, 7.75, 11.25
Values from $6.50 to $17.50

Ruffled Sash Nets & Muslins, per yard 25c
Formerly 35c to 50c

Tapestry Curtains, per pair $2.75, 4.75, 6.75
Formerly $3.95 to $8.50

West Twenty-Third Street

MR. SAGE AND STANDARD GAS.

Directorate Committee Appeals to Stockholders Against Sales of Stock—Mr. Sage's Statement.

As a result of last Friday's meeting of the Directors of the Standard Gas Company, the appended notice was made public yesterday:

"New York, Jan. 1, 1900.

"To the Stockholders of the Standard Gas Light Company:

"In the judgment of the subscribers the best interests of the stockholders of the Standard Gas Light Company, by reason of certain recent events, call for harmonious and united action on the part of the stockholders. A committee of five has been formed for the purpose of facilitating such action, and of advising with the stockholders, and of securing for all the benefit of combined action. The undersigned, a majority of the Board of Directors of the company, constitute said committee. Other parties owning a large amount of stock in the Standard Gas Light Company have agreed with the said committee to cooperate with it to promote unity of action, and have also agreed in writing with the committee, and with each of the other subscribers to the agreement, that they will not sell their stock in the Standard Gas Light Company, or any of it, without first offering it at the market price to the said committee.

"The aforesaid committee earnestly advises all stockholders not to dispose of any of their stock in the company without consultation with some of the undersigned, and also earnestly advises them and requests them to become parties to the aforesaid agreement, and to secure the benefit thereof, which can only be effectually done by becoming parties to the agreement. Any party desiring to unite in the agreement is requested to send his name to the committee's counsel, Benjamin B. McAlpin, 111 Broadway, New York City, where he will have an opportunity to sign at Mr. McAlpin's office the agreement, or will obtain any further information that he may desire about it. If desired, Mr. McAlpin will call on any one desiring information. The agreement may also be signed at the office of George Leach & Co., 35 Wall Street.

E. A. McALPIN.
OLIVER S. CARTER.
JOHN T. TERRY.
FRANK TILFORD.
CHARLES DANA."

The name of Russell Sage is not appended to the circular. Messrs. Terry and Tilford, whose names appear thereon, are said to be very bitter against Mr. Sage because of his sale of Standard stock without the knowledge or consent of the other stockholders. The "certain recent events" referred to in the circular are said to be those in connection with Mr. Sage's course in the matter.

Messrs. Terry and Tilford both declared after last Friday's meeting that Mr. Sage's resignation as President of the company had not been requested. In view of the foregoing circular there is alleged to be little doubt expressed that Mr. Sage will be deposed from the Presidency of the company at the annual meeting next April.

Mr. Sage is much annoyed at the suggestion that he has been asked to step down. "Why should I resign?" he asked yesterday, when questioned on that point. "I was elected to project the interests of the company, and I propose to go right along doing so.

"Yes, there was some talk about my getting out, but it emanated from people whose interests are comparatively small.

"There has been no end of misrepresentation about my sale of Standard stock. I said some time ago, and I repeat it now, my holdings were not bought by William Rockefeller. I am just as sure as I can be that Mr. Rockefeller hasn't got my stock now. I also firmly believe that interests entirely separate and distinct from the Consolidated Gas Company bought the stock."

Mr. Sage refused to discuss the latest phase of the gas situation except to say that he saw no change.

MR. MOODY'S BIOGRAPHY.

A controversy over the publication of rival biographies of the late Dwight L. Moody, which has led to some feeling of bitterness on the part of the family of the evangelist, has developed from the expressed determination of John C. Winston & Co., publishers, of Philadelphia, to issue a biography written by the Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, who was a close friend and co-laborer of Mr. Moody. It was Mr. Moody's desire, it is said, that his elder son, Will R. Moody, should undertake alone the writing of his biography.

Speaking for the family, W. R. Moody has been led by the prospective issue of rival biographies to write to his own publisher, the Fleming H. Revell Company, saying, "without exception we have expressed our regret at the multiplication of these works, which have been prepared in spite of our urgent protest."

John Daniell Sons & Sons

BLACK SILK SALE.

These desirable numbers will be closed out before inventory.
Compare them with any in the market for quality and price.

20-inch Peau de Soie, soft Glove finish with a good hand, value $1.25, at 95c. yard

Rich Black Satin Duchesse, heavy and lustrous,
19½-inch at 65c. yard | 24 inch at 85c. yard

20½-inch Bright Black Imported Taffeta, very strong and reliable, at 65c. yard

19½-inch Fine Black Armure, soft French touch, a regular $1.00 quality, at 75c. yard

COLORED SILKS.—Lyons Silk Crepe de Chene, excellent Colorings, White, Black, Mais, Lilac, Blue, Rose and Silver, 24-inch, value $1.25, at 75c. yard

A very choice collection of Printed Foulards, styles exclusive, at 69c. and 85c. yard

All the season's Remnants that are left will be sold at nominal prices to effect a clearance.

☞ While in our store just visit the New Basement, an area of 10,000 square feet.

It's filled with SPECIAL BARGAINS, on separate Tables, all useful articles.

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ORIENTALISTS & JEWELLERS,
BROADWAY & 18TH ST.

Send for the free Vantine Catalogue: "About an Oriental Store"—cover in 3 colors.

There's ALWAYS a bargain in the basement:
Large size blue and white chocolate pots, 35c., *worth* 75c.

Exceptional Offerings All This Week

ORIENTAL CARPETS and RUGS

Reductions Many and Great.

Third Floor.

Shirvans, Antiques and Moderns, $10.00 and
Average 3½x5 feet—value $15.00, $12.50

Good Sized
Carabaghs and Daghestans, $7.00 to $9.00

150 Fine Antique
Kazak Rugs, $20.00
Extra large sizes, to $35.00

About 300 Turkish Carpets, $36.00 and above.
Averaging 6x9 to 16x24 feet,
Marked a third under the usual.

Fifth Floor.

Just Received: Complete line of
Oriental Furniture
in Chairs and Divans—
Upholstered in Rare Persian Rugs,
Bokarahs and Saddle Bags

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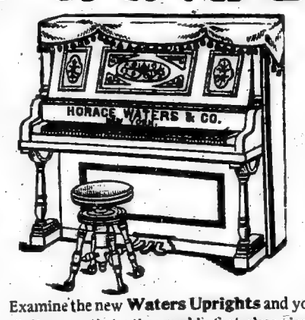

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Send postal for catalogue, with reduced prices and terms, on our new

3-YEAR SYSTEM,

giving you three years' time without interest.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.

DR. McGLYNN'S PRIVATE AFFAIRS

Friends to Settle Debts Arising from His Generous Charity.

Before the death of the Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn, it became known to his friends that his philanthropic impulses had resulted in placing him under a heavy burden of debt. His clerical friends knew that for twenty-one years Dr. McGlynn's salary as pastor of St. Stephen's had been given to the poor, that large sums of money inherited by him had been used by him in his charitable work, and that he had even borrowed that he might relieve the necessities of as many of those as possible who applied to him. Accordingly an effort was made during his lifetime to assume this debt. With the approval of Archbishop Corrigan a circular was prepared to be sent to all the secular priests and superiors of religious communities in the diocese. Before the circular could be issued, however, Dr. McGlynn died, but not without having known of and been comforted by the efforts of his friends.

The committee in charge of the circular consists of the Rev. Dr. Charles McCready, pastor of the Church of the Holy Cross, Forty-second Street, Treasurer; the Rev. C. G. O'Keefe of Highland Falls, and the Rev. Daniel Burke of Bedford Park. Last Thursday the circular was issued. Dr. McCready said yesterday that the response more than exceeded his expectations. The committee was, as yet, he said, in ignorance of the full extent of Father McGlynn's indebtedness, but it certainly was not less than $10,000.

The circular movement was confined to the clergy, but a lay movement having the same general object had been started under the direction of Commissioner John MacKain of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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Furniture
ODD CHAIRS. SUITES. DIVANS. LADIES' DESKS.

All to be closed out, prior to stock-taking, at
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Sheppard Knapp & Co.,
Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

ROYAL WILTON RUGS.

8.3x10.6 ft. . . . $25.00
9x12 ft. . . . 29.50

Suitable for libraries and dining rooms,

One-Piece Centre Axminsters,

9x12 ft. . . . $19.50

Drawing room luxury culminates in these. Soft and velvety, with dainty pink or light blue centres and floral wreaths in white border.

Together with our graceful drawing room furniture, they will make a room typical of a salon of Le Grande Monarch. The essence of decorative beauty characterizes all the furniture that you

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Daily, 1 Cent.

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Part Two
Pages 15-26

MERCIER IS PARIS'S HERO

He Is Now Known to the French Public as "the General."

THE HOPE OF THE ROYALISTS

Last Traces of the Long-Standing Enmity Toward the German Empire Are Being Rapidly Effaced.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—Gen. Mercier is a candidate for election to the Senate for the Department of the Loire Inférieure, and he has considerable chances of success, for, though he poses as a Republican, he will receive all the support which the Royalists can give him, and they are very influential in that part of France. I saw Gen. Mercier yesterday walking with his wife down the Rue de la Paix. He met some fashionably dressed women, and there was a most effusive greeting, the General remaining bare-headed for several moments, while his fair friends gazed at him with an admiring awe, which sent my memory harking back to the halcyon days of Boulangism.

Gen. Mercier's big cranium was encircled by a large silk hat, which was shabby without being excessively so; and his costume de ville was certainly a great improvement upon the shocking old black wideawake and baggy jacket suit which he wore at Rennes. His wife, who is an Englishwoman, was in staid black. It is not generally known, by the way, that Mme. Mercier, whose maiden name was, Symons, is a cousin of Gen. Sir William Penn Symons, who was killed at Glencoe. She has numerous nephews among the British officers fighting at the front in the Transvaal war. This does not prevent her from being a most enthusiastic adherent of her husband. She is a Mercerite through and through. Sometimes her devotion take a naif form. An English friend was saying to her a few days ago that the caricatures published in Paris against Queen Victoria were really too disgraceful.

"Yes," she replied, "but remember how the English papers caricatured the General."

Not only within the family circle is her husband becoming known as "the General." Paris is never quite complete without a military personage of agitated past and vague political aspirations who is known as "the General." Boulanger was "the General" until he became simply "Ernest" in the lonely grave at Ixelles.

If the Emperor of Russia had been a little less indolent, "General Bonaparte" would have been by now gazetted in the Russian Army list to supply the vacancy. As it is "the General" of to-day in political circles ou l'on intrigue, is Gen. Mercier. Upon him the hopes of the Royalist party are now fixed. I have special information which enables me to affirm this important piece of news without fear of contradiction. Great secrecy has hitherto been observed with respect to the negotiations between Mercier and the Orleanists. The Bonapartists have Prince Louis Napoleon, whom they look to as a possible military leader in the event of a change of régime. The Orleanists had no one of the kind. Prince Henri d'Orléans is on bad terms with his cousin, and though he is always declaring war with England he only fights "with his mouth," as Mr. Kipling would say.

ORLEANISTS LACK HEROES.

No Orleans has yet died in battle, a fact which the Marquis de Sommerey, in an ironical letter to the press, has just reminded young Henri. The Duc d'Orléans is a notorious lazy bones, who has never smelt powder. From the popular point of view the weakness of Orleanism is its failure to appeal to the military instinct. So direly was the need felt of a popular General that the Comte de Paris accepted Boulanger though it cost him his self-respect to do so. But Boulanger had his own axe to grind. If Marguerite had not come in his way it is doubtful that he would have yielded a potential throne to the Orleanist pretender.

Mercier, however, is made of different stuff. He is not rich, either in his own person or through his wife. He has an immense fund of vengeance and hatred to satisfy. He is the very man to be made a tool of by a party which, though almost moribund, might at any moment start into prominence again, for so fickle is the French mind that no political movement and no political personage here can ever be said to be absolutely dead for all time. Owing to a chain of circumstances with which your readers must be still familiar, Gen. Mercier recently became the acknowledged champion of the anti-Dreyfusards.

The Duc d'Orleans at an early period of the Dreyfus affair announced himself to be an anti-Semite. He has since written a violent letter, addressed to the Duc de Luynes, characterizing in the most contemptuous terms M. Arthur Meyer, the editor of the Orleanist organ the Gaulois, who was one of the most exaggerated opponents of the Dreyfusard cause. He says that Arthur Meyer simply took up this side in the hope of pecuniary profit, and that a man who could betray his own co-religionists was a dirty traitor, anyway. The Duke certainly hit the right nail on the head when he wrote this. Arthur Meyer is to-day about the most universally despised man in France. The Jews look upon him as a renegade, the Catholics as an immoral scoundrel whose proffered help can only do them harm. His paper is no longer their organ, and the Soleil, of which Edouard Hervé was formerly editor, is now being reconstituted to serve as the Orleanist mouthpiece. It is in the Soleil, then, that we may expect to hear the first boom of the guns announcing a new Royalist campaign, and the first engagement will be around Gen. Mercier's cadidature. Under the mask of Republicanism, it is Gen. Mercier who will carry the White Flag into the political fray. The Government, with its spies distributed everywhere, has an inkling of this, and the General is strictly watched by detectives. One of them, disguised as a cabman, waits outside the house in the Rue de Cérisole where the Merciers live, with instructions to follow the General wherever he goes. Being fully up to the game and an economical man, to boot, Gen. Mercier mostly takes this particular cab and drives about in it for hours, transacting his business. When he has had about 50f. worth of cab-hire, he offers a franc to the driver, who accepts it with a touch to his hat and without a murmur of protest. The chiefs of the Orleanist party are now frequent visitors to Gen. Mercier's apartment.

HIGH COURT PROCEEDINGS.

The High Court proceedings are coming to an end sooner than was expected. We are certain to have the verdict before the end of the year. The Government is thought to have behaved very cleverly in abandoning the prosecution against six of the prisoners, of whom the most important is Comte de Chevilly, formerly the Comte de Paris's Secretary. Comte de Chevilly is a devoted Royalist, but in no sense of the term a conspirator. He is a very large land owner with wide agricultural interests and a man whose heart is certainly larger than his brain. All Paris sympathized with him when he lost his two charming young daughters in the terrible fire at the Charity Bazaar. The chapel, by the way, which is being built on the site of this catastrophe, is now nearly completed. In the great fresco above the high altar, which shows the Virgin surrounded by saints, the portraits of two Mlles. de Chevilly, together with that of the equally ill-fated Duchesse d'Alencon, have been very happily introduced by the painter. The confinement which the Comte de Chevilly has undergone in the dungeons of the Senate for several months has had a shocking effect upon his health. One is so much accustomed to consider all these political sensations, such as the High Court trial, from a purely jocular or farcical point of view, that it is sad to learn that even the innocent actors in them must suffer so much. To lose ten years of one's life for the fun of being included in a sort of Gilbert and Sullivan State trial is a big price to pay. The Government, as I stated in my last letter, will breathe much more freely when the High Court rises for the last time. It will then be able to turn its attention to foreign affairs, which are becoming daily more pressing.

The Ministerial attitude toward England is still quite favorable, and you may be certain that all the rumors of intervention or mediation by M. Delcassé on behalf of the Boers which may reach you from time to time are absolutely false. Even if England, in accordance with her treaty rights, purchases Delagoa Bay from Portugal, the French Government will not lay claim to any territorial compensation. Here at the Colonial Office the present doctrine is that France has already got a colonial empire which is too vast for her to manage or exploit, and that the true policy for her is to make the most of what she has got without burdening herself with the responsibility and expense of further acquisitions. There is always a noisy Chauvinist party which wants to squabble about everything, but the public pays less and less attention to its howlings.

GERMAN HATRED DYING OUT.

A proof of this is the hearty reception accorded to Frau Agnes Sorma, who, with a German company, played Ibsen's "Doll's House" a couple of nights ago at the Renaissance. Sorma has been compared here with Eleonora Duse. The French critics frankly confessed that they did not understand a word she said, but admitted that the German actress's genius was well on a level with that of Réjane, who created the rôle of Nora here some four years ago at the Vaudeville. Sorma's success, coming after Réjane's performances at Berlin, removes the last barrier between the artistic worlds of France and Germany. Henceforward we may expect to see the French painters exhibiting quite freely in Berlin. There are still a few among them who retain their old Chauvinistic sullenness. But every day the wound made by the Franco-German war, which has festered for so long, presents a healthier appearance, and its complete healing is now only a matter of time.

M. Coquelin the elder is not as popular an actor in the United States as are some of his compatriots. Every new artistic manifestation, however, on the part of the man who created "Cyrano de Bergerac" is worthy of being noted. With infinite care in the scenery and the choice of cast, he has revived Victor Hugo's great melodrama "Les Miserables." He himself plays the part of Jean Valjean, the ex-convict, and though the rôle is a little grotesque, to modern ideas at any rate, M. Coquelin makes a most thrilling and artistic performance of it. There are seventeen tableaus in the piece, and fifty-two personages. The public is flocking to the Porte St. Martin for this interesting revival.

M. Henri Lavedan's reception at the Academy has been the great literary event of the week. As a rule the ceremony of receiving a new Immortal "beneath the cupola" is dreary enough. But M. Lavedan is nothing if he is not spirituel, and it was his congenial task to pronounce a eulogy upon his predecessor, the equally witty Meilhac, author of so many a laughable comedy and screaming farce. Lavedan's description of the Meilhac and Offenbach partnership was an exquisite bit of phrasing which will ring in the memory of those who listened to it for a long time. He described Offenbach "leaping like one of Hoffman's devils from the prompter's box, a violin at his finger tips, a sort of Paganini de bal d'Opéra, with flaming eyes, a wizard's laugh, waving a magic bow. Then on an enchanted rhythm of velvet and flame, brown polkas with mischievous eyes, blonde German waltzes, quadrilles throwing their feet in the air, tender melodies, sighing rondels, Bacchic strophes, and triumphal evokes whirled upon the scene." And it was Meilhac who has carried the name of this Parisian charmer, this demon of genius, Jacques Offenbach, on wings of crystal, to the uttermost ends of the world.

MYSTERIOUS BURGLAR CAUGHT.

Worked a Store for Four Months, but Left No Trace Behind Him.

Erwin Serowitke, twenty-one years old, was formerly a waiter, but found the business too slow. About six months ago he hired a furnished room on the second floor of 603 Eighth Avenue. On the first floor of the building is the dry goods store of Weaver & Co.

In the rear of the cellar, and separated from it by an areaway, is a space where the woodsheds of the tenants of the upper floors of the building are located. Between the areaway and the cellar, is an eighteen-inch brick wall.

Serowitke would leave his room at night and go to the areaway, where, at the further end, he removed brick after brick, until he had made a hole large enough to admit his body. Having thus gained access to the cellar, he forced up a heater, eighteen inches square, in the floor of the store. The managers of the store had been missing goods for four months, but could find no explanation for the manner in which the articles were taken, as Serowitke, after every visit, replaced the heater in the floor and put back the bricks.

Detectives Boyle and Charlton of the West Twentieth Street Station arrested Serowitke Friday night as he was trying to dispose of two pairs of shoes in a second-hand store. The shoes were identified by one of the members of the firm of Weaver & Co. as their property. The prisoner admitted his guilt, telling his plan of operation. It is believed he stole $400 worth of goods. In the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday he was held for trial.

READY FOR THE FRENCH BALL.

Madison Square Garden Elaborately Decorated for To-morrow's Event.

All is ready for the grand annual carnival and masquerade ball of the Cercle Français de l'Harmonie, which is to be held at Madison Square Garden to-morrow night. The advance sale of boxes and tickets indicates that this year's ball will be the most successful that the society has given in the thirty-five years of its existence.

The Garden has been more beautifully decorated than it ever has been before for this event. The high glass roof over the great arena has been entirely covered by a low-hanging canopy of white and gold cloth, which runs in broad strips from the apex of the dome to the outer walls. Flags of all nations are used with splendid effect in draping the boxes and side walls and palms and other tropical plants are exhibited in such profusion as to make the amphitheatre look like a great garden. A promenade twenty feet wide, marked by thirty decorative white columns thirty feet high, runs around the dancing surface. More than 3,000 incandescent lamps of thirty-six candle power have been put in, to give the necessary effect in light and color.

The ball will open at 10 P. M. with a promenade concert by a brass band of 100 pieces. At 11 P. M. the ballet of 300 women, which has been in rehearsal for three weeks, will appear, and the ballet divertissement will occupy the floor for half an hour, an orchestra of 100 pieces furnishing the music for it, as for all the dancing. After the ballet the dancing floor will be turned over to the masqueraders. Between the regular numbers on the dancing programme special feature dances will be introduced by professional artists.

WOMAN'S NEW OPPORTUNITIES.

Dr. Emily Blackwell's Address Before the Political Education League.

There was a full attendance yesterday morning at the headquarters of the League for Political Education, 23 West Forty-fourth Street, when a regular meeting of the league was held. An address by Dr. Emily Blackwell on "The Higher Education of Women" was listened to with close attention and frequently applauded.

The principal argument of Dr. Blackwell's paper was that it is only under the conditions to which the world is now approaching that woman's peculiar qualities can be properly displayed. Like the "New Learning" of the days of the Renaissance, the "New Woman" of to-day was, she said, simply the woman who was trying to adapt herself to modern conditions. As an indication of the manner in which women had developed in recent years the way they had learned to combine the suggestive. It was actually one of the great phenomena of the last fifty years. Its results were seen everywhere—in clubs, which in turn were united into federations; in combinations for moral purposes, such as temperance, and in combinations for political purposes, such as the Primrose League in Great Britain.

Change, the speaker went on, was, strange as it might seem, the only fixed fact in human life. The change in women was parallel to the change in work and workers among men.

Dr. Blackwell then referred to the fact that even the domestic work of women is become far more complex than a century ago.

It was recognized that every department should be an art founded upon science. Concluding, the speaker declared that the old ideas of inferiority and dependence, necessary in the earlier stages of woman's development, must disappear before she could undertake all the duties of a citizen.

Horner's Furniture.

Unusual Advantages

are now being offered by us as a result of important price reductions on many lines since completion of stock taking.

These reductions apply to
SIDEBOARDS,
BEDROOM SUITES,
PARLOR SUITES,
DRESSING TABLES,
CABINETS,

and many other pieces throughout our warerooms——all of which are well worthy the attention of those who wish to secure fine Furniture away below regular prices.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

PROSPERITY IN AUGUSTA

Cotton Mills Are Enlarged with Surplus Profits.

CITY BECOMES AMBITIOUS

Will Have More Well-Paved Streets, and a New Hotel to Replace One Destroyed by Fire.

Special to The New York Times.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 13.—Prosperity is not a stranger to Augusta. It has been a dweller in this fine old city these many years, thanks largely to the enterprise and conservatism that have controlled its large and expanding industries. When the general improvement in the business of the country began to be felt in the trade pulse here, it strengthened the life of business without exciting a flutter or provoking a "boom." Augusta, even in most hopeful moments, has avoided sensational advertising and ephemeral expansion. It would rather be staid than stayed.

But Augusta has not avoided or failed to enjoy the recent advantages that have been offered to her citizens engaged in the cotton trade, either as dealers in the raw product or as manufacturers for the domestic and foreign markets. Its water-power canal, great enough for almost all conceivable growth in manufactures requiring great power, is adequate to provide 8,000 to 10,000 horse power, putting it in the class with Lowell, Mass., and other places well equipped with water power. This power is driving eight mills. None of these is new. All have been established for years, the pioneers in the advancement of cotton in the country where it is grown. They manufacture for both the home and foreign markets, but I am informed that by far the larger part of Augusta's output of cotton cloth is made for conversion in Eastern cities, into print cloths. The capital in the mills—three of them have more than $1,000,000 each—was originally about one-half foreign—from Northern and Eastern States. Native confidence was established, Augusta capital took up stock when it could be bought, until now the foreign holdings of cotton mill property at Augusta are placed at only one-fourth, and the fraction promises to be smaller.

RIVAL MILLS SPRING UP.

The Augusta cotton manufacturers are aware that they have young and vigorous rivals and competitors. Although the Augusta mills have all been earning good dividends besides expending surplus in improvements, and expect to continue to make money, they have discovered the necessity of increased economy and vigilance. They get their water at a rate of $5 a year per horse power. They call that a merely nominal rate. But the factories are all within the city limits and subject to city rates of taxation. That accounts largely for the starting up over the Savannah River, in South Carolina, of the big Graniteville, Langley, Bath, and Warren mills, with offices in this city. Augusta regards these as her mills, but the consumption of cotton and production of cotton goods in the mills will unquestionably get into the census of 1900 as creditable to South Carolina. At all events, Augusta claims as hers, in operation and increasing the wealth of her citizens, 200,000 spindles that are buzzing on both sides of the Savannah River.

J. P. Verdery, President of the Enterprise factory, one of the veteran mill men, talked calmly and cheerfully about Augusta's cotton spinning and weaving. He is at the head of a mill that has greatly increased its capacity in the last year. The King mill, another large establishment, has about doubled its capacity within the year, so that it now has 60,000 spindles. There are no new mills, as yet. Those in operation can be enlarged, if it is desired to increase the output, but the probability is that new companies will study all the economies to be gained by going into the country.

"We are going right along," said Mr. Verdery, "just as we have always done, showing the Eastern spinners that we can make cotton goods of good quality with profit. The Augusta mills have all done well, some of them enlarging to meet increased demands upon them. Our cotton is drawn from both Georgia and South Carolina planters. In fact, it is selected for quality and price, regardless of where it was grown. I should say we had consumed about 40,000 bales in the year. Most of the goods are sent to New England to be advanced, either by printing or bleaching, and a part goes to the Far East, but not so large a part, I would say, as is generally believed."

"But why do you not bleach and print, and so gain the profits on goods more advanced?"

"That is a question we have asked ourselves. We are using bleached goods in Georgia, and the use of printed goods is everywhere a great now by men as well as women. We shall come to printed goods, no doubt, for it is manifestly a loss to pay transportation on them twice in order to give somebody else a profit we might gain. But a print plant is expensive; the art is one requiring constant, nice, and discerning judgment, and a plant would cost $1,000,000 to answer expectations. There is a bleachery in the State, with capacity for bleaching about all the cloth made in Georgia. It is a convenience and a money-maker. Our Cotton Exchange notes great and solid improvement here. The millers do not publish the details of their operations and dividends as formerly. They know how they are getting along. They do not care to tell their rivals, who may desire to get at some of their secrets, so the reports are submitted only to stockholders."

CITY'S CREDIT IS GOOD.

"Is Augusta gaining public spirit with increase of properity?"

"It is. It never lacked it, but development in cotton production and in general wealth has made the city more ambitious and liberal-minded. A million-dollar fire has deprived us of our best hotel and made a wound on the principal street. But we shall have a better hotel and more well-paved streets, before long. Our credit is good. The city has recently sold 3½ per cent. bonds at a premium. The water supply and Fire Department are to be made more efficient. We are not fast, but we keep up with the march of improvement."

Augusta's mills, like nearly all the mills in the South, are closed against black labor. Not because the blacks are all incapable of learning how to do mill work, but because having learned to be useful in the factories, they will not acquire the habit of regularity in labor. Negroes were tried in the cotton mills here. Many of them acquired skill enough to qualify them for employment. When they chose, they would stop, on any pretext, regardless of the fact that work was suspended wherever an employe quit. This indifference to business exactions seemed to be generally inherent, ineradicable. It is found among the negroes in the furnace towns of Kentucky, Georgia, and Alabama, and to overcome the inertia that would be suffered at a blast furnace if a third of the hands quit for a day, to go on a journey, to go a-fishing, or to a funeral, the furnaces carry three times as many men on the pay rolls as will be needed at any one time. Only one-third are at work at one time. The proportion of the active and industrious is about as to the negro's inclination for continuous labor. The average negro wants to rest about two-thirds of the time.

A GREAT COTTON MARKET.

Augusta continues to be a great cotton market. No sign is noted more frequently than that of "cotton factor." The cotton bought for local consumption is but a small part of the business. Some of the rest is shipped by rail East, and more of it goes to Savannah and Charleston and New Orleans for export. Since the improvement of the Savannah River to Augusta a steamboat line has run a boat three times a week to Savannah. Cotton for Europe and the East, and cotton goods for New York and New England, go by this route in large quantities. The rates are much lower than the rail rates. "While the river does not make the rate," said a shipper, "it certainly affects it. We have no doubt about what the railroads would do if the water route should be permanently closed."

A large cotton factor of this city who was questioned regarding the reports of the size of the cotton crop, and who was not sure that it would be so small as some of the lower estimates, suggested that there were some serious problems to be considered by the planters, and be rather despaired of fixing their attention upon them.

"We need better cotton rather than more cotton. Very little educated attention is given to the production of a good staple—say, an inch and an eighth to an inch and a quarter. Most of the farmers fertilize not at all, or very little, and then moderately. If they raise some fine cotton and some poor, they bale it all together, and all goes for the lowest average price. I have a standing order to my buyers to pay a quarter of a cent above the ruling price for the long-stapled upland. I have a theory that the staple of upland cotton can be lengthened by selection of seed and scientific preparation of the soil. It may not be possible to get farmers in this generation who will cultivate cotton to improve it, but we must come to it one of these days. We do not need the silky staple of the Sea Island cotton, worth from 30 to 50 cents a pound, but we should have more low-priced cotton with longer staple."

Augusta has trolleys everywhere, electric lights, some good pavements, many new buildings, railroad connections with every part of the country, among which the Southern appears to be conspicuous by its far-reaching energy and enterprise. It has about as antiquated, inadequate, and uncomfortable a commercial hotel as can be found in the South. That's saying a good deal; but Augusta admits that it is true. It's very sad to note the indiscriminateness of great fires.

E. G. D.

Jersey City's Water Plant.

The Jersey City Board of Finance yesterday, by a unanimous vote, refused to concur in the resolutions adopted on Tuesday by the Street and Water Board directing P. H. Flynn to increase the capacity of the water plant he is constructing from 50,000,000 to 70,000,000 gallons daily, and declaring the purpose of the city to purchase the plant on completion. The Finance Board and Mayor Hoos think a 50,000,000-gallon plant adequate.

Councilman Bodine Injured.

Councilman Benjamin J. Bodine of Richmond Borough was injured Friday night while riding his bicycle. He was thrown heavily to the ground, and his nose and lip were badly cut. The accident was caused by a hole which was filled with water and which the Councilman did not notice until his wheel ran into it. He will be compelled to stay indoors for a few days.

Bridge Policeman McCorkle Dead.

Patrick J. McCorkle, a member of the bridge police force since the organization of that body, died yesterday at his home, 703 President Street, Brooklyn, from cancer of the stomach. He was appointed to the force May 24, 1883, when the bridge was opened.

Le Boutillier Brothers

ANNUAL SALES

SWISS EMBROIDERIES,
FINE COTTON DRESS FABRICS
HOUSEHOLD LINENS

NOW GOING ON.

West Twenty-third Street.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Housekeeping Linens.

Damask Table Cloths, Napkins to match.
Hemstitched Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases.
Embroidered Linen Scarfs and Centrepieces.
Huckaback and Damask Towels.
Turkish Bath Towels and Sheets.

Blankets.

California, Austrian and French Blankets.
Down Comfortables and Pillows.
Marseilles and Satin Finished Bed Spreads.
Embroidered and Fancy Flannels.

Broadway & 19th Street.

BLACKFORD GETS THREE YEARS.

Bigamist Who Was Arrested at the Hotel Marlborough Sentenced.

In the Union County Court, New Jersey, yesterday, Judge Vail sentenced John Louis Blackford, formerly a detective of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, to three years in State prison for bigamy. Counsel for Blackford presented a petition which was signed by many prominent men asking for leniency. This had no effect with the Judge, who said the maximum term of imprisonment for bigamy was ten years, but that he had made the sentence light because of the man's confession.

Blackford's first wife was Miss Ulrich of Plainfield, with whom he lived for ten years. His second wedding at which he was married to Miss Alice Morgan of Westfield, was a public one, it having been advertised in the newspapers. He told his second wife that he had received a divorce from his first wife in Dakota. Blackford was arrested at the Hotel Marlborough in this city while on his honeymoon with his second wife.

AFFAIRS OF DR. HARSHA.

Creditors Try to Get Salary Paid to His Wife.

Probing into the financial affairs of the Rev. Dr. William J. Harsha, formerly minister of the Collegiate Reformed Church of Harlem, was resumed in the Supreme Court, Special Term, Part II, yesterday morning by Lawyer Edward Harding in an effort to recover on a judgment for $4,708.82 held against the minister by the Board of Publication of Sabbath School Work, a Philadelphia corporation, for money borrowed on promissory notes. The judgment was returned unsatisfied and supplementary proceedings were instituted.

Upon Dr. Harsha's resignation he left for Texas, and the consistory of the church voted to continue his full salary to his wife for the first six months of the present year, and this is the money at which the creditors are aiming. The Rev. Dr. Joachim Elmendorf, senior pastor of the church, was examined yesterday and testified that Mrs. Harsha had already received $500 of this money since her husband resigned the pastorate on Nov. 17, last, and the receipt she had given for it, though signed with her name, had been written by Dr. Harsha. Dr. Elmendorf produced the minutes of the meeting of the consistory at which Dr. Harsha's resignation was accepted in which the following passage occurred:

"The resignation of Dr. Harsha is hereby accepted and the request contained therein granted that there be given a sum equal to his full salary from Jan. 1, 1900, to June 1, 1900, to be paid in equal monthly installments to Mrs. Sadie H. Harsha."

The proceedings were adjourned until next Saturday.

TO AID ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL.

Annual Reception of the Ladies' Auxiliary at the Waldorf.

The annual reception of the Ladies' Auxiliary of St. Vincent's Hospital will take place on Wednesday evening in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria. Dancing will begin at 10 o'clock, and supper will be served in the Astor Gallery. Many of the boxes have been secured by well-known persons in public and social life, and the women in charge have been actively engaged in their endeavors to make the affair unusually attractive and enjoyable.

The proceeds of this entertainment will be devoted to the support and maintenance of the destitute sick in the new hospital, on Eleventh Street. Since the opening of this building a great many patients have been cared for, and the afflicted poor who were obliged to undergo operations—many requiring extraordinary skill—have been attended by eminent surgeons who form the visiting and attending staff of the hospital. To support a great institution of this kind, being the only hospital in the city depending solely on charity, necessitates heavy current expenses, and the members of the auxiliary hope to realize a sufficient fund from the reception to attain this worthy object.

Besides the numerous wards for adult patients, there are two spacious wards for the accommodation of children and a fine dispensary.

Boxes may be procured at St. Vincent's Hospital, Seventh Avenue and Twelfth Street, and tickets may be obtained from the President, Mrs. Martin B. Brown; the Vice Presidents, Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, Mrs. Charles Phelps, Mrs. Robert B. Roosevelt; the Secretary, Miss M. Blessing; the Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. William Cherry, or the Treasurer, Mrs. Stephen Philbin.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

Late comers still have equal chances with earliest buyers; there are thousands of fresh offerings that practically set these Sales on their opening basis. Besides all that—prices on sold down January lots are again reduced; cut to the quick for certain closing.

MAGNIFICENT

DISPLAY OF SILKS.

Our first Complete Showing of all Classes of

FOULARD SILKS

for the coming season includes a window display covering one-half of store front and showing Dresses of these silks made up in several leading designs and colorings.

Altogether a display surpassing anything heretofore produced, in

Printed Twills, Printed Liberty Broches,
Printed Liberty Satins, Printed Peau de Soies.

The patterns in this collection are absolutely controlled by us, for this market.

Our first showing of Novelties in all classes of Fancy Silks, comprising the very newest ideas in lace open work effects; also a complete line of

PLAIN DRESS SILKS.

Plain Colored Peau de Soies.
Plain Colored Satin Merveilleux.
Plain Colored Satin Duchesse.
Plain Colored Taffetas.
Plain Crepe de Chine.
Satin Crepe Meteor.
Crepe de Chine Broche.

FINE BLACK DRESS SILKS.

Black Peau de Soies. Black Regence.
Black Gros Grains. Black Satin Duchesse.
Black Satin Merveilleux. Black Taffetas.

GREAT SPECIALS,

AT LESS THAN MANUFACTURER'S COST.

A magnificent quality of BLACK TAFFETA, 27 inches wide, per yard, at . 69c
CORDED JAPANESE SILKS, a full representation of this season's Colorings and Patterns, per yard 38c
OMBRE TAFFETAS, a complete assortment of Colorings, per yard . . 50c
PRINTED FOULARDS, our own designs, a good quality, 24 inches wide, per yard 55c

NEW LIFE GIVEN TO OUR

SALES OF CLOAKS AND FURS.

Counting special orders to manufacturers in the aggregate with the season's surplus stocks, we could have safely met anything short of the buying avalanche that followed our first January announcements.

Not five days from this sale's opening, we were scouring the market for more Coats, Capes and Suits, urging the swiftest production compatible with high character in every article.

First slowly, then faster and faster as our needs grew, choice garments poured in. As this third week opens, we can show, from all sources, in round numbers—

750 Stylish Jackets—500 Tailored Suits—
450 Assorted Capes—375 Dress Skirts—
And (large and small) some 500 Fur Pieces—

Made up between seasons, when best fabrics and linings are at their cheapest, expert labor content to work for small wage, and manufacturers well satisfied to accept narrow profits.

This is the condensed epitome:

COATS.

Silk-lined $12 Black Kersey Coats—this coming week $7.75
Satin Lined Montagna or Persian Cloth $15.00 Coats—coming week . $9.50
Taffeta Lined $15.00 Cheviot and Worsted Jackets—this coming week $10.75
Fur Trimmed $22.50 Kersey Coat, collar of Persian Lamb, black satin lined . . $14.75
Velour $35.00 Persian Trimmed Coat, collar and revers of Persian Lamb, satin lined—this coming week $24.75

GOLF CAPES.

Without doubt the greatest all around assortment known. This week's special price, $5.00 and $8.50

FURS.

Coats of Electric Seal—a satin lined positive $34.75 garment—for . . $25.00
Collarettes—a number of different furs, plain and combined, but one and two of a sort. The average a $16.50 value—this coming week $10.00

SUITS.

Tailor made in fine pebble and rough cheviots, new style, silk lined throughout $29.75
Tailor made in plain black cheviot, tight or fly front—new style skirt $16.50

SKIRTS.

New styles Cloth Skirts, made up on percaline $7.50
Odd Skirts, only 50, in plain goods and plaids; were $7.50 to $12—to close at . . $5.00

SILK WAISTS—What option have we but closing out? All our interest centres in the coming season, and thoughts of approaching inventory blind us to cost and loss. Three big lots are far easier handled than a dozen smaller—we so arrange them, and count each waist as already sold.

IN THE FIRST LOT

Those sold up to $9.00—the grouping of four tables—miscellaneous styles, colorings, silks and satins—handsome garments handled and mussed. Take choice $3.69

IN THE NEXT LOT

Those sold up to $20.00—collected from many sources—waists for street or evening wear, French models of distinguished fashion, carrying all sizes in this, that, or the other style. Choice $8.75

IN THE LAST LOT

Those sold up to $40.00—Paquin's, Doucet's—every French artist of note and fame has waists in the aggregation. It is a sweeping finale, and price a very small object, $18.00

19th Street, 6TH AVENUE, 20th Street.

MEETING OF SCHOOLMASTERS.

"Uniform College Entrance Requirements in Latin" Discussed.

The ninety-fifth regular monthly meeting of the Schoolmasters' Association of New York and vicinity was held yesterday in the Brearley School. Announcement was made that at the meeting next month an amendment to the constitution would be offered reducing the annual fees of the association from $3 to $2.

"Uniform College Entrance Requirements in Latin" was the general topic discussed: Dr. J. T. Buchanan, Principal of the Boys' High School, Manhattan, discussed "The Present Situation." H. F. Towle, head of the Latin department of the Boys' High School, Brooklyn, spoke of the "Defects of Present Methods." Dr. Caskie Harrison, Principal of the Brooklyn Latin School, discussed "Best Practical Aims and Methods," and G. H. Hooper, head of the Latin department of the Columbia Grammar School, told of the "Advantages of Uniformity."

Following the above speakers there was an informal discussion of the general topic. The opinion generally expressed was that it would be a good thing for the colleges to agree on a standard. Several expressed the opinion that a teacher should be allowed great liberty of choice in the Latin books read in his class, and be allowed to designate whatever author or authors he considered best for certain pupils.

The Genesee Society's Dinner.

The Society of the Genesee, whose member hip is composed of the natives and former residents of the Genesee Valley region, in Western New York, now resident in this city, will hold its annual dinner at Sherry's on Feb. 7. Mr. Louis Wiley, the historian of the society, will preside at this dinner. The speakers will be ex-Senator David B. Hill, Dr. David J. Hill, First Assistant Secretary of State; Judge William E. Werner, Mayor George A. Carnahan of Rochester, and Mr. William H. McElroy.

At the Play and With the Players

It may have been noticed that woman is generally the dominant and irrepressible subject of this chronicle. The history of the stage since the Restoration of the Stuart Kings is very largely the history of certain women, anyhow, and in the daily records of the contemporary theatre woman seems fairly to dominate all else. It is the actor rather than the play that people talk about, and always or nearly always the woman actor in preference to the masculine histrion. In this hour, too, actresses of distinction outnumber the actors as two to one—if we leave art out of the question and account every woman an actress who is making a fortune, or seems to be, on the theatrical stage the proportion is much larger. Last week the chronicle dealt with Maxine Elliott, Jessie Millward, and Marie Cahill; this week's heroines are Maude Adams and Blanche Bates, while Mrs. Langtry and Olga Nethersole are waiting for their cues in the wings.

A second view of "The Little Minister," now current at the Criterion Theatre, after a long interval, would convince one that the extraordinarily successful run of this play was due to the charm of Miss Adams's personality more than to her art or Mr. Barrie's, if it were not for the fact that her personal charm has been exerted in so many other plays that passed in their turns into history as mere plays. Surely in this piece, in which she is obviously not enough like a gypsy to be mistaken for one even in the moonlight, in which her dialect is clearly a feeble substitute for "good Scots," and her powers of expression are overtaxed in the one highly artificial scene which closes the third act as they have been in no other play with which her name has been closely identified, she is not more fittingly placed than she was in "Rosemary," in which her acting was quite flawless in a technical sense, or "Christopher, Jr.," in which in every scene her charm was potent, and in one her gift of comic expression was shown quite at its best.

Still, speculation is futile in the face of facts, and "The Little Minister," which, pleasing as it is, lacks both motive and logic, and is manifestly inadequate as a dramatization of the moving work of fiction on which it is founded, is incontestably the most profitable play of its epoch, while the actress who has identified herself with Babbie is the most popular star of this hour. In neither case is the event to be deplored. The play, though it is a whimsical mixture of melodrama, farce, operetta, and artificial comedy, is dainty in form and wholesome in substance, with a leaven of delightful humor to contrast with its sweet sentiment; the actress, though the multitude of her contemporaries may now rate her accomplishments too high, (and the only danger to be apprehended on that account is that the inevitable swing of the pendulum of public favor may yet leave her without her due of praise and support,) is an artist of really uncommon gifts. In her portrayal of this elfin heroine of Barrie the most striking artistic trait is her absolute simplicity and naturalness of utterance. She speaks every word of her share of the text as if it was the expression of a thought which had just arisen to the surface of her mind. This ought not to be an uncommon trait on the stage, but it is really so rare in its most perfect state that the habitual playgoer is particularly grateful to Joseph Jefferson for his seemingly spontaneous speech. To secure this effect is particularly difficult, it seems, in poetic drama, and the greatest charm of Miss Adams's experiment with Juliet, for me, lay in the effect of sincerity she secured by this natural and simple manner in stirring passages like the "O, bid me leap," in which, while not approaching any accepted idea of tragic expression, she yet made the listener feel the pity and horror of the situation.

Almost every actor of any sort of standing above that of the novice will not fail in this regard when the text is merely colloquial. But Miss Adams, instinctively, as it seems, gives the effect of unprepared speech to all she utters on the stage. For the rest her facial expression is often admirable and never excessive: she has a keen sense of artistic proportion, and her voice has a quality of its own which seems a delightful quality, one must assume, to the great body of cultivated playgoers. There is never a hint of the conventionally theatrical in her poses and gestures, and she can express the sentiment that hovers on the borderland between laughter and tears with irresistible effect.

Mr. Barrie remembers his "old comedies" well in that elaborately artificed scene with the hats and the shawl when Babbie's mind is running in a dozen different directions at the climax of Act III. Here one is strongly reminded of many famous scenes for accomplished actresses such as that in which Ada Rehan used to triumph so convincingly in "The Railroad of Love."

In its merely technical requirements this scene is really more difficult than the potion scene in "Romeo and Juliet," and Miss Adams's treatment of it reminds one somewhat of her tasteful and unaffected acting in that episode, which was still not tragic acting. The comedy of Miss Adams in the present instance is quite as clearly not the elaborate and brilliantly effective comedy the situation suggests, but she makes the scene go to the evident satisfaction of her audiences. I fancy that her touch is surer, her phrasing, to borrow a musical term which exactly applies, surer in this scene now than it was two years ago, but she is still far from the effect many experienced actresses of not half her present fame might secure in it. But in no other passage of "The Little Minister" is Miss Adams's histrionism so nearly deficient.

I cannot dismiss this subject without another word in appreciation of the portrayal of Tammas Whamond by Mr. Thompson. This, within its limitations, is a rare piece of comic acting, which is something better than merely comic, in the common acceptance of that word, in its homely dignity, its fidelity to nature, and its suggestion of tenderness. Mr. Peyton Carton also is admirable, as he always is in a quaint "character bit," as that one of the elders who discovers that the paper written by the Little Minister is poetry.

In the case of Miss Bates, who has done so much thus far for Mr. Belasco's farce at the Herald Square Theatre, varied and extraordinary powers of expression count for more than personal charm. She is a handsome woman, but handsome women are not rare on the stage, while her good looks are not of nearly so exceptional a quality as her virtuosity. In fact, the element of personal charm does not enter very largely in one's appreciation of this new revelation of her skill in comedy, which is quite equal to her hitherto manifested skill in the "heavy" rôles of romantic drama.

Miss Bates has not yet secured the vogue of Miss Adams, and I should be the last to help her to secure it, for the worship of actors is not conducive to the best interests of the drama. I believe with Sardou that the drama in the last year of the nineteenth century is in a state of healthy development, but its growth would be healthier if the public disposition to rate the person of the actor above the matter of his rôle could by any means be checked. The plain duty of one who is assigned to report current theatrical affairs, however, is not to be shirked through any pleasant sophistry.

In "Naughty Anthony" Miss Bates is the comic temptress of a humbug professor of moral culture, who was adapted, Mr. Belasco tells us, from a character in old comedy, though from what old comedy (unless it be "Measure for Measure," and Anthony Depew is Belasco's idea of a modern equivalent for the detestable Angelo) I cannot tell. Likely as not it is one that everybody who knows the stage well will readily recall to mind when the title is mentioned. But it does not matter. No dead author will suffer in fame because Belasco found inspiration in his work; and, on the other hand, none will gain new fame in the books because of association with "Naughty Anthony."

As this comic temptress Miss Bates is both comic and alluring. She suggests the boldness, the high spirits, the fascination of the city nondescript transplanted rather recklessly to a peaceful and highly moral rural environment, with captivating facility and freshness of method. She acts a scene of allurement with a measure of skill that indicates how well she could handle a difficult rôle in a comedy of Farquhar or Vanbrugh if a revival of those dramatists were desirable—and why not, when we have got down to an exhibition of six stockings on one leg as the best fun one of the most inventive and industrious of our playwrights can give us?

Blanche Bates is certainly an actress of remarkable gifts and her possibilities at present seem to be limitless. Last year circumstances made one wish she could have a chance in "Frou Frou," and some of the recent emotional plays—"The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," for instance. She acted with so much sincerity of feeling in Mr. Zangwill's one little scene of love at first sight that another new line of characters for her suggested itself, the Esther Eccleses and Megs of middle-century comedy and domestic drama; while now her virtuosity in the guise of a smart, dashing, and purposeful hussy makes one speculate as to her possible ability to make Mrs. Sullen and Lady Betty Modish live again.

In other respects Mr. Belasco's farce is acted better than farces generally are. Mr. Worthing seems to me to exactly catch the spirit of his rôle, and I have no doubt that his best successes will be in comedy hereafter, though his gift of fervor is not to be denied. Mr. Le Moyne, Miss Redpath, and Mrs. Barker could not be excelled in their several departments. Miss Maude Harrison carries her rôle with her customary skill. But the farce does not suggest further comment. It has its undeniably amusing moments, but it has its dull ones, too, and farces should not be dull; it is well set, well acted, and involves some novel devices.

This week will bring forth several plays new to us here, including Ibsen's symbolical drama called "The Master Builder," which is as usual a plea for the doctrine of individualism. There will be a big new spectacle, "golden" presumably, for rural visitors at the New York. Mrs. Langtry will introduce to us Grundy's much-talked-of comedy, "The Degenerates," the novelty of which does not lie, as you may see in a glance at the sketch of the plot, in the matter, but in the manner. Mr. Grundy has attempted a picture of contemporaneous London society which must be something like that limned by Henry James in "The Awkward Age." The personages are supposed to be "types," and some of the smartest dialogue is said to be written in a new kind of ultra-fashionable, wholly idiotic slang which is more bewildering than Mr. Sydney Rosenfeld's in "The Senator." Perhaps it is as well to warn folks about this slang beforehand. It consists in using the diminutive suffixes with abbreviated words and in an elliptical manner that counts on the intellectual grasp of the person addressed. For instance, if a gentleman should by any chance speak of his "undy" he would be understood to refer to his flannel undershirt, though, of course, no gentleman would refer to that humble article even in conversation with Mr. Grundy's "degenerates."

"Brother Officers," to be shown at the Empire, is a wholesome and sentimental piece by one of the younger English playwrights, Leo Trevor, who has been particularly successful as an author of some original one-act plays.

Thus far the old repertory has not been drawn upon this season in the centrally situated theatres, but before long we shall have a visit from Mme. Modjeska, who will surely act in "Macbeth" and "Mary Stuart" in her engagement at the Fifth Avenue Theatre as well as in Clinton Stuart's new play written for her on the subject of "Marie Antoinette."

Mr. Sothern is getting ready to act Hamlet for a while in the Spring and Mr. Daniel Frohman is preparing to put the tragedy on the stage in a noteworthy manner. Miss Harned should be an interesting Ophelia, Mr. Morgan an effective Claudius, and Mr. W. F. Owen a capital Polonius. It is not a bad idea for Mr. Sothern to try his hand at the Prince of Denmark. There is no great Hamlet now in sight, as Irving has laid aside the rôle, and it is well that the young generation should have a chance to see Shakespeare acted.

Mr. Sothern is wise and safe. The fact that an actor of his tact and taste desires to act Hamlet indicates that he has ideas on the subject worth heeding. As a general thing, I believe it is better to neglect masterworks than to produce them inadequately, though it must be admitted that the aesthetic perceptions of many famous men and women have been quickened by the rude performance of "barnstormers." In this case we may be sure of a tasteful and reverent representation. As, before he makes his incursion into Shakespearean tragedy, Mr. Sothern will introduce to our stage "The Sunken Bell," one of the masterworks of contemporary European drama, it cannot be said that he is in the way of wasting his valuable time.

Of Maude Adams's promised appearance as Rosalind nothing further is known except that preparations for this production of "As You Like It" are now under way. Presumably the performances will take place at the Empire Theatre in the Spring.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

THIS WEEK'S NEW BILLS.

Mrs. Langtry's Return, "Brother Officers" at the Empire, and Ibsen's "Master Builder."

Mrs. Langtry, who has been seen in the theatres within the last week, will begin her engagement at the Garden Theatre tomorrow night, presenting Sydney Grundy's drama called "The Degenerates," which caused quite a sensation in London. It is a comedy of modern London life in four acts. Mrs. Langtry will be supported by a company of English actors, including that admirable comedian Fred Kerr and two sons of George Grossmith. The story of the play is told briefly as follows:

Mrs. Trevelyan is an owner of race horses, talks slang, is a divorcée, (though on her own petition,) and is generally a little shady in her reputation. She is careless of all, save only of her sixteen-year-old daughter, whose affections are taken by storm as a consequence, whereupon she turns over a new leaf. She has a midnight appointment with Sir William Saumarez, an intrigue which the Baronet has arranged out of pique at his wife's jealousy, but this appointment she does not keep, and, further, she decided to save Lady Saumarez—who has resolved to get even with Sir William by a counter-intrigue—from being hopelessly compromised by Lorano, a company promoter, whom she had arranged to meet at his chambers.

Mrs. Trevelyan arrives at Lorano's chambers to find her ladyship—who had revolted against the cynical immorality of the rake—imprisoned against her will, and manages to take her place. Lorano is called away on urgent business, and at this stage the Duke of Orme, who has "been long in search of a true woman," arrives. Mrs. Trevelyan had previously suggested herself as qualified to fill the bill, but his Grace had not been impressed with the offer, but somehow she did not reach the height of his ideal. The Duke has not been long on the scene when Saumarez appears looking for his wife. The two are just about to force the bedroom door when Mrs. Trevelyan walks out, leaving the Baronet under the impression that she had been the only visitor. The Duke, having picked up the glove of Lady Saumarez, knows better, and, shows the glove to the lying Lorano, who exclaims passionately, "You are the devil himself," to which the Duke replies, "In that event, we shall meet again." In the final act the Saumarez reconciliation takes place, and the Duke persuades himself that Mrs. Trevelyan's abnegation in risking her reputation for the sake of another was sufficiently heroic, and discovers that he is very fond of her and her daughter.

At the Empire Theatre Tuesday night Charles Frohman's stock company will appear in "Brother Officers," a comedy by Leo C. Trevor, in which Arthur Bourchier made a hit in London, and Henry Miller tried, with every indication of success, in San Francisco last Summer. The hero is a "ranker," a term applied in the British Army to a commissioned officer, who has risen from the ranks. He has had the privilege, or the misfortune, to save the life of a comrade of noble birth, and by him, in all kindness, is introduced to polite society, his friend, Lancelot Pleydell, promising to give him points. The rest of the story is thus summarized:

In obedience to Pleydell's advice to be genial and easy with the officers of the mess, lords and all, he makes the awful mistake of ordering a whisky and soda for a Dean of the Church of England and insists on calling for champagne for the ladies. Things, indeed, become a bit awkward for him when the Colonel, coming in hurriedly complains of the place being turned into the "commercial room of a hotel."

"You gave no orders, Colonel," protests Hinds. "Orders, Sir," indignantly replies the irate officer, "I should think the instincts of a gentleman would have taught you."

But the Baroness Roydon, beloved by Pleydell, graciously comes to the help of the abashed and confused soldier. With gentle tact she asks the Colonel as a personal favor to allow her to propose a toast. Glasses are charged and she makes a charming little speech. "Ladies and gentlemen—I give you a toast—my friend, Mr. Hinds. I drink to the health of a brave gentleman."

A year elapses, and when we next meet our hero he has profited by his social experiences. He has lost most of his awkwardness, and retains nothing more of his nervousness than the natural timidity of an extremely modest man. But a new experience has come into his life. He loves the Lady Roydon, a peeress in her own right. Their intercourse has been frank and unaffected, and the gentlewoman easily wins the soldier's confidence. If Hinds cannot gain her love, he can, at any rate, give her proof of his unalterable friendship, and his opportunity soon occurs. Pleydell has gambled heavily on the turf and lost a large sum at cards to a parvenu known as Robert Hutton, but who twenty-five years before was a card sharper. Hutton is on a visit to Lady Margaret Pleydell, and it seems that he will give her son the utmost indulgence if he will only introduce him "to the right sort of people." This Pleydell cannot see his way clear to do, and announces his intention of changing into a West India regiment and leaving the country. Hutton, who is always for looking at matters "fair and square," threatens exposure. What would Pleydell's brother-officers thing of a man who plays cards without money and who cannot pay his debts of honor?

Hutton, who has made his money in Australia for many years, has a couple of crushed fingers on his right hand and always shakes hands with his left. This peculiarity gives a clue to Hinds, who feels certain that he knows his man. When, therefore, in the next act Pleydell confesses his dilemma to Lady Roydon and wins both her forgiveness and love, it is to John that the two turn for help. Hinds tackles Hutton. He starts by showing the scoundrel how easy it is to pass the king at écarte, and then tells him plainly that he is Jim Stanton, who swindled his father and robbed him of his mother. Hutton asks for his enemy's proofs, and, becoming bolder, gives him some parting advice. This suggests another clue to the villain's identity, and eventually Hinds triumphs.

The cast will include William Faversham as Hinds, Guy Standing as Pleydell, Edwin Stevens as Hutton, Margaret Anglin as Lady Roydon, and Mrs. Whiffen as Lady Margaret Pleydell.

At the big New York Theatre in Longacre Square the new ballet spectacle called "Broadway to Tokio" will be produced next Saturday night. The book was written by Louis Harrison and George V. Hobart, while A. H. Sloane and Reginald De Koven composed the music. Farce and travesty, operetta and ballet will be mingled in this big show. Max Freeman has directed the rehearsals. The scenery will be very elaborate.

The principal parts will be taken by Otis Harlan, Joseph Sparks, Ignacio Martinetti, Joseph Ott, William Gould, Gilbert Gregory, Bert Thayer, Frank White, Charles Kirke, Nick Long, Lew Simmons, Fay Templeton, Josie Sadler, Alice Judson, Idalene Cotton, Anna Bartlett, Maym Kelso, Christine Blensing, Juliette Francietta, and the Mahr sisters.

The piece is divided into three acts and six scenes. The scenes will be a wax modeler's studio, a railroad train, the Golden Gate Park, San Francisco; Longacre Square, Manhattan; on board an ocean steamer, and a Japanese temple. The story is told as follows:

A fencing master, who was formerly in the employ of the Khedive of Egypt, and who had fought all the Khedive's duels for him, had been, in recognition of his services, presented by the Khedive with a sarcophagus containing the supposed mummy of Cleopatra. The fencing master had placed it for safekeeping in the hands of a wax modeler who was about to make a copy of it in wax so that the fencing master could exhibit it in the Paris Exposition. The wax modeler's sister is married to the inventor, designer, and boomer of a patent medicine. The patent medicine man is going to Japan with the hope of winning a reward of $50,000 which has been offered by the Emperor to the man who will cure the Empress of "cold feet." When the story opens, the patent medicine man and his wife visit the wax modeler's studio to bid him good-bye. Just before they arrive a curio dealer has sold to the wax modeler, among other bric-à-brac, a paper weight which he says is the heart of Cleopatra, which, according to an old Egyptian legend, had been removed from her body ages ago and embalmed. When the wax modeler's sister departs he gives her this heart as a mascot and goes with them to their train to see them safely started on their journey.

During his absence from the studio Cleopatra comes to life and leaves the sarcophagus. When the modeler returns to resume his work he discovers the sarcophagus empty. He sees Cleopatra and falls desperately in love with her. She tells him that she can feel no such emotion, as she has no heart; that the old Egyptian legend that her heart had been removed ages ago is true. The modeler realizes now that the heart that he has bought from the curio vendor for $1.37 may really belong to Cleopatra, and he tells her of the incident.

In the meantime the fencing master, the owner of the mummy, returns to the studio for his property, and he also falls desperately in love with Cleopatra. He wants to fight a duel with the modeler for her possession. Cleopatra interferes. She coaxes, demands, and finally threatens them in order to have her heart returned. She promises to give her hand to the man who will return it to her. They all start on a mad chase around the world to overtake the patent medicine man and his wife.

This will be the last week of Felix Schweighofer's successful engagement at the Irving Place Theatre. The first three nights the Austrian comedian will appear as Mathias Gollinger in the play by Bigmenthal and Kadelburg, taking its title from the name of that character. Gollinger is a wealthy brewer, whose daughter marries a Berlin young man. Gollinger's gaucheries lead to a separation of the young folks. Thursday night Schweighofer will appear in another congenial rôle in "Gebildete Menschen."

At the Carnegie Lyceum next Wednesday night "The Master Builder," by Henrik Ibsen, will be acted for the first time in this country. The translation is by C. H. Meltzer. The cast will include W. H. Pascoe, Florence Kahn, Josephine Wyndham, Grace Fisher, R. O. Jenkins, and Frederick G. Lewis.

"The Master Builder" is that one of the social dramas of "the Master" which preceded "Little Eyolf." Its symbolism is esteemed as particularly fine and mystifying. Its hero is an architect, who has gained wealth and fame through the ruin of a brother architect, who, with his son, is now in the employ of this man, Solness. Furthermore, the architect has a crazy wife, and is presumably in love with a bold, strange girl named Hilda Wangel.. No wonder he falls from a steeple and is killed.

"THREE LITTLE LAMBS."

Costumes Worn by Miss Ritchie and Some of the Others in the Musical Farce.

"The Three Little Lambs," at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, is the most elaborately costumed play in New York just now. There are so many sorts and conditions of costumes that a man who saw the play the other night for the first time, a man who has the unusual trait of noticing what people wear, said that when he came away the only ones he could remember were the gowns worn by the American heiresses. These are the many young women who wear very attractive suits of brown and tan with little brown and tan toques, the frocks decorated all over with dollar marks. The young women are not called American heiresses in the play, they are supposed to have something to do with a bank, but that is immaterial, any one in the "Little Lambs" might be almost anything. It is a mere matter of taste, "you pays your money and you takes your choice," and the American heiress was really not a bad idea.

But when it comes to a matter of remembrance and admiration among the women in the audience, they turn with delight to David Tooke, President of the trust company, alias "Bean Brummel Bob, a thief," as he is represented by Raymond Hitchcock. Mr. Hitchcock wears a most swagger coat in the last act, a long coat of black with a beautiful lining of purple silk and a white chrysanthemum in his buttonhole. There is nothing more attractive worn in the play than that coat, and when now, as always, more or less women take to masculine effects in their own clothes, they have a particular delight in the genuine article worn by a man.

Next to the coat comes the attire of William T. Carleton as Dakota Dick, an up-to-date cowboy. It is rather uncertain as to what an up-to-date cowboy may be. In real life it might be one who had been a rough rider in the war, but on the stage it undoubtedly means one who wears immaculate clothes and never apparently one suit twice. The behind-the-times cowboy usually wears clothes which look as if they had seen service. Dakota Dick's do not. They are charmingly immaculate. Part leather riding trousers are nearly as attractive as a uniform, and when they have never been defaced by so commonplace a practice as riding, they preserve their beauty. Dakota Dick's belt, too, is most attractive. It has a delightful plain oblong steel buckle, a business-like looking buckle, though one, like the trousers, which has never seen service, and it would be just the thing for a woman's golf or outing belt. The holster for the revolver, and the revolver, too, are attractive, though not to a woman from a utilitarian point of view, and they look so fresh and clean that it is hard to believe that the revolver came even from a gun factory, and perhaps it didn't.

Another most attractive person in the play is also masculine, to wit, the pickaninny with whom Miss Braggins sings the "Bugaboo Man" song. There are two pickaninnies usually, but this week the little girl has been ill and the small boy has been bearing the honors alone. He wears a white suit which can hardly be called beautiful, but he wears it with much distinction, a fact undoubtedly due to the town from which he hails, Boston has sent out a John L. Sullivan, and there is no reason why it should not develop clever little rag-time dancing pickaninnies. They are really clever children, Shirley and Eva Plenty, that last name with a history, perhaps, dating back to before the war.

MISS RITCHIE'S DRESSES.

But to get down to genuine frocks, Miss Adele Ritchie has really some very handsome ones, and some particularly handsome hats. Her first-act gown is a pale blue cloth, a pretty simple little tailor gown, trimmed with undulated bands of stitched silk. The accessories, if hats and muff are not too important to be called accessories, make up the charm of the suit. One hat that is worn with it sometimes is of white straw, setting high up off the face, the rim swathed in pink tulle, great pink and red roses above the face in front, narrow black ribbon velvet which encircles the crown and comes around under the chin and ties up in the back again.

Another hat, which is worn more frequently with the same cloth suit, is of heliotrope velvet, a round hat with rather a wide rim worn over the face, the crown encircled with alternate layers of mauve and pale blue chiffon. The muff which goes with it is of mauve shirred chiffon, with a big cluster of mauve flowers.

Miss Ritchie's Spanish frock is of black net over yellow satin with black paillettes and big yellow and red roses, a big black hat with great black pompons and red roses, and the last-act gown is of pale blue, a long gown, princesse, under heavy white jeweled lace, leaving only the little fluting of blue chiffon showing below it at the edge of the skirt. The fullness of the train is set in very prettily at the back in fan-shaped pieces just at the lower edge of the gown, which gives it the proper swing. There is a big hat of handsome applique lace with this, set high off the face, mauve flowers inside the rim, and a big bow of two shades of mauve tulle on the top with a big diamond spray between. There is a little clou of the tulle at the back and strings, which come around to the front and tie under the left ear. Miss Ritchie wears a number of diamonds and strings of pearls for ornaments.

SOME OF THE OTHER DRESSES.

Miss Braggins wears yellow and blue to work out the color scheme in her gowns, and Miss Palmer, who understudies Miss Ritchie wears one particularly pretty little gown when the latter is absent. It is a Renaissance lace gown over salmon pink, and perfectly plain princesse gown opening simply down the front at one side. There is a wide plaiting of pink chiffon finishing the lower edge of the gown, and the lace falls over this in broad, round point in front, two shorter points at the side, the lace longer and falling over the little train in the back. The lower edge of the opening at the side in front is finished with a big, black bow of velvet, and there is a simple but very pretty round black velvet hat with a fringe-edged scarf of lace at the side.

Miss Marie Cahill's gowns, like her work in the play, are individual and attractive. Miss Cahill is one of the three little lambs. The first little gown, ankle length, is of blue figured muslin with a Marie Antoinette fichu tied in the back, and a big blue hat, all very becoming. The next costume is perhaps more interesting in these days of coats, when every other woman wears one that is noticeable. This is not an unusual coat, as coats go, and it seems to live up to Phyllis Argyle's—the character Miss Cahill takes—reputation of being light fingered, which perhaps may not be a good reputation for a coat. It is a plain, light cloth box coat, with brown velvet cuffs and collar and big pearl buttons. There is a stylish little hat to match, turban shape, and made largely of feathers. With this Miss Cahill wears a skirt of heavy red cloth, one of those natty out-door looking skirts, double faced and plainly stitched. Miss Cahill's underskirts are an interesting part of her costume, because they are always more or less in evidence, and they well may be, for they are dancing skirts, thirty-six yards of net with lace trimmings.

In the last act, when she does a little skit as Becky Sharp, she wears a bright pink and green gown, a broad pink flounce around the skirt, and more pink around the neck of the low-cut bodice. It is a comedy gown, not beautiful, but with charms all its own. It is attractive like the wearer, but Miss Cahill is more than that, for some of the women in the play say she is a "perfect lady," and that said with the proper emphasis is a real compliment either to the actress or the woman.

VARIOUS DRAMATIC TOPICS.

Cyril Scott fits well into his new rôle in "Papa's Wife," at the Manhattan Theatre. He has the youthful appearance, the buoyancy, the graceful bearing, which are rarer attributes on the contemporary stage, as it seems, than mimetic ability and skill in "making up." Mr. Scott always seems very young nowadays. Yet he is no novice, and he used to act old men and "character" parts. He is remembered as the successor of Charles Kent in the rôle of the crafty Chicago lawyer in Mansfield's "Prince Karl" many years ago—nearly fourteen, in fact. His first hit was made with Charles Frohman's stock company at the Twenty-third Street Theatre, and he bade fair to develop into a promising jeune premier while he was at the Empire Theatre, but he suddenly shifted to operetta under the wing of De Wolf Hopper, and has since stuck to the lighter forms of drama, excepting in his brief incursions into the domain of old comedy under the direction of Augustin Daly. Actors so fit for important parts in high comedy and sentimental drama as Mr. Scott are rare, but he seems to find farce more profitable.

Richard Mansfield is again talking about a revival of Shakespeare's "Henry V." What fascination the vociferous and flamboyant young soldier King can have for an actor chiefly notable for subtle characterization and skill of composition it is difficult to understand. One would fancy that he would incline rather to King John or Richard II. The distinguished actor is also thinking again of producing a play he has long had in his possession on the subject of the famous Prussian King, Frederick William I.

"With Flying Colors," an English melodrama, by Seymour Hicks and F. G. Latham, recently produced at the Adelphi, in London, has been acted at the Castle Square Theatre, Boston, by the permanent company of that house. It is a military, or, rather, a naval play, and it seems to have made something of a hit. John Craig, Charles Mackay, and Lilian Lawrence acted the principal rôles.

James Young, who gave up "starring" in the smaller cities to accept a rather thankless task in the company of Augustin Daly in the last year of that eminent manager's life, has gone back to his former and seemingly profitable job. In the Daly company Mr. Young acted Christian in "Cyrano," which was dropped from the repertory after the company came to New York, and he had a small, poor part in "The Great Ruby," in which he had a going up-stairs bit that caused a laugh. He will produce next week in Norfolk, Va., a new drama by Rida Louise Johnson, called "Lord Byron." Miss Johnson is the leading actress in Mr. Young's company. Her play is said to have some sort of historical foundation.

Olga Nethersole's engagement at Wallack's begins next week, and it is not likely that she will need any other play than Clyde Fitch's new dramatic version of Daudet's "Sapho" while it lasts. This theatrical exposition of vice has drawn crowds wherever it has been produced, and whether or not Miss Nethersole's histrionic ability is shown to better advantage in this than in the other plays she has presented, the smartness, pathos, and audacity of her new drama are sure to tell. Mr. Fitch, it is said, has somewhat softened the character of Fanny Le Grand as Daudet presents it, as a "sop" to the supposed public taste. Miss Nethersole's manager has deftly aroused a discussion, in some of the newspapers in the cities in which his star has appeared, of the relation of art to morality. It is to be hoped we shall be spared that infliction here, but it is as well to be prepared for the worst.

Other times, you know, other manners. When men have to rise in the theatre between the acts to permit women to pass them on their way out, presumably, to "see a woman," times have changed, indeed. At one of the "first nights" last week two meek-looking gentlemen from out of town were compelled to gather up their wraps, turn up their chairs, and stand after each act while two nice-looking ladies passed them on their way to the lobbies for a breath of fresh air, or something. The meek gentlemen did not say a word, of course; but people who saw them felt that a new era was indeed dawning.

One of the coming women of the stage, it seems, is Bertha Galland, now acting the opposite rôle to James K. Hackett in Mrs. Richardson and Miss Furniss's dramatization of "The Pride of Jennico." She is said to be young, pretty, and uncommonly gifted. She has been under engagement to Daniel Frohman for quite a while, but has not hitherto had a chance. She is said to have a particularly good part as the Princess Marie Otillie, who pretends to be a waiting maid. Her acting is called original, piquant, and illuminative, and it is believed that she is destined to achieve wonders.

The employment of electric lighting appliances on the stage is still in its infancy. The use of colored incandescent bulbs in the dress of the ballet dancers in "Chris and the Wonderful Lamp" is more ingenious and effective than any such device has been hitherto since the late Mr. Daly illuminated Shakespeare's fairies with electricity in "A Midsummer Night's Dream." But these and all such devices are merely trifling. With the improved lighting machinery that is sure to come effects of light and shade in stage scenery can be secured that will greatly enhance the pictorial impressiveness of such plays as "Macbeth." At present the fireflies, the ignes fatui, and the lightning on the stage are too obviously electrical and fresh from the shop.

"The Cowboy and the Lady" has been successful at the Knickerbocker Theatre thus far, and much of its success seems to be due, as was prophesied in this newspaper, to the comic employment of oaths which are fashionable just now. Mr. Fitch's idea of the swear-box, in which each of the ranchmen drops a quarter of a dollar every time he uses an oath in the presence of Midge, is an adaptation of a very old idea; but it takes. A lady well acquainted with the dramatist saw the play the other night, and afterward wrote to him: "Dear Mr. Fitch: I think 'The Cowboy and the Lady' is a d—n good play. Inclosed please find 25 cents."

That admirable actor William J. Le Moyne appears in "Naughty Anthony" in an old-fashioned low comedy rôle, the first of its clownish sort he has acted for years, since he portrayed Wormwood in the old farce of "The Lottery Ticket" at a matinée given by George Riddle in the Lyceum Theatre. As a matter of course, Mr. Le Moyne's treatment of the character of preposterous old Budd is as artistic as possible. His denotement of bewilderment, vanity, blind uxoriousness, and the other recognizable traits and moods is not disstressingly exaggerated, and is sufficiently humorous also. No wonder he reminds an English old stager of the palmy days of Buckstone and old Compton before the race of low comedians gave way either to "character" actors or extravagant and acrobatic farceurs. Yet the admirers of Mr. Le Moyne will always prefer to see him acting nice old gentlemen, droll and eccentric as need be, but not clownish.

Doubtless Augustus Thomas's play called "Oliver Goldsmith," in which Stuart Robson is now acting the title rôle, is a very interesting piece, though the study of eighteenth century men and manners seems a trifle out of Mr. Thomas's usual vein. But if it is really fit to "rank with the immortal works of Congreve and Wycherley," and is actually "the best comedy that has been written since the days of Sheridan," Mr. Thomas would do well to abandon his studies of American life hereafter and stick to London and past ages. Of course, it seems a pity to lose his graphic touch in the dramatic treatment of our own life, but he must not forego the chance of "ranking" with Congreve and Wycherley and Sheridan. Mr. Robson's manager knows all about those old fellows, and it is he who makes the comparisons quoted, not Mr. Thomas, who is the most modest of men.

Viola Allen will depict the woes of Glory Quayle in Newark, N. J., Julia Arthur will appear as the Empress Josephine in Louisville and Lexington, Ky.; W. H. Crane will be in Baltimore; John Drew in Philadelphia; Sir Henry Irving and Ellen Terry in Pittsburg; Louis James in San Francisco; Henry Miller and Stuart Robson both in Chicago; Mme. Modjeska, supported by John Kellerd will act in Providence; Creston Clarke and Adelaide Prince in Texas towns, and Willie Collier in Rochester, N. Y., Wilkesbarre, and Reading, Penn. Otis Skinner's programme will take him to Omaha and Kansas City. Olga Nethersole will be in Washington and Nance O'Neil in Honolulu, while Mrs. Leslie Carter will act Zaza in Boston and E. H. Sothern will appear in St. Louis.

As was noted in this column some weeks ago, the American dramatists have little to complain of this season. Augustus Thomas has had two prodigious triumphs on the road which will doubtless be repeated in New York later on. Clyde Fitch has won golden opinions with his "Barbara Frietchie," and his adaptation of "Sapho" has drawn crowds elsewhere, while his piece called "The Cowboy and the Lady" has drawn larger audiences at the Knickerbocker Theatre thus far than its artistic merit justifies. "Ben-Hur" is a great "go" in this town, and Stanislaus Stange's dramatization of "Quo Vadis" seems to be scoring just as hard in Chicago. Since Christmas Elisabeth Marbury, as agent for dramatists and managers, has contracted for new plays by Paul Leicester Ford, Richard Harding Davis, Lorimer Stoddard, Clyde Fitch, James L. Ford, Charles Klein, Martha Morton, and Michael Morton which will be produced by American managers.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—To-morrow night ushers in the last two weeks of "The Village Postmaster" at this house.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—"An Enemy to the King," by Robert N. Stephens, will be the offering of the Donnelly Stock Company this week.

THETARE COMIQUE.—The Tammany Tigers' Burlesque Company will furnish an entertainment, combining vaudeville, extravaganza, burlesque, and farce.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.—"Wheels Within Wheels" is continued and attracts as large audiences as at first. The company includes numerous popular actors.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Playgoers with a liking for musical comedy can find it in "Three Little Lambs," which to-morrow night enters upon its fourth week.

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—In everything that goes to make up a success in artistic, financial, and laughing essentials, "Papa's Wife," with Anna Held, has met the test.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—Commencing with a matinée to-morrow and continuing throughout the week an original rural drama entitled "Hi Hubbard," will be presented.

BIJOU THEATRE.—Miss May Irwin in "Sister Mary" continues the attraction at the Bijou Theatre, where downright merriment interspersed with popular and catchy ditties holds sway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—There is no abatement in the attendance at the Academy notwithstanding "Way Down East" has been at this theatre for nearly three months. The house is crowded nightly.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—Nat Goodwin and Miss Maxine Elliott begin the fourth week of their engagement to-morrow night in "The Cowboy and the Lady." Only one matinée is given and that on Saturday.

DALY'S THEATRE.—"The Manoeuvres of Jane" is approaching the third month of its run, and no date has been settled for the production of John Oliver Hobbes's play, "The Ambassador," which is in rehearsal.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—"Ben Hur" will begin its seventh week to-morrow night. It is still crowding the house, and it is a long time since any play has crowded this large theatre so much and for so great a time.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Frank Daniels will leave next Saturday night and be seen no more in this city for two years, as he will devote next season to presenting "The Ameer" in the far West and on the Pacific Coast.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—This is Miss Annie Russell's last week, but before closing her engagement she will celebrate the one hundred and fiftieth performance of the comedy to-morrow night, when there will be souvenirs distributed.

GARRICK THEATRE.—William Gillette maintains his record with "Sherlock Holmes," which is in its third month. The first venture that Charles Frohman will make with his own company in Australia will be made with "Sherlock Holmes."

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—Specialties of an entertaining character comprise the programme this week. They include the Nawns, in a sketch; Mouliere Sisters, Joe Welch, Leo Dervalto, Pauline Moran, Keno, Welch and Melrose, Cyr and Hill, Chrissie Morrison Jones, and others.

DEWEY THEATRE.—The operatic burletta entitled "Wine, Woman, and Song," and specialty features will go to make up the programme this week. The vaudeville numbers will be furnished by the Burke brothers, the Jenny Eddy trio, the three Racketts, Mazuz and Mazett, Bennett and Rich, and Kine and Gotthold.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—The headlines this week will be Edward Harrigan, who will present a typical Harrigan sketch, supported by a competent company. Others in the same bill are Duncan's collies, Ed Latell, Harding and Ah Sid, O. K. Sato, Leslie Palmer, the Bigelow Twins, Florence Henri King, Marinnellas, Tyson Sisters, and the kalatechnoscope.

WEBER AND FIELDS'S MUSIC HALL.—Weber and Fields continue to devote themselves to the work of driving dull care away, in which cheerful pastime they are aided and abetted by Peter Dailey, Dave Warfield, Charles Ross, Mabel Fenton, John T. Kelly, and airy fairy Lillian Russell. "Whirl-i-gig" and "Barbara Fidgety" are the means used in the work.

HURTIG

Women Here and There—Their Frills and Fancies

A woman writing upon cats recently in Forest and Stream is as much of an iconoclast as the people who have destroyed our faith in that famous remark of the infant Washington: "I did it with my little hatchet," and other highly moral and elevating historic tales. To every well-brought-up individual from the age when it was possible to recite that beautiful poem, "I love little pussie, her coat is so warm, and if I don't hurt her she'll do me no harm," there has always been a pleasant mental view, in association with cats and kittens, of an amiable looking animal crouched before a saucer of milk. But this woman says that the cat is strictly a meat-eating animal, and for most disorders from which the cat suffers she gives a diagnosis of "milk." Beef and mutton are the meats to be given, when meat is prescribed for, and beef kidney is good; but veal, pork, and liver are not dignified by the name of meat.

It may be that there is a good deal of truth in this, especially for Angora cats, of which the woman speaks particularly. These animals lead an artificial life as compared with that of most of the less valuable animals of more common breed which are allowed the freedom of outdoor exercise as they please. But it is hard to believe that milk is injurious to cats when they take to it so readily. It may be that it is only an inherited taste from their ancestors, who have been domesticated, but that dates back for so long a time, during which the animals have been fed on milk, that the taste may be said to belong to them. As to liver, a handsome cat belonging to a family which is not large enough to provide him with a sufficient amount of bones, has these supplemented with liver that is bought for him, and he thrives on the diet.

He is a large black cat, with a coat as fine as silk, and a flat-house cat, too, which means that he does not live under as good conditions as a house cat. He never is allowed to go outdoors. There is not even a roof for him to run on. The yard being several stories below the flat, he never is allowed there, for one reason that cats or animals of any kind are not considered good tenants, and if he were seen there he would have to go; but he is, notwithstanding, in the best of condition. Healthy animals, like people, withstand all errors of diet, so some exceptions may prove the rule; but milk and liver are not always life destroyers for cats.

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The woman to whom the black cat belongs says that he has made her a regular beggar. She never goes to the house of a friend for dinner that her eyes do not turn longingly upon the bones left from the meal and usually she asks for them for his eminence the cat.

"I am always wondering," she says, "what people would think if an accident should happen sometime in the cars and I should be found with a big bundle of bones. I can almost see the paragraph that would appear in the papers:

"'She was a respectably dressed woman, but her white face—' of course my face would be white if I had fainted or was hurt—'and the pitiful bundle of bones which she carried showed her to be in extreme poverty.'

"Sounds well, doesn't it? I almost feel disappointed when I get my bones home safely and no accident has happened to make me a heroine, all for my cat's sake."

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"It is marvelous," says a woman who has recently moved to a suburban town from New York, "how much my boy has improved in his studies. The teachers in the city schools have so many pupils that they do not have time to give them the proper attention, but here there are fewer children and the good they receive shows the evils of the crowded city schools."

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"Come in here, Nora, and let me see how you look," called an old housekeeper who isn't worried by the servant trouble to her maid, who was going out for the afternoon. "Oh, that will never do," she went on, "here are your skirt and waist separated," and she pinned them in place.

"I have'nt a mother, and I never in all my life before had any one to care how I looked," said the girl, much affected.

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Hot fighting blood takes a long time to cool, and generations will not do it some times. The daughters of the early patriots, though so many times removed that they are obliged to study their ancestors' characteristics from books, still preserve the warlike, give-us-liberty-or-give-us-death feeling and demand the right to exercise freedom of speech and freedom of thought at all times and to make them manifest. That was what some of them did at the celebration of Washington's wedding day, on Jan. 6, held by the New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. It was a most cheerful occasion and every one was in holiday humor apparently until Col. Vrooman arose to speak. That speech was cheerful enough, too, until the Colonel, little wotting of the patriots before him, or, perhaps, because of them, decided to weave into his speech a nice little bit of patriotism. It began with a reference to the Maine and ended with a word about the Philippines and the good this country is to do there. That was enough. While the audience as a whole applauded, the four-or-five-generations-old blood of some of the "patriotesses" was stirred. They didn't believe in the policy of expansion, and as they wanted people to know it, they hissed. Well, there was one good thing it showed. It showed that in spending much time with the politics of the past they were not neglecting those of the present, and that is as it should be. Yet some people would have said that in so decided an expression of disapproval they were discourteous to the presiding officer, even more discourteous to a man who was a guest, and entirely lacking in something very important in the days of their ancestors—fine manners.

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There is no doubt that America is now to have a series of recitations of Rudyard Kipling's poem, "The Absent-Minded Beggar," for the "first time in this country." The really first time as far as known was on Saturday afternoon, the 6th of January, when Miss Virginia Colboun gave it at the celebration of Gen. Washington's wedding day, by the New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. On Thursday afternoon of last week it was recited at the residence of Mrs. Henry Holt by Arthur Edward Stahlschmidt, for "the first time in New York," as the programme stated, and it will not be long before Mrs. Langtry (Mrs. Hugo de Bathe) will be giving it, in a large way, for the "first time."

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"Yes," said Mme. Chanteur, the professional woman, "it really is the worst play that ever was. It is so bad that people in New York won't have anything to do with it. They can't stand such a play. Really, they say my Emeline is the only thing in it; she's practically the whole thing. But it can't hold together long. Oh, no, I'm not going to take her away; that would be too mean, but I tell Emeline that if it holds together for six weeks it will be doing well." Then she ceased speaking and her hearer picked up the day's paper and read:

"There was some good work in spite of the fact that it was leading a forlorn hope, but Emeline Chanteur, the heroine, sang perpetually off the key."

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One gets an idea sometimes that only women do stupid things in traveling around the city. In all the stories told of unreasonable people, women are the chief performers. But a man did a stupid thing the other day, and he considers it funny enough to tell the story on himself. He is a Brooklyn man, and, attending an entertainment in New York, it was between 2 and 3 in the morning when he reached the bridge to take a car for home. The bridge is a busy place all night, but from 2:30 to 3:30 it is as quiet as it ever is, that being the time when the people who have been spending the evening in New York have gone home and before those who work all night begin to get around. During that short time the cars do not run regularly and no one is quite sure about anything in the way of transportation. That night there were three cars on one track, but none of them the one the man wanted. However, a conductor told him to board his car and he would be transferred. He did so with a crowd of other people, and the car started over the bridge, stopped on the other side, and the passengers were told to transfer. No transfer tickets had been given out, and the man felt grieved. It was not that he minded the extra 5 cents, but he had been plainly told that he would be transferred, an expression understood to mean free transfer, and now he would get into another car and pay his fare. He approached the conductor with a reproachful air.

"Didn't you tell me you'd transfer me?" he asked with that note of reproach in his voice.

"Sure," said the conductor, "and I didn't ask you no fare coming over the bridge, did I?"

"Why, you didn't, did you?" exclaimed the man, and with a relieved look he ran for his car. The carfull of people had been carried over free.

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We are going to have something new in the culinary line, and it's none too soon. The Yezo oysters of Japan, which have as much of a reputation in Japan as bluepoints have on this side of the globe, are to be transplanted to America. These oysters grow to a foot in length and they will work a revolution in the culinary departments of American households. For some time good cooks have been in the condition of the small prince who, having everything that mortal could possibly need, had only one wish—something to cry for. That is the way it has been with the housekeeper who has rung the changes on familiar dishes until there seemed nothing new. And the new big oysters will be an inestimable benefit to the cooking schools. There will be something new to teach. Though it sounds somewhat impossible, the serving of twelve-inch oysters on the half shell—yet it is probable that the Japanese themselves eat them raw, for they eat a great deal of their fish in that way. Those in this country who have even degenerated so far as to be devoted to the American dish of pie, still eat raw fish, and say that when very fresh and served very cold with dressings, it is delicious. It is not a long step from raw oysters to fish, and but for the prejudice other people might agree with them. But we are not to get the big oysters in this part of the country so soon that we need speculate upon what we will do with them. They are to be planted in the tidewaters of Washington and Oregon, and it will be some time before we shall have Yezo oysters shipped with our California fruits.

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There is a young woman who was married in New York not so very long ago, who obtained the better part of her wedding outfit in a way not usual to girls out of story books. She was a clever little girl, could sing a little and play a little, was rather clever with her needle and "handy" at whatever she took up. But that is not a stock of marketable accomplishments, as nice girls before this have learned. There are too many nice girls of that kind who would like to earn a little money. The market is overstocked with them and there really is very little for them to do. But this girl was anxious to have a nice little wedding outfit and she was sensible. She got a place of something between a maid and companion and not far from a domestic servant, in a good New York family. All her little handy accomplishments could be brought into play here, and they were paid for at the very respectable sum—for such a position—of $20 a month. It was not an unpleasant position except that she worked hard and constantly from morning until late at night, and it gave her the most surprising revelations of the way some New York people live.

Everything—even the young woman working for her wedding outfit—was arranged with an idea of presenting the best appearance for the least expenditure. As the musical accomplishments of the little maid were attractive if not great, she went downstairs frequently when there was company in the evening and played and sang. If there was a big luncheon she put on a cap and was one of the maids to help serve it, and when her young lady went to the opera she rode there with her and was supposed to wait in one of the dressing rooms for her during the performance. She did not do that, however, for the carriage whisked her quickly home again after she had seen the young lady inside and helped her off with her wraps, because there was a great deal of sewing to be done and the time of a long opera performance could not be wasted. She had blouses to remodel, skirts to be re-edged with velveteen, laces to smarten up and make a moderate wardrobe put on as good an appearance as an elaborate one. There was always sewing to do. When it was time for the opera to close, she was whisked back again to act as maid for her young mistress. Other times she performed maid's duties were when there were young women coming as guests to the house. Then the common little robes de chambre of the young lady of the house, more shabby than those of the little maid herself, were packed away out of sight, there was an elaborate one brought out for the occasion, and the little maid brushed her mistress's hair, undressed her, put her into the elaborate robe de chambre, after the manner of an accomplished lady's maid, and in a way that made the guests consider her a possession to be envied. She was, undoubtedly, if she could have been kept. She staid two months and a half, earned $50, which, with a little help from friends, purchased her a nice little wedding outfit, and now she is in the period of living happy ever after.

She never regretted her experience, though she worked hard to gain it as well as the money. It was a revelation of the effort some people make to keep up a good appearance with the many demands upon the purse any degree of social life in New York necessitates. It is said there are many people in the city living in that way. It is not generally known, of course, for their great effort in life is to keep it from being known. Some people would not think the effort worth while, but if these do and are willing to pay the price of a continual struggle, no one else surely need complain.

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She is a woman who has the reputation for being "finicky." She does not think so herself, but there really is one thing that she cannot stand. She cannot drink from a blue teacup. As there is blue china in the house, sometimes, when a cup of coffee is taken up to her room, three stories from the basement, it comes in a blue cup. But it doesn't stay. It wouldn't if the room was six stories up, and down goes the coffee again to be returned in a proper cup.

FEMININE FRILLS.

In one of the big up-town jeweler's shops, with a world-famous name, there were a young man and woman the other day buying, or trying to buy, a plain round gold ring. There is only one use, generally, for such a ring, and there was no doubt but this was for a wedding ring. But the ring for this wedding was not purchased then, for they had none of 22-carat in stock at the time, and the couple would take nothing else. The clerk offered to have the ring made, but some people are late in the purchase of wedding rings, and that was needed that day.

At this particular shop, which is associated usually with people of great wealth, there is really a very democratic trade. People of wealth make up the largest class of purchasers, but there are people of middle class, of moderate means, and down the scale to domestic servants. People who are buying for some special occasion like to have the feeling that the article is good and has the warrant of a shop that every one knows. This is particularly the case, they say in the shop, with wedding rings. Many people of the poorer classes go there for them and get the 22-carat ring almost invariably, and the widest and thickest they can find. Sometimes the woman pays for it.

"I always advise people to get a wedding ring of 22 carats," says the man who sells the rings. They look richer and better, and there is no trouble about their wearing for a good many years if they are heavy."

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It is a dangerous thing to put money into jewelry which does not come from a reputable place. Any prominent jeweler can be depended upon, but occasionally people in a desire for a bargain launch out for themselves. A young New York man, who has a wife of whom he is very fond, made her a present a few years ago of a marquise ring of sapphires and diamonds. There is a place in New York where many people who know stones say they can get fine diamonds at unusually reasonable prices, and other stones as well. The young man decided that he would go there for his ring, and he did, but it was not satisfactory after the first few days. The diamonds were not brilliant and the ring was a disappointment. There did not seem to be anything to do about it, and nothing was done until this year, when it was taken to another jeweler for an opinion. "I would be willing to allow you $10 on that ring," he said, "but not a cent more. Your sapphires are cracked and the white stones in the ring are not diamonds." The ring cost $40.

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It is not only because pink coral is fashionable that it is attractive in rings. Fine pieces have a beautiful color, and with diamonds on either side of them, make charming rings.

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A wealthy woman up town has a very handsome evening dress the trimmings of which are comparatively inexpensive and yet good and effective. The gown is of black velvet, simply made, and trimmed with white Russian lace. This lace is very charming. It is one of the laces kept by the little Russian girl in the Woman's Exchange. This particular pattern is a reproduction of an antique design, about five inches wide, sheer, and with the pattern of a single rose at intervals. It is one of the handsomest of the Russian laces, and the Russian peasantwomen make their pillow laces for such low prices that it costs only $8 or $4 a yard. The gown is trimmed with the lace around the decolletage and down the front. Over the black it shows all the beauties of the design.

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Boer hats are on the way to us, as might be expected, the political conditions of the world being always more or less represented in feminine dress. But they will not reach here before Spring, when they will come in straw. They are tall, sugar-loaf-crowned hats, with wide curling brims. A distinctive feature will be the bi-color ribbon band with a long curled feather fastened with a buckle in front.

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Pretty little negligées are made of panne velvet, plain loose-fitting little jackets with lace trimmings.

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A pretty little reception gown worn the other afternoon had for a foundation a low-cut princesse frock of pale-blue silk, with a chiffon ruffle. Over this was a pattern slip of a delicate sheer white lace, all in one piece, covering the neck and gathered slightly into a collar at the throat and at the waist with a few shirrings, from which it fell out over the skirt with a slight fullness which did not prevent the pattern of the lace from being seen. There was a decided border of flowers around the bottom, which reached the lower edge of the skirt, rounding up, and opened on either side of a panel and vest of blue chiffon in front, shirred and very full. The gown was charming, with the exception of this chiffon, which, being massed, had rather a deep-blue effect and was too dark and too coarse for the simple, delicate effect of the rest of the frock. A pretty hat was worn with the gown—a light felt, with masses of blue chiffon.

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Beaver furs have not been worn for a good many years, but more and more of them are being seen this Winter, and they are distinctly fashionable. One trouble with beaver is that, though it is a pretty fur, it is very warm and heavy for this climate. It seems to fairly generate heat, and when a heavy jacket of it is once put on it is suicidal to change for anything else. It is worn as jackets and capes. It is not a fur that stout women can wear, as they can the baby lamb, which fits the figure like a kid glove and seems hardly thicker. Beaver is pretty for children's clothes, and a small boy and girl—brother and sister—have a satisfactory touch of it on their outer garments. These are both long coats of gray cloth, the girl's with a cape edged with the beaver, and a hat and velvet trimmings the shade of the coat, while the round cap of the boy has a top like the coat and a broad band of the beaver forming the edge.

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Miss Bessie Tyree says, in talking of gowns for the stage, that they should be entirely subservient to the character, but that it is disappointing in dressing a character to have something that is particularly interesting which people see and never give a thought. One of these occasions was in "Trelawny," which Miss Tyree was fortunate enough to have presented to her by friends two beautiful pairs of earrings. They would not be attractive for the woman of to-day to wear, but in "Trelawny" they were delightful, and they were really beautiful and interesting in themselves. One pair had belonged to the Empress Eugénie, fine Florentine mosaics, and the other, of filigree gold work, had been in the possession of the Emperor Maxmilian of Mexico at one time. They were really worthy of admiration on their own account.

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Some people take much trouble about the simplest kinds of cooking and without satisfactory results. One simple dish for the table that is very good and appetizing and may be served with many things is creamed potatoes. If the potatoes are not good and not well cooked they are unpalatable. Some very good cooks in preparing creamed potatoes go to the trouble of making a white sauce, thickening it with flour. That is absolutely unnecessary. To keep the potatoes from being watery the milk should be put on the stove and brought to nearly the boiling point before the potatoes, cut in moderate size pieces, are added. Then they must simmer from twenty minutes to half an hour, and at the end of that time they will have thickened the milk to the proper creamy consistency. They are very simple to prepare, but easily spoiled. By adding a little grated cheese stirred into the potatoes with a little more on top, and putting in a hot oven to brown they become Delmonico potatoes, with a distinct flavor of their own, not noticeably of the cheese, and there is nothing better in the way of potatoes.

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People who are interesting in cooking should visit the rooms of the Household Economic Association, 1,773-1,775 Broadway, above Fifty-seventh Street, Thursday afternoons. At 3 o'clock a free cooking demonstration is given. An excellent demonstrator, Miss Emma P. Ithell, has been engaged for the season.

PILGRIMS FLOCK TO ROME

Many Are Now There for the Holy Year Ceremonies.

NEW BOOKS AND POEMS

"Quo Vadis" Appears in Italian—Two Works by d'Annunzio Will Come Out Soon.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Dec. 26.—The city is already filled with pilgrims, and even the most careless traveler cannot fail to be struck with the solemnity of the occasion—the commencement of the year of jubilee, the end of a century and the beginning of a new one.

Despite the great strain occasioned by the lengthy ceremony of Sunday, the opening of the Holy Door, the Pope so far seems to have suffered no bad effects from it, his marvellous nervous strength and will power having stood him in their usual good stead, and it is the wish of all that, with due rest and care, he will be able to husband his strength throughout the many trying ceremonials of the coming year, and that his desire of living to see the dawn of a new and peaceful century may be granted him.

The profound impression created by the terrible landslide at Amalfi has not yet worn off here, and all the European papers are full of particulars regarding the disaster. The real number of the dead is as yet unascertained, and all attempts to unearth or look for bodies of the dead in certain parts of the mountain side are impracticable at present on account of the great danger incurred by the constantly slipping and falling ground.

Several corpses have already been recovered from among the débris, however, as well as from the sea, into which some were thrown. It is feared, however, that the loss of life may be even greater than has been reported, and, owing to the confusion still existing among the populace, it is impossible to arrive at any direct knowledge of the real number of the missing. All traffic on the provincial road has been stopped.

Three Italian warships have arrived from Naples, and a consultation has been held regarding the advisability of bombarding the still unsettled parts of the promontory in order to hasten the inevitable fall of the rest of the undermined ground. It is calculated that over 30,000 cubic metres of ground have fallen away already, and the neighborhood of the disaster threatens to follow suit in many places also.

The lovely harbor has been almost entirely blockaded by the immense masses of rock, &c., and the once beautiful promontory presents a dismal spectacle of utter ruin. Among other less important, but regrettable, losses is that of the celebrated register of names of the Convent of the Capuchins, containing, as it did, so many of the autographs of the world's greatest celebrities who have visited Amalfi during the century.

Following upon the closure of the Venetian Exposition of Modern Art, and the distribution of prizes, a meeting was held by the municipality of that city last Friday in order to discuss the proposition of Signor Selvatico, President of the exposition, proposing another exhibition to be held in the city on the same lines as the foregoing ones, during the year 1901. Signor Selvatico's proposal was accepted by the committee of the exposition and unanimously approved by the City Council, which voted 5x,000f. at once toward carrying out the project.

The Mayor, Count Grimani, before presenting a detailed account of the exposition of this past year, mentioned the fact that both artistically and financially the results had surpassed the greatest expectations of the promoters.

Henry Sienckewicz's "Quo Vadis" has appeared in its first Italian translation, and since its publication, little over a month ago, has become the most popular book of the year throughout Italy. The sale of copies is, for Italy, an almost unprecedented one, and the work promises to go into several editions beyond those which have already been issued. Translators are busy now with the writer's lesser known works.

The "Nuova Antologia" for November has published some extracts from d'Annunzio's new set of poems entitled "Laudi," or "Praises," which are soon to appear in their first edition. The poems are a series of panegyrics on mankind, and for his motto the poet has taken a few lines from the "Canticle of the Sun" of Francis of Assisi. Where the famous saint pours out the praises of the Creator, and all his creatures and creations, the nineteenth century poet glorifies the deeds of men and the power of nature.

As far as can be judged from the extracts given in the "Antologia," there is work of great beauty in the new poems which are permeated with a pronounced pantheistic spirit. Another work of d'Annunzio's, on which the writer is still working, is his new 700-page romance entitled "Fuoco," or "Fire," which is also nearing completion and will soon appear.

The Ministry of War has signed a decree recalling to active service Gen. Giletta, who was captured by the French and condemned as a spy by the French military court at Nice this past July. It will be remembered that Gen. Giletta was pardoned by President Loubet after his condemnation and sentence, and that the Italian military authorities, in order to show that the overzealous General had overstepped the bounds not only of prudence, but of his orders, and that his acts of "espionage" had been carried on without the sanction of his superiors, dismissed him from active service. How much the unfortunate General really was to blame is, however, unknown.

The affair created at the time considerable hard feeling between the two nations which it concerned, especially as the tension caused by the Dreyfus case was at its highest, and the General's dismissal from service here was evidently a diplomatic and necessary set-off to President Loubet's wise and generous pardon.

FASHIONS IN PARIS.

Fur Hats No Longer Worn—Some Parisian Ideas—How the Frenchwoman Lifts Her Skirts.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—One often hears discussed in America the question whether New York fashions are six months or a year behind those in Paris. From the present state of things one would say that New York is at least a year behind for those who frequent the large department shops. For those who patronize the smartest Fifth Avenue modistes and milliners there is comparatively little difference. Why the former statement should be true is indeed difficult to understand, as all these houses have buyers here who get their models at the best-known establishments and pay fancy prices for them.

A year ago, as early as September, Paris was flooded with fur hats and toques of all sorts and descriptions, from those at $100, in the Rue de la Paix, down to those of $1, at the Bon Marché, made of imitation fur. Yet one saw nothing of them in New York. This Winter they are offered as the last Paris fashion, which they certainly are not, for here there is not one to be seen nor any of the hats bound with feathered breasts such as are flooding New York today. To be sure, hats trimmed with iridescent breasts, surmounted by the bristling head of the bird itself, are still to be seen in the most expensive shops, but they are not a novelty.

The newest hats are very flat and placed square on the head, with no turning up either at back or sides. Everything is symmetrical and nothing higher than a soft osprey or one of the above mentioned heads. To be really up to date, the hat should be made either of shirred silk or cloth and velvet combined and the folds of the material laid so flat as to give the Tam o' Shanter effect. With this should be worn a fine veil with large dots set far apart, giving the effect of court-plaster. The hair is moderately low, not crêped, and slightly puffed at the sides.

The Paris world has gone quite mad over the fur bolero, and one sees it in every conceivable fur. The handsomest shown are of Persian lamb, with the highest kind of a Medici collar, lined with plain ermine. These are worn with tan or black cloth skirts, and one sees occasionally an entire skirt of the fur itself. These fur skirts are the latest novelty, and are not to be seen ready made at the furriers here. Although they are very handsome, especially those of sealskin, it is doubtful if they take, as they are very heavy and bulky, besides being very ultra and requiring a very full purse. The fur muffs are all trimmed, either with lace ruffles and violets or chiffon—the more inconsistent the better. White gloves with black stitching are the newest, although tan suède is much used for morning wear. Nowadays no Frenchwoman considers her toilet complete without the dainty little bag of light-colored leather bound with gold and just fitting in the muff. In this is put her powder puff, moucholr, and change.

Coral has again come to the front and the more one wears the smarter the wearer. There are coral chains for muffs, coral pins for the hair, and combs as well, but it is a trying color, and one that goes well with few gowns. It would seem now as though the time had come for a National costume, for, after all is said and done, the monotony of women's dress is appalling. If any one appears in a pretty or becoming hat, presto! it is immediately copied until it spreads from Third to Ninth Avenue, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. One doubts if there is a young woman in society to-day who does not possess a gray gown. If there is such a one, she is probably planning to have the aforesaid gray gown, for the reason that "every one is wearing them." Of course, there are gray gowns and gray gowns, and some of them are very lovely, but why have such a reason for fixing on a certain color and running it to death? It should be the very reason for selecting another shade. Far be it from us to seek unconventionality in dress, if it necessitates, as it usually does, conspicuousness in a woman. In that case she is at once voted bad form, which is the worst thing that could possibly happen.

After all, the sine qua non is style—that intangible something which makes even a plain woman appear distinguished and well dressed. Fortunately, or perhaps unfortunately, each individual imagines that he or she possess this quality of "carrying off" one's clothes. It has been well said that one-half of the style of a Frenchwoman's gown lies in the way she puts it on—surely also in the way she holds it up. One glance at a Parisienne when the streets are muddy and you look again in admiration of the grace and effective handling of her draperies. Her skirt, grasped firmly in the left hand, is drawn up and around at the same time to the left, displaying immaculate bottines and lace ruffled petticoat. Should the skirt be very long or the streets extra muddy she takes the right hand to lift coquettishly the right side of her skirt. It is charmingly done, but one doubts one's ability to do likewise, for she certainly lifts her skirts very high—perhaps too high for American propriety. The New York girl has sensibly taken to a short skirt for morning wear, but one often sees a charming gown lifted carefully on one side while the owner thereof calmly pursues the even tenor of her way, unconscious of the fact that the other side of her skirt is cleaning the pavement at each step. The secret of it all lies in the fact that a Frenchwoman expends as much money on the articles underneath as on those outside, and is not averse to showing them. An English girl wears as little as possible underneath her walking skirt, and that little is unadorned by lace or ruffle.

The contrast between French and English footgear is equally strong, and one is not tempted to look again at the large flat, ill-made shoes of our English cousins, always much in evidence beneath the shapeless skirt. Happily enough the heavy boots and shoes so much in vogue during the last two years are fast losing favor with Americans, not only on account of their weight, but because of the bad effect on the feet. The French shoe will be worn, with its high heel, which, though unsuitable for walking, seems certainly more appropriate for a calling costume than the broad-toed, heavier model.

Whispers from the atiliers tell us that dark colors are de rigeur, and everything in the Spring will be with polonaise effect, if not the polonaise itself. Now everything is bolero, even ball dresses. The pleated skirts have reached the shop of the Bon Marche, which sounds their death knell. This is a pity, for they are very graceful and far more becoming to the average figure than the polonaise will be.

Black is very chic just at present, even for carriage wear, and velvet is much worn. All black gowns are brightened, however, by cut-out embroidery placed over white or colors. The material par excellence for morning wear is cashmere, which comes in the most delicate shades of café-au-lait, fawn, or gray, while for evening wear the lace dress has come to stay, and holds its own in spite of the beautiful figured crêpe de chines now being shown in the shops.

AMSTERDAM'S GRAIN ELEVATOR.

Built by the City—Only One in the Netherlands.

There has recently been completed a grain elevator in Amsterdam, the only one in the Netherlands. Its length is 410 feet and its width 108 feet. It was built by the city and leased for a term of fifty-five years at 6,000 florins ($2,400) a year to Messrs. Korthal Altes. For the building itself a space of 7,218 feet was reserved. The capacity is from 16,000 to 18,000 metric tons. The greater part will be used for the storage of grain in silos, the ground floor alone, with a storage capacity of 3,000 tons, being intended for the storage of grain and seeds in bags.

The cargo of a vessel is weighed by hand and put over the ship's side in tipping buckets, which deposit it on the traveling bands. It is then brought to its place by mechanical power. The velocity of transport is calculated so as to insure an easy transfer of all the grain, however fast it may be discharged. A maximum capacity of 440,920 pounds per hour has been fixed, and two kinds of grain may, if necessary, be discharged simultaneously from the same vessel.

Aid for Riverside Association.

The League for Political Education in the Nineteenth Assembly District is soliciting aid for the Riverside Association, at 259 and 261 West Sixty-ninth Street, where indoor recreation and instruction are given through the Winter to poor children. The association has in operation a successful kindergarten, a library with an annual circulation of 90,000 books, baths, which 40,000 persons use each year, a small gymnasium, and clubs for working girls and boys.

Concert for Armenian Orphans.

The American Women's Relief Association will give a concert Jan. 20, at the Carnegie Lyceum, to raise funds for the support of children whose parents were massacred in Armenia. The society has a small building in the monastery of Sainabhad, in the province of Van, which the patriarch of Constantinople offered for its use. There are now twenty-six orphans being brought up there.

A. SIMONSON

933 BROADWAY
21ST & 22D STS.
THE LEADING HOUSE FOR HAIR GOODS

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THE NEW STYLE OF

Marie Antoinette Coiffure

WILL PROVE A DECIDED SUCCESS!

The various innovations of same will add to the comfort and beauty!

This particular style of Hair Dress is a blessing in disguise, particularly for all those who have ruined their hair, or Ladies with thin hair, or those whom nature has denied a luxuriant growth of hair, or for those who wish to conceal their own hair for various reasons. All those with any kind of the various deficiencies will find this new Marie Antoinette a great relief, without resorting to wigs. A magnificent assortment in all beautiful colors.

COSMETICS.

SPECIAL LIQUID Nos. 1 and 2 wonderful HAIR GROWER and sure cure against DANDRUFF.

POUDRE VELOUTINE and FOUNTAIN of BEAUTY, guarantees a perfect transparent complexion.

A. SIMONSON,

933 BROADWAY. 21ST AND 22D STS.

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A Stupendous Pre-Inventory Sale.

A monster wind-up of the most successful year of our business history. Prudent buyers—those of a saving turn—will appreciate the remarkable price reductions throughout every department. These few as examples:

Ladies' Jackets & Capes:

No matter what the grade—a great clean-up of our entire Jacket and Cape stock—every one has had a half sliced off its former price:

$14.75 for $28.00 Cloth Jackets.
$9.75 for $20.00 Cloth Jackets.
$7.50 for $15.00 Cloth Jackets.
$4.98 for $10.00 Cloth Jackets.
$12.75 for $22.00 Golf Capes.
$9.75 for $15.00 Golf Capes.
$5.98 for $10.00 Golf Capes.

The balance of our Velour Jackets and Capes, Automobiles and Newmarkets at much below cost.

Misses' & Children's Jackets and Suits:

3.98 instead of $6.50 for MISSES' SKIRTS of Black Camel's Hair Cheviot, box plaited back, 37 to 41 inches long.

3.98 instead of $8.00 for CHILDREN'S DRESSES—a variety of styles in fancy materials—broken sizes.

4.98 instead of $9.75 for MISSES' JACKETS in a variety of styles and materials, sizes 14 to 18 years.

4.98 instead of $10.00 for GRETCHENS, REEFERS and JACKETS, sizes 4 to 12 years.

Furs:

11.50 for $14.50 NECK SCARFS of fine quality Mink, with cluster of 8 full tails.

13.75 for $19.00 NECK SCARFS of Stone Marten, with cluster of 8 full tails.

18.25 for $24.50 CLOTH CAPES, fur lined and trimmed.

25.75 for $38.50 STORM COLLARS of Stone Marten, with cluster of 8 full tails.

Silks:

49c per yd. for 65c. quality of BLACK TAFFETAS.

69c per yd. for 89c. BLACK PEAU DE SOIE and FLEUR DE SOIE.

59c for 85c. COLORED SATIN LIBERTIES, in all the new shades.

89c per yd. for $1.25 quality of COLORED SILK AND WOOL POPLINS, in street and evening shades.

Dress Goods:

98c per yd. for $1.50 quality of COLORED BROADCLOTH SUITINGS, all the latest shades.

59c per yd. for 85c. quality BLACK STORMPROOF CHEVIOTS AND SERGES—all sponged and shrunk.

Leather Goods:

69c instead of 98c. for COMBINATION POCKET BOOKS of Colored and Black Seal, Alligator and Morocco, calf lined.

98c instead of $1.45 for COMBINATION POCKET BOOKS of superior quality Seal, Morocco and Alligator, calf lined.

Sterling Silverware:

85c instead of $1.00 for SUGAR SPOONS, SARDINE FORKS, OLIVE SPOONS, PICKLE FORKS, CREAM LADLES AND BON BON SPOONS.

Sheet Music:

11c instead of 23c. 2,500 COPIES, COMPRISING OVER 200 TITLES, all popular hits.

Carpets and Oilcloths:

REMNANTS OF CARPETS—but enough of a pattern for one or perhaps two rooms—some with borders—prices marvelously low for such grades of goods. Bring size of room with you.

45c per yd. for 75c. Tapestries.
65c per yd. for $1.00 Velvets,
70c per yd. for $1.35 Body Brussels.
75c per yd. for $1.25 Axminsters.
15c per yd. for best OILCLOTHS in short lengths.
65c per yd. for INLAID LINOLEUMS in short lengths.

Furniture:

FULL QUARTERED OAK SIDEBOARDS, heavily carved, swell drawers and large fancy shaped French plate mirror, formerly $34.00, at . . 23.95

QUARTERED OAK DINING CHAIRS, box hand caned seats, regularly $2.40, at 1.95

FULL SIZE STEEL BEDSTEADS, heavy brass rods and mounts, slightly shopworn, not one of these worth less than $5.00, at 2.98

HEAVY WHITE ENAMELLED STEEL BEDSTEADS, full size, brass trimmed, formerly $3.50, at 1.98

EXTRA SOFT SANITARY MATTRESSES, all sizes, good ticking, at . 1.98

SPECIAL FEATHER PILLOWS, 20x28, guaranteed odorless . . 98o

Curtains and Table Covers:

IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS, in two, three and four pair lots:
Were $7.50 $8.75 $9.50 per pr.
Now $5.00 $6.25 $7.00 per pr.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, the exact reproductions of Renaissance, Brussels, Irish Point and Point Arabe:
Were $2.25 $3.25 $4.50 per pr.
Now $1.65 $1.98 $2.50 per pr.

IRISH POINT AND NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, odd pairs, at 50 per cent. below former prices.

REVERSIBLE SILK TABLE COVERS, in beautiful color effects, with silk tassel fringe:
Sizes, 1½x1½, 2x2, 2x2½ 2

Themes and Topics

In the Musical World

What has come to the art of singing? Is the old school of Italian song a thing of tradition or is it simply driven out of sight by new and pernicious ideas? To hear the singing teachers talk, one would think that every one and no one possessed the true Italian school. Each teacher claims it, and vehemently denies that any one else knows anything about it. Of course the explanation of this state of affairs is that some one is deficient in regard for the truth. But there is another cause for the apparently contradictory statements, and that is pure ignorance. There are many teachers of singing in these days who know as much about the right schooling of the voice as they do about radius vectors or suggestive therapeutics.

Teachers or no teachers, it is plain to every careful observer that the race of beautiful singers is diminishing with every year, and that in its place there is growing up a generation of harsh, unrefined, tuneless shouters, whom we are asked to accept as dramatic impersonators on the lyric stage, because of a particularly vigorous style of declamation or a significant facial expression. Meanwhile our own ears are becoming vitiated and many of us are complacently listening to the worst sort of singing out of tune and applauding it as if infidelity to the pitch were an evidence of independent conception. We sit calmly while a leading tenor produces as many different qualities of voice as registers, bleats in his lower tones, swallows half of his upper ones, and gurgles in all. We are perfectly content that a contralto shall hold a leading place in our Opera House while she never sustains any tone or attacks one directly, but is always sliding through infinitesimal degrees of pitch as if her voice were on skates. And when we do hear a soprano who not only gives us the dramatic meaning of the music which she sings, but sings every measure with a beautiful tone, we applaud her no more than we do another who rarely sings in tune and always with a sour quality.

Whose fault is it that the public is so woefully deficient in discrimination? The public is not an expert, never was, and never will be. It does not go beneath the surface in the world of what it is pleased to call amusements. It is idle, careless, and indifferent to the critical questions of art. If it is amused for the moment it is satisfied. The performer is paid and applauded, and so, "on with the dance." If the artist be frivolous, flippant, unskilled, the education of the facile public down to his level is his work, and he is to be blamed for it. The maintenance of a high standard of art is the duty of the artist. If he waits for the public to undertake this work he will see his art go to the dogs. The public has always had to be led and always will have to be led by the men and women of genius. Did this public ever demand that Carmen should be interpreted as Calvé interprets it before she did so? Did this public ever demand that Tristan should be sung as Jean de Reszke sang it until he showed that that was the way it ought to be sung? No, the leader in artistic matters must always be the artist. And so bad singers lead the public to endure and even to applaud bad singing.

There is a good deal of loose argument against method in these days. It begins with some such utterance as that which Fétis made half a century ago when he wrote: "The mechanical part of singing, even the most perfect, is an indispensable part of the merit of a good singer, but it is not all. The most successful delivery of the voice, the best regulated respiration, the purest execution of the ornaments, and what is very rare, the most perfect intonation, are the means by which a great singer expresses the sentiment which animates him; but they are nothing more than means, and he who should persuade himself that the whole art of the singer is comprised in them might sometimes give his audience a degree of tranquil pleasure, but would never cause them to experience vivid emotion."

This is perfectly true, but it is not true that because the purity of the vocal method is only a means that it can be sacrificed for the sake of a warmth of temperament, a knowledge of styles, a fine diction, or a complete understanding of the significance of a song. The first business of a singer is to sing. That means to deliver to the hearer the notes set down by the composer, not some other note or notes an eighth of a tone above or below those set down. The singer is bound to deliver the notes just as firmly as he is bound to deliver the words of the text and not those of some other text. In the second place, he is under obligations to deliver them purely, in a good round tone, free from harshness, breathiness, or any other bad quality, which should distract the attention of the sensitive listener from the poetry of the words and music. This is a plain and unadorned statement of the primary obligations of the singer, yet how many fulfill them? Are we to believe that there was once an age of vocal fable, or is it really true that there were once singers of a far different sort from the vast majority of those we hear now?

It is said that Farinelli cured Philip of Spain of an attack of melancholia which threatened his reason. He did it by singing beautifully. Raff is said to have brought the relief of tears to the Princess Belmont when her sanity was in danger because of immense grief. Senesino, a great singer, once forgot his own part, and on the stage threw his arms around the neck of Farinelli after that singer had sung an air with surpassing beauty. Gabrielli broke down with emotion on the stage after hearing Marchesi sing a cantabile. Crescentini caused the grim Napoleon and all his court to shed tears when he sang in "Romeo and Juliet." Is it true that these singers knew something which is now a lost art? I for one do not believe it. It is my firm conviction that the acquisition of a beautiful vocal style is in the power of any one who will take the trouble to go through the necessary study.

There is the rub. The necessary study is the one thing that so few are willing to undertake. The ignorant, when they hear a woman like Mme. Sembrich sing, say: "Oh, what a voice!" The voice, the voice, the gift of God, is praised, and the art, which is the result of long and hard and sometimes bitterly painful struggle, is not discerned. Thousands of persons imagine that singing such as Mme. Sembrich's is a pure gift. To a certain extent the bounty of nature is to be thanked for such music as this woman gives us, for it is not possible by any process of teaching to manufacture such a voice. But if Mme. Sembrich's art was not perfect she would not always sing beautifully, no matter how lovely the natural voice, and, furthermore, the natural beauty of her voice would long ago have been destroyed. Ten years of reckless, unmethodical use of such a voice would take all the velvet off it and leave us only the rags of what once was.

It is hard, it is almost impossible, to make the young singers of to-day believe this. They all laugh when the old story of Caffarelli and Porora is told, but that tale, exaggerated though it be, carries with it a sound text. Perhaps Caffarelli did not study one sheet of music, covered with exercises, for four years, but no doubt he did confine himself for that period to the study of the principles of singing, and did not attempt to learn airs before he had mastered his vocalizes. Bad tone, shaky, tremulous tone, scooping attack, uncertain intonation, short and sterterous phrasing, breathy emission, and all the other evils to which singers are prone, are the products of sloth and ignorance. These things are unnecessary. They are unnatural. And they make singing much harder work than it should be, and so wear out the vocal powers and retire the singer years before he should cease to delight the public.

These faults are unnecessary because they should be all cured in the proper preparation of the singer for his calling. Most of the teachers of singing are eager to send out good pupils. It is to their credit to do so. But when they tell their pupils that they should study longer, the pupils put their fingers to their noses and say: "Oh, yes, that is all very pretty, but it is only his way of feathering his nest." No doubt in many cases this is true, but on the other hand it is the rashness of the pupils in rushing into the presence of the public before they are prepared that leads to so many failures and to the early ruin of so many good voices. Many a singer who earned his reputation by the combination of power and sweetness of quality in his voice, is now living on the power alone. One can shout his way through a tolerable number of years, and, with the aid of the ignorance of the public, may thrive on the ruins of a voice once lovely as well as large. But even at that his end will come before it should, and he will have the discomfort of knowing for some years before it does come that the experts are acquainted with his decay.

To sing beautifully into the sunset of life! What a tribute is that to the honesty of one's preparation for the labor of art! Sometimes I hear of envious singers saying that others are much older than they say they are. Only the other day it came to my ears that a certain sharp-tongued cantor said of Mme. Sembrich, that she was fifty-three years of age. This statement was untrue, but suppose it were not. To say that a woman could sing as she does, and at the age of fifty-three, would be to offer the highest possible tribute to her art and to the knowledge and honesty of the younger Lamperti, with whom she studied two years. Lilli Lehmann singing Brunnhilde and Isolde when her hair was gray was a sight which should have uttered volumes of warning to the reckless youngsters palpitating with eagerness to get upon the stage without preparation. Patti, born in 1843, and still enchanting her hearers, should be a lesson to them also. But nevertheless they are all sure that they have the voices with which they can succeed without the essential study.

And their dear friends encourage them to hug this lovely but destructive delusion to their breasts. The worst enemies of every young musician are his friends. They are the people who are responsible in a large measure for the immature appearances on the concert platform. They are the persons who fill the ears of the too-willing listeners with the wildest and most misleading flattery. And the pitiable side of the thing is that they do not mean it. They do it because they think that is the way to be kind to the young aspirants for musical fame. They are not often really deceived as to the true qualities of the performances which they extravagantly praise. Not long ago I heard a young woman sing so vilely that there was no way of describing her performance in polite English. Yet when she had concluded the solo in which she had committed the worst offenses, a man rushed up to her father, who sat near me, and exclaimed rapturously: "She's a wonder!" And at that instant, I am sure, the recording angel put down one of his broadest and blackest marks opposite that man's name.

The next day this same young woman read in the morning papers that she ought to be studying her art instead of revealing her unripeness before the public. Do you suppose that she paid any attention to such criticism? Dear reader, let me put you in possession of one of the secrets of my trade. If four critics say that a musician has done well, they are wise men and they prove that musical criticism is an exact science. But if four critics say that a musician has done ill, there is a conspiracy to injure him. And it exists for purely personal reasons. Perhaps none of these critics are acquainted with the musician who is criticised. That makes no difference to him. He says, "They were bribed by my rival." And so critics have no standing with the young aspirants for musical fame. If the critic tells the truth about the incompetent, he may be believed by his readers, but by the criticised person he is accused of criminal practices.

And so the world is filled full of persons who are pretending to sing and of others who are pretending to teach the art of singing, and there is much confusion and chagrin. Here and there a great singer is doing what can be done to preserve the traditions of the divine art, while minor singers not only refuse to profit by the example of these great ones, but persist in casting aspersions upon them. And the public, which knows nothing and cares nothing, so long as it be amused for the moment, snaps its fingers and cheers alike the just and the unjust.

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The opera continues to play its customary unimportant part in the musical life of the metropolis. Perhaps some lessons may have been drawn by the thoughtful in the recent juxtaposition of "Don Pasquale" and "Cavalleria Rusticana" and of "Die Walkuere" and "Le Prophète." The empty theatricalism of the Meyerbeer opera came with an unusual conviction of insincerity after the stirring performance of the Wagner music drama, and it may as well be said now that the bubbling comedy of the Donizetti work was far more grateful than the false pathos and strutting unreality of the Meyerbeer production. It is not often that one feels that Donizetti is the superior of another composer of lyric drama, but when he wrote comedy the composer of "Lucia" was happy. And his work enables so great a mistress of the art of pure singing as Mme. Sembrich to teach us that the beauty of the old Italian art of bel canto can still find a place and a purpose on the musico-dramatic stage.

On the other hand, the intense style of the modern Italian school, as set forth in the passionate little work of Mascagni, shows where lies the middle ground between Wagner and Meyerbeer. The style and the method of Wagner are not suited to the genius nor the purposes of other composers. Each is sui generis, and their employment is satisfactory only in the hands of their creator. Nothing is more wearisome than an imitation of Wagner. Mascagni has followed the lead of Verdi. He has utilized the direct sententiousness of the contemporaneous style of musical dialogue with splendid effect and he has combined with it the fluent melody which is an essential characteristic of Italian music. The short phrase, sharp and pregnant with dramatic meaning, makes the long-drawn cadenzas and empty ornaments of the Meyerbeerian style come out in their true colors. The Meyerbeerian voice parts are in the main undramatic. For the sake of a splendid moment, as in "Ah, mon fils," we must listen to such things as the duet of the two women and the trio in the tent.

The Meyerbeerian ground plan of opera, with its stirring succession of solos, duets, ensembles, and pageants, is theatrically valuable. It was followed by both Verdi in his "Aïda" and Gounod in his "Faust," but with what different results. Who that has a deep conception of the inner nature of the lyric drama would give up either "Aïda" or "Faust" for "Le Prophète"? The Meyerbeer operas are kept alive, as are some other works of the old list, by the opportunities which they afford for the combination of fine singers in star casts. With an ordinary stock company of singers they would not hold their own for a season with the more honest works of later masters.

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The most sensitive plant in the world is your true lover of the stentorian tenor and the Meyerbeerian imposture. Make fun of Meyerbeer and you cause some one to betray deep pain. This is very curious, but it is none the less a fact. The musical editor of THE TIMES has long found it impossible to take the Meyerbeerian opera seriously, and the result is that when he hears two women trying to express an agony of grief with trills and roulades and runs in thirds, he cannot help laughing. When Fides, rejected and denied by her son in the coronation scene of "Le Prophète," bursts into a dance melody, he laughs again. Naturally, when he writes about this opera, he indulges in some cheerful frivolity of utterance, and as long as he lives he is likely to go on doing so. Yet there is nothing that he can do which will so surely bring an indignant letter to the editor as to make fun of Meyerbeer.

The last correspondent said in a truly courteous vein that the critic of THE TIMES concluded a general censure of the recent performance of "Le Prophète" by calling the coronation march antique. To this the correspondent replies: "'Romeo and Juliet' and 'Hamlet' might be classed as 'antiques,' yet people of culture appreciate their superlative beauties without sneering at their age." What the musical editor of THE TIMES said was that the "antique coronation march, with its unchurchly vulgarity, had its usual effect on the nerves of the artistically sensitive." Persons who are familiar with the English tongue will not fail to discern that our correspondent has not replied to the real accusation against the coronation march. No one has yet been driven to bring the charge of vulgarity against either of the Shakespearean masterpieces mentioned by him.

"That the originality and grandeur of Meyerbeer's coronation march are yet to be surpassed," says our correspondent, "will be conceded by all competent musical critics."

This gentleman is to be congratulated upon having made the most remarkable comment on Meyerbeer put into print in recent years. The logical inference to be drawn from his statement is that every professional musical critic of the present day in America, England, and Germany is incompetent. If our correspondent can name me one who will hold up Meyerbeer's coronation march as unsurpassed I will concede that his statement in regard to it is correct. The truth is that it is almost impossible to find commendatory words for Meyerbeer in the writings of any one but his biographers, who are, of course, professed partisans. Schumann, who was the greatest of all musical critics, said of him: "I do not blame the use of every means in the right place; but we must not exclaim 'Glorious!' when a dozen of drums, trumpets, and ophicleides are heard at a little distance in unison with a hundred singing men. * * * Time will not allow us to go through every detail of Meyerbeer's outward tendency; his extreme non-originality and want of style are as well known as his talent in dramatic treatment." Parry, in his "Evolution of the Art of Music," says: "Meyerbeer's object was to make mere externals tell. He did not care in the least whether his details were commonplace or not. His scores look elaborate and full of work, but the details are the commonest arpeggios, familiar and hackneyed types of figures of accompaniment, scales and obvious rhythms. Musically, it is a huge pile of commonplaces, infinitely ingenious and barren."

R. A. Streatfield, in "The Opera," says: "The coronation scene has nothing of the large simplicity necessary for the proper manipulation of a mass of sound. The canvas is crowded with insignificant and confusing detail, and the general effect is finicking and invertebrate rather than solid and dignified." I sincerely trust that our correspondent will class me with these incompetent critics of music, for I stand on the same ground as they do, and am much afraid I shall stay there.

W. J. HENDERSON.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR THE WEEK

SUNDAY—Popular concert, Metropolitan Opera House, 8:15 P. M.

MONDAY—"Die Walkuere," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.
"Martha," American Theatre, 8:15 P. M.
"Il Trovatore," Germania Theatre, 8:15 P. M.

TUESDAY—Mr. Hadley's concert, Waldorf-Astoria, 8:15 P. M.
Ethel Newcomb piano recital, Mendelssohn Hall, 8:15 P. M.

WEDNESDAY—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 2:30 P. M.
"Faust" Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.

THURSDAY—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.
New York String Quartet, Knabe Hall, 8:15 P. M.

FRIDAY—"Aida," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.
Columbia College Philharmonic Society, Mendelssohn Hall, 8:15 P. M.

SATURDAY—"Lohengrin," Metropolitan Opera House, 2 P. M.
Paderewski, piano recital, Carnegie Hall, 2:30 P. M.
"Pagliacci" and "Cavalleria Rusticana," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.

THE WEEK AT THE OPERA.

The programme for the week at the Metropolitan Opera House is as follows: Monday evening, Jan. 15, at 7:45—"Die Walküre," Mmes. Eames, Schumann-Heink, and Nordica, MM. Van Dyck, Pringle, and Van Rooy; conductor, Paur. Wednesday evening, Jan. 17, at 8—"Faust," Mmes. Calvé and Mantelli, MM. Saleza, Scotti, and Plançon; conductor, Mancinelli. Friday evening, Jan. 19, at 8—"Aïda," Mmes. Eames and Mantelli, MM. Alvarez, Scotti, and Plançon; conductor, Mancinelli. Saturday afternoon—"Lohengrin," Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink, MM. Van Dyck, de Reszke, and Bertram. Saturday night—"Pagliacci" and "Cavalleria Rusticana," Mmes. Calvé and Suzanne Adams, MM. Salignac, Scotti, Dippel, and Dufriche.

THE OPERA HOUSE CONCERT.

The programme for the concert at the Metropolitan Opera House to-night is as follows:

Overture, "Ruy Blas" ..... Mendelssohn
Concerto in E flat major ..... Liszt
Mr. Arthur Friedheim.
"O Mio Fernando" ("La Favorita,") ..... Donizetti
Miss Eleanor Broadfoot.
Aria, "Euryanthe" ..... Weber
Herr Bertram.
Romanza, "Les Huguenots" ..... Meyerbeer
M. Dippel.
Aria, "Il Re Pastore" ..... Mozart
With Violin Obligato,
Mme. Sembrich.
Allegretto from Eighth Symphony ..... Beethoven
Clarchen's Tod from "Egmont" ..... Beethoven
March from "The Ruins of Athens" ..... Beethoven
Suite from "Sylvia" ..... Delibes
Aria, "L'Etoile du Nord" ..... Meyerbeer
With Flute Obligato.
Mme. Sembrich.
Auf Dem Grunen Balcon ..... Hugo Wolf
La Serenata ..... Tosti
M. Dippel.
Wohlauf Noch Getrunken ..... Schumann
Du Rothe Ros' Auf Gruner Held ..... Steinbach
Lied Des Czaren ..... Lortzing
Herr Bertram.
Overture, "1812" ..... Tschaikowsky

MISS NEWCOMB'S RECITAL.

At Mendelssohn Hall, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 16, at 8:15 o'clock, a piano recital will be given by Miss Ethel Newcomb. The programme:

Gavotte and Variations in A minor ..... Rameau
Sonata Opus 31, No. 2, D minor ..... Beethoven
Sicilienne in G minor ..... J. Seb. Bach
Gigue G minor ..... Mozart
Intermezzo Opus 119, No. 3 ..... Brahms
Two Intermezzi Opus 4, Nos. 2 and 5 ..... Schumann
Nocturne Opus 62, No. 1, B major ..... Chopin
Fantaisie F minor ..... Chopin
Etude D flat ..... Liszt
Barcarole F minor ..... Rubinstein
Impromptu No. 1 ..... Poldini
Improvisation "Die Meistersinger" ..... Wagner-Schütt
Tarantelle ..... Leschetizky

GRAND OPERA IN IRVING PLACE.

Mr. Amberg of the Germania Theatre will give his first opera performance at popular prices to-morrow night, Jan. 15. The first opera produced will be Verdi's "Il Trovatore." Mr. Julius Perotti, the well-known tenor, who appeared at the Metropolitan Opera House a few years ago, will sing Manrico and Mme. Moran Olden Leonora. The intention of Mr. Amberg is to produce every week three nights of opera and the rest of the week to give dramatic performances.

COLUMBIA'S ORCHESTRA.

At the concert of the Columbia University Philharmonic Society on Friday evening, Jan. 19, in Mendelssohn Hall, the public will be presented with the results of the hard practice which both the orchestra and the chorus have had this season. Mr. Gustav Hinrichs is conductor, and Prof. MacDowell is honorary conductor. The officers of the society are: President—Martin Wortmann; Vice President—W. J. Mosenthal; Secretary—W. J. Heinmann; Treasurer—James Harper, Jr. Perhaps the most important feature of the organization is its aim to provide free instruction for university students on orchestral instruments. The orchestra is composed of forty men, the chorus of thirty, and in both branches officers and students of Columbia work hand in hand in their effort to secure perfect musical results. While the concert last year was given with a spirit and finish which aroused only enthusiasm and praise among Columbia's musical supporters, it is hoped that the rendering of the selections this year will be even more successful. As a step in advance, the orchestra this year will play the accompaniment to the solos of Mrs. Katherine Fleming Hinrichs, the only soloist of the concert. The programme will be as follows:

Overture, "Rosamunde" ..... Schubert
Ballet music from "Paris and Helena" ..... Gluck
Bugle song ..... Marston
Chorus.
Swedish wedding march ..... Soedermann
Aria from "Queen of Sheba" ..... Gounod
Mrs. Katherine Fleming Hinrichs.
Largo ..... Handel
Spin, Spin ..... Jungst
Chorus.
Credo ..... La Hache
Songs, to be selected.
Mrs. Katherine Fleming Hinrichs.
Spanish Dances Nos. 2 and 5 ..... Moszkowski

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

The programme for Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 17, is as follows:

Overture, "Hiawatha" ..... Goldmark
Concerto for pianoforte in F minor, No. 2 ..... Schuett
Symphonic Suite, "Scherherazade," Op. 35 ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff
Soloist—Mr. Ludwig Breitner.

The programme for Thursday evening, Jan. 18, is as follows:

Tragic overture ..... Brahms
Aria .....
Two movements from Suite No. 1 in F major, Op. 39 ..... Moszkowski
Aria .....
Symphony in D minor ..... Franck
Soloist—Mme. Schumann-Heink.

MR. HADLEY'S SYMPHONY CONCERT.

Mr. Henry K. Hadley, the rising young composer-conductor, will make his formal New York début Tuesday evening, Jan. 16, at the Waldorf-Astoria. Mr. Hadley will direct an orchestra of sixty selected musicians, and Mr. David Bispham will assist. The programme, which will be made up for the most part of Mr. Hadley's compositions, will be as follows:

Vorspiel, "Die Meistersinger" ..... Wagner
"Summer," "Autumn," from Symphony No. 2, "The Four Seasons" ..... Hadley
"You'll Love Me Yet," from "Pippa Passes," (Robert Browning); "Nevermore Alone," "How Do I Love Thee?" Sonnets from the Portuguese, (Mrs. Browning) ..... Hadley
Mr. David Bispham.
Andante and variations, from Suite in F ..... Moskowski
Symphony No. 1, "Youth and Life" ..... Hadley
"Des Asra," (Heine) ..... Hadley
"I Plucked a Quill from Cupid's Wing" ..... Aubrey Boucicault
"Sebek Hetep," an Egyptian war song ..... Whitman
Mr. Bispham.
Intermezzo, finale a la mazourka, from Ballet Suite No. 3 ..... Hadley

THE AMERICAN THEATRE.

Flotow's charming opera "Martha," a perennially popular favorite with the patrons of the Castle Square Opera Company, will be sung at the American Theatre next week. Miss Adelaide Norwood, who made a pronounced success in the leading rôle when it was given last year at this theatre, will again portray this harum-scarum-maid-of-honor to Queen Anne, and Miss Lambert will be seen as the rollicking waiting maid, Nancy. Miss Morgan and Miss Alma Powell will alternate with Miss Norwood; Mr. Stewart and Mr. Casavant as Plunkett, and Mr. Roberts and Mr. Harry Davies as Lionel. Mr. Moulan will be the Tristan, and Mr. Meyers the Sheriff. New costumes and scenery will be important factors in the success of the production. On Monday, Jan. 22, "At the Lower Harbor," ("A Basso Porte,") a grand opera in three acts, will be presented for the first time in this city. Last Monday night it was given its initial American hearing by this organization at St. Louis, where it has won a repetition of its European triumphs. It will be preceded at each performance by Offenbach's "The Magic Melody; or, Fortunio's Song," a dainty operetta written in the composer's happiest vein. This will be the occasion of its first performance in English in America. This exceptionally interesting double bill will employ two distinct casts, an enlarged orchestra, and an augmented chorus.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

Miss Marie Potvin will give a piano recital at the small ballroom in the Waldorf-Astoria Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 16, at 3 P. M., at which she will be assisted by Miss Clara Kalisher, contralto.

Mr. Perry Averill will give his annual song recital at Mendelssohn Hall Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 23, at 3 o'clock, when he will sing for the first time in this country scenes from Jeno Hubay's "Le Luther de Cremone."

Mr. Paderewski and the Adamowski Quartet will give a recital at Sherry's on the afternoon of Tuesday, Jan. 23. A delightful programme has been arranged. Mr. Paderewski will play once with the Adamowski Quartet and will also play solo numbers by Rubinstein, Schumann, Chopin, and Liszt. Two subsequent recitals will be given in private houses at which Mme. Szumowska and Mr. Julian Walker will be the soloists.

Mrs. Grenville Snelling's recital promises to be of unusual interest, as the programme contains quite a number of novelties, such as songs by Gabriel Faure and Christian Sinding, never before heard in New York. Another novelty will be the solo selection by Mr. Longy, solo oboist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Sara Anderson, the young American dramatic soprano, has been engaged as soloist of the second New York concert of the Pittsburg Symphony Orchestra at Carnegie Hall Feb. 27.

Mr. David Bispham's request recital will be given in Mendelssohn Hall on Thursday evening, the 25th inst. The programme for this recital will be most popular, as it will comprise those songs most frequently asked for by the public in response to a voting paper containing the names of some sixty songs from Mr. Bispham's extensive répertoire of classic and modern composers.

Mark Hambourg, the brilliant young Slav pianist, will assist the New York String Quartet at the second chamber music concert of their series, to be given at Knabe Hall next Thursday evening. Hambourg will be at the piano for the Saint-Saëns quartet, Op. 41. The other numbers on the programme will be Haydn's string quartet, No. 10, and a quartet in B flat minor, Op. 4, by Serge Taniew. (new.) The personnel of the New York String Quartet is: Bernard Sinsheimer, first violin; J. M. Spargur, second violin; J. Altschuler, viola, and M. Altschuler, 'cello.

One of the most interesting concert recitals to be given this season will take place at 3:30 o'clock at Carnegie Hall on the afternoon of Feb. 1, at which Mme. Schumann-Heink will be the principal artists, with a most interesting programme, it being especially destined to show the respective talents of these two artists to the greatest advantage.

A concert will be given at the Brooklyn Academy of Music Tuesday evening in aid of the Brooklyn Home for Consumptives. The soloists will be Miss Susan Strong of the Metropolitan Opera House, Mark Hambourg, pianist, and Franz Kaltenborn, violinist, together with the Kaltenborn Orchestra.

NORINAS IN "DON PASQUALE."

Mme. Sembrich Has Sung the Role Only One Season Before in Vienna—Mme. Nordica's Early Success.

Mme. Sembrich's charming rendering of Norina in Donizetti's "Don Pasquale" the other evening may have given people the idea that it is a rôle she has sung many times. They would not be reasoning without precedent in doing so, knowing Mme. Sembrich's affection for and belief in the Italian opera.

Part of her early musical education was the study of the bel canto under the younger Lamperti, and she believes the exercise of the voice given by the Italian music has much to do with the ability of many of the older artists to cover so well a wide répertoire. And she also likes the music for its own sake.

"As a musician I believe in Wagner as the higher type of music," Mme. Sembrich once said, "but then there are the beautiful melody and air in the Italian opera."

So it might well have been supposed that the rôle of Norina, which she sang last Monday night and will sing again a week from this coming Friday, was one that she had sung many times, while as a matter of fact it was only the fifth time that she had appeared in the opera.

"It was in Vienna that I first sang in 'Don Pasquale' about two years ago. I had my own company then, entirely Italian, the chorus and all, and I sang it there, I think, four times, and this was the fifth. It is difficult to get people to sing it. We gave it with great success Vienna, and after that it was sung many times in Berlin, in Dresden—all over the country.

"Yes, it was much better in Vienna than here because everything was smaller there. 'Don Pasquale' is not a grand opera; it is more a play; it is conversational; and here, while they could make the stage very small, the rest of the building was so large and high that the people were away and could not see.

"The production here was much more magnificent—the mise en scène—than when we sang it in Vienna, though at the Imperial Opera House, where it was sung, it was put on the stage even more magnificently."

Mme. Sembrich gives much thought to the preparation of her costumes in which she sings, even in the smallest details making them agree with the time and place in which the opera is set. As Norina she wears gowns of the Louis Quinze period, the big-flowered materials in Watteau designs. As a young girl fresh from the convent she first wears a simple little gown of white dotted muslin, simply made, and with narrow ribbons of baby blue, the color of youth and innocence, run into them. The other gowns are much alike. One has a petticoat of pale green, lace trimmed, with an overdress of silk, figured with pink roses, while the other has a foundation of pale-rose silk, with bigger pink roses upon the overdress. There is a pretty cloak worn of soft pink chiffon. Coming from the convent, Norina in her simple white gown is a little blonde maiden, but in the last act she wears a powdered coiffure and many jewels.

Another clever artist who has made a success in the rôle of Norina is Mme. Nordica, who sang it under very interesting circumstances. She was only a young girl studying in New York when she sang it to Signor Brignoli's Ernesto in Chickering Hall in 1884.

"It was when I was a young girl studying in Boston that I first saw Brignoli," says Mme. Nordica, speaking of that early success of hers. "He was singing in Boston, and in an emergency they had sent to the Conservatory to see if any of the pupils could sing for them. I was sent, and sang an aria from the 'Star of the North.'

"He had never seen or heard of me before, my teacher did not believe in my singing in concerts, but he was enthusiastic, and prophesied that I would be a singer.

"That day he went home with me to Dorchester to talk to my parents, and sat down to the piano and played the music of 'Faust' and explained it. I had never heard it before. He staid to dinner that night—it was an afternoon concert—and from that time he never lost sight of me.

"Then I came to New York to study, and I sang again with Brignoli in some concerts that Gilmore gave in the Grand Opera House. I sang the 'Miserere' from 'Il Trovatore,' with Brignoli singing behind the scenes.

"Then he was to have this benefit in Chickering Hall, and he wanted me to sing Norina. I did not know anything about 'Don Pasquale,' had never seen it, but he said he would teach me. He played beautifully. So he taught me and I sang it, but I remember how awfully nervous he was that night. He himself made me up and put on the black and rouge, for I didn't know anything about it, all the time fairly trembling with nervousness. But that was nothing compared to my feelings.

"And I remember at dinner that night, as we drank our glasses of claret, he said:

"'You are young and have your future before you, and I drink to your success. But you must drink to my health, for if I have that I shall have all the success I need.'

"He was an old man then, and that was the last time I saw him, for I went abroad, and he died while I was away.

"I didn't know much about the stage then, but we had simple scenery, such as it was, and I don't think they changed the scenes. I believe the stage was decorated with flowers and palms, and wasn't it Damrosch—Leo Damrosch—who led the orchestra?

"What did I wear? I don't remember. A little black gown, I think, and then a simple evening gown. It was a great success, and I really made quite a hit. Brignoli always prophesied that I would sing, and I think now that if I could live to be two thousand years old, perhaps I might become a singer," and Mme. Nordica laughed in the hearty, amused way that is natural to her.

MUSICAL MATTERS AT HOME

An interesting and varied but wholly artistic career has been that of Ludwig Breitner, the pianist, who will be heard here with the Boston Symphony Orchestra on Wednesday afternoon. While still young, he has gained an international reputation of the best and most solid character, and won a place which men of twice his age might envy. Born at Trieste, where there was no conservatory, he was sent to Milan, Italy, to study in recognition of his exceptional talents as a boy. While there studying Hans von Bülow came to the city on a concert tour. The director of the conservatory profited by the opportunity to present to him the little Breitner as the most remarkable student of the school, and to have him play before the pianist and receive his counsel. Von Bülow at once suggested his going to Vienna, where Rubinstein was director of the conservatory. Rubinstein looked him over, and told him to return in eight days and bring the Chopin D flat major sonata with him. He did bring it, but in his head, not in his hands. He had memorized the sonata thoroughly in eight days!

This pleased Rubinstein much, and he took young Breitner under his own tuition, teaching him for three entire years. At the end of that time Rubinstein sent him to hear the big Liszt jubilee, given at Pesth. Here he studied with Liszt six months, and was warmly praised and encouraged by the composer. Under Liszt's direction, he played at a concert one of the Hungarian rhapsodies, with orchestra.

By reason of his marked talents as a teacher, even at this age, he was frequently employed by Rubinstein to teach the latter's pupils, to prepare them for some difficult achievement, or bridge them over some difficult work. He played likewise under Rubinstein's direction at St. Petersburg. The last composition Rubinstein wrote, indeed, a concertstück for the St. Petersburg jubilee, was dedicated to Ludwig Breitner.

He has since played all through Europe—at Berlin, at Moscow, with Richter at the Philharmonic, in London at the Musical Union and at the Philharmonic also; in Italy with Patti, in England and Scotland—Edinburgh, Glasgow, &c.—and in Holland, where he is much liked. In Paris he played much with Pasdeloup, and latterly with the Colonne concerts. His Philharmonic Society, founded in Paris two years ago, has frequently been mentioned here for its admirable concerts and for the whole-souled devotion of its leader. His classes in Paris are always large, and his auditions are musical events. Receptions and musicales given at his home are recherche affairs attended by the élite. M. Breitner married Mlle. Berthe Haaft, one of the most brilliant violinists of the Vienna Conservatory.

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Rubin Goldmark, whose "Hiawatha" will be heard in a few days, is a nephew of Karl Goldmark, and was born in New York on Aug. 15, 1872. He received his education at the College of the City of New York, which he left at the age of seventeen. While in college he studied music under Mr. Alfred von Livonius. Two years were passed in Vienna in studying the piano with Anton Door, and theory and composition with the Fuchs brothers. On returning to America Goldmark studied the piano with Joseffy and composition with Dvorak. In 1894, on account of his health, he went to Colorado Springs, where he is at present the Director of the Conservatory of Music. Among other compositions are a trio for piano, violin, and 'cello, a sonata for piano and violin, a romanza for 'cello, and a theme and variations for orchestra, played by the late Anton Seidl. The overture "Hiawatha," which was performed for the first time at the Boston concerts last week, was composed in 1896 while Goldmark was in the Rocky Mountain region. The title indicates only the poetic source and suggestiveness of the subject, with no attempt to employ or embody Indian folk music.

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Henry K. Hadley's new symphony, which is scored for the customary full orchestra, was begun in Italy and finished in October, 1897. It bears the dedication, "To My Father." The first movement opens boldly with a theme given out by the trombones, to which immediately succeeds a dark, menacing motive by the full orchestra, the first three notes of which, with other material, are afterward used as the principal theme of the finale. The two subjects are heard in imitation and in conjunction with varied instrumentation for some bars, when they are interrupted by the trombones sounding a fragment of the first warning motive, and the symphony soon passes to the first subject of the allegro, full of happiness, vitality, and ever-increasing energy. The warning motive again appears as the second subject of the allegro, and these two subjects constantly conflict through the movement, the composer designating them as the good and the evil motive. These motives are treated with every variety of orchestral and contrapuntal device, as if struggling with each other for supremacy, until a climax is reached and the character of the second theme (warning motive) is changed by appearing for the first time in F major instead of D minor. A whole ending is at once indicated. A stretto follows victoriously, the evil motive sounding (always in the trombones) in the major. The good overcomes the evil, and a brilliant presto brings the movement to a close.

In the second movement what may be known as the fate motive is announced by the strings, accompanied by soft chords from the wood wind. Remorse, terror, and retribution arising to a passionate climax of despair are depicted. Utter misery and hopeless depression follow in the picture, the death knell finally sounding from the gong. The middle part of this movement introduces a decided contrast to all this, both in treatment and in tone colors. The notes of the Angelus are heard ringing beneath tender harmonies on the muted strings, telling of hope. This grows until the whole orchestra augments the hope motive. The three notes from the bells continue the same, B, A, D, through thirty-one bars. Later the strings again take up their plaintive prayer and the harmonies melt almost to a whisper, typifying a spirit of magnanimity and forgiveness. Fate and the bitterness of conscience again assert themselves, however, hope appears, and the andante ends as it began, in D minor.

Irrepressible revelry and abandon fill the third movement, scherzo. The youth roused from his melancholy, joins a band of pleasure-seeking students. Merriment and hilarity continue through the movement, as told by the humorous treatment of the strings, to which are given, among other things, a short fugue. The music grows softer and softer as the revelers disperse, and fragments of the original subject, heard as in the distance, end the movement. The finale is the heroic movement of the symphony, and it overflows with strength and vigor, as if new resolutions and new ambitions are felt. The second subject has a suggestion of love, and the movement is in the sonata form consistently and thoroughly worked out. Toward the end the old subject of darkness and evil is heard for the last time, its influence gradually weakening until it is overcome. Bits of the heroic motive form a fitting coda to the work.

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It has not taken long for M. Alvarez, the new French tenor, to gain the enviable reputation of being one of the most modest and unassuming singers ever heard in New York. Music lovers and opera patrons who have met him are charmed not only by his agreeable personality, but by the evidence of democracy and freedom from affectation of any sort. A recent acquaintance speaking of these traits said: "In private life he is one of the most unprofessional of professionals I have ever met." This is all the more remarkable from the fact that in Paris, whence Alvarez comes, he is the chief tenor of the opera and the acknowledged star of the company, and is lionized accordingly by the entire city. Apart from his appearance on the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House Alvarez has made no bid for hero worship since his arrival here. On the contrary, he has shrunk from going on exhibition or frequenting places where he might be too conspicuous to the general public. His apartments at Flouret's were chosen in preference to a suite in a larger, more elaborate hostelry up town, as his mode of life there is no different or more exclusive than that of a prosperous business man. With the exception of a light luncheon in his room on the day that he is to sing, he takes his meals in the main dining room at the regular hours, accompanied by his wife, mother, and little daughter, Yvonne. When friends or acquaintances join him his manner becomes most agreeable and cordial even toward those who have been just introduced to him, with no sign of reserve, and when stories are in order he has one appropriate to the occasion on the tip of his tongue, invariably bright enough to cause hearty laughter among the listeners. Only when the opera is discussed does he show a disinclination to express himself, and if forced to

Some Happenings in Good Society.

Congratulations may be extended this week on the anniversaries of their weddings to—

Mr. and Mrs. James Edward Davis, (Miss Elizabeth Tompkins King,) Jan. 17, 1899.

Mr. and Mrs. Augustine J. Smith, (Miss Julia Post Hard,) Jan. 18, 1899.

Dr. Frederick Kellogg Hollister and Mrs. Hollister, (Miss Harriet M. Shelton,) Jan. 18, 1899.

Mr. and Mrs. William N. Purdy, (Miss Jean Clerke,) Jan. 18, 1899.

Mr. and Mrs. Mason Carnes, (Countess Lydia de Bylandt,) Jan. 19, 1899.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul G. Thebaud, (Miss Reynal,) Jan. 16, 1890.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Howard, (Miss Rose Post,) Jan. 19, 1892.

Mr. and Mrs. Rudyard Kipling, (Miss Balestier,) Jan. 19, 1892.

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Only six more weeks of the Winter season remain, and already there are signs of its waning. This may seem a somewhat paradoxical statement at this time, when the programme for the future is as yet only sparsely filled, but there is a change in the atmosphere, felt as well as seen, that foretells the near ending of the season. People when they now meet at the opera, or at receptions, luncheons and dinners, begin to discuss this and that Southern or European trip, ask for the latest news from Aiken, Florida, Egypt, and the Riviera, and are already planning for the Lenten and Spring campaign.

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The week which opens to-day will bring only Mrs. Cowdin's musicale, of which Paderewski will be the guest of honor this afternoon; Mr. and Mrs. Paul G. Thebaud's wedding celebration, and Miss Josephine Drexel's dinner of 100 covers, which may be followed by informal dancing, both to-morrow evening; the wedding of Mr. Edward McVickar and Miss Edith Speyers on Wednesday afternoon; meetings of three of the dancing classes; Mrs. James B. Lord's afternoon reception on Thursday, and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's second "Saturday night," at which vaudeville is to be the feature. This is certainly not a remarkable programme for January's third week, which generally marks the height of the season, and the complaint of the débutante, now everywhere heard, that the season is dull, is not to be wondered at. A year ago the season had already brought a Vanderbilt and Astor ball, a fashionable subscription cotillion, and Mrs. Ogden Mills's dinner dance, and a number of smaller dances.

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There are now on the programme for the further future as definitely fixed events only Mrs. Astor's ball on Jan. 29, and the Second Assembly Ball on Jan. 25, and Mrs. Ogden Mills's annual dinner dance on Jan. 22. Mrs. George Crocker, who is contemplating a ball later on, will give a large luncheon on Jan. 23, while the dancing classes will, of course, keep up their meetings. As has, however, been said, the season does not offer enough in the way of true entertaining and entertainment to satisfy the restless element in society, and unless there is within the next fortnight a marked change, it is fairly certain to break up early, and if colder weather comes the flight to the Southern resorts and to Europe will be larger than for many Winters past.

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The desire to entertain seems more or less to be governed by some unknown law, which allows society to be or not to be swayed by emotions. There are entertainment waves or cycles, and then there are lapses. The state of society in England and on the Continent has inevitably its effect on New York, even though it may be gay or dull "on the other side," for local causes. The gloom which has been universal in England on account of the South African war has made itself felt even in France, where the sympathies are not enlisted, and it has had a decided effect in New York. Whether this city, in its turn, influences other cities is a question yet to be determined. This Winter would prove the negative. Philadelphia is much gayer, and the recent accounts of entertainments given in Chicago would seem to show that the West is no laggard in social matters.

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Within a few days in Chicago two remarkable entertainments have been given. Both of them were original, planned and carried out with evidences of great good taste. The floral cotillion given a fortnight ago by Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, and already described here, was certainly a beautiful affair, and was both novel and smart. A more recent dance was the electric cotillion given by Mr. and Mrs. Chalmers at the Auditorium, and led by Mr. Chatfield-Taylor. The rooms were darkened so that numerous electric lights played upon the dancers, and at times there was a sudden awakening from darkness and the illumination was simply brilliant. As it was holiday time, there was a Santa Claus to give out the favors, and this revered personage was absolutely up to date in an electric automobile covered with electric lights.

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In smaller cities there has been much entertaining. Washington has been very gay and Senator Depew gave quite a notable dinner there this last week. Albany, the State capital, has had an almost continual series of entertainments, dinners and receptions being the most popular. Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt gave a very notable reception during the past week, and Mrs. John Clinton Gray will entertain at a large dinner and a luncheon on Jan. 16 and 17. Besides Mrs. Roosevelt's reception there have been many smaller affairs.

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The penchant is now almost entirely for small affairs, and the movement is toward forming little cliques of a dozen or more, who meet evening after evening and devise some new amusement. It is a mistake to suggest that any of these cliques are inimical to each other. When the occasion comes for a large entertainment such as has been given by Mrs. Drexel last week, and such as are promised by Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Mills, and Mrs. Fish in the near future, there will be absolute harmony, and all these little sets will be well represented. There has also been some effort to establish a few new coteries, and within the new year the John Rockefellers and Frank Gould, at the head of quite a large representation from the west side, have come somewhat to the front. Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, however, continue their entertaining at Lakewood, and their house parties are becoming famous. They come up to town for the opera, and Mrs. Gould's gowns and jewels are among the most noticeable in the house.

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The annual Charity Ball, for the benefit of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, is announced for Thursday evening, Feb. 1. Every preparation has been made to insure a brilliant success for the ball, and we hope a goodly sum of money will be raised for this most worthy charity. Beginning forty-six years ago as a small day nursery, the institution has grown to be a maternity and child's hospital, where last year 303 women and 822 children were sheltered, fed, and clothed. While the institution is, in a measure, supported by the city, all expenses, such as repairs, and various others, as are necessarily incurred in so large an institution, must be met by the generosity of the public. The city institution takes mothers with young children, while the older ones are removed to the country branch in Staten Island, where they are taught kindergarten and primary education, and such manual training as they can acquire before being sent to comfortable homes in the West. It is to carry on this work that the Charity Ball will be given on Thursday, Feb. 1, at the Astoria. The following are the officers: President—Mrs. Sullivan; Vice Presidents—Mrs. W. M. Kingsland; Mrs. W. C. Egleston; Mrs. Chester Griswold; Mrs. Thomas Hicks; Mrs. George L. Gillespie; Mrs. Joseph Stickney; Treasurer—Mrs. E. J. Berwind; Secretary—Mrs. Robert Nicol. The boxes, which are selling well, are to be had of Mrs. Goddard, 2 East 35th Street.

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Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman, whose reception days are Thursdays during January and February, has sent out few cards. At her reception on Thursday last, which was a regular "at home," there were some sixty or seventy people. Later in the season, probably in February, Mrs. Hoffman will give a large musicale in honor of Mr. Hoffman's cousin, the Marquise de Talleyrand-Perigord.

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On Monday last Mrs. Philip Brown of 120 West Seventy-second Street gave her daughter Jean, a débutante of this season, a luncheon, to which some twenty young women were invited. Among the guests were the Misses de Peyster, Miss Angelica Schuyler Church, and the Misses Delafield.

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"Among the many phases of the expansion idea," says a writer in Vogue, "not the least significant is the broader and healthier definition of society that has, in great measure, supplanted the snobbish estimate so long current. The big S of society has gradually dwindled, while society as the manifestation of a natural and irrepressible gregarious instinct of humanity for work or amusement has grown as a popular appreciation. To illustrate: It is now irrefutable that if any one entertain on a sufficiently abundant plan—that is to say, if food and drink of first-rate quality are lavishly provided, with attendant circumstances conducive to a comfortable intaking—there stand ready a goodly number of personages conspicuous in the world of fashion to accept such hospitality without any particular concern as to where or by whom it is offered. Again: The United States are not dotted with cities of extended commercial influence, wherein the richest and most cultured persons, accustomed to every kind of benefit derivable from education, travel, and luxurious living, are burning with discontent, because they do not happen to be intimately associated with an exceedingly small number of human beings in some other city—beings who are made the subject of the day's gossip through the incessant exploitation of editors who fancy that such gossip is the one thing above all others the American woman demands."

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"And New York, itself," he continues, "having created new dwelling house districts, besides extending the boundaries of old, is no longer a city regardful of a limited and highly provincial society. Where one dance was given by a few hundreds of persons a decade ago, twenty are given now. And the outward and visible signs of the refinements of living are as evident in the twenty as they ever were in the one. Enjoyment depending upon the approval of a few has its girth way to amusement, judged by its actual merits, and, though snobbish views of persons doubtless will obtain always, it is plain that no longer does any group or class stand upon a social Olympus toward which the dazzled multitude gazes spellbound. Else why should sumptuous hotels be thronged with fashionably dressed men and women whose faces convey an impression of satisfaction, why should gay audiences be seen nightly at the play, why should the opera prosper beyond the highest expectation, and why should golf and country clubs have enthusiastic memberships composed of those who unmistakably enjoy life and evince no indication of dissatisfaction with their lot?"

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"Society with a large S is a vain show," is further said, "has passed into the limbo of editorial nonsense, a relic of the past existing only by tradition and serving no purpose other than to stimulate the maunderings of the vulgar. We are classified socially by our amusements. Those flock toged her who both give and take the same pleasures. Wealth, luxury, creature comforts are the lode stars. This republic is democratic in its social attainments—the best for those who earn it—with rank and title not necessary to nobility."

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Rudyard Kipling is very active just at present in addressing different meetings of volunteers who want to go to South Africa. Mr. and Mrs. Kipling have passed the month of December near London. Mr. Kipling's health is much improved.

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The death of Mr. Dallas-Yorke, the only brother of the Duchess of Portland, from typhoid fever, places another ducal house in mourning in London for this season. By an error it was stated last week that the Duke of Westminster died at the residence of Mr. Eric Barrington. It was Mr. Dallas-Yorke. As Miss Dallas-Yorke, the Duchess of Portland was a celebrated beauty, and she has been one of the conservative leaders in London society and a great favorite of the Princess of Wales.

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Among the recent dinners given at Pau was one by Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Combs of Philadelphia, who had among their guests the Misses Combs and Mr. and Mrs. E. Baldwin of this city.

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Mrs. Hughes Hallett and a large party have reached Tangiers, where Mrs. Hughes Hallett has taken a villa, and where she will pass the Winter. Already plans have been made for a course of entertainments, and among them a fancy dance, which will take place in carnival time.

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At Nice, Mr. and Mrs. S. Blacker-Douglas have been entertaining. They gave a large reception, at which were present American Consul Van Buren and Mrs. Van Buren, Mrs. W. Plummer Day and Mr. Plummer Day, her son, and Sir Gavan Duffy. The William K. Vanderbilt, Jr.'s, have not yet returned from their automobile trip.

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Among the recent arrivals in Rome were Mr. and Mrs. Isaac N. Seligman, Mr. and Miss J. Lawrence Lee, and Miss Olga Roosevelt of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Draper have begun their receptions, and the Princess Brancacchio has been giving some charming dinners.

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Lord and Lady Craven gave a large house party on Christmas at Coombe Abbey. Ambassador and Mrs. Choate and Mr. Choate, Jr., were among their guests. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin will also pay a short visit to Lord and Lady Craven.

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Mr. Eugene Higgins is still cruising on the Riviera, and he has been registered at Nice, at Cannes, and at Monte Carlo. He will remain abroad until late Summer, when he will return for the latter part of the Newport season.

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The season abroad is not gay anywhere. The entertainments at Paris have been very few and each Winter city has had its own little specialty, but nothing of great interest. For instance, Pau is deeply interested in fox hunting and golf. There is a small colony of Americans and English people who are devoted to open-air sports and who are extremely active this Winter. Automobiles have been introduced at the meets of the fox hunters, and there are to be automobile races a little later. Mr. and Mrs. Forbes Morgan are among the best-known Americans in this little set. At St. Moritz there are preparations for the Winter season, but the hotels are half empty. The Kulm and the Palace so far have but few American visitors. The Kulm promises a number of billiard and pool tournaments, and the golfers and hockey players are very active at the Palace. Lady Clark, who is so well known to many Americans, gave a dinner dance at the Palace Christmas week. But the shadow of the African war hangs heavily over this little community. Many of the visitors of last year are in the Transvaal, and several have fallen in battle. At Arosa there has been started a tobogan club, and skating at Davos has been extremely good. There, of course, the few Americans and English people are saddened by the untimely death of Lady Alice Montagu, the beautiful young daughter of the Duchess of Manchester.

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There is not very much activity at Cannes. So far among the Americans registered there at Christmas were Mrs. and Miss Allen, Hotel des Orangers; Miss Appleton, Hotel Prince de Galles; Mr. and Mrs. Bailey, Hotel des Orangers; Mr. Bain, Hotel Prince de Galles; Mrs. and Miss Van Buren, Hotel Montfleury; Mr. and Mrs. Bushnell, Grand Hotel; Miss Cavendish-Bentinck, Hotel St. Charles; Mrs. Edward Crocker, Hotel Wagram; Miss Gunther, Hotel Beau Site; Dr. and Mrs. Hamilton, Hotel Grande Bretagne; Mr. and Mrs. Meredith Howland, Villa Beau Desert; Mr. and Mrs. W. Hutchins, Hotel Pavilion; Mr. David Kimball, Grand Hotel; Mrs. Kingsland, Villa St. George; Mr. and Mrs. De Navarro, Hotel St. Charles. En route for Italy—Miss Preston, Tuxedo, Hotel Montfleury; Mr. Clifford Putnam, Hotel des Anglais; Mr. and Mrs. Richard Sears, Hotel Beau Site; Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Sprague, Hotel St. Nicholas; Mrs. and Miss Gardiner and Mr. D. Gardiner, Hotel Prince de Galles; Mrs. S. Y. Henderson, Hotel St. Charles; Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Lorillard, Hotel Belle Vue; Mrs. Clarence Martin and the Misses Martin, Hotel Beau Site; Mrs. S. L. Sheldon, Hotel Prince de Galles, and Mrs. Turnbull and family, Hotel Prince de Galles.

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Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer sails for Europe on Jan. 17. She will be absent the entire Winter. She will visit France and the Riviera.

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The news of the death of the Earl of Ava, the eldest son of the Marquis of Dufferin, was received with much regret in this city, where the young man was very well known. The Earl of Ava has been a visitor a number of times to this city, and some years ago he was reported to have been one of the many suitors for the hand of Miss Grace Wilson, now Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt. The engagement at one time was rumored, but denied by Mr. Richard T. Wilson, Mrs. Vanderbilt's father. The title "Earl of Ava" was simply a courtesy one. The Marquis of Dufferin is also Marquis of Ava, and his heir held the other title by courtesy. The second son, Lord Terence John Temple Blackwood, married Miss Flora Davis, the daughter of Mr. John Davis, the banker, of this city. Lord and Lady Blackwood are now at Stockholm, where Lord Terence holds a diplomatic position under the English Government. He is now heir to his father, the Marquis of Dufferin, and also succeeds to the courtesy title of "Earl of Ava." Lady Blackwood is consequently a Countess.

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The series of musicales to be given by Mr. Ernest Rudolph Gunther at his bachelor apartments, 1 East Forty-first Street, will begin next Friday afternoon. Mr. Gunther is a delightful host, and his musicales are always one of the features of the Winter season.

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Miss Rita Bronson will visit Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane for a short time. Mr. Robert Van Courtland has taken possession of the Bronson house, on Madison Avenue, which he has leased for the Winter, and where he intends to give some very handsome entertainments. Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Bronson sail shortly for Europe.

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Mrs. Sanford Bissell has cards out for two large dinners this week. Mrs. Bissell will also entertain to-morrow evening at an opera party.

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Miss De Forest and Miss Callender will have a few people in this afternoon, as it is usual with them on Sundays, and there will be some music. Last Sunday Mrs. Grenville Snelling sang there some charming new French songs. On Monday, Jan. 22, Mrs. Snelling will give a concert at Mendelssohn Hall, and she will repeat some of them. She has just returned from Paris, where she has been studying répertoire this Summer.

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A recent dispatch from Baltimore announces that Mrs. John Robinson has again become a grandmother. This time the grandchild is the son of her youngest daughter, Mrs. William Boykin, who was Miss Mary Washington Robinson, and whose elopement and marriage to Mr. Boykin was one of the sensations of the year.

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The engagement was announced yesterday of Miss Elizabeth Van Rensselaer, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Van Rensselaer, and Mr. John Magee Ellsworth. Miss Van Rensselaer is one of the most popular girls in New York society. She is a great belle in the younger set. Her mother was a Miss Heckscher and a sister of John Heckscher and Mrs Wilmerding of Orange. Her brother, Charles Van Rensselaer, married a few years ago Miss Fitz Gerald of Brookline, Mass. Mr. Ellsworth is a brother of Mr. Duncan Ellsworth and a cousin of Mrs. Louis Boissevain. He belongs to several clubs, is a great favorite, and is very wealthy. Mr. and Mrs. Van Rensselaer and the Misses Van Rensselaer make their Winter home at the Brevoort House, but have a country seat at Orange. No date has been yet fixed for the wedding.

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Mrs. Walter Romeyn Benjamin, the daughter of the Baroness de Saint Seigne, gave a large reception yesterday at her residence at the Langham, 663 Fifth Avenue. The parlors were elaborately decorated with American Beauty roses. Among the guests were the Baroness Fava, Mrs. Louis Sands, Mrs. Charles Stickney, Mrs. Fred Pierson, Mrs. Oliver Cromwell, Mrs. Oakley Rhinelander, Mrs. John Kane, Mrs. Maturin Delafield, Jr., Mme. de Navarro, Mrs. Oscar Livingston, and Messrs. Fitzhugh Townsend, Peyton Van Rensselaer, Peter Marié, Isaac Iselin, the Duke Caracciolo de Cartegeneta, and Archbishop Corrigan.

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Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting have sent out cards for a dance at their residence Tuesday evening, Jan. 23.

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On Friday last Mrs. John Clarkson Jay gave at the Buckingham Hotel a luncheon for her daughter, Miss Edith Van Cortlandt Jay. The young guests included the Misses de Peyster, Miss Hopeton Drake, Miss Angelica Schuyler Church, Miss Oakley, Miss Fielder, Miss Bartholomew, Miss Estelle Hawkins, the Misses Meredith, and Miss Janet de Kay. Mrs. Robert Hoe gave a luncheon on Thursday last at her residence, 11 East Thirty-sixth Street, for her daughter, Miss Hoe. The guests included the Misses Sibyl and Anna Hubbard, the Misses Elsie and Anita Dominick, the Misses Atterbury, Miss Edith Van Cortlandt Jay, Miss Caroline Stokes, and Miss Angelica Schuyler Church.

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The engagement has just been announced of Mr. Frederick W. Longfellow and Miss Julia Livingston Delafield, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Maturin Delafield of 475 Fifth Avenue. Mr. Longfellow is from Boston, and is a cousin of the poet Henry W. Longfellow. Miss Delafield has been a favorite in society.

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The third of the De Coverley dances was held last night in the large ballroom at Sherry's. The guests were received by Mrs. Charles B. Foote, who was gowned in black spangled net, and by Mrs. James H. Benedict. The De Coverley dancers now number nearly 200, and there was an unusually large attendance of members last night, and in addition there were some thirty guests, among whom were Miss Shepard, Miss Willis of Morristown, Mr. Lockwood, Mr. Gouverneur Morris, and Mr. Eagle. Mr. F. Raymond Lefferts led the cotillion. There were no favors, as the members prefer using the funds in the treasury for one or more extra dances this season. The next meeting of this class will be on Feb. 3. Among the members present last evening were the Misses Gardiner, Miss Anna Sampson, Miss Alata Rockefeller, Miss Catherine M. Clark, Miss Anna Mead, Miss Katherine McClure, Miss Daisy McClure, Miss Elsie Stanton, Miss Fanny H. Foote, Miss Mildred Carruth Dix, Miss Anita De Bary, Miss Elsie Ladd, Miss Clara Harper, Miss Anna J. Jenner, Miss Eleanore Keyes, Miss Owen, Miss Seacomb, Miss Pickard, Miss Tilton, Miss Westcott, Miss Eidlitz, Miss Cary, Miss Sallie Dominick, Miss Louise Grace, Miss Ruth Hoe, Miss Hoagland, and Miss Josephine Roe, and the Messrs. Arthur S. Wily, A. U. Wadsworth, A. E. Toussaint, W. M. Shaffer, W. H. Powers, H. M. Beekman, Dixon Boardman, S. C. Harriman, D. S. Ingleheart, Howard Hasbrouck, H. T. Leggett, Hugh Miller, Ainslie Oakley, S. C. Herriman, Robert Gibson, Jr., E. L. Crawford, Cornelius Bliss, Jr., Herman F. Stone, Duncan Sterling, and Mr. Horace Scudder, Jr.

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Mrs. John E. Codwin of 13 Gramercy Park will give this evening a small dinner of ten covers in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Paderewski. Mrs. Cowdin has had a long acquaintance with both Mr. and Mrs. Paderewski, and the guests invited to the dinner are intimate friends only, including Mr. and Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Mr. and Mrs. Poor, Mr. Gorlitz, and Mr. Howe. After the dinner there will be an informal reception, to which only a few friends have been bidden, as it is in no sense intended as a large or elaborate affair.

SOCIETY NOTES.

The dramatic performance which takes place at Sherry's on Jan. 18 promises to be a brilliant success.

Miss Florine Allen of 163 West Eighty-fifth Street recently gave a theatre party for young men and women.

Mrs. Louis Stern's reception and musicale took place at her home, 993 Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon, and was a most brilliant affair both socially and musically.

Mrs. D. Du Bois Sahler and the Misses Sahler of 312 Fifth Avenue have sent out cards for Mondays in January.

Mrs. Max Herman of the Brunswick, Eighty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, will receive on Wednesdays in January.

Invitations are out for the wedding of Miss Helen Rothschild and Mr. Heyman of 98 East Eighty-first Street. They will be married on Jan. 24 at Sherry's.

Mrs. Harriott, 454 West Twenty-third Street, has sent no cards out this season. Mrs. Harriott will be at home informally the first and third Fridays until sailing for Paris.

Mrs. Isaac Block of the Majestic will be at home to her friends on Tuesdays in January. Miss Florine G. Marks of the Majestic will be at home the second and third Tuesday during the Winter.

The wedding of Miss Lillian F. Balcom of Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, and Mr. W. Beeman De Mont of Jersey City Heights, whose engagement was announced last July, will take place Wednesday evening, Feb. 14, St. Valentine's Day.

Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Cahn and Miss Frances Cahn of 40 East Seventy-second Street sailed last Tuesday on the Columbia for Egypt. They will probably stop on their way at Gibraltar, Genoa, and Naples. On their return from Egypt they will travel in Europe for about a year.

The engagement of Mr. David Rothschild and Miss Dora Stern of 40 East Eighty-sixth Street is announced. Also the engagement of Mr. Simon Weiller and Miss Flora Kaufmann of 11 East Sixty-sixth Street. Miss Kaufmann's brother, Mr. Max Kaufmann, was married last Winter to Miss Schafer.

The Emanuel Sisterhood entertainment and ball took place on Thursday night last at the Astoria, and was a very enjoyable affair. It was not as crowded as usual, however, a great many people being absent on account of the inclemency of the weather and also because so many of its patrons have gone abroad.

Miss Bertha Rosalie Sherry, only daughter of Mr. Louis Sherry, was married on Jan. 6 to Mr. Harry M. Morrell. The wedding was an extremely quiet one, only the immediate relatives of both families being present. The bride is a very young girl and Mr. Morrell is not yet twenty-one. The young couple started on a trip around the world, and will be absent some months. It is their intention to visit Paris during the Exposition.

Under the auspices of Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Miss Georgina Roberts will give a course of eight lectures at the Waldorf-Astoria on Tuesday mornings at 11:30, commencing Tuesday, Jan. 23. Four of these lectures will treat of special subjects; the remaining four will be on current topics. The particular subjects (two or more in each lecture) to be discussed by Miss Roberts in these "Current Topic Talks" will be announced by her from time to time, a week in advance.

A very pretty dance was given in the galleries of the American Art Association, 6 East Twenty-third Street, on Friday evening for Miss Florence Sutton Kirby, a daughter of Mr. Thomas F. Kirby, and who is a débutante of this season. The dance was held in the large gallery on the first floor, and the scene, with the youthful dancers and the walls covered with Henry Mosler's pictures, was a most attractive and pretty one. There were about 100 guests present, for the most part the young friends of Miss Kirby.

The "Merry Wives" are to entertain their men friends at Sherry's Feb. 8. This popular euchre club, of which Mrs. Belden J. Rogers is President, will hold its second annual evening game, to be followed by a supper and dance, on the above date. The "Merry Wives" meet on the second and fourth Friday afternoons of each month. The limit of membership has been reached since the first game of the season. There is now a long waiting list. Among the members are Mesdames E. Fellows Jenkins, Richard Jackson, Whitfield Chandler, Lillian M. Kelly, Frank Fullgraff, Frank B. Drake, D. P. Ingraham, G. S. Whitson, Richard Forester, E. J. Maurer, Henry P. Robbins, Gilbert Seaman, G. E. Montague, William D. May, Thomas Reynolds, John R. Hall, E. B. Goodwin, Walter V. Bishop, Helen Clunn, Frederic N. Collins, John T. Turner, V. M. Johns, P. B. La Roche, Edwin Outwater, William Oliver, Adolph Reisenberg, Frank D. White, William C. Stewart, John Quinn, and William Harris Boyer, and Miss V. H. Knapp.

A reception of the Ladies' Auxiliary Society of St. Vincent's Hospital will be held at the Astoria on Wednesday evening, Jan. 17. This society was formed four years ago by a few ladies, for the purpose of aiding the charitable work of St. Vincent's Hospital. It has increased largely in numbers since its formation and has been of material assistance in raising funds to carry on the good work of the Sisters of Charity who have the hospital in charge. Last year a concert and reception was given by the society at the Astoria. The initial effort in that direction was very successful, and quite a sum was realized for the furnishing of the new hospital. This year a reception will be given in the Astoria ballroom, for the comfort and maintenance of the destitute sick. There is every promise that the affair will be even a greater success than the last. All the boxes have been sold and additional ones have had to be erected on the floor. It is hoped that the receipts will be larger this year because the hospital during the past year has been enlarged by the addition of a new building on the Eleventh Street side. The new part contains all modern and scientific improvements for the cure and alleviation of the sufferings of the poor, and is adjudged to be the finest establishment of its kind in the world. There is no public endowment for the maintenance of the institution, and it is almost entirely dependent upon voluntary contributions. The social functions that are arranged by the Ladies' Auxiliary Society for the pleasure and entertainment of those in good health are made the means of providing for the comfort and aid of the destitute sick. The officers of the society are: President—Mrs. M. R. Brown; Vice Presidents—Mrs. F. R. Coudert, Mrs. Charles Phelps, and Mrs. R. L. Roosevelt; Treasurer—Mrs. Stephen Philbin; Secretary—Miss Blessing; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. William Cherry.

NEWPORT.

The rental of cottages for the coming season is already quite brisk for so early a day. Mrs. Ogden Goelet will occupy her villa on the cliffs, and Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt will rent a large cottage for the season. The Executive Committee of the Newport Horse Show has claimed the dates of Sept. 3, 4, and 5 next for its exhibition at the Newport Casino.

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The idea of increasing the taxation of the property owners of Newport has been abandoned, but within the present year the City Council will order the Tax Assessors to make a complete revaluation of the real estate of the city, with the view of giving the city more beneficial returns from the property now unequally taxed. The Assessors will also carefully look into the records of the personal taxpayers and ascertain by comparison the names of those of the Summer and other residents who should but do not pay personal taxes.

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Monday evening the School Committee met and organized for the year, and this time Mrs. Victor Sorchan qualified as a member of that body, coming from New York for the occasion, and was appointed on all the most important committees of the board.

WASHINGTON.

The reception at the White House given in honor of the Diplomatic Corps on Wednesday evening was the event of the week and the beginning of official gayety. The small number of invitations issued was a great advantage, and the invited guests of the President were received and entertained in comfort. The rooms were pleasantly filled throughout the evening. Until the last three Winters these receptions were most promiscuous and unpleasant entertainments. Senators' wives and their milliners jostled each other, and diplomats and livery-stable proprietors found themselves cheek by jowl at the receptions that Washington and Hamilton instituted with such courtly and stately decorum. A funny incident happened in Cleveland's last Administration at a White House reception. Senator — was accosted by a very gaudily dressed woman, who, bowing to him, exclaimed: "Good evening, Senator —, you don't recognize me." "Madame, you have the advantage of me," he replied; "your face is familiar, but I do not recall your name." Imagine his surprise and amusement when she explained she was his cook, Bridget, that she "belonged to a club that rented out dresses, and that it was her turn for the ball dress that night." Another time a lady staying at the Shoreham for a week was asked by a chaimbermaid there if she were not going to the White House reception. She replied that she had not received an invitation. "But," said the hotel attendant, "that is nothing; we are all going when our work is done," and they actually did go, as she heard the next day from her maid, who had been persuaded to accompany them, and who was enthusiastic over the good time she had enjoyed.

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To enter at the back entrance is a privilege granted only to the Diplomatic Corps, the Cabinet, Senators, and Justices, and allows one to avoid the great crush and fatigue at the main staircase; but none of these passes was given this year to unofficial people. All the distinguished foreigners and the official circle assemble in the Red Room, and the well-known strains of "Hail to the Chief" were thundered forth from the Marine Band stationed in the beautiful conservatory, and the band of the cavalry in the vast corridor, as the President and Mrs. McKinley, followed by the ladies of the Cabinet, proceeded down the stairs, along the hall, through the Red Room, and took their positions in the Blue Parlor, where every one is received. A row of sofas is placed in a line across the room directly behind the Presidential party, behind which protective barrier one can watch the arrivals. First of all came the members of the Diplomatic Corps, who, as the honored guests of the evening, were let in somewhat earlier, and the herald at the door called out the names of the different countries as the representatives arrived, followed by their families and their secretaries and embassies. As each name was repeated, Col. Bingham, United States Army, the Marshal at the White House, presented them to Mr. and Mrs. McKinley, and Col. McCawley, United States Marine Corps, and Major J. A. Johnson, assisted in the Blue Room. Great Britain was the first, and Lady Pauncefote and her daughters, the Hon. Sybil and Audrey, and all his staff, followed the Ambassador. Sir Julian is a typical Englishman, tall and distinguished looking, a combination of the country squire and the statesman, and with his many decorations, and the broad blue sash of the Order of the Bath across his breast, he was a striking figure.

Then followed the other embassies and Legations; the German Ambassador, Baron von Holleben, in gorgeous Court dress and numerous jeweled decorations, with his staff in their brilliant and varied uniforms of the Emperor's Army—Count von Hache and Baron Sternberg being especially fine. The Spanish Ambassador and his charming Duchess were most cordially greeted. The Turkish Minister was stared at, owing to the fez, which he does not remove on State occasions, and his Oriental appearance; the South Americans, some of them so dark in hue as to be mistaken occasionally for the dusky servitors which abound in this city.

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Then came the Chinese in gay brocades, and the Japanese and Korean attachés, all in curious costumes—all nations of the world represented in official costumes, with their many orders and decorations, contrasting strangely with the severely plain conventional evening dress of the American gentleman. Comparatively few army and navy officials were present, and these were in full-dress uniforms. Admiral Dewey and Mrs. Dewey did not put in an appearance, much to the disappointment of many. After this gorgeous procession had passed in, came in the rest of the guests, under the new arrangements made for more space and comfort, the guests arrived and departed without much difficulty. The endless stream of people moving past; the contrast between the superbly dressed society woman in laces and jewels with her faultlessly attired husband, and the women in high neck black stuff gowns and their escorts in black frock coats and white ties which composed the two-hour-long procession, is only to be seen in this republican country. The affair was over at 10:40 o'clock, and the President and his not very robust consort must have been very tired. Mrs. McKinley received sitting in a chair at the President's right, and did not shake hands with any one. Mrs. Westinghouse, at this reception last year, leaned over and kissed Mrs. McKinley, whom she had never seen before. A witty Senator called it "a Westinghouse break." The supper for the President and receiving party was served as usual in the upper corridor at the end of the reception. No refreshments are served for the majority of the guests.

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Mrs. Wood has gone to Havana to join her husband, the Governor of Cuba. She had taken a house here for the Winter, and her departure has caused great regret among her numerous friends in the city. A series of dinner dances which promise to be delightful have been inaugurated. The first one will be given on Tuesday, Jan. 16, at Mrs. Wallach's. Seven dinner parties will unite at this dance. Among those giving the dinners are Senator and Mrs. McMillan, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Legare, and Mr. and Mrs. George Corning Fraser. The second dance will be held at Mr. and Mrs. John R. McLean's on Jan. 23. The Secretary of State and Mrs. Hay, also Senator and Mrs. Lodge, will be among the dinner givers then.

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The Bachelors' cotillion was, as usual, a great success on Tuesday night. The decorations were red, that most becoming color, the walls and ceiling being hung in red cheesecloth, with greens and ferns in the corners and electric lights shaded in the same tone. The stage was banked with roses and carnations, which were used afterward in the cotillion. The Spanish Ambassadress, the Duchess d'Arcos, received, and Mr. George Howard led the cotillion, which began, as usual, promptly at 10 o'clock.

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Senator Depew gave his first dinner party in Washington on Tuesday evening. His niece, Miss Paulding, welcomed the distinguished company in a beautiful gown of white satin and pink trimmings. The entire lower floor was decorated in pink. The guests included the British Ambassador and Lady Pauncefote, Justice and Mrs. Brown, Justice Brewer, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Hay, the Secretary of War and Mrs. Root, the Minister from Austria-Hungary and Baroness Hengelmuller, Senator and Mrs. Wetmore, Senator and Mrs. Platt, Senator and Mrs. Lodge, Gen. and Mrs. Miles, Mr. and Mrs. Bayliss, and Mrs. Burke-Roche of New York, Senator Kean, Senator Hanna, and others.

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On Jan. 15 the Charity Ball will be given at the Arlington, the best ballroom in town, and will be much handsomer than this annual affair has ever been before. Senator Hanna and family have taken the Cameron house on Lafayette Square for the Winter. This is the house the late Vice President Hobart occupied.

PHILADELPHIA.

The week just past has been a gay one, and each day has brought with it some large entertainment. On Monday evening a large dinner was given by Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Dulles at their residence. On the same evening Mr. and Mrs. Charles Platt, Jr., gave a dinner at their residence. Their guests included Mrs. Spencer Erwin, Mrs. Edward Robinson, Count Lichtenvelde of the Belgian Legation in Washington, Mr. Hazlehurst, Mr. Robert Leslie, and Mr. William Bodine. On Monday evening also Mrs. Joseph Brinton entertained.

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On Tuesday evening dinners were given by Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Dana, Mr. and Mrs. William Churchman, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Moore Robinson, and a large box party, followed by a supper, by Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Voorhees in honor of Miss Crocker of New York. A luncheon was given on the same day by Mrs. Frederic Thurston Mason, and a box party and supper by Mr. C. C. Pinckney Morris. Mrs. Thomas Alexander Reilly also gave the second of her days at home.

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Mrs. Joseph N. Blanchard, wife of the rector of St. James's Church, gave a luncheon at the Acorn Club on Wednesday for her niece, Miss Ellen Therese Richardson. All of the season's débutantes were among the guests from town. A pretty feature of the luncheon was that, in place of the usual luncheon card, each girl was given a flower and found her place at the table decorated with the corresponding flower. The luncheon was served at small tables. Mr. and Mrs. Rowland Evans and Mrs. George Stanley Philler gave a tea on Wednesday afternoon at the latter's residence, in honor of Miss Elizabeth Binney Evans, who has just returned from a tour abroad, and is one of this year's most attractive débutantes. Mrs. George A. McCall gave a tea at her residence, 304 South Tenth Street, also on Wednesday afternoon, to meet Mrs. Charles Sidney Bradford and Miss Maria Carter Renshaw of Virginia.

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Mrs. D. Murray Bohlen and Mrs. Francis Hermann Bohlen gave an elaborate reception at the Flanders on Thursday, in honor of Mrs. Robert Murray Bohlen, who was but a week ago Miss Cassels of Washington. The function was held in the Gold Room of the Flanders, which was elaborately and artistically decorated. On Saturday a tea was given by Mrs. John G. Johnson and her daughter, Mrs. Morrel, in honor of the Misses Turman of Baltimore.

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Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer have sent out invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Minnie Fell, to Mr. Robert Kelso Cassatt, on Monday, Jan. 22, at 12 o'clock, at St. Thomas's Church, White Marsh, Penn. A bre

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TWENTY-SIX PAGES.

THE BRITISH OUTLOOK.

Our London correspondent, in his cable letter published to-day, takes a very gloomy view of both the political and the military situation in and in reference to South Africa. It is not, we are bound to say, gloomier than the known facts seem to justify. A kingdom of forty-odd millions, representing an Empire comprising a quarter of the population of the planet, has been held at bay by two little republics, containing all told not more than half a million of whites. The British armies, so far from making any progress toward conquering these people, have not had an armed man within their borders, and have encountered defeats which have inflicted grievous blows upon British prestige throughout the world.

Our readers know that we regard the impairment of British prestige as an injury to the cause of civilization. But nobody knows better than the British themselves that it has been in fact impaired. That consciousness accounts for the state of public feeling which our correspondent describes. Particularly it accounts for the rage into which he describes the British public as having been thrown by Mr. BALFOUR'S late speeches. In the first place, the British public in general is not in the mood to hear this subject discussed with the flippancy with which Mr. BALFOUR has been discussing it. In the second place, the British "war party" in particular is not prepared for the admission that the Jameson raid has handicapped the British operations and negotiations ever since. This admission Mr. BALFOUR distinctly made, and it is because of his making it that all the organs of the war party have been assailing him. The suspected complicity of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN in the raid makes Mr. BALFOUR'S lamentation over the raid seem evidence of a desire on his part to sacrifice his colleague to the public indignation. Hence, no doubt, the rage with which his speech has been received in what are supposed to be "ministerial circles."

All the same, Mr. BALFOUR'S indication of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN as an eligible JONAH may turn out to be "good politics." When Parliament meets, a scapegoat is pretty certain to be demanded, and it is not likely that the demand will be appeased with any or all of the Generals now in the field. It is more likely that the man will be sacrificed who urged the nation into a war of which he had so enormously and disastrously miscalculated the progress. And there can be no doubt that that man was the Minister for the Colonies. If the British advance had been the "walkover" which he expected, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN would have expected and received the chief share of the credit. It seems that he should bear a proportionate share of the discredit when things go contrary to his expectations. If the war were plainly just, in the sense of being plainly necessary, he would still be entitled to claim credit for having done his best, but upon this question of the necessity of the war, upon which many Englishmen of light and leading have differed from him, the mass of the nation will be disposed to re-examine its hasty conclusions in the light of the Boer victories. It is, as we took occasion to say while negotiations were still going on, "manifest destiny" that the Afrikanders shall be modernized and brought within the scope of modern civilization, and out of their seventeenth century or Biblical condition, so soon as modern civilization really catches up to them. This inevitable process Mr. CHAMBERLAIN undertook to hasten. It now appears that so far from hastening it, the action which he urged and procured may have the effect of actually retarding it. If the House of Commons takes that view, the Secretary for the Colonies may be moved to exclaim, in the language of the poet:

I sometimes think that it were best to leave the Lord alone.

MR. GAGE AND HIS CORRESPONDENTS.

We think that all reasonable and fair-minded Americans will feel that the course of Secretary GAGE in regard to the Congressional inquiry into his relations with the National banks has been straightforward, manly, and businesslike.

In the facts, as shown either by his report or by the statements of those that are criticising him, there is nothing that is not well within his authority, and nothing that can be said to have any but a sound public motive. It does not appear that the public interest has in any degree or in any direction suffered, and it does appear that it has been served.

Mr. GAGE might have contented himself with the statement of the facts establishing this proposition. It would doubtless have been more agreeable to some of his correspondents if he had done so, especially to Mr. HEPBURN with his foolish reference to his "list of Directors" and their "great political claims," and Mr. STILLMAN with his note to Senator PLATT soliciting his "kind offices" as to the deposit of the Post Office fund. But the course of the Secretary was right, and it was the only right one. It ought to do good. It should make business men more careful about trying to resort to influences that are absolutely improper and it should strengthen the public confidence that with the present administration of the Treasury such efforts will be, as they have been, futile.

PRESIDENT HADLEY ON MORALITY AND TRUSTS.

In a paper published in The Independent President HADLEY of Yale discusses the changes which he thinks must be made in our standards of morality in business and in politics. His text is the remark of an English observer that the "standard of personal morality in America is decidedly higher than in England, that of commercial morality probably a little lower, and that of political morality quite distinctly lower."

Dr. HADLEY thinks that this agrees with the opinion of well-informed observers on both sides of the Atlantic. He accounts for the conditions described by the fact that the American people have traversed in a relatively short period changes that have taken centuries in Europe. We have passed from the frontier stage, in which courage and energy have determined leadership, through the stage of free competition, restrained only by laws made by the competitors and leaving great latitude of conduct, to the stage of combination, where immense powers are concentrated in the hands of a few, where organization is controlling and individual initiative is weak, and where the law can do so little that it must be reinforced by different and more potent standards of morality. Briefly put, the managers of trusts, either those of business or those of politics, must come to regard themselves as trustees.

The following is his statement as to business combinations, which he afterward applies to political combinations, as being practically of the same character:

> What once was regarded as a game has now become a trust, not merely in the superficial and accidental sense in which the name "trust" is now applied to all large combinations of capital, but in a profounder sense—as a trust exercised on behalf of the public, which it is in the power of those who control this capital to use well or ill at their pleasure, without adequate restraint from any quarter. Where competition is thus become a remote contingency, and where law is almost necessarily inadequate unless it be made so strict as to forbid the good no less than the evil in private business enterprise, a new system of ethics is a matter of vital necessity for the American people—a system which shall treat the Director as no longer an individual pursuing private business of his own and with the right to resent the suggestion that he should conduct it unselfishly, but as having moral responsibilities to his stockholders, to his workingmen, and to the consumers that purchase his goods or his services. In the absence of such an ethical advance, no political or legal solution of the so-called trust problem is likely to be effective.

This is entirely sound, and it is certainly well that it should be enforced on the attention of the public by a man of so much authority as Dr. HADLEY. It may be said, indeed, that it is not so new a proposition as it may appear to some. "Now, it seems to me," wrote CICERO to his brother QUINTUS, the propraetor of Asia Minor, "that all the considerations of those who rule over others should be referred to this object, that those who are under their government should be as happy as possible." There are other precepts in plenty from pagan and from Christian sources enforcing the duties involved in the possession of power, and they apply in all strictness as much to the managers of trusts and of parties as to those in times past who have owed their authority to tradition or to the sword. There is, however, one element of important difference in the situation of the possessors of power in modern times. It is the influence, often slow and tedious and hardly apparent, but in the long run very strong, of public opinion upon their action. This influence is, of course, more obvious in the case of what Dr. HADLEY describes as the political trust, the highly developed party organization, the head of which enjoys for the time all the powers of the party; but it exists also in the case of the commercial and industrial trust, and makes itself felt in a most marked degree at times when it is least expected. Take a prominent instance. Twenty years ago, when the agitation for the regulation of railroads began in a crude and dangerous fashion, those interested in the roads denounced it without measure as an unwarranted attempt to interfere with private rights. To-day the great body of railroad authorities are ready and anxious to seek Government supervision as a means of securing themselves against the perils of constant warring among the roads. Another still more striking instance is the appearance of the head of the Standard Oil trust as an advocate of laws imposing on combinations all the publicity possible without inflicting specific wrongs.

And there is another force that tends to hold the possessors of power to justice toward those affected by it. It is the force of enlightened interest. Take the two classes referred to by Dr. HADLEY in connection with trusts, the workingmen and the consumers. It is gradually being recognized—and most clearly by the most successful organizers of industrial enterprises—that the intelligent good-will of those in their employ is a very valuable asset, and especially that the spirit of confidence and hope, if it can be aroused, yields an appreciable return in profits. Of course, this recognition is not universal or even general, but it exists, and where it is acted on it is a striking object lesson in at least one phase of commercial morality. As to consumers, it is now accepted as a fundamental principle in all large enterprises, that profit depends on the volume of the product that can find a market. To extend the market both cheapness and quality are useful and often essential, and the consumers get the benefit. Here, then, we have enlightened interest working toward the general good. If cheapness and quality are required for the largest success, and if these can be obtained most readily and steadily by the just and generous treatment of workingmen, the practical result is toward sound morality. We are old-fashioned enough to think that this is in accordance with the intention of the Ruler of the universe.

AN AGREEMENT NOT KEPT.

Ninety thousand persons visited the Zoological Garden in Bronx Park between the day of the opening in November and Jan. 1—less than two months. Bronx Park is not at present convenient of access. A round trip ticket by the Harlem Railroad costs 25 cents; a visitor from below the Harlem River who goes by surface cars and trolley, transferring at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, pays two fares going and the same on the return trip; while from Brooklyn three fares are required. The elevated railway sells tickets to Tremont Avenue for 5 cents, and for 3 cents additional gives transfers that take the passenger by trolley cars to within a short distance of the park. It appears, therefore, that the cost of the round trip to the Zoological Garden and return is from 16 to 30 cents, according to the point of departure and the route. The near-by residents, of course, make the trip for 10 cents. It is probably fair and reasonably accurate to put the average cost of the trip at 20 cents.

It follows that the 90,000 visitors to the Garden in November and December paid $18,000 in car fares. But November and December are not the most inviting months for a visit to the collections at Bronx Park. Besides, the Garden has only just been opened, is not by any means complete either in respect to the structures or their contents, is less attractive than it will be later, and is not as yet well known to the people of the city.

Nevertheless, 90,000 of them went to see the bears and birds, the deer and snakes, the wolves and the moose in less than two months in the cold season, at a cost of $18,000. We think it well within bounds to assume that, even with no increase or cheapening of the present transportation facilities, the attendance at the Zoological Garden, as indicated by the figures for November and December, and allowing for the increase in the public knowledge of the collections and in their attractiveness, will reach an average of 75,000 per month, or 900,000 per year. This would involve an expenditure of $180,000 for car fares.

And the Board of Estimate and Apportionment is willing to allow only $40,000 for the annual maintenance of a public institution that the people of the city find so attractive that they will cheerfully pay out of private means more than four times that sum merely to visit and enjoy. To this zoological park of 261 acres, with twenty-four buildings and fifty employés, with its already large and most interesting collections, which are constantly being increased, these enlightened statesmen allot the same sum that they give to the Aquarium at the Battery, with only one building and a small staff.

Is it because the Aquarium has been Tammanyized from cellar to roof, while the Zoological Garden, though maintained by the city, is managed by the Zoological Society?

Whatever be the motive, the action is shameful. The animals and birds and reptiles of this collection are offered to the people of New York free for their entertainment and instruction, by the Zoological Society, a private organization, which agreed to expend $250,000 of its own funds to provide the collections if the city would pay the annual cost of maintenance. The society has raised $160,000, of which $49,000 was subscribed during the past year. It will in good faith fulfill its agreement with the city. But when it applied to the Board of Estimate for $70,000 for maintenance this year, the board first threw out entirely an item of $10,000 for tree planting and forestry, and then cut down the maintenance fund to $40,000, a sum that is entirely inadequate. The collections cannot be properly cared for at less than $5,000 a month.

This is not only a reckless breach of agreement, but it is bad political policy, as well as bad public policy. Of course, if the public officers of the city were men capable of an interest in civilizing things, in the public improvements that make the city more attractive and agreeable as a place of residence, they would meet the Zoological Society with generous encouragement. They would be alive to the popular interest and importance of a first-class zoological garden. It is too much to expect that from a Tammany Government. But the Tammany excuse for this betrayal of faith with the Zoological Society is as shameless as the act itself. They were forced to cut down the appropriation, they say, because of the necessity for rigid economy. And every newspaper in New York City in nearly every issue prints a list of increased salaries paid to Tammany office holders.

The plain truth of the matter is that the Tammany Government is willing to diminish the people's pleasure and their opportunities for instruction in order to accumulate public money for a notoriously unearned increment to Tammany salaries.

THE ETHICAL ASPECTS OF RUSSELL SAGE.

Mark Twain, in a magazine article published not long ago, insisted upon it that honesty was a prime qualification of commercial success, and that commercial success necessarily implied honesty. As a general rule that is no doubt true, and a very cheering truth it is. But, like some other general rules, it requires some exceptions to prove it. We should like to see what the American humorist, who is also a moralist, would make out of RUSSELL SAGE'S little turnover in Standard Gas.

What the co-Directors of that technically venerable man think about it we have all been made aware. What they say is, that Mr. SAGE said publicly that he would use his best endeavors to secure for all stockholders the same advantages, and that he then made haste to dispose of his own holdings on peculiarly advantageous terms. Mr. SAGE does not appear to deny this. His answer is much the same as that of another business man who was accused of breaking his word, and who made answer, "Well, no, I didn't break my word; I changed my mind." Mr. SAGE does not add, but we believe it to be a fact, that there is nothing in the Penal Code of the State of New York which renders his action liable to a fine, or even to imprisonment. He declines to resign the Presidency of the company, with his stock in which he has been induced to part. And his disinclination can be understood when it is explained that the Presidency to which he was elected carries an annual salary of $5,000, and that two months of it are still to run. This may yet prove to be a hard Winter.

The Directors do not seem to have anything which Mr. SAGE would regard as pertinent in answer to the argument that he has not infringed the Penal Code by his action. What they have to say about his action is mainly that which, according to Mr. LABOUCHERE, the American in London said about the conduct of the Liberal Party in a famous crisis: "Sir, hell itself could not be successfully conducted upon such principles as those." This was anticipated by the question and answer of Sir THOMAS BROWNE: "Do the devils lie? No, for then hell could not subsist." Mr. SAGE would doubtless answer, if we understand his position, that this talk is irrelevant and premature, and that what he has now to deal with is not the customs of the lower regions, but those of Wall Street. He might also answer that these malcontents knew his principles of action just as well when they elected him to the Presidency as they do now, and that consequently they have estopped themselves from taking about his conduct any higher or other ground than is taken by the Penal Code, in accordance with the provisions of which, as expounded by his legal advisers, he has never failed to frame his business action.

It may be true that if he belonged to an association of persons whose ways of getting a living were forbidden by the Penal Code, say, of burglars or of sneak thieves, and were to do what he has just been doing, Mr. SAGE'S life would not be worth twenty-four hours' purchase. But, he might justly answer, his mode of livelihood is not forbidden by the Penal Code. On the contrary, it is pursued, as the learned COKE has it, "under the protection of the law and in the gladsome light of jurisprudence." The Penal Code is the standard of conduct, the very Marquis of Queensberry rules of the game. The attempt to hold him to any other standard and to talk about such irrelevancies as honor and honesty, he logically dismisses as "allunde," having nothing to do with the case.

Thus does the venerable financier meet his enemies in the gate, defy their malice, and vindicate himself. At the same time and from a general and ethical point of view, we ought perhaps to assure our readers that we do not regard as justified the particular wealth which the venerable man may have amassed by this little deal in Standard Gas.

ADMIRAL SAMPSON AT SANTIAGO

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent re-revival of the Schley-Sampson question offers an opportunity to make query upon certain points that have not received the attention to which it seems to me they are entitled, and I shall esteem it a favor if you will give an expression of your views in the matter.

Acting Rear Admiral Sampson, in his report to the Navy Department, dated "off Santiago, July 15, 1898," commenced it thus: "The enemy's vessels came out of the harbor between 9:35 and 10 A. M., the head of the column appearing around Cay Smith at 9:31, and emerging from the channel five or six minutes later.

"The flagship New York was four miles east of her blockading station, and about seven miles from the harbor entrance. She had started for Siboney," (eleven miles distant from the entrance to Santiago Harbor.) "Signal was made simultaneously from several vessels. The New York turned about and steamed for the escaping fleet, * * * and gradually increasing speed until toward the end of the chase she was making 16½ knots."

Capt. Chadwick of the New York in his report states: "The ship started at 8:50 A. M. for the army landing at Siboney. A few minutes after the crew had been called to quarters for Sunday inspection firing was heard. A ship was seen leaving the harbor entrance, * * * the ship headed back for the enemy."

Capt. Chadwick ignores any mention of the time at which the New York "turned back," but that moment is apparently fixed by Sampson's statement to the effect that it "was between 9:35 and 10 A. M."

Accepting the former hour—9:35 A. M.—as the moment at which the Spanish ships emerged from Santiago Harbor, and at which the New York turned about, (which is very doubtful,) we have a period of time—from 8:50 to 9:35—of forty-five minutes.

Sampson reports, then, that at 9:35 the New York was but four miles from the point she had left forty-five minutes before. Is it conceivable that the New York, with a registered speed of 21½ knots, or about 25 miles per hour, and one of the fastest and most formidable vessels of the blockading squadron, should have left that line (thus weakening our force at a time when Cervera was expected to emerge almost hourly) and so leisurely wended her way toward Siboney as to consume forty-five minutes in making four miles, or at the rate of eleven minutes to the mile, when she was capable of making a mile in two minutes and forty seconds?

The inference to be drawn from this, it seems to me, is that the New York was much nearer Siboney than was stated. It has been asserted that she was at Siboney, had stopped in that harbor behind a bight of land which prevented any view whatever of Santiago Harbor, and that the noise and ascending smoke of the engagement between Cervera's fleet and our own were the only intimations that the New York had of anything occurring, and it was then she started back for the scene of battle.

These incidents have been herein cited to show that Sampson could not have been in command of the United States fleet during the engagement, and that the New York's real distance away from the fight was such as to preclude her from any share of prize money.

I shall also be exceedingly obliged, Mr. Editor, if you will enlighten me as to the authority of the Secretary of the Navy to send to the Senate for confirmation, as he did in August, 1898, the name of Sampson for an advance in rank over superior officers. Mr. Long has stated publicly, and there is no doubt of its correctness, that a promotion of the kind referred to, to be legal, can only be made in the case of an officer who has displayed great bravery and heroism in battle and in the face of the enemy or who has received the thanks of Congress for any reason.

As it is a matter of history that Sampson, no matter what he might have done had the opportunity presented itself, cannot be eligible for promotion for any such causes as those required, was not the sending to the Senate of the United States of a name for an illegal promotion somewhat of the nature of an insult to that more or less august body?

Could Sampson, had the Senate confirmed his nomination to an illegal appointment, have held the commission and acted thereunder? INQUIRER.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 10, 1900.

THE ENDING OF THE CENTURY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read the letter of Robert E. Carter in this day's TIMES, claiming that the twentieth century has begun with the year 1900. He says we can be neither historically nor mathematically exact, because Christ was probably born four or five years B. C. I do not see why we may not be mathematically correct as far as relates to the Christian era, no matter when Christ was born, or whether He was ever born or not. There is no pretense that the Christian era began with the exact day of Christ's birth nor even with the exact year of his birth. We celebrate the 25th of December in honor of His birth and commence our year with the first day of January. But the civilized world has agreed to measure time by days, months, and years within a period known as the Christian era, and to name the days and months and to number the years, each containing its quota of those days and months. If it is reasonable to suppose that in formulating the period known as the Christian era, the space of one year from its starting point was designed to go without a number and the second year was given the number one, and the third year the number two, and so on, then it would be mathematically correct to say that one hundred years had elapsed at the close of the year 99. But is it reasonable to assume that the Christian era was designed to start off with an unnumbered year, leading up to the year 1? What was such a blank year for? Was it for a sort of a running start to get under way for a good jump into the year 1? Is it not more rational to suppose that the year 1 is called the year 1, because it was the first year within the arbitrarily established Christian era?

If the year 1 was the first year of the Christian era, and if it takes 100 complete years to make a complete century, then manifestly the first century was not completed until the close of the year 100, nor will nineteen centuries be completed until the close of the year 1900. Can we consistently make 1900 the last year of one century and the first year of another, and be in two centuries at the same time?

Mr. Carter tells us that for want of a historically established starting point, it is utterly impossible to be correct either by history or mathematics, and scorns the deductions of all who attempt to verify the question by either. I believe some other great man once said in effect: "Ask me not to believe history, for history is surely a lie," but most people consider mathematics an exact science; hence most people will be in danger of having their breath taken away by the remarkable rule of thumb which Mr. Carter proposes to substitute for it. He would set aside all rules of arithmetic, length of centuries, and other trifles that the world at large is accustomed to lean upon, and go in for whatever strikes his fancy. He would celebrate the advent of the twentieth century with the coming of the year 1900, because, says he, "Nineteen hundred seems a very fitting time in the absence of any possible accuracy, for, with the coming of 1900, attention is manifestly drawn to the fact. * * * It is sensible for sentiment to accompany the change of figures. So there is no historical accuracy, no mathematical accuracy; there is only custom about it. That is all there ever can be."

But as long as custom has applied mathematics to the question of numbering the years, why should we cast aside the customary rules of mathematics in our deductions? Of course, if a sentimental person likes to call ninety-nine years a century for his own gratification, I would not advocate a law against it, but I would not want to be required to revise my arithmetic to match his. As neither mathematics nor history is to have any place in Mr. Carter's new gospel of sentiment, I am surprised that, instead of moving up his twentieth century one year, he did not put it off 101 years. Then the figures and the sentiment will jump together to perfection. For the next 100 years the world is going to write 1900 in front of every year, and he should stick to it that sentimentally proves us to be still in the nineteenth century. It might bother practical mathematicians, but in the gospel of sentiment figures "don't count." PETER C. KELLOGG.

New York, Jan. 12, 1900.

PLANTS FOR USING REFUSE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been much impressed by the suggestions of Mr. Westinghouse's letter of the 9th published in THE TIMES of the 10th inst. It suggests thoughts far more wide reaching than at first may appear.

The primary principle which underlies its text is that of the combination of all the essential public utilities in such manner as to insure the most economical production possible. This does not, in this case, mean so much a reduction of total costs to the public as an increase of availability of the product for the average citizen. When gas is permanently reduced to 50 cents per 1,000 cubic feet we may all use it in our kitchens and to some extent for heating and in manufacturing, while the city will employ it in making more extended and efficient the public lighting outside the range of the electric light. When the electric light can be supplied at a half or two-thirds its present average cost, the urban lighting of our communities will be doubled in area and efficiency, and the comfort of honest citizens and their safety and the repression of disorder and crime will be vastly greater than now. As is almost invariably the fact, the reduction of price and costs will be met not so much by saving as by extending the benefits of all utilities. When garbage can be made to contribute to our comfort and health instead of being a perpetual menace, our householders will find comfort in that fact, and our taxpayers will be relieved.

In every city in the country this combination of all sources of power in a single centre and the production of heat, light, power, and electricity, and the incineration profitably and wholesomely of all garbage should be provided for. Such a wise and sound method of engineering these enterprises would enable many a small city or even village to supply its people with water and light, and to relieve itself from the dangers of typhoid-charged water and of fever-breeding garbage, whereas it must otherwise wait many years for the comforts of modern life. The gas, electric, and water supply "plants," and the garbage incineration arrangements should all be combined, not so much to reduce costs of product and of necessary expenditures as to make it practicable for our cities to secure well-lighted streets, an ample supply of pure water—artesian if possible—for drinking and industrial purposes, a complete and useful disposal of refuse matter, and all at minimum charge in the tax levy. But it is the wide distribution of these great blessings rather than the reduction of the aggregate cost to the city of such charges that should be sought.

Mr. Westinghouse has himself done much to render this important change practicable, not simply in his contribution to the art of electric lighting, but also, and more extensively and in a more important degree than is generally realized, in his work in the direction of placing beside the steam engine as a source of industrial power a distinctly dangerous rival in the gas engine of large power, gas engines of 500 and 600, and, in a few instances, of 1,500 horse-power, and operating with exceptional economy, having already been produced. The scheme for the conversion of the potential energy of our garbage into useful power, as a part of the larger plan, is by these facts rendered so much the nearer practicable, and the day of this form of industrial extension so much the closer at hand.

We find ourselves as Mr. Westinghouse himself has elsewhere stated it, in "A New Industrial Situation." Happily, it is one in which all parties to the present and older situation may be advantaged. The realization of this proposed modernization of the city public utilities in this manner will extend the market for the sale of electric light and for gas, and thus increase the profits, as always occurs, on the extended business. It will make our very wastes, by way of the kitchen door, a source of health and profit and free us from some of the most serious of all the risks and disadvantages of crowded city life. Where it is practicable in the usual case—in fact, to introduce the provision of needed power for a pure-water supply in the scheme, the free use of wholesome water will become a continually growing source of health and comfort and godliness.

Nowhere in the world is there a greater opportunity offered for the full exemplification of this plan and its economical advantages than in New York, and nowhere is it possible to accomplish more for a crowded population than in that city. With pure water in plenty for the poorest, liberal use of electricity for light and power, and of gas, where suitable for lighting, and in the now common and economical forms of gas engine of every magnitude, from 1,500 horse power down, with sanitary conditions perfected by proper disposal of garbage and sewage, New York should become an ideal residence city. Nature has there done her best, and it only remains for man to do his very best in the light of modern science.

This is hardly less true of all large cities, but that is not the most or the best possible. The larger proportion of our people, so far as urban at all, live in small cities, and these may, under such ideal conditions as are here contemplated, become at a comparatively early stage in their growth well lighted, healthfully provided with water, and sanitarily insured against danger from refuse, now a source of sickness and death, and at a reasonable cost, may be given all the comforts of city life.

R. H. THURSTON.

Ithaca, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1900.

THE USE OF REFUSE AS FUEL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter from Mr. George Westinghouse in your issue of Jan. 10, calling attention to the great advantages that would accrue to the citizens of New York from the use of garbage as fuel, and to what he considers to be the "imperfect knowledge of the subject" shown in the engineering plans for the large power stations about to be erected on the East River, deserves some comment.

Mr. Westinghouse estimates the amount of garbage available daily in New York City at about 500 tons. He implies that this amount of garbage converted into gas and used in gas engines would be sufficient to supply a material part of the output of the great power plants that he refers to. Experiments made in England based on the burning in steam boilers of 26,000 tons of ordinary city refuse show that one pound of such refuse will make one pound of steam. On this basis, assuming the best engines and electric generators, twenty-five pounds of refuse would be required for each unit (kilowatt-hour) output of electric energy from the power plant.

Mr. Westinghouse, however, does not propose to use the refuse for making steam, but purposes converting it into a fuel gas. He gives no data as to the value of the refuse used in this way, beyond the statement that "all the garbage can be converted into a fuel gas of great value." It is simple, however, to give an approximate idea of the possible limit to the efficiency of a process of this kind.

Assuming the analysis of the garbage given—that is, 20 per cent. carbon to 80 per cent. water—the maximum theoretical heating value of one pound of refuse is very approximately 2,000 thermal units; if all this energy can be recovered in the form of a gas—that is to say, if the efficiency of the energy conversion from refuse to gas is perfect, and assuming a ratio of 20 per cent. between the energy in the form of electricity and the theoretical energy of the gas—a high figure—it would require 8.5 pounds of refuse per unit (kilowatt-hour) of electric energy. This figure fixes the maximum theoretical duty of a pound of such refuse when converted into a gas and used in a gas engine. It is not probable that the actual commercial duty of the process will equal 15 pounds of refuse per kilowatt-hour.

That is, a consideration of the elementary principles involved shows a probable duty of 15 pounds of refuse per unit (kilowatt-hour) in comparison with 25 pounds, deduced from extensive tests on steam. This difference represents the possible improvement due to the use of gas engines.

Assuming then that a unit of electric energy can be obtained from 15 pounds of refuse, the 500 tons would yield about 67,000 units. As Mr. Westinghouse truly says, the aggregate power of the large steam plants mentioned is approximately 375,000 horse power. The daily output of these plants will be approximately 2,500,000 units; in other words, the maximum result that could be got from the consumption of all the garbage of New York City in the way that Mr. Westinghouse describes, would supply about 2½ per cent. of the daily output of power from these stations alone. This is so trifling that it is hardly worth consideration, not being even sufficient to drive the pumps and auxiliary apparatus in the various power houses.

Looked at from another point of view, the daily demand for power from these stations will call for the consumption of nearly 3,500 tons of the best coal. Mr. Westinghouse proposes to use 500 tons of refuse to do the work of 3,500 tons of good coal.

CARY T. HUTCHINSON, Ph. D.

New York, Jan. 13, 1900.

INDIVIDUALISM AND SOCIALISM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your late editorials on "The Suppression of the Individual" and on "The Justification of Wealth," and others touching on Socialism, seem to lack the precision, clear thought, and judicial temperament that usually characterize your editorial page. Yet the discussion would seem to be one in which these qualities were specially needed.

Why say that "trusts are corporations in combination"? Corporations cannot combine—cannot go into partnership with each other. The fact that all such combinations are illegal has driven the modern trust to become simply a corporation. The name "trust" is in itself unfortunate and obscures the situation. To use it, and reason on the assumption that trusts and corporations are two different forms of combination, confuses the matter yet further. The fact is, the modern trust is simply and entirely a large corporation, organized under the same laws as smaller corporations, and having the same form of management and organization, and with no possible distinction to mark off the trust from the corporation.

It is also uncertain what we are to understand by the term individualism. The extreme of individualism, that demands absolute individual liberty and would do away with all Governmental coercion, is anarchism.

A modification of this extreme would allow to Government the one function of protection against the public enemy and the private criminal. This doctrine objects to all tariffs and subsidies, to the Post Office, the public school, the weather departments, Boards of Health, public libraries and parks, the regulation of hours of labor and the employment of children, banking restrictions, restrictions on the sale of intoxicants, restrictions on the practice of professions, and the whole multitude of Governmental activities and regulations that extend beyond the simple function of protection against wrong. To charge THE TIMES with advocating individualism in either of these forms would be manifestly unfair. It would seem to be equally unfair when THE TIMES denounces all who do not believe that trusts and multi-millionaires are unmixed blessings with being Socialists desirous of destroying all individual initiative and ambition. It is possible to believe in individualism without being an Anarchist. It is also possible to believe in Socialism without believing in ample supply of pure water—artesian if possible—for drinking and industrial purposes, a complete and useful disposal of refuse matter, and all at minimum charge in the tax levy. But it is the wide distribution of these great blessings rather than the reduction of the aggregate cost to the city of such charges that should be sought.

In truth, of Socialists in the extreme there are as few in this country as there are of individualists in the extreme. The whole trend of the age is Socialistic, and there is no question of individualism as against Socialism, but it is merely of degree in Socialism. The dispute is between those who believe in, say, 40 per cent. of Socialism in the State and those who think we may risk as much as 50 per cent. of Socialism and be the better for it. The man who believes in Governmental Post Office says the man who believes in a Governmental telegraph is a Socialist. The man who is satisfied for the city to manage its water works denounces the man who thinks a city can properly own a gas plant as one who would destroy all individual initiative. The man who believes the State should regulate banking and the issue of currency is horrified at him who thinks the State should regulate hours of labor or the conditions of the employe.

THE TIMES says: "A humane society cannot permit any of its members to go to the wall," which is good Socialistic doctrine. Another says: "The injury of one is the injury of all," which may differ slightly in degree, but nothing in kind, from the Socialism of THE TIMES. Would it not seem, then, that the use of the word Socialism, as a loose term of reproach, is a little inept?

Further, the antagonism to trusts and combinations is for the most part based on the ground that they are anti-individualistic. Our Western brethren, who are most strenuous in their opposition and most lurid in their rhetoric, reiterate unceasingly the charge that the trusts are destroying all competition and crushing out the individual producer. It seems a little queer to style these enthusiasts for the competitive system Socialists. The man who would destroy the trusts to restore small, individual production, could under no circumstance be classified as a Socialist.

On the other hand, there is the best reason to believe that trusts and combinations are the great forces that are making for Socialism to-day. The real Socialist, the extremist, comprehends this well, and is not found denouncing them. He can see that the trust is teaching the marvelous economy of centralized management and the elimination of competition; that it is showing how simply and successfully the industries of a country can be handled as a whole; that it is training a host of managers, Superintendents, foremen, and accountants fitted only to serve as cogs, cranks, and parts of mechanism in a vast industrial organization; that it is accustoming a great population to depend on subordinate salaried positions for their daily bread; that it is leading the bulk of the people to forget what individual effort or independent aspiration signifies; that it is, in short, doing the pioneer work of Socialism and making the paths straight for universal Governmental control of all the means of production. He looks to the day when all industries being combined and nearly all voters being merely employes of these vast social mechanisms, the plea of saving opportunity for the individual will have lost all its meaning; when for all these voters it will only be a question as to whether they would rather work for the trust or for the Government; when the only change necessary to inaugurate State Socialism will be to make a few trust managers and officials Government managers and officials and let them continue the work for which the trust has trained them. He can see that as competition has developed the trust that destroys competition, so the trust will develop Socialism that will, in turn, destroy the trust. So, while we bandy words about our Socialistic differences of degree, he, the Socialist of the extreme, laughs in his sleeve and bides his time. He sees, if we cannot, the trusts in their courses fight against individualism, and that, when the real battle for Socialism comes on, its adversary will have been slain and buried, and the living issue for the masses will be subordination under trust management or subordination under State Socialism.

THOMAS CONYNGTON.

New York, Jan. 10, 1900.

Politics and the Boer Mass Meeting.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was with regret that I read the outcome of the recent meeting held by sympathizers of the Boers at the Morton House. I noticed that the speakers selected for the meeting to be held in the latter part of January are men identified with politics, especially one party. This seems to me a great mistake, as there are members in both parties who have at heart the success of the Boers in this unjust war, and this may seriously hurt the cause we are all interested in.

Although the Administration in Washington tries to hold off, for reasons known only to itself, and has given no sign of willingness to act as arbitrator, I dare say that the majority of the Republican Party are hoping for Boer victories, and that it would be well for the committee to appoint other speakers than those mentioned in the papers. I only have to cite an instance where political sentiments were expressed by the Hon. Bourke Cockran at Carnegie Hall and the effect they had. It is not yet too late to remedy this one error.

A REPUBLICAN SYMPATHIZER.

New York, Jan. 12, 1900.

The Proposed Tax on Mortgages.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The proposed changes in our tax laws, so far as they seek to separate State from local taxation, are sound in principle, but the renewed attempt to tax mortgages is objectionable on every account. Why cannot our country politicians be made to understand that in the very nature of things it is utterly impossible to compel mortgagees to pay on the money they have loaned?

The rate of interest on mortgage loans is determined by the value of money in the markets of the world, and the inevitable result of the proposed legislation would be a calling in of all such loans, unless the borrower should agree to pay the tax, by an increased rate of interest. This would apply to town and country alike, and those farmers whose lands are already mortgaged at the full legal rate would, of course, be quite helpless and subject to immediate foreclosure.

In place of this additional burden on real estate owners, why would it not be wiser to apply to State purposes the entire receipts from liquor licenses, and also, if necessary, all taxes upon public franchises, the distribution of which among the several counties would be sure to entail so much difficulty and friction? W. H. W.

New York, Jan. 12, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Preferable Plan.

Aged Admirer—Think of all the luxuries a rich husband like me could give you!

Miss De Young—Oh, a rich father would do just as well. Marry my mother.—New York Weekly.

Mixed Those Men Up.

Mr. Stubb—Marla, what do you think of their sending Roberts to South Africa?

Mrs. Stubb—They did perfectly right, John. Any man that has three wives ought to be sent further than that.—Chicago News.

Wholly Inadequate.

"Of course, Alice, I can't regulate your spending money; but we ought to be saving for a home."

"Well, Arthur, $10 will buy me a hat, but you know very well it won't buy a house and lot."—Chicago Record.

His Strait.

"The trouble with you, Orville," said his frugal relative, "is that you always live up to your income."

"No, it isn't!" fiercely responded young Ardup. "All that ails me is that I can't live down to it!"—Chicago Tribune.

The Place for Him.

"I wish we was all over in Kimberley," said little Willie.

"Why?" his mamma asked.

"I heard pa reading last night that bread cost nearly half a dollar a loaf there, so I guess they wouldn't try to keep a person from filling up on cake."—Chicago Times-Herald.

THE LISTENING HEART OF THE WORLD.

Lida N. Diederich in Boston Transcript.

For a singer who stands on the height
With face turned toward the light,
The light that for ever and ever streams
Down from the land of hopes and dreams,
Listens the heart of the world—

For a singer of hope and cheer,
Of courage that conquers fear,
Of love that triumphs o'er loss and grief,
Of pain that is merged in sweet relief,
Listens the heart of the world.

For a voice that shall sing through the night
Of radiant stars alight,
And with ringing notes of gladness speak
Of the dawn that brightens beyond the peak,
Listens the heart of the world.

For the way is weary and long;
And a brooding sense of wrong,
A consciousness that cannot be stilled,
Of bootless labor and lives unfilled,
Burdens the heart of the world.

Not for a bitter strain
Breathing of loss and pain,
Flinging its sorrow and smart
Back on its bruised heart,
Listens the weary world.

But for the voice that saith
"Sorrow and pain and death
Are only a part of the now and here,
Beyond and to-morrow the way is clear."
Listens the heart of the world.

Poised on the heights of time,
Leans the singer with face sublime,
This song of courage and hope and love
Rises the discord of earth above,
Listen, O heart of the world!

And earth shall take up the song
And the souls that have waited so long
Shall find from their burden a sure release,
And thrill and fill

Are the Americans an Anglo-Saxon People?

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By EDWARD E. CORNWALL, M. D.

THE question, Are the Americans an Anglo-Saxon people? is usually answered in the affirmative. Most of the world takes it for granted as a universally accepted fact that they are Anglo-Saxon. But occasionally we hear a protest against taking this for granted, or a denial that it is so. In a recent number of The Forum an Irish writer insists that one-half of the American people have Irish blood; and in recent English newspapers have appeared the following statements: "The fact is, that the people of the United States are a mixed race, and are no more related to us than the Germans." "All the chatter about cousinship, brotherhood, and blood is the merest cant. There may be about 5 to 10 per cent. of the Americans of English descent, and as a Nation they use the English language, but the masses are of Irish and foreign extraction." Of course such statements as these are absurd, but the fact that they are made shows that the Anglo-Saxon character of the American people stands in need of demonstration.

In order to determine definitely whether or not the Anglo-Saxon element in the make-up of the American people predominates to such an extent as to justify us in calling them an Anglo-Saxon people, it will be necessary to make a racial analysis of them. Such an analysis cannot be made with exactness, and is rendered especially difficult by the fact that the European immigration which produced the American people was continued over a period of nearly three centuries, while records of the numbers and racial character of the immigrants have been regularly kept only since 1820. Of the numbers and racial character of those who came during Colonial times and before 1820 our knowledge is necessarily imperfect. At the best only approximate estimates of the relative proportions of the different race elements are possible. But these approximations can be made near enough to definitely answer our question.

Before proceeding to make this analysis we must define the term "Anglo-Saxon," because, as generally used, that term has a wide range of meaning. When used with historical precision, it refers to a people who ceased to exist in their race purity many centuries ago. In its widest sense, it refers to all English-speaking or English-appearing peoples. In this widest sense there can be no doubt of its applicability to the American people, but so used it is without significance as a race name. The only sense in which it is practicable to use it now as a race name is as referring to "all who belong actually or nominally, nearly or remotely to the Teutonic stock of England"—that is, all who have in their veins any blood, however mixed, which is derived, or is supposed to be derived, from the Teutonic invaders who settled in Britain in the fifth and sixth centuries of the Christian era, and in whom that blood has not lost its identity, but is the dominating element. To establish beyond question the right of the American people to the race name Anglo-Saxon we must show that a majority of them have such blood, and that this majority is the dominant racial element.

The Teutonic stock of England was originally composed of immigrants from the German coast country lying between Belgium and Denmark, who settled in Britain between 449 and 577 A. D. This Teutonic people has occupied the greater part of Britain ever since, and, as Freeman says, "it has uninterruptedly retained its national being, its national name, and its national character. But it has at different times assimilated several other elements. The Welsh were, as far as might be, extirpated, but a small Welsh element was assimilated. The Danish element hardly needed assimilating. The Norman, or rather French, element was gradually assimilated. But these assimilated elements were not co-equal with the original substance of the nation, and they were absorbed into the predominant English mass." There has been also a steady absorption, by the English people particularly during the last three hundred years, of immigrants from Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and the Continent of Europe, but they were not at any one time very numerous, they were completely absorbed, and the original substance of the nation remains essentially unchanged.

At the time when English colonization of America began the Anglo-Saxon race was established in England, the lowlands of Scotland, and the north and east of Ireland. In this analysis those Americans are classed as Anglo-Saxons whose origin can be traced to England, Scotland, the north of Ireland, (before the American Revolution only,) and the English parts of Canada. This classification includes some Celts from the highlands of Scotland with the Anglo-Saxons, but their number is probably more than equaled by the Anglo-Saxon Ulstermen who came after the Revolution and the descendants of the mediaeval "English of the Pale," who are included with the Irish Celts.

Besides the Anglo-Saxon, only two other race elements are differentiated in this analysis, viz., the Celtic and the Continental Teutonic. Representatives of all other races are grouped in a miscellaneous class. The Celtic class (as here defined) includes all of Irish and Welsh extraction except the descendants of the Ulstermen who came before 1775, and the Continental Teutonic class includes all who derive their origin from Germany, German Austria, Switzerland, the Netherlands, and Scandinavia. The miscellaneous class includes representatives of the Latin and Sclavonic races and all not otherwise accounted for.

No account is taken in this analysis of the colored races, representatives of which constitute more than one-ninth of the population of the United States. They never will be assimilated by the whites. The dominant race element in America is making for race supremacy, and its instinct of self-preservation prevents it from fusing with the inferior races. The many Africans and few Mongolians in America dwell there on sufferance only. The Africans are nominally citizens, but actually they are considered and treated as aliens. They have no part in the destiny of the American people. Their outlook is a sad one.

For convenience of analysis we may divide the American people into the following sections, and analyze each section separately: 1. Native Americans of Colonial ancestry; 2. Native Americans of native American but post-Colonial ancestry; 3. Native Americans of mixed native and foreign parentage; 4. Native Americans of entire foreign parentage; 5. Foreign-born Americans.

In 1890 the total population of the United States was 62,600,000, in round numbers, of whom 55,100,000 were white, and 7,500,000 were colored. Of the 55,100,000 whites, 34,500,000 belonged to the two sections of natives of Colonial ancestry and natives of American but post-Colonial ancestry, and 20,600,000 belonged to the three other sections, which include all of foreign parentage or foreign birth. The racial character in 1890 of these last three sections can be determined from the reports of the eleventh United States census. Let us analyze these sections first.

The foreign-born whites numbered 9,200,000 in 1890. These are divided racially as follows:

Anglo-Saxon	1,900,000
Continental Teutonic	4,100,000
Celtic	2,000,000
Miscellaneous	1,200,000

The native-born whites both of whose parents were of foreign birth numbered 8,100,000 in 1890. These are racially divided as follows:

Anglo-Saxon	1,200,000
Continental Teutonic	3,800,000
Celtic	2,400,000
Miscellaneous	700,000

The native-born whites of mixed native and foreign parentage numbered 3,300,000 in 1890. Dividing these according to the race divisions of the foreign-born parent, (which is at least one-half correct, and probably much more than one-half correct,) we get the following proportions:

Anglo-Saxon	1,100,000
Continental Teutonic	1,200,000
Celtic	800,000
Miscellaneous	200,000

There remain to be analyzed the two sections of natives of Colonial ancestry and natives of American but post-Colonial ancestry, which aggregated 34,500,000 in 1890. The first of these two sections represents the natural increase in 100 years of the white population of the United States in 1790, and the second includes all the descendants in the third or a later generation of immigrants who came after 1790. How shall we divide the 34,500,000 between the two sections? From the history of American immigration between 1790 and 1890 we learn that fifteen-sixteenths of all the immigrants during that period came after 1840, and that one-third of the whole number came in the last decade of that century, between 1880 and 1890. It is a necessary inference that the three sections already analyzed include the representatives of nearly all the immigrants after 1790, and that the section of natives of Colonial ancestry includes nearly all of the 34,500,000, and that the section of natives of American but post-Colonial ancestry is comparatively small. Without giving the details of the calculation, we conclude that the numerical strength of this small section is about 2,500,000, and that it is divided among the four race classes in something like the following proportions:

Anglo-Saxon	1,000,000
Continental Teutonic	500,000
Celtic	500,000
Miscellaneous	500,000

The section of natives of Colonial ancestry, which represents the natural increase of the white population of 1790, numbered in 1890 about 32,000,000. The white population of 1790 numbered 3,200,000, and these were descended from a very small number of immigrants; probably two-thirds of them were descended from less than 50,000 who came before 1660, and the total number of immigrants before 1790 could hardly have exceeded 150,000. Franklin estimated in 1751 that the total number of immigrants which the Colonies had received from their beginning to that date (when their population was about 1,000,000) was less than 80,000. This is probably a slight underestimate. During the seventeenth and eighteenth and the first half of the nineteenth centuries the rate of natural increase was very large. In some parts of the country the population doubled by natural increase alone every twenty years, and during the fifty years following the War for Independence, when foreign immigration was trifling in amount, the population of the whole United States doubled every twenty-three years. About fifty years ago, contemporaneously with the great increase in foreign immigration, (and, it is believed by some sociologists, largely as a consequence of that immigration,) the rate of natural increase began to fall off. The result is that the 3,200,000 whites of 1790 increased only ten-fold in 100 years, instead of seventeen-fold, as they would have done had they kept up their former rate of natural increase. In order to determine the race proportions in the 32,000,000 of this section in 1890, we must find out what were the race proportions among their 3,200,000 ancestors of 1790.

In 1790 the white population of the United States was distributed in nearly equal portions in the three natural divisions of the country. The New England States contained about 1,000,000, the Middle States contained about 1,000,000, and the Southern States contained about 1,200,000.

The racial character of the 1,000,000 in New England can be determined with remarkable exactness. The first settlers left very full accounts of themselves, and after the first settlers came New England received very few immigrants until the present century. The New Englanders of 1790 were derived from the following immigrant sources: First, 200 English Puritans, who came from Holland in four ships in 1620, 1621, and 1623; second, 21,200 English Puritans, who came from England in 198 ships between 1628 and 1640; third, nearly 5,000 English Puritans, who came between 1640 and 1692, mostly at the time of the Restoration; fourth, a few hundred French Huguenots, who came near the close of the seventeenth century; fifth, 120 families of Ulstermen, who came from Londonderry in 1719; sixth, a very few Dutch, who sifted into Connecticut from the adjoining Colony of New York; seventh, a few hundred immigrants of English and other nationalities, who came mostly in the eighteenth century. Dr. James Savage has estimated that more than 98 per cent. of the population of New England in 1774 were of pure seventeenth-century English stock; that the New Englanders were then, in fact, more purely Anglo-Saxon than the contemporary population of Old England. This percentage holds good for 1790, and the 1,000,000 of that time may be safely classed as entirely Anglo-Saxon.

The 1,200,000 whites of the Southern States in 1790 may be also classed as all Anglo-Saxon. We have not such precise knowledge of the settlement of these States as we have of the settlement of New England, and the immigration which chiefly settled them was extended over a much longer period than was the case in New England, but we know that all their immigrants came from Great Britain, except a goodly number of Ulstermen, (Anglo-Saxons,) who settled mostly in the Carolinas; a small number of Irish Celts, who settled in Maryland; a small number of French Huguenots, who settled in Virginia and South Carolina, and a few Germans, who early made their way from Pennsylvania into Maryland and Virginia. The non-Anglo-Saxon elements constituted such a very small percentage of the white population of the Southern States in 1790 that we may disregard them.

The population of the Middle States in 1790 was of mixed racial origin. New York, which was first settled by the Dutch, contained representatives of nearly every European nationality, though the Dutch and English were in a large majority. Much less numerous were the Huguenot, the Scotch, and the German elements. New Jersey had a population as mixed as that of New York, though the English and Scotch elements made up the bulk of the population. Delaware was first settled by Swedes, but they were soon overwhelmed by the Dutch, English, and Germans. The English were probably in a large majority there in 1790. Pennsylvania was the least English in blood of any of the colonies. It received no considerable number of settlers until the last quarter of the seventeenth century. English Quakers came first. These were soon followed by large numbers of Germans, mostly religious refugees from the Palatinate. Many Anglo-Saxon Ulstermen settled in Pennsylvania during the eighteenth century, and a few French Huguenots, Welsh, and Celtic Irish. It has been estimated by Douglas Campbell that the population of Pennsylvania in 1790 was divided nearly equally between the English, the Ulstermen, and the Germans.

From the imperfect data at our disposal we cannot make a very close estimate of the proportions of the different races in the population of the Middle States in 1790. Perhaps 60 per cent. were Anglo-Saxon, 30 per cent. Continental Teutonic, 5 per cent. Celtic, and 5 per cent. miscellaneous. We will assume that such were the proportions, and divide the population of these States accordingly.

From the foregoing we gather that the white population of the United States in 1790, which amounted to 3,200,000, was divided among the different race classes about as follows: Anglo-Saxon, 2,800,000; Continental Teutonic, 300,000; Celtic, 50,000; miscellaneous, 50,000. Now, dividing according to these proportions the 32,000,000 who were their representatives in 1890 and made up the section of natives of Colonial ancestry, we get these numbers:

Anglo-Saxon	28,000,000
Continental Teutonic	3,000,000
Celtic	500,000
Miscellaneous	500,000

Making a final summary of the results of the preceding analyses, we find that the 55,100,000 white population of the United States in 1890 are racially divided as follows:

Anglo-Saxon of Colonial ancestry	28,000,000
Anglo-Saxon of native American, but post-Colonial ancestry	1,000,000
Anglo-Saxon of native birth and mixed native and foreign parentage	1,100,000
Anglo-Saxon of native birth and entire foreign parentage	1,200,000
Anglo-Saxon of foreign birth	1,900,000
Total Anglo-Saxon	33,200,000
Continental Teutonic of Colonial ancestry	3,000,000
Continental Teutonic of native American, but post-Colonial ancestry	500,000
Continental Teutonic of native birth and mixed native and foreign parentage	1,200,000
Continental Teutonic of native birth and entire foreign parentage	3,800,000
Continental Teutonic of foreign birth	4,100,000
Total Continental Teutonic	12,600,000
Celtic of Colonial ancestry	500,000
Celtic of native American, but post-Colonial ancestry	500,000
Celtic of native birth and mixed native and foreign parentage	800,000
Celtic of native birth and entire foreign parentage	2,400,000
Celtic of foreign birth	2,000,000
Total Celtic	6,200,000
Miscellaneous of Colonial ancestry	500,000
Miscellaneous of native American, but post-Colonial ancestry	500,000
Miscellaneous of native birth and mixed native and foreign parentage	200,000
Miscellaneous of native birth and entire foreign parentage	700,000
Miscellaneous of foreign birth	1,200,000
Total miscellaneous	3,100,000

Given in percentages these proportions are:

Anglo-Saxon	60 per cent
Continental Teutonic	23 per cent
Celtic	11 per cent
Miscellaneous	6 per cent

The foregoing analysis is a rough one; it does not go into ethnology very deeply; it requires a considerable margin for errors; but it shows conclusively that in the American mixture of races the element which is of Anglo-Saxon origin is not only the largest element, but is much larger than all others combined. And besides being the largest, the Anglo-Saxon is the ruling element. It compels the other racial elements to learn Anglo-Saxon ways. It assimilates them. And it has determined and fixed beyond any likelihood of essential change the language, institutions, and National character of the American people and the lines on which their National progress takes place. That the Americans are an Anglo-Saxon people must be accepted as a demonstrated fact.

EDWARD E. CORNWALL, M. D.

Modern Suicides.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By Kate Sanborn,

Author of "The Wit of Women," &c.

Suicide has been very differently regarded by various peoples; treated as a venial matter by the Roman law, the subject of panegyric by some of the Stoic philosophers, it is generally regarded by modern civilization as a heinous crime or as proof of insanity.

The suicides of a few generations back were buried at night at four crossroads, sometimes a stake piercing the body, and all Christian rites denied.

Nowadays we allow the class of suicides I have in mind the finest funerals, load the house of the departed one with costly flowers, especially palms, symbolic of victory, and a paid quartet sweetly warble such hymns of sacred meaning and association as "Abide With Me" or "Lead, Kindly Light." The funeral of the modern suicide of "the smart set," at least, is as cheerful and elegant as money can make it.

I do not refer to the common, uninteresting creatures who, crazed by want, unrequited love, or incurable maladies, swallow such horrors as carbolic acid or "Rough on Rats," or hurl themselves into the water, or sever the jugular vein. Not at all; but to the wealthy, scholarly, distinguished, who are killing themselves day by day. Of such is the conscientious suicide. For example: A young lady of overacute conscience and slender stock of reserve force, who insists as a matter of duty on rising dark Winter mornings long before the rest of the family, eating a hurried, insufficient breakfast, and going far down town to teach in a school for foreign children, when it would be wiser in every way to hire some well-informed girl who needed the money to do this work, one who has the nerves to endure the bad air and the necessary fatigue. Instead of a happy marriage comes a year of utter weakness, anxieties for family and fiancé, and serious danger of permanent invalidism. Such foolish exertion is not saintly; it is suicidal and selfish, bringing many into a state of distress and worry.

A more common type is the self-important suicide—the man or woman, from the farmer or mechanic to the educator or Wall Street operator, who imagines no one else is capable of relieving him of even the details of work, and tries to crowd the possibilities of thirty hours into ten.

The Club Woman.—If I were to tell facts in this branch of my theme I could astonish many and alarm more. Insomnia, insanity, death are a gruesome trio that have pursued not a few noble laborers, who have wildly overestimated their capacity for constant responsibility in correspondence, social duties, presiding over large assemblages, traveling hither and thither, endeavoring to keep up with the requirements of a not unreasonable husband and the needs of the children and home.

Friction, differences, discussions are inevitable in club life, and women are but slowly learning to down the emotional and personal in debates. It would require the humor of John Kendrick Bangs to describe the amusement of Shakespeare, Browning, Ibsen, Dickens over the ill-health produced by efforts to comprehend their meaning and honor their greatness.

Akin to this division is the Social Aspirant and Social Duty Suicide, who makes up a difficult if not impossible rôle for herself, and then proceeds to carry it out with unspeakable headaches, heartaches, and general weariness. I think of the women whose clutching fingers were knocked off by brutal men at that awful fire in Paris when I see women just getting a precarious footing on a higher rung of the social ladder only to be calmly knocked off as soon as noticed.

If we could only realize that all find their level, and that no one cares particularly to see us unless we can entertain or assist them we should have an easier time and live longer.

The Unconscious Glutton.—This is a most frequent form of self-destruction. We all eat too much, sitting down with congenial friends and a good appetite. How the goodies disappear and the fat increases! Soon we puff and grow purple in the face, with tremendous girth, and diseases consequent upon overeating soon carry off their victims.

The physicians say it was apoplexy, heart failure, or fatty degeneration, but a decent restraint would save many a valuable life. "Stuff and worry," said the brusque Dr. Abernethy when asked the most prevailing causes of disease.

The Cigarette Fiend, the Cocktail Imbiber, the Coffee Devotee, the Candy Devourer are all doing their best to exterminate themselves.

I listened to a doctor lately, who said he had been consulted and confided in by a young man who desired to break his engagement. "I advised that unhappy youth to give the lady chocolate creams in sufficient quantity, and in less than three months she would break the bond herself."

Yes, there is a distinct chocolate cream diagnosis; the patient is irritable, moody, capricious, unreasonable, given to hysteric tears, with hot head, cold feet, and a torpid liver.

The overnice, troubled-about-many-things Housekeepers, who in their excessive antagonism to dust resolve themselves into it. These types are every-day and commonplace. Then come the Eccentrics, the Balloonatics, who rise and soar only to be crushed in descent or to disappear entirely; the tip-top crevasse-crossing Mountain Climber and Glacier Investigator, who attempts the impossible and also vanishes. The Bridge Jumpers and those who elect to drop off a steamboat are on the increase.

If the biographies of the inmates of dipsomaniac homes and "retreats" for the nervously prostrated could be known we should see that Self was the worst enemy of these unfortunates. Pretty solemn to think of when facts are thus massed.

Add the college girl, who strains every nerve to keep up with her class, neglecting the simplest rules of health, and careless about exercise and food, and the overworked public man, a long list of splendid fellows who have so overtaxed heart and muscle that death ensues. "Why did Theodore Parker die?" asks Mr. Higginson in his "Contemporaries," and thus answers: "He died prematurely worn out, less than fifty years old, but looking seventy; he wore out his life by retailing its great influences to the poorest comer, by habitual study from twelve to seventeen hours a day." Had he been a mere student this had been less destructive. But to take the standard of study of a German professor and superadd to that the separate exhaustions of a Sunday preacher, a lyceum lecturer, a radical leader, and a practical philanthropist was simply to apply half a dozen distinct forms of suicide to the abbreviation of a single life. And the tendency of his career was not only to kill himself, but to kill his companions who tried to imitate his breakneck pace.

The intensity of attention with which our country pursues a hero or favorite of the hour, selfishly insisting upon his presence at dinners and receptions, is akin to murder. But I forget—I am speaking to-day of Suicides. KATE SANBORN.

The Need of Revising New York's Tax Laws.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By PROF. EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN,

Professor of Political Economy and Finance, Columbia University.

THE system of taxation in New York is the result of a long series of changes which have attempted, with only a moderate degree of success, to conform old methods to modern industrial conditions. The basis of the system is still the general property tax—a tax which was originally a good one, and which sufficed fairly wel for the needs both of local and of State revenue. About twenty years ago, however, the burden of the general property tax began to be felt severely, and the legislators cast about for additional sources of revenue. As a result of these efforts new taxes have been imposed and gradually increased, until at present the State relies not only on the general property tax, but also on the corporation taxes, the inheritance (or transfer) tax, and the excise tax. The excise tax is divided in certain proportions between the State and the local divisions, the inheritance tax is levied exclusively for State purposes, while corporations are assessed for local purposes on their general property, but pay to the State a special tax levied either on capital stock or on gross receipts. Finally, the recent franchise tax law imposes an additional tax for local purposes on a specific class of corporations.

The difficulties and defects of our present system may be considered under three heads—the taxation of personal property, the taxation of real estate, and the taxation of corporations.

First, the taxation of personal property. As a general principle it seems to most people absolutely fair that individuals should be taxed according to their property. To reach every one in accordance to his means or his ability is the professed object of all just legislation. Now, there was a time, indeed, when a tax on property was an equitable tax. In the early days of American Colonial life most of a man's property consisted of his farm and his farming tools and cattle; the little personal property that existed was in great part tangible and visible; the attempt to reach personalty as a part of this general property was moderately successful, and as taxation itself was light, there was little complaint. But with the middle of the nineteenth century these early economic conditions suffered a great change. The Eastern States, especially, developed from the agricultural stage to the industrial stage. Not only did factories spring up on all sides, as well as the large mercantile houses necessary to act as the middlemen between the producers and the consumers, but the change of industry and the growth of capital led to the formation and prodigious development of private corporations—not alone in transportation, but in all the other forms of industrial activity. Corporations are the creation of the latter half of the present century.

The consequence has been that, with the disappearance of the early and simple economic conditions, personal property is no longer simply an insignificant adjunct to real estate, but is to-day of considerably more importance than real estate. And furthermore, whereas formerly personalty was almost entirely visible and tangible, to-day it is in large part intangible and invisible. Personal property to-day consists mainly of securities of one kind and another—investments in corporate bonds and stocks, mortgages, and public securities. Even the stocks of goods of mercantile and industrial enterprises are more and more largely represented in the capital of the modern trusts. Well-nigh all the tangible personalty that is left in our cities is the furniture and contents of our houses—an infinitesimal part of the whole.

What is the result? As the personal property becomes invisible it escapes the eyes of the most vigilant assessor. Having no means of ascertaining the value of the personalty, the assessor makes a guess. Not only is the guess in the first instance a wild one, but the individual has the right of "swearing off" even this guess. We must not blame individuals too much for doing this. The honest taxpayer would willingly bear his fair share of the burden; but if he knows that other men escape, he cannot concede his obligation to pay these other men's taxes. If we attempt to enforce the law more rigidly by oaths and lists, the only result is an increase, not of revenue, but of perjury. The more developed the modern industrial conditions, the less does personalty contribute to the public charges. The taxation of personal property is in inverse ratio to its quantity. The more it increases, the less it pays. And the more we attempt to make it pay, the greater are the premiums on perjury and the penalty on integrity. And when the tax assessor by chance gets hold of a trust estate which cannot well swear off its taxes, the only result is that the unfortunates have to bear the burdens of the rest of the community that escape. Thus the modern tax on personal property debauches the public conscience and makes a science of knavery, while it presses hardest on those least able to pay. Such is the practical result of a system that at the outset was perfectly just.

The problem is further complicated by the fact that in the rural districts the personal property is tangible, and that the farmer has to bear not only his own share, but also that of the other classes of society. The results of this in practical politics we shall see in a moment.

The second defect of our present tax system is the unequal assessment of real estate. Since the tax on real estate is not only a local tax, but also a State tax, and since the local valuation is made the basis for the apportionment of the State tax among the local divisions, it manifestly constitutes a great temptation on the part of the local assessors to keep their own valuations down to the lowest figures. If the local assessments were a basis simply for the local tax, it would not make much difference whether the assessments were low or high; for, as long as a definite sum has to be raised, a low assessment would mean a high rate and a high assessment would mean a low rate of taxation. But as soon as the local valuation becomes the basis for the general State tax, the lower the local valuation the smaller will be its proportion of the State tax. Hence we see pretty much everywhere a contest between the counties to reduce valuations to the lowest possible point; hence the unseemly annual quarrels which constitute so deplorable a feature of our political life; hence the jealousy and friction between our city and country counties, and the mutual suspicion which prevents any agreement as to the reforms of the more fundamental evil discussed above.

The third difficulty in our tax system is connected with the taxation of corporations. With reference to the State taxes, we are almost between the devil and the deep sea. If we make the taxes low, the corporations will not pay a fair share; if we make them high, they will incorporate out of the State, and we shall lose still more. The chief defects of our present system are the degree of discretion left to the State officials, which affords ample room for "arrangements" with the corporations, and the lack of any correlation between domestic and foreign corporations. As regards the local taxes, however, the facility afforded to corporations to manufacture indebtedness which they can subtract from the value of their stock, as well as the simple remedy of changing their chief office to a place where, by agreement, they will not be taxed, renders the general property tax on corporations almost as much of a farce as that on individuals.

The net result of our whole present methods of taxation is a system whereby those chiefly pay who ought not to pay, and those escape who ought really to bear the burdens.

What is the remedy? It may be said at once that the remedy does not consist simply in the abolition of the personal property tax, as is claimed by so many of our city reformers. The farmers would never consent to this, and they ought not to consent to it, unless the tax is replaced by some other tax which will reach the abilities of those that owe their fair share to the public. The first step in any reform is the separation of State from local revenues. If we can raise the entire State revenues from some other sources than the general property tax, we shall accomplish three great results: In the first place, the unseemly quarrels between the counties will cease. In the second place, since the burdens of the farmer will be diminished by the suppression of the State tax on property, he will no longer feel that he is paying the city man's share, and he will listen with greater readiness to a proposition to divide the purely local burdens more equitably. Third, if we raise the State revenues entirely through the so-called "indirect" taxes on personalty in the shape of corporation taxes, inheritance taxes, and taxes on other forms of securities, it will be a far simpler task to bring about an adjustment of local revenues on the basis not of a general property tax, but of a tax on real estate, together with a few specific taxes on the elements of taxable ability neglected by the State law. If we join to this a reform of the corporation taxes, whereby they will be taxed for State purposes according to a system which will leave no room for arbitrariness or for injustice as between domestic and foreign corporations, and whereby they will be taxed for local purposes only on their real estate, (including in this real estate for certain specified corporations, known as "municipal monopolies," the value of their franchise,) we shall then have made a series of immense steps in advance. For in that way we shall have gotten closer to a realization of the old ideal from which we have departed—a taxation of every one according to his ability.

In the present temper of the American people and in the present condition of American economic and political life it is idle to suppose that any taxing machinery can successfully reach every item of a man's personal income or property through any system of direct personal inquisition. All that we can hope to do is to reach the various classes with substantial justice. If we levy a tax on real estate and join to it a well-considered system of taxes on corporations, inheritances, securities, &c., levied not on the individual, but indirectly on the evidences of property owned by the individual, we shall have gotten as close to justice as is practicable at present. But in order to prepare the way for this system toward which the most advanced American States are slowly groping, the ground must first be cleared; and it can be cleared only and alone through a divorce between State and local revenue. This is the chief practical task to which the New York Legislature must address itself this Winter, if it is really sincere in its demand for tax reform. This once gained, the future steps will be easy. But if we attempt too much at once, the efforts will go the way of all former ambitious and comprehensive schemes, and the net result will be zero. The crying need of tax reform is everywhere conceded; we may differ about the ultimate ideal, but let us all agree on the first step, without which no ideal of any kind can be reached.

EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN.

Defects in the City's Educational System.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By JOHN G. AGAR,

Recently a Member of the Board of Education of the City of New York.

THE widespread interest now existing in the common school system of this city is another illustration of how difficult it is to arrest the attention of the community by the statement of a general principle or a universal wrong, and how easy it is to arouse its interest by the presentation of an individual instance of distress or injustice.

The feature of the system now most prominent in the public mind is the hardship which the teachers have been forced to suffer by having their salaries reduced, postponed, and withheld. The recognition by the public of unmerited suffering has stirred it to a long-neglected consideration, touched with indignation, of methods and men capable of inflicting such injuries upon an honorable but too little honored profession.

It is well to direct that attention to the invisible causes of visible defects, with the hope that the interest of the city may extend to the State, and that increased knowledge may bring in its train a part deliverance at the hands of the Legislature.

The moral weakness in the present system is that many of those charged with its conduct forget that the splendid end for which the schools are created is so to train the heterogeneous mass of children morally, mentally, and physically, that they may not be a hindrance but a mighty assistance in the attainment of the manifest destiny of the race.

While none in control may use the system as a means of private gain, many seek it as an opportunity for bestowal of party favor, and many as a chance to find for themselves a means of livelihood, secure from vicissitude, certain in its return, easy in its demands, and indulgent to all the weaknesses of the unambitious.

Such a condition is inseparable from human nature, and raises questions of conscience which cannot be touched by positive law. Its evil influence is felt throughout the department, but it is minimized by the self-sacrificing industry and notable aspirations of the majority of those connected with the schools.

There are, however, defects in the construction of the system more easily reached, and they may be briefly cited:

I. The source of the Board of Education is a political power, which, as a rule, makes itself felt in every appointment. The Mayor of this city, being a member of an organization rigid in its demands, incessant and uncompromising in its exactions, responsible to a power outside of and beyond the electorate, cannot rise above the level of his superior.

The system thus becomes at its source polluted.

The many intelligent and unselfish members of the system, not knowing how to discriminate between the good and the bad, not knowing whether to believe that all is not good when they know so much is bad, become demoralized when they realize that the simplest and most urgent improvements are denied.

As long as the appointing power remains in the Mayor of this city, the system will continue under suspicion, unless it be made so independent that it can be held responsible for its own acts.

Many systems of obtaining the Board of Education prevail in this country; some of them elective, as formerly in San Francisco; some of them appointive, partly by the Governor of the State and partly by the Mayor of the city, as in New Orleans; and one appointive by the Judges of the Superior Court, as in Philadelphia. All of these methods have their objections; the two former because they are political appointing powers, and the third because the power may not be properly exercised by the judiciary. An excellent judge of law may be a poor judge of men.

Undoubtedly the best appointing power would be a non-political but administrative officer, free from partisanship or prejudice, such as the Chancellor of the University is designed to be under the proposed bill to unify the State educational system. Such appointment might be wisely exercised by and with the advice and consent of the Board of Regents.

The objection that such a scheme takes from the city the control of its own department of education is in reality no objection. The city has shown itself incapable of caring properly for its system, and it is the duty of the State to make such laws as will enable, if not force, the city to give its children proper education.

One would suppose that the organization which governs this city would by its constitution be favorable to an unlimited extension of the school system. But the reverse is the fact. Ever since Tammany came back to power revivified by the breath of Croker, in the palmy days of Grant and Gilroy, that organization has refused to assist the schools, has curtailed their salary disbursements, and refused to allow them much-needed funds for the construction of buildings to keep pace with the school population.

This fact admits of no doubt. It can be proved by the records of the Department of Education and of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

The same scene is being enacted to-day by the illustrious Captain now at the helm. Not only has he not redeemed the promise of his first message to upbuild the schools, but he has actually delayed when prevention was impossible, and prevented entirely when able, the rapid progress necessary to keep pace with the growth of the population.

The Mayor's message delivered on Tuesday last recites the spending of $7,000,000 for schools during the last two years. But this money should have been spent long ago. More was appropriated by the Legislature in 1897 for the old city alone, and the neglect to disburse it immediately has brought us to our present condition of overcrowded classes, half-day classes, and children out of school.

The school population grows like the grass. It will not wait for easy deliberation nor yield to boasting.

II. The second general defect in the system is the absence of power in the Board of Education over its finances whereby it may make needed increases in the school sites, school buildings, and salaries, and whereby a just responsibility may be incurred if failure follow power.

At present, before needed buildings may be built, leases made, supplies obtained, the machinery of the School Boards, Board of Education, and Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and Controller's office, one and all, must be set in motion to examine the same facts, and recommend and approve the same acts. The result is not only unnecessary labor, unnecessary expenditure, but an absence of responsibility for the failure to obtain the desirable result. The present humiliating contest between the Controller and the Board of Education, and between the Mayor and the various School Boards, as to the responsibility for delay in payment of salaries, is a vivid instance of this evil. Senator Ford, with much intelligence, has presented a bill at Albany which will provide a definite school fund by a special school tax, and will give to the Board of Education such a control over its funds as will enable it to make contracts for supplies, make leases of buildings, and pay its salaries to teachers without interference of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Controller.

But such amendments do not go far enough.

The greatest evil in the system is the want of sufficient school accommodations for the children. This evil is growing. Next year it will be worse than this; the year after more aggravated still. The city administration will not provide adequate funds.

The Board of Education should be endowed with power to direct the Controller to sell a minimum amount of bonds for sites and buildings each year, to provide for the natural increase of school population.

Those immediately in charge of the system know best what is needed for the system and generally are pure in their motives and incorruptible. They can best provide for the demands. If they do not, theirs will be the responsibility, open and proclaimable; and if they fail, the just judgment of the public may condemn them unanswerably.

The checks and guards of the Controller's office may still be retained over the disbursement of the funds. The only change to be made in the charter will be to dispense with the consent of the Common Council and make it obligatory upon the Controller to sell corporate stock of the city to a limited amount when directed to do so by the Board of Education. There is no better way by which responsibility may be fixed, no other way by which the schools may be upbuilt.

III. The other general evil of the system is the want of concentration of power in one administrative head to carry out the most approved methods in teaching and in general school discipline.

The present system is a compromise between what the Charter Commissioners wanted and what they could get. It is cumbrous and inefficient.

Powers are so divided between the Board of Education and the School Boards, the Borough Superintendents and the City Superintendent, that no advance can be made without constant revolutions of the machinery, rusty and out of date.

Senator Ellsberg, with an enlightened statesmanship, has introduced a bill, which will largely remedy these evils by concentrating power in the Board of Education and in the Bureau of the City Superintendent, so that progress may be easy, constant, and uniform, and failure may be codignly rebuked and punished.

There is no other time than the present for those who would elevate the school system of this city to that position which its importance demands.

Economy is necessary in all public departments. But curtailments of necessary expenses in this department to add to unnecessary expenses in others, is a crime more important to prevent than to punish.

The observance of the laws securing the sanctities of life and liberty and the safety of property depend immediately upon the intelligence of the people, where universal suffrage is a positive right. The exposure of error depends not so much upon the ability of a few to point out fallacies as upon the capacity of the many to understand argument and apply general principles to the various relations of civil society.

The common schools are the only means given to us to insure general intelligence and the capacity to appreciate the necessity of Constitutional government and the rights of property.

If this be true, no false economy should be allowed to interfere with the fullest development of the schools, both in extent of buildings and the intensity of instruction.

The policy of the State should be so to limit the number of Commissioners of schools for this city, and so to increase their control over their own funds that the dignity and powers and manifest responsibilities of the office shall be enhanced in many degrees; so to enlarge the powers and functions of the scholastic superintendent that his bureau may exert a direct influence over the whole city without danger of being checked by reactionists, and so to reward the teachers that the good may be encouraged and the bad rebuked and left behind.

JOHN G. AGAR.

A PLEA FROM A TEACHER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you please put the teachers of this city under additional obligation for your generous support during the recent trouble by publishing this letter? Changes in salary schedules that were never put in operation, promotions blocked through this, delays in salary payments, legality of schedules questioned, driving the teachers into litigation, appropriations cut so that reductions in salaries seem inevitable—all these have made the teacher's lot for the past few years a sorry one, indeed.

The newspapers, and through them the general public, have become aroused to the necessity of ending this intolerable condition of affairs. The most recent development of this muddlesome mass—a threatened hold-up in salaries due to a difference between the School Board and the Controller's office—has made the demand general that legislation be invoked to end this shameful treatment of public servants intrusted with the most important function of the State—the training of the future citizen.

It is unfortunate that even in the matter of legislative relief the same conflict of contending interests that was engendered by defects in the charter, and was responsible for the sufferings of the teachers, should again threaten to make them the victims. Contemplated legislation includes several bills that contain measures of practical relief. But the struggle over the passage of these measures in their entirety will only repeat the history of the past troubles, and embroil the teachers' interests in a strife of personal animosities, borough jealousies, and administration differences.

The teachers ask that measures for their relief be considered apart from questions of school organization. All parties agree that immediate relief should be granted. Then, let all insure this by not making measures for this purpose depend upon the passage of bills that are sure to arouse opposition on account of administrative features dealing with the powers of school officials and school boards. Let the Legislature deal with teachers' salaries first, school administration afterward. The one is immediate, the other should be approached in a cautious, deliberative, and conciliatory spirit. Relieve the present strain on teachers' minds and at once benefit the schools more than any possible change in school administration could do in years.

W. L. ETTINGER.

President New York City Teachers' Association.

New York, Jan. 10, 1900.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $5,600,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St., NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
Foreign Exchange.
Loans made against approved collateral.
Interest allowed on deposits.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
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20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general Banking Business.
Interest allowed on deposits.
Orders for Stocks and Bonds executed for cash or on margin.
Investment Securities

Geo. H. Holt & Co.,
10 WALL ST., N.Y.
BANKERS,
Members of New York Stock Exchange
Dealers in Investment Securities. Purchase bond issues of solvent corporations, and act as Fiscal and Transfer Agents. Execute orders at the New York Stock Exchange, either for cash or on margin. Daily market letter issued. Correspondence solicited.

Sutro Bros. & Co.,
BANKERS.
56 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Negotiate Security Issues of Railroad, Street Railway, Gas, Electric, and other Companies, and transact a General Banking Business.
Investment Securities.
Private wire connection to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Atlantic City.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.
H. F. Bachman & Co., Philadelphia.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St.; 487 BROADWAY, Silk Exge Bldg; 56 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St.; 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex.; 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
New York and Boston.

HAVEN & STOUT
Bankers and Brokers
Nassau Street Cor Wall St.
Members of
N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange.
N. Y. Produce Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Offices:
302 Broadway, cor. Duane St., New York.
84 Broadway, cor. Berry St., Brooklyn.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS.
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

SECURITIES
REALIZING
4¼% to 5¾%
RECOMMENDED FOR
INVESTMENT
LIST SENT ON APPLICATION.
HENRY S. STRAUSS,
52 B'way. NEW YORK.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

W. C. Ashwell. E. D. Morgan Waterman.

Ashwell & Co.
30 BROAD ST.
MEMBERS { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Produce Exchange.

R. J. JACOBS & CO.,
41 New Street, New York.
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Orders Executed for Investment or on Margin.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

MOFFAT & WHITE,
BANKERS.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
NO. 1 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
N. Y. & N. J. TELEPHONE
STOCK AND RIGHTS
Bought and Sold.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Wanted—Party with $10,000 cash; amply secured; will return 100 per cent. in thirty days. Address or apply in person to Col. C. ARTHUR MURRAY, Attorney for Union Realty & Trust Company, 149 Broadway, New York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

American Hide & Leather Company

First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Sinking Fund Twenty-Year Gold Bonds.

Total authorized issue	$10,000,000
Of which reserved	1,555,000
Present issue	$8,445,000

CAPITAL STOCK OF COMPANY.

(1) Seven Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock, with preference as to dividends and assets (total authorized issue $17,500,000)	$13,000,000
(2) Common Stock (total authorized issue $17,500,000)	11,500,000
Total present issue capital stock	$24,500,000
Reserved unissued	$10,500,000

Bonds dated September 1, 1899; due September 1, 1919.
Coupons payable March and September.

Principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness or its equivalent.

COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH, WITH PRIVILEGE OF REGISTRATION OF PRINCIPAL.

TRUSTEE OF MORTGAGE:
COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK.

SINKING FUND.

The mortgage provides for an annual sinking fund sufficient to purchase $150,000 face value of bonds at not exceeding 115 per cent. If not so obtainable, sinking fund is to be invested in securities approved by the Trustee of the mortgage. This fund with its accumulations will, it is estimated, amount in twenty years to at least the sum of $4,500,000.

Entire issue redeemable at 115 and interest; but no partial right of compulsory redemption even for sinking fund.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

President,
THOMAS W. HALL.
1st Vice-President, W. N. Eisendrath. 2d Vice-President, E. L. White. 3d Vice-President, Theodore S. Haight.
Treasurer, C. W. Tidd. Secretary, Charles A. Haskell.

Attention is directed to the following letter of Mr. Thomas W. Hall, President of the Company:

OFFICE OF
AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER COMPANY.
NEW YORK, January 4, 1900.

Messrs. J. & W. Seligman & Company, New York.

"DEAR SIRS: In answer to your request for information in regard to American Hide and Leather Company First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Sinking-Fund Twenty-Year Gold Bonds, I beg to say that the total authorized issue is $10,000,000 bonds, of which $8,445,000 bonds have been issued, leaving $1,555,000 bonds in the treasury of the Company. Of these treasury bonds, $1,000,000 may only be issued upon the acquisition of new properties which shall become subject to the existing mortgage. The bonds are payable in twenty years from date, namely, on September 1, 1919; coupons are payable March and September; and the principal and interest are payable in gold coin. The Trustee of the mortgage is the Colonial Trust Company of New York. The mortgage provides a sinking fund for the purchase at not over 115 per cent. and interest of $150,000 bonds per annum. If bonds cannot be bought at 115 or less, the sinking-fund is to be invested in a manner satisfactory to the Trustee of the mortgage. Bonds in sinking-fund are to draw interest, which is likewise to be invested or used in purchase of outstanding bonds. The bonds cannot be partially redeemed for sinking-fund purposes, but the entire issue can be redeemed at any time at 115 and interest, upon notice as provided in the mortgage.

The total authorized capital stock of the company is $35,000,000, of which one-half, or $17,500,000, is 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, with preference as to dividends and assets, and $17,500,000 is common stock. Of this capitalization, only $13,000,000 of preferred and $11,500,000 of common stock have been issued, and of this upwards of $700,000 preferred and $350,000 common stock will be held in trust for the company for the purpose of acquiring additional properties or supplying additional working capital. The properties now owned by the American Hide and Leather Company and covered by its mortgage were formerly those of

W. N. EISENDRATH & CO., CHICAGO.	HALL, HAIGHT & CO., New York and Boston.	C. T. ROENITZ LEATHER CO., Sheboygan, Wis.
WM. BECKER LEATHER CO., MILWAUKEE.	STEPHEN DOW & CO., BOSTON.	JAMES SKINNER LEATHER CO., BOSTON.
WHITE BROS. & CO., BOSTON.	BERNARD & FRIEDMAN, BOSTON.	WALKER-OAKLEY CO., CHICAGO.
BUSWELL, HUBBARD & CO., BOSTON.	J. P. CRANE & CO., BOSTON.	E. C. COTTLE & SON, BOSTON.
MIDDLESEX LEATHER CO., BOSTON.	WATAUGA TANNING CO., BOSTON.	J. B. WEED & CO., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.
ALLEY BROS. & CO., BOSTON.	M. ROBSON LEATHER CO., BOSTON.	B. F. THOMPSON & CO., BOSTON.
LAMBEAU LEATHER CO., CHICAGO.	JOHN BLAKE, ELLENVILLE, N. Y.	JOSEPH HECHT & SONS, NEW YORK.
WM. TIDD & CO., BOSTON.		

These properties now represent about seventy-five per cent. of the upper-leather business of the United States. The business of the American Hide and Leather Company is that of manufacturing UPPER LEATHER and not sole leather, AND ACCORDINGLY THE COMPANY IS NOT A COMPETITOR OF THE UNITED STATES LEATHER COMPANY.

The report of the Audit Company of New York, which has examined the books of these concerns, shows the average annual net earnings of all the properties as operated separately before they were acquired by the American Hide and Leather Company to be the sum of **$1,585,748.42, being more than three times the amount necessary to pay interest on the $8,445,000 bonds outstanding.**

These properties were acquired free of debt and encumbrance, and the Company assumed no outstanding liabilities.

I am familiar with the value of the various plants acquired and now owned by the Company, and in my opinion the conservative value of such plants as going concerns, together with the quick assets and cash now on hand, represents much more than the total amount of the bonds and preferred stock issued.

All of the plants acquired by the Company are now working at their full capacity, and the entire output is sold for at least sixty days in advance at satisfactory prices. The estimated output of the Company will be from $25,000,000 to $30,000,000 annually.

The upper-leather industry is well known to be one of the most conservative and stable industries in the country. It has been largely carried on by old-established houses in the Eastern States and in the large cities of the Middle West, where most of the plants acquired are situated. Experience has shown that the industry can be established upon a reliable and paying basis only after long experience and the investment of capital for a considerable period. The value of the good-will of the various concerns which this company has acquired is consequently very great.

The demand for all the articles produced is constant and unfailing, while the records of the business for a period of twenty-five years show fewer failures than in any other mercantile or manufacturing business.

It has been customary hitherto for each factory to produce all or many of the various classes of goods embraced in the trade. Now, each factory acquired by the company manufactures that class of goods for which it is peculiarly adapted by situation and construction. By this division of labor, as well as by the common use of the best patterns and methods of manufacture known to the trade, a better article is being produced at less cost of manufacture. The saving effected in these various respects, and in economies of administration, transportation, etc., will, in the opinion of leading tanners, in which I concur, **increase the net earnings to more than $2,750,000 annually.**

Yours truly,
THOMAS W. HALL, President."

The new Company, according to the above estimate, should therefore make the following showing:

Net earnings, say	**$2,750,000**
Annual interest charge on $8,445,000 bonds	**506,700**
	$2,243,300
Sinking fund, say	**172,500**
Balance available for dividends	**$2,070,800**
7 per cent. dividends on $13,000,000 Preferred Stock	**910,000**
Surplus	**$1,160,800**

Equal to over 10 per cent. on $11,500,000 Common Stock.

The Audit Company of New York have made the following report:

MESSRS. J. & W. SELIGMAN & COMPANY,
Mills Building, New York.

DEAR SIRS:

"We have made an audit of the accounts of the following firms and companies for periods varying in each case from four to ten years, to wit:

W. N. Eisendrath & Co.	Hall, Haight & Co.	C. T. Roenitz Leather Co.
Wm. Becker Leather Co.	Stephen Dow & Co.	James Skinner Leather Co.
White Bros. & Co.	Bernard & Friedman.	Walker-Oakley Co.
Buswell, Hubbard & Co.	J. P. Crane & Co.	E. C. Cottle & Son.
Middlesex Leather Co.	Watauga Tanning Co.	J. B. Weed & Co.
Alley Bros. & Co.	M. Robson Leather Co.	B. F. Thompson & Co.
Lambeau Leather Co.	John Blake.	Joseph Hecht & Sons.
Wm. Tidd & Co.		

In these examinations we have deducted from the profits of the various concerns proper allowances for depreciation on buildings and machinery, and the maximum amount for management. We have added to the profits the amounts paid in each case for interest on borrowed money.

We certify that under these conditions the total average annual net earnings of all the companies and firms named above for the periods stated in each case amounted to the sum of **($1,585,748.42) one million five hundred and eighty-five thousand seven hundred and forty-eight dollars and forty-two cents.**

Attest: E. T. PERINE, Secretary.
New York, September 19, 1899.

THE AUDIT COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
THOMAS L. GREENE, Manager."

Reference is also made to the following letter from Messrs. SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE and Messrs. SELIGMAN & SELIGMAN:

NEW YORK, October 2, 1899.

AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER CO.:

DEAR SIRS: We are familiar with the proceedings connected with the incorporation of the American Hide and Leather Company, the issue of its capital stock, the execution of its First Mortgage and Supplemental Mortgage, and the issue of its First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Sinking-Fund Twenty-Year Gold Bonds to the amount of $8,445,000.

We are of opinion that the American Hide and Leather Company has been legally organized; that it has legal power to issue capital stock to the amount of seventeen million five hundred thousand dollars ($17,500,000) par value of preferred stock and seventeen million five hundred thousand dollars ($17,500,000) par value of common stock; that of this capital stock $13,000,000 par value of Preferred and $11,500,000 par value of Common Stock has been issued in due form for property or cash, and that the action of the directors and stockholders in respect of the issuance of such stock is in due conformity with the laws of the State of New Jersey.

We are also of opinion that the Company had legal power to execute its First Mortgage, dated September 20, 1899, and its supplemental mortgage, dated October 2, 1899, to the Colonial Trust Company, as Trustee, to secure its First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Sinking-Fund Twenty-Year Gold Bonds, and to issue bonds thereunder and secured thereby, and that the action of the Company in respect of the execution of said mortgages and the issuance of said bonds is in due conformity with the laws of the State of New Jersey.

We are, dear sirs,
Yours respectfully,
SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE.
SELIGMAN & SELIGMAN.

To Messrs. J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., New York.

Copies of the Mortgages may be had at the offices of the undersigned.

Application will be made to have the bonds listed on the New York and Boston Stock Exchanges.

OF THE ABOVE-NAMED BONDS $2,445,000 HAVE BEEN TAKEN BY THE VENDORS, AND $3,200,000 HAVE BEEN SOLD OR WITHDRAWN FOR INVESTMENT. THE UNDERSIGNED **NOW OFFER THE REMAINING $2,800,000 BONDS FOR SUBSCRIPTION AT 101 AND INTEREST,** PAYABLE AT THE OFFICE OF THE **Colonial Trust Company, New York,** ON TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1900, WHEN BONDS WILL BE READY FOR DELIVERY.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS WILL BE OPEN AT THE OFFICES OF THE UNDERSIGNED AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M. ON WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1900, AND WILL CLOSE AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. ON THE SAME DATE, OR EARLIER.

ALLOTMENTS WILL BE MADE AS SOON AS PRACTICABLE. THE RIGHT IS RESERVED TO ALLOT SMALLER AMOUNTS THAN APPLIED FOR OR TO REJECT ANY APPLICATION.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
Mills Building, New York.
E. H. GAY & CO.,
131 Devonshire Street,
Boston, Mass.

January 11, 1900.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

New York Building-Loan Banking Co.

111 Fifth Avenue, New York.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

January 1st, 1900.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Cash on hand and in bank, and bills receivable	$31,141.63	Liability to shareholders	$5,286,652.69
Loans on bond and mortgage	3,483,954.07	Maturity fund	382,234.03
Real estate purchased for members, secured by deeds and leases	2,352,194.83	Bills payable	10,000.00
Paid on account of uncompleted transactions	6,370.58	Cash payments on account of purchases	130.00
Temporary loans on shares	50,502.06	Due on loans	500.00
Furniture and fixtures	7,758.17	Dividends and interest on mortgages accrued	51,631.79
Interest and premium in course of collection	47,799.45	Interest paid in advance	8,908.21
Taxes, insurance, &c., in course of collection	17,643.67	Due for taxes, repairs, and insurance	6,329.33
Fees for searches, &c., in course of collection	2,885.37	Real estate sinking fund	14,229.37
Agents' debit balances	2,679.33	Surplus	242,303.94
	$6,002,929.36		$6,002,929.36

We, the undersigned, certify that the foregoing statement of the Secretary has been compared with the books and accounts of the corporation, and that we find the same correct.

JOSEPH TOTTEN,
FRED. M. HARRIS,
WM. H. DRAPER,
Examining Committee.

Comparative Statement Showing the Growth of the Company.

	Total assets.	Total Earnings.	Surplus.
January 1st, '91	$13,895.10	$1,815.13	$8.01
" '92	267,895.42	35,275.19	24,622.21
" '93	516,001.59	84,646.18	45,328.25
" '94	779,571.48	154,522.47	61,672.56
" '95	1,135,887.28	287,108.78	83,587.46
" '96	1,464,497.76	405,897.14	99,923.96
" '97	2,120,014.42	630,233.05	112,227.26
" '98	3,143,960.93	992,036.80	190,840.80
" '99	4,315,029.53	1,381,187.99	206,473.58
" 1900	6,002,929.36	1,933,199.48	242,303.94

The business of this, the largest company of its kind in this country, for the year just closed shows wonderful growth, and amply justifies the wisdom of the policy outlined by its promoters. During the year its assets increased upwards of one and one-half million of dollars; and the par value of its subscribed capital shares upwards of six million of dollars; it selected and accepted $1,889,722 of loans of the $8,032,725 applied for, and from its net profits paid its usual dividends on savings passbook accounts and coupon shares, and carried to its Maturity Fund over $180,000.00 and a substantial amount to surplus.

This company is a burden-bearer to the thrifty. It buys homes, and pays off mortgages for members. It makes the tenant his own landlord. Every dollar it receives is so applied. Every dollar it loans, except on members' shares to themselves, is secured by real estate within the metropolitan district of New York City. Is any investment safer? It offers three kinds of shares for investment. One pays 5 per cent., one 6 per cent. and one more, in dividends from profits. Always the highest rate of profit to the persistent member. Dividend coupons payable through any bank. Remittances should be drawn to the order of the company. Correspondence or personal inquiry solicited.

CHARLES R. HALL, President.

Bankers' Trust Company
OF NEW YORK
10 WALL STREET
Capital & Surplus - $3,000,000
Acts in every trust capacity.
Represents security holders in investigating the affairs of corporations and in protecting their interests.
Receives deposits and allows interest on daily balances, subject to check.

OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, Louis V. Bright, Vice Presidents.
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Louis V. Bright,	Wm. H. Hollister,
D. Crawford Clark,	Percival Knauth,
George Coppell,	Francis H. Leggett,
Bayard Dominick,	Almerin H. Paget,
John F. Dryden,	William G. Park,
Benjamin N. Duke,	Gilbert M. Plympton,
George W. Ely,	William Schall, Jr.,
Albert E. Goodhart,	John W. Simpson,
Edwin Gould,	Francis S. Smithers,
Edmund T. Halsey,	Ransom H. Thomas,
J. Walter Wood, Jr.	

N. Y. SECURITY AND TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus.....$3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
WM. L. STRONG, 1st Vice-Prest. ABRAM M. HYATT, 2d Vice-Prest.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, Secretary. ZELAH VAN LOAN Asst. Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

Chas. S. Fairchild,	Edward Uhl,
Wm. L. Strong,	Frederic R. Coudert
James J. Hill,	B. Aymar Sands,
Wm. F. Buckley,	John W. Sterling,
Stuart G. Nelson,	John A. McCall,
Hudson Hoagland,	H. Walter Webb.
James Stillman,	James A. Blair,
Edward N. Gibbs,	Frank W. Stearns,
M. C. D. Borden,	Edm. D. Randolph,
Jno. G. McCullough,	Aldace F. Walter.

This company is authorized to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent.
Receives deposits subject to sight drafts, allowing interest on daily balances.

BOND DEPARTMENT.
CAREFULLY CHOSEN SECURITIES FOR INVESTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

THE STATE TRUST CO.
100 BROADWAY.
Capital $1,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits..$1,250,000
WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.
WILLIAM A. NASH, HENRY H. COOK, Vice Presidents.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.
G. L. WILMERDING, Asst. Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Edward H. Clark,	Forrest H. Parker,
Henry H. Cook,	George Foster Peabody,
J. B. Duke,	Elihu Root,
Joel B. Erhardt,	Thomas F. Ryan,
Joseph N. Hallock,	R. A. C. Smith,
William Jay,	H. H. Vreeland,
Walter S. Johnston,	Charles E. Warren,
Edwin A. McAlpin,	William A. Wheelock,
Anson G. McCook,	H. P. Whitney,
Andrew Mills,	William C. Whitney,
William A. Nash,	P. A. B. Widener.

The Colorado Coal and Iron Company,
6% MORTGAGE BONDS.

The Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, successor, by consolidation, to **The Colorado Coal & Iron Company, proposes to extend above bonds at the rate of 6% per annum until February 1, 1902,** the present security and lien to remain in full force, the principal and interest of the extended bonds to be payable in gold.

Arrangements have been made to purchase the bonds not extended by the holders, and to extend the same. Bondholders who wish to avail themselves of the privilege of extending the bonds may notify the Knickerbocker Trust Company at once of their intention so to do, and must present their bonds at the office of the **Knickerbocker Trust Company, No. 66 Broadway,** New York, between January 15th and January 27th, 1900, to have the contract of extension and new coupon sheets attached.

Bonds not extended by present holders should be presented to the **Knickerbocker Trust Company on February 1, 1900,** when the last coupon will be paid and the bonds will be taken at par by a purchasing syndicate.

JOHN L. JEROME, Treasurer.

DEVLIN COAL COMPANY
6% Mortgage Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed dated January 1, 1894, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 12 M. of the 15th day of January, 1900, for the sale to it of bonds, as above described, secured by said Deed, at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest, to an amount sufficient to use the sum of three thousand three hundred ($3,300) dollars.

CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY,
of the City of New York, Trustee,
No. 30 Broad St.
January 10th, 1900.

MORTON TRUST CO.
38 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, $2,500,000.
LEVI P. MORTON, Pres't. EDWARD J. BERWIND, V.-Pres't.
JAS. B. CORBIERE, 2d V.-Pres't. WM. REDMOND CROSS, Sec.

—THE—
International Zinc Co., Ltd,

PAYS SIXTEEN PER CENT. ON THE INVESTMENT AT THE PRESENT PRICE OF THE STOCK,

75c PER SHARE
PAR VALUE $1.00.

The only mining company in the United States issuing to its shareholders quarterly statements of earnings and profits, certified to as correct by Chartered Accountants (BARROW, WADE, GUTHRIE & CO., Boston), who supervise its accounts.

Send for prospectus.

Application for stock, accompanied by remittance, received at either of the following offices of the Fiscal Agents:

JOSHUA BROWN & CO., Bankers,
89 State St., Boston.
45 and 47 Wall S., New York City.
421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
409 The Rookery, Chicago.

Nat. City Bank Rights,
Nat. City Bank,
Nat. Bank of Commerce,
Morton Trust Co.,
Nat. Union Bank,
DEALT IN.
CLINTON GILBERT,
2 WALL ST.

GENTLEMAN, CONFIDENTIALLY ENGAGED, has extraordinary opportunities making money, seeks acquaintance gentleman of means; object, mutual profit; lifetime opportunity; references exchanged. STOCK EXCHANGE, Box 161, Times Office.

BEFORE INVESTING IN MINING STOCKS write us. We have inside information with regard to several good gold and copper stocks, which can be bought cheap. THE KENDRICK PROMOTION CO., Denver, Col. Highest references.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Central National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, Jan. 10, 1900.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held at the banking room on January 9, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

William A. Wheelock,	Woodbury Langdon,
Simon Bernheimer,	John A. McCall,
William L. Strong,	Courtlandt D. Moss,
James H. Dunham,	Henry Tuck,
Edwin Langdon,	Henry Sampson,
	Louis F. Dommerich.

For Inspectors of Election:
Chauncey M. Depew, Ralph L. Cutter, Charles A. Hoyt.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. Edwin Langdon was unanimously re-elected President. CHARLES S. YOUNG, Cashier.

The Fourth National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, Jan. 11, 1900.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held Jan. 9, 1900, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously re-elected Directors:

J. Edward Simmons,	Robert W. Stuart,
Cornelius N. Bliss,	Richard T. Wilson,
Charles Stewart Smith,	William S. Opdyke,
	James G. Cannon.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day Mr. J. Edward Simmons was unanimously re-elected President and Mr. James G. Cannon was unanimously re-elected Vice President. CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of "THE UNITED STATES AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE COMPANY" for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, 346 Broadway, on Monday, the fifteenth day of January, 1900, at 3:30 P. M. ISRAEL STEINHART, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the International Banking & Trust Company, to supply the places of those whose terms expire, will be held at its offices, 149 Broadway, January 17th, at 11 A. M.

JOHN B. DUER, T. H. FROEHLICH, Secretaries.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

ELLINGWOOD AND CUNNINGHAM,—Certificate of limited partnership.

This is to certify that CHARLES H. ELLINGWOOD, JAMES W. CUNNINGHAM, and GEORGE TRACY ROGERS have entered into a copartnership with each other for the purpose of carrying on a general brokerage business in the City, County, and State of New York; that the name under which such copartnership is to be conducted is that of Ellingwood and Cunningham, and the county wherein the principal place of business is to be located is the County of New York.

That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is that of a general brokerage business in stocks, bonds, grain, and other securities or commodities.

That Charles H. Ellingwood, residing at 78 Clinton Avenue, in the Town of Montclair, New Jersey, and James W. Cunningham, residing at 203 Clairmont Avenue, in the Town of Montclair, State of New Jersey, are the general partners in the said copartnership; and George Tracy Rogers, residing at 181 Court Street, Binghamton, New York, is a special partner.

That all the partners are of full age.

The amount of capital which the special partner, George Tracy Rogers, has contributed to the common stock is one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000.00.)

The time at which the partnership is to begin is January eighth, nineteen hundred, and the partnership is to continue four years from that date, and end on the eighth day of January, nineteen hundred and five.

CHARLES H. ELLINGWOOD,
JAMES W. CUNNINGHAM,
GEO. TRACY ROGERS.

State of New York, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York, ss.:

On this fifth day of January, nineteen hundred, before me personally came Charles H. Ellingwood, James W. Cunningham, and George Tracy Rogers, to me known and known to me to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

DUNCAN EDWARDS.
Notary Public, Kings County, Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.

NEW YORK, January 10, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of Taintor & Holt is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

GILES E. TAINTOR,
GEO. H. HOLT,
G. D. L'HUILIER.

Mr. G. E. Taintor has taken offices at No. 2 Wall Street, where he will continue in business.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

The Bank of England has reduced its discount rate. The Bank of France has reduced its discount rate. The Bank of Germany has reduced its discount rate. Money on call at the close of the week has been materially lower on the New York Stock Exchange, and time funds are offered by New York banks at substantial concessions. In this development appears the most healthful sign that Wall Street has found in a long time. Easy money seems now a surer prospect. And only easy money—so they who are optimistic insist—is now necessary to induce security market activity and strength. Bankers of importance, meantime, seem still inclined to be prudent in making money market predictions. In every quarter, though, there appears to be practical agreement that changes which are showing are changes positively upon the side of improvement.

Yet speculative Wall Street has almost wholly ignored the money market betterment shown during the week. Ordinarily a reduction in the Bank of England rate would have prompt sequel here in advancing quotations, and American stocks in London did score substantial gains on the action of the Bank of England on Thursday morning last; but when the New York Stock Exchange opened scant attention anything received other than the notice President Havemeyer had served upon Sugar Trust stockholders as to the uncertainty of dividends when blind pool management prevails. In two days about 25 points were knocked off the market value of Sugar Trust stock with no other disclosed warrant for such demoralization than that the company's chief executive officer officially declared that while the affairs of the Sugar Trust were still to be kept a matter of mystery security holders would get dividends only when dividends were earned. A statement like this—so Wall Street hurried to conclude—could only be dictated by an uncomfortable business situation. The mere fact that doubt could at all be raised over the company's dividend policy was taken to signify that such doubts were pronounced.

Naturally enough, sentiment so provoked as to Sugar Trust had quick communication to practically the entire industrial list. As Sugar goes, so most of Wall Street's trust stocks usually go.

It would be difficult, though, for any sane observer of trustmaking and trust manipulating finance to affect surprise over shocks like that developed at the annual meeting of the Sugar Trust. With mystery prevailing in every department, with masks kept sealed over every account, with no information whatever available to the property's own owners, scant reason is there for astonishment over any movement, however sensational. Outside of the little clique of inside controllers Sugar Trust stockholders have no means whatever for knowledge as to whether or not the company which they own has a surplus or borders upon insolvency. Danger for the Sugar Trust itself extends into its graver dangers, for the reason that Sugar Trust policy is policy pursued by almost every other industrial to which Wall Street has been introduced. They are disguisers and hiders of their condition. And thus, naturally enough, comes the sequence that penalties imposed in the chief trust quarter—made possible largely through blind-pool management—are penalties to be apprehended generally in other trust quarters.

By reason of the Sugar Trust shock and the smash in Sugar Trust quotations, we have had during most of the week disturbance in the whole industrial list. Many industrial shares have gone down under this pressure, when of their own account they should have shown strength. The iron and steel stocks are citable as examples. Most of them are making money, have been making money for months past, have large funds accrued subject to dividend distribution, and prospects ahead of them seem favorable. Yet in the upset of Sugar Trust these fell as well, and largely for no other reason than that they still are laggard in recognition of the fact that investment

DIVIDENDS.

The Colorado & Southern Railway Co.,
New York, January 11th, 1900.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings for the calendar year 1899 a dividend of two per cent. on the first preferred stock of this Company, payable to the holders of record of the first preferred stock on February 14th, 1900. For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company will be closed at three P. M. on January 31st, and will be reopened at ten A. M. on February 15th, 1900.

The Colorado & Southern Railway Co.,
By HARRY BRONNER, Assistant Secretary.

28 Broad Street, New York, January 11th, 1900.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for the First Preferred Stock of the Colorado & Southern Railway Company will be closed at three P. M. on January 31st, 1900, and will reopen at ten A. M. on February 15th, 1900. On February 14th, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above Dividend of two per cent., when received by them, at the office of Messrs. Hallgarten & Co., among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

HALLGARTEN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway Co.
38 Broad St., New York, December 28, 1899.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the First Preferred Stock of the Company was declared, payable Jan. 31, 1900, to the holders of record of the First Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on January 15, 1900.

The transfer books for First Preferred Stock will close January 15, 1900, at 3 P. M., and will reopen February 1, 1900, at 10 A. M.

W. S. WILSON, Secretary.

54 Wall St., N. Y., December 28, 1899.

The above-mentioned dividend of TWO PER CENT. will be payable on January 31, 1900, to holders of record at the close of business on January 15, 1900, on the books of the Voting Trustees for Certificates of First Preferred stock of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway Company.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Certificates of First Preferred Stock will close January 15, 1900, at 3 P. M., and will reopen February 1, 1900, at 10 A. M.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Ry. Co.,
NEW YORK, January 13th, 1900.

A dividend of one and one-half per cent. will be paid on the common stock of this Company on March 1st, 1900, to stockholders of record February 9th, 1900, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. February 9th, 1900, and re-open at 10 o'clock A. M. March 2nd, 1900.

C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey,
143 Liberty Street,
New York, January 8, 1900.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER per cent. has this day been declared, payable February 1st, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 15th. The transfer books will be closed from three P. M. of Monday, January 15th, till the morning of Monday, January 22d.

J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

Office of WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
63 Broadway,
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of the company, payable Jany. 15, 1900, at our office, as above.

The transfer books will close Dec. 30, 1899, and reopen Jany. 16, 1900.

H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

confidence cannot be maintained where there is secrecy and mystery and blind poolism.

One healthful sign appears in discussions which are becoming definite as to means for inducing the New York Stock Exchange to meet its obligations. Recent developments have had force enough to carry conviction in prominent quarters that there must be publicity in corporation management—such publicity, at least, as will safeguard investment interests. And—of exceptional coincident significance—leadership is to be taken in this movement by financial interests having voice in important industrial circles. One of the biggest of the new iron companies is not only to begin to make regular periodical statements of earnings, but is to put before its stockholders a detailed statement of its condition, a statement certified by auditors of reputation. Tendencies of this sort are worth more than casual attention.

In the railway world more important accomplishments are on record than they who have largest interests care to have immediately made public. Conferences held in this city during the past week have resulted, for example, in the completion of a compact whereby the most important railway managers of the country agree to reduce, and in so far as possible, abolish, commissions paid to outside agents for influencing business. This move is of far greater consequence than ordinary observers will be likely to estimate. The rule has been that the railroads have competed with one another in making to the agents of other companies at originating points substantial allowances for directing the course of travelers. A tourist from New England, for instance, desiring to go far West will be likely to have preference as to route as far as Chicago; but thence the relative advantages of competing lines are, as a rule, but vaguely understood, and the local agent of the Eastern line can influence the selection of route. It has heretofore been worth handsome compensation to exert such influence. So enormous, indeed, have been commissions paid on this account that abolition of the custom will result, it is estimated, in savings of hundreds of thousands of dollars a year apiece to every Western system.

This compact is of itself of consequence enough to challenge applause from investors, but it is of greater importance even than on its own account, for it betokens developing tendencies in railway management — tendencies toward economy and common-sense principles. It is such policy as this elimination of commissions to outside agents which promises reduction in railway operating expenses to points where lasting profits can be calculated.

As to immediate stock market conditions, most depends upon the disposition of a few strong interests. If two or three conspicuous groups of financiers are ready to give out big buying orders quotations can be so lifted perhaps that a public following will be commanded. Unless some influential effort be put forth, however, there seems slight probability that Wall Street will immediately enjoy the favorable activity that tangible good times warrant, for the public generally seems intent upon following the advice of conservative authorities who for the present counsel a waiting and watching policy. Practically every business element in the situation is encouraging, reflects prosperity. Eventually there is bound to be natural improvement in market values. But there are times when even bargains go begging—for a while.

SATURDAY.

Stocks firm.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 13	244,364
To date this year	5,517,715
Corresponding date last year	9,403,731

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 13	$1,432,500
To date this year	$16,572,100
Corresponding date last year	$57,582,940

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@3½ per cent.; at three months, 5@5¼ per cent.; at six months, 5¼@6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5@5½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Linseed	½	Mobile & Ohio	1
Am. Smelt. & Ref	⅝	Nat. Steel	½
Am. Tobacco	1½	N. Y. Air Brake	4¾
Anaconda Copper	¾	N. Y. C. & St. L.	
Canadian Pacific	1½	2d pf.	1½
Chi. Cons. Tract.	¾	Pacific Mail	¾
Chi. & N. W.	2	P. C. C. & St. L.	1½
Chi. Term. Trans.	½	Pressed Steel Car	1
Chi. Term. T. pf.	½	Reading	½
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	1	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	1	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Consol. Gas	½	Tenn. Coal & I.	2
Del. & Hudson	2½	Third Avenue	1
Del., Lack. & West.	½	Union Bag & Paper	1½
Federal Steel	¾	Un. B. & P. pf.	1
Federal Steel pf.	¾	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1¼
General Electric	½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1
Great North. pf.	1½	Wis. Central	1
Int. Paper	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy.	½	N. Y. Central	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	1⅝	Pacific Coast	2
C., C. C. & St. L.	1	U. S. Leather pf.	⅞
Met. Street Railway	1¼		

***

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

E. T., Va. & Ga. con. 5s	1	Ore. Short L. con. 5s	1
Erie 1st con. 7s	1	St. L. S. W. 1st	1¼
K. C., P. & G. 1st. t. r.	1	San A. & A. P. 4s	1
Mo., K. & T. 2d	1	Stand. R. & T. 1st	1
Om. & St. Louis 4s	5	Wabash 1st 5s	1¼
		West. Un. coll. tr. 5s	1¼

There were no declines.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement yesterday, issued shortly before the close of business, fully came up to the expectations and hopes of even the most sanguine, showing an increase in surplus reserves of little less than $5,000,000, the figures, to be exact, being $4,949,625. Legal tenders increased $3,768,800 and specie $1,264,400, while there was a decrease in loans of $1,558,900.

Not one of these items was unexpected; the rather, by careful observers of the situation, they were firmly counted upon. It was known that there had been a gain to the banks during the week, from the Sub-Treasury and the interior, of something over $8,750,000, while it was likewise known that the gold exports of the week previous, which were too late for that week's statement, and would therefore show in this week's, amounted to $4,000,000. With this certain knowledge, and allowing for the decrease in loans which was evident from the falling off in speculation, the statement surprised few observers.

***

Yet in the face of this exceptionally good showing—the best for weeks, and materially improving the position of the banks—the market was treated to one of its illogical surprises when, following the statement, a vigorous bear raid was begun. The result was that in a very few minutes many of the stocks had not only lost all their early gain, but had declined lower still. Coming so soon after the statement, with easier money in sight and with better news from South Africa, the decline showed the more striking. Apparently strong holders were not active in the market.

***

This week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same period in 1899 and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Loans	$676,238,100	$716,846,000	$610,992,600
Deposits	749,287,400	835,805,700	691,612,900
Circulation	16,316,400	15,608,100	15,091,300
Specie	145,266,100	178,184,600	108,039,000
Legal tenders	58,703,100	89,029,900	90,233,000
Total reser.	$204,029,200	$237,214,500	$198,672,000
Reserve req.	187,321,850	208,951,425	172,903,225
Surplus res.	$16,707,350	$28,263,075	$25,968,775

***

Discussing the statement and the financial situation generally, the President of one of the National banks said: "The showing made was very gratifying, but what we all expected. Next week should show another good gain, inasmuch as the return flow of money from the interior has now certainly begun in earnest. Of course the easier money will undoubtedly result in a revival of speculation—in so far as the banks will allow it—and the not unnatural result will be that rates will get firmer again."

CONFIDENT OF THE FUTURE.

President Mellen of the Northern Pacific is still as hopeful as ever of the business outlook. He says:

"I see nothing to make me change my views of the situation. The future looks just as promising as ever, and I expect our earnings to continue to show good increases. The West was never so prosperous.

"As for the many reports about the Clearwater situation, I have but to say to you what I said some time ago, that, while no definite arrangements for a permanent truce with the Oregon Navigation Company have yet been made, I have no doubt they will be. It should be remembered that the present truce does not expire until February 5 next.

"It is a fact that we purpose to disregard the ruling of the Inter-State Commerce Commission regarding the long and short haul clause as applied to our Duluth-Twin City service. We shall fight the matter in the courts and hope to secure a decision in our favor.

"The recent sale of land to the Weyerhauser syndicate is in addition to the sale from which we received the money to retire our old mortgage bonds. The money from the new sale—some millions—will go as provided—for mortgage payments, &c., and for betterments and improvements."

MUCH BUSINESS AHEAD.

In few words President Ripley of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé effectually sets at rest some recent statements to the effect that the earnings of the Granger roads might now be expected to fall off, as compared with last year, because of smaller crop movements. Mr. Ripley says:

"The outlook for the Granger roads is very promising. There is now much more business in sight than there was this time last year. Those people who talk of a falling off in the crop movement do not know of what they talk. The truth is, none of the corn crop has yet been moved, and while much of it will go to feed there will nevertheless be a vast amount to move. Then, too, general business is so good that the roads will continue to benefit in that way also.

"Our relations with other roads are getting better and better. Indeed, the tendency of the times is for better relations among all the roads, all of which are showing less disposition to 'scrap.' And that's how it must be if we are going to live."

GOOD TIMES IN THE SOUTH.

Discussing Southern railway and business conditions, F. Q. Brown, Second Vice President of the Plant system, says:

"It is so well known a fact that the South is having a wonderful period of prosperity that it would seem to be quite unnecessary to repeat the story. As a matter of fact, there is an astonishing revival in every way and in almost every line in the South. New manufactories are springing up, while the boom in the lumber and phosphate industries is as substantial as it is gratifying.

"As might be expected, the railroads are sharing in this increased business, while the opening up of Cuba and Puerto Rico is helping us very much."

SUGAR'S RISE AND FALL.

Sugar Trust stocks were yesterday again the conspicuous feature of the market, no less for the number of shares dealt in than for the range of prices. The dealings involved more than 50,000 shares, while the quotations varied from 120¾, the high mark, to 116, the low.

Many people have been predicting that the decline in the stock was over, and the opening yesterday appeared to warrant the belief, the quotation being a full point above the closing high figure of Friday. From there it went higher still to 120¾. Around those figures it hovered until shortly before the close a bear raid began, a number of stop loss orders were uncovered, and in a very few minutes the quotation had fallen to 116. The close was three-eighths better—a net loss for the day of 1⅜ points.

WAITING FOR BETTER PRICES.

C. C. Cobb of St. Paul, Minn., is another firm believer in the present good times, as witness what he says, as follows:

"There is a very much better feeling in our district, with money easy, work plentiful, and manufacturers, farmers, and artisans alike busy. One noticeable thing, which to me is a sure sign of prosperity, is that the farmers are holding back their wheat for better prices—a sign that they must be in a reasonably comfortable position, else they could not afford to wait.

"The lumber cut of St. Paul this year will be the greatest it has ever been in the history of the city, while practically all our industries are correspondingly active."

HARDWARE MEN BUSY.

A. C. Adams of Sargent & Co., whose manufacturing establishment at New Haven, Conn., is one of the largest of the kind in the country, says:

"I suppose every one agrees that we are having good times now. Whoever would dispute such a statement would simply fly in the face of facts.

"I know that the hardware men are kept busier than they have been in a long time, while at our factory we are running up to our full capacity and are pressed to fill our orders.

"From what I can see and learn the good times are general, and apparently have come to stay."

LOCAL TRACTION STOCKS.

The local traction stocks, with the exception of Brooklyn Rapid Transit, which early in the day showed strength, were weak and erratic yesterday. Metropolitan declined 1¼ points on sales of 3,200 shares, Manhattan ¼ on sales of 3,400, and Third Avenue 1 on trading barely totaling 500 shares.

As for Brooklyn Rapid Transit, traded in to the extent of some 21,000 shares, it was strong the greater part of the morning, the quotation at one time reaching 70¼. The stock, however, suffered in the final decline and closed for the day at 68⅜, the identical figure at which it had closed twenty-four hours before.

BETTER EARNINGS IGNORED.

After selling in the early part of the day as high as 61¾, Big Four stock declined yesterday to 60½, a net loss for the day of a full point. The decline was rather remarkable in that it came only a few minutes after the publication of an official statement showing that in the first week of the new year the earnings of the road were $252,330, an increase over the same week last year of $20,810.

LONDON'S FEW PURCHASES.

London was only a limited buyer of stocks yesterday, the purchases being confined almost entirely to Southern Pacific, St. Paul, and Louisville and Nashville. As a result all of these stocks were substantially strong, though they suffered somewhat in the general decline toward the close of the day.

During the day Union Pacific was sold by London, but for what reason was not apparent.

REPORT NOT VERIFIED.

The strength of Pressed Steel Car yesterday was due to a report that the company had secured an order from France for 7,000 cars, at a contract price in the neighborhood of $6,000,000.

In the absence of President C. T. Schoen, no verification of the report could be obtained at the offices of the company in this city.

TENNESSEE COAL STRENGTH.

Tennessee Coal and Iron was easily the strongest of the steel and iron stocks on the list yesterday, marking a net gain for the day of two full points, on sales of 1,200 shares, a gain of 4¾ points in two days. There was no new news in respect to the property, but more favorable talk of increased earnings was heard.

FOREIGN HOLDINGS DECREASE.

Some time ago it was announced from Louisville that whereas a year ago the foreign holdings of Louisville and Nashville amounted to 65 per cent. of the stock, now it totaled only 35 per cent., the home holdings having been largely increased. Along similar lines, the Street heard with interest that fully 80 per cent. of Pennsylvania stock is now held at home, whereas a year ago the holdings here were but 40 per cent.

NOVEMBER CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The receipts from internal revenue for the month of November last were $24,457,305, an increase as compared with the corresponding month in the preceding year of $2,052,950. The receipts for the five months ending Nov. 30, 1899, show an increase of $11,431,207, compared with the corresponding five months in the preceding year.

The details of the November receipts were: From spirits, $1,022,176, an increase of $483,715 over November of the preceding year; from tobacco, $5,110,277, an increase of $773,258; from fermented liquors, $5,261,718, an increase of $447,695; from oleomargarine, $259,159, an increase of $65,388; special taxes, $47,471, a decrease of $7,719; miscellaneous, $3,756,562, an increase of $290,620.

NEWS OF THE EXCHANGES.

The coffee market was again active yesterday, the total of the two hours' trading on the Exchange amounting to 27,000 bags. Coffee opened about five points up and advanced rather steadily during the day, closing firm, with a net gain of from 15 to 25 points.

Trading on the Cotton Exchange was dull. Cotton opened up on good Liverpool prices, and later sold off 5 points. Then it rallied and closed with a net gain averaging about 2 points.

Sugar was the most interesting issue on the Consolidated Exchange. It caused considerable activity near the close, developing an unlooked for break after the appearance of what was generally considered a good bank statement.

NEW STAMP TAX RULING.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made a ruling in answer to an application from the American Surety Company of New York, showing the relationship to the law of those engaged in the business of fidelity and guarantee insurance; also the tax accruing on the instruments evidencing such insurance, the renewals of such instruments, and the tax accruing when a bond of indemnity is given by a principal and guaranteed by a surety company, and on the renewals of the same.

The decision is to the effect that when one of these companies becomes surety for an employe and he is not a party to the instrument, but one taxation can accrue at the rate of one-half of 1 per cent. of the premium charged. Where the employe is a party to the instrument in addition to the surety company, the instrument should be stamped an additional amount equal to one-half of 1 per cent.

National City Bank Importing.

Little interest was stirred up yesterday in the news of the coming import of 100,000 French napoleons by the National City Bank from Paris to this port. The gold will be sent to Cuba to settle French balances. The sum of $400,000 is not so considerable as to cause a sensation in Exchange circles and the reason the money is in French napoleons is that these coins are in demand for circulation in Cuba.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 3@3½ per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 5½@6 per cent. for longer dates. Mercantile paper, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6½@7½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $200,664,447; balances, $10,004,981; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,634,624.

Money on call in London at 2@2½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅜ per cent. for short and 3⅜@3⅞ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange dull. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83; demand, $4.86⅝@$4.86⅞; cables, $4.87⅝; commercial bills, $4.82½@$4.82¾.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20⅝ less 1-16@5.21¼ and 5.17½; reichsmarks, 94¼ and 95; guilders, 40 and 40⅜.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—40c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, ¼c off; selling, par. St. Louis—50c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 10c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The market for American securities opened firm and remained so throughout the session. The settlement absorbed the attention of traders.

Consols for money, 99 11-16; consols for the account, 99⅝; Canadian, 84¾; Erie, 12¼; Erie first preferred, 34½; Illinois Central, 114⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 76¾; St. Paul, 120½; New York Central, 138; Pennsylvania, 66¼; Reading, 9½; Northern Pacific preferred, 76½; Atchison, 20⅜; Louisville, 82½; Grand Trunk, 7; Anaconda, 8¼.

Bar silver steady, at 27 3-16d per ounce.

Money, 2@2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅝ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3¾@3⅞ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 129.50; Madrid, 28.25; Lisbon, 44; Rome, 7.

Spanish 4s closed at 66½.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—Prices were buoyant on the Bourse to-day, it being believed that the contango premiums in the forthcoming settlement would be considerably reduced. Government securities were maintained. Rio Tintos opened strong, but closed below the highest figures of the day, owing to realizations. Kafirs rose substantially, being supported by London buying, but toward the close, bear selling led to flatness.

Three per cent. rentes, 100 francs 10 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 21½ centimes for checks.

Spanish 4s, 67.52½.

BERLIN, Jan. 13.—On the Boerse to-day prices were firm throughout, the encouraging financial news from western Bourses and New York causing purchases of all classes of stocks. The special feature was the buoyancy in coal, which continued favorable on Industrial reports. Foreign securities were maintained, and Spanish 4s improved. American securities were firm.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 52½ pfennigs for checks.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 13.—Business was cheerful on the Boerse to-day. Internationals and Americans advanced.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$283,561,068
Gold reserve	228,562,484
Net silver	12,796,599
United States notes in the Treasury	18,170,032
Treasury notes of 1890	1,600,726
Total receipts this day	2,217,781
Total receipts this month	19,921,468
Total receipts this year	304,715,463
Total expenditures this day	1,755,000
Total expenditures this month	20,295,000
Total expenditures this year	284,061,560
Deposits in National banks	95,141,680
Silver bullion	94,768
National banknotes received for redemption	666,243
Government receipts:	
Customs	1,022,195
Internal revenue	1,132,379
Miscellaneous	63,206

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Except in Bay State Gas, transactions in yesterday's market for outside securities were in very small amount. The market showed considerable strength, and in some issues closing bids were substantially higher than those of Friday. Here and there selling pressure appeared and brought about declines, but, as a rule, in the stocks traded in at all the demand was somewhat larger than the supply at prevailing figures. At the close prices reacted fractionally, cutting down the advances, yet a number of net gains were recorded.

GENERAL CARRIAGE advanced further to 8, and closed at 7⅞ bid, a net gain of an eighth of a point. There seems now to be better demand for the stock, which, when trading in it became active recently, was looked upon with much suspicion on account of last month's manipulation of the stock. Friends of the company are speaking with much confidence of the success of the plans to provide convenient and economical transportation in all parts of the city, and say that the company's project of materially reducing the charge for the use of cabs and other vehicles is sure to lead to very considerable profit. Official announcement of work already undertaken seems to give assurance that the proposed plans are being carried out as rapidly as possible. Trading in the stock yesterday amounted probably to 800 or 1,000 shares, and, with the exception of Bay State Gas, this total was larger than that in any other stock.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was traded in to the extent of several hundred shares from 85¼ down to 84½, and it closed at 84 bid, a net loss of 1 point. The other copper stocks were dull and showed little or no change.

BAY STATE GAS was more active than on any day since the opening of the year, being traded in to the extent of something over 8,000 shares. It sold up to 4⅝, but closed at 1⅜ bid. The advance, which has occurred in the stock during the past few days seemed the result chiefly of manipulative efforts to bring about some improvement in this stock, the value of which seems in the minds of almost every one to be a matter of considerable doubt. Stories of great possibility in regard to Bay State Gas are often heard, but it is by no means apparent on what grounds the predictions are made. Very little seems to be known as to the actual condition of the affairs of the company, but meanwhile the stock appeals to speculators, and it has for a long time been one of the most actively traded in in the outside market.

WORTHINGTON PUMP preferred showed considerable weakness, and after the purchase of a few small lots, which were wanted at 100, the bid for the stock fell back to 98½, and it closed with a loss of 1½ points.

CAST IRON PIPE remained in good demand, the preferred stock closing unchanged at 43 bid, and the common at 8. The purchases made in the preferred stock between 40 and 44 seemed to have taken from the market practically all the stock pressing for sale, and little of this issue is now offered.

RUBBER Goods preferred sold at 79½ and closed at 79¼ bid, and the common stock was fractionally better at 28 bid.

ELECTRIC AXLE was strong early in the day and sold up to 5½. It reacted at the close to 5¼ and closed at 5⅛ bid.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅜	1⅝
New Amsterdam	22½	23½
New Amsterdam pf	46	48
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	95	96

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	30	34
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	76	79
American Bicycle	15	19
American Bicycle pf.	42	50
American Bicycle bonds	92	93
American Woolen Goods	23½	24½
American Woolen Goods pf., ex div.	78½	79½
Cast-Iron Pipe	8	9
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	43	..
Distilling Company of America	6⅞	7¼
Distilling Company of America pf.	25	27
Electric Axle Light & Power	5	5½
Electric Boat	22	23
Electric Boat pf.	40	..
Havana Commercial	17½	19
Havana Commercial pf., ex div.	58½	60
International Pump	16	17
International Pump pf.	63½	64
International Steamphone, ex div.	59	63
National Salt	46½	48
National Salt pf.	78	80½
National Tube	43	44
National Tube pf.	92	93
Otis Elevator	20	25
Otis Elevator pf.	86	89
Royal Baking Powder pf.	94	95½
Rubber Goods Mfg.	28	29½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	79¼	80
Sloss-Sheffield	30	33
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	69	70½
Standard Oil of New Jersey	491	493
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	½	⅝

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper, ex div.	84	84½
American Air Power	35	50
American Cotton	..	50
Arizona Lead	10¼	10½
Asphalt Company of America	12¾	13¼
British Columbia Copper	10	11
Chicago & Alton sub.	104	106
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	98
Electric Vehicle	..	65
Electric Vehicle pf.	85	95
Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1	1⅝
Flemington Coal & Coke	22	24
General Carriage	7⅝	7⅞
Illinois Transportation	2⅞	3¼
Markeen Copper	6	7
Mexican 5s	97	98
New York Transportation	10½	11½
New England Transportation	6½	7½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	20	22
St. Louis subs.	128	130
Retsof	26	..
Retsof bonds	80	84
Storage Power	13	14
Superior and Boston Copper	1-16	1/8
Tennessee Copper	13⅜	15
Trust Company of America	199	201
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	24	28
Whitney Copper	12⅜	13½

Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	237
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 5s	108	108
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf.	80	86
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	375	400
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	84	86
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	68	75
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	88	92
Nassau Electric 5s	88	92
Nassau Electric 6s	108	112
New Orleans Traction	27½	29
New Orleans Traction pf.	100	102
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway	28	31
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	88	89
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	108	111
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	31½	32½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	105	106½

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4	7
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	72	75
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	108	109
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	..	103
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21¾	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	39	41½
Denver Gas 5s	80	81
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Fort Wayne Gas	38	45
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	60	64
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	40	45
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	60	65
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	38	43
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	60	65
Mutual Gas of New York	300	305
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	22	24
New England Gas & Coke bonds	74½	75¼
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	108	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102¼	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	58
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	38	45
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	60	65
St. Joseph, (Mo.)	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	54	58
St. Paul Gas bonds	89	91
Standard Gas, New York	96	..
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	125	..
Standard Gas rights	1¾	1⅞
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	..	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas 1st 5s	102	105
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	105

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	27	30
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	90	93
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	65	68
Hoboken Ferry con. 6s	93	94
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	39	40
Union Ferry bonds	100½	101

Industrials.

American Typefounders	51	53
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	10	13½
Barney & Smith pf.	90	95
Barney & Smith bonds	100	101
Consolidated Rubber Tire	..	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	30	35
Cramps' Shipyard	80	83
General Chemical	59	..
General Chemical pf.	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	116	119
Lorillard Company pf.	..	110
Standard Coupler	40	43
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	45	55
Union Typewriter	24	26
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110	113
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	120	122
Worthington Pump pf.	98½	100

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel.	105	107
Iron Steamboat	..	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	55	60

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 13.—Extreme dullness and narrow fluctuations were the only features of the list. Arcadian, in the copper shares, showed a little life, advancing to 21, a gain of 2 over Friday's closing. The buying appeared to come from good sources, and was larger than in some time past. Parrot, on small transactions, at one time touched 42, but closed at 40¾; Utah sold at 28¼, Copper Range at 26½, Centennial at 18, Tamarack was firm at 187, and Centennial Eureka at 28½.

In the general market a continued active trading in Sugar was the chief point of interest. United States Oil was held firm at from 20 to 20½, closing at the first-named figure. Atchison preferred touched 60⅝ and closed at 60¼; New England Gas and Coke, on a single transaction, sold at 12½, and Cochiti was up a fraction to 13¼.

At the local Clearing House to-day the rate between the banks was nominally 6 per cent., although very little business was doing, and New York funds sold at par.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	6	6¼	Old Colony	4½	5
Allouez	3	3½	Old Dom	20¼	20⅝
Arcadian	20½	21	Osceola	70½	72
Arnold	6	7	Parrot	40	40½
Ash Bed	.50	.75	Pioneer	2	2½
Atlantic	24	25	Quincy	145	150
Baltic	17½	18⅛	R. Island	4½	5
Bos. & C. Cr.	.20	.30	Santa Fé	5¾	6
Bos. & Mon.	270	275	S. Yasbel	7¾	8
Butte & Bos.	48	50	Shoe	31½	32
C. & Hecla	745	750	Tamarack	187	190
Centennial	17½	18	Utah Cons.	28¼	29
Franklin	14	14½	Washington	1⅛	1½
Humboldt	1	2	Wh. Knob	10	11
Isle Royale	23	24	Winona	4½	5
Mohawk	15½	16½	Wolverine	40	41

Railroad Stocks.

Bos. & Alb.	241½	..	Cent. M. pf.	60	65
Bos. & Low.	241	..	Fitchb'g pf.	121	122
Bost. & Me.	200	202	N. Y. & N.	..	..
Bos. & Prov.	300	..	E. 6s	109¾	111
Bos. Elev	96	..	N. Y. & N.		
Bos. Gas 5s	80	..	E. 7s	114	115
Cent. Mass.	11	12	West End	92	92¾

Miscellaneous Stocks.

A. Bell Tel.	332	..	Mex. Tel	3	3¼
Chi. Stk. Yd.	130½	138	N. Eng. Tel.	135	140
Dom. Coal	44¾	45	U. S. Oil	19½	20
D. Coal pf.	115½	116	W. Elect	40	..
Erie Tel	104	105	W. Elec. pf.	..	63
Lamson St.	..	35			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—Diamond Match today opened at 123½, but dropped to 122¾ at the close. Metropolitan Elevated preferred opened at 75½, and sold to 76, but closed at 75. Biscuit was in better demand, and opened at 37⅛, selling to 37¾, but closing at 36⅞. Other changes were immaterial.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
700	Linseed	13½	13½	13½
400	Linseed pf.	64½	64½	64½
50	Strawboard	31½	31½	31½
70	Tin Plate	31	30¼	31
125	Chicago Union Trac.	28	27½	28
555	Diamond Match	123½	122¾	122¾
63	Metropolitan pf.	76	75	75
1,080	National Biscuit	37¾	36⅞	36⅞
15	National Biscuit pf.	91	91	91
50	North Chicago	220	220	220
5	South Side Elev.	100	100	100
100	Union Loop	100	100	100

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports of dry goods and general merchandise for the week were valued at $8,810,758. The imports of specie were $162,757 and the exports $1,689,731.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Jan. 13, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
12¾	13¼	1,100	Am. Car & Foundry	13¼	13½

surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding week in 1899 and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Jan. 6	$11,757,725	$23,530,375	$22,204,575
Jan. 13	16,727,350	28,263,075	25,908,775

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1900	$16,727,350
1899	28,263,075
1898	25,908,775
1897	28,263,075
1896	32,345,550
1895	41,792,200
1894	92,583,675
1893	15,610,450
1892	24,570,025
1891	19,183,825

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Jan. 13, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1900.	1899.	P. C.
New York	$883,961,956	$1,025,966,415	—12.5
Boston	117,259,969	117,527,204	— 0.2
Philadelphia	74,191,977	78,707,742	— 5.7
Baltimore	17,880,753	18,596,400	— 3.9
Chicago	118,819,767	106,571,502	+11.5
St. Louis	30,097,305	28,349,528	+ 5.9
New Orleans	6,830,107	10,548,000	—35.3
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,264,943,318	$1,388,262,795	— 8.9
Other cities, 5 days	210,014,403	181,071,413	+16.0
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,474,957,721	$1,596,334,208	— 6.0
All cities, 1 day	312,514,638	328,920,007	— 5.1
Total, all cities, for week	$1,787,472,419	$1,893,314,275	— 5.9

Complete returns for the week ended Jan. 6 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1899, an increase of 1.5 per cent., with the same week in 1898 a gain of 8.9 per cent., and with 1897 a gain of 51.9 per cent. Outside of New York the increase, as compared with 1899, was 6.5 per cent., as compared with 1898 and 1897, respectively, 7.2 and 38.3 per cent.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58¼@59½. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27 3-16d per ounce, and in New York at 59c. Mexican silver dollars at 47½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,000 shares of Alamo sold at .17½, 600 Argentum Juanita at .21, 6,000 Croesus at .01, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .15, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.50, 1,000 Consolidated Imperial at .02, 2,500 Cosmos at .02½@.02, 1,500 Golden Age at .06, 200 Isabella at 1.35, 300 Mollie Gibson at .25, 100 Portland at 2.30, 500 Sierra Nevada at .46, and 500 Work at .32.

Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated and Industrial Exchanges were as follows:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.36	Potosi	.12
Adams Consol	.01	Quicksilver	1.75
Belcher	.07	Quicksilver pf.	5.50
Best & Belcher	.15	Savage	.15
Breese	1.55	Sierra Nevada	.40
Bruns. Consol	.28	Standard	2.70
Caledonia, M. H	.55	Small Hopes	.90
Challar	.22	Union Consol	.25
Crown Point	.04	Utah	.04
Dysmite	.06	Victor	1.00
Con. Cal. & Va	1.30	Yellow Jacket	.18
Com. T. Co. stock	.02	Argentum Juanita	.19
Com. T. Co. bonds	.02	Alamo	.17½
Com. T. Co. scrip	.02	Anaconda	.40
Crescent	.12	Crip. Ck. Cons	.14½
Catalpa	.18	Cr. & Crip. Ck	.16½
Dunkin	.10	Croesus	.01
Deadwood Terra	.55	Golden Fleece	.25
Eureka Consol	.15	Isabella	1.39
Father De Smet	.03	Mollie Gibson	.30
Gould & Curry	.18	Mount Rosa	.34
Hale & Norcross	.35	Pharmacist	.12½
Homestake	50.00	Portland	2.25
Horn Silver	1.00	Specimen	.09
Iron Silver	.55	Union	.40
Julia Consol	.01	Work	.29
Kingston & Pemb	.25	Damon	.27
La Crosse	.12	Eckton	1.15
Leadville Con	.07	Findlay	.14
Little Chief	.17	Garfield	.15
Meadsun	.23	Jackpot	.04
Moulton	.25	Pinnacle	.25
Ontario	7.25	Tornado	.46
Ophir	.80	Am. Fdy. No. 2	.17
Occidental	.14	Am. Fdy. No. 3	.15
Plymouth	.20	Am. Fdy. No. 4	.15
Phoenix G. M. Co	.01	Grey Forge	.15

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

Ariz. Cop. Smelt.	14.50	Golden Fleece	.20
Empire Copper	17.00	Isabella	1.37½
Gold Hunter	.00¾	Justine	.01⅜
Good Samaritan	.10¼	Marcella	.01
High Five Gold	.75	Markeen Copper	.06¼
Independence	.75	Mollie Gibson	.25
Jennie Blanche	.65	Mount Rosa	.57
L. G. M., R. C.	.23	Old Gold	.41
Morenci Cop. pf.	2.02	Pande Basin	.15
Anaconda	4.25	Portland	2.30¾
Quincy	.72	Paradox G. M.	.01
Cannon Ball	.00½	Sentinel	.00½
Copper Rock	.00½	Sup. & B. Cop.	.10
Crip. Ck. Cons	.15⅜	Union Gold	.42
Elkton	1.17½	Work	.31
Garfield Con	.17	Monterey	.61¾
Gold Coin. Cr. Ck.	2.25	Retsof M. Co	.20

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
520	Am. Steel & W. pf.	48¾	48¾	48	48
35,060	Am. Sugar Ref.	119¾	120½	116	116¾
1,380	Am. Tobacco	99⅜	101	99	99¼
1,130	A., T. & S.F. pf.	60⅛	60⅝	60	60⅛
10	Balt. & Ohio	60	60	60	60
13,550	Brook. R. T.	69⅜	70¼	68¾	70
80	Ches. & Ohio	30	30	29⅝	29
2,380	Chi. Bur. & Q.	121¾	122	121⅜	121½
2,280	C., Mil. & St. P.	117⅛	118¼	117⅛	117⅝
50	Chi., R. I. & P.	106⅝	106⅝	106¼	106¼
200	Chi. Gt. West.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
230	Cont. Tobacco	33⅝	33⅝	32⅝	32⅝
1,410	Federal Steel	51⅜	51⅜	50⅞	50⅝
30	Fed. Steel pf.	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝
710	Louis. & Nash.	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼
720	Manhattan	94	94¼	94	94
450	Mo. Pacific	40⅝	40⅝	40⅜	40⅝
180	N. Y. Central	134¾	134⅞	133½	133½
10	North American	14½	14½	14½	14½
130	Nor. Pacific	51⅝	52	51⅝	52
60	Pacific Mail	43¼	43¼	42⅝	42⅝
100	Pennsylvania	129⅝	129⅝	129⅝	129⅝
150	People's Gas	104¼	104¾	103¾	103⅝
30	P. Steel Car	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜
20	Reading	18	18	18	18
100	Reading 1st pf.	51½	51⅝	51⅛	51⅛
1,100	South. Pacific	38¼	38¼	37⅝	37⅞
30	Southern Ry.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
110	Southern Ry. pf.	54	54	54	54
100	Stand. R. & T.	9½	9½	9½	9½
20	Tenn. C. & I.	84⅞	84⅞	84¼	84¼
380	Union Pac.	46⅝	47	46⅝	46⅝
10	Union Pac. pf.	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝
610	U. S. Leather	16⅞	16⅞	16½	16½
30	U. S. Leath. pf.	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜
63,200					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$9,000	Am. Gas 5s	95	95¼	95	95½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.02	.02
Alpha Con.	.04	.04
Andes	.03	.03
Belcher	.10	.10
Best & Belcher	.21	.21
Bullion	.04	.03
Caledonia	.47	.48
Challenge Con.	.18	.19
Chollar	.26	.26
Confidence	.60	.60
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.35	1.35
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.10	.10
Gould & Curry	.22	.22
Hale & Norcross	.39	.39
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.03	.03
Kentucky Con.	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con.	.02	.02
Mexican	.29	.21
Occidental Con.	.17	.17
Ophir	.65	.65
Overman	.06	.06
Potosi	.26	.17
Savage	.16	.17
Sax Belcher	.03	.03
Sierra Nevada	.43	.43
Standard	3.00	2.80
Syndicate	.03	.05
St. Louis	.08	.08
Union Con.	.26	.26
Utah Con.	.03	.03
Yellow Jacket	.22	.22
Silver bars	59¾	59¾
Mexican dollars	47⅛@48¼	47⅛@48¼
Drafts, sight	12½	12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 13.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday.		Friday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	40¼	41½	41⅝	42
Alamo	17½	18	18	18½
Anaconda	42	44½	41½	43¾
Anchoria	80	85	72	80
Argentum	18	21	19	22
Bankers'	13⅛	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜
Battle	34½	35	34½	35½
Blue Bell	12	14	12½	13
Colo	240	250	240	250
Columbine	19½	19¾	19¾	19¾
Consolidated	15⅞	16¼	15⅝	16
Damon	28⅜	29	28⅜	29
Elkton	119½	120⅝	120	121
El Paso	34½	35	35	35½
Findlay	14⅝	15	15	15⅛
Fleece	25	31	25	31
Garfield	16½	17	16⅜	17
Gibson	20	26	23	26
Gould	32½	33	32½	33
Isabella	138½	139	137½	137⅞
Independence	50	51	49⅜	51
Jackpot	59½	60	59	59½
King	100	101	100	101
Moon Anchor	70	73	73	75
Matos	28	30	27	30
National	11⅜	11½	11½	11½
Ophir	60	65	60	70
Pharmacist Con.	13⅞	14	13⅞	14¼
Pinnacle	28	28¼	27⅝	28
Portland	235	236	235½	238
Raven	84	84½	84	85
Rawlings	30	32	29½	32
Rosa	61	62	60	61
Sovereign	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝
Tornado	48⅜	49½	49	49⅞
Unions	43⅜	43¾	43¼	43
Vindicator	155	165	155	165
Work	29½	30⅞	30⅜	31
Xenobia	22	22¾	21⅜	22

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

Following is the New York Clearing House bank statement in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits held by the individual banks:

*Capital.	*N't Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Per Cent.
$2,000,000	$1,899,200	Bk. N. Y., N. B. A.	$12,933,000	$2,282,000	$1,078,000	$12,541,000	26.8
2,050,000	2,114,100	Bk. Manhattan Co.	17,996,000	3,214,000	3,128,000	21,329,000	29.7
2,000,000	1,162,500	Merchants' National	11,899,200	2,795,300	1,459,100	12,248,700	29.0
2,000,000	2,197,100	Mechanics' National	9,906,000	1,690,000	1,058,000	9,775,000	27.2
1,500,000	2,814,200	Bank of America	17,933,000	3,029,200	1,345,500	20,221,300	26.1
1,000,000	252,500	Phenix National	4,047,079	943,000	210,000	4,071,000	28.3
1,000,000	4,938,700	National City	35,755,300	23,187,600	4,032,100	105,198,400	25.9
300,000	6,560,100	Chemical National	23,458,500	5,398,000	2,521,600	24,905,600	31.8
600,000	207,000	Merchants' Ex. Nat.	4,419,600	903,400	478,300	5,385,100	27.5
1,500,000	1,718,000	Gallatin National	7,941,100	1,646,000	652,700	6,386,000	26.0
300,000	101,000	Nat. Bk. of Drovers	1,958,300	278,800	44,300	1,143,800	28.2
400,000	129,800	Mech. & Traders'	2,122,600	260,000	212,000	2,225,000	20.3
200,000	168,600	Greenwich	923,000	102,900	191,100	865,800	34.0
600,000	305,300	Leather Mfrs.' Nat.	3,683,400	788,300	444,900	3,580,000	22.7
300,000	200,300	Seventh National	3,092,700	512,100	416,200	4,229,500	21.5
1,200,000	528,000	Bk. State of N. Y.	3,708,400	470,300	581,300	3,436,000	30.6
5,000,000	2,651,800	American Ex. Nat.	27,982,000	2,965,000	1,912,000	21,261,000	22.9
5,000,000	3,778,800	Nat. Bk. Commerce	26,028,500	2,963,500	2,977,400	18,508,300	27.2
1,000,000	1,624,300	National Broadway	5,890,400	1,075,200	200,300	5,081,200	25.1
1,000,000	1,084,800	Mercantile National	10,068,700	2,066,800	838,800	12,035,500	26.0
422,700	492,200	Pacific	2,895,300	390,100	478,600	3,222,400	26.7
1,500,000	974,100	Nat. Bk. of Republic	16,558,300	3,438,500	1,182,900	17,653,200	26.2
450,000	981,300	Chatham National	5,975,900	634,600	974,700	6,076,300	26.5
200,000	298,400	People's	2,186,400	176,400	437,400	2,735,700	22.4
1,000,000	633,300	Nat. Bk. of N. A.	12,008,800	2,682,300	915,200	13,818,800	25.5
1,000,000	2,711,900	Hanover National	32,114,000	11,280,100	1,932,600	42,139,200	31.6
500,000	412,200	Irving National	4,022,000	795,500	452,000	4,437,000	28.1
600,000	283,200	National Citizens'	2,817,000	512,000	169,400	2,977,100	22.9
500,000	264,800	Nassau	2,402,300	379,800	324,600	2,746,900	22.0
900,000	1,017,900	Market & Ful. Nat.	5,776,700	1,023,400	597,300	6,035,100	26.9
1,000,000	170,100	Nat. Shoe & Leather	3,383,600	885,700	284,000	3,807,400	25.7
1,400,000	1,731,500	Corn Exchange	13,953,000	1,611,400	2,939,000	18,320,500	24.8
1,000,000	521,600	Continental Nat.	5,019,200	1,136,700	355,700	5,070,300	25.0
300,000	395,600	Oriental	2,126,000	190,200	402,100	2,172,100	27.3
1,500,000	5,829,800	Imp. & Trad. Nat.	23,750,000	4,467,000	1,151,000	23,440,000	24.0
2,000,000	3,339,500	National Park	37,688,000	11,069,000	1,921,000	44,575,000	29.1
250,000	148,200	East River Nat.	1,382,200	237,500	164,300	1,518,500	26.5
3,000,000	2,471,800	Fourth National	23,913,800	3,840,800	1,192,600	21,242,900	23.7
1,000,000	534,500	Central National	9,199,000	2,902,000	966,000	12,763,000	30.3
300,000	776,600	Second National	7,722,000	1,596,000	450,000	8,388,000	24.5
750,000	172,100	Ninth National	2,646,300	499,000	215,200	2,835,000	25.0
500,000	7,767,300	First National	11,036,800	6,449,000	1,234,100	23,269,000	26.3
300,000	78,100	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	2,190,200	312,300	332,900	2,386,600	27.0
250,000	682,500	Bowery	3,326,000	623,900	249,100	3,631,000	24.0
200,000	413,800	N. Y. County Nat.	3,136,200	736,000	307,900	3,021,100	28.2
750,000	318,500	German-American	3,323,300	352,700	289,100	3,444,000	23.8
1,000,000	1,596,700	Chase National	8,345,100	5,870,400	5,022,500	36,212,500	30.1
100,000	1,211,500	Fifth Avenue	8,321,000	1,986,500	465,000	9,340,400	26.4
200,000	585,400	German Exchange	2,588,900	220,700	775,000	3,410,500	29.2
200,000	774,600	Germania	2,773,700	402,700	600,600	4,289,400	23.4
500,000	848,200	Lincoln National	10,005,300	2,000,000	928,800	11,320,400	25.9
200,000	979,100	Garfield National	5,941,900	1,481,100	443,300	7,148,100	26.9
200,000	321,800	Fifth National	2,116,100	407,400	187,600	2,247,200	26.5
300,000	911,600	Bk. of the Metropolis	5,518,200	1,088,600	563,100	6,587,500	25.0
200,000	393,300	West Side	2,677,000	407,000	288,000	2,870,000	24.2
500,000	629,500	Seaboard National	8,552,000	1,258,000	1,652,000	11,401,000	25.5
2,100,000	1,292,800	Western National	27,134,000	9,356,000	1,437,300	34,715,800	31.1
200,000	529,800	First Nat., Brklyn	4,072,300	469,100	591,000	4,302,000	25.3
1,200,000	1,301,700	National Union	12,689,100	2,783,400	387,100	12,806,900	24.7
500,000	445,000	Liberty National	4,634,000	856,600	222,500	4,298,900	25.1
1,000,000	329,900	N. Y. Produce Exch.	3,499,900	482,500	332,900	2,928,000	27.2
250,000	397,400	Bk. of N. Amsterdam	3,428,300	659,700	351,400	3,843,200	26.3
350,000	191,400	Astor National	2,807,000	339,500	303,200	4,040,000	22.1
500,000	252,500	Hide & Leath. Nat.	2,203,000	169,800	372,400	1,623,100	33.2
$48,000,000	$86,438,300	Total, National Bks.					
11,422,700	14,541,900	Total State Banks					
$59,422,700	$80,980,200	Total	676,238,100	145,266,100	58,763,100	749,287,400	27.2

*As per official reports—45 National banks, Dec. 2, 439; 19 State banks, Dec. 4, 1899.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the past week of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with Other Banks and Trust Companies	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY. Borough of Manhattan.							
Colonial	$100,000	$1,750,657.00	$28,325.00	$95,701	$149,965.00	.....	$1,322,987.00
Columbia	300,000	2,278,000.00	168,000.00	168,000	159,000.00	$5,000.00	2,285,000.00
Eleventh Ward	100,000	1,184,809.43	37,547.79	53,550	204,665.31	.....	1,355,187.35
Gansevoort	200,000	678,565.67	16,387.72	42,542	15,047.60	951.63	582,143.62
Hamilton	200,000	1,289,500.00	55,900.00	89,900	89,800.00	.....	1,379,400.00
Home	100,000	604,300.00	40,800.00	61,000	42,600.00	700.00	616,700.00
Mutual	200,000	1,370,025.52	35,306.32	100,536	193,038.79	3,877.15	1,419,554.19
19th Ward	100,000	955,632.00	28,843.00	127,692	236,223.00	673.00	1,349,848.00
Riverside	100,000	689,483.63	16,976.62	64,163	79,488.10	.....	893,718.73
State	100,000	2,721,000.00	244,000.00	121,000	118,000.00	182,000.00	3,254,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,178,600.00	29,500.00	144,900	84,600.00	38,000.00	1,619,200.00
Union Square	200,000	2,076,319.00	61,910.23	228,119	305,791.42	.....	2,617,488.21
Yorkville	100,000	1,602,300.00	75,700.00	86,400	75,000.00	16,600.00	1,595,600.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Bedford	150,000	1,014,929.00	22,829.00	101,400	181,285.00	100,000.00	1,217,315.00
Broadway	100,000	1,337,382.03	14,761.35	109,556	211,769.33	481.74	1,469,130.97
Eighth Ward	100,000	354,000.00	14,600.00	24,100	49,300.00	1,000.00	290,800.00
Fifth Avenue	100,000	568,500.00	39,300.00	22,500	45,600.00	14,800.00	501,900.00
Mfrs. Nat.	252,000	2,694,600.00	250,900.00	236,000	706,300.00	.....	3,140,900.00
Mech. & Trad's	100,000	915,427.52	62,097.00	19,476	71,485.83	7,248.36	858,317.91
Merchants	100,000	368,305.72	5,011.04	17,382	40,316.39	644.76	322,265.69
Nassau Nat.	300,000	4,177,000.00	184,000.00	418,000	456,000.00	32,000.00	4,177,000.00
National City	1,000,000	2,388,000.00	165,000.00	267,000	356,000.00	43,000.00	2,693,000.00
North Side	100,000	703,163.76	12,457.71	54,188	26,316.74	23,415.00	634,547.34
Schermerhorn	100,000	465,154.00	22,802.00	21,067	49,813.00	50,000.00	452,398.00
17th Ward	100,000	437,652.00	9,473.00	36,894	66,401.00	11,694.00	393,285.00
Sprague Nat.	200,000	1,088,600.00	88,700.00	10,000	171,000.00	8,500.00	951,000.00
26th Ward	100,000	437,159.00	12,769.00	16,057	67,186.00	3,185.00	442,231.00
Union	100,000	302,234.00	8,527.00	17,054	33,112.00	7,000.00	217,766.00
Wallabout	100,000	653,900.00	28,500.00	22,500	57,500.00	32,500.00	657,700.00
Borough of Richmond.							
First National	100,000	665,597.00	31,809.00	20,820	99,483.00	.....	644,229.00
Bank of S. I.	25,000	434,350.00	14,360.00	20,983	73,650.00	8,000.00	507,700.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	4,891,200.00	177,600.00	257,400	641,400.00	92,400.00	5,710,306.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,138,730.00	95,562.00	71,338	312,075.00	115,740.00	2,096,347.00
Second National	300,000	1,220,300.00	79,700.00	27,660	224,200.00	.....	1,158,800.00
Third National	200,000	903,206.90	26,887.21	56,646	135,031.76	84,898.85	936,356.73
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	1,918,200.00	118,800.00	29,600	124,900.00	53,300.00	1,628,200.00
Second National	125,000	712,752.00	60,500.00	60,000	99,100.00	55,500.00	843,500.00

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, registered	109⅞	Mo Pac 1st con 6s	
6,000		1,000	111⅞
U S 4s, coup., 1907		Mo Pac 1st col 5s	
13,000	114½	3,000	93
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s		2,000	93½
1,000	99½	Mex Intern con 4s	
Adjustment 4s		10,000	87½
2,000	79⅛	Mich Cent con 7s	
1,000	79⅛	1,000	108½
Aus & N'w'n 1st 5s		Mo, K & Tex 2d 4s	
6,000	93½	5,000	68⅛
Balt & Ohio 3½s		Nash, Chat & St L 1st 7s	
113,000	93⅜	4,000	127½
20,000	93⅜	N Y Cent & Hud Riv, Lake Sh col 3½s	
5,000	93⅞	10,000	97⅜
5,000	94	7,000	98
13,000	93¾	N Y Gas & Elec L, H & P pur ms 5s	
Balt & Ohio 4s		9,000	93
14,000	99	Norf & W cons 6s	
Balt & Ohio, S'w'n Div 3½s		55,000	91½
11,000	88	500	91⅝
5,000	87⅞	1,000	91⅜
10,000	87½	10,000	91½
15,000	87¾	10,000	91⅝
2,000	88	10,000	91⅝
2,000	87⅞	10,000	91⅝
5,000	87⅞	31,000	92
15,000	87⅜	1,000	91½
48,000	87½	North Pac gen 3s	
B'klyn Un Elev 1st 5,000	95¼	10,000	66
B'klyn, W & W H 5s		North Pac 4s	
5,000	75	20,000	103½
Canada So 1st 5s		500	103¼
10,000	106⅞	2,000	103½
Cent of Ga con 5s		6,000	103⅜
1,000	89¼	9,000	103¼
1,000	89⅝	Omaha & St L 1st 4s	
Cent of N J gen 5s		1,000	85
1,000	118	Oreg Sh Line 1st 6s	
4,000	115⅝	10,000	129
5,000	118½	Oreg Sh Line 1st con 5s	
Registered		5,000	112
1,000	117⅜	Peo & East 1st 4s	
Cent Pac gtd 3½s		3,000	87
10,000	89¼	Peo & East inc 4s	
10,000	89⅝	10,000	27½
Cent Pac gtd 4s		10,000	27½
19,000	98¾	20,000	28
3,000	98⅞	Pitts, C, C & St L gtd 4½s, Ser B	
Ches & O gen 4½s		4,000	114¼
10,000	96½	Reading gen 4s	
4,000	96⅞	9,000	84
Ches & O con 5s		2,000	83¾
1,000	116	8,000	83½
2,000	115½	Rio Gr West 1st 4s	
Ches & O 6s, 1911		1,000	95¼
1,000	118	3,000	95
Chi, Bur & Q, Ill Div 3½s		St L, I M & So 4s	
1,000	102⅛	9,000	79
Chi, B & Q con 7s		St L & I M gen 5s	
1,000	110¾	2,000	110⅜
Chi, Mil & St P gen 4s, Ser A		6,000	110
32,000	109	St L & S F gen 5s	
Wis & M Div 6s		3,000	106¾
1,000	117⅜	St L S'w'n 1st 4s	
Chi & N'w'n gen 3½s		6,000	87⅝
5,000	107½	25,000	88
Chi, R I & P gen 4s		25,000	88¼
2,000	95	5,000	88⅛
Clev & Mar 4½s		15,000	86⅞
5,000	103½	10,000	89
Col Coal & Iron 6s		St L S'w'n 2d 4s	
5,000	103	20,000	55
Col & South 1st 4s		5,000	55¼
1,000	121	7,000	55⅜
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 1st 5s		10,000	55½
1,000	115	St P & Dul con 4s	
Eliz, Lex & Big S 5s		1,000	98
3,000	101½	San A & A P 4s	
Erie 1st con 7s		1,000	76⅜
3,000	139	13,000	77
Erie 1st gen 4s		Sav, Fl & W 1st 6s	
6,000	68¼	10,000	126½
Flint & P M con 5s		South Pacific 4s	
1,000	102	33,000	82
Green Bay & West deb ctfs, B		So Pac of Ariz 1st 6s	
5,000	7	10,000	110
Hock Val 1st 4½s		So Pac of Cal con 6s, stamped	
13,000	99¼	6,000	105⅝
12,000	99⅝	Southern Ry 1st 5s	
Hous & Tex Cent gen 4s		20,000	107
9,000	84½	Standard R & T 6s	
Int & Gt Nor 3d 4s		10,000	83
5,000	60¼	Tex & O con 5s	
Kan City, P & G 1st, tr rec ctfs		5,000	102½
10,000	68	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
Knoxv & Oh 1st 6s		1,000	111¾
2,000	118	Union Pac 1st 4s	
Mex Cent 2d inc 3s		22,000	103⅝
6,000	10½	500	103⅞
Mo Pac trust 5s		49,000	102⅜
5,000	96	10,000	102¼
11,000	96⅛	Wabash 1st 5s	
4,000	96⅜	10,000	114¼
5,000	96⅝	Wabash deb, Ser B	
Total sales	$1,482,500	20,000	36⅞
		15,000	36½
		20,000	36¼
		5,000	36
		45,000	36¼
		10,000	36⅛
		West Shore gtd 4s, registered	
		3,000	111
		Wis Cent 1st 4s	
		10,000

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

After Ten Years.

If I could make a poem that was full of life and wit,
Of freshness and of force enough to make a brilliant hit,
To stereotype for ages the lovely and the true,
And eclipse all previous efforts, I'd make it, love, for you.

If I could paint a picture with a pencil new inspired,
Which in every part and pigment was unfeignedly admired,
And sweet as morning baby from her bath of silver dew,
I'd paint that witching comeliness personified in you.

If I could write a novel with a wonder-working pen,
Its situations striking, and its heroes living men,
I would not have to rack my brains nor search the world through
To find the noblest heroine; she's found, my love, in you.

If I could do a valiant deed which all the world would praise—
A deed to bring to life again the old heroic days—
I would not value honors, the many or the few:
I'd feel myself ennobled by doing it for you.
—A. MacDonald in Chambers's Journal.

The Public and a War.

From The Spectator.

This is the first serious war that we English have fought under a microscope, and some of the consequences of that new condition are by no means reassuring. The people, though quite resolute, are betraying an amount of nervousness sure in the end to react upon the Generals. In the wars of the beginning of the century people at home heard of victory or defeat pretty quickly, but always from sources more or less official, and as regards results exceedingly accurate. The total loss in killed and wounded was also known, but details, except as regarded very great personages, straggled home slowly, very much as they now straggle to Boer villages and farmhouses. The general effect of the news, therefore, was but little broken into fragments, and the people judged results very much as historians do, instead of judging them, as at present, like members of a family who have suddenly heard of a calamity befalling their own kinsfolk. There was little opportunity of criticising Generals, and none of watching individual officers, both of whom were therefore left free to pursue their own plans and do the best they could with the means available.

To-day all this is changed. Our Generals fight under showers of detailed criticism, and our officers hear the shouts of the people almost as clearly as the roar of the batteries. It is almost impossible for Generals to feel independent, or for officers to forget that millions of eyes are following them, and that if they are recklessly daring millions of voices will applaud. Correspondents by the half dozen are present in all camps. The smallest moves are reported as soon as made. The cables so annihilate distance that news even two days old is considered belated, while the competition among journals is so fierce that nothing reaches the public except in most misleading snippets.

Wild Fruits.

From Longman's Magazine.

The cultivation of currants and gooseberries was unknown among the Greeks and Romans and dates only from the sixteenth century. It has been a matter of dispute whether these shrubs should be considered as genuine natives of Great Britain, but, in the light of further research, this claim to be indigenous, at least in the north of England, will now hardly be denied. In the southern counties, though the species are now common enough in woods and thickets, it is possible that they may be escapes from cultivation. It is interesting to notice that the illustrious John Ray speaks of black currants as "squinancy berries," a name which shows that they were commonly used then, as now, in cases of sore throat. He also mentions the bush as growing wild "here in our neighborhood by the Hoppet Bridge, near Braintree," in Essex, where, however, it is no longer to be found.

The fruit of the wild elder, which, says old Culpeper, need not be described, "since every boy that plays with a popgun will not mistake another tree instead of elder," is still gathered by country people for the purpose of making elderberry wine, which is held to possess considerable medicinal virtue. "If," says John Evelyn, "the medicinal properties of the leaves, bark, and berries of this tree were thoroughly known, I cannot tell what our countrymen could all for which they might not find a remedy from every hedge, either for sickness or wound." These so-called natural remedies are now seldom employed; it is therefore the more interesting to notice that elderberry wine is still frequently used by poor people in country places.

No Panic in England.

G. Leveson in The North American Review.

One of the most striking features of the present situation is the steadiness and freedom from panic shown, not only, as is natural, in military circles, but by the British public at large. This has been equally noticeable upon previous occasions when partial and preliminary reverses had occurred in the initial stages of a campaign. Military students, of course, are aware that to meet with unchecked success in a contest with a brave and well-armed enemy is a piece of good fortune too good to be relied upon, for, in spite of the skill of commanders and the valor of troops, isolated checks and reverses are as probable in a military campaign as in the conduct of complicated business transactions. Especially must this be the case where troops are dependent upon a long line of communication in the presence of forces numerically their superiors, and where relatively small bodies of men are operating over a field of vast extent and are necessarily occasionally isolated from each other.

Life in Santo Domingo.

From The International Magazine.

The homes of the peons are very primitive, merely huts built of palm boards split into strips about 2½ inches in width, and fastened with vines to four posts some twenty feet apart. The ground serves for a floor, while the roof is made of a network of poles, forming a peak in the centre and covered with several layers of palm leaves, fastened down with ropelike strips of the same palm leaf. Back of these huts they usually build a small shed, where the cooking is done over little iron pots in which they burn charcoal. This pot is about as large as a good-sized washbasin, and has a hole in the bottom for draught. The houses are furnished with a rough board set upon sticks for a table, one or two small native chairs, and a cot covered with cowhide. Here the peon lives with his wife and more or less naked children huddled together with his pigs, dogs, and gamecocks.

The native's one staple dish is known as sancoche, a stew of rice, beans, cassava, manioc, pork, plantain, chicken, and other convenient ingredients. With this and a joint of sugarcane he makes his dinner and dessert. Any morning in the market place one may see him looking over heaps of sugarcane and selecting from them such sticks as his judgment dictates. If he has a trip to make, he does not bother with a lunch basket, but takes two or three joints of sugarcane. Having stripped the cane, he chews the nith and nourishes himself with the juices therefrom.

Sham Antiquities.

From The Art Amateur.

A few years ago, in Soho, London, there was a factory for antique coppers which is probably still in operation. The legitimate business of the place was the manufacture of stewpans and kettles; but when trade was dull in that way any sort of antiques for which there happened to be a demand was produced instead. An old incense burner, for example, would be reproduced by the dozen by hammering over a chuck. If ornamented with pierced work, the copies would be coated with asphaltum, through which the design would be traced, when it would then be eaten out in an acid bath, saving the time which would be required to cut out the pattern with a piercing saw. The bath leaves thin edges, by which such work may be detected. The work would then be annealed, and would be permitted to oxidise and scale. Pickling with muriatic acid and salt, to produce a good coating of verdigris, would complete the job. Sometimes these "antiques" would be purposely broken, and would be clumsily mended with solder, or with pure tin if the piece was to pass for a very ancient one. Chiseled metal was reproduced by casting and "dubbing" over with the hammer, then pickling, annealing, and bending. In such ways helmets, copper and brass castings for antique furniture and the like were made.

Old lead work, such as the garden statues once fashionable in England, was made by beating the lead over a carving first made in hard wood. The sharp edges of the old work would be imitated by hammering at random without much regard to accuracy, and the copy would be pickled in dilute sulphuric acid to give it a weather-beaten appearance.

Gorgeous Swords.

From Chambers's Journal.

Of gorgeous swords which are not so much weapons as settings for precious stones, the most valuable in England is said to be the one presented by the Egyptians to Lord Wolseley and valued at £2,000; but this sum is comparatively little for a bejewled sword if the value of the sword brought over to Europe by the late Shah of Persia on his first visit—namely, £10,000—can be taken as a standard of what a diamond-hilted weapon ought to cost. Those who can recall that wonderful sabre will be somewhat skeptical about the existence of the Gaikwar of Baroda's gorgeous blade, which is supposed to be worth more than twenty swords of equal beauty and value to the Shah's; but it is popularly supposed that the diamonds, rubies, and emeralds with which it is thickly incrusted bring up its value to about £220,000, which at 4 per cent. represents an income of almost £9,000 a year and renders the possession of such a sword something more than a mere luxury.

Memorial Service.

From The Academy.

This is what I saw in St. Paul's Cathedral on Tuesday afternoon at the memorial service for those who have fallen in the war:

The fog hung over the city. The churchyard was thronged. The steps of the cathedral were hidden by a dense, black mass, moving up, up. I joined them and slowly was carried in. Then—what did I see? Choir, band, preacher, silent, seated congregation? No! I saw only the great dim north aisle, stretching before me like some vast avenue. The time-stained pillars streamed upward into dimness, the fog and the gathering darkness mingled, illumined here and there by a bare jet of flaring gas. To the left hung the tattered colors of some who fell in the Crimea, and through the fog loomed their mute monument. In the aisle, the public, all in black, were wedged together, motionless, absorbed, fading beyond into the fog. All stood silent, listening. I had expected to hear Chopin's "Marche Funèbre," but so happened that when I entered, the Cathedral echoed to the sad melody of a simple hymn that carried back and touched old chords. "Brief life is here our portion" sang the choir, and as the verses slowly followed one another, rising mysteriously from lips we could not see, one by one citizens took up the refrain, each singing it quietly to himself, each with his own thoughts, for we were mourners. The effect was almost unbearable, and many stole away. As I went down the steps two soldiers were passing by. Each carried an outfit parcel. Their brown puttee-swathed legs peeped from beneath their long cloaks, and lower gleamed their spurs. So it was. There, in the Cathedral, Grief and the Past; here, in the street, Grit and the Future—the ways of War.

South African Names.

From Notes and Queries.

Take Joubert. The Daily Mail tells its readers to call it "Choo-bare," but Household Words gives it as "Yowbert." The former is a somewhat ineffectual attempt to indicate the French pronunciation; the latter is Dutch. We read about Viljoen, but few pronounce it properly, with the ending "joen" like the "yune" in "picayune," "Fill-yune." One often, perhaps generally, hears President Krüger and the Tugela River pronounced incorrectly, with soft "g" instead of hard. There are two ways of mispronouncing Mafeking, which are both commonly heard; one is in two syllables, (rhyming with "safe king,") the other has the correct number of syllables, (three,) but is falsely accented Maféking. The consonantal termination "ng," frequent in Bechuanaland names, invariably draws the accent to the last syllable; thus the names of two powerful tribes, Batlaping and Barolong, as well as the towns Mafeking, Shoshong, and others of like ending, should all be stressed on the final.

In Zulu names the consonants "c" and "x" represent clicks impossible to any one but a native; names like Cetywayo and the tribal name Xosa are, however, generally called "Ketshwáyo" and "Kósa" by the whites. Ekowe, the capital of Zululand, is pronounced and latterly often written, "Etshówe." The "k" in this name is a solitary relic of the orthography invented for the Zulu language by the Norwegian missionary Schreuder. Ogilvie wrongly accents the first syllable instead of the second in the appendix to his dictionary. All Zulu words ending in a vowel have penultimate stress.
JAMES PLATT, JR.

Paris Journals and Editors.

From The Spectator.

In Paris the identification of a journal with its editor and chief writers is complete. In the brilliant days of the July Monarchy nobody thought of the Presse or the Constitutionnel; these were mere counters, and hardly that; people thought of Emile de Girardin and Adolphe Thiers—they provided educated men with their politics, as somewhat later on Sainte-Beuve and Jules Janin provided them with their literary ideas. When the republic was founded Gambetta started the République Française, and though it had many able writers, France identified that journal with the great orator, and millions accepted its every utterance as oracular. To quote a lesser instance, L'Intransigéant, with its hysterics and heroics, could be nothing without the personality of M. de Rochefort. And L'Autorité is simply M. Paul de Cassagnac.

Wo Die Goetter Nicht Sind, Walten Gespenster.

Where gods are not, ghosts reign. When Phoebus fled
Forth from his laurel-girt Parnassian shrine
With hollow shriek, that shivering o'er the brine
Thrilled through earth, air, the news that Pan was dead;
Dragons and demons reared their obscene head
From fanes oracular, fierce serpentine
Hissings, in lieu of Pythian runes divine,
Poured on the night perplexity and dread.
Thus, in the temple of man's mind, when faith,
Hope, love, affection, gods of hearth and home,
Have vanished; writhe dim sibilant desires,
Phantasmal superstitions, lust the wraith
And greed the vampire, sphinxlike fiends that roam
Through ruined brain cells, ringed with fretful fires.
—J. A. SYMONDS in The Academy.

Hawks.

From The Spectator.

One female bird in her first season took three hundred and twenty-two rabbits, three hares, and two magpies; and in the next year two hundred and ten rabbits, two leverets, eleven partridges, four magpies, and two squirrels. One owned by the late Mr. T. J. Mann, of Sawgridgeworth, caught in one season one hundred and twenty rabbits, nine pheasants, one hare, one partridge, three squirre's and thirteen water-hens. Another, which belonged to Sir Henry Boynton, three hundred and sixty-four head. A goshawk will go on catching rabbit after rabbit, or take five or six birds in succession, for they do not tire like falcons. Nothing comes amiss to them. Hares, landrails, pheasants, rabbits, water-fowl, ducks, rats, stoats, weasels, mice, even a hedgehog is not despised. Their headlong courage is simply astonishing. They will charge into a quick-set hedge till they have to be cut out, or dive among rocks and boulders. Captain Bland, of Draycott, near Stoke-on-Trent, had a goshawk which stuck to a hare till it twice rolled head over heels. Then the hawk flew after it again, and was shaken off, while the hare escaped into a flock of sheep. The same bird, pursuing a rabbit, flew right down a large hole in the side of a quarry and dragged the rabbit out of it. The "smash" with which a big hen goshawk goes into an evergreen tree after a pigeon sounds as if a football had been violently kicked into the branches.

The Armored Train and Motor Car.

From Collier's Weekly.

The constant references to the reconnoitring of the enemy's position by the British armored trains have created considerable discussion among military engineers and officers as to the actual value of these new engines of war. The first test of the armored train was made by the British in 1882. In the attack on Alexandria, a British naval officer, Capt. (now Admiral) Fisher covered an engine and also a train of cars with boiler plates. These were loaded with sharpshooters and heavy field and Maxim guns. When everything was ready the armored train steamed out of the British camp and plunged down upon the Egyptians, who, unused to such engines of war, were completely routed.

Since then regular armored trains have been built by the engineers of the British Army, and they have rendered some conspicuous service in South Africa. The destruction of one of these trains by the Boer artillery early in the war displays some of the weak points of the otherwise dangerous invention. The Boers tore up a few sections of the rail in the rear of the train, and it was then put completely at their mercy when the artillery was brought up.

Several armored motor-cars have also been sent to South Africa for experimental work. These iron-clad motor-cars are proof against the bullets of the enemy, and as they can constantly change their position it would be impossible to get the range on them with artillery. They are not dependent upon railroad tracks for a retreat. But at least fair roads are considered essential to their successful travel over the country, and among the mountains they would be of no use whatever. On the veldt they may settle the disputed points as to the relative merits of army bicycles, motors, and similar inventions, the names of which are legion.

The Ninety and Nine.

"Come in," to the new; and "Farewell" to the old,
Ring out—or ring off, as may hap.
Connect us with one nine naught naught; we would hold
A century's talk with the chap.
Now hail to a cycle as yet unattached;
Not plated with figured design.
But big with the years that are soon to be hatched—
Good-by to old Ninety and Nine.

My good resolutions, fresh born with last year,
Where are they? Where are they? Ah, where?
To bet, nor to play, nor to taste of the beer;
To spend, nor to smoke, nor to swear.
They have passed with the months. With the century's sun
They have set, (ne'er to rise, I divine.)
And living to-day there is never a one
That wasted old Ninety and Nine.

Shall I start a new hundred with record as new?
Shall I clean everything from my slate?
Shall the ciphers betoken a life pure and true?
Shall I virtues galore reinstate?
Alas! for the faults I have nurtured so well—
Alas! for the foibles of mine—
Alas! for the vices, too many to tell—
Oh, darling old Ninety and Nine!
—EDWIN L. SABIN in Leslie's Weekly.

An Antarctic Oasis.

F. A. Cook in The Century.

Being still unwilling to advance into the unknown region before us while enshrouded in mist, we drew near a prominent mountain peak to make a debarkment. This peak was a perpendicular cliff, free of snow to the seashore. It was one of a number extending far into the southeast, as we learned on the following day. We made a debarkment at its base. Here was life in profusion, as indeed there was on every rock where life could gain a footing. The noise from the birds, which re-echoed from cliff to cliff, was deafening. The lower rocks were lined with snoring and grunting sea leopards. Columns of vapor rose above the water, followed by a hiss like that of a steam engine, and a second later the blue back of a whale, with its long fin and ponderous tail, lashed the water into a foamy whirlpool. The great wall of land ice rose to each side of the black cliff, which gave us a shelf as a landing place. From this wall came frequent sounds like the explosion of a cannon, which were followed by a splash and a commotion in the water. With such reports parts of the wall would constantly break away and fall into a million pieces, strewing the water with small fragments of ice, but not with icebergs.

Above us rose a cliff to an altitude of about 2,000 feet; out from this were projecting mantellike rocks, which served as resting places for cormorants and sea gulls. Here the young ones, dressed in gray down, coaxed their mothers for food. We expected to see the little things drop from the narrow resting places, to be destroyed on our heads or on the rocks below, but such an accident rarely happened. Our greatest surprise here was the discovery of large quantities of moss and lichens, which gave the spot an unexpected appearance of vegetable life and color. After seeing nothing but ice and black rocks for so many days, this sight of green and brown and red amid an endless expanse of icy desert was a great relief. It was an oasis in a snowy wilderness.

Mausers and Lee-Enfields.

From The Nineteenth Century.

The Boers use the Mauser. The chief distinction between the two is this—that while the Lee-Enfield has a magazine which is inserted underneath the body through the trigger guard and secured by a catch, and is provided with what is called a "cut-off" to prevent the cartridges from rising, so that it can be used as a simple breech-loader for single firing until the magazine, which contains ten cartridges, is ordered to be used, the Mauser, on the other hand, has a magazine which, though not absolutely fixed, is only intended to be taken off for cleaning. It does not need a "cut-off" to use as a single loader. The magazine contains five cartridges, but whereas the cartridges for the Lee-Enfield have, when the magazine is charged, to be each put in separately, the magazine of the Mauser is filled at once by placing against the face of the magazine a set of five cartridges held in a clip which falls off when the cartridges have been inserted in the magazine. Thus if each weapon were at the beginning of a fight empty, the Mauser would permit of more rapid fire because it could be loaded five cartridges at a time while the Lee-Enfield would take cartridge by cartridge as long to load as a single breech-loader. On the other hand, the times when a very rapid discharge of fire is desirable are not numerous, and for these the Lee-Enfield has ten cartridges ready against the Mauser's five.

Epitaphs.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

The following is to a member of Oriel College, Oxford:

Randolph Peter
Of Oriel, the Eater.
Whoe'er you are, tread softly, I entreat you,
For if he chance to wake, be sure he'll eat you.

On John Adams of Southwell, a carrier, who died of drunkenness:

John Adams lies here, of the parish of Southwell,
A carrier who carried his can to his mouth well;
He carried so much, and he carried so fast,
He could carry no more—so was carried at last;
For the liquor he drank, being too much for one,
He could not carry off—so he's now carri-on.

Taking the Chances.

From "Aids to Scouting for Non-Commissioned Officers and Men," by Col. Baden Powell.

When in doubt as to whether to go on or to go back think of that, and of the Zulu saying: "If we go forward we die, if we go backward we die; better go forward and die."

It is also like a game of football. You are selected as a forward player. Play the game; play that your side may win. Don't think of your own glorification, or your own risks—your side are backing you up. Play up and make the best of every chance you get. Football is a good game, but better than it, better than any other game, is that of man-hunting. But, like all other games, it is no use your going in for it without previous training, and I hope that what I have said above may be of some use in helping you to take a distinguished part in the best sport in the world, namely, scouting.

Growth of Language.

Charles Johnston in the Contemporary.

The principle of growth in language, as in all else, is variation. And when the early races felt that variation had been carried far enough within the limits of the vowel language, rich as it was in tone and melody, a new direction for growth was unconsciously sought. It was found by adding semi-vowels to the already existing vowels—that is, by partially closing the lips, or bringing the tongue near the teeth, or palate, or throat, while the vowels were being spoken. This would give words like wawawa or yayaya, and the like, and so with other vowels. Let me give a few words which still survive from this epoch, in Polynesian, which are rich in pure vowel words: ahi, aho, hau, hihi, ha, hae, wa, wai, which mean fire, light, wind, ray, breath, envy expanse water—all elements or elemental emotions.

Liquor and the Labor Question in the Transvaal.

Interviewing John Hays Hammond in the Engineering Magazine.

There has been heretofore not only lack of good legislation, but utter laxity in the enforcement of such law as there is. To this is attributable the deplorable condition as regards the liquor traffic. The statutes are nearly prohibitive, so far as the sale of liquors to natives is concerned; but there is not even a pretense of enforcing them. It is no uncommon sight to see on a Sunday afternoon a hundred Kafirs, miserably intoxicated, with broken heads and eyes nearly knocked out as the result of drunken fights. The liquor is an abominable whisky of local manufacture, made and supplied often by the very men who preach religion and temperance to the negro.

The peculiarly bad conditions affecting the mining industry are confined to the Transvaal. In the other Dutch republics such flagrant abuses do not exist, and the consequent change in governmental conditions will be correspondingly less. But there will be an indirect benefit at Kimberley from reduced cost of political administration, which will not be without influence.

An Appreciation of Heine.

From "Literary Reminiscences" by Edward Grenier.

Heine was a man of about forty, rather stout, and of middle height. He wore no beard and had long fair hair, a high forehead, half-closed eyes which kept perpetually blinking, especially when he was reading. There was nothing about him of the poet or the artist, much less of the man of the world. In fact, he looked like a good northern bourgeois, with a slight German accent.

He was not an Adonis, whatever Theophile Gautier may say, and his appearance was certainly the reverse of dandified. His tastes in love affairs led him into very different surroundings. His famous Mathilde, Frau Mathilde, whom he had just married, and whom he described to the Germans as the type of a witty, fashionable Parisian, was simply a good honest creature of the dairymaid style of beauty with whom he had fallen in love, and whom he had picked up, Heaven knows where, on the streets of Paris. She had neither wit nor education, and was as handsome and indolent as an odalisque. They lived very plainly, I may say shabbily, in a flat in the Faubourg Poissonnière. In their home life Germans hardly ever feel the need of comfort or refinement. Heine certainly never felt their need, and his flat was the acme of second-rate dowdiness."

The Boy of All Work.

From "Recollections of 1832-1886," by Sir Algernon West.

Lady Fitzwilliam told her husband he ought not to be so entirely in his servants' hands, and should sometimes visit his offices, which the next day he did, and, finding a boy as the solitary occupant of the lower regions, he asked him who he was. "Why," said he, "I am the boy who does all the work in this 'ere 'ouse, and who the devil are you?" Lord Fitzwilliam told his wife that he had done as she asked him, but he could hardly say it was a success.

Women in Persia.

From Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

Life is sad in Persia, especially the woman's life. The law of Islam allows each man to have four wives, and as many concubines and slave girls as his hand can hold. His wives, also, he may divorce at will. Our word "bosh" is the Turkish word by which a Moslem divorces his wife. It does not count if he says it only once or twice, but if said the third time the woman must go, and there is no recourse. Down along the Caspian the men often marry their wives in the Spring, so as to have the benefit of their labor in the rice fields, and divorce them in the Fall so as to escape supporting them during the Winter. At Meshed, where the pilgrims come, is a large population of temporary wives who are married to the pilgrims, far from home and families, for as long a time as the pilgrims remain at the shrine—a day, or a month. The Mohammedan priests draw up the contracts for these temporary alliances. Lord Curzon, who has been there, says Meshed, though the holiest city in Persia, is the wickedest in Asia. There are no words for wife and home in Persian. There are no homes and few wives. It is curious to hear a handsome woman say: "I have told my husband if he marries another wife I shall poison him, and I intend to do it." Or to ask a woman about her home life, and get the answer, "Love my husband? Oh, yes, I love him. I love him as much as a sieve holds water."

The Arm-Chair Warrior.

Ye amateurs of England
Who keep your native seats
And criticise so bravely
The fighting man's defeats;
Ye turkey-carpet warriors
Who ventilate your view
Of what could be accomplished
If things were left to you;

My paper-map civilians!
One cannot but admire
With how sublime a courage
You face the cinbroom fire;
With what prophetic wisdom
You speak the warning word,
Choosing the happy moment
When things have just occurred!

There runs an ancient proverb,
Good for the swollen head,
How fools rush in serenely
Where angels fear to tread;
But here the common mortal,
The stroller down the street,
Knows better than to follow
Your rash, intruding feet.

Is not our task enough, Sirs,
To bear the present hurt,
That you on wounded honor
Must dump your little dirt?
You, from your padded armchair,
Safe in a sea-locked land,
While those you smirch are holding
Their lives within their hand.

When we are short of critics
To sum the final blame,
We'll ask a fighter's verdict
Upon a fighter's game;
But you who pass opinions
On work but half begun,
Please give us your credentials,
Show something you have done!
—Punch.

Attack by an Eagle.

From The Cornhill.

Most readers must have felt doubts as to the stories of eagles attacking men, even when their nests were being robbed. But an instance of such an attack, made in the open and not near a nest, occurred to Mr. Turner-Turner, a well-known sportsman and amateur fur-hunter in British Columbia. During an expedition into North British Columbia he had been trying unsuccessfully to get a shot at a band of caribou. Seeing an eagle in the distance, he stood still to watch it, as he had not seen one in the neighborhood where he was shooting.

"The ground was covered with six inches of snow, except on the summits of the mountains, where it was deeper," writes Mr. Turner-Turner, "and I was therefore a conspicuous object. Presently I was surprised to see how close the bird was approaching, but concluded that it must have mistaken me standing still for a stump, and would immediately discover its error. It never deviated from its course or changed its position, except to drop its legs slightly when about ten yards off, and in line with my head. These it quickly drew up again, flying directly at my face, which so took me by surprise as to leave me hardly time to throw up my rifle as a guard, and to wave my left hand. This caused the eagle to pass above me with the rush of half a dozen rockets. Up to this time the thought of harming the bird never occurred to me. But I then faced about and fired at my retreating foe. Then with a rapid wheel it turned to renew the attack, this time making an undoubted and intentional stoop at my head, in which it would have been successful had I not suddenly ducked. It was not a common bald eagle, but, as I afterward learned, a mountain or golden eagle."

The "Wold Woak."

From Good Words.

How has it happened that while it has long been fashionable to speak of being "at one," as if the words were written "at wun," no one has ever ventured to suggest that we should make "atwunment" for our misdoings and shortcomings? Evidently "atone" and "atonement" must have passed into acceptance as independent words, the formation of which had been forgotten, before the "w" sound was given to "one." But how did it happen that the "w" got into "one"? In his engrossing book "The Philology of the English Tongue," Prof. Earle refers to the prodigal disposition in the sixteenth century, especially in the West, to impose an initial "w." Hot became whot; home, whome; rapt, wrapt, hole, whole (whole it is and will be to the end of the chapter, I suppose), and even Raleigh (Sir Walter), Wrawly; and this West-country habit got into standard English.

In Somersetshire may be heard "the wonn en the wother" for "the one and the other;" in Dorset "the old oak" is "the wold woak," "oats" becomes "woats," and "once," "woonce," and "one," "woone." One feels tempted to jump to the conclusion that the Armada and the mighty men of the west and southwestern shires must have been in a great measure responsible for this popularising of the "w"—perhaps indeed they were—but it must be borne in mind that in the earliest issue of Tyndale's New Testament, which reached this country in 1526, one is repeatedly spelled won.

The Mad Maid's Song.

Good-morrow to the day so fair,
Good morning, Sir, to you;
Good morrow to mine own torn hair,
Bedabbled with the dew.

Good morning to this primrose, too.
Good morrow to each maid
That will with flowers the tomb bestrew
Wherein my love is laid.

Ah! woe is me, woe, woe is me!
Alack and well-a-day!
For pity, Sir, find out that bee
Which bore my love away.

I'll seek him in yuur bonnet brave,
I'll seek him in your eyes;
Nay, now I think they've made his grave
I' th' bed of strawberries.

I'll seek him there: I know ere this
The cold, cold earth doth shake him,
But I will go, or send a kiss
By you, Sir, to awake him.

Pray, hurt him not though he be dead!
He knows well who do love him,
And who with green turfs rear his head,
And who do rudely move him.

He's soft and tender (pray take heed.)
With bands of cowslips bind him,
And bring him home! But 'tis decreed
That I shall never find him.
—ROBERT HERRICK.

Struggle with a Python.

From "Wild Animals in Captivity," by Edward Bartlett.

Some few years since I was invited to the house of a surgeon who had just returned from Ceylon; to see a freshly imported serpent of this species. Upon arriving at the house I found that the doctor was absent, and that his wife and maidservant were the only inmates.

Upon mentioning the nature of my visit, I was told that the serpent was in a large box in the greenhouse. I was handed the key of the box and informed that there was no danger in opening it, because the serpent was below wire netting, and therefore I would be able to see it without the chance of it making its escape.

I accordingly proceeded to the greenhouse, unlocked the box, and opened the lid. To my utter astonishment the snake was coiled up on the top of the wire netting, and with the quickness of lightning darted at me; I had just time enough to seize it by the neck, when it instantly wound itself round my right arm, and I had not the power to disengage myself from the grip this serpent had made upon me. The two women were horrified, and nothing would induce them to come to my assistance. My only chance of getting rid of this powerful brute was by trying to strangle him, to do which, with both hands, I strove my utmost. It appeared to me, at the time, that I should not be able to accomplish my efforts to squeeze his life out.

The constant increase of the pressure he put upon my arm caused me to fear that I should entirely lose the power of my right hand, as I was grasping the brute just below the head with all my strength.

The time appeared to pass very slowly without any visible diminution of its extraordinary grip. However, I felt some relief on finding, after a time, that it was slowly relaxing the pressure, and presently it gradually slid off my arm until its tail touched the ground. So soon as I found the snake sufficiently disengaged from my arm I dropped it into the box, apparently more dead than alive. After this I did not consider it worth while to purchase the reptile, although I heard from the owner that it was none the worse for the squeezing I had given it.

Horse Racing on the Stage.

From Cassell's Magazine.

In racing scenes the horses do run at full speed; they run, however, not on the fixed stage, but on what may be called treadmills, which keep the horses in front of the house for longer or shorter periods according as they are moved quickly or slowly. A picket fence, placed between the audience and the course, not only makes the scene more realistic; it also hides the mechanism of the treadmills. This fence has contributed in another way to add to the effect by being moved in opposition to the direction of the horses, and so lending to their apparent speed. As to the sounds made by the footfalls of horses to be heard as though passing outside an interior scene, they are reproduced by the dried hoofs of dead horses, or wooden imitations mounted on handles and hammered against surfaces of stone, gravel, sod, or whatever the occasion may demand. They are also more elaborately manufactured by revolving a cylinder with pins protruding from the surface. These pins are arranged, like the spurs on a hand organ roller, to imitate trotting, galloping, or walking when struck against other substances. If the sound of a carriage is to be added to the trampling of horses, wheels are run on sand.

Torpedo Boat Destroyers.

From Blackwood.

The demands upon the officers and men of a torpedo boat destroyer are enormous. Comfort as it is understood in a big ship is quite unknown. Even in what is known as moderate weather cooking is almost an impossibility, though this is less to be regretted, for the dura lla of the most inured seafarer often give way, and he feels a certain distaste for food when, besides the extremely lively motion given by the waves, the whole structure vibrates and trembles under the strokes of the engines and the kick of the propellers. The duties which torpedo boat destroyers would be called upon to undertake in war time are desperate in their risks.

The little ships are the enfants perdus of the fleet. Even if they can carry their dread assault to a successful issue, it will only be by the greatest chance that they themselves escape destruction. The torpedo-boat destroyer officers look coolly upon death as their more than probable fate in action, but each thinks that everything—himself, his ship, and crew—will be well lost if he can only plant one deadly stroke which sends a battleship to the bottom. It is a comparison between a few thousand pounds' worth of structure, its armament, and a crew of less than fifty all told, against a floating castle which represents more than a million of money and carries 700 or 800 of an enemy's seamen.

A Boer Girl's Wedding.

From The Ladies' Home Journal.

"A wedding is always an event of almost national importance and is really a most picturesque ceremony. The friends and relatives may arrive a day or two ahead of time, according to the distance to be traveled, and the Boer homestead becomes a most animated scene. Scores of ox-teams are scattered about the surrounding plain; negro servants are bustling around; guns are fired promiscuously whenever more guests arrive; dancing, feasting, and coffee drinking are carried on in the cottage and everywhere around it; impromptu shooting matches and horse races are decided, and joy is unconfined. After the ceremony, and after all the guests have kissed the bride and bridegroom, the wedding feast is eaten, and then the guests spend the night in dancing and playing games. It would be a breach of etiquette for any of the guests to depart before the dawn, and, indeed, the fiddler's music and the sound made by the dancing feet are often heard until noon of the following day. The wedding tour consists of a journey to the cottage and farm which the husband has secured from his father and which adjoins the old homestead."

Hindu Arrogance.

From Chambers's Journal.

I was having my lesson in Hindustani from my high-caste munshi, whom I employed on first arriving in India, who dilated with great bitterness on the arrogance of Europeans. Presently, wishing to give some orders to my low-caste sweeper about my dogs, I asked the munshi to interpret for me, and, among other things, to hand the sweeper two rupees, and to give my directions as to certain purchases. Instead of placing the money in the man's hand, the munshi threw it on the ground, and the sweeper quite contentedly gathered up the coins, saluted respectfully, and withdrew. I asked the munshi how it was that he, who resented the arrogance of Europeans so much, was so insulting in his behavior to the poor sweeper; and he explained that the latter quite understood their respective positions, and did not expect a high-caste man to run any risk of touching him, well knowing the penalty of

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fine and troublesome purification which would be thereby entailed.

Mast Bread.

From Longman's Magazine.

In Saxon and mediaeval times, even after the introduction of wheat and other cereals, there can be little doubt that acorns were regularly used by the poorer peasants for the purposes of making bread, and not only in seasons of scarcity, but as a general article of food. Oak trees were then chiefly valued because of the acorns which they produced. In The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle for the year 1116 which is described as 'a very calamitous year, the crops being spoiled by the heavy rains, which came on just before August and lasted till Candlemas,' it is expressly recorded as an aggravation of the "heavy time" that "mast was also so scarce this year that none was to be heard of in all this land on in Wales." The days of mast bread are happily gone forever; and even barley bread, in common use during severe Winters not so many years ago, as now everywhere given place to that of "the finest wheat flour." The fruit of one member of the same order is, however, highly valued. We refer, of course, to the hazel, so abundant in our woods and hedgerows. To go a-nutting is still as popular a pastime as in former years; but the old customs in connection with it are as obsolete as the use of acorn bread. No one will now be found, with the good Vicar of Wakefield and his honest neighbors, to "religiously crack nuts on Michaelmas eve."

The Kaid Said El Giluli.

From "In Moorish Captivity," by Henry M. Grey.

A fat old man of between sixty and seventy years of age, with a short, white, pointed beard and fair complexion, he gave no suggestion of being the f

Features of Some Seasonable Sports.

This is about the proper time in the year for the man who intends trying canoeing, to pick up a bargain in second-hand craft. The canoeist who proposed indulging in a new boat next season has placed his order, and is debating whether he will brighten up his old cruiser and sell her, or thoroughly overhaul her and retain her for second best. While decision is pending, the boat lies neglected on the clubhouse rack, and an immediate offer of cash would secure her very cheaply, before the smartening up process had added considerably both to her price and the difficulty of discovering in just what condition she actually is, as a little varnish and wood filler will often make a leaky old tub appear nearly new.

Horse dealers are not the only ones who know how to "doctor" a cripple.

A style of canoe which is gaining popularity is constructed of wood in the ordinary manner and covered with canvas, which is tightly stretched and then painted and varnished. They first made their appearance in the open paddling models, but already decked craft of this style are seen, and it is probably only a matter of time before row and small sail boats of a similar construction will be found.

A peculiar fact connected with this variety of craft is that they all seem to hail from a few shops down East and that none of the boat builders of the Middle or Western States is making them, although they seem to be pretty well liked, and there is a good demand for them.

As a matter of fact, while there is nothing prettier than a well-built cedar canoe, well finished and varnished, there is a large class of canoeists who are not willing or able to give such a craft the care and attention necessary to keep it at its best. They want one which they may leave in a hot loft or roasting in the midsummer sun, and which will not require revarnishing in the Winter or loving care during the Summer months, and which will remain watertight after any amount of abuse. To meet the demands of this happy-go-lucky contingent, several methods of construction by which seams might be avoided have been tried. The first, inaugurated years ago, was building the craft of three-ply veneers, making each side of the boat in one piece. The canoes were leak proof enough, but wood is an unyielding material in some ways, and the craft turned out in this manner were without the hollow lines obtained when narrow strips of planking are cut in varying widths to take certain curves. In fact, the veneer canoe was a horribly "bulgy" looking affair, and was voted "no good" by those to whom insurance against leakage failed to compensate for canal boat proportions. Wood being found unsatisfactory for such construction, metal which might be pressed into shape concave or convex at will was tried, but a galvanized steel craft was too heavy, and aluminium, while fairly satisfactory in fresh water, corroded rapidly in salt. The real solution of the problem seems to be the canvas-covered boat mentioned above. Its siding of narrow planks cut to shape gives any model desired, and the canvas covering renders it absolutely water-tight under all circumstances.

While canoeing undoubtedly seemed to suffer during the recent craze for wheeling, it is a question whether it has not really benefited by that sport. For many reasons, chief among which are the difference in cost of an outfit and scarcity of storage facilities, canoeists have been and always will be inferior in number to bicyclists. The great number of wheelmen encouraged the production of many articles adapted to the use of both classes which the number of canoeists would never have made it profitable to manufacture, and now the canoeists, who are increasing rapidly in number, are reaping the reward of the wheelman's patronage.

When the pioneer canoeists of this country—Alden, Gibson, Vaux, Oliver, and the rest—desired outfits they either made them or had them made to order at a cost that was something awful to contemplate, and even then their equipments were of a character that would make the most modest cruiser of to-day shake with unholy mirth. Now, thanks to the cyclist, who demanded and was numerically strong enough to get what he asked, the canoeist's "duffle" is a marvel of compactness and economy. A journey along South Street will show one, in the windows of boat outfitters, the arrangement the canoeist once used as a sailing light. It is a huge affair, weighing eight pounds, and costing a dollar per pound. The bicycle lantern, with its red and green sidelights, weighing a few ounces, and costing a few cents, has taken its place. The folding and magazine cameras, originally made for wheelmen, are now in evidence at every canoe camp.

The waterproof silk tent, occupying little space and almost without weight; aluminium camping sets and portable cookers, pocket and small-bore take-down rifles, concentrated foods, and tobacco packed in convenient pocket cases are a few of the blessings for which the paddler must thank the pedaler. And yet some canoe builders grow red in the face and use language not nice to hear when the wheel is mentioned, declaring that it has killed their business. Hurt them it certainly did, but only temporarily, and it has brought into use conveniences undreamed of in the old days; conveniences that will enable ten men to cruise where one did before, and they are the final gainers.

The comfort of living in camp and afloat has progressed so wonderfully of late that at the Sportsman's Show, to be held next March at Madison Square Garden, the "Amateur Sportsman" will occupy 1,000 square feet, just to show the public how luxuriously the modern canoeist lives under canvas, from the pair cruising tandam in the big seventeen-footer and sleeping on folding cots under an awninged marquee tent and cooking over an oil stove to the solitary individual who sleeps on an air bed aboard his craft and keeps his kitchenware under his forward hatch.

There is a place in the market for a small-bore single shotgun adapted to a canoeist's use, and the first manufacturer to fill the want with one of correct model will find a good demand for his wares.

Some very pleasant cruising grounds, where small game may be found in moderate quantities, lies too close to the semi-civilization of country seats to make shooting with even a small bore rifle a pleasant or safe amusement for the canoeist who may only be acquainted with the lay of the land from the water side, perhaps not even that.

The so-called ladies' shotguns of .44-calibre now on the market occupy too much room when set up, and require too much time to assemble when carried taken down. The same objection holds in regard to the single guns of the same calibre, while the cartridge is a poor one for shotgun use.

Some time ago a Belgian firm consigned to a New York dealer a few single guns of .44-calibre. They were beautifully made, little side snaps with a low, centrally hung hammer, and by the ingenious arrangement of a long fore end and wide opening hinge the end of the twenty-four-inch barrel, which folded back under the stock, came flush with the butt plate. They were, as I remember them, the best guns ever made for a canoeist's use, and I was surprised to find that they are no longer on the market.

There were, it seems, two objections—the calibre and the price. The .44-40 shell does not carry enough powder to make a very effective aim. The import duty of 35 per cent. and $1.50 per weapon added to the original cost raised the net retail price to $14.50 each. No wonder that a second order was not placed.

If some American gunmaker would turn out a lot of these arms, without checking or fancy stocks, of .45 calibre, to use the .45-90 or .50-110 or .45-70 late Government shell, he would find that the demand for canoeist's and bicyclist's use would be a pretty large one.

My preference for the .45 or .50 calibres is that the ordinary .20, .16, or .14 gauge shell is difficult to procure and occupies considerable space in a canoeist's or bicyclist's equipment. Besides being too light a charge, the .44-40 cartridge had no room for shot inside the shell, and it was therefore carried in a wooden case projecting in the same manner as a bullet, and the cost of these cases made quite an item when the expense of reloading ammunition was considered, while the .45 shell is easy to procure, takes up very little room, and properly loaded would prove very effectual on small game at reasonable distances.

The folding model described above could be carried in an open-ended canvas case at the canoeist's right side, whence it could be instantly withdrawn and closed, and if provided with an extractor similar to that of an automatic ejecting revolver no trouble would be experienced in seating the cartridge home, or even leaving it in the barrel when folding the gun together. If a stop similar to that of the old model S. & W. .38 calibre revolver were added, pressing would render the ejector inoperative at will.

One of these guns, weighing from four to four and one-half pounds, would carry a load of from 50 to 55 grains of black powder very nicely, leaving plenty of room for shot inside the shell.

Reloading would be extremely easy, and the expense would be light, the costly wood shot case of the .44-.40 being unnecessary.

When this century was in its infancy, and our grandfathers stalked pompously around, arrayed in swallow-tailed coats and painfully tight trousers, it was considered a refined and gentlemanly accomplishment to be able to puncture another equally pompous individual at twenty paces. It is rather odd that men who were short of temper, when it came to a difference of opinion, ever preserved the patience necessary to acquire good marksmanship by the painfully slow and tedious process then in vogue.

Imagine Walter Winans, A. A. Webber, or any of the modern cracks, carefully measuring the powder, seating the wad, and then ramming it down until the rod told the trained fingers that the charge was sufficiently packed. Imagine them seating the .50-calibre ball with loving tenderness, priming the charge, and then trusting that the whole affair would not miss fire—a common occurrence in those days. The man who could make a fairly good target in 1800 worked hard to attain his proficiency, while the revolver shot of to-day has everything made easy for him. Then look at the difference in the cost of weapons. A pair of dueling pistols by Manton was worth a couple of hundred at least, while to-day a brace may be had for $30.

One of the most noticeable changes in revolver shooting of late is the adoption of double-action or self-cocking weapons. Until very recently shooters were greatly prejudiced against arms of that style for anything that savored of accurate work. Of course, no one attempted using them as self-cockers when shooting at a mark, but even when the hammer was cocked by the thumb and the revolver used as a single action there was an unpleasant dragging sensation perceptible to the delicate touch of the expert that had a tendency to mar the accuracy of his aim. This has been obviated in the later models of revolvers.

The English revolver is, generally speaking, a pretty poor affair. It is rather strange that, while the English are a nation of sportsmen, we are far ahead of them in the matter of all firearms, with the two exceptions of hand-made shotguns and elephant rifles, and the only reason that they excel us in these is that we don't make the two latter.

Two distinct models of target revolvers are being made. One has a side swing ejector—that is, upon a spring on the left side of the frame being pressed forward the cylinder drops to one side, and upon pushing a short rod the empty shells are all thrown out at one time. This model is of .38 calibre, and, with a six and a half-inch barrel, weighs about forty ounces. It is a double action arm that may be used as a single action for fine shooting. The other, and by far the prettier, model is made with a tip-up barrel that ejects all the shells automatically and simultaneously, and there is a rib along the top of the barrel. These revolvers take the .32, .38, or .44 cartridges, have six and a half-inch barrels, and weigh from forty to forty-three ounces.

Their peculiarity is that all the calibres have the same size frame and barrels, the only difference being the size of the bore in barrel and cylinder. The .32 calibre therefore weighs the most, and is the one to select should one desire the heaviest weapon with the least recoil. The blued finish in target revolvers is always best to select, as there is no glare and glisten to dazzle the eye when taking aim. As now made, many target revolvers are fitted with elevating rear sights, not for the purpose of allowing for ranges of various distances, but to accommodate the use of various charges of powder in the cartridges.

The recoil of the charge in a pistol barrel throws the barrel up in the air, the throw increasing in proportion to the amount of powder used. To counteract this one must aim at a certain distance below the object which it is desired to hit when using a full, or at a lesser distance when firing a reduced charge. By elevating or depressing the rear sight to suit different loads one may continue to see the sights point at the same spot, and yet really have the bore pointed high or low. With fixed rear sights the allowance must be made on the target and not on the arm. The above-described revolvers are rather expensive, but th man who imagines that in order to indulge in revolver practice he must invest from $12 to $15 is a very much deluded individual, and one who loses a lot of cheap enjoyment.

When Uncle Samuel decided a few years ago to equip the navy with the present regulation revolvers there were retired from the Government service a lot of weapons that were practically as good for shooting purposes as when new. These were bought up by a Broadway firearms dealer, and placed on the market at $6 and $5 each, respectively. They are weapons weighing spectively. They were weapons weighing two and one half pounds, and with seven and one-half inch barrels, and made to take the .38 calibre long or short cartridges, and are heavy enough to secure pretty accurate shooting.

Until one has mastered the knack of holding, and allowing for the upward "kick" which the barrel gives, upon the bullet leaving the muzzle, the short cartridge, with its 15 grains of powder and 125 grains of lead, will be found much pleasanter to handle than the long, with 18 of powder and 150 grain bullet. But as soon as the shooter becomes accustomed to the recoil of the heavier charge, the long cartridge will be found superior, for the reason that it may be obtained in the variety known as "inside lubricated," while only "outside lubricated" cartridges are made for the short. Now the difference between the two is as follows:

The lubricant—a mixture of beeswax and cylinder oil—which fills the groove or canelures of the bullet, to prevent the leading of the barrel, is outside of the shell of the "outside" variety, and consequently unprotected. This does not so much matter with cartridges that are kept carefully in their original boxes in a cool place, until used, but, if carried loosely in the pocket, the lubricant is apt to rub off and almost certain to hold small particles of dust and dirt, both of which are apt to spoil the rifling. With the "inside" variety the shell is made long enough to entirely cover and protect the grooves in which the lubricant rests, and the cartridges so made can stand almost any amount of rough usage without being damaged. Should the shooter use a great amount of ammunition, it is much cheaper, as in rifle shooting, to reload his shells, and by reducing the charges of powder the inside lubricated cartridges may be used with loads of powder equivalent to the short cartridge.

A set of reloading tools, consisting of powder measures, bullet mold, or capper, decapper, and bullet seater, may be purchased for 00 cents; a set adapted to the inside lubricated comes higher, $3 being the price; but it will be found that the latter give so much better results that their purchase is advisable. Ammunition ready loaded may be had at $1 per 100 for the 15-grain, or $1.10 for the 18-grain cartridges. One pound of rifle powder at 30 cents will reload 336 of the 18 or 466 of the 15-grain cartridges, while primers cost $1.20 per 1,000, and one can get 46 150-grain bullets from one pound of lead, or 56 of the 125-grain bullets. So it will be seen that considerable expense is avoided by reloading one's own cartridges.

It is well never to use an iron or steel rod for the purpose of cleaning a pistol barrel. The best instrument is a brass rod with a revolving wooden handle and tipped with a bristle brush of brass wire. The brass will not injure the rifling, which may be damaged by contact with the harder metals.

E. T. KEYSER.

ICE YACHTING SEASON ON.

How the Sport Differs from Sailing Water Craft—Some Prominent Yacht Clubs.

Ice yachting has been more thoroughly enjoyed during the present season than has been the case for many years past, and racing has been a daily programme at Orange Lake, back of Newburg, and at Red Bank, N. J., on the broad stretch of the Shrewsbury. Up to the present time, however, there has been no racing on the Hudson River, although a score of boats of the Carthage, Hudson River, and New Hamburg Ice Yacht Clubs are set up on the river bank and ready to be launched.

As soon as the preliminaries can be arranged and the river in the vicinity of Hyde Park is frozen over a series of races for the championship pennant will take place. This emblem of championship is a silk flag 30 feet long, with the words "Ice Yacht Challenge Pennant of America" in gold letters on a blue ground. It is a perpetual challenge flag, and can never become the individual property of any club. It is at present held by Archibald Rogers's sloop-rigged boat Jack Frost, carrying 911 square feet of sail. She is enrolled in the New Hamburg and Hudson River Ice Yacht Clubs. A challenge was issued for the pennant last Winter through the Orange Lake Ice Yacht Club, but the absence of suitable ice made the race an impossibility.

Sailing an ice yacht is a totally different science from that of managing the ordinary vessel that sails through water. The highest speed can be made on smooth black ice from which all particles of snow have been swept, and, contrary to the prevailing opinion among laymen, the ice yacht makes her fastest time when both side runners are on the ice, and not when the windward one is six feet or more in the air, as the average draughtsman depicts her. The principal difference between the method of sailing an iceboat and that of sailing an ordinary yacht is when running before the wind. The Summer yachtsman just eases sheets until the boom is broad off, and steers a straight course. Not so with the ice yachtsman. He never eases sheets on his craft, and it is a fact that on nearly every boat in the fleet the sails have been hauled aft as flat as they can be brought, and the sheet made fast on a cleat and never altered during the entire season. The ice yacht can travel directly before the wind, but is compelled by a series of jibes to tack to leeward, first taking the wind on one side and then on the other. The reason for this is that there is so little resistance to the forward movement of an ice yacht that she would quickly run out of the wind and be taken aback suddenly, with disastrous results, both to the rigging and the men who, even under ordinary circumstances, must cling to the backbone with all their strength. On other points of sailing the ice yacht behaves similarly to the craft whose mission is to plow the deep, except perhaps in the matter of speed.

The method of stopping the craft is by throwing her up in the wind, when the action of the breeze quickly brings her to a standstill. The rudder is then jammed hard over, so that it is at right angles with the runners at the extremities of the crossbeam. She is then as securely anchored as though held by a chain cable.

The oldest ice yacht club in the United States is the New Hamburg Club, which was organized in 1869, and which has its station at New Hamburg, Dutchess County. Its flag officers are: Commodore—Irving Grinnell, one of the prominent members of the New York Yacht Club; Vice Commodore—William Van Wyck; Rear Commodore—Charles E. Sands. Among the noted iceboats enrolled in the club fleet are the Avalanche, owned by Charles E. Sands; Blitzen and Jack Frost, owned by Archie Rogers of America's Cup fame; Cyclone, owned by J. R. Roosevelt; Phantom, owned by R. Stevens; Zero, owned by Commodore Grinnell.

The North Shrewsbury Ice Yacht Club was organized in 1882, and incorporated the following year. Its flag officers are: S. W. Morford, Commodore; Charles D. Warner, Vice Commodore. Its station is at Red Bank, N. J., and among the most noted yachts that carry the New Jersey club's colors are the Dreadnaught, owned by Pierrepont Anger; James B. Weaver's Kittie and Scud. L. F. Chevalier's Get There, Capt. George Coley's Rocket, William Chandler's Typhoon, Edward Asay's Daisy, S. W. Morford's Flaw, and Charles Burd's Zip.

The Carthage Ice Yacht Club, with a station at Carthage Landing, was organized in 1881 and incorporated nine years later. Benjamin Merritt, its Commodore, is considered one of the most expert ice yacht sailors in the country, and there is seldom a race on the upper Hudson or at Orange Lake where one of the "Merritt boys" does not pilot one of the competing yachts. Stephen Glass is the junior flag officer of the club. Harry C. Higginson's Cold Wave, Shadow, and Windward, Richard Knight's Haze, H. Suydam's Isis, Charles Sands's Magic, I. Miller's North Star, Merritt brothers' Ranger, J. B. Weaver's Scud, Irving Grinnell's Whistler, and J. Sturges's White Wing are the most noted racers in the club.

The Hudson River Ice Yacht Club, with stations at Hyde Park and Roosevelt Point, is the largest organization of its kind. It was organized in 1885, and for several years the blue ribbon of championship has been a fixture in its clubhouse. Archibald Rogers, owner of the champion Jack Frost, is the senior flag officer, and Dr. J. C. Barron, who is also a member of the New York Yacht Club, is Vice Commodore. Its principal racing fleet, in addition to the Jack Frost, includes H. P. Rogers's Arctic, Charles E. Sands's Avalanche, T. Newbold's Blizzard, Harry Higginson's Cold Wave, Shadow, and Windward, J. T. Tower's Dragon, J. L. Breeze's Flash, J. A. Roosevelt's Icicle, Dr. Barron's Northern Light and Polaris, G. E. Ruppert's North Star, F. G. Landon's North Wind, and Irving Grinnell's Zero and Whistler.

The club that enjoys more real sport than all the others combined is the Orange Lake Ice Yacht Club. It was organized in 1888, and the following Winter was incorporated. From the position of the club course, a lake on the summit of a mountain back of Newburg, the members have ice longer than any of the clubs whose stations are on a level with the ocean. As early as the middle of November they begin setting up their boats ready for the first bit of thick ice, and there are most close struggles for the mastery on that little lake than at any other place where ice yachts are rigged.

Harry C. Higginson, a most enthusiastic devotee of the sport, is Commodore, and he has gathered around him a score of experts whose equal would be hard to find. Willett Kidd, whose flier Snowdrift has a national reputation, is Vice Commodore. Both have held office for several years. The home of the club is the same as that of the Pine Point Club, a noted fishing organization. The membership of the two clubs is practically the same, and their pleasure is divided between fishing in the Summer and sailing their favorites over the frozen surface that covers one of the best fishing lakes in New York State in the Winter.

In the club fleet are many of the most famous yachts in the country. Commodore Higginson's three fliers, Cold Wave, Shadow, and Windward, head the list, with Willett Kidd's Snowdrift, Robert Kernochan's Troubler, E. Walsh's Arctic, Homer Ramsdell's Ice Queen and Esquimau, Frank G. Wood's Flying Jib, Charles M. Stebbin's Ice King, B. J. Quinlan's Impulse, and H. N. Kniffen's Tony so closely contesting for the laurels that it is anybody's race until the finish line is crossed.

The most popular rig for an ice yacht is the sloop, with a single head sail and pole mast, although the catrig and lateen have many admirers.

YACHTS AND YACHTSMEN.

Recent advices from Bristol show that the principal work in the Herreshoff shops this Winter is the construction of the one-design seventy-foot water-line sloops that will, it is hoped, attain as much popularity as have the one-design thirty-footers in the past four years. The work on these boats is being pushed rapidly forward, and one of them is already almost completed, the deck laid, and many of the metal fittings riveted in position.

The second one is about two-thirds planked up from the lead keel, and judging from the army of workmen employed on her both boats will be ready for launching about the same time. The others will not be completed until about the middle of April.

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George H. Saunders of Bristol is at work on a large cruising yawl for a yachtsman at Canandaigua, N. Y., which may be seen on Long Island Sound before being shipped to the interior. Her midship section shows a hollow line near the keel, and in type she is similar to the up-to-date shallow fin. Saunders is also building a cruising keel catboat.

Commodore Joseph E. Fletcher of the Bristol Yacht Club has decided to dispose of his sloop Nymph and purchase a large racing craft for the season of 1900. The Nymph is laid up at South Brooklyn.

The steam yacht Jathniel has been sold by H. A. Hutchins to a New York yachtsman whose name has been withheld for the present. Mr. Hutchins is negotiating for a larger steamer, and has retained Capt. G. E. Nutter, who commanded the Jathniel, as skipper of the new craft.

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Stuart & Co. of Wollaston have received a commission from a member of the New York Yacht Club for a thirty-five-foot cruising knockabout. This boat will be one of the largest vessels of that type ever built, as they are essentially small, handy craft. The new boat will be 55 feet over all, 34 feet 9 inches on the water line, 12 feet 6 inches beam, and 6 feet 8 inches head room in the cabin, with a draught of 6 feet. She will be equipped with all conveniences, will have one stateroom, and will carry 2,500 square feet of canvas.

***

The latest bit of gossip from England is to the effect that Capt. "Bob" Wringe, who was second in command of Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock, has canceled his contract with the owner of one of Fife's new twenty-raters and accepted the position of commander of one of the seventy-footers now building at Bristol, and his racing during the coming Summer will be between Execution Light and Brenton's Reef Lightship, off Newport. If some owners of the other craft act likewise in securing the best professional skippers to sail their boats, devotees of the sport may expect a series of great races with such men as "Hank" Haff, John Barr, Uriah Rhoades, "Nate" Watson, and other of America's experts against Capt. Wringe.

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The noted schooner Constellation is being thoroughly overhauled at South Boston preparatory to an extended cruise to the Bahamas and West Indies. Among the principal repairs are a new deck and new teak rails and water ways.

***

Many Chicago yachtsmen are looking around for fast boats that have made reputations in the East, with the object of having a fleet of fliers on Lake Michigan that shall be second to none. Inquiries have been made for particulars, prices, &c., of a dozen or more of the most speedy ones that have been raced on Long Island Sound. Mr. Burt H. White of the Chicago Club has for some time been casting about for a bigger boat than Josephine, the trial race competitor which was built at Muncie, Ind., to enter the lists for the cup ultimately won by Genesee. In this venture he was associated with D. C. Griffiths of this city, and it was Mr. Griffiths who was commissioned to keep a weather eye for a good boat on his trip East last Fall. After looking about for some time Mr. Griffiths is said to have decided that the old Glorianna of 1891 would nicely fill the bill for the purpose required, and it is not unlikely that this famous boat will find its home at Chicago at no late date. Kestrel, the more modern Fife boat, is probably second choice. There is also said to be a general looking over of a number of Eastern boats by Western yachtsmen, and it is at least possible that a purchase or so may be made besides that above suggested. The Hussar is another racer that will probably be seen on the lakes next Summer. J. D. Baird, who paced her last season, is building a fifty-one-footer at Thomas Webber's shops at New Rochelle.

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The annual meeting of the Yonkers Canoe Club is scheduled for Feb. 1.

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Will Fife, Jr., designer of the Shamrock, has been slowly recovering his health, but it is only within a short time that he has been able to discard the cane which replaced the crutches which he was obliged to depend on during his convalescence. He is now busy with plenty of work at his Fairlie yard.

***

The Hydrographic Bulletin issued by the Government dated Jan. 10, contains a goodly amount of information that is invaluable to yachtsmen contemplating a cruise either across the ocean or along the coast. The reports from the various stations along the coast include new marks and buoys for wrecks, a list of the recent losses at sea, with the probable position of the derelicts, ice reports, and the following forecast for the weather during the remainder of the current month for the North Atlantic Ocean:

Stormy weather along the transatlantic routes, with frequent strong westerly and northwesterly gales. Frequent gales north of the thirty-fifth parallel, extending southward to the thirtieth parallel west of the fiftieth meridian; occasional gales as far south as latitude 25 degrees north. Northers in the Gulf of Mexico. Occasional fog along and to the northward of the transatlantic routes, longitude 47-70 degrees west. Limits of the trades moving southward. Ice probable as far south as Cape Race. Recent indications point to an earlier ice season than usual.

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Two new Racine motors for small launches that are on exhibition at 318 Broadway have been inspected by many yachtsmen during the past week.

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The Sachem's Head Yacht Club, one of the most popular organizations at the eastern end of Long Island Sound, is at work on a petition to the Governor which it hopes will result in the building of a breakwater from 500 to 1,000 feet long off the mouth of Sachem's Head Harbor. This breakwater would make a land-locked harbor one-half mile square, with a mean depth of water of twenty feet. This would be of great value, not only to yachtsmen, but to coasting vessels that may be compelled to seek shelter. The committee in charge, consisting of Edward C. Seaman, Frederick C. Mitchell, and Frank D. Howell, Jr., has secured the indorsement of all the yacht clubs on Long Island Sound, as well as a score of shipping agents whose vessels at times are compelled to put into harbors along the coast during the severe storms.

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The meeting of the Executive Committee of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound is scheduled for Wednesday evening at the Hotel Manhattan. Representatives of the Atlantic and Larchmont Clubs will meet the committee in order to agree upon a uniform measurement and classification rule.

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The advent of four new raceabouts in the twenty-one-foot water line class will be watched with interest by yachtsmen on Long Island Sound. Two of the designs have been made by B. B. Crowninshield, whose racers have always been in the front rank, and the other pair are from the board of Clinton Crane.

***

Harrison L. Drummond's steam yacht Sapphire was reported on Wednesday morning, at daylight, passing out to sea from Charleston, S. C., where she was joined by her owner. She cleared for Cuba and the West Indies. The Sapphire flies the New York Yacht Club flag.

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Isaac Stern's new steam yacht Virginia has started on a long European cruise, the itinerary of which was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES last Sunday. The yacht has been lying in the Hudson River, off Thirty-fourth Street, since her arrival from Bath, Me., and workmen have been busy putting the finishing touches to the interior cabinet work and decorations. On Wednesday she dropped down to the Pocahontas coal pockets and filled her bunkers for the voyage, returning to her anchorage late in the afternoon. The Virginia's first stop will be Bermuda, where she will take on board several friends of the owner and then sail direct to the Mediterranean. Mr. Stern and his family have already started abroad and will join the yacht at Alexandria early next month. The voyage will extend until the latter part of May.

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The steam yacht Barracouta, New York Yacht Club, owned by Mr. Edward Kelly, is at Norfolk awaiting orders.

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An army of workmen is busy completing the interior cabinet work and decorations of George Lord Day's new schooner, Endymion. The yacht is lying alongside the long wharf at Tebo's Basin, foot of Twenty-third Street, South Brooklyn, and as soon as she is ready for sea Mr. Day will start on a long cruise in European waters.

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The following ticket has been nominated by the Board of Trustees of the American Yacht Club for election at their annual meeting, which will be held Jan. 16: For Commodore—J. Murray Mitchell, (cutter Bedouin;) for Vice Commodore—Henry W. Eaton, (yawl Audax;) for Rear Commodore—George W. Quintard, (steamer Saranac;) for Secretary—Thomas L. Scovill; for Treasurer—William Porter Allen; for Fleet Surgeon—Samuel B. Lyon, M. D.; for Measurer—H. de B. Parsons; for Consulting Engineer, George W. Magee, United States Navy; for Trustees, Class of 1903—J. Howard Wainwright, Thomas L. Scovill, and Charles A. Gould.

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At the annual meeting of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, which was held last Wednesday evening at the Hotel Manhattan, the following officers were elected without opposition: Commodore—C. T. Wilis, (sloop Acushla;) Vice Commodore—George G. Tyson; (schooner Nirvana;) Rear Commodore—Alfred Peats, (steamer Lorelei;) Secretary—Charles Wright Kirby; Treasurer—R. Outwater; Measurer—Frank Bowne Jones; Trustees, to Serve Two Years—Henry E. Doremus and Alfred Peats. Regatta Committee—F. Bowne Jones, Chairman; Charles E. McManus, D. Willis Merritt, Thomas A. Mead, and Charles Frederick Kirby. The Secretary's report for last year showed a membership of 265 and a fleet of 86 yachts.

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The annual reception of the Greenville Yacht Club will be held on Wednesday evening, Jan. 31, instead of Jan. 23, as previously announced, in Belvedere Hall, Danforth Avenue and Old Bergen Road, Greenville; which is a part of Jersey City. Tickets for the event have now been issued. The committee in charge are Vice Commodore C. J. Leach, Secretary F. L. Haeuptner, Treasur Oscar Graff, C. N. Pinkney, and William Brown. At the February meeting of the club a committee will be appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year. Charles Johnson is making some extensive alterations to his sloop Soverin II., which include a new keel and cabin. C. P. Boos has purchased a naphtha launch.

***

Commodore Clarence Postley of the Larchmont Yacht Club has sold his schooner Colonia to Lewis Cass Ledyard, the candidate for Commodore of the New York Yacht Club. The broad pennant of the chief flag officer of the Larchmont Club will fly from the steam yacht Colonia, (formerly Alberta,) which was erroneously reported to have been sold to Mr. Ledyard. The flagship of both clubs this year will be named Colonia. Mr. Ledyard has not yet stated his intentions, but it is probable that the noted schooner that will sail under his flag will be raced extensively.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Patriotism and Enterprise Combined in a Great Black Silk Sale

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Why say patriotism? Because American Silks only will be offered at this sale. They are the best, wear the best, look the best, and because of a protective tariff can be sold at a far more reasonable price than the foreign.

Why say enterprise? Because to maintain our well-known Silk supremacy it requires enterprise and energy. Enterprise in being the first to recognize merit and acquaint you with it, and energy to keep a growing Silk business growing to your advantage.

Why are French, Swiss and Italian makers building and looking for sites on which to erect silk factories? Because American Silks are better, wear better, look better.

This sale is unique in itself. It's the first time that such a great assortment of exclusively American Silks was ever shown, and the only time when such advantageous prices have ever been given. The sale is an assured success even before we've cut a yard of Silk, for we have the goods before us and we know that all Brooklyn is going to be interested.

We are selling fancy colored silks at prices that are really incomparable. Have a look at them while at this great black silk sale.

AT 49c. INSTEAD OF 89c.—20 inch Black Surah Foulard.
AT 69c. INSTEAD OF $1.25.—26 inch Black Surah Foulard. These are double warp and consequently extra strong; also fine black and lustrous.
AT 79c. INSTEAD OF $1.10.—5,000 yards American Reversible Black Peau De Soie.
AT 69c. AND 79c. INSTEAD OF $1.00 AND $1.25.—4,800 yards 24 inch American Black Crepe De Chines.
AMERICAN BLACK TAFFETAS.—49, 59, 69, 79, 89c. and $1.00. Foreign Taffetas in these qualities would cost 25 per cent. more.
AMERICAN BLACK SATIN DUCHESSE.—69, 79, 89, 98c., $1.25 and $1.50. 25 per cent. less than corresponding qualities of foreign makers.
AT 79c. INSTEAD OF $1.00.—Black Corded Silks. These corded silks come in a variety of fancy patterns.

New Creations in Shirt Waists. Every day is adding to the popularity of these becoming and sensible garments, as is every day adding to our ability to meet your every wish. Our display of new conceits for to-morrow will be found one of the very best ever shown. All the up-to-date materials.
AT $3.98 INSTEAD OF $4.98.—Fine Quality Taffeta Silk Waists in all the best colors, also black; corded front and back; dress waist sleeve.
AT $4.98 INSTEAD OF $6.50.—A choice lot of Taffeta Silk Waists in black and colors, several styles to choose from, corded and tucked effects, all with dress waist sleeves.
AT 50c. INSTEAD OF 75c. TO $1.50.—600 Sample Waists, this season's make mostly, 34 and 36 sizes, in lawns and percales, neat and desirable Waists in every way.
Splendid things in white and colored Waists, in a number of styles, 98c., $1.45, $1.98 to $6.98.
AT $1.98 INSTEAD OF $2.98.—French Flannel Waists in cardinal, royal blue, garnet and lavender, full front, pleated back, dress waist sleeves.
AT $1.7½ INSTEAD OF $2.98.—Excellent new things in Brilliantine Waists.

Capes and Skirts at a Reduction. These are those convenient and comfortable garments that come in so handy during skating and out-door exercise time, and these prices are specially low.
AT $6.25 INSTEAD OF $9.75.—Golf Cape with deep flounce and trimmed with fringe, Grey, Blue, Green or Black effect, with reversible plaid linings, finished with hood and high rolling collar.
AT $5.90 INSTEAD OF $9.25.—Westbrook Skirts, for skating, golf, rainy-day or general wear, in double faced material, blue brown, or black Oxford mixtures, with rows of stitching around lower part.

Superior Limoges China at Half. And this ware is as staple as Government Bonds. And here we offer it below par. The finest China made in Limoges, France, at one-half Saturday's prices. There is a collection of almost everything made in china. Little lots of several decorations, but most of the goods are the beautiful Holly Decoration laid on green ground in border style. All the pieces are richly embellished with coin gold.
Bread and Butter Plates, 50c. each, reduced from $12.00 dozen.
Dessert Plates, 63c. each, reduced from $15.00 dozen.
Fruit Plates, 75c. each, reduced from $18.00 dozen.
Dinner Plates, 87c. each, reduced from $21.00 dozen.
Mayonnaise Bowls, $1.12 each, reduced from $2.25.
Fruit Comports, 87c., $1.37 and $1.62 each, reduced from $1.75, $2.75 and $3.25.
Chop Dishes, $2.50 each, reduced from $5.00.
Cake Plates, $1.25 each, reduced from $2.50.
Bread Trays, $1.50 each, reduced from $3.00.
Salad Bowls, $2.25 each, reduced from $4.50.
Ice Bowls, $2,87 each, reduced from $5.75.
Sugar Baskets, $1.00 each, reduced from $2.00.

$20.00 for $30.00 Limoges Dinner Sets. To-morrow we will offer twenty-five good Limoges China Dinner Sets at $20.00 the set. The sets are composed of 100 pieces, including Soup Tureens, and are counted a fair market value at $30.00 the set. There are four very pretty floral decorations to choose from. The predominate colors are pink, blue and lilac. There are only twenty-five sets in the lot; wish we had a hundred for to-morrow's selling, so we wouldn't have to disappoint late comers.

$1.98 for $4.50 Jabots and Chiffons. This is a small lot of exquisite things in Jabots and Fancy Chiffon stocks, some with real Duchesse lace ends, all white—$1.98 each for regular $4.50 kinds.

50c. for Warner's $1.00 Corsets. Second Floor. Some 500 pairs of the well known Warner Corsets, warranted rust proof, medium waists, well bound, nichly flossed with silk, and finished with silk edging at top. White and drab, 18 to 30—the style is a little different from the regular—the maker only knows the difference, but it gives them to you at 50c. instead of $1.00.

Colored Petticoats. These are in every way up-to-date, well made, stylishly shaped and comfortable.
AT 98c. INSTEAD OF $1.59—Genuine Mercerised Petticoats, in black and colors, made deep umbrella flounce, corded.
AT $2.98 INSTEAD OF $4.98—Fine Imported Mercerised Moreen Petticoats, in assorted silk stripes, very deep umbrella flounce.
AT $3.98 INSTEAD OF $5.00—Extra quality Taffetas Silk Petticoats, in plain colors and pretty shadings, deep umbrella flounce, corded.

More Muslin Underwear. The interest in our Annual Sale has continued for two weeks without any lagging interest. We have disposed of carloads of these well-made garments, yet we've many opportunities still.
CORSET COVERS—
Cambric Covers, V shape, handsomely embroidered, 19c.
Cambric Covers, low neck and square back, embroidered, 29c.
NIGHT GOWNS—
Good Muslin Gowns, V shape and high neck, tucked and embroidered insertion in yoke, 39c.
Cambric and Muslin Gowns, embroidered and lace trimmed, 49c.
DRAWERS—
Muslin Drawers, umbrella shape, tucks and ruffle, 19c.
Muslin Drawers, regular shape, embroidered edge, 29c.
PETTICOATS—
White Petticoats, cambric ruffled, 39c.
White Petticoats, some tucked ruffle, others lace trimmed, 49c. and 59c.

Stoves and Other Housekeeping Helps for Little. Coal Ranges of almost every deseription, and to-morrow we offer a good sized family range with carved doors and cabinet base complete, put up at $6.98.
"Uncle Sam Fortune" Coal Ranges complete, put up at $9.98.
Coal Heating Stoves from $2.15 up.
Gas Radiators, 4 tubes, about 33 inches high, at $1.68.
Pastry tables with flour bin and the latest improvements, at $6.98.
Bissell's "Poplar" Sweeper, 80c.
Bissell's "Challenge" Sweeper, $1.55.
Self-wringing Mops, 20c.
Wood Fibre Pail, 15c.
Acorn Soap, per case of 50, 93c.
Acme Soap, per case of 100, $2.10.
Ammonia, ½ gallon jug, 10c.
Wax tapers, box 30, 4c.
Special sale of Lalance & Grosjean's Agate, Nickel, Steel and Pearl Agate Wares—all strict

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TO-DAY, TEN PAGES,

WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—The British advance on the Boer position at Ladysmith has apparently begun. Gen. Warren has moved eastward from Frere with 11,000 men, and it may be that he will make an attempt to seize Hlangwano Hill. Upon the success or failure of this movement the future of the campaign may depend. Many mysterious movements of British troops are in progress, and it is reported that the Boers are leaving Natal, discouraged. The trials of Dutch colonists at Cape Town for treason are being pressed. The first German squadron is reported ready to sail at one day's notice. Reports from Pretoria indicate that the Boers expect a big battle to-day or to-morrow. A Boer commando is reported in Zululand. Canadian Indians in the Northwest are becoming very uneasy, and there are grave fears of an uprising there. A detachment of 400 Canadians, outside of the Canadian contingent, was accepted. The plague has made its appearance in Australia. Prince Alfieri of Italy died at Rome yesterday. Conflicting reports of victories in Colombia come from Kingston.—Pages 3 and 7.

Page 1.

A new match company, to oppose the Match Trust, is about to commence operations at Paterson, N. J.

Fire threw the People's Choral Union off the key and into a small-sized panic at Cooper Union yesterday.

Richard Raywood, who has been missing from his home for nineteen years, ate dinner with his wife and son at Trenton, N. J., yesterday.

The contest over the Superintendency of Insurance is assuming a very serious phase, and may result in the loss of the State by the Republicans this year.

It is authoritatively stated that the bill providing for the consolidation of Greater New York Post Offices will be amended so as to exclude the Brooklyn office.

John Barrett, ex-Minister to Siam, in an address delivered near Chicago yesterday declared that the cabled report of Senator Hoar's anti-imperialism speech was the culminating influence that brought about the Philippine insurrection.

Page 2.

Police Captain Price took up his new duties yesterday as Chief of the Detective Bureau in Brooklyn. Commissioner Hess says his transfer from the Tenderloin precinct was a promotion.

The Mazet reports are ready and will be presented to the Legislature this week. The majority report will strongly attack Mr. Croker and the Tammany organization.

Page 3.

The United National Postal Clerks' Association held a meeting in the interest of the Classification bill now pending in Congress.

Page 4.

"The Belle of New York" company returned on the St. Paul from its successful stay of two years in London.

Page 5.

The snowstorm of yesterday brought the regular Sunday meet of fast steppers on the Speedway to an abrupt close.

Edward S. Campbell, receiver of the wrecked Middlesex County Bank of Perth Amboy, N. J., has sued to have set aside a transfer of property by Robert N. Valentine to his brothers.

Page 7.

A Forsyth Street wedding party broke up in a riot yesterday afternoon. Four men were seriously hurt.

Two farmers who stopped Saturday night at a Raines law hotel at 929 Second Avenue were dead yesterday. One of them blew out the gas on retiring.

The Rev. Dr. George T. Purves, pastor-elect of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, preached his first sermon in the church yesterday, and was greeted by many of the congregation.

Page 10.

Heavy breakers have done considerable damage along the shores of Rockaway Beach and Jamaica Bay.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters took occasion yesterday to denounce the policeman's treatment of the ragged little boy.

Prof. Felix Adler spoke at Carnegie Hall yesterday to the Society for Ethical Culture on "False Views of Marriage."

Irving Friedell, thirteen years old, of Jamaica, Queens Borough, died suddenly yesterday while out on a cross-country run.

A woman who committed suicide in a room in the rear of a Brooklyn saloon left a letter saying she was Cora Crosson of Lebanon, Penn.

There was a fire in the tenement house at 170 First Avenue, in which several tenants were burned and a policeman was injured in making a rescue.

Samuel A. Howard, who was arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the death on Saturday of Mrs. Munson at 340 East Forty-eighth Street, was discharged from custody yesterday by Coroner Zucca.

Dr. Silverman in a discourse at Temple Emanu-El yesterday declared the great achievement of the nineteenth century to be the emancipation of the masses, and he cited the Spanish-American, the Philippine, and the Transvaal wars as evidences of further progress in that direction.

Amusements.—Page 4.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

FAITH CURER REFUSES A CASE.

A Boston Healer Declines to Treat a Woman Whose Foot Had Been Crushed.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 14.—Mrs. W. D. Carleton of Plymouth came to Boston yesterday afternoon, and later in the day attended a Christian Science meeting in Tremont Temple. At 6:40 o'clock she started for home, and going down to the South Station boarded a train, as she supposed, bound for Plymouth. When about forty feet outside of the train house she discovered that she was on a wrong train, and without stopping to consider the consequences, ran out on the platform and made a jump. The train was going at a good rate of speed, and when she reached the ground she fell, and one of her feet landing on the rail one wheel passed over it, crushing it to a jelly.

The injured woman was taken back into the station and the Emergency Hospital was notified. When Dr. Brush arrived on the scene he saw at once that the woman was in a serious condition, and proposed to take her to the hospital. When this was broached to her she absolutely refused to go to that institution, saying she was a Christian Scientist, and that she wanted to be taken to a Mrs. Goodall, at 363 Massachusetts Avenue, whom she wanted to treat her. She also refused to be taken there in an ambulance, and the doctor was obliged to hire a hack, in which she was taken to the address.

When she arrived there Dr. Brush explained the nature of the injury, and Mrs. Goodall at once said that it was a proper case *for hospital* treatment, and ordered the woman's removal to the City Hospital, where she was taken, and where later her foot was amputated.

Mrs. Godail said the woman had attended only one meeting, and was evidently carried away with the idea that the science of Christian healing included surgical cases, which, however, they were not prepared to treat.

MR. HOAR'S PART IN THE FILIPINO WAR.

John Barrett Says the Senator's Speech Provoked the Outbreak.

WAS CABLED TO HONGKONG

Thence Sent to Manila and Circulated Among Insurgents.

Its Effect Upon Aguinaldo's Forces Said to Have Been to Incite Them to Resistance Against the United States.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—"Senator George F. Hoar's anti-expansion speech, delivered in the United States Senate and cabled to Hongkong at a cost of $4,000, was the culminating influence that brought about the insurrection against this Government by Aguinaldo and his followers."

John Barrett, ex-United States Minister to Siam, made this statement as his belief before an assemblage of college men last night at Lake Forest University. He said it was the first time he had publicly named the Senator. It is possible that Mr. Barrett was encouraged to grow confidential before his audience, because it was known that the anti-expansion sentiment at Lake Forest had been strong. After he had mentioned the name he added that the Government had made a quiet investigation, and had traced the speech from the Senate Chamber to Paris and Hongkong and the camps of the Filipinos.

There was much interest in the reception Mr. Barrett's speech would meet. At the close of the meeting he was cheered, and the audience of several hundred people waited in line to shake hands with him.

In the course of his address the speaker said it had been discovered in the Government investigation that Senator Hoar's speech was cabled in cipher and in fragments to Paris, where it was put together and forwarded to Hongkong. It interested the Government to know what friends the Filipinos had at this time who were in a position to send the message.

"I was in Hongkong at the time," said Mr. Barrett, "and I remember the incident distinctly. I was coming down stairs in the hotel when I met the President of the Hongkong Junta, and he had in his hand the long dispatch he had just received. It gave a large part of Senator Hoar's speech in full, and a summary of the rest of it. I asked the President what he was going to do with it, and he told me that he meant to send it to the officers of the army in the Philippines. He was urged not to do it, but he protested that it had been printed in the United States and was public property.

"Four days after that speech had been delivered it was in the hands of those who saw an opportunity to make political capital of it. The speech was published and distributed among the soldiers, and I believe it was the culminating influence that brought about the open insurrection. This speech, you must remember, was delivered before there was an open insurrection.

"The Government has made some efforts to find out who was responsible for the transmission of the speech. Nothing will be said about the results of the investigation, but it is pretty well understood who were involved.

"I was in the islands, and I know that many of the Filipinos were more friendly to the Americans than to Aguinaldo and his leaders until they were incited to war by such circulars as these."

SPEECH CITED BY BARRETT.

Senator Hoar's speech opposing the Administration's policy was delivered in the Senate Jan. 9, 1899, and was in reply to the speech of Mr. Platt of Connecticut opposing the Vest anti-colonial resolution.

Without adverting to the proposed policy of the United States entering upon an expansion of its territory, except in a general way, Mr. Hoar entered upon a discussion of the Constitutional phases of the question involved in the resolution under consideration. He began by saying that he was induced to speak only from a commanding sense of public duty, and added that he disliked to differ from the President and from so many of his party associates.

Holding that expansion was contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, Mr. Hoar held up to more or less ridicule those who favored expansion and the ratification of the treaty of Paris without amendment. Their arguments, he said, were "Three cheers for the flag! Who will dare to haul it down? Hold on to everything you can get! America has outgrown Americanism!"

"In general," he went on, "the friends of what is called imperialism or expansion content themselves with declaring that the flag which is taken down every night and put up again every morning over the roof of this Senate Chamber, where it is in its rightful place, must never be taken down where it has once floated, whether that be its rightful place or not—a doctrine which is not only without justification in international law, but if it were implanted there would make of every war between civilized and powerful nations a war of extermination or a war of dishonor to one party or the other."

Senator Hoar then followed with an analysis of Senator Platt's views. He contended that not one of the authorities cited by Mr. Platt—citations from Supreme Court decisions, from Mr. Webster, from the text writers, and from legislative precedents—helped him.

"From these postulates," he said, "the Senator [Mr. Platt] reaches the conclusion that we have a right to conquer, hold, and govern a subject population of ten millions, without any Constitutional restraint, such people being entitled to no Constitutional rights, but subject to the uncontrolled will of the American Congress.

"He says he has faith in the Declaration of Independence. That declares that all men are created free and equal, and that the Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, which he interprets to mean, from the consent of some of the governed! Although I do not find that any of them are expected to consent in this case; that he wishes I had the same faith in the Declaration of Independence that the fathers had; that he prays that the sound of the Liberty Bell from the tower of Independence Hall, still ringing in his ears, may proclaim liberty to regions never dreamed of by the fathers.

"That proclamation he will make by turning our guns and bayonets, if need be, upon the people of the Philippine Islands, compelling them to submit to a Government whose powers, just or unjust, are not to depend upon their consent, compelling them to submit to taxation without representation, and depriving them forever of the equality, in which the Declaration of Independence, in which he still has faith, declares they were created. * * *

"The Constitutional argument for slavery was ten times as strong as the argument of the Senator from Connecticut. The slave master said he owned men for their good. The Senator from Connecticut proposes to own voters for their good. But the slave property had come down to the slave owner from his fathers. To the Constitutional doctrine of the Senator from Connecticut I desire to oppose mine. * * *

"The power to conquer alien peoples and hold them in subjugation is nowhere expressly granted. The power to hold alien peoples and hold them in subjugation is nowhere implied as necessary for the accomplishment of the purposes declared by the Constitution. It is clearly shown to be one that ought not to be exercised by anybody—one that the framers of the Constitution thought ought not to be exercised by anybody.

"1. Because it is immoral and wicked in itself.

"2. Because it is expressly denied in the Declaration of Independence.

"3. It is affirmed that it is immoral and unfit to be exercised by anybody in numerous instances by contemporary State Constitutions and the contemporary writers and authorities on public law, who expressed the opinion of the American people in that generation who adopted the Constitution as well as of the men who framed it."

Senator Hoar quoted President McKinley in his message to Congress a year before, in December, as saying: "I speak not of forcible annexation, because that it not to be thought of, and under our code of morality that would be criminal aggression."

The President, Senator Hoar said, placed himself and the American people "on the stern enduring and perpetual rock of righteousness," and asked, "who shall haul him down? Who shall haul down that code? Who shall haul down the President?"

Further on Senator Hoar said:

"At the close of the nineteenth century the American public, after its example in abolishing slavery has spread throughout the world, is asked by the Senator from Connecticut to adopt a doctrine of Constitutional expansion on the principle that it is right to conquer, buy, and subject a whole nation if we happen to deem it for their good—for their good as we conceive it, and not as they conceive it. Mr. President, Abraham Lincoln said: 'No man was ever created good enough to own another.' No nation was ever created good enough to own another.

"To single American workingman, no humble American home will ever be better or happier for the Constitutional doctrine which the Senator from Connecticut proclaims. If it be adopted here, not only the workingman's wages will be diminished, the burden of taxation be increased, not only, like the peasant of Europe, will he stagger with an armed soldier on his back, but his dignity will be dishonored, and his manhood discrowned by the act of his own Government."

Senator Hoar then drew attention to Cuba, citing the resolution, referring to it as a precedent why the Philippines should be treated in a like manner, and freedom granted the inhabitants.

HOAR DECLINES TO REPLY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Senator Hoar to-night declined to take any notice of the statements attributed to Mr. Barrett, ex-Minister to Siam, in an address on the Philippine question.

The Senator said that Gen. Otis's reports give the fullest account of the events that led to hostilities and that he expects, as he has already given notice, to deal with the whole matter in the Senate.

SAY ALCOHOL IS NOT FOOD.

Committee Which Investigated Prof. Atwater's Statements Declares His Contention Erroneous.

BOSTON, Jan. 14.—The committee appointed at the Northfield Summer Conference of Christian Workers, Aug. 11, 1899, to investigate the statements of Prof. Atwater of Wesleyan University on the nutritive value of alcohol, has made an exhaustive report in a sixteen-page pamphlet, entitled "An Appeal to Truth," published to-day.

This committee acted in co-operation with the Advisory Board of the National Temperance Societies, the Presbyterian Woman's Temperance Association, the Permanent Committee on Temperance of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Permanent Committee on Temperance of the Presbyterian Church, the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society, the National Department of Scientific Instruction, and the Non-Partisan National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Under these auspices the data furnished by Prof. Atwater as the result of his experiments at Middletown were subjected to a searching analysis by leading experts in physiological chemistry, and the following deductions are made:

Prof. Atwater says his experiments proved that alcohol is oxidized in the body. This is not denied, but it is denied that Prof. Atwater's claim proved alcohol to be a food. Many poisons besides alcohol are oxidized in the body.

The Middletown experiments are said to prove that alcohol in being oxidized in the body furnishes heat and energy. This again is not denied; but the assertion is made that the claim proves nothing in favor of alcohol, because its injurious action at the same time far outweighs the value of the heat and energy it liberates, as is the case with other poisons oxidized in the body.

Prof. Atwater, in his experiments, proved that alcohol protects the materials of the body from consumption just as effectively as corresponding amounts of sugar, starch, and fat. But eminent scientific authorities testify that these statements are not supported by his own figures in the tables of his first official data bulletins published by the Department of Agriculture in 1899. This is the testimony of professors occupying the chairs of pathological chemistry in the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical Society, New York; of physiology in the Medical School of Northwestern University, Chicago; of hygiene in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, and of a former professor in the Philadelphia Polyclinic and College for Graduates.

These scientists, after careful study of Prof. Atwater's report, come to the same conclusion, viz., that his tables do not show that alcohol protected the body's materials, but show on the contrary a distinct loss of nitrogenous material when alcohol was administered.

The entire testimony in "The Appeal to Truth" shows that, according to his own tables, Prof. Atwater's costly experiments have produced no evidence to sustain his charge of error against the present temperance teaching that alcohol is not a food, but a poison.

AMERICANS SUCCEED IN MEXICO.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 14.—The new incorporation of the Mexico City Electric Vehicle Company, which has a charter for an electric-coach service and an electric omnibus system here, has been received. Messrs. Whitney, Maloney & Widener of New York and Philadelphia are behind this enterprise. It is hoped to open the new service this Spring. To-morrow the electric street car service will be inaugurated here by President Diaz.

Gas company movements in New York are interesting the people here, as work has been begun on the property of the Mexico City Light, Heat and Power Company, which has a fifty-year charter from the Government of this city. It is understood here that some of the leading gas magnates in New York City are in this business, assisted by Wesley S. Block of the Welshach Company. The charter is a liberal one, and the extraordinary duration of the franchise has caused much comment here. The securing of the charter by Americans has blocked the way of rival schemes.

Little Child Burned to Death.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Jan. 14.—While playing around a fire kindled by her elder brother at Riversville, yesterday, Anina Cristensen, four years old, ran into the flames. Her clothing caught fire, and before it could be torn from her she was so badly burned that she died a few hours later.

Russia's Gold Reserve.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 14.—The budget statement of M. de Witte, Russian Minister of Finance, cabled in part last week, announced, in connection with the unfavorable condition of the money market, that Russia's gold reserve was diminished last year by 24,600,000 rubles.

Most Superb Day Train in the World.
The "Royal Limited" leaves New York, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty St., daily 3 P. M.; arrives Washington 8 P. M. Splendid Dining and Cafe Car Service.—Adv.

WRECK MYSTERY UNSOLVED

Name of Steamer Lost in St. Mary's Bay Still Unknown.

SHE MAY BE THE HELGOLAND

Vessel Belongs to the German-American Petroleum Company and Sailed from Philadelphia Jan. 5.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 14.—The gale has not yet blown itself out, and the sea is still too rough to allow boats to get near the wreck in St. Mary's Bay. As yet there is nothing to show the name of the vessel. Ten bodies have been located among the rocks, and others can be seen floating about. Plans have been made for recovering these to-morrow, or as soon as the weather permits, and it may then be possible to get at the name of the steamer from pieces of boats wedged in the clefts of the rocks.

The Roman Catholic priest of the district, while holding a service at Holyrood to-day, was given by a villager a photograph which had been washed ashore, apparently from the wreck. This represents a seaman wearing a cap upon which are the letters "S. M. S. Falke." The priest was also told that the ship had slipped off the rocks into deep water, and had disappeared, except for the top of one mast, and that a Guernsey, with the letters "S. M. S." had also been picked up near the wreck.

It appears that the ship's funnel was banded red, white, and black, with a white diamond. This funnel could not be that of the Falke, as she, being a North German Lloyd liner, would have a yellow funnel. It is also thought that the photograph might be one of a seaman on the German warship Falke, or one taken while its owner was on the other Falke.

The funnels most closely resembling that of the wreck are those of the American Petroleum Company, which are banded black, red, white, and black, and the vessel certainly had a lot of petroleum on board, as the ocean is covered with it, causing hundreds of birds to perish.

The Warren Line of Boston is known as the White Diamond Line, and, although the funnels of its vessels are black, the wreck may have been a chartered steamer, with a white diamond painted over the regular signal to show her as a Warren liner.

From the information conveyed in the above dispatches, it is believed here that the wrecked vessel is one of three oil steamers chartered, or owned, by the Standard Oil Company, two of which sailed from this port, and the third from Philadelphia. The names of these vessels are the Mannheim, which left here Jan. 6 for London; the Helios, which left here Jan. 15 for Flushing, Holland, and the Helgoland, which left Philadelphia Jan. 5 for Bergen, Norway.

Of these the Mannheim is the least likely to be the wrecked vessel, as she has three masts, whereas the dispatches state that the wrecked vessel has but two. The Helios might fit the description, but the Helgoland is the most likely of the three. Having left Philadelphia on Jan. 5 the time elapsing between her date of sailing and the discovery of the wreck off the Newfoundland Coast ought to bring her in that neighborhood. The oil steamers from New York and Philadelphia furthermore take a course across the Atlantic that brings them in the vicinity of St. Mary's Bay where the wreck was discovered.

The Helgoland, Capt. Ritter, is a steel vessel 294 feet long, 37.6 feet beam, and 26.5 feet deep, with a tonnage of 2,397. She was built in 1890 by Armstrong, Mitchell & Co. at Newcastle, England. She was owned by the German-American Petroleum Company. She, as well as the other two vessels named, carried a crew of about fifty men.

CHORAL SINGERS IN A PANIC.

Fire Scare Interrupts Frank Damrosch's Rehearsal at Cooper Union.

Fire threw the People's Choral Union off the key and into a small-sized panic at Cooper Union yesterday afternoon. The thousand singers under Frank Damrosch were rehearsing the oratorio of "The Messiah," when several of the sopranos were seen to spring from their seats and make their way hurriedly to the door. An alto, looking up at the first row of posts from the stage, gave a cry of alarm and pointed to a ring of fire that was encircling the top of the pillar. The wax in the gas pipe had caught fire.

Instantly all was confusion. Cries came from all parts of the house. The occupants of the front rows at once rose in a body as if to make for the door. Mr. Damrosch stood smiling near the piano with his baton, making signals at his frightened flock, but his voice was lost in the tumult.

The flame was flaring more fiercely, and a mad rush for the door seemed a matter of only a second or two, when Secretary John McDonough sprang down to the front and climbed upon the railing.

"Keep your seats," he shouted; "there is no danger!"

"Yes, there is," screamed back half of the second sopranos, pointing at the flame.

Mr. McDonough's efforts were made effective by Miss Mary McGowan, one of the deepest altos, who cried out: "Don't be silly, girls. There is no danger. See, the men are laughing." Somebody meanwhile had slipped around and turned down the gas and the weakened flame quickly died out.

As the timid cries came back from the door and resumed their seats, Mr. Damrosch made a little speech. "I'm afraid I'll have to give you a fire drill," he said. "You seem to have forgotten that no well-regulated chorus ever starts for anywhere without signal from the director. I want you to remember that in case of any danger at any time, neither the director nor the officers will leave the hall till every member is safely out doors." The rehearsal went on to the end.

PONY ATTACKS HIS OWNER.

Mr. Brauner's Wife Comes to His Rescue with a Broom.

VINELAND, N. J., Jan. 14.—J. C. Brauner, a prominent resident of this village, was attacked and painfully injured on Friday night by a pony. Mr. Brauner was engaged in hitching the animal to a wagon, but had not finished, when the animal attacked him.

The pony reared and, coming down, threw Mr. Brauner to the ground. The pony then tried to jump on him and bite him, but Mrs. Brauner came to her husband's assistance, and with a broom beat the animal off. Mr. Brauner was severely shaken up, and was bruised in several places by the animal's teeth.

PORT EWEN'S CHURCH TROUBLE.

Pastor Burton Agrees to Leave If His People Pay What They Owe Him.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Jan. 14.—The Reformed Church at Port Ewen, which for months has been on bad terms with its pastor, the Rev. William Burton, now has the opportunity to terminate his pastorate. Mr. Burton offers to quit the church April 1, provided he shall receive the salary due him. He says he has had no money from the church for about a year. Paid, he will go away; not paid, he will remain, and possibly sue the church for what is due him.

Notwithstanding the majority of the congregation are pleased by the resignation of the minister, a fear is expressed that it may be impossible to collect the money due him, several hundred dollars. For months the church has been practically forsaken by the well-to-do parishioners; pew rents have not been paid and the collections have been small.

The members of the Consistory are now scurrying about the country trying to collect the pew rents and to secure subscriptions, in the hope that they may get together money enough to meet Mr. Burton's demands.

PAYN'S FIGHT FOR OFFICE

Possible Effect of His Contest with Roosevelt.

THE PARTY MAY BE DIVIDED

Republicans Express Fear that They May Lose the State This Year on Account of the Struggle.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—Gossip is already rife among politicians as to the effect the contest between Gov. Roosevelt and Louis F. Payn over the Superintendency of the Insurance Department will have on the next State election. Mr. Payn's friends make no secret of their intention to oppose the Governor during the present session of the Legislature as well as in the State Convention, in the event of Gov. Roosevelt being a candidate for renomination. There are those who predict that if the fight between the Governor and Mr. Payn becomes bitter, and all signs point to such a consummation, Senator Platt and the Republican organization will not be able to hold aloof, but will be forced to take sides in the contest. In this event, say the holders of these views, the Republican Party in this State will become involved in a factional disturbance which will rival, at least, the famous "stalwart-halfbreed" contest which rent the Republican organization in twain and turned New York State over to the Democrats.

These views are not entertained alone by Democrats, who naturally view the present Republican situation with feelings closely resembling jubilation, but are expressed in all earnestness by Republicans who fear that the Roosevelt-Payn trouble will resist in the election of the Democratic State ticket and Legislative candidates next Fall.

The Albany Evening Journal, which is controlled by William Barnes, Jr., Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, has editorially warned the party leaders of the danger confronting them if the Payn matter is permitted to go on. It is no secret that influential Republicans are seeking to restore peace, but the prediction is made that their efforts will be in vain. Those who know the Governor say that Payn has forced Col. Roosevelt, by his open defiance, to use every effort to remove him, and as Payn's friends are in a fighting frame of mind it is the opinion of men who have had experience in New York State politics that the Payn people will sacrifice the party in the State before they will agree to conform to the Governor's wishes.

There have been persistent rumors in Albany that the National leaders are viewing the situation here with anything but complacency, and will make an effort to put an end to the trouble with a view of securing New York's electoral vote at the approaching election. These rumors cannot be verified.

Superintendent Payn has been having personal talks with State Senators during the past few days. His friends have not lost any of the confidence which has been manifested by them all along, that Mr. Payn would remain Superintendent of Insurance by reason of the Governor's failure to secure enough votes to confirm another nomination. Some Republicans believe that the situation would be much benefited if Gov. Roosevelt could be induced to become President McKinley's running mate, but many of the Governor's friends say that it is not to his liking to become a candidate for Vice President, as he desires to serve another term as Chief Executive of the Empire State.

There is some speculation as to what course will be adopted by the Democratic Senators when it comes time to vote on the nomination of a Superintendent of the Insurance Department. A prominent Tammany Senator said to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent: "We are playing politics, and will do whatever will bring the best results to the Democratic Party."

A report is in circulation to-night that Gov. Roosevelt will not make any nomination until after the legislative reception, which is to be held at the Executive Mansion Wednesday night. It is said that many Republicans are to be in Albany to attend the reception, and that the Governor expects to discuss the Payn matter with them before sending a name to the Senate.

Mr. Payn's friends say that the publication this morning of his business dealings with the State Trust Company was inspired by persons who are interested in seeing him removed from the Insurance Department. When Mr. Payn was asked to-night if he believed this to be true he answered: "I have nothing to say."

Gov. Roosevelt also declined to talk about Mr. Payn's connection with the State Trust Company, but did say: "The statement that I am fighting Mr. Payn is untrue. His term of office expires and I am using my prerogative as Governor to select my own candidate, that is all."

ATTITUDE OF TAMMANY.

The part which the Tammany members of the Senate will take in the fight over the confirmation of a successor to Superintendent Payn of the Insurance Department has aroused considerable interest among local politicians. Senator Grady, when asked yesterday just what course the Tammany members would pursue, said he had not given the matter much thought. "That is a bridge we will cross when we reach it," the Senator said with a laugh.

Representatives of Mr. Payn have consulted with Tammany leaders within the last week, in an effort to gain votes against the confirmation of his successor. Just what answer these emissaries have carried back to the Superintendent of Insurance is not known, but a remark dropped by one of Mr. Croker's most intimate friends yesterday indicates that Tammany may be lined up with Mr. Payn in the contest.

Mr. Croker's friend is in constant communication with Mr. Croker. In a private conversation, he said that although the question was one which did not concern Tammany Hall directly, its representatives in the Senate felt that it would be unjust to deprive Mr. Payn of an office which he had filled creditably. From this the inference was drawn that the Tammany men would support Mr. Payn's friends.

TO OPPOSE THE MATCH TRUST.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 14.—The articles of incorporation of a new match company to operate in this city will be filed in the County Clerk's office within a few days. The new concern will be at work in opposition to the Match Trust in less than three months. Morris San of this city recently obtained patents on machinery which, it is asserted, promises a revolutionize the industry of matchmaking. Instead of trying to improve on existing methods and machinery, Mr. San started afresh, and he has perfected a machine which, it is claimed, can turn out matches far more rapidly and with far less cost than any machinery at present in operation.

The company will have a capital of $500,000 dollars, and Paterson capital will be largely represented in the organization. Stock will also be taken by capitalists in New York City. The name of the corporation will be the Federal Match Company. The company will manufacture matchmaking machinery and will also make matches, it being necessary to build the machinery before anything else can be done. It is understood that the company has an option on a large factory in this city.

Copper Claims Sell for $2,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 14.—One of the biggest mining deals on record in British Columbia was consummated in the transfer of the White Horse copper claims to the Rothschilds for $2,000,000. The deal was made by Manager Bowker of a British American syndicate. This group of twenty claims was examined some time ago by the Rothschilds' engineers, who reported that $1,000,000 worth of ore had been exposed by a creek washing away the formation.

Another Carnegie Library.

OTTUMWA, Iowa, Jan. 14.—Andrew Carnegie has offered to give $50,000 to Ottumwa for a public library if the city will agree to spend $5,000 a year to maintain it.

BROOKLYN WINS HER FIGHT.

Post Office Will Not Be Included in Consolidation of Greater New York Offices.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The people of Brooklyn who have been so active in opposing the scheme for a consolidation of the Post Offices in Greater New York have won their fight. It is learned to-night on high authority that the bill as reported will be amended in such a manner as to exclude the Brooklyn Post Office from the consolidation. The other boroughs included in the bill will not be so favored.

This result is due chiefly to the vigorous fight made by Brooklyn people through their Congressional delegation, which, by the way, seems to be exercising an influence in this Congress rather unusual in the case of Brooklyn representatives. A mammoth petition bearing about 15,000 names, was forwarded from Brooklyn to Representative Driggs, the leader of the Brooklyn delegation, and a stiff fight has been made. One thing that worked in favor of Brooklyn was that the argument most prominently put forward for the consolidation of the other Post Offices did not apply to their case.

This argument was that in the suburban sections of Greater New York a free delivery system could not be perfected unless consolidation was effected. The multiplication of Postmasters in a sparsely populated locality like the Borough of Queens, for example, made a free delivery system cumbrous and imperfect, so it was alleged, and the only way to have the system perfected was to consolidate the Post Offices under one responsible head. This, the Brooklyn men were able to claim, did not apply to their borough, which has an up-to-date system, and would not derive much improvement from consolidation.

The bill has been introduced in other Congresses and has always failed. This time it is the intention of the backers of the measure to push it through, if possible, and with Brooklyn stricken out from the proposed consolidation it will be easier to accomplish. The bill was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Platt, and in the House by Mr. Cummings.

$25,000,000 IN IMPROVEMENTS.

The Baltimore and Ohio Decides to Spend the Money for Bettering Its Lines.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—Plans for the expenditure of $25,000,000 in improving the physical condition of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have been completed, and within the next three years that amount of money will have been expended. Improvements of roadbeds, bridges, tracks, and equipment will be made on all lines of the system.

The present rapid development of earning power of the system has led the Directors to the belief that a large percentage of the $25,000,000 can be spared from surplus earnings. Although the detailed plans of improvement have not been made public, yet it is said that a great percentage of the money will be spent in improving the line between Chicago and Pittsburg.

MITCHELL, Ind., Jan. 14.—The Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern is spending $1,500,000 straightening and shortening its line through Indiana more than five miles, preparatory to cutting the schedule between St. Louis and Cincinnati from nine to eight hours. Four thousand men will be worked just as soon as the weather permits, and the road will be practically rebuilt across Indiana.

One of the greatest changes is made by tunneling the hills in the Willow Valley and the big hill west of this city. The Willow Valley tunnel will be 1,080 feet in length, and will cut off more than two miles and many sharp curves. The big tunnel east of Mitchell is being lowered nine feet. It is 1,700 feet in length.

There are twenty-five different contracts, and some of them provide for rebuilding the track ten or fifteen miles, sometimes departing a mile from the present right of way.

HOME AFTER NINETEEN YEARS.

Richard Raywood Dines with His Family at Trenton, but None of Them Will Say Where He Has Been.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 14.—Richard Raywood, nineteen years missing from home, ate dinner to-day with his wife and son. The latter was but a little boy when his father one day disappeared leaving no trace. From that time until recently nothing was heard from him.

When Raywood first disappeared it was supposed he had met with foul play, and a long search was made for him. This ended when it became evident from facts that were brought out that he had voluntarily gone away.

He will not talk about himself, neither will his wife nor son say anything about what he did or where he was during his long years of absence. Mr. and Mrs. Raywood will leave here this week to take up their residence at Springfield, Mass., where, it is said, Mr. Raywood has a handsome home awaiting her.

EFFECTS OF A "CLOSED" SUNDAY

South Norwalk Citizens Buy in Norwalk—Rum Traffic Flourishes.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Jan. 14.—The nickels and dimes of South Norwalk citizens poured into the cash drawers of the Norwalk cigar and fruit dealers to-day, while the traffic on the trolley cars to the sister city was unusually good. All this was brought about by the fact that it was the first day of the enforcement of Mayor Charles G. Bohannon's famous order for a "closed" Sunday to the South Norwalk City Council, which he modified to simply shut up the cigar and fruit stores and to prevent drug and news stores from selling tobacco or confectionery. Ice cream, soda water, newspapers, shaving, and boot blacks the Mayor considered necessary.

The South Norwalk merchants did not enjoy seeing their trade go to Norwalk, and several opened up and sold bottled soda, giving away a cigar with every glass. The police were inclined to interfere at first, but no arrests have as yet been reported.

The merchants say that more rum was sold in South Norwalk yesterday than ever before in the history of the city, as the police were so busy watching for violations of the law in the sale of cigars that they had no time to watch the saloons.

PARALYZED BY A SNEEZE.

New Jersey Detective Meets with a Peculiar Mishap.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 14.—William A. Housell, the county detective, is partly paralyzed as a result of a sneezing spell. He gave one especially violent sneeze and immediately felt a sharp pain in his back. He found a moment later he could hardly move, and has since been troubled with paralysis.

The physicians say that in sneezing he doubtless strained the spinal cord, and that the paralysis will pass away.

Opticians Will Meet in Geneva.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, N. Y., Jan. 14.—The New York State Association of Opticians will hold its annual meeting at the Nester Hotel, this city, Wednesday, Jan. 17. There will be about fifty delegates present. After the business sessions have been held, and the factories of the Standard and Geneva Optical Companies have been visited, there will be a banquet.

Cercle Francais de l'Harmonie Ball.
Madison Square Garden, to-night.—Adv.

THE STATE TRUST COMPANY'S STRENGTH

Soundness of the Institution, as Shown by Examinations.

FAILURE OF KLING'S ATTACK

President Johnston Shows How the Charges Were Concealed from the Officers.

The officers of the State Trust Company expressed satisfaction yesterday with the result of the examinations of its affairs made by Gen. Avery D. Andrews at the instance of Gov. Roosevelt and by Superintendent Frederick D. Kilburn of the State Banking Department, as the result of the petition of Abram Kling, a stockholder, who questioned the propriety of some of the loans made by the company. Gen. Andrews declared that nothing which he discovered in his examination of the institution reflected in any way on its solvency, while Superintendent Kilburn reported that he found the company in an entirely solvent condition, with a surplus of at least $1,000,000. The Superintendent of the Banking Department also found that the company held ample security for the loans referred to in Mr. Kling's petition, and in the course of a statement in regard to the affairs of the concern, said: "I do not believe that the condition of this company was ever better than at present."

Superintendent Kilburn, in a second statement, last night, said: "The importance of the case has been greatly exaggerated. In fact, the affair might be termed 'a tempest in a teapot.'

"The company is, and has been, perfectly solvent. The securities deposited for the loans are amply sufficient to protect the Trust Company."

Walter S. Johnston, President of the State Trust Company, in a brief statement published yesterday in THE NEW YORK TIMES, called attention to facts showing the prosperity of the company since the present management obtained control nine months ago. He showed that in that brief period its surplus had been increased by $500,000, an increase greater than had been made in the ten years prior thereto, while the average deposits had doubled. President Johnston, in a more extended statement last night, said that there was a significant and extraordinary spectacle presented in the proceedings against his company.

THE CHARGES WITHHELD.

"The first opportunity that I have had," said Mr. Johnston, "though I am the President of the company, and the custodian of the interests of hundreds of depositors, to examine the Kling charges carefully and in detail, came when I picked up the newspapers this morning. When I asked Mr. Kilburn on Saturday to permit me to copy the Kling petition he said the department invariably regarded such communications as confidential, and, this once having been disposed of by his examination, in any how, it was not necessary for me to have it. And yet every newspaper in the city had such a copy at the moment, and some were printing for public

CAPT. PRICE IN BROOKLYN

New Head of the Detective Bureau Takes Up His Duties.

THE TRANSFER A PROMOTION

Commissioner Hess Pays a Tribute to the Officer—Shake-Up Ordered by the Police Board.

The transfer of Police Captain James K. Price from the command of the Tenderloin precinct to the Detective Bureau in Brooklyn it was learned yesterday was the result of a long discussion in the Police Board and was not due solely to Chief Devery. It can be stated on excellent authority that the board had long contemplated a change in the Brooklyn detective office and that the only reason it was not effected earlier was that Capt. Reynolds's friends in the board desired to save him the humiliation of being relieved. From the first mention of the necessity for a change it was the intention to transfer Capt. Price to Brooklyn, and it was said the name of no other precinct commander was considered.

The Brooklyn Commissioners were convinced of the necessity for a change, but they were unwilling to sacrifice Capt. Reynolds until something had occurred which would prove him to be deficient in executive ability. The scape of "Syndicate" Miller, it was said, gave the board the opportunity to make the change, but even after that occurrence there was delay, in order to give Capt. Reynolds a chance to rehabilitate himself by locating or capturing the fugitive. Finally, however, the board concluded to send Capt. Price to the Brooklyn Detective Office and to relegate Capt. Reynolds to another and less prominent command.

Neither Commissioner Sexton nor Hess was willing to discuss the shake-up for publication, any further than to say that it was for the good of the service. Commissioner Hess said, however, the sending of Capt. Price to Brooklyn was really a promotion, and that as such it had gone to a deserving officer.

"Capt. Price is an exceptionally competent commander," Mr. Hess continued, "and the members of the board feel sure that he will acquit himself with credit in his new position. He has excellent detective ability and is really a marvel in his power to command men. He stands by his men, and they stand by him, and, while I know nothing of what men he will take with him, I'm sure that he would have no difficulty in getting half the Tenderloin force to go with him if he needed them. We will do all we can to strengthen his hands, and we feel confident he will prove that we made no mistake in sending him to Brooklyn.

Capt. Price put in probably the quietest day of his career as a policeman yesterday. It was his first day of duty as the head of the Brooklyn Detective Bureau. He had a talk with the thirty detectives attached to the bureau and then conferred with Deputy Chief Mackellar. Later he took a look around the district about the Borough Hall.

Capt. Price declined to discuss the matter of his transfer to Brooklyn. He also refused to say anything about his plans in connection with the running of the local Detective Bureau.

It is believed, however, that there will be some changes made in the staff of the bureau in a few days. It is thought likely some of the men who worked under Capt. Reynolds will be detailed to do precinct duty and that their places at headquarters will be filled by Manhattan men.

CAPT. THOMAS'S NEW DUTIES.

Successor of Capt. Price in the Tenderloin Receives Congratulations of Friends.

Police Captain Andrew J. Thomas, the new commander of the Tenderloin Precinct, spent a good share of his time yesterday in arranging his personal belongings, which had been sent down from the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station, and in receiving numerous friends who called to congratulate him upon his transfer to the precinct where he began his police career as a patrolman about twenty-two years ago.

Among the Captain's callers was one who had known him many years ago in a little village in the southwestern part of this State, where both then resided. This man, after a talk with the Captain about old times, said:

"When I first knew Capt. Thomas I was a boy of ten years or so, and lived in Yorkshire, Cattaraugus County, about thirty-five miles southeast of Buffalo. There were two trains a day to and from Buffalo over the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad, then just completed, and called the Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia. Before the building of that road the people of Yorkshire depended on the stage coach for transportation. A more obscure place did not then and does not now exist on the map of New York State, and the transition from there to the Tenderloin Precinct, even after twenty-five years, is a remarkable one. The entire population of the village is less than a quarter of that which is housed in some single buildings in this precinct.

"Andrew Thomas and two other men had a sort of leather trust in Yorkshire; that is, they made all the boots and shoes and harness for the villagers and the farmers in the vicinity. But Thomas was not satisfied with such a career as the place offered, and one day he decided to try his fortune in New York. His surroundings here are as different from those in the place where I first knew him as could be imagined. If I were to mention the chief differences I should say that the moral tone of Yorkshire is higher than that of the Tenderloin, but the pace is faster here."

Capt. Thomas was on the floor of the station house when the men were turned out at 8 o'clock last night. Just before the command was given one of the Sergeants presented to the new commander a handsome basket of American Beauty roses. Attached to it was a card bearing the greeting, "Good luck and best wishes from the men of the Nineteenth Precinct." Capt. Thomas expressed his thanks briefly.

Capt. Price called at the station for a little while during the evening to get some of his personal effects that had not been moved.

Capt. Thomas said he had no plans to announce regarding the conduct of affairs in the Tenderloin, except that he would endeavor to maintain order. While he had not had time to look the precinct over, he was of the opinion that there had been a decided change for the better since he did patrol duty there.

The resorts in the precinct were kept under the strictest surveillance last night, and were quiet accordingly. Only known patrons or such persons as passed the muster of experienced lookouts were admitted, and drinks were served with extreme caution.

There were exceptions, and one of them led to the arrest of two bartenders, John Clot, of 241 Seventh Avenue, and Alexander Clark of 111 West One Hundredth Street. Two detectives from the Central Office dropped into the Tivoli, in West Thirty-fifth Street, where they were working, and ordered two glasses of whisky. Nothing was said about luncheon, and the waiters were promptly arrested.

Capt. Thomas came to New York about twenty-four years ago, and after two years' service in the Fire Department was appointed to the police force. He did his first patrol duty in the Tenderloin, where he remained about four years. He was then made a Roundsman, and about six months later was promoted Sergeant. He became Captain in 1896, being one of several officers advanced to that rank by the Strong Police Board. For some time prior to his promotion he had been Acting Captain at the West Twentieth Street Station.

CHANGES IN OTHER PRECINCTS.

Excise Laws More Strictly Enforced and Few Arrests Made.

Police Sergt. Frank Kear, who has been Sergeant in the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, took command there yesterday morning as Acting Captain. He had held that rank before in the same precinct until relieved by Capt. Stainkamp. With the latter's transfer to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station Kear goes up again. His experience in the place before makes the work comparatively easy for him. When Acting Captain he made a record acceptable to his superiors.

Police Capt. Stainkamp reported at the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station at 8 o'clock, but did not take command. He said he was indisposed and would not take personal command until to-day. He has the grip. He seemed pleased with the change.

Capt. John J. Donahue relieved Capt. Thomas at the West Forty-seventh Street Station in the morning. There was no ceremony.

Sergt. Fitzpatrick, who came from Sheepshead Bay to take the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station desk, went on duty at the latter place at 6 o'clock last night. "A change of air is good for anybody," he said, with a much pleased expression, when asked how he liked it. "You know a soldier's duty is to obey orders. If his orders take him back to God's country, so much the better for him."

Affairs in all the precincts were quiet, and few arrests were made. The excise laws were more strictly enforced than usual. One arrest was made by the West Sixty-eighth Street Station police, and that was because a saloon keeper failed to keep his barroom open to view from the street.

SNOWFALL PASSES BY.

No Mantle of White for the City—Skating Uninterrupted.

One of the few mild snow falls of the Winter occurred yesterday at noon, and for an hour it looked as if New York would at last be clothed in a mantle of white. Churchgoers, as they left after the morning services, found big flakes coming down in an almost blinding whirl. It was only in untrodden places that the snow remained for any length of time, however, as the weather was warm, and on the streets and sidewalks it melted almost as soon as it struck the ground.

The Street Cleaning Department was just beginning to suffer under the strain of getting the machinery of its snow removal system ready for business, and sleighs were being dusted off and made ready for the "first of the season" dash, when the snow fall died out completely, having made no impression whatever on the landscape.

The weather people explained the matter yesterday afternoon by saying that a real snowstorm which has been doing business about the Great Lakes for a few days passed out to sea yesterday. There was little wind, and by 3 o'clock in the afternoon the sky had cleared. The weather grew warmer gradually, until at 5 o'clock the mercury reached 38 degrees, the highest of the day. Then it began to grow colder and stood at 36 degrees at 8 o'clock last night.

The snow made but little difference to the thousands of skaters who invaded Central Park and took possession of the ice yesterday morning. They came early, and soon after the lakes had been thrown open to the public the smooth ice was thronged with a happy crowd. The ice was in fair condition, having been swept and the roughness taken off. Toward afternoon, however, the surface became a trifle soft.

MAY LYNCH A MURDERER.

Mob Formed in Indiana to Avenge the Unprovoked Killing of a Young Man.

Special to The New York Times.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 14.—At Augusta, a small town in Pike County, last night Frank Purcell aged eighteen, shot and killed Rufus Ross, aged seventeen. The shooting, which was unprovoked, has caused great excitement in the community.

Ross and several of his friends were giving a stag party, and about midnight Purcell came along and calling Ross to the front gate, asked him why he had not been invited. Ross made no reply. Purcell at once shot him over the left eye, killing him instantly.

Purcell was intoxicated and tried to make his escape, but was overtaken a few miles north of Augusta by a mob. Sheriff Ridgeway and posse took the murderer from the mob and placed him in jail at Petersburg. Purcell says he had no reason for shooting Ross only that he was not asked to the party.

A report reached here at 7 o'clock to-night that a mob was forming at Augusta and would march to Petersburg and storm the jail to-night. Sheriff Ridgeway has a strong guard at the jail, and says he does not fear the mob.

Peter Rutgers Kissam Dead.

Peter Rutgers Kissam, formerly assistant cashier of the National Bank of Commerce, died yesterday afternoon of pneumonia at his home, 9 Spencer Place, Brooklyn. He was a member of the old Kissam family, which settled in this country in 1644. He was born in Saratoga in 1833. His father was Peter Rutgers Kissam. His cousin, Maria Louise Kissam, was married to the late William H. Vanderbilt.

Mr. Kissam was for forty-three years connected with the Bank of Commerce. He retired last September. His wife, who was Miss Angelina B. Hill, died in 1896. He is survived by three children. Mr. Kissam was a member of the Union League Club of Brooklyn, the Aurora Grata Club, the New York Historical Society, and the American Institute. He was also one of the original Trustees of the Bank Clerks' Mutual Benefit Society. The funeral will be held on Wednesday at his late home, and the interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

Golf at Jacksonville.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 14.—William Smith of Chicago and George Lowe of the Dyker Meadow Club played an eighteen-hole match play on the links of the Florida Country Club Saturday. The men proved to be almost perfectly matched. Their score was a tie, each making the first round in 36 strokes, the record of the links, and the second in 38 strokes. Their drives exceeded by many yards any that have been made on the course. The exhibition drew the largest crowd of the season.

Heirs Contest a Will.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 14.—The heirs at law of the late Mrs. Ham of Tivoli, N. Y., have brought an action in the Supreme Court to contest her will. Mrs. Ham died recently, leaving her estate of $70,000 to her attorney, F. S. Ormsbee, of Red Hook, N. Y. The action is brought by Catherine M. Pelo, Louise Bell, Richard Ham, Elizabeth Tomlin, Helen Smith, and Margaret Ham of Brooklyn, who claim that Mrs. Ham made her will under undue influence.

Fell Dead in the Street.

Edward Donnelly, thirty years old, of 141 North Eleventh Street, Brooklyn, after leaving his home yesterday morning and buying a paper, started to walk around the block. At Bedford Avenue and North Tenth Street he greeted some friend and then passed on. When in front of 150 North Tenth Street Donnelly suddenly threw up his hands and fell forward, dead. Death was due to heart disease.

Roland Reed's Condition.

Roland Reed, the actor, who has been in St. Luke's Hospital for some weeks, was reported as somewhat better last night. The attending physicians said that while Mr. Reed was by no means out of danger, he had continued to improve during three or four days, and there was a chance that he would recover.

An Italian Minister Ill.

The Rev. Alberto Pace, fifty-five years of age, the Minister of the Italian Episcopal Church, at 40 Bleecker Street, was removed last night from 38 Bleecker Street to the Gouverneur Hospital, suffering with hernia. His home is in Roselle, N. J.

City Checker Championship.

A checker tournament to decide the championship of New York City will be held at 76 Grand Street this evening. The New York Checker Club has charge of all the details, and has received the entries of all the leading players. Play will begin a 8 o'clock, and entries will be received up to that time.

University Settlement Society.

The annual meeting of the University Settlement Society and of the Women's Auxiliary will be held at the University Settlement House, 184 Eldridge Street, to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. Seth Low will preside, and addresses will be delivered by Thomas B. Reed and others.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

BELLEVUE CAT A PRISONER.

"Tom" McElroy's Pet, Sam Pryor, Found After a Long Search by His Doting Master.

Sam Pryor, an aged hanger-on about Bellevue Hospital, was lured Saturday night from his bed to the Charities Dock at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street by unknown persons and there nailed up in a dry goods box and left to his fate.

Sam Pryor is as ill-looking a tomcat as ever lived through about six of his seven lives, but "Tom" McElroy, eighty-six years old, and forty-two years an employe in the drug department of the hospital, thinks the world of him. Sam Pryor is eight years old, which is pretty old as cats go, and McElroy has owned him since he was a kitten. The two have slept together for years. Not once in all that time did the cat ever fail to awaken its companion at 6 A. M. It did this by rubbing against the old man's face. Yesterday morning the cat was gone, and with no one to awaken him the old man slept on.

When McElroy did not appear for work at 8 o'clock the employes in the drug store thought he was sick. When he finally awoke and saw what time it was he was worried, and when he saw that his cat was gone he became frantic. He tore through the building inquiring everywhere for Sam Pryor. The other employes thought somebody had escaped from the insane pavilion, and there was much excitement. In despair, with tears trickling down his furrowed cheeks, the only man finally went to the morgue.

"Have you seen Sam Pryor here?" he inquired.

The morgue attendant, being a new man, and seeing the tears, thought the old man was inquiring about a lost relative. "I'll look on the books," he said. "Take a chair."

Old "Tom" hurled a few vigorous remarks at the astonished officers and rushed out. Finding no trace of his cat about the hospital, he began to search the neighborhood. Everybody was touched by his grief, and several small boys promised to hunt for the cat. Within two hours about twenty boys arrived at the hospital, each with a cat and all looking for "Tom." There were cats of every age, sex, breed, condition and color, but Sam Pryor was not among them.

Late in the afternoon a man told "Tom" that he had seen a man going toward the dock in the morning with about as ugly looking a cat as he ever remembered having set eyes on. "Tom" rushed to the dock at once. There he called for Sam Pryor, and after some time he heard a pitiful "meow." It was very weak.

"That's Sam's voice," yelled the old man, and after tearing down a pile of boxes he came to a box nailed up tight and apparently containing shoes. Sam Pryor's voice issued from it, however, and "Tom" McElroy tore the box to pieces. There was Sam, looking as if he had been out all night on a back fence.

"If I find the blackguard who did that," said old "Tom," anxiously, "he'll need every doctor in Bellevue."

FINDS DEATH IN THE WATER.

An Unknown Man Jumps Into the River at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 14.—An unknown young man, well dressed, in a dark suit, with a dark cap, was seen to leap from Central Avenue Bridge into the Genesee River at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and was carried over the falls and drowned.

The man, whose identity promises to remain a mystery for some length of time, walked out upon the bridge, and, after watching the rushing waters below several minutes, with the evident purpose of locating the deepest and swiftest part of the river, suddenly, without a word, jumped from the bridge and struck the water on his back. A short distance below the bridge the body was thrown into an upright position in the rapids, and the stranger was seen to pull his cap down more firmly upon his head. Then he shot over the falls and struck the river below, a distance of ninety-six feet.

The body will probably not be recovered until the ice breaks up in the Spring.

ROBBERIES IN KANSAS CITY.

Masked Man, with a Revolver, Operates in Two Restaurants.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 14.—In true Western fashion a lone robber, masked and armed, robbed two restaurants in the centre of the city at 6 o'clock this morning under the glare of an electric light.

In Lewis's restaurant, at 1,210 Walnut Street, he pointed a pistol at the cashier and robbed the cash register, while he kept his revolver in plain view of two customers eating near by. He went across the street to the restaurant of Robert McClintock, covered the cashier, and commanded two waiters and three customers to hold up their hands. They complied promptly, and the robber emptied the register in a twinkling. He pocketed the contents—$146—and disappeared.

REPUBLICANS HOPE TO WIN.

Will Organize Thoroughly in Indiana So as to Carry the State.

NEWCASTLE, Ind., Jan. 14.—Chairman Hernly of the Republican State Committee said to-day:

"With the plan of organization I have in mind, we can carry this State, and it can only be carried by the most thorough organization. This is going to be the hardest campaign in many years, and it is the most important one we have had since 1864. We frequently hear it said that this is an important campaign, but when we think of the questions presented to the country we can readily see the importance of continuing President McKinley in office.

"All eyes are turned to Indiana. The financial bill that has been introduced in Congress by Mr. Overstreet, the work that has been done by the Monetary Commission in Indiana, together with the speech of our junior Senator, bring Indiana into prominence. Indiana shall be organized this year as she has never been organized before."

FRENCH BURN CHINESE TOWNS.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Jan. 14.—The steamer Elmbranch brings news from Shanghai that French warships have taken possession of Kwong-Chau Wan Bay, where the boundary disputes have been pending for several months.

The French commenced operations by seizing two Chinese gunboats, destroying their guns and ammunition, and taking the officers aboard a French ship as prisoners. The warships then shelled twenty Chinese villages, compelling the Chinese to move back. A four-hour battle took place at Negluoc, in which the French lost four killed and twenty-eight wounded. The Chinese loss was heavier. After the Chinese retreated the French forces were divided into four expeditions, which pillaged and burned many villages on their march back to the seashore.

Several Mandarins surrendered, to prevent the burning of their towns.

Marksmanship of Squadron A.

Major Oliver B. Bridgman of Squadron A has just announced the results of the last year's work of the squadron at Creedmoor. The members did well as individuals, but the firing in ranks was defective. The following won the champion marksman's bar for making the highest individual scores in fifteen shots on the day of general practice: Private C. H. Kerner, Troop 1; Private J. O. Nichols, Troop 2; Quartermaster Sergt. A. D. Shepard, Jr., Troop 3. The names of the experts for the year follow: Sergt. W. F. Smith, Private J. O. Nichols, Capt. L. G. Reed, Private H. M. Cowperthwaite, Private B. R. Ruggles, and First Lieut. Herbert Barry.

Jersey City Woman's Sudden Death.

Shortly before midnight on Saturday John White of 216 Ninth Street, Jersey City, asked the police to arrest Mrs. Lizzie Stretch, who, he said, was acting in a disorderly manner. Mrs. Stretch was taken to the woman's prison. There Matron Wyatt said the woman was sick, and ordered her taken to the City Hospital. Before an ambulance arrived Mrs. Stretch became unconscious. When she reached the City Hospital she was dead. The physician who made the examination ascribed her death to apoplexy. She was fifty-five years old.

Officers of Cabmen's Association.

The semi-monthly meeting of the Cabmen's Association was held last night in the hall of the association at Lexington Avenue and Thirty-second Street. The following officers were elected for the year: Joseph R. Thompson, President; John Berry, Vice President; Bartley Hart, Secretary, and Joseph Weekley, Treasurer.

For information regarding Florida's great Winter resorts apply to Travelers' Information Co., 3 Park Pl., N. Y.—Adv.

MAZET REPORT REDRAWN

Assessment of Candidates for Judicial Office Not Mentioned.

RICHARD CROKER CONDEMNED

The Attack on the Tammany Administration Intensified—To Go to the Legislature.

The majority report of the Mazet investigating committee, it was announced yesterday, has been finally completed and will be submitted to the Legislature this week, probably to-night. In the new draft of the report, for it is admitted by all persons concerned that it has been redrawn, there are a number of important changes. Among these is the elimination of all reference to the subject of assessments on candidates for judicial office. The denunciation of Tammany Hall and Richard Croker has been intensified instead of being mitigated, as it was said had been done; and, finally, all the bills accompanying the report have been stricken out.

In the original draft of the report of the majority of the committee, there was a long discussion showing the necessity for legislation prohibiting candidates for the bench from contributing to campaign funds. In support of this suggestion for legislation the testimony of several Justices of the Supreme Court in relation to contributions for political purposes, was quoted at considerable length. When the country members of the committee noticed this they declined to sign the report, because, as one of them, Mr. Costello, said, candidates for the bench should, in his opinion, bear part of the burden of campaign expenses. In the country districts it was pointed out, the adoption of a law prohibiting judicial candidates from contributing to campaign funds would work a hardship on other candidates, and would result, it was said, in many casualties, in serious damage to the Republican organization. So strongly did the country members oppose this feature of the report, that it was decided to omit all reference to the subject.

In explanation of the increased bitterness in the committee's condemnation of Mr. Croker and Tammany Hall, it was said yesterday that the change was due to the knowledge that the minority report contained a severe arraignment of the Republican machine and Senator Platt. It had been stated that both reports would be censored, as that neither Mr. Croker nor Senator Platt should be personally attacked, and it was said that this was due to the desire of the Republican machine to avoid personalities. This was denied yesterday in the most positive manner by a man who stands high in the Republican organization, and who declared that the Republican machine, which was responsible for the investigation, was willing to abide by the report of the majority, and would make no concessions which would tend to weaken the effect of the inquiry. In order to emphasize the determination to uphold the committee, the report, at the suggestion of Republican leaders, it was said, was so amended as to include much testimony showing Mr. Croker's relations with city officials and his alleged connection with concerns which do business with the city.

The reason given for the withdrawal of the bills, which originally accompanied the majority report, was that it had been decided that it would be improper for a committee of one Legislature, some of whose members had failed of election, to make suggestions for legislation to the succeeding lawmaking body. Such of these bills as may appear to be necessary will be introduced, it was said yesterday by members of the committee who are members of the present Legislature. Owing to the decision of the Governor to have a Charter Revision Commission, the number of these measures will be lessened.

Several conferences were held in this city last week between leading Republicans and members of the committee, and these consultations, it was admitted yesterday, had much to do with the changes in the text of the report. One of these conferences took place at the Lawyers' Club on Friday, and another was held on Saturday. At the latter the form of the report was agreed upon. In both of these conferences, B. B. Odell, Jr., Chairman of the State Republican Committee, took part, and all of the Republican members of the Mazet committee were present.

The minority report, which has been prepared by Judge Hoffman, the Tammany member of the Committee, will be presented at the same time with the majority report.

REV. MALONE'S BANK DEPOSITS.

Demand Upon a Brooklyn Bank for Money in His Name Refused.

Sylvester L. Malone, as administrator of the estate of Father Malone, made a demand upon the First National Bank of Brooklyn Saturday to have the sum of $1,610.81, which was deposited in the bank in Father Malone's name, turned over to him. The bank refused to honor his demand.

Counsel for the bank will to-day institute action in the Supreme Court, in the nature of a bill of interpleader, to induce the court to order that the money in dispute shall be turned over to the court, in order to relieve the bank of responsibility in the matter.

The sum in dispute is but a small portion of the amount deposited in Father Malone's name. The disagreement is the result, it is said, of some confusion in the dead priest's accounts.

HELP FOR BROOKLYN CHILDREN.

Report of the Work Done During 1899 by the Aid Society.

Statistics from the thirty-fourth annual report of the Brooklyn Children's Aid Society, for 1899, just issued, show 295 boys sheltered in the Working Boys' Home, 61 Poplar Street, and 17,031 lodgings and 38,283 meals provided. Situations were procured for 140 boys and girls, 78 children were placed in free homes, and 11 children in adoptive homes.

In the Industrial School and Nursery, 139 Van Brunt Street, 474 pupils were taught, many of whom would otherwise have received no teaching at all, as their parents only consented to let them go to the school upon the promise that they would be fed as well as educated. The above figures are for thirteen months, owing to a change in the fiscal year.

Mothers and children to the number of 7,071 were cared for at the Seaside Home at Coney Island. In addition to all this work, clothing has been given, loans made, and medicines and nursing secured. Extensive improvements are needed in the Poplar Street quarters.

POLICEMAN BEFRIENDS HER.

Captures Alleged Truant Husband and Receives Court's Commendation.

Through the active work of Policeman John H. Smith of the General Sessions Court squad, John Walling of Calumet, Mich., who is accused of having married and then deserted a seventeen-year-old Finnish girl named Lizzie Wehkamaki, was arrested on Saturday as he was about to board the Cunard steamer Lucania, bound for his native land, Finland. He was arraigned before Magistrate Olmstead, in the Centre Street Court, yesterday. He denied that he had ever married the girl and said that he had a wife in Finland.

Walling said that he came from Calumet with the girl, but that they became separated. When he reached New York he made a search for her without avail. This he said he could prove by the testimony of a clerk in the office of Johnson & Company, at 27 Broadway, where he secured passage for Finland. The clerk will be subpoenaed. Walling was committed.

The girl will stay with the American Girls' Society, 9 State Street, where the Russian Consul General has paid her board for a week. Policeman Smith was commended by Magistrate Olmstead for the interest he had displayed in the case, he having succeeded in finding Walling. The girl had been discovered wandering in the street by the police. Smith, who is from Finland, got her story from her.

Paterson Embezzler Confesses.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 14.—P. Benedict Timmons was arrested this morning charged with embezzling $1,500 from the Nelson Morris Beef Company, in whose employ he had been as bookkeeper and collector. Timmons broke down when asked to explain discrepancies in his accounts.

He admitted the embezzlement of $1,300, but said he had used the money in a venture and would be able to return it at once. He was told it was too late, and was turned over to the police.

Chatelaine Watches
In 14 and 18 kt. Gold.
We have just imported several very dainty Chatelaine Watches with Geneva Enameled Covers. Some set with pearls, others with diamonds. The prices are very moderate.
A. Frankfield & Co.
Jewelers and Importers,
52 WEST 14TH ST.

BIT OFF POLICEMAN'S THUMB.

An Intoxicated Herculean Made a Lot of Trouble for His Captor.

An intoxicated man whose muscular development would be prized by a professional strong man, was arrested in Sixty-fifth Street, near Broadway, last night because he wanted to make a lot of noise and break windows. Policeman Townsend essayed the arrest, but it took five citizens to assist him to land his man in the station.

While the fellow was being registered he broke loose. He gave Townsend a kick in the stomach, and then, seizing the policeman's thumb in his teeth, took the top off it and spat it contemptuously on the floor.

Townsend knocked him down with a club, and before the man could get up other policemen seized him. None of the policemen could understand his talk. He seems to be a Finn, and is about twenty-seven years old.

Accused of Passing Bad $321 Check.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Jan. 14.—Hamilton Miller, a youth, was brought to the county jail here to-day and locked up on a charge of passing a forged check. He was arrested at the home of his mother at Orange. It is alleged he passed a forged check upon the Rutherford National Bank. The check was for $321, and purports to be drawn by R. J. Kimball of R. J. Kimball & Co., of 71 Broadway, New York, in favor of the Niles Tool Company. The prisoner formerly worked for the Niles company.

Three Persons Burned to Death.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 14.—A. Blanchard and his wife and a boarder by the name of W. Money, who resided in the town of Merrimac, were burned to death in their home last night. They were in the habit of using kerosene to light their fires, and it is thought that an explosion took place, setting fire to the house, so that they were unable to get away. All the bodies were burned to a crisp and wholly beyond recognition. William Money was an old soldier and fifty-nine years old. The husband was sixty-five, and the wife was forty-three.

Balk-Line Billiard Match.

Jacob Schaefer and Ora Morningstar will begin play this afternoon in a fourteen-inch balk-line billiard match. The match will be played in Schaefer's academy, the "Wizard" endeavoring to score 3,000 points while Morningstar counts off 1,500. The winner will receive a purse of $250. Harry P. Cline, the Philadelphia professional, will act as referee. The match will be largely for practice for the shortstop tournament that will be held in this city immediately after the close of the Amateur Athletic Union Class A championship. Play will begin every afternoon at 2 o'clock, and in the evening at 7:30, and continue throughout the week in blocks of 200 points for Schaefer and 100 for Morningstar.

Premium List for the Dog Show.

The premium list of the Westminster Kennel Club's twenty-fourth annual dog show, to be held in Madison Square Garden Feb. 20 to 23, will embrace 394 classes, the prizes in which will amount to $8,000. Among the special prizes, Frank J. Gould will offer a silver puppy bowl for the best St. Bernard puppy; C. A. Longest, a challenge cup for the best brace of bloodhounds; Charles T. Peters, a cup for the best Great Dane; W. Gould Brokaw, five challenge cups for pointers; Edward Kelley, a cup for the best English setter puppy; J. Pierpont Morgan, a cup for the best collie born in 1899; C. Albert Stevens, a cup for the best bull terrier dog shown with two of his get; John L. Arden, the Fayerhan Cup and Perry Tiffany Cups for bull terriers, and the De Witt Cochrane and John L. Arden Challenge Shields for Airedale terriers; J. L. Kernochan, challenge plate for the best beagle puppy.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Empire Cloak Company, Baltimore, Md.; J. Mazer, cloaks; B. Mazer, cloaks; Hotel Albert.

Stevens, Charles A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; V. H. Stafford, furnishing goods; 487 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Doggett Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; C. M. Radford, shoes; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Imperial.

Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; D. Dunlap, dress goods and silks; 346 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Moore & Beirs, Rochester, N. Y.; L. W. Moore, woolens; 744 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Haas & Oppenheimer, San Antonio, Texas; M. Haas, notions, trimmings, and upholstery goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Hirsch, J. M., Atlanta, Ga., dry goods and notions, 55 Front Street; Hotel Imperial.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; S. H. Gimbel, cloaks, suits, and boys' clothing, 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Wyler, Ackerland & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Wyler, clothing; L. E. Wyler, tailors' trimmings, 49 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

England Brothers, Pittsfield, Mass.; S. England, dry goods and notions; Hotel Imperial.

Muhlfelder, I., Pittsfield, Mass., millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Heiser, Muhlfelder & Co., Albany, N. Y.; I. Muhlfelder, notions, fancy and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Shepard Co., The, Providence, R. I.; T. E. Kemey, upholstery goods; 157 Duane Street; Hotel Imperial.

Cohn, Wampold & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. Cohn, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Richardson, Roberts, Byrne Dry Goods Co., St. Joseph, Mo.; G. Hammer, white goods, notions, laces, linens, and ribbons; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Pettis Dry Goods Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; P. J. Shaw, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Sisson Bros. & Weldon, Binghamton, N. Y.; W. W. Sisson, dry goods; A. Race, millinery; Hotel Cadillac.

Ederheimer, Stein & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. Ederheimer, woolens and boys' clothing, 40 Worth Street; Holland House.

Strouse, Eisendroth & Drom, Chicago, Ill.; W. M. Eisendroth, pants, shirts, &c., 40 Thomas Street; Holland House.

Bing, I. & S., Cincinnati, Ohio; S. Bing, woolens and tailors' trimmings, 10 White Street; Hotel Vendome.

Mahler, Albenberg & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; E. Mahler, furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. L. Fox, furnishing goods, 45 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Stein, Bloch & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; N. Stein, woolens, 718 Broadway; Holland House.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; R. A. Sibley, dry goods, 454 Broome Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Stix, H. S., Cincinnati, Ohio, woolens; Hotel Manhattan.

Gordon & Ferguson, St. Paul, Minn.; C. L. Kluckhohn, hats and caps; Hotel Manhattan.

Kellogg, C. P., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. C. Herrick, woolens; Hotel Manhattan.

Mayer, Scheuer, Offner & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Offner, clothing; Hotel Manhattan.

Bloom, Cohn & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Bloom, woolens; J. Cohn, clothing, 49 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Hutzler Bros., Baltimore, Md.; G. Hutzler, dry goods and notions; M. Pollack, furnishing goods; Miss O'Neil, muslin underwear; Miss Conn, ladies' and infants' wear; Grand Hotel.

Strouse Bros., Baltimore, Md.; B. Strouse, woolens; I. Strouse, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; E. Fairbairn, clothing and underwear; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Hibben, John H., Dry Goods Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; C. J. Gessing, domestics and wash fabrics; 377 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Mandel Bros., Chicago, Ill.; J. Bertle, silks and velvets; 450 Broome Street; Grand Hotel.

Price, Fits Simons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; D. D. Murphy, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; B. Mayer, cloaks and suits; 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Ivy Brothers, Houston, Texas; A. M. Levy, notions and furnishing goods; 54 Franklin Street; Hoffman House.

Shepard Company, The, Providence, R. I.; E. McGrath, cloaks and suits; 157 Duane Street; Hotel Normandie.

Plaut, J. D., & Co., Waterbury, Conn.; H. D. Plaut, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Gans Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; C. Gans, umbrellas; Hotel Marlborough.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. S. Manchester, cloaks and suits, 104 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel; L. Wickman, men's neckwear and handkerchiefs; M. G. Siddall, neckwear; Hotel Normandie.

Ward, M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. D. Decker, carpets and upholstery goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Williams-Echols Dry Goods Company, Fort Smith, Ark.; J. B. Williams, notions and fancy goods, 43 Leonard Street; Westminster Hotel.

Shortenburg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; N. H. Studley, cloaks and suits; 52 Franklin Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; C. J. Unmack, upholstery goods and furniture, 480 Broome Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Klein, L., Chicago, Ill.; A. Moses, dry goods; P. Raphael, notions; 406 Broadway; Belvedere House.

Singer, Meyer & Co., Williamsport, Penn.; D. D. Singer, pants; Hotel Imperial.

Packard, W. C., Furniture and Carpet Co., Salem, Mass. C. Packard, carpets; Hotel Imperial.

Minch & Eisenbrey, Baltimore, Md.; W. H. Minch, carpets; Herald Square Hotel.

Kerngood, H., Baltimore, Md.; buttons; Herald Square Hotel.

CINCINNATI UNIVERSITY ROW.

Professors Say Either They or President Ayres Must Go.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 14.—This has been a day of anxiety among those connected either directly or indirectly with the University of Cincinnati. Following the declaration of President Ayres that the members of the Faculty should all resign, and that he would then accept such resignations as he might elect, comes a movement on the part of the professors to stand together and not only refuse to resign but for all to quit if the Trustees at a special meeting to-morrow sustain the recent decree of President Ayres. The Trustees last year, before electing President Ayres, adopted a resolution giving the President power to appoint members of the Faculty and declare vacancies. One of the professors said to-day:

"Every bridge has been burned. Even if the Trustees should refuse to sanction what has been done, we would decline to be longer associated with Mr. Ayres. One or the other must go."

The students, alumni, and others have been industriously conferring to-day with the Trustees regarding the crisis.

Daniel Webster's Paper Cutter.

Joseph M. Terry of Peconic, L. I., has presented a relic of Daniel Webster to the Suffolk County Historical Society. It is a white ivory paper cutter which Mr. Webster used for a number of years in his library at Marshfield, Mass. Webster gave it to Charles Taylor, then a boy, whose father was at the time manager of Mr. White's farm. Mr. Taylor presented it to Mr. Terry. The latter carefully investigated the authenticity of the relic before he presented it to the society.

American-Irish Historical Society.

The American-Irish Historical Society of this city will hold its annual meeting and banquet at Sherry's on Thursday evening. Among those who have promised to make addresses are Sen

BRITISH ADVANCE BEGINS

Gen. Warren Moves East from Frere with 11,000 Men.

COLENSO REPORTED DESERTED

Many Mysterious Movements in Progress—Boers Reported to be Leaving Natal Discouraged.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The War Office issued at midnight a dispatch from Field Marshal Roberts, dated Cape Town, Jan. 14, 8:30 P. M., saying:

"There is no change in the situation today."

A dispatch to The Daily Mail, dated Jan. 12, from Pietermaritzburg, says:

"Sir Charles Warren marched with 11,000 men eastward from Frere, by way of Weenen. His scouts found no sign of the enemy at Grobler's Kloof, while Colenso was ascertained to be deserted.

"There are rumors that the Boers are preparing to leave Natal, discouraged by their failure to reduce Ladysmith. All the colonials and irregulars have been placed under Gen. Warren's command.

"Among the Free Staters killed in the attack on Ladysmith on Jan. 6 was Commandant De Villiers, who, but for his well-known friendliness to England, would have been Commander in Chief of the Free State forces."

The Times prints a dispatch from Lorenzo Marques, saying: "Five thousand Boers were sent from Natal last week to defend the Free State border and to resist the attacks of Gen. Gatacre and Gen. French, which are causing some alarm.

"A leading Transvaaler says the Boers will make another desperate attempt to reduce Ladysmith."

The special correspondent of The Daily Telegraph at Frere Camp, in a dispatch dated Jan. 10, after describing the situation as already known, says:

"Possibly you may not hear from me for the next few days or so; but, believe me, all will go well."

The Standard publishes the following from Ladysmith, Thursday, Jan. 11, by heliograph, via Weenen:

"The Boers are fortifying positions north and west of Ladysmith, doubtless with a view of securing a safe line of retreat should their opposition to Gen. Buller's advance fail. They still surround Ladysmith in large numbers and may be contemplating another attack.

"It is known, however, that they are greatly depressed by their heavy losses. Prior to Saturday they were perfectly confident of their ability to defeat the garrison and to take possession of the town."

The War Office simultaneously with the preceding bulletin issued the following from Lord Roberts, dated Cape Town, Jan. 13, 3:30 P. M.:

"Methuen's cavalry reconnoissance returned on Jan. 11. Went twenty-five miles into Free State. Country clear of enemy, except patrols.

"All quiet at Modder River.

"French reconnoitred around the enemy's left flank on Jan. 10. Advanced from Sliumger's Farm on Jan. 11 with cavalry and horse artillery to bombard Boer laager east of Colesburg Junction, but was unable to outflank the enemy.

"Reconnoissance of cavalry and mounted infantry pushed north of Bastard's Nek, and examined country north of ridge.

"Gatacre reports no change.

"All well on Dec. 28 at Mafeking."

Lord Roberts's enigmatical announcement, "No change in the situation," does nothing to allay public anxiety or to explain the mystery surrounding Gen. Buller's movements on the Tugela; and although there is a disposition to regard the dispatch as disposing of Saturday's adverse rumors, the week has opened in a state of suspense almost equal to that of last week, because it is recognized that failure in Gen. Buller's present attempt would seal the fate of Ladysmith.

Presumably "No change in the situation" refers to previous dispatches sent to the War Office, which have not yet been revealed to the public. Except the announcement of the seizure of Potgieter's Drift and of the advance of Gen. Warren, there has been no news from the Tugela for a week. A ray of hope is in the fact that the same silence prevails from the Boer side. Thus it may perhaps be fairly inferred that Gen. Buller has not yet met a serious check.

If the announcement of Gen. Warren's movement be correct, it is evident that Gen. Buller's forces are spread over a very wide front—perhaps twenty-five miles—and, in the event of a sudden fall of the river, his operations might be full of danger. It is believed that Gen. Buller has no good survey maps of the district. This will add to his difficulties.

Sir Charles Warren's advance probably means an attempt to seize Hlangwane Hill, the main post of the Boers south of the Tugela. Upon the success or failure of these operations depends the whole future of the campaign. Until the result is known Lord Roberts will be unable to decide how to dispose of the two divisions and the reinforcements now arriving.

Bastard's Nek, mentioned in Lord Roberts's dispatch, as the locality of a reconnaissance, is northwest of Colesberg.

The news from other points is of no great importance. Boer accounts tell of another sortie from Kimberley, on Jan. 9, in the direction of Kamfer's Dam, with a brisk exchange of firing, but no result. A heavy detonation was heard on Jan. 8 within Kimberley.

A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Modder River, dated Jan. 10, gives a rumor that Kimberley was being bombarded.

LADYSMITH, Jan 12 (by Heliograph.)—The besiegers have been quiet for two days, but can be seen in active movement on the distant hills.

We have perceived two small bodies galloping with two machine guns.

The Boer heavy piece on Bulwana Hill has not been fired for two days.

More Boer dead have been found at the base of Caesar's Camp.

All is well here.

MODDER RIVER, Jan. 11.—Gen. Babington, with two regiments of Lancers, the Victorian Mounted Rifles, and a battery of horse artillery, left here on the evening of Jan. 7, (Sunday,) and crossed the Free State border Tuesday morning.

Simultaneously other movements were made. A column under Col. Pilcher went from Belmont to the south of Gen. Babington's route, while a portion of the garrisons of Klokfontein and Honey Nest Kloof, under Major Byrne, advanced toward Jacobsdal.

Gen. Babington penetrated twelve miles and his scouts twenty. They saw no signs of armed Boers. The farmhouses were found empty, the occupants having had news of the advance and gone further into the interior. The British bivouacked at Ramdon. They burned three farmhouses, the property of Lubbe, one of the Boer leaders. Yesterday they swept around southward, returning here to-day. Nothing was accomplished except a reconnaissance.

Col. Pilcher came into touch with Gen. Babington and then returned to Belmont.

Major Bryne reconnoitred the hills about four miles from Jacobsdal and saw 700 Boers.

DURBAN, Jan. 12.—The entire absence of news from Chieveley or Frere Camp continues, but there is a persistent rumor here that Ladysmith has been relieved.

BOERS EXPECT A BATTLE.

PRETORIA, Jan. 11.—President Krüger, in the course of a stirring address just issued to the burghers, affirms that Providence is on their side; that their cause is just, and that they must succeed.

Reports from Colesburg represent the position there as favorable to the Republicans, but that the British are concentrating for operations on a large scale. The official list of the Boer casualties in what is called the "Plat-Rand fight" on Saturday, Jan. 6 (the attack upon Ladysmith) shows twenty-six killed and seventy-seven wounded. These figures are described as the "first return."

The embargo at Delagoa Bay upon Transvaal imports is the question of the hour with the burghers. If this be not removed, it is asserted that steps will be taken prejudicial to prisoners and aliens.

It is reported from headquarters at Colenso, that everything points to a great battle within the next few days.

Ladysmith, for the last two nights, has been firing rockets. The object is not known at Colenso.

CANADIAN INDIANS UNEASY.

MONTREAL, Jan. 14.—There is fear of the Canadian Indians in the Northwest rising, owing to the withdrawal of some of the mounted police for the Transvaal. The condition is considered serious. Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior, and the Commissioner, have telegraphed the Indian Agents to warn the Indians that misconduct on their part will mean a stoppage of the Government bounty, and any outbreak will be suppressed by force. The white men and half-breeds who have been doing their best to foment trouble will be made to leave the country.

The Department of the Interior was informed by cipher telegram that a serious state of affairs exists in the northern portion of Assiniboia and Alberta along the Saskatchewan. The Indians of the northern district, principally the Crees, it appears, have been taking a great interest in the South African war, and have been most anxious to get every scrap of news concerning it. At first their anxiety to get news seemed o be merely that of members of a fighting race who took an interest in any trouble anywhere, but within the past fortnight affairs have taken on a dangerous aspect.

BOER COMMANDO IN ZULULAND.

DURBAN, Natal, Jan. 10.—There is a Boer commando in Zambaan's Country, Zululand, within a day's march of the sea, with wagons. It is believed to be waiting for supplies and ammunition secretly landed near St. Lucia Bay.

The Boers have looted all the stores and mines in the Swaziland territory; and the ruined natives are completing the work of destruction.

MORE CANADIANS ACCEPTED.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Associated Press learns that Lord Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, accepted on Saturday the offer of Lord Strathcona, Canadian High Commissioner in London, to provide, distinct from the Canadian contingents, a force of at least 400 mounted men from Manitoba, the Northwest, and British Columbia, and to arm, equip, and convey them to South Africa at his own expense. All will be expert marksmen, rough riders, and scouts.

It is estimated that the offer will involve an expenditure of £200,000. The War Office regards Lord Strathcona's proposal as an extraordinary proof of colonial patriotism.

TORONTO, Ontario, Jan. 14.—Canada is not to be content with sending two contingents, each 1,000 strong, to aid Britain in the South African war, but will send more men and will pay the cost of maintaining those already in the field. When the Dominion Parliament meets in February the Government will propose a vote of from $2,000,000 to $2,500,000 for the purpose of paying the cost of the Canadian troops, and the Cabinet will ask the authority of the House to pay any further sums necessary to defray the cost until the men return to their homes.

The vote will pass by an enormous majority, for the opposition of the conservative and French-Canadian papers has evoked such an outburst of patriotism that no one will face the storm that would follow a vote against the proposal. The second contingent will be ready to sail in a few days, and the Toronto military centre has supplied about 275 of the 1,100 going. By unanimous vote of the City Council each man gets $25, a military field glass, and a free insurance policy for $1,000, the whole cost being paid from civic funds.

BRITISH NOTICE AT DELAGOA.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—A dispatch to The Times from Lorenzo Marques says:

"The British Consul has issued a notice warning British subjects against enlisting for service with the Boers, trading with the Republics, or treasonable conduct in the Transvaal.

"Herr Pott has protested against this notice as constituting an interference with the sovereign rights of Portugal."

DUTCH TRIED FOR TREASON.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 10.—The proceedings for treason instituted against the Dutch colonials who were taken in arms at Sunnyside are being pressed. Witnesses have been interrogated to-day, the preliminary examination before the Magistrate will be held later, and the trial will probably be conducted by the Supreme Court.

The colonial Dutch point out that these prosecutions will serve to make more rebels, as they consider the treatment of the prisoners designed to terrify them. Some Britons regard the prosecutions as impolitic, in view of the fact that the Boers are able to retaliate upon the 100 British officers and the 2,500 privates in their hands, and might do so unless all who fight in the Boer ranks are treated as prisoners of war.

Five colonial scouts were captured on Monday.

The Cape Times calls attention to the fact that several members of the Cape Assembly, representing Colesburg, Aliwal North, Vryburg, Barkly West, and other points, are "consenting parties to the deposition of the Queen in favor of President Krüger and President Steyn." It says that "this is a state of affairs which will call for radical remedies."

FIRST GERMAN SQUADRON READY

BERLIN, Jan. 14.—Reports are published to-day from Wilhelmshaven that the First German Ironclad Squadron is completely ready to leave for action within twenty-four hours.

BERLIN CRITICISM CONTINUES.

BERLIN, Jan. 14.—The report that a peace movement is growing in Great Britain is received with incredulity here. The Lokal Anzeiger says:

"It is impossible that the British Government, in any event, could be influenced by such a movement. Great Britain's prestige imperatively demands, since once she has gone upon the warpath, that she should carry matters to a successful issue."

The Lokal Anzeiger contains an article by Gen. von Schmeling, criticising the war, and saying that it is questionable whether Great Britain, even with Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener and 150,000 men, will win.

HOW SUFFOLKS WERE BEATEN.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—A dispatch to The Daily News from Naauw Poort, dated Jan. 9, describing the unfortunate movement with the Suffolks, says:

"Gen. French permitted the attempt at the urgent desire of Lieut. Col. Watson. The march began at midnight. The men wore canvas shoes, or, failing these, marched in their socks. The ground was difficult, and many halts were necessary to verify the position.

"On reaching the summit of the hill the officers advanced over the crest to reconnoitre. The Boers, who had evidently been warned of the movement, opened a terrible fusillade. Capt. Brett's company charged into a Boer trench. Then came an order to retire. It came in a shout from the Boer lines; and the two rear companies, completely deceived, carried it out.

"Of the two advance companies ninety-two were killed or wounded. Capt. Brett got his men under coyer and sent a Sergeant with five men to cut his way out and to ask the British artillery to direct the fire to the right, fearing the guns might open on him. Three men got through with the message, but Capt. Brett was forced to surrender with his remaining seventy-two men.

"The schanze, (redoubt,) behind which the Boers were lying, was very high and doubly loopholed, but absolutely undiscoverable except by balloon, and too high to be stormed by scaling ladders."

THE LADYSMITH FIGHT.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—A special dispatch from the Hoofd Laager at Ladysmith, dated Jan. 9, via Lorenzo Marques, describing the assault on Jan. 6 upon Ladysmith, says:

"The British made no attempt to hold the first line of breastworks, but made an exceedingly stubborn resistance at the next row. Every inch was stubbornly contested, and conspicuous bravery was displayed on both sides.

"After 10 o'clock the British artillery fire slackened, and a terrible individual contest ensued among the riflemen for the possession of Plat-Rand ridge. At noon a heavy thunderstorm interrupted the battle, lasting for two hours.

"Although the burghers succeeded in ultimately gaining possession of most of the British positions on the western side of the Plat-Rand, they were finally obliged to retire from most of the ground they occupied. The British were most strongly intrenched, their redoubts being skillfully loopholed, and the combat was so close that rifles were frequently fired at arm's length. It was a hand-to-hand encounter. The men on both sides fought like demons, and the horror and bewilderment of the scene could scarcely be paralleled."

"The operations were continued the next day (Sunday) on a smaller scale; but it is reported that, as a result of one of the forlorn hopes, one gun and two ammunition wagons were captured."

British Get Krupp Guns.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "Great Britain has bought 240 Krupp guns that were supplied about two years ago to one of the Southern European States. These guns are not quick-firers, but will be used to replace the guns sent to South Africa from British home garrisons."

Yeomanry Volunteers Lacking.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Doubts are beginning to be raised whether it will be possible to get together anything like 10,000 yeomanry. Only a very small percentage of the applicants satisfy the standard of riding and shooting. A large number of officers from the Egyptian Army have just left Cairo for South Africa to replace those killed and wounded.

FROM BOER BATTLEFIELDS

Letters from Participants in South African War.

HOW IT FEELS TO WANT WATER

Boer Youth Describes the Fighting at Elandslaagte—A British Officer's Luck.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Letters from the soldiers fighting against the Boers are published in large numbers, and in many cases are just as interesting as the accounts by trained war correspondents. A medical officer under Lord Methuen, describing the battle of Modder River, writes:

"A lot of the North Lancashire men were horribly wounded. I turned over a Sergeant, black in the face, dead. One man was brought to me who had been struck by a shell fragment—face mutilated, throat cut, and chest lacerated. O God! the sight was sickening; blood everywhere. Very few of our men being wounded, I went out near sunset to aid the Highlanders. They had been lying all day under that frightful sun, and their wounded were still there. No stretcher bearers could advance, as they were all shot at. They shouted to me to crawl on the ground, as, though most of the firing was over, there were still three or four Boers, with express rifles and explosive bullets, who were under cover, and who kept picking off our men. Some men utterly collapsed, and all I could do was to put a pad to their wounds and my whisky flask to their lips. I then crawled back to my horse and made my way to some ambulances two miles distant to get their aid. I was under fire all the time, bullets glancing around me. I felt a kind of solemn disregard, as I had when exposed to greater dangers before."

UNMOUNTED INFANTRY USELESS.

In a letter written to his father from Mool River on Nov. 23, an officer in the Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment says:

"Against an enemy like the Boers infantry is useless. The Boers have spies everywhere, and, as they are well mounted, they can move away hours before our infantry can get within striking distance. On the other hand, they will never attack, and when we advance toward Pretoria commandos will be left all over the country looting and burning farms. The only people who have a chance with them are the local volunteers. If the Government would only raise about 2,000 volunteers, and send out a lot of mounted infantry, who could work with the local volunteers, these isolated Boer forces would soon be wiped out. At present we are helpless, as they make rings around us."

The special correspondent of The Cape Argus thus describes a bombardment of Kimberley:

"What will probably be handed down in the annals of history to Boer posterity as the bombardment of Kimberley probably occurred on Tuesday, Nov. 7, and if ever the farcical element were introduced into such a serious business as war, the puerile attempts to raze Kimberley can surely lay claim to it. The Boers had two guns mounted, one at Scholz Nek, trained on the Premier Mine, at Wesselton, at a range of something like 3,500 yards, and the other on Spytfontein, quite 7,000 yards distant. A couple of shots were fired between 5 and 6 o'clock in the morning, but then the Boers desisted until about 10 o'clock, when one gun at Scholz Nek, apparently a nine-pounder, firing a French shell, opened fire on Wesselton. The fire, however, proved quite harmless, nearly all the shots falling in the débris heaps, and our guns at Wesselton replying and quickly getting the range, induced the enemy to cease firing, and they cleared off about noon. So little was the thought of the Boer fire that the alarm was not even sounded, and business was carried on just the same. Thus ended the bombardment of Kimberley. So little alarm did it cause that men in the redoubts were actually playing cricket and quoits while it was going on."

The following is from a letter from a reservist Sergeant in the Coldstream Guards, who is with Methuen's column. He was at the battle of Modder River, and says:

"During the afternoon some one seemed to have spotted me from the trenches. First a shot struck the side of my boot and struck my rifle just in front of my face, filling my eyes with dirt and splinters. I rose up a little, when another bullet struck the middle finger of my left hand. I had got on my knees when a bullet struck me fair in the chest on the buckle of my haversack, breaking it through (keeping, causing a slight injuncture of the skin and bruising my chest. Have been congratulated as being the luckiest beggar in my battalion."

BOER ACCOUNT OF ELANDSLAAGTE.

From the Boer side come reports just as interesting. A lad of seventeen wrote to his mother after the battle of Elandslaagte, and the letter is published in the Journal de Geneve, as follows:

"We were on a kopje. Our horses were behind it in a hollow. As the infantry advanced against us we began shooting. When it looked as if we were going to be surrounded, a considerable number of our men fell back to another position. About 100 of us remained on the kopje. But the fire of the Maxims and the other guns became so violent that we withdrew a little to find cover. The General and Cammandant Viljoen rallied us, and brought us back to the top of the hill, and advised us to get under shelter there as much as possible. I followed the General, with a dozen others, to the right, and Viljoen led the rest to the left.

"The English were still advancing, and they were now within 500 yards of us. It was easy to recognize the kilties they were wearing. We fired at them incessantly. All our bullets seemed to strike. I had not time to be afraid. I prayed to God and fired on, aiming each time at one of their men. You know I am not a bad shot. Their Maxims gave us back what we sent them without a moment's stop. A few of us, finding our position too risky, ran back to where the horses were, and went off. I was close to the General, and remained. We fired on, he as well as I, and tried to get cover behind three great blocks of rock, when a lyddite shell burst close to us and covered us with earth and stones. The General withdrew us a little back. At this moment one of my neighbors was hit in the side. But he had strength enough to get to his horse and galloped off.

"We were now fighting on the kopje with the General, and the kilties were still advancing and crushing us in a circle. At fifty yards distance we were still firing on them. Just then the General fell. The group around me was reduced to eight, of whom three were wounded. My friend, Van Niekerke, had been wounded at the wrist, but he kept on firing with his left hand, resting his gun on his right arm. We could neither carry away the General nor defend him, and our cartridges were exhausted.

ESCAPE FROM THE HILL.

"'What now'? said Coghill, while we looked at each other. One of the wounded said: 'We must raise the white flag.' Coghill answered with a curse. The balls whistled all around us. Something had to be done. 'Well,' said one of the wounded—Coghill completed the phrase—'we must run for it.' 'Good luck,' cried the General, who was seated on the ground, and pale as death. We threw down our muskets and everything that might delay us, and then we rushed down from the kopje, for it was a case of saving our own skins. The two bodies of the advancing English troops were within 200 yards of each other. I ran down between them without turning my head to right or left. The bullets gave me wings. I don't think that I ever ran so quick. I was lucky enough to get to the horses without being hit. I could not find mine, but I got hold of another. Then off I went on him, and managed to get clear of the Lancers who were pursuing us. I passed the night in an abandoned Kafir kraal, and the next morning managed to join the commando of Viljoen. I don't know what became of my comrades, but I hope that they were as lucky as I was."

A COMMANDO LEAVES PRETORIA.

The Standard and Diggers' News gives this picturesque account of the departure of a commando from Pretoria:

"The parade of 400 sturdy warriors of the Police Commando excited admiration. The Afrikander men have received their mandate from the women-folk, though the shadow of Elandslaagte hung like a pall upon the mourning robes of many. Venerable old dames in kappes, and maids in chintz, and babies of all ages, upon whom the warriors showered a valedictory benison, clung and struggled fiercely around the carriages. Withered tantes, buxom vrows, and frail nichtjes tumbled over each other for a final embrace. It was admitted that no finer or more serviceable force had been sent off. By the time it gets to the Natal border it will be 800 strong. It is under the Commandant of Police, Gert M. J. van Dam, with Lieuts. Costhuizen, Pohlman, Murphy, and Jacobs next in command. C. D. Schutte addressed the men: 'You are going to defend your rights, your liberty and your independence, that dearly bought independence God has granted you, and which is once again contested. You are not going to fight for honor, or money, or mercenary ambition, or sorded gain.'"

LEAVING A WRECKED TRANSPORT.

One of the soldiers rescued from the wrecked transport Ismore writes:

"The most satisfactory part of the whole business has been the splendid behavior of all the troops. They were as steady and as quiet as if we were parading the barrack square. Every man stood in his proper place. There was not the slightest confusion or hurry, and they did exactly as they were told. There is not the least doubt that it is owing to their splendid discipline that all were saved. Had there been the slightest panic a dreadful loss of life must have occurred, as getting the boats off was a most difficult business, owing to the heavy swell, and when they were launched they leaked so that half an hour's baling had to be done before we dared to let them start.

"Everything had to be done by the soldiers, as the ship's crew were all employed in trying to shut the watertight door to keep the sea out of the engine room. If it had got in there before the fires were put out a fearful explosion would have occurred, and the ship would have been blown in half."

The Modder River battle, with its many dramatic incidents, its heavy losses, its long duration, proves a never-failing topic for the war correspondents lucky enough to have witnessed it. Julian Ralph in The Daily Mail gives a lengthy and vivid account of this engagement. "A common reliance of the Boer," he writes, "was on gin. Empty gin bottles, bottles still containing gin, and one full bottle of that liquor were to be seen stuck in the loose dirt of the trenches."

THE LOSSES OF THE BOERS.

Speaking of the Boer losses, this correspondent declares:

"First in the mind of the Boer is the desire to hide his dead and to lie about their number. It is from their own they most desire to hide the truth. The prisoners we took all said that only eighteen had been killed, but the deserters said the loss of life was very great, and that in the river alone 100 were sunk with weights. For my part, I shall not be surprised if we learn some day that in killed alone the Boers lost quite 300.

"After every battle the veldt has been dotted with Boer horses, in consequence of their custom of bringing two horses for each well-to-do man, an in consequence of the loss of riders by death and wounding. But both previous battlefields combined showed no such number of riderless horses as Modder River. There were literally hundreds of them. I had lost mine in the fight, but in the first half hour of the next morning I took my choice of four, and might have made my pick from a hundred, saddled and bridled, before I had gone half over the field.

"One word as to that phase of their warfare which must be touched upon, in justice, in every account we correspondents write of it. With my own eyes, being upon the scene, I saw the putt-putt gun and the fire of the sharpshooters trained upon our ambulances three times, and upon our stretcher bearers upon innumerable occasions—in fact, whenever they arose to their feet (on the right of the line) and attempted to perform their work."

SUFFERING FOR LACK OF WATER.

Ralph relates, with the feeling of one who suffered, the hardship which lack of water imposed on Methuen's men during their march toward Kimberley:

"We never joke about water now," he says. "The first time we really appreciated it we were starting out from Orange River. We were marching and watching the day break. In breaking it seemed to rend the earth's blanket of atmosphere and let the sun's heat out upon us as if we were so many thousand stokers in the broiling belly of a ship.

"On and on we marched, in heavy sand or over stones or stumbling across furrowed ground—all gasping like fishes thrown on a beach.

"At first our lips dried and cracked, then our mouths parched, and finally our throats became as if they were coated with plaster of paris. The hair shriveled on our hands and our feet grew dry as deviled bones. Here and there a man fell forward on his hands and knees or stumbled out of the ranks and lurched prone on the veldt.

"We came to Fincham's, a yellow, Spanish-looknig house, all set about with trees. In and out of its yard horses and mules passed in scores, and behind the house the Tommies crowded like bees around a honey pot, filling their cloth-clad bottles out of a stone tank, while other Tommies walked round and round a well windlass that pumped new water into the tank.

"Every man filled his bottle, emptied it down his throat, and filled it again.

"A water mania, a thirst madness, was upon the army. We ladled in spilled water, and the sounds it made in pouring, gurgling, and splashing were as delicate music to all our ears.

"We have learned what war is, and more about the Boers than we knew a month ago; but, above all, we have learned the value of water."

BOER MEETING IN ORANGE.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 14.—A meeting of delegates from a dozen Irish, German, and Italian societies in the Oranges was held this afternoon in Studio Hall, at which it was decided to arrange for a big mass meeting shortly to raise money for sending nurses and relief to the Boers.

The meeting was called by the Wolf Tone Guards, and about 200 persons were present. A number of delegates expressed a desire to enlist in the Boer Army, and a committee was appointed to devise means for sending men to South Africa.

SAYS HE WAS GATACRE'S SCOUT.

Among the second cabin passengers of the American Liner St. Paul, which arrived yesterday, was George Clarke, who said that he had been invalided home from South Africa, where he had served as a scout under Gen. Gatacre. During the engagement at Stormberg in December, Clarke says his horse fell on him, and owing to injuries thus received he received an indefinite furlough.

Clarke, who wore enamel boots, a khaki suit, and white "fedora" hat, said he was a Second Lieutenant in Gen. Gatacre's mountain scout contingent. He added that he was going to see a friend, Miss Lamson, at 31 West Eighty-fourth Street. At that address it was learned that Clarke was there.

Dinner to Webster Davis.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 10.—Yesterday the American residents gave a dinner to Mr. Webster Davis, United States Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Philippine Discussion and Financial Debate in the Senate—Routine Work in the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14. — The Senate probably will resume consideration of the Pettigrew resolution making a request for certain information concerning the beginning of the war in the Philippines Monday morning. This will be succeeded at 2 o'clock by a speech on the Financial bill by Senator Rawlins of Utah, if the present programme is followed. Senator Pettigrew will continue his speech on the Philippine resolution, and after he concludes Senator Berry of Arkansas will take the floor for a general speech on the Philippine problem, if sufficient time remains of the morning hour.

When the Pettigrew resolution is disposed of the Hoar resolutions will supply food for talk each day, in the morning hour, and after that the Hale resolution concerning the seizure of American goods by Great Britain will be taken up.

It is Senator Aldrich's announced purpose to press consideration of the Financial bill each day after the conclusion of the morning hour, but it is not probable that he will succeed in securing a daily speech on that subject. Senator Teller probably will speak some time during this week after Senator Rawlins concludes. It is also understood that Senator Daniel will be heard soon on the question of the finances. Other addresses on this subject will come later.

The consideration of the Samoan treaty in executive session will be resumed if the legislative work permits, and Senators Bacon and Money will make speeches in opposition to it. It is also possible that the report in the Quay case may be presented late in the week.

The House will plunge into the routine work of the session this week. Most of the time, excepting Friday, which has been set apart for paying tribute to the memory of the late Vice President, Hobart, will be devoted to the consideration of appropriation bills. It is expected that both the Urgent Deficiency and the Pension Appropriation bills will be passed this week. The former, containing as it does many millions for the army and navy, may raise the whole question as to the insurrection in the Philippines, with its allied issues, and lead to a very protracted debate. How far the Republican leaders will allow the debate to run has not yet been determined, but if the Democrats are insistent and persistent they can hardly be refused several days in view of the large amount of appropriations involved.

The Pension Appropriation bill is also likely to cause some spirited debate, owing to the disposition in certain quarters to criticise the conduct of the Pension Office. Attempts doubtless will be made to place in the bill reversals of some of the Pension Commissioner's rulings, but as all such legislation is subject to a point of order it will fail.

There is no present prospect that the Roberts case will get into the House before next week.

POST OFFICE CLERKS' BILL.

Meeting to Further the Passage of the Classification Measure.

A meeting of the United National Postal Clerks' Association was held yesterday afternoon at Beethoven Hall, in East Fifty-sixth Street, to consider the Postal Clerks' Classification bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman Mudd. It provides that all clerks and employes other than letter carriers in first-class Post Offices shall receive an annual increase of $100 in salary until their salaries amount to $1,200 a year, and that city distributors, mailing clerks, registry clerks, money order clerks, bookkeepers, and stenographers in first-class Post Offices where the salary of the Postmaster is $5,000 or more shall receive an annual increase of $100 until their salaries amount to $1,400. The bill authorizes the Postmaster General to classify and fix the salaries of the clerks and employes attached to second-class Post Offices, and provides that clerks and employes in such offices shall receive an annual increase of $100 until their salaries amount to $1,000. The bill also prohibits the reduction of a clerk in grade or salary.

The Chairman of the Executive Committee reported that that body recommended petitions to be sent to the various Congressmen and to Senators Depew and Platt urging them to support the bill. It had been decided, he said, to assess the members of the association $1 each to raise funds for legitimate expenses. The Executive Committee further recommended that the Civil Service Commissioners be requested to raise the age limit for appointing applicants as postal clerks from eighteen to twenty-one years.

The report of the Executive Committee was adopted, and a motion was also carried to appoint a committee to ask the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association to indorse the Classification bill and to forward the indorsement to Washington.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...7:23	Sun sets...4:58	Moon sets...4:48

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...7:12	Gov. Isl'd...7:44	H. Gate...9:40
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...7:45	Gov. Isl'd...8:15	H. Gate...10:11

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JAN. 15.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Coronda, La Plata Countries ..... 12:00 M. .....

TUESDAY, JAN. 16.

Asti, Pernambuco	10:00 A. M.	.....
	*10:30 A. M.	.....
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Harald, Haiti	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Roman Prince, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Trave, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17.

Alliance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Aragonia, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Astoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Benedict, Para	7:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Colorado, Hull	.....	.....
Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
	*9:00 A. M.	
U. S. transport, San Juan	10:30 A. M.	.....
Yucatan, Havana, &c...	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, JAN. 18.

El Mar, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Niagara, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Saratoga, Nassau, &c...	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	

FRIDAY, JAN. 19.

Cherokee, Turk's Island	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	
Daggry, Progreso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston, &c.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Origen, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick..	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JAN. 20.

Altai, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M.	.....
Coleridge, Pernambuco	9:00 A. M.	.....
Lauenburg, Nuevitas, &c.	1:00 P. M.	.....
Ravensdale, Yucatan	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer China. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. 30 and up to Jan. 20, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Jan. 20, for dispatch per steamship Moana. Mails for China and Japan and Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 21, for dispatch per steamship Riojun Maru, (registered letters must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 26, inclusive, for dispatch by ship City of Papeiti. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Doric. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Melbourne of Dec. 19, Sydney Dec. 20, and Auckland Dec. 25, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Moana, and the mails from China and Japan, which arrived at Vancouver, are due to arrive in New York on the morning of Tuesday, Jan. 16.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JAN. 15.

Antilla, Nassau, Jan. 11.
Astoria, Glasgow, Jan. 3.
Auguste Victoria, Genoa, Jan. 4.
Bendo, Hamburg, Dec. 31.
British Empire, Antwerp, Dec. 31.
Burnside, Havana, Jan. 11.
Clematis, Gibraltar, Dec. 27.
Critic, Dundee, Dec. 30.
Exeter City, Swansea, Dec. 31.
Florida, Brunswick, Jan. 11.
Glanton, Hamburg, Jan. 1.
King Bleddyn, Rotterdam, Jan. 3.
Mesaba, London, Jan. 4.
Panama, Pauillac, Dec. 29.

TUESDAY, JAN. 16.

Altai, Port Limon, Jan. 9.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Jan. 6.
Chalmette, New Orleans, Jan. 11.
Friesland, Antwerp, Jan. 6.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans, Jan. 10.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, Jan. 8.
Stalheim, Christiania, Jan. 2.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17.

Advance, Colon, Jan. 10.
Cevic, Liverpool, Jan. 7.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Jan. 14.
Oceanic, Liverpool, Jan. 10.

THURSDAY, JAN. 18.

Alamo, Galveston, Jan. 12.
Hesperia, Gibraltar, Jan. 4.
Horatio, Fara, Jan. 6.
Lahn, Bremen, Jan. 9.
Llandaff City, Swansea, Jan. 4.
Maracaibo, Curacos, Jan. 10.
Ohio, Hull, Jan. 6.

FRIDAY, JAN. 19.

Excelsior, New Orleans, Jan. 13.
Gera, Bremen, Jan. 7.
Pretoria, Hamburg, Jan. 8.

SATURDAY, JAN. 20.

Bucentaur, Gibraltar, Jan. 6.
Campania, Liverpool, Jan 13.
Cluden, Amsterdam, Jan. 6.
Evelyn, New Orleans, Jan. 16.
New York, Southampton, Jan. 13.
Pauillac, Pauillac, Jan. 6.

Arrived.

SS Prins Willem III., (Dutch,) Metus, Paramaribo, &c., Dec. 21, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:15 A. M.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Watt, Liverpool Jan. 6 and Queenstown 7th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:42 P. M. 13th.

SS St. Paul, Jamison, Southampton and Cherbourg Jan. 6, with mdse. and passeng

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

It's a Silver Store This Week

TRADE SALES versus Job Sales. When you catch the meaning of these terms you will appreciate the Wanamaker Store more than ever.

Used to be that special sales or "job sales" were made up of goods caught as the flotsam of the markets. What nobody wanted at any considerable price was sold as a job. Poor sort of storekeeping, and we never cared to engage in it.

Trade Sales stand on a more dignified plane—which means real economy for the shopper as against questionable bargains, and comfortable treatment for the shopper who essays to get so much of the goods as shall serve present and prospective needs.

On this basis—the annual furniture sales, the semi-annual underwear sales, and, added to them—

The Annual Sale of Silver Table Ware and Toilet Pieces

The sale runs simultaneously in the parent store and here—starting with

Stocks in Excess of $150,000

including solid silver (the sterling standard in every case, .925 fine), and silver-plated ware of known and sustained makes. The prices on these very large special lots—here as the result of more than six months' work in gathering—amount to

Savings of a Fourth to a Half from Ruling Prices

On a very few pieces the reduction is rather less than one-fourth, but still important, and such pieces are included to make the stocks so complete as to meet every supposable need.

Some lots are in patterns that, while yet in good favor, are not to be continued. This makes no possible difference to you, because new silver-ware patterns never displace the pieces one owns—being brought out to tempt storekeepers and you to new and larger buying.

The first-floor aisles, the Broadway windows, convenient spots all over the main floor of this whole-block store, are filled with silverware. As a study in modern storekeeping the show is worth a journey to see; as a period of economy, the sale adds a fine red letter to the store's list of services rendered to its public.

Very ample, though incomplete, details follow:

Sterling Silver Table Ware

Coffee Sets, 3 pieces, $31.25 to $37.50.
Bon-Bon Dishes, $4.85 to $7.25.
Olive Dishes, $7.25. Berry Bowls, $9.75.
Fruit Dishes, $25.25 to $33.
Ice Cream Plates, $3.50 each.
Bread Baskets, $26. Crumb Trays, $11.25.
Crumb Scrapers, $6.50.
Card Trays, $4 to $6.50.
Gravy Boats, $9.75 to $19 75.
Ice Cream Platters, $30.50 to $33.50.
Claret Jugs, $5.75 to $6.50.
Candle Sticks, $10.50 each.
Tea Strainers, $2.50 each.
Match Holders, $1.80 each.
Tea Balls, $1.80. Tea Caddies, $2 10.
Sugars and Creams, $7.85 to $24.

Sterling Inlaid Forks and Spoons

Plated ware, with inlays of solid silver at the points of wear—as at point of spoon and bottom of bowl and part of handle that rest on the table. Better, for wear, than light-weight sterling silver.

Tea Spoons, $2.50 doz.
Dessert Spoons, $4.75 doz.
Table Spoons, $5 doz.
Medium Forks, $5.25 doz.
Dessert Forks, $4.75 doz.
Sugar Spoons, 50c. ea. Butter Knives, 50c. ea.
Children's Spoons, plain, 25c. each; gilt, 40c. each.
Orange Spoons, plain, $2.50 doz.; gilt, $3.50 doz.
Coffee Spoons, $2.50 doz.

Sterling Silver Serving Pieces

Berry Forks, $6.25 doz.
Coffee Spoons, $4.35 doz.
Berry Spoons, $3 each.
Preserve Spoons, $2.50 to $3.25.
Jelly Spoons, $2 each.
Sugar Spoons, 85c. each
Sardine Forks, $1.40 each.
Ice Cream Forks, $9.75 doz.
Pastry Forks, $13 doz.
Butter Picks, $1.10 each.
Fish Sets, $6.80 to $8.65.
Cucumber Servers, $1.65 each.
Tomato Servers, $2.50 each.
Cheese Scoops, $2.60 each.
Jelly Knives, $1.65 each.
Gravy Ladles, $2.50 each.
Sugar Sifters, $1.75. Pie Knives, $4.35 ea.
Butter Spreaders, $9.25 doz.
Pea Servers, $3.80 each.
Salad Sets, $3.80 to $5.25.
Bon-bon Spoons, $1.10 each.
Butter Knives, $1.40 each.
Cake Servers, $2.50 and $3.
Fish Sets, $7.60. Sugar Tongs, $1 40.
Pickle Spears, 90c. Dessert Knives, $12 doz.
Medium Knives, $14.50 doz.
Steak carver and fork, sterling handles, $3.25
Game carver and fork, sterling handles, $6.50
Beef Carving Sets, 3 pieces, $10.

Quadruple Plated Table Ware

These pieces from several makers of high repute.

5-piece Tea Sets, $8.15 to $13.75.
4-piece Tea Sets, $3.25 to $8.25.
Baking Dishes, $3.15 to $4.60
Bon-bon Dishes, $1. Tureens, $2.15 to $15.
Candlesticks, $1.35 to $2.10.
Candelabra, $2.50 to $4.45.
Salad Bowls, $1.60 to $2.50.
After-dinner Coffee Pots, $1.60 to $3.
Bread Trays, 90c. to $1.60.
Crumb Sets, $1.10 to $1.60.
Lemonade Pitchers, 65c. to 90c.
Tobacco Jars, $1 25. Coffee Urns, $7.50.
Cracker Jars, 80c. to $1.25. Pickle Jars, $1.
Water Pitchers, $2 to $4.60.
Brush and Comb Trays, $1.85.
Condensed Milk Holders, 90c. to $1.30.
Fruit Dishes, 95c. to $2.75.
Fern Dishes, $1.60 to $3.75.
Gravy Boats with Trays, $2.15 to $3.
Child's Cups, 50c. to 75c.
Syrup Pitchers, with trays, $1.25.
Coffee and Tea Pots, $1.25.
Butter Dishes, $1.60 to $2.75.
Trays, 65c. to $6.40. Vases, 65c.
Ice Tubs, $1.90. Nut Bowls, $2.25.
Five o'Clock Tea Kettles and Stands, $5.65.

Silver Plated Forks and Spoons

Mostly from the well-known Rogers factories—A1 plate as distinguished from triple and quadruple plate.

SPOONS
Salt, 10c. ea. Mustard, 10c. ea.
Children's, 10c. ea Sugar, 20c. ea.
Berry, 50c. ea. Tea, $1.10 doz
Dessert, $2.10 doz. Table, $2.20 doz.
FORKS
Children's, 15c. ea. Pickle, 20c. ea.
Chow Chow, 25c. ea. Fish, 75c. ea.
Oyster, $1.50 doz. Pie, $2 doz.
Table, $2.20 doz.
KNIVES
Butter, 20c and 25c ea. Pie, 60c ea.
Fish, 75c ea. Crumb, 90c ea.
Sugar Tongs, 20c and 35c each.
Cream Ladles, 35c ea. Oyster Ladles, 75c ea.
Soup Ladles, 90c and $1 ea.
Gravy Ladles, 40c ea. Fish Sets, $1.50 set.
Children's Sets, 3 pieces, 50c set.
Also a line of triple-plate medium and dessert-knives at $2.35 doz.

Cutlery---First-class Steel

Stag Handle Steak Carver and Fork, 75c. to $1.15 a set.
Stag Handle Beef Carver and Fork, 90c and $1 a set.
Stag Handle Beef Carving Sets, 3 pieces, $2.50 to $3.15 a set.
Stag Handle Cheese Scoops, silver-plated ferrules, 35c each.
Pearl Handle Game Carver and Fork, $6.75 a set.
Pearl Handle Beef Carving Sets, 3 pieces, in cases, $9.50 to $10.50 a set.
Pearl Handle Dessert Knives, 6 in case, $5; 12 in case, $10.

Sterling Silver Toilet Ware

Sterling Back Hair Brushes, $1.50 to $3.75.
Sterling Back Mirrors, $1.20 to $10.25.
Sterling Back Military Brushes, $1.25 to $3.75 each.
Cloth Brushes, $1.25 to $3.75.
Hat Brushes, $1.25 to $1.80.
Vinaigrettes, $1.25 each.
Velvet Brushes, $2.75.
Bonnet Brushes, 45c to $2.10.
Silver Deposit Cologne Bottles, $1.75 to $3.50.
Cut Glass Puff Jars, sterling tops, 50c to $7.25.
Whisks, 45c to $2.10. Salve Jars, 20c to $1.25.
Scissors, sterling handles, 35c to $2.50.
Lavender Salt Bottles, cut glass, sterling tops, $1.80 to $3.75.
Infants' Sets, comb and brush, in silk-lined box, 50c.
Large Polishers, 45c to $2.10.
Tooth Powder Bottles, 20c to $1.50.
Tooth Brush Bottles, 20c to 60c.
Cologne Bottles, sterling tops, 20c.
Nail Files, 35c, 45c. Nail Brushes, 35c, 45c.
Tooth Brushes, 35c, 45c. Shoelifts, 35c, 45c.
Button Hooks, 35c, 45c. Combs, 45c.
Darners and Cuticle Knives, 35c, 45c.
Pumice, 50c to 85c. Glove Stretchers, 75c
Vaseline Holders, 90c.
Shaving Brushes, $1.80 to $3.

Quadruple Plated Toilet Ware

Pin Trays, 10c and 15c. Ring Stands, 35c.
Whisks, 50c. Combs, 20c. Trays, 75c.
Tooth Brush Racks, 35c.
Soap Dishes, 50c and 75c. Mirrors, $1.25.
Large Curling Irons, 50c. Salve Jars, 20c.
Lavender Salt Jars, 25c.
Polisher and Tray, 35c.
Shaving Cups, 65c.
Jewel Boxes, 35c to $3.75.
Puff Boxes, 35c, 75c.
Atomizers, 50c, 75c.
Hair Brushes, $1 to $1.50.
Cloth Brushes, $1.25 and $1.50.
Hat Brushes, 65c and $1.
Small Silver Mirrors, 65c to $2.50.

Muslin Underwear---Best News Yet

The basis of these half-year underwear sales is new goods, but with the important gathering and selling of French Waists and other garments, always going on here, it is important to make frequent clear-outs. And they give us the biggest percentage of loss that comes to this business.

For instance—

Sixty-five **Imported Silk Waists** are reduced a third or half. Prices now are $10 to $32.50.

Imported Tea Gowns, rich and lovely, are reduced as severely. Prices are now $12.50 to $47.50.

Imported Dressing Sacques, as well—the flannel ones are now $3 to $19; the silk ones are $6 to $25.

In the line of American manufactures, there are big savings, too. For instance—

75c Eiderdown Sacques at 35c. These are not ready until 10 o'clock.

Velveteen Waists, $3 instead of $4.50 to $6.50.

Silk Waists, taffeta; solid colors, black striped—broken sizes, $3.

The **Muslin Underwear** is rich in pretty much all the fine values of the month, starting with the Cambric Corset Covers at 8c.

A further word of detail—and this warning: We cannot replace these special lots at anywhere near the present low prices, and what we have will soon be sold—

Gowns

38c—Muslin; yoke of fine plaits and embroidery insertion; neck and sleeves trimmed with lawn ruffle. Only 3 to a buyer.
50c—Muslin; large revers and sleeves trimmed with lawn ruffle; shield of embroidery.
65c—Muslin; pointed yoke of fine plaits and embroidery insertion.
75c—Muslin; yoke of fine plaits and embroidery insertion; neck and sleeves embroidery trimmed; ribbon at neck.
85c—Muslin; yoke of fine plaits and all-over embroidery; high neck and sleeves embroidery trimmed.
$1—Cambric; yoke trimmed with torchon insertion and neat lace edging.

Petticoats

35c—Of muslin; narrow cambric ruffle, plaited. Only 3 to a buyer.
50c—Muslin; deep flounce with wide hem and small plaits.
65c—Muslin; deep ruffle of lawn, edged with neat embroidery.
75c—Muslin; deep ruffle of cambric; hemstitched hem.
90c.—Muslin; umbrella ruffle of lawn; embroidery ruffle.
$1—Muslin; deep umbrella ruffle with row of torchon insertion; neat lace edge.

Chemises

18c—Muslin; round neck and armholes trimmed with cambric ruffle. Only 3 to a buyer.
25c—Muslin; round neck and armholes corded; open fronts.
35c—Muslin; square neck with one row of embroidery insertion and lawn ruffle.
50c—Muslin; yoke of fine plaits and embroidery insertion; neck and armholes trimmed with embroidery edging.
65c—Cambric; square neck trimmed with torchon insertion; fine edge also on neck and sleeves.
75c—Fine muslin; round neck; trimmed with dainty insertion; fine embroidery on neck and sleeves.

Drawers

10c—Muslin; deep hem and three fine plaits. Only 3 to a buyer.
15c—Muslin or cambric; deep hem and clusters of fine plaits. Only 3 to a buyer.
18c—Muslin; lawn ruffle edged with torchon lace and fine plaits above. Only 3 to a buyer.
35c—Muslin; deep ruffle of embroidery and cluster of plaits above.
50c—Cambric; umbrella ruffle with row of torchon insertion and deep ruffle of lace.

A Silk Bargain Last Wednesday we told of a second lot of **Crepe Meteor**—in fine colorings—at $1 a yard instead of $2. And you took the lot in a day.

Two firms were interested in the mill's output and now we have the final twenty-eight hundred yards to sell at the same low price.

Think of the prettiest henrietta you ever saw—think how much handsomer it would be if all-silk; think of all the gracefulness and beauty of crepe de chine, and then you'll say that Crepe Meteor is even handsomer. All silk, 25 in. wide, evening shades and browns and blues. $1 a yard for $2 goods.

Good choosing yet among the pretty Japanese Silks (striped) at 45c. a yard. These are decidedly spring like fabrics. Rotunda.

Linen Bargains Unless the family linen chest is overrunning, you'll thank us for these lots to choose from to-day.

Linens for less than their worth! That's all of it.

We are rather brokers than storekeepers—and we have men in many lands watching for dependable goods that must be marketed quickly. These we buy—for you—for less than their worth. A trifle to us for storekeeping, but the bulk of the profit is yours. With the continued bettering times in the manufacturing world, bargains are scarce. You're lucky, indeed, to get these—

TABLE LINEN—By the yard.
$1 yd. — German grass bleached double damask; soft finish; full two yards wide; the regular $1.25 quality.
75c yd.—Scotch bleached damask; attractive patterns; 2 yds. wide; regularly $1.
56c yd.—Irish bleached damask; 67 in. wide; the usual 65c kind.
40c yd.—Old-fashioned loom dice linen; will wash white quickly; extra durable; 56 in. wide. An excellent value.
There are dinner cloths of full bleached Scotch damask; 2x2½ yards; unhemmed, $2.25 each.
NAPKINS
95c doz.—Grass bleached German drill; 18 in.; regularly $1.15. The 22 in. at $1.45 instead of $1.75.
$1.85 doz.—Bleached damask, soft finish, floral patterns; 22 in.; the $2.25 kind.
$2 doz.—Fine Scotch damask; 24 in.; the regular $2.75 kind.
Hemstitched tea napkins, $2.75 instead of $3.50. An extra fine quality, 17 in., at $4 instead of $5; the 22 in. at $5 instead of $6.

Fourth floor.

Black Dress Goods---Reduced

There are several sorts of critics: those who pick flaws in everything (destroy because they cannot build), those who look through biased glasses, and those who base conclusions on ascertained facts.

Critics who deal in facts say that the Wanamaker Dress Goods Store is the best in America—richest in selection offered; closest to Fashion's dictate, and invariably selling at prices less than most stores charge for comparable goods. We have dressmakers tell us that foreign trips now-a-days are merely for style-study and recreation; that they buy their fabrics at Wanamaker's, saving worry and customs troubles—and dollars, as well.

Do you see why we can honestly lose money without flinching? To maintain leadership stocks must not only be ample but really a little in advance of the demands. Whatever lingers a few weeks over-time, we sell at whatever loss is necessary to make the bargain irresistible.

To-day, Black Goods—the richer sorts, so nearly staple that they'll serve you well for spring.

Early $4.50 goods at $2.50—
Silk-and-wool Bayadere striped Grenadine.
Silk-and-wool Armure Bord Velour.
Early $3.50 goods at $2.50—
Silk-and-wool Crepon Cords.
Silk-and-wool Figured Crepons.
Early $4 goods at $2—
Silk-and-wool figured Crepon Velour.
Silk-and-wool Bayadere Cord Crepons.
Silk-and-wool figured Grenadine Crepon.
Early $3.50 goods at $2.25—
Silk-and-wool Crepon figured Velour.
Early $3 goods at $2—
Silk-and-wool Armure Bayadere Cords.
Early $3 goods at $1.75—
Silk-and-wool Bayadere striped Crepon Grenadine.
Early $2.50 goods at $1.75—
Silk-and-wool Crepon figured Velour.
Silk-and-wool figured Bayadere Cords.
Silk-and-wool Armure Velour.
Early $3.50 goods at $1.50—
Silk-and-wool figured Crepon Gauze Grenadine.
Silk-and-wool Moire Velour Grenadine.
Early $3 goods at $1.50—
Silk-and-wool Corded Plaid Grenadine.
Silk Crepon figured Grenadine.
Early $2.75 goods at $1.50—
Silk-and-wool Bayadere striped Crepon Plisse.
Early $2.50 goods at $1.50—
Mohair-and-wool striped Crepon.
Early $2.25 goods at $1.25—
Silk-and-wool Bayadere striped Crepon Grenadine.
Silk-and-wool Crepon figured Grenadine.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street, Main floor.

Oriental Rugs
at a third below to-day's values

Rug-selling is getting to be a more and more important part of this business—you appreciate our methods. Stocks that might have been counted ample look small now—and we relentlessly sell off straggling lots to admit full lines. The notable Oriental rugs are individual gems, but the Far East gives us thousands of bits of practical floor coverings besides these poems of the past.

Ghiordes Rugs—at the lessened prices are—
$28 for size 6 ft. 2 in. by 9½ ft. $63 for size 9 ft. by 12¾ ft.
$37 for size 6 ft. 11 in. by 10½ ft. $76 for size 10 ft. 4 in. by 14 ft. 8 in.
$75 for size 11 ft. 2 in. by 15 ft.

Let this hint of fifty or more—prevailing colors are red, cream, blue and old pink.

India Rugs—twelve—sizes, 7 ft. 2 in. by 11 ft. 5 in. up to 10x16¼ ft. $71 to $102, instead of $150 to $225.

Persian and Turkish Rugs—from $45 to $140. Regularly they are $80 to $172.

Several fine **Persian Hall Rugs,** beauties—$84 to $585. Values $125 to $850.

Fifty small **Antique Rugs,** $10 to $42, instead of $15 to $65.

The savings average more than we said, don't they? Well, never mind, help us to clear out the lots quickly.

Third floor, Tenth street side.

Many Book-case Bargains

There are represented in this furniture store about 200 styles of Book-cases. Of these a majority are shown to-day with new markings on their price-tags—reductions that average a full third. There are some at $5, that were very fairly priced at $6.50; combination book-cases of oak at $7.50, that were $12, and at $8.50 that were $13.50. Others of imitation mahogany at $8.50 and up to $35 that were $13.25 to $57. And of quarter oak at $60 instead of $90. Judge safely of numerous others by these few specimen values.

Fourth floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

THE BELLE OF NEW YORK

Return of the Company from Its Great London Success.

EDNA MAY COMES AS A STAR

Denies Mr. Lederer Took Her from the Chorus—Her New Contract and Her Divorce Suit.

The American liner St. Paul, which arrived yesterday morning from Southampton, brought back to their native soil forty-five American actors and actresses, who, as members of "The Belle of New York" company, for a long time furnished the reigning attraction of the London stage. The play, which was first produced at the Casino in this city, scoring only a moderate success, was transplanted to London with its original cast, and opened at the Shaftesbury Theatre something over two years ago. It at once jumped into unbounded popularity, and became the feature of London theatrical life. The play ran uninterruptedly for over 700 nights, and for 86 consecutive weeks the receipts averaged over $10,000 a week.

The songs of "The Belle," as the play soon became popularly known, were sung everywhere, and the leading members of the cast found themselves exploited professionally and socially to an extent far beyond their wildest dreams. Only the complete stagnation in London, caused by the Boer war, ended the run of the attraction.

The bright particular star of the company has been Miss Edna May, who was one of the original cast, and played the leading part throughout the London run of the play. This young woman, who left New York practically unknown, having been, as her manager, George W. Lederer, asserts, though she denies it, "discovered" in the chorus, mainly owing to her pretty face and figure, on the outward voyage shared her stateroom with three of her sister actresses. She was "taken up" in the British metropolis to an extent sufficient to turn the head of a more experienced actress. The Prince of Wales was delighted with her impersonations, and aristocratic young Englishmen swarmed about the Shaftesbury Theatre stage door. She came back home on the St. Paul in a special stateroom, with a maid and all the other accessories of a star.

Clad in a white flowing raglan costume, a white crush hat trimmed with green ivy leaves, and wearing extremely high-heeled Oxford ties, Miss May tripped down the gang plank of the St. Paul yesterday and met an expectant group of friends who had assembled on the pier to welcome her home. Her father, Edgar C. Pettie, of Syracuse, who was with her, bears a striking resemblance to Gov. Roosevelt. Mr. Pettie went over to London four weeks ago to accompany his daughter home. Miss May and her father were driven to the Hotel Manhattan.

Among the other leading members of the company who arrived were the Misses Merri Osborne, Hattie Moore, and Ella Snyder, and Messrs. George Schiller, George Fortescue, James Sullivan, and Edward Connelly. Of the original company of about fifty members only seventeen remain, the organization having been recruited from this city from time to time within the last two years.

Gustav Kerker, the musical composer and conductor of "The Belle of New York," came over with the company. Mr. Kerker, when seen later at the Hotel Imperial, spoke of the extraordinary success of the play, and said that on the closing night at the Shaftesbury Theatre there was almost a fight among would-be spectators to get into the theatre. The company will open at the Casino on Monday, Jan. 22, for a two weeks' run, and will then go on the road for a limited tour.

Mr. Kerker refused to discuss in detail the differences said to exist between himself and Hugh Morton, the author of "The Belle of New York," and George W. Lederer, the owner of the play. Messrs. Kerker and Morton have written a new play called "The Wirewalkers," which they are arranging to produce in London in May with an all-American company, including Miss May. Mr. Lederer has asserted that he has a verbal contract with Miss May for two years from April 1 next. Mr. Lederer has already notified Messrs. Kerker and Morton that if they attempt to produce any of their works he will begin a legal fight with them on the ground that they are under contract to write solely for him. Mr. Kerker yesterday exhibited a contract signed by Miss May for one year from April 1, and announced positively that "The Wirewalkers" would be given beginning in May in one of the three London theatres controlled by the Lyric Theatre Company. Miss May will take the leading part, according to Mr. Kerker. Actors and a chorus, making a total of from sixty to eighty persons, will be engaged in New York, and will begin rehearsals in March. The company will leave here the latter part of April.

Miss May was exceedingly difficult of access at her hotel. Her time was so taken up by personal friends who called to welcome her home that reporters were not admitted until late in the afternoon. Miss May was dressed at that time in a wonderful gown of red velvet, which matched perfectly a big pile of American Beauty roses, lying on a table in the centre of the room. Her hair, which is luxurious, was arranged in a modified Cleo de Merode style. She spoke enthusiastically of her treatment at the hands of the British public.

"London in many respects is not as nice a place to live in as New York," said she, "but the people were so kind to me there that I want to live there always. Oh, yes, I'm going back within a few months. I am under contract with Mr. Kerker and Mr. Morton to take the leading part in 'The Wirewalkers,' which will open there. My contract with Mr. Lederer expires April 14, and I never made any verbal contract with him for a period beyond that time, as he says.

"I haven't seen Mr. Lederer since last September. I don't know why he should tell all these stories about his having broken me in as a chorus girl at the Casino and all that sort of thing. I never was a chorus girl at the Casino, my first appearance there being as 'The Belle of New York.' I shouldn't be ashamed of it if I had been a chorus girl, but the truth might just as well be told.

"I am going to press my divorce suit against my husband, Fred Titus, while in this country, and I think I will win it. Don't you believe the stories that I am going to marry Mr. Henry Cavendish of London or any of the other Englishmen mentioned in newspaper reports. I am going to my old home in Syracuse to-morrow to spend a few days."

Miss May was called upon by a representative of George W. Lederer during the afternoon, but the nature of his mission was not learned.

New Play at Fifth Avenue Theatre.

"The Countess Chiffon," an adaptation by Harry St. Maur from a French play, will be produced at the Fifth Avenue Theatre Feb. 5, by William A. Brady. Miss Grace George will appear in the leading rôle, that of an American girl educated in Paris, whose marriage to a titled Frenchman is productive of many complications.

A Pinero Comedy Fails in Berlin.

BERLIN, Jan. 14.—Mr. Pinero's comedy, "The Gay Lord Quex," is being played at the Lessing Theatre. It has been unfavorably received, the critics declaring it altogether too coarse.

ATTACKED THE ACTRESSES.

Audience Disappointed Because the Show Was Not a "Hot" One.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 14.—A theatrical company which billed the town for a "hot show" had an exciting experience here last night. They had been playing for four days to poor business owing to the police taking upon themselves the censorship of the show after the first night, and cutting out parts of it which did not suit them.

There were about 200 young man from the country districts to see the show last night. When they found all the ginger had been taken out of it they blamed the girls and the manager for this. Toward the last of the show a crowd of them went behind the scenes and tried to get into the dressing rooms, but they were driven out by the theatre attaches.

After the show about 100 young men assembled at the stage door. When the girls emerged they were taken prisoners, and were pulled and hauled about in the crowd. The manager of the show tried to rescue them but could not, and a hurry call was sent for the police. Aid was sent and the girls rescued, and taken to their hotel. The company left here this morning for its next stopping place.

C. C. SHAYNE,

Manufacturing Fur Merchant,
42d St., Bet. B'way & 6th Ave.

SALE OF RUSSIAN AND HUDSON BAY SABLES.

Owing to the large trade which I enjoyed during the months of October and November, and expecting reasonably cold weather during the month of December, I manufactured an unusually large stock in order to be ready to meet the wants of the market for sable goods. Owing to the very mild weather in December, sales were not as large as I expected. The holidays have passed and I find myself overstocked with manufactured goods. I have made it a rule to sell off my manufactured stock every season, and although prices of Hudson Bay and Russian sable skins have advanced owing to the increased demand all over the world and are likely to be higher in the future, I will sell my manufactured stock of sables at a special discount of 15 per cent. off the low prices at which I have been selling these goods recently. 15 per cent. is a large discount when it is bona fide. It means that

A $200 Muff can be purchased for $170.
$150 Muff or Scarf for $127.50.
$400 set for $340.
$1,000 set for $850.
$500 set for $425.

I cannot make any reduction on the prices of skins or for articles made to order.

The Hudson Bay sable muffs at $35, $50, $75, $85, $125, and $200 will be found on comparison to be very much lower in price than can be found elsewhere, and, in addition, the special discount of 15 per cent. will be deducted.

Scarfs, collars, collarettes, Victorines, capes, at corresponding prices—all subject to the same discount.

RUSSIAN SABLE MUFFS.

$75, $125, $165, $200, $250, $300, $400, $500 to $850. Scarfs, Collars, Victorines, Mantles and Capes at corresponding prices—all subject to the 15 per cent. discount. This will afford a splendid opportunity for intending purchasers to buy sables.

NOTE—I do not sell blended or darkened Russian or Hudson Bay sables. Ladies who purchased them in Europe and elsewhere during the past two seasons complain of their mottled, shabby appearance after being worn.

Thirty-five years' experience in the fur trade has taught me that strictly reliable goods, sold at fair prices, build up a substantial trade.

MINK CAPES.

All sizes and lengths, plain and with mink tail border, from $75 to $350 for the very finest. The $100, $150 and $200 capes are exceptional values.

Mink Muffs, Collarettes and Scarfs—all marked down to effect sales.

ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FOX

Capes, Muffs and Neck Pieces. A good assortment of all kinds at prices which will be an inducement to buyers.

MEN'S FUR LINED OVERCOATS.

Handsomely lined and trimmed—some as low as $75, $150, $200 to $450. Gentlemen desiring to purchase, if they will look around the market and call and see my goods before they decide, will find my prices lower than those offered for the same class of goods elsewhere.

SLEIGH ROBES.

A reliable Goat Robe, which will not rip or tear, handsomely lined, $10; larger size, $15. Esquimaux Dog Robes, large size, $25 to $40. Buffalo Robes, Musk Ox, Fox, Mink, Sable, Seal, Otter and Black Bear. Large assortment, all marked down to insure sales.

I prefer to sell off my manufactured goods rather than carry them over, but there is a limit to the mark-down, and I will not deviate from the prices at which these goods are now offered.

COACHMEN'S FURS.

A large assortment. Prices are right. There is not much room for reduction in these goods, because I have made a specialty of them for years at low prices.

ALASKA SEALSKIN

Coats and jackets, plain and trimmed with sable, mink and chinchilla, but I cannot mark down the prices of sealskin in the face of the great advance which recently took place in London, but will continue to sell at prices quoted before the advance. Jackets of Alaska Seal $200, Coats $250, $300, $350 for the very best. Extra long and extra size bust measures, prices in proportion.

PERSIAN LAMB SKINS.
(Leipzig Dyed.)

A good assortment of Jackets and Coats, plain or trimmed. Persian Lamb Skins are scarce. I was compelled to cable for another lot of fine ones to complete my orders. I have received invoices from Ullmann of Leipzig. They will be in my store as soon as they can be passed through the Custom House. I am informed it is one of the handsomest lots of Persian Lamb ever shipped to this country. Parties not having placed orders are invited to call and look at these skins. Owing to the great demand for Persian Lamb the prices are firm and I cannot make any reduction on them, but will fill orders at the same prices quoted all season.

NOTE.—I do not handle the low grades of Persian Lamb. I only sell the Leipzig dyed, which holds its high lustre and pristine beauty for years. Persian Lamb coats which I sold seven years ago have been made over again this season and looked quite as good as new. They were made from Leipzig dyed Persian Lamb. There are Persian Lamb skins dyed in this and other countries which can be sold at very much lower prices. I cannot recommend them, and until I can recommend them with full confidence I will not handle them. I hope, however, that in the near future America will be able to dye Persian Lamb skins equally as well as Germany, and when we can I will be among the strongest advocates.

C. C. SHAYNE,
42d St., West.

N. B.—The muffs advertised last week at $5 are sold. I have other muffs, however, at $7, some of which formerly sold for nearly double.

Tiger, Begr and Leopard floor rugs, mounted life-like, prices marked away down.

IMPORTATION SAMPLES.
Tea
Coffee
After-Dinner
Chocolate
Bouillon
CUPS AND SAUCERS,
Doulton, Coalport, Minton and Royal Worcester.
Le Boutillier & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
18 East 17th St., NEAR BROADWAY.

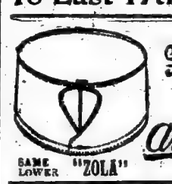

SAME LOWER "ZOLA"
International "Labori" NEW CREATION Armor Brand

DESKS.
Great Variety of Style and Price.
T. G. SELLEW,
111 Fulton St., N.Y.

HIGH CLASS TAILORING
at Moderate Prices, Fit Guaranteed.
Nicoll.
771 BROADWAY, 148-150 BOWERY.

RULES FOR "RACEABOUTS"

Yacht Racing Association's Committee Has Fixed Them.

INTEREST IN THIS CLASS

Many of These Craft Will Compete for Prizes in Near-by Waters This Summer.

The rules governing the measurement of that popular class of yachts known as "raceabouts" have been entirely revised by the Executive Committee of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound, and THE NEW YORK TIMES is enabled through the courtesy of one of the committee to publish the regulations that will govern this class during the coming season. All knockabouts will hereafter be classed as raceabouts, of which there will be two classes. The keelboats, or raceabouts proper will compete in one class, and the centreboard type, which will include the Seawanhaka-Corinthian one design type, will form the other class. The rules are the result of the work of the Executive Committee and the special committee of the Boston Knockabout Association. They have been formulated with the idea that a yacht of this type, in addition to being speedy, is intended to be a seaworthy boat, with fair accommodations, rigged simply with only one mainsail, forestaysail or jib, and spinnaker. The rules are as follows:

"The length of the load water line, with full equipment, shall not exceed 21 feet. Permanent distinguishing marks shall be placed on it at the bow and stern.

"The beam at the load water line, in keel boats, shall be at least seven feet, and in centre board boats at least seven feet nine inches.

"The freeboard shall not be less than twenty inches on the said respective required beams; a reduction of one inch of the freeboard allowed for every increase of four inches in beam respectively.

"For centre board boats the draught shall not be less than three feet for at least five feet length of keel.

"All boats shall weigh when rigged and equipped in accordance with these rules not less than 5,900 pounds. It shall be the duty of the Inspector to see that nothing is on board when the boat is weighed except what these rules prescribe, and that the boat is in every way in her normal condition.

"The extreme distance in feet from mast to end of spinnaker boom, when in position as used, shall be not more than 400, divided by the distance in feet from deck to spinnaker halliard block.

"No battens over 30 inches in length allowed to be used in sails.

"The forestay shall remain fixed at both ends during a race.

"Equipment to include anchor not less than thirty-five pounds, and a cable of not less than thirty fathoms of one and one-quarter-inch rope, also bucket, pump, compass, foghorn, six-pound lead and line, lantern, three life-preservers, and a nine-foot oar.

"The crew is limited to three persons, including the helmsman, (who must be an amateur.)

"These rules shall go into force as of Jan. 1, 1900, and all raceabouts existing prior to that date may qualify under these rules or under the rules in force on said date.

"A knockabout shall comply with all the requirements of the raceabout class, and all knockabouts existing on that date may qualify either under these rules or under the rules in force on said date.

"The keel, stem, frames, house, and deck beams shall be of oak, or its equivalent in strength.

"The frames shall not be less than one inch square; deck beams not less than one and one-third square inch section; house beams, if there is a house, not less than three-fourths of a square inch section.

"The spacing of the frames and deck beams to be not more than nine inches, centre to centre.

"The planking, including deck and the side of the house, shall not be less than three-fourths of an inch thick; the top of house shall be not less than five-eighths of an inch, finished.

"Deck clamps shall run from stem to stern, with a minimum cross-section of four square inches for at least one half the length; also bilge stringers of at least four square inches cross-section shall run for at least one half the extreme length of the boat, amidships. Clamps and stringers to be of yellow pine, or its equivalent in strength.

"The actual sail area shall be not over 600 square feet, and not more than 480 square feet of actual sail area shall be in the mainsail. The Inspector shall be provided with a correct sail plan of any boat to be measured, and previous to measurement the owner shall cause distinguishing marks, satisfactory to the Inspector, to be placed on the spars as follows:

"On the mast at the tack and at the throat of the mainsail; on the boom at the clew of the mainsail; on the gaff at the peak of the mainsail. No part of the mainsail shall be allowed to extend beyond these marks. The marks shall be black bands painted around the spars in a manner satisfactory to the Inspector. The inner edge of the bands shall be the limits of the sail. The actual area of the jib shall be measured."

The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club's Race Committee, consisting of Charles W. Wetmore, Walter C. Kerr, Clinton H. Crane, Johnston De Forest, and Charles A. Sherman, have issued a circular notifying the members that it has decided to make a special feature of races for the twenty-one-foot raceabouts this Summer, and will give races every Saturday for the boats in this class belonging to the club. Other clubs along the Sound will give special prizes for boats in this class, and as more than fifty of these handy craft will be in commission during the Summer a great degree of interest among racing yachtsmen will be centred in it.

SHORT DAY ON THE SPEEDWAY.

Snow Brings the Meet to a Close, but Not Before Some Good Brushes Had Been Decided.

The snowstorm of yesterday brought the regular Sunday meet of road drivers and their fast steppers at Speedway Park to an abrupt ending, and the last brush of the day was finished in a blinding flurry of snow that scattered both horsemen and spectators, and ten minutes later the drive and sidewalks were deserted. Many journeyed to Speedway Inn, and here the prospects of some good sleighing on the Speedway were discussed. Frequenters of the drive are more than anxious for a good fall of snow in order to try conclusions with their horses hooked to cutters. Several bets have already been laid for brushes, and the sport promises to be as lively as when the roadbed is free of snow.

The crowd of spectators was unsually large, in fact an increase of the number of visitors can be noticed each succeeding Sunday which proves the growing popularity of the sport. Although many of the best-known horses and their drivers did not put in an appearance, those who did made things pretty lively for a couple of hours, close finishes marking the majority of the brushes. The roadbed was in poor condition, a coating of soft mud over a frozen surface making the footing very uncertain.

Among the first arrivals of note was Richard Croker's recent purchase, Chanty, driven by Jack Currey. After warming up a bit Currey turned Chanty to a good start with Elmira, driven by E. O. Binzen. The first quarter was a very fast one, neither horse seeming to be able to gain a lead. During the reach to the half-mile post Chanty made a spurt and gained a lead of half a length, but was unable to hold it, and again they ran on even terms to the point of rocks, when they were pulled up.

The attention of the crowd was then turned to the big chestnut pacer Sly, driven by M. J. Leonard, which seemed to be in the pink of condition and anxious for a race. Finally, after several turns up and down, Sly started off on fairly even terms with the pacer Hyannis, 2:11¼, driven by J. H. Kuhl. To the half-mile post it was nip and tuck, first one horse was in the lead and then the other. When nearing the three-quarter-mile post Sly made a break and Mr. Kuhl, thinking he had won, pulled up his horse. Sly, however, caught quickly, and in an instant had passed Hyannis and gained a lead that could not be recovered.

Charles Weiland was out behind his new pacer Pansy Blossom, 2:12. The animal was greatly admired and all were anxious to see her started, but Mr. Weiland refused, the footing being unsafe. The pacer Spritz, 2:12¼, driven by A. C. Fisher, met J. W. Cornish driving the famous gelding David B., 2:09¾, on the way down the stretch, and for a few moments there was a very lively contest. David B. was too fleet footed for his companion, and soon distanced him.

Ambidexter, driven by J. Wilbur, took the measure of the trotter Kingwood, 2:17¼. Fleming handling the reins in a pretty short brush. The last race of the day was between Sly and Hyannis, in which Sly, after a hard well-contested brush, showed his opponent the way to the finish mark.

Among others on the road were M. L. Reid, driving Farmer; M. Young, behind Dandy; Dr. Kane, driving Laura W.; George Coleman, behind a team composed of Bessie Thornton and Jessie Gray; Bernard Zahn, driving Dundess; Col. Lawrence, driving Lottie; E. C. Hardy, behind a handsome pair of cobs hooked to a bicycle-wheeled rig, and Arthur Kerker, driving Ateka Boy.

BASEBALL NEWS AND NOTES.

Managers of the National League Club are now turning their attention to the work of having their teams in shape for the coming season. Nearly all the clubs are looking for new grounds. The clubs in the Eastern Circuit usually select a place along the Atlantic seaboard, at some point south of Washington. The Western clubs usually get in shape in some place in the Southwest. The Brooklyn Club will probably train at Savannah, Ga., again this year, leaving New York about March 10. The New York team trained at Charleston, S. C., last season. The weather during their stay at that place was propitious for training, although it did not seem to help the team to a respectable showing in the League standing. It is likely, however, that Charleston will again be decided upon. The St. Louis Club has already decided to send its players to the Arkansas Hot Springs.

Manager Tebeau expects to have the men there the first week in March. The Hot Springs has become a favorite resort for ball players. Many of them seek this resort about Feb. 1, and indulge in a mild form of training. This is particularly the case with pitchers, who find it to their advantage not to wait until about four weeks before the season opens to get into shape.

The Cincinnati Club will send its players to Vicksburg, Miss. President J. A. Hart of the Chicago Club is contemplating a trip to California, beginning about Feb. 15. His plan is to have the team get into condition in Los Angeles, and afterward make a tour of California, playing exhibition games. If this is not done the players will probably go to New Mexico, where the team trained last year.

***

There is likely to be a long discussion over the selection of a supervisor of umpires at the Spring meeting of the National League. According to various reports there are a number of candidates, and several Eastern clubs favor John B. Day for the position. Former Umpire Lynch is also being put forward as a good man. There is likely to be some opposition to Lynch from the Western clubs, particularly Chicago, where he is not popular.

***

The official individual records of the Eastern League for last season have just been promulgated. Second Baseman Taylor of the Toronto Club leads in batting. In fielding records. The leaders for the various positions are: Catchers—Smink, Rochester, .962. First Basemen—Whistler, Syracuse, .988. Second Baseman—Taylor, Toronto, .963. Third Basemen—Shindle, Hartford, .929. Shortston—Cooney, Providence, .931. Outfield—McHale, Rochester and Hartford, 1.000. McHale played in thirty-three games. The following is the batting average of the players who made a percentage of .300 or more:

Name and Club.	Games.	A.	B.	H.	P.C.
Taylor, Toronto	18	65	25	10	.385
Rowe, Hartford	16	53	20	7	.377
Frisbee, Worcester	74	304	110	362	
Massey, Hartford	47	186	67	360	
McKinney, Syracuse	29	116	41	353	
Householder, Rochester	27	100	35	350	
J. Bannon, Toronto	111	454	155	341	
Davis, Providence	110	445	151	339	
Kennedy, Syracuse	18	71	24	339	
Turner, Hartford	56	230	77	335	
Kelly, Hartford	58	224	74	330	
C. Smith, Syracuse	36	131	43	328	
Kuhns, Worcester	113	485	158	326	
Walters, Providence	120	491	160	326	
Carr, Worcester	94	376	121	322	
Dixon, Syracuse	45	50	16	320	
Hemming, Springfield	95	384	122	318	
Grey, Toronto	112	458	145	317	
Yaeger, Worcester	80	326	103	316	
Bransfield, Worcester	89	330	104	315	
Curley, Springfield	77	313	98	313	
Jud Smith, Toronto	107	430	134	312	
Smink, Rochester	110	413	128	310	
Shindle, Hartford	108	439	136	310	
Lipnert, Hartford	48	189	58	307	
Leahy, Providence	111	426	130	.306	
Campbell, Springfield	112	454	139	304	
Lezotte, Worcester	77	300	91	303	
Cassidy, Providence	73	295	89	302	
Wagner, Toronto	93	372	112	301	
Steelman, Syracuse	29	100	30	.300	

AMATEUR ATHLETIC NOTES.

The Amateur Athletic Union Championship Committee, consisting of Messrs. J. E. Sullivan, E. E. Babb, and Dr. B. Merrill Hopkinson, has decided to hold the National Amateur Athletic Union Boxing and Wrestling Championships at the Broadway Athletic Club, New York, the last week in January. The events will be as follows:

Boxing—105-pound class, 115-pound class, 125-pound class, 135-pound class, 145-pound class, 158-pound class, and a heavyweight class.

Wrestling—105-pound class, 115-pound class, 125-pound class, 135-pound class, 145-pound class, and 158-pound class.

***

At the Winter athletic meeting of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, which is to be held in Madison Square Garden on Feb. 10, the following events, open to all registered athletes will be decided:

Fifty-yard run, novice; fifty-yard run, open handicap; two hundred and twenty-yard run, handicap; four hundred and forty-yard run, novice; eight hundred and eighty-yard run, open handicap; one-mile run, open handicap; one-mile team race, open to all colleges; standing three jumps, open handicap, the event to be contested on the floor, starting from a line, no take-off.

***

The college team race will be one of the star events of the indoor season. Princeton University Athletic Association, through its manager, H. H. Langenburg, announced yesterday that it would be represented. The Tigers are known to have at least a quartet of first-class milers, and with the entry of Columbia University these two universities as opponents would make the event a success even if no other college appeared. Yale, Harvard, Pennsylvania, and New York Universities are yet to be heard from, but probably before many days these universities will forward their entries. Trainer "Mike" Murphy is anxious to line up a team of Pennsylvania against Yale or Harvard, for in the relay races at Franklin Field last Spring the Philadelphia collegians suffered badly, and they are anxious to win back some of their lost prestige. Princeton is also anxious to try conclusions with Pennsylvania, Yale, Harvard, and Columbia, for in the yearly relay meet at Philadelphia Princeton has never been represented, and as to how the team rates with the other colleges to the present is more or less of a mystery. At any rate Princeton thinks it can defeat the other colleges, and is more than willing to try. On the Tiger team will figure Jarvis, who defeated Wefers in the best 220-yard race ever run.

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If a careful and timely preparation, backed by willingness, ambition, determination, and enthusiasm counts for anything Columbia University will take as prominent a place in track athletics this year as it did on the football field last Fall. The track candidates were called out early, and the quarter-milers are already in condition to compete in the college team race on Feb. 10. As the initial to future activity in track and field sports, the Athletic Association of Columbia will hold its first set of indoor games on March 17, probably at Madison Square Garden. Application for a sanction to hold games has been received by the Amateur Athletic Union, and the following open events will be included in the programme: 440 yards, handicap; 880 yards, handicap; 60 yards, handicap, and two-mile run, handicap.

HOMING PIGEON FANCIERS.

Blue Ribbon Diploma Winners in the Flights of 1899.

The annual election of the National Association of American Homing Pigeon Fanciers was held in Philadelphia last week, and the following officers were elected: President—H. A. Lippincott; Vice President—M. J. Smucker, Jr.; Secretary—Joseph A. Blankenmayer; Treasurer—Louis A. Mehler. The Race Committee was chosen as follows: Joseph A. Blankenmeyer, Chairman; F. A. Clark and M. Taylor Rue, with J. J. Brady, William Hamilton, and L. A. Mehler as assistants.

The committee reports for the past year show the following blue ribbon diploma winners: Frank A. Clark, first place of honor, 100, 200, 300, 400, and 500 mile flights, with an average speed of 1,185.75 yards per minute; George Weldman, best average place of honor; competitive flights, young bird series, with an average speed of 1,349.19 yards per minute; George A. Leidy, first average place of honor, 150-mile flight, engaging all lofts of the National Association, young bird series, with an average speed of 1,334.34 yards per minute; Frank Steinmetz, second place of honor, same series, birds showing an average speed of 1,304 yards per minute.

During the season 4,726 old birds and 971 young ones were shipped to Philadelphia from various cities in the United States and liberated from the several stations. The greatest average speed per minute recorded was in the 200-mile race for old birds. One of the flock owned by Jacob Eberle made the wonderful average of 1,600.26 yards per minute.

RECORDS OF THE BOWLERS.

Corinthian Club Has Made a Fine Showing—How the Other Organizations Stand.

The Corinthian Club has made a splendid record so far this season. Its team has the lead in the American National Tournament, is tied for first place with the Orientals in the Columbia League, and is a close second to the Metropolitans for first honors in the National League. The following tables show the standing of the clubs in the various tournaments:

AMERICAN NATIONAL.

	W.	L.	H.S.		W.	L.	H.S.
Corinthian	13	3	936	Met'politan	7	7	959
Monarch	12	4	971	Doolittle	8	10	941
Empire	10	4	975	Golden Rod	8	12	969
Germania	13	5	961	Morn'gside	7	11	991
Fidelia	11	5	959	Oriental	4	8	934
Spartan	12	8	994	Arlington	4	8	928
South Paw.	10	8	964	Lotus	5	11	894
Columbia	10	8	959	Glendale	5	13	894
Rosedale	8	8	973	Riverdale	3	9	897
Bleecker	8	8	935	Central	3	11	890
Orchard	7	7	1,005				

HARLEM LEAGUE.

Kn'k'b'ker	15	5	995	Lotus	6	6	924
Wash'gton	12	4	998	Standard	8	10	961
Riverdale	9	3	934	Audubon	7	9	904
Empire	11	5	1,103	Colonial	7	9	882
Belvidere	11	5	905	Grove Hill	7	11	936
Oriental	12	8	994	Central	6	13	978
Phoenix	9	7	946	Cyclone	5	9	885
M. Wheel.	10	8	1,004	Premier	5	11	933
Corinthian	10	10	914	Friendship	3	11	912
Morn'gside	9	9	941	Harlem Wh.	3	15	909
Boulevard	8	8	935				

COLUMBIA LEAGUE.

Oriental	15	1	1,023	Premier	9	11	869
Corinthian	15	1	998	Boulevard	7	11	837
Standard	15	3	942	Mercury	13	13	891
Empire	13	3	934	Audubon	5	11	823
Riverdale	13	5	928	Oerell	6	14	897
Belvidere	14	6	922	Empire City	6	13	863
Morn'gside	14	6	904	Enterprise	4	12	826
Owl	13	7	961	Puritan	4	14	877
Columbia	10	6	870	Mephisto	2	16	800
Village	8	8	882	Diamond	1	17	740
Hamilton	9	11	905				

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Met'politan	11	1	968	Morn'gside	5	5	926
Corinthian	10	2	945	Wash'gton	5	5	918
R's'ville A.A.	8	4	912	Kings Co	4	4	922
America	9	5	923	Riverdale	5	7	929
Empire	9	5	923	Oriental	4	10	967
K'b'ker A.C.	9	5	918	Imperial	4	12	938
Berkeley	10	6	904	N. Y. A. C.	1	5	888
Golden Rod.	6	4	880	Lotus	1	7	916
Doolittle	7	5	937	Phoenix	1	7	847
Fidelia	5	5	917	Harlem R.C.	1	11	818
Pohtiac Wh.	5	5	937				

ARLINGTON NATIONAL.

Bleecker	17	3	988	Straggler M.	9	11	830
Alco	15	5	890	M., M. & S.	8	10	887
Gotham	15	5	881	Linwood	7	11	753
Edison	14	6	874	Homestead	6	14	817
Oradell	14	6	873	Manhatta	5	13	840
Welcome	13	7	884	Black Bass.	4	16	783
Glendale	10	10	953	Amity	0	20	722
Holschen	10	10	790				

NEW YORK ROYAL ARCANUM.

Our No. 1.	10	1	934	Americus	7	7	829
N. Y. No. 1.	12	2	860	Our No. 2	6	8	844
Lenox	8	2	890	De Vinne	4	6	804
Harlem	7	3	893	Manhattan	3	11	739
Empire City.	9	5	880	Hanley	2	9	700
Yonkers	8	6	842	Defendam	2	12	704
Citizens	N. Y.	7	5	852	N. Y. No. 2.	1	7
Colonial	7	5	800	Kn'k'b'ker	1	10	589
Colfax	8	6	832				

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM.

Phil'd'phos	13	1	949	L. Island	8	8	849
Bushwick	12	2	915	Lefferts	7	7	834
J. F. Price.	13	3	918	Fulton	7	9	889
East N. Y.	11	3	969	Atlantic	7	9	816
Gilbert	10	4	894	Brooklyn	6	8	875
Fraternity	10	4	885	Wash. Irv'g.	11	5	835
Pedford	10	4	884	De Forest	5	9	986
DeWitt Clin.	11	5	870	C'm'wealth	5	9	802
Ft. Greene.	10	6	911	Iolanthe	5	13	922
De Long	11	7	930	Alert	4	12	868
Burnside	8	6	868	Hevoort	2	12	857
Welcome	8	6	808	Oxford	2	14	751
Fern	9	7	892	Gram'ercy	1	11	760
Nassau	8	8	883	Ridgewood	1	15	815

BROOKLYN R. A. SUB-TOURNAMENT.

East N. Y.	14	0	860	Brevoort	8	8	789
Gilbert	10	3	899	Phil'd'phos	5	5	773
Bushwick	11	4	788	Bushwick	6	9	769
Bedford	10	4	866	Fulton	4	10	734
Fern	9	5	805	Nassau	4	10	746
Lefferts	8	5	777	J. F. Price.	3	8	736
De Long	7	5	889	Fraternity	3	11	723
Ft. Greene.	8	6	836	Brooklyn	2	9	763
DeWitt Clin.	9	9	763	Burnside	2	13	769

LIFE INSURANCE LEAGUE.

Fid. & Cas.	8	0	814	J. Han. Mut.	5	6	938
Met'politan	5	2	829	Prudential	3	4	852
Equitable	7	4	806	Germania	1	6	830
Mut. Ben'fit	4	3	849	Mutual	0	9	856

WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE.

Colgate & Co.	12	2	915	N Lead Co.	7	7	790
Dodge & Olcott	10	4	845	Gen. Chemical Co	7	9	751
Merck & Co.	7	7	769	Parke, Davis & Co.	6	8	754
R. W. Robinson & Son	8	8	791	Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co.	1	13	698
Seabury & Johnson	8	8	783				

Bowling Tournament Games To-day.

Columbia League—Enterprise, Mephisto, Audubon.

Harlem League—Colonial, Lotus, Cyclone.

National League—Golden Rod, Lotus, Metropolitan.

Athletic League—North End vs. Roseville A. A. at Roseville, N. J.

Royal Arcanum League—Our No. 1, Manhattan, Lenox.

Brooklyn Interclub League—Columbian vs. Carleton; Crescent vs. Hanover; Aurora Grata vs. Knickerbocker; Brooklyn Bicycle Club vs. Lincoln.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League—Alert, Commonwealth, Burnside.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Sub-League—Philadelphos, Fraternity, Fort Greene.

Junior Order United American Mechanics—Martha Washington vs. America; State Board vs. Sherman; Martha Washington vs., State Board.

Brooklyn Arlington National—Chauncey, Monarch No. 1, Orient.

INSURANCE ARRESTS MADE.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 14.—Detectives returning late to-night announce the arrest in Louisville on warrants of J. C. Brooks and H. H. Henderson, in connection with the recent attachments of insurance companies on the goods of W. W. Thomas of the People's Tea, Spice and Baking Powder Company of this city.

Thomas secured $65,000 on a claim of $96,000 in 1895, and recently was burned out again. Pending adjustment of the later losses he was sued to recover what had previously been paid by the insurance companies and attachments were issued. The insurance companies set up the claim in court that goods had been removed before the fire. Brooks is said to be related to Thomas, and was his billing clerk. Henderson was also employed by the company, and is the son of a prominent banker at Manchester, Ohio.

Detectives have been tracing the two men for months, and say they found them in a shanty boat with over $1,000 worth of spices, tea, coffee, &c., in it, and found that they had been doing business all the way down the river.

QUARREL LEADS TO MURDER.

One Tennesseean, Given to Shooting, Kills Another.

HELENWOOD, Tenn., Jan. 14.—At Almy, four miles from here, Andy Chitwood, a highly respected young man, was shot and instantly killed last night by Elvin Phillips. The men had quarreled over a small amount of money.

Phillips was a member of the Fourth Tennessee Volunteer Infantry. While at Oneida last Wednesday he shot a drummer's valise to pieces, and the same day shot a man named Chambers. Saturday he shot at Charles Keelon, stopped the Paint Rock engine that carries the mail from the mines to Oneida, and at 10 o'clock killed Chitwood.

At a late hour to-night Phillips had not been captured.

Gov. McLaurin Ill.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 14.—Gov. McLaurin is seriously ill of pneumonia. His physicians say both lungs are affected, but his condition is not regarded as critical. The Governor rested well during the day and is easier to-night. Gov. McLaurin was recently elected United States Senator for the long term. His term as Governor will expire Tuesday.

Lieut. Samuel Howard Dead.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Lieut. Samuel Howard, formerly of the United States Navy, the pilot and last of the officers and crew of Ericsson's Monitor during her memorable engagement with the Confederate iron-clad Merrimac, died here to-day from concussion of the brain, the result of a fall. He was seventy-nine years of age.

Prince Alfieri of Italy Dead.

ROME, Jan. 14.—Prince Alfieri, Commander of the Papal Guard of Nobles, died to-day.

Our rule is perfect fit—exceptions are rare. If we make a mistake, we want to rectify it, or give money back.

Our Remnant sale gives you an opportunity to test our ability. Suits to order, $14.00, formerly $20.00 to $40.00; trousers, $4.00, formerly $5.00 to $10.00. Full Dress or Tuxedo, silk-lined throughout, $30.00. Raglan Overcoat, made of Cambridge Cheviot, $25.00.

ARNHEIM,

OUR ONLY STORE,

BROADWAY & 9TH STREET.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—By a Havana and Florida Cigar Manufacturing Company, an agent and distributor for well known brands in New York City only. A good position will be assured to a capable man familiar with the business and well recommended. Address X. Y. Z., 186 Times.

MYSTERIOUS WOMAN PRISONER

Arrested for Shoplifting, Her Resemblance to a Notorious Woman Excites Comment.

Much interest was excited in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning when a well-dressed, middle-aged woman, who gave her name only as "Jane Doe," was arraigned on the charge of shoplifting, because of the strong resemblance she bore to a woman who figured prominently in a sensational tragedy in this city a dozen years ago, when a well-known broker was found dead on the sidewalk at sunrise and it was found later he had been killed by a fall while trying to escape from the woman's apartment by way of a window upon the approach of her husband.

This woman has been arrested several times since on various charges of fraud, and among those in court was a policeman who had once taken her into custody. He was at first positive that this woman and the mysterious prisoner were identical, but finally said he might be mistaken.

The woman was charged by Miss Mary Quigg, detective for a Sixth Avenue department store, with slipping three pairs of gloves, a fine silk waist, and other articles of female apparel beneath her cloak Saturday afternoon. The prisoner admitted taking the goods, but declared she did so openly, having an account with the establishment, and ordered that they be charged to her. Her story, however, was not borne out by any of the employes who were in court as witnesses, and Magistrate Brogan held her in $300 bail for further examination.

She talked about securing a bondsman and counsel, but up to 1 o'clock this morning she still remained in the prison attached to the court, and will be brought to the Tombs this morning. After she left the bar and was standing with a number of other prisoners one of the officials called out that some one wanted to speak to Mrs. —— on the telephone, naming the woman in the tragedy, but the woman made no sign to show she was familiar with the name.

THE "LORD'S FARM" CASE.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Jan. 14.—Lucy and Emily Lamb will in all probability be released from custody next Wednesday, when the matter will be brought before the court for consideration. They were taken from the "Lord's Farm" to give testimony against Huntsman T. Mnason and his followers. Good homes have been found for the girls, which they will probably accept, as the inmates and conductors of Mnason's retreat do not wish them to return.

The "Lord's Farm" people subscribed to the stock of a fruit-canning establishment to be built at Park Ridge, about two miles from their farm.

AFFIDAVIT WITH STOLEN RIG.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 14.—William Thompson is in jail here on a charge of larceny, and may have to face another of perjury. He was employed by Daniel McCrellis as a cart driver.

Thompson sold the horse and cart a few days ago to John Fuller, a peddler, for $12. The cart alone was worth more than that, and Feller was suspicious. When the bargain was offered to him he refused it until Thompson went before a local Justice and made affidavit that he owned the horse and cart, and that no one could disturb Feller's possession of it.

Feller then took advantage of the offer, and when McCrellis claimed the rig Thompson was arrested.

ROBBERS IN TROLLEY CAR.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Jan. 14.—A trolley car on the electric road between this place and Millville was the scene of an attempt at robbery late last night. Charles Cavannaugh and F. W. Tassney, insurance agents, and a dozen or more other pasengers were in the car. Four negroes who were not known by any of the others on the car attacked the two insurance men with the evident intention of robbing them.

A fight followed, in which both Mr. Cavannaugh and Mr. Tassney were pretty roughly used, but the conductor and a couple of passengers went to their aid, and the negroes were thrown from the car, which had been stopped. The negroes grabbed stones and began to bombard the car. Several windows were broken and a couple of the passengers were injured by being cut by glass.

The motorman started the car as soon as possible and ran it out of range. It is thought one of the negroes was pretty badly hurt, as a pool of blood was found this morning where the men were ejected.

MIDDLESEX BANK AFFAIRS.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 14.—Suit has been begun by Receiver Edward S. Campbell of the Middlesex County Bank of Perth Amboy to have set aside a transfer of property made by Robert N. Valentine to his four brothers, who comprise the Middlesex County Land Improvement Company. Robert is the father of the cashier, George M. Valentine, who wrecked the Middlesex Bank.

Robert N. Valentine and his brother Howard were on George's bond for $20,000 and $15,000, respectively, and when the crash came Robert N. Valentine also owed the bank $24,000 on notes, some of which he had indorsed for his son. In order to protect Robert N. Valentine as much as possible, the land company was formed, and purchased his property for $30,000, its full value. His stock in a clay company was purchased by one of the brothers for $5,000, and the whole amount was turned over to the bank to make good the bond. This was done because Robert N. Valentine, as alleged, had promised Howard that he would be responsible for the full amount of the bond if George ever went wrong.

Receiver Campbell says he is not satisfied with the manner in which the bank has fared in the deal. He contends that Robert N. Valentine's property and clay company stock should have been disposed of to settle his debt to the bank, and whatever was left should have been applied to the bond. The balance, he insists, should have been paid by Howard Valentine, who was a joint surety. It is in the hope of attaining this end that the receiver has brought suit.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

Colored Dress Goods.

In the past we have advertised and shown many distinctive bargains in Black and Colored Dress Goods, but the following quotations represent more style, more charm and greater money's-worth than any heretofore mentioned. Every yard is well woven—made for elegance and service; sturdier threads, richer dyeing and more perfect loomwork never before went into stuffs that sold at these prices:

Homespun Suitings—one of the clever and sturdy Scotch weaves that continues to grow in grace and favor; five shades of gray, three shades each of blue and brown and tan mixtures, 50 in. wide, usual 75c. quality, at . . . 49c

Storm Serge—finest combed yarn, steam sponged and shrunk, black and full assortment of spring shades. If it fails to give perfect satisfaction come back and get the money paid—or new goods, 45 inches wide . . . 49c

Zibeline Plaids—handsome stuff for separate skirts or full costumes, eight distinct styles, representing twenty choice color mixes. These fabrics possess the tone and novelty that make people call the garment "swell," usual 80c. quality, at 49c

Granite Cloth—almost a plain weave of granitic goodness. The loom trick that pebbles their surfaces was the thought of a master. This particular line is controlled by us, forty-two spring colors, 45 inches wide . . . 69c

Storm Serge—very superior quality. Examine the spinning. Did you ever see stronger evidence of real worth and merit? Beautifully finished and thoroughly sponged and shrunk; all the staple colors, 50 inches wide . . 69c

Crepe Armure—a very pretty and effective weave. Are you thinking of a "carriage" gown? If so, be sure to see these Crepe Armures—blues, greens, ruby, modes, tans and browns, imported to retail for $1.25, at . . 79c

Homespun Cheviot—the two words tell all. No other description needed. What could express more than "Homespun Cheviot?" Excellent for separate skirts or complete dresses, all the new shades, 58 inches wide, $1.25 quality, at 98c

Camel's-hair Zibeline—as the season lengthens, you'll hear and read more and more of these nobby Zibelines with the fine, silky finish that gives camel's-hair such leadership, full range of spring shades, 58 inches wide, $1.35 quality, at 98c

Ladies' Cloth—the memory of woman runneth not to the time when Ladies' Cloth was out of vogue. Always wanted—always dependable when you buy it here. Twenty-eight colors, 50 inches wide, usually $1.25 quality, at 98c

Broadcloth—broad in a double sense. The cloth IS broad—50 inches—and its popularity is broad—almost universal. The kind we quote to-day is very fine—high grade—soft, mellow, rich; twenty shades, $1.50 quality, at $1.24

Black Dress Goods.

Black Figured Mohair Brilliantine—eight neat designs, handsomely finished, as the superb lustre indicates, imported to retail at 70c.; our price. 49c

English Mohair Brilliantine—received direct from one of the best Bradford-on Avon manufacturers, warranted fast black, usual 75c. quality, at . . 54c

Black Cheviot—always in good taste; always fashionable; always in demand. Sponged and shrunk, 45 inches wide, usual 75c. quality at . . 59c

Camel's-hair Zibeline—these novelties are just as desirable in black as they are in colors. Ours are well sponged and shrunk, 50 inches wide. . . 69c

Black Cheviot—the kind that you can trust. Every yard has been sponged and shrunk—that fact banishes all apprehension—two styles of wales, 50 inches wide. 79c

Ladies' Cloth—perfect black and will stay perfect. We offer two splendid 50 inch grades that sell elsewhere at $1.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE BANKING DEPARTMENT AND THE STATE TRUST COMPANY.

If the State Superintendent of Banks had as good reason to be satisfied with the methods of his examination of the State Trust Company as the trust company has to be satisfied with its results, the incident might pass without comment. We think, however, that Mr. KILBURN must see, as certainly all officers of financial institutions will see, that his procedure in this case was most unwise and unsafe. Fortunately the State Trust Company is in a very strong position, with a surplus of more than a million dollars. Had it been less strong, even though entirely solvent, Mr. KILBURN'S ill-advised method of procedure would have tended to impair confidence and might have done an injury to the institution. The lesson of this case ought not to be lost on the department.

The mistake of Superintendent KILBURN lay in conducting with noise and publicity an investigation that the welfare of the company and recognized public policy demanded should be made quietly and without any public announcement. The source and nature of the petition upon which the investigation was undertaken should have put the Superintendent on his guard. A stockholder in the State Trust Company petitions the department to examine the affairs of the company and alleges as the ground of the application his fear that the policy of the officers will lead to losses that will impair the value of his stock. This allegation of motive was preposterous on its face, for while professing to be apprehensive about the value of his stock, this stockholder took precisely the steps against the company that an enemy would have taken had he wished to destroy absolutely the value of its shares. Some other motive than the anxiety of a stockholder about the solvency of the company should have been instantly suspected upon the first perusal of this remarkable petition.

Another motive was readily inferable, for the petitioner had been forced out of the Board of Directors of the American Surety Company, with which the State Trust Company is closely allied, a fact that would have been discovered by the Superintendent had he conferred with the officers. But this petitioner, whose motives are thus seen to have been by no means above suspicion, found himself upon the best footing in the world with the department. An investigation was immediately begun, but here again the observer notes with astonishment that a discharged employé of the company was called in to aid in the work. Happy, indeed, is an institution that can withstand this sort of treatment from the department that is maintained to safeguard the interests of those who put their trust in banks. It cannot well be said that an investigation originating in a hostile source and in part conducted by hostile hands is a very wise or a very prudent or judicious way of protecting the interests of depositors in trust companies.

If the company had been found insolvent, then and then only the fact that an investigation had been asked for might properly have been made public. Instead of that, the Superintendent found that the company had more than a million dollars surplus; that it was ably managed and was making money; and that all its loans were amply secured. The only material criticism was that one loan was larger than should have been made to one concern. A compliance with this rule of banking would have been easy, for the loan could have been divided up, as is done every day in such cases by banking houses. The collateral was ample, the money of the company was not in danger.

Had the department conducted its inquiry quietly and discreetly, the unfriendly petitioner would never have been able to bring his baseless charges to the attention of the public. He would have had no standing, his charges would have found nobody to listen to them, and he would have been powerless to accomplish his ends, whatever they were, had not the department made public the fact that an inquiry had been demanded and made. The United States Bank Examiners do not work in this way. Even where irregularities are discovered, if they can be remedied and are remedied and steps are taken to prevent their repetition, the public hears nothing of the matter. The credit and standing of a financial institution are not only priceless but perishable. They may be harmed by the indiscretion of a friend. They cannot be readily injured by an enemy if he is known to be an enemy, unless his evil tales are helped to credibility by influences outside his own powers for mischief. Certainly nobody expects the Superintendent of Banks to give aid and comfort to the detestable tribe of rumor-mongers, not even by inadvertence.

MR. M'KINLEY AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

At the annual meeting of the Civil Service Reform Association of Massachusetts, the President, Mr. R. H. DANA, stated in substance that in no other Administration since the passage of the civil service law had there been so lax an enforcement of the law and so much deliberate retreat from the ground previously gained as in this.

This is a very severe condemnation of the President for many reasons, but it is deserved. Mr. MCKINLEY challenged stricter criticism of his policy in this matter than any of his predecessors because he adopted the pledge of his party that the reform should be promoted and advanced in all practicable ways, and added to it his own voluntary promise, coupled with an unqualified indorsement of the principle and purpose of the reform law based on his experience in Congress and as a political leader. It happened that in the campaign of 1896 a good many Democrats who rejected the ideas of their party on finance were convinced civil service reformers, and the platform of the National Democracy, adopted at Indianapolis, contained the most emphatic and well-reasoned declaration on this issue that had ever been made by any party. It was with the deliberate purpose of satisfying the demand thus expressed that Mr. MCKINLEY made his explicit pledges as to the reform. They served his purpose, and aided in determining many votes to him that otherwise would have been given to the National Democratic ticket, or withheld altogether. He was therefore in the situation of a man who for valuable consideration had passed his word, and had incurred an obligation that honor required him to meet fully. We are compelled to say that he has not done so.

There is yet time for him to retrieve the injury that he has done to the public service and to his own reputation. The constitution of the House committee on the reform of the civil service is extremely favorable, and it is reported that the committee will introduce and press a bill that will extend the principle of the rules and especially will provide as far as possible for the systematic application of it to the administration of our new dependencies. This would give the President an opportunity to undo the mischief that has been done and to use his influence to establish the merit system, as he so unqualifiedly promised to do. He can in no way employ more wisely the great power that he has acquired during his term.

THE SCHOOLS.

In the very instructive article by Mr. AGAR in yesterday's TIMES on the school system of New York he pointed out very clearly the two chief defects in the system as it exists, the lack of central control and responsibility in the general management of the schools and in the scholastic supervision, and the dependence of the school authorities in financial matters. Both of these defects are in effect one, and it would be extremely advantageous if they could both be remedied in the same plan of improvement. Mr. AGAR is unquestionably sound in saying that there can be no real efficiency and no real responsibility where the co-operation of two or three independent sets of officials is required.

In the financial situation it would seem that there has arisen need of immediate action before an agreement is reached on the more general changes to be made. Under the provisions of the Ahearn law and the charter a schedule of teachers' salaries in the Boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn has been made out which provides for the minimum rates fixed by the Ahearn law and for the gradual advances toward the higher rates determined also by that law, and this schedule has been, as we understand the decision of Justice GAYNOR, declared to be legal. Unfortunately there is not money enough available to pay the salaries under this schedule, and no certainty that there will be. Senator MCCARREN has introduced a bill directing the issue of revenue bonds sufficient in addition to the funds appropriated for salaries in the various boroughs to pay the salaries as in this schedule for the year 1900. That seems a reasonable proposition, as it secures to the teachers the salaries that they are entitled to without waiting for legislation on the general subject.

But legislation on the general subject is imperative, and it should be along the lines indicated by Mr. AGAR. He does not propose, nor would any sensible man propose, that the Board of Education should have unlimited discretion in the matter of raising and spending school moneys. The limit may properly be fixed by law or by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. But within that limit full discretion should be left to the board or boards having charge of the schools. In no other way can there be any responsibility, or the force of public opinion be brought to bear, the only corrective and stimulating force that we have to rely on. Obviously the same principle applies to the teaching branch of the schools, the care of which is now divided and scattered so that no one can hope to do much good and no one in particular can be held to blame for what of ill is done.

We appreciate the extreme difficulty of getting good administration from the appointees of the Mayor when, as now, the Mayor is under the control of a party boss. But we do not believe that there is any permanent and trustworthy relief to be got from the appointment of the members of the School Boards by any other authority. It would be wiser and safer, we think, to give the Mayor greater power of removal and thus in a measure secure closer accountability.

SENATOR DEPEW ON CHURCHES.

In a speech before the railroad branch of the Young Men's Christian Association the other evening Senator DEPEW talked freely of the reasons why the churches are not better attended. In a manner perhaps a little flippant as well as awkward he elaborated the proposition that "if our churches were for people of common mind and common aspirations, then they would be a success." Although the Senator's way of expounding this statement left something to be desired on the score of taste and dignity, the statement itself rests on a basis of some solidity.

Of course the Senator, in speaking of "our churches," referred to the Protestant sects of the Christian religion, and especially to those in our own country. It is true that estimates of the distribution of the various religions in the world put the total of professing Christians at only one-half of the religionists of other professions, and the Protestants at only one-third of the Christians, or about one in ten of all professing religion, so that the success or failure of "our" churches is not of that absolutely exclusive importance that it may seem to some of those devotedly working in them. But it is quite important enough to justify the study of the problem by Senator DEPEW, or by any other intelligent outside observer.

The problem, as the Senator sees it, is how to make "churches for the people of common mind and common aspirations." The trouble he is inclined to think is that "the theological school has always remained the same, and the students don't know anything about the plain folks." He thinks that they should be "sent into the slums or made to serve ten years in the Salvation Army before they are allowed to enter the pulpit of a Fifth Avenue church." This would certainly produce some interesting results. Possibly a young clergyman with precisely this training would not be likely to be called to a Fifth Avenue pulpit, and, if he were, might prefer some other field of work. But if the Senator's plan could be enforced, no doubt the Fifth Avenue Christians would be in the way of getting a kind of preaching and teaching that would give them a good deal to think of and probably a good deal to do.

But how can the plan be enforced? The churches to which the Senator had reference are purely voluntary associations. They fix their own standard of clerical service, and young men engaging in the profession are apt, as far as possible, to consult that standard, to meet, so to speak, the demand. If "the people of common mind and common aspirations" are not in the churches, they can necessarily have but little direct influence in shaping the demand. There is something very like a circle involved in the Senator's scheme, and it is not easy to see how he can get anywhere with it. Still, as we have intimated, there is some basis for his general proposition, and it would be interesting to know how so clever an organizer in other directions would work it out.

DIPLOMACY AND DELAGOA BAY.

Certain diplomatic negotiations that are now being carried on in Lisbon add particular emphasis to the obvious fact that Delagoa Bay is the key to the situation in South Africa. It has been perfectly apparent that Delagoa, with its port of Lorenzo Marques only 349 miles from Pretoria, has, from the very beginning of the war, maintained a position far from neutral. But the situation was so delicate, its contingencies so numerous and serious, that a formal protest on the part of Great Britain to the Portuguese Government would have carried with it the certainty of misconception, real or feigned, on the part of most European powers. What has all along harassed the London Government is the absolute necessity of making Lorenzo Marques a point d'appui for attacking the Transvaal through its unprotected eastern frontier, or the complete closing of the bay to munitions and recruits destined for the enemy. The delay in making a choice has daily become more irritating to the British public and more exasperating to the Continental press.

We do not doubt that there at present exists, as a result of the convention between Great Britain, Germany, and Portugal of eighteen months ago, a treaty which, drawn up by the representatives of these Governments, was to have become operative on the 1st of November last, provided the consent of the Portuguese Parliament had been obtained. We have it on very high authority that, according to the terms of this treaty, immunity was to be conceded to Great Britain and Germany from dues and charges of every kind on goods in transit to and from Lorenzo Marques and the German and British frontiers respectively. And that, moreover—

> His Most Faithful Majesty King of Portugal and the Algarves, wishing to facilitate the task of maintaining the peace and security of South Africa, concedes to her Britannic Majesty the right, under such conditions as shall be mutually agreed upon, to embark and disembark troops, stores, and munitions of war at Lorenzo Marques and the free passage of such troops, arms, and munitions of war from and to her Britannic Majesty's dominions across the dominions of his Most Faithful Majesty.

As a quid pro quo to this concession Great Britain was to undertake the payment of the Delagoa Bay award. At the urgent request of Portugal, however, both Great Britain and Germany pledged themselves to make no attempt to proclaim the terms of this treaty until they should be ratified by the Portuguese legislators. As we have seen, the Government in Lisbon dared not present the treaty for ratification. Knowledge of its existence has nevertheless been a disturbing element in European diplomatic circles, as the question of its promulgation has become more and more vital to the British Government. Diplomatic sentiment has found expression in the semi-official press of Europe; but the charge that Great Britain dared not lay violent hands on Delagoa has been tempered by the fear that she might break her faith with Portugal and proclaim the treaty, thus forcing the hand of the Lisbon Government, and also by the exasperating query, What would be the result if Great Britain should suddenly demand the payment of the famous Delagoa Bay award?

But Great Britain has at least kept her faith, even in spite of the modified tone of the German press, which clearly in diplomatic language invites the British Government to take the initiative. Says the Lokal Anzeiger:

> Portugal might not be in a position to resist, and her more or less direct spoliation might not find foreign avengers. But the mere fact that England was expanding at the cost of a European State might excite appetites in other quarters.

No diplomatist can doubt the true significance of these words. The actual sentiment of the German Government is, however, more artfully intimated in the Berliner Neueste Nachrichten:

> Justice calls for the admission that the British Government has shown no intention of undertaking anything against Delagoa Bay, even if it be for the sole reason that it wishes to avoid all possibility of giving an international color to the South African question by touching neutral territory, as by doing so complications might arise in which more than one European power might become implicated.

It is also impossible that the dignified demeanor of the British Government toward Portugal should not have had a tranquilizing effect upon the Portuguese Parliament. Although Great Britain has apparently rejected the first part of the alternative, we have every reason to believe that she is now on the eve of securing the second part through diplomatic means. It is now confidently believed in London that the negotiations pending in Lisbon will shortly result in a formal refusal of the Portuguese Government to permit in the future the transportation through Delagoa of recruits and munitions destined for the Transvaal. This concession once made by Portugal, it may be taken for granted that Great Britain will be in a position to enforce the agreement without injuring the pride of the Government of his Most Faithful Majesty. With Delagoa Bay effectively closed to the Transvaal, we shall see that the problem before the British War Office has been much simplified.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—At the second annual conference of astronomers, held at Cambridge last year, several of the delegates criticised with some severity the present conduct of the Naval Observatory, and the immediate severing of all relations between that institution and the Navy Department was earnestly advocated. As reason for this action it was declared that though the Naval Observatory is excellently equipped, and in the enjoyment of a large annual income, it is not doing its part in the astronomical work of the world, and could not be expected to do so until its operations were guided and controlled by professional astronomers who would be content, not when they had served well the comparatively narrow interests of the navy, but only when they had assumed and performed a fair share of the labors upon which the advancement of astronomical science depends. Apparently as a result of this discussion Senator CHANDLER of New Hampshire purposes soon to introduce a bill placing the observatory under the charge of a civilian director, with civilian assistants, and permitting the navy to retain authority only over a bureau dealing with matters exclusively naval. Provision is made for nine salaried positions, bringing in from $6,000 to $2,000 a year, the holders of which are to be appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate, the tenure to be until removal. This is a matter important enough to deserve careful attention. To suspicious observers the object of the change may seem to be to make new patronage by dragging the observatory into politics, from which hitherto whatever other faults it may have had, the institution has been reasonably free. The fact that the bill is in the hands of Senator CHANDLER is not calculated entirely to allay fears on that point. The Senator is a man whose exact attitude toward civil service reform is a subject of some doubt. He often talks, especially when engaged in warfare with a political foe, as if he were a fierce enemy of the spoils system, but his record as an office seeker and office holder contains evidence that this animosity has sometimes been strangely mitigated by circumstances.

—In a letter just received by a professional friend (by the way, what is a "professional friend?") in Philadelphia, the eminent Lord LISTER discusses the present aspects and future consequences of the war in South Africa in the way that would naturally be expected from a man of his character and achievements. After stating that the conflict, while deplorable, was inevitable, and that the British cause is that of justice, freedom, and civilization, Lord LISTER continues: "We, of course, earnestly hope that Lord ROBERTS and Lord KITCHENER between them will be able soon to retrieve our present sad position. The only bright side hitherto in the conduct of the war has been the splendid behavior of our soldiers. But there is a very bright side to the war, as distinguished from its conduct, and that is the loyalty of our colonies, and, scarcely, if at all, second to that, the friendship of our kindred in the States." On the latter topic he writes most feelingly. "Wars must always," he says, "be hideous evils, but if those in which you and we are now engaged shall have the effect of eradicating the deep-rooted bitterness caused by England's deplorable mistakes that led to the War of Independence, and of producing a permanent thoroughgoing cordiality between your Nation and ours, then will mankind have reason to be thankful to that Power, which, to use Milton's words, is 'from seeming evil still deducing good.'"

—When one notices the amount of attention which the people of Massachusetts are giving to tree-planting as well as to tree protection, it is almost easy to believe that the invasion of the State by the gypsy moth was a deeply disguised but very real blessing. Of course that dreadful insect has already destroyed a vast number of trees, and still threatens to destroy a vaster number more, but by absolutely enforcing a vehement warfare against itself the moth has brought the whole subject of arboriculture into the public mind, and nothing more was necessary to awaken a realizing sense of the value and beauty of trees, and the combat against one of their enemies has resulted in victories over many others, in the aggregate much more dangerous. But whether there is anything in this theory or not, and it must be confessed that it is rather far-fetched and fanciful, the fact remains that all over Massachusetts trees are getting a thoughtful care they never received before the moths were introduced by a still unpardoned scientist, and the expenditure of both money and energy in this direction is steadily increasing. In 1896 the Massachusetts Legislature passed a law permitting any town that chose to do so to elect a paid tree warden, whose duty it should be to see that such trees as his town possessed were protected and such additions to their number made as were practicable and desirable. The law in its permissive form worked so well that in 1899 it was made mandatory, and in this shape it goes into effect at the approaching Spring elections. The Massachusetts Forestry Association has just issued a circular letter, calling attention to the provisions of the law, and appealing for the selection of competent men to fill the position of warden. It is not necessary, the circular says, that these officials should be trained and scientific arboriculturists. Where such persons can be secured—and paid—of course it is well to get them, but good intentions, helped out by ordinary intelligence, will accomplish wonders, and technical knowledge is soon added to them as the warden goes about doing his beneficent work. When is New York to have a law like this? Horrible crimes, real tree murders, are committed daily all through the State, and nowhere are they more numerous than in the immediate suburbs of this proud metropolis.

—In a recent letter from one of our correspondents there was a valuable hint in connection with the Fifth Avenue anti-truck campaign. It lay in a reference to the fact that a very appreciable proportion of the vehicles used for commercial purposes in this city are owned, not by the men who drive them, but by persons who themselves ride in pleasure carriages, and are directly interested in keeping the avenue free from industrial traffic. Now, the employes of these persons would obey any reasonable order they might issue, and an order to keep off of Fifth Avenue as much as possible would not only be reasonable, but it would go more than a little ways toward reducing the present annoyances.

—While it can hardly be said that the denunciation of missionaries and missionary methods in which MALIETOA TANUS has been indulging throws any new light on an often-argued subject, still, if the authenticity of his remarks be admitted, they do have the interest of novelty, as about the first specimens of their kind coming from a source distinctly "native." Is this, or is it not, the average savage's opinion of the average missionary, expressed by a savage of more than ordinary intelligence and unusually favored in the matter of getting his views into print? The answer from a very considerable number of globe trotters, we presume, will be in the affirmative, but the globe trotter is a prejudiced observer, and he always resents labors the effect of which is to reduce the picturesqueness of the world's outlying corners. On the other hand, MALIETOA undoubtedly was justified in jeering at the sectarian animosities that divide the would-be evangelizers, and just possibly there is a little ground for his accusations with regard to free hymn books sold to the native for a large price.

THE TEACHERS' SALARIES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

So much misunderstanding has arisen and so many false impressions have been disseminated about the delay in paying teachers' salaries for December, that I think it proper to make a plain statement of the facts.

The technical question raised by the Controller is whether the proceeds of the sale of revenue bonds for the payment of teachers' salaries in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx under the Ahearn law are in excess of the actual requirements of the School Board.

Undoubtedly the Controller has the right to assure himself that the city's moneys are not being improperly expended, but his sending for certain books and records kept by the Borough Superintendent is mere gallery play.

Since the Ahearn law took effect April 25, 1899, the salaries of those teachers who are benefited by it, for example, teachers who have served meritoriously for fifteen years, consist of two items, the amount payable under the salary schedule in force, and the difference between this sum and the minimum provided by the Ahearn law. The pay rolls now awaiting the approval of the Controller give him sufficient information to determine in a few minutes whether the money called for is being properly expended. Thus, the pay rolls, which show the additional sum required to pay these mandatory increases for the period from April 25, when the law took effect, to the end of the next month, May 31, a period of one and one-fifth months, will foot up as follows:

Teachers—minimum rate of $800	$5,642.63
Teachers—minimum rate of $900	8,519.72
Teachers—minimum rate of $1,200	38,979.28
First assistants	10,576.70
Principals	6,197.08
Vice Principals	811.00
Teachers (twelve-year men)	1,540.20
For one and one-fifth months	$72,266.61

This being the additional amount made necessary by the mandatory provisions of the Ahearn bill for Principals and the teachers in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx for one and one-fifth months, it is a simple matter of arithmetical calculation to ascertain the approximate cost from April 25 to the close of the year. If the total salary expense for one and one-fifth months is $72,266.61, then it will cost for eight and one-fifth months—that is, from April 25 to Dec. 31, 1899, $493,822.

As only $422,600 have been added to the funds of the School Board by the sale of revenue bonds under the Ahearn act, it is plain that the School Board is using a surplus of appropriation already in hand to pay a portion of the expenses occasioned by the Ahearn act.

There is no reason why the Controller should not satisfy himself that the School Board and its officials are doing their work honestly and efficiently, but there is also no reason why he should hold up the salaries of the teachers and employ the services of a large number of clerks at the expense of the city to do work which is entirely unnecessary.

CHARLES C. BURLINGHAM.

GEN. LUDLOW'S POSITION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial of Jan. 13 entitled "Gen. Ludlow and the Cuban Press," you seem to imply that Gen. Ludlow's action in fining a Cuban newspaper for "not having contradicted a false statement made in a former issue when ordered to do so," was due to natural "exasperation at false aspersions upon his motives and false statements of his conduct, for which he is perfectly aware there is no basis at all." May I correct this inference? Gen. Ludlow has never resented in any such manner, personal attacks, however unfounded, nor has he ever presumed to be judge in his own cause. He has, however, warned the Cuban newspapers that, thought they may abuse him personally as much as they desire, misstatements of fact regarding the American administration of Cuba and falsehoods tending to spread throughout the island distrust and suspicion of American rule, will not be allowed to pass unchallenged or uncorrected. Such a course is no effort to bridle the liberty of speech or opinion, nor the result of any personal exasperation; but an honest insistence that a lie directed against the official acts of the Government shall not pass uncontradicted. This is a necessity arising from the natural suspicion of the Cuban people, bred in them by long suffering from official dishonesty. In view of the irreparable injury and alienation that would result from the circulation of uncontradicted falsehood among a people whose confidence in the integrity of our administration is a necessity for us to win, Gen. Ludlow's attitude has but to be understood to be commended.

H. B. M.

New York, Jan. 13, 1900.

Traffic in the Avenues.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As germane to the subject of restricting the public uses of Fifth Avenue during certain hours, it is worth considering what conditions exist in other thoroughfares, especially in the Third and Sixth Avenues. In either of these one may see, at any time between morning and evening, vehicles standing for considerable periods of time and without need, with the rear ends at the curb and their horses in line with them, so as to completely barricade the highway between the supports of the elevated railroad and the sidewalks. Seldom does one see any effort to lessen public disadvantage by a placing of horses or vehicles where they would be less obstructive.

It is not unreasonable that the driver of a heavily loaded dray should prefer Fifth Avenue, with its freedom from obstacles, to one in which he has constantly to dodge about among surface cars, iron columns, grocers' and other wagons, which stand just where they are most in the way of others, and where his progress becomes a continuous "gee-haw," so to speak.

What is publicly needed is not restriction of the use of Fifth Avenue so much as better facilities for the use of some others.

F. A. CASTLE.

New York, Jan. 12, 1900.

ABOUT BARBARA FRIETCHIE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I should like to indorse the article in your issue of to-day from "A Soldier in the Ninth Corps." It is on the never-ending subject of Barbara Frietchie. The facts in the article are correct, and perhaps some facts as to the real Mrs. Frietchie may go far toward ending this discussion.

The lady in question was a sister of the wife of my great uncle, Jacob Steiner, of Frederick. Her maiden name was Hauer, and she lived to be ninety years of age. Her husband was a collector of musical instruments, and I have in my possession a piano which he brought from Switzerland for my mother prior to 1836. Mrs. Frietchie is buried in the old German Reformed graveyard, in Frederick, and her resting place is marked by a low white marble headstone. When I saw it two years ago, some one had decorated it with our flag. Mrs. Frietchie was a refined, retiring gentlewoman—one who at all times shrunk from any chance of possible insult. Stonewall Jackson did not pass her house at all, but, cutting through behind it, he crossed over toward the main street to visit the Mayor of the town, who was a Southern sympathizer. Some of the Southern Army did pass the Frietchie home on Patrick Street, but Mrs. Frietchie did not appear at all. While during the following few days, she was sitting in her house with a small flag in her hand, one that had been hidden in a Bible, a Union officer, happening in, asked for it, and was at first refused, but Mrs. Frietchie finally gave it up, as she saw that he was determined to possess it. These are absolutely all the facts about that celebrated episode. They were recounted to my mother upon her return to Frederick, her childhood's home, in 1865, and were by her first related to me. The ridiculous reports that Mrs. Frietchie was uneducated have always been met with indignant denials by all who knew her. Dr. Fairfax Schley of Frederick related to me an incident bearing upon this point, when I saw him in Frederick two years ago, viz.: A young attorney or clerk who had never seen Mrs. Frietchie was called upon to take a document to her for signature. Imagining for some reason that she could not write, he had arranged that she should make "her mark." He found a stately old lady in black silk and high white lace cap, who, rising in her wrath and amazement, seized the pen and wrote her name clearly, remarking as she did so: "Young man, I can write better in my decrepitude than you can in your prime."

M. M. S.

New York, Jan. 13, 1900.

Revision of the Patent System.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note Maurice Block's letter on patent litigation this morning. Col. S. S. Fisher, at one time Commissioner of Patents, once told me that there was great need of reform in our patent system on account of the very cause of Mr. Block's complaint. Col. Fisher's remedy was to increase the cost of obtaining a patent, if necessary, and have the Patent Office made their search so thorough that the Government should guarantee the patent, and on receiving complaint of infringement from a patentee the office should investigate and be the judges of the fact and degree of infringement and fix the damages. In a sense, a patent should be an order of court, an infringement should be an offense in the nature of contempt and punishable by the office issuing the patent. Col. Fisher said, however, that Congress was composed so largely of men of the character and representing what have since been called Populists, whether of that party or of its spirit, men who are thrown into a rage by anything having the remotest resemblance to monopoly, that to raise any question concerning the patent system in Congress might result in the repeal and abolition of it all. It is a good many years since Col. Fisher's sad death, and possibly something might now be done in the line of his ideas.

CHARLES J. BATES.

New York, Jan. 13, 1900.

Regarding the Use of "Directly."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Directly the fog lifted, the officer in command ordered a charge." These words I quote from a recent issue of a certain bellicose English journal.

Notice the peculiar use of the adverb "directly." Such usage is, as we all know, common enough in the land across the pond. My query is, Is the like usage equally common within the widespread dominions of good old Uncle Sam? I think not.

JOHN BAXTER.

Passaic, N. J., Jan. 12, 1900.

NUGGETS.

If He'd Only Go.

Mrs. Gabbie—I'm surprised to hear you're having trouble to get your money out of Mr. Starboard. He always boasted that he paid as he went.

Mrs. Bordem—Maybe he does; but I can't get him to go.—Philadelphia Press.

Surprised, but Yielded.

New Cook (to mistress of the house)—Shure, mum, it's three avenins in th' wake I must have to mesilf.

Mistress (in dismay)—Why, Bridget, the Irish lady with whom we boarded last only took two.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

A True Picture.

Critic—I must congratulate you on the villain of your play. He leaves the impression of having been drawn from the life.

Author—He was. I may say to you that he is an exact portrait of myself as my wife depicts me.—Brooklyn Life.

Expectant.

"I've got a new play," said the theatre man,
"And I don't think I've chosen the wrong one;
And if all should go right with my newly made plan,
I expect to succeed in the 'long run.'"
—Philadelphia Record.

GOD LOVES THE MAN THAT MAKES US LAUGH.

From The Denver Evening Post.

The morbid man who wears a face
Long as a mule's—his beastly brother—
Who lets one chilling frown give place
But only to present another;
Who always is content to grope
Along the path of care and bother
And discontent, can never hope
To win the good will of the Father.
God has no use for solemn chaff,
But loves the man that makes us laugh.

The sunshine of a merry smile,
The music born of rippling laughter,
Are sent by heaven to beguile
The tedious march to the hereafter.
Their rays will pierce the darkest clouds
And light them with a silver lining,
Dispel the gloom that oft enshrouds
The dreary lives of the repining.
Fun's golden cup is sweet to quaff—
God loves the man that makes us laugh.

We were not placed upon the earth
To grovel in the dust of sorrow;
To-day should always ring with mirth
Without a thought of the to-morrow,
And heaven has sent us cheery men
To start and lead the merry chorus,
To pierce with voice and pointed pen
The earthly clouds that gather o'er us;
To stab the gloom with humor's gaff—
God loves the man that makes us laugh.

We stronger grow upon our feet
When foes of clinging care engage us
If in our daily walk we meet
A man with smile that is contagious.
His face lights up the darkened soul,
As sun-rays pierce the veil of sadness,
Adds sweetness to the bitter bowl
And makes the heartstrings thrill with gladness;
Shows us the grain hid in the chaff—
God loves the man that makes us laugh.

VICE PRESIDENTIAL TIMBER.

Mr. Woodruff to Open Headquarters in Philadelphia—Available Candidates Discussed There.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—Discussion of the probable nomination for Vice President to be made by the Republican Convention has been revived by the presence in this city of members of the National Executive Committee. It is generally conceded in the discussion that the candidate will be from New York, and in this connection Gov. Roosevelt, Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, and ex-Secretary of the Interior Cornelius N. Bliss are mentioned.

Mr. Woodruff is making an earnest fight for the place. It is said he proposes to open Philadelphia headquarters, from which his campaign will be made. He has already met Mayor Ashbridge and several of the Republican leaders and intimated his desire to them. Philadelphia's delegates are as yet unpledged to any one, other than it is understood that they will favor a New York man for Vice President in return for the support which the metropolis gave to Philadelphia's convention boom at the meeting of the National Committee last December.

So far as Gov. Roosevelt is concerned, it is not believed here that he would accept the nomination if it were offered to him. It is said that he would prefer either a Cabinet portfolio or re-election to the New York Governorship. Further than this, it is intimated that the Colonel of the Rough Riders has Presidential aspirations, and therefore for good reasons would refuse to be the tail to the Presidential kite this year.

Henry C. Payne, member of the National Committee from Wisconsin, who is in this city, was asked this evening concerning the man who would be named on the ticket with President McKinley, but declined to express his views.

"Suppose, however, the selection shall be made from New York, what do you think of Gov. Roosevelt's chances?" was asked.

Mr. Payne hesitated for a moment and then declared: "Should New York be unanimous for Roosevelt and should his name be presented to the convention, he would undoubtedly be a strong candidate in the West."

Richard C. Kerens of Missouri is understood to regard ex-Secretary Cornelius N. Bliss as a strong candidate, and believes he may be nominated.

United States Senator and National Chairman Hanna and Col. Dick refused to discuss the Vice Presidential possibilities.

C. N. BLISS FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Col. Durbin, Indiana Committeeman, Favors the ex-Secretary.

Special to The New York Times.

ANDERSON, Ind., Jan. 14.—"Say for me," said Col. W. T. Durbin, National Republican Committeeman for Indiana, "that I am for Cornelius N. Bliss first, last, and all the time, for Vice President. He is undoubtedly the strongest man the Republican party can name. He will be particularly strong in the great West among business men and in trade centres.

"I am kindly disposed toward Gov. Roosevelt of the Empire State, but I do not deem him as advisable a man for President McKinley's assistant as Mr. Bliss."

GOBEL CONTEST TO-DAY.

Each Side Will Have Five Days to Introduce Testimony — Bradley Denies a Charge.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 14.—The hearing of the evidence in the contests for Governor and Lieutenant Governor will begin at 9:30 o'clock A. M. to-morrow. The committee to try the contest in the case of the Governorship is composed of ten Democrats and one Republican. The committee in the case of the Lieutenant Governor is composed of nine Democrats and two Republicans. Representative Hickman is Chairman of the committee trying the Governorship case and Senator Coleman is Chairman of the Lieutenant Governorship committee.

Under the rules already adopted by the committee, the contestants are given four days in which to introduce their proof. The contestees then are given five days in which to present their side, and one day is allowed the contestant to bring in rebuttal evidence. Both sides are to be given a reasonable time for argument by counsel, in addition to Louis McQuown and John K. Hendrick, who will act as general counsel. Mr. Goebel will have special counsel, who will look after his case when certain counts are being considered. Judge James P. Tarvin of Covington, Seack Philips and Aaron Kohn of Louisville will be among the Goebel special counsel. Ex-Gov. W. O. Bradley, Judge W. H. Yost of Lexington, Judge A. P. Humphrey and David W. Forleigh of Louisville will be among those who will look after Gov. Taylor's case.

Senator Blackburn, who has been in Washington for several days, will return tomorrow night, and his close friends call silly the stories that he has relaxed in his support of Goebel. It is said he will remain here and assist Goebel till the fight is ended.

The Republican leaders claim to have encouraging news from the lawyers who are representing the Republican contestees. They claim to have assurances that even if Taylor and Lieut.-Gov. Marshall are unseated by the Legislature they will institute proceedings before Federal Judge Evans at Louisville to restrain the Democratic contestants from taking office, and that a year or more will elapse before the case can be finally decided, as the case will be carried up to the Supreme Court, no matter how it may be decided by the inferior courts.

Meanwhile they say the Republicans will hold the offices. Senator Goebel's attorneys and the Goebel leaders generally do not think there is anything in this claim, as they insist that no Federal question is involved and the case, if filed, would have no standing in the Federal courts.

Ex-Gov. Bradley gave out an interview to-night in response to the charge that he was in conference with the Republicans and the anti-Goebel Democrats at Louisville prior to the election. He said:

"The statement that I was the agent of a plan to confuse or terrorize the voters in Louisville or to carry the election by force of arms or money is a malicious falsehood. The statement that I was induced to take part in the campaign by promise of the Senatorship is also a deliberate lie. I went into the campaign because I felt it my duty to the party and to the country, especially after the opposition speeches and platform were leveled at my administration."

A SERMON ON PATRIOTISM.

Cardinal Gibbons Urges His Hearers to Love and Serve Their Country.

UTICA, Jan. 14.—Cardinal Gibbons preached in St. John's Church this morning. He was heard by an immense congregation. In the course of his sermon, the Cardinal urged that all should take an active personal interest in all that concerns the welfare of the country.

"No man," he said, "should be an indifferent spectator of the social, economic, or civic events that are transpiring around him. We are all sustained by one Government. We are all members of that Government. We are all citizens of one common country, and as we are protected in our rights and privileges by the Government of the United States, so enlightened and so strong, so should we aid in every way in our power to strengthen and perpetuate for all time to come the glorious civic traditions of our ancestors.

"Love your country, then, not in a merely sentimental way, but always taking a personal, loyal interest in everything that is calculated to promote her glory and to advance her interests before the nations of the earth."

Olive Wood from Gethsemane.

A quantity of olive wood has been received from the Garden of Gethsemane, Jerusalem, by the Rev. Dr. Joseph P. O'Connell, rector of the Church of St. Mary, Star of the Sea, Court and Luquer Streets, Brooklyn. The Franciscan Fathers of the Monastery of St. Saviour's, in Jerusalem, sent the wood properly attested. It will be converted into crosses, which will be placed on the stations of the cross which will shortly be erected in the church. The pictures, which will cost over $25,000, are of mosaic. A white marble altar and chancel rail for this church are now being made in Venice.

Outing Benefits Mr. Cleveland.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 14.—A dispatch from Georgetown, S. C., says that ex-President Cleveland, E. C. Benedict, and Capt. Robley D. Evans arrived at Murphy's Island Gun Club House, Fairfax, to-day from South Island, at which place shooting was not good. Mr. Cleveland is wonderfully improved from his outing. The weather has been splendid.

GEN. G. H. SHARPE DEAD

Long Distinguished, Both in Military and Civil Life.

A FAVORITE OF GEN. GRANT

Perilous Work as a Federal Official When the Tweed Ring Flourished in New York.

Gen. George H. Sharpe, who resigned from the Board of United States General Appraisers last March, died at midnight Friday, at the house of his son-in-law, Ira Davenport, 31 East Thirty-ninth Street. Gen. Sharpe left his home in Kingston, this State, shortly before Christmas to visit his daughter, Mrs. Davenport. He was taken ill about ten days ago, and Drs. Janeway and E. L. Keyes were called to attend him. He was operated upon a few days ago, and owing principally to his advanced age, was not able to rally from the shock.

Gen. Sharpe had a distinguished army career, and afterward in civil life held several positions in the Federal and State service. He was born in Kingston in 1828. His early education was received in that place and at Albany. He entered Rutgers College, and was graduated in 1847, with honors, subsequently studied law at Yale, and was admitted to the bar from the law office of Bidwell & Strong of this city. Later he went to Europe, and in 1851-2 served as Secretary of Legation in Vienna. In 1854 he returned to this country and began the practice of law at Kingston, where he was at the breaking out of the rebellion. He was at that time enjoying a considerable practice, as well as a rising reputation, and in consequence of his business had resigned the Captaincy of a local militia company. He recalled his resignation, however, and immediately set about to raise a company of volunteers, which he led to the field as a part of the First Regiment of New York Volunteers, known as the Ulster County Regiment. Capt. Sharpe gained distinction in many of the early battles.

At the end of the term of enlistment he returned to Kingston and raised the One Hundred and Twentieth New York Regiment, of which he was made Colonel. He was attached to the Army of the Potomac and took part in all the hard-fought battles from Fredericksburg to Appomattox. He was at one time Provost General. He served upon the staffs of Gens. Hooker, Meade, and Grant, and was brevetted Brigadier General in 1864, and Major General in 1865.

Gen. Grant had been attracted to Gen. Sharpe when he came East, and attached him to his staff, retaining him as one of his chief advisers until the end of the war. Earlier, while upon Gen. Hooker's staff, Gen. Sharpe was placed in charge of the "Bureau of Military Information Concerning the Enemy," a dangerous and delicate mission, which he fulfilled with great credit for three years.

Gen. Sharpe, at Lee's surrender, was intrusted with the duty of paroling the Confederate Army. In June, 1865, he was mustered out at his own request. Two years later Secretary Seward sent him abroad on a secret mission, which he performed with great credit. In 1870 Gen. Grant, remembering his service in the army, appointed Gen. Sharpe United States Marshal for the Southern District of New York. The Tweed ring flourished at this time, and almost his first duty was the taking of the ninth census, owing to the stupendous election frauds that had been practiced. A serious conflict ensued between the Federal and city authorities, and many times Gen. Sharpe's life was threatened by the followers of Tweed. An honest election was one result of his work; another was the conviction of two of the most notorious repeaters, one of whom was a member of the Democratic General Committee. His census, which was afterward verified, resulted in great commendation for its thoroughness and accuracy.

Gen. Sharpe in 1873 was made Surveyor of the Port, in which post he served five years, or nearly a year after the expiration of his commission. Gen. Sharpe was also a member of the commission appointed to promote commercial relations between the United States and Central and South American countries, which carried with it in his case the rank of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. He resigned after Mr. Cleveland became President that he might be succeeded by an official in full sympathy with the incoming Administration, but Mr. Cleveland did not fill his place.

From 1879 to 1883 he was a member of the Assembly, being Speaker in the years 1880 and 1881. His last official position was as a member of the Board of United States General Appraisers, to which he was appointed in 1890. Long before his actual retirement he had expressed his intention of giving up his duties when he should reach the age of seventy.

Gen. Sharpe offered his resignation in 1898, but it was returned by President McKinley for his further consideration. Again in February he sent in his resignation to take effect on March 1, 1899, which was accepted by the President in a letter of regret that his advanced years had prompted him to take that step. Since then Gen. Sharpe had lived in retirement at Kingston.

Gen. Sharpe's wife died two years ago. She was Caroline Hasbrouck, a daughter of A. Bruin Hasbrouck, a member of Congress in 1825. He leaves two sons and a daughter. The elder son, Severyn Bruin Sharpe, a lawyer of Kingston, is at present County Judge. The second son, Henry G. Sharpe, is a Lieutenant Colonel in the United States Army, attached to the Commissary Department at Washington. His daughter, who is the wife of Mr. Davenport, was Miss Katherine Lawrence Sharpe.

The funeral will take place to-morrow at 3 o'clock P. M. at Kingston.

CENTRAL FEDERATED UNION.

Remarks of a Candidate for Vice President Defeat Him—Lectures at Dr. Rainsford's Church.

Delegate Thomas De Greef of the New York City Carpenters was a candidate for Vice President of the Central Federated Union at its meeting yesterday. His remarks against walking delegates made before the election came off caused his defeat.

A question of sympathetic strikes was being discussed, when Delegate De Greef jumped up with the remark that "the Brotherhood of Carpenters is always asking us to go out on sympathetic strikes, and I and my union are heartily tired of all this. When men are ordered out on strike, and their wages stop, the wages of their walking delegates should also be stopped. Then there would be fewer sympathetic strikes."

"Was not Brother De Greef a candidate for walking delegate in his own union?" asked Delegate James J. Daly of the Tile Layers.

"Yes, I was. What of it?" replied De Greef.

"Nothing. I only wanted to know," said Daly.

When the election of officers came off De Greef's opponent for Vice President got four times as many votes as he.

The Rev. Dr. Rainsford called on the Central Federated Union, and was warmly welcomed. He said he wanted to say something about getting up a programme for lectures to workmen by well-known men. These lectures would not be on politics, but upon subjects on which all could agree. They will be given in St. George's Church.

Delegate Capt. James Keyes of the United States Licensed Masters and Pilots' Association asked the meeting to indorse Congressman Daly's bill to take the privilege of licensing pilots from the Individual States and place it in the hands of a National board. His request was granted.

Delegate Marcus O. Braf of the Cloakmakers reported strikes in two cloak factories, and asked the Central Federated Union to send a committee to settle the trouble with the manufacturers. The meeting appointed a committee.

Delegate Ryan, who is on the Executive Committee of the Workingmen's State Federation, said the committee had investigated charges of neglect made against State Factory Inspector Williams, but it did not find any reasons for censuring him. He had too few deputies, and during the past year as many as 7,000 complaints against shops and factories had been made. Inspector Williams had done all that he possibly could, and the Executive Committee indorsed him.

Resolutions were passed expressing the regret of organized labor at the death of the Rev. Dr. McGlynn and of respect to his memory. The resolution said that through Dr. McGlynn's teachings and efforts workingmen were more united and many men were made better.

WALKING DELEGATES FALL OUT.

There Will Now Be Two Boards in Brooklyn as a Result.

The New York Board of Walking Delegates has had a falling out with the Brooklyn Board of Walking Delegates, and is now going to organize a separate board in that borough. The first meeting of the Brooklyn section of the New York Board of Walking Delegates will be held on Thursday.

The New York board was represented in the Brooklyn Board of Walking Delegates, but its representatives were charged with wanting to control the Brooklyn board entirely. The result was that the Brooklynites disbanded their Board of Walking Delegates and reorganized without the delegates from the New York board.

The New York delegates say the union wages paid in Brooklyn are lower than those paid in Manhattan Borough.

CUBANS SPEAK OF FREEDOM.

Assert Their Belief that They Will Receive Independence from the United States.

HAVANA, Jan. 14.—At a meeting held in this city to-day under the direction of the Propaganda Committee of the National Party, Señor Pita said that Cuba would always be a bone of contention because of her situation, and that the Cubans, if they desired to preserve their individuality, must unite as one man.

Gen. Sanchez, who was one of the principal speakers, said: "Until recently Cubans had feared that the Americans were not going to fulfill the pledge of the joint resolution of the United States Congress. President McKinley has set these fears at rest. If, however, at the end of 1900, Cubans should still see that the American Government was only pretending, there would yet remain many who would be ready to die in the defense of Cuba."

Señor Herrera said: "We should look to the history of the United States, and then we would have no fear that the promise of independence would not be fulfilled. The three great events in that history are the throwing off of the British yoke, the emancipation of the slaves, and the freeing of Cuba from the Spanish tyrant."

Gen. Hernandez said: "The people of the eastern provinces are in sympathy with the aims of the National Party, but they regret to see that this party seems to wish to reward its own members with public office. They have also observed with regret that the National Party is endeavoring to dictate to other political groups. If this course is continued, the doom of the National Party is sealed."

CUBAN CENSUS RECORDS HERE.

The Assistant Director Arrives with Some of His Co-Workers.

V. H. Omstead, Assistant Director of the Cuban Census, arrived here yesterday on the United States transport McPherson with the records of the census, which has been completed. The Assistant Director was accompanied by Statisticians W. S. Spalding, J. B. Spalding, D. Belt, and R. C. Lappin, and five District Supervisors. The party brought forty-four cases of records, which will be filed at Washington. Mr. Omstead left at once for Washington.

Supervisor Rasco of the Havana district, in discussing the taking of the census, said the work began on Oct. 16 and ended Nov. 30. It was a success, and was accomplished economically, the cost being between $300,000 and $400,000. Throughout the country 1,550 enumerators were employed at $5 per day. The Supervisors received $10 a day. Each enumerator had a district containing approximately 1,000 people in the country or 1,500 in the cities. Many women enumerators were employed.

The last census was taken by the Spaniards in 1887 and was manifestly erroneous. According to that count the population of the island was only 1,600,000. The present census will give about that number, even after the great mortality resulting from the last war.

The taking of the census in the island was productive of many amusing incidents and situations. These were gathered together and made into a comedy, entitled "The Census," which has had a successful run at a Havana Theatre.

CUBANS WANT NATIVE PRELATE.

Say It Would Be Better If Mgr. Sbarretti Remained Away.

HAVANA, Jan. 14.—A leaflet is being circulated which petitions Gen. Wood to name some Cuban priest as "Rector of the Cuban Church," until the republic shall have been established.

The authors of the appeal admonish Mgr. Sbarretti of his lack of wisdom in accepting the Bishopric of Havana, and assure him that "for the benefit of religion it would be better if he remained away."

THE COLOMBIAN REBELLION.

Conflicting Reports of Victories Come from Jamaica.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 14.—Advices just received from Colombia reiterate the statement that the main body of the Colombian revolutionists, after occupying Bucaramanga on Jan. 6 and securing large quantities of stores, proceeded toward Socorro, to which other bodies were converging, with a view of forming a junction and delivering a concerted attack upon Bogota. In this attempt, according to the same advices, the Colombians expected the assistance of a considerable body of Venezuelans, understood to be advancing from the frontier by way of Cuyuta.

On the other hand, the Government dispatches reaffirm the reports of a complete rout of the main body of the insurgents in two heavy battles near Bucaramanga and Cerrita, entirely frustrating the insurgent plans.

As against this, advices from yet another quarter declare that the Government is completely disorganized and that the Government troops are retreating toward Bogota, avoiding conflicts. In this connection it is pointed out that the drafting of Antioquan troops into the capital is a significant indication of the Government's position.

Corporations in Germany.

BERLIN, Jan. 14.—Last year 364 joint stock companies, with an aggregate capital of 544,000,000 marks, were organized, as compared with 329, with an aggregate capital of 463,000,000 marks, in 1898. A company has been formed in Berlin to utilize Prof. Jesse's improved steam engine, which will be used doubtless by the great electric companies.

Plague Invades Australia.

ADELAIDE, South Australia, Jan. 14.—The health authorities report two cases of bubonic plague here, one being fatal. The victim was a runaway sailor from the British bark Formosa.

DR. MACARTHUR ROBBED.

Thief Took His Overcoat While He Preached on Poverty.

While the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur was preaching last night, in Calvary Baptist Church, West Fifty-seventh Street, on "Christ's Friendship for the Poor," a thief, apparently well acquainted with the church building, stole the clergyman's overcoat out of the chapel, which is located back of the study. The theft was not discovered until Dr. MacArthur finished his sermon and left the pulpit. As a result of the robbery, the pastor had to walk to his home, three blocks away, in the damp night air in his under coat. The pastor's wife, who attended the evening services, said that this is the second overcoat which Dr. MacArthur has had stolen from him.

"The thief was a considerate sort of a one," remarked Dr. MacArthur. "There were other valuable things which he might have carried off, but he seemingly took a fancy to my dark overcoat, which was made of fine cloth. And he stole it, too, while I was preaching on poverty. Hereafter the chapel door will be locked while I am in the pulpit. I will have to buy a new coat to go to Chicago in."

United Singers of Brooklyn Meet.

At a meeting of the delegates to the United Singers of Brooklyn, held yesterday in Arion Hall, the officers nominated at the last meeting were elected by acclamation. Forty-two societies were represented. It was decided to carry out the Northeastern Saengerbund, to be held in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, in July next, on a larger scale than ever before. A feature of the festival will be a children's chorus numbering 4,000.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

It would not be a bad idea for the city to spend a few dollars in the purchase of a new flag to fly from the staff on the knoll between Grant's Tomb and the city restaurant at the head of the Riverside Drive. That which now flies from the big pole is a disgrace, occupying so sightly a spot as it does. Three of the short stripes which should stretch out from the blue field are torn away entirely, and the four that remain are whipped out until they are shorter than the blue field itself. Of the six stripes that should show below the field the lower is torn entirely from the rest of the flag and flies as a sort of distress pennant at the bottom of the ragged flag. If the city cannot afford a new flag, it can certainly afford the services of a seamstress to patch that one up so that it will be half way presentable and not offend the thousands who daily visit the tomb or drive about the knoll on which it and the city's hotel jointly stand. Drivers have been complaining of the appearance of that flag for some time, and no one pays any attention to their demands for a decent substitute for the one now so thoroughly worn out. It looks particularly bad to strangers, who are practically the only visitors to Grant's Tomb.

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A banquet quite out of the ordinary was that given at Delmonico's one evening last week when Gen. Horace J. Morse of this city entertained as his guests forty of his old associates in the membership of the City Guard of Hartford, Conn. Mr. Morse was himself a member of the official staff of William A. Buckingham, the war Governor of Connecticut, he serving as Adjutant General at the time that Connecticut was sending her troops out to the South to participate in the civil conflict. At the opening of the war the Hartford City Guard was organized by some of the active young business men of the city as a sort of home guard. Later, most of its members went to the front to see active service, and they raised money to equip several other companies. The forty guests were rather past the prime of life, and there was not a head but showed gray hairs. New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Maryland had representatives, as well as Connecticut, among the veterans, who have kept up their social organization ever since they gave up active military duties and devoted themselves exclusively to peaceful pursuits. The youngest member of the party was fifty-two years old, and there was hardly one but has succeeded rather better than the ordinary man in business pursuits. There were a dozen men who are either Presidents or executive officers in the big insurance companies of Hartford, a score of bank Directors, and several manufacturers at the head of big and prosperous concerns of national reputation. The whose absence was most regretted of the few absentees was Col. Frank Cheney of the big silk manufacturing concern Cheney Brothers, who was absent because he had just received word that his son, Ward Cheney, a Lieutenant in the Fourth United States Infantry, had been killed in the Philippines. Col. Cheney is a veteran of the civil war, and received a wound at Antietam that at the time was supposed would prove fatal. The occasion was the thirty-fifth annual reunion of these citizen-soldiers all of whom retain a lively interest in the active military company in their city that still bears their name, though officially known as Company F, First Regiment. It occupies the same position socially that the Seventh Regiment does in this city.

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"Some of those people who are always asserting that the athletes at the colleges never amount to anything," remarked a Yale graduate at the University Club, "will be surprised to know that the Prof. Corwin who has just been chosen a member of the Governing Board of the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale is the same 'Pa' Corwin, as he was affectionately termed at the college, who was famous as a football player and Captain of the eleven in his senior year, 1887. Corwin was a giant, both physically, intellectually and as a football player, and was also one of the best all-round athletes of his class. There is one instance at least where his athletics did him no harm, and he is a by no means exceptional case."

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Skating has been taken up with unusual zest this Winter by that portion of the community generally referred to as society. Tuxedo has some fine skaters in the colony, and men and women alike find a lot of pleasure in hockey, a game which many of them have learned to play well under instructors at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink. Good tennis players, among both sexes, make excellent hockey players, and that is probably one reason why the women take so kindly to the sport if they have any skill as skaters. The game has also found favor among the members of what is known as "the Meadow Brook set," and they are playing it a great deal on the lakes near the Meadow Brook Clubhouse. Miss May Bird and Mrs. James L. Kernochan, both of whom are well-known riders in that colony, are very expert at the game. Having thus met with the approval of these two sets, a number of the ladies of the St. Nicholas Club connection are being taught the rudiments of the game at the rink on Monday mornings, when only club members have the use of the ice. There are fully three on the surface when a score of these young ladies get together for scrub games, according to the stories of the instructors there.

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"Chicago has always been a bit inclined to crow over anything that has had a deterrent effect on the progress of New York City," said A. S. Hornbecker of that city at the Murray Hill Hotel, "and we have been chuckling over the growth of the shipping interests at some of the Southern ports at the expense of New York. Now we have a chance to see how we like it ourselves. I was down at Newport News the other day, and while there the Abattoir Company of that city awarded a contract for the erection of a huge slaughter house and ice-making plant, which may prove a source of serious rivalry to our petted interests. The slaughter house will have a capacity of 1,200 head of cattle and 2,000 sheep daily, the live stock being shipped there directly from the grazing grounds. Of course the fact that such a plant is to be built will not directly affect our slaughtering business, but I understand it is but a sample, so to say, of what is to come. Back of it are the C. P. Huntington and other Southern Pacific millions, and if this plant proves to be the success they anticipate, it will be enlarged until it has a capacity for 10,000 cattle and as many sheep and hogs daily. When it assumes that form then, indeed, will it be a menace to Chicago's industries, and then we shall feel as your merchants do about the slipping away fro mus of a big part of our export trade. We shall hardly look more kindly on Newport News then than you do now, for the understanding is that the whole scheme is a blow at our pet moneymokers."

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"Seems to me there's a lot of unnecessary fuss about this appropriation for the Zoological Garden, or whatever they call it," said the Tammany man as he stood in a group of politicians at the Hoffman House yesterday afternoon. "What in the world should we spend the city money on that for I would like to know!" Bears and snakes and them sort of things can't vote, and the Lord knows there's no use spending money to support a lot of the scientific fellows that have charge of the animals. Half of them never vote at all, and its dollars to doughnuts that those who do vote are Mugwumps, and go voting for Citizens' Union or some of that sort of candidates." Which is the "practical politics" side of it.

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Prizefighting brings together as queer a lot of bed-fellows as does politics, as one man with a memory observed at a recent exhibition given by a couple of the champions. Seated in one box were "Phil" Dwyer, "Mike" Dwyer, "Pittsburg Phil," and David Gideon. It was only a couple of years ago that the quartet brought together at the ring side were not on speaking terms. That was when there were stories floating about the race tracks—where all the quartet are prominent—that there was a "combine" to beat the bookmakers, in which two of the parties were said to be interested, and bitterly opposed by at least one of the other members of the quartet. Then, too, one of the party had a suit for slander against one of the others, brought because of the running of a horse belonging to still another member of the quartet. Yet the four were as jolly and good-natured as though there never had been a difference between them. That they were on speaking terms is a tribute to the memory of the late "Smiling John" Kelly, the universal peace-maker, who compelled the four at different times to patch up their differences, until he finally succeeded in bringing all four together as friends once more.

DR. PURVES'S FIRST APPEAL

Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church Welcomes Its Pastor-Elect.

ASKS AID FOR PARISH CHAPELS

Wants the Church to Reach Out in Every Direction—Subject of His Sermon.

The Rev. Dr. George T. Purves, pastor-elect of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, preached his first sermon in the church yesterday morning since his acceptance of the call. The church was crowded and the deepest interest was evinced in the successor of Dr. John Hall. Before the sermon, Dr. Purves read the usual notices, and in connection with asking for $17,000 for the support of the parish chapels, the collection to be taken next Sunday, he made an extemporaneous address concerning the work in his new field.

"The existence of these chapels," said he, "gladdens my heart and makes it appear how great is the work before us. And I shall hope in the future to see this church fully sustain the work which in the past it has successfully carried out, and make these missions powers for Christ and righteousness in this city. Many may be reached by these chapels who cannot be reached in this house, and it is a simple obligation of a church like ours to reach out in every direction throughout the city.

"Now, my dear friends, inasmuch as I appear before you for the first time since you have invited me to be your pastor, I desire to return to you my most affectionate greeting. The cordial unanimity with which you have called me to this post gives me a deep sense of the responsibility which is upon me, but at the same time it encourages me to believe that we shall be able to go forward in the name of Jesus Christ, together in love and with power.

"I will be some months before I will be able to regularly supply here, but in the meantime I do most earnestly ask that the people will give me their prayers, that I may be spiritually qualified to hold up Jesus Christ, and that the spirit of the Master, which is the spirit of love, the spirit of unity, and the spirit of prayer, may abide in all His power in your hearts and minds. This is the condition of our success. These are the hopes for the future. My friends, if we abide in Christ and abide in prayer we may be sure that His blessings will come upon us. May the mercies of God be vouchsafed to this church. May the grace of God be given to him who has been called to serve you in order that together we may be able to do His will with power."

Following is the sermon of Dr. Purves in part, the text being from Hebrews, xiii., 8: "Jesus Christ, the same yesterday and to-day and forever."

"It was appropriate that the Epistle to the Hebrews should close with a statement of the permanency of that which was given to the believer in Jesus, for the epistle had been mainly occupied with a statement of the changes through which the believers were passing in going from the old dispensation to the new. The author of this document had stated his belief that Christianity is perfect and necessary generally to mankind because it was the culmination of a long series of revolutions. He had pointed out that the customs in which his readers had been reared were no longer necessary; that they had done their work; that their usefulness was at an end; that the old order was changed, giving place to the new.

"And along with this teaching the facts of their historical situation made it plain that the State and the Church to which they belonged were tottering to their fall. They had lost their independence, they were in the last throes of national existence. Such teaching combined with such a situation must have been a great strain upon the faith of these Hebrew believers. They were standing at one of the sharp transitions of history. They were separated from the gorgeous ritual of their old religion to the worship of the invisible crucified Messiah.

"It would have been impossible for a writer to write as he did without pointing to the permanence of the new beliefs, and he did not fail to do so. He reminded them that the passing Messiah was the Son of the Eternal God. He pointed out that the life of faith was the highest form of true religious life. This was the permanent position which he told them would never pass away, or, as he tersely puts it, 'Jesus Christ, the same yesterday and to-day and forever.'

"A few weeks ago we were celebrating the anniversary of the birth of Jesus Christ. That birth was the natural epoch in the history of mankind. Every one admits it now, the skeptic and unbeliever. Because after 1,900 years of evidence the verdict of His apostles has remained unchanged. He was a perfect man. Jesus Christ realized all the ideals of mankind, strength and tenderness, wisdom and patience, holiness and love, righteousness and submission. They blended in absolute perfection in His character. The ideal of man in Him obtained its most perfect expression. It is well for Him to have come, for the progress of man lies in the progress of the ideal of man, and for that ideal to have appeared on earth is the natural epoch of human history.

"There are two theories of religion, one is the ethical theory, and the other is the priestly theory. One is suppositious; that all nature needs is the presentation of a high ideal, and that it will attain that ideal. The other theory is that man by the power of sin is unable to realize that ideal, and, therefore, needs a sacrifice. The religion of the Bible is the latter, and since the sacrifice was needed, God has made the sacrifice. He offered it to all, and made it once and for all. He offered up His Son, and if it be true that man needed sacrificial salvation then the sacrifice was made.

"The well of running water may run dry, but the power of Christ can never be exhausted. The Constitution of a country may be amended, but the work which Christ accomplished can have nothing added to it. Scientists tell us that the sun may one day burn itself out, but the light of the love of God to humanity as represented in His Son will blaze in unabated splendor for all time. Therefore we may be always sure of Christ. We may wander far from home, be in a strange clime and among strange peoples, but we can see there as well as in America that it is Jesus Christ, the same yesterday and to-day and forever. There is no clime, no language, there is no land, no age, in which the eternal message of the sacrifice for humanity does not come home to the human heart.

"His friendship changes not, the cross is very nigh, Christ can never die. His love will never die. And so in Jesus Christ there is guaranteed to Christianity the permanency of His work and power. When the time of trouble comes you can find in Him comfort. In the time of temptation you can find in Him victory, and when the hour of death comes you can find in Him your life, only you must trust Him."

After the sermon many of the congregation went up to the pulpit and greeted their new pastor. Dr. Purves preached also at the afternoon services at 4 o'clock. He will preach again some time in February.

ARENA CHANGES HANDS.

Company of New Yorkers Controls The Review—Quarterly Edition.

Announcement has been made that The Arena, the monthly review which was formerly conducted by B. O. Flower and later by John C. Ridpath, has passed into the control of a company of New York business men, and that it will be published here instead of in Boston as formerly, with N. O. Fanning, Deputy Commissioner of Corrections, as editor.

The change in the management of The Arena will bring about innovations in its policy. A great deal of attention will be given to National and international politics, and in addition the new owners of the review will publish a quarterly edition to be known as The Arena Quarterly, in which problems of municipal government will be exclusively discussed.

Mr. Fanning will have as his assistant in the management of the review John Emery McLean.

Inter-State Fair Officials.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 14.—The stockholders of the Inter-State Fair Association, at their annual meeting yesterday, elected Gen. Richard A. Donnelly President. The Directors will this week elect ex-Tax Receiver Mahlon R. Margerum of Trenton to succeed Secretary John G. Muirheid, resigned.

Ex-President Harrison's Brother Hurt.

BEAUMONT, Texas, Jan. 14.—J. S. Harrison, a real estate man of Kansas City, a brother of ex-President Harrison, was kicked on the head by a vicious horse here. He was knocked senseless and his skull was fractured. His physicians hope for his recovery.

WEDDING GUESTS IN A RIOT.

Four Men Start the Trouble by Trying to Dance at the Same Time with One Girl.

A Polish wedding party in a hall over John Krimacsy's saloon, at 213 Forsyth Street, broke up in a riot yesterday afternoon. The wedding ceremony had been performed in the Church of St. Stanislaus, and the wedding guests, almost 100 in number, gathered to partake of the feast prepared for them.

Four men took it into their heads at the same time to dance with a pretty girl, and a quarrel followed, in which she was roughly handled. Beer glasses were hurled about. Women shrieked and scratched and fought, and men struggled, while above the din there was a crashing of glass. Every window in the room and every portable piece of furniture was demolished. Fearing for his building, Proprietor Krimacsy rushed into the street and shouted for the police.

Policemen Knittel and Rincks of the Eldridge Street Station heard him, and with drawn night sticks tried to get into the hall. A dozen women sprang at them, and only by using their clubs freely and after knocking three women down were the policemen safe.

With the aid of the proprietor, the bridegroom, and some of the more quiet guests the turbulent ones were shoved into the street. Attention was then turned to four severely injured men, who were arrested. Frank Lepinsky, twenty-three years old, a basket maker of 241 East Thirteenth Street, had a fractured skull, and was sent to Gouverneur Hospital under arrest. His brother, Martin Lepinsky, of 252 East Third Street, has a three-inch scalp wound, which was sewed up, and he was locked up.

George Skarisky, twenty-four years old, of 252 East Third Street, got a large scalp wound, and Ludwig Ostweinitzsky, of 163 Eldridge Street, had his face battered almost beyond recognition. He and Skarisky were fixed up by a surgeon from Gouverneur Hospital, and were also locked up in the Eldridge Street Station.

TRIED TO KILL HIS CAPTOR.

New Jersey Man's Habit of Wife-Beating Nearly Cost Another Life.

NEWTON, N. J., Jan. 14.—Jason Campbell's habit of beating his wife came very near costing another life last night. Sheriff John Hotalen, then a constable, shot and killed Campbell's brother James last June in an effort to arrest Jason for wife-beating. Campbell was shot at the same time, but recovered.

The affair last night grew out of Campbell's being arrested by Officer John Wheeler for wife-beating. When the officer took Campbell into custody, the prisoner drew a revolver and fired at the officer. The officer knocked his arm just as the trigger was pulled, and the bullet whistled past his ear. He overpowered Campbell before he could fire again. Campbell will now probably be tried on the charge of atrocious assault with intent to kill.

WOMAN SUICIDE IN BROOKLYN.

Left a Letter Saying She Was Cora Crosson of Lebanon, Penn.

Cora Crosson, twenty-five years old, who lodged at 301 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, was found dead early yesterday morning in a room in the rear of a saloon at 227 Livingston Street. Her lips were burned as if by carbolic acid, and a letter which was found in her pocket also indicated that she had committed suicide. No vial was found near her, but it is believed that she threw it away after taking the fatal dose.

The letter which was found in the woman's pocket was addressed to a man named Walsh. In it the writer declared: "What I am doing at the present time is all for the love of you. Please do me a favor by telling them who I am. My name is Cora Crosson, 404 Walnut Street, Lebanon, Penn. Please go to 301 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, and take my bird, Dick. Love it all for me. Please tell my sister, Ida, where my trunk is."

A letter from the woman's sister, requesting her to return home, as her mother was worrying about her, was also found. Little is known of the young woman at the Livingston Street house. She had lived there but a short time, it was said.

ILLNESS OF PAUL SCHUMANN.

Husband of Mme. Schumann-Heink Suffering from Erysipelas.

Paul Schumann, husband and manager of Mme. Schumann-Heink, who is now singing at the Metropolitan Opera House, has been ill of erysipelas for the last week at the Belvedere Hotel, but last night was reported to be somewhat better, though still unable to see visitors. He is being attended by his wife, who rarely leaves his bedside, and by Dr. Richard W. Muller of 147 East Eighteenth Street.

The present plan is that if he recovers sufficiently to undertake the voyage he will return to his home in Dresden, by the North German Lloyd liner Lahn, which will sail from this port Jan. 22, while Mme. Schumann-Heink will remain in this country to carry out her contract with Mr. Grau. Mr. Schumann, who is well known as an actor in Germany, was on his return from the United States to have played a leading rôle at one of the principal theatres in Berlin.

THE FATAL CORONA FIRE.

Mrs. Campbell Burned While Trying to Save Her Children.

Coroner's Physician Strong yesterday made an investigation of the fatal fire at the home of Thomas Campbell, on Vine Street, Corona, on Saturday night, in which Mrs. Campbell, her daughter Jennie, and her son Archie were burned to death. He granted burial permits.

Merwin Turner, twenty years of age, told the story of the fire to the doctor as he knew it. He said he was calling on Miss Grace Campbell, and they were sitting in the parlor. The others in the house, with the exception of Mrs. Campbell, had gone to bed.

Miss Campbell asked him about 10 o'clock if he was smoking. He said no, and the girl replied that she smelled smoke. Just then he felt a pain at one of his ankles, and, looking down, saw a hole burning in the leg of his trousers. Looking up, he saw sparks dropping from a scarf which hung from the wall close to his side. He put out the fire in his trousers leg with his hands and pulled down the scarf and stamped out the fire in it, but it appeared the fire had reached the scarf from the wall.

He ran into the entry and grabbed his overcoat, and with it tried to beat out the fire, but the more he beat the worse it grew. Miss Campbell also fought the fire, which quickly communicated to the carpet. Mrs. Campbell ran in, in response to the calls for aid, and a moment later Mr. Campbell entered. He had a bucket of water, and threw it on the fire.

The fire, however, was beyond control, and the four made their way out through the hall, which had by this time begun to burn. Mr. Campbell at once ran to the rear and raised a ladder. Mrs. Campbell was frantic because her son and daughter were asleep on the second story. She ran into the house through the flames and disappeared up the stairs.

Turner and Miss Campbell aided Mr. Campbell in raising the ladder, but by the time it was up the flames had gained the second story, and when Mr. Campbell entered a rear window he was driven out. A minute or so later the firemen arrived, and soon drowned out the flames.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

W. S. B. Hopkins.

Col. W. S. B. Hopkins, senior member of the law firm of Hopkins, Smith & Hopkins of Worcester, Mass., died yesterday at Pinehurst, N. C., of pneumonia.

Col. Hopkins was born in Charleston, S. C., May 2, 1836. He was admitted to the bar in January, 1850, and in August of that year opened an office in Ware, Mass., where he continued in practice until the outbreak of the rebellion. He entered the service as Captain in the Thirty-first Massachusetts Volunteers, was afterward promoted to the Lieutenant Colonelcy, and was in command of the regiment from Nov. 1, 1861, until April 8, 1864.

The deceased was a college mate of James A. Garfield, and although the fact was not generally known, was offered a place in Garfield's Cabinet as Attorney General after his election. Col. Hopkins has been favorably mentioned for Congress on several occasions, and during the year past he declined appointment to the Supreme Bench. He was District Attorney for the Northwestern District of Massachusetts from 1871 to 1875, and served in the same office in the Middle District from 1884 to 1887. He became City Solicitor of Worcetser in 1893, and resigned that office in 1897.

Charles A. Siegfried.

After an illness of but two days Medical Inspector Charles A. Siegfried, United States Navy, in charge of the Naval Hospital at Coaster's Harbor Island, died at his cottage in Newport yesterday, consumption being the cause of death.

The deceased was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, and took post-graduate courses in Germany and at the Johns Hopkins University, and was to have represented the Medical Corps of the Navy at the Paris Exposition. Through his efforts the present Naval Hospital, one of the most complete in New England, was erected at Newport. He was a member of the Newport Sanitary Improvement Association, composed of the cottage colony, and a member of the Reading Room. He leaves a wife, who was a Miss Farrel of Peoria, Ill., and a cousin of the late Robert Ingersoll.

During the war with Spain the deceased was in charge of the Naval Hospital at Key West. He was appointed from Pennsylvania in 1872, and his last sea duty was on board the Massachusetts. The body will be taken to Peoria for interment.

Dr. William H. Lyons.

Dr. William H. Lyons, aged fifty-three years, died Saturday morning at his residence, 146 West Forty-fourth Street. He was born in Ireland, but his parents removed to New York when he was three years old. He was a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and had been an active practitioner in this city for twenty-five years. He had never married, and the only near relatives he leaves are a sister, Mrs. Alice J. Halford of Santa Clara, Cal., and two brothers, Thomas L. Lyons of San Francisco, and Commander T. A. Lyons, United States Navy, (retired,) of this city. The funeral will be held this morning at 9 o'clock at St. Patrick's Cathedral. The interment will be in Calvary Cemetery.

Obituary Notes.

EDWARD L. KEESE, Collector of Taxes for the Town of Southampton, died Friday evening of pneumonia, aged seventy years. He leaves a wife, a son, and a daughter.

R. V. BONNELL, sixty years old, a real estate broker of this city, was found dead in bed yesterday morning at his home, in Mount Vernon. Heart disease was the cause of death. Mr. Bonnell leaves a wife and three daughters.

SOLOMON E. SMITH, seventy-three years old, a well-known resident of Geneva, N. Y., died there suddenly Saturday. He had been in the dry goods business in Geneva for fifty years, was a bank Director, stockholder in several companies, Trustee of Elmira Female College, and a leader in church and charitable work.

JOHN CLARK CLEARY, M. D., died at Port Chester yesterday morning aged thirty-one years. Typhoid fever, with which he had been afflicted a few days, was the cause of death. He was a native of Clyde, N. Y., and his body was removed there last night. He settled in Port Chester last year, and was quite prominent in secret societies there, especially in the Redmen's order.

J. N. CAMP died yesterday at Des Moines, Iowa, aged sixty-three years. He was born in Tennessee. He was appointed by President Lincoln Consul to Kingston, Jamaica, in 1861, where he was connected with important matters during the war, and was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue at Galveston, Texas, in 1870, and in 1883 was Supervisor General of Customs in Texas. He was editor of The Des Moines Daily News later. He married Miss Lizzie Hitchin of Kingston, Jamaica, who survives him with three sons.

CHARLES SMITH died suddenly of heart disease yesterday morning at his home, 116 East Twenty-eighth Street. He was born in New York, Aug. 4, 1827. For many years he was in the foreign fruit brokerage business in William Street. Later he was engaged in numerous other business enterprises. He leaves a wife and daughter, both of whom are now traveling in Europe, having gone abroad in September. The funeral will take place to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, at the Phillips Presbyterian Church, and the interment will be in Woodlawn.

ROBERT EMMETT, well-known in Knights of Pythias circles, having held the rank of senior aide de camp in the Grand Lodge, died at his home in Kansas City Saturday night of paralysis. His death was due to an accident five months ago, when he was run down by a Fire Department wagon. He was sixty years of age a veteran of the civil war, having enlisted with the One Hundred and Sixty-third New York Volunteers, with which regiment he attained the rank of Captain. He had also held high rank in the Indiana State Militia. The interment will be at Indianapolis.

FARMER BLEW OUT THE GAS.

He and His Companion Lost Their Lives as a Result.

John Woessner and George Lehman, both farmers, twenty-three years old, from Ackley, Iowa, on their way back to their old homes in Germany for a short visit, stopped at a Raines law hotel at 929 Second Avenue on Saturday night. One of them blew out the gas upon retiring, and Woessner was found dead yesterday morning. Lehman, who was unconscious, was removed to the Flower Hospital, where he died last night.

Woessner had a bank draft for $100, a note for $200, and $116.91 in bills, gold, silver, and change in his possession. His body was cared for by relatives in this city.

MARRIED.

ISMAY—SCHIEFFELIN.—On Saturday, Jan. 13, 1900, at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, London, England, by the Rev. H. Montagu Villiers, Vicar of the

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $5,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St., NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
Foreign Exchange.
Loans made against approved collateral.
Interest allowed on deposits.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

Zimmermann & Forshay
BANKERS & BROKERS,
9 AND 11 WALL STREET,
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Buy and Sell Stocks and Bonds for Cash or on Margin.
Interest Allowed on Deposits
Subject to Check at Sight.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

N. Y. & N. J. TELEPHONE "RIGHTS"
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co.
37 William St, New York. 298 Montague St., Brooklyn.

A. J. DE KANTSTEIN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
30 West 23d St.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash and carried on margin.
SPECIAL LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.,
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch Offices:
1,300 BROADWAY, CORNER 34TH ST.
621 BROADWAY, CORNER HOUSTON ST.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 & 34 BROADWAY.

E. C. POTTER & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
36 WALL STREET.
Members of New York Stock Exchange

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Co.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Default having been made in the principal of the above bonds, which became due on the first day of January, 1900, and foreclosure proceedings having been begun in pursuance of a plan of reorganization, formulated by the Company, under which plan the security of the bonds is seriously impaired:

At the request of a large number of holders of these bonds, resident in England, who have deposited their bonds under the Bondholders' Protective Agreement, dated December 21, 1899, the undersigned have agreed to represent the interests of the bondholders.

Holders of bonds in the United States can become parties to this agreement by depositing their bonds with the Central Trust Company of New York City, under said Protective Agreement, copies of which may be obtained from the Trust Company or at our office. Prompt deposit of the bonds is advisable.

Simon Borg & Company,
29 Nassau Street.
New York, January 5th, 1900.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
37 and 39 Wall St.
Capital $1,000,000
Surplus and profits $1,425,000
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, V.-Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
Morris K. Jesup, D. O. Mills,
Dudley Olcott, Fred'k D. Tappen,
Geo. A. Hardin, C. P. Huntington,
Edward B. Judson, Bradley Martin,
Robert Hoe, Heber R. Bishop,
William L. Bull, J. Howard Kingsley,
Richard Mortimer, Wm. H. Tillinghast,
Samuel Thomas, Geo. Henry Warren,
John E. Parsons, Hamilton Smith,
John T. Terry, Haley Fiske,
Brayton Ives, J. Edward Simmons,
George Coppell.

MOFFAT & WHITE,
BANKERS.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
NO. 1 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
N. Y. & N. J. TELEPHONE
STOCK AND RIGHTS
Bought and Sold.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH ..... President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. RANSTEAD, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

BOND SALE.

The City of Geneva, New York, will offer for sale on January 23, 1900, $64,000 of Three and One-half Per Cent. Municipal Improvement Bonds.

For particulars address D. H. HENRY, Chairman Finance Committee, or FRANK FLYNN, City Treasurer, Geneva, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York.
NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.
CAPITAL, - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - $3,500,000
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR, AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to cheque or on certificate.

DRAFTS ON ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND GERMANY BOUGHT AND SOLD. COLLECTIONS MADE. TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, AND COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Asst. Treas. and Sec.
WM. C. EDWARDS, 2d Asst. Treas. & Sec.
JOHN GAULT, Manager Foreign Dept.
DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
August Belmont,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Frederic Cromwell,	Levi P. Morton,
Walter R. Gillette,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Walter G. Oakman,
E. H. Harriman,	Henry H. Rogers,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
	Harry Payne Whitney.

LONDON BRANCH,
33 LOMBARD STREET, E. C.
Buys and sells exchange on the principal cities of the world, collects dividends and coupons without charge, issues travellers' and commercial letters of credit, receives and pays interest on deposits subject to cheque at sight or on notice, lends money on collaterals, deals in American and other investment securities, and offers its services as correspondent and financial agent to corporations, bankers, and merchants.

Bankers.
BANK OF ENGLAND,
CLYDESDALE BANK, Limited,
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Limited,
PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

Solicitors,
FRESHFIELDS AND WILLIAMS.
London Committee,
ARTHUR JOHN FRASER, Chairman.
DONALD C. HALDEMAN.
LEVI P. MORTON.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,
ST. PAUL BUILDING,
222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
Transacts a General Trust and Banking Business.
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.
Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on Certificates of Deposit.

OFFICERS:
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, JAMES W. TAPPIN, } Vice-Presidents.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.

TRUSTEES:

Henry O. Havemeyer,	Cord Meyer,
Anson R. Flower,	Perry Belmont,
Lowell M. Palmer,	Wm. T. Wardwell,
John E. Borne,	Henry N. Whitney,
Richard Delafield,	Theo. W. Myers,
Daniel O'Day,	L. C. Dessar,
Percival Kilbne,	Geo. Warren Smith,
Frank Curtis,	John S. Dickerson,
Vernon H. Brown,	James W. Tappin,
Seth M. Milliken,	Geo. W. Quintard,
	W. Seward Webb.

North American Trust Company
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS 1,000,000
Fiscal Agent for the United States in Cuba.
OUR FOREIGN DEPARTMENT has reliable agents in all cities and towns of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Austria, Hungary, France, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, and Holland; also Mexico, Central and South America, and is prepared to give prompt attention to the collection of legacies, management of estates, special payments, etc., in those countries.

OFFICERS.
Alvah Trowbridge ..... President
Heman Dowd ..... Vice-President
Stanley L. Conklin ..... Secretary
Francis C. Prest ..... Assistant Secretary

DIRECTORS.

Alvah Trowbridge,	Luis Suarez Galban,
John G. Carlisle,	Henry F. Shoemaker,
Charlton T. Lewis,	Roland R. Conklin,
Samuel M. Jarvis,	Wager Swayne,
James B. Dill,	James S. Kuhn,
Hugh Kelly,	Arnold Marcus,
Charles W. Drake,	Stanley L. Conklin,
Heman Dowd,	Archer Brown,
Fletcher S. Heath,	L. Carbajal,
	Marques de Pinar del Rio.

THE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK
60 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL, - - $1,000,000
SURPLUS, - - $1,000,000
Takes full charge of real and personal estates. Acts as Trustee, Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Committee, Assignee, Receiver. Fiscal and Transfer Agent, etc. Interest allowed on deposits.
WILLIS S. PAINE, President.
WARNER VAN NORDEN, Vice-President.
EDMUND C. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

George W. Quintard,	Warner Van Norden,
William A. Brewer, jr.,	Willis S. Paine,
Jonathan B. Currey,	Charles M. Swain,
James Talcott,	Smith M. Weed,
Charles E. Sprague,	Henry F. Shoemaker,
Clarence Whitman,	John E. Searles,
Thomas P. Fowler,	Edward V. Loew,
W. Rockhill Potts,	Henry C. Brewster,
Gen. James Jourdan,	Ernst Thalmann,
Richard L. Edwards,	Felix Campbell,
Daniel A. Heald,	Isaac E. Gates.
	Colgate Hoyt.

MAN, 25 COLLEGE GRADUATE, FOUR years' business experience, wants executive position; reliable and competent; can furnish best of references; reason for changing: present position too confining. Address H., Box 185 New York Times.

FINANCIAL.

—THE—
International Zinc Co., Ltd,
PAYS SIXTEEN PER CENT. ON THE INVESTMENT AT THE PRESENT PRICE OF THE STOCK.
75c PER SHARE
PAR VALUE $1.00.
The only mining company in the United States issuing to its shareholders quarterly statements of earnings and profits, certified to as correct by Chartered Accountants (BARROW, WADE, GUTHRIE & CO., Boston), who supervise its accounts.
Send for prospectus.
Application for stock, accompanied by remittance, received at either of the following offices of the Fiscal Agents:
JOSHUA BROWN & CO., Bankers,
89 State St., Boston.
45 and 47 Wall S., New York City.
421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
409 The Rookery, Chicago.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

CERTIFICATE OF FORMATION
of
LIMITED PARTNERSHIP OF LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO.

The undersigned, desirous of forming a limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of the Statutes of the State of New York, do hereby certify as follows:

I.
That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO., and the county wherein the principal place of business is located is the City and County of New York.

II.
That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is the general commission brokerage and mercantile business.

III.
That the names and residences of all the general and special partners interested in said partnership are as follows:
ERNST THALMANN, who resides at Number 150 West 59th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, and RICHARD LIMBURGER, who resides at Number 38 East 72d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, are the General Partners; and HANS BLEICHRODER, who resides at Berlin, in the Empire of Germany; Dr. GEORG VON BLEICHRODER, who resides at Berlin, in the Empire of Germany, and Dr. PAUL SCHWABACH, who resides at Berlin, in the Empire of Germany, are the Special Partners. The said General Partners and the said Special Partners are each of them of full age.

IV.
That the said Hans Von Bleichröder has contributed the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars ($500,000,) and the said Dr. Georg Von Bleichröder the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars ($500,000,) and the said Dr. Paul Schwabach the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars ($500,000) to the Common Stock of such limited partnership in cash.

V.
That the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the first day of January, Nineteen Hundred, and the period at which the said partnership is to be terminated is the thirty-first day of December, Nineteen Hundred and Four, both inclusive.

Dated this 21st day of November, Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-nine.
ERNST THALMANN.
RICHARD LIMBURGER.
HANS VON BLEICHRODER.
GEORG v. BLEICHRODER.
PAUL H. SCHWABACH.

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:
On this 21st day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-nine, before me personally came the above named ERNST THALMANN and RICHARD LIMBURGER, to me known and known to me to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and they severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.
J. W. ROTCHILD,
[Seal.] Notary Public No. 42,
City and County of New York.

10c. internal revenue stamp canceled.

Consul General of the United States, City of Berlin, German Empire, ss.:
On this fourth day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-nine, before me personally came HANS VON BLEICHRODER, Dr. GEORG VON BLEICHRODER, and Dr. PAUL SCHWABACH, known to me and to me known to be the individuals described in and who executed the within instrument, and severally acknowledged that they executed the same for the purposes therein mentioned.
Witness my hand and Consular Seal of Office this fourth day of December, Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-nine. FRANK H. MASON,
[Seal.] U. S. Consul General, Berlin.

City and County of New York, ss.:
ERNST THALMANN, being duly sworn, says:
That he is one of the General Partners named in the annexed certificate, and that the several sums specified in said certificate to have been contributed by the Special Partners, respectively, in said certificate named to the common stock of said partnership, have been actually and in good faith paid in cash.
ERNST THALMANN.
Sworn to before me this 30th day of December, 1899. MICHAEL GANZ,
[Seal.] Notary Public No. 88,
New York County.

10c. internal revenue stamp canceled.

LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO.
Whereas, The limited partnership heretofore existing between Ernst Thalmann, Adolf Ladenburg, Richard Limburger, Julius Schwabach, Hans von Bleichröder, and Dr. Georg von Bleichröder will terminate by limitation on the thirty-first day of December, 1899; and,
Whereas, The business heretofore conducted by the said copartnership has been transacted within the State of New York for a period of three years and upwards, and also with foreign countries, under the said copartnership name of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.; and,
Whereas, The undersigned have agreed to form a new limited partnership to commence on the First Day of January, 1900, and to terminate on the Thirty-first Day of December, 1904, and intend to continue the use of said firm name of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.; and,
Whereas, The undersigned, Ernst Thalmann and Richard Limburger, constitute a majority of the General Partners in said limited copartnership of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., and are to be the General Partners in said new limited partnership of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., and the said Hans von Bleichröder and Dr. Georg von Bleichröder constitute a majority of the special partners in said limited copartnership of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., and are to be Special Partners in said new limited partnership of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.; and,
Whereas, The said Ernst Thalmann and Richard Limburger, who are to be such General Partners, and the said Hans von Bleichröder and Dr. Georg von Bleichröder, who are to be Special Partners in said new limited partnership of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., have acquired the right to use the firm name of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., and have consented and elected and do consent and elect to continue the business heretofore carried on under such limited copartnership and under the same firm name of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.
Now, Therefore, We, the said ERNST THALMANN, whose place of abode is at Number 150 West 59th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and RICHARD LIMBURGER, whose place of abode is at Number 38 East 72d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, who are to be the General Partners, and HANS VON BLEICHRODER, whose place of abode is at Berlin, in the Empire of Germany, and Dr. GEORG VON BLEICHRODER, whose place of abode is at Berlin, in the Empire of Germany, and Dr. PAUL SCHWABACH, whose place of abode is at Berlin, in the Empire of Germany, who are to be the Special Partners, do hereby certify and declare, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that we are the only persons who are to constitute the said limited partnership of LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO., commencing on the First Day of January, Nineteen Hundred, and terminating on the Thirty-first Day of December, Nineteen Hundred and Four, and who are hereafter to deal under said firm name of LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO., and that the principal place of the business to be continued and conducted under said firm name by said limited partnership is to be in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York.
In witness whereof we have made, severally signed, and acknowledged this certificate, this 21st day of November, Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-nine.
ERNST THALMANN.
RICHARD LIMBURGER.
HANS VON BLEICHRODER.
GEORG v. BLEICHRODER.
PAUL H. SCHWABACH.

State of New York, County of New York:
On this 21st day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-nine, before me personally came ERNST THALMANN and RICHARD LIMBURGER, to me personally severally known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and they severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.
J. W. ROTCHILD,
[Seal.] Notary Public No. 42,
City and County of New York.

10c. internal revenue stamp canceled.

Consul General of the United States, City of Berlin, German Empire, ss.:
On this fourth day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-nine, before me personally came HANS VON BLEICHRODER, Dr. GEORG VON BLEICHRODER, and Dr. PAUL SCHWABACH, known to me and to me known to be the individuals described in and who executed the within instrument, and severally acknowledged that they executed the same for the purposes therein mentioned.
Witness my hand and Consular Seal of Office, this fourth day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-nine.
FRANK H. MASON,
[Seal.] U. S. Consul General, Berlin.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF
Electric Axle Light and Power Company,
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
January 13th, A. D. 1900.
By resolution of the Board of Directors, July 14th, 1899, duly authorized by the stockholders, an assessment of ten per cent., or ten dollars per share, on the capital stock of the Electric Axle Light and Power Company was called, payable in two installments of five dollars each. The first installment of five dollars per share was paid at the time of subscription.
Notice is hereby given that the second installment of said assessment, being five dollars per share, is payable to Albert R. Gallatin, Treasurer, 100 Broadway, New York City, and must be paid on or before the fifteenth day of February, A. D. 1900. Checks should be drawn to the order of the Treasurer.
By order of the Board of Directors.
EADS E. SCHMIDT, Secretary.
NOTE.—Upon payment of said second installment, and the surrender and cancellation of the subscription receipt of The State Trust Company for the first installment, engraved certificates of stock of the Electric Axle Light and Power Company, stating that ten per cent. of the par value has been paid, will be issued.
EADS E. SCHMIDT, Secretary.

DEVLIN COAL COMPANY
6% Mortgage Gold Bonds.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed dated January 1, 1894, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 12 M. of the 15th day of January, 1900, for the sale to it of bonds, as above described, secured by said Deed, at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest, to an amount sufficient to use the sum of three thousand three hundred ($3,300) dollars.
CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY,
of the City of New York, Trustee,
No. 30 Broad St.
January 10th, 1900.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 16th St.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1899, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JAN. 15, 1900.
JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUILLAN, Treasurer.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, Secretary.
Deposits made on or before JAN. 10, 1900, will draw interest from JAN 1, 1900.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Fourth National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, Jan. 11, 1900.
At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held Jan. 9, 1900, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously re-elected Directors:
J. Edward Simmons, Robert W. Stuart,
Cornelius N. Bliss, Richard T. Wilson,
Charles Stewart Smith, William S. Opdyke,
James G. Cannon.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day Mr. J. Edward Simmons was unanimously re-elected President and Mr. James G. Cannon was unanimously re-elected Vice President.
CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF
Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company,
Brooklyn, January 2, 1900.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for the election of thirteen (13) Directors for the ensuing year, and three (3) Inspectors of election to serve at the next succeeding annual meeting, and for the purpose of transacting such other business as may be duly brought before the meeting, will be held at twelve o'clock noon, on FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1900, at the office of the company, 168 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City. The polls will remain open for one hour. The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, January 16, 1900, and will remain closed until after the meeting.
T. S. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
MANAOS RAILWAY COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Manaos Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Room No. 747, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on January 16th, 1900, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing nine Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Polls will remain open from 11:30 A. M. to 12:30 P. M. Transfer books will be closed from January 7th to January 17th, 1900.
W. D. WALKER, Secretary.

The National Starch Mfg. Co.,
Office of the Secretary, No. 1 Broadway, New York.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The National Starch Manufacturing Company will be held at its office in Covington, Ky., on Wednesday, February 7, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon. The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, January 17, and reopen Tuesday morning, February 13, at ten o'clock.
CHAS. C. BURNS, Secy. and Treas.

Office of the Colonial Assurance Co.
of the City of New York.
New York, January 10th, 1900.
The annual election for five Directors of this company and for Inspectors will be held at the company's office, No. 45 Cedar Street, on Wednesday, January 17th, 1900, commencing at twelve o'clock M. and closing at one o'clock P. M.
EDWARD E. HALL, Secretary.

Office of Washington Assurance Co.
of the City of New York.
New York, January 10th, 1900.
The annual election for five Directors of this company and for Inspectors will be held at the company's office, No. 45 Cedar Street, on Wednesday, January 17th, 1900, commencing at twelve o'clock M. and closing at one o'clock P. M.
EDWARD E. HALL, Secretary.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of "THE UNITED STATES AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE COMPANY" for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, 346 Broadway, on Monday, the fifteenth day of January, 1900, at 3:30 P. M.
ISRAEL STEINHART, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Atlantic Trust Company, for the election of Trustees and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the Company's office, No. 39 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Monday, January 15, 1900. Polls are open from 11 A. M. to 12 M.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the International Banking & Trust Company, to supply the places of those whose terms expire, will be held at its offices, 149 Broadway, January 17th, at 11 A. M.
JOHN B. DUER,
T. H. FROEHLICH, } Secretaries.

DIVIDENDS.

Pressed Steel Car Company.
Common Stock Dividend No. 1.
Pittsburg, Pa., Jan 8th, 1900.
The first installment of the SIX (6) PER CENT. dividend on the common stock of this company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1899, that is ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT., will be paid on the ninth day of February, 1900, to common stockholders of record at noon on the twentieth day of January, 1900. Cheques will be mailed from the office of the company. Transfer books will close at noon Jan. 20, 1900, and reopen at 10 A. M., Feb. 9, 1900. Holders of interim certificates should present same to the Central Trust Company of New York on or before Jan. 20, 1900, for exchange for definitive engraved certificates, as definitive certificate holders only will be included in dividend list.
W. O. JACQUETTE, Treasurer.

Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.
The Board of Directors of the Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co. this day declared a dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT., payable on and after February 10th, proximo, to such as shall be registered stockholders of the Company at 3 P. M. on January 26th, 1900.
The stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 26th inst., and reopen at 10 A. M. on February 10th, 1900.
AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman.
New York, January 9th, 1900.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Ry. Co.,
NEW YORK, January 13th, 1900.
A dividend of one and one-half per cent. will be paid on the common stock of this Company on March 1st, 1900, to stockholders of record February 9th, 1900, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. February 9th, 1900, and re-open at 10 o'clock A. M. March 2nd, 1900.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 & 39 Liberty St. and 44½ & 46 Maiden Lane.
NEW YORK, Jan. 10, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent., and an extra dividend of One-Half Per Cent., payable at the company's offices on Feb. 1, 1900. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, Jan. 13, and reopened Friday, Feb. 2.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

NATIONAL SALT COMPANY.
26 Broadway, New York, Jan. 12, 1900.
The Board of Directors of the National Salt Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and Three-Quarters (1¾) Per Cent. to the holders of its Preferred Stock of record Jan. 19th, payable Jan. 24th. Transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. Jan. 19th and reopen at 9 A. M. Jan. 24th. Dividend checks will be mailed.
C. L. PAAR, Asst. Secretary.

Office of United Traction Company,
Pittsburgh, Pa., January 11, 1900.
DIVIDEND—The Directors this day declared the regular semi-annual dividend on the Preferred Stock of Two and One-half (2½) Per Cent., payable on January 20th, 1900, to stockholders of record January 15th, 1900. Checks will be mailed.
C. J. BRAUN, Jr., Treasurer.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

It is not improbable that speculative issues will be tighter drawn this week than for some time past. Toward the end of last week there seemed to be indications that interests with much money power were preparing for activity in the stock market; their representatives were making optimistic observations, and apparently many securities were bought for their account. The rallies of Friday and Saturday were generally attributed, indeed, to influence exerted by this element's appearance in the market.

Upon the other hand, evidence was abundant of the watchfulness of the bear contingent—and the sharp break that followed the bank statement's good showing on Saturday was plainly enough a token of bear readiness.

Where Wall Street men met yesterday there was more than ordinary consideration given to current news affairs. The State Trust incident was the chief of topics. It will figure among Stock Exchange influences to-day.

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Out of town orders seem to have become chiefly selling ones. Boston liquidation was renewed last week, and Philadelphia sales appeared to grow bigger daily. Metropolitan Street Railway, American Tobacco, and Continental Tobacco were conspicuous in the Philadelphia list. It has been the boast of brokers in that city that a majority of New York's Metropolitan Street Railway stock has been owned over there, the prestige of Philadelphia financiers in the property's management being sufficient to induce enthusiasm among investors who are their neighbors, and though the price of the stock has shrunk largely, there has meanwhile been small liquidation for Philadelphia account.

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Money market conditions promise enough improvement to warrant the belief that genuinely easy rates will prevail soon. But a fact that bankers will make very clear is that collateral will have to bear exceptionally close scrutiny.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN DISTRICT.

B. W. Burleigh of H. G. Burleigh & Brother, Whitehall, N. Y., tells of prosperity in the Lake Champlain district as follows:

"We are having good times in our district, as they are having good times throughout the country. The lumber and ore businesses are particularly good. In lumber there is a larger cut, and at better prices than for years, while in ore the output this coming season in the Lake Champlain region will be ten times as large as it has been in any year for the past six or seven years, and the prospects for continued activity look promising.

"With the increase in the price of production there has been an increase in the wages of laboring men, and that has helped to spread the prosperity.

"The American Steel and Wire Company, having purchased the furnaces and property of the Crown Point Company at Crown Point, will add materially to the prosperity of that part of the country.

"Money judiciously expended on the Champlain Canal to give it a greater depth of water would improve the business in our section. It is a fact that notwithstanding the expenditure of a part of the $9,000,000 appropriated, boats cannot get through the canal drawing any greater depth of water than they could before one cent was expended."

BRASS MEN MEET.

During the past week many of the brass manufacturers of the country have been in session at the Murray Hill Hotel with the object in view, it is said, of forming a consolidation of many now independent brass companies. Representatives of the Ansonia Brass Company, the Coe Brass Works, and other Connecticut concerns which were recently consolidated were at these conferences.

None of the gentlemen concerned would, however, talk of the matter.

MORE EQUIPMENT.

Among the orders for new equipment placed by railroads last week were the following:

Mobile and Ohio, 300 box cars; Lackawanna, 100 freight cars; Houston and Texas Central, 250 box cars; St. Louis and San Francisco, 100 box cars; Intercolonial, 225 cars; Chicago, Lake Shore and Eastern, 300 steel cars; Duluth, Mesaba and Northern, 300 cars; Chicago and Eastern Illinois, 1250 box cars of 60,000 pounds' capacity each; Burlington & Combination baggage and smoking cars; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 1,240 box cars, 300 furniture cars, and 100 coal cars; Virginia and Southwestern, 6 compound engines; Philadelphia and Reading, 30 locomotives.

MONEY SITUATION IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, Jan. 14.—A leading official of the Reichsbank, in the course of an interview to-day, made the following statement regarding the financial situation:

"The gold movement in December resulted in a considerable increase of Germany's gold stock. About 19,000,000 marks went to England, but more than 90,000,000 marks were imported from Russia. This was due to the fact that Russia had been unable to raise a loan in Western Europe to meet the interest upon her engagements, and was compelled to send gold instead.

"Furthermore, the British banks refused to prolong the Russian drafts, thus rendering remittances from Russia to London necessary. These were partly direct, but chiefly by way of Germany. Hence the apparent export from Germany to London was really a mere matter of transit.

"Since the beginning of this year the export has been almost nothing. A second reduction in the bank rate before the end of January is possible, but everything depends upon the further developments of the market. The Bourse has taken too optimistic a view of the money situation, in view of the fact that the rapid fall in private discount since Jan. 1 has been largely abnormal."

Private discount declined all of last week, reaching an unexpectedly low point. It is apprehended, however, that the ease of the market is transient, inasmuch as many loans which hitherto have been postponed because of dear money soon will come upon the market. London exchange continued to fall until the closing days of the week, when it began to rise again in consequence of payments for pig iron purchased in England.

The stock market throughout the week showed an optimistic tone. Prices in all departments advanced, coalers and irons considerably. Reports from the coal and iron centres show a fresh spurt, orders multiplying and prices again rising. Coke is 35 marks per ton as against 17 last Summer. It is reported that coal shipments from the United States would be welcomed as a relief.

Negotiations are progressing favorably toward reopening the Berlin Produce Bourse.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The Stock Exchange last week was quiet but expectant, with cheaper money. Any British successes in South Africa certainly would start a sharp upward movement. Should the British gain a decisive victory, there without doubt would be a veritable boom. Consols improved last week to 99⅝; other gilt-edged securities followed suit, and the whole market, at the closing yesterday, showed great firmness.

Americans were decidedly strong, and closed above the worst figures for the week. This recovery was largely due to Berlin buying. Among the increases were Baltimore and Ohio, which rose 1¼ points; Baltimore and Ohio preferred, 1; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 1¼; Southern Pacific, ⅞; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, ¾; Louisville and Nashville, ¾; and others from ¼ to ¾.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, showed an increase in the reserve of $4,349,625. The banks now hold a surplus of $16,727,350 above the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in the loans of $1,558,900, an increase in specie of $1,264,400, an increase in legal tenders of $3,768,800, an increase in deposits of $354,300, and an increase in circulation of $82,300.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and the corresponding date last year:

	Jan. 13, 1900.	Jan. 6, '99.	Jan. 14, '99.
Loans	$676,238,100	$677,797,000	$716,846,000
Specie	145,266,100	144,001,700	178,784,600
Legal tenders	58,763,100	54,994,300	59,029,900
Net deposits	749,257,400	748,953,100	835,805,700
Circulation	16,316,400	16,234,100	15,608,100

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Jan. 13, 1900.	Jan. 6, '99.	Jan. 14, '99.
Specie	$145,266,100	$144,001,700	$178,784,600
Legal tenders	58,763,100	54,994,300	59,029,900
Total res.	$204,029,200	$198,996,000	$237,214,500
Reserve req'd against dep.	187,321,850	187,238,275	208,951,425
Surplus of reserve above legal req'rements	$16,727,350	$11,757,725	$28,263,073

The following table shows the amount of reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year, and at the corresponding dates in 1899 and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Jan. 6	$11,757,725	$23,630,375	$22,264,575
Jan. 13	16,727,350	28,263,075	25,968,775

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1900	$16,727,350	1895	$41,792,200
1899	28,263,075	1894	92,583,675
1898	25,968,775	1893	15,610,450
1897	28,263,075	1892	24,570,025
1896	32,345,550	1891	19,183,825

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

The following table gives the aggregate of the

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Monday, Jan. 15.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Collector's causes. (jury.)
11896—Wiebusch vs. Hedden.
12068—Irwin vs. same.
12431—McCoy vs. Magone.
12864—Funke vs. same.
12647—Eddy vs. Erhardt.
13957—Same vs. Magone.
16220—Eddy vs. Erhardt.
15511—Same vs. same.
15897—Boker vs. same.
17560—Same vs. same.
18213—Same vs. same.
17644—Lorsch vs. same.
15794—Des Brisay vs. same.
16483—Des Brisay vs. same.
18097—Lorsch vs. same.
13324—Bailin vs. Magone
18756—Claflin vs. Erhardt.
18803—Strauss vs. same.
17940—Weiller vs. same.
17282—Des Brisay vs. same.
17707—Des Brisay vs. same.
15551—Popper vs. same.
17212—Same vs. same.
16443—Sloane vs. same.
18809—Lipplatt vs. same.
15839—Vought vs. same.
14901—Segree vs. same.
17883—Sheldon vs. same.
12949—Bogle vs. Magone
16769—Hazard vs. Erhardt.
16473—Leggett vs. same.
12311—Smith vs. Magone
16787—Vought vs. Erhardt.
15222—Meyer vs. same.
13905—Galpin vs. Magone.
17563—Vought vs. Erhardt.
18276—Same vs. same.
13774—Bogle vs. Magone
15172—Scott vs. same.
15774—Same vs. same.
17073—Eddy vs. Erhardt.
16430—Borgfeldt vs. Erhardt.
16665—Scott vs. Erhardt.
17428—Same vs. same.
17726—Hazard vs. same.
17580—Leggett vs. same.
13068—Same vs. Magone
17784—Borgfeldt vs. Erhardt.
17276—Same vs. same.
13406—Same vs. Magone.
13514—Same vs. same.
15537—Same vs. Erhardt.
18031—Same vs. same.
12095—Wiebusch vs. Magone.
13636—Ilfelder vs. same
14717—Boker vs. Magone
12441—Welbusch vs. Magone.
12803—Same vs. same.
13051—Same vs. same.
13461—Same vs. same.
13087—Same vs. same.
15888—Sloane vs. Erhardt.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 66 Post Office Building.
81—Intg Con. Co. vs. Mulligan.
62—Hastorf vs. steamboat Crystal Stream.
24—Grant vs. Gurney.
29—Law vs. Tug A. W. Booth.
30—South Shields SS. Co. vs. Farbes.
65—Nautilus SS. Co. vs. same.
46—Cleve. Steel Canalboat Co. vs. Ferryboat Republic.
49—Cowan vs. Long Island R. R.
52—Hastorf vs. Tug Daylight.
57—Hill Brothers vs. SS. Naranja.
56—Hansen vs. SS. Geo. Farwell.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Adjourned until Tuesday, Jan. 16, at 1 P. M.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts.—Beekman, P. J.; Giegerich and O'Gorman, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.
1—Root vs. Gallagher.
2—Jaffe Bros. vs. Lovitz.
3—Price vs. Elsen.
4—Dugoff vs. Zeman.
5—Nichols vs. Rosa.
6—Fleischman vs. Glaser.
7—White vs. Holding.
8—Hunt vs. O'Connor.
9—Schreyer vs. Jordan.
10—Freeman vs. Abramson.
11—Same vs. same.
12—Sadowitz vs. Duane.
13—Schulman vs. McGowan.
14—Gross vs. Townsend.
15—Ferris vs. Moquin-Offerman-Hussenbuttel Coal Co.
16—Stein vs. Shapiro.
Appeal from order of City Court.
1—Silo vs. Linde.
Appeals from judgments of City Court.
1—McDonald vs. Wessendonck.
2—Squilanti vs. Met. St. Ry.
3—Gowing vs. Warner.
4—Smith vs. Smith.
5—Jaeger vs. Koenig.
6—Perrin vs. Prudential Ins. Co. of Am.
7—Prince vs. Socialistic Co-op. Pub. Assn.
Appeals from the Municipal Court.
1—Textile Pub. Co. vs. Smith.
2—Hammett vs. Norton.
4—Salzman vs. Lederer.
5—Jennings vs. Tomlinson.
6—Murphy vs. Wappaus.
7—Weissbrod vs. Dembowsky.
8—Wolf vs. Gross.
9—Craven vs. Louisville & Nashville R. R.
10—City of New York vs. Union Ry.
11—Denike vs. Klinkowstein.
12—Porter vs. Hollingsworth.
13—Koerkle vs. Pangburn.
14—Rosenstein vs. Cohn.
15—Bobrick vs. Clark.
17—Greenberg vs. Av. R. R.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
1—Eckstein vs. Boesweck.
2—Iselin vs. Capelle.
3—Hookey vs. Fullerton.
4—Mount Morris Co-op. B. & L. Assn. vs. Smith.
5—Hahn vs. Thornton.
6—Campbell vs. York.
7—Germania Life Ins. Co. vs. Luke.
8—In re Rundstein.
9—Frank vs. Daniel.
10—Bogert vs. Wiener.
11—Levitan vs. Levitan
12—Goldstein vs. Goldstein.
13—In re St. Nicholas Bank.
14—Young vs. Eames.
15—Early vs. Ferris.
16—Clausman vs. Clausman.
17—Lagowitz vs. Arendt.
18—McElroy vs. Man. El. R. R.
19—In re Whitehead.
20—Berry vs. White.
21—Goldberg vs. Dun.
22—Allworth vs. Flynn.
23—Rieser vs. Kleeman.
24—Rosenthal vs. Sander.
27—Bell vs. McKenna.
26—Johnson vs. Foster.
27—Levy vs. Whales.
28—German Sav. Bank vs. Vollhart.
29—Voight vs. McManus.
30—Monoshewitz vs. Monoshewitz.
31—Hayes vs. Kerr.
32—Paget vs. Paget.
33—Gracie vs. Robinson.
34—Gracie vs. Roosevelt.
35—Gracie vs. Cowles.
36—Hees vs. Dougan.
37—Lutter vs. Mahlker.
38—Ried vs. Brush.
39—In re Wooley.
40—Kennedy vs. Kennedy.
41—Woolsey vs. Schillinger.
42—McCormick vs. Prov. Sav. Life Ass. Socy.
43—Herzog vs. Herzog.
44—Carnrick vs. Schillinger.
45—Sichel vs. Winterfield.
46—Meyer vs. Reimers.
47—Blumenthal vs. Weinstein.
48—Havana City Ry. vs. Ceballos.
49—Burgess vs. House.
50—Chisolm vs. Weed.
51—Wright vs. Wright.
52—In re Fulton Av.
53—Klossk vs. Felnberg.
54—Ernst vs. Feldman.
55—Ernst vs. Cohen.
56—In re Blackwell.
57—Rosemeyer vs. Greenbaum.
58—In re Newcomb.
59—In re Halstead.
60—Lewis vs. Boardman.
61—Strubbe vs. Hues.
62—Saenger vs. Adler
63—Holly vs. Stirling.
64—Ricketts vs. Silvermen.
65—Arnold vs. Arnold.
66—Colton vs. Raymond.
67—Bayes vs. Weller.
68—In re Quirk.
69—In re Muench.
70—Rodger vs. Boesweck
71—Haffey vs. Lynch.
72—In re Latson.
73—Towle vs. Man. Ry.
74—Rudden vs. Rudden
75—Gouland vs. Gouland.
76—Macy vs. Ladd.
77—Ogden Lumber Co. vs. Wellerer.
78—In re Katz.
79—Nebraska Nat. Bk. vs. Davis.
80—People, &c., vs. Lyons.
81—Conolly vs. Dillon.
82—In re Harto.
83—Chase vs. Schulhafer.
84—May vs. Mariano.
85—Norton vs. Norton.
86—Hassard vs. Schneider.
87—Weber vs. Weber.
88—Waterman vs. Shields.
89—Nat. Gramophone Corp. vs. Am. Talking M. Co.
90—Harper vs. York.
91—Daly vs. same.
92—Arfken vs. same.
93—Allen vs. same.
94—Armstrong vs. same
95—Butler vs. same.
96—Regan vs. same.
97—Berkley vs. same.
98—Brady vs. same.
99—Cronin vs. same.
100—Campbell vs. same.
101—Collins vs. same.
102—Chandler vs. same
103—Capper vs. same.
104—Deevy vs. same.
105—Davis vs. same.
106—Doscher vs. same.
107—Farley vs. same.
108—Flay vs. same.
109—Frazee vs. same.
110—Firneisen vs. same.
111—Faurot vs. same.
112—Furston vs. same.
113—Grabe vs. same.
114—Frauville vs. same.
115—Gallagher vs. same.
116—Hugh vs. same.
117—Hennessy vs. same.
118—Herlihy vs. same.
119—Kiernan vs. same.
120—Kenny vs. same.
121—Lang vs. same.
122—Lesson vs. same.
123—Meehan vs. same.
124—Mahoney vs. same.
125—Moody vs. same.
126—Milburn vs. same.
127—Milmore vs. same.
128—Mengoni vs. same.
129—Murphy vs. same.
130—Murray vs. same.
131—Mulcare vs. same.
132—Mooney vs. same.
133—McDonough vs. same.
134—McCarthy vs. same.
135—McManus vs. same.
136—Oppenheim vs. same.
137—O'Connell vs. same
138—O'Rorke vs. same.
139—Pollock vs. same.
140—Petrosino vs. same.
141—Powell vs. same.
142—Pepperted vs. same.
143—Rynders vs. same.
144—Rheaume vs. same.
145—Reith vs. same.
146—Rein vs. same.
147—Snyder vs. same.
148—Sullivan vs. same.
149—Tinker vs. same.
150—Taylor vs. same.
151—Thompson vs. same.
152—Walsh vs. same.
153—Walsh vs. same.
154—Farley vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.
1—Dugro vs. Vandewater.
2—In re Morris Av.
3—In re E. 182d St.
4—In re Dengan St.
5—In re E. 158th St.
6—In re E. 159th St.
Preferred causes.
4396—Wysong vs. Heyman.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar—To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and Fact.
4319—Leeds vs. Golden.
4245—A. Steers Lumber Co. vs. Lopard.
4254—Mendelsohn vs. Berwin.
4237—Israel vs. Davis.
4209—Venner vs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.
4263—Schwaab vs. Schwaab.
4270—Small vs. Holmes.
4271—Mulvey vs. Reilly.
4280—Jackson vs. McLean.
4284—Schreiner vs. Schreiner.
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4352.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Acting District Attorney McIntyre and Assistant District Attorney Hennessy for the People.
1—William Ware.
2—George W. Schan.
3—Martin Sweeney. Cornelius J. Coakley.
4—Frank Merino.
5—Philip McDermott.
6—Antonio Plautz, Julio Moreo.
7—Alice L. Snyder.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Preferred causes.
11361—L. & Williams Pub. & P. Co. vs. Connotton.
11114—Willard vs. B'k'n Daily Eagle.
11137—Pursley vs. Rodgers.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III. and IV., for trial.
3057—McHugh vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
11313—Kister vs. same.
4225—Moore vs. Met. St. R. Co.
4331—Sheridan vs. Met. St. Ry Co.
6992—Goldsand vs. Reinhardt & Co.
4176—Brady vs. Mayor, &c.
6869—Central Land Co. vs. Smith.
1566—Koenig vs. Krehbiel.
6865—Hughes vs. City of New York.
4121—Patterson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 7166.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts V., VI., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., IX., X., and XI., for trial.
Inquest.
2057—Gries vs. Walter.
1047—Rush vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2710—Berger vs. Union Ry. Co.
4439—First Nat. Bank of Pensacola vs. Anderson.
4441—Hannah vs. Anderson.
4108—Schmidt vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
7160—Eggebrecht vs. Ehrich.
2865¼—D. M. Koehler & Sons Co. vs. Boylan.
5192—Borland vs. McIntyre.
5706—Reimert vs. Cent. R. R. of N. J.
6461—Hinkle vs. Hayes.
1333—Wiedermann vs. Everard.
5144—Danzig vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
5226—Doelger vs. Adamovsky.
5176—Murdock vs. 2d Av. R. Co.
5250—Sweeney vs. Brennan.
963—Palmer vs. Sun Printing and Pub. Assn.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—No day calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Wills for probate at 10 A. M.
Andrew Olssen.
At 10:30 A. M.
Jennie Schulhoff.
Cornelius Schwilliger.
Sophia Schwank.
Adolph Weinberg.
Elizabeth Brinckmann.
Sara M. Burnett.
John M. Harned.
Bertha Mewes.
At 11 A. M.
Abigail Cardozo.
Grace L. Acker.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, Ground Floor, in County Court House.—Fitzgerald, S.—Contested wills at 10:30 A. M.
1502—James McKean.
1499—James Mullins.
1429—Selina C. Berry.
1498—Edward Lynch.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
1303—Beacham vs. Gallagher.
644—Amer vs. Folk.
1793—Rappaport vs. Schaefer.
3878—Sohn vs. Goldberg.
1312—Strong vs. Martin.
1356—Colleran vs. Geo. A. Flint Co.
2979—Regan vs. Prudential Ins. Co.
1348—Cohen vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1146—Dressner vs. Dressner.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.
3857—Smith vs. Con. Gas Co.
757—Daly vs. Riglander.
1779—Villias vs. Stern.
1885—Gross vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R.
3805—Rodkinson vs. Met. Life Ins. Co.
1809—Fried vs. Met. St. Ry.
1814—Meyer vs. Riordan
1903—Friedenfeld vs. Graham.
1884—Relnich vs. Grabau.
1908—Abott vs. Gunn.
1909—Rawak vs. Silverson.
1861—Flecker vs. Met. St. Ry.
555—Feldman vs. Rappaport.
960—Horwitz vs. Bernstein.
1886—Hartog vs. Hobson.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
1385—Oxford vs. Alnett.
1121—Gumbiner vs. Popkin.
1628—Hynes vs. Met. St. Ry.
1759—Del Rosso vs. Met. St. Ry.
1760—Epstein vs. same.
1717—Darling vs. same.
1493—Lebost vs. Met. St. Ry.
1580—Kelly vs. same.
1427—Hibbard vs. McMonegal
1532—Birchall vs. Rapp.
1316—Keller vs. Universal Storage & W. Co.
1024—Gerhard vs. Gebay
746—Sue & Theiss Marble Co. vs. Westchester El. R. R.
1379—Enge vs. Schaeffel.
1676—Lewinowitz vs. Hamburg-Am. Packet Co.
1677—Schoenberg vs. same.
1730—Blumberg vs. Esner.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.
3795—Naegeli vs. Greater New York Amusement Co.
3874—Martin vs. Uffelman.
2865—P. W. Engs & Sons Co. vs. Soteldo.
3782—Thomas vs. Storer.
3693—Goldfine vs. Mass.
3189—Schlomenowitz vs. Schnitzler.
3505—Lissberger vs. A. D. Farmer & Son T. Co.
3411—Herit vs. McQueen
3661—Buzzell vs. Forsythe.
3587—Solon vs. Olin.
3729—Altman vs. Montgomery.
3587—Colonial Brewery Co. vs. Klang.
3807—McCarton vs. Laughlin.
Highest number reached in regular call, 1947.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Gordon for the People.
1—Charles Lucca.
2—David Levy, Jennie Levy.
3—Alois Bergbusihler.
4—Thomas White.
5—Thomas King.
6—Frank Smith.
7—Felix McKendry.
8—Francis J. Curran, otherwise called Francis Casey.
9—Kate Wandress.
10—Samuel Persky, Louis Faine, Harry Wolf.
11—Charles E. Tomsking
12—Joseph Kennedy.
13—Henry Rice.
14—Robert Boyd, indicted as George Boyd.
15—Peter Rooney.
16—Leah Wolkoff, indicted as Jane Wolkoff.
454—Lustig vs. Oliger.
441—India Wharf Brewing Co. vs. Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse Co.
295—Geiger vs. Hansen.
449—Butcher vs. Cuthbert.
450—Franklin Society, &c., vs. Williams.
451—Ravello vs. Rubbo.
453—Tapin vs. Spear.
462—Deisler vs. Deisler.
463—Benzenbeck vs. Claffy.
467—Travis vs. Goldy.
504—Matthews vs. McKeever.
506—Sammon vs. Sammon.
455—Kalfus vs. Kalfus.
471—Geyer vs. Croger.
474—Davenal vs. Buckner.
476—Fox vs. Hodder.
477—Homeyer vs. Homeyer.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
1153—Gustairson vs. Titus.
39024—Twelfth Ward Bank vs. Rogers.
1169—Alexander vs. Goodman.
1542—Sondheim vs. Lippman.
1910—Everett vs. Meekin
717—Stone vs. Rober.
1813—Finkelstein vs. Weintraub.
1821—Sperduto vs. Colonial Brewery.
695—Alperin vs. Standard Gas Light Co.
1805—Rosenberg vs. Kane.
1888—Fuchslacher vs. Healey.
589—Hart vs. Kohn.
1942—Lowrey vs. Meek.
1943—Spinilli vs. Tistelbaum.
1044—Reck vs. Laird.
1045—Streat vs. Anderson.
1946—John Simmons Co. vs. Middleton.
1947—Thomas vs. Leach.
841—A. Blum, Jr., & Sons vs. United Firemen's Ins. Co.
592—Ward vs. Hasbrouck.
4672—Townsley vs. Bankers' Life Ins. Co.
3992—Fuchten vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
5626—Clinton Bank vs. Lubetkin.
4069—Raymond vs. Dittenhoefer.
4153—Freeman vs. Siegel.
3698—Lipp vs. Moran.
4018—Reiman vs. Dreicer.
5190—Mooney vs. Press Pub. Co.
5037—Norcia vs. Jones.
6046—Olson vs. Westergreen.
7039—Hewitt vs. Miller.
3646—Rosenstein vs. Prince.
5442—Syma vs. Von der Leith.
4113—McManus vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3880—Del. & H. Co. vs. Feltner.
4410—Jenness vs. Meyer.
4412—Leggett vs. Mueller.
4470—Williams vs. Feltner.
4385—Rosenmeyer vs. Greenbaum.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Matter of Lyman—Rufus B. Cowing, Herzog vs. Cohen, (two cases)—Samson Lachman, Schnugg vs. Naarden, (two cases)—John E. Duffy.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division, Second Judicial Department.—Goodrich, P. J.; Bartlett, Hatch, Woodward, Hirschberg, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar.
38—Matter of Hall.
41—Gilkinson vs. Third Av. R. R.
43—Opitz vs. Hammen.
1—Woods vs. Delahanty.
8—Preiser vs. Willandt.
15—Young vs. Muhling.
40—Matter of Westerfield.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Jenks, J.—Day calendar. Demurrers.
494—The People vs. Mercantile Co-operative Bank.
445—Vandenhur vs. Gill. General Calendar.
441—Indian Wharf Brewing Co. vs. Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse Co.
295—Geiger vs. Hansen.
449—Butcher vs. Cuthbert.
450—Franklin Society, &c., vs. Williams.
451—Ravello vs. Rubbo.
453—Tapin vs. Spear.
462—Deisler vs. Deisler.
463—Benzenbeck vs. Claffy.
467—Travis vs. Goldy.
504—Matthews vs. McKeever.
506—Sammon vs. Sammon.
455—Kalfus vs. Kalfus.
471—Geyer vs. Croger.
474—Davenal vs. Buckner.
476—Fox vs. Hodder.
477—Homeyer vs. Homeyer.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be held for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.
3077—Lewis vs. Hoffman, Jr.
4157—Walters vs. Bklyn. Heights R. R.
4052—Kunst vs. Met. St. Railroad.
2093—Gross vs. Saphir.
3271—Johnson vs. Lord.
2337—Singer Mfg. Co. vs. Frindel.
2609—Emmett vs. Met. Street Railroad.
2587—Solotoroff vs. Davidsburgh.
2318—Glasheen vs. Manhattan Eighterage Co.
4444—Glass vs. Levy et al.
1783—Farsari vs. Russell.
1853—Jones vs. B., Q. C. & Sub. R. R.
2516—Bradford vs. Uhlman.
354—Cmielewski vs. Mollenhauer Sug. Co.
1695—Sullivan vs. Chelsea Jute Mills.
Highest number reached on regular call, 3465.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Aspinall, J.—Criminal calendar.—Louis Heavyside, Frederick Rushlin, Daniel Crayner, Carrie O'Neal, Walter Scott, Daniel Lowery, William Armstrong.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Hurd, Jr., J.—Civil calendar.
361—Allen vs. Corby.
341—Von Glahn vs. Tumsden.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The wills of Bertha Kolb, Hugh Campbell, George A. Powers, Arthur Mason, Nancy Tucker, Charles E. Covel, Ann Quinn, Louis Schneider, and Theresa Gumper.
The accounting in the estate of Samuel F. Engs, (motion.)
Contested Calendar at 10:30.—5—Revision of probate of Robert Wilson.
9—Accounting of Thomas J. Thill.
4—Real estate of Margaret Nolan.
10—Will of Leonard Sinnott.
11—Will of John H. Butler.

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The Finest Houses on the Drive.

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5 Story Houses, containing 12 to 16 rooms, with elaborate baths on the upper floors. Large and Light Billiard Rooms. Beautiful Reception Halls.

The location and environs of these houses are unsurpassed in this city. Riverside Drive at this point is very high, affording a magnificent prospect of the Hudson and the Palisades. The neighborhood has an exclusive and aristocratic character, and is being built up rapidly by handsome residences. The electric cars on Amsterdam Avenue and the Boulevard practically afford rapid transit to the theatre and shopping district from the very doors of these houses, while the Elevated R. R. station at 104th Street renders "downtown" easily accessible.

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IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sale at auction is down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Thomas C. Smith, foreclosure sale, Francis B. Delehanty, referee, 104 East Eighty-fifth Street, south side, 82.2 feet east of Park Avenue, 25.6 by 102.2, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $6,631; subject to another mortgage for $28,000.

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For Rent, a Ground Floor, Store or Office

Suitable for Trust Company, Bank or other institution, or for acceptable Mercantile business.

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For particulars apply on premises or to

GEO. R. READ, 60 Cedar St., NEAR NASSAU ST.

MORTON BUILDING, 116 NASSAU STREET, STRICTLY FIREPROOF OFFICES FOR RENT. READY FOR OCCUPANCY. INSPECTION INVITED. Apply to F. ZITTEL, Agent, ON PREMISES.

REAL ESTATE.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK. 37 and 39 Liberty Street. 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane.

Enables dealers and investors to obtain the opinion of their own lawyers, and furnishes in addition the opinion of the Law Department, and in cases of doubt that of its Committee of Counsel, and a policy of Title insurance. Defends titles at its own expense when assailed.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—In the matter of the final accounting of WILLIAM T. ESTABROOK as assignee of Ezekiel M. Pritchard and Horace F. Pritchard (E. M. Pritchard & Son) for the benefit of creditors.—Citation for accounting on behalf of assignee.

The People of the State of New York to all persons interested in the estate of Ezekiel M. Pritchard and Horace F. Pritchard, heretofore doing business as co-partners at the City of New York, under the firm name and style of E. M. Pritchard & Son, assigned to William T. Estabrook for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required to appear in the New York Supreme Court of the County of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in Part I., for litigated motions, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause why a settlement of the account of the proceedings of William T. Estabrook as assignee of the said Ezekiel M. Pritchard and Horace F. Pritchard, co-partners as aforesaid, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, to attend a settlement of such account.

Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of said court, and the seal of the aforesaid court at the City and for the County and State aforesaid on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1899.

[L. S.] S. H. K.

Attest: WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

J. HOMER HILDRETH, Atty. for Assignee, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

To the Yellow Poplar Lumber Co., (and any officer thereof,) Coal Grove, Ohio, creditor:

The foregoing citation is served upon you by publication and without the State of New York, pursuant to order of Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, 1st Department, dated the 12th day of December, A. D. 1899, and filed with the petition of the assignee herein, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the same date. Yours, &c.,

J. HOMER HILDRETH, Atty. for Assignee, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE CO-partnership heretofore existing between LUDWIG ROSENZWEIG and JACOB ROSENFELD, constituting the firm of ROSENZWEIG & ROSENFELD, of No. 100 Orchard Street, Manhattan Borough, New York, is hereby dissolved in pursuance to an agreement dated February 4, 1899, the said Jacob Rosenfeld withdrawing therefrom.

The undersigned will continue the business at the same place.

Any persons having claims against said Jacob Rosenfeld are hereby notified to present the same on or before January 20th, 1900, at the office of my attorney, Leon Burkes, 249 Broome Street, Manhattan Borough, New York, where the share of said Jacob Rosenfeld will be paid in full.

Dated New York, January 15, 1900.

LUDWIG ROSENZWEIG, 100 Orchard Street, New York.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

THE MONTICELLO, 79th Street and West End Avenue. One 8-room Apartment per floor. Electric lights, elevator, steam heat, and all modern improvements. Building thoroughly fire-proof.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

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Dated New York, January 15, 1900.

LUDWIG ROSENZWEIG, 100 Orchard Street, New York.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Oceanic...Jan. 24, 11 AM | Oceanic...Feb. 21, 9:30 AM
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REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JANE L. THOMSON, plaintiff, vs. WILLIAM H. CLARK et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the eighth day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of January, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, in Section 7,

CENTURY'S GREAT WORK

General Emancipation, Dr. Silverman Says, Marks the 19th.

PROPHESIES A LABOR TRUST

Philippine and Spanish Wars Monuments of a Nation's Generosity—Great Britain Praised.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, at Temple Emanu-El, yesterday morning delivered a discourse upon "The Greatest Achievement of the Nineteenth Century." This the speaker declared to be the emancipation of the masses. He eulogized the United States for the "high motives of broad human sympathy" which animated the conduct of the war against Spain and kept the American Army still in the Philippines. He considered, he declared, that Great Britain was engaged in the same lofty work in South Africa. He prophesied a great labor trust which would successfully cope with all the combinations of capital.

Dr. Silverman at the outset of his remarks described the industrial, political, and religious conditions of the masses at the beginning of the century. He then traced the successive waves of progress which, he said, brought industrial freedom, liberty of speech, right of suffrage, and the abolishment of religious disabilities to the masses in Great Britain. Continuing, Dr. Silverman in part said:

"Thus before the middle of the century we find that England was free industrially, politically, and religiously. The present Government is only the framework of an effete monarchy."

After tracing the history of popular freedom in Germany he went on to say:

"This same emancipation spread throughout Europe, so that in all parts of the world, with few exceptions, the masses rose from serfdom to the enjoyment of liberty in all the spheres of life.

"The awakening of the masses from the lethargy which enthralled them and the assumption of industrial freedom capped the climax of nineteenth century achievement. I believe that a labor trust is being informally organized throughout the world which will eclipse any financial trust the world may produce. I believe that when the American slave threw off the shackles America became greater than she ever had been. Our civil war sounded the death knell of monarchy throughout the world. In the march of progress America will continue to lead the world until every throne is leveled and every sceptre shattered.

"Russia is the only monarchy left, and a mine is being laid which will some time overthrow that antiquated house. You may as well attempt to lock steam up in a hermetically sealed cask as to attempt keeping the masses in serfdom. Whenever a people attempts to get independence and freedom it will have the sympathy and aid of the other nations. All the nations of the world are like the members of one body. If the hands be tied, will not the head, the teeth, and the feet if need be, help to loosen them? All democracies are bound together by the tie of sympathy, which cannot be broken.

"This is the sentiment which led America into Cuba. We had no right or treaty or stipulations, but it was the law of God operating against the law of man, and it broke through all technicalities. Taken as a single event the Spanish-Cuban war is the greatest spectacle of the nineteenth century. I believe that that spectacle will stand before future nations as a monument of national generosity. It is the same motive and desire to extend freedom to the people that animates our present operations in the Philippines. It is the same sentiment that impels England in her present war. The Boer Government is a narrow, tyrannical form of monarchy. They take advantage of outsiders' capital and then deny them the rights of their Government. It would be the same as saying that America is for Americans only. Such a step would cause a war in our midst immediately. England in Africa is carrying on a war for the rights of justice and humanity."

FIFTY YEARS A PASTOR.

Jubilee Anniversary of the Rev. Paul D. Van Cleef.

The fiftieth anniversary of the pastorate of the Rev. Paul D. Van Cleef, pastor emeritus of the Wayne Street Reformed Church, Jersey City, was celebrated with appropriate exercises yesterday. Dr. Van Cleef occupied a seat near the pulpit. The Rev. J. A. Brown, now the active pastor of the church, offered the opening prayer.

The sermon was delivered by the Rev. Cornelius Brett, pastor of the Bergen Reformed Church. He gave a history of the Reformed Church from its establishment in Hudson County by Michael Pauw in 1646 under the auspices of the Dutch East India Company, with an extended history of Dr. Van Cleef's Church.

A reception, with special musical service, will be given to Dr. Van Cleef at the church this evening.

FATHER DUCEY ON DR. McGLYNN.

His Eulogy of the Dead Priest Moves His Congregation to Tears.

Such were the words of the Rev. Father Ducey, pastor of St. Leo's Church, in eulogy of the late Dr. McGlynn yesterday morning that the women of his congregation were moved to tears. Father Ducey spoke of the worth of the priest, who he had known for fifty years, and said he was never more shocked than when he learned of his death.

"I am glad that I did not wait until death to praise him," said the priest with emotion. "I praised him during life, for he was a great and good priest, who followed the inspiration of God and whose life was a sacrifice for the betterment of his fellow-man."

Father Ducey said Dr. McGlynn died a pauper. He had left behind him some obligations, but these he had expected to meet before his death, but was disappointed because he could not obtain money that was due him.

"There was one thing omitted by both the secular and religious press in their reports of the sermon of Mgr. Mooney at the funeral of Father McGlynn," said the preacher, "and that was his last words, when he referred to Edward McGlynn as another Christ. Father McGlynn was an honor to his Archbishop, an honor to his Church, and an honor to his fellow-men."

McAuley Cremorne Mission Work.

The McAuley Cremorne Mission, in West Thirty-second Street, held services yesterday afternoon and evening in celebration of its eighteenth anniversary. Charles M. Jesup, Treasurer of the Mission Association, presided and presented a report of the mission's finances. The receipts from all the services for the year were $6,705.93 and the expenditures were $6,680.28. About $6,500 is needed for the ensuing year. Charles E. Ballou, who with Mrs. Ballou superintends the mission, reported an attendance for the year of 42,000, and said that 29 broken families had been reunited and 715 professed converts made. The Cremorne Resue Home for Women, in connection with the McAuley Mission, is to be opened next month at 215 West Twenty-fifth Street.

Reception of York Commandery.

The twenty-seventh annual reception of York Commandery, No. 55, Knights Templars, will be held in Madison Square Garden to-morrow evening. Over twenty commanderies from different cities will participate in the review. The principal feature of the evening will be the exhibition drill by Detroit Commandery, No. 1, of Detroit, Mich. Mayor Mayberry of Detroit will accompany the commandery from his city, and will present it to Mayor Van Wyck at the reception.

To Discuss the Evils of Pauperism.

The monthly conferences of the Charity Organization Society will be opened for the present Winter to-morrow at 11 A. M. An address will be delivered by Prof. Walter A. Wyckoff of Princeton University on "The Field for Organized Work in Economic Improvement." David Willars will speak on "The City's Vagrant Boys." The general topic for the several conferences is "The Evils of Pauperism." The conferences, which are free to all, are held in the Assembly Hall of the United Charities Building on the third Tuesday of each month.

THE USE OF GOING TO CHURCH.

Opinion that It Is Unnecessary, in View of Modern Beliefs, Combated by Dr. Savage.

The question, "What Is the Use of Going to Church?" furnished the topic for the sermon of the Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage before a large congregation at the Church of the Messiah yesterday morning. He spoke, in part, as follows:

"There has been, as you are aware, a great deal of discussion during the present Winter concerning the matter of church attendance. It has been assumed that people do not go to church as much as they used to. I am not sure that this is true. So far as my own experience extends, it is not true, but if it is true, it is a serious problem.

"The Church formerly claimed to have the power to heal the sick, to guard the merchant on his travels, and to give safety to seamen on the sea. It held the power of a King, and, mightiest of all, it could open the gates of eternal felicity, or close them in the face of despairing souls. Is it any wonder, then, that during these ages the question never arose as to whether people hadn't better go to church? There was nothing which the people burningly, eagerly desired which the Church could not give them, or which the Church could not take away, and he who sat in Peter's chair could bring the proudest monarch in all Europe in abject submission to his feet.

"But I believe that the question of health, of rain even within certain limits, of prosperity at sea and on land, still depend upon our knowing and obeying the laws of God. We do not believe, most of us, in everlasting punishment for any one. We believe that God so loves all his children that He will somehow sometime, lead them to Himself, not without punishment, but through punishment. The logic that if you cease to believe in hell you have no need of a church is not very strange. If the churches are thinking and passing away, I believe it is the teachers of this kind of logic who are responsible for it.

"I believe in preparation for death and for another life; I believe that we are going to suffer in the next world the results of wrongdoing in this, and just as long as we keep on with our wrongdoing, whether for one year or a million. I believe that if we wake up in that other life without having trained that principle of us which lives, it may be a year or it may be a generation before we have waked up into a fitness to our surroundings, and to live that new and higher life. We know that we must go, and we should devote a part of our time at least to getting ready for that journey, particularly since we know that if we exist at all, the soul and spiritual side is what is going to exist and constitute us what we are. By as much as we associate ourselves together to work for these things and to help not only to develop them in ourselves, but in others, by so much do we cultivate the divine life which makes us what we are here and fits us for all the glory that shall follow."

BRICK CHURCH'S NEW PASTOR.

The Rev. Dr. Maltbie D. Babcock Takes Charge, but Does Not Preach—Work of Allied Churches.

The unusual sound of laughter was heard at the morning service at the Brick Presbyterian Church yesterday morning, when the Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke's successor, the Rev. Dr. Maltbie D. Babock, took charge of the church. The laughter, which was subdued, but in which the whole congregation joined, was excited by an anecdote told by the Rev. Richard R. Wightman.

There was no sermon. It was replaced by addresses by the Rev. Mr. Wightman and the Rev. George S. Webster, pastors respectively of the affiliated churches—Christ Church, in West Thirty-fifth Street, and the Church of the Covenant, in East Forty-second Street, the day's offering being for these churches. The service was conducted by Dr. Babcock, who in his invocation prayed for blessings upon the church and its work, and for the well-being of "him whom the members of this congregation hold dear and who for so long labored among them."

At the usual time for the sermon, Dr. Babcock briefly touched upon the significance of the functions of the Church of Christ. In speaking of his hopes for and confidence in the future of the Brick Church, he said it was going to be impossible for it to confine its work to the limits of its own field, and he urged that the fullest possible support be extended to the allied churches.

The Rev. George S. Webster observed that "the open door" was a moot term in politics, but in church work it was an assured fact. The Church of the Covenant, which freely opened its door to all, stood on the threshold of the new century with brighter prospects than at any time in its career. He gave a brief history of the church, which was affiliated with the Brick Church six years ago. Alluding to Dr. van Dyke and what he had done for the Church of the Covenant, he said: "He was a loving friend, and the memory of his helpfulness will ever abide to encourage and cheer us. We have assured the new pastor of this church of our loyalty, love, and sympathy. Blessings be upon him and his work in extending the Kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ."

The Rev. Richard R. Wightman spoke upon the duties and needs of Christ Church. Few Sunday schools could compare in the number of pupils and amount of work done with that attached to his own church, he said. The parish was an extremely poor one, and, considering the poverty and other adverse conditions in the class of people amid which it worked, the church was doing fairly well, but it needed support from the attendants of the Brick Church. He expressed thanks for the generosity with which they had come to the help of the allied church, and to the person unknown who had had a safety staircase erected down which the school children could escape in case of fire.

"It is said," continued the Rev. Mr. Wightman, "that the last sound heard from the receding earth by those in a balloon is that of the children's voices. Maybe the voices of the children will be the last sound you will hear, and succor them will hear as you go to meet your God."

In illustration of the lack of mental development of some of the people upon whose minds he was laboring to shed the light of the Gospel, he related the following anecdote: "Last Sunday night, while I was preaching, a couple of mice were playing about the platform. I noticed that the attention of the congregation was distracted from my words, but was ignorant as to the cause. After the service an old church member was smiling and otherwise looking unwontedly cheerful.

"'Why, how happy you look to-night!' remarked one of the officers.

"'Well,' he replied, 'I was just a thinkin' how well them little animiles what was playin' about the platform understood what the pastor was sayin' when he told about that widder droppin' her mice in the contribution box.'"

A ripple of laughter passed through the church.

AN OLD COUPLE MARRIED.

Bride Seventy-eight Years Old and the Bridegroom Sixty-eight.

Mrs. Mary Holmes, who is seventy-eight years old, and has five children, and Matthew Hunt, whose age is sixty-eight, and who has six children, the oldest a man past fifty, were married last week, and the fact became generally known yesterday. Both live in Flushing, Queens Borough.

Mr. Hunt was formerly a bayman, but for a number of years has dealt in clams. He had been a widower for ten years. Mrs. Hunt also had been a widow for a decade.

SAMUEL HOWARD DISCHARGED.

Police Satisfied that Mrs. Mary Munson Was Not Murdered.

The police now claim to be satisfied that Mrs. Mary Munson was not murdered. Mrs. Munson was a widow, fifty-three years old, who resided in a small flat at 340 East Forty-eighth Street.

The flat was discovered to be on fire Saturday afternoon. An alarm was given, and a number of men rushed up to extinguish the flames, but found the door locked. It was burst open, and Mrs. Munson was found lying on the floor burned to death. Near her body was an oil can, and it is supposed the oil from it had saturated her clothing, which was wholly burned off.

Samuel A. Howard, fifty-two years old, who lodged in the flat, was arrested later on suspicion. He was arraigned before Magistrate Brann in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning and remanded to the Coroner. Coroner Zucca questioned him and discharged him from custody.

Howard was arrested at the instigation of John H. Barrett of 321 East Forty-eighth Street, a foster son of the dead woman. Barrett stated to the Coroner that he had concluded that Howard had nothing to do with the death.

DR. ADLER ON MATRIMONY

Says the Woman Should Neither Be Subordinate Nor Equal.

Many Marriages Fail from Effort to Build Up Spiritual Relation Without Spiritual Elements.

Prof. Felix Adler spoke at Carnegie Hall yesterday to the Society for Ethical Culture on "False Views of Marriage." There was a large attendance.

"I wish," Dr. Adler began, "that this subject was of academic interest only, and had no practical application to the disorders of the time. The home and the marriage relation are our vulnerable points. You can see it by the extreme sensitiveness of society on such matters, by the strong reaction which has taken place at present because polygamy has slightly raised its head. If monogamy were quite as safe and secure as we desire should we be so much excited because of these distant facts in Utah?"

Dr. Adler spoke at some length of the social conditions, and went on: "A new school of writers has arisen who declare that the idea of monogamic marriage itself is not correct, and suggest something better. There is no subject upon which there is more need for constant thinking and fearless expression. Not only is the question of happiness at stake; it is the question of society and the home. Church and State stand upon the family. The marriage question is the greatest of all social questions."

After speaking of the attitude of the Church on monogamic marriage Dr. Adler said ecclesiastical authority is losing its weight with the educated classes, and that the masses are getting more and more to defer to the opinions of the foremost minds. Law he declared to be merely the expression of public opinion, because without the support of public opinion it becomes inoperative.

"I do not take the ground," he continued, "that the type of marriage cannot be improved upon. The old-fashioned idea is false because it does not do justice to the new aspirations in the minds of men and women.

"I do not believe that 'home is the right place for woman' is the correct view to take of the subject. Many women have no homes of their own. Many women must work. So far as married women are concerned I believe their place is at home. But the question is what place is hers in the home. The old-fashioned idea made her subject to man.

"We cannot accept that old-fashioned view which describes marriage as a perfect union with the man the predominant factor. It is against that view that the modern revolt has taken place, and properly. We must have no more feminine subordination. The change must be gradual. The idea of marriage must change to make the union more perfect.

"The principle of the subordination of woman to man is false, but much more to be deprecated and disagreed with is the new view often preached—the new view of the liberty of the woman where liberty is interpreted as meaning freedom from restraint and the insistance of equality.

"A bad word this—equality. It has too many meanings. I do not believe in the equality of man and woman. It is a fraud and a lie. The old view is, woman subordinate; the new is equality. If there were no other alternative I would say let the old doctrine hold. Fortunately, there is a third alternative. Woman need not be subordinate or equal."

The lecturer gave the different definitions of equality, and argued that from the standard of likeness it was impossible for man and woman to be equal. If equality he taken to mean, he said, that each has the right to be as unequal as nature intended with equal respect for the difference, then he believed in the equality of the sexes.

In concluding, Dr. Adler said there are three conclusions to which the false doctrines of equality have led. First, that married women should engage in business and be self-supporting; second, that children should be given over to the care of experts while the mothers are attending to their businesses, and, third, that marriage relations should be regarded as a sort of contract, terminable at pleasure.

He argued against all three conclusions, and declared in opposition to the first that if woman has economic independence before marriage she will not need it after. He suggested that women educate their mates to the communism of the purse, and said that, while the man provides the money, the woman converts it into wealth.

He ridiculed the theory contained in the second conclusion, and said that no "baby culturists" could supply the child with that greatest of all necessities to children—a mother's love.

To the third conclusion Dr. Adler argued it was wrong to look upon the marriage relation as a comradeship. A marriage is for better or worse, while a comradeship may be terminated when the pleasure of the association ceases.

"A legal authority," he said, "has said that in every marriage there is tacit understanding to overlook each other's faults. The spiritual understanding is to bear with each other's faults. The failure of many marriages is caused by the attempt to build up a spiritual relation without using the spiritual elements. The union is none the less necessary when it ceases to be wholly pleasant."

HEBREW TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

Good Progress of the School Shown by the President's Report.

The Hebrew Technical Institute held its annual meeting yesterday in the United Charities Building. President Hoffman read his annual report, showing the progress of the school. There were, he said, about 200 pupils in attendance. The fact that the work of the school had been all they had expected of it, said President Hoffman, was shown by the quickness with which the graduates of the institution find employment. There was not, he said, at the present time a single graduate of the school out of work.

Mrs. Henry Seligman, President of the Women's Committee, read a report of the work of that committee, after which Prof. Francis B. Crocker of Columbia University made a lengthy address on the value of manual training, and the far-reaching influence of technical education. Prof. Crocker recently returned from an extended tour of the world, and in all his travels, he said, he had not found a single school better fitted for the purposes for which it was intended than the Hebrew Technical Institute.

The following Directors were elected: S. Morrill Banner, Julius Bien, Mrs. Ludwig Dreyfuss, Gustave Eckstein, Samuel Hirsch, Abraham Steinam, Mortimer L. Schiff, Gustav R. Tuska, and Carl J. Ullmann.

CHINESE RAIDS ON CHRISTIANS.

"Boxers" Descend on the Little Village of Li Lu Chuang.

Letters from representatives of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in North China have been received telling of an uprising against the missionaries and the native Christians, in the course of which houses have been looted and homes despoiled. According to the information received, the responsibility for the riotous acts is laid at the door of a fanatical sect called the Universal Society of Boxers, whose object is to drive out Christianity from China.

This notice made its way into the little village of Li Lu Chuang last October: "Exalt the Manchus; down with the foreigners; kill the foreigners; the Universal Society of Boxers desires your presence upon the seventh of the ninth month. Refusal to obey this summons means the loss of your head."

Of the subsequent events, the Rev. Dr. Henry D. Porter, long a missionary of the American Board in the North China Mission, writes: "On the following Monday, about 8 o'clock, the villagers saw the bandits coming. They went straight to our little chapel, which was soon despoiled of everything valuable. Thirteen houses were entered and everything that could be laid hold of was dragged into the street and carried off. Scores of thieves had followed the crowd and took what the bandits did not want.

"There were two well-to-do families, one of them the next neighbor of the leader of the thieves. Their farm of 100 Chinese acres was devastated and a pot full of silver which had been concealed beneath the surface of the ground was discovered and stolen by the robbers. It contained 500 taels of silver (about $700) and 100 strings of cash. Their total loss is about 2,000 taels, I suppose."

Later reports received by the Board are to the effect that more than 100 Roman Catholic families in two districts were robbed by the "Boxers," while seventeen families of the American Board's mission have been attacked. Assurances have been given by the United States Consul at Tientsin that these losses will be made good.

DR. PETERS DENOUNCES POLICE

Says Arrest of Thousands of Small Boys a Year for Little Pranks Should Be Stopped.

George A. Sanford of the Young Men's Christian Association spoke yesterday afternoon at the patriotic service held in the Ninth Regiment Armory by Chaplain Madison C. Peters. He told of his experiences among the soldiers at Montauk. The Rev. Dr. Peters spoke for a few minutes on the report of the Prison Commission. He wanted every person present to write to the Commissioners in favor of special penal institutions for boys, and of taking striped clothing from prisoners.

"I have often thought it was a strange thing," he continued, "that the policemen in this city can never see the saloons that are flagrantly violating the laws on Sundays not 1,000 feet from here and all over the city, but they have their eyes sharp for small boys, and they will do their duty every time they find a poor boy playing craps.

"I have often seen it, the big policeman dragging along a poor, ragged boy. They never arrest the rich man's son who plays pranks—it is always the ragged little fellow. And like as not the policeman hasn't got over his seasickness yet—so quick do they get on the force after they reach this country.

"The police make thousands of these arrests every year. The boys are put into the common prisons, and they bear a stain all their lives. It probably starts many of them into lives of crime of all grades.

"Offenses such as we boys brought up in the country commit—little pranks with other people's property perhaps done in mischief—and for which we might have been dealt with just as severely, cause a boy to be sent to prison here. And we didn't turn out thieves or robbers either.

"We should all join in a protest every time we see a policeman arrest a boy. They should not be sent to prison cells. They should be sent to special farms or something of that kind, where they will be taught to work and to play in the right way. What would we be if our parents had been rumsoaks or criminals? Some boys in New York would be a great deal better off if they had no homes or parents."

INJURED IN TENEMENT FIRE.

Policeman Hurt in Making a Rescue and Several Tenants of a First Avenue Building Burned.

Arthur Osmer, fifty-eight years old, a painter and one of the occupants, with his family, of the five-story brick tenement house at 170 First Avenue, went into the cellar yesterday morning with a lighted candle. A moment later there was a loud explosion and the cellar was filled with flame. Scarcely conscious and with his face and hands blistered and eyes blinded by fire Osmer managed to crawl out of the cellar, up the basement steps, to the street.

In the meantime some one had turned in an alarm, and police and firemen were soon on the scene. The flames had made their way up the stairway to the roof from the cellar, and in a brief space the halls were filled with fire and smoke, so that egress by them was impossible. The tenants ran to the front and rear fire escapes and to the roof.

The police and firemen, with the aid of ladders, helped down the tenants, one by one, until all were safely out of the building. Patrolman Henry Heinatz of the Fifth Street Station went up to the third floor and brought down Wilma Osmer, aged eighteen years, daughter of the man who was burned in the basement. He then returned to lend what aid he could to others and himself slipped and fell from the fire escape balcony on the third floor to that on the second floor. He received lacerated wounds on the face and hands, and was treated at Bellevue Hospital. Patrolman James Fox of the Fifth Street Station was nearly overcome by smoke while assisting the tenants, and would have fallen down the fire escape had it not been for the timely assistance of two firemen.

The only other person seriously injured at the fire was Gustave Lieb, an engraver, living on the second floor. Lieb was in a lavatory in the hallway on the second floor when the fire started and knew nothing of the danger until he opened the door and found the hall filled with flames. The window of the small apartment he was in was covered with bars and exit by that means was out of the question. He concluded to make a rush through the flames and succeeded in reaching his own rooms. His face, hands, and neck were frightfully blistered. Mrs. A. Werner, one of the tenants on the second floor, was slightly burned on one cheek.

The flames were confined to the cellar and hallways of the house. The damage did not exceed $1,000, including the loss on the building and on David Geller's dry goods store on the ground floor. A gas leak probably was responsible for the fire.

RESCUER OVERCOME BY SMOKE.

Re-entered Burning Tenement After Warning and Assisting Tenants.

Fire, which did damage to the extent of $1,000 in the basement of a tenement at 227 East Eighty-ninth Street, caused a panic at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Several families took to the street in their night clothing.

William Taylor of 533 East Eighty-fifth Street, who was passing when the fire was discovered, went from floor to floor to warn the tenants. He assisted some of the women and children to reach the street, and on re-entering the building was overcome by smoke in a hallway, where he was found by the men of Truck 13, who were laying a line of hose. He was removed to the Presbyterian Hospital. The police of the Eighty-eighth Street Station were also active in arousing the sleeping tenants.

John Myer of 422 East Eighty-eighth Street is the owner of the building.

JOHN SASEL DOING WELL.

Has Decided, However, to Quit the "Human Ostrich" Business.

John Sasel of Brooklyn has decided to quit the "human ostrich" business. He reached this decision on Saturday after the surgeons at St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn, had removed a considerable quantity of junk from his stomach.

At the hospital last evening it was said that Sasel was doing well and the doctors believed that he would pull through all right.

"In all my experience," said Dr. Hopkins, "I never saw or heard of a case to equal this. It is really most remarkable."

"Do you think that all the trinkets and knick-knacks have been recovered?" he was asked.

"All that were in his stomach, anyhow," he replied. "Sasel declares, however, that there are eight more horseshoe nails and a gas lamp pendant in his system yet. There may be some pins left in him still, but if there are they are scattered through his intestines. I think, though, that we relieved him of everything."

Sasel is about twenty-two years old. He explained to the physicians that he took up the occupation of swallowing nails, pins, and similar things for the entertainment of museum visitors in order to earn a little extra money. He had a partner in the pin-swallowing business. Whether the partner is still eating junk the hospital people do not know.

We've hitched a dog-cheap price to a number of boys' ulsters, overcoats and reefers; and like the boy in the picture they're "bound" to move fast.

190 big boys' ulsters, sizes 32 and 33 inches chest, $5—were three times as much.

200 2½ to 16 year old boys' overcoats and reefers—most of them were $8, $9 and $10—now $4.75.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Sale of Furs.

Monday & Tuesday, Jan. 15th & 16th.

Important reductions on all Fur and Fur-lined Coats and Capes.

Collarettes,
plain and trimmed Coney, Wool Seal and Opossum,
$9.50.

Scarfs.
Alaska Sable, $7.50.
Red Fox Animal, $7.50.
Mink, $9.50.
Brown Fox Animal, $9.50.

Muffs.
Electric Seal, $1.95.
Alaska Sable, $6.75.
Seal, $9.75.
Chinchilla, $24.50.

Balance of Mounted Rugs and Robes at greatly reduced prices.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Sale of Linens,

Prices, always the lowest, now lower than ever.

Hemstitched Tea Cloths, 90c. each.
Hemstitched Lunch Cloths, $2.95 each.
Hemstitched Lunch Sets, cloth and one dozen napkins, $6.75 set.
Hemstitched Dinner Napkins, $7.50 dozen.
Hemstitched Linen Sheets, $3.25 pair.
Hand Emb'd Pillow Cases, $1.65 pair.
Hemstitched Pillow Cases, $1.95 pair, value $3.50.

Lord & Taylor,
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FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

For the "Not-Quite-Perfect" Nooks.

—Who hasn't them? Just the right "bits" are here now to make them perfect at reduced factory prices.

Variety? Not a nook of a room is left unprovided for. From Oriental rugs and carpets to Flemish and Dutch Colonial wood-box and armchair of dark oak, quaintly handcarved, to toilet tables in lightest of woods, daintily painted, carved or inlaid, exquisite little desks, the low-dressing chairs and picturesque desk-chairs for the boudoir.

Wander among them, and you will need no other persuasion to

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
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FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

O'Neill's.

TO-DAY, MONDAY,

Special January Sale of Women's Capes!

We want to close out to-day a large special lot of Women's Capes, and in order to move them quickly have made these extraordinary Prices.

These Capes are all well made of stylish shape and material, and at the prices quoted are the greatest Bargains in New York.

Capes of Persian Lamb Cloth, full circular Sweep, lined throughout with Satin Rhadame, edged around collar and front with Black Thibet or Opossum Fur
☞ Regular Price, 12.00;
Special 6.98

Capes of Plush, 27 inches long, full circular sweep, lined with Satin Rhadame, edged with Fur, ☞ Regular Value, 15.00;
Special 8.98

Fur Capes with Tab Fronts, yokes of Astrachan Paws, lined with Satin, ☞ Regular Value, 12.00;
Special 5.98

We also offer for to-day's selling a large lot of Women's Jackets at Special Prices.

ORDERS BY MAIL WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

If You are Tired.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Affords immediate relief in mental and physical exhaustion and insomnia. Quiets and strengthens the nerves.
Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE, 24th St., nr. B'way.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2.
SECOND MONTH OF TRIUMPH.
THE MESSRS. FROHMAN PRESENT
WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS
"The cleverest play that has been produced this year, not only so, but we have never seen a comedy acted in a Broadway theatre where the entire cast displayed such all round excellence far above the usual productions of modern comedy."—Eve. Sun.
Seats secured three weeks in advance.
Matinees Wednesday & Saturday.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. and Mad. Av.
Charles Frohman.....Manager
TO-NIGHT AT 8:20.
Engagement of
MRS. LANGTRY
AND HER LONDON COMPANY,
Presenting an original comedy entitled
THE DEGENERATES.
By SYDNEY GRUNDY.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way.
Evgs., 8 o'clock. Matinées, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
William Gillette
in the four-act drama entitled
SHERLOCK HOLMES.
By Wm. Gillette and A. Conan Doyle.
Only Matinee Saturday.

EMPIRE THEATRE B'way and 40th St.
Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15.
Charles Frohman.....Manager
Last performance of Esmond's TO-MORROW
TO-NIGHT.
MY LADY'S LORD.
EVENING—FIRST TIME,
FIRST MATINEE WEDNESDAY.
Charles Frohman's EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY
In a new comedy entitled
BROTHER OFFICERS.
By Captain Lee Trevor.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S Criterion Theatre B'way & 44th St.
Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2.
"A TRIUMPH FOR PURITY IN THEATRICALS."—HERALD.
Charles Frohman Presents
Maude Adams
in J. M. Barrie's Comedy.
THE LITTLE MINISTER.
"Miss Adams' Art is Unimpeachable."—Herald. Editorial in Evening Journal:—"Miss Adams' theatre is packed. Men and women are glad that they took their daughters there. They go again and again."
NEXT MATINEE SATURDAY.

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St.
Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
Last 6 Nights Last Saturday Matinee.
FRANK DANIELS in THE AMEER.
MONDAY, JAN. 22.
OLGA NETHERSOLE,
In Clyde Fitch's Dramatization of
SAPHO.
SEAT SALE OPENS THURSDAY, 9 A. M.

Koster & Bial's
Jarbeau, Solaret, Fred'k Hallen and Mollie Fuller, Tim Cronin, Goldin, Eva Mudge, Max Unger, Holloway Trio, & others.

COMIQUE 8th Ave. & 29th St.
MATINEE TODAY 25 & 50c. THE ROUGE THAT JACK BUTLER.
TAMMANY TIGERS—2 Burlesques.
EXTRA—MLLE. PAULA.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance.
MINNIE SELIGMAN, GEORGE WILSON, LOUISE CUNNING, THE DE FOREESTS, Matthews & Harris, Biograph, etc.

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75TH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of OIL PAINTINGS at The Fine Arts Society, 215 West 57th St.

CASINO Last Wk! Mat. To-day! Mat. Every Day! Mats. Same as Nghts! Farewell Sat. Ngt!
LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD!
Nxt. Mon.—London Belle of N. Y.—Sale To-day.

PROCTOR'S 23d ST. Ed. Harrigan & Co
Cont. Perf. Duncan's Collies.
15, 25, 50c. Ed. Latell.
O. K. Sato, Harding & Ah Sid, Mov'g Pic's, 30 Oths

PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. Moulière Sisters.
Cont. Perf. The Nawns.
15, 25, 50c. Joe Welch.
Leo Dervalto, Pauline Moran & "Picks," 30 Oths.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
Grander Than Ever. "WAY DOWN EAST."
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2, Eve., 8:10.

THE NEW YORK Nxt. Sat. Ev., Jan. 20, Initial Presentation of the New Magnificent Spectacle, BROADWAY to TOKIO.
Sale of Seats and Boxes Now Progressing.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Mat. Sat.
LAST WEEK. SCHWEIGHOFER in "MATHIAS GOLLINGER."

Grand Central Palace Cakewalk.

Three hundred negro couples were on parade yesterday at the Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, in rehearsal for the annual cakewalk and jubilee, which will take place at the Palace Thursday night. This will be the third annual affair of the kind. Colored people are coming from all parts of the country to take part in the event, and 500 couples are expected to participate. The first prize for the cakewalk will be $500 in gold. There will also be prizes for contests of Drum Majors, "rag-time professors," and other performers. During the cakewalk a chorus of 100 voices will sing jubilee songs.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
To-night, at 7:45, DIE WALKURE. Mmes. Eames, Schumann-Heink, Nordica; MM. Van Dyck, Pringle, Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur.
Wed. Ev'g, Jan. 17, at 8, FAUST. Mmes. Calvé and Mantelli; MM. Salezа, Scotti, and Plancon. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri. Ev'g., Jan. 19, at 8, AIDA. Mmes. Eames and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez, Scotti, and Plancon. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Mat., Jan. 20, at 2, LOHENGRIN. Mmes. Nordica, Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, De Reszke. Conductor, Paur.
Sat. Ev'g, Jan. 20, at 8, at Popular Prices, Grand Double Bill. I PAGLIACCI. Mme. Suzanne Adams, MM. Saligiac and Scotti. To be followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mme. Calvé, (her first and only appearance at a Popular Saturday Night Performance;) MM. Dippel, Dufriche. Conductor, Bevignani.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE
ONLY MAT. SATURDAY.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD.
To-night at 7:45, CYRANO DE BERGERAC.
To-morrow Eve. and Sat. Matinée—THE FIRST VIOLIN. Wednesday—A PARISIAN ROMANCE. Friday—BEAU BRUMMEL. Saturday Eve.—DR. JEKYLL & MR. HYDE.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
To-night, 150th Time. Handsome Souvenirs.
Matinée Thurs. and Sat. 2
LAST WEEK.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
ANNIE RUSSELL in MISS HOBBS
Next Monday, "The Surprises of Love."

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....at 8:20
Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2
Daniel Frohman's Company
2D MONTH.
The Maneuvers of Jane
Comedy, 4 acts, by Henry Arthur Jones.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
TO-NIGHT
GRAND MASQUERADE BALL
of the
Cercle Francais de l'Harmonie
Boxes and tickets at Club-house, 24 West 26th St., and principal hotels.

THE CHARITY BALL
for the Nursery and Child's Hospital, will take place on Thursday evening, Feb. 1, at the WALDORF-ASTORIA.
Boxes from 11 to 1 at 2 East 35th St. Tickets at 16 W. 11th St. and 19 W. 56th St.

AMERICAN 42ND & 8TH AVE. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO.
3d Year. 100 People. Box office open 8. Evs., 8:15, 25c. to $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. MARTHA
1,100 SEATS 25c.
NEXT WEEK Double Bill. At the Lower Harbour (A Basso Porto) & The Magic Melody.
MON., JAN. 22. 650TH TIME. SOUVENIRS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA
Tues. Evg. Jan. 16th. Mr. Henry K. Hadley
Composer-Conductor.
Selected Orchestra of 60, assisted by
Direction Victor Thrane. Mr. David Bispham
Tickets $2. Boxes $15 and $25. On sale at Schuberth's and Tyson's. (Waldorf-Astoria.)

CARNEGIE HALL.
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
Mr. WILHELM GERICKE.....Conductor
Wed. Aft., Jan. 17. Thurs. Evg., Jan. 18.
Soloist, Soloist,
Mr. Ludwig Breitner Mme. Schumann-Heink
Tickets at box office and Tyson's at reg. prices.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
TWO PIANO RECITALS BY
MISS ETHEL NEWCOMB.
TUESDAY, JAN. 16TH, 8:15 P. M.
TUESDAY, FEB. 6TH, 2:30 P. M.
Reserved Seats $1.00 & $1.50. For sale at Schuberth's Music Store, 25 Union Square.

MENDELSS

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 15, 1900. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Jan. 13...	2,695,909
Same week last year.....	5,797,404
To date this year.....	5,517,715
Corresponding date last year.	9,403,731

Bonds for the week.....	$8,754,000
Same week last year.....	$32,390,540
To date this year.....	$16,572,100
Corresponding date last year.	$57,582,940

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 3@6; at three months, 5@5½; at six months, 5½@6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5@5½ per cent.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Dist. Tel.	1	Kanawha & Mich.	1
Am. Steel & Wire	1	Knickerbocker Ice	8
A., T. & S. F.	1⅜	Louis. & Nash.	1¾
At., T. P. & S. F. pf.	1	Nat. Biscuit Co.	1
Balt. & Ohio	2⅞	N. J. Central	1½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1⅜	N. Y. Air Brake	12¾
Canadian Pacific	1½	Norfolk & West. pf.	1½
Chi. Con. Traction	1¼	Northern Pacific	1
Clev., Lor. & W. pf.	1	Southern Ry. pf.	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1¼
Del. & Hudson	1	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1⅛
Gen. Electric	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Foundry	1	D., S. S. & A.	1¼
Am. Steel Hoop	1½	Erie Tel. & Tel.	3¼
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	1	Federal Steel	1
Am. Malting	1¼	Gt. Northern pf.	1⅜
Am. Malting pf.	1	Hocking Valley	1⅜
Am. Ice	1¼	Iowa Central pf.	2½
Am. Sugar Ref.	1¼	Laclede Gas pf.	2½
Am. Tin Plate	1⅝	L. S. & M. S.	2¼
Am. Tin Plate pf.	2½	L. E. & West. pf.	1½
Am. Tobacco	2⅜	Manhattan	1
Brook. Rap. Trans.	3½	Met. Street R'way	9¾
Brook. Union Gas	2½	New York Central	2¼
Brunswick City	1¼	Pacific Coast	2
Ches. & Ohio	1	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	2½
Chi. Gt. W. pf. A.	1	Pennsylvania	2
Chi. Gt. West. deb.	1	Reading 1st pf.	1
C., M. & St. P. pf.	2½	Reading 2d pf.	1
Chi. & Northwest.	3	Rep. Iron & Steel	1⅜
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	1	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	2
C., C., C. & St. L.	3½	St. P. & Duluth	5
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1½	Third Avenue	11½
Col. & Hock. Coal	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	1¼
Consol. Gas	3½	Wis. Central pf.	1½
Des M. & Ft. D.	1		

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ann Arbor 4s	1	Col. South. 4s	1
Brook. Un. El. 1st	1¼	Manhattan 4s	2
Brook. Un. Gas 5s	1½	Om. & St. L. 4s	6
Cen. of Ga. 3d pf. inc.	1½	Pacific Coast 1st	2½
C. B. & Q. deb. 5s	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st	1¼
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 3½s	1⅜	St. L. Southw. 1st	1½
C., M. & St. P., So. Minn. 6s	1½	St. L. Southw. 2d	1½
Chi. Term. Tr. 4s	1	So. Pac. 4s	1
Col. Mid. 2-4s	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	2¾
		West. Un. coll. tr. 5s	1¼
		Wilkes. & East. 1st	1

Bonds Declined.

Clev. & Pitts. pf. 7s	1	Oregon Sh. Line 6s	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1⅜	T., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	2
M., K. & T. ext. 5s	1⅜		
N. Y., S. & W. ref. 6s	1½		

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Jan. 13, total transactions included 2,695,909 shares of stock, $8,653,000 bonds, including $97,000 Government and $14,000 State bonds.

In detail, the week's dealings compared with those of the corresponding week last year show:

STOCKS.

	Jan. 14, '99.	Jan. 13, 1900.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.	5,797,404	2,695,909	3,101,495
Banks	.....	10	10
Mining	3,700	100	3,600

BONDS.

	Jan. 14, '99.	Jan. 13, 1900.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.	$31,988,400	$8,653,000	$23,335,400
State	130,000	14,000	116,000
Government	272,140	97,000	175,140

*Increase.

OUR LONDON CABLE.

UPHOLDERS OF RATES ROUTED

Weakness of Money Not Likely to be Permanent, as There Has Been Little Real Change in the Situation—Indian Government Taking Gold That Cannot Be Spared.

Cable Correspondence.
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LONDON, Jan. 14.—It would be dishonest for me to say I had prepared your readers for the collapse in money discount rates that has occurred in the London market, because I never expected the decline to go to the extent it has done. The upholders of rates were not merely defeated; they were routed, and whereas a week ago the leading discount houses scoffed at the idea of buying bills under 4½ per cent., they were glad to take less than 4 per cent. by the middle of the week just closed. Loans were still cheaper, call money falling to 2 and 2½ per cent., and time money to 3 per cent. or less.

Met by such weakness, the Directors of the Bank of England had no choice but to reduce their rate to 5 per cent., and one really now begins to doubt the wisdom of their having abstained from taking this course a week before. For no sooner had the Bank thus acted than the Bank of France followed suit, bringing down its rate to 4 per cent., and the Bank of Germany also eased the tension by going back to 6 per cent. These movements prove that it was dread of the Bank of England's power that all along kept Continental rates as stiff as they were. At the same time, the domestic strain in Germany is not over yet. The stock of gold is short and advances and discounts require further contraction to make the Bank comfortable.

Is the position really so much easier anywhere than it was? No, but the end of the year demands for credits have been satisfied and apprehension is therefore now much less active than it was. We have surmounted our troubles without collapse, the controllers of credit say, and, having greater confidence through this happy circumstance, there is a general disposition to take a more cheerful view of the future and let optimism have full swing.

Coming to actual figures, however, the position, as far as the Bank of England is concerned, seems little better than it was before the bank rate was raised to 6 per cent. True, the stock of gold is about £4,000,000 better than the worst seen during the period of tension, and the reserve is £4,500,000 greater, but the Bank possesses only about £2,250,000 more gold than it had when the rate was raised at the end of November, and the banking reserve is barely £2,500,000 up. This improvement is certainly not sufficient to shield the market from the recurrence of sharp pinches during the current six months.

When rates began to slip away at New Year's I asked more than one prominent banker what he thought about the extent of the fall and its probable duration. No two men gave the same estimate. One manager of a large London bank thought money would be cheap for a fortnight, but scoffed at the idea of buying three months' bills from brokers at 4½ per cent. He was sure he could get better rates soon. Another, taking the opposite extreme, said money was going to be cheap till toward the end of February, and then, when it did harden up again, it would not go above 5 per cent. Between these two views other opinions ranged, but no banker I saw or know of allowed for such a decline as has now come upon us.

It is the product of a little fresh credit put on the market by Government borrowings and a little gold received. These helps and the reduction in public requirements brought about by higher rates at the end of the year, cause credit to seem in excessive supply, whereas the margin between what is wanted and what there is on offer is not more than a million or two.

It is noticeable that directly the strain is lifted off our market, the Government of India steps in again with its gold-storing nostrum, and has this week bought up £500,000 to be put aside against its notes issued in India. The metal cannot be spared, and ought not to have been taken, since it does India not the slightest good. By dint of keeping currency short there, the commerce of India is continually oppressed by high rates for credit. Both the Banks of Bombay and Calcutta are now charging 8 per cent. The Government contrives to sell its London drawn bills on the Presidency Treasuries at artificial prices because of this scarcity of money in India and puts itself in a position of apparent great wealth on the London market, enabling it to play at gold buying and that sort of nonsense, whereas in reality it is not only starving the commerce of the country, but digging the grave of Indian mercantile credit as fast as it can. However, it is useless to remonstrate, and the only consolation offered to the observer is that when the necessities of the Simla Government demand a new loan, as they will soon, with famine and plague ravaging the peninsula, the rates exacted by lenders here will be an eye-opener to the airy doctrinaires who have contrived to do the country so much mischief.

A. J. W.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Jan. 15.

American Bell Telephone Company.—Dividend payable.
American Cement Company—Dividend payable.
American Ice Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Shipbuilding Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Tobacco Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
American Typefounders—Dividend payable.
American Woolen Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Audit Company of New York—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Boston Electric Light Company—Dividend payable.
Brooklyn City Railroad Company—Dividend payable.
Central Railroad of New Jersey—Books close.
Chicago Great Western Railroad—Dividend payable on debenture stock.
Consolidated Traction Company of New Jersey—Dividend payable.
Consolidated Zinc and Lead Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Denver and Rio Grande Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Empire State Idaho Mining and Development Company—Dividend payable.
Fitchburg Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
General Electric Company—Dividend payable on common and books close for dividend on preferred.
Georgia Railroad and Banking Company—Dividend payable.
Havana Commercial Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
H. B. Claflin Company—Dividend payable on common.
Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Laclede Gas Light Company of St. Louis—Annual meeting.
Metropolitan Street Railway, New York City—Dividend payable.
Mexican Telegraph Company — Dividend payable.
Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway—Dividend payable on second preferred.
Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad—Dividend payable.
National Biscuit Company—Dividend payable on common.
National Carbon Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
New England Street Railway, New Haven—Dividend payable.
New York Air Brake Company—Dividend payable.
New Orleans Gas Light Company—Dividend payable.
New York Central and Hudson River Railroad—Dividend payable.
New York and New Jersey Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
New York and Pennsylvania Telephone—Dividend payable.
Northern Central Railroad—Dividend payable.
Pennsylvania Steel Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Portland and Rochester Railroad—Dividend payable.
Pittsburg Coal Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Pressed Steel Car Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Procter and Gamble Company—Dividend payable.
Rhode Island Perkins Horse Shore Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Reece Buttonhole Company—Dividend payable.
Stetson (J. B.) Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
United Fruit Company—Dividend payable.
United Gas Improvement Company—Dividend payable.
United Shoe Machinery Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
United States Rubber Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Wells-Fargo Express Company — Dividend payable.
Western Union Telegraph Company—Dividend payable.
Winchester Avenue (New Haven) Street Railway—Dividend payable.

Tuesday, Jan. 16.

American Tin Plate Company—Annual meeting.
Chattanooga, Rome and Southern Railroad—Annual meeting.
Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston—Books close.
Leeds & Catlin Company—Special meeting.
National Gramophone Company—Dividend payable.

Wednesday, Jan. 17.

Chattanooga, Rome and Southern Railroad—Dividend payable.
Fifth Avenue Trust Company—Annual meeting.
National Starch Manufacturing Company—Books close for annual meeting.

Thursday, Jan. 18.

Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards—Books close for annual meeting.
Torrington Company, Class A.—Books close.

Friday, Jan. 19.

National Salt Manufacturing Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Saturday, Jan. 20.

American Pneumatic Service Company—Dividend payable.
American Steel Hoop Company — Books close for dividend on preferred.
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad—Books close.
Chicago Union Traction Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad—Dividend payable.

Continued on Page 6.

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 13, 1900.

Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Range for Year 1900. Lowest.	Closing Sat., Jan. 13. Bid.	Closing Sat., Jan. 13. Ask'd.	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended Jan. 13, 2,695,909.	Amount Capi'l Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period.	Week Ended Jan. 13. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing 1 Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Jan. 13, 1900.
114 January 6.	114 January 6.	112	115		Adams Express	$12,000,000	Dec. 11, '99.	3	SA	111	115	111	112	160½	155
14⅝ January 4.	13 January 13.	12⅝	13½	— 1	American Car & Foundry Co.	29,000,000				13½	13⅝	13	13	...	1,942
62½ January 4.	59½ January 2.	59½	60¾	— ½	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	29,000,000	Nov. 1, '99.	1¾	Q	62½	62½	60	60	1.28	1,281
34½ January 5.	33 January 4.	33⅞	34	..	American Cotton Oil.	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '99.	4	A	34	34	33½	33⅞	30¼	1,985
92¼ January 12.	90 January 8.	92	94	+ ⅛	American Cotton Oil pf.	10,138,600	Dec. 1, '98.	3	SA	90	92½	90	92½	90	275
26 January 12.	24⅝ January 4.	25	30	+ 1	American District Telegraph.	3,845,000	Nov. 15, '99.	1¼	SA	25	26	25	26	45	400
*149 January 3.	*142½ January 11.	142	148	..	American Express	18,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	3	SA	145	147	142½	142½	142	65
36½ January 2.	33½ January 10.	34½	35½	— 1½	American Ice Co.	22,939,100	Nov. 15, '99.	1	..	35	35½	33½	34½	...	2,358
72½ January 5.	72½ January 5.	74	76	+ ½	American Ice Co. pf.	12,440,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	73	73	73	73	...	20
13½ January 2.	12⅝ January 4.	13½	15⅝	+ ⅛	American Linseed Co.	16,750,000				13	13½	12⅝	13½	...	2,812
56⅝ January 2.	52⅝ January 11.	53⅝	54⅞	— ⅜	American Linseed Co. pf.	16,750,000	Dec. 15, '99.	1¾	Q	54⅝	55⅜	52⅝	54⅝	...	3,491
7¾ January 2.	6¼ January 10.	6⅛	7	— 1⅛	American Malting Co.	14,500,000				6⅝	6⅝	6¼	6⅛	31⅝	210
31½ January 2.	28½ January 11.	28	30	— 1	American Malting Co. pf.	14,400,000	Oct. 16, '99.	1¾	Q	28¾	30½	28½	28½	83½	815
37⅝ January 5.	35½ January 2.	37	37½	+ ⅝	American Smelting & Refining Co.	27,000,000				36	37¼	35½	37¼	...	6,049
89 January 3.	86 January 2.	87½	88	..	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	27,000,000	Jan. 9, 1900.	1¾	Q	87½	88	86	88	...	3,719
45 January 3.	42 January 8.	41	42½	— 1½	American Steel Hoop Co.	10,190,600				42½	42½	42	42	...	900
83 January 2.	81 January 10.	81	83	— 1	American Steel Hoop Co. pf.	14,000,000	Oct. 10, '99.	1¾	Q	82	82	81	81	...	500
50¾ January 2.	45¾ January 8.	47⅝	47⅞	+ 1	American Steel & Wire Co.	50,000,000				46½	49	47⅝	48	42½	65,155
92½ January 3.	85⅝ January 13.	90	91	— ½	American Steel & Wire Co. pf.	40,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	90½	91	89⅜	90	110	2,980
137½ January 4.	112½ January 11.	116	116½	— 14	American Sugar Refining Co.	36,968,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	3	Q	120	133⅜	112¾	116⅜	127¼	683,615
115 January 10.	111 January 11.	111	113	..	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	36,968,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	115	115	111	111	111	425
*98½ January 13.	*93 January 3.	92	96	..	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	14,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1¾	Q	98½	98¼	98½	95½	...	13
34½ January 3.	29 January 2.	30¼	30⅝	— 1⅝	American Tin Plate	28,000,000				31½	31⅞	29	30¼	...	3,975
83 January 2.	80½ January 12.	81	84	— 2½	American Tin Plate pf.	18,000,000	Oct. 30, '99.	1¾	Q	81	81	80½	80½	...	220
107⅞ January 3.	94½ January 12.	96⅜	100	— 2⅞	American Tobacco	54,500,000	Nov. 1, '99.	1½	Q	100	102¾	94½	100	147½	203,968
*140 January 13.	*140 January 13.	135	140	..	American Tobacco pf.	14,000,000	Nov. 1, '99.	2	Q	140	140	140	140	...	10
41¾ January 2.	38 January 8.	39½	39⅝	+ ⅝	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	30,000,000	Nov. 1, '99.	12	SA	38	39⅜	38	39¼	...	22,672
20⅝ January 2.	18⅝ January 8.	19⅝	20	+ 1⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	102,000,000				18⅝	19⅞	18⅝	19¾	22⅜	7,742
63⅛ January 2.	58½ January 11.	60¼	60¼	+ 1	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	114,190,500	July 20, '99.	1¼	SA	60	60⅞	58¼	60¼	57⅝	85,408
60¼ January 13.	55¼ January 8.	59⅞	60	+ 2⅝	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	42,500,000				55½	60¼	55½	59⅜	54½	63,116
77⅞ January 2.	72⅜ January 9.	76½	76¼	+ 1⅜	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	59,227,000				73¾	76⅝	72⅜	76½	77⅜	34,103
75¼ January 9.	66⅞ January 12.	68⅝	68¾	+ 3¼	Brooklyn Rapid Transit.	43,000,000				71	75½	69¼	69⅝	93	261,565
74⅛ January 5.	69⅛ January 2.	...	...	..	Brooklyn Rapid Transit, voting tr. ctfs.					73¾	73¾	71¾	71¾		100
149⅝ January 8.	140 January 2.	145	147	— 2½	Brooklyn Union Gas.	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	3	SA	148	148	145	145¾	132	3,290
14 January 2.	11½ January 8.	11	13	— 1½	Brunswick Dock & City Improvement.	5,000,000				11½	12⅝	11½	12	14½	1,175

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 13, 1900.—Continued.

Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Range for Year 1900. Lowest.	Closing Sale Jan. 13. Bid.	Closing Sale Jan. 13. Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS.	Amount Cap'l Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period	Week Ended Jan. 13. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Jan. 13, 1900.
*44¼ January 12.	*44¼ January 12.	44⅝	55	..	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	5,000,000	.....	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	50
*119 January 10.	*119 January 10.	115	...	..	Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern	5,980,000	Aug. 1, '99.	4	..	119	119	119	119	...	90
80¾ January 5.	48½ January 2.	49	80	− ½	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '99.	1	SA	48½	49¼	48¾	49	56	510
93 January 2.	90⅝ January 4.	92	92½	+ 1½	Canadian Pacific	65,600,000	Oct. 2, '99.	2	SA	91¾	92⅞	91¾	92⅝	86¼	600
31½ January 2.	29 January 10.	29½	29¾	− 1	Chesapeake & Ohio	20,535,400	Oct. 25, '99.	1	..	30	30½	30	30¾	27	36,181
124¼ January 2.	119⅝ January 10.	121½	121¾	− ⅝	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	36,212,600	Dec. 15, '99.	1½	Q	121¼	122	119¾	121¾	133	35,041
39 January 13.	37¼ January 2.	39	40	+ 1½	Chicago Consolidated Traction	15,000,000	.....	..	..	37⅝	39	37¾	39	...	300
13⅝ January 5.	11⅜ January 11.	12	12½	− ⅜	Chicago Great Western	21,254,800	.....	..	..	12¼	12⅝	11⅝	13	15¾	12,527
75⅜ January 3.	73 January 11.	73½	73¾	− 1	Chicago Great Western pf., A	11,371,800	July 31, '99.	2	SA	73¾	74	73	73¾	83⅞	385
3- January 3.	35⅝ January 6.	34	37	+ ¾	Chicago Great Western pf., B	7,480,100	.....	..	..	35⅝	36¼	35⅝	36⅛	37⅞	300
67¾ January 3.	65 January 12.	65¾	65¾	− 1	Chicago Great Western deb.	16,276,500	Jan. 15, 1900.	2	SA	66½	66⅞	65	65½	64¼	12,000
17½ January 2.	15 January 8.	15	15½	− ⅛	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000	.....	..	..	15	15	15	15	9	500
46 January 5.	46 January 3.	47	48	..	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf.	5,000,000	March 28, '99.	1	..	46	46	46	46	35¾	100
119¾ January 2.	115¼ January 10.	117⅛	117⅝	− ¼	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	47,351,600	Oct. 21, '99.	2½	SA	116¾	116¾	115¼	117⅛	125⅞	60,320
173¾ January 2.	170 January 10.	170	172	− 2½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	36,305,400	Oct. 21, '99.	5½	SA	170	170	170	170	167½	220
164½ January 3.	138 January 11.	160¾	162	− 3	Chicago & Northwestern	39,116,300	Jan. 5, 1900.	5	SA	162	162	158	161	145¾	1,250
106⅞ January 3.	104¼ January 9.	106	106¼	− ¼	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	50,000,000	Nov. 1, '99.	1½	Q	105¼	106⅝	104¾	106¼	116⅜	26,817
11 January 2.	9 January 10.	10¾	11	− ⅛	Chicago Terminal Transfer	15,000,000	.....	..	..	9¼	10½	9	10¼	9¼	1,182
36 January 2.	34½ January 12.	35	36	− 1	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	17,000,000	.....	..	..	34½	35	34½	35	39	515
65 January 5.	60¾ January 11.	60¾	61¼	− 3½	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	28,000,000	Aug. '93.	1½	..	63	63⅝	60¾	60¾	47¾	16,700
106¼ January 5.	106⅛ January 2.	102	108	− 1½	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf	10,000,000	Oct. 20, '99.	1¼	Q	108	109¼	108	108⅝	97	625
15 January 8.	14½ January 10.	14	15	..	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000	.....	..	..	15	15	14½	15	15¾	700
50¾ January 10.	46 January 2.	50	50¾	+ 1	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf	5,000,000	Oct., '96.	1½	..	50	50¾	49	50	43	1,910
1½ January 8.	1⅛ January 8.	1⅜	2	..	Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	5,500,000	.....	..	..	1¼	2¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	100
46⅜ January 3.	40¼ January 9.	43⅜	43¾	+ 1	Colorado Fuel & Iron	15,000,000	.....	..	..	42	43¾	40¾	43¾	33½	9,015
139 January 2.	128 January 2.	126	128	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	2,000,000	Feb. 20, '97.	4	..	122	122	122	122	97	50
9⅜ January 2.	9 January 4.	9	9⅝	− ⅜	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	.....	..	..	9½	9½	9¼	9¼	7¾	500
23½ January 2.	21 January 5.	22	22⅜	+ ⅛	Colorado Midland pf	4,954,800	.....	..	..	21½	22¼	21	22½	21⅞	2,531
6 January 5.	5¼ January 2.	5⅝	5¾	− ⅛	Colorado Southern	30,995,000	.....	..	..	5¾	6	5¾	5⅞	8	3,085
41¾ January 2.	39 January 6.	41½	42	..	Colorado Southern 1st pf	8,500,000	.....	..	..	40	41	39	41	56	3,133
15⅞ January 3.	14⅛ January 6.	14½	15¼	+ ⅛	Colorado Southern 2d pf	8,500,000	.....	..	..	14⅜	15	14½	15	23	299
17¼ January 2.	15 January 8.	15	17	− 1	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	4,700,000	.....	..	..	15	15	15	16	..	200
190 January 3.	190 January 11.	190	191	− 3½	Consolidated Gas	39,078,000	Dec. 15, '99.	1	Q	192½	194½	190	190¾	186	2,717
38 January 3.	30½ January 11.	32½	32⅝	− ⅝	Continental Tobacco Co.	48,845,700	.....	..	..	31½	34	30½	32⅞	...	25,976
90½ January 3.	83½ January 11.	84½	86	− ⅝	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	43,945,900	Jan. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	85½	86	83½	85¼	...	4,679
119 January 3.	113 January 8.	115	116	+ 1	**Delaware & Hudson**	35,000,000	Dec. 15, '99.	1½	Q	113	115½	113	115¼	112⅝	3,080
179⅞ January 2.	174 January 11.	176	177	..	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	26,200,000	Oct. 2, '99.	1¾	Q	176	177	174	176½	158	1,705
18¾ January 3.	16⅝ January 10.	17⅝	18	− ⅛	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000	.....	..	..	17	18	16⅜	17⅞	20⅜	3,050
71¾ January 3.	66⅝ January 10.	68½	69¼	..	Denver & Rio Grande pf	23,650,000	July 17, '99.	2	SA	67¼	68½	66½	68¼	70⅜	2,627
15½ January 3.	14 January 11.	14	16	− 1	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,283,100	.....	..	..	14	14	14	14	20⅜	100
6 January 6.	4⅜ January 12.	5	5¼	− 1⅛	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	.....	..	..	5¼	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	..	270
11⅜ January 12.	11⅜ January 9.	11	12	+ ¼	**Erie**	112,232,700	.....	..	..	11⅜	11⅞	11⅜	11⅝	15¼	400
33⅜ January 3.	31⅛ January 9.	32⅝	33	..	Erie 1st pf	42,344,000	.....	..	..	31⅜	33	31⅛	32⅞	39¼	2,450
16 January 8.	15⅜ January 10.	15½	19	..	Erie 2d pf	16,000,000	.....	..	..	16	16	15⅜	16	20	300
107⅝ January 6.	101 January 3.	103⅝	...	− 3¼	Erie Tel. & Tel	5,000,000	Jan. 3, 1900.	1¼	Q	106⅜	107½	104	104½	92¾	2,060
41¾ January 9.	40½ January 5.	40½	41½	+ ⅞	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	.....	..	..	41	41⅜	41	41	39	600
55⅛ January 2.	47⅜ January 11.	51	51½	− 1	**Federal Steel**	46,484,300	‡July 20, '99.	1¼	..	51½	53¼	47⅞	51¼	53⅜	76,270
76 January 2.	70⅜ January 10.	72½	73½	+ ⅝	Federal Steel pf	53,261,000	Sept. 1, '99.	1½	..	72	74½	70⅜	74¼	83½	7,308
124¼ January 4.	100 January 10.	123	123¾	+ 1	**General Electric Co.**	18,276,000	Jan. 15 1900.	1¼	Q	121	123	120	123	106¼	2,557
52¼ January 2.	47 January 2.	50½	51	+ ⅛	Glucose Sugar Refining Co.	24,027,300	Dec. 1, '99.	1½	Q	49½	51	49	51	71	3,045
98⅝ January 12.	98 January 2.	97	99	+ ⅝	Glucose Sugar Refining Co. pf.	12,619,300	Dec. 1, '99.	1¾	Q	96¾	98⅝	96⅝	96⅝	110	150
174½ January 3.	167⅝ January 9.	168	169	− 1⅝	Great Northern pf.	39,409,700	Nov. 1, '99.	1¾	Q	169½	169⅝	167⅝	169¼	169	3,333
115½ January 11.	113 January 3.	112⅜	114	+ ⅛	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	3,829,100	Oct. 14, '99.	2	Q	115¼	115½	115½	115⅜	100¾	300
34½ January 2.	30½ January 10.	31	34	− 1⅝	Hocking Valley	9,150,700	.....	..	..	32	32	30¼	30⅝	...	340
62¼ January 2.	58 January 8.	59½	60½	− ½	Hocking Valley pf.	11,433,700	Jan. 10, 1900.	1½	..	59⅞	59⅞	58	59½	...	882
113 January 2.	110⅜ January 9.	112	115	− ⅝	**Illinois Central**	60,600,000	Sept. 1, '99.	2½	SA	111¼	111½	110⅜	111⅛	116½	2,740
25½ January 3.	23 January 9.	23⅜	24	− ¼	International Paper Co.	17,442,900	July 1, '98.	1	..	23⅝	24	23	23½	63	1,945
68⅞ January 2.	65 January 9.	66½	67¼	..	International Paper Co. pf.	22,539,700	Oct. 2, '99.	1½	Q	67⅛	67½	65	67¼	93½	1,880
10 January 10.	9 January 10.	9½	9	..	International Silver	10,000,000	.....	..	..	10	10	9¼	9¼	...	465
12⅜ January 4.	11⅞ January 12.	12	12¼	− ⅝	Iowa Central	8,488,800	.....	..	..	11⅞	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	12¼	100
50½ January 2.	48 January 10.	49½	50	− 2½	Iowa Central pf.	5,671,600	Sept. 1, '99.	1½	SA	50	50	48	48	47	430
12 January 9.	10 January 2.	10	12	+ 1	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000	.....	..	..	12	12	12	12	8¾	500
8¾ January 5.	8 January 5.	7⅝	9	− ⅝	Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf tr. r.	19,279,700	.....	..	..	8	8	8	8	...	1,170
38 January 10.	30 January 2.	30	34	+ 8	Knickerbocker Ice Co. (Chicago)	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900.	1	Q	38	38	38	38	53¼	100
80 January 5.	78⅛ January 12.	78¾	80	− ⅞	**Laclede Gas**	7,500,000	Sept. 15, '99.	1½	SA	79	80	78¼	78¾	59⅜	1,100
100 January 4.	96 January 11.	95	98	− 2½	Laclede Gas pf.	2,500,000	Dec. 15, '99.	2½	SA	97	97	96	96	99	200
27 January 2.	23 January 4.	23¼	24	− 2½	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	.....	..	..	23	23¼	23	23	17	545
87 January 2.	84 January 2.	83	86	− 1½	Lake Erie & Western pf.	11,840,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1¼	..	85	85	85	85	66	100
47½ January 4.	47½ January 4.	45	50	..	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	..	50	50	50	50	51	30
82⅜ January 2.	77⅜ January 9.	80½	86⅝	+ 1⅜	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Aug. 20, '99.	2	SA	77½	80⅝	77½	80⅝	66⅜	34,039
*70 January 9.	*70 January 9.	65	75	..	**Maryland Coal pf.**	1,876,000	Jan. 1, 1900.	2	SA	70	70	70	70	...	50
99 January 3.	91½ January 11.	93⅞	94	− 1	Manhattan Consolidated	48,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	1	Q	94	95¼	91½	94	108	37,014
24⅜ January 8.	*24 January 8.	24	26	..	Metropolitan West Side El., Chicago	7,000,000	.....	..	..	24¾	24⅞	24⅜	24⅜	...	100
*73 January 9.	*73 January 9.	73	77	..	Metropolitan West Side El., Chicago, pf.	9,000,000	.....	..	..	73	73	73	73	...	16
180 January 3.	163½ January 12.	163½	165¾	− 9¾	Metropolitan Street Railway	40,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	173	175¼	163¼	165⅝	189¾	30,494
12⅜ January 2.	10½ January 8.	11¼	11½	− ½	Mexican Central	36,000,000	.....	..	..	10¾	11½	10½	11¼	...	3,510
4½ January 3.	3¾ January 4.	3⅝	4	..	Mexican National certificates	33,350,000	.....	..	..	3¾	4⅛	3¾	3¾	1¼	1,100
60¾ January 2.	58 January 12.	58½	60	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	.....	..	..	58	59	58	59	38½	600
91¾ January 12.	90¾ January 12.	90½	92	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf.	4,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	2½	SA	91	91¾	90¾	91¾	75½	300
10½ January 12.	10 January 5.	10	11	+ ½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	54,550,000	.....	..	..	10	10½	10	10½	14⅜	300
34½ January 2.	31¼ January 11.	32⅜	33	+ ¼	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	13,000,000	.....	..	..	32	33	31¼	32⅜	39	2,200
43 January 2.	38⅜ January 11.	40½	40⅝	− ½	Missouri Pacific	47,507,000	July 1, '93.	1	..	39½	40⅜	38⅝	40⅜	46	31,495
40½ January 3.	39 January 12.	40	42	− ½	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,600	Feb. 28, '98.	1	..	39	40	39	40	36½	300
183½ January 13.	183⅜ January 13.	183	186	..	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	.....	..	..	183½	183½	183½	183½	...	170
38 January 2.	35 January 9.	36	37	+ 1	**National Biscuit Co.**	20,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1	Q	36	37¼	35	37	52⅜	975
90½ January 2.	90½ January 2.	...	...	..	National Biscuit Co. pf.	23,000,000	Nov. 30, '99.	1¾	Q	92¼	92½	92	92	...	25
27¾ January 13.	25 January 9.	26¼	27	+ ¾	National Lead Co.	14,905,400	March 1, '99.	¼	A	25¼	27⅝	25	27	37⅜	3,585
105½ January 4.	104¾ January 10.	105	105½	− ½	National Lead Co. pf.	14,904,000	Dec. 15, '99.	1¾	Q	105	105	104¾	105	113⅜	775
3½ January 10.	3¼ January 10.	...	...	..	National Linseed Oil ctfs.	.....	.....	..	..	3¼	3¾	3¼	3¾	8½	100
46⅝ January 3.	41 January 8.	41⅞	42	+ ¾	National Steel Co.	32,000,000	.....	..	..	41	43	41	42¾	...	3,375
93 January 2.	92 January 9.	92	92½	+ ¼	National Steel Co. pf.	26,000,000	Dec. 30, '99.	1¾	Q	92½	93½	92	92½	...	1,322
119⅜ January 2.	115 January 6.	116	117	+ 1½	New Jersey Central	27,035,800	Nov. 1, '99.	1	Q	118	118	116	116¾	102⅞	1,683
128 January 2.	125 January 6.	135	138	+12¾	New York Air Brake	5,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	2	Q	127	138	127	137⅜	145	880
138 January 5.	131¼ January 2.	133¾	134½	− 2¼	New York Central	100,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1¼	Q	135	136⅛	132½	133⅜	125	54,077
13½ January 4.	12½ January 2.	12¾	13¼	− ⅞	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000	.....	..	..	12⅝	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	13½	100
35⅝ January 5.	32 January 2.	35	36	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf.	11,000,000	.....	..	..	32⅝	34	32⅜	34	36⅞	600
22¼ January 2.	20⅝ January 10.	21¾	21⅞	..	New York, Ontario & Western	58,113,900	.....	..	..	21½	22	20¾	21⅜	20¼	7,165
26 January 2.	22⅝ January 10.	24	24½	+ ½	Norfolk & Western	66,000,000	.....	..	..	23	24½	22⅝	24½	19¼	19,740
70⅝ January 2.	67 January 8.	69	69¼	+ 1¼	Norfolk & Western pf.	23,000,000	Aug. 24, '99.	2	SA	67	69¾	67	69¼	65	5,479
15½ January 4.	14 January 11.	14	14¾	− ¾	North American	39,776,300	.....	..	..	14⅞	15	14⅞	14¾	...	3,070
51⅞ January 2.	50¼ January 11.	51½	51⅝	+ 1	Northern Pacific	80,000,000	Aug. 3, '99.	1	SA	51½	53	50¼	51⅝	48	34,071
74⅛ January 2.	72½ January 8.	73½	73¾	+ ½	Northern Pacific pf.	75,000,000	Dec. 5, '99.	1	Q	73	74	72½	73¼	78⅜	6,406
7¾ January 4.	7¾ January 4.	7½	8½	..	**Ontario Mining**	15,000,000	Dec. 20, '99.	10c	..	7½	7½	7½	7½	...	25
53 January 2.	50 January 13.	50½	52	− 2	**Pacific Coast**	6,809,600	Nov. 1, '99.	1	..	50	50	50	50	49⅝	110
87½ January 4.	85 January 9.	83	86	− 2½	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	1,515,500	Nov. 1, '99.	**1	Q	85	85	85	85	87	100
66¾ January 2.	65 January 3.	64	67	..	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	3,914,400	Nov. 1, '99.	**1	Q	65½	65½	65½	65¾	67¼	22
47⅛ January 2.	41 January 9.	43½	43¾	− ⅝	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1½	SA	43½	44⅞	41	44⅜	40⅝	20,630
133⅝ January 3.	128½ January 12.	129½	129⅝	− 2	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,303,250	Nov. 20, '99.	2½	SA	131	131½	128½	129½	130⅝	26,843
3 January 4.	2½ January 12.	2⅝	2¾	− ⅜	Pennsylvania Railroad, rights	.....	.....	..	..	2¾	2⅞	2½	2⅝	..	23,501
106¾ January 2.	100½ January 11.	103⅜	103¾	− ⅛	People's Gas, Chicago	28,663,800	Nov. 25, '99.	1½	Q	103½	104⅜	100½	103⅝	111½	38,860
3⅜ January 9.	2¼ January 4.	2⅞	3	+ ⅜	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000	.....	..	..	2⅝	3¼	2⅝	2⅝	15	3,750
80½ January 2.	77¾ January 11.	79¼	79½	+ ½	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,387,100	.....	..	..	78⅜	79⅝	77⅞	79⅜	68¼	1,380
94 January 8.	90½ January 2.	93	98	+ ¾	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	22,649,200	Oct. 10, '99.	1½	..	94	94	92	93	85⅞	400
15 January 2.	14½ January 3.	...	13	..	Pittsburg & Western, t. r., $25 paid	.....	.....	..	..	14½	14½	14½	14½	9¼	150
58⅝ January 13.	56¼ January 2.	57½	58	+ ⅛	Pressed Steel Car Co.	12,500,000	.....	..	..	57	58⅛	56¾	58⅛	...	10,030
89⅜ January 4.	85½ January 9.	85	87	..	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	12,500,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	86	86	85½	86	...	637
189 January 4.	187 January 10.	187	189	..	Pullman Co.	74,000,000	Nov. 15, '99.	2	Q	187¾	188	187	188	161½	643
19 January 2.	17¼ January 10.	17⅞	18⅝	− ½	**Reading**	69,900,000	.....	..	..	18	18	17¼	18	23⅜	1,385
54½ January 2.	49 January 9.	50⅞	51½	− 1	Reading 1st pf.	28,000,000	.....	..	..	50⅜	52	49	51	57⅞	21,290
29½ January 2.	26 January 9.	26⅞	27½	− 1	Reading 2d pf.	42,000,000	.....	..	..	27	27	26	26½	32¼	2,400
23¾ January 3.	20¼ January 8.	20¾	21	− 1⅜	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	27,352,000	.....	..	..	21	22	20¼	20⅞	...	5,585
68½ January 3.	65 January 11.	65½	67	− 2	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	20,852,000	Jan. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	65¼	65½	65	65	...	705
81 January 10.	81 January 10.	80	88	..	Rio Grande Western pf.	6,800,000	Nov. 1, '99.	1¼	Q	81	81	81	81	69½	145
49⅞ January 2.	49⅝ January 2.	48¼	50	..	**St. Joseph & Grand Island** 1st pf.	5,491,000	Aug. 1, '99.	1	SA	48	48	48	48	54	21
10 January 3.	9⅜ January 12.	9½	9¼	..	St. Louis & San Francisco	28,442,980	.....	..	..	9⅜	9½	9⅜	9⅜	9¼	722
70 January 3.	70 January 5.	68	70	..	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	5,000,000	Jan. 6, 1900.	2	SA	70	70	70	70	67	20
33 January 2.	32½ January 5.	32½	33	..	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	14,335,700	Sept. 1, '99.	1	SA	32½	33	32½	32½	36⅝	690
10⅝ January 2.	9½ January 9.	10½	10⅝	..	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000	.....	..	..	9½	10½	9½	10⅝	8⅝	1,075
26⅜ January 3.	23½ January 10.	25¼	25½	+ ½	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	20,000,000	.....	..	..	24¼	25½	23½	25½	20⅜	3,580
54 January 3.	50¼ January 11.	50	51	+ 5	St. Paul & Duluth	4,680,200	July 5, '87.	3	..	51	51	51	51	45	312
39 January 2.	35½ January 8.	37⅝	37¾	+ ⅞	Southern Pacific	193,802,100	.....	..	..	36	38¼	35½	37⅜	39¼	92,969
12¼ January 2.	11 January 8.	11⅜	11⅝	..	Southern Railway	119,900,000	.....	..	..	11¼	11⅝	11	11½	13½	8,520
53½ January 2.	51⅜ January 8.	54	54¼	+ 1	Southern Railway pf.	60,000,000	Oct. 4, '99.	1	..	52	54¼	51⅞	54¼	49	13,975
10¼ January 4.	9¼ January 2.	9¼	9⅝	− ⅛	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	.....	..	..	9½	9⅝	9¼	9¼	10½	840
87⅜ January 3.	70⅜ January 11.	84½	84½	+ 11	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	..	82¾	85¼	79¾	83¾	38½	12,585
16¾ January 2.	14⅜ January 10.	15¼	15½	+ ⅞	Texas Pacific	38,706,700	.....	..	..	15	15½	14⅜	15⅜	18⅜	2,980
11⅜ January 12.	11⅜ January 12.	11	13	..	Texas Pacific & Land Trust	10,370,000	.....	..	..	11⅜	11⅝	11	11⅜	12½	170
133½ January 3.	111½ January 11.	121⅝	123½	−11½	Third Avenue	16,000,000	Nov. 29, '99.	1¼	Q	131	132½	119½	122½	160	8,425
137 January 2.	136 January 2.	135	137	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf.	2,632,200	Jan. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	137	137	137	137	123	250
24⅞ January 3.	21¾ January 2.	22½	25	+ ½	**Union Bag & Paper Co.**	16,000,000	.....	..	..	23⅞	24½	23½	24¼	...	1,335
75 January 2.	73½ January 9.	73½	75	− ¼	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	11,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	74⅝	74⅝	73½	74⅜	...	689
48⅝ January 2.	44⅜ January 10.	46⅜	46½	+ ⅛	Union Pacific	91,275,000	.....	..	..	45⅞	47	44⅜	46½	47	118,591
76 January 2.	73½ January 8.	74½	74⅝	..	Union Pacific pf.	97,987,600	Oct. 2, '99.	2	SA	73⅝	75	73¾	74½	74⅜	18,338
19 January 3.	15½ January 8.	16½	16¾	+ ⅜	United States Leather Co.	61,500,000	.....	..	..	15⅜	17	13¾	16½	7⅜	45,709
47 January 2.	72⅝ January 10.	74½	75	− ⅜	United States Leather Co. pf.	60,962,800	Jan. 2, 1900.	1½	Q	73⅜	75⅜	73⅜	74⅜	71⅝	4,480
44 January 2.	41½ January 3.	41½	43	− ⅜	United States Rubber Co.	23,666,900	Oct. 31, '99.	1	Q	43	43	42¾	42¾	46⅝	380
104⅜ January 3.	103 January 12.	103¼	105	− 1½	United States Rubber Co. pf.	23,525,500	Oct. 31, '99.	2	Q	104½	104½	103	103	114½	701
7⅜ January 2.	7⅛ January 5.	7⅝	7½	..	**Wabash**	28,000,000	.....	..	..	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	7⅜	8½	1,190
21¾ January 2.	19¾ January 10.	20½	20⅝	− ⅛	Wabash pf.	24,000,000	.....	..	..	20½	20⅞	19⅝	20⅜	23⅜	3,540
*129 January 9.	*129 January 9.	120	130	..	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	3	SA	129	129	129	129	125	50
88⅜ January 5.	85 January 2.	87	87⅜	..	Western Union Telegraph	97,370,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	87	87¾	85¾	87	94⅜	3,534
10½ January 2.	9¼ January 11.	9⅝	9⅞	− ½	Wheeling & Lake Erie	15,000,000	.....	..	..	9⅝	9⅝	9¼	9¼	...	7,195
54½ January 3.	52 January 2.	52	54	+ 1½	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	2,500,000	.....	..	..	52⅜	54	52½	54	...	470
29½ January 3.	26¾ January 11.	27	28¼	..	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	7,000,000	.....	..	..	27⅛	28½	26½	28½	...	3,030
20½ January 3.	17 January 11.	18	19	− ¾	Wisconsin Central, new	.....	.....	..	..	18⅜	18⅜	17	18⅜	...	1,600
51½ January 3.	47¾ January 11.	48¼	50	− 1½	Wisconsin

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 13, 1900

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Jan. 13...$8,764,000

	Week Ending Jan. 13.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	103	103	103	103	5
Albany & Susquehanna 6s	115	115	115	115	4
American Cotton Oil 8s	103	103⅜	103	103⅜	17
American Tobacco scrip	100	100	100	100	12
Ann Arbor 4s	90½	91	90	91	24
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	99	99¼	98½	99½	323½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	79	79½	78½	79¼	178
Atlantic & Danville 1st 5s	99⅜	100	99¾	100	12
Austin & Northwest 5s	95½	95½	95¼	95½	38
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	93	94	92½	93¾	274
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	98	99	97½	99	1131½
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	87	88	87	87½	216
Barney & Smith Car 6s	105	105	105	105	10
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st con. 5s	120	120	120	120	1
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	105	105	105	105	13
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	94	95¼	94	95¼	27
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	103	103	103	103	1
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	114¼	115½	114¼	115½	2
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	75	75	75	75	15
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	106⅞	106¾	106¾	106¾	4
Canada Southern 1st 5s	106	106⅞	105½	106⅝	25
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	89⅜	89⅜	89	89⅜	53
Central of Georgia 3d pref. inc. 5s	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	1
Central of New Jersey general 5s	118	117¾	118½	118½	25
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s, registered	116	117⅞	116	117⅞	13
Central Pacific 3½s	81	82½	81	82½	369
Central Pacific 1st 4s	93	93	97⅞	93	126
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	96⅝	96¾	96	96¾	129
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, 1911	118¾	118¾	118	118	4
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	101	101	101	101	2
Ches. & Ohio., Rich. & Alle. 2d con. 4s	99	99	99	99	5
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s	116	116	115½	113½	62
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	100¾	102⅛	100⅝	102½	65
Chi., Bur. & Quincy consol. 7s	111	111	110⅜	110¾	10
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver Div. 4s	102	102	102	102	2
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	104⅝	110½	109¼	110⅛	151
Chi., Bur. & Quincy debenture 5s	108¾	110	108½	110	13
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen. 5s	113	113	112	112	7
Chicago & Eastern Illinois consol. 6s	136	136	136	136	2
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	115	115	115	115	5
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 6s	112	112	111½	111½	5
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	5
Chi., M. & St. P., Wis. & Minn. Div. 5s	117⅛	117⅜	117¼	117⅜	4
Chi., M. & St. P., Chi. & Mil. 7s	166¾	166¾	166¾	166½	1
Chi., M. & St. P., Chi. & Pac. West. Div. 5s	118¾	118¾	118¼	118½	28
Chi., M. & St. Paul, So. Minn. Div. 6s	118⅞	118⅞	118⅝	118⅝	4
Chi., M. & St. P., Chicago & Pacific 6s	118⅝	118⅝	118⅛	118⅛	11
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul consol. 7s	167	167	167	167	5
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul gold 7s	167	167	167	167	5
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	100	100	100	100	35
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s, coupon	109	109	109	109	11
Chicago & Northwestern sink. fund 5s, 1933	118⅛	118⅜	118⅛	118⅜	1
Chicago & Northwestern general 3½s	105¼	107½	105¼	107½	31
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 1st 6s, reg.	127	127	127	127	5
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific general 4s	104	104¼	103½	104¼	172
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	93⅜	95	93¾	95	15
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha consol. 6s	131	131	131	131	2
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. 4s	94½	95	94	95	34
C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	101½	101½	101½	101½	5
Cleveland & Marietta 4½s	109	109½	109	109½	15
Colorado Coal & Iron 6s	103	103	103	103	10
Cleveland & Pittsburg sinking fund 7s	102	102	102	102	2
Colorado Midland 2-4s	64	65	64	65	123
Colorado & Southern 4s	82⅜	85	82½	85	352
Col., Hocking Valley & Toledo ext. 4s	102	105	102	105	2
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	97	97½	96½	97	13
Denver & Rio Grande Improvement 5s	101¾	103	101¾	103	12
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette l. g. 3½s	19	21	19	21	8
Detroit & Mackinac gold 4s	76½	78	76½	78	15
Detroit, Monroe & Toledo 1st 7s	121	121	121	121	1
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	114	115	114	115	16
East. Tennessee reorganization lien 4-5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	1
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern 1st 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	1
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. 1st conv. 5s	108	108	108	108	1
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	101¼	101½	101¼	101½	22
Erie 1st consol 7s	138	139	138	139	4
Erie prior lien 4s	88¼	88½	88	88¼	27
Erie general lien 4s	68	68½	67½	68½	22
Evansville & Terre Haute gen. 5s	107	108	106½	106½	35
Flint & Pere Marquette consol. 5s	102	102	102	102	3
Flint & Pere Marquette 6s	121	121	121	121	5
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6s	73	73	71½	71½	11
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	101	101½	101	101⅛	23
Galveston, Houston & Henderson 1st 5s	102	102	102	102	2
Green Bay & Western debenture, A	56	56	56	56	1
Green Bay & Western debenture, B	6¾	7⅛	6¾	7	41
Hocking Valley 4½s	99⅛	99⅜	99	99⅜	125
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	83⅜	84½	83¾	84½	20
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	110½	110½	110½	110½	2
Illinois Central 4s, 1953, reg	98	98	98	98	2
Illinois Central, St. Louis Div. 3½s	90¾	93⅛	90¾	93⅛	1
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa 1st 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½	5
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	120	120	120	120	5
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	60¼	61	60½	60½	27
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	84¾	84⅞	84¾	84⅞	6
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	77	77	77	77	30
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf 1st 5s	68½	68½	68⅛	68½	2
Kansas City, Pitts. & Gulf 1st 5s, tr. rects.	67	68	67	68	15
Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago, 1st 5s	95	95	95	95	4
Knoxville & Ohio 1st 6s	118	118	118	118	2
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	108	108½	108	108½	4
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	116½	118½	116½	118½	9
Lake Shore 2d 7s, registered	112⅛	112½	112⅛	112⅛	5
Lehigh Valley Terminal 5s	110½	110½	110½	110½	1
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consol. 7s	98¼	98½	98	98	13
Lexington Av. & Pavonia Ferry 1st 5s	122	122	122	122	3
Little Rock & Memphis 1st, tr. rects	38¼	38½	38½	38½	24
Long Island consol. 5s	120	120	120	120	5
Long Island general 4s	96	96	96	96	1
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	97	97	97	97	1
Louis. & Nash. collateral trust 4s	97½	97⅝	97	97	14
Louis. & Nash., Mobile & Mont. Div. 4½s	107½	107½	107½	107½	1
Louisville & Nashville 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	5
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	105	105	105	105	5
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	113	113½	113	113½	23
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	119¾	120	119½	119⅝	11
Metropolitan West Side El., Chicago, 4s	96¾	97	96¾	97½	9
Mexican Central 1st income	20½	21½	20½	21½	13
Mexican Central 2d income	10	10½	10	10½	34
Mexican International consol. 4s	87¼	87½	87	87½	59
Mexican Central consol. 4s	70	70	70	70	1
Michigan Central cons. 7s	108½	108½	108½	108½	2
Milwaukee & Northern; main line 6s	119	119	118	118	11
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	95½	95½	95½	95½	5
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	89½	89½	86½	89	36
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	67¾	68½	67	68½	51
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	103	103	102	103	2
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	91	91	91	91	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	94	94	94	94	1
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	96¾	96¾	96	96¾	47
Missouri Pacific coll. gold 5s	92	93⅞	92	93½	26
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	1
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	107	107	107	107	1
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	83	84	83	83½	13
Morris & Essex guaranteed 7s	139	139	139	139	2
Morris & Essex 1st 7s	135	135	135	135	½
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	126	127½	126	127½	10
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	104⅞	105	104¾	105	3
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	97¼	98	97	98	50
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore coll. tr. 3½s, reg.	97	97	97	97	1
New York Central deb. 5s, 1884-1904	107	107	107	107	5
New York Central, Michigan Central 3½s	96	96½	96	96½	15
New York Central extended 4s	101	101	101	101	6
New York Central general 3½s	109½	109¼	109¼	109¼	50
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	4
N. Y. G., Elec. L., H. & P., pur. money 4s	93	93	93	93	19
N. Y. Gas, Elec. Light, Heat & Power 5s	107	107	107	107	1
New York, Lackawanna & Western 1st 6s	136	136	136	136	14
N. Y., N. H. & H. 4s, deb. certfs	186¾	186½	186½	186½	1
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	103	103	102	103	24
New York, Sus. & Western 1st ref. 5s	107½	107¼	107½	107½	10
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	90⅝	92	90⅝	91½	133
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	85¾	86	85	86	87
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	103	103½	103	103½	137
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, reg	103	103	103	103	6
Omaha & St. Louis 1st 4s	65	65	65	65	1
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	101	101½	100½	101½	53
Oregon Short Line consolidated 6s	111	112	111	112	9
Oregon Short Line 6s	128¾	129	128¾	129	26
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	103	103⅝	103	103⅝	24
Pacific of Missouri 1st 4s	105½	105½	105½	105½	8
Pennsylvania 4½s	111⅛	112½	111⅛	112½	10
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	86	87½	86	87	104
Peoria & Eastern Income	25	29⅝	25	29	91
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, Series A	114	114	114	114	1
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, Series B	114⅛	115¼	114½	114¼	13

BONDS.	Week Ending Jan. 13.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago 1st 7s	135	135	135	135	5
Pittsburg & Western 4s, tr. rects	99½	99½	99½	99½	1
Reading general 4s	84	84	83	83½	142
Richmond & Danville consol. 6s	119	119	119	119	2
Richmond & Danville equipment 5s	101	101	101	101	1
Rio Grande Western 4s	95	95¼	94¾	95	42
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consol. 5s	128½	128½	128½	128½	1
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 2-3-4s	84	84¼	83	84½	20
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	109¼	110⅜	109¼	110	77
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern 4s	78	79	77¾	79	94
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s	79	80	79	80	27
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	106¼	106¾	106¼	106¾	59
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	87	89	86½	89	221
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income	54½	55½	53⅞	53½	388
Savannah, Florida & Western 1st 6s	126½	126½	126½	126½	10
St. Paul & Duluth consol. 4s	98	98	98	98	1
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana Cent. 6s	120½	120½	120½	120½	4
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Dakota ext. 6s	119½	119½	119½	119½	6
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana ext. 4s	102½	102½	102½	102½	1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	75⅜	77	75	77	183
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s	129	129	127	127	3
Southern Pacific col. tr. 4s	80¾	82	80	82	221
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	110	110	110	110	10
Southern Pac. of Cal. consol. 5s, stamped	105⅞	105⅞	104½	105⅝	12
Southern Railway 5s	106½	107	106	107	163
Standard Rope & Twine Income	21½	21⅝	20	21½	126
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	82	83	82	83	13
Tenn. Coal & Iron, De Bard. 6s	106½	106½	106	106	20
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	101¾	102½	101¾	102½	53
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	111¾	111¾	111	111¾	46
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	105	105	105	105	5
Toledo, Peoria & Western 1st 4s	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼	2
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 6s, tr. r	110	110	110	110	57
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	103½	103½	103	103	3
Union Pacific 1st 4s	102	102⅜	101¾	102½	410½
Virginia Midland gen. 5s	109	109	109	109	15
Virginia Midland gen. 5s, stamped	109	109	109	109	10
Wabash 1st 5s	113¼	114¼	113	114¼	50
Wabash 2d 5s	99½	100	99½	100	7
Wabash debenture, Series A	84	84	84	84	2
Wabash debenture, Series B	35⅛	36¾	34½	36¼	640
West. New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	110	110½	110	110½	28
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen. 3-4s	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼	5
Western North Carolina 6s	114½	114½	114½	114½	3
West Shore gtd. 4s	111	111¾	110¾	111¾	56
West Shore gtd. 4s, registered	111	111	111	111	8
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	104½	105	104½	105	13
Wisconsin Central 1st 4s	89¼	89½	89	89½	75
Total sales					$8,653,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 13, 1900.

United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114½	114½	114¼	114½	39
United States 3s, registered	109½	109⅞	109½	109⅝	7½
United States 3s, coupon	110¾	110¾	110⅜	110½	50½
Total sales					$97,000

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 13, 1900.

Alabama, Class A	108½	108½	108½	108¼	1
Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991	85	85	85	85	13
Total sales					$14,000
Grand total					$8,764,000

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last previous sale is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered					102	Dec. 2
United States 4s, 1907, registered	114⅜	Jan. 5	114	Jan. 3	114½	Jan. 5
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114½	Jan. 9	114	Jan. 2	114½	Jan. 13
United States 4s, 1925, registered					134¼	Dec. 27
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	134⅜	Jan. 5	133¾	Jan. 2	134¼	Jan. 5
United States 5s, registered					113½	Dec. 29
United States 5s, 1904, coupon					113½	Dec. 29
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	110¾	Jan. 6	110	Jan. 2	110¾	Jan. 12
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	110½	Jan. 3	109¾	Jan. 2	110¾	Jan. 12
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	109⅝	Jan. 6	109¼	Jan. 2	109⅞	Jan. 13

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last previous sale is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	108½	Jan. 8	108½	Jan. 8	108½	Jan. 8
Louisiana consolidated 4s					110	Apr. 28
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small					101½	Feb. 27
North Carolina consolidated 4s					97	July 12
Tennessee settlement 3s					96	Nov. 28
Tennessee settlement 3s, small					93½	Nov. 22
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts					5¾	Dec. 21
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	85½	Jan. 5	85	Jan. 5	86	Jan. 8

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Jan. 12, 1900	$8,810,758
Week ended Jan. 13, 1899	8,019,601
From Jan. 1, 1900	10,060,671
From Jan. 1, 1899	18,783,350

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Jan. 9, 1900	$13,078,893
Week ended Jan. 10, 1899	11,892,705

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Jan. 9, 1900	$101,885
Week ended Jan. 10, 1899	43,814
From Jan. 1, 1900	117,647
From Jan. 1, 1899	99,202

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Jan. 9, 1900	$1,045,905
Week ended Jan. 10, 1899	118,286
From Jan. 1, 1900	3,945,005
From Jan. 1, 1899	1,173,338

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Jan. 9, 1900	$943,720
Week ended Jan. 10, 1899	74,472
From Jan. 1, 1900	3,827,358
From Jan. 1, 1899	1,113,136

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Jan. 9, 1900	$89,872
Week ended Jan. 10, 1899	49,366
From Jan. 1, 1900	101,122
From Jan. 1, 1899	82,132

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Jan. 9, 1900	$644,123
Week ended Jan. 10, 1899	1,067,835
From Jan. 1, 1900	1,328,042
From Jan. 1, 1899	1,964,990

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Jan. 9, 1900	$583,254
Week ended Jan. 10, 1899	1,018,469
From Jan. 1, 1900	1,226,910
Week ended Jan. 1, 1899	1,882,858

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Jan. 9, 1900	$162,757
Week ended Jan. 10, 1899	93,180
From Jan. 1, 1900	212,719
From Jan. 1, 1899	142,334

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Jan. 9, 1900	$1,680,731
Week ended Jan. 10, 1899	1,186,121
From Jan. 1, 1900	4,374,647
From Jan. 1, 1899	3,138,328

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Jan. 9, 1900	$1,526,974
Week ended Jan. 10, 1899	1,092,941
From Jan. 1, 1900	4,161,863
From Jan. 1, 1899	2,995,994

FOREIGN BANK HOLDINGS.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date last year. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
Jan. 11, 1900	£33,337,711	.....
Jan. 12, 1900	30,480,408	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

Jan. 11, 1900	75,131,137	£45,796,997
Jan. 12, 1899	72,421,762	47,840,496

BANK OF GERMANY.

Jan. 11, 1900	24,115,000	12,422,000
Jan. 12, 1899	26,740,000	13,775,000

RUSSIA.

Jan. 11, 1900	85,730,000	5,515,000
Jan. 12, 1899	101,054,000	4,190,000

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Jan. 11, 1900	39,412,000	10,612,000
Jan. 12, 1899	35,925,000	12,392,000

SPAIN.

Jan. 11, 1900	13,000,000	14,566,000
Jan. 12, 1899	11,062,000	8,157,000

ITALY.

Jan. 11, 1900	15,469,000	1,501,000
Jan. 12, 1899	14,020,000	2,342,000

NETHERLANDS.

Jan. 11, 1900	3,770,000	5,954,000
Jan. 12, 1899	4,314,000	6,748,000

BELGIUM.

Jan. 11, 1900	3,019,000	1,510,000
Jan. 12, 1899	3,220,000	1,610,000
Total for week	£293,603,806	£97,877,997
Total preceding week	291,790,167	97,233,858
Corresponding date last year	300,812,170	97,089,696

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Jan. 13, 1900.

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Std. Amt.
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928					107 Jne 29,99		..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	91	Jan 12	90	Jan	91 Jan 12		..
At. Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	99⅝	Jan 5	95½	Jan 4	99½ Jan 13	99	99⅛
Dc registered					96 Dec 8, 99		..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	80¼	Jan 2	78¾	Jan 10	79¾ Jan 13	78⅜	79⅜
Do do registered				Nov	78⅜ De 11, 99		..
Atl. Av. of Brook. imp. g. 5s, 1934					119 Ja 20, 99		..
Baltimore & Ohio							
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	94	Jan 2	92¾	Jan 10	93¾ Jan 13	93¾	93⅝
Dc g. 4s, 1948	99	Jan 2	96¼	Jan 9	99 Jan 13	99	99⅛
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 5½s, 1925	99	Jan 3	97	Jan 8	97½ Jan 13	97¼	97½
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990					105½ Oct., 95		..
Mon. Riv. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919					104¾ July, 99		..
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930					111 Jne 5, 99		..
Ak. & Chi. June. 1st gtd. int.g.5s,1930					115 Ja 19, 99		..
Col. & Cin. Mid. 1st ext. 4½s, 1939					85 Ja 19, 99		..
Pitts. & Con. 1st g. 4s, 1946					107¾ Jul 28,98		..
Brooklyn Rap. Tr. g. 5s, 1945	106	Jan 3	105	Jan 6	105 Jan 9		104
Brooklyn City 1st con. 5s, 1941					116 No 27,99		115½
B.,Q.Co.& S. con.gtd.g.5s,Jul,1941	103	Jan 12	103	Jan 12	103 Jan 12	102	104
Brook. Union El. 1st g.4-5s,1950	95¼	Jan 12	92½	Jan 4	95¼ Jan 13	94	96
Brunswick & West. 1st g. 4s,1938					74 Sept., 96		..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937					108 No 28,99	107	108
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921					129 Sep 1, 99		..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922					128¼ No 28,99		..
Clearf. & Man. 1st gtd. g.5s,1943					103 Ap 14, 97		..
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913					100 No 18,99		..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	106¾	Jan 12	106¼	Jan 12	106¾ Jan 12	106	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1934					116 De 28, 99	114	..
Do do registered					110¼ Feb 4,99		..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927					140 Fe 14, 97		..
C. R., I. F. & N.W.1st g.5s,1921					105 Jan 6, 99		..
Can. South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	106½	Jan 5	105¼	Jan 3	106¾ Jan 13	106	107
Do 2d 5s, 1913	108	Jan 5	108	Jan 5	108 Jan 6	107	108
Do o registered					106 Ja 30, 97		..
Cen. Br. J. P. 1st g. 4s, 1946	87¾	Jan 5	87¼	Jan 5	87½ Jan 5		..
Cen.R. & Bk.Co.Ga.col.g.5s,1937					93 No 16,99		..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov. 1945					118½ Oct 31,99		..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	91	Jan 2	89	Jan 11	89¾ Jan 13	87½	90
Do do reg. $1,000-$5,000					97¾ Oct 23,98		..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov,1945.Oct 1	35	Jan 2	35	Jan—2	35 Jan 2	32	35
Do 2d pf. inc g. 5s, Nov, 1945.Oct 1	9¼	Jan 3	9¼	Jan 3	9¼ Jan 5	9	10
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov.,1945.Oct 1	5¾	Jan 12	4¾	Jan 6	5¾ Jan 12	5	6
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946					95 De 27, 99		..
Do Mid. Ga. & At. Div. 5s, 1947					102 Jne 29,99		..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946					99 July 6,98		..
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902					110 Sep 16,98	108	..
Do conv. deb. 6s, 1908					112½ Mr 20,99		..
Do gen. 5s, 1987	118¼	Jan 13	117¼	Jan 3	118½ Jan 13		..
Do do registered	117¾	Jan 13	116	Jan 10	117¾ Jan 13		117¾
Leh. & Wil.C.con.as.7s,July,1900	98½	Jan 0	98	Jan 11	98 Jan 11	100½	..
Do 5s, 1912	103½	Jan 6	100¼	Jan 6	100¼ Jan 6		..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921					114½ De 11, 99	112½	..
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July,1908					115½ De 15, 99		118½
Do r. 6s, Jan., 1911	114¾	Jan 10	118	Jan 13	118 Jan 13	118	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	116	Jan 11	115	Jan 5	115½ Jan 13	115	..
Do do registered					117 Jne 2, 99		..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	96¾	Jan 13	95¼	Jan 2	96¾ Jan 13	96	97
Dc dc registered					97½ Au 30,99		..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	101	Jan 8	101	Jan 8	101 Jan 8	100	101½
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	99	Jan 9	99	Jan 9	99 Jan 9		100
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 6s, 1940					05½ My 27,98		..
Do Warm Sp.Val.1st g.5s,1941					101¼ Ap 20,99		..
Eliz., Lex. & B. S. 5s, 1902	102	Jan 5	101	Jan 3	101½ Jan 13		..
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903					103 Jne 12,99		..
La. & Mo. Riv. 1st 7s, 1900					103¾ Oct 2, 99		..
Do 2d 7s, 1900					106½ Fe 24, 99		..
Miss. R. Bdge. 1st 6s. s. f.,1912					105¼ Oct., 95		..
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903	111	Jan 8	110¼	Jan 5	110¾ Jan 13	110¾	112
Do s. f. 5s, 1901					100½ No 15,99		..
Do deb. 5s, 1913	110	Jan 12	108½	Jan 10	110 Jan 12	109	110½
Do conv. 5s, 1903					122 De 28, 99		..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919					118¾ Sep 20,99	111	..
Do dc oc 4s, 1919	103	Jan 5	103	Jan 5	103 Jan 5	102½	..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	102	Jan 2	102	Jan 2	102 Jan 11		..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921					100 Ap 11,99		..
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905					105 Au 9, 99		..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	102¼	Jan 13	100¾	Jan 5	102¼ Jan 13	101½	..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	110½	Jan 12	108¾	Jan 2	110¼ Jan 12	109½	..
Do do registered					111¾ Jne 2, 99		..
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911					120 No 17,99		122
Chi. & E. Ill 1st s. f., 1907					113½ De 20, 99		..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	136	Jan 10	136	Jan 10	136 Jan 10		136
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	113	Jan 12	112	Jan 2	112 Jan 12		113
Do do registered					103½ No 18,98		..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1935					107 De 18, 99	105	107
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—							
L., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910					115 No 20,99		..
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. g. 5s, 1947					100 De 18, 00		100
Do ref. g. 6s, 1947	112	Jan 12	111½	Jan 12	111½ Jan 12		..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—							
C.,M. & St.P. 7s,$ gold,R.D.,1902	167	Jan 10	167	Jan 10	167 Jan 10	166	..
Do 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	167	Jan 3	168¼	Jan 12	168¼ Jan 12	166	..
Do con. 7s, 1905	167	Jan 2	167	Jan	167 Jan 8	166	..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908					170 De 28, 99	166	..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909					120½ De 22, 99	116¾	..
Do 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919					118 No 28,99	116¾	..
Do 1st So. Minn. 6s, 1910	118¾	Jan 8	117¾	Jan 8	118¾ Jan 8	114½	118¾
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910					126¾ De 27, 99	125½	127
Do do 5s, 1910					111⅝ De 13, 99	109¾	..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	118¾	Jan 8	118¼	Jan 5	118¾ Jan 11	118¼	..
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	118	Jan 2	118	Jan 2	118 Jan 2	116¾	..
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926					117 De 20, 99	115¾	..
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910					112¾ De 9, 99	109¾	..
Do C. & I. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921					122¾ Jne 1, 99	117¾	..
Do Wis. Minn. Div. g. 5s, 1921	117¾	Jan 13	117	Jan 3	117¾ Jan 13	117¾	..
Do termi'al g. 5s, 1914	113	Jan 2	113	Jan 2	113 Jan 2	112¼	..
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924					137½ Jul 18,99	132	..
Do Dak & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	110¼	Jan 2	110¼	Jan 2	110¼ Jan 2	113	..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May,1989	109	Jan 10	109	Jan 10	109 Jan 13	108½	..
Do do registered					105½ Fe 19, 98		..
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	119	Jan 9	118	Jan 12	118 Jan 12	118	..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913					125 Jul 10,99	119	..
Chicago & N. W. con. 7s, 1915					142 De 15, 99	139	..
Do gold 7s, 1902	109	Jan 9	109	Jan 9	109 Jan 11	106½	110
Do do registered	108¾	Jan 6	108¾	Jan 6	108¾ Jan 6	108¾	110
Do sink. fd. 6s, 1879-1929					120 Sep 7, 99		..
Do do registered					116 Jne 14,99		..
Do sink. fd. 5s, 1879-1929	109	Jan 6	109	Jan 6	109 Jan 6		109
Do do registered					105¾ Mr 28,99		..
Do sink. fd. deb. 5s, 1933	118¾	Jan 12	118¾	Jan 12	118¾ Jan 12	118	121
Do do registered					119¼ De 27, 98		120
Do debenture 5s, 1909	107	Jan 3	107	Jan 3	107 Jan 4	107	..
Do do registered					105 De 26, 99		110
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921					117 No 14,99		..
Do do registered					117¾ Fe 7, 98		..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926					105 De 20, 98		..
Do do registered					106½ No 13,99		..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	107½	Jan 13	105¼	Jan 9	107½ Jan 13	106½	107½
Do do registered					103 No 19,98		..
Escanaba & Lake Su. 1st 6s, 1901					107¾ Ma 26,98		..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s,1907	120	Jan 4	120	Jan 4	120 Jan 4	121	123
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905					117½ Fe 6, 99		..
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s,1909					110 No 4, 99	109	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910					114¼ Au 28,99	108	..
Iowa Midland 1st 8s, 1900					103 No 10,99		..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921					136½ De 6, 99	136	..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907					105½ Fe 24, 97		..
Do ext. & imp. s. fd. 5s, 1929					121 De 9, 99	122	124
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924					140 De 15, 99	137	..
Do Ash'and Div. 1st 6s, 1925					140½ De 5, 99	137½	..
Do Incomes, 1911					112 No 13,99		..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917					130 No 10,99	128	..
Do registered	127	Jan 8	127	Jan 8	127 Jan 8	127½	132
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	104½	Jan 3	103¾	Jan 8	104½ Jan 13	104	104½
Do do registered					106¾ No 14,99		..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905					96 Sep 21,99		..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905					83 De 7, 99		..
Do extension 4s, 1905					98½ My 18,99		..
Keo. & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923					112 De 7, 99		..
Do small bonds, 1923					100 Ap 15, 97		..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930					131 Jan 12	130½	..
C. St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	132	Jan 2	132	Jan 2	132 Jan 2	131	..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	127	Jan 10	127	Jan 10	127 Jan 10	128	130
North Wis. 1st 6s, 1930					140 Mr 23,99		..
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947	96	Jan 12	93½	Jan 8	95 Jan 12		..
Chi. & W. Ind. 1st sk. fd. 6s,1919					106 Oct 4, 99		..
Do gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932					117⅝ De 4, 99	115	..
Chi. & W. Mich. 5s, 1921,coup.off					100 Oct 28,99		..
C., H. & D. con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905					120 Au 10,99		..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937					103½ Mr 13,97		..
Cin., D. & Int. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	113½	Jan 5	113½	Jan 5	113¾ Jan 5	110	..
City & Sub. R. Balt. 1st g. 5s,1922					105¾ April, 95		..
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	95	Jan 13	94	Jan 2	95 Jan 13	94¾	95¼
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939					97 Jne 20,99		..
Do St. L. Div. 1st cl.g.4s,1990	101½	Jan 8	101½	Jan 8	101½ Jan 8	100¼	102
Do do registered					99 May 4,99		..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g.4s,1940					87 Oct., 95		..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g.4s,1940					93 No 22,95		..
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991					95 No 4, 99		..
C.,I., S. L. & C. 1st g.4s,Au.,1936					104½ Au 28,99	100½	..
Do con 4s, 1939					100 Nov., 94		..
C., San. & Clev. cn. 1st g.5s,1928					118½ Jne 14,99		..
Ind., Bln. & W. 1st pf. 7s, 1900					103¾ De 13, 99		..
Pco. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	87½	Jan 9	84½	Jan 4	87 Jan 13	86½	87½
Do income 4s, April, 1990	28¾	Jan 12	25	Jan 8	28 Jan 13	26	28
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914					134½ Jul 6, 99		..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934					132 No 28,99	128	..
Cin., Laf. & Chi. 7s, 1901					105¾ No 24,99		..
C. & S. 1st gtd. C.C.C. & I. 1901					108½ Fe 10, 99		..
C., I. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933					106 De 27, 98		..
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	128	Jan 5	128	Jan 5	128 Jan 5		..

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Std. Amt.
Col. Mid. Ry 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	65	Jan 12	63	Jan 4	65 Jan 13	64¼	65¾
Do 1st g. 4s, 1947	72	Jan 3	71¼	Jan 2	72 Jan 3	70	..
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	85	Jan 12	82	Jan 4	85 Jan 12	84¾	86
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943					102 Dec., 96		..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907					126½ Jne 15,99	126	..
Syr., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906					124¾ Au 28,99	120	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	136	Jan 6	136	Jan 4	136 Jan 4	137	..
Do 7s, 1871-1901					106¾ De 30, 99	105¼	..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	129	Jan 5	129	Jan 5	129 Jan 11	127¾	..
Do do registered					140 Oct 26,98		..
N. Y., Lack. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	136	Jan 12	136	Jan 12	136 Jan 12	134	..
Do construction 5s, 1923					122 Sep 15,99		..
Do term. & imp. 4s, 1923					105¼ Jne 26,99		..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900					108 Au 1, 99		..
Del. & H. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917					148 De 15, 99		..
Do registered					142 May 4,97		..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd.7s,1906					130½ Ap 21, 99		131
Do registered					122 Jne 6, 99		..
Do g. 6s, 1906	115	Jan 12	115	Jan 12	115 Jan 12		..
Do do registered					113 De 12, 99		..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921					154 Sep 7, 99		..
Do registered					141 May 5,98		..
Den. Con. Tramway 1st g. 5s,1933					92 Ja 24, 99		..
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st g. 7s, 1900	102¼	Jan 6	102¼	Jan 6	102¼ Jan 6		..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	97¼	Jan 6	96½	Jan 4	97 Jan 12		..
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936					108 No 27,99		..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	103	Jan 11	101¾	Jan 10	103 Jan 12		..
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s,1917					106 Ap 27,99	107	110
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	78	Jan 11	76¼	Jan 6	76 Jan 12		..
Det.,Mack. & Mar. 1d.gt.3½s,Ser.A,1911	21	Jan 2	19	Jan 8	21 Jan 12	20	22
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937					108¾ De 30, 99		108
Dul., Red W. & Bo. 1st g. 5s, 1928					92¼ Fe 11, 98		..
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937					112 De 8, 99		..
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	107½	Jan 9	107½	Jan 9	107½ Jan 9		..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947					114¾ No 10,99	115	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	119½	Jan 3	119¼	Jan 4	119¼ Jan 4	119¼	..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	113¾	Jan 5	113¾	Jan 5	113¾ Jan 5	113¾	..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920					119¾ No 15,99	119¾	121
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928					106¾ Ap 14,99	105	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	139	Jan 13	138	Jan 12	139 Jan 13	137	143
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920					143 De 30, 98		..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	139	Jan 5	136	Jan 5	139 Jan 5	135	..
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916					140 Fe 9, 99	135	..
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan.,1909					106 De 2, 99	102	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	116	Jan 10	115	Jan 10	115 Jan 10		116¾
N.Y.,L.E.& W.D.& I.1st c.6s,1913					102 Aug., 96	112	..
N. Y. & Gwood L.gtd.g.5s,1946					109 Oct 27,98		..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds.,1996	89	Jan 2	88	Jan 10	88¾ Jan 11	88¼	90
Do registered					93¾ My 25,99		..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s,1996	68¼	Jan 5	67	Jan 3	68¼ Jan 13	68¼	69
N.Y.,Sus. & W. 1st ref. g.5s,1937	109	Jan 3	107¼	Jan 3	107¼ Jan 10		..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937					92½ Au 25,98	96	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940	92½	Jan 3	92	Jan 3	92 Jan 3		..
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943	108½	Jan 3	108½	Jan 3	108¼ Jan 3		..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1942	105	Jan 3	104	Jan 4	105 Jan 13		105
Midland R. of N.J. 1st g.6s,1910	116¾	Jan 5	116¾	Jan 5	116¾ Jan 5		..
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933					95 No 10,97		..
Ev. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921					127 De 1, 99		..
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	108	Jan 8	103	Jan 2	106¼ Jan 12	106½	107
Do Mt. Ver. 1st g. 6s, 1923					110 May, 93		..
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g.5s,1930					110 Sept., 91	97	..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con.gtd.g.6s,1926					100¾ Au 23,99		..
Flint & Pere Marq. g. 6s, 1920	121	Jan 12	121	Jan 12	121 Jan 13	119	120
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	102	Jan 12	102	Jan 12	102 Jan 13	102	104
Do 1st. Huron D. 1st g.5s,1939					105 De 27, 99		106
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918					101 Mr 20,99	104	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943					80½ May, 96	96	99
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s,1941					105 Mr 11,98		..
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g.4-6s,1921	73½	Jan 5	71¼	Jan 12	71¼ Jan 12		..
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 4-5s, 1928	55	Jan 4	55	Jan 4	55 Jan 4		..
Gal.H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s,1913	102	Jan 8	102	Jan 8	102 Jan 8	101	104
Ga. & Ala. R. 1st pf. g.5s,1945					106 De 12, 98		..
Ga., Car. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929					101 My 12,99		..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., A	56	Jan 12	56	Jan 12	56 Jan 12		..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., B	7¼	Jan 3	6½	Jan 3	7 Jan 13		..
Hock. Val. R. 1st con.g.4½s,1999	100	Jan 2	99	Jan 2	99¾ Jan 13		..
Col. & H. Val.1st ext.g.4s,1948	105	Jan 10	102	Jan 8	105 Jan 10		..
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1933					102½ De 30, 99	100	104
Illinois Cent. 1st g. 4s, 1894-1951					113¾ Jul 6, 99	110	..
Do registered					112¼ No 23,98	110	..
Do g. 3½s, 1951					106 No 27,99		..
Do do registered					102 Ap 15, 98		..
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1952					100 De 28, 99	102	..
Do do registered					104 Fe 1, 99		..
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1953	101¼	Jan 5	101	Jan 2	101½ Jan 5	101	..
Do do registered	98	Jan 9	98	Jan 9	98 Jan 9		..
Do West. Line 1st g. 4s, 1951					109¼ De 13, 99	110	..
Do Louis. Div. g. 3½s, 1953	100	Jan 5	100	Jan 5	100 Jan 5		..
Do Cairo Bridge g. 4s, 1950					102¼ Sept., 96		..
Do Mid. Div. reg. 5s, 1921					123 My 24,99		..
Do Springf. Div. 1st g. 3½s,1951					98 De 31, 99		..
Do St. Louis Div. g. 3s, 1951					88¾ De 8, 99		..
Do do g. 3½s, 1951	99¾	Jan 3	99¼	Jan 2	99¾ Jan 11		100
Do do registered					101½ Oct 23,99		..
C., St. L. & N. O. g. 5s, 1951					124 De 11, 99		..
Do do registered					125 De 5, 99		..
Do g. 3½s, 1951					100 Ap 15,99		..
Do Memphis Div. 1st g.4s,1951					106¼ Au 17,99		..
Belle. & Carond. 1st 6s, 1923					121 Fe 24, 99	116	..
St. L. South. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1931					104 Sept., 95	100	..
Car. & Shawn. 1st g. 4s, 1932					90 No 22,98	98	..
Ind., Dec. & W. 1st g. 5s, 1935					104 Jul 18,99		..
Ind., Ill. & Ia. 1st ref. 5s, 1948	106½	Jan 10	106½	Jan 10	106½ Jan 10	105	106¼
Int. & Gt. North. 1st g. 6s, 1919	120	Jan 9	120	Jan 9	120 Jan 9	118¾	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1909					87 De 27, 99		93
Do 3d g. 4s, 1921	62	Jan 2	60	Jan 4	60½ Jan 13	60	62
Iowa Cent. 1st g. 5s, 1938					110 De 28, 99		112
K. C., P. & G. 1st&col.g.5s,1923	68¼	Jan 3	68	Jan 4	68¼ Jan 8		..
Do trust receipts	68	Jan 5	67	Jan 11	68 Jan 13		68
Lake Erie & W. 1st g. 5s, 1937	118¾	Jan 12	116¼	Jan 8	118¼ Jan 10		..
Dc 2d g. 5s, 1941	108¾	Jan 3	108¼	Jan 2	108¼ Jan 6		..
North. Ohio 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1945					106½ De 26, 99		..
Lehigh Val. (Pa.) col. g. 5s, 1997					104 Au 3, 98		..
Lehigh Val.(N.Y.) 1st g.4½s,1940					110 No 18,99		..
Do registered					108¾ No 24,99		..
Lehigh V. Ter. 1st gtd.g.5s,1941					110 De 30, 99		..
Do registered, 1941					104¼ Oct 18,99		..
Leh. V. C. Co.1st gtd. g. 5s,1933					103¾ No 21,99		..
L. & N. Y. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1945					93 Fe 6, 99		..
EL., Cor. & N. 1st g. pf. 6s, 1914					99½ Feb., 93		..
Do gtd. g. 5s, 1914					101½ Sep 1, 99		..
L., R. & M. Tr. Co. cts., 1st g. 5s, 1937	38½	Jan 10	37¾	Jan 2	38½ Jan 10		..
Long Isl. 1st con. 5s, July, 1931	120	Jan 8	120	Jan 8	120 Jan 8	118	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, July, 1931					101 No 22,99	98	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938	96	Jan 10	96	Jan 10	96 Jan 10	94	98
Do unified g. 4s, 1949					87½ No 16,99	87	91
Do Ferry g. 4½s, 1922					98 De 13, 99	95	100
N. Y. & Rkway B. 1st g. 5s,1927					100 Ja 17, 99		..
Do 2d income, 1927					40 Mar., 96		..
N. Y. B. & M. B. 1st con. 5s,1935					107 Ja 31, 99		..
L.I.N.S.B.1st cn.gtd.g.5s,Oct,1932					100½ Ap 27, 99	95	..
L.,E.&S.L.Cn.t.c.cfs.1st cn.g.5s,1939	63	Jan 3	62	Jan 3	62 Jan 3		..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1943					78 De 30, 99		..
Louis. & Nash.Cecil. Br.1s,1907					106 No 11,97	106	..
Do N. O. & M. 1st g 6

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
M. St.,M. L. & M. 1st cn.g.5s,1919.J J15	.. ....	.. ....	109	Oct 30,99	..	..
Mil. Elec. Ry & L. con. g.5s,1926.*F A	.. ....	.. ....	103	Oct 27,99	..	..
Mo., Kan. & Tex. 1st g. 4s, 1990..*J D	90¾ Jan 2	88½ Jan 9	90	Jan 13	89	90
Do 2d g. 4s, June 1, 1990.....F A	88¾ Jan 3	87 Jan 10	88¾	Jan 13	67½	68¼
Do 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944.....M N*	95⅞ Jan 4	93¼ Jan 4	94	Jan 9	92	95
M.,K.& T. of T.1st gtd.g.5s,1942.M S*	91 Jan 11	91 Jan 11	91	Jan 11	90	92
K. C. & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990.....F A*	77 Jan 3	77 Jan 3	77	Jan 9	..	..
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd.g.5s,1940..M N*	.. ....	.. ....	94	De 8, 99	..	..
Boonville Bridge gtd. g. 7s,1906.*M N	.. ....	.. ....	100⅝	No 22,99	..	..
Mo., K. & E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942.*A O	103 Jan 8	102½ Jan 3	103	Jan 8	..	..
Missouri Pac. 1st con. 6s, 1920...M N*	115 Jan 2	114⅞ Jan 13	114⅞	Jan 13	..	116
Do 3d 7s, 1906.....M N*	.. ....	.. ....	114	De 7, 99	..	115
Do tr. g. 5s, stpd., Jan., 1917...M S	96⅜ Jan 8	94 Jan 2	96¾	Jan 13	..	..
Do 1st col. g. 5s, 1920.....F A*	94 Jan 3	92 Jan 2	93½	Jan 13	..	..
Pac. R. of M. 1st ext.g.4s,1938..F A*	105¾ Jan 6	105¾ Jan 6	105¾	Jan 6	..	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938.....J J*	.. ....	.. ....	110	No 11,99	..	112
St. L. & I M.&n.con.l.g.g.5s,1931.*A O	110⅝ Jan 2	109¼ Jan 8	110	Jan 13	110	110⅝
Do do gtd. g. 5s, 1931.....*A O	.. ....	.. ....	108½	De 30, 99	..	..
Do do unified & ref. g. 4s, 1929.J J*	79¾ Jan 3	77¾ Jan 8	78	Jan 13	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927.....J D*	124 Jan 3	124 Jan 3	124	Jan 3	124	126
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927.....Q J	.. ....	.. ....	121⅜	Jne 30,99	..	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938.....M S*	84 Jan 9	83 Jan 8	83½	Jan 12	83	84
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1947..*F A	107 Jan 9	107 Jan 9	107	Jan 9	..	..
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931.....*J J	.. ....	.. ....	84	Apr., 98	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st, 1913..J J*	127¼ Jan 3	126 Jan 8	127¼	Jan 13	127	127½
Do 2d 6s, 1901.....*J J	.. ....	.. ....	101	Sep 12,99	101	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928.....*A O	105 Jan 5	104⅝ Jan 6	105	Jan 8	104½	105
Do T. & F. Bch. 6s, 1917.....*J J	.. ....	.. ....	111	De 20, 99	..	..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Alb..*J J	.. ....	.. ....	108	Mar., 96	..	..
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Br., 1923...*J J	.. ....	.. ....	113	De 1, 99	..	..
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s,Nov.,1915.A O	.. ....	.. ....	106½	Aug., 94	..	..
N Cen. & Hud. 1st 7s, 1903.....*J J	109 Jan 4	109 Jan 4	109	Jan 4	109	109¾
Do registered.....*J J	.. ....	.. ....	111¼	Oct 3, 99	108¼	..
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904.....M S*	107 Jan 12	107 Jan 12	107	Jan 12	106½	..
Do do registered.....M S*	.. ....	.. ....	108¼	De 12, 99	..	..
Do reg. deb. 5s, 1889-1904..*M S*	.. ....	.. ....	106½	Fe 21, 98	..	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905.....*J D	.. ....	.. ....	103¼	Jne 26,99	101	..
Do do registered.....*J D	.. ....	.. ....	104⅝	Fe 25, 98	101	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s,1905.*M N	101 Jan 11	101 Jan 11	101	Jan 11	101	101⅜
Do do registered.....*M N	.. ....	.. ....	102⅜	Au 1, 99	101	..
Do g. mtge. 3½s, 1997.....J J*	109¼ Jan 12	109 Jan 2	109¼	Jan 12	107¾	..
Do do registered.....J J*	.. ....	.. ....	112½	Ap 14, 99	..	..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s,1998..F A	96½ Jan 10	96 Jan 3	96¾	Jan 10	..	..
Do do registered.....*F A	.. ....	.. ....	96	De 12, 98	..	..
Do Lake Shore col. g.3½s,1998.*F A	98 Jan 13	97 Jan 2	98	Jan 13	..	..
Do do registered.....*F A	97 Jan 10	96 Jan 3	97	Jan 10	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361.....*J J	111¾ Jan 12	110 Jan 2	111¾	Jan 12	111¾	112½
Do registered.....*J J	111 Jan 11	110 Jan 4	111	Jan 11	..	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936.....J J*	108 Jan 4	108 Jan 4	108	Jan 5	108	..
Do registered.....J J*	.. ....	.. ....	106	Jne 17,98	..	..
Clear. Bl. C.1st s.f.gtd.4s,S.A,1940.J J	.. ....	.. ....	95	Jul 28,98	..	..
Do do registered.....J J	.. ....	.. ....	104	Jul 24,97	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 1st 7s, 1900.....*M N	101¼ Jan 5	101¼ Jan 5	101¼	Jan 5	101¼	102
Do registered.....*M N	.. ....	.. ....	101½	De 20, 99	101	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986..*F A	.. ....	.. ....	103	May 7,97	100	..
R., W. & O.cn.1st ext.5s,July,1922..A O	125¼ Jan 5	125¼ Jan 5	125¼	Jan 8	125½	131
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918.....*M N	.. ....	.. ....	109	Jan., 97	..	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915..*F A	.. ....	.. ....	113	Ap 13, 99	..	..
Utica & R. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922..J J*	.. ....	.. ....	107	Au 13,98	..	..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991..M S*	.. ....	.. ....	100½	No 14,99	..	..
N. Y. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1927..A O*	.. ....	.. ....	123	Jul 14,99	..	..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—						
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906...F A*	121 Jan 13	121 Jan 13	121	Jan 13	120	123
Lake Shore cen. 1st 7s, 1900.....J J*	101 Jan 5	100⅞ Jan 4	101	Jan 5	101	..
Do do registered, 1900.....Q J*	100⅝ Jan 2	100⅝ Jan 2	100⅝	Jan 2	101	..
Do con. 2d 7s, 1903.....J D*	.. ....	.. ....	110	De 21, 99	111	..
Do do registered, 1903.....J D*	112¼ Jan 10	112⅛ Jan 10	112⅛	Jan 10	111	..
Do g. 3½s, 1997.....*J D	109⅝ Jan 6	109¼ Jan 5	109¼	Jan 6	..	..
Do do registered.....*J D	.. ....	.. ....	109¼	De 4, 99	..	..
C. & Sp. 1st gtd. L.S.&M.S. 1901..*A O	.. ....	.. ....	108¼	De 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934..J J*	.. ....	.. ....	122¾	No 3, 99	..	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902.*M N	108½ Jan 12	108¼ Jan 5	108¼	Jan 13	108¾	108¾
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902.....*M N	.. ....	.. ....	103	De 28, 99	103	..
Do 6s, 1909.....M S*	.. ....	.. ....	122	Fe 25, 98	118	..
Do 5s, 1931.....*M S	.. ....	.. ....	129	No 20,99	126	..
Do do registered, March, 1931..Q M	.. ....	.. ....	127	De 2, 99	126	127½
Do 4s, 1940.....*J J	105 Jan 4	105 Jan 4	105	Jan 4	104	..
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937..A O*	104½ Jan 5	104⅛ Jan 3	104½	Jan 9	104⅝	..
Do registered.....A O*	103½ Jan 3	103½ Jan 3	103½	Jan 3	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903.*J D	.. ....	.. ....	104½	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000..A O*	186½ Jan 8	185⅝ Jan 5	186½	Jan 8	185	..
Do registered.....*	.. ....	.. ....	187	Nc 17,99	..	..
Do do small certs., $100.....*	.. ....	.. ....	185	Au 26,99	..	..
Housatonic Con. con. g. 5s, 1937..M N*	.. ....	.. ....	128	De 27, 99	..	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918.....*M N	.. ....	.. ....	125½	Fe 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905.....J J*	114 Jan 5	114 Jan 5	114	Jan 5	114	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905.....J J	.. ....	.. ....	113	Jul 29,99	109⅝	..
N.Y.,O. & W.ref.1st g.4s,June,1992.M S	103⅛ Jan 5	102 Jan 10	103	Jan 12	102	..
Do do reg., $5,000 only.....M S	.. ....	.. ....	101½	No 30,98	..	..
Nor. Pa. Ry. gen. 1.g.1st g.6s,1921.*J J	.. ....	.. ....	119½	Ap 12, 99	..	..
Do registered.....*J J	.. ....	.. ....	112	Jul 20,98	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923..*F A	.. ....	.. ....	131¼	My 15,99	124	..
Do registered certificates.....Q F	.. ....	.. ....	122	Jul 28,99	..	..
N. P. Ry p.lin.ry.&l.g.g.4s,Jan.,1007.Q J	103½ Jan 2	102½ Jan 2	103¼	Jan 13	103¼	103½
Do registered.....Q J	103 Jan 8	103 Jan 8	103	Jan 8	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047...Q F	66 Jan 3	65 Jan 10	66	Jan 13	65½	66
Do do registered.....Q F	.. ....	.. ....	66	Sep 21,99	..	..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s. Mch.,1948..Q M	.. ....	.. ....	97	My 11,99	..	96½
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933..J J*	118 Jan 5	118 Jan 5	118	Jan 5	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941..*M N	.. ....	.. ....	107⅞	Jne 22,99	110	..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931.....*M N	120 Jan 2	120 Jan 2	120	Jan 2	129½	134
Do New Riv. 1st g. 6s, 1932.....*A O	.. ....	.. ....	128	De 1, 99	..	..
Do imp. & ext. 6s, 1934.....*F A	.. ....	.. ....	117½	Au 30,98	..	..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922..*J J	.. ....	.. ....	101	Fe 23, 97	104	..
Scl. V. & N.E. 1st gtd.g.4s,1989	M N*	.. ....	.. ....	97	De 29, 99	..	..
Nor. & W.R. 1st con. g.4s,1996..A O*	92½ Jan 4	90¼ Jan 3	91¾	Jan 13	91	92
Ohio Riv.R.R. 1st g. 5s, 1936..*J D	.. ....	.. ....	103	Oct 24,99	105	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937.....*A O	.. ....	.. ....	85	De 8, 99	86½	..
Omaha & St L. 1st g. 4s, 1901.....J J*	65 Jan 13	60 Jan 5	65	Jan 13	..	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946..*J D	106¾ Jan 12	104¼ Jan 6	106¾	Jan 12	106¼	106¾
Panama sk. fd: sub. 6s, 1910...M N*	.. ....	.. ....	104⅝	No 21,99	105	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921.....J J*	112½ Jan 11	111½ Jan 10	112½	Jan 11	111½	113
Do registered, 1921.....J J*	.. ....	.. ....	115	No 29,99	..	..
Do gtd.3½s,col.tr.reg.cfs.,1937..M S*	.. ....	.. ....	102	No 11,98	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g.4s,1923.*M N	.. ....	.. ....	108	My 12,97	..	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C.gen.4s,1944..*M S	.. ....	.. ....	115½	Fe 24, 93	..	..
Clev. & Marietta 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935..	109½ Jan 13	109 Jan 12	109¼	Jan 13	108	110
P., D. & E. Tr. Co. cf.1st 6s, 1920..*J J	.. ....	.. ....	98⅝	De 12, 99	..	..
Do Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920.....*	.. ....	.. ....	100	De 23, 97	..	..
Do E. Div.Tr.Co.cfs.1st 6s,1920..M S*	.. ....	.. ....	97¾	No 29,99	..	98
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926.....M N*	.. ....	.. ....	17	My 23,98	..	..
Do do Tr. Co. cfs., 1st inst. pd....	.. ....	.. ....	20	De 20,98	..	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb.,1921..Q F	.. ....	.. ....	128	Ap 28, 99	120	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921.....M N	.. ....	.. ....	96	De 9, 99	95	98
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932.....J D*	.. ....	.. ....	137	No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922...A O*	.. ....	.. ....	107½	Oct 26,98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J J*	.. ....	.. ....	121	No 26,98	..	..
P., C., C. & St.L.cn.g.gt.4½s A,1940..A O*	114 Jan 9	114 Jan 9	114	Jan 9	113	114½
Do Series B, gtd., 1942.....*A O	114¼ Jan 10	113⅞ Jan 12	114¼	Jan 13	113	114½
Do Series C, gtd., 1942.....M N*	.. ....	.. ....	113	No 23,98	113	114½
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945.....M N*	.. ....	.. ....	107	De 5, 99	..	..
P., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900.....F A*	.. ....	.. ....	105¾	Ap 12, 99	..	..
Do registered, 1900.....F A*	.. ....	.. ....	109¼	Ap 23, 97	..	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912.....J J*	135 Jan 12	135 Jan 12	135	Jan 12	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912.....J J*	.. ....	.. ....	139	No 16,99	..	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912.....A O	.. ....	.. ....	135	Jne 7, 99	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932.A O*	.. ....	.. ....	119½	Oct 4, 99	..	..
C. & P. con. skg. fd. 7s, 1900...M N*	103 Jan 5	102 Jan 12	102	Jan 12	102¼	..
Do gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser.A,1942.*J J	.. ....	.. ....	121	Jul 5, 99	117	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd.g.4½s,1941.J J*	.. ....	.. ....	114	Oct 19,99	..	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942...*M S	.. ....	.. ....	102	No 10,97	..	..
P. & L.E. 2d g.5s,Ser.A&B,Ja.,1928.A O	.. ....	.. ....	114	Mar., 93	..	..
P., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 1. 6s, 1932..J J*	.. ....	.. ....	117	Mar., 89	..	..
P., Y. & F. 1st g. 5s, 1916.....J J*	.. ....	.. ....	90	Jne 24,99	90	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940.....A O*	.. ....	.. ....	116	Jul 29,99	112	..
Do 1st con g. 5s, 1943.....J J*	.. ....	.. ....	98	Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917.....J J*	.. ....	.. ....	101	De 14, 99	98	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.....	90½ Jan 11	90½ Jan 11	99½	Jan 11	..	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997.....*J J	85 Jan 2	83 Jan 9	83¼	Jan 13	83¾	84
Do registered.....*J J	.. ....	.. ....	84⅝	De 6, 99	..	..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939...J J*	95¼ Jan 9	94½ Jan 4	95	Jan 13	94½	95
Utah Cent. 1st gtd. g. l. g.4s,1917.A O	.. ....	.. ....	88	Jne 27,99	83	..
Rio Gde. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939.J D*	.. ....	.. ....	105	No 10,99	102½	..
Rio Gde. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940...J J*	.. ....	.. ....	74½	De 15, 98	..	74½
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947..*J J	84½ Jan 12	82 Jan 3	84½	Jan 12	83	85
St. L. & S. F. 2d g.6s,Cl.A,1906..M N*	.. ....	.. ....	110	No 15,99	110½	..
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1906.....M N*	.. ....	.. ....	112	De 8, 99	110½	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906.....M N*	.. ....	.. ....	110	No 15,99	110½	..
Do 1st g. 6s, P., C. & O., 1910..F A*	.. ....	.. ....	113¾	July, 98	..	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931.....J J*	.. ....	.. ....	124	De 16, 99	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931.....J J*	107¼ Jan 3	106 Jan 4	106¾	Jan 13	106½	107¼
Do 1st tr. g. 5s, 1987.....A O*	.. ....	.. ....	100½	Oct 3, 99	..	..
Ft. S. & V. B. B. 1st g. 6s, 1910..*A O	.. ....	.. ....	105	Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996....J J*	81 Jan 2	79 Jan 8	80	Jan 13	..	..
Do Southw. Div. g. 5s, 1947.....A O*	.. ....	.. ....	99⅜	De 18, 99	..	..
Do Cert. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929..*A O	.. ....	.. ....	82¾	De 13, 99	..	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd.cts.,1989.M N*	86 Jan 13	84¼ Jan 9	86	Jan 13	85½	86
Do 2d g. 4s, inc.bd.cts.,Nov.,1989.J J	55¾ Jan 2	53⅝ Jan 10	55¼	Jan 13	55¼	55½
St. P. City Ry Co. con. g.5s,1937..*J J15	.. ....	.. ....	112	No 28,99	111	112½
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931.....F A*	.. ....	.. ....	120	Fe 8, 99	..	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917.....A O*	.. ....	.. ....	110¼	De 5, 99	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968.....*J D	96 Jan 13	96 Jan 13	98	Jan 13	..	..
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909...A O*	.. ....	.. ....	118½	No 28,99	118½	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910.....M N*	119¼ Jan 12	119¼ Jan 6	119½	Jan 12	119¼	121
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933.....J J*	137 Jan 3	137 Jan 3	137	Jan 3	137	..
Do do registered.....J J*	.. ....	.. ....	137¾	Fe 21, 29	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s.....J J*	112¾ Jan 2	112¼ Jan 2	112¾	Jan 2	112¾	114
Do do do registered.....J J*	.. ....	.. ....	106½	My 29,97	..	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937....*J D	102½ Jan 2	102¼ Jan 2	102½	Jan 9	..	..
Do do registered.....*J D	.. ....	.. ....	104	Ja 24, 99	..	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J J*	.. ....	.. ....	122½	Ja 13, 98	..	..
Mon. Cent. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937....J J*	129½ Jan 10	129½ Jan 10	129½	Jan 10	..	..
Do registered.....J J*	.. ....	.. ....	115	Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937.....J J*	.. ....	.. ....	118	De 7, 99	..	..
Hast. Minn. 1st div. 1st 6s, 1906.*A O	.. ....	.. ....	108	De 4, 99	..	..
Wil. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938...*J D	.. ....	.. ....	119	Ap 11, 99	..	..

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Do registered.....*J D	.. ....	.. ....	115	Ap 24, 98	..	..
S Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942....M S*	.. ....	.. ....	106⅝	No 20,99	..	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919.....*J J	.. ....	.. ....	112⅝	Oct 2, 99	..	..
Sa., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934..*A O	126½ Jan 13	125½ Jan 3	126½	Jan 13	124	126
D 1st g. 5s, 1934..*A O	.. ....	.. ....	112	Mr 17,99	..	..
Sea. & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926.....J J*	.. ....	.. ....	104⅜	Fe 5, 97	..	..
Southern Pacific Co.—						
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col.,Aug.,1949.J D	82 Jan 13	80 Jan 9	82	Jan 13	81¾	82
Do do registered.....J D	.. ....	.. ....	85	No 6, 99	..	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949..F A*	99¼ Jan 2	97⅞ Jan 11	99	Jan 13	98¾	99
Do mtge. gtd. g. 3½s, Aug.,1929.J D	83 Jan 2	81 Jan 9	82½	Jan 13	82	82½
Gas., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910..F A*	.. ....	.. ....	108	Oct 17,99	103	..
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905.....*J D	.. ....	.. ....	109½	No 4, 99	..	..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 5s, 1931..*M N	101½ Jan 12	101 Jan 4	101½	Jan 10	101	..
Hous. & T. C. 1st W. & N.Tx,1903.J J	.. ....	.. ....	102	Nov., 94	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937.....J J*	110½ Jan 9	110½ Jan 9	110¼	Jan 9	..	110½
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912...A O*	.. ....	.. ....	110½	De 28, 99	110	..
Do gen g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921...*A O	85 Jan 3	83¾ Jan 9	84½	Jan 13	..	85
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920.....J J*	.. ....	.. ....	114	No 17,97	123½	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918.....*A O	.. ....	.. ....	124	No 22,99	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927.....J J*	.. ....	.. ....	99	De 27, 99	..	..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd.g.4s,1943..*J J	78½ Jan 2	75 Jan 9	77	Jan 13	76½	77
Tex.s & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905.....F A*	.. ....	.. ....	116	De 14, 98	..	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912..M S*	.. ....	.. ....	108½	No 17,97	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943.....J J*	102½ Jan 13	101 Jan 2	102½	Jan 13	101½	..
S.P.of Ari.gtd.1st g.6s Mch,1909-10..J J	110¾ Jan 4	110 Jan 2	110	Jan 13	110	111
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s,Ser.A.1905.*A O	.. ....	.. ....	107	No 1, 99	107	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937....M N*	.. ....	.. ....	104	No 24,99	..	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37.....M N	106 Jan 3	104½ Jan 10	105¾	Jan 13	..	..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1941..J J*	95¾ Jan 5	95 Jan 4	95½	Jan 13	95	96
So. Pac of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911..*J J	.. ....	.. ....	113⅞	No 23,98	..	..
Gila V.,G. & N.1st gtd.g.5s,1924.M N*	.. ....	.. ....	103⅜	De 27, 99	100	..
Nor. R. on Cal. 1st 6s, g.tf., 1907.*J J	.. ....	.. ....	98	Au 6, 97	..	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938.....A O*	.. ....	.. ....	106	Au 23,99	..	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994....J J*	107 Jan 2	106 Jan 8	107	Jan 13	106½	107
Do registered.....J J	.. ....	.. ....	98	Oct 21,98	..	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g.4-4½-5s,1996.J J	.. ....	.. ....	108¼	Au 14,99	104⅜	..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938.*M S	108½ Jan 10	108¼ Jan 10	108½	Jan 10	..	..
Ala Central 1st g. 6s, 1918.....J J*	.. ....	.. ....	112¼	Au 17,97	..	..
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1910.....J J*	.. ....	.. ....	113¾	Jne 8, 99	..	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900.....J J*	.. ....	.. ....	103⅜	De 1, 99	..	..
Do divisional g. 5s, 1930.....J J*	.. ....	.. ....	116½	De 15, 99	..	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956.....M N*	115 Jan 13	114 Jan 2	115	Jan 13	..	..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922...*J J	121 Jan 4	120 Jan 2	120	Jan 3	..	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925.....*J J	118 Jan 13	118 Jan 13	118	Jan 13	118	120
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915...*J J	119 Jan 10	118¼ Jan 2	119	Jan 10	117½	118
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909.....M S*	101 Jan 11	101 Jan 11	101	Jan 11	..	..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927.....*A O	.. ....	.. ....	105	De 12, 99	103	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936.....*M N	109 Jan 8	109 Jan 8	109	Jan 8	109	110
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936...*M N	109 Jan 10	108 Jan 4	109	Jan 10	109	110
Do serial, Series D.....A O*	.. ....	.. ....	102	Oct 13,98	..	..
Do serial, Series E.....*A O	.. ....	.. ....	109	Ja 12, 99	..	..
W., O. & W. 1st cur.gtd.4s,1924.*F A	.. ....	.. ....	90	Fe 22, 99	..	..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914...J J*	114½ Jan 10	114½ Jan 10	114½	Jan 10	..	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919...*M N	105 Jan 3	104 Jan 11	104	Jan 11	..	..
Atlantic & Dan. 1st g. 5s, 1950....J J	100 Jan 12	99¾ Jan 10	100	Jan 12	..	..
Ter. Ass. of St. L. 1st 4½s,1939.A O*	.. ....	.. ....	113	Oct 2, 99	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944.....F A*	.. ....	.. ....	113¾	No 3, 99	..	..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930...A O	.. ....	.. ....	103	Oct 27,97	..	..
Tex. & Pac. E. Div. 1st g. 6s,1905.*M S	.. ....	.. ....	107	No 2, 99	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000.....*J D	111¾ Jan 8	111 Jan 3	111¾	Jan 13	111	112
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000.....Mar	.. ....	.. ....	50	Oct 27,99	..	..
Do do Trust certificates.....	.. ....	.. ....	51½	No 20,99	..	..
Third Avenue 1st g. 5s, 1937.....J J*	.. ....	.. ....	127½	De 20, 99	125	..
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935.....J J*	105 Jan 8	105 Jan 8	105	Jan 8	105	..
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935..A O*	.. ....	.. ....	103¼	De 5, 99	104	..
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s,1990.*A O	85 Jan 2	84½ Jan 2	84⅞	Jan 12	..	..
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917.....J J*	78¼ Jan 12	78 Jan 3	78¼	Jan 12	78¼	..
Tol., St.L. & K.C. 1st g.6s,1916.r..*J D	112 Jan 5	110 Jan 2	110	Jan 12	..	118
Tor., Ham. & Buf. 1st g. 4s, 1946..J D	.. ....	.. ....	99	Au 14,99	..	..
Ulster & Del. 1st con.g.5s,1928.*J D	104 Jan 3	103 Jan 3	103	Jan 8	103	104
Union El. (Chi.) 1st g. 5s, 1945.A O	.. ....	.. ....	109½	De 14, 99	..	..
U. P.-R. 1st & ld. gt. g. 4s, 1947....J J*	102⅜ Jan 2	101¾ Jan 10	102½	Jan 13	102½	102⅝
Do registered.....J J*	.. ....	.. ....	103⅜	Oct 9, 99	..	..
Ore. R. & N. 1st 6s, 1909.....J J*	.. ....	.. ....	108	No 8, 99	..	..
Ore. R. & N. con. g. 4s, 1946.....*J D	101¾ Jan 2	100¼ Jan 8	101½	Jan 10	100¼	101⅝
Ore. Short Line R. 1st g.6s,1922.*F A	130 Jan 6	128¾ Jan 2	129	Jan 13	128¾	130
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908....J J*	.. ....	.. ....	121	Jne 18,98	..	..
Do g. 5s, 1926.....J J*	.. ....	.. ....	102	My 24,97

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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Continued from Page 1.

Electric Company of America—Books close.
Federal Steel Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Finance Company of Pennsylvania—Books close.
Green Bay and Western Railroad—Books close.
Harrisburg (Penn.) Traction Company—Dividend payable.
International Paper Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
International Steam Pump Company—Books close.
Madison (Wis.) Gas and Electric Company—Dividend payable.
Ontario Silver Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Philadelphia Company—Dividend payable.
Pressed Steel Car Company—Books close for dividend on common.
Real Estate Trust Company—Dividend payable.
United Traction Company of Pittsburg—Dividend payable.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Net changes for the week of 1 point or more in the more active securities were:

Advances.

Chic. & Alton subs.1	Nat. Tube pf.....1
Flemington 2	Standard Oil.....3
Internat. Pump.....1	

Declines.

Am. Agricul. Chem.1	Havana Com.....1
Am. Bicycle pf....3	National Tube 1
Am. Woolen Goods.1¼	New York Trans...1¼
Am. Wl. Goods pf.1¼	New Amst. Gas....1
Distilling of Am....1	New Amst. Gas pf.1
Distill'g of Am. pf.2½	Trust Co. of Am...2
Electric Boat.....2	Virginia C., I. & C.4
Electric Vehicle....5	

Trading in the market for outside securities during the past week was very dull, except on one or two days. Conditions were not particularly unfavorable, but a general disposition was shown to await developments in Stock Exchange market conditions, and a lifeless curb market resulted. The amount of stock offered for sale was not notably large, but owing to the small demand a number of issues ended the week with substantial net losses, amounting in some cases to as much as 3 points. In each of the various groups of stock there were some issues showing declines of 1 point or more, while the stocks showing increases were found principally among the industrials.

Few stocks were affected by news developments, the general condition being responsible for most of the movements which occurred. Such announcements as were had were generally of a favorable nature and led in some cases to substantial net gains. It was during the middle of the week that most disposition was shown to sell, while on the last two days recoveries were had in a number of stocks that suffered earlier in the week, and in some cases these materially reduced the week's losses. In the general conditions there appears nothing of an alarming character, and the past week's market was merely the result of a general disposition to await further developments in the more important Stock Exchange market. Favorably affected by the bank statement, the market closed fairly strong on Saturday.

A news item of particular interest was the announcement of the intention to cut down the capital of the Electric Axle Company from $25,000,000 to $2,500,000. This was one of the companies formed last year at a time when enormous capitalizations were in vogue, and when stock was issued in many cases to amounts far beyond any intrinsic value of the properties represented. The action of the Electric Axle Company is a move in the opposite direction, which seems of a character likely to be beneficial to the stock as well as satisfactory to those interested in the company. It is said that similar action will probably be taken by other companies formed at about the time the Electric Axle Company was put on the market, and the real capitals of which were far below the nominal capitalizations. The reduction proposed in the capital of the Electric Axle Company puts that stock on an absolute cash basis, as the reduction will bring the amount down to $10 a share, which will have actually been paid into the company's treasury in cash. In this particular case the reduction has been proposed on the ground that it is no longer necessary to maintain a large nominal capital, which was primarily intended to enable the company to take in other concerns should it be found expedient to do so. The second call of $5 on Electric Axle falls due Feb. 15, and in anticipation of this there was some selling of the stock, which forced the price down to 4⅝, but upon the announcement that after this payment the stock will become full paid and non-assessable, with a par value of $10, the price reacted to 5½. It closed at 5⅛ bid, showing a slight net gain for the week. This was the most active of the electric stocks and the strongest. In most of the other issues Saturday's figures showed net declines, amounting in Electric Vehicle common to 5 points, and in New York Transportation to 1¼ points.

Among the copper stocks only Amalgamated Copper was active, and even in this issue trading was much below the average. The price for the stock was somewhat irregular, advancing to 85½ and going off at the close to 84½. The closing bid of 84 showed a net loss of half a point from the previous Saturday's final bid. There was some trading in British Columbia Copper from 10½ down to 10, and this issue closed with a half point loss, at 10 bid. An addition to the copper stocks was had in Superior and Boston Copper. The shares of this company, which are of the par value of $1, were quoted at 1-16 bid, offered at ⅛.

Several of the industrial stocks showed notable strength and ended the week with substantial net gains. Among these were Standard Oil, International Pump, and Cast Iron Pipe. In the latter stock the past week's transactions were practically the first open trading in the issue, though private sales of the stock had been made for some time. This is one of the recently formed companies which have already become dividend payers, but which heretofore have found a very poor market. Opening sales for the week were made in the neighborhood of 6 for the common stock and of 40 for the preferred. There was good demand for both issues, and in each the price was advanced 2 or 3 points. Trading was more active in the preferred, which sold as high as 44 and closed at 43 bid. The final bid for the common stock was 8. Standard Oil sold up to 495 and closed at 491 bid, a net gain of 3 points.

All of the New Amsterdam Gas issues were dull, and in both the common and preferred stocks closing figures showed a net loss of 1 point. Awaiting further developments in local gas matters, no disposition was shown to trade in the curb gas stocks. It continues to be the fairly general opinion that the gas war has been practically settled, and that it will probably not be long before announcement is made of an arrangement of some kind between the several gas companies of this city which will put an end to the struggle which has been carried on for so many months and at such great cost. No intimation seems yet to be had as to what form the settlement will assume, and thus far none of the rumors in regard to details of an arrangement have received confirmation.

On the issue of the stocks of the American Bicycle Company, which up to this week were traded in "when issued," a sharp decline took place in the preferred stock from 45 to 41. This was a decline of over 20 points from the high figure which the stock reached during the first few weeks of trading in the issue. At the close it showed some improvement over the lowest figures, the final bid being 42, a net decline of 3 points.

Bay State Gas was traded in to a larger extent than any other issue, the transactions on Saturday alone amounting to over 8,000 shares. It sold up to 1⅝ and closed with a net gain of an eighth of a point, at 1⅝ bid.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to THE NEW YORK TIMES by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address Financial Editor, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	425	..
American Exchange	185	..
Astor	400	..
Bowery	285	300
Broadway	240	..
Central	175	185
Chase	325	..
Chatham	300	310
Chemical	3800	..
Citizens'	150	..
City, old stock	1900	200
City, new stock	293	310
City, rights	1300	1400
Colonial	240	..
Columbia	190	..
Commerce	260	270
Continental	128	..
Corn Exchange	325	375
East River	130	..
Fifth National	225	..
Fifth Avenue	2600	..
First	3250	..
Fourth	170	..
Fourteenth Street	145	165
Gallatin	400	..
Gansevoort	..	80
Garfield	1500	..
German-American	115	..
German Exchange	235	260
Germania	325	..
Hanover	700	..
Hide & Leather	120	..
Home	120	140
Importers & Traders'	525	550
Irving	172½	..
Leather Mfrs'	225	..
Liberty	310	..
Lincoln	775	..
Manhattan	255	275
Market & Fulton	215	240
Mechanics'	200	205
Mercantile	130	..
Merchants'	165	175
Merchants' Exchange	116	..
Metropolis	425	450
Mount Morris	200	..
National Union	400	..
Nassau	155	..
New Amsterdam	500	..
New York	245	265
New York County	1500	..
Ninth	88	95
Nineteenth Ward	160	..
North America	200	210
Oriental	190	200
Pacific	170	..
Park	..	500
People's	225	..
Phenix	105	..
Plaza	500	..
Produce Exchange	120	130
Republic	195	205

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Atch., T. & S. F. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Feb. 1	Jan. 19	Feb. 3
Ext., C. R. & Northern	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 20	Feb. 1
Ext., C. R. & Northern (extra)	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 20	Feb. 1
Canada Southern	1	Feb. 1	.....	.....
Central R. R. of N. J. (quarter)	1¾	Feb. 1	Jan. 15	Jan. 22
Chatta., Rome & Southern pf.	3	Jan. 17	Jan. 5	Jan. 17
Chicago Great Western pf. A	2½	Jan. 25	.....	.....
Chicago Great Western Deb.	3	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	.....
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific (quarter)	1¾	Feb. 1	Dec. 29	Jan. 4
Chi., St. P., M. & Omaha (annual)	9	Feb. 20	Jan. 31	Feb. 15
C., St. P., M. & O. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Feb. 20	Jan. 31	Feb. 15
Cin., Hamm. & Day. new pf. (quarter)	1¼	Feb. 3	Jan. 27	Feb. 9
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. com.	1½	Mch. 1	.....	.....
C., C., C. & St. L. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 30	Dec. 30	Jan. 26
Colorado & Southern 1st pf.	2	Feb. 14	Jan. 31	Feb. 15
Delaware & Hudson (quarter)	1½	Mch. 15	Feb. 29	Mch. 16
Del., Lack. & Western (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 30	Jan. 3	Jan. 20
Den. & Rio Grande pf. (semi-annual)	2	Jan. 15	Jan. 6	Jan. 17
Fitchburg pf.	2	Jan. 15	.....	.....
Georgia R. R. & Banking (quarter)	9⅞	Jan. 15	Dec. 30	Jan. 15
Great Northern pf.	1½	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 15
Green Bay & Western	2½	Feb. 1	Jan. 20	Feb. 2
Hunt. & B'd Top Mt. R. R. & C. pf.	3½	Jan. 25	Jan. 15	Jan. 25
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern	6½	Jan. 29	.....	.....
Louisville & Nashville	2	Feb. 10	Jan. 26	Feb. 10
Michigan Central	2	Jan. 29	.....	.....
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	2½	Jan. 15	Dec. 30	Jan. 16
Mine Hill & Schuylkill Haven	2½	Jan. 15	.....	.....
New York Central (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 15	.....	.....
Northern Central	4	Jan. 15	.....	.....
Northern Pacific	1	Feb. 5	Jan. 11	Jan. 23
Northern Pacific (extra)	1	Feb. 5	Jan. 11	Jan. 23
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	Mch. 5	Feb. 7	Feb. 17
Portland & Rochester	3	Jan. 15	.....	.....
Rio Grande West. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Feb. 1	.....	.....
St. Jo. & Grand Island 1st pf.	2	Jan. 31	Jan. 15	Feb. 1

STREET RAILWAYS.

Brooklyn City (quarter)	2½	Jan. 15	Jan. 11	Jan. 16
Chicago Union Trac. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 20	.....	.....
Consolidated Trac., N. J., (annual)	2	Jan. 15	Dec. 30	Jan. 15
Harrisburg (Penn.) Traction	1½	Feb. 1	Jan. 20	Feb. 1
Met. Street Ry., N. Y., (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 15	Dec. 28	Jan. 16
New Eng. St., N. Haven, (quarter)	¾	Jan. 15	Jan. 10	Jan. 16
United Traction (Pittsburg) pf.	2½	Jan. 20	Jan. 15	Jan. 21
Winchester Ave., N. H., (quarter)	2	Jan. 15	Jan. 10	Jan. 16

BANK STOCK.

Twelfth Ward	3	Jan. 15	Jan. 2	Jan. 15

TRUST COMPANIES.

N. Y. Security & Trust	5	Feb. 1	Jan. 26	Feb. 1
Real Estate Trust (semi-annual)	4	Jan. 20	Dec. 22	Jan. 2

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Home	5	On demand.	
United States	4	On demand.	

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Am. Iron & Steel	50c	Jan. 25	.....	.....
Amalgamated Copper (quarter)	1½	Jan. 22	Dec. 28	Jan. 22
Amalgamated Copper (extra)	1½	Jan. 22	Dec. 28	Jan. 22
American Bell Telephone (quarter)	3	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
American Bell Telephone (extra)	1½	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Am. Car & Foundry pf.	1¾	Feb. 1	Jan. 10	Feb. 3
American Cement	2	Jan. 15	Jan. 10	Jan. 16
American Cement (extra)	1	Jan. 15	Jan. 10	Jan. 16
American Ice pf. (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 15	Jan. 2	Jan. 16
Am. Pneumatic Service pf. (quarter)	75c	Jan. 20	Jan. 9	Jan. 20
Am. Shipbuilding pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 15	Jan. 5	Jan. 16
Am. Steel Hoop pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 31	Jan. 20	Feb. 1
Am. Tin Plate pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 31	Jan. 22	Feb. 1
American Tobacco (quarter)	1½	Feb. 1	Jan. 15	Feb. 2
American Tobacco pf. (quarter)	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 15	Feb. 2
Am. Type Founders	1	Jan. 15	Jan. 10	.....
American Woolen pf.	1¾	Jan. 15	Jan. 4	Jan. 16
Audit Company of New York	10	Jan. 15	Jan. 15	Jan. 22
Audit Company of New York pf.	8	Jan. 15	Jan. 15	Jan. 22
Boston El. Light (quarter)	2	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Cambria Steel (quarter)	50c	Feb. 15	Jan. 31	.....
Cambria Steel (extra)	$1.50	To pay installment on stock.		
Claflin, H. R., Co. com. (quarter)	2	Jan. 15	Jan. 12	Jan. 16
Columbus (Ohio) Gas Light & Heat	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 10	Feb. 2
Consol. Zinc & Lead pf. (quarter)	2	Jan. 15	Jan. 8	Jan. 16
Diamond State Steel	4	Jan. 22	Jan. 12	Jan. 23
Ed. El. Ill. of Boston (quarter)	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 16	Feb. 2
Electric Company of America	50c	Jan. 30	Jan. 20	Feb. 1
Emp. S.-Idaho M. & D. (monthly)	3	Jan. 15	Dec. 30	Dec. 15
Federal Steel com.	1¼	Jan. 20	Holders of record	Jan. 6
Federal Steel pf.	3	Jan. 20	Dec. 20	Jan. 6
Finance Co., Penn., 2d pf. (quarter)	$1	Feb. 1	Jan. 20	Feb. 1
Flat Top Coal Land Association	½	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 12
Flat Top Coal Land Ass'n (extra)	½	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 12
Flat Top Coal Land Ass'n pf.	1	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 12
General Electric (quarter)	1½	Jan. 15	.....	.....
General Electric pf.	$3.50	Jan. 31	Jan. 15	Jan. 31
Harrison Bros. & Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Feb. 1	Jan. 22	Feb. 3
Havana Commercial pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 15	Dec. 30	Jan. 15
Henderson Bridge	2½	Feb. 1	Jan. 22	Feb. 2
Homestake Mining (monthly)	25c	Jan. 25	.....	.....
Homestake Mining (extra)	25c	Jan. 25	.....	.....
International Paper pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 20	Dec. 15	Jan. 2
Inter. Buttonhole Sew. Machine	1	Jan. 15	.....	.....
International S. Pump pf. (quarter)	1½	Feb. 1	Jan. 20	Feb. 2
Louisville (Ky.) Gas	2½	.....	Holders of record	Jan. 1
Madison (Wis.) Gas & Elec.	2½	Jan. 20	Jan. 10	Jan. 21
Mexican Telegraph (quarter)	2½	Jan. 15	Dec. 30	Jan. 16
National Biscuit (quarter)	1	Jan. 15	Jan. 6	Jan. 6
National Carbon pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 15	Dec. 30	Jan. 16
Nat. Gram-o-phone (monthly)	1·	Jan. 16	Jan. 5	Jan. 16
National Salt pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 24	Jan. 10	Jan. 24
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone (quarter)	1½	Jan. 15	Jan. 5	Jan. 16
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone (extra)	1	Jan. 15	Jan. 5	Jan. 16
New Orleans Gas Light	2½	Jan. 15	.....	.....
New York Air Brake (quarter)	2	Jan. 15	Jan. 5	Jan. 16
N. Y. & Penn. Tel. & Tel. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 15	.....	.....
Ontario Silver Mining (quarter)	30c	Jan. 20	Jan. 11	Jan. 20
Pacific Coast (quarter)	1	Feb. 1	Jan. 10	Feb. 1
Pacific Coast 1st pf. (quarter)	1¼	Feb. 1	Jan. 10	Feb. 1
Pacific Coast 2d pf. (quarter)	1	Feb. 1	Jan. 10	Feb. 1
Pennsylvania Steel pf.	1¾	Jan. 15	.....	.....
Philadelphia Co. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 20	Jan. 10	Jan. 20
Pittsburg Coal pf.	1¾	Jan. 25	Jan. 15	Jan. 26
Pressed Steel Car com. (quarter)	1½	Feb. 9	Jan. 20	Feb. 9
Pressed Steel Car pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 15	Dec. 14	Jan. 15
Procter & Gamble pf. (quarter)	2	Jan. 15	.....	.....
Reece Buttonhole Mach. (quarter)	3	Jan. 15	Jan. 4	Jan. 16
R. I. Perkins H. S. pf. (quarter)	1	Jan. 15	Jan. 1	Jan. 15
Stetson, J. B., (annual)	12	Jan. 15	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
Stetson, J. B., pf. (semi-annual)	4	Jan. 15	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
Street's West Stable Car Line	50c	Jan. 25	.....	.....
Torrington Co. com., Class A	4	Feb. 1	Jan. 18	Feb. 1
United Fruit (quarter)	2½	Jan. 15	.....	.....
United Gas Improvement (quarter)	2	Jan. 15	.....	.....
United Shoe Machinery	2	Jan. 15	Dec. 19	Jan. 2
United Shoe Machinery pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 15	Dec. 19	Jan. 2
United States Rubber	1	Jan. 31	Jan. 15	Feb. 1
United States Rubber pf. (quarter)	2	Jan. 31	Jan. 15	Feb. 1
Va-Carolina Chem. pf. (quarter)	2	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Wells, Fargo & Co.	3	Jan. 15	Dec. 30	Jan. 16
Western Union Telegraph (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 15	Dec. 20	Jan. 2

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
American Tin Plate Company	Dec. 15	Jan. 16	Jan. 16	Annual
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	Jan. 16	Jan. 27	Jan. 26	Annual
Chatta., Rome & Southern	.....	.....	Jan. 16	Annual
Chicago Junction Railways & Union Stock Yards	Jan. 18	Feb. 9	Feb. 8	Annual
Consolidated Gas	.....	.....	Jan. 22	Annual
Diamond Match	Jan. 27	Feb. 8	Feb. 7	Annual
Fifth Avenue Trust Co.	.....	.....	Jan. 17	Annual
Fort Wayne & Jackson R. R.	Jan. 11	Jan. 27	Jan. 25	Annual
Laclede Gas Light Co., St. Louis	.....	.....	Jan. 15	Annual
Laclede Gas Co.	Dec. 24	Jan. 24	Jan. 22	Special
Leeds & Catlin Co.	.....	.....	Jan. 16	Special
Maryland Coal Company	Jan. 22	Feb. 7	Feb. 6	Annual
National Starch Mfg. Co.	Jan. 17	Feb. 13	Feb. 7	Annual

Banks—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Riverside	210	..
Seaboard	275	..
Second	550	..
Seventh	160	..
Shoe & Leather	100	106
State of New York	128	..
Twelfth Ward	120	135
Union Square	210	..
Western National	325	..
West Side	375	..
Yorkville	210	..

Trust Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic	190	..
Bankers'	200	204
Brooklyn	400	..
Central	2100	..
Central Realty Bond and Trust	250	..
Continental	365	..
City	405	405
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1350	..
Fifth Avenue	400	..
Franklin	300	..

Trust Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Guaranty	650	..
Hamilton	270	..
International B. & T.	135	..
Kings County	350	..
Knickerbocker	375	..
Manhattan	350	400
Manufacturers'	325	..
Mercantile	800	..
Metropolitan	425	450
Morton	400	450
Nassau	175	200
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1250	..
N. Y. Security & Trust	650	..
North American	..	150
Produce Exchange	125	140
Real Estate	500	..
State	390	410
Title Guaranty & T.	300	..
Trust Company of America	190	201
Union	1375	1425
U. S. Mortgage Trust	500	..
United States	1575	..
Washington Trust	305	..
Williamsburg	200	210

1900

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn Ferry	27	30
Brooklyn Ferry bonds	90	93
N. Y. & Hoboken F.	65	68
N. Y. & Hoboken F. con. 5s	93	94
Tenth & Twenty-third Street	80	90
Tenth & Twenty-third St. bds.	105½	107
Union Ferry	39	40
Union Ferry bonds	100½	101

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	110	120
Commonwealth	100	108
Continental	525	..
Eagle	230	240
Empire City	80	90
German-American	..	510
Germania	280	300
Globe & Rutgers	..	100
Greenwich	170	180
Hamilton	105	110
Hanover	130	170
Home	..	230
Kings County	150	..
Nassau, Brooklyn	150	..
New York	90	100
Niagara	165	..
North River	145	150
Pacific	140	150
Peter Cooper	110	120
Phenix, Brooklyn	..	185
Stuyvesapt	80	..
United States	120	125
Westchester	300	..
Williamsburg City	420	..

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	113	115
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	106	108
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	99	101
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	35	40
Bleecker St. & F.F'y extend 4s	100	100½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	240
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	100	102
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	115	117
Brooklyn City Railroad	234	236
Brooklyn City & New. 1st	114	116
Brooklyn El. bonds	103	103½
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	100	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	112	115
Central Crosstown	270	300
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	125	130
Central Park, N. & E. River	108	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	108
Christopher & Tenth Street	170	172
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	104	106
Coney Island & Brook. stock	325	330
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 5s	100	102
Consolidated Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf.	83	86
D. D., E. B. & B. stock	125	150
D. D., E. B. & B. 5s	115	117
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 p. c. scrip.	100	102
Eighth Avenue Railroad	375	400
Eighth Ave. 6 per cent. scrip.	108	111
42d St. & Grand St.	390	410
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av.	68	75
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	88	92
Kings County El. 4s, (new)	84	86
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn)	109	112
Nassau Electric 4s	88	92
New Orleans Trac. com.	27½	29
New Orleans Trac. pf.	100	102
Ninth Avenue	195	205
North Jersey Street Ry.	29	31
North Jersey Street Ry. 4s	86	89
North Shore Traction com.	15	16
North Shore Traction pf.	85	87
Orange & Passaic Val. bonds	103	104
Rochester Railway	15	17
Rochester Railway con. 5s	106½	108
Second Avenue stock	200	201
Second Ave 1st m. 5s	107	108
Second Avenue consol. 5s	114	116½
Sixth Avenue stock	200	210
Southern Boulevard 5s, 1945	111	114
South Ferry 1st 5s	106	108
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Twenty-third Street	395	410
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	106	108
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1900	113	115
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
United Traction, Providence	108	111
United Trac., Prov., bonds	113	114
Westchester Electric 5s, 1943	109	111
Worcester Traction common	31½	32½
Worcester Traction pf.	105	106½

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	100	102
Amalgamated Copper	84	84½
Am. Agricultural Chem.	30	33
Am. Agricultural Chem. pf.	76	79
American Air Power	35	50
American Bank Note	47	50
American Bicycle	15	19
American Bicycle pf.	42	50
American Bicycle bonds	92	93
American Press Association	75	85
American Type Founders	51	53
American Woolen Goods	23¾	24½
American Woolen Goods pf.	78½	79½
Arizona Lead	10	10½
Asphalt of America	12¾	13¼
Barney & Smith Car	10	13½
Barney & Smith Car pf.	90	95
Barney & Smith Car bonds	103	106
British Columbia Copper	10	11
Central & South American Tel.	105	107
Central Fireworks	12	15
Central Fireworks pf.	52	57
Chesebrough Mfg.	345	360
Chicago & Alton subscrips.	104	106
Chicago & Alton 3s (new)	93	96
Consolidated Fireworks	10	..
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	70	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire	7	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	30	35
Cramps' Ship & Engine Bldg.	80	83
Distilling Co. of America	7	7⅛
Distilling Co. of America pf.	25	27
Electric Axle Light & Power	5⅛	5⅝
Electric Boat	22	23
Electric Boat pf.	35	40
Electric Vehicle	..	65
Electric Vehicle pf.	..	95
Electro-Pneumatic	1	1⅞
Flemington Coal & Coke	22	24
General Chemical	59	65
General Chemical pf.	97	100
Havana Commercial	17½	19
Havana Commercial pf.	58½	60
Hecker-Jones-Jewell 6s, 1922	75	85
Hudson River Telephone	116	119
Illinois Transportation	2⅞	3¼
International Pump	16	17
International Pump pf.	63½	64
Lorillard pf	..	110
Markeen Copper	6	7
Mergenthaler Linotype	200	205
National Gramophone	59	63
National Salt	46½	48
National Salt pf.	78	80½
National Tube	43	44
National Tube pf.	92	93
New England Transportation	6¼	7
New York Transportation	10½	11¼

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1900 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Jan 13 Bid.	Closing Jan 13 Asked	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1900 Highest.		Range in 1900 Lowest.		Last Sale		
105	..	**Albany & Sus.**	$3,500,000	Jan.,	1900	3½	..	..	..	..	*210	Oct. 13, 1899
..	..	American Bank Note	..	Sept. 29,	1899	$1	..	..	..	..	*43	Mar. 5, 1898
140	155	American Coal	1,500,000	Sept. 1,	1899	4	..	..	..	..	145	Dec. 27, 1899
2	4	American Spirits Mfg.	27,861,300	..		..	..	..	..	..	3	Dec. 20, 1899
..	..	American Spirits Mfg. pf.	3,984,300	..		..	..	..	..	..	*24	Oct. 10, 1899
16	19	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	..		..	..	..	..	..	*17	Dec. 15, 1899
41	45	Ann Arbor pf.	4,000,000	..		..	41	Jan. 3	41	Jan. 3	41	Jan. 3, 1900
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sept. 6,	1899	3	..	..	..	..	*121	Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,685,000	Jan.,	1900	1	..	..	..	..	100	Oct. 31, 1898
105	..	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	1,426,000	Jan.,	1900	2	..	..	..	..	106½	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	B'lyn Wharf & W. pf., Series B.	5,000,000	..		..	..	..	..	..	21	Feb. 15, 1899
90	98	Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf.	6,000,000	Aug. 15,	1899	1	..	..	..	..	103	Dec. 29, 1899
90	94	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Jan. 1,	1900	¾	..	..	..	..	93	Dec. 8, 1899
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	..		..	..	..	..	..	20¾	Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	Chicago & Alton	18,784,000	Dec. 27,	1899	3	..	..	..	..	171	Apr. 5, 1899
..	..	Chicago & Alton pf.	3,479,300	Dec. 27,	1899	2¼	..	..	..	..	*195½	Feb. 15, 1899
82	90	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,800	Jan. 2,	1900	2	91	Jan. 6	91	Jan. 6	91	Jan. 6, 1900
115	124	Chicago & Eastern Ill. pf.	5,830,700	Jan. 2,	1900	1½	124	Jan. 5	124	Jan. 5	124	Jan. 5, 1900
..	..	Chicago & Northwest. pf.	22,386,800	Jan. 5,	1900	1¾	198½	Jan. 5	198	Jan. 4	198	Jan. 5, 1900
115	120	Chi., St. P., M. & Omaha	21,403,200	Feb. 20,	1899	3½	120	Jan. 4	120	Jan. 4	120	Jan. 4, 1900
170	180	Chi., St. P., Minn. & O. pf.	12,646,800	Aug. 21,	1899	3½	..	..	..	..	173	Dec. 8, 1899
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	Jan. 2,	1900	4	..	..	..	..	102½	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	6,500,000	Jan. 2,	1900	1½	..	..	..	..	120	June 4, 1898
186½	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,700	Dec. 1,	1899	1¾	..	..	..	..	*188¾	Oct. 25, 1899
2½	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf.	500,000	..		..	..	..	..	..	2½	Dec. 2, 1899
..	..	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf.	330,700	..		..	..	..	..	..	30	June 9, 1899
180	200	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	Jan. 2,	1900	2¾	..	..	..	..	193	Nov. 21, 1899
50	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb.,	1899	2	..	..	..	..	*50	Dec. 11, 1899
95	..	**Des Moines & Ft. D.** pf.	763,000	Aug. 1,	1899	7	..	..	..	..	110	June 20, 1899
..	..	Detroit City Gas	2,944,300	Nov. 15,	1899	2½	..	..	..	..	97½	Dec. 26, 1899
12¾	13¾	Dul., South Shore & At. pf.	10,000,000	..		..	14⅞	Jan. 3	14	Jan. 5	14	Jan. 5, 1900
375	390	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	Jan.,	1900	3⅜	..	..	..	..	*362½	Oct. 3, 1898
85	90	Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	1,284,000	Oct. 16,	1899	2½	*88	Jan. 5	*88	Jan. 5	*88	Jan. 5, 1900
..	..	**Ft. W. & Denver City**	2,555,000	Mar. 15,	1898	2	..	..	..	..	*16	Nov. 16, 1898
..	..	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100	..		..	..	..	..	..	21½	Oct. 21, 1899
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel.**	5,000,000	Jan.,	1900	1½	..	..	..	..	*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 15,	1899	1½	..	..	..	..	*45	Nov. 3, 1899
..	..	**H. B. Claflin** 1st pf.	2,600,300	Nov. 1,	1899	1¼	..	..	..	..	*101	June 6, 1899
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,600	Nov. 1,	1899	1½	..	..	..	..	*100	Feb. 28, 1899
..	..	Harlem	8,638,650	Jan. 2,	1900	4	..	..	..	..	*290	Apr. 12, 1899
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	..		..	..	..	..	..	*103	May 20, 1899
65	67	Homestake Mining	21,000,000	Dec. 26, '99,		50c.	..	..	..	..	*74	Dec. 20, 1899
97	100	**Illinois Central** leased line	10,000,000	Jan.,	1900	2	..	..	..	..	*103½	Dec. 4, 1899
3	4	**Keokuk & Des Moines**	2,600,000	..		..	..	..	..	..	3¾	Dec. 22, 1899
15	17	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	1,524,800	Apr. 15,	1899	½	..	..	..	..	17½	Dec. 8, 1899
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1,	1900	1	..	..	..	..	*32	Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke	2,500,000	..		..	..	..	..	..	7½	Nov. 9, 1899
64	72	Knickerbocker Ice (Chi.) pf.	3,000,000	Jan. 1,	1900	3	..	..	..	..	*67½	Dec. 11, 1899
197	210	**Lake Shore**	49,466,500	July 28,	1899	3½	*200	Jan. 6	*197	Jan. 6	*200	Jan. 6, 1900
6	10	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	..		..	..	..	..	..	8	Dec. 19, 1899
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Dec. 30,	1899	5	..	..	..	..	*152	May 31, 1899
15	17	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	14,000,000	..		..	17½	Jan. 3	15	Jan. 2	15¼	Jan. 6, 1900
55	60	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	7,000,000	..		..	..	..	..	..	53	Dec. 21, 1899
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. L.**	10,000,000	Nov. 1,	1898	1	..	..	..	..	*62	Dec. 15, 1899
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	..		..	..	..	..	..	3½	June 9, 1899
5	..	National Starch Mfg.	5,000,000	..		..	..	..	..	..	8½	Nov. 15, 1899
60	..	Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st pf.	3,000,000	May 1,	1898	2	..	..	..	..	63	Nov. 9, 1899
15	..	National Starch 2d pf.	2,500,000	Oct.,	1896	6	..	..	..	..	25	Nov. 15, 1899
35	40	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Oct. 2,	1899	2	..	..	..	..	36	Oct. 27, 1899
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	Jan. 15,	1900	2½	..	..	..	..	*124	Jan. 28, 1897
80	90	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf.	5,000,000	Mar.,	1898	2	81	Jan. 3	81	Jan. 3	81	Jan. 3, 1900
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	Jan. 10,	1900	1	..	..	..	..	*350	Nov. 16, 1897
130	135	N. Y., Lack. & West.	10,000,000	Jan.,	1900	1¼	..	..	..	..	132½	Dec. 8, 1899
213	217	N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	52,306,600	Dec. 30,	1899	2	213	Jan. 2	213	Jan. 2	213	Jan. 2, 1900
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Jan. 10,	1900	1	..	..	..	..	88¾	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,900	..		..	..	..	..	..	*7	Nov. 6, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation	17,763,700	July 2,	1898	1	..	..	..	..	*45	Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf.	2,489,800	Jan. 2,	1900	2	..	..	..	..	75½	Oct. 7, 1899
..	..	**Panama**	7,000,000	Jan. 3,	1899	2	..	..	..	..	*95	Sept. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf.	5,000,000	Dec.,	1899	1¾	..	..	..	..	*110	June 28, 1899
580	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Nov. 1,	1899	4	..	..	..	..	*375	June 17, 1899
5½	7½	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	..		..	5¾	Jan. 5	5¾	Jan. 5	5¾	Jan. 5, 1900
..	..	Philadelphia Company	7,500,000	Sept. 1,	1899	2½	..	..	..	..	85	Aug. 7, 1899
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Jan. 2,	1900	2	..	..	..	..	*117	May 16, 1899
186	..	Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago	19,714,200	Jan. 1,	1900	1¾	..	..	..	..	*184	Dec. 23, 1899
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	Jan.,	1900	3	..	..	..	..	*137	Mar. 3, 1899
2	2½	**Quicksilver**	5,706,760	..		..	..	..	..	..	2	Dec. 27, 1899
9	10⅞	Quicksilver pf.	4,201,300	May 15,	1899	½	10	Jan. 4	10	Jan. 4	10	Jan. 4, 1900
190	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	Jan. 1,	1900	4	..	..	..	..	*200¼	Dec. 11, 1899
36½	40	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	Sept. 5,	1899	1	..	..	..	..	43	Dec. 13, 1899
139	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	10,000,000	Nov. 15,	1899	1¼	..	..	..	..	*134	Dec. 5, 1899
6	6½	**St. J. & Grand Island**	4,600,000	..		..	6½	Jan. 4	6½	Jan. 4	6½	Jan. 4, 1900
15½	17	St. J. & Grand Island 2d pf.	3,500,000	..		..	..	..	..	..	15	Dec. 23, 1899
100	104	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	4,099,600	Sept.,	1899	3½	..	..	..	..	*104	Dec. 26, 1899
58½	59½	Silver Bullion certificates	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	58⅝	Dec. 22, 1899
200	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan. 1,	1900	3½	..	..	..	..	*200	Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	June 3,	1899	1	..	..	..	..	*147	Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf.	3,721,100	June 30,	1899	3	..	..	..	..	*144½	Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	559,525	Jan.,	1900	2½	..	..	..	..	100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Tenn. Coal & Iron** pf.	1,000,000	July 15,	1893	1	*157	Jan. 6	*155	Jan. 5	*157	Jan. 6, 1900
..	..	Texas Central	2,049,400	..		..	..	..	..	..	10	July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	Jan. 16,	1899	4	..	..	..	..	*40½	Feb. 5, 1897
20	25	Tol. & Ohio Centr'l	6,500,000	Nov. 15,	1893	1	..	..	..	..	24	Nov. 20, 1899
40	50	Tol. & Ohio Central pf.	3,705,000	July 25,	1896	1¼	..	..	..	..	45	Dec. 2, 1899
..	..	Tol., St. L. & Kansas City pf.	5,805,000	..		..	..	..	..	..	5	Nov. 14, 1899
63	66	Twin City Rapid Transit	13,010,000	Aug. 15,	1899	1	67	Jan. 4	66	Jan. 3	66½	Jan. 3, 1900
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	Jan. 2,	1900	½	..	..	..	..	64	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	Oct. 10,	1899	2½	..	..	..	..	*215½	Mar. 15, 1897
45	48	United States Express	10,000,000	Nov. 15,	1899	1½	47⅝	Jan. 3	47¼	Jan. 3	47⅝	Jan. 3, 1900
..	20	U. S. Flour Milling	3,000,000	..		..	..	..	..	..	*12	Nov. 21, 1899
12	35	U. S. Flour Milling pf.	5,000,000	..		..	..	..	..	..	12	Dec. 20, 1899
160	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Sept. 1,	1899	3½	..	..	..	..	165	Oct. 20, 1897
186	195	**Wagner Palace Car**	19,730,500	Jan. 4, 1900		66 2-3c	185	Jan. 2	185	Jan. 2	185	Jan. 2, 1900
..	..	Warren Railroad	1,800,000	Jan.,	1900	3½	..	..	..	..	*174	Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	Nov. 15,	1899	1½	..	..	..	..	120	Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg.	8,813,096	..		..	..	..	..	..	*68	Sept. 23, 1898
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20,	1899	3	..	..	..	..	*08	Mar. 15, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. All stocks in this table par $100 except Beech Creek, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Detroit City Gas, Evansville and Terre Haute preferred, Harlem, Morris and Essex, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, Pennsylvania Coal, Warren Railroad, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia Company, and Kingston and Pembroke, the par of each of which is $50. New Central Coal is $20 par, American Coal $25 par, and Southern and Atlantic Telegraph $25 par.

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	165	180
Otis Elevator	20	25
Otis Elevator pf.	80	89
Pitts., Bess. & L. E.	20½	21
Procter & Gamble	395	405
Procter & Gamble pf.	190	200
Royal Baking Powder pf.	94	95½
Rubber Goods	28	28½
Rubber Goods pf.	79¼	80
Singer Manufacturing	650	..
Sloss Sheffield	30	32
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	69	70½
Standard Coupler	38	41
Standard Oil	491	493
Storage Power	13½	14
Superior & Boston Copper	1-16	⅛
Swift & Co.	100	101
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	106	108
Tennessee Copper	13¾	15
Texas Pacific Coal	70	..
Texas Pacific Coal 6s, 1908	107	..
Union Typewriter	24	27
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110	113
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	120	122
United Shoe Machinery	32	33
United Shoe Machinery pf.	24	24½
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	..	¼
Virginia Coal, Iron & C.	24	28
Virginia C., I. & C. 5s, 1949	62	65
Westinghouse Air Brake	300	410
Worthington Pump pf.	88½	100

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State	1⅝	1⅞
Buffalo City	4	6½
Buffalo City 6s, 1947	72	75
Central Union 5s, 1927	101	106
Consumers' Gas (J. C.) bonds	104	106

Gas Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Denver Gas	39	41¼
Denver Gas 5s, 1949	102	104
Fort Wayne	38	45
Fort Wayne bonds	60	65
Grand Rapids	98	100
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	103	105
Ind. Natural & Ill.	40	45
Ind. Natural & Ill. bonds	60	65
Indianapolis	100	105
Indianapolis 1st 6s, 1920	103	105
Lafayette	38	45
Lafayette bonds	60	65
Logansport & Wabash Val.	38	45
Logansport & Wab. Val. bonds	60	65
Madison (Wis.)	77	80
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s, 1926	107	109
Mutual	300	305
New Amsterdam	22½	23½
New Amsterdam pf.	46	48
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	95	98
N. E. Gas & Coke	22	24
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s, 1937	74	75
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	108	111
N. Y. & E. R. con. 5s, 1945	106	109
Ohio & Indiana	38	45
Ohio & Indiana bonds	60	65
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	43
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	94	96
St. Paul (Minn.)	52	56
Standard (New York)	96	..
Standard pf.	125	..
Standard 1st 5s, 1930	115	117
Syracuse	5	15
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	85	90
Western (Milwaukee)	102	105
Western col. tr. 1st 5s, 1933	102	105

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call during the week loaned at 3@6 per cent., closing on Saturday at 4 per cent.

Time money, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty days to four months and 5½@6 per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½@6 per cent. for choice single names, and 6½@7½ per cent. for others.

The Bank of England gained £1,231,735 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 38.53, became 39.47 per cent. The rate of discount was reduced from 6 to 5 per cent. The Bank of France gained 12,975,000f gold and lost 2,750,000f silver.

Foreign exchange market weak. Posted rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.83 for sixty days, $4.86⅝@$4.86¾ for demand, and $4.87⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.82¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20⅝ less 1-16 @5.21¼ for long and 5.17½ for short; reichsmarks at 94¼ and 95; guilders at 40 and 40⅝.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—40c premium. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 10c premium; over counter, 60c premium. St. Louis—50c discount.

JAN

1900

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
NEW AVE. AND 23RD ST., N. Y.

CAPITAL $500,000 | SURPLUS $54,000 | DEPOSITS $100,000

Vice-President A. NEWBOLD MORRIS. | Cashier W. McMASTER MILLS. | Cashier CHARLES W. PARSON.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR, A. BELMONT, AUGUST BELMONT, JOHN E. BORNE, ADDISON CAMMACK, RICHARD DELAFIELD, STUYVESANT FISH, N. B. HOLLINS, JOSEPH LAROCQUE, HENRY MARQUAND, W. McMASTER MILLS, A. NEWBOLD MORRIS, HERMANN OELRICHS, JOSEPH PARK, EDWARD B. POOR, F. R. POOR, JOHN L. RIKER, CHARLES SCRIBNER, WILLIAM H. TILLINGHAST, GEORGE FREDERICK VIETOR, HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY.

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Negotiate Security Issues of Railroad, Street Railway, Gas, Electric, and other Companies, and transact a General Banking Business.
Investment Securities.
Private wire connection to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Atlantic City.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.
H. F. Bachman & Co., Philadelphia.

DOUGLAS & JONES,
Members New York Stock Exchange.
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad St., New York City.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE AND CARRIED ON MARGIN
Daily Market Letter on Application.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 13th day of January, 1900:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.			
Gold coin	$253,055,840.54		
Gold bullion	145,702,997.00		
		$399,058,847.44	
Outstanding gold certificates	$192,006,619.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	20,910,256.00		
		171,096,363.00	*$228,562,484.44
Standard silver dollars		$406,966,152.00	
Outstanding silver certificates	$402,740,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	8,574,251.00		
		394,166,253.00	
			12,790,899.00
Silver bullion		.....	94,768.54
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$7,820,362.00		
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	80,330,918.00		
		$88,151,280.00	
Less outstanding Treasury notes		88,151,280.00	
United States notes		$31,160,052.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	$13,430,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	440,000.00		
		12,990,000.00	
			18,170,052.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$1,600,726.00		
National bank notes	5,214,562.94		
Fractional silver coin	3,782,708.77		
Fractional currency	71.19		
Minor coin	448,977.07		
Deposits in National banks	95,141,690.31		
Bonds and interest paid	1,370,975.72		
		$107,565,792.00	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$8,928,203.04		
Outstanding checks and drafts	8,215,590.81		
Disbursing officers' balances	56,443,032.54		
Post Office Department account	6,817,960.34		
Miscellaneous items	3,227,005.60		
		83,631,027.33	
			23,933,864.67
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$283,561,068.65

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$1,022,095.16	$8,880,039.83	$122,770,510.37
Internal revenue	1,132,379.71	10,098,696.39	162,390,922.14
Miscellaneous	63,206.54	943,232.51	19,545,031.07
Total receipts	$2,217,781.41	$19,921,968.73	$304,715,463.58
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	245,000.00	5,825,000.00	59,084,456.04
War	610,000.00	4,335,000.00	84,117,432.38
Navy	590,000.00	2,815,000.00	30,823,610.29
Indians	10,000.00	370,000.00	5,344,223.53
Pensions	300,000.00	6,950,000.00	78,880,576.78
Interest	.....	.....	25,811,261.01
Total expenditures	$1,755,000.00	$20,295,000.00	$284,061,560.03
Excess of receipts over expenditures	462,781.41	†373,031.27	20,653,903.55
Receipts last year—			
Customs	589,111.36	7,308,769.67	103,354,609.00
Internal revenue	641,614.36	8,063,985.93	146,458,065.59
Receipts from all sources last year	1,254,449.47	16,453,381.79	262,415,271.67
Expenditures last year	1,914,000.00	22,511,000.00	352,192,311.78
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	45,000.00	1,767,510.00	8,975,925.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	101,790.00	768,327.50	7,494,906.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$543,524,983.00	$102,577,397.00	$646,402,260.00
This fiscal year	8,070,247.00	3,367,705.00	11,437,952.00
This month	1,449,793.00	886,426.00	2,336,219.00
This day	322,954.00	152,528.00	475,482.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882. †Excess of expenditures over receipts.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Jan. 14.—The market last week was fairly good. Yarns sold more freely to the home trade, and there were fair bookings for China and Japan. Prices on coarse counts were unchanged. Spinners are now well engaged forward. Cloth is strongly held, and there is considerable speculative purchasing by Calcutta, China, and Japan, while much more is being refused for better limits. Western India is not entirely idle, in spite of the famine, and South America has placed moderate orders. China has bought ten-pound shirtings for delivery up to September. The Straits, Java, and Korea are all doing something. The Levant is less brilliant, but Egypt has been buying fancies and neglected staples. The home trade took specialties, and mercerized goods were heavily engaged.

Rouen reports a good demand, with strong prices and a rising tendency. Mulhouse is quiet, but rising. Germany and Austria are well sold, prices following cotton up smartly.

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, Jan. 14.—The Bank of Spain's report for the week shows the following: Gold in hand, no change; silver in hand, increase, 1,813,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, increase, 2,396,000 pesetas.

Municipal Bonds
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Also First Mortgage Bonds of Established Railways.
APPRAISEMENTS MADE OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED FOR THE PURCHASE, SALE OR EXCHANGE OF ABOVE SECURITIES.
LISTS ON APPLICATION.
N. W. Harris & Co., Bankers.
NEW YORK, CHICAGO, BOSTON.
31 Nassau St., (Bank of Commerce Bldg.,) N. Y.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS,
27 & 29 PINE ST., NEW YORK.
Transact a general banking business; act as fiscal agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies.
Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members of New York Stock Exchange.
BRANCH OFFICE: 67 STATE ST., ALBANY

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS.
NASSAU AND PINE STREETS, NEW YORK CITY.
13 CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON.
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.
Deposits Received and Interest Allowed on Balances
Subject to draft at sight.

The Corn Exchange Bank,
William and Beaver Sts., New York.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President.
Capital and Surplus . . $3,000,000.00
Deposits 20,000,000.00
BRANCHES:
Broadway Branch, Broadway & Spring St. Hudson River Bank, 724 St. & Columbus Ave.
Astor Place Bank, Astor Place. Queens County Bank, Borough of Queens.

FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Capital . . $1,500,000
Surplus . . 1,500,000
Deposits . 28,000,000

Dominick & Dominick,
100 BROADWAY.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange,
Brokers in Stocks, Grain, Investment Securities.
Boston. Curtis & Motley, 53 State St.
Louisville. Halsey & Halsey, 225 Fifth St.
Cincinnati, Branch Office, 334 Walnut St.
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JAMES P. GEDDES,
Unlisted Stocks and Bonds,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
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Telephone, 1875 Cortlandt. Broad Street, NEW YORK.

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Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
NEW YORK.
Direct private wires to all principal cities.
Telephone 4160-4164 CORTLANDT.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
35 WALL STREET.

Brunswick & Western R. R. Guar. 4s.
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf R. R. Guar. 4s.
Denver Gas & Electric Co. 5s & stock.
Syracuse Rap. Trans. Ry. 5s and stock.
Columbus Railway Consold. 5s.
Rochester R'y Consols. 2nds and stock.
SAMUEL H. BARROWS, 38 Broad St.,
Dealer in
Municipal, Railroad, Traction, and Gas Securities. Telephone, 2825 Broad.

HATCH & FOOTE,
BANKERS,
No. 3 Nassau and 18 Wall St., N.Y.
ESTABLISHED 1867.

The Mercantile Trust Co.,
NO. 120 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $6,000,000
Interest allowed upon Deposits.
OFFICERS:
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JOHN T. TERRY, HENRY C. DEMING, ALVIN W. KRECH, Vice Presidents.
ERNEST R. ADEE, Secretary.
J. D. OSTRANDER, Assistant Secretary.
WM. C. POILLON, Assistant Treasurer.
DIRECTORS:
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CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
OFFICERS:
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JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, Asst. Secretary.
STATEMENT DECEMBER 30TH, 1899.
RESOURCES.

N. Y. City Bonds	$1,095,000 00
Other Bonds and Securities	264,505 00
Bonds and Mortgages	36,000 00
Loans on Collaterals	8,340,796 87
Bills Purchased	328,917 17
Cash in Vault and Banks	1,965,853 44
Overdrafts	30 68
Furniture and Fixtures	14,086 68
Interest, Commissions, etc., Receivable	78,531 22
	$12,123,721 05

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	1,000,000 00
Undivided Profits	181,277 23
Deposits:	
General $9,647,813 86	
In Trust 227,150 72	
	9,874,969 58
Interest, Taxes, etc., Payable	67,474 24
	$12,123,721 05

Began Business March 1, 1899.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital $1,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits . $1,250,000
WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.
WILLIAM A. NASH, HENRY H. COOK, Vice Presidents.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.
G. L. WILMERDING, Asst. Secretary.

A. M. Kidder & Co
BANKERS, 18 WALL ST., N. Y.
Dealers in Investment Securities.
Members of the New York Stock Exchange.

Jas. H. OLIPHANT & CO
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
20 Broad Street, New York.
Investment Securities.

George Barclay Moffat. Alexander M. White, Jr.
Moffat & White,
BANKERS,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
NO. 1 NASSAU STREET.

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Threatening; light southeasterly winds, increasing.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,607. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 74¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 41¼c; cash cotton, 7⅝c.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday Mr. Wolcott of Colorado defended the Administration against the attacks of Senator Pettigrew. Senator Rawlins of Utah discussed the Currency bill. A suggestion was made in the House Committee on Territories yesterday to cut Alaska in two so as to create the Territory of Seward. The Lodge Immigration bill was reported favorably to the Senate yesterday. A resolution to extend the thanks of Congress to Rear Admirals Sampson and Schley and their men was introduced by Senator McComas of Maryland. Senator Pettigrew submitted a petition from the women of South Dakota asking a sixteenth amendment to the Constitution empowering women to vote in the United States and the new possessions.—Page 5.

LEGISLATURE.—Col. John N. Partridge, State Superintendent of Public Works, submitted his report to the Legislature yesterday. The State Board of Regents also reported. The report of the joint committee on taxation was submitted in both houses, and bills to carry out the recommendations of the committee were introduced.—Page 8.

FOREIGN.—It was rumored in London yesterday that a portion of Gen. Buller's forces had crossed the Tugela River. There is reason to believe that a forward movement to the relief of Ladysmith is in progress. Great praise is showered upon the colonial troops by the London press for the effectiveness of their work in South Africa. It was reported yesterday that many Boers, demoralized by their recent repulse at Ladysmith, were returning northward. W. K. Vanderbilt's yacht has arrived at the Azores. Consul General Mason at Berlin is recovering from an attack of influenza. The Scandinavian Foreign Minister says all unfriendliness between Norway and Sweden is merely on the surface. Lady Alice Montagu, sister of the Duke of Manchester, was buried yesterday.—Pages 1 and 4.

Page 1.

The Republicans in the Twentieth Assembly District last night passed resolutions declaring in favor of Gov. Roosevelt in his fight with Louis F. Payn.

Interest in the affairs of the State Trust Company centred yesterday in the loan of $435,470.48 made to Superintendent of Insurance Payn, about which there is a controversy as to the value of the collateral.

Two bids for the rapid transit road were opened yesterday, one of $39,300,000 and a bonus on gross receipts and the other of $35,000,000. The contract, which will be let as a whole, may be awarded to-day.

Page 2.

In the Molineux trial Mr. Osborne endeavored to establish a definite motive by calling women employed at places where Mrs. Molineux lived before her marriage.

Page 3.

The annual report of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, made public yesterday, calls attention to the growing danger of railroad combinations and urges remedial legislation.

Judge Thayer, in St. Louis yesterday, ordered the release of J. P. Reese, member of the Executive Board of the United Mine Workers of America, who was convicted of contempt of court in addressing Kansas strikers last October.

Page 8.

The friends of John Sabine Smith outwitted his opponents at the annual election of the Republican Club last night.

United States District Judge Waddill, at Norfolk, Va., yesterday denied the application of Thomas F. Ryan of this city for an injunction against the consolidation of the Seaboard Air Line and other railways.

Page 11.

Rod mill workers employed by the American Steel and Wire Company at Cleveland and Pittsburg went out on strike yesterday.

The Transatlantic steamship lines have announced increased rates for Spring and Summer, expecting a great rush of tourists to the Paris Exposition.

Page 14.

Miss Helen F. Clark spoke yesterday at the Methodist preachers' meeting on "The Religious Condition of New York."

The new Post Office arrangement by which residents may have mail registered by letter carriers went into effect yesterday.

Charges of heresy against the Rev. Dr. Arthur C. McGiffert were formally presented before the New York Presbytery by the Rev. Dr. G. W. F. Birch.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Insurance Notes.—Page 11.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 9.
Markets.—Page 9.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Railroads.—Page 11.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

IS ALCOHOL A FOOD?

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Jan. 15.—Prof. Atwater of Wesleyan University when asked this afternoon if he had anything to say in reply to the statements published in "An Appeal to Truth," issued by the committee appointed at the Northfield conference of Christian Workers to investigate his statements on the nutritive value of alcohol, said he did not care to discuss the matter one way or the other. He did say, however, that the newspaper correspondent who sent out the report in advance of his lecture before the Middletown Scientific Association on "The Nutritive Value of Alcohol," June 13, 1899, would have this thought to accompany him through life, that "he had done an immense amount of harm."

Prof. H. W. Conn, who is at the head of the department of biology at Wesleyan, which includes physiology, was seen, and talked freely on the subject. He said the whole matter rested upon a definition.

"Prof. Atwater," said Prof. Conn, "has taken one definition and this committee another. Prof. Atwater maintains that anything that builds up tissues, gives energy, or protects tissues is a food. This committee would add some qualifying statement as 'with a normal action of the body.' Now, whether alcohol, whose purpose as a food is to serve as a fuel, produces a normal action of the body, Prof. Atwater does not say. He has taken the matter up from a purely chemical standpoint; he has had nothing to do with the effects of alcohol upon the circulatory system or the nervous system. He has said nothing about its moral effect, yet this committee has taken it up from these points of view.

"Prof. Atwater is a chemist, and as such is only interested in the oxidation of alcohol. He is not a physiologist and does not pretend to be. That the injurious effects of alcohol more than balance the food value Prof. Atwater has neither affirmed nor denied."

When Prof. Conn was asked whether he would class alcohol as a food, he replied:

"That depends. If I were talking to a scientific man I would say yes. If in common, no, because both do not have the same idea as to the meaning of the word food.

"In one respect, at least, Prof. Atwater has been misfudged. While maintaining that alcohol is a food, he has always taught his classes at Wesleyan that it is dangerous food, and can never take the place of bread and meat. But this does not justify the statement that it is not a food."

DR. STOLZ MAY COME HERE.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—Dr. Joseph Stolz, rabbi of Isaiah Temple and member of the Board of Education, has received an invitation to preach before the members of the Temple Ahawath Chesed, Lexington Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, New York. The invitation was signed by the Secretary of the congregation, D. W. Richman, who added that the purpose was to extend a call to Dr. Stolz.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of Isaiah Temple has been called by President Adolf Kraus for Thursday night. Although Dr. Stolz has not expressed himself decidedly, he has said enough to make it understood that he does not want to leave the pulpit he now occupies.

TWO RAPID TRANSIT BIDS ARE RECEIVED

Andrew Onderdonk's Figures, $39,300,000 and a Bonus on Gross Receipts.

MAY REPRESENT VANDERBILTS

John B. McDonald, a Tammany Man, Offers to Build for $35,000,000—Contract to be Let as a Whole May Be Awarded To-Day.

Two bids for the rapid transit road were opened yesterday morning at the rooms of the Rapid Transit Commission. One was from Andrew Onderdonk, who offers to build the road in its entirety for $39,300,000, and the other from John B. McDonald, a Tammany contractor, whose figures are $35,000,000. Outside of the difference of $4,300,000 in the respective bids, Mr. Onderdonk offers a bonus on the gross receipts of the road above $5,000,000.

No award was made yesterday, the Rapid Transit Commissioners deciding to adjourn to figure out the more advantageous bid before coming to a decision. A sub-committee which met in Controller Coler's office during the afternoon decided, however, to award the contract as a whole, and not by single sections, as the advertisement for bidders reads. This recommendation will be adopted at the adjourned meeting of the Commissioners, to be held this afternoon, and means that the underground road will be begun along different parts of the route simultaneously, thus greatly expediting the work.

The award is likely to be made to-day, or possibly it may be deferred for a day or two. So far as the bona fide nature of the bids is concerned and the responsibility of the candidates for the contract, no doubt was expressed by any members of the board but that, unless unforeseen contingencies arise, the work on the underground road will proceed without delay.

With regard to the financiers behind the contractors, it was said in many quarters that the bid of Mr. Onderdonk means the backing of the Vanderbilt interests, while that of Mr. McDonald is a Tammany proposition, in which the group of financiers known as the "Whitney syndicate" is interested. Just who are the men most deeply concerned in the enterprise is a matter, however, of more or less surmise.

The bids were opened at noon. Every member of the commission was present, including Mayor Van Wyck and Controller Coler. They were also present Edward M. Shepard, counsel to the board; William Barclay Parsons, its Chief Engineer; Albert B. Boardman of Tracy, Boardman & Platt, and Deputy Controller Levey.

MR. ONDERDONK'S BID.

The bid of Andrew Onderdonk was accompanied by a certified check for $150,000 signed by Gen. Samuel Thomas and drawn on the National Park Bank. It was separated into propositions for the four sections of the road, according to the terms of the advertisement, as follows:

First Section—From the southern terminus at the City Hall to Fifty-ninth Street, $17,000,000.

First and second sections, the second including (a) the part on the west side, from Fifty-ninth Street to One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, and (b) the part on the east side beginning with the branch at One Hundred and Third Street and the Boulevard, and extending to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue, $28,000,000.

First, second, and third sections, the third including (a) the part on the west side from One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street to Fort George, and (b) the part on the east side from One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street to Melrose Avenue, $35,500,000.

Sections one, two, three, and four, the latter section including (a) the part on the west side north of Fort George, and (b) the part on the east side, north of Melrose Avenue, $39,300,000.

In addition to the provision requiring that the contractor shall pay as rental for operating the road the amount of interest on the city bonds, and in addition 1 per cent. of the gross receipts to be applied to the sinking fund, Mr. Onderdonk also agrees to pay to the city for the fifty years' rental 5 per cent. on the first million above gross receipts of $5,000,000, and 2½ per cent. additional on each additional million above the first million up to a maximum of 15 per cent.

He agrees to deposit $1,000,000 in cash or securities, offering for the latter 1,000 Southern Railway and East Tennessee reorganization mortgage bonds. He gives as sureties for the $1,000,000 continuing bonds called for in the specifications, the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, the United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company, Samuel Shortridge, and Frank E. Randall, Treasurer of the Southern Trust Company; for the $5,000,000 bond for construction and equipment, the sureties are the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, the United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company, the American Surety Company, Samuel Shortridge, Frank E. Randall, and Nathaniel Havens. F. W. Whitridge of the Lake Erie and Western Railroad is mentioned in the bid as interested with Mr. Onderdonk. Mr. Whitridge presented the bid.

MR. McDONALD'S OFFER.

Mr. McDonald's bid for the same route is as follows: First section, $15,000,000; first and second sections, $26,000,000; first, second, and third sections, $32,000,000; all four sections, $35,000,000. The $1,000,000 continuing bond is qualified by the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, the United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company, and the American Surety Company of New York. The same sureties are on the $5,000,000 bond. The $150,000 certified check accompanying Mr. McDonald's bid is drawn on the Gallatin National Bank. He does not offer any percentage on the gross receipts.

As early as 11 o'clock the rooms of the commission began to fill up, and by noon they contained a crowd of interested citizens from all parts of the city anxious to ascertain if the rapid transit question of years was at last going to be settled. Two prospective bidders who failed to come up to the requirements were turned down in short order by the board before the other bids were opened.

One was A. C. Hume, a lawyer, who protested against any bids being opened, and wanted an adjournment, saying he represented two or three companies that had pooled their interests, one being the Terminal Company and another the United Company. In answer to a question by Mayor Van Wyck, Mr. Hume said his clients were people of importance, including engineers and business men. He said they had been negotiating for a loan, and had been further delayed on some technical matter.

He could not give the Mayor a satisfactory list of the Directors of the companies he said he represented. He said the Terminal Company was organized for the purpose of connecting Manhattan, New Jersey, and Brooklyn, and was backed by substantial men.

"Give us some names," asked Mayor Van Wyck.

Mr. Hume mentioned Sooysmith & Co., Cambridge and Johnston Livingston, but stuck there.

"You do not seem to know much about your clients," was the Mayor's retort.

METROPOLIS COMPANY'S EFFORT.

Frederick B. Esler and Henry L. Sprague, who said they represented the Metropolis Construction Company, made a hurried effort to get in a bid at the last minute. Mr. Esler made a speech saying everything was prepared except the bond, and if an adjournment could be taken for a few days the company would qualify.

He mentioned the names of Dr. Seward Webb, Edward Lauterbach, Charles Miller, and George S. Scott among others as being behind the company. Mr. Esler further explained that at the last moment they found that the trust companies had failed them, and he only wanted time in order to get individual bondsmen. They were all ready to go on with the construction.

"Are you prepared to hand in a certified check for $150,000?" asked Mr. Orr.

"No," was the reply, "but—"

"That is all," said Mr. Orr decisively. "We cannot consider it." Mr. Esler withdrew looking disappointed.

A protest from the Third Avenue Railroad Company signed by W. N. Amory, its Secretary, was read in which he recited that in 1892 the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners sold him a 999 years' franchise to construct a road under Broadway. He protested against anything being done that would prejudice his rights, and said his interests had wholly complied with the law. This protest is still before the board, but the commissioners seemed to forget all about it after the paper was read.

Before adjournment a committee of three was appointed comprising Controller Coler and Commissioners Jesup and Rives to examine the bids and securities. Mr. Shepard and Engineer Parsons, together with Mr. Orr and Mr. Boardman, were present, and what was ostensibly a committee meeting was practically a meeting of the board. During the afternoon Mr. Whitridge, representing Andrew Onderdonk, appeared at the Controller's office, presumably to speak for his principal.

THE COMMISSIONERS PLEASED.

The members of the commission expressed themselves as greatly pleased with the two bids, considering that they are reasonable and under the sums it was expected would be presented. Mr. Orr said that they bore out Mr. Parsons's figures. He called attention to the fact that before the court commission the engineer's figures were questioned.

"These bids," Mr. Orr added, "show that we were right. They are satisfactory. It is a splendid vindication for Mr. Parsons." Mr. Orr would not say which bid he thought was the more advantageous to the city. This, he said, would be determined probably by this afternoon.

On its face the bid of Andrew Onderdonk, it was said, might appear to offer the better terms, although it is $4,300,000 above Mr. McDonald's. The offer of additional compensation to the city is dependent upon gross receipts, and while the contractor pays all the interest on the rapid transit bonds, leaving the city without expense in that respect, it was said by one of the officials that in the absence of close figures as between the bids he did not think the difference would be very great.

Controller Coler said: "I am not prepared to say now which bid is the better for us to accept. Both are under the amount I thought would be bid for. I expected that the road would cost $40,000,000, considering chiefly the increase in the cost of steel and iron. They are both good bids. I think it very probable that the award will be made to-morrow.

"In the matter of awarding all four sections at once, this is made possible by the passage of the constitutional amendment raising the city's debt limit by taking off the old county debts saddled upon the city. Whatever is done the subject is in strong hands. The Commissioners are practical men, and will make the best disposition possible of the contract."

William Barclay Parsons expressed himself as pleased also with the propositions to build the road. He said his previous estimates had been from $30,000,000 to $35,000,000. But later, owing to the increase in the cost of steel and the passage of the eight-hour law, he had increased his estimates to beween $37,000,000 and $40,000,000.

PROBABLE GROSS RECEIPTS.

Mr. Parsons in answer to a question as to the probable gross receipts said: "We have no figures now, and that is a question I do not care to go into at present. Our carrying capacity will be greater than that of the elevated road. That system gives gross receipts of from ten to twelve millions, roughly speaking. There is no question that the rapid transit's revenue will exceed $5,000,000. It has been estimated at $6,000,000. Mr. Onderdonk's offer will therefore have to be carefully considered."

It is believed in some quarters, however, that the contract will be awarded to Mr. McDonald. One of the officials in this connection made the following remark in answer to a question as to who would likely get the contract:

"It is a matter of history that these offers of percentages to the city on gross receipts, or, in other words, additional compensation to the city, never pan out. The city is flimflammed in some way after all the work on the part of the city officials to get what has been agreed upon."

"Is that to mean that Mr. McDonald has been agreed upon?"

"You can figure that out for yourself," was the reply. "Although no decision has been arrived at."

Gen. Samuel Thomas, about two months ago, admitted that a syndicate of which he was a member was considering the advisability of submitting a bid for the tunnel contract. When Gen. Thomas was seen yesterday that his check accompanied the bid of Mr. Onderdonk, it was apparent that the syndicate had reached an affirmative decision upon the question. When Gen. Thomas was seen, however, a few hours after the opening of the bids, he declined to make any statement in regard to the matter. He was at that time engaged in conversation with Mr. Onderdonk.

"Go and see Mr. Whitridge," said Gen. Thomas. "He is the only man who is authorized to speak in regard to the matter."

Mr. Whitridge, who is mentioned in the Onderdonk bid as being associated with Mr. Onderdonk in making the proposal, is a lawyer, of the firm of Cary & Whitridge, and has an office in the same building with that of Gen. Thomas. He has been connected as counsel with many financial transactions, among the latest being the transfer of the Lake Erie and Western Railroad to Vanderbilt control. It was probably the fact of his association with that matter which caused it to be inferred in some quarters that there was Vanderbilt capital behind the Onderdonk bid. Mr. Whitridge, however, declined to say anything in regard to the financial interests represented in the bid.

MR. WHITRIDGE TALKS.

"If our bid should be accepted," said Mr. Whitridge, "we are ready to give all the information desired in regard to the men who are behind it, but if it should be rejected the names would be of no public interest. All I desire to say is what is perhaps self-evident, that under certain conditions our bid might be more advantageous to the city than that of Mr. McDonald."

Mr. Whitridge then proceeded to call attention to the offer in the Onderdonk bid to pay 5 per cent. on the gross earnings of the road above $5,000,000 a year up to $6,000,000, 7½ per cent. on all over $5,000,000 if the earnings should reach $7,000,000, and so on at a progressive ratio for each additional $1,000,000 of earnings up to $10,000,000. He showed that the city would thus receive the following sums from the corresponding amounts of earnings:

Earnings.	City's Receipts.
$6,000,000	$50,000
7,000,000	150,000
8,000,000	300,000
9,000,000	500,000
10,000,000	750,000

"You see," said Mr. Whitridge, "the question really resolves itself into one of the commission's opinion of the earning capacity of the road."

Andrew Onderdonk, the bidder who represents the Thomas syndicate, is at present engaged in carrying out a contract with the Government for the dredging of a new ship channel in New York Harbor, the contract price being about $4,000,000. For the purpose of this undertaking he organized a corporation under the name of the Metropolitan Dredging Company. He is also connected with the Union Bridge Company. Mr. Onderdonk built the Canadian Pacific Railroad through British Columbia, and has done important canal work for the Canadian Government. He has had experience in tunnel work, having built a tunnel under Lake Michigan at Chicago.

MR. McDONALD AND TAMMANY.

According to reports in circulation yesterday, the bid of Mr. McDonald was largely the result of a conference of Tammany leaders held at the Democratic Club about ten days ago, although it was thought not unlikely that Mr. McDonald would have bid any way. It is said that with Mr. McDonald, who is a member of the Finance Committee of Tammany and a cousin of Corporation Counsel Whalen, and who is at present engaged in building the Jerome Park reservoir, are associated Daniel F. McMahon, Andrew Freedman, John F. Carroll, and other Tammany leaders.

President John W. Keller, when asked last night if the bid of McDonald was one which represented Mr. Croker of the Tammany organization, said:

"I have no knowledge that it is. I do not even know what the bids were except as I have seen them in the newspapers. I can say, so far as I know, the bid is not for Tammany or any member or number of members of that organization."

"I expected to get the contract," said Mr. McDonald, at the Hoffman House last evening. I have made arrangements for the necessary bonds and I can have the work started inside of thirty days from now if the commission promptly awards the contract. The undertaking does not dismay me in the least, and once started, I shall push the work to a speedy completion."

The route of the road is as follows: From the City Hall through Centre Street, Elm Street, Lafayette Place, Fourth Avenue to the Grand Central Station; west on Forty-second Street to Broadway, to One Hundred and Third Street, where the route divides into one for the upper east side and one for the upper west side. The west side route from One Hundred and Third Street continues along Broadway to One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, thence along Eleventh Avenue to Fort George, and along the Harlem River to King's Bridge. On the east side branch the route from One Hundred and Third Street is to One Hundred and Fourth Street, to Central Park, to Lenox Avenue, to One Hundred and Forty-second Street, under the Harlem River, to One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to Third Avenue, to and under and by viaduct along Westchester Avenue to Southern Boulevard, to Boston Road and Bronx Park.

Up-Town Citizens Celebrate.

An anti-partisan mass meeting was held in the rooms of the Liberal Republican Club, 460 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, last evening to celebrate what the participants considered the first step to securing rapid transit. A number of speeches were made and resolutions adopted thanking the Mayor, Corporation Counsel, Controller, and members of the Rapid Transit Commission for the interest they have taken in the matter.

QUAY'S AND CLARK'S CHANCES.

In the Former's Case It Is Predicted, in the Latter's Believed, that Action Will Be Unfavorable.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—"What the friends of Quay are trying to do," said a Republican who is watching the Senatorial contest in which Mr. Quay is interested, with much concern, "is to smother the real issue under a blanket of goodfellowship."

The same Republican, who has had opportunity to ascertain the probabilities in case a vote should be now taken, said he knew that six, and probably seven, Eastern Senators would vote against seating Quay, and that the probability was that he would be rejected. All his information was to the effect that the majority against Quay would be more decisive, possibly, than was the majority in the Corbet case, which in comparison, according to his judgment, was a better case for the applicant than the case of Quay, where the Legislature had a chance to elect, but refused to elect the man whom afterward it was attempted to force upon the Senate and the country.

According to Senator J. K. Jones, the reports of conversation among the Democrats are not correct. Mr. Jones says there will be no notable gains for Quay on the right of the chamber.

Day by day the Quay and Clark cases are being more talked about as being in some way associated. But they are very different. Quay comes here with the appointment of the Governor of Pennsylvania, after a regularly constituted Legislature had refused to seat Mr. Quay and had not elected anybody else. Mr. Clark attempts to stay in as the Senator from Montana after he has been accused of bribing members of the Montana Legislature to vote for him, and has been shown that he was elected by some Democrats and Republicans alleged to have been bought to vote in his favor. Thirty thousand dollars of the money alleged to have been used in the bribing process has been exhibited in the course of the investigation. More is on the way.

The alleged bribers and bribed have testified. It was a trap, and the defense seems to be that the richer candidate was fighting fire with fire in a State so thoroughly debauched that hereafter no Senator can be elected unless he is willing to bid higher than the man said to have been elected last by reckless expenditure of money.

Why it should be said that if Quay gets in Clark will stay in is a secret that is known to the immediately interested, but it is a fact that the two cases are being talked of together as having some relation, each to the other, and as certain to be decided in the same way. Already it is known that the majority of the Committee on Privileges and Elections is opposed to seating Quay. It is believed that a majority of the committee is in favor of rejecting Clark. Just how the two reports against two anxious men are to be voted down must be left to time and the vote to determine.

MAY BE SENATE OFFICERS.

Names Mentioned for Posts if New Men Are Chosen—New Office for Col. Bright, Possible.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Next Friday the Republicans of the Senate will meet again in caucus to determine whether they will elect new officers for the Senate, and, if so, who those new officers shall be. It cannot be said that there is general anxiety to have a change made. There is difference of opinion among Senators. Many of them want to elect a new Secretary. Some desire to have a new Sergeant at Arms. A few would rather let the present officers remain than take chances by electing some of the candidates, who are responsible for the repeated paragraphs that are getting into the newspapers.

If James S. Shearman, representative from New York, is to be the new Secretary, he does not admit it. It is quite generally asserted now that Mr. Clarkson is no longer worth mentioning as a candidate, since the caucus discussed him and Mr. Platt was constrained to withdraw him. There has been some mention of the name of Gen. H. V. Boynton.

As for the office of Sergeant at Arms, now filled by Col. R. J. Bright, if it is filled by any change it is intimated that another Indiana man, Col. Ransdell, formerly Marshal of the District of Columbia, will get it rather than the candidate from North Carolina or from any other State.

For a day or two there has been a rumor that if a change is made in the office of Sergeant at Arms, the majority of the Senate, in co-operation with the majority of the House, will create the office of Superintendent of the Capitol and give it to Col. Bright as a recognition of his ability as an officer, and to provide a manager of the whole building. The latter would have general charge of the premises, a function exercised by the architect of the Capitol besides his strictly professional duties.

A Beautiful Souvenir Mug Will Be presented to our bottled beer customers on record February 1st. THE OTTO HUBER BREWERY, Broadway and 42d St. Telephone: 2902-38th St.—Adv.

MR. PAYN'S $435,000 LOAN

Mr. Kilburn Says It Did Not Cause State Trust Investigation.

QUESTION OF THE COLLATERAL

Kling's Attorney Says Security Is Less Than Loan, Although Mr. Kilburn Declares It Ample.

Interest in the affairs of the State Trust Company is now practically confined to the loan made to State Superintendent of Insurance Louis F. Payn. Superintendent Kilburn of the State Banking Department has declared the attack made against the company by Abram Kling a "closed incident." He said on Sunday night that he would have nothing more to do or say in the matter.

The talk yesterday in relation to the loan of $435,470.48 to Mr. Payn caused Mr. Kilburn to give out another statement last night explaining the position of Gov. Roosevelt, Gen. Andrews, and himself as to the cause of starting the examination. In this statement Mr. Kilburn says:

"Neither the Governor nor myself ordered any examination especially with reference to Mr. Payn's loan with the State Trust Company. Among the loans complained of by Mr. Kling was the one to Mr. Payn, and the circumstances connected with this loan were examined into in the same manner that was pursued with reference to all other loans mentioned by Mr. Kling and for the same purpose. The facts regarding this loan developed during the examination and were purely incidental to the examination and not the cause of it.

"Neither the Governor, Gen. Andrews, nor myself has made public anything contained in Mr. Kling's petition, and we regret we had not the power to prevent its publication."

An official of the Trust Company, in speaking of the same matter, said: "Superintendent Kilburn in all his interviews in the newspapers makes the statement that every loan made by the company is amply secured. He has made the same statement to this office also. It is a sufficient refutation to the charge that a loan was made to Mr. Payn on insufficient collateral."

In answer to an inquiry the same official said a margin of 20 per cent. of the amount of the loan was usually required by a trust company in the collateral for that loan.

Charles W. Bacon, who has been acting as the attorney of Mr. Kling in the present controversy, does not take the same view as to Mr. Payn's loan. According to Mr. Bacon, the report of Gen. Andrews will disclose the fact that Mr. Payn obtained a loan $435,470.48 on the following securities: $15,000 New York and North Shore firsts, 1,050 shares Electric Storage, 1,012½ Metropolitan Street Railway, 500 United States Express, 100 Electric Storage, (preferred,) and a certified check for $100,000 drawn by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company on the State Trust, and marked "Construction account."

Mr. Bacon gives the following valuation to these collaterals: New York and North Shore 1sts, $15,000; Electric Storage, at 75, $123,750; Metropolitan, at 104, $165,968; United States Express, at 45, $22,000, and Electric Storage preferred, at 77, 77,700. These securities with the one-hundred-thousand-dollar check show at Mr. Bacon's figures a value of only $434,418, which is less than the loan instead of being 20 per cent. in excess.

In answer to the statement made by President Johnston of the trust company that Mr. Kling had been dropped from the Board of Directors of the American Surety Company, Mr. Bacon said: "Thomas F. Ryan sent W. H. Wheelock, temporarily President of the State Trust Company, and still one of its Directors, to Mr. Kling, who held 400 shares of the American Surety Company and 190 of the State Trust Company. Mr. Wheelock told Mr. Kling that he would have to sell one-half of the latter stock to the syndicate at $200. Mr. Kling refused to sell, believing that it would soon be worth $400.

"In a few minutes Mr. Ryan called him on the telephone and told him that he was making a fool of himself by not selling his stock. Mr. Kling still refused to sell. Mr. Ryan then said, 'You are a Director in the surety company. If you do not sell one-half of your stock to us we shall drop you from the board.' Mr. Kling told Mr. Ryan to go ahead, and he was almost immediately dropped from the Board of Directors of the American Surety Company."

As to the criticisms on Morris S. Decker, formerly Secretary of the trust company, assisting Gen. Andrews in the examination, Mr. Bacon said: Mr. Decker had been asked to aid in the work at the special request of Gov. Roosevelt, who was anxious to have him owing to his knowledge of the system of bookkeeping in use by the company.

President Walter S. Johnston, R. A. C. Smith, William F. Sheehan, and others interested in the State Trust Company held a conference at the President's private office yesterday afternoon. Mr. Johnston declined to talk about the affairs of the company with the reporters after this conference. An authorized representative of the company, to whose attention Mr. Bacon's statement was called later, said:

"Mr. Bacon may go on making all the statements he cares to, and issuing all the figures that he can get the newspapers to print. We shall pay no attention to him and make no answer. The State Trust Company is simply going about its business, and any report to be made on the matter must come from the Banking Department. Any man of common sense can see the personal nature of Mr. Kling's attacks."

"Would Mr. Kling, as a former Director, or Mr. Bacon as his counsel, not be in a position to know what collateral was given to secure Mr. Payn's loan?" he was asked.

"No," was the reply.

STATE TRUST INVESTIGATION.

A Reader Blames Gov. Roosevelt for the Action He Took.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with interest your editorial of this morning on the Banking Department and the State Trust Company, and agree pretty well with your conclusions except as to the application. I think on reflection you will absolve the Superintendent of the Banking Department from any error of conduct in conducting "with noise and publicity an investigation that the welfare of the company and recognized public policy demanded should be made quietly and without any public annoyance."

If you will read back through your own news columns, you will find that the request for the examination by the disgruntled stockholder and ex-official was made to the Governor, and that it was upon the initiative of the Governor that ex-Adjt. Gen. Avery D. Andrews was appointed to conduct the investigation, as it was stated, substantially, that the reason for this extraordinary conduct was because of the legal questions involved, &c.

This was a reason given by the Governor and iterated by the Superintendent of Banks to shield the Governor from criticism for going outside of the well-equipped and thoroughly competent corps of examiners of the Banking Department to investigate this particular company on a complaint which proves to have been absolutely inadequate and grounded in bad faith.

Mr. Kilburn, the Superintendent of Banks, aside from his very considerable practical banking experience and his excellent record as a public official in the performance of his duties as the Superintendent and official visitor of financial institutions, is a member of the bar and a lawyer of equal repute in financial matters with the ex-Adjutant General.

It is plain from the procedure and its result that "Tactless Teddy" has made another flying leap to a "busted" bronco and that the examination of this company on this thin, sleazy complaint was taken outside the department and given to a man other than a regular employe of the Banking Department because the Governor hoped from it to gain some advantage in his pending fight to oust the present Superintendent of Insurance, and that he apparently decided on that course without any regard or consideration for the financial institution involved or its depositors.

The action and its result speak for itself and are but another evidence of the lack of sound, discriminating judgment on the part of an otherwise able man.

Mr. Kilburn is known to be an organization Republican. It is suspected the organization favors the retention of Mr. Payn; ergo, where it is hoped or suspected that a financial institution may be connected with Mr. Payn in a way that should subject it to criticism, the Governor refuses to trust the regular channels, and insists upon the appointment of an outsider under obligations, and therefore friendly to himself.

This communication, however, is not for the purpose of criticising the Governor, but to call your attention and the attention of such of your readers as may have been influenced by the strong editorial in this morning's paper, to the fact that the Banking Department was not to blame for the "noise and publicity" with which the investigation of the State Trust Company was conducted. H.

New York, Jan. 15, 1900.

WILL NOT SUPPORT MR. PAYN.

Republicans in Capt. Goddard's District Pass Resolutions Supporting Gov. Roosevelt.

It was demonstrated last at a meeting of the East Side Republican Club that Superintendent of Insurance Payn will not be able to count on any support in the Twentieth Assembly District in his fight against Gov. Roosevelt to retain the position from which it is the intention of the Executive to oust him.

The sentiment of the district was expressed at a large meeting held in the clubhouse, 217 East Thirty-fourth Street. Capt. F. Norton Goddard, the leader of the district, started the ball rolling by introducing a set of resolutions indorsing the stand taken by the Governor and condemning all those in the party who did not rally to his support. The reading of the resolutions started a wave of enthusiasm and they were adopted unanimously. The resolutions read in part as follows:

Resolved, That the regular Republican organization of the Twentieth Assembly District pledges to Gov. Roosevelt its loyal support through thick and thin, and condemns those unworthy Republicans who desire to stir up factional opposition to his exercise of his Constitutional powers, and to thwart him in his efforts to carry out his honest, far-seeing, and Republican policy of filling all offices in his gift with the best men available.

Capt. Goddard, in introducing the resolutions, made an address which was enthusiastically received and which showed at once the feeling of the representatives of the district. He said in part:

"We see a great deal in the papers just now about the State Superintendent of Insurance and of Gov. Roosevelt's intention not to renominate the present incumbent. As this is a matter that concerns the Republican Party, it seems suitable that we should give expression to our views, and I think our views are that opposition to Gov. Roosevelt in this matter is wrong. [Applause.]

"To oppose Gov. Roosevelt means to oppose as good a Republican as ever sat in the Governor's chair—that is a fine business for self-styled Republicans to be in. [Cheers and applause.]

"To oppose him means to encourage Democrats and corporations who are sore on him for taxing their franchises, and the boodlers, whose boodling he interferes with.

"To oppose him means to oppose the best friend that the poorer class of people, on whose votes in this district we are absolutely dependent for success, have got in office in this State to-day.

"We are, therefore, in favor of Gov. Roosevelt through thick and thin, because he is helping us to win our battle right in this district. We are in favor of him because he is making Republican votes for us every day, because his every act is a justification of the wisdom and honesty of the organization that nominated him, and thus increases the strength of that organization and of us as a part of it, and enables us to get independent men and honest Democrats to join with us, and unless I am very much mistaken will enable us to free our city, at the next Mayoralty election, from the putrid and polluting political pestilence which disfigures and makes loathsome the rule of Tammany in almost every public department, and will enable us to do it under Republican leadership. [Applause.]

"Factional opposition to Gov. Roosevelt of any kind, and especially in a matter like this of the State Superintendent of Insurance, where he manifestly is acting in accordance with his high ideals of his public duty if unrebuked by the Republican organization is calculated to repel and discourage the citizens whose absolute confidence we must possess if we are to realize the golden hope of uniting for a Republican Mayoralty candidate the support of all good citizens, without which such a man must fail of election." [Great applause.]

GOVERNOR AND MR. PAYN SILENT.

Both Decline to Say Anything About the State Trust Company.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—Gov. Roosevelt and Superintendent Payn both refuse to say anything about the State Trust Company's affairs. Superintendent Kilburn reached Albany to-night, but has not seen the Governor.

Gov. Roosevelt suggested the name of Gen. Andrews, his personal friend, to Superintendent Kilburn, who assigned him to make an investigation of the State Trust Company. It is suggested here that as Superintendent Kilburn and Superintendent Payn are both State officials, Gov. Roosevelt thought it best not to have one State official make a report on another.

It is understood that the name of the man selected by Gov. Roosevelt to succeed Mr. Payn as State Superintendent of Insurance will be sent to the Senate on Thursday.

SEEKING A TREASURE BOX.

Valuables of Miss Ackerley of Asbury Park Cannot Be Found.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Jan. 15.—The funeral of Miss Susan Ackerley of Mount Hermon Villa, Ocean Grove, was held yesterday afternoon. Miss Ackerley was at one time the proprietor of a fashionable millinery establishment in New York City, but of late years was to some extent a recluse.

J. Wesley Cross, the executor of Miss Ackerley's estate, is searching for a box referred to by Miss Ackerley before her death. The box is said to contain a receipt for $25,000 in Government bonds. Mr. Cross, who is a Justice of the Peace, was called in to draw up Miss Ackerley's will the day before she died. She directed that the money from the bonds be given to Mrs. Isabella Condell, a second cousin, living in New York.

No trace of the box has yet been found. Mrs. Harriett of Philadelphia, a former nurse, and several Ocean Grove and Asbury Park residents are mentioned as beneficiaries in the will.

WILL OF SAMUEL DANA GREENE.

A Small Estate Is Left Aside from Insurance of $20,000.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, Jan. 15.—The will of Lieut. Samuel Dana Greene, who with Mrs. Greene was drowned while skating on the Mohawk last Monday, was admitted to probate to-day. It is one of the most peculiarly worded instruments that have ever been filed in this county.

The will says: "If my said wife be not living at the time of my decease and for one week thereafter, then I devise and bequeath said rest and residue to the person or persons who would be entitled to the same if I died intestate."

Mrs. Greene was a daughter of Rear Admi

two miles of the Colonial camp at Birds River, the British force being too weak to interfere.

A partial development of the movement referred to in these dispatches Jan. 12, though by no means the main objective hinted at, can be recorded to-day in the formation of a strong committee of South Africans and ex-officials, with Lord Loch, the former Governor of Cape Colony and British High Commissioner, as President. The object is the remedying of the defects of the War Office. When the War Office sanctioned the formation of a corps of South Africans acquainted with the topography of the country and the Dutch and Kafir languages, the committee insisted that they must choose their own officers. The War Office demurred, but the committee pointed out that the South Africans were cognizant of the defects in the campaign and were not going out to be led to slaughter like sheep and the officials yielded. Consequently, prominent South Africans, crack shots, and acquainted with every stream and kopje, are flocking to join the contingent. As a prominent enlister said:

"We are not going to fight for promotion or the Victoria Cross. We simply want to meet the Boers on their own ground and according to our own methods. Our object is to defeat the enemy and not run splendid but useless risks."

ORANGE FREE STATE INVADED.

ORANGE RIVER, Jan. 12.—Gen. Wood, for the first time in the campaign, has established a post in the enemy's country. With a force of all arms he took up a position Jan. 6 at Zeutpans Drift, on the north side of the Orange River, in the Free State.

RUSHING SUPPLIES FOR BOERS.

LONDON Jan. 16.—The Daily Mail publishes the following from a special correspondent at Le Creusot, France:

"After two days' inquiry, I do not hesitate to assert that the Schneider Company is not only working night and day in the manufacture of guns and ammunition for the Boers, but that it has already packed, ready for shipment to the Transvaal, six heavy guns of large calibre. The workmen told me that ere long thirty additional guns would be dispatched to the Boers."

The Hamburg correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"An export firm here has undertaken the immediate delivery of 300,000 meters of barbed wire to the Free State."

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 15.—An agent of the Colt Company, who was here to-day, says that his company is working night and day on a rush order for the British Government, principally for a large number of the Colt machine guns. The Union Metallic Cartridge Company has a rush order for several million Lee-Metford cartridges.

MOVEMENTS OF VOLUNTEERS.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The Dudge of Marlborough, who volunteered for service in South Africa, will sail for Cape Town Saturday next.

The yeomanry recruiters are disturbed by the fact that they are able to get only one and one-half companies out of upward of 1,000 applicants in the Metropolitan District. All the other applicants fail short of the requirements. One thousand would be regarded as a very small number, even were all accepted.

The provinces are doing better, although to raise 10,000 appears far from the easy matter it did a fortnight ago.

Among the minor perplexities of the War Office is a strike among the military tailors, which causes delay in uniforming the recruits.

Major Gen. Sir Frederick Carrington, the well-known South African officer, until now commander of the Belfast District, has been ordered to South Africa.

OOM PAUL QUOTES THE BIBLE.

He Cites the Psalms to Encourage the Boers to Greater Exertions in the Field.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail, dated Saturday, Jan. 13, from Lorenzo Marques, says:

"President Krüger has issued a proclamation ordering all burghers to the front. The Volksstem, the Transvaal official organ, suggests that the moment the British cross the border the gold industry should be 'irretrievably destroyed.'

"President Krüger also issued a circular, dated Jan. 8, to Boer commandants and burghers, urging them to show more energy in the Transvaal cause. He quotes Psalm xxxiii., verse 7, as God-given instructions to the burghers, and says that the British have fixed their faith in Psalm lxxxiii. He also quotes Psalm lxxxix, Verses 13 and 14, and asserts that he has searched the Bible without being able to find any other mode which can be followed by the Boers, who 'must fight in the name of the Lord.'

"Commandeering is proceeding busily at Pretoria, where the Town Guard is exchanging Mausers for Martinis, as the former are badly needed at the front. It is said that there are nearly 3,000 British prisoners in Pretoria."

The correspondent of The Times at Lorenzo Marques, telegraphing last Saturday, says:

"The Free Staters has now called out every available man, including the leading merchants, who have expected to enjoy immunity.

"The Volksstem, in the course of an article obviously inspired, vindicates the gold tax as a political move, holding that, if the assumption be correct that the bulk of the Rand shares is held on the Continent, Germany, France, and other countries must recognize the desirability of bringing the war to a speedy close. It adds that every day the war continues costs the shareholders £17,500. A threat of confiscation will be used to enforce the tax.

"With the invaluable assistance of a considerable number of British subjects, the Boer Government is steadily increasing the yield from the mines, thus securing funds to pay foreigners employed in the manufacture of explosives, shells, and other agents for the prosecution of war. The time must come when the Imperial Government will proclaim that such British subjects will be prosecuted for treason or deprived of British citizenship.

"The Boer Government is feeding 14,000 British subjects. I am informed that the Portuguese customs officials recently seized three cases as contraband containing field signaling appliances consigned by a French firm."

The quotations from the Psalms to which President Krüger refers in his proclamation are as follows:

THIRTY-THIRD PSALM, VERSE 7.

He gathereth the waters of the sea together as a heap; he layeth up the depth in store-houses.

PSALM 83.

1. Keep not Thou silence, O God; hold not Thy peace, and be not still, O God.
2. For lo, thine enemies make a tumult; and they that hate Thee have lifted up the head.
3. They have taken crafty counsel against Thy people, and consulted against Thy hidden ones.
4. They have said, Come, and let us cut them off from being a nation; that the name of Israel may be no more in remembrance.
5. For they have consulted together with one consent; they are confederate against Thee:
6. The tabernacles of Edom, and the Ishmaelites; of Moab and the Hagarenes;
7. Gebal and Ammon and Amalek; the Philistines with the inhabitants of Tyre:
8. Assur also is joined with them; they have holpen the children of Lot. Selah.
9. Do unto them as unto the Midianites; as to Sisera, as to Jabin, at the brook of Kison.
10. Which perished at En-dor; they became as dung for the earth.
11. Make their nobles like Oreb, and like Zeeb; yea, all their princes as Zebah, and as Zalmunna:
12. Who said, let us take to ourselves the houses of God in possession.
13. O my God, make them like a wheel; as the stubble before the wind.
14. As the fire burneth the wood, and as the flame setteth the mountains on fire.
15. So, persecute them with Thy tempest, and make them afraid with Thy storm.
16. Fill their faces with shame; that they may seek Thy name, O Lord.
17. Let them be confounded and troubled forever; yea, let them be put to shame, and perish.
18. That men may know that Thou, whose name alone, is Jehovah, art the most high over all the earth.

THIRTEENTH AND FOURTEENTH VERSES OF THE EIGHTY-NINTH PSALM.

Thou hast a mighty arm; strong is Thy hand, and high is Thy right hand.

Justice and judgment are the habitation of Thy throne; mercy and truth shall go before Thy face.

KRUEGER ON THE JAMESON RAID

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Mr. J. B. Robinson, the South African millionaire, in a signed article in The Daily News this morning relates conversations he has had with President Kriiger and describes several interviews in which the Jameson raid was talked over. On one of these occasions President Krüger said:

"Do you mean to tell me that you do not know that the men who organized and engineered the raid organized it for their own benefit? They had decided how they would divide the Transvaal, and how each of the parties was to have certain interests in this country.

"Many reformers who were put in jail were perfectly innocent. They were ignorant of the schemes of the men in the inner circle. There were only twelve men in that inner circle, and they were to divide the Transvaal among themselves.

"They and their companies found the money for the raid. Do you think we are so innocent as not to know that Rhodes, metaphorically speaking, held a pistol at the heads of certain men in England and said to them, 'If you do not support me, I shall denounce you and your complicity in the raid?'"

At this stage, according to Mr. Robinson, President Krüger became more excited, and shouted so loudly that people in the street stopped to listen to the conversation. Mr. Krüger then said:

"And now you are remonstrating with me about arming. It is true; I am arming, and it is because I see clearly that I must defend my country."

To this Mr. Robinson replied:

"The British public is aroused. If any attempt were made again to enter this country, there would be a great outcry in England, and the imperial authorities would take steps to punish the organizers and to prevent such freebooting expeditions."

President Krüger approached Mr. Robinson, placed a hand on his shoulder, made a violent effort to suppress his excitement, and said:

"You mean well, but I have lost all confidence. What has happened would take place again, and I am determined to guard against it."

Later Mr. Krüger said:

"What is to prevent Rhodes and his coadjutors engineering another diabolical attempt against the independence of my country?"

MOBBED BY LONDON BROKERS.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—A disgraceful scene occurred on the Stock Exchange to-day. When Maurice Herzfelder of the big stock-broking firm of Kahn & Herzfelder, doing considerable New York business, appeared on the Exchange, he was mobbed, knocked down, and kicked because, as alleged, he had refused to keep open the place of a clerk employed by him who had volunteered for service in South Africa.

Mr. Herzfelder was so severely ill-used that he fainted, and when he recovered he was again maltreated. Finally he was rescued from his assailants.

CABINET TO STAND TOGETHER.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The Birmingham Mail, the organ of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, says:

"We understand, on the highest authority, that if the Government is defeated in Parliament on the question of the war the Cabinet will immediately appeal to the country, all the Ministers having decided to stand together and not to permit any individual Minister to be made a scapegoat.

Rumors of Indian Trouble Denied.

OTTAWA, Jan. 15.—Owing to reports of excitement among the Indians of the North, the home of the Cree, over the Transvaal war, Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior, ordered an inquiry, the result of which has just been received from the Indian Agent at Edmonton, who says he has visited five of the reservations and found that the Indians were even ignorant of there being a war in South Africa.

Webster Davis Leaves Cape Town.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 13.—Webster Davis, the United States Assistant Secretary of the Interior, visited the Boer prisoners today and subsequently dined with the Admiral. He then visited and bade farewell to the Governor, Sir Alfred Milner, previous to starting for the Transvaal.

KAISER IS STILL FURIOUS.

Regards the Seizures Made by Great Britain as Ungraceful and Uncalled For.

BERLIN, Jan. 15.—Emperor William still takes the deepest interest in the Bundesrath incident and holds frequent conferences on the subject with the Foreign Secretary, Count von Buelow. The matter was under consideration to-day and a correspondent was informed after the conference that the Emperor is still furious about the seizures, which he regards as particularly ungraceful and uncalled for on the part of Great Britain, inasmuch as he was led to believe, during his recent visit, that England would hereafter do everything in her power to preserve amicable relations. In view of all this His Majesty regards the seizures of German vessels as "apparent bad faith on the part of Lord Salisbury." The German Ambassador in London, Count von Hatzfeldt, has informed the German Government that the seizures were made upon the order of the British Admiralty and not of the Foreign Office. The Kaiser, however, considers this a mere subterfuge.

At the Foreign Office to-day it was asserted, in reply to inquiry, that the reported discovery of a quantity of rifles in the cargo of the Bundesrath was unimportant, since it was already known, through the manifest, that there were several cases of hunting rifles on board.

It is believed in Court circles that, while the visit of Rear Admiral von Senden-Bibran, Chief of the Imperial Marine Cabinet, will retain a strictly private character, he will drop a word of the above tenor in the proper quarter. The semi-official dementi of the political mission attributed to Freiherr von Senden-Bibran's visit, which the Foreign Office reiterated to-day, is discredited in a section of the press, including the Deutsche Tages-Zeitung and the Staatsbuerger Zeitung, the latter remarking that "the times are too critical to think of regattas."

The Kolnische Zeitung, in the course of a severe article, protests against the "needless delay in searching the Bundesrath's cargo, which is engendering bad feeling in Germany against England." It declares that the British authorities have been led on a false scent by provocative agents and warns England that, if she desires to preserve Germany's friendship, she will do well to pay more attention to German opinion than has hitherto been thought necessary."

The Post Office Department, in view of the British cable regulations, publishes a circular advising the public to write for African cables in the English language, avoiding cipher.

The Stettin authorities notify vessels that they should display their flags when passing warships. This order is interpreted in connection with the recent seizures.

STATUS OF THE SEIZED FLOUR.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The State Department does not know officially that the American provisions seized by the British war vessels have been released. It is understood, however, that the New York firms which consigned the goods to South Africa have received information to that effect from their representative at Lorenzo Marques. The department does know that the flour on the Mashona has been landed at Durban and that the cargo of the Maria has been placed in lighters. It is probable that all of the provisions will pass into the possession of the British Government through purchase, if the owners are willing to sell, and the State Department is now trying to ascertain their wishes.

If the owners decide not to sell, then the goods will be turned over to their regular representatives, and the British Government will pay a sum of money sufficient to cover any loss that has been incurred. It is suggested that in view of the rapid rise in the price of provisions in South Africa the owners of these seized provisions may actually realize a handsome profit by the detention of their goods until this time. The sum of money involved, in case the British Government is expected to pay damages, is said to be insignificant, although the absence from the invoices of figures showing the billed price of the commodities has so far prevented an accurate estimate.

GOV. McLAURIN VERY ILL.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 15.—Gov. and Senator-elect McLaurin, who has been ill of pneumonia for four days, is in a critical condition, and his physicians admitted tonight that his recovery is doubtful.

The disease has made deep ravages on his system, and he is in an enfeebled condition. This afternoon he insisted upon looking after several State matters, principally pardons which had been docketed, and the exertion of signing his name to the documents caused his fever to rise several degrees.

MAYOR JONES ENJOINED.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 15.—Judge Pratt today granted a temporary injunction restraining the Mayor and City Clerk from selling the city natural gas plant to Kerlin Brothers for $228,000.

The injunction was asked to include the Aldermen, that they might not pass the resolution for the sale over the veto of Mayor Jones, but the Court held that vetoes of Councilmen could not be enjoioned. The ruling will block the sale until a bill to refer the matter to the popular vote shall pass the State Legislature.

Mayor Jones has opposed the sale, but recently lost control of Council and that body has been ignoring his vetoes.

PLOT TO DAMAGE CANAL.

Alleged Forestport Liquor Dealers Caused Breaks in Banks to Get Trade from Laborers — Nine Arrests.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, Jan. 15.—Four more arrests were made to-day in the matter of the breaks in the canal banks at Forestport, making nine in all. The indications are that detectives have unearthed a conspiracy on the part of saloon keepers at Forestport, who caused the breaks of 1897, 1898, and 1899 for the purpose of getting revenue from the army of laborers sent to repair the damage done.

Three saloonkeepers and one hotelkeeper are among those arrested. The others are said to have been the tools of the principal conspirators, the men who did the actual work of drilling through the banks of the canal. The breaks in the aggregate cost the State over $200,000. It is stated on good authority that a dozen more arrests will follow. The ringleaders of the plot are thought to be those in custody, but they employed different men to do the work each year, and some of the latter are yet at large.

The District Attorney has five confessions from those implicated. He says that he has evidence to convict all under arrest. There is much excitement at Forestport.

OSTRACISM AGAINST TRUSTS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 15.—Col. William Jennings Bryan and President Hadley of Yale University were interviewed here to-day relative to the latter's Denver speech relating to trusts. President Hadley said, in response to a question regarding the remedy for some of the bad effects of trusts: "When people have clearly made up their minds as to what are great social evils, ostracism is an effective remedy." Then he said, by way of explanation:

"The trouble is that the public mind is not clear on the matter. My opinion is that many of the evils commonly attributed to trusts do not properly belong there. This is where the public needs education.

"The evils that do exist ought to be clearly pointed out, and where it is shown that a man is engaged in an unworthy enterprise, the people should have the courage to deny him social recognition. I believe the time will come when they will do so. I do not mean that every man who is interested in a trust should, therefore, be canceled from the list of one's acquaintances. That is a matter requiring judgment for each individual case."

Col. Bryan was asked for his views on the plan of Prof. Hadley. He said:

"The idea is a good one and should be encouraged. A man who tries to rob the public by means of a trust or by wrecking a bank or a railroad should no more be countenanced by society than a plain highwayman. The thing needed is to waken and educate the public mind and conscience on such matters.

"When the people understand the harm that there really is in trusts they will be ready to apply a remedy. There are things which were permitted in society twenty-five years ago which are not tolerated at all to-day.

"The change has been wrought through education. A similar change will take place when the people learn the true moral status of the trust question.

"I am glad indeed that college men, who are leaders in education, are taking up the matter for discussion. It is a step in the right direction, and I have no doubt that their researches will result in greatly helping to solve the problem. But, so far as ostracism is concerned, I do not believe that as a remedy for the trust evil it is likely to become notoriously effective very soon."

STOCKHOLDERS CRY FRAUD.

SEATTLE, Washington, Jan. 15.—A bill in equity on behalf of New York and Canadian stockholders of the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Railway, was filed in the United States Circuit Court to-day against the Seattle and International Railway, asking for a receiver for the road, also asking for an injunction against the moving of the tracks of the company.

An examination into the accounts of the Union Trust Company of New York is also demanded. Charges of fraud and conspiracy are made against the Union Trust Company and the Seattle International Railway in the mortgage foreclosure, wherein the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Railway was sold to satisfy the mortgage of the trust company.

The bill makes specific charges that a combination and organization agreement was entered into by the committee representing the Union Trust Company and those who subsequently organized the Seattle and International Railway, to bid in the property for $1,000,000 when the same was worth $10,000,000; to make accounts to the court so as to show that the property was only equal to the value of the mortgage and that certain stockholders of the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Railway, who have become the principal organizers of the Seattle and International Railway, combined in a scheme with the Union Trust Company to make such showing to the court that all other creditors could be frozen out from receiving any benefits from the property.

AT THE GAY FRENCH BALL.

Amid a myriad of twinkling lights and twinkling toes, the flutter of gonfalons and banners, the strains of seductive music, the sparkle of wine, and the glitter and tinsel of high revelry, high and low life of New York joined hands once more at the annual ball of the Cercle Francaise de l'Harmonie at Madison Square Garden.

It was the same old French Ball, with a few slight and unimportant variations, such as recur from year to year, but which the thousands of revelers notice not at all. The decorations last night, for instance, were far more elaborate than on any previous occasion. The dome of the great building was hidden by great sheets of yellow and white bunting. Draperies of the French colors swung from the four sides, shutting out the rear tiers of seats. Pendent from the centre of the dome swung festoons of bunting of many colors, illumined by chains of Japanese lanterns. Great shields of American flags studded the balcony. All the ugliness and defects of bare walls were hidden by draperies and fluttering tinsel, and much of the defects and frailties of human nature were softened and hidden in the same way for a few brief dazzling hours.

The advertised "feature" of the ball, consisting of a ballet with 300 participants, more interesting and complete possibly than in former years, took place early in the evening before a half-filled house. Then midnight came, and the great orchestra began with a crash and the ball was on. There was the usual crush and jam at the entrance. The great floor became a kaleidoscopic mass of color, while hundreds of picturesque and grotesque Follies, Pierrots and harlequins pirouetted in a spirited quadrille. Then, as the hours rolled on, the big wine room began to fill up, and the dances became more lively. The whirl of the waltzes became swifter and the twinkling feet were lifted higher and higher in the quadrilles. Between the numbers professional dancers were introduced and earned their money, while nobody looked on or cared.

Wine had ascended to the throne by 2 o'clock, and by 3 o'clock was dealing out justice to its subject with an iron hand. Everybody was there who claims to be a man about town, and many of the revelers came from a distance. Men worth millions came and looked on or joined in the revelry with men wearing hired dress suits. There were women who came from the upper heights of society to catch a glimpse of how the other half wooed and won the fickle Goddess of Pleasure. There were politicians, brokers, bankers, merchants, gamblers, and possibly, worse, swelling one vast careless throng. There were incidents comic, pathetic, and tragic, all coming under the head of pleasure, and crowding ceaselessly one upon the other until the night had worn itself away, and the gray light of dawn shone in upon the ruins.

TO REMOVE INDIANA PLANTS.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 15.—The American Foundry Company, which absorbed the leading soil pipe plants of the country, including those in Alabama, last Summer, has decided to dismantle the two leading plants at Hammond, Ind., and remove them to Bessemer, Ala. This was brought about, it is stated, by the desire to get nearer the cheapest raw material.

The Bessemer plant was closed down today for the additions which will double its capacity. The main portion of the Hammond plants, including engines and boilers, will be brought there, the remainder going to the company's pipe plants at Anniston and Bridgeport, Ala., so it is stated.

The Alabama plants have been enlarged since the absorption and have been operated continuously.

A MOTIVE FOR MOLINEUX

Attempt to Establish a Reason Why He Should Hate Barnet.

WITNESSES TO SHOW RIVALRY

Servants at Places Where Mrs. Molineux Lived Before Her Marriage Called by Mr. Osborne.

Evidence of a sensational character marked the first day of the tenth week of the Molineux trial, and dragged into the case the name of Mrs. Molineux. This evidence, while not connecting Molineux with the death of Mrs. Katherine Adams, was designed, the Assistant District Attorney explained, to show that Molineux had a motive for the killing of H. C. Barnet, and that Mrs. Adams may have been the victim of a scheme similar to that which the prosecution holds accomplished the death of Barnet.

The important witnesses of the day were two colored women, both of whom had been servants. One, Rachel Greene, now living in Washington, said that she had lived with a Mrs. Bell, as a servant, at 251 West Seventy-fifth Street in the latter part of 1897, and that during that time a Mr. and Mrs. Chesebrough had lived there. The dramatic feature of the day was her identification of Roland B. Molineux as the man who had lived at the address given as Mr. Chesebrough. The first name of Mrs. Chesebrough, the witness said, was Blanche. Blanche Chesebrough was Mrs. Molineux's name before her marriage.

The other important witness was Minnie Betts, who lived with a Mrs. Bellinger at 257 West End Avenue, in 1898. She testified that Miss Chesebrough had lived there in that year, and that prior to a time when she had gone away for the Summer Miss Chesebrough had received calls from a man, not the defendant; that it was not until after her return from the country that Molineux called. This was after the date on which Barnet died, and soon afterward Molineux and Miss Chesebrough were married, the testimony showing that they took up their residence thereafter with Mrs. Bellinger.

MOLINEUX PALER THAN USUAL.

The courtroom presented very much the usual scene when Recorder Goff took the bench at 10:40 o'clock yesterday morning, though the absence of women among the spectators was commented upon. Molineux, naturally pale, and made more so by his long confinement, seemed a trifle paler than usual. His father, Gen. Molineux, brought to him a bundle of letters, which he immediately began to read. It had been expected that the prosecution would call Herman Koch and Nicholas Heckman, the letter-box men, and possibly the wigmaker, William Hepner, an expert in disguises; the last mentioned to offset the testimony of Emma Miller, who had testified that the purchaser of the bottle holder had a blonde beard. None of these was called. The first witness was Mr. Kinsley, the writing expert, whom Mr. Weeks called upon only to ask when he had first seen the exhibits of writing brought up on Friday last—the new Barnet series, so called. The witness said that he had seen all of them after he had given his testimony in December.

"Have you been in daily attendance here ever since?" Mr. Weeks asked.

"Almost daily," replied the witness.

"Under the regular allowance, $25 per diem?"

"I don't know."

"That is what you expect?"

"Yes."

Then Rachel Greene was called. She is a woman of perhaps thirty-five years, and was neatly dressed. Mr. Osborne soon made apparent the purpose of the witness's presence.

"Did you ever live at 251 West Seventy-fifth Street?" he asked.

"Yes."

"Who was the woman you worked for there?"

"Mrs. Bell."

"Did you know the defendant?"

"I knew Mr. Chesebrough."

"What do you mean by that?"

"The gentleman who lived there."

"Who lived there?"

"Mr. and Mrs. Chesebrough."

"Do you see him in court?"

The witness stood up. She looked all over the room as though expecting to see a face she knew, but it did not at once appear to her. Then she took the different rows of faces—first along the jurors' box, then back among the auditors, and then to the other side of the inclosure, where the reporters were seated. Then she looked down the row of seats at which were seated the District Attorney's office contingent. The table at right angles to this, at which sat Molineux and his counsel, and Mr. Weeks's assistants, was the last to come under her survey. When her eyes reached an angle that indicated that she was looking at the prisoner she said, nodding her head toward him.

"I think it's that gentleman, there. He had a mustache then."

Molineux's eyes seemed riveted to the witness, but his face was expressionless.

"That will not do," said the Recorder. "She said she thought it was the man. That is too indefinite."

MR. AND MRS. CHESEBROUGH.

Mr. Osborne asked: "How long did you know Mr. and Mrs. Chesebrough?"

"Since Nov. 2, 1897."

"What room did they occupy?"

"The front room."

"Point Mr. Chesebrough out to the jury."

The witness pointed again to Molineux.

"I can't tell who you mean by that. You may come down here," said Mr. Osborne.

The woman left the stand and passed around the space in front of the Recorder's desk to the table where Molineux sat.

She had a handkerchief in her right hand, which she raised rather awkwardly as she pointed to the defendant, standing exactly opposite and across the table from him. There was nothing spectacular in her manner, but the circumstance made the incident dramatic. Molineux became very white. He looked straight at her as she approached him, but shifted his eyes to one side as she lifted her hand. A smile which had played about his face a few minutes before had disappeared, and his facial muscles twitched nervously. Gen. Molineux flushed and seemed greatly distressed.

"What name was the lady known by?" asked Mr. Osborne when the witness resumed her seat.

"Mrs. Chesebrough."

"Her first name?"

"Blanche."

The witness said that the room was one flight up, and in reply to the question "Did he have a latch key?" she said:

"I believe he did."

"How long did they stay there?"

"They left after Christmas."

"How long did you know Mrs. Chesebrough?"

"Until she left. From Nov. 2, 1897, until some time in January, 1898."

The witness said that she had not heard the name of Molineux until after he had left.

MOLINEUX HAD A DRESSING CASE.

"Did he have any things there?"

"Yes; a dressing case."

It developed that the witness meant a dress suit case. She then described some of the articles which he had about the room—hairbrush, comb, toothbrush, &c.

Mr. Osborne then called for a young man named Fisk, who had been employed at the Knickerbocker Club, and asked if he had brought the dress suit case to the house for Mr. Chesebrough. The witness thought he was the man who did. Mr. Osborne then asked if there was any trouble between Mr. and Mrs. Chesebrough before they left, and the witness said she had not known of any trouble. To another question she said that Mrs. Chesebrough did no work while she lived at the house.

The Recorder asked how this was relevant, and Mr. Osborne said: "The witness has shown that the defendant lived with Blanche Chesebrough in 1897. I'll show by the next witness that there was a following time when he didn't. Another man intervened."

"What has that to do with Cornish?" asked the Recorder.

Mr. Osborne started with a statement showing his intention of bringing in the name of Barnet, and Mr. Weeks quickly put in an objection, which was sustained.

In reply to a question as to where they had gone when they left Mrs. Bell's, the witness said: "The lady went to 257 West End Avenue, Mrs. Bellinger's."

Minnie Betts, who said she lived at 426 Central Park West, was then called. She had lived with Mrs. Bellinger for four years, she said.

"Did you ever know Miss Chesebrough?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"Yes."

"When?"

"In 1898."

"When did she come to Mrs. Bellinger's?"

"Early in the year of 1898."

"Did she and Mrs. Bellinger go away in the Summer?"

The witness said they were away in June, July, and August.

Mr. Osborne brought out that Miss Chesebrough had occupied a hall room on the top floor at first, but that just before she left for the Summer she had occupied a large room, one flight up in the rear, and that she took this room again on her return. The witness had never seen Molineux before Miss Chesebrough went away.

"Did you know that she was married?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"Yes."

"Whom did she marry?"

"Mr. Molineux."

"Where were they married?"

"In the Church of the Heavenly Rest."

"Where did they live after they were married?"

"At Mrs. Bellinger's."

"In the same room she had before she was married?"

"Yes, Sir."

MISS CHESEBROUGH'S CALLERS.

Going back to the period before Miss Chesebrough went away for the Summer, Mr. Osborne asked: "Did she have any callers?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Who?"

"A young man; I don't know who."

"Describe him."

Mr. Weeks objected and was sustained by the Court.

Mr. Osborne then said:

"I propose to show that from November, 1897, to January, 1898, the defendant and the woman he afterward married, lived together at 251 West Seventy-fifth Street, and that Blanche Chesebrough then went to live at 257 West End Avenue, and lived there alone, and that the defendant dropped out of sight and was not heard of until they were married. And I propose to show that there was another caller at the West End Avenue house, and that he was H. C. Barnet."

The Recorder interposed: "But Cornish is not Barnet."

Mr. Osborne then said that he proposed to show that there was a complete scheme in the Cornish case, the sending for remedies, and the sending of the cyanide of mercury through the mails; that the Barnet case was similar and that there had been a motive. He spoke with great earnestness and was listened to with the closest interest. Molineux looked very grave. Once he turned nervously and said something to his father, who was evidently much worried, but replied with a kindly look to his son.

Mr. Osborne resuming said that the evidence would help to establish the fact that Molineux had written the Barnet letters, and had therefore written the address on the poison package. These letters certainly showed that the defendant was in no philanthropic state of mind toward Barnet. Barnet had died from taking cyanide of mercury, and the State had thereby lost an important witness.

Turning again to the witness, Mr. Osborne brought out the fact that she had known Miss Chesebrough for four years, the latter having lived there before the time when she came back in January, 1898.

BARNET'S PHOTOGRAPH ADMITTED.

Mr. Osborne then showed the witness a photograph. It was that of Barnet. "Is that the man who called on Miss Chesebrough?" he asked.

Mr. Weeks objected and the Recorder sustained him. The picture was again presented and the question was put in different form and allowed. The witness said that it looked like the man. She was next asked for a description of the man and the Recorder this time allowed it. She said:

"He had a mustache. It was brown. He had brown hair."

"He was nice looking," she added.

"Did he call after she came back from the country, in 1898?"

"No, sir."

"You saw Mr. Weeks there, didn't you?"

"Yes, twice."

Mr. Weeks interposed to ask when she had seen him, and brought out the fact that it was just before Molineux's arrest.

Mr. Osborne said: "I did not mean to infer that you were the handsome man."

"I did not know what you were driving at," retorted Mr. Weeks.

"Did I talk with you at all about this case?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"No," replied the witness.

Mr. Osborne then asked: "From whom did you first hear Mr. Molineux's name?"

"Miss Chesebrough told it to me about a week before they were married."

"Did you ever hear of Barnet's name?"

"Yes, after his death."

The witness was excused and Herbert H. Jackson, the undertaker who attended in the case of Barnet, was called and asked as to the size of the coffin. It was five feet nine inches, inside measurement, he said, and it was customary to allow an inch space. He had not, however, taken any measurements of the body. He was present when the body was exhumed in February, 1898.

Albert S. Osborn of Rochester, a handwriting expert, who said that he was not related to the Assistant District Attorney and that he had had twenty years' experience, occupied all the remainder of the day.

When he had made considerable progress in the elucidation of his theory, a recess was taken. After court was resumed in the afternoon the aspect of the room was changed by the presence of a number of women, some of whom were visitors from Virginia. Molineux had recovered his familiar smiling countenance when he came into the courtroom, and he followed the expert's testimony with the same interest that he has displayed throughout in this phase of the case, examining the exhibits with his glass.

This expert took up a new method of showing similarity in the various exhibits of writing. He said that he had not known the line of the prosecution's case when called into it. He was one of the experts who appeared before the Coroner. He expressed the belief that all of the Barnet and Cornish letters were written by the same person who wrote the address on the poison package, and that they were the same as the exhibits of Molineux's admitted writing.

He was equally certain, he said, that none of them was written by either Cornish or Barnet, of whose genuine writing he had seen specimens. His method in general, he said, was based on the great number of similarities and the character of the dissimilarities. Where one letter was found to have similar characteristics in all of the exhibits, that would not suffice alone to show that all were written by the same hand, but when a great number of letters were so characterized throughout it was not to be presumed that a number of different writers would have all of them.

One of the most common ways, he said, of disguising one's handwriting was by changing the slant; but changing the slant did not change the characteristics. He then took up the various exhibits, and endeavored to show that while there were a variety of slants the characteristics of form remained the same. For this purpose he had prepared various photographs, showing letters taken from forty-two exhibits. Letters having common loops or features were shown in groups and the similar characteristics were pointed out.

The witness had a big stack of these papers, and their introduction was objected to, but the Recorder permitted them to be passed around to the jury on its being explained that they were intended only to illustrate the expert's theory, just as former experts had been permitted to use the blackboard. The witness said that he had never had a case in which there was so much material on which to base a conclusion, because of the use of the same words so often in the letters sent for various drugs. He said that in the writing admitted to be Molineux's the slant was very uniform in the various specimens, but that it varied greatly in the disputed exhibits.

The forms peculiar to the admitted Molineux writing was, however, preserved through them all. Taking up letters separately, he directed attention to the small letter "k," in which he said that one peculiarity appeared in eleven of the disputed letters and two of the conceded specimens of Molineux's writing. This was a building up of the "k," the lower portion being made first as an undotted i, and then the loop put over it.

Another peculiarity in some of the small k's was in that after the down stroke the pen was drawn up and brought down again to form the lower part of the right portion of the letter, while the upper part of that portion was made like the cross of a "t" or an "x." This peculiarity was not disguised by a change of the slant.

Another peculiarity common in both the disputed and undisputed letters was the making of a small "i" with only one stroke, the downward one, while it was higher than the other small letters; again, the letter "a" was found similarly distorted in various exhibits, and the letter "y" was in most cases, where it terminated a word, clipped off short. This occurred in twelve out of thirteen disputed specimens of writing and twenty-five times in acknowledged writing of the defendant.

An exhibit of Cornish's writing was then submitted, and the expert was required to show the points of difference between this and the poison package address, and also one of the disputed writing signed "Barnet."

The prisoner apparently lost interest after a while in this comparison and turned his attention to the afternoon papers, which seemed to cause him considerable amusement. He smiled frequently and called the attention of Mr. Battle of his counsel to various things contained in them. The jurors, however, paid close attention, and the expert was called upon to answer many of their questions.

Mr. Osborne's testimony was finished at 4:25 P. M., when court was adjourned to this morning.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. B. Kennedy, silks; Colby Davis, H. Ohl, cloaks; 115 Worth Street.

Rice, Stix Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo.; C. A. Young, dress goods; E. Michaels, furnishing goods; 53 Franklin Street.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. O. Hill, silks; W. R. Wiley, dress goods; 104 Worth Street.

Smith, M. E., & Co., Omaha, Neb.; A. C. Smith, domestics and dress goods; M. E. Tibbs, notions and furnishing goods; 338 Broadway.

Rosen, A. D., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; L. Rosen, dry goods; M. S. Fink, white goods and laces; Hotel Vendome.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; S. W. Kent, boys' clothing; 51 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Hamburger Bros. & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Hamburger, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Hecht Bros., Baltimore, Md.; B. Hecht, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Strouse & Bros., Baltimore, Md.; E. Strouse, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Grinsfelder, J., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; H. Grinsfelder, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Jones Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. L. Jones, dry goods; F. Vickers, dress goods, silks, linens, white goods, millinery, ladies' and infants' wear; H. M. Haynes, cloaks and suits; Broadway Central Hotel.

Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; V. Seigler, cloths and cloaks; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; I. Palmer, flannels; 487 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Hillman's, Chicago, Ill.; H. Ruben, men's, boys' and children's clothing; 60 Lispenard Street.

Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; I. I. Appell, men's and boys' clothing; 60 Lispenard Street.

Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; L. Kreitmeyer, millinery; 115 Worth Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; Miss L. J. Tosney, corsets, ladies' and infants' wear; 67 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

West, F. J., Syracuse, N. Y.; millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.

Posner Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; W. P. Farley, dress goods, silks, and white goods; Hotel Albert.

Erlich Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. Katz, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; C. G. Darnell, hosiery, Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Eisenberg, notions and laces; Miss L. Purvin, jewelry; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert; F. Nolan, books.

Biermeister Brothers & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr., linens; St. Denis Hotel.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. A. Russell, cloaks and suits, 66 Grand Street; Belvedere House.

Wells & Coverly, Troy, N. Y.; C. L. Wells, clothing; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; S. B. Thomas, dry goods, 2 Walker Street.

Doggett Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. H. Bahret, dry goods, 2 Walker Street.

Watt, Rettew & Clay, Norfolk, Va.; A. L. Clay, furnishing goods, 37

MAZET CHARGES A DICTATORSHIP

Ballot Box the Remedy, Says the Committee's Report.

MAYOR ABDICATES POWER

Public Office Manipulated for the Benefit of Favored Persons.

Tammany's Head Attacked Without Naming Him—On Police and Ramapo—Remedial Bills Recommended—Minority Report Denounces the Findings.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—In the House to-night Assemblyman Fallows of New York submitted the report of the Assembly special committee to investigate the affairs of New York City, of which Former Assemblyman Mazet is Chairman It was filed and ordered printed. Mr. Trainor of New York presented the report of the minority members of the committee, which took the same course.

The majority report opens with the quotation of the Assembly resolutions of March and April last, pursuant to which the investigation was begun and prosecuted, the March resolution stating in part:

"Whereas, It is currently reported and generally believed that, in the City of New York, funds are being raised by levy upon members of the police force, saloon and resort keepers, and by other contributions for use in corruptly influencing legislation; that there is a lax enforcement of the laws in said city, and in the counties included in said city; that corrupt and tyrannical methods have been resorted to in the enforcement of the same, and that the public funds of said city are being wasted in extravagant increases of official salaries and in other ways; therefore,

"Resolved, That the Speaker of the Assembly be and he hereby is directed to appoint seven members of the Assembly, who shall be a special committee of this body, with full power and authority to investigate all and singular the said reports and charges and all matters and things in any way pertaining thereto."

TEN THOUSAND PAGES.

The report then says:

"Acting under and by virtue of said resolution the said committee proceeded to the City of New York and entered upon its duties as prescribed. It has taken upward of 10,000 typewritten pages of testimony, herewith transmitted, and has examined into the conduct of very many of the public offices and departments of said city.

"The committee has now in preparation a classified and indexed abridgment or summary of said testimony, in which abridgment those subjects of investigation that were purely administrative in their nature are brought together and separated from those for which a legislative remedy may be found.

BALLOT BOX THE REMEDY.

"A great part of the testimony was naturally enough directed to the conduct and control of the various offices and departments. In many of these grave evils were disclosed. For such as were administrative in their nature, the remedy must be sought at the ballot box and not at the hands of the Legislature.

"The one clear and distinct fact brought out by this investigation is that we have in this great city the most perfect instance of centralized party government yet known. We have had explained by the highest authority, the dictator himself, the theory and system of government, and by the highest officials the practice thereof. We see that government no longer responsible to the people, but to that dictator. We see the central power, not the man who sits in the Mayor's chair, but the man who stands behind it. We see the same arbitrary power dictating appointments, directing officials, controlling boards, lecturing members of the Legislature and the Municipal Assembly. We see incompetent and arrogance in high places. We see an enormous and ever-increasing crowd of officeholders with ever-increasing salaries. We see the powers of government prostituted to protect criminals, to demoralize the police, to debauch the public conscience, and to turn governmental functions into channels for private gain.

"The proof is conclusive, not that the public treasury has been directly robbed, but that great opportunities have been given by manipulation of public offices to enable favored individuals to work for their own personal benefit.

REFERENCE TO CROKER.

"The enormous increase in the budget of the City of New York, the inefficiency and wastefulness in the public service, the demoralization of many of the departments are due absolutely to this abdication of power by the officers of the people to an organization, the ruler of which, an autocrat, has testified that he was working for his own pocket all the time.

"We would be derelict in our duty to this Assembly and to the citizens of our great city did we not assert this upon the solemnity of our convictions based upon unimpeachable testimony. Having said this much, we refrain from further particularizing because our duty and your power is confined to remedial legislation, and for these evils there is none such.

"The remedy is certain and efficacious but it is not within the power of your body to apply it. The people alone can remedy these evils. So long as the majority of voters of the Greater New York are satisfied with the present system, theory and practice of government, no laws that you can devise will better these conditions.

There is no legislative panacea for such administrative ills."

The report goes on to state that in the working of the greater charter in the first two years of its existence certain defects, as was, it believes, natural, were disclosed, and then are taken up and discussed the various departments, as administered under this law, and the conditions which the committee says it found prevailing as proved by the testimony adduced on the stand. Regarding revision of the charter to remedy these defects, the report says:

"About many of the things complained of there is a serious difference of opinion among witnesses entitled to the highest respect, and certain of these things are of such fundamental importance to the whole frame of the Government that this committee reports that in its judgment the Legislature should authorize the Governor to appoint a commission which may carefully revise the charter, in order that such changes as may be determined upon may be carefully considered and result in permanent benefit. Your committee, therefore, has drafted a bill for the appointment of such a Charter Revision Commission, which it submits herewith and urges its prompt passage."

ATTACK ON THE MAYOR.

The duties of the Mayor, as contemplated by the charter, next occupy the attention of the committee in the report. In effect, the discussion of the administration of the present Executive is a strong attack on his attitude. The report says:

"The present Mayor has not conceived his duties to be as contemplated by the Charter Commission. He testified that he has steadily maintained the policy of refusing to consult with his Commissioners on proposed action upon their part. He has not attended the meetings of the great Board of Public Improvements. He has asserted that his view of the distribution of governmental power was that after having appointed Commissioners they were responsible for their several departments.

ABDICATES HIS POWER.

"It is a fair inference from all the evidence that he has practically abdicated his powers and exercises merely a registering function of the determination of the leaders of the party which elected him, in which the dominating influence, and therefore the real ruler of the city, is a private individual holding no office, amenable to no law, bound by no oath, and yet exercising almost absolute control over most of the departments of the City Government when he chooses to exercise it."

MAYOR'S TERM TOO LONG.

The report takes up the question of the Mayor's term of office, and says it is too long. It advises that it be reduced to two years, and asks that the question be referred to the proposed Charter Revision Commission. If the term be shortened, as recommended, the report urges that the Mayor's eligibility for re-election be restored. The terms of other city officials, the committee thinks, should also be restricted to two years.

Upon the question of the Commissioners, the report says that the Mayor should have the full power of removal and appointment, as at present.

MORE POWER FOR BOROUGHS.

The committee urges that the question of the boroughs should be referred for careful consideration of the Charter Revision Commission. The report on this subject says:

"Inasmuch as the terms of office of the Borough Presidents cannot now be curtailed, we do advise that their powers be increased in one regard. They are now members of the Board of Public Improvements, but have no vote therein except upon matters exclusively relating to their several boroughs. We regard it as of great importance that they should be given full voting power in said board, especially in view of the fact that in such a matter as the Ramapo Water Company's contract the ruling was made that Borough Presidents could not vote. We urge the immediate passage of an amendment to Section 410 of the charter. We have prepared a bill to accomplish that purpose, and, in view of pending matters, urge its immediate passage."

THE POLICE ATTACKED.

One of the most extended subdivisions of the report is that relating to the police. The committee says:

"The conduct of the present Police Department of the City of New York is unqualifiedly bad. Not only are the laws against poolrooms, gaming houses, policy shops, excise violations, dance halls, and wicked resorts of all kinds not enforced, or enforced in such a way as to be ridiculously ineffective, but the general discipline is lax, grave offenses of personal dereliction in the way of drunkenness, absence from post, inattention to duty, &c., go unpunished, or are visited with such small fines as almost to be an encouragement and not a deterrent for wrongdoing.

"Robberies, bunko games, deceits, frauds, thefts, have increased in an alarming degree, and the detection of these crimes and the recovery of property has steadily decreased during the last two years."

THE MAYOR'S RESPONSIBILITY.

The report then refers to the testimony of Mayor Van Wyck in regard to the existence of poolrooms, and his admitted responsibility in the matter, and continues:

"No trials of the Police Commissioners or removal of the Chief have been had as a result of the existence all over the city of openly conducted poolrooms and gaming establishments.

"We here have fixed by the testimony of the Chief Executive of the city his view of his powers and responsibilities. Upon the question of the enforcement of these laws and the discipline of the force, so long as the control of the Police Department, like that of the other departments, is intrusted to local authorities, it makes no difference, in the opinion of your committee, whether the Police Board is by law single-headed or four-headed, partisan or bipartisan. The responsibility is as much fixed now as it ever can be by law and we have no police legislation to recommend.

"We believe that the great mass of the rank and file of the department under proper leadership would execute all the laws with courage and vigilance, but it is not in the nature of things that subordinates dependent upon their superiors for continuance and promotion in rank should conduct themselves in direct opposition to the clearly known views of those superiors. When, at the direct instance of the gambling and pool-selling fraternity, officers have been 'pounded,' Captains transferred, and a Chief retired, it is hopeless to expect any other administration of such laws than that which the overwhelming evidence proves to exist."

The proposed contract with the Ramapo Water Company is discussed at great length. The report on this point says, in conclusion:

"We suggest the immediate passage of an act amending Sec. 471 of the charter by incorporating therein the provisions of Sec. 472 as the power of condemnation of the source of water supply with the approval of the Board of Public Improvements, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and the authority of the Municipal Assembly evidenced by a three-fourths vote of the members elected thereto, and a bill to such effect has been prepared and its early passage urged before further mischief can be done."

CORRUPT "PULL" CHARGED.

Attention is called to the administration of the Building Department, and the report says:

"Here again we find the dominant theory of the present Government—corrupt pull and favoritism for private gain—in evidence.

"Some discretion must be lodged in a department having control of the building interests in so diversified a territory as the City of New York. If that discretion be abused or if officials are inefficient, incompetent or even corrupt, the remedy is not to be found at Albany, but in the City of New York, either at the hands of the criminal authorities or the people at the polls.

THE TAX DEPARTMENT.

In regard to the Tax Department the report says:

"The Tax Department increased the assessed valuation of the real estate of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx for the year 1899 over that of 1898 to the enormous amount of $327,000,000. The examination of very many of the officials of the department indicated ignorance and incompetence so gross as to be ridiculous if the material interests of the citizens had not been at the mercy of such officials."

The conduct of the Dock Department is criticised, especially in reference to the purchase of supplies.

Action to prevent the levying of political assessments on the judiciary is recommended.

The question of the Municipal Assembly is referred to the Charter Revision Commission, the committee stating that in its opinion there should be but one chamber—that of the Board of Aldermen.

QUESTION OF CONTEMPTS.

Referring to the contempts incurred in the conduct of the investigation, the report says:

"A prompt and efficacious way should be provided under which such questions may be determined in a proper forum, where the person proceeded against may have full opportunity of explanation and defense. During the session of the Legislature this is provided for by the requirement that the committee should report to the House and the House should determine the question. There seems to be none provided while the House is under adjournment.

"We, therefore, respectfully suggest that Section 654 of the Code of Civil Procedure should be amended to cover this question of contempt before a Legislative committee, and prepare a bill therefor and urge its passage."

In conclusion the report urges that the meetings of all City Boards be public because "in a free government publicity is absolutely essential."

The report is signed by Robert Mazet, Chairman; Edward H. Fallows, Harris Wilson, Thomas M. Costello, and James B. McEwan.

MINORITY'S BITTER REPLY.

Committee's Work Discredited at the Polls—Platt Referred To as "Easy Boss"—Moss Denounced.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—The report of the minority members of the Mazet Investigating Committee was handed to the Assembly this evening. It is signed by Municipal Court Justice Benjamin Hoffman, who represented the Sixteenth New York District in the last Assembly, and by Anthony J. Boland, who was elected to the present as well as the last Legislature from the First District of Erie County.

"As to the report of the majority in general, we feel justified in claiming that it is grossly unfair, conspicuously partisan, course in language, vituperative in temper, and absolutely unjustified except by the reckless disregard and perversion of the proof adduced before your committee. In all these respects it agrees with the methods pursued by the counsel of the committee at all its hearings.

In a preliminary report submitted to the Assembly of 1899, we deemed it our duty to direct attention to the notorious fact that the committee had been from the beginning discredited before the people; that the partisan purpose of its creation was universally recognized; that the appointment of two dismissed office holders as counsel was accepted as a clear indication that the aim of the committee would be revenge, rather than reform; that the insulting treatment of witnesses and the ignorance and incompetency with which they were questioned had aroused the public disgust and indignation, and that the people, the press, and the pulpit were unanimous in their unfavorable characterization of the committee and its proceedings.

That the self-respecting and fair-minded citizens of the State, without regard to political affiliations, were opposed to the continuance of the committee and its discreditable practices, and would at the first opportunity publicly condemn both. This condemnation, it will be remembered, was visited upon the committee and its counsel in a most unmistakable manner at the last general election, up to which time both had always acted together. Since the election the committe has separated from the most notorious of its counsel, and the counsel have divided among themselves.

Instead of profiting by this experience, the partisan majority of the committee propose to show just how limitless is their capacity for unfairness and downright misrepresentation. The majority report is framed upon the lowest levels of partisan spite and political prejudices. It in no single line, sentence, conclusion, or recommendation rises above the dignity or importance of the hired, professional, disgruntled agitator. To those familiar with public utterances in the City of New York it will be at once recognized as the reproduction of a vulgar stump speech made familiar to them in many campaigns by the junior counsel to the committee, much to the dismay and always to the defeat of any candidate in whose behalf it has been uttered, so that it may be said that the charges, complaints, falsehoods, insinuations, and detractions set forth in the majority report have already been unfavorably passed upon by the community of the City of New York.

SENATOR PLATT ATTACKED.

A most striking illustration of the partisan arrogance and hypocrisy which has dominated the committee from its very inception is to be found in the paragraphs of the report wherein the majority give expression to the pharisaical indignation with which their souls are filled upon discovering that there is a boss system associated with our politics. But even in this the majority of the committee lack both the courage and candor to point at the typical, though "easy," boss. They may try to mask and conceal him in quite the same subservient manner that they protected him from the subpoena of the committee, and refused our insistent demand that he should be called to the stand as a most unique, necessary, and desirable exhibit.

The people, however, again and again demanded, in a spirit of fair play, that the boss of our State politics should be questioned as to the source and sanction of the authority which he admittedly exercises in governmental affairs, as to the character and strength of the recommendations for appointments and nominations which he has dictated and which he now controls, as to the corporate and other influences operating under his guarantee, and the reason therefor, (whether political, social, or financial,) as to his connection with the legislative brokerage concern which undertakes, for a consideration of one kind or another, to insure to the citizen or corporation knowing the ropes the success or defeat of any proposed legislation affecting him or them or his or their interests just as and when desired, as to his identification with the "family law firm" and his profits therefrom, as to his accumulations by reason of his political connections and political domination, as to whether the signing of the Ramapo Water bill increased his income, and as to whether the failure of the Astoria Gas grab had disappointed his financial expectations. The people's call for the production of the commission of the State boss was both loud and long, but without effect upon the committee until the people had their opportunity at the polls.

CHARTER REVISION COMMISSION.

In keeping with the partisan conspiracy of which the committee and its work is but a solitary element, is the recommendation of the creation of a commission to revise the city charter, to be appointed by the Governor. A singular example of how minds of varying greatness dominated by the same political force or personality will agree upon a political proposition, is the coincidence that this very same recommendation is to be found in the message of the Governor himself. We believe and insist that any commission to revise the charter of the City of New York should be appointed by the Mayor of that city, and in its majority should represent the ascertained and acknowledged political majority of that community.

It should not be made up by the Governor, who holds his present position against the protests and votes of a majority of that people, because then it would be constituted in large part by the Governor's political or social friends. Above all things else the men selected as Democratic representatives on such committee should not be, as have been all of the Governor's other appointments in that direction, Democrats who voted for Roosevelt for Governor, McKinley for President, and Low or Tracy for Mayor, but should be Democrats identified with the Democratic organization, having the respect and confidence of men of that political faith, and who have at some time since 1892 voted for Democratic nominees. The scheme of having the charter of the city revised by a commission which in its majority will represent the political sentiments and the political attachments of but a very small minority of the citizenship is simply to provie a government, by commission in another form.

PRAISE FOR THE POLICE.

The report goes into a defense of the various city departments against the allegations made by the majority, and disputes the necessity for every charter amendment suggested by Mr. Mazet and his colleagues. Under the caption "The Police Department" the report says that the majority has repeated "all the stale, threadbare, and exploded falsehoods" concerning the police force, the administration of the department, the extent of crime, and influences operating with police officials. Continuing on this line the report says:

In addition it may be observed that it is a very noticeable fact that while dishonest and prejudiced men, for their own selfish and unworthy interests, decry the City of New York as a sink of iniquity, dominated by vice of every kind, with crime rampant at every corner, the Police Department demoralized, all our officials corrupt, and the Government in its every department foul and loathsome, nevertheless the wealthy, intelligent, and enterprising citizens from every quarter of the country flock to the city, here establish their permanent homes, and rest in absolute security both as to their persons and possessions.

It is not claimed that in a community of nearly four millions of people the man who determinedly searches for it may not find vice; it is not compatible with the appetites and inclinations of frail human nature that in such a community there should not be crime; but what we claim, and before any fair-minded tribunal can establish by proof that if challenged cannot be controverted, is that in the five boroughs of the greater city organized crime has not been able to find a secure lodgment, and its only temporary refuge has been in the dives and vicious resorts established under the protection and sustained through the encouragement of the infamous Raines liquor law.

Of the Tax Department the report says that the evidence furnished abundant proof that all citizens were treated with equal fairness, and that no distinction was made between the most influential and the most humble. "The insignificant number of appeals taken to the Commissioner's rulings," the report says, "is a complete answer to the unwarranted aspersions leveled in a spirit of partisan hate and intolerance against this department."

COMMITTEE'S COUNSEL DENOUNCED.

Under the caption "Contempts," the report says:

"A full excuse for all the contempts shown the committee might be found in the outrageous and inexcusable conduct of its counsel. To say that the methods pursued in the treatment of witnesses, the character of the questions propounded, the antics indulged in for spectacular effect, the studied unfairness with which every department official and citizen of the Democratic political faith was treated, the sickening sycophancy and subserviency with which witnesses from the Republican Party were catered to, the determination and vigilance exercised to exclude from the record every word and every statement which proved the wisdom, frugality, and efficiency of the City Government; the anxiety to cloak the defects and smother all mention of the iniquities of the corrupt and incompetent and narrow administration with which the counsel himself had been identified as an officeholder, could deserve for the committee nothing better than the contempt in which it was held by every citizen of manly instincts and decent promptings.

If a legal reason to excuse the refusal of Mr. Platt and several other witnesses to answer questions propounded to them is required, it will be furnished in the law under which the committee was in itself an illegal act. There is no plainer provision in the statutes than is to be found in the legislative law requiring that any such committee as this claimed to be can be appointed only under a concurrent resolution of both Senate and Assembly. How silly then it is to complain that the present District Attorney did not institute criminal proceedings to sustain the authority of a committee illegally constituted.

THE MINORITY'S CONCLUSION.

In concluding the minority says:

We have but a single recommendation to make, and that is that the people of the City of New York be permitted to govern themselves. At the same time we embrace the opportunity of directing attention to the fact that the intelligence of our citizenship is quick to detect the bogus investigation conducted on partisan lines for partisan purposes, in contrast with an honest inquiry intended to aid the Legislature in the intelligent discharge of its functions in framing legislation demanded by the people.

From the beginning this committee stood discredited; that it had been organized for a partisan purpose was universally proclaimed, and with equal unanimity admitted. The barrenness of results to which it is obliged to make humble confession was predicted of it at its very birth. When 225 firemen and policemen were subpoenaed for the purpose of showing a favoritism which protected them from punishment for their offenses against the rules of their respective departments, and but five from each department were called when it was discovered that four out of each set of five had been appointed under the reform administration, and that an equal proportion of the entire number constituted an undesirable product of the operation of so-called civil service laws, the hasty and disorderly dismissal of the rest from attendance upon the committee was accepted as an indication of the true character of the work for which the committee had been formed. The people are not slow to recognize such transparent injustice, and the meanness associated with any and every attempt to gain partisan advantage by such methods.

There will always be serious political differences dividing our citizenship, but let us hope there will never again be so contemptible an exhibition of the depths to which partisan bigotry can descend.

COMMITTEE'S REMEDIAL BILLS.

Mazet's Proposed Reforms, Based Upon the Conditions Disclosed by the Testimony of Witnesses.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—The Mazet committee handed in the following bills to carry out the recommendations in its report:

1. An act to authorize the appointment of a commission to inquire into the local government of the City of New York and the charter thereof, and suggest legislation thereon.

This bill provides that within thirty days after its passage the Governor shall appoint eleven persons as a commission to revise the charter, and said commission shall report to the Legislature by Jan. 15, 1901. Said commission has power to employ assistants, subpoena witnesses, books, and papers, is given the power of a legislative committee, and the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure as to contempts are made to apply to it.

Following the precedent of the original Charter Commission bill the City of New York is required to pay the expenses thereof, not to exceed $25,000.

2. An act to amend Section 410 of the Greater New York charter in relation to the Board of Public Improvements and the powers of Borough Presidents as members thereof.

This bill confers upon the Borough Presidents power to vote on all matters in the Board of Public Improvements.

3. An act to amend Section 471 of the Greater New York charter in relation to the restriction on the power of the Commissioner of Water Supply to contract for the supplying or selling of water for public or private use or consumption.

The bill requires the Commissioner of Water Supply, before making any water contract, to lay the full contract before and obtain the approval of the Board of Public Improvements, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and three-fourths of all the members elected to the Municipal Assembly.

4. An act to repeal Chapter 942 of the Laws of 1896, entitled "An act in relation to the supply of pure and wholesome water in certain counties of the State."

This bill repeals the law under which the Board of Supervisors of Suffolk County can prevent the city from getting water in that county.

5. An act to amend Section 1,528 of the Greater New York charter in relation to the printing of lists of officials in The City Record.

This bill provides for the printing in January and July of a full list of all city employes, with their positions, residences, time of service, and salaries, and increase or decrease thereof, and provides that until such information is given to the Supervisor of The City Record the head of the department offending shall not be paid his salary.

6. An act to amend the Greater New York charter by repealing Section 1,527 thereof, relating to the publishing in The City Record of the registry of voters.

As the election law now requires the Board of Police to publish in pamphlet form the registry, the retention of this section in the charter means an unnecessary duplication of work and a waste of public moneys.

7. An act to amend Section 821 of the Greater New York charter, relating to the regulation of the construction of piers and docks.

This bill requires the Dock Board to purchase its tools, supplies, and material after public advertisement at public letting to the lowest bidder, as other departments are required to by Sections 419 and 420 of the charter.

8. An act to amend Section 854 of the Code of Civil Procedure, in relation to compelling the attendance and testimony of a witness.

This bill extends to a legislative committee sitting during the session or after the adjournment of the Legislature the power to invoke the prompt aid of the courts of record in aid of its process and authority.

MOSS ON THE REPORT.

Thinks It Agrees with His Own in Important Respects—He Wanted to Call Platt.

A copy of the majority report of the Mazet committee was shown to Mr. Moss last night. After glancing through the report he said he did not care to discuss it in detail, and could not, in fact, do so on short notice. He said, further, that he did not care to place himself in the position of criticising the report, as it was far from his intention to place any obstacle in the way of the accomplishment of some good. Furthermore, he declared it would be too bad if the work of nine months should go for naught.

"This is the first time," said Mr. Moss, "that I have seen the majority report. In a general way it does not go so far as our report did. On many subjects we went deeper and made more specific recommendations. However, in many respects the recommendations in this report are in line with those made by counsel. There are, I see, some curious omissions. For instance, I do not see that this latest report has much to say about the 'dictator.' They have let him off rather easy—considering.

"As to the Police Department I care to say nothing.

"The report agrees with my suggestion that the Mayor's term be shortened to two years, and that he be eligible for re-election. I notice, also, that the report agrees with me regarding the Borough Presidents, Municipal Assembly, Water Supply Department, and Dock Department, but, as I have said, there is a tendency in many of their recommendations to leave the suggestions for relief open."

When asked if he would state the reasons for the adjournment of the committee, Mr. Moss replied that it was not an opportune time for the answer of that question. He admitted that he had wanted to call Senator Platt, but would not say anything regarding the contents of his letter to Mr. Mazet.

Death of a Princeton Sophomore.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 15.—J. Ralph Morton, a member of the sophomore class, died of typhoid fever at his home, in Honey Brook, Penn., last night. Blair Hall Club, of which he was a member, at a meeting to-night passed a resolution of sympathy, which will be sent to the bereaved family. A number of Morton's classmates will attend the funeral, which is to be held on Wednesday.

Steel for New Bridge Towers.

The Atha & Illingworth Company, which is manufacturing the steel to be used for the base of the towers of the new East River Bridge, has forwarded its first shipment, which was received in Brooklyn yesterday. The contract for the steel was given out more than eighteen months ago to the New Jersey Steel and Iron Company, which sublet it. The steel is in sixteen pieces, which will be forged into eight pedestals, each pedestal to weigh twenty-three tons.

FORTIETH ANNUAL STATEMENT

Home Life Insurance Co.

GEORGE E. IDE, President,
NO. 256 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
JANUARY 1ST, 1900.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Bonds and Mortgages	$3,492,071.00	Policy Reserve (Per Certificate of New York Insurance Department)	$9,412,413.00
Bonds and Stocks (market value)	4,572,798.95	Present Value of all Dividend-Endowment Accumulations (Deferred Dividends)	626,713.00
Real Estate	1,736,033.74	All Other Liabilities	106,454.70
Collateral Loans	22,400.00	Net Surplus	1,203,278.42
Loans to Policy-holders	1,030,247.93		
Cash in Banks and Trust Companies	206,714.73		
Interest and Rents Due and Accrued	93,600.42		
Premiums in transit and Deferred Premiums, less cost of collection	194,992.35		
Total Admitted Assets	$11,348,859.12		$11,348,859.12

INCOME IN 1899.		DISBURSEMENTS IN 1899.	
Premiums	$1,889,189.64	Total Payments	$1,646,887.09
Interest, Rents and other Receipts	482,940.95	Including Death Claims, Matured Endowments and Annuities $761,592.68; Dividends to Policy-holders 164,714.37; Surrender Values 112,091.42	
		Balance—Excess Income over Disbursements	725,243.50
Total Income	$2,372,130.59	Total Disbursements and Balance	$2,372,130.59

NUMBER OF POLICIES IN FORCE, 26,262, being an increase of 1,987
AMOUNT OF INSURANCE IN FORCE, $49,258,697.00, being an increase of $3,684,316.00
PREMIUM INCOME INCREASED $41.12 for every $1,000 gain in Insurance in Force.
RECEIVED FROM POLICY-HOLDERS since organization (1860) $32,887,028.95
RETURNED to POLICY-HOLDERS and now held for their benefit $33,341,452.86

RESULTS OF THE YEAR 1899.

	PER CENT.		PER CENT.
Increase in Total Income	7.23	Increase in Insurance in Force	8.08
" " New Premium Income	6.69	" " Deferred Dividend Fund	18.90
" " Renewal Premium Income	9.87	" " Insurance in Force to Insurance Issued	37.80
" " Admitted Assets	7.48	Increase in Surplus	4.36
" " Insurance Reserve	8.10		

WM. M. ST. JOHN, Vice-President.
ELLIS W. GLADWIN, Secretary. W. A. MARSHALL, Actuary.
F. W. CHAPIN, Medical Director. WM. G. LOW, Counsel.

PIG IRON FROM THE SOUTH.

Alabama and Tennessee Make a Record in Production in 1899—More Furnaces to Start.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 15.—Official figures on pig iron production in Alabama and Tennessee during 1899 were issued today, and they show that Southern furnaces broke all previous records last year. The two States made and shipped during the year 1,571,570 tons of pig iron, of which Alabama forwarded 1,257,256 tons.

This was an increase of 20 per cent. over the highest previous year. The Birmingham District alone forwarded 945,969 tons. Only two additional furnaces were added to the productive capacity last year, but all the furnaces were run to their utmost capacity.

The outlook for 1900 is that at least half a dozen Alabama furnaces will be blown in and this is expected to increase the State's output to a million and a half tons, while the combined output of Alabama and Tennessee is expected to approach 2,000,000 tons.

The year 1899 closed with less than 20,000 tons of iron in the yards.

Iron pipe shipments last year from Alabama and Tennessee amounted to 146,637 tons, an increase of 19,237 tons. Most of this pipe was forwarded from Bessemer to Mexico City, to be used in building water works. Export pig iron shipments, practically all of which went from the Birmingham district, were 167,003 tons, a decrease of 34,675 tons. This loss was due to the extraordinarily large home demand and the high domestic prices. During the year iron prices doubled and wages were increased 40 per cent.

JOHN MAGEE IS DEAD.

Years Ago He Received $50,000 Damages from Guatemala.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—There died in this city to-day John Magee, who is credited with having caused the guns of two British men-of-war to turn on the City of Guatemala twenty-five years ago, compelling the Guatamalan Government to pay $50,000 to Mr. Magee, who at that time was acting as the British Consul in that country.

Magee incurred the hatred of Rufino Barrios, who, it is reported, hired some thugs to thrash the Consul. Magee was waylaid and beaten. The British Government, through the Consul, demanded $50,000 and kept the guns of the British warships trained on the city until it was paid. Magee invested the $50,000 in paying property and died a millionaire.

Mr. Magee arrived in this city from Paris, en route to Guatemala, on Jan. 6, and was taken ill with liver complaint. His family is in Paris.

FORGED HIS OWN NAME.

Chicago Bird Said to Have Received $1,928.42 Due to New York Bird.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—The novel question whether a man has a right to forge his own name came up before Judge Hutchinson today in the case of James H. Bird. The allegation against Bird was that he signed the name of James H. Bird of New York as an indorsement on a check, and thereby obtained $1,928.42 from the Continental National Bank. J. H. Harris & Co. of the Board of Trade suffered the financial loss, and that firm is prosecuting Bird.

Last Spring the New York Bird visited Chicago and invested in a commodity handled by Harris & Company. Mr. Bird then returned to the East. A statement of the deal was made up, and the clerk whose duty it was to mail it to Mr. Bird found that the only James H. Bird in this city lived at 692 VanBuren Street. The statement was sent to that address.

A few days later the Chicago Bird appeared at the office. He was asked if he desired to continue his investment on margins or wanted it closed. Bird, who appeared somewhat dazed by the statements made to him, said he guessed he would close the deal. He received a check for $1,928.42, indorsed it "James H. Bird," went to the bank, and got the money. A few days later James H. Bird of New York appeared and ordered his deal closed. An investigation followed, and the Chicago Bird was arrested.

SALT WATER FISHERMEN MEET.

A. N. Hoxie Accuses the Massachusetts Legislature.

A meeting of the Protective League of Salt Water Fishermen was held last night at 106 West Thirty-first Street, to hear the report of the Committee on Legislation on the prospect of securing the passage of a bill for the protection of salt-water fish in the waters about New York Harbor. The bill, which will be accompanied by a petition 350 feet long, bearing the names of more than 10,000 signers, will be presented to the Legislature some time during the week.

A. N. Hoxie of Roxbury, Mass., President of the Anti-Seiners' Association of Massachusetts, was present, and told of his efforts during the last seven years to secure action on the part of the Legislature of that State for the protection of salt water fish. He said that they had the combined interests of the large fisheries of every State as well as the interests of foreign capital invested in those enterprises to war against, and he made the charge that the Massachusetts Legislature had been influenced by the money of the fishery trusts to defeat the measures introduced each year for the protection of salt water fish.

Col. Paine Dines His Employes.

Col. Augustus G. Paine, President of the New York and Pennsylvania Company, gave a private dinner at the Union League Club last evening to the employes of his company.

ALEXANDER MAJORS DEAD.

Was One of the Founders of the Famous "Pony Express" and Buffalo Bill's First Employer.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—Alexander Majors of the old Western freighting firm of Majors, Russell & Waddell died here last Friday night at the residence of J. Craig, 4,003 Drexel Boulevard. He was eighty-six years old. In his time he had been foremost among men possessed of wealth and power. Ruined by a former business partner, he died without a dollar. For, with the passing of the wild West, men like Majors were no longer needed, and when the accretions of years were swept away he was thrown late in life upon very limited resources.

Whether or not Majors originated the famous "pony express," his freighting firm at Fort Leavenworth was the first to put it in operation. This was before the days of the telegraph and the transcontinental railroad, and the "pony express" was the nearest to these in speed. A line of "Rough Riders" was strung between Fort Leavenworth and the Pacific Coast. Each had to ride from ten to twenty miles at breakneck speed through a country infested with outlaws and hostile Indians.

Among the earliest of these riders was William F. Cody. He had not earned the sobriquet of "Buffalo Bill" then, but was already famous throughout the Western country as a "boy Indian fighter." It was to Alexander Majors that the mother of young Cody applied when Will, eleven years old, succeeded his father as head and support of the family.

"What can a boy like you do?" asked Majors, smiling.

"I can ride and shoot," said Will.

So Majors hired the lad as "boy extra" on one of the many bull trains that his big freight concern sent out across the Indian country to the army posts.

Majors, Russell & Waddell put through the first overland mail service.

Alexander Majors was born near Franklin, Ky. His early life was spent on a Missouri ranch, and he gave up ranching to establish a great freighting business on the old Santa Fé and Salt Lake trails. At one time he had 5,000 men in his employ, and owned ten times that number of oxen and mules. "Kit" Carson, "Buffalo Bill," "California Joe," and other noted frontiersmen scouted for him.

Majors came to Chicago about Jan. 1 from Denver. He was trying to get an invention on the market. J. Craig, at whose house he died, was an old mining friend. He is survived by several children living in Denver and Kansas City.

BALTIMORE & OHIO'S MEETING.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 15.—The repeatedly postponed annual meeting of the stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will be held in this city Wednesday. It has been postponed monthly since last November because of the big deals pending and the perfecting of the reorganization scheme. Whether any formal announcement of the company's new connections with the Pennsylvania or the New York Central will then be made can only be conjectured. William Salomon, Chairman of the voting Trustees, said recently that important developments might be expected at the annual meeting. It is believed that the Pennsylvania will be given representation on the board.

It is the programme to re-elect the present Directors and President John K. Cowen, First Vice President Oscar G. Murray, and Second Vice President Frederick Underwood.

The annual report will cover the fiscal year of the company, ended June 30, 1899. This was a lean period in the earnings, as it embraced a time when the rate situation was in a demoralized state and the Baltimore and Ohio was an aggressive seeker after business. It was on this account that the Baltimore and Ohio was looked upon as a menace to the stability of rates. The report does not show up as well as the results for the six months since June 30. Greater stability in rates and the determination of the trunk lines to stick to the tariffs enable the road to make a splendid showing for the half year.

There is a growing impression in railroad and financial circles that after Wednesday's meeting the Pennsylvania will virtually control the Baltimore and Ohio's policy. It is probable that the Trustees at the meeting will announce that the negotiations for the amalgamation of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern with the Baltimore and Ohio has been consummated.

William M. Greene, former General Manager of the Baltimore and Ohio, and now General Manager of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, is opposed to any arrangement which has for its object the operation of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern as a division of the Baltimore and Ohio. That is the plan, and it is generally believed that it will be carried out, despite Mr. Greene's objection. Thus far, however, Mr. Greene has successfully blocked all steps in that direction.

THE FITCHBURG ROAD LEASE.

Dr. W. Seward Webb Said to be Opposed to Boston and Maine Proposal

BOSTON, Jan. 15.—The Directors of the Fitchburg Railroad will meet to-morrow noon in what is anticipated to be a very important session, the outcome of which may affect railroad interests over a wide territory. It is said that the matter of a lease of the Fitchburg to the Boston and Maine will be presented in definite form, but that action upon it will be held in abeyance until the State Directors are ready to show their position.

Those who favor the lease of the Fitchburg to the Boston and Maine claim that the opposition is chiefly from the interests represented by Dr. W. Seward Webb.

It is asserted that he will go to the extent of making a better offer for the property than the Boston and Maine people have made.

Any Old Thing

Goes in Many Places

and on ordinary occasions, but when ill the doctor will say you had best get the

OLD CROW RYE

Bottled by H. B. KIRK & CO., N. Y.

It has never been equalled

Kennedy
12 CORTLANDT ST.

Fancy Sox, 25c pair.

Imported Goods in stripes and fancy colors.

Shirts (Clearing Sale) 49c each
1.25 Madras Shirts at 68c each
1.25 Cape Gloves (outseam) 79c

VICHY IS HEALTHFUL!

A Natural Mineral Water with medicinal qualities, For Indigestion and Stomach Disorders.

So-called VICHY IN SYPHONS IS NOT VICHY

Get the Genuine VICHY CELESTINS

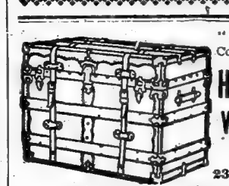

"Greatest Trunk Corner in America."

HAMILTON'S Where Trunks Are Made. 23D ST. & 6TH AV

THE CAPE NOME GOLD FIELDS.

An Unprecedented Rush of Prospectors Expected Next Summer.

Barton D. Blakeslee of Cape Nome, Alaska, is at the Everett House, where he had a consultation yesterday with a number of enterprising capitalists.

"I can tell you," said Mr. Blakesl

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

The Sheen of Silverware Brightens the Store

THIS Annual Silver Sale is a success—a greater success than even we expected.

Good friends in the business who came "to see what Wanamaker was doing" were surprised—and said so.

With the seal of such approval we could well be content. But it is worth much more to us to have you prove your appreciation. And you did. Sales were very large.

We shall be still busier to-day, but with every available part of the first floor given over to the silver and you who come for it, there will be room enough. And courteous, careful attention.

Silver Table Ware and Toilet Pieces

at a fourth to a half below ruling prices

We have been asked why we can sell silverware cheaper than the manufacturers. The answer is simple enough: No manufacturer can become great if he alone retails his product. He must sell to other merchants—and other merchants wouldn't buy, if the manufacturer became a hard competitor in their own market. There might be pretenses of sales, but really large movements must be by independent concerns—general buyers, as we are.

There is quite as good choosing to-day as yesterday—hadn't room to show all the goods at once, but the lists are shorter, because while selling was going on we could not be sure what particular lots would hold out. Not odds and ends, but just such goods as you would be apt to choose when needed, here or in some other silver store. Cheapest now, that's all.

Sterling Silver Table Ware

Bon-Bon Dishes, $4.85 to $7.25.
Fruit Dishes, $25.25 to $33.
Ice Cream Plates, $3.50 each.
Bread Baskets, $26. Crumb Trays, $11.25.
Card Trays, $4 to $6.50.
Ice Cream Platters, $30.50 to $33.50.
Claret Jugs, $5.75 to $6.50.
Candlesticks, $10.50 each.
Sugars and Creams, $7.85 to $24.

Sterling Inlaid Forks and Spoons

Plated ware, with inlays of solid silver at the points of wear—as at point of spoon and bottom of bowl and part of handle that rests on the table. Better for wear, than light-weight sterling silver.

Tea Spoons, $2.50 doz.
Dessert Spoons, $4.75 doz.
Table Spoons, $5 doz.
Medium Forks, $5.25 doz.
Dessert Forks, $4.75 doz.
Sugar Spoons, 50c ea. Butter Knives, 50c ea.
Coffee Spoons, $2.50 doz.

Sterling Silver Serving Pieces

Berry Forks, $6.25 doz.
Coffee Spoons, $4.35 doz.
Berry Spoons, $3 each.
Preserve Spoons, $2.50 to $3.25.
Jelly Spoons, $2 each.
Sugar Spoons, 85c. each.
Butter Picks, $1.10 each.
Cucumber Servers, $1.65 each.
Jelly Knives, $1.65 each.
Sugar Sifters, $1.75. Pie Knives, $4.35 ea.
Butter Spreaders, $9.25 doz.
Pea Servers, $3.80 each.
Salad Sets, $3.80 to $5.25.
Bon-bon Spoons, $1.10 each.
Butter Knives, $1.40 each.
Cake Servers, $2.50 and $3.
Fish Sets, $7.60. Sugar Tongs, $1.40.
Pickle Spears, 90c. Dessert Knives, $12 doz.
Medium Knives, $14.50 doz.
Steak carver and fork, sterling handles, $3.25
Game Carver and Fork, sterling handles, $6.50
Beef Carving Sets, 3 pieces, $10.

Quadruple Plated Table Ware

These pieces from several makers of high repute.

Bon-bon Dishes, $1. Tureens, $2.15 to $15.
Candlesticks, $1.35 to $2.10.
Candelabra, $2.50 to $4.45.
After-dinner Coffee Pots, $1.60 to $3.
Bread Trays, 90c. to $1.60.
Crumb Sets, $1.10 to $1.60.
Lemonade Pitchers, 65c. to 90c.
Tobacco Jars, $1.25.
Cracker Jars, 80c. to $1.25. Pickle Jars, $1.
Water Pitchers, $2 to $4.60.
Brush and Comb Trays, $1.85.
Fruit Dishes, 95c. to $2.75.
Child's Cups, 50c. to 75c.
Butter Dishes, $1.60 to $2.75.
Trays, 65c. to $6.40. Vases, 65c.
Ice Tubs, $1.90.
Nut Bowls, $2.25.
Coffee Urns, $7.50.
Condensed Milk Holders, 90c. to $1.30

Silver Plated Forks and Spoons

Mostly from the well-known Rogers factories—A1 plate as distinguished from triple and quadruple plate.

SPOONS
Berry, 50c. ea. Tea, $1.10 doz
Dessert, $2.10 doz. Table, $2.20 doz.
Sugar, 20c. ea.

FORKS
Pickle, 20c. ea. Fish, 75c. ea.
Table, $2.20 doz.

KNIVES
Butter, 20c and 25c ea. Pie, 60c ea.
Fish, 75c ea. Crumb, 90c ea.
Sugar Tongs, 20c and 35c each.
Cream Ladles, 35c ea. Oyster Ladles, 75c ea.
Soup Ladels, 90c and $1 ea.
Children's Sets, 3 pieces, 50c set.
Also a line of triple-plate medium and dessert knives at $2.35 doz.

Blankets and Bedspreads Old prices still rule here — and they've been low priced. Increased cost of cotton, wool and labor has advanced the market prices—will doubtless affect our prices by-and-by—but these shall be undisturbed. Here's bed clothing of known goodness, of generally acknowledged cheapness.

BLANKETS
$3.50 a pair—White wool on cotton warp; 72 x84 in.; 5½ lbs.
$4.25 a pair—All wool, warp and filling; 70 x82 in.; 5 lbs.
$5 a pair—Extra fine wool, with just enough cotton to give added strength; 70x80 in.; 5 lbs.

BEDSPREADS
$1.50 each—Full size, honeycomb; fringed; Marseilles pattern.
$1.75 each—Fringed honeycomb spreads
$2.25 each—Marseilles patterns; fast back; for large beds.
Third floor.

Parlor Furniture---Reduced

The worst thing the matter with it is that you've looked at it—our sample line, which it is best to renew every few weeks, no matter if we do lose money.

Some odd lots, quite as attractive, are included.

Much of it at Half Price, but this word of detail will explain it all—and the selling will start this morning—

Imitation mahogany; damask covered; 3 pieces; $19, was $37.50.
Imitation mahogany, inlaid; damask covered; 3 pieces; $25, was $50.
Imitation mahogany, inlaid; damask covered; 3 pieces; $30, was $45.
Imitation mahogany, inlaid; damask covered; 3 pieces; $32, was $64.
Imitation mahogany, inlaid; damask covered; 3 pieces; $30, was $50.
Inlaid mahogany; damask covered; 3 pieces; $45, was $90.
Imitation mahogany, inlaid; damask covered; 3 pieces; $50 from $100.
Overstuffed, damask covered; 3 pieces; $35, was $70.
Overstuffed, tapestry covered; 3 pieces; $62.50, was $125.
Imitation mahogany, inlaid; damask covers; 4 pieces; $80, was $160.
Imitation mahogany, damask covered; 5 pieces; $60, was $90.
Mahogany, damask covered; 4 pieces; $75, was $150.
ODD DIVANS—Damask Covered.
$10, was $20. $15, was $23.
$12.50, was $21.50. $14, was $28.
$15, was $30.
ODD PARLOR CHAIRS—Damask Covered.
$5.50, was $11. $9, was $18.
$6, was $12. $16, was $32.
Fourth floor.

Bargains in Boys' Clothing Digging about these stocks unearthed about 100 stylish suits of excellent grade—kinds that sold up to $12. Good choosing now at $7.50. For 14 to 19 years.

There are sailor suits for the little fellows 3 to 12 years. Blue and fancy cheviots and blue serge trimmed with silk soutache. Regularly $6 and $7.50 qualities, but all ready to-day at $5.

Also about 400 knee trousers. They are made of remnants of suitings, and are the usual $1 and $1.25 kinds. Now 65c.

Corduroy knee trousers, at 75c—strong, durable. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Silk Petticoats Of good quality of taffeta silk. Solid colors, in newest shades. Attractively made. Deep flounce, with 3 small gathered ruffles. Were $6.50 each. This lot at $5.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

A Very Important Sale of Furs

Sixty thousand dollars' worth of very rich Furs have come to us at prices so far below the usual that you will be tempted to rub your eyes and take a second look, to be sure you have read aright.

Prices Are Just Half the December Values

And this, not for riff-raff, but for very elegant and correctly fashioned garments.

The details that follow will give a fair hint of the collection.

With these pieces we include many good furs from our own regular stock, but we only reduce prices on our part by a fourth—though the new arrivals are every whit as good. And they are half price. It is simply our usual way of giving you all the advantages we get.

JACKETS
Electric Seal; plain; $35 and $40.
Electric Seal; trimmed; $45 and $60.
Alaska Seal; plain; $150 to $300.
Persian Lamb; plain; $100 to $150.
Persian Lamb; trimmed; $150 to $200.

AUTOMOBILE COATS
Russian Sable Box Coat, $900.
Mink, $500.
Broadtail and Chinchilla, $375.
Persian Lamb, with sable, $280.
Persian Lamb, $240.
Second floor.

CAPES
Electric Seal, Alaska sable trimmed, $37.50, $32.50 and $30.
Electric Seal, plain, $30 and $25.
Persian Lamb, $60 to $100.

MUFFS
Astrakhan, $2.75 and $3.50.
Electric Seal, $2.50 and $3.50.
Krimmer, $4 and $5. Wool Seal, $3.75.
Japanese Fox, $10. Red Fox, $9.
Sable Fox, $12.50. White Fox, $17.50.
Silvered Lynx, $12.50.
Alaska Sable, $8 and $10.
Blended Baum Marten, $25.
Natural Baum Marten, $40.
Alaska Seal, $18 and $25.

COLLARETTES
Dyed Alaska Sable, $10.
Wool Seal, $10 and $12.
Electric Seal, with tabs, $12.50.
Natural Lynx, $12. Chinchilla, $50 and $90.
Ermine and White Fox, $85.
Stone Marten, $30. Persian Lamb, $40.

RUSSIAN COLLARS
Black Lynx, $40. Silvered Lynx, $40.
Natural Lynx, $25.
Natural Lynx; pointed back; $25.
Black Lynx; pointed back; $35.

CLUSTER SCARFS
Astrakhan, $3.50. Electric Seal, $3.35.
Natural Mink, $7.50 and $12.50.
Persian Lamb, $6, $12 and $15.
Alaska Sable, $4.50 and $6.
Blue Fox, $12.
Stone Marten (circular), $9.50.
Blended Baum Marten, $20.
Natural Baum Marten, $40.
Blended Hudson Bay Sable, $35 and $40.
Black Thibet Boa, $3.50.

ANIMAL SCARFS
Sable Fox, $12.50. Blue Fox, $15 and $20
Black Lynx, $17.50. Silver Lynx, $17.50.

And maybe best news of all is omitted—replenished stocks of Muslin Underwear.

Important News of Upholstery

Reduced prices! We shall end certain lines by this move—and make room for new lots. Used to be that an upholstery store in a general store was an unimportant affair—you liked the careful ways and the artistic bent of this one, and have made it stand away up front. To keep it differe it and best, we must have the stocks very fresh. Hence, these losses—

LACE CURTAINS—One, two and three pair lots—
Eight qualities of real Arabian, that were $10.50 to $90, are now $8 to $75.
Brussels Point Lace Curtains, that were $16 to $26, are made a third to a half less.
The Renaissance Curtains, that were $7.50 to $43—many reduced a half, others a third.
Irish Point—were $3.50 to $20, at like reduced prices.
And so also with Tamboured Laces.

TABLE COVERS
An excellent assortment of fine patterns and colorings—velours and tapestries.
Of tapestry—2 yds. square, at $1.35 to $1.75 instead of $2 to $2.35. Another quality at $2.75 instead of $3.75. Some that are 2½x2 yards are $1.90 to $3.50, though moderate at $2.65 to $4.50. And those 2x3 yds. at $2.75 to $4.25 instead of $3.75 to $5.75.

SOFA PILLOWS
Some with silk tapestry coverings at $3.25, instead of $4.25.
Others with coverings of silk and cotton at $2, though cheap at $2.75.

FURNITURE COVERINGS
Gobelin Tapestry, $1.75 instead of $2.25 yd
Silk-and-wool Tapestry, $2.75 instead of $4.75 a yard.
Corduroy, 85c instead 95c a yard.
English Morris Velvets, $1.85 instead of $2.25.
Imported Jute Tapestry, $1 instead of $1.25 to $1.50 a yard.
Cotton Tapestry, 45c instead of 60c a yard.
Remnants—Tapestries and Damasks at a *third* of their value, and *less;* Velours and Corduroys at *half* their value, and *under.*

Now as to renovating and reupholstering of furniture. This is a good time for such work, and ours is a good factory in which to have such work done. Make selections from the goods above, and we'll send a careful, experienced man to estimate on cost of work. Charges will be moderate enough.
Third floor.

Interested in Fine Plates?

Of course! Doubly interested, perhaps, where they're to be procured at about half their worth. That's the fact about this gathering. Many kinds, fine French china predominating, with a fair sprinkling of Austrian, Vienna, Dresden and Doulton—all richly decorated. In the French ware are:

Dinner Plates, 4 styles, 50c to $2 each. Most of them would be good value at double.
Breakfast plates, 8 styles, at $4 to $18 a dozen; about half regular prices.
Tea Plates, 8 styles, $3 to $15 a dozen. Not all of these are half price. Some are only a third.
Bread-and-Butter Plates, 7 styles, $1.20 to $12 a dozen. Should be $2.40 to $24.
The Dresden Plates, paneled scenes, green grounds and raised gold, are $4 each for dinner size, instead of $6; and $3.25 each for tea plates, instead of $5.
Vienna Plates, dinner size, at $3.25 each, were $5; tea plates, $2.75, were $4.
Doulton Plates, small dinner size, at $2.80 each, reduced from $4.20.
Basement.

Housekeeping Linens

The linen news yesterday was of table cloths and napkins. It was good news, too, told of substantial savings on excellent qualities, though the market prices are advancing. To-day we tell of bed linen and towels—and the same sort of reductions in prices.

BED LINEN
$3 pair—Hemstitched linen sheets, 72x90 in.; $3.50 kind.
$3.50 pair—hemstitched linen sheets, 90x96 in.; $4 kind. A finer quality $4 a pair, that were $4.50.
70c pair—Hemstitched linen pillow cases; 22x36 in.; 80c kind.
$1.38 pair—Hemstitched and embroidered linen pillow cases; 22x36 in.; (slightly mussed); usual $1.75 kind.

TOWELS
15c—Bleached damask; knotted fringe; our 20c kind.
17c—Bleached huckaback; hemmed ends; soft, fine quality; good value at $2.50 doz.
19c—Bleached German damask; 22 3-4x42 in.; hemstitched. Also damask border huckaback hemmed; 21x42 in. Were 25c.
25c—The J. W. Special bleached huckaback; large and made of soft fine flax yarn; hemmed. Fourth avenue.

More of the Club Vellum Paper

Glad to say it; the paper mills have caught up with their deliveries and we have enough of the Club Vellum Writing Paper in all sizes for all who come to-day.

Large selling space on Fifth floor and an ample corps of helpers to serve you promptly.

Paper, 10c a pound. Envelopes, 15c a hundred. Three fashionable shapes.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

WRECK A MYSTERY STILL

Name of Lost Ship at St. Mary's Bay May be Learned To-day.

COLONIAL CRUISER NOW THERE

If Sea Permits, a Diver Will Investigate—Identity May Be Learned from a Boat.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F. Jan. 15.—The latest advices destroy many theories advanced concerning the wreck of the steamer at St. Mary's Bay and render it more mysterious than ever. Owing to the continuance of turbulent seas, it is impossible to launch boats or to venture down to the beach with any safety. Bodies and wreckage are still visible, the latter increasing as the ship breaks up.

The colonial cruiser Fiona is now at the wreck. She will be joined in the morning by the tug Ingraham, and a diver will then go down if the sea permits. Failing this, an attempt will be made to effect a landing in Sculpin Cove, where there are two bodies and almost an entire boat. It seems highly probable that the name of the vessel will be learned to-morrow.

The firm of Bowring Brothers, shipowners of St. John's, whose New York house is Bowring & Archibald, has an oil-tank steamer named Snowflake, which sailed from New York Sunday, Jan. 7, for Southampton and London, and it is feared that she may possibly be the unfortunate ship. The funnels of the Bowring vessels are black and white, with a red cross. According to calculations, the Snowflake would have been near Cape Race Wednesday night last, when the wreck occurred.

Bowring & Archibald stated yesterday that, in their opinion, there is no possibility that the wrecked steamer is the Snowflake, as that vessel has three masts, while all previous reports received stated that the wrecked steamer had only two.

HOW THE VESSEL WAS LOST.

Sea Captain Says Current Drove Her from Her Course.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 15.—Some light was thrown upon the mystery of the wreck at St. Mary's Bay, Newfoundland, by Capt. Dawe of the steamer Glencoe, which arrived to-night from St. John's, N. F. Capt. Dawe is an old and experienced navigator and pilot who knows every rock, current, and sounding on the Newfoundland coast.

The Glencoe was the first steamer the wreck was supposed to be. Capt. Dawe says he passed the scene of the wreck, bound from Halifax for St. John's, at 1 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, or one hour after the ill-fated ship is supposed to have gone on the rocks. Gull Island, in St. Mary's Bay, where the unknown steamer struck, is twelve miles off the course the Glencoe was steaming, and Capt. Dawe says there is no doubt in his mind the lost vessel was steering the same course to make Cape Race, which was the Glencoe's objective point. There is a strong current there with a westerly set, which would about put the stranger out of her course the distance of twelve miles to St. Mary's Bay. This current is one of the worst on the coast, and several steamers have been carried out of their course in years gone by and cast away in St. Mary's Bay.

There was a blinding snowstorm all day Thursday. The flakes fell thicker than Capt. Dawe ever remembers seeing before. It was impossible to see ahead a ship's length, otherwise he would have seen the wreck.

The Captain says he thinks the ill-fated steamer was bound across the Atlantic from New York or Philadelphia, and, allowing nine knots speed, was about five days out. While in St. John's he saw an official communication from Magistrate Hogan at St. Mary's Bay stating that the steamer on the rocks was most certainly an oil tank.

The Magistrate reported that the ship ran ashore at full speed, and was a craft of about 1,500 tons, and not likely a passenger boat.

Capt. Dawe does not believe that a steamer bound to a Cape Breton port from an American port would go ashore here, as she would be over 200 miles out of her reckoning. The Captain was not surprised to learn that the identity of the wreck was still unknown, as the bay could only be approached from the sea, for the cliffs are precipitous and rise 1,200 feet. Any wreckage cast on the narrow beach at the foot of the cliffs could not be reached.

The Falk Safe at Havana.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15.—Advices received in this city to-day indicate, beyond question, that the steamer wrecked in St. Mary's Bay, N. F., is not the Norwegian steamer Falk. A dispatch was received here stating that the Falk arrived in Havana on Jan. 8, seven days after clearing from this port, with a cargo of coal.

ART GALLERY FOR BUFFALO.

John J. Albright Will Make a $300,000 Present to the City.

BUFFALO, Jan. 15.—John J. Albright this evening announced to the Board of Directors of the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy his intention to present to the city an art gallery, to cost about $300,000, and to begin its construction immediately. The gallery will be of white marble, and will be built in or near the Delaware Park and within the boundaries of the Pan-American Exhibition grounds.

Mr. Albright recently gave to the city a costly collection of palms and a palmhouse to contain them. A few years ago he gave a public library to the City of Scranton, Penn., his birthplace.

ALMOST KILLED BY COAL GAS.

Rochester Man and Wife Inhale Fumes In His Office.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 15.—Dr. George W. Jamieson, senior member of the firm of Jamieson & Trenaman, dealers in dentists' supplies, and his wife were found nearly dead from suffocation by inhaling coal gas in Dr. Jamieson's office at 7 o'clock this evening. Mrs. Jamieson is in a critical condition and may die.

Dr. Jamieson recovered, but was able to talk but little, and that in a rambling way, consequently it is not yet known whether it was a case of attempted suicide or an accident.

Woman's Law Class Alumnae.

The Alumnae of the Woman's Law Class of the New York University held their annual meeting at the University Building, Washington Square, at noon yesterday. Miss Isabella Mary Pettus presided. The report of the Treasurer, Mrs. Isaac Franklin Russell, showed an active membership of 161 and a balance of cash on hand amounting to $103. Charles A. Gardiner has been appointed to award the prize of $50 offered for the best essay by a member of the graduating class of 1900 on "The Constitutional Power of the United States to Acquire and Govern Foreign Territory."

Plague Under Control in Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—The steamer China arrived to-day from the Orient, via Honolulu. She did not dock at Honolulu, but anchored off that port, the Hawaiian mail being carried out to the liner on tugs. Up to Jan 8, there had been nineteen new cases of the plague. The disease is now thought to be well under control of the health authorities.

Plague Cases in Brazil.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 15.—The bubonic plague is officially declared to be only sporadic in this city. Hitherto there have been twenty-two cases at Santos, fifteen at Sao Paulo, and three or four at Rio Janeiro. Energetic measures have been taken in other ports of Brazil to prevent outbreaks of the plague. At the cities mentioned the Federal Government has undertaken sanitary measures. All vessels are disinfected.

Plague Causes One Death in Noumea.

NOUMEA, New Caledonia, Jan. 15.—There has been one death from bubonic plague here since Jan. 11, but no fresh cases have developed.

Skating at Van Cortlandt Park.

It was announced last evening that there would be skating at Van Cortlandt Park to-day.

NEW YORKERS CLAIM ESTATE.

Edward, John L., and Philip Livingston Say They Are Heirs of "Lady Livingston" of Paris.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—Edward, John L., and Philip Livingston, living in New York City, have cabled Consul General Gowdy claiming to be brothers and sole heirs, if no will is found, of "Lady Maria Livingston," the eccentric woman whose death was announced from here Jan. 13. They requested that the funeral rites be those of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and that the interment take place in a Protestant cemetery.

Miss Maria Livingston was the sister of Edward Livingston and John Livingston of Tivoli-on-Hudson. She lived for many years in Paris, and was most eccentric. She received allowances from her brothers in New York, who managed the Livingston estate, which is very large. Edward Livingston, her elder brother, is a widower and a member of the Union Club. He lives at 17 East Seventy-fourth Street. Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry is a near relative, as is also Mrs. Ogden Mills.

Philip Livingston, who married Miss Juliet Morris of Morrisania, is a nephew.

Edward Livingston said yesterday that Miss Livingston was his sister, but that he did not wish anything said about her life in Paris.

LADY ALICE MONTAGU BURIED.

Memorial Services Were Also Held in the Chapel Royal.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—A memorial service in honor of Lady Alice Montagu, sister of the Duke of Manchester, who died Jan. 10 at Davos-Platz, Switzerland, was held at the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace, this afternoon. The Sub-Dean, the Rev. Edgar Sheppard, pronounced the panegyric. The service was fully choral. Among those present were the Hon. Sidney Greville, Equerry to the Prince of Wales, representing his Royal Highness; the Countess of Essex, the Countess of Kintore, the Countess Carrington, Lady Dudley, Lord Rowton, Viscount Curzon, and Arnold Morley.

The interment occurred simultaneously at Kimbolton. Lady Alice was buried beside the remains of her twin sister. The chief mourners were the Duchess of Manchester, the Duchess of Hamilton, Lady Alice Stanley, and other relatives.

SCANDINAVIAN POLITICS.

Foreign Minister Says Mutual Concessions Would Settle Differences.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 15.—In an interview recently the new Foreign Minister, Lagerham, discussed the political differences between Sweden and Norway. He said he thought the alleged unfriendliness was mostly on the surface, and that if ever the time arrived to test the solidity of the union the two peoples would be found back to back. The political differences, he added, could be smoothed over by mutual concessions.

The Minister also expressed his irrevocable determination to oppose the Norwegian demand for a separate Foreign Minister as unconstitutional, saying it would be equivalent to a dissolution of the union, on which the Minister considered the peace and happiness of both countries were dependent. Sweden, he continued, would never agree to such a change, and it was useless for the Norwegian Storthing to try to pass a law over the King's veto, in the same way the new flag law was passed.

In conclusion, the Minister expressed the hope that the Swedes and Norwegians in the United States would not allow their relations to be disturbed by the frequent political eruptions at home.

The Kaiserin's Mother Is Ill.

DRESDEN, Jan. 15.—The Empress arrived here to-day to attend her mother, the Dowager Duchess of Schleswig-Holstein, who is suffering from pleurisy. The bulletin this morning says there has been no improvement in the Duchess's condition; that she passed a restless night, but that her strength was satisfactorily maintained.

Grip Stops Business in Barcelona.

BARCELONA, Jan. 15.—An epidemic of grip has seized the town, and the mortality has increased. Half the population is in bed, and in the stores and workshops only a quarter of the usual number of employes are working.

Consul General Mason Much Better.

BERLIN, Jan. 15.—United States Consul General Mason has virtually recovered from his recent attack of influenza, and expects to return to his office in about ten days. Meanwhile Mrs. Mason has been attacked, and is confined to her room.

Famous Singer Dies from a Fall.

BERLIN, Jan. 15.—Fritz Plank, the famous Baireuth Wagnerian singer, who recently fell thirty feet in the Royal Theatre at Carlsruhe, died yesterday as the result of his injuries.

The Kaiser Orders a Picture.

BERLIN, Jan. 15.—Emperor William has commissioned William Pape to paint a picture commemorative of the recent New Year's Court reception. Ambassador White will figure in the painting.

W. K. Vanderbilt's Yacht at the Azores

ST. MICHAELS, The Azores, Jan. 15.—William K. Vanderbilt's steam yacht, the Valiant, from New York, Jan. 8, has arrived here.

GIRL STOPS AN INTRUDER.

Lively Chase in Big Apartment House and Avenue After an Alleged Burglar.

Miss Mary E. Hughes, small and only eighteen years of age, demonstrated her pluck yesterday afternoon by impeding the escape of an alleged burglar for awhile, and so alarming persons that his capture was effected. Miss Hughes is employed in the apartment of John F. Smith, who, with his family, lives on the top floor of the apartment house at 11 St. Nicholas Avenue. Mr. Smith is connected with the firm of Rogers, Peet & Co.

The members of the family were out yesterday afternoon and Miss Hughes herself went out for a little shopping. When she returned to the house and had ascended to the top floor she saw the door of one of the rooms of the apartment open and soon afterward saw a large man coming out of the doorway.

"Who are you and what are you doing in there?" asked Miss Hughes of the man.

"Oh, don't ask any questions, but just let me by," said the man.

"You won't get by me unless you tell me what you are doing here," said Miss Hughes, and she planted herself on the second step from the top and barred the man's passage. The man advanced and Miss Hughes seized him and began calling for help. He struck Miss Hughes, but she would not release her hold, and continued screaming at the top of her voice all the time. The man finally broke away from Miss Hughes, and, running a little way down the hall, pursued by Miss Hughes, vaulted over the banister railing and landed down on the stairs.

William Brady, the janitor of the house, who by the way is a large man himself, braced himself in the hall doorway and prepared for all comers. The intruder rushed down the stairs. Seeing Brady in the doorway and not wishing to give battle to him he ran down the cellar stairs. Brady gave chase. The man managed to reach the side street and rushed in the direction of Lenox Avenue. Policeman Cassidy and Sweeny of the Park Police happened to be near at the time, and they joined in the chase. The man ran to One Hundred and Twelfth Street, where he was captured. He described himself as John Murphy, twenty-four years of age, of Eighth and Filbert Streets, Philadelphia, Penn. He was taken to the Harlem Police Court and arraigned before Magistrate Mayo.

In court Janitor Brady testified that he saw Murphy throw away a chisel at One Hundred and Eleventh Street and Lenox Avenue. He produced the chisel in evidence. Murphy was remanded to jail until this morning.

Frederic R. Coudert Better.

At the residence of Frederic R. Coudert, 155 West Fifty-eighth Street, it was said last night that Mr. Coudert, who has been ill for the past two months with nervous prostration, was improving slowly.

B. Altman & Co.

EARLY SPRING STYLES OF

LADIES' WAISTS

TO-DAY—TUESDAY.

Taffeta Silk Waists, Corded, Black and colors, $4.90

Taffeta Silk Waists, Hemstitched, Vertical effect, Black and colors, $7.25

Tucked Taffeta Silk Waists, trimmed with Ecru lace, . . . $9.50

Trimble

"When you do drink, Drink Trimble."

Green Label.

The Green Label Bottling is 10 years old.

At all First-Class Dealers.
WHITE, HENTZ & CO., Phila. and N. Y.
Sole Proprietors.
Established 1793
Whiskey

DON'T KILL THE GOOSE

that lays the golden egg. Your future wealth depends upon your present health. Take care of it in your own interests. Abbey's Effervescent Salt is the best known regulator of health. Its daily use will keep your spirits bright and your health good—keep you in a money-making mood.

ABBEY'S SALT cures and prevents Constipation, Headache, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Nervous Depression, Rheumatism.

There are some people who never do anything until they have to. Don't be one of them. Take care of your health while you have it. Retain it by the daily use of Abbey's Effervescent Salt.

All Druggists.
25c., 50c. and $1 per bottle.

FREE Send two 2-ct. stamps, to pay postage and packing, and we will mail you one of the most dainty and beautiful colored calendar creations of the year.

The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co., Dept. E, 13 Murray St., New York.

"Club" Vellum

25 CENTS EACH

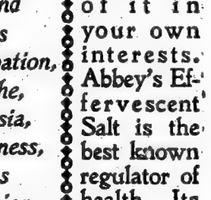

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The Best HEALTH FOOD for BREAKFAST

Sold by ALL GROCERS.

"BUY CHINA & GLASS RIGHT"
HIGGINS & SEITER
FINE CHINA · RICH CUT GLASS
ALL PRICES FAR LESS THAN ELSEWHERE. 50-54 West 22d St. WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY

CROUCH & FITZGERALD
161 BROADWAY.
688 BROADWAY.
723 SIXTH AVENUE.

MAGIC HAIR STAIN

for lightest brown or black; prepared by George Ormsby, wigmaker, 169 Tremont St., Boston; contains no lead or nerve poison; no smutting or rubbing off; use it once; nothing like it; price $1. Sold by C. N. Crittenton Co., 115 Fulton St., N. Y.; Walter S. Rockey, 5th Av. & 35th St., 42d St. & B'way.

SENATOR WOLCOTT GOADS PETTIGREW

HOT PERSONALITIES INDULGED

Exchange Grows Out of the South Dakotan's Attacks on the Administration's Philippine Policy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Spirited debate on the Philippine question occupied the attention of the Senate for nearly three hours to-day. Mr. Berry (Dem., Ark.,) first addressed the Senate in support of the resolutions recently introduced by Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.,) regarding the disposition of the Philippines. He was followed by Mr. Pettigrew (Sil. Rep., S. D.,) in support of his resolution of inquiry. Mr. Pettigrew was very bitter in his attacks upon the Administration. Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.,) replied to Mr. Pettigrew, scathingly arraigning the South Dakota Senator for the attitude he had assumed on the Philippine question.

Mr. Wolcott adverted, also, to the speech recently delivered by Mr. Beveridge, (Rep., Ind.,) sharply criticising it for the spirit of greed which, he said, seemed to animate the Senator in making such a deliverance.

Senator Wolcott's excoriation of Pettigrew was made with fire and emphasis and in a thunderous voice, and the big Colorado Senator faced his victim as he delivered his attack at a distance of about three feet. He criticised Pettigrew's personal appearance, his unpopularity with his fellow-Senators, and his acidity of temperament. The South Dakotan listened to the attack huddled in his seat, his usually pale face flushed to a dull red, and his hand to his cheek. Occasionally when the galleries laughed, he toyed nervously with his eyeglasses.

When Wolcott finished, Pettigrew arose, pale-faced again, and responded with an attack which was blunter than Wolcott's, and even more bitter.

The debate was opened by Mr. Berry, who had read the resolution offered by Mr. Bacon and also that of Mr. Beveridge. He believed that the two resolutions fairly represented the views of the two great parties in this country. He was certain that the resolution of Mr. Beveridge reflected the sentiment and feelings of the Administration, because it had been favorably commented upon by the Administration speakers and newspapers throughout the country. The resolution had been indorsed, he said, by the Administration leaders, yet it conferred an authority and a power upon this country as absolute as was possessed by the Czar of Russia.

What is imperialism, Mr. Berry asked, if it be not the assertion of such a power as is asserted by the resolution of Mr. Beveridge?

He argued that the correct view of the situation in the Philippines was taken in the Bacon resolution. If that resolution were adopted to-day he believed that not another gun would be fired in the Philippine revolution, and at the same time the United States would gain all the commercial and material advantages depicted by Mr. Beveridge. He placed the responsibility for the insurrection upon the President, declaring that if his proclamation had not been issued not a gun would have been fired and not a drop of our soldiers' blood would have been shed. He said that, in his opinion, the President had issued that proclamation unwillingly; that he had been forced into the position he now occupied by scheming politicians. It was not too late to repair the wrong done, and it could be repaired by the adoption of the Bacon resolutions.

MR. PETTIGREW RESUMES.

Mr. Pettigrew resumed his speech upon the general Philippine question, his text being his resolution of inquiry. He discussed at length the Constitutional questions involved in the Administration's Philippine policy. He then entered upon a sharp attack on the treaty made by the Administration with the Sultan of Sulu. He charged that polygamy and slavery were not only indorsed, but maintained by the United States through the treaty with the Sultan. He declared that the Republican Party was going out of power as the champion of slavery and a repudiator of the Declaration of Independence.

Turning to the commercial side of the question, he contended that trade did not follow the flag. How were we to get rich supporting a big standing army in the Philippines in order that people who earn 5 cents a day might trade with us? Besides, we did not even supply our own troops in the Philippines. The coal which propelled our transports came from Cardiff and little except canned goods were shipped for the use of our troops.

REPLY OF MR. WOLCOTT.

When Mr. Pettigrew concluded there was a general stir in the Senate as Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.,) arose to discuss the resolution.

He expressed the opinion in opening that any general discussion of our policy toward the Philippines seemed to him out of place at this time. Our first duty, he said, was to quell the insurrection. When that prevailed it was time enough to bring order out of the chaos that existed there. He would not have replied at all save for the "remarkable and intemperate" utterances of the Senator from South Dakota. No better demonstration of the value of the Senate as a public forum could be found than this speech. There were in this country 70,000,000 of people, good, bad, and indifferent. They were mostly good, but scattered through every community there were the discontented and unhappy; people who had not been successful, and who viewed with suspicion and hatred all whose lives had been crowned with success. In the warm sunshine they saw only the shadows. Behind every good action they looked for a lurking sinister purpose. There was but a step from individual to National hatred—hatred of the country which nourished and protected them. It was fitting that such people should be represented here.

"And I know of no man so fitted to speak for them as the Senator from South Dakota," said Mr. Wolcott, turning his eyes upon Mr. Pettigrew, who sat close to him, and who steadily returned the gaze of his assailant.

"During all the years I have known him," continued Mr. Wolcott pitilessly, "I never knew him to say a kind or friendly word about a single person or a single cause. It is not only valuable that such persons as I have mentioned should be represented here, that their views should be aired, but it is of great importance that these views may serve as a warning and a deterrent to the young men who are growing to manhood and upon whom eventually the responsibility of government will fall. They should see how important it is that they should cultivate a good digestion, a hopeful heart, and a cheerful mind."

Mr. Wolcott said he did not share the opinion that utterances here had any influence upon the insurgents. If Aguinaldo had his ear to the ground he must know how utterly trifling is the captious cavilling that goes on here. There was not an honest Democrat who did not admit that if his party were in power the first thing to be done would be to crush the insurrection.

"If our soldiers in Manila will take care of Aguinaldo and his sympathizers as they are doing," said he, "our people at home will take care of Aguinaldo's sympathizers in the Senate and the country."

GOADS MR. PETTIGREW.

Mr. Wolcott recalled Mr. Pettigrew's statement that if he (Pettigrew) were a Filipino he would fight until he was gray against the aggressions of the United States.

"I have no doubt he would fight," remarked Mr. Wolcott sarcastically, "if he was a Tagal. It is possible they might take him by adoption. I can picture him now, clad principally in the genial, pleasant smile for which he is noted, [laughter,] blazing away with his blunderbuss against every one in sight. A suggestion that the Senator and Aguinaldo inaugurate an exchange might, for the purpose of experiment, not be without its attraction. If the exchange should take place and if Aguinaldo, brave, loyal, and patriotic, stood here representing the State of South Dakota, whose sons had bled and died in defense of the flag, he would not be found traducing the President of the United States and slandering and maligning the soldiers at the front, charging them with being swindlers and defrauders."

The resolutions to which Mr. Pettigrew had been speaking, Mr. Wolcott declared, were of no importance because they were smothered and engulfed in the broader resolution that called for all information in the possession of the Executive. They were simply petty carpings which contained the suspicious intimation that there had been crooked and dishonorable conduct. No step had been taken, Mr. Wolcott asserted, that did not reflect honor upon the people of the United States. He read from the President's message the extract about the duty of the Government after the insurrection was over to spare "no effort to build up the waste places," "to open schools and churches," "to foster trade and industry," and concluded with the words that it was "their liberty, not our power, which we are seeking to enhance."

"That," said Mr. Wolcott, "is the last public utterance of the President whose treatment of the Filipinos is described by the Senator from South Dakota as 'brutal' and 'cruel.'

"There might be something worse in store for the savages of the islands," Mr. Wolcott said, "than asking them to take pot luck with American laws and American Government and the proud destiny of the American Republic."

CAUSE OF THE WAR.

Turning to the other view of the case, Mr. Wolcott said that, while the utterances of Mr. Pettigrew were deplorable, he was still unable to acquiesce in the utterances of the extremists on the other side. We had taken the Philippines, he said, not as a conquest, but as one of the highest duties we owed the human race. We had entered into the war with Spain because we could not listen to the cries of distress that came from Cuba. We had girded up our loins for the fray with the assertion that we were not entering upon a war of aggression. When we inaugurated the war no one dreamed of the Philippines, but when it closed so quickly and so victoriously we found 5,000,000 people suffering from oppression and cruelty, Spain defeated and bankrupt, and the Philippine Islands a floating derelict. We had taken them because to have allowed them to drift helplessly into the power of another would have raised international complications. We would have been compelled to take them had they even been as bleak and barren as the Desert of Sahara. Mr. Wolcott said we might be compelled to keep the islands indefinitely.

He then directed his attention to the speech delivered by Mr. Beveridge last week. He did not approve of the resolution of Mr. Beveridge. The Senator from Indiana had told of nuggets of gold, of a mountain of gold, of coffee, of hemp, of corn, of the rich and tempting Valley of Luzon, and he had said our commerce by the retention of the islands would be richly rewarded.

"Mr. President," said Senator Wolcott, "the argument of the Senator from Indiana is base and sordid. This war, if we consider first our duty to the people of the islands, is the noblest ever fought, but if our purpose in retaining them is that they are rich, the war will go down as miserable and degraded a one as ever disgraced the history of the middle ages."

There was a disposition, he continued, referring again to Mr. Beveridge's speech, to treat the questions involved with a sentimentality somewhat maudlin. There were too many references to Almighty God. History had taught him that God usually fights on the side of the heaviest battalions. It was possible, he said, that we were a chosen people, as Mr. Beveridge had said, whom God Almighty had made a trustee for the civilization of the world. But, if so, we would need to treble our fleet of war vessels, we would have to join England and Germany in the partition of China, we must needs seize Madagascar and Port Arthur.

"My own idea of the mission of America," said the Senator, "is that it is the last hope of republics; that our broad, large, fertile area will gradually fill up by the admission of the foreigners and oppressed of other lands, and that in days of peace we will work out the noblest and highest social problems. We will say to the rulers of the Old World: 'You may hold your thrones as long as the people will permit, but this continent shall forever be devoted to liberty; you shall not step your foot upon it.' That is our destiny. I believe it is idle to talk of our being God's chosen people."

Mr. Wolcott said he was startled by Mr. Beveridge's statement that charity did not begin at home, but was filtered in from the outside. With the municipal corruption that all admitted existed it was ridiculous to talk of appointing a lot of Indiana politicians in the Philippines and letting the reflected glory of our Republic shine across the seas to make their administration pure and holy. If that was so then the islands would be worth millions though they only consisted of lava beds, the craters of dead volcanoes. But, Mr. Wolcott said, we were bound to make many mistakes, and before we finished we might believe we had taken over from Spain a home for incorrigibles.

"But," concluded Mr. Wolcott, "in the closing year of the century, when the world is growing more beneficent, when the rich are growing richer and the poor richer, too, the time will come, if we do our duty, when the sun which now shines so brightly over our own country will shed its refulgent rays upon far-distant seas."

BRIEF REPLY RENDERED.

Mr. Pettigrew replied briefly to Mr. Wolcott. The latter had stated, he said, that he had never had a kind word for his associates in the Senate. Yet Mr. Pettigrew said his relations with his colleagues had been most pleasant. The Senate could not hide behind the large personality of the Senator from Colorado.

"I have not spent much time," said Mr. Pettigrew, "in lauding him, although I am ready to confess he has a large voice."

He said he did not think the Senator's attack upon himself was worthy of reply. He did marvel, however, at the division in the ranks of the imperialists.

The Senator from Indiana (Beveridge) had said the motive of expansion was "greed"; the Senator from Colorado (Wolcott) said it was "philanthropy." The latter was the motive which actuated Spain in her conquest of the Western World. Her pretext was civilization and religious zeal. Those were the motives of Pizarro, who butchered people right and left. Proceeding, Mr. Pettigrew pointed out the names of many illustrious men who had opposed the policy of their home Governments, of aggressions abroad, notably Fox and Pitt, who had denounced the course of King George against the American colonies.

"It was these champions of freedom," said he, "who dared to denounce the course of their Governments."

At the conclusion of Mr. Pettigrew's statement an order was made, at the request of Mr. Lodge, that the resolutions under consideration go over until to-morrow, without losing their place.

THE CUBAN CABLE BILL.

Representatives of Commercial Cable Company of Cuba Argue Before House Insular Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The Insular Committee of the House gave a hearing to-day to representatives of the Commercial Cable Company of Cuba, on the bill granting them the right to land a cable in Cuba. The representation included Gen. M. C. Butler, Thomas Ochiltree, and W. W. Cook, general counsel of the company.

Gen. Butler summed up the advantages of cable communication with the island, until now hampered by the exclusive rights held by one company. He maintained that the Spanish franchise, by virtue of which the present rights were operated, was irregular, and therefore null and void. The alleged advantages of a competing line to the Government and the public were set forth at length. Gen. Butler argued that the spirit of the Foraker amendment was to prevent the setting up of monopolies, and not to continue them, and in this view Gen. Butler said he was supported by Senator Foraker, the mover of the amendment. He referred to Gen. Greely and Col. Dunwoody as among those most familiar with the cable needs of Cuba who favored an extension of the present system. The new line, it was stated, would leave the United States by way of Pensacola.

Mr. Cook presented the legal and international aspect of the subject. It appeared from this that Secretary Alger had revoked authority to lay the cable to Cuba. Mr. Cook said that Secretary Root had stated that the subject was not for the executive branch to deal with, but for Congress. Thereupon the company had written to Secretary Root stating that it was presumed this disposed of Secretary Alger's ruling, but no reply to the letter had been received.

The hearing was continued at an afternoon session. The committee fixed Jan. 26 to hear the Western Union Telegraph Company in reply and in opposition to some of the views advocated to-day by the representatives of the Commercial Cable Company.

URGENCY APPROPRIATIONS ASKED.

Bill Reported Carries Items Aggregating $56,127,841.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill, the first of the important supply bills for the Government, was reported to the House by Chairman Cannon to-day. It carries $56,127,841, of which $47,602,332 is reappropriations for the military and naval establishments and $8,525,509 direct appropriations. The more important direct appropriations are: Treasury Department, $2,069,624; War Department, $190,617; naval establishment, $2,750,000; Postal Service, $290,327; Paris Exposition, $169,500; printing and binding, $270,000; judgments, Indian depredation claims, $242,112; judgments, Court of Claims, $2,128,92

The war and naval items were given in detail when the deficiency estimates were submitted. The main changes are in adding $1,000,000 to the Commissary General's allowance and in providing $750,000 for transporting the Spanish prisoners in the Philippines to their homes.

Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.,) gave notice that he would call up the bill for consideration to-morrow.

To-day's session of the House was devoted chiefly to consideration of business pertaining to the District of Columbia.

Representative June W. Gayle of Kentucky, who succeeds the late Evan Settle, was sworn in.

McCOMAS BEATS WELLINGTON.

Nomination of S. D. Warfield as Baltimore's Postmaster Is Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the nomination of S. Davies Warfield to be Postmaster of Baltimore. This ends a long fight in which Senator Wellington opposed and Senator McComas favored confirmation.

ALASKA MAY BE CUT IN TWO.

Suggestion Is Made to Create the Territory of Seward.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The Senate Committee on Territories to-day considered a bill creating three judicial districts for Alaska and for a revision of the laws of the United States applying to the Territory. A number of Alaska men were present with the committee.

They were asked if there was any sentiment in favor of dividing the Territory at Mt. St. Elias, making the southeastern portion the Territory of Seward. The reply was that the people believed such a division would be necessary at some future time.

ASSAILS THE CURRENCY BILL.

Senator Rawlins of Utah Criticises the Republican Policy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Mr. Rawlins (Dem., Utah,) addressed the Senate to-day in opposition to the Financial bill, which, he intimated, was one of the objects of those who favored imperialism. He denounced the bill as sanctified by Wall Street and blessed by the British financial promoters. He declared the efforts of the Republican Party to bring about bimetallism had been perfidious and treacherous, and that there was no example in history of greater duplicity.

He devoted his chief attention to the House bill, for which the Senate measure is a substitute, pointing out what he regarded as serious defects. He said it was astonishing that on the eve of a financial crash, due to an arrested money supply, a proposition should be made in Congress that, in his opinion, would multiply the imminent dangers.

Senator Butler gave notice of a substitute he will offer for the Financial bill. It provides for the manufacture or coinage of money out of gold, silver, paper, and copper. The bill provides that no piece of money shall be of a greater denomination than $20, and it makes gold, silver, or paper money legal tender for any sum. It makes provision for the free coinage of both gold and silver.

WOULD CURB THE RAILROADS.

Inter-State Commerce Commission Calls Attention to the Growing Danger of Combinations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day made public its thirteenth annual report. The feature of the report is the strongest plea made that Congress uphold the hands of the commission by amendments making the Inter-State Commerce law more effective. The report says that in vital respects the present law has proved defective and inadequate, and that until further legislation is provided the best efforts at regulations must be feeble and disappointing. The requests of the commission for needful amendments have been supported by petitions and memorials from agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial interests throughout the country; yet, says the report, not a line of the statute has been changed, and none of the burdensome conditions which call for relief has been removed or modified.

The existing situation and the developments of the past year, it is added, render more imperative than ever before the necessity for speedy and suitable legislation. Nine-tenths of the people know that any railroad company can charge for its service whatever it pleases, and as much as it pleases, without any real power in this commission, or any other tribunal or court, to limit the amount of such charge for the future when complaint is made by an aggrieved shipper, and they are substantially of one mind in desiring that this and other defects in the statute be promptly remedied. Shippers generally also have been practically unanimous in favor of a single classification of freights, one that will be uniform for all roads and all sections of the country, and reasonably stable when established.

Continuing, it adds:

"It is a matter of common knowledge that vast schemes of railway control are now in process of consummation, and that the competition of rival lines is to be restrained by these combinations. While this movement has not yet found full expression in the actual consolidation of railroad corporations, enough has transpired to disclose a unification of financial interests which will dominate the management and harmonize the operations of lines heretofore independent and competitive. This is today the most noticeable and important feature of the railway situation. If the plans already matured or shadowed are brought to effective results and others of similar scope are carried to execution there will be a vast centralization of railroad properties, with all the power involved in such far-reaching combinations yet uncontrolled by any public authority which can be efficiently exerted. The restraints of competition upon excessive and unjust rates will in this way be avoided, and whatever evils may result will be remediless under existing laws.

"Coincident with these schemes of unified control, and while this exceptional movement of traffic continues, the carriers operating throughout an extensive and important territory have recently made substantial and in many cases very large increases in their scale of charges. These advances in rates have been mainly effected by concerted and agreed changes in the classification of freight articles. The fact that such extensive increases have been brought about must be of significant import and furnish a weighty argument in favor of measures which will be effective to secure compliance with the primary requirements of the act."

During the year 1899 there were 199 employes killed and 5,339 injured upon eighty-nine roads, against 209 killed and 5,484 injured in 1898, a result attributed to the more general equipments of the roads with safety appliances.

NEW BILLS IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Representative Needham (Rep., Cal.,) has introduced a bill for the inspection under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture of trees, fruits, plants, bulbs, nursery stock, &c., imported into the United States.

Other bills introduced in the House were:

By Mr. Bingham (Rep., Penn.,) for the payment of import duties in gold.

By Mr. Marsh (Rep., Ill.,) for promoting the efficiency of the militia.

By Mr. Mercer (Rep., Neb.,) for a commission to secure from artists and architects designs for a memorial or statue of Gen. U. S. Grant, to be erected in Washington.

By Mr. Sperry (Rep., Conn.,) for a revenue tax on insurance companies in lieu of stamps of 8 cents per year for each $100 on life insurance policies, and one-half of 1 per cent. per year on the gross premium receipts of fire, marine, and other insurance companies.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate to-day were:

By Mr. Pettus (Dem., Ala.,) to create a commission of five to adjudicate the claims of citizens of the United States in connection with the war in Cuba.

Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.,) providing for a special tax on insurance companies instead of the stamp tax provided by the war revenue law.

Mr. Mason (Rep., Ill.,) to prevent the adulteration of foods and drugs. It creates a bureau of chemistry in the Agricultural Department and provides for food inspection by that department.

By Mr. Platt, (Rep., N. Y.,) joint resolution requiring the Secretary of War to contract for the improvement of Harlem Kills, N. Y., by the construction of a canal 300 feet wide and 15 feet deep to connect with lower Harlem River, the cost not to exceed $1,594,400.

Tea Importer Loses Appeal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—In the case of W. J. Cruikshank versus George R. Bidwell, Collector of Customs at New York, the decree of the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York was affirmed to-day by the Supreme Court. Cruikshank is an importer of teas, and he attacked the constitutionality of the provision of the tea inspection law authorizing the destruction of condemned tea. The decision of the Circuit Court was adverse to his contention, and the Supreme Court adopted this view:

Fly Hurts Europe's Olive Crop.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Consul Skinner, at Marseilles, reports to the State Department that the olive crop in Italy, France, and Spain is practically a failure, and will hardly reach 30 per cent. of the average. The failure has been caused by a fly, and the Consul says that the people make no effort to counteract the pest, but accept its operations as a dispensation of Providence.

Lodge Immigration Bill Reported.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Senator Penrose to-day reported from the Committee on Immigration the bill introduced by Senator Lodge restricting immigration. The bill is the same as that which passed the Senate at the last Congress, with Section 3, which allowed free immigration from Cuba, stricken out, as the conditions in Cuba make it no longer necessary to have such a provision.

National Suffrage Asked for Women.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Senator Pettigrew presented to the Senate a petition to-day from the Woman's Suffrage Association of South Dakota asking for a sixteenth amendment to the Constitution affording women the right to vote and providing that the women of Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines also be allowed to vote.

Would Thank Sampson and Schley.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Senator McComas of Maryland to-day introduced a joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Rear Admirals Sampson and Schley and the officers and men of the fleet for services during the Spanish war and destruction of the Spanish fleet off Santiago.

To be Assayer of San Francisco Mint.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The President has nominated Charles H. Sherman of California to be Assayer of the Mint at San Francisco.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Second Lieut. Robert B. Powers, Seventh Cavalry, will proceed to Fort Huachuca, Arizona Territory, and report to the commanding officer for duty.

Major James M. Ingalls, Fifth Artillery, after he shall have completed his duties as a member of the General Court Martial convened at Washington Barracks, will assume station in Washington for the purpose of supervising the printing of the ballistic tables submitted by him.

Lieut. Col. Philip H. Ellis, Eighth Infantry, will proceed to Governors Island, N. Y., and report to the commanding General, Department of the East, for assignment to duty.

A board of officers, to consist of Lieut. Col. Frank G. Smith, Sixth Artillery; Major William A. Simpson, Assistant Adjutant General, and Major Thomas T. Knox, Inspector General, is appointed to meet in Washington, as soon as practicable, for the purpose of conducting the examination of officers recommended for appointment to the departments of the Adjutant General and Inspector General.

The following transfers are made in the Fourth United States Artillery: First Lieut. Albert J. Bowley from Battery E to Light Battery F; First Lieut. Samuel A. Kephart, from Light Battery F to Battery L; First Lieut. Wirt Robinson, from Battery L to Battery E.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander F. H. Sherman is detached from the Navy Yard at New York, Feb. 1, and will be in charge of the draft of men for the South Atlantic Station.

Lieut. B. K. McMorris is detached from the Albatross and ordered to the Asiatic Station for line duty.

W. E. Eichleberger, at present a computer at the Naval Observatory, has been appointed a Professor of Mathematics in the navy.

The following persons have been appointed Assistant Paymasters in the Navy: J. B. Robnett of Texas, Stewart Rhodes of California, George W. Pigman, son of Capt. Pigman of the navy; Perry G. Kennard of Illinois, George W. Reeves of Philadelphia, and W. T. Camp of Connecticut.

W. T. Kennedy of Connecticut has been appointed an Assistant Surgeon in the navy.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The Adams has sailed from San Francisco for San Diego.

The Waban has sailed from Key West for Havana.

The cruiser Ranger will leave San Francisco Jan. 19 for the Isthmus of Panama to perform surveying duty in that quarter.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

NEW JERSEY—Fairton, H. C. Trenchard; Gibbstown, W. B. Gleeson, Jr.; Port Monmouth, W. M. Seely.

NEW YORK—Greendale, H. A. Hathaway; Yates, B. M. Bucker.

VICTORY FOR UNION OFFICIAL.

Judge Orders Release of J. P. Reese, Convicted of Contempt of Court in Addressing Kansas Strikers.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 15.—Judge Thayer in the United States Court of Appeals to-day granted an application for a writ of habeas corpus, and ordered the release of John P. Reese, a member of the Executive Board of the United Mine Workers of America, who was found guilty of contempt of court in violating an injunction of the United States District Court of Kansas.

Last October, when a strike was in progress in the mines of the Western Coal Company, in Kansas, a suit was brought enjoining any one from interfering with the men at work therein. Reese went to the scene of the strike from his home in Iowa, and was arrested for addressing a body of miners. He was convicted of contempt of court, and committed to jail. He then made application for the writ of habeas corpus, which was granted to-day.

Judge Thayer ruled that, while a court many punish for any act that might be construed as an obstruction to the execution of laws, it has no right to impose a penalty where independent or individual rights are involved.

It was contended by counsel for the defendant that, as the injunction did not include any save those who were citizens of Kansas, he could not be held amenable to it. It was chiefly on this point of non-jurisdiction that the case was submitted.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 15.—National Board Member John P. Reese was at the Occidental Hotel to-day when notified that Judge Thayer had passed upon his case.

"I am glad of it," declared Reese. "I expected this news, however. Judge Thayer impressed me as being a fair-minded man. My plea was that the temporary injunction made by Judge Williams of Fort Scott did not include me. It applied to citizens of Kansas only, and my home is in Iowa. Then, I held that I had not been served with the papers granting the temporary injunction. Only citizens of Kansas were cited. The usual methods of Williams and other Judges is to name certain men and then include 'all other persons' of a certain State or States. I hope Judge Thayer's ruling will be a precedent on this point. I suppose the decision will have the effect of making Judge Williams more specific in future citations. Our whole fight and claim was that he had no jurisdiction and we won."

NORWALK MAN DISAPPEARS.

Friends of George W. Palmer Fear He Has Committed Suicide.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Jan. 15.—George W. Palmer, a patternmaker, employed at the Norwalk Iron Works, who disappeared on Wednesday afternoon, has not been found. His friends have almost given up hope of finding him alive, and have turned to the harbor in the expectation of there finding his body. Mr. Palmer was a prominent member of Old Well Hook and Ladder Company, and a leader in political circles.

To-day the firemen of the town organized a dredging party and dragged the river near the Iron Works dock, while other parties scoured the woods. The searchers returned at nightfall, and will continue the task to-morrow. They say that Palmer was very melancholy at times, and they fear he has made away with himself.

Guests Poisoned at Wedding Dinner.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—Nearly a hundred guests who assembled at 569 Canal Street to witness the marriage of Morris Pollack and Annie Schwan were poisoned at the wedding dinner. In less than half an hour nearly every one in the hall was in a helpless condition. The general belief is that the chicken, which had been prepared in a copper kettle, contained the poison. So far no deaths have been reported, but many are seriously ill, including the bride and bridegroom.

$50,000 Contribution to Moody Fund.

BOSTON, Jan. 15.—It was announced to-day that $50,000 has been pledged by one person to the fund which is being raised to carry on the work of Dwight L. Moody. Other large sums are expected by the committee to whom has been committed the continuation of the educational institutions founded by the evangelist. The name of the donor of $50,000 has not been made public.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

There seems to be a veritable craze for some sort of "physical culture" this Winter. Possibly Gov. Roosevelt's introduction of a professional trainer into the Executive Mansion has had something to do with it, but probably the very general advice of physicians nowadays, "You need exercise, not medicine," is more responsible. Whatever the cause, the "professors" who agree to make weak men strong and build up impaired constitutions have all they care to do. At the two big athletic clubs here there are classes in boxing and wrestling that are larger than any ever before organized, and the members who do not go in for either of those rather violent exercises are on the lists of those who take a milder sort in the gymnasium. Private gymnasia have all the pupils they can well care for both day and evening, and the number of men and women who are daily taking walking exercise under the direction of a physician runs well into the thousands. Golf has had much to do with the latter sort of exercise, say some of the walkers, who go to the parks in the early morning for a "constitutional" as a means of getting the exercise out of doors that they were wont to have when playing at the Scotch game. One of the "professors" who has come to the city within the past few days to take advantage of this craze for physical culture has established himself at one of the ultra-fashionable hotels up town and sends his circulars from there to men and women whose names appear in the Social Register and the Club List. He counts upon securing enough patrons for his scheme to convert them into society Sandows to furnish him with funds to take him to Europe this Summer.

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"Has the war in the Transvaal benefited your business materially?" the representative of one of the large Broadway houses dealing in ammunition was asked yesterday, after his acknowledgment that the works he represented were being run day and night in what is generally the dull season of the year. He started as if stung, for that sort of question from a stranger is always unwelcome to people in his line of business. "You see, there is a revival of trap shooting all over the country, and pigeon shooting has never had the vogue it has at the present time. It is positively marvelous this demand for sporting materials in our line," was the way in which he dodged the issue. Really, he knew very little about the sort of arms and ammunition that were used by the Boers, and he really didn't think that America made the sort of stuff that the Boers were using against the British. Guns and ammunition made by his concern were in great demand just now, it was true, but pigeon shooting was the only use to which he believed they could be put. Nevertheless, the fact remains that a half dozen of the largest houses in the ammunition line in this country are being pushed as they have not been in some time. These houses do not ask where the goods they make are going when they deliver an order, and the mere fact that they are packed in cases marked "groceries" or "canned goods," or that they are ordered shipped in barrels as "flour" or in hogsheads as "molasses," does not suggest to them that they are intended for the use of the Boers. Just the same, that is the ultimate destination of these mysterious packages that are quietly shipped, mainly from New Haven, Bridgeport, and New London, on tramp steamers or fast sailing vessels. "We never trace our goods to their destination, and whether they fetch up in the Klondike or in Delagoa Bay is a matter of perfect indifference to us, so long as we get our money for them. We don't even know at our works officially that there is a war in progress in any part of the globe," was the final disposition of the matter.

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Savings bank people say they have never had so steady a patronage from depositors as during the first two weeks of January. That rush is practically ended now, as the rush was made so that depositors could get the benefit of interest from the first day of January, which they could do if the deposits were made on or before Jan. 10. At most of the institutions deposits of large amounts were refused, as the banks say they have more funds on hand than they can invest to good advantage with money so cheap as it is now, and new depositors with sums exceeding $500 had to divide their deposits between several banks.

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"One of those magnificent discouragers to matrimony" was the way in which one woman referred to the new home of the University Club on Fifth Avenue.

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Members of the New York Historical Society would be delighted if they could be assured that they could celebrate the centenary of their organization in 1904 in a new home on the land they own at Seventy-sixth Street and Central Park West. But there seems little chance that their desire may be realized. "There was an attempt made a year ago," said Robert H. Kelby, Librarian at the old house at Second Avenue and Eleventh Street, "to raise a fund for the permanent home for the society, but the result was the addition of but $16,000 to the amount already in hand, and the outlook is not particularly promising for a material increase. We are rather out of the way for people who wish to use the material we have at hand away down here, and so our treasures are hidden. Few people know that we have a library of over 100,000 volumes and a vast collection of curious things, as well as quite a valuable collection of paintings and prints that would be of material use to writers and students were we in a more favorable locality. So strange an idea have some of the people as to this part of the city that even some of our members tell me they are almost afraid to come down here to the regular monthly evening meetings. When the society located here in 1858 we were right in the fashionable section of the city, and many of the people who took an active part in the work of the society lived within pistol-shot of the building. Now they have gone to other parts of the town, and the character of the residents hereabout has changed very materially. Yet we are by no means surrounded by dangerous characters, as some people seem to think, and the locality is safe enough. But it is unquestionably out of the way for the major part of the community that would like to avail itself of the treasures we have in our building. These treasures must be safely housed somewhere, and, as there is a scarcity of room here, a new house is imperative. It will come in time of course, but we should all be delighted if we could be in the new home when the one hundredth anniversary of our organization comes around."

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One of the Smith Brothers, the big oyster growers and packers, says that the present season has been one of particular benefit to the oyster farmer. Last season's set of oysters in the Long Island Sound beds was one of the largest known, and the young bivalves have had an exceptional chance to get a start in life because the temperature of the water has been away above the normal, and so has helped rather than retarded the growth, the latter being usually the case during the Winter. As a result the sets are twice the size they usually are at this time of the year, which means that the young will have a better chance to survive the cold water and weather which are bound to come later in the Winter. While this favors the growers, there has been an unusually early appearance of the starfish, that pest of the oystermen, and its ravages on the beds of "plants" have already become annoying. So far nothing but dredging has been discovered as a means of killing off the the starfish that is not equally as fatal to the oyster.

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"Perhaps the most remarkable thing I saw in our line while abroad," remarked a buyer for a woolen house who has recently returned from a trip through England, Germany, and France, "was a machine that shrinks, presses, and finishes cloth simultaneously. It makes superfluous the sponging process and does away entirely with the necessity for flat pressing. It is the latest invention of the men who have carried the textile processes the nearest to perfection of any people on the face of the globe, and seems to be the very last thing needed in our line of manufacture. German inventive faculty seems to be best shown in the textile line, and the people who devote themselves to it are away ahead of even the experts of our own country, whose bent seems in other directions. The new machines are in use in Germany, England, and Austria, and the work they were devised to do seems to be done with rare perfection. It means quite a saving in the manufacture of the fine grades of cloth, but it will have no effect on prices that the consumer will feel the benefit of."

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TEXAS WINS A LAWSUIT.

United States Supreme Court Dismisses the New Orleans Case.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The United States Supreme Court to-day dismissed the suit of the State of Louisiana versus the State of Texas and its Health Officer, involving the right of the latter State to quarantine so rigorously against the former as was done during the recent prevalence of yellow fever in New Orleans. Justice Fuller handed down the opinion of the court, holding that no direct issue between the States is presented in the controversy.

The bill in the case filed in the State of Texas alleged that the Texas quarantine was so strict as to "place an embargo on all inter-State commerce between the City of New Orleans and the State of Texas," and to benefit the commerce of Galveston and other Texas cities at the expense of New Orleans, and was in violation of the Constitution of the United States. The bill asked for an enjoining order.

The case was heard on a demurrer, claiming that the Supreme Court had no jurisdiction in the case. This demurrer was sustained by Chief Justice Fuller. He said that "in order to maintain jurisdiction of this bill it must appear that the controversy is one arising directly between the State of Louisiana and the State of Texas, and not a controversy in relation of the grievances of particular individuals."

Justices Harlan and Brown concurred in the result, but not in the grounds upon which the decision was reached.

CHARGES AGAINST GARBAGE MEN

Complaints that Tribute Is Levied on Citizens to be Investigated.

Complaints that have been made to the Department of Street Cleaning regarding the levying of tribute by removers of ashes and garbage upon householders will result in a thorough investigation, according to Deputy Commissioner Gibson. Capt. Gibson said yesterday that he has not heard of many instances where extortion has been practiced, and he could see no way to prevent it unless aggrieved persons would file charges.

One complaint that has been made is that of Mrs. M. C. Lane, Superintendent of the Wetmore Home, who charges John Mulcay, an ash remover, with demanding 50 cents from her for removing the contents of an ash can and refusing to do the work unless paid. Capt. Gibson will give the accused man a hearing to-day.

During Col. Waring's administration of the department there were a number of men detailed as Inspectors whose duty it was to investigate charges of extortion and to see that the men performed their work without receiving pay from householders. Under the new civil service law no provision was made for the employment of this class of Inspectors.

Money for Teachers To-morrow.

Owing to a hitch in the certification of the pay rolls of the Department of Education for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, the rolls, which have been prepared under the supervision of the Commissioners of Accounts, were not sent yesterday to the office of the City Paymaster, and in consequence the teachers were not paid off. It was said at the Controller's office that the trouble would be settled to-day, and that the teachers would receive their money to-morrow.

CHICAGO DRAINAGE CANAL.

Water of the River Is Turned Into the Main Channel.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—Connection between the main channel of the big drainage canal and the Chicago River was completed to-day by the

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

A PERILOUS SITUATION IN KENTUCKY.

The people of Kentucky ought to see that under the impulse of political passions at Frankfort they are drifting pretty rapidly into a situation threatening civil strife and bloodshed.

A committee made up of members of the Legislature drawn by lot is sitting as a Board of Contest to hear the evidence in the contest of GOEBEL for the seat to which Gov. TAYLOR was elected and which he holds. It consists of ten Democrats and one Republican. A similar committee, also drawn by lot, consisting of nine Democrats and one Republican, is taking testimony in the Lieutenant Governorship contest. Last week the Legislature elected BLACKBURN to the United States Senate. On account of some doubt about the legal date for the election the vote is to be repeated this week. Ex-Gov. BRADLEY, Republican candidate for the Senate, has announced his purpose to contest BLACKBURN'S seat on the ground that Democrats and Blackburn men were elected to the Legislature by fraud.

During the reconstruction period there were serious disturbances and fighting growing out of contests of this nature in Louisiana and Arkansas. United States troops were called in to quell the disorder. Already there is talk of calling out the militia and even of Federal interference at Frankfort.

There is evident need of coolness, caution, and wisdom at Kentucky's capital. Unfortunately the Goebel contestants are reckless men. Their leader is one of the most unscrupulous and desperate political gamblers in the country. He made the canvass for the Governorship under the provisions of a vicious election law that he himself had devised to secure his own election. The people of Kentucky rejected him because of his thoroughly bad character. TAYLOR was elected by a plurality of 2,383, and was seated by the decision of the Canvassing Board. If his lawful election had not been a clearly ascertained fact he would have been counted out by the unscrupulous men who would have profited by his defeat. It is hardly imaginable that there can be any reasonable grounds for a contest now. Certainly the Goebel Democrats, who have been engaged for years in systematically suppressing the negro vote, are in no position to set up the plea of frauds on the ballot.

There is grave danger that a board of contest, made up of ten Democrats and one Republican, will be only too ready to find a pretext for declaring GOEBEL entitled to the Governorship. If that misfortune should befall the State, greater misfortunes will almost certainly follow in its wake. It is not to be expected that Gov. TAYLOR will give up his seat, to which he appears from all the evidence to have been fairly elected, without an appeal to the courts. He may even appeal to force against the conspiracy to unseat him. The whole undertaking of the contestants is revolutionary and endangers the peace of the State.

If there are sober-minded men at Frankfort, men whose minds are not possessed by hot political passions and the craving for triumph and power, they can do a patriotic service by urging the Board of Contest to conduct its inquiry with all publicity and with perfect judicial fairness. Any attempt to get GOEBEL into office by a dark-lantern investigation and on evidence that does not carry full conviction will be fraught with the gravest peril.

SENATOR HOAR'S SPEECH AND THE FILIPINOS.

The statement made by Mr. JOHN BARRETT in his speech at Chicago on Saturday evening is interesting chiefly as showing the resources of the Filipino insurgents and the quite modern and civilized use they made of them.

According to Mr. BARRETT, the speech of Senator HOAR delivered in the Senate on the 9th of January last year was cabled to Hongkong at a cost of $4,000 and "was the culminating influence that brought about the insurrection against this Government by AGUINALDO and his followers." The substantial portions of this speech were republished in THE TIMES yesterday. In the eyes of a shrewd popular leader of the Filipinos or his agents, some passages in it were of a character to stimulate the sentiment on which AGUINALDO depended for support. They were calculated to show that a strong element in the party of the President was opposed to the acquisition of the Philippines, denied the Constitutional power of the Government to accomplish it or to put down by force any resistance that might be offered, and condemned the policy even more strongly on moral than on legal grounds. Obviously this fact, if it were a fact, was in the highest degree encouraging to AGUINALDO, and it was well worth all that it cost him to spread the evidence of it among the people whom he was seeking to enlist in his plans. The effect may have been as decisive as Mr. BARRETT thinks that it was. On the other hand, it may well be that while the speech helped AGUINALDO, he would have gone on with his plans all the same had it not been made and circulated.

It would be easy to exaggerate the direct responsibility of Senator HOAR for the effect of the use that was made of his speech. He could hardly have foreseen either the use or its effect at the time. The treaty with Spain had not been ratified, and it was not certain that it would be. Assuming that it would be ratified, no definite policy had been formulated by the President to be applied to the Philippines, none had at any rate been recommended to Congress, and it was still open to discussion whether the policy finally adopted would not be the one that had been declared as to Cuba, which was the one urged by the Senator. Nevertheless it cannot be very pleasant for Mr. HOAR to contemplate his speech in the light of what is now known and to realize the influence that it doubtless exerted on the course of subsequent events.

The underlying difficulty with men of Mr. HOAR'S temperament and habit of mind in dealing with affairs of wide scope and complex nature, is that they tend to substitute logic for reason. Logic has to do with inferences from premises, but reason has to do with the ascertainment of the premises. If error exists in these, the rigidity of the logic only intensifies the error. And the one thing that is absolutely certain about the premises for a political conclusion is that to some extent they must be uncertain. In Mr. HOAR'S case the trouble is the worse because the premises from which he makes his deductions are very general and abstract propositions in political philosophy. To him these are as the laws of nature and of GOD. They are right, they are wholly and eternally right; anything that is in accordance with them or, rather, with his interpretation of them, is right and all else is wrong. It is related of him that he once remarked to a lifelong friend with whom he had been intimately associated in the anti-slavery contest, but who had felt himself forced by conscience to support Mr. CLEVELAND in 1884: "I am deeply pained. It had been one of the cherished hopes of my life that we should meet in heaven!" That was half a generation ago. He is as uncompromisingly logical as ever and no more reasonable.

PAYN.

Mr. LOUIS F. PAYN'S loan at the State Trust Company appears to have been abundantly secured. He got it by making a pitiful, pathetic appeal for assistance to one of the officers of the company, who helped him to the loan and guaranteed it.

But PAYN'S fitness to continue in the office of Superintendent of Insurance is not guaranteed, and he can give no security for a faithful performance of his duties. The fact that he is around going down on his knees for large loans proves him unworthy and unfit to hold an office which requires him to see to it that others are financially honest and prudent. An Insurance Superintendent who is in such sore need of funds is liable at any moment to be insulted with an offer of assistance from some wrecker of insurance companies who would like him to look the other way for a time while he pursues his merry vocation unwatched and unmolested.

What a spectacle of political turpitude it would be if Mr. PLATT'S Senate should refuse to confirm Gov. ROOSEVELT'S appointment of a successor to PAYN!

THE BRITISH ADVANCE.

The general advance of Gen. BULLER'S army seems without doubt to have been begun. In that case, it is not to be stopped except by a series of decisive defeats or repulses. We may accordingly expect that the campaign, if not the war, will be decided within the next few days or weeks.

There are several things necessary to be borne in mind in estimating the probabilities of this attack. There are, of course, the military considerations in favor of the Boers which everybody knows and recalls. They at least imagine themselves to be fighting for their homes, for their national existence. This is a feeling that every private in the Boer Army is capable of appreciating to the full, as an incentive for doing his best. On the other side, the British side, the corresponding plea is that the British Army is fighting for the spread and advantage of civilization. But this is comparatively an abstract idea. It appeals strongly to philosophers in their closets. It appeals strongly to holders of the stock of the South Africa Company. But it is not to be supposed that it appeals very strongly to "Tommy Atkins." That every Boer feels himself to be in the right, and that only educated Britons feel themselves to be in the right, makes a distinct difference in the incentives to war of the forces actually engaged. Then also the Boers have the advantage of the "interior lines," of greater facility in retreat, of a far greater facility in reinforcing a point suddenly discovered to need reinforcement. A correspondent of ours has insisted that this advantage of itself offsets the superiority in numbers of the invaders, or the would-be invaders, for the British troops have not yet been able to invade. We are inclined to believe that our correspondent is in the right.

Doubtless these are great advantages. But there is still another advantage, which may at once account for the British advance and tend to show that it is a measure of desperation rather than the result of an exclusively military computation of chances. The main tactical advantage of the Boers is the fact that, in a political as well as in a military sense, they are on the defensive. They were satisfied with the "status quo" at the outbreak of the war. Nothing has occurred to modify this sentiment on their part. They did not announce the intention of doing anything to the British any more than they were already doing to those of the Outlanders who happened to be British. It was the British who were dissatisfied and who had announced their intention to change the situation and to coerce the Boers into doing the things which the British demanded to have done. Just what this was has not been made known, because the Boers grew weary of waiting for the British to "formulate their proposals," and delivered their own ultimatum while the British ultimatum was still preparing. But the result is the same. The "status quo" being satisfactory to the Boers and not to the British, it has been and is the business of the British to change it. They have not yet succeeded, but there is an increasing political pressure from home upon the Generals in the field to "do something." There is no such pressure from what may pass for public opinion in the two South African republics. The Boers may be supposed to be very well satisfied with the military situation. They may be particularly well satisfied since, if nothing is done, they expect Ladysmith and its garrison and Kimberley and its garrison to fall into their hands without the necessity on their part of firing a shot. To prevent these calamities, on the other hand, it is clearly necessary for the British to do something. And that seems to be the explanation of the advance of Gen. BULLER'S force.

It seems, however, that in this advance the British are making a more circumspect use than they have made before of their superiority in numbers. They seem to be using it for the purpose of enveloping both flanks of the Boer position in their front, and thus of disabling the Boers from concentrating their whole force, as they have heretofore been able to do, at a single critical point. The chances of success for these new tactics remain to be established. They depend upon a great many considerations which are immeasurably better known to the British commander than they can be known to any remote critic who relies upon a map for his whole information. Such criticisms, from London or from any other remote capital, a General in the field can afford to disregard. But, though the British General knows more about the circumstances of his operations than can be known at a distance, he does not know more or as much as the Boer commanders who are also on the spot. And nobody can forget that the judgment of these commanders upon the circumstances has thus far proved more accurate than that of the British commanders. The advance has pretty clearly been dictated by the pressure of an absolute necessity, partly military, having in view the urgency of the case at Ladysmith, and also in part political. Whatever results it may have, it seems probable that they will be decisive of the campaign, if not of the war.

THE PALISADES.

It is by no means proof of a lack of public appreciation of the Palisades that nothing has thus far been done to the purpose toward preserving them. The difficulty mainly is that the people who are outraged by their destruction, because it is brought to their notice, are inhabitants of New York, while the Palisades themselves are in New Jersey.

Gov. ROOSEVELT'S message shows that the Governor is fully in sympathy with the citizens who have been agitating to prevent the further destruction or defacement of these unique cliffs. The report upon which the Governor's recommendation was founded recognizes and proposes to circumvent the difficulties which would not arise if they were situated in New York or if they were visible in New Jersey. It is only the General Government which can deal adequately with the various questions involved. The General Government might be induced to take charge of any funds subscribed by the two States concerned or by their citizens. It would spend its own money, and indeed would be justified in spending its own money, only in case a National employment of the Palisades were suggested or proposed, which would also entitle it to exercise its own right of eminent domain.

Such a use of the Palisades has been suggested, in the conversion of the plateau which they carry into a National camp and rendezvous for troops, such as the Secretary of War has urged the establishment of in his report. The advantage of this plateau for such a purpose is obvious, or at least evident as soon as it is stated. It is doubtful whether anywhere else on the Atlantic Coast a place in all respects so convenient for a camp of instruction and preparation could be found. It is also worth while to point out that the preservation of the Palisades is by no means incompatible with the fullest commercial use of their water front, which some day will be of very great value. In fact, all that is needed seems to be a more general belief in the desirableness of preserving them. Such a belief, when it had once been attained about Niagara Falls, overcame far greater difficulties than any in the way of this project. It brought about concurrent action between the State of New York and a foreign Government.

MR. QUAY'S CASE.

Reports differ as to the probable course of the Senate upon the claim of Mr. QUAY to a seat in that body, but on the whole the chances are against him. It is a pity that the question must be decided on the interpretation of a clause in the Constitution, and cannot turn on the moral issues involved. It is, of course, of the highest importance that the law of the land shall be applied impartially to the just and to the unjust and that the legal rights of the veriest scamp shall be as secure as those of the most honest of men. That is the fundamental principle on which the safety and the progress of the English-speaking people on both sides of the Atlantic depend, for if there were inequality in the laws it is the unjust that would profit by it, and the others that would suffer. It is entirely best that whatever rights the unspeakable claimant from Pennsylvania really has to a seat in the Senate, in consequence of the action of his creature, the Governor of the State, shall be fully accorded to him. But decent men may regret that his claim to a seat cannot be determined by an impartial inquiry into his immoral character.

Since this may not be, there is some comfort in the fact that the purely Constitutional arguments that have been submitted to the committee are strongly against his claim. They all turn on the meaning of the word "happen" as used in the Constitution. The language of that instrument is: "If vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies." The claim of QUAY is that the word "happen" in this clause is equivalent to the phrase "happen to exist," and that to the Executive of any State authority is thus given to fill any vacancy during a recess of the Legislature, though it may have occurred during the session of the Legislature or could have been clearly foreseen before the adjournment of that body. That is a forced construction of the language, and fortunately this fact is reinforced by the fact that a clause distinctly admitting of this construction was proposed in the convention and rejected in favor of the one now in force. Otherwise the Constitution would have provided that any dead-lock in the Legislature could be met by adjournment, leaving the power of appointment in the hands of the Governor. As one Governor may be cheaper than a majority in a Legislature, this idea would suit a man of QUAY'S thrifty habit. But the Constitution leaves no real ground for such an interpretation.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—No end of worry was caused in France recently by a report, coming apparently direct from the officials of the National Observatory, that it had been decided henceforth to number the hours of the day from one to twenty-four instead of twice from one to twelve. There seems to have been a quite general assumption that this action would make necessary an immediate abandonment of the old system by everybody, and the people, as numerous in France as elsewhere, who can see in any change of established custom only its incidental annoyance and confusion, began to lament almost as bitterly as the same class of New Yorkers did when our street signs were rearranged in intelligent accord with the new conditions of municipal life. The anxiety was needless, or at least premature, for the only basis of the rumor was a determination on the part of the Bureau of Latitudes, which has charge of the national almanac and certain matters interesting only to sailors and astronomers, to adopt the twenty-four hour plan for its own uses. The bureau, it was explained, had no authority to impose its chronometric opinions and methods upon the country at large. The advisability of extending to ordinary life the system the merits of which were long ago recognized and utilized by all professional astronomers has been discussed several times in the French Chamber, and it has even been proposed to go so far as to divide the day into twenty hours of a hundred minutes to the hour and a hundred seconds to the minute. This would undoubtedly facilitate the labors of computation, but to change the lengths of hours and minutes would be a revolution mighty indeed, and whoever attempts it will find his work cut out for him.

—We notice with several emotions, most of them pleasurable, that The Public Ledger of Philadelphia, or, to give its more familiar name, The Philadelphia Ledger, is using, in the advertisement of its own merits, the line, "Prints all the news that is fit to print." The likeness of that sentence to one which THE NEW YORK TIMES has for many months used as the declaration of its own journalistic policy is so close as to be complimentary, and the slight divergence from our way of expressing the idea, though of course it implies criticism of the correctness of the older formula, only puts forward a grammatical opinion, and nobody is going to get excited over that. The Ledger is an eminently respectable paper, and while in the past some of its peculiarities have not been of the kind to inspire universal imitation, still they were always highly interesting and scrupulously as well as perfectly harmless. But while admitting that "Prints all the news that is fit to print" is an excellent expression of an excellent rule, we are not going to confess that it is any better than, or even as good as, our own "All the news that's fit to print." Two or three readers have questioned the correctness of "fit to print," but they were fussy people who forgot that they talk daily of things "fit to eat" or "fit to wear," and that in language, though not in morals, what is is always right. That our estimable Philadelphian contemporary likes better the longer form is not surprising. Time is abundant over there, according to the ever-veracious humorists. Absolute propriety can be attained under the one motto as under the other, and that, after all, is the only important point. The more papers that use our phrase in one form or another the better we shall be pleased. Perhaps in time all the good papers in the country will use it, and so it will come to be a mark of distinction most helpful to the hesitant and would-be subscriber.

—Though Mr. FREDERIC HARRISON is one of the most consistent and earnest opponents of imperialistic ideas in England, he not only fails to see any cause for rejoicing when British troops engaged in the work of expanding the empire meet with serious reverses, but he even reprehends with much vigor the haste with which his political foes have confessed the superior military prowess of the Boers. At a recent meeting in London of the Positivist Community, of which Mr. HARRISON is the leader, he protested against these admissions with some emphasis. He said that, while things had not been going well in South Africa, the English arms had not yet been defeated. "Our armies," he continued, "were broken up into fragments to suit colonial ends, on political, personal, and material grounds, which made signal victory impossible on all sound rules of war. Being so helplessly split up, our gallant soldiers fought several stiff battles, but while the checks they had met might be called reverses, they were certainly not routs, nor were they defeats. An army is defeated when it is driven back from its positions disorganized and demoralized. Nothing of the kind has occurred in any single engagement, unless it was in the small affair at Stormberg. The gallant Boers have been many times driven from their positions, the British forces never once. The heroic devotion of the British soldier and his officers has been proved on a dozen bloody fields. The total loss, sad as it is, has really been very moderate. In the general result, if the campaign has hitherto been a failure and a cruel disappointment, it has not been inglorious and has not been calamitous." This is a view of the situation which some more distant observers may regard as unduly optimistic, but it illustrates an interesting difference between Mr. HARRISON and some of our own opponents of expansion.

—Capt. MCCALLA of the Newark sends from Guam the cheering news that when the remarkable LEARY rides through the streets of Agana, every native face turned to him is wreathed with smiles. This is most reassuring. We had been in some anxiety as to how the people of Guam would take their new Governor. It seems that they have the saving grace of humorous appreciation, and that in consequence they are enjoying themselves under a form of government that to a sulky folk might have seemed the very worst form of tyranny. It is at once heroic and virtuous to see the merit of jokes perpetrated by one in absolute authority, and this the residents of Guam's capital have been able to do. Instead of raging over the overturn of all their customs and the issuance of proclamations without precedent in all the literature of statesmanship and diplomacy, these amiable beings only laugh at the form of their good fortune, and in their serious moments count up the practical advantages which Gov. LEARY is bestowing upon them. These are many and important, and his jokes are only thrown in for good measure. Evidently it is a case of the right man in the right place. And such cases are not too frequent. Let's see—WOOD, LEARY, and there, for the moment, the list, so far as our colonial possessions go, begins to grow tenuous.

THE G. A. R. AND CHARITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A few days ago the Board of Estimate struck from the budget the sum of $12,000 for the use of a most worthy charity—a maternity hospital, giving comfort yearly to thousands of mothers. No money for this, but plenty where votes can be caught. Here is a case in point:

The Grand Army of the Republic keeps on reaching out in all directions, with its arms like that of the octopus, grasping in all directions for more money from any and every available source—willfully and without shame pauperizing themselves. All this impecunious body seems to care for is to keep up a steady and increasing regard for money without earning it. One great advantage resulting therefrom, in addition to the partial support of this begging organization, is the enabling its members to pay increase of dues, hire brass bands, buy brass buttons for their local show days and conventions, and paying transportation thereto.

The latest dip into the City Treasury is a bill passed by the last Legislature to amend existing poor laws, empowering commanders of this eleemosynary organized society to make further raids on the city taxation. Unlimited drafts for the benefit of this charity can be drawn on the Controller by post commanders—production of receipts from the paupers not a necessary concomitant; an explanation by the Relief Committee suffices. The amount this year may reach $20,000 or more.

Let me say right here that it is rather galling on veterans of the civil war (outside of G. A. R. posts) to think that they may be classed with the paupers of that body. The general public is not aware that probably the larger mass of veterans are outside of the pale of the new Grand Army of the Republic poor law, relative to outside relief.

Look for a moment at the craftiness displayed in this last piece of legislation; the bill recites that it is for the benefit of all veterans of the civil war—to keep same from becoming inmates of poorhouses, substituting a system of outdoor relief as a means. But look you here what follows: Post commanders are made the judges of who are to be the recipients of the charity, viz., members of all posts. Any veteran outside of the organization cannot share, however needy, in this benefit. Although ostensibly for the good of all poor deserving soldiers, the distribution is vested solely in posts, which place it where it will do the most political good.

Why should public money for charity not be administered by some public functionary commissioned for that purpose? G. A. R. posts are supposed to give in return for the many favors conferred upon them by National, State, and City Governments, is to boast of their loyalty in loud-mouthed talk. An example of this may be illustrated by their very latest attack on a Government officer of high rank and character because he stoutly refused to allow the Pension Bureau to be again looted.

Patriotism as defined by Grand Army men is "that they did the country a great service, and ought to be paid liberally for it." Let me just add, pensioners used to be dubbed "National paupers"; now they have rightfully earned the name, and may be further designated and known as city paupers in addition thereto.

VETERAN OF THE CIVIL WAR.
New York, Jan. 8, 1900.

HOW LABOR IS DELUDED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Merely a sojourner in your peerless city, I read with much interest the communications in last Sunday's TIMES sharply antagonizing your statement, in effect, that wealth might be fairly judged by its uses. While I admit that wealth does not rightfully condone any method of getting it, I failed to see where these millionaire censors pointed out any specific wrongdoing in Mr. Carnegie's plan of "dollar culture." Most of the critics seem to be men with a bias or a grievance, and therefore disqualified as competent jurors. The trouble with most of this class is that they do not dispassionately study the genus "millionaire." I do not agree with Mr. Carnegie on many public questions on which men may honestly differ. I think he is preposterously wrong in his opposition, for instance, to trusts, especially when it is considered that his co-partner, Mr. Frick, operated his coke interests identically on trust lines long before the present era of trusts. On the other hand, I opine, he is clearly right in his theory of anti-imperialism. Peradventure this is neither here nor there, except is indicating, in what I am about to state, that I am no Carnegie "hero worshipper."

Some of these critics would have us believe that Mr. Carnegie made a great mistake in accumulating the millions which he is now lavishly bestowing. Others object, queerly enough, to trusts and competition in the same breath. Another pleads for equitable wages, forgetting that there is no such thing, and one hints that the Scotch ironmaster should divide up "with less fortunate fellow-citizens, who are, so to speak, 'up against' hard propositions." If they had their way Mr. Carnegie might in his old age have been a supernumerated railway clerk instead of making 25,000 men happy by employment at good wages.

Without setting up any special rebuttal, I might say that most of these so-called arguments answer themselves. On their own showing the man who makes two blades of grass grow where but one grew before is a benefactor of his species, but the man who gives employment to ten men where but one was formerly employed does not get even a credit mark in labor's column. With these people the "gospel of getting along" is the rankest kind of "red pottage." If they would only read Charles Reade's novel, "Put Yourself in His Place," the films would fall from their eyes. Their great objection to Mr. Carnegie is as an "accumulator," forgetting that most of these "accumulations" flow back yearly to their original sources. If Mr. Carnegie had not "accumulated" some surplus during the boom period when steel rails sold at $150 per ton, he would have been unable to meet his immense pay roll in the panic periods when iron was sold below cost. Had he, like many iron men, gone into the "balloon" instead of the "accumulation" business, Cooper Institute would not to-day be rejoicing at his benefactions. I happen to know something of Mr. Carnegie and his methods, and enter my protest against the harsh insinuations of his New York querulous critics. Many Pittsburgers not older than myself can recall the time when Carnegie's mother took in washing for a living in "Barefoot Square," Allegheny, Penn., and when young Andrew toiled as a Western Union messenger boy at the unostentatious salary of $3.50 a week.

While Mr. Carnegie is a man of large brain and organizing ability, and has Napoleon's happy faculty of selecting ideal "field marshals," he is largely a man of "opportunities"—a "child of circumstances." His first check was an Adams Express Company stock dividend, but this was small "mustard seed." The "real thing" grew out of a chance oil speculation. President Tom Scott of the Pennsylvania Railroad gave the Stewart boys and Tom and Andrew Carnegie a block of Columbia oil stock at a time when no wise man would have bought pools on the Story Farm prospects. The young men gave Scott their unindorsed notes. And lo! the next year the Columbia Oil Company produced 640,000 barrels of oil, worth $1.50 per barrel. It was the unexpected which happened—as much so as the dravload of Spanish silver dollars which one morning rolled into the elder Astor's vaults as a result of a chance East India charter venture.

With his new-made fortune Carnegie bought for half price the Kloman Mill in Lawrenceville at a time when the old Frenchman was thoroughly sick of it. The war came on, steel prices went up, up, up, and Carnegie made more millions. He was an "opportunist," like Caesar. "He came, he saw, he conquered," and he has continued the conquests, while other good people with apparently similar opportunities joined anti-poverty societies or "set up the ward for Jones."

Another critical period in his career I may recall to the attention of fair-minded tellers. I refer to the Homestead riots in 1892. I happened to be a candidate for Congress in the Pittsburg district that year, and was in a position to know real existing conditions. The strike was mainly engineered by men who were earning good wages—better in most instances than they have ever earned since, despite the later "booms." It was plainly an attempt by misguided labor leaders to "stand no" a great manufacturing plant in the midst of a semi-panic period and compel it to pay wages the market would not justify. Mr. Carnegie pleaded that to pay more than his competitors, the Illinois Steel Company, meant business suicide and the stoppage of the works. But the voice of reason was hushed, and the "comedy of errors" went on. The strike failed, and, aside from the loss of life, Allegheny County paid millions in indemnity bonds. I refer to this, as one of your correspondents seeks to cloud the issue by references to "Pinkerton hirelings." Seven years rolled by, and in 1899, when the market did justify the increase of wages, Mr. Carnegie voluntarily raised his employes' wages on an average 25 per cent. He gave the laborer a "slice of his prosperity."

Now, let me invite the attention of these Carnegie critics to another picture. What did these laborers do with this practically 25 per cent. donation? Did they take one penny of it and say to the other army of outside laborers and poor shopkeepers in the labor districts: "Mr. Carnegie has given us unexpectedly a 25 per cent. wage increase. We have contended that a surplus ought to be divided, and as you have carried, our families during many trying periods, we have concluded to divide up this surplus with you." Did they do this? "Not for your life," as Terry McGovern would say. On the contrary, instead of buying their necessaries from these other laborers in the vineyard at ordinary market rates, they hied away with their "surplus" and their patronage to the department store sweatshops and gave "our brother laborer" the coldest kind of a cold shake. They went into the market and bargained hard for the last farthing. There was no voluntary "giving up," as Mr. Carnegie had done. These are fair samples of the men who rail at wealth and of the ignorant, inconsistent ingrates who stand in the forum of public opinion pleading falsely in the name of labor against trusts and millionaires.

The same elements practically that denounce Carnegie as a millionaire, denounce, in the name of reform, associated wealth under the form of trusts. I think I may say, with parsimonious moderation, that hell, from its fiery pavement to its blazing dome, is crowded with such reformers. Quite notoriously trusts have raised the wages of labor, and yet, under muddled or mercenary leadership, nearly every labor organization in the country is denouncing trusts. What is to be thought of people who will accept increased wages and favors from trusts, and then go around the corner and denounce them as "enemies of labor"? Is it not a case of the adder stinging the bosom that warms it? It is not labor that protests, but perverted leadership. What kind of "dopery" is it that induces labor not only to look the gift horse in the mouth, but aim to put poison on its palate? The very factor which creates benefits to labor is arraigned as "a monopoly," and it "challenges success and prosperity."

When wages were low capital was denounced. When wages are high capital is denounced. What do they want? Possibly a lotus land where it is "always afternoon"—high wages and no toil. Hence no part of the Bible is more true than that which declares that a (laboring) man's enemies shall be of his own household. "The white man's burden" in this country is not as Kipling put it, nor yet tariffs, or trusts, or "open doors," or protocols, but real downright, bald-headed, square-toed ignorance; and this, too, with schools in every district and newspapers on every man's table. And the political evangel of this class goes about proclaiming from the housetops that "trusts"—that is, the ideal condition of modern business—"must be destroyed." If such destruction were possible, we might well write, in circus-poster type, over the door of enterprise and progress, Dante's label on the gates of the inferno:

"All hope abandon, ye who enter here."

If labor is to "cut any ice" in the twentieth century, there must be a radical reawakening from these economic and Socialistic delusions and an emancipation of white slaves as well as black ones. At present it is much easier to denounce millionaires and to "loaf around the throne" than to be real laborers, like Hewitt and Havemeyer, Carnegie and Frick, Armour and Harry Oliver, Russell Sage and Pierpont Morgan.

JAMES W. BREEN.
New York, Jan. 13, 1900.

TAKES ISSUE WITH MR. RHEAD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The reply of Mr. Louis Rhead to the Rev. Thomas P. McLaughlin in your issue of Saturday on the subject of the comparative civilization of Ireland and the other portions of the British Isles is the most extraordinary "Comedy of Errors" I have ever seen in a public print. In his only too apparent want of knowledge of the subject, he concedes points to the other side which its advocates do not claim and makes the most amusing statements.

For instance, he says that there are none of "the beautiful manuscripts of complicated ornamentation done by the monks" now in existence executed before the second century. There was neither a monk nor a manuscript of the class to which Mr. Rhead refers in existence in Ireland before the fifth century, and Mr. Rhead cannot point to one Irish scholar who claims that any of the works of art in existence was executed prior to the eighth century. The statement that the Romans, who retired to the Continent at the beginning of the fifth century, destroyed art, monasteries, &c., which did not come into being for at least three centuries afterward, is peculiar, to say the least.

The assertion that Father Tom Burke was doubtless the most famous Irish scholar would make the great orator laugh heartily had he heard it. He was a cultured man with great oratorical gifts, but he never had any pretensions to being a great Irish scholar. The foremost Irish scholar is Dr. Whitely Stokes, while in the next rank come such men as Dr. Douglas Hyde, President of the Gaelic League, and Dr. Henbery of the Catholic University, Washington. But the great centres for the study of the Irish language and history are the German universities since the inception of the movement of Celtic research commenced by Zeuss about fifty years ago. I can assure Mr. Rhead, however, that the testimony of all these scholars, German and Irish, together with French, and even some English authorities, is unanimously and strongly against Mr. Rhead's assertions. As I cannot ask for space to combat all of Mr. Rhead's misstatements, I will refer him to the following writers and philologists, who have given abundant evidence of the great superiority of Irish civilization from the fifth to the eleventh century to that of England or of the Continent of Europe.

Montalembert, ("Monks of the West,") M. D'Arbois de Jubainville, Dr. Heather Bigmer, ("The Irish Element in Mediæval Culture,") the Venerable Bede, the great Anglo-Saxon chronicler, and "A Literary History of Ireland," by Dr. Douglas Hyde, all of which he will, I am sure, find in the Astor Library. They will convince him that not only were the Irish of that age more civilized, but that they laid the foundations of civilization among the Saxons and also the peoples of Western Continental Europe. I hope Mr. Rhead will read these before he writes on the subject again.

T. ST. JOHN GAFFNEY.
New York, Jan. 13, 1900.

The Care of Inebriates.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent "I. W. K." has not quite grasped the purposes of the Church Temperance Society with regard to inebriates.

In the City of New York there were 46,170 arrests for drunkenness in the year ended Dec. 31, 1898. Of these 35,581 were men and 10,589 women. The usual sentence is a small fine or short imprisonment. The incidence of punishment is unfair, because it is unequal. The man of means pays his ten-dollar fine and goes free; the poor man can't pay, loses his job, and goes to prison.

The joint committee appointed by the Church Temperance Society has drafted a bill appointing a probation officer for each Magistrate's court, whose business it will be to inquire into the circumstances of the drunken delinquent, and giving the Magistrate power to give the prisoner time in which to pay the fine. Failing to do this, he can re-arrested.

The second bill, now in the hands of the Drafting Committee, deals with the long-sentence cases. The State of New York received during the year 1899 nearly $12,000,000 by taxation of the liquor trade, and it seems to us legitimate that in dealing with the small army of men and women coming before our courts for drunkenness regard should be had to reformation as well as punishment.

We ask that report be made of an eligible tract of land of from twenty to fifty acres, conveniently situated within the State, and on which should be erected a suitable building to house the inmates of the "Farm Colony," the institution to be under the supervision of a competent medical man. Constant employment in the open air and on the land is, in our opinion, one of the most effective remedies, and with this institution we would have made one sane and intelligent attempt at dealing with inebriates.

Of course the political factor is omnipresent, but it ought not to be an impossibility to keep such an institution in clean hands, and to rest its control in a body of men who are above suspicion, and we have endeavored to solve that part of the problem.

ROBERT GRAHAM.
New York, Jan. 15, 1900.

The Street Signs Again.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am much surprised that you can so coolly assume that "everybody has become familiar with the new arrangement of street signs and I thoroughly reconciled to it." I have had to become familiar with the abomination, but I have never become reconciled to it. I have talked with a great many of my friends about it, and have never found one who approved of the change. It is disgusting to me as I walk the streets to be assured at every corner that I have not strayed off upon some unknown way, which is all that the signs now tell me, unless I step out of the path, and usually into the gutter, to see the other side. It is not much better when riding in the street cars to see the name of a street too late to get off there. It was a welcome relief to find myself a few days ago in another city where common sense still prevailed.

TECUMSEH SWIFT.
New York, Jan. 12, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Well-Regulated Parents.

"Our little Dick makes very clever conundrums—really very clever."

"Can you guess them?"

"Oh, we never dare do that. Little Dick wants to tell the answers himself."—Indianapolis Journal.

A Brief Elevation.

"I was at the head of my class to-day, Pa."

"That's good."

"Yes, teacher was illustratin' what it says in the Bible about th' last being first."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

His Ingenuity.

"You say," said a Judge to a witness, "that the plaintiff resorted to an ingenious use of circumstantial evidence. State just exactly what you mean by that."

"Well," said the witness, "my exact meaning is that he lied."—Columbus (Oh.) State Journal.

On the Safe Side.

"So you are the happy father of triplets? What are you going to call them?"

"Gridley, Brumby, and Lawton."

"Why do you select dead heroes only?"

"Well, you can always be pretty sure that a dead hero isn't going to do something else next."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Away with Grand Opera.

"So you don't admire grand opera," said the young woman.

"No," answered Mr. Packinham of Chicago. "I used to have a great deal of respect for it. But when the last one came to town and didn't pay expenses I said to myself 'anything that hasn't any more money in it than grand opera is no good.'"—Washington Star.

SONG OF THE ARTISAN.

Folger McKinsey in Baltimore News.

The work that he wanted to do the most
That he knew he could do the best,
"Some day!" exclaimed the Artisan, "when
I have earned my rest,
I will take the thing and through the thing,
to the honor of my name,
I will win the goal that hails my soul unto
the peaks of fame!"

They bowed him down to the toil they liked,
to the thing they'd have him do;
They chained his heart to the wheel that
grinds till its grinds the heart in two;
They led him out to his task at morn, and
he trod in the mill of strife;
"There is bread to win," was his thought
through the din, "the bitter bread of
life!"

The light still burned in his eyes, he held
his deathless truce with hope;
And never an inch or ell were cut for him
from the future's scope;
"The day will come and the hour will dawn
and I shall see the gleam
Of the open way and the stated day and the
far light of my dream!"

There were mouths to feed, and he held it
law of love to feed them well;
They racked his bones and paved with
stones his way like a road in hell;
They barred him out of the leave to breathe
the breath of the hillside air;
Instead—the roar of the mill and mart were
round him everywhere:

He did not know that his face grew pale,
that his slender hands grew thin;
The voice of his care sang sweet, sang fair
through all the clash and din;
He longed for the heights he could not
reach, he trusted through it all;
His ears were deaf to the things that roar,
but not to the things that call.

He gnashed his teeth and he held his tears,
the tasks of alien taste;
From day to day drew him away as the
years made haste, made haste;
The things that he thought he ought to do
as a duty to his kind,
He did them first, and he held his thirst,
and he learned to never mind.

He did them first and he did them last; he
took them as they came,
From the hand of Fate that bade him wait
till he knew for the cup of Fame.
They bent him back and beat him down,
they made him a machine,
And he grew aware how not to care for the
hopes he could not glean.

The art he knew, and the part he knew, and
the curbed and cramped desire;
The peaks of thought where he might have
wrought by Song's immortal fire.
He laid them down without a frown—his
masters in their glee
Grew warm with mirth to watch the birth
of his humility!

A King to sit in the place of Kings, he
kissed the rod and served;
He had not talked, he had not balked, he
had not paused or swerved;
He fed the mouths that asked for food; all
things he did, did well—
And this is true of me and you, as true as
song can tell.

The work that we want to do the most,
that we know we can do the best,
Some day, we cry, when we have earned
the right to sit and rest,
We'll take the thing and through the thing
—Ah! why so far the flame?
And why so deep the vales that sweep between us and our fame?

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Mrs. Langtry in "The Degenerates" at the Garden Theatre.

"DIE WALKURE" REPEATED

Grundy's Comedy of Decadence Draws a Crowd—Other New Bills—Gossip of the Stage.

The first performance of "The Degenerates," at the Garden Theatre, last evening, turned out, as might have been expected, to be largely a personal exhibition of Mrs. Langtry in gorgeous and daring attire—Mrs. Langtry in flesh-colored satin with sapphires, Mrs. Langtry in pale-blue satin with diamonds in dazzling array, Mrs. Langtry in white with pearls. Mrs. Langtry, after the trying first act, almost as handsome as ever; Mrs. Langtry amiable, rattling, purposeful, triumphant, and astonishingly, alarmingly décolleté.

Besides Mrs. Lahgtry, only one noteworthy and competent actor, Mr. Frederick Kerr, is concerned in the performance of Mr. Sydney Grundy's imitation of the manner and the morals of Wycherley in a modern environment. Mr. Kerr acts his rôle, which is almost the same rôle as that acted by Mr. Mason in "Wheels Within Wheels," with his accustomed tact.

The Duke of Orme, though he may be an "ass," as Mrs. Trevelyan unkindly suggests, or a "fool," as he himself is inclined to fear, is nevertheless a well-bred man of the world of fashion, and Mr. Kerr carries the part with the easy bearing and the undefinable grace of such a man. The rôle is, in fact, very slender and rather dry, but the actor lends to it dignity, humor, and a saving touch of sentiment.

Mrs. Langtry, with all her eighteen years of stage experience, has yet not become so adroit and resourceful an actor as her present vis-a-vis, but she always had a taking personality, she has a clear understanding of her limitations, she has appreciation and a fine sense of pictorial effect.

Her deficiencies were most in evidence in the first act of the new piece, in which, too, her costume, in spite of its splendor, was not becoming to her, and her audacious display of a large area of her surface quite uncovered produced so much amazement among the spectators that she was, so to speak, handicapped. Grundy is at his worst, dramatically, in this first act, and only an actress with the brilliant style belonging to comedy of intrigue could make this division of his drama interesting.

Thereafter, in more becoming clothes, if not in more of them, Mrs. Langtry's personal comeliness was found to be still a factor to be reckoned with, while in the quieter and more effective scenes the intelligence of her acting told. She reached no great height, but there was none to reach. She might have spoken with a larger variety of expression, her face might have mirrored a few more shades of emotion, but what she did was all satisfactory enough.

She was received by an audience that completely filled the theatre and there was considerable applause that was evidently bestowed on the play and the actress in good faith. At the close there were calls for the usual superfluous speech and most of the audience waited for the response.

Yet it cannot be said truthfully that "The Degenerates" made any sort of a hit. People who went expecting something extraordinarily wicked were doubtless disappointed. Mr. Grundy's imitation of Wycherley is, indeed, Wycherley and water, and for the water we must be thankful.

The play is undeniably a fairly smart thing of its poor kind. The scène à faire—the tricky penultimate climax—is so old and worn that it seems odd a dramatist of Grundy's sense of humor should have employed it. The discovery of the wrong lady in the locked room was in "Lady Windemere's Fan," and has been in a hundred other plays. The article that gives the clue to the deception is here a glove instead of a fan.

And that, with the unexpected entrance into a room full of the objectionable riff-raff that we are asked to believe compose the bulk of London fashionable society in this hour, of a pure girl of sixteen years, fresh from a convent school, makes up the dramatic content of "The Degenerates."

If one could believe in the play for a minute it would be much more objectionable than it is. But it is not to be taken seriously. It is all obviously artificial and false. It is not informed with a true artistic purpose.

Much of the dialogue is amusing, though it is never up to the level of its author's best. There are some bits of repartee, like the Duke's reply to the baffled adventurer, who declares he is the devil himself—"In that case, we'll meet again"—which exactly hit the mark. There is some conversation in which symptoms of the strumous diathesis that affects the play are very noticeable.

Of course, an obvious thing for the reviewer to do would be to dwell on the nastiness of the piece, to moralize upon its picture of social depravity and its glorification of a female creature who is little better, on her own confession, than a "thing of naught." But the readers of this newspaper will be spared that futile sort of preaching this morning.

The company Mrs. Langtry has employed, excepting Mr. Kerr, is generally of a poor quality. Miss Lucie Milner seemed to make a great hit with some frantic folks in the audience in the grateful and showy little rôle of the daughter of Mrs. Trevelyan, whose return to her home is supposed to be the means of the mother's salvation.

Her performance was unaffected, and of some sort of negative merit, but it revealed no particular charm of personality or skill of expression. Really the credit for the success of the episode belongs to Grundy.

The other three ladies in the troupe are simply incompetent, and some of the men are not much better. Harcourt Beatty presents a consistent picture in the wholly repulsive rôle of a cynical invalid, and George Osbourne (one of our own actors) burlesques a burlesque as a vulgar and impossible Hebrew. The two sons of George Grossmith, who play small parts, are youngsters who have a great deal to learn yet.

"The Degenerates" is well mounted though, and the performance is all as smooth and swift moving as need be. One merit of the piece is its comparative brevity.

IN THE AUDIENCE.

The audience was large but not very brilliant socially, although there were here and there some fashionable people. Mr. and Mrs. Lester del Garcia had one stage box. With them were Mr. and Mrs. Courtlandt Van Rensselaer and Mr. Richard Fay of Boston. Mrs. del Garcia was in gray and Mrs. Van Rensselaer in red and white brocade.

In the other proscenium were Dr. and Mrs. William T. Bull, (Mrs. Mary Nevins Blaine.) Mrs. Bull wore a white satin gown cut in the Grecian mode, and her hair worn around her forehead bound with a fillet of gold.

A representative party consisted of Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright and Mr. Harry Lehr, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mr. Craig Wadsworth, and Mr. Stevens Ulman. Among others were Mrs. Gillig, Mr. Goureaud, Mr. and Mrs. Thorley, Mr. and Mrs. Ritzeman de Grove, Mr. Woodbury Kane, Baron Rosenkrantz, Mr. Emil Tweyefort, Mr. and Mrs. Rufus B. Cowing, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Flannery.

Lady Samaurez	Ethel Henry
Hon. Mrs. Bennett-Boldero	Ida Goldsmith
Lady Stornoway	Adelaide Astor
Duke of Orme	Frederick Kerr
Isidore De Lorano	Leslie Kenyon
Mr. Carl Hentsch	Harcourt Beatty
Mr. Marcus Mosenthal	George Osbourne
Viscount Stornoway	George Grossmith, Jr.
Sir William Samaurez	Julian Royce
Mrs. Trevelyan	Mrs. Langtry
Saunders	Lawrence Grossmith
Una Trevelyan	Lucie Milner

"DIE WALKURE" AT THE OPERA.

Mme. Eames Comes Forward as the Bride of the Volsung.

Wagner's "Die Walküre," having been once presented to a Friday night audience at the Metropolitan Opera House, was last night performed a second time, and on this occasion for the delectation of the Monday night patrons. Persons who subscribe for both nights are naturally presumed to be of the order of those who are glad to hear "Die Walküre" twice. There was nothing in last night's performance of a novel nature, except that Mme. Eames came forward for the first time as Sieglinde, the "braütliche schwester" of Siegmund, the Volsung. This added materially to the musical beauty of the repetition, for it will readily be conceded that the loveliness of Mme. Eames's voice is much greater than that of the voice of Miss Susan Strong, who last sang the part.

Dramatically, Mme. Eames has learned to create in Sieglinde a finer illusion of sincerity than in most of her other parts. Her personal grace and beauty are thoroughly in place, and she shows an intelligent grasp of the meaning of her music and of her relation to the other personages in the drama. People who go to the opera just to hear the sounds of voices are naturally more pleased with Mme. Eames's Sieglinde than with that of her predecessor.

The other personages in the drama were the same as heretofore. They were Mme. Nordica as Brünnhilde, Mme. Schumann-Heink as Fricka, Mr. Van Dyck as Sigmund, Mr. Van Rooy as Wotan, and Mr. Pringle as Hunding. With such an array of artists the most touching of the Nibelung dramas could not fail to exercise a potent charm upon the large audience which heard it. The enlightened stage management continued to project Valkyrs down a toboggan slide in the clouds at sporadic intervals without regard to the announcements of their approach by their sisters on the stage; but we must bear such things. Mr. Paur conducted with sympathy and the orchestra was efficient.

"MARTHA" AT THE AMERICAN.

Flotow's Tuneful Opera Warmly Greeted by a Big Audience.

Patrons of the American Theatre have demonstrated their preference for Flotow's "Martha." It was sung again last night by the Castle Square Opera Company. New costumes and scenery added a further reason for the enjoyment of those persons who had heard the opera before at this house. The audience was large and much spontaneous applause followed the most conspicuous features, particularly after the second act.

The part of Martha was well sung and acted by Miss Adelaide Norwood, who made a success of the rôle last year; that of Nancy, her gay waiting maid, was sung by Miss Maude Lambert. The rôles of Plunkett and Lionel were sung by W. G. Stewart and Reginald Roberts, respectively. "The Last Rose of Summer" was sung by Miss Norwood and Mr. Roberts with much expression and called forth prolonged applause.

Schweighofer's Last Week.

Felix Schweighofer entered upon the final week of his engagement at the Irving Place Theatre last night, when he acted the title rôle in Blumenthal and Bernstein's comedy entitled "Mathias Gollinger." Mathias is a wealthy rural brewer, who goes to Berlin with a view to building there a "beer palace" in partnership with a city capitalist. His daughter is courted by the capitalist's son, but Gollinger's amiable gaucheries lead to an estrangement.

Of course, nothing could be much more commonplace than the dramatic situation thus suggested. But people who expected the Austrian comedian to present himself in other than commonplace plays have learned their mistake. In each play of his repertory Schweighofer is very nearly "the whole show." The dexterity, sympathy, and drollery of all his portrayals, however, are delightful.

The rôle of old Gollinger gives him an excellent opportunity. The cast includes that favorite of local German playgoers, Anna Braga, as well as Wilhelmine Schlueter, Anna Leonardi, and Rudolph Senius.

Theatres and Music Halls.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Richard Mansfield began his week's engagement at this house last evening with "Cyrano de Bergerac."

EDEN MUSEE.—New moving pictures from South Africa on the war were shown last evening and will continue to be shown every afternoon and evening of the week.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—An interesting burlesque is again offered this week by the Tammany Tigers Burlesque Company, an organization which has its quota of variety folks.

DEWEY THEATRE.—"Wine, Woman and Song" is the burlesque offered by the management this week; appearing in the olio are the Burke Brothers, the Jenny Eddy Trio, the Russian midgets Itaski and Philoski, Mazuz and Mazett, the Three Racketts, and many others.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—Col. Schults's troupe of Great Danes shared the honors with Zip and Mohammed and Lelilla Ben Jamin. A number of freaks and specialty acts in the curio hall increased the interest in that part of the establishment. An excellent vaudeville organization appeared in the theatre.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—"Ned" Harrigan was favorably received upon his return yesterday. He was seen in "McSorley's Inflation." Duncan's collies, a troupe of trained animals, were a novelty. Others were Dr. Sato, juggling comedian; Ed Lasell, musical comedian; Harding and Ah Sid, comedy acrobats; Tyson Sisters, Leslie Palmer, and the Biglow Twins.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—An entertaining programme of specialties was given yesterday. The Nawns appeared in their laughable character sketch. "A Touch of Nature." Joe Welch gave Hebrew impersonations, the Moullere sisters performed on the triple-bar, Pauline Moran, Leo Dervalto, Cyr and Hill, Keno and Welch, Melrose and the kalatechnoscope made up the rest of the bill.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—A good vaudeville programme was given at this house. Minnie Palmer and her company presented a one-act sketch called "Rose Pompon." Watson, Hutchinson, and Edward were seen in a sketch entitled "The Dramatic Agent." Lewis and Ryan, Mark Sullivan, Dick and Alice, Jessie Millar, the Tennis trio, and Florence were also in the bill.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Minnie Seligman made her reappearance, after a long absence, in a sketch called "Comedy and Tragedy," assisted by a competent company. They earned large quantities of well-deserved applause. The remaining part of the bill contained George Wilson, a musical comedian; Miss Louise Gunning, who sang Scotch ballads, the De Foreests, who executed many difficult dances, and others.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.—A good all-around vaudeville programme drew a good-sized audience last night. Vernona Jarbeau continued her engagement, giving in addition to her repertory of last week an imitation of Mme. Calvé as Carmen, which was cleverly done. Others who were interesting were the Holleway Trio, Frederick Hallen and Mollie Fuller, Solaret, Goldin, Max Unger, Eva Mudge, Hall and Stanley, and Tim Cronin.

THE MURRAY HILL THEATRE.

"An Enemy to the King" Successfully Revived.

As this week's offering Manager Henry V. Donnelly at the Murray Hill Theatre revived Robert N. Stephens's drama, "An Enemy to the King," which proved an excellent attraction for his patrons, judging from the afternoon and evening audiences. The same good taste was displayed in the mounting of the play, and very nearly the full strength of the stock company was brought forward in giving the piece, which was played with dash and smoothness.

Ralph Stuart was the Ernanton de Launay, and Hannah May Ingham as Julia de Varion acquitted herself admirably. Thomas L. Coleman was the Claude le Chatre, the Jeannotte of Miss Dorothy Donnelly was convincing and true to life, and Charles D. Waldron was successful in the rôle of Guillaume Montignac. Others in the cast were Walter Allen, A. B. Gillam, Georgia Welles, and Mrs. Thomas Barry.

Next week Maurice Desvallieres's and Anthony Mars's play "Never Again" will be given.

TOLEDO SUNDAY CRUSADE.

TOLEDO, Jan. 15.—Members of Hoyt's "A Black Sheep" and of the "Wicked London" companies, and the managers of the theatres in which they appeared last night, were all arrested this afternoon charged with violating the State law by giving Sunday performances.

The costs of the prosecution were guaranteed by a local clergyman. The cases will be tried in the police court to-morrow morning.

JULIA ARTHUR WANTS DAMAGES.

Sues Al Hayman and W. J. Davis of Chicago for $25,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—Julia Arthur has filed a damage suit against Al Hayman and Will J. Davis, managers of the Columbia Theatre, for $25,000, for their refusal to allow her to appear last April in "A Lady of Quality" at the theatre. Last January Miss Arthur was undecided whether to stage this play or to substitute other plays, when the managers canceled her engagement.

The attorneys for Messrs. Hayman and Davis say Justice Stover's refusal to grant an injunction restraining the managers from other bookings settled the case in their favor, and that there is no way to measure damages.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The springlike atmosphere of yesterday made it difficult to believe that it was the Monday which marked the height of the season, on the calendar at least, in the society world. The second of the Bagby Musical Mornings of the second series of this season and the one hundred and second of the mornings since they first began, drew the usual large throng of society women to the Astoria ballroom, many of whom afterward lunched in the Waldorf-Palm Garden. There were in the afternoon several "at homes," and the evening brought Miss Josephine Drexel's large dinner at Delmonico's, Mr. and Mrs. Paul G. Thebaud's tin wedding dinner and reception, several other dinners, including a "hen" dinner given by Mrs. William Tailer at 14 East Seventy-second Street, and a farewell dinner for Mrs. William F. Burden, who will sail for Europe on Jan. 24, and the opera, where "Die Walküre" drew a large and brilliant house.

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To-day will bring the second meeting of the sewing class of the Lying-In Hospital at the residence of Mrs. James A. Burden, a reception to be given by Mrs. Charles A. Van Rensselaer, (Miss Fitzgerald,) who was married last month in Boston, and the third of the informal Tuesday evening musicales at Miss Callender and Miss De Forest's, in the Tiffany Building. There will be a concert at the Astoria given by Mr. David Bispham and Mr. Henry K. Hadley and an orchestra of sixty pieces, under fashionable patronage. Among the patronesses are Miss De Forest and Miss Callender, Mrs. Henry Marquand, Mrs. John E. Cowdin, Mrs. Henry W. Poor, Miss Sarah Hewitt, Mrs. Thomas B. Clarke, and Mrs. George Hoffman.

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The artists who appeared at the Bagby Musical Morning yesterday were Miss Marguerite Hall, Miss Anna Otten, and Signor Scotti. The Kaltenborn String Quartet also played, and Miss Clara Otten and Mr. Isadore Luckstone were at the piano. The Kaltenborn Quartet played Haydn's Quartet, Opus 64, No. 5; the "Shepherd's Dance" from "Henry VIII.," an adagietto by Bizet, "The Butterfly" by Razek, and a saltarello from Opus 27 by Grieg. Miss Hall sang Henschel's Morning Hymn, M. V. White's "How Do I Love Thee," Sullivan's "Here the Bee Sucks," and Tosti's "Les Filles de Cadix," and for an encore Gounod's "Ave Maria," with a violin obbligato by Miss Anna Otten. Signor Scotti delighted his audience with the prologue from "Pagliacci" and two selections from "De Leva." He also responded to two encores. Miss Anna Otten rendered charmingly on the violin a romanza by Sarasate, and a Hungarian selection by Hubay. Among those present were Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Miss Callender, Miss De Forest, Miss Le Roy, Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood, Mrs. Burnett, Mrs. James Struthers, Mrs. George Burroughs Torrey, Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Hillhouse, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Winslow, Miss Van Tassell, Mrs. S. Untemeyer, Mrs. de Cordova, Mrs. Cameron, Miss Helen Gould, Miss Amy Townsend, Miss Bertha Bartlett, Mrs. Ormo Wilson, Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Mrs. George Crocker, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mrs. Samuel Thorne, Mrs. George Bird, Miss Edith Clapp, Miss May Field, Miss Elsa Bronson, Miss Emma Stone, and Miss Leila Vanderbilt Sloane.

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Mrs. Bradish Johnson will give a dance in the Metropolitan Club Annex on Saturday evening next. Mention has already been made in this column of the dance to be given by Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting at her residence, 24 East Sixty-seventh Street, on Tuesday evening next. This will follow the dance to be given on Monday evening by Mrs. Ogden Mills. Mrs. George Crocker will give a dance early in February.

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The second meeting of Mrs. Schuyler Quackenbush's dancing class, otherwise known as the "Five Cotillions," which will be held at Sherry's on Friday evening next, will be a bal poudre. Fancy dress will not be obligatory, but the committee insists that the girls shall have their hair powdered. On Thursday evening the third dance of the Bachelors and Spinsters will be held at Delmonico's.

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Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer, who will sail on the St. Paul on Wednesday, will proceed at once to Rome to join her daughter, Mrs. John Mayer, who is spending the Winter there with Mr. Mayer, who has been here on a short visit, and who will return with Mrs. Havemeyer. The Etruria, which did not land her passengers until Sunday, brought, among others, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Allen, Miss Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bruce and the Misses Bruce, Mr. B. Harrison and Miss Harrison, and Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Robinson. Mr. Francisco Terry and Francisco Terry, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Colgate, Franklin Frear, the artist; Mr. and Mrs. W. R. George, H. H. Harjes, Roderick Terry Hughes, Mrs. Cooper-Hewitt, George Inness, the artist; John La Farge, the artist; Chevalier François Pangaert d'Optorp, the Hon. R. Clere Parsons, Edward C. Moffat, John Russell Pope, Count A. Tatnoski, Secretary of the Austrian Legation at Washington, and C. W. P. Waddington were among those who arrived on the St. Paul.

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Mr. Eastman Johnson, the artist, is reported to be seriously ill at his residence, in this city, with pleurisy. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were to have been among the guests at Miss Drexel's dinner last night, but Mr. Johnson's illness prevented. Mrs. E. J. Cook of Macon, Ga., a sister of Mrs. R. T. Wilson of this city and an aunt of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., who was injured several weeks ago in a railway accident at Macon, underwent yesterday an operation, and her recovery is doubtful.

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The death of the Countess de Suzannet, who was Miss Virginia French, a daughter of the late Abel French of Albany and a cousin of Mrs. Samuel Penniman and Mr. Benjamin Knower, which occurred in Paris on Sunday, will be greatly regretted by numbers of friends in this city. The Countess, as Miss French, was well known in New York society twenty years ago.

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There have been no details cabled concerning the last sad hours of the deathbed of Lady Alice Montague. It would seem, however, that her brother, the Duke of Manchester, did not arrive at Davos Platz in time, as a letter of date Jan. 1 from London describes the Duke as having a very merry time at the Savoy Hotel there and waiting for Miss Edna May to sail for America. "On the Steward Christmas voyage of the Oceanic," says the same correspondent, "the Duke of Manchester responded to the singing in the smoking room of 'God Save the Queen' by chanting 'The Star-Spangled Banner,' and as an encore gave a song from 'The Belle of New York,' the sentiment of which was that the dear old Union Jack and Old Glory will stand and fall together." Some friends of the Duke have stated, however, that they had a cable message from him at Davos. The same correspondent speaks of the departure from London of Mr. Adelbert Hay—"Little Breeches," as he is known by his friends—for Pretoria, and the dinner given to him by the Plum Pudding Club.

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Mr. and Mrs. Paul G. Thébaud (Miss Reynal) gave a dinner at their residence, 158 Madison Avenue, last night, to celebrate their tin wedding. They were married in St. Francis Xavier's Church, in this city, on Jan. 15, 1890. The dinner was a small one of ten covers, and the guests were the best man and ushers at the wedding and some young women friends of Mrs. Thébaud's who assisted in receiving at her wedding reception in 1890. She had no bridesmaids. It has been Mrs. Thébaud's custom to give a dinner to these same guests on the yearly anniversary of her wedding, who are Nathaniel C. Reynal, who was Mr. Thébaud's best man; Ernest Adee, F. F. Carey, E. L. Dale, Richard T. Wainwright, William S. Scott, E. G. Schermerhorn, J. Henry Carson, and E. A. Le Roy, Jr., and Mrs. John Boyd, Mrs. F. Kingsbury Curtis, Miss Oddie, Miss Pierson, Miss Coudert, and Mrs. John R. Townsend. An orchestra played during the dinner. The decorations of the table were red, pink, and white roses, and these flowers were placed in tin loving cups on the table and other tin dishes about the room. The dinner was served on tin dishes made especially for the occasion, and numerous wedding presents of tin were used to decorate the table and the room.

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Lord and Lady Craven's large house party at Coombe Abbey disbanded on Jan. 2. Arabassador Choate and Mrs. Choate returned to London. The abbey is described as a fine old place, but rather damp and depressing. The house lies low and is surrounded by woods. The Cravens pass a great deal of their time with Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin.

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The possible visit of the Count and Countess de Castellane to this city is something of a surprise, and, although the cable reports that they have sailed from Havre, many people have doubts as to the accuracy of the news. Their advent here, however, will not be a social event of any importance. Miss Anna Gould was not very well known in society, and the Count de Castellane was not a frequent guest at any of the very fashionable houses in New York, although he went everywhere at Newport. But the recent interest taken by Mr. and Mrs. George Gould in society and the interest taken by society in Mr. and Mrs. George Gould will possibly make a difference. There will no doubt be some handsome entertainments given in honor of the young couple. Just now, when the season is slack, society is longing for a novelty, and the Castellanes may supply this want.

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Another bit of information by cable is that Mr. Thomas Pearsall Thorn gave a musicale recently at his new home in Paris. Mr. Thorn is a composer, and is devoted to music. He has purchased a hotel in Paris, and has added to it a theatre. He gives weekly soirées, at which he intends to present the works of new American and foreign composers. Among his guests at his last entertainment were many members of the American colony, including the Castellanes and the venerable Countess de Trobriand. Among the artistes who sang was Mrs. Rosalba Beecher Collins, the wife of Mr. Clarence Collins of this city. Mrs. Collins was formerly Miss Rosalba Beecher of the Casino. When her stepdaughter, Miss Edith Collins, now the wife of Rechid Bey, went abroad, after her own mother's death, Mrs. Collins went with her. She devoted herself to operatic and musical studies, and there were rumors that she was going to return to the stage, but these rumors have always been denied. Mr. Collins lives in New York, and Mrs. Collins has taken up her residence in Paris.

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An engagement of interest announced is that of Miss Carolyn Hunter Kane, the eldest daughter of Mrs. Walter Langdon Kane, and Edgar Morris Phelps, the eldest son of Henry Delafield Phelps of Davenport's Neck, New Rochelle. Miss Kane is a débutante of last Winter. Her mother was a Miss Hunter of Newport, and a half-sister of Miss Augusta and Miss Bessie Hunter and Mrs. Shafter Howard of Oakland, Cal. She is also a niece of Col. Delancey Astor Kane. Mr. Phelps is a brother of Mrs. Robert F. Emmet of New Rochelle, a descendant of the famous Lewis Morris, and a graduate of Princeton University.

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Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood has been giving a series of charming luncheons at her residence, 49 East Thirty-fourth Street, on Monday afternoons after the Bagby musicales. Among her guests have been Mrs. de Neuville, Mrs. Henry Barclay, Mrs. George Hoffman, Mrs. William Fanshawe, Mrs. Walden Pell Anderson, Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin, Mrs. J. Todhunter Thompson, Miss Pierson, Mrs. J. Ellis Roosevelt, and Miss Emily Hoffman.

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Mr. Max Agassiz has been cruising in the Southern Pacific seas. He was recently at Tahiti. The Fithian party which started in August for an extended cruise of the South Seas, has broken up, and one of the members of it, a young woman well known in society, who went out as the guest of Mrs. Fithian, returned on the schooner Sea Bird to San Francisco, on Christmas Day, much to the surprise of her family and friends.

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Cannes continues to fill up very slowly. Among the late arrivals there are the Count and Countess de Pourtales (Miss Barbey) and Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Seligman. Mrs. Henry White is at Grasse. The Duchess of Marlborough may join her sister-in-law at Nice, in case the Duke persists in going to South Africa. She has given up for the present all social engagements. Her mother is with her at Blenheim. Lady Lansdowne insists, however, that at her charity performance the Duchess will recite.

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The prices for stalls at the tableaux arranged by Mrs. Arthur Paget, in London, are now quoted at 10 guineas each, and £100 for a box. The Queen has taken twelve stalls, and the Prince and Princess of Wales will be present.

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Malta is becoming quite popular as a watering place. Lady Charles Beresford will pass the Winter there, and there are many other Englishwomen of fashion who will be at the same place.

MISS DREXEL'S DINNER DANCE.

Miss Josephine Drexel gave last night at Delmonico's a large and handsome dinner dance. Miss Drexel reserved for her entertainment the entire second floor, and the fourth floor was used for dressing rooms. The dinner, which was one of 100 covers, was served in the large ballroom, and the guests were received by Miss Drexel and Mrs. George R. Schieffelin, Mrs. Edwin Parsons, and Miss Leary, in the small ballroom. Miss Drexel wore a gown of spangled black net over black satin, Miss Leary was also in black, and Mrs. Schieffelin wore a gown of gray satin heavily spangled with steel. The dinner was served at twelve small tables, Miss Drexel's table, the centre one, was larger than the others, and was placed in the centre of the room. All the tables were decorated with pink bridesmaid roses laid in wreath form about the centrepiece, which on the eleven smaller tables was a candy basket piece, and on Miss Drexel's a mound of pink roses and white hyacinths. At each of the women's plates was laid a bunch of violets with a pink rose in its centre and tied with violet ribbons, while boutonnières of white carnations were laid at each man's plate. The room itself was decorated with palms. The guests began arriving at about 8 o'clock, and by 8:30 the dinner was served. The menu was as follows:

Huitres.
POTAGES.
Consommé Bourdaloue. Creme d'asperges.
HORS D'OEUVRES.
Radis. Olives. Céleri.
POISSON.
Aiguillettes de bass a la mariniere.
Pommes de terre, Duchesse.
RELEVE.
Filet de boeuf a la Bernardi.
Cardons demi-glace.
ENTREES.
Cotelettes de pigeonneaux, Lauriston.
Haricots verts sautés.
Terrapene a la Maryland.
Sorbet au champagne.
ROTI.
Canard a tete rouge. Salade de céleri.
ENTREMETS DE DOUCEUR.
Glaces de fantaisies.
Fruits. Petits fours. Bonbons. Devises.
Café.
VINS.
Haut Sauterne. Amontillado. Batailly.
Delbeck Brut. Liqueurs.

At the first table were seated Miss Drexel, Mr. Anthony Drexel Biddle, Miss Leary, Dr. Duncan Emmet, Mr. Edwin H. Parsons, Mr. Howard Constable, Mrs. George R. Schieffelin, Mr. Alexander Hadden, Mrs. Anthony Drexel Biddle, Mr. Atterbury, Miss Jay, and Mr. Junod. At the second table were Miss Frost, Mr. Delafield, Miss Pell, Mr. Henry Schroeder, Miss Augusta de Peyster, Mr. George R. D. Schieffelin, Miss Ruth Hoe, and Mr. Campbell. At the third table were Miss Maizie L. Delafield, Mr. William Hude Neilson, Miss Dorothy Schieffelin, Mr. Toler, Miss Clarke, Mr. Perkins, Miss de Peyster, and Mr. Burt Howe. Miss Angelica Schuyler Church, Major Mott, Miss Drake, Mr. W. Meredith, Mrs. Bassett, Mr. Gibson, Miss Meredith, and Mr. Lloyd were at the fourth table, and at the fifth were Miss Meredith, Mr. Jevons, Miss Bertha Munde, Mr. Pell, Miss Hopeton Atterbury, Mr. J. R. Bartholomew, and Mr. Blucher. At the sixth table were Mrs. Nichols, Mr. Addis Emmet, Miss Smith, Dr. Nichols, Miss McClure, Mr. Grace, Miss Constable, and Mr. Smith. Miss Clarkson, Mr. Wainwright, Miss Floyd, Mr. B. Chisholm, Miss Ella de Peyster, Mr. Gallatin, Miss Clark, and Mr. Sexton were at the seventh table, and at the eighth were Miss Harriet Delafield, Mr. Alfred Schroeder, Miss Townsend, Mr. Van Winkle, Miss Helen Peabody, Mr. J. B. Johnson, Miss Gallatin, and Mr. Walker. At the ninth table were Miss Bartholomew, Mr. Howes, Miss Adams, Mrs. Coe, Mr. Jones, Mr. Joseph Meredith, Miss Coudert, and Dr. Bishop. At the tenth table were Mrs. B. Chisholm, Mr. Clark, Mr. F. F. Bartholomew, Miss Peabody, Dr. Ap-Catesby Jones, Mr. Florence Clark, Mr. Stevenson Constable, Miss Sahler, and Mr. Louis Hosmer. Mrs. Louis Junod, Mr. Arnold Jackson, Miss Fellows, Mr. G. Hosmer, Mr. R. Chisholm, Miss Stout, Dr. Bailey, Miss Martin, and Mr. Stout were at the eleventh table, and at the twelfth table were Miss Julia Delafield, Mr. Frederick Longfellow, Mrs. Birckhead, Miss Edith Van Cortlandt Jay, Mr. de Peyster, Miss Margaretta Stockton Beasley, Mr. D. Delafield, Miss Nicholl, and Mr. Dudley.

The dinner was followed by general dancing in the small ballroom. Lander's Orchestra of fifteen pieces played during dinner and for the dancing, rendering selections from "Carmen" and "Faust," Mendelssohn's "Spring Song," and airs from the "Singing Girl," "Romeo and Juliette," "Cyrano," "The Runaway Girl," "Love Letters," and "Ocean Breezes." Among other guests who came in after the dinner for the dance were Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel.

Many Cottages Robbed at Jamestown.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Jan. 15.—In the course of the past three months many of the Summer cottages at Jamestown have been broken into, and furniture and other valuables stolen. Rewards have been offered for the arrest of the culprits, but hitherto without result. This afternoon the police arrested two Italians employed on the new fortifications at Fort Greble, who are held as suspects. Property worth thousands of dollars is said to have been stolen since the cottages were closed.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Connell—Morgan.

Mr. Herbert Stanley Connell of Brooklyn and Miss Margaret Morgan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Morgan of 53 East Seventy-eighth Street, were married at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church, at Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. E. Walpole Warren, rector of the church, assisted by the Rev. Spencer S. Roache of Brooklyn. The maid of honor was Miss Annette Morgan, a sister of the bride, and the bridesmaids were Miss Kate L. Abbott and Miss May E. Corbett of Brooklyn and Miss Elizabeth N. Wardwell of Bristol, R. I. The bridegroom's best man was Mr. Howard V. Brumley, and the ushers were the Messrs. Max A. Mosle, Alfred W. Dater, and George S. Connell of this city, and the Messrs. H. Ralston Steven, Frank R. Steven, and Fred B. Hinchman of Brooklyn. There was no reception.

Michler—Lowry.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The marriage of Miss Marion Lowry, daughter of the late Commander Lowry, United States Navy, to Col. Francis Michler, United States Army, aide to Gen. Miles, took place at noon to-day at St. John's Church. The Rev. Dr. Mackay-Smith officiated. Later a breakfast was given at the residence of the bride's mother. The ushers were Col. Lee of the British Army, Capt. Macomb, Capt. Treat, Major Russell, George Howard, and Cist Blair. Mrs. Alward of Milwaukee was matron of honor. Among those present were Gen. and Mrs. Miles, Capt. and Mrs. Reber, and Mrs. Grant.

PROF. EGLESTON DEAD.

Founder of the Columbia School of Mines—His Fight Against the Tweed Ring.

Prof. Thomas Egleston, LL. D., founder of the School of Mines of Columbia University, and for thirty-three years Professor of Mineralogy and Metallurgy in the School of Mines, died yesterday morning at his home, 35 Washington Square. His death was not unexpected, as he had been suffering for several weeks with a complication of diseases. He died in the house in which he had lived for thirty years. His wife died in 1895, and he had no children. The funeral services will be held at Trinity Church Thursday. The burial will be in the Mc-Vickar vault in Trinity churchyard.

Prof. Egleston was of New England stock. His ancestors were among the first settlers of Dorchester, Mass., in 1635. The family afterward moved to Connecticut, and then to New York. Prof. Egleston was born in New York Dec. 9, 1832. He took a course in chemistry at Yale and was graduated in 1854. He afterward went abroad, and attended lectures on geology and chemistry in Paris. He determined to go through the regular course at the French School of Mines, and was graduated from that institution with honor in 1860. His attachment to the school resulted in two gifts to the institution of $5,000 each.

He returned to this country in 1861, and shortly after was appointed Director of the mineralogical collections and laboratory of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington. After spending two years in Washington, he conceived the idea of a School of Mines in New York. There was then no institution in this country in which mining and metallurgy were taught as the main subjects. Prof. Egleston's plan aroused the interest of the President of Columbia, the late Dr. Charles King, and a majority of the Board of Trustees. Arrangements were made to begin the school a year later in the old college building in Forty-ninth Street. Prof. Egleston was made Professor of Mineralogy and Metallurgy in the school, which had at first not more than twenty students. The history of the school has been one of steady growth, and its influence has been felt in all parts of the country.

Prof. Egleston was also one of the founders of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and was at one time its President. He was one of the founders of the American Meteorological Society, and of the Societies of Mechanical Engineers and of Electrical Engineers. He was a member of the Society of Civil Engineers and of the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain. He was also active in many other scientific societies. In 1868 Prof. Egleston was appointed a United States Commissioner to examine the fortifications of the coast, and in 1873 he was one of the jurors of the International Exposition at Vienna. The degrees of Ph. D. and LL. D. were conferred upon him in 1874 by Princeton and Trinity Colleges respectively. The Government of France made him a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor in 1890, and gave him the rank of "Officier" in 1895. Prof. Egleston published a great number of books and pamphlets on scientific subjects. Two years ago he withdrew from active work in the School of Mines and was made professor emeritus.

Prof. Egleston's efforts in saving Washington Square from obliteration during the Tweed régime were made the subject of much favorable comment. He received much of the credit for the defeat of a bill introduced at Albany to build an armory at the western end of the park, and to otherwise destroy its beauty.

Prof. Egleston was a member of Trinity Corporation. He became President of the Bible and Comon Prayer Book Society in 1871, and was Vice President of the Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society from 1870 to 1877. He was also a Trustee of the General Theological Seminary. In memory of his wife, Mrs. Augusta McVickar Egleston, who, as stated, died in 1895, he presented to Trinity Church a jeweled chalice of rare beauty, studded with 180 gems.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Charles Emanuel.

Charles Emanuel died yesterday at his home, 158 East Sixtieth Street, after an illness of several months

REPORT ON STATE CANALS

Superintendent John N. Partridge Reviews the Year.

HOW A SAVING WAS EFFECTED

Recommended that Remaining Contracts Under the Nine-Million-Dollar Law Be Terminated.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—Col. John N. Partridge, Superintendent of Public Works, to-night transmitted to the Legislature his first annual report on the canals. In discussing the finances of the department, which he says were in a depleted condition when he took charge of the canals on Jan. 18 last, Col. Partridge has this to say:

"On Feb. 1 it appeared that the balance of the ordinary repair fund available for the last eight months of the fiscal year was $127,000 less than for the corresponding period of the year before, and that there was a large number of outstanding bills overdue, aggregating upward of $25,000. With this limited cash balance, an unusually large sum was called for by the General Inspector for the repairs absolutely necessary to make possible an early opening of navigation, and to insure it against interruption from breaks and other accidents. Instead of asking the Legislature for a deficiency appropriation, I sought to meet the situation by practicing economy in the administration of the business of all the sub-divisions of the department.

"I at once cut the force of employes down to the minimum consistent with efficient service, and later increased the force during navigation season by the employment of only so many as were clearly shown to be needed, and by the appointment of only such as were physically and by experience best fitted for the work to which they were to be assigned. The results obtained were the earliest opening of navigation, a small number of interruptions to navigation, a balance of $2,061.76 on hand at the end of the year, and no unpaid bills in the office, with the exception of several in dispute aggregating $776.64."

Col. Partridge touches upon the subject of the contracts hanging over under the nine-million-dollar act, and which the Canal Board under which it is, by the Legislature of 1899 have been giving much time to, briefly. There were, he says, forty outstanding contracts entered into under the nine-million-dollar act, work under which had been commenced, but not completed. The engineers of the investigating commission had estimated that it would require $4,000,000 to complete the unfinished work on these contracts.

Col. Partridge continues:

"The Legislature at its last session passed an act, Chapter 544, Laws of 1899, which permitted any of the parties holding these contracts (those under the nine-million-dollar law) to apply within sixty days to the Canal Board for the termination of their contracts and payment of such amounts as the Canal Board should find and determine were properly due." Twenty-nine contracts were submitted to the Canal Board. The contracts, specifications, agreements for extra work, and the engineers' estimates were carefully considered by the board. The evidence given before the investigating commission was studied attentively."

Col. Partridge states that twenty-eight contracts were terminated as a result of these studies, and that the amounts "found properly due" aggregated $857,215.26, or $25,989 less than appeared upon the last estimates. The total amount of the contracts upon which action was taken was $2,400,000. There still remain "outstanding" contracts which were not brought under the provisions of the above act, for the completion of which it has been estimated $1,460,000 will be needed.

Col. Partridge expresses it as his belief that it would be for the best interest of the State and of the contractors that these contracts be terminated without unnecessary delay, either by extending the provision of Chapter 544, Laws of 1899, so as to cover them or by appropriating a sufficient amount for their completion and ordering the work to be finished.

Col. Partridge discusses the eight-hour law passed by the last Legislature somewhat at length, and criticises it in so far as it has been made to apply to laborers and bricklayers under the Department of Public Works. He asks that so far as this latter class of employes is concerned, the law be amended.

Under the head of "Recommendations," Col. Partridge has this to say:

"Unless some legislative action is taken at this session looking toward the enlarging and improving of the canals in the near future the annual appropriation for extraordinary repairs should be increased from $350,000 to $700,000 in order to properly strengthen banks, bridges, walls, &c. Should provision be made for general improvement the usual appropriation of $350,000 for ordinary repairs will probably be sufficient to keep the canals in as good condition as at present until such new work can be progressed. Thus the necessity for a larger appropriation may be avoided."

EDUCATION IN THIS STATE.

The Board of Regents Reports on Number of Institutions and Average Cost Per Student.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—The annual report of the State Board of Regents shows that there were 31,409 students in 1899 in New York colleges, professional, technical, and other special schools, as compared with 69,776 in New York high schools and academies. The report says that "there has been during the past year a decided advance in the standards of business education in New York State, and largely on account of the movement in this State there has been also a distinct increase in the interest taken in business education in other States.

"The better class of business schools in New York and in many other States are urging the necessity of longer and more thorough courses than they have heretofore advocated."

Beginning with 1901, business examinations will be held in January and June each year.

The report of the High School Department shows the number of high schools to be 541 and the number of academies 134, an increase of 3 academies and 27 high schools during the past year.

The average salary of high school teachers has increased from $615.11 to $637.01 in 1899, while at the same time the average salary in academies has decreased from $606.61 to $595.27.

In 1898 500 high schools expended $2,239,226.45, or $43.91 for each student instructed; in 1899 the amount expended by the 541 high schools was $3,708,195.53, or an average of $62.10 for each student. The average expenditure per student in the academies was $149.73 in 1899, an increase of $18.14 over that of 1898. The total expenditure for secondary education in the State in 1899 was $5,226,824.63, of which $3,212,155.36, or 59.13 per cent., was from local sources and $391,843.65, or only 10.37 per cent., was contributed by the State.

During the past year the university granted to the secondary schools $233,587.41, of which $56,700 was for the $100 quota under the Horton law, $59,299.83 for attendance, $32,222.53 for books and apparatus, and $95,365 for credentials.

NEW SCHOOL BILL INTRODUCED

Mr. Gale Wants All Salaries in Queens Paid and the Acts of the School Board Legalized.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—Mr. Gale of Queens County entered the School bill arena to-night with a bill to provide for the payment of the salaries of the Principals, teachers, and other employes of the public schools in the Borough of Queens, City of New York, and to legalize the action of the School Board thereof and the appointment of the teachers. The bill says:

"The acts and by-laws of the School Board of the Borough of Queens fixing the amounts of the salaries of the borough and associate Superintendents, Principals, teachers, and other members of the supervising and teaching staff, janitors, truant officers, and other employes of the School Board for the year 1899, are hereby legalized, ratified, confirmed, and made valid, adequate, and effectual to establish the amount of the same as a good, valid, and subsisting claim against the City of New York, in favor of each of such borough and associate Superintendents, Principals, teachers, and other members of the Supervising and teaching staff, janitors, truant officers, and other persons so employed by the said School Board of the Borough of Queens during the whole or part of the year 1899, and the unpaid salaries and balances of such salaries of said borough and associate Superintendents, Principals, teachers, and other members of the supervising and teaching staff, janitors, truant officers, and other employes of the School Board are hereby ratified, legalized, confirmed, and established as valid and subsisting claims against the City of New York in favor of such borough and associate Superintendents, Principals, teachers, and other members of the supervising and teaching staff, janitors, truant officers, and other employes of the School Board, respectively.

"The nominations and assignments to service of all teachers made by the Borough Board of Superintendents in the year 1899 are hereby legalized and confirmed and made valid, and such salaries as the grade of work, experience, qualifications, and assignment to service of the said teachers would entitle them to respectively, under any provision of law or schedule existing at the time of said nomination and assignment to service are hereby established, legalized, confirmed, and made valid and subsisting claims against the City of New York in favor of such teachers.

"The Controller of the City of New York, for the purpose of providing funds to carry out the provisions of this act, is hereby directed and required to transfer and apply from and out of the fund from and out of which judgments against said city are paid an amount sufficient to pay all of the unpaid salaries and balances of salaries aforesaid."

THE TAX COMMITTEE'S BILL.

Joint Report Is Submitted and Measure to Tax Trust Company and Bank Stock Introduced.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—The report of the joint Committee on Taxation, which was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES Jan. 12, was submitted in both houses to-night. In the Senate, Senator Stranahan, after commenting on the report, introduced a bill carrying out the recommendations of the committee and providing for a tax of 1 per cent. on the value of all shares of stock in trust companies and banks and a tax of 5 mills on mortgages.

In presenting the report to the Assembly, the leader of the majority said the committee approached the consideration of this subject with the feeling that it was one which was bound to be considered by us as citizens and lawmakers of the Empire State rather than as partisans looking for political advantage, and this report and this bill are presented to this Legislature as the joint result of the best thought and best effort which could be given by the individual men composing the joint committee.

"It is not a Republican measure; it is not a Democratic measure; it is a measure presented by the seven men who make up the committee as one which they believe will impose no undue burden upon personal property, which will relieve the present undue burden upon real estate, which will be a distinct advantage to the borrower and not of serious disadvantage to the lender.

"Bonds will be taxed in exactly the same way as the security which is termed a mortgage is to be taxed and those who criticise this scheme have utterly lost sight of the fact that the stock of all domestic corporations and that portion of the capital stock of foreign corporations which is employed in this State are to-day taxed are taxed for State purposes only, and are exempt from local taxation just as bonds and mortgages will be if the bill which accompanies this report is enacted into a law."

The report was referred to the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment.

WANTS NEW CIVIL SERVICE LAW.

Assemblyman J. E. Smith Desires Non-Competitive Examinations.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—Assemblyman James E. Smith of New York to-night introduced a bill for the absolute repeal of the White civil service law of last year, known as "Chapter 370 of the Laws of 1899, an act in relation to the civil service of the State of New York, and the cities and civil divisions thereof."

Mr. Smith says that he intends later to introduce a substitute bill for the White law, whose basic principle shall be a non-competitive examination. Mr. Smith says frankly that he does not believe in the White law, as it is administered. He says its effect is to build up an aristocracy of office holders. He is a firm believer in the principle "to the victors belong the spoils." He says that the purpose of his bill will be to give the offices to the party which wins at the polls.

The White law was passed last year as a substitute to what was familiarly known as the "Black stareblese law," and is founded upon the principle of competitive examinations. It embodied the recommendations of Gov. Roosevelt in his first annual message, and its passage was indorsed and urged by the Governor.

LIFE INSURANCE PROFITS.

Bill Requires that Policy Holders Receive Dividends Annually.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—Assemblyman Demarest of Rockland to-night introduced an insurance bill, which provides that any life insurance corporation in the State, and those of other States, and also foreign life insurance companies doing business in this State, which hereafter issues a policy on the life of any person, who at the time was a resident of this State, must declare and pay annually to such policy holder, in cash, the dividend or profit accruing to said policy holder from said policy, and that the payment of the first dividend must be made within a period of two years from the date of the issuance of said policy, and that the payments of these dividends shall be made annually.

BILLS PASSED IN THE SENATE.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—Senator Thornton's bill conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to dispose of the alleged claim of Sarah M. Holcom against the State for damages alleged to have been sustained by her was passed without opposition.

A special emergency bill urging a special election in the Thirty-first Assembly District of New York on Jan. 23 was also passed.

AGAINST THE GERRY SOCIETY.

Mr. Harburger Asks that a Committee Investigate Its Affairs.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—In the Assembly to-night Mr. Harburger of New York introduced the following resolution:

Whereas, The New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, commonly known as the Gerry Society, receives successively each year $80,000 from the City of New York, provided for by the charter of Greater New York, and this amount is given on the assumption that the society is a charitable one; and,

Whereas, The highest court of the State having declared that it is not a charitable association, and since no authentic information can be received as to the financial standing of the institution, be it

Resolved, That a committee of five members of this body shall be appointed who reside within the boundaries of the Greater New York, to investigate the affairs of the society, and to report back to this Legislature before its adjournment, and that this committee shall do its work without compensation.

Mr. Harburger desired to debate his resolution, but on objection it went over for one week, under the rules.

The same order was taken on another resolution of Mr. Harburger's, condemning the State Excise Department and urging the Assembly to wipe the Raines excise law off the statute books.

SENATE BILLS INTRODUCED.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—These bills were introduced in the Senate to-night:

Mr. G. A. DAVIS—Making veterans of the Spanish-American war admissible to the New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, at Bath.

Mr. MITCHELL—Authorizing attorneys and counselors at law to administer oaths and take and certify the acknowledgment and proof of deeds and other instruments for record.

Mr. WILCOX—Providing for the registration of labels, trademarks, and similar devices of corporations with the Secretary of State, which registration shall serve as a copyright in the protection of the device.

Mr. COGGESHALL—Appropriating $4,415 for plumbing fixtures for the Rome Custodian Asylum.

Mr. DOUGLAS—Authorizing the Warden of Sing Sing Prison to sell clothes purchased by him from James Roy & Co., and to pay the proceeds of such sale on account of the purchase price.

Mr. MITCHELL—Amending the Greater New York Charter to provide that one member of the board of Aldermen shall be elected from that part of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District of New York situated north of the Harlem River in that Borough of the Bronx and one member in the territory of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District south of the Harlem River in the Borough of Manhattan.

Mr. PLUNKITT—Providing that where a certificate that capital stock has been paid in and thereafter a deficit shall be found to exist, the deficit may be made good within six months after the passage of the bill if the deficit be made good by a pro rata assessment upon the unpaid subscriptions to the capital stock.

Mr. MALBY—Increasing the salary of the Secretary of the Paris Exposition Commission from $2,500 to $5,000 per year.

Mr. PARSONS—Providing that upon the acquisition by the Federal Government of the Palisades National Park, valued at $250,000, the sum of $250,000 is appropriated for the purpose of the act.

Mr. COGGESHALL—Repealing from the rate of interest law the provision that the charging of a greater than the legal rate of 6 per cent. shall be held and adjudged a forfeiture of the entire interest which the bill or other evidence of debt carries with it, or which has been agreed to be paid thereon.

Senator Armstrong introduced a resolution to the effect that no bill shall be considered in the Senate or Assembly unless all new matter in it is underscored and all matter eliminated put in brackets. Referred.

Mr. WAGNER—Amendment to the excise law. Under the existing law a police officer is permitted to arrest a barkeeper without a warrant, but under the amendment proposed by Senator Wagner arrests can only be made upon a warrant.

NEW ASSEMBLY BILLS.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—Among the bills introduced yesterday were the following:

By Mr. APGAR—To prohibit the taking of fish with nets, except between March 14 and June 15.

By Mr. APGAR—To amend the liquor tax law so as to permit the certificates being issued to corporations operating parlor or sleeping cars.

Mr. KNAPP—Providing for the establishment of a Board of Water Commissioners for the City of Elmira, and defining its powers.

Mr. AHEARN—Changing the name of "the Justices' Court of the City of Troy to the "City Court of Troy," increasing the jurisdiction thereof, and establishing the office of constable in that city.

COURT POSITIONS GRADED.

The Governor Approves Civil Service Commission Resolutions.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—Gov. Roosevelt to-day approved a resolution adopted by the State Civil Service Commission transferring from the competitive to the exempt class all positions under the Court of Appeals.

The Governor also approved of a number of other resolutions adopted by the commission. One resolution grades the positions in the Supreme Court in Kings County as follows:

Grade A, court officers and court attendants, salaries from $1,200 to $1,800 per annum inclusive; Grade B, clerks and assistant clerks, salaries from $2,500 to $4,000 per annum; Grade C, court interpreters, salaries from $1,500 to $2,500 per annum; Grade D, court stenographers, salaries $3,000 per annum. Promotions from Grade A to Grade B will be allowed upon competitive examination.

The General Clerk and the chief attendant in the Supreme Court in Kings County are put in the exempt from examination class.

ANOTHER LINE TO BROOKLYN?

New York and Brooklyn Union Transportation Company Incorporated.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—The New York and Brooklyn Union Transportation Company was incorporated to-day. It proposes to construct and operate a railway of ordinary gauge by either compressed air or electricity between the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn in the City of New York.

The length of the road will be four miles, but the certificate of incorporation does not state by what means the road is to cross the East River. The capital stock is $40,000, divided into 400 shares of the par value of $100 each. The Directors are George E. Wilson, Adrian H. Muller, A. N. Glover, L. F. W. Wallace, and William A. Armstrong of New York City; Frank N. Glover and Charles L. Downes of Mount Vernon; John Laburt of Jamaica, and Alta L. Foulk of Brooklyn.

Adrian H. Muller, when seen yesterday, declined to say anything about the plans of the New York and Brooklyn Union Transportation Company. It was reported that it intends to build a four-mile broad gauge road between Manhattan and Brooklyn over the Brooklyn Bridge. Mr. Muller refused to confirm or deny this report.

SENATOR COFFEY'S TRIAL.

Democratic Leaders in Brooklyn to be Asked to Testify.

Senator Michael J. Coffey's counsel announced yesterday that they intended to call all the Brooklyn Democratic leaders, including Hugh McLaughlin, to testify before the special committee of the County Executive Committee which is hearing the charges of political heresy against the Senator.

Isaac M. Kapper of Mr. Coffey's counsel made an effort late yesterday afternoon to obtain subpoenas for some of the leaders, but was unable to see John Maguire, the Chairman of the committee. Application for the subpoenas will probably be made to-day. The committee will resume the hearing Friday evening.

Several of the district leaders said yesterday that they were ready to appear before the committee if called upon. As to Mr. McLaughlin, however, it is not believed that he will pay no attention to an invitation to testify, as he has made arrangements to go to Florida.

CHILDREN DROWNED IN A POOL.

Ice that Had Formed Gave Way Beneath Their Weight.

Two children of Paul Haff were drowned yesterday afternoon in a pool of rainwater near their father's home at Maple Hill, Queens. They were Annie, nine years old, and Joseph, aged six years.

The heavy rain last week formed the pool of water in a hollow. It was about 15 feet deep at one point, and the surface became covered with ice. The children were skating on the ice when it gave way under them. A child who saw them go down ran to their home and gave the alarm. Mr. Haff hastened to the pool but the children had disappeared. The bodies were recovered by the police.

LIFE CRUSHED OUT BY WAGON.

Mother Refused to Let Dying Child Be Taken to a Hospital.

Hyman Roman, two-and-a-half years old, was run over by a wagon at Stanton and Suffolk Streets at noon yesterday. He died from his injuries a few minutes later. The child was with its mother at the time of the accident. They were on their way to their home at 168 Suffolk Street. When an ambulance from Gouverneur Hospital arrived, Mrs. Roman clung to the child and refused to allow it to be taken to the hospital. One of the front wheels of the wagon had passed over the child's neck and shoulders.

Jacob Ockelman, the driver of the wagon, was arrested later in the day, and taken before Coroner Zucca, who admitted him to bail in the sum of $1,000, pending the inquest.

HOLDS SOAP A NECESSITY.

Magistrate Releases Man Arrested for Selling It Sunday.

Samuel Seebol, a grocer, of 109 Forsyth Street, was arraigned before Magistrate Flammer, in the Essex Market Court, yesterday, to answer a charge of violating the Sunday law.

"He sold soap," said the complaining policeman.

"Soap!" exclaimed the Court. "Soap. Why, the man ought to be commended for it. In my opinion, it would not harm the people on this side of the city if they used more soap and used it more freely. Soap in this case, in my opinion, was sold as a necessity, and on that ground the prisoner is discharged."

Memorial Meeting for Dr. McGlynn.

A meeting of the friends, clerical and lay, of the late Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn will be held this evening at 220 East Twenty-fourth Street, at which arrangements will be perfected for the holding of a memorial meeting in the near future. The Rev. Dr. Richard L. Burtsell has accepted the position of treasurer of the committee organized to raise a fund to pay off the obligations left by the dead priest.

Cut His Throat in a Bathtub.

Joseph Luthin, fifty-four years old, of 512 Washington Street, Hoboken, yesterday committed suicide by cutting his throat in a bathtub which he had filled with water. His sight had been failing for some time and he feared that he would soon become blind. He kept a stationery shop for many years, and established the first circulating library in Hoboken.

Donation for Missionary Work.

The receipt of $20 from "E. D." for the missionary work of the American Sunday School Union has been acknowledged by Edward P. Bancroft, District Secretary of the union, to THE NEW YORK TIMES, as requested by the donor.

REPUBLICAN CLUB ELECTION.

John Sabine Smith Chosen a Member of the Executive Committee, but He Declines to Serve.

The friends of John Sabine Smith outwitted his opponents at the annual election last night of the Republican Club. On the ticket submitted by the nominating committee and posted by the club the name of John Sabine Smith was included in the five candidates for members of the Executive Committee.

Subsequently, in accordance with a constitutional right, twenty-seven members signed a notice naming J. F. Hitchcock against Mr. Smith. This act was charged to the influence of Wilbur F. Wakeman, Appraiser of the Port of New York, but he denies responsibility. The action, however, caused some friction and a good deal of comment that threatened serious dissension. In the interest of harmony both Mr. Smith and Mr. Hitchcock withdrew from the race. No one was named for the vacancy.

In the absence of President Chauncey M. Depew, Vice President Robert N. Kenyon presided. More than 100 votes were cast, and when the ballots were counted the name of John Sabine Smith was on one of them. His friends, led by John Proctor Clarke, insisted that Mr. Smith had been legally elected.

The opposition under the leadership of Mr. Wakeman contended that Mr. Smith having withdrawn and his withdrawal having been posted, he could not be chosen. Col. Charles A. Dennison stated that no matter what the legal rule might be in the case, Mr. Smith, if declared elected, could decline to serve.

Acting President Kenyon decided that any member of the club was entitled to vote for any candidate he wanted, and that the vote must be counted. He therefore declared Mr. Smith regularly elected, but asked that an appeal be taken from his decision.

James P. Foster appealed, and a vote being taken, the chair was sustained, 52 to 24, Mr. Smith's friends heartily applauding. Mr. Smith then arose and declined to serve as a member of the Executive Committee.

The following was the ticket chosen:

President—Chauncey M. Depew; Vice Presidents—First, Louis Stern; Second, Charles H. Treat; Third, P. C. Costello; Recording Secretary, Pratt A. Brown; Corresponding Secretary—Alfred R. Conkling; Treasurer—J. Edgar Leaycraft.

Executive Committee—To serve until January, 1905; William M. K. Olcott, Robert N. Kenyon, William Leary, James L. Wandling, John Sabine Smith; to serve until January, 1904, Robert C. Morris; to serve until January, 1902, Edward C. Jones; to serve until January, 1901, William Einstein.

Committee on Membership—To serve until January, 1903, J. P. Marshall, Henry C. Piercy, Donald McLean.

Committee on Library and Publication—Herbert H. Gibbs, Alfred L. M. Bullowa, Henry Melville, Edward W. Harris, James T. Nicoll, Henry A. Uterhart, Judah L. Talntor, Edward F. Brush, I. Albert Englehart.

Committee on Finance—Lyman G. Bloomingdale, Thomas H. Hubbard, Seth M. Milliken, Louis Marshall, Albert R. Shattuck.

WEARY OF NEW YORK QUARRELS

Henry C. Payne Says Party Bickerings Here May Send the Vice Presidential Nomination West.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15.—Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin, a member of the subcommittee of the National Republican Committee having in charge the arrangements for the holding of the National Convention in this city in June, left to-day for Washington. Before leaving he spoke of the question of the Vice Presidency:

"It has been conceded that President McKinley will be renominated at this convention by a unanimous vote, but when it comes to the second place on the ticket all the indications at this time point out that there will likely be a large field of candidates. To name the candidate now is an impossibility. The name of Cornelius Bliss of New York would be acceptable to the people of many of the States, both East and West, but Mr. Bliss has said that under no consideration must his name be used for the nomination. I have heard the name of Attorney General Griggs spoken of for the place, but it is not at all likely that he would accept it.

"For some time past the West has been perfectly willing to allow the Vice Presidential nomination to go to New York, but the multiplicity of candidates in that State of late made the statesmen of the Middle West look at the situation in a different light. If New York wants the nomination she must stop quarreling or the Mississippi Valley will present a candidate with a strong backing. It has been a long time since the West has had a Vice President, and unless there is some decided stand taken by the Eastern statesmen, the West will do just what she was ready to do in the last Presidential campaign. It was only the great popularity and friendship entertained for the late Garret A. Hobart which prevented the West from pushing her own candidate."

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Justice Lippincott's Nomination Confirmed—New Bills.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 15.—The two houses of the Legislature were each in session about an hour to-night. The Senate confirmed the nomination of Job Lippincott for Supreme Court Justice, and the Governor sent in the name of J. Frank Fort for reappointment as Common Pleas Judge of Essex County.

Among the bills introduced in the House to-night were these:

By Mr. Abbett, taxing franchise values as property; also, providing that all taxes paid by railroads shall be for local uses.

By Mr. Mallon, an anti-trust bill.

By Mr. Cooper, a 5 per cent. interest bill.

THE GOEBEL HEARING IS BEGUN.

Time of First Session Taken Up by a Wrangle Among Attorneys.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 15.—The contest boards in the Governor and Lieutenant Governorship cases met to-day. Every member of both boards answered to roll call. The attorneys occupying the seats on the Taylor-Marshall side were ex-Gov. Bradley, W. H. Yost, T. L. Delman, and Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge; those on the Goebel side, Louis McQuown, Zack Phelps, Aaron Kahn, and James Andrew Scott.

Taylor's attorneys filed a protest against the board sitting in the case. The protest is based on the ground that the charges filed by Taylor several days ago alleging that several members are disqualified from serving, were overruled without investigation; that the charges, if investigated would relieve these members from serving, and that the committee would then be without a quorum. Exceptions were also filed as to many important parts of Goebel's and Breckham's notices of contest.

This was followed by a long wrangle among the attorneys, at the close of which the examination of witnesses began.

Alleged Bribers Are Indicted.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 15.—The Franklin County Grand Jury to-day returned indictments against John H. Whallen and Charles H. Ryan, charging them with unlawfully conspiring to bribe a member of the General Assembly, to-wit, Senator S. B. Harrell. Bench warrants were at once issued for Whallen and Ryan, bond being placed at $1,000 in each case. The cases were set for trial on Thursday, the 25th inst.

To Investigate Gov. Taylor's Charges.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 15.—Dense crowds packed the lobbies and galleries in the legislative branches. In the Senate, Senator Howard (Rep.) introduced a resolution that a committee be appointed to investigate the charge of Gov. Taylor as to Senators Frazier, Crenshaw, and Allen, the Senate members of the contest committee. The resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee with instructions to report to-morrow at noon.

Girl Charged with Poisoning Lover.

TIFFIN, Ohio, Jan. 15.—Miss Orpha Sheets of Green Springs, was arrested to-day charged with the murder of her lover, Claude Tuttle. He died under peculiar circumstances several weeks ago, and exhibited symptoms of strychnine poisoning. Miss Sheets is said to have purchased strychnine on the day of his death, and to have been the custodian of $200 of his money. The Coroner's verdict charges her with his death.

FILIPINOS MEET DEFEAT.

Two Infantry Companies Kill Fifty Insurgents—Enemy Loses More Men Near Lipa.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The War Department to-day received the following report from Gen. Otis:

"Manila, Jan. 15.

"Bolo men and armed insurgents, robbers from Zambelos Mountains, attacked two companies Twenty-fifth Infantry, O'Neil commanding, at Iba, Jan. 6th, driven and pursued with loss to them of fifty men; no casualties; Schwan's troops east and south Santo Tomas, Batangas; yesterday Cheatham's battalion Thirty-seventh struck enemy east Santo Tomas on San Pablo Road; enemy left five dead on field; cavalry, soon appearing, pursued force eastward; no report of result. Cheatham's casualties, one wounded.

"Anderson's Thirty-eighth en route to Lipa yesterday struck insurgents a few miles south Santo Tomas, drove them through Lipa to Rosario; enemy's loss, twenty dead and wounded, sixty Spanish prisoners, $20,000. Schwan has liberated about 200 Spanish prisoners, now en route to Manila. Anderson's casualties yesterday, one man killed, two wounded.

"Wheaton's force actively operating in Western Cavite and Batangas Provinces; all important towns held and constant patrolling; great many Filipinos returning to homes, believed to be insurgent deserters."

MANILA, Jan. 15.—Part of Gen. John C. Bates's troops are operating about Lake Taal. The insurgents continue to retreat south.

Col. Hayes, with the Fourth Cavalry, is supposed to have reached Lipa, where many Spanish prisoners are held.

Col. Anderson, with the Thirty-eighth Infantry, took Talisay, on the north shore of the lake, with but little opposition. Major Cheatham, with a battalion of the Thirty-seventh, on his way to San Pablo dispersed 400 insurgents, whom the cavalry are pursuing toward Alaminos.

A troop of the Third Cavalry lost two men killed and three wounded in an encounter with the insurgents near San Fernando de la Union, Jan. 12.

PHILIPPINE CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Gen. Otis's latest casualty list is as follows:

Killed action near Naic, Jan. 9, Eleventh Cavalry, I, Robert Napier; action Comansi, Jan. 5, Twenty-fifth Infantry, B, Morgan G. Washington, Corporal; prisoners killed near Comansi upon approach American troops, Jan. 5, Ninth Infantry, B, Charles C. Cook, Alonzo Brown; wounded, B, Joseph W. Cook, chest, severe; Twelfth Infantry, Christian Peterson, Commissary Sergeant, thigh, severe; B, Edward E. Norval, groin, severe.

Wounded in action, Barlo de Lumubara, Jan. 7, Twenty-eighth Infantry, M, Enos N. Williams, throat, mortal; L, Fred C. McWood, First Sergeant, thigh, severe; Robert Cunningham, back, severe; Alexander Riddet, shoulder, slight; James Goodrich, neck, severe; I, Harry D. Landault, knee, slight; Barco Futol, Jan. 7, Twenty-eighth Infantry, Martin Wentzler, hand, slight; Angus Edder, Corporal, neck, slight; Patrick McDonnell, elbow, slight; B, James Wareham, wrist, slight; Comansi, Jan. 5, Twenty-fifth Infantry, L, James T. Quarles, ankle, severe; K, John W. Harvey, slight.

COFFINS TO GO TO MANILA.

One of Them Contains the Mislaid Body of a Soldier.

SANTIAGO, DE CUBA, Jan. 15.—The next United States transport to leave Santiago will carry 1,000 coffins, which will go to Manila. Unfortunately, one of these contains the body of a soldier. As it was not marked, the coffin was mislaid, and it is now impossible to discover which one it is, as each box contains three caskets.

MOVEMENTS OF TRANSPORTS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Telegrams were received by Quartermaster General Ludington to-day announcing that the transports Olympia and Pennsylvania have arrived at San Francisco from Manila and that the transports Sheridan and Port Albert will leave Seattle on the 17th and 19th instants respectively for Manila. The Sheridan will take forage and will proceed direct to Manila, stopping at Nagasaki only in case of necessity.

The Port Albert will take horses and mules and will touch at Hilo, Hawaii, en route. The usual stop at Honolulu will be omitted because of the existence there of the plague.

The Buffalo to Sail for Manila.

The naval transport Buffalo, formerly an auxiliary cruiser, has been ordered to sail from the Brooklyn Navy Yard for Manila on Feb. 11. She will carry to the Philippines the families of officers on duty there, and will probably also take a company of marines to Manila. The Buffalo, which was at one time the Brazilian cruiser Nictheroy, has been remodeled at the Brooklyn Navy Yard and fitted up for transport service. The ship has been fitted with steel partitions and all modern conveniences. Special quarters have been provided for the wives of army and navy officers, who desire to go to Manila on the vessel.

SHAFTER'S FOOD COMING HOME.

Old Army Stores Left Over from the Surrender of Santiago.

SANTIAGO, Cuba, Jan. 15.—The transport McClelland, which leaves to-day, will carry back forty tons of commissary supplies, principally canned goods.

These stores have been here since the surrender of the town.

Would Preserve Cuba's Trees.

HAVANA, Jan. 15.—Gen. Rius Rivera, Secretary of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, has addressed a communication to Gen. Wood advising that steps be taken immediately to protect Cuban forests belonging to the public domain. He urges that he be empowered to appoint six inspectors, at a salary of $2,000 each, with instructions to locate public property and to consult with the officers of the rural guard in the various provinces as to the best methods of preserving the trees, which are now being used at the pleasure of the first person who desires to cut them.

Ex-Mayor of Santiago Dead.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Jan. 15.—Rafael Salsado, who was Mayor of Santiago at the time of the capitulation, died last night from heart failure. He was a prominent Cuban patriot, and there was a great popular demonstration at his funeral to-day.

THE PRIZE MONEY QUESTION.

Attorney General Asks that Cases Be Referred to a Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Attorney General Griggs has filed an answer in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in the proceedings for prize money for captures at Manila Bay by the fleet under Admiral Dewey. The Attorney General asks that the cause be referred to a Commissioner, and that Admiral Dewey, his officers and crew, and also the United States, may have leave to take testimony.

The Attorney General concedes that a state of war existed, but denies that the squadron under Dewey's command captured the Spanish cruisers Isla de Cuba, Isla de Luzon, and Don Juan de Austria. These vessels, he says, were sunk during the engagement. He asks for fuller information in regard to other points, and says that, although some captures of property were made, its condemnation as prize to Dewey and his men is not authorized.

The Attorney General has also filed a similar answer in the case of Admiral Sampson with regard to the destruction of Cervera's fleet.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S OWNERS WIN.

Supreme Court Reverses Decision as to Captured Vessel.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The United States Supreme Court to-day decided another of the naval prize money cases growing out of the capture of vessels during the blockade of Havana in the war with Spain.

The case was appealed from the decision of the Circuit Court of South Carolina, the vessel involved being the Newfoundland. The decision of the lower court was reversed, the Supreme Court holding that the actions of the Newfoundland were suspicious enough to justify its seizure, but not to warrant forfeiture.

The restoration of the vessel to its owners was therefore ordered, but without damage or costs. The Newfoundland is owned in Halifax.

A Survivor of the Monitor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Lieut. Howard, who has just died in Washington, and who was pilot of the Monitor during her brief but famous career, was not the sole survivor of the company of that vessel of war. There is still in the active service of the Revenue Marine a former officer of higher rank than Lieut. Howard, Capt. Louis N. Stodder of the Revenue Cutter Service, who was master's mate of the Monitor when she sank, off Hatteras, on the night of Dec 31, 1862. He is now in command of the anchorage service in New York Harbor.

Riot by Soldiers in Phoebus, Va.

Special to The New York Times.

PHOEBUS, Va., Jan. 15.—There was a small riot here to-night by soldiers from Fort Monroe. It grew out of an effort on the part of the soldiers to clean out the Dewey House, one of the unsavory resorts of Phoebus. One of the soldiers was shot and killed by a negro. The soldiers then ran through the streets, firing their pistols promiscuously and yelling like Indians. A second contingent from the fort was hurried to the scene, and the rioters were dispersed without further fatalities.

Will Bring the Albany Home.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Capt. Craig has been ordered to go to England to bring the cruiser Albany to the United States. It will cost about $5,000 to send a crew and officers to Newcastle-on-Tyne, where the Albany is now lying.

MR. RYAN LOSES HIS SUIT.

Judge Waddill, at Norfolk, Refuses to Grant an Injunction Against the Seaboard Consolidation.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 15.—United States District Judge Waddill this afternoon refused the injunction prayed for by Thomas F. Ryan of New York against the consolidation of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad with the other roads of the Seaboard Air Line system, the Florida Central and Peninsular and the Georgia and Alabama Railways. Upon the request of counsel for the complainant Thursday next was set as the day for the issuance of the formal order.

After reviewing the contentions of either side, Judge Waddill says:

Upon the whole case, my conclusion is that the circumstances do not justify granting the injunction asked, that the probability of irreparable damage to the complainant from a failure to award the injunction is at least no greater than the injury likely to result to the defendants if awarded, if indeed so great. To the present time the complainant does not appear to have been seriously damaged, and I doubt not that his rights can and will be fully protected.

The rights of the other persons interested in the litigation should not be overlooked, and especially is this true in case in which a minority stockholder is insisting upon a course to secure his rights, believed by practically all of his co-stockholders to be inimical to and utterly destructive of theirs. The complainant's stock, according to the present market value, is worth $200 per share, the par value being $100, that is $491,200; whereas that of the other stockholders who oppose what complainant wishes, is worth $2,285,000. This refers, of course, only to holdings in the Seaboard and Roanoke Company. When the interests of those that may be seriously affected by the injunction in the other roads of the Seaboard Air Line system, of the Georgia and Alabama Railway Company, and the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad Company, proposed to be consolidated with, are taken into account the amount reaches to many millions of dollars.

The other stockholders in the Seaboard and Roanoke Company who believe that $200 is an excellent price, have the right to expect the Court to cautiously exercise the discretion asked in an effort to protect a stockholder owning less than one-fifth in amount of the company's stock, when by so doing others might be seriously affected.

The preliminary injunction prayed for will be refused.

Soldier Murderer a Suicide.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Jan. 15.—Louis August, the Fort Monroe soldier who was convicted in Hampton on Saturday of the murder of Annie Benedict and sentenced to eighteen years' imprisonment, hanged himself with a towel in his cell last night. He was found this morning after he had been dead several hours. August said on Saturday that he would commit suicide rather than go to the penitentiary, but little attention was paid to this threat.

A Year's Gifts to Harvard.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 15.—The statement of the Treasurer of Harvard University, which will soon be issued, shows that gifts which were made to the university from Aug. 1, 1898, to July 31, 1899, aggregated $1,544,829. Of this

BURGLAR UNDER HOTEL BED

P. M. Shahnon, a Waldorf-Astoria Guest, Finds One in His Room.

The Uninvited Visitor Hands a Letter to His Host, Signed "A Discouraged Youth."

An original burglar was found by P. M. Shannon, a wealthy oil producer, of Pittsburg, Penn., in his room at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. When Mr. Shannon returned from the theatre and asked the clerk for the key to his room, No. 332, it was found missing from his box.

"You must have taken it with you, Mr. Shannon," suggested the clerk.

Mr. Shannon felt in his pockets, but could not find the key.

"Perhaps I did," he replied "But I have lost it."

A duplicate key was produced, and Mr. Shannon let himself into his room. After reading a newspaper for a while he prepared to retire, but before turning in for the night felt a hitherto inexperienced impulse to look under his bed. To his surprise there was a man concealed in the shadow near the wall. Mr. Shannon jumped back toward the electric call and was about to press it when the man under the bed stuck out his head. His face was blanched, and in a hoarse voice he whispered:

"Don't for God's sake, don't ring the bell." He started to move from under the bed.

"Don't move or I'll kill you," commanded Mr. Shannon, and the man slunk back. He threw a wallet out from his hiding place and asked Mr. Shannon to open it.

"There is a letter which will explain all," he gasped.

"Oh, no," replied Mr. Shannon. "You don't get the drop on me like that." He had by this time rung the call bell, and to the boy who had instantly responded he shouted to call the house detectives. In the meantime the man under the bed was shaking with sobs.

"Read the letter," he pleaded.

Mr. Shannon's curiosity got the better of him, and seating himself in a chair on the further side of the room, from the bed, and placing a heavy walking stick across his knees, he began to read. He was thus engaged when House Detectives West and Lenman arrived. The letter was written in a bold, clear hand. It read:

"New York, Jan. 10, 1900.

"To whom it may concern:

"Had I not believed in my arrest I would not have written this. This, my first crime, has been deliberately planned. I did not come to New York with the intention, where I pawned a little jewelry, as the pledge coupons will show. My object in coming here was to qualify myself for a profession, but for the education necessary I lacked funds, and was therefore compelled to abandon my desire and seek employment.

"Notwithstanding the many want ads. which appear daily in the newspapers, I was unable to procure the same. My recent funds have been consumed for food. I was obliged to pledge everything that had value. I am sane and do not plead for mercy, though I suppose the penitentiary awaits me.

(Signed) "A DISCOURAGED YOUTH."

The man was dragged from under the bed by the two detectives. While Mr. Shannon was dressing he had a talk with the man, who said he is H. A. Lordon, salesman of Summit Home, Texas. Mr. Shannon asked him about people he knew in Summit Home, and that neighborhood, and discovered the prisoner knew many of his old friends intimately.

Lordon said he came of a good family. His wallet contained a dozen pawn tickets, one of which was for a diamond ring upon which he had secured $30. The others were for jewelry and for lesser sums.

The man said he had grown desperate and had planned to rob Mr. Shannon. He had loitered in the hotel corridor and had not been molested, as he was well dressed and had the appearance of one who might have business there.

When Mr. Shannon had handed in his key before leaving the hotel Lordon learned its number. He waited until certain that Mr. Shannon had left the hotel and then boldly ascending, informed the clerk he desired to get his key. He asked the clerk to give him the key of his room. "It's No. 332," he said quietly.

The clerk suspecting nothing wrong handed over the key. Lordon went up to the room, and secreted himself under the bed intending to wait until the guest in the room slept and then rob him of whatever he could find.

Lordon's story was so plausible and he made such a favorable impression on Mr. Shannon that when the latter, with Detective Lehman, reached the West Thirty-th Street Station House, he did not want to make any charge. He consented, however, to do so, saying he will appear in the Jefferson Market Court this morning and decide whether or not he will press the case.

When he got back to the hotel, Mr. Shannon telegraphed to Texas, and when he appears in court he will probably have either verified or disproved Lordon's tale. If he finds the young man's story true, it is believed he will not prosecute the case.

Although Lordon declared that he was a gentleman, in his pocket the detective found a card bearing the following inscription:

"A. Lordon, Feats of Imaginary Strength. Season of 1899-1900."

His card, he explained, was his. He had given some exhibitions of "imaginary strength," which consisted of illusory tests, the breaking of chains and similar tricks that any one could perform.

DINNER FOR W. J. BRYAN.

To Be Given at the Democratic Club by Commissioner Keller.

Comissioner John W. Keller of the Department of Charities, who is the President of the Democratic Club, yesterday sent a letter to William Jennings Bryan inviting him to be present at a dinner which Mr. Keller desires to give in his honor at the Democratic Clubhouse at any time during his intern visit that may suit his convenience. Mr. Keller said last night that the invitation was a personal one and that it was not to be construed in any way as representing the wishes of the club or of the Tammany Hall organization.

At the dinner, besides Mr. Bryan, there will be a number of Mr. Keller's friends, most of them Democrats of prominence. Until Mr. Bryan's reply is received Mr. Keller will be unable to say when the affair will take place or whom he will invite. On the evening the dinner is held, Mr. Keller says many members of the club as wish to meet Mr. Bryan will be presented to him. He expects to entertain about fifty men.

Mr. Bryan, it is expected, will reach the city next Monday afternoon. He will be the guest of Dr. John H. Girdner, who also intends to give a small dinner in his honor. Mr. Bryan will remain in the city or its vicinity for about a week.

BIKER FOUND UNCONSCIOUS.

Chiles H. Simms in Roosevelt Suffering from Opium Poisoning.

Chiles H. Simms of the firm of M. Farris & Co., Custom House brokers at 13 Williamstreet, is in Roosevelt Hospital suffering from opium poisoning. He is being closely watched by the physicians, and it is probable that he will recover.

Mr Simms came to the hospital under peculiar circumstances. Patrolman Brady of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station found him yesterday afternoon sitting on thesteps in front of the Empire Hotel, at Sixty-third Street and Broadway. Some cabmen told Brady that the man had come up Broadway seemingly intoxicated and wold have fallen if they had not placed his there. Brady tried in vain to rouse the man, and then telephoned to Roosevelt for an ambulance. There was no ambulance to be had at that moment, and when hetelephoned for the patrol wagon he found that it was busy. He got an express wagon inthe neighborhood and took Mr. Simms to the hospital in that.

The patient's identity was established by papers in his possession. He had a two-ounce vial which had contained tincture of opium, but as he was unconscious nothing could be learned as to the circumstances under which he got into the condition in which he was found. He was well dressed, wore diamond stud and buttons, three diamond rings, and had $55 in his pockets.

Mr. Simms lives at the home of his partner, Matthew Farris, at 140 West Seventy-ninth Street. He has an aunt, Mrs. Mary Burns, who lives at 537 Lexington Avenue. The police went to work on the case when the man was brought in because of the fact that he appeared to have been drugged somewhere.

CAPT. PRICE FOR MORE MEN.

New Head of the Brooklyn Detective Bureau Intends to Make Some Radical Changes.

The transfer of Capt. James K. Price from the Tenderloin Precinct to the Brooklyn Detective Bureau has greatly disturbed the usual serenity of things in the police circles of that borough. The local headquarters is rife with rumors, and every man is apparently speculating as to what the advent of the Tenderloin's commander portends. Capt. Price declares the force of detectives is not adequate to the requirements of a big place like Brooklyn, and one of the first moves he will make will be to ask for more men.

Not more than forty men are at present engaged in the work of the bureau. Capt. Price says he will ask to have this force increased to 100. It is also his purpose to secure better quarters for the bureau. He expressed himself in unmeasured terms yesterday with reference to the cramped and poorly equipped quarters at present occupied by the detectives.

"This is a junk shop," he declared to the reporters who called upon him in the detectives' headquarters in the Municipal Building. "Look at that basin over there. Just one for the use of forty men. Then look at this floor. I've just asked the Street Cleaning Department to send a corps of men with a hose and brooms and mops to clean it. This is no fit place for any man to be in."

Capt. Price had a long talk with his men yesterday. He told them he had been sent over to Brooklyn to do police work; that he intended to do his duty, and expected every man under him to do his. He assured them that every man would receive fair treatment at his hands and that each would be judged by his ability alone.

"I have been sent over here to run the Detective Bureau," said Capt. Price later. "I will do the best I can to make it effective. I have not come to pound or hound anybody. I have no favorites and will have none. I intend to introduce common sense methods here. We should have 100 men to do the work of this bureau, and I intend to ask for them. We have less than forty men to cover a territory containing over 1,000,000 inhabitants to cover."

Capt. Price intimated that it was his intention to introduce Manhattan methods in running the bureau. It is expected he will make many radical changes in the bureau as soon as he gets settled. He made a change last night as a beginner.

The Captain was much astonished yesterday when he learned that Sergt. Henry Metcalf was the only Sergeant attached to the bureau, and that he had to do nearly all the desk work. Capt. Price asked Metcalf about his hours of duty.

"I come here in the morning at 7 o'clock," said the Sergeant, "and attend to the records. I remain on duty until 6 o'clock. I generally drop in at night to see how things are running, and I usually find something to do then. You see, I am the Sergeant."

"You also appear to be the doorman and a lot of other things," said the Captain.

As a result of this talk with Metcalf, Capt. Price last evening ordered Roundsmen Harrington and Vachris to alternate with Metcalf in doing desk duty, each to be on for eight hours a day.

HOSPITAL PHYSICIANS OUSTED.

Commissioner of Charities John W. Keller yesterday discharged the twelve physicians resident in the Metropolitan Hospital on Blackwell's Island as the result of an investigation by the Visiting Board of Physicians of an occurrence at the hospital on Saturday. The physicians dismissed from the service are: House Surgeons Clark, Clements, King, and Durrin; Junior Surgeons Post, Birdsall, Meyers, and Reynolds, and Senior Surgeons Rogers, Allen, Brumbach, and Bornman.

The physicians had some disagreement with the Superintendent, George T. Stewart, and on one occasion the Superintendent complained of his staff. Superintendent Stewart went into the Morgue at the hospital Saturday and found suspended from the ceiling by the leg of a man who had recently died. Pinned on the body was a placard bearing an uncomplimentary reference to the Superintendent.

WANTS AUTOMOBILE AMBULANCE

Annual Report of the New York Post Graduate Hospital.

In the fifteenth annual report of the Directors of the New York Post-Graduate Hospital the urgent need of the hospital for an ambulance service is set forth with some emphasis.

Owing to the generosity of Mrs. Percy R. Pyne the hospital has a sufficient sum of money for the purchase of an ordinary ambulance, but the Directors have decided that it shall have an automobile ambulance.

The Treasurer's report for the year ended Oct. 1, 1899, shows a deficit of $3,780.26, while the reports from the various wards show that 2,668 patients were treated in the hospital during the past year. Of these 1,354 were discharged as cured, 520 were improved in condition when discharged, 152 were discharged unimproved, 148 were transferred to other hospitals, and 320 died.

TENNIS AT TUXEDO PARK.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Jan. 15.—The first day of the Tuxedo tennis and racquet tourney at the new club was taken up by an exhibition match between T. Suffern Taller, amateur champion of the Tuxedo Tennis Club, and Alfred Tompkins, professional champion of the New York Racquet and Tennis Club of New York. The result was a draw, two sets all. The professional allowed Taller a half fifteen handicap.

The first set went to Taller by a score of 6 to 4, after reaching 5 to 1. Tompkins got well forward in the court and struggled up to 4 to 5; then he lost the next game, but, improving as he went on, he won the next set by 6 to 3. Taller braced up, and by great volleying took the next by 6 to 3. The last set was an even fight, Taller keeping the lead till he had reached 5 to 4, when Tompkins by lengthy strokes well played took three games, winning the set by 7 to 5. Darkness came on before another set could be played, so the match was decided a draw.

Tompkins played very gracefully, showing skill and adaptability to a strange court. Taller also played a good game.

On Tuesday Lawrence Stockton, amateur champion of America, plays Peter Latham, professional champion of the world. This will be a fine exhibition match, and very interesting. Latham will concede half thirty to Stockton.

Dr. Harsha's Place Is Filled.

The Rev. Edgar Tilton, who has been the associate pastor of the First Collegiate Reformed Church, at One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and Third Avenue, has been appointed to the pastorate of the Second Collegiate Reformed Church, at One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, made vacant some weeks ago by the resignation of the Rev. Dr. William J. Harsha. Mr. Tilton will assume charge of his new parish on Feb. 1, the formal installation being fixed for the first Sunday in February. He is about thirty-five years of age and a graduate of New York University and of the theological seminary at New Brunswick, N. J.

Teachers Will See Paris Exposition.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—Four thousand school teachers are planning to attend the Paris Exposition during the coming Summer. Half of that number are expected to leave from Chicago, the others coming from various sections of the State. The trip will cost the tourists the sum of $200 each and will consume forty days. The excursion will be run in several sections and will include brief stops in London and other English cities. It will be run under the direction of the National Education Association.

Picture of Collis's Zouaves.

While in Europe Gen. Charles H. T. Collis, having obtained the consent of Emperor William of Germany, commissioned Carl Rohmin, the Court painter, to make an oil painting of the charge of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Pennsylvania Regiment (Collis's Zouaves) going to the relief of a Rhode Island battery at Fredericksburg in December, 1862. The picture, which contains over 500 figures, will be on exhibition to-day and to-morrow at 204 Fifth Avenue.

Unconscious Man Found in Hallway.

An unknown man about forty-five years old, was found unconscious in the hallway of the house at 415 Second Avenue yesterday morning. He was fairly well dressed, but there was no property or any letters on him that would tend to indicate his identity. An ambulance surgeon from Bellevue Hospital said the man was suffering from concussion of the brain and that his condition was dangerous. There were wounds over both eyes and other injuries to the head. The man was taken to the hospital.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The Lotus team made a good showing in the Harlem League last night, winning two games. The Colonials finished their schedule. They were beaten in the first by Lotus. In the second game the Colonials downed the Cyclones, rolling their highest score of the tournament. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Colonial—O'Brien, 117; Bell, 106; Ruhe, 165; Vogel, 147; Hedley, 168. Total, 723.
Lotus—Warmuth, 136; Heath, 188; Modersohn, 187; Rehm, 199; W. Gerdes, 210. Total, 920.

SECOND GAME.

Colonial—O'Brien, 133; Bell, 187; Ruhe, 194; Vogel, 190; Hedley, 206. Total, 910.
Cyclone—Johannmeyer, 182; Le Beau, 173; Miller, 159; A. Boettjer, 198; C. Boettjer, 168. Total, 876.

THIRD GAME.

Lotus—Warmuth, 162; Heath, 171; Modersohn, 186; Rehm, 169; W. Gerdes, 144. Total, 852.
Cyclone—Johannsmeyer, 184; Le Beau, 171; Miller, 108; A. Boettjer, 159; C. Boettjer, 168. Total, 740.

The scores made in the Columbia League were far below the tournament average. The Mephisto, Audubon, and Enterprise teams each won and lost a game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Enterprise—Weisel, 149; Gries, 145; Strueve, 158; Weinstock, 126; Langman, 110. Total, 688.
Mephisto—Vogel, 124; H. Apple, 113; Vanderporten, 133; H. E. Apple, 150; Spear, 157. Total, 657

SECOND GAME.

Mephisto—H. E. Appel, 180; Vanderpoorten, 150; H. Apple, 121; Vogel, 173; Spear, 202. Total, 826.
Audubon—Burkett, 149; Steinmann, 162; Brand, 100; Smith, 168; Maher, 145. Total, 714.

THIRD GAME.

Audubon—Burkett, 146; Steinmann, 130; Brand, 220; Smith, 183; Maher, 117. Total, 796.
Enterprise—Schlobohn, 144; Weisel, 191; Strueve, 157; Gries, 95; Kolb, 138. Total, 725.

The Corinthian Club had out its strongest team in the North Side National League last night, and scored a double victory. The second game, between the Corinthians and Chippewas, proved the most interesting. The Chippewas lost through careless spare bowling, four of the team missing easy chances to score spares. The Rosedales defeated the Chippewas in the first game, but were easily beaten by the Corinthians in the third game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Rosedale—Sievers, 155; Deiphen, 131; Mesloh, 152; Tiemen, 153; Beilmer, 193. Total, 799.
Chippewa—Kropp, 157; Roedel, 114; Drunssen, 141; Vassmer, 147; Comerford, 162. Total, 721.

SECOND GAME.

Corinthian—S. Walter, 204; Niles, 174; T. Walter, 171; Holden, 181; Schaeffer, 169. Total, 899.
Chippewa—Kropp, 157; Roedel, 114; Drunssen, 201; Vassmer, 144; Comerford, 139. Total, 862.

THIRD GAME.

Corinthian—S. Walter, 171; Niles, 189; T. Walter, 146; Holden, 180; Schaeffer, 190. Total, 876.
Rosedale—Sievers, 171; Meinken, 125; Mesloh, 164; Teimen, 163; Bellmer, 166. Total, 789.

Fraternity Council, the tail-enders in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum sub-tournament, sprung a surprise last night at the games on the Elephant Club Alleys by winning one of its games. Fort Greene Council won twice. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Philadelphos Council—Lynch, 118; Brown, 146; Walden, 113; Clark, 126; Alexander, 168. Total, 671.
Fraternity Council—Cottrell, 163; Brill, 136; Bruce, 149; R. Nefis, 115; Gibson, 124. Total, 687.

SECOND GAME.

Fort Greene Council—Perry, 140; Horton, 157; Haff, 151; Lilly, 174; Boger, 175. Total, 797.
Philadelphos Council—Lynch, 198; Brown, 150; Walden, 122; Clark, 145; Alexander, 124. Total, 739.

THIRD GAME.

Fort Greene Council—Perry, 134; Horton, 148; Haff, 137; Lilly, 146; Boger, 165. Total, 750.
Fraternity Council—Cottrell, 126; Brill, 123; Bruce, 120; R. Nefis, 136; Gibson, 170. Total, 684.

Burnside Council took a stride toward the leaders last night in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament by winning both its games. Alert Council also won, and Commonwealth Council lost twice. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Alert Council—Fero, 154; F. Wood, 179; Richter, 142; H. Wood, 152; Hawkins, 188. Total, 763.
Commonwealth Council—Forman, 185; Folk, 101; Cocroft, 100; Denzler, 123; Fisher, 181. Total, 700.

SECOND GAME.

Burnside Council—Fink, 132; Brown, 172; Powell, 122; Barker, 169; Flanagan, 128. Total, 723.
Commonwealth Council—Forman, 168; Folk, 148; Cocroft, 135; Denzler, 111; Fisher, 126. Total, 688.

THIRD GAME.

Burnside Council—Fink, 198; Brown, 142; Powell, 168; Barker, 170; Flanagan, 152. Total, 825.
Alert Council—Fero 158; F. Wood, 148; Richter, 173; H. Wood, 136; Hawkins, 90. Total, 712.

In the Royal Arcanum League last night the Manhattan Council team failed to appear and forfeited two games. The first team of Our Council defeated the Lenox Council team, making the record score of the tournament. Three of the Our Council team bowled scores over the 200 mark. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Our No. 1—Clinch, 184; Schroeder, 150; Cantrell, 128; Ritter, 153; Wilckens, 176. Total, 791.
Manhattan—Forfeited.

SECOND GAME.

Lenox—Carter, 160; Howland, 156; Young, 170; Bell, 128; Clute, 180. Total, 795.

THIRD GAME.

Manhattan—Forfeited.
Our No. 1—Clinch, 221; Schroeder, 212; Cantrell, 141; Ritter, 176; Wilckens, 201. Total, 951.
Lenox—Carter, 147; Howland, 133; Young, 158; Bell, 161; Clute, 172. Total, 710.

In the Brooklyn Arlington National tournament last night the Chauncey team made the best scores, defeating the Monarchs in the first game and the Orient Wheelmen in the third game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Monarchs—Maiss, 147; Walters, 191; Keppler, 141; Cadieu, 148; Krominga, 134. Total, 756.
Chauncey—Klie, 198; Brady, 147; Fels, 195; Merz, 183; Buckholtz, 154. Total, 877.

SECOND GAME.

Orients—Viele, 153; Cramer, 146; Smith, 170; Muller, 187; Meht, 145. Total, 801.
Monarchs—Krominga, 154; Walters, 133; Keppler, 160; Cadieu, 171; Maiss, 158. Total, 820.

THIRD GAME.

Chauncey—Klie, 192; Brady, 160; Fels, 109; Mertz, 175; Buckholtz, 188. Total, 884.
Orients—Viele, 136; Cramer, 154; Smith, 154; Muller, 162; Meht, 125. Total, 731.

The Brooklyn interclub tournament was continued last night. The winners were the Knickerbocker Field Club, Lincoln Club, Carleton Club, and Crescent Athletic Club. Judge of the Columbia Club, in the first game at the latter club's alleys, bowled 261, the record score of the tournament. Scores:

AT THE AURORA GRATA CLUB.

Aurora Grata.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Knickerbocker.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Cook	137	116	129	Walton	126	155	173
Mullen	135	150	133	Silleck	166	150	122
Page	126	158	150	Fishbeck	170	100	146
Tucker	163	186	176	Halstead	169	148	183
Tittle	140	179	150	Boocock	142	178	143
Total	701	789	738	Total	773	791	767

AT THE KNICKERBOCKER FIELD CLUB.

Knickerbocker.	1.	2.	3.	Aurora Grata.	1.	2.	3.
Blosfield	177	145	156	Parker	143	165	172
Bennett	154	166	194	Naylor	157	129	142
Ham	173	153	149	Gooderson	149	147	137
Holmes, Sr.	104	170	149	McElroy	161	176	150
Holmes, Jr.	214	152	155	Beard	150	137	152
Total	882	795	803	Total	757	804	778

Grand totals—Knickerbocker Field Club, 4,711; Aurora Grata, 4,562.

AT THE BROOKLYN BICYCLE CLUB.

B'klyn B.C.	1.	2.	3.	Lincoln.	1.	2.	3.
Gelbaus	150	157	172	Olmstead	215	149	173
Kline	212	217	126	Higgins	144	160	167
Gardiner	180	159	188	Rosenn	157	165	174
Mathews	149	194	148	Young	192	127	184
Watt	139	168	160	Steinburg	193	145	175
Total	830	895	789	Total	893	738	873

AT THE LINCOLN CLUB.

Lincoln.	1st.	2d.	3d.	B'klyn.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Lovell	174	158	154	Lewis	153	114	180
Holdridge	175	184	151	Ackerson	190	171	150
Allen	169	165	148	Orquhart	167	181	167
Pomeroy	163	164	168	Joslin	169	151	192
Stoutenb'gh.	150	188	204	Worth	174	150	123
Total	801	831	805	Total	853	747	821

Grand Totals—Lincoln Club, 4,941; Brooklyn Bicycle Club 4,935.

AT THE COLUMBIAN CLUB.

Columbian.	1.	2.	3.	Carlton.	1.	2.	3.
Corcoran	137	163	157	Stoner	168	224	169
Howard	138	181	151	Mason	163	143	142
Sullivan	211	129	152	Lincoln	171	182	109
Langan	190	202	163	Sibbetts	133	188	141
Judge	291	163	179	Stebbens	175	132	177
Total	927	846	782	Total	810	819	738

AT THE CARLTON CLUB.

Carlton.	1.	2.	3.	Columbian.	1.	2.	3.
Weber	150	164	130	O'Connor	153	190	156
Meyer	164	163	153	Kelley	148	156	158
Clarke	178	197	209	Bishop	138	178	99
A.S.Pr'sky	161	211	172	Haggerty	176	156	137
Schwartje	178	150	186	Schaefer	157	144	169
Total	831	885	852	Total	770	824	710

Grand total—Carlton Club, 4,945; Columbian Club, 4,868.

AT THE CRESCENT A. C.

Crescent.	1.	2.	3.	Hanover.	1.	2.	3.
Bull	169	170	151	Lee	182	131	153
Meserole	120	193	130	Helmie	123	168	151
Doyle	169	171	170	Ferguson	150	146	119
Anderson	212	187	134	Tompkins	137	138	135
Kelsey	178	182	158	Tuttle	191	163	167
Total	848	903	803	Total	792	746	725

AT HANOVER CLUB.

Crescent.	1	2	3.	Hanover.	1.	2.	3.
Beard	151	171	141	Rose	162	172	147
Mayer	166	188	178	Struse	210	186	142
Edwards	156	146	151	Struse	165	125	173
Parkinson	171	213	138	Kitching	199	185	157
Iremonger	145	164	162	Grosch	188	194	161
Total	819	882	770	Total	924	862	780

Grand totals—Crescent A. C., 5,025; Hanover Club, 4,829.

Tournament Games To-day.

Bank Clerks' League—Mechanics' and Traders', National Republic, Chemical National.
Arlington National League—Homestead, Manning, Maxwell & Moore, Welcome.
Fire Insurance League—Caledonian, Hanover, Atlantic Mutual.
Harlem League—Friendship, Washington, Audubon.
American National—Empire, Orchard, Riverdale.
National League—New York A. C., Imperial, Knickerbocker A. C.
Brooklyn Royal Arcanum—Bedford, Welcome, J. F. Price.
Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island—Carroll Park, Red Hook, Defender.
Arlington Ladies' Tournament—Monarch No. 2, Kings County, Columbia.

SEVENTH REGIMENT MARKSMEN

Company G Shoots for the Edward Kemp and Col. Emmons Clark Trophies.

The first scores in the Edward Kemp Trophy and the Col. Emmons Clark Trophy matches were made last night at the Seventh Regiment Armory by the teams from Company G. Each of the ten teams shoots on its company's drill night.

The team of twenty-five men which shoots for the Kemp Trophy is increased by twenty-five more in the Clark Trophy match. The present holder of the two trophies is the Company B team.

The conditions of the matches are five shots standing and five prone. The scores follow:

EDWARD KEMP TROPHY.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Corp F. C. Robinson	22	23	45
Private W. M. Stillwell	22	23	45
Private W. H. Palmer, Jr.	21	23	44
Private W. O. Raymond	21	23	44
Capt. W. J. Underwood	22	21	43
Lieut. M. B. Nesbitt	20	23	43
First Sergt. J. A. Olsen	21	21	42
Sergt. W. J. Wilmerding	21	21	42
Private A. C. Briner	23	18	41
Lance Corp. W. N. Croxton	20	21	41
Lance Corp. E. A. Howland, Jr.	20	21	41
Corp. A. Hopkins	19	22	41
Private A. N. Connover	20	20	40
Sergt. F. A. Reed	19	21	40
Sergt. G. M. Crossmond	20	18	38
Sergt. R. L. Foster	19	19	38
Lance Corp. G. R. Jenkins	18	20	38
Private W. B. Hopping	18	20	38
Private L. S. Petrie	22	15	37
Private C. W. Irving	19	17	36
Lance Corp. W. A. Dixon	19	17	36
Private J. F. O'Ryan	19	17	36
Private J. A. Smith, Jr.	18	18	36
Private H. C. Jenkins	21	14	35
Lieut. H. B. Crall	18	16	34
Total	502	493	995

THE COL. EMMONS CLARK TROPHY.

Private R. J. Phair	23	20	43
Private J. Townsend	22	20	42
Private F. A. Nixon	20	21	41
Private R. S. Dodd	20	21	41
Private J. P. Felt	21	19	40
Private H. F. Jaeckel, Jr.	20	20	40
Private A. D. Emory	20	20	40
Corp. G. Stratton	19	20	39
Private C. F. Dascher	22	17	39
Private C. F. Winkelman	20	19	39
Private C. N. Jones	20	18	38
Private B. H. Whitbeck	20	18	38
Private R. E. Larendon	19	18	37
Private D. M. Hopping	18	19	37
Private H. L. Follett	19	17	36
Private J. J. Bellman	17	19	36
Private H. J. Ward	16	18	34
Private E. A. Green	19	14	33
Private F. A. Ridabock	18	14	32
Private R. S. Rutherford	16	17	33
Private B. Gudebrod	15	17	32
Private J. W. Gross	20	10	30
Private H. C. Cromwell	14	16	30
Private H. C. Perley	12	17	29
Private E. L. Reynolds	11	8	19
	459	440	899
Scores made in Edward Kemp Trophy Match	502	493	995
Total scores in the Col. Emmons Clark Trophy Match	961	933	1,894

GOLF AT ST. AUGUSTINE.

Watson and A. H. Findlay Beat D. Findlay and Dixon.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Jan. 15.—In a Scotch foursome played this afternoon on the links of the Country Club, R. C. Watson, Jr., Westbrook Club, and A. H. Findlay, the professional, who has just returned from Scotland, were matched against the latter's brother, David Findlay, and Clayton Dixon. While Watson and Findlay allowed their opponents two holes, they beat them by 4 up and 3 to play.

The medal play scores for eighteen holes were: A. H. Findlay, 37—37, total 74; R. C. Watson, Jr., 39—41, total 80; David Findlay, 41—40, total 81; Clayton Dixon, 43—43, total 86.

The Checker Tourney Begins.

The first annual checker tournament for the championship of Greater New York attracted many devotees of the game to "The Cottage," at 76 Grand Street, last night. It was the first night's play in the tournament of the New York Checker Club, which will continue on Jan. 17, 19, 22, 24, and 26.

The scores last night were: Simpson won two games, Halliday lost one and drew one, Fortelous won two, Campbell lost one and drew one, Herrmann won three, Smolich won none, Cohen won three, and Husband won none. There are eight other contestants, who did not play last night.

Schaefer's Poor Billiard Play.

Jacob Schaefer and Ora Morningstar began yesterday their 3,000 to 1,500 point billiard match, which will be continued throughout the week at Schaefer's Academy. Morningstar was the victor on the day's play, making his 200 points while Schaefer was gathering 312. The latter was not feeling well and did not play his usual strong game. The score:

Morningstar—47 3 2 7 0 2 2 0 10 9 5 0 3 3 7 5 0 0 47 2 2 7 1 1 0 8 1 4 0 6 5 1 1. Total, 200. Average, 6 8-32.
Schaefer—4 1 18 17 10 2 0 12 0 0 14 10 8 1 2 0 2 10 0 43 0 2 1 16 27 * 34 20 34 1 17. Total, 312. Average, 10 5-31.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—Tanfaran results:

FIRST RACE.—Five-eighths mile, selling. Alary's Garter, 105 pounds, (Jenkins,) 3½ to 1, won; Beautiful Bill, 112, (Therpe,) 12 to 1, second; First Shot, 112, (Bullman,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:01⅘. Gusto, Summer, St. Anthony, Favorita, Tamale, Antler, and Coming Event also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Mile, selling. Lady Meddlesome, 106 pounds, (Jenkins,) 3 to 1, won; Tom Cromwell, 116, (E. Jones,) 3 to 1, second; Storm King, 116, (Thorpe,) 7 to 5, third. Time—1:41⅘. Credo, Owyhee, Milt Young, and Croker also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Three-eighths mile, two-year-olds, purse. Sofala, 115 pounds, (Bullman,) even, won; Sig. Levy, 113, (Jenkins,) 3 to 1, second; M. F. Tarpey, 115, (Spencer,) 7 to 1, third. Time—0:35¾. Rollick, Wardman, and Gaylon Brown also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile, selling. Mont Eagle, 103 pounds, (Jenkins,) 7 to 5, won; Antoinetta, 101, (Hansen,) 12 to 1, second; Allenna, 103, (J. Martin,) 2½ to 1, third. Time—1:43¾. Rachael C., Choteau, Reginald Hughes, Ziska, and Wille d'Or also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth, handicap. Daisy F., 103 pounds, (Jenkins,) 8 to 5, won; Zoroaster, 114, (Piggot,) 3 to 1, second; Ventoro, 113, (Spencer,) 2½ to 1, third. Time—1:47¾. Los Medanos, Red Pirate, Einstein, and Greyhurst also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile, selling. Theory, 104 pounds, (Jenkins,) 3 to 1, won; Harry Thoburn, 97, (Bassinger,) 12 to 1, second; Mocorito, 107, (Thorpe,) 2½ to 1, third. Time—1:13. Ben Lodi, St. Cassimir, and High Hoe also ran.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ROBERT BLEI.—A judgment was also entered against Robert Blei for $393 in favor of Charles W. Ellis on an assigned claim for balance due for goods sold to him by Chapin & Gore of Chicago.

J. V. SCHAEFER COMPANY.—Schedules of the John V. Schaefer Company, manufacturer of cabinet work at 157 and 159 East Eighty-eighth Street, show liabilities $33,595, nominal assets $31,111, actual assets $6,720.

NATHAN LIEBER.—Deficiency judgment for $5,315 was docketed yesterday against Nathan Lieber in favor of Leopold Schmieder and Irving Bacharach, growing out of the foreclosure sale of property on Broome Street, near Attorney.

ROBERT BLEI SYNDICATE.—Judgment for $1,765 was entered yesterday against the Robert Blei Syndicate, formerly at Koster & Bial's, in favor of Milton J. Fechheimer and execution was issued to the Sheriff for $635, balance due on the judgment.

W. H. DEAN.—Judgment for $5,382 was entered yesterday against William Henry Dean in favor of Cornelius E. Kennedy on an assigned claim for lumber sold to him by the Shepard & Morse Lumber Company in 1898. Mr. Dean was served with the summons at the Erie Basin, Brooklyn.

Out of Town.

CHARLES E. BAKER.—Charles E. Baker, who was a grain dealer at Evansville, Ind., in 1879, was discharged of his debts, which aggregated $287,207, in the United States District Court at Chicago yesterday. He had no assets.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

SAMUEL KLANG.—Samuel Klang, clerk, residing at 287 Second Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $5,428 and no assets. He was formerly in the dry goods business at 42 Hester Street.

GUSTAVE HACKAUFF.—Gustave Hackauff, formerly a liquor dealer at 101 First Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,144 and no assets. He was in the liquor business for ten years.

MARCO GANY.—At a meeting of the creditors of Marco Gany, grocer, of 279 Hudson Street, held yesterday before Referee in

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $5,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Zimmermann & Forshay
BANKERS & BROKERS,
9 AND 11 WALL STREET,
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Buy and Sell Stocks and Bonds for Cash or on Margin.
Interest Allowed on Deposits
Subject to Check at Sight.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS,
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general Banking Business.
Interest allowed on deposits.
Orders for Stocks and Bonds executed for cash or on margin.
Investment Securities

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 387 BROADWAY, Silk Exge Bldg. 56 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

TUNSTALL & CO.,
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Branch Office at Hoffman House.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold for cash or carried on margin.
Market Letter on Application.
Telephones No. 1492 and No. 830 Broad.

N. Y. & N. J. TELEPHONE "RIGHTS"
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co.
37 William St., New York. 298 Montague St., Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL.

LIQUID AIR

THE MARVEL OF THE AGE!

Indorsed by eminent scientists and leading magazines and newspapers. Liquid air will be used for many purposes—for refrigeration, as a motive power, in surgery, chemistry, &c.

TO-DAY THE
NATIONAL LIQUID AIR CO.
OF NEW YORK, N. Y.,
CAPITAL $5,000,000
offers a limited amount of stock at
$3.00 PER SHARE
(Par value $10.00, full paid and non-assessable.)
Positively no more of this stock will be sold at present price after Friday, January 19, 1900. Only three days more.

You who missed it in not buying Bell Telephone stock when first offered, don't let this opportunity slip by without taking advantage of it.
Subscriptions from one share to one thousand shares received by mail or in person. Make checks or money orders payable to Treasurer
NATIONAL LIQUID AIR CO.,
FISCAL OFFICE,
124 World Building, New York, N.Y.

THE MIDLAND TERMINAL RAILWAY CO.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, for the sale to the Trustee, in accordance with the provisions of the Mortgage dated the 1st of December, 1895, of a sufficient number of bonds to invest $17,988.16 of the Sinking Fund.
Proposals must be presented before 12 o'clock M. on the 25th day of January, 1900, and should be directed as follows: "PROPOSALS TO SINKING FUND. The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Nos. 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York."
THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO., AS TRUSTEE,
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, January 15th, 1900.

AT 12 M.
On Monday, January the eighth, 1900, the following Mobile City Bonds, issued 1381, were drawn for retirement, viz.:
Nos. 3523, 3659, 3730, 3781, 3802, 3913, and 3942.
Holders of these bonds will take notice that on and after the first of February, 1900, these bonds will be paid in full with one month's interest, upon presentation, by the First National Bank, Mobile, Ala., and will not bear interest after said date. CHAS. D. WILLOUGHBY,
Cashier First National Bank, Mobile, Ala.

PREPAYMENT OF DEBENTURES.
The Middlesex Banking Co.,
OF MIDDLETOWN, CONN.,
will pay, with interest to date of payment, on and after Jan. 11, 1900, the Debentures of
Series A 12 and A 13, due Feb. 1, 1900.
Series A 14 and 84, due Mar. 1, 1900.
Series A 15, A 16, A 19, and 85, due April, 1, 1900.

Bankers' Trust Co. of N. Y.
10 WALL STREET.
Capital & Surplus, $3,000,000.
OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, Louis V. Bright, Vice Presidents.
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17th, 1900.
At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executor.)
30 shs. State Trust Co.
(By order of Administrator.)
20 shs. Brooklyn Academy of Music (with tickets.)
(By order of Trustee.)
50 shs. Atlantic Dock Company of Brooklyn.
108 shs. Adirondack Land and Investment Co. (Hypd.)
16 shs. National Bank of Republic.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$10,000 Brooklyn City R. R. 1st Cons. 5 p. c. Bds. 1916-1941.
$11,000 Lehigh Valley Ry. Co. 1st 4½ p. c. Bds. 1940.
$500 American Mutoscope Co. of N. J. 1st 7 p. c. Bd. 1906.
4 shs. Importers' and Traders' Nat'l Bank.
16 shs. Central National Bank.
77 shs. Phenix National Bank.
55 shs. Nat'l Broadway Bank.
24 shs. Mechanics' and Traders' Bank.
$5,000 Nassau Electric R. R. Consld. 4 p. c. Bds. 1951.
50 shs. North American Trust Co.
2 shs. Central Trust Co.
25 shs. Irving National Bank.
19 shs. Butchers' and Drovers' Nat'l Bank.
2 shs. United States Mortgage and Trust Co.
40 shs. Pacific Bank.
25 shs. German-American R. E. Title Guar. Co.
30 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
12 shs. Nassau Bank.
5 shs. Merchants' Exchange National Bank.
16 shs. National Bank of Republic.
75 shs. Citizens' National Bank.
10 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
$5,000 Rio Grande Southern R. R. 1st 4 p. c. Bds., 1940.
$10,000 Washington Tractor & Electric Co. 1st Mtge Coll. Trust 4½ p. c. Bds., 1914.
50 shs. City Trust Co.
10 shs. National City Bank (new stock.)
5 shs. National Union Bank.
$1,000 South Carolina & Geo. R. R. 1st Mtge. Bd.
$9,000 Detroit City Gas Co. Prior Lien Bds., 1923.
10 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
25 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
6 shs. American Surety Co.
9 shs. Brooklyn Life Ins. Co.
$10,000 Illinois Central R. R. (Louisville Div.) 3½ p. c. Bds., 1953.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. German-American Investment Co., with 1 Founder share.
25 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
5 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
45 shs. Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn.
$20,000 Brooklyn Ferry Co. of N. Y. Consld. 5 p. c. Bds., 1948.
80 shs. Traders' Fire Ins. Co.
10 shs. Hanover National Bank.
166 2-3 shs. Anniston (Ala.) Land Co.
100 shs. Texas Land Co.
50 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
5 shs. Trust Co. of America.
2 shs. Central Trust Co.
10 shs. Morton Trust Co.
30 shs. Chatham Nat'l Bank.
50 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
200 shs Reading Co. 1st Prefd.
$2,000 Chi., Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co. 5 p. c. Consol. Bds., 1903.
$2,500 Missouri, Kans. & Texas R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1900.
50 shs. Nat'l Park Bank.
50 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
15 shs. Westchester Trust Co.
10 shs. Westchester Trust Co.
$1,000 Bergenfield, Bergen Co., N. J., School Dist., No. 72, 5 p. c. Bds., 1906-1097.
25 shs. American Surety Co.
45 shs. Empire Steel & Iron Co. of N. J. Pfd.

William Trist Bailey, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS, BONDS, ACCOUNTS, ETC.,
by WILLIAM TRIST BAILEY, Auctioneer,
MONDAY, JANUARY 22d, 1900.
At 12 o'clock noon, at the Independent Realty Auction Mart,
No. 139 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
By order of the Executors the following properties and securities will be sold by the Auctioneer named above, at the time and place above mentioned, namely:
8 Union Pacific Railroad Central Branch Bonds, par value, $1,000 each.
2 Certificates of Deposit issued by the Union Trust Company of the City of New York, covering 2 Atchison, Colorado & Pacific Railroad Bonds, par value, $1,000 each.
60 Shares Atchison Elevator Company Stock, par value, $100 each.
Seat in Consolidated Exchange.
46 Shares Atchison, Jewell County and Western Railroad Company Stock, par value $100 each.
10 Shares Acme Copying Press Company Stock, par value $25 each.
1,000 Shares Clancy Mining Company Stock, par value, $5 each.
27,000 Shares Hortense Mining Company Stock, par value, $10 each.
300 Shares Marshall Loom Company Stock, par value $5 each.
500 Shares Battle Mountain Mining Company Stock, par value, $10 each.
300 Shares Silver Islet Company Stock, par value, $25 each.
50 Shares United States Telephone Manufacturing Company Stock, par value, $50 each.
Receipt for 50 Shares of same Stock.
30 Shares Union Cattle Company of Wyoming Stock, par value, $100 each.
1 Bond $500. New York, Montana Mining & Discovery Company.
5 shs. National Union Bank.
$1,000 South Carolina & Geo. R. R. 1st Mtge. Bd.
$9,000 Detroit City Gas Co. Prior Lien Bds., 1923.
30 Shares Perry Stove Manufacturing Company Stock, South Pittsburg, Tenn., par value, $100 each.
80 Shares North Jersey Land Company Stock, par value, $5 each.
50 Shares Star Spring Company Stock, Saratoga, par value, $100 each. (Company in liquidation.)
79,750 Shares The Bonanza Chief Gold Mining Company Stock, par value, $1 each.
In addition to the above there will also be sold at the same time and place balances due on certain accounts in favor of the testator, with the collaterals held for the payment of certain of the account, and certain judgments, the full particulars of all of which will be given at the time and place of sale.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.,
AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS
TUESDAY, JAN. 16, 1900, at 12:30 P.M.
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
2 shs. Chemical Bank, $100 each.
50 shs. Empire Steam Laundry Co., $100 each, (hypothecated.)
200 shs. Columbian Time Recorder Co., $10 each, (hypothecated.)
10 shs. German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Co., $100 each.
25 shs. Bowery Bank, $100 each.
2 Russian 5 per cent. Bonds, 100 roubles each, one of issue of 1864; one of issue of 1866 (hypothecated.)
By order of Gertrude H. Suydam, Charles H. Lott, and Adolphus Bennett, Executors of the last will and testament of James S. Suydam, deceased.
Certain Securities and Notes with Collateral, a list of which will be read at sale.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY.
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
CAPITAL . $2,500,000
SURPLUS . $2,500,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances,
subject to cheque through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar and Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
Is a legal depository for Court and Trust Funds.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
Special attention given to the management of real estate and the collection and remittance of rents.
Carefully selected securities for investment always on hand.
Transacts a General Banking Business.
OFFICERS:
ASHBEL P. FITCH, President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary.
THOMAS C. CLARKE, Jr., Asst. Sec'y.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer.
W. HUNT HALL, Asst. Treasurer.
DIRECTORS:
ASHBEL P. FITCH, WILLIAM E. SPIER,
WILLIAM BARBOUR, ANSON R. FLOWER,
HENRY S. MANNING, HENRY S. REDMOND,
SAMUEL A. MAXWELL, JOHN B. HEGEMAN,
MYRON T. HERRICK, C. I. HUDSON,
CHAS. F. CUTLER, S. C. T. DODD,
EMERSON McMILLIN, WILLARD BROWN,
H. O. HAVEMEYER, PHILIP LEHMAN,
JAMES M. DONALD, EDWARD F. CRAGIN,
GEORGE CROCKER, GEO. BLUMENTHAL,
J. WILLIAM CLARK, EDWARD C. SCHAEFER,
JOEL F. FREEMAN. FRANK JAY GOULD.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER.
GENERAL OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 13, 1899.
To the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania R. R. Co.
At a meeting of the board held this day the following resolution was, on motion, adopted:
"Resolved, That, for the purpose of providing a portion of the necessary capital for construction and equipment expenditures, during the year 1900, on the main and leased liner and branches, and for other corporate purposes, the privilege be given to stockholders of the Company to subscribe, at par, between December 27th, 1899, and January 20th, 1900, ON WHICH LATTER DATE THE PRIVILEGE WILL CEASE, for ten per cent. of their respective holdings as they stand registered at three o'clock P. M. on December 26, 1899. The privilege of subscribing may be sold by any stockholder. Payment in full for such stock may be made after January 14th, and must be made not later than January 20th, 1900. Receipts, which will also be negotiable, will be given bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. from January 20th to May 1st, 1900, (being 70 cents per share,) at which time said receipts will cease to bear interest.
"Certificates for the new Stock will be delivered on and after May 1st, 1900, on surrender of the receipts. Receipts covering fractions of shares will be converted into Stock when presented in multiples of Fifty dollars. All receipts must be presented for conversion before January 1st, 1901, on and after which date they will only be redeemed, at par, in cash."
Blank forms, giving the particulars of the payments as above recited, forms of subscription, and allotment of privilege, etc., can be obtained on application at this office after December 20, 1899.
Stockholders desiring their new Certificates for full shares by May 1st must deposit their receipts with the Transfer Department of the Company on or before March 15th, 1900. For all receipts for full shares deposited after that date, and for all fractional receipts, Certificates will be ready for delivery as soon after May 1st as practicable, of which notice will be given.
ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

Wm. Cossitt Cone & Co.
44 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
WE HAVE PREPARED A LETTER ON
"SUGAR,"
"THE DIVIDEND RATE."
"The Trust Question & Future Prices."
Free Upon Request in Person or by Letter.
EXECUTE COMMISSION ORDERS
PURCHASE OR SALE.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
STOCKS, BONDS, WHEAT.
FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE MEMBERSHIP.
Responsible non-resident firm desires to lease a New York Stock Exchange membership for two years. Will pay 5 per cent. interest on the value and dues, to be adjusted yearly. Will pay transfer fees. Will also give satisfactory bond of a surety company for return of the membership. Address P. H. F., Box 173, Times Office.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Election Notice.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.,
New York, January 13, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company will be held in the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held in the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, January 30, 1900, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

Election Notice.
The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.,
New York, January 13, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held in the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held in the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1900, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

The Fourth National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, Jan. 11, 1900.
At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held Jan. 9, 1900, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously re-elected Directors:
J. Edward Simmons, Robert W. Stuart,
Cornelius N. Bliss, Richard T. Wilson,
Charles Stewart Smith, William S. Opdyke,
James G. Cannon.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day Mr. J. Edward Simmons was unanimously re-elected President and Mr. James G. Cannon was unanimously re-elected Vice President.
CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company will be held on the thirteenth day of February, 1900, at Two o'clock, at the registered office of the company, No. 60 Grand Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and receiving and acting upon the reports of the officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
In accordance with the laws of the State of New Jersey, only stockholders of record on the twenty-third day of January are entitled to vote at this meeting. W. A. TOWNER, Secretary.
Dated Jan. 15, 1900.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE FIGGE Slaughtering Company, Limited.—Pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Company, notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Figge Slaughtering Company, Limited, is called and will be held at Numbers 631 to 635 West Fortieth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the seventh day of February, 1900, at half past four o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that the said Company be forthwith dissolved.
Dated January 4th, 1900.
CHAS. HUTWELKER, Secy.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the estate of N. Low, for the election of Directors and of Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and such other business as may properly come before the stockholders, will be held at the office of the Treasurer of the company, 45 Cedar Street, New York City, at 12 o'clock noon, Wednesday, January 24th, 1900.
S. V. R. TOWNSEND, Treasurer.
January 8, 1900.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the International Banking & Trust Company, to supply the places of those whose terms expire, will be held at its offices, 149 Broadway, January 17th, at 11 A. M.
JOHN B. DUER, T. H. FROEHLICH, } Secretaries.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
Mills Building, New York, Dec. 13, 1899.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there were declared from the net earnings of the company a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. on said common stock, both to be paid Feb. 5, 1900, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Jan. 11, 1900.
For the purpose of such dividends the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on Jan. 11, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on Jan. 23, 1900.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.
23 Wall Street.
New York, Dec. 13, 1899.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Common Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on Jan. 11, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Jan. 23, 1900.
On Feb. 5, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividends, aggregating two per cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York,
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 15	332,344
To date this year	5,850,059
Corresponding date last year	10,447,719

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 15	$1,651,000
To date this year	$18,223,100
Corresponding date last year	$62,529,440

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3½@4½ per cent.; at three months, 5@5½ per cent.; at six months, 5½@6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5@5½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Linseed	1⅞	Hocking Valley	1½
Chi. Cons. Tract.	⅝	Minn. & St. L.	¾
Col. So. 1st pf.	2	Third Avenue	⅝
General Electric	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1¼

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice	1⅝	Federal Steel pf.	1½
Am. Cotton Oil	⅞	Hocking Valley pf.	1¼
Am. Linseed pf.	1	Int. Paper pf.	½
Am. Steel & Wire	1⅜	Louis. & Nash.	⅝
Am. Steel & W. pf.	½	Manhattan	1½
Am. Tin Plate	1⅞	Met. Street Ry.	1¾
Am. Tobacco	1½	Mexican Central	¾
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Missouri Pacific	⅝
Balt. & Ohio	1⅛	Nat. Biscuit	⅞
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1¼	Nat. Steel	¾
B'klyn Rapid Transit	⅜	Norfolk & West.	½
B'klyn Union Gas	½	North. American	½
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	½	People's Gas, Chi.	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	P., C., C. & St. L.	1⅝
Chi., R. I. & P.	1	Reading 1st pf.	1¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	⅝	Republic Steel	⅞
Col. So. 2d pf.	½	St. J. & G. I.	½
Col. & H. C. & I.	1	St. L. & San F.	½
Consol. Gas	½	St. L. S. W.	½
Cent. Tobacco	½	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Cont. Tob. pf.	1½	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Del. & Hudson	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	2½
Del., L. & W.	½	Union Bag & Paper	1½
Des M. & Ft. D.	½	Union Pacific	½
Federal Steel	1⅜	U. S. Rubber	1¼

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

F. & P. M. con. 5s.	1	St. P. & S. C. 1st	2½
Knox. & Ohio 1st	1	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	1
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s.	1½	Va. Mid. gen.	1
Norf. & W. con. 4s.	1¼		

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn R. T. 5s.	1	Mex. Cent. 1st, inc.	1
Chi., B. & Q. deb. 5s.	1½	Stand. R. & T. 6s.	2½

MARKET CONDITIONS.

The security market showed much disturbance at the opening of business yesterday. Many quotations fell materially and pessimistic views seemed to prevail.

To some extent reports of British progress in South Africa exerted helpful effect, but traders on the New York Stock Exchange paid less than ordinary attention to the Transvaal; there seemed to be more provocative subjects closer home.

***

Foreign transactions in the New York market were insignificant. London and Berlin both bought slightly at the opening, but later seemed to be letting go what had been taken earlier. The European disposition toward our stocks seems at present to be much more largely influenced by current European events than by reason of anything coming to pass in the affairs of our properties themselves.

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Bear speculators were, of course, aggressive in yesterday's market. They made much of the view that the buying power of the public, and especially the speculative public, is so reduced that there can be no expectation of activity and absorption in the market at present. The bear idea is summarized tersely into this proposition: They who can buy won't, and they who would buy can't.

The short interest in the market is undeniably large; most of the little traders in the Street are in the list of shorts. Were there no dribbling out of stocks by actual holders this very short interest would of itself be sufficient to bring about a sharp rally.

A covering movement showed yesterday, buying orders being executed at recessions for a variety of stocks in comparatively large volume.

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Meanwhile there is no change in the tenor of counsels from conservative authorities—the reiterated advice of trustworthy observers being that this is a good time for patient inactivity.

THE PROPOSED BANK AND TRUST COMPANY TAX.

[From a Special Contributor.]

The proposal of the joint committee of the Legislature to impose a State tax of 1 per cent. upon the capital of banks and trust companies alike meets the general approval of the bank men. They consider the rate rather high, but in this city, if not throughout the State, the burden on the banks would be lightened, and they are willing to accept the rate, so long as it is applied to trust companies also.

Among the trust companies there cannot be said to be a consensus of opinion on the subject. Some of the officers declare that they do not object to this settlement of an annoying dispute, even if it cost a little more than they have to pay now. The fact is, that trust companies now differ widely in the amount of tax they pay in proportion to their assets. Their capital has to be invested in real estate mortgages and certain securities that are exempt from taxation, but the investment of their surplus is not so restricted, and some maintain their assets in a form that subjects them to a heavy tax, while others manage to secure exemption from nearly everything except their franchise and real estate. At least one institution in this city, according to the statement of its officers, would pay a less tax under the law proposed than it has been accustomed to pay.

There are trust company men who still contend that a uniform tax upon trust companies and banks would be unfair to the former, because of the restriction upon the investment of their capital. This is tied up at a low rate of interest, and cannot be used to any better advantage, whatever the demand or the prevailing rate for loans. The low rate is due to the exemption from tax, and investment in these public securities is equivalent to an indirect payment of taxes. Originally this requirement as to the investment of capital was intended as a safeguard for trust funds, like the corresponding restriction upon savings bank investments, but a large part of the trust company business nowadays is more profitable and more venturesome than the custody of trust funds. Bank officers, and even some trust company officers, regard the restriction upon investments as corresponding to the requirement of a reserve for the banks and not pertinent to the question of taxation. While for the security of their deposits the trust companies are required to hold their capital invested in certain prescribed forms, the banks are required to keep a certain percentage of theirs on hand in cash.

On account of the restrictions of the National law in relation to the taxation of National banks by State authority, the proposed tax is nominally imposed upon the "shares," but their value is to be determined by adding the amount of capital stock, surplus, and undivided profits, and deducting the valuation of real estate, which would continue to be assessed locally.

Considering the advantages trust companies have in investing their capital, in purchasing securities of various kinds, in executing trusts, and promoting enterprises, and in doing practically any kind of banking business, it is difficult to discern any real hardship in this scheme for subjecting them to the same taxation as banks.

In spite of the arguments still urged in their behalf, there is no sign of serious opposition on the part of the trust companies, and it looks as though they were disposed to acquiesce in this settlement of the question for the sake of peace. It would not add seriously to their burdens; it would be a substantial relief to the banks; it would aid in raising the State revenue without resorting to local assessment of property, thereby getting rid of the equalization iniquity, and clearing the way for local option in the assessment of real and personal estate. In short, it is a simple and direct way of settling a number of incidental questions in taxation. The banks are in favor of it, the trust companies are evidently not disposed to fight against it, and there is no obvious reason for opposition from any other quarter. A. K. F.
New York, Jan. 15, 1900.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

Baltimore and Ohio stocks were sold yesterday on the belief that if the company purposed to spend $25,000,000 in improvements and betterments, the prospects for the talked-of dividends on both common and preferred were not as hopeful as they had appeared to be.

The annual meeting of the company, twice postponed, is to be held at Baltimore to-morrow, and much interest as to the outcome is manifested, especially as to changes, if any, in the Directorate.

In this connection it was said yesterday that the recent purchases of Baltimore and Ohio stock for A. J. Cassatt of the Pennsylvania were made through the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. of this city. At their offices yesterday a member of the firm declined to discuss the matter.

SUGAR'S FLUCTUATIONS.

American Sugar yesterday was as high as 117⅜ and as low as 113⅝, with the close at 116⅜—exactly the same as Saturday's final figure. As on recent days, there was considerable dealing in the stock, over 70,000 shares changing hands.

The stock was weak until late in the afternoon, when profit-taking and short-covering forced the price up. During the day houses said to be close to the Havemeyer interests were sellers of the stock, and Mr. Havemeyer was quoted as saying that it was unreasonable for stockholders to expect dividends out of surpluses.

METROPOLITAN'S DECLINE.

The weakness of Metropolitan yesterday was on further liquidation by Philadelphia houses, and on the belief that for some reason or other the affairs of the company were not in an altogether satisfactory state.

Opening at 164, the stock in less than an hour fell to 159½, but later rallied when it was reported that the bidders for the underground road were said to be in sympathy with the Metropolitan people. The final figure showed a net loss for the day of 1¾ points.

LARGE DEBIT BALANCE.

As evidence of what, barring untoward circumstances, the bank statement this week will show, it is worth noting that yesterday the Sub-Treasury was a debtor for the day to the Clearing House of something over two millions of dollars; and apparently—inasmuch as the payments on Post Office accounts are not all yet completed—there will be large debit balances for the next few days at least. In addition, the banks are receiving considerable money from the interior by mail and express, and the indications are that their condition at the end of the week will be greatly improved.

STRONG INTERESTS LACKING.

It was a remarkable fact that yesterday in the local market little or no attention was given to reports from London to the effect that the siege of Ladysmith might be relieved at any time, and that a British victory was among the strong possibilities. The truth is, there seemed to be no strong interests in the market prepared to give it the necessary support, and for the most part the traders had things much as they wanted them.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STOCK.

Northern Pacific stock was but little traded in yesterday, though the statement of earnings of the company showed for the first week of January an increase of $42,580 over the same week last year. From July 1 the earnings have been $17,429,900 and the increase $1,629,900.

In this connection it is said that the new branch roads of the company in the Canadian Northwest, extending from Portage La Prairie, are now practically completed. The country through which these extensions run is very rich agriculturally.

AMERICAN TIN PLATE.

The annual meeting of the American Tin Plate Company is to be held to-day, when it is understood the detailed figures for the fiscal year will be presented. Though there still is some talk of changes in the management of the company, in well-informed circles it is declared there will probably be no change.

On the report that action on the dividend would be deferred till a future meeting, the stock of the company yesterday fell off 1⅝ points.

STRIKE AFFECTS A STOCK.

The weakness of American Steel and Wire stock yesterday was due to the report from Cleveland, Ohio, that a strike in all the four mills of the company in that city had been ordered, and that there was danger that it might spread to the other establishments of the company elsewhere.

AMERICAN TOBACCO.

Persistent reports of new and certain competition by strong interests who were said to have perfected plans of considerable magnitude were chiefly responsible for the decline in American Tobacco yesterday, while it was also said that the company's earnings were not as favorable as they had been lately.

MAY REDUCE GAS PRICES.

People's Gas was prejudicially affected by the report that there was disaffection among inside interests, and that a bill was shortly to be introduced in the Illinois Legislature to reduce the price of gas.

SELLING WITHOUT REASON.

The lack of sound reason not infrequently evident in the market was conspicuous yesterday when traders deliberately sold down Federal Steel, Tennessee Coal and Iron, and some other steel stocks on the assumption that those companies would be hurt by the strike ordered in the shops of the American Steel and Wire Company at Cleveland.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RUMOR.

It was reported on the Street yesterday that the Galveston, Houston and Northern will shortly become Huntington property, connecting the Southern Pacific system with Galveston. At the offices of the Southern Pacific here it was said nothing was known of the matter, nor had there been any inspection of the Galveston line on Friday, as had been stated.

NO PURCHASE OF ORE LANDS.

In reference to the dispatch from Pueblo, Col., that the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company had purchased or leased some newly discovered iron ore lands in the southern part of Utah, it is said by officers of the company here that that is not the case. The lands are said to be too far from railroads to be available at present, and no purchase or lease has been made.

NEWS OF THE EXCHANGES.

The Coffee Exchange had a good day yesterday, though the trading—35,000 bags—was not nearly as large as on Thursday and Friday last week. The market opened strong, 5 to 15 points up, and it advanced steadily, closing at the best, with a net gain of 10 to 20 points. Havre and Hamburg prices were both a little better, successive cables indicating that they had promptly responded to the strength of the New York market. This has in fact been the condition for some days past, and has led to the conjecture that Europe does not regard the presence of bubonic plague in Rio Janeiro (a fact which was officially confirmed yesterday in a cable dispatch from the Rio Janeiro Health Board to Hard & Rand, coffee importers of 107 Wall Street,) with as much alarm as it has occasioned in the trade here.

Certainly the plague report was largely responsible for the strength of coffee on the New York Exchange yesterday. Those operators who do not personally believe coffee likely to carry the infection to this port seem to assume that the trade will suffer interference anyway, because of action that may be taken by the New York Health Board.

Cotton was somewhat irregular yesterday. Some 300,000 bales were traded in. The market sold off at the opening on less favorable Liverpool prices than on Saturday, and rallied 5 or 6 points later, closing with a small net loss. The Consolidated Exchange market was active. It closed irregular. Sugar was the feature of the day's trading, scoring a small advance after a somewhat erratic course.

Wheat was weak on the Produce Exchange, unfavorable Liverpool advices and the good movement in Spring wheat serving to depress prices at the opening. The drop led to increased selling, and the market closed without recovery, after some 150,000 bushels has been taken for export. Corn declined somewhat in sympathy. The export sales amounted to 260,000 bushels. Oats enjoyed fair trading and were firm.

MR. SAGE AND STANDARD GAS.

Russell Sage declined yesterday to comment on the recent action of Standard Gas Light Company Directors in issuing a circular designed to control the stock of the concern and prevent all shareholders from disposing of their stock without first offering it at the market price to the committee which sent out the letter.

B. B. McAlpin, counsel for the committee, said he had received some replies to the circular, and thought many more would be received this week. It is understood the committee has been promised the support of very nearly a controlling interest of the stock.

Wall Street reports say that Mr. Sage received 140 for his common Standard stock and 170 for his preferred. These are quoted on the curb at 95 and 125 bid respectively.

NEW BANK OF COMMERCE.

There was some talk yesterday about the position of the future Bank of Commerce (to be formed by the union of the Bank of Commerce and the National Union Bank) in reference to shareholders' liability. It is well known that the Bank of Commerce, besides having the peculiarity of a self-perpetuating Directorate, enjoys, along with the American Exchange Bank, the distinction of being a National banking institution whose shareholders are liable for debts of the concern only to the amount of the par value of their holdings, instead of double that sum, as is the case with other National banks. The surmise yesterday was as to whether the consolidated Bank of

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In the market for outside securities the week opened very inactive. In most groups of stocks trading was at a standstill, while the few issues in which transactions were made, with one or two exceptions, furnished only a few hundred shares. More disposition to sell stocks was shown than appeared at the beginning of last week, and in some cases this pressure brought about considerable net losses. The majority of stocks were quoted at the close at about Saturday's prices, but in many cases quotations were purely nominal, as for many issues there was no active demand.

GENERAL CARRIAGE was traded in to a limited amount in the neighborhood of 7½, and it closed at 7¼ bid, three-eighths of a point recession from Saturday's final figure. No further announcements were had in regard to the company's plans, which are said to be still under consideration in the matter of details. The first of a number of vehicles to be put in operation this week was run yesterday, and the company expects to add daily to the number of cabs ready for actual service, but owing to the delays of manufacture it is said it will probably be some time before any large number of vehicles will be regularly operated.

CAST IRON PIPE, which until quite recently was not traded in at all on the curb, was the most active of the industrials. Sales of the preferred stock were made at 43½, and the common stock, to the extent of 1000 shares or more, sold at 8½. The latter closed unchanged at 8 bid, and the preferred showed a half point decline, ending the day at 42½ bid.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE and the stocks of several of its subsidiary companies were weak and closed with a net loss, which was largest in the case of the stock of the parent company. Vehicle common, from 65 was offered down to 55 without a sale being effected and without calling out any better bid than 50 for a full lot, though 47½ was bid for 50 shares. No special reason appeared for the decline, and the offering of the stock so much below the last sale, which was made around 65, was attributed to a forced effort at liquidation.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION was forced down early in the day by a bear attack from 10¾ to 9¾, but it soon rallied a half point, and the last sale was made at 10¼. It closed at 9¾ bid, a net decline of three-quarters of a point. Transactions were limited to about 500 shares.

ELECTRIC AXLE sold down to 4⅞, and closed at 4¾ bid, a net loss of half a point. Bids of 10 were made all day for the stock "all assessments paid," it being expected that the plan to make the stock full paid upon the payment of the second call of $5, due Feb. 15, will be approved by the stockholders. Stock of this class was offered at 10½, but, as far as reported, no trades were made. Transactions in the stock, "$5 paid," were made to the extent of only a few hundred shares.

AMALGAMATED COPPER sold at the opening at 84¾, but it quickly declined to 84, and it remained offered at this figure, closed at 83½ bid, a half point loss for the day.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA common sold at 6⅞. It suffered a small net loss, closing at 6¾ bid, against 6⅞ bid on Saturday. Offerings of the preferred stock were made at 27, and no better bid than 23 was had.

NEW AMSTERDAM Gas bonds were much firmer. They sold at an advance of 1 point, at 96, and ended the day at 95½ bid, a net gain of half a point.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅞	1¼
New Amsterdam	22	23½
New Amsterdam pf	48	48
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	95½	96

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	30½	...
American Agricultural Chemical pf	76	78
American Bicycle	18	18
American Bicycle pf	40	50
American Bicycle bonds	92	93
American Woolen Goods	23½	24½
American Woolen Goods pf., ex div.	78½	79½
Cast-Iron Pipe	8	9
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	42½	43½
Distilling Company of America	6¾	7
Distilling Company of America pf	23	27
Electric Axle Light & Power	4½	5¾
Electric Boat	23	24
Electric Boat pf	40	50
Havana Commercial	17½	19
Havana Commercial pf., ex div.	58½	60
International Pump	15½	17
International Pump pf	63	64½
National Gramophone, ex div.	60	65
National Salt	44	48
National Salt pf	78	80
National Tube	43	44
National Tube pf	92	93
Otis Elevator	20	25
Otis Elevator pf	86	89
Royal Baking Powder pf	94	95½
Rubber Goods Mfg	27¾	28½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	78	80
Sloss-Sheffield	29	30
Sloss-Sheffield pf	68	70
Standard Oil of New Jersey	491	493
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	½	⅝

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	83½	84
American Air Power	35	50
American Cotton	...	50
Arizona Lead	10¼	10½
Asphalt Company of America	12¾	13¼
British Columbia Copper	10	11
Chicago & Alton sub	104	106
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	94
Electric Vehicle	49	55
Electric Vehicle pf	85	95
*Electro-Pneumatic assessment paid	4	1⅝
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	23½
General Carriage	7¼	7½
Illinois Transportation	2¾	3½
*Markeen Copper	6	7
Mexican 5s	97	98
New York Transportation	9¾	10¼
New England Transportation	6	6½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	1¾	2
St. Louis subs.	128	130
Retsof	26	...
Retsof bonds	80	84
Storage Power	13	13½
Superior and Boston Copper	1-16	⅛
Tennessee Copper	13¾	13⅞
Trust Company of America	199	201
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	24	28

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	220	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	119
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	237
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	...
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	108
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf	80	86
Con. Traction of N. J	60	65
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	375	400
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	84	86
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	68	75
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	88	92
Nassau Electric 4s	88	92
Nassau Electric 5s	108	112
New Orleans Traction	27½	29
New Orleans Traction pf	100	102
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway	29	31
North Jersey Street Railway 5s	98	99
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	33	35
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	108	111
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	31½	32½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103	106½

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4	7
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	72	75
Central Union 6s, guaranteed	108	109
Consolidated Gas of Newark	...	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	...	103
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21¾	23¼
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	38	40¼
Denver Gas 5s	...	82
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Fort Wayne Gas	38	45
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	60	64
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Lafayette Gas Co	40	45
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	60	65
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	38	43
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	60	65
Mutual Gas of New York	300	305
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	21	22
New England Gas & Coke bonds	74	76
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co.	108	112
N. Y. & H. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	38	45
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	60	65
St. Joseph, (Mo.)	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	54	58
St. Paul Gas bonds	89	91
Standard Gas, New York	95	...
Standard Gas, New York, pf	125	...
Standard Gas rights	1⅞	2
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	15	20
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas	102	105
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	105

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	27	30
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	90	93
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	65	68
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	93	94
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	89	90
Union Ferry bonds	100¼	101

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	51	53
Barney & Smith	10	13½
Barney & Smith pf	99	99
Barney & Smith bonds	103	104
Consolidated Rubber Tire	7½	...
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	30	35
Cramps' Shipyard	80	83
General Chemical	59	...
General Chemical pf	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	116	110
Lorillard Company pf	...	110
Standard Coupler	40	43
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf	45	55
Union Typewriter	24	26
Union Typewriter 1st pf	110	113
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	122
Worthington Pump pf	98	100

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	105	107
Iron Steamboat	...	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	55	60

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.02	.02
Alpha Con.	.04	.04
Andes	.09	.09
Belcher	.10	.10
Best & Belcher	.22	.22
Bullion	.04	.04
Caledonia	.49	.47
Challenge Con.	.18	.18
Chollar	.26	.26
Confidence	.60	.61
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.45	1.35
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.10	.10
Gould & Curry	.22	.22
Hale & Norcross	.39	.39
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.02	.03
Kentuck Con.	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con.	.02	.02
Mexican	.31	.29
Occidental Con.	.17	.17
Ophir	.69	.65
Overman	.08	.08
Potosi	.27	.28
Savage	.16	.16
Sag Belcher	.03	.03
Sierra Nevada	.43	.43
Standard	3.00	3.00
Syndicate	.05	.05
Union	.07	.08
Utah Con	.03	.03
Yellow Jacket	.23	.22
Silver bars	59¾	59
Mexican dollars	47½@48¼	47½@48¼
Drafts, sight	12½	12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 15.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	42½	42½	40¼	41½
Alamo	16⅞	17¼	17½	18
Anaconda	42½	44	42	44½
Anchoria	72	80	80	85
Argentum	20	21	18	21
Bankers'	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝
Battle	34½	35½	34½	35
Blue Bell	12	13	12	14
Colo.	245	258	240	250
Columbine	18	20¾	19¼	19¾
Consolidated	16	16¼	15⅞	16¼
Damon	27⅞	28	28⅜	29
Elkton	120	121	119⅜	120⅞
El Paso	34½	35	34½	35
Findlay	14⅞	15	14⅞	15
Fleece	27	31	25	31
Garfield	16	16¾	16½	17
Gibson	20	26	20	26
Gould	32½	33½	32½	33
Isabelle	137½	137⅞	138	138½
Independence	49¾	50	50	51
Jackpot	58½	59	59	59¼
King	100	101	100	101
Moon Anchor	71	73	70	73
Matoa	28	30	28	30
National	11⅝	12	11⅜	11½
Ophir	60	70	60	63
Pharmacist Con	14	14⅜	13⅞	14
Pinnacle	27⅜	27¾	28	28¼
Portland	235	239⅞	235	236
Raven	83	85	84	84⅞
Rawlings	29½	32	30	32
Rosa	61¼	65	61	62
Sovereign	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝
Tornado	47¼	50	49¾	49½
Union	43¼	43¾	43½	43¼
Vindicator	155	165	155	165
Work	31	32	28⅝	30¼
Zenobia	22	22¾	22	22¾

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$253,433,821
Gold reserve	226,101,788
Net silver	13,226,716
United States notes in the Treasury	17,894,719
Treasury notes of 1890	1,750,278
Total receipts this day	2,020,253
Total receipts this month	21,842,222
Total receipts this year	306,755,717
Total expenditures this day	1,685,000
Total expenditures this month	21,980,000
Total expenditures this year	285,746,560
Deposits in National banks	96,648,039
Silver bullion	94,895
National bank notes received for redemption	418,722
Government receipts from customs	608,577
Internal revenue	1,333,854
Miscellaneous	77,821

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A dividend has been declared by the Buffalo Hump Mining Company.

Advance subscriptions are reported to be very satisfactory for the $2,500,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. sinking fund twenty-year gold bonds of the American Hide and Leather Company. The subscription books will be opened on Wednesday and closed at 3 P. M. on the same date or earlier.

HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION FUND.

Charles Lanier, 17 Nassau Street, the General Treasurer of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, reports the following additional contributions to the collections now in progress:

FROM BANKERS AND BROKERS.

By auxiliary. Richard J. Cross, President; August Belmont, Treasurer.

J. P. Morgan & Co.	$1,000	Blair & Co.	$100
Charles Lanier	500	Probst, Wetzlar & Co.	100
A. Belmont & Co.	250	Charles Head & Co.	100
Blarvelt, Fish & Sons	250	Kuhn, Van Cortlandt & Co.	100
Speyer & Co.	250	Maitland, Coppell & Co.	100
L. Von Hoffman & Co.	250	Moore & Schley	100
E. C. Benedict & Co.	250	Kountze Brothers	100
Lazard Freres	250	De Koppet & Doremus	100
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	250	Simon Borg & Co.	100
Redmond, Kerr & Co.	250	Asiel & Co.	100
J. & W. Seligman	250	Henry De Koppet	100
Vermilye & Co.	250	George Coppell	100
Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co.	150	George T. Bliss	100
Hallgarten & Co.	150	William P. Bliss	100
F. S. Smithers & Co.	150	Morris K. Jesup	100
Van Emburgh & Atterbury	100	Richard J. Cross	50
Strong, Sturgis & Co.	100	Kessler & Co.	50
Edward Sweet & Co.	100	Kohlitter & Babcock	50
John I. Waterbury	100	James K. Gracie	25
Post & Flagg	100	Lee, Livingston & Co.	25
John Munroe & Co.	100	H. W. Harris & Co.	25
Muller, Schall & Co.	100	Sutro Bros. & Co.	25
Western Nat. Bank	100	Prince & Whiteley	25
Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co	100	G. A. M.	25
		Cash	25

FROM CHEMICAL, DRUG, AND DYE STUFFS TRADES.

By auxiliary. John L. Riker, President; Adolf Kuttroff, Treasurer.

J. L. & D. S. Riker	$500	Colln, Rellington & Co	$10
William Pickhardt & Kuttroff	50	E. L. Kalbfleisch & Son	10
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.	50	Charles H. Phillips Chemical Co.	10
Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Co.	50	W. A. Ross & Bro.	10
W. R. Peters & Co.	50	William D. Phillips	10
C. E. Boehringer & Soehne	50	H. P. Ducas Co.	10
General Chemical Co.	50	Fuerst Bros. & Co.	10
E. Hill's Sons & Co.	25	Heller, Hirsh & Co.	10
Heller & Merz Co.	25	Schoellkopf, Hartford & Maclagan	10
John J. Keller & Co.	25	Stone & Ware Co.	10
C. Bischoff & Co.	25	Hall & Ruckel	10
Thurston & Braidich	25	Harway Dyewood & Extract M'f'g Co.	10
Lehn & Fink	25	Schering & Glatz	10
Wing & Evans	25	Parke, Davis & Co.	10
E. Fougera & Co.	25	Read, Holliday & Sons	10
John Campbell & Co.	25	Charles Cooper & Co.	10
Victor Koechl & Co.	25	Max Zeller	10
McKesson & Robbins	25	Henry M. Rau	10
Schoefflin & Co.	25	Upjohn Pill & Granule Co.	10
Abram De Ronde & Co.	25	Berlin Aniline Works	10
Grasselli Chem. Co.	25	Bruen, Ritchey & Co.	10
Dillon & Co.	25	Warren Chemical & Manufacturing Co.	10
Tartar Chemical Co.	25	Fairchild Brothers & Foster	10
Chas. Pfizer & Co.	25	Welch, Holme & Clarke Co.	10
A. Klipstein & Co.	25	Henry Klein & Co.	10
Elmer & Amend	25	Lawrie & Co.	5
Stamford M'f'g Co.	20	F. Schroeder	5
Otto Hanus & Bro.	15		
James Lee & Co.	10		
Geisenheimer & Co.	10		

Run on a North Tonawanda Bank.

NORTH TONAWANDA, N. Y., Jan. 15.—A run began on the State Bank last Friday and continued to-day. Cashier Benjamin L. Rand said this morning that there was no danger of the bank closing owing to the rush. "I am confident," he said, "that we can withstand any demand that may be made on the bank. Bank Examiner Clark visited the State Bank last week and found it in satisfactory condition." Mr. Rand said the run was started through baseless rumors as to the condition of the bank. More money, he added, had been deposited up to noon than had been withdrawn.

H. Walter Webb Goes South.

H. Walter Webb, formerly Third Vice President of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, has given up the house at 25 East Sixty-ninth Street leased by him from Elihu Root, and has gone to his cottage at Thomasville, Ga. He will remain there till Spring.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Jan. 15, 1900.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
112	115	10	Adams Express	112	112	112	112	.....
12⅜	13	855	Am. Car & Foundry	12⅞	13	12½	13	.....
59	60	325	Am. Car & Found. pf.	60	60	59⅞	59⅞	— ⅛
33	35½	280	American Ice	35½	35½	33½	33½	—1⅝
32½	33⅛	1,310	American Cotton Oil	33¼	33¾	33	33	— ⅞
14½	15	828	American Linseed	13¾	14⅞	13½	14⅞	+1⅛
53⅜	53⅞	1,010	American Linseed pf	53¾	54⅝	52⅜	53⅜	—1
37⅛	37½	600	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	37⅜	37⅝	36⅝	37¼	.....
87	88	120	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	87⅜	87⅝	87⅜	87⅜	— ⅛
46⅝	46¾	18,035	American Steel & Wire	47⅛	47½	45¼	46⅝	—1⅜
89½	90	350	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	90½	90½	90	89½	— ½
116¼	116⅝	74,120	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	117	117⅝	113⅞	116⅜	.....
28⅝	29	1,800	American Tin Plate	29¼	29¼	28⅝	28½	—1⅛
81	82	10	Am. Tin Plate pf.	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	.....
96⅜	97	24,560	Am. Tobacco, ex div.	97	97½	96½	96⅜	—1⅝
133	138	20	Am. Tobac. pf., ex div.	139	139	139	139	.....
39⅜	40	910	Anaconda Copper	39⅜	40	39⅜	39⅜	.....
19¼	19⅜	360	At., T. & S. F.	19⅜	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
59¾	59⅞	9,447	At., T. & S. F. pf.	59⅝	59⅞	59	59⅛	— ½
58¼	58⅝	15,140	Baltimore & Ohio	59½	60	57⅞	58⅜	—1¼
74⅜	75	4,017	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	75½	75½	74¼	74⅜	—1¼
67¼	68⅛	34,403	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	68	69⅞	66⅝	68	— ¾
144½	145	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	145	145	145	145	— ½
49	50	20	Canada Southern	50	50	50	50	.....
92¾	93	100	Canadian Pacific	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	+ ⅜
29¾	29½	750	Chesapeake & Ohio	29½	29½	29¼	29½	— ⅛
120⅝	120¾	7,525	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	121¼	121¾	119⅞	120⅝	— ⅛
39	39⅝	300	Chicago Con. Traction	39½	39½	39½	39⅝	+ ⅜
120	124	100	Chi. & East. Ill.	121	121	121	121	—3
12¼	12½	1,000	Chicago Great West	12¼	12½	12	12¼	+ ¼
73⅜	74	115	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	73⅜	73⅝	73⅜	73⅜	+ ⅛
15	16	468	Chi., Ind. & Louis	14½	15	14	15	— ⅛
116⅜	117⅛	4,200	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	117⅛	117½	116⅜	116⅞	— ⅝
170	172	55	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	170½	171	170½	171	.....
159½	160¼	300	Chicago & Northw	159	159½	159	159½	—1½
105½	105½	1,520	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	106	106	105	105½	—1
60½	61	810	C., C., C. & St. L.	61	61	60¼	60⅞	+ ⅝
42⅞	43	110	Colorado Fuel & Iron	43	43	43	43	— ⅛
5¼	5¼	100	Colorado Southern	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ¼
42⅜	43¼	740	Col. Southern 1st pf.	43	43	42¾	43	+2
14¼	15½	145	Col. Southern 2d pf.	14½	14½	14½	14½	— ½
14½	17	110	Col. & H. C. & Iron	15	15	15	15	—1
188	190	210	Consolidated Gas	190	190	190	190	— ½
31¼	31½	2,910	Continental Tobacco	31¾	31¾	31	31¼	—1¼
84	84¼	1,155	Continental Tobac. pf.	84½	84½	83⅞	84	—1¼
113⅞	116	120	Delaware & Hudson	114½	114½	114½	114½	—1
175	177	100	Del., Lack. & West.	176	176	176	176	— ½
68	69¼	100	Denver & R. G. pf.	68½	68¼	68½	68½	.....
13½	14¼	150	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	13½	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
5	5¼	400	Dul., S. S. & At.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
32	32¼	300	Erie 1st pf.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	+ ⅛
103⅞	104¼	600	Erie 1st pf. & Tel.	104	104¼	104	104½	+ ⅛
50	50¼	11,601	Federal Steel	51	51	49	50¼	—1⅛
73	73¼	604	Federal Steel pf.	73	73¼	72⅝	72⅝	—1½
124	124¼	400	General Electric	122½	123½	122½	123½	+ ½
50	50⅞	30	Glucose Sugar Ref.	50⅞	51	50⅞	51	.....
31¾	33⅜	100	Hocking Valley	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+1¼
58¾	59	580	Hocking Valley pf.	59	59	58¼	58¼	—1¼
111½	112	20	Illinois Central	112½	112½	112½	112½	.....
23	24	350	International Paper	23½	23⅝	23½	23½	— ⅛
67½	67¾	100	International Paper pf.	68⅜	68⅝	68⅜	68⅝	— ⅛
10	12	100	Kanawha & Michigan	12¼	12½	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
79¾	80¼	2,864	Louisville & Nashville	80¼	80⅝	79⅝	79⅞	— ⅝
92	92¼	10,120	Manhattan Con	93¼	93½	92	92¼	—1⅞
164	165	20,352	Met. Street Railway	164	166	159½	164	—1½
10⅜	11	885	Mexican Central	11½	11⅝	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅜
58½	60	100	Minn. & St. Louis	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	— ⅜
39⅝	39¾	3,045	Missouri Pacific	40¾	40⅝	39¼	39¾	— ⅝
39¼	40	100	Mobile & Ohio	40	40	40	40	.....
36	36⅜	100	National Biscuit Co.	36¼	36¼	36¼	36⅜	— ⅛
104¼	105¼	98	National Lead Co. pf.	105½	105½	105	105	.....
41¼	42	500	National Steel	42	42¼	41½	41½	— ¾
92	92½	155	National Steel pf.	92½	92½	92½	92½	— ½
133⅜	134½	1,510	New York Central	133¾	133⅝	133	133⅜	— ⅛
21¾	21⅝	2,850	N. Y., Ont. & West	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21½	— ⅛
23⅝	23¾	1,280	Norfolk & Western	24	24	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
68⅜	69¼	530	Norfolk & West. pf.	68½	69	68½	69	— ⅛
14	14¼	600	North American	14	14	14	14	— ⅛
51⅝	51⅞	1,780	Northern Pacific	51⅝	51⅞	51¼	51¼	.....
43¼	43⅜	1,760	Pacific Mail	44½	44½	43	43⅜	— ⅛
129¼	129¼	1,690	Pennsylvania R. R.	129¾	129¾	128¾	129¼	— ¼
2⅜	2⅝	10,207	Pennsylvania, rights	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝	.....
103	103⅛	3,780	People's Gas, Chicago	104	104	102¼	103¼	— ⅝
2⅞	3	450	Peo., Dec. & Evans	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	.....
77⅜	80	100	P., C., C. & St. L.	77⅜	77⅝	77⅜	77⅜	—1⅝
58	58¼	840	Pressed Steel Car	58	58¼	58	58	— ½
17½	17⅝	100	Reading	17½	17½	17½	17½	— ½
49⅞	50	3,440	Reading 1st pf	51	51	49⅝	49⅞	—1⅛
26	27	300	Reading 2d pf	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ¼
19¾	20¼	1,300	Rep. Iron & Steel	19⅝	20¼	19⅝	20	— ¼
6	6¼	100	St. J. & G. I.	6	6	6	6	— ⅛
9	9¼	100	St. L. & San Fran.	9	9	9	9	— ⅛
32½	33¾	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	32⅞	33⅝	32¾	33⅜	+ ¼
10	10½	150	St. Louis Southw.	10	10	10	10	— ⅛
24⅝	25	100	St. Louis Southw. pf.	25	25	25	25	— ⅛
37¼	37¼	14,165	Southern Pacific	37⅝	37⅝	37	37⅜	— ⅝
11⅜	11⅝	1,700	Southern Railway	11½	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
53⅜	54½	1,948	Southern Railway pf.	53⅞	53⅞	53¾	53⅝	— ⅛
9¼	9⅝	245	Standard R. & T.	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
89⅞	89¼	1,250	Tenn. Coal & Iron	84	84½	82	83	—2½
15	15½	990	Texas Pacific	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
122⅝	123	735	Third Avenue	120¾	123½	120¾	123¼	+ ¾
136	138	100	Twin City R. T. pf.	137	137	137	137	.....
22	24½	410	Union Bag & Paper	22¾	23	22¾	23	—1½
73½	74	10	Union Bag & Paper pf.	75¼	75¼	75¼	75½	.....
46	46¼	10,050	Union Pacific	46¼	46¼	45¾	46	— ¼
74¼	74⅜	1,615	Union Pacific pf.	74½	74½

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

New Building at Broadway and Walker Street—Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

The southwest corner of Broadway and Walker Street is to be the site of a new fifteen-story building, to be erected by Henry Corn. The plot includes 395 to 399 Broadway, 50 by 100, and 61 Walker Street, adjoining at the rear; about 25 by 100. Robert Maynicke is the architect of the new structure, and work upon it will be begun on Feb. 1.

This property, which is now occupied by old buildings, was bought only recently by Mr. Corn from Peter J. Merrick, through Frederick Southack & Co., and title will pass in about two weeks. Yesterday a building loan on the property for $400,000 made by Mr. Merrick with Mr. Corn was placed on record.

Berry & Trenholm have sold for Mary Steers to a client, for about $70,000, the five-story flat at the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Eighty-second Street; also, for Joseph F. Stier, for about $47,000, the three four-story single flats 426, 428, and 430 West Fifty-eighth Street.

Kahn & Baumann have sold for William H. Hall, Jr., for $20,000, the five-story double flat 63 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 25 by 100. The flat 58 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 19.6 by 100, taken by Mr. Hall in part payment, has been resold by him for cash.

Edward Polak has sold for the Northern Improvement Company to G. C. Pepe the dwelling 1,447 Park Avenue, near One Hundred and Eighty-second Street.

According to a deed recorded yesterday, Bird M. Robinson and another are the buyers of the Hartley apartment house, at the southwest corner of Central Park West and One Hundred and Ninth Street, sold recently by Haliahan & Ahearn. The consideration is stated as $375,000.

William Wetterer transferred yesterday to Gibson Putzel the property 538 Broadway, 25.3 by 124.10.

Results at Auction.

The only offering yesterday in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Thomas C. Smith.

104 East Eighty-fifth Street, 25.6 by 102.2, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Jacob Rauth.....$25,510

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, Abraham A. Joseph, referee, 576 and 578 East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, south side, 98 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, 50 by 99, two four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $4,105.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, Robert H. Bergman, referee, Avenue D, Unionport, southeast corner of Fourteenth Street, 108 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,305.

By Herbert A. Sherman, partition sale, William J. A. McKim, referee, 832, 832½, and 834 Washington Street and 32 and 34 Little West Twelfth Street, being the southeast corner of those streets, 69.2 on Washington Street by 81.10 on Little West Twelfth Street by 32.11 by 60.2, leasehold, two-story brick buildings.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 236 West Fifty-fourth Street, for a two-story brick dwelling and stable, 25 by 100.5; F. S. Kenny, owner; Thomas Walker of 123 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $8,000.

Southeast corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, for a seven-story brick flat, 100.11 by 94.8; Hugo Hoeffler, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $250,000.

Alterations.

No. 300 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, to a seven-story brick flat, with stores, 45 by 95; C. S. Brown of 59 Liberty Street, owner; T. H. Van Tine, architect; cost, $300.

No. 240 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, to a seven-story brick flat, 35 by 95; C. S. Brown, owner; T. H. Van Tine, architect; cost, $300.

No. 307 East Sixty-fifth Street, to a five-story brick flat, 25 by 76; Peter Hapsinger of 307 East Sixty-fifth Street, owner; John Hauser, architect; cost, $200.

No. 726 Broadway, to a four-story and basement brick hotel; estate of Henry Hilton, owner; John H. Browne, architect; cost, $100.

H. McK. TWOMBLY SELLS LOTS.

Disposition of Old St. Luke's Property Satisfies Adjoining Owners.

The action of certain property owners in West Fifty-fifth Street against H. McK. Twombly and St. Luke's Hospital has been amicably settled, it is reported, by the sale of the property purchased by Mr. Twombly from the hospital to John S. Kennedy. It is understood that Mr. Kennedy will build a modern fire-proof dormitory on the lots. It will conform generally in style of architecture to the other buildings on the south side of the street. It will be used by the pupils and teachers of a girls' school.

This change is said to be satisfactory to the residents near by. When Mr. Twombly purchased the two lots early last Summer it was reported that he contemplated building a large private stable on them. The property owners adjoining protested, and then went into court. Van Schaick, Norton & Quinby were retained as counsel, and an action was commenced in the Supreme Court against Mr. Twombly and the Trustees of the hospital. It was alleged that when the property was divided into lots the Trustees had agreed to restrict the class of buildings which should be erected on them. Stores and stables were especially barred.

Mr. Kennedy, it is understood, paid $100,000 for the two lots, and the attorneys for the plaintiffs in the above-mentioned action are the authority for the statement that Mr. Kennedy has signed an agreement not to erect either stables or stores on the lots. They further say that he will erect the dormitory on the lots some time during the Spring.

Mr. Kennedy, in answer to an inquiry yesterday, replied: "I know nothing about the previous controversy over the lots. It is true that I have purchased them, and I may erect dwelling houses on them."

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Jan. 15.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 60.11 ft s of 153d St, 19.6x100; Jacob Shipsey to Carrie S. Welsh.....1

BAILEY AV, w s, 479.8 ft s of Boston Road, or 150 ft s of 180th St, runs w 148.9x525 x s 231 x e 51.5 to avenue x n 226.6; Eugene W. Varian to Frederick M. Denton, 1-12 part.....600

BOSTON ROAD, e s, 50 ft n of 165th St, 59.8x98x50x130; Gerardus P. Wynkoop and others, executors, to Bernard C. Murray.....9,000

BRADHURST AV, e s, 74.11 ft n of 148th St, 25x75; Caroline D. Camp to Charles M. Camp.....1

BRADHURST AV, e s, 24.11 ft n of 143th St, 25x75; Caroline D. Camp to Charles M. Camp.....1

BROADWAY, 538, e s, 25.3x124.10x25.7x124.10; William Wetterer to Gibson Putzel.....1

CEDAR AV, w s, 164.6 ft n of 177th St, 17.7x101.2; Mary A. Walker to Ernest Weber, Jr.....5,250

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 100th St, 100.11x100; Edward Hallahan and Martha Ahearn to Bird M. Robinson and another.....375,000

CHRISTOPHER ST, 117, 25x90.6; Christopher St, n s, 169 ft e of Hudson St, 25x 91; Isidor Jackson and wife to Israel Lippmann and another.....1

CHRYSTIE ST, 198 and 170, e s, 49.9x82x50x82; Louis Lee to Nathan Cohen.....1

CLINTON AV, n w s, part of Lot 101, map of village of Morrisania, 18.1x137; Arthur Wehrmann to Eugene M. Bowman.....2,000

COOPER AV, s e corner of Grand St, 100x 100; Sarah Barnett to M. J. Regina Dillon.....500

GREENWICH ST, 92, and 15 Rector St; John Meichers and another, executors, to Patrick McCarthy.....47,000

HANCOCK ST, w s, 168.10 ft s of Columbus Av, 18.8x100; Lillie Ruckert to Sarah F. Cahill.....1,775

HEWITT PL, s w corner of Macy Pl, 94.9x100; Joseph Kalisher and another to William Wainwright and another.....9,000

HOUSTON ST, s s, 50 ft w of Wooster St, 25x95; Samuel Woolf to Robert S. Levy.....1

INTERVALE AV, 965, 25x100; Joseph D. Jennings to Mary Jennings.....1

LOT 49, map of villa sites of Green, Owens & Geisten at Throgg's Neck; Maria V. McCoy to Francis De R. Wissmann.....1

LOT 70, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Daniel Dillon.....100

LOT 95, map of part of Harlem Commons, 25x102.2; Patrick Reynolds to John Kriete.....1

LOT 212, map of Van Nest Park—Edward J. Cahill to Lillie Ruckert.....1,000

MADISON AV, 1,511, n e corner of 103d St; Henry Pohalski and others to Charles Flank.....100

MERCER ST, 91, w s, 25x125; Henry C. Eno and wife to Abraham Boehm and another.....1

PARK AV, w s, 50.6 ft n of 116th St, 75.3x 90; Reuben H. Underhill, referee, to James S. Newburn.....3,000

PARK AV, e s, 134.2 ft n of 92d St, 16.10x 80; David McClure, referee, to Charles F. Vollmer.....14,400

SCOFIELD AV, s s, 200 ft w of Main St, runs s 108.3x w 100x n 108.3 to avenue x e 100; Daniel S. Fell to Timothy Collins and wife.....1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 86.2 ft s of 152d St, 25.6x85.3x25x90.8; Nellie E. Andrus and another to Gertrude H. Ryder.....1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 86.2 ft s of 152d St, 25.7x85.3x25x90.8; Lena Steindler to Gertrude H. Ryder.....1

TREMONT AV, n s, Lot 57 and s w ½ Lot 58, Map 71, lots of Kingsland estate; Frank Pisek and wife to Abraham S. Gilbert.....5,250

UNION AV, 769, w s, 116.8 ft n of 156th St, 16.8x65.2; Thomas McIlvaine to Abraham Harrison.....4,000

UNION AV, 769, w s, 116.8 ft n of 156th St, 16.8x65.2; Samuel Cohen to Thomas McIlvaine.....4,850

UNION AV, 769, 16.5x65.2, and Lafontaine Av, s e corner of 156th St, new lines, 162.8x100x147.10x101.1; Leopold H. Anspacher and another to Thomas McIlvaine, quit claim.....1

UNION AV, e s, 84.3 ft s of 160th St, 50.11x 97.5x50x97.2; Edward D. Farrell to Maggie Noulett.....100

WEST END AV, n w corner of 67th St, 25.5x80; Ellphalet W. Tyler to William McIlvaine.....1

WEST END AV, w s, 19.6 ft s of 71st St, 17x82.10; Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, to Calvin A. Stevens and another, executors, &c.....18,000

WEST FARMS ROAD, n s, adjoining land of Methodist Episcopal Church, runs e 19.10 ft to Silver St x s 17.7x n 78.4x s 76.6 to beginning; M. J. Regina Dillon to Sarah Barnett.....800

2D AV, 1,621, w s, 25x81.8; Charles Flank and wife to Henry Pohalski.....26,000

2D AV, 2,016, e s, 25x75; Arnold Adler to Albert Seligman.....1

2D AV, 1,760, e s, 25x80; Francis J. Schnugg to Morris Kahn and another.....1

3D AV, e s, 140.1 ft n of 146th St, 28x97.7 x25x109.11; John Reidenbach to Josiah Jones, ½ part.....800

11TH AV, n w corner of 67th St, 25.5x80; David McClure, referee, to Ellphalet W. Tyler.....15,200

1ST ST, 71, s s, 20.2x35.10x — x33.3; Susan A. Martin and others to Conrad Kaltenbach and wife.....9,000

37TH ST, 530 and 532 West, —x98.9; Sabina Goldstein to Marks Jukinsky....Exchange

37TH ST, 530 and 532 West, —x98.9; Marx Jukinsky to Isidor Wolf.....17,500

44TH ST, 152 West, 20.4x100.4; Stephen E. Hayes and others, by guardian, to Eugene C. Ludin.....12,775

44TH ST, 152 West, 20.4x100.4; Isabella M. Hayes and others to Eugene C. Ludin, 3-7 part.....9,581

46TH ST, s s, 460 ft e of 8th Av, 17.10x 100.5; Nellie S. Lynch to Anna V. Lewis.....1

49TH ST, n s, 206 ft w of 2d Av, 18x 100.5; Joseph Hahn to Richard Brown.

58TH ST, s s, 230 ft w of 9th Av, 45x 100.5; Joseph F. Stier to Lizzie A. Steers.....1

67TH ST, 160 West, 21x100.5; Elizabetha A. Shewell to Andrew J. Kerwin, Jr....1,000

69TH ST, 309 East, 33x100.5; Martha W. Low and another to Henry B. Anderson.....

81ST ST, n s, 425 ft w of Central Park West, 25x204.4 to 82d St; Annie J. Gruner to Peter Doelger, Jr.....1

82D ST, 230 West, s w corner of Amsterdam Av, 86.11x27.2x87x27.2; Lizzie A. Steers and another to Albert J. Adams..

94TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 3d Av, 49.6x 100.8x irregular; Edwin Baldwin, referee, to Katie Deegan.....11,250

100TH ST, n s, 120 ft w of Park Av, 150x 100.9; Harriet Overhiser and another to Abraham Ruth.....1

100TH ST, n s, 120 ft w of Park Av, 150x 100.9; Abraham Ruth to Bessie Ruth....10

100TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Manhattan Av, 100.11; Mary A. Hessells and another to Francis Hessells.....

106TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100.11 Pantaleon Candidus to Antoinette M. Ockert and another.....

108TH ST, 39, West, 22x100.11; Joseph A. Farley to James A. O'Gorman.....1

112TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x 100.11; Charles Ast and another to Jacob Schwarz.....

113TH ST, s s, 25.8 ft e of Madison Av, 19.6x100.11; Hannah Weatheimer, widow, to George Hammond.....100

115TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x 100.11; William H. Hall, Jr., to Hannah Westheimer.....100

117TH ST, 320 West, 26.3x100.11; Andrew J. Kerwin, Jr., to Elizabeth A. Shewell.

117TH ST, 132 West, 25x100.11; Catherine Young to Thomas Coen.....

118TH ST, s s, 316 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x 100.11; Edward Oppenheimer and another to Lydia Lange.....1

129TH ST, s s, 358 ft e of 8th Av, 42x 99.11; Jeremiah Flanagan to William C. Flanagan, ½ part.....1

133D ST, s s, 229 ft w of Willow Av, 19.8x 100; Joseph Gierschevski to Martha Gierschevski.....4,700

134TH ST, 320 East, 25x99.10; James T. Barry to Margaretha Metzmeier.....

135TH ST, 708 East, 16x100; Albina V. Mann to Cora A. Coffin.....

137TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Lincoln Av, 50x 100; Bernard Fein to James S. Herrman, trustee.....

136TH ST, s s, 318.9 ft e of Willis Av, 18.9 x100; Edward D. Bertine to Theo M. Bertine.....1

145TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 19x99.11; Zeleman Adams to Henry S. Van Duzer.....100

154TH ST, s w corner of Melrose Av, 25x 100; Maggie Noulett to Edward D. Farrell.....100

161ST ST, 507 West, 25x99.11; James Robertson to Philip M. Somers.....

161ST ST, s s, 139.10 ft w of Union Av, 19.10x101.1; Christine Nafis to Christine Uhl.....1

161ST ST, s s, 139.10 ft w of Union Av, 19.10x101.1; Jacob Uhl and wife to Christine Nafis.....

161ST ST, s w s, 200 ft n w of Elton Av, 50x100; Theresa Goldsmith to Timothy F. Sullivan.....1

169TH ST, n s, 55.4 ft w of Clinton Av, 33.6x106.6x33.3x104.4; Clinton Av, w s, 132.4 ft n of Boston Road, runs s 31.6x w irregular x n 33.1x88.2 to beginning; Margarethe and Herrman Strese to Henry Engel and wife.....1

173D ST, s s, 66.6 ft w of Audubon Av, 16.6x50; Timothy F. Sullivan to Elizabeth Mulligan.....1

Recorded Leases.

ARNDTSTEIN, Moser, to Hyman Buslowitz; Willet St, 85 and 87, 5 years....$5,500

CHILDS, Rebecca, and another, executors, to Moritz Safran, Grand St, 91, 3 years. 2,800

CORN, Henry, to Raphael Tuck & Sons Company; 5th Av, 122 and 124, and 2 West 18th St, and 5 and 7 West 17th St, fifth loft, 5 years.....7,500

CORN, HENRY, to Kaufmann & Strauss Company; 5th Av, 122 and 124, and 2 West 18th St, and 5 and 7 West 17th St, sixth loft, 5 years.....7,500

HENCKEN, Henry, to Manhattan Hygeia Ice Company; 25th St, 425 and 427, 5 years.....540

KANTROWITZ, Nathan, to Salvatore Loungo; 113th St, 351 East, 3 years.....480

JACOBS, James, to Henry Giandof; Grand St, 580, 3 years.....1,000

LOEWENSTEIN, Benjamin, to Jack Livingston; 2d Av, 934 to 940, s e corner of 15th St, 1 year.....2,450

O'NEILL, Mary, to Samuel Schonzirt; Bayard St, 6, 3 years.....480

Recorded Mortgages.

ADAMS, Albert J., to Joseph F. Stier; 454 Amsterdam Av, 5 years.....20,000

BARTOW, Maria L., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 22 West 37th St, 3 years.....5,000

BELL, William H., and others, to The Franklin Savings Bank; 421 West 54th St, 1 year.....2,500

BOEHM, Abraham, and Lewis Coon to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Mercer St, w s, 76.1 ft s of Spring St, installments.....65,000

BOWMAN, Eugene M., to Arthur Wehrmann; Clinton Av, n w s, Lot 101, map of village of Morrisania, 1 year.....1,850

BRAENDER, Philip, to the German Savings Bank; 113th St, s s, 182 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year.....

BROOKS, H. Livingston, to Hudson City Savings Institution; 769 9th Av, 5 years. 16,000

CHALMERS, Sophie L. and George, to William G. Wood and another, executors, &c.; 169th St, s s, 146.3 ft e of Tiffany St, also 50x St, w s, 84.7 ft s of 169th St; Kelly St, w s, 87.5 ft n of 167th St, 3 years.....3,000

CLARK, Henry S., to Edward E. Black; Inwood Av, s e corner of 169th St, 3 years.....4,000

COFFIN, Cora A., to Henry Holt; 708 East 135th St, 2 years.....1,588

CELLS, James P., and wife to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 29, map of St. Raymond Park, 5 years.....440

COELHO, Caroline de P., to Terrence H. and Hanora Forrest; Rogers Place, w s, 333.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 3 years..1,550

COEN, Thomas, to Agnes M. Carberry; 117th St, s s, 350 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years.....3,500

COLAHAN, Ellen, to Patrick H. Dalton; 82d St, s s, 195 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year.....5,500

COX, Honora M., to William H. Carpenter; Lexington Av, w s, 80.5 ft n of 54th St, ½ year.....1,000

DEEGAN, Katie, to American Mortgage Company; 94th St, n s, 275 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year.....10,000

DEMPSEY, Thomas F., to the George Bechtel Brewing Company; 620 Water St, n w corner of Gouverneur St, saloon lease, demand.....1,000

EMERY, John J., to Bowery Savings Bank; 68th St, n s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 5 years.....150,000

EUSTACE, Thomas, to Peter Doelger; 61 South St, saloon lease, demand.....4,200

FARRELL, Patrick S., to Peter Doelger; 252 Hudson St, saloon lease, demand..3,500

FELDMAN, Elias, to Louis Manheim; 93 to 97 Cherry St, demand.....5,000

FLANK, Charles, to Solomon Jacobs; 1,511 Madison Av, installments.....5,400

GOLDBERG, Abrahnm, to Louis Stroka; 132 Ridge St, re-recorded, 1 year.....1,350

GORDON, Frank W., and others to Edward S. Prince; Park Av, s e s, 225 ft s w of 182d St, demand.....600

HERTER, Peter J., to Thomas H. Bauchle, trustee; 208 East 106th St, 5 years. 15,500

HERTER, Peter J., to Thomas H. Bauchle, trustee; 208 East 106th St, 5 years. 10,500

HUNEKE, Meta C., to the Bank for Savings; Lexington Av, w s, 100.11 ft n of 97th St, 5 years.....12,000

JONES, Joseph E., to Anthony Smyth; Ogden Av, e s, 150 ft n of 164th St, 1 year.....6,000

KARPAS, Ray, to Charles E. Scott; 226 West 16th St, 3 years.....23,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Robert S. Morison and others, trustees, &c.; 235 6th St, 3 years.....28,000

KEARNEY, Bridget, to William Braun; 166th St, n s, 250 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 1 year.....1,000

KEIL, Edward, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 82d St, n s, 246 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years.....6,500

KOCH, Henry, to George Ehret; 2,504 8th Av, demand.....7,500

KOPELANSKY, Samuel, and Herman Kronenberg to Daniel J. Griffith; 101st St, s s, 180 ft w of Park Av, 5 years...20,000

KOPELANSKY, Samuel, and Herman Kronenberg to Margarette E. Griffith; 101st St, s s, 206 ft w of Park Av, 5 years.....20,000

KOPELANSKY, Samuel, and Herman Kronenberg to Callman Rouse; 101st St, s s, 180 ft w of Park Av, demand.....9,000

KRIETE, John, to Peter R. Weller and another, executors, &c.; 80th St, n s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, also gore in rear, 5 years.....17,000

LANGE, Lydia, to Edward Oppenheimer and another; 128 West 118th St, 5 years. 15,000

LIDMAN, Fajbush, to Georgiana C. Stone; 139 Eldridge St, 5 years.....28,000

LIPPMANN, Israel, and Robert Friedman to Isidore Jackson and another; Christopher St, n s, 169 ft e of Hudson St and lot adjoining, 1 year.....10,000

LUDIN, Eugene C., to George Wiley; 152 West 44th St, 5 years.....25,000

MERRITT, Katherine F., to the American Savings Bank; Arthur Av, new line, e s, 170.5 ft s of 176th St, new line, and three adjoining lots, (four mortgages,) 3 years, each.....6,500

McCARTHY, Patrick, to Julia B. Freeman; 92 Greenwich St, 5 years.....25,000

NEALE, Eliza, to Anna M. Smith; Marion Av, w s, adjoining and s of Lot 142, map of part of Benjamin Berrian's Farm, 3 years.....2,500

NOULETT, Maggie and John, to Edward D. Farrell; Union Av, e s, 84.8 ft s of 168th St, 2 years.....3,500

PATI, Pasquale, and wife to Elizabeth Pinella; 240 Elizabeth St, installments..1,500

PETERSON, Bella, to Leila H. B. Kissam; Grand Av, w s, 50 ft s of Wadsworth Av, 5 years.....3,500

PHILLIPS, N. Taylor, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 414 West 23d St, 1 year.....6,000

POWELL, Seneca D., to Fifth Avenue Bank; 40th St, s s, 210 ft w of 5th Av, ½ year.....1,200

REINSCHMIDT, Lena, to Wilhelmina Zerbi; Simpson St, w s, 227 ft n of Lyon St, 3 years.....1,500

ROESCH, John, to Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 245 Houston St, 2 years.....9,500

ROWE, Joseph, to Peter Doelger; 2,178 5th Av, demand.....3,500

RUTH, Abraham, to Harriett Overhiser and another; 100th St, n s, 120 ft w of Park Av, 1 year.....32,000

RUTH, Abraham, to Isaac M. Bernstein; 100th St, n s, 120 ft w of Park Av, 1 year.....4,500

SHEWELL, Elizabeth A., to William A. Martin; 320 West 117th St, 1 year.....1,000

SIMPSON, Marsha J., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 227 West 38th St, 5 years.....15,000

SIMS, Lillian M., to Philip Kleeberg; 332 West 72d St, 1½ years.....5,000

STEERS, Lizzie A. and Henry, to Joseph F. Stier; 58th St, s s, 200 ft w of 9th Av, 3¼ years.....7,500

STEERS, Lizzie A. and Henry, to Joseph F. Stier; 58th St, s s, 245 ft w of 9th Av, 3¼ years.....7,500

STEGGER, Martha, to George Herbener; Lexington Av, w s, 75.11 ft n of 97th St, 3 years.....16,000

STEURER, Elizabeth, to Anna M. Steurer; Kelly St, e s, 115 ft s of 165th St, 1 year.....400

STUBENRUD, William, and wife to Emile H. Roth; West End Av, n w corner of 67th St, 3 years.....14,000

STRINGHAM, Mary, and others to Westchester Fire Insurance Company; Main St, e s, 460 ft s of Bridge St, 60x200.7, to Minerva Av, 60x200; also lot on Main St, w s, in front of avenue, 60x—, to East Chester Bay, City Island, 3 years..2,200

SULLIVAN, Timothy F., to Theresa Goldsmith; 161st St, s w s, 300 ft n w of Elton Av, 5 years.....5,000

TAYLOR, William J., to Nathan Steinam; 1st Av, e s, 25.8 ft s of 93d St, 1 year..2,000

TOWER, Joseph T., to Bowery Savings Bank; 687 and 689 Broadway, and 250 to 252 Mercer St, 2 years.....175,000

VOLLER, Charles F., to George Ehret; Park Av, e s, 134.2 ft n of 92d St, 1 year.....13,000

WAINWRIGHT, William, and John Higgins to John Kalisher and another; Macy Place, s w corner of Hewitt Place, 1 year.....3,600

WEBER, Ernest, Jr., to John W. McIntyre; Cedar Av, w s, 164.6 ft n of 177th St, 2 years.....625

WESTHEIMER, Hannah, to Arlington C. Hall; 115th St, n s, 300 ft e of Lenox Av, 5 years.....750

WITTE, Gerd H. or George H., and wife to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Lexington Av, w s, 25.11 ft n of 97th St, 1 year.....13,000

WRIGHT, Fred W., and wife to John H. Stoddart; Riverside Terrace, w s, 148 ft s of Powell Place, 5½ years.....400

ZOELLER, Henriette, to Samuel and Jacob Kahn; 82d St, n s, 346.10 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years.....1,500

ZOELLER, Henriette, to Samuel and Jacob Kahn; 82d St, n s, 346.10 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years.....1,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BAKER, Seward, to John W. Bolton.....1,400

BARBIERI, Edward, to John A. Murray...Nominal

BRILL, William S., to Paul J. and Max Byck.....Nominal

COWPERTHWAIT, Josephine N., trustee, to Josephine N. Cowperthwait, guardian, &c.....$13,000

FORREST, Terrence H., and wife to John Burns.....1,550

FUNK, Charles and August, to Isaac Butler.....900

GLADDING, Thomas S., to Ella C. Colt..2,000

GRUNDLER, Joseph and Elise, to John and Louise Hetterich.....4,000

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY to Sarah C. Reilly.....400

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY to Sarah C. Reilly.....600

JARMULOWSKY, Sender, to Barnett Steinberg.....Nominal

KNIGHT, Gilbert N. and Margaret, to Josephine L. Wells.....2,000

LEVY, Louis, to John H. Burt.....2,000

LEVY, Louis, to John H. Burt.....2,000

LEVY, Marks, to Louis Levy.....Nominal

LEVY, Marks, to Louis Levy.....Nominal

MAYER, Andrew, to Charles H. Friedrich and another, trustees.....Nominal

RAPP, Samuel, and another to Henrietta Rapp.....2,750

REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY, trustee, to Rhoda H. Nichols.....4,000

SCHIFFER, Henry, to Leopold Beyer...14,000

STILLWELL, Nelson D., to John F. Steves.....100

SULLIVAN, Emma, to John Daily.....300

THE FIDELITY AND DEPOSIT COMpany of Maryland to Lewis Z. Bach...Nominal

WALKER, Alexander, to James Livingston.....Nominal

WALSH, Annie M. and James, executors, &c., to Catherine A. Walsh.....1,500

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 179th St, 25x92; John Dahlmeyer against John Shea, owner and contractor.....25

BROOK AV, e s, corner of 161st St, 100x 100; Overbaugh & Camp against Leopold Fiducia, owner and contractor.....730

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 108th St, 100.11x100; Rossman & Bracken Company against Richard U. Greenaich and William W. Graham Company, owners and contractors.....4,200

DAWSON ST, n s, 100 ft w of Union Av, 100x100; Heil Brothers against Holmes & Smith, owners and contractors.....100

HENDRICKSON, Abraham, to Louis Stroka; Engine Company against Samuel Barkin, owner and contractor.....225

WASHINGTON AV, 1,073 to 1,077; John Dahlmeyer against John Ahmed, owner and contractor.....60

1ST AV, e s, 50.8 ft n of 91st St, 100x100; Peter Androvett against Wolff Reis and Louis Halpern, owners and contractors. 3D AV, 1,517 and 1,519; James R. Sayre, Jr., & Co. against Jacob Sommer, owner and contractor.....270

5TH AV, 372; F. A. Roche & Co. against the Roosevelt estate, owner; the Chase Electric Construction Company, contractor.....371

6TH AV, 656 and 658; Michael Nuhn against Union Trust Company, as trustee, and others, owners; F. Klingman & Co., contractors.....619

4TH ST, 57 East; Thomas G. Knight against Loes Zwerbaum, owner; Jacob Sommer, contractor; George Dellon, subcontractor.....1,200

9TH ST, 315 East; John Mills against Jonas Well and Bernhard Mayer, owners; Casper Strobel, contractor.....34

36TH ST, 255 and 257 West; James McNiece against James Clarke, owner and contractor.....56

111TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 5th Av, 54x100; James L. Jackson against Max Goldstein, owner and contractor.....285

115TH ST, 19 and 21 West; Peter Androvett against Katz & Abelman, owners and contractors.....242

118TH ST, n s, 210 ft w of 5th Av, 100x 100.11; Schneider & Herter against Sebastian Sander, owner and contractor..400

119TH ST, 279 West; George Willers against John E. White, owner and contractor.....130

128TH ST, 19 West; William O'Connell against Elijah Humphreys and Henry Brant, as committee, &c., owners and contractors.....1,350

149TH ST, s w corner of 7th Av, 175x 99.11; John F. Niebuhr against William C. Bolton and Henry M. Denton, owners and contractors; Henry P. Niebuhr, contractor.....20,000

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

BROADWAY, 395 to 399, and 61 to 67 Walker St, s w corner; Peter J. Merrick with Henry Corn, 8 payments.....$400,000

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 124th St, 101.10x75; American Mortgage Company against George W. Dease and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

EAGLE AV, e s, 100 ft n of 161st St, 150x100; John Oehler against Christopher Orsan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Alexander, Cohen & Pollak.

PARK AV, w s, extends from 134th to 135th St, 199.10x90; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against George D. Auld and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Davies, Stone & Auerbach.

4TH ST, 57 East; Patrick Kiernan against Jacob Sommer and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Zurn & B.

11TH ST, 30 West; An Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females in the City of New York against Margaret L. and Emerson Foote, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Dunning & F.

29TH ST, s s, 99.6 ft e of 7th Av, 50x98.9; the Prince & Kinkel Iron Works against the Hall Association, Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, (specific performance, &c.;) attorneys, Boldt, Stearns & Deane.

36TH ST, 316 East; John G. Mullen against Anna Bry and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. S. Goebel.

54TH ST, 407 West; Oscar Hansen against Amalie Wolter and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. R. Treridder.

71ST ST, n s, 30 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x102.2; John G. McCullough against Anna J. Lennon and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Stetson, Jennings & Russell.

75TH ST, s s, 115 ft w of Park Av, 17.6x102.2; William Brill against Babetta Silberman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wolff, Kohn & Uhlman.

88TH ST, s s, 168 ft w of West End Av, 20x 100.8; John H. Pell, trustee, against Belle F. King and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hand, Bonney, Pell & Jones.

107TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 24.4x 100.11; Henry C. Alger against Jacob Zimmerman and others, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien;) attorney, S. H. Stuart.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Supreme Court of the United States:

156—James A. Farquhar, owner, &c., appellant, vs. the United States, appeal from the District Court of the United States for the District of South Carolina.—Decree reversed and cause remanded with directions to enter a decree restoring the vessel and cargo, or if they have been sold, the proceeds of the sale, but without damages or costs. Opinion by Justice McKenna.

238—S. H. Clark et al., receivers, &c., plaintiffs in error, vs. the City of Kansas City, Kan., et al., in error to the Supreme Court of the State of Kansas.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice McKenna.

393—Henry Bolin, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Nebraska, in error to the Supreme Court of the State of Nebraska.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Brown. Dissenting, Justice Harlan.

172—The City of New Orleans, petitioner, vs. John G. Warner.—Decree of Nov. 13, 1899, vacated and set aside. Announced by Justice Brown.

172—The City of New Orleans, petitioner, vs. John G. Warner; on writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit.—Decree affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana, with a direction to comply with the decree of the Circuit Court of Appeals. It is further ordered that this decree be entered nunc pro tunc, as of March 13, 1899. Opinion announced by Justice Brown.

44—Lindsay & Phelps Company, plaintiff in error, vs. John H. Mullen et al.; in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Minnesota.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Brewer; dissenting, Justices Peckham, Harlan, Brown and White.

30—Sterling R. Holt et al., appellants, vs. The Indiana Manufacturing Company; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana.—Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded, with a decision to dismiss the bill. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

232—William J. Cruikshank et al., appellants, vs. George R. Bidwell, Collector of Customs; &c. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—Decree affirmed with costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

67—Original—The State of Louisiana, complainant, vs. the State of Texas et al.—Demurrer sustained and bill of complaint dismissed with costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller. Justice Harlan, Justice Brown, and Justice White concurred in the result.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:

325—The New York Life Insurance Company, petitioner, vs. Frank E. Dingley, administrator, &c. Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit denied.

463—The Mechanics' Savings Bank, petitioner, vs. the Fidelity Insurance Trust and Safe Deposit Company, administrator, &c. Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit denied.

19—May Hays, appellant, vs. the United States. —Motion for leave to withdraw certain original papers denied without prejudice.

163—Henry L. Mitchell, Governor, &c., et al., appellants, vs. Charles Furman, as administrator, &c., et al.—Motions to dismiss or affirm postponed to the hearing of the cause on its merits.

269—The Pittsburg and Lake Angeline Iron Company, plaintiffs in error, vs. the Cleveland Iron Mining Company et al.—Motions to dismiss postponed to the hearing of the cause on its merits.

305—Mary Louise Kenaday, executrix, &c., plaintiff in error and appellant, vs. Arabella D. Sinnott et al.—Motions to dismiss or affirm postponed to the hearing of the cause on its merits.

440—Abner T. Bowen, petitioner, vs. the Needles National Bank et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit denied.

481—The East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway Company et al., appellants, vs. the Inter-State Commerce Commission.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument Feb. 26 after the case already set down for that day.

484—Turet Steamship Company, (Limited,) claimant and petitioner, vs. A. G. Hallet et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit granted.

485—The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, petitioner, vs. W. H. Whitehead et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit denied.

486—Harry Plummer, as executor, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Bird S. Coler, Controller, &c.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument Feb. 26,

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRACHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a neat, tidy girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; good city references. Mc-Carthy, 323 West 47th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent chambermaid; will do plain sewing; several years' references. 138 West 33d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS or PARLOR-maid.—Can be seen at present employer's, Thursday noon. Address 400 West End Av.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By educated young woman as companion to elderly lady or children; references exchanged. E. B. T., 147 West 7th St., Erie, Penn.

Cooks.

COOK.—By Scotch Protestant, as competent cook; best references; can be seen at present employer's, 315 West 71st St., Wednesday, between 10 and 1 o'clock.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; understands French, German, and American cooking in the latest style; best references. 536 6th Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook; city or country; understands all kinds cooking; good reference. 446 West 33d St.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; by day or week; city reference. Rear 308 East 26th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; city or country; best city reference. 431 West 31st St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Will go out by day in private families; will go out of city if desired; day, $2; fit guaranteed. M. McCabe, 221 West 42d St.

DRESSMAKING.—Home; by day; evening dresses a specialty. M. Lynch, 232 West 15th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID or NURSE.—By North German as lady's maid or nurse to grown children with family going to Europe. Johanna Krug, at present employer's, 246 Central Park West.

MAID.—By a refined woman (widow) as maid; neat sewer; willing and obliging; best reference. Mrs. Browne, 348 West 14th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; take family washing home; moderate prices. 217 West 31st St.; ring Dorn's bell.

Nurses.

NURSE or MAID.—By young Protestant French girl as nurse or maid; neat sewer; well recommended. 685 Lexington Av., care Mrs. Poirot.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing; finishing dresses, repairing, alterations, and also curtains and cushions. Seamstress, 773 Amsterdam Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By a girl as first-class waitress or parlormaid; good city reference. A. M., Box 372, Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—A lady leaving town wishes to obtain a situation for her waitress, whom she recommends highly. Call Tuesday at 20 West 54th St.

Miscellaneous.

AMANUENSIS, &c.—Rev. Dr. Houghton, 1 East 29th St., desires to obtain a position for a refined and cultivated Southern lady; amanuensis, housekeeper, companion, reader.

ATTORNEY, FIVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE, wants position to assist older practitioner. C. A., 33 West 31st St.

EMBROIDERY, &c.—Rev. Dr. Houghton, 1 East Twenty-ninth St., asks work at home for cultivated Southern matron; embroidery, fine needlework, correspondence, or other home work.

UPHOLSTERESS.—Curtains, portieres, and all kinds of fancy articles done; city or country; best references. Mme. Thiercel, 70 West 142d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Colored; in a private family; a first-class driver, and thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; as the family is going to Europe; last employer can be seen, and full particulars be given. E. H., 124 East 63d St.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAUBORGNE METHOD, 846 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone 967 Columbus.

PAINTER, &c.—By painter, paper hanger, and decorator; work for private or landlords; references. Donsbach, 829 1st Av.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Competent waitress and parlormaid; must be neat plain sewer; in small private family; German preferred; references required. Call from 10 to 2 at 116 East 36th St.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter wanted; only those competent to keep books need apply; state experience, also salary. J. G., Box 142 Times Office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

SOLICITORS WANTED FOR THE "MEMOIRS of Dwight L. Moody," written by his son and assisted by Ira D. Sankey. Published with the authority of Mrs. Moody and family; only book indorsed or authentic. Demand enormous. Harvest-time for agents. Large profits; credit given; freight paid. Address The Dominion Company, Dept. L, Chicago.

WANTED—Salesman, to call on butchers and grocers; must be well educated. Moneyweight Scale Co., 142 Chambers St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

AKIN, ETHAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ETHAN AKIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 East Main Street, Amsterdam, New York, on or before the first day of July next.

Dated New York, the 22d day of December, 1899.

SUSAN AKIN,
LOUIS AKIN,
HELENA A. MIX,
PAUL C. AKIN,
THERON AKIN,
ETHAN AKIN, Jr.,
Administrators, &c.

W. BARLOW DU LAP, Attorney for Administrators, 31 East Main St., Amsterdam, N. Y. d26-1aw6mTu

GALLAGHER, ALIDA A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALIDA A. GALLAGHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of William J. Fanning, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of July next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of January, 1900. MARY A. AUMACK, Administratrix. WM. J. FANNING, Atty. for Administratrix, 31 Nassau Street, B. M., N. Y. City. ja16-1aw6mTu

SIEFKE, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SIEFKE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Francis B. Chedsey, No. 302 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the sixth day of March next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of August, 1899. HENRY SIEFKE, Jr., Executor. FRANCIS B. CHEDSEY, Esq., Attorney for Executor, No. 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. au29-1aw6mTu

SMITH, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES SMITH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 15 Whitehall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of November, 1899. SHERMAN HOYT, Executor. GERRIT SMITH, Attorney for Executor, 43 Wall Street. n21-1aw6mTu

YOUNG, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. YOUNG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of November, 1899. MINNIE K. YOUNG, Executrix. RASTUS S. RANSOM, Attorney for Executrix, 290 Broadway, N. Y. City. n14-1aw6m27tTu

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—HENRIETTA HOPPOCK, plaintiff, against JOSEPH D. JENNINGS, Thomas Hutton, Mary Hutton, his wife, (name Mary being fictitious, real name unknown;) John Maeder, tenant, (name John being fictitious, real name unknown;) John Roberts, tenant, (name John being fictitious, real name unknown;) John Gedicke, tenant, (name John being fictitious, real name unknown;) Thomas Hyde, tenant, (name Thomas being fictitious, real name unknown;) William Miller, tenant, (name William being fictitious, real name unknown;) George Gerhardt, tenant, (name George being fictitious, real name unknown;) Frank Frost, tenant, (name Frank being fictitious, real name unknown;) Henry Rain, tenant, (name Henry being fictitious, real name unknown;) Charles H. Pfluger, The R. E. Parsons Company, Taylor & Co., Virgil B. Gibney, William C. Rogers receiver of the Rogers & Sherwood Printing Company; the Bourbon County Distilling Company, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated Oct. 9, 1899.

MORRIS P. FERRIS,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Office No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
Post Office address same as office.

To the defendants, Thomas Hutton and Mary Hutton, his wife, (the name Mary being fictitious, real name unknown):

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 9th day of December, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the County Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House of said county, on the 11th day of December, 1899.

MORRIS P. FERRIS,
Attorney for the plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d12-1aw6wTu

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART I., OF THE SUpreme Court, held at the Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on the 23d day of October, 1899.—Present: Hon. Henry M. Bookstaver, Justice.—In the matter of the application of the Directors of the Riverside Building and Loan Association for a voluntary dissolution.

On reading and filing the petition of Marshall W. Scriven, William W. Bridgeman, William M. Dodge, Eugene L. Lockwood, Frank T. Brown, John M. Sweeney, and John A. Anderson, as Directors of the Riverside Building and Loan Association, a corporation created under the laws of the State of New York, having its principal office located in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, and the schedules thereto annexed, verified by the petitioners on the 11th day of October, 1899, with due proof of service of a copy of said petition and schedules, and a copy of this order and notice of application therefor on Honorable John C. Davies, Attorney General for the State of New York, and on motion of William Langdon, attorney for the petitioners, it is

ORDERED, That all persons interested in the said corporation show cause before M. Clelland Minor, Esq., counsellor at law, who is hereby appointed referee for that purpose, at his office, No. 229 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on the 31st day of January, 1900, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, why the said corporation should not be dissolved; and it is further

ORDERED, That a copy of this order be published at least once in each of the three weeks immediately preceding the time hereinbefore fixed for showing cause in The New York Times, printed in the City of New York, and also in The New York Law Journal, published in the City and County of New York. Enter, H. W. B. J. S. C.

To the Creditors, Shareholders, and all other persons interested in the Riverside Building and Loan Association:

Take notice, that the foregoing is a copy of an order made in the above entitled proceeding, and duly entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, on October 23d, 1899.

WILLIAM LANGDON,
Attorney for Petitioners,
5 Beekman St., N. Y. City.
ja9-1aw4wTu

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 2,000.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JONAS BERNSTEIN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Jonas Bernstein of the City of Mount Vernon, County of Westchester, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Jonas Bernstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 15th, 1900.

NO. 1,860.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH E. BRADY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Joseph E. Brady of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Joseph E. Brady was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 15, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERICK L. HUNNINGHAUS and CARL LINDEMANN, individually and as partners of the firm known as HUNNINGHAUS AND LINDEMANN, Bankrupts. No. 15.

To the creditors of Frederick L. Hunninghaus and Carl Lindemann, individually and as partners of the firm known as Hunninghaus and Lindemann, of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, Bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of August, 1898, the said Frederick L. Hunninghaus and Carl Lindemann, individually and as partners of the firm known as Hunninghaus and Lindemann, filed their petition in this court, praying, among other things, that they may be adjudged by a decree of the courts voluntary bankrupts, and that they may have certificates of discharge from all their debts provable under an act, entitled "an Act to establish a Uniform System of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1st, 1898. The said petitioners now ask that they may be allowed to withdraw said petition, &c., and that the proceedings herein may be dismissed.

Notice is hereby further given that you may show cause, (if you see fit,) at my office, Number 346 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the twenty-fifth day of January, 1900, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, why the said prayer of said petitioners should not be granted and such further order made in the matter as may be just and proper.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, January 11, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of AMUND JOHNSEN, Bankrupt.—No. 72.

To the creditors of Amund Johnsen of the City and County of New York, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the Trustee herein has filed his reports, stating that all of the property set forth in the schedules of the bankrupt filed herein has been sold, and after all the incumbrances thereon were paid no surplus came into the hands of the Trustee, and that there are no assets of said bankrupt's estate procurable or discoverable.

Notice is hereby further given that you may show cause, (if you see fit,) at my office, Number 346 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the twenty-fifth day of January, 1900, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, why the said reports should not be confirmed, and the Trustee discharged, and such further order made in the matter as may be just and proper.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, January 11th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH NEWITTER, individually and as partner of the firm known as SNITZER, NEWWITTER & CO., Bankrupt. No. 1,997.

To the creditors of Joseph Newwitter, individually and as partner of the firm known as Snitzer, Newwitter & Co., bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Joseph Newwitter, of the City of New York, individually and as partner of the firm of Snitzer, Newwitter & Co., was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, County, and State of New York, on the twenty-fifth day of January, A. D. 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, January 10, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM G. POLLACK, WILLIAM L. POLLACK, and SAMUEL BLATT, individually and as members of the firm of W. G. POLLACK & CO., Bankrupts. No. 2,011.

To the creditors of William G. Pollack, William L. Pollack, and Samuel Blatt, individually and as members of the firm of W. G. Pollack & Co., of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1900; the said William G. Pollack, William L. Pollack, and Samuel Blatt were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Jan. 15th, 1900.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID BRECHER, Bankrupt. No. 1,923.

To the creditors of David Brecher of the City of New York, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1899, the said David Brecher, of the City of New York, was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, County, and State of New York, on the twenty-fifth day of January, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 11th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of E. BERRY WALL, Bankrupt.—No. 1,739.

To the creditors of E. Berry Wall of the City of New York, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of November, A. D. 1899, the said E. Berry Wall of the City of New York was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, County and State of New York, on the twenty-fifth day of January, A. D. 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 15, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH H. ROBERTSON, Bankrupt.—No. 1,364.

To the creditors of Joseph H. Robertson of Port Chester, Westchester County, New York, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the Trustee herein has filed with me his final account of his proceedings herein, and there will be a final meeting of creditors at my office, Number 346 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the twenty-fifth day of January, 1900, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time and place the said creditors may show cause, if they see fit, why the said accounts should not be approved, and such further order made in the matter as may be just and proper.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, January 11th, 1900.

NO. 1,546.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN SPENCE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of John Spence of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of October, A. D. 1899, the said John Spence was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 15th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of E. BERRY WALL, Bankrupt.—No. 1,739.

To the creditors of E. Berry Wall of the City of New York, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of November, A. D. 1899, the said E. Berry Wall of the City of New York was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, County and State of New York, on the twenty-fifth day of January, A. D. 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 15, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH H. ROBERTSON, Bankrupt.—No. 1,364.

To the creditors of Joseph H. Robertson of Port Chester, Westchester County, New York, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the Trustee herein has filed with me his final account of his proceedings herein, and there will be a final meeting of creditors at my office, Number 346 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the twenty-fifth day of January, 1900, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time and place the said creditors may show cause, if they see fit, why the said accounts should not be approved, and such further order made in the matter as may be just and proper.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, January 11th, 1900.

NO. 1,860.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH E. BRADY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Joseph E. Brady of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Joseph E. Brady was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 15, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERICK L. HUNNINGHAUS and CARL LINDEMANN, individually and as partners of the firm known as HUNNINGHAUS AND LINDEMANN, Bankrupts. No. 15.

To the creditors of Frederick L. Hunninghaus and Carl Lindemann, individually and as partners of the firm known as Hunninghaus and Lindemann, of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, Bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of August, 1898, the said Frederick L. Hunninghaus and Carl Lindemann, individually and as partners of the firm known as Hunninghaus and Lindemann, filed their petition in this court, praying, among other things, that they may be adjudged by a decree of the courts voluntary bankrupts, and that they may have certificates of discharge from all their debts provable under an act, entitled "an Act to establish a Uniform System of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1st, 1898. The said petitioners now ask that they may be allowed to withdraw said petition, &c., and that the proceedings herein may be dismissed.

Notice is hereby further given that you may show cause, (if you see fit,) at my office, Number 346 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the twenty-fifth day of January, 1900, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, why the said prayer of said petitioners should not be granted and such further order made in the matter as may be just and proper.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, January 11, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of AMUND JOHNSEN, Bankrupt.—No. 72.

To the creditors of Amund Johnsen of the City and County of New York, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the Trustee herein has filed his reports, stating that all of the property set forth in the schedules of the bankrupt filed herein has been sold, and after all the incumbrances thereon were paid no surplus came into the hands of the Trustee, and that there are no assets of said bankrupt's estate procurable or discoverable.

Notice is hereby further given that you may show cause, (if you see fit,) at my office, Number 346 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the twenty-fifth day of January, 1900, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, why the said reports should not be confirmed, and the Trustee discharged, and such further order made in the matter as may be just and proper.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, January 11th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH NEWITTER, individually and as partner of the firm known as SNITZER, NEWWITTER & CO., Bankrupt. No. 1,997.

To the creditors of Joseph Newwitter, individually and as partner of the firm known as Snitzer, Newwitter & Co., bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Joseph Newwitter, of the City of New York, individually and as partner of the firm of Snitzer, Newwitter & Co., was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, County, and State of New York, on the twenty-fifth day of January, A. D. 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, January 10, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM G. POLLACK, WILLIAM L. POLLACK, and SAMUEL BLATT, individually and as members of the firm of W. G. POLLACK & CO., Bankrupts. No. 2,011.

To the creditors of William G. Pollack, William L. Pollack, and Samuel Blatt, individually and as members of the firm of W. G. Pollack & Co., of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1900; the said William G. Pollack, William L. Pollack, and Samuel Blatt were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Jan. 15th, 1900.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JOHN D. QUACKENBOS, as executor of the last will and testament of LOUISE B. QUACKENBOS, deceased, plaintiff, against HENRY B. MEAD and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the fifth day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the seventh day of February, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Lewis J. Phillips, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the easterly line of Lenox (formerly Sixth) Avenue, (as widened and now established by law,) distant sixty-seven feet southerly from the southeasterly corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; and running thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and part of the way through a party wall, eighty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Lenox Avenue sixteen feet and six inches; thence westerly and again parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and part of the way through another party wall eighty-five feet to Lenox Avenue; and thence northerly along the easterly line of Lenox Avenue sixteen feet and six inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less—the boundary lines on each side running along the middle lines of the said party walls.—Dated New York, January 15, 1900.

HENRY H. SHERMAN, Referee.

THEODORE R. SHEAR, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The premises are No. 332 Lenox Avenue.

127th Street.

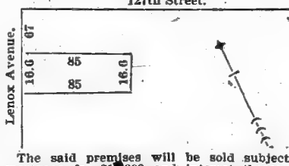

The said premises will be sold subject to a mortgage for $18,000 and interest thereon from May 26, 1899, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,516.76-100, with interest from the fourth day of January, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $151.37-100, with interest from January 5, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $270.45-100 and interest.—Dated New York, January 15, 1900.

HENRY H. SHERMAN, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —E. CAROLINE POPPER, plaintiff, against MARGARET G. KOPPER, Jr., and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 22d day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by McVickar & Company, Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, County of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of West End Ave., distant southerly thereon forty-four feet from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Ninetieth with the westerly side of West End Avenue; running thence westerly parallel with Ninetieth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety feet; thence southerly and parallel with West End Avenue; twenty feet; thence easterly again parallel with said Ninetieth Street, and part of the distance through another party wall, ninety feet to the said westerly side of West End Avenue; and thence northerly along the same twenty feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being now known by the street number 615 West End Avenue.—Dated New York, December 26th, 1899.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

MORRIS PUTNAM STEVENS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 34 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. C.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: Its street number is 615 West End Avenue:

90th Street.

The property will be sold subject to a mortgage of $25,000.00, with interest at 5% due thereon from February 25th, 1899, which mortgage will be due February 25th, 1902. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $588.23, and interest.—Dated New York, 26th day of December, 1899.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

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REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE RAUCHFUSS, plaintiff, against LOTTIE M. FOWLER, ELLEN BYRNES, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 28th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, and City of New York, and located in Section Four, on Block 1,214, on the land map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eighty-third Street, distant three hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Eighty-third Street with the westerly side of Columbus (formerly Ninth) Avenue; thence running northerly, and part of the way through a party wall and on a line parallel with Columbus Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the centre line of the block between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line of the block, and on a line parallel with Eighty-third Street, twenty-five feet; thence southerly, and again on a line parallel with said Columbus Avenue and part of the way through another party wall, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the said northerly side of Eighty-third Street, and thence easterly, and along the said northerly side of Eighty-third Street, twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, and being now known by the street number 135 West Eighty-third Street, in the said city, and being a part of the same premises conveyed to the said George Rauchfuss by Nellie F. Brennan and husband by deed dated November 19, 1891, and recorded on the same day in Liber Eight, Page 241 of Section Four of Block Series of Conveyances, in the office of the Register of the City of New York, together with all the gas fixtures, carpets, window shades, and other personal property appertaining to the said premises and belonging to said defendant Ellen Byrnes, and also being the same premises conveyed to the said defendant, Ellen Byrnes, by the said plaintiff, George Rauchfuss, by deed bearing even date with said mortgage, and which mortgage was also given to secure part of the consideration money of said premises, and also, together with all the right, title, and interest of the said defendant Ellen Byrnes, of, in, and to a certain party wall agreement made between Thomas J. Brennan of the one part, and Mark P. Brennan of the other part, dated August 28, 1890, and recorded on the same day in Liber 2,308, Page 441 of Conveyances in said Register's office.—Dated New York, December 29, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.

GEORGE A. McDEROTT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 621 Broadway, New York City, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is No. 135 West 83d Street, New York City.

54th Street.

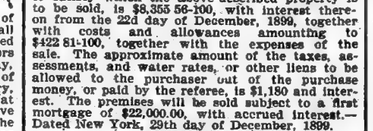

83d Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $8,355 56-100, with interest thereon from the 22d day of December, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $422 81-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,180 and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $22,000.00, with accrued interest.—Dated New York, 29th day of December, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JAMES EVERARD, plaintiff, against MICHAEL J. CALLAHAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 26th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the 24th Ward of the City of New York and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the southwesterly corner of Decatur Avenue and the Mosholu Parkway, running thence southwardly along the westerly side of Decatur Avenue fifty (50) feet, thence westwardly parallel with Suburban Street one hundred and fifty-nine and 33-100 feet to an angle, thence westwardly at right angles to Hull Avenue sixty-five and forty one-hundredths (65 40-100) feet to the easterly side of Hull Avenue; thence northwardly along the easterly side of Hull Avenue one hundred and twenty-two and fifty-nine one-hundredths (122 59-100) feet to the southerly side of the Mosholu Parkway; thence southeasterly along the southerly side of said Mosholu Parkway two hundred and forty-six and eighty-one one-hundredths (246 81-100) feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, December 28th, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.

DAVID M. NEUBERGER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 256 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property

CARRIERS AS POST OFFICES

New Plan for Registering Letters Goes Into Effect.

Postmen Can Be Held Up in the Streets or at Houses, but the Mail Must Be Ready for Them.

The new Post Office arrangement by which persons living above Fifty-ninth Street in Manhattan, in the Bronx, and in the residential sections of Brooklyn may have letters registered by letter carriers went into effect yesterday. The scheme is being tried by the Post Office Department in various large cities with the hope of increasing the postal revenue and accommodating the public. The idea of thus making each letter carrier a sort of walking branch Post Office or sub-station has been awaited with considerable interest, especially by the carriers, who see in the innovation the necessity of putting an extra pocket in their already much subdivided uniforms and an addition to their duties, which they assert are already sufficiently onerous.

Carriers are required to accept letters for registering when delivering mail or when hailed in passing. Thus if a man in walking along the street suddenly becomes possessed of a burning desire to register a letter he may hold up a passing carrier, and the two may effect a registry on the spot, providing the hailer resides within the limits of that particular carrier's route. The system was not designed for this particular highway contingency, however, but was designed to appeal to the citizen at home.

The carrier, however, is protected in many ways from the effects of an abuse of the new system. He may be hailed, waylaid, held up, or otherwise detained by would-be senders of registered letters, but not for long. His schedule over his route, under the new conditions, resembles somewhat that of a limited express train in that the stops are to be for the smallest fraction of time. He is forbidden to make oral explanation of the new system, to indulge in any discussion whatever with patrons in regard to registration in general, to register letters free, advance money or stamps to pay postage, or to make change.

The letter must be ready in every respect when the carrier appears, for he is forbidden on pain of dismissal to wait even the fraction of a minute longer than is necessary to write the receipt. This latter act it is believed will consume quite enough time, especially in cold weather.

The carriers of all the up-town Post Offices went out on their rounds in the morning each heavily armed with the tools for registering letters on the highways and byways. These consisted, in the first place, of a book about the size of a bankbook, containing printed forms. On these forms are spaces for the number of the letter, the date, name, and address of sender, and the person to whom the letter is addressed, the carrier's name and number, and the trip number. These blanks must be made out in triplicate by means of carbon paper. Each carrier was further provided with a large stock of cards explaining fully the new system, one to be handed to any applicant who happened to be inclined to discuss the question.

The open-air registration of the first day was extremely light. The honor of receiving the first letter, it is believed, belongs to Carrier Patrick Coffee of Branch Station I, at Columbus Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street. Coffee started on his rounds at 6:15 o'clock and had just reached Ninetieth Street when he was surprised to see an elderly woman standing on a stoop waving a letter at him. Coffee suspected registration at once and pulled up in front of the woman with a jerk as if he was already behind time and hadn't a moment to wait. The applicant was ready for him, however, and her letter fulfilled all requirements. Coffee slowly and painfully unslung his satchel, removed his gloves, and drawing his blankbook began his outdoor office work. He got through with the job and just as the woman was about to discuss registration in general she was startled to see him gather headway and proceed on down the street at a brisk pace. When Coffee turned his duplicate blank into the office the address expert had to be called to decipher his hurried handwriting and signature.

A good many people stopped letter carriers in the streets and inquired vaguely about registering letters. The carriers, without slackening speed, gave out the card of explanation, which read as follows:

Post Office Department,
Washington, D. C.

To the Public:

In giving to residents of cities the advantage of having their letters registered at their own door, the provisions of the "eight-hour law," as applied to carriers, make it necessary for the department to exact certain requirements, which, though easy of fulfillment, are, nevertheless, imperative.

1. Only letters can be registered; and they must be ready in every respect when the carrier calls, for he is forbidden, on pain of dismissal, to wait even a fraction of a minute longer than is necessary to write the receipt.

2. Every letter must be inclosed in an envelope strong enough to safely carry contents, and be in perfect condition. The envelope must bear name and address of sender, name of addressee and his Post Office address, and have the postage and registry fee prepaid, either with stamps attached or in money, the exact amount to be paid to the carrier. The writing on envelope must be plain and legible.

If you have failed to comply with any of these requirements, the carrier is obliged to refuse your letter and hand you this card. If it be properly prepared, he will register the letter on his next trip.

Your receipt will be written by him and show the amount of money paid him for postage and fee when stamps are not attached to your letter. If there be a surplus, it will be returned from the Post Office.

Carriers are forbidden to make oral explanations or engage in discussions with patrons, to register letters free, to advance money or stamps to pay postage, or to make change. This card shows plainly their duty in every case, and the rules laid down in it must be strictly complied with.

If it be found that your letter is unmailable for any cause when it reaches the Post Office, you will be notified direct.

The registry fee for letters, foreign and domestic, is 8 cents in addition to full postage.

POSTAGE RATES.

Domestic letter rate, 2 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof. This rate applies to the United States, Canada, Mexico, and Puerto Rico.

Foreign letter rate, 5 cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof. This rate applies to letters for Cuba and Hawaii; but letters addressed to persons in the service of the United States at those places, which show the branch of the service to which the addressee is attached, require the domestic letter postage only.

A cable-car gripman had some difficulty in avoiding running down two men on Columbus Avenue late yesterday afternoon. The men proved to be a citizen in plain clothes and a letter carrier. They were standing in the middle of the street, the postman wildly endeavoring to write out a registration blank on his knee.

TO HELP EAST SIDE POOR.

Capt. F. Norton Goddard to Distribute Coal and Flour.

At the annual meeting of the East Side Republican Club of the Twentieth Assembly District, held in the clubhouse at 217 East Thirty-fourth Street last night, Capt. F. Norton Goddard, the district leader, who presided, announced his intention of distributing coal and flour to the needy poor of the district, beginning to-day and continuing throughout the Winter.

Capt. Goddard said that, while times were good, there were some who had not shared in the general prosperity. To those he purposes distributing certain necessaries, he said, and while he intends to defray all the incidental expenses himself, he said that he would need the assistance of the district Captains to successfully carry out the scheme.

Capt. Goddard will give to each of the election district Captains a number of tickets bearing coupons, part of which will be for flour and the remainder for coal. Persons in need of aid will apply to the Captains, who will investigate the applications. If the applicants are worthy tickets for what they need will be given to them. The tickets will be in the form of orders on dealers with whom contracts have been made.

Report of Cooper Union for 1899.

The annual report of Cooper Union for 1899 shows that the total revenue was $58,489.78, of which $5,337.50 came in donations. The interest on endowment funds amounted to $31,463.25 and the rents $20,879.64. The expenditures amounted to $59,087.09, of which $38,624.89 went for salaries of teachers, lecturers, and other expenses immediately connected with the educational work, and the remainder was used in the maintenance of the building. The permanent endowment fund was increased by $300,000 from Andrew Carnegie and $50,000 from John E. Parsons.

THE CITY'S NON-CHURCHGOERS

Miss Helen F. Clark Says If People Knew the Growth of Anarchy in the Slums They Would Tremble.

Miss Helen F. Clark, Director of the mission at 21 Mott Street, was the speaker yesterday at the Methodist preachers' meeting at 150 Fifth Avenue. Her theme was "The Religious Condition of New York City." She said in part:

"On Manhattan Island there are nearly 5,500 people to every Protestant church. Only about 7 per cent. of the population are members of Protestant churches, and that is a loss of about 1 per cent. since the census of 1890. There has not been an actual loss in numbers, but the difference in percentage is due to the steady stream of foreigners who keep rushing in.

"In Greater New York there are 1,300,000 persons without any religious affiliation at all. That is 100,000 greater than the population of Tokio, the second largest heathen city in the world.

"In one ward in Brooklyn there is a population of 25,000, and not a single Protestant church or mission. In our east side Jewish quarter in a population of more than 200,000, only nine-tenths of 1 per cent. are members of Protestant churches.

"In the Dakotas the Protestant Church membership is 18 per cent. of the population, in Texas it is 29, and in South Carolina, the highest in the country, the percentage is but 43. There are more non-Christians in New York City than in the entire western half of the country. And the absence of the Gospel lays open the way for Anarchists. If the people knew the advance anarchy is making in the slums they would tremble.

"And the situation is worse now than it was three years ago. Under Tammany rule there is more crime every month, and the Anarchists gain more converts."

Miss Clark declared more church buildings would do no good. She placed most reliance on out-door preaching.

Dr. F. M. North, one of the Secretaries of the New York City Church Extension and Mission Society, said: "I would criticise only one thing in Miss Clark's statements. The means of salvation should not be considered as limited to the Protestant churches. If this city is going to be saved, if America is going to be saved, it will be with the assistance of a reformed Catholicism. If we raised our children as the Catholics do, or even as the Lutherans do, there would be no such showing of a falling off in Church membership."

Religious Revival in Brooklyn.

Another big religious revival will be begun in Brooklyn to-morrow in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, 502 Fulton Street. The Rev. Dr. Len G. Broughton of Atlanta, Ga., and the Rev. Dr. A. T. Pierson will be the speakers. The Rev. F. H. Jacobs, who was long connected with Mr. Moody in evangelistic work, will sing. Noonday meetings will be held in this hall every day for the remainder of the week.

LEGAL NOTES.

QUESTION OF MARKETABLE TITLE.—A judgment was recovered at Special Term by Ida Seidelbach and another requiring the specific performance by Robert L. Knaggs, the defendant, of a contract for the sale of land by them to him. At the time of closing the contract the defendant had refused to make the required payment, claiming the plaintiffs had not a title in fee to the premises. A deed made in 1875, under which the plaintiffs claimed title, described the grantee as "George Henry Thaule, as trustee of Ida Thaule and Alveine Thaule, sometimes heretofore improperly designated 'administrator' for said persons of the second part." The habendum clause was "to have and to hold all and singular the premises * * * unto the said party of the second part and assigns, to his and their only proper use, benefit, and behoof." Judgment given below in favor of the plaintiffs was affirmed by the First Appellate Division, which held Justice Ruimsey giving the prevailing opinion, that as the habendum clause imposed no duties on the person mentioned as trustee, the deed vested, under the statute of uses, the legal and equitable title to the premises in fee simple in the persons mentioned as beneficiaries, and a deed from the beneficiaries conveyed a marketable title which a purchaser would be required to accept. Justice McLaughlin gave a dissenting opinion, which was concurred in by Presiding Justice Van Brunt, holding that the burden was upon the plaintiff to show that Thaule, as trustee, did not at the time the contract was made or at the time of the trial have any interest in the land contracted to be conveyed; and they having failed to negative that possibility, the title was not a marketable one.

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THE AGREEMENT WAS NOT USURIOUS.—Catherine Donovan, in February, 1888, by sealed instrument gave Bridget McCabe, who had been many years in her employ, a ten-thousand-dollar interest in her business. This $10,000 was to remain in the business so long as Catherine Donovan should carry it on, and at its termination that sum was to be paid Bridget McCabe from the business. Catherine was to pay Bridget 25 per cent. on this money in quarterly payments, which interest was to be in full satisfaction of all the earnings and interest on the $10,000, and if Bridget left Catherine's employment the 25 per cent. interest should cease. After Bridget's death, Edward Brennan, as Catherine's assignee, brought suit against Michael Glennon and Henry Hoyt, Bridget's executors, upon an account claimed to have been stated between Catherine and Mr. Hoyt. Hoyt had been Catherine's attorney, and still had in his hands some matters in reference to an old judgment, but for some time he had done no new business for her. She knew that in the matter of the claim he represented the estate, and not her. The First Appellate Division has reversed judgment given for the plaintiff, holding it was error not to allow Hoyt to testify as to his conversation with Catherine in respect to the claim. Presiding Justice Van Brunt, giving the opinion, said it was perfectly clear that if the silence of the executor was to bind the estate, his mouth could not be shut when he would speak by the claim that the relation of attorney and client existed between him and the claimant, against the estate which he was bound to represent. The court decided also that it was error to hold that the agreement between Catherine and Bridget was usurious, it being clear that the 25 per cent. interest on the $10,000 was intended as a compensation for the services of the employe, in addition to compensation for the use of the money.

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ACCIDENT IN A NARROW DRIVEWAY.—Mary Jordan sued the City of New York to recover damages resulting from the death of her husband, William Jordan, from an accident which occurred on the 28th of February, 1898. It appeared from the opening of plaintiff's counsel on the trial that the city maintained on Eleventh Avenue, at Seventeenth Street, a driveway across the sidewalk, to the premises of the Consolidated Gas Company, which driveway was paved with cobblestones, and was 8 feet 1 inch wide. On the right side of the driveway, at the point where it crossed the sidewalk, was a pile of stones, a few of which projected some inches over it. At the end of the driveway, on the left boundary line, was a hubstone, projecting about 18 inches above the sidewalk. Jordan, who was familiar with the situation, and was driving a truck 7 feet wide from the outside rim of one wheel to the outside rim of the other, attempted to drive over the driveway to the street, when the left forward wheel struck the hubstone and he was thrown from his wagon and killed. A judgment on dismissal of the complaint by direction of the Court, on counsel's opening, has been affirmed by the First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Rumsey. The Court held that judicial cognizance might be taken of the fact that the ordinary width of carriages is 4 feet ½ inch, and that the municipal corporation, building and maintaining the driveway, was only bound to provide for carriages of the ordinary width. The Court also held that, upon the facts stated, the city was not guilty of negligence, and that the intestate accepted the risk incident to driving over the driveway. Justice Barrett gave a dissenting opinion, holding that the attorney's statement showed that Jordan was using all necessary care and was rightfully on the premises. At the most there could only then be a question of fact as to whether or not an ordinarily prudent man, under all the circumstances, including that of the unusual width of the truck, would have been justified in using the driveway as he used it.

Trust Company to Sell Horses.

The Colonial Trust Company has the distinction of being the first corporation of its kind to engage in the sale of horses. As temporary administrator of the estate of Robert Bonner the company will sell his trotting horses in Madison Square Garden on Feb. 13.

Did it ever occur to you that a dealer of the right kind, with goods of the right kind, marked at the right price, likes to show them, whether you buy or not?

Yes, it's meant as a hint.

Clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

DR. M'GIFFERT ACCUSED

Charges of Heresy Formally Preferred by Dr. Birch.

Defendant Cited to Appear Before the New York Presbytery Feb. 12—Five Counts Specified.

Charges of heresy against the Rev. Dr. Arthur C. McGiffert were formally presented before an adjourned meeting of the New York Presbytery, at the Old First Presbyterian Church, yesterday afternoon, by the Rev. Dr. George W. F. Birch, stated clerk. Dr. McGiffert was cited to appear before the body on Feb. 12. While the Presbytery may vote to drop the charges, the present status of the case renders it certain that if this is done, it will be carried up either to the next meeting of the General Assembly or to the Synod of the State of New York.

There was a full attendance at yesterday's meeting. The Moderator, the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, warned Dr. Birch that if he failed to show probable cause for his charges he would be liable to censure. Dr. Birch then read his charges. Two hours were consumed in the reading, and there were several interruptions by members who wanted to have details of the alleged heresies omitted. A motion to adjourn made by the Rev. Dr. Francis Brown, who is also a professor in the Union Theological Seminary, was lost.

The following is a summary of the charges:

That Dr. McGiffert publicly denied the fundamental doctrine of immediate inspiration by God and the truthfulness and authority of Holy Scripture as set forth in the Confession of Faith and the Scripture itself; that he publicly denies the fundamental doctrine of the Confession of Faith and Holy Scripture concerning Christ the Mediator by teaching that the Lord Jesus Christ during His earthly life was liable to err and did err. That he publicly denies the fundamental doctrine of the Lord's Supper as said doctrine is set forth in the Confession of Faith and Holy Scripture; that he publicly denies the fundamental doctrine of the Confession of Faith and Holy Scripture concerning the justification of the believer before God; that he has violated his ordination vow in that he has not been zealous and faithful in maintaining the truths of the Gospel and the purity and peace of the Church.

Dr. Birch offered in evidence Dr. McGiffert's book, "The History of Christianity in the Apostolic Age," and several other published statements.

It was then moved that the proper citations be issued to Dr. McGiffert, and the Rev. Dr. Howard A. Johnston presented the following substitute resolution:

"Whereas, Charges having been presented this day against the Rev. Arthur C. McGiffert, D. D., by a member of this body because of certain teachings in his book entitled 'The History of Christianity in the Apostolic Age,' and whereas this Presbytery has recently considered the whole subject of Dr. McGiffert's teachings in connection with the reference of the same from the General Assembly of 1899, and after clearly stating the attitude toward the said teachings by a vote of 78 to 27 expressed its earnest and deliberate judgment that a judicial process at this time ought not to be entered upon, therefore be it

"Resolved, That this Presbytery cannot consistently enter upon further consideration of said charges, and hereby declines to further consider the same on the ground of its action taken Monday, Dec. 18, 1899."

Dr. Duffield declared this out of order, and an appeal being taken, the Moderator was sustained by a vote of 63 to 40. The original motion was then carried.

Many persons left the meeting before adjournment, among them being the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, whose only comment was, "It made us all very tired."

NO DIVORCE FOR MRS. HAIGHT.

Decision in the Deaf-Mute Trial for the Defendant.

Mrs. Mary L. Haight lost her action for a separation against her husband, Henry Jansen Haight, yesterday, when Justice Giegerich, in the Supreme Court, handed down a decision in favor of the defendant.

Mr. Haight and his wife are deaf-mutes. Mr. Haight is a millionaire. Mrs. Haight claimed he abandoned her for Miss Essie Spanton, another deaf-mute. She also said he refused to allow her, since 1895, more than $125 a month, which sum was totally inadequate to maintain her and her family in the style they had been accustomed to prior to that time.

TRIED DRESS ON IN COURT.

Mrs. Reinhart Lost Suit, However, as Did Her Friend Who Refused.

A number of fashionably dressed women appeared in the Yorkville Civil District Court yesterday afternoon to hear the suits against their friends Mrs. Sylvan A. Hamerslough of 225 West Seventy-ninth Street and Mrs. E. L. Reinhart of the same address, brought by Haas Brothers, dressmakers.

The complainants declared that an imported model gown to cost $135 had been made for Mrs. Hammerslough and one of the same kind to cost $128 had been made for Mrs. Reinhart. The women refused to accept them, saying the garments did not fit.

Justice Joseph declared that the gowns should be put on in court, so that it might be judged whether they fitted or not, but Mrs. Hammerslough objected. The case was thereupon declared against her and judgment given for the plaintiff.

Mrs. Reinhart, however, put her dress on in the Justice's private room. She then came out to let the dress be seen. She turned around a number of times on the bridge, and everybody kept silent while the dress was scrutinized by all eyes. Justice Joseph at last remarked there was a wrinkle in the back.

"Oh, that can be remedied very easily," said one of the complainants' tailors, who was present. Justice Joseph thought that would do, and he said he would have to give judgment for the plaintiff in this case also.

Mr. Sherer's Example Followed.

A financial necessity of the Harlem Club, to meet the expense of repairing and refurnishing it last Spring, was the issuing of a third mortgage bond for $5,000. The certificates were taken up by members. At the annual election of the club on Saturday the retiring President, William Sherer, who is manager of the Bank Clearing House, made the end of his official term memorable by surrendering his certificate of the issue for $100. The example was so quickly followed that the third mortgage indebtedness was almost wiped out.

Cotton Dress Goods.

On Tuesday, January 16th.

Novelty cotton fabrics, for Spring.

New designs, — delicate shades, — sheer or heavy textures.

Mousseline with latest border designs. Floral, hand printed nets.

Mercerized Sea Island Cotton,—wide or line stripes, pastel or bright colors, and black and white.

A handsome, washable material, with fine silken surface, 28 inches wide,
85 cents per yard.

Mousseline de Soie, exquisite patterns or plain colors,
50 cents per yard.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

REDUCED DESKS.

Even in Dame Fashion's present luxurious mood, we know from the amount she has already chosen that our designs delight her.

MAHOGANY, $20.00, $24.00 & $31.00
(former prices $26.00 to $42.00.)

The popularity of mahogany is well-deserved, and as we pay special attention to the selection of beautifully marked wood you can trace not only fountain effects, graceful landscapes, but the exquisite cloud effects that appeal to every artistic temperament.

Aristocrats all and priced as if they were plebeians, because you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

FUNERAL OF FELIX MORRIS.

Eulogy of the Rev. Mr. Savage—Very Simple Services.

Very simple services characterized the funeral of Felix Morris, the actor, at All Souls' Unitarian Church, Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street, yesterday morning. There was no music. Scripture reading and brief addresses by the Revs. Minot J. Savage and Thomas R. Slicer, followed by a prayer and benediction, formed the entire church service.

The Rev. Minot J. Savage, in his address, said:

"It is no easy task for me to stand here and speak these few and simple words. I loved Felix Morris, and would rather sit with those who are mourning his loss. If all actors were like him, the supposed gulf between the stage and Church would be so narrow that the feeblest foot could step across. There has never been a time since I knew him that I would not have welcomed him to speak in my place. He was not only an actor, but also a noble, true gentleman. He had a grand sense of personal honor. Like Mark Twain, he realized that honor was even above law.

"He never advertised himself by any scandal touching his private or professional life. In public and private he was a sweet, noble, true man."

Dr. Slicer, in his address, spoke of his friendly relations with Mr. Morris and of the dead actor's interest in church work.

There were no pall bearers. The mourners were his widow, Mrs. Florence Morris; his daughters, Mildred and Felice; Mrs. W. R. Page of Chicago, a sister of Mrs. Morris, and Mr. Leighton Baker of the Borough of Brooklyn.

Among those who attended the funeral were E. W. Morgan, Alfred Becks, Charles Walcott, James L. Carhart, Howard Kyle, Charles Butler, and John Magonigle, Superintendent of The Players.

A number of beautiful floral tributes were sent by the actor's former friends.

The body was taken to Greenwood Cemetery, where it was placed in the receiving vault.

Assistant Surgeon Bill Indorsed.

The New York County Medical Association at its stated meeting last night indorsed Senate Bill 1,782, which was introduced in the United States Senate by Senator Thomas C. Platt last month, for the purpose of giving the same status to Acting Assistant Surgeons of the United States Army that is given to the Acting Assistant Surgeons of the Navy. Resolutions were adopted requesting the delegates to the American Medical Association and the State Medical Association, when selected, to present the bill to these associations and inform them of the action of the New York County Medical Association.

Charges Against a Policeman.

Charges have been preferred against Policeman Bernard Connolly of the arson department of the District Attorney's office of having an interest in the resort at 46 West Twenty-eighth Street, known as the Arcadia, and of having acted as manager of the place. They will be investigated by Inspector Brooks of the Charles Street Police Station, to which Connolly is nominally attached. Connolly says the establishment is owned and managed by his brother-in-law, William McKenna, and that he had visited the place occasionally solely for the purpose of collecting money owned to him by McKenna.

Jersey City Clubhouse Burned.

The Jersey City Yacht Clubhouse, on the bay shore at Phillips Street, near Communipaw Avenue, Jersey City, took fire at 7 o'clock last night and was completely destroyed. It was a two-story frame building. The lower floor was filled with sails of dismantled yachts laid up for the Winter. The total loss is about $5,000.

Col. Gardiner Goes to Work To-day.

After an absence lasting four weeks with the exception of one day last week, spent at his office, District Attorney Gardiner will return to his work to-day. He says this time he thinks his recovery from his broken rib will be permanent.

The Mosler Pictures.

The interesting exhibition of Mr. Henry Mosler's pictures will be open free to the public at the American Art Galleries this and to-morrow evening from 8 to 10 P. M. The sale will take place in the same galleries on Thursday evening.

Mr. Carnegie to be Club's Guest.

Andrew Carnegie will be the guest of honor at a dinner to be given by his fellow-members of the Lotos Club on Jan. 27 at the clubhouse.

For $25.00,
Broken lots of
$45, $42 and $40
Overcoats.

For $15.00,
$25, $24, $22 and $20
Men's Suits.

Equal reductions in Boys' and Children's Clothes.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores.
Cor. 13th St.
Cor. Canal St.
Near Chambers.

Registered Trade Mark.

Continuation
OF THE
Annual Sale
At "The Linen Store"
WITH EXCEPTIONAL VALUES IN

French Hemstitched Table Linen
at $20.00 a set; value $27.50 to $37.50.

Table Cloths, 2 to 4 yards long
at from $2.00 to $21.50 each.

Napkins—⅝, ¾ and ⅞ sizes
at from $1.50 to $17.50 a dozen.

Towels (Hemmed Huckaback)
white and colored borders, $1.50 to $3.50 doz.

Hemstitched Huckaback
plain or damask figured, $3.00 to $6.00 doz.

Linen Sheets (Single Bed Size)
$3.75 to $7.50 a pair.

Linen Sheets (Double Bed Size)
$4.50 to $9.00 a pair.

Pillow Cases in All Sizes
at from $1.00 to $3.50 a pair.

Blankets of Best Makes
10x4, 11x4, 12x4, and 13x4 size, at from $2.50 to $20.00 per pair.

The goods are all fresh and trustworthy, and the large variety offers a wide range for discriminating choice.

James McCutcheon & Co.
14 West 23d Street.

Stern Bros
in their
Dressmaking Dep't
(Third Floor)
are prepared to take orders for
Tailor-made Gowns,
Reception, Dinner
and Evening
Costumes
during the month of January at
Great Reductions
from Regular Prices
West 23d Street

FATHER AND SON BURIED.

Last Honors to John Gustav and Gustav F. Perrenoud.

Side by side father and son were laid at rest in the Greenwood Cemetery yesterday afternoon. The father was John Gustav Perrenoud, ninety-one years of age, who died in Denver, Col., on Jan. 3. Gustav F. Perrenoud, the son, was killed in an accident on Dec. 30, at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue. The latter was fifty-four years old and a partner of George D. Bayaud, a distiller's agent at 58 New Street. He was a member of the Army and Navy Club.

The funeral service over the body of the son took place at noon yesterday, in Trinity Church. They were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, assisted by the Rev. A. W. Wilson, a curate of Trinity. The casket was covered by a large American flag and a profusion of magnificent floral offerings. There were present at the church about 300 persons, including a number of Mr. Perrenoud's business associates and members of the Army and Navy Club. The immediate mourners were Mrs. J. I. B. Bayaud, an aunt, and three sisters of the deceased man.

The pall bearers were Col. C. N. Swift, Col. C. E. Heuberer, Judge William C. Holbrook, Paymaster G. De Forrest Barton, United States Navy; Capt. G. N. Whistler, United States Army; Capt. John Golding, Col. John Lookwood, Chief Engineer Loring, United States Navy; Capt. F. O. Von Fritsch, Lieut. G. Nickels, United States Navy; Dr. Matt Chalmers, and George Dorrance.

Services over the body of the elder Mr. Perrenoud were held in Denver. The body arrived here Friday, and was taken to Greenwood. There was a short service conducted by the Rev. Dr. Gallaudet at Greenwood, where both bodies were lowered into the ground.

Another Automobile Permit Granted.

President Clausen of the Park Board, who some time ago revoked the permit for an automobile of Jefferson Seligman of 11 East Sixty-seventh Street, yesterday granted another permit to Mr. Seligman. The new permit is for a victoria, stanhope style, and is the first permit that has been granted for this style of vehicle.

Unserved Warrants in Queens.

District Attorney Merrill yesterday brought to the attention of the Queens County Grand Jury the large number of warrants that have been unserved, issued mainly in Long Island City. President York of the Police Board and Deputy Chief Clayton of the Borough of Queens were examined by the Grand Jurors.

SILK.

Black Taffetas,—fine quality,—24 inches wide. Suitable for blouse waists or skirts,
75 cents per yard;
Value, 95 cents

Peau de Soie,—22 inches wide, excellent quality, soft finish,
95 cents per yard;
Value, $1.25

Imported Peau de Soie,—22 inches wide—a fine lustrous fabric, rich, heavy quality,
$1.25 per yard; Value, $1.50
1.50 " " " 1.85

These figures are quoted for usually high priced silks, although the recent advance in the cost of raw silk materially adds to the value of such fabrics.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

UPHOLSTERY DEP'T.

LACE CURTAINS.

In preparation for spring stock. Incomplete lines; sets of less than five pairs.
Irish Point,
$2.50, $3.50, $5.00 and $8.00 per pair;
Formerly $4.00 to $12.50.

French hand-made Renaissance,
$5.00, $8.50 and $12.50;
Formerly $7.00 to $18.50 per pair.

CURTAIN MUSLIN.

Dotted and figured,—double border. 36 inches and 40 inches wide,
16c. per yd.;
Value 25c.

Tambour embroidered muslins, 27 inches wide, 10c., 12½c. and 15c. per yd.

Organdies for curtains and draperies, finished with lace insertion,—42 inches wide,
25c. per yard.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

SALE OF
TOILET ARTICLES.

Mulhen's No. 4711 Toilet Soap.
Violet, Rose, Sandal, Lilac, Heliotrope and d'Espagne.
Colgate's Toilet Soap, "Caprice" and "Gerosa."
25c. per box of 3 cakes.

Pure Olive Oil Soap (Green).
25 cents per bar.

Concentrated Extract of Witch Hazel,—large size bottle.
18 cents.

1,000 Loonen's Imported Tooth Brushes, fully guaranteed, 4 and 5 rows,
15 cents each;
Former prices, 25 cents and 35 cents.

Imported Nail Polishers, Olive and Satin Wood, 5 inches long,
40 cents each;
Former price, 65 cents

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
To-morrow Evg. at 8, FAUST. Mmes. Calvé and Mantelli; MM. Saleza, Scotti, and Plancon. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri. Ev'g., Jan. 19, at 8, AIDA. Mmes. Eames and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez, Scotti, and Plancon. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Mat., Jan. 20, at 2, LOHENGRIN. Mmes. Nordica, Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, De Reszke. Conductor, Paur.
Sat. Ev'g, Jan. 20, at 8, at Popular Prices, Grand Double Bill. I PAGLIACCI. Mme. Suzanne Adams, MM. Salignac and Scotti. To be followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mme. Calvé, MM. Dippel, Dufriche. Conductor, Bevignani.
Sun. Evg., Jan. 21, at 8:15, Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Gadski and Zelie de Lussan; MM. Saleza, Campanari, and Van Rooy, together with the Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra. Conductor, Paur.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
TWO PIANO RECITALS BY
MISS ETHEL NEWCOMB.
TUESDAY, JAN. 16TH, 8:15 P. M.
TUESDAY, FEB. 6TH, 2:30 P. M.
Reserved Seats $1.00 & $1.50. For sale at Schuberth's Music Store, 25 Union Square.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
THIS AFTERNOON, AT 3 O'CLOCK,
Last Lecture-Song Recital
by the renowned English Vocal Teacher,
Mr. William Shakespeare
Assisted by Mr. Henry Waller.
Res. Seats $1.50 and $1. On sale at Schuberth's.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. SNELLING.
SONG RECITAL. Monday Afternoon, Jan. 22, at 3.
Mrs. Grenville Snelling.
Reserved Seats, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....at 8:20
Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2.
Daniel Frohman's Company
2D MONTH.
The Maneuvers of Jane
Comedy, 4 acts, by Henry Arthur Jones.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30.
Daniel Frohman. Manager
LAST WEEK. MATS. THURS. & SAT.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
ANNIE RUSSELL in MISS HOBBS
Next Monday, "The Surprises of Love."

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.
MR. RICHARD
MANSFIELD
TO-NIGHT AT 8:30. THE FIRST VIOLIN
To-morrow eve., A Parisian Romance; Thursday, Cyrano de Bergerac; Friday, Beau Brummell; Sat. Mat., The First Violin; Sat eve., Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.

WALDORF-ASTORIA
To-night at 8:15
Mr. Henry K. Hadley
Composer-Conductor.
Selected Orchestra of 60, assisted by
Direction Victor Thrane.
Mr. David Bispham
Tickets $2. Boxes $15 and $25. On sale at Schuberth's and Tyson's. (Waldorf-Astoria.)

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Small Ball Room
THIS AFTERNOON,
MISS MARIE POTVIN'S
Piano Recital—Assisted by Miss CLARA KALISHER. Admission, $1. L. M. RUBEN, Mgr.

CARNEGIE HALL.
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
Mr. WILHELM GERICKE...Conductor
Wed. Aft., Jan. 17. Soloist, Mr. Ludwig Breitner
Thurs. Evg., Jan. 18. Soloist, Mme. Schumann-Heink
Tickets at box office and Tyson's at reg. prices.

AMERICAN 42ND & 8TH AVE. CASTLE SQ. OP. CO.
Evs., 8:15. 25c. to $1.
Mats. Wed. & Sat.
1,100 SEATS 25c.
MARTHA
Jan. 22 Double Bill. AT THE LOWER HARBOUR
650th & THE MAGIC MELODY. SILVER
Time. VIOLET VASE. SOUVENIRS.

BERKELEY LYCEUM,
19-21 W. 44th St.
Six beautifully illuminated lectures by
GARRETT P. SERVISS,
Wed., Jan. 17, 11 A. M. } 3d Lecture, "Modern Scotland."
Tickets: Single Lecture, $1.00; seats reserved, Balcony Seats, 50c. For sale at Berkeley Lyceum.

Koster & Bial's
Jarbeau, Fred'k Hallen & Mollie Fuller, Solaret Goldin, Tim Cronin, & others.
MAT. TO-MORROW. Popular Prices, 50c.

COMIQUE B'WAY & 29TH
MATINEE TODAY 25 & 50
THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.
TAMMANY TIGERS—2 Burlesques.
EXTRA—MLLE. PAULA.

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St.
Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
Last 5 Nights. Last Saturday Matinee.
FRANK DANIELS in THE AMEER.
Jan. 22—OLGA NETHERSOLE in SAPHO.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. 75TH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of OIL PAINTINGS at The Fine Arts Society, 215 West 57th St.
Jan. 1 to Jan. 27.
Open 10 A. M. to 6 P. M., and 8 P. M. to 10 P. M.
Admission.....25c.

CASINO! Last Wk! Mat. To-day! Mat. Every Day! Mats. Same as Ngts! Farewell Sat. Ngt!
LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD!
Nxt. Mon.—London "Belle of N.Y."—Seats selling

THE NEW YORK Nxt. Sat. Ev., Jan. 20, Initial Presentation of the New Magnificent Spectacle. BROADWAY to TOKIO.
Sale of Seats and Boxes Now Progressing.

BROADWAY Theatre. 41st St. & B'way.
Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
NEXT MATINEE WEDNESDAY AT 2.
THE GREAT SUCCESS. BEN-HUR

KNICKERBOCKER. B'WAY & 38TH ST.
N. C. Goodwin
Maxine Elliott
Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
THE COWBOY AND THE LADY.

THE DEWEY East 14th St.
MATINEE TO-DAY.
Wine, Women & Song Co.
Burke Bros. and Great Vaudeville.

Hammerstein's 42d St., B'way & 7th Av.
VICTORIA
Evgs, 8:30. Sat. Mat. 2:15
Mat. Sat. Prices, 50, 75, $1.00
Jerome Sykes & Edna Wallace Hopper
CHRIS AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP

5th Ave THEATRE B'way & 28th
Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
The Latest Musical Comedy Success,
THREE LITTLE LAMBS

KEITH'S Continuous Performance.
MINNIE SELIGMAN,
GEORGE WILSON.
LOUISE CUNNING, THE DE FOREESTS.
Matthews & Harris, Biograph, etc.

MANHATTAN Theatre, 33d & B'way
ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.
Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat.

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL. Matinées B'way & 30 St. Tues. & Sat.
Whirl-I-Gig & BARBARA FIDGETY

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; fresh northwesterly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,608. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1900.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks dull.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 73¼c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 41c; cash cotton, 7⅝c.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.—The proceedings in both houses were very brief, and no business of importance was transacted other than the introduction of a large number of bills. Among the more important of these was one for a State hospital for consumptives, and another to regulate transportation on the street railways of New York. The Governor signed two bills.—Page 7.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday Mr. Pettigrew's Philippine resolution was tabled and an amendment to the resolution of Senator Hoar, calling on the President to furnish copies of the instructions to the Peace Commissioners, was defeated. The vote on the latter was 41 to 20. The Senate committee having the matter in charge voted to favorably report the Nicaragua Canal bill. Mr. Cullom of Illinois presented a petition signed by 3,200 colored men asking that action be taken to protect their race from lynchers. Secretary Long and Rear Admiral Bradford appeared before the Commerce Committee of the Senate to explain the needs for a Transpacific cable. Congressman Lentz of Ohio charged before the House Committee on Post Office and Post Roads that protests against the appointment of alleged polygamous Postmasters in Utah had been mysteriously mislaid at the White House. In the House a spirited debate took place over the Deficiency Appropriation bill. President Griscom of the American Line urged the Senate Commerce Committee to report favorably the Shipping Subsidy bill. The Senate yesterday ratified the Samoan treaty.—Page 6.

FOREIGN.—Reports from Pietermaritzburg indicate that fighting is in progress on the Tugela River. A rumor is current at the former place that a portion of the British Army is near Ladysmith. Gen. Methuen continues to shell the Boers on the Modder River. The peace advocates in Great Britain have organized. The German press continues its attacks on the British Government over the seizures of steamers. Earl Manvers is dead in London. The Duke of Argyll is seriously ill. Ten bodies were taken from ruins caused by a dynamite explosion near Turin. The collapse of a church in Russia killed nineteen persons and injured over sixty. Lily Whitehouse, an American woman, yesterday became the wife of Capt. the Hon. C. J. Coventry, a son of the Earl of Coventry.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

The Senate Committee at Albany is unable to agree on a bill to hasten the payment of back salaries to teachers.

A fire at Dawson has destroyed a large part of the business portion of the town. Great suffering is likely to follow.

The contract to build the rapid transit road was awarded yesterday to John B. McDonald, the Tammany contractor.

The Ways and Means Committee may recommend to Congress a repeal of the stamp taxes on express receipts and telegrams.

Admiral Schley's friends are not pleased with the resolution of thanks introduced in the Senate by Senator McComas, who says he offered it as a "test."

President Johnston of the State Trust Company made public last night the letter of Louis F. Payn to W. C. Whitney, appealing for funds, which explains the $100,000 check made by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company in connection with his loan.

Page 2.

A suit has been begun against Henry O. Havemeyer and others by a woman claiming to be the widow of Thomas J. Havemeyer, to establish her right to share in his estate, valued at several millions of dollars. She says they were secretly married in 1884.

Page 3.

A delegation of Puerto Ricans arrived here yesterday, on their way to Washington, where they will present the needs of the Island to President McKinley and Congress.

William J. O'Leary, examiner in the law department of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, died suddenly yesterday in the Circle Hotel at Fifty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue.

Joseph Koch, the letter-box man, was the principal witness at the Molineux murder trial. There was another wrangle between the lawyers, and the Recorder threatened to deal severely with them if it was repeated.

Page 4.

At the meeting of the State Bar Association at Albany yesterday Francis M. Finch of Ithaca was elected President. Addresses were delivered by retiring President Logan and Associate Justice Brown of the United States Supreme Court.

Page 6.

Consul Bedloe has resigned, and R. M. McWade of Pennsylvania has been named to succeed him at Canton.

Mrs. Elizabeth Joyce, wife of Capt. Thomas Joyce of Brooklyn, has brought suit against her husband for separation.

Page 7.

Strong opposition is developing to the proposed mortgage tax law by builders, Trust Companies and Savings Banks.

The Commercial Travelers and Hotel Men's Anti-Trust League will not take part in the Chicago Anti-Trust Conference, but instead will hold one of its own.

Capt. W. v. Christmas Dirckinck-Holmfeld, one of the accredited agents of the Danish Government in the pending negotiations looking to the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States, left for Washington last night.

The appropriation of $50,000 for the Mazet Committee has been practically all expended, and counsel have not yet been paid. An additional appropriation is necessary to pay the lawyers and the expense bills of non-resident members of the Commission.

Page 10.

Nearly 14,000 settlers, with $2,000,000, went to Canada from this country last year.

Ex-Speaker Reed delivered an address yesterday at the annual meeting of the University Settlement Society.

In his brief on an appeal from a judgment rendered by Justice Roesch, L. Laflin Kellogg attacked the constitutionality of the law requiring the payment of the prevailing rate of wages to men employed on public works.

Page 16.

The ferryboat South Brooklyn of the Thirty-ninth Street line got lost in the fog yesterday morning and went ashore off Governors Island.

The Armory Board confirmed the awards of $115,681.15 for land for the First Battery Armory, at Sixty-sixth Street and Central Park West.

The widow of William Cullen, who died Nov. 11, leaving a valuable estate, filed notice of a contest of his will, in which she is not mentioned.

The Board of Aldermen tabled resolutions to call Thomas G. Shearman to account for asserting in a recent speech that the Aldermen were a "set of thieves."

An ashcart driver was dismissed from the street cleaning force for demanding a "tip," and a general warning against the practice was issued by Commissioner McCartney.

The Republicans in the Board of Aldermen made charges of trickery in connection with the introduction of a resolution in the interest of Senator Timothy D. Sullivan's theatrical firm.

Promoters of the North River Bridge scheme asked the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to approve the location of the approaches in New York. The request was not received favorably and was referred to Controller Coler and President Guggenheimer.

Amusements.—Page 9.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 11.
Court Calendars.—Page 11.
Insurance Notes.—Page 14.
Legal Notes.—Page 16.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Markets.—Page 11.
New Corporations.—Page 14.
Railroads.—Page 6.
Real Estate.—Page 14.
Society.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 6
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

A Beautiful Souvenir Mug Will Be presented to our bottled beer customers on record February 1st. THE OTTO HUBER BREWERY.—Adv.

MR. M'DONALD GETS RAPID TRANSIT WORK

Contract Unanimously Awarded to the Tammany Bidder.

TO BEGIN WITHIN A MONTH

Commissioners Deny that Politics Had Anything to Do with the Decision.

The contract to build the rapid transit road was awarded yesterday afternoon by the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners to John B. McDonald, the Tammany contractor, whose bid was $35,000,000. Mr. McDonald has signified his readiness to go ahead with the work and has said he expects to begin actual construction within thirty days.

Based on the remark made by a member of the board on Monday, that the city had always been "flimflammed" where extra compensation had been offered in enterprises of a public character, although in no way reflecting upon the bid presented by Andrew Onderdonk, the board's action yesterday was in a large degree foreshadowed. The explanation offered by one member of the Rapid Transit Commission yesterday for giving the contract to Mr. McDonald was that the "commission in its wisdom decided that Mr. McDonald offers the more advantageous terms." Leaving out of consideration the speculative bonus offered by Mr. Onderdonk, the city's debt limit, by the acceptance of the thirty-five-million-dollar bid, will at once benefit relatively by $4,300,000 more margin.

The special committee, comprising Controller Coler, as Chairman, and Commissioners Jesup and Rives, together with William Barclay Parsons and Messrs. Boardman and Shepard, counsel of the board, met in the Controller's office during the morning, and adjourned after an hour's consultation among themselves and separately with Messrs. Onderdonk and McDonald. The full board convened in the afternoon at 3 o'clock, at 320 Broadway, in executive session.

Pending the decision, a good-sized crowd gathered outside the committee room and speculated on the result. Arthur C. Hume, who represents an unsuccessful speculative pool, was among the crowd, and evinced a desire to "do" something to block the progress of the road, but went away without even an audience before the Commissioners.

AWARDING OF THE CONTRACT.

The announcement was made that Mr. McDonald was the successful bidder at 4:30 o'clock. The proceedings included the special committee's report favoring Mr. McDonald and the passage of the following resolution, presented by John H. Starin, one of the Democratic members of the board, and seconded by Mayor Van Wyck:

"Resolved, That the contract for the construction and operation of the Rapid Transit Road pursuant to the invitation to contractors issued by this board and dated the 13th day of November, 1899, and the proposal made by John B. McDonald dated the 15th day of January, 1900, be, and the same is hereby, awarded to the said John B. McDonald; provided, however, that he shall within ten days after notice from the board, or such extension as the board shall grant, as provided in the said invitation, duly execute the contract, make a deposit of $1,000,000, give the two bonds, (being $5,000,000 for construction and equipment and the continuing bond,) and in all respects comply with the terms of his bid.

"Resolved further, That the President of the board be requested to give the said John B. McDonald such ten days' notice, and that the President be authorized in his discretion to extend such period for not more than ten days.

"Resolved further, That immediately after the making of such contract, the President shall in due form in the name and behalf of the board exercise the option reserved to the city by the contract for the construction and operation of Sections 2, 3, and 4 of the proposed rapid transit route."

The resolution, which was passed without a dissenting voice, brings the rapid transit problem to a close, and means that the city is under obligation, in accordance with the decision arrived at on Monday, to issue the necessary bonds to build all sections of the road at once.

STATEMENT OF A COMMISSIONER.

A member of the commission, who would not allow his name to be used, made this statement:

"We decided upon a close consideration of the relative value to the city of the bids, that Mr. McDonald's was by far the better to accept. There was no divergence of opinion on this score. The vote was therefore unanimous. We have several men on this commission experienced in railroad matters, and without going into a detailed reasoning, I will say that Mr. Onderdonk's bid, with its offer of 5 per cent. on the first million after $5,000,000 of gross receipts and 2½ per cent. for each added million thereafter up to a maximum of 15 per cent., did not appeal to them.

"What has made this contract possible is the passage of the Constitutional amendment separating the old county debts from the city debt. That gave us the needed debt-incurring capacity to spend the $35,000,000 all at once. The road, however, will probably not cost the contractor more than $30,000,000, the difference being represented in the expected premium on the bonds, so that probably not over $30,000,000 will be issued on the basis of 3½ per cent. securities.

"The issue of these bonds will not compel any citizen who is a taxpayer to pay one dollar of extra taxes. As to what the contractor will pay the city there has been some misapprehension which should be corrected. The first lien on the road will be the bond interest of probably 3½ per cent. and 1 per cent. for the Sinking Fund, or 4½ per cent. on $30,000,000, amounting to $1,350,000. This amount must come out of the earnings of the road annually for fifty years before the management of the road can pay any other obligation."

THE PROBABLE RECEIPTS.

In speaking of the probable receipts of the road, this official cited the Manhattan Railway as a basis for comparison and said: "The Manhattan operates eight tracks, and earns about $10,000,000 yearly. The tunnel road will have four tracks, but it does not follow that its earnings will be but one-half that sum. For the first year of operation the tunnel may not do as well as might be expected, but in the succeeding years the carrying business will grow tremendously.

"Competition will not, to my mind, hurt the elevated road or the surface lines. When the Fourth Avenue line was finished the prediction was made that it would hurt the Broadway line. It did not. One has only to see the choked traffic conditions to understand the necessity for more facilities. This is only the beginning of underground rapid transit. We are going to have it to Brooklyn and New Jersey before many years. The work on the tunnel will begin within thirty days."

The theory was put forward that politics had something to do with the award of the contract, notwithstanding that the Republicans on the board number five, as against three Democrats; and also that other considerations being equal, the board fearing opposition in the building of the road unless the Tammany contractor received the contract, decided to so award it. This view of the award caused a derisive smile when presented to two of the Commissioners. "Absurd," said Mr. Orr. "Politics has had no consideration in this matter. The board in its wisdom decided that Mr. McDonald's proposal was the better. That's all there is to it. I cannot go into details."

"Politics," said Controller Coler. "Such a proposition is not worth a denial."

F. W. Whitridge, who was interested in Mr. McDonald's bid, refused to make any comment upon the Rapid Transit Board's action, although he asked numerous questions about the decision. When it was suggested that now that the matter is settled, he might say what interests were behind Mr. Onderdonk, he simply said: "There are no interests now. Have you found out what interests are behind Mr. McDonald?"

John B. McDonald declined to see reporters last night. He dined at the Hotel Savoy, and from there went to his apartments in the Dakota flats.

GREAT FIRE AT DAWSON.

Part of the Business Portion of the City Destroyed—Great Suffering Likely to Follow.

SEATTLE, Washington, Jan. 16.—The steamer Danube at Victoria, from Skagway, brings news that a large part of the business portion of Dawson was wiped out by fire on the night of Wednesday last.

A dispatch was received at Skagway on the same night. The loss will exceed $500,000. There are no names of the buildings or list of losses.

The Skagway operator says that great suffering will undoubtedly follow the fire, as the temperature at Dawson was 40 degrees below zero, with the wind blowing. The city is without a water supply.

NEW HOTEL FOR NEW YORK.

Chicago Architect at Work on Plans for Twenty-Story Structure to Replace the Brunswick.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago capitalists are interested in an immense hotel structure, which is to be erected in New York City on the site now occupied by the old Hotel Brunswick.

Ex-Senator Leon O. Bailey of Indianapolis is the prime mover for this mammoth structure and has had plans started for the building by Architect Henry Ives Cobb of Chicago. It will be twenty stories high, with a basement, fireproof in every detail, and will be the handsomest hotel in the world. The furnishings alone will cost millions. In all probability the old name will be retained.

The hotel will occupy all the ground from Twenty-sixth to Twenty-seventh Street, on Fifth Avenue, and will extend to Madison Avenue, having a 157 foot frontage on that avenue. The entire amount of capital involved will be about $10,000,000.

Philadelphians will be greatly interested in this, not only for the amount of Philadelphia capital which is likely to be invested, but for the materials and equipment which will be taken from all parts of this country, and which will be figured upon in this city as well as in New York.

REMOVAL OF STAMP TAXES.

Ways and Means Committee May Recommend Repeal of These on Express Receipts and Telegrams.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—In view of the excess of revenue over expenditures, and the probability that receipts will be larger next year than now, and that the Treasury will not need the money for current expenses, the attention of the Ways and Means Committee has been directed to the subject of the internal revenue, with the idea of amending the law if reduction of taxes is favored.

Several propositions have been mooted, among them being the demand of the brewers to have the beer tax cut in half. This suggestion has been taken under consideration by a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Payne, Steel, and Dalzell, and it is understood to be their opinion that if any of the taxes are soon dispensed with the first to be taken up will be those on express receipts and telegraph messages, both of which are added to the cost of carrying.

The committee is not ready to cut the two-dollar beer tax, but it may try to repeal the stamp taxes on receipts and messages, which do not amount to much in the aggregate, but are irritating to the public. To cut the beer tax would be to drop half of $68,000,000, which was about the revenue from fermented liquors during the last year.

As receipts are footing up, those from internal revenue will reach about $300,000,000 for the year. There will be no difficulty in getting a reduction bill through the House, and the assumption is that such a bill would receive a unanimous vote. The hesitation, if there be any, will be provoked by the admonition of the Treasury Department that it will be well to defer any great reduction until later, after it has been found that prosperous business conditions are to remain.

PAPER MILL TO SHUT DOWN.

Action of the Trust Causes Mourning in a Michigan Town.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERVLIET, Mich., Jan. 16.—The Watervliet Paper Mill is to be shut down by the trust, which recently absorbed it. The machinery is to be moved away and the plant abolished. When the mill was first spoken of, the people of the town came forward with a bonus of $12,000 for its establishment. They are now indignant. They see no way to keep the works here and are bemoaning the benevolent assimilation not only of the town's industry, but of their cash as well.

THREATS BY GRAIN HANDLERS.

DETROIT, Jan. 16.—Probably the most important thing to come before the Lake Carriers' Association, whose convention opens here to-morrow, is the question of the contract for unloading grain. The grain handlers are opposed to either Contractor Connors or Contractor Kennedy getting the job of unloading vessels for the year, and threaten to tie up lake traffic if either of these men is given the contract.

The grain handlers made a lot of trouble last year, and claim to be stronger for a struggle next Spring.

BALTIMORE SOCIETY AROUSED.

Statues to be Erected in Washington Cause the Trouble.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 16.—Social Baltimore, or at least that portion of it that lives in the reminiscences of the past, is stirred to its depths over the question of what two renowned Marylanders shall be honored by the erection of statues to their memory in Statuary Hall in Washington.

The Statuary Commission appointed by the Governor two years ago decided that Charles Carroll of Carrollton, a Maryland signer of the Declaration of Independence, and John Hanson, a distinguished citizen of his day, should be the two men thus honored. The Hereditary and Revolutionary Societies of Baltimore, inspired by the Maryland Society of the Colonial Dames of America, held a meeting this afternoon and protested against one of the statues being devoted to John Hanson. They adopted a memorial which will be presented to the Legislature, in which they appeal to the General Assembly to revoke the decision of the Statuary Commission. They claim that a military hero should occupy one of the positions in Statuary Hall, and ask that the name of Col. John Eager Howard shall be substituted for that of John Hanson.

Mrs. John J. Jackson, Recording Secretary of the Colonial Dames, presided at the meeting this afternoon, and committees were present from the Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of the War of 1812, and other patriotic organizations.

There are numerous descendants of both John Hanson and Col. Howard living in this city and State, and the factional feeling between them has already become intense. It is probable that the dissension will cause a coolness between the members of dozens of families whose social and personal relations have heretofore been very intimate.

CUMMINGS OUSTED BY RUPPERT

The Latter Is Selected to Represent New York on the Congressional Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Representative A. J. Cummings, who has been for several years the member of the Democratic Congressional Committee from New York, will be succeeded by Representative Jacob Ruppert, Jr., upon the nomination of ten members out of eighteen. Mr. Cummings is deeply chagrined at the method adopted by those opposed to him in getting him out of the place he has held so long and which he expected to retain.

It is customary, in selecting a member of the delegation, for the Congressional Committee to call a caucus and choose the member. Instead of doing this, Mr. Wilson of Brooklyn suggested the propriety of naming a younger member of the New York delegation for the place, and, as Mr. Ruppert was disposed to consider the suggestion favorably, it was decided to attempt to put him on the committee. Mr. Wilson's reasons were complimentary to Mr. Ruppert, but were regarded by the friends of Mr. Cummings as an unwarrantable reflection upon his activity and his efficiency.

The friends of Mr. Ruppert, who disclaim any ill-feeling in the matter, and who considered the nomination open to any one who cared to seek it, made sure of success by securing signatures to a paper to be presented to Representative Hay of Virginia, Chairman of the Democratic caucus, informing him that a majority of the New York delegation had selected Mr. Ruppert to be the New York member of the Congressional Committee.

Some suggestions were thrown out to Mr. Cummings to-day that it was desirable that the nomination of Mr. Ruppert should be made unanimous. Mr. Cummings is reported as having said, in response to that suggestion, when offered by Mr. Ruppert himself, that under the circumstance he could not comply with it. If he had been informed before the demand was framed and could have known the disposition of the delegation, he would cheerfully have yielded to Mr. Ruppert or to any other member of the delegation who desired to obtain the position. As the victim of a conspiracy he was not prepared to make the attempt unanimous.

A friend of Mr. Cummings in the delegation says that it is not improbable that Mr. Ruppert will find his position on the committee irksome in consequence of the fact that he voted for the gold standard bill and that about all the members of the Congressional committee are free-coinage men.

OBJECTS TO REV. MR. STEWART.

Whitestone Resident Will Oppose His Marriage to His Daughter.

There is some gossip in Whitestone over the announcement of George Trapp, a well-known resident, that he will oppose the marriage of his daughter, and if she is married he and his wife will cease to consider her one of their children. The bride-to-be is Miss Nellie Trapp, who is twenty nine years of age.

According to present plans, Miss Trapp is to be married in a Manhattan church to the Rev. C. S. M. Stewart, until a short time ago the pastor of the Grace Episcopal Church, at Whitestone, of which Mr. Trapp and his family are members. Mr. Stewart resigned from the church some time ago, as a result of a disagreement. He is about twice the age of Miss Trapp. This, it is thought, may be the reason Mr. Trapp opposes the match.

Mr. Trapp refuses to talk, as does Miss Trapp. Mr. Stewart is at present in Providence, R. I.

PATENT FILED AFTER 60 YEARS.

Deed Covering Valuable Chicago Property Put on Record.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—A Government patent covering a quarter of a section of valuable North Side property, and which was signed by President Martin Van Buren in favor of Archibald Clybourn in 1839, was filed for record with the County Recorder Monday.

The property covered by the patent has been conveyed and reconveyed an innumerable number of times. The purpose of filing the instrument, which has remained in Washington over half a century, was to clear up the abstract of the property at 650 Elston Avenue, which has been purchased by the Gates Iron Works. Many lawyers and real estate men have since called to examine it.

CHICAGO BROKER WINS A POINT.

Stock Exchange Must Furnish Quotations to Ware & Leland.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—Edward F. Leland of the firm of Ware & Leland, stock brokers, won a temporary victory over the Board of Governors of the Chicago Stock Exchange to-day when Judge Gibbons overruled the demurrer of the latter to an injunction restraining them from removing the wires of Ware & Leland from the Stock Exchange and interfering with the business of the firm. The injunction was continued in force until the final hearing of the case, and the Governors were required to answer within thirty days.

Mr. Leland was charged by the Governors some weeks ago with "bucket shopping" in stocks. After a protracted hearing he was expelled from membership in the Exchange.

DISPUTE CLOSES A SCHOOL.

Trustees Claim Teacher Is Deaf and Nail Fast the Door.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Jan. 16.—The children of Brookside, a village near Morristown, are enjoying a holiday and the door of the schoolhouse is securely fastened with nails. The school is not likely to open for some time, and meanwhile the courts will be appealed to.

At the beginning of the present school year the Trustees engaged Miss Annabell McCall as teacher. No question has been raised as to her educational abilities, but some of the Trustees claim she is hard of hearing, which makes her incapable.

Efforts were made by the Trustees to dismiss her or get her to resign, but these have proved unsuccessful. Then one of the Trustees nailed fast the schoolhouse door and thus prevented the entrance of the schoolteacher, as well as the pupils.

Miss McCall has engaged a lawyer to look after her interests and bring suit for breach of contract. The taxpayers of the district threaten to appeal to the State authorities.

JOHNS HOPKINS NEEDS MONEY.

University Asks the State of Maryland for $100,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 16.—Ex-Mayor Latrobe of Baltimore presented in the House today a memorial from the Johns Hopkins University asking an appropriation of $50,000 a year for two years. The memorial says that the appropriation which was made by the last Assembly for the support of the Johns Hopkins University, with gifts of a still larger amount from individual citizens of Baltimore, enabled the university to continue its work with vigor and success. The serious embarrassments which threatened its life were thus for a time avoided, and the Trustees and Faculty were strengthened in their effort to maintain the university on the high plane which it has held since its foundation.

The need of pecuniary support is as great now as it was two years ago. The litigation in which the university was then involved was settled by a virtual compromise which has left the endowment seriously impaired. Unless it is greatly enlarged the university must relinquish the position which it now holds among the educational institutions of this country.

Marvelous Champagne Figures.

109,303 cases of G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry were imported in 1899, being 72,495 cases more than any other brand. Carrying an immense stock of choicest wines, its quality will always be maintained. Its 1895 vintage, now being imported, is exceptionally fine.—Adv.

PAYN'S APPEAL FOR MONEY

Letter to Mr. Whitney in Connection with State Trust Loan.

COULD NOT LEAVE DYING WIFE

Ruin Was on Him, So $100,000 Check Was Made Out—Company's Deposits Increase.

Interest in the State Trust Company's affairs still centred yesterday about the $435,000 loan made to Superintendent of Insurance Payn. A letter was made public last night through President Johnston of the company in which Mr. Payn asked W. C. Whitney for financial aid, his funds for margin having run short. President Johnston said so much inaccurate speculation had been printed with regard to the letter that it had been suggested to Mr. Payn that it be published. Mr. Payn had replied that he had no objection. The letter, which explains the check for $100,000, made by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, is as follows:

State of New York,
Insurance Department,
Sept. 18th, 1899.

The Hon. W. C. Whitney:

My Dear Mr. Whitney: The bearer, Mr. Henry D. Appleton, is my chief deputy. He goes to see you at my request. I do not know whether you will be able to aid me or not. Last Winter I bought a lot of Electric Storage, eight or nine hundred shares, for friends, and less amount for myself. I put up a margin on the whole, and from time to time have added additional margin until my funds are exhausted. I also hold, or my brokers do for me, over one thousand shares of Metropolitan Street Railway, five hundred United States Express.

If I could get away from home for forty-eight hours I could convert some things I have and thereby save myself, but my poor wife is lying at the point of death, and I could not leave her for a day to save myself from bankruptcy. My broker has promised not to close me out until Wednesday. My doctor informs me that my wife will last more than a week or ten days. Hoping you are in good health, I am, very truly yours,

LOUIS F. PAYN.

P. S. Of course I know I have no right to ask so great a favor as this of you, but I assure you that no financial loss shall come to you because of this if I have to sell everything I own to meet any loss you may sustain. PAYN.

Mr. Johnston added: "This letter tells its own story, and there is no other story to be told. Mr. Whitney was under no obligations to Mr. Payn, as the letter frankly states. So far as the trust company was concerned, the loan was well secured and was taken at the proper rates. For whatever personal risk Mr. Whitney chose to take in guaranteeing the loan the letter is the only explanation. There was and is no other."

Avery D. Andrews, who made the first investigation, said yesterday that copies of his report were in the hands of Gov. Roosevelt and Mr. Kilburn. He refused to admit that the Governor had appointed him, thus going over Mr. Kilburn's head, or to discuss the details of the report. He stated, however, that the Payn loan had absolutely nothing to do with the report.

Abram Kling, at whose request the investigation into the company's affairs was made, said: "My motive in making this fight is not due to a personal grudge. It is simply due to my desire to protect my property. I have a considerable sum invested in this company, and I don't want to see its funds loaned out on cats and dogs."

"Do you not think that what you have done may injure the value of your own securities?" he was asked.

"No," said he. "I want those loans recalled. I want the money back in the treasury of the company, so that it will be on a safe basis, and that is my object in taking action. It is not right that trust funds should be loaned out on securities of doubtful value. Who knows what Electric Storage would bring if you went out on the curb and tried to sell it?"

Mr. Kling also commented on the attitude of Mr. Kilburn respecting the State Trust Company. "Why does he want to screen this concern?" said he. "He made haste to rush to its aid and come out with a statement declaring it sound before he had seen Gen. Andrews's report and without knowing what that report contained."

Mr. Judson, Superintendent Kilburn's associate, who is in charge of the branch office of the State Banking Department, replied to this charge as follows: "Mr. Kilburn based his statement as to the company's solvency not upon Gen Andrews's investigation, but upon his own. He personally examined its books and found every loan amply secured and a surplus of over $1,200,000. The only ones which were in the slightest degree questionable were some small ones made by the previous administration of the company, when Mr. Decker was in. These are in process of liquidation.

Mr. Judson admitted that the list of securities deposited as collateral for Mr. Payn's loan had been correctly given by Mr. Bacon, Mr. Kling's attorney. He declared, however, that Mr. Bacon had undervalued them. Those collateral securities are now worth $350,625," he added, "and not merely $334,418, as Mr. Bacon said. Since they were deposited Mr. Payn has paid $25,000 on his loan, thus reducing it to $310,470.48. Electric Storage common and preferred are each worth about 80, and not 75 and 77, respectively, as Mr. Bacon alleged."

At the offices of the State Trust Company it was said that the concern had had a most gratifying day. The deposits had increased instead of falling off, the surplus by Mr. Kilburn's latest examination was found to be $1,250,000, and every loan was absolutely secured. The few loans made by the old administration, it was said, had been so marked down by the present one as to be perfectly safe.

ATTORNEY GENERAL MAY ACT.

Gov. Roosevelt Sees Him About the State Trust Company—Supt. Payn's Defeat Predicted.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Superintendent Kilburn of the State Banking Department had a long talk to-day with Gov. Roosevelt over the report made by ex-Adjt. Gen. Avery D. Andrews regarding the State Trust Company. Neither the Governor nor Mr. Kilburn would discuss what had passed between them. Mr. Kilburn has not made a written report to the Governor on the case, but it is expected he will do so.

It is understood that Attorney General Davies will make a thorough investigation of the case with a view of ascertaining if there have been any irregularities among officials such as would call for prosecution. The Governor declared this evening that he had conferred with the Attorney General in reference to the matter.

The revelation that Louis F. Payn, State Superintendent of Insurance, was a heavy borrower from the company together with the probable effect that Mr. Payn's dealings with the company will have upon his contest to retain his place at the head of the Insurance Department, continues to be the principal topic of conversation among members of the Legislature and officials in the various State Departments.

Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee, Superintendent Payn, and Railroad Commissioner Dunn held a long conference late to-night at the Hotel Ten Eyck. None of those present would say anything about the matter, but it is known that their talk concerned the Insurance Superintendency. Well-informed Republicans said no nomination would be sent to the Senate this week, and that when the Governor did send in a name it would not be that of Judge Saxton.

John R. Hazel, Republican leader in Erie County, whose name has been prominently mentioned in connection with the place, is here to-night, accompanied by a large number of Buffalonians, Judge Saxton is also in town, but will not talk about the Insurance Superintendency.

It is regarded as significant that many Republicans who have been declaring Superintendent Payn would defeat the Governor in the present fight have changed front to-night and predict that the Governor will be able to have his nominee confirmed.

Much comment has been heard that the State Trust investigation was conducted by Gen. Andrews, in view of the fact that he retired from official life, giving as his reason that his private business would not permit him to longer serve as a public official. Gov. Roosevelt and Gen. Andrews are close personal friends, and it is known that the former has absolute confidence in the latter's ability.

Some of Gen. Andrews's friends say he believed it to be his duty to sacrifice his personal interests in order to be of assistance to the Governor. Mr. Payn's supporters assert that the request made by the Governor that Gen. Andrews should continue the investigation was a direct insult to Superintendent Kilburn, who is said to be personally friendly with Mr. Payn.

It is said to-night that the Senate will at an early day call for all the papers in the investigation. Much speculation is being intimated as to the Senator who will take the initiative in the matter. The names of various Senators have been mentioned, but no one can be found who knows who will call for the papers, although it is the general belief that it will be done.

A. VAN WYCK FOR PRESIDENT.

Commercial Travelers and Hotel Men Boom the New Yorker on an Anti-Trust Platform.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—Correspondence and circulars received at the National Democratic Campaign Headquarters indicate that ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck of New York City is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President.

The Commercial Travelers and Hotel Men's Anti-Trust League, which was incorporated in New York a few weeks ago, and the headquarters of which are in New York City, has issued circular letters to all Democratic editors in the United States announcing their "election as members of the Publicity Committee" of the league and soliciting their co-operation in the creation of public sentiment against trusts and incidentally inviting them to act upon the committee. Accompanying this circular is this printed slip:

"Anti-trust is a great issue. No great economic issue grew more rapidly and has taken a firmer hold upon the minds of the people all over the country than that of anti-trusts. The issue was first formally presented to the country on April 10, 1899, by Augustus Van Wyck in a speech entitled 'Anti-Trust, Tariff Reform, Equal Opportunity for All,' delivered before the Democratic Club at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York.

"This was followed by the now famous Fourth of July speech of Joseph J. Willet, President of the Alabama Bar Association, of which a large part was devoted to the effects of trusts upon commercial travelers and hotel men. There is every likelihood that the trust issue will be the most important in the next Presidential campaign."

The words "first" and "Augustus Van Wyck" appear in heavy-faced type.

WRECK IS THE HELGOLAND.

Identity of Ship Lost in St. Mary's Bay Learned from Her Boat and Company's House Flag.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 16.—Everything goes to show that the wrecked steamer sunk in St. Mary's Bay is the Helgoland, the property of the Dutch-American Petroleum Company. Among a number of flags picked up this evening near Holyrood was one with the colors blue, white, and red, with the letter "R" in the centre. This is the house flag of that company. Taken with the finding of the boat, with the name Helgoland painted on it, off Cape Pine, it seems to leave no doubt as to the identity of the vessel. A life buoy was also picked up with the name of the steamer painted on it, but the lettering was partly illegible from fire and water.

Other flags found were a German ensign, a dark-red flag with a yellow cross and the letter "R," a pennant of white and red with the letter "I" in the centre and the letter "G," and another red and white pennant with the letter "O" in the centre and the letter "F." There are rumors of other finds, like buckets and oars, but these are not yet confirmed.

In other respects, however, the day's operations by the steamers and fishermen were disappointing. The former had to abandon work, owing to the heavy sea, as they could not approach the wreck, and the shore boats found the task equally difficult, and were obliged to abandon it early. Landsmen were unable to get down to the beach, and therefore unable to recover the bodies, which have been lying there exposed five days and nights. Seven bodies are now ashore, and can be reached when the sea becomes smooth. There are five others in the wreckage near the ship. Others still were seen driving south to-day. The wind is now veering landward again, and will probably drive them all ashore to-morrow, but it will keep a big cross-sea on.

Philip Ruprecht, agent of the German-American Petroleum Company, which is controlled by the Standard Oil Company, said yesterday that a dispatch was received at the Maritime Exchange stating that the wreck was the Helgoland, commanded by Capt. Von Rittern. She had a crew of thirty men, all Germans, who had been shipped on the other side.

The Helgoland left Philadelphia for Bergen, Norway, on Jan. 5, with a cargo of refined petroleum, and valued at $80,000. The Helgoland had a capacity of 3,200 tons, and was valued at $150,000. She was built in Newcastle in 1890. Her register was 2,381 tons gross and 2,510 tons net. She was 294 feet long, 37½ feet beam, and 26½ feet depth of hold. She had triple expansion engines and twelve compartments.

Mr. Ruprecht said there were no women aboard the Helgoland.

SCHLEY'S FRIENDS ANNOYED.

The McComas Resolution in the Senate Is Not Approved by Them—Meant for a "Test."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Not a friend of Rear Admiral Schley can be found who approves the resolution introduced in the Senate by Senator McComas to give the thanks of Congress to Rear Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley for their services at Santiago. Senator McComas admits that he offered it without consultation with Schley's friends, who say that Rear Admiral Schley did not desire to have the controversy revived, as he now stands ahead of Rear Admiral Sampson, just where he would have stood if the Spanish war had never occurred. The resolution is distasteful to them.

To get Congress to thank Sampson first and then to thank Schley, after which both are to be made Vice Admirals with a life tenure, with Sampson first and Schley to follow in the programme. If the resolution is passed, which is doubtful, Schley will obtain better rank, but will lose his superior position.

Mr. McComas says that he merely wishes to "test" the sense of the Senate. The impression at the Navy Department is that if the test should prove the desire of the Senate to thank Sampson first, the nomination of Sampson and Schley in that order for Vice Admirals with a recommendation from the President that they be thanked and then promoted, would be forthcoming. The friends of Rear Admiral Schley say that the Admiral went away satisfied to remain in his present position.

NEW ROCKEFELLER RESERVOIR.

One Being Built at Tarrytown to Cost About $50,000.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 16.—John D. Rockefeller will spend about $50,000 upon a new reservoir for his place here and a small army of men and teams are already at work. The reservoir will be situated on the Ward-Wheeler property, which Mr. Rockefeller recently acquired.

The village of North Tarrytown wants Mr. Rockefeller to supply it with water. It is not known as yet whether he will agree to do this or not.

Lawton Fund Is $90,909.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The total of the Lawton fund is now $90,909.

Beautiful, Swift, and Sure.

The "Royal Limited," exquisite in all appointments, leaves New York, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty St., daily, 3 P. M.; arrives Washington, 8 P. M. Unexcelled Dining and Café Car Service.—Adv.

BIG BAT

cants to be examined. The Daily Chronicle asserts that the committee was goaded into this statement by the reports that there was no hope of getting the full number.

The War Office has wired to countermand the departure from Egypt of a number of officers who were previously ordered to South Africa. The Daily Chronicle, commenting upon this and upon other news related to it, says:

"There are some curious reports in circulation—apparently with some authority behind them—which point to the stoppage of the dispatch of further reinforcements when the troops now mobilized shall have embarked. The new cavalry brigade is not to leave England at present."

KRUEGER MEANS TO ESCAPE?

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Durban correspondent of The Standard to-day mentions an extraordinary story with reference to a recent journey of President Krüger's son-in-law, Kloff, to Delagoa Bay in a German warship. According to this, Kloff has been making arrangements for President Krüger's escape through German Damaraland in the event of the capture of Pretoria.

GUNS LANDED AT DELAGOA BAY.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Pietermaritzburg correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Tuesday, Jan. 16, says:

"The Delagoa Bay correspondent of The Natal Times asserts that six big Creusot guns and fifty tons of shells were landed from the French steamer Gironde about the middle of last month under the noses of two British warships and were dispatched to Pretoria, causing much rejoicing at the ease with which contraband of war can run the blockade."

NATIVES PLOT WITH THE BOERS.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Pietermaritzburg correspondent of The Times says:

"The Swazi Queen mother, since the death of King Bunu, has killed all the chiefs who were ever in England or Cape Town, and is now plotting with the Boers. The situation may fairly be considered grave, and it would be well to send regiments of Gurkhas to Swaziland immediately."

Refugees from Swaziland, living in the Lebombo district, recently brought news to Lorenzo Marques that the Queen of Swaziland was dead. Her death, following so soon upon that of King Bunu, was looked upon with suspicion. According to their story, however, not the Queen mother, but Necoco, Bunu's brother, was acting as head of the Swazi nation, and he, in conjunction with Tecuba, Umbandine's old Prime Minister, was carrying on a reign of terror, killing off whole kraals all over the country.

PEACE ADVOCATES ORGANIZED.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The South African Conciliation Committee, quietly formed to represent the Peace Minority, announces itself to the country to-day and asks for support. Among the members are Lord and Lady Coleridge, Herbert Spencer, Sir Robert Threshie Reid, George John Shaw-Lefevre, Frederic Harrison, Stephen Gladstone, the Countess of Carlisle, and other notable persons. Mr. Leonard Courtney, Unionist member of Parliament for the Bodmin Division of Cornwall, is President of the Committee.

This movement should be distinguished from the "Stop-the-War" group of Extremists, of which Mr. William T. Stead is the most active member. Its programme, summarized, is to wait until a proper opportunity arises for some peaceable settlement. Meanwhile it will gather and distribute correct information and sound views. The manifesto affirms that "as the war was begun amid misunderstandings on both sides a pacific settlement is possible."

There is no indication that such an arrangement would be tolerated by any considerable portion of the public. National emotion is now in a state of disquietude over the reverses to British arms; dissatisfaction with the conduct of military business is intense, and there is an almost universal determination to see the thing through.

MULES MUST BE VACCINATED.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 16.—The American mule must be vaccinated before he can be enlisted in the British Army service in South Africa in the future. The Admiralty has passed upon his case, and the decree is final. Seventy-five or a hundred, possibly more, of the mules died of glanders or a kindred disease after they were landed on African soil.

The animals are separated, temperature taken, and virus injected. If the animal is infected the theory is that by the use of this special virus there will be a quick rise in the temperature, thus denoting that the disease, glanders, has found lodgment in the system of the beast, although it may not have shown itself for days or weeks if the virus had not been used.

The vaccination of the mules is what has caused the delay in loading the transport Corinthia.

Mafeking Still Holding Out.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The correspondent of The Times at Lorenzo Marques, telegraphing Monday, Jan. 15, says: "I am informed on the best authority that six days ago Mafeking was holding out as pluckily as ever. There was then no likelihood of capitulation. The garrison had plenty of cattle and tinned meats.

Canadians Subscribe to the War Fund.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 16.—Some large amounts are being subscribed to the Canadian patriotic fund for the South African soldiers. The Canadian Pacific Railway today donated $15,000 to the fund, while the Bank of Commerce and the Bank of British North America have sent $5,000 each. The fund started by The Toronto Globe a week ago has already reached the neighborhood of $10,000.

Portugal Will Retain Her Colonies.

LISBON, Jan. 16.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Senhor Veiga Beirao, repeated his recent statement with reference to the Anglo-German agreement, and added that Portugal would neither sell, cede, nor lease any portion of her colonies.

GERMAN PRESS STILL BITTER.

Continued Attacks on Great Britain for the Latter's Attitude on the Seizures Question.

BERLIN, Jan. 16.—In the Reichstag today an interpellation signed by Herr Moeller, National Liberal, and all the members of the Reichstag except the Social Democrats and Independents, was introduced. It was as follows:

"What steps have the Federal Government taken in regard to the seizure of German ships by agents of the English Government?"

In view of the excited state of public opinion concerning the seizures, the interpellation will probably be speedily answered. Press comment on the subject continues bitter.

The Hamburger Nachrichten advises German reprisals against Great Britain and expresses its belief that a coalition of neutral powers is feasible. It goes so far as to suggest that Germany should head such a coalition.

The Munich Allgemeine Zeitung advises Great Britain to use more moderation toward Germany unless she wishes "unpleasant consequences."

The Berliner Tageblatt says:

"We believe the Salisbury Cabinet purposely delays giving Germany satisfaction because it wishes to leave this as an embarrassing legacy to its successors."

The Vossische Zeitung, which indorses the views of the Kölnische Zeitung, already cabled, respecting the course England should take if she desires to preserve Germany's friendship, adds:

"The longer England delays the more will she lose in German public opinion."

Several reports are in circulation that Emperor William has been asked by Russia, Holland, and Belgium to join in an intervention movement. While these rumors are not entirely without foundation, the Emperor remains convinced that Great Britain would not accept mediation at this stage, and, on political and personal grounds, he holds aloof from any such plan.

It was asserted to-day, however, by a high authority that if England much longer delays the satisfaction which Germany demands the Emperor would participate in a coalition movement to compel her to respect the commercial rights of neutrals at sea.

HOLLIS DEFENDS THE BOERS.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 16.—George F. Hollis, who was United States Consul at Cape Town under President Harrison, has written a letter to the committee in charge of the meeting to be held in Faneuil Hall tomorrow evening in support of the Boers in which he says:

"I accept with great pleasure your invitation to speak to the people of Boston in Faneuil Hall on Wednesday evening, Jan. 17, on the subject of England in the Transvaal, believing, as I do, that for several years the attempt has been deliberately made to mislead the minds, not only of our own people, but of the people of England, on this question.

"I have long held the belief that the United States and England were to have a large and honorable share in advancing the civilization of the world, and I am grieved beyond measure that England has become involved in what I consider to be an unrighteous war.

"The position of President Krüger and his relations to the Outlanders was very peculiar. He had, in the first place, to listen to the demands of this great inrush of people, and in the meantime to bring his people, who had little knowledge of modern appliances, somewhat into sympathy with what the time required.

"To do this required time, patience, and tact, all of which President Krüger possesses in large measure. Had the English representatives met him in the spirit of good will and fairness, all their just demands and claims would have been amicably met.

"But, because of the arrogant and reckless spirit displayed by these people an animosity was created in the minds of the Dutch burghers which retarded all the efforts of the radical and progressive party in the republic to advance matters as they desired."

CARBOLIC ACID PRICE SOARS.

Doubles in One Day on a Report that the British Government Has Prohibited Exports.

The price of carbolic acid was doubled yesterday. This skyrocket flight in the price of the drug was caused by a report circulated among dealers to the effect that a firm in this city which is a large importer of the acid had received a cablegram from London saying that the British Government had forbidden any exports of the acid until further notice. The reason assigned for this was that all the carbolic acid on hand and all that could be manufactured for some time to come, would be needed for the manufacture of lyddite.

John McKesson, Jr., of the drug firm of McKesson & Robbins, who are probably the heaviest importers of carbolic acid in this country, was seen last night at his residence, 247 Fifth Avenue, and asked as to the situation. "It is a fact," said Mr. McKesson, "that the reported stopping of the exportation of carbolic acid from England had the effect of doubling the price in this city. As the United States gets practically all its carbolic acid from England, it is but natural that the report should greatly affect the market here.

"We know nothing definite as yet. We have cabled the English house from which we get most of our carbolic acid, and expect a reply to-morrow. I can hardly think that the British Government would take the very radical step of stopping the exportation of carbolic acid, when it seems to me that it could go into the open market and buy all it needed. Still, the need of it over there may be greater than I know. If the exportation has been stopped, it will be impossible to fill orders now on hand. In fact, it will be an impossibility to obtain carbolic acid in large quantities at all, and the price of smaller quantities will advance enormously."

TREES IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Willow Grew from Cuttings of a Wicker Basket.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—At the meeting of the Civic Clubs to-day Miss Ethel Austin Shrigley read a paper on "Historic Trees of Philadelphia." She remarked that nearly all of the trees that made history before 1840 have "succumbed to the march of civilization, if not of age."

"The largest tree recorded is the big oak which stood in the almshouse grounds, and in 1837 was 240 years old. It was about 50 feet in height, and its limbs extended for nearly the same distance in all directions. On the site of the Custom House grew the first yellow willows. The introduction of the tree was an accident. Dr. Franklin found a wicker basket sprouting either in Dock Street or in a boat on the creek. He gave some of the cuttings from it to Charles Norris, who planted them on his property.

Miss Shrigley described the proposed oak grove that has been begun in Fairmount Park, and will be known as Michaux Grove. The Civic Club will use its efforts to realize the desire of Mayor Ashbridge for a double row of trees in Broad Street from Germantown Avenue to League Island.

CHICAGO ELEVATED WAR.

The Northwestern Accepts the Amended Extension Ordinance.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—At a meeting of the Directory of the Northwestern Elevated Company to-day the amended extension ordinance passed by the City Council last night was accepted. The company's bond was scheduled and was filed with the City Clerk. When informed of this action Mayor Harrison announced that as soon as the official formalities had been observed he would sign the ordinance, and the permits to resume work on the elevated structure will be issued.

ing out of the provision prohibiting steam railway cars on the structure, and making the words "successors, lessees, and assigns" apply to the Northwestern Elevated alone.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair; fresh northwesterly winds.

No marked changes in the weather have occurred during the past twenty-four hours. Abnormally high temperatures continue in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys, Havre reporting 34 degrees above normal, Williston 32 degrees, and Bismarck 27 degrees. It has grown slightly cooler in the Red River of the South, Mississippi, and Ohio Valleys, and the temperature has remained nearly stationary elsewhere, except a slight rise in the Middle Atlantic States. Light rain or snow has fallen in the lake regions; New England, and the Middle Missouri Valley, and light rain in the Ohio Valley, on the Middle and North Pacific Coast, and in the northern plateau. A storm appears to be developing in the West Gulf, but its probable intensity and direction of movement it is impossible to determine at present. The prospects are favorable for showers in the Middle Gulf States by to-night. The weather will continue threatening in the Ohio Valley and lake regions, and it will be generally fair in the Atlantic States. Increasing cloudiness may be expected in the Missouri and Red River of the North Valleys. The temperature will fall slightly in Northeastern Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, in the interior of the Middle States, and in New England. Brisk northeasterly winds will prevail on the North Atlantic Coast, light to fresh northerly winds on the Middle Atlantic Coast, and variable winds on the South Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1899.	1900.	1900.
3 A. M.	39	39	40
6 A. M.	38	39	40
9 A. M.	39	34	42
12 M	44	39	46
4 P. M.	44	44	47
6 P. M.	46	41	46
9 P. M.	44	39	40
12 P. M.	43	38	37

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Avearge temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	42½
Weather Bureau	38½
Corresponding date, 1899	42½
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	30

The maximum temperature yesterday was 48 degrees at 1:30 P. M. and the minimum 34 degrees at 9 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 86 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 68 per cent. The barometer at 8 A. M. read 30.12 and at 8 P. M. 30.25.

Brooklyn Water Supply Improved.

The water supply situation in Brooklyn was further improved yesterday by an additional gain of 3,000,000 gallons in the amount of water in storage at Ridgewood. Several houses were cut off from the supply yesterday because of reckless waste of water on the part of the occupants. Warnings to other wasteful householders were sent out.

ONE KENTUCKIAN KILLS THREE MEN

Another May Die as the Result of Bullet Wounds.

BATTLE IN A HOTEL LOBBY

All Those Dead Were Shot by ex-Congressman Colson.

Principal Victim a Nephew of ex-Gov. Bradley — Affray Grew Out of an Old Feud—Slayer Under Arrest.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 16.—A shooting affair in which the lives of three prominent men were sacrificed, and that of a fourth hangs by a slender thread, while others miraculously escaped with painful injuries, occurred here to-day. The principals in the tragedy were ex-Congressman David G. Colson of Middlebrough, and Lieut. Ethelbert Scott of Somerset. Scott was shot six times by Colson, and almost instantly killed.

Luther W. De Marre, Assistant Postmaster at Shelbyville, an innocent bystander, was shot three times and died instantly. Charles Julian, another bystander, was shot, and died a half hour later, and Capt. B. B. Golden of Barboursville, Commonwealth Attorney of the Twenty-seventh Judicial District, was shot in the back, and is not expected to survive the night. Col. Colson himself was shot twice in the arm. Harry McEwing of Louisville was shot in the foot, and W. O. Ridpatch of Chicago sustained a broken leg by the lifeless form of Scott falling against him as it rolled down the stairway.

The killing occurred in the lobby of the Capitol Hotel, the principal hostelry of the State capital, the room being well filled at the time with politicians and others, who are here attending the contests for State offices before the Legislature.

Col. Colson is in jail to-night charged with murder, but he claims self-defense.

The witnesses to the affair were taken so much by surprise when the shooting began that most of them were almost panic-stricken, and there are many conflicting stories as to how the fight began.

THE SHOOTING BEGINS.

Col. Colson and a party of friends, among whom was De Marre, were sitting in the lobby engaged in conversation as Scott and Capt. Golden came up the stairs from the barrom. When they had advanced about half way across the room, walking in the direction of Colson, the latter, it is said, half rising from his chair, fired at Scott, who instantly returned the fire. The shooting then became general, and bystanders are at variance as to the number engaged in it. De Marre was standing slightly in front of Colson, and young Scott is said to have crouched behind him to escape bullets from Colson's revolver. In an instant De Marre fell dead, pierced by three bullets.

Capt. Golden, who accompanied Scott, reeled to one side, falling into the arms of ex-Gov. James B. McCreary, exclaiming: "I am shot!"

The smoke in the locality of the antagonists became dense, but Colson continued to press Scott, who retreated backward. As he moved Colson emptied the chambers of one revolver and quickly thought another into action. Scott by this time had been shot several times, and as he staggered back and fell down the stairway, Colson, who was within a few feet of him, continued to fire until the form of Scott rolled over and showed life was extinct.

The battle was terrific, and bullets fairly rained through the lobby of the hotel, several of which went wild, pierced window glass or imbedded themselves in the walls and furniture of the hotel. It was not discovered for several minutes afterward that Julian, who died later, had been shot, and at first his wound was thought to be only trifling. After the killing, Col. Colson ran out of the hotel and hurried to the residence of Chief of Police Williams, where he surrendered. He was almost exhausted, and as he entered the house, gasped:

"I am sorry. He would not let me alone. There were three of them shooting at me."

Meantime the wildest excitement prevailed in the hotel lobby, where the killing occurred, and in the dining room near by, where about 300 guests were seated at dinner when the fusillade began. Men fell over each other in frantic efforts to get to places of safety, women fainted, and it was several minutes before the awful scope of the tragedy was fully known. The dead were left lying in pools of blood and messengers were dispatched in every direction for physicians and nurses to care for the wounded.

Julian, who was shot in the leg, died shortly after reaching a room, death being due to loss of blood and the shocks to his nervous system. Capt. Golden was removed to a room and made a statement that Colson was the aggressor.

The death of Julian is most remarkable. He walked to his room unaided; his cousin, Judge Ira Julian, examined the wound and congratulated him on his escape. Doctors were busy with the dying, and Julian waited. He was bleeding to death, however, and when the doctors turned attention to him he was past recovery. Capt. Golden was alive at a late hour.

DEADLINESS OF THE AIM.

When it is remembered that, so far as known only three revolvers played a part in the duel, it can be seen that aim was for the most part accurate. Colson's shots were true, but this detracts nothing from the noted skill of Scott, because he emptied his revolver after several bullets had lodged in him.

Following is the record of the marksmen: Scott, a bullet in temple, one in throat, two in lungs, two in back. De Marre, two in heart; Julian, bullet in calf of right leg. Capt. Golden, two bullets in spine; Colson, bullet splintered left arm from wrist to elbow. Bullets tore his cuffs and sleeves to shreds.

Colson remained at the residence of Chief Williams while the surgeons dressed his shattered arm, and he was not taken to jail until 5 o'clock. He begged to be allowed to give bail.

The Grand Jury is in session, and an indictment will probably be returned against him to-morrow. Coroner Meagher will also hold an inquest to-morrow morning.

Colson to-night still declined to talk. He is in a highly nervous state, and appeared to have been weeping when a reporter called. He suffered a partial stroke of paralysis after he was shot by Scott at Anniston, and had never fully recovered from it.

Col. David G. Colson was born April 1, 1861, at Yellow Creek, (now Middlesborough,) Ky. He resided on a farm until twenty years old. During a portion of this time he attended the common schools and for two years attended college. He took the junior law course in the law department of Kentucky University, at Louisville.

In 1882 he went to Washington to accept a position in the Interior Department, where he remained two years, and in 1884 was appointed special examiner for the Pension Bureau, in which capacity he served two years, during which time he traveled, with headquarters at Knoxville, Tenn.

In 1887 he returned to Bell County, and was elected to the Kentucky Legislature. In 1889 he was the Republican nominee for State Treasurer. In 1893 he was elected Mayor of Middlesborough, Ky., which position he resigned in December, 1895, to accept a seat in Congress, to which he was elected in November, 1894. In 1896 he was re-elected to Congress. During his service he vacated his seat to accept a commission as Colonel of the Fourth Kentucky Regiment for service in the war with Spain.

Scott was a Lieutenant and Golden was Captain of a company in Colson's regiment, and the trouble which led to the tragedy to-day began then.

A feud sprang up between Colson and Scott while the troops were in camp at Anniston, Ala., and in which it is said by Colson's friends that Capt. Golden was a warm partisan of Scott. The trouble between them at that time culminated in a meeting between them in a restaurant, which resulted in Colson being shot by Scott. The regiment was shortly afterward mustered out of the service, as a result of the feud between the officers and the serious charges and counter-charges which they had made at Washington against each other as officers. Since then the parties had not met until to-day, and it has generally been believed that blood would be spilled should they meet, as each was understood to be looking for the other.

Scott was a young lawyer of Somerset and a nephew of ex-Gov. W. O. Bradley, his mother being a sister of the ex-Governor. He was about thirty years of age. Julian was one of the wealthiest farmers of the county and was active in local politics, being a Democrat. His family are among the best known people in Kentucky. One brother, Henry, is a lawyer at Kansas City; another, Alexander, is a wealthy shoe merchant of Cincinnati, and a cousin, Judge Ira A. Julian of this city, is now a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress in this district. De Marre was about thirty-two years of age, and in addition to being Assistant Postmaster at Shelbyville, was a large real estate owner. Capt. Golden is one of the best-known lawyers in the southeastern part of the State, and has long been a leading Republican politician in his section. Both Colson and Scott were regarded as dead game.

SHERIFF'S JURY AT DINNER.

Second Panel Entertains Prominent Men at Delmonico's—Mr. Keller Makes a Patriotic Speech.

More than 200 diners sat around the rose-decked tables at the annual dinner of the second panel of the Sheriff's Jury given at Delmonico's last night. William H. McElvoy presided, and with him at the guest table were Sheriff William F. Grell, James M. Beck, Justice C. H. Van Brunt, Justice William Rumsey, Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, Commissioner of Charities John W. Keller, Justice Chester B. McLaughlin, John S. Wise, Justice James Fitzgerald, Justice David McAdam, Justice David Leventritt, Justice J. M. Fitzsimons, Justice Henry Bischoff, Jr., Justice Giddersleeve, Justice J. A. O'Gorman, and Seymour D. Thompson. Others present included ex-Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn, John H. Starin, H. H. Vreeland, District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner, Herman Ridder, Park Commissioner August Moebus, Judge E. F. O'Dwyer, ex-Justice Joseph F. Daly, Justice H. W. Bookstaver, W. H. Gelshanan, and Corporation Counsel John Whalen.

Mr. McElvoy, in opening the speechmaking, observed that it must be a great consolation to the jury to realize that they were cutting amicable relations with their Sheriff, for, as they were well aware, no man could make himself so disagreeable in his official capacity as a Sheriff, and in fact the more attachments he had the more unpopular he became. The citizens of this city, he said, might be divided into those who did their jury duty and those who shirked it. "You, however," he continued, amid much laughter, "do your duty faithfully. From rosy morn to dewy eve for 365 days you are all in your shirt sleeves hard at it, and well earn the dinners which you annually meet to enjoy." He concluded by proposing a toast to Sheriff Grell, who briefly returned thanks.

In introducing Commissioner Keller, Mr. McElroy said he had read with gladness that Mr. Keller had invited W. J. Bryan to dine with him at the Democratic Club, for he felt sure that such would be the grace and generosity of Mr. Keller's hospitality that Col. Bryan would be fain to declare that the East is not the enemy's country, but a land flowing with milk and honey.

Commissioner Keller said he was astonished at the interest the toastmaster seemed to take in an invitation extended by one gentleman to another, and he begged to be permitted to say that if Col. Bryan did accept, he would extend an invitation to all the members of the Sheriff's jury, whether Democrats or Republicans, to meet the free-silver champion after the repast.

After alluding to the Boer war, which he said had been barred as a subject for speechmaking, Commissioner Keller said: "We have heard much about hands across the sea. I shall say something about the hands stretched across the sea, but not the hands that Washington compelled to release their grip upon the throat of the American colonies, not the hands whose fingers and knuckles were bruised at New Orleans, but the hands of America, that at the cry of distress have ever been stretched across the sea to succor and to save; the hands that never have drawn the sabre or grasped the musket save in humanity's cause. Lately they were stretched across the sea with sabre and musket to help a downtrodden people in Cuba. To-night our hands are stretched across the sea to the Philippines. I will split hairs with no man as to their right to be there; but I do know that the men fighting there are my countrymen, that they are wearing my country's uniform and are battling under my country's flag, and my prayer is that they shall succeed and come home safely to the wives and families awaiting them." Enthusiastic applause greeted this sentiment.

Job E. Hedges, John S. Wise, and Seymour D. Thompson also spoke.

CHICAGO'S NEW RAILWAY LAW.

Council Passes an Act Directed Against the Pennsylvania Road.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—Important traction legislation was passed by the City Council last night. Among several ordinances was one which requires all Pennsylvania Railway trains to stop at street crossings. A big fight is expected as a result.

The reason for passing the act was the fact that while the West Indiana accepted the ordinance for the elevation of the Fort Wayne and Western Indiana tracks where they parallel each other from Eighteenth to West Fifty-third Street, the Pennsylvania failed to accept it. The retaliatory measure was introduced by Alderman Martin and he received such strong support that it passed by a vote of 54 to 6.

The name of the company is not mentioned in the measure, merely the locality, as it is said the ordinance would be illegal if directed against one specified company. The engines will have to stop at eight crossings until they are signaled to move. A penalty is provided if they fail to stop.

Several Aldermen assert that over a thousand deaths have been caused at the various crossings since the track elevation ordinance was first proposed four years ago.

TAYLOR LOSES A POINT.

Kentucky Court of Appeals Ousts His Appointees.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 16.—The Court of Appeals to-day rendered a decision nullifying Gov. Taylor's appointments of W. H. Mackey and A. M. C. Cochran as Election Commissioners, and enjoining them from acting, thus sustaining the Democratic Commissioners Boyntz, Fulton, and Yontz. These Commissioners will try the contests in the cases of minor State officers.

The decision was made on a strictly party vote, Judges Guffy, Burnam, and Durlie dissenting.

Blackburn's Election Duplicated.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 16.—The election of J. C. S. Blackburn as United States Senator was duplicated in both houses of the Legislature to-day, this action being taken on account of a question among lawyers as to whether the election last Thursday was legal. The proceedings and vote were practically the same as those on the former ballot.

Senator Gear Succeeds Himself.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 16.—James H. Gear was formally elected in the Legislature to-day to succeed himself in the United States Senate. To-day the vote was cast by each branch separately. The joint ballot will be taken to-morrow.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

12:30 A. M.—201 Delancey Street; M. Cohen; damage slight.

1:20 A. M.—841 Broadway; Brown Suspender Company; damage slight.

3:05 A. M.—319 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; J. B. Mooney; damage, $10.

9:15 A. M.—346 Elizabeth Street; D. Donomalo; damage, $50.

9:30 A. M.—477 West Fifty-seventh Street; E. Bervin; damage, $170.

11:30 A. M.—20 Broome Street; Fannie Drenish; damage, $100.

2:15 P. M.—982 Second Avenue; O'Reilly & Lavalle; damage, $1,000

3:55 P. M.—1,644 Amsterdam Avenue; J. Kelly; damage, $30.

4:40 P. M.—645 East Thirteenth Street; Mrs. Ellergen; damage, $5.

6:30 P. M.—625 Third Avenue; A. Kebbel; damage, $5.

8:45 P. M.—2,155 Eighth Avenue; Edward Rosenfeld; damage, $25.

10:10 P. M.—254 East Thirty-third Street; John Seaman; damage, $25.

10:10 P. M.—One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue; James F. Walsh; damage, $10,000.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

TAMPA, Fla., Jan. 16.—The dry goods store of Lee Di Klee was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $23,000. The fire is thought to have been of incendiary origin.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The Washington Club, by winning two games in the Harlem League last night secured first place in the tourney. The club still has two games to play. The Audubons won and lost a game, and the Friendships lost two games. A. Shiman of the Washingtons made an average of 205 for two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Washington—Zenn, 185; Boehm, 183; A. Shiman, 191; Linden, 212; D. Shiman, 178. Total, 949.

Friendship—Botts, 191; Jarckow, 142; McDowell, 167; Higbie, 146; Dewes, 188. Total, 834.

SECOND GAME.

Audubon—Maher, 221; McGuire, 208; J. Brand, 190; Petry, 187; Sprenger, 194. Total, 950.

Friendship—Botts, 183; Jarckow, 149; McDowell, 136; Higbie, 158; Dewes, 169. Total, 795.

THIRD GAME.

Washington—Zenn, 179; Boehm, 223; A. Shiman, 219; Linden, 178; D. Shiman, 166. Total, 965.

Audubon—Maher, 168; McGuire, 210; J. Brand, 173; Petry, 155; Sprenger, 147. Total, 853.

Although the Belvidere Club had out its best bowlers in the North Side National League last night, its team could only win one game. The Centrals won the first game from the Belvideres, but the latter found the Borough team an easy mark in the second game. The Centrals defeated the Borough team in the third game by 158 pins. Scores:

Belvidere—Hotaling, 146; Newkirk, 171; Hunken, 201; Rehbein, 125; Lockwood, 155. Total, 798.

Central—Seher, 136; Bellmer, 180; Kuehn, 162; Shilling, 173; Kahlsdorf, 159. Total, 810.

Borough—Carsen, 176; Berker, 123; Stellman, 124; Purdy, 106; Gorman, 163. Total, 692.

Belvidere—Hotaling, 185; Newkirk, 168; Hunken, 151; Rehbein, 169; Lockwood, 166. Total, 739.

Borough—Carsen, 137; Berker, 128; Zimmerman, 104; Stellman, 113; Gorman, 170. Total, 647.

Central—Carsen, 127; Berker, 181; Stellman, 171; Purdy, 157; Gorman, 169. Total, 805.

Carroll Park Wheelmen won both their games last night in the tourney of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island, Class B. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Carroll Park Wheelmen—Bee, 191; Nash, 114; Watgen, 108; Spellman, 139; Degenhart, 172. Total, 724.

Red Hook Wheelmen—Pope, 143; Panning, 130; Aalbue, 112; Wittpen, 142; Olsson, 126. Total, 653.

SECOND GAME.

Defender Wheelmen—Wetner, 128; Schring, 108; Huelo, 148; Brehm, 138; Stager, 162. Total, 684.

Red Hook Wheelmen—Pope, 147; Panning, 148; Aalbue, 103; Wittpen, 113; Olsson, 170. Total, 681.

THIRD GAME.

Carroll Park Wheelmen—Bee, 136; Nash, 112; Wattgen, 111; Spellman, 141; Degenhart, 155. Total, 655.

Defender Wheelmen—Warner, 97; Schring, 122; Huelo, 135; Brehm, 134; Stager, 162. Total, 650

Bedford Council won twice last night in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Tournament. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Bedford Council—Morris, 162; Burrows, 165; Lounsbery, 178; Markwell, 200; Waterbury, 177. Total, 882.

Welcome Council—H. Wyant, 200; F. Wyant, 144; Grosch, 152; Hummel, 191; Peters, 146. Total, 838.

SECOND GAME.

Justin F. Price Council—Huebel, 147; Gehlhaus, 177; Shea, 188; Forman, 217; Potter, 193. Total, 922.

Welcome Council—H. Wyant, 141; F. Wyant, 108; Grosh, 160; Hummel, 145; Peters, 150. Total, 710.

THIRD GAME.

Bedford Council—Morris, 158; Burrows, 183; Lounsbery, 152; Markwell, 202; Waterbury, 155. Total, 850.

Justin F. Price Council—Huebel, 180; Gehlhaus, 178; Shea, 148; Forman, 167; Potter, 156. Total, 829.

Each team won and lost a game yesterday afternoon in the Arlington Ladies' Tournament, on Bertram & Voll's alleys, Brooklyn. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Kings County—Mrs. Wenisch, 111; Mrs. Schmausser, 89; Mrs. Emker, 154; Mrs. Ihnken, 91; Mrs. Tietje, 124. Total, 569.

Monarch No. 2—Mrs. Brunjes, 109; Mrs. Struss, 99; Mrs. Angelbeck, 116; Mrs. Holtermann, 110; Mrs. Von Bosstel, 126. Total, 560.

SECOND GAME.

Monarch No. 2—Mrs. Brunjes, 121; Mrs. Struss, 103; Mrs. Angelbeck, 124; Mrs. Holtermann, 164; Mrs. Von Bosstel, 145. Total, 657.

Monarch No. 1—Mrs. Connolly, 127; Mrs. Lubsen, 163; Mrs. Addicks, 115; Mrs. Kuck, 112; Miss Cordes, 107. Total, 644.

THIRD GAME.

Monarch No. 1—Mrs. Connolly, 144; Mrs. Lubsen, 105; Mrs. Addicks, 119; Mrs. Kuck, 122; Miss Cordes, 98. Total, 588.

Kings County—Mrs. Wenisch, 111; Mrs. Schmausser, 89; Mrs. Emken, 110; Mrs. Ihnken, 130; Mrs. Tietje, 89. Total, 529.

The Welcomes bowled in good form in the Arlington National League last night. They won two games, bowling scores of over 800 each time. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

M. M. and M.—Fecher, 141; Whitney, 164; Blue, 155; Coomes, 137; Cramer, 152. Total, 749.

Homestead—Duncan, 151; Landry, 121; Leask, 133; Cotte, 138; Moore, 157. Total, 700.

SECOND GAME.

Welcome—Bernet, 172; Schultz, 179; Doerr, 168; Schmidt, 138; Wenderoth, 163. Total, 820.

Homestead—Duncan, 154; Landry, 147; Leask, 102; Cotte, 158; Moore, 166. Total, 727.

THIRD GAME.

Welcome—Bernet, 203; Schultz, 180; Doerr, 179; Schmidt, 143; Wenderoth, 142. Total, 847.

M. M. and M.—Fecher, 155; Whitney, 138; Blue, 149; Coomes, 207; Cramer, 157. Total, 806.

Teams representing the Caledonian, the Atlantic Mutual, and the Hanover Company competed in the Fire Insurance League last night. The Atlantics won two games and the Caledonians lost two games. The Hanovers broke even. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Caledonian—Carleton, 153; Walton, 117; Toombs, 142; Franck, 135; Stoney, 152. Total, 707.

Hanover—Meyn, 119; Cogan, 124; Thomas, 124; Van Ness, 127; Jarvis, 180. Total, 715.

SECOND GAME.

Atlantic Mutual—Floyd-Jones, 183; Beck, 161; Covert, 139; Heartt, 135; Ferdon, 113. Total, 733.

Hanover—Meyn, 134; Cogan, 122; Thomas, 127; Van Ness, 141; Jarvis, 114. Total, 638.

THIRD GAME.

Atlantic Mutual—Floyd-Jones, 115; Beck, 200; Covert, 148; Heartt, 111; Ferdon, 115. Total, 689.

Caledonian—Strong, 165; Walton, 105; Fritzel, 132; Toombs, 132; O'Connell, 146. Total, 680.

The Empires, by losing two games in the American National tourney last night, lost a chance to win one of the leading prizes, Wilckens of the Orchards, impaired his chances of winning first individual average prize by making the small score of 128 in the first game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Orchard—Bullwinkel, 161; Bucholz, 138; Schroeder, 178; Schwacke, 199; Wilckens, 128. Total, 804.

Empire—Howell, 148; Hammond and Voorhees, 132; Williamson, 186; Diederick, 169; Foate and Helles, 156. Total, 791.

SECOND GAME.

Riverdale—Brodbeck, 177; Graef, 152; Schumacher, 180; Merten, 168; Zollinger, 158. Total, 835.

Empire—Howell, 155; Voorhees, 183; Williamson, 158; Diederick, 149; Helles, 162. Total, 807.

THIRD GAME.

Orchard—Bullwinkel, 199; Bucholz, 160; Schroeder, 177; Schwake, 172; Wilckens, 214. Total, 922.

Riverdale—Brodbeck, 186; Graef, 153; Schumacher, 166; Merten, 140; Zollinger, 204. Total, 855.

The National Bank of the Republic again carried off the honors in the Bank Clerks' League last night, winning games from the Mechanics and Traders' and Chemical Bank teams. Ling of the Republic team bowled in splendid form, making scores of 200 and 209. The results:

FIRST GAME.

Republic—Brown, 167; Ling, 209; Burhenne, 121; Douglas, 161; Hartzel, 172. Total, 820.

Mechanics and Traders'—Schneider, 148; Neuman, 121; Spratt, 137; Holmes, 128; Miles, 163. Total, 697.

SECOND GAME.

Mechanics and Traders'—Schneider, 178; Neuman, 140; Spratt, 157; Holmes, 177; Miles, 180. Total, 888.

Chemical—G. Whitehead, 157; Wray, 143; E. Whitehead, 141; Hoyt, 168; Smith, 176. Total, 725.

THIRD GAME.

Republic—Brown, 136; Ling, 200; Burhenne, 141; Douglas, 150; Hartzel, 168. Total, 795.

Chemical—G. Whitehead, 145; Wray, 153; E. Whitehead, 158; Hoyt, 146; Smith, 147. Total, 749.

Tournament Games To-day.

North Side National League—Prospect, Chippewa, Vernon.

Harlem League—Phoenix, Riverdale, Morningside.

American National—Metropolitan, Rosedale, Fidelia.

Morning Newspaper League—Bulletin vs. Tribune.

Columbia League—Standard, Oriental, Enterprise.

Royal Arcanum—Yonkers, De Vinne, Stanley.

Archdiocesan Union—Loyola, Holy Cross No. 2, Leo, Spalding No. 1, Columbus No. 1, St. Monica.

Life Insurance League—Equitable, John Hancock, Mutual Benefit of Newark.

Arlington National—Black Bass, Edison, Glendale.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League—Bushwick, Washington Irving, Long Island.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Sub-League—Fort Greene vs. Fulton, Gilb

MOLINEUX MURDER TRIAL

Joseph Koch, the Letter-Box Man, Gives His Evidence.

RECORDER REBUKES COUNSEL

Promises to Deal Severely with the Two Lawyers Unless They Cease Wrangling.

The feature of the proceedings yesterday at the Molineux trial was the evidence of Joseph Koch, the letter-box man of 1,620 Broadway, who testified that Molineux had called upon him in the week of Dec. 12, 1898, to inquire regarding arrangements for renting a box. It was a friend who wanted the box, Molineux had said, according to this evidence, one who would not receive much mail. A week later some one else called and rented a box in the name of H. Cornish. It was not Cornish. He was a man described as having a light mustache, parted in the middle, and turned up at the ends.

The witness said that he had seen a man with a similar mustache in the July Grand Jury room. The name of this man did not come out. Mr. Osborne, when asked afterward who it was, smiled and said: "I decline to answer." No opinion as to who it was could be obtained from the counsel for the defense, though it was intimated by one interested in the case of the defense that the description fitted a man who was not a friend of Molineux.

As it was not shown that Molineux had actually hired a letter-box, the bearing of the evidence of his having visited the place was considered as being important only in connection with letters signed "H. Cornish," sent to patent medicine firms and giving the address 1,620 Broadway, which have been declared by the writing experts for the people to have been written by Molineux.

The most exciting incident of the day was a tilt between the lawyers, Mr. Weeks and Assistant District Attorney Osborne, as an outcome of efforts made by Mr. Osborne to bring in further evidence relating to Barnet's alleged visits to Miss Chesebrough. Mr. Osborne desired to put in evidence Barnet's card as bearing the name of the man who, the colored woman servant on the stand the day before had testified, had called at the West End Avenue house. This squabbling between the lawyers resulted in a severe reprimand from the Recorder and an admonition that if there was a recurrence of such scenes he would deal severely with them.

Recorder Goff, after having ruled out evidence on the lines referred to as having no relevancy to the Adams case, permitted Mr. Osborne to bring out the fact that the name on a card which he produced bore which bore the name of Barnet was the same as that on a card which had been presented to the servant by the caller on Miss Chesebrough.

WRITING EXPERT'S EVIDENCE.

The knowledge that the case of the prosecution is drawing near a close attracted a large attendance at the trial yesterday. Gen. Molineux, as usual, sat beside his son, who appeared in cheerful mood. His father handed to him the customary batch of letters, and after he had read these he devoted his attention to the evidence.

The writing expert, Albert S. Osborn of Rochester, was called as the first witness, for cross-examination by Mr. Weeks. This and the redirect examination occupied all the morning and part of the afternoon session. The first part of the cross-examination was devoted to ascertaining how much time the expert had given to the examination of the writing he was called to pass upon before giving it as his opinion at the Coroner's inquest that Molineux wrote the letters in dispute. It developed that the witness had come to the city by request of the District Attorney's office on Saturday, Feb. 25, and testified the following Monday. He had received $50 a day.

Mr. Weeks examined him as to previous experience in giving expert testimony, and the witness, answering a question as to whether he could be mistaken, said: "I might be in some cases under certain circumstances." He was asked if he had not testified in one case that a certain person had not written a certain signature, when three witnesses had testified to seeing that person write the signature. He said that he had.

The cross-examination then became a technical inquiry as to the elements of various letters. Most attention was devoted to Exhibit 19, a copy made by Cornish of the so-called Harpster letter, in which, at the request of the District Attorney, he had endeavored to conform to the style of the original. The expert contended that the same characteristics were not shown.

Mr. Osborne on re-direct examination said: "Mr. Weeks has been talking a good deal here about the Cornish letter. Now I want you to go ahead and give all the reasons for thinking that Cornish could not have written the address on the poison package." Recess interrupted the proceedings here. On the reopening of court the expert took up this question and again went through the matter of the formation of letters, to show the lack of similar pen habits. He contended that a writer could not disguise his writing for the reason that unless he had made a special study of the subject peculiarities would come out without his being aware of it.

GOODS ORDERED BY MOLINEUX.

Andre Bustanoby, Superintendent of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, who had been on the stand before, was called next. Mr. Osborne handed several bills to him, which were for goods which he said Molineux had asked him to purchase for him and send to the address 251 West Seventy-fifth Street, at which, on the preceding day, Rachel Greene, a colored servant, had testified that Blanche Chesebrough had lived as the wife of Molineux. The goods were charged to the association which owned the Knickerbocker Club, and by it charged to Molineux, the testimony showing that he had paid the bills. The bills were not permitted to be placed in evidence, and after a discussion as to their admissibility it was ordered that the club's books be produced to-day. Mr. Osborne arrived at his object in another way, however.

"State," said he, "what Mr. Molineux gave to you." The witness said that he had been directed to have certain goods which he was to buy sent to 251 West Seventy-fifth Street. Mr. Osborne then held up a small glass with a gold band about it. He had shown this same glass to Rachel Greene the day before and asked her if she had not seen a similar one in Mr. and Mrs. Chesebrough's room. This had been ruled out. Bustanoby was asked to say if the glass was not like some used at the club, and he said it was. This evidence was explained to be corroborative of what Rachel Greene had said as to Molineux having lived with Miss Chesebrough at the address mentioned. The glass was marked for identification.

The witness then examined the exhibits of writing lettered M, N, O, and P—the new Barnet series, so called. He said that they were in Molineux's hand. He said he had seen some of the defendant's writing which was slanted backward. He had had in his possession for some time a letter of Molineux's addressed to John D. Adams, the club's Secretary, which was written that way.

It was during the testimony of the next witness, Minnie Betts, the colored woman, who the day before testified that a man other than Molineux had called on Miss Chesebrough at Mrs. Bellinger's, at 257 West End Avenue, that the monotonous character of the day's proceedings was relieved by the wrangle between counsel.

Mr. Osborne asked the witness: "When this nice-looking man called on Miss Chesebrough, did he give you a card?"

"Yes," she replied.

"Was his name Barnet?"

Mr. Weeks objected, and the Recorder sustained him.

Mr. Osborne asked: "Did you ever hear the name mentioned?"

Mr. Weeks objected and was sustained.

IDENTITY OF THE CALLER.

Mr. Osborne tried in various ways to get in the testimony as to the identity of the caller, which he had failed to do the day before.

Mr. Weeks said to the Court: "I think you have ruled two of three times on this, and the Public Prosecutor certainly should know better after your Honor's ruling than to continue examining the witness on these lines."

Mr. Osborne retorted: "It is hard enough to have the light closed out of this case without being criticised."

Resuming with the witness, he asked: "Did you ever hear the name mentioned?"

As the witness said "No," Mr. Weeks objected and was sustained.

Mr. Osborne then held out a photograph of Barnet to the witness as he had the day before. "Have you looked at this photograph since you were on the stand yesterday?" he asked.

"Yes," she replied.

"As near as you can remember, is that the man?"

An objection was made and sustained.

Mr. Osborne—Is this a picture of the man who presented the card?

There was another objection, which was sustained.

Mr. Osborne said to the witness: "I show you a picture. Take it in your hand. It won't hurt you." The witness took it. "Now, what is that you have in your hand?"

Mr. Weeks arose, saying: "We object and further demand to place on record—"

The Recorder—There is nothing necessary to go on record for you other than the statement of your objection."

Mr. Weeks—But, your Honor, the defendant desires to place on the records—"

The Recorder—I'll not permit you to state anything more than your objection.

Mr. Weeks—May we state our objections?

The Recorder—No, you may not.

Mr. Osborne to the Witness—What is that you have in your hand?

Mr. Weeks—I object.

The Recorder—The witness has not stated whether or not she knew the person who called.

Mr. Osborne—How in the world can I identify any human being? How can I identify Mr. Weeks as Mr. Weeks, except I know that he is a man who has from time to time permitted me to address him as Mr. Weeks? How can I identify anybody? How can I identify a man who is dead, if I cannot identify him by his actions? I claim that it is part of the transaction when a man calls on a lady to give a visiting card, and that the name is itself proof that he went by the name on that card.

The Recorder—What proof have we that the man who presented the card went by that name? Strike out all of the record.

Mr. Weeks—We want it kept on the record.

THE RECORDER'S REBUKE.

The Recorder—We have ruled, Mr. Weeks. If this case cannot be carried on with propriety and quiet you might just as well close the doors of justice.

Mr. Weeks—I object to your Honor's remarks.

The Recorder—I will have you suppressed. I will not permit this wrangling. I would have meted out to each of you long before this such treatment as you deserve were it not for the defendant's interests.

Mr. Weeks—May we take an exception?

The Recorder—No, you may not. It is becoming very indelicate and improper. You are degenerating this trial into a farce for the exploitation of Mr. Osborne and Mr. Weeks.

Mr. Osborne—Yes, yes; just what I said, Your Honor.

The Recorder—Now, Mr. Osborne, I have heard enough, and when the Court has said that it has had enough, it has had enough. The questions which have entered into this trial have been perplexing enough to tax the ability of any Judge on earth, without all this acrimonious discussion. This man is on trial for the murder—the death—of Mrs. Adams. This question of the visits of some man to the house of Miss Chesebrough, even were he the person you refer to, cannot be relevant to the question at issue. I want to say that the object of a court of justice is to administer justice, but this does not regard as relevant what the motive was in the Barnet case. In regard to this Barnet case there have developed certain questions which were relevant to the issue and which the Court allowed, but in this instance there is nothing relevant to the issue, because the motive in the Barnet case cannot show motive with regard to Cornish. Motive and action are two very different things. I instruct the jury to disregard all that this witness has said on this point.

Mr. Osborne—Before the Court finally disposes of this matter I would like to present certain authorities.

The Recorder—I am willing to hear any argument that you may present, as I have already told you. You have studied this case more than I, and the Court is entitled to lean on counsel. I have given great latitude, but every time it has degenerated to a personal wrangle degrading to both you and to the dignity of the Court. If I have to call your attention to it again, I will show you that I will not let it go.

OSBORNE GAINS HIS POINT.

Mr. Osborne then turned his attention again to the witness, and finally got in his question in this wise: "Is the name the same as was on the card given by that man?" There was an objection, which was overruled, and an exception was taken. The witness answered "Yes." She was then excused.

The letter-box man, Koch, was then called. The first part of his testimony related to a letter which he had received from Molineux asking for a sample copy of The Studio, a publication in which the witness was then interested. The evidence developed that Koch had sent to Molineux, besides the sample copy requested, some circulars, one of them calling attention to his letter boxes for rent. It was his custom to send these circulars to any address which came to his notice in correspondence. The letter from Molineux was placed in evidence, as was the envelope. It bore date of Jan. 3, 1898, and was sent from Molineux's business address in Newark.

Mr. Osborne then asked the witness: "Did you ever see the defendant?"

"Yes," he replied.

"Could you point him out?"

"Yes."

"When did you first see him?"

"At my place of business, 1,620 Broadway, in December, 1898."

"About what date?"

"Between Dec. 12 and Dec. 17."

"Any conversation with him?"

The witness replied by saying that Molineux came no further than the door. It was in the forenoon. It was explained to him that the business was conducted so as not to infringe the United States postal laws. Molineux said that he only wanted to make inquiry about arrangements for a box for a friend, who would not receive much mail. Then he went away.

"Did anybody call later?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"Yes."

"Who was it?"

"I don't know."

"Was it the defendant?"

"No."

"Describe him."

DESCRIPTION OF "H. CORNISH."

"He was a man about the size of Detective McCafferty. I was at the bookkeeper's desk. It was between 5:45 and 6 P. M. There was a drop light between us. We spoke through a small window. I asked him the usual questions, and then told him that he could rent a box."

"What name did he give?"

"H. Cornish."

Mr. Osborne, turning around, singled out Cornish, who had come into court in the afternoon, and said: "Cornish, stand up."

Cornish obeyed, and Mr. Osborne asked: "Is that the man?"

"No, that is not the man."

The witness said that he had observed that the man had a light mustache, parted in the centre and curled up at the ends. He had seen a man who looked like that in the July Grand Jury room.

The witness further testified that there had been received for "H. Cornish" two little packages, one of the Kutnow powder and one of Von Mohl's remedy, and two letters. One of the letters had come some days before Jan. 14, 1899, when he had looked into the box and found it gone. What became of it he did not know. It was from the Stearns Company. Mr. Osborne remarked that a copy had since been obtained from that company. The other letter, Koch said, was from Von Mohl. The packages had been put into the wrong box by mistake, and he found them on Jan. 14. The next day he called on Capt. McClusky and gave them to a detective at Police Headquarters.

The witness said that he thought at that time that suspicion was being unjustly directed toward Molineux, and therefore sought out Mr. Weeks and had a talk with him. The second time he saw Molineux was on Feb. 27. He then told of getting $500 from one newspaper and $250 from another for telling them about the boxes coming to his place and of Molineux having been there.

Court adjourned at 4:30 o'clock until 10:30 this morning.

MOLINEUX CASE IN NEWARK.

Detectives Said to be at Work on a New Poison Clue.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 16.—The belief prevails here that Assistant District Attorney Osborne is playing for time in the Molineux trial to give the detectives a chance to work out a clue. A bottle of cyanide of mercury purchased in this city shortly before the poisoning of Mrs. Adams is said to be the subject of investigation. New York detectives have been working night and day in this city, and have employed a woman detective to assist them.

Besides working on the poison feature of the case, efforts are being made to get Miss Katherine Kane and Archibald Arnold, employes in Hartdegen's jewelry store, to testify, but all efforts in this line thus far have failed. It is desired to prove by them that the bottle holder was purchased from Miss Miller not long before Molineux is said to have been met by Detective Joseph Farrell on Market Street on Dec. 21, instead of late in the afternoon, as Miss Miller testified.

Detective Christie of this city was called up on the telephone this afternoon by Assistant District Attorney Osborne, who wanted him to testify to-morrow. For some reason which is not given out the detective was unable to respond, but he will be present on Thursday. Detective Christie had Molineux under surveillance for several weeks before he was arrested.

FREE TRADE FOR PUERTO RICO.

It Is Feared Protectionists May Block Congressional Action for Relief of the Island.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The pressure upon members of the House, and particularly upon those members who are regarded as the strongest protectionists, to prevent the adoption of the President's recommendation that free trade advantages be extended to Puerto Rico is admitted to be increasing. There is some danger that, in order to sustain the protection theory and policy, and to satisfy a few interests that may be affected by free trade with Puerto Rico, the distressed condition of that island, brought on greatly through American occupation, will be continued.

Enough is learned of the character of the discussions to justify the statement that the status of Puerto Rico may be determined by a decision as to whether certain phrases of the Constitution are applicable to our new possessions. The dominant idea is that the Constitution permits the application of different tariffs to these new possessions and that free trade or approximate free trade may be accorded to Puerto Rico and a full or modified tariff fixed for Cuba and the Philippines.

The President and the Secretary of War do not wish to have any discrimination made against Puerto Rico. While both are protectionists, they consider the question of policy the one that should govern in this matter, and that Congress is bound to do for Puerto Rico as quickly as possible the thing that evidently is needed to lift the island out of the depression in which it is floundering, according to Gen. Davis and others who have made full reports of the conditions prevailing there.

The patience of the Puerto Ricans, under the circumstances, is taken as a good indication of their confidence that they will eventually receive fair treatment by the United States.

The principal subject of discussion at to-day's Cabinet meeting was the present unsatisfactory status of the island. The President and the members of the Cabinet are very much in earnest in their advocacy of action by Congress.

PUERTO RICANS ARRIVE.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the steamer Philadelphia from Ponce and San Juan was a delegation of Puerto Rican merchants and citizens, who are going to Washington to consult with President McKinley and to present to Congress the needs of that island. The delegates are strongly in favor of Puerto Rico being made a Territory of the United States.

Among the delegates are George I. Finlay, a sugar planter, who is Chairman of the delegation; Manuel Fernandez Juncos, Secretary; J. D. H. Luce, banker; Charles Armstrong of the Puerto Rican Chamber of Commerce, Arturo Bravo of Mayaguez, and Lucas Amadeo and E. Gonzalez, who represent the Coffee Planters' Association of Puerto Rico.

Delegate Luce said the mission of the delegation was a purely commercial one, and had no political significance. They wanted Puerto Rico to have free trade with the United States, and to be put on the same basis in regard to trade as the States and Territories.

Mr. Armstrong remarked that the island now produces about 55,000 tons of sugar a year. If the duty were removed, the Puerto Rican planters would be able to produce 90,000 tons yearly, and the plantain and cocoanut trade would be stimulated in proportion.

YORK COMMANDERY'S BALL.

Few greater throngs have ever assembled in Madison Square Garden than that which attended the reception and ball commemorating the twenty-seventh anniversary of York Commandery, Knights Templars, last night. Eleven commanderies were on the floor under their own banners, and representatives of more than as many more joined with the various organizations. A conservative estimate is that there were at least 1,200 uniformed men on the floor during the opening ceremonies.

Eminent Sir Knight William J. McDonald of York Commandery was the Grand Marshal. After the impressive reception of officers a drill was given by the Detroit Commandery, which had come from Michigan about sixty strong to take part in the celebration.

This organization has the honor of never having failed to get first prize in any competitive drill into which it has entered, whether against civil or military bodies, and the wonderful evolutions were cheered until the walls trembled. Among those who watched them was Mayor William C. Maybury of Detroit.

The commanderies on the floor were Columbian, No. 1; Morton, No. 4; Palestine, No. 18, and Coeur de Leon of New York; Clinton, No. 14, Brooklyn; Pilgrim, Hoboken; William Parkman, Boston; Trinity, Plainfield; Hamilton, Bridgeport; Bethlehem, Mount Vernon, and the Yonkers Commandery.

SCHOOL TEACHERS MUST WAIT.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—New York's school teachers will probably have to wait until March 1 before they receive their arrears of salary as a result of the failure of the Senate Cities Committee to agree on a bill to hasten the payment of back pay. At to-day's meeting Senators Elsberg, Grady, McCarren, and Ford each spoke in favor of the bill he had introduced, but could not be induced to make any sort of compromise.

Senator Stranahan, Chairman of the committee, said that he was not in position to form an opinion, as he had been so engaged with the taxation problem that he had been unable to give the school question the consideration it deserved. Thomas J. Cramer, who appeared for the Corporation Counsel's office in New York, urged that the committee report favorably the Grady bill, which he said was approved by Mayor Van Wyck, Controller Coler, and other New York officials. Mr. Cramer told the committee that Brooklyn not only wanted its own Borough Board, but also wanted to control its own finances. He added that Brooklyn paid $15,000,000 into the general tax fund and that this was but $1,000,000 more than it would cost to defray the expenses of the school system of New York City for the present year.

Senator Grady wanted a hearing on the bill at an early date. Three of the six bills which have been introduced, those of Senators Grady, McCarren, and Ford, are emergency measures, and the date for their hearing was fixed for Jan. 23 at 2 P. M. Senator Elsberg's Centralization bill, Senator Marshall's decentralization measure, and Senator Ford's financial measure will be given a hearing Jan. 30 at 2 P. M.

GOOD PICTURES AT AUCTION.

The first of three evenings' sale of a collection of some 259 paintings, including a number of old portraits by unknown or known artists, and which with the exception of the portraits are owned by Mr. George E. Tewkesbury and Mrs. Henry Burton, will take place at the Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, 238 Fifth Avenue, this evening. The succeeding sales will be held to-morrow and Friday evenings. It is a pleasure to be able to say that these canvases number among them some excellent examples of well-known American and foreign brushes, and some few examples that are more than ordinarily good. The lovers of the smooth and finished art of Plot will find a good example of this artist in "The Brunette," and there is a very fair example hung near by, of Sir Peter Lely, a "Portrait of the Duchess of Richmond," which was brought here by the late Henry S. Van Gigch, and which was sold at the sale of his effects on March 15, 1898, at the Ortgies gallery. There is also an extremely interesting and good example of Isabey, "A Coast Scene," with a number of figures and all his characteristics; a fair Escosura, "Painting the Portrait of a Child;" a landscape attributed to Bargue, which is certainly strong and rich in color; a fair Cazin, an important and more than ordinarily pleasing Courbet, a good Delpy, and examples of Grolleron, L'Hermitte, Lerolle, Michel, Richet, Harpignies, and Verboeckhoven, which may be commended to the art lover and buyer. In American pictures there are four examples of Inness, two especially good, and representative examples of Bricher, Bruce Crane, Cropsey, Sandford Gifford, Edward Gay, an early William Hart, four charming little David Johnsons, a fair Ochtman, a good McEntee, a fair Quartley, a fair Wyant, and a well-known little coast scene by Kensett, "Newport Cliffs," which ought to go into the collection of some buyer of American pictures, who for sentiment's sake likes to possess pictures of a past day. In saying this it is not meant to criticise adversely this little canvas, which is soft and charming in color and very joyous in light and atmosphere.

AGUINALDO'S TRUE POSITION DEFINED

WAS ALWAYS AN ENEMY

The President Will Offer Proof that He Plotted with Spaniards to Attack American Forces.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—In advance of the reply that it is expected the President will make to the Senate resolution calling for information concerning the part Aguinaldo played in prolonging the war in the Philippines, it is rumored, evidently upon a knowledge of the facts, that the correspondence to be produced will disclose the fact that Aguinaldo, instead of being inclined to a friendly co-operation with the United States from the first, was really disloyal to the United States as far back as the time Admiral Dewey was trying to keep the Spanish within Manila, and was depending to some extent upon the assistance of the Filipinos to accomplish that object.

During that critical period, Aguinaldo, according to the information derived from papers captured, while in the possession of members of Aguinaldo's Cabinet, when Dewey was trying to pen the Spaniards, was sending his emissaries, including Buencamino, Secretary of State, to treat with the officers of the Spanish army for an arrangement against the American forces.

This effort went so far that Buencamino went several times into Manila under a flag of truce, held interviews with Gen. Agustin, the commandant, and went back to Cavite with the agreement in his pocket. The timely arrival of a transport with additional American troops, deterred the Filipinos from attempting their attack with Spanish help, and Aguinaldo wrote a long letter to Gen. Augustine to excuse himself for breaking his word and postponing the joint effort to overthrow the Americans. Aguinaldo published this letter.

The proof of the other incidents is said to be found in the same papers.

GEN. WHEELER COMING HOME.

Will Leave Manila This Week—He Has Resigned His Post in the Army.

MANILA, Jan. 16.—Gen. Wheeler will return to the United States this week, making a stop at Guam on his way home.

FLORENCE, Ala., Jan. 16.—William J. Wood to-day received a letter from Gen. Wheeler, dated at Paniqui, Island of Luzon, Dec. 2, in which he says: "I expect to leave in a few days for the United States. I could not have left here while the campaign was on without being subjected to severe criticism. I have resigned my position in the army."

PHILIPPINE CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Gen. Otis has cabled the War Department the following list of casualties:

Deaths.—Drowned—Jan. 3, Cottabato, Mindanao, Thomas J. Williams, G, Thirty-first Infantry; Jan. 7, Aparri, Luzon, John K. Stoltez, B, Sixteenth Infantry; Jan. 8, Montalaben, Wilbur L. Webber, K, Twenty-seventh Infantry; Manila, Willis L. Wrecn, A, Forty-first Infantry; Pandan, Panay, Larhue H. Porman, A, Nineteenth Infantry.

Typhoid—Oct. 31, Roberts McKnight, E, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Dec. 30, Winfield Marshall, I, Twenty-fourth Infantry; 6, Edward G. Major, L, Seventeenth Infantry; 18, Harry Thomas, G, Seventeenth Infantry; 5, Henry C. Wharton, K, Seventeenth Infantry; Jan. 9, Benjamin Haworth, C, Third Infantry; William M. Bretherton, A, Eleventh Cavalry; 7, Patrick Mason, I, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

Dysentery—Dec. 10, John M. Healy, K, Seventeenth Infantry; Dec. 25, Adam Diehl, I, Seventeenth Infantry; Jan. 5, John S. Larkin, C, Thirty-fourth Infantry; Jan. 7, William F. Lindsay, G, Fourth Cavalry; Jan. 9, Arthur Burton, Twenty-sixth Infantry; Jan. 12, Benjamin Gardner, D, Fourth Cavalry; Jan. 13, Benjamin Grace, K, Sixth Infantry; Charles E. Harter, H, Eighteenth Infantry.

Pneumonia—Dec. 11, Price Williams, H, Thirty-fourth Infantry.

Malaria—Dec. 5, Joseph A. Crane, F, Seventeenth Infantry; Dec. 25, Peter Robinson, K, Thirty-fourth Infantry; Jan. 7, Clarence E. Whitford, band, Thirty-fourth Infantry.

Cerebral Hemorrhage—Dec. 14, George Kitchen, K, Twenty-fourth Infantry. Cerebral Congestion—Dec. 27, Charles F. Adams, cook, D, Twentieth Infantry.

Malta Fever—Dec. 26, Warren F. Tucker, band, Twelfth Infantry. Neuralgia of Heart—Dec. 21, James Leary, I, Thirty-fourth Infantry. Varicocele—Dec. 25, Charles F. Easley, band, Thirty-fourth Infantry; Jan. 5, Austin Greggs, C, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

Diphtheria—Jan. 2, John L. Porter, musician, H, Twenty-fourth Infantry. Cardiac Dilation—Jan. 7, Andrew P. Zwiefel, D, Twelfth Infantry. Tuberculosis—Jan. 13, Harold Reissinger, L, Sixteenth Infantry. Pulmonary Apoplexy—Jan. 10, William G. Llewellyn, H, Sixth Infantry. Enteritis—Jan. 12, Campbell Oswald, Sergeant, E, Eighteenth Infantry. Gunshot Wound—Nov. 17, William Pollock, L, Third Cavalry; Jan. 8, Enos H. Williams, E, Twenty-eighth Infantry; Jan. 12, Joseph Cook, B, Ninth Infantry. Accidental—Jan. 4, William L. Miller, D, Thirty-eighth Infantry. Suicide—Jan. 6, Prestwood B. Craddock, F, Fourth Cavalry; Jan. 11, George W. Curtis, G, Eighteenth Infantry.

MORE PLAGUE IN MANILA.

Three Additional Cases of the Disease Are Reported.

MANILA, Jan. 16.—Three additional cases of bubonic plague have been reported here.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service has received a cablegram dated to-day from Passed Assistant Surgeon Perry, who arrived at Manila Jan. 12. He states that five cases of plague have occurred there. This is taken to mean that there have been but five cases there since the outbreak of the plague. Surgeon Perry is at present in charge of the Marine Hospital Service at Manila.

PHILIPPINE REPORT READY SOON.

Congress Will Have the First Volume Within a Week.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The Philippine Commission to-day completed its report and dispatched it to the Public Printer. Proofs of the first section are expected to-morrow, and there is every reason to believe that the first volume at least can be laid before Congress within a week. Because of the pendency of the Philippine question just now before Congress it is regarded as desirable by the commission that this material be submitted at the earliest possible moment.

The first volume, which is to be brought out immediately, is devoted entirely to the political issues involved in the acquisition of the Philippines. It contains chapters on various subjects—government, currency, the Chinese question, naval requisites, &c. Of these subjects the one treated at by far the greatest length is that of government, and that section of the work, with its exhibits, will occupy from one-half to two-thirds of the volume.

The second volume will be devoted to the resources of the islands. Other volumes will follow containing the great mass of testimony taken by the commission in pursuance of the President's instructions.

Exports from Iloilo.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—A statement was issued by the War Department to-day giving the value of merchandise imported and exported at the customs port of Iloilo, Philippine Islands, for the months of February, March, and April, 1899. It shows that the total exports for the months named were valued at $549,387, while the total value of imports for the same period was only $157,269. The excess of exports over imports was $392,118.

Spanish Prisoners Reach Barcelona.

BARCELONA, Jan. 16.—The Spanish transatlantic steamer Leon XIII. has arrived here from the Philippine Islands with former Spanish prisoners and their families. A majority of them are in a lamentable plight. The town authorities and Red Cross agents met them and gave assistance to the sufferers.

PAY FOR DAMAGED CABLE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The President to-day sent to the Senate papers in the claim of the Eastern Extension Australian and China Telegraph Company for compensation on account of expenses incurred in repairing its cables between Manila and Hongkong, and Manila and Cadiz, which were cut by order of Admiral Dewey during the war with Spain.

The President recommends "that as an act of equity and comity provision be made by the Congress for reimbursement to the company of the actual expenses incurred by it in the repair of the cables."

The expenses of making the repairs were about £912 sterling. These do not include loss of business, which is estimated at £11,000.

The Buffalo Not Ordered to Manila.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The Navy Department is in receipt of inquiries from relatives of naval officers stationed at Manila respecting a report that the department intended to send the Buffalo to Manila and allow the ladies an opportunity to take passage. The Buffalo is not under orders for the Philippines.

MISS GOULD GIVES $50,000.

Makes Possible New Home for the Naval Branch of the Y. M. C. A.

A new home for the naval branch of the Young Men's Christian Association is to be built on Sands Street, Brooklyn. The three-story brick building at 167 Sands Street, at present used by the branch, as well as the two adjoining properties, have been purchased, and on this site will be erected a $50,000 structure. The property was purchased by the International Committee of the naval branch work of the association. Miss Helen M. Gould made the purchase of the site possible by contributing $50,000. Others have also been liberal contributors. Miss Gould has been greatly interested in the branch since its organization.

The new building will be five stories in height, of brick, with stone trimmings. It will be provided with all modern conveniences, including a swimming pool, gymnasium, reading and reception rooms, and a large number of sleeping rooms. It will be within a few blocks of the navy yard, and will be convenient to the men on the warships which lay up there.

A meeting in the interest of the naval branch work will be held in the Chamber of Commerce Building to-morrow afternoon. Rear Admiral John W. Philip will preside.

W. J. O'LEARY DIES SUDDENLY.

William J. O'Leary, forty-four years old, of 327 West Fifty-fifth Street, died suddenly yesterday in the Circle Hotel, at Fifty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue. He was a lawyer employed as examiner in the law department of the Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Mr. O'Leary was found in the rear of the saloon part of the hotel. He was not dead when discovered, and a bicycle policeman outside was notified. He sent to Roosevelt Hospital for an ambulance, and one soon reached the hotel with Dr. Hartshorn, who pronounced Mr. O'Leary dead. Dr. Hamilton Williams, Coroner's physician, who viewed the body, declared Mr. O'Leary died from heart disease.

Mr. O'Leary, who was the son of William K. O'Leary, a prosperous contractor, was graduated from the New York University and the Columbia Law School. He moved to Newark, N. J., two years ago, and only recently returned to this city.

Mr. O'Leary eight years ago married Miss Sarah McGrane, the daughter of John McGrane, a wealthy contractor, and a relative of the late Dr. McGlynn. Mrs. O'Leary and three children survive him.

Mr. O'Leary was a member of Tammany Hall, the Democratic and Narragansett Clubs, and the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

LIVE-STOCK MEN IN SESSION.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Jan. 16.—The third annual convention of the National Live-stock Association of the United States began here to-day with a good attendance of delegates.

After several addresses of welcome, the annual address of the President was delivered by John W. Springer of Colorado. Mr. Springer referred to the growing necessity for a share in the markets of the world, adding:

"The electric chariot of progress is sending its throbing pulsations of activity up and down the commercial highways of the earth and, my friends, if you cannot keep up with the procession you will be rapidly relegated to that circle of 'has-beens,' whose objections, criticisms and predictions of dire and awful calamities should have written over their chaotic domains, 'Abandon Hope—Progress—all ye who enter here.'"

At the conclusion of the President's address Secretary Martin read the annual report of the Executive Committee.

Robert H. West, ex-President of the Cincinnati Commercial Club, introduced a resolution asking for a modification of quarantine restrictions and asked that a committee be appointed to lay the matter before the Secretary of Agriculture.

The Executive Committee laid on the table a letter and resolutions from Susan B. Anthony bearing on woman's suffrage.

The attendance was estimated to be nearly 5,000.

Six Cents for Husband's Affections.

Mrs. Marie Kuhn recovered yesterday in the Supreme Court a verdict for 6 cents for the alienation of her husband's affections. The suit was tried before Justice Truax and a jury. Mrs. Kuhn alleged that Friedhold and Barbara Hemmens, the defendants, had paid her passage to Europe so as to get rid of her. While she was in Europe her husband, Charles Kuhn, who was cashier at the Central Opera House, married Elsa Hemmens, the daughter of the defendants. The defendants asserted that they were informed by Kuhn that he had obtained a divorce from his wife in Chicago, and that they thought he had a right to marry their daughter. This was the second trial of the case, the verdict on the former trial having been in favor of the defendants.

Jewelers' League Meeting.

The Jewelers' League of New York held its twenty-third annual meeting last night in Masonic Hall. The members dined at Mouquin's, Twenty-eighth Street and Sixth Avenue, before the meeting. The following officers were elected; Henry Hayes, President; John R. Greason, Third Vice President; Oliver G. Fessenden, Fourth Vice President; C. E. Breckenbridge, Bernard Karsch, and David N. Smith members of the Executive Committee; S. H. Levy, C. C. Offerman, and W. A. Wightman, Advisory Committee. The constitution was amended to provide for an increase in the Advisory and Executive Committees.

Successor for a New Jersey Pastor.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Jan. 16.—The Presbytery of Morris and Orange met for its Winter session here to-day. The only matter of importance brought up was the request of the Elmwood Presbyterian Church of East Orange to have the selection of the Rev. Charles Bullard to succeed the Rev. Samuel J. McClenaghan as pastor of the church formally approved. The congregation asked that the resignation of their pastor be accepted, owing to a secret marriage which he failed to make public, resulting in a scandal. The selection of Mr. Bullard was approved.

Talk of a Gravel Trust.

NORTHPORT, L. I., Jan. 16.—Boatmen and baymen are interested in a report that a gravel trust has been formed in New York for the purpose of shipping gravel from this section of Long Island to New York and other Eastern cities. It is said to be a part of the scheme to establish a big screening plant in this neighborhood and to ship the gravel in steam canalboats. At present local boatmen ship the gravel in sailing vessels.

River Steamer Sinks in a Race.

GALLIPOLIS, Ohio, Jan. 16.—The passenger steamer Lexington, owned by the Carr Line of Charleston, West Va., while racing with the opposition packet Argand, struck the lock wall near Scary, breaking in twain and sinking immediately. The Argand went to the rescue and took off the passengers and crew. The steamer will probably be a total wreck.

Burmah's Large Rice Crop.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Calcutta correspondent of The Times says: "The Burmese rice crop has broken the record. Over 2,620,000 tons will be available for export to foreign countries. Burmah is also able to supply a practically unlimited quantity to the Indian famine districts."

ROAD COMMISSIONS CENSURED.

Negligence and Illegal Procedure Charged Against Supreme Court Boards at White Plains.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 16.—The special committee of the Board of Supervisors of Westchester County appointed to examine into the affairs and conduct of the Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court to open and construct Warburton Avenue, in the town of Greenburgh, issued its report to-day. The report severely criticises the original board, composed of John M. Peene, James J. Treanor, and John Besson. The report also declares that the present commission, substituted in December, 1896, has been negligent of the interests of the county in permitting the execution of the contracts made for the bridges by the original Commissioners, without having attempted to correct the abuses.

The original Commissioners for the construction of Warburton Avenue were appointed in May, 1892. At the time of their removal in December, 1896, only a portion of the work on the highway had been finished, and there were no funds on hand to carry out the remainder. Bonds of the town of Greenburgh had been issued to the amount of $149,000 for the work, and had been sold by the Commissioners to the firm of Coffin & Stanton, $49,000 in cash having been given in exchange, the balance to be paid in ten monthly installments, secured by bonds deposited with a safe deposit company as collateral. Coffin & Stanton, it was said, later refused to pay the monthly installments, thereby causing the suspension of the work.

Regarding the sale of the bonds, the report says: "Your committee is satisfied that nothing could have been more lax and unbusinesslike than the conduct of this important transaction. The Commissioners all admit that no examination or investigation as to the rightful ownership of the bonds deposited as collateral was made. Neither was any such examination or investigation made as to the legality of their issue or their marketable value. There can be no question that the sale of the bonds on the terms stated was clearly in violation of the statute."

The original Commissioners are also censured for awarding and paying excessive damages for the land confiscated for the highway, and for "constructing a highway unwarrantably extravagant in cost and of a character which is in violation of both the spirit and the letter of the law."

SEEK EVIDENCE IN A GRAVE.

The Body of Alleged Murdered Man Will Be Exhumed.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Jan. 16.—John C. R. Taylor, attorney for Dr. William T. Jones of Pine Bush, who is now in Goshen Jail, charged with killing Charles Lewis, his colored coachman, will have the body exhumed and a search made for powder marks and burns about a wound in the head.

The defense claims that Lewis shot himself because of despondency over a drubbing received in a fight with a companion on the day of his death, but physicians who performed the autopsy report that no powder marks were visible.

MRS. POOLE MAY GO TO JAIL.

Held in Contempt by Justice Fitzgerald for Collecting Rent.

Mrs. Angelina M. Poole, for her persistence in collecting the rents of the house at 109 East Twenty-sixth Street, owned by her husband, may go to jail. She was enjoined from collecting the rents a month ago, but Sydney G. Poole, her husband, alleges that a week ago she collected $5 from one of the lodgers. He appealed to the Supreme Court to commit her for contempt, and Justice Fitzgerald yesterday held that she was guilty of contempt of court and directed her to pay a fine of $50 or go to jail until the fine is paid

Special Sales at The Wanamaker Store.

News to be taken with your morning coffee.

Silks at Half Price
Table and Toilet Silver
Fine Furs
Muslin Underwear
Housekeeping Linens
Lamps—about half price
Framed Pictures

Silks at Half Price

Whatever silks we have too many of, or too few, shall be sold to-day at an average of half price—very many of the lots at exactly half price.

Large selling space has been arranged on the Fifth Floor—Tenth street side.

There is no need for extended descriptions—you know the sorts of silks we sell. Enough to say that—

50c Silks are 25c—twenty-two styles.
50c and 75c Satins are 25c—plain colors.
75c to $1.25 Surahs are 50c—Liberty satins and satin duchesse included.
65c to $1 Cameo-striped Taffetas and Evening Brocades are 50c.
60c to 80c Silks are 30c—these show finger marks.
$1 and $1.50 Silks at 75c—been on show—Peau de Sole and other good silks.
$1.65 and $1.85 Silks are $1—French; maybe enough of a kind for a waist.
$2 Silks are $1.25—Velour Cords and fancy-stripe Taffeta.
Silk Robes are $10 instead of $30.

We Haven't Enough Silver

Two days' selling has proved one thing—we shall not have half enough of the

Table and Toilet Pieces

to meet your demands. Friend tells friend of the very unusual selling going on at Wanamaker's, and so it goes.

Half Off, Third Off, the Usual Prices

And much of the stock is of solid silver. The plated ware is from a number of the best producers and is equally noteworthy.

We've only space for a bit of detail to-day—think of a store that makes news in January faster than we can profitably print it!

Sterling Silver Table Ware
Bon-Bon Dishes, $4.85 to $7.25.
Fruit Dishes, $25.25 to $33.
Ice Cream Plates, $3.50 each.
Bread Baskets, $26. Crumb Trays, $11.25.
Ice Cream Platters, $33.50.
Claret Jugs, $5 75 to $6.50.

Sterling Inlaid Forks and Spoons
Plated ware, with inlays of solid silver at the points of wear—
Tea Spoons, $2.50 doz.
Dessert Spoons, $4.75 doz.
Table Spoons, $5 doz.
Medium Forks, $5.25 doz.
Dessert Forks, $4.75 doz.
Sugar Spoons, 50c ea. Butter Knives, 50c ea.
Coffee Spoons, $2.50 doz.

Quadruple Plated Table Ware
Children's Cups, 50c to $1.
Salad Bowls, gilt lined, $1.60 to $2.25.
Butter Dishes, $1.90. Chocolate Pots, $1.35.
Hot Water Kettles, $5.65.
Tea Sets, $5 to $28.50. Cracker Jars, $1.25.
Open Water Pitchers, $2.20 to $8.
Bread Trays, $1.10 to $1.90.
Claret Jugs, 65c.

Sterling Silver Serving Pieces
Coffee Spoons, $4.35 doz.
Berry Spoons, $3 each.
Jelly Spoons, $2 each.
Sugar Spoons, 85c each.
Cucumber Servers, $1.65 each.
Jelly Knives, $1.65 each.
Sugar Sifters, $1.75. Pie Knives, $4.35 ea.
Salad Sets, $3.80 to $5.25.
Butter Knives, $1.40 each.
Cake Servers, $2.50 and $3.
Fish Sets, $7.60. Sugar Tongs, $1.40.
Medium Knives, $14.50 doz.

Silver Plated Forks and Spoons
A1 plate, as distinguished from triple and quadruple plate.
SPOONS—Berry, 50c each; Tea, $1.10 doz; Dessert, $2.10 doz.; Table, $2.20 doz.; Sugar, 20c each.
FORKS—Pickle, 20c each; Fish, 75c each; Table, $2.20 doz.
KNIVES—Butter, 20c and 25c each; Pie, 60c each; Fish, 75c each; Crumb, 90c each; Children's Sets, 3 pieces, 50c set; also a line of triple-plate medium and dessert knives at $2.35 doz.

White Lawn Robes and Plaitings They are mentioned together, because these plaitings are especially well adapted for trimming of the Robes. The latter are partially made—the newest cut and designs—and are here directly from St. Gall. The plaitings are the product of our own country. Both are elegant, both are moderate in price.

Robes are $8 to $35.
Plaitings, at 40c to $6.75 a yard.
Broadway.

Women's Handkerchiefs A single style, a style that has been briefly mentioned here before, and of which we've sold hundreds of dozens. The moderate price heretofore has been $3 a dozen. These are $1.80. They are of pure linen, and have lace edges; also pretty embroidered initial. 90c for box of six.
Broadway.

Injured Books They are not injured much—it requires but little to force a volume to the "hurt" book tables. About a thousand are added to-day. And about 1500 volumes of Ruskin's works yet remain. They're faultless, but will be sold in this way:

15c a vol.—published at $1—
Frondes Agrestes — Lectures on Architecture
Ethics of the Dust — Queen of the Air
18c a volume—published at $1.25—
Mornings in Florence — Ariadne Florentina
St. Mark's Rest — Sesame and Lilies
Laws of Fesole — Queen of the Air
Elements of Drawing — Arrows of the Chase
Crown of Wild Olives — Ethics of the Dust
Book Store, Ninth street.

Towels Various good qualities reduced in price. A few specimen values follow:

12½c—Fringed and hemmed bleached huckaback; 15c kinds.
12½c—Snow white bath towels; large and fine; all cotton; cheap at 15c.
25c—The "J. W. Special;" bleached huckaback; large, and made of soft, fine flax yarn; hemmed.
35c—Hemstitched huckaback; colored borders; 23x45 in.; reduced from 50c.
45c—Fringed Old Bleach. Also hemstitched damask figured huckaback; both 60c kinds.
Fourth avenue.

Sewing Machines Some of them still here—The Metropolitan—a good machine in good-looking case; with liberal number of attachments—and our full guarantee—$12.75
Basement.

Second Day of the Fur Sale

If winter were over, it would be a fine bargain to buy really rich furs at half price, for the summer storage amounts to little. But as a probable fact, winter weather is mostly to come. We are selling

$60,000 Worth of Furs for $30,000

and at the rate of yesterday's business (warm as the weather was) the last piece will be quickly taken.

With this special purchase we include a hundred or two pieces from our own stocks—at a reduction of one-fourth—which makes the collection very complete. Almost any fur need can be met.

JACKETS
Electric Seal; plain; $35 and $40.
Electric Seal; trimmed; $45 and $60.
Alaska Seal; plain; $150 to $300.
Persian Lamb; plain; $100 to $150.
Persian Lamb; trimmed; $150 to $200.
AUTOMOBILE COATS
Russian Sable Box Coat, $900.
Mink, $500.
Broadtail and Chinchilla, $375.
Persian Lamb, with sable, $280.
Persian Lamb, $240.
CAPES
Electric Seal, Alaska sable trimmed, $37.50, $32.50 and $30.
Persian Lamb, $60 to $100.
Second floor.

MUFFS
Astrakhan, $2.75 and $3.50.
Electric Seal, $2.50 and $3.50.
Krimmer, $4 and $5. Wool Seal, $3.75.
Japanese Fox, $10. Red Fox, $9.
Sable Fox, $12.50. White Fox, $17.50.
Silvered Lynx, $12.50.
Alaska Sable, $8 and $10.
Natural Baum Marten, $40.
Alaska Seal, $18 and $25.
COLLARETTES
Dyed Alaska Sable, $10.
Wool Seal, $10 and $12.
Electric Seal, with tabs, $12.50.
Natural Lynx, $12. Chinchilla, $50 and $90.
Ermine and white Fox, $85.
Stone Marten, $30. Persian Lamb, $40.

More News of Muslin Underwear

The makers of the stocks would gladly buy all we have at a profit on the prices agreed upon; one asks us to take a money consideration and let him off from further deliveries.

If you knew the stocks as well as they do, the store couldn't hold the throngs who'd come to get a share of the garments. As it is, the lots are disappearing. Is this fair warning? It's meant to be.

Muslin Petticoats with cambric ruffle, 35c. Not more than 3 to a buyer, else a few would take the lot.
Same with these Muslin Drawers at 10c. Deep hem and three plaits.
And the Night Gowns at 38c. High neck, cluster plaits and insertion; lawn ruffle at neck and sleeves.
Chemises, neck and armholes finished with cotton torchon lace, 18c. Guess we'd better not sell more than 3 of these to any one buyer.

And there is more than muslin here. For instance—

Black Mohair Waists, at $2 instead of $2.75 and $3.75.
Velveteen Waists, solid colors, $3 instead of $4.50 and $6.50.
Flannelette Sacques, solid colors, light and pretty, 50c.
Elderdown Robes, $3.50 instead of $5.
Flannelette Wrappers, $1 instead of $1.75 and $2.
Black Sateen Wrappers, at $2 instead of $3.75.

And still fair choosing among the French Silk Waists and Tea Gowns and Dressing Sacques. Some are half price.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Sack Suits to Order Some piece goods here that should not be in the piece. We wish to make it up quickly into suits. To do so, this incentive: Choose from numerous stylish cheviots and worsteds at $20 for a sack suit to order. There are qualities in the lot from which we made suits at $30—moderate at that.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Imported Corsets Reduced to end certain lots. About 400 fine imported corsets, that were $2.50 to $7, are now $1.75 to $4.50. Of coutil and sateen—white, drab and black; short, medium and extra long; bias and straight cut; mostly braced with whalebone. All sizes from 18 to 30, but not in each style. Second floor.

Children's Coats and Bonnets Half Price All that remain of both stocks—some of the finest we had—are to be closed. Prices are halved to make the transaction a quick one.

Handsome coats of various cloths at $6.50 to $16.50; were $13 to $33.
Velvet coats, at $22.50 to $28; were $45 to $56.
Of silk and other fancy materials, in light shades, cream included, at $8 to $26.50; were $16 to $53.
The bonnets, mostly of silk and velvet, at $2 to $9; were $4 to $18.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Decorative Lamps---Reduced

Lamps will never lose favor—they help too much in effective furnishing. When electric lights grew into general use, the lamp makers trembled—but the lamp said, "I can hold an electric bulb as well as oil," and the lamp business is bigger than ever.

Just now, to adjust stocks, we are willing to lose a third or more on a hundred lamps. All are complete with central-draft burners and fine globes—

$15 to $25 Lamps at $9 — $8.50 to $13.50 Lamps at $6

Ruby Globes are popular—you may need one for a lamp you have. Here are some at less than you dared hope to find them—8, 10 and 12 in.;

9 in., at $1, though regularly $2. 10 in., at $1.50, regularly $2.50.
12 in., at $2.50, regularly $3.50.
Basement.

A Picture Show and Sale

Twelve large pastels by O. S. W. Richter are shown to-day. The subjects are mostly poets' dreams given tangible form by the artist.

But the best of it is that we have platinum photograph reproductions of these, which are for sale at $5 and $6, or the same pictures colored at $10.

Six Hundred Pictures
at half to two-thirds their worth

These are from our own good stocks and all are framed—some quite pretentiously—

photographs, photogravures—some colored, etchings, artotypes, pastels

As framed the pictures are 16x20 in. (75c) to 30x38 in. ($15). All reduced as much as a third—many at half the regular prices.
Fifth floor.

Knit Petticoats A few are of wool and cotton, in light and dark solid colors. 65c each. The rest are all wool, and range in price from 95c to $1.75. Solid colors with borders contrasting. Some have pretty finishing of silk floss. Second floor.

Choose Your Calendar Now at 5c No matter what its former price—10c to $3.50—they've all found a common level now. Many handsome pieces still remain, and the subjects and shapes are good—artistic all.

Fans, screens, venetian slats, upon which are prettily lithographed birds, flowers, children and so on, mostly in neat envelopes.

—Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

STATE BAR ASSOCIATION

President Logan Advocates a Limit on Inheritances.

HE SUGGESTS $10,000,000

Associate Justice Brown of the United States Supreme Court Discusses "The Liberty of the Press."

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—In opening the session of the State Bar Association President Logan to-day made an address on "The Limitation of Inheritances," in which he said:

"The characteristic of our age and civilization is the presence of mighty fortunes among us; the concentration of immense accumulations, and of the mighty power that follow therefrom, in few hands. The question to which I now ask your attention is whether the State shall so exercise its law-making power as to permit these accumulations and this power to be freely transmitted from father to son and from generation to generation, or whether the law-making power of the State shall be exercised in such a way as to impose limitations upon such transmission."

Mr. Logan then advocated a $10,000,000 limitation, and gave as his reasons for advocating it the following:

"First—There is at the present day no good purpose to be served by giving a man power to transmit more than $10,000,000.

"Second—The great power which great wealth gives cannot be intrusted as safely to those who inherit the wealth as to those who acquire it by their own exertions.

"Third—No vested right would be infringed and no injustice done to any one by the proposed legislation.

"Fourth—A great deal can be done for the amelioration of social conditions, the betterment of the masses of the people, and the enhancement of civilization with the money which would come to the Treasury if the State were the heir of the surplus of every man's fortune above $10,000,000."

At the evening session Mr. Justice Brown of the United States Supreme Court delivered an address on "The Liberty of the Press." He said, in part:

"The right of every man to express his opinions in speech or print is justly esteemed as one of the most sacred prerogatives of a free people. The very first amendment to the Constitution declares that Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech or of the press. No clause of the Constitution has been more sacredly cherished and none more carefully upheld by the judicial power.

"Too much cannot be said in praise of our daily press as news gatherers. Their enterprise in this direction is superior to every obstacle. No quarter of the globe is too remote, no expense too great, no difficulties so insurmountable that they cannot be overcome in pursuit of the latest and most authentic intelligence. Relays of reporters are kept within call, ready to be dispatched to the most distant city; steam vessels are chartered to meet incoming steamers, to watch naval manoeuvres, or to reach places inaccessible by land; telegraph wires are burdened with messages passing to and from the offices of publication, and special trains are hired for the prompt dissemination of their several editions. If their editorials do not always equal in ability those of the leading English journals—and I am not prepared to admit even this—their news columns are a refreshing contrast to the deadly dullness of the Continental papers.

"All this, however, does not blind us to the fact that many of these papers are guilty of a grave abuse of their privileges. Indeed, the sins of the press have been a fruitful subject of discussion ever since the foundation of the Government.

"Ugly stories, too, are told—with how much truth I know not—of the methods resorted to to create a sensation, or to advertise a paper; of correspondents sent to Washington with instructions to blacken the characters of particular men, regardless of the actual facts; of debates in secret session of the Senate, published in defiance of privilege; of opinions of Courts surreptitiously obtained before delivery and published without a sense of shame; of editorial space sold for so much a line; of messages stolen from the wires; of watches put upon houses to unearth domestic scandals, or upon the steps of public men to ferret out political secrets; of respectable women detailed to walk the streets of a great city at night, get themselves arrested as disreputable, and spend a night in prison for the sake of a startling article upon the infamous persecution of workingwomen, but all with the understanding that, if they were not arrested, they would be discharged for incompetency; of another sent to England to take return passage in an emigrant ship, with instructions to write up the horrors of a steerage passage and the accompanying moral ruin, which, of course, she never saw; of various other contrivances by which reporters are sent, not to investigate facts, but to make a case by hook or crook against some prominent official. For the credit of humanity, not to say for the honor of a great profession, let us hope these stories are untrue; but there is something tiresome in their iteration.

"The next step in their downward career was the illustration, and such illustrations! Pictures of current events, battles, murders, and sudden deaths, sometimes copied from photographs, oftener drawn from the imagination—portraits of persons of more or less conspicuity, from the President of the United States to the latest baseball team, with the wrong name often appended. An enterprising editor never allows the trivial fact that he has no photograph of a particular individual to prevent his publishing one. All these extravagances culminate in the weekly horror of the Sunday morning edition, which in all the colors of the painter's palette disport themselves in lurid imaginings, that suggest nothing so much as those representations of the infernal regions wherein the mediaeval German painters used to delight in setting forth the tortures of the damned. If there can be anything worse than these, the mind of man hath not hitherto conceived them.

"Probably no law could be framed which would cover such cases, since matters of taste are beyond the pale of the law; but it is to be regretted that the great mass of the American people are so imperfectly educated as to take pleasure in these abortions of the engraver's art.

"But it is in assaults upon private character that the press is guilty of its greatest cruelties, for no other word in the English language will adequately express the nature of these attacks.

"With regard to officials and candidates for public office, a different rule applies from that which holds good as to private individuals. The public has the right to know not only the qualifications, but the private character of candidates for their suffrages, and as in a great majority of cases they cannot possibly know them by acquaintance, or by private inquiry, they must necessarily rely upon the press for information. The law is justly liberal in this regard.

"It is exceedingly doubtful if any legislation be practicable which shall tend to restrict the excessive license indulged in by newspapers. Of course, a censorship is not to be thought of in a free country. We can imagine a censorship which, without repressing the freest discussion of political and social questions, and the claims of candidates to the suffrages of the people might repress much that is indecent, coarse, and libelous, but in the practical administration of such a law, the abuses would soon outnumber the advantages.

"But notwithstanding the idiosyncrasies of our daily press, if an account were struck between the good and the evil, we should find a large credit to the good. We cannot forget that they are our sole medium of communication with the outer world, and furnish us the latest intelligence in an attractive form, and if they are sometimes sensational, they are at least interesting. That in political crises their voices are generally for honesty and decency; that in moments of public danger their loyalty to the common weal is beyond question, and that no great reform in political or social life can be expected without their co-operation."

The association elected these officers: President—Francis M. Finch of Ithaca; Vice Presidents—First District, Edmund Wetmore of New York City; Second District, Theodore F. Jackson of Brooklyn; Third District, Albert Hessberg of Albany; Fourth District, John I. Gilbert of Malone; Fifth District, Elon R. Brown of Watertown; Sixth District, John P. Grant of Stamford; Seventh District, Demerville Page of Horne.lsville; Eighth District, John G. Milburn of Buffalo; Secretary—Frederick E. Wadhams of Albany; Corresponding Secretary—George Lawyer of Albany; Treasurer—Henry A. Peckham of Albany.

The following members of the Executive Committee were elected from the First and Second Districts: Roger Foster, William E. Wyatt, M. Warley Platzek, Augustus N. Weller, James P. Phillip, and Arthur S. Tompkins.

We Reduce the Cost On Every Inch

of heavy weight fabrics remaining on our counters. This comprises the finest and most select range of novelties imported for custom work—25% to 33 1-3% saving guaranteed, no deviation in the quality of our work nor withdrawal of patterns or qualities.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.
Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

Women are such innocent creatures. A party of them were inspecting a display of gowns and Summer fabrics at one of the largest stores yesterday, and one of them showed a disposition to purchase then and there a gown that happened to strike her fancy and fit her most becomingly. "Don't do it," whispered one of her companions. "Like as not they will not be in fashion when Summer comes around, and then how you will feel with a gown of last Summer's cut on. They must be last Summer's cut, for how can these people know what the fashion is going to be next Summer right here in midwinter?" That argument was a clincher, and the party left the store thoroughly convinced that they had narrowly escaped being made the victims of one of New York's bunko games. They met their husbands at luncheon time at one of the big hotels, and were telling the escape they had had from being "taken in." Then there was a chorus of laughter from "those horrid men," who, upon demand, made their explanation that even men knew that the fashions for both men and women for next Summer were decided upon a year or so ago, the goods all made up, and the patterns sent broadcast over the world at about the time that women were engaged in buying their Winter outfit, and that now the mills are all engaged in making heavy goods for next Winter's wear. It was altogether too much for the women to believe, and they decided that the husbands were making fun of them, and no statement to the contrary would be believed. Nor were they convinced until one of them who had an acquaintance with the Superintendent of one of the big department stores appeal to him as an authority to settle the question. He of course informed her that her husband was in the right, and pointed out the impossibility of manufacturing cloths and making up gowns on the moment at any time of the year to suit that particular instant. That same Superintendent said there was probably not one woman in a thousand who knew or would believe that all the styles of the Summer of 1900 were prepared in the Spring and Summer of 1899. "Necessities of designing, manufacturing, and getting the goods first into the hands of the jobbers and then of the retailers months in advance of the time of their use, are things that seem beyond the comprehension of womankind," said he, "and if women did know it all right, they would wait until the very last moment before buying what they think they want, so as to get the advantage of the very latest thing. Yet there is not a tailor, dressmaker, or milliner of the fashionable sort but has now in his or her workrooms the patterns for the styles that will be in vogue at Newport, Narragansett Pier, Lenox, or any other fashionable resort the coming Summer and Fall, and many of them could even tell, if they would, what will probably be the style of garments in the Winter of 1900-1901."

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Men and women who love the horse will be glad to know that the cruel fashion of the dock-tailed horse is passing, even if it has not already passed. Society made it a fad, but when public cabhorses and livery turnouts appeared so numerously with horses with mutilated tails society frowned on it, and has now gone in for the long-tailed horse, having discovered a beauty in Nature's adornment of their faithful friend that they had not before discerned. Docked-tailed horses are too numerous on delivery and express wagons now to permit leaders of fashion to continue driving such animals. They are too "common."

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A fact that is rather surprising and that is yet readily susceptible of proof is that the lower east side printing shops that cater to that trade annually turn out more printed matter in the Yiddish idiom than is published in all the rest of the world put together. A Bohemian who translates popular and scientific works into the idiom says that the output is probably three times as great, and that those who alone read Yiddish are indefatigable readers and buyers of literature in their tongue.

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Before skating comes again Park Commissioner Clausen would do a good thing if he would issue an order forbidding the use of those monstrosities known as racing skates on the Park ponds. These things have long, flat runners that stretch out beyond the heels and toes of the wearers, and are dangerous, not only to the wearer—unless he is an expert skater—but to every one else who tries to skate on a pond where there are a lot of boys armed with these things. Their wearers are far more dangerous than were the scorchers on the bicycle, and caused most of the accidents on the ponds during what skating weather there has been. Such skates are all right in their only place, which is in skating races. But the small boy, as soon as he is able to stand alone on the ice seems to think he is not skating unless he has a pair of these things strapped to his feet. Being unable, then, to manage either himself or them, he becomes a terror to everybody who happens to want to enjoy a bit of this healthful exercise. The automobile is comparatively a harmless toy.

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For several years Americans have been making a very good showing on the English race courses with the American-bred race horse. The invasion of France has not as yet amounted to much except with the light-harness horse, which, in France, Germany, Austria, and Russia has shown itself able to hold its own against the best bred animals of those countries. This season, however, William K. Vanderbilt will have a considerable string of thoroughbreds from American-bred mares on the French turf, and the stories from the other side are to the effect that his youngsters are a very promising lot. Germany, too, is to be invaded by "Barney" Schreiber, a St. Louis bookmaker, breeder, and racing man, who is to send over a considerable string of horses in a few weeks to try conclusions with the German-bred horses. He will take an American trainer and jockey, who will prepare for races a couple of years hence a lot of yearlings sired by Boundless, winner of the American Derby in the World's Fair year, and by Foul Shot, an Australian-bred stallion, and the son of the great race horse Musket. It is said that in case this venture proves anything like successful, Gottfried Walbaum, erstwhile of Guttenberg, and now of New York and Saratoga, will head a syndicate of Germans in this city who will send over a large stable of the best horses they can pick up.

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"It looks as if the Angora goat might be the means of the reclamation of a lot of the abandoned farms of New England," said a woolen man from that section yesterday. "Two carloads of these animals have arrived at one of these farms in the interior of Massachusetts within the week, coming from Texas, I believe. The animals thrive on the rough pastures of hilly lands and if the climate proves suitable, there is a fortune in the wool and skins compared with the returns from other animals and products of even the better grades of New England farms. At all events, some friends of mine have bought a couple of these farms and are going to stock them with the goats and see if the scheme is not a practicable one. You know we will have to do something to counterbalance the stealing of our cotton industry from us by the people of the South."

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Possibly the latest thing for the convenience of the female shopper is a corps of attendants at the entrance to a big city store, whose duty it is to relieve the mother of the care of her baby or babies while she goes into the store in search of bargains. These uniformed young men must have been selected after a civil service examination, for they all know how to handle a baby properly, how to quiet it when it is disposed to yowl too energetically, how to apply the quieting nursing bottle, and how, when all other means of quieting the noisy youngsters fail, to toss them up and down in motherly fashion and so keep them in comparative quiet until the mother comes to take care of her own. The attendants, too, are warranted never to mix the babies up and to restore each one to its proper carriage when the mother comes for it. The proprietors who happened on this happy thought find that it is a paying investment, for their shop is situated in a district where babies are numerous and where mothers are not financially able to have a nurse girl to constantly attend their offspring. It is not in Brooklyn, but in the district commonly, but improperly referred to as Harlem.

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Hockey, like all other fads, has brought evils in its train. "Shinny" on the streets is the attendant nuisance this time. Given small boys, bent sticks, an asphalt pavement, and there will be lively moments for the pedestrian who tries to pass where they are knocking about either the hard rubber ball or the block of wood they use for a "puck." Parts of West End Avenue and the near-by cross streets are hotbeds of these shinny players after school hours. Accidents caused by the flying missiles are frequent, and inside of a quarter of an hour yesterday one nurse girl had her cheek cut open and a child of perhaps four years was "knocked out" by one of the nasty little balls the boys were knocking about. The policeman does not live who can catch the urchins when they start to run away, nor does there seem to be a janitor spry enough to get within his clutches the lads who break scores of windows, sometimes very costly ones, every week. Only when there is skating are the streets free of these nuisances, who are rather more dangerous to life than to property.

DYING, CRIES "SAVA DA MON."

Nameless Parrot of Banker Bonomolo Shouts a Warning to His Master, Panic-Stricken by Fire.

A thin wooden partition used to divide the Banco Italiano, 247 Elizabeth Street, from the living rooms of its proprietor, Dominico Bonomolo, where dwelt together in happiness the wife of the good Bonomolo, his cousins, his aunts, and a bright green parrot. Now the little partition is down, and when Pedro, who "sella da banan" at the corner, goes in to deposit his day's earnings every detail of the family life of the Bonomolos is made known to him.

The walls, which were always kept neat and clean in the banking end of the establishment, are grotesquely figured with the smoke of an oily combustible. The wife and the cousins and the aunts are nervously shocked and grieved. And the bright green parrot lies, brighter and greener than ever, dead.

They didn't think much of the parrot when he lived. He was only tolerated because he belonged to an old aunt and was supposed to be older than she. Besides, there is a tradition in Little Italy that to kill a parrot is bad luck. But by his death the nameless parrot has earned deathless fame in the annals of the neighborhood and a distinction which the Bonomolos gladly share.

When Banker Bonomolo appeared in his counting room yesterday morning, took down the shutters, opened the safe, and bravely displayed his current capital in the front window to "keepa off da run," Gracia, his wife, filled the stove in the next apartment with wood, and then got the kerosene can. It was very early in the morning, and perhaps she wasn't very wide awake. At any rate, she absently spilled the oil and when she added the lighted match the partition and its hangings blazed up. From the rear rushed cousins and aunts and wife. Bonomolo, in the front room, saw them pass. Then, alarmed at the smoke and fire, he, too, ran for the door.

As he reached it a sound from the parrot made him stop. It may have only been the fancy of a startled mind, the parrot may have been only asking sweetly in Italian for a cracker, but the words Bonomolo says he heard were:

"Sava da mon."

Back he rushed straight to the safe. From it he took a bag. Grabbing a handful of bills from his front window, he thrust them into the bag. The smoke, thicker and blacker, was overcoming him when Pedro, the banana man, pulled him outside.

"Sava da mon," he gasped, as he reeled in the arms of friends. Kind hands held him and rough hands, hardened by shovel and pickaxe, broke the window glass and swept out the remaining bills into pockets and aprons. A few dashes of water and the fire was out.

Bonomolo was in his counting room in the afternoon attending to business as usual, while Little Italy filed into the rear room, where the parrot lay in state. Workmen were busy putting new paper on the walls, and the good Bonomolo told each customer as he made his miniature deposit:

"Anyway, we sava da mon."

ZOOLOGICAL PARK'S PROGRESS.

Board of Managers Elects Officers and Discusses Plans.

The annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the New York Zoological Society was held yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Down Town Club, in Pine Street.

The Executive Committee reported that the total membership of the society was 736, an increase of about 180 members during the past year. The committee had raised about $50,000, which, added to the amount on hand and the interest, brought the total funds to the amount of $160,779.61. This sum, supplemented by money advanced the society by members of the committee, had been expended on the park. The balance of the Park Improvement Fund remaining to be raised during the present year is $89,779.

The report reviewed in detail the embarrassment caused by the reduction of the maintenance fund by the Board of Estimate, from $60,000 to $30,000. The society has not decided what action it will take in case the maintenance fund is not increased from public funds. The subject has been laid before the Mayor, but so far nothing has been done.

Resolutions were passed asking the State authorities of Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana to prohibit the slaughter of the prong-horned antelope for ten years. Similar protection was bespoken for the brown pelicans in Florida.

Plans of the antelope house, which is to be erected next, along with those of the monkey house and the Administration Building, were exhibited.

The election resulted in the retention in office of the same officers and Executive Committee that served last year.

Those present at the meeting were Levi P. Morton, John L. Cadwalader, John S. Barnes, Madison Grant, W. W. Niles, Jr., Hugh J. Chisholm, William D. Sloane, A. Newbold Morris, Charles A. Peabody, Jr., Percy R. Pyne, George B. Grinnell, Jacob H. Schiff, Edward J. Berwind, William C. Whitney, George C. Clark, Henry F. Osborn, Henry W. Poor, Charles T. Barney, William C. Church, Frank M. Chapman, Lispenard Stewart, Joseph Stickney, H. Casimir De Rham, Hugh A. Auchincloss, Director W. T. Hornaday, and C. Grant La Farge.

OBJECT TO GAYNOR CONTRACTS.

Counsel for the Government Do Not Want the Whole Case Tried Here.

The examination in proceedings against Col. John F. Gaynor, E. H. Gaynor, W. T. Gaynor, and B. W. Greene, who were indicted in Savannah, Ga., last December for alleged conspiracy to defraud the Government in connection with the Savannah River and Cumberland Sound contracts, sanctioned, as alleged, by Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, was continued yesterday before United States Commissioner Shields in the Federal Building.

Lieut. Col. Alexander Mackenzie, a subordinate of Gen. Wilson, Chief of United States Engineers, and John B. McCarthy, a clerk in the office of Gen. Wilson, were placed on the witness stand by the defense for the purpose of producing the contracts and other papers involved in the case. When the Savannah contract, dated Oct. 8, 1898, was offered in evidence, objection was made by Assistant United States District Attorney Baldwin and by United States District Attorney Erwin of Savannah. The objection was sustained. Mr. Baldwin said that if the whole case was to be tried in this district it would have to be over every possible objection that could be raised by the Government.

The same objection was made as to the other papers produced, and the documents were not admitted. Only one of the accused contractors attended the examination.

Children Fatally Burned by a Lamp.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Jan. 16.—The eighteen-months old daughter of Mrs. Fred Stauring pulled a lighted lamp from a table last night, setting fire to herself and her three-year-old brother. The latter died soon after from his burns. The other child cannot recover.

SUIT AGAINST HAVEMEYERS

Alleged Widow of Thomas J. Wants to Share His Estate.

The Plaintiff, Who Was Anna M. Wright, Says Their Marriage Was Kept Secret Fifteen Years.

PARCEL OF ABOUT 76 ACRES, KNOWN AS a tavern lot, at Throgmorton's Neck, Westchester, part of Abijah Hammond farm; also Whitestone Ferry Dock, adjoining land of Abijah Hammond and Thomas Ash, road leading from Westchester Village to Whitestone Ferry, situate on Throgmorton's Neck, containing about 60 acres; also land under water, Town of Westchester, on west shore of Long Island Sound, two parcels; and land under water in front of and adjacent to lands of Frederick C. Havemeyer, Westchester; Anna M. Havemeyer against Henry O. Havemeyer and others, (action to recover dower, &c.); attorneys, Hays, Greenbaum & Hershfield.

The above uninteresting-looking paragraph, which appears in the lis pendens column this morning, is the first step in a legal fight for several millions of dollars, and the result of a bit of family history hidden for fifteen years from the friends of the man whom it concerns. The fight is being made by the woman referred to in the paragraph as Anna M. Havemeyer to establish herself as the widow of Thomas J. Havemeyer, one of the capitalists of the Sugar Trust, whom the world knew to the day of his death as a bachelor. The case is not unlikely to reach a hearing in court this Spring.

Thomas J. Havemeyer, who had been retired for three years from business after a long connection with the American Sugar Refining Company, died on April 9, 1899, of hemorrhage of the brain, in his fifty-fourth year. It was given out at the time that he had died at his fine country place, Throgg's Neck, Westchester, but the woman who claims to be his widow, and whose maiden name was Anna M. Wright, says that he really died at his bachelor apartments, 116 East Nineteenth Street. She alleges that he maintained at that time another establishment at 154 West Forty-sixth Street, where he lived with her.

They had, in fact, she asserts, lived together for fifteen years, and her contention is that they were married on Sept. 8, 1884. She has accordingly brought an action in the Supreme Court against Henry O. Havemeyer and the other relatives of the dead man who are in possession of the real estate described in the lis pendens, which land is a part of that left by T. J. Havemeyer, for the admeasurement of her dower right. On the result of this suit will be determined whether she shall or shall not receive that share of his large estate which would be due to his widow.

Henry O. Havemeyer, a brother of Thomas J., took possession of his effects shortly after his death, and obtained letters of administration on his estate, on which will was in evidence. Mrs. Sarah L. Jackson, a sister, was made administratrix with him. H. O. Havemeyer valued the personal property at $500,000 and the real property at $200,000. As a matter of fact, the estate is customarily estimated much higher, valuations running from $2,000,000 to $5,000,000 or $6,000,000.

The persons named at the time as next of kin were as follows: Henry O. Havemeyer, Greenwich, Conn., a brother; Frederick C. Havemeyer, 135 West Eighty-fourth Street, a brother; Mrs. Kate B. Belloni, 14 East Sixty-sixth Street, sister; Mrs. Sarah L. Jackson, Westchester, sister; Theodore A. Havemeyer, 244 Madison Avenue, nephew; Natalie Mayer, Mahwah, N. J., niece; Marie H. Tiffany, 244 Madison Avenue, niece; Blanche Duncan, 244 Madison Avenue, niece; Emily Potter, Westchester, niece; Minnie H. Butt, 8 West 52d Street, niece; Theodore A. Havemeyer, Jr., Hempstead, L. I, grandnephew, and Charles F. Havemeyer, who had died by his own hand in the previous year, but whose widow, who has since become Mrs. Frederick O. Beach, was living. The heirs are represented in the suit just begun by Parsons, Shepard & Ogden.

The claim of the woman who says she is Mrs. T. J. Havemeyer was made public in May, 1899. J. W. Ridgway, acting in her behalf, and imbued with the belief that Thomas J. Havemeyer had left a will providing for the woman with whom he lived, as it is alleged he had often promised to do, brought a proceeding in the Supreme Court to determine the existence of this will. The case was heard before Justice Truax. It did not find its way into print. Henry O. Havemeyer was called as a witness, and swore that no will had been found among the effects of his brother. The proceeding was fruitless. No further legal steps were taken till about a week ago, when the summons and complaint were served in the present suit. The answer has not yet been filed.

Thomas J. Havemeyer was the fifth son of the late Frederick C. Havemeyer. He was a mere boy when he first met Anna M. Wright, then a child, in this city. His parents lived at 154 West Forty-seventeenth Street, and her father, Col. Wright, who was once Sheriff of Nevada City, Cal., lived not far away. The children used to meet and play under the trees in Union Square, and began to be fond of each other then, it is said. Young Havemeyer went abroad to Heidelberg to study, but on his return renewed the youthful friendship. Finally, the woman claims, they were married in 1884, deciding to keep the wedding secret in order not to provoke the hostility of his relatives.

According to her story the fact of the marriage was afterward kept secret for the same cause till his death, he always telling her that he would acknowledge her when the obstacles were removed, and she was content to trust him and wait. When his brother, Theodore A. Havemeyer, died on April 26, 1897, she says he came to her and said another obstacle had been removed and she should soon be acknowledged. But she never was.

They lived for a time, she says, at Pleasure Bay, N. J., where Col. Wright owned a hotel called the Riverside. Then her family went to 43 East Thirty-fourth Street, and later to 115 West Thirty-eighth Street. Mr. Havemeyer, she alleges, went with her to these addresses, and afterward supported her at 154 West Forty-sixth Street. He bought her a great many presents, she says, and told her that he had made ample provision for her in case of his death. It was in view of that statement that the proceeding which Justice Truax heard was brought.

Thomas J. Havemeyer was widely known. He lived sometimes at the New York Club and also belonged to the Racquet and Tennis, Country, and New York Yacht Clubs and the Liederkranz.

One of the firm representing the plaintiff said last night: "There is no doubt that our client was Mr. Havemeyer's wife. This suit will give her an opportunity to establish that fact before a jury. If she does so, she will get one-third of his real estate and one-half of his personal property. Cases of this sort have preference on the calendar, and the suit probably will be tried this Spring."

The statement that T. J. Havemeyer married Anna M. Wright is disputed by the Havemeyer family. It will be necessary for her to prove that fact. Her attorney, when asked last night where the marriage took place and by whom it was performed, said that he did not have those data at his fingers' ends at the moment, but that they would be produced.

NEGRO LAWYERS HAD TO MOVE.

They Assert That a Presbyterian Board Objected to Their Color.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—Aaron A. Mossell and John A. Sparks, two negro lawyers who occupied an office in the Witherspoon Building, were forced to move out

LITTLE LETTERS

OF MORE WEIGHT than anything we could say about the merits of THE CENTURY DICTIONARY & CYCLOPEDIA & ATLAS are these letters from the thinkers, the readers and the people prominent in the affairs of the country. These printed here have been chosen almost at random, and are but fair samples of the hundreds being received daily from those of our subscribers who have had their books long enough to have acquired the "Century habit." College Presidents, Artisans, Linguists, Mechanics, have here united in praise of the greatest reference work of all time, "the authority of authorities." Each of the classes praises this many-sided working library from its own view-point. Economists, too, have their word to say about the half-price and the little monthly payments—potent factors in this "million dollar sale of 'The Century'" at The Wanamaker Store.

Add your name to this list of Century owners. One day's delay deprives you of that day's services of the most capable helper you can have in your library or your office. It has been well said that "six months of consultation with 'The Century'—if only on the common things of daily life—is a liberal education." Every day brings its own questions—answered instantly with these volumes by your desk-side.

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I have come to regard my Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia as so indispensable that I would not know how to get on without it.
GROVER CLEVELAND.

The Century has first place on my shelves and is indispensable to me. Formerly it was my last "Court of Appeal" when in doubt, now it is the first and last.
LEW WALLACE,
Author of "Ben Hur."

I find myself continually referring to The Century for information and guidance, but in addition to this I take it up and read it with pleasure and constant entertainment, independent of its bearing on my studies and literary work.
MORGAN DIX,
Rector Trinity Church, N. Y.

In this day of busy activity, when men have little time to investigate, and yet must be certain as to the meaning of words they use and the accuracy of the facts they state, there is nothing in our language which will so fully satisfy the demand for information—accurate, full and complete—as this new work.
DAVID J. BREWER,
Associate Justice U. S. Supreme Court.

Instead of wandering through libraries to find or miss some important fact, or discovery, or discussion or controversy, all you have to do is to turn to The Century, recall the first two or three letters of the subject you are elaborating, and put your hand on the volume that contains all you want to know.
T. DEWITT TALMAGE.

You have made The Century a splendid necessity to many to whom it has hitherto been an impossible luxury.
REV. WILLIAM LLOYD.

The description of machinery and architecture in The Century is most explicit. I have no hesitation in recommending it to any one desirous of purchasing the most comprehensive work on these branches.
C. A. WOODBRIDGE.

The definition of terms used in medicine is so full and complete in The Century, and so many of these are given, that the need for a special book on this subject is practically abolished.
NEIL ROBSON, M.B.L.M.

This sketch shows a complete set of the ten massive volumes in a Century Bookcase—a specially designed cabinet of polished oak,—desk-high—that makes the books doubly usable from its handiness. It rolls easily.

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$50,000 worth sold in England during the first thirty days of sale.

The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia and Atlas is a masterpiece of condensation. Its constant use has gifted me with a strong sense of the care bestowed to insure accuracy.
JAMES A. BRYCE,
Author of "The American Commonwealth."

In The Century the child, the student, the busy man, the specialist, and, last and best, the mother and hurried housewife find the acme of ready reference. Its arrangement is as simple as the alphabet, and so attractive that not only is it easy to get "the run of the story," but hard to find a stopping place.
W. W. BARTLETT, LL.D.

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CHAS. W. ELIOT, LL.D.,
Pres. Harvard University.

Our proofreaders find its vocabulary so extensive and rich, its definitions so full and comprehensive, that it is fast coming to supplant every other work hitherto in vogue with them. The typographical execution of the book is beyond praise, while the presswork is perfect.
JOHN WILSON & SON,
The University Press, Cambridge.

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HENRY J. MAXWELL.

Besides the literary and philological value of The Century, it is an immense advantage to have in one work such a complete encyclopedia of science and art, particularly of physics, mathematics and mechanics.
ARTHUR GREENWOOD.

I think preachers cannot do better than have The Century beside their study tables, even if only for the sake of the elucidatory quotations which are given in such magnificent profusion.
REV. A. J. EDWARDS.

This combination of dictionary and cyclopedia, gazetteer and atlas and biographical dictionary, &c., has been prepared with so much care and painstaking, by such learned and accurate men, and on such a wise plan, that it will never be superseded by another work.
DANIEL P. GILMAN, LL.D.,
President Johns Hopkins University.

I have not failed to find in The Century every word, phrase or technical expression for which I have looked, while the terse yet complete treatises on scientific nomenclature and processes, in which I am more specially interested, excites my admiration. I have nothing but praise for the work.
AUGUSTUS WHEELER.

The Century is the best universal reference work I know of. The illustrations are invaluable to me, especially in mechanics and natural history. I look upon it as the best book in my library of over twelve thousand volumes.
G. A. BIDDLE.

I have already found The Century of immense value. It is the most costly work I have in my library, yet I have no hesitation in saying it is the cheapest purchase I have ever made.
A. W. CHAPMAN.

I have been much interested in tracing in The Century the history of many words in colloquial use which one does not find—so far as I know—in any other reference work, and so far I have failed to discover the omission of any single word or expression I have looked for.
F. H. HAWKINS.

What has particularly struck me in The Century is the vast number of scientific and technical words and phrases, and the fullness and accuracy of their definition.
CHARLES GRAHAM,
Prof. Chem. and Technol.

The Century contains for me more detailed information than I expected, especially technical terms used in mechanical engineering, the explanations of which I have never met with in any other work.
GEORGE C. WATSON.

The chief purpose for which I purchased The Century was to get the derivations and literary use of important words. So far I have not been disappointed in a single instance.
J. C. NESFIELD, M.A.,
Author of "English Grammar Past and Present."

We have found in The Century longed-for information that we have sought in vain in other reference works. For a study of the development of the language it is a necessity.
G. KEMP ARCHBOLD.

To the romance writers who may be working at periods remote from our own, The Century will be especially useful. In such a case all doubt as to the use, in the mouths of their dramatis personæ, of words of doubtful antiquity will be set at rest by a glance at its pages.
H. M. BATSON.

Now that I possess The Century, the difficulty is to understand how I ever got on without it. What strikes me as most invaluable is the enormous range covered by the quotations cited in support of each shade of meaning of every word. All the dictionaries of the language that ever were published put together do not approach it in value.
H. A. ACWORTH.

I prepared a list of the most unusual words I could think of, and have spent two evenings testing The Century for those that are almost unknown in physics and optics. In every instance I have found fullest information, accurate and concise, accompanied generally by beautifully executed illustrations.
JOHN BROWNING,
Pres. Brit. Opt. Assn.

I am not ashamed to say that for three years I carried in my pocket the memoranda of the lowest cash price and the publishers' address without bringing myself to "the sticking point." I have now acquired the new edition comfortably through your half-price offer, and desire to tender my grateful acknowledgments.
CHARLES QUINN.

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DEFICIENCY BILL DEBATED

Congressman Richardson Assails Secretary Gage's Course.

CUSTOM HOUSE SALE CENSURED

Mr. Hopkins of Illinois Defends the Action of the Treasury Department —Rural Delivery Discussed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill was taken up in the House to-day under an agreement which limited the general debate to to-day. It was the general expectation that it would open up a stormy debate upon the question of expansion in view of the large army and navy items it contains, but the members early became very much engrossed in a discussion of an item of $150,000 for rural free delivery, in which all are personally interested, and the subject of expansion was barely touched upon. The last hour of the debate was enlivened with an attack by Mr. Richardson, the minority leader, upon the Secretary of the Treasury for his course in connection with the sale of the New York Custom House.

When the bill was called up Mr. Cannon, (Rep., Ill.,) Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, opened the debate with a general explanation of the items in the bill. He was asked by Mr. Loud (Rep., Cal.,) about the item of $150,000 for rural free delivery, and replied that it had been found that $300,000 had been appropriated for the present fiscal year. That money had been largely expended, and unless this appropriation was made much of the service now in operation would have to be discontinued. Mr. Cannon frankly confessed that the manner of the expenditure of this money did not meet with his approval. He believed it the duty of the Executive to cut the garment according to the legislative appropriation.

The department had no right to create a condition which necessitated a deficiency appropriation. He should vote for the appropriation, but he should fail in his duty did he not call attention to the maladministration of the department.

During the course of some general remarks by Mr. Bell, (Silver, Col.,) covering a wide range of topics, Mr. Reeder (Rep., Kan.,) raised a laugh by interrupting him.

"The gentleman has a very free delivery and is quite rural," said he, "but it is a great strain to follow him. Will he kindly tell us what he has said has to do with the question before the House?"

Mr. Ball (Dem., Texas,) first introduced in the debate the question of expansion. He had read extracts from the Declaration of Independence, the speeches of James Wilson of Pennsylvania in the Constitutional Convention, and of Abraham Lincoln at Gettysburg. It was a long step, said he, from the conceptions of the Government portrayed in these utterances to the declarations of the spokesmen of the present Administration.

Mr. Davis (Dem., Fla.,) said he deplored the spirit of expansion which had taken possession of a portion of the people. Yet not for all the world would he withhold from our soldiers struggling, bleeding, and dying in the Philippines all the moral and material support they needed. If the war taxes were necessary to support them, he said, let the measure stand. Mr. Davis was applauded by the Republicans.

Mr. Richardson (Rep., Tenn.,) briefly reviewed the appropriations for the military establishment, showing that in time of peace the appropriations for it with the deficiency provided in this bill reached $121,000,000. He then proceeded to criticise the transactions of Secretary Gage in the matter of the sale of the New York Custom House to the National City Bank of New York. It had been charged, said Mr. Richardson, that the Secretary of the Treasury had violated the law, and one of the newspapers had gone so far as to charge that he had been guilty of embezzlement, technically and legally, and was, therefore, subject to impeachment.

Mr. Richardson said he did not go to that length, but the Secretary of the Treasury, he said, had certainly violated the strict letter of the law.

Mr. Richardson described the act of Congress under which the Custom House was sold, calling attention to the language requiring that the proceeds should be covered into the Treasury of the United States. Because the proceeds of the sale had been deposited in the National City Bank, which had purchased the property, some of the papers, he said, had charged that the Secretary was technically guilty of embezzlement and had cited a decision of the Supreme Court made last November.

Mr. Hopkins (Rep., Ill.,) and Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Iowa,) were on their feet denying that the decision cited had any application, and amid the confusion it was some time before Mr. Richardson could make the House understand that he did not agree with this view. In his opinion the decision did not make the Secretary guilty of embezzlement, and moreover he expressed the opinion that he had a perfect right to deposit the money in a Government depository such as the National City Bank then was.

But he desired to go beyond that. The Custom House was sold to the bank July 3, 1899, for $3,365,000. Just before the sale (June 5) the Secretary received a letter from A. B. Hepburn, from which he quoted this extract:

"Of course this bank is very strong, and if you take the pains to look at the list of Directors you will see we have great claims in view of what was done in 1896."

Mr. Richardson then read a list of some Govern deposits in this bank at various times to show that for six months it had the use of an average of $10,000,000 of Government money. Was that due to the contributions made by the Directors to the campaign fund of 1896? he inquired.

Turning again to the sale of the Custom House, he showed how the bank had deposited $3,850,000 in bonds in the Treasury, and then instead of paying the purchase money out of the Treasury had simply transferred the purchase price to the Government's account in the bank. But not the whole purchase price was transferred—only $3,215,000, leaving a pitiful $50,000 unpaid. At the same time it leased the property to the Government at the rate of $136,000 a year. What had the Government got out of the transaction? A paper credit of $3,215,000 and the privilege of paying $136,000 a year rent. What had the bank got, he asked. The rent, the use of the purchase money, which it loaned according to newspaper reports at enormous rates, and by withholding the last $50,000 to prevent the title from passing exemption from taxation upon the property it had purchased.

"I leave it any honest-minded man," said Mr. Richardson, "if that is dealing fairly with the trust money of the United States." [Democratic applause.]

Mr. Hopkins (Rep., Ill.,) quickly challenged Mr. Richardson's statement that the bank was not liable for taxes.

"It is not liable for taxes until the title passes," said Mr. Richardson.

"It became liable," insisted Mr. Hopkins, "when it purchased and took possession of the property. How else could it lease it?"

"If the statement you make is true," retorted Mr. Richardson hotly, "then the Secretary of the Treasury is liable to impeachment by this House and the country because he says he did agree to pay four per cent. of the purchase price from the date of the sale. If what you say is true, he has done something unlawful, and for which he can be impeached."

Mr. Hopkins's reply to Mr. Richardson was brief. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, he said, not only met frankly and honestly every charge, but it showed business capacity that must receive the intelligent approval of the people of the United States. [Democratic jeers.] He denied Mr. Richardson's contention regarding the exemption of the bank from taxes. "Any man with a thimbleful of sense would understand it, he said. The bank was held for taxes the minute it purchased and took possession of the property. The mere paper deed was only evidence of ownership; the real title passed when it took possession. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, he continued, exonerated him from every insinuation. He said the National City Bank had been a Government depository long before Gage came into office. It had been selected by a Democratic Secretary of the Treasury because of its well known financial ability. But instead of following the course of his Democratic predecessor in making a few favorite banks depositories, Secretary Gage had selected depositories all over the United States.

The records showed that the proceeds of the sale were not deposited for the use of the National City Bank, but were subject to check day by day, so that the bank had to so conduct its affairs that the money could be withdrawn without warning at any time. Why this outcry? Mr. Hopkins inquired. The money was as safe as it would be in the Treasury of the United States.

"I say," he concluded, "that the Secretary of the Treasury is entitled to the approbation of every honest man. Secretary Gage has made a record that any American ought to praise instead of denounce. [Great Republican applause.] This closed the incident.

The debate on the Deficiency bill was still in progress when the committee rose.

PROBING POLYGAMY CHARGES.

Congressman Lentz of Ohio Asserts that Documents Were Lost at the White House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads today took up the resolution of inquiry recently referred to it concerning charges that certain Federal appointees in Utah were polygamists. Representative Lentz of Ohio, who introduced the resolution, was present, and considerable excitement was caused by some of the statements made by him. His remark that the resolutions were likely to be "pigeonholed" by the committee brought out a protest from Chairman Loud, who said the committee would not "pigeonhole" any business submitted to it.

Mr. Lentz, proceeding, said that he could produce affidavits that papers had been placed on file alleging that certain Federal appointees were polygamists. These papers were receipted for by Mr. Porter, the President's private secretary. Mr. Lentz said, but the papers could not now be found. Mr. Lentz said Representative Grosvenor of Ohio had said to him that "We have not let the grass grow under our feet," and that as soon as the charges were made the matter had been looked into.

Representative Grosvenor was sent for, but could not be reached. The committee adjourned the hearing until next Friday, when Secretary Porter, the Postmaster General, and Gen. Grosvenor will be invited to appear.

The Postmaster General has sent the following letter to Chairman Loud of the committee:

"On looking into the papers as to the Postmastership at Logan, Utah, I find the facts to be as follows: Orson Smith was appointed Postmaster Nov. 19, 1897, upon the recommendation of the referees, in the usual way. There was nothing in the papers to indicate that he was a polygamist or that any such allegation had been made respecting him—not a word to raise that question in connection with the appointment. He was confirmed by the Senate Jan. 20, 1898.

"After his appointment there was a letter from the Rev. Mr. Clemenson, bearing date Nov. 22, 1897, and addressed to the President, which was sent to the Post Office, and there received Nov. 30. There is nothing to indicate that any attention was attracted to it. The appointment was made and, as thousands of papers come in, it was filed away, apparently without examination. There is no other paper in the case indicating any such allegation until Dec. 21, some weeks after the nomination was in the Senate.

"As to the Provo City case, the facts are that there is no paper in the department of any date making an allegation of polygamy against the incumbent, but that when it became a matter of public report, some time ago, I wrote to the Marshal of the Territory, asking him for any information in his possession, and he replied that a charge had been made in the State Court, and the Postmaster had been held over for trial, which was soon to take place. We decided that we ought not to convict in advance of trial, and reserved action until the judicial determination."

ASKED TO PUNISH LYNCHERS.

Congress Is Petitioned by Colored Men to Protect Their Race from Mob Violence.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—With the opening of to-day's session of the Senate, Mr. Cullom, (Rep., Ill.,) presented a petition handsomely bound and signed by 3,200 colored persons asking for such legislation as will protect colored men of this country from the "barbarous practice of lynching and burning colored men." Mr. Cullom asked that the petition be referred to the Committee on Judiciary, although, he said, it might be desirable to refer it to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, said he believed every Senator would be glad to have such measures adopted as would suppress this wrongdoing and enable the officials to enforce the laws. No Senator, he thought, would disagree to that. He directed attention to the fact that the State laws take cognizance of the crimes referred to in the petition. By what Constitutional method the United States could take action in this question is a difficult inquiry.

Mr. Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, thought it desirable to be perfectly frank.

"There is no power in Congress," said he, "to prevent or to punish crimes committed in the various States. If the States do not punish crimes, for the punishment of which they have enacted laws, no Federal law can take the place of useless State laws."

Mr. Chandler said there was no legal law under which the violator of even the suffrage laws could be punished.

Mr. Spooner, (Rep., Wis.:) "There is such Federal legislation."

Mr. Chandler: "There is not now such legislation. Congress has no Constitutional power to punish such crimes."

Mr. Cullom thought that, inasmuch as it involved new legislation, the petition go to the Committee on Judiciary.

"This subject," Mr. Cullom said, "seems to call for investigation. These people realize they are being badly treated. Such treatment is without authority of law, and it ought to be stopped if possible."

Mr. Tillman, (Dem., S. C.:) "What is the immediate cause of this petition? Does it come from Chicago?"

Mr. Cullom replied that the petition came from Chicago, but that it was signed by people of many States.

Mr. Spooner called attention to sections of the Revised Statutes which provided penalties for violations of Federal election laws.

Mr. Chandler said he stood corrected.

The petition was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

WILL REPORT SENATE CANAL BILL.

Measure Is Practically the Same as That in the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The Senate Committee on Inter-Oceanic Canals to-day agreed unanimously to report a bill for the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal.

The bill is the same as that reported favorably in the House by the Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce, with a few verbal amendments.

SAMOAN TREATY IS RATIFIED.

Favorable Action Taken by the Senate Without a Division After a Two Hours' Debate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The Senate today ratified the Samoan treaty without division. The ratification occurred in executive session and after two hours of debate, which was participated in by a number of Senators. Messrs. Davis, (Rep., Minn.,) Foraker, (Rep., Ohio,) and Spooner, (Rep., Wis.,) advocated, and Senators Bacon, (Dem., Ga.,) Money, (Dem., Miss.,) and Tillman, (Dem. S. C.,) opposed ratification. Senator Bacon made the leading speech in opposition. He based his objection upon the general ground that it was contrary to the spirit of our institutions to attempt to govern any people in opposition to their wishes.

He said that he was not opposed to the new convention because of any partiality felt for the old tripartite agreement, which was repugnant to him. He thought, however, a means might be found to get rid of it without resorting to a subterfuge which was repulsive to American ideas of liberty and independence.

There was no doubt of the intention to annex and exercise sovereignty in place of the protectorate which was the distinguishing feature of the tripartite agreement of 1889. To this proposed change of policy he objected most strenuously. He compared the provisions of the two agreements at some length, showing that the old one made express provision for the approval of the Samoan Government of changes and guaranteed the independence of that Government, whereas the pending instrument annuls all sovereignty of the Samoan Government and partitions the islands between the United States and Germany.

Mr. Bacon said that the friends of the treaty supported it upon the two grounds that it simply divides authority heretofore exercised jointly and that the Samoan people being "only savages," there is no reason why they should not be despoiled of their country. He contended that it was not true that the old arrangement was simply to be continued under a division of authority, and asserted that the declarations that the Samoan people were savages was untenable.

The friends of the treaty repudiated the assertion that the old treaty provisions were annulled. They claimed that this country by the new arrangement retains all the old advantages and avoids the complications liable to grow out of tripartite agreement. They urged that the opportunity should not be lost both to get out of an awkward predicament and to control in our own right the harbor of Pago-Pago.

DISCUSS TRANSPACIFIC CABLE.

Secretary Long and Rear Admiral Bradford Before a Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Secretary Long and Rear Admiral Bradford appeared before the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs to-day in advocacy of the construction of a Pacific cable by the Government. The Secretary's statement was general and related entirely to the feasibility of the plan and its advantage over doing the work by private enterprise.

Rear Admiral Bradford detailed the operations of the collier Nero, which is now engaged in making a preliminary survey of the proposed line west of Honolulu. He said that the survey had been completed, and that the Nero was now on its return, making a zig-zag survey. According to the reports made of the preliminary work, the proposed cable was entirely practicable. It is to run from San Francisco to Honolulu, thence via the Midway Islands and Guam to Dingala Bay, Island of Luzon, with a spur for commercial purposes to Yokohama.

The average depth between Honolulu and Midway is 2,700 fathoms, between Midway and Guam 3,000, and between Guam and Luzon 2,800. He estimated the cost at $1,050 per knot, which, with the amount necessary for steamers, offices, &c., would bring the cost up to $10,000,000. He placed the entire length of the cable at 9,294 knots, which allows 20 per cent. for slack and detours.

In connection with his statement, Admiral Bradford said that he understood the average expenses of the War Department for messages to Manila to be about $1,400 per day, and that the total of the expenditures of the Navy Department had amounted to $26,000.

Census Special Agents Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The following expert Special Agents have been appointed by Director of the Census Merriam:

William G. Gray of Philadelphia, in charge of statistics in regard to the iron and steel industries. Mr. Gray is Chief Clerk of the American Iron and Steel Association, officials of which association had charge of similar work in 1880 and 1890.

Mr. Shirley P. Austin of Pittsburg, in charge of statistics of the glass industry. Mr. Austin is editor of The Commoner and Glass Worker.

Mr. Alexander R. Smith of New York, special agent in charge of ship-building inquiry. Mr. Smith has been interested in all movements for the increase and advancement of the merchant marine for many years. These gentlemen will have charge of the subjects mentioned, under the supervision of Mr. S. N. B. North, Chief of the Division of Manufactures.

A meeting of expert Special Agents in the Division of Manufactures will be held at the Census Bureau on Jan. 23.

New Federal District for New York?

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Judge Wallace of the United States Circuit Court of New York and Henry L. Burnett, United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York, were heard to-day by the Judiciary Committee of the House in favor of the bills establishing a new district in New York and for the appointment of an additional Circuit Judge. The committee took no final action.

Hearing on Woman Suffrage.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The Judiciary Committee of the House unanimously agreed to-day to grant the request of the Woman Suffrage Association for a hearing Feb. 13 at the time the National Convention of Woman Suffragists will be in session here.

Volunteer Captain Declines His Pay.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—William E. English, a son of the former Democratic Vice Presidential candidate from Indiana, and a Captain of volunteers in the war with Spain, has returned to the Treasury a check of $1,172 sent him for pay for his army services with the statement that he would not accept pay for service to his country in time of danger.

Mr. Bynum's Appointment Still Held.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The Senate Committee on Finance again to-day had under consideration the nomination of the Hon. W. D. Bynum to be General Appraiser of Merchandise at New York. The Democratic members of the committee continued their opposition to the nomination, contending that Mr. Bynum is not a Democrat and that his nomination as such is an evasion of the law. Senators Burrows and Spooner and other Republican members of the committee defended the selection as entirely proper. After a general exchange of opinion it was decided that the Democrats should have time to adduce proof of Mr. Bynum's Republicanism.

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

Lieutenant Commanders to be Commanders—William W. Kimball, William P. Day, and John C. Wilson.

Second Lieutenants in Marine Corps—S. A. W. Paterson of Pennsylvania, and H. J. Hirshinger of North Carolina.

Postmasters—New Jersey: Thomas Moritz, Glenridge; E. F. Bonners, Moorestown.

New York: C. H. Griffith, Oakfield; W. J. Guthrie, Philadelphia; R. G. Anderson, Freeport; G. P. Schryver, Port Jefferson; Wesley Mulford, Unadilla; D. S. Mersereau, Union.

Connecticut—Charles Harris, Westport; George H. Ford, Waterville; George C. Bell, Portland; E. B. Bennett, Hartford; S. E. Chaffee, Derby.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New York offices: Bloomingdale, J. H. Pierce; Hollis, L. H. Baldwin; Scarsdale, M. C. Fellows.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Charles J. Symmonds, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed to New York City and report to the commanding General, Department of the East; on completion of the duty assigned him he will proceed to Puerto Principe, Cuba, and resume his duties at that station.

The transfer of Second Lieut. Robert C. Foy, Eighth Infantry, to the cavalry arm, with rank in that arm from Feb. 16, 1899, and his assignment to the First Cavalry, Troop F, is announced.

Capt. Ira MacNutt, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the Sandy Hook Proving Ground on official business pertaining to the firing test of the ten-inch Brown segmental tube wire gun.

Major George W. Fishback, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, is discharged honorably from the Volunteer Army of the United States, to take effect Feb. 15.

Navy.

Lieut. C. T. Vogelgesang is ordered to temporary duty at the navy yard, New York, until Feb. 16, and then to duty in connection with the Wisconsin at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco.

Lieut. Commander H. Minett is detached from the Adams and ordered to the Mare Island Hospital for treatment.

Lieut. Commander G. F. W. Holman is detached from the torpedo station Jan. 25 and ordered to temporary duty on the Vermont, in connection with the crew of the Albany, of which he will be executive officer.

Lieut. H. P. Norton is detached from inspection duty in connection with the Albany, when that vessel is ready to be placed in commission, and ordered to duty on board her as her engineer.

Lieut. R. C. Moody is detached from the Marcellus and ordered to temporary duty on the Vermont, in connection with the crew of the Albany.

Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker is detached from the Marcellus and ordered to temporary duty on the Vermont, in connection with the crew of the Albany.

Commander C. C. Todd is ordered to duty as hydrographer at the Bureau of Equipment, Jan. 22.

Capt. J. E. Craig is detached from duty as hydrographer at the Bureau of Equipment, Jan. 22, and ordered to duty in connection with fitting out the Albany, and to duty in command of the Albany when placed in commission; he will sail via steamer of Jan. 24.

Lieut. A. G. Winterhalter is detached from the navy yard at League Island and ordered to temporary duty on the Vermont in connection with the crew of the Albany, of which he will be navigator.

Lieut. H. S. Ritter is relieved from engineering duty on the Marcellus and ordered to duty as executive officer and navigator of that vessel.

Gunner T. J. Shuttleworth is detached from the navy yard at League Island, Jan. 27, and ordered to temporary duty on the Vermont in connection with the crew of the Albany.

Ensign S. G. Magill is detached from the Constellation at Newport, R. I., and ordered to duty on the Marcellus, in charge of the engineering department.

Lieut. Commander A. E. Culver's order of Jan. 11, detaching him from the Chicago and ordering him to the Montgomery as executive officer, is revoked.

Lieut. Commander F. H. Sherman is ordered to the Montgomery as executive officer, instead of to the Chicago.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The Potomac has started from Norfolk for League Island, towing the converted yacht Dorothea, which is to be laid up at League Island.

The Dixie has sailed from Norfolk for San Juan.

The revenue cutter Manning has arrived at St. Lucia, West Indies, en route to California.

The transport Buford arrived at San Juan, Puerto Rico, yesterday.

THE PHILIPPINE DEBATE

Senator Pettigrew's Resolution Is Laid on the Table.

DECISIVE VOTE IS 41 TO 20

Mr. Vest of Missouri Criticises the Policy of the President in Dealing with the New Possessions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The resolution of Mr. Pettigrew, (Silver Rep., S. D.,) calling for information regarding the conduct of the war in the Philippines, was again laid before the Senate to-day. Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) moved that the resolution and the one which he had offered as a substitute for it be laid on the table in order that that offered by his colleague, Mr. Hoar, might be adopted. The motion was agreed to.

The resolution introduced by Mr. Hoar was then submitted to the Senate, together with an amendment offered by Mr. Lodge, to which Mr. Hoar had agreed. It was about to be passed when Mr. Pettigrew offered an amendment calling for information as to all the instructions which the President had given the Commissioners who had negotiated the treaty of Paris, together with the correspondence that had passed between the President and the Commissioners.

Mr. Davis, (Rep., Minn.,) Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, and one of the Commissioners, made the point of order against the amendment that it was Executive business.

President Pro Tem. Frye, who was himself one of the Commissioners, overruled the point because he said it was within the discretion of the President whether he should send the information to the Senate or not.

"Then," said Mr. Davis, with much feeling, "I desire to protest in the strongest possible manner to a public discussion of this amendment. I may say that nothing passed between the President and the Commissioners to which I should raise objection to publication, but there are matters which ought not to be made public at this time. I find it difficult, Mr. President, to speak in the open Senate."

Mr. Davis then moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business. This was agreed to.

Ten minutes later the Senate resumed business in legislative session. Mr. Davis moved that the amendment offered by Mr. Pettigrew be laid on the table. The motion was carried, 41 to 20. Following is the vote in detail:

YEAS.

Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.)	McLaurin, (Dem., S. C.)
Allison, (Rep., Iowa.)	McMillan, (Rep., Mich.)
Baker, (Rep., Kan.)	Nelson, (Rep., Minn.)
Burrows, (Rep., Mich.)	Perkins, (Rep., Cal.)
Carter, (Rep., Mont.)	Pettus, (Dem., Ala.)
Chandler, (Rep., N. H.)	Platt, (Rep., Conn.)
Cullom, (Rep., Ill.)	Platt, (Rep., N. Y.)
Davis, (Rep., Minn.)	Pritchard, (Rep., N. C.)
Depew, (Rep., N. Y.)	Proctor, (Rep., Vt.)
Fairbanks, (Rep., Ind.)	Quarles, (Rep., Wis.)
Foster, (Rep., Wash.)	Ross, (Rep., Vt.)
Frye, (Rep., Me.)	Scott, (Rep., West Va.)
Gallinger, (Rep. N. H.)	Sewell, (Rep., N. J.)
Hale, (Rep., Me.)	Shoup, (Rep., Idaho.)
Hansbrough, (Rep. N. D.)	Simon, (Rep., Ore.)
Hawley, (Rep., Conn.)	Spooner, (Rep., Wis.)
Kean, (Rep., N. J.)	Stewart, (Silver, Nev.)
Kyle, (Ind., S. D.)	Thurston, (Rep., Neb.)
Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.)	Wetmore, (Rep., R. I.)
Lodge, (Rep., Mass.)	Wolcott, (Rep., Col.)
McBride, (Rep., Ore.)	Total, 41.

NAYS.

Bacon, (Dem., Ga.)	Martin, (Dem., Va.)
Berry, (Dem., Ark.)	Money, (Dem., Miss.)
Butler, (Pop., N. C.)	Pettigrew, (Silver Rep., S. D.)
Caffery, (Dem., La.)	Taliaferro, (Dem., Fla.)
Chilton, (Dem., Texas.)	Teller, (Silver Rep., Col.)
Clay, (Dem., Ga.)	Tillman, (Dem., S. C.)
Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.)	Turley, (Dem., Tenn.)
Culberson, (Dem., Tex.)	Vest, (Dem., Mo.)
Heitfeld, (Pop., Idaho.)	Wellington, (Rep., Md.)
Hoar, (Rep., Mass.)	Total, 20.
Jones, (Dem., Ark.)	

After the announcement of the vote Mr. Teller explained that he had voted against the motion because the President had the power to send any communication to the Senate in secret and because he believed that all attempts to keep from the public information of the kind asked for by the resolution were likely to create suspicion.

Mr. Hoar regarded the action of the majority as a most remarkable proceeding.

Mr. Spooner (Rep., Wis.) said: "The President has been perfectly frank with us on this matter and all of us know just what was done in respect to the Paris treaty."

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.) followed with a brief statement, in which he said: "The result of the negotiations of the Paris treaty was, to my mind, calamitous."

The debate on the resolution was concluded by an earnest but brief speech by Mr. Vest, (Dem., Mo.) He regarded it as very unfortunate that nothing could be said by the opponents of the Administration's policy in the Philippines without calling forth an imputation of improper motives.

"The friends of the President," said Mr. Vest, "and I am not his enemy, assume that any remarks made about the Paris treaty or its negotiations is an attack upon the Administration. This is an unwarranted assumption.

"On his Western tour the President said the whole archipelago had fallen like a ripe apple into our lap, and we were bound to meet our new duties as they were presented to us. Were we to leave them, or were we, as the junior Senator from Indiana (Mr. Beveridge) so eloquently told us the other day, trustees under God to hold them as a part of our mission to regenerate the earth?

"I hardly know how to characterize the imputation that friends of Aguinaldo on this floor are giving aid and comfort to the enemies of this country. I have already said that I consider the discussion of these resolutions as of no consequence. It is like calling in a skilled physician after the patient is dead."

Mr. Vest called attention to the fact that no man could make a stronger statement against the policy of the Administration in the Philippines than the Senator from New Jersey, (Mr. Sewell,) and he took it for granted that nobody would call in question his patriotism and loyalty to his country. He cited a statement of Mr. Sewell in the Senate during the last Congress, in the course of which he said he had gone to the President after the battle of Manila and besought him for God's sake to withdraw Dewey and his squadron and let the Philippines alone.

"What is the position of the President?" inquired Mr. Vest. "He directed the Peace Commission to take one island—Luzon—and afterward abandoned that policy. He has since said the acquisition of the islands was an act of Providence—that we could not leave them as derelicts.

"The fact is, this whole question is in a nebulous and foggy condition.

"I disclaim now any intention that my remarks should reflect upon my country. But I deny the right of any man to muzzle me and restrain my right to express my opinion in my own way. We have the bubonic plague added to leprosy in Hawaii. We have starvation in Puerto Rico; we have unrest and disquiet in Cuba; and we have a war of indefinite length in the Philippines. Is it treason to say this?"

In conclusion, referring to the Paris treaty, Mr. Vest said:

"When that treaty was ratified by the Senate of the United States every Senator knew then, as he knows now, that we were paying $20,000,000 for a war in the archipelago, the end of which might come in a month and might not come in ten years.

"I simply put before the Senate and the country this proposition: Are we to remain silent refraining even from ordinary criticism as to the conduct of the war, for fear that we are to be denounced as allies of Aguinaldo and opposed to the authority of our own country?"

At the conclusion of Mr. Vest's speech the resolution was laid aside.

SUBSIDY A TRADE NECESSITY.

President Griscom of the American Line Warns the Senate of Dangers to Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Clement A. Griscom, President of the International Navigation Company, which owns the American line of steamers, while discussing the shipping or subsidy bill, told the Senate Commerce Committee to-day that the company's big liners, the New York, St. Louis, St. Paul, and Paris, were run at a serious loss owing to the heavy expenses in Winter. The four fast ships never made the company a dollar, and he figured the net loss to the company at $415,600 annually. The eleven ships under foreign flags supported the other ships. The fast ships, like the fast trains, did not pay.

Mr. Depew here stated that the late Frank Thomson of the Pennsylvania Railroad had made a careful investigation of the subject and had informed the Senator that he had found that the fast trains were run at a loss.

Mr. Griscom continued by saying that the tramp ships and slower freighters would be benefited under this bill, and would maintain the faster ships. He said his company did not propose to go out of fast navigation. They were in and intended to stay.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Griscom said:

"I do not wish to make any statement that may appear like threats, but this service of fast ships cannot be continued under the American flag after the expiration of our present mail contract upon the terms under which it is now running, and all hope of continuing the construction of such ships, which proved so useful to the Government in the Spanish war, will inevitably cease.

"Already our trade is embarrassed because of the ships Great Britain has withdrawn simply as transports in the war with the Transvaal. Suppose her flag on the high seas was threatened. It is amazing that there is a legislator who is so indifferent to the interests of his constituents as to permit this situation to longer continue to menace our export trade. No scheme will remove this point, which constantly threatens our foreign trade, that does not establish and maintain a National mercantile marine."

Mr. Griscom said he thought the amount of the subsidy would accomplish the object for which it was intended. He believed that it would be better to have the amount graduated, as the $9,000,000 could not possibly be earned in the first years of its operation.

Mr. Clyde, in answer to a question by Senator Frye, said that he believed the bill would result in establishing lines to China, Japan, Korea, South Africa, and South America.

AGAINST BOUNTIES ON EXPORTS.

Mr. Edmunds Says Foreign Ships Would Participate in Benefits.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Senator Frye, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce in connection with the hearings on the Shipping bill, has received from ex-Senator Edmunds a letter giving the latter's opinion that the payment of export bounties on goods shipped abroad would be contrary to the treaties existing between the United States and a large number of countries. The letter in part is as follows:

"Agreeable to your request, I have examined all the treaties between the United States and other countries on the subject of the ships of other countries being entitled to bounties on exportations if the United States should grant bounties to its own ships, &c. The list herewith contains the names of countries which, by express provision of our treaties, would be entitled to have their ships receive the same bounties for the exportation of goods from the United States that the United States may grant to its own ships."

The list of countries given is as follows: Argentine Republic, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Great Britain, Greece, Haiti, Hanseatic Republic, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Prussia, Servia, and Sweden, and Norway.

Mr. Edmunds says that under these treaties "it is impossible for the United States to grant export bounties to their own ships without bringing into the benefits of the bounty the ships of nearly all the commercial and maritime competitors of the United States, or else by the abrogation of quite or nearly all the treaties above referred to.

"If a bounty on exports is to be granted," he says, "it must apply to all exports; it must be impartial and universal. A general bounty on exports, if valid, must necessarily be equal, value for value, and if large enough to reach and benefit the original producers and manufacturers, would be startling in amount."

BRING DEAD SOLDIERS HOME.

Transports Carrying Bodies Have Left Cuba and Manila.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Quartermaster Gen. Luddington, is informed that the transport McClelland has left Santiago with the remains of 75 soldiers, who died last Spring from yellow fever, and 375 metallic caskets, bound for New York. All of the unclaimed dead will be brought to Washington and interred in the National Cemetery at Arlington by the side of other victims of the Spanish war in Cuba.

The empty caskets are destined eventually for Manila, where they will be used for bringing home the bodies of soldiers who lost their lives in the Philippines. The transport City of Peking has already left Manila for San Francisco with the bodies of 156 soldiers and others who died in the Philippines. The War Department is as yet uninformed as to what bodies are on the vessel, but expects to receive a complete and accurate list upon the arrival of the vessel at San Francisco.

All of these bodies not claimed by relatives or friends for private interment will be buried in the National Cemetery at the Presidio of San Francisco.

CONSUL REDLOE RESIGNS.

Philadelphia Newspaper Man Named to Succeed Him at Canton.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the name of Robert M. McWade of Pennsylvania to be Consul for the United States at Canton to succeed Dr. Edwin S. Bedloe. Mr. McWade is a resident of Philadelphia, and a member of the Manufacturers' Club. He is a well-known newspaper man, having been connected with The Ledger.

Dr. Bedloe this afternoon received the following letter from Secretary Hay:

Sir: By direction of the President, I acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Dec. 6, 1899, tendering your resignation as Consul of the United States at Canton, China, to take effect at the President's pleasure. In accepting your resignation I beg to assure you of my personal regret at the severance of our official relations, and of the department's best wishes for your future success and happiness. JOHN HAY.

CHANGES IN SENATE EMPLOYES.

Caucus Expected to Recommend a Reorganization.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Representative James S. Sherman's reply to the invitation to become a candidate for Secretary of the Senate is expected to-morrow either by letter or in person. It is believed that he will consent.

The caucus is to meet on Friday, and it is now believed that the result of this meeting will be partial and perhaps complete reorganization of the Senate force of employes, although the committee that is to report to the caucus may meet with some opposition, leading further delay in respect to some of the offices. It is confidently expected that a Secretary will be chosen.

Major Egan to Teach at Fordham.

The Secretary of War, by direction of President McKinley, has detailed Major J. Egan, United States Army, as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at St. John's College, Fordham. Major Egan is the successor to Major Frank Edmunds, who was withdrawn from the college at the commencement of the Spanish-American war.

SUES THE WHISKY TRUST.

An Albany Man Objects to the Plan of Absorption.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Melville A. Harris of this city, a stockholder in the American Spirits Manufacturing Company, has begun an action against the Distilling Company of America, which has been termed the Whisky Trust. The former company was absorbed by the latter and its stock exchanged on the basis of 25 per cent. of the common stock of the latter company.

Mr. Harris, who has refused to transfer his stock on these conditions, states in his complaint that, while the Distilling Company of America is capitalized at $125,000,000, it has in cash less than $1,500,000; that it has absorbed other companies, in violation of the Federal anti-trust law, and he seeks in the action to prevent the plan of absorption.

Manaos Railway Company.

The stockholders of the Manaos Railway Company met at 30 Broad Street yesterday. The following were elected Directors for the ensuing year: A. N. Brady, Charles R. Flint, F. H. Hebblethwaite, E. C. Converse, Frederick Stewart, John W. Scott, W. D. Walker, W. W. Ladd, Jr., and A. J. Mcxham.

Plague Delays Steamer Passengers.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 16.—Owing to the plague quarantine against Brazil in Argentina, passengers by the steamer Wordsworth, from New York Dec. 20, for points on the Rio de la Plata, cannot continue the voyage.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAISES WAGES.

Increase Carries Reduction in Hours in Some Divisions.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company to-day announced a readjustment of the wages of its employes in the yards along the entire system. The new adjustment went into effect Jan. 1, and the men will receive their first benefits on February pay day. On the Atlantic City and Cape May Divisions, it was said, engineers and brakemen are advanced, respectively, 35 and 15 cents a day, with no reduction in working hours. The new scale with respect to the other divisions is as follows, and carries with it a reduction from twelve to eleven hours a day:

Engineers—Increase from 25 to 27 cents per hour. Firemen—From 15 to 17 cents. Conductors—From 20 to 22 cents (day) and from 21 to 23 cents (night.) Brakemen—From 15 to 16 cents (day) and from 17 to 18 cents (night.) Car droppers—From 15½ cents to 17½ cents (day) and from 16½ cents to 18

EFFECTS OF MORTGAGE TAX

Mortgagors Will Probably Have to Pay It.

RESULT OF BRUNDAGE CLAUSE

Strong Opposition Expected from Builders, Trust Companies, and Savings Banks Here.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY Jan. 16.—Members of the Legislature from Greater New York who are interested, in realty are discussing to-day the 5 mills tax on mortgages which is included in the bill for a new system of taxation which was introduced in the Assembly last night, in company with the report of the legislative committee appointed last Winter to investigate the problem of taxation and make recommendations for legislation.

One of the New York County members is authority for the statement that the builders, trust companies, and savings banks in New York are opposed to the proposed mortgage tax, and also that the makers of mortgages, who, he declares, will have to pay the tax, in the event of the passage of the bill, will make a fight against the measure. In speaking of this clause in the bill, he said:

"If this clause is permitted to become a law it will not only work great hardship to the makers of mortgages but will seriously cripple the building industry in New York. Realty bears a heavy burden of taxation at the present time, and now the advocates of this bill want to increase the load which property holders are compelled to carry. If this bill becomes a law the man who borrows money will be the one who will have to pay the additional tax, as the lender will insert such a clause in the mortgage and the borrower will have to agree to pay it, or he will be unable to secure the money he asks for. He will be taxed twice, as in addition to his mortgage tax he will have to pay his local tax on the assessed valuation of his property.

"The proposed law will fall heavily also upon the savings banks, which are large lenders of money on mortgages. The banks will not find it so easy to place their money under the new tax, which will greatly reduce their earnings and prevent them from paying the present rate of interest on deposits. This will also affect the building and loan associations.

"If this bill is passed it will, in my judgment, cause a real estate panic in New York and put an end to much of the building now under way. I do not think that it is generally known that in every mortgage which has been drawn during the past seven years there has been a clause known to real estate men as the Brundage clause, which provides that in the event of legislation to tax mortgages, the mortgage shall immediately become due, or the borrower shall pay the tax imposed. I have talked with prominent builders and real estate men in New York during the past few weeks, and they all agree that the imposition of such a tax would work great injury to business. I predict that the interests involved will be found solidly arrayed against the enactment of such a law."

The question of taxation promises to be one of the features of the present session, and legislators are giving it careful consideration, as they seem to realize its importance to the business and property interests of the State. The friends of the bill defend the mortgage clause on the ground that the revenue which will be derived from this source will be so great that the general tax rate of the State will be much reduced. They contend that if the bill is passed the amount of tax which Greater New York is called upon to pay to the State will be almost wiped out, and that the total taxation on realty will be less than under the present system.

Very few members can be induced to commit themselves on the bill until they have had an opportunity to study the question thoroughly and learn the wishes of their constituents.

FOR PASSENGERS' SAFETY.

Mr. Minton's Bill Requires that Long Street Cars Shall Carry Three-Men Crews in Rush Hours.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Assemblyman Maurice M. Minton will to-morrow introduce a bill "to regulate the transportation and insure the safety of the passengers on cars operated by cable and electric traction companies in the City of New York."

The bill provides that on cars exceeding 30 feet in length there shall be employed during the rush hours of the morning and afternoon three persons—a grip or motor man, a collector of fares, and a conductor. During these hours the conductor shall be stationed on the rear platform, and from the platform he shall give the signal to start and stop the cars. During these hours he shall not collect fares, give or receive transfer tickets, or enter the car to assist in its operation.

Assemblyman Minton said: "The recent introduction of cars once and a half the common length has created a condition pregnant with danger to life and limb. It is apparent to all who have occasion to ride on these swift-running cars, which seat thirty-eight or forty passengers. During rush hours they frequently hold 100 to 120 passengers, who are constantly getting on and getting off. The conductor is charged with many duties. He is supposed to keep accurate records, collect fares, collect and deliver transfer tickets, answer questions, take on and let off passengers. Indeed, if it were not for the assistance of passengers on the rear platform the casualties would be something fearful to reckon. No conductor, however mentally or physically active, could possibly place himself in the right position during rush hours to command a view of the steps to the platform.

"These cars are intended to economize the operating expenses. This economy is at the expense of the patrons of the road. The Legislature wisely abolished the 'bob tail' car with its box for fares by insisting that a conductor should ride on the platform and attend to the needs of the public."

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

Senate Measure Provides for an Institution in the Adirondacks—Indigent Patients to be Received.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Senator G. A. Davis to-day introduced a bill for the establishment of a State Hospital for the treatment of incipient pulmonary tuberculosis in the Adirondacks, which is so earnestly urged by the State medical societies, and in behalf of whose passage a mass meeting of physicians from all over the State is soon to be held in this city.

The bill appropriates $200,000 for the purchase of a site and the erection and equipping of the hospital. It authorizes the Governor to appoint, with the consent of the Senate, a board of nine trustees, two of whom shall be residents of the same judicial district, two shall be physicians, and two shall be women, the term of office of one member to expire each year. The trustees shall receive no compensation, but shall be allowed $600 a year each for traveling expenses. Any trustee may be removed from office at any time by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate.

This Board of Trustees shall take care of the general interests of the hospital and maintain an effective inspection of its affairs and management. At each annual meeting the board shall appoint a visiting committee of two trustees for each month of the year. They shall make a detailed report to the Legislature in January of each year of the results of their visits and inspection, with suggestions and such other matter as may be required of them by the Governor. The board is also required to report annually to the State Board of Charities, and the State Board of Charities shall, in its annual report to the Legislature, certify what appropriations are necessary.

The Trustees are given power to appoint a Superintendent of the hospital who shall be a well-educated physician, not a member of the Board of Trustees. The Superintendent shall appoint all necessary employes and fix their compensation. The Trustees shall also appoint a Treasurer, who shall have custody of all the funds of the institution. Either of these officers may be removed at any time by the Trustees. All medical assistants and examining physicians are to be appointed by the Trustees upon the nomination of the Superintendent.

The Trustees are given power to receive patients who are unable to pay, but no person shall be admitted to the hospital who has not been a citizen of this State for at least one year preceding the date of application. Every person desiring free treatment shall apply to the local authorities of his or her town, city or county having charge of the relief of the poor, who shall thereupon issue a written request to an examining physician in the same city or county for examination. No person shall be admitted as a patient without the certificate of one of the examining physicians certifying that such applicant is suffering from incipient pulmonary tuberculosis. The local authorities having charge of the relief of the poor shall state in writing whether the person is able to pay for his or her care and treatment while at the hospital, which statement shall be attached to the certificate of the examining physician, and filed with the Superintendent of the hospital. Every person who is thus declared to be unable to pay for his or her care or treatment shall be transported to and from the hospital at the expense of the local authorities.

Applicants who are able to pay for their care shall apply in person to one of the examining physicians, but preference shall always be given to indigent persons. The Superintendent is required to furnish to the Controller each month a statement of all the free patients, and the Controller shall collect from the local officials the sums due for their care.

BUILDING LAW AMENDMENT.

New Bill Compels Use of Fire-Proof Elevator Shafts in Hotels.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Assemblyman Gulder of Kings has introduced a bill which provides that all elevator shafts in hotels of three stories in height or more shall be wholly constructed of iron, steel, stone, brick, or other fire-proof material, to be approved by the local Building Department.

There shall also be placed at every opening in such shafts suitable iron or steel doors, all of which shall be closed and securely fastened whenever the elevator in such shaft shall not be running for the night, and shall remain so closed and securely fastened at all times when said elevator is not in use.

Within sixty days from and after the passage of this act the owner or owners of hotels of the kind mentioned in this act in which an elevator or elevator shaft is now placed or in use shall cause the elevator and elevator shaft to be altered and constructed in compliance with all the provisions of Section 1 of this act.

AGAINST BARKING DOGS.

Bill Provides for Killing Them If They Repeat in Five Days.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Mr. Graham to-day introduced a bill "to provide a summary remedy against the barking dogs in the cities and villages of the State."

The Counties of New York, Kings, Albany, and Erie are exempt from the terms of the law, which provides that any person may make complaint to any police justice of a dog upon adjacent property which disturbs the peace by barking, and the Magistrate shall issue an order that the nuisance be abated. If within five days the complaint be renewed and be found justifiable, the Magistrate shall issue an order for the killing of the dog.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY BILL.

Railway Companies Are Included with Other Plants.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Assemblyman McInery introduced an Employers' Liability bill in the Assembly to-day which is on a more simple plan than the one submitted last year. Under its provisions workmen who may be injured by reason of any defect in the condition of the ways, works, machinery, or plant of their employers, or through the negligence of the Superintendent or foreman, may bring action to recover damages for personal injuries from their employers. Railway companies are also made liable under its provisions.

In case the injuries result in death, the relatives of the deceased employe may bring the action. All contracts made by employers with their employes releasing or relieving the former from liability are declared null and void.

TO PREVENT PREMATURE BURIALS.

Mr. Gale's Bill Compels the Use of Approved Mechanical Devices.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Assemblyman Gale to-day introduced a bill to prevent premature burial of human beings by compelling undertakers to adopt a device to permit the buried person to notify persons in the vicinity that life still exists. It is as follows:

Section 1.—From and after Sept. 1, 1900, no human body shall be buried in this State without the use of such apparatus or mechanical means as may be approved of by the State Board of Health, which will permit of the person whose body is so interred or buried obtaining assistance from living persons in the event of such person so buried having been in a state of lethargy or coma at the time of the burial.

Section 2.—Any person violating the provisions of this act shall, if the person interred in violation hereof shall be proved to have been prematurely buried, be guilty of a felony, and if the person so interred shall not be proved to have been prematurely interred shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Public Park in Edgemere.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Senator Norton to-day introduced a bill to establish a public park at Edgemere, in the Borough of Queens. The Corporation Counsel of the City of New York is authorized to acquire title to the lands, and is directed within six months after the passage of the act to make application to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisement.

More Taxes on Vessels.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Assemblyman Farrell has introduced a bill in the House repealing an act to exempt from taxation vessels registered in any port of the State of New York owned by American citizens or corporations and engaged in ocean commerce between any port in the United States and any foreign port, and to exempt the capital stock, franchise, and earnings of such corporations for State or local purposes.

To Stop Election Blackmailing.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Assemblyman M. E. Lewis has introduced a bill which makes it a misdemeanor for any person to solicit from a candidate for an elective office money or other property as a consideration for a newspaper or other publication supporting any candidate for an elective office. He says it is to stop blackmailing by alleged political organs during campaigns.

More Power for Police Board.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Senator Ford to-day introduced a bill to amend the Greater New York charter so as to allow the Police Board by a majority vote of its members to rehear charges against any member of the force who has previously been dismissed, upon application of such person, and if at the rehearing the board determine favorably to the applicant he may be reinstated to his former position on the force.

Railway Transfers in Brooklyn.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Assemblyman Farrell of Brooklyn will to-morrow introduce a bill compelling the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to give transfers on all its lines, both surface and elevated. He says that the lines not in the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system give transfers, and there is no reason why the latter system should not.

A Service Pension Bill.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Assemblyman Degraft to-day introduced a bill for the relief of old and faithful officers and employes in the civil service of cities of the first and second class who have served for a period of thirty years. Under the provisions of his bill such employes are to be entitled to voluntary retirement from service on half pay.

Jury Trials in Surrogates' Courts.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Mr. Hill to-day introduced the bill of last year, which was approved by the New York State Bar Association, to permit of a trial by jury in Surrogates' courts.

Other Bills in the Senate.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—These bills were introduced in the Senate to-day:

Senator G. A. DAVIS—Repealing Section 1,525 of the Code of Civil Procedure relating to new trials in actions to recover real property.

Senator BROWN—To raise by tax a sum not exceeding $1,000 in any year to aid in carrying out the provisions of the fisheries, game, and forest laws.

Senator MARTIN—Releasing the real estate of St. Joseph's Asylum in New York City, and also of the Missionary Society of the Most Holy Redeemer from assessments heretofore made.

Senator FORD—Making an appropriation for the payment of expenses of the representatives of the National Guard of this State in attending the joint meeting of the Inter-State National Guard and the Southern National Guard Association, to be held in Indianapolis, Jan. 23, 1900.

Senator ARMSTRONG—To amend the highway law by authorizing a vote at a special or biennial town meeting upon the proposition of changing the system of taxation for working and repairing the highways.

Senator WILLIS—Appropriating $5,000 to be used by the Commissioners of the Watkins Glen Reservation in carrying on the work of making searches and surveys in the preparation of maps of the lands proposed to be taken in the State Park.

Senator MARSHALL—Amending the Laws of 1897 relating to the Department of Public Parks to permit the erection of dwelling houses near Prospect Park and Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

Senator ELSBERG—Authorizing the Police Commissioners of the City of New York to reappoint Cornelius D. Westbrook, an ex-policeman, who resigned from the force Sept. 30, 1882.

Senator AMBLER—Amending the insanity law so as to provide for the appointment of a staff of consulting physicians for hospitals for the insane, whose duties shall be similar to those of a staff of consulting physicians to a general hospital.

In the Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—The following bills were introduced in the House to-day:

Mr. APGAR—Appropriating $47,450 to complete, equip, and furnish the State Reformatory for Women, at Bedford, Westchester County.

Mr. FALLOWS—Making it a misdemeanor for any person who offers for sale, or attempts to procure a purchaser for any real property without the written authority of the owner of such property or his attorney; also making it a misdemeanor for any person who shall make application to any person or corporation for a loan upon any real property without the written authority of the owner of such property.

Mr. SNYDER—Amending the navigation laws so as to bring naphtha and gasoline launches under the jurisdiction of the United States Inspectors of Steam Vessels, and compelling masters of passenger vessels to report weekly the number of passengers carried.

Mr. COOLEY—Fixing the rate of interest to be paid on taxes and assessments in cities and villages at not more than 6 per cent.

Mr. FALLOWS—Amending the penal code so as to provide that a Sheriff, Coroner, Clerk of a court, Constable, or other ministerial officer, who intentionally places an issue of fact or law upon the general court calendar, or upon a call or trial calendar of the court, with intention to delay trial of an action in the order of its date of issue, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Mr. O'CONNELL—Providing that the rate of fare for foot passengers on the ferry operated between Astoria, Long Island City, and Ninety-second Street, in New York City, shall not be more than 2 cents for each passenger.

Also his bill of last year to compel elevated railroad companies to permit passengers to carry receptacles for tools while occupying the cars.

Also a bill to prohibit the use by the elevated railroad companies of turnstiles for the registration of passengers upon its stations or platforms.

Mr. DOUGHTY—Making the Board of Supervisors of Nassau County a Board of Canvassers of said county.

Mr. WILSON—Providing that in case of vacancies existing in the Board of Aldermen in New York City from the County of Queens and the Borough of the Bronx, the Council shall elect successors.

Mr. FISH—To incorporate the Trustees of the Dodge Memorial Fund of Colgate University, who are Edward O. Carpenter, Gardner Colby, and James C. Colgate, and such additional persons, not exceeding four in number, as they may associate with themselves and their successors.

Mr. DILLON—Providing for the reduction of the tax of $1,146, payable by the Manhattan East Side Mission of New York City to $229.

Mr. S. F. HYMAN—Appropriating a lump sum to be used in purchasing medals, not to exceed $1 apiece, for the sailors and soldiers who served in the Spanish-American war.

DANISH WEST INDIES' FUTURE.

Capt. Christmas Goes to Washington to Look After Proposed Sale to the United States.

Capt. W. v. Christmas Dirckinck-Holmfeld of Copenhagen, who has been at the Hotel Manhattan for a few days, left for Washington last night. He is one of the accredited agents of the Danish Government in the pending negotiations looking to the sale to the United States of the Islands of St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix, known as the Danish West Indies.

Capt. Christmas said yesterday he believed the negotiations in progress would soon reach a satisfactory termination. The price first demanded was $13,000,000; then it was reduced to $7,500,000, but now the Danish Government is willing to accept $4,000,000, which sum will about enable the authorities of Denmark to pay the colonial indebtedness.

"Denmark," said Capt. Christmas, "cannot afford to be on bad terms with the United States. Several of the European powers want the Danish West Indies, but King Christian prefers they should be the property of the United States. In the event of the construction of the Nicaragua or Panama Canal the islands will be of special value to the American people as a coaling station. I am well acquainted with the Islands of which my grandfather, Admiral Christmas, was the Governor for many years.

"I believe the Islands will prove valuable property for the United States, and just so soon as matters reach a certain stage I shall disappear, and negotiations will be concluded by Constantine Brun, the Danish Minister at Washington. Henry White, a member of the American Legation at London, has made frequent trips to Copenhagen on this matter, and the affair is about closed. If we sell the islands Denmark will still own Greenland, Iceland, and the Foroer Islands."

Capt. Christmas was asked about a report that he had been approached by a Dane residing in New York who declared that if he wanted to consummate a sale he would have to produce $200,000 to be paid to friends close to the Administration at Washington. Capt. Christmas admitted that such overtures had been made, but added that he said to the man who approached him:

"You are a liar. I do not believe for a moment that you are authorized to make any such overtures."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The arrival at New York of an accredited agent of the Danish Government charged with the sale to the United States of the Danish West Indian islands has not been notified to the State Department as yet, except through the newspapers. There is visible reluctance to discuss the subject. It is not admitted that the matter has progressed to the point that a determination has been reached to adopt the project, for such an admission might lead to disagreeable inquiries from other nations, but there is reason to believe that the Administration has given much thought to the advisability of buying the islands.

HANNAH MAY STETSON DEAD.

The Actress Has a Stroke of Paralysis, Following a Rehearsal—Her Professional Career.

Mrs. Hannah May Stetson, the actress known professionally as Hannah May Ingham, died yesterday from a stroke of paralysis at her home at 443 Lexington Avenue.

Mrs. Stetson had been appearing with the Henry V. Donnelly Stock Company at the Murray Hill Theatre in the leading feminine rôle in this week's revival of "An Enemy to the King." She took her part in the performance Monday night, and showed no evidence of unusual fatigue. Her health recently, however, had not been good, and her husband, fearing that she was overtaxing her strength, advised her some time ago to take a rest. She declined to do so, however, believing that her indisposition was of a temporary nature.

Mrs. Stetson yesterday morning attended the rehearsal of the comedy "Never Again," which the company had scheduled for revival next week, and after finishing her work, which was of two hours' duration, returned to her boarding place. A few minutes later, while eating luncheon with her husband and her cousin, Mrs. Jennie Nichols of Lima, Ohio, she became faint, and said she would like to lie down a moment. Before assistance could be given she had fallen from her chair. Dr. Barry of 447 Lexington Avenue was summoned in haste, and restoratives and artificial respiration were resorted to, but without avail.

Mrs. Stetson was a native of California. While she was a child she took part in the performances of a Shakespearean dramatic club. A performance of Ophelia attracted the attention of Mr. Stetson, who was then a prominent actor, and he engaged her for leading parts in his company, she assuming this responsible position at the age of fifteen. In addition to the rôles in Mr. Stetson's "Kentuck" and "Neck and Neck," she played Ophelia, Julia in "Richelieu," and Mare in "The Marble Heart." Then followed a number of years of hard, practical experience, playing a wide range of parts.

Mrs. Stetson came under the observation of New York audiences about four years ago when she originated a part in a play called "A House on the Marsh" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. She made a pleasing impression. In 1897 she originated a rôle in Jacob Litt's production, "Shall We Forgive Her?" Her next engagement was with Charles Frohman, when she played the part of Edith Varney in "Secret Service" with a road company. She became leading woman with the Donnelly Stock Company last season, when she appeared in thirty different roles. She has been seen this season in very nearly every revival Mr. Donnelly has presented.

Mrs. Stetson was thirty-three years old. Her mother died five years ago from a stroke of paralysis in a theatre in Newark, N. J.

It is probable that the funeral will be held Friday. Out of respect for Mrs. Stetson, no matinée performance was given at the Murray Hill Theatre yesterday.

MAZET COMMITTEE FUNDS

Practically Expended and Counsel Are Not Yet Paid.

FRANK MOSS MAY ASK $10,000

The Non-Resident Members of the Committee Also Have Bills for Hotel and Other Expenses.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—More money is needed to pay the expenses incurred by the Mazet Committee during its investigation of New York City's municipal government. A bill will soon be introduced asking for an additional appropriation for this purpose, as the original appropriation of $50,000 is about exhausted, and there is yet to be paid the fees of Frank Moss, counsel to the committee, and his associates. Mr. Costello of Oswego, who was one of the Republican members of the committee, declared to-night that he was in favor of an additional appropriation being granted, as he believed that the counsel employed by the committee should receive fair compensation for their time. When asked what sum he thought should be paid to Mr. Moss, the chief counsel, he said he could not say until he had talked the matter over with his associates.

Mr. Costello added that Mr. Moss had received $2,000 so far for his services, and that John Proctor Clarke and Francis E. Laimbeer had each been paid $1,000. Mr. Moss, he said, had given his entire time for nine months to the committee, but what his bill will be is not known here. Persons who are familiar with the fees asked from the State by lawyers predict that Mr. Moss's bill will be not less than $10,000. It was learned to-night that up to this time $46,066.86 of the original appropriation had been paid out by the State. There are many minor bills yet to be settled out of the balance.

Another reason, it is said, for making a request for an additional appropriation, is to pay the personal expenses incurred by members of the committee. Those who resided outside of New York have bills for transportation, hotel bills, and incidentals which they want the State to settle.

The eight bills which were appended to the Mazet report, embodying the recommendations of the committee, were referred to the Cities Committee this morning. The most interesting, perhaps, is the one which creates a commission to inquire into the government of New York City and to suggest legislation on that line. All the members here manifested a lively interest in the powers to be conferred upon it.

The commission is authorized to employ counsel and such other help as may be necessary and to fix their compensation, and may hold its meetings at any time and place it sees fit. It may compel the production of any public record or document of the city or any of the departments or offices of the city. It shall possess all the powers conferred by the legislative law upon a committee of the Legislature or by the Code of Civil Procedure upon a board or committee; may invoke the power of any court of record to compel the attendance and testifying of witnesses and the production of books and papers, and any member of the commission shall have power to administer oaths.

Ex-Assemblyman Robert Mazet was not inclined yesterday to say anything in regard to the report of the investigating committee of which he was Chairman, and which was submitted Monday night to the Assembly. "The report speaks for itself," he said, "and, as I am not a member of the present Assembly, it is not necessary that I should appear further in connection with the matter."

Mr. Mazet was asked why no account of the committee's expenditures was included in its report.

"It was unnecessary," he said. "The committee had an appropriation of $50,000 for expenses, and paid for everything as it went along, with the exception of counsel fees, and those have been paid in part. The vouchers for every payment made on account of the committee are on file in the Controller's office at Albany. There is still an unexpended balance of the appropriation, but whether it is sufficient to pay the remainder of the fees of counsel I am unable to say. If an additional appropriation should be required to settle the bills of the lawyers in full, that will be a matter for the present Legislature to consider."

Mr. Mazet declined to say how much had been paid on account to Frank Moss, senior counsel of the committee, or how much was still due him.

It was announced several days ago by Mr. Moss that upon the termination of his relations with the committee he would make public the facts in regard to the sudden ending of its work and the refusal of the Republican members to prosecute certain lines of inquiry, one of which involved the calling of Senator Thomas C. Platt. From Mr. Mazet's statement it appears that the presentation of the majority and minority reports did not really end Mr. Moss's relations with the committee, as a portion of his bill remains to be paid.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Senator Grady this morning introduced a resolution in the Senate "that it is the sense of the Senate that it is not expedient or advisable to attempt at this session any change in the constitution or statutes relating to woman suffrage."

Senator Raines characterized the resolution as an attempt on the part of Senator Grady to deprive the people of their rights. Senator Coggeshall also spoke in opposition.

The yeas and nays on the question were called and the resolution was adopted by a vote of 26 to 17, as follows: Yeas—Senators Boyce, Brackett, Brown, Chahoon, Cullen, Ellsworth, Ebberg, Foley, Goodsell, Grady, Havens, Higgins, Laroche, Mackey, Martin, McCarren, Mitchell, Munsinger, Norton, Plunkitt, Ramsberger, Rice, Stranahan, Thornton, Wagner, White, Nays—Senators Ambler, Armstrong, Coggeshall, D. F. Davis, G. A. Davis, Featherston, Feeter, Ford, Graney, Humphrey, Johnson, Marshall, Parsons, Raines, Sherwood, Wilcox, Willis.

The Senate adjourned at 12 o'clock until to-morrow.

In the Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Mr. Gale of Queens, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill prohibiting premature burials, which the Chair referred to the Judiciary Committee. To this reference Mr. Gale strenuously objected, saying as they were dealing with live and not dead ones, he thought the bill should be referred to the Public Health Committee. This change in reference was made.

Senator Ellsworth's bill appropriating $27,500 for contingent expenses of the Legislature was passed.

The Committee on Ways and Means reported favorably Mr. Hill's bill reappropriating the unexpended balance of $10,000 of the funds appropriated for the expenses of the Canal Advisory Commission.

At 11:45 A. M. the Assembly adjourned until Wednesday at 11 A. M.

THE GOVERNOR SIGNS TWO BILLS

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Gov. Roosevelt has signed the first two chapters of the Laws of 1900. They are:

Chapter 1, Senator Ellsworth's bill appropriating $27,500 for the contingent expenses of the Legislature.

Chapter 2, Assemblyman Henry's bill confirming the nominations made to be voted for at the special election to be held in the Thirty-first Assembly District in New York City on Jan. 23.

Benjamin's Appointment Confirmed.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination by Gov. Roosevelt of Charles J. Benjamin of Ithaca as County Treasurer of Tompkins County, to take the place of Charles Ingersoll, the defaulting Treasurer of that county.

Incorporated in Delaware.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 16.—Certificates of incorporation were filed here to-day as follows:

The Copper Field Mining Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., to operate mines in Denver. Capital, $500,000.

The Albion Mining Company of New York City to acquire and operate mines. Capital, $500,000.

The Alaska International Mining and Trading Company of New York City. Capital, $100,000.

LI HUNG CHANG IN POWER.

Through Favors Received from the Dowager Empress He Becomes Viceroy at Canton.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 23.—Li Hung Chang was withdrawn from the Tsung li Yamen in 1898 at the demand of Great Britain, but he was not degraded. He continued to hold a higher position as a member of the Grand Secretariat.

Within a year, however, the Dowager Empress has pushed her favorite forward three times. On Nov. 14, 1898, she issued an edict appointing Li a High Commissioner to personally investigate the course of the tumultuous Yellow River and report on its conservation. Li spent the Winter of 1898-99 in this very trying tour, accompanied by a foreign engineer, and by N. J. Pettrick, formerly United States Vice Consul at Tientsin, his private secretary.

The Empress, Nov. 24, 1899, rewarded Li in a special edict, making him "High Commissioner on Commercial Affairs." He was just starting out on a national tour of investigation of the great port cities when, on Dec. 19 last, the Empress issued a special decree making Li Hung Chang Viceroy of the Kwantung and Kwangse Provinces, with his capital at Canton. He is therefore again vested with vice regal power, but his task is a difficult one. He succeeds Viceroy Yan, whom the French have forced out. Li has on his hands the vexatious situation due to the aggression of the French on the southern frontier of China. They have occupied an extent of Chinese territory equal to ten counties or more, and have been ceded a fine harbor in Southern China.

Several score of Chinese have been killed in engagements resisting the French. Marshal Su, who was sent to Canton as a special Commissioner to settle matters, has been removed by the Empress for conceding too much territory. Li Hung Chang, therefore, steps into a nest upholstered with bayonets. The Canton Viceroyalty is one of the most lucrative in China, but to contend successfully with the Chinese factions, with his enemies at Peking, and with the French will puzzle the old statesman.

MEET DEATH IN A CHURCH.

Collapsing Russian Edifice Kills Nineteen Worshippers.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 16.—A church collapsed to-day during the celebration of a mass, in Malouzene Township, Sumara District. Nineteen persons were killed and sixty-eight were wounded.

KILLED BY DYNAMITE.

Ten Bodies Taken from Ruins Caused by Explosion Near Turin.

TURIN, Jan. 16.—A dynamite factory at Avigliano, fourteen miles from here, exploded to-day, with the result that five buildings were reduced to ruins, the whole surrounding district was shaken, and many houses were badly damaged. Ten bodies have been recovered from beneath the ruins. In addition, several persons were injured and taken to the hospital.

The detonations were heard as far as this city, whence surgeons were dispatched to the scene of the disaster.

WILL BE BURIED AT HOME.

Body of an American Sailor Killed at Jamaica Is Exhumed.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 16.—The remains of J. C. Darcey, the American seaman, who was killed during the fleet riots here March 28 last, were exhumed to-day for shipment homeward to-morrow. The attitude of the populace at the ceremony was indicative of the most profound regret at the tragic incident.

Darcey was an oiler on board the United States cruiser Detroit, and died March 31, last year from the effects of wounds received while on shore leave in Kingston, Jamaica, a few days before, during a riot among the crews of the American fleet ashore.

LARGE STRIKE IN BRAZIL.

Twenty Thousand Drivers in Rio de Janeiro Quit Work.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 16.—Over 20,000 drivers of all kinds of vehicles went on strike yesterday. A small faction of Monarchists, headed by Ouro Preto, a brother of Carlos Affonso, and Malvino Reis, attempted to take advantage of the situation. Numerous groups attacked different points, tearing up the street-car rails and destroying cars. Several thousand rioters, in front of the President's palace, raised cries of "Long live the Monarchy!" "Death to the Republic!" A small force of cavalry dispersed the rioters without difficulty.

The city to-day has the appearance of martial law having been proclaimed. The horse cars and other vehicles are partly working. The police during the first hours of the disturbance were extremely weak and inefficient, but were reinforced by regular troops, especially cavalry, and order was re-established.

EARL MANVERS DIES IN LONDON.

As Viscount Newark He Sat in Parliament for Nottinghamshire.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Earl Manvers, Sydney William Herbert Pierrepont, is dead.

Sydney William Herbert Pierrepont, third Earl Manvers, was born March 12, 1825, and his elder brother, Viscount Newark, having died without issue in 1850, he succeeded his father in 1860.

Lord Manvers was one of the very few British noblemen who have married into the high nobility of France. On June 15, 1852, he was married to Mlle. Georgine Jane Elizabeth Fanny de Franquetot, second daughter of Augustin Louis Joseph Casimir Gustave de Franquetot, Duc de Coigny. The year of his marriage the then Viscount Newark was elected Conservative member of Parliament for Nottinghamshire, retaining his seat until he succeeded to the earldom.

The new Earl is Charles William Sydney Pierrepont, Viscount Newark, who was born in 1834, and is Honorary Colonel of the Fourth Battalion, Sherwood Foresters. Until recently he was Conservative member of Parliament for Newark, and has been an officer of the Grenadier Guards.

AMERICAN GIRL WED IN LONDON.

Lily Whitehouse the Bride of Capt. the Hon. C. J. Coventry.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Capt. the Hon. C. J. Coventry, second son of the Earl of Coventry and formerly one of Dr. Jameson's raiders, was married this afternoon at St. Peter's Church, Eaton Square, to Miss Lily Whitehouse of Newport, R. I. There was a fashionable attendance.

The elder brother of Capt. Coventry is Viscount Deerhurst, who married Miss Virginia Bonynge of San Francisco.

The bride wore a princess dress of white crepe de chine, embroidered with white and silver. It had a Court train, which was carried by the young son of Lady Barbara Smith and the daughter of Lady Deerhurst. The couple have gone on a honeymoon to Copse Hill, Gloucestershire, which place has been lent to them by Frank Whitehouse.

There was a long list of presents, which included furs, a brougham and a pair of horses from the bride's father, a diamond tiara and brooch from her mother, a painted empire fan from the Prince and Princess Cantacuzene, and a chest of silver plate and a coal scuttle from the Prince and Princess Dhuleep Singh.

The Whitehouse family formerly resided in Chicago.

Germany's Meat Inspection Bill.

BERLIN, Jan. 16.—The Agrarian members of the Reichstag have formally resolved to press the Meat Inspection bill to a second reading, notwithstanding the urgently expressed wish of Count von Bülow that the measure should be deferred.

Is Now Lord Northcote of Exeter.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Gov. Henry Stafford Northcote of Bombay, who was created a peer at the beginning of the present year, has assumed the title of Lord Northcote of Exeter.

Germany's Naval Bill Submitted.

BERLIN, Jan. 16.—The bill providing for the increase of the German Navy has been submitted to the Federal Council.

Duke of Argyll Seriously Ill.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The Duke of Argyll is seriously ill at Inveraray, Scotland.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th 6th Ave.

Continuation of the Following Sales:

Undermuslins, Embroideries, Household Linens, Blankets, Housefurnishings, China, Glassware, Art Pottery, Clothing, Silks, Dress Goods, Wash Goods, Notions and Carpets.

Undermuslins

This is the only New York retail store that manufactures Muslin Underwear on a large scale. It's the method that means littlest prices. Competition may possess other good points to justify strong talk, but we are content to continue repeating the truth about our underselling. Examine this Underwear carefully. The materials are good and free from starch, loading or sizing; the embroideries and laces show excellence in each stitch and mesh; the sewing and shaping and finishing remind you of tedious and laborious home work.

Bargains in Silverware

If competition, grown desperate, reduces prices to match ours, we meet the exigency by cutting again, and in the end as in the beginning you'll find the Macy rates the lowest. A few specimen values:—

Sterling Silver Table Articles

Bon Bon Dishes, $2.67 to $9.34.	Dessert Knives, dozen, $9.99.
Claret Jugs, $4.97 to $39.99	Medium Knives, dozen, $11.99.
Coffee Spoons, dozen, $4.24.	Tea Spoons, each, 49c.
Berry Spoons, each, $2.67.	Table Spoons, each, $1.24.
Jelly Spoons, each, 83c.	Dessert Spoons, each, $1.19.
Sugar Spoon, each, 59c.	Children's Sets, $2.81.
Butter Picks, each 99c.	Sardine Forks, each, 69c.
Butter Knives, each, $1.19.	Fish Forks, each, 32c.
Butter Spreaders, dozen, $5.88.	Pickle Forks, each, 69c.
Bon Bon Spoons, each, 89c.	Pie Forks, each, 69c.
Pickle Spears, each 89c.	Salt Spoons, each, 69c.
Pie Knives, each, 92c.	Mustard Spoons, each, 69c.

Quadruple Plated Silver Ware.

Cream Pitchers	98c	Salad Bowls	$1.79
Syrup Pitchers	$1.49	Sugar Bowls	$1.88
Chocolate Pots	$1.67	Table Castors	$1.88
Coffee Pots	$1.88	Bread Trays	84c
Tea Pots	$1.89	Cracker Jars	79c
Butter Dishes	$1.73	Pickle Jars	99c

Rogers' Table Ware.

Dinner Knives, dozen	$2.24	Table Forks, dozen	$2.10
Dessert Knives, dozen	$2.24	Butter Knives, each	19c
Dessert Spoons, dozen	$1.98	Fish Knives, each	32c
Tea Spoons, dozen	98c	Cream Ladles, each	34c
Table Spoons, dozen	$2.10	Oyster Ladles, each	74c
Sugar Spoons, each	19c	Soup Ladles, each	89c
Fish Forks, each	49c	Sugar Tongs, each	19c

Sterling Silver Toilet Articles at 29c and 49c.

Tooth Brushes, Nail Brushes,	Dressing Combs, Velvet Brushes,	Shoe Horns, Button Hooks,	Paper Cutters, Letter Seals.

The Shirt Sale.

28c. for Men's Unlaundered Shirts, bodies made of good heavy muslin, three-ply linen "set-in" bosoms, reinforced front and back, full felled seams throughout, continuous facings, cut full size in body, well sewed and perfect fitting.

38c. for Men's Unlaundered Shirts, bodies made of Utica muslin, three-ply 1,700 count linen "set-in" bosoms, handwork buttonholes in neckband, reinforced front and back, full felled seams throughout, continuous facings, collar button protector on back of neckband and tie tape; sizes up to 18 in.

44c. for Men's Unlaundered Shirts, bodies of Utica Nonpareil or New York Mills muslin, three-ply 1,900 count pure linen bosoms, handworked buttonholes in neckband, reinforced back and front, full felled seams throughout, continuous facings, collar button protector on back of neckband and tie tape,

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

IN SIGHT.

Improbable as it may seem to the aged and the skeptical, an underground railroad capable of carrying passengers to Harlem in fifteen minutes will very likely be built in this city within the next five years. Years ago the youthful and the sanguine fed and filled their minds with that delusive hope. To Harlem in fifteen minutes became the slogan of the strap-hanger. Many times in his foolish credulousness he said that rapid transit was in sight. He believed it. But there were the courts to reckon with, and Governors, and Legislatures, and abutting property owners, and rivals, insomuch that one after another all the schemes for getting to Harlem in fifteen minutes were kicked into oblivion.

Now at last, with great and incredible labors and against powerful opponents, over all of whom it has so far triumphed, a plan for a rapid-transit underground road has come to the point where the contract for its construction and operation has been awarded to a serious and responsible bidder. Mr. JOHN B. MCDONALD'S capability as a contractor for large work is attested by his construction of the great tunnel under the City of Baltimore. His deposit of a check for $150,000 and the bond he is ready to give as a condition of the award of the contract to him must be regarded as guarantees of the sufficiency of the financial support he can command. He has the contract and must begin the work within thirty days.

We have never got so far as this before. Rapid transit not only is in sight, but it is real rapid transit. The plans of Mr. PARSONS are incomparably the most elaborate and finished of all that have ever been prepared for an underground road in this city or any other. If Mr. MCDONALD and his capitalists demonstrate their capacity to build and operate the road the Rapid Transit Commissioners will have the satisfaction of knowing that they have achieved the greatest public work undertaken in this city since the introduction of Croton water.

THE MAZET REPORTS.

We have at last got to the end of the Mazet committee and its so-called labors. We have a report from the majority which discloses nothing of any importance that was not already known, which discloses nothing whatever as to the part of its own party in the evils that are notorious, and makes no recommendations worthy of serious attention. We have from the minority a mere scolding of the majority, with a sweeping and wholly unwarranted denial of the existence of vices and faults in the City Government and in the men who control it, and an impudent defense of the impudent conduct of some of the Tammany witnesses on the stand. Both the majority and the minority have played a pitiful and disgraceful game of small politics, and have succeeded only in persuading decent men that neither is better than the other and that the committee as a whole is a poor lot.

This is singularly unfortunate for the people of the city and of the State, for there was and is plenty in the management of the affairs of New York that is very bad, that is due to public causes, and that could be remedied. This is shown plainly enough in the majority report. What that report says of the dictatorial rule of the party in power here, of the wretched and corrupting condition of the Police Department, and of the defects in the Tax Department is generally true, and it is both shameful and hurtful in the highest degree. But the majority of the committee has so conducted its inquiry as to discredit the results of it. It is an actual fact that it has thrown around the very evils it has undertaken to expose the only safeguard remaining possible. It has made the public look on the substantially accurate statements of these evils as partisan exaggerations. In this way it has deadened the attention and dissipated the indignation of the public. In so doing it has aided in riveting on the city the rule of Tammany, which it doubtless wished to loosen, and RICHARD CROKER could well afford out of his revenue from politics to pay all the cost of Mr. MAZET'S performances. Of the minority it may be said that its conduct is equally unworthy, but nothing better was expected of it, and at least it does not pretend to be seeking to reform the city.

Are we, then, to conclude that there is no real remedy for the ills we suffer and that we are to be shut up to the choice of party and boss rule first of one kind and then of another as each in its turn seems intolerable? Is there no escape from Tammany except through the Republican machine, none from CROKER except in the arms of PLATT? That is the doctrine of the Mazet report, and it is a natural and logical one. The only hope of the Republican machine is in popular disgust with Tammany or in an alliance with Tammany. When it is not enjoying the advantages of the latter it is engaged in trying to arouse the former. Indeed, the whole Mazet game may well have been intended to discourage in the popular mind the notion that any good can come from any source but the Republican organization, and also to instill in the Tammany mind the notion that an alliance is safer than warfare. But the game has miscarried. The public has been even more disgusted with the Republican organization's part in it than with that which Tammany is seen to be playing. The general comment on all the disclosures of Tammany greed, recklessness, and corruption is that they were to have been expected when Mr. PLATT put up Mr. TRACY and threw the city into the hands of Mr. CROKER. Every new count, every addition to the evidence in the charges against Tammany only increased the responsibility of the Platt machine. And the effect of this on the public mind has been such that PLATT as an alternative to CROKER is more distrusted than ever.

That is the only good the Mazet inquiry has done, and it is considerable. When the people of the city are really convinced that PLATT and CROKER are about the same they will find means to get rid of both. They came very near doing so in 1897. They struck on the right principle and it took a very strong hold. It is not without significance that Mr. MAZET was defeated in his Assembly district by a candidate representing clearly and satisfactorily the ideas and the policy of the Citizens' Union. Those ideas are the hope of decent, just, honest, and progressive government in the city.

THE OPEN DOOR IN CHINA.

We were assured some days ago that favorable answers to our application for an assurance that our treaty rights would not be attacked in China had been received from five out of the six powers to which it had been made. Italy was named as the one power which had not given in its adhesion to the principle involved in our demand. The interest of Italy in the commercial development of China is so small, comparatively, that this announcement seemed equivalent to a favorable answer on the part of all powers concerned. And we have still reason to take that view, even though the dispatch published yesterday had an "official" air, which set forth that it was not one power only out of those to which we had applied, but two, which had failed to return any answer at all.

The principle involved in our demand, we may repeat, was the principle that our commercial treaty rights in China were not to be abrogated by the partition of that monarchy. The advantage of the position taken by Mr. HAY over that taken by the British Government year before last was that we did not undertake to set any limits to the partition of China. Any power which chooses may, according to our contention, maltreat the Chinese as much as it chooses and carve up their inheritance to suit itself. All that we ask is that we shall hereafter be permitted to trade there, as now, on the footing of the most favored nations, which is to say, on the same footing as the conquering and partitioning power. And, of course, that implies that all other powers which have commercial treaties with China will apply for and receive the same privileges which have been promised to us. Under this view, the conquest of a part of China by a European power would simply be the right to police a certain tract at its own expense, and in return to get what any other civilized nation also got in the way of commercial privileges. Evidently such an understanding comes to the same thing as an agreement not to annex at all on the part of a nation which is not sure of doing the bulk of the business on a basis of free competition.

Great Britain has heretofore occupied alone the position of possessing that certainty. It has paid her to subdue savages in quest of new markets which she thereupon proceeded to share with all comers. It seems that our demand for the maintenance of our treaty rights has the same effect as Great Britain's protest against partition, with this additional advantage, that we have carried the point without resort to threats, and without the least diplomatic tension. Mr. HAY is very much to be congratulated.

THE "ARISTOCRATIC" BRITISH ARMY.

We see no reason for doubting the authenticity of the letter which is cabled as having been published in The London Morning Post, and which purports to be the last letter written by Gen. WAUCHOPE, the commander of the Highland Brigade at the battle of Magersfontein. It is precisely in line with all the utterances which have been attributed to its putative author as having been made upon the battlefield on which he met his death.

But we can understand that the actual writing must have made a much more profound impression in England than was made by the report of remarks made by its author in the shadow of death. Gen. WAUCHOPE in effect accuses Lord METHUEN of throwing away his life and the lives of his men in a hopeless attack. And Gen. WAUCHOPE'S judgment is vindicated and Lord METHUEN'S is discredited by the actual event.

In his account of the fatal and futile and foolish and glorious "Charge of the Light Brigade" at Balaklava, KINGLAKE gives some biographical facts about the mad leader of that charge, Lord CARDIGAN, and adds that nobody who had attended to the man's record could have helped being indignant that such a man was allowed to have charge of the lives of British soldiers. Lord METHUEN is by no means the same kind of stupid and headstrong person as Lord CARDIGAN. Lord CARDIGAN was a mere peace-time martinet when the Crimean war broke out. Lord METHUEN, on the other hand, had served, and served with credit and distinction, in a number of the "small wars" which alone England had been waging since the Crimean war, before this present war which has so very unexpectedly turned out to be a big one. It is true he had always served as a subordinate. But he is, just as much as was Lord CARDIGAN, a survival of the aristocratic tradition of the British Army. The Duke of WELLINGTON did very much to prolong this tradition when he advised the Queen, whatever else she gave up, to retain the control of the army. This injunction has been followed, with a literalness which the Duke could not have foreseen, by the keeping of her Majesty's cousin for so many years at the head of the army, with the results, in the way of promotions and selections for high commands, which might have been expected. The frightfully costly collapse of Lord METHUEN as a commander, whatever may be the explanation of it, seems certain to raise a storm against the aristocratic administration which has produced such results.

THE FRIENDLESS WOOL GROWER.

The ship of state yaws, her sails flap in the wind, and she seems to be getting ready to go stern foremost.

President WILLIAM MCKINLEY is accused with circumstance and specification of having deserted the wool growers. They charge that he has adopted the destructive principles of the celebrated free raw materials message of GROVER CLEVELAND sent to Congress in December, 1887. Infinitely more heartless than JOHN RANDOLPH, who averred that he would walk a mile any time to kick a sheep, WILLIAM MCKINLEY has laid the knife to the throat of every one of the 40,000,000 sheep in the United States; for the shepherds say that the reciprocity conventions which he has concluded will destroy utterly the market for American wool.

When wool will not sell the sheep must die. There is no career left to him but to become mutton. He cannot carry burdens or draw the creaking wain. He is not decorative. He is prized only for the chops there are in him, for his saddle, his head, and trotters, and eke his pelt. He goes unwept to the shambles, sacrificed to the pauper sheep of the Argentine.

It is in the columns of our technical contemporary Wool Markets and Sheep that the conduct of the faithless MCKINLEY comes under review. Mr. WILLIAM H. B. THORNTON, that lion-hearted defender of the interests of the wool grower, raises the cry that "a deadly blow has been struck at the sheep husbandry." Mr. CLEVELAND was always dealing deadly blows at sheep husbandry. It was his free-trade nature to. But this is WILLIAM MCKINLEY, once the best friend of the American sheep. He has negotiated reciprocity treaties with France, the Argentine Republic, and other countries. Listen to the daring THORNTON:

> This should be startling news to every producer of wool, for it is a clean-cut stab at protection. It is unmistakably a step backward from the principles which elected the Hon. WILLIAM MCKINLEY to the highest office in the land.
>
> The message of the President to Congress at this time regarding treaties to be made with foreign countries is not only unjust to the grower, but is unfortunate, and will certainly prove embarrassing to the Chief Executive before he is through with it. Where is "the ample protection" promised to the wool growers of the United States at St. Louis in the Republican platform of 1896? Yes, where? What have the producers of wool received since the present Administration went into power but promises? The "ample protection" promised the wool interest is a Tariff act that is full of fraudulent loopholes, every class of which, in Schedule K, is so framed that deception to the wool grower, and not protection, is the ruling characteristic. * * * The whole wool-growing interest looks upon these treaty negotiations with foreign nations, offering to reduce the duties upon wools as a bait for an outlet for manufactured products, with horror. What does it mean? Has the Administration gone insane? The idea of a treaty of reciprocity with such nations as the Argentine Republic! Has MCKINLEY forgotten that there are other interests at stake in this country besides corporations and manufacturers? Does he not know that the Argentine Republic is one of the largest wool-producing nations in the world, yielding a clip of wool annually very nearly double that of our own? To make a 20 per cent. reduction in duties on wool from that country for the purpose of obtaining a reciprocity treaty with that nation so as to admit manufactured products would be suicidal.

Mr. JOHN A. KASSON, the negotiator of the reciprocity treaties, comes in for his share of Mr. THORNTON'S censure, but KASSON has long been suspected of a secret sympathy with free trade. It is the reprehensible conduct of the President that excites chiefly the surprise, grief, and anger of the sheep husbandmen.

The wool growers are in the same dazed state of mind as the other beneficiaries of protection. They have not had time to get used to WILLIAM MCKINLEY in the rôle of a tariff reformer, as an advocate of tariff legislation for the whole people, for American trade, and not for the favored few. We confess that he still seems a bit new and strange to us in that rôle. But no incident in the gradual transformation of the Republican Party from protectionist to low tariff has seemed quite so weird as the onslaught of the wool growers' organ upon WILLIAM MCKINLEY, once the sheep's best friend, but now, alas, in conspiracy with JOHN A. KASSON to let in the wild wools of the Argentine Republic in a whelming flood before which neither the pampered Merino of Ohio nor the coarse-grade animal of Texas, with his fleece full of strange burrs, can stand for a minute.

The arrival in this country of an accredited agent of the Danish Government to negotiate the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States ought to indicate that there had already been very nearly a "meeting of minds" between the Government at Washington and the Government at Copenhagen. No doubt we have already caused it to be understood that we would not "view with indifference" the acquisition of the islands by another European power than Denmark, presumably more aggressive than Denmark. The transfer from King Log to a possible King Stork of such a naval base could by no means be a matter of indifference to us. But it would not upon that account be just to accuse us of playing the part of a dog in the manger about the islands, or of desiring to get them at our own price by scaring off other bidders. We are entirely content, for example, that Denmark should keep them. But then it is plain that they are worth more to us than they are to Denmark or to any other power, seeing that we can at any time make them, in conjunction with all the other sugar islands of the West Indies, prosperous by simply putting them within our tariff ring fence. Without doubt it would pay us, or it might be made to pay us, to buy them at their value to Denmark, prospective as well as present. But there is no reason why we should pay a fancy price for them, based upon the estimate of what they may be worth under our rule but certainly will not be worth under any other rule.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Fond as Englishmen are of telling us that their newspapers are different from—they usually say "to"—the newspapers of the United States, not one of them, so far as we have noticed, ever called attention to what is perhaps the most important and certainly the most interesting point of dissimilarity between the journals of the two countries. Here, editors and reporters alike show a marked aversion for "indirect discourse," and practically never use it for more than a single sentence at a time; there, it is avowed quotation that is under the ban, and in every paper, as a result, one can find whole columns of pluperfects and subjunctives—which make hard reading and exceeding dull. So it seems, at least, to those habituated to the swifter and sprightlier motion of the "oratio recta." We hesitate to ascribe this divergence of English and American taste to difference of climate, and resolutely refuse to find its explanation in the superior veracity of our dear cousins. A cast-iron moralist might, indeed, declare that he who does not reproduce in literal exactness the words of another has no right to employ quotation marks, and it is a fact that only in the rarest instances is the newspaper report of a speech or a conversation a mechanical duplication of spoken sentences. For the Britisher's more cautious method, therefore, the shadow of an excuse exists, it being a constant reminder that the printed words are at second hand and in some degree untrustworthy. It is a most clumsy method, however, and as its substitute, while possessing numerous and obvious advantages, deceives nobody who is reasonably sophisticated, there is no harm and much good in perpetuating the American custom.

—Some weeks ago Gov. RICHARDS of Wyoming invited the other trans-Missouri States to meet him to-day in Salt Lake City and take united action expressing approval of the so-called arid land bills now before Congress. These bills permit the leasing of such lands in large quantities, and naturally opinions differ as to the advisability of passing them. Gov. RICHARDS believes in them, but apparently the other Governors do not. At any rate, only the Governor of Colorado made response to his invitation, and he was forced to call the meeting off. This failure of the Wyoming statesman's plan has greatly delighted The Denver News, and it manifests its joy without any regard whatever for the Governor's feelings. He has declared that the other Governors were "missing a golden opportunity." To this The News replies: "The expression is suggestive. There is a 'golden opportunity' to gobble up the public domain and place it in the hands of the syndicates with which Gov. RICHARDS is associated and whose interests and desires control his entire official action. This executive meeting was called for the express purpose of obtaining from trans-Missouri Governors an indorsement of the land-leasing bills now pending in Congress. Gov. RICHARDS is probably the only one among them who is in favor of a measure so destructive to the best interests of the people of the arid region. He is doing the bidding of these land-grabbing syndicates; his contemporaries in the Executive chairs of other States are not. He would drive out the homesteader, the small herd owner, the farmer; they would leave the public domain as it is, invite a continued immigration of home builders, and permit all to enjoy the benefits of a free range." It may or may not be explanatory of the vigor of these remarks that The News is Populistic and Silverite in the highest degree.

—Just why "David Harum" attained a popularity which many a better story misses is one of the mysteries it is practically useless to attack, for at this late day its solution is probably impossible, but an adroit device now in operation for the apparent purpose of again attracting wearied attention to the book is worthy of a little consideration. First there appeared in a Kansas paper a brief paragraph stating that "David Harum" was written by Mr. KIPLING. This grotesque statement was taken up with remarkable promptitude by several Western papers and whole columns of nonsense were published, with the effect of spreading widely a weird tale about a bet that anything written by Mr. KIPLING would sell as well under another name as under his own, and an elaborate plot, including the invention of a non-existent Edward Noyes Westcott, in order that the bet might be settled. As a joke this explanation of the book would do well enough, in the lack of other excuses for smiles, but it really looks as though quite a number of people in various parts of the country were coming to give the yarn a sort of belief. Well, that is a joke, too, but it is not a very funny one, and the element of humiliation in it is altogether too great. "David Harum" is a book containing at least a dozen well-told and remarkably amusing anecdotes, but as a whole its construction is deplorable, and Mr. KIPLING no more would have produced it in its present shape than Mr. WESTCOTT could have produced a story as well made as those of the Anglo-Indian genius.

—Possibly this extension to the mail carriers of the authority to register letters was a mark of enterprise and progressiveness on the part of the Post Office Department, but it is doubtful if the public will be particularly impressed by it. Instead of feeling a wave of gratitude sweep over his soul as he reflects upon this new evidence of Governmental favor, the average citizen is more apt to wonder why the postal officials didn't use their unemployed energy and ingenuity in improving branches of the service already in existence. There are so many things more desirable than the privilege of registering letters at one's door. Most desirable of all is greater promptness in the delivery and collection of the mails, and that the new plan is not calculated to bring about. Indeed, it is sure to cause a certain amount of delay, and, though the amount may be small, it is not to be contemplated with entire composure.

—To some railroad men down in Texas, who had written to Miss HELEN M. GOULD thanking her for some books sent by her to their branch of the Railroad Men's Young Men's Christian Association, she recently replied as follows: "A few days ago I received the kind letter of thanks for my books signed by yourself and many other railroad men. I wish you all to know that I appreciate the attention very much, and, especially, your expressions of friendship for my dear father were very touching. If my books contribute at all to the pleasures of the railroad men, I will be more than gratified." A phrase or two in that letter will excite thought.

THE MARINE SUBSIDY BILL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Ex-Senator Edmunds is evidently ashamed of the dirty business in which he is engaged, for he wishes it to be distinctly understood that he is simply acting within the lines of his profession as a lawyer. On their part, the shipbuilders are employing him as a phonograph to give out again the words they have talked into him and which they have proclaimed a hundred times before, but which they think that Congress will be more ready to listen to when they come from the lips of one who has had such a high standing as a member of their body. They can well afford to pay him his fee, which under the circumstances we may be sure is not a light one.

The bill under discussion is too complex to be described in detail. It is purposely so. It was never intended that the people at large should understand all its provisions. Its originators and its advocates merely wish it to be understood that it is a patriotic scheme on their part for the revival of the American commercial marine, which they assert has come to grief for want of proper "fostering" and "encouraging" on the part of this Government, such as is contributed by all others to their respective merchant navies. That is their statement, but it is absolutely false. They know it. Ex-Senator Edmunds knows it, and every man who has carefully studied the subject and its history with honest intent knows it as well. Of course there is a foundation, although an unstable one, for their assertions. Foreign nations, especially the most prosperous commercial nation of the world, have paid subsidies for mail purposes and subventions for naval purposes, but Great Britain, which these people are forever holding up as our most prosperous rival, as indeed she is, in all her history never gave a bounty of any kind for the promotion of shipbuilding, and the subsidies and subventions she has paid out have been for value received in the carriage of mails and in adaptation to naval requirements. Moreover, she would have made these contracts as readily if the ships had been built abroad as if they had been built at home. But she has done what we have failed to do, and this failure has been the cause of all our woe. Had she listened to her shipwrights, as we have listened to ours, her mercantile marine might have experienced a similar disaster. When in 1849 she found that our clipper ships were taking away her carrying trade she unconditionally repealed her restrictive navigation laws and thus maintained her maritime prestige. When these conditions were reversed, after 1855, by the superiority of her iron ships, we refused to repeal our law, and consequently our foreign carrying trade became almost annihilated. Even supposing that the British Government had subsidized its mail steamships to their full cost, it would scarcely have influenced this carrying trade, more than nine-tenths of which is done in independent vessels, whose owners have never received or asked for any Government aid whatever.

A great deal is said in the voluminous report of the Commissioner of Navigation about the practices of smaller European nations in regard to subsidies and bounties, but it is in evidence that they have derived no benefit from them, and, moreover, whatever may be their policies in these respects, Mr. Chamberlain forgets to mention that they, in common with all the nations of the world, with the solitary exception of the United States, place no restriction whatever on the purchase of vessels from abroad. This in itself is sufficient argument for free ships. When it is seen that all maritime countries, excepting ours, have vastly increased their carrying trade, while ours has gone out of sight since the introduction of iron shipbuilding, there is scarcely need for further discussion. But I cannot let the Commissioner of Navigation off so easily. When he served under Mr. Cleveland's administration his reports were valuable compendiums and contained solid arguments for free ships. Now that in order to retain his office he has gone over to the enemy, he has become, to say the least, disingenuous.

Germany, as must be admitted on all sides, is the only rival, excepting Great Britain, on the sea with whom we have to contend. When about 1855 the superiority of iron over wood for shipbuilding was fully demonstrated, hampered by no restrictive laws, she at once began to order iron steamships from Scotland and took away all the trade we had before carried on with her in wooden vessels. Ship-owning in Germany speedily led to shipbuilding, and now the German ships are for the most part built in German shipyards. She laid the foundation of her prosperity on the policy of free ships. We might have done the same had not our domestic shipbuilders stood in the way.

Mr. Chamberlain says nothing about this, but he dates the commencement of German steamship-owning from 1881. "When Bismarck began the movement to promote the German merchant marine, which has since contributed to its remarkable development, his memorial led to the adoption in 1885 of the subsidy for the North German Lloyd Company." Now, the truth is, that all the ships of the company from 1857 were built in British shipyards, and the Oder, the first steamship subsidized, was built in Scotland. What protection of domestic shipbuilding was there in that subsidy? So much for our Commissioner's accuracy. Moreover, the greatest profits of the company were made in its early history before this East Indian subsidy was paid. Its dividend in 1884 was 10 per cent.; in 1865, 15 per cent.; in 1866, 20 per cent.; in 1867, 20 per cent.; in 1868, 10 per cent.; in 1869, 16 per cent.; the dividends have constantly fallen off since the subsidized part of the line has been operated. These statements are made to show how unreliable other parts of this report may be and how little it is to be depended upon as a whole. It is evidently cooked up and doctored to suit this Hanna-Payne-Frye bill.

The first free ship bill offered for the consideration of Congress was in 1870-71. It was short but comprehensive. It provided for the admission to American register of all foreign-built vessels of over 3,000 tons. That would have virtually left the coasting trade intact. It was earnestly advocated by Mr. Chandler in the Senate and by Addison. Garfield, S. S. Cox, Brooks, and others in the House. But John Roach opposed it, as his successors have done ever since, and they have substituted for it various measures for their own "relief" till their demands have culminated in the present atrocious project.

Had that early measure been adopted, our mercantile marine would have equaled that of Great Britain to-day, and our shipbuilding would undoubtedly have been as large. Although we cannot recall what we have lost, it would be the best proposition we could adopt now, whereas this infamous demand of the shipbuilders is the worst.

JOHN CODMAN.

Atlantic City, N. J., Jan. 12, 1900.

CUBA'S LABOR PROBLEM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been called to a local item in your issue of Sunday in relation to 150 colonists who sailed on Saturday evening for Nuevitas, Cuba, en route to "the new town of La Gloria, which has been founded by the Cuban Land and Steamship Company."

It appears from this item that the abovenamed company claims to have purchased 50,000 acres of land at La Gloria and other places near Nuevitas, and are inducing people to go out there and settle on the land, claiming that they can make large profits from the raising of semi-tropical fruits and vegetables.

The item goes on to state further that some of the colonists returned from Nuevitas last week with stories of the sufferings of their fellow-emigrants, and stating that the land they were sent out to settle upon was, to a large extent, a swamp, and that several of the colonists were in want. Your representative, it appears, interviewed one of the men who left on Saturday last, as appears from the following:

"One of the colonists, J. S. Johnston of Truro, N. S., said before the vessel sailed: 'I carefully investigated the statements of the company from reading its own and other literature, and I found them to be correct. Why, Commissioner Porter, in his report to the Government, said it was a splendid place.'

"When asked whether Mr. Porter had referred to La Gloria in his report, Johnston said: 'No, not about Gloria itself, but Mr. Porter said that the soil of Cuba is excellent and the climate salubrious. The New York Post Office has also indorsed the scheme, you see, for if it had disapproved of it it would not have allowed the prospectuses to go through the mails.'"

The above quotation is enough in itself to show how the people interested in the above project are distorting Mr. Porter's statements. Neither in his report to the Government nor in his book "Industrial Cuba" has Mr. Porter ever referred to La Gloria, for the simple reason that he was not aware that any such place existed. Further, Mr. Porter has never advised Americans of limited means and without capital to emigrate to Cuba, but, on the contrary, has warned them against it. From Pages 78 and 79 of his book, "Industrial Cuba," I quote the following:

"The great problem will be how to obtain labor for the plantations, for the mines, and for agricultural purposes, in order to carry on the work of industrial reconstruction. All sorts of schemes have been suggested, but upon examination of the conditions in Cuba it is feared they will prove impracticable. The life of the laborer, in consequence of the lack of diversified employment, and the fact that labor in Cuba is the severest kind of toil, has few attractions. If the Spanish soldiers are willing to remain and take up peaceful pursuits, it will aid in the solution of the problem. Possibly Italians may be induced to emigrate to Cuba, if assured of a stable government and plenty of work. The opportunity (small allotments and homes) is limited, and the drudgery on large plantations, without family life, is not likely to attract those from Europe who are ever eager to seek homes and broader opportunities in the United States."

Again on Pages 412 and 413 of the same work he says:

"The opportunities for American labor in Cuba are circumscribed. * * * Just as the restless and hopeful population of the Eastern States has migrated westward and to some extent southward in our own country, so it would find its way to Cuba if conditions allowed of extensive settlement and homemaking. In the opinion of the author they do not, and hence the industrial rehabilitation of Cuba must rely upon other sources than the United States for its supply of labor."

LEONARD DARBYSHIRE.

New York, Jan. 15, 1900.

Mortgage Tax and Home Building.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the proposed change in the manner of raising State taxes through a direct tax of 5 mills on real estate mortgages, it will upon consideration be found that taxation of this nature, instead of falling upon the holders of the mortgages, as it is intended it should, will fall upon the owner of the property. The inevitable result of such taxation will be that the property owner in order to obtain his loan will have to pay a proportionate increase in the interest rate on his mortgage. Thus, far from lightening the burden of taxation on real estate in this city, the proposed change will most unfavorably affect the city's real estate holders. From another point of view the proposed law is unwise because of its tendency to discourage the middle classes from building their own homes in this State. Most, if not all, of these homes are built with a small initial payment, the balance being advanced to the occupant on bond and mortgage at low interest. It is these thrifty people who will have to pay the additional 5 mills taxed on mortgages, and not the mortgagees. In the event of the passage of the proposed act these home builders will no longer be able to obtain loans at the present rates of interest. The lenders of money will naturally increase the interest rate so as to include the increased tax. The consequence will be that this desirable portion of the community will hereafter build their homes in New Jersey, where such burden will not fall upon them.

Perhaps if the tax were to be made 1 mill instead of 5 the objection would be removed. The remaining 4 mills proposed to be levied by this measure could easily and without detrimental effect be raised by taxing transfers of stocks dealt in on the Stock Exchange, just as at present a stamp tax is imposed upon such transfers under the United States revenue laws. A tax of say 4 mills on every dollar's worth of stock at par sold on the Exchange would net a snug sum for the State and would hardly affect the poorer classes. The tax would then be paid by those who could well afford to do so, and who in this manner can no longer evade taxation on their personal property.

The above considerations are presented for what they are worth.

MAURICE BLOCK.

New York, Jan. 15, 1900.

The Quality of Meyerbeer's Music.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The extended reply of your able musical critic in yesterday's TIMES to my published contention in your last Friday's issue that "for originality and grandeur Meyerbeer's coronation march surpasses all other opera marches," compels me to ask the courtesy of sufficient space in your widely read columns to briefly meet the issue.

Pens, ink, and paper patiently submit to all sorts of impressions, and aid in their plausible exploitation, especially of those who diet musically on Wagnerian compositions. Your musical critic quotes from his criticism of last Thursday's issue, "The antique, unchurchly vulgarity of the coronation march, &c.," and that he "cannot take Meyerbeer seriously."

This is sad for Meyerbeer, who for more than fifty years "has been taken seriously" all over the world as one of the master composers of the nineteenth century. It is a matter of record that "The Huguenots," "L'Africaine," "Le Prophète," and "Robert the Devil" "have been taken seriously" by the greatest vocal artists known to the lyric stage, despite your critic's "usual effect upon the artistically sensitive."

Perhaps pious Wagnerites prefer the moral plots and calm nerve-soothing orchestral music of his "Niebelungen" series. Unfortunately Meyerbeer believed that voices were made for melody, to be aided by orchestral accompaniments, while the disciples of the Baireuth apostle reverse that order by subordinating the voices to the instruments.

However, your critic naïvely offers to accept my views if I can name musicians to indorse them. I will suggest a simpler and more direct method: Let that gentleman name an opera march equal in originality and grandeur to the coronation march. If he can I will eat Wagner musical pie.

A. L. PARKES.

New York, Jan. 15, 1900.

ANGLO-AMERICAN SITUATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has just been called to your comments on my letter to The London Saturday Review of Dec. 23, 1899, in your issue of Jan. 3, 1900, in "Topics of the Times." Your article suggests the following reflections:

You allude to my matter as "highly original genius from Hoboken," et al., and dodge its main point, namely, that the Revolutionary War was not by itself the decisive blow to British supremacy here. This was illustrated by some examples of territory which Britain might have acquired by more intelligent study and action than was attempted. You said, in conclusion: "But while the Londoners are pondering over Mr. Bates's epistle, they might well ask themselves what we would have been doing while they were acquiring all this land." Very likely, but that phase of the matter in no way affected my argument, and was not, therefore, dealt with. This subject is long, but one simple inquiry will help answer your final query. Suppose Britain had continued the war of 1812-5 after the Napoleonic war (which also ended 1815) for two years or more. Would she not have held Washington, overpowered our navy, captured our seaports, destroyed our commerce, and so weakened us as to compel our surrender of large areas?

The London Saturday Review has provoked much ridicule and even rancor from our papers by its peculiar manner, which has no doubt added much mirth to the fact that its letter alluded to came from Hoboken. It has been cynical about us, it is true, but has it not been equally so about English men and matters?

Whether by the Boer war or no will not be shown here, but it is now noteworthy that the said Review has been converted to a friendly tone toward us, which fact about such a paper is a matter of great significance. No single example argues so well the strength of English good-will at the present day. Even before this it said many excellent things which its too cynical manner prevented from having due notice. Some were as follows, which I quote, in their language as nearly as the writer can remember it:

1. "But what we do condemn, and condemn most vigorously, is the slobbering cant" and "hypocritical blazoning of a double affection" "which has gathered around the rapprochement of the two peoples."

2. That "a durable understanding" (Anglo-American) "must be based upon solid advantages (material.)"

3. That their "sympathies" were "with the Americans" "between the two combatants in the Philippines," where the "frothy talk about liberty" and Filipino republics has seriously hampered us in Luzon.

Is not all of this true? Has not Anglo-Americanism been carried too far at times? Goldwin Smith wrote to the English in The Contemporary Review: "You are the commercial rivals of the American. * * * You are the political rivals of the American on this continent, and nagging between the United States and Canada still goes on." If The Saturday Review has given too much weight to such facts, have not most of us given them too little?

Goldwin Smith is right, and for his alleged nagging across our northern boundary the protectionists, with their McKinleyism, and the labor demagogues, with their alien labor laws, are mainly responsible. The enforcement of such laws along such an irregular frontier line produces conditions which provoke a danger to our relations with the British Empire too little realized, namely, Canadian jingoism. The Saturday Review published a letter from me Dec. 2, 1899, about this difficulty. This letter was meant to show that the true cause of our part of it was a fake political economy, and not want of good-will toward England, as they supposed. This the Canadians do not realize, so, mistaking its true motive, they often act in an unfriendly manner.

Here is much material for serious thought, be it from Hoboken or elsewhere.

JAMES H. BATES.

Hoboken, N. J., Jan. 12, 1900.

The True Utility of Garbage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems a pity that any one who read the letter from Mr. George Westinghouse in your issue of Jan. 10 should entirely miss the point therein clearly stated, and especially that such misapprehensions should be elaborated by way of response, as was done by Mr. Cary T. Hutchinson in Sunday's issue.

The opportunity offered by the present advanced state of the gas engine has led to a great betterment in the apparatus for gas production. It has even been found practicable to convert garbage into a power gas of great value, and it so happens that this same apparatus is equally adapted to the making of power gas from soft coal. It so happens also that salt water is suitable for cooling the cylinders of gas engines.

If, therefore, gas engine plants are located on the water front of the city, the only water required for their operation may be drawn from the river, thus saving to the city some two and one half gallons each hour of pure water for every horse power so developed, besides the cost of such water to the capitalist. The producers which turn soft coal to gas offer incidentally an excellent opportunity for turning all of the garbage of New York City to good account; while this smokeless consumption of coal will relieve the city of the great discharge of smoke from furnaces not provided with stokers.

The merger of these problems is of great significance at the present time. It is taking a wrong point of view to say that 500 tons of garbage daily will supply but 2½ per cent. of the power developed in the city. The point is very different. It is that the capitalist in power enterprises can, by studying the new developments, save money for his stockholders, while incidentally doing a vital service to the health and comfort of the city.

F. E. FROTHINGHAM.

Brooklyn, Jan. 15, 1900.

His Family on the Safe Side.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Rev. F. C. Powell, a missionary among the Loingos, Zulus, and Matabeles in South Africa, in a most interesting letter describing the arrival of the Canadian contingent at Cape Town, which has just appeared in some of the Canadian papers, speaks of a trip he recently made in pursuance of his duties, and gives the following very instructive piece of news:

"Then when I reached Swellendam, a tiny village eighteen miles from Cape Town, the birthplace of President Steyn and Secretary Reitz of the Transvaal, who should come to church with horses and chariots but all the Steyn ladies. Here we have a man who deliberately declares war with us, who first takes the precaution to send his wife and family into British territory for safe keeping."

J. R. S.

New York, Jan. 16, 1900.

Mr. Brown Made No Motion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your report of yesterday's meeting of the New York Presbytery represent me as interrupting Dr. Birch in the reading of his charges against Dr. McGiffert by a motion to adjourn. Allow me to say that I made no such motion, nor any other motion, nor did I interrupt the reading of the charges in any way. Such an attempt would have been futile and foolish, most of all on the part of a colleague and friend of Dr. McGiffert. By making this correction you will greatly oblige,

FRANCIS BROWN.

Union Theological Seminary, New York, Jan. 16, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Its Old Name.

Little Willie—Pa, what's a muse?

Pa—That's the old unscientific name of the poetry microbe.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Dress.

Some women in this world have a new gown every other week, while there are other women who esteem themselves lucky if once in three months they get a chance to look through a fashion magazine.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

A Side Show.

The gentlemen engaged in spreading a knowledge of the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo in the year 1901 have certainly a sufficient idea of its importance. They speak of the cataract of Niagara Falls as an "accessory attraction."—Chicago Western Electrician.

Dubious Compliment.

"And how did you and grandpa get along?" inquired the doting mamma of the precocious child.

"He was pleasant as pie," replied the cherub.

"As pleasant as pie?"

"Yes, mamma. Short and crusty."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Blighted Hopes.

The boy was ambitious, and replied that he would like to be paid $2.50 a week to start with.

But his employer was a hard man. "I will pay you $18 a week," said this person brusquely.

So were the boy's aspirations crushed. He could not hope ever to become a rich man after beginning his career with any such respectable salary as this.—Detroit Journal.

SOME DAY.

From The Denver News.

My brothers, sisters, you who long
For the reign of Truth and Right,
Does it seem that the world is ruled by wrong
And that error is infinite?
Does it seem that the light of to-day is caught
Through the dim, low-windowed past?
Yet know that Truth is the king of thought
And will reign in his realm at last.

Does it seem that the few reap harvests while
The many have sown the seed?
That the tens are wooed by Fortune's smile
While the millions

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

A New English Comedy at the Empire Theatre.

HENRY K. HADLEY'S CONCERT

"Brother Officers" Will Run Well—Yesterday's Music—Gossip of the Stage.

"Brother Officers," a new comedy in four acts by Leo C. Trevor, was presented for the first time in this city at the Empire Theatre last night, and cordially welcomed. The play is of a pleasing quality, if not exactly brilliant, and it contains some exceedingly refreshing and effective scenes. The hero, John Hinds, is a "ranker," an army officer who has risen by promotion from the ranks. Of low birth and deficient education, he nevertheless has that heart of golden worth heroes of plays for the multitude ought to have, and the chief merit of the piece lies in the manner in which the worth of Hinds, his inherent nobility, and unselfishness, are revealed.

As an exposition of devotion and self-sacrifice it touches the heart. Its dramatic fibre is not particularly strong, it is not woven together with remarkable skill, but there is that in it which receives the tribute of sympathetic tears from young and appreciative playgoers, while it also contains an abundance of wholesome humor.

What is more the performance is of uncommon merit. No play this season has had a better-balanced distribution. Every important rôle is exactly fitted to the personality, temperament, and skill of the actor to whom it is intrusted, while the minor parts have been judiciously cast, too.

Mr. Faversham secures another noteworthy triumph, personal and artistic as well, in the character of Hinds. The rôle is an exceptionally good one, and the actor gives it its full value in the performance. In the half-comic, half-pathetic scene of embarrassment of Act. I., in the sentimental scenes wherein the cruel burden love has put upon him must be lightly borne; in the capitally constructed, if conventional, episode of the baiting of the plausible villain, his touch is equally sure.

But Mr. Faversham's is not the only triumph. Mr. Standing, promoted from "heavies" to "leading juvenile," carries his exacting part with distinction and fervor; Mr. Wheelock is highly entertaining as the young nobleman who falls in love with Johnson & Klopstock's Pickles, and marries, while Miss Burton is charming as the aforesaid pickles.

Mrs. Whiffen and Mr. Crompton lend the vitalizing touch of their ripe art to slight sketches of character; Mr. Backus, as a martinet Colonel with a strain of gallantry, is, for once, not too vociferous; and three servants are happily individualized by George Osborne, Jr., G. C. Pearce, and Frank Brownlee.

Margaret Anglin, making her first appearance at the Empire Theatre, invests the titled heroine with certain desirable attributes the author, in his lack of experience, denied her. Sensibility, keen artistic perception, exquisite diction, do much for a rôle none too strong intrinsically, and not involved in the intrigue of the play in the happiest manner. The episode of the pendant, when by her graceful tact Baroness Roydon rescues Hinds from an unpleasant predicament; in the scene in which her lover confesses to her his misdoing, (from the consequences of which Hinds sacrifices himself to save him,) and in her scene of parting with Hinds, Miss Anglin, however, has very good material to work upon; her success with the audience last night was emphatic.

So was Edwin Stevens's in the telling rôle of the plausible rascal whom Hinds outwits. It is not the custom, in these chronicles of theatrical doings, to dwell thus categorically upon the achievements of the actors in any one play, because few contemporary performances are sufficiently meritorious to deserve that sort of treatment. This performance of "Brother Officers" is of quite exceptional excellence. Mr. Leo C. Trevor's fame on this side of the Atlantic will owe much to Mr. Charles Frohman's company. His play will have a long and profitable run.

In view of the wholesomeness of the comedy, its success is a matter for public congratulation. As it gives such good opportunities to good actors, its deficiencies may well be overlooked. With its "asides" and "soliloquies," its easily subdued impostor, and its lucky coincidences, it seems a bit old fashioned, but there is some very clever writing in the dialogue, which is often quite modern and "up to date" in its philosophy and humor.

Lieut. John Hinds, V. C.....William Faversham
Colonel Stapylton.....E. Y. Backus
Captain Hutchinson.....George W. Howard
Lieut. Launcelot Pleydell.....Guy Standing
Lieut. Earl of Hunstanton..Joseph Wheelock, Jr.
Lieut. Calverley.....George Sylvester
Foxhall.....George Osbourne, Jr
Mess Waiter.....George C. Pearce
The Dean of Orchester.....W. H. Crompton
Jarvis.....Frank Brownlee
Robert Hutton.....Edwin Stevens
The Baroness Roydon.....Margaret Anglin
Lady Margaret Pleydell.....Mrs. Whiffen
Mrs. Hammond.....Lilian Thurgate
Kate Johnson.....Blanche Burton

A YOUNG COMPOSER'S CONCERT.

Works by Henry K. Hadley Performed at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Mr. Henry K. Hadley, professor of music at St. Paul's School, Garden City, gave a concert of his own works last night at the Waldorf-Astoria before a large and brilliant audience. The original compositions on the programme were two movements of the composer's second symphony, entitled "The Four Seasons," the whole of his first symphony, entitled "Youth and Life"; two movements from his excellent ballet suite No. 1, which has been heard here several times, and six songs sung by David Bispham. This made a programme altogether too long to permit either the audience or the reviewers to do Mr. Hadley justice. At the end of the concert those who had staid were tired, for besides the original works they had heard the prelude to "Die Meistersinger" and the variations from Moskowski's suite in F.

Mr. Hadley is a young man and he suffers mostly from the incontinence of youth. He tries to do too much, and that before he has acquired a firm grip on the materials of his art. Not many composers can begin their musical life successfully with programme symphonies. To do this one must at an early period have mastered the entire technics of composition and be so perfect in the use of form that he can say what he wishes to say without the danger of falling into prolixity or obscurity. "Mastery of form," said the wise Schumann, "leads talent to ever-increasing freedom." Mr. Hadley at present seems to be uncertain in his thematic ideas largely because he is attempting to make them means and not ends. It is a good thing for a young composer who is not a genius to write music for music's own sake and to follow the pattern of the older symphonies in which perfect clarity of form and logical development were the chief characteristics. When he is a master of the technics of composition then he may attempt with some hope of sucess the experiment of telling the story of his life in symphonies.

There is not a little that is intensely interesting in the symphonic movements heard last night, and they all showed the possession of valuable talent. But the composer showed a lack of concentration in his treatment and of centralization of ideas in his development. His instrumentation was interesting as much by its mastery of certain departments as by its immaturity in others. For when Mr. Hadley was unskilful in his instrumentation it was chiefly because he had something to express and did not know exactly how to do it. The mood schedule of the first symphony, as explained in a note on the programme, is one eminently suited to musical presentation, and in the exposition of it the composer has done some creditable work. The "Angelus" passage of the second movement is particularly well written, and is very effective, but the "Fate" theme of the same movement is poor and weak. The scoring in the two movements of the second symphony requires a good deal of revision, especially in the wood parts.

Mr. Hadley, who is a violinist, writes admirably for the strings. He does not always treat his horns with consideration, and there are some entrances which should be covered. The songs did not show the young composer at his best. They seemed to lack spontaneity of thought, and the writer showed the familiar fear of the inexperienced to write a plain tune lest he might fall into commonplace. But all cannot be Schuberts. Mr. Hadley conducted his own concert, and showed the results of some experience in this department of his profession. It is to be hoped that this talented young man may push ahead. But he needs to give himself a course of repression, to write less, and to study his own thought more. All composers must beware of a fatal facility.

MISS POTVIN'S PIANO RECITAL.

At the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon Miss Marie Potvin gave a piano recital before an audience of moderate size and still more moderate enthusiasm. Her programme was composed of the following numbers: Mozart's sonata in A major, Schumann's "Kreisleriana," a nocturne, two preludes, and a waltz of Chopin, Brassin's disarrangement of the "Waldweben," from Wagner's "Siegfried," and a concert étude by McDowell. Miss Potvin had the assistance of Miss Clara Kalisher, who sang Granier's "Aurore," Chadwick's "Allah," and Loewe's "Die Wirthin Töchterlein." A glance at this list will show that the entertainment had at least the merit of brevity. Miss Potvin's most ambitious number was the Schumann composition, given presumably because it is the fashion this Winter to play the longer sets of this composer. If one pianist plays the "Davidsbündler," of course another must play the "Carnival" and a third the "Kreisleriana" or the "Papillons."

Miss Potvin is a pianist to whom one can listen without any great strain on the intellect or the emotions. Her touch is entirely without variety, and she has no suspicion of the possibilities of the pedals. Tone color is something she has not yet acquired, and about all that it is truthful to say in praise of her playing is that she has a facile finger technic. But even the effect of this was marred yesterday by the preponderance of the left hand and the constant blurring of the passage work by the abuse of the sustaining pedal. Of the higher qualities of interpretation the performance gave no revelation. No doubt Miss Potvin is an honest student of the music which she attempts, but the poorness of her technical equipment precludes the possibility of eloquence. Miss Kalisher is an immature singer with a fair voice, some temperament, and a voice production which wears on its face the trade mark "Made in France." She suffers from coup de glotte in the usual French manner, and her attack is consequently bad. Her diction shows the French schooling at its best. It is altogether unwise that she should be before the public in the present state of the development of her vocal technic.

MISS NEWCOMB'S PIANO RECITAL.

Miss Ethel Newcomb gave a piano recital at Mendelssohn Hall last night. She is a young woman, a resident of Jersey City, and has just returned from a course of music study on the other side of the Atlantic. She had not played a dozen bars before she stood advertised as a product of the Leschititzky factory, and it is a fact that she is fresh from the hands of that unique molder of youthful talent. Her programme consisted of Rameau's familiar gavotte and variations, Beethoven's sonata, Opus 31, No. 2; a sicilienne by Bach, a gigue by Mozart, the Brahms intermezzo, Opus 118, No. 2; two intermezzi by Schumann, a nocturne and a fantasy by Chopin, Liszt's D flat étude, Rubinstein's barcarole in F minor, Foldini's impromptu No. 1, Schütt's derangement of passages from "Die Meistersinger," and a tarantelle by her teacher. It was a most unwise programme, made apparently to give her an opportunity to play everything which she had especially prepared under her master. She will learn this part of her profession in time. Wisdom does not always go hand in hand with youth.

Miss Newcomb has some solid merits, and she may hope to accomplish something. Her finger and wrist technics are excellent, and she has plenty of tone. Her touch is not yet fully developed and she has not a great deal of variety in it. Her pedaling, as far as it goes, but of the possibilities of combination of pedaling with variety of touch she has yet only an inkling. Her rhythm is good, and she plays with taste, if not with anything beyond that. Of course, her work is immature, but that is to be expected. With further study and that thoughtful self-development which is the secret of success in all arts she may in the future prove to be a pianist of note.

MUSICAL SALON'S FIRST MEETING

A Good Programme at the Hotel Majestic—Aims of the Society.

The Musical Salon, a new organization started for the purpose of giving non-professional music lovers an opportunity for hearing the new music and artists, held its first meeting in the ballroom of the Hotel Majestic last evening with a large attendance. An excellent programme chiefly of vocal music was given.

Five meetings are to be held during the Winter at which music from different operas will be given. Eventually it is hoped that the salon will become a valuable factor in the musical world, representing high standards in music and giving the benefit of its influence to talented young musicians. An object to be worked for will be a building with auditoriums and music rooms.

The temporary officers of the salon are Frank S. Hastings, Chairman; Mrs. Rollin Harper Lynde, Treasurer, and Miss Maria R. Grosz, Secretary. Among the honorary members are Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mrs. Arthur Dyett, Mrs. Charles B. Foote, Mrs. M. F. Grosz, Mrs. Edward M. Knox, Mrs. Joseph Knapp, Mrs. Theodore Sutro, and Mrs. Charles H. Ward.

New Plays for Richard Mansfield.

Richard Mansfield has announced that his new production for next season will be a drama entitled "Henry V." It is not considered likely that Mr. Mansfield will continue throughout the entire season with this play, as it has become known that he has accepted a play written by Herman Merivale, entitled "Don Juan." The English rights for "Don Juan" were purchased by Martin Harvey some time ago, and were shelved temporarily, but upon being informed that Mr. Mansfield had secured the American rights for the play and that he intended to produce it next season, Mr. Harvey immediately set to work preparing the production for the Prince of Wales Theatre, in London. It will be presented in London at about the same time that Mr. Mansfield opens with it in this country.

Laurence Irving's "Bonnie Dundee."

Laurence Irving, Henry Irving's son, who is now in this city, is busily engaged in completing his new romantic play, "Bonnie Dundee," in which Robert Taber will make his début as a star and manager at the Adelphi Theatre, in London. Miss Lena Ashwell has been engaged to play the leading feminine rôle. She supported Miss Olga Nethersole when the latter played in England under Charles Frohman's management. The manuscript in its complete form will be forwarded to Mr. Taber some time this week.

Souvenir Performance of Opera.

Silver violet vases will be the souvenirs of the six hundred and fiftieth performance of opera in English by the Castle Square Opera Company at the American Theatre. This performance will take place next Monday night. The company will present the first production in this city of Niccola Spinelli's three-act opera, "At the Lower Harbour," (A Basso Porto,) and Offenbach's operetta, "The Magic Melody," both operas forming a double bill.

Talent for "The Countess Chiffon."

Manager William A. Brady has engaged S. Miller Kent to play a comedy rôle in the forthcoming production of "The Countess Chiffon," which will be presented at the Fifth Avenue Theatre Feb. 5. Others engaged for the cast are Miss Grace George, who will assume the title rôle, and John Blair, who will play the part of a young artist.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday, in its morning hours at least, had again, like Monday, the feeling and the atmosphere of Spring, and the up-town fashionable streets and the Avenue were lively and gay all through the late morning and early afternoon hours. It is interesting and instructive to recall the fact that the same mild weather which has of late blessed the land prevailed for nearly a fortnight at this time last year, and it is also ominous to recall the further fact that the mild weather was followed by a month of intense cold, a blizzard, and a very late Spring. The Winter is not yet ended.

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Yesterday brought the third meeting of the sewing class for the Lying-In Hospital at the residence of Mrs. James A. Burden, 908 Fifth Avenue; the second of two "at homes" at the apartment of Mrs. Charles A. Van Rensselaer, (Miss Fitz Gerald,) 55 East Sixty-fifth Street; a concert at the Astoria, given by David Bispham and Henry A. Hadley, with an orchestra of sixty pieces, under fashionable patronage, and the third of Miss De Forest and Miss Callender's "Tuesday nights." This is a rather slim programme for a day at the height of the season, and to-day's programme is about as meagre.

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The wedding of Mr. Edward McVickar and Miss Edith Lawrence Speyers will take place at the Church of the Holy Communion at 3:30 this afternoon. The Rev. Dr. Walter Battershall, rector of St. Peter's Church, Albany, will perform the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Henry W. Mottet, rector of the church. Dr. Battershall has been selected to officiate for the reason that he is the minister in charge for most of the Summer of the picturesque little Church of St. Andrew's-by-the-Sea, at Southampton, L. I., where Miss Speyers sings in the choir, and has known her from a child. Miss Speyers will have four bridesmaids—Miss Julia Walsh of Albany, Miss Mabel Jones, Miss Mary Vibbert, and her cousin, Miss Lena Schroeder. Miss Cornelia Van Rensselaer Robb, daughter of Mr. J. Hampden Robb and a cousin of the bride, will be the maid of honor. The bride will be gowned in ivory white satin, trimmed with old lace, which (that dear old story again) has been worn by other brides of the family through many generations. Her lace veil will be fastened by an old family jewel of pink topazes and pearls, which, family tradition states, descended through six generations from Lady Elgin, one of the ancestors of Miss Speyers. Her tulle veil will be fastened to her coiffure by a large diamond crescent, the gift of the bridegroom. The bridesmaids will wear gowns of that shade known from time immemorial as "ashes of roses," with tucked and trained skirts and short veils of white tulle. They will carry bouquets of pink roses. Mr. Charles C. Bull will be the best man, and the ushers will be Messrs. Alexander Harvey, Andrew Bibby, Ralph O. Ives, David Jackson, William N. Beach, James Bayard Speyers, G. Howard Davison, and C. Clive Bayley, the English Consul resident at New York. A reception at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert G. Speyers, 415 West Twenty-third Street, will follow the ceremony.

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This afternoon will bring the seventh meeting of Mrs. Dallas B. Pratt's afternoon dancing class at Sherry's, and the first of two receptions at Mrs. Charles H. Coster's (Miss Pell) at 37 East Thirty-seventh Street. The Ladies' Auxiliary of St. Vincent's Hospital will hold their annual reception this evening in the Astoria ball room. The officers of this Ladies' Auxiliary are Mrs. M. B. Brown, President; Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, Mrs. Charles Phelps, and Mrs. Robert Roosevelt, Vice Presidents; Mrs. Stephen Philbin, Treasurer; Miss Blessing, Secretary, and Mrs. William Cherry, Corresponding Secretary. Among the numerous "at homes" of the afternoon will be those of Mrs. James M. Varnum, 87 Park Avenue; of Mrs. Lewis F. Whitin and Miss Whitin, 9 West Fifty-sixth Street; of Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest, 31 West Thirty-seventh Street; of Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, 20 West Fifty-second Street, and of Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr., 8 East Seventy-sixth Street.

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The wedding of Mr. James M. Brown and Miss Rebecca Patterson Cooper, whose engagement was recently announced, will be celebrated very quietly at the residence of the bride's parents, at Shrewsbury, N. J., on Feb. 5. The wedding of Dr. Thomas Hamilton Burch and Miss Elizabeth Stockwell, only daughter of the late Emerson Stockwell of Worcester, Mass., will be celebrated in Grace Church chantry on Jan. 31.

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The Oceanic, due to-day, has on her passenger list, among other names, those of J. H. Brown, Heber R. Bishop, Miss M. C. Bishop, Paul Blouet, (Max O'Rell,) Mr. and Mrs. T. Brownell Burnham, Ashley Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Luling, C. W. McIlvaine, W. W. Park, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Potter, the Rev. C. T. B. Wilkinson, and J. M. Weir. The St. Paul, which sails to-day for Southampton, has booked among other passengers, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Burnham and son, Sydney Jones Colford, Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer, John Mayer, Edgar J. Mayer, Mr. and Mrs. Colgate Hoyt and two daughters, Col. William Jay and Mrs. Jay, Augustus Jay, Craig Lippincott of Philadelphia, Percival Lowell of Boston, Col. Francis Michler, United States Army, and Mrs. Michler of Washington, Frank D. Millet, the artist; John A. Reed, Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Talbot, and Commander A. J. Henniker-Hughan, Royal Navy, of London.

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The Auguste Victoria, which arrived yesterday from Genoa and Naples, brought, among other passengers, W. Bourke Cockran, P. Grant, Miss Mary Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Thatcher, Henry Wife, E. P. Mitchell, Mrs. Mitchell, Dana Mitchell, Charles Bulkeley Hubbell, and Miss Mary Stevens.

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Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel will sail for Europe during the first week in March, and will remain abroad until late in July, when they will return for the Newport season. They will go directly to the Riviera, and in May will visit the Paris Exposition. The Sultana will not be sent over, and it is said in Philadelphia that Mr. Drexel has announced his intention of not putting her in commission at all this year.

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New York society was very much interested in the cable news yesterday of the wedding of Miss Lily Whitehouse of Newport, R. I., and Capt. the Hon. C. J. Coventry, the second son of the Earl of Coventry and one of Dr. Jameson's raiders, at St. Peter's Church, in Eaton Square, London. The elder brother of Capt. Coventry is the Viscount Deerhurst, who married Miss Victoria Bonynge of San Francisco. There were many handsome presents from Americans abroad and titled English people. It is said that the bridegroom will go to South Africa after the honeymoon. Miss Whitehouse was quite a belle at Newport some seasons ago, but of recent years she has remained abroad.

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The third in their series of informal musicales was given by Miss De Forest and Miss Callender at their apartment, in the Tiffany Building, last evening. There was no printed programme, but Mr. Victor Harris, who had charge of the entertainment, arranged a delightful musical menu, which was rendered by Signor Campanari of the Metropolitan company, Mrs. Morris Black, contralto, and Mme. Camilla Urso, the violiniste. Mr. Harris was the accompanist. As at the first two musicales, there were about 100 guests present, all of whom had been invited verbally, and the usual light collation was served.

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Aiken seems to be waking up. Major and Mrs. Mallery have given the first dinner of the season, at which several of the Eustis family were present; Mrs. Duncan Elliot, who has taken the Prickly Pear cottage, is expected daily, and the Clarence Dinsmores have arrived. All this promises a very lively season, and to-day the first meet of the hounds is announced to take place. At San Augustine, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Duryea have arrived and the hotels are opened. At Tampa the hotel also has thrown open its doors. At Aiken, which he has selected as a place of Winter residence, Clarence Dolan is building a splendid residence, which will vie with the colossal country houses of the American aristocracy in other parts of the country. The house, it is said, will have 100 rooms and will be suitable for entertaining on a scale commensurate with the position Mrs. Dolan has taken at the head of the ultra-fashionable set there. It is expected that the house will be ready for occupancy next season.

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The announcement made by Dr. Porter, State Health Officer of Florida, from Miami, that "cases of yellow fever have ceased to occur at Miami for the past two weeks," which probably means that the quarantine has been raised there, is both significant and important in its bearing upon the Florida season. From the absence of any news from Florida, and especially from Key West and Miami, where yellow fever broke out last Autumn, during the past month or so, the reading public had probably forgotten that yellow fever was existent there. Some people may argue that this absence of news regarding a yellow fever epidemic in lower Florida was due to the fact that yellow fever no longer created a panicky feeling in the public mind, and also that other and larger topics had subordinated news of the epidemic. The true reason, however, for the suppression of news regarding the yellow fever is probably that any notice of it would have militated against the success of the opening Winter season of tourists' travel to the "land of flowers." Shrewd are the hotel keepers and railroad managers of Florida, and there is no harm, now that Dr. Porter announces the epidemic over, in Miami at least, in congratulating these same hotel keepers and railroad managers on having so successfully kept the public in ignorance of Yellow Jack's late lingering, while intending travelers to Florida can now safely journey there.

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Mr. William K. Vanderbilt has reached the Azores, according to a late cablegram, and this refutes the story that he was going to make a trip through the West Indies. The Valiant is en route to Nice, and will be in that harbor within a week. According to another sensational tale, Mr. and Mrs. Willie K. Vanderbilt, Jr., have been traveling "incog" through France, and have met, in consequence, with many surprising adventures. The Vanderbilt name is well known in Paris, but in the southern part of France, except in the larger places, it is absolutely unknown. In fact, an Astor, a Vanderbilt, or a Belmont might with safety travel and appear in many places abroad without undue publicity. It would be different in the case of a Rothschild.

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The Baroness Emily Halkett, who is a near relative of the Baron Halkett, who married the daughter of Mr. Anson Phelps Stokes of this city, has gone to South Africa as a nurse on the Princess of Wales's hospital ship. She has become a Roman Catholic, and resided for some time in a convent of Benedictines near Rome, with the purpose of joining the order. She is very young, and is described as being very handsome, with a distinction of manner and bearing which is supposed to be gained exclusively in the atmosphere surrounding royalty. Her father was Aide de Camp and Equerry to the second King of Hanover, and the Baroness Emily and her sister Nora were in the service of Queen Marie. The Halkett family is descended from Sir Hugh Halkett, who distinguished himself at Waterloo.

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The following from Calcutta is of date Dec. 7: The Viceroy had a big camp at Agra, where he has been receiving native Princes and examining the Taj and other monuments to prevent them from falling into further decay. Lady Curzon and the Misses Leiter are with him. The party is expected at Government House within a week.

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The general idea in London, according to Vanity Fair, is that Lady Randolph Churchill will not remain long at the Cape. She is expected back in London in February. Mr. Dudley Leigh, who married Miss "Baby" Beckwith of this city, is one of the volunteers for the Cape, and he leaves with the Duke of Marlborough on Saturday. There is not much news in London except that pertaining to the war, and the mail only brings stories of a dismal Christmas, with nearly all the house parties abandoned; of Mrs. Arthur Paget and her tableaux, and of the sailing of the hospital ship Maine, all of which has been sent over by cable.

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The Count and Countess Conturbia are at Nice for the Winter, and have taken apartments at the Hotel des Anglais. The Baroness Heeckeresen, Miss Grinell, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Dyer, Mr. John S. Fiske, and Miss Merritt were recently registered at Nice. Among American recently registered in Paris are Mrs. W. Roosevelt, Mrs. and Miss E. S. Torrey, C. H. Lyford, and Mrs. H. Deacon.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Booth—Shryock.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 16.—The marriage of Miss Marie Elizabeth Hickman Mann Shryock to Gen. Alfred Edwin Booth took place to-day at noon. The bride is the daughter of Gen. Thomas J. Shryock, late State Treasurer. Gen. Booth was a member of the staff of ex-Gov. Lowndes, and is well known in Baltimore and Chicago.

The ceremony was performed in the ballroom of the town house of Gen. Shryock by the Rev. Henry Branch of the Presbyterian Church. Thomas Shryock Nicely of Philadelphia, James R. Brewer, Jr., Henry Duffy, and Thomas P. Perkins were the ushers. Miss Amelia Shryock, the bride's sister, was maid of honr. She wore a gown of pale blue. The bride was given away by her father. She was met by the bridegroom, attended by his best man, Thomas J. Meehan. She wore an exquisite gown of white crêpe de chine over white silk, appliquéd with white velvet and embroidered with silver.

Among the guests were ex-Gov. Lloyd Lowndes, Gov. George W. Atkinson of West Virginia, Senator McComas, Phillips Lee Goldsborough, W. B. Baker of Aberdeen, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Booth, Mrs. Philip Armour, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Gaylord, A. Booth, and Edward D. Carter of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Nicely, Judge Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Bremer, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bremer, and Luther Haymond of Philadelphia.

Sewall—Strong.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 16.—The marriage of Miss Kate Louise Strong, daughter of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Augustus H. Strong, and the Rev. Charles Grenville Sewall of Rome, N. Y., was celebrated at the home of the bride's parents this evening. The ceremony was performed by the father of the bride, President A. H. Strong of the Rochester Theological Seminary. Only the immediate families and near relatives were present. The guests from out of town included Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller and Miss Rockefeller of New York, and Dr. Strong's son. Mr. and Mrs. Sewall will make their home in Rome, N. Y., where the bridegroom is pastor-elect of the First Presbyterian Church.

Levy—Goodstein.

Miss Sylvia Goodstein, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Goodstein of 17 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, and Harry Levy were married last evening in the Pouch Mansion, Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn. Rabbi Leon M. Nelson performed the ceremony. Miss Blanche Goodstein, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and Frank Levy, a brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man.

Matthews—Engles.

William Thorne Matthews and Mrs. Lilian R. Engles were married yesterday in the Church of the Transfiguration, in East Twenty-ninth Street, near Fifth Avenue. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. George Clarke Houghton, rector of the church. The bride was unattended and there were no ushers. After the ceremony there was a breakfast served at the Waldorf. Only relatives of the bride and bridegroom attended the ceremony and breakfast. The honeymoon will be spent at Lakewood.

RIVAL ANTI-TRUST MEETINGS.

Local League Not to Take Part in the Chicago Conference.

The Commercial Travelers and Hotel Men's Anti-Trust League, which has an office in the St. James Building, purposes holding an anti-trust convention, either in this city or in Washington, within the next few weeks. This meeting is the result of a falling out between the league and the persons who are managing the anti-trust conference to be held in Chicago on Feb. 12. Joseph J. Willett, who made the "long talk" at the Tammany Fourth of July celebration last year, and then started the boom of Augustus Van Wyck for President, is at the bottom of the trouble.

According to the officers of the league, ex-Gov. John P. Altgeld, ex-Congressman Charles A. Towne, and the other men who are directing the Chicago conference, wrote to the officers of the league asking them to take part in the conference. The invitation was accepted, and the local organization notified the Chicago people that Mr. Willett, who is Chairman of its committee on legislation, would deliver a speech. A reply came from the Chicago committee informing the local men that it had not been intended that Mr. Willett should speak. Thereupon the Commercial Travelers and Hotelmen's Anti-Trust League informed the Chicago men that unless Mr. Willett were permitted to speak the league would be unrepresented at the conference. After some further correspondence the Chicago men agreed to let Mr. Willett speak, providing his address were first submitted to ex-Gov. Altgeld and his colleagues for their approval. Mr. Willett declined to permit his speech to be censored by men whose views on politics do not accord with his own, and the acceptance of the original invitation was consequently rescinded.

It was said yesterday at the office of the league that the arrangements for the proposed conference, to be held in this city or Washington, had not yet reached a definite stage, but that it was the intention to have a number of speakers of prominence present.

Iron Foundry Force on Strike.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Jan. 16.—The entire force employed in the iron foundry at Mainesport, near this place, went on strike this morning because a 5 per cent. reduction in wages had been announced.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Capt. Thomas McManus.

Capt. Thomas McManus, who died yesterday at his residence, 124 East Seventy-second Street, this city, was well known as a resident of the Nineteenth Ward, in which he had been three times elected School Trustee. He was also a Captain in the State militia, having served in the old Montgomery Troop for eleven years.

Capt. McManus came to the United States when he was ten years old from Ireland, where he was born, in 1829. As a builder and real estate dealer he amassed a large fortune. He leaves several children, among whom are the Rev. Thomas F. McManus of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church of this city, and Charles Everett McManus, who was his business partner. He will be buried to-morrow morning, from St. Patrick's Cathedral. The interment will be in Calvary.

Ex-Judge James Phelps.

Judge James Phelps, for many years prominent in State and National affairs, died suddenly at his home at Essex, Conn., Monday night. Heart disease was the cause of death. He was seventy-eight years of age.

Judge James Phelps was born in Colebrook, Conn., Jan. 12, 1822. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1853, and re-elected in 1854 and 1856. In 1858 and 1859 he served in the State Senate. He was appointed Judge of the Superior Court in 1868, resigning ten years later to accept an appointment as Justice of the Supreme Court. In the Spring of 1875 Judge Phelps resigned from his seat on the Supreme Court bench, and was elected to the National Congress, serving continuously in the Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, and Forty-seventh Congresses.

Alexander Kinnan Laing.

Alexander Kinnan Laing died Monday at his home, at 1,847 Broadway, from pneumonia. He was fifty-eight years old. Mr. Laing was well known among horsemen when the American Jockey Club existed. He attended the club's races at Jerome Park regularly, driving a four-in-hand. He always handled the reins himself, and was accounted one of the best whips in the city. He owned a number of driving horses. He became blind eight years ago. Mr. Laing was never in business, having inherited a considerable estate from his father. When a young man he took an active interest in National Guard affairs, was at one time Adjutant on the staff of Brig. Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall. He leaves a wife, a son, and a daughter.

Mrs. William H. Earle.

Mrs. William H. Earle, wife of the proprietor of the Park Avenue Hotel, died in that house Monday morning from a complication of diseases. She had been ill for two years. During that time she had for the most part been in a comatose condition, reviving only at intervals. During the last few months, however, the periods of consciousness became more frequent, and while there was at no time any hope of her ultimate recovery, it was thought that the end might be longer postponed. Mrs. Earle was the mother of two sons, Arthur G. and Howard De F. Earle, who were associated with their father in business prior to their death several years ago.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. S. M. F. HENRY died yesterday at Grayville, Tenn., of pneumonia. She was for twenty-five years National Evangelist of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

JAY B. BURROUGHS, one of the principal organizers of the Farmers' Alliance and the Populist Party in Nebraska, died suddenly at his home in Lincoln yesterday from lumbago. He was sixty-seven years old, a native of New York, and had lived in Nebraska since 1880.

CHEVALIER DE KONTSKI, pianist and composer, died recently at Novograd, Lithuania, at the age of eighty-two. Kontski, after making an extensive tour of the European capitals, came to America, and after giving concerts in the principal cities of the country, located in Buffalo for four years and then returned to Europe.

Gen. ALONZO ALDEN died at his home in Troy, N. Y., yesterday from paralysis. Gen. Alden was prominent in Grand Army circles, having commanded a brigade in the civil war. He was known as "the hero of Fort Fisher," having been severely wounded in this action while leading his brigade.

Cadet PAUL B. CLARK, a member of the second class at the Virginia Military Institute, died of cerebral meningitis Monday night in the hospital at Lexington, Va. He was a son of James Shepherd Clark, editor of El Comercio, New York City, and formerly of Mobile, Ala. His parents arrived here a short time after his death.

WILLIAM H. BALL died last night at his home in Yonkers. He was seventy-one years old. He was engaged for many years in the carpentering and building business in this city. Mr. Ball was a veteran of the Seventy-first Regiment, having served with that command during the civil war. A widow, three sons, and a daughter survive him.

DANIEL DEMPSEY, a well-known resident of West Brighton, S. I., died at Flushing, L. I., yesterday afternoon from heart failure. Mr. Dempsey was stricken with apoplexy on Jan. 7 and had not rallied. He sustained a sunstroke last Summer. He was born on Staten Island fifty-seven years ago, and was engaged in the undertaking business. He leaves a wife and three children.

Mrs. GEORGE EMLEN, one of Philadelphia's oldest residents, died there yesterday. She was born in 1814. Her father was John Markoe and her grandfather Abraham Markoe, the first Captain of the City Troop. Not long after she married George Emlen they died and Mrs. Emlen returned to the house of her father. Mrs. Emlen was a sister-in-law of Mrs. James Roosevelt and a cousin of Dr. Markoe of this city.

JOHN T. MITCHELL, a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Epiphany, in Lexington Avenue, and until two years ago in the grocery business at Lexington Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, died at his home, at 141 East Thirty-second Street, late yesterday afternoon, of heart disease after a ten-days' illness. He was born in Ireland thirty-five years ago, and leaves a widow and one child.

Mrs. SARAH M. PATTISON, widow of John Ashton Pattison, died at her home, 296 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday. She was seventy-eight years old. Mrs. Pattison's death is the third in her family to occur within a few months. Her husband's death was the first, followed on Jan. 7 by that of her son, Ransom Stiles Pattison. Mrs. Pattison was born in Argyle, N. Y. She was one of the oldest living graduates of Miss Emma Willard's Seminary at Troy, and was a member of the Miss Emma Willard Society of this city, composed of graduates of that institution. She leaves three daughters.

Doran Acquitted of Manslaughter.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 16.—Peter Doran, who was indicted for manslaughter for having killed his brother, Patrick, it is alleged with a blow of the fist, was placed on trial to-day and acquitted by the jury.

Doran testified that he did not strike his brother, but simply pushed him. Patrick then fell, striking his head on the sidewalk.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Carl H. Schultz's Carbonated Waters represent years of study and experience. The only pure, correct mineral waters in this city. Orders to CARL H. SCHULTZ, 430-444 First Av., N. Y. City.

If your stomach is deranged, try the genuine imported Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters in wine or whisky before meals.—Adv.

E. & W. DRESS SHIRTS. E. & W.
Perfect in every detail.

MARRIED.

ISMAY—SCHIEFFELIN.—On Saturday, Jan. 13, 1900, at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, London, England, by the Rev. H. Montagu Villiers, Vicar of the Parish, Matilda Constance, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George R. Schieffelin, to Charles Bower Ismay of Birkenhead, England.

DIED.

ANGELL.—Suddenly, at New Rochelle, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1900, Maud M. S. Angell, wife of G. W. J. Angell.
Services at her late residence, Poplar Place, Wednesday, 9:30 A. M. Interment at New Haven.

ATWATER.—Suddenly, at Rockrimmon, Springfield, Mass., on Monday, Jan. 15, 1900, Harriett Romaeyne, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Jacob Brodhead and wife of George Merwin Atwater.
The funeral services will take place on Thursday morning, Jan. 18, at 11 o'clock at the family residence.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

DOUBLE DAILY THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE

BETWEEN

NEW YORK AND ATLANTIC CITY,

Beginning January 16, 1900.

TWO FAST VESTIBULED EXPRESS TRAINS

Equipped with Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches.

		Week Days	
Lv. NEW YORK	(West 23rd St. Station)	9.55 A. M.	2.40 P. M.
	(Cort. & Desb. Sts. Sta.)	10.00 A. M.

BRIGHTON RACE ENTRIES

Candidates for the Handicap and Cup Events Named.

Imp Expected to Get the Top Weight—Number of Entries for Races in 1901-2.

T. M. Jackson, who has been Acting Secretary of the Brighton Beach Racing Association since the death of Mr. Croft, has issued the list of candidates for the big stakes which will be features of the meeting at Brighton Beach next Summer. The Brighton Handicap and the Brighton Cup are the principal races, both being rich events, ranking in importance with the Suburban and Brooklyn Handicaps. The Brighton Handicap has drawn almost the same class of horses that has been nominated for the Brooklyn and Suburban, but Banastar, who will probably get the top weight in the latter events, is not among the candidates. Imp and Ethelbert are candidates, and the assignment of weights will probably result in Imp's being placed at the top of the list.

The candidates for the Handicap follow:

Ethelbert,	Mischievous,
Imp,	Scannel,
Jean Beraud,	Standing,
Batten,	Col. Roosevelt.
Voter,	Motley,
Chacornac,	Killashandra,
Admiration,	Jack Point,
Raffaello,	Wait Not,
Hark Time,	Kilmarnock,
Rush,	Montanic,
Algol,	Grayfeld,
Box,	Latson,
Lieber Karl,	Sydney Lucas,
Approval,	Petruchio,
Prince McClurg,	Star Bright,
Autumn,	Herbert,
Kriss Kringle,	Strathconan,
The Kentucklan,	Sarmatian,
David Garrick,	Gold Dr.
Martimas,	Zingara,
Elfin Conig,	Lamplighter,
Mill Stream,	Mesmerist,
John Bright,	Missionary,
Prince of Melbourne,	Ventoro,
Sir Herbert,	Anjou,
Gonfalon,	All Gold,
Bangle,	Kinley Mack,
La Borgia,	Previous,
Maribert,	Warrenton,
Eddie Burke,	Decanter,

The Brighton Cup is one of the most popular races of the season, for it takes the candidates over a long route at the old cup distance of two and a quarter miles. The long-distance races are popular, and the same class of horses that will strive for supremacy in it will also be candidates for the rich Realization. The following are the candidates:

Bangle,	Barton,
Sydney Lucas,	Lieut. Gibson,
Ethelbert,	Approval,
Gonfalon,	Kilmarnock,
Prince of Melbourne,	Michievous,
Herbert,	Raffaello,
Imp,	Rifle,
Kirkwood,	Elfin Conig,
Sarmatian,	Batten,
Posthaste,	Filament,
Prince McClurg,	Kyrat,
John Bright,	Kinley Mack,
Yoloco,	Lamplighter,
Col. Roosevelt,	Previous,
Standing,	Zellmarch,
George Keene,	Warrenton,
Royal Sterling,	Chacornac,
Jean Beraud,	Petruchio,
Admiration,	Toldy,
Rush,	Ten Candles,
Killashandra,	Motley,
Montanic,	Zeus.

Six of the Brighton Beach Racing Association's big stakes, which closed on Aug. 22, 1899, received the following numbers of entries:

Brighton Junior of $10,000, for two-year-olds, 137.

Neptune Stakes of $5,000, for two-year-olds, 116.

Venus Stakes of $3,000, for fillies, 77.

Brighton Derby of $10,000, to be run in 1901, 109.

Iroquois Stakes of $5,000, to be run in 1901, 111.

Brighton Oaks of $3,500, for fillies, to be run in 1901, 77.

Two hundred and ninety-five entries for the fifteen-thousand-dollar Produce Stakes, to be run in 1902, have also been received up to date.

TUXEDO PARK TENNIS.

Latham, Professional, Defeats Stockton, the Boston Amateur.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Jan. 16.—A large and fashionable crowd witnessed the second day's playing in the formal opening of the Tuxedo Racquet Tennis Club to-day, and saw the professional champion of the world, Peter Latham of England, defeat Lawrence M. Stockton, amateur champion of America, from Boston, in three straight sets. The professional gave Stockton half thirty handicap. The first set Latham won by 6 to 1. In the second set Stockton began to get into his stride and some fine rallies resulted. But Latham seldom let a ball pass him and volleyed and half volleyed in magnificent style. The set went to him by a score of 6 to 2.

The third set Stockton might have won but luck was against him. All 2 all and 3 all was called and even after Latham had reached 5 to 3 Stockton got the next game, but lost the set by 6 to 4.

Better tennis has seldom been seen in America. The returns seemed at times almost beyond belief, and Latham's method of taking Stockton's favorite service, the chief strength of his game, was a great sight to behold.

In the morning Pettitt and Miles played the best two in three, Miles losing. J. MacDonough played Ted Johnson, the instructor of the club, who gave him a handicap, MacDonough winning by a score of 3 sets to 1. MacDonough plays a fast game, showing good service and volleying.

On Wednesday Lawrence Stockton will play T. Suffern Tailer in the morning and Thomas Pettitt and E. H. Miles will play in the afternoon

YALE'S BASEBALL SCHEDULE.

The Team Will Play Columbia in New York Early in May.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 16.—The following schedule of games has been arranged for the Yale University baseball team:

March 31, New York University at New Haven; April 4, Tufts at New Haven; April 7, Wesleyan at New Haven; April 21, Holy Cross at New Haven; April 25, Amherst at New Haven; April 28, Wesleyan at Middletown; May 2, Brown at New Haven; May 5, Columbia at New York; May 9, Dartmouth at New Haven; May 11, Andover at Andover; May 12, Brown at Providence; May 16, Lafayette at New Haven; May 19, Orange A. C. at East Orange; May 21, Georgetown at New Haven; May 23, Lehigh at New Haven; May 26, Crescent A. C. at New Haven; May 30, Brown at Providence; June 2, Princeton at New Haven; June 6, Vermont at New Haven; June 9, Princeton at Princeton; June 16, Princeton or Orange A. C. at New York or East Orange; June 21, Harvard at Cambridge; June 26, Harvard at New Haven; June 30, Harvard, in case of tie, on neutral grounds.

The schedule of games for the Easter trip has not yet been definitely arranged.

Frederick B. Adams, 1900, at present editor of The Yale Daily News, was to-night unanimously elected manager of the baseball nine to succeed Reuben C. Twichell, resigned.

AUGUST BELMONT'S NEW YACHT.

The Mineola Successfully Launched at Bristol, R. I.

BRISTOL, R. I., Jan. 16.—The new racer built at the Herreshoff works for August Belmont, the New York banker, was launched to-day. Mr. Belmont and party, including Miss Natalie Schenck, Mrs. Tiffany, Miss Tiffany, Mr. Belmont's eight-year-old son, and A. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, arrived here in Mr. Belmont's private car this morning. After breakfast the party were driven to the shipyard, and the launching was successfully accomplished soon after their arrival.

Miss Schenck acted as sponsor, naming the yacht Mineola, after the forty-six-footer which was built in Boston in 1886 for Mr. Belmont. The new boat is 105 feet over all, 70 feet on the water line, 20 feet beam, and 15 feet draught. There are 40 tons of lead in the keel. The frames are the same as those of the cup racer Columbia. The spars are being made in Boston.

The Mineola is the pioneer in the class which promises to create the greatest interest in yachting circles in 1900. The contract for her was let to the Herreshoffs in August last, and almost immediately was followed by orders for others from E. D. Morgan, Harry Payne Whitney, and W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., that of Mr. Morgan being now the next furthest advanced. The new yacht, while of course of lower power than the great international cup defenders, is of the Herreshoffs' best as to model, construction, and appointments.

On the tide succeeding that on which the Mineola was launched an elaborate steam launch, eighty feet in length and of high pressure, also built for Mr. Belmont, was sent from the ways. She will be used principally as a tender for the Mineola, accompanying her on the cruise and carrying spare sails, spars, &c. Master Morgan Belmont christened her, naming her the Scout. Mr. Belmont would not discuss the plans for the Mineola's season, and said the launching had been strictly informal.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.—Tanfaran results:

FIRST RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile; purse. Headwater, 113 pounds, (Spencer,) 3 to 5, won; Mountebank, 101, (Heary,) 7 to 1, second; Ella Boland, 99, (Tuller,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:00½.

SECOND RACE.—Three-eighths of a mile; two-year-olds; purse. Andrattus, 98 pounds, (T. Walsh,) 20 to 1, won; Rathgar, 110, (Spencer,) 2½ to 1, second; Kingstelle, 102, (Bullman,) 6 to 1, third. Time—0:36. Brideale, St. Rica, Dunfree, Lilly Diggs, Laura Marie, Woeful, Ullagon, Opal Stone, and Moon Bright also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; selling; Ben Lodi, 110 pounds, (Ross,) 2½ to 1, won; Good Hope, 104, (Jenkins,) 6 to 1, second; Raciyan, 104, (Vittatoe,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:13¾. Ravenna, Monda, Kitty Kelly, and May Gertrude also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile; selling. The Fretter, 95 pounds, (J. Martin,) 12 to 1, won; Potente, 95, (T. Walsh,) 4 to 5, second; The Lady, 79, (J. Walsh,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:39½. Bishop Reed, Catastrophe, F. W. Brode, Billy McCloskey, and White Fern also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Eleven-sixteenths of a mile; selling. Joe McGee, 104 pounds, (Jenkins,) even, won; Free Pass, 102, (Kiley,) 40 to 1, second; Antler, 104, (Rule,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:08½. Gusto and Miss Vera also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile; purse. Momentum, 116 pounds, (Piggott,) 2½ to 1, won; Vioris, 104, (Jenkins,) 8 to 1, second; Afghan, 110, (Spencer,) 9 to 1, third. Time—1:01. Installator, Los Prietos, Oahu, Spry Lark, Nora Ives, Tom Smith, Helen G., Jael, Hunch, Naples, and Delecta also ran.

SAYS LABOR LAW IS INVALID.

L. Laflin Kellogg Attacks Its Provision Regarding Wages of Men on Public Works.

L. Laflin Kellogg attacked the constitutionality of the labor law before Justices Beekman, O'Gorman, and Giegerich yesterday in the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court. The case was an appeal from a judgment of $187 rendered by Justice Roesch in the Fourth Municipal Court against Augustus Smith, a contracting painter, in favor of Joseph P. Hughes. If the constitutionality of the law is upheld, contractors who are doing work on the new East River Bridge, the Jerome Park Reservoir, and other public works probably will be sued for hundreds of thousands of dollars through the trades unions.

Smith had a contract from the city to paint city sheds. Justice Roesch said the evidence before him showed that he sublet the work to a corporation consisting of himself, his brother, and another relative. The corporation employed Hughes to do the work for 22½ cents an hour, instead of 35 cents, the union rate of wages. The contract to do this work was in writing, duly signed and witnessed, and it stipulated that Hughes considered "22½ cents per hour equal to the prevailing rate of wages for men of my ability."

When the work was completed Hughes signed a receipt in full, but afterward undertook to recover $170.50, the difference between the pay that he received and the union rate of wages, on the ground that the union rate was the prevailing rate of wages for a legal day's work. The case was decided in October last. Justice Roesch said last evening that in rendering the decision he left the constitutionality of the statute to be tested in the higher courts. Justice Roesch continued:

"Many men prominent in labor unions were called to testify as to the prevailing rate of wages in the painters' trade, and I was satisfied that in this case the contractor had taken advantage of the plaintiff's necessities and had paid him less than the prevailing rate. As to the paper which plaintiff had signed, I looked upon it as having been substantially signed under duress."

Mr. Kellogg, in his brief on the appeal from Justice Roesch's decision, contends that the labor law, in so far as it provides that the wages for public work shall not be less than the prevailing rate for a legal day's work in the same trade or calling in the locality where the work is performed, and that every contract for the construction of a public work shall contain a provision that the same shall be void and of no effect unless such rate is paid by the contractor to his employes, is vicious legislation, and unconstitutional and void. He further contends that the provisions of that statute are unconstitutional, inasmuch as they conflict with the United States Constitution, which provides that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. The brief declares that the effect of such a statute would be the compulsion of the payment of a uniform rate to every employe in the same trade or calling, irrespective of his ability or industry, thus stifling all competition. If the Legislature has the power to regulate the wages for labor done on public work, Mr. Kellogg says, it has the power to regulate the wages of labor in every branch of trade. If its right to regulate wages is upheld, it may further restrict the freedom of contract between employer and employe, and subject both to its tutelage in other matters which heretofore have been considered as wholly outside of legislative authority.

The Court reserved decision on the appeal.

SAY SHEPARD WAS DRUNK.

Witnesses Testify Against the Soldiers' Home Commandant.

Special to The New York Times.

BATH, N. Y., Jan. 16.—The committee of the State Board of Charities to-day resumed the investigation of the charges made against Col. Charles O. Shepard, Commandant of the Soldiers' Home, by six of the nine Trustees.

Miss Eva A. Aulls, formerly confidential clerk and stenographer of Col. Shepard, was the first witness called. She was on the stand nearly two hours. She testified that she had never seen Col. Shepard in an intoxicated condition during her employment at the home, and that, so far as her observations went, he was always kind and humane in his treatment of the inmates. Miss Aulls resigned her position at the home last December.

The next witness was the home architect, Thomas Fogarty. He testified that the local Trustees had never attempted to influence him in the purchase of lumber or building material for the home. He said he did not remember ever having seen Col. Shepard under the influence of liquor.

At the afternoon session Trustee H. S. Finch of Tioga County was examined. His testimony on the whole was damaging to Col. Shepard. The witness said that he had visited the home quite frequently during Col. Shepard's incumbency and that he had seen much of him during that time. Mr. Finch said that in his opinion Col. Shepard was unfit to occupy his present position by reason of his intemperate habits and his erratic temperament.

The sensation of the day was the arrival at headquarters of Sheriff James Faucett of Steuben County, who was the next witness before the committee. He testified that he was present in February, 1898, when the committee of the State Legislature was at the home; that Col. Shepard ordered wine brought to the chapel, and that he served it to those present.

The next witness was John J. McGuire of the home. He said that Col Shepard had often been intoxicated while on duty. McGuire stated that Col. Shepard had been drunk at least 100 times since he assumed command at the home.

The present session will probably last the remainder of the week. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, President of the Board of Trustees, arrived at the home last night and will remain during the session.

MURDER AND SUICIDE IN A BANK

Cashier of Georgia Institution Shoots a Teller and Himself.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Jan. 16.—Capt. J. W. Murphy, cashier of the Third National Bank, instantly killed Teller P. T. Shutze this morning, and then committed suicide. The murder and suicide occurred while the bank was filled with customers and the full corps of clerks.

Capt. Murphy, who did the shooting, was formerly Assistant State Treasurer and a well-known politician. He has been one of the most prominent business men of the city for a number of years, but in recent months he had been in ill-health, and has suffered two strokes of paralysis. It is believed that he was temporarily insane when the shooting was done, as he and Shutze had long been the closest of friends.

Evidence before the Coroner's jury shows that Murphy, presumably insane, placed the pistol close to the temple of Mr. Shutze and fired. He then placed the pistol in his own mouth and fired twice, both balls penetrating his brain. Both men leave families.

THE EAST SIDE'S MORALS

University Settlement Places Responsibility on Tammany.

Ex-Speaker Reed Makes an Address at the Annual Meeting—Work of the Society.

The charge that under the present municipal administration the lower east side has relapsed into a deplorable condition of material and moral uncleanliness was made at the annual meeting of the University Settlement Society, and of the Woman's Auxiliary, held at the settlement house, Eldridge and Rivington Streets, yesterday afternoon, at which Seth Low, President of the society, presided, and ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed was present and delivered an address. The charge was made by James B. Reynolds, head worker of the society, who, in telling about the work done during the year, said:

"In only one thing have we had cause for disappointment and depression, and that is in the material and moral condition of our district. Those who remember how admirably the work of keeping the streets clean was performed by Col. Waring [Applause] must know how dirty the streets about here are now, and how unclean morally the district has become again.

"The present attitude of the police force toward the latter evil will perhaps best be understood from a remark made to one of our workers by a policeman stationed in a neighborhood where vice is openly practiced, under the very nose of the police. The worker asked him what he was doing there, and he replied: 'I'm minding my own business. That's what I was sent here to do.'

"A public school teacher told me that the moral training of the pupils, owing to the influences of their surroundings, was a task of ever-increasing difficulty. If the public authorities will not do what is needed in this quarter, we shall ourselves have to do the best we can toward bringing about a better condition of things."

Of the good done in the new building, Mr. Reynolds said the roof garden, where their own orchestra supplied music once a week, had been an inestimable boon, being the only place where the people of the district could find a certain provision for fresh air during the hot months. Through the generosity of Jacob H. Schiff, who had presented twenty-five bicycles to the settlement, ten for girls and fifteen for boys, a bicycle club had been formed. To Mrs. Nicholas Fish they were indebted for the concerts being given monthly throughout the Winter. A bathing establishment with twelve baths was also being fitted up in the basement, but $500 would be required before it could be opened and operated.

The report of the Woman's Auxiliary was read by Mrs. Nicholas M. Butler, the Secretary, who made an appeal for funds for the kindergarten section. This boasted sixty children, she said, all that could be taken at present, but no fewer than 125 were on the waiting list. During the year, Mrs. Butler said, the Woman's Auxiliary had raised $5,000.

Mrs. Edward R. Hewitt, Vice President of the Woman's Auxiliary, also spoke of the work accomplished and being done, and that it is hoped to accomplish it, and lauded the school of music, in which the piano, violin, and singing are taught. The kind of music for which it inculcated a predilection was an antidote to the music of the streets and the music of the Bowery halls, which was debasing the taste of their clientele to the lowest possible level.

President Low, in a graceful speech, introduced ex-Speaker Reed, who took for his theme the obligation that the swift in the race of life are under to stop now and then and extend a helping hand to their straggling brethren. The Almighty, said he, had seen fit to bind human beings together more closely than is sometimes realized. The tendency was to leave others behind, but there was something in the nature of man that forced him to stop and help the weaker brother, or else suffer the pains and penalties of not doing so. Selfishness, the great master of the human race, might well be the impelling factor, for aside from the brotherly love which ought to animate people, it was to the interest of each and every one that their fellows should be lifted to the height of their progress. Nowhere was this lifting process more needed than on the densely crowded lower east side.

"Men come to the cities," he continued. "Why? None can tell. Poets have pointed out that the delights of the city pale in comparison with those of the country. All literature is full of the squalor of the town. Yet men flock to the city when deserted farms and broad, fruitful acres are waiting to be occupied. The underlying reason, it seems to me, is that we are fond of our kind, of each other's society.

"It also seems to me that there is a second underlying reason, and, though it may sound like a strong assertion, I venture to say that nine-tenths of the culture and knowledge we possess come of contact with our fellow-beings. We exchange ideas as we exchange merchandise, but in this interchange of sentiment, thought, and feeling we lose nothing that we impart, and we gain by everything that is imparted to us. Knowledge must be buttressed up by numbers. It is a very lonesome life men lead who become aware of truths before their time. Men realize that for their own sakes they must help their fellows. Whenever man ceases to help his fellow-man the race will be no more."

The following were elected or re-elected members of the Council: Richard Watson Gilder, Y. Everit Macy, Henry D. Sedgwick, Jr., William M. Sloane, and Henry Taft.

BATTLE WITH ARMED ROBBERS.

One Man Seriously Wounded by the Marauders at Farnumsville, Conn.

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 16.—Four burglars made an attempt to rob the Post Office at Farnumsville, ten miles from this city, this morning. Their work on one of the safes in the building awakened the families which lived in a tenement over the store. R. E. Kies, Superintendent of the Farnumsville Cotton Mills, and Charles F. Kempton, both armed, went down the stairs and stood at the front door of the store.

The burglars heard the two men coming down the stairs and made a rush through one of the front windows, when a fight with revolvers began. Kies and Kempton kept up a lively fire, and each one of the four burglars was armed and took a hand in the battle as soon as he reached the outside.

All the men were wildly excited, and, although they were firing at short range, only two bullets took effect. Both of these hit Kempton, one in the jaw and the other in the ribs. His condition is serious, but it is thought that he has chances of recovery.

All four robbers escaped, and, so far as is known, none of them was hit by bullets. As soon as the shooting was over the town was aroused, a crowd collected, and an improvised posse started in hot pursuit in teams and on foot. The four men were traced through Northbridge and as far as Upton, where all traces of them were lost. They had failed to open the safe.

GETS VERDICT FOR $15,000.

Buffalo Woman Recovers Damages for Injuries.

BUFFALO, Jan. 16.—Harriet F. Parsons, wife of R. Grover Parsons, Secretary of the Board of Public Works, was granted a verdict of $15,000 this morning in her suit to recover $20,000 for personal injuries from the Terminal Railroad of Buffalo, the town of Hamburg, and Smith & Lally, a Cleveland contracting firm.

Mrs. Parsons was one of a party returning in a tally-ho from the Hamburg Fair in September, 1897. The vehicle was overturned by a pile of dirt in the middle of the road. Mrs. Peter C. Deming, one of the party recovered a verdict of $8,000 in a damage suit last year.

SETTLERS GO TO CANADA.

Nearly 14,000 with $2,000,000 Went from This Country Last Year.

TORONTO, Ontario, Jan. 16.—The Superintendent of Immigration has received reports from most of his agents in the United States and estimates that nearly 14,000 settlers from the Republic have become residents of Canada during the past year. A conservative estimate places the wealth of these persons at $2,000,000.

The prospects for increasing the number of settlers from the United States during the season of 1900 are very encouraging. Kansas and Arkansas supplied the greater part of those who came.

BRITAIN AND THE BOERS

MR. SHEARMAN ON THE WAR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letters of all the Boer advocates display almost total ignorance of facts. They all assume that the ground of quarrel between the British and the Boers is over the question whether Britons and Americans should have the right of naturalization in the Transvaal without renouncing their allegiance to Great Britain or America. This is simply not true.

The whole foundation for the story is that the Orange Free State having, of its own accord, and without the slightest pressure, granted this privilege, the British Government requested the Transvaal to do the same, and that some argument was necessary to persuade Paul Krüger to yield upon this point. But he did yield, long before the slightest threat of force was made; and there has never been any issue upon this point since he yielded; because it was the unanimous wish of all the people of Dutch origin in South Africa outside of the Transvaal, and of many of them inside the Transvaal, that this point should be conceded. The war has not, and never has had, anything to do with this question.

These correspondents next assume that the war has been waged solely over the question whether foreigners should be naturalized, either in five years or in seven years. This, also, is not true. In substance, it is not even true that the war has arisen over the question of naturalization at all. The real cause of the difficulty was the gross injustice, insolence, corruption, and oppression with which the Boer Government treated all foreigners.

The British representatives came to the conclusion that, instead of demanding redress in detail for all the scores of wrongs committed by the Boer Government, and the prevention of many similar acts in the future, it would be better to accept a compromise, by which the Outlanders, constituting two-thirds of all the residents in the Transvaal, should be allowed to elect one-fourth of its Legislature.

Under tremendous pressure from his Dutch neighbors Paul Krüger sullenly conceded something of this kind in form, but persisted to the last in reserving to himself an absolute right to interpose a veto upon all naturalizations, and also to so fix up the representation that the Outlanders should have no chance to elect so much as one-eighth of the Legislature and no certainty of electing any.

When asked to enter into a conference for the purpose of settling the details of his pretended reforms, he first flatly refused; and then, under great pressure from his fellow-Dutchmen, he offered to agree to a conference, provided Great Britain would stipulate never to ask anything more of him as long as the world stood. This was obviously absurd. Neither Great Britain nor the United States of America would ever make such a stipulation with any power on the face of the globe; nor ought they to do so.

Some of your correspondents undertake to defend the action of the Boer Government toward the sixty Outlanders, including six Americans, who were convicted in 1896 of having planned an insurrection, although they had all tried to stop the Jameson raid. There is hardly a student of criminal law who does not know that their statement of law is entirely incorrect.

Take, first, your Irish correspondents, who fiercely declare that if the Outlanders had been convicted of the same offense in Great Britain, they would have been hanged or blown from the mouths of guns. The simple answer to this is that the same offense has been repeatedly committed in Great Britain and Ireland during the last fifty years; that many persons have been convicted, and that not in a single instance was even one of them sentenced to death. The last death sentences, even for overt acts of treason, were rendered in 1848. In those cases the persons convicted had not merely secreted arms with a view of insurrection, but had actually commenced open war and killed some British soldiers.

Your Irish correspondents seem to think that the Boers are fully justified in doing anything to Englishmen which England ever did to Irishmen, a century or so ago. I do not. I think that the treatment of Ireland by the English Government, in the last century, was very wicked. A vast majority, even of Englishmen, think so to-day, and are anxious to put Ireland upon a footing of perfect equality with England. But even if this were not so, that is no good reason for refusing to sympathize with the British, when they are struggling to obtain justice in South Africa, especially when they ask this justice, not for themselves alone, but for Americans and all other nations.

Russian government at home is abominable, and still I sympathized heartily with Russia in her efforts to compel the still more brutal Government of Turkey to do justice in 1877 and 1878. Even if the British were a bad people, which they are not, it would be perfectly absurd to refuse to sympathize with them, when they are seeking to secure justice for all other nations in some other part of the world. This whole line of argument is similar to that with which every effort at reform is met, "Why do you not first reform something else?"

Appealing, however, not to your Boer correspondents, but to intelligent Americans generally, with reference to the points which, from this correspondence, it seems probable are most considered by Americans, let us call attention to a few plain facts.

1. The present war was actually begun by the Boers. They are now invading British territory. Why should we sympathize with the invaders?

2. It is said, in answer to this, that the British intended to invade the Transvaal, and would have been the first to do so if the Boers had not been the first to fight. This has not been proved, and it could easily be proved that the British would not have invaded the Transvaal if the Boers had not begun the war. The peace party in England was so strong that, even if it were a minority, it would have been quite strong enough to compel a peaceful settlement if Mr. Krüger had been at all disposed for peace.

3. The real question is, therefore, whether there was sufficient justification for massing a large number of troops upon British soil in South Africa. The present state of affairs has proved that this policy was justified. The tremendous preparations made by the Boers for war, years in advance of any English preparation, show that they were very dangerous neighbors, against whom it was necessary that the British should be prepared to defend themselves.

4. Nobody has attempted to deny the corruption, rapacity, and oppression of the Boer Government. All that has been said in reply is that similar things could have been said as truly of Great Britain 100 years ago, and can as truly be said of some parts of our own country to-day.

5. The government in New York City, it is said, is just as corrupt and rapacious as that of the Transvaal. Probably this is true. I only wish that there were a large majority of voters in this city, as there was in the Transvaal, who desired to put an end to this state of things; and if the minority then refused to the majority any right to vote, I should rejoice to see a revolution started in our midst. And if such a majority happened to have been born in New England, and were on that account denied the right to vote, I should heartily sympathize with New England if she would assist our revolution.

6. It is said that the courage and skill with which the Boers fight are a proof of their superiority. If so, then the red Indians are our superiors and stand in the forefront of the human race; for the Boers are not half as persistent or skillful fighters as the Apaches or the Modocs were, nor half as brave as the negro savages of the Soudan.

7. It is claimed that the Boers have an absolute right to possess the Transvaal, because they entered there first, and have scattered themselves over a territory of which they cannot occupy or improve a thousandth part. If this is true, then we have grievously sinned against all the red Indians, who had scattered themselves over this continent, before our ancestors came here. And any ten men choosing to go out into a new territory covering a million square miles have an absolute right to forbid the entrance of any other men upon that territory. I recognize no such right. I deny the right of the Boers, or of any other 60,000 people, white, black, or red, to map out even 100,000 square miles and to forbid all the rest of the human race to enter the country, except on condition of becoming their serfs.

8. It is said that the Boers must be fighting for their freedom, or their right to self-government, because, although there is not the slightest pretense that anybody wants to deprive them of either of these, they are, nevertheless, fighting so valiantly. But all history shows that men will fight more desperately for the privilege of enslaving others than they will even for their own liberty. There is nothing which the average man loves so much as the power to tyrannize over somebody below him. His own liberty is a small matter compared with this. The history of our own civil war is ample proof of this fact. But it has been proved over and over again in all history. The Boers are not fighting for liberty or independence. Of those rights they are secure, in any event, and they know it. They are fighting for the right of exclusive domination. They are fighting, just as the poor whites of the South did from 1861 to 1865, to prevent what they regard as an inferior race from being put upon a footing of equality with themselves.

9. It is asked why, if the British Government is beneficent, the Dutch farmers of Cape Colony are inclined to rebel against it, and to join the forces of the Transvaal. The blindness and madness of race sympathy and race hatred are quite enough to account for this, just as they accounted for the fury with which Austrians fought to enslave Italians, even though in doing so they fought to enslave themselves. Their own liberty never counted for anything with them, as compared with the liberty of kicking and cuffing an Italian. Why do Turks fight to enslave Armenians? Turkish soldiers are most brutally treated, receive no pay, receive no attention when they are wounded, but are left to rot. Nevertheless, they will fight to enslave Christians, just as long as other Christians will allow them to do so.

10. The blindness of this race hatred is manifested in the present attitude of Germans and other Europeans in this country. Not one of them has ever suffered the slightest injury from the British. Millions of them have fled to this country, to escape from the oppressions of their own Governments. Yet nearly all of them would heartily sympathize with a European invasion of Great Britain, undertaken with the express purpose of destroying its freedom and bringing it under the military dominion of those Governments, which now compel all their subjects to submit for several years in their lives to the cuffs, oaths, contempt, and brutality of military officers. Read "Trooper 3,809."

11. A further striking illustration is furnished in the race hatred which leads so many Irish Roman Catholics to sympathize clamorously with a bigoted Protestant tribe like the Boers who will not allow a single Roman Catholic to hold the smallest office, and who would, if they could, banish every Roman Catholic from their country. Great Britain, on the other hand, gives to all Roman Catholics absolutely equal rights, allowing them to hold nearly every office in Ireland and a large number of offices in England, while in South Africa most of the British Prime Ministers have been Irish Roman Catholics, and in Australia Irish Roman Catholics have held many of the highest offices.

I observe with great satisfaction the Boer resolutions offered, and sometimes passed, in certain Boards of Aldermen. We all know these Aldermen. It is quite natural and proper that they should sympathize with corruption, extortion, and oppression wherever they are found. These Aldermen are, moreover, eminently pious. They are quite regular in their attendance at church, just as Oom Paul is in his attendance at preaching. THOMAS G. SHEARMAN.

New York, Jan. 4, 1900.

BRITISH WAR MOTIVES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The cry "The Church is in danger" sufficed for generations to restrain English statesmen from doing a certain small measure of justice to a dependent neighbor people. To-day the denial of a like measure of justice to a few individuals, not a nation, is denounced by an English statesman as conclusive proof of the intolerant bigotry of Dutch Afrikanders; but only the tenderly sensitive ear of John Bull has heard the complaint of the victims of this intolerance—indeed, the victims seem to be very warm friends of those intolerant Afrikanders; there is a legion of them in the burghers' army. Instead of "The Church is in danger," the cry to-day is "Civilization is in danger," and a crusade is set on foot against the enemies of civilization in South Africa. In that cry THE NEW YORK TIMES joins with a will, seeing in the peril to civilization from Afrikander success the all-sufficient justification of this infamous war.

Before the war commenced the English gave out that the denial by the Afrikander farmers of citizen rights to the floaters at Johannesburg and the Rand was the specific wrong which they were called on to right. But the pretense was too thin, and now their cause is the larger and holier one of civilization. The war is England's crusade of civilization, and it is piously believed that all the civilized world—which is to say, the "Anglo-Saxon" civilized world—has coequal interest with England in the triumphant issue of the Joseph Chamberlain-Jameson-Rhodes little war, which has grown and is growing. Such an outpouring of the spirit of brotherly love was never seen on this earth since the day of Pentecost as began after the eyes of our kin beyond the sea had been opened by the Venezuelan incident. Since then, even for The London Saturday Review, all Anglics, all English-speaking peoples are brothers. We, while this war lasts at least, know no distinction of American and Briton, colonial and home-staying Englishman, Tommy Atkins (R. I. P.) and boy in blue; for we are all Crusaders of civilization as these others of old were Crusaders of religion.

Crusaders of civilization, not of "gold mining and diamond mining," are we. Mr. Balfour in to-day's news assures us that England is animated by "no petty desire to add wealthy regions to an already gigantic empire." Why? Because "no mere acquisition of territory could compensate for a war costing so much blood and treasure." Though the question may be rude—like Gen. Cronje's treatment of Gen. Lord Methuen—I should like to ask Mr. Balfour whether, before this war opened, he had any thought that it would be such costly an enterprise; and whether the conquest of the Afrikander territory by a picnicking excursion to Pretoria would not have been a pretty good bargain? Plainly he thought the gun wasn't loaded. But now both he and his uncle's Government see that even were the war to end next week by the irretrievable defeat of the farmers, the loss to England and to English capitalists to say nothing of the loss in men and nothing of the breaking up of the business of the guinea pigs of the London Stock Exchange—must be well-nigh $500,000,000. What the ultimate loss in money, lives, and prestige will be, who will calculate? Mr. Balfour is a suspected witness as to the end proposed to itself by England in bringing on this war. A more impartial witness is Mr. Lecky. Lecky sees in gold hunger, that ancient auri sacra fames, the prime cause. This it is that made it a main object of the gang of conspirators in and out of the Cabinet to overthrow their (the Burghers') Government. The trail of finance runs through the whole story. I much fear England is a Jesuit in disguise; or shall I say, rather, a Jesuit all too frank, (I speak as a fool, as one fooled by the traducers of an honorable order of Christian men,) in sanctifying the means she uses by appealing to the holiness of the end—civilization. By the way, it is funny to find a scholar like Balfour talking of wars beginning triumphantly. Before Tommy Atkins and Gen. Buller, triumphs came after war or battle. "Let not him that girdeth him for battle boast as he that ungirdeth"—very good advice to Jingo.

But a prelate bearing the amplitudinous title, Archbishop of the West Indies, specifies another holy end aimed at by England in this unholy war; for his Grace, too, is a Jesuit without disguise, and lies for the honor and glory of England. This representative of English Christianity, as Labouchere tell us in our TIMES of to-day, directs his parsons, missioners, and cathecists to teach the negro faithful and catechumens that "our troops are fighting for justice to the black people." Here we have an Anglican article of faith strictly for Sambo's consumption. In the board room of the Goldfields Company in London the mission of Tommy Atkins (R. I. P.) is credited with a slightly different purpose—to give gold-field exploiters a free hand to work the "nigger" double time at half present wages. Oh! England is so touchy and tender-conscienced about the rights of black men and Johannesburg floaters; but one asks with Juvenal, giving a slight twist to his familiar verse: "Anglos quis tulerit laeso, de jure querentes?"

In fine, if civilization must go down in the event of the South African Republic and the Orange Free State, nay, even the whole of Natal and Cape Colony, becoming an Afrikander State autonomous and independent, then civilization must be a pretty sickly plant. Si vis pacem, para bellum. How true! But what nation even laid that maxim to heart as did this heroic race of long-headed men? I rather think civilization has nothing to fear from such men, if permitted to govern their own State in their own way.

JOSEPH FITZGERALD.

Mamaroneck, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1900.

MINISTER RESCUES TWO BOYS.

Plunges Into the Water After Them with All His Clothes On.

PASSAIC, N. J., Jan. 16.—The Rev. Dr. Rudolph Maessner, pastor of the German Lutheran Church at this place, saved two boys from drowning in the Vreeland Lake here to-day. The boys were skating on the thin ice, when they broke through.

Dr. Maessner was passing the lake at the time and saw the boys struggling in the water. Without waiting to divest himself of his clothing, the minister went to the boys' assistance, and after struggling in the water with them finally brought both to shore.

Startling . . .

But true—
that three-fourths of the Reservoir Water consumed in our cities is impregnated with impurities and animal life that are a positive menace to health, and should never be taken into the system. **Drink**

Londonderry Lithia Water

Which, as a pure and undefiled Water for table or medicinal use, has no equal.

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At all Hotels, Clubs, and Restaurants.

January

is a true Winter month; the air is bracing and crisp. Life can be enjoyed if the bodily temperature is properly regulated.

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underwear adapts itself to changes of temperature, and being a non-conductor of electricity, equalizes warmth and vitality.

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All Leading Stores and
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FOR
GOUT, RHEUMATISM, TORPID LIVER, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION.

There is but one **VICHY** water, and that is the natural mineral water from the celebrated Vichy Springs, France.

VICHY is bottled at the Springs, under direct supervision of the French government, which guarantees genuineness and purity.

Known for centuries, and recommended by the highest medical authorities.

SO-CALLED VICHY IN SYPHONS IS NOT VICHY.

Vichy Agency, 390 Broadway.

"I've lost my reputation."—Cassio, not Maryland Club.

Maryland Club Pure Rye

had established its reputation when men now old were boys. Unlike Shakespeare

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Supreme Court of the United States:

439—The Adirondack Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The People of the State of New York.—Argument continued by Edward Winslow Paige for the defendants in error and concluded by R. Burham Moffat for the plaintiff in error.

133—A. J. Daggs et al., appellants, vs. the Phenix National Bank.—Order assigning case rescinded and cause restored to its place on the docket.

100—Felix Jellenik et al., appellants, vs. the Huron Copper Mining Company et al.—Argued by F. O. Clark for the appellants and submitted by T. L. Chadbourne for the appellees.

101—Stanton Warburton, plaintiff in error, vs. Matilda B. White et al.—Argued by S. Warburton for the plaintiff in error and by Charles S. Fogg for the defendants in error. Leave granted to counsel for defendants in error to file an additional brief within one week.

102—Fred Stearns, County Auditor, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Minnesota on the relation of James N. Marr.—Three hours allowed each side and three counsel to be heard on each side in the argument of this case on motion of W. J. Hornblower for the plaintiff in error. Argument commenced by C. W. Bunn for the plaintiff in error.

Call for Wednesday: 102, 104, 105, 106, 109, 110, 111, 113, 114, and 116.

Calendar for Wednesday, Jan. 17.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Collector's causes, (jury.).

11447—Loewenthal vs. Beatty vs. Feldstein.
14857—Same vs. same.
11485—Same vs. Hedden.
12018—Same vs. same.
18220—Same vs. same.
12343—Same vs. Magone.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 66 Post Office Building.

In bankruptcy.
1809—Abraham A. Klasky.
1629—Theo. Demmerle.
1183—In re Nat. Shear Co.
1610—Frederick Bond.
1785—Bernard Springer.
1883—In re Harris Levy
1613—David Katz.
1839—In re Moritz Bauer
1777—A. & L. Silverstone
Discharges.
1721—Wolff Cohen.
1716—George Laubentracht.
Discharges under objection.
1788—Oscar E. Sachs.
289—Albert B. Hilton.
1754—Saul Prager.
1595—J. & L. Baere.
1763—W. E. Chamberlin.
1701—George M. Lynch.
1611—Samuel David.
974—M. C. Anderson.
182—Louis Ninan.
1708—Max Alexander.
Adjourned cases.
1636—Weisstein & Kal's.
1270—Adolph Kuffler.
1657—Jere T. Smith.
1443—John P. Bahrenburg.
1705—Isaac Davega.
1388—John E. Connolly.
1708—Philip W. Crawford.
1466—Charles A. Tinker.
1563—Victor A. Wilder.
1648—Morris N. Myers.
1671—Albert Hartog.
1778—Hy. Lessem.
257—Max Peller.
74—John C. Fox.
Adjourned motions.
1768—Henry F. Claudius
1519—Altman & Co.
1462—Bickart & Lederer.
1057—Tobias Kemelhor.
1705—Julius Kraft.
——Matilda G. Crosby.
1700—Charles Reilly.
1625—Louis Lewensohn.
1752—Selane Cohen.
1740—Anglaise Am. Soap Co.
1714—Thomas Jolly.
1712—William E. Midgley.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Church of St. Stanislaus vs. Allgemeine Verein; Keuka College vs. Ray.—Motion to dismiss appeals denied, without costs.

Gannon, administratrix, vs. McGuire et al.—Motion for reargument and motion to postpone motion for reargument denied, $10 costs.

Page Belting Company vs. Parker.—Motion to substitute attorney granted, without costs.

In re appraisal of property of Brundage.—Motion to open default denied, $10 costs.

Meigs vs. Roberts, Controller.—Motion to advance granted, without costs.

Doble vs. Armstrong.—Motion to amend remittitur granted so as to allow costs in this court payable out of the estate, without costs of this motion.

Siefke vs. Siefke.—Motion to substitute and prefer granted, without costs.

In re application of Barkley, to change attorneys in Barkley vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.—Motion to amend return denied, without costs.

To-day's calendar: 191, 173, 200, 202, 203, 204, 205, 208.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ. Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

84—Hallahan vs. Webber
12—Tucker vs. York.
18—In re Turell.
69—In re Lawrence.
13—Walsh vs. Brady.
92—Brush vs. O'Brien.
90—Stapleton vs. Met. St. Ry.
91—Bernheimer vs. Hartmayer.
75—Conelly vs. Met. St. Ry.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts.—Beekman, P. J.; Gildersleeve and O'Gorman, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Appeal from judgment of City Court.

2—Gowing vs. Warner.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re N. L. Min'g Co.
2—In re Safety Third Rail Elec. Co.
3—Haffey vs. Lynch.
4—Ernst-Marx-Nathan Co. vs. Cohen.
5—Same vs. Rose.
6—Same vs. Marks.
7—Shepard vs. Shepard
8—Gallagher vs. Rogers Silver Plate Co.
9—Treman vs. Quinn.
10—Halloran vs. O'Kane.
11—Payne vs. Budlong.
12—People, &c., vs. Peck.
13—Pyrogravure Co. vs. Staber.
14—Reddy vs. Reddy.
15—Greenfield vs. Greenfield.
16—Davis vs. Davis.
17—Fox vs. Fox.
18—Medeina vs. Rominson.
19—Brown vs. Cuter.
20—Richey vs. same.
21—Pickhardt vs. Pickhardt.
22—Mack vs. Warren, Medbery Co.
23—In re McElroy.
24—Hees vs. Dongan.
25—In re Fulton Av.
26—In re Riverside Park.
27—In re Montant.
28—Wimpfheimer vs. Caeser.
29—Prentice vs. Hazlett.
30—Pendleton vs. Harris
31—Rottmann vs. St. Mark's Hospital.
32—In re Miller.
33—Vanderbilt vs. Benson.
34—Pollard vs. Cohen.
35—Barenkopf vs. Nat. Biscuit Co.
36—Otis Bros & Co. vs. Nussberger.
37—Mayer vs. Jacoba.
38—In re Guckman.
39—In re Congress.
40—Inness vs. Bell.
41—Friedlander vs. Mayor, &c.
42—Steiner vs. Greenebaum.
43—Marks vs. Adjustable Chair Co. vs. R. Monand Co.
44—Kessler vs. Linder.
45—Nebraska Nat. Bank vs. Davis.
46—Jayne vs. Ingram.
47—McGean vs. Glion.
48—In re Whitehead.
49—Arnold vs. Arnold.
50—Simmons vs. Gunther.
51—Klossk vs. Feinberg.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Divorces.

4354—Hopkins vs. Hopkins.
4190—Bingham vs. Bingham.
4364—Kraus vs. Kraus.
4350—Newman vs. Newman.
4500—Oetjen vs. Oetjen.
4504—Clark vs. Clark.
4506—Perris vs. Perris.
4507—Kotshofski vs. Kotshofski.
4508—Levy vs. Levy.
4491—Thompson vs. Thompson.
4494—Weeks vs. Weeks.
4486—Isaacs vs. Isaacs.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar—To be called in Part IV, Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and Pact.

4254—Mendelsohn vs. Berwin.
4260—Venner vs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
4284—Schreiner vs. Schreiner.
4311—Gorman vs. East River Sav. Bank.
4313—Pike vs. Pike.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4352.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Acting District Attorney McIntyre and Assistant District Attorneys Hennessy and Schwarzkopf for the People.

1—Phillip McDermott. 2—John Casey.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Preferred causes.

10726—Davidson vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
10645—Baker vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10586—Watson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10694—De Lesantre vs. Robinson.
9393—Einstein vs. Dunn.
10710—Hannon vs. J. H. Shults Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III. and IV., for trial.

Inquest, 6821—3d Nat. Bank of S. vs. Green.
Inquest, 6860—Central Land Co. vs. Smith.
4176—Brady vs. Mayor, &c.
4121—Patterson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4296—Stanton vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4709—Doorley vs. Electric Vehicle Co.
4813—Garvey vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4605—Betz vs. Craig.
4744—Rasines vs. Olcott.
4668—Leadquist vs. Levy.
4710—Mace vs. Mayor, &c.
4729—Olivari vs. Hughes.
1229—Titterington vs. Balt. & Ohio R. R. Co.
620—Cohen vs. Reiss.
4837—See vs. Garbarsky.
2053—Leotsakos vs. Vlasto.
3888—Markowitz vs. Same.
4651—Lewhowitz vs. Melzuk.
4362—Doherty vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4365—Bangham vs. Same.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 7166.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts V., VI., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., IX., X., and XI., for trial.

11313—Kiser vs. Man. Ry. Co.
6782—Murray vs. Brennan.
4441—Hannah vs. Anderson.
6837—Hayne vs. Bottjer.
4803—Di Pascale vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
7160—Eggebrecht vs. Leroy.
4305—Buchanan vs. Ehrich.
6461—Hinkle vs. Hayes.
same.
1538—Wiedermann vs. Everard.
6110—McKeon vs. Wallach.
5250—Sweeney vs. Brennan.
4522—Steele vs. Hutkopf
592—Ward vs. Hasbrouck.
2080—Holzer vs. Frank.
2029—Kipsel vs. Flint.
4672—Townsley vs. Bankers' Life Ins. Co.
4292—Mahler vs. Joseph.
5437—Schnitz vs. Sazuki.
4069—Raymond vs. Dittenhoefer.
5449—Bryant vs. Crimmins.
5972—Herrick vs. Guarantors' Finance Co.
4018—Reiman vs. Dreicer.
6184—Montgomery vs. Ansdley.
4113—McManus vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
5242—Cuddy vs. Rainey.
5361—Communipaw Coal Co. vs. Gray.
5255—Marshall vs. Seelig.
6808—Boehm vs. Long Island R. R. Co.
4306—Masterson vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4309—Franklin vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Margaret Hogan,
Mary A. Norton,
John Vogler,
Jacob Mayer,
Edward C. Williams,
Julius Stroheim.
At 11 A. M.
Elizabeth Brinckman.
At 2 P. M.
Phebe A. Dusenbury.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, Ground Floor, in County Court House—Fitzgerald, S.—Contested wills at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

1502—James McKean.
1503—Charlotte Suess.
1499—James Mullins.
1504—Charlotte Suess.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1153—Gustavison vs. Titus.
1250—Saierwitz vs. Fox.
3008—Rosenberg vs. Met. St. Ry.
1569—Wolfman vs. Paris
2983—Toal vs. Soher.
3712—Brook vs. Haff.
3857½—Mahoney vs. O'Neil.
1115—Deutsch vs. Mandel.
1031—Canavan vs. Cappelle.
1463—Weekes vs. Buthman.
1345—Bretz vs. Copeland
2072—McNally vs. Gal.
1106—Adams vs. Filicco.
920—Auer vs. Miller.
3228—Shilkowsky vs. Giles.
3731—Bloch vs. Met. St. Railway.
934—Klauber vs. Met. St. Ry.
1570—Rosenberg vs. Rosenberg.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

757—Dais vs. Riglander
1925—Same vs. Munn.
1779—Villius vs. Stern.
1026—Same vs. Bates.
1818—Meyer vs. Reordan.
1027—Same vs. Morgan.
3805—Rodkinson vs. Met. Life Ins. Co.
1928—Same vs. Dreyer.
1930—Same vs.
1885—Gross vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R.
Knowlson.
1931—Same vs.
1800—Fried vs. Met. St. Ry.
Waldstein.
1932—Same vs. Smith.
1908—Abott vs. Gunn.
1935—Same vs. Loft.
1910—Everett vs. Meakin
927—Pettigrew vs. Dietrickstein.
1945—Streat vs. Anderson.
1912—Klenke vs. Haupt.
1899—Con. Steel & M. Co. vs. Stale.
1914—Hutkopf vs. Lucas
1806—Shall vs. De Rigo.
1874—Rosenberg vs. Friedland.
1800—Cohen vs. Met. St. Ry.
1869—Gabriel vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1133—Reichard vs. Mayer.
830—Phillips vs. same.
897—Goldstein vs. Zalt.
1924—Ketchum vs. Belding.
1204—Flacus vs. Snow.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1421—Hibbard vs. McMonegal.
1751—Quinn vs. Stadler.
1716—Beattie vs. Falkenberg.
1024—Gerhard vs. Gebay
1053—Sodofsky vs. Alpert.
3750½—Meyerson vs. Levy.
747—Strauss vs. Weissenthanner.
634—Baxter vs. Met. St. Ry.
3696½—Hasiacher vs. 3d Av. R. R.
450—Schurr vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3744½—Aronson vs. D. Mayer Brew. Co.
1612—Valenti vs. Seitz.
3745½—Same vs. same.
1436—Benedict vs. Louis.
1321—Gilligan vs. Patton.
1372—Geoghegan vs. Schneider.
1577—Kenney vs. 3d Av. R. R.
474—Muller vs. Schmenger.
1585—Thompson vs. same.
703—Skoken vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1722—Mehrhof vs. Clark
1276—Davis vs. Mt. Morris Elec. Light Co.
1253—Gerken vs. Rupert.
1948—Ringler vs. Kliger
1704—Soracco vs. Fiske.
1949—O'Callaghan vs. Hennessy.
1705—Tosi vs. same.
1502—Finster vs. Stolzenberg.
1950—Ruetz vs. same.
1951—Mut. Life Ins. Co vs. Corn.
1280—Grusky vs. 3d Av. R. R.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Case on. Short causes.

3812—Goldstein vs. Ind. Order A. I.
3808—Becker vs. Goldman.
3807—McCarton vs. Laughlin.
3991½—Bloch vs. Carpil.
2966—Kaffenbergh vs. Fleischman.
3692—Goldfine vs. Maas.
3872—Hugh vs. Ruth.
3966—Nadav vs. Winterfield.
3852—Brauner vs. Gerson.
3969—Ladegast vs. Ainslie.
3889—Neil vs. Bomfield.
Equity and non-jury cases.
3845—Martin vs. Garner.
3602—Thornitz vs. Richards.
317—Spence vs. Glass.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1951.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Gordon for the People.

1—James Kiernan, John Gallagher, John Toohill.
10—Joseph Kennedy.
11—Thomas Mattemore, Richard McMahon.
2—Charles Reilly.
12—Francis J. Curran, otherwise called Francis Casey.
3—Walter Asbury.
4—Christopher Kennedy, William McCarthy.
13—William Ware.
5—Antonio Trotta.
14—Jacob Greenberg.
6—James M. Taylor.
Pleadings.
7—James Licio.
1—Michael McDonald.
John Fitzpatrick, Percy Simms.
2—Joseph McGrath.
3—Herman Fuchs.
8—Mary Heinz.
4—Louise Bergon, Ernestine Pericolon.
9—Harry Donnelly.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—November Term Continued.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Gardiner and Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, O'Connor, and Cushing for the People.

1—Roland B. Molineux.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and McCann for the People.

1—Frank E. Smith.
2—James Williams.
3—John Donely.
4—Timothy Minogue.
5—James Murphy.
6—Joseph Miller, William J. Russell.
7—James B. Rodney.
8—Joseph Hirsch.
9—Michael J. Kelly.
10—William Kelly.
11—William Cappo.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Blumenthal for the People.

1—Jnes Bedford.
7—Moses S. Liepziger.
2—Lizzie Wilson, Nellie Olmsted.
8—Joseph Esido.
9—Alexander Anderson.
3—Louis Bilee.
10—Joseph Blanco.
4—Elisio Mastrogola.
11—Oscar Field.
5—Blanche Dellageaune
12—Arthur H. Hopping.
6—Peter Riversales, Charles Masabon, Pierre Bonilli.
13—Antonio Perez.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Ernst vs. Cohen—W. Benton Crisp. Hahn vs. Thornton—Louis Davidson. Lese vs. Muhiker—William G. Bates. Paget vs. Paget—John H. Judge. Rosenthal vs. Sander—Charles Donohue. Ernst vs. Feldman—M. Clelland Milnor. Hassard vs. Schneider—Edward B. La Fetra. Eckstein vs. Eckstein—John E. Ward. Germania Life Insurance Company vs. Luke—John H. Judge.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Matter of Wilson—James J. Negalis. Burton vs. Dempsey, (3 cases)—John E. Duffy. Simpson vs. Simpson—Vernon M. Davis. Kent vs. Friedel—Nelson Smith.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—E. H. Ogden Lumber Company vs. Wetterer—Edward W. S. Johnston. Danser vs. Stephens—Mitchell L. Erlanger.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Mount Morris Co-operative Building Loan Association vs. Mattie Smith and others—Robert A. Tremper.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division, Second Judicial Department.—Goodrich, P. J.; Bartlett, Hatch, Woodward, Hirschberg, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar.

63—Hutchinson vs. Manhattan Co.
183—Frank vs. Clauss.
77—Bengwenga vs. H. R. R.
196—Clapp vs. Moore.
97—Plath vs. New York Elevated Railway.
82—Killen vs. B. H. R. R.
90—Smith vs. Firth.
24—Ramsey vs. National Contracting Co.
95—Dorney vs. O'Neill.
97—Reynolds vs. Starin.
30—Hicks vs. Nassau Railroad.
98—Everitt vs. Peyton.
99—Hollingsworth vs. Spectator Co.
44—Cocciancich vs. Vazzoler.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Jenks, J.—Day calendar.

295—Geiger vs. Hansen.
449—Butcher vs. Cuthbert.
463—Benzenbeck vs. Claffy.
467—Travis vs. Goldy.
506—Sammon vs. Sammon.
455—Kalfus vs. Kalfus.
484—Mols vs. Parker.
488—Stark vs. Brooklyn El. R. R. Co.
489—H. E. Leverich vs. same.
490—Haggerty vs. same.
491—Haggerty vs. same.
492—D. T. Leverich vs. same.
493—Feeney vs. same.
440—Cleveland vs. Pomeroy.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—Part I., Gaynor, J.; Part II., Dickey, J.; Part III., —J.; Part IV., Maddox, J.; Part V., Lambert, J.

3272—Reynolds vs. Candee & Krekeler Co.
1791—Lahey vs. Nassau R. R.
3432—O'Connor vs. Met. St. R. R.
2841—Strauss vs. Froehlich.
3377—O'Grady vs. Bklyn Heights R. R.
1694—Lowe vs. City of New York.
3224—Madden vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
3628—Holstein vs. Nassau R. R.
2471—Whitehead vs. Lee
2131—De Kalb Avenue Church vs. Kelk.
2035—O'Donnell vs. Nassau R. R.
1435—Connolly vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
4075—Clancy vs. Met. St. R. R.
2724—Rauch vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

1874—Evans vs. Gilbert.
2262—Peterson vs. Farrell.
1318—Larsen vs. Del., L. & W. R. R.
2980—Martone vs. Lindino.
3926—Wheeler vs. Nassau Railroad.
2524, 2525—Leeks vs. Brooklyn Ferry Co.
1938—Lewis vs. Nassau Railroad.
2889—Nelson vs. Masonic Life Association.
1745—Goldkiang vs. Nassau Railroad.
2282—Schrach vs. Nassau Railroad.
984—Hodgins vs. Carlin.
3428—Ericson vs. B. H. R. R.
1751—Flanagan vs. same
2246—Shermak vs. Met. St. Ry.
3161—Graham vs. Silver & Co.
3041—Simonson vs. B. H. R. R.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3465.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I.—Aspinall, J.

Martha Smith, Kate Fulton, Francis J. Flynn, Matthew J. Cavanagh, John Garrison, John Green, Thomas Ryan, Thomas Moran, Carrie O'Neal, Louis Heaviside.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Part II.—Hurd, Jr., J.

355—Driscoll vs. Smith.
368—Lister vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
346—Hirskowitz vs. Nassau Electric R. R.
374—Jacobson vs. Nassau Electric R. R.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The will of Julius E. Meyers.

The accounting in the estates of Mary E. Cortelyou, James P. Thompson, Joseph Haggerty, Ellen McGuire, Hannah E. Wood, Mary M. Donnelly, Emeline Fithian, Albert Most, Henry Arens, Alice Hawkins, A. Gertrude Van Brunt, Annie McManus, Fannie Magnus, Adrian M. S. Hulbert, James S. Schneider, Valentine Brickhauser, Johanna Schenck, Matthew Sinnott, Margaret A. Harrison, and Ernst Von Au.

The estates of James S. Schneider, Lizzie Bowne, Edward N. Aronston, and Chester I. Foland.

The administration of Eliza Quigg.

The transfer tax in the estates of Michael Meseritz, James P. Rogers, and John Neidlinger.

Contested calendar at 10:30—5—Rev. probate of Robert Wilson. 13—The will of Mary Coleman. 14—The will of Annie M. Mosetter. 8—Real estate of Barbara Berker.

Queens County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term.—Garretson, J. Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

144—Queens Co. Ice Mfg. Co. vs. Mills.
175—Carpenter vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
145—Saltings vs. Denton.
146—Weinschenk vs. City of N. Y.
178—Skinner vs. B'klyn Heights R. R. Co.
161—Vernan vs. West et al.
179—Merwede vs. B'klyn Heights R. R. Co.
162—Johnson vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
180—Larder vs. Hazell.
184—Spgig as Executor, vs. City of N. Y.
164—Meyer vs. Hoboken Ferry Co.
185—Michaelis vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
169—Far Rockaway Bank vs. Smith et al.
186—Gibbons vs. City of N. Y.
170—Goodnes vs. Met. St. R. R. Co.
187—Strong vs. City of N. Y.
138—Machemer vs. Little.
188—Jamaica Savings Bank vs. City of N. Y.
172—Kavanagh vs. L. I. Electric R. R. Co.

Highest number reached on regular calendar, 188.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

HENRY C. MANGLES, JR.—Henry C. Mangles, Jr., confessed judgment yesterday for $2,111 in favor of Grace D. Bishop for the amount due on his note made on April 3, 1899.

FINLAY BROTHERS.—Schedules of Finlay Brothers, dry goods dealers at 834 to 838 Columbus Avenue, show liabilities of $43,981 and nominal assets of $18,987, and actual assets of $10,464.

ELLIS, QUIMBY & MERRITT.—Judgment for $6,767 was obtained yesterday against Cornelius C. Ellis, Milton C. Quimby, and Edwin P. Merritt in favor of the Seventh National Bank on a note made by Mr. Ellis on Dec. 8, 1897, payable four months after date to the order of Mr. Quimby, which was indorsed by Messrs. Quimby and Merritt.

SAMUEL E. DUFFEY.—An attachment for $2,000 has been obtained against Samuel E. Duffey, lawyer, formerly at 220 Broadway, who disappeared last May, by Etta Forgotston on a bond and mortgage made by Mr Duffey on May 17, 1899. It was said that he had been traced to Fairview, N. J., where he went under the name of S. D. Edwards, but he subsequently disappeared from that town, and his whereabouts is unknown.

Out of Town.

KANE & GRAVES.—John J. Kane and Arthur W. Graves, doing business at Springfield under the firm name of Kane & Graves, filed a petition in bankruptcy at Boston yesterday. Liabilities, $47,006; assets about $10,000.

MOEN TOBACCO COMPANY.—Vice Chancellor Stevens, at Newark, N. J., yesterday appointed Jay Ten Eyck receiver of the Moen Tobacco Company. The assets of the concern amount to $8,000, while it has an indebtedness of more than $17,000.

WILD BROTHERS JEWELRY COMPANY.—The Wild Brothers Jewelry Company of St. Louis has filed a deed of trust on all its stock of jewelry and fixtures to Peter A. Picket, as trustee for the creditors. The total amount of indebtedness is placed at $57,000. No statement of assets is made.

THOMAS W. WOODWORTH.—Thomas W. Woodworth, a Price Hill real estate dealer, filed a petition to be declared a bankrupt at Cincinnati yesterday. His debts amount to $64,242.19, and his assets consist of wearing apparel valued at $50. His principal creditors are the National Printing Company of Chicago, $20,000; Times Printing Company, St. Louis, $15,000; the Albert Hughes estate, $9,287.54, and Adolph Ansbacher of New York, $4,003.81. Woodworth's wife, May, filed a similar petition several weeks ago.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ISIDOR OLSTEIN.—Isidor Olstein of Peekskill, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,809 and assets of $44.

JOSEPH SCHNAPMAN.—Joseph Schnapman, salesman at 4 Bond Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,256 and no assets. He was formerly a manufacturer of artificial flowers and feathers, and failed in 1893.

J. P. KLATTHAAR.—John P. Klatthaar, clerk of 120 East Ninetieth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $9,745 and no assets. He is a cabinet maker at 158 West Twenty-seventh Street, and was formerly a manufacturer of furniture at 176 Wooster Street.

SAMUEL FEINBERG.—Schedules of Samuel Feinberg, formerly a dealer in clothing at North Adams, Mass., against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed here a month ago, show liabilities of $1,883 and assets of $800, consisting of a stock of clothing at North Adams.

HARRY SCHWEITZER.—The petition in bankruptcy filed against Harry Schweitzer, dealer in poultry at Washington Market, by several creditors on the 5th inst., has been dismissed by consent of the creditors. At the office of Arthur Furber, his attorney, it was said that Mr. Schweitzer had made a settlement with his creditors at 30 cents on the dollar. His liabilities were about $15,000.

J. A. & A. T. BLEAKLEY.—James A. Bleakley of 868 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Alexander T. Bleakley of 10 West Sixty-fourth Street, both clerks, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,967 and no assets. All the debts were contracted in 1899, when they were in business as Bleakley & Co., dealers in dry goods and fancy goods. There are eight judgments against them.

HUDSON HEATING AND VENTILATING COMPANY.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against the Hudson Heating and Ventilating Company, a partnership composed of John K. L'Hommedieu and Shirley Tuck at 776 Eighth Avenue, by the following creditors: The A. A. Griffing Iron Company, $1,029; Robert A. Keasbey, $120, and Isaac G. James, $162. It is alleged that they are insolvent, and that on Dec. 5 they transferred orders on various parties to the amount of $3,436, to Susette Tuck, wife of Shirley Tuck, and orders for $478 to Dunbar & Ashley to give them preference. Mr. L'Hommedieu started the business four years ago.

ANTON FUERST.—Anton Fuerst, musical conductor at the Harlem Opera House, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $9,271 and no available assets. He has a violin worth $100, but he claims exemption for it. Of the liabilities, $7,077 is a deficiency judgment in favor of Elias Kempner, growing out of the foreclosure sale of 125 White Street, where Mr. Fuerst was interested in a building operation a few years ago. The balance of the liabilities is for legal services, painting, merchandise, and rent. Mr. Fuerst's petition was due to supplementary proceedings being pressed against him by two creditors, Kniffin & Tooker, on a claim for $53, and William H. Payne, on a claim for $81 for rent. He obtained an order yesterday restraining these supplementary proceedings for a year.

Discharge in Bankruptcy.

Judge Brown of the United States District Court has granted a discharge in bankruptcy to David Gutlohn, employed at 98 Greene Street, who filed a petition on July 18 last, with liabilities of $123,850. He was formerly of D. Gutlohn & Co., wholesale dealers in furs at 115 Mercer Street and in Philadelphia.

Judgment Against an Exchange.

Judgment for $755 was entered yesterday against the New York Industrial Exchange of 44 Broad Street in favor of the General Electric Company for rent since Oct. 1.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

A. D. FARMER & SON TYPE FOUNDING Company—Benjamin Lissberger and another $1,836
BARRY, Elizabeth—John Landers, costs.. 108
BERNSTEIN, Isaac—M. H. Cone..... 926
BEARDSLEY, Eva M.—R. B. Adam, as President, &c..... 113
BINNEY, Frederick—New York Telephone Company 36
BOHLING, Charles—Consolidated Gas Company 91
BLANKMEYER, John H.—George Ehret.. 1,882
COHEN, David J.—The Mutual Bank..... 311
ELLIS, Cornelius C., Milton C. Quimby, and Edwin P. Merritt—Seventh National Bank 6,769
FURER, John W.—F. C. Clark and others 75
FANONI, Di Nicodemon—F. Della Vedova 74
FISHER, Henry—D. W. Shoyer and another 293
FRENCH, Richard and Josephine—Maggie Stanton 345
GINSBERG, Herman—S. Schey and another 44
HEISE, John—The Babcock & Wilcox Company, costs 23
HARRAR, James T.—A. L. Smith..... 5,043
JOURNEOX, Edward—E. B. Ramsdell..... 303
KAUFMANN, Max—S. Hirsch..... 1,971
KENNEDY, James—C. A. Groth..... 166
KLENERT, William—M. V. Cook..... 153
LIVOR, Harry M.—New York National Exchange Bank 632
McAVEY, John F.—T. Abell, costs..... 23
MOFFATT, Katherine B.—D. J. Slawson and others 90
MOSSBACHER, John—Emil Levi..... 36
MULLER, William—E. E. Gross, executrix. 190
NAHLOWITZ, Moses—J. E. Lodge, costs.. 28
MANGLES, Henry C., Jr.—G. D. Bishop.. 2,111
McDONALD, John B.—F. H. Brandt, costs, &c. 174
McDONALD, John B.—Louis Minck, Jr., costs, &c. 173
O'CONNELL, William—J. W. Boughton and another 1,060
O'NEILL, Thomas—J. Herold..... 31
POWERS, Alice T.—L. Finegan and another 190
REBEL, Ada B.—Rufus M. Stivers..... 652
ROSSI, Michael—Hallwood Cash Register Company 233
ROONEY, Patrick—David Mackay, Jr., Company, costs 109
REEVE, Leitia O.—Irving National Bank. 3,549
RANDALL, Walter F.—W. N. Dutch..... 73
SCHNITZLER, Ignatz—E. Schlomowitz.... 559
SCHNITZLER, Ignatz—A. B. Gross and another 1,091
STERN, Hyman B. and Henry; also Ansel B. Falk—S. Guggenheimer..... 927
STADIE, Max—Mabel P. McKay and another, costs 28
SOMMER, Jacob—Rider-Ericsson Engine Company 405
SOMMERFELD, Jacob—Liba Sommerfeld, costs 37
SAXTON, Josiah C.—C. M. Farrar and another 93
SHEA, Mary F.—Wagner Steam Laundry Company, costs 111
SMITH, Samuel W. B.—A. Boote..... 293
SMITH, Samuel W. B.—A. Boote..... 1,984
SMITH, J. Judson—The Housatonic National Bank 226
STORER, Georgiana W.—J. H. Thomas... 299
SCOGNAMILLO, Edward M.—W. H. Sealch 25
SONNEBERG, Leo—John Fink..... 336
THE REYNOLDS CARD MANUFACTURing Company—G. F. Parmelee..... 739
ASHLEY ENGINEERING COMPANY—Manhattan Electrical Supply Company.. 423
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—M. Hynes..... 673
NEW YORK INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE —General Electric Company..... 755
THE ARMORY BOARD, CITY AND County of New York—Lucy W. Drexel, trustee, &c. 1,752
VAN TASSEL, Charles M

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Henry Morgenthau.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

American Hide & Leather Company

First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Sinking Fund Twenty-Year Gold Bonds.

Total authorized issue	**$10,000,000**
Of which reserved	**1,555,000**
Present issue	**$8,445,000**

CAPITAL STOCK OF COMPANY.

(1) Seven Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock, with preference as to dividends and assets (total authorized issue $17,500,000)	$13,000,000
(2) Common Stock (total authorized issue $17,500,000)	11,500,000
Total present issue capital stock	$24,500,000
Reserved unissued	$10,500,000

Bonds dated September 1, 1899; due September 1, 1919.
Coupons payable March and September.

Principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness or its equivalent.

COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH, WITH PRIVILEGE OF REGISTRATION OF PRINCIPAL.

TRUSTEE OF MORTGAGE:
COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK.

SINKING FUND.

The mortgage provides for an annual sinking fund sufficient to purchase $150,000 face value of bonds at not exceeding 115 per cent. If not so obtainable, sinking fund is to be invested in securities approved by the Trustee of the mortgage. This fund with its accumulations will, it is estimated, amount in twenty years to at least the sum of $4,500,000.

Entire issue redeemable at 115 and interest; but no partial right of compulsory redemption even for sinking fund.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

President,
THOMAS W. HALL.
1st Vice-President, W. N. Eisendrath.
2d Vice-President, E. L. White.
3d Vice-President, Theodore S. Haight.
Treasurer, C. W. Tidd.
Secretary, Charles A. Haskell.

Attention is directed to the following letter of Mr. Thomas W. Hall, President of the Company:

OFFICE OF
AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER COMPANY.
NEW YORK, January 4, 1900.

Messrs. J. & W. Seligman & Company, New York.

"DEAR SIRS: In answer to your request for information in regard to American Hide and Leather Company First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Sinking-Fund Twenty-Year Gold Bonds, I beg to say that the total authorized issue is $10,000,000 bonds, of which $8,445,000 bonds have been issued, leaving $1,555,000 bonds in the treasury of the Company. Of these treasury bonds, $1,000,000 may only be issued upon the acquisition of new properties which shall become subject to the existing mortgage. The bonds are payable in twenty years from date, namely, on September 1, 1919; coupons are payable March and September; and the principal and interest are payable in gold coin. The Trustee of the mortgage is the Colonial Trust Company of New York. The mortgage provides a sinking fund for the purchase at not over 115 per cent. and interest of $150,000 bonds per annum. If bonds cannot be bought at 115 or less, the sinking-fund is to be invested in a manner satisfactory to the Trustee of the mortgage. Bonds in sinking-fund are to draw interest, which is likewise to be invested or used in purchase of outstanding bonds. The bonds cannot be partially redeemed for sinking-fund purposes, but the entire issue can be redeemed at any time at 115 and interest, upon notice as provided in the mortgage.

The total authorized capital stock of the company is $35,000,000, of which one-half, or $17,500,000, is 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, with preference as to dividends and assets, and $17,500,000 is common stock. Of this capitalization, only $13,000,000 of preferred and $11,500,000 of common stock have been issued, and of this upwards of $700,000 preferred and $350,000 common stock will be held in trust for the company for the purpose of acquiring additional properties or supplying additional working capital. The properties now owned by the American Hide and Leather Company and covered by its mortgage were formerly those of

W. N. EISENDRATH & CO., CHICAGO.	HALL, HAIGHT & CO., New York and Boston.	C. T. ROENITZ LEATHER CO., Sheboygan, Wis.
WM. BECKER LEATHER CO., MILWAUKEE.	STEPHEN DOW & CO., BOSTON.	JAMES SKINNER LEATHER CO., BOSTON.
WHITE BROS. & CO., BOSTON.	BERNARD & FRIEDMAN, BOSTON.	WALKER-OAKLEY CO., CHICAGO.
BUSWELL, HUBBARD & CO., BOSTON.	J. P. CRANE & CO., BOSTON.	E. C. COTTLE & SON, BOSTON.
MIDDLESEX LEATHER CO., BOSTON.	WATAUGA TANNING CO., BOSTON.	J. B. WEED & CO., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.
ALLEY BROS. & CO., BOSTON.	M. ROBSON LEATHER CO., BOSTON.	B. F. THOMPSON & CO., BOSTON.
LAMBEAU LEATHER CO., CHICAGO.	JOHN BLAKE, ELLENVILLE, N. Y.	JOSEPH HECHT & SONS, NEW YORK.
WM. TIDD & CO., BOSTON.		

These properties now represent about seventy-five per cent. of the upper-leather business of the United States. The business of the American Hide and Leather Company is that of manufacturing UPPER LEATHER and not sole leather, AND ACCORDINGLY THE COMPANY IS NOT A COMPETITOR OF THE UNITED STATES LEATHER COMPANY.

The report of the Audit Company of New York, which has examined the books of these concerns, shows the average annual net earnings of all the properties as operated separately before they were acquired by the American Hide and Leather Company to be the sum of **$1,585,748.42, being more than three times the amount necessary to pay interest on the $8,445,000 bonds outstanding.**

These properties were acquired free of debt and encumbrance, and the Company assumed no outstanding liabilities.

I am familiar with the value of the various plants acquired and now owned by the Company, and in my opinion the conservative value of such plants as going concerns, together with the quick assets and cash now on hand, represents much more than the total amount of the bonds and preferred stock issued.

All of the plant acquired by the Company are now working at their full capacity, and the entire output is sold for at least sixty days in advance at satisfactory prices. The estimated output of the Company will be from $25,000,000 to $30,000,000 annually.

The upper-leather industry is well known to be one of the most conservative and stable industries in the country. It has been largely carried on by old-established houses in the Eastern States and in the large cities of the Middle West, where most of the plants acquired are situated. Experience has shown that the industry can be established upon a reliable and paying basis only after long experience and the investment of capital for a considerable period. The value of the good-will of the various concerns which this company has acquired is consequently very great.

The demand for all the articles produced is constant and unfailing, while the records of the business for a period of twenty-five years show fewer failures than in any other mercantile or manufacturing business.

It has been customary hitherto for each factory to produce all or many of the various classes of goods embraced in the trade. Now, each factory acquired by the company manufactures that class of goods for which it is peculiarly adapted by situation and construction. By this division of labor, as well as by the common use of the best patterns and methods of manufacture known to the trade, a better article is being produced at less cost of manufacture. The saving effected in these various respects, and in economies of administration, transportation, etc., will, in the opinion of leading tanners, in which I concur, **increase the net earnings to more than $2,750,000 annually.**

Yours truly,
THOMAS W. HALL, President."

The new Company, according to the above estimate, should therefore make the following showing:

Net earnings, say	**$2,750,000**
Annual interest charge on $8,445,000 bonds	**506,700**
	$2,243,300
Sinking fund, say	**172,500**
Balance available for dividends	**$2,070,800**
7 per cent. dividends on $13,000,000 Preferred Stock	**910,000**
Surplus	**$1,160,800**

Equal to over 10 per cent. on $11,500,000 Common Stock.

The Audit Company of New York have made the following report:

MESSRS. J. & W. SELIGMAN & COMPANY,
Mills Building, New York.

DEAR SIRS:

"We have made an audit of the accounts of the following firms and companies for periods varying in each case from four to ten years, to wit:

W. N. Eisendrath & Co.	Hall, Haight & Co.	C. T. Roenitz Leather Co.
Wm. Becker Leather Co.	Stephen Dow & Co.	James Skinner Leather Co.
White Bros. & Co.	Bernard & Friedman.	Walker-Oakley Co.
Buswell, Hubbard & Co.	J. P. Crane & Co.	E. C. Cottle & Son.
Middlesex Leather Co.	Watauga Tanning Co.	J. B. Weed & Co.
Alley Bros. & Co.	M. Robson Leather Co.	B. F. Thompson & Co.
Lambeau Leather Co.	John Blake.	Joseph Hecht & Sons.
Wm. Tidd & Co.		

In these examinations we have deducted from the profits of the various concerns proper allowances for depreciation on buildings and machinery, and the maximum amount for management. We have added to the profits the amounts paid in each case for interest on borrowed money.

We certify that under these conditions the total average annual net earnings of all the companies and firms named above for the periods stated in each case amounted to the sum of **($1,585,748.42) one million five hundred and eighty-five thousand seven hundred and forty-eight dollars and forty-two cents.**

THE AUDIT COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
THOMAS L. GREENE, Manager."
Attest; E. T. PERINE, Secretary.
New York, September 19, 1899.

Reference is also made to the following letter from Messrs. SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE and Messrs. SELIGMAN & SELIGMAN:

NEW YORK, October 2, 1899.

AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER CO.:

DEAR SIRS: We are familiar with the proceedings connected with the incorporation of the American Hide and Leather Company, the issue of its capital stock, the execution of its First Mortgage and Supplemental Mortgage, and the issue of its First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Sinking-Fund Twenty-Year Gold Bonds to the amount of $8,445,000.

We are of opinion that the American Hide and Leather Company has been legally organized; that it has legal power to issue capital stock to the amount of seventeen million five hundred thousand dollars ($17,500,000) par value of preferred stock and seventeen million five hundred thousand dollars ($17,500,000) par value of common stock; that of this capital stock $13,000,000 par value of Preferred and $11,500,000 par value of Common Stock has been issued in due form for property or cash, and that the action of the directors and stockholders in respect of the issuance of such stock is in due conformity with the laws of the State of New Jersey.

We are also of opinion that the Company had legal power to execute its First Mortgage, dated September 20, 1899, and its supplemental mortgage, dated October 2, 1899, to the Colonial Trust Company, as Trustee, to secure its First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Sinking-Fund Twenty-Year Gold Bonds, and to issue bonds thereunder and secured thereby, and that the action of the Company in respect of the execution of said mortgages and the issuance of said bonds is in due conformity with the laws of the State of New Jersey.

We are, dear sirs,
Yours respectfully,
SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE.
SELIGMAN & SELIGMAN.

To Messrs. J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
New York.

Copies of the Mortgages may be had at the offices of the undersigned.
Application will be made to have the bonds listed on the New York and Boston Stock Exchanges.

OF THE ABOVE-NAMED BONDS **$2,445,000** HAVE BEEN TAKEN BY THE VENDORS, AND $3,200,000 HAVE BEEN SOLD OR WITHDRAWN FOR INVESTMENT. THE UNDERSIGNED **NOW OFFER THE REMAINING $2,800,000 BONDS FOR SUBSCRIPTION AT 101 AND INTEREST,** PAYABLE AT THE OFFICE OF THE **Colonial Trust Company, New York,** ON TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1900, WHEN BONDS WILL BE READY FOR DELIVERY.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS WILL BE OPEN AT THE OFFICES OF THE UNDERSIGNED AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M. ON WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1900, AND WILL CLOSE AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. ON THE SAME DATE, OR EARLIER.

ALLOTMENTS WILL BE MADE AS SOON AS PRACTICABLE. THE RIGHT IS RESERVED TO ALLOT SMALLER AMOUNTS THAN APPLIED FOR OR TO REJECT ANY APPLICATION.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
Mills Building, New York.
E. H. GAY & CO.,
131 Devonshire Street,
Boston, Mass.

January 11, 1900.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
January 15th, 1900.

CONSOLIDATED GAS CO.

In January, 1899, at the time of your last Annual Meeting, the Consolidated Gas Company was profitably engaged in the business of manufacturing gas and retailing the same at the price of $1.10 per thousand cubic feet. The stockholders were receiving dividends upon their investment at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, and the stock, by reason of these satisfactory and prosperous conditions, enjoyed universal favor and confidence on the part of the investing public.

On the first day of May, 1899, your directors saw fit to reduce the price charged to consumers for gas to 65c. per thousand cubic feet, its rivals and competitors perforce meeting this act by similar reductions in price. A ruinous rate war, thus entered upon, has resulted in serious loss to the stockholders of the Company, and in a reduction of their dividends to one-half of the amount previously paid.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Consolidated Gas Company, to be held on the 22nd day of January, 1900, finds a demoralized condition of its affairs prevailing. Dividends have been gradually reduced until they are now one-half of those formerly received, and the stockholders are confronted with the possibility that if the Company continues its present policy respecting the price of gas to the consumer for any period of time, the restoration of more favorable conditions may be prevented by the enactment of hostile legislation on behalf of a public that, having become accustomed to the present price, will tolerate no change.

A matter fraught with so much of vital consequence to those whose capital is invested in the securities of the Company is one that merits the serious and thoughtful consideration of every stockholder, especially in view of the fact that a continuance of the present disastrous policy of the directors may produce further reductions in dividends and even place the Company in a position where it cannot continue to earn its fixed charges. The stockholders are copartners with each other in the business of manufacturing and selling gas, and they owe a duty to themselves to demand and obtain at the annual meeting of the stockholders full information concerning the business policy of the Company, and before re-electing any of the directors to know whether a continuance of the course adopted by the present directors is warranted by existing conditions, or is to the best interests of the Company.

One competitor of your Company has already restored the price of the gas sold by it to $1.10 per thousand cubic feet. The other competitors of the Consolidated Gas Company, not being charitable institutions, would doubtless be exceedingly glad to co-operate with the Consolidated Gas Company in restoring the price of gas to a normal and proper level.

In the absence of very positive information to the contrary, this course would seem to be to the best interests of the Company, and no selfish aims or private purpose of any officer of the Company should prevail at the expense of the stockholders.

Your directors have recently purchased, by a certain private arrangement, a large number of shares of the capital stock of the New York Mutual Gas Light Company. It is believed by many that the price paid for this stock was enormously in excess of its actual or prospective value.

This transaction may have been a profitable one for the Company, but the surface facts disclosed warrant a close investigation into its details, and satisfactory assurance that it was not dominated by the individual interests of any person in a position to shape the affairs of the Consolidated Gas Company to the accomplishment of his own ends.

It appears by a publication contained in The New York Herald of Jan. 4th, the correctness of which is admitted by the President of your Company, that on or about that date your Directors acquired control of the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company. This transaction is one of great magnitude, and the details of it should be scrutinized with great care by the stockholders of the Consolidated Gas Company before ratification by them. The New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company is a consolidated or parent company of a number of electric light companies, most of them absorbed on a most extravagant basis of valuation. As an instance of this: $21,000,000 purchase money bonds of the present Company were issued to acquire $9,200,000 of the Common Stock of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company. The assumption by the Consolidated Gas Company of the control of the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, with its enormous bonded indebtedness, and its $36,000,000 of Capital Stock, marks a radical step in the history of the Consolidated Gas Company, and the stockholders can certainly ask in all fairness that they be given a most thorough opportunity to consider this momentous financial operation after a submission to them of the full details thereof, before being called upon to ratify it.

It is understood that your Company has also purchased control of another great electrical company, but the persons directly interested are emphatic in their refusal to state anything concerning the price paid.

The belief is beginning to be held by many stockholders that they would receive much larger returns upon their investment, and their stock would have a much greater market value, were the affairs of the Consolidated Gas Company divorced from the control of men having vast personal ambitions to serve. The stock of the Company is selling for much less than its actual worth, because its affairs have not been in the hands of men who have administered their trust with a sole view to the earning of as much money as possible by the manufacture and sale of gas, and the resulting payment of large dividends to the stockholders.

It is beginning to be felt that the stock of the Company is being used as a mere factor in vast and involved financial intrigues and in attempts at the accomplishment of far-reaching personal ambitions by men who, in their lust for financial power or the gratification of personal desires, have become indifferent to the interests of the stockholders of this gas company.

The stock of the Consolidated Gas Company is held very generally by legitimate investors, who have purchased the stock of the Company with the intention of permanently holding it for the dividends to be earned from the manufacture and sale of gas in New York. It is not fair that their interests should be subservient to those of men who, having many diverse and complicated interests, serve them at the expense of the stockholders. There are on the board of your Company many men of uprightness and integrity who are conscious of their responsibility as trustees for the stockholders, and who it is believed, will respond at once to the just demand of an expressed public opinion that they conduct the business of the Company in the sole and exclusive interests of their stockholders.

The stockholders have it within their power, by an insistence upon conservatism and of their rights to be fully informed concerning the business of the Company, to greatly enhance the market value of their stock and to obtain much larger returns upon their investment, by way of dividends.

The attention of guardians, trustees, executors, administrators and those acting in a judiciary capacity for stockholders of the company is especially called to this communication. A duty is imposed upon them of seeking full information concerning these matters which may affect the value of the securities held by them, and of asserting and enforcing the full rights of stockholders in the management of the Company.

It is desirable that as many stockholders as possible shall attend the annual meeting in person. Those who cannot do so, and believe that the directors should be called upon to furnish information concerning the affairs of the Company, are requested to sign the proxy which has been sent to them, and to mail the same to

GEORGE ALFRED LAMB,
c/o LAMB & VOSS,
Attorneys & Counselors at Law,
32 Nassau Street,
New York City.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R. CO.,
120 BROADWAY,
New York, November 24, 1899.
Pensacola & Atlantic R. R. Company 6% Mortgage.
In accordance with the terms of the mortgage of the Pensacola & Atlantic Railroad Company, the following forty-five (45) bonds have this day, in the presence of the Trustees, been drawn for the sinking fund, viz.:
55, 172, 216, 351, 617, 630, 685, 698, 741, 840, 841, 853, 858, 991, 1057, 1068, 1078, 1135, 1146, 1313, 1314, 1399, 1581, 1622, 1630, 1710, 1777, 1861, 1884, 1965, 2009, 2086, 2105, 2112, 2374, 2388, 2405, 2573, 2585, 2625, 2659, 2707, 2712, 2724, 2833.
The interest on the same will cease February 1, 1900, and the principal of the bonds will be redeemed at this office on and after that date, plus 10 per cent. premium.
A. W. MORRISS, Assistant Treasurer.

PROPOSALS. PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $5,568,483.90 OF 3½% Corporate Stock OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Exempt from all Taxation in the State of New York, except for State Purposes.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED, BY CHAPTER 65 OF THE LAWS OF 1889, TO INVEST IN THIS STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, until

Tuesday, the 23d Day of January, 1900,

at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or a part of the following-described Registered Stock of the City of New York, bearing interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum, to wit:

$2,000,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE. Principal payable November 1, 1940.
450,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR A NEW HALL OF RECORDS. Principal payable November 1, 1940.
300,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR SCHOOL-HOUSES AND SITES THEREFOR. Principal payable November 1, 1940.
500,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR SCHOOL-HOUSES AND SITES THEREFOR IN THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN. Principal payable November 1, 1940.
368,483 90	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR HIGH SCHOOLS AND SITES THEREFOR. Principal payable November 1, 1940.
300,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR CONSTRUCTING A PUBLIC DRIVEWAY ALONG THE HARLEM RIVER. Principal payable November 1, 1940.
2,650,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE NEW AQUEDUCT. Principal payable October 1, 1919.

A Deposit of TWO PER CENT. (in money or certified check on a National or State Bank in the City of New York) required.
For fuller information, see CITY RECORD. Copies to be procured at No. 2 City Hall.

BIRD S. COLER, Comptroller,
THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
JANUARY 9, 1900.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 6.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.

EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED SEPTEMBER 3, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that forty-five (45) Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage numbered as follows, viz.:

38	237	380	577	721	834	1120
63	240	387	606	744	845	1179
102	272	393	642	747	901	1193
113	319	412	640	787	910	1198
166	332	414	642	777	923	1207
178	363	428	693	801	1116	1327
231	374	558				

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due March 1st, 1900, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice President.

New York, December 6th, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the forty-five (45) bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.
FRED C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Co. of New York.
R. D. LANKFORD,
With Richmond & Danville R. R. Co.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds, and the coupons therefrom maturing March 1, 1900, will be paid at this office on or after the 1st day of March, 1900, at par.
Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE,
2d Vice President.

LIQUID AIR

THE MARVEL OF THE AGE!

Indorsed by eminent scientists and leading magazines and newspapers. Liquid air will be used for many purposes—for refrigeration, as a motive power, in surgery, chemistry, &c.

TO-DAY THE
NATIONAL LIQUID AIR CO.
OF NEW YORK, N. Y.,
CAPITAL $5,000,000
offers a limited amount of stock at

$3.00 PER SHARE
(Par value $10.00, full paid and non-assessable.)

Positively no more of this stock will be sold at present price after Friday, January 19, 1900. Only two days more.

You who missed it in not buying Bell Telephone stock when first offered, don't let this opportunity slip by without taking advantage of it.
Subscriptions from one share to one thousand shares received by mail or in person. Make checks or money orders payable to Treasurer

NATIONAL LIQUID AIR CO.,
FISCAL OFFICE,
124 World Building, New York, N. Y.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Co.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Default having been made in the principal of the above bonds, which became due on the first day of January, 1900, and foreclosure proceedings having been begun in pursuance of a plan of reorganization, formulated by the Company, under which plan the security of the bonds is seriously impaired:

At the request of a large number of holders of these bonds, resident in England, who have deposited their bonds under the Bondholders' Protective Agreement, dated December 21, 1899, the undersigned have agreed to represent the interests of the bondholders.

Holders of bonds in the United States can become parties to this agreement by depositing their bonds with the Central Trust Company of New York City, under said Protective Agreement, copies of which may be obtained from the Trust Company or at our office. Prompt deposit of the bonds is advisable.

Simon Borg & Company,
29 Nassau Street.
New York, January 5th, 1900.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
38 Nassau St., New York.
Capital & Surplus—$2,500,000
LEVI P. MORTON.....President
EDWARD J. BERWIND..Vice-President.
JAMES K. CORBIÈRE....Second Vice-Pres.
WM. REDMOND CROSS..Secretary

DIRECTORS.

James W. Alexander,	James N. Jarvie,
John Jacob Astor,	Aug. D. Juilliard,
George F. Baker,	Joseph Larocque,
Edward J. Berwind,	D. O. Mills,
Frederic Cromwell,	Levi P. Morton,
Henry M. Flagler,	Richard A. McCurdy,
G. G. Haven,	W. G. Oakman,
Jos. C. Hendrix,	John Sloane,
Abram S. Hewitt,	William C. Whitney,
	A. Wolff.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. RANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

DIVIDENDS.

The Pullman Company.
DIVIDEND NO. 132.
A quarterly dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE from net earnings has been declared, payable February 15th to stockholders of record at close of business February 1st, 1900. Checks will be mailed.
Transfer books will close February 1st and reopen February 16th, 1900.
A. S. WEINSHEIMER, Secretary.
Chicago, January 15th, 1900.

Green Bay & Western R. R. Co.
The Board of Directors has fixed and declared TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. to be the amount payable on Class "A" Debentures, and a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock, out of the net earnings for the year 1899, payable at the office of the Company, No. 40 Wall Street, New York, on and after February 1, 1900. Transfer books will be closed January 20 and reopened February 2.
MARK T. COX, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 4 per cent. Registered Bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Monday, Jan. 22, 1900, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the quarterly interest thereon, due Feb. 1, 1900, and will reopen Feb. 1, at 10 A. M.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1900.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.,
45 Wall St., January 17, 1900.
Coupons due February 1st, 1900, on the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date. C. G. HEDGE, Vice President and Treas.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17th, 1900.

At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

(By order of Executor.)
30 shs. State Trust Co.
(By order of Administrator.)
20 shs. Brooklyn Academy of Music (with tickets.)
(By order of Trustee.)
50 shs. Atlantic Dock Company of Brooklyn.
108 shs. Adirondack Land and Investment Co. (Hyde.)
16 shs. National Bank of Republic.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$10,000 Brooklyn City R. R. 1st Cons. 5 p. c. Bds. 1916-1941.
$11,000 Lehigh Valley Ry. Co. 1st 4½ p. c. Bds. 1940.
$500 American Mutoscope Co. of N. J. 1st 7 p. c. Bd. 1906.
4 shs. Importers' and Traders' Nat'l Bank.
16 shs. Central National Bank.
74 shs. Phenix National Bank.
55 shs. Nat'l Broadway Bank.
24 shs. Mechanics' and Traders' Bank.
$5,000 Nassau Electric R. R. Consld. 4 p. c. Bds. 1951.
50 shs. North American Trust Co.
2 shs. Central Trust Co.
25 shs. Irving National Bank.
19 shs. Butchers' and Drovers' Nat'l Bank.
2 shs. United States Mortgage and Trust Co.
40 shs. Pacific Bank.
25 shs. Germano-American R. E. Title Guar. Co.
30 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
12 shs. Nassau Bank.
5 shs. Merchants' Exchange National Bank.
16 shs. National Bank of Republic.
75 shs. Citizens' National Bank.
10 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
$5,000 Rio Grande Southern R. R. 1st 4 p. c. Bds., 1940.
$10,000 Washington Traction & Electric Co. 1st Mtge. Coll. Trust 4½ p. c. Bds., 1914.
50 shs. City Trust Co.
10 shs. National City Bank (new stock.)
5 shs. National Union Bank.
$1,000 South Carolina & Geo. R. R. 1st Mtge. Bd.
$9,000 Detroit City Gas Co. Prior Lien Bds., 1923.
10 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
25 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
6 shs. American Surety Co.
9 shs. Brooklyn Life Ins. Co.
$10,000 Illinois Central R. R. (Louisville Div.) 3½ p. c. Bds., 1953.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. German-American Investment Co., with 1 Founder share.
25 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
5 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
48 shs. Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn.
$20,000 Brooklyn Ferry Co. of N. Y. Consld. 5 p. c. Bds., 1948.
80 shs. Traders' Fire Ins. Co.
10 shs. Hanover National Bank.
166 2-5 shs. Anniston (Ala.) Land Co.
100 shs. Texas Land Co.
5 shs. Trust Co. of America.
2 shs. Central Trust Co.
30 shs. Chatham Nat'l Bank.
60 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
200 shs Reading Co. 1st Pref'd.
$2,000 Chi., Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co. 5 p. c. Consol. Bds., 1903.
$2,500 Missouri, Kans. & Texas R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1990.
50 shs. Nat'l Park Bank.
60 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
15 shs. Westchester Trust Co.
10 shs. Westchester Trust Co.
20 shs. State Trust Co.
$1,000 Bergenfield, Bergen Co., N. J., School Dist., No. 72, 5 p. c. Bds., 1906-1907.
25 shs. American Surety Co.
45 shs. Empire Steel & Iron Co. of N. J. Pfd.
$1,000 Lake Cities Electric R'way Co., 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., (Trust Co. Receipt.)
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
15 shs. Natl. City Bank, (new stock.)
10 shs. State Trust Co.
13 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank, N. Y.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Fourth National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, Jan. 11, 1900.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held Jan. 9, 1900, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously re-elected Directors:

J. Edward Simmons, Robert W. Stuart,
Cornelius N. Bliss, Richard T. Wilson,
Charles Stewart Smith, William S. Opdyke,
James G. Cannon.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, Mr. J. Edward Simmons was unanimously re-elected President and Mr. James G. Cannon was unanimously re-elected Vice President.

CHARLES H. PATTERSON,
Cashier.

OFFICE OF
Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.
Brooklyn, January 2, 1900.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for the election of thirteen (13) Directors for the ensuing year, and three (3) Inspectors of election to serve at the next succeeding annual meeting, and for the purpose of transacting such other business as may be duly brought before the meeting, will be held at twelve o'clock noon, on FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1900, at the office of the company, 168 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City. The polls will remain open for one hour. The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, January 16, 1900, and will remain closed until after the meeting.

T. S. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Notice to the Stockholders of The Victoria Coffee Mills:

Please take notice that a meeting of the Stockholders of The Victoria Coffee Mills will be held at the office of the Counsel of the Company, Frederick Beltz, Esq., Room 136, No. 11 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, January 31, 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to take action upon the unanimous resolution of the Board of Directors in relation to the voluntary dissolution of said Company.—Dated New York, December 30, 1899.

EDWARD B. McSHEEHY,
ARCHIBALD McNICOLL,
ALEXANDER McELWEE,
GEORGE W. BAILY,
Board of Directors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A MEETING of the stockholders of the McDowell Garment Drying Machine Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 6 West 14th St., in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 17th day of January, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing four Directors for the ensuing year, and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

J. LEISER, Sec'y.
Dated New York, January 2d, 1900.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the company, Nos. 118 and 120 East Forty-second Street, New York City, on Thursday, January 18th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.

Transfer books of this company will be closed from 3 P. M. January 3d, 1900, until 10 A. M. January 19th, 1900.

D. C. ANDREWS, Secretary.

THE PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE CO.
(of Chicago).

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Peoples Gas Light and Coke Company will be held at the office of the Company in Chicago, Adams Street and Michigan Avenue, on Saturday, February 10, 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will close, in New York, in accordance with the by-laws, at 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday, January 19th, and will reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Tuesday, February 13th, 1900.

C. K. G. BILLINGS, President.

National Surety Company,
346 Broadway, New York.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the National Surety Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business which may come before it will be held at the principal offices of the company in the New York Life Building, 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 30th day of January, 1900, at 11 A. M.

BALLARD McCALL, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The Sicilian Asphalt Paving Company for the election of Trustees and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of the Company, Rooms 47 to 49 Times Building, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 31st day of January, 1900, at 3:30 P. M.

C. S. CHAMBERLIN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Ry. Co.,
NEW YORK, January 13th, 1900.

A dividend of one and one-half per cent. will be paid on the common stock of this Company on March 1st, 1900, to stockholders of record February 5th, 1900, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. February 9th, 1900, and re-open at 10 o'clock A. M. March 2nd, 1900.

C. F. COX, Treasurer.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.
37 & 39 Liberty St. and 44½ & 46 Maiden Lane.
NEW YORK, Jan. 10, 1900.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent., and an extra dividend of One-Half Per Cent., payable at the company's offices on Feb. 1, 1900. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, Jan. 13, and reopened Friday, Feb. 2.

JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

NATIONAL SALT COMPANY.
26 Broadway, New York, Jan. 12, 1900.

The Board of Directors of the National Salt Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and Three-Quarters (1¾) Per Cent. to the holders of its Preferred Stock of record Jan. 10th, payable Jan. 24th. Transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. Jan. 19th and reopen at 9 A. M. Jan. 24th. Dividend checks will be mailed.

C. L. PAAR, Asst. Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 7 per cent. registered bonds of the Columbus & Toledo R. R. Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Monday, Jan. 22, 1900, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Feb. 1, 1900, and will open Feb. 1st at 10 A. M.

WILLIAM N. COTT, Treasurer.
Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1900.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks dull.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 16	196,634
To date this year	6,046,693
Corresponding date last year	11,202,531

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 16	$1,606,000
To date this year	$19,919,100
Corresponding date last year	$68,215,940

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@4½ per cent.; at three months, 5@5½ per cent.; at six months, 5½@6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5@5½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice	⅞	Illinois Central	⅞
Am. Sugar Ref.	⅝	Iowa Central pf.	5
Am. Tin Plate	1	Laclede Gas	⅝
Am. Tobacco	1⅛	Met. Street Railway	⅝
B'klyn Rapid Trans.	⅞	Mobile & Ohio	¼
Ches. & Ohio	½	N. Y. Central	⅝
Chi., R. I. & P.	⅝	North Amer.	½
Col. Mid. pf.	¾	North. Pac. pf.	½
Cont. Tobacco	⅝	Pressed Steel Car pf.	2
Erie Tel. & Tel.	⅝	Tenn. Coal & I.	1
Evans. & T. H.	1½	U. S. Leather	1¼
H. B. Claflin	½	U. S. Rubber	1
Hocking Val. pf.	1⅜		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Smelt. & Ref.	½	Nat. Steel	½
Chi. T. Tr. pf.	1	N. Y. Air Brake	8¼
Consol. Gas	3½	Pacific Mail	¾
General Electric	½	Rio Grande West. pf.	1
Glucose Sugar	½	Texas & Pacific	½
Int. Silver	½	Third Avenue	2¾
Lake Erie & W.	½	Union Bag & P. pf.	¾
Manhattan	⅝		

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., B. & Q. deb. 5s	1¼	Louis. & N. coll. tr. 4s	1
Lehigh & W. B. con. 7s, asst.	2½	Louis. & N. unif. 4s	1
		So. Car. & Ga. 1st	1⅜

Bonds Declined.

B'way & 7th Av. con. 5s	1¼	Peoria & Eastern inc.	1¼

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Total transactions on the Stock Exchange yesterday aggregated less than 200,000 shares. This is a record low beyond any average for months past. During much of the day brokers' tickers stood practically still. Not only were transactions relatively few, but the number of shares involved in them was small. Just before the close of business a little spurt came. Leather Trust common stock of a sudden became active and went up easily, and some other conspicuous stocks also scored gains. In the case of the Leather Trust strength seemed to come from favorable information authenticated in official circles; the plan for readjusting the Leather Company's capital accounts has not been abandoned, but in even more favorable form is presented again—and this time with support beyond what was formerly available.

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Easier money market indications are disclosed. Especially is this noticeable in the time money market. Many individual lenders and institutions putting out large amounts on time have dropped the rate down to an average of about 5 per cent. where over 6 per cent. has for some time past been ruling. The return of funds from the West has reached a volume sufficient to induce the belief in banking circles that danger of returning stringency is disposed of.

The evident determination of interests engaged in promoting new enterprises to proceed with slowness—being, indeed, obliged so to proceed—exerts effect. The establishment of easier conditions abroad is also an influence helping the money market here.

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While Wall Street is expending so small an amount of energy in market transactions there is crowding activity in matters of gossip. There seems to be readiness to invent and circulate every manner of fable—some representations gaining currency being shameless. Gredit is treated with contempt and names that have stood high for years are assailed recklessly. Rumor mongering seems to have for its object malice more than money-making purposes, for most tales sent circulating are too utterly foolish to exert the slightest effect upon the market's course. Business rivalries are of a curious sort that reach such low levels; yet examples of just such mean character are kept in view.

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Commission brokers who are still advising customers to remain inactive as to the stock market report that there is a developing disposition among holders of funds to take hold of bonds; and many bond houses are filling large orders "over the counter." On the Stock Exchange the bond market does not much extend, but bankers who deal in bonds on their own account are busier than for a long time past.

AMERICAN TIN PLATE.

The annual meeting of the American Tin Plate Company was held at Orange, N. J., yesterday, when officers and Directors were elected, but no action was taken on the dividend. The balance sheet of Dec. 31 shows as follows:

Assets—Plants, real estate, patents, machinery, &c., $43,404,508; merchandise, inventory, $4,951,926; accounts receivable, $1,518,247; cash, $989,984; total, $50,864,665. Liabilities—Capital stock, preferred, $18,325,000; common stock, $28,000,000; purchase money mortgages assumed, $270,000; accounts payable, $1,056,239; surplus $2,613,426; total, $50,864,665.

A statement issued by a majority of the Directors at the conclusion of the meeting said: "The amount of capital stock and the amount authorized to be issued is $50,000,000. The proportion actually issued is $46,325,000. The amount of debts does not exceed the sum of $1,926,238.99. The amount of assets is at least the sum of $7,460,157.09."

The officers elected were:

President—D. G. Reid; First Vice President—William B. Leeds; Second Vice President—William T. Graham; Third Vice President—Warner Arms; Treasurer—F. S. Wheeler; Secretary and Treasurer—E. G. Applegate; Assistant Secretary—W. B. Wheeler; Counsel—James B. Dill.

The Directors of the company, with their terms of office, elected are as follows:

To serve one year more, George Greer, William H. Donner, and Cecil A. Robinson; to serve two years more, Warner Arms, James B. Dill, and Frederick S. Wheeler; to serve three years more, William T. Graham, James McLean, and James H. Moore; to serve four years more, Daniel G. Reid, William B. Leeds, and William H. Moore; to serve five years more, William E. Reis, Richard R. Quay, and James A. Mathews.

LEATHER'S MOVEMENT.

United States Leather common was the strongest active stock on the list yesterday, scoring a gain of 1¼ points on sales of some 11,000 shares. Since the announcement several weeks ago that the Standard Oil interests were in control of the company the quotation for the common stock has hovered around 16, and even on those days when the general market was weak the Leather quotation held consistent and firm. Insiders always buying in the event of any slight recession. It was this buying, indeed, that, some days before the public statement of Standard Oil control, carried the price from 11—where it had gone after the heavy slump—to 16.

Lately the Street has watched with much interest the movement of the stock, and when a rise did not materialize immediately some there were who were inclined to the belief that there had been no change in control.

But from semi-official sources came the statement that the change was as the Street had heard it; and now it is said that yesterday's advance marks the beginning of an upward movement in the stock which will be both decided and lasting. Coincident with the advance the Street again hears that the Rockefeller interests will be personally represented on the Directorate of the company.

SUGAR'S FRACTIONAL GAIN.

Sugar Trust stock, after a day of comparative quiet and little fluctuation, yesterday on sales of about 26,000 shares scored a gain of five-eighths of a point, principally due to profit taking by some few shorts who had sold at the recent higher prices.

There was no new news in respect to the property, but the fact was reiterated that President Havemeyer had decided to fight the independent companies to a finish, and was making ready to wage the war with such vigor that these companies would be glad to sue for peace. The independent companies, however, treated this oft-repeated statement as they have in time past—simply with the declaration that they would be glad to see the war over, as they as well as the trust were losing money.

Pending developments, the bears appeared yesterday to be content to let the stock alone, while, on the other hand, there seemed to be no strong interests ready to buy.

BIG ORDERS FOR STEEL RAILS.

The strength of Federal Steel yesterday was on the official report that the company has just closed a large order for steel rails at $35 per ton, to be delivered the second half of the year. It is stated that the railroads have recently been holding off in the hope that there might be a reduction in price; but, seeing none in sight, they concluded to place their orders and make sure of delivery. One order for 30,000 tons came from the Chicago and Northwestern Railway.

President Gary of the company, discussing the belief expressed in some quarters that the strike in the American Steel and Wire Company would hurt other steel and iron companies, said: "The idea is almost too ridiculous to dignify with notice. Such companies as Federal Steel, Republic Iron and Steel, Tennessee Coal and Iron, and the like, are all independent companies, whose business goes on whether there is or is not a strike in another company's plant.

"As for the general situation, there is no reason why the iron and steel trade should not enjoy a long season of prosperity."

C. P. HUNTINGTON A BUYER.

Discussing a reporot that the Stanford-Hopkins holdings of Southern Pacific, recently purchased by the Huntington-Speyer syndicate, had been sold to E. H. Harriman and Jacob H. Schiff, representing the Union Pacific, President C. P. Huntington of the Southern Pacific said yesterday:

"There is not a word of truth in it. I know exactly where and how that stock is held. And I may say, in passing, that I am not selling any Southern Pacific stock. Rather, I am buying it."

"As for the interests which you say purchased these shares, I can only say that some time ago they did purchase some Southern Pacific stock at my advice. But you can rest assured that they have not gotten hold of the Stanford-Hopkins holdings.

"As for our relations with the Union Pacific, they are of the best."

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LOCAL TRACTION STOCKS.

All the local traction stocks were yesterday more or less affected by the opening of the bids for the construction of the underground road. There were many views as to how the interests of the various local roads would be affected by the new system when built, and upon the fact whether these views were good or bad depended the temporary fate of the several traction stocks. Hence, with the varying views it is not surprising that the stocks showed irregularity.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit ranged in price from 67½ to 69¾, closing at 68¾, a net gain of ¾ of a point; Metropolitan fell as low as 162½, and went as high as 165, with the close at 164¾, a net gain of ¾; Manhattan's quotation ranged from 90¾ to 92¾, with the close at 91½, a net loss of ⅝; while Third Avenue, least irregular of all, though weakest, scored a loss of 2¾ points on sales of 333 shares. It opened down 2¾ and rallied ½, only later to fall to the opening figure, where it closed.

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HOPEFUL FOR THE FUTURE.

Tennessee Coal and Iron, which on the day previous had declined on the absurd assumption that it might be affected by the strike in the establishment of the American Steel and Wire Company—a quite independent organization—yesterday advanced a full point on trading of about 600 shares.

As evidence of the excellent condition of the company a bulletin put out by Dow, Jones & Co. yesterday stated, among other things, that the surplus profit on the operations of the company this year will be about $1,400,000, while "a reasonable estimate of the net earnings of 1900 is said to be $2,000,000."

GREAT NORTHERN'S TROUBLES.

Not a share of Great Northern was traded in yesterday, not alone because of the general inactivity of the market, but also because of the desire of the speculative element in the Street to await the outcome of the threatened labor trouble and strike of employes on the road.

At the offices of the company in this city no definite information had been received as to the situation, but in the Street it was said that an amicable settlement was not unlikely if only President Hill would make some slight concession.

FOR PENSION PAYMENTS.

Again yesterday the Sub-Treasury was a large debtor to the Clearing House, the total amount being in the neighborhood of $1,600,000. Over one-third of this amount was for pension payments, which have now begun.

DULLEST MARKET IN MONTHS.

Yesterday was easily one of the dullest days the Stock Exchange has seen for months, less than 200,000 shares being traded in. At times, indeed, the market was lifeless, and not infrequently the tape failed to record a sale for several minutes at a time. As an evidence of this lifelessness it is pointed out that not a single share of such a fairly active stock as Rock Island was traded in from about noon Monday until noon yesterday. Had it not been for short covering yesterday's market, dull as it was, would have been duller still.

ANTICIPATING A REPORT.

American Tobacco was bid up yesterday on the strength of a report that the annual statement of the company would show increased earnings. Reports of new competition were still heard.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Sale on the Stock Exchange of ten shares of Ninth National Bank stock at 90.

Gold to the amount of 1,500,000f. going to Havana by to-day's steamer.

Application to the Stock Exchange to list 40,000 additional first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad.

Increase from 8 to 9 per cent. in Bank of Bombay's rate of discount.

Decision of the stockholders of the Western Car Company to dissolve the company.

Action by the directors of the Fitchburg Railroad Company on the proposed lease of the road to the Boston and Maine postponed until Jan. 23.

Decrease of $1,485,411 in exports of general merchandise from the port of New York for the week as compared with the previous week, and decrease of $2,154,200 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Annual meeting of the Baltimore and Ohio to be held in Baltimore to-day, when it is expected Pennsylvania Railroad representatives will be admitted to the Board of Directors and action taken on a merger of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern.

East-bound shipments of dead freight from Chicago last week aggregated 134,175 tons, an increase of 14,879 over the previous week.

Members of the new Joint Traffic Association, the officers of the Central Passenger Association, and the Passenger Committee of the Trunk Line Association will meet in this city on Monday for the purpose of establishing a Joint Passenger Association.

Meeting to-day of the Southwestern and Southeastern Committees to consider an advance of three cents per 100 pounds in the rail rate on sugar from the South.

According to Indianapolis advices the present volume of business is considerably above the average of years past in January. While shipments of grain are light as compared with former years, the shipments East of many other commodity freights are in excess of former years, and the shipments of live stock, dressed meats, and provisions are now the heaviest ever known in a Winter month.

American Malting Company successor to the American Spirits Manufacturing Company in the ownership of the old distillery property in Des Moines, Iowa.

According to an official of the Northern Pacific Railway, the business of the company is most satisfactory, and the road's prospects for the next six months the very brightest.

Chicago advices that the December statement of the Atchison road will show an increase in net earnings of $250,000, and this in the face of a decreased grain and cotton business, showing that the general traffic is increasing.

It is said that eleven New Haven ice companies will consolidate into a corporation with a capital of $600,000.

Reports from Montreal that the differential rates on sugar has been abolished by agreement between the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways. It is expected that this action will materially assist Canadian refiners in competing with those of the United States.

Coal workers' wages advanced 2 per cent. by the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, a second increase since December.

MR. SAGE AND STANDARD GAS.

A statement in regard to what has been termed Russell Sage's breach of faith in selling his Standard Gas holdings was made yesterday by interests who are identified with the Protective Committee, which purposes to secure a consent of the majority of the stockholders of the company to the plan not to sell stock without offering it at the market price to the committee, which consists of Directors E. A. McAlpin, Oliver S. Carter, John T. Terry, Frank Tilford, and Charles Dana. It was ascertained that last week the holdings of Standard stock of the late Wallace C. Andrews, amounting to 12,000 shares, had been sold, and it was stated on good authority that they had been acquired by the same interests that purchased Mr. Sage's stock, so that these two deals account for 17,700 shares out of the 93,211 shares, common and preferred stock, of the Standard Gas Light Company.

The statement in regard to Mr. Sage's sale of stock said:

From good authority, Mr. Sage obtained for his stock 140 for the common and 170 for the preferred. While the main stockholders have permitted it to go out to the world that Mr. Sage owned the Standard Gas Company, it was far from the fact, he holding less than 5,700 out of 93,211, showing him to be a moderate stockholder.

While his positive assurances for the past two years from time to time to the board, as well as to other stockholders, were not accompanied by a money consideration or acknowledged before a Notary Public, he made a more solemn pledge to the board, "that whatever he obtained for his stock" every other stockholder should have. Still he sold his stock.

Was not the Director who told him he ought to resign his position as President of the company doing his duty in making such a request, even though, as Mr. Sage says, it came from a stockholder who had not any large interest in the company?

It does not seem probable that the parties who purchased Mr. Sage's stock at 140 and 170 would have done so had they not been satisfied the stock was worth that price.

Russell Sage shunned the subject of Standard stock and the attitude of his fellow Directors and stockholders. "I have," he said, "nothing to discuss and nothing to state except that there's nothing new. If I don't talk I won't be misrepresented."

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The monthly statement of the imports and exports of the United States for December is as follows:

Merchandise.—Imports, $71,547,273, of which $31,198,614 was free of duty. Total increase as compared with December, 1898, $16,400,000.

Exports, $123,285,165; decrease, $14,600,000.

Gold.—Imports, $5,480,246; decrease, $5,300,000.

Exports, $11,857,511; increase, $10,000,000.

Silver.—Imports, $3,027,271; decrease, $172,200.

Exports, $5,723,857; decrease, $104,000.

For the twelve months of the calendar year the imports and exports were as follows:

Merchandise.—Imports, $1,799,834,620, of which $351,814,004 was free of duty. In 1898 the total imports were $634,964,448, of which $268,384,173 was free of duty. Exports, $1,275,486,641; last year, $1,255,540,206.

Gold.—Imports, $51,194,964; last year, $158,163,952. Exports, $45,379,411; last year, $16,194,954.

Silver.—Imports, $30,844,981; last year, $29,131,380. Exports, $53,484,680; last year, $53,707,104.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 3@4½ per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 5½@6 per cent. for longer dates. Mercantile paper, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6½@7½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $224,116,593; balances, $14,943,731; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,659,563.

Money on call in London, 1½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market 3¾ per cent. for short and 3¾@3⅞ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange dull and firm. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83½; demand, $4.87; cables, $4.87⅝@$4.87¾; commercial bills, $4.82¼@$4.83.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20⅝@5.20⅝ less 1-16 and 5.16⅞@5.16⅞ less 1-16 @5.17½; reichsmarks, 94⅜@94⅝ and 95 1-16; guilders, 40 and 40 5-16 @40⅝.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—40c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, $1 premium per $1,000; selling, par. St. Louis—10c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 15@20c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The market for American securities ruled irregular and without any decided features. Business was restricted. The closing tone was steady.

Consols, for both money and the account, 100; Atchison, 19⅞; Canadian Pacific, 95; Erie, 12; Erie first preferred, 33¾; Illinois Central, 114½; Union Pacific preferred, 76¼; St. Paul, 120; New York Central, 137; Pennsylvania, 66; Reading, 9; Northern Pacific preferred, 75½; Louisville, 82; Grand Trunk, 6¾; Anaconda, 8¼.

Bar silver closed firmer at 27⅝d per ounce.

Money, 1½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 3¾ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3¾@3⅞ per cent.

Spanish 4s closed at 66⅞.

Bar gold, 77s 9½d. The Bank of England to-day transferred £50,000 in gold to the India currency account. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 192; Madrid, 29.30; Lisbon, 43.50; Rome, 7.04.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—Business on the Bourse continues favorable, owing to the easy settlement. Prices fluctuated, but eventually became firm. Rio Tintos advanced in the expectation of a considerable decrease in the visible supply of copper. Kafirs were fairly strong, owing to reassuring reports of the position of the British forces near Ladysmith, and were helped by London buying. Three per cent. rentes, 100 francs 20 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 20 centimes for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 68.10.

BERLIN, Jan. 16.—In the absence of any confirmation of yesterday's war news, prices opened weak on the Boerse to-day. Subsequently they fluctuated, but improved at the close, in consequence of favorable advices from Western Bourses. Exchange on London, 20 marks 51 pfennigs for checks.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 16.—On the Boerse to-day prices were undecided and weak during the early hours, but closed steady.

Bombay Discount Higher.

BOMBAY, Jan. 16.—The rate of discount of the Bank of Bombay was to-day increased 1 per cent., to 9.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Total transactions in yesterday's market for outside securities amounted, probably, to not more than 4,000 shares. Of this amount more than a quarter was supplied by Bay State Gas, while in the other issues traded in sales were in most cases limited to 200 or 300 shares. It was probably the most inactive day the curb has had in many months, and at no time during the day was business large enough to attract any particular attention. In this dull condition of the market prices were irregular. When sellers appeared it was generally only at a sacrifice that they could dispose of their stock, but, on the other hand, buyers were in several cases obliged to take stock at figures above recent sales. It was a narrow market, in which a few hundred shares on either side were sufficient to bring about considerable movement in price, although the general tendency seemed to be toward a lower level. Liquidation, which at times appears forced, has been going on in the market during the recent dull days, and although the amount of stock offered has been relatively small, it has proved sufficient to cause serious declines in a number of issues. Buying that is called good has not been lacking in some quarters of the market, but the majority of issues has seemed to have little or no support.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA preferred was weak, and sold down to 23, a decline of several points from the last previous sale. There were rumors of the likelihood of another suit being brought against the company, but a more proximate reason for the sharp decline seemed to be forced liquidation. Trading amounted to only 200 or 300 shares, but stock was freely offered at the close at 23, and the demand for the stock was relatively small. As far as reported, sales of the common stock were restricted to odd lots. No report has yet been had as to when the committee which is now investigating the affairs of the company will complete its report, and the result of the investigation is naturally awaited with considerable interest.

NEW AMSTERDAM Gas common sold at 22 and closed at 22 bid, showing no change for the day, while the preferred stock changed hands at 46½, and ended the day with a 1 point loss, at 45 bid. Transactions in the bonds amounted to $50,000 or more, and these closed with a half point loss, at 95 bid. Good demand was had for the bonds early in the day, and they sold as high as 96, but several lots of the bonds appeared in the market and forced the price down to 95. It recovered fractionally, and the last sale was made at 95⅝.

WOOLEN GOODS, which has been very steady during the last few days, was in good demand, and in the preferred stock sales of 400 shares were made at 79. As far as reported, the common stock was not traded in, but the price of this issue was maintained at 23½ bid.

INTERNATIONAL PUMP preferred sold at 64, a point advance over the previous day's closing bid. The price at which this issue sold indicated that buyers of stock, even in the present condition of the market, are obliged to pay relatively high prices.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE recovered to 50, which was an advance of 10 points over the best bid at the close on Monday, but, as far as reported, no transactions were effected.

ILLINOIS TRANSPORTATION sold at 2¾, and later at 2½. It closed at 2½ bid, a loss of a quarter of a point.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1¼	1⅝
New Amsterdam	22	23
New Amsterdam pf.	45	47
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	93	95½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	32	35
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	76¾	78
American Bicycle	14	17
American Bicycle pf.	40	50
American Bicycle bonds	92	93
American Woolen Goods	23½	24½
American Woolen Goods pf., ex div.	78½	79½
Cast-Iron Pipe	8	9
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	42½	44½
Distilling Company of America	6	6½
Distilling Company of America pf.	22	23
Electric Axle Light & Power	4¾	5⅛
Electric Boat	..	24
Electric Boat pf.	..	40
Havana Commercial	17½	19
Havana Commercial pf., ex div.	58¼	60
International Pump	15½	17
International Pump pf.	63	64¾
National Gramophone, ex div.	60	63
National Salt	47	49
National Salt pf.	79	80
National Tube	43	44
National Tube pf.	92	93
Otis Elevator	20	25
Otis Elevator pf.	86	88
Royal Baking Powder pf.	94	97
Rubber Goods Mfg.	27	27½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	79	80
Sloss-Sheffield	28	30
Sloss-Sheffield pf	68	70
Standard Oil of New Jersey	493	494
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	½	⅝

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	83¼	84
American Air Power	35	50
American Cotton	..	..
Arizona Lead	10¼	10½
Asphalt Company of America	12¾	13¼
British Columbia Copper	10	11
Chicago & Alton sub.	104	106
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	50	60
Electric Vehicle pf.	85	95
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid.	1¼	1¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	23½
General Carriage	7	7½
Illinois Transportation	2½	3
*Markeen Coupe	6	7
Mexican 5s	97	98
New York Transportation	9	9¾
New England Transportation	6	6½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	19¾	21
St. Louis subs.	123½	128
Retsof	26	..
Retsof bonds	80	84
Storage Power pf.	12¾	14
Superior and Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Tennessee Copper	13¾	15
Trust Company of America	197	200
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	24	28

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	220	230
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	237
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7

rate is almost certain now to be the openly quoted figure within a few days. New York funds sold at par.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	6	6¼	Old Colony	4½	5
Allouez	3	3½	O. Dominion	19	20
Arcadian	20	21	Osceola	70	72
Arnold	6	6¾	Parrot	40	40½
Ash Bed	.30	.50	Pioneer	2	2½
Atlantic	2¼	2½	Quincy	145	150
Baltic	17¾	18	R. Island	4½	5
B. & Cr. C.	.20	.35	Santa Fé	5¾	6
Bos. & Mont.	266	273	Santa Ysabel	7½	8
Butte & Bos.	43	45	Shoe	30	32
C. & Hecla	740	750	Tamarack	175	177
Centennial	17	18	Utah Con	27½	29
Franklin	14	14½	Washington	1⅛	1½
Humboldt	1	2	White Knob	13	15
Isle Royale	23½	24½	Winona	4½	5
Mohawk	15½	16½	Wolverine	40	41

Railroad Stocks.

Boston & A.	241	241½	C. Mass. pf.	60	65
Boston & L.	241	..	Fitchburg pf.	..	121
Boston & Me.	200	202	N. Y. & N. E. 6s	110½	..
Boston & P.	..	300	N. Y. & N.		
Boston Ele.	96	..			
B. Gas 5s	80	..	E. 7s	114½	..
Cent. Mass.	11	12	West End	92	93

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. B. Tel.	330	332	Mex. Tele	3	3¼
C. Stk. Yds.	135	136	N. E. Tel.	135	140
Dom. Coal	41½	42	U. S. Oil	19½	20
D. Coal pf.	115	116	West. Elec.	40¾	..
Erie Tel	104½	105½	W. Elec. pf.	..	93
Lam. Store	..	35			

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59@60. There was a sale of 5,000 ounces at 59½c.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27 5-16d per ounce, and in New York at 59¼c. Mexican silver dollars at 47½c.

On the Stock Exchange 500 shares of Iron Silver sold at .50.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Argentum Juanita sold at .22, 500 Belcher at .10, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .15¼, 3,000 Cosmos at .02, 100 Elkton at $1.15, 1,000 Findlay at .15, 500 Golden Age at .06, 200 Isabella at $1.35, 200 Iron Silver at .53, 100 Kingston & Pembroke at .50, 700 Mexican at .34, 1,000 Marion G. at .01, 100 Ontario at $3.50, 500 Potosi at .30, 59 Standard at $2.85, seller 15; 1,000 Utah at .05, and 1,000 Work at .32.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated and Industrial Exchanges were as follows:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.36	Savage	.14
Adams Consol	.14	Sierra Nevada	.40
Belcher	.10	Standard	2.90
Best & Belcher	.20	Small Hopes	.05
Breese	1.50	Union Consol	.24
Bruns. Consol	.29	Utah	.01
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Victor	1.00
Challar	.22	Yellow Jacket	.20
Crown Point	.08	Argentum Juanita	.19
Chrysolite	.06	Alamo	15½
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.40	Anaconda	.40
Com. T. Co. scrip	.05	Crip. Ck. Cons	.15
Crescent	.12	Creede & Cr. Ck	.10
Catalpa	.15	Croesus	.01
Deadwood Terra	.50	Golden Fleece	.25
Eureka Consol	.15	Isabella	1.30
Father De Smet	.08	Mollie Gibson	.18
Gould & Curry	.20	Mount Rosa	.57
Hale & Norcross	.35	Pharmacist	.13
Horn Silver	1.00	Portland	2.30
Iron Silver	.51	Specimen	.09
Kingston & Pemb.	.35	Union	.41
La Crosse	.14	Work	.31
Leadville Con	.07	Damon	.26
Little Chief	.16	Ekton	1.15
Mexican	.29	Findlay	.14
Moulton	.20	Garfield	.15
Ontario	7.50	Jackpot	.57
Ophir	.65	Pinnacle	.26
Occidental	.14	Tornado	.46
Plymouth	.08	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	17.50
P. G. M. Co.	.08	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.15
Potosi	.24	Ala. Fdy. No 4	.15
Quicksilver	1.50	Grey Forge	.15
Quicksilver pf.	8.00		

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

Ariz. Cop. S.	14.50	Gold Coin. Cr. Ck.	2.23
Empire Copper	17.00	Golden Fleece	28½
Gold Magnet	.003¼	Isabella	1.37½
Independence	.75	Justine	.01⅜
L. G. M., B. C.	.25	Mollie Gibson	.25
Morenci Cop. pf.	2.03½	Mount Rosa	.57
Anaconda	41¾	Old Gold	.01¼
Anchoria	.72	Portland	2.35
Cannon Ball	.001	Sentinel	.002½
Copper Rock	.001¼	up. & B. Cop	.10
Crip. Ck. Cons	.15⅞	Union Gold	.42
Elkton	1.17½	Work	.36¾
Garfield Consol	.17	Monterey	.62½

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

2 shares Chemical National Bank, $100 each, 4,025 per cent.

25 shares Bowery Bank, $100 each, 300 per cent.

2 Russian 5 per cent. bonds, 100 rubles each; one of issue of 1864, one of issue of 1866 (hypothecated), 2½ per cent.

20 shares The Pocantico Water Works Company, $27.

5 shares The Maxim Powder and Torpedo Company, $100 each, $13.

25 shares The Landon Iron Company, $100 each, $8.

30 coupons of the Cumberland Gap and Chicago Railroad Company, $30 each, due May, 1882, 86.

100 shares Essex Mining Company, $100 each, $1.

10 shares Consolidated Fireworks Company, common, $100 each, $90.

20 shares Central Fireworks, common, $100 each, $222.

15 shares Binghamton Railroad Company, $100 each, 27 per cent.

1 share Binghamton, Lester and Union Railroad Company, $100 each, 20 per cent.

100 shares Brooklyn and New York River Supply Company, $100 each, 1 per cent.

20 shares Premium Reserve Company, $100 each, 6 per cent.

8 shares Central New Jersey Land Improvement Company, $100 each, 1¾ per cent.

$553⅓ scrip Bloomington, Indiana and Western Railroad Company, $4.

75 shares Investment Company of New Jersey, $100 each, $10.

28¾ shares Central Appalachian Company (preferred stock), certificate of deposit of Morgan & Co., 44 Pine Street, $20.

2 shares Kentucky Coal, Iron and Development Company, $100 each, $2.

30 shares Maxim Powder Manufacturing Company, $100 each, $2.

100 shares East Shore Terminal Company, $100 each, $11.

50 shares Empire Mills Company, $100 each, $11.

223 shares Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis Railroad Company, common, $100 each, 1⅞ per cent.

$27.25 scrip Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis Railroad Company, $2.

34 shares Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis Railroad Company, preferred, 16¾ per cent.

25 shares Bloomingdale Graphite Company, $100 each; 100 shares The Haskin Wood Vulcanizing Company, $100 each; 21 shares The Wood Vulcanizing Company of New York, $100 each; 887.24 scrip The Wood Vulcanizing Company of New York; 30 shares Maritime Coal Company, $100 each; 50 shares Excelsior Water and Mining Company, $100 each; 1,000 shares Joselyn Mining Company, $10 each; 100 shares South Pacific Mining Company, $100 each, and 46 shares Montezuma Silver Mining Company, $100 each, $29.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$280,925,185
Gold reserve	245,343,283
Net silver	15,225,087
United States notes in the Treasury	18,127,627
Treasury notes of 1890	1,755,781
Total receipts this day	1,223,504
Total receipts this month	23,165,816
Total receipts this year	307,959,311
Total expenditures this day	1,680,093
Total expenditures this month	23,660,009
Total expenditures this year	287,426,569
Deposits in National banks	96,198,831
Silver bullion	35,232
National bank notes received for redemption to-day	596,254
Government receipts from internal revenue	318,593
Customs	851,791
Miscellaneous	23,208

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Coupons will be paid on and after Feb. 1 by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company.

Dividends are announced by the Pullman Company and the Green Bay and Western Railroad Company.

Interest will be paid upon certain bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago Railway Company and the Columbus and Toledo Railroad Company on and after Feb. 1.

The subscription books for the American Hide and Leather Company first mortgage 6 per cent. sinking fund twenty-year gold bonds will open at the office of Messrs. J. & W. Seligman & Co. to-day, at 10 A. M., and close at 3 P. M. or earlier.

AUDIT COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Audit Company of New York, held at 120 Broadway yesterday, the following were re-elected Directors for the ensuing year: August Belmont, James Stillman, William A. Nash, Joseph S. Auerbach, George G. Haven, Marcellus Hartley, A. J. Cassatt, Charles R. Flint, George Coppell, G. B. M. Harvey, John I. Waterbury, and George W. Young. The following were re-elected an advisory committee of stockholders: W. Bayard Cutting, Walter G. Oakman, A. D. Juilliard, Isaac N. Seligman, Louis Fitzgerald, T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., Charles S. Fairchild, Gustav E. Kissel, E. R. Chapman, and Charles T. Barney.

The following officers were re-elected: Acting President—August Belmont; Vice President—W. A. Nash; Manager, Thomas L. Greene; Secretary and Treasurer—E. T. Perine.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s coup	110⅜	Houston & Tex C gen 4s	84½
6,000	110⅜	10,000	
17,000	110½	Laclede Gas Light of St L 1st 5s	
1,000	110½	9,000	109
U S 4s coup, 1907	114½	Lehigh & W B Coal con 7s	
1,000		19,000	100
Alabama, Class C		7,000	100½
1,000	102	Louisville & Nashv coll trust 4s	
Virginia fund debt 2-3s		1,000	97½
31,000	85	Louisville & Nashv unified 4s	
1,000	85¼	2,000	97⅝
Adams Express 4s		1,000	98
5,000	103½	Metropol St gen 5s	
Am Tobacco Co., scrip		1,000	119½
1,000	99	Mex Intern con 4s	
Atch, Top & San Fe gen 4s		10,000	87½
10,000	99⅜	Mich Central con 7s	
500	99⅛	10,000	108½
4,000	99⅝	Mil, L S & W ext 5s	
53,000	99½	1,000	123
15,000	99⅝	Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	
8,000	99⅜	8,000	89½
10,000	99½	3,000	89½
3,000	99⅜	Mo, K & T of Tex 5s	
1,000	99½	3,000	92½
adjustment 4s		1,000	92
2,000	79¾	Mo Pac 1st con 6s	
25,000	79½	1,000	115
4,000	79⅝	Mo Pac 1st col 5s	
2,500	79¾	5,000	93
5,000	79½	5,000	93½
8,000	79¼	5,000	93¾
Atlan & Danv 1st		Mo Pac trust 5s	
5000	100	5,000	97½
Aus & Norw'n 1st 5s		N Y Cent & Hud Riv 1st 7s	
5,000	95¼	30,000	109½
Balt & Ohio 3½s		N Y Cent & Hud Riv gen 3½s	
10,000	93⅜	1,000	109¼
15,000	93⅜	ext 4s	
98,000	93⅜	1,000	101½
500	93¼	1,000	101⅝
103,000	93⅜	10,000	112⅞
8,000	93½	20,000	113
Balt & Ohio 4s		San Antonio & Ar-P 4s	
1,000	99	2,000	76¾
2,000	98¾	3,000	77
2,000	98⅞	So Car & Ga 1st 5s	
5,000	99	5,000	104⅞
Baltimore & Ohio, Southw'n Div, 3½s		Southern Pac 4s	
10,000	87½	9,000	82
40,000	87⅝	3,000	81⅞
15,000	87⅝	So Pacific Cal con 5s, stamped	
Broadway & 7th Av 1st con 5s		1,000	105⅞
12,000	118⅝	2,000	105⅝
Brooklyn Rap T 5s		Southern Ry 1st 5s	
9,000	104	5,000	106⅞
B'klyn Un Elev 1st		10,000	106⅝
10,000	95¼	5,000	106¼
B'klyn W & W H 5s		10,000	105⅞
9,000	75	10,000	105⅞
Canada So 1st 5s		12,000	106½
3,000	106½	1,000	106½
Central Branch U P 1st		Tex & N O con 5s	
1,000	87½	10,000	102
Cent of Ga con 5s		Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
1,000	89½	5,000	111½
Central Pacific gtd 3½s		1,000	111¾
52,000	82¾	Union Pac 1st 4s	
5,000	82⅝	500	103
15,000	82¾	118,000	103⅛
Central Pacific gtd 4s		6,000	103⅜
40,000	99	2,000	103
Central of N J gen 5s		Wabash 1st 5s	
10,000	118½	2,000	114¼
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s		Wabash deb, Ser B	
33,000	96½	5,000	85¼
Ches & Ohio con 5s		1,000	85¾
5,000	115¾	10,000	85¼
1,000	115⅞	10,000	85¾
Ches & Ohio 6s, 1911		1,000	36
2,000	118½	West Shore gtd 4s	
Ches & O R & A Div. 1st con 4s		3,000	112¼
6,000	101¼	500	112½
Chi, B & Q con 7s		W'n N Y & P 1st 5s	
39,000	110⅞	5,000	120
5,000	111	W U Tel col trust 5s	
Chi, B & Q deb 5s		5,000	111⅞
2,000	110	Wilk & East 1st 5s	
Chi, Bur & Quincy, Nebraska ext 4s		5,000	104½
15,000	110¼	Wis Cent 1st 4s	
Chi & Erie 1st 5s		1,000	89½
14,000	115		
Chi, Ind & Louisv refunding 6s			
1,000	112½		
Chi, Mil & St Paul terminal 5s			
5,000	112⅜		
Wis & M div 5s			
5,000	117⅜		
Chi, R I & P gen 4s			
1,000	104½		
5,000	105		
Clev, C, Chi & St L gen 4s			
1,000	95		
Col Coal & Iron 6s			
48,000	103		
12,000	103¼		
Col Midland 1st 4s			
1,000	72		
22,000	72		
1,000	72¼		
5,000	72⅝		
Col Midland 1st 2-4s			
5,000	64⅞		
5,000	65		
5,000	65½		
Col & South 1st 4s			
23,000	85		
Den & Rio Grande con 4s			
5,000	98		
2,000	97⅝		
1,000	98		
Den & Rio Grande imp 5s			
3,000	103¼		
East Tenn. Va & Ga con 1st 5s			
1,000	114½		
Erie 1st con 4s			
10,000	115¾		
Erie 1st gen 4s			
10,000	68⅛		
Galv, Har & San An, Mex & P Div 5s			
8,000	101		
Georgia Pacific 1st 6s			
3,000	119½		
5,000	120		
Green Bay & Westn deb. ctfs B			
9,000	7¾		
Illinois Central, St L Div 3½s			
3,000	99¾		
2,000	100		
Total sale	$1,696,000		

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
KANSAS CITY, FT. SCOTT & MEMPHIS—			
Mileage	973	973	973
1st week Jan.	$85,022	$72,153	$76,921
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	276	276	276
1st week Jan.	28,067	26,053	29,710
ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND—			
Mileage	312	312	251
2d week Jan.	17,810	23,932	21,910
From July 1	708,355	699,896	
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	937	937	937
2d week Jan.	67,503	53,588	88,835
From July 1	3,185,246	2,759,788	
CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN for November—			
	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross earnings	193,606	166,462	27,144
Operating ex	144,683	130,495	14,188
Net earnings	48,924	35,967	12,956
Charges	34,071	34,893	*822
Balances	14,852	1,074	13,778
From Jan. 1 to Nov. 30—			
Gross earnings	2,073,436	1,810,837	262,619
Operating ex	1,065,072	1,472,766	192,306
Net earnings	998,784	838,137	70,253
Charges	381,544	381,055	3,489
Balances	93,840	17,076	66,764
CHOCTAW, OKLAHOMA & GULF for November—			
Gross earnings	204,668	216,228	*11,570
Operating ex	118,864	118,242	1,622
Net earnings	84,804	97,986	*13,192
Int. and taxes	22,183	21,560	635
Balance	62,669	76,490	*13,827
Equipm't renewal fund	5,000		
Surplus	57,669		
DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS & WESTERN for November—			
Gross earnings	145,469	138,235	7,234
Op. expenses	107,594	108,514	*920
Net earnings	37,875	29,721	8,154
Charges	17,470	17,199	271
Balances	20,405	12,522	7,883
From Jan. 1 to Nov. 30—			
Gross earnings	1,504,882	1,403,678	100,704
Op. expenses	1,169,713	1,094,523	75,190
Net earnings	334,669	309,155	25,514
Charges	190,340	181,514	8,826
Balances	144,329	127,641	16,688
DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY & BATTERY for the quarter ending Dec. 31—			
Gross	160,404	159,713	691
Op. expenses	115,967	114,857	1,110
Net	44,437	44,855	*418
Other income	403	437	*34
Total income	44,840	45,292	*452
Charges	33,557	32,685	874
Surplus	11,289	12,607	*1,327
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS for November—			
Gross earnings	1,303,505	1,261,309	42,195
Op. expenses and taxes	820,562	747,327	78,235
Net earnings	482,942	513,982	*31,039
Interest on bonds and rent	267,969	265,581	2,388
Surplus	194,973	228,401	*33,428
From July 1 to Nov. 30—			
Gross earnings	6,047,782	5,717,667	330,064
Op. expenses and taxes	3,900,053	3,460,740	439,324
Net earnings	2,147,667	2,256,926	*109,259
Interest on bonds and rent	1,435,886	1,427,975	7,911
Surplus	711,781	828,951	*117,170
THIRD AVENUE for the quarter ending Sept. 30—			
Gross	572,020	550,712	21,907
Op. expenses	351,585	320,250	31,335
Net	221,034	230,462	*9,428
Other income	22,186	13,215	8,971
Total income	243,221	243,678	*457
Charges	92,394	91,505	889
Surplus	150,827	152,173	*1,346

*Decrease.

Germania Savings Bank of Brooklyn.

The Germania Savings Bank of Brooklyn has chosen another ex-Mayor of that erstwhile city as its President. Ex-Mayor Frederick A. Schroeder was President of the bank from its organization until the time of his death, some weeks ago. Now ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren has been elected to succeed Mr. Schroeder. Mr. Schieren has been connected with the bank since 1882.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.03	.02
Alpha Con	.04	.04
Andes	.06	.09
Belcher	.10	.10
Best & Belcher	.22	.22
Bullion	.03	.04
Caledonia	.49	.49
Challenge Con	.19	.18
Chollar	.25	.26
Confidence	.60	.60
Con. Cal. & Va	1.40	1.45
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.10	.10
Gould & Curry	.26	.23
Hale & Norcross	.39	.30
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.03	.02
Kentucky Con	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con	.02	.02
Mexican	.30	.31
Occidental Con	.16	.17
Ophir	.68	.69
Overman	.06	.06
Potosi	.25	.27
Savage	.15	.16
Sierra Belcher	.03	.03
Sierra Nevada	.42	.43
Standard	2.75	2.75
Syndicate	.05	.05
St. Louis	.07	.07
Union Con	.26	.27
Utah Con	.03	.03
Yellow Jacket	.22	.23
Silver bars	.59¼	.59¼
Mexican dollars	47½@48¼	47½@48¼
Drafts, sight	.12½	.12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 16.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	41¾	42	42½	42½
Alamo	15	16	16⅞	17¼
Anaconda	42	44	42½	44
Anchoria	72	80	72	80
Argentum	18	21	18	21
Bankers'	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝
Battle	34⅞	35½	34¼	35½
Blue Bell	12	15	12	13
Colo	240	255	245	258
Columbine	19½	20½	19	20⅝
Consolidated	16	16¼	16	16¼
Damon	28	29	27⅞	28
Elkton	119	121	120	121
El Paso	34	35	34½	35
Findlay	14¾	15	14¾	15
Fleece	26	31	27	31
Garfield	15½	16	16	16⅝
Gibson	20	26	20	26
Gould	32¼	33½	32¼	33½
Isabella	135⅝	136	137½	137⅝
Independence	51½	52	49⅝	50
Jackpot	58½	59	58½	59
King	98	101	100	101
Moon Anchor	70	73	71	73
Matoa	28	30	28	30
National	11¾	12	11⅝	12
Ophir	60	61½	60	70
Pharmacist Con	14¼	14½	14	14⅜
Pinnacle	23	26¼	27⅜	27⅝
Portland	225	239	235	239⅝
Raven	83½	84	83	85
Rawlings	28¾	31	29½	32
Rosa	61½	65	61½	65
Sovereign	14¼	14⅜	14½	14⅝
Tornado	47½	50	47½	50
Union	43½	43⅝	43½	43¾
Vindicator	150	165	155	165
Work	30¾	31	31	32
Zenobia	22	23	22	22¾

NEWS OF THE EXCHANGES.

There was a good deal of trading in wheat yesterday, with results discouraging to those who were long of the product. It suffered a rather sharp break, from which it did not recover. This was felt to a considerable extent on the Consolidated Exchange, where wheat was the feature of the day's business, the market for stocks there being comparatively firm. The decline was also a matter of interest and excitement on the Produce Exchange. It amounted to one cent a bushel on March wheat, about the same on July, and one cent and an eighth on May.

The break was laid largely to weak Liverpool prices, the absence of any startling developments in war news, and an unexpected increase in the world's visible supply, and the wheat on passage. The cereal closed on Monday on the Produce Exchange as follows: March, 74⅛ bid; May, 73 bid; July, 73 asked. Wheat opened about one-quarter of a point off, on weak cables, and selling tendencies were early in evidence. There was a slight rally, in which May wheat changed hands at 73 and July at 72⅞, but the appearance of a bearish report by Bradstreet's at 1 o'clock broke the market again. Wheat closed at about bottom prices. March, 73⅛; May, 71⅞; July, 71⅞. Corn suffered a sympathetic decline, closing at 39 to 39½, a net loss of about three-eighths of a point. Oats were firm, and enjoyed fair trading.

The Coffee Exchange transactions amounted to 50,000 bags. Coffee made the noteworthy decline of from 25 to 35 points on realization principally. This was a natural reaction after the big upward movement, which the market has experienced as a result of the plague scare. Many brokers feel that the market tendency is still healthy, and the decline did not result in shaking at all the long interests. In fact, the closing prices of yesterday were 10 to 30 points higher than those of Tuesday, Jan. 9, just before the plague scare. Coffee opened 15 to 25 points up yesterday, then rallied 5 or 10 points, and suffered a sharp break near the close. Europe was weak throughout the day.

The Cotton Exchange market was steady, and quotations appeared to be little changed. The trading amounted to only about 200,000 bushels. The market is a waiting one. A number of followers of it believe that considerable cotton has been held back. If proof of this is not forthcoming in a month or so, it will probably be accepted as a fact that light receipts hitherto mean simply a light crop. Operators at present are not to want a little more time for developments before acting on their judgment of what future prices are to be.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE BY-LAWS.

Two Amendments Adopted Yesterday by Large Majorities.

Members of the New York Produce Exchange voted yesterday in favor of amending two of its by-laws. For the following 455 yeas and 71 nays were cast:

Section 52.—The Exchange shall be open for business daily, except Sundays and legal holidays, during such hours and under such rules as the Board of Managers may establish; but the Exchange may be closed for one day at any time, by a vote of two-thirds of the Board of Managers.

For this amendment, which will have a bearing on the vote to be taken next Monday on the proposed Gratuity Fund plan, 442 yeas and 87 nays were cast:

Section 7.—A plurality of votes cast shall constitute a choice. None but members of the Exchange entitled to vote in their own right shall act as proxies for other members. Proxies shall be valid for three months after their date, and no longer.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, held at the company's offices, 146 Broadway, yesterday, the following were re-elected Directors for the ensuing year: George G. Williams, Alexander E. Orr, Robert Olyphant, Elihu Root, Wodbury Langdon, Charles S. Brown, Benjamin D. Hicks, Martin Joost, James D. Lynch, Charles R. Henderson, William J. Easton, Ellis D. Williams, John S. Kennedy, August D. Juilliard, Charles A. Peabody, Jr., William M. Ingraham, John Jacob Astor, Julien T. Davies, John D. Hicks, Frederick Potter, Clarence H. Kelsey, Frank Bailey, Louis Windmüller, Charles Richardson, and Charles Matlack. Clarence H. Kelsey, the President, and the other officers were all re-elected.

SLUMP IN CHICAGO WHEAT.

Largely Increased Visible Was Responsible for the Decline.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—Two days' business, or lack of it, has cost May wheat 2⅝@2½c on the Board of Trade. The slump of yesterday received a new impetus to-day from the increased visible of 4,040,000 bushels. A moderate increase would have occasioned little agitation, but the magnitude of the week's gain announced by Bradstreet's about noon had a bomblike effect in shattering bull-like expectations.

Holders joined the crowd of sellers, adding concession to concession to rid themselves of the article, the supply of which was evidently much greater than the demand. The close was at the bottom—May ⅞@½c under yesterday, at 66¼@66⅝c. It was explained that the unexpected magnitude of the increase in the visible was due to a correction of Russian stocks.

Corn Exchange Bank Change.

The Directorate of the Corn Exchange Bank underwent a change yesterday at the annual meeting of the stockholders. Thomas A. McIntyre of the firm of McIntyre & Wardwell retired, his place being taken by R. R. Cable of the Keokuk and Des Moines Railroad Company. The other Directors were re-elected as follows: W. A. Nash, A. N. Brady, T. T. Barr, W. Harman Brown, David Bingham, C. H. Kelsey, H. J. Grant, Howland Davis, W. R. Stewart, M. B. Fielding, J. M. Bowers, L. J. Busby, and W. H. Nichols.

BOSTON STOCK BROKERS FAIL.

H. C. Wainwright & Co. Unable to Realize on Mining Stocks.

BOSTON, Jan. 16.—The firm of H. C. Wainwright & Co., bankers and brokers of 40 State Street, this city, has made an assignment to George C. Lee, Jr. No statement of assets and liabilities is available. The firm has been carrying a heavy load of United States Mining stock, on which it was unable to realize. It has been in business for a great many years, and is a member of both the New York and Boston Stock Exchanges. The members are Henry C. Wainwright, Arthur Wainwright, and Amory D. Wainwright.

Rolston & Bass are the local correspondents of H. C. Wainwright & Co., stock brokers, of Boston, whose failure is announced. A member of the local firm said: "Wainwright & Co., to our knowledge, had no interest in the New York stock market, and their failure, we understand, was due entirely to their holdings of United States Mining stocks. They have a credit balance with us, and we hope and expect that they will resume business.

A DEAL IN TELEPHONE STOCKS.

The Bell Company Absorbs Two Rivals in Michigan.

DETROIT, Jan. 16.—Through the purchase of a majority of stock of both companies the Michagan Telephone Company to-day closed a deal for control of the two independent companies of this part of Michigan, namely, the Detroit Telephone Company and the New State Telephone Company. The Michigan Telephone Company, which has thus regained control of what was formerly its exclusive field, is one of the factors of the Erie Telegraph and Telephone Company consolidation.

The Detroit and the New State Companies conjointly operate about 6,000 miles of long-distance lines and have about 10,000 subscribers in Detroit and forty other Michigan cities and towns. By to-day's transactions 70 per cent. of the independent telephone business of Michigan passes into the control of the Erie system.

Gov. Pingree with several of his political and personal friends were prominent in the organization of the Detroit Company. Since it began operations the rates of the Michigan (Bell) Company were reduced one-half. Replying to questions as to rates under the new consolidation, President Glidden said that long-time contracts would be made if desired at the rates in force to-day. He said further:

"The independent telephone people of the country have acknowledged these two companies as the foundation of the independent telephone movement in the United States. The close of these negotiations we believe to be the beginning of the end of the independent telephone movement."

The Erie telephone system is now the largest in America, and, with one exception in Great Britain, the largest in the world. It controls the companies operating under the Bell patents in North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Arkansas, Texas, and in Cleveland, Ohio. The combined capital of its companies is $22,000,000.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The New York Board of Fire Underwriters will hold its January meeting to-day.

Superintendent Payn of the State Insurance Department yesterday authorized the Hanover Fire Insurance Company to transact a tornado insurance business.

The Moscow Fire Insurance Company of Russia has been admitted to Pennsylvania and New Hampshire, and Chicago advices say that Commissioner Giljohann of the Wisconsin Insurance Department has also decided to issue a license to the company.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Assurance Company of America yesterday the following Directors were elected to serve three years: E. C. Converse, President of the National Tube Company; Lucius A. Cole, President of the National Lead Company; Joel F. Freeman, ex-Treasurer of the Standard Oil Company; F. H. Pouch, President of the American Dock and Trust Company, and R. Bleecker Rathbone, Secretary of the Assurance Company.

West Pollock was appointed yesterday by the St. Petersburg Insurance Company of Russia as its manager in the United States for reinsurance. Mr. Pollock said last night that his representation of the St. Petersburg would be entirely distinct from his local agency business. The application of the St. Petersburg for admission to this State is now pending, the necessary papers having been filed with Superintendent Payn. Mr. Pollock, who recently resigned as Deputy Manager of the American branch of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company of London and Edinburgh, was for thirteen years with the Niagara Fire Insurance Company, first as Assistant Secretary and then as Secretary. In 1896 he left the Niagara to

LEGAL NOTICES.

{Ten Cent Revenue}
{Stamp Cancelled.}

EDMUND AND CHARLES RANDOLPH.
CERTIFICATE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

We, the persons whose names are severally undersigned, being desirous of forming a limited partnership, pursuant to the statutes of the State of New York, do hereby certify:

1. That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is EDMUND & CHARLES RANDOLPH.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is Stock and Bond Brokerage, and the principal place of business of said partnership shall be situated in the State and City of New York, Manhattan Borough, in the County of New York.

3. That the names of all the respective general and special partners interested therein, and their respective places of residence are:

EDMUND RANDOLPH,
New York City, N. Y.
FREDERIC CLINTON DEVEAU,
New York City, N. Y.
HARTMAN K. EVANS,
New York City, N. Y.
MARION STORY,
Portchester, N. Y.

4 That the amount of capital stock which MARION STORY, special partner, has contributed to the common stock of said partnership is One hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000.)

5. That the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the ninth day of January, 1900, and the period at which it will terminate is the second day of January, 1901.

Made and severally signed at the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, this ninth day of January, 1900.

EDMUND RANDOLPH, [L. S.]
FREDERIC C. DEVEAU, [L. S.]
HARTMAN K. EVANS, [L. S.]
MARION STORY. [L. S.]

In the Presence of
EDWARD A. FRESHMAN.
Witness as to all.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

On this ninth day of January, 1900, before me personally came EDMUND RANDOLPH, FREDERIC CLINTON DEVEAU, HARTMAN K. EVANS, and MARION STORY, known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and they severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same. EDWARD A. FRESHMAN,
Notary Public,
[Notarial Seal.] New York County.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

Edmund Randolph being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he is one of the general partners named in the foregoing certificate; that the sum specified in said certificate to have been contributed by Marion Story, the special partner, to the common stock of said partnership has been actually and in good faith paid in cash.
EDMUND RANDOLPH.

Sworn to before me this ninth day of January, 1900. EDWARD A. FRESHMAN,
Notary Public.
[Notarial Seal.] New York County.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT.—Trial to be had in the City and County of New York.—FREDERICK BRUCE, plaintiff, against ROBERT BAYARD SNOWDEN and Lydia P. Snowden, his wife, Joel B. Ives, as executor of the last will and testament of Susan A. Von Tagen, deceased; Maud O. Snowden, Arthur R. B. Snowden, Emeline A. Snowden, Oliver P. Snowden, Anna L. Snowden, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 16th, 1899.

CHAS. P. & WM. W. BUCKLEY,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address No. 141 Broadway, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.

To Joel B. Ives, as executor of the last will and testament of Susan A. Von Tagen, deceased; Maud O. Snowden, Arthur R. B. Snowden, Emeline A. Snowden, Oliver P. Snowden, and Anna L. Snowden.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 13th day of December, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, on the 18th day of December, 1899. Yours, &c.,
CHAS. P. & WM. W. BUCKLEY,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
141 Broadway, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.
je3-1aw6wW&f14

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BALDWIN, SUSAN T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN T. BALDWIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Jared G. Baldwin, Jr., 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before February 7th, 1900.—Dated New York, July 19, 1899.
JARED G. BALDWIN, Executor. JARED G. BALDWIN, Jr., Attorney for Executor, 33 Wall Street, New York City. jy19-1aw6mW

BEVERIDGE, DAVID.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Marion B. Lee, Mrs. Beveridge, Henrietta Beveridge, Martin L. Lee, L. S. Sterrit, Arthur H. Grant, Louisa B. Gibb, William H. H. Armstrong, Rev. William K. Hall, the Home for the Friendless, the Children's Home, St. Luke's Home and Hospital, Mrs. Emilie Newton, Ella Lomas, Underwriters' Club of Detroit, Michigan, Frances R. Stockdale, (née Emerson,) Thomas Saeger, Farmers' National Bank, Martin L. Lee, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of Marion Beveridge, deceased, and all persons interested in the estate of DAVID BEVERIDGE, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the twenty-sixth day of January, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Martin L. Lee, Louis S. Sterrit, and Arthur H. Grant, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased and such of you as are hereby cited are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 7th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

BOTHNER, DOROTHEA J. E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Dorothea J. E. Bothner, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Hyde & Leonard, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of August, 1899.
GUSTAV O. BOTHNER, Administrator.
HYDE & LEONARD, Attorneys for Administrator, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. au16-1aw6mW

BUSSE, GEORGE FREDERICK WILHELM.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Agnes E. O. M. C. Busse, Elma Busse, Olga Busse, Wilhelm F. H. Busse, Vera Busse, William G. Busse, Rodolf Busse, Clara Busse, the widow, heirs, and next of kin of GEORGES FREDERICK WILHELM BUSSE, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Agnes S. O. M. C. Busse of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of George Frederick Wilhelm Busse, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 15th day of February, one thousand nine hundred, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the City of New York, the 9th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
[Seal.] Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

CARDWELL, SOPHIA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To ROBERT HEWITT, send greeting:

You are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the twentieth (20th) day of February, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made awarding Letters of Administration of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of Sophia Cardwell, deceased, to Tillie Cardwell or to such other person or persons having a prior right as may be entitled thereto.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 9th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
d18-1aw6wW&f24

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DIECKMANN, CARL.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to HENRY A. DIECKMANN, Marie Dieckmann, Victor Dieckmann, and Ina Welz, and to all persons interested in the estate of CARL DIECKMANN, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 16th day of February, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of William Engelhardt, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
[L. S.] Witness, Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 15th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
GEO. B. & ED. GOLDSCHMIDT, Attorneys for Executor, 30 Broadway, New York.
d27-1aw7wW

ENGLE, ROBERT S.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Agnes I. Gardner, Madame La Countess de Chevigne, Julia Tuck, Mary E. Merrihew, John J. Merrihew, Helen G. Stoddard, Sarah Hoyer, Fannie Thomas, Mary Lyons, Caroline Woolsey, Nellie B. Woolsey, Frank Richardson, Henry H. Rogers, William S. Engle, and to all other persons whose names and whose places of residence are unknown to the petitioner and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained, the heirs and next of kin of ROBERT S. ENGLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Susan A. Engle of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Robert S. Engle, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 30th day of January, one thousand and nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 21st day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

GREMMLER, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH GREMMLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Coleman & Donohue, No. 233 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of February, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of August, 1899. CHARLES HEPS and LOUIS RUPP, Executors. COLEMAN & DONOHUE, Attorneys for Executors, 233 Broadway, N. Y. C.

HAINES, HARRIET A.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Rebecca Rylie, Pemelia Snedeker, Emma Heerbrandt, Jennet Hilton, Ida Kassendieck Brunner, Ada Kassendieck, Emma Lansing, John Hawkins, Mary Hawkins Westerfield, George Hawkins, William Hawkins, Clara Hawkins, Addaline Pullis, Emeline Fountain, and Henrietta Tracy, the heirs and next of kin of Harriet A. Haines, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Simeon O'Donnel of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Harriet A. Haines, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 5th day of March, one thousand nine hundred at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one; if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 8th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
j17-1aw6wM Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

HUME, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. HUME, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Charles E. Lydecker, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of June, 1900.—Dated New York, the 29th day of November, 1899. ELIZABETH H. HUME, Executrix. CHARLES E. LYDECKER, Attorney for Executrix, 120 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York:

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB BAIZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Cardozo & Nathan, their attorneys, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of August, 1899.
ADOLPH PEREIRA.
EMILY M. BAIZ.
Executors.
CARDOZO & NATHAN, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City. aug9-1aw6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LOGUE, ELIZABETH A. C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH A. C. LOGUE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, viz.: the office of Darlington & Jenkins, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of September, 1899. JOHN LOGUE, Administrator, DARLINGTON & JENKINS, Attys for Adm'r, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. N. Y. s27-1aw6mW

WILLIAMS, EDWARD T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD T. WILLIAMS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, as their place of transacting business at the office of Marbury & Fox, No. 3 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of October, 1899. JOSIAH M. WILLIAMS, Administrator. JAMES S. BEARNS, Administrator. CHARLES FOX, Attorney for Administrators, No. 3 Broad Street, New York. o25-1aw6mW

WILLITS, GEORGE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE A. WILLITS, late of the County of Cook, State of Illinois, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Curtis, Mallet-Prevost and Colt, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of January, 1900. MAUDE H. WILLITS, Executrix. LEWIS CURTIS, MALLET-PREVOST, COLT, Attorneys for Executrix, 30 Broad Street, New York City. ja10-1aw6mW&ju11

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE NEW YORK INVESTMENT AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOSEPH NEIL CAMPBELL AND OTHERS, defendants.—Actions I and II.

In pursuance of judgments of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above entitled actions, dated the 22d day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee, in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at The New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in this Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Morningside Avenue where the same would be intersected by a line drawn parallel with the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and distant twenty-five feet two inches and three quarters of an inch southerly therefrom, the said point of beginning being distant twenty-six feet four and one-half inches more or less southerly from the southeasterly corner of said Morningside Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, measured on the easterly line of said Avenue, and running thence easterly on a line parallel with One Hundred and Sixteenth Street one hundred and four feet three and one-half inches; thence southerly on a line drawn at right angles to One Hundred and Sixteenth Street twenty-eight feet; thence westerly on a line parallel with said One Hundred and Sixteenth Street ninety-three feet three and seven-eighths inches to the easterly side of Morningside Avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly side of Morningside Avenue thirty feet and three-quarters of an inch to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, December 23d, 1899.
DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.
CLARENCE L. WESTCOTT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

116th Street.

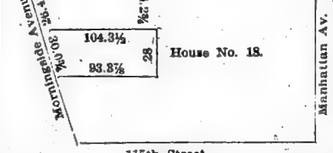

115th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $31,672.12, with interest thereon from the 20th day of December, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $675.00, with interest thereon, together with the expenses of the sale. The estimate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $503.31 and interest.

The said premises will be sold subject to an easement agreement made between The New York Investment and Improvement Company, Joseph Neil Campbell, and the Department of Buildings in the City of New York, recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York June 1, 1898, in section 7, liber 53 of Conveyances, page 126, as modified by a further agreement recorded in said Register's office April 22, 1899, in section 7, liber 60 of Conveyances, page 172.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.
d27-2aw3wW&S&ja17

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ELIZABETH MESSMANN, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH EGENBERGER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 6th day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said interlocutory judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, on the 17th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, the lands and premises directed by said interlocutory judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows, viz: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Tenth Ward of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue, formerly the Tenth Avenue, distant twenty-five feet two inches and three-quarters of an inch southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street with the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue, running thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with Amsterdam Avenue fifty feet five inches and one-half of an inch; thence westerly, again parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, one hundred feet to the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue aforesaid; and thence northerly along the same fifty feet five inches and one-half of an inch to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 9th, 1900.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.
E. H. MOERAN, Plaintiff's Attorney, 84 Pine Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

125th Street.

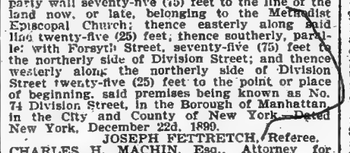

The approximate amount of the lien or charge for which above property is to be sold is $31,742, with interest thereon from December 29th, 1899, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $342.20, and the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, &c., to be allowed the purchaser is $3,700, on day of sale.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.
ja10-2aw3wW&Mdja31

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—PETER L. O'NEILL, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of CATHERINE O'NEILL, deceased, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH B. McCLURE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 7th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the certain lease, term of years, and leasehold premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

A lease made by John Jacob Astor to Michael Lawless and his assigns, bearing date the 16th day of August, 1880, and recorded in the office of the Register of New York County, on the 23d day of August, 1880, in Liber 1,548 of Conveyances, Page 398, and the leasehold premises thereby granted are bounded and described as follows, to wit:

All those certain lots of ground, situate, lying, and being in the eastwardly side of Washington and the southerly side of Little Twelfth Streets, in the Ninth Ward of the City, County, and State of New York, and being taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Washington Street by the southerly line of Little Twelfth Street; and running thence southwardly along said line of Washington Street, sixty-nine feet two and three-quarter inches; thence eastwardly, and at right angles or nearly so to the said line of Washington Street, sixty feet two and one-quarter inches; thence northwardly, to the southerly line of Little Twelfth Street, thirty-two feet eleven inches; and thence westwardly, along the line of Little Twelfth Street, eighty-one feet ten inches to the point or place of beginning, be the same more or less, together with the buildings thereon erected, and any renewal or right of renewal of said lease, subject, however, to all existing subleases of said property.

Dated New York, December 8th, 1899.
WILLIAM J. A. McKIM,
Referee.
HENRY B. CULVER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property granted by leases and leasehold premises and buildings erected thereon to be sold. Five stores or buildings, the street numbers being Nos. 832, 833, and 834 Washington Street and Nos. 32 and 34 Little Twelfth Street, all erected upon a single lot; the lease is a single lease of the whole tract:

Little Twelfth Street.
81.10.

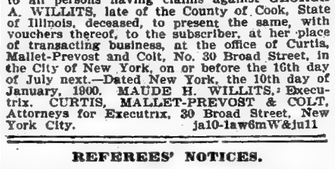

Gansevoort Street.

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, assessments, or other liens upon said premises is about $800, which will be allowed out of the purchase money or paid by the referee.

Dated December 8th, 1899.
WILLIAM J. A. McKIM,
Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby postponed to January 16th, 1900, at the same hour and place.
WILLIAM J. A. McKIM,
Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby further postponed to February 6th, 1900, at the same hour and place.

Dated January 10th, 1900.
WM. J. A. McKIM,
Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ALBERT L. FOSS, plaintiff, vs. MICHAEL ROMEO, MAGDELENA M. ROMEO et al., defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in above-entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of February, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly line of One Hundred and Eleventh Street distant one hundred (100) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said northerly line of One Hundred and Eleventh Street with the easterly line of Lenox Avenue, running thence easterly along the northerly line of One Hundred and Eleventh Street seventy-five (75) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Lenox Avenue one hundred (100) feet; thence westerly and parallel with the northerly line of One Hundred and Eleventh Street seventy-five (75) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Lenox Avenue one hundred (100) feet to the point or place of beginning. The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $7,500, with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum from July 18, 1899.—Dated New York, January 15, 1900.

MYRON H. OPPENHEIM, Referee.
HENRY B. WESSELMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney, 115 Broadway, N. Y. City.
ja17-2aw3wW&S&fe7

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—SALOMON MARX, Plaintiff, against OTTO F. DEGENER, Defendant.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 5th day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 5th day of February, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot of ground in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninety-eighth Street distant two hundred feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street; running thence northerly parallel with Madison Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line one hundred feet; thence southerly parallel with Madison Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly side of Ninety-eighth Street, and thence westerly along said northerly side of Ninety-eighth Street one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated at the City of New York, January 12, 1900.
SAMPSON H. WEINHANDLER, Referee.
GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address: 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

99th Street.

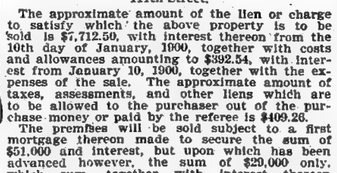

98th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $3,769.03 with interest thereon from the 2nd day of January, 1900, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $338.88 with interest from January 5, 1900, together with the costs of sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase price or paid by the Referee is $297.64 and interest.

Said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $21,000 with interest thereon from October 1, 1899, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, and a second mortgage for $15,000 with interest thereon from June 5, 1899, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Dated at the City of New York, January 12, 1900.
SAMPSON H. WEINHANDLER, Referee.
ja13-2aw3wS&W&f5

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
Sailing at 10 A. M.

Lahn.....Jan. 23 | Saale.....Feb. 6
Aller.....Jan. 30 | Lahn.....Feb. 20

OELRICHS & CO., NO. 5 BROADWAY.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
Naples and Genoa via Gibraltar by Express Steamers.
Sailing at 11 A. M.

†Ems.....Jan. 20 | *F. Bismarck...Feb. 10
†Kaiser Wm. II..Jan. 27 | *Columbia.....Feb. 15
†Werra.....Feb. 3 | †Trave.....Feb. 17

Return tickets available for steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris and Cherbourg.
Hamburg-American Line. North German Lloyd.
Oelrichs & Co., Agents.
37 Broadway, N. Y. 5 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Twin Screw Express Service to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg (Paris) and Hamburg.
F. Bismarck, Mch. 15, 10 AM | K. Friedrich, Apl. 12, Noon
A. Victoria, Apl. 5, 10 AM | Columbia, Apl. 19, 10 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service to Plymouth (London,) and Hamburg. Also N. Y.-Hamburg Direct.
Pennsyl'a, Ja. 20, 7:30 AM | Palatia, Feb. 3, 7:30 AM
Pretoria, Jan. 27, 2 P.M | Patricia, Feb. 10, 2:30 PM

WINTER CRUISE TO THE ORIENT.

By the twin-screw Express
S. S. AUGUSTE VICTORIA.
LEAVING NEW YORK JAN. 25, 1900.
Duration, 67 days; rates $450 and upward. All appointments strictly first-class. Apply for illustrated pamphlet.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Calling Westbound at Cherbourg.
Sailing, Wednesdays at 10 A. M.

St. Paul.....Jan. 17 | St. Paul.....Feb. 7
New York.....Jan. 24 | New York.....Feb. 14
St. Louis.....Jan. 31 | St Louis.....Feb. 21

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.

Aragonja.....Jan. 17 | *Southwark.....Jan. 31
Friesland.....Jan. 24 | Westernland.....Feb. 7
*These steamers carry cabin and third-class passengers at low rates.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Office, 73 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON.

MESBA.....Jan. 20
MANITOU.....Jan. 27
MENOMINEE.....Feb. 3

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.

FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO FENCHURCH STREET STATION, LONDON, FOR $40.00 EACH AND UPWARD.

APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Oceanic..Jan. 24, 11 AM | Oceanic..Feb. 21, 9:30 AM
Teutonic..Jan. 31, Noon | Teutonic..Feb. 28, Noon
Germanic..Feb. 7, Noon | Germanic, March 7, Noon
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE,
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Piers 51 and 52 North River.

Etruria..Jan. 20, 9 AM | Etruria..Feb. 17, 8 AM
Campania..Jan. 27, Noon | Campania..Feb. 24, Noon
Lucania..Feb. 10, 1 PM | Umbria..Mch. 3, 7 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

A—PARIS—1900.

Steamers CITY OF ROME and NEBRASKA, SPECIALLY CHARTERED for Paris Exposition, Oberammergau Passion Play and Tour of Europe, start June 20th; booking now. Also Thirty other Spring and Summer Excursions. Holy Land Party leaves March 3. FRANK C. CLARK, 111 BROADWAY, N. Y.

TOURS TO PARIS--1900.

Programmes of over SIXTY TOURS now ready (costing from $145 to $1,100). Superior arrangements for individual Travelers. THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 Broadway, N. Y.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LOUISE C. HOPPIN, plaintiff, against WILLIAM J. DEVLIN and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 1st day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings erected thereon, situated in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street distant one hundred and forty-six feet westwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of said northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street with the westerly line of the Fifth Avenue, running thence northwardly parallel with Fifth Avenue and for a portion of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street seventeen feet eight inches; thence southwardly parallel with Fifth Avenue and for a portion of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; thence eastwardly along said northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street seventeen feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning. Being known as Number Nine West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, which said premises are situated in Section 6, in Block 1,733, on the Land Map of the City of New York.—New York, December 21st, 1899.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.
HOPPIN & BERARD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 7 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

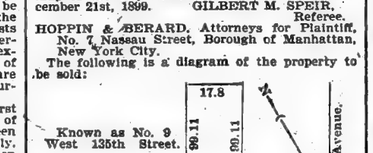

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $14,115, with interest thereon from the 29th day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $320.70, with interest from

THE NORTH RIVER BRIDGE

Promoters of the Scheme Before the Sinking Fund Commission.

The Mayor, Controller, and President Guggenheimer Not Favorable to the Desired Franchise.

Burton N. Harrison, Gen. J. S. Clarkson, Charles H. Swan, George Young, William H. Foster, and others appeared before the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund in the Mayor's Office yesterday to renew the application of the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company for the approval of the board as to the location of its approaches in New York. After some consideration the matter was referred to Controller Coler and President Guggenheimer of the Council.

Mr. Harrison, the spokesman, said that the representatives of the company now came before the board with a proposition which would result in municipal ownership of the New York approaches.

"That is more or less deceptivev, isn't it?" asked Controller Coler. "I understand the city gets its ownership at the end of 100 years."

"There are two propositions which involve municipal ownership," replied Mr. Harrison. "One of them provides that the city may take control at any time upon the payment of the value of the property, and the other that, without any payment at all, at the end of 100 years the city becomes absolute owner."

Mr. Harrison said that street railway franchises, the expense involved in which was only a million or so, were made returnable to the city after twenty-five years, and it was not asking too much to make the term 100 years in a case like the bridge, which would cost in the neighborhood of $100,000,000.

President Guggenheimer brought up the proposition which had been made to the company, that it pay a percentage of its gross receipts to the city. Mr. Harrison thought that under the circumstances this would be an oppressive arrangement as affecting the bridge company.

The Mayor said in substance that the approval of the Sinking Fund Commission would be equal to giving the bridge company a franchise, and that under the plan of the North River approach along the pier line down to the Battery, connecting with the piers, the company would get absolute control of the shipping of the port.

Mr. Harrison replied that the act of Congress made the approval by the Sinking Fund Commission of the location a necessity, but that this approval was not a franchise, as other departments of the city Government had to be consulted. The approval by the board of the location could not be construed as a franchise, he said, because the vote of the Municipal Assembly was required.

Controller Coler said that the board had not received satisfactory proof that the company had the money behind it to build the bridge. "There are no big financiers connected with it at all," said he.

Mr. Harrison urged an answer as soon as possible. "We find it hard," said he, "to hold the capitalists who have promised to advance the money with these long delays."

"You will not have any trouble getting money for this thing if you get the franchise," said the Controller. "You can always get men to give 50 cents for a dollar."

After the meeting President Guggenheimer said:

"The men who appeared before the commission are backed by Parisian and New York bankers. They offer to buy out the old Swan Bridge Company for $85,000,000 and build a railway all the way from the Battery to Fifty-ninth Street for carrying freight as an approach to the bridge. Instead of paying the city a percentage on their gross receipts, as all railroads which get a franchise are required to do, the company offers the city nothing until it has got back the $85,000,000 which it paid the old bridge company. In other words, we are asked to give away for nothing for a hundred years or more an important railway franchise, for which the city ought to receive a large annual return. I for one will not consent to such a proposal until the company agrees to pay the percentage to which the city is entitled."

ALDERMEN CHARGE TRICKERY.

Republicans Condemn Methods Used in the Interest of Senator Sullivan's Theatrical Firm.

By a procedure which was denounced by the minority as "scandalous" and "tricky," the Democratic members of the Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted a resolution permitting Sullivan & Kraus to erect an awning in front of the Schley Music Hall, now in course of erection at 110 West Thirty-fourth Street. The passage of the resolution aroused the Republicans, several of whom used strong language, and provoked replies in similar vein from the Tammany members.

The senior member of the firm applying for the right to erect the awning is Senator Timothy D. Sullivan, the Tammany leader of the Sixth Assembly District. Although the theatre is in the Twenty-fifth District, which is represented in the board by Alderman Parsons, (Rep.,) the resolution was offered by Mr. Fleck, (Tam.,) who comes from Mr. Sullivan's bailiwick, on the east side. By rule of courtesy such resolutions are always presented by the member representing the district in which the building is situated.

Hardly had the resolution been read when Mr. McInnes, the Republican leader, protested angrily that advantage had been taken of the absence of Mr. Parsons to offer a resolution affecting his district.

"Don't you talk that way about me," shouted Mr. Fleck. "I won't stand for it."

Mr. McInnes moved to send the resolution to a committee. This was voted down. In the meantime Mr. Parsons entered the room and asked for a reconsideration of the defeated motion. A derisive laugh from the Democratic side followed this demand, and then Mr. Parsons explained the facts in the case as follows:

"Alderman Fleck came to me a few minutes ago and told me some one wanted me at the telephone in the committee room. I went to the instrument, and then some one tapped me on the shoulder and said that I was wanted at the telephone down stairs. I went down stairs, and when I got there I found that no one had called me. This is a mean trick to take advantage of me. I don't know who Sullivan & Kraus are, but the same names are on the Dewey Theatre. I was asked to introduce this resolution, but I declined until I could ask the neighbors about it."

Alderman Goodman (Rep.) protested against such a violation of courtesy, and said that it would provoke retaliation.

Alderman McCall (Tam.) thought that where an Alderman had made an unwarranted attack on a request from a man in his district there ought to be some way to overrule him. "Mr. Sullivan is a Senator of the State of New York," said Mr. McCall, "and I'm proud to say he's my friend."

"Who is Mr. Kraus?" asked Mr. Parsons.

"Give him a letter of introduction," suggested President Woods.

Alderman Burrell (Tam.) protested against the discourteous treatment accorded to Mr. Parsons, and Mr. Matthews (Rep.) denounced the introduction of the resolution as a trick.

The resolution was finally adopted by a vote of 42 to 11.

BOARD OF ESTIMATE MEETING.

Hall of Records to Cost $4,250,000—Money for New Schools.

At yesterday's meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment John R. Thomas, the architect for the new Hall of Records, made a second report on the amount of money which he deemed necessary for the interior decorations and floorings of the building. Mr. Thomas, in his original estimate, fixed the amount at $2,500,000. The board thought the estimate too high, and refesred the plans back with instructions that they be so amended that the cost be kept within $1,500,000.

Mr. Thomas reported yesterday that since the original estimate was made the cost of labor and material had increased to such an extent that $350,000 more would be needed to carry out his plans. He said that the interior decorations could not be completed for less than $2,250,000 without spoiling the architecture of the building. The exterior of the building will cost about $2,000,000, so that the entire structure would cost $4,250,000. The plans were referred to Controller Coler, who is to consult with Mr. Thomas and report at the next meeting of the board.

Controller Coler reported a requisition from the Board of Education for $1,770,000 for sites for eleven new school buildings in Manhattan and the Bronx. The Chief Engineer of the Finance Department reported that the estimates were too low, and that $270,000 more would be needed to purchase the sites. The Controller recommended that $1,500,000 be allowed the Board of Education for six new sites at present, the remainder to be allowed when necessary.

The board allowed $129,475 for new School No. 5, in Long Island City, and $92,690 additional for school sites in the Borough of Queens.

The Best Things to Eat

Are made with Royal Baking Powder—bread, biscuit, cake, rolls, muffins, crusts, and all the various pastries requiring a leavening or raising agent.

Risen with Royal Baking Powder, all these foods are superlatively light, sweet, tender, delicious and wholesome.

Royal Baking Powder is the greatest of time and labor savers to the pastry cook. Besides, it economizes flour, butter and eggs, and, best of all, makes the food more digestible and healthful

There are many imitation baking powders, sold cheap, which contain alum. Housekeepers must avoid these. Alum is a poison, and its use in food is condemned by all physicians.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

HONESTY OF THE ALDERMEN.

The Board Tables Resolutions to Call Thomas G. Shearman to Account for His Remarks.

The recent statement made by Thomas G. Shearman, the Brooklyn lawyer, before the Nineteenth Century Club, that the Aldermen of New York were a "set of thieves," called forth indignant resolutions from Alderman Wirth of Brooklyn, and resulted in a spirited debate at yesterday's session of the board. The majority of the members of the board were disposed to regard the charge lightly, and the resolutions were finally laid upon the table by a vote of 38 to 17.

Mr. Wirth is a new member of the board, and he resented the allegation that he and his colleagues were influenced by dishonest motives. In his resolutions Mr. Wirth recited that many members of the board were reputable business men of known integrity, and continued:

Resolved, That while we do not ordinarily take notice of remarks of this character when uttered by shallow, vapid minds, we do most emphatically condemn and object to such utterances when coming from a citizen standing high in professional, social, and religious circles, as does the man referred to, whose unjust sweeping charge is without foundation, and liable to reflect on the character of men who highly prize their good name, and who will defend the same at all hazards.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Thomas G. Shearman with a letter requesting that he retract or deny having made the statement attributed to him, and if such retraction or denial is not forthcoming, demanding an apology from him because of its falsity and injustice to the members of the Aldermanic Board.

Alderman McCall, the Tammany leader, thought that Mr. Shearman's declaration should be treated with contempt. "Such remarks as these should be made to a Grand Jury," said Mr. McCall, "and not to a tableful of half-drunken men. Anyway, people in glass houses shouldn't throw stones. If this reaches Mr. Shearman, he'll know what I mean."

Alderman Goodman agreed with Mr. McCall, and then Mr. Wirth, speaking for his resolutions, remarked: "It is remarkable that I should be here making my maiden speech in defense of my honesty and that of my colleagues. Mr. Shearman is an old man, and for that reason his charge is worthy of reply."

Alderman Bridges followed with a speech in which he urged new members to restrain their desire to talk, and not to permit themselves to be insulted too easily. "If you're going to take notice of everything that's said about you," Mr. Bridges said, "you'll have your hands full. I want to warn the new members to be precise. If you say anything, the newspapers will add ten words to it and make you ridiculous before your constituents. If I offered this resolution and Mr. Shearman took no notice, I'd go to the courts. I don't say I'd try to take any of his money away from him, but I'd try to punish him."

After the remarks of Mr. Bridges the resolution was laid on the table.

RESOLUTIONS IN THE COUNCIL.

Railway Regulations Reintroduced—The Blackwell's Island Bridge.

Several resolutions, having for their object the regulation of street railroads, were introduced in the Council at yesterday's meeting. One of these provided for the abolition of turnstiles on the elevated railroads and the substitution of ticket choppers, and another for the inclosing of the front and rear platforms of surface cars with wood and glass for the protection of motormen and conductors. Both were referred to the Committee on Railroads. Similar resolutions have been before the Committee on Railroads for the last two years, but have not been acted upon, excepting during the fight on the Manhattan Railway Company last Spring, when the turnstile resolution was passed and sent to the Mayor, but was afterward withdrawn.

A public hearing was fixed for Friday, Feb. 9, on the application of the Manhattan Tunnel Railway Company for a franchise for a tunnel across the North River from Chambers Street and West Broadway to Jersey City.

Councilman Cassidy of Queens reintroduced the resolution which the old Municipal Assembly did not pass, authorizing the Commissioner of Bridges to let contracts for the building of the Blackwell's Island bridge, between Sixtieth Street, Manhattan, and Charles Street, Long Island City. Mr. Cassidy tried to have the resolution passed, but the other members insisted that it be referred to the Bridges and Tunnels Committee, and this disposition was made of it.

FIRST BATTERY ARMORY.

Awards for Land Confirmed and the Plans Referred to a Committee.

At a meeting of the Armory Board in the Mayor's office yesterday the awards for the land needed for the First Battery Armory, at Sixty-sixth Street and Central Park West, amounting to $115,681.15, were confirmed.

Brig. Gen. Butt said: "I would like to have the plans for this armory discussed."

"Have you got the plans?" asked the Mayor of Commissioner Kearny.

"I submitted them to Gen. Butt, and they were not satisfactory," replied Mr. Kearny.

"Then I move that Gen. Butt and Commissioner Kearny be appointed a committee to submit the plans to the board," said the Mayor.

"The board has already given me the power to appoint an architect," said Mr. Kearney.

The matter was referred to the committee suggested by the Mayor. Gen. Butt wanted to have the plans submitted to competition at the last meeting, but the board voted to give Mr. Kearny the right to employ an architect to draw the plans.

Col. Clayton, of the Fourteenth Regiment asked for $40,000 worth of repairs to the armory of that regiment. The board authorized the letting of the contracts for the work.

NEW ALDERMANIC COMMITTEES.

Assignments of Members Announced by President Woods.

President Woods of the Board of Aldermen announced yesterday the following as the committees of the board:

Finance—Muh, McMahon, Keeley, Kennedy, Velton, Geiser, and Goodman.

Law—Burrell, Flinn, Marks, Murphy, Velton, Gaffney, and Matthews.

Railroads—Ledwith, Flock, Smith, Keegan, McCall, Keeley, and Goodman.

Parks—McGrath, Tuomey, Dunn, McKeever, Hennessey, Vaughan, and Holmes.

Affairs of Boroughs—Welling, Dowling, Geiser, McEneaney, Velton, Keegan, and Matthews.

Sewers—Dunn, Porges, Otten, Dowling, Wafer, Rothman, and Parsons.

Bridges and Tunnels—Schneider, Neufeld, Byrne, Schmidt, McCaul, Geiger, and Downing.

Water Supply—Gledhill, Burrell, Gass, Byrne, Murphy, Vaughan, and Cardani.

Streets and Highways—Bridges, McCaul, McGrath, Metzger, Welling, Wafer, and Cardani.

Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies—Geiger, Gaffney, McEneaney, Byrne, Keegan, Geiser, and McInnes.

Docks and Ferries—Gaffney, Otten, Culkin, Schmidt, McKeever, Cronin, and Downing.

Rules—Cronin, Welling, Marks, Bridges, Kenney, Gass, and McInnes.

Public Education—McMahon, Wolf, Hennessey, Vaughan, and Oatman.

Public Health—McKeever, Metzger, Dunn, Muh, and Matthews.

Penal Institutions—Kenney, Cronin, Dowling, Rothman, and Diemer.

Public Charities—Vaughan, Tuomey, Welling, Wafer, and Seeback.

Privileges and Elections—Gledhill, Kennedy, Kenney, Geiser, and Delano.

Claims—Flinn, Velton, Wolf, McGrath, and Wirth.

Department of Buildings—Gass, Hennessey, Burrell, Ledwith, and Wocker.

Police—Smith, Wolf, Culkin, McKeever, and Holler.

Street Cleaning—Fleck, Geiger, Bridges, Tuomey, and Matthews.

Salaries of Officers—Cronin, Neufeld, Hennessey, McGrath, and Wentz.

Fire Department—McEneaney, Dunn, Byrne, McCaul, and Alt.

Markets—Metzger, Flinn, Porges, Kenney, and Holler.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

Printed and Engrossed Ordinances and Resolutions—Geiser, Kennedy, Kenney, Schneider, and Parsons.

Public Printing—Welling, Marks, Murphy, Neufeld, and Wirth.

Legislation—McCall, Keeley, Otten, Vaughan, and Cardani.

Dewey Place vs. Lafayette Avenue.

An ordnance changing the name of Elm Street, Marion Street, and Lafayette Place, all continuances of the same thoroughfare, to Dewey Place, which was passed by the Aldermen last year, but was held up in the Council, was offered in the Board of Aldermen yesterday. After a long discussion it was decided to refer the matter to the Aldermen of the districts affected. Mr. Fleck gave notice of his intention to offer a substitute resolution making the name of the Street Lafayette Avenue.

NO "TIPS" FOR ASHCART MEN.

Thomas Mulcay Dismissed from the Street Cleaning Force.

Thomas Mulcay, the ashcart driver of the Department of Street Cleaning who was charged by Mrs. M. C. Lane, Superintendent of the Wetmore Home, with demanding tribute before removing ashes, was tried before Deputy Commissioner Gibson yesterday, and as a result was dismissed from the service.

In order to guard against similar infractions of the department's rules, Commissioner McCartney issued yesterday a formal order to District Superintendents directing them to detail a sufficient number of assistant section foremen to visit every private house, hotel, store, apartment or tenement house in their respective destricts and ascertain who have been in the habit of giving gratuities to drivers for the work, and what drivers have received such gratuities. He also gave out a statement informing householders that the drivers, by the rules of the department, are forbidden to accept "tips" on pain of dismissal, and requesting information in regard to violations of the rules.

For a 50,000,000 Gallon Water Plant.

The Jersey City Street and Water Board yesterday rescinded its resolution committing the city to the purchase of a water plant to be constructed, with a capacity of 70,000,000 gallons daily, at $8,745,000, and adopted a second resolution to purchase a plant with a capacity of 50,000,000 gallons daily, at $7,595,000.

The difficulty of breathing, which is the unpleasant accompaniment of Asthma, can be speedily relieved with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

SUPT. BROCKWAY'S METHODS.

Discipline at the Elmira Reformatory Sharply Criticised Before the Charity Organization Society.

The first of a series of monthly conferences, held under the auspices of the Charity Organization Society, to consider the evils of pauperism, was held at the United Charities Building yesterday morning. Miss Kate Bond presided.

David Willard, Principal of the Tombs Prison School, in speaking on "The City's Vagrant Boys," said that it was the general belief among the unfortunate lads of the Cherry Hill district that boys who went to Elmira never came back alive. Two of their comrades, whom the speaker had known, had been sent there and had been brought back dead. The undertaker said, Mr. Willard asserted, that the bruised and battered condition of their bodies left no doubt in his mind that they had been beaten to death. Mr. Willard said that he himself believed that one boy whom he knew as "Hobo," and who had been sent to Elmira about eight months ago for assaulting and robbing a drunken sailor, would not live through his term, as he was a very bad boy, and would not be likely to conform to the rigid discipline of the institution.

Edward T. Devine, General Secretary of the Charity Organization Society, and a personal friend of Superintendent Brockway of the Elmira Reformatory, called upon Mr. Willard as soon as the latter had finished, for further details of the death of the boys. Mr. Willard said he could not supply them on the moment, but could easily place Mr. Devine in the way of getting them.

Mrs. J. H. Johnston, President of the Little Mothers' Aid Association, said that one of Brockway's methods was to ask young men brought before him upon their arrival at the prison, "Does your mother get drunk?" If they showed resentment, they were degraded and punished, and in this way many Hebrew youths suffered severely, because their religion lays special stress upon respect for parents. "Col. Brockway's policy," she said, "is that a bad nature must be ground to powder, and a new nature built out of the powder."

Prof. Walter A. Wyckoff, author of "The Workers," and who holds the Chair of Sociology at Princeton University, spoke on "The Field for Organized Work in Economic Improvement." He said that the great work of organized charity is a palliative and not a curative, and that the true philanthropist is he who finds work for the unemployed. Prof. Wyckoff said that in Chicago, where he had been studying social conditions, there are 24,000 sweat shops.

WIDOW CONTESTS HIS WILL.

Says William Cullen Was Influenced by Others in Neglecting to Mention Her.

William Cullen died at his home, 439 West Thirty-ninth Street, on Nov. 11 last, leaving valuable real estate and personal property, the exact value of which has not yet been ascertained. In his will, dated Dec. 23, 1896, no mention was made of his wife, from whom he had lived apart for many years. In a notice filed in the Surrogate's Court yesterday the widow, Mrs. Eliza Cullen, announces her intention of contesting the will.

The testator left the bulk of his estate to Mary Frances McLoughlin, and his reasons for so doing are set forth in the following clause in the will: "As Mary Frances McLoughlin has taken care of my mother and myself for some twenty years without compensation, but on the understanding that I should devise to her on my death the premises where we now reside, 439 West Thirty-ninth Street, and as the value of said property is only a fair compensation for the services rendered by her to my mother and myself, intending to make compensation to her, I give to her the house and lot at 439 West Thirty-ninth Street."

In another clause of the will the testator devised to Mary Frances McLoughlin the property at 518 Monroe Street, Elizabeth, N. J. To the Rev. Bernard Brady, curate of St. Raphael's Roman Catholic Church, he bequeathed $500, and to the Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral a like sum. His property at 536-538 West Forty-ninth Street and at 494 Madison Street, as well as all the residuary estate, Mr. Cullen left in trust for his adopted daughter, Lorella Cullen. She is to come into possession of the property absolutely when she attains the age of twenty-one years. The provision is made that should Lorella die during her minority the property left to her is to be divided equally between the New York Foundling Asylum and Seton Hospital, at Spuyten Duyvil. George J. Kenny and Mary Frances McLoughlin are named as the executors of the will.

Mrs. Cullen, the widow, sets forth in her notice of contest that the alleged will is not the last will and testament of the deceased, and that at the time it purports to have been executed her husband was not of sound mind and was under the influence of persons whose names are not mentioned. P. J. O'Beirne, the counsel for the contestant, said yesterday that for years Cullen had lived the life of a recluse, and that he and his wife had lived apart for a long time by mutual consent. The petition for the probate of the will was filed by Mary Frances McLoughlin.

Illustrated Lecture on Scotland.

Garrett P. Serviss will deliver at the Berkeley Lyceum at 11 A. M. to-day the third in the series of illustrated lectures on "The Romance of Travel and History." His subject will be "Bonny Scotland, the Land of Poetry and Romance."

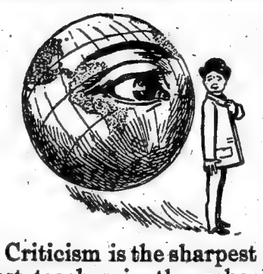

Criticism is the sharpest and best teacher in the school of life.

We invite criticism.

Has anything bought of us fallen short, come below our avowedly high standard? If so, tell us and we will prove what good pupils we are.

By hard scraping we've gotten together 150—the last of those high-priced, silk-lined and silk-shouldered overcoat odds and ends—and have reduced them to the ranks of the $15 overcoats.

Of the higher cost worsted Prince Alberts and cutaway coats and vests reduced to $15, there remain, with few exceptions, only the larger sizes, 40 to 46 chest—all at the Leonard St. store.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

LEGAL NOTES.

VEHICLES AND CARS AT STREET CROSSINGS.—To William Petri, who was injured by being thrown from his light delivery wagon whole attempting to cross Third Avenue at the intersection of Sixteenth Street on the 21st of September, 1896, because it was run into by a car of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, a verdict for $1,100 was awarded on the trial of his suit against the company for damages. The verdict was yesterday set aside by Justice Russell, in the Supreme Court, as being against the weight of evidence. The car was going north at the rate of nine miles an hour. Petri, coming from the west side, attempted to cross the avenue with a fairly fast horse and at a good rate of speed. He saw the car when it was a short distance from Fifteenth Street, he said, and judged he could easily have crossed ahead of the car. Justice Russell said it was evident the plaintiff was right in saying he judged he could cross ahead of the car, and it was evident he made a miscalculation. "We may assume," Justice Russell added, "plaintiff had as good a right to cross as the car to proceed along the line of the avenue. A person crossing a track with a vehicle must take into consideration not only the distance of an approaching car, but also what the controller of that car would have the reasonable right to expect in the way of prudent caution on the part of the driver of the vehicle. He well knew that the gripman could not, in the discharge of his duty, stop before every crossing on the mere guess that a wagon approaching would be placed in a position of danger from lack of prudent driving on the part of the person controlling that vehicle. I do not see why the gripman is to be judged by any higher rule than the plaintiff himself. If the gripman, seeing the situation of the two moving objects approaching the same point, could, as the plaintiff did, have judged that the plaintiff might with proper diligence easily cross ahead, why was it negligence on his part to make the same mistake that the plaintiff did? If, on the other hand, the plaintiff was so near that the gripman had the fair right to believe the horse would be stopped or turned up the avenue, what duty was imposed upon the gripman to guess at the probable action of the plaintiff, and stop his carload of passengers to wait the decision on the part of one who might be reasonably supposed not to be willing to place himself in a position of peril?" The Court holds that there was nothing upon which the jury might rest a verdict that the gripman was negligent or that plaintiff was free from negligence.

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EXPENSIVE AND PROLONGED LITIGATION WITHOUT RESULT.—Michael H. Haffey became a purchaser at auction, in February, 1889, for $7,800, of premises owned by Sarah Lynch, and she agreed in a memorandum to convey them "by the usual deed containing full covenants, with warranty." At that time she had such a title as she had contracted to give. Thereafter, an action of ejectment was brought against her by a third person, who claimed the land in fee, and a lis pendens was filed. Then Mrs. Lynch refused to make conveyance to Haffey. He brought suit to compel performance, knowing at the time of this claim and of the lis pendens. Before the trial of Haffey's suit the ejectment suit was tried, and the complaint was dismissed, and that judgment was afterward affirmed by the General Term. Mr. Haffey, at the trial of his suit, expressed his consent to accept a deed in terms as prescribed in the contract. It did not appear that the defendant had made any effort to remove the incumbrance of the lis pendens. The Court of Appeals, in 1894, by a divided court, reversed judgments given below in favor of the defendant, holding that it was her duty to make all reasonable efforts to remove any obstacle that stood in the way of performance. Nothing further was done until last June, when upon a new trial, it appeared that a new ejectment suit had been begun and a new lis pendens had been filed; but evidence on that point was excluded on the ground that it was not pleaded. Defendant's subsequent application for leave to put a supplemental answer was granted on payment of all costs up to that time. On appeal by defendant from this order, so far as the imposition of costs was concerned, it was recently modified by the First Appellate Division, which required the defendant to stipulate to waive all costs which had been awarded on former appeals, and gave plaintiff leave to discontinue, if so advised, without costs.

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DAMAGES FROM COLLAPSE OF ADJOINING BUILDING.—Justice McLaughlin yesterday gave judgment for over $10,000 in favor of Matthew McPhillips, in his suit against Mary Fitzgerald, as executrix of James Fitzgerald, deceased, for damages to his adjoining apartment houses from the collapse, in November, 1893, of the five-story brick building 75 and 77 King Street. For upward of a century Trinity Church Corporation has owned and now owns most of the land in that neighborhood. In 1776 it leased to Aaron Burr for ninety-nine years that portion on which these apartment houses were subsequently erected. In 1837 the plaintiff and his brother Andrew became owners of the outstanding lease of the ground on which these houses stood, and then purchased the buildings for $3,000. They expended $5,000 in repairs, and got renewals of the lease. James M. Fitzgerald, deceased, was in possession of the adjoining building when it collapsed, as tenant under a written lease which obligated him to make necessary repairs. He used the premises for pressing paper into bales and for storing the bales. His lease expired in May, 1894. The jury at Trial Term found the testator guilty of negligence in overloading the building and that such negligence caused it to collapse. Justice McLaughlin then assessed the damage.

ASPHALT CONTRACT HELD UP.

Injunction Against Commissioner Keating on Elm Street Work.

Justice Fitzgerald, in the Supreme Court yesterday, granted to Simon H. Bergoffen a preliminary injunction restraining James P. Keating, Commissioner of Highways, and Controller Coler from accepting bids for the paving of Elm Street with asphalt. An order requiring the defendants to show cause why the injunction should not be made permanent and why they should not be compelled to readvertise for bids and accept those of the New Jersey Mexican Asphalt Company was also granted. The case will be argued Friday.

The New Jersey Mexican Asphalt Company is behind Mr. Bergoffen in the suit, which was begun, it is alleged, because of the refusal of Commissioner Keating to consider bids put in by the company.

According to the affidavits of George W. Crichfield, S. P. McGiven, and Thomas Kavanagh, officers of the company, Commissioner Keating exceeded his official capacity in the matter of the bids. It is alleged that the proposals for bids for the work contain provisions that practically shut out all except favored bidders.

On Jan. 11, according to the affidavits, Crichfield, McGiven, and Kavanagh, accompanied by a lawyer, went to the office of Commissioner Keating and announced their intention of depositing bids for the work.

"You can't put your bids in here. You will have to see the Commissioner," the clerk in charge is alleged to have said.

The officials of the company say that they went to the Commissioner's private office, but that Mr Keating opened the door and said: "I don't want to have anything to do with you. Get out of my office."

FERRYBOAT LOST IN THE FOG.

The South Brooklyn Goes Ashore Off Governors Island, and Soldiers Go to the Rescue.

The heavy fog yesterday morning caused the pilot of the ferryboat South Brooklyn of the Thirty-ninth Street line to make a mistake in his reckoning and to run the boat ashore off Governors Island. The boat had about 120 passengers and several trucks aboard at the time. Some of the women and a few of the men were frightened, but they were soon reassured by the pilot and deckhands and the appearance of several soldiers of the Governors Island garrison.

The South Brooklyn left her slip in Brooklyn at 7:30 o'clock. She moved out slowly, blowing her whistle, for the pilot could hardly see fifteen yards ahead. He steered by compass and believed he was heading straight for the slip at the Battery. Ten minutes later the passengers felt the boat shiver from end to end. There was a rush out of the cabins, and the passengers asked what was the matter.

"I guess we have run aground," said one of the deckhands, and he added: "I think we're on the sand bar off Governors Island."

"Who goes there?" came through the fog from the land side. It was the voice of a sentry who had heard the voices of the passengers and the whistle of the boat.

"Oh, we're enjoying the morning fog," replied one of the passengers.

The figure of the sentry who had climbed on the sea wall was dimly seen through the mist, and then the soldier shouted, "Wait a minute. I'll see what we can do for you."

The sentry fetched the Sergeant of the guard, who called the officer, and soon the prisoners who were working outside and several soldiers who were off duty came down to the sea wall. They gathered all the barrels and loose timber that was about and piled it under the sea wall on the rocks. Across the barrels the men ran a couple of planks and bridged the span between the boat and the sea wall.

Then the Sergeant shouted to the passengers to come on. Several men walked over, but the women were rather timid, and then the Sergeant himself walked across to the boat, took one of the women by the hand, and led her over. The others, encouraged, followed one after another.

About forty of the passengers were persuaded by the pilot to stay on board and help him to float the boat. They were made to jump up and down at the end of the boat which was in deep water for about half an hour, and then, with the aid of the tide, the boat slid off the bar and went on to her slip.

The passengers who landed on Governors Island were taken over to New York by the steamer Gen. Hancock, which is used as a ferryboat between the island and the city.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

SHAVING STANDS.

One of Sheraton's useful, beautiful conceits is the shaving stand.

Made for comfort first of all, with swinging glasses, drawers for linen and partitioned cupboards for all a man's toilet articles. Some with each little drawer and door outlined with a delicate border of inlay or carving.

Some simple ones, but just as artistic, now reduced from $5.00 to $3.00.

Also our men's chiffoniers with sliding shelves for shirts and folding mirror—in fact, every complete furnishing at factory prices, when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

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43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

SALE---TO-DAY.

New Embroideries.

10,000 Yards of Edgings and Insertions at . 5c., 10c., 12½c. yd.
7,500 Yards at . 19c. & 24c. yd.
An Endless Variety of Matched Patterns at Special Prices.

Daniell's, Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

For Dyspepsia.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Taken after meals prevents acidity and distress of the stomach, headache, and the offensive belching of wind.
Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

AMUSEMENTS.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre, B'way & 44th St. Evgs. 8:20. ONLY MATINEES SATURDAY.
MAUDE ADAMS | The LITTLE MINISTER

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Evgs. 8:20. Matinées To-day & Saturday.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY in BROTHER OFFICERS

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8 o'clock. Mats., 2:15. 3D MONTH. MATINEES SATURDAY ONLY.
Wm. Gillette in His New Play. Sherlock Holmes.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., n'r B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées To-day and Saturday.
Greatest Hit This Season. WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. Evgs. 8:20. Matinée Saturday.
MRS. LANGTRY in Sydney Grundy's Comedy THE DEGENERATES.

PROCTOR'S 23d ST. Ed. Harrigan & Co. Cont. Perf. Hilda Thomas & Co. 15, 25, 50c. Ed. Latell.
O. K. Sato, Harding & Ah Sid, Mov'g Pic's, 30 Oths

PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. MOULIERE SISTERS. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. THE NAWNS.
Leo Dervalto, Pauline Moran & "Picks," 30 Oths.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 57th St. & 7th Av. "John Blair's Course of Modern Plays."
THE MASTER BUILDER, by Ibsen
Wed. and Thurs. evenings, 17th & 18th, 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. Grander Than Ever. "WAY DOWN EAST."
Prices, 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Eves., 8:20. Mat. To-day & Sat. David Belasco's NAUGHTY ANTHONY.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE. 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c.
THIS WEEK—AN ENEMY TO THE KING.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-night, last time. LAST WEEK. SCHWEIGHOFER "MATHIAS GOLLINGER."

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
To-night, at 8, FAUST. Mmes. Calvé and Mantelli; MM. Saleza, Scotti and Plancon. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri. Ev'g., Jan. 19, at 8. AIDA. Mmes. Eames and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez, Scotti, and Plancon. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Mat., Jan. 20, at 2, LOHENGRIN. Mmes. Nordica, Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, De Reszke. Conductor, Paur.
Sat. Ev'g, Jan. 20, at 8, at Popular Prices, Grand Double Bill. I PAGLIACCI. Mme. Suzanne Adams, MM. Salignac and Scotti. To be followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mme. Calvé, MM. Dippel, Dufriche. Conductor, Bevignani.
Sun. Evg., Jan. 21, at 8:15, Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Gadski and Zelie de Lussan; MM. Saleza, Campanari, and Van Rooy, together with the Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra. Conductor, Paur.
Mon. Ev'g, Jan. 22, at 8, LE PROPHETE. Mmes. Schumann-Heink and Suzanne Adams; MM. Alvarez, Plancon, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Wed. Ev'g., Jan. 24th, at 7:30, DIE MEISTERSINGER. Mmes. Emma Eames and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Rooy, Bertram, Friedrichs (début); Breuer, and Dippel. Conductor, Paur.
Fri. Ev'g., Jan. 26, at 7:45. Double Bill. DON PASQUALE. Mme. Sembrich; MM. Scotti, Pini-Corsi, and Salignac. Conductor, Mancinelli. Followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Calvé and Mantelli. MM. Campanari and Dippel. Conductor, Bevignani.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL
This (Wed.) Aft. at 2:30.
Programme:
RUBIN GOLDMARK, Overture "Hiawatha," (Mss. First time;) EDWARD SCHUETT, Concerto for Pianoforte in F minor, No. 2; RIMSKY-KORSAKOFF, Symphonic Suite, "Scherherazade," Op. 35.
Soloist:
Boston Symphony Orchestra
Mr. Ludwig Breitner
Mr. Gericke Conductor.
Thurs. Evg., Jan. 18, at 8:15.
Programme:
BRAHMS, Tragic Overture; MOZART, Sextus Aria from "Titus"; MORITZ MOSZKOWSKI, Two Movements from Suite No. 1, in F major, Op. 39; WAGNER, Adrianos Aria from "Rienzi"; CESAR FRANCK, Symphony in D minor.
Soloist:
Mme. Schumann-Heink
Courtesy of Mr. Maurice Grau.
Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. Now on sale at box office and Tyson's (Fifth Avenue Hotel) at regular prices. Admission, 50 cents.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD.
To-night at 8:30, A PARISIAN ROMANCE.
To-morrow, Cyrano de Bergerac; Fri., Beau Brummel; Sat. Mat., The First Violin; Sat. eve., Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.

PADEREWSKI
and
ADAMOWSKI QUARTET.
Only Recital at Sherry's
TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 23, AT 4.
Limited number of tickets now on sale at Sherry's, 5th Ave. and 44th St.

AMERICAN 42ND & 8TH AVE. CASTLE SQ. OP. CO.
Evs., 8:15, 25c. to $1. Mats. TO-DAY.
MARTHA
1,100 Seats, 25c.
Jan. 22 Double Bill. AT THE LOWER HARBOUR
650th & Time. THE MAGIC MELODY. SILVER VIOLET VASE SOUVENIRS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....at 8:20
Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2
Daniel Frohman's Company
2D MONTH.
The Maneuvers of Jane
Comedy, 4 acts, by Henry Arthur Jones.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30.
Daniel Frohman, Manager
LAST WEEK. MATS. THURS. & SAT.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
ANNIE RUSSELL in MISS HOBBS
Next Monday, "The Surprises of

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Rain; high easterly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,609. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks firm.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75⅝c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 41½c.; cash cotton, 7 11-16c.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.—The proceedings in both houses were brief. The nomination of John G. Dorrance as Prison Commissioner was confirmed in the Senate. A public hearing before the Assembly Codes Committee on the proposed repeal of the Horton law has been set for next Wednesday. The Educational bill, embodying the recommendations of the Unification Commission, was introduced. —Page 8.

CONGRESS.—The special committee of the House yesterday decided against the admission of Brigham H. Roberts. De Armond and Littlefield will submit a minority report suggesting that Roberts be allowed to take his seat and be then expelled. Senator Teller yesterday argued against the Senate Financial bill. The measure will come to a vote Feb. 15. The Senate yesterday acted on Senator Hoar's Philippine resolution of inquiry. The committee has reported favorably on the resolution to amend the Constitution so as to elect Senators by popular vote. The Hale resolution relative to the seizures of American flour was adopted by the Senate. In the debate in the House yesterday Mr. Sibley, a Pennsylvania Democrat, defended the action of Secretary Gage in depositing money in National banks and Mr. Driggs of New York made a speech resenting imputations cast by silver men on the gold Democrats. The Clark case was taken up again yesterday by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections.—Page 5.

FOREIGN.—A dispatch from the front says that Gen. Buller is "making satisfactory progress." No direct word has been received to confirm or deny the report that he had attacked the Boers. Lord Roberts confirmed yesterday the reports of Gen. French's victory. The British at Mafeking accuse the Boers of deliberately firing on the woman's laager. The Marquis of Lothian, former Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland, is dead. Tod Sloan is to be displaced as first jockey for Lord Beresford by Tom Weldon. Santo Domingo has agreed to comply with all demands made by France. Frenchmen in Caracas have demanded that warships be sent to the Venezuelan coast. Lieut. Commander Colwell, Attaché at London, yesterday witnessed successful tests of a new wireless electrical steering device for torpedoes and submarine boats. Thirteen persons were killed in the recent dynamite explosion near Turin.—Pages 1 and 3.

Page 1.

The Chicago Board of Trade took final action prohibiting puts and calls. About 300 brokers are affected.

Mr. Bryan has accepted an invitation to dine at the Democratic Club to meet leaders of the party.

F. P. Owings, a former Chicago real estate operator, failed for over $5,000,000, with no assets.

An examination of the vouchers of the Mazet committee, showing an expenditure of over $46,000, revealed interesting items. Over $9,000 was spent for dinners, luncheons, and hotel bills.

John B. McDonald, the contractor to whom has been awarded the contract for the construction of the underground rapid transit tunnel, talked of his plans yesterday and said that he would be ready to proceed with the work within a month and that the tunnel would be completed in three years.

Page 3.

One man was killed and two were severely injured by the fall of a roof of a new east side building.

At the Molineux trial yesterday Nicholas A. Heckmann swore the prisoner rented a letter box from him under the name of H. C. Barnet.

A man robbed the residence of H. W. Ormsbee, 55 Willow Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, and on coming out met a girl from whom he stole a purse, leaving silverware he had taken from the house with her.

Page 4.

Many appointments of teachers were made at the meeting of the School Board of Manhattan and the Bronx yesterday. Commissioner O'Brien criticised the Controller, and referred to the continued delay over the pay rolls.

Page 7.

A conference of Republican leaders will be held on Saturday to discuss, and, perhaps, to determine, the controversy over a successor to Superintendent of Insurance Payn.

Page 8.

A locomotive running south on the northbound track in the Oxford tunnel on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad yesterday killed three men and injured six others.

A civil court, for the first time, it is stated, is about to be asked to interfere with a decree of the Masonic Grand Lodge in expelling from the order Robert Kopp, against whom charges had been made and who now sues for reinstatement.

Page 9.

The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the New York Diet Kitchen Association for the Relief of the Sick Poor was held yesterday.

Page 14.

A suit is now pending in the City Court in which Cashier Van Order of the Gansevoort Bank is sued as partner in the defunct firm of Garner & Co., commission merchan s.

Much comment was caused in the financial district yesterday by the advertisement of George Alfred Lamb, calling for Consolidated Gas stockholders' proxies to be used at the annual meeting in the interest of reform.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
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Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
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Railroads.—Page 9.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

STREET CAR BUFFET SERVICE.

A Chicago Line Will Sell Luncheon, Drinks, and Cigars.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—The Chicago Union Traction Company will in the near future inaugurate a buffet service on street cars. The arrangement will be similar to that between the Pullman Company and the railroads. The cars will be run at stated intervals, always as trailers, and will be conducted as well as any transcontinental dining car. Besides coffee and luncheon, cigars and liquors will be obtainable.

An extra fare of 5 cents will be charged for the privilege of riding on the buffet.

CARNEGIE'S GIFT TO LOUISVILLE.

Aldermen Refuse to Consider Levy to Make $125,000 Available.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 17.—A perverse majority in the Board of Aldermen last night refused to take up for consideration a petition that a tax be levied for the support of a free library in order to comply with the conditions made by Andrew Carnegie when he offered a library endowment of $125,000. The petition was referred to the Committee on Cemeteries, though in the lower board it was assigned to a special committee.

Eventually the proposition will be accepted, but feeling in the Board of Aldermen is so hostile to the Mayor that they are unwilling to levy a tax for the support of the library as long as he is in office. One newspaper urges the city administration to refuse the gift, on the ground that Louisville is rich enough to endow her own library.

The owners of the Polytechnic Library, with 60,000 volumes and much valuable real estate, offer to turn it over to the city provided a tax for its support is levied, and this will eventually be done, but in the meantime there is opposition to the whole scheme.

A Beautiful Souvenir Mug Will Be presented to our bottled beer customers on record **February 1st. THE OTTO HUBER BREWERY — Adv.**

TALKS OF TUNNEL PLANS

Mr. McDonald Will Begin Construction Within a Month.

HE WILL LEASE THE SYSTEM

Plainly His Interest to Complete the Road in Three Years—President Orr's Statement.

Contractor John B. McDonald, who will build the rapid transit tunnel, announced yesterday that he will be ready to proceed with the actual work of construction within fifteen days after the formal signing of the contract. Mr. McDonald has given assurance that he will have no difficulty in depositing the million dollars in cash or approved securities and the additional bonds of $5,000,000 and $1,000,000 respectively, so that from present appearances the work, as he says, will go on simultaneously at different points along the route, with the prospects of completion assured at the end of three years.

Mr. McDonald was a busy man yesterday. He was in and out of his temporary office at 100 Broadway all day, doing the while a multitudinous number of things, conferring with financiers, talking with would-be sub-contractors and employes, whose number is legion, and attending to other details which he described as too numerous to mention.

There has been some suspicion that injunctions might be served upon Mr. McDonald by the disappointed ones to delay the project, but counsel for the Rapid Transit Commission and other lawyers view this possibility with light hearts.

MR. M'DONALD'S PLAN.

With all his work, Mr. McDonald was in a cheerful frame of mind yesterday.

"Where will I begin work? Under a bank," was the smiling answer to a question. He continued:

"My general idea is that the work shall begin at the most difficult places, and then be carried forward by taking up the less difficult work at various points of the route; then go forward with the whole so as to have the entire work finished at one time and ready for equipment.

"About the first place to begin, and one of the most difficult along the entire route, will be the section from Thirty-fourth Street to Forty-second, touching the Grand Central Station, and from there through Forty-second Street to Broadway. At the Forty-second Street turn the network of surface tracks and the many sewer and other underground pipes will offer considerable interference and will have to be carefully looked after.

"I expect to have the entire road finished in three years. It will be important for me to do so, as I will have to pay the interest on the bonds as fast as they are issued. Plainly, it is to my interest to get the route in running order quickly, so as to begin to earn money to meet my obligations. My intention is to begin construction within fifteen days after the signing of the contract, or within a month from now. My qualifying bonds can now be delivered at any time."

ROAD TO BE LEASED.

Mr. McDonald was asked if he would run the road after it is finished, and he replied:

"I am a contractor, not a railroad man, and I guess I had better stick to my business. The road will be leased, and it will be in good hands, but it is too early now to say anything about that.

"I will employ all the men that can be advantageously used, irrespective of political affiliations. There will be several thousand engaged in various capacities."

Asked as to his observation on the labor laws in their effect upon the contract, he said that there were but two provisions of any consequence. One is the eight-hour law, and the other relates to the use of stone which must come here in the rough and be dressed. This latter provision would naturally increase the cost of masonry work, but it is a matter which has already been taken into consideration.

"But, so far as stone is concerned," said Mr. McDonald, "I am using a great quantity of the cut stone, brought here in the rough, on Jerome Park reservoir."

"Will it be necessary to provide an extensive plant?" he was asked.

"No, because the work will be let out in small sections. I will put as many sub-contractors to work as may offer themselves, provided I am satisfied they are the right men, and can do their part of the work expeditiously and properly. I shall sublet a single block, two blocks, or three blocks or more, and the sub-contractor will furnish the labor under him.

"There will be no trouble in getting rid of the earth, sand, and rock. I cannot say just where it will be dumped, but some will be utilized for filling purposes.

THE CONSTRUCTION SIMPLE.

"Constructing the tunnel will be simple, just like cellar digging, as rock work has no terrors in modern construction."

The formal notice that the contract had been awarded to him was handed to Mr. McDonald yesterday afternoon by Bion L. Burrows, Secretary of the Rapid Transit Commission.

In speaking yesterday upon the operation of the road, Controller Coler said that the contractor has the right to lease the road with the consent of the Rapid Transit Commission. This body, he added, would not object to such a step on his part if he could satisfy the board of the capability and responsibility of the sub-lessee. The main object, Mr. Coler said, is to have the road run efficiently and in a manner to give the public good service.

A rumor was current during the day that the road would be eventually turned over to the Metropolitan people, but this could not be verified.

The Commissioners will meet in a few days to discuss the issue of the bonds the money from which will be furnished as needed.

Mr. Coler said further during the day that as soon as the contract is signed the Commission will take up the question of extending the road to the Battery and thence to South Brooklyn. "I believe the Mayor will be in favor of it also," he said, "as it follows logically what we have already done."

Alexander E. Orr, President of the Commission, again made the statement yesterday that the tunnel is only a beginning in the city's rapid transit ventures.

"The problem," he said, "is not yet solved, by any means. The tunnel is good as far as it goes, but this is a growing city, and there will still exist a problem when this road is finished.

WANTS BROADWAY TUNNEL.

"If anybody shall come along with a good plan for rapid transit we will be obliged to consider it if he makes his case good and can show that the city will be benefited. Doubtless some day we will see a tunnel running under Broadway. It was, in my estimation, a mistake not to have the tunnel there before putting it anywhere else. The Broadway propery owners thought, however, that it would injure their property values. It is not at all unlikely that before this tunnel has been running very long these same property owners will come to the conclusion that they want a tunnel under Broadway."

The date for the formal breaking of the ground has not yet been determined. This part of the programme rests with the Rapid Transit Commission. There seems to be a considerable sentiment for a public ceremony to which officials from neighboring cities may be asked.

In addition to the army of unemployed now in the city, the next few days, it is said, will see a great influx of laboring men from other cities, who will come here at the prospect of employment on the great undertaking. This work will obviously be a boon to labor; and, it was pointed out, the letting loose of so much money for construction, equipment, and service within the next few years, will have a notably stimulating effect in numerous lines of commerce.

Roughly speaking, so it was said yesterday, the iron, steel, and granite to be used in the construction of the system will approximate in value $12,000,000, while the labor account may reach a sum not far from $15,000,000.

METROPOLIS COMPANY'S BID.

Mr. Hough on Failure of Combined Interests to Compete,

The rapid transit construction contract awarded to John B. McDonald has caused disappointment, as has been intimated, to the various interests which were combined with the Metropolis Company. Among the rumors as to the failure of this combination to compete was one which gained considerable credence yesterday. It was to the effect that David L. Hough, President of the United Company, had at the last moment withdrawn his share of the required certified check of $150,000.

Both Mr. Hough and his counsel, A. C. Hume, deny this. When Mr. Hume was asked about the rumor last night, he said:

"I know all about this affair, but I am not sure I am ready to talk now."

Mr. Hume then consulted with Mr. Hough, who on his own behalf said:

"Some of the published stories are hardly worth dignifying by a reply. I devoted many months and considerable money to the perfecting of my plans preparatory to making a bid for the tunnel. I was at the head of the United Engineering and Contracting Company, which is doing the engineering work for the Terminal Railroad and Tunnel Company. We were prepared with our bid when it was suggested we join with the Metropolis Company. The proposition was absolutely fair, and we went into it because it was represented to us that there were certain people in the company.

"There was no dispute about our share of the work. I did not withdraw on that account.

"None of the bidders got together until last Saturday, and then we did not come to a final understanding until Sunday. On Monday we met at a certain Wall Street bank prepared with our certified checks, but the representative of the Metropolis Company failed to show up in time, so I withdrew.

"I believe that it was entirely due to an accident that the agent of the financiers did not put in an appearance at the proper time."

Both Mr. Hough and Mr. Hume declined positively to disclose the names of the men back of the Metropolis Company further than to say that Frederick B. Esler was its President.

From some of those interested it was learned that among the Directors were Charles L. Sprague, Edward Lauterbach, W. Seward Webb, and Gen. Charles Miller of Franklin, Penn.

When asked if John C. Sheehan had any interest in the Metropolis Company, Mr. Hough replied:

"No, he has none now; he was out of it before we combined to make our bid."

MR. WHITNEY TO MR. ORR.

Declares the Metropolitan Will Do All It Can to Aid the Rapid Transit Construction.

President Alexander E. Orr, of the Rapid Transit Commission, yesterday received the following letter from William C. Whitney:

"New York, Jan. 16, 1900.
"871 Fifth Avenue.

"My Dear Mr. Orr:

"I cannot begin this day without offering to you and your associates my sincere congratulations upon the success of your long labor.

"It is apparent you have responsible and capable parties bidding and the work will necessarily be completed.

"The Metropolitan Company, I promise you, will do all in its power to aid the work, no matter which bid you accept, and will loyally stand by your efforts in every way. Yours very truly,

"W. C. WHITNEY.

"To Alexander E. Orr, Chairman.

"I should say perhaps that the company has no connection with nor responsibility for either bid. The credit of undertaking this great work belongs to others, but we will aid them in all ways possible."

THE MANHATTAN WILL BUILD.

Elevated Road to be Extended from 177th Street to Bedford Park Station—Work Begins Soon.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—The State Railroad Commission to-day received from George J. Gould, President of the Manhattan Railway Company of New York City, a letter announcing that the road will extend its lines on the east side from One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street to the Bronx Park at Bedford Park Station. The letter from Mr. Gould is as follows:

"Gentlemen: Referring to your communication of Jan. 10, in answer thereto I beg to inclose certified copy of action taken by the Executive Committee of the Manhattan Railway Company at its meeting to-day authorizing the immediate extension of its east side lines from One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street to the Bronx Park at Bedford Park Station. Respectfully yours,

"GEORGE J. GOULD, President."

The Executive Committee of the Manhattan Railway Company met at the office of the company on Tuesday, all the members of the committee being present, and adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

"Whereas, The Board of Railroad Commissioners, on the third day of January, 1900, have recommended to this company that it proceed without delay to construct its railroad on its route from One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street to Bedford Park Station.

"Resolved, That the Manhattan Railway Company accepts said recommendation of the Board of Railroad Commissioners, and will proceed to carry the same into effect.

"Resolved, That the officers of the company, with the approval of the Executive Committee, are authorized to enter into the necessary contracts for the extension and construction of the railroad of this company from One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street to Bedford Park Station, and that the new construction be adapted for the use of electricity upon the plans heretofore adopted by this company, and that it proceed so that the new portion of the railroad, from One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street to Bedford Park Station, may be occupied for purposes of travel at the same time that the electrical equipment of the company's railroad on Third Avenue is completed south of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street."

"PUTS AND CALLS" PROHIBITED

Chicago Board of Trade Takes Final Action, Stopping All Privilege Trading—About 300 Brokers Affected.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Trading in "puts" and "calls" on the Board of Trade was finally and absolutely prohibited by the Directors of the Board to-day, and the rule to that effect passed yesterday by the Directors was read from the gallery by Secretary Stone. At a meeting of the Directors to-day so-called privilege trading was defined as dishonorable conduct.

It is said that the action of the Directors not only prohibits the passing of money around the floor in payment for privileges, but makes it a violation of the rules to operate in puts and calls in the regular market in any way. Traders, it is said, will not be allowed to either put or call wheat or any other article by means of privileges in the course of the regular session, as is now largely the custom.

Privilege trading is said to afford a livelihood to about 300 brokers on the Board, and it is said that active agitation toward making trading in "puts" and "calls" legal will be the result, the agitation taking the form of attempts at legislation.

Every Hour a Train.
Leaves Grand Central Station for Buffalo and the West; 150 miles of the Hudson River; 92 miles of the Mohawk Valley; unsurpassed scenery; perfect track, by the New York Central. Trains illuminated by Pintsch Light.—Adv.

BRYAN TO MEET LEADERS.

Accepts Invitation to Dine at the Democratic Club—Not Expected to Make a Speech.

William Jennings Bryan yesterday sent a telegram from Frankfort, Ky., to John W. Keller, President of the Democratic Club, signifying his acceptance of Mr. Keller's invitation to a dinner to be held at the clubhouse during Mr. Bryan's visit to this city.

Mr. Bryan set no date for the dinner, but Mr. Keller hopes to have it take place on next Tuesday evening. As yet it has not been decided who among the Democratic leaders of the Greater New York shall take part in the dinner, but it is Mr. Keller's intention to have as many as can conveniently be accommodated in the large dining hall of the clubhouse. This room will seat about 100 persons, and it is possible that that number will be asked to dine with Mr. Bryan. Before and after the dinner an informal reception will be held at which members of the club will be presented to Mr. Bryan.

According to present plans, Mr. Bryan will not be expected to make a speech either at the dinner or at the reception. The intention is to regard him as a distinguished Democrat, who is accepting the hospitality of a club member, and all formality will, as far as possible, be avoided.

Bryan and the Money Question.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 17.—Col. William Jennings Bryan to-night addressed a meeting at Music Hall, held under the direction of the Cincinnati Bimetallic Council. In the course of his speech he said he had been asked to drop the financial question; but he believed in the double standard, and as to dropping the money question, there was no man in the Nation big enough to let that question fall in such a way as to break it.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Plans for Seating Delegates Are Being Perfected—Newspapers Apply for Seats.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Senator Hanna, Senator Scott, Joseph H. Manley, and the architect of the Republican National Convention Hall at Philadelphia, together with Mr. Shields, Chairman of the Philadelphia Convention Committee, met this morning at the house of Senator Hanna to consider the preliminary plans for the arrangement of the convention hall.

The architect brought his sketches of the exterior and interior of the auditorium, and explained how he had divided the interior so as to conveniently place the delegates and alternates, the Executive Committee, the press, and the telegraph companies, and the spectators, who are to be provided for. It was found, after a brief consideration of the plans, that there would have to be but little alteration of the original sketches in order to bring all the delegates and alternates, some 1,800 in number, within a space that corresponds to the orchestra of a theatre. This will be accomplished by pushing back the stage a short distance and advancing the floor seats.

The proposed plan will seat the working representatives of the press, to the number of about 500, immediately in front of and at both sides of the presiding officer's desk. Part of the newspaper men will have seats lower than the stage, so that from the stage the audience can be seen over their heads. The newspaper men seated at each side of the stage will be raised above the stage so that they may all have an unobstructed view of the convention.

Applications have been pouring in upon the Educational Committee for places for representatives of the press ever since the place and date were fixed. It will be at least two months, says Mr. Manley, before the assignments of seats will be made. A local committee in Philadelphia, acting with members of the press and the standing committee of press correspondents at Washington, will agree upon a basis of distribution and the seats will be assigned on some basis satisfactory to all concerned.

That the National Committee will be obliged to revise some of the applications for seats may be assumed when it is stated, on the authority of a member of the National Committee, that one New York paper has asked for sixty seats in the convention for the use of its force during the sessions. It will get something less than that.

A GERMAN-AMERICAN WANTED.

If Republican and from the West, He May Get a Vice Presidential Nomination.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—A row of New York candidates for the Vice Presidency having been bowled out, leaving only Lieut. Gov. Woodruff in the attitude of an expectant, the expected agitation for a candidate from another section has begun. With the utterances of Senator Scott of West Virginia to-day favoring the nomination of a Western man, and possibly a Republican acceptable to the German voters, there is at once the apparent desire to draw back the large German vote that has been suspected of a waning interest in the Republican Party.

"The Republican Party should nominate a good Western man," said Senator Scott to-day. "It is not yet settled by a great deal that the place is to go to the East, and there is little use in that notion becoming fixed. A good Western man stands a splendid chance for the nomination. There is Senator Spooner of Wisconsin. He would make an ideal candidate. There is also Henry C. Payne, from the same State. Another strong man would be Gen. Harrison Gray Otis of California. Any one of these men would give strength to the Republican ticket."

Senator Scott is a member of the Republican National Committee. He is a member of the Special Committee of that body which has charge of the convention to be held in Philadelphia and met with the special committee this morning to consider plans which had been submitted by the Philadelphia people for a convention hall. Senator Scott is also one of a number of Republicans who believe that it will be well to give recognition to the Germans in some way. If this cannot be done by the nomination of a prominent German-American the next best thing is said to be the nomination of a man acceptable to the Germans and in whom they have confidence.

New Jersey politicians have not concluded to give up all idea of a candidate to succeed the late Mr. Hobart. They say that had Mr. Hobart lived he would have been renominated. This, it is claimed, morally gives the office to New Jersey. Under these arguments the politicians are trimming their sails for a fight for Attorney General Griggs, if he will permit the use of his name.

CAMPAIGN MONEY TO BE PAID.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—President Burk of the Citizens' Convention Association to-day emphatically denied the report sent from Washington that the committee was unable to redeem its pledge of $100,000 for the National Committee to open the campaign. He asserts that no fear of failure is entertained, and that the $100,000 will be forthcoming. William L. Elkins of this city is said to have remarked to Senator Hanna:

"Don't worry over that $100,000 promised the National Committee, Senator. If it is not made up by the time you need it, call upon me, and I will make good the deficiency."

No City Lighting Plant for Bayonne.

Bayonne will not own its own electric lighting plant as proposed, as City Attorney Benny has given an opinion holding that the city has not the power to do so. The Committee on Water, Streets and Drainage has drawn a new lighting contract with a private concern now doing the work, but it is claimed by some of the Councilmen that the rate is too high, and the matter has been held over for investigation.

A Champagne Triumph.
Unsurpassed quality and unprecedented importations—100,908 cases in 1899, or 72,495 cases more than any other brand, are the features of G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Extra Dry, whose vintage of 1895, now being imported, is unusually fine.—Adv.

MAZET COMMITTEE COSTS

Over $9,000 Spent for Dinners, Luncheons, and Hotel Bills.

MAZET'S EXPENSES WERE $554

Included $20 for Flowers for Funeral of J. C. Crawford—One Hotel Received Over $7,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—Official announcement was made at the Controller's office this afternoon that $46,066 had been paid out up to date for bills incurred by the late Mazet investigating committee which was appointed by the last Assembly to examine into the workings of the New York City departments.

The amount appropriated for the use of the committee was $50,000, and it is admitted to-night by members of the committee that it will be necessary to ask the present Legislature for an additional sum of money in order to pay all outstanding indebtedness, including the fees of Frank Moss, counsel to the committee, and his associates, who have up to this time only received $4,000. It is not known how much more money will be asked for, but it is said that at the lowest figure $25,000 will be needed.

A thorough investigation to-day of the vouchers on file in Controller Morgan's office disclosed the amounts paid out of the Mazet Committee's appropriation and the purposes for which the money was spent. All orders for money were signed by Chairman Mazet and approved by Speaker Nixon. The following table will show how most of the money was disposed of:

ITEMIZED EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

Paid to counsel on account:	
Frank Moss	$2,000.00
John Proctor Clarke	1,000.00
Francis E. Laimbeer	1,000.00
Personal expenses of members:	
Robert Mazet, Chairman	554.57
Edward R. Fallows	189.37
Benjamin Hoffman	76.50
Thomas M. Castello	428.13
Anthony J. Boland	536.15
Harris Wilson	39.92
James B. McEwan	113.34
Amounts paid to order of Frank Moss for salaries of employes, including detectives and subpoena servers and other expenses, exclusive of fees of stenographers	15,849.18
Expenses of Sergeants at Arms:	
James C. Crawford	756.16
Frank V. Johnston	716.66
Fees of stenographers	11,293.50
Salaries of doorkeepers, janitors, messengers, &c.	1,405.12
Hotels, dinners, luncheons, &c., for members of the committee and attachés	9,229.20
Miscellaneous charges	165.40
Total	$45,425.20

All office expense incurred by counsel such as pay for typewriters, clerks, agents, subpoena servers, &c., was paid to Mr. Moss, who employed his own assistants. In many of the bills submitted by Mr. Moss there were charges for various sums paid for "services of persons whose names cannot be divulged." Mr. Moss hired his detectives from W. L. Sayer. An item in Mr. Moss's bill, which was paid on May 25, was "for furniture for office of counsel," which amounted to $131.83. In two of Mr. Moss's bills there appears the name of Birdie J. Moss, who received small amounts for services rendered as a stenographer.

Among the items in Chairman Mazet's personal expense bill, which was paid to him on Oct. 17 last, there appears a charge of $20 for flowers sent to the funeral of James C. Crawford on Oct. 4. Mr. Crawford served as Sergeant at Arms of the Mazet committee up to the time of his death. Mr. Mazet also paid out money for "confidential services" performed by persons whose names cannot be divulged.

All the members of the committee disposed of a good deal of money for messengers, telegrams, telephone charges, railroad fares, and luncheons and dinners on trains going to and from Albany to New York and from their homes to New York and return. These meals were exclusive of those eaten by the members and attachés of the committee while in New York and which were paid for separately.

Of the amount paid for hotel bills, the Hotel Cadillac received $7,166.27 for "rooms, restaurant, and livery." Of the balance the greater part went to F. J. Allen of the Astor House restaurant for luncheons and dinners. The hotel bills paid by the State are regarded as being rather heavy in view of the fact that four of the seven members of the committee—Messrs. Mazet, Fallows, Wilson, and Hoffman—are residents of New York City, where the sessions of the committee were held.

Much speculation is being indulged in here regarding the amount which will be allowed to Mr. Moss, John Proctor Clarke, and Francis E. Laimbeer for their services if the present Legislature grants the extra appropriation which will be asked for. A prominent Republican Assemblyman said to-night that Mr. Moss and Mr. Clarke would probably receive $10,000 each, while Mr. Laimbeer would be allowed $5,000.

His explanation of why Mr. Clarke, as associate counsel, should receive the same amount as Mr. Moss, who was chief counsel, was that Mr. Clarke was consulted all along by the committeemen, and is now engaged in revising the testimony which is to be printed for distribution. The printing and indexing will cost some more money, it being said that the indexing alone will cost in the neighborhood of $1,000.

FAMILY SPENT $4 A WEEK.

In This Way the Wilsons, Who Lived on the Co-operative Plan, Amassed a Fortune of $100,000.

Surrogate Abbott of Brooklyn heard testimony yesterday in the contest over the will of Robert Wilson. An interesting story of the lives of the Wilson family has been developed by the trial. Robert Wilson and his brothers and sisters lived together on the co-operative plan for half a century, and jointly amassed a fortune of about $100,000.

Robert Wilson was a journeyman jeweler and lived at 329 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn. In 1849 his surviving parent, his mother, died, and soon afterward Robert called a family council, at which it was agreed by him, his brother John, and his sisters, Jane, Charlotte, and Margaret, that they should all go to work, make a "family fund" of their earnings, and live together. Part of the agreement was, according to the testimony before the Surrogate, that they should live very frugally. Margaret died some years later, but the brothers and sisters continued to live together co-operatively until July, 1898, when Robert, the family "banker," died. From the savings of the five he had accumulated $80,000 in bonds and mortgages, the house 329 Greene Avenue, and some real estate in East New York.

Just prior to his death Robert made a will, by which he left one-third of the property to his brother John, in trust, and one-third to each of the surviving sisters.

John claims that he did not understand at the time the will was made that his share was left in trust, and signed a consent that the will be entered for probate. Some time later he examined the will in the Surrogate's office and for the first time learned that he could not control his share. The contest of the will was then begun.

John, in describing how the "family fund" was accumulated, said that the weekly household expenses of the family did not average more than $4.

The Best Sporting Pages
in Greater New York are found in the BROOKLYN EAGLE. On Sundays the Eagle devotes more space to high class sports than any other newspaper. Last Sunday's Eagle contained reports of fifteen important sporting events not mentioned by The Sun, and eighteen reports not printed in The Tribune. Other newspapers were left far behind.—Adv.

AUTOMOBILE CAUSES RUNAWAY

Accident Near Greenwich Greatly Affects William Rockefeller, Whose Vehicle Was Responsible.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Jan. 17.—William Rockefeller a few days ago rode over from North Tarrytown to his Greenwich farm in an automobile. He was accompanied by an engineer, who was giving the Standard Oil magnate points regarding the running of the carriage, so that Mr. Rockefeller might secure a license as an engineer. All went well until Byram Hill was reached, when a horse driven by Mrs. Herbert Smith, of Round Hill, became frightened at the horseless vehicle and ran away. The carriage was overturned and Mrs. Smith and a young woman who was with her were thrown out and bruised.

Mr. Rockefeller immediately brought his vehicle to a stop, and, alighting, went to the ladies' assistance. Several small boys of the neighborhood gathered, and in the excitement of the moment Mr. Rockefeller drew from his pocket a silver half dollar and dispatched one of the youngsters to Merritt's stables in Greenwich for a carriage to take the ladies to their home.

"Who'll pay for de rig?" queried the youngster, as he started off.

Mr. Rockefeller had forgotten this important adjunct and called the boy back. He again went down in his pocket and, handing the boy a card, remarked, "You hurry off; present this card to Mr. Merritt, and that will be sufficient." Mr. Rockefeller remained at the scene of the accident until the carriage arrived, and was so nervous and excited over the affair that, although within a mile of his farm, he abandoned the trip and returned seventeen miles to his home.

Since the accident Mr. Rockefeller has had the damaged carriage repaired and has also sent a neat check to the injured ladies.

INDIANS SEEK INDEPENDENCE.

The Yaquis Offer Inducements to Americans to Come to Their Aid in Sonora.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Jan. 17.—A circular received in this city indicates that the Yaqui Indians have attempted to establish a form of civil government and proclaim the independence of Sonora. The circular is in the form of an appeal to the American people, and is signed by Manuel Sauveda, President, and Teresa Duryea, Jesus Escalente, Harry Herbot, John Dwyer, Tenebanto, and Julian Villa, members of the Junta.

The proclamation is dated Bavispe, Sonora, a town on the Bavispe River, one of the streams that further down form the Yaqui River, in an isolated region of Sierra Madres. The seat of government is located there and army headquarters at Oposura and Potan. The proclamation declares the object of the war is the independence of Sonora, "because it is not right that a superior race should submit to an inferior."

All Americans are invited to enlist and a promise is made that in the event of Yaquiri triumph no foreigners except Americans will be allowed in Sonora for ten years. The circular says that when the Americans were fighting the Spaniards the Yaquis offered the services of 2,500 soldiers fresh from the battlefield and the Mexican Government, in its hatred of the United States, prevented the Yaquis helping them and ever since has heaped injury and indignity upon the Yaquis.

It declares that the Mexican army is composed of robbers and convicts and has murdered Americans in order to put the blame on the Indians and prejudice Americans against them. Senor Francisco Mallen, Mexican Consul in this city, a cousin of Torres, commander in Sonora, was shown the circular, and said:

"The claims of the Indians are simply ridiculous. If they ever offered to assist the United States no one has heard of it. The claim to establish the independence of Sonora is absurd, as the Indians are but a small fraction of the population. The charge that the Mexicans have killed Americans is beneath contempt."

GEN. JOHN M. PALMER'S PENSION

He Refuses to Accept More Than $50 a Month and Causes the Withdrawal of a Bill Increasing It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Gen. John M. Palmer, who was the candidate of the gold Democrats for President in 1896, is a pensioner, receiving $50 a month. Some of his friends, thinking that this pension was insufficient in view of his services to his country and the injuries he received, determined to secure, if possible, the passage of a bill doubling the amount. This, it seems, was without Gen. Palmer's knowledge. A bill increasing his pension to $100 a month was drawn and presented to Senator Cullom of Illinois, who introduced it on Dec. 6. When this came to the veteran's ears he promptly sent the following letter to the friend who informed him of it:

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 10, 1899.

My Dear Sir: I have received your note of Dec. 8. I could not accept an increase of my pension, because I have said to my friends that the present pension ($50) is what I desired. I am greatly obliged to you for your effort in my behalf, because I know it was dictated by friendship for me. Please inform Senator Cullom of my wishes. JOHN M. PALMER.

All efforts to shake the General's determination proved unavailing, and at length the letter was given to Senator Cullom. Yesterday he withdrew his bill, and in explaining the circumstances of its introduction, said: "I thought that if there was anybody in this country entitled to a pension of $100, Gen. Palmer was that man."

FAILS FOR OVER $5,000,000.

Former Chicago Real Estate Operator a Voluntary Bankrupt.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—An indebtedness of $5,564,917, said to be the largest schedule of liabilities ever presented for discharge under the National bankruptcy act, is set forth in a petition in voluntary bankruptcy filed in the United States District Court to-day by Francis P. Owings, who was formerly interested largely in real estate in Chicago.

The petitioner built the Owings Building, now the Bedford, at Dearborn and Adams Streets, which was the first skyscraper in the West. He purchased leasehold interests in much property, and assumed a number of mortgages, which were afterward foreclosed.

Some of the creditors are: William Strong, $1,485,000; Thomas Hogan, $297,000; Valentine Turner, $594,000; Perkins Bass, $654,500; unknown owners of property at No. 67-69 and 73-75 Plymouth Place, $475,200 and $247,500, respectively; J. B. Jeffery, $274,500; C. E. Berger, $631,000; Northwestern Life Insurance Company, $150,000.

Mr. Owings is now a stock broker and operator. He has no property.

MONEY IN CHICAGO TELEPHONES.

Company Earned $676,559 Last Year and Increases Its Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Stockholders of the Chicago Telephone Company, over 41,500 shares out of a total of 50,000 being represented at the meeting, unanimously approved the proposition to increase the authorized capital stock from $5,000,000 to $15,000,000, the additional $10,000,000 to be issued from time to time as may be needed for improving and extending the plant. Chauncey Keep was elected a Director to succeed the late Norman Williams.

The financial statement showed an increase in gross earnings of $390,706, or 15.6 per cent., as compared with 1898, against an increase of 11.3 per cent. last year, 5.94 per cent. in 1897, and 11.1 per cent. in 1896. The net earnings of $676,559 were the largest in the history of the company, and, notwithstanding the increase in the dividend requirement resulting from the issuance of $663,500 new stock during the year, the surplus for the year increased $3,427.

Best Guide to New York City.
Eagle Almanac, 1900; 640 pages; new maps, city street directory, statistical information about every local institution. For sale everywhere. Price, 25 cts.—adv.

BULLER SURPRISES BOERS

Takes Their Forces Unawares at Potgieter's Drift.

OCCUPIES THE HILLS BEYOND

**Gen. Warren Crosses the

this part of the field was now ended, and the finale was a terrible fusillade all along the line, the crash of which almost drowned the incessant thunder above.

"Meanwhile a more exciting contest was in progress in the direction of Wagon Hill. At 2 o'clock a storming party, furnished by the Harrismith commando, crept slowly and cautiously along a donga in the valley which divides our posts from their camp. A few well-aimed rifle shots killed our pickets.

"Taking the advantage of every inch of cover, the Boers then gradually reached the crest of the heights. Here a body of light horse was posted, but they were forced to retire before the advance of the Free Staters there being no breastworks for defense on the western shoulder of the hill. With little to impede their progress the enemy soon came to an emplacement, where they surprised working parties of the Gordon Highlanders and the Sixteenth Rifles.

"Lieut. Digby Jones of the Royal Engineers, collecting a handful of men, made a gallant effort to hold the position but the numbers were against him, and, after a stubborn resistance, he was driven back, and the enemy got possession of the summit. Even then, however, the Free Staters were afraid to venture far or to face the heavy fire from the sangar. Here it was that Lieut. Magnaghten and thirty of the Gordons were captured, although not until every man among them was wounded.

"At 5 o'clock Col. Edwards, with two squadrons of Light Horse, arrived upon the scene, and the Twenty-first Battery of the Royal Field Artillery, under Major Hewitt, came into action, preventing the storming party being reinforced from the Boer camp.

"At the same time the Eighteenth Hussars and the Fifth Lancers checked the movement from the spruit on our right flank. Nevertheless our position at this point had become critical. Our men had retired for cover behind the northern slope, while the enemy had made their way into the pass dividing them from the hill. Major Bowen rallied a few of the Rifles, but fell while leading them to the charge. His example was at once followed by Lieut. Tod, but the latter met the same fate.

"The enemy were making good the footing they had already secured in the emplacement when Major Miller Walnutt, calling the scattered Gordons together, charged in and drove them back. Having thus cleared the ground he joined Lieut. Digby Jones in a newly prepared emplacement on the western shoulder.

"A pause ensued for a time, but the Boers were not yet finally beaten. Taking advantage of the storm now raging, they essayed to capture the position by another rush. Three of their leaders reached the parapet, but were shot down by Lieut. Digby Jones and Lieut. Walnutt, the latter of whom also fell.

"The renewed check effectually discouraged the assailants, and the deadly duel was now practically at an end. Nevertheless small parties of the braver spirits kept up a murderous fire on our men from behind the rocks."

"The moment had evidently arrived to strike the final blow, and Col. Park quickly issued the necessary orders. Three companies of Devonshires, led by Capt. Lafone, Lieut. Field, and Lieut. Masterson, made a brilliant charge across the open under a terrific fire, and fairly hurled the enemy down the hill at the point of the bayonet. In the course of the struggle Capt. Lafone and Lieut. Field were killed and Lieut. Masterson received no fewer than ten wounds.

"This was a fitting close to a struggle that had lasted sixteen hours, during which every rifle and gun had been brought to bear. Our position was now secure. The attacks on the north and east had also been repulsed, and the grand assault had failed all along the line.

"The Boers lost heavily. They admit that the engagement was the most severe blow their arms had sustained since the opening of the campaign. They were confident of their ability to capture the town and had called upon reinforcements from Colenso to assist at the expected victory. Our losses also were considerable.

"Early in the morning the Earl of Ava was mortally wounded while accompanying Col. Ian Hamilton to the scene of action.

"The garrison awaits the coming of relief with renewed confidence."

FIGHTING ON MODDER RIVER.

MODDER RIVER, Cape Colony, Jan. 17.—There was a demonstration in force, under Gen. Methuen, yesterday, a division being engaged, with the object of ascertaining the strength and disposition of the Boer force, and also in order to try to withdraw the Boers from Kimberley, where, lately, they have been active. The British discovered the Boers in great force and being reinforced from the direction of Jacobsdal.

At 4:30 the artillery opened fire, the shells dropping in the Boer intrenchments with great precision. The attack was directed against the Boer left. The firing continued until sunset, mostly with artillery, although the Guards, on the right, fired some long-range volleys. The Boers reserved their fire until the British were returning to camp, in the darkness, when six shells followed them. There were no casualties among the British troops.

FRENCH'S VICTORY CONFIRMED.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated Cape Town, Jan. 16, evening:

"On the 15th the Boers made a determined attack on French's advance post, held by the New Zealand Mounted Rifles and a detachment of the First Yorkshires.

"The Boers were repulsed, having twenty killed. Their wounded estimated not less than fifty. The attack was preceded by a long-range fire from one gun.

"Otherwise the situation is unchanged."

Gen. French's success, though consoling to the British, is recognized as being only a side issue. The country is grateful to learn that the British losses in this engagement were only six killed and five wounded.

The news that two transports with troops have been ordered from Cape Town to Port Elizabeth indicates that substantial reinforcements are on their way to Gen. French.

RENSBURG, Cape Colony, Jan. 16.—The Boers opened an artillery duel this morning, using a captured British fifteen-pounder, which the British gunners ultimately silenced. The British kept up a searching fire all day long on the Boer kopjes, and also dragged up another gun to the summit of Coleskop.

A Cabinet Council To-morrow.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The Ministers are gathering for a Cabinet Council, which will probably be held to-morrow.

BOERS SAID TO FIRE ON WOMEN.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The following dispatch has been received from Mafeking, under date of Jan. 3:

"The enemy began a renewed and vigorous bombardment Jan. 1, and deliberately fired six nine-pounder shells into the women's laager, killing a little girl and wounding two children. The strategical position is unchanged."

"Col. Baden-Powell sent a strong protest to Commandant Snyman against shelling the women's laager.

"Two mules killed by a shell were eaten by the Kafirs."

LORENZO MARQUES, Jan. 15.—A dispatch by way of Beira, dated Jan. 11, announces that Col. Plumer has arrived near Mochudi, about 100 miles north of Mafeking, with a portion of his forces from Tuli.

WARNED TO REMOVE THE WOMEN

LONDON, Jan. 17.—A special dispatch from Cape Town, dated to-day, says Gen. Gatacre has protested to the Boer commandant at Stormberg against allowing the wives and daughters of the Boer soldiers to reside in or near the camp.

STERKSTROOM, Jan. 17.—Gen. Gatacre has warned the Boer Commandant that, if the women are not removed, they must take their chance of being shot in the event of an attack. All is quiet here.

SAYS BOERS ARE DISHEARTENED.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The correspondent of The Times at Lorenzo Marques, telegraphing yesterday, says:

"An old British resident in the Boer Republic, who has just been expelled, informs me that 10 per cent. of the Free State commandos are Britishers or British born, who have been compelled to go to the front. The Boers are so disappointed and disheartened that he predicts that a single big reverse would be followed by a wholesale dispersal of the Free Staters, who are disgusted with the Transvaalers.

"They have no money and no food stuffs except unground wheat and mealies, in the Free State, and the payment of official salaries has been suspended. In consequence of defective transport, the men at the front often go for days without food. Rifle ammunition is running short, and what was condemned by Gen. Joubert at the beginning of the war as dangerous is now being used.

"A correspondent of The Standard and Diggers' News says that the Boers in Natal are quarrelsome, cantankerous, overweary of waiting and of the hardships of camp life, and that they criticise their Generals.

"Information from Pretoria says the Boer Government refuses to accept the claim for licenses made by absentee Outlanders. It is difficult to trust to the efficiency of Portuguese control over goods passing through here to the Transvaal. There is little doubt that goods are smuggled over the border; but it is impossible to say whether these are contraband, owing to the fact that the Boer agents command unlimited money, and that the Portuguese officials can easily be bribed or hoodwinked."

NO MORE VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The War Office declines the offer of a Third Battalion of Northamptonshire militia, saying that no more militia will be sent abroad. It seems probable that only 5,000, instead of 10,000 yeomanry will be mobilized.

The War Office sent for Lord Strathcona yesterday, and he had a long interview with the officials, particularly Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood. The details of his force have been arranged and cabled to Canada.

Mr. J. J. Van Alen's offer to give a field hospital section, to consist of three wagons, twenty-five cots, and twenty transport animals, with all the appliances, has been accepted by the War Office. The section will be called the American Section of the hospital to which it is attached.

The Durban correspondent of The Standard, telegraphing Tuesday, says:

"The Government has canceled the orders calling out the rifle associations for active service.

"It is reported that smallpox has broken out in the Boer camps in Natal."

CAPE OFFICIALS SNUB ROBERTS.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, telegraphing Jan. 16, says:

"Attorney General Solomon, who went to meet Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener, informed his colleagues in the Cape Cabinet that, if none of them went, he would not refrain from going. All declined. Mr. Schreiner (the Premier) sent his secretary. Mr. Solomon was hooted by the crowd; but his action is now approved.

"Lords Roberts and Kitchener have taken buildings for permanent offices."

Revival Meeting at Ladysmith.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The Rev. Allen Senser, a Wesleyan army Chaplain in London, says that prayer meetings have been held daily for some time in Ladysmith and been regularly attended by more than one thousand men, with the result that there has been a marked spiritual revival.

Australian Volunteers Depart.

SYDNEY, New South Wales, Jan. 17.—The departure of the second Australian contingent for South Africa to-day took place amid unprecedented scenes. The streets were decorated and were thronged with enthusiastic crowds of demonstrators. Outside the United States Consulate was a streamer bearing the words, "America wishes Australia's patriots godspeed."

ARMS SHIPPED TO THE BOERS.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 17.—Some well-grounded rumors that large shipments of arms were being sent from New York to South Africa for the use of the Boers has directed attention to the two firms in this city who are doing a big business in guns and ammunition.

While the officials of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company and the Marlin Fire Arms Company were both non-committal, neither would deny that the arms were for the Boers. They admit that they are doing a big business now, larger than the season would warrant, and practically concede that this rush is due to orders from the Transvaal. The arms and ammunition are shipped to New York, and then under the guise of provisions, &c., find their way aboard tramp steamers for South Africa.

PRO-BOER MEETING IN BOSTON.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 17.—At a large meeting held in Faneuil Hall to-night resolutions of sympathy with the Boers were adopted, after a number of speeches which provoked much enthusiasm. George Fred Williams was the principal speaker.

The resolutions recite that the struggle of the Boers is essentially the same as that in which this country engaged over a century ago, and that the meeting extended its "heartiest sympathies to the brave burghers of our sister republics of the Transvaal and Orange Free State in the gallant contest they are making for the maintenance of their freedom."

The action of Great Britain—"the bully among the nations"—is denounced, and President McKinley is urged to construe strictly the neutrality laws against Great Britain. Protest is also made against the seizure of American goods, and finally it is provided that copies of the resolutions are to be forwarded to President McKinley and his Cabinet, President Krüger of the Transvaal, Dr. Leyds, the Transvaal representative in Europe; President Steyn of the Orange Free State, and Joseph Chamberlain, the British Colonial Secretary.

Speeches were also made by George F. Hollis, former United States Consul at Cape Town; P. J. Flatley, who presided in the absence of A. E. Pillsbury; Prof. C. Miller Reid of Harvard University, and others, and letters were read from Senator George F. Hoar and others assuring the meeting of their entire sympathy with the objects for which it was held.

WARSHIPS GUARD TRANSPORTS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 17.—It is stated here that there are British warships within easy reach of the Mississippi assigned to the duty of escorting the mule transports when they shall have been loaded with animals at New Orleans for South Africa.

The presence of the warships in the Gulf waters is said to have been brought about by advices received at the British War Office in London to the effect that two old hulks had been fitted out by American sympathizers with the Boers with the avowed intention of capturing and sinking the mule transports as soon as they left the mouth of the river on their voyage across the Atlantic. These advices, it is said, were cabled from London to Capt. Marsham, in charge of the buying of mules in this country for the British Army.

Capt. Marsham to-day admitted that there were British warships within easy call of the river's mouth, and, while not absolutely denying the fact that he had received information of the alleged Boer expedition, he reasoned against the possibility of the expedition being in existence.

FRANCE AND THE BOER WAR.

Max O'Rell Hissed for Speaking Kindly of the English.

Paul Blouet, the novelist and lecturer, better known as Max O'Rell, arrived yesterday by the steamer Oceanic. He will lecture in the South for several months.

In speaking of the war in the Transvaal and the sentiment in France M. Blouet said: "I came near being mobbed in France because I said a few nice things about the English. In Rouen and several other cities where I lectured I was hissed every time I tried to say good things of the English.

"As to the outcome of the war, there is no doubt. The English will win, but they will have nothing to swagger about. This is the sentiment in France. They say, 'Here is the nation which has been boasting that she could fight the world compelled to send all of her fighting men against a few thousand farmers. These farmers are without uniform or training, and yet they have been giving the English a good licking.'"

Another passenger on the Oceanic was Robert Barr, the author, who is here to write a novel on American life. He will stay in Washington, D. C.

BUNDESRATH TO BE RELEASED.

Satisfactory Settlement Between Great Britain and Germany Is Now Confidently Expected.

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—An official telegram from London says the British Government has declared that now the inquiry into the seizure of the Bundesrath is concluded her release may be expected immediately and a satisfactory settlement of the pending difficulties may be regarded as certain. Measures, it is added, will also be taken to prevent a recurrence of similar incidents. The Foreign Office officials informed a correspondent that Great Britain admits no contraband of war was found on the Bundesrath and promises that the steamer will be released to-day or to-morrow.

This news, together with the announcement that Great Britain offers a guarantee against the repetition of such occurrences, was received in German official circles with unqualified satisfaction. The evening papers got the news so late that most of them printed it without comment.

The Freisinnige Zeitung says:

"England's backing down is due to Germany's powerful political attitude. Germany would command respect even without a big navy."

The Lokal Anzeiger says that England will have to pay full damages to the line for the seizures. The Deutsche Tages-Zeitung says the release of the Bundesrath will not stop a thorough discussion regarding the seizures in the Reichstag.

The Leipsic Neueste Nachrichten prints a London letter asserting that Mr. Chamberlain, at a diplomatic dinner in London on Jan. 12, boasted that Germany must receive a reminder that England is still a great power, and that therefore the seizures were made.

HAMBURG, Jan. 17.—A cablegram received by the owners of the Bundesrath, at Hamburg, says all the cargo of that steamer has been discharged and entirely agrees with the manifest. The Prize Court has not yet rendered a decision.

SENATE CONSIDERS SEIZURES.

The Hale Resolution, After Being Amended, Is Adopted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The Senate to-day adopted the Hale resolution relating to the seizure of flour in Delagoa Bay. This resolution as it passed the Senate reads:

"Whereas, It is alleged that property of citizens of the United States, not contraband of war, has been lately seized by the military authorities of Great Britain in and near Delagoa Bay, South Africa, without good reason for the same, and contrary to the accepted principles of international law; and

"Whereas, It is alleged said property is now unjustly detained by the military authorities of Great Britain, in disregard of the rights of the owners of the same, therefore

"Resolved, by the Senate of the United States, that the President is hereby requested to send to the Senate, if, in his opinion not incompatible with the public interest, all information in possession of the State Department relating to said alleged seizure and detention, and also to inform the Senate what steps have been taken in requesting the restoration of property taken and detained as aforesaid."

As adopted, the resolution was materially changed from its original form by amendments offered by various Senators. A brief discussion was also indulged in, during the course of which it was suggested that the resolution as originally framed was of such a nature as to give offense to a friendly power.

STATE PAID SHEPARD'S BILLS.

Witnesses Say Private Accounts of the Soldiers' Home Commandant Were Settled with Public Funds.

Special to The New York Times.

BATH, Jan. 17.—The first witness before the Court of Inquiry at the Soldiers' Home to-day was Major Joseph P. Cleary, Chief of Police of Rochester, and a trustee of the home. He is a candidate for Colonel Shepard's place at the home.

Four witnesses were called to-day by the opponents of Col. Shepard to show that during the years 1897, 1898 and 1899 he caused to be paid out of the home funds the personal bills of himself and his family for telephone and telegraph messages, express and freight charges and for transportation of his personal friends amounting to about $775. The witnesses were George H. Parker, station agent of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; A. T. Foster, agent of the Erie; H. A. Tingley, manager of the local Western Union office, and Miss Jennie Davison, formerly chief operator at the telephone exchange. They all testified that the personal bills of Col. and Mrs. Shepard were charged to and paid out of the State funds.

Mr. Parker also testified that Col. Shepard was intoxicated one evening at the station and that he acted strangely while waiting for a train.

Fred McConnell, a clerk in the Quartermaster's office, was also examined. He said he had seen Col. Shepard intoxicated, and that he had spoken disparagingly of some of the trustees, particularly Gen. Sickles, whom he characterized as an "old hog." McConnell also testified concerning the vouchers for the Colonel's private bills, which he had brought with him to headquarters.

Moses Davison, a dry goods merchant of Bath, was the next witness. By this witness it was shown that in July, 1898, Col. Shepard purchased at his store a bill of dry goods, and that the same was paid out of the $30 which was allowed him each month for groceries outside the home. During this time Col. Shepard and family were boarding at the home hospital dining room.

Lafayette Small of Bath, who was formerly employed as a carpenter at the home, testified that he had seen Col. Shepard intoxicated. Frank Smith, a police officer of Bath, at one time employed at the home, said that Col. Shepard was intoxicated one morning about 6:30 o'clock, and that he used profane and indecent language on that occasion.

The committee adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9:30 o'clock.

WAR IN PEOPLE'S CLUB.

Dissensions in the People's Club, founded by Charles Sprague Smith in connection with the People's Institute, threaten, it is said, to lead to the extinction of the former organization. The club was started last March to replace the saloon as a meeting place for workingmen and has met with success. Until recently it had 500 members. At present the club numbers barely 300, divided into two bitterly hostile factions. Moreover, Prof. Smith, who is President, has, it is said, threatened that financial assistance given by the Institute to the club will be withdrawn.

The immediate cause of the present state of affairs is a dispute between the Membership Committee and the President of the club. A certain member has been conspicuous by his criticisms of rulings. About two months ago Prof. Smith announced that he had invited a gentleman to speak. The member in question declared that the matter should have been referred to the Programme Committee, and, so it is said, made use of some expressions after the meeting that were reported to Prof. Smith, and which the latter regarded as being improper and insulting. Charges of improper conduct were preferred, and were considered by the Membership Committee. The latter, by a vote of 6 to 1, decided that the matter did not call for action. The report of the committee was sustained.

At the last meeting, held on Jan. 4, Prof. Smith demanded that the Membership Committee be asked to resign and declared that the club was on the verge of collapse. The majority then passed a resolution in accordance with the terms of Prof. Smith's request by a vote of 52 to 18.

J. H. Querling, the Financial Secretary of the club, said last evening that the question had been put within the last few days to Prof. Smith as to whether an apology from the member he objected to would not suffice to end the trouble, but that Prof. Smith replied that there would be "no compromise." "But," said Mr. Querling, "the club will go on in spite of Mr. Smith or any one else."

Prof. Smith admitted that there was dissension in the club, but said that this was almost unavoidable, considering the heterogeneous elements which constituted it.

A call for a special meeting for next Sunday afternoon has been issued.

No More Pugilism in Rochester?

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 18.—Rochester, the home of many pugilists and formerly the scene of weekly fights under the Horton law, may have seen its last bout. Mayor Carnahan this morning refused to allow a match in this city, and gave as his reason that the Horton law is being attacked by a legislator from Monroe County.

The Rev. J. M. Atwater Dead.

The Rev. J. M. Atwater died yesterday in Cleveland, Ohio, at the age of sixty-two years. He was at one time President of Hiram College, then a professor in Eureka College, Ill., and later President of Central Christian College, at Albany, Mo. His health failing, he resigned from Central Christian College, a few months ago, and went to Cleveland for medical treatment.

Irving Postpones London Engagement

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Sir Henry Irving has cabled the Directors of the Lyceum Theatre, asking a postponement of his London engagement, with a view to an extension of his tour in the United States. The Directors have cabled consent.

Andrew Johnson's Daughter Very Ill.

GREENVILLE, S. C., Jan. 17.—Mrs. M. J. Patterson, the daughter of Andrew Johnson, is critically ill at her home here, and is not expected to live. She is over eighty years of age.

HOW GEN. WAUCHOPE DIED

Graphic Details of the Battle at Magersfontein.

TRIBUTE TO THE HIGHLANDERS

Morale of the Army Seriously Impaired by Recent Defeats and the British Failure to Advance.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Some of the most brilliant work in the way of descriptive writing ever done by British war correspondents has been appearing in the London papers during the last few days. Bennet-Burleigh's splendid description of the battle of Colenso, which was cabled in part, is not one bit finer than the account of Magersfontein by the correspondent of The Daily News. The pity of it is that the world has to wait so long for these excellent and instructive pen pictures, for, with the exception of a few efforts at local color and war reporting by the Generals themselves, the cables from South Africa are confined to the barest and often most uninteresting details.

After tracing the terrible loss suffered by the Highland Brigade at Magersfontein, The Daily News's correspondent thus writes of the burial of Gen. Wauchope:

"Three hundred yards to the rear of the little township of Modder River, just as the sun was sinking in a blaze of African splendor, on the evening of Tuesday, the 12th of December, a long, shallow grave lay exposed in the breast of the veldt. To the westward the broad river fringed with trees ran murmuringly, to the eastward the heights, still held by the enemy, scowled menacingly; north and south the veldt undulated peacefully; a few paces to the northward of that grave fifty dead Highlanders lay, dressed as they had fallen on the field of battle; they had followed their chief to the field, and they were to follow him to the grave.

APPEARANCE OF THE DEAD.

"How grim and stern those men looked as they lay face upward to the sky, with great hands clenched in the last death agony and brows still knitted with the stern lust of the strife in which they had fallen. The plaids dear to every Highland clan were represented there, and, as I looked, out of the distance came the sound of the pipes; it was the General coming to join his men. There, right under the eyes of the enemy, moved with slow and solemn tread, all that remained of the Highland Brigade. In front of them walked the Chaplain with bared head, dressed in his robes of office; then came the pipers, with their pipes, sixteen in all, and behind them, with arms reversed, moved the Highlanders, dressed in all the regalia of their regiments, and in the midst the dead General, borne by four of his comrades.

"Out swelled the pipes to the strains of 'The Flowers of the Forest,' now ringing proud and high, until the soldier's head went back in haughty defiance and eyes flashed through tears like sunlight on steel; now sinking to a moaning wail like a woman mourning for her first-born, until the proud heads dropped forward till they rested on heaving chests, and tears rolled down the wan and scarred faces and the choking sobs broke through the solemn rhythm of the march of death. Right up to the grave they marched, then broke away in companies, until the General lay in the shallow grave with a Scottish square of armed men around him; only the dead man's son and a small remnant of his officers stood with the Chaplain and the pipers while the solemn service of the Church was spoken.

"Then once again the pipes pealed out, and 'Lochaber No More' cut through the stillness like a cry of pain, until one could almost hear the widow in her Highland home mourning for the soldier she would welcome back no more. Then, as if touched by the magic of one thought, the soldiers turned their tear-damp eyes from the still form in the shallow grave toward the heights where Cronje, the 'Lion of Africa,' and his soldiers stood. Then every cheek flushed crimson, and the strong jaws set like steel, and the veins on the hands that clasped the rifle stocks swelled almost to bursting with the fervor of the grip, and that look from those silent, armed men spoke more eloquently than ever—spoke the tongues of orators. For, on each frowning face the spirit of vengeance sat, and each sparkling eye asked silently for blood. God help the Boers when next the Highland pibroch sounds. God rest the Boers' souls when the Highland bayonets charge, for neither death, nor hell, nor things above, nor things below will hold the Scots back from their blood feud.

SURROUNDED BY HIS MEN.

"At the head of the grave, at the point nearest the enemy, the General was laid to sleep, his officers grouped around him, while in line behind him his soldiers were laid in a double row, wrapped in their blankets. No shots were fired over the dead men, resting so peacefully—only the salute was given; and then the men marched campward as the darkness of an African night rolled over the far-stretching breadth of the veldt.

"To the gentlewoman who bears their General's name the Highland Brigade send their deepest sympathy. To the mothers and the wives, the sisters and the sweethearts, in cottage home by hillside and glen, they send their love and good wishes—sad will their Christmas be, sadder the new year. Yet enshrined in every womanly heart, from Queen-Empress to cottage girl, let their memory be, the memory of the men of the Highland Brigade who died at Magersfontein."

The same graphic writer thus depicts the way in which the disaster overtook the Highlanders:

"During the night it was considered expedient that the Highland Brigade, about 4,000 strong, under Gen. Wauchope, should get close up to the lines of the foe to make it possible to charge the heights. At midnight the gallant but ill-fated General moved cautiously through the darkness toward the kopje where the Boers were most strongly intrenched. They were led by a guide, who was supposed to know every inch of the country, out into the darkness of an African night. The brigade marched in line of quarter column, each man stepping cautiously and slowly, for they knew that any sound meant death. Every order was given in a hoarse whisper, and in whispers it was passed along the ranks from man to man. Nothing was heard as they moved toward the gloomy, steel-fronted heights but the brushing of their feet in the veldt grass and the deep-drawn breaths of the marching men.

"So onward, until the dark hour on the morning of Monday. Then out of the darkness a rifle rang, sharp and clear, a herald of disaster—a soldier had tripped in the dark over the hidden wires laid down by the enemy. In a second, in the twinkling of an eye, the searchlights of the Boers fell broad and clear as the noonday sun on the ranks of the doomed Highlanders, though it left the enemy concealed in the shadows of the frowning mass of hills behind them. For one brief moment the Scots seemed paralyzed by the suddenness of their discovery, for they knew that they were huddled together like sheep within fifty yards of the trenches of the foe. Then, clear above the confusion, rolled the voice of the General—'Steady, men, steady!'—and, like an echo to the veterans, out come the crash of nearly a thousand rifles not fifty paces from them. The Highlanders reeled before the shock like trees before the tempest. Their best, their bravest fell in that wild hail of lead. Gen. Wauchope was down, riddled with bullets; yet gasping, dying, bleeding from every vein, the Highland chieftain raised himself on his hands and knees, and cheered his men forward. Men and officers fell in heaps together.

BLACK WATCH'S CHARGE.

"The Black Watch charged, and the Gordons and the Seaforths, with a yell that stirred the British camp below, rushed onward—onward to death or disaster. The accursed wires caught them around the legs until they floundered like trapped wolves, and all the time the rifles of the foe sang the song of death in their ears. Then they fell back, broken and beaten, leaving nearly 1,300 dead and wounded just where the broad breast of the grassy veldt melts into the embrace of the rugged African hills, and an hour later the dawning came of the dreariest day that Scotland has known for a generation past. Of her officers, the flower of her chivalry, the pride of her breeding, but few remained to tell the tale, a sad tale truly, but one untainted with dishonor or smirched with disgrace, for up those heights under similar circumstances even a brigade of devils could scarce have hoped to pass. All that mortal men could do the Scots did; they tried; they failed, they fell, and there is nothing left us now but to mourn for them and avenge them.

"All that fateful day our wounded men lay close to the Boer lines under a blazing sun; over their heads the shots of friends and foes passed, without ceasing. All day long the battle raged; scarcely could we see the foe—all that met our eyes was the rocky heights that spoke with tongue of flames whenever our troops drew near. Once our guards made a brilliant dash at the trenches, and, like a torrent, their resistless valor bore all before them, and for a few brief moments they got within hitting distance of the foe. Well did they avenge the slaughter of the Scots; the bayonets, like tongues of flame, passed above or below the rifles' guard, and swept through brisket and breastbone. Out of their trenches the Guardsmen tossed the Boers, as men in English harvest fields toss the hay when the reapers' scythes have whitened the cornfields; and the human streams were plentiful where the British Guardsmen stood. Then they fell back, for the fire from the heights above them fell thick as the spume of the surf on an Australian rock-ribbed coast. But the Guards had proved to the Boers that, man to man, the Briton was his master.

METHUEN'S VAIN STRUGGLE.

"In vain all that day Methuen tried by every rule he knew to draw the enemy; vainly the Lancers rode recklessly to induce those human rock limpets to come out and cut them off. Cronje knew the mettle of our men, and an ironic laugh played around his iron mouth, and still he staid within his native fastness, but death sat ever at his elbow, for our gunners dropped the lyddite shells and the howling shrapnel all along his lines, until the trenches ran blood, and many of his guns were silenced. In the valley behind his outer line of hills his dead lay piled in hundreds, and the slope of the hill was a charnel house, where the wounded all writhed amid the masses of the dead, a ghastly tribute to British gunnery.

"...en, at 1:30 P. M., of Tuesday, we drew off to Modder River to recuperate. We left nearly three thousand dead and wounded of grim old Cronje's men as a token that the lion of England had bared his teeth in earnest."

The last mails from the Cape brought numerous accounts of Magersfontein, but none so vivid as this. Julian Ralph, in The Daily Mail, very bluntly writes of the Highlanders, after the first volley from the hidden trenches:

"They turned and ran, literally colliding and climbing over one another in their confusion.

"A Chaplain forward in the ranks was knocked down and trampled, a brave a man as any, and yet one who declared that there lived no man who would have behaved differently.

"It had been as if the earth had opened, and from a cleft that ran so far as our men reached fire had belched and shot and swept the veldt.

"The fever of fright lasted only while the men ran 400 yards, and then they regained some measure of order."

Says The Times's correspondent of the same occurrence:

"Back they came in a wave that no officer could stop. From a point of vantage on the Horse Artillery hill one could see them swarming like bees over the veldt until they were almost out of range, and the guns were left out in the open with no one to support them. It was perhaps the most unpleasant sight that a British soldier of to-day has ever beheld—it was certainly a sight never to be forgotten.

"It was difficult to say what would happen next until Major Ewart, Brigade Major of the Highlanders, rode up with an order from the commanding officer, which was almost an entreaty, to the effect that all he asked of the Highland Brigade was to hold the position until dark. So riddled and shattered was the brigade that Ewart had actually no other officer with him to help him to give the order to the scattered men, and he was glad to have the assistance of Col. Dawnay, who was there not as a soldier, but as a civilian, surveying the battle from the Horse Artillery hill."

FIGHTING WITH THE BOERS.

The Mir, a Russophile newspaper at Philippopolis, publishes a letter from a Bulgarian ex-officer, now serving in the Transvaal army. It is dated Farmer's Kopje, Natal, Dec. 2, 1899, and is in these terms:

"Look at the heading of my letter—Natal. Can you imagine that I should write you from South Africa, whereas you thought me to be in Chicago? I am now in the intrenchments of the Boer Army before Ladysmith. As soon as war was declared I made up my mind to go as a volunteer, and at New York presented myself to the Dutch committal there, who paid my traveling expenses, and I embarked on the Sidonia Fitwe, bound for Madeira. On Nov. 4 we landed at Lorenzo Marques; on the 6th I was in Pretoria, and on the 7th already here. I had a company of 110 soldiers intrusted to me, and as a pioneer officer my task is very important. Bearded, stalwart, hardy fellows are these Boers. I speak English, and that with the Boers is the universal language. Good people. But how terribly they hate the English! We never hated the Turks so much. All of them are good shots, good horsemen, and good Christians. Those of them who have finished their tasks of digging, sit down to rest with their Bibles in their hands; they know no other book. They believe in God and their rights. Our tactics here and everywhere along the fighting line are: 'Keep in your trenches.' We get ourselves intrenched and wait for the enemy. The English make their attacks in the open, thinking that they fight the Soudanese. We fire volleys at them and make havoc in their ranks. Hundreds are left on the battlefield, and the others retire. As we are well mounted we do our movements quickly. The hardest things we have to endure are the terrible heat, which keeps us in our shirtsleeves all day, and the Siberian cold of the nights, the heavy downpours of rain, and the dust storms."

A correspondent who was at the battle of Belmont writes:

"I dare say you have heard that David St. John, the heavyweight champion boxer of the Guards, was killed here at Belmont in the charge up the Kafir kopje. He came face to face with a Boer as big as himself. They had a bit of a scuffle. The guardsman gave Mr. Boer a lunge with his bayonet so hard that he drove it right over the hilt and crossguard, and not being able to extract it, he was practically unarmed, and while endeavoring to withdraw it another Boer shot him clean through the temple. I saw them lying, one on top of the other, both quite dead."

The Globe's correspondent at Magersfontein, presumably the Earl de la Warr, writes some plain home truths; in fact, part of his letter has been eliminated by the censor.

TROOPS ARE DISCOURAGED.

"It is not," he says, "the numerical loss of soldiers and men—ghastly and terrible enough in itself—which makes the position so serious; it is the effect which these reverses have on the morale of our troops and on the Boers which constitutes the real danger. If we could point to one real victory; if our men could see that these hard-fought battles, with their bloody results, were clearing the road to Pretoria, they would know they were doing some good. But all along the line, from Chieveley to Modder River, we are facing well-nigh impregnable positions, occupied by men determined to hold them with their last drop of blood, hurling forth one unanimous defiant message, 'thus far and no further.' It is useless to disguise the fact that a large percentage of our troops are beginning to lose heart in this campaign. Can you blame them? A close succession of frontal attacks on an invisible foe securely intrenched, where retaliation is almost impossible, will shake the nerve of the bravest. Our men have fought well; their conduct under most trying and adverse circumstances has been admirable. But they have been asked to perform miracles, and, being human, they have failed. Do not blame them. Do not blame that gallant General who, on Monday last, was the first victim of the terrible disaster which overcame the Highland Brigade."

A correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company, writing from Cape Town under date of Dec. 20, says:

"It has been expected certainly hoped, that the Boers may be compelled to assume the offensive, not from any desire to come into the open—quite the opposite is the case—but because it may become absolutely necessary for them to bring the war to an early conclusion, if they can. Not only do the Boers find it difficult to keep up their supplies of food, but also of ammunition. Their transport arrangements are of a primitive kind. The ox wagon even the mule wagon, is a very slow and cumbrous means of moving heavy goods, such as projectiles and foodstuffs, from one point to another, with long distances between the base of supplies and the army in the field. Again, the extent to which ammunition of all sorts has been used must have made serious inroads, even upon the heavy stocks accumulated in the Transvaal and Free State capitals within the last two years. A failure in the food supply or the supply of ammunition is fatal to any army, and there are some signs that supplies are falling somewhat short, and that the fact is having a demoralizing effect. This applies of course purely to the Boers. So far as the British mobile forces in the field are concerned, excepting Kimberley, Ladysmith, and Mafeking, which are cut off from communication, there is an illimitable supply of food and ammunition for the British army, and it is equally pleasing to Britons that Mafeking is amply supplied. It is hoped that both Mafeking and Ladysmith have food enough to last them until they are relieved. The prospects of the Boers in the matter of fresh supplies are not cheering. No ammunition is likely to reach the republics through Delagoa Bay, while the capture of the Bulawayo with her cargo of flour consigned to the Transvaal indicates that Great Britain has an eye upon the food supply of the enemy as well."

THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD DEBT.

Syndicate of Banking Houses Will Take Up the $17,000,000 as a Whole at a Low Interest.

It was learned yesterday that the Third Avenue Railroad Company, which has for some time been carrying a floating debt of about $17,000,000, a good deal of it now carried by various banks and trust companies, has made arrangements with a body of prominent bankers to have this debt taken up as a whole, the interest on it to be paid in periodical fixed charges, and at a very low rate. The matter will probably be settled to-day.

President Albert J. Elias of the Third Avenue Road issued the following official statement on the matter:

"The floating debt of the Third Avenue Railroad Company is about $17,000,000, as shown by its official reports. More than one-half of it represents the purchase of the Huckleberry Road, the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad, and the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad.

"The Railroad Commissioners long since authorized the issuance of additional stock by the Third Avenue Railroad Company for the extinction of this debt, and in lieu of issuing stock at this time arrangements have been made with a syndicate of prominent banking houses making provision for this debt, and for advancing to the company the moneys that will be necessary for the completion of the unfinished parts of the several lines."

The fact that some important change in the affairs of the Third Avenue Road was pending became noised about Wall Street, and the rumor soon developed into a report that the company was to be reorganized. This exerted a depressing influence on the stock. It showed much activity, the trading for the day aggregating about 5,000 shares, whereas on Tuesday it amounted to only 333 shares. The price ranged from 120 to 114½, and the closing sale was at 117½, a net loss of three points.

The talk about reorganization, however, met a prompt and emphatic denial from Edward Lauterbach, who is counsel for the company as well as a Director.

W. N. Amory, the Secretary of the company, said last night: "Our corporation is in a remarkably good condition because of its small funded debt. Our board is absolutely harmonious and unanimous in approving the step we are taking. It is decidedly to our advantage."

It was reported yesterday that the Third Avenue Railroad Company had obtained control of the Fort Lee Ferry and the Fort Lee trolley system, owned by the Bergen County Traction Company. An official of the company categorically denied this statement yesterday. "I suppose," said he, "it arose because we have terminals for two of our lines at the Fort Lee Ferry."

CONTRACTOR DOODY INDICTED.

Perjury the Charge in Connection with Evidence Given at the Trial of Robert W. Fielding.

Contractor Daniel Doody, the principal witness in the case of ex-Deputy City Works Commissioner Robert W. Fielding of Brooklyn, was indicted yestreday on the charge of perjury in connection with the Fielding trial. He was informed of his indictment at the District Attorney's office, whither he had been summoned. He was at once arraigned before Justice Aspinall in the County Court. He pleaded not guilty. His bail was fixed at $5,000. In default of it he was taken to the Raymond Street Jail.

Doody was a contractor when Theodore B. Willis was Brooklyn

HECKMANN IDENTIFIES MOLINEUX AS "BARNET".

Swears Defendant Hired a Letter-box Under Dead Man's Name.

RECORDER QUESTIONS WITNESS

Impresses Upon Him the Gravity of His Declaration, but Does Not Shake Him—Koch Again Called.

Nicholas A. Heckmann, who keeps a letter-box place at 257 West Forty-second Street, yesterday told the jury in the Molineux case that Roland B. Molineux was the man who had engaged a letter box at his place on May 27, 1898, giving the name of H. C. Barnet, and that letters and packages addressed to H. C. Barnet had been subsequently received there, among the things being one package of Kutnow's powders and a package containing calthos. Heckmann is the man who, before the Coroner's jury, gave similar testimony. Molineux at that time jumped up and exclaimed, excitedly: "It is a lie!"

Heckmann has been regarded as one of the star witnesses of the prosecution, and the defense therefore directed the burden of its attack in cross-examination on the witness's credibility by endeavoring to show that he had been influenced in making his identification of the defendant by hopes of reward; that he had received pay from a newspaper, and might be further influenced by hopes of escaping prosecution for an indictment pending against him in the District Attorney's office.

This had reference to the case in which Heckmann was accused in 1884 of having been guilty of bribery in the election of that year. The case never came to trial. When questions were put by Mr. Weeks yesterday Assistant District Attorney Osborne objected, and was sustained, and this line of questioning was dropped.

RECORDER QUESTIONS HECKMANN.

The Recorder wound up what had been one of the most spirited days of the trial by trying to bring out what there might be in the question of the witness's being influenced.

"Heckmann," he said, "you are a man of family, are you not?"

"Yes."

"And you understand fully the nature and solemnity of an oath?"

"I do."

"You know of what the crime of perjury consists, and that in case you have not sworn to the truth, what severe consequences may follow?"

"I do."

"Now I want you to state whether or not there was any inducement held out to you, whether any promise of reward of any kind in return for your testifying in this case?"

"No one has promised me anything and no one has held out any inducements," Heckman replied.

"Now, Mr. Heckman," continued the Recorder, "I want you to think well before you answer. Do you know how frightfully important it is if you have any doubt as to whether the defendant was the man to whom you rented the letter box? I want you, before you answer, to probe deeply into your conscience and consider well if you are certain you have made no mistake."

The reply came: "I am certain. I know I am right."

The Recorder had spoken in a low and impressive voice. The courtroom was absolutely quiet. Many hands were held to ears. Molineux leaned well over the table at which he was seated.

He had, during most of the witness's testimony, worn a broad smile. He had seemed to be laughing at him. But at this juncture, when the Recorder spoke and it seemed almost that the witness's answer must contain evidence of wavering, the prisoner's face was very serious.

WEEK'S CROSS-EXAMINES KOCH.

The trial was resumed with the recalling of Joseph Koch, the letter-box man of 1,620 Broadway, who, on the preceding day, had testified that Molineux had called there in December, 1898, to inquire about renting a box for a friend, and that later some one had called and rented a box under the name of H. Cornish. Mr. Osborne continued his direct examination by going further into details as to the receipt of the letters and packages of Kutnow powders and the Von Mohl letter and packages received there, and then Mr. Weeks began the cross-examination, taking up first the description of the stranger who had rented the box on Dec. 21, 1898.

"You gave the police a description," asked he, "saying that this man was about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches in height?"

"Yes."

"And you understand fully the nature and solemnity of an oath?"

"I do."

"You know of what the crime of perjury consists, and that in case you have not sworn to the truth, what severe consequences may follow?"

"I do."

"With a determined expression of countenance?"

"Don't recollect saying that."

"That he wore a white alpine hat, with a black band around it, and a tan coat?"

"Yes."

"When did you first see the police?"

"On Jan. 16 at my place of business."

This was two days after he found the two packages and one of the letters, which had been put in a wrong box and overlooked up to that time. The witness said that the next person he spoke to was Mr. Weeks himself.

He was required to recall the conversation that had taken place between them at Mr. Weeks's office, and asked if he had seen any photographs there. He said he had not. He had seen newspaper cuts purporting to be pictures of the man, but they were not exact.

LOOKED LIKE CORNISH.

"Did you ever say," asked Mr. Weeks, "that the person who hired the box looked like Mr. Cornish?"

"Yes, with an exception."

"And that was that his mustache was different?"

"Yes. It was not parted in the middle, and I said that I did not think that Cornish could train his mustache in that way."

"Did you ever see Cornish wearing a tan overcoat?"

"Not at that time."

"What difference would the parting of the mustache make?"

"It was parted so the upper lip showed white under the mustache."

Cornish was present in the courtroom during this examination.

Asked when he first gave a description of the man who had called a week before the one who had rented the letter box, Koch said it was on Jan. 27, when he gave it to Capt. McClusky, the same date, he said, as that on which he had given it to Mr. Weeks.

The description as brought out by the cross examination was that the man who Koch had sworn was Molineux was dark, had sharp features, rimless glasses, sack coat, light trousers, carried a pair of tan gloves, and wore a black derby hat, but no overcoat.

The first time the witness had seen the defendant after Jan. 1, 1899, was at the Coroner's inquest, he said, but not before he had taken the stand on that occasion.

"Did I show you a photograph of him in my office?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"I saw none in your office."

"Were the reproductions in the newspapers accurate?"

"I cannot say as to that. A reporter showed me a photograph near the end of January."

"Did you tell any one at the inquest that you had recognized the defendant?"

"No, I was not sure then."

"When did you next see the defendant?"

"In Judge Blanchard's court, in July."

NO STEPS TO IDENTIFY MOLINEUX.

"Had you taken any steps to make yourself positive?"

"No."

"You hadn't made up your mind, then, that he was the man?"

"No."

"Had you told the police what you thought?"

"No."

"Before you saw the defendant in Judge Blanchard's court had you told any one you thought he was the man who called on you Dec. 12?"

"Yes; you."

"What did I say to you?"

"You laughed at it and said it was impossible."

"Exactly; ridiculous?"

"You did not say ridiculous."

"You got $500 from a newspaper for a story?"

"Yes."

"And $250 from another?"

"Yes."

"Will you tell me why you gave this information to the defendant's counsel before going to the police?"

"No particular reason."

"Did you have anything to do with sending a letter to Gen. Molineux saying that for a certain price, facts concerning the case could be suppressed among letter-box men?"

Mr. Weeks showed to the witness a typewritten and anonymous letter which the witness said he knew nothing about.

Next was taken up the witness's selling news to certain papers. For one story, it developed, he was not to be paid until he had testified to the facts in court.

"And not until after you told me and had sold the story to a newspaper did you tell the police?"

"Yes."

The witness remarked that he had given the information to Mr. Weeks when the lawyer had called at his place.

"You insinuated that these letter boxes were used by green goods men," said Koch.

"And so you told me about your suspicions as to the defendant?" replied Weeks.

There had been talk, the witness said, of his going up to the Knickerbocker Athletic Club to see if he could identify the man who had rented the box. Gen. Molineux was a member.

"You remember my saying," said Mr. Weeks, "that I did not like to send you up there with Gen. Molineux, and did not I also say to you something about not wanting to take anybody into the club as a spy?"

The witness said that he did not recall it. He was then excused.

HECKMANN ON THE STAND.

Nicholas A. Heckmann was then called and his examination occupied the remaining hour of the morning session of court and all of the afternoon, the court sitting until nearly 5 o'clock.

Heckmann said he was born in New York forty years ago; had lived in Long Island City for a time; that he had been in the letter box business for five years; had an account with the Mutual Bank; that he was married and had two children.

"Do you know the defendant?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"For five years."

"How many times have you seen him?"

"About 150 times."

The witness said his Forty-second Street place (that at No. 257) was near Eighth Avenue, but that he also had an advertising office at Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street.

"Did you ever see the defendant in your office at 257 West Forty-second Street?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"Yes."

"Tell me all about it."

"On May 27, at about 6:10 P. M., the defendant came in and asked to rent a box. He asked the price, and I told him it was 50 cents a month. I gave him a slip. He gave me his name as H. C. Barnet. I wrote it with two 't's.' He said it had one 't,' and I marked out one 't.'"

This was entered in a book which the witness brought in after recess. He said he assigned Box 217 to the new customer, and he saw him step up to a shelf desk, and taking some letters from his pocket make some changes in them with the pen kept there.

"How many times did he visit your place?"

"About twenty times."

The witness then described the mail which arrived for him.

DID NOT GET ALL THE MAIL.

"Did he come to get all his mail?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"No, not all."

"What did you do with it?"

"I gave it to the police later."

The witness explained that when a rental had expired and two or three months had passed without a call for mail, he had offered it back to the postman, who had generally said to throw it away.

In this case when two or three months had elapsed he had opened the packages containing the patent medicines. The envelopes of the letters saved thus were placed in evidence. He had sent some of the pellets in one of the boxes away for identification. This box was also shown, and marked for identification.

The letters were received in December, 1898, and January, 1899, and this was brought out as showing that the patent medicine firms continued sending their circulars and samples of remedies for a long period.

After recess, Mr. Osborne asked of the witness when he had first identified Molineux as the man who had rented the box under the name of Barnet.

Heckmann replied that it was on Jan. 31, 1899, when he had gone to Molineux's place in Newark, with a reporter. They sent in to see Mr. Molineux, the reporter telling a clerk that he was from the Post Office. When Molineux came out, Heckmann said, he looked as though he wanted to strike him. This was promptly ruled out by the Recorder.

The reporter told Molineux that he was from a certain paper, and Molineux said, according to the witness, "I do not want to talk with any reporters. I will be glad to see Mr. Heckmann any time."

The witness said he had told the reporter that it was Barnet.

Mr. Weeks then took the witness in hand for cross-examination.

UNDER MR. WEEKS'S FIRE.

Mr. Weeks drew from the witness a record of his career, embracing all of the places in which he had ever lived and all of his various places of employment. He was at different times an errand boy, a tobacco worker, in the shoe business, and a conductor on the Forty-second Street Street railroad for nine years.

"What name did you go under then?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"Nicholas Heckmann."

"Were you not discharged for knocking down fares?"

"No."

"You were next employed?"

"In the money order department of the Post Office."

"Why did you leave?"

"I was suspended."

"Still under suspension?"

"Yes."

"Were you married then?"

"Yes. My wife died in 1885, and I married again in 1895."

"Ever married to Annie Marie Webber?"

"No."

"Sure?"

"I am sure."

"Ever represent her as your wife?"

"No, Sir."

Heckmann said he next worked on the Court Street line in Brooklyn. He lived on Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, then, and worked for the road for nine months, being discharged for being absent on election day. That was in 1885. He next went into the cigar business for himself on Avenue B, this city, was then a bookkeeper in Broad Street at $6 a week, and he left that place for one as clerk at $7.

Mr. Weeks then directed his questions to the present case.

"You know the defendant"

KNOWN DEFENDANT FIVE YEARS.

"Yes, for five years."

"How many times have you seen him?"

"About 150 times."

"Ever speak to him?"

"No."

"Ever see him with any one you knew?"

"No."

"What do you mean by saying you knew him?"

"I knew him by sight."

"When he came into your place, his face was familiar?"

The witness said he had been accustomed to meeting him on the street—on Forty-second Street and on Broadway.

"When was the last time he came into your place?"

"About June 20, 1898."

"Any change in his appearance at that time?"

"No."

"On Jan. 26, 1899, did you give any description to a newspaper man?"

"Yes."

"Did you say he had a red mustache?"

"No."

"And the hair was lighter than the sandy mustache?"

"The hair was lighter."

"When did you first receive any money in connection with this case?"

"On Jan. 27 Detective Carey paid me $10 at the Gilsey House."

"When next?"

"On the Tuesday following, from a newspaper man."

"Where were you on Sunday, Jan. 29?"

"At my home."

VISIT TO THE SINCLAIR HOUSE.

"Did you go to the Sinclair House?"

"Yes."

"At whose request did you go there?"

"Capt. McClusky and Detective McCafferty."

"Did you go into the hotel?"

"Yes, I sat in the lobby."

"When you left there what happened?"

"Detective McCafferty told me to go back and see if I could see Mr. Molineux there."

"How long were you in the lobby?"

"About three hours."

"When you went back in the lobby, did you see me there?"

"Yes."

"And Mr. Battle?"

"Yes."

The witness thought that Molineux was one of the party, but the man he thought to be him had no mustache, and he wore an overcoat and a silk hat. He had never seen him that way before. It was later that he had decided that it was Molineux. He furthermore had not been able to see him full face.

Heckmann said at this time he was employed by a paper at $15 a day. Mr. Weeks brought out the details of his arrangements with the newspapers. He was to get $350 from one paper if he identified the man who had rented the box. He had gone out to Newark for that purpose. He had told the reporter it was "Barnet all right," but refused at that time to give his identification to the paper. An interview with another member of the paper's staff at the Astor House was described, in which it had been sought to learn from the witness the color of the man's eyes and hair.

The witness said if any one had said that he had admitted the identification at that time, he had not told the truth.

"You mean to say that he lied?" asked Mr. Weeks. "Don't you lie?"

There was a temporary uproar here, in which the Assistant District Attorney took part, and the Recorder had to restore order.

ASKS ABOUT AN INDICTMENT.

"Did any one ever tell you that if you would make an identification of this defendant an indictment against you would not be moved?"

"No, Sir."

"Is it not a fact that you are now under indictment for bribery that has not been moved?"

"I object," said Mr. Osborne.

"I sustain the objection," replied the Court.

"Do you know Thomas Rathman of 21 Clinton Street of this city?"

"I did know him."

"Did you know him as a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1884?"

"Yes."

"Did you know Hyman Shipman of this city, of 530 East Fifth Street?"

"No, Sir."

At this point Recorder Goff questioned the witness, and Heckmann said he knew nothing of the case of Mrs. Adams's death by poison until late in January.

"When you learned of the fact that Mrs. Adams had died," asked the Recorder, "and that it was rumored and charged that she was murdered, and you learned that the letter box you rented to a man giving his name as H. C. Barnet formed a link in the case, why did you not go to the police and the District Attorney's office and give them your information instead of attempting to sell it?"

"That is just what I did do, your Honor," answered the witness, and he then told again of the steps taken by him when he learned he had information that might lead to a possible solution of the case.

"You say," interposed Juror Foster, "that your conscience began to trouble you after the Coroner's inquest?"

"No, Sir," replied Heckmann, "my conscience began to bother me before that. It commenced before the inquest was over, because at that time all the evidence tended to show that Cornish was going to be accused of having caused Mrs. Adams's death, and I did not think that was right. So I told them all I knew about the case, and said I was certain that the man who hired the letter box of me in the name of H. C. Barnet was Mr. Molineux."

Another series of questions and answers came, and then Recorder Goff said: "If there be any more questions to be asked they must be asked now, for I will not permit this witness to be recalled."

There was no answer, and no one questioned the witness. It was then that the Recorder, turning to the witness, began the questioning as to his certainty of the identification and possible influence that led up to the climax of the day's proceedings.

FAILED TO END HIS LIFE.

Despondent Musician Plays Dirges While Awaiting Death After Cutting One of His Wrists.

Discouraged by failing health and loss of his pupils, Carl Hild, a German violinist, attempted to commit suicide yesterday afternoon by cutting one of his wrists with a razor in his room at 147 East Twenty-seventh Street. Then he sat down and played funeral marches and other melancholy airs on his violin, until his condition was discovered. He will recover.

Hild is forty-five years old, but looks to be sixty. He played first violin at one time in orchestras of merit, and had many pupils. His health failed, however, and he lost his mastery of the instrument. He gave up his orchestral positions, and his pupils gradually dropped away until only one was left. He owed back rent on his little room, which, though scant in furniture, was hung with pictures of old masters of the violin and the photograph of a Stradivarius, the original of which he had once known. The man's hair had turned gray, and he was ill from the lack of proper nourishment.

When Hild's remaining pupil called yesterday to take his lesson, the landlady said:

"Old Hild has been playing more than usual to-day. He must be getting more cheerful."

When the pupil opened Hild's door, he found the latter jerkily playing his violin, the blood from his cut wrist flowing over the instrument and dropping to the floor.

"Go away and let me die," gasped the musician, without looking up from his instrument or ceasing to play.

The pupil ran out into the street and shouted for a policeman. An ambulance was summoned from Bellevue Hospital, but the surgeon, Dr. Christian, after binding up Hild's wrist, decided that it was not necessary to remove him to the hospital. Hild was arrested later, however, and locked up at the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, charged with "attempted suicide." He insisted on taking his violin and bow with him, saying that he had no other friends.

SAVANNAH CONTRACT SCANDAL.

Hearing of the Case of Carter's Alleged Co-Conspirators Goes On.

The examination in proceedings against Col. John F. Gaynor, E. H. Gaynor, W. T. Gaynor, and B. W. Greene, who were indicted at Savannah, Ga., last December for conspiracy to defraud the Government in connection with the Savannah River and the Cumberland Sound contracts, was continued yesterday before United States Commissioner Shields.

Lieut. Col. Mackenzie of the United States Engineers was again placed on the witness stand to identify the signatures and indorsements of Government officers and employes on the many papers material to the case which have been drawn from the files of the War Department. J. W. Peacock, was also called by the defense to identify his signature as a subscribing witness to the contracts between the Atlantic Contracting Company and ex-Capt. Carter. He identified also the signatures of Col. John F. Gaynor and W. T. Gaynor.

Mr. Rose, counsel for the defendants, said the papers proved that Capt. Carter and the contractors had not entered into a conspiracy; that the contract was awarded to the Atlantic Contracting Company after competitive bidding, and that the indorsement on the bills and papers made by others than Capt. Carter stated that the work had been performed according to the provisions of the agreement.

It is understood that when all the documentary proof has been offered by the defense Mr. Rose will attack the legality of the Grand Jury which found the indictments. This intention, it is said, is part of the general plan of the defense to continue proceedings until July, when the conspiracy charge shall have lapsed by the operation of the Federal Statute of Limitations. The examination will be continued this morning.

HORSE ANNOYS MRS. JENKINS.

Health Commissioner's Wife Says His Kicking Keeps Her Awake.

Mrs. William T. Jenkins, wife of Health Commissioner Jenkins, whose home is at Clifton, S. I., yesterday appeared before Magistrate Croak and asked that George O. Lord, a neighbor, be forced to abate what she says is a nuisance.

The Lord stable is near Dr. Jenkins's home, and Mrs. Jenkins claims that a restless horse kicking in its stall keeps her awake nights. No summons was issued, as Magistrate Croak advised that some means other than court proceedings be resorted to in order to bring about relief.

$40,000 Fire in Paterson.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 17.—The large dry goods establishment of Seeger, Marks & Co. was damaged by fire this morning to the extent of $30,000. The adjoining property was damaged about $10,000.

Bank Robbers Get Over $5,000.

PHILIPI, West Va., Jan. 17.—Robbers forced an entrance into the Tygart Valley Bank of this place some time last night, and, blowing open the safe, secured between $5,000 and $6,000. It was first reported that they had taken $100,000. There is no clue to the robbers. The bank will be open tomorrow for business as usual.

PASSING OF THE TORPEDO.

Lieut. Commander Colwell Says New Wireless Electric Steering Device May Revolutionize Defenses.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Lieut. Commander J. C. Colwell, United States Naval Attache in London, witnessed to-day at Yoevil the test of an invention offered to the United States Government for steering torpedoes and submarine craft by means of a wireless electrical device, on the lines of the Marconi system. The invention, however, is in no way connected with Signor Marconi. The patents are held by Cecil Varicas, an English inventor, an employe of A. C. Higgs, United States Consular Agent at Weymouth.

The experiments left no doubt that craft can be directed by means of an ether wave, the model being controlled by a shore motor, with no other connection save the current working upon the rudder. The inventor claims that this can be applied to torpedoes and submarine craft. After the test, Lieut. Commander Colwell, who will make a report on the subject to the Navy Department, said:

"I believe the experiments have fully proved the practicability of the theory, but a decisive opinion cannot be risked until the invention has actually been applied to full-sized craft and submitted to aqueous and atmospheric conditions. If after that the principle to-day evinced in miniature should hold good, then it may be said that the day of the present torpedo has passed and that the present methods of harbor defense are revolutionized."

FRANCE GAINS A VICTORY.

Gets All She Asked in Settlement of Santo Domingan Trouble.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—The French Government is pleased with the settlement of the Santo Domingo trouble, which, according to a telegram from Admiral Richard, was a complete victory for France, Santo Domingo undertaking to pay the indemnity demanded, a responsible Minister to make a public declaration that no affront was ever intended for France, and the Foreign Minister to write to the French Government expressing the regrets of his Government at the anti-French demonstrations.

The officials of the Foreign Office here deny that there is any intention of recalling the French Consol at Santo Domingo.

FRENCHMEN ASK PROTECTION.

Demand that Warships Be Sent to the Venezuelan Coast.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—A dispatch from Caracas is published here saying anarchy prevails in Venezuela. Owing to their refusal to advance the Government money, the Directors of the Banks of Caracas and Venezuela, including a Frenchman, M. Montauban, and other foreigners, have been arrested and thrown into the fortress.

The representations of the French Chargé d'Affaires, it is added, have been disregarded, and the French colony at Caracas energetically demands that the French Atlantic Squadron be dispatched to the coast of Venezuela.

DYNAMITE VICTIMS NUMBER 13.

Besides These Forty Persons Were Hurt by Explosion in Italy.

TURIN, Jan. 17.—It is now announced that thirteen persons altogether were killed and forty others were injured by the explosion yesterday of the dynamite factory at Avigliano, fourteen miles from here. The Count of Turin and the Duke of Aosta have visited the injured in the hospital.

As telegraphed yesterday, a dynamite factory at Avigliano blew up, with the result that five buildings were reduced to ruins, the whole surrounding district was shaken, and many houses were badly damaged.

MARQUIS OF LOTHIAN DEAD.

Was a Famous Antiquarian and Patron of Arts and Letters.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Marquis of Lothian, former Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland, is dead.

The ninth Marquis of Lothian was, outside of the many dignities which belonged to him by hereditary right, famous throughout the United Kingdom as an antiquarian and patron of arts and letters. He also took great interest in educational affairs, and had held the coveted position of Lord Rector of Edinburgh University.

The Right Hon. Schomberg Henry Kerr, K. T., Marquis and Earl of Lothian, Earl of Ancrum, Viscount of Brien, Lord Newbattle, Baron Kerr of Nisbet, Baron Longnewton, and Dolphingston, and Baron Kerr, was born Dec. 2, 1833. He was the second son of the seventh Marquis, his mother being a daughter of the second Earl Talbot. He was educated at Glenalmond, Eton, and New College, Oxford, and, his prospects as a young man being only those of a younger son, he entered the diplomatic service, and was a member of Sir J. Outram's staff in the famous mission to Persia in 1857.

In 1862 the then Lord Schomberg Kerr became Second Secretary of the British Legation at Frankfort, but was afterward transferred to Madrid, and from thence to Vienna. His elder brother having died without issue when a comparatively young man, in 1870, the marquisate and estates, which consist of about 32,000 acres of valuable land in Scotland, fell to Mr. Kerr. He sat in the House of Lords by right, the barony of Ker being a peerage of the United Kingdom, and though he did not often speak, he was always regarded as a valuable man by the Conservative Party, of which he was a stanch member.

Among many other important posts which at one time or another were held by Lord Lothian were those of Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland, Secretary for Scotland, and Vice President of the Council of Education for Scotland. He owned three splendid country places—Newbattle Abbey, near Dalkeith; Blickling Hall, Aylsham, Norfolk, and Monteviot, Jedburgh.

Lord Lothian married, in 1865, the Lady Victoria Scott, eldest daughter of the fifth Duke of Buccleuch. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Lord Jedburgh, who was born in 1874.

A New Yorker in London Courts.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The public examination of C. Fisk of New York, a lawyer, commenced in the Bankruptcy Court today, but was adjourned when it was announced that the debtor had gone to the United States in the hope of raising funds to pay his creditors. His liabilities are said to be £13,419 and his assets nil.

Kaiserin's Mother Slightly Better.

DRESDEN, Jan. 17.—It is announced that the condition of the Dowager Duchess of Schleswig-Holstein, the mother of the Empress, is slightly improved.

Work for Irish Unity.

DUBLIN, Jan. 17.—A conference for the promotion of Irish unity was held to-day at the Mansion House, Timothy Harrington, member of Parliament for the Harbor Division of Dublin, presiding. John Dillon and Edward Blake, who were nominated at the recent conference as delegates to this convention, were absent. J. E. Redmond and Timothy Healy were present. Resolutions were adopted in favor of consolidating the party on the old Parnellite lines, but decisions respecting details were postponed until after the reassembling of Parliament.

Germany's Exports to America.

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—Complete official figures for Germany, including the Dresden district, show that exports to the United States last year were $90,900,461, or an increase of $8,548,847 upon the figures for 1898.

Suspected Highwaymen Discharged.

Joseph R. McCormick, James J. Quirk, Henry J. Meade, and Edward Stewart of this city, who were arrested on Tuesday night in Hoboken on suspicion of being the four men who held up and robbed Ignace Kremer, were discharged by Recorder Stanton yesterday.

Secretary Gage at Bankers' Dinner.

Secretary Gage will attend the annual banquet of Group 8 of the New York State Bankers' Association, which is that of the Manhattan banks, at the Waldorf-Astoria, Feb. 6. There will be speeches from prominent men, including Dr. M. Woolsey Stryker, President of Hamilton College.

Special Election in Jersey City.

Mayor Hoos of Jersey City yesterday announced he would to-day issue a formal proclamation appointing Feb. 13 as the day for holding a special election to decide whether or not the city shall purchase the water plant now being constructed by P. H. Flynn. The plant is to be completed about Oct. 1, 1901.

BURGLAR TURNS HIGHWAYMAN.

Robs a House and, Meeting a Girl on the Street, Leaves Booty with Her and Takes Her Purse.

The home of H. W. Ormsbee, advertising manager of a local newspaper, who lives at 55 Willow Street, Brooklyn, was invaded by a housebreaker early yesterday morning. The burglar subsequently distinguished himself by holding up a girl on the street near Mr. Ormsbee's house and robbing her of her pocketbook.

While hunting for valuables in the house, the burglar came upon the family watch dog in the dining room. The dog was stretched out on a rug asleep. As the thief entered the room the faithful animal looked up at him, wagged his tail lazily and good-naturedly, and went off to sleep again without so much as a bark.

The thief gathered up several pieces of silverware, and after appropriating two of Mr. Ormsbee's overcoats, let himself out of the front door. He put one of the overcoats on and filled the pockets of the other with the loot of the silver closet, carrying the coat over his arm.

At Henry and Pierrepont Streets, a block or so from Mr. Ormsbee's house, the thief met Miss Alpha Iverson of 150 Degraw Street, and promptly turned highwayman. Miss Iverson is employed on the night force of the Arbuckle Mills, and was homeward bound after her night's work. She carried a pocketbook containing her week's wages. The burglar-highwayman threw the overcoat he was carrying over the young woman's head, and grabbing her pocketbook ran off. He made his escape.

Miss Iverson hunted up a policeman and turned the overcoat, with the silverware in the pockets, over to him. At the Adams Street Police Station the garment was examined, and the name of Mr. Ormsbee's tailor was found on it. The coat was taken to the tailor's for identification. Shortly afterward Mr. Ormsbee called at the tailor's to order a new overcoat, and was told that the police had one which evidently belonged to him. He then went to the station and recovered the coat.

KILLED BY A FALLING ROOF.

Fatal Accident in a New East Side Building—The Contractor Under Arrest.

By the falling of a concrete roof on the new building at 39 and 41 East Twenty-seventh Street, shortly after 6 o'clock last evening, one man was killed, two were severely injured, and several others slightly hurt. Frank Davidson, the builder, of 529 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, was arrested after the accident occurred.

The construction of the building had been so far advanced a week ago that the concrete roof was put on. It is customary to hold such roofs in place with supports until the concrete hardens. This usually requires a week's time. Davidson assembled his workmen, numbering nine, to the top floor last evening and removed the supports from the roof. Immediately afterward there was a tremendous crash, and nearly all of the men were buried in the debris.

An alarm of fire was sent in and a messenger was sent to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station for assistance. Sergt. Conboy, Roundsman Quilty, and a dozen policemen were soon on the scene, together with the firemen of Truck No. 7. After a few minutes' work, William Bradley, a laborer, twenty-nine years old, of 455 West Twenty-eighth Street, was taken out dead. Joseph Shower, foreman, twenty-eight years old, of 538 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and Peter Felvo, a laborer, twenty-six years old, of 334 East Eleventh Street, were taken to Bellevue Hospital. Shower's right leg was fractured and the left one bruised. Felvo was injured about the body and legs. Several of the other workmen were slightly injured and were attended by Dr. Rogers of Bellevue Hospital. They went home.

Sergt. Conboy placed Davidson under arrest and took him to the station house. He said that the roof had been laid for a week, and that it was thought to be dry enough to bear its own weight. He could give no reason why the roof should have fallen, except that it could not have been dry enough.

The building is owned by the Columbia Fireproof Company of 537 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. The site was formerly occupied by the Stephenson Car Manufacturing Company.

HONOR TO SOLDIER STUDENTS.

University of Pennsylvania Will Carve Names in Memorial Tower.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—Provost Harrison of the University of Pennsylvania has issued a request to the General Alumni Association of the university, numbering many thousands and located in various parts of the United States, to forward the names and all data of those who served in the war with Spain. The purpose is to have the names cut in stone in the tower now being constructed as a memorial to the former and present University of Pennsylvania men who served their country during that time.

The tower, which is nearly completed, will form the principal entrance to the dormitory adjunct of the university, and will be of red brick, 52 by 54 feet wide and 90 feet high. It will cost about $80,000. Provost Harrison further announces that all information furnished by any member of the Alumni will be compared with the War Department records to insure correctness.

New Bank for Rahway.

RAHWAY, N. J., Jan. 17.—The business men of Rahway who have been working to organize a bank to replace the Union County Bank, which was recently forced to close, have secured a list of prospective stockholders for the new bank. County Clerk W. M. Howard, Judge E. A. Vail, T. H. Roberts, and Ross Vanderhoven are interested in organizing the new institution, which is to be a National bank. W. H. Tuttle of Freehold has subscribed to $40,000 worth of stock.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:21	Sun sets...5:00	Moon rises...8:05

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...9:06	Gov. Isl'd...9:36	H. Gate...11:32
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...9:39	Gov. Isl'd...10:06	H. Gate... ....

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JAN. 18.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Aragonia, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Benedict, Para	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Hull	.....	.....
Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Mar, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Niagara, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Roman Prince, Rio de Janeiro, &c	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Saratoga, Nassau, &c	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
	*9:00 A. M.	
U. S. transport, San Juan	10:30 A. M.	.....
Yucatan, Havana, &c	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JAN. 19.

Astoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	.....
Cherokee, San Domingo	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	
Daggry, Progreso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston, &c	.....	3:00 P. M.
Origen, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JAN. 20.

Alamo, Key West and Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Altai, Jamaica, &c	10:00 A. M.	.....
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	.....	10:00 A. M.
British Empire, Antwerp	.....	.....
Coleridge, Pernambuco	9:00 A. M.	.....
Colorado, Hull	.....	.....
El Norte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ems, Naples and Genoa	.....	11:00 A. M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Leuenburg, Nuevitas, &c	1:00 P. M.	.....
Mesaba, London	.....	.....
Norge, Christiania	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg	.....	7:30 A. M.
Philadelphia, San Juan, La Guayra	.....	1:00 P. M.
Prins Willem III., Haiti	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ravensdale, Yucatan	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Talisman, Martinique	10:00 A. M.	.....

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. 30 and up to Jan. 20, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Jan. 20, for dispatch per steamship Moana. Mails for China and Japan and Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 21, for dispatch per steamship Riojun Maru, (registered letters must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan 26, inclusive, for dispatch by ship City of Papeiti. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Doric. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 3, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Melbourne of Dec. 19, Sydney Dec. 20, and Auckland Dec. 25, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Moana, and the mails from China and Japan, which arrived at Vancouver, are due to arrive in New York on the morning of Tuesday, Jan. 16.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Hongkong of Dec. 20; Shanghai, Dec. 23; Yokohama, Dec. 30, and Honolulu, Jan. 9, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer China, are due in New York on the morning of Saturday, Jan. 20.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JAN. 18.

Alamo, Galveston, Jan. 12.
Bendo, Hamburg, Dec. 31.
British Empire, Antwerp, Dec. 31.
Cevic, Liverpool, Jan. 7.
Critic, Dundee, Dec. 30.
Florida, Brunswick, Jan. 11.
Glanton, Hamburg, Jan. 1.
Hesperia, Gibraltar, Jan. 4.
King Bleddyn, Rotterdam, Jan. 3.
Lahn, Bremen, Jan 9.
Llandaff City, Swansea, Jan. 4.
Maracaibo, Curacoa, Jan. 10.
Olso, Hull, Jan. 6.
Stalheim, Christiania, Jan. 2.
Vigilancia, Havana, Jan. 15.

FRIDAY, JAN. 19.

Excelsior, New Orleans, Jan. 13.
Gera, Bremen, Jan. 7.
La Grande Duchesse, Savannah, Jan. 16.
Pretoria, Hamburg, Jan. 8.

SATURDAY, JAN. 20.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Jan. 17.
Bucentaur, Gibraltar, Jan. 6.
Campania, Liverpool, Jan 13.
Cluden, Amsterdam, Jan. 6.
Evelyn, New Orleans, Jan. 16.
New York, Southampton, Jan. 13.
Paulilac, Paulilac, Jan. 6.

SUNDAY, JAN. 21.

Briscoe, Gibraltar, Jan. 7.
El Sud, New Orleans, Jan. 16.

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

This is the Annual Clearance

whereby the stocks of

Knitted Underwear, Hosiery and Gloves

are put in ship-shape for the season's work ahead. There are—

17,688 pairs of Gloves—men's, women's and children's.
17,000 pairs of Stockings—men's, women's and children's.
10,764 pieces of Wool and Merino Underwear—men's, women's and children's.

Prices Show Average Reductions of One-Half

For years we have brought over larger varieties of hosiery than have been shown in any other store that we know of. Many individual styles as fine are imported—but they are widely scattered. The full easy selection is here.

To maintain the favor this thoroughness has gained for the store, the stocks each season must be ideal—and entirely new. The losses on these annual clearing sales run into the thousands—yet after all they are scarcely more than a single per cent. of the business you give us on these lines. We are content. At the same time we clear out all broken-size lots, even of the every-day grades. And what we say of hosiery applies as well to underwear. Here are the details—

Men's Half Hose—Main floor

3 pairs for 25c; were 12½c pair
Unbleached Cotton. Oxford Merino.

12½c pair; were 18c to 25c.
Natural and Colored Merino.
Unbleached Cotton. Colored Cotton.

25c pair; were 38c to 75c.
Black Cotton. Colored Cotton.
Black Lisle.

50c pair; were 75c to $1.50
Fancy Striped Merino.
Fancy Lisle Thread.

$1.50 pair; were $3.50 to $5
Pure Silk, plaids, stripes, embroidered fronts.

Men's Underwear—Main floor

50c garment; were $1
White and brown Lisle Shirts and Drawers.
Colored Merino Shirts and Drawers.

$1 garment; were $1.50 to $2
White, natural and colored Merino
Colored Silk plated Shirts and Drawers.
Natural Gauze Merino Shirts and Drawers.

$1.50 garment; were $2.50 to $3.75
Silk-and-wool Shirts and Drawers.
Fancy striped Silk Shirts and Drawers.
Combination Suits

Men's Underwear—Main floor

$2.50 garment; were $4 to $6
Combination Suits of Silk-and-wool.
Combination Suits of Merino.
Combination Suits of Silk-and-Balbriggan.

Women's Stockings—

15c pair; were 25c to 50c—5th floor
Cotton, all black, unbleached feet, fancy and unbleached.
Lisle Thread, fancy and unbleached.

25c pair; were 50c to 75c—5th floor
Cotton, all black.
Lisle Thread, all black, open work, rib and lace all over.

50c pair; were $1 to $1.50—these and following lots on main floor:
Lisle Thread, embroidered, stripes and open work.
Silk, plated, fancy.
Cashmere and Silk.
Cotton, all black.

$1 pair; were $1.75 to $3
Cotton, embroidered.
Lisle Thread, all black, embroidered, striped.
Silk, plated, black, embroidered.
Cashmere, black, embroidered fronts.
All Silk, black.

Women's Stockings—

$1.50 pair; $3.50 to $4 were the original prices; previously reduced to $2.50.
A large collection of fancy pure silk Hose; fine French goods.

$3.50 pair; original prices $9 and $10; recently reduced to $5.
The very finest of French and English pure silk Hose; handsome effects.

Women's Underwear—

25c garment; were 50—Fifth floor
Cotton Vests. Cotton Suits.
Cotton Corset Covers.
Merino Vests and Drawers.

50c garment; were $1 to $1.50—These lots on main floor.
Corset Covers of Silk, Lisle, Merino, Wool.
Vests of Silk-and-cotton, Silk-and-wool, fancy Lisle, Merino and All-silk.
Drawers of Silk-and-wool and Merino.
Suits of Cotton.

75c garment; were $1.50
Merino Vests and Drawers.
Silk-and-wool Corset Covers.

Women's Underwear

$1 garments; were $1.75 to $3.50
Vests of Merino, fancy Silk, fancy Lisle and Silk-and-wool.
Corset Covers, Silk-mixed, Lisle Thread, Silk.
Drawers of Merino, Silk-mixed, Balbriggan.
Suits of Balbriggan and Silk-and-Merino.

$1.50 garments; were $2.50 to $4.75
Vests of All-silk, Silk-and-merino, Merino.
Drawers of All-silk, Silk-and-wool and Silk-and-Merino.
Corset Covers of Silk.
Suits of Silk-and-wool, Silk-and-cotton and Merino.

$2.50 garment; were $4.50 to $7.50
Suits of Silk-and-wool, Merino and Wool.
Drawers of Silk.

Children's Underwear—first floor

12½c garments; were 25c to 50c
Infants' Bands of Wool and Silk-and-wool.

25c garment; were 50c to 90c
Black Wool Tights, Merino Suits.
White and colored Merino Vests and Drawers.

Children's Stockings—fifth floor

4 pairs for 25c; were 10c and 12½c.
15c pair; were 25c to 35c

Certain Lines of Gloves Are Not to Be Re-ordered

Then there are other lots badly broken in sizes. It is best for us to hurry out all these—no matter how great the loss.

For Men

25c a pair, were 35c to 50c
Oil tan driving.
Astrakhan.
Jersey cashmere.
2-clasp lambskin, pearl and white

$1 pair, were $1.50 to $3—
1-clasp Real Kid, piqué
1-clasp Cape; saddle stitch.
1-clasp Real Deerskin.
2-button Real Buck, lined.

For Men

50c pair, were $1 to $1.50—
1-clasp cape, walking or driving.
2-clasp black lambskin.
Elastic wrist; kid palm, knit backs.

75c pair, were $1.50 to $2—
1-clasp Mocha; grays and tans.
1-clasp Cape; walking or driving.
1-clasp Coaching; double palm.
1-clasp Kid; opera shades.
1-clasp Buckskin; lined and unlined.

Men's Gloves, on First Floor.

For Women

25c pair, were 50c—
Jersey Cashmere; black.

50c pair, were 75c to $1.50—
Black Silk, fleece lined. Finger Muffs.
12, 16 and 20-button length Suedes; opera shades; original prices, $2 to $3.

65c pair, were $1 to $1.50—
Real Kid; black and colors; button and clasp.
Suede; silk lined; white and black.
2-clasp Walking. 1-clasp Golf.
4-button Suedes. 2-clasp Piqué Kid.

For Women

$1 pair, were $1.50 to $3.50—
2-clasp Piqué Kid; black and colors.
2-clasp Kid; white and colors.
16, 20, 24-button suede; straw, pink, lavender.

For Children

10c pair, original price, 50c—
4-button Kid; tan shades; sizes 4½ to 5½.

25c pair, were 50c—
Jersey Cashmere; various colors and black.

50c pair, were $1—
4-button Kid; black and colors.

Women's and Children's Gloves, Fifth Floor.

Fourth day of the most unusual Silver Selling New York ever kenw—Sterling and Silver-plated Ware. The saving is a fourth to a half—as measured by usual prices.

More Black Dress Goods Reduced

Such a quick and eager response as was made to our announcement on Monday was unexpected. There were good supplies of all the rich stuffs mentioned, but they've almost all disappeared. Now we feel obliged to add other lines upon which we had no thought of losing money. The variety is as good as ever this morning—the fabrics as fine. And nearly all are suitable for spring wear. This detail should be read through:

These added to-day—

Early $4.75 goods at $1.50—
Velvet Chenille Polka-dot Armure.
Early $4.25 goods at $1.50—
Velvet Chenille Polka-dot Granite.
Early $3.50 goods at $1.50—
Velvet Chenille Striped Venetian Cloth.
Silk Crepon Striped Bedford Cord.
Velvet Chenille Polka-dot Granite.
Velvet Chenille Polka-dot Whipcord.
Velvet Chenille and Crepon Striped Bedford Cord.
Early $4.50 goods at $2.50—
Silk Crepon Striped Caniche.
Early $4 goods at $2.50—
Silk Crepon Striped Caniche.
Early $5 goods at $3.50—
Silk-and-wool Spangled Velour.

These from Monday's mark-down.

Early $2.75 goods at $1.50—
Silk-and-wool Bayadere Striped Crepon Plisse.
Early $3.50 goods at $1.50—
Silk-and-wool Crepon Gauze Grenadine.
Silk-and-wool Moire Velour Grenadine.
Early $3 goods at $1.50—
Silk-and-wool Corded Plaid Grenadine.
Silk Crepon Figured Grenadine.
Early $3 goods at $1.75—
Silk-and-wool Bayadere Striped Crepon Grenadine.
Early $4 goods at $2—
Silk-and-wool Figured Crepon Velour.
Silk-and-wool Bayadere Cord Crepon.
Silk-and-wool Figured Grenadine Crepon.
Early $4.50 goods at $2.50—
Silk-and-wool Bayadere Striped Grenadine.
Silk-and-wool Armure Cord Velour.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street, Main floor.

The Fur Sale Continues

Or, shall we say that "it ends," for at present rate of selling the lots will be gone in a twinkling.

Remember that the pieces are of the usual Wanamaker standard—the furs came from our regular suppliers—they are stylishly fashioned and correct in every way. We try to be exact, to give news that means something—there is no attempt to class these as the finest furs in the world, for there are garments that have curio value, but these include the dependable sorts you know and love, and many exceedingly fine pieces—and we are charging

Half the Usual Prices

JACKETS
Electric Seal; trimmed; $45 and $60.
Persian Lamb; plain; $100.
Alaska Seal; plain; $150.
Mink (driving), $500.
Broadtail and Chinchilla, $375.
Persian Lamb, $240.
Persian Lamb, with sable, $280.

COLLARETTES
Dyed Alaska Sable, $10.
Wool Seal, $10 and $12.

COLLARETTES
Electric Seal, with tabs, $12.50.
Natural Lynx, $22.

MUFFS
Astrakhan, $2.75 and $3.50.
Electric Seal, $2.50 and $3.50.
Krimmer, $4 and $5. Wool Seal, $3.75.
Alaska Seal, $18 and $25.

ANIMAL SCARFS
Brown Fox, $12.50.
Silver Tipped Fox, $20.

Second floor.

Couches, Sofas, Easy Chairs

Closing Out Samples

A third has been taken off former prices of many of these—some even more. They are show pieces, and the lines they represent are to be discontinued here. Styles are good, some really elegant pieces in the lot. Nearly all are in good condition—one or two slightly imperfect.

Twelve styles of Couches, variously covered with Oriental stuffs, velour, tapestry and leather, at $10 to $37.50. They were $13.50 to $75.

Six styles of Davenport Sofas, with frames of oak and imitation mahogany; covered with imitation leather, corduroy, velour and leather, at $25 to $75. They were $37.50 to $110.

Ten styles of Easy Chairs, some Turkish, and rockers among them, at $12 to $45. They were $18 to $67.50.

Fourth floor.

New Costumes---Show Days

Will you honor prophets in their own country? New York tailors are working with us to develop American styles. Professional women are charmed with the beauty of the new things just appearing; so is the dear little home-body who doesn't want to look like a show, or be in uniform. There is character, style, charm and very great variety.

This is not an "opening" but an informal reception—and the best proof of the desirability of the garments is that sales are passing all January records.

Dresses at $25 to $95—among the new-comers.

Second Floor, Broadway.

Trimmed Hats---Half Prices

Some left; some are chosen—you couldn't guess what guides the stockman in picking out hats to reduce in price.

Maybe he doesn't really know.

But, anyway, he says we have two hundred too many Women's Hats—and from the several groups he has chosen enough — and reduced them approximately one-half—many just a half. The new prices run from $3 to $20.

Children's Hats are an important part of this business—we take more pains with children's outfitting than does almost any one else in the land.

Little Boys' Derby Hats, $1.50 and $2.
Boys' Alpine Hats, $1.25.

Boys' Telescope Hats, $1.50.
Leather and cloth Tam o' Shanters at 75c—have been $1.50 to $3.

Second Floor, Tenth street.

$7 and $8 Trousers at $5

Very nearly five hundred of them—fine worsteds; and the favored styles of the winter. Seems strange enough to be able to reduce prices when everybody is raising them. But it's a lucky move—for all of you who share this lot.

Medium and dark colorings.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's Shoes---Half Price

Eleven hundred pairs at $1.40 and four hundred pairs at $2. Button and lace—clear-ups of our regular stock and of many special-bargain lots. We believe it is perfectly fair to say that the shoes are quite well worth twice to-day's prices.

Fifth floor.

The Standard Dictionary for $6.50

Everybody knows of the Standard Dictionary in a general way—that magnificent work gotten out by Funk & Wagnalls.

It is the most sensible of all dictionaries because it gives, first of all, the every-day meaning of words and shows which are to be written with capital letter. The pedigree of the word comes last—the root at the bottom, tree-fashion.

Its colored plates are ideally beautiful.

Just a dictionary, but a great one.

Too dear at the full price—one has so many books to buy; too dear at former low prices because the big volume has been wobbly.

This edition is well-bound in stamped sheepskin, and we have five hundred to sell at $6.50. Come in time.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Notes of the Muslin Underwear Sale

Seersucker Petticoats, 50c instead of 85c. Taffeta Silk Petticoats, $5 instead of $6.50. Flannelette Dressing Sacques, 50c. Ripple-eiderdown Dressing Sacques, $1.

And newly arrived lots of the Corset Covers at 8c, and Drawers at 10c and 15c, and Night Gowns at 38c.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.,

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

SCHOOL BOARD AND COLER

Mr. O'Brien on the Difficulties of Preparing Pay Rolls.

AGAINST CLERKS' SUNDAY WORK

Commissioner Says Controller Is Young in Years and Experience—Appointments of Teachers.

The School Board for Manhattan and the Bronx yesterday afternoon held its last meeting in the old Board of Education Building on Grand Street. Early this morning all of its employes, including Superintendent Jasper, the Board of Associate Superintendents, and the clerks, will move, with their books, records, and belongings, into the new Board of Education Building, at Fifty-ninth Street and Park Avenue. Thomas E. Bussey, acting Secretary of the School Board, however, will remain in the old building a few days longer to wind up the business on hand. The Central Board will meet in the old building on Wednesday next, but that will be its last meeting there. The building will then remain unused until it is converted into a high school.

Owing to the absence of Borough Superintendent Jasper, the statement from him showing the number of departments which have no first assistants was not forthcoming, and, on motion of Commissioner Burlingham, the question was laid over until the next meeting.

The Committee on Teachers reported three vacancies, caused by resignations or retirement, and advised against appointing any persons to fill these vacancies until later. Commissioner Burlingham said that he would vote in favor of the report only on condition that it was rendered for the reason that there were not sufficient funds on hand to make appointments. Commissioner O'Brien said that he agreed with Commissioner Burlingham. On his motion, the matter was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A great deal of routine business having been transacted, President Little brought up the subject of teachers' salaries, and asked Acting Secretary Bussey to read his letter to Mayor Van Wyck in reply to Controller Coler's criticisms of the board's method of making out pay rolls.

MR. COLER CRITICISED.

"I think that Controller Coler in many ways is a decent official," said Commissioner O'Brien, "but his criticisms of this board are unfair and unjust. He means well, but has been led astray by some one who evidently was not posted as to our affairs. We did not do as the Controller wanted us to do because it was impossible. We, however, put our dignity aside and aided him in making out the pay rolls as he wished them to be made out. We even allowed him to take away our records. Under ordinary conditions, neither he nor any other person had a right to take away those books. He says himself it was a terrible task to have the pay rolls made out according to his wishes, and yet, mind you, he has had a force of men at work night and day. Yet the pay rolls are not ready, in spite of the fact that he came down to the Superintendent of these boroughs, who rendered him every assistance, and that he did what I wouldn't do, namely, asked people to work on the Sabbath. And, Mr. President, he kept this Superintendent up till midnight on this work.

"We want the public and the teachers and every man and woman interested in the public schools to know that if the teachers get their pay it is due to our efforts. Our books are open to public inspection, and they show that we are honest officials. The Mayor and the Controller can examine them at any time, and they will fail to find anything that casts the slightest shadow on our way of conducting business. The Controller is a capable official, but he is too young in years and in experience to try to smirch the reputation of men who have given the best years of their lives, without emolument, to the furtherance of the best interests of the public school system."

MR. LITTLE'S STATEMENT.

President Little said: "Commissioner O'Brien is right as far as he goes, but he might have gone further and declared that the Controller has found our records right, just as he found out in the court that we were right on the salary schedule question."

"I thought of that," said Commissioner O'Brien, "but I did not want to say so too soon. I have no doubt the teachers will be paid according to our records."

A prolonged discussion took place over the school bills that have been introduced in the present Legislature. On motion of Commissioner O'Brien it was finally decided to have a committee of the board favor legislation that provides for the payment of teachers' salaries on the line of the schedule adopted by the board on July 17 last.

The following named persons were appointed as Principals, the appointments to take effect Feb. 1: School No. 103, male department, James M. Kiernan; No. 104, Lizzie E. Rector; No. 136, Hannah W. De Milt.

The following named persons were appointed for service in the evening schools, owing to resignations of teachers previously appointed: Evening School No. 19, Pauline Goerlich; No. 43, Elizabeth J. Pendleton; No. 71, Anna M. Clark.

Assistant teachers New York Training School for Teachers—Sophie J. Nicolai, physical training, $2,000; Mary B. Caldwell, music, $1,200; Frances E. Ransom, $1,200.

Girls' High School—Mary M. Brackett, additional teacher, $900; Emma C. Armand, French, $900; Mrs. Katharine Bassett, German, $900; M. Louise Foster, substitute, $900.

Boys' High School—Joseph K. Van Denburg, zoology and physiology, $1,200; William L. Mason, additional teacher, $1,200.

Mixed High School—M. Laura Woodward, biology, $900; Grace E. Barnum, physical training, $900; Helene V. Konermann, German and French, $900.

ASSISTANT TEACHERS NAMED.

Assistant teachers in the schools designated:

No.	Name.	No.	Name.
12.	Dorothy Wilson.	160.	Primary—Celia Ettelson.
42.	Primary—Martha J. Joyce.	69.	Male—Jessie S. Gumpert.
139.	Anna E. Bolton.	73.	Primary—Katharine M. Hanbury.
86.	Male—Eleanor G. O'Shea.	79.	Miriam Heymann.
56.	Primary—Mary A. Bowe.	127.	Anna R. Kostenbein
121.	Dorothea L. Breisacher.	13.	Female—Dora Lustgarten.
53.	Primary—Isabel L. Conde.	33.	Primary—Anna V. McCourt.
38.	Primary—Jennie Eglinton.	14.	Female—Alice V. Molyneaux.
82.	Margaret C. Maguire.	54.	Female — Edith B. Nolke.
22.	Primary — Dorothy L. Niemann.	12.	Mae B. Norton.
4.	Female—Anna M. Royce.	35.	Regina A. Thoesen.
59.	Female — Catharine R. Vincent.	36.	Female — Olive Warts.
18.	Male—Lilian Cahn.	89.	Primary — Florence Watson.
165.	Primary — Margaret Mulqueen.	109.	Essie L. Mahoney.
51.	Primary — Rebecca McCaffrey.	77.	Female—Helen W. Milins.
28.	Primary—Bessie P. Wright.	11.	Anne J. Hartington.
53.	Primary— Mercedes M. Andrews.	13.	Female — Elizabeth V. Ryan.
150.	Juna S. Bock.	38.	Primary — Eloise Slattery.
137.	Florentine J. Churchill.	42.	Lillian Turk.
159.	Joanna R. Cleary.	19.	Female — Ida L. Wanckel.
62.	Primary — Ella B. Draddy.	66.	Sara R. Windheim.
62.	Primary — Harriet Goldstein.	11.	Edith J. Wright.
147.	Etta Kommel.	36.	Female—Jeanette V. Bittermann.
15.	Primary—Helen M. McCreedy.	42.	Primary — Sophia Blate.
164.	Mary C. Short.	36.	Primary—Katharine C. Kirchoff.
135.	Marie E. Anderson.	32.	Male—Adelaide E. Bryan.
141.	Mary S. Arendt.	20.	Female — Sadie H. Cohen.
13.	Primary — Margaret J. Costello.	16.	Mabel F. Cooper.
84.	Primary—Anna V. Freeley.	33.	Primary — Nora F. Coughlin.
12.	Nellie Gardiner.	42.	Female — Helen B. Derby.
133.	Estelle Klein.	69.	Female—Anne Dillon.
129.	Olga Marx.	105.	Agnes L. Donnelly.
136.	Ellen G. Mullins.	1.	Female — Maud H. Doncker.
137.	Virginia A. Parker.	38.	Female—Jessica A. Eagleson.
4.	Primary—Louise H. Stanley.	33.	Minnie Eardenson.
35.	Elizabeth H. Boyle.	90.	Grammar—Marcella F. Elliff.
42.	Primary—Grace E. Chapman.	41.	Mary I. Feath.
56.	Primary — Jean P. Colwell.	166.	Male — Bertha M. Gardner.
106.	Leonora Ehrenberg.	36.	Female — Charlotte G. Hedian.
55.	Josie H. Guild.	3.	Female — Edith V. Herman.
14.	Primary—Lena K. Mack.	20.	Female — Marie L. Jones.
67.	Dorothy Mara.	67.	Doretta Kauffman.
36.	Male—Katie Stern.	31.	Katharine Krivulin.
109.	Anna M. Wightwick	4.	Primary—Rose Kurinsky.
20.	Female—Miriam G. Bloomberg.	40.	Ellen M. O'Neill.
33.	Primary—Esther B. Grosen.	33.	Primary—Herminie H. Schroeder.
157.	Julia E. Harris.	42.	Primary—Anna V. Skelly.
35.	Ida R. Kelsey.	29.	Isabel A. Stewart.
12.	Dora Kusbloch.		
109.	Rose H. Bargebuhr.		
31.	Pauline V. Bernstein.		
100.	Harriet H. Diller.		

No.	Name.
105.	Annie E. Touhey.
8.	Margaret E. Turner
159.	Lydia B. Franke.
2.	Female — Margaret G. Hunt.
21.	Grammar—Ella M. Raynor.
11.	Gertrude B. Hunter.
21.	Grammar — Mary Creedon.
25.	Male—Alice M. Garsden.
44.	Male — Isabella M. Cooper.
161.	Dora S. Quarty.
71.	Sara E. Swezey.
104.	Rose M. Lambert.
110.	Alice A. Darrow.
20.	Male—Agnes C Hayes.
111.	Cora M. Reynolds.
15.	Primary — Ada P. Sackett.
14.	Female—Luella Bolenbaker.
53.	Primary—Olga Barosek.
42.	Primary— Henrietta Ast.
39.	Primary — Julia E. Wise.
92.	Female — Elsie M Bridges.
159.	Cecelia G. Koelfle.
99.	Josephine Perkins.
48.	Elizabeth E. Farrell
21.	Primary—Isabel B. Foster and Emma M. Patton.

No.	Name.
1.	Male—Marietta Ellhauer and Frances E. McRae.
23.	Primary — Ella L. Smith.
38.	Female — S. Elizabeth Lawlor.
83.	Male — Jane A. Baker.
23.	Grammar—Marie S. Bren.
92.	Female — Amy W. Gady.
159.	Gertrude M. Greegan.
112.	Florence L. Downing.
130.	Harriet E. Hoffman
106.	Minnie H. Gardner.
136.	Lillian M. Shattuck.
137.	Ella R. Hawkins and Lula M. Westcott.
144.	Emeline M. Morand
149.	Anna E. Parsons and Ida L. Davern.
160.	Male—Agnes Trausean.
160.	Primary—Martha N. J. Roussell and Edith F. Farnham
102.	Josephine McCann.
23.	Grammar — Frances Linke and Mathilde S. McGrath.
167.	Adelena Straus.
109.	Mrs. Caroline Schmalenberg.
19.	Primary — Rose Schuessler.

SUPERINTENDENT JASPER A VICTIM.

Work on Pay Rolls in Cold Building Makes Him Ill.

Borough Superintendent Jasper went home and to bed yesterday afternoon suffering from a severe cold caught last Sunday while at work in the Board of Education Building, in Grand Street, aiding Controller Coler in making out the pay rolls.

The building is not heated on Sunday. Mr. Jasper and his clerks tried to keep warm by means of a gas stove, but while the clerks escaped any ill effects the Superintendent got so bad a cold that just before the meeting of the School Board yesterday afternoon he said that he felt too sick to remain any longer and hurried home.

ATTACKS BOARD'S METHOD.

Mr. Coler Publishes Complaint of a Prospective Supply Bidder.

Controller Coler yesterday made public a letter, recently received by him from James R. Carter, Treasurer of the Carter-Rice Company, wholesale paper dealers, criticising the manner of bidding for school supplies. Mr. Carter says that he withdrew his bid this year on the day before the opening of the bids because the information given as to what was required was so meagre and the requirements were so onerous, that, although he had made his estimate from 5 to 7½ per cent. higher than he would have done under different conditions, he did not consider he was safe in bidding at all. The points of trouble were, first, refusal to give any information as to the probable quantity of any one material that was wanted, and, secondly, that the bids called for the delivery of goods in five days.

"This," says Mr. Carter, "is impossible on the large bulk of paper furnished unless it is all on hand, having been manufactured in advance."

Mr. Carter says that the estimates should be closer, and if there is any paper left on the hands of the contractor the city should take it at a fair price.

TO PAY THE TEACHERS.

Salaries May Be Received Hereafter When the Month Opens.

Announcement was made at the Controller's office yesterday that the pay rolls for the teachers of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx would be completed to-day, and that payment of salaries would begin either this afternoon or to-morrow morning. The delay was occasioned by a technicality about the certification, but this has been removed, it was said, and the trouble is now at an end.

By reason of the investigation conducted under the supervision of the Commissioners of Accounts, it was said, the teachers will hereafter receive their pay about the first of each month, instead of on the 15th, as at present.

FOR SALARY REVISION.

Teachers of All Boroughs May Confer —Committee Appointed.

A meeting of the Board of Delegates and members of the Teachers' Association was held Tuesday afternoon at the City College. The President was empowered to appoint a committee to confer with the authorized representatives of teachers of the remaining boroughs to devise a uniform basis of salaries for all boroughs.

The request of the High School teachers that they be represented in the discussion of salary revision was unanimously granted.

SCHOOL TEACHER DISAPPEARS.

Had Been Taken to Task for Punishing a Pupil.

SYRACUSE, Jan. 17.—Jessie Maltby, a teacher in the Cazenovia School, disappeared yesterday. A week ago she was taken to task for inflicting corporal punishment upon M. K. Darling's daughter, and that is the only reason known for her disappearance. She started for school and was not seen again.

Before leaving home she kissed her mother more than is her wont. She left her own ring and took her mother's wedding ring. She mailed a letter from this city to her mother yesterday, but made no reference to the cause of her departure. The Syracuse police are looking for her.

AN OLD SAILOR IN WANT.

Saved Commodore Perry's Life—Now in an Almshouse.

CHESTER, Penn., Jan. 17.—Henry Hughes, a sailor of the old navy, has been admitted to the county almshouse at the age of ninety-five years. When nineteen years old he enlisted for a three years' cruise on the sloop-of-war Levant as a sailmaker. When the Mexican war broke out he went to Mexico on the sloop-of-war St. Mary. He once saved the life of Commodore Matthew G. Perry, who had been ambushed by twelve Mexicans.

Hughes served on the Kearsarge, the brig Somers, the frigate Congress, and the sloop-of-war John Adams. He was on the Kearsarge when Admiral Schley was a Lieutenant on the same warship. After leaving the navy Hughes resumed his business of sailmaking and continued it until old age prevented him from working.

SCALDED IN BOILER EXPLOSION.

Nine Men Injured in Accident on Government Launch Caperon.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 17.—A tube in the boiler of the Government launch Caperon, lying in the canal locks at Delaware City, exploded to-day, scalding nine men, three of them so seriously that they may die. These three are Capt. George A. Cleaver, who was burned about the face and body; Engineer John Swan, injured in the same manner, and Assistant Engineer Samuel Weaver, burned about the body and legs. The other six men sustained only slight burns and bruises. Only one man on the boat escaped injury.

The three seriously injured were taken to their homes in Delaware City. The flesh was hanging in shreds from the faces of Capt. Cleaver and Engineer Swan and they were also almost entirely blinded. Among the others injured were Sergeant Weinhold, Private Guy, and two other privates from Fort Delaware. They were taken to the hospital at the fort for treatment. Their injuries are not serious.

The Caperon is a man-of-war's launch, and was used for the purpose of conveying men between Fort Delaware, Fort Dupont and Delaware City.

State Dinner to Diplomatic Corps.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—President and Mrs. McKinley entertained the members of the Diplomatic Corps at a State dinner at the White House to-night. Covers were laid for seventy-eight persons, and owing to the large company the table was set in the main corridor. The house was appropriately decorated for the occasion, and the Marine Band played. Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton were among those present.

Died While Attending a Funeral.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Jan. 17.—Joseph W. Sanford died suddenly yesterday afternoon at Cranford while attending the funeral of a child of Mrs. Frederic Martin. Mr. Sanford conducted a house furnishing store on Broadway, New York City, for several years, but retired from business some time ago. A widow, one son, and two daughters survive him.

B. Altman & Co.

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Trimmed Hats & Toques

FOR PRESENT AND EARLY SPRING WEAR.

CONSISTING OF TAFFETA AND CHIFFON, ALL CHIFFON, MALINE, SPANGLE, ETC., AND WILL OFFER THEM COMMENCING TO-MORROW—THURSDAY, AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES.

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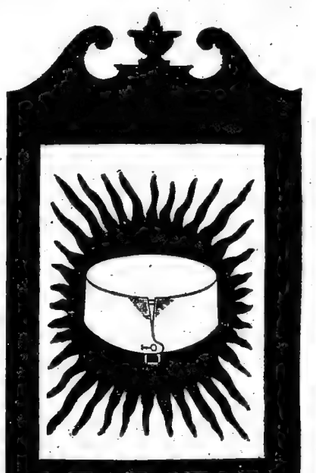

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in the winter time is often a cause of serious illness, as the salt contained in pure, fresh fruits is beneficial to the system. The basis of Abbey's Effervescent Salt is the salt extracted from the juices of fresh fruits. It keeps you in excellent health the year 'round.

ABBEY'S SALT cures and prevents Constipation, Headache, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Nervous Depression, Rheumatism.

There are some people who never do anything until they have to. Don't be one of them. Take care of your health while you have it. Retain it by the daily use of Abbey's Effervescent Salt.

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The Best HEALTH FOOD for BREAKFAST
Sold by ALL GROCERS.

ROBERTS OF UTAH BARRED

Special House Committee Finds Against the Polygamist.

MEMBERS AGREE ON FACTS

De Armond and Littlefield Contend Roberts Should Be Seated Before Being Expelled.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—So far as the House is concerned, the chances of Brigham H. Roberts of Utah to occupy the seat to which he was elected are gone. The special committee investigating his case reached a final conclusion to-day. It was unanimous on the question of his polygamous status and agreed upon a formal statement of facts, but upon the question of procedure the committee was divided. The majority, consisting of all the members except Littlefield of Maine and De Armond of Missouri, favored exclusion at the outset. Littlefield and De Armond will make a minority report favorable to seating Roberts on his prima facie rights and then expelling him.

The statement of facts found by the committee is as follows: "We find that B. H. Roberts was elected as a Representative to the Fifty-sixth Congress from the State of Utah, and was at the date of his election above the age of twenty-five years; that he had been for more than seven years a naturalized citizen of the United States, and was an inhabitant of the State of Utah.

"We further find that about 1878 he married Louisa Smith, his first and lawful wife, with whom he has ever since lived as such, and who, since their marriage, has borne him six children. That about 1885 he married as his plural wife Celia Dibble, with whom he has ever since lived as such and who, since such marriage, has borne him six children, of whom the last were twins, born Aug. 11, 1897.

"That some years after his said marriage to Celia Dibble he contracted another plural marriage with Margaret C. Shipp, with whom he has ever since lived in the habit and repute of marriage. Your committee is unable to fix the exact date of this marriage. It does not appear that he held her out as his wife before January, 1897, or that before that date she held him out as her husband, or that before that date they were reputed to be husband and wife.

"That these facts were generally known in Utah, publicly charged against him during his campaign for election, and were not denied by him.

"That the testimony bearing on these facts was taken in the presence of Mr. Roberts, and that he fully cross-examined the witnesses, but declined to place himself on the witness stand."

Chairman Tayler says the report of the committee will be made on Saturday, and that the subject will be taken up in the House next Tuesday.

The culminating session of the committee to-day followed many prolonged executive sessions, which left no doubt as to the attitude of the several members, with the exception of Mr. Miers of Indiana, who has been out of the city. He returned to-day, and it was determined to bring the matter to a direct issue. Accordingly when the committee met, McPherson of Iowa offered a resolution for the exclusion of Roberts. Mr. De Armond immediately proposed a substitute, recognizing the Constitutional rights of Roberts to take his seat on his credentials, and providing for his expulsion.

There was no discussion beyond informal remarks, and the vote was first taken on Mr. De Armond's substitute. Mr. Littlefield joining him in the affirmative and the others voting in opposition. The vote was then taken on Mr. McPherson's motion to exclude, resulting as follows:

Yeas—Tayler, (Ohio,) Freer, Morris, and McPherson, (Reps.;) Lanhan and Miers, (Dems.)

Nays—Littlefield, (Rep.,) and De Armond, (Dem.)

Chairman Tayler was authorized to prepare the majority report. It will be ready in a few days, and the prospects are that the subject will be brought before the House early next week.

Mr. De Armond will submit the views of the minority. He will include an exhaustive review of the law, covering about seventy typewritten pages, prepared by Mr. Littlefield. The main point of this is that the House cannot add to the requirements provided by the Constitution for admission to the House, and that the only Constitutional remedy is to admit and then expel on the finding of facts.

WHEELER'S SEAT IN CONGRESS.

It Is Asserted that the General Has Forfeited His Right to It—Should Seek Re-election.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—If Gen. Joseph Wheeler expects to return to Washington to take a seat in Congress without further formality, it looks as if he would meet with disappointment. Inquiry has been made since the announcement that he had been relieved from further duty in the Philippines, and it is found that there is very general agreement on both sides of the House that it has been clearly shown by the examination of the case of Low, and other precedents, that he has forfeited his right to a seat in Congress, and that the only thing open to him is to go back to his district and seek re-election if he desires to continue service in Congress.

No doubt is entertained that, if he seeks re-election at a special election to fill the vacancy, he will be returned to Congress, perhaps without opposition; but it will be held by the House, according to the best authorities in both parties, that the seat is now vacant, and will remain so until a special election has been held.

Some of his friends in the House hope that he may be induced not to make claim to the seat, but to go at once before his people for re-election. They think he would win greater distinction by this course, and, if re-elected, he would be entitled to pay for the entire term from March 4 last, as any one elected to the vacancy would be.

CLARK CASE AGAIN TAKEN UP.

The Action of the Montana Grand Jury Comes Before the Committee Unexpectedly.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—After a recess of four days the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day resumed its investigation of the charges of bribery in connection with the election of W. A. Clark to the Senate from Montana. At the outset Senator Faulkner stated in behalf of Mr. Clark that the letters written to him during and since the session of the Legislature by Dr. Ector had been found in Butte and were on their way to Washington.

The first witness to-day was William J. Cook, treasurer of the Thomas Cruse Savings Bank of Helena, who was questioned concerning the accounts of A. J. Davidson and J. K. Toole with the bank. Davidson's account was opened Sept. 9, 1898, and closed Feb. 9, 1899. Davidson was considered a representative of Mr. Clark in the Senatorial campaign, and the effort was to show that the Senator's money was being used. Mr. Cook said that from first to last $21,800 was deposited in Mr. Davidson's name and that $15,000 of this amount came to the bank in the shape of a draft from the bank of Clark & Brother of Butte, and $3,800 on a telegraphic order of transfer from that bank. He said the money was all checked out, but he could not remember to whom any of the checks were made payable.

In the case of Mr. Toole there was an effort to connect his withdrawal from the Senatorial contest with Mr. Clark's name, but Mr. Cook said he knew nothing about politics. Mr. Cook had no recollection of any unusual number of $1,000 bills in circulation in Helena during the winter of 1898-99 when the Senatorial contest was on. The deposit slips in Mr. Toole's name showed deposits in currency amounting to $8,165 from Nov. 3, 1898, to July 31, 1899. Mr. Davidson had been in the commission business, but had made an assignment.

William F. Rector, who said he was an expert accountant, was the next witness. He testified that he had secured rooms in Helena to be used during the Senatorial contest at the instance of A. J. Steele, getting three rooms in the Power block, which met Mr. Steele's requirements of a vault and a number of entrances. These rooms the witness described as a "trap," and said they were used for consultation with members of the Legislature. He stated that he had seen several members in the room and had heard Messrs. Steele, Davidson and other supporters of Mr. Clark discuss ways and means of securing votes. He had seen a sum of money, which he thought was $10,000, paid to one of the members.

Referring on cross-examination to his relations with Mr. Steele the witness contended that the latter was no especial friend of his.

"The only sign of his friendship I ever received," he said, "was that after he had bought the Grand Jury he gave me $50 to watch them."

This assertion raised a laugh, and also a point of order which gave the committee considerable trouble. The committee, in order to keep the investigation within reasonable scope, had decided not to enter into the Grand Jury investigation. The information had been volunteered, and Mr. Faulkner insisted that if it was to stand he should have opportunity to refute it.

The committee took the matter under advisement. The witness gave the amounts which were, according to his information, paid to the different members of the Grand Jury.

Mr. Rector said he was positive that a member of the Legislature was paid for his vote in the presence of the witness and put the money in his pocket. He said this man was one of a number of Republican members who were not to vote immediately for Clark—not until "the button was touched."

The committee adjourned until Friday before Mr. Rector concluded his testimony.

TELLER TALKS FOR SILVER.

Argues Against the Senate Financial Bill—Debate Daily to Feb. 15, When Vote Will Be Taken.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The Senate to-day decided that a vote on the Financial bill shall be taken Feb. 15. Mr. Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.,) Chairman of the Finance Committee, asked for an agreement for a vote on Feb. 1. Mr. Jones, (Ark.,) objected to that date, as the time would be too short for a full discussion of the bill. He said, however, that Feb. 15 would be satisfactory.

It was finally agreed that the vote should be taken on Feb. 15; that two days intervening should be devoted to ten-minute debates on amendments to the bill, and that the measure should be considered on each legislative day after 2 o'clock P. M.

Mr. Teller then addressed the Senate on the bill. He contended that the history of the American people showed that they were favorable to bimetallism, and that until within very recent years the two parties had contended with each other in their advocacy of this cause. He renewed his charge that the Financial bill is practically a caucus measure, and had been accepted from the junta of ignorant men who constituted the Indianapolis Convention. This he denounced as an abandonment of the legislative function and a surrender to outside influences.

Still he was satisfied that the bill would be put on the statute books as a law because they were unable to resist the influence behind the measure, notwithstanding the bill was contrary to the convictions of some Republican Senators and notwithstanding that as late as 1890 the Republican President had upheld bimetallism. The President, as a member of the House, had voted for free coinage and for the passage of the Bland-Allison act over the then President's veto.

As for himself, Mr. Teller said, few men had received greater honors at the hands of the Republican Party than himself, but this was due to the fact that he had been an advocate of bimetallism. That this attitude was in accord with the convictions of the people of his own State was shown by the platform declarations of all the political parties of his State.

Mr. Teller declared that the silver dollars had been maintained in full value, despite, as he said, all the slanders uttered in this chamber and in the House because the people demanded the silver dollars as money, and with every one of them they could procure a dollar's worth of anything to be had. He maintained that the American people and the American Nation were great enough to do anything they deemed right to do. And if they should determine to coin silver free it would be successful. He said at some later date he would undertake to prove that the United States could maintain gold and silver at a parity as money. Any statement to the contrary was in contravention of the fact of history.

Mr. Teller had not completed his speech, but desired to suspend and resume to-morrow.

PHILIPPINE RESOLUTION PASSED.

Senate Acts on Hoar's Measure Asking for Information.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—At the conclusion of routine business in the Senate the resolution of inquiry introduced by Mr. Hoar (Mass.) and amended by Mr. Lodge, (Mass.,) calling for general information regarding the conduct of the insurrection in the Philippines, was laid before the Senate.

Mr. Pettigrew (S. D.) said he desired to address the Senate upon the resolution before it was passed. He favored the passage of the resolution, believing that the information asked for was entirely proper. He declared that he had received information since the introduction of his resolutions that assured him of the facts he had asserted.

"The blood of every soldier," said he, "who has fallen since the war began is on the hands of the Administration. The blood of the sixty soldier boys of South Dakota who lost their lives after being conscripted into an unwilling service after their terms had expired lies at the door of the Administration, and there is no escape for it. I charge that the censorship of the press and the suppression of facts are for the purpose of advancing the political ambitions of Mr. McKinley."

If this action, said Mr. Pettigrew, "put the Administration in a hole," as was stated, it was not his fault. He reverted to the assertion that the acquisition of the Philippines was brought about by the act of God, but, he said, the only way he could see God's hand in the work was that God must have used Mr. McKinley as a prophet or appeared to the President in a vision.

At the conclusion of Mr. Pettigrew's speech the resolution of Mr. Hoar was passed without division.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE PETITIONS.

Congress Urged to Grant Right to Women in the New Possessions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The woman suffragists of the United States are apparently very anxious that whatever may be the fate of women at home, the señoras and señoritas in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippine Islands and the women of the Sandwich Islands shall be allowed to vote. On Monday Representative Allen, who represents Thomas B. Reed's old district, introduced a petition sent him by the Woman's Suffrage Association of Maine, asking that perfect equality of rights, civil and political, "be secured to the women of Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippines."

On the same day Mr. Gamble of South Dakota presented a petition from some women of his State urging that when constitutions come to be drawn for these islands the word "male" shall be everywhere tabooed. Mr. Gardner of Michigan presented a similar petition from the suffragists of his State, and Mr. Henry of Mississippi followed his example. Mr. Ray of New York varied the proceedings by offering a petition signed by men. There were eight of them, all hailing from Rochester, and headed by William Gleason; and their request asked equality for the women of Hawaii and said nothing about the others. There was a similar petition from Washington State.

Meanwhile in the Senate some petitions were being presented by women who wanted suffrage for themselves; interest in the women of the colonies was not wanting, for a petition signed by Mrs. Beulah E. Ritchie and Mrs. Annie C. Boyd was presented in their behalf. Two women of New Hampshire named Mrs. Armenia S. White and Mrs. S. J. Whitney also petitioned against the obnoxious word "male" having any place in the colonial constitutions. Mrs. Anna R. Simmons, President of the Woman's Suffrage Association of South Dakota, declared that the association would be satisfied with nothing less than a flat-footed declaration that the island women should vote.

Yesterday a petition from the Woman's Suffrage Association of Jersey City was offered by Senator Sewell, and after him came Messrs. McBride and Wolcott, with petitions against the use of "male" in the colonies. In the House only one petition in regard to colonial women was presented.

To Elect Senators by Popular Vote.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The House Committee on Election of the President and Vice President to-day agreed on a favorable report on the joint resolution for an amendment to the Constitution for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The following-named fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New York offices: Knightsville, Mills Harvey; Milton Centre, D. O. Lewis; North Hill, Seymour Etheridge

HOUSE DEMOCRATS DIVIDED

Differences Accentuated in the Deficiency Bill Debate.

MR. SIBLEY DEFENDS MR. GAGE

Congressman Driggs Resents an Imputation Cast Upon His Democracy—Cannon Pokes Fun at Sulzer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Democrats who have been hoping that repeated admonitions would inspire the members of the party in Congress to find a common ground of agreement before the next general campaign, were all disappointed to-day with the debate in the House over the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill, in which Mr. Sulzer (Dem., N. Y.,) renewed his attack upon the Secretary of the Treasury for making deposits of Government funds in National banks, and provoked Mr. Sibley (Dem., Penn.,) to reply in a straightout defense of the course of the Secretary.

This incident, taken in connection with the speech of Representative Driggs, (Dem., N. Y.,) which was made later in the day than that of Mr. Sibley, has served to again point out the difficulty of bringing the Democrats together. Mr. Sibley has no intention, it is said by his friends, in denial of a common report, to shift to the Republican Party, nor has Mr. Driggs any expectation of changing parties. Both assert that they expect to remain Democrats, and to enjoy the freedom of opinion and expression that Democrats have hitherto enjoyed.

The debate was opened by Mr. Sulzer (Dem., N. Y.,) who took advantage of the first opportunity to call attention to the resolution he introduced a few days ago for the investigation of the charges against Secretary Gage in connection with the deposit of Government funds in National banks. The committee to which it had been referred had not acted.

"I understand," said Mr. Sulzer, "that the boss of the Republican party says these charges are 'all rot,' and that the President doesn't want them investigated, and that nothing more is to be done with these grave and serious charges."

If that was so, he continued, the minority was entitled to know it. There was a remedy, he declared, and that remedy would be applied. The Secretary of the Treasury was charged by reputable newspapers and reputable men with a distinct violation of the law. He proceeded to describe the sale of the New York Custom House to the "Standard Oil Trust." While he was speaking his five minutes expired and he asked for five minutes more.

"He's got that speech on his stomach," observed Mr. Cannon, who was in charge of the Appropriation bill, "and the House had better let him proceed."

"If you don't probe this great National scandal to the bottom," retorted Mr. Sulzer, "you will hear a great deal about it on the stump."

There was no objection, and Mr. Sulzer continued, quoting the words of President McKinley while a member of Congress in criticism of the course of Secretary Fairchild in keeping Government funds in National banks. Mr. Sulzer concluded with the statement that Secretary Gage had made the humiliating confession that he is and was the mere agent of the Standard Oil Trust.

MR. SIBLEY REPLIES.

He was followed by Mr. Sibley (Dem., Penn.,) who said that while he had supported Mr. Sulzer for the leadership of the House and the second place on the Democratic National ticket, he could not agree with him in his attack upon Secretary Gage. Mr. Sibley said he had been requested to introduce a resolution of investigation. He had replied that in the hour of peril the Secretary of the Treasury had acted with promptness and prudence, and that in his opinion Congress would at all times uphold a public officer striving to uphold the honor and credit of the business interests of the country. [Republican applause.]

Mr. Sibley said he had read the answer of Secretary Gage to the House resolution and he considered it a full, free, and frank statement which completely justified each and every transaction. A conflagration had started in New York, he said, and it required courage and will to stop the panic before it had extended itself.

"I had rather see the country prosper," said he, "than to see my party succeed." [Republican applause.]

He expressed regret that the Democratic Party should thrive upon depression, and again praised the Secretary of the Treasury for coming to the rescue of the business interests of the country. He rejoiced in his action. [Renewed Republican applause.]

LACK OF CONFIRMATION.

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) declared that both Secretary Gage and the Administration had been vindicated. He explained the reasons why the Committee on Rules, to which the Sulzer resolution had gone, had not acted upon it. The charges the resolution contained were simply a rehash of the same charges to which Secretary Gage had replied.

"I am authorized by the Chairman of the Committee on Rules," he added, "to say that to no one has asked to be heard in furtherance of the resolution. Not the most humble citizen would be placed upon trial upon a mere allegation. No one has come upon his own responsibility to affirm the truth of the charges."

Mr. Clark (Dem., Mo.,) was characteristically ironical in his comment upon Mr. Sibley's speech. He remembered, he said, a great day in the House when Mr. Sibley had not been obliged to go to the other side for his applause. Before he had known of Mr. Sibley's change of front he had written an article urging him for the Democratic Vice Presidential nomination. He did not wish to withdraw his personal praise, but he did desire now to withdraw the nomination [laughter] and to confer it upon Mr. Sulzer of New York, who had always been faithful to Democratic principles. [Democratic and Republican applause.]

He recalled the time when Mr. Sibley had told how he had been ostracized, socially and commercially, because he had supported silver at 16 to 1.

"We hailed him as a hero," said Mr. Clark, "because he was the only Democrat north of the Potomac and east of the Mississippi who stood true to the Democracy of the Mississippi Valley. Now he wins the applause of those who are hostile to every principle of the Democratic faith. His place in this House is on the other side of the political aisle. [Democratic applause.]

HEPBURN LETTER QUOTED.

Mr. Clark read the Hepburn letter to Secretary Gage, branding it as a disgrace. He remarked upon the "cheek" of Mr. Hepburn in addressing such a letter to the Secretary. The Secretary could not prevent Mr. Hepburn from writing the letter, Mr. Clark said, but he could have rebuked him. While he was describing the manner in which deposits had been made in National banks, Mr. Lacey (Rep., Iowa,) interrupted him.

"What did Andrew Jackson do about deposits?" he inquired.

"He took them away from a lot of thieves like these," retorted Mr. Clark, "and placed them in the hands of honest men. [Democratic applause.] Now crack away again."

"He put them in pet State banks," said Mr. Lacey.

"I don't care about State banks," retorted Mr. Clark. "Instead of rebuking Mr. Hepburn, Secretary Gage conferred upon him the greatest favor ever conferred upon a bank since banks were established."

Mr. Sibley replied briefly. Ordinarily, he said, he would be humiliated to have the Vice Presidential nomination publicly withdrawn, but he had already withdrawn in favor of Mr. Sulzer. He was more concerned with the statement that he should take his seat on the other side because he had changed his position.

"I claim equal honesty for both positions. I believed in 1896 that bimetallism was sacred, but events have so changed conditions by the enormous production of gold that the price level for which both the gentleman from Missouri [Clark] and I were striving was raised. The cause I held sacred then has become ridiculous. I believe if the Democratic Party is victorious this Fall it will not be able to write a single line of financial legislation in the next six years. I am striving to do something practical and helpful. If the Democratic Party is to live it must have a policy; it must do something besides carp and fault-find. If it will adopt a policy I will keep step with it, but if it invites me to a banquet of carping and fault-finding it will have to excuse me." [Loud Republican applause.]

Mr. Driggs spoke immediately after allusions had been made to the Gold Democrats by Williams (Dem., Ill.), in which Mr. Driggs and other Gold Democrats were referred to sneeringly as "Republicans on this side of the House."

PLEA OF MR. DRIGGS.

Mr. Driggs responded in part as follows:

"I take issue with the remarks made by the gentleman from Illinois a few minutes ago when he alluded to the Republicans on that side of the House and the Republicans on this side. I intend to apply that to myself, for he unquestionably alluded to the so-called Gold Democrats on this side of the chamber. I intend to say, if you please, that whenever the issue about circulation of money comes up, or whenever any debate may occur in this House, whenever any question is raised on any financial matter it seems that some Democrat on this side of the House takes an opportunity to attack some of his fellow Democrats who do not chance to believe with him in the theory of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. I say now, Mr. Chairman, in that much misused phrase, 'I am a Democrat,' that I am as good a Democrat as there is on the floor of this House. And my colleagues who stand with me on this side of the House in support of the gold currency measure, introduced by the other side, are as good Democrats as there are on this side of the House.

"Now, then, Mr. Chairman, to what are we entitled in our Democracy, and what do we believe in as Democrats? There is no man on this side of the House who is a firmer believer in a Constitutional amendment for the purpose of establishing an income tax than I; there is no man on this side of the House who is more bitterly opposed to the doctrines of the President, and for which the Republican Party is solid, for the passage of a Ship Subsidy bill. There is no Democrat on this side of the House who is more opposed to the increase of the standing army, and I believe absolutely that the welfare and the future integrity and the strength of this nation are to be placed in the volunteer army, that army in which Jackson and Jefferson and all our great Generals have had implicit confidence, and, Sir, there is no Representative on this side of the House more opposed to the trusts than I.

"Coming now to the present question, I hold, Sir, when certain Democrats would set themselves on a pedestal of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one, and say to every class of Democrats unless you fall down and worship this idol you are no Democrat, that they are the violators of the first principles of Democracy. For these principles are free speech, freedom of action, freedom of right, and freedom of debate, and my constituents of the Third Congressional District in the State of New York, more than 21,000 of whom out of a total vote of 41,000 votes cast told me on election day of Nov. 8, 1898, that I was a Democrat, and, as a Democrat, was elected to the House of Representatives. I care not what you may say about my Republicanism, and my Democratic constituents will tell this House this coming November whether my Democracy is satisfactory to them.

"I am not a Republican, 'I am a Democrat.' As such I believe in the gold standard, and I can be as radical in that belief as you, my colleagues, in your free and unlimited coinage ideas; for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 is not bimetallism, it is silver monometallism. Now that this debate has come up here to-day, should we of the Democracy not be willing to concede something? Why should we not be willing to say, 'You go a certain way and we will go a certain way, and surely we can meet on common ground somewhere instead of going before the country as we do, and as members have done on this side, calling us Republicans when we are not? For one, I say it is unfair to certain Democrats on this side of the House. And we are all Democrats. Not one Republican can be found sliding here excepting in the 'Cherokee Strip.' If there is any breach in our ranks let us close, not widen, it. Why not make a serious and earnest attempt to meet on some common ground that will absolutely unite and not disunite the great Democratic Party?"

Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Iowa,) caustically arraigned Mr. Sulzer for his alleged misstatements in the face of Secretary Gage's report. He denounced him for alleging that Secretary Gage had admitted violation of the law. There ought not to be an investigation of the Secretary of the Treasury, but there ought to be a public rebuke of a member who distorted the truth, who distorted the facts, and who slandered honored public officials. [Republican applause.]

SPEECH OF MR. LEVY.

Mr. Levy, (Dem., N. Y.,) following Mr. Hepburn, referred to the circumstances leading up to the deposits authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, and said:

"I am not one of those who criticise the Secretary for depositing the internal revenue receipts in National banks—as he had authority to do—but I desire to emphasize and insist upon this fact: that his delay in making such deposits brought on the late stringency, and that he was either ignorant of the true situation or carelessly refused to heed the warnings given to him, and willfully neglected to take steps to prevent a panic. I believe, Mr. Speaker, that the Secretary, by his great and serious blunder, and by his failure to grasp the recent financial situation, has not only involved his department and this Administration in a scandal which cannot be explained, but has deliberately interfered with the progress of our prosperity. Fortunately, this country is so great and resourceful that it will only halt in its advance to wonder at the blindness of the Secretary, and then progress with renewed activity."

Later in the day Mr. Sulzer recalled attention to an editorial in a South Carolina paper attacking him which had been read by Mr. Hopkins, (Rep., Ill.)

Mr. Sulzer rebuked Mr. Hopkins for not having the courage to attack him openly. He denied that the paper was Democratic. He said it was edited by the subsidized agent of Mark Hanna. The editor had sold his political convictions in 1896 for a mess of pottage.

"If that speech is not good for the Vice Presidential nomination," observed Mr. Cannon, addressing the Democrats when Mr. Sulzer had concluded, "you are a very ungrateful lot."

Mr. Terry (Dem., Ark.,) and Mr. Cannon became involved in a controversy toward the close of the session. Mr. Terry denounced the war in the Philippines as criminal.

Mr. Cannon said the appropriation of $45,000,000 in the bill was to support the flag.

Mr. Terry said his denunciation was of the purposes of the war. He taunted the Republicans with forever wrapping the flag about them and crying "patriotism."

Mr. Cannon declared that declamation amounted to nothing. If any one was opposed to the appropriation for the support of the army here was the time and place. He defied any one on the other side to move to strike it out.

MR. WILLIAMS'S PLEA.

In response to this challenge Mr. Williams (Dem., Miss.,) replied in a brief and eloquent speech. There was not an American citizen, he declared, in or out of the House, who was disloyal to the flag of his country. The gentleman from Illinois with his accustomed shrewdness had issued a challenge, well knowing that there was not a man in the House, no matter how bitterly opposed he might be to the imperialistic policy, who would raise his hand against our soldiers fighting in the field, whether the struggle in which they were engaged was right or wrong.

"I believe," said he, "that the people out there against whom they are fighting are struggling for their liberties, but when my country lines up for the fray I am with it. He has issued a safe challenge. But I am tired of this miserable subterfuge by which it is attempted to confuse loyalty to the flag with loyalty to the policy in which the flag is disgraced." [Great Democratic applause.] Men had a right to oppose a policy of war. He cited the example of Burke and Chatham, great men who had never refused to vote supplies for war, but who had stood up in the House of Commons day after day entering their protests against the war waged against our ancestors because they believed it wrong. The history of the Old World held its lesson. As Byron had said, first came liberty, then glory, then splendor, then corruption, decay, and death.

"Whenever the people forgot that the province of Government was to make the individual happy, to make the Government splendid, and the flag glorious, the people were on the first rung of the ladder in their descent. There was a glory of the flag in devotion to what was free, right, and just, and there was a pseudo glory of the flag which manifested itself in the worship of the flag. He would vote all the men and guns and ammunition needed to restore peace. And when we had peace he would have the great American Republic say to the poor brown people across the seas:

"We will stand by you until you are able to stand alone."

Several amendments by Mr. Lentz and others to increase the appropriation for rural free delivery were voted down.

The bill was passed without division.

At 5:40 P. M. the House adjourned until 1 o'clock to-morrow.

NICARAGUA CANAL IN THE SENATE.

Amendments Made Radically Change the House Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The amendments made yesterday by the Senate Committee on Inter-Oceanic Canals to the House Nicaragua Canal bill have been printed and circulated in the Senate. The amendments prove to be more radical than at first announced by the members of the committee. The language of the measure is practically changed throughout, and several of the House provisions are entirely omitted. The most important omissions are the provisions which are made in the House bill for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and for the purchase of existing concessions from Nicaragua and Costa Rica, the latter provision in the House measure carrying an appropriation of $5,000,000.

The Senate bill also removes many of the limitations of the House bill as to persons to be employed in the proposed work. The provision for a commission to act with the Secretary of War is eliminated. The Senate committee also makes specific provision that the canal shall be of sufficient size to accommodate vessels of the largest tonnage, and it increases the appropriation from $130,000,000 to $140,000,000.

MR. PLATT ON SHERMAN'S CHANCES.

Not Sure that the New Yorker Will Be Secretary of the Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Senator Platt did not seem to be acquainted with the whereabouts of Representative Sherman to-day when he was asked if he had received a reply from him concerning the invitation to become a candidate for Secretary of the Senate. "It seems to me that the newspapers have got ahead of the caucus in this business," said the Senator. "You have got Sherman as good as elected. I'm not so sure as that. All that I've undertaken to do is to ask him to be a candidate, after that the caucus must have something to say about it. You have made it look very easy; but it only goes to show how little wool it takes to make a yard of cloth."

There is but little doubt about the election of Mr. Sherman. The place is regarded as in some way the prize of New York, and after it has been demonstrated that Gen. Clarkson would not be as acceptable as a New York candidate it was only necessary to get some New York man who would not be objectionable to the Senate.

There is a report again to-day that the Republicans of the Senate are unwilling to put out Col. R. J. Bright as Sergeant at Arms. Col. Bright has managed his business so to the satisfaction of Senators on both sides of the Chamber that his services are not to be lightly dispensed with. While the friends of other candidates are anxious to do something for their men, the chief solicitude of most of the Senators is that the business of the Chamber shall be carried on as it has been. The best of new men would require time in which to acquire efficiency, and meanwhile the Senate would be put to inconvenience merely to "bring up" a new Sergeant at Arms.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

The Senate yesterday adopted Mr. Pettigrew's resolution, calling for information from the Secretary of War as to fiscal operations in Cuba.

Representative Lacey of Iowa has reintroduced his bill for the protection of game birds, modified, however, so as to make it unlawful to ship in inter-State commerce game killed in violation of the law.

The House Committee on Appropriations yesterday agreed on the Pension Appropriation bill, and reported it to the House. It carries a total of $145,246,220, exactly the amount estimated by the Pension Office.

Representative Catchings of Mississippi has introduced a bill in the House to create a commission of five members appointed by the President to adjudicate the claims of United States citizens growing out of depredations in Cuba during the Cuban insurrection.

The Secretary of War has sent to the Senate the draft of a bill prepared by the Judge Advocate General of the Army, making it a misdemeanor to refuse to obey a subpoena from a court-martial. The bill is intended to prevent the failure of military justice by curing what is believed to be a defect in the present law.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations agreed yesterday to report favorably the convention known as The Hague Treaty, negotiated last year. The treaty was not amended. The committee also acted favorably upon the extradition treaties with Peru and Argentina; also the treaty to continue the Mexican Boundary Commission. The reciprocity treaties were not considered.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The retirement from active service of Major William H. H. Crowell, Sixth Infantry, upon his own application, after over thirty years' service, is announced.

The resignation of Second Lieut. Charles S. Foster, Ninth Infantry, has been accepted, to take effect Jan. 24.

First Lieut. Joseph F. Gohn, Fourteenth Infantry, will be assigned to duty with the first detachment of recruits that may be sent from Fort Slocum, N. Y., to the Philippine Islands.

The resignation of Capt. Thomas H. Slavens, Assistant Quartermaster, of his commission as First Lieutenant of Cavalry (Fourth Regiment) only, has been accepted to take effect Dec. 13, 1899.

Second Lieut. Thomas A. Roberts, Tenth Cavalry, will proceed to San Antonio, Texas, and report to the commanding officer of the Department of Texas, for assignment to duty with a troop of the Tenth Cavalry.

Capt. John Baxter, Jr., Assistant Quartermaster, now at Uniontown, Penn., will proceed to Baltimore and assume temporary duty as disbursing Quartermaster in that city, to relieve First Lieut. Thomas B. Lamoreux, Second Artillery. Capt. Baxter also will take charge of the construction work at the various defenses in Baltimore Harbor. Lieut. Lamoreux will return to Fort McHenry, Md.

A board of medical officers to consist of First Lieut. Jere B. Clayton, Assistant Surgeon; First Lieut. Richard F. Strong, Assistant Surgeon, and Acting Assistant Surgeon Joseph J. Curry, is appointed to meet at one of the general hospitals in or near Manila, to be designated by the commanding General of the Department of the Pacific, for the purpose of studying hospital diseases.

Capt. Alfred S. Frost, Twenty-second Infantry, is assigned to duty as Acting Inspector General, Department of Texas.

Navy.

Passed Assistant Surgeon A. R. Alfred is detached from the navy yard at New York, when relieved, and ordered to the Texas.

Passed Assistant Surgeon F. W. Olcott is detached from the Texas, when relieved, and ordered to duty at the naval recruiting rendezvous, Detroit.

Surgeon L. G. Heneberger is detached from the naval recruiting rendezvous at Detroit and ordered to the training station at Newport.

Passed Assistant Surgeon H. D. Wilson is ordered to duty on the Michigan.

Surgeon O. Diehl is detached from the Michigan, when relieved, and ordered to the recruiting rendezvous, Philadelphia.

Assistant Surgeon R. Spear is detached from the recruiting rendezvous, Philadelphia, when relieved, and ordered to the Constellation temporarily.

Passed Assistant Surgeon C. E. Riggs is detached from the recruiting rendezvous at New York and ordered to the navy yard, New York.

Assistant Surgeon H. A. Dunn is ordered to duty at the Indian Head naval proving grounds.

Passed Assistant Surgeon H. N. T. Harris is ordered to temporary duty on the Vermont in connection with the crew of the Albany.

Lieut. A. H. Robertson is detached from the Independence, at Mare Island, Cal., and ordered to duty at the Naval Academy immediately.

Army transport Sheridan takes the following officers for the Asiatic Station: Lieut. C. A. Carr, Lieut. Yates Stirling, Ensign W. R. Sexton, and Ensign I. F. Landis.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The gunboat Machias has left Santo Domingo for San Juan.

The cruiser Baltimore and the Wheeling have arrived at Hongkong, and the hospital ship Solace has left the same port for Manila.

The Alliance left Newport yesterday for Barbadoes.

The Potomas has arrived at the League Island Navy Yard with the Dorothea in tow.

The collier Marcellus was commissioned to-day.

The Dolphin, which has been engaged for some months in making a survey of the bar at the mouth of the Orinoco, was to-day ordered to return to the United States. Lieut. Commander Southerland has made 345 miles of sounding, but the weather does not admit further prosecution of the work. The Dolphin should arrive at Norfolk in about seven days.

WELL POISONER IN JAIL.

Armonk Man Finds Person Who Put Arsenic in His Water.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 17.—People living in the upper part of Westchester County are having a good deal of trouble over their wells by reason of ill-disposed persons poisoning them or dumping refuse and filth into them so as to render them unfit for use.

Dusenberry Abrams of Newcastle was to-day lodged in the county jail here on his confession that he was the man who a few weeks ago poisoned Hobart Cox's well in Armonk by placing arsenic and paris green in it. Mr. Cox for a long time tried to find out who poisoned his well, and finally employed a Pinkerton detective, who, after circulating around the men in the vicinity, discovered that Abrams was the culprit.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th 6th Ave.

Continuation of the Following Sales:

Undermuslins, Embroideries, Household Linens, Blankets, Housefurnishings, China, Glassware, Art Pottery, Clothing, Silks, Dress Goods, Wash Goods, Notions, Sterling and Quadruple-plated Silverware.

Nine Notions.

Sale of Notions and Dressmakers' Supplies announced in Sunday's papers continues. We quote nine items to-day—little things in themselves—but they represent a big, masterful principle. A 2c. article can be relatively as dear as one at a much higher price. To illustrate: We sell a bunch of tape containing 9 yds. for 2c. Others charge 4c.—just 100 per cent. more. If a dealer taxes (we almost wrote sticks) you in that style for a 2c. article what may be expected when you want an article at $2.00 or $20.00? Our prices are right on *everything*—little or large. Trading at Macy's averages a saving of from 20 to 40 per cent. Whether you want a Pin Cube or a Marble Cupid we'll give you the best value. Don't ignore the tiny economies. The success of our Notion Sale indicates that you are alive to our offerings.

2c for Brush Edge Skirt Binding, sold elsewhere as special value at 3c. and 4c. per yard.

24c for Talson's Skirt Binding, 12 yds. to piece, sold elsewhere as special value at 27c.

19c for Silk-finished Belting, fancy patterns, 9 yds. in piece, sold elsewhere as special value at 29c.

2c for Non-twisting India Tape, 9 yds. in bunch, sold elsewhere as special value at 4c.

5c for Snap Fasteners—substitute for Hooks and Eyes, sold elsewhere as special value at 8c.

16c for Rubber-covered Waist Steels, one dozen assorted sizes and roll of bone casing.

17c per yard for Silk Garter Elastic, excellent quality, all colors.

7c for Pin Cubes, containing 196 Pins—white, colored and black, sold elsewhere at 10c.

4c for Pin Cubes, containing 100 Pins, black only. 5c. for Round Pearl Lace Pins—7c. for oval-shaped.

Things for Teeth.

This sale is for to-day and to-morrow. Everything for the teeth. Half and third less than usual drug store prices. The qualities are dependable—we know all about each article advertised. Read what follows. Then come and secure your share of the savings.

Dentifricia Tooth Powder, cleanses and polishes the teeth, large can, our regular price 31c.; special at **10c**

Dentifricia Tooth Cream, keeps the teeth clean and white, collapsing tubes, regular price 11c.; special at **6c**

Dr. Bruel's Dentifrice Liquid, nothing better for the teeth, regular price 49c.; special at **29c**

Prophylactum—one of the pleasantest and most efficacious too

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

SO MUCH THE WORSE FOR THE FACTS.

It is now eleven months since war flagrant was begun, and it is now eleven months since Gen. Otis first, and the President afterward, refused to listen to terms of peace or to concede an hour's delay in the prosecution of the war. In these eleven months of hostilities the war has been the President's not Congress has not been consulted, and the country has not had an opportunity to speak.—GEORGE S. BOUTWELL.

If anti-imperialism were put upon its proofs, it would be obliged to spend in painful study a great part of the time that it now devotes to reckless utterance.

The world knows the story of the beginning of the war with the Filipino rebels. It knows that so far from refusing to listen to terms of peace the President gave AGUINALDO and his men every opportunity to keep the peace and every incentive to keep it. Our soldiers bore with remarkable patience the ruffianly insolence and the open acts of attack and aggression of the Filipinos. The lives of the people of Manila were endangered by our tolerance of the insults of the natives, who took advantage of the indulgent spirit we showed to plot the looting and destruction of the city.

Mr. BOUTWELL'S statements are exactly contrary to the truth. But professional anti-imperialism is a sentiment, a prejudice. If facts get in its way they have to suffer.

A NEW ERA FOR THIS CITY.

Speaking after the manner of the politicians, we should say that the Rapid Transit Commissioners ought to have "anything they ask for" from the City of New York. The present generation will hardly be able to understand the extent of our obligation to these men. For that we must wait until the underground rapid transit railroad has been in operation long enough to have demonstrated its might as a developing force, until it has brought North End real estate into the market that is now unsalable, until it has peopled the miles and miles of avenues, boulevards, and streets beyond the Harlem that are now merely country roads, and has carried the line marking the limit of convenient and agreeable residence and dense population far beyond One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to the very boundary of Yonkers.

Twenty years ago nobody could picture forth the consequences of the building and operation of the elevated roads, our earliest rapid transit. It is only by reflecting upon the vast upbuilding influence of the Manhattan Company's lines that we can form any idea of what the tunnel road will do. The West Side, the region that used to be known as Yorkville, and pretty much the whole of Harlem have been in the greater part a growth of the period in which the elevated roads have been in operation. There would have been increase with only surface facilities for slow transit. But nobody will pretend that the city does not to-day owe several hundred thousand of its population to the elevated roads. They have made it possible for these additional hundreds of thousands to live and do business in New York.

It is by thus judging the future from the past that we measure our obligations to ALEXANDER E. ORR, WOODBURY LANGDON, MORRIS K. JESUP, GEORGE L. RIVES, JOHN H. STARIN, and CHARLES STEWART SMITH, Rapid Transit Commissioners. They are capable men. They are upright men. They are persevering men. All these high qualities they displayed in the prolonged labors they have now brought to the stage of actual construction. The city owes them honor and gratitude.

The fact that they received a bid upon which they were able to award the contract within a little more than twenty-four hours and by a unanimous vote of their board is a source of satisfaction and of confidence. The contract is the greatest ever awarded in this country, perhaps in the world. The contractor who gets it is not untried in important constructive works. We quote from our neighbor The Evening Post a convenient summary of his career:

JOHN B. MCDONALD, who has been awarded the contract for building the rapid transit tunnel, is a member of the Finance Committee of Tammany Hall, a member of the Croker club, and a friend of CROKER. He is a native of Ireland, fifty-six years old, and a cousin of JOHN WHALEN, the Corporation Counsel. He came to this country when he was fifteen years old. His education after he came to this city was continued in the public schools until, still young, he began to work for himself as timekeeper at the building of the Boyd's Corner reservoir, Putnam County. Later he was Inspector of Masonry on the building of the tunnel in Fourth Avenue; then became a contractor, got interested in the High Bridge branch of the New Jersey Central Railroad, the Georgian Bay branch of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, the Boston and Hoosac Tunnel, the Buffalo extension of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and did extensive work on the West Shore Road. He constructed the tunnel of a mile and a half through Baltimore, for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. It was the largest single undertaking he accomplished before he secured the contract for the Jerome Park reservoir.

We think any business man would say from that record that Mr. MCDONALD has the necessary experience and has demonstrated the necessary capacity to carry out the contract he has taken upon himself. Some point is made and will be made that he is close to Tammany. That will be helpful. The City Government will not be likely to put in his way any obstacles to prompt construction. He will have in his employ engaged upon the work something like ten thousand men. Probably the Tammany organization will have something to say about the composition of this great army of the pick and shovel. But Mr. MCDONALD will have a lively interest in seeing that all the men employed earn their wages; and the care with which the contract has been drawn and the continuing supervision of the Rapid Transit Commission constitute sufficient safeguards for the public interest.

The amount of the successful bid—$35,000,000—is interesting. When the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court appointed a commission, in 1897, to advise it, after taking testimony, whether the road as planned ought to be built, the opponents of the enterprise appeared with evidence to show that the road would certainly cost fifty millions, and would probably cost a great deal more. Anyway, it would bankrupt the city. The Commissioners, Messrs. ARTHUR D. WILLIAMS, JOHN SABINE SMITH, and GEORGE W. YOUNG, reported to the court that "the cost of the road now proposed will be about $30,000,000, and will not at the extreme limit exceed $35,000,000." Iron and steel are now very much higher in price than in 1897, and labor is under the eight-hour law. But the extreme limit fixed in the report of these Commissioners, which was the estimate of Mr. PARSONS, the engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission, is the figure of the contractor's bid.

SERIOUS QUESTIONS INVOLVED.

The bill introduced in the House by Congressman RUSSELL to enable manufacturers using alcohol in the arts to recover the money due them as rebate touches only one aspect of a very serious question. The bill ought to pass. There can be no sort of question about that; for otherwise certain persons who have been wronged will be denied their just remedy. The law is supposed to provide a remedy for every wrong. As the Supreme Court construes existing law these persons are altogether without a remedy. They have paid money to the Government which Congress decreed should be repaid to them. Repayment being refused, they bring suit, but the Supreme Court declares that they cannot recover because the Secretary of the Treasury failed to prescribe the regulations under which the rebate was to be paid.

The major question here is, not whether Mr. DUNLAP and the other manufacturers interested in the alcohol rebate may recover the six millions that is their just due, but whether the laws of Congress may be successfully nullified by the executive officers of the Government. In the Dunlap case the Supreme Court has sustained a flagrant act of nullification. The question that arises, therefore, is whether Congress possesses the power to enforce obedience to its laws. It is an important question, for it is scarcely necessary to point out that if the rule of the Dunlap case is to hold good, merchants and manufacturers cannot safely make business ventures under laws of Congress until they are informed that the executive department intends to enforce them.

Section 61 of the Wilson Tariff act of 1894, under which the alcohol tax rebate is claimed, reads as follows:

> Any manufacturer finding it necessary to use alcohol in the arts, or in any medicinal or other like compound, may use the same under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and on satisfying the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district wherein he resides or carries on business that he has complied with such regulations and has used such alcohol therein, and exhibiting and delivering up the stamps which show that a tax has been paid thereon shall be entitled to receive from the Treasury of the United States a rebate or repayment of said tax so paid.

This section unmistakably expressed the intention of Congress. It meant that the users of alcohol in the arts should not be burdened by the tax. The money was to be refunded to them by the Treasury. But Secretary CARLISLE refused to prescribe the regulations under which the users of alcohol might take advantage of the liberality of Congress. He declared that he could make no regulations because Congress had appropriated no money to enforce them. The Supreme Court held in the Dunlap case that the failure of the Secretary to prescribe regulations destroyed the right of manufacturers to receive or collect the rebate under Section 61. In doing so, it reversed some of its previous decisions, in which it had held that the words "such regulations as may be prescribed" or "such regulations as he may prescribe" were mandatory; and the decision is that of a bare majority of the court, four Justices dissenting, among whom was Justice HORACE GRAY.

The Constitution gives to Congress the power "to lay and collect taxes," which includes also the power to remit them. It also says that Congress shall have the power "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers." When a manufacturer has entered into contracts and made business arrangements based upon the expectation that he is to pay only such taxes as the laws of Congress prescribe, it is manifestly a hardship for him to have to bring suit to compel the Treasury to obey the law. And it is a mighty poor satisfaction to him to sit in the Supreme Court chamber all day and hear the lawyers argue the question whether the language of the law is mandatory or merely permissive. If Congress should amend its phraseology and say in every act that the Executive is hereby ordered and directed to enforce this act, the decision of the court in the Dunlap case would work less mischief. Certainly that decision opens the door to more doubt and uncertainty than a prudent business man likes to encounter.

Simple justice and decency, as well as self-respect, demand that Congress shall pass the Russell bill declaring that the failure of the Secretary to prescribe regulations shall not operate as a defense to suits brought against the United States to recover the amount of the rebate. Up to the time of the repeal of the section, in June, 1896, about six million dollars was paid into the Treasury subject to the provision for repayment. That money belongs to the persons who paid the tax.

A MAGNIFICENT MARE'S NEST.

The London Spectator is a paper that combines much good sense and a very unusual conscientiousness with a warmth and vigor of imagination occasionally embarrassing. It is a faithful friend to America, and has shown in many ways an intimate and sympathetic understanding of American ideas and motives which entitles it to the grateful regard of all intelligent people on this side of the Atlantic. But it has acquired from some mode of reasoning that we cannot trace a notion as to the scope and nature of the Monroe doctrine and its influence on the action of the United States which is widely wrong, and which betrays it into speculations that to Americans seem simply grotesque.

The latest instance of this is in the current number of The Spectator, in an article which gravely sets forth the proposition that the Emperor of Germany wishes to increase his navy in order at the proper time to "take" Brazil for the extension of his empire, and compel the United States to abandon the Monroe doctrine and assent to this enterprise. The Spectator says: "He wants a fleet in order that when he puts his South American policy into operation he will not be made ridiculous by an order from Washington. Mark," it continues, "he does not want to attack America in the very least, but merely to have the proper physical backing when he asks the United States not to play dog in the manger any longer in regard to Spanish and Portuguese America."

It would be more satisfactory to one who wishes to test the soundness of this remarkable theory if it had been stated whether the Emperor of Germany intends to "take" Brazil by negotiation or by force. If the former, there is nothing whatever in the Monroe doctrine or in the policy of the United States that will require this country to intervene or to claim any voice in the matter. Our position in regard to such a state of things in a country on this continent was plainly defined in the message of President CLEVELAND Dec. 17, 1895, in regard to Venezuela. "Any adjustment of the boundary which that country may deem for her advantage and may enter into of her own free will cannot of course be objected to by the United States." What is true of adjustment of boundary is also true of any other policy involving the possession of territory. If Germany wants any part or the whole of Brazil, and can persuade that republic to convey it freely and of its own will, the United States will not undertake in any way to prevent the transaction. No navy will be needed for any such honorable business.

As to the proposition that Germany intends to try to conquer Brazil, a country of 3,000,000 square miles of territory and 15,000,000 people, that seems too absurd to discuss.

"TIPS" FOR ASHMEN.

There is nobody connected with the present Municipal Government who is more deserving of the public sympathy than Mr. MCCARTNEY of the Street Cleaning Department. We have every reason, part of it the personal testimony of the late Col. WARING, to believe that Mr. MCCARTNEY entered upon his office with the honest purpose of keeping the efficiency of the department up to the point to which Col. WARING had brought it. The very retention of Capt. GIBSON, for whose place many a good Tammany man has without doubt been greedily hunting, argues the good intentions of Mr. MCCARTNEY, and his capability of resisting pressure, up to a certain point.

Mr. MCCARTNEY'S mistake has been in supposing that Tammany would tolerate good work in any department whatever. It simply cannot do so. The instinct of self-preservation forbids. There are two Tammany office holders who have nevertheless succeeded in making good records, and in fortifying themselves in the confidence of their fellow-citizens, leaving out Mr. MCCARTNEY himself. One of them is Mr. COLER. The other is Mr. GUGGENHEIMER. But Mr. COLER, who is, we believe, a good-natured sort of person, has found it absolutely necessary to quarrel with Tammany Hall, in order to retain his own respect and that of the community, and to incur some coarse insults from the Mayor in consequence. Mr. GUGGENHEIMER seems to be a skillful and politic sort of citizen. But the time is coming when he also will have to choose between the confidence of the organization and his own respect and that of his fellow-citizens. Mr. MCCARTNEY will also find that he cannot serve two masters.

Just now, in his capacity of public servant as efficient as he dares to be, he is conducting an investigation into the conduct of his ashmen, who are accused of having demanded and received "tips" for the mere performance of their duty. We can imagine how WARING would have dealt with a situation of that kind, and how quickly the men against whom the offense was proved would have been got out of the department or else he would have got out. There is really no doubt about the facts. There are plenty of householders and servants to testify that ashmen have demanded "tips" and become abusive when they did not receive them. Doubtless Mr. MCCARTNEY would like to discharge such offenders. But will he feel himself strong enough to do so, when the "pull" of an ashman's backer is put into the scale against the testimony of a householder? That remains to be seen.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Certain individuals who call themselves "the New York Committee to Aid the United Republics of South Africa" assembled themselves and as much of their name as there was room for at the Morton House, Tuesday evening, and proceeded for several hours to aid the United Republics of South Africa by heaping superheated epithets on England and the English. This pleasant and profitable occupation was once or twice interrupted by a vague suggestion in regard to the advisability of "doing something," but of course no attention was paid to advice which threatened to bring out the embarrassing fact that there was nothing to do, and after each of these episodes the safer and therefore more satisfactory task of irresponsible denunciation was resumed with redoubled fervor in order to make up for lost time. Accuracy or moderation of language was not to be expected at a meeting of this sort, so we are not at all surprised that one of the speakers, the eminent ex-Judge GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN, said in the course of his remarks, "It is notorious that every newspaper statement is incorrect." But though we are not surprised that this accusation should have been uttered when and where it was, we cannot help wondering if the eminent ex-Judge, after he emerged into the cool outside air, did not smile gently as he recalled this particular flight of his imagination. For none knows better than he that now and then the statements of newspapers are at least nearly enough correct to be extremely effective. If ever he writes his memoirs an interesting passage in them will be that in which he tells how a newspaper—THE NEW YORK TIMES, to be explicit—once discussed with such accuracy the use a certain Judge had made of the patronage of his court that his ambition to serve another term on the bench was frustrated and brought to nothing.

—Nobody ever spoke a good word, or heard anybody else speak one, of the practice of sending out by mail tickets to entertainments of varying degrees of unattractiveness, and inclosing in the same envelope an impertinent request that if the involuntary recipient of the tickets does not wish or is not willing to buy them he will use his own good stamps and stationery and time in sending them back. Not only has praise been lacking for this custom, but it has been the object of innumerable maledictions in print and out of it. Nevertheless such tickets continue to burden the mails, and from this fact it is evident that more than a few people are weak enough to yield to a form of begging decidedly more offensive than ordinary whines from the gutters, and not altogether dissimilar to out-and-out blackmail. As long as it pays to commit this petty crime against taste and decency, of course the stream of unsolicited tickets will continue to flow, and to scold the manipulators of the fountain is utter waste of time. It relieves the mind, however, and certain bits of cardboard now lying on the editorial desk are the explanation, if not the excuse, for the present outburst. On them appears a feminine name absolutely unknown to fame. Under it is the announcement that the owner of the name is to deliver four lectures on topics about which there is no reason to suppose she knows anything not to be found in the familiar text books. And last of all on each are the suggestive words, "Five Dollars." The accompanying leaflet says that the money should be "kindly" remitted by "cheque"—whatever that may be—or postal order, and in case of clearly implied unkindness the tickets are to be returned before a carefully stated date. Now, these particular tickets will never get any further than a large and convenient waste basket. What enrages us is the thought that others like them will elicit "cheques" or postal orders, and so the miserable little abuse will go on to the continued trial of naturally sunny tempers.

—A London Magistrate has just made from the bench a statement which, if it is ever duplicated by a competent court in this city, would or might have consequences terrible even to imagine. It seems that on one of the urban railways there had been a crowded train. A woman had tried to force her way into a compartment already fully occupied, and her efforts had excited a mild protest from one of the passengers already seated. The protesting remarks were taken amiss by the woman's husband, a fight followed, and then an arrest of the pugnacious husband. It is not a matter of any consequence whether he or the other man was at fault for the scrimmage; what is at least interesting is the fact that the Magistrate before whom the case came formally announced that nobody has a right to enter a railway carriage which is already full. Those who take tickets at the starting point, he said, are entitled to seats, and tickets taken at intermediate stations are subject to there being room for the holders. If the company issues tickets in excess of the number of seats provided the holders may bring an action for damages, wait for the next train, or demand the return of their money. Persons in a carriage which is full have a legal, as well as moral, right to prevent others from endeavoring to enter it, and the sooner the public understands that the better, as no one has a right to inconvenience passengers already in their places. Such is the English law, according to this interpreter of it. Patrons of our own elevated and surface cars are not likely even to ask if there is any such law in this country. They are so well habituated to traveling in cruel discomfort that the impulse to make effective protest against it has been lost.

—Tip-taking, it has now been officially decided, is an act unworthy of garbage collectors, and if any of them are guilty of it summary discharge will be the penalty. This is encouraging. In the good time to come a realizing sense of the enormity of tips may spread through other walks of life, and there is room for hope that after a while barbers, waiters and the like will ascend, voluntarily or involuntarily, to the heights of self-respect now occupied—somewhat against their will, alas!—by the garbage men.

—Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER, according to the latest reports, has resigned from the army and is coming home. This was probably the wisest course he could have adopted, for, while it is highly improbable that he has been subjected to any real hostility from his military superiors in the Philippines, his position there was too peculiar to be pleasant to himself or advantageous to the service. We shall hear all about it, no doubt, after the General gets back, and then the chances are it will turn out that the rumored troubles were mostly the imaginings of superserviceable friends. Certainly Gen. WHEELER is not likely to pose long or much as the man with a grievance. He is not that kind of a soldier, and recent letters from him have shown no signs of personal bitterness. Writing to a friend in Memphis a few weeks ago, he said: "I regard the insurrection as substantially over. Had it not been for the action of those who are called anti-imperialists in the United States, who had deluded Aguinaldo into the idea that they would secure him independence, it would have been over some time ago. The President of the Filipino Congress, Señor BATISTO, is at this place. He tells me that the Congress and Cabinet are dispersed and Aguinaldo is a fugitive, and this information we have had from several other sources." Of the islands themselves he said: "They are very rich and charmingly delightful. All they require is a good, honest government. It will be a very great advantage to the United States to have our mercantile depots so near the vast population of Eastern Asia."

DR. STRYKER ON HAMILTON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dr. Stryker, President of Hamilton College, paid a glowing tribute to Alexander Hamilton at the Hamilton Alumni dinner in New York Thursday night, but did he not go further than the facts will warrant, as he spoke with so much enthusiasm and eloquence, and did those who so warmly applauded give their approval? While none of us would lessen the just fame of that extraordinary man, the truth of history should not allow us to portray him as he never appeared to those who best knew him. In being true to his memory there was no need to attempt to speak ill of the merits of Jefferson, whose admirers have as much to be proud of, with quite as good an ancestry. But let us quote this from Dr. Stryker:

"The Constitution under which we live was the child of Hamilton. As Webster was its expounder, so Hamilton was the founder. It was his eloquence during its consideration, as well as his forecast in its construction, which secured its passage."

That those who think differently may not be prejudiced and partial, let us quote from Gouverneur Morris, himself one of those illustrious men in that Philadelphia Constitutional Convention, a warm personal friend of Hamilton and one of his most eloquent eulogists, who wrote this concerning him in a letter to Robert Walsh in February, 1811:

"Gen. Hamilton had little share in forming the Constitution. He disliked it, believing all republican government to be radically defective. He admired, nevertheless, the British Constitution, which I consider an aristocracy in fact though a monarchy in name. * * *

"Gen. Hamilton hated republican government because he confounded it with democratical government, and he detested the latter because he believed it must end in despotism, and be, in the meantime, destructive to public morality. He believed that our Administration would be enfeebled progressively at every new election, and become at last contemptible. He apprehended that the minions of faction would sell themselves and their country as soon as foreign powers should think it worth while to make the purchase. In short, his study of ancient history impressed on his mind a conviction that democracy ending in tyranny is, while it lasts, a cruel and oppressive domination."

In that long letter he writes on as to Hamilton that "from his situation in early life it was not to be expected that he should have a fellow feeling with those who idly supposed themselves to be the natural aristocracy of this country," remarking that he heartily assented, nevertheless, to the Constitution because he considered it as a band which might hold us together for some time, and he knew that National sentiment is the offspring of National existence. He trusted, moreover, that, in the changes and chances of time, we should be involved in some war which might strengthen our union and nerve the Executive.

The published debates of that Constitutional Convention, meagre as they are, bear out those statements of Morris, as others appear more frequently in those discussions, and it is seen that he favored a stronger government. It was unquestionably his view which kept him from being advanced directly by the people, although he advocated in his papers in The Federalist with a masterly ability the adoption of the Constitution by the several States, and in his memorable speech in the New York Convention at Poughkeepsie.

As to the framing of that noblest of our State papers, it can scarcely be said that any one of those great minds had the preeminence. Surely, Madison was more prominent there than Hamilton, but while he was so active, and the Virginia plan was most generally followed, the glorious result grew out of the united wisdom, and it was admitted that it was carried through by the superior influence of Washington.

Dr. Stryker spoke of Hamilton's "ability as a scholar," but was he at all distinguished "as a scholar"? "He had all the faith, fidelity, and ideality of the Scotch, blended with the versatility of the French," the talented speaker said. Did Gov. John Jay think so, when he would not act on his political suggestion for party gain? Truly, if we are to trust to John Adams and his own biographers, he was not without many imperfections, to be quite a rival to Burr, but he bore a brilliant part among brilliant men, and let him have his share of praise.

J. HERVEY COOK.
Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1900.

BLUNDERING MILITARY STRATEGY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial of Friday's issue criticising and reflecting upon British officers in general, and particularly those in command of the troops in South Africa at the present time, it seems to me that you have greatly overstated the case—especially when you assume that British officers alone are guilty of making front attacks upon strong positions where it is possible to go around them. It is a very simple and beautiful thing to sit in one's library, draw up a plan of campaign, and by a judicious use of military strategy overcome one's enemy mathematically. It is altogether another matter to carry it out in practice, for the obvious reason that one can never know exactly what the enemy will be doing in the meantime. Military criticism by either professional or lay critics is of no value whatever unless all the circumstances connected with the operation criticised are known. But my object is to point out that the British officer has no exclusive claim to stupidity, which your article implies. The campaigns of the civil war furnish numberless instances of such blunders committed by regularly educated officers. Any student of that war can lay his finger on many such cases. I will only mention one, a memorable instance of incompetency, the hero of which, a professionally educated soldier in command of the finest army, at that time, that existed anywhere. I refer to the direct attack on Fredericksburg by Gen. Burnsides, Dec. 12 and 13, 1862. Here the enemy, 80,000 strong, occupied a position of their own choosing. Strongly fortified by the best of military engineers; a position of immense natural advantages, and one which, at the time, three-fourths of the officers and men of Burnsides's command believed to be invulnerable. A few miles above or below this fortified position the country was open, feasible for military operations, and without fortifications of any kind, and there existed no reason why the army should not have crossed the Rappahannock at one or the other of these positions and fought the enemy on open ground. Instead of proceeding in this common sense manner Burnsides crossed directly in front of the strongest part of the enemy's works and dashed column after column of superb infantry against this impregnable position from noon until evening. The result was a most disastrous repulse, with immense loss of life, absolutely thrown away, the enemy suffering very small losses. Hancock's division of the Second Corps lost 2,013 out of 5,006 of whom 156 were officers. The total losses reported officially by Burnsides was 1,180 killed, 9,028 wounded, and 2,145 missing; a total of 12,353 men and officers. After such an unwarranted exhibition of generalship, is it not a rather gratuitous implication that British officers alone are lacking in skill and judgment?

The curious suggestion that the empire has almost reached its limit of resources in this African war is so absurd that it is difficult to believe one can be serious in making such assertions. Great Britain's standing army, compared to her population, is very much less, proportionately, than the United States Army. One of the great privileges of the English and American citizen is that he cannot be compelled to serve in the army against his will. Who does not recognize this inestimable advantage over every other country? But when the occasion demands the potential strength of the empire is enormous. One-fifth of the population of the globe is supposed to be ruled by the Queen, and given opportunity one-third of these would rally to the standards with delight. Our own army is, numerically, a very small affair, but who does not recognize the potential forces behind it? If this is true of the United States it is also true of the British Empire.

AN OLD SOLDIER.
Fredericksburg, Va., Jan. 14, 1900.

DEMOCRACY AND REPUBLICANISM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read your editorial in THE TIMES of the 11th inst., commenting on the numerous letters you received concerning millionaires, and the general tone being of hostility toward them. I want to give you my opinion as briefly as possible why that is so.

When this Government was founded, under the present Constitution, it was on the plan of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none." It met with strong opposition at that time, but the equal rights party prevailed, and the Government was started off on that new and untried scheme with great hopes and some fears for its success. Thomas Jefferson was its strongest advocate. Alexander Hamilton was not hopeful, and in fact advocated the creation of a privileged class, as he said, in order to secure the permanency of the Government, and two parties came into being, the Jeffersonian, or Republican, as one was called, and the Federalist Party, with Hamilton as leader. Inside of a score of years the Federalist Party succeeded in getting control of the Government, and started out to create a privileged class by adopting a tariff for protection and a United States Bank, with the intention of establishing branch banks throughout the Union.

In 1828 Andrew Jackson was elected President, and took his seat the year following. He commenced proceedings to wind up the National Bank, and succeeded, against much opposition. He turned over to the State pro rata the proceeds of the bank and then gave his reasons therefor. He said banking was a business, and it belonged to the people. The Government was never created to do the business of the country. Besides, one of the strongest features of our Government was opposition to a privileged class. "You can," he said, "build up a banking system throughout this country, controlled by the Central Government, without building up a privileged class." From that time up to 1860 the Government was conducted mainly upon the plan formulated by its founders.

In 1860 the party now in power got control of the Government and commenced right away to create a privileged class. Among the first acts they did was to refuse to extend the reciprocity treaty with Canada, that had expired by limitation, and made a protective tariff on food supplies, farm animals, and lumber of 20 per cent., but on logs that were floated down from Canada into the States a duty of 1 cent for revenue, and that was construed to mean whole trees, so that while the Government got 1 cent for revenue the man who sawed the logs into boards got protection from $10 to $20. That one act made a score or more of millionaires, and the people paid the price for the lumber and the millionaires became such by the conditions created by act of Congress. The next act to create a monied class was to loan $55,000,000 of the people's securities to two railroad companies, besides giving outright millions of acres of Government lands to these two companies. That made a score or more of millionaires, and then by putting on 50, 60, and 100 per cent. duties on articles of necessity, a few thousand more millionaires were made. When competition became too acute, a combine or trust controlled the price, and mills that were closed up received just the same income as if they were running and supplying the public needs.

Now, this has been going on for thirty years, except the four years of Mr. Cleveland's last term. He made a tremendous effort to restore the Government to the plan of the originators, but greed was too great, and he only partially succeeded. Through Mr. McKinley we have got back to robbing the people and enriching the few. Every industry in the country, or nearly every one, has formed combines or trusts, not only to control prices, but to control production. The silver mining industry the Republican Party has left out after attempting to control it by purchasing what they supposed was the full output of the mines. The results are known, and are too recent to speak of.

Now, what are the people going to do about it? Do you wonder that they feel resentment when the name of a millionaire is mentioned? The great inequality of condition that exists in this country to-day is very largely traceable to the acts of the Republican Party, by conditions created by their public measures, without which these trusts and combines could not have been formulated, and less inequality of conditions would have been the result. What's the remedy? At present there is none. Certainly the people can't look to the Bryans or Altgelds for relief, or to any of their ilk. They can make up faces at millionaires and think. That seems to be all that is left to them.

A VOTER WITHOUT A PARTY.
Bridgeport, Conn., Jan. 15, 1900.

SAFETY IN ELECTRIC WIRING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You have in your issue of the 10th two very interesting letters on electric wiring. Mr. Crackenthorpe's comments on Prof. Thomson's ideas are very just, yet it is a little singular that both have failed, apparently, to learn that electric wiring incased in iron ducts is extensively used, at least in this country. It is to be regretted that they did not know, because their comments on the systems in use would have been very interesting.

The opinion of the contractor or even of the insurance man is not a criterion on which to base safety. The former uses what is specified, unless it is manifestly dangerous, and it has been truly said that the latter does not want perfect protection.

I once heard an insurance man say that an occasional fire was desirable from his point of view, because if there were no fires, and the people got the idea that their buildings were safe, there would be no more insurance. The owner, however, does not look on the matter that way, and wants a system "air, water, electric, gas, and rat tight." Such a system must be even more than that. Those qualities are easily secured; but in addition the system must be fire-proof, refractory, so that not even the electric arc can fuse the materials protecting the wires. As Mr. Crackenthorpe suggests, an iron conduit is necessary for rat-proofness; but none of the iron systems I have yet seen in use is otherwise as safe as lead-covered cable. The lining of these iron ducts is not only not refractory, but is not even fire-proof, in that it is combustible, and very liable to carbonize, so that any defect in the circuit may permit an electric connection between the wires and iron pipe, permitting the latter to become a part of the circuit, and, having at the joints points of resistance, will heat there and cause fire.

The method of drawing the wires through these ducts I have known to injure the covering laid on the wire at the works to such a degree that the lining of the pipe was about the only insulation left, and if this injury should permit an arc between two wires in the same duct a destruction of the duct lining is sure to follow, with serious results.

Improvements in sanitary arrangements have made the desirability of visible pipes manifest. If it is desirable that pipes carrying water currents be visible and accessible, are not pipes carrying electric currents more so?

CHARLES J. BATES.
Hoboken, Jan. 15, 1900.

THE JUSTIFICATION OF WEALTH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An Eastern friend, who desires to straighten what he pleases to term my "crooked thinking," has kindly sent me a copy of your paper of Jan. 3, with the editorial on "The Justification of Wealth" marked large and well underlined. And still I am unconverted.

One sentence specially claimed my attention. It was this:

"When a man who is a great many times a millionaire, as Mr. Carnegie is, can demonstrate that he has done good both in the accumulation and in the scattering of his fortune, there is nothing left for the Socialist and the demagogue to say to which sensible persons will pay any attention."

Can that be true? It sounds to me like saying, "One good King leaves nothing to be said in favor of a republican form of government," or "One good master proves slaveholding right."

To my thinking, "crooked" though it may be, any number of good Kings would not prove their Divine right to rule over other men, nor would any number of good masters make me believe in slavery. Neither could any number of Andrew Carnegies convince me that any man could "have a fortune of a million dollars honestly come by." Of course, I do not use "honestly" in a legal sense. Legal honesty and moral honesty may be quite different from each other.

Considered with reference to the whole problem, and not to a small fraction of it, I cannot believe that, however much good is done by it, the ownership of so much by one has not done more harm than good. A principle is involved—dependence or independence. Any dependence which is not recognized as voluntary, mutual, and equal is humiliating to the dependent. The pith of the article on "The Justification of Wealth" seems to be that laborers must have employers and poor people need charity, and that without rich people there could be no employers and no charities.

Those who insist that society is rightly constructed on a basis which makes it necessary for the laborer to be thankful to the capitalist who "furnishes employment" have to defend a condition in which many are dependent on a few for a chance to live. This is repugnant to and destructive of every feeling of manly and womanly spirit; therefore, I cannot believe it right or permanent.

There is a good deal said about the mutual dependence of labor and capital, of employed and employer, and, in a sense, it is all true; but when a conflict comes the "mutual dependence" isn't worth a row of pins. It hasn't been put in working order. The man who works for him is quickly given to understand by the rich man that, if he is not willing to make an unconditional surrender, to submit to the terms, he is free to go and starve.

No amount of generosity or of charity by the individuals involved can justify such a condition. It is slavery; possibly a little better than chattel slavery, but not much.

Denver, Col., Jan. 10, 1900. C. B. W.

State Superintendent of Insurance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your cogent article on Payn in THE TIMES of the 16th inst. "hits the nail square on the head." When Louis F. Payn was appointed and confirmed as Superintendent of Insurance, at least two-thirds of the insurance companies in and doing business in our State knew that he was a political trickster and an unscrupulous henchman of machine politics, who might make it very inconvenient for them to do a prosperous business. The simple fact that he is a favorite with all insurance companies, and that nearly all of them have petitioned Gov. Roosevelt to retain him in office, shows very conclusively that "there is a nigger in the fence."

Insurance companies in particular need close watching and honest scrutiny. Not only Gov. Roosevelt, but every intelligent voter in the State, knows that this man Payn has neither the moral rectitude nor the political honesty to perform such an important function as State Superintendent of Insurance. I trust that our Republican Senate will not stultify itself by refusing to confirm a good and competent man in this most important office, and raise itself above the degradation of allowing a man of Payn's notoriety to hold over one minute longer than the legal expiration of his term of office.

A POLICY HOLDER.
New York, Jan. 17, 1900.

Use of the Word "Happen."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why not consider that "happen" on which your editorial remarks means and means only to all rational beings "an act of God"—that is, not by the human will? Then the fact that the vacancy was created by the deliberate act of human wills in the Harrisburg Legislature forbids Quay's interpretation of "happen," and doubly forbids his putting the meaning "happen to exist" upon the word.

J. H. HYSLOP.
New York, Jan. 16, 1900.

More About Barbara Frietchie.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg to corroborate the statements made in your columns Jan. 15 by a relative of Barbara Frietchie. At the time when the incident is stated to have happened I was in charge of the United States Army General Hospital at Frederick and had been taken prisoner by Jackson. I had been paroled and was allowed the freedom of the town. I saw the Confederate troops file through the main cross street on their westward march at a point not more than 150 yards from the bridge on the other side of which old Barbara's house stood. No firing of guns, special halting, or any excitement occurred as the "greybacks" passed, and nothing out of the ordinary was supposed to have taken place, until much later the incident of Barbara Frietchie's flag and its brave exposure was developed by the journals and immortalized by Whittier.

ROBERT F. WEIR.
New York, Jan. 15, 1900.

The Philippines and America.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is worth calling attention to the fact that, historically, the Philippines were, after their discovery, annexed to the Spanish possessions in America. The Pope had divided the world into two hemispheres, in which the Spanish and Portuguese navigators could carry on their conquests. The Spaniards took the half that contained America and the Portuguese the East Indies. The Philippines were about on the line and Spain paid Portugal an indemnity for them.

Therefore it is not as unnatural as it might seem that history is repeating itself, and the Philippines are once more under the power of American influence.

T. D. G.
New York, Jan. 16, 1900.

Maud Muller in Indirect Discourse.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of your discussion of the oratio obliqua employed by British editors and reporters, and the resulting dullness, have you ever come across the illustration given by a youthful classicist to show how direct discourse turns out when it is altered to indirect? This careful student of Caesar's literary style chose for his effort a passage from "Maud Muller," with the following result:

> The poor girl sighed and said, ah, her,
> That she the Judge's bride might were

New York, Jan. 17, 1900.

NUGGETS.

An Adage Punctured.

"John, when very angry count one hundred before you speak."

"Fiddlesticks! When I'm mad I can't count, and I can't speak."—Indianapolis Journal.

Many Clubs Know Him.

"Is Edgar Sniffs an agreeable member of your club?"

"Oh, yes; if you let him have his own way about everything he's delightful.—Detroit Free Press.

The Very Man.

"Who would be the right officer to approach for inside governmental information?" asked the new Washington correspondent of the old one.

"The Secretary of the Interior," replied the latter, promptly.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Worst of All.

Askit—Too bad that Gen. Buller can't get feed for his mules, in addition to his other misfortunes.

Tellit—Yes, that makes an orphan of him.

Askit—How so?

Tellit—Well, he's both Modderless and fodderless now, isn't he?—Baltimore American.

A SILENT ESSENTIAL.

From The Washington Star.

Oh, the man who pays the taxes—he's the
poor forgotten elf
Whose biography must linger on oblivion's
dusty shelf.
There are pomp and celebration, there are
poetry and song,
But the man who pays the taxes lingers
out among the throng.
Nobody asks about him and nobody prints
his name;
He never gets a blast when people sound
the trump of fame.
There's glitter and there's glory—plaudits
echoing far and near—
But the man who pays the taxes never gets
a single cheer.
There's a big resounding whistle on the engine
when it toils——
None thinks about the water as it bubbles

PAYN CONFERENCE CALLED

Republican Leaders to Meet in This City Saturday.

NO NOMINATION THIS WEEK

Mr. Payn Will See Mr. Platt Before the Governor Does—Platt's Attitude the Question.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—It is announced to-night that a conference of the Republican State leaders will be held in New York, probably at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, on Saturday, for the purpose of reaching some decision regarding the question of the insurance superintendency, which has caused Senator Platt and his lieutenants more trouble than anything which has taken place since the Republican organization obtained control of the State Government in 1895.

It is understood here that Senator Platt will be in New York on Friday night, and Gov. Roosevelt will see him there on Saturday for the purpose of a final conference. Louis F. Payn, the man whom Gov. Roosevelt has made up his mind to remove from the Insurance Department, will also be in New York the latter part of this week, and his friends say that he will have a talk with Senator Platt before the latter sees the Governor.

Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee returned to New York to-day. It is understood that the object of his trip to Albany was to ask the Governor to defer sending any nomination to the Senate until next week. Mr. Odell was quite satisfied with his interview with Gov. Roosevelt, and the latter announced this evening that there would not be any action taken in the Insurance Department matter for several days and that he would not send any name to the Senate this week.

Well-informed politicians are of the opinion that at Saturday's conference the entire matter will be settled and not a few persons express themselves as confident that Senator Platt, as the recognized head of the State organization, will not be forced to declare himself, either with or against the Governor, in the present fight. It has been the general impression that Senator Platt has all along been neutral, but some of those who watch the moves on the political checkerboard say that the time has now come for Mr. Platt to announce his position.

From reliable sources it is learned that the Governor has not yet been able to secure the twenty-six votes necessary to confirm the nomination of a successor to Mr. Payn. It is further said that Mr. Payn cannot count enough votes to retain his place without the support of Senator Platt, but that if the State leader refuses to assist the Governor, Mr. Payn will continue in office. Members of the Legislature and others interested in the contest are looking forward to the announcement of Senator Platt's attitude with eagerness.

RESERVES FOR TRUST COMPANIES

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—Senator Martin to-day introduced a bill providing that all trust companies in New York City shall at all times have cash on hand equal to at least 15 per cent. of the aggregate amount of deposits, and in any other city 10 per cent. of deposits. One-half of this cash reserve may consist of moneys on deposit subject to call with a bank or trust company in this State having a capital of at least $200,000.

If the lawful money reserve of any trust company shall be less than the required amount, such trust company shall not increase its liabilities by making any new loans or discounts otherwise than by discounting bills of exchange, payable at sight, or making any dividends or profits until the full amount of its lawful reserve has been restored.

The Superintendent of Banks may notify any trust company whose lawful money reserve shall be below the amount required to make good such reserve, and if it fails to do so within thirty days such trust company shall be deemed insolvent.

Assemblyman Fitzgerald has introduced a bill to provide for the filing of statements as to their financial standing by all incorporated companies in the State, including trust companies, with the Secretary of State. The reports must show the amount of capital stock, assets, and the amount of dividends declared.

GOEBEL'S FOES TO USE FORCE.

Kentucky Republicans Confer and Decide to Fight If Necessary to Hold Office.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 17.—At a conference at the Galt House last night, lasting until well in the morning, a plan of campaign was mapped out by the Republicans and the Brown Democrats. The meeting was attended by Gov. Taylor, Senator De Boe, nearly all the minor State officers, and most of the Federal officers in Kentucky, together with leading Brown Democrats and the attorneys for the Republicans.

From a source believed to be reliable, it is said that assurance was given Gov. Taylor, in response to his request for support, that if he will call to his aid the militia and refuse to vacate office if unseated he will be supported to the last ditch by the forces of the party as represented by the leaders present.

It is also said that little hope was held out for Federal intervention, as the Governor cannot declare martial law, that being in the province of the Legislature, which is Democratic. But, however, it is said a plan was discussed by which the Federal Court at Louisville may be induced to take note of the situation if it can be brought to such a stage, but not an inkling of the ground for such a procedure can be ascertained.

One of the men present at the conference said the Republicans would hold on to the offices until they were killed. Of course this was overstating the case, but it summarizes the situation, meaning that if the Legislature unseats them, which now seems so probable, the Republicans will refuse to recognize the Democratic officers and will by force keep them from taking possession of the offices.

In this event, it is said on reliable Democratic authority, the Democrats will not employ force. They will make a legal demand. If refused, they will set up offices in convenient buildings and will take the matter to the courts, which will uphold them, the constitutionality of the Goebel election law having already been passed upon by the Court of Appeals. Then, if it came to a question of force, the force would be used by the courts and not by the Democratic officers.

Many Democrats are said to be anxious to avoid anything like force, believing that if the resistance to the General Assembly and the courts is only on the Republican side it will be good campaign material for the Democrats, not only in Kentucky, but throughout the United States. But there are other Democrats who favor forcible eviction.

COL. BRYAN IN KENTUCKY.

Special to The New York Times.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 17.—Mr. Bryan to-day addressed the members of the Assembly gathered in joint session in the house. He said he would not discuss politics. He could not make the free silver Democracy stand any firmer and he had not time to convert a Republican.

Mr. Bryan urged the importance of the passing of a law which would make it a felony for corporations to contribute to a fund to be used for campaign purposes. Such a law should also be passed by Congress. Another law he favored was one to prevent betting on elections. Another evil which he spoke against was the watering of stock by corporations.

After a discussion of trusts in much the same words which he has used in previous speeches, Mr. Bryan said his highest ambition was to make this Government stronger and better than ever before and not to secure honors for himself.

Mr. Bryan made another speech this afternoon from the front of the Capitol. This was devoted more to the issues of the Democratic Party, but also to the duties of the Legislature to its constituents.

Speaking last night at the banquet given in his honor, and referring to the Kentucky contests, Mr. Bryan said that he had neither advised for nor against the contests, regarding this as a matter to be settled wholly by the members of the Legislature. He referred to the Tilden-Hayes Electoral Commission, and pointed to the fact that the Democrats of the country acquiesced in it, though its decision was reached by a party vote. The decision of these contests, he said, should likewise be acquiesced in, no matter to which party the decision is given by the Legislature.

Mr. Bryan left this afternoon for Cincinnati.

IBSEN'S "MASTER BUILDER."

The Symbolical Drama Acted in English at the Carnegie Lyceum.

A performance of an English version of "The Master Builder," which is, perhaps, the most obscurely symbolical of Henrik Ibsen's "social dramas," was endured with some unmistakable signs of dissent and impatience in Carnegie Lyceum last night. Yet it seems this ought to have been the most commendable effort this season of the enthusiasts who are giving these occasional performances of plays neglected by the commercial theatre. "The Master Builder" is surely a notable work by a famous dramatic poet, whose plays are wholly disregarded by the commercial theatre in this country.

The symbolism in this drama, however, is particularly occult and mystifying. The play, to be enjoyed, should be preceded by an explanatory lecture by a student of Ibsenism. In the English translation, performed last night, there are many passages which, in the mouths of the inferior actors, sounded shallow and vapid. The main points of the allegory were clear enough, but the subtleties of Solness's unsettled and crazy philosophy of life, delivered in a monotonous voice by a gentleman with a large blank countenance, were not inspiriting. In the circumstances, it is best to dismiss the subject briefly.

The only notable feature of the performance was the acting of Miss Florence Kahn as the strange girl, Hilda Wangel, a healthy, buoyant creature from the mountains, who still has a touch of the neurotic in her composition, and is united to the unhappy architect by a mystic bond; who invades his household as one answering a spiritual call, awakens the better side of his nature to a mood of self-revelation, and inspires him to the symbolical feat which causes his death.

Miss Kahn's portrayal could scarcely be called either coherent or consistent. It was full of crudity. But it possessed a certain poetical quality, was full of youthful spirit, and was not always overwrought and artificial. The cast also included W. H. Pascoe as Solness, Josephine Wyndham as his droning wife, who laments the loss of her nine dolls, and Grace Fisher as the hypnotized Kaia.

THE BOSTON ORCHESTRA.

The Third Afternoon Concert at Carnegie Hall Yesterday.

The third of the afternoon concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra took place yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall. The programme consisted of Rubin Goldmark's overture to "Hiawatha," the second piano concerto of Eduard Schutt, and Rimsky-Korsakow's symphonic suite "Scheherezade." The pianist was Ludwig Breitner, who has recently come from Paris to live in New York. Let us take the music in its order. Young Rubin Goldmark is a nephew of Carl Goldmark, the composer of the famous "Sakuntala" overture, and was born in this city on Aug. 15, 1872. He was graduated from the College of the City of New York and then went abroad to continue the musical studies which had been begun here. He studied on the other side of the water two years, and then, returning to his native land, had the advantage of instruction from Joseffy and Dvorak.

His overture, heard yesterday for the first time here, is the work of a young musician without many ideas. There is a woeful lack of definite figure in the work and a deal of development of nothing. This is a pity, for the composer shows a considerable feeling for orchestral color, and a very thorough acquaintance with the methods of his distinguished uncle. This is, of course, natural. If one has a good model in the family it would be ungracious to go outside for guidance. There is a well-made climax near the end of this overture, which is entirely too far from the beginning. The piano concerto of Schutt has a good first movement, a very pleasing second (the slow one), and a fairly good finale in scherzando style. The musical theme, which appears as the principal idea of the first movement, is employed in slightly modified forms throughout the work, and this gives a sort of organic union to the parts. But it should be said, in justice to the composer that his style is sufficient in itself to preserve the unity of his work. The piano part is only tolerably favorable to the revelation of a player's powers, and the orchestration is at times too thick and ambitious.

Mr. Ludwig Breitner, who played the solo part in the concerto, is a respectable middle-class pianist, who will set no rivers on fire, but who will not annoy any one. He has a neat technic, taste, and a generally polished style. His playing is deficient in distinction, fire, and color. He is probably at his best as a teacher. Rimsky-Korsakow's suite was heard again with delight. It is such a delicious piece of orchestration that any one can enjoy it even without attention to the story which it tells without too much attempt at details. As played by the Boston Symphony Orchestra yesterday, it lost not a shade of the many orchestral tints in it. The performance was notable for its perfect clarity, its absolute balance, and its finished phrasing. But it would not have been difficult to secure a reading in which there was more brilliancy. Mr. Gericke is so very polite in his methods, so averse to rudeness of any kind, that he rubs off all the angles that make reflection of the sunlight. However, we ought to be glad to hear such finish. We get precious little of it at home, and we should rejoice to hear such virtuosi as the solo violin, 'cello, oboe, clarinet, and bassoon of this orchestra.

"Faust" at the Opera.

Some persons who regard themselves as the lights which attract the moths to the Metropolitan Opera House are in a fair way to learn things which should be to their advantage, but which they, with the perversity of their species, will probably regard as the opposite. The repetition of "Faust," which took place at the Metropolitan last night, engaged the services of Mme. Emma Calvé as Marguerite, and thereby hangs this tale. That she had the capable assistance of Messrs. Saleza, Scotti, and Plançon in the most important parts will not account for the size of the audience, nor for the fact already known that on Saturday night the auditorium will be packed as it never before has been at a half-price performance.

Mme. Calvé's originality of conception and striking dramatizations of her various rôles are the potent charms that draw the public to the Metropolitan. The conventional operatic assumption of parts is fast losing its place on the local lyric stage, and only those who show intellect and feeling in their work may hope for success. There are several members of Mr. Grau's company who might profit by the story of Mme. Calvé's stage development, but if they permit their eyes to be blinded by the petty jealousy so common among singers, they may fail to see a great light. M. Saleza, who was heard as Faust for the first time this season, was painfully hoarse; but the other members of the cast were in good condition.

Horace P. Pell to Appear Next Week.

Horace P. Pell, who has decided to go on the stage professionally under the direction of Charles Frohman, has been cast for a rôle in the new play, "The Surprises of Love," which will be produced at the Lyceum Theatre for the first time next Monday night. Miss Elsie De Wolf and H. Reeves-Smith will be seen in the leading parts. It was originally intended to have Mr. Pell make his début in the professional ranks in Mr. Frohman's production of "Hearts Are Trumps." The part he will appear in is that of an English citizen.

Mr. Paderewski's Last Recital.

The programme for Mr. Paderewski's last recital at Carnegie Hall Saturday, Jan. 20, at 2:30, is as follows:

Chromatische Fantaisie und Fugue.....Bach
Sonata, Opus 111.....Beethoven
Sonata, Opus 11, F sharp minor.....Schumann
Ballade, F major; Prelude, Opus 28, No. 17; Two Etudes, Opus 25, Nos. 8 and 9; Mazurka, B flat minor, Opus 24, No. 4; Berceuse, Opus 57; Valse, A flat, Opus 34, No. 1.....Chopin
Etude de Concert, No. 2; Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 12.....Liszt

Mr. Landor's First Lecture.

A. Henry Savage Landor, whose explorations and adventures in the forbidden land, Tibet, are widely known, will give his first American lecture in Chickering Hall on next Tuesday evening. Mr. Landor's experience of torture among the Llamas will be described and illustrated with lantern slides taken from his own photographs and drawings.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

A truly beautiful midwinter day, with bright sunlight and bracing air, brought out yesterday a crowd of fashionably dressed women on the avenue, and the streets and avenues of the fashionable districts up town were again thronged with carriages and promenaders from morning until night. Still with this continued fine Winter weather the town is not gay, as compared with former seasons, and especially that of last year. The absence of snow enables the hunting colonies at Hempstead, Westchester, and elsewhere to keep up their runs with the hounds, and the talk of so many departures in the near future for the South and Europe deters many people who have lingered late in the country from now coming in, with so few weeks of the season remaining.

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To-day will bring a few events of interest. Mrs. James Brown Lord will give a large reception at the Henry A. Barclay house, 603 Madison Avenue, which Mr. Lord has leased for the Winter, and at which the Tuxedo set will be largely represented; the third Bachelors and Spinsters' dance will take place at Delmonico's in the evening. There will be a number of "at homes," including those of Mrs. George T. Bonner and Miss Mabel Bonner, 115 East Twenty-first Street; Mrs. James Francis Ruggles, 60 Irving Place; Mrs. Robert M. Gillespie, (Miss Stokes,) 8 West Fifty-third Street; Mrs. Geo. F. Shrady, Sr., 5 East Sixty-sixth Street; Mrs. Louis F. Bishop, 54 West Fifty-fifth Street, and Mrs. Schuyler Quackenbush and the Misses Quackenbush, 142 West Fifty-Seventh Street.

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Yesterday brought the smallest number of social incidents and events of any week day of the season thus far. This had the result of making the fashionable restaurants gay at the luncheon and dinner hour and increasing the crowd that would otherwise have naturally attended the wedding of Mr. Edward McVickar and Miss Edith L. Speyers, which was celebrated in the Church of the Holy Communion at 3:30 P. M., and which is described in another column. There was much calling after the wedding, and the "at homes" of Mrs. James M. Varnum, (Miss Dickey,) of Mrs. Lewis F. Whitin (Miss Morgan) and Miss Whitin, of Mrs. A. T. Van Nest (Miss Taylor) and Miss Van Nest, of Mrs. Frederic Ingersoll, (Miss Rhodes of Providence,) and Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr., (Miss Ludlow,) were especially well attended.

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The coming of the Count and Countess de Castellane, who will probably arrive here on the French steamer on Sunday next, and which was discussed on Tuesday in this column, was made the text of a number of more or less imaginary stories that appeared yesterday, and was, of course, a subject of gossip wherever people met. Mr. and Mrs. George Gould may give a musicale on Feb. 10 at their city residence, 457 Fifth Avenue, in honor of the Count and Countess, but they will spend most of their brief visit here at Georgian Court, Lakewood. This is their first visit to America since their marriage, March, 1895. The story has reappeared and is being again told that the Countess de Castellane, formerly Miss Anna Gould, made herself conspicuous during the riots at the Auteuil race course last June, when Baron Christiani struck President Loubet, by marching up and down in front of the grand stand at the head of a small band of women, calling offensive epithets to the President and his friends. This story is absolutely false, is most unjust to the Countess de Castellane, and those repeating and republishing it are simply slandering and libeling the little Countess. Whatever may have been her feelings or opinions on that famous day, she did not descend from her place in the box in the fashionable portion of the grand stand, which was at some distance from that of President Loubet, nor did she take any part whatever in the demonstration against him. Any one of the many well-known New Yorkers at Auteuil that day could testify as to the falsity of this story.

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La Gascogne, which sails to-day for Havre, has booked, among other passengers, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. S. Hudson Chapman, Miss Maude Fairchild, A. M. Thackara, B. Wilson Tripp, and Mrs. J. A. Tripp. The Oceanic, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, brought, among other passengers, Mr. J. Bruce Ismay, whose brother was married to Miss Constance Schieffelin of this city, in London on Saturday last; Mr. and Mrs. Augustus T. Post, Mr. J. H. W. Park and son, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Lulling, Miss Kirkland, Miss H. Davies, Robert C. Clark, Ashley Cooper, Sanderson Brown, Paul Blouet, (Max O'Rell,) Robert Barr, W. H. Brevoort, Mrs. Charles E. Allan, and Heber R. Bishop and Miss M. C. Bishop.

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The Trave, which sailed yesterday for Southampton and Bremen, carried, among other passengers, W. W. Comfort, Carl F. Mayer, and Valentine Williams. There was a large crowd at the wharf of the American Line yesterday morning to see the St. Paul depart. As announced yesterday in this column, Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer sailed on the St. Paul, accompanied by her son-in-law, John Mayer, and among other passengers on the same steamer were Sydney Jones Colford, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Cotton, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Norton, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Waller, Mr. and Mrs. Colgate Hoyt, Mr. William Jay and Mrs. Jay, Augustus Jay, Craig Lippincott of Philadelphia, and Gen. W. McKinley Osborne, United States Consul General in London.

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Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lawrence have been in Philadelphia visiting Mrs. Lawrence's mother, Mrs. Edward Willing. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence were with Mrs. Willing on Tuesday evening at the opera. They are sailing very shortly for Europe. Miss Hinchman is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel Biddle. A dinner was given for her at the Biddles' on Tuesday evening, the party afterward going to the opera.

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The ball to be given to-morrow evening by Mrs. Munnikhuysen of Baltimore for the coming-out of her daughter will be a large one, and one of the events of the Baltimore season. Miss Laura Swann of this city will be one of the guests. Miss Munnikhuysen is a beautiful girl, who was admired this last Autumn here when she came on a visit.

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Mr. and Mrs. Edmund T. Baylies will sail in March for Europe and the Riviera. Miss Edith Gray, the daughter of Judge John Clinton Gray, will be given a large reception in Philadelphia by Mrs. George Childs Drexel on Jan. 23. Judge and Mrs. Clinton Gray are in Washington, where on Tuesday evening they gave a large dinner to Gov. Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt.

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Mrs. E. M. Culver and Miss Katherine Clark, who have been visiting their father, Senator Clark, at the Arlington in Washington, have returned to town. They have cards out for the third and fourth Tuesdays in January and the first and second Tuesdays in February.

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The engagement was announced yesterday of Miss Katherine Van Vechten Miller, daughter of the late Morris Miller, and Mr. James Bayard Speyers, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert G. P. Speyers, whose daughter, Miss Edith Lawrence Speyers, was married yesterday to Mr. Edward McVickar. The engagement was announced at the wedding reception of Mr. and Mrs. McVickar. Miss Miller's mother was a Miss Hurlburt, the daughter of the late Judge Hurlburt of Albany.

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Mrs. Henry H. Cook has issued cards for a large reception, with music, on Thursday, Jan. 25, at 1 East Seventy-eighth Street. Mrs. Cook will also give two Thursday afternoons, Feb. 1 and 8. The cards of Mr. and Mrs. Carlos de Heredia are inclosed with those of Mrs. Cook. Mrs. de Heredia was Miss Georgie Cook.

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There are cards out for quite a number of entertainments. One of these will be a large dinner to be given by Mrs. James Hude Beeckman on Saturday evening. Mrs. Willard S. Brown, who was Miss Williams of Staten Island, has a house warming at her new home, 105 East Thirty-fifth Street, on Wednesday, Jan. 24. Mrs. Collis P. Huntington will give a dinner of twenty covers on Tuesday, Jan. 23, and Mrs. Charles Coudert, who is located for the Winter at 2 West Thirty-sixth Street, will send out cards shortly for days.

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Among the receptions yesterday was one given by Mrs. Charles H. Coster in her new home, 37 East Thirty-seventh Street. This house was the old Howard Potter residence. The second reception will be next Wednesday, and Mrs. Coster will besides give several dinners during the season.

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The South is beginning to have its season. John D. Crimmins is making quite a reputation as an amateur fisherman in Florida, and reports come from Jacksonville and St. Augustine as to his prowess. Mr. and Mrs. James Suydam were in Bermuda. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Untermyer had just left Palm Beach this week after a fortnight's stay. Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Smith are at the Alcazar, St. Augustine. Frederic Sturgis is at Palm Beach.

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Mrs. George Burroughs Torrey will give a woman's luncheon of twenty covers in Mr. Torrey's studio, at 391 Fifth Avenue, on Saturday next, Jan. 20.

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Because Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish is credited with the intention of giving a minstrel show next Saturday evening, imaginary programmes have been prepared and published, and one of them has the name of Mr. John Patterson Nicholas on it. The gentleman has not been seen in New York for some time past. That the Hewitts are going to give a fancy dress entertainment, and that Mr. Howard Constable and Mr. James L. Breese will repeat their studio successes, are safe guesses, but no authoritative announcement has been made of any such entertainments in contemplation. It is not absolutely safe to depend on what has happened one year to make an announcement for another.

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The Ladies' Auxiliary Society of St. Vincent's Hospital gave at the Astoria last evening a large reception in the ballroom, followed by dancing, which began about 10 o'clock in the evening. Supper was served in the Astor Gallery. There is no public endowment for this institution, and its maintenance depends almost exclusively upon contributions from those interested in the good work that the hospital is carrying on. Last year a concert was given, and proved very successful in raising funds, and this year a reception, with dancing, was decided upon. This, too, fortunately, proved very successful, as the attendance last evening was large, all the boxes not only having been sold, but extra ones had to be built on the floor of the ballroom in order to meet the demand. The President of this auxiliary is Mrs. Martin B. Brown, and the Vice Presidents are Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, Mrs. R. B. Roosevelt, and Mrs. Charles Phelps. The Secretaries are Miss Blessing and Mrs. William Cherry, and the Treasurer is Mrs. Stephen Philbin. Among the patronesses of last night's affair, most of whom were present, were Mrs. George Bliss, Mrs. M. P. Breslin, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mrs. Richard Croker, Mrs. Peter Doelger, Mrs. Francis Delehanty, Mrs. Hugh J. Grant, Mrs. George Hecker, Mrs. Alice Grace Holloway, Mrs. William E. Iselin, Mrs. William Knapp, Miss Leary, Mrs. William Lummis, Mrs. Morgan J. O'Brien, Mrs. Eugene Pitou, Mrs. Walter Roche, Mrs. C. C. Shayne, Mrs. Paul Thebaud, Mrs. Frank Travers, Mrs. George Waddington, Mrs. William Sadlier, and Mrs. Jules Reynal.

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The following is Mr. Labouchère's opinion of Mrs. Arthur Paget's contemplated tableaux. It reads a bit differently from the general run of twaddle published in the London newspapers. Mr. Labouchère may be both bitter and unjust, but he is generally interesting: "A series of tableaux vivants is announced for February under the auspices of one of the American ladies who have accepted a British matrimonial yoke. The attraction apparently is that all the swagger society beauties are to figure in the tableaux, and the details of the entertainment are to be given to some friend connected with the war. I make no doubt that a considerable amount will be collected in this fashion, all the more if the newspapers, after their wont on such occasions, advertise the amount that each pushful snob pays for his box or his stall. But is it not time that all these advertising jollifications in aid of war funds should cease? There has been a perfect rage to get them up or to figure in them. They jar with the stern realities of war.

"If, however," he continues, "we must have them, I would suggest that the figurantes should follow the example of the Duchess of Devonshire at the Westminster election, when she promised to kiss all who voted for Mr. Fox. Let a line of well-dressed society beauties stand on a stage and let each one of the spectators have the right to kiss any one of them for a certain price. Or the kisses of each might be put up to public auction. This would create a healthy rivalry among their respective adorers, with much profit to the war funds. If we really consider that good taste should be eschewed for the benefit of the cause, it is as well to do the thing thoroughly."

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

McVickar—Speyers.

Mr. Edward McVickar and Miss Edith Speyers, daughter of Mr. Albert G. P. Speyers, were married yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock in the Church of the Holy Communion, at Twentieth Street and Sixth Avenue. The Rev. Dr. Walton Battershall, rector of St. Peter's Church, Albany, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Mottet, rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, performed the ceremony. The bride entered the church on the arm of her father. The maid of honor was Miss Cornelia Hampden Robb, a cousin of the bride, and the bridesmaids were Miss Selina Schroeder, cousin of the bride; Miss Mabel Jones, Miss Mary Vibbert, and Miss Julia Walsh of Albany. Mr. Charles Bull was Mr. McVickar's best man, and the ushers were the Messrs. Clive Bayley, the English Consul in New York; Andrew Kibby, James Bayard Speyers, William N. Beach, Alexander Harvey, Howard Davison, and Ralph O. Ives. The bride's gown was of ivory white satin, trimmed with rose point, and chous of the same at the left side of the waist line; falling from the chou at the waist line were two long scarflike ends of the lace to the bottom of the gown. Her tulle veil was bordered with point lace and was caught to her coiffure by a diamond crescent, a gift from the bridegroom. There was also a spray of orange blossoms in her hair. She wore no gloves, and the sleeves of her gown almost covered her hands. Her bouquet was of lilies of the valley. She also wore a large pendent ornament of topazes and pearls set in Indian gold, a family heirloom. The maid of honor and the bridesmaids were dressed alike in gowns of Liberty satin of a pinkish heliotrope shade, with tucked and trained skirt. The bodices were masses of tucks draped with fichus of chiffon. These fichus were tied at the left side of the bodice over the skirts nearly to the gowns' hems. The bridesmaids wore short tulle veils instead of hats. These were secured to the coiffures by small ostrich tips of the same color as the gowns, but a paler shade. All carried bouquets of pink roses. The bridesmaids' gifts from the bride were heart of amethyst set in pearls, to be used as pendants or pins. Mr. and Mrs. McVickar went south on their wedding trip, and on their return and while living in town will occupy an apartment at 13 East Eighth Street. Their Summer home will be at Collinsville, N. Y., where Mr. McVickar has a large farm.

Bonesteel—Wagner.

Mr. Frederick S. Bonesteel of Albany and Miss Leiah Graham Wagner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Wagner, of 1,931 Madison Avenue, were married at the apartments of the bride's parents yesterday afternoon. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Virgin, pastor emeritus of the Church of the Pilgrims. The bride wore a gown of white dotted gauze over white satin. Miss Grace Leslie Wagner was the maid of honor. Her gown was of white mousseline de soie over blue satin. The ribbon girls were Miss Sarah Williams, a niece of the bridegroom, and Miss Marion Scott, a cousin of the bride. Miss Evelyn G. Graham was the flower girl. The bridegroom's best man was his brother, Mr. William Bonesteel of Albany. A breakfast was served after the ceremony. Only relatives and intimate friends were invited to the wedding and breakfast. Mr. and Mrs. Bonesteel will make their home in Albany at 85 Clinton Avenue, where they will receive their friends after Feb. 1.

Heyn—Senner.

Miss Freda Senner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Senner of 348 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, was married last evening in the Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church to Herbert H. Heyn. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Menle St. Croix Wright, pastor of the church. Miss Alma Senner, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor and Mr. Covington, the bridegroom's business partner, was best man. There were four bridesmaids, Miss I. Franke, Miss E. Heinemian, Miss Lowenstein, and Miss A. Woostint. The ushers were Messrs R. Keller, H. Schall, J. Young, and B. Heyn. A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents. The couple, after a trip South, will make their home on Washington Heights.

Speiden—Slaughter.

The marriage of Miss Sophie Clayton Slaughter, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. P. Slaughter, of The Plains, Va., to Marion Speiden, of this city, was celebrated yesterday at Grace Church, in The Plains. The bride is a granddaughter of the late Major Thomas R. Foster, of Marshall, Va. The bridegroom is a son of the late Dr. C. C. Speiden of the same place. Mr. Speiden is in business in this city, where the couple will reside.

Cadmus—Seward.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 17.—Miss Helen Louise Cadmus, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Irwin Cadmus of Hawthorne Avenue, East Orange, and George Oulton Seward, a son of George F. Seward, President of the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York, were married at 8 o'clock to-night in the Munn Avenue Presbyterian Church, East Orange, in the presence of a large gathering of fashionable people of the Oranges, Newark, and New York. The church decorations were of red roses, carnations, smilax, and palms. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. James M. Ludlow, pastor of the church, assisted by the Rev. Samuel S. Seward of New York, an uncle of the bridegroom. A reception at the home of the bride's parents followed the ceremony. The house decorations were of red roses and carnations. There were 200 guests at the reception. The bride was attired in ivory satin with point lace trimming. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and orchids, and was attended by her sister, Miss Ada Cadmus, as maid of honor; Annie L. Seward and Miss Emma Seward, sisters of the bridegroom; Miss Bessie Preston of Brookline, Mass.; Miss Helen Lockwood of Jersey City, and Miss Margaret Ege of East Orange. The best man was C. Henson Machen of New York, and the ushers were H. B. Machen and Burton Thompson of New York, David Walker of Yonkers, Ronald Coolbaugh of Easton, Robert C. Post and Chauncey V. Everett of Jersey City, Franklin Coursen of East Orange, and Benjamin Tilt of New York. On their return from their wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Seward will reside at Holcombe's Rock, Va.

Ottley—Gilbert.

TROY, Jan. 17.—Miss Lucetta Banks Gilbert, eldest daughter of Mrs. Edward Gilbert, of this city, and James Henry Ottley of New York were married here this afternoon. The service was performed by the Rev. H. R. Freeman, rector of St. John's Church. The ushers were Edward Carter, M. D., Andrew McKinney, Charles Brooks, and George Rogers Wilson, all of New York. The best man was Fred Proctor of Rochester, and the bridesmaid was Miss Josephine Gilbert. The bride was given away by her uncle, James R. Plum of New York.

Whipple—Meade.

OSWEGO, Jan. 17.—At Christ Episcopal Church to-day Miss Katharine Nelson Meade, daughter of the late Very Rev. P. N. Meade of Oswego, was married to Henry Benjamin Whipple of New York, a son of Major Charles H. Whipple, United States Army, Chief Paymaster of the Department of Puerto Rico, and grandson of Bishop Henry B. Whipple of Minnesota. The ceremony was performed in the presence of a large crowd, Bishop Huntington of the Diocese of Central New York officiating.

Bradley—Smith.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—Miss Genevieve Withrow Smith, niece of the Rev. Dr. John Lindsay Withrow, pastor of the Park Street Church, and Clinton Sumner Bradley of Chicago, formerly of Boston, were married at Park Street Church this evening by Dr. Withrow.

THE MOSLER PICTURE SALE.

This evening will bring the sale at auction at the American Art Galleries, 6 East Twenty-third Street, of ninety-eight oil paintings by the well-known American artist Henry Mosler. This varied collection of studio effects and the two-score and more oils, water colors and drawings by foreign artists owned by Mr. Mosler will be sold at the galleries to-morrow afternoon.

In the review given of the collection of Mr. Mosler's own works, to be sold to-night, in the THE NEW YORK TIMES of Jan. 12, his career from a young art student in Cincinnati, as an illustrator for Harper's Weekly during the civil war, and later on as an art student and painter in Düsseldorf and Paris, with the honors won by him abroad and at home, were described and told at length. The list of Mr. Mosler's pictures owned by foreign museums and galleries, as also those in American galleries, was also given.

It remains this morning only to call again the attention of New York art lovers and picture buyers to the excellence not only of Mr. Mosler's genre work, in which he has won deserved fame and reputation, and through and by which he is chiefly known to the general art public, but to that of his landscape and his portrait work. He is, as said by the present writer in the first review, a much more versatile painter than is generally known, and this opinion has been also voiced by other and wider ones, all unite in giving Mr. Mosler not only good words, but high praise, for his conscientious, earnest and able work which has conferred honor on American art both at home and abroad, as well as upon himself. The sale to-night will begin promptly at 8 o'clock and should not be a long one. It is said that the important genre pictures "Invoking God's Blessing," "The Last Moments" and "The Ghost Story" will be competed for by several well-known galleries and museums to-night. The individual collector present to-night will, however, find many smaller genre works, as well as landscapes and coast scenes, which will add greatly to his collection.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Capt. Albert Dayton.

Capt. Albert Dayton, senior member of the ship brokerage firm of Albert Dayton & Co., died on Tuesday night at his residence, 393 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn. He had been suffering from an acute attack of bronchitis. Capt. Dayton was born on Long Island in 1820 and took to the sea at a very early age, rising to the command of an ocean-going vessel when only twenty years old. He was master of sailing packets for several years in the service of the old house of Sturges, Clearman & Co. of this city, for whom he afterward became Port Captain, and was also in the employ of Gager, Mailler & Co.

About forty-five years ago he entered the ship-brokerage business in New York and founded the firm of Baker & Dayton, afterward changed to Albert Dayton & Co. At the time of his death he was the oldest ship broker in this city with one exception, and had occupied the same business office for forty years. He leaves a widow, a son, who succeeds him in business, and three daughters.

Ezra Ludlow.

Ezra Ludlow, a prominent citizen of Elizabeth, died yesterday afternoon at the home of Elias R. Morehouse, in West Summit, N. J. He was ninety-seven years of age. Death was caused by the infirmities of old age. Mr. Ludlow was born near New Providence. He engaged in the boot and shoe business in Elizabeth in 1824. He was a member of the Second Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth from 1831 to 1883. For some years he had made his home with his son, the Rev. Dr. James M. Ludlow, of East Orange. At the time of his death he was a member of the Munn Avenue Presbyterian Church, East Orange, of which Dr. Ludlow is the pastor. Mr. Ludlow leaves four sons—Erastus, Edgar, George and the Rev. Dr. Ludlow. The funeral will takep lace to-morrow afternoon.

Frank C. Tryon, Jr.

Frank C. Tryon, Jr., superintendent of the Huntington, L. I., Electric Railroad, died yesterday. Mr. Tryon spent Saturday night directing the recharging of storage batteries, and it is supposed that the overexertion and exposure caused his death. Mr. Tryon was twenty years old. He was a native of Manhattan, where his father resides. He was one of the youngest men in the country to occupy so important a post in the electrical field.

Obituary Notes.

FRANCIS H. FLANDERS, father of D. J. Flanders, General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Boston and Maine Railroad, died at his home, at Plaistow, N. H., yesterday, aged sixty-nine years.

THOMAS H. JOYCE, who was for many years prominent in musical circles in this city, died at his home yesterday. Mr. Joyce was a member of the Musical Union, Democratic Club, and other organizations. He supplied music for some of the city parks, recreation piers, and other public institutions.

ROBERT S. HAYES, a member of the sophomore class of Hobart College, died at the City Hospital at Geneva, N. Y., Monday night. He had been ill for two months, with acute Bright's disease. He was twenty-one years old and a member of the Sigma Phi Fraternity. His home was near Boston, Mass.

WILLIAM C. AYRES died suddenly at his home in Plainfield N. J., yesterday morning. Mr. Ayres was a contractor. For several years he was a member of the Union County Board of Freeholders. He was the oldest exempt fireman in Plainfield. He leaves a wife and four children. He was ninety-one years old.

THEODORE R. STRONG died at his home in South Orange last night from acute Bright's disease. He had been ill only ten days. Mr. Strong was seventy-two years old. He was for many years paymaster on the Morris and Essex Division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. A widow, a son, and a daughter survive him.

CHARLES SEEBER died suddenly yesterday at his home, 74 Bay Street, Tompkinsville. Mr. Seeber was born in Germany seventy-two years ago. For many years he was in the restaurant business in this city. Since 1885, however, he had been a partner in a brewing firm in Elizabeth, N. J. A widow and one son survive him.

EDWARD G. POTTER died at his home in Summit, N. J., yesterday morning after an illness of four months' duration. Mr. Potter was a descendant of John Potter, who came to this country from Wales in 1641 and settled in Connecticut. He was fifty-

FIGHTS THE GRAND LODGE

Robert Kopp Invokes Court's Aid Against Expulsion Decree.

FIRST APPEAL OF ITS KIND

Plaintiff Charges an Unjust Trial and the Admission of Evidence Forbidden by Masonic Law.

For the first time in the history of jurisprudence in this country, so far as the authorities state, a civil court is about to be asked to interfere with the decrees of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons. Robert Kopp, a manufacturer of machinery at 78 Barclay Street, who has been a member of the order for twenty-three years, has brought a suit in the Supreme Court against George W. White, as Treasurer of the Grand Lodge, F. and A. M., to compel that body to reinstate him as a member of the order, from which he was expelled nearly a year ago. The case will be assigned a place on the calendar to-morrow.

The case dates back to December, 1898, when the plaintiff, Mr. Kopp, was made Master of the Lodge of Strict Observance, No. 194, F. and A. M. The facts growing out of this election were the leading causes of the trouble. It is alleged that Mr. Kopp found conditions existing in the subordinate lodge which were not to his liking and he took steps to correct them. In so doing he opposed a number of the members of the lodge, and they brought charges against him for acting in an arbitrary manner. On these charges Grand Master William A. Sutherland suspended Mr. Kopp for a year.

Mr. Kopp took an appeal. Up to this time he was not represented by counsel and had had no advice. He was ordered to appear before the Grand Lodge in New York in June last, but he was unable to obey the summons. It was then that the chief trouble arose. While this appeal was pending, Mr. Kopp wrote, it is alleged, a letter to the Grand Master in which he said that he was not being tried with justice and that the Grand Master was resorting to political measures in Masonry to effect his (Kopp's) removal. This letter was alleged to have been abusive, insulting, and disrespectful.

The letter which it is alleged Mr. Kopp wrote was turned over to a Deputy, and on it charges were formally made. A commission consisting of three members of the order was appointed to try the charges, and before that body for the first time Mr. Kopp had the advice of counsel, John S. Hill of Hill, Sturcke & Andrews appearing for him. The first act of counsel was to challenge the commission on account of bias and prejudice. To this challenge the commission made claim that it had been insulted in having its honesty impugned, and absolutely refused to entertain the challenge in any form.

The commission then called Mr. Kopp to the witness chair and attempted to interrogate him about the authorship of the letter, to make him, in fact, as alleged, a witness against himself. Under advice of counsel, Mr. Kopp refused to answer any questions. The commission thereupon announced that it had no other testimony by which to prove the authorship of the letter and adjourned. Two weeks later the members convened again and put on the stand Grand Secretary E. M. L. Ehlers, who testified that Grand Master Sutherland had sent him the letter in question, telling him that it had been received from Mr. Kopp. On this alleged hearsay evidence the commission voted to expel Mr. Kopp from the order.

Mr. Kopp then appealed to the Grand Lodge from the order of expulsion. Capt. C. S. Andrews represented him before the full Commission of Appeal when both appeals were argued. The action of the trial commission was upheld and the report adopted without discussion. The order of expulsion was thereupon promulgated, and Mr. Kopp, who on account of his membership of twenty-three years in the order was also a member of the Association of Veteran Masons, was expelled.

Having exhausted all appeals within Masonry, there being no hope beyond the Grand Lodge, Mr. Kopp took the step that makes his case notable in the opinion of lawyers, and brought a suit for reinstatement in the Supreme Court. It is claimed for him that the trial commission committed error in three instances under its own laws. The first of these is that it refused to hear argument on the challenge, and that, second, it erred in attempting to compel an accused person to testify against himself. The third count is that in admitting the testimony of Mr. Ehlers it heard hearsay evidence, which is distinctly forbidden by Masonic law.

The case to be presented to the Supreme Court will embody the records of the Masonic commissions, and the court will be asked to pass upon the question whether or not, under the facts as they exist, Mr. Kopp had a fair trial under Masonic law.

The question, therefore, as to whether Mr. Kopp actually wrote the letter will not be gone into, it being contended that the authorship has never been proved. Yet the contention will be made that even if Mr. Kopp actually wrote the letter, the expulsion cannot be justified, as it has been held repeatedly in the courts of last resort, the complaint states, that a letter written to a governing individual or body, no matter of what character, is not in itself enough to warrant such a course.

A peculiar complication has arisen in the case, owing to the fact that under the Masonic law no attorney can appear before the Commission of Appeal who is not himself a Mason. The attorneys for the Grand Lodge in the action are Grady, Smith & Crandall, the junior member of which firm is Elbert Crandall. Mr. Crandall is Chief of the Commission of Appeal which heard and passed on Kopp's case. He is therefore put in the position of defending as attorney a decision which he made. The attorneys on the other side are also Masons.

The alleged disrespectful letter will be a part of the record, but neither of the attorneys would allow the papers or the letter to be seen. It is known, however, that no matter which way the case may go, it will find itself at last in the Court of Appeals for final adjudication.

OFFERS BOUNTY ON RATS.

Bremen Wants Them Killed to Prevent the Spread of Plague.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Vice Consul Murphy at Bremen reports to the State Department that vigorous efforts are being made by the authorities and people of that city and community to arrest the progress of the plague.

One of the measures adopted upon the recommendation of the Medical Department is the extermination of the rats. To encourage the people to employ every means to this end, a premium of 1¼ cents will be paid for every rat delivered at the port of Bremen caught in that city or in the surrounding country districts.

THE PLAGUE IN MANILA.

Surgeon General Van Reypen Says Americans Need Not Fear Disease.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Surgeon General Van Reypen of the navy said to-day in relation to the outbreak of the plague at Manila that he anticipates no serious results of its appearance there to our countrymen. The General states that the plague so far is confined strictly to the lower classes, people who live under horrible sanitary conditions, and that persons taking precautionary measures as to water, diet, &c., need have no fear of the contagion.

GRUBER SECONDS OPPONENT.

Praises Also State and National Administrations at a Meeting.

The Republicans of the Twenty-first Assembly District held a meeting last night, at which Abraham Gruber presided.

William B. Bennett, who was elected a delegate at the primaries at the request of the New Amsterdam Club, resigned. Emil Twyeffort named George C. Austin to fill the vacancy, and Mr. Gruber, from the chair, seconded the nomination in a very happy speech.

Mr. Austin, who is contesting with Mr. Gruber for the district leadership, was unanimously chosen.

Mr. Gruber also made a speech eulogistic of President McKinley and Gov. Roosevelt, in which he expressed his sincere belief that they would be re-elected to their present positions at the election next November.

In some political circles, Mr. Gruber has been reported as opposed to the re-election of President McKinley and Gov. Roosevelt.

WANTS STATUTES REVISED.

The State Bar Association Urges Action by the Legislature.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—The New York State Bar Association at its meeting to-day adopted a resolution that the Legislature be required to provide for the completion of the work of revising the statutes, and for full examination and proper action as to the revision of the code of procedure by a commission to be selected by the Governor, the members to serve without compensation. It is recommended that no action be taken with reference to code revision until the subject can be fully examined and proper recommendations be made by the commission so appointed.

It was also decided that the Law Reform Committee should select a sub-committee of five of its members, of which the Chairman of the Law Reform Committee should be Chairman, to represent and act for the association in this connection.

It transpired during the preliminary discussion that for the last two or three years the Legislature has taken no action on any bills presented by the Revision Commission, and that the amount appropriated for several years past has been $22,000. No one advocated the retaining of the present Revision Commission or the adoption of any of its work.

The association devoted this afternoon to the consideration of a resolution presented by Tracy C. Becker of Buffalo declaring the Bar Association approves of the general scope and purpose of the bill pending in Congress for the division of the Federal District of Northern New York and the creation of a new district of the parts divided, and asking Congress to pass either the bill under consideration or a similar measure. The resolution was warmly debated and was finally adopted.

GAS INSPECTION BILL.

Measure Introduced by Assemblyman Harburger Specifies Tests.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—Assemblyman Harburger to-day offered an amendment to the charter of Greater New York, providing that the illuminating gas of every company shall be inspected at least twice a year, or may be inspected as frequently as the Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies shall direct.

The gas shall be tested for illuminating power by means of the disk photometer or other improved apparatus, and during such tests shall be burned from a burner best adapted to it, which is at the same time suitable for domestic use, and at as near the rate of five feet per hour as is practicable. The gas shall be tested as to its safety and as to public health in such a manner as the Commissioner may direct.

If the gas does not comply with the reasonable and proper standard of purity and standard of safety to public health as fixed by said Commissioner, a fine of $100 shall be paid by such company to the city.

EDUCATIONAL BILL INTRODUCED.

Likely that Two Others on the Same Subject Will Follow.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—The bill prepared by the special commission for the unification of the educational system of the State was introduced in the Senate to-day by Senator White and in the Assembly by Mr. Lewis.

It is by no means certain that this bill will become a law, as it is understood that the Statutory Revision Commission intends to prepare another measure, and Senator White says that it is probable that when the two bills have been submitted he will prepare still another embodying some of the provisions of each as a compromise between the two.

The bill introduced to-day is identical in all its essential features with that announced as the determination of the commission at its last meeting in this city. The only additions are a few sections to provide for the transfer of records and the application of existing statutes to the newly created Board of Regents.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ARTS.

Bill Introduced for an Appropriation of $200,000.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—Extensive improvements to the Metropolitan Museum of Arts in Central Park are contemplated in a bill introduced to-day by Senator Elsberg. In it the Controller is authorized to raise by the issue of bonds $200,000 to equip and furnish the east extension of the building and according to plans made by Trustees of the museum and approved by the Commissioners of the Department of Parks.

Mr. Ryttenberg introduced the same bill in the Assembly.

Penalty to the Eight-Hour Law.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—Assemblyman O'Connell of New York to-day introduced a bill amending the eight-hour law so as to provide for a penalty. His amendment makes it a misdemeanor for any person to compel or require a person to work more than eight hours a day. There is no mention of misdemeanor in the old law. Mr. O'Connell appeals to all organized labor to rally to the support of his bil.

Street Cleaning Measures.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—Senator Mitchell to-day introduced two bills relative to the Street Cleaning Department in the Boroughs of Queens and Richmond. One provides that contracts for the removal of snow and ice may be entered into for a period of five years, and the other that the act shall not prevent the Commissioner of Street Cleaning from performing the work of his department either by contract or otherwise.

Woman's Suffrage in Villages.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—Despite the Senate's adoption of an anti-woman's suffrage resolution, Senator Armstrong to-day introduced his bill of last year amending the village law to provide that a woman owning property assessed in the village is entitled to vote upon any special proposition.

$600,000 for Buffalo Armory.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—Bills introduced by Senator G. A. Davis and Assemblyman Hill provide for a lump appropriation of $600,000 for an armory for the Sixty-fifth Regiment, Buffalo, $150,000 available this year, $250,000 in 1901, and $200,000 in 1902.

An Anti-Policy Bill.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—Mr. Fallows of New York will to-morrow introduce a bill making the finding of slips or other paraphernalia of policy playing about the person of an accused presumptive evidence of guilt.

Other Bills in the Senate.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—The following bills were introduced in the Senate to-day:

Senator PLUNKITT—Providing that the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York shall receive in addition to his salary as Alderman compensation at the rate of $2,000 per year for his services as Commissioner of the Sinking Fund.

Senator WAGNER—Requiring that work upon the improvement of Atlantic Avenue, between Flatbush Avenue and Atkins Avenue, in Brooklyn, and the removal of the Long Island Railroad Company's tracks shall begin forthwith, and shall be prosecuted with reasonable expedition.

Senator GRADY—Providing for the payment of the claim of Thomas Barry for filling furnished by him during the years 1894, 1895, and 1896 in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards in the City of New York, upon such terms as the Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall deem just and equitable.

Senator CULLEN—Authorizing the Police Commissioners of New York City to rehear and determine the charges against Philip Ryan, a policeman of the first grade, for reinstatement in the department.

In the Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—The following bills were introduced in the Assembly to-day:

Mr. GREEN—Authorizing the New York City Board of Estimate and Apportionment to audit and allow the claims for services rendered by certain clerks in the Department of Finance during last year.

Mr. WILSON—Amending the civil code so as to provide that in case judgment shall be entered against a defendant under a fictitious name, said judgment shall not be a lien or charge upon real estate.

Mr. BAUM—Compelling New York City ferryboats to provide for the safety and comfort of their passengers relative to better sanitary conveniences.

Mr. FALLOWS—Senator Ford's bill rating the teachers' salaries of New York City.

Mr. TREAT—Providing that deposits in savings banks, in excess of $1,000, shall be taxable in the same manner as other personal property not exempt from taxation.

Mr. BRYAN—Providing that all railroads of the State, which exceed 100 miles in length, shall charge only 2 cents for each such mile, or fraction thereof.

Mr. DE GRAW—Providing for annual reports by second and third-class cities of their financial condition, and to establish a system of uniform accounts therein. The financial report must be made within sixty days after the close of the city's fiscal year.

Mr. GUIDER—Compelling the elevated railroad companies of New York City to employ an extra man, to be stationed on the front platform of the car, to guard against accidents.

Mr. METZLER—Amending the penal code relative to taking usury, and providing that a person who, directly or indirectly, buys or purchases any claim or account for labor performed, or takes or receives an assignment of any such claim or account at a greater discount than 6 per cent. is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Mr. S. F. HYMAN—Prohibiting public auction sales at a place where the vendor thereof has not conducted business for four days prior to holding such sale, provided, however, that such place where such sales are had, shall not be the regular place of business of the auctioneer.

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LEGISLATURE'S PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—The Senate this morning confirmed the nomination of John G. Dorrance of Camden, to succeed himself as State Commissioner of Prisons from the Fifth Judicial District. The Governor sent in the following nominations of Managers of the New York State Women's Relief Corps Home:

Edward J. Mitchell of Yonkers, Laura B. Clark of Oxford, to succeed themselves, and Mary E. Seely of Syracuse in place of Margaret A. Hibbard.

A number of bills were introduced and reports received. The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow.

In the Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—In the Assembly this morning after the introduction of a bill, Mr. Harburger, of New York, secured recognition from the Chair. He explained that his relations with Mr. Witter of Tioga, Chairman of the Committee on Gas and Electricity, were somewhat strained, owing to the fact that his bills had received bad treatment last year at the hands of that Committee. He referred to Mr. Witter as the "sleepy Tiogian," and said he trusted he would wake up during this session.

Mr. Witter arose and solemnly assured Mr. Harburger that he would wake up in time to attend to Mr. Harburger's bills.

"Did he say he would take his time?" ejaculated Mr. Harburger, glancing over suspiciously at Mr. Witter.

"He said he would be glad to take ample time in deliberating over your bills, Mr. Harburger," replied the Chair, at which a general laugh ran around the chamber, and Mr. Harburger sat down not looking overpleased with the result of his sally.

Assemblyman Bradley, of Erie, attempted to offer a resolution of sympathy with the Boers, but was compelled by objection to lay it over until Monday night. Leader Dr. Barnes of the minority rose to a question of personal privilege and said that the statement in a New York paper that he was in favor of the English was without foundation.

After the introduction of a number of bills an adjournment was taken at 11:30 o'clock until Thursday at 11 A. M.

Reception at Governor's Mansion.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—Gov. and Mrs. Roosevelt to-night held their annual reception to State officers, Judges of the Court of Appeals, and Supreme Court, and members of the Legislature and their wives. The Executive Mansion was the scene of a large and representative gathering. Mrs. Roosevelt was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Timothy L. Woodruff.

Pay of Paris Exposition Secretary.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—The Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly has reported favorably Mr. Allds's Paris Exposition bill, which increases the salary of the Secretary to the commission from $2,500 to $5,000, and permits the commission to take that sum from the $40,000 appropriated for the exhibit.

Hearing on Horton Law Repeal.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—Assemblyman Lewis of Monroe appeared before the Assembly Codes Committee this morning and asked for a hearing on his bill repealing the Horton law permitting scientific boxing contests. The committee set down next Wednesday at 2 P. M. as the date for arguments.

THE CHICAGO CANAL OPENED.

Fear of an Injunction Hastens the Consummation of the Big Drainage Ditch.

LOCKPORT, Ill., Jan. 17.—The dam separating the Chicago Drainage Canal and the Desplaines River was lowered to-day, and the water of the former rushed through on its way to the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico. The ceremonies marking the consummation of the great enterprise were brief and marked with something like undignified haste.

Early in the day the Drainage Trustees became fearful that action by injunction to prevent them carrying out their plan might be taken by the enemies of the canal, and after a hurried consultation at Joliet they decided to avoid the risk of further delay. Before anything could be done it was found that it would be necessary to secure permits from the commission and Gov. Tanner. Permission from the commission was secured, but it was not till 10:15 o'clock that the Governor signed the permit. He immediately wired notice of his action to the Trustees, and they hurried to this point in a special car. Arriving here they went at once to the dam.

President Boldenweck of the Trustees' Board made a short speech, introducing Col. Isaac Taylor of the Canal Commission.

Col. Taylor made a five-minute speech, in which he said the opening of the canal was but the beginning of a greater work which would connect the great lakes of the Northwest with the Mississippi River. He added that he authorized the Trustees on the authority of Gov. Tanner to lower the dam.

At 11:16 A. M. the dam was lowered.

The gates at the sides of the dam, which are to be used for regulating the flow, were not opened when the dam was lowered, and may be kept closed until to-morrow.

The flow over the dam to-day was between 250,000 and 300,000 cubic feet per minute, and when the gates are opened this flow will be increased.

PERMANENT INJUNCTION ASKED.

Missouri's Attorney General Appeals to the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The State of Missouri, by its Attorney General, E. B. Crow, made application in the Supreme Court to-day and asked leave to file a bill praying for an injunction against the State of Illinois and the City of Chicago to restrain them from operating the recently opened drainage canal. The court took the motion but did not indicate when action would be taken.

The principal ground of objection raised by the bill of complaint filed by Mr. Crow is that the sewage from the canal will pollute the water of the Mississippi River. The contention is urged that Lake Michigan is the natural receptacle for the drainage of Chicago and that unless operation of the canal be enjoined not only will the current filth of 1,500,000 people be turned into the Mississippi through the canal, but also that which has accumulated on the banks of the Chicago River for years past, amounting daily to 1,500 tons of "poisonous and noxious matters."

"If this be permitted," he says, "the waters of the Mississippi will of a certainty be poisoned and polluted and rendered wholly unfit and unhealthful for drinking and domestic uses." He adds that it will render useless the various water works plants on the Mississippi below the entrance of the Illinois. He asks for both a temporary and a permanent injunction.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Attorneys representing the City of St. Louis to-day made application before Judge Kohlsaat of the United States District Court for an injunction to restrain the Board of Trustees of the sanitary district from turning the sewage of the Chicago River into the Desplaines River. Judge Kohlsaat set Saturday, Jan. 20, as the date for hearing arguments on the question, when it is probable a lively legal battle will take place.

SCHWAN TAKES A PROVINCE.

Batangas Is Cleared of Insurgents—Byrne Defeats Filipinos in Negros, Killing a General.

MANILA, Jan. 17.—The Tagalos Gen. Mauricio recently landed at Negros from the Island of Panay and requested a conference with Col. Byrne. He proposed that the insurgents be let alone and permitted to wear side arms and uniforms in the towns until the war in Luzon was ended, when they would surrender. Col. Byrne refused to agree to this, however, and said they would be considered as bandits and shot if they were found armed.

The same night Col. Byrne surprised the insurgent camp and scattered the Filipinos, killing thirty of them, including a General.

Col. Kobbé, with the Forty-eighth Infantry, sailed on board the transport Hancock to-day, with gunboats escorting. The objective of the force is probably the important Islands of Samar and Leyte, which the insurgents hold.

The American blockade and the levies of the Tagalos Army have caused great suffering among the people, and hundreds of persons are in an almost starving condition.

Gen. Otis to-day cabled to the War Department as follows:

"Manila, Jan. 17.

"Schwan's troops in possession of Batangas Province about to move eastward into Provinces of Tayabas and Laguna; Wheaton moving on Lemerk and Taal and has navy co-operation; casualties slight; insurgent loss considerable in men and property, as kept up constant opposition; expedition under Kobbé leaves for hemp ports to-night.

"Gen. Hughes absent on western coast Panay, policing section. Band eighty-six Tagalos, which landed Negros December, struck by Byrne in Negros mountains, who killed nineteen, captured twenty-eight rifles and ammunition; no casualties; troops in Northern Luzon busy pursuing robber bands with good results."

MORE TROUBLE ABOUT FRIARS.

Filipinos Say the Priests Will Be Driven from the Parishes—Gen. Otis Makes a Statement.

MANILA, Jan. 17.—The presence here of Archbishop Chapelle, the Apostolic Delegate to the Philippines, is greatly stirring the Catholics of all nationalities. The Filipinos have gained the impression that Mgr. Chapelle came as the joint agent of President McKinley and the Pope to reinstate the friars in their former power.

One cause of the excitement is a statement which the Dominicans furnished to the Spanish press, that Mgr. Chapelle, in visiting the heads of the order, told them he favored the retention of the brotherhoods and that President McKinley shared his views, which were that if the friars returned to their parishes they would be considered elements of good order, and therefore American agents.

Mgr. Chapelle denies the accuracy of these statements, and Catholics of all sections are petitioning Mgr. Chapelle and Major Gen. Otis against the friars returning to their parishes, repeating the charges of oppressions, extortions and immoralities which, they assert, caused the revolution of 1896. The Catholics request that they be given priests not connected with the brotherhoods. Delegations from many of the towns are visiting the provincial governors for the purpose of making the same request, and prominent Manila Catholics are cabling the Pope on the subject.

The people say the friars will be driven out if they return to their parishes, and that there will be continual trouble if the Administration attempts to protect them. To quell the excitement, Major Gen. Otis consented to the publication in the local newspapers of a statement which he had made to a delegation of Filipinos, as follows:

"If the Church authorities assign friars to curacies who are obnoxious to the people they will not be compelled to accept them. The individual liberty guaranteed by the American Constitution will not be denied the Filipinos, and the Government will not force upon them any ecclesiastical denomination contrary to their wishes."

WARM PRAISE FOR AN OFFICER.

Gen. Miller Recommends Capt. Jeffery for Brevetship.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Capt. John B. Jeffery, who was an Acting Quartermaster of Volunteers, has been recommended for brevetship for gallant and distinguished service by Gen. Marcus P. Miller in a letter addressed to Quartermaster Gen. Ludington. The officer was attached to the staff of Gen. Miller as Brigade Quartermaster and afterward as Depot Quartermaster at Iloilo.

Gen. Miller says that Capt. Jeffery rendered very valuable services when Iloilo was captured. The Captain courageously took possession of a steel vessel, the Samar, lying directly under the guns of the fort, and with this vessel towed the small boats containing the troops to the shore. The officer also went ashore at considerable personal risk and seized material with which the engines of the Newport were repaired, saving the Government from $10,000 to $50,000. Later on he saved the Samar from recapture by the natives.

When the troops landed Capt. Jeffery hoisted the Stars and Stripes over the Spanish Bank and established a hospital, drove out a body of insurgents, and saved property valued at $1,500,000, according to the testimony of a wealthy Filipino merchant. It happened, curiously enough, that Capt. Joffery was court-martialed on a charge of looting as a result of this salvage of property, but he was triumphantly acquitted, the owner of the property, Señor Eztaban de la Rama, certifying that it was solely through the Captain's efforts that his property was saved.

To add to his brilliant record, the officer is credited by Gen. Miller with having saved Iloilo from a water famine when the city was burning; with cleaning up the city after the fire through the employment of a large number of Chinese, enabling travel to be opened up; with procuring transportation for the army, supplying the troops, and with being the first Depot Quartermaster at Iloilo. Gen. Miller says in conclusion:

"I wish to say that when there was any hazardous or important duty to be done, he showed marked executive ability, promptness, and readiness in executing my orders. That he well succeeded is a matter of record."

Capt. Jeffery was honorably mustered out July 13 last, and has just arrived in Washington.

Postage Rate to the Philippines.

The postage on letters, one ounce or less, addressed to the Ladrone or Philippine Islands, under the postal regulations, has been reduced to two cents. This is the domestic letter rate which also applies to Canada, Mexico, and Puerto Rico. The foreign rate of five cents for each half-ounce or fraction thereof is still in force to Cuba and the Hawaiian Islands.

GEN. WOOD SPRINGS A SURPRISE.

Subscribes for Havana Newspapers and Insists on Paying.

HAVANA, Jan. 17.—The newspapers comment favorably upon the fact that Gen. Wood has subscribed for each and given instructions that the bills for the same shall be presented to him each month personally. The Diario de la Marina says:

"It is the first time in the history of the island when a Governor General has either paid or offered to pay a newspaper subscription. Hitherto it has been the custom of Governors General to order, not one copy of each issue, as Gen. Wood has done, but several copies. This departure from the precedents gives Gen. Wood a unique distinction. Native officials of minor rank holding office in the city might with propriety do likewise."

Arrivals and Departures at Havana.

HAVANA, Jan. 17.—Last year 22,301 Americans, 16,200 Spaniards, and 7,521 persons of other nationalities landed in Havana, while 21,158 Americans, 12,352 Spaniards, and 3,704 persons of other nationalities sailed from Havana.

Fort Bayard Discontinued.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Fort Bayard, New Mexico, has been discontinued as a garrison post and the buildings will be turned over to the Surgeon General of the army for use in connection with the general hospital to be established there as a sanitarium for the treatment of officers and enlisted men of the army suffering from pulmonary troubles.

Capt. Sigsbee to Leave the Texas.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Orders were issued to-day formally detaching Capt. Sigsbee from the command of the Texas and assigning him to the head of the Naval Intelligence Bureau.

HYPNOTISM FAILS IN COURT.

John D. Blanchard Tries in Vain to Bend Judge, Jury, and Witnesses to His Will.

Judge Foster successfully resisted an attempt to hypnotize him, yesterday, in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions. John D. Blanchard, a tall, thin, and pallid young man, with piercing black eyes and a tangle of long, unkempt black hair, who attempted to subdue the Judge by his hypnotic powers, says he failed because the Judge wore glasses, which shielded him from the baleful radiance of Blanchard's eye. Blanchard also tried his skill on the jury, Assistant District Attorney Blanchard, and several of the court attendants. The jury became somewhat uneasy under his earnest scrutiny, but at the close of the trial had sufficient will power left to convict him on the charge of robbery in the second degree.

Blanchard, who had previously been convicted on several charges, took $1.25 from Harry Barcal, an eleven-year-old boy, of 316 West Twentieth Street, on New Year's day. The boy had taken a bill into a saloon to get it changed. Blanchard caught sight of it, and following the boy into his hallway, knocked him down and took a part of the money from him.

When the trial began Blanchard beckoned to Assistant District Attorney Blumenthal and told him he was going to hypnotize him.

"I'll hypnotize you, as well as the Judge and jury," he said, "and any witnesses who are called on the stand. I will never been convicted. I am just telling you this so that I will have no unfair advantage over you."

All through the trial the prisoner made passes and stared fixedly at the various people in the courtroom. It became known outside that a hypnotist was on trial, and the courtroom was soon filled with curious persons waiting for an exhibition of his powers. Blanchard's appearance was so suitable to his reputation as a hypnotist that the spectators dropped their heads whenever he swept his eyes in their direction.

Although the witnesses who appeared against him were somewhat embarrassed by his alleged hypnotic glances they stuck to their testimony against him without exception, and the jury finally brought in a verdict of guilty.

"I hear that you're a hypnotist," said Judge Foster, as the prisoner came forward to receive his sentence.

"That's what I am," said Blanchard. "Just fix your eyes on me and I'll prove it." He made a few passes in the air and then stared intently at the Judge.

Judge Foster shifted his chair around and waved Blanchard away with his hands. "I sentence you to twelve years in Sing Sing," he said.

SAYS RAMAPO FOUGHT IT.

Bill Repealing Law Against Suffolk Water Supply Officially Indorsed.

The Ramapo water matter was referred to again at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Public Improvements during the discussion of a resolution offered by Bridge Commissioner Shea indorsing the bill introduced in the Assembly by the Mazet committee, which has for its object the repeal of Chapter 942, Laws of 1896, which prohibits the greater city from taking water from Suffolk County. In his resolution, Mr. Shea stated that the water alone in Suffolk County, if properly housed, would relieve Brooklyn of all danger of a water famine.

Commissioner Dalton of the Department of Water Supply asked that the resolution be referred to his department for a report, to be made next week.

"This law ought to be repealed," Commissioner Shea exclaimed. "One week's delay might make considerable difference."

Mr. Dalton objected to any action being taken without giving him a chance to report on its advisability, and concluded by saying:

"If the report is not made as I have said in one week I will resign my position."

"The Ramapo Water Company fought a similar measure in 1887, and it will use all of its influence against it again," said President Grout.

"You mean the old Ramapo Water Company," President Holahan suggested.

"No, I don't," Mr. Grout replied. "I mean the present Ramapo Company."

After further discussion the resolution was unanimously adopted.

New Park in the Bronx.

The Board of Public Improvements yesterday approved a resolution changing the new map of the Borough of the Bronx so as to locate a public playground and park on the ground occupied by the Bensonia Cemetery, in East 156th Street. The property owners in the neighborhood have agreed to pay for the change.

BADGES FOR LOBBYISTS.

Bill Requiring Them Debated in Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—The first executive hearing of the year was held before the Judiciary Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature to-day, when Representative Carey, Socialist-Democrat of Haverhill, appeared in support of his measure to require lobbyists to wear badges. He urged the committee to make a speedy report, saying that he hoped eventually to drive all agents and promoters from the State House. Mr. Carey maintained that badges like those used by newsboys or conductors should be worn. Senator Chamberlain of Brockton and Representative Stone of Springfield criticised the bill.

Representative McCartney, Socialist, of Rockland, supported the measure, but said it was too harsh in its terms. Frank J. Ladd, a legislative agent, representing the Massachusetts Street Railway Association, opposed the bill. He said he was a willing victim. He stated that legislators never would have been bribed if they had not first held out signals that they were willing to be bribed.

THE LAMB GIRLS RELEASED.

Father of ex-Inmates of "Lord's Farm" Angry, Failing to Get Them.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Jan. 17.—The release of the two Lamb girls caused an exciting scene in court this morning. They were formerly inmates of the "Lord's Farm" at Woodcliff. They have been confined in jail for several months as witnesses against Huntsman T. Manson and others, who were arrested on a charge of keeping a disorderly house.

Prosecutor Stagg moved that the Court take a bond furnished by Freeholder Riley of Hillsdale, who would be responsible for the girls and produce them in court when wanted.

A. H. G. Maidment, who appeared in the interests of the father of the girls, opposed this. The Court fixed the bail of the girls at $50 each from Riley, but demanded $1,000 each from the father, who is from Connecticut, and could not furnish the security.

Judge Zabriskie asked the girls if they wanted to go with their father, and both shook their heads in the negative. Then the father sprang up and said: "Your Honor, I'm their father, and I want the children." The Court ordered him to be seated, and then said he proposed to give the girls into the custody of Mr. Riley.

The bond of Riley was then accepted, and later in the day he took the girls to his home, which is about two miles from the "Lord's Farm." Mr. Lamb made a formal demand upon Riley and the Sheriff's deputy for the girls, but received no satisfaction.

The father became greatly excited and threatened to shoot Judge Zabriskie and Freeholder Riley, but was calmed by his lawyer. He declares he will obtain possession of his daughters at all hazards.

"Settled" Pill with a Club.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Jan. 17.—Peter Daniels has been arrested on a charge of atrocious assault upon Theodore Van Fleet, and has been committed to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. Daniels owes Van Fleet an old bill, and last week Van Fleet, it is alleged, received a letter from Daniels saying, "Come down and I will settle with you." Van Fleet drove to Daniels's home, at Rowland's Mills, and, after persuading him to enter the house, Daniels locked the door and, it is alleged, brutally assaulted him, using a club as a weapon.

Prisoners Kill Jailer and Escape.

WEST PLAINS, Mo., Jan. 17.—County Jailer Alfred Henry, while feeding the prisoners in the Howell County Jail to-day, was overpowered and killed by two prisoners, Ben Richardson and Ed Grady. Henry's body was found in a pool of blood on the jail floor. The prisoners escaped and locked the door after them. A posse was immediately organized and a reward of $1,000 is offered for their capture.

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THREE KILLED IN A TUNNEL.

Lackawanna Engine Going South on the North-Bound Track Runs Into a Section Gang.

BELVEDERE, N. J., Jan. 17.—Three men were killed and six injured in a railroad accident in the Oxford tunnel on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad this morning. One of the injured men will probably die. The men, who were track workers, were run down by a locomotive which was bound south on the north-bound track. The dead are Andrew Kilpatrick, Lewis Dahlberg, and a Hungarian known as John Smith.

A coal train, bound north, broke in two at the south end of the tunnel. Fearing the rear part might run him down, Engineer Wilcox put on steam and hauled the forward part of the train to Washington, where he put the cars he had with him on a switch. Knowing that the rear section would block the track, he then ran back on the same track for the remainder of the cars.

The men at work in the tunnel heard the approaching locomotive, but thinking it on the south-bound track, as it was coming from the north, stepped on the north-bound track. They were standing on the track in a group, and did not realize their danger until the tender of the engine was upon them. They were knocked down and hurled in every direction.

Kilpatrick and Dahlberg were thrown under the wheels and horribly mangled. Smith was also badly cut up. He lived a short time after being taken out. Frederick Burns was the most seriously hurt of those surviving, one of his legs having been cut off.

The engineer said he did not see the men at work when he passed through with the first part of his train, and did not see them on his return until his engine was close to them. Before he could give warning he was upon them. He came to a stop within a few lengths, but the damage had been done.

MOUNT HOLYOKE'S PRESIDENT.

Miss Mary E. Woolley of Wellesley Will Succeed Mrs. Mead.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 17.—Miss Mary Emma Woolley, M. A., professor in Wellesley College, has been unanimously chosen by the Trustees of Mount Holyoke College to succeed Mrs. Elizabeth Storrs Mead as President of that institution. Miss Woolley has accepted the post, and will enter upon her duties next July, at which time Mrs. Mead's resignation takes effect. Miss Woolley has been a member of the Wellesley faculty for five years. She also has an important part in the administrative duties of the college.

Miss Woolley is a daughter of the Rev. Joseph J. Woolley, pastor of the First Congregational Church of Pawtucket, R. I., and was born in South Norwalk, Conn. After preparatory study in the Classical High School of Providence, R. I., she was graduated from Wheaton Seminary in 1884. She entered Brown University in 1891 as soon as its classes were opened to women, and graduated with the B. A. degree in 1894, the first woman to be thus honored. After postgraduate study she also received the M. A. degree from the university. She belongs to the Rhode Island Society for the Collegiate Education of Women, and is one of the Trustees of Pembroke College, the college for women in Brown University.

DIED ON THE CHURCH STEPS.

Sexton Succumbs to Heart Failure After a Prayer Service.

On the threshold of the Dutch Reformed Church, at One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street and Elton Avenue, of which he had for a quarter of a century been the sexton, Herman Rumpelton, fifty years old, of 300 St. Ann's Avenue, dropped dead last night as he was returning home from a prayer service.

Mr. Rumpelton lived with his daughter at 300 St. Ann's Avenue. His death was caused by heart failure.

Killed by a Jealous Husband.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., Jan. 17.—The persistent attentions of John O'Neil to the wife of Charles Robinson of Spruce Creek resulted in his death to-day at the hands of the wronged husband. Robinson shot O'Neil seven times and then threw his body into the street. Both Robinson and his wife are in jail.

State Trust Has a Good Day.

The State Trust Company enjoyed a prosperous day yesterday, the deposits increasing. Secretary Francis said neither he nor President Johnston had noticed the report of the Governor's consultation with Attorney General Davis in regard

THE DIET KITCHEN'S WORK

Frying Pan Denounced at the Association's Meeting.

Blunder of Dr. Rainsford Develops the Fact that It Is the Enemy of Civilization.

Curious details concerning the life of the poyglot population of the east side were brought out yesterday afternoon at the twenty-seventh annual meeting of the New York Diet Kitchen Association for the Relief of the Sick Poor, which was held in the United Charities Building, and incidentally misapprehension of the work and aims of the association led one of the persons invited to address the meeting into a blunder, which developed the fact that the frying pan is the bane of the poor and the enemy of civilization. Hamilton W. Mabie presided at the meeting, and the other speakers were Oswald G. Villard, who read the report of the President of the association, Mrs. Henry Villard; Mrs. Joseph W. Tilden, the Treasurer, who read her report, and Dr. Annie S. Daniel, Dr. Abraham Jacobi, and the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford.

Mrs. Villard, in her report, said: "I have no doubt our coffers would be overflowing if the public really understood the nature of the work we are doing, but the ideas about it are very vague and mostly wrong, for it is confounded with soup kitchens, with cooking schools, with a vegetarian diet, and other things. The fact is that milk, broth, rice, and all the things we dispense from our kitchens are given free of charge to such patients as hold requisitions from the doctors of the dispensary districts. During the last year 111,915 quarts of milk were distributed at a cost to us of $4,907.32, our total expenses being $7,536.91."

Dr. Daniel recounted some superstitions prevailing among the poor foreign elements in the city, the most striking of which was the belief that when a person dies the soul remains beside the body and that if the soul is buried with the body the body will not rise at the Resurrection. In order to avert this they resort to stratagem to separate the soul from the body. On the day of the funeral the soul is supposed to precede the body as it is being carried out. The hearse and carriages go around the block and return to the house, and the soul, supposing the body is going to be taken back to the room in which death occurred, returns there to await it. Meanwhile the hearse and carriages drive off.

Dr. Rainsford, who had entered late, and had not heard the remarks in Mrs. Villard's paper about the mistaken impression of the association's work, spoke of the danger attaching to the loose form of dispensary management obtaining among the poor, which he said it was impossible to exaggerate, and urged upon the association the necessity of widely teaching domestic economy and the art of properly cooking food. He of course failed to see the point of the amusement to which his remarks gave rise.

"There is not one family in a thousand in the tenement districts," he continued, "who know the first thing about cooking. The eternal frying pan everywhere holds sway. The frying pan is the enemy of civilization. The frying pan drives women to despair and men to drink. The standard of living is increasing, but the standard of wages is not. No better work could be done than that of teaching young men and women how to spend their money to the best advantage and keep house properly. It would promote marriage and the blessings of domestic life among them."

Dr. Rainsford said that during the seventeen years he had been in New York immense changes had taken place, and they were all for good. He said he wished to make the statement in view of the assertions made so often of late as to the proportion of unchurched people in New York, that in his district it was found that out of 1,200 families only 45 were not connected with some church or other.

Dr. Jacobi spoke of the great importance of the work done by the association. "You require more money," he said. "There's plenty of it in New York, and you'll get it if you act as your own missionaries. Your China, your Africa, your India, your Luzon, are right here at your own doors." [Applause.]

Mr. Mabie said he agreed with a remark made by Dr. Rainsford that "no one is respectable who doesn't give to the poor," and added: "If the frying pan is a terror to the well it is death to the sick, and this association certainly would rejoice in its abolition."

DROPPED DEAD IN CHURCH.

Heart Disease Ended Lawrence Enander's Life at a Prayer Meeting.

The regular Wednesday night meeting of Scandinavians in the Mariners' Church, at Madison and Catharine Streets, was interrupted last night by the death of Lawrence Enander, who had just sat down after relating his experience in being converted many years ago. About 100 men and women had gathered to relate their experiences, and Enander, who was a regular attendant there and at many other missions, got up to speak. His voice choked with emotion, and at first it seemed that he would have to stop, but he recovered and addressed himself to those present who had not been converted.

After he had finished another man arose, but he was interrupted by Enander, who suddenly leaned back in his chair and then slipped to the floor unconscious. Dr. Manning and an ambulance surgeon, who were summoned, pronounced him dead. The body was taken to the Oak Street Police Station. Enander lived at 168 Bergen Street, Brooklyn. He leaves a wife and two grown children. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause of death.

Those present at the meeting were much affected by Enander's death, and the service was soon brought to an end.

Capt. O. M. Carter Said to be Ill.

It was said yesterday on Governors Island that Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, who is confined in Castle Williams pending the result of his appeal from the sentence of the court-martial in connection with the Savannah harbor frauds, was suffering from nervous prostration. The attack is supposed to have been caused by the great mental strain to which he has been subjected. He is allowed two hours' exercise every day.

Said to Have Been 107 Years Old.

Miss Anna White, who died Tuesday at St. Martha's Seminary, at 1,453 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, is said to have been 107 years old. She was a native of Ireland, but had lived in Brooklyn for many years.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The New York Fire Insurance Exchange is receiving a considerable number of applications from outside agents for brokerage licenses.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the National Standard Insurance Company yesterday, J. H. Flagler, W. D. Davis and Allen W. Adams were elected directors for a term of three years.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Colonial Assurance Company yesterday, the following directors were elected: Leo H. Wise, George C. Clarke, John W. Condit, Thomas Dimond and David S. Walton.

The stockholders of the Washington Assurance Company at their annual meeting yesterday elected the following directors: Otto M. Eidlitz, L. Laflin Kellogg, Peter Reid, Edward H. Wise and George A. Stanton.

The loss on St. Peter's Church, Westchester, which was badly damaged by fire Aug. 16, 1899, was settled yesterday for $31,804. The insurance was distributed as follows: Commercial Union, $7,912.50; Liverpool and London and Globe, $7,912.50; North British and Mercantile, $7,912.50; Royal Exchange, $7,912.50; Pennsylvania, $7,912.50; Sun, $7,912.50; Spring Garden, $5,275.

The New York Board of Fire Underwriters at its monthly meeting yesterday adopted a resolution, ordering that hereafter a charge of a nominal amount be made for electrical inspections and the delivery of certificates showing the result of such inspections. During 1899 the Board made 18,000 of these inspections at a cost of about $20,000. Three additional inspectors are to be appointed to serve during the present year.

The stockholders of the Insurance Company of the State of New York at their annual election chose the following Board of Directors: William Hills, W. H. Kellner, W. B. Cogswell, J. L. King, H. S. Thompson, J. S. Frelinghuysen, H. R. Chambers, R. K. Prentice, Joseph A. Flynn, Lyman Candee, C. G. Brown, W. H. Gibson, John N. Stearns, Jr., A. R. Pierson and G. L. Loomis. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors these officers were elected: President, J. S. Frelinghuysen; Vice President, Clarence G. Brown, and Secretary, H. R. Chambers.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO MEETING.

No Known Action Is Taken on Combination—All Officers and Directors Are Re-elected.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 17.—William Salomon, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was the controlling spirit at the annual meeting of the stockholders to-day. He and J. Kennedy Tod of New York, representing the interests now controlling the big trunk line, voted the stock in favor of the re-election of the old Board of Directors, which in addition to themselves consists of Edward R. Bacon, New York; Alexander Brown, Baltimore; Louis Fitzgerald, New York; Edward H. Harriman, New York; James J. Hill, St. Paul; H. Clay Pierce, St. Louis; Norman B. Ream, Chicago; Jacob H. Schiff, New York; Charles Steele, New York; James Stillman, New York; H. Crawford Black, Baltimore; John V. L. Findlay, Baltimore. Black and Findlay were elected on the part of the State of Maryland, which retains its stock in the Washington Branch.

John K. Cowen was re-elected President and all the other officers were re-elected. It had been expected that the meeting would enlighten the public on the mysterious relations existing between the Pennsylvania, the Chesapeake and Ohio, and the Baltimore and Ohio, but it did not so far as any public statement is concerned.

Chairman Saloman, when asked if the Pennsylvania-Vanderbilt combination now controlled the Baltimore and Ohio, insisted that so far as he knew there had been no legal transfer of stock of the Baltimore and Ohio recently to the Pennsylvania or any other interests. He practically admitted, however, that there was an understanding. This is interpreted to mean that assurances had been received from all the trunk lines to strictly adhere to tariff rates. With the Baltimore and Ohio in their grasp, the Pennsylvania-Vanderbilt combination controls practically every railroad of importance in the East.

President Ingalls will probably soon retire from the management of the Chesapeake and Ohio, and be succeeded by some one to be named by the new combination. Oscar G. Murray, First Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio, is regarded as one of the most capable traffic officials in the country, and will likely be the next President of the Chesapeake and Ohio, although ... not now admit it.

RAILWAYS ADVANCE WAGES.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 17.—Firemen, and possibly conductors and engineers, all over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad system proper are to be the subjects of a substantial wage advance dating from Jan. 1. The advance will be close to 10 per cent. It will vary, it is understood, on different parts of the system, so as to equalize the scale and for the most part the advance will be about 8 per cent. It goes to all firemen, however, the men of the yards, and the men of the road.

To-day the Pittsburg and Lake Erie management sent out notices to the various division headquarters, announcing what will be a sharp advance to all its yardmen. This is also in the nature of a readjustment of wages, the plan being to advance as near a common standard of all the yards as possible. In general, the advance averages about 10 per cent. All yardmen, including conductors, engineers, firemen, and switchmen of the yards, will be paid the advanced scale from Jan 1. It is understood that the new scale will fix the wages for the men of the local yards of the Pittsburg and Lake Erie as follows:

Day conductors, 25 cents an hour; night conductors, 26 cents an hour; day brakemen, or switchmen, 19 cents an hour; night brakemen, or switchmen, 20 cents an hour; engineers, 29 cents an hour.

JOINT COMMITTEE REORGANIZED.

At a meeting yesterday of the General Passenger Agents of the railroads in the trunk line territory, the joint passenger committee of the association, which lately has been inactive, was reorganized to enforce the agreement for the maintenance of rates and the abolition of commissions, which was adopted at a meeting of the agents about a month ago. The committee is made up of members of the trunk lines and general passenger line associations, and in it the following roads are represented: New York Central, Erie, Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, Baltimore and Ohio, Pennsylvania, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis; Chesapeake and Ohio, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western; Michigan Central, Lake Shore, Lehigh Valley, Grand Trunk, West Shore, New York, Ontario and Western; New York, Chicago and St. Louis; Wabash, Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City, and the Vandalia Line.

The reorganization of the committee, Commissioner Farmer explains, is on the single basis that rates shall be maintained and commissions be abolished. At the meeting a series of rules designed to facilitate the operation of the agreement was submitted by a special committee consisting of J. R. Wood of the Pennsylvania, D. I. Roberts of the Erie, D. B. Martin of the Baltimore and Ohio, and C. S. Crane of the Wabash. These rules, which were adopted, bind the roads concerned not only not to cut rates and to pay no commissions, but also, in case of disagreement, to submit all disputes to arbitration. A standing committee of five will from time to time make any changes or additions to the rules necessary.

MR. CALLAWAY ON THE ERIE CANAL.

President S. R. Callaway of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company gave some of his views yesterday in regard to the proposed improvements to the Erie Canal. He said there seemed to be a misapprehension in the minds of the people of New York regarding the decadence of the traffic of New York.

"Statistics show," he said, "that last year the railroads brought 36 per cent. of all the Atlantic tidewater grain to New York, and the canal but a little less than 5 per cent., making a total of over 40 per cent., leaving but 60 per cent. to be divided among the other seven ports. The statement made by an editorial writer some days since that 2 cents per bushel might be saved by the enlargement of the canal was made under a great misapprehension, as the bulk of the grain is carried at a rate between 2 and 3 cents per pushel, this including the cost of elevation at Buffalo and lighterage at New York.

"The total export of grain by all ports is about 310,000,000 bushels a year. Of this over 140,000,000 bushels were handled through New York last year. Assuming that the improvement of the canal would cost $50,000,000, the interest on that amount and the expense of working the canal would amount to almost as much as the total railroad earnings on the entire grain shipments, Buffalo to New York."

WESTERN RAILWAY CHANGES.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—The Chronicle tomorrow will say:

"H. R. Williams, General Superintendent of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, is to be appointed General Manager of that system, vice Mr. Collins, who relinquishes the duties of that office tomorrow. W. J. Underwood, now Assistant Superintendent of the same road, with office in Minneapolis, will be installed as General Superintendent in Chicago.

"Though these appointments have not been announced officially, they have been agreed upon by the executive management of the company. Roswell Miller, Chairman of the Board of Directors, has decided to move his headquarters from Chicago to New York June 1."

The Proposed Fitchburg Lease.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—Gov. Crane to-day sent a letter to President Codman of the Fitchburg Railroad Company in regard to the proposed lease of the Fitchburg to the Boston and Maine Railroad, saying in effect that the attitude of the Commonwealth would not be made known officially until the question has been submitted to the stockholders for action.

Chicago Elevated Loses a Case.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—In the case of the Lake Street Elevated Railroad Company against William Ziegler and other bondholders who seek to foreclose a mortgage for $6,500,000 on the property, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals to-day ruled in favor of the defendant stockholders and found their bonds to be valid. This disposes of all the contentions of the Lake Street company and leaves the way clear for the stockholders to continue their proceedings to foreclose on the property.

WAS SWIMMING TO HOBOKEN.

Man Found in the River Missed the Boat and Decided Not to Wait.

About an eighth of a mile out in the river and swimming with bold strokes for the New Jersey shore the tug Nyack last night found a man, who was unwillingly pulled aboard and taken ashore. He was given over to a policeman of the steamboat squad, who called an ambulance from St. Vincent's Hospital.

When the surgeon reached the Sixteenth Street pier, where the policeman and his charge were waiting, he declared that the man taken from the river was simply intoxicated. Instead of taking him to a hospital, he was taken to the West Twentieth Street Police Station, where he was dried out and locked up.

He gave his name as James A. Coulter, said he is a Finn, thirty-eight years old, and a commission merchant in Newark, N. J. He admitted having been drinking the greater part of the day. He went down to the ferry to go home and found the boat had just pulled out. He decided not to wait for the next boat, but to swim to Hoboken.

He declares he would have made it had he not been stopped. He was once a sailor and declares a five-mile swim is nothing to him. He even denied that the water was cold. He said he did not mind it at all.

TENDERLOIN POLICE SHAKE-UP.

A number of transfers of Police Sergeants was made yesterday by Chief Devery, the Tenderloin precinct being the centre of the change. Sergeant Jacob Welsing, who was Captain Price's right-hand man at the West Thirtieth Street Station, was sent to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, and Sergeant Frederick Carson, from West Thirtieth Street to the West Forty-seventh Street Station. They will be replaced by Sergeants Joseph Burns and John Townsend, both of the West Forty-seventh Street Station.

The detectives connected with the West Thirtieth Street Station have also been transferred to other precincts. Detective John Henderson goes to the West Forty-seventh Street Station, Detective Patrick Curry to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, and Detectives Cornelius O'Donnell and Herbert M. Tompkins to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station. Their places at the West Thirtieth Street Station will be taken by Detectives Lockwood, Sheehan, Faulkner, and O'Neill, all of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, Capt. Thomas's old command.

SEVENTH REGIMENT SHOOTING.

The competition for the Edward Kemp and the Col. Emmons Clark trophies was continued last night at the Seventh Regiment Armory by the teams from Company C. The scores, while better than those made on the previous evening by the teams of Companies G and E, are below the records. The high-water mark in the Clark match was set at 2,144 by Company F in 1897, and the highest score in the history of the Kemp competitions is 1,124, made last year by Company B, which now holds both trophies. Company B's marksmen will shoot to-night.

The high scores last night were 46 for the Kemp trophy, made by Sergt. E. C. Robinson, Corp. C. J. Austin, and Private W. H. Hanley, and 44 for the Clark trophy, made by Private W. H. Schwegler. The team scores were: For the Kemp trophy, 1,052; for the Clark trophy, 967.

SCHAEFER FALLS BEHIND.

Ora Morningstar increased his lead over Jacob Schaefer yesterday in their billiard match at the latter's academy. Schaefer played a good game at both the afternoon and evening sessions, but was unable to concede the large handicap to his opponent, who also played well. The latter resumed his unfinished run of 47 made on the day before, and did not stop until he had clicked off 47 more, making a total of 94. This is the best run of the game. Schaefer made one run of 71 in the afternoon, and also equaled his best run of 92 at the evening session. Play will be continued to-day. The score:

Morningstar—47 28 1 92 4 11 32 2 22 5 10 23 3. Total, 200. Average, 16 8-12. Grand total, 600. Grand average, 8 16-73.

Schaefer—2 29, 19 71 32 2 6 30 67 1 92 1. Total, 352. Average, 29 2-12. Grand total, 1,075. Grand average, 14 67-72.

PENNSYLVANIA'S RELAY TEAM.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—Trainer Murphy announced this morning the men from whom he will select a relay team to represent Pennsylvania in the race against Harvard at the indoor meet of the Boston Athletic Association, Feb. 3. The men are Leary, Drumheller, Cook, Bushnell, Allen, De Armat, Metzger, and Francis. Only Leary, Cook and Drumheller are reasonably sure of being on the team and the fourth man will be selected after the 440-yard handicap to be run off on Franklin Field Jan. 20. In the race against Harvard each man will run 370 yards.

Several other men will be entered in different events. Latham will be entered in the fifty-yard dash, and, judging from the form he has been showing, he has a chance to win. In the two-mile race the Quakers will be represented by "Alec" Grant and W. G. Stuart. This event will determine the amateur indoor championship of America.

Murphy intends to take more men with him to New York in the indoor meeting of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. The Knickerbocker has announced an inter-collegiate championship relay race, and Pennsylvania, in common with all the large universities, is making a strong effort to win the event. The Quakers will also be represented in the 50-yard dash, 220-yard run, 880-yard run, and the mile, all of which are handicap events.

PETTITT WINS FROM MILLS.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Jan. 17.—A large gathering of tennis cracks from all over the country witnessed a grand game of tennis to-day between the two champions, Eustice Miles of England and Thomas Pettitt, professional, of America. The match was very exciting, Pettitt winning by three sets to one. He gave Miles fifteen and a bisque handicap, and he played with perfect confidence. Miles showed great power in returning Pettitt's force drives, he volleyed perfectly, but could not resist Pettitt's attacks, which to the spectators seemed his best game.

The first set was taken by Pettitt, 6—1. The second was more evenly contested, but finally went to him at 6—5. In the third set the Englishman braced up and playing favorite strokes stopped the American and won the set by a score of 6—4. The fourth set was a struggle, Pettitt having reached 3—0, which looked bad for Miles, who put up the score 3 all, and then 4 all, but the superb playing of Pettitt finally won the set by 6—4.

Thursday morning Pettitt will meet Stockton and Cecil Baring will play Tompkins. In the afternoon the two English champions, Miles and Latham, will meet. Latham will concede Miles half thirty. This, it is said, will be one of the finest matches of the year and many prominent players and lovers of the sport will witness it.

This morning T. Suffern Tailer and Lawrence Stockton of Boston played an exhibition match for best five out of seven sets, Tailer losing.

Intercollegiate Hockey Schedule.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 17.—The schedule for the intercollegiate hockey games is as follows:

Jan. 19—Yale vs. Princeton. St. Nicholas Rink.
Jan. 27—Brown vs. Columbia, St. Nicholas Rink.
Feb. 9—Yale vs. Brown, St. Nicholas Rink.
Feb. 13—Yale vs. Columbia, Claremont Avenue Rink.
Feb. 17—Princeton vs. Brown, St. Nicholas Rink.
Feb. 23—Columbia vs. Brown, Claremont Avenue Rink.
March 3—Yale vs. Princeton, Claremont Avenue Rink.
March 9—Yale vs. Brown, St. Nicholas Rink.
March 13—Columbia vs Princeton, St. Nicholas Rink.
March 17—Yale vs. Columbia, St. Nicholas Rink.
March 20—Brown vs. Princeton, St. Nicholas Rink.

The International Chess Team.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 17.—Capt. L. A. Cook, of the Yale chess team, announced to-day that the international chess team to play Oxford and Cambridge would be composed of six men, two each from Harvard and Columbia, one from Yale and one from Harvard or Princeton. Hereafter players will be eligible for only four years. Yale's prospects are good. Barry, of Boston, will probably coach.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

A postponed series was bowled in the National League last night, the Orientals winning two games and the Standards one. The best score was made by Rothermel of the Orientals, six strikes and four spares, netting a score of 225. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Oriental—Mitchell, 153; Lehnert, 180; Vogel, 168; Rothermel, 225; Gilhaus, 150. Total, 876.
Standard—Koehler, 154; Allison, 161; Tobin, 161; Thompson, 163; Wyman, 197. Total, 836.

SECOND GAME.

Standard—Koehler, 155; Allison, 149; Tobin, 167; Thompson, 168; Wyman, 206. Total, 845.
Enterprise—Schumbohn, 143; Stueve, 115; Ficken, 122; Koepper, 207; Muller, 179. Total, 766.

THIRD GAME.

Oriental—Mitchell, 170; Lehnert, 147; Vogel, 195; Rothermel, 176; Gilhaus, 163. Total, 851.
Enterprise—Schumbohn, 124; Wiesel, 174; Ficken, 122; Koepper, 200; Muller, 162. Total, 832.

The Chippewas were victorious in two games in the North Side National League last night. In the first game the "Chippies" downed the Prospects by forty-three pins, and in the third game the Vernons were beaten by forty-one pins. The Prospects won a close game from the Vernons. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Chippewa—Kropp, 156; Roedel, 177; Brunssen, 166; Isenbach, 161; Comerford, 157. Total, 817.
Prospect—Beaumont, 137; Spring, 154; Georges, 156; C. Hecht, 162; Krondorfer, 165. Total, 774.

SECOND GAME.

Prospect—Beaumont, 152; Spring, 147; Georges, 147; L. Hecht, 167; Korndorfer, 176. Total, 789.
Vernon—Gross, 123; Winters, 146; Conlin, 152; Bock, 201; Jordan, 143. Total, 765.

THIRD GAME.

Chippewa—Kropp, 171; Roedel, 146; Brunssen, 160; Isenbach, 137; Comerford, 199. Total, 813.
Vernon—Gross, 135; Winters, 137; Conlin, 155; Bock, 164; Jordan, 151. Total, 772.

Only one game was bowled in the Life Insurance League at Starr's Tournament Hall last night. The Prudential team did not appear, but it was agreed upon by the Fidelity and Casualty and Germania Life teams not to claim their games with the Prudential by forfeit. In the game that was decided the Fidelity and Casualty team won easily. Varian of the Fidelity and Casualty team made a new high score record. He made six consecutive strikes and then four spares for a total of 244. Scores:

Fidelity and Casualty Company—Ferris, 164; Bracken, 142; Heron, 171; Sheridan, 117; Varian, 244. Total, 838.
Germania Life—Huberth, 140; Arnheiter, 121; Meyer, 99; Junge, 127; Leyser, 163. Total, 650.

The Tribune team defeated The Bulletin team in two close games in the Morning Newspaper League at the Germania Alleys yesterday afternoon. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Tribune—Gillespie, 127; Lewis, 130; Bentley, 111; Campbell, 127; Vandeveer, 166; Davis, 146; Knecht, 154; Roll, 193. Total, 1,154.
Bulletin—Hughes, 176; Terry, 133; White, 130; Valentine, 100; Hall, 117; O'Rourke, 150; Flannagan, 137; Melville, 155. Total, 1,107.

SECOND GAME.

Tribune—Gillespie, 142; Lewis, 156; Bentley, 149; Campbell, 115; Vandeveer, 131; Davis, 146; Knecht, 177; Roll, 140. Total, 1,156.
Bulletin—Hughes, 197; Terry and Sweeney, 91; White, 143; Valentine, 127; Hall, 148; O'Rourke, 133; Flannagan, 144; Melville, 153. Total, 1,136.

The second team of the Holy Cross Club and the Leo Club team were winners in the Archdiocesan Union at Starr's Tournament Hall last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Holy Cross No. 2—Holsgrove, 113; McNamara, 119; Gettings, 176; Callahan, 107; Burke, 139. Total, 714.
Loyola—McKay, 143; Monaghan, 104; Hanley, 107; Meagher, 139; Golle, 120. Total, 613.

SECOND GAME.

Leo—Etzel 118; Boyle, 110; Dunn, 128; Plunkett, 150; McCarthy, 167. Total, 673.
Loyola—Monaghan, 112; McKay, 145; Hanley, 102; Meagher, 157; Golle, 138. Total, 658.

The Phoenix Club scored a double victory in the Harlem League at the Palace Alleys last night. Pearse of the Phoenix team made the best individual showing, with scores of 227 and 201. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Phoenix—Pearse, 227; McLean, 187; Hamilton, 167; Gross, 164; Young, 211. Total, 956.
Riverdale—Monahan, 160; Grey, 151; Brouwer, 155; H. Ebling, 166; E. Ebling, 204. Total, 836.

SECOND GAME.

Morningside—Madden, 136; Doncourt, 169; Duncan, 184; Demmler, 207; Klingelhoffer, 178. Total, 824.
Riverdale—Monahan, 161; Grey, 127; Brouwer, 171; H. Ebling, 182; E. Ebling, 177. Total, 818.

THIRD GAME.

Phoenix—Pearse, 201; McLean, 201; Hamilton, 146; Gross, 157; Young, 176. Total, 881.
Morningside—Madden, 157; Doncourt, 150; Duncan, 162; Demmler, 179; Klingelhoffer, 201. Total, 849.

The Stanley Council team rolled the lowest scores of the season in the Royal Arcanum League at the Tennis Club Alleys last night, and was beaten by the Yonkers and the De Vinne Councils. Yonkers won two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Yonkers—Barnes, 165; Brewer, 142; C. Lawrence, 143; Hunt, 183; A. Lawrence, 171. Total, 804.
De Vinne—Hull, 125; Frankle, 137; Strach, 131; Hoar, 142; Detlef, 143. Total, 678.

SECOND GAME.

De Vinne—Frankle, 167; Hull, 153; Strach, 123; Hoar, 161; Detlef, 170. Total, 774.
Stanley—Spurgeon, 141; Magory, 132; Wiener, 85; Brautner, 65; Schoenlein, 134. Total, 555.

THIRD GAME.

Yonkers—Barnes, 126; Brewer, 146; C. Lawrence, 130; Hunt, 142; A. Lawrence, 131. Total, 675.
Stanley—Spurgeon, 135; Magory, 96; Wiener, 87; Brautner, 56; Schoenlein, 131. Total, 505.

The Welcomes won two games in Section No. 2 of the United Bowling Clubs tourney at the Arcade Alleys last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Gotham—Lehmann, 141; King, 159; Sowade, 153; Young, 145; Heiles, 180. Total, 784.
Welcome—Bernet, 138; Schulz, 176; Doerr, 149; Schmidt, 169; Wenderoth, 183. Total, 815.

SECOND GAME.

Bleecker—Bonneau, 135; Hoertel, 165; Koepper, 151; Genez, 116; Nahmens, 163. Total, 730.
Gotham—Lehmann, 154; King, 129; Sowade, 167; Young, 128; Heiles, 142. Total, 717.

THIRD GAME.

Welcome—Bernet, 183; Schulz, 184; Doerr, 177; Schmidt, 167; Wenderoth, 137. Total, 843.
Bleecker—Bonneau, 124; Hoertel, 156; Koepper, 118; McFeeley, 166; Nahmens, 141. Total, 705.

The Edison team won two games in the Arlington National tourney last night. In the third game, against the Glendales, its score of 913 is the record score of the tourney. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Edison—Schmitt, 163; Wenzel, 164; Roth, 191; Holme, 180; Reese, 170. Total, 868.
Black Bass—Schulze, 159; Wolfram, 127; Oehler, 122; Sieling, 126; Maier, 172. Total, 706.

SECOND GAME.

Glendale—Laine, 140; Schreyer, 156; Stutterheim, 149; Schwage, 135; C. Fuchs, 136. Total, 716.
Black Bass—Schulze, 175; Wolfram, 111; Oehler, 122; Sieling, 101; Maier, 167. Total, 676.

THIRD GAME.

Edison—Schmitt, 182; Wenzel, 151; Roth, 215; Holme, 205; Reese, 160. Total, 913.
Glendale—Laine, 124; Schreyer, 145; Stutterheim, 156; Schwage, 149; C. Fuchs, 130. Total, 704.

The Fort Greene and Bedford Councils were the winners last evening in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament at the Elephant Club alleys. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Fort Greene Council—Horton, 156; Doctor, 116; Perry, 164; Lilly, 188; Boger, 148. Total, 772.
Fulton Council—White, 124; D. Miller, 162; Wilson, 108; W. Miller, 108; Silvera, 111. Total, 611.

SECOND GAME.

Gilbert Council—Chalmers, 162; I. A. Arneberg, 166; Bishop, 197; A. M. Arneberg, 140; Smith, 167. Total, 832.
Justin F. Price Council—Travis, 122; Lorents, 170; Stewart, 116; Ostreicher, 147; Sorenbets, 152. Total, 707.

THIRD GAME.

Gilbert Council—Chalmers, 126; I. A. Arneberg, 132; Bishop, 131; A. M. Arneberg, 146; Smith, 175. Total, 710.
Bedford Council—Brooks, 181; Dr. Anderson, 144; W. Sheffield, 157; E. Sheffield, 178; J. Anderson, 134. Total, 810.

Three games were bowled in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament last night at Trainor's alleys. The Washington Irving team came out ahead, with scores of 778 and 792, in the two games which it rolled. Thorne of the Long Island team broke the individual record of the tournament, with a score of 205, made on nine strikes and one spare. The scores follow:

FIRST GAME.

Bushwick—Corrigan, 126; Bucken, 114; Schenfenberg, 156; Niles, 157; Baker, 132. Total, 685.
Washington Irving—Theiringer, 179; Campbell, 153; Waterbury, 138; Cordean, 117; Glendinning, 137. Total, 778.

SECOND GAME.

Bushwick—Corrigan, 162; Bucken, 174; Schenfenberg, 176; Niles, 161; Baker, 157. Total, 830.
Long Island—Rhoades, 114; Thorne, 265; Judge, 168; Brooks, 223; Hill, 167. Total, 937.

THIRD GAME.

Washington Irving—Theiringer, 202; Campbell, 154; Waterbury, 138; Cordean, 175; Glendinning, 123. Total, 792.
Long Island—Rhoades, 116; Thorne, 147; Judge, 140; Brooks, 122; Hill, 159. Total, 684.

In the American National tourney last night the Rosedales were easily beaten in two games, first by the Metropolitans and then by the Fidelias. The "Mets" won two games. Otto Foege of the Fidelia team, with a score of 236, carried off the individual honors of the night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Metropolitan—Breen, 160; Meyer, 196; Fisher, 192; Leuly, 190; Arnold, 151. Total, 889.
Rosedale—Bellmer, 178; Meslon, 151; Tadman, 138; Kessler, 134; A. Sievers, 139. Total, 740.

SECOND GAME.

Fidelia—Wagner, 158; Timmi, 198; Koster, 142; Foege, 188; Amann, 171. Total, 857.
Rosedale—Bellmer, 168; Meslon, 162; Tadman, 145; Kessler, 160; A. Sievers, 193. Total, 828.

THIRD GAME.

Metropolitan—Breen, 227; Meyer, 133; Fisher, 216; Leuly, 154; Arnold, 161. Total, 890.
Fidelia—Wagner, 128; Timmi, 164; Koster, 190; Foege, 236; Amann, 156. Total, 869.

Tournament Games To-day.

Athletic League—Columbia Club vs. New York Athletic Club, at New York Athletic Club.
North Side National League—Borough, Dolando, Morris Wheelmen.
Columbia League—Corinthian, Village, Columbia.
Fire Insurance League—Home, Norwich, Union, Liverpool, and London and Globe.
Bank Clerks' League—Plaza, Hanover, American Exchange.
Arlington National—Oradell, Linwood, Gotham.
American National—Glendale, Central, Oriental.
Harlem League—Riverdale, Harlem Wheelmen, Empire.
Arlington Ladies' Bowling Tournament, Brooklyn—Monarch No. 1, Independent, Freundschaft.
Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League—Brevoort, Lefferts, Brooklyn.
Associated Cycling Clugs of Long Island—Brooklyn, Bushwick, Pioneer.
Brooklyn Arlington National—Echo, Imperial, A. B. C.

TOD SLOAN TO BE REPLACED.

Tom Weldon Will Ride as Lord Beresford's First Jockey.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Evening News to-day says that "Tom" Weldon is to replace "Tod" Sloan, the American rider, as first jockey for Lord Beresford.

Lord William Beresford confirms the announcement.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—Geyser, the winner of the fourth race, broke the Pacific Coast record by clipping off seven furlongs in 1:26 flat. Results:

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; purse; maidens. First Shot, 104 pounds, (Bullman,) 2 to 1, won; Coming Event, 105, (Riley,) 9 to 1, second; March Seven, 97, (T. Walsh,) 3½ to 1, third. Time—1:15. Tamale, Fille d'Or, Caesar Young, Tekla, Tom Sharkey, and Ella Depoy also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Mile; hurdle; purse. Credo, 138 pounds, (McKenna,) 10 to 1, won; Una Colorado, 139, (Hanna,) 30 to 1, second; Major S., 139, (Sullivan,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:54½. Meddler, Sokombeo and Gilt Edge also ran. Balista left; Oraibee refused to jump.

THIRD RACE.—Mile; selling. Toribio, 121 pounds (Jenkins,) 7 to 1, won; Del Paso II., 124, (Spencer,) 2 to 1, second; Silver Tail, 101, (E. Ross,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:41½. Storm King, Duke of York II., Inverary II., Glengaber, Alaria, Lulu W., and Choteau also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile; purse. Geyser, 109 pounds, (Spencer,) 6 to 5, won; Advance Guard, 94, (J. Martin,) 12 to 1, second; Bendoran, 112, (Jenkins,) even, third. Time—1:26. Tarbill also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile; selling. Charles Lebel, 107 pounds, (Thorpe,) 2½ to 1, won; Pongo, 110, (Glover,) 30 to 1, second; Tom Smith, 107, (Henry,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:28. Owyhee finished second, but was disqualified for fouling. Colonel Root, Collins, Loconomo, Delecta, Master Lee, Croker, San Augutine, Uterp, and The Offering also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-eighths of a mile; purse; two-year-olds. N. F. Tarpey, 110 pounds, (Spencer,) 2 to 5, won; Ullagon, 110, (Morgan,) 12 to 1, second; Briton, 110, (Riley,) 40 to 1, third. Time—0:37. Location and Gaylon Brown also ran.

Polo Team to Go to Europe.

Steps have been taken to organize a team of American polo experts to play against some of the crack European teams at the Paris Exposition sporting carnival. The team, it is said, will include J. M. and L. Waterbury, Foxhall P. Keene, and E. Cowdin and R. G. Shaw of the Myopia team of Brookline, Mass. The former-named players are from the Westchester Country Club team, which won last year's championship by default and the Ashbourton Gold Cup for the American Polo Association championship.

Golf at St. Augustine.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Jan. 17.—In the handicap tournament played on the course of the St. Augustine Golf Club this afternoon a new record was made for the links over the second nine holes by Clayton Dixon, who made it in 36. The net scores were as follows: R. C. Watson, Jr., Westbrook, 78; Clayton Dixon, University of Pennsylvania, 79; H. P. Dixon, Huntington Valley, 90; J. McDowell, East Coast Club, 92; F. L. Champlin, Chicago A. C., 93; A. M. Taylor, East Coast Club, 95; J. P. Greaves, Manhattan, 102.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Supreme Court of the United States:

111—Township of Garfield, Kan., et al., plaintiffs in error and appellants, vs. C. H. Potter & Co.—In error to an appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas. Dismissed with costs, pursuant to the tenth rule.

116—R. K. Hawley et al., appellants, vs. L. Edgar Diller.—Appeal from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit. Dismissed with costs, pursuant to the tenth rule.

197—Board of Supervisors of Presque Isle County, plaintiff in error, vs.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $5,600,000
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Zimmermann & Forshay
BANKERS & BROKERS,
9 AND 11 WALL STREET,
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange,
Buy and Sell Stocks and Bonds for Cash or on Margin.
Interest Allowed on Deposits
Subject to Check at Sight.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS,
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general Banking Business.
Interest allowed on deposits.
Orders for Stocks and Bonds executed for cash or on margin.
Investment Securities

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St., NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
Foreign Exchange.
Loans made against approved collateral.
Interest allowed on deposits.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

TUNSTALL & CO.,
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Branch Office at Hoffman House.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold for cash or carried on margin.
Market Letter on Application.
Telephones No. 1492 and No. 830 Broad.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
New York and Boston.

N. Y. & N. J. TELEPHONE "RIGHTS"
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co.
37 William St., New York. 298 Montague St., Brooklyn.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

LIQUID AIR

THE MARVEL OF THE AGE!

Indorsed by eminent scientists and leading magazines and newspapers. Liquid air will be used for many purposes—for refrigeration, as a motive power, in surgery, chemistry, &c.

TO-DAY THE
NATIONAL LIQUID AIR CO.
OF NEW YORK, N. Y.,
CAPITAL $5,000,000
offers a limited amount of stock at
$3.00 PER SHARE
(Par value $10.00, full paid and non-assessable.)

Positively no more of this stock will be sold at present price after Friday, January 19, 1900. Only one day more.

You who missed it in not buying Bell Telephone stock when first offered, don't let this opportunity slip by without taking advantage of it.

Subscriptions from one share to one thousand shares received by mail or in person. Make checks or money orders payable to Treasurer

NATIONAL LIQUID AIR CO.,
FISCAL OFFICE,
124 World Building, New York, N. Y.

MORTON TRUST CO.
38 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, $2,500,000.
LEVI P. MORTON, Pres't. EDWARD J. BERWIND, V.-Pres't.
JAS. K. CORBIERE, 2d V.-Pres't. WM. REDMOND CROSS, Sec.

BOND SALE.

The City of Geneva, New York, will offer for sale on January 23, 1900, $64,000 of Three and One-half Per Cent. Municipal Improvement Bonds.

For particulars address D. H. HENRY, Chairman Finance Committee, or FRANK FLYNN, City Treasurer, Geneva, N. Y.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

January 15th, 1900.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE

CONSOLIDATED GAS CO.

In January, 1899, at the time of your last Annual Meeting, the Consolidated Gas Company was profitably engaged in the business of manufacturing gas and retailing the same at the price of $1.10 per thousand cubic feet. The stockholders were receiving dividends upon their investment at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, and the stock, by reason of these satisfactory and prosperous conditions, enjoyed universal favor and confidence on the part of the investing public.

On the first day of May, 1899, your directors saw fit to reduce the price charged to consumers for gas to 65c. per thousand cubic feet, its rivals and competitors perforce meeting this act by similar reductions in price. A ruinous rate war, thus entered upon, has resulted in serious loss to the stockholders of the Company, and in a reduction of their dividends to one-half of the amount previously paid.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Consolidated Gas Company, to be held on the 22nd day of January, 1900, finds a demoralized condition of its affairs prevailing. Dividends have been gradually reduced until they are now one-half of those formerly received, and the stockholders are confronted with the possibility that if the Company continues its present policy respecting the price of gas to the consumer for any period of time, the restoration of more favorable conditions may be prevented by the enactment of hostile legislation on behalf of a public that, having become accustomed to the present price, will tolerate no change.

A matter fraught with so much of vital consequence to those whose capital is invested in the securities of the Company is one that merits the serious and thoughtful consideration of every stockholder, especially in view of the fact that a continuance of the present disastrous policy of the directors may produce further reductions in dividends and even place the Company in a position where it cannot continue to earn its fixed charges. The stockholders are copartners with each other in the business of manufacturing and selling gas, and they owe a duty to themselves to demand and obtain at the annual meeting of the stockholders full information concerning the business policy of the Company, and before re-electing any of the directors to know whether a continuance of the course adopted by the present directors is warranted by existing conditions, or is to the best interests of the Company.

One competitor of your Company has already restored the price of the gas sold by it to $1.10 per thousand cubic feet. The other competitors of the Consolidated Gas Company, not being charitable institutions, would doubtless be exceedingly glad to co-operate with the Consolidated Gas Company in restoring the price of gas to a normal and proper level.

In the absence of very positive information to the contrary, this course would seem to be to the best interests of the Company, and no selfish aims or private purpose of any officer of the Company should prevail at the expense of the stockholders.

Your directors have recently purchased, by a certain private arrangement, a large number of shares of the capital stock of the New York Mutual Gas Light Company. It is believed by many that the price paid for this stock was enormously in excess of its actual or prospective value.

This transaction may have been a profitable one for the Company, but the surface facts disclosed warrant a close investigation into its details, and satisfactory assurance that it was not dominated by the individual interests of any person in a position to shape the affairs of the Consolidated Gas Company to the accomplishment of his own ends.

It appears by a publication contained in The New York Herald of Jan. 4th, the correctness of which is admitted by the President of your Company, that on or about that date your Directors acquired control of the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company. This transaction is one of great magnitude, and the details of it should be scrutinized with great care by the stockholders of the Consolidated Gas Company before ratification by them. The New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company is a consolidated or parent company of a number of electric light companies, most of them absorbed on a most extravagant basis of valuation. As an instance of this: $21,000,000 purchase money bonds of the present Company were issued to acquire $9,200,000 of the Common Stock of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company. The assumption by the Consolidated Gas Company of the control of the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, with its enormous bonded indebtedness, and its $36,000,000 of Capital Stock, marks a radical step in the history of the Consolidated Gas Company, and the stockholders can certainly ask in all fairness that they be given a most thorough opportunity to consider this momentous financial operation after a submission to them of the full details thereof, before being called upon to ratify it.

It is understood that your Company has also purchased control of another great electrical company, but the persons directly interested are emphatic in their refusal to state anything concerning the price paid.

The belief is beginning to be held by many stockholders that they would receive much larger returns upon their investment, and their stock would have a much greater market value, were the affairs of the Consolidated Gas Company divorced from the control of men having vast personal ambitions to serve. The stock of the Company is selling for much less than its actual worth, because its affairs have not been in the hands of men who have administered their trust with a sole view to the earning of as much money as possible by the manufacture and sale of gas, and the resulting payment of large dividends to the stockholders.

It is beginning to be felt that the stock of the Company is being used as a mere factor in vast and involved financial intrigues and in attempts at the accomplishment of far-reaching personal ambitions by men who, in their lust for financial power or the gratification of personal desires, have become indifferent to the interests of the stockholders of this gas company.

The stock of the Consolidated Gas Company is held very generally by legitimate investors, who have purchased the stock of the Company with the intention of permanently holding it for the dividends to be earned from the manufacture and sale of gas in New York. It is not fair that their interests should be subservient to those of men who, having many diverse and complicated interests, serve them at the expense of the stockholders. There are on the board of your Company many men of uprightness and integrity who are conscious of their responsibility as trustees for the stockholders, and who, it is believed, will respond at once to the just demand of an expressed public opinion that they conduct the business of the Company in the sole and exclusive interests of their stockholders.

The stockholders have it within their power, by an insistence upon conservatism and of their rights to be fully informed concerning the business of the Company, to greatly enhance the market value of their stock and to obtain much larger returns upon their investment, by way of dividends.

The attention of guardians, trustees, executors, administrators and those acting in a judiciary capacity for stockholders of the company is especially called to this communication. A duty is imposed upon them of seeking full information concerning these matters which may affect the value of the securities held by them, and of asserting and enforcing the full rights of stockholders in the management of the Company.

It is desirable that as many stockholders as possible shall attend the annual meeting in person. Those who cannot do so, and believe that the directors should be called upon to furnish information concerning the affairs of the Company, are requested to sign the proxy which has been sent to them, and to mail the same to

GEORGE ALFRED LAMB,
c/o LAMB & VOSS,
Attorneys & Counselors at Law,
32 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

PREPAYMENT OF DEBENTURES.
The Middlesex Banking Co.,
OF MIDDLETOWN, CONN.,
will pay, with interest to date of payment, on and after Jan. 11, 1900, the Debentures of
Series A 12 and A 13, due Feb. 1, 1900.
Series A 14 and 84, due Mar. 1, 1900.
Series A 15, A 16, A 19, and 85, due April, 1, 1900.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

The Northern Pacific Terminal Co.
OF OREGON.

In accordance with the provisions of the Deed of Trust of the Northern Pacific Terminal Company of Oregon, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the Sinking Fund, viz.:
Nos. 326, 416, 417, 846, 852, 853, 877, 964, 1071, 1208, 2134, 2693, 2770, 3320, 3499, 3593, 3612, 3618, 3620, 3829, 3891,
and will be redeemed by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, at its office, 16-22 William Street, New York, at 110 and accrued interest, on the 10th day of February, 1900, at which date interest will cease on the above bonds.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee
by E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, January 17th, 1900.

PROPOSALS. PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR
$5,568,483.90
OF
3½% Corporate Stock
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Exempt from all Taxation in the State of New York, except for State Purposes.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED, BY CHAPTER 65 OF THE LAWS OF 1889, TO INVEST IN THIS STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, until

Tuesday, the 23d Day of January, 1900,

at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or a part of the following-described Registered Stock of the City of New York, bearing interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum, to wit:

$2,000,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE. Principal payable November 1, 1940.	368,483 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR HIGH SCHOOLS AND SITES THEREFOR. Principal payable November 1, 1940.
[illegible] 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR A NEW HALL OF RECORDS. Principal payable November 1, 1940.	800,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR CONSTRUCTING A PUBLIC DRIVEWAY ALONG THE HARLEM RIVER. Principal payable November 1, 1940.
500,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR SCHOOL-HOUSES AND SITES THEREFOR. Principal payable November 1, 1940.	1,630,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE NEW AQUEDUCT. Principal payable October 1, 1919.
500,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR SCHOOL-HOUSES AND SITES THEREFOR IN THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN. Principal payable November 1, 1940.		

A Deposit of TWO PER CENT. (in money or certified check on a National or State Bank in the City of New York) required.

For fuller information, see CITY RECORD. Copies to be procured at No. 2 City Hall.

BIRD S. COLER, Comptroller,
THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
JANUARY 9, 1900.

FINANCIAL.

International Zinc Co., Ltd.

Yields 16% on the Present Cost of Shares.

This is the only Zinc-Mining Company in the United States giving regularly to its stockholders exact reports and full knowledge of the condition of their property. The well-known Chartered Accountants, **BARROW, WADE, GUTHRIE & CO.,** of New York and Boston, supervise the company's accounts, and issue quarterly to the stockholders statements of earnings and net profits, certified by them as correct.

It is now earning 22 per cent. on its capital, and will nearly double this as soon as the four new mills now under way are completed.

It is now paying dividends equal to those paid by the highest capitalized companies in the zinc fields, yet on a much smaller investment, which allows even the smallest investors to participate in the rich returns from zinc mining.

The low price of its shares also affords investors an unusual opportunity for profit by the enhancement in value of their holdings, and through its plan of supervising accounts it furnishes absolute security to its stockholders' interests.

300,000 SHARES

are now offered for public subscription at

75c. PER SHARE,

to complete the balance of the purchase price and pay for the new mills now being built.

The shares are of the par value of $1.00 each, and are fully paid and non-assessable.

SEND FOR PROSPECTUS, and note carefully the detailed accounts and BARROW, WADE, GUTHRIE & CO.'S reports on the properties.

Applications dated not later than Jan. 25 will receive the dividend payable Feb. 1.

Applications for stock, accompanied by remittance, received at either of the following offices of the fiscal agents.

JOSHUA BROWN & CO., Bankers,
45 AND 47 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
89 State St., Boston. 421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 409 The Rookery, Chicago

Bankers' Trust Company
OF NEW YORK
10 WALL STREET
Capital & Surplus - $3,000,000
Acts in every trust capacity.
Represents security holders in investigating the affairs of corporations and in protecting their interests.
Receives deposits and allows interest on daily balances subject to check.

OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, Louis V. Bright, } Vice-Presidents.
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.

DIRECTORS:

Louis V. Bright,	Wm. H. Hollister,
D. Crawford Clark,	Percival Knauth,
George Coppell,	Francis H. Leggett,
Bayard Dominick,	Almeric H. Paget,
John F. Dryden,	William G. Park,
Benjamin N. Duke,	Gilbert M. Plympton,
George W. Ely,	William Schall, jr.,
Albert E. Goodhart,	John W. Simpson,
Edwin Gould,	Francis S. Smithers,
Edmund T. Halsey,	Ransom H. Thomas.
J. Walter Wood, jr.	

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS $2,250,000
BANKING, TRUST, MORTGAGE, AND FOREIGN DEPARTMENTS.
Interest allowed on Deposits subject to check.
Legal Depositary for Court and Trust Funds.

OFFICERS.

GEORGE W. YOUNG	President
LUTHER KOUNTZE	Vice-President
JAMES TIMPSON	2d Vice-President
ARTHUR TURNBULL	3d Vice-President
CLARK WILLIAMS	Treasurer
WILLIAM P. ELLIOTT	Secretary
RICHARD M. HURD	Asst. Secretary
CALVERT BREWER	Asst. Treasurer
ALEXANDER PHILLIPS	Man'g For'n Dep't

DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock.

Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr.,	Gustav E. Kissel,
Frederick O. Barton,	Luther Kountze,
S. Ledyard Blair,	Charlton T. Lewis,
Dumont Clarke,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Charles D. Dickey,	Theodore Morford,
William P. Dixon,	Robert Olyphant,
Robert A. Granniss,	Charles M. Pratt,
G. G. Haven, Jr.,	James Timpson,
Charles R. Henderson,	Eben B. Thomas,

George W. Young.

The Colorado Coal and Iron Company,
6% MORTGAGE BONDS.

The Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, successor, by consolidation, to **The Colorado Coal & Iron Company, proposes to extend above bonds at the rate of 6% per annum until February 1, 1902,** the present security and lien to remain in full force, the principal and interest of the extended bonds to be payable in gold.

Arrangements have been made to purchase the bonds not extended by the holders, and to extend the same. Bondholders who wish to avail themselves of the privilege of extending the bonds may notify the Knickerbocker Trust Company at once of their intention so to do, and must present their bonds at the office of the **Knickerbocker Trust Company, No. 66 Broadway,** New York, between January 15th and January 27th, 1900, to have the contract of extension and new coupon sheets attached.

Bonds not extended by present holders should be presented to the **Knickerbocker Trust Company on February 1, 1900,** when the last coupon will be paid and the bonds will be taken at par by a purchasing syndicate.

JOHN L. JEROME, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Fourth National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, Jan. 11, 1900.
At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held Jan. 9, 1900, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously re-elected Directors:
J. Edward Simmons, Robert W. Stuart,
Cornelius N. Bliss, Richard T. Wilson,
Charles Stewart Smith, William S. Opdyke,
James G. Cannon.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, Mr. J. Edward Simmons was unanimously re-elected President and Mr. James G. Cannon was unanimously re-elected Vice President. CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company will be held on the thirteenth day of February, 1900, at Two o'clock, at the registered office of the company, No. 60 Grand Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and receiving and acting upon the reports of the officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
In accordance with the laws of the State of New Jersey, only stockholders of record on the twenty-third day of January are entitled to vote at this meeting. W. A. TOWNER, Secretary.
Dated Jan. 15, 1900.

General Chemical Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and of transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the Company's office at Phillippstown, Putnam County, in the State of New York, on Wednesday, the 31st of January, 1900, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.
The stock and transfer books will be closed against the transfer of stock on Saturday, January 20, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened on February 1st, at 10 A. M.
New York, January 12, 1900.
CHAS. ROBINSON SMITH, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Bankers' Trust Company
OF NEW YORK
10 WALL STREET
Capital & Surplus - $3,000,000
Acts in every trust capacity.
Represents security holders in investigating the affairs of corporations and in protecting their interests.
Receives deposits and allows interest on daily balances subject to check.

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Francis H. Leggett, Louis V. Bright, } Vice-Presidents.
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.

DIRECTORS:

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D. Crawford Clark,	Percival Knauth,
George Coppell,	Francis H. Leggett,
Bayard Dominick,	Almeric H. Paget,
John F. Dryden,	William G. Park,
Benjamin N. Duke,	Gilbert M. Plympton,
George W. Ely,	William Schall, jr.,
Albert E. Goodhart,	John W. Simpson,
Edwin Gould,	Francis S. Smithers,
Edmund T. Halsey,	Ransom H. Thomas.
J. Walter Wood, jr.	

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS $2,250,000
BANKING, TRUST, MORTGAGE, AND FOREIGN DEPARTMENTS.
Interest allowed on Deposits subject to check.
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Dumont Clarke,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Charles D. Dickey,	Theodore Morford,
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Bonds not extended by present holders should be presented to the **Knickerbocker Trust Company on February 1, 1900,** when the last coupon will be paid and the bonds will be taken at par by a purchasing syndicate.

JOHN L. JEROME, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Hamilton Bank of New York City.
New York, January 17, 1900.
At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held January 10th, 1900, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Wm. H. Caldwell,	Bernard Loth,
Cyrus Clark,	Wm. A. Martin,
Martin D. Fink,	James Rogers,
Wm. S. Gray,	Edwin S. Schenck,
Robert J. Hoguet,	Fred. B. Schenck,
John J. Lapham,	John J. Sperry,
Emanuel Lauer,	Julius W. Tiemann.

Lucien C. Warner.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, MR. EDWIN S. SCHENCK was unanimously re-elected President, and MR. FREDERICK B. SCHENCK was unanimously re-elected Vice President. J. C. JOY, Cashier.

Election Notice.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.,
New York, January 13, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company will be held in the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held in the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, January 30, 1900, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

Election Notice.
The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.,
New York, January 13, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held in the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held in the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1900, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

Real Estate Trust Company
OF NEW YORK.
No. 30 Nassau Street.
At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held on the 17th day of January, 1900, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Trustees or Directors of the Company for the term ending January, 1903:

H. H. Cammann,	James M. Varnum,
Lispenard Stewart,	Joel F. Freeman,
Charles S. Brown,	George G. De Witt,
Franklin B. Lord,	Lansdale Boardman,

and the following gentlemen as Inspectors of Election for 1901:
Newbold T. Lawrence,
Arthur D. Weekes,
Percy R. Pyne.
HENRY W. REIGHLEY, Secretary.

THE PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE CO.
(of Chicago).
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Peoples Gas Light and Coke Company will be held at the office of the Company in Chicago, Adams Street and Michigan Avenue, on Saturday, February 10, 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will close, in New York, in accordance with the by-laws, at 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday, January 19th, and will reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Tuesday, February 13th, 1900.
C. K. G. BILLINGS, President.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW York, 4 Irving Place, January 3, 1900.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of trustees, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at this office on Monday, January 22, 1900. Polls open from, 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 6, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 23, 1900. O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Louisiana & Missouri River Railroad Co.
First Mortgage 7% Bonds.
Coupons due February 1, 1900, from the abovementioned bonds will be paid at maturity on presentation at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of The Chicago & Alton Railroad Co., No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Thursday, January 25, 1900.
The Chicago & Alton Railroad Co.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Ass't Treasurer.

Office of the Consolidation Coal Company,
44 South Street, Baltimore, Maryland,
January 16th, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Two Dollars per share on the Capital Stock, payable at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York, on and after February 1st, 1900. Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. January 25th, 1900, and reopen at 10 A. M. February 2d, 1900.
T. K. STUART, Secretary.

SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND.
Illinois Central Railroad Co.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent. in cash, payable March 1st, 1900, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company as registered at the close of business January 31st, 1900.
The stock transfer books will be closed for the purpose of the above dividend from January 31st until February 23d, 1900.
A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.
New York, January 17th, 1900.

AMERICAN CAR & FOUNDRY CO.
St. Louis, Mo., January 2, 1900.
Preferred Capital Stock Dividend No. 3.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, it was resolved that a dividend of 1¾ PER CENT. on the preferred capital stock of the company be declared and paid on Thursday, Feb. 1st, 1900, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York City, to stockholders of record at the close of business Wed., Jan. 10, 1900. Transfer books will close Jan. 10, 1900, and reopen Sat., Feb. 3, 1900. WILLIAM McMILLAN, Treasurer.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 & 39 Liberty St. and 44½ & 46 Maiden Lane,
NEW YORK, Jan. 10, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent., and an extra dividend of One-Half Per Cent, payable at the company's offices on Feb. 1, 1900. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, Jan. 13, and reopened Friday, Feb. 2.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 4 per cent. Registered Bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Monday, Jan. 22, 1900, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the quarterly interest thereon, due Feb. 1, 1900, and will reopen Feb. 1, at 10 A. M.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1900.

Henderson Bridge Company.
The Board of Directors of the Henderson Bridge Company this day declared a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable on and after the first prox.
The stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 22d inst., and reopen at 10 A. M. on the second day of February. J. H. ELLIS, Secretary.
Louisville, Ky., January 9, 1900.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 7 per cent. registered bonds of the Columbus & Toledo R. R. Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Monday, Jan. 22, 1900, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Feb. 1, 1900, and will open Feb. 1st at 10 A. M.
WILLIAM N. COTT, Treasurer.
Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 18, 1900.

DIVIDENDS.

Northern Pacific Railway Company
OFFICE OF THE
Mills Building, New York, Dec. 13, 1899.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there were declared from the net earnings of the company a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. on said common stock, both to be paid Feb. 5, 1900, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Jan. 11, 1900.
For the purpose of such dividends the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on Jan. 11, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on Jan. 23, 1900.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street.
New York, Dec. 13, 1899.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Common Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on Jan. 11, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Jan. 23, 1900.
On Feb. 5, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividends, aggregating two per cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York,
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

The Colorado & Southern Railway Co.,
New York, January 11th, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings for the calendar year 1899 a dividend of two per cent. on the first preferred stock of this Company, payable to the holders of record of the first preferred stock on February 14th, 1900. For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company will be closed at three P. M. on January 31st, and will be reopened at ten A. M. on February 15th, 1900.
The Colorado & Southern Railway Co.,
By HARRY BRONNER, Assistant Secretary.

28 Broad Street, New York, January 11th, 1900.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for the First Preferred Stock of the Colorado & Southern Railway Company will be closed at three P. M. on January 31st, 1900, and will reopen at ten A. M. on February 15th, 1900. On February 14th, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above Dividend of two per cent., when received by them, at the office of Messrs. Hallgarten & Co., among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
HALLGARTEN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Oregon Short Line Railway Company
First Mortgage 6% Bonds.
Coupons due February 1, 1900, from the abovementioned bonds will be paid at maturity on presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Thursday, January 25, 1900.
Oregon Short Line Railroad Company,
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

THE ALABAMA CONSOLIDATED COAL & Iron Company, 27 William Street, New York, January 12th, 1900.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and Three-Quarters Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company to Stockholders of Record January 20th, 1900, payable February 1st, 1900. The Transfer books will close January 20th, 1900, at three o'clock P. M., and will reopen February 1st, 1900. JNO E. SEARLES, Treasurer.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, January 16, 1900.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable on and after February 15th. The transfer books will be closed from Feb. 1st to Feb. 15th, inclusive. D. R. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

Mexican Mineral Railway Company.
Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due February 1st, 1900, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 27 William St.
C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Treasurer.
January 17th, 1900.

Produce Exchange Trust Company.
The organization of the Produce Exchange Trust Company was made permanent yesterday at a meeting of the Board of Trustees by the election of the temporary officers as follows: Edwin Gould, President; Gen. Samuel Thomas, First Vice President; George William Ballou, Second Vice President; William H. Taylor, Third Vice President; John A. Hilton, Treasurer; William M. Laws, Secretary. The Executive Committee was formed as follows: Edwin Gould, Gen. Samuel Thomas, G. W. Ballou, W. H. Taylor, Almon Goodwin, William Nelson Cromwell, J. W. Ogden, and Charles P. Armstrong. No action was taken at the meeting in regard to resuming relations with the New York Clearing House.

City Trust Company Elections.
At the annual stockholders' meeting of the City Trust Company held at 36 Wall Street yesterday the following Directors were re-elected, forming the class of 1903: John D. Crimmins, George R. Sheldon, W. H. Gelshenen, Edward N. Gibbs, Frank H. Platt, C. V. Fornes, and Bernard M. Shanley. The following were chosen Inspectors of Election for 1901: George Sewell Bonner, Andrew A. McCormick, and William S. Bogert. The following officers were re-elected at a meeting of the Directors: James Ross Curran, President; John D. Crimmins, First Vice President; George R. Sheldon, Second Vice President, and Arthur Terry, Secretary.

International Banking and Trust.
The International Banking and Trust Company held its annual stockholders' meeting at its offices, 149 Broadway, yesterday. The following seven Directors were re-elected for a term of three years: Benjamin F. Tracy, Sidney F. Tyler, R. L. Edwards, John Hone, E. C. Potter, Marshall S. Driggs, and E. A. De Lima. The financial statement of the company for Dec. 30, 1899, which was presented, showed resources and liabilities of $3,588,032.03. The company now has undivided profits of over $28,500 on its capital of $1,000,000, and a surplus of $500,000. The sum due depositors is $2,055,199.04.

Hamilton Bank Election.
The stockholders of the Hamilton Bank, at their annual meeting last week, elected these Directors: William H. Caldwell, Cy

it will be borne first and last by the depositors, whose savings have heretofore been exempt from taxation.

It may be that after the interest upon mortgage bonds and upon savings bank deposits had become adjusted to the new tax there would be no material addition to the burdens of anybody but the real estate owner who borrows money upon his property, but it is urged that this will still bear unduly upon those who are struggling for the investment of small savings. The capitalist who obtains large loans upon valuable property which he uses for profit will not suffer, but those who are working to acquire farms or homes of their own will find their difficulties increased by the higher interest on bonds secured by mortgage. In fact, the tax is regarded by those concerned with savings institutions as an extra burden upon thrift and a new penalty upon struggling poverty.

It is said, for instance, that this will be simply an additional tax upon that part of one's real estate which he is not yet able to pay for. Unincumbered property will pay the regular local tax upon its assessed value. That which is subject to mortgage will pay this tax upon the whole property, and also contribute to the State an extra half of one per cent. on the part which the owner is still striving to pay for, taking just so much more out of his savings to pay interest on the mortgage. While this may not directly concern the savings bank or the life insurance company, it gives them an argument which is likely to be more effective than any that only touches their own immediate interest. They profess also to see difficulties in the way of collecting this tax, especially from non-residents of the State, and complain that it is a hardship for the owners of mortgages to have practically to assess the tax upon themselves in order to get the benefit of partial payments made after the instrument was recorded. This mortgage tax seems on the face of it to afford an easy way of raising a large revenue for the State, but there are indications that it will meet with strenuous opposition.

A. K. F.

New York, Jan. 17, 1900.

OPINIONS OF BUSINESS MEN.

The Taxation bill introduced at Albany by Senator Stranahan on Monday, and providing for a five-mill tax on mortgages was received variously by those interested in trust companies, savings banks, and real estate dealings. Leading real estate men yesterday were disinclined to be interviewed, several brokers saying that they had not read the full text of the bill yet and were not prepared to express any opinion as to the effect of a tax on mortgages.

Henry Morgenthau, President of the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company, strongly commended the mortgage clause of the new tax bill.

"I believe," he said, "that, if it were distinctly understood to-day that such a tax would be all the tax to be imposed on mortgages, they would take the same position in the eyes of investors as city bonds or United States bonds, which are selling on a basis of less than 3 per cent.

"There are annually a large number of estates created in this city which cannot escape taxation, as their inventories are filed in the Surrogate's office, and are accessible to the Tax Commissioners. These estates have to resort to all sorts of subterfuges to avoid taxation, and they will gladly avail themselves of the opportunity to invest their funds in mortgages which would net them 4 per cent.

"The only objection of a great many large capitalists to mortgages is the fear of taxation. They are afraid of local taxation—of the personal tax. No present mortgage investors will cease purchasing mortgages on account of the new tax, whereas at present the large loaners on mortgages are life insurance companies and savings banks, which are exempt from paying taxes on their assets. If the new tax law is passed, the capitalists who are at present largely investing in railroad bonds will turn their attention to mortgages, instead of industrial stocks and shares, which have been so freely invested in, principally because there was an absolute shortage in the supply of safe railroad bonds.

"No one will question that a good mortgage on New York real estate, free from taxes, ought to sell as freely as and at the same or a lower rate of interest than New York City gas, bank, trust company, or traction stocks, and they are all selling on a basis of 4 per cent. or less, and are so very popular because New Yorkers like to see the things in which they invest.

"Any person buying 4½ per cent. mortgages runs the risk of having to pay 2¼ per cent. of that 4½ per cent. to the city for taxes on his personal property, and, to my knowledge, this has prevented a great many from purchasing real estate mortgages.

"I feel assured that companies like the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company, the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, the Bond and Mortgage Company, and other trust companies, like the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, and the Knickerbocker Trust Company, could readily sell annually from $30,000,000 to $40,000,000 worth of 4 per cent. bonds, secured by mortgages on New York real estate, if they could guarantee to the holders that they would be exempt from all taxation, the companies paying the tax."

James McMahon, President of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, declared that he was opposed to the proposed tax on mortgages. He said:

"I am opposed to the bill as a savings bank man, because I believe it to be the entering wedge for the taxation of the securities held by savings banks, to which I am opposed on principle.

"I shall ask, if needful, that a meeting of the Savings Banks' Association of the State of New York be called to pass on the merits of the measure. I do not care to talk about this particular bill until I have seen the bill itself. I will, however, say this:

"When the great bulk of personal property of the very wealthy escapes taxation it seems too bad that the great Empire State shall tax the savings of the thrifty classes.

"I will oppose the enactment of any bill which has for its object the taxation of savings banks."

BALTIMORE AND OHIO'S YEAR.

There was more or less surprise in the Street yesterday that the new interests in Baltimore and Ohio did not receive representation on the Board of Directors at the annual meeting held yesterday in Baltimore. It is understood that almost at the last moment it was decided for a matter of business policy that under the circumstances a change in the board would be inadvisable at present, though it is not attempted to disguise the fact that the Pennsylvania holdings in Baltimore and Ohio are considerable, and that the relations between the roads are now very close.

There was some disappointment because no action on dividends—about which lately there has been so much talk—was taken at the meeting. The excellent earnings of the road, however, shown in the annual statement, to a great degree offset this disappointment. In the first half of the present fiscal year it is shown by a supplemental report that the company earned a full dividend on the preferred and $841,-560 in excess—the excess being equivalent to 1.78 per cent. on the authorized common stock.

***

The annual report is for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, when the company was operated by the receivers. The income account shows:

Operating Expenses—	
Maintenance of way and structures	$4,283,846
Maintenance of equipment	3,468,813
Conducting transportation	11,983,239
General expenses	2,039,394
	$21,783,322
Net earnings Washington branch included in system earnings	136,863
Taxes	474,466
Interest and rentals	5,885,430
Miscellaneous adjustments made after closing of books	55,401
Balance carried to balance sheet	924,729
	$29,260,211
Gross Earnings—	
Freight	$20,055,664
Passenger	5,650,664
Mail	777,205
Express	636,407
Miscellaneous	1,284,982
	$28,404,922
Dividends and interest on securities owned	373,394
Schuylkill River East Side Railroad earnings	320,888
Western Union Telegraph Company annuity	60,000
House rents and miscellaneous receipts.	92,008
	$29,260,211

***

As compared with 1898 the gross earnings increased $682,134, or 2.46 per cent.; operating expenses increased $1,507,231, or 7.43 per cent.; net earnings decreased $825,098, or 11.8 per cent. Freight earnings increased .28 per cent.; passenger earnings increased 7.09 per cent.; mail earnings increased 1.25 per cent.; express earnings increased 5.66 per cent., and miscellaneous earnings increased 16.24 per cent.

The ratio of expenses to earnings was 76.69 per cent., as against 73.14 per cent. in the previous year.

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A comparative statement of the statistics from operation shows:

	1899.	Increase.
Tons carried	25,057,178	3,070,058
Tons carried one mile	5,187,307,360	775,126,314
Earnings per ton mile	.390c.	*.068c.
Passengers carried	8,832,624	62,078
Pass. carried one mile	325,321,339	17,968,709
Earn. per pass. per mile.	1.737c.	.080c.

The result of operation per mile of road shows:

	1899.	Changes.
Gross earnings	$14,150	$340
Operating expenses	10,858	750
Net earnings	$3,302	*$410

*Decrease.

***

The current assets and liabilities itemized are as follows: Cash assets—Cash on hand and in banks, $2,516,915; agents' balances, $2,546,586; traffic balances, $2,419,752; bills and accounts receivable, $2,225,750; bonds of sundry companies, $6,246,106; stocks of sundry companies, $4,357,921; Baltimore and Ohio common stock in treasury at par, $3,822,000; materials on hand, $1,651,056; total, $25,814,085.

Liabilities.—Pay rolls, $1,275,008; bills and accounts payable, $2,243,660; traffic balances, $776,-630; unclaimed wages, $37,559; accrued interest on funded debt and loans, $1,736,295; individuals and companies, $856,262; accrued taxes, $185,874; Baltimore and Ohio relief department, $341,419; total, $7,452,108.

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A supplemental report covering the first six months of the present fiscal year is also given because of the delay in the closing of the regular yearly report by reason of the many changes in accounts incident to the reorganization.

This report shows that the increase in earnings from operation is $2,053,255, and the decrease in operating expenses is $241,-640, making a net increase of $2,294,895 as compared with the same period in the preceding year.

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The income account for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1899, (partly estimated), shows:

Operating Expenses—	
Maintenance of way and structures	$1,963,247
Maintenance of equipment	1,829,814
Conducting transportation	6,130,898
General expenses	846,183
	$10,770,142
Net earnings Washington branch included in system earnings	125,000
Taxes	257,779
Interest and rentals	2,992,221
Surplus	3,201,513
	$17,346,655
Gross Earnings—	
Freight	$12,561,871
Passenger	3,511,597
Mail	394,849
Express	332,652
Miscellaneous	131,806
	16,932,775
Dividends and interest on securities owned	137,280
Schuylkill River East Side Railroad earnings	176,300
Western Union Telegraph Company annuity	30,000
House rents and miscellaneous receipts.	70,300
	$17,346,655

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The figures for six months for the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad, are also given. The earnings, expenses, net earnings, charges, and surplus for six months ended Dec. 31, 1899, (December estimated,) show: Gross earnings, $3,718,-372; operating expenses, $2,527,272; net earnings, $1,191,600; interest, taxes, &c., $853,600; surplus, $338,000.

PAYING BACK DIVIDENDS.

Colorado Fuel and Iron showed exceptional strength yesterday on the anticipation that at the meeting of the Board of Directors, held at Denver during the day, favorable action in respect to dividends might be taken. These expectations were realized. Just before the close of the day's business it was officially stated that at the meeting resolutions were adopted to the effect that a dividend of 8 per cent. be declared upon the preferred stock of the company for the year ending June 30, 1898, such dividend to be payable Feb. 15, 1900, in cash, to the stockholders of record Jan. 26, 1900. The Directors also adopted a resolution indorsing the policy of continuing the declaration of dividends upon the preferred stock at short intervals as the earnings of the company warrant, until all the arrears have been paid in cash.

As will be noticed, the dividend declared is for the year ending June 30, 1898; and it is stated that the company's intention to pay up its overdue dividends will be lived up to. Earnings are reported very satisfactory.

On sales yesterday of 2,900 shares the common stock advanced 1½ points, and on sales of 700 shares the preferred made a gain of 3½ points.

HOW THE STREET VIEWS IT.

The definite statement by President C. P. Huntington of the Southern Pacific that stock of the company was at his advice bought by E. H. Harriman and Jacob H. Schiff, representing the Union Pacific, is regarded in the Street as very significant, and indicative of the closer relations which may from this time on be expected between the two roads. The developments will, it is thought, be much on the same line as Pennsylvania-Baltimore and Ohio relations—that is to say, harmony and cordial understanding, but no formal consolidation of Interests.

It was a noticeable fact yesterday that both Southern Pacific and Union Pacific scored advances.

LEATHER AGAIN BUOYANT.

The most active stock on the list yesterday was United States Leather common, over 50,000 shares of which were traded in at prices ranging from 17½ to 18¾, with the close at 18—a net gain for the day of five-eighths. The opening was rather suggestive of what might be expected, the tape recording it at "3,500 shares at from 17½ to 18," the more significant for the reason that even the lower figure was above the closing price of the previous day.

There was continued talk of Rockefeller interests in the company, and it is said the developments at the meeting next month will be of no small consequence. Standard Oil interests were buyers of the stock yesterday.

TWO REASONS FOR STRENGTH.

In spite of the fact that London yesterday sold about 1,000 shares of Norfolk and Western common, that stock advanced a full point, while the preferred continued its advance and bettered itself by a half point.

The recent strong buying of the stock which has sent it up is due not alone to the dividend action to be taken on the preferred next month, but also on the belief that Norfolk and Western will be materially benefited by trunk line developments, and that even now the stock is being quietly bought up by inside railroad interests.

SUGAR AND TOBACCO.

American Sugar and American Tobacco kept fairly well together yesterday in point both of the number of the shares of each dealt in and of the advance made by each. And, singularly enough, the buying and the appreciation in both cases were attributed to the same reason—profit taking and covering by shorts who are known to have had a considerable line of each stock.

There was no news in respect to either property.

LOCAL TRACTION STOCKS.

With the exception of Third Avenue the local traction stocks had a good day of it yesterday, though for a time Metropolitan was under considerable pressure, and at one time actually showed a loss of nearly two full points. In the afternoon it rallied on a repetition of the statement that the interests back of the underground road were favorable to the Metropolitan people, and closed for the day with a net gain of a half point.

Manhattan gained 1¼ points, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit seven-eighths, the latter on rumors of favorable developments at the meeting on the 26th inst.

MORE PENSION PAYMENTS.

The Sub-Treasury was yesterday a debtor to the Clearing House to the amount of $1,200,000, of which between $500,000 and $600,000 was on account of pension payments, represented by some 1,500 checks. The total amount paid out on account of pensions on Tuesday was $800,000 on 2,300 checks. Assistant Deputy Treasurer M. L. Muhleman points it out as an interesting fact that when pension payments begin in the early part of the month they continue on an ascending scale until about the second Tuesday after the opening day, then decline, only again to increase for a day or two, and then finally and gradually fall off until the last payment is made.

EARNINGS HELP A STOCK.

There was good buying of St. Paul yesterday following the publication of the report of the company for the second week in January, which showed earnings of $716,490, as compared with $684,920 in the same week last year. Since July 1 the earnings have been $23,901,340, and the increase over last year $2,295,040.

ELECTED A DIRECTOR.

Theodore Cox, formerly of the Stock Exchange house of Hatch & Cox, has been elected a Director of the Brunswick Land Company.

IRON AND METAL TRADES.

Discussing the condition of the iron and metal trades, The Iron Age will to-day say:

"It has been apparent again that large buyers of undoubted standing have been able to pick up bargains in foundry iron. In such cases a number of sellers have sought the opportunity, which is equivalent to guaranteeing their profit. While it may be argued that this is a sign of weakness, it is true on the other side that such concessions as have been made would not tempt experienced buyers unless they recognized the inherent strength of the situation. It is worthy of note that purchases of this character have been made by melters who are covered far into the second half of the year.

"The fact is that men possessing long familiarity with the iron trade appreciate the fact that iron production is proceeding under a tremendous strain, and that any weak link destroys the integrity of the whole chain. The coke scarcity has been the latest specter. Although there seems little danger that we shall undergo the experiences of iron makers on the Continent of Europe and in England, still the danger of temporary, annoying shortage is pretty close upon us. A blizzard might disorganize the industry for weeks. In the Eastern markets there has been quite a movement in basic pig lately.

"Bessemer pig in the Central West is quiet. The Valley Association has lately decided to take care of the sales of mill irons also.

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"The steel situation is still undefined. The largest transaction during the week seems to have been the purchase of 10,000 tons of steel by a mill in the Philadelphia District from a Pittsburg steel maker. Reports have been current that one of the largest consumers has bought a large block of billets. We understand that, while conferences have taken place, no sale has been effected. The large makers continue to hold on the basis of $35 at Western mills, but that price is being shaded by others, and $34 is closer to the market.

"Reports came from the West to the effect that further steel rail orders of some magnitude have been placed, among them being one lot of 50,000 tons for export. It may be of interest to note in this connection that a new maker has appeared in the market, the Ohio plant of the National Steel Company having recently solicited rail business.

"The railroads seem to be buying bridge material quite heavily. Chicago reports the closing of one contract for about 3,000 tons, with another for 5,000 tons pending. In the East the thirteen-thousand-ton order for the New York Central Road will probably be closed this week.

"The tonnage for the New York rapid transit tunnel, of course, is very large—probably close to 60,000 tons, but it will be extended over a number of years. The work will necessarily be distributed among several mills. So far as we can learn, the material is not yet covered, wholly or in part.

"It appears that some of the large interests are making sacrifices to hold a good share of the export trade. Our German correspondent refers in his letter to the disturbing effects upon the German wire interests of the competition from American sources."

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Sale on the Stock Exchange of 25 shares of Importers and Traders' Bank stock at 525.

Declaration of a dividend of 8 per cent. on Colorado Coal and Iron preferred stock for the year ending June 30, 1896, clearing up the arrearage for that period.

United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company's shares traded in on the Stock Exchange for the first time since March, 1897.

Advance of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

Notification by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company that it is prepared to deliver to the holders of its receipts for Wagner Palace Car stock the new Pullman stock, on the return of the receipts properly indorsed.

Advance of ¼d in the price of bar gold in London, making the quotation 77s 9½d.

NEWS OF THE EXCHANGES.

The trading on the Consolidated Exchange was rather dull yesterday. Stocks were fairly firm. Wheat was a little better, March, May, and July all regaining some lost ground. The export sales of wheat on the Produce Exchange was moderate. Corn was firmer and made a fractional gain. Oats were steady.

There were some 200,000 bales in the total of yesterday's trading on the Cotton Exchange. The market improved two or three points after opening about at Tuesday's close. Liverpool advices were also somewhat better. Receipts at the enumerated towns continue light. It is still an important question whether cotton has been held back at the unenumerated towns through an agreement among the planters.

Coffee opened about ten points up, and after a day of steady trading closed with about that gain. May deliveries were largely traded in. The total of transactions was 35,250 bags.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 2@4 per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 5 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 5½ per cent. for longer dates. Mercantile paper, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6½@7½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $173,245,345; balances, $8,470,849; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,211,001.

Money on call in London, 1½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3½@3⅝ per cent. for short and 3⅝@3 13-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange dull and firm. Nominal rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83⅝; demand, $4.87⅛@$4.87½; cables, $4.87⅝@$4.88; commercial bills, $4.82½@$4.83¼.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20@5.20 less 1-16 and 5.16¼@5.16¼ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 5-16@94⅝ and 95 1-16; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40⅝.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—30c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ½c premium. Savannah—Buying, $1 premium per $1,000; selling, par. St. Louis—10c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 15c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The market for American securities opened firm, with prices above parity level, and remained so throughout the session. Business was limited to professional traders, and was of a moderate character.

Consols for both money and the account, 100½; Canadian, 95⅛; Erie, 12½; Erie first preferred, 34; Illinois Central, 114½; Union Pacific preferred, 76⅝; St. Paul, 130½; New York Central, 137½; Pennsylvania, 66½; Reading, 9⅝; Northern Pacific, preferred, 55½; Atchison, 20½; Louisville, 83½; Grand Trunk, 7; Anaconda, 8¼.

Bar silver uncertain at 27 5-16d per ounce.

Money, 1½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3½@3⅝ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3⅝@3 13-16 per cent.

Spanish fours closed at 66⅝.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £301,000. Gold to the amount of £100,000 was transferred to the Indian currency account to-day. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 129.50; Madrid, 28.25; Lisbon, 43.50; Rome, 7 17½. India Council bills were allotted to-day at 1s 4 5-32d. Bar gold, 77s 9½d.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—Prices started firm on the Bourse to-day, afterward became easier owing to the uncertainty of the fate of Gen. Buller's force in South Africa, and toward the close became steadier. Spanish 4s and Brazilian securities were maintained. Rio Tintos fluctuated, but closed firm. Kafis, after the close of regular business on the Bourse, became strong on London advices. Three per cent. rentes, 100f 5c for the account; exchange on London, 25f. 20c for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 68.12½.

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—Prices were dull at the opening of the Boerse to-day, owing to the absence of war news, but closed firmer on the expected imminnt liberation by the British authorities of the seized German steamer Bundesrath. Exchange on London, 20 marks 50½ pfennigs for checks. Private rate of discount, 4¼ per cent.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 17.—On the Boerse to-day prices were undecided in the earlier portion of the trading, but afterward foreign securities hardened. Spanish 4s were the particular feature of the transactions. Americans were steady.

MADRID, Jan. 17.—Spanish 4s closed to-day at 76.80. Gold was quoted at 28.15.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading was a little more active in the market for outside securities yesterday than on the previous days of the week, yet the amount of business was small compared with the more active trading of a few weeks ago. In the early trading the market was irregular, and inclined to recede from the previous day's closing bids, but the volume of transactions was so small that few movements of any consequence resulted. At the close the market showed more strength, and advances over the prices recorded in the morning were made in a number of issues. Quiet buying of a kind that suggests a desire to accumulate stock appears, and there are other signs that confidence in the future of the market is not lacking, but present conditions offer few inducements to traders, and the disposition that is still generally shown to await developments leaves the market in the dull condition that has been practically its only feature for two weeks past.

CALIFORNIA COPPER.—More than half of the day's business was supplied by the trading in California Copper, which sold from 3 up to 3⅞ and closed at 3¼ bid. At one time this stock was very active on the curb, but after a few weeks of trading last Summer business in the stock ceased almost entirely, and up to a day or two ago practically none but a nominal market was had for the stock. There was some trading in the stock on Tuesday, and yesterday the market for the stock broadened, and transactions in it aggregated probably not less than 3,000 shares. It is said that a dividend will probably be declared on the stock in April, and the demand for California Copper was attributed to this report. When the stock was active last Summer it sold considerably above yesterday's figures, but most of the trading was in the neighborhood of 4, or about the best price recorded for the stock yesterday.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was active to the extent of only 400 or 500 shares, and it showed no net change in price. Most of the trades were made at 83½, and it closed at 83¼ bid. There was practically no trading in the other copper stocks.

CAST IRON PIPE common sold at 9, and closed at 8½ bid. The amount of this issue offered has become less as the price has advanced, and at the close no stock was offered under 12, although 9 was the highest sale for the day. No transactions were recorded in the preferred stock, which closed at 42 bid, against 42½ on the previous day. Brokers who have been prominent in the recent trading in this stock say that there is good inquiry for it, and that within the last few days very good buying of both issues has appeared. Compared with other stocks, of which the preferred issues have become dividend payers, Cast Iron Pipe is selling relatively low, and this fact has attracted considerable attention to the stock and brought about the buying referred to.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA preferred sold at 22¾, a quarter point recession from the previous day's lowest sale, but no net change appeared at the close, when, as on Tuesday, 22 was bid, with stock offered at 23. Transactions in the common stock were very small, although the price of that issue fluctuated somewhat sharply down to 6⅛ and back at the close to 6½, showing a net gain of half a point.

ELECTRIC AXLE was traded in to the extent of several hundred shares between 4¾ and 4½, and closed with a quarter point loss at 4½ bid. It was said that much progress is being made in the development of the company's devices, and that very satisfactory earnings are shown in the operation of the cars which the company has already equipped with its lighting apparatus.

GENERAL CARRIAGE lost one point net, closing 6 bid. Sales of the stock were made from 6¾ down to 6½. At the close 6¾ was bid for 1,000 shares, but at the same time 6 was the best bid for 100-share lots.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION sold down to 9½, but at the close had recovered to 9¾ bid, a net gain of three-quarters of a point, and little stock was offered near that figure.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1½	1⅝
New Amsterdam	22	23
New Amsterdam pf.	46	48
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	95	95½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	30	33
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	76¾	78
American Bicycle	14	17
American Bicycle pf.	49	50
American Bicycle bonds	92	93
American Woolen Goods	23½	24½
American Woolen Goods pf., ex div.	78½	79½
Cast-Iron Pipe	8½	12
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	42	44
Distilling Company of America	6¾	7
Distilling Company of America pf.	22	23
Electric Axle Light & Power	4½	5
Electric Boat	..	24
Electric Boat pf.	..	40
Havana Commercial	18	19
Havana Commercial pf., ex div.	59	61
International Pump	16	18½
International Pump pf.	63	65½
National Gramophone, ex div.	60	63
National Salt	47	48
National Salt pf.	79	80
National Tube	43¼	44
National Tube pf.	92	93
Otis Elevator	20	25
Otis Elevator pf.	86	89
Royal Baking Powder pf.	93¼	95
Rubber Goods Mfg.	27	27½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	79	80
Sloss-Sheffield	28	30
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	68	70
Standard Oil of New Jersey	492½	493½
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	½	⅝

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	83¼	84
American Air Power	35	50
American Cotton	..	50
Arizona Land	10¼	..
Asphalt Company of America	13¾	14
British Columbia Copper	10	11
California Copper	3¼	3⅜
Chicago & Alton sub.	104	106
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	50	60
Electric Vehicle pf.	85	95
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1¼	..
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	23½
General Carriage	6	7
Illinois Transportation	2½	3
*Marconi Wireless	6	7
Mexican 5s	97	98
New York Transportation	9¾	10¼
New England Transportation	6	6¼
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	19¾	21
St. Louis subs.	128	129
Retsof	26	..
Retsof bonds	80	84
Storage Power	13½	14
Superior and Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Tennessee Copper	13¾	15
Trust Company of America	197	199
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	24	28

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	220	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	237
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	108	108
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf.	80	86
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	375	400
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	84	86
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	68	75
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	88	92
Nassau Electric 4s	88	92
Nassau Electric 5s	108	112
New Orleans Traction	27½	29
New Orleans Traction pf.	100	102
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway	29	31
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	88	89
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	108	111
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	30	31¼
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	105	108½

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4	7
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	72	75
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	108	109
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	..	100
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21¾	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	38	40½
Denver Gas 5s	..	82
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Fort Wayne Gas	38	45
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	60	64
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Lafayette Gas Co.	40	45
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	60	65
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	38	43
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	60	65
Mutual Gas of New York	300	305
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	20	22
New England Gas & Coke bonds	71	73
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	38	45
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	60	65
St. Joseph, (Mo.)	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	54	58
St. Paul Gas bonds	89	91
Standard Gas, New York	95	..
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	123	..

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1900.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
114	116	40	Adams Express	114	114	114	114	.....
13	13½	1,050	Am. Car & Foundry	13	13¼	13	13	.....
33½	35	100	American Ice	35	35	35	35	+1
71½	75	135	American Ice pf.	73	73	73	73	+ ½
32⅞	33⅛	2,850	American Cotton Oil	32⅞	32⅞	32½	32⅞	— ⅛
14½	15	2,396	American Linseed	14⅞	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
54½	54⅞	820	Am. Linseed pf.	54⅜	55¼	54¼	54⅞	+1⅜
27	28	200	Am. Malting Co. pf.	28	28	28	28	— ½
37½	38	1,060	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	37⅛	38	37⅛	37⅞	+1⅛
88¼	89	471	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	88½	89	88½	89	+1
40¾	47	4,275	American Steel & Wire	46½	47⅜	46¾	46⅞	+ ⅛
41	42½	100	American Steel Hoop	41½	41½	41½	41½	— ½
81	82	100	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	81	81	81	81	.....
118⅝	118⅝	29,260	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	117⅝	119⅜	117⅛	118⅝	+1⅜
29	29½	1,200	American Tin Plate	30	30½	28⅝	29	— ½
81	83	125	Am. Tin Plate pf.	82	82	81½	81½	.....
99⅝	99¾	25,610	American Tobacco	99	100⅜	99	99⅝	+1⅜
39½	40	720	Anaconda Copper	39⅜	40	39⅜	40	+ ⅛
19⅝	20	125	At., T. & S. F.	20	20	20	20	+ ⅛
60⅛	60⅜	6,450	At., T. & S. F. pf.	60	60⅝	60	60⅜	+ ⅛
58¼	58½	8,660	Baltimore & Ohio	58⅞	59¼	57⅞	58¼	— ⅛
74⅞	75	4,670	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	75½	75⅝	74½	74⅞	+ ⅛
69⅝	69¾	19,110	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	68¾	70⅛	68¼	69⅝	+ ⅛
12	13	100	Brunswick City	12½	12½	12½	12½	+ ½
49	50	20	Canada Southern	49	49	49	49	.....
92½	93¼	50	Canadian Pacific	93½	93¼	93¼	93½	.....
30	30⅛	3,450	Chesapeake & Ohio	29⅞	30⅛	29⅞	30	.....
121¼	121⅝	4,885	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	121	121⅞	121	121⅝	+ ¾
118	121	100	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	120	120	120	120	—1
12½	12⅝	2,340	Chicago Great West.	12⅜	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
75¼	75½	400	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	74	75	74	75	+1
37¾	38	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	37	37⅞	37	37⅝	+1½
87⅝	88	200	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	86½	87¼	86½	87¼	+1
15	16	400	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	15	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅜
117¾	118	6,130	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	117¼	118⅝	117¼	118	+1
160½	161	425	Chicago & Northw.	159¼	160½	159¼	160½	+1
105⅛	106	645	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	106	106	105⅜	106	+ ¼
34½	37	300	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	32

$7 5-16d per ounce, and in New York at 59¼c. Mexican silver dollars at 47¼c.

On the Stock Exchange 1,100 shares of Rio Silver sold at .53@.50, and 600 Kingston and Pembroke at .55@.50.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Cripple Creek Consolidated sold at 15½, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.00, 100 Deadwood at .65, 1,000 Damon at .28, 300 Elkton at 1.15, 1,000 Golden Age at .06, 700 Iron Silver at .55, 300 Jack Pot at .60, 300 Kingston and Pembroke at .60, 300 Mollie Gibson at .20, 2,000 Pharmacist at .14½, 500 Union at .41, and 1,000 Work at .32.

Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.36	Occidental	.12
Adams Consol	.14	Plymouth	.08
Belcher	.07	P. C. G. Min. Co.	.07
Best & Belcher	.18	Potosi	.22
Breece	1.45	Quicksilver	1.50
Bruns. Consol	.30	Quicksilver pf	7.50
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Savage	.12
Challar	.22	Sierra Nevada	.33
Crown Point	.07	Standard	2.60
Chrysolite	.05	Small Hopes	.90
Con. Cal. & Va	1.35	Union Consolidated	.22
Com. T. Co. stock	.02	Utah	.01
Com. T. Co. bonds	.02	Victor	1.00
Com. T. Co. scrip	.03	Yellow Jacket	.20
Crescent	.12	Argentum Juanita	.18
Cataipa	.18	Alamo	.14
Dunkin	.10	Anaconda	.41
Deadwood Terra	.55	Crip. Ck. Cons	.14½
Eureka Consol	.15	Creede & Cr. Ck	.10
Father De Smet	.03	Croesus	.01
Gould & Curry	.21	Golden Fleece	.25
Hale & Norcross	.85	Isabella	1.30
Homestake	50.00	Mollie Gibson	.18
Horn Silver	1.00	Mount Rosa	.58
Iron Silver	.55	Pharmacist	.13
Julia, Consol	.01	Portland	2.30
Kingston & Pemb	.35	Specimen	.11
La Crosse	.14	Union	.40
Leadville Con	.07	Work	.30
Little Chief	.17	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	17.38
Mexican	.27	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.15
Moulton	.30	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.15
Ontario	7.50	Grey Forge	.15
Ophir	.61		

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

Ariz. Cop. S	14.50	Gold Coin, Cr. Ck.	2.25
Empire Copper	17.00	Golden Fleece	28⅝
Gold Magnet	003½	Isabella	1.35
Independence	.75	Justine	01⅞
L. G. M., B. C.	.25	Mollie Gibson	.25
Morenci Cop. pf	2.04	Mount Rosa	.57
Anaconda	42¾	Old Gold	01¼
Anchoria	.72	Portland	2.35½
Cannon Ball	002½	Sentinel	002¾
Copper Rock	.001	Sup. & B. Cop	.10
Crip. Ck. Cons	.15⅝	Union Gold	.42
Elkton	1.20⅜	Work	30¾
Garfield Con	.17	Monterey	62½

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

ANN ARBOR—

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Mileage	292	292	292
2d week Jan	$32,350	$28,625	$29,424
From Jan. 1	62,155	52,599	.....

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—

Mileage	395	336	339
2d week Jan	83,253	67,282	63,948
From July 1	2,218,900	2,140,044	.....

INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—

Mileage	775	775	775
2d week Jan	68,114	71,594	78,928
From Jan. 1	130,744	142,581	159,122

IOWA CENTRAL—

Mileage	546	509	509
2d week Jan	38,597	38,650	29,786
From July 1	1,330,997	1,201,874	.....

RIO GRANDE WESTERN—

Mileage	610	582	550
2d week Jan	84,000	50,700	51,500
From July 1	2,404,399	1,819,784	.....

ST. PAUL—

Mileage	6,376	6,154	6,154
2d week Jan	716,484	684,929	540,574
From July 1	23,991,343	21,696,302	.....

WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA—

Mileage	644	642	642
1st week Jan	58,000	55,900	50,500
From July 1	2,123,089	1,749,098	.....

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE for second week January—

Mileage	247	247	247
W. & L. E. Div.	39,684	26,894	29,623
Mileage	210	210	210
C., C. & S. Div.	13,418	12,172	.....
Total	53,102	38,776	.....
From July 1 to Jan. 14—			
W. & L. E. Div.	1,025,501	833,906	.....
C., C. & S. Div., (Aug. 14)	349,594	316,993	.....
Total	1,375,095	1,150,899	.....

SANTA FE, PRESCOTT & PHOENIX—

Mileage	224	224	224
1st week Jan	17,881	14,644	.....
From July 1	485,111	449,041	.....

TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—

Mileage	371	371	371
2d week Jan	48,999	33,206	31,510
From Jan. 1	88,912	61,491	63,483

WABASH—

Mileage	2,326	2,326	2,055
2d week Jan	302,928	231,973	228,571
From July 1	9,218,110	7,890,929	.....

ANN ARBOR for November—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Gross	153,609	129,994	119,645
Op. expenses	106,823	108,017	76,148
Net	46,785	21,977	43,497
Prop. op. exp. to gross	69½	83¼	63½
Gross, 11 months	1,505,956	1,346,268	1,190,065
Net, 11 months	402,425	282,287	290,063

FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE for November—

Gross	291,823	275,453	247,230
Op. expenses	219,301	200,351	174,400
Net	72,522	71,102	72,821
Prop. op. exp. to gross	75¼	72¾	70⅝
Charges	52,955	54,236	54,569
Surplus	19,567	20,866	18,261
Gross, 11 months	3,040,781	2,781,963	2,532,783
Net, 11 months	726,932	719,605	673,505
Surplus, 11 mos	144,383	128,847	85,413

PITTSBURG UNITED TRACTION for December—

	1899.	1898.	Changes.
Gross earnings	151,607	132,680	*18,977
Net earnings	85,081	74,101	*13,980
From July 1 to Dec. 31—			
Gross earnings	904,677	820,098	*84,579
Net earnings	508,198	480,402	*47,796

*Increase.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.02	.03
Alpha Con.	.03	.04
Andes	.05	.06
Belcher	.10	.10
Best & Belcher	.21	.22
Bullion	.03	.03
Caledonia	.48	.49
Challenge Con.	.19	.19
Chollar	.23	.25
Confidence	.61	.60
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.40	1.40
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.10	.10
Gould & Curry	.21	.26
Hale & Norcross	.40	.39
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.03	.03
Kentucky Con.	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con.	.02	.02
Mexican	.30	.30
Occidental Con.	.16	.16
Ophir	.66	.68
Overman	.06	.06
Potosi	.23	.25
Savage	.14	.15
Sag Belcher	.02	.03
Sierra Nevada	.41	.42
Standard	2.75	2.73
Syndicate	.06	.05
St. Louis	.07	.07
Union Con.	.25	.26
Utah Con.	.03	.03
Yellow Jacket	.22	.22
Silver bars	59¼	59¼
Mexican dollars	47½@48¼	47½@48¼
Drafts, sight	12½	12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 17.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	41⅞	42¼	41¾	42
Alamo	15	15½	15	16
Anaconda	42	44½	42	44
Anchoria	80	85	72	80
Argentum	18	21	18	21
Barkers	13¼	13⅝	13¼	13⅝
Battle	34½	35	34⅜	35½
Blue Bell	12½	12⅝	12	13
Coin	240	255	240	255
Columbine	19¼	20½	19½	20½
Consolidated	16	16¼	15⅝	16¼
Damon	29¼	29¾	28	29
Elkton	119	121	119	121
El Paso	33½	34	34	35
Findlay	14¾	15	14⅜	15
Fleece	26	31	26	31
Garfield	15⅝	16⅜	15½	16
Gibson	23¼	24	20	26
Gould	32⅝	33	32½	33½
Isabella	134	135	133¾	136
Independence	53¼	57⅛	51½	52
Jackpot	58¼	59	58½	59
King	98	101	98	101
Moon Anchor	71	73	70	73
Matoa	29	30	28	30
National	11⅞	12	11⅜	12
Ophir	63	63	60	61½
Pharmacist Con.	14¾	14½	14¼	14½
Pinnacle	26¼	26½	26	26¼
Portland	235	239½	235	239
Raven	82	85	83½	84
Rawlings	30	32	29¾	31
Rosa	61½	65	61¼	63
Sovereign	14½	14¼	14¼	14⅜
Tornado	47½	50	47½	50
Union	44¼	44½	43½	43⅞
Vindicator	150	157	150	165
Work	30	30¾	30¾	31
Zenobia	22¼	22¾	22	23

Gold Coin dividend, 2 cents.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Dividends have been declared by the Consolidation Coal Company, the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and the Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Company, details of which will be found in another column as well as the announcement of the payment of coupons on bonds of the Oregon Short Line Railway Company, the Louisiana and Missouri River Railroad Company, and the Mexican Mineral Railway Company.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

30 shares State Trust Company, $100 each, 400¼.

10 shares State Trust Company, 390.

20 shares Brooklyn Academy of Music, (with tickets,) $50 each, 110½.

50 shares Atlantic Dock Company of Brooklyn, $100 each, 85.

16 shares National Bank of the Republic, $100 each, 214.

108 shares Adirondack Land and Investment Company, (hypothecated,) $25 each, $105 lot.

$500 American Mutoscope Company of New Jersey, first mortgage 7 per cent. gold bonds, due 1906, 51.

24 shares Mechanics and Traders' Bank, $25 each, 100.

50 shares North American Trust Company, $100 each, 148½.

25 shares Irving National Bank, $50 each, 180.

19 shares Butchers and Drovers' National Bank, $25 each, 90.

40 shares Pacific Bank, $50 each, 178.

16 shares National Bank of the Republic, $100 each, 214.

10 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, $100 each, 165.

12 shares Nassau Bank, $50 each, 180.

10 shares National City Bank, (new stock,) $100 each, 290.

$1,000 South Carolina and Georgia Railroad first mortgage bond, 103⅝.

25 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each, 193½.

25 shares Trust Company of America, 193½.

25 shares Trust Company of America, 200.

30 shares Trust Company of America, 202.

48 shares Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn, $50 each, 197.

13 shares Mechanics' National Bank of New York, $25 each, 193.

25 shares Produce Exchange Trust Company, $100 each, 130.

9 shares Brooklyn Life Insurance Company, $100 each, 119½.

$10,000 Illinois Central Railroad (Louisville Division) 3½ per cent. coupon bonds, due 1953, 99½.

186⅔ shares Anniston (Alabama) Land Company, 16¼.

100 shares Texas Land Trust, 10⅝.

200 shares Reading Company first preferred $100 each, 49⅜.

$2,000 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company 5 per cent. convertible bonds, due 1903, 119½.

$2,500 Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company first mortgage 4 per cent bonds, due June, 1900, two of $1,000 each, and one of $500, 88.

$1,000 Bergenfield, Bergen County, N. J., District School No. 10, School District 72, 5 per cent. bonds, $500 due Sept. 1, 1906, $500 due Sept. 1, 1907, 100½.

45 shares Empire Steel and Iron Company of New Jersey preferred, 70.

$1,000 Lake Cities Electric Railway Company first mortgage 6 per cent bonds, (Metropolitan Trust Company's temporary receipt,) 10.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Linseed common opened at 14⅞, sold to 15½, declined to 14⅝, and closed at 14¾. The preferred advanced from 54¼ at the start to 55¼, and then after varying fortunes closed at 54⅝. Biscuit preferred brought 91. Carbon preferred opened at 82½, sold to 82¾, dropped a point and closed at the opening price. Metropolitan preferred ranged from 74¾ at the start to 75 at the finish. The bonds sold at 95½. Match rose a point from 122 at the opening but closed at 122½.

	High.	Low.	Close.
3,100..American Linseed	15½	14⅝	14⅞
2,926..American Linseed pf	55¼	54¼	54⅜
50..American Tin Plate	30	30	30
210..American Tin Plate pf	82	80⅜	81
20..Chicago Union Trac. pf	75¼	75¼	75¼
13..City Railway	279	279	279
71..Diamond Match	123	122	122½
100..International Packing	5	5	5
420..Metropolitan Trac. pf	75	74⅝	75
550..National Biscuit	36½	36	36
64..National Biscuit pf	91	91	91
100..National Carbon	18	17⅞	17⅞
355..National Carbon pf	82⅜	81½	82½
2..South Side L	99½	99½	99½
100..Union Loop	100	100	100
75..West Chicago	110	110	110

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—To-day's market was extremely dull. The only stock in which the dealings assumed considerable proportions was Western New York and Pennsylvania. That stock, which closed at 6⅜ yesterday, touched 6⅝, the highest reached since its little boom in the Fall months. The balance of the market was devoid of snap. Cambria Steel maintained its strength of yesterday, selling as high as 21½, although it receded a trifle later. United Gas Improvement advanced 2 points. Philadelphia Electric and Electric Company of America were without change.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	21¼	21⅜	Union Trac.	38½	38¾
Choctaw	33	34	Un. Gas Imp.	155¼	156
El. Co. of A.	13¼	13⅜	Welsbach Lt.	41	43
Lehigh Val.	24½	24¾	W. N. Y. & P.		
Marsden	11⅝	11¾	Penn.	6⅛	6⅜
Phila. Trac.	96¼	96½			

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in January showed increases:

Ann Arbor	$3,725
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	15,971
Rio Grande Western	33,300
St. Paul	31,555
Toledo & Ohio Central	15,793
Wabash	50,955
Wheeling & Lake Erie	13,080
Cleve., Canton & Southern Div	1,246
Total increase 8 roads	$165,625
Increase previously reported	4,010
Total increase 9 roads	$169,635

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The following showed decreases:

International & Great Northern	$3,435
Iowa Central	53
Total decrease 2 roads	$3,488
Decrease previously reported	5,722
Total decrease 3 roads	$9,210
Net increase	$160,425

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Dolgeville Felt Shoe Company of Dolgeville; capital, $10,000. Directors—Henry A. Dolge, M. F. Engle, and William Menge, Jr., of Dolgeville.

The Mulligan Cyclone Liniment Company of Elmira; capital, $5,000. Directors—Edward H. Mulligan, John B. Stanchfield, and G. Wallace Buck of Elmira.

The Excelsior Plant Company of New York City; capital, $3,500. Directors—Louis Werthelmer, Max A. Eichenburger, and Arthur G. Meyer of New York City.

The Fresh Pond Glass Manufacturing Company of Williamsburg; capital, $6,000. Directors—Nicholas Bach, Victor Seidlinger, and George Oehrlein of Brooklyn.

The Canasawacta Knitting Company of Sherburne, Chenango County; capital, $12,000. Directors—William H. Wild of Sherburne and Harry H. Mundy and Francis J. Prey of Utica.

The Freedman Brothers Company of New York City; to manufacture cloaks and suits; capital, $50,000. Directors—Charles J. Freedman, M. Z. Freedman, Cecelia Lisso, and Pauline Freedman of New York City.

The Pohlmann Trading Company of New York City; to carry on a general export and import business; capital, $5,000. Directors—Adela Pohlmann, Harold H. Harris, Henry M. Israel, and Moses Adler of New York City.

The Chattooga Company of New York City; to carry on a manufacturing business in Georgia and Alabama; capital, $5,000. Directors—George W. Dally of Woodbridge, N. J., and Henry Blanken, W. Price Sully, Wilberforce Sully, and Andrew L. McLean of New York City.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 17.—These charters were granted at Dover to-day:

Manhattan Steamship Company, New York, to carry on a general transportation business between the United States, Newfoundland, Central America, and Mexico; capital, $600,000.

Albion Mining Company, New York, to mine gold and precious metals in the Western States and Alaska; capital, $500,000.

Bell Crank Locomotive Company, Burnet, Texas, to make locomotive appurtenances; capital, $1,000,000.

Copper Field Mining Company, Brooklyn, to mine copper; capital, $500,000.

Alaska International Mining Company, New York; capital, $160,000.

People's Light, Heat, and Power Company, composed of Wilmington and Philadelphia capitalists, who propose to construct an electric light and power plant in this city; capital, $2,000,000.

DANISH WEST INDIES PURCHASE.

Capt. Holmfeld of Denmark Offers to Supply Information.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Capt. Christmas Dirknigh Holmfeld of Denmark called at the State Department to-day to talk with Secretary Hay over the proposition to sell the Danish West Indies to the United States.

The officer had no credentials and did not claim to appear in a representative capacity. He stated that he had studied the subject for many years, and could claim to be an expert. Therefore he appeared only to supply any information the Department of State might desire on the subject of the Danish islands.

Secretary Hay thanked Capt. Holmfeld, and promised that the department would avail itself of his offer if at any time it had occasion to look for information.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Charles T. Barney Sells Broadway Block Front for $365,000.

McCreery Deal Said to be a Trade for Nevada Apartment House—Wooster Street Building Sold.

Charles T. Barney has sold the block front on the west side of Broadway, between Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth Streets, 204.10 by 112 and irregular. Mr. Barney said yesterday that the price was $365,000. The buyer's name is withheld for the present, but it is understood that he is a builder, who will erect seven-story apartment houses on the property.

The sale of the McCreery block front on Fifth Avenue, between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Seventh Streets, continues to be a subject of many rumors, and likewise one of strict silence on the part of those interested. In addition to the block front, Mr. McCreery also sells five lots on the south side of One Hundred and Seventh Street, 190 feet east of Fifth Avenue. It is also reported that Flake & Dowling are the buyers, and that the transaction also involves the sale by them to Mr. McCreery of the Nevada apartment house, at Broadway, Amsterdam Avenue, Sixty-ninth and Seventieth Streets. On this latter feature of the deal, however, no statement could be obtained from any of the principals.

Oppenheimer & Hamershlag deny a report that they have sold their plot of five lots at the northwest corner of Broadway and Seventy-first Street.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for O. H. Olsen, for about $125,000, the six-story business building, 201 Wooster Street, 36.9 by 100.

W. G. Park, President of the Park Steel Company of Pittsburg, has bought through Pease & Elliman from the Barney-Sheldon Syndicate a plot 32 by 100 on the north side of Fifty-first Street, just east of the Union Club's site, at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue. Mr. Park will erect a handsome residence on the plot.

Charles Buek has sold to Mrs. B. F. Romaine, for $44,000, the five-story American basement dwelling 32 East Fiftieth Street, 20 by 58 by 100.5, one of a row now nearly completed on part of the old Columbia College site.

Daniel B. Freedman has bought from the McMartin estate the four-story dwelling 32 West Seventeenth Street, 21.6 by 92.

It is reported that George F. Pudigon has sold the apartment house at the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 25 feet front, and extending through to Hamilton Place.

The Collins Company has sold for Frederick Oldhouse, for $25,000 each, the two five-story limestone-front flats 233 and 235 St. Ann's Avenue, each 25 by 87 by 100; also, to a client, for $24,500, the five-story double flat 539 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street.

John Peters has sold for Martin L. Rickerson to Miss I. Rothschild the leasehold properties 406, 408, and 410 West Fifty-fifth Street, four-story single flats, on a plot 50 by 100.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By John N. Golding.

74 Division Street, 25 by 75, five-story brick tenement, with store; partition sale, to the plaintiff, Elizabeth Messman..... $29,000

By William Kennelly.

Eighty-ninth Street, north side, 96.8 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 103.4 by 100.10, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Alexander Walker..... 51,100

Columbus Avenue, southeast corner of Sixtieth Street, 75.5 by 80, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, John C. Barth..... 72,240

1,621 Lexington Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Second Street, 55 by 47.6, two five-story brick flats, with stores; foreclosure sale, to A. J. Adams. 40,000

By Herbert A. Sherman.

317 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Charles E. Appleby..... 10,000

By McVickar & Co.

329 West End Avenue, 20 by 75, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Woodbury G. Langdon, executor..... 20,000

Washington Avenue, northeast corner of Findlay Street, 50 by 100; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Charles Umangst..... 11,050

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

9 and 11 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, each 17.8 by 99.11, two four-story brick dwellings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Louise G. Hoppin..... 26,000

18 Morningside Avenue, 30 by 104.3 by 28 by 93.3, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Investment and Improvement Company... 30,000

1,831 to 1,839 Crotona Avenue, each 18.6 by 100, five three-story frame flats; foreclosure sale, No. 1,831, to the plaintiff, Ida M. Murphy..... 4,000

No. 1,833 to 1,839, to James A. Wolf..... 45,840

White Plains Road, west side, 300.7 feet south of Westchester Avenue, 31.3 by 175 by 29.3 by 166, vacant; foreclosure sale, to George McCauslan..... 3,800

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 48 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, south side, 140 feet east of Madison Avenue, 20 by 99.11, two-story stone-front dwelling; 364 and 366 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, south side, 285 feet east of Marcy Avenue, each 20 by 100, two two-story brick dwellings; 762½ Monroe Street, Brooklyn, south side, 291.8 feet east of Patchen Avenue, 16.8 by 100, two-story dwelling; 800, 802, and 804 Monroe Street, south side, 80 feet west of Ralph Avenue, each 20 by 100, three two-story frame dwellings.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Albert L. Sire, vacant, Park Avenue, east side, 350 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, running through to Washington Avenue, 50 by 290.1, frame dwelling and vacant. Due on judgment, $3,349; subject to another mortgage for $10,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, James C. De La Mare, referee, Harrison Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of McGraw Avenue, 25 by 90, three-story frame dwelling, with store, and barn on the rear of lot. Due on judgment, $3,523.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, August C. Nanz, referee, Marian Street, South Mount Vernon, west side, 117.3 feet north of Becker Avenue, 50 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,186.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., sale by order of the assignee, Arthur Falk, 259 East Seventy-eighth Street, north side, 111.4 feet west of Second Avenue, 13.10 by 102.2, three-story brick dwelling.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 126 Riverside Drive, for a seven-story brick flat, 25 by 67 by 31; John L. Miller of 128 Riverside Drive, owner; Julius Munckwitz, architect; cost, $50,000.

Nos. 15 and 17 West Eighty-first Street, for a five-story brick clubhouse, 50 by 91.8; American Geographical Society of 11 West Twenty-ninth Street, owner; Howells & Stokes of 47 Cedar Street, architects; cost, $100,000.

Hall Place, west side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, for a one-story frame shed, 11 by 17; John H. McCabe, owner; Robert Glenn, architect; cost, $50.

Second Street, south side, 100 feet east of Second Avenue, William's Bridge, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 30; James Sikes, owner; W. M. Ronzee, architect; cost, $1,900.

Alterations.

Nos. 648 and 650 First Avenue, to a six-story brick brewery; Patrick Skelly, owner; J. B. Snook & Son, architects; cost, $100.

No. 129 West Seventy-fifth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling, 20 by 60; J. W. Mack, owner; A. H. Taylor, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 26 West Thirty-third Street, to a five-story brick store and studio building; John Jacob Astor, of 23 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner; A. M. Napier, architect; cost, $20,000.

Vanderbilt Avenue, east side, 200 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, to a three-story frame dwelling; Ann Mullaney of 704 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, owner; F. E. Albrecht, architect; cost, $300.

High Bridge Road, southwest side, 43 feet northeast of Tiebout Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling and store; George Sheppard, owner; F. E. Albrecht, architect; cost, $350.

No. 10 West Fifty-fourth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; Susan Alexander of 10 West Fifty-fourth Street, owner; W. F. Crockett, architect; cost, $100.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, north side, 325 feet west of Morris avenue, to a four-story brick tenement; Bridget Farrell, premises, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $300.

No. 14 East Thirty-seventh Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling, 25 by 60; Brick Presbyterian Church of Thirty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, owner; Cady, Berg & See, architects; cost, $8,000.

No. 128 West Fifty-eighth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; H. H. Harrison, of 501 Fifth Avenue, owner; Herts Brothers, architects; cost, $2,500.

Astor Dwelling to be Remodeled.

Another of the Astor houses on the south side of Thirty-third street, just west of Fifth Avenue, is to be remodeled. According to plans filed yesterday No. 26 will be converted into a five-story studio building at a cost of $20,000. A. M. Napier is the architect.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Jan. 17.

AVENUE C, e s, 18.9 ft n of 5th St, 18x76.3; Robert Johnson, Jr., to Arabella McManus..... 14,000

AVENUE D, 66 and 68, s e s, 31x72; Ferdinand Rosenthal to Amelia Miller, ⅓ part..... 1

BEDFORD ST, s e corner of Commerce St, 21x50x20.10x50; also 72 Bedford St, 23.8x50.5x30.2x50; Gottlieb M. Karpas to Louis A. Jaffer..... 1

CANAL ST, 81, n s, 28x50; Kitty Isdacs to Morris Williamson..... 43,000

CLINTON ST, 234 to 238; also 150 Monroe St; Harry Fischel to Abraham J. Roginsky and another..... 62,500

CROTONA AV, e s, 97.10 ft n of 170th St, 23x100; Anton Day to Barbara Bolz. 7,300

GORE BLOCK, bounded by Boston Av, Jackson Av, and Home St, 254x283x101.6; Robert E. Smith to Patrick H. J. Daly..... 1

LENOX AV, n w corner of 142d St, runs n 199.10 to 143d St x w 750 to 7th Av x s 99.11x e 350x s 99.11 to 142d St x e 400 to beginning; Archibald Watt to Thomas L. Watt..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 20.11 ft n of 110th St, 20x70; Teresa E. Browne to Robert J. Browne and wife..... 1

MANHATTAN AV, n e corner of 111th St, 100.11x145; Le Grand K. Petit to Gibson Putzel..... 1

MORNINGSIDE AV, e s, 125 ft n of 117th St, .0½x100; Stella A. Jackson to Benjamin A. Jackson..... 1

MORNINGSIDE AV, 35, e s, 25x100; Stella A. Jackson to Benjamin A. Jackson..... 1

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 84 ft n of Westchester Av, widened, 30.6x96.7x36.8x93; Ludwig A. Bohne to Dorothea Grohmann..... 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 74.11 ft s of 150th St, 50x100; Jacob P. Baiter to Carrie M. Baiter..... Gift

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 28.11 ft n of 137th St, runs n e 80.9 x n w 128 x s w 25 x s e 84.6; Charles R. Lauterjung to Amalia Friedmann..... 1,700

STREET, 20 ft wide, running from Taylor St to King's Bridge Road, map of the heirs of Thomas Basford, w s, 312 ft n of 183d St, 100x85x100x100; J. Albert Lane, trustee, to James A. Regan..... 2,400

THOMPSON ST, 131, n w s, 22x100; Jacob K. Lockman, executor, to Harris Mandelbaum and another..... 15,000

UNION AV, w s, 83.4 ft n of 152d St, 16.8x100; Edwin L. Ross to Augustus Gareiss, Jr..... 7,000

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 146.7 ft n of 169th St, —x106; Marie B. Denicke, executrix of H. W. Denicke, to Stephen F. Leahy..... 5,000

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 146.7 ft n of 169th St, 57.2x106x51.3x105.5; Marie B. Denicke to Stephen F. Leahy..... 1,200

WHITE PLAINS AV, or Boulevard, w s, Lots 195 and 196, map of the Penfield property, South Mount Vernon, 50x125; Louis E. Steinmann to George E. Hanson..... 3,000

2D AV, e s, 49.5 ft n of 26th St, 24.8x80.9 x irregular; Emily A. Ungrich and others to Barbara Glock..... 1

2D AV, n w corner of 113th St, 25.7x100; Irving I. Kempner to Martin H. Kempner..... 1

4TH AV, e s, 25.6 ft s of 81st St, 25.6x100; John H. Rogan, referee, to David K. Chase..... 26,500

7TH AV, e s corner of 124 St, 23.9x100; David Nugent to Mary Nugent..... 1

11TH AV, n w corner of 46th St, 25x100; John G. Burmeister and others to Mary Burmeister..... 1

3D ST, n s, 303.11, from n corner of 3d St and Avenue B; runs n 96.2 x w 23 x s 96.2 x e 23; also 3d St, n s, 303.11 from n e corner of 3d St and Avenue B; runs e 23 x n 96.2 x w 23 x s 96.2; Arnold Kohn to Abraham Solomon and another..... 1

4TH ST, 88 East, 20.6x82.8; Henry Port to Paul C. Port..... 1

13TH ST, s s, 105 ft e of Avenue C, 50x108, Unionport; John W. Bartram, referee, to Sadie B. Clocke..... 925

20TH ST, 220 and 224, 25x85.11x25x85.7; Rebecca Cohn to Rebecca Kohn, ½ part, quit claim..... 241

47TH ST, 617 and 619 West, 50x100.5; Charles Snyder to Adelrich Steinach, quit claim..... 1

48TH ST, 11 East, 25x100.5; Marie A. Heye to Mary C. Seaton..... 1

49TH ST, s s, 282.7 ft e of 2d Av, 19.2x100.5; Jette Bauer to Settle Bauer and another..... 1

97TH ST, n s, 115 ft e of 3d Av, 98.6x100.11; Mary A. Wood to Leopold Kaufmann..... 1

103D ST, 245 West, 17x100.11; Magnus Ash to Martha L. Ash..... Gift

116TH ST, s s, 144 ft w of Avenue A, 100x100.10; Frederick Specht to Charles R. Smith..... 1

116TH ST, s s, 144 ft w of Avenue A, 100x100.10; Charles R. Smith and another to William Man..... 11,000

127TH ST, 235 East, 16.8x99.11; Randolph Hurry, referee, to Benjamin T. Kissam. 6,200

137TH ST, n s, new line, 750 ft w of Home Av, 50x100; Heinrich Roth to Pauline Fleischl..... 1

140TH ST, 635 East, 21x75; August Garciss, Jr., to Emma L. Ross..... 7,750

143D ST, n s, 150

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.73¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.41¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.85
Cotton, middling	.07 11-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08¼
Sugar, granulated	5.06
Molasses, O. K. prime	.38
Beef, family	12.75
Beef hams	22.75
Tallow, prime	.05¾
Pork, mess	10.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.06¼
Lard, prime	6.25
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	23.00
Butter, Western creamery	.25

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 60@62½c; No. 2 red, 65¼@66c; No. 2 corn, 31⅝@31¾c; No. 2 oats, 23¼@23½c; No. 2 white, 25¾@26c; No. 3 white, 25¼@26c; No. 2 rye, 51@54c; No. 2 barley, 38@41c; No. 1 flaxseed and Northwestern, $1.50; prime timothy seed, $2.60; mess pork, per barrel, $8.35@$10.72½; lard, per 100 lb, $5.82½@$5.90; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.55@$5.85; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5¼@5¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.95@$6; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.23½; sugars, cut-loaf, $5.90; granulated, $5.28; clover, contract grade, $8.35@$8.40.

COTTON.—The volume of business, as well as price pendulations, on the Cotton Exchange yesterday were insignificant. Though room traders entertained more or less decided ideas as to the course prices should take, few operators showed the least disposition to back up their convictions in a substantial manner. The outside public made practically no effort to increase or decreaso its interest, while the South and Europe were content to trade in a listless fashion on both sides of the account. The early cables from Liverpool were quite satisfactory and, in conjunction with light foreign buying orders, sent prices up 1@6 points on the call. The market was barely steady at the advance, however, and soon after the opening preliminaries had been dispensed with prices slowly settled back to an early Tuesday night's final figures. A report gained circulation near midday that Neill of New Orleans was about to reduce his crop estimate, and on this information prices worked up a peg or so, only to react under a reported that denial by that statistician that such was his intention. The total clearance at all ports of the day was 41,224 bales, or almost double the amount anticipated. Near the close the market ruled more active, and was finally steady at a net gain of 16@¾ points. Southern spot markets were officially reported by wire as follows: New Orleans, 7¾c; Mobile, 7 5-16c; Savannah, 7 5-16c; Charleston, 7 5-16c; Wilmington, 7¾c; Norfolk, 7¾c; Baltimore, 7⅝c; Augusta, 7 7-16@7¼c; Memphis, 7⅝c; St. Louis, 7 7-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	7.37	7.38	7.37	7.38@7.38
February	7.31	7.32	7.31	7.32@7.33
March	7.35	7.36	7.35	7.35@7.36
April	7.35	7.37	7.34	7.36@7.37
May	7.37	7.39	7.36	7.38@7.39
June	7.39	7.39	7.37	7.38@7.40
July	7.39	7.40	7.37	7.40@7.41
August	7.39	7.39	7.34	7.36@7.39
September	6.89	6.89	6.89	6.89@6.91
October	6.75	6.78	6.75	6.75@6.76
November	6.73	6.73	6.73	6.71@6.78
December	..	..	..	6.70@6.72

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 17.—Spot cotton, fair business doing; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 9,000 bales; receipts, 12,000 bales; American, 10,000 bales; middling upland, 4¼d; futures opened barely steady, 1@2 points lower; closed steady, not unchanged to 1 point higher. January-February, 4.18¾d; February-March, 4.15d; March-April, 4.12d; April-May, 4.09d; May-June, 4.06d; June-July, 4.04d; July-August, 4.02d; August-September, 3.60½d; September-October, 3.52½d; October-November, 3.46¼d; January, 4.22d.

WOOL.—BOSTON, Jan. 17.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say to-morrow of the wool trade: "The wool market is still quiet, although the volume of business transacted during the past week has slightly exceeded that of the previous week and during the past two or three days, especially, some of the manufacturers have manifested a little more interest in the market. But they are not free purchasers of wool by any means, and the entire week's business foots up a total of less than 3,000,000 pounds. As a result of the dullness experienced since the beginning of last December there has been more pressure to sell, and, as a matter of fact, it has been possible to purchase wool in a few instances on terms slightly below what it had been previously selling for. In other cases, however, wool has sold at as high prices as were obtained during the recent boom. The London sales which opened on Tuesday were a disappointment, as merinos experienced a decline of 5 per cent, and crossbreds were slightly weaker. The sales of the week in Boston amounted to 2,570,000 pounds of domestic and 395,000 pounds of foreign, making a total of 2,965,000 pounds, against a total of 2,565,000 pounds for the previous week, and a total of 2,685,500 pounds for the corresponding week last year. The sales since Jan. 1 amount to 8,035,600 pounds, against 9,692,000 pounds for the corresponding time last year.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	..	72 3-16	72 5-16	71 13-16 72⅝
July	..	..	..	72¼ 72 72¼
Corn—				
May	..	..	..	.. 39¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	65⅝	66 1-16	65 7-16	65⅞
July	66¼	66⅝	66 3-16	66½
Corn—				
May	33 9-16	33⅞	33½	33⅝
July	34½	34½	34⅛	34¼
Oats—				
May	24	24½	24	24
July	..	..	..	23½

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Surprised at the firmness of early cable news yesterday, the bear element in wheat started in to cover at the opening and gave the market a firm undertone, which continued all day with the exception of a few reactions in the afternoon, leaving final prices ⅛@⅜c net higher. Starting at 72¼c, the May option sold up during the forenoon to 72 5-16c, and in the afternoon broke to 71 13-16c, closing at 72½c. The market was fairly active all day, with transactions mostly for local account, although in the early session foreign houses bought to some extent. The undertone seemed to be a little more healthy, if for no other reason than the less aggressive attitude of short sellers, who were somewhat restrained by the firmness in corn and provisions, and the unexpected strength abroad. The latter was most noticeable at Paris, where quotations closed 15@30 points net higher. At the same time Liverpool showed a substantial gain, closing only ½d net lower, against ½d decline at the opening. Several times during the day bear operators tested the market by a slight pounding, but they found much less response than on the day before. Export business showed decided improvement in about sixty loads here and outports, which made not a few traders believe that prices were near bottom for the time being. A wholesome export demand would undoubtedly go a long ways toward placing the market in a more satisfactory position for bull operations. A cable estimate by an Australian grain authority placed the wheat crop of that country as 10,000,000 bushels larger than last year's, indicating an exportable surplus of 20,000,000 bushels for Europe. Seaboard clearances were again very small, but the interior movement was also light, reaching only 341,000 bushels, against 689,000 bushels a year ago.

TOLEDO, Jan. 17.—Wheat—No. 2, cash, 67¾c; May, 70¾c. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 32c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 24c. Rye—No sales. Clover seed—Prime, cash, old, $4.90; January, new, $5.75; March, $5.80 bid. Oil unchanged.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 17.—Wheat—In store: No. 1 Northern, January, 62c; May, 63¼@63¾c; July, 64½@64¾c. On track: No. 1 hard, 64c; No. 1 Northern, 62¼c; No. 2 Northern, 60c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 17.—Wheat: No. 1 Northern, 64@65c; No. 2 Northern, 62½@63¼c. Rye—No. 1, 55½c. Barley—No. 2, 45@46c; sample, 35@42½c.

DULUTH, Jan. 17.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 64¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 62⅞c; May, 63¾c; July, 64½c; No. 2 Northern, 60¾c; No. 3 Spring, 56¾c.

CORN—No. 2 corn closed at 41c for both elevator and delivered, and 41¼c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats, 29¼c; No. 3 oats, 29c; No. 2 white, 32c; No. 3 white, 31¼c; track, mixed, 29½@30c; track, white, 31½@35c; No. 2 white clips, 32½c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 61c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 60½c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 55@56c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 43½@47½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York. Malting, 50@53c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

BUCKWHEAT—Market dull.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.75@$3.95; Winter straights, $3.30@$3.40; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.75; Spring clears, $2.75@$3; Extra No. 1 Winter, $2.70@$2.85; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.55@$2.65; no grade, $17.75@$18, to arrive, per ton. Buckwheat Flour—$2@$2.15. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3.15@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.50. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.15@$2.25, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white and yellow, 85@90c; coarse, 79@82c. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $17; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $17.50@$17.75; coarse Winter bran, $17@$18.50, latter white; middlings, $16@$18.50; city feed, $17@$17.50; hominy chop, $15.75@$16; oilmeal, $26.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 17.—Flour and bran unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—Pork—Mess, $10.50@$11; family, $12.25@$12.75; short clear, $11.50@$12.50. Beef—Mess, $10.50; family, $12.50@$13; packet, $11@$11.50; extra India mess, $21@$23. Beef Hams—$22.50@$23. Dressed Hogs—Bacons, 5½c; 180 lb, 6c; 160 lb, 6¼c; pigs, 6¼c. Cutmeats—Smoking bellies, 6¾@7c; 10 lb, 6¼@6¾c; 12 lb, 6c; 14 lb, 5¾c. Pickled shoulders, 5¼@6c; pickled hams, 9@9½c; Western green, 5¾@6c; city greens, 8½@9c. Tallow—City, 5¾c; bid; country, 5¼@5¾c. Lard—$6.25; city lard, $5.70; refined lard, South America, $6.45; Continent, $6.45; Brazil, kegs, $7.80; compound, city, 5⅞@6c; Western, 5¾@6c. Stearine—Oleo, 7¼c; city lard stearine, 7¼c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 17.—Closing: Beef—Extra India mess, 82s 6d; prime mess, 76s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 56s 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 45s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 33s 6d; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 33s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 34s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 34s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 33s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 39s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 34s. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 30s 6d; American, refined, in pails, 32s. Butter—Finest United States and good, nominal. Cheese—American, finest white, 58s; American, finest colored, 59s. Tallow—Prime city, 27s; Australian, in London, 27s 9d. Cottonseed Oil—Hull, refined, January-April, 21s 6d. Turpentine—Spirits, 40s. Resin—Common, 4s 6d. Petroleum—Refined, 7½d. Linseed Oil—24s.

COFFEE.—Business in Brazil coffee futures was fairly active at full and generally higher prices. The market started at an advance of 5@10 points, with sales of 4,750 bags on this basis on the opening call. Europe, outside speculators, and local shorts were buyers, and sales by noon had reached 14,000 bags. At that hour prices showed a net gain of 10@15 points. The improvement was due to an unexpectedly substantial class of cable news. The Hamburg market at one time was ¼ pfg higher, but lost the improvement. Havre, after opening ¼f lower, showed a net advance of ¼f by 3 o'clock, and closed without further change. Rio closed firm at an advance of 75 reis, while Santos held unchanged on the basis of 9¾200. But the fact that Rio and Santos reported smaller receipts, 24,000 bags, while warehouse deliveries in the United States were heavy, 31,430 bags, gave the market a very steady undertone throughout. Transactions for the entire session reached 85,250 bags, with the market finally firm at a net advance of 5@15 points. Trading basis on spot coffee was 8¼c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	..	..	..	6.90@6.95
February	..	..	..	6.90@6.95
March	7.00	7.05	6.95	6.95@7.00
April	..	..	..	7.00@7.10
May	7.10	7.15	7.10	7.10@7.15
June	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.10@7.20
July	7.20	7.20	7.15	7.15@7.20
August	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20@7.25
September	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25@7.30
October	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.35@7.40
November	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.35@7.40
December	7.40	7.45	7.35	7.40@7.45

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average Santos, 9¾200; receipts, 15,000 bags; stock, 609,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market opened unchanged; at 2:30 P. M., ¼ pfennig lower to ¼ pfennig higher; sales, 41,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market opened quiet and unchanged; at 12 M., ¼f lower; at 3 P. M., barely steady; ½f higher; at 3:30 P. M., unchanged; sales, 29,000 bags. January, 43.50; February, 43.50; March, 44; April, 44.50; May, 44.00; June, 45; July, 45.25; August, 45.75; September, 46; October, 46.25; November, 46.50; December, 46.75. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 10¾425; exchange, 7 11-16d; receipts, 9,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 6,000 bags; cleared for Europe, nothing; stock, 183,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4 5-16c; muscovado, 3¾c; molasses, 3¼c.

METALS.—Iron—Northern, No. 1 foundry, $23; southern, No. 2 soft, $20.75; steel rails, $38; pig iron, warrants, nominal; lake copper, ingot, $16.50; tin, $26.75; exchange lead, $4.72½; spelter, $4.50.

OILS.—Petroleum, bbls, $9.90, and in bulk $7.25; Philadelphia, bbls, $9.85, and in bulk $7.20; refined, cases, New York, $11; deodorized, naphtha, $11.15. Cottonseed Oil—Prime, crude, bbls, 30c; prime Summer yellow, 36@37c; off Summer yellow, nominal; butter grades, 37@38c; prime white, 38@39c; prime Winter yellow, 39c. Linseed—American, raw, 53@54c; American, boiled, 55@56c; Calcutta, raw, 65c; lard oil, 50c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.85; tar oil, bbls, $3.90. Spirits of turpentine, 53@53¼c. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.62½@$1.65; F, $1.70; G, $1.75; G, $1.80; H, $1.85; I, $2.05; K, $2.20; M, $2.50; N, $3; W G, $3.60; W W, $4.10.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 17.—Spirits of turpentine, 50c. Resin—A, B, C, and D, $1.20; E, $1.25; F, $1.30; G, $1.40; H, $1.70; I, $1.90; K, $2; M, $2.25; N, $2.65; W G, $3.15; W W, $3.65.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 17.—Spirits of turpentine, nothing doing. Resin, $1.20@$1.25. Crude turpentine, $1.60@$2.90. Tar, $1.25.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 17.—Turpentine, 50c. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Steers, $4.50@$5.65; oxen and stags, $3.70@$5.35; bulls, $2.80@$4.10; cows, $1.90@$3.75. CALVES—Veals, $5@$8.25; choice, $8.37½@$8.50; little calves, $4.50; barnyard calves, $2.50@$3.25; Southern calves, $3.25; city-dressed veals, 9@12½c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3@$5; lambs, $5.50@$6.70; Canada lambs, $6.30@$6.50; culls, $4@$5. HOGS—Market steady.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—By a refined North German governess as useful companion or kindergartner; to take entire charge of one or two children; competent in children's dressmaking; five years' excellent references. Miss M. De Prehn, 53 East 87th St

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By reliable woman to go out by day to assist with laundry or cleaning. Ryan, 237 East 45th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKING.—Home; by day; evening dresses a specialty. M. Lynch, 232 West 15th St.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined North German, from Hanover; full charge of children from 3 years up; wages, $25; best references. S. M., 216 East 33d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class Protestant laundress; best of city and country reference; last employer can be seen; laundry work only. 106 West 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman in private family; best city references. 438 West 35th St., Brennan's bell.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By young Scotch girl, lately landed, as nurse; good sewer. 146 East 55th St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID or CHAMBERMAID.—By young Swedish girl; private family; city references. Care Nelson, 1,614 2d Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing; also repairing dresses, finishing, alterations, and curtains and cushions. Seamstress, 778 Amsterdam Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as first-class waitress; assist chamberwork; American family; three years' city references. 100 West 50th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By an English butler; in a permanent place; long and personal references if required. A. B., Box 352 Times Up-Town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Valets.

VALET or COMPANION.—By a young Swiss-French; as valet or companion; 2 years' best city references. Jules, 110 West 29th St.

Miscellaneous.

CARPENTER.—Boy, 17, industrious, ambitious, desires to learn the carpenter trade; best of references. R. P. W., Box 128 Times Office.

CASHIER, &c.—By party of long experience as assistant cashier, correspondent, &c.; of good education, ability, and character; now out of business; form a connection with good business house in active, responsible position; particulars by letter. W., Box 376, 1,269 Broadway.

FRENCH COURIER, WELL EDUCATED, speaks English, German, Spanish, Italian, and French, aged 30, 10 years' experience traveling in Europe, would like to enter into communication with some family or gentlemen for traveling purposes. M. E., 103 East 30th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A GIRL WANTED EXPERIENCED IN MAKING SAMPLES OF EMBROIDERIES AND LACES. REICHENBACH & CO., 512 BROADWAY.

WANTED—Embroiderers in gold bullion, military work; steady employment. Ridabock & Co., 112 4th Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

SOLICITORS WANTED FOR THE "MEMOIRS of Dwight L. Moody," written by his son and assisted by Ira D. Sankey. Published with the authority of Mrs. Moody and family; only book endorsed by them. Demand enormous. Harvest-time for agents. Large profits; credit given; freight paid. Address The Dominion Company, Dept. L, Chicago.

WANTED—An experienced, competent correspondent clerk; must have good references of former employer; yearly salary, $1,200. Brock's Commercial Agency, 271 Broadway, N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 1,970.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES L. WEINBERG, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Charles L. Weinberg, individually and as a partner of Louis Weinberg, doing business as "The Weinberg Clothing Company" of Pueblo Creek, Colorado, and as "The Weinberg Shoe and Clothing Company" of Aspen, Colorado, of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Charles L. Weinberg was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 17th, 1900.

NO. 1,884.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HENRY WEITZNER and MAX WEITZNER, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Henry Weitzner and Max Weitzner, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated January 17, 1900, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 17, 1900.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ABRAHAM COHEN and HARRIS COHEN, individually and as partners in COHEN BROS., Bankrupts. No. 1,812.

Notice is hereby given that Abraham Cohen and Harris Cohen, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated January 16, 1900, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated January 17, 1900.

NO 1,732.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY CRANSTON, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Henry Cranston, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of November, A. D. 1899, the said Henry Cranston was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, referee, No. 302 Broadway, New York City, on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 19th, 1900.

NO. 1,985.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MEYER DANENBAUM, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Meyer Danenbaum, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 3d day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Meyer Danenbaum was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, No. 302 Broadway, New York City, on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 16, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORITZ FRIEDMAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy. No. 1,942.

To the creditors of Moritz Friedman, of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Moritz Friedman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 17, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. HOFFMANN, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of William H. Hoffmann, of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of January, A. D., 1900, the said William H. Hoffmann was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Referee in Bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 16th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ARTHUR J. HORGAN and VINCENT J. SLATTERY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,338.

To the creditors of Arthur J. Horgan and Vincent J. Slattery of the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 3d day of August, 1899, the said Arthur J. Horgan and Vincent J. Slattery were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of the creditors was held at my office on the 7th day of September, 1899, and a trustee duly elected, and thereafter and on the 11th day of November, 1899, the examination of the bankrupts was concluded, and that on the 10th day of January, 1900, said bankrupts filed a petition for leave to amend the original schedules in sundry respects, and by inserting the names of additional creditors, and that an order has been made allowing said amendments and that said amended schedules have been filed and said first meeting reopened by the referee.

Notice is further given that an adjourned first meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time all creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated January 11th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM T. HOTCHKISS and GEORGE M. WILLCOX, individually and as composing the firm of HOTCHKISS & WILLCOX, Bankrupts. No. 1,837.

To the creditors of William T. Hotchkiss and George M. Willcox, individually and as composing the firm of Hotchkiss & Willcox, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said William T. Hotchkiss and George M. Willcox, individually, and as composing the firm of Hotchkiss & Willcox, were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, No. 302 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 16th, 1900.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER, MADE BY the Hon. Miles Beach on the 14th day of December, 1899, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against the GIBBS & WILLIAMS COMPANY, a corporation lately doing business in the City and County of New York, that they are required to present their claims with the vouchers thereof, duly verified to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Gibbs & Williams Company, for the benefit of their creditors, at his place of transacting business, No. 68 New Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of March, 1900.—Dated New York, December 28th, 1899.

HENRY D. DUMONT, Assignee, HUGH R. GARDEN, Attorney for Assignee, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

d28-1aw6wTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY H. MYER, as Trustee of the estate of CLARK L. SHARPSTEEN, deceased, plaintiff, against FRANK LEON SMITH and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 26th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 96th Street, distant one hundred and forty-one feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of 96th Street with the easterly line of Columbus Avenue; running thence northerly and parallel with Columbus Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block between 96th and 97th Streets; thence easterly along the said centre line and parallel with 96th Street 21 feet; thence southerly and parallel with Columbus Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall 100 feet 11 inches to the northerly side of 96th Street; thence westerly along the northerly side of 96th Street 21 feet to the point or place of beginning. The said premises being situated in Block 1,832 in Section 7 on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, December 27th, 1899.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.

JOHNSTON & JOHNSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 8 Centre Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 63 West 96th Street.

97th Street.

Columbus Av.	21	100.11	100.11	21	Central Park West.
141 Feet.					

96th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $22,286.25, with interest thereon from the 28th day of December, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $377.70, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase-money, or paid by the referee, is $2,031.32 and interest.

Dated New York, 27th day of December, 1899.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.

d28-2aw3wTh&Sa&f18.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES A. MURPHEY, as executor of the last will and testament of JOHN C. BENHAM, deceased, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH SORENSEN, Thomas W. Cauldwell, Minnie D. Gescheidt, William J. Peck, and Henry McShane Manufacturing Company of Baltimore City, William Gunther, Thomas M. Belknap, Edward Shields, Thomas H. Sullivan, and James Hennings, Laurids C. Sorensen, and Frances Sorensen, his wife, defendants.—Summons. Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, December 12th, 1899.

MURPHEY & METCALF, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendant, Elizabeth Sorensen:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 4th day of December, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of December, 1899.

Dated December 13th, 1899.

MURPHEY & METCALF, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ROSE C. NEWMAN, plaintiff, against ANNIE T. O'BRIEN and John P. O'Brien, her husband; Mary A. Maher, Katherine Maher, Helen Maher, Thomas Maher, Michael A. Lacy, Thomas St. J. Lacy, Arthur P. Lacy, Herbert Lacy, Gerald Lacy, defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 18th, 1899.

HORACE K. DOHERTY, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, No. 27 Pine Street, New York City.

To the defendants Mary A. Maher, Katherine Maher, Helen Maher, Thomas Maher, Michael A. Lacy, Thomas St. J. Lacy, Arthur P. Lacy, Herbert Lacy, Gerald Lacy:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated December 13, 1899, and on that day filed with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York.—Dated December 13th, 1899.

HORACE K. DOHERTY, Plaintiff's Attorney, 27 Pine St., New York.

d28-1aw6wTh&f8

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—EMMA J. BENT, plaintiff, against WILLIAM WAHLE, Anna Elizabeth Wahle, James Owen, Mary E. Burslem, Godolphin F. Burslem, Stephen G. Williams, and Priscilla Williams, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated November 22, 1899.

MORNAY WILLIAMS, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, No. 59 Wall St., N. Y. City.

To the defendant James Owen: The foregoing summons is served on you by publication pursuant to an order of the Honorable Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 5th day of December, 1899, and on the 6th day of December, 1899, filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, which said complaint was originally filed on the 25th day of November, 1899.

Dated December 6, 1899.

MORNAY WILLIAMS, Plaintiff's Attorney, 59 Wall St., N. Y. City.

d7-1aw7wTh

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—LEOPOLD SCHEPP, plaintiff, against BLUEFIELDS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, Defendant.—Amended summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within ten (10) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York City, December 12th, 1899.

OPPENHEIM & SEVERANCE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant above named: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. John P. Schuchman, Justice, dated the 10th day of January, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, at the Court House, No. 32 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, this day.

Dated January 10th, 1900.

OPPENHEIM & SEVERANCE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and P. O. Address, 346 Broadway, Bor

THE GAS WAR SITUATION

Comment on Call for Proxies of Consolidated Stockholders.

Mr. Lamb Says Change in Management and Better Returns Are Demanded—Standard Developments.

The advertisement signed George Alfred Lamb of Lamb & Voss of the Equitable Building, which called on the stockholders of the Consolidated Gas Company for proxies to be used at the company's annual meeting next Monday to secure reform in administration, an insight into recent transactions of the company, and increased dividends, provoked comment in the financial district yesterday. Mr. Lamb's partner is George A. Voss, and they have been active in the affairs of several corporations on behalf of stockholders. Some of their efforts to obtain relief in the courts for stockholders with grievances have been on behalf of Frederick F. Marquand, who has office room with F. H. Smith, a member of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, at 8 Broad Street. Last Summer Mr. Marquand, through Lamb & Voss, obtained two injunctions against the Federal Steel Company in relation to its dividends, and more recently he applied for a mandamus against the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to compel the production of its books for his inspection. In the latter suit he was defeated.

Mr. Marquand is regarded as the chief client of Lamb & Voss in their appeal for proxies. He said of a report to this effect:

"I do not care at present to admit or deny that I am back of the movement to secure reform in the Consolidated Gas Company, as set forth in Mr. Lamb's advertisement, which should speak for itself. I am Lamb & Voss's client. I am not a holder of Consolidated Gas stock. I do not care to say if I have relations with any of this company's stockholders."

Of his advertisement Mr. Lamb said last evening: "It speaks for itself, and could not be more explicit. I have no need to elaborate on it. It amounts to this: Many Consolidated stockholders want a change in the management of the company for the reasons given in the call for proxies. In other words, they would like to get 8 per cent. for their investments, and I don't see why they shouldn't get it.

"I am not at liberty to say who is moving to this end, or how many proxies I have received in response to the call. I can say, however, that developments of interest may be looked for in a few days. As to Mr. Marquand, I do not say, mind you, that he is back of the movement against Consolidated Gas. Our relations for years have been that of lawyer and client."

Directors of the Consolidated Gas Company who were asked to discuss Mr. Lamb's appeal for proxies and his arraignment of the company's administration, declined to identify themselves with any expression of opinion, while they spoke forcibly of the character of the advertisement from their point of view. One of the most important members of the Consolidated directorate said:

"I do not think it an evidence of good faith to spring on the public a flaming advertisement in the newspapers. If there was anything really wrong with Consolidated, you would find J. Pierpont Morgan and men of his stamp forming quietly and in a business-like way a protective committee in the interest of the stockholders. I cannot understand this movement except in one way, and do not know how it can obtain enough indorsement to be a strong factor at the annual meeting of the company."

Another Director commented on the appeal as follows:

"I do not think that Mr. Lamb represents a dominant interest in Consolidated. On the contrary, from my knowledge of its affairs, I should infer that the Directors hold a dominant interest in the stock, and I am sure that their relations are harmonious.

"While I am doubtful about the success of Mr. Lamb's plan to secure proxies enough to influence the annual stockholders' meeting, it should be conceded that the distribution of Consolidated stock is not accurately known. In my judgment much of it is pretty widely distributed. The issue of stock is about 390,000 shares, and some large blocks are held by individuals and estates. The most important, if my memory serves me, is the holding of the Moses Taylor estate. Then there are the Pyne, Rockefeller, Baker, Sloan, and, as I understand it, Vanderbilt blocks. At our last dividend meeting no Director intimated that any of our constituents, the stockholders, were disposed to rebel."

The Protective Committee of the Standard Gas Light Company's Directors, formed in the interest of the stockholders to secure united action and control of the stock, met yesterday at the National Bank of the Republic. None of the committee would say if the subscribers to the agreement not to sell stock without first offering it to the committee at the market price constituted a majority of the stock, or 47,000 shares or more. B. B. McAlpin of Tyler, Platt, Hibberd & McAlpin, counsel for the committee, said last evening:

"I will not tell you to-day if we have control of a majority of the stock of the Standard Gas Light Company. But we will have a majority."

There were several reports in Wall Street yesterday in regard to the acquisition of the 5,700 shares of Standard sold by Mr. Sage and the 12,300 shares sold for the estate of Wallace C. Andrews. One that the principal in each case was the New Amsterdam Gas Company was denied on authority. Another story that New Amsterdam had practically acquired control of the Standard Gas Light Company was disposed of in the same way. The general Street opinion was that both blocks were acquired by Standard Oil interests. John T. Terry, one of the Directors of the Standard Company, said that control of it had not been acquired by William Rockefeller, as if he had acquired the Sage and Andrews holdings he would have but one-fifth of the stock.

Russell Sage would not yesterday discuss the sale of his stock or the attitude of his fellow Directors toward him. He said, however, of the negotiations for the Standard stock:

"While it may not be strictly correct to say that negotiations are still on for the consolidation of the Standard and Consolidated Companies, it is more than likely that they will again be taken up. I believe in the value of the Standard Gas Company, as it is a good property."

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY'S HOME.

Plans Submitted for Its New $100,000 Building.

The American Geographical Society submitted plans yesterday for its new house to be erected on the plot 50 by 100 at 15 and 17 West Eighty-first Street. Howells & Stokes, the architects, estimate the cost of the building at $100,000.

A large lecture room will occupy the first floor, while the second story will be devoted to the library. The upper part of the house, which will be five stories in height, will be subdivided into smaller rooms. The style of architecture will be the French Renaissance, the exterior of the building being of brick, granite, and terra cotta. Above the entrance there will be an ornamental balcony of carved stone, and beneath the top row of windows will be panels bearing the names Columbus, Marco Polo, and Magellan.

TENDERLOIN WOMEN ARRESTED.

Capt. Thomas Determined to Get Rid of "Badger" Workers.

The men under Capt. Thomas, the new commander of the Tenderloin Precinct, Tuesday night, in conjunction with several Central Office detectives, arrested nearly three dozen women found in the streets. They were all arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning, charged variously with being disorderly persons and suspicious characters. Capt. Thomas's chief object is to run down the women who carry on "badger" games. He said he intended to rid his precinct of them.

Eleven of the women, who were thought to be concerned in recent "badger" games and robberies, were taken to the Detective Bureau at Police Headquarters, where they were looked over by the detectives and eight of them photographed. When arraigned again in court six of them were discharged on account of lack of evidence, but the remainder were held over until this afternoon.

New Brooklyn Hospital Building.

Plans are being prepared for the erection of a new building to replace the central section of the Long Island College Hospital, at Henry and Pacific Streets, Brooklyn. The new structure, which will cost about $150,000, will be four stories in height and fireproof.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

"Up-to-date shopkeeping is a source of constant surprise to people who have their own shopping to do," remarked the man who had been out to have a pair of shoes fitted because he couldn't very well send any one to have them fitted for him. "I went to one of the largest and most pretentious shoe stores in the city, and, finding a pair of shoes that fitted me well enough for comfort, told the man who waited on me that I would buy them if he would have a lift put on the heels, as they were a trifle too low for my use. Moderately high heels are one of my idiosyncrasies, if you will call it so. The adding of these lifts is something I always have done where I have bought my shoes. It is generally a matter of but an hour or two at most. So I told the clerk that I would call for the shoes in a couple of hours when I would have occasion to be around that way again. 'But we couldn't have them for you in that time, Sir,' he said, and when I wanted to know the reason for a longer delay for so trifling a bit of work, he told me that the shoes would have to be sent out to a cobbler to have the lifts put on. Then it appeared that in that great store there was no person, from cellar to garret, as a cobbler, and that I would have to wait two or three days to get the shoes if the change was made. That system may be modern and up-to-date and all that sort of thing, but it strikes me that it is a mighty poor sort of business policy, and that the old-fashioned shoe shop has a decided advantage over the new-fangled ones."

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"Which reminds me," said a listener, "that I, too, have had a bit of experience with ready-made shoes. Since the ready-to-wear shoe has knocked the old-time shoemaker out of business, every factory seems to have its shoes made from the same style of lasts, and every one of these lasts seems to be made for flat-footed men. I tried on a dozen pairs of shoes before I was able to find one that would at all fit me, and there was the same trouble with each kind. The manufacturers had apparently forgotten to make shoes for men with high insteps. None of the shoes had that graceful curve of the sole that makes the shoe set snugly to the curve between the ball of the foot and the heel. It is certainly strange that such shoes are not made for the man with a properly shaped foot, and the aristocratic curved instep is by no means an unusual patron of these shops. With the almost universal use of the ready-made shoes in these days, and with all the shoes made on the flat-soled last, it seems to me there is danger that Americans are in danger of being converted into a race of flat-footed people."

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"Speaking of the methods of the modern shops, I had a rather singular experience the other day," put in the man who keeps his eyes open. "I bought a smoking jacket at one of the fashionable establishments in the shopping district, and I noticed that the little tag at the back of the neck used as a hanger had a very elaborate design with the name of the firm woven in it in silk. The jacket was sent to my house, and when I unpacked and prepared to hang it in my closet, I noticed that the hanger with the firm name was missing, and a common silk band substituted. I could not quite understand the change, but in the course of the evening concluded that there must be something wrong about it. Then it struck me that perhaps the hanger might have some sort of value if taken from my jacket and sold to some other firm that dealt in an inferior line of goods who might perhaps put the tag of this well-known firm on their goods and so get a higher price for them. The idea was worth running down, at least. So I explained the incident to the Superintendent of the house where I made my purchase, told him my suspicions, and he instituted an investigation. A few days later I met him and then found that my suspicions were confirmed. He had discovered that one of the men in the packing department had been in the habit of removing the tags put by the firm on the goods manufactured by them, and substituting for them plain hangers, such as he had placed on my smoking jacket. This had been done with ladies' wraps and dresses as well as with men's goods. The packer had sold these bits of silk to a house in a less fashionable quarter. These people had placed them on goods that they were selling as 'misfit garments' from the establishment of their more fashionable rival. Beyond the discharge of the offender, they did not go, so far as I know, at least. This petty swindle was unknown to the managers of the store until I told them of it, and only added one more to the many annoyances that the big establishments are subjected to by the dishonest ones among their employes."

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"It has been a queer lot, the representatives of her nobility that England has sent over to us this season," remarked a Union Club man while Anglo-American marriages were being discussed. "Primarily, all of them have been fortune hunters, willing to give a title to almost any woman who would give them in return an assured and handsome income. One of the first to come was a Lord who was nothing but a book agent in disguise, and who managed to dispose of a lot of the books for which he was the salesman. A second was a Duke who was here as a newspaper reporter brought over by one of your 'yellow' contemporaries. A third member of Britain's nobility is an actor; another is the recognized agent for a wine house and for a firm that handles a certain brand of cigarettes, while still another is nothing in the world but a model for a firm of London tailors, whose other agent was at one of the Broadway hotels with his samples booking orders for Summer clothing, and who has now returned to London with his noble model. None of these noble fellows so far as heard from has volunteered to go to the Transvaal to fight for his country, but there are ugly stories as to unpaid loans negotiated by at least two of the visitors."

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Cunha, the three-hundred-pound Hawaiian student at Yale, who was the centre rush on the football team until Wright of Columbia "made a monkey of him" in the game between the two colleges at Columbia Field, will be seen in this city in a new rôle when the Sportsman's Show is held at the Madison Square Garden. Cunha is one of the best swimmers in the university, and is to be a member of the water polo team that the Yale boys are organizing to take part in the games here this Winter under the leadership of Frederick A. Wenck of this city, who is a law student at Yale. Cunha learned to swim among the natives of the Hawaiian Islands, who are among the best swimmers in the world. So he swims fast and well, and does better at the water game than he did at football. Another member of the team will probably be George Hall, the young man who took part in the swimming contests at the Garden last March. He is a student at the Sheffield Scientific School, and with a fellow-student invented the submarine electric searchlight that has recently been tested by the Government in Newport Harbor.

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"Much snow up your way now?" was the first query of a gray-mustached and gray-haired man, as he effusively greeted another man rather over fifty when the two met at the Franklin Street Station of the Sixth Avenue elevated road last evening. There was a hearty laugh from the party addressed as he looked at his friend and replied, "Not too much to prevent you from getting out on the links, I reckon, for I presume a game of golf is at the back of your question." "Yes, it was golf that prompted the query, and I confess I am anxious to get out on the links again, for I miss my exercise more than I can tell. You haven't got the fever yet, I imagine, but you'll get it all right before you are a year older. It's an old man's game, you know, and you want to get in it with the rest of us and renew your youth and add a few years to your life." And then the train came along.

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"I have just finished a Christmas story for one of the magazines, to be published next December, and the artist has been showing me some rough drawings intended to illustrate it," remarked one of our popular short story writers at the Arts Club last evening. "I have another, of about 5,000 words, practically completed, and have an order for a third, which I shall get to work at next week, as it must be delivered before Feb. 15. My friend, the poet, over there, has just completed a Christmas carol for the beginning of the new century. The market for Christmas literature of a year hence seems to have been well supplied, for the editor of one of the popular magazines informed me to-day that he has the material for his next Christmas issue all in hand, though the artists have still a month's work or more to clean up the job."

For two years we've been sermonizing on the advantages and merits of the medium weight overcoat for New York.

Doesn't this weather give point to the preachment?

Greys, blacks and tans.

A good time to invest: When you're in—both vest and money.

About 300 of the fancy kind, marked down to $3; were $5, $6 and $7.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

TO SAVE THE PALISADES

Recommendation to Include Them in a Public Park.

STATE COMMISSIONERS' REPORT

The Property Required Can Be Purchased for $260,000 and May Be Made Self-Sustaining.

The commission appointed at the instance of Gov. Roosevelt by the Hon. A. H. Green, President of the Society for the Preservation of Scenic and Historic Places and Objects, to act on behalf of New York State in conjunction with a like commission of New Jersey, appointed by act of Legislature, for the preservation of the Palisades, has made public its report.

In brief, the report recommends the passage of an act forbidding the granting of further riparian rights on the west bank of the Hudson within the limits of the strip to be protected; the passage of an act providing for the acquisition of the land between the edge of the cliffs and lower water mark, running from Fort Lee on the south to Piermont on the north, and its maintenance by a commission for a public park, and the amendment or modification of such legislation as interferes with the objects sought to be attained. The general plan of the legislation recommended is the same as that of the Niagara Falls Park act.

The report in its present form has been approved by both Gov. Roosevelt of New York and Gov. Voorhees of New Jersey. Its recommendations embodied in legislative form will shortly be brought to the attention of the respective Legislatures of the two States. The report was unanimously adopted by the New Jersey commission yesterday and by the New York body Tuesday night.

The first section of the Commissioners' report is devoted to the means and extent of the defacement of the Palisades. Stone is removed from the cliff proper by blasting, and the talus is carried off from the foot of the slope. The business of procuring stone for street paving or to be crushed for road purposes was formerly confined to the talus of broken rock at the foot of the cliffs, but at the present time the rock is worked for the manufacture of crushed stone, and not only the loose rock is taken, but the cliffs themselves are blasted away. The report names the firms engaged in this work.

The recent adoption of asphalt pavements in New York, the report continues, and the great extension of steel cage construction building, requiring concrete foundations, and other uses of concrete, has created a great demand for crushed stone. The ease with which the cliffs may be destroyed by a few blasts and thrown down at the water line ready for transportation makes the Palisades peculiarly attractive to contractors. The quarries now in operation are being worked night and day, and the report predicts that the section above Fort Lee will soon become as badly mutilated as the old section near Bull's Ferry.

A second means of destroying the scenic value of the section under consideration the report finds to be the filling in of land under water and the building of factories and docks thereon. The shore opposite One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street is already thus occupied, and any further extension must take place beneath the Palisades. On the ground of destroying its utility and beauty as a public park and marring the charm of nature the commission recommends the prohibition of commercial aggression upon the section.

With a passing reference to similar efforts in the past, the report declares the most simple and direct method of preserving the Palisades to be the condemnation and acquisition for use as a public park of a tract of land along the Hudson and the Palisades of such extent that its State ownership will forever prevent the destruction and defacement complained of. The probable extent is given as 13½ miles, or 737 acres, and the cost as $260,000. The Commissioners conclude that the land above the edge of the cliffs may be eliminated, since it is commercially inaccessible. The essential tract is made up of two natural divisions—the face of the cliffs and the rock slope and the strip lying between the foot of the slope and low water mark. The acquisition of these is urged, together with that of a narrow strip from the northern limit to the river road at Piermont. This last is to make the park accessible from Nyack and the surrounding section. In conclusion the report intimates that the park might be made self-supporting by the leasing of ferry franchises and roadhouse and boathouse privileges.

HENRY MARCUS IN JAIL.

Son of Baltimore Millionaire Sued by Wife for a Separation.

Henry Marcus, one of the sons of the late Baltimore millionaire, Martin H. Marcus, is in Ludlow Street Jail in default of $2,000 bail as the result of an action instituted against him by his wife, Musa, for a separation. Marcus was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Strauss on an order issued by Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court.

Since their marriage, on Oct. 31, 1896, Marcus, it is said, has deserted his wife no less than four times. Three times she has forgiven him, and upon his pleadings she again went to live with him.

The last separation took place a few weeks ago, when the couple were living at the home of Mrs. Margaret Smith on West Seventy-third Street. Marcus left the house, and, according to Mrs. Marcus's affidavit, returned to Baltimore. Before leaving, however, Mrs. Marcus says that without her knowledge he paid a $56 board bill to Mrs. Smith with a check which came back from the bank marked "N. G."

Mrs. Marcus asserts that after the death of her husband's father his entire fortune, amounting to $3,000,000, was divided among the defendant and five brothers in equal parts. Mrs. Marcus not only asks for a legal separation, but that he husband be compelled to contribute liberally to her support.

Jeweled Badge for Mr. Jetter.

J. Edward Jetter, who was recently appointed as a member of the Municipal Statistical Commission, was the recipient yesterday of a handsome diamond-studded gold badge, the gift of a number of his friends. Magistrate Zeller made the presentation address, and among those present were Sheriff Grell, Aqueduct Commissioner Ryan, John M. Riehle, Samuel S. Steiner, and William M. Schwenker.

SALE OF
WOMEN'S WRAPPERS.
A Manufacturer's surplus stock.

The garments are made of fine quality materials and are attractively designed.

French Challie Wrappers,—delicate and medium shades,—new floral and Persian designs,—trimmed with baby ribbon.
$5.50 each.
Value $10.00.

Flannel Wrappers,—warm colors,—plaids, stripes, checks,—trimmed with narrow black braid.
$3.75 each.
Value $6.00.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

COLORED MADRAS SHIRTS.
January sale, commencing Thursday, 18th

Men's fine quality, fancy woven Madras Shirts.
Modelled after the designs of expert shirt-tailors.
Excellence of cut and workmanship assured.
Spring fabrics,—a large range of new, exclusive patterns.
Colors,—blue, red, pink, heliotrope and black and white.
Open front and back. Cuffs attached or detached.
$1.20 each;
Value, $2.00.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

LEGAL NOTES.

EXPRESS AND IMPLIED WARRANTY.—In June, 1898, John Cabot received from the American Ink Company an order for a quantity of carbon black, to be used in the preparation of ink. The goods were manufactured, delivered, and paid for. As soon as the carbon black was received, the company began to use it in making ink, which it sold to printers. A month later the company's customers presented complaints of the quality of the ink furnished, and on the complaints being reported to Cabot, he offered to exchange the unused ink for an equal amount of new goods. The new goods were accepted, but the old goods were not returned. Then Clarence J. Osborn, as Cabot's assignee, brought suit in the Second Municipal Court to recover the purchase price of the new shipment. The Justice, on a counter-claim for damages for breach of an express warranty as to the quality of the former shipment, allowed the damages, and gave plaintiff a judgment for the difference. That judgment has been affirmed on plaintiff's appeal, by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court. The Court held, by Justice Leventritt, that the express warranty of the quality of the carbon black to be manufactured, survived acceptance, and the ink company might set off damages for the breach, without returning or offering to return the defective goods. The question was held to be one of fact on the issue whether defects in the ink to be manufactured were patent or latent, and if they were found to have been patent, there could have been no recovery. But if they were found to have been latent, the implied warranty survived acceptance and was actionable.

***

COMMON CARRIERS.—A contract to carry ocean freight from Galveston to New York for John A. Graves for six months from March, 1898, at a fixed rate, was signed on behalf of the Miami Steamship Company by R. H. Vaughan, its authorized soliciting agent, in his own name. The agreement was subsequently ratified by the General Freight Agent of the company. A judgment awarded by Justice Lynn to Mr. Graves in his action brought in the First Municipal Court for damages for breach of the contract was affirmed by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court. Justice Leventritt, giving the opinion, held that the contract, upon the facts stated, was binding upon the company, and was not abrogated by the declaration of war between the United States and Spain. The Court held that it was therefore no answer to the breach of the contract for the carrier to allege that its sailings were discontinued because of "lack of safety of the vessel," and because the carrier had "disposed of its ships by charter," it appearing that such disposition was both voluntary and profitable.

***

BILL OF SALE BY AN INSOLVENT CORPORATION.—A suit brought in the Supreme Court in this city by John McQueen, as receiver of the Powerville Felt Roofing Company, to recover goods alleged to have been wrongfully converted by the defendants, was dismissed, the court holding that the action should have been in equity for an accounting, and not at law for a conversion. The defendants claimed title under a bill of sale made by the roofing company. The plaintiff insisted that the bill of sale was void, because given by an insolvent corporation in contravention of the statute of 1897. The First Appellate Division directed a reversal and new trial, holding, by Justice O'Brien, that an action at law for conversion was proper against persons who had unlawfully taken possession of property of an insolvent corporation, though an equity suit might also be instituted.

Dr. Roberts Injured by a Fall.

Dr. Nathan S. Roberts of 112 East Fifty-eighth Street, while making a professional call yesterday morning at 235 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, fell down a flight of stairs, and is now in the Harlem Hospital suffering from a badly sprained ankle. He had started to descend the stairs leading from the second to the first floor, when his foot caught in the stair carpet and he tripped and fell. The injury, while painful, is not serious.

Site for a New Synagogue.

The Hebrew Mutual Benevolent Society of Coney Island purchased a plot of ground yesterday at the corner of Sheepshead Bay Road and West Eighth Street, 45 feet in Eighth Street and about 200 feet in Neptune Avenue, as a site for a synagogue. The temple will be the first Jewish house of worship in that vicinity.

Ask Removal of Convicts' Home.

Mrs. Ballington Booth having refused to accept the proposition of the citizens of Flushing to purchase the home for ex-convicts, the Flushing Citizens' Association met Tuesday night and passed resolutions asking her to remove Hope Hall from Flushing. A copy of the resolutions was sent to Mrs. Booth.

There'll Never Be A Better Time To Buy Ladies' Jackets.

$18, $20, $25 and $30 Kersey Jackets, now $10.00.

$12, $15, and $16.50 Kersey Jackets, now $7.50.

$9.50, $10 and $11.50 Kersey Jackets, now $5.75.

$15 Golf Capes, $7.50.

13th St. Store Only.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
TABLES REDUCED.

Three kinds are needed for "At Homes."

Our afternoon tea tables at $5.50 fairly glow with quaintness. Novel ones with little circular or crescent tops for vases or fernery; tea things set on lower round. Tabourettes for books or coffee at 90 cents.

A specially fine lot of mahogany parlor tables; one with inlaid brass line for $8.00, (reduced from $11.00,) another at $16.00, (reduced from $20.00,) most graceful in form, carving of acanthus scrolls.

All charming and inexpensive, as you "BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY, 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

F. J. VAN ORDER, DEFENDANT.

Bank Cashier Accused of Being Partner in a Defunct Firm—His Attorney Calls It a Spite Suit.

A suit is now pending in the City Court in which Frank J. Van Order, cashier of the Gansevoort Bank, is sued as a partner in the defunct butter and egg commission house of Garner & Co. of 844 Washington Street. The complainants in the action are Martin & Murray, commission merchants, who seek to recover $517.40.

The complainants charge that Cashier Van Order early in 1898 entered into a partnership agreement with Robert J. Garner, who was already in the butter and egg business and a depositor in the bank, and that by virtue of this agreement and Van Order's position in the bank, Garner was enabled to secure large loans from that institution and to obtain extended credit from other firms. Garner & Co. failed last November for about $6,000, and this is the first suit growing out of the failure.

The suit was brought in the City Court on Nov. 8, and Van Order, through his attorney, filed an answer denying that he was ever a partner in the firm of Garner & Co. When the case came up for trial yesterday the plaintiffs were confronted by an order from Judge Kirkpatrick of the United States Court at Trenton, N. J., staying all proceedings because Van Order had filed a petition in bankruptcy in the New Jersey Court. City Judge Dwyer adjourned the case until to-morrow, while one of the plaintiff's attorneys went to Trenton to ask for a vacation of the order.

Mr. Wilder of Wilder & Anderson, plaintiff's counsel, in discussing the case yesterday exhibited two documents upon which is based the claim that the bank cashier did embark in the butter and egg business with Garner. One of these letters, purporting to bear Van Order's signature, is dated New York, Feb. 9, 1898, and reads as follows:

I agree to allow R. J. Garner $35 per week on account of running the business, and agree to stand one-half the expenses of running the same, after which we will share and share alike until I take an active part in the business by giving all my time to same, at which time this is to become void. I also agree to put into the business $500 to continue said partnership after a note of $1,500 is paid.

The second instrument is a letter purporting to have been written by Van Order in September of last year. It is addressed to Garner as "Dear Bob," and among other things says: "I wish you would furnish me with a statement of your business since Jan. 31, 1898, as per agreement of that date and Feb. 9, 1898, in which you were to receive $35 per week as manager of the buisness and divide half profits." Mr. Wilder threatens to prosecute Van Order for perjury for swearing in his answer that he was not a partner in the firm.

Mr. Van Order referred all inquirers on the subject to his attorney, Edward Swann, who is also a Director and member of the Loan Committee of the Gansevoort Bank. "It's simply a question of spite on the part of Garner, said Mr. Swann. In January 1898, Garner, who was a neighbor of Van Order, at Cranford, N. J., was in need of $1,500, and Van Order, to help him out, negotiated a loan, Garner giving a mortgage on some property in Cranford and signing this agreement:

In consideration of F. J. Van Order negotiating a certain note for $1,500 dated Jan. 31, 1898, for fourth months, I, R. J. Garner, agree to give the said F. J. Van Order, as security for payment of said note, a mortgage on a house, barn, and three lots in Cranford, N. J., a chattel mortgage on all the contents of said house, and one-half interest in all the profits of the business of Garner & Co., without liability as partner.

"Garner went along without paying this note until last October, when foreclosure proceedings were threatened, and the note was paid. I have submitted the reports of two mercantile agencies made on three different occasions last year, in which Garner admitted the firm of Garner & Co. consisted of himself alone. Mr. Van Order filed an application in bankruptcy at my suggestion because he refuses to have all of Garner's debts thrust upon him."

CIVIL ENGINEERS IN SESSION.

American Society Elects Officers and Holds a Reception.

The forty-seventh annual meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers was begun yesterday morning in the house of the society in this city, at 220 West Fifty-seventh Street. President Desmond Fitzgerald of Boston presided at the opening session. The report of the Committee on Standard Time, recommending the adoption of the French system of counting hours from one to twenty, was accepted, and the committee was thanked and discharged. No definite expression of the society on the recommendations of the report was made.

William Barclay Parsons of this city delivered an illustrated lecture at the afternoon session describing the survey recently made by him in China, and giving an account of Chinese life as he found it on a journey of 1,100 miles, 500 of which were through the unexplored Province of Hunan, the most anti-foreign section of the Chinese Empire. In the evening a reception for members and their families was held. The sessions will be continued to-day.

The following officers were elected at the morning session: President—John Findlay Wallace, Chicago; Vice Presidents—Rudolph Hering, New York, and Alfred Noble, Chicago; Treasurer—Joseph M. Knap, New York; Directors—John F. O'Rourke and Henry B. Seaman, New York; Thomas H. Johnson, Pittsburg; Joseph Ramsey, Jr., St. Louis; Henry B. Richardson, New Orleans, and George A. Quinlan, Houston, Texas.

O'Neill's.

New Tailor-made Suits for Spring.

We are now showing a number of advanced styles in Women's Tailor-made Suits for the coming season, at very Moderate Prices.

The workmanship, style and finish are equal to Custom Tailoring—two noteworthy items.

WALKING SUITS of Extra Quality of Pebble Cheviot, Short Jaunty Semi-Tight fitting Jacket, new box plaited Skirt, 25.00

SUITS OF CHEVIOT, Latest Coat, Revers and Collar of Applique over White Silk, Taffeta lined, Skirt in the new Box plaited effects, finished with stitching and lined with Taffeta, 45.00

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Upholstery.
4th floor.

LACE CURTAINS.
Arabian lace curtains,—insertions and heavy corded patterns,—full size,
$5.00, $7.50 and $9.50
per pair;
Usual price, $6.50 to $11.50

PORTIERES.
Imported velours, embroidered in handsome scroll designs,—trimmed with antique fringe. Colors:—Empire red and green, turquoise, Indian red, Burgundy rose, nile and mouse.
$17.50 and $25.00
per pair.

BEDSTEADS.
Fine brass bedsteads, new models,—plain or swell foot-rail, 4 feet 6 inches wide,
$27.50 and $35.00;
Value, $40.00 and $50.00

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
"Another Empire success."—Charles Frohman.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY in BROTHER OFFICERS

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre, B'way & 44th St. Evgs. 8:20. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
MAUDE ADAMS in The LITTLE MINISTER

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8 o'clock. Mats., 2:15.
3D MONTH. MATINEES SATURDAY ONLY.
Wm. Gillette in His New Play, Sherlock Holmes.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St., n'r B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
Greatest Hit This Season. WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. Evgs. 8:20. Matinée Saturday.
MRS. LANGTRY—THE DEGENERATES.

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St. Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
Last 3 Nights. Last Saturday Matinee.
FRANK DANIELS in THE AMEER.
MON., JAN. 22. OLGA NETHERSOLE
Will appear as Fanny Le Grand in SAPHO.
SEAT SALE NOW PROGRESSING.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
Opening Saturday Eve'g, Jan. 20.
5th National Exhibition of Cycles,
Automobiles and Accessories.
50c. ADMISSION 50c.

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....at 8:30
Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
Daniel Frohman's Company
2D MONTH.
The Maneuvers of Jane
Comedy, 4 acts, by Henry Arthur Jones.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30.
Daniel Frohman, Manager
LAST WEEK. MATS. TO-DAY & SAT.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
ANNIE RUSSELL in MISS HOBBS
Next Monday, "The Surprises of Love."

AMERICAN 42ND & 8TH AVE CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO.
Evs., 8:15. 25c. to $1. Mats. Wed., Sat. 1,100 Seats, 25c.
Jan. 22 650th Time. Double Bill. AT THE LOWER HARBOUR & THE MAGIC MELODY. SILVER VIOLET VASE SOUVENIRS.
MARTHA

Hammerstein's 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. VICTORIA Evgs. 8:30. Sat. Mat. 2:15
No Smoking or Drinking at Matinées.
Mat. Sat. Prices, 50, 75, $1.00
Jerome Sykes & Edna Wallace Hopper AND CHRIS THE WONDERFUL LAMP
50c. ADMISSION to PROMENADE 50c.

Koster & Bial's
Jarbeau, Fred'k Hallen & Mollie Fuller, Solaret Goldin, Tim Cronin, & others.
MAT. SATURDAY. Popular Prices, 50c.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 57th St. & 7th Av.
"John Blair's Course of Modern Plays."
THE MASTER BUILDER, by Ibsen
This Thursday Evening at 8 o'clock.

CASINO! Last Wk! Mat. To-day! Mat. Every Day! Mats. Same as Nghts! Farewell Sat. Nght!
LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD!
Nxt. Mon.—Famous London "Belle of N. Y." Co.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
Grander Than Ever.
"WAY DOWN EAST."
Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10.

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL, B'way & 30 St. Matinées Tues. & Sat.
Whirl-I-Gig & BARBARA FIDGETY

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. THE GUNNER'S MATE.
Next Week.—"A Stranger in a Strange Land."

HERALD SQ. Thea. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
DAVID BELASCO presents his new triumph, Naughty Anthony

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-night, first time.
LAST WEEK. SCHWEIGHOFER in Gebildete Menschen (Educated People.)

CARNEGIE HALL
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
Programme:
Boston Symphony Orchestra
Mr. Gericke Conductor.
BRAHMS: Tragic Overture; MOZART, Sextus Aria from "Titus"; MORITZ MOSZKOWSKI, Two Movements from Suite No. 1, in F major, Op. 39; WAGNER, Adrianos Aria from "Rienzi"; CESAR FRANCK, Symphony in D minor.
Soloist:
Mme. Schumann-Heink
Courtesy of Mr. Maurice Grau.
Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. On sale at box office and Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) at regular prices. Adm., 50c.

HON. O. F. WILLIAMS,
Late U. S. Consul at Manila, who was with Dewey on the Olympia when the Spanish fleet was sunk, will speak at the
PACKARD COMMERCIAL SCHOOL,
4th Av. and 23d St., Friday, Jan. 19, at 11 A. M., on
"MERCANTILE PROBLEMS IN THE PHILIPPINES."
Admission free. Please leave card.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD
To-night at 7:45 CYRANO DE BERGERAC
To-morrow, Beau Brummell. Sat. Mat., The Fiddler. Sat. Evg., Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.
Next Week—Mr. John Drew, The Tyranny of Tears.

PADEREWSKI
and
ADAMOWSKI QUARTET.
Only Recital at Sherry's.
TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 23, AT 4.
Limited number of tickets now on sale at Sherry's, 5th Ave. and 44th St., and at Tyson's.

PROCTOR'S 23d ST. Ed. Harrigan & Co
Cont. Perf. Hilda Thomas & Co
15, 25, 50c. Ed. Latell.
O. K. Sato, Harding & Ah Sid, Mov'g Pic's, 30 Oths.

PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. MOULIERE SISTERS.
Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. THE NAWNS.
Leo Dervalto, Pauline Moran & "Picks," 30 Oths.

SHERRY'S.
This (Thursday) Afternoon at 3.
Madame Gadski and Mr. Walter Damrosch
5th Avenue and 44th St.
Explanatory Recital on "Tristan and Isolde."
DIRECTION OF MR. C. L. GRAFF.
Tickets, $2. On sale at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

KNABE HALL, 5th Av. & 20th St.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15, Direction Victor Thrane.
New York String Quartette assisted by MARK HAMBOURG
The Great Russian Pianist.
Seats, $1.50 & $1. Knabe Piano Used.

THE CHARITY BALL
for the Nursery and Child's Hospital, will take place on Thursday evening, Feb. 1, at the WALDORF-ASTORIA.
Boxes from 11 to 4 at 2 East 35th St. Tickets at 16 West 11th St. and 19 West 56th St.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Third Concert Tuesday Evg., Jan. 23 at 8.15.
THE KNEISEL QUARTET OF BOSTON,
assisted by Mme. Szumowska, Piano.
Tickets, $1.50, at Schuberth's 23 Union Square.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, Jan. 1 to Ja.. 27. Open 10 A. M. to 6 P. M., and 8 P. M. to 10 P. M. Admission.....25c.
75TH

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain, light to fresh easterly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,610. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1900.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 73⅝c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40¾c; cash cotton, 7⅝c.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday Mr. Teller of Colorado made a speech in opposition to the Currency bill. Mr. Wellington of Maryland opposed the retention of the Philippines. The House passed the bill relating to the census without the amendments allowing the printing work to be done by private contract. Mr. De Armond of Missouri introduced a bill to repeal the bankrupicy law.—Page 5.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.—In the Senate the Brackett bill directing the Court of Claims to hear the claim against the State for printing was passed. Senator White's Old School bill, with changes agreed to by some of the interests involved, will be introduced in the present Legislature. Assemblyman Brennan presented a measure providing for a Bridge and Tunnel Commission. Another bill appropriates $12,000,000 for the improvement of the water front by the Department of Docks and Ferries.—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—It was reported from Durban, Natal, last night, that reports had reached there that Gen. Buller's flanking force had engaged the Boers, and that heavy fighting had taken place. This was not confirmed. Belated advices show that the Boers retired from Potgieter's Drift upon the approach of the British. Gen. Buller yesterday sent a dispatch confirming the crossing of the Tugela River. He intimated that Gen. Warren was preparing to attack the Boer flank west of Potgieter's Drift. The British are preparing to send more troops to South Africa. A scouting party of Australians fell into a Boer trap, and several were killed or wounded. A Cape Town rumor that Ladysmith has been relieved was discredited last night by the British War Office. Some of yesterday morning's Paris newspapers had reports to the effect that Count Boni de Castellane had lost large sums in stock speculations. The Marquis de Castellane indignantly denied the truth of the reports, and has offered to fight a duel with the editor of the Figaro, one of the papers which gave publicity to them. A vote of confidence in the French Government was passed by the Chamber of Deputies yesterday by a vote of 329 to 74. The vote was on an interpellation of the Government's attitude toward the strikers of St. Etienne. The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, in a speech at Birmingham, said that England had a great deal to learn from America, and unless she learned it quickly she was bound to fall behind in commerce. The Russian ironclad Poltava went ashore near Libau, on the Baltic, and is in a dangerous position. The political and financial crisis in Venezuela, involving tension between the Bank of Venezuela and the Government, has apparently passed. The French Court of Appeal has reversed the decision of the lower court, which gave 100,000 francs damages to the widow of a victim of the Bourgogne disaster.—Pages 1, 6, and 7.

Page 1.

Andrew Carnegie addressed the Young Men's Bible Class of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church.

It is reported that about 40,000 miners in the Pennsylvania anthracite district have decided to strike.

It is reported in Sing Sing that the Vanderbilts are negotiating to purchase the prison for car shops.

The Supreme Court of Delaware has ruled that woman lawyers cannot practice before it on account of a Constitutional prohibition.

The Maryland House of Delegates, which is strongly Democratic, refused to pass a resolution referring to Bryan as "the recognized leader of Democracy."

Abraham Gruber, Republican leader of the Twenty-first Assembly District, lost his fight to curtail President Quigg's power in the County Committee meeting last night.

It is reported that at a conference to take place to-morrow between Senator Platt and Gov. Roosevelt a successor to Superintendent of Insurance Payn will be selected.

Edward F. Linton declared that the reason why the Long Island Railroad tunnel under the East River had not been begun was because the Municipal Assembly had not been paid to pass the necessary resolution.

Page 2.

Oscar Comenseu, a bookkeeper out of work, appealed to his lodge for aid, and, fearing that it would be refused, committed suicide.

Page 3.

Owing to the opposition of the Directors representing the stock held by Massachusetts, the lease of the Fitchburg Railroad to the Boston and Maine cannot be carried out.

Page 4.

Alexander E. Orr, President of the Rapid Transit Commission, said yesterday that as soon as the contractor, John B. McDonald, filed his bonds the commission was ready to give all the aid in its power in pushing the construction of the tunnel.

Page 8.

The United States Court at New Haven decided that the Treasury Department cannot appeal from the General Appraiser's decision.

Page 12.

Two men were killed and three probably fatally injured by the fall of a freight elevator.

Mr. Osborne announced that he would close the case of the prosecution in the Molineux trial to-day.

The night watchman in a Brooklyn brewery was frozen to death in the refrigerating department.

It was said that arrangements had been completed by the Third Avenue Railroad Company to take care of its floating indebtedness of $17,000,000.

At the annual meeting of the American Protective Tariff League yesterday practical indorsement was given to the marine subsidy measure now pending in Congress.

At the annual dinner of the Newark Board of Trade last evening, ex-Gov. McCorkle of West Virginia spoke on the necessity of retaining the Philippines, and made a plea for liberal treatment of the South.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 4.
Markets.—Page 5.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Railroads.—Page 9.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

Chile May Deliver Up F. T. Moore.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 18.—The Court of First Instance has acceded to the proposal to deliver to the United States authorities Frederick T. Moore, accused of embezzling $53,000 from the National Bank of Commerce, in Boston, Mass. Moore has appealed to the Supreme Court, which will render a decision next Monday. The press condemns the Chilean authorities, and expresses the hope that the Supreme Court will not confirm the decision to surrender the accused.

W. M. Greene Denies a Report.

CINCINNATI, Ohio Jan. 18.—Vice President and General Manager W. M. Greene of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway, in view of reports that that road was to be amalgamated with the Baltimore and Ohio, said to-day that not only was there no mention of such a plan at the Baltimore and Ohio meeting on Wednesday, but nothing of the kind was ever contemplated.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! Try it. Poland Water Depot, 3 Park Pl., N. Y. —Adv.

QUIGG DEFEATED GRUBER

Power of Appointing the Election Officers Strongly Affirmed.

WAR IN COUNTY COMMITTEE

A Comma an Obstacle to Gruber's Success—Hatchet Buried in the Twenty-first District.

The regular monthly meeting of the Republican County Committee at the Murray Hill Yyceum last night, developed personalities between President Lemuel E. Quigg and Abraham Gruber, the leader of the Twenty?first Assembly District. It was marked also by a fight, long-predicted, between these two, which hinged upon Mr. Gruber's resolution, providing that the appointment of election officers should be vested i na majority of the delegates to the County Committee from the Assembly District, instead of lying in the hands of the President of the County Committee, as is the case now. Quigg won decisively when it came to a vote.

The meeting was further noteworthy as the occasion for announcing that Mr. Gruber and George C. Austin, who had been fighting him in his own district, had buried the hatchet. His district voted solidly for Mr. Mace, its candidate for the Elections Commitee.

When Mr. Gruber was ready to present the resolution he had prepared, he stated that it had been previously adopted by the Twenty-first Assemebly District organization. He was explaining its purport when Quigg interrupted him, and told the Secretary to read it. It provided that "all election officers and Inspectors of Election to act at unofficial primaries," were to be appointed from a list in writing presented to the President of the County Committee by a person designated by a majority of the delegates to the committee from the Assembly District; where a majority could not agree on a list the Executive Committeeman from the Assembly District was to name one. The resolution was, as was well understood, an attempt to curtail the power of Mr. Quigg.

The instant it was read "Fred" Gibbs moved "to refer it to the Executive Committee without date."

"I move the resolution take the regular course of all amendments to the constitution," cried Mr. Gruber, "and lie over—"

"The Chair would suggest," broke in Mr. Quigg, "that the gentlemen point out what amendment to the rules this resolution makes. There is no rule which touches in any way on the subject of unofficial primaries."

Mr. Gibbs demanded that his motion be put, but the Chair replied that it would "hear the gentleman from the Twenty-first" as to whether his resolution were an amendment or not. If not it would be in order to be voted on at once.

"Under the rules as interpreted by the President he has the right to designate the election officers," said Mr. Gruber. "That right is conceded, as the rules are now read in conjunction with the State election law. Will the Chair correct me if I am in error?

"The question is not whether the gentleman is in error," retorted Mr. Quigg, and when Mr. Gruber went on to discuss the rule about official primaries he exclaimed, "What has that got to do with this question?"

"The right to appoint election officers," was the reply, "for official days carries with it the right to appoint them for unofficial days."

The Chair ruled that the resolution was not an amendment.

Mr. Gruber appealed from the decision and then, before anything had been done, he walked forward to the platform, took his resolution from the Secretary, and insisted that the latter had read it with the wrong expression, making the words "election officers" apply to "unofficial primaries," which was not his intention.

"It should be read this way," said he, after scribbling on it with a pencil: "'All election officers, comma, and inspectors of election to act at unofficial primaries.' That makes the resolution apply to election officers for official primaries also, as it is meant to."

"It seems to me," said Mr. Quigg, "that the gentleman is frivolous. I don't know whether he means to be taken seriously or not."

"The gentleman who presides may take himself seriously, as I don't," said Mr. Gruber, while a titter ran round the meeting, "but I will have him understand that I know enough to read my own resolution, and I protest against its being read so as to alter its meaning."

"I'd like to ask what becomes of that appeal," shouted some one from the rear.

"I withdraw my appeal," said Mr. Gruber.

"Then I withdraw my motion," said Mr. Gibbs.

"I move," said Mr. Gruber, "that the resolution take the usual course."

"The Chair will not entertain that motion," was the reply, "because the resolution would take the regular course, anyway."

When it came to a vote Mr. Gruber wanted a roll call, but could not get it. The resolution was overwhelmingly defeated. Then Mr. Quigg surrendered the chair, and, descending to the floor, made a speech in defense of his treatment of the question of appointing election officers.

Mr. Gruber presented another resolution requiring all election officers for official primaries to be named by the Executive Committeemen from the Assembly Districts. John Sabine Smith declared the resolution was opposed to the State law. It was defeated.

Mr. Gruber was the victim of a great many jokes after the meeting, on his manner of drawing resolutions. It was even hinted that the comma he laid such stress on he had forgotten to put in till he took the resolution from the Secretary.

Mr. Quigg was asked about a report that he intended to resign. "I am tired denying that," said he.

DEMOCRATS AGAINST BRYAN.

Maryland House of Delegates Refuses to Pass a Resolution Inviting Him to Address That Body.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 18.—The Maryland House of Delegates, which is overwhelmingly Democratic, to-day refused to indorse William Jennings Bryan as "the recognized leader of Democracy in the United States," and practically killed a resolution introduced by a free-silver advocate to invite Mr. Bryan to address the body. The resolution follows:

Whereas, William Jennings Bryan is the recognized leader of the Democracy in the United States, and

Whereas, He, the recognized leader, is to make an address in Baltimore on Jan. 20 under the auspices of the Maryland Democratic Association, therefore be it

Resolved, That as a mark of respect on the part of the Maryland Legislature an invitation be extended to him to address the Legislature at any time that he may see fit during his visit to the State of Maryland.

Mr. Willis of Talbot County, who introduced the resolution, asked that it be considered without reference, but the proposition was voted down, and the Speaker referred it to the Committee on Federal Relations, where it probably will find an early grave.

Congressman Bailey on Bryan.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Tex., Jan. 18.—Congressman J. W. Bailey, in a letter to W. T. Hawkins of Gatesville dated Jan. 10, says:

"In 1896 I disagreed with Mr. Bryan upon some questions and frankly said so to my constituents. The questions on which I differed with Mr. Bryan were outside the Chicago platform, and could not, in my judgment, be put into any Democratic platform.

"Since then he has kept within the declarations of his party, and so long as he does that he will find no more loyal supporter than I. I have not, however, changed my opinion in the least about the questions on which I formerly differed with him, and if he should attempt to commit the Democratic Party to the support of those propositions I undoubtedly would oppose him again."

DEMOCRATIC PARTY'S FUTURE.

Gen. Buckner Says It Must Get Rid of Bryan—Advocates Expansion.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—Gen. Simon B. Buckner of Kentucky, who was the Vice Presidential candidate on the Gold Democratic ticket in 1896, was in Chicago to-day, and said in an interview:

"The Democratic Party has no future until the element now in control has been wiped out, and this promises to be done at the elections of this year. Expediency, not principle, is the motto of this element; the energies of its leader, Mr. Bryan, are engaged in hunting for an issue which he hopes will attract votes, and not in the promulgation of those great principles on which the Democratic Party rests.

"With his defeat, which promises to be more overwhelming than in 1896, there is reason to believe the conservative element of the party once more will come into power.

"The controlling element of the party to-day would commit it to opposition to expansion, when expansion was the essence of Jeffersonian Democracy. As a practical proposition there can be no doubt in my mind as to the wisdom of this country retaining the Philippines."

BLACKBURN'S SENATORSHIP.

Governor of Kentucky May Refuse to Give Him His Certificate.

Special to The New York Times.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 18.—It is reported that Gov. Taylor hopes to bring about complications in the matter of the Senatorship by refusing to sign Blackburn's certificate. It is not believed, however, that by such a course the Governor could give Blackburn much trouble. The report cannot be verified.

If such action is taken it will be in the interest of the proposed contest of Blackburn's seat by ex-Gov. Bradley.

President Invited to San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Representative Julius Kahn of San Francisco, accompanied by the other members of the California delegation in Congress, will call on the President to-morrow and present to him a unique invitation from the Bohemians of America, a fraternal organization with headquarters at San Francisco. The invitation is on a silver card, 6 by 4 inches, and asks the President to attend a banquet at San Francisco on Jan. 29, the occasion being Mr. McKinley's birthday. The Bohemians of America hold a banquet annually on the birthday of the President in office.

Monetary League Convention.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 18.—The Executive Committee of the Monetary League has decided to hold a National convention at the same time and in the same city as the Democratic, Silver Republican, and Populist conventions. The object of the league is to write the financial plank of the Democratic National platform.

Citizens' Union Reorganization.

The Citizens' Union is making active preparations for reorganization. There is to be an organization in every Assembly District and each must contain not less than twenty-five members. The present Central Committee will continue in power until the new committee is organized. The City Committee will consist of the District Chairmen and one delegate for every twenty-five enrolled voters. Borough and County Committees will be formed later.

MASONS WHO BECOME TRAMPS.

Grand Secretary Barlow Warns the Fraternity Against Them.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Jan. 18.—The Masonic Grand Lodge now in session at Hartford, of which Judge George G. McNall of Greenwich is Grand Master, has taken a stand against Masonic beggars. Grand Secretary John H. Barlow, in his report to-day, says: "I desire to caution the lodges and brethren against those who, for want of a better name, I have classed under the heading 'Masonic tramps.' They travel from place to place, craving in many ways the assistance of the fraternity. They are usually well posted in the ritual and have no doubt at times received Masonic degrees. Many of them have been suspended from their lodges, either for un-Masonic conduct or non-payment of dues. Our jurisdiction has been unusually invaded by such characters during the past year, and I have sent out several warning circulars to the lodges."

WANTS $800 FOR DEAD DOGS.

Suit Against Express Company That Allowed Two Collies to Die.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 18.—Judge Barnard, as referee, took evidence to-day in an action brought by Charles M. Taylor of Matteawan, a breeder of dogs, to recover $800 damages from the American Express Company for the loss of two Scotch collies, Beacon Chief and Beacon Flossie.

The animals were shipped from Pittsburg to Fishkill Landing, where the plaintiff resides, and by some mistake were sent to Cranstons. When the dogs finally arrived at Fishkill Landing Beacon Chief was dead, and Flossie died the next day. The plaintiff claims that the agents of the express company neglected to feed his pets. The defense was that the crates containing the dogs were misdirected.

Mr. Taylor paid $350 for Beacon Chief, buying him from R. B. Armstrong of Cranstons. During the hearing the counsel for the express company asserted that there could be no market value to a dog. "I have always held that a dog is property," ruled Judge Barnard. "You can't separate a dog from man; they have been together since the world began, though sometimes it would be well if you could."

GLASS TRUST RECEIVER ASKED.

Depauw University Is Responsible for the Action.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 18.—A conference between Dr. W. H. Hickman, Chancellor of Depauw University, and A. L. Mason, attorney of the institution, resulted to-day in the filing of a suit by Depauw University against W. L. Kann, President of the American Plate Glass Company, and the Board of Directors of that corporation, the Penn Plate Glass Company being made a co-defendant. The appointment of a receiver for the American Plate Glass Company was asked, as well as an accounting and measure of damages.

The Depauw University derived as part of its bequest from the estate of the late Washington Depauw a block of stock in the Depauw Glass Works, afterward absorbed by the American Plate Glass Company, to the value of $21,000. In the reorganization of the Plate Glass Trust not long ago the American Plate Glass Company sold out to the Penn Plate Glass Company.

In the complaint filed to-day, which was immediately removed from the files, it was charged that the affairs of the American Plate Glass Company had been mismanaged by the defendant officers to such an extent that the interests of the Depauw University and other minor stockholders had been made to suffer. It was also charged in evidence of this fact, that the stock had been sold at less than its real value.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! Is the purest natural spring water in the world. —Adv.

COLOSSAL RAILWAY DEAL

All Great Lines East of Mississippi Said to be Involved.

A BOARD OF CONTROL HERE

Separate Ticket Offices and Freight and Passenger Agents to be Replaced by Joint Agencies.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—It is stated that as a result of the recent consolidations and agreements among the owners of the great trunk railways east of Chicago, the entire transportation system between the Mississippi River and the Atlantic seaboard is to be reorganized, involving numerous important changes.

The reported scheme contemplates the abandonment of the city ticket offices of all the roads in the syndicate in Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Buffalo, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Indianapolis, Peoria, and St. Louis, and the substitution of joint offices in each city. In Chicago there will, it is said, be a joint office in the down-town district, one on the west side, and a third on the north side, at which tickets will be sold for all the roads in the pact.

Another expected result will be the discharge of all city, general, traveling, and district freight and passenger agents and solicitors of the Eastern roads in all parts of the United States, Canada, and Europe. This would affect nearly 50,000 men. The abolition of all forms of commissions heretofore paid for the sale of tickets over these roads is also expected. This would affect the incomes of 10,000 agents, and eliminate the scalpers.

There will be established, it is said, in Chicago and New York joint auditing agencies that will apportion to each road an agreed percentage of the total competitive business. The discharge of all superfluous assistants to the heads of departments would follow. Later the heads of the departments may be abolished and the work done by clerks, who will report to the two joint agencies.

Among other changes said to be decided upon are the following:

The establishment in New York of a Board of Control, made up of persons representing the Vanderbilt, Pennsylvania, Morgan, and Harriman properties, the rulings of this board on all questions to be final.

The abandonment of a number of through fast passenger trains put in service during the past few years as the result of sharp competition.

The establishment of common schedules for passenger trains between Chicago and New York, and between all of the principal terminals of the combination's roads in the territory east of this city and St. Louis.

The abandonment of all fast freight trains and the fixing of common time for these trains between competitive terminals.

Following are the names of the roads said to be in the combination: New York Central, Pennsylvania, Boston and Albany, Boston and Maine, Fitchburg, New York, New Haven, and Hartford, Erie, Lehigh Valley, Lackawanna, West Shore, New York, Ontario and Western, Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg, Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Nickel Plate, Baltimore and Ohio, Wabash, Big Four, Chesapeake and Ohio, Lake Erie and Western, and Monon, and all auxiliary lines of these systems.

When all details for the future management of the roads in the Eastern combination have been perfected the leaders in the consolidation movement will, it is said, turn their attention to the territory west of Chicago and attempt to deal with the Chicago-St. Louis-Rocky Mountain country in like manner. The combining process may extend ultimately to the Pacific Coast.

ADDS TO DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Plan Devised to Take in a Strip of Virginia's Territory.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—When the District of Columbia was first established it was ten miles square, and took in the City of Alexandria. After some years Virginia desired to have the part in that State receded, and the part of the square in that State was turned back to the jurisdiction of Virginia. Recently there has been shown a disposition to let part of the old territory in Virginia come back, possibly because the Government is likely to expend more money in improvements if it holds the territory than Virgima is ever likely to do.

Gen. J. M. Wilson has approved in his official capacity a proposition to retrocede Virginia territory up to two miles of the original Virginia line of the District. This will, if agreed to, put under the jurisdiction of the United States a strip of Virginia which it is dearned by several persons to subject to a plan of extensive improvement.

PULLMAN WAGE REDUCTION.

Cut in Pay of Conductors of 20 Per Cent. in Some Cases.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—In a circular which has been posted on the walls of the Pullman sub-office at the Union Depot, a reduction in the wages of sleeping-car conductors is announced. The amount of the cut is said to be, in many cases, as much as 20 per cent. It is asserted that this reduction will place the wages of many of the oldest conductors back to the schedule at which they started.

Whether the reduction is to be made among all employes of the company or is to be applied only on some lines is a question. August W Glitzow, District Superintendent of the Pullman Company, admitted to-day that a circular ordering the cut has been issued, but would not discuss the terms or scope of the order.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME INQUIRY.

Prosecution Closes Its Case After Hearing a Few Witnesses.

Special to The New York Times.

BATH, N. Y., Jan. 18.—The prosecution of Col. Charles O. Shepard, commandant of the Soldiers' Home, rested their case to-day. Fred McConnell, a clerk in the Quartermaster's office was recalled at the opening of to-day's session, and explained the vouchers for the private bills of Col. Shepard, which were paid by the State.

The Rev. Charles N. Frost of the Presbyterian Church of Bath testified that he had seen Col. Shepard under the influence of liquor many times while he wqas at the home on official duties. E. S. Underhill said Col. Shepard went to his office and dictated an interview for publication to his stenographer in regard to the controversy then going on at the home over the appointment of Resident Chaplain. In that interview Col. Shepard said he was not a Christian but a Deist. Col. Shepard claimed he did not know that he was being interviewed.

Other witnesses swore to having seen Col. Shepard under the influence of liquor.

Winter Carnival at Saranac Lake. From January 30th to February 1st. The New York Central will sell excursion tickets at reduced rates. Inquire of Ticket Agents. —Adv.

AN AUTOMOBILE RUNS WILD

Union Square Alarmed, Then Amused, at Strange Spectacle.

The Horseless Vehicle, First Ridding Itself of Driver and Passenger, Steers a Mad Course.

An electric automobile, driverless, dashing down Fourth Avenue, around the curve of Union Square into Fourteenth Street, finally brought to a standstill against the equestrian statue of Washington, where it continued the harsh grinding of its wheels as though in rage at having its course checked, furnished a spectacle that first alarmed and then amused a throng of people late yesterday afternoon, when the streets were most densely crowded.

The cab was owned by the New York Electric Cab Company, and operated by Walter Yarrow, a young man who lives at 896 Eighth Avenue. The vehicle was spinning down Fourth Avenue with a passenger inside yesterday afternoon at a sober rate of speed, and conducting itself as quietly as the ordinary automobile usually does. At Fifteenth Street, however, Yarrow was seen to jump straight up from his seat with a half-suppressed scream as though he had received a shock.

At the same moment the vehicle leaped forward at an accelerated speed, apparently sharing the impulse of its driver. As Yarrow came down from his upward spring, he lost his balance, and was on the point of falling from the cab. The automobile had by this time almost reached the curve of the square at Fourteenth Street. As Yarrow was about to fall he grabbed the steering rod in his effort to balance himself, turning the vehicle toward the southwest.

The effort failed him, however, and he was toppled headforemost over the board directly in front of the machine. It passed over his body and dashed ahead.

At the same time the passenger, who had the appearance of a physician, opened the door of the cab and leaped out, sprawling on the pavement. Recovering his feet, he was swallowed up in the pursuing crowd, which had collected at the rear of the vehicle as rapidly as those in its course had scattered.

The machine dashed on. It was now headed for Keith's Union Square Theatre, with a general air of determination which would have put to flight even the gorgeously attired guardians of the doors at that place. The peanut vendors along the Fourteenth Street side of the Square gathered up their wares, and carts, wheeling confusedly in all directions. Men in the pursuing mob excitedly yelled "Whoa!" and then stopped to laugh at themselves.

But almost before any one knew it, the automobile's wild career had come to an end. The statue of Washington intervened. With a "whirr" the machine dashed into the surrounding iron rails. There was a crash, and ten feet of the rail were torn away. One of the firmly planted iron corner posts was uprooted. Against the solid base of the statue, however, the vehicle came to a stop, its heavy wheels still grinding and gnashing away until the rubber tires had disappeared.

Finally one bystander got up sufficient courage to climb aboard the machine and quiet its apparatus. It was later hauled back, with a mutilated front, to the company's barns by another automobile.

Yarrow, the operator of the runaway vehicle, was removed to Bellevue Hospital, suffering from internal injuries.

40,000 MINERS MAY STRIKE.

Men in Anthracite District Said to Have Decided to Do So.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 18.—News has reached here that about 40,000 miners in the anthracite district of Pennsylvania, near Scranton and Shamokin, who have been in a restless state for some time, have decided to strike.

Delegate T. D. Hayes of the Ninth District, with headquarters at Scranton, Penn., says a strike is unavoidable, as the men have been restive for some time, and entertain a very bitter feeling toward the operators, who have declined to recognize them.

MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY ACCUSED.

Alleged Demands for Permit for the Long Island Railroad Tunnel.

Edward F. Linton, Secretary of the Atlantic Avenue Board of Improvement of Brooklyn, said yesterday that the reason why work on the Long Island Railroad Company's proposed tunnel under the East River had not been begun was because the Municipal Assembly had not been paid to adopt the necessary resolution.

"They have not asked for money in so many words," he said, "but there have been very significant actions when the matter has been referred to which a blind man could not fail to understand. While the officials have not asked directly for money, certain persons unofficially attached have said that the resolution would not go through unless money was paid for it. The necessary resolution to permit the work was introduced in the Municipal Assembly last June and was backed up by the most important business and financial institutions in Brooklyn. For three months nothing was heard of the resolution. I am delegated by the Atlantic Avenue Commission to look after the resolution, and I went to the Municipal Assembly to see the members about it. I never ran up against such a 'frost.' I could not get a hearing. I tried to talk with individual members, and that was the most difficult thing."

President Baldwin of the Long Island Railroad said last evening that he had only just returned from a trip to the South, and was not in a position to talk about the matter. "However," he said, "if the Municipal Assembly does not take some action in the matter soon, we will know the reason why."

RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

Popularity of the Law Shown in Debate on Deficiency Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The popularity of the rural free delivery service was manifest in the House, when the deficiency of $150,000 for that service for the fiscal year was under discussion. The last Postal Appropriation bill set aside for this experiment $300,000, and it was because the actual expenses promised to be $50,000 greater, and that demands for the extension of the service were made, calling for $100,000, that the appropriation was so heartily supported. In the bill for 1900-1901 it is estimated that the appropriation will be from $800,000 to $1,000,000 for this service.

Those who have tried the rural free delivery system, particularly farmers, who were in the habit of making two or three trips to the Post Office in a week, and now have a free delivery at their homes daily, much prefer to have mail matter brought to them. Formerly they obtained a newspaper as often as they went to the Post Office; now they have a paper every day. More papers are taken, and some newspapers have systematically improved their circulation by using the free delivery service for their deliveries.

A commercial advantage reported by a Western man is that of providing the farmers with daily reports of prices of commodities, enabling them to demand something nearer the market rate for products instead of assuming that prices have remained as they were on the last trip to market.

The Great Trust Question

And its effect upon the working people whose labor sustains the Trusts. These problems will be picturesquely described in a series of articles entitled "The Workers and the Trusts," which will begin in next Sunday's Brooklyn Eagle. Price, 3 cents.—Adv.

FOR A SUCCESSOR TO PAYN.

The Governor and Mr. Platt May Select a Candidate To-morrow—Payn's Friends Confident.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Gov. Roosevelt announced to-day that he would go to New York to-morrow afternoon, and he admitted that the object of his trip was to have a talk with the leader of the State organization in regard to the Superintendency of Insurance. It is believed that at this conference the man whose name is to be sent to the Senate to succeed Louis F. Payn will be decided upon. It is said here that Messrs. Platt and Odell will submit to the Governor a list of Republicans favored by the organization for Mr. Payn's place.

Mr. Payn's friends to-night declare that if Senator Platt refuses to stand by him in the present fight it will result in the ending of a personal and political friendship which has existed for many years, and further that the Payn people will make a fight against Senator Platt with a view of driving him from his position as head of the organization. They are confident that Payn will defeat the Governor.

The situation to-night is that the Senators, or many of them, are waiting for word from Senator Platt before they commit themselves. Neither the Governor nor Mr. Payn controls enough votes in the Senate to win. Senator Platt holds the balance of power and will decide the contest which is agitating the Republican chiefs.

A new name has been added to the list of possibilities, that of Charles Davis, Surrogate of Ulster County. It is rumored to-night that the Governor has made up his mind not to send the name of ex-Lieut. Gov. Saxton to the Senate.

Those who claim to know say that when the Governor comes back from New York the question will have been finally settled, and that those Senators who owe allegiance to the organization will know what position they must take.

Senator Ellsworth informed Gov. Roosevelt to-day that it would be impossible for him to attend the sessions of the Senate next week until Wednesday. This will delay the submission by the Governor until that day at least of a candidate for State Superintendent of Insurance.

Gov. Roosevelt's Programme.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Gov. Roosevelt will go to New York City to-morrow and in the evening he will dine with Col. Franklin Bartlett. On Saturday morning he will breakfast with Senator Thomas C. Platt and B. B. Odell. He will take luncheon with Gen. Francis V. Greene, Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, and Gen. Avery D. Andrews.

He may return to this city on Saturday afternoon, but if he remains in New York City until evening he will attend the dinner given at the Metropolitan Club by Capt. Goddard.

MR. CARNEGIE TO YOUNG MEN.

Tells of the Advantages of Poverty and How He Started on His Successful Career.

Andrew Carnegie was the principal guest and speaker at a social evening of the Young Men's Bible Class of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church last evening, when he spoke on "Stepping Stones to Success in Business." Nearly every seat in the church parlors was occupied, many of them by men no longer young, when Mr. Carnegie arrived in the same carriage with John D. Rockefeller.

Mr. Carnegie pointed most of his remarks at Mr. Rockefeller, and told his hearers that that gentleman was in sore need of partners. He said in part:

"Before I had any stepping stones I had the most magnificent foundation for them. I was born to the blessed heritage of poverty. I hope I speak to poor young men. I hope the burden of riches has not been laid upon any of you at your time of life. When it is laid upon a young man, and, notwithstanding all its great temptations, he acts his part well, he is entitled to double honor. He is the very salt of the earth.

"We hear a good deal in these days about poverty—oh, abolish poverty! But the saddest day that civilization ever saw will be that in which poverty doesn't rear its way. The poor, thank God, we will always have with us. God doesn't call His great sons from the palace. The first thing that a young man can do as a stepping stone is to resolve to do more than his duty. If he doesn't do that he is not in the race."

Mr. Carnegie said he considered that his real start in life was when as a telegraph operator on the Pennsylvania Railroad the road was tied up by an accident and he took the responsibility of giving train orders and straightening out the tangle, although for days he feared it would cost him his position. "The best thing, boys, that you can do," he exclaimed, "is to get a chance to contradict your employer and fight it out with him. He'll tell his wife about it—and maybe she's got a daughter." This little hint caused much laughter.

Mr. Carnegie spoke of "this awful war, this disgraceful massacre that is going on in the Transvaal," as having a great effect on the business world, and said that the worst work a man could put himself to was shooting men. "You should never go abroad to do it," he said. "As for a man who pursues wealth or fame as an end, his breast will be filled with poisoned arrows as he grows older, older, older. The real advantage of wealth is that it enables you to do so much for others—not in charity, for $950 out of every $1,000 spent in that way had better be thrown into the sea. Don't help the submerged tenth, help the struggling tenth."

After his address Mr. Carnegie was made the central figure of an informal reception.

PREFER CAR SHOPS TO PRISON.

Sing Sing People Hope the Vanderbilts Will Buy the Property.

SING SING, Jan. 18.—It is reported that the Vanderbilts are negotiating to purchase Sing Sing Prison to turn it into shops for the New York Central Railroad. Similar negotiations which have taken place in the past came to nothing, but it is said the railroad company is anxious to get the property, which lies along the railroad and has a fine water front.

The people of the village hope the report is true, and that the prison will be removed to some other place. Car shops would be regarded as a decided advantage to the place, while the location of the prison has retarded the growth of the town.

WOMAN LAWYERS BARRED.

Cannot Practice in Delaware, Where All Officers Must Be Voters.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 18.—The State Supreme Court, at Dover, to-day ruled that no woman lawyer can practice her profession in this State. Horace C. Knowles asked that Mrs. Carrie B. Killgore, the well-known attorney of Philadelphia, be allowed to appear with him in a suit. Chancellor Nicholson, for the court, replied that while they would like to extend every courtesy to attorneys from a sister State, the request could not be granted because of a provision of the new Constitution.

That instrument provides that officers of the State shall be voters, and the lawyers have interpreted this to mean that attorneys are officers of the court, and must therefore be males. Mrs. Killgore was very indignant over the decision and will call it to the attention of the Philadelphia courts.

A Beautiful Souvenir Mug Will Be presented to our bottled beer customers on record February 1st. THE OTTO HUBER BREWERY.—Adv.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! Recommended by eminent physicians for purity. —Adv.

BULLER ATTACKS THE BOER FLANK

Rumored that Hard Fighting Has Already Taken Place.

MANY SAID TO BE WOUNDED

An Official Report Confirms the Crossing of the Tugela River.

The British War Office Discredits a Cape Town Rumor that Ladysmith Has Been Relieved.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The War Office has issued the following:

"From Buller, Spearman's Camp, Jan. 18.

"'One field artillery, howitzer battery, and Lyttleton's Brigade are across the Tugela at Potgieter's Drift. The enemy's position is being bombarded by us.

"'Five miles higher up Warren has crossed the river by a pontoon 85 yards long. He hopes his force will, by evening, have advanced five miles from the river to his right front. The enemy is busily intrenching.'"

The following dispatch from Gen. Roberts, dated Cape Town, was also given out:

"I have received a telegram from Gen. Buller stating that one brigade and a howitzer battery have crossed the Tugela River at Potgieter's Drift.

"Five miles further west, at Trichard's Drift, Gen. Warren has thrown a pontoon bridge over the river. By this part of his force crossed yesterday. The remainder is expected by this morning to be on the north bank. Warren hopes he will be able to turn the enemy's position, which five miles off to his right front is being strongly intrenched.

Military critics in affiliation with the War Office consider that the expected battle along the wide arc south and west of Ladysmith can hardly be delayed beyond to-day.

From Durban comes the following report:

"Advices from Potgieter's Drift, dated yesterday, (Tuesday,) say that Sir Charles Warren has arrived within seventeen miles of Ladysmith and that British wounded are arriving at Mool River field hospital by every train from the front, indicating that there has already been severe fighting.

"Neither report has yet been confirmed."

Taken all in all, the whole tenor of the news points to Gen. Buller's second advance having begun with good prospects of success. But it is generally recognized that with an enemy so resourceful as the Boers have proved themselves to be, it is idle to indulge in overconfidence.

The officials of the War Office here are satisfied that the tide has turned, and that news of a more hopeful character from a British point of view will hereafter be the rule instead of the exception. That the British advance in a northeastwardly direction will be fiercely resisted is fully anticipated. The Boer strength is probably superior to the British, and the dispatches show the burghers occupy strong positions.

There is some doubt as to whether the Sproenkop occupied by Gen. Warren is identical with Spionkop. If so, the British are within a few miles of Acton Homes, the scene of the earlier, conflicts between Gen. White's forces and the invading Free Staters, whence there is a good road direct to Ladysmith.

While Gen. Warren's force was crossing the Tugela River the Boers occupied a thickly wooded plantation a mile north of the river and sent several volleys into the advance guard. The British replied and the artillery

the enemy. The column advanced to Mount Alice, facing the enemy's mountain fortress.

The Boers had been at Potgieter's Drift the previous day, but a body of South African Horse swam the stream under fire and brought over the pont from the Boers' side.

The Boers were evidently surprised at the appearance of the British on the scene. A large camp could be seen on Tugela Heights, facing Mount Alice, but the enemy quickly struck camp and cleared off into the mountains. A buggy was seen leaving for the hills on the right, presumably with Gen. Joubert or some other Commandant.

Gen. Buller took up his quarters in a pleasantly situated farmhouse belonging to Martinius Pretorius, who had disappeared.

On Friday a loud explosion was heard. Subsequently it was found that the Boers had destroyed a bridge under construction seven miles above Potgieter's Drift.

Gen. Buller has issued a spirited appeal and instruction to the forces, beginning:

"We are going to the relief of our comrades in Ladysmith. There will be no turning back."

The order proceeds to advise the men, when they charge, regarding the conditions under which they should receive the surrender of any of the enemy. It also warns them that the Boers are treacherous in the use of the white flag.

This order has been received with enthusiasm in every camp.

The march was very trying, but the troops are now encamped amid very pleasant surroundings. Their health is excellent, and all are confident.

SPEARMAN'S FARM, Natal, Jan. 18.—Gen. Lyttleton's brigade, with a howitzer battery, crossed the Tugela River at Potgieter's Drift on Tuesday, Jan. 16. The water rose above the waists of the men. The Boers fired two shots and then recalled their forces to the trenches, the passage being uninterrupted.

The British advanced in skirmishing order, and the small kopjes on the summits were occupied by 6:30 P. M. During the night it rained heavily.

Yesterday (Wednesday) the Boer trenches were vigorously shelled in front of Mount Alice, while the British remained in possession of the kopjes and plain. Heavy mists enveloped the hills, but the naval guns and the howitzer battery made good practice, thoroughly searching the trenches. On the Boer right a breach was made in a sand bag emplacement, where it is supposed Boer guns had been placed.

The cannonade was heavy and continuous, and the Boers were observed leaving the trenches in small parties. The hill facing the British position was shelled next.

Gen. Warren has forced a passage of the Tugela seven miles to the left.

BRITISH LOSS TO DATE, 7,987.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The British losses in killed, wounded, and captured up to date, are 7,987 officers and men. A

Sir William MacCormac, in The Lancet, says that of the 300 wounded in the hospitals visited by him only 8 had been hit by shells.

AUSTRALIANS IN AN AMBUSH.

RENSBURG, Cape Colony, Jan. 17.—A patrol composed of sixteen men of the New South Wales Lancers and South Australians was ambushed yesterday by the Boers. This morning a patrol visited the scene of the fight and found one dead Australian and one wounded man. A number of dead Boer horses also were found, showing that the Australians made a gallant fight before surrendering.

It appears that when the Australians encountered the first body of Boers and found their retreat cut off they galloped for a nearby kopje, hoping to beat off the Boers, but on arriving they found another force of burghers concealed there.

Eight of the Australians returned to camp later. The rest of them were captured.

Oom Paul Asks for Mediation?

NAPLES, Jan. 18.—Charles E. Macrum, former United States Consul at Pretoria, who left Lorenzo Marques on Dec. 18, bound for New York, landed here to-day.

It is reported that he bears a letter from President Krüger to President McKinley, asking the latter to mediate between the Transvaal and Great Britain.

CABINET TO STAND AS A UNIT.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Sir Matthew White-Ridley, the Home Secretary, speaking at Blackpool this evening, said:

"On behalf of my colleagues and myself I would say that we all share the full responsibility, for the Cabinet, like the nation, has been united from the beginning. There is no doubt that when the proper time comes for the Cabinet to justify its course, the justification will be sufficiently ample.

"What gives me the most pleasure is the determination of the country, no less than the Government, that, having a quarrel forced upon us, we must bring it to a successful issue.

"It is not the business of the press to criticise the actions of our gallant Generals in the field. There is none of them who does not possess the full confidence of the country and the Government."

MARLBOROUGH MADE A CAPTAIN.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The War Office announces the appointment of the Duke of Marlborough as a staff Captain in connection with the Imperial Yeomanry, being organized for service in South Africa.

It is further announced that next week will be embarked 72 guns, 3,710 men, and 2,210 horses. This is the largest consignment of artillery ever sent abroad. The War Office invites 500 volunteers to form a sharpshooters' battalion of yeomanry.

DANGER IN DUTCH DISLOYALTY.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Times, discussing Afrikander disloyalty, says:

"I believe the sympathy of every Dutchman in South Africa is with the two republics, and that a general rising is still quite possible. However, there is nothing to implicate the Bond Party as a whole in an officially organized conspiracy against the imperial Government, although the Bond leaders have winked at or pandered to sedition in order to preserve their popularity.

"The British failures and the appearance of the Boers on British territory have fomented rebellion; but even now a decisive British victory would prevent its further spread."

This correspondent testifies to the value of the services rendered by Mr. Schreiner, the Cape Premier, in an embarrassing position. He speaks less highly of Mr. Hofmeyr, the real leader of the Bond party, and severely condemns the Dutch press of the colony, which, he says, "is doing its utmost, while keeping on the windy side of the law, to promote rebellion and to envenom racial antagonism."

CRADDOCK, Cape Colony, Jan. 18.—On Saturday, Jan. 13, the Boers, with a commando of colonial rebels, occupied Prieska, a village on the Orange River, about 107 miles northwest of De Aar.

KIPLING TO GO TO CAPE TOWN.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Mr. Rudyard Kipling and his family will sail for Cape Town tomorrow.

Mr. Kipling has written the following characteristic letter to the British Guiana Branch of the Navy League, in recognition of a contribution to the war fund:

"Bravo, British Guiana! Seeing what they have had to contend with lately in the sugar line, they have done uncommonly well. Please convey to them my best thanks—first, as Vice President of the league; second, as perpetrator of 'The Absent-Minded Beggar,' and, third, as a fellow-contributor to the big jackpot which we are boiling up on Thomas's behalf. Have you seen Brazil and Trinidad come into the game?"

TO BUY AMERICAN HORSES.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 18.—From a source which has hitherto proved trustworthy it is learned that Great Britain will soon begin the purchase of cavalry horses in this country. The British cavalry is now greatly in need of horses, and is unable to procure the kind desired to advantage anywhere except in the United States. How many horses they will buy cannot be estimated, since, in addition to the needs of the regular cavalry organization, the oft-repeated suggestion that mounted infantry in the Transvaal would prove highly effective is believed to have borne fruit at the War Office and improvements in this direction decided upon. If this is true, the number of horses required will be very large. It is also learned that only the small Western horses will be purchased. The shipments are to be made from New Orleans in the same manner as the shipments of mules now being made to South Africa.

The officer who is to have charge of the purchases has arrived and is now at the St. Charles Hotel. He is Lieut. Col. Stevens of the Indian cavalry service, and his mission is entirely apart from that of the other officers, who are still buying mules. Speaking of the matter to-day, Col. Stevens said that he is awaiting orders from the War Office. It is understood, however, that the purchase of the horses will be commenced within a few days. So far the British Government has spent between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000 for Southern and Western mules. There are three transports here now waiting to be loaded with them, and more are coming.

Canada Has Many Volunteers.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 18.—Dr. Borden, Minister of Militia, said to-night a sufficient number of Canadians had already volunteered to raise a force of 10,000 for service in South Africa. Officers enough for an army of 25,000 men had sent in applications for active service.

Another Boer Resolution Submitted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.), offered a resolution directing the Secretary of State to inform the Senate if any person had been accredited from the Transvaal to the United States Government in any capacity, and if such person were officially accepted and recognized, and if not, why not. Objection was made to immediate consideration of the resolution, and it went over under the rules.

GERMAN PRESS IS PACIFIED.

Excitement Over the Recent Seizures by Great Britain Is Now Fast Dying Out.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—The German press adopts a more quiet tone regarding the seizures of German vessels by British warships, printing with satisfaction extracts of a similar tenor from London papers. Owing to the prospect of a speedy settlement, satisfactory to Germany, to-morrow's interpellation is expected to be calm and non-sensational.

The Berliner Tageblatt is informed from St. Petersburg that Russian statemen are trying to get the support of the French Cabinet for calling an international congress to revise maritime law and to clarify the idea of contraband.

The owners of the Hans Wagner, which was stopped in South African waters on Dec. 19 by the British gunboat Fearless, and ordered to go to Port Elizabeth to unload, were informed that the bark would be released as soon as the search of her cargo had been completed, assuming that no contraband was found.

The papers print a Lisbon despatch announcing that many Portuguese shippers have revoked contracts by the German East African Line, owing to the seizures. They point out that the effect of this is to favor the competing French line, which has not been molested.

LOCATING THE SEIZED FLOUR.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Mr. Choate is prosecuting his efforts to learn just where the provisions are that were seized off Delagoa Bay on the Mashona, the Maria, and the Beatrice. He has reported that the goods on the Maria are in the Custom House at Durban subject to the disposition of the owners. The goods carried on the Mashona are believed to be still on board that ship at Cape Town, but owing to imperfections in the ship's papers it has not yet been possible to clear up the facts in that case. The Beatrice is at East London, and the British Government is trying to learn from its officers the status of the cargo.

It is authoritatively stated that there is no difference whatever between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain as to the legal aspects of the seizures of goods in these three cases. The British Government has admitted without reserve that these goods were not liable to seizure. That has given complete satisfaction to the State Department. It does not follow that the department accepts as binding the view of the British Government as to the conditions under which flour and food stuffs may become contraband, but the department prefers to follow the usual rule of international law and avoid passing on hypothetical cases and contenting itself with the full acceptance of its views by the British Government in the present instance.

RUTGERS LEAGUE MEETING.

At the educational conference of the Rutgers League of New York held yesterday in Genealogical Hall, 226 West Fifty-eighth Street, Prof. D. S. Martin of the Presbyterian College for Women, Columbia, S. C., was the principal speaker.

"The small college," said Prof. Martin, "brings education home to rural communities, and its commencement interests a whole countryside. The association between professors and students is closer, and the general atmosphere in a small college is different from that of a university. In the large institution the individual is lost in the mass, and college spirit expresses itself merely in yells. The small college is the hope of the country. In the more advanced grade of education the large university is necessary."

Passing to the subject of higher education for women, the speaker said that it was not a modern idea.

"A good deal of it existed among the present grandmothers and great-grandmothers. The wives and daughters of the cultured men of Colonial days were cultured women, but it was not a culture gathered in institutions.

"New York State was practically the first State in which educational institutions for women were founded."

Prof. Martin expressed himself as being opposed to co-education and to that spirit of woman's college life that found expression in the adoption of college yells and gowns.

Chancellor MacCracken of New York University took exception to Prof. Martin's remark concerning gowns.

"I like the idea of gowns," said he, "and I fail to notice that the fact that my daughter wore one in her classroom made her like pretty dresses for other occasions than the classroom any the less. It places all upon a footing of equality in the classroom, and is to be desired upon that account."

The Rev. Dr. David G. Wylie, pastor of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, pleaded for the need of more religious instruction in public institutions.

The Rev. Leighton Williams expressed the hope that the friends of the former Rutgers Female Institute would ultimately secure the financial backing necessary for the reopening of the school.

MISTAKEN FOR HIGHWAYMAN.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, Jan. 18.—In a tunnel under the Lake Shore Railroad near Grand River, at Painesville, at an early hour this morning, three men met J. D. Connell, the Marshal of that town, returning home in his carriage. According to the reports of the occurrence, one of the men took hold of the horse's head and demanded the driver to stop.

Mr. Connell, who is also a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Lake County, thought that the men were highwaymen, and, fearing for his safety, he fired his gun. One of the men fell to the ground and died in a few minutes. It was then found that the man who had been shot was William Weinbrener, a prominent citizen of Painesville. His home is but a few rods distant from the tunnel. The other two men are also prominent. They claim that they had no intention of holding up Marshall Connell. Connell claims that in the dark he was unable to recognize them.

Fire in Shaker Village.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 18.—Shaker Village, at East Canterbury, was visited by fire this afternoon, entailing a loss of $20,000, with no insurance. The fire started in a large barn of the Middle family, which was destroyed, as were also a large brick dwelling house, a tool house, and twenty-three head of cattle. The cause of the fire is unknown. The barn where the fire was discovered was one of the largest owned by the Shaker community.

Killed His Wife for a Burglar.

HILLSBOROUGH, Ill., Jan. 18.—Edward Moore, an employe of the Hillsborough Coal Company, mistook his wife, Rose, for a burglar last night and killed her. Moore and a friend named Lannigan were playing checkers. Moore says he thought his wife had retired. Hearing a noise at the kitchen door, he entered his wife's bedroom, not noticing her absence, secured his revolver, and, seeing a form in the kitchen, fired, the ball entering the brain of his wife.

HOLLAND SOCIETY DINNER

Transvaal War Gives a Text for Some Speakers.

MR. WISE PRAISES BOERS

Justice Gildersleeve Rebukes Those Who Would Cast Slurs Upon the City of Their Homes.

Nearly 400 members and guests sat at table at the fifteenth annual dinner of the Holland Society of New York, held at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, in the grand ball room, which was decorated with the American and Dutch colors, with the arms of the society conspicuously displayed on an orange banner in rear of the Chairman. Many members of the society wore orange-colored ties. Tunis G. Bergen, President of the society, presided. On his right was Justice Henry A. Gildersleeve; on his left ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck.

The other guests at the table of honor were George Gray Ward of St. George's Society, John R. Planten, Consul General of Holland; Robert B. Roosevelt, William E. Dodge, New England Society; Senator C. P. Vedder, Frederick de Peyster Foster, St. Nicholas Society; Frederick J. de Peyster, Society of Colonial Wars; Julien T. Davies, St. David's Society; Dr. D. B. St. John Rodss, Justice Henry R. Beekman, Dr. A. Vanderveer, John S. Wise, Justice Charles H. Truax, Commissioner of Charities John W. Keller, Andrew McLean, Louis Wiley, Society of the Genesee; Milton I. Southard, Ohio Society; William M. Polk, Southern Society; ex-Judge George M. Van Hoesen, Justice P. Henry Dugro, and Justice James A. O'Gorman, Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. Others present included Montagu White, Consul General of the Transvaal in London; Eugene Van Schaick, Dr. H. R. Vedder, D. H. Houghtaling, Albert V. B. Voorhees, Jr., H. W. Van Wagenen, S. D. Coykendall, A. T. Clearwater, Arthur H. Van Brunt, John R. Van Wormer, Warner Van Norden, the Rev. J. Howard Suydam, Augustus Rapelye, William H. Vredenburgh, John H. Starin, Gen. Warren M. Healey, Henry L. Boogert, Eugene T. Van Valin, George W. Van Siclen, M. Roosevelt Schuyler, and Peter F. Meyer.

The menu was prepared on an elaborate scale. One of the cards had the menu in Dutch, with the programme of the speeches, and bore a portrait of William of Nassau on the back. The orchestra, between the speeches, played Dutch patriotic airs.

President Tunis G. Bergen, in his introductory speech, made a reference to the war in South Africa, and the theme was taken up by nearly all the speakers. Said President Bergen:

"Of course, on this occasion, I do not wish to claim the earth for the Dutch. Still wherever the Dutch do touch the earth they like to stay. There they generally do stay until they choose to move. You may coax them and they will hustle. But if you try to drive them you can't get a move on them.

"It has lately been discovered by one of the greatest empires that sometimes you can't make a few Dutch move on. But, no, I won't enter upon this subject in the presence of my old friend, the President of the St. George's Society, for I like the real thing in an Englishman. But in his presence I am willing to say I would rather stroke the handsome mane of the British Hon than pull his royal tail.

"To-night, however, let us see the old vision of the little land of the mighty few. We see again those strong-willed men whose eyes looked you straight, and whose hands gripped you true! And by the hearthstones we see again the broad benignant brows of those grand dames of ours where love and purity and tender mercy sat on their throne! Oh, you men from Jersey hills and meadows and the Catskills, from the Hackensack, the Rondout, the Mohawk, from Long Island's bays and shores, from Hudson's mighty river—will you forget? [Cries of "No, never!"] No, by the God of our fathers and these colors that float above us!—we shall remember!" [Applause.]

Justice Gildersleeve, in responding to the toast "Nieuw Amsterdam the Bud, New York the Full-Blown Flower," gave some facts and reasons that warranted a New Yorker in feeling proud at being able to say, "I am a resident of the metropolis of the world," and incidentally he paid a tribute to the Rapid Transit Commissioners.

"I am permitted to name but a few of the advantages, objects, incidents, and sentiments that appeal to the pride of loyal New Yorkers," he said. "Bearing these things in mind, should not the citizen of our municipality, living under laws that he has had a voice in making, when he thinks something has gone wrong confidently file his complaint with the proper tribunal and seek without misgivings those remedies the constitution and laws are ample to give? When has a charge of corruption or an accusation of crime been made, supported by competent evidence, where the guilty went unwhipped of justice? The Grand Juries before entering upon their duties solemnly swear to present no person from envy, hatred, or malice, nor to leave any one unpresented through fear, favor, affection, or reward, or hope thereof, but to present all things truly, according to the best of their understanding. What does this imply? Honest thought and honest action, the beacon lights that guide men to prosperity and happiness and municipalities to wealth, power, and glory.

"It is with these principles before them that our courts undertake the responsibility of administering the civil and criminal laws. By this method we get the benefit of good laws, and pernicious laws are soon abolished. A man accomplishes no good by villifying and reviling his fellow-citizens. If our municipal home needs cleaning, the law provides a way. Perfection should not be expected in any municipal government. Let those who love New York and are proud of its history thank God that its defamers are few and unpotential."

John S. Wise spoke to the toast of "Dutch Civilization." Alluding to the South African trouble, he said:

"I have seen the little fellow tackle the big fellow before, and I know the result. I feel that in this gallant fight the ultimate verdict may be like that in the case of the Western Indian who lassoed a locomotive. While he was being whirled through the air at the rate of forty miles an hour the engineer put his head out and remarked, 'Well, I admire yer pluck, but you've got darned poor judgment.'"

He lauded the intelligence, kindness, catholicism, and breadth of view with which, he said, the Dutch had for seventy-five years administered their colonies in Java, and he submitted that their methods ought to be followed in dealing with the Filipinos.

Mr. Wise said he grieved to see the sacrifice of life that was going on in South Africa. The nobleness and bravery with which the Boers fought, the unbragging way in which they won their victories, appealed to him, and their whole demeanor recalled irresistibly to his mind the verses of Kipling's "Recessional."

Commissioner of Charities John W. Keller responded to the toast of "The True American," and Andrew McLean spoke briefly in eulogy of "Breukelen" (Brooklyn).

IRISHMEN CHEER THE BOERS.

Hundreds of Diners at Sherry's Applaud Sentiments of Hostility to Great Britain.

Pro-Boer sentiments met with a rousing reception at the annual dinner of the American-Irish Historical Society held at Sherry's last night. There were several hundred of the members present, and the speechmaking after the banquet began so late that several of the addresses had to be cut from the programme. There were no set toasts. A feature of the evening's proceedings was the harp playing of Miss Sullivan, a daughter of the late Lord Mayor of Dublin. The entire company rose after her playing and drank her health.

Thomas J. Gargan of Boston, the President General of the society, presided, and after an introductory speech, he introduced as the first speaker Senator Thomas H. Carter of Montana. Mr. Carter aroused the first enthusiasm of the evening by saying that it had become the fashion to call the people of this country an Anglo-Saxon race, but the great achievements of the century were not the results of puny Anglo-Saxon endeavor.

Mr. Gargan next introduced George W. Van Siclen of the Holland Society, and when he mentioned the Transvaal the members rose and cheered him to the echo. Mr. Van Siclen announced his intention of speaking plainly, which evidently met with the approval of his hearers. He said that he was glad that what had been said and what was to be said was not controlled by British sentiment or British gold, and that it was a shame that New York, the greatest city of the New World, was dominated by British feeling.

"It makes me sick," said Mr. Van Siclen, "to see the American descendants of Dutch and French ancestors toadying to that damned British crowd. That's plain talk, but I hope you will forgive it. [Applause.] I won't take off my hat to them, and I don't think you will. Don't let us do it." [Applause.]

The speaker then detached the Boer flag that he had worn in his button hole and, waving it aloft to great applause, told his auditors to note how it was made up of a combination of the colors of their country, to which was added "the green of eternal hope and of Ireland." He spoke at length on what he termed the "humbug of British friendship for America."

Ex-Gov. Waller of Connecticut and Justice Washope Lynn also spoke, the latter wishing Queen Victoria good luck on what her troops were getting in Africa.

Telegrams of regret were received from Gov. Roosevelt, who said he hoped the society would find it possible to hold a meeting in Albany so that he could have the pleasure of entertaining the members at the Executive Mansion; from Vice President John D. Crimmins, Patrick A. Collins of Boston, and ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy McAdoo.

At a business meeting that preceded the dinner, reports were read showing the prosperous condition of the society, which now has branches in every State in the Union, and the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: President General—Thomas J. Gargan, Boston; Vice President General—John D. Crimmins, New York; Secretary General—Thomas Hamilton Murray, Woonsocket, R. I.; Treasurer General—John C. Linehan, Concord, N. H.; Librarian and Archivist—Thomas B. Lawler, New York.

HUNDRED YEAR CLUB MEETS.

About sixty members of the Hundred Year Club met last night at Tuxedo Hall, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, and discussed the newest wrinkles in the art of living to a ripe old age. One young woman suggested as a cure for consumption a treatment of late hours and late suppers, and in fact a general disregard for all the rules generally observed by invalids. "If a person finds that he has inherited consumption," she said, "he shouldn't think about it at all. He shouldn't stay in bed but should get up, run around at night, eat lobster salad and Welsh rabbits for supper, and enjoy life generally. That's the only way of curing it."

The announcement of the death of Frank H. Leavenworth of Detroit, Mich., one of the Councilors at Large of the society, caused general regret. The sorrow caused by the loss of an associate was heightened by the knowledge that a prominent member of the club had failed signally in his ambition to become a centenarian.

Dr. G. H. Patchin read a paper advocating the use of gymnasium exercise as an aid to medical treatment. Frankland Jannus followed this with a speech against the evils of modern cooking.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President—Dr. H. W. Wiley; Vice President—Theodore Sutro; Historian—Mrs. L. W. Gerstle; Secretary—G. W. Smith; Treasurer—G. W. Dithridge; Assistant Secretary—Frankland Jannus. Directors—Dr. Carleton Simon, Dr. W. R. Davidson, Mrs. Almon Kinsley, and Mrs. Anna M. Lawson.

AMERICAN RAILWAY IN CHINA.

Clarence Cary of Cary & Whitridge, the counsel for the American China Development Company, of which the late Senator Calvin S. Brice was a moving spirit, has recently returned to this city, after an absence of some months in China. He has been engaged at Shanghai, Peking, and elsewhere in conference with Chinese officials, with a view to having the contract which was made between the company and the Chinese Minister at Washington put into more workable shape, as well as to adjusting certain outstanding rights in China. It is believed that work on the railway from Canton to Han-Kow, which the company is to construct, and which will be, with its branches, some 950 miles long, will soon be begun.

"The benefits to American trade which will accrue by reason of this railway," said Mr. Cary, "will be very great. Most of the materials for its construction will have to be bought in America, and the railway will itself keep the door open to American commerce."

WOMAN AFIRE IN STREET.

Mrs. Teresa Goodman, thirty-five years old, was fatally burned at her home, 453 Chestnut Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, and died in an ambulance that was taking her to St. Mary's Hospital. Her husband, Charles, and her eldest son are employed in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. While she was raking the fire in a front room a red-hot coal dropped unnoticed on the carpet at her feet. The burning carpet set Mrs. Goodman's wrapper afire. She screamed for help and ran into the street.

After the woman had gone 50 feet she fell unconscious on the sidewalk outside the residence of Charles Bickel, 457 Chestnut Street. He ran out and threw blankets over her.

Bickel and several other neighbors ran into the Goodman house, which was on fire, and rescued three children. Bickel then rang a fire alarm. The firemen quickly put out the flames. The damage to the house was less than $100, and to the furniture less than $50.

Prof. Amos G. Warner Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—Prof. Amos Griswold Warner, Professor of Applied Economics at Leland Stanford Junior University, is dead. He was born at Elkader, Iowa, Dec. 21, 1861, and was graduated from the University of Nebraska in 1885. Three years later the degree of Ph. D. was granted to him by Johns Hopkins University. From 1887 to 1889 he was general agent of the Charity Organization Society of Baltimore. From 1889 to 1891 he was a lecturer on economics at the University of Nebraska, and in the latter year was appointed Superintendent of Charities in the District of Columbia. In 1893 he was appointed to the professorship in Leland Stanford Junior University which he held up to his death. He was the author of "American Charities" and other works on economic subjects.

Woman Found Dead in Air Shaft.

Mrs. Milfred Farrell, seventy years old, was found at the bottom of the airshaft of her home, 139 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, last night, dead. The woman lived with her husband and two sons on the fifth floor of the building. Late last night the janitress was awakened by a peculiar noise. She investigated and discovered the body of Mrs. Farrell. Policeman Smith of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station aroused the Farrells, who were all asleep, and informed them of the accident. An investigation showed that a window opening on the shaft had been raised. The family believe that the woman fell asleep and accidentally rolled out of the window.

A Smallpox Epidemic in Texas.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 18.—Dispatches from Houston say smallpox is prevalent in many parts of Texas and in the Indian Territory. There have been a number of infected points in Texas since December, 1898, and the disease has appeared in nearly every section of the State. The first infection and several subsequent cases were traced to Sedalia, Mo. There have as yet been but few deaths in the infected regions, but a general quarantine is threatened again at the territory by north Texas towns.

Daniel Doody Gets Bail.

Daniel Doody, the contractor who was indicted for perjury by the Kings County Grand Jury on Wednesday in connection with the City Works trials in Brooklyn, was yesterday released on bail of $5,000, furnished by Alexander G. Calder, a builder of 420 Eighth Street, and John Murphy, a granite dealer of 20 De Sales Place.

Boston Brokers' Accounts Attached.

BOSTON, Jan. 18.—The accounts of the brokerage firm of Clark & Coolidge in various brokerage offices were attached to-day in a suit brought by E. C. Hovey, assignee for Dillaway & Starr, to recover any equities in Clark and Coolidge accounts. The bill in equity asks for the appointment of a receiver for Messrs. Clark & Coolidge.

Russia to Lend Korea $12,000,000?

LONDON, Jan. 19.—A dispatch from Shanghai says: "It is reported here that an agreement has been concluded under which Russia will lend Korea $12,000,000, of which $5,000,000 will be paid immediately. Korea having unsuccessfully applied to Japan for a loan."

GIFTS TO FLOWER HOSPITAL.

Widow and Daughter of Roswell P. Flower Present $100,000 Each to the Institution He Founded.

Flower Hospital has just become richer by $200,000 through the generosity of Mrs. Roswell P. Flower and Mrs. Emma Flower Taylor, her daughter, each of whom has presented $100,000 to the institution on the sole condition that the name Flower Hospital shall be retained in perpetuity. In addition, a legacy of $5,000 was received yesterday from the estate of Miss Ray.

Dr. William Tod Helmuth, Dean of the Faculty of the college and senior surgeon of the hospital, said yesterday that the money now in possession of the Trustees would enable the hospital to carry out in the near future a scheme for the addition to the institution of a school for nurses and a new dispensary, the need of which is badly felt. The hospital, both in the medical and surgical sections, is so crowded that large numbers of applicants for beds have to be turned away.

"The Flower Hospital," said Dr. Helmuth, "not only does an immense charitable work among the poor of New York, but also renders important service in the matter of instruction to the medical classes of the college, and thus accomplishes the utmost good that can be expected from hospital work."

The hospital was founded in 1889 by Roswell P. Flower, who gave it an endowment fund of $65,000. This was supplemented by W. B. Ogden with a gift of over $70,000. Henry R. Kunhardt constructed a men's ward in the medical section of the building, which received the title of the Kunhardt Ward, and E. C. Benedict came forward to furnish a woman's ward. Over $55,080 has been given to endow beds in the institution. Dr. Timothy F. Allen is President of the Board of Trustees, which includes James M. Cannon, F. M. De Voe, Anson R. Flower, James McLean, Justice Rufus B. Cowing, Wheaton B. Kunhardt, and Henry Kearney.

DIED WITH RELIEF AT HAND.

Comenseu, Fearing His Lodge Would Refuse His Appeal for Aid, Took a Poisonous Acid.

After looking vainly for work for two months Oscar Comenseu, thirty-five years old, a bookkeeper of 410 Washington Street, Hoboken, committed suicide last evening. He had a wife and three young children, and it is said that when he left home yesterday morning he declared that he would not return again empty-handed, as he had been doing every night for weeks. After vainly trying to obtain employment at his regular occupation, he had tried to get work as a common laborer, but his physical unfitness prevented.

Yesterday he tramped the city looking for a job, but could find nothing to do. Last night Mount Sinai Lodge, a Hebrew benevolent society, to which Comenseu belonged, met in Atlantic Hall, at 26 Delancey Street. The disheartened bookkeeper decided to use his last resource by going to his lodge brothers, stating his case and asking them for help. He attended the meeting, and when the proper order of business came he took the floor and told of his plight.

"I would not ask you for help, but I and my children are starving," he told the members of the lodge. Several were moved to tears by his appeal, and one member moved that the rules be suspended and that the application be granted. This would have been carried but for a constitutional provision making it impossible. The Chairman asked the applicant to step into the ante-room until his case could be considered. Comenseu did so, several of the members assuring him that he would receive aid.

There was a small peep hole in the door shutting the lodge room from the one where Comenseu waited. Listening through this he evidently heard something that discouraged him. What was said the lodge members would not say. In the midst of their discussion they heard the sound of a body falling in the ante-room, and a groan. Several at once rushed to the door. Comenseu, believing that his application was about to be refused, had swallowed three ounces of carbolic acid. He died in a few minutes.

The President of the lodge said it was Comenseu's imagination that led to his act. He had just been ready, he said, to ask for the vote, and the application would have been granted unanimously.

TO COMPETE WITH MATCH TRUST.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—Negotiations are under way by which the National Match Company, another concern in opposition to the Match Trust, will open its first factory in Evanston, Ill., early in March. The most modern machines, on which the American and foreign rights have been purchased outright, will be installed, and the first output will average 160,000 boxes a day.

Plans for immediate extension have been perfected, and within the year three more plants, it is stated, will be established in the Middle West. Patents on improved box-making apparatus also have been secured, and a 400-acre tract of timber land in Georgia purchased. Boston capital is heavily represented in the new competitor.

FIGHTING THE TOBACCO TRUST.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 18.—The tobacco growers of North Carolina, in State Convention to-day, adopted an agreement whereby they are not to sell the American Tobacco Company a pound of their leaf tobacco for five years.

The contract, in part, is as follows:

"We agree to enter into a contract with J. F. Jordan and his associates to sell to them our tobacco raised during the next five years at an advance of not less than 15 per cent. over the prices of the same grade of tobacco during the last five years, the said price to be fixed by a commission.

"And we further recommend for our mutual benefit that the farmers of North Carolina reduce their crop at least 25 per cent. below the past year's production. We invite the co-operation of Virginia, South Carolina, and other sections which grow bright leaf tobacco."

This contract will be submitted to individual farmers for approval. When 90 per cent. of them have agreed to it, another State Convention will be held. The final contract then adopted will also be referred back to the individual farmer. If signed by 90 per cent. of them it will be binding and become operative at once.

An effort is being made to arrange a joint convention of North Carolina and Virginia tobacco men with a view to securing the co-operation of all tobacco growers in those States.

PROTEST AGAINST FIRE HOUSE.

A delegation of property owners from West Ninety-second Street and a committee from the West End Association called on Fire Commissioner Scannell yesterday to petition him not to establish a fire house in West Ninety-second Street between Amsterdam and Columbus Avenues, as had been planned by the department. Walter Stabler, Chairman of the committee, had a petition signed by a large number of property owners in the neighborhood which requested that another site be selected, as the establishment of the house at the place selected would greatly depreciate property in the vicinity. This property, the petition said, had been purchased at high prices because there were no undesirable features in the locality.

Commissioner Scannell said he did not wish to do anything objectionable, but as Commissioner of the department he was instrusted with the protection of the lives and property of all the people in the district, as well as in other parts of the city. He hinted that the petitioners, if they desired, could purchase another site for the fire house and present it to the city.

Chief Croker, who was present, said that it was absolutely necessary to have a fire house in that district, as there was none on the north nearer than One Hundred and Third Street, and none on the south nearer than Eighty-second Street. There were a number of tenements in the neighborhood, he said.

At Commissioner Scannell's suggestion the members of the committee said they would have a talk with Mayor Van Wyck to-day, at 3 o'clock.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—C. W. Tillinghast, Troy; Senator T. H. Carter, Montana; T. Nelson Page, Washington.

HOLLAND—Col. Samuel P. Colt, Providence.

GRAND—First Lieut. R. P. Scott, First Infantry, United States Army; Gen. E. M. Hoffman, Elmira.

ALBEMARLE—William Endicott, Boston.

STURTEVANT—Franklin Coe, Rochester.

FIFTH AVENUE—J. B. Swift, Cincinnati.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss F. Gruber, laces; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Netherland.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; D. Hutzler, dress goods, silks, and laces; 45 Mercer Street; Everett House.

Keith, E., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. H. Pentoney, millinery; 96 Spring Street; Hotel Imperial.

Levy Brothers, La Grange, Ga.; B. H. Levy, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

High, J. M., & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; G. W. Culpepper, dress goods and silks; 53 Franklin Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; C. H. Burnham, furniture; 2 Walker Street.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; H. Johnstone, furniture; 2 Walker Street.

Dannenberg Company, The, Macon, Ga.; A. Dannenberg, upholstery goods, laces, and ribbons, 43 Leonard Street.

Strauss, H., Louisville, Ky.; furnishing goods; 443 Broadway; Union Square Hotel.

Smith, T., & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. G. Knowles, millinery; Hotel Vendome.

Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; J. H. Warren, stationery; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

Goll & Frank Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; C. F. Reuser, yarns; Hotel Cadillac.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; S. H. Trask, boys' clothing, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Penny & Gentles, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Gentles, domestics, 14 Lispenard Street; Hotel Normandie.

Baer & Brother, Vicksburg, Miss.; L. Baer, notions; Hotel Marlborough.

Goldsmith, I., & Brother, Memphis, Tenn.; I. Goldsmith, clothing, 515 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Millhiser Manufacturing Company, Richmond, Va.; G. Millhiser, piece goods, 258 Church Street; Hoffman House.

Dreyfous Company, New Orleans, La.; D. Dreyfous, dry goods, 77 Walker Street.

Heidenheim, Levy & Co., New Orleans, La.; E. Heidenheim, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Hammell, L., & Co., Mobile, Ala.; L. Hammell, dress goods, silks, linens, cloaks, suits, laces, and millinery; 77 Walker Street; Hoffman House.

Brager, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; L. Levy, clothing; Hoffman House.

Sonneborn, H., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. Sonneborn, woolens; M. H. Sonneborn, woolens; Hoffman House.

Bass Dry Goods Company, Atlanta, Ga.; B. G. Bass, dry goods and notions; Hotel Vendome.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. H. Morton, clothing; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Strauss & Co., Lexington, Ky.; P. Strauss, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Strauss & Co., Hamilton, Ohio; E. Strauss, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Friend, N., Austin, Minn.; clothing; Hotel Albert.

Robinson, J. M. Norton, Company, Louisville, Ky.; A. G. Robinson, dry goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Willoughby, Hill & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. E. Hill, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. L. Drain, cloaks and suits; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Normandie.

Reid & Hughes, Norwich, Conn.; A. Sharpe, cloaks and suits; 52 Franklin Street

NEW ROUTES TO BROOKLYN

Bill in Legislature Providing for Tunnels and Bridges.

A COMMISSION IS PROPOSED

Tunnel to Start Between Wall and Whitehall Streets—Bridge Over Blackwell's Island.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Assemblyman Brennan of Brooklyn has introduced a bill providing for more bridges and tunnels between New York City boroughs. It provides that immediately after the passage of the act the Governor of the State of New York shall appoint six citizens of the City of New York a commission for the purpose of constructing, as agents of the State, permanent suspension bridges over the East River, and a tunnel or tunnels between the boroughs of the City of New York.

The commission shall proceed at once to prepare a plan for a permanent tunnel between some convenient and eligible point in the Borough of Manhattan, between Whitehall and Wall Streets and a convenient and eligible point in the Borough of Brooklyn, between Atlantic and Hamilton Avenues. Such tunnel is to be of sufficient size to admit of the construction and operation of not less than one nor more than four railroad tracks of standard gauge, and with such loops at the terminus of such tunnel in said boroughs as may be necessary for its safe and convenient operation; and the commission shall have the right and is empowered to construct said tunnel under and across the East River and across any intervening land belonging to the City of New York or to private persons at such places as it may determine, provided, however, that such tunnel shall be so constructed and maintained as not to obstruct or impair navigation, commerce, or anchorage of any navigable waters without the consent of the Secretary of War.

The commission is to have the right to acquire by condemnation or purchase such real property, public or private, or right, or interest of easement therein for the construction and maintenance of the tunnel as may be necessary in the exercise of the powers conferred. Such property when acquired shall be deemed to have been acquired and held for public use.

The entire expense of constructing the tunnel shall be borne by the City of New York, and in order to meet the same the Controller of said city is directed to sell or issue from time to time, upon the requisition of such commission, corporate stock of the City of New York sufficient to realize the sum certified by such Commissioners to be then required, which shall be issued and paid over to the Commissioners.

The commission is also authorized to construct a bridge or tunnel over or under the East River between the Boroughs of Manhattan and Queens between the two ends of Blackwell's Island. Such bridge, when completed, shall be a public highway for the use of street, surface, and elevated railroad cars, trucks, carriages, bicycles, and foot passengers. No car of any railroad company shall cross such bridge except upon the following terms: All track structures, wires, posts, supports, machinery, and structures of every kind necessary for such cars or the operation or transportation thereof shall be paid for by the company or companies using such bridge.

Any street, surface, or elevated railroad company that has made such a contract, and that has a railroad in operation in the Borough of Brooklyn, within 1,000 feet of the terminus of such bridge, may purchase or acquire by condemnation any land or interest in land necessary for a proper approach by its cars to such bridge, or for a proper exit therefrom in the Borough of Manhattan, and any such railroad company that is operating a street, surface, or elevated railroad in the Borough of Manhattan east of Broadway may also purchase or acquire by condemnation any land or interest in land necessary for a proper approach by its cars to such bridge and tunnel.

The commission after granting hearings to the citizens of the Boroughs of Manhattan and Queens are empowered in their discretion to construct a bridge or tunnel between the said Boroughs of Manhattan and Queens in addition to the other bridges and tunnels provided for. All moneys required in its construction shall be expended under the direction of the commission, and the Controller shall issue all corporate stock in sufficient quantities to meet all of the expenses.

All plans, specifications, moneys, or other properties now in the hands of the authorities of the City of New York providing for the erection of the bridges and tunnels between the boroughs of the City of New York shall be turned over by the said authorities to the commission.

THE WHITE SCHOOL BILL.

Last Year's Measure to be Introduced with Changes Agreed To by Various Interests.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Senator White will reintroduce his Educational bill of last year in an amended form. An agreement has been reached between the Catholic schools and institutions, the State Department of Public Instruction, and the Statutory Revision Commission as to what the bill should contain. This agreement removes many of the points of difference on this bill which existed when it was before the last Legislature.

The agreement was reached at a conference at which were Deputy State Superintendent of Public Instruction Danforth E. Ainsworth, Statutory Revision Commissioner Lincoln, and former Supreme Court Justice Daly of New York City, representing Archbishop Corrigan and the Catholic interests of the State. Justice Daly presented at the conference the objections which those interests had to the White bill of last year.

It was agreed that the schools for the deaf, dumb, and blind should be made a part of the common school system of the State and subject to the laws governing that system, limiting, however, the age at seven years, instead of five, when children should be sent to those institutions. The provisions of the compulsory education law were made to apply to these defective children, as to all other children of school age in the State.

The age when the compulsory education law shall apply is now between eight and sixteen years. It was agreed to make it seven and sixteen years. The provision in the law permitting children between twelve and fourteen years to be employed after they have attended school for eighty days in any school year is to be stricken out, and it will be provided that children between fourteen and sixteen years shall be compelled to attend school unless regularly employed.

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction is to be clothed with power to prescribe the form of punishment in all schools, public and private, and in all institutions which are a part of the common school system. It was also provided that each child in an institution for truants shall be permitted to receive religious instruction in the religion of its parents.

LIQUOR LICENSES FOR CARS.

Assembly Committee Reports Favorably Mr. Apgar's Bill.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—The Assembly Excise Committee to-day reported favorably Assemblyman Apgar's bill, which amends the Raines bill so that a foreign corporation operating parlor or sleeping cars in this State may obtain liquor licenses. This will enable the Pullman Car Company, which has absorbed the Wagner Company, to sell liquor on its cars.

State Superintendent of Excise Lyman attempted to have added to the bill this section: "And in case any car for which a liquor tax certificate is held shall be withdrawn from the service for repairs or leave the State, such certificate may be temporarily transferred to a substitute car, in accordance with such rules and regulations as the State Commissioner of Excise shall prescribe, without payment of any transfer fee."

Assemblyman Harburger attacked the amendment as vicious. He said the excise law did not grant the privilege of transfer to individuals and there was no reason why it should be granted to this corporation.

The committee decided to report Mr. Apgar's bill without the State Department amendment.

STATE BOARD OF BARBERS.

Assembly Bill Gives It Supervision Over All Shops and Workmen.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Assemblyman Brennan of Kings to-day introduced a bill which provides for the appointment of a State Board of Examiners to regulate barbering in the State, to be composed of two master barbers and two journeymen, who shall issue certificates of qualification. The members of the board are to receive as compensation $5 per day when in session, together with mileage allowance.

All the barbers in the State within three months after the passage of the act must secure the certificate provided for in the bill on the payment of $1. The board has the power to revoke any certificate on conviction for using towels, cups, or any other utensils used by barbers which are liable to spread contagious or infectious diseases. In the event of a barber shop being declared in an unsanitary condition by a member of the board, the board shall be empowered to call upon the State or municipal Boards of Health to declare said shop a public nuisance.

INHERITANCE TAX FEES.

Bill Introduced to Turn Them Over to the State Controller.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—The suggestions made by State Controller Morgan in his annual report to take away from the Controller of New York City, and the County Treasurers and Surrogates of Kings and Erie, the right to compute and collect the inheritance tax, and placing it in the hands of the State Controller, were embodied in a bill introduced to-day in the Assembly by Mr. Fallows of New York.

The bill provides that the State Controller shall appoint, and may at pleasure remove, five persons in the County of New York, two persons in the County of Kings, and one person in the County of Erie, to act as Appraisers therein. The Appraisers so appointed shall receive an annual salary, together with their actual and necessary traveling expenses and witness fees. The salaries are to be: In New York County, $4,000; in Kings County, $3,000, and in Erie County, $2,500.

TO BAR OLD CANNED GOODS.

Assembly Bill Requires Date to be Stamped on Every Can.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Mr. Farrell has introduced a bill intended to prevent the sale of old canned goods. The bill provides that every manufacturer of cans used, or to be used for the canning of vegetables, fruits, fish, and liquids of all kinds, description, and sorts, shall imprint upon the bottom and sides of said cans, the year in which said can was made. Each manufacturer shall pay a tax of 1½ cents on each and every can manufactured, sold, or exposed for sale in this State.

Every person selling or exposing for sale canned goods of the kind, description, and sort mentioned in this act, which have not the year imprinted on each can, shall pay a tax of 10 cents for each and every can so exposed for sale.

SPECIAL SESSIONS JUDGE.

Assembly Bill Authorizes the Mayor to Appoint Another One.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Assemblyman Morris introduced a bill in the Assembly to-day which authorizes the Mayor of New York City to appoint an additional Justice of the Court of Special Sessions in the First Division, who shall hold office for ten years. It further provides for the appointment of an additional deputy clerk for each of the Special Sessions divisions of the city, who shall hold office for a period of five years. The Justices are empowered to appoint an additional stenographer and interpreter if deemed necessary.

The Court of Special Sessions of either of said divisions is to be divided into two parts, one of which must be held by three Justices and the other by one Justice and a trial jury. Service of a juror at a court of Special Sessions for a full term shall exempt such juror from service in the court for the remainder of the year.

RAILWAY TRANSFER MEASURE.

All Elevated and Surface Roads in This City Included Under It.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Mr. Farrell has introduced a bill compelling giving of transfers on all elevated and surface railroads.

The bill provides that all railroad companies, surface, or elevated, operating in the City of New York, shall, upon the payment of one fare, issue transfers on demand, good upon each and every line of the said company, whether said line of railroad be owned, managed, controlled, or leased by the said company.

In every failure so to do the said company shall be liable to a penalty of $100 for each offense or refusal, to be recovered by the person refused the transfer.

Another Anti-Cigarette Bill.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—The third Anti-Cigarette bill of the session was introduced today in the House by Assemblyman Fordyce. The measure makes it a misdemeanor to sell or manufacture cigarettes and prescribes a penalty in case of conviction of not less than $50 or more than $1,500 and imprisonment for not more than six months.

Tax on Non-Residents' Property.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Senator Ambler has introduced a bill making the property of non-residents doing business in the State amenable to a local tax as well as a State tax.

Other Bills in the Senate.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—These bills were introduced in the Senate to-day:

Senator Ford—Cancelling and refunding 50 per cent. of the assessment for the opening of Wadsworth Avenue, New York, to such property holders as have already paid the full amount.

Senator Elsberg—Fixing the salaries of the Judges of the Municipal Court in Queens and Richmond at $7,000 per annum, in Bronx and Brooklyn at $8,000 per annum, and in Manhattan $9,000 per annum. This increases the Queens and Richmond Justices' salaries by $2,000 a year.

Senator Ford—Allowing the Commissioners of the Police Department of New York City to rehear the charges against Policeman Adolph S. Wasserman.

Senator McCarren—Allowing the Justices of the Supreme Court of the Second Department to appoint and at pleasure remove a confidential clerk, at a salary of $2,000, and repealing Section 97 of the Civil Code in so far as it permits the appointment of individual clerks by individual Justices.

Senator D. F. Davis—Amending the Code of Civil Procedure increasing the salaries of interpreters in Kings County from $1,200 to $1,800 per year, to be paid by the Controller of the City of New York, instead of by the County Treasurer as heretofore.

In the Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—These bills were introduced in the Assembly to-day:

Mr. Gleason—Fixing the salary of the Coroners of Monroe County at $2,000 per year.

Mr. Allds—Appropriating $2,106.40 for completing the east wing, kitchen, and dining room at the Dannemora State Hospital for Insane Convicts.

Mr. O'Connell—Prohibiting the issuance of trading stamps and making it a misdemeanor to so do.

Also a bill amending the State Charities Law so as to provide that a member of the State Board of Charities shall be a representative labor man, upon the next vacancy occurring in such board.

Mr. Maher—To prohibit a certain class of furniture sales in private houses. The bill provides that all furniture sales in private shall be under a trade name conspicuously exposed.

Mr. Sands—Reducing the number of official ballots to be provided at a general election from two to one-and-a-half times as many ballots as there were names of electors on the register of electors of such district.

Mr. Wilson—Fixing the court fees in the municipal courts of New York City as follows: In an action where no jury trial is demanded, $1; where a jury of six is demanded, $4.50, and where a jury of twelve is asked for, $7.50.

Mr. Seamlon—Creating a new Aldermanic district in New York City to take in certain districts south of Harlem River which have a voting population of some 8,000.

Mr. Guider—Two bills to prevent the operation of railroads on Carlton Avenue and Ashland place in the City of Brooklyn.

Mr. Holstein—Transferring the Eighth Ward in Brooklyn from the Second Judicial District to the Fifth district.

Mr. Adams—Authorizing the New York City Board of Estimate and Apportionment to audit and allow the interest on assessments to the owners and persons interested in the land assessed by the city for the paving and grading of Logan, Berriman, Richmond, Ashford, Vermont, Hinsdale, Seckman, Market, and Essex Streets, Snediker, Belmont, Miller, and Shutter Avenues.

Mr. De Graw—Appropriating $200,000 for enlarging and to furnish the State Armory of the Forty-seventh Regiment.

Mr. Morgan—Abolishing the office of County Treasurer of Kings County, now held by John Kimball.

WATER FRONT IMPROVEMENTS.

Senate Bill Provides for Work by the Department of Docks and Ferries to Cost $12,000,000.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Senator Ahearn to-day introduced a bill to provide for the improvement of the water front of New York City by the Department of Docks and Ferries, and the extension of docking facilities for the protection of the city's commerce. It was contended that the passage of the bill would tend to bring back to the City of New York steamships which now ply between European countries and Boston, Philadelphia, Jersey City, and other ports of entry, and to recover commerce which has left the city because of inadequate facilities.

To provide means for the improvements the bill provides that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of New York shall prepare to issue corporate stock bearing interest at the rate of not more than 4 per cent., redeemable from time to time, but not more than thirty years from the date of issue. The amount of such stock shall not exceed $12,000,000 and none of it shall be sold for less than par value. The money so received shall be deposited in the treasury of New York City and shall be drawn out and paid by the Controller.

Senator Norton to-day introduced a bill amending the County law so as to allow town within a county adjoining a city of the first class to borrow money to construct and repair a dock or bulkhead within its boundaries. The bill is especially intended for Queens County.

AGAINST THE HORTON LAW.

Church Committees Decide to Urge the Repeal of the Measure.

A joint meeting of committees appointed at ministerial meetings of various churches, to work for the repeal of the Horton law, was held yesterday afternoon in the Presbyterian Building. Those present decided unanimously for the repeal of the law. A special committee, consisting of the Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters, Gen. R. E. Prime, and the Rev. Dr. S. P. Cadman, was appointed. It will go to the proper legislative committee to urge the law's repeal. The following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That we condemn the full and attractive way in which some newspapers report and advertise these scandalous prizefights, and beg the privilege of introducing these papers into our homes without defiling the domestic circle with so many faces suggestive of brutality."

BRIEF LEGISLATIVE SESSION.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—In the Senate this morning, after the introduction of bills, several nominations which were reported by the Finance Committee yesterday, were confirmed.

Senator Brackett's bill to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, audit, and determine the alleged claim of the Wynkoop, Hallenbeck & Crawford Company against the State for printing, and to render judgment, was passed. This bill is to allow the Court of Claims to examine and determine all claims for printing against the State.

The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

In the Assembly the bill of Mr. Wilson permitting Commissioners of Deeds in Kings County to take acknowledgments in any part of New York City was passed after which an adjournment was taken until 10 A. M. Friday.

TO AID STREET CLEANING.

Department Approves Recent Bills Introduced in the Legislature.

The Department of Street Cleaning has approved the five bills introduced in the Legislature regarding its management, and there is no doubt that all these measures will receive the sanction of the Tammany Hall organization. Of these bills, the most important is one enabling the Board of Estimate to authorize bond issues to provide for the purchase of stock or plant needed by the department without concurrence by the Municipal Assembly. The work of the department, especially in Brooklyn, has been greatly impeded by the failure of the Municipal Assembly to act favorably on bond resolutions, and the legislative bill referred to is intended to obviate similar delays. Another of these bills gives the Commissioner the right to make contracts for removal of snow and ice for periods of five years, and a third empowers the Dock Board to set aside the piers at West Seventy-ninth Street and West Ninety-sixth Street as dumps for the removal of ashes and garbage. This bill, if it becomes law, will save the department hauling refuse to the east side and to One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, as is now required by an act passed some years ago at the instigation of the West End Association.

FITCHBURG LEASE MAY FAIL.

Opposition of the Directors Representing Massachusetts Likely to Prevent Agreement with Boston and Maine.

BOSTON, Jan. 18.—From statements made to-day by President E. D. Codman of the Fitchburg Railroad, Robert Codman, the senior Director, and Joseph B. Russel, one of the Executive Committee, it appears that the Fitchburg Railroad will not be leased to the Boston and Maine, owing to the opposition of the Directors representing the State of Massachusetts, which holds $5,000,000 worth of Fitchburg stock.

President Codman said to-day: "I understand by the Governor's letter, sent yesterday, that he leaves to the State Directors the responsibility of representing the Commonwealth in disposing of the lease in the board, reserving to the Governor and Council, however, the right to vote on the lease if it should be aproved by the boerd and submitted to the stockholders. The Governor is satisfied to have a negative action, if taken by the board, stand without revision. While I cannot anticipate the formal action of the Board of Directors, I think it impossible, in view of the position taken by the Governor, that the board would go contrary to a negative conclusion of the State Directors, should they announce that for the State."

Robert Codman, the senior Director, said: "I think that, under ordinary circumstances, we should not have favored the proposition of the Boston and Maine Railroad, but, in view of the peril to our property in case the Legislature should approve the Costin and Albany lease, our stockholder Directors were almost unanimously in favor of the lease to the Boston and Maine. At our recent meeting we were informed by the State Directors that, after full conference with the Governor, they had decided to vote against this lease. We are very reluctant to antagonize the State Directors, and, besides this, we are aware that, with the vote of the Commonwealth against the measure at the stockholders' meeting, it would be impossible that the lease could be rutified, except possibly by a bare majority, which we should have much deprecated."

DINNER TO A. J. CASSATT.

Many Prominent Railway Men Guests of ex-Senator Davis.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Ex-Senator Henry G. Davis of West Virginia gave a dinner to-night in honor of President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the guests all being men of note in the railway world. The dinner was entirely a social affair, and had no connection with any railroad consolidation or other business matters.

The guests were A. J. Cassatt, President Pennsylvania Railroad; Senator Depew of the New York Central; Samuel Spencer, President Southern Railway; Joseph S. Harris, President Philadelphia and Reading Railway; John K. Cowen, President Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; Oscar G. Murray, Vice President Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; M. E. Ingalls, President Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad; John P. Green, Vice President Pennsylvania Railroad; William L. Elkins of Philadelphia, George F. Baer of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway, Senator Elkins of West Virginia, ex-Senator Gorman of Maryland, and R. C. Kerens of St. Louis.

FAITH CURIST INDICTED.

Held Criminally Responsible, with Patient's Mother, for a Death.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Jan. 18.—The Grand Jury has returned true bills against S. P. James of South Omaha, the "Divine Healer," and Mrs. P. B. Yates of Tabor, Ia., on the charge of being criminally responsible for the death of the latter's daughter, Ethel Yates, which occurred in this city Jan. 5.

The post-morten examination held on the body of Miss Yates showed that death was the result of appendicitis. A physician who had been in attendance upon the case was discharged and the girl was treated by faith cure. A Deputy Sheriff has gone to Tabor to arrest Mrs. Yates.

Dying Boy Shielded His Playmate.

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 18.—John Crawford, eleven years old, is dead as a result of injuries he received by being struck in the stomach by a brick thrown by another schoolboy. No arrest has been made. Crawford's parents refuse to give the name of the boy who threw the brick, because their boy while dying obtained a promise that they would never tell who it was that caused his injury.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The New York Athletic Club and Columbia Club of Hoboken played a series in the Athletic League at the former's alleys last night. The New Yorks won two out of three games, losing the second by five pins. Geils of the Columbia Club bowled in splendid form, making an average of 205 for the three games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

New York Athletic Club—Armstrong, 148; Toussaint, 178; Brown, 149; Klingelhoffer, 228; Booth, 149. Total, 852.
Columbia Club—Jaeger, 120; Willin, 154; Geils, 226; Heussman, 155; Kimball, 134. Total, 788.

SECOND GAME.

New York Athletic Club—Armstrong, 163; Toussaint, 197; Brown, 151; Klingelhoffer, 162; Booth, 170. Total, 785.
Columbia Club—Jaeger, 147; Willin, 133; Geils, 191; Heussman, 133; Kimball, 186. Total, 790.

THIRD GAME.

New York Athletic Club—Armstrong, 157; Toussaint, 163; Brown, 168; Klingelhoffer, 147; Booth, 185. Total, 820.
Columbia Club—Jaeger, 123; Willin, 169; Geils, 200; Heussman, 146; Kimball, 130. Total, 768.

At the Knickerbocker Athletic Club the home team met the Elizabeth Athletic Association team in a series in the Athletic League. The Elizabeth bowlers were beaten in two games. Their only victory was scored in the first game, which they won by 103 pins. Pooney did the best work for the Knickerbockers, and Moovell bowled well for the visiting clubmen. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Knickerbocker A. C.—Stone, 118; Davies, 128; Pooney, 172; Roll, 190; Johnson, 148. Total, 756.
Elizabeth Club—Lane, 160; Vandezaco, 172; Davis, 192; Moovell, 192; Pope, 143. Total, 859.

SECOND GAME.

Knickerbocker A. C.—Stone, 173; Davies, 174; Pooney, 179; Roll, 134; Johnson, 141. Total, 801.
Elizabeth Club—Lane, 155; Vandezaco, 134; Davis, 146; Moovell, 164; Pope, 186. Total, 785.

THIRD GAME.

Knickerbocker A. C.—Stone, 156; Davies, 188; Pooney, 188; Roll, 133; Johnson, 181. Total, 846.
Elizabeth Club—Lane, 145; Vandezaco, 186; Davis, 136; Moovell, 185; Pope, 152. Total, 804.

The Riverdales, Harlem Wheelmen, and Empires each won and lost a game in the Harlem League, which completed its schedule last night. The postponed games of the tourney will be decided next week. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Riverdale—Monahan, 163; Gray, 181; Brower, 161; H. Ebling, 170; E. Ebling, 213. Total, 888.
Harlem Wheelmen—Dumahaut, 155; Thompson, 152; Smith, 141; Du Barry, 159; Duff, 206. Total, 813.

SECOND GAME.

Harlem Wheelmen—Dumahaut, 181; Thompson, 156; Smith, 139; Du Barry, 184; Duff, 196. Total, 856.
Empire—Howell, 170; Mische, 169; Williamson, 183; Stoff, 145; Voorhees, 166. Total, 833.

THIRD GAME.

Empire—Howell, 193; Mische, 183; Williamson, 177; Stoff, 169; Voorhees, 201. Total, 873.
Riverdale—Monahan, 156; Gray, 135; Brower, 191; H. Ebling, 163; E. Ebling, 214. Total, 849.

The Borough team was outclassed by the Dolando and Morris Wheelmen teams in the North Side National League last night. In the second game the Borough team failed to roll up to the 900 mark. The Morris Wheelmen won two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Dolando—Coleman, 141; Moynahan, 201; Procter, 171; Schlusing, 165; Lohis, 130. Total, 808.
Borough—Carsens, 141; Spellman, 123; Grau, 133; McIntosh, 129; Munsie, 109. Total, 693.

SECOND GAME.

Morris Wheelmen—MacDonald, 184; Thompson, 135; O'Neill, 144; Schwager, 134; Gibson, 162. Total, 759.
Borough—Carsens, 111; Spellman, 126; Grau, 123; McIntosh, 128; Munsie, 101. Total, 589.

THIRD GAME.

Morris Wheelmen—MacDonald, 173; Thompson, 181; O'Neill, 158; Schwager, 168; Gibson, 166. Total, 846.
Dolando—Coleman, 169; Moynahan, 175; Procter, 160; Schlusing, 147; Lohis, 146. Total, 796.

The series decided in the Fire Insurance League at Reid's alleys last night was productive of good scores. The Home team scored a double victory, defeating the Norwich Union and Liverpool and London and Globe teams. The latter won its game with the Norwich Union team. The score of 204 by Constant of the Liverpool and London and Globe team in the third game was the best individual score of the night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Home—Cotter, 138; Brunninger, 210; Wells, 114; Crosby, 124; Collinson, 143. Total, 738.
Norwich Union—Phillips, 123; Morris, 108; Olmstead, 109; Porter, 138; Ohl, 118. Total, 676.

SECOND GAME.

Home—Cotter, 141; Brunninger, 123; Wells, 158; Crosby, 174; Collinson, 118. Total, 714.
Liverpool and London and Globe—Walter, 134; Gardner, 140; Smith, 161; Bentley, 93; Constant, 171. Total, 699.

THIRD GAME.

Liverpool and London and Globe—Walter, 184; Gardner, 136; Smith, 120; Bentley, 120; Constant, 204. Total, 764.
Norwich Union—Phillips, 199; Morris, 94; Olmstead, 135; Porter, 146; Ohl, 156. Total, 730.

The American Exchange Bank team was victorious in two games in the Bank Clerks' League at Reid's alleys last night. Plaza Bank won and lost a game, and the Hanover Bank was beaten in two games. The best score of the night was made by the American Exchange Bank. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Plaza—Bouton, 159; Blackledge, 148; Ackerman, 115; Ahrens, 158; Cooke, 135. Total, 715.
Hanover—Wright, 124; Gordon, 130; McLean, 102; Duncan, 116; Niemann, 143. Total, 615.

SECOND GAME.

American Exchange—Armstrong, 153; Clarke, 169; Lee, 135; Haigh, 132; Kennedy, 174. Total, 763.
Hanover—Wright, 199; Gordon, 114; McLean, 85; Duncan, 147; Niemann, 143. Total, 685.

THIRD GAME.

American Exchange—Armstrong, 105; Clarke, 129; Lee, 140; Haigh, 126; Kennedy, 148. Total, 708.
Plaza—Bouton, 127; Blackledge, 140; Ackerman, 154; Ahrens, 136; Cooke, 127. Total, 684.

Some of the scores made in the American National tourney last night were below the tournament average. The Oriental made the best showing and won two games. The Centrals won and lost a game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Central—Hotaling, 172; Behimer, 154; Kuehn, 156; Ward, 149; Sehers, 148. Total, 779.
Glendale—Schwage, 110; Groeling, 115; Laine, 144; R. Fuchs, 187; A. Fuchs, 166. Total, 722.

SECOND GAME.

Oriental—Mitchell, 157; Oest, 130; Vogel, 180; Schultz, 177; Gillhaus, 180. Total, 824.
Glendale—Schwage, 157; Groeling, 166; Laine, 164; R. Fuchs, 160; A. Fuchs, 170. Total, 817.

THIRD GAME.

Oriental—Mitchell, 164; Oest, 165; Vogel, 149; Schultz, 187; Gillhaus, 171. Total, 836.
Central—Hotaling, 134; Behimer, 140; Kuehn, 139; Ward, 195; Sehers, 210. Total, 818.

Three games were decided in Section No. 2 of the United Bowling Clubs tournament at the Arcade alleys last night, the Apollo team winning two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Owl—Kramer, 144; Cordes, 183; Bayer, 138; Walsh, 154; Stearn, 182. Total, 801.
Black Bass—Schulze, 146; Wolfram, 112; Oehler, 100; Sieling, 111; Maier, 202. Total, 671.

SECOND GAME.

Apollo—Hons, 155; Tepperwin, 168; Wahlers, 171; Bertsch, 169; Busch, 116. Total, 779.
Black Bass—Schulze, 143; Wolfram, 116; Oehler, 130; Sieling, 145; Maier, 177. Total, 711.

THIRD GAME.

Apollo—Hons, 159; Tepperwin, 148; Wahlers, 178; Bertsch, 174; Busch, 174. Total, 833.
Owl—Kramer, 153; Cordes, 141; Bayer, 140; Walsh, 162; Stearn, 141. Total, 737.

The Oradells, by defeating the Gotham and Linwood teams in the Arlington National tourney last night, tied the Gothams for third place. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Oradell—Schmidt, 179; Becker, 146; Kaempf, 166; Dippel, 178; Reichard, 144. Total, 823.
Linwood—Kennedy 110; Delehanty, 122; Brennan, 112; Downes, 172; Daley, 173. Total, 690.

SECOND GAME.

Gotham—Helles, 206; Dannefelser, 148; Bachman, 179; Setzer, 147; Schlichte, 173. Total, 852.
Linwood—Kennedy, 154; Delehanty, 146; Brennan, 150; Downes, 147; Daley, 158. Total, 750.

THIRD GAME.

Oradell—Schmidt, 182; Becker, 162; Kaempf, 136; Dippel, 177; Reichard, 189. Total, 846.
Gotham—Helles, 168; Dannefelser, 112; Bachman, 169; Setzer, 133; Schlichte, 190. Total, 838.

The following games were played last night at the Union League Club in a match tourney between the Union League and Montauk Clubs:

FIRST GAME.

Union League Club—Houghton, 177; Burroughs, 153; Shafer, 131; Lounsberry, 166; White, 169. Total, 796.
Montauk Club—Bowen, 140; Smith, 133; Hardenberg, 105; Bergen, 166; Perritt, 124. Total, 670.

SECOND GAME.

Union League Club—Houghton, 188; Burroughs, 154; Shafer, 119; Lounsberry, 124; White, 104. Total, 749.
Montauk Club—Bowen, 161; Smith, 142; Hardenberg, 111; Bergen, 130; Perritt, 142. Total, 686.

Bushwick Wheelmen won two more games last night in the tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island, Class A, at the Elephant Club alleys. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Bushwick Wheelmen—Blood, 155; Bucken, 143; Schrieber, 153; Delaney, 138; Landman, 142. Total, 731.
Brooklyn Bicycle Club—Anderson, 134; Neff, 128; Huebel, 150; Joslin, 142; Worth, 149. Total, 703.

SECOND GAME.

Brooklyn Bicycle Club—Anderson, 148; Neff, 108; Huebel, 165; Joslin, 140; Worth, 141. Total, 702.
Pioneer Wheelmen—Beedle, 125; Fisher, 105; Clarke, 97; Arata, 131; Nicholson, 153. Total, 619.

THIRD GAME.

Bushwick Wheelmen—Blood, 170; Bucken, 142; Schrieber, 154; Delaney, 129; Landman, 128. Total, 723.
Pioneer Wheelmen—Beedle, 146; Fisher, 152; Clarke, 134; Arata, 140; Nicholson, 133. Total, 705.

Brooklyn, Lefferts, and Brevoort Councils were the contesting teams in last night's games of the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League on Trainor's alleys. The honors were evenly divided, each team winning and losing a game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Lefferts Council—Taylor, 155; Freed, 169; Brand, 197; Smith, 164; Sellers, 207. Total, 892.
Brevoort Council—Mehl, 151; Walker, 224; Reynolds, 189; Dalton, 136; Whitbeck, 179. Total, 879.

SECOND GAME.

Brevoort Council—Mehl, 175; Walker, 187; Reynolds, 144; Dalton, 141; Whitbeck, 168. Total, 815.
Brooklyn Council—Taber, 151; Cook, 137; Spencer, 129; Clark, 183; Halloran, 171. Total, 721.

THIRD GAME.

Lefferts Council—Taylor, 187; Freed, 132; Brand, 138; Smith, 149; Sellers, 157. Total, 763.
Brooklyn Council—Taber, 176; Cook, 133; Spencer, 155; Clark, 135; Halloran, 181. Total, 780.

Tournament Games To-day.

American National—Metropolitan, Columbia, Arlington.
Harlem League—Washington, Lotus, Phoenix.
Arlington National—Amity, Maxwell, Manning & Moore, Straggler.
Morning Newspaper League—The World vs. The Times.
North Side National League—Pontiac Wheelmen, Empire, Claremont.
Royal Arcanum League—Harlem, Empire City, Lenox.
Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League—East New York, De Witt Clinton, Fern.
Royal Arcanum Sub-League—Burnside, Fulton, Brooklyn.
Columbia League—Corinthian, Vielge, Columbia.

COMPANY B TAKES THE LEAD.

Good Scores in the Seventh Regiment Shooting Contest.

The marksmen of Company B made a strong argument last night, at the Seventh Regiment Armory, in favor of their being allowed to retain for another year the Edward Kemp and the Col. Emmons Clark Trophies. The scores made by the teams, while not very close to the records, nevertheless surpass those made thus far in the present competition.

The highest score was made by Lieut. O. M. Beach, Jr., the only marksman who has made a full score in the history of the two matches. For the Kemp Trophy, Company B's team scored 1,089 points. The team score for the Clark Trophy was 947, Private F. J. Clarkson leading, with 45.

MORNINGSTAR'S LEAD GROWING.

His Chances in the Billiard Contest with Schaefer Improving.

Ora Morningstar increased his lead in his match with Jacob Schaefer at the latter's billiard academy yesterday, and now has an advantage of 289 points. Schaefer, who has to make 200 points at each session to his opponent's 100, played a poor game in the afternoon, making only 112 points. His playing was little better in the evening, though he redeemed it with one pretty run of 96. He followed this up with another for 31, and succeeded in gathering 144 for the session. Morningstar played his usual consistent game, and averaged over 10 for the day's play. The match will be continued to-day. The score:

Morningstar—0 3 18 6 1 1 2 52 6 0 29 9 21 11 24 0 9 0 8. Total, 200; average, 11 2-18; grand total, 800; grand average, 8 72-91.
Schaefer—1 4 13 0 6 33 17 21 0 17 0 0 13 1 3 96 31 0. Total, 256; average, 14 4-18; grand total, 1,331; grand average, 14 71-90.

GOOD TENNIS AT TUXEDO.

E. H. Miles Defeats Latham, Professional Champion of the World.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, Jan. 18.—Those who saw the Tuxedo court tennis match at the fourth day's play at the new Tuxedo Tennis Club witnessed one of the grandest games of tennis of the season. Two Englishmen, Peter Latham, professional champion of the world, and Eustace H. Miles, amateur champion of England, were pitted against each other, and the latter defeated Latham in three sets to one. The play was very fast. Latham seemed the best in the first, in which he returned everything, using great accuracy in his stroke. His service, however, was not up to his usual style, he appearing to be a little tired after Tuesday's game, but he pulled out the set at 5—2. In the second set Mr. Miles, who is in excellent form, did some clever playing by his forcing and hard volleying, securing the set after a hard struggle by the score of 7—5. The third set also fell to Mr. Miles, although at one time Latham had it in hand, the score being five games to four in Latham's favor. The amateur, bracing up, improved as he went on, and finally pulled out the set at 7—5. The fourth set was 5 all, and was very evenly contested. Mr. Miles, straining every nerve, took the last two games, thus winning the match.

The play was very much appreciated by the spectators, who applauded the players at each good point, the rallies, composed almost entirely of hard strokes, being almost interminable. Latham's strength was in his return, especially when Miles had cut the ball heavily in the corners and did not expect its return.

In the afternoon Champion Pettitt had a practice game with Stockton, and Cecil Baring and Alfred Tompkins played an exhibition match, which resulted in Tompkins winning by 3 to 1. This was a very pretty match. Tompkins seemed at his best, and played very good tennis.

Many games are scheduled for to-morrow. Those who will play are George Standing, Teddy Johnson, Richmond Fearning, Peter Latham, and Thomas Pettitt. The two amateur champions, Miles and Stockton, will rest for the great international match, which takes place on Saturday.

GOLF CONTEST IN FLORIDA.

Jacksonville Club Lose in a Team Match at St. Augustine.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Jan. 18.—In the golf match here to-day the Florida Country Club of Jacksonville lost the match by two points. Watson was slightly off his usual game, and topping his first driver went into the fence, but Burnett teed off with a clean drive that carried well toward the first hole. He kept up good golf for the first seven holes, and his opponent had six down. Watson was unlucky in getting in every bunker on the first round; he warmed up a bit, however, on the second nine and played fine golf, although his game was practically lost by that time. At the twelfth hole Barnett's lead was reduced to two up. On the fourteenth they were even, and halved the fifteenth and seventeenth, but Barnett won the sixteenth and eighteenth, making him victor over Watson by a score of two up.

Dixon played his usual game, except in putting, which was rather short, but he and MacDonald seemed evenly matched on the whole. The game simply see-sawed along, neither gaining much over the other, and Dixon at last held his own. They scored at the end. Findlay's game was confident and steady. He beat Mitchell four up. Score:

St. Augustine—R. C. Watson, Jr., Westbrook Country Club, 0; Clayton Dixon, University of Pennsylvania, 0; Alexander H. Findlay, Florida East Coast Golf Club, 4. Total, 4.
Jacksonville—B. H. Barnett, Florida Coautry Club, 2; M. G. MacDonald, Florida Country Club, 0; John Mitchell, Florida Country Club, 0. Total, 2.

The medal scores of Findlay and Mitchell were 76 and 82 respectively.

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB TICKET.

List of Candidates Prepared by the Nominating Committ

The Wanamaker Store

THIS store needs no general advertising now-a-days. We have done with that. You ask for News—and that it shall be: daily talks about new things we have for personal and household use; daily talks about special prices at which you can buy very many things that you need now or presently.

The store is as newsy as your favorite newspaper, and each day's batch is worth reading—every word of it.

We do not talk of paltry lots, but even big lots go out quickly, so if you would be sure to get your share of any article we tell of, come during the day the news is printed.

Hosiery and Glove Sale

The once-a-year thorough clearance of Hosiery, Knitted Underwear and Gloves started yesterday with lots that counted up this way—

17,688 pairs of Gloves—men's, women's and children's.
17,000 pairs of Stockings—men's and women's (there were children's, too, but all gone now).
10,764 pieces of Wool and Merino Underwear—men's, women's and children's.

The selling was very great—too great to allow of accurate census taking at the time we wrote this—but subtracting the dollars we received from the dollars' worth we put out, we state with some accuracy that you will have to choose from to-day—

Three thousand and seven hundred dollars' worth of Hosiery and Underwear.
Twenty-nine hundred dollars' worth of Gloves.

Prices Third to a Half the Usual, with a few exceptions, where the reduction is a little less than one-half.

Men's Gloves—for driving, walking and dress—First Floor.
Women's and Children's Gloves—including women's long gloves for evening wear—Fifth Floor.
Men's Half-Hose and Underwear—First Floor.
Women's Hosiery, up to $1 a pair, on Fifth Floor. The other lots on First Floor.
Women's and Children's Underwear—First Floor.

Paris Dress Goods Reduced

Robes—mostly of broadcloth and more or less elaborately embroidered or braided. You know the skirt is shaped and partially made—maybe the sewing you save doesn't amount to much, but, being shaped, the embroidery or braiding is completed in effective design which couldn't be done on plain piece-goods.

Fine as ever, and good in form and fashion—but no goods shall stay here longer than a few weeks. Otherwise this store would become like other stores. A loss? Yes, but not a waste—you who buy will like the store the better for its ways and its bargains.

Here's one: Black broadcloth, with designs in silk and braid and appliques of colored satin—you know the effects that Francis, of Paris, gets in his suits. Well, $25 instead of $35.

$25 instead of $38. $30 instead of $40. $40 instead of $58.

Quite a number in all.

More Golf Capes Have Come Plenty of them! Yet likely as not you'll prove us wrong in that statement—and take the lot in a day. These we tell of are all made from double-face cheviot and are entirely correct in cut and finish.

$6—Plain outside, bright plaid on reverse side; the hood and the ruffle around skirt showing plaid.
$10—Black and Oxford gray outside, the reverse black and white plaid; ruffle around skirt finished with stitched cloth strap; deep hood showing plaid.
$12—Plain outside, new handsome plaids inside; hood and ruffle showing plaid; stitched cloth strap at top of ruffle.

Second floor, Broadway.

Gold Chairs and Divans Fancy pieces remaining from the holiday selling. Perfect goods and all in desirable designs. Priced fairly enough originally, but reduced further, about a third. Not many—they will doubtless brighten up corners other than ours, in a hurry.

GOLD CHAIRS—25 styles, at $2.75 to $30; were $4 to $55.

GOLD DIVANS—12 styles, at $13.50 to $130; were $20 to $180.

Fourth Floor.

Oriental Rugs and Carpets
PRICES REDUCED ONE-THIRD

Selling commenced on Monday. It will end to-day or to-morrow—as soon as you have taken the lots we tell of.

Not museum pieces—but quite elegant specimens for all that—the finest in this group being a Persian Hall-Strip at $585 instead of $850.

There are Persian and Turkish Rugs at $45 to $140.

But the bulk of the goods we tell of at the reduced prices are
Ghiordes Rugs at $28 to $76—the biggest is 10 ft. 4 in. by 14 ft. 8 in.
India Rugs (not the Japanese counterfeits), at $71 to $102—regularly $150 to $223.

The rug selling here was more a sentiment than a business—now it is a business that interests all lovers of the beauty-weaves of the Orient—a poetic business done without the bosh of deception or extravagant prices.

Women's Muslin Underwear
OTHER SECOND FLOOR NEWS

Of course, in a sale embodying so wide a range of qualities and styles, only a few kinds can be mentioned at a time. And they can only be hinted at. So to-day there's only a style, here and there, with its price, but we're willing to have the whole collection judged by them, as to excellence and cheapness.

Petticoats

35c—Muslin; deep ruffle of cambric, with fine plaits. Not more than 3 to a buyer.
50c—Muslin; deep ruffle with hem and fine plaits above; yoke band.
65c—Muslin; deep ruffle of lawn edged with embroidery.
75c—Muslin; deep cambric ruffle, hemstitched.
90c—Muslin; deep umbrella ruffle of lawn, edged with wide embroidery.
$1—Muslin; deep ruffle with wide torchon insertion and fine plaits.
$1.25—Muslin; deep umbrella ruffle with wide ruffle of fine embroidery.

Gowns

A style at 38c, of which you may have but 3.
50c—An excellent quality of muslin; Empire; embroidered shield; lawn ruffle.
75c—Cambric; yoke of fine plaits, torchon insertion and lace trimming.
Excellent garments at 85c, $1 and $1.25.

Drawers

Some at 10c, at 15c and at 18c—Values so good that not more than 3 of each kind will be sold to any one buyer.
25c—Of good muslin; deep cambric ruffle.
35c—Muslin; deep ruffle of embroidery; fine plaits above.
50c—Muslin; deep ruffle of cambric; row of torchon insertion; lace edge.

Elderdown Sacques—Still another lot at 35c each. There were disappointments at both previous sales. Here's a consolation sale. Prettily striped eiderdown, various colorings; made with fitted back; edges crocheted with zephyr. A good 75c sacque for 35c. Ready at 10 o'clock—Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Elderdown Robes—They are of ripple eiderdown, finest quality; full front, fitted back; large collar and sleeves bound with satin; closing with silk frogs. The regular $5 quality. Price, $3.50.

Wrappers—One sort of black sateen, attractively plaited and trimmed with satin ribbon at $2—they were $3.75.

Several styles in striped and figured flannelette. Some at $1 that were $1.75 and $2. Other good qualities at $1.25 and $1.75.

Shoes We can produce men's shoes to sell at $3 or $3.50 with greater safety than we can produce shoes at $6, because the lower-price shoes would be made of rugged leathers while the high-price shoe must be almost as soft as a glove. The all-purpose horse is less likely to get sick than is the high-bred animal. Do you catch the simile?

Well, we've done a still harder thing—produced Men's Shoes of the dressiness and general fineness of $5 shoes, and made them safely good. The price is $3.90.

Enough sorts to meet all usual demands of careful dressers. And we've done this, season after season.

Women's Shoes have been as intelligently looked out for. Many choices at $3—though of the general fineness and styles furnished by the better grade shoes stores at $4.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Corsets Choose among these at 45c and 65c. Values up to $1.25. Some of strong jean—others sateen; short, medium and extra long waists; white, drab, pink, blue, black; 18 to 30 in. Second floor.

A New Nut Candy Really fine black walnuts were chosen and the "goodies" picked out in the biggest pieces possible. Boiled in sugar, the candy then cut in squares that look like little pillows and given a covering of satin—not hard but not sticky.

Any other candy maker would say 50c a pound.

But we class it a "special" and charge 20c.

This candy store is an economizer of time, or, rather, our factory is—and we run one or two "specials" each week as stop-gap orders. You see we keep plenty of people at work—and these specials use up what would be largely wasted time.

Satin Walnut Squares, 20c pound.

Basement.

Carpet Sweepers We've a hundred Bissell Sweepers—you know Bissell is the leading make, and the company makes for us "The Wanamaker"—a hundred Bissell Sweepers to sell at 75c. instead of $1.50. No, indeed, none for dealers—to be sure of it, we shall sell only one to a customer.

Basement.

Men's Suits and Overcoats
EVERY ITEM A BARGAIN

There's been a round-up of suits—newly branded with the mark $12. Among them, not a suit worth less than $15, the most of them $18 values, not a few that were moderately priced at $20. The fabrics are stylish cheviots and medium-color worsteds. Mostly with the popular double-breasted vests. All sizes.

Men's Overcoats—Blue and black kerseys that were $18 and $20, are now $13.50.
Men's Ulsters—A new style. An authority on ready-to-wear clothing says it's a good $25 value. It's a fair $22.50 coat according to our standard of valuation, but the price is $15. Of silver-gray cheviot, lined with pure worsted suiting; satin sleeve lining.
Another good value is an ulster of all-wool Oxford frieze, wool lined, at $15.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Standard Dictionary, $6.50

Told of the good fortune yesterday—that we had a few hundred copies of the regular standard-bound Standard Dictionary to sell at $6.50. This second word, merely to let you, you who've been thinking it over, know that you can get a copy to-day. The working library of to-day has the Century for brief encyclopedic and exhaustive dictionary features; it has also the Standard for quick reference.

But the Standard has not been obtainable at $6.50 until now.

Book Store, Ninth street.

The Sale of Wall Papers This is a clearing-up small lots—mostly single room quantities. Medium and high-class goods, many in patterns exclusively ours—tasteful all. Reductions in price of a third to a half. Bring room measurements with you.

Third floor.

White Lawn Aprons, 25c The price is considerably lower than their actual value, as judged in the market to-day. Inferior goods have been sold at double this price.

The lawn is an excellent quality. Trimmed with insertion embroidery, or finely plaited, or both. Choice at 25c. each. Broadway.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

PROFIT IN THE TUNNEL

Financiers Ready to Lease and Operate the Great System.

CONTRACTORS EAGER TO BID

Mr. McDonald Receives Numerous Applications—Mr. Sage Not Sanguine About Rapid Transit.

Alexander E. Orr, President of the Rapid Transit Commission, said yesterday afternoon that the board had nothing further to do in the matter of the tunnel construction until John B. McDonald, the contractor, was ready with his cash and bonds of $7,000,000.

"He has acknowledged the receipt of our notification that he has been awarded the contract," said Mr. Orr, "and when he is ready to go to work we will aid in pushing the construction ahead as fast as possible.

"There will be no meeting of the commission until Mr. McDonald has been heard from again."

Edward M. Shepard, counsel for the commission, in speaking of the legal status of the contract, said:

"The form of notification holds Mr. McDonald to the contract. At the expiration of the ten days from Wednesday, the commission will hold, at its option, that he has either made or abrogated the contract. In the latter case, his check for $150,000 will be forfeited; indeed, it will be forfeited in either case. But if he shall fail to qualify with his cash and his bond and the commission shall hold that he has made the contract, then the city may proceed against him for whatever damages may be evident. In other words, the contract may be let for any sum and Mr. McDonald may be held for damages in the difference between his bid and the figures at which a new contract may be let.

"Of course, there is no danger of any such contingency arising. Mr. McDonald is a responsible man and will qualify."

Mr. McDonald was not at his office, at 100 Broadway, yesterday. There it was said that he was busily engaged in looking over his Jerome Park reservoir contract work. A telephone messake from his office at the reservoir stated that he had not been there and was not expected.

Mr. McDonald has stated that he does not intend to operate the rapid transit lines after the tunnel is completed. If he should desire to lease or mortgage his operating interest he would have to obtain the unanimous consent of the Rapid Transit Commission.

One of Mr. McDonald's competitors, in speaking of this phase of the contract, said yesterday:

"If Mr. McDonald can succeed in getting the commission to allow him to lease the tunnel he will be in a position to realise a very handsome profit. The actual cost of constructing the tunnel will be about $30,000,000. It will take at least $5,000,000 more to equip it with the rolling stock. There would be many interests which would gladly lease the tunnel and in part payment furnish the equipment."

It is not unlikely, it is said, that some of the financial backing which was interested in rival bids will in the end be ready and anxious to aid Mr. McDonald in his present undertaking. In fact, one combination suggested yesterday that it might have something to give out in regard to this situation within a day or two.

Applications from all over the country are pouring into Mr. McDonald's office from men who are desirous of taking sub-contracts under him. The applications already received are sufficient, if they were all accepted, to place two contractors at work on every block on all parts of the tunnel.

Expression of the views of prominent men on the projected tunnel are now being sought. Two divergent opinions expressed yesterday were those of Russell Sage and Richard V. Harnett of the Rapid Transit Committee of the Real Estate Exchange.

Mr. Harnett said:

"The Real Estate Exchange has all along advocated a tunnel as the proper means for furnishing rapid transit. We have been working for it for eighteen years.

"The day is not far distant when there will be tunnels under the East River and one to Staten Island as well.

"The benefits to real estate from this new tunnel will be incalculable. Property along the line of the tunnel will increase at least 10 per cent, and further up, where prices are low, the increase will be at least 25 per cent. It will create an era of building prosperity such as New York has never before seen, and furnish work to thousands and thousands of workers in this city. It will bring here a floating population that will pour their money into the coffers of the merchants of the city and make prosperity in every branch of trade."

Russell Sage's comment yesterday on the prospects of rapid transit was:

"I didn't think the transportation necessities of New York had arrived at a point where a tunnel was a crying need. But, as a good citizen, I will acquiesce in whatever may be done. I believe that the traveling public would rather ride in the open air than in a tunnel thirty feet under ground. I do not believe that the interests of the Manhattan Railway Company would be affected by a rapid transit tunnel. As to the tunnel scheme, I regard it as experimental, and doubt that it will be successful."

THE METROPOLIS DIRECTORATE.

List of the Backers of the Defeated Company Published.

The officers of the Metropolis Company, which failed to get in its bid for the construction contract of the underground rapid transit system in time, made public yesterday a list of the Directors of the corporation. It was given, it was said, owing to the rumors afloat concerning the difficulties which attended the preparation of the company's bid.

The list is as follows: W. Seward Webb, George S. Scott, Charles Miller, Edward Lauterbach, Cambridge Livingston, J. Wesley Allison, Henry L. Sprague, and F. B. Esler.

Mr. Esler, who is President of the company, said:

"We were incorporated for the sole purpose of building and operating this railroad. We expected to use the money of the city to build the road and our own money to operate it. Our original capital was only $10,000, but it was increased by resolution of the board to $5,000,000. All subscriptions were to be paid in to a trust company and to be held in trust for the purchase of the equipment and the operating expenses.

"On Monday we were ready with our check, but the representative of one of our strongest backers came ten minutes too late. As David L. Hough and the interests he represented declined to go ahead without this financier being in with us, we were compelled to ask the commission for more time. Mr. Hough was perfectly justified in the position he took.

Indicted for Building a High Fence.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 18.—Henry E. Hawkey, a music teacher of this city, was indicted to-day for maintaining a public nuisance. Hawkey owns a vacant lot on Montgomery Street in an important residential section. Next to the lot resides C. P. Dorland, Surrogate of Dutchess County. Hawkey cut off the branches of some of Dorland's fruit trees, which hung over his lot, and the Surrogate had him arrested. He was not punished, and his next act was to build a fence ten feet high around his lot to cut off Dorland's view. The Surrogate and five other neighbors went before the Grand Jury and had him indicted. Hawkey was arrested and gave bail to appear at the February court.

Iron Famine Closes a Foundry.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Jan. 18.—The A. H. McNeal Pipe and Foundry Company shut down its works to-day. The foundry employs between 600 and 800 men, and has a payroll of nearly $10,000 a week. Only the machine shops remain open. The shut down is caused by inability to procure iron. There are orders on hand sufficient to keep the foundry running on full time for a long time, but no material can be obtained.

Unknown Suicide at Little Falls.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Jan. 18.—A man registering as George Holmes of Middletown was found hanging to a bedpost in the Clinton Park Hotel to-day. On the inside of his collar was written "Don't try to find out who I am because it's useless." The man was about forty years old, well dressed, and had a small amount of money in his clothes. The writing was in a business hand. He came here on Tuesday night, but remained in bed yesterday.

MRS. BARWICK A SUICIDE.

The Woman Had Accused Husband and an Acquaintance of Robbing Her of $3,500.

Mrs. Josephine Barwick of 57 Lawrence Street, Brooklyn, after causing the arrest on Wednesday night of her husband, Frederick Barwick, Jr., and Joseph Martin, on the charge of stealing thirty-five $100 bills from her trunk, killed herself yesterday by swallowing a dose of carbolic acid. The trunk was kept in the cellar of her house and the money was a legacy from her uncle, Theodore Weber, general agent of the Thingvalla Line of steamers in Christiansand, Norway, who died last May. She married Barwick last Summer. He is twenty-nine years old and a painter. She separated from him, but said that on Monday night he called at her residence and tried in vain to get her to drink wine and whisky. While he was talking to her, she said, Martin carried off her trunk.

The police found the trunk in Barwick's room, but it was found to contain only some of his clothing and a golden spoon. He denied that it had contained any money, and said that he had taken it to get his things, which had been withheld by his wife. Martin also denied knowledge of any money in the trunk.

Both men were arraigned in the Adams Street Police Court yesterday morning, pleaded not guilty, and were held for examination this morning. In court Barwick's mother, Mrs. Margaret Barwick of 107 Fleet Place, accused his wife of assaulting her on Jan. 10, and the hearing of this charge was also set down for this morning.

Shortly after 2 o'clock P. M. a woman raised a bottle to her lips in front of Anderson's tea store, 149 Myrtle Avenue. Dr. Marcus C. Stout of 207 Bridge Street took the bottle from her. It was labeled "carbolic acid." The woman fell to the sidewalk. An ambulance took her to the Brooklyn Hospital. In her pocket were found papers showing that she was Mrs. Josephine Barwick. One of the papers was an insurance policy on the life of her husband for $500. She died soon after she arrived at the hospital.

Some time ago Mrs. Barwick caused the arrest of a boatman, saying he had stolen a diamond from her. He proved that the diamond was his own.

SMASH-UP AT HIGH BRIDGE.

Collision of Two Trains Caused by a Misplaced Switch.

A misplaced switch on the Putnam Division of the New York Central and Hudson River Railway yesterday morning caused a head-on collision between a freight train and a passenger train at High Bridge station. The engine of the passenger train was badly damaged, one passenger coach was smashed, and the freight train, consisting of a box car and a coal car, was entirely destroyed. The fireman and engineer of the passenger train escaped injury by jumping. James Maloney, twenty-six years old, of 304 West One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, was thrown from the box car by the force of the collision and severely hurt. There were no passengers on the former train at the time.

The shock of the collision was heard for some distance, and it was reported that a number of passengers had been killed. As many of those who take the train live near the station, an excited crowd of women and children, looking for relatives and friends, soon gathered, but it was quickly learned that no one had been injured on the passenger train. The débris from the collision obstructed both tracks and stopped traffic during the busiest hours of the day. How the switch came to be misplaced is not known.

DRAGS WIFE TO HOSPITAL.

Mrs. Freda Roessner, thirty-two years old, the wife of a tailor, drank a mixture of paris green and water yesterday at her home, 18 Judge Street, Brooklyn, after a quarrel with her husband, and is now in St. Catharine's Hospital, where her condition is said to be critical. When Roessner learned that his wife had taken the poison he dragged her from their apartments to the hospital. The woman fought hard to be allowed to remain in the house to die.

Several times Roessner appealed to the crowd that was following him to assist him in getting his wife to the hospital, but no one would volunteer. The distance from Roessner's home to the hospital is several blocks. He carried his wife part of the way. When he reached the institution he rang the door bell with great violence, and when the door was opened he cried:

"For God's sake save my wife, she has taken poison."

"I don't want a doctor, I want to die," gasped the woman.

Mrs. Roessner was carried to a ward. When the physicians applied remedies she fought with all her might. It is said there is little chance of her recovery. Twice before Mrs. Roessner tried to kill herself.

WOMEN SUED FOR DRESSES.

The suit of Haas Brothers, tailors and milliners, against Mrs. Lillian Ullman, the wife of E. S. Ullman, who lives at 179 West Seventy-ninth Street, came up yesterday before Judge Joseph in the Yorkville Court. Mrs. S. A. Hammerslough and Mrs. E. L. Reinhardt, sisters of the defendant, were in court with their husbands, and a host of Mrs. Ullman's friends, both men and women, were also present.

According to the plaintiffs, on Dec. 15 Mrs. Hammerslough, Mrs. Reinhardt, and Mrs. Ullman ordered gowns for evening wear. The gowns were furnished on Dec. 18. The following day they were returned as being misfits and unsatisfactory. Haas Brothers brought suits against the women, and last week Judge Joseph rendered judgment against Mrs. Hammerslough for $200 and Mrs. Reinhardt for $128.

Mrs. Ullman made answer in court that the dress had been not only a misfit, but had been rudely finished, the seams being visible at a distance. Her husband testified to the same effect, and Judge Joseph reserved decision.

Mrs. Anna Bellinger, who had also been served with a summons in a suit for $80 on an unsettled account with Haas Brothers, appeared in court yesterday, and settled the case without a hearing.

GIRL PREVENTS A SERIOUS FIRE.

Considerable damage might have been caused by fire in the residence of William Hepburn Russell, 145 West Ninety-seventh Street, last night, but for the coolness displayed by Mr. Russell's ten-year-old daughter Agnes. When the firemen arrived they found the girl directing the work of extinguishing the flames, while everybody else in the house was greatly excited.

The girl had gone up stairs to dress herself for dinner. She struck a match to light the gas, and threw the stem to the floor. The stem fell at the bottom of a lace curtain, which instantly took fire. She pulled the burning curtain from its fastenings, and then called to her mother that there was a fire. The members of the family responded with pails of water. In the meantime the blaze had been seen from the sidewalk, and Roundsman Mason had turned in an alarm. Battalion Chief Castle, with the members of Hook and Ladder Company No. 22, responded. They found the girl directing the work of putting the flames out. Castle and his firemen applied a few more buckets of water, and extinguished the fire. The damage amounted to $75.

Battalion Chief Castle said that but for the bravery and coolness displayed by the girl a serious fire might have resulted.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	
Sun rises	7:20	Sun sets	5:01
Moon rises	...9:08		

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	9:40	Gov. Isl'd	10:05	H. Gate	12:02
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	10:12	Gov. Isl'd	10:35	H. Gate	12:01

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JAN. 19.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Astoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	.....
Cherokee, San Domingo	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	
Daggry, Progreso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston, &c.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Origen, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JAN. 20.

Alamo, Key West and Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Altai, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M.	.....
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	.....	10:00 A. M.
British Empire, Antwerp	.....	.....
Coleridge, Pernambuco	9:00 A. M.	.....
Colorado, Hull	.....	.....
El Norte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ems, Naples and Genoa	.....	11:00 A. M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lauenburg, Nuevitas, &c.	1:00 P. M.	.....
Manila, London	.....	.....
Norge, Christiania	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg	.....	12:00 A. M.
Philadelphia, San Juan, La Guayra	.....	1:00 P. M.
Prins Willem III., Haiti	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ravensdale, Yucatan	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Tallaman, Martinique	10:00 A. M.	.....

MONDAY, JAN. 21.

Orinoco, Bermuda	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. 30 and up to Jan. 20, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Jan. 20, for dispatch per steamship Moana. Mails for China and Japan and Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 21, for dispatch per steamship Riojun Maru. (registered letters must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 26, inclusive, for dispatch by ship City of Papeiti. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Doric. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Melbourne of Dec. 19, Sydney Dec. 20, and Auckland Dec. 25, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Moana, and the mails from China and Japan, which arrived at Vancouver, are due to arrive in New York on the morning of Tuesday, Jan. 16.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Hongkong of Dec. 20; Shanghai, Dec. 23; Yokohama, Dec. 30, and Honolulu, Jan. 9, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer China, are due in New York on the morning of Saturday, Jan. 20.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JAN. 19.

Bendo, Hamburg, Dec. 31.
Critic, Dundee, Dec. 30.
Excelsior, New Orleans, Jan. 13.
Florida, Brunswick, Jan. 11.
Gera, Bremen, Jan. 7.
Glanton, Hamburg, Jan. 1.
Hesperia, Gibraltar, Jan. 4.
King Bleddyn, Rotterdam, Jan. 8.
La Grande Duchesse, Savannah, Jan. 16.
Llandaff City, Swansea, Jan. 4.
Maracaibo, Curacoa, Jan. 10.
Ohio, Hull, Jan. 6.
Pretoria, Hamburg, Jan. 8.
Stalheim, Christiania, Jan. 2.
Vigilancia, Havana, Jan. 15.

SATURDAY, JAN. 20.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Jan. 17.
Bucentaur, Gibraltar, Jan. 6.
Campania, Liverpool, Jan. 13.
Cluden, Amsterdam, Jan. 6.
Evelyn, New Orleans, Jan. 16.
New York, Southampton, Jan. 13.
Pauillac, Pauillac, Jan. 6.
Pretoria, Bermuda, Jan. 17.

SUNDAY, JAN. 21.

Briscoe, Gibraltar, Jan. 7.
El Sud, New Orleans, Jan. 16.
Indrani, Lisbon, Jan. 7.
La Bretagne, Havre, Jan. 13.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, Jan. 8.
St. Leonards, Antwerp, Jan. 8.

MONDAY, JAN. 22.

Amity, Bordeaux, Jan. 8.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas.
Pocahontas, Gibraltar, Jan. 8.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Jan. 10.
Winifred, New Orleans, Jan. 16.

TUESDAY, JAN. 23.

Adirondack, Port Limon, Jan. 16.
Chaucer, St. Lucia, Jan. 16.
Concho, Galveston, Jan. 17.
El Cid, New Orleans, Jan. 18.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Jan. 11.
Georgic, Liverpool, Jan. 13.
Hudson, New Orleans, Jan. 17.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Jan. 13.
Southwark, Antwerp, Jan. 18.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 24.

Andes, Jamaica, Jan. 17.
Aquileja, Algiers, Jan. 9.
Kansas City, Swansea, Jan. 10.
St. Jerome, St. Michael's, Jan. 14.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Jan. 17.
Trapani, Bremen, Jan. 10.

Arrived.

SS Tjomo, (Nor.,) Nilsen, Trinidad Jan. 8 and Grenada 9th, with mdse. and passengers to the Trinidad Shipping and Trading Co.—vessel to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Nicol, Liverpool Jan. 7, with mdse. to White Star Line. Southeast of Fire Island at 10:55 P. M.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Pohle, Bremen Jan. 9 and Southampton 10th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:40 A. M.

SS San Juan, (new,) Lloyd, Wilmington, Del., to New York and Puerto Rico Steamship Co.

SS Jamestown, Tapley, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS British Empire, from Antwerp. Off Fire Island at 12:05 P. M.

SS Oora, (Br.,) Shaw, Huelva Dec. 29, with sulphur ore to Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.—vessel to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 8:45 A. M.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Antwerp Jan. 6, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 A. M.

SS Kaffir Prince, (Br.,) Oldfield, Rio Janeiro Dec. 30, with coffee and one passenger to John C. Seagcr. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Adler, (Br.,) Sutherland, Cape Haiti, &c., Jan. 2, with mdse. and passengers to the Cameron Steamship Line. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M. 17th.

SS March, (Br.,) Bell, Messina Dec. 23 and Algiers 27th, with mdse. to the Cuneo Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Alamo, Hix, Galveston Jan. 12 via Key West, with mdse. to C. H. Mallory. Passed in Sandy Hook at 6:25 P. M. and probably anchored in the Lower Bay owing to fog.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Jan. 18, 9:30 P. M., northeast, 6 miles, cloudy and foggy.

Sailed.

SS Arkansas, (Dan.,) for Copenhagen.
SS Nueces, for Galveston.
SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) for Havre.
SS Semplone, (Ital.,) for Naples, &c.
SS Aragonia, (Ger.,) for Antwerp.
SS Willehad, (Ger.,) for Bremen.
SS Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS El Mar, for New Orleans.
SS Saratoga, for Nassau, &c.
SS Niagara, for Tampico, &c.

Notice to Mariners.

MISSISSIPPI SOUND BEACON LIGHTS.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about Feb. 15, 1900, the following-named lights will be established in Mississippi Sound:

Horn Island Pass Beacon Light.—A fixed red lens-lantern light, 30 feet above the water, on a red, square, pyramidal, wooden structure, upper part latticework, supported on piles, in 19 feet of water, on the easterly side of Horn Island Pass, in range with the fairway buoys for entering Mississippi Sound through this pass, and 1 11-16 miles E. ½ N. from Horn Island Lighthouse. Round Island Lighthouse, N. W. ¾ W., 6 3-16 miles; East Pascagoula River Lighthouse, N. N. W. ¾ W., 8¾ miles. (L. H. B. Bulletin No. 100, Par. 55.) The approximate geographical position of the structure, as taken from Chart No. 189 of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, is: Latitude, North, 30° 13′ (22″); Longitude, West, 88° 20′ (44″).

Round Island Spit Beacon Light.—A fixed red lantern light, 30 feet above the water, on a brown, triangular, pyramidal, wooden structure, upper part latticework, supported on piles, in 7 feet of water, in Mississippi Sound, on the northerly side of and about 100 feet to the northward of the channel, passing to the northward of Round Island, and 3 5-16 miles N. W. ¾ W. from Round Island Lighthouse. East Pascagoula River Lighthouse, N. E. by E. 9-16 E., 3 11-16 miles; Horn Island Lighthouse, S. E. 3-16 E., 8 5-16 miles. (L. H. B. Bulletin No. 100, Par. 56.) The approximate geographical position of the structure, as taken from Chart No. 190 of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, is: Latitude, North, 30° 19′ (38″); Longitude, West, 88° 38′ (02″). Bearings are magnetic; miles are nautical miles; heights are referred to mean high water; depths are referred to mean low water.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1899," Page 160, Nos. 954 and 957, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Eighth Lighthouse District, 1899," Pages 15 and 17.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—SS Mariposa, (Br.,) sld. from Sunderland for New York yesterday.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 11:10 A. M. to-day.

SS Argyll, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from New York for Leith, passed Dunnet Head to-day.

SS Dunblane, (Br.,) Capt. Farquhar, from New York, arr. at Havre to-day.

SS Helios, (Ger.,) Capt. Janssen, from New York for Flushing, passed Scilly yesterday.

SS Picqua, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from New York for Venice, &c., passed Cape Spartel yesterday.

SS Pocasset, (Br.,) Capt. Owen, from New York for Palermo, &c., passed Cape Spartel yesterday.

SS H. H. Meier, (Ger.,) Capt. Steencken, from New York, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Flaxman, (Br.,) Capt. Salter, (from Rio Janeiro,) sld. from Victoria for New York Jan. 15.

SS Chaucer, (Br.,) Capt. Russell, (from River Plate, &c.,) sld. from St. Lucia for New York Jan. 16.

SS Heveltus, (Belg.,) Capt. Stapledon, (from Rio Janeiro, &c.,) sld. from St. Lucia for New York Jan. 16.

SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) Capt. Leithauser, from New York, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Barton, (Br.,) Capt. Underwood, sld. from Barry for New York to-day.

SS Nordby (Dan.,) Capt. Larsen, sld. from Hamburg for New York to-day.

SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Fajolle, from New York for Havre, passed the Lizard at 12:20 A. M. Jan. 19.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, sld. from Rotterdam for New York at 5 P. M. to-day.

SS Delaware, (Br.,) Capt. Davies, from New York, arr. at London to-day.

SS Lackawanna, (Br.,) Capt. Whyte, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SOLAR

"It Rises Everywhere."

Recommended to every housewife—
First, for its purity, freshness and strength.
Second, for its price.
An absolutely pure Cream of Tartar Baking Powder, and 8 cents a poond CHEAPER than others because it is NOT made by a trust.

CUSHMAN BROS. CO., Selling Agents,
New York, 78 Hudson St.
Boston, 34 Central St.
Philadelphia, 125 So. Front St.
Washington, 421 Fourth St., N. W.
Pittsburg, McCance Block.

Trimble

"When you do drink, Drink Trimble."

Green Label.

The Green Label Bottling is 10 years old.

At all First-Class Dealers.
WHITE, HENTZ & CO., Phila. and N. Y.
Sole Proprietors.
Established 1793

Whiskey

"Greatest Trunk Corner in America."

HAMILTON'S Where Trunks Are Made.
23D ST. & 6TH Av

RHEUMATISM

Gout, Neuralgia, Sciatica and Sprains are cured readily by the Sprague Dry Hot Air Method. Come and investigate or write.

SPRAGUE HOSPITAL, 33 W. 42d St.

An Undisputed Title To Superiority.

Londonderry Lithia Water

As a pure table water, possessing all the attributes of a *sparkling and enlivening* beverage, combined with medicinal qualities, whose action is mild, but most effective, this water has no equal.

The favorite with epicures everywhere

At all Clubs and Hotels.

CENSUS BILL IS PASSED

Amendment Authorizing Outside Printing Defeated.

LIVELY DEBATE PRECIPITATED

By an Overwhelming Vote the House Decides that the Public Printer Must Do the Work.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The House to-day passed the Senate bill to extend the powers of the Director of the Census after striking out the committee amendment to authorize the Director to contract for extra printing with private contractors. The whole fight was upon that amendment. The influence of the Public Printer and the labor organizations of the country were employed against it, and after a lively debate of several hours, it was overwhelmingly defeated. The publication of the reports of the twelfth census, therefore, will be made by the Public Printer as in the past.

Mr. Hopkins, (Rep., Ill.,) who was in charge of the bill, in opening the debate explained that the bill, with the exception of the fourth section, met the unanimous approval of the Census Committee. This section authorized the Director of the Census to contract outside of the Government Printing Office for printing the census reports.

Mr. Hopkins, in defending the section, said the Public Printer would be given as much of the printing as he could do. The rest could be done as well and cheaply in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other large cities. He assured the House that the work done outside would be performed by union labor.

In response to a question from Mr. Shattuck (Rep., Ohio,) he said he would be willing to incorporate an amendment requiring that the work should be done by union labor. He said he and other members had been bombarded by telegrams from labor organizations instigated by the union here, to oppose this section under the supposition that the work outside was to go to non-union men. This was an illusion.

Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Ky.,) asked why, if Government work was to be let to the lowest bidder, there should be any provision restricting it to firms employing union labor?

Mr. Hopkins replied that he would accept the amendment to show there was no hostility to union labor.

"Limiting this work to union offices," observed Mr. Sims, (Dem., Tenn.,) "is rank ass legislation."

"Each member must determine that for himself," replied Mr. Hopkins.

Mr. Babcock (Wis.) asked what there was to prevent a "rat" office, if it was the lowest bidder, from obtaining the work.

"There is not a 'rat' office in America," retorted Mr. Hopkins, "which can do this work."

Mr. Flynn (Rep., Oklahoma,) offered an amendment for the apportionment of the employes of the census equitably among the States and Territories. He said every Representative had been allowed six appointments. He had only two appointments.

"If that amendment is adopted," asked Mr. Lentz, (Dem., Ohio,) "will it be possible to have a Democrat appointed enumerator in the North?"

"If I had my way," replied Mr. Flynn, "there would not be a Democratic enumerator North or South." [Applause and laughter.]

The bill was then passed without the amendments.

MR. TELLER ON THE CURRENCY.

Colorado Senator Criticises Secretary Gage and Opposes the New Financial Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Teller (Silver Rep., Col.,) resumed his speech on the financial bill, in the course of which he arraigned Secretary Gage for his negotiations with the National City Bank of New York. He had not concluded his remarks when he suspended them for the day.

Mr. Teller began with a criticism of the pending bill because it afforded opportunity to banks to issue paper money.

"This surrender of the great power of the Government," said he, "the right to make money, should bring our legislation into absolute contempt. This bill, I know, will be crystallized into law. When the Republican caucus declared that this legislation must be enacted there was nothing else to be done.

"There was a time in the history of the Republican Party when no caucus would have attempted to say to an independent Senator: 'You must follow the majority.' There are men on this floor who know that they would never vote for this bill except under the influence of party caucus and party force."

Mr. Teller then read the now famous letter of Vice President A. B. Hepburn of the National City Bank of New York to Secretary Gage. He thought it a most remarkable letter.

"I do not speak ill willingly of those in authority," he said. "I want to think kindly of them. But here is a letter which ought to have gone back to the writer with a stinging reply. From subsequent events, however, it is evident that the Secretary intended to grant the request."

Mr. Teller said that when he saw bank Presidents taking such actions in politics as were indicated by the Hepburn letter he was satisfied that the situation demanded severe criticism, if not drastic action.

"Is there any necessity for this legislation?" inquired Mr. Teller. "I'd like to ask the Senator from Rhode Island (Aldrich) whether there is any trouble with American credit. Is there any other country which can sell its securities at such prices as we can? All of our bonds are higher than those of any other country. So badly is questioning our honesty. And yet we have legislation here, the avowed purpose of which is to strengthen our credit and relieve taxation. The Senator from Rhode Island did not tell us how our credit is threatened, nor did he tell us how this bill could relieve us from the burdens of taxation."

In conclusion, Mr. Teller reviewed the monetary conditions in foreign countries and said that this was not a safe time to effect a change in our monetary system. Notwithstanding the so-called prosperous condition of the country, there was a serious money panic in New York which forced the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase about $22,000,000 of United States bonds. In addition to that, the Secretary had put into National banks throughout the country about $120,000,000, in order to maintain the financial equilibrium.

"A financial condition," declared Mr. Teller, "which requires to be bolstered up by the Treasury Department is a bad condition."

He thought it unwise to be experimenting in our finances when we were very well off at present.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) interrupted Mr. Teller to say that one question which seemed to make the adoption or rejection of the pending bill a moral question was the probable destruction of values in silver-using countries.

"I have never said," continued Mr. Chandler, "much about the 'crime of '73,' because I have been inclined to think the demonetization of silver then was accidental and not intentional, but the reduction by England and the United States of the value of the silver hoards of India and the Oriental silver countries was a crime and an offense against morality."

Without completing his remarks, Mr. Teller suspended for the day, promising to continue at some later date. The Senate then, at 4:55 P. M., went into executive session, and at 5:10 adjourned.

PHILIPPINES IN DISCUSSION.

Senator Wellington of Maryland Opposes the Permanent Retention of the Islands.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—In accordance with previous notice Mr. Wellington (Rep., Md.,) addressed the Senate to-day on the Philippine question. The text of his speech was the joint resolution which he introduced on Tuesday last, declaring that it is not the purpose of the United States to deprive the Filipinos of their right of self-government, and the war now being waged is not for the permanent possession of the islands, but for the establishment of peace and order, and further declaring that the Filipinos shall have the privilege under the protection of the United States, of establishing a republic.

"I for one," said Mr. Wellington, "am not ready to enter upon a policy of expansion, the first exemplification of which is to be the taking, by force of arms, of the lands, persons, and privileges of the Philippine Islanders."

He believed that one of the greatest blessings that ever befell England was the loss of the American colony. Referring to Great Britain's war with the Transvaal, Mr. Wellington said:

"She has not met the Caucasian race since the Crimean war, and now, when for the first time for half a century she attempts to send her army to destroy a brave and courageous, but unfortunate people, she all at once rudely awakens from the dream of her power because she finds that corruption has eaten to her very vitals, and her army, which she deemed was still like that of Cromwell—invincible—has been belabored and defeated every day since it attacked the Boers."

Mr. Wellington referred to the part the people of his own State had taken in the Spanish war, saying:

"On that July morning which by its rising sun heralded the destruction of the Spanish naval power in Santiago Bay, as it illuminated the line of American warships advancing to deal death and destruction to the Spanish fleet, surrounded by a halo of glory the martial figure of a son of Maryland, Winfield Scott Schley, who guided and directed the great contest. And though now it seems to be the policy of a cabal of one of the departments of this Administration to rob him of the glory which justly is his, the verdict of the American people has been recorded, and he will go down to history as the true hero of that naval battle.

"A year and a half has passed since the great battle, and yet there is no indication that we intend to keep faith with the Cubans, but there is every indication that by the power of syndicates, cabals, and combinations there is to be continued in Cuba the despotism of a military government, in which the Cubans themselves have no part, which is beyond the pale of any law save that of force, and is not recognized by our Constitution.

"But the great question that now confronts us as a result of this war is the question of the Philippine Islands.

"It is neither fair nor just to attack the President or the Administration for the conduct of the present war. When the unfortunate contention began he could not do otherwise than uphold American authority and stand by American arms, and during the months of the interregnum between the two sessions of Congress it was his duty to continue this war for the upholding of American authority in the islands. But the period of the interregnum has passed; the responsibility of the President has ceased, for Congress is now in session, and it is the duty of Congress to provide such legislation as will proclaim to the world in a manner emphatic and free from equivocation the design and purpose of our Government with reference to the Philippine Islands.

"I oppose the permanent annexation of these islands for the reason that I believe it is an opposition to the basic principle of our Government; also because I believe it is unrighteous and unjust to deprive any people of their right of governing themselves."

Mr. Turner (Rep., Wash.,) announced that he would speak on the Philippine question next Monday., and Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.,) gave notice that he would discuss his resolution on the Philippines next Wednesday.

Mr. Ross (Rep., Vt.,) offered a resolution declaring that the provisions of the Constitution do not, unaided by act of Congress, extend over Puerto Rico and the Philippine Islands: that by the Paris treaty the United States takes sovereignty over Puerto Rico and the Philippines under the duty to exercise it for the general welfare of the inhabitants; and that a separate department of the Government is demanded to take charge of all outlying dependencies.

Mr. Ross gave notice that he would speak on the resolution next Tuesday.

NEED FOR AN ISTHMIAN CANAL.

Senator Morgan Points Out the Advantages to Accrue.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Senator Morgan, as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Inter-Oceanic Canals, to-day presented a written report upon the Nicaraguan Canal bill. The following extracts from the report indicate its general purport:

"As a provision for the naval and military defense of our country, whether insular or continental, this canal is indispensable, and the closer its location is made to our States on the Gulf of Mexico, the more efficient will be its protection to our coasts on the Atlantic and Pacific.

"Measured by the income of the Suez Canal, at a corresponding cost, the Nicaragua Canal should yield, with equivalent rates of tolls, at least 12 per cent. on $140,000,000.

"It is too severe a tax upon credulity to ask the adoption of the precarious water supply at Panama in preference to the two grand lakes of the Nicaragua route, one of which is 100 miles long by 45 miles broad, and affords nearly seventy-two miles of fresh water navigation for the largest ships as part of the canal route, and together they supply more than ten times the water needed to supply the canal line from Lake Nicaragua to both oceans. We owe it to ourselves and to the whole world that whatever canal we shall build and control on the Isthmus of Darien shall be as open, free and neutral to all nations as its corresponding gateway, the Suez Canal."

MR. SHERMAN DECLINES.

He Will Not Accept Nomination for Secretary of the Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Senate caucus of Republicans will meet again to-morrow, when Senator Platt of New York, unless he has secured a new candidate, will announce to the Senate his attempt to secure B. B. Odell and Representative Sherman to stand as candidates for the office of Secretary, and his failure in both instances.

Mr. Sherman brought his declination to-day when he returned to town, stating that it was in compliance with the wishes of his constituents that he had decided to remain in the House. This soon became known in the Senate. Since then there has been much speculation as to who shall be offered as New York's candidate, and among the intimate friends of Gen. J. S. Clarkson it was assumed that he would be elected after it had been found impossible to get another candidate.

The prospect is that the caucus will adjourn again without choosing officers for the Senate. The opposition to Clarkson on the part of Republican Senators is such that Clarkson could not afford to accept the election.

SOUTH WANTS PAY FOR COTTON.

Favorable Legislation Expected at This Session of the Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Southern Senators express themselves as hopeful over the prospect of securing legislation during the present session of Congress looking to the refunding of money paid into the Treasury of the United States soon after the civil war as the result of the sale of cotton captured by the Federal forces. There was originally about $30,000,000 of this money, but a portion of it was paid to the owners of the cotton soon after the close of the war. The remainder was left in the Treasury, and has remained there ever since.

Senator Money, (Dem., Miss.,) who is giving especial attention looking to the reopening of the subject, says that the sum left amounts to about $11,000,000. A bill introduced by Senator Davis (Rep., Minn.,) gives one year additional time for proof of such claims before the Court of Claims. It has been favorably reported by the Senate Committee on Claims, and Senator Money thinks the outlook very good for favorable action. Most of the claims are held in the Southern States.

REPORTS IN THE ROBERTS CASE.

Both Majority and Minority to be Submitted Next Week.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Chairman Tayler of the Roberts committee and Representative Littlefield of Maine are busy preparing the majority and minority reports respectively in the Roberts case. They will be filed together on Saturday. It is not expected that the case will be called up in the House until Tuesday or Wednesday of next week. The debate is expected to occupy two or three days. Mr. Roberts will be given an opportunity to be heard upon the floor in his own defense.

Mr. Littlefield and Mr. De Armond of Missouri, who will sign the minority report, are hopeful that the mode of procedure which they favor—to allow Mr. Roberts to be sworn in and then expel him—will be followed. The majority of the committee, on the other hand, are confident that their report will be adopted, and that Mr. Roberts will be excluded without being sworn in.

Bill for a Pacific Cable.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Representative Corliss of Michigan has introduced a bill for the construction and operation, under the Government of the United States, of a cable between this country, Hawaii, Guam, the Philippine Islands, and other countries. The President is empowered to determine the route, the maintenance, operation, &c., of the line being placed under the control of the Postmaster General, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy. The bill appropriates $500,000, and limits the cost of the cable to $8,000,000. Authorization is given the President to arrange with Japan and China for cable-landing points.

To Reform the Consular Service.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day entered upon the consideration of the bill for the reformation of the Consular Service—for the promotion and continuous service of Consular officers. It is identical with the bill favorably reported by the Foreign Affairs Committee in the last Congress. Next Thursday the committee will hear the representatives of the Business Men's League of Chicago, the Merchants' Association of New York, and other commercial bodies.

Would Repeal the Bankruptcy Law.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Mr. De Armond of Missouri has introduced a bill in the House for the repeal of the bankruptcy law with a reservation that proceedings now begun may be closed up.

WEBSTER'S STATUE UNVEILED.

Secretary Long Receives It for the United States and Senator Lodge Delivers the Oration.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—A distinguished gathering of public officials, including President McKinley and his entire Cabinet, representatives of the Senate and House of Representatives, the judiciary of the United States Supreme Court, and other branches of public life, participated to-day in exercises attending the unveiling of the colossal bronze statue of Daniel Webster, executed by the Italian sculptor, Trentanove, and presented to the United States by Mr. Stilson Hutchins of the City of Washington. The statue occupies a position on Scott Circle, but prior to the actual unveiling, the ceremonies of presentation and acceptance were held at the Lafayette Opera House. The President occupied a seat at the front of the stage, and back of him sat the members of the Cabinet.

After prayer by the blind Chaplain of the Senate, the Rev. Dr. Milburn, Senator Chandler, in behalf of the two branches of Congress, read Mr. Hutchins's presentation letter, and added a tribute to the statesmanship, the oratory, and the patriotism of Webster.

Secretary Long then accepted the statue in behalf of the United States. He said in part:

"To George Washington and his associates who in 1787 framed the Federal Constitution, we owe that great paper. It bound the thirteen independent colonies into a union, and created the United States of America. In it they gave us the ample letter and frame of government.

"To the overwhelming arguments, nearly half a century later, of Daniel Webster in the Senate, and the luminous judgments of John Marshall on the bench, we owe its development by interpretation and construction into the great charter of powers which now constitute the National authority. They illuminated its letter with the National spirit. They breathed into its frame the life of National sovereignty. In the momentous debate in which at that time they participated over the measure of its grant of power—a debate of giants—the issue was between a limitation on the one hand, which would have narrowed the growth of the young Republic, and endangered the Union, and on the other, an expansion which insured the indestructibility of the Union, and left free the Republic to its largest development.

"I am deputed by the President to speak his acceptance of this statue for the United States with the highest appreciation of the man it commemorates and of the gift thus added to the reproductions in enduring bronze of those to whom she has said, Well done."

Secretary Long's remarks were warmly applauded, and then, amid another outburst of applause, Senator Lodge delivered the oration of the day. Senator Lodge said, among other things:

"Webster gave form and expression, at once noble and moving, to the National sentiment of his people. In what he said men saw clearly what they themselves thought, but which they could not express. That sentiment grew and strengthened with every hour, when men had only to repeat his words in order to proclaim the creed in which they believed. And after he was dead Webster was heard again in the deep roar of the Union guns from Sumter to Appomattox. His message, delivered as he alone could deliver it, was potent in inspiring the American people to the terrible sacrifices by which they saved the Nation when he lay silent in his grave at Marshfield. Belief in the Union and the Constitution, because they meant National greatness and National life, was the great dominant conviction of Webster's life. It was part of his temperament. He loved the outer world, the vast expanses of sea and sky, all that was large and unfettered in nature. So he admired great States and empires, and had little faith in small ones or in the happiness or worth of a nation which has no history, and which fears its fate too much to put its fortunes to the touch when the accepted time has come.

"In a period when great forces were at work, which, in their inevitable conflict, threatened the existence of the union of States, Webster stands out above all others as the champion as the very embodiment, of the National life and the National faith. More than any other man of that time he called forth the sentiment more powerful than all reasonings which saved the Nation. It was a great work, greatly done, with all the resources of a powerful intellect and with an eloquence rarely heard among men."

The formal ceremonies concluded with a benediction by the Rev. Mr. Couden, Chaplain of the House. The drawing of the veil was performed by Jerome Bonaparte, a great-grandson of Webster, assisted by Mrs. Hutchins and Miss Katherine Deering.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

Second Lieutenant in the Marine Corps—J. G. Muir of the District of Columbia; Professor of Mathematics in the Navy—William S. Eichelberger of Connecticut.

Assistant Paymasters in the Navy—George W. Reeves, Jr., of New Jersey and Walter T. Camp of Connecticut.

Civilian Member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification—Thomas J. Henderson of Illinois.

Swiss Admit American Fruit.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—United States Minister Leishman, at Berne, Switzerland, has cabled the State Department that the Swiss Government has revoked a former decision and gives general authorization for the importation of American dried fruits. It also authorizes the importation of fresh fruits, providing that they are examined at Basel and found to be exempt from scale or other parasites.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major Henry S. Kilbourne, Surgeon, medical Superintendent of the army transport service, will proceed from New York City to the Norfolk Navy Yard on official business pertaining to the army transport service.

Charles D. Towsley is detailed by the Secretary of War as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at St. John's Military Academy, Delafield, Wis.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the President thereof at San Francisco for the examination of such officers of the Corps of Engineers as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Col. Samuel M. Mansfield, Corps of Engineers; Major William H. Heuer, Corps of Engineers; Major Charles E. L. B. Davis, Corps of Engineers; Capt. William O. Owen, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. James M. Kennedy, Assistant Surgeon. First Lieut. Herbert Deakyne, Corps of Engineers, upon notification that his presence is required, will report to this board for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

First Lieut. Alexander M. Miller, Jr., Ninth Cavalry, (recently promoted from Second Lieutenant Tenth Cavalry,) upon the expiration of his present leave of absence, will proceed from New York City to Fort Grant, Arizona, where he will join his troop.

Major Charles Shaler, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed two visits during each of the months of February and March, from Indianapolis Arsenal to the works of the Rarig Engineer Company, Columbus, Ohio, on official business pertaining to the manufacture and inspection of seacoast mortar carriages.

Capt. William O. Owen, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from further duty in the Department of California, and will proceed from San Francisco to Fort Thomas, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

Navy.

Capt. Yates Stirling is detached from duty in charge of the Fifth Lighthouse District at Baltimore Jan. 15 and will resume duty as member of the Lighthouse Board.

Lieut. Commander C. F. Pond is ordered to additional duty at the Naval Station, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

Passed Assistant Paymaster E. D. Ryan will have sick leave for six months when discharged from Mare Island Hospital.

Lieut. W. J. Maxwell is detached from command of the Sylph Jan. 30 and ordered to temporary duty on the Vermont Feb. 1 in connection with the crew of the Albany.

Lieut. W. K. Gise is ordered to additional duty in command of the Sylph Jan. 30.

Commander W. C. Gibson is detached from the Navy Yard, New York, Jan. 22, ordered immediately to command of the Texas.

Lieut. P. Andrews is detached from the Pensacola and ordered to duty at the naval training station, San Francisco.

Lieut. Commander J. P. Mickley is retired from Jan. 17.

Capt. N. M. Dyer is ordered to duty at the Boston Navy Yard, Feb. 1.

Lieut. G. R. Salisbury is detached from the Texas upon sailing in with the New York, and ordered to duty on the New York.

Lieut. L. F. James is detached from the Prairie and ordered to the Texas.

Lieut. Commander F. S. Carter is ordered to duty as Navigator of the Prairie in addition to his duties as executive.

Changes of officers of the Asiatic Squadron: Lieut. J. M. Orchard is detached from the Iris and ordered to the Don Juan de Austria; Assistant Surgeon D. H. Morgan is detached from the Iris and ordered home; Lieut. U. T. Holmes is detached from the Monocacy and ordered to the Isla de Luzon; Lieut. Commander J. B. Briggs is detached from command of the Glacier and ordered home; Ensign R. Spear is detached from the Glacier and ordered to the Solace; Lieut. Commander L. A. Norris is detached from the Monterey and ordered to command of the Glacier; Lieut. W. V. Bronaugh is detached from the Monterey and ordered to the Solace.

Lieut. L. R. De Steiguer is detached from the Nashville and ordered to the Solace.

Ensign H. Laning is detached from the Monadnock and ordered to the Isla de Cuba.

Passed Assistant Surgeon L. Morris is detached from the Helena and ordered to the Brooklyn.

Lieut. A. W. Dodd is detached from the Helena and ordered to the Solace.

Lieut. W. K. Harrison is detached from the Marietta and ordered to the Solace.

Assistant Paymaster G. C. Schafer is detached from the Petrel and ordered to the Isla de Luzon, temporarily.

Capt. H. C. Haines, United States Marine Corps, is detached from Cavite Station and ordered to the Yokohoma Hospital, and thence home.

LOCAL GAS SITUATION.

Standard Framing Measures to Prevent Breaches of Good Faith — Mr. Sage Will Not Resign.

The local gas situation yesterday had few new features, while it was evident that, so far as the Standard Gas Light Company is concerned, Russell Sage's fellow-Directors and stockholders are not idle in furthering measures that will be a bar to breaches of good faith by the President of the company or any one else.

The Directors of the New Amsterdam Gas Company held their regular monthly meeting yesterday, and it was stated that nothing was done beyond the transaction of ordinary business. One of the Directors made, however, an authoritative statement on rumors about the company. He said that it had not acquired the Sage and Andrews holdings of 18,400 shares, and that it was not back of the appeal of George A. Lamb of Lamb & Voss to the stockholders of the Consolidated Gas Company to attend the annual meeting on Monday in force or to send their proxies to Mr. Lamb.

"We are," he added, "attending strictly to business at a $1.05 rate. As to the Consolidated's stockholders, it is hardly to be wondered at that they are dissatisfied with a 4 per cent. dividend."

B. B. McAlpin, Secretary of the Standard Gas Light Company's Protective Committee, said last evening of the progress toward obtaining control of the stock: "Things are coming our way. So a Director says that we have control of 42,000 shares out of the necessary 47,000? He's too low. That's all I can say on the subject, except that we will not stop at a bare majority."

Members of the Protective Committee were not disposed to talk of their plans or of the progress made toward securing majority control of the stock of the company. John T. Terry said that while such information was at the disposition of any stockholder, it would not be prudent to make it public. Mr. Terry refused to discuss Mr. Sage. "Let him talk all he will," he said. "I have nothing to say in reply to him. As to our endeavor to secure control of a majority of Standard stock, we've pretty nearly got it, and we're going to have it."

Russell Sage's chief care yesterday afternoon was reading and repudiating published interviews with him on the gas and rapid transit questions.

"I am made to say," he complained, "that I did not care if the Protective Committee got control of the majority of the stock of the Standard Gas Light Company or not, and that I couldn't be turned out of the Presidency of the company until next April. I said nothing of the sort. I do say, however, that I do not propose to resign."

Of the result of his appeal to the stockholders of the Consolidated Gas Company, Mr. Lamb said that many have called on him and tendered their proxies. He intimated that he would have something of unusual interest to make public to-day.

STATE TRUST COMPANY FIGHT.

$900,000 Paid on the Whitney Syndicate Loan—The Two Official Examinations.

There was somewhat of a lull yesterday in the fight which Abram Kling, one of the stockholders of the State Trust Company, is making against the concern, but Charles P. Bacon, Mr. Kling's counsel, declared that he was going to push the fight on any grounds that his opponents chose, personal or otherwise.

Some of the loans made by the company on securities alleged to be insufficient have been paid off. Of the $2,000,000 loan made to Mr. Shea, Thomas F. Ryan's employe for the Whitney syndicate, $900,000 has been paid.

Mr. Judson of the State Banking Department, speaking yesterday of the fact that Gen. Andrews had been appointed by the Governor to make an investigation of the State Trust Company's affairs, said: "We know nothing about Gen. Andrews's report. That was the result of a special investigation ordered by the Governor, and we had nothing to do with it. We made our own investigation, and last night I sent to Mr. Kilburn, at Albany, the report of the New York office in the matter." Gen. Andrews declined to discuss the matter beyond the statement that he had reported things as he saw them, and would stand by his report.

Walter S. Johnston, President of the company, said last evening: "It is a remarkable circumstance that from Albany we hear that the official reports are confidential, and doubtless are treated so by the officials, but all the same the proceedings against this institution have been conducted in such a way that there has come into the possession of persons anxious to use them to our injury, records which, instead of being treated as confidential, are daily distorted for the morning press with false imputations and reflections. Meanwhile, the company has not called a loan since this proceeding began, its deposits have not been affected, and its cash balances are larger than at any time within three months."

TRIPLETS WEIGH TEN POUNDS.

Tiny Specimens of Humanity Born at Gouverneur Hospital.

Triplets, two boys and a girl, were born yesterday to Mrs. Joseph Schausly, wife of a wrapper maker of 111 Norfolk Street. The mother and children are in Gouverneur Hospital. Schausly makes $6 a week, and the family, which includes two other children, lives in three small rooms.

Though ten pounds six ounces is the combined weight of the triplets, the doctors have hopes that all of them will live. The mother and father have already named them, calling the boys Jacob and Allen and the girl Frances.

Millionaire's Heirs Attack Trustee.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 18.—Testimony was heard by Vice Chancellor Stevens to-day in an action brought by the heirs of Edwin Lister to have William R. Weeks removed as Trustee of the Lister estate. The heirs are Robert P. Lister and Mrs. Esther G. Selby, children of Edwin Lister, and his four grandchildren. The estate is worth about $1,500,000. In their bill the complainants alleged incompetency and neglect. They also allege that Weeks conspired to sell his trust and that he still has in his possession $240,000 in money that should be divided as part of the residuary estate and a large amount of rents which he has collected from real estate. Mr. Weeks denies all the allegations.

Senator-Elect McLaurin Better.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 18.—Senator-elect McLaurin, who has been dangerously ill of pneumonia, is considerably better to-day and is now considered out of danger.

SAYS HE IS A BIGAMIST.

Hart, Admitting He Has Three Wives, Begs to be Arrested—Court's Proposal Adds Complications.

Henry Hart, of 95 Perry Street, Manhattan, yesterday called on District Court Judge Seymour, in Hoboken, and asked to be arrested on a charge of bigamy. He said that he married Mary E. Howe in a Methodist Church in New York on Jan. 27, 1888. Two years later she became addicted to drink and he left her. A year afterward he read a notice of her death in a New York newspaper, and on Sept. 5, 1894, he married Annie Corbett in a Roman Catholic Church in Twenty-third Street, near Sixth Avenue. Two children were born to them. Then the first Mrs. Hart appeared, and Mrs. Hart No. 2 returned to her parents. Again Hart was told that his first wife was dead, and he then married Annie Dede, of Hoboken, the ceremony having been performed at Union Hill by Recorder Hauenstein. One child was born of this marriage, and then wife No. 2 found them, and wife No. 3 returned to her parents.

Hart said he had twice asked the New York police to arrest him, but they refused to do so.

The Judge said he could not take cognizance of the case, he having only civil jurisdiction. He also told Hart that the criminal courts would not act unless a complaint were made against him by one of the three wives. He said that neither the second nor the third wife would do this, and he did not know where the first wife could be found.

The Judge advised him to get a divorce from the first wife and then remarry one of the other women. Hart said that would leave him in as great a quandary as ever, for he did not know which of his later wives he loved best.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.73¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.40⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.80
Cotton, middling	.07⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	8 5-16
Sugar, granulated	5.05
Molasses, O. K., prime	.38
Beef, family	12.75
Beef hams	22.25
Tallow, prime	.05⅝
Pork, mess	10.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.06¼
Lard, prime	6.20
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	23.00
Butter, Western creamery	.25

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 59½@62c; No. 2 red, 65@66c; No. 2 corn, 31½c; No. 2 oats, 23¼@23⅝c; No. 2 white, 25⅝c; No. 3 white, 25@26c; No. 2 rye, 52@54c; No. 2 barley, 38@40c; No. 1 flaxseed, Northwestern, $1.50; prime timothy seed, $2.60; mess pork, per barrel, $9.25@$10.62½; lard, per 100 lb, $5.72½@$5.85; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.50@$5.80; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5½@5¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.95@$6; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.23½; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged; clover seed, contract grade, $8.35@$8.40.

COTTON.—There was a greater stir in cotton circles yesterday, the general positions assuming a decidedly better form. Private cables were unanimous in ascribing an advance of ½@2½ points on futures and 1-16d on spots to reported English victories and the unavailing efforts of representatives in this country to secure much-needed supplies of raw material at old prices. Our market made a steady start, with prices sympathetically higher. Active covering by room shorts and fairly good buying for Wall Street account, supplemented by large purchases of March and May cotton by arbitrage houses, led to a further slight improvement, after which the market quieted down and prices slowly fell back. The South was a fair operator on the bull side from time to time during the day. Although commission houses complained as to the volume of orders, sentiment, as a rule, was unmistakably more confident than for a week or more. The impression here is general that European spinners are badly off for spot cotton, while having contract orders in yarns and cloths for months ahead. This impression was intensified by private accounts from Southern points, stating that exporters were heavy buyers, purchasing 10,000 bales at 1-16c advance in New Orleans alone. Receipts were considerably inside of predictions, and instead of the outlook favoring an accelerated movement, all indications point to general contraction in this respect during the rest of the season. The market at the close was steady, with near months 4@7 points higher, and far months 1@2 points lower. Southern spot markets, middling quoted, were officially reported by wire as follows: New Orleans, 7 7-16c; Mobile, 7 5-16c; Savannah, 7 5-16c; Charleston, 7 5-16c; Wilmington, 7¼c; Norfolk, 7 9-16c; Baltimore, 7⅝c; Augusta, 7¼c; Memphis, 7⅜c; St. Louis, 7 7-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	7.44	7.46	7.42	7.43@7.44
February	7.37	7.39	7.35	7.39@7.40
March	7.39	7.42	7.36	7.40@7.41
April	7.42	7.42	7.38	7.41@7.42
May	7.42	7.45	7.39	7.43@7.44
June	7.42	7.45	7.42	7.43@7.45
July	7.44	7.46	7.40	7.44@7.46
August	7.42	7.45	7.39	7.42@7.43
September	6.91	6.91	6.90	6.88@6.89
October	6.78	6.78	6.73	6.73@6.74
November	--	--	--	6.69@6.71
December	--	--	--	6.68@6.70

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 18.—Spot cotton in fair demand at full rates; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales; American, 10,000 bales; receipts, 4,000 bales; American, 4,000 bales; middling upland, 4 9-16d; futures opened steady, sellers at 1 point advance; closed steady ½@2½ points net higher. January-February, 4.20½b; February-March, 4.17½s; March-April, 4.14½s; April-May, 4.11s; May-June, 4.07½b; June-July, 4.06¾s; July-August, 4.03b; August-September, 3.61½b; September-October, 3.52s; October-November, 3.49½b; January, 4.24@4.25. Manchester—Yarns hardening; cloths, moderate demand.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	71⅞	71⅞	71 3-16	71⅝
July	71¼	71⅞	71⅛	71⅞
Corn—				
May	--	--	--	39⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	65 9-16	65 11-16	64⅞	65½
July	66⅝	66 7-16	65½	66⅛
Corn—				
May	33⅝	33⅝	33¼	33½
July	34⅛	34⅝	33 15-16	34
Oats—				
May	24	24	23⅞	23⅞
July	23½	23½	23⅛	23½

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The wheat market was guided yesterday by the weakness of Liverpool cables and the astonishing depression in Northwest markets. The local element, rather prepared for a rally in the market instead of a break, had considerable wheat to sell throughout the forenoon. It was not apparent that the short interest was much enlarged during the session, however, care being taken to act cautiously on that side, as was demonstrated in the last fifteen minutes, when prices advanced sharply from the lowest point of the day and closed rather firm, although still ⅝@⅞c under the previous night's figures. The drop at Duluth amounted to 1½c, at Minneapolis about 1c, and Chicago and St. Louis ¾@⅞c. The only occasions of steadiness during the day came in the afternoon, when once or twice the market rallied on covering. Contrary to expectations the Liverpool market opened ⅛@¼d lower, and closed ⅜d below the previous night. French markets at first were 5@20 points up on frost news, but unable to withstand the heaviness elsewhere, weakened in the afternoon, and closed 5 points lower to 10 points higher. In the way of statistics it was believed that visible supply figures might show a small decrease Monday. Northwest receipts amounted to only 282 cars, against 350 cars a year ago, and are not expected to improve much at the present level of prices. Seaboard clearances were very light.

TOLEDO, Jan. 18.—Wheat, No. 2, cash, 67¾c; May, 70c, bid. Corn, No. 2 mixed, 32c. Oats, No. 2 mixed, 24½c. Rye, No. 2, cash, 55c. Clover seed, prime, cash, old, $4.90, bid; January, new, $5.77½.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 18.—Wheat, in store, No. 1 Northern, January, 61¾c; May, 62⅝@62¾c; July, 64@64¼c; on track, No. 1 hard, 63¾c; No. 1 Northern, 62½c; No. 2 Northern, 60c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 18.—Wheat, No. 1 Northern, 63½@64¼c; No. 2 Northern, 61@62¾c. Rye, No. 1, 55½@56c. Barley, No. 2, 45½c; sample, 35@42½c.

DULUTH, Jan. 18.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, cash, 63¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 62½c; May, 64¾c; July, 66c; No. 2 Northern, 59¾c; No. 3 Spring, 56¼c.

CORN—No. 2 closed at 40⅝c for elevator, delivered, and free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 closed at 29¼c; No. 3, 29c; No. 2 white, 32c; No. 3 white, 31¼c; track mixed, 29¼@31c; track white, 31½@35c; No. 2 white, clips, 32½c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 61c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 60½c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 55@56c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 43¼@47¼c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; malting, 50@53c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.70@$3.90; Winter straights, $3.30@$3.40; Winter patents, $3.50@$3.75; Spring clears, $2.75@$3; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.70@$2.85; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.60@$2.65; no grade, $17.75@$18 per ton, to arrive. Buckwheat Flour—$2@$2.15. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3.15@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.50. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.15@$2.25

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TWELVE PAGES.

THE ROBERTS CASE.

It is a great pity that such a question, or, rather, such a series of questions, as was put by the Roberts case should not have received a more respectable and authoritative solution. The report of the majority, it will be agreed by all who have followed the case, is simply disreputable. It is not unjust to describe it as a "henpecked" report, and this, of course, without reference to the domestic relations of its signers. It shows the willingness to "pander to the better element" in spite of law, in spite of precedents, in spite of consequences, in spite of everything by which a legislative committee, conscious of its responsibilities and conscious of the far-reaching effect of improvident precedents, ought to be guided.

The report of the minority is in most gratifying contrast. In comparison we should describe it as a monument of civic and parliamentary courage. It is that in comparison. It would be that in fact if the protestants of the minority had not weakened their case by the suggestion that ROBERTS could be turned out after he had been put in.

That has nothing to do with the case at this stage of it. At this stage of it the question is simply of the credentials of a man who presents himself and demands to be received as the representative of his constituents. ROBERTS's case is, prima facie, perfect. It as much entitles him to take his seat as the credentials of any member of the committee entitled him to take his seat. If ROBERTS is personally a malefactor, that is a matter which may justify his expulsion but cannot properly be considered at all at this stage.

This is not a mere question of form. It is a question of substance. It is a question, not of the ultimate, but of the "prima facie" right of a constituency to be represented by the man of its own choice. And we have already pointed out the enormous power which a precedent, once set in the Roberts case, may have hereafter in some case in which there is no question of morals at all, but only the question of retaining power by a narrow majority.

The majority of members of the House and of the committee are lawyers. As such they are "charged with knowledge", that a case like this is not to be disposed of in a gust of moral hysteria. That is why we say that the report of the majority of the committee is disreputable. That is why we hope that the House will rise superior to that disreputable recommendation.

THE CHIEF BENEFIT.

The increase in real estate values which Mr. HARNETT points out as one of the sure consequences of the operation of the underground rapid transit road is an effective and eloquent argument for the project.

A 10 per cent. increase in valuations all along the line, rising to as much as 25 per cent. in the case of North End property not yet built upon, will add millions to the wealth of the city. It will make many owners of realty richer. The assessable valuations upon the tax books will reflect the increase, so that the city will not only be richer by the road and its structures, which it will ultimately own, but by an immeasurable increment in the value of the property upon which taxes can be levied.

This is not the primary object of the construction of the road, however, nor is an increase in the values of real estate the greatest of the benefits it will confer upon the people of the city.

It is for its utility and convenience in the immediate purpose of its undertaking, the carrying of passengers, that the tunnel road will be chiefly prized and most beneficial. The people of New York have commanded this road to be built in order that they may be carried at great speed and with reasonable comfort from their homes to their business and from their places of business to their homes. They have never enjoyed such a privilege. They have suffered great discomforts and loss by not having it. The growth of the city has been retarded by the long delay in getting rapid transit. Every man or corporation who has put obstacles in its way has hindered the development of New York. Every man who has helped it has been a friend of the city.

The passenger traffic of New York—Manhattan and Bronx—was increasing at the rate of 20,000,000 passengers per annum in the decade 1887-97. The present rate of increase is much greater. All the new facilities for travel that have been created in the last four years are already overburdened. The city has outgrown them almost before they have been completed. The pressure for greater accommodation is now a source of crowding, delay, and discomfort. In a few years it would be maddening if there should be no addition to the machinery of transportation.

The tunnel road will not be in operation a day too soon for its customers. If it is completed and has trains running in four years it will be in time to avert the worst consequences of a "car famine" in the city passenger business. And it will be put to a good test of its capacity almost from the start. It is more than probable that new underground roads will be begun, notably one on the east side, before Mr. MCDONALD has completed the work under his contract.

THE NEW SUFFRAGE PLAN.

There are signs that the Crumpacker scheme for reducing the representation of the South in Congress and the Electoral College is gaining some support among the Republicans, and that an organized effort will be made to get the idea of it included in the Republican platform at Philadelphia this Summer. It is a pretty foolish scheme politically, and it is most risky for the general interests of the Nation.

It is based on the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution. This declares that "when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress [and some State officers] is denied to any of the male inhabitants being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens in such State." Of course this is a very sweeping provision. It was adopted immediately after the civil war, when men's minds were in an extremely excited state, and when words and acts were not carefully weighed. The language of the Constitution is mandatory, and it is the plain duty of Congress to carry it out. Yet since it was passed there have been three censuses of the population taken and the requirements of the Constitution in regard to representation based on the census have been utterly ignored.

Indeed, it would make sad havoc with the suffrage laws of most of the States if the language of the amendment were strictly applied. That would make it necessary to reduce the representation of every State that denied the right to vote to male inhabitants not guilty of rebellion or other crime, because they could not read or write, or because they were paupers, or idiots, or insane, or under guardianship. Yet there are thirty-five of the States of the Union which do deny the suffrage for one or another of these causes. Connecticut, Massachusetts, Mississippi, and Wyoming impose an educational or intelligence test; Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, and Tennessee require the payment of taxes; ten States disfranchise paupers, and twenty-eight States refuse the suffrage to idiots or insane persons or those under guardianship. Michigan denies the right to duelists and accessories, and Vermont will let no man vote who has not obtained the approval of the Board of Civil Authority of the town in which he resides. If the second clause of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution is to be carried out as its language demands that it shall be, there is going to be an enormous amount of bother for other than Southern States.

Let us suppose, however, that it is the purpose of the newly-hatched scheme simply to reduce the representation of those States in which an attempt has been made to deprive the negroes of their votes by tests of illiteracy or intelligence that in practice are not applied to the whites. Unquestionably that is a most unfair and unwise measure in any State. It comes within the language of the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution, and within the spirit of the fifteenth. Congress has a right to take steps to prevent or punish such a measure. But how can that right be exercised without doing far more mischief than the measure itself? It would tend to reunite the South, which is now fairly beginning to divide. What is worse, it would tend to stimulate the race prejudice, which is the one peril of the section. If this question is left to be settled by each State it is possible and even likely that in the long run intelligent and fair public opinion in the State will secure right action, and this opinion will be made by both races. If the Federal Government is to interfere, this force is neutralized. The two races will be incited to quarrel, and will quarrel, and both will suffer, while the whole country will suffer with them.

THE RICH RICHER AND THE POOR RICHER

That was a striking epigram which Senator WOLCOTT made in the Senate the other day, in reply to the bilious and pessimistic remarks of the Senator from South Dakota. To the contrary of these observations, said the Senator from Colorado, the rich are growing richer and the poor are growing richer also. The form of the statement is, so far as we know, Senator WOLCOTT's own. It was evidently suggested by the complaint which is, in this country at least, a full generation old, that "the rich are growing richer and the poor are growing poorer." That has been a taking statement, and has captivated a large number of persons who have not taken the trouble, or, perhaps, have lacked the disposition, to inquire into the facts.

Senator WOLCOTT's statement of the opposite contention is equally epigrammatic. It has the advantage of being the epigrammatic statement of a fact. There has never been a time in the history of this country, and, therefore, there has never been a time in the history of man, when a man who had nothing but an able body and a willingness to work has been so well off as he is in the United States of America to-day. It is true that he is not so well off as the man who has also "learned a trade," that is to say, who has learned how to employ his able body and his willingness to work in some pursuit that produces things that mankind need. But there also has never been a time or place when and where the facilities for learning how to supply these constant demands were so plentiful as they are here and now. Mr. CARNEGIE's recent gift to the Cooper Institute is the latest instance of that. But it is only one instance out of a thousand.

But let us stick to the case of the man who has only strong arms and a willing heart wherewith to support himself and his. Where else in the world can that man get so fully all the necessaries of life as here and now? Where else can he get so many comforts which at any other time and place would be counted as luxuries? If he be ambitious, where and when else could he get or could he ever have got, leisure in which to work for the improvement of his condition by increasing his own producing power? It is his loss and his affair if he wastes this leisure, instead of improving it. It is simply true that, in this country, "the rich are growing richer and the poor are growing richer also."

TWO UPRIGHT MEN.

When Mr. CLARK of Missouri told Mr. SIBLEY of Pennsylvania that "his place is on the other side of the political aisle" in the House of Representatives, he spoke for many of his friends, but he was foolish. Mr. SIBLEY has seen light on the question of free coinage of silver. "I believed in 1896," he said, "that bimetallism was sacred, but events have so changed conditions by the enormous production of gold that the price level for which both the gentleman from Missouri and I were striving was raised. The cause I held sacred then has become ridiculous." If this were the only thing in which the Democrats can differ from the Republicans Mr. SIBLEY might properly go across the aisle. It would be improper for him to stay with Mr. CLARK and the rest. Mr. CLARK thinks that free silver is all there is in Democracy, and that a man who abandons that ought to go across the aisle. We should advise him not to press that doctrine too far. Mr. SIBLEY says that he "will keep step with the party if it will adopt a policy, but if it invites him to a banquet of carping and fault-finding it will have to excuse him." That is fair, and it is the way a great number of Democrats feel on the eve of the Presidential election.

Mr. DRIGGS of the Third Congressional District of New York is one of these. He, too, repudiates the free-silver doctrine and declares that it is not Democracy. He says:

I am not a Republican; "I am a Democrat." As such I believe in the gold standard, and I can be as radical in that belief as you, my colleagues, in your free-and-unlimited-coinage ideas; for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 is not bimetallism; it is silver monometallism.

THE MASSACRE IN KENTUCKY.

Nobody, at least no civilized person, who read the report of the shooting of SCOTT by COLSON in Kentucky, and incidentally of several persons more or less remotely related to the quarrel between SCOTT and COLSON or not related to it at all, can have failed to experience the emotion of disgust as well as the emotion of regret. The community in which such things can happen cannot be, such a reader will say, admitted to be a civilized community.

But it does not follow that the man who did the fatal shooting was guilty of murder or guilty of any crime, as assuredly there is no chance that he will be convicted of any. No man who observes the code of ethics in vogue in the community to which he belongs can properly be described as a criminal. And this, and no more than this, is what Col. COLSON appears to have done. He had had a quarrel with SCOTT, about the merits of which we have no trustworthy information, and they do not matter. He was a respectable and even a distinguished citizen. SCOTT seems to have been a ruffian. COLSON knew that SCOTT was "looking for him." He might perhaps have got out of SCOTT's way, though this would have subjected him to the charge of cowardice. He might have sworn out a warrant against the truculent SCOTT, which would certainly have subjected him to that charge. Or he might have armed himself and, without "hunting for trouble," prepared himself to encounter it if it came, exhibiting, as the law says, "that diligence which a prudent man will exercise in the conduct of his own business." From the point of view not of New York, N. Y., nor yet of London, England, but of Frankfort, Ky., there is no just fault to be found with the behavior of Col. COLSON. And certainly there is no fault to be found, on public grounds, with the disappearance of SCOTT, which is the only one of the casualties of the occasion which COLSON intended.

But what about the point of view of Frankfort, Ky.? What about the social compulsion which lay upon COLSON, for that is what it amounted to, either to kill his enemy or to allow his enemy to kill him? We must not forget that in the feeling which produced this compulsion there is also something of genuine and human. The sentiment behind the compulsion is the sentiment that there ought to be something dearer to a man than his own life, and that a man to whom his own life is the greatest good is not a man at all. There is in this sentiment something fine, something chivalrous, something noble and fruitful. But when it goes the length of putting the life of the most respected citizen of a community at the mercy of the least respected, of any loafer who has the merit of a willingness to risk his own life, even though he has no other, and even though this merit may be either assumed, or induced by strong drink, then a noble sentiment has been perverted, to the grievous injury of the community which acquiesces in the perversion. "Pessima corruptio optimi." It is true that no harm is likely to come to COLSON for having killed SCOTT, and there is no reason for lamentation on that account. But it is also true that no harm would have been likely to befall SCOTT for killing COLSON, whom he sought for the purpose of killing him. And who would have dared to call that an exemplary result? The simple truth is that communities in which the sense of personal honor goes the length of condoning homicide, whenever homicide results from a personal quarrel, are out of line with "the opinions of mankind," and are not entitled to be called civilized. That is a consideration for the good people of Frankfort, and for the good people of Kentucky in general. The world is against them.

THE GEORGE JUNIOR REPUBLIC.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit me to call the attention of the readers of THE TIMES to the importance of the work being done by the George Junior Republic at Freeville, N. Y., in its bearing upon one of the problems growing out of our city life?

The Junior Republic is an attempt to diminish pauperism and crime by instilling into neglected children lessons of morality, responsibility, and self-control, taught in such a way that the children see or learn by experience the inevitable results of laziness, disorder, and disobedience of moral laws. That they may learn these lessons as naturally as possible, and in a way to make them most useful in after life, the children are allowed to form a system of society of their own, modeled so far as possible upon the great Republic in which they will ultimately become citizens, and the largest practicable measure of self-government is allowed them.

As every citizen helps to make the laws, every citizen has a pride in maintaining and enforcing them. As every citizen is guarding his own possessions and his own Government, the breaker of law offends him personally. As every citizen is taxed for the support of the Government, he finds that pauperism and crime are expensive. Much is thus learned of the essential nature and reason of law.

The motto of the republic is "Nothing Without Labor," and it is intended to be fully carried out. The republic has a tin currency of its own, and the citizens are paid for all work done. Nothing is gratuitous. There are various kinds of work—school, farming, under the guidance of an experienced and educated farmer; carpentering, painting, shoemaking, care of the place, and also domestic service, for the care of the hotels, cottages, restaurants, and kitchens, the ordinary housekeeping of the republic, occupy much time and labor, especially of the girls.

Prominent among the lessons taught, aside from self-government, obedience to law, and the responsibility of citizenship, already mentioned, is the necessity and dignity of work. Every citizen of the republic must work, for upon work depends his ability to feed, lodge, and clothe himself. As has already been said, nothing is given away. He will soon find also that upon his work depends his standing in the community.

The results already achieved justify the belief in the efficiency of this work held by such careful students of social problems as Jacob A. Riis, the Rev. Washington Gladden, Prof. J. W. Jenks of Cornell University, Prof. W. T. Blackman of Yale, and President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University. Of permanent citizens who have left the republic not one has yet been in trouble with the authorities, and the majority are doing more than well, many of them being engaged in farm or factory work, and some even preparing for college.

It remains to be said only that the children are under the charge of Mr. W. R. George, the Superintendent, with an assistant, housekeeper, and teachers. The institution is managed by a Board of Trustees elected by the George Junior Republic Association—an incorporated association, drawing its membership from philanthropists and persons interested in the work carried on by the republic. The Board of Trustees delegates its authority in the intervals to an Executive Committee, which meets monthly at the republic. The full Board of Trustees meets once a year at the republic.

The Treasurer of the association is Mr. A. G. Agnew, 7 Nassau Street, who will be glad to furnish your readers with any further information desired or to receive applications for membership in the association.

HELEN L. FAIRCHILD,
President Woman's Aid.

New York, Jan. 18, 1900.

The Reformation of Inebriates.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Robert Graham has, I think, failed to appreciate my suggestion, which is simply that, as brewers and distillers make drunkards, brewers and distillers should be taxed to reform drunkards.

I have never heard of the revenue derived from taxation on liquor being specially devoted to the reformation of inebriates. If so, there will certainly be no difficulty in establishing and maintaining that very desirable means of which Mr. Graham writes, viz., the "Farm Colony."

It must always be remembered that all prohibitory legislation as to the liquor traffic is legislation against a recognized evil. A tax upon an evil should only be used to correct that evil, and only in this way can it benefit a community.

New York, Jan. 16, 1900. I. W. K.

NUGGETS.

Greatest Aid to Civilization.

"What do you consider the most leveling and civilizing influence of the present age?"
"The bath tub."—Chicago Record.

Experts' Charges.

Testimony in the Molineux trial goes to show that expert witnesses charge what they think "the traffic will bear."—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Poet's Choice.

"I don't care for your poem, 'The Song of the Lark,'" remarked the editor. The poet sighed wearily. "To tell the truth," he replied, "I myself much prefer the lay of the hen."—Philadelphia Record.

Their Harvest Time.

"Not wishing our English cousins any harm," said Calesby, "but with so many of the Lords and Dukes rushing off to the war, it looks as though untitled but honest Americans might have some show in the matrimonial market."—Philadelphia North American.

DROPPING PEBBLES IN THE STREAM.

From The Bismarck Tribune.

Drop a pebble in th' water—jes' a splash an' it is gone,
But th's half a hundred ripples circlin' on an' on an' on,
Spreadin', spreadin' from the centre, flowin' on out to the sea,
An' th' ain't no way o' tellin' where th' end is goin' to be.
Drop a pebble in the water—in a minute ye forget,
But th's little waves a' flowin' an' the's ripples circlin' yet,
All th' ripples flowin', flowin' to a mighty wave has grown,
An' ye've disturbed a mighty river—jes' by droppin' in a stone.

Drop an unkind word or careless—in a minute it is gone,
But th's half a hundred ripples circlin' on an' on an' on,
Th' keep spreadin', spreadin', spreadin' from the centre as th' go,
An' the' ain't no way to stop 'em, once ye've started 'em to flow.
Drop an unkind word or careless—in a minute ye forget,
But th's little waves a' flowin' and' the's ripples circlin' yet,
An' perhaps in some sad heart a mighty wave of tears ye've stirred,
An' disturbed a life et's happy when ye dropped an unkind word.

Drop a word o' cheer an' kindness—jes' a flash and it is gone,
But the's half a hundred ripples circlin' on an' on an' on,
Bearin' hope and joy an' comfort on each splashin', dashin' wave,
Till ye wouldn't b'lieve th' volume o' th' one kind word ye gave.
Drop a word o' cheer and kindness—in a minute ye forget,
But th's gladness still a' swellin' an' the's joy a' circlin' yet,
An' ye've rolled a wave of comfort whose sweet music can be heard
Over miles an' miles o' water—jes' by droppin' a kind word.

PHILIPPINE SECRETS OUT

Senator Davis Tells Why the Islands Were Retained.

GERMAN AGGRESSION FEARED

Peace Commissioners at Paris Learned That the Kaiser Was Preparing to Seize the Territory.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Senators who attended the executive session of the Senate before which Senator Davis made a speech touching the acquisition of the Philippines and the purpose of the Government toward those islands have managed to let out some interesting explanations made by Senator Davis concerning the reasons that actuated the Paris Commissioners in deciding to take over the islands and the policy of the Administration toward them in the future.

It seems that one reason why the executive session was demanded was that facts had been stated which could not have been discussed in the open Senate without provoking a friendly nation and leading to a disagreeable newspaper discussion on a situation now passed, so far as that nation is concerned. In order to make it clear to the Senate that the Paris Commission was not controlled by any desire to acquire territory, the instructions to the commission were read.

At the time that the negotiations at Paris were proceeding, and it was a matter of doubt whether the United States would take up the burden of responsibility for good order and peace in the Philippines, there was reason to believe that Germany stood ready, upon the intimation of our intention to abandon our territory there, to make a dash and gain a footing at Manila, and eventually upon such islands as were deemed desirable to extend Germany's colonial policy. This was not only a menace to our prestige, but it might have created ill-feeling in Great Britain, where the sentiment favoring our retention of control in the islands was strong, not unselfishly, but also not jealously, so far as the United States were concerned.

It is represented that Senator Davis made this plain, and that he showed that the Administration thereupon changed the instructions to the commission, abandoning the idea of partial occupation and deciding that for the time at least it was the duty of the United States to assume complete control of the archipelago. Further, the Senator is reported as having declared that the plan of the Philippine Commission to extend civil government throughout the islands, with native participaton as great as possible, is for the purpose, and that there is to be no cause for regret on the part of the Filipinos that have ceased to be subjects of Spain and required to yield temporary obedience to the United States.

NEW POST FOR GEN. KOBBE.

Appointed Governor of Albay Province and Catanduanes Island.

MANILA, Jan. 18.—Brig. Gen. Kobbe has been appointed Governor of Albay Province and Catanduanes Island, and has temporarily been placed in charge of the Islands of Samar and Leyte. His command embraces the principal hemp-producing country. He has been instructed to establish civil governments in the places under his jurisdiction.

Gen. Kobbe sailed yesterday on the transport Hancock with a brigade consisting of the Forty-seventh and Forty-third Infantry and a battery of artillery.

"OPEN DOOR" IN PHILIPPINES?

Germany Expects It in Return for Her Policy in the East.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—Referring to a Washington dispatch concerning the "open door" in the Philippines, United States Ambassador White said to-day that, in all discussions with Count von Bülow regarding the "open door" in the East, it had been assumed that such a policy would be reciprocated in the Philippines.

No formal request for a promise had, however, said the Ambassador, been made.

INSURGENTS RETURN TO HOMES.

Gen. MacArthur Pursuing Many Small Bands Successfully.

MANILA, Jan. 18.—Gens. Bates, Wheaton, and Schwan have occupied the principal towns in the Cavite and Batangas Provinces. A majority of the insurgents have returned to their homes and have secreted their guns.

All the southern ports will be opened soon.

Gen. MacArthur's troops are pursuing many small bands, killing numbers of the Filipinos and securing guns.

NEW LAWS FOR PUERTO RICO.

Commissioner Carroll Recommends a Territorial Government Similar to Oklahoma.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Henry K. Carroll, Special Commissioner for the United States to Puerto Rico, under appointment by the President to investigate the civil, industrial, financial, and social conditions of the islands, has made his report.

After reviewing the conditions on the island he recommends that the Constitution and laws of the United States be extended to Puerto Rico, and that a Territorial form of government, similar to that established in Oklahoma, be provided; that the legislative power shall extend to all regulations for the exercise of the elective franchise; that the legal voters of the island be permitted to elect a delegate to Congress; that a commission, consisting of three persons who shall be natives of the island and two of the United States be appointed by the President to revise the codes; that the jury system be adopted; that the banking and patent laws of the United States be extended to the island; that a court of claims be established to adjudicate all claims to property, secular and ecclesiastical, arising under the treaty of Paris; that the rule adopted by the military government as to civil marriages be continued in force; that the Spanish silver coins be retired and the coins of the United States be substituted; that the lottery be prohibited, and that the Governor General and the Legislature be required to provide for universal and obligatory education in a system of free schools, where English shall be taught, and that an agricultural experiment station be established for the island.

A "400" FOR HAVANA.

New Social Organization Called the Assembly Formed.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Jan. 15.—Havana is now to have a Four Hundred, and every one in society is on the qui vive to know whether his or her name will be accepted for membership. Officers of the American Army and Navy will be accepted without questions, but all other names will go before a committee. The names of all Cubans will be presented to a Cuban committee, consisting of three members of the smart set; the names of all Americans and of other foreigners will be subject to the scrutiny of a committee of three Americans. For obvious reasons the names of those comprising these committees remain unknown.

This society will be known as The Assembly, and will give subscription balls every few weeks at the Maestranza. Gov. Gen. Wood is the President, Perfecto Lacosta Vice President, and Capt. Bellairs, Secretary. Señor Lacosta is the Mayor of Havana. Capt. Bellairs is an ex-officer of the English Army.

Every one is planning his or her costume for the first ball of the series, a fancy dress affair, to take place on Feb. 2. Officers may wear uniform in place of fancy dress if they wish. The idea of The Assembly grew out of the brilliant success attending the Wanderers' entertainment on Jan. 5.

HAVANA'S CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

$14,072,114 Received Last Year—Over $8,000,000 of It from Imports.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—According to a statement issued by the War Department to-day the total customs receipts at the Port of Havana for the year ended Dec. 31, 1899, was $14,072,114.79.

The total value of imports into the Port of Havana for the eleven months ended November, 1899, was $52,189,738. Of this amount $7,658,438 was gold and silver coin. The total of imports from the United States was $19,746,318. The total amount of import duty collected during the year 1899 was $8,500,582. The per cent. collected on dutiable articles was 19.

MANY CLAIMS FOR PENSIONS.

Those of Spanish War Volunteers Outnumber Those of Regulars.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—A large number of claims for pensions are being received by the Pension Office as a result of the Spanish-American war. Statistics prepared by the bureau show that the percentage of applications from volunteers is much larger than from the regulars.

The battle of San Juan was selected by the bureau as a basis for calculations, as the greatest number of casualties occurred there. There were 192 regulars killed, 1,097 wounded, and 55 missing. Claims for pensions from the regular army number 2,962. At the same battle 34 volunteers were killed, 177 wounded, and 45 were missing. The claims for pensions from volunteers number 3,558. There were twenty-three regiments of regulars and three regular batteries engaged, as against nine regiments of volunteers. One regiment lost none in killed, wounded, or missing, but has 419 claims for pensions pending.

The Manila Prize Claims.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has ordered an appraisement by the Navy Department of the property captured by Admiral Dewey at Manila. This is a part of the proceedings brought for the award of prize money to the Admiral and his officers and men.

United States Ship Scipio Sold.

The United States ship Scipio, which has been called "the ship of mystery" because during the war with Spain she was spirited over here from a European port with arms and ammunition aboard, has been sold to Ludwig Rubelli of Philadelphia for $41,550, and will be removed by him from the Brooklyn Navy Yard to-day. The Scipio was never put in commission by the Government. She is a schooner-rigged vessel and was built in 1882 at Dumbarton, Scotland.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The transport Sheridan has sailed from Seattle for Manila with a cargo of forage for the army in the Philippines. She will make the trip without stoppage, if possible, but if necessary she will stop at Nagasaki.

The Wilmington has sailed from Buenos Ayres for La Plata.

The New York has sailed from Barbados for Trinidad.

The Eagle has sailed from Gibara for Nuevitas.

The Vixen has sailed from Norfolk for San Juan.

The Dolphin has been ordered to Washington. She arrived at Port of Spain yesterday.

The Iris has arrived at Hongkong.

The transport Kilpatrick arrived at Nuevitas, Cuba, to-day for the purpose of transporting a squadron of the Eighth Cavalry, which has been relieved from further duty in Cuba, to Newport News. These troops are destined for Fort Riley, Kan. They will start from Nuevitas in a few days.

MUST LEAVE BATTERY PARK.

It Has Been Decided that the Manhattan Elevated Structure Cannot Be Hidden by Shrubbery.

Another conference between representatives of the Park Department and the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company was held yesterday morning at the office of President Clausen of the Park Board, to reach, if possible, a solution of their differences regarding the presence of the elevated railway structure in Battery Park. President Clausen announced that the structure would have to be removed from the park, the proposed plan of screening it by means of shrubbery and vines having been declared impracticable by N. J. Rose, landscape gardener of the Park Department, and John S. De Wolf, landscape architect of the department. Although admitting that such a growth might be maintained to a certain extent on the south side of the structure, Mr. Rose said that it was physically impossible to force a growth of shrubbery on the north side.

The subject was discussed at length, G. H. Pegram, Chief Engineer of the railroad company, insisting that the proposed State Street route would require so many sharp turns that the present traffic of the road could not be accommodated. It was finally suggested that the railroad company be permitted to build a long curve, cutting through the northeast corner of the park. The Manhattan representatives agreed to draw up plans on this basis. At the close of the meeting President Clausen said he was confident that the present attempt to oust the road from the park would be successful. He said, however, that nothing would be done hastily, and that public convenience would be considered at all times.

When inquiry was made at the office of the General Manager of the Manhattan Railway Company as to what was to be done about the Park Board's action, it was said that there was no statement to be made. No special meeting of the Board of Directors or of the Executive Committee has been called to consider the matter.

Receiver for the Shear Trust.

Judge Brown of the United States District Court has appointed Peter Alexander receiver of the assets of the National Shear Company, (the Shear Trust,) which formerly had an office at 290 Broadway. The company's headquarters are at Newark, N. J. Three creditors filed a petition in involuntary bankruptcy against it on June 26 last. The receiver's bond is $250,000.

ORDER OF BLACK EAGLE MEETS.

Imposing Ceremony, in Which Kaiser and Royalties Take Part.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—A Chapter of the Order of the Black Eagle was held in the Castle to-day. Among those who participated were Prince Hohenlohe, Count von Waldersee, Princes Friedrich, Leopold, and Albrecht of Prussia, Prince Bernhard of Saxe-Meiningen, Prince Henry VII. of Reuss, Prince Anton Radziwill, Field Marshal Count Blumenthal, now eighty-six years old, and Herr Adolph Menzel, now in his eighty-fifth year.

Emperor William, as Grand Master of the Order, headed the procession, wearing a purple velvet cloak over the embroidered uniform of a General, with the chain of the order upon his shoulder. Fanfares were blown during the procession, reaching fortissimo as the Kaiser ascended the throne.

The new members were then initiated, including Dukes Albrecht and Nicolaus of Wurtemberg, and Count von Bülow. The Chapter was held behind closed doors, the table being of horseshoe shape, with the Emperor occupying the centre.

KING OSCAR ON ARBITRATION.

Says No Country Is Absolved from Duty of Taking Defensive Measures.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 18.—King Oscar, in the speech from the throne at the opening of the Riksdag to-day, referred to his love of peace, to which he had testified, he declared, by appointing delegates to the Peace Conference at The Hague. His Majesty, however, went on to say:

"But even if a satisfactory solution of the arbitration question should be reached, no country would be absolved from the duty of taking defensive measures. Nor will the existence of an arbitration tribunal release any country from the obligations imposed by the maintenance of neutrality."

The budget provides for the appointment of a military attaché in Berlin.

German Meat Inspection Bill.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—A largely attended meeting, promoted by Agrarian members of the Reichstag and the principal butchers, was held to-day in Berlin in the interest of an early consideration of the Meat Inspection bill. The promoters expressed confidence in their ability to pass the measure in a shape hostile to the United States.

Kaiserin's Mother Has a Relapse.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—Empress Augusta Victoria hurriedly returned to Dresden this afternoon on learning that her mother, Dowager Duchess of Schleswig-Holstein, had suffered a relapse.

Empress Frederick Said to be Ill.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—The Empress Frederick is said to be suffering from kidney disease.

SPEECH BY MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Carefully Avoids Speaking of the War—Says Britain Must Keep Up to American Commercial Level.

BIRMINGHAM, Jan. 18.—The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, presiding to-day at a meeting of the Mason University College here, referred to a variety of subjects, but carefully eschewed the war.

Mr. Chamberlain emphasized the necessity for specialized training, and, referring to the deputation which recently visited the universities and colleges of the United States and Canada, he said it found all classes of the community there enthusiastic in the support of education, which enthusiasm, he added, was lacking in Great Britain.

Continuing, Mr. Chamberlain remarked that there was no doubt England had much to learn from America, and unless she learned it quickly she was bound to fall behind in commerce. He foresaw competition in the future with America such as had never before been experienced, and, he declared, unless Great Britain kept up to the American level, she would lose her position in the world of commerce.

Touching on the success of the Birmingham University scheme, Mr. Chamberlain said that already £325,000 had been promised toward the endowment of the institution, and that of this sum Andrew Carnegie had anonymously given £100,000.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT WINS.

Vote of Confidence Passed by 329 to 74 in Chamber of Deputies—Millerand Answers His Critics.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—The promised interpellation of the Government's attitude toward the strikers of St. Etienne, directed against M. Millerand, (Socialist,) the Minister of Commerce, came up in the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon, and resulted in a victory for the Government.

The interpolator, M. Gay, Progressive Republican, representing St. Etienne, withdrew his motion at the last moment. M. Millerand, however, rose at the opening of the session and said he refused to rest under any allegation against him to the effect that he acted in favor of the strikers. He emphatically denied he had intervened in the strike without the knowledge of the Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau.

M. Dejeante, Socialist, then interpellated the Government respecting the strike in the Belfort region, alleging that the Prefect interfered in favor of the employers and summoned the military to protect the workmen from striking. He complained that during the exodus of the strikers to Belfort the women and children were compelled to sleep in the fields.

M. Salignac-Fenelon, Republican, here remarked: "Yes, but the wire-pullers of the strike slept at the best hotels."

M. Dejeante concluded his speech by demanding protection for workmen and shouting, "Down with Capitalists!" "Long Live the Labor Republic!" This was greeted with loud Radical cheers.

M. Gay here resuscitated his interpellation, accusing the Government of tolerating strikers' demonstrations, which, he added, were due to its indecision, and insisting that M. Millerand intervened and encouraged strikers to resist their employers' demands.

M. Millerand replied, repeating his original statement, and declaring that he intervened only to explain the operation of the law regarding accidents to workmen.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau read the instructions sent to the Prefect of the Loire, ordering respect for the right to strike and liberty of labor. He concluded by eulogizing the conduct of the workmen's unions, which, in directing the strike, prevented excesses, from which the mining strike was laudably free.

The Chamber then passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 329 yeas to 74 nays.

RUSSIAN WARSHIP ASHORE.

Big Ironclad Poltava in a Dangerous Position Near Libau.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 18.—The Russian ironclad Poltava is dangerously ashore near Libau, on the Baltic.

The Poltava was laid down in 1892 at the St. Petersburg Naval Yard and completed in 1894. She is a sister ship of the Sevastopol and the Petropaulowski, the three vessels having been ordered in 1892 owing to a spasm of alarm over the increase of the German Navy.

The Poltava is of 10,960 tons displacement. She is built of steel and is 367 feet 6 inches long and 69 feet wide, and has a depth of 26 feet. Her indicated horse power is 11,255. She is protected by a 15¾-inch belt at the water line. The armament consists of four 12-inch guns, eight 8-inch guns, and sixteen quick-firing guns of small and medium calibre. These guns are distributed in a fashion different from that of most of modern warships. The 12-inch guns are mounted in pairs in turrets forward and aft on the centre line of the ship. The 8-inch guns are also mounted in pairs in small turrets on the broadside. The large turrets are protected by 10-inch armor and the small turrets by 4¾-inch armor. Six torpedo-launching tubes complete the armament. The Poltava's speed is over 17 knots.

The cost of the construction of the Poltava was $5,490,000.

There is a large naval arsenal at Libau.

THE BOURGOGNE DISASTER.

Verdict of French Court Giving Damages to Victim's Widow Reversed.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—The Court of Appeal has reversed the decision of the lower court, which awarded 100,000 francs, as compensation, to Mrs. Resal, widow of P. Resal, a cabin passenger who perished in the disaster to La Bourgogne.

In stating the grounds of reversal, the Court holds that the disaster was not the fault of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique or of Commander Deloncle.

La Bourgogne was sunk on the morning of July 4, 1898, after colliding with the British steamship Cromartyshire off Sable Island. After the disaster there were many accusations that the Captain and crew had not acted properly. On June 28, 1899, the French court gave 100,000 francs damages to Madame Resal.

The grounds stated by the Court for awarding damages were that Capt. Deloncle was at fault in not bringing the ship to a standstill after the collision; in losing time in launching the boats, and in not furnishing lifebelts to the passengers. The plaintiff was debarred from claiming any money which Resal might have had on board, and which might subsequently be recovered.

As soon as this decision was announced many other relatives of passengers who had lost their lives declared their intention of suing the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique.

The Paris Successfully Undocked.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The American liner Paris was to-day successfully floated out of the dock at Milford Haven, where she had been undergoing temporary repairs, after having been ashore off the Manacles. She will now be taken to Belfast for a thorough overhauling.

As announced in a dispatch from London on Jan. 8, an unsuccessful effort was made that day at Milford Haven to undock the Paris, the vessel beginning to fill as soon as water was let into the dock.

VENEZUELAN CRISIS OVER.

President Castro Says Money Will Not Be Demanded of Foreigners.

CARACAS, Jan. 18.—The political and financial crisis, involving tension between the Bank of Venezuela and the Government, has apparently passed.

It is now understood that the Bank Directors who were arrested had become politically involved

RUMOR ABOUT CASTELLANE

Paris Papers Say He Lost Heavily in Stock Speculations.

HIS FATHER DENIES REPORTS

The Marquis May Fight with the Editor of the Figaro—The Soir Says Statements Are Malicious.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—Some of to-day's papers had more or less guarded reports as to alleged heavy losses in stock speculation on the part of Count Boni de Castellane, who married Miss Anna Gould of New York, and who, with his wife, is now on the way to the United States. It was even declared that the Count had been posted on the Bourse for failing to settle. The latter assertion is manifestly untrue, as only members of the Bourse are posted under such circumstances.

The Marquis de Castellane, Count Boni's father, has indignantly denied the truth of the rumors, and late to-day it was announced that the editor of the Figaro, one of the papers which printed them, would have to fight a duel either with the Marquis or the Count.

To-day's Tempe and Figaro had articles speaking of the collapse of a bull speculator, whose position was said to have been badly shaken at the last settlement by the decline of certain stocks in which he was said to have plunged.

The Figaro clearly indicated Count Boni de Castellane, by describing the speculator as a member of the Chamber of Deputies and a prominent society man who had not disguised his sympathies for uncompromising nationalism. Moreover, it was added, he had started on a long voyage "to find resources to repair his broken fortunes," and that his friends hoped he would not meet with disappointment. The paper remarked:

"Some 'patriotic' causes are very expensive, and for want of a better excuse this pretext can always be put forward to those who, owing to distance, are ignorant of many things."

The Matin openly mentioned Count de Castellane's name, saying: "Our own inquiries show his losses do not exceed three millions, he having succeeded in getting 'straight' on seven or eight transactions. Count Boni de Castellane left here for New York a few days ago with his wife, and it is probable the assistance of his brother-in-law will not be found wanting, and that he will tide over the situation of momentary embarrassment."

Later in the day the Marquis de Castellane, father of Count Boni, denied most emphatically the story that Count Boni has failed to meet his obligations due to Bourse transactions. The Marquis added that his son had never taken part in the alleged speculations. He declared that the fact that Count Boni and his wife are on their way to America has been taken advantage of and furnished the opportunity for false rumors.

The Count's father afterward gave a fresh turn to the affair by writing a letter to the editor of Figaro, Fernand Derodays, intimating that he must be prepared to fight a duel with the Count on the latter's return, or with the Marquis himself. In the course of the communication, after denouncing the statement of the Figaro as "canaillerie," the Marquis says:

"If my son were not on the sea for New York he would undertake to demonstrate to you the emptiness of this tittle-tattle, and would request from you reparation on grounds he would choose. In his absence I take his place. Your scandalous insinuation is a mere political trick, which others would describe as Dreyfusard."

The Matin's assertions were the leading topics of conversation at the clubs and other social meeting places throughout the day. The evening papers reproduced the story, although without in any way guaranteeing its accuracy.

The Soir, which was previously owned by the Castellanes, and which is a strong Nationalist organ, bitterly opposed to The Figaro, which championed Dreyfus, after speaking in fulsome terms of the Count's character as a gentleman and a patriot, says:

"It is not difficult to see the origin and motives of M. Deroday's manoeuvre. It is wished to injure him who drove Joseph Reinach from his seat in Parliament. This is a vile additional vengeance, which all good men will denounce."

The Matin took the opportunity to make some remarks concerning Count Boni's position here. It informed its readers that his wife's dot was $15,000,000, which gave an income of over $800,000, and that even at Paris he could cut a figure with that, adding:

"All Parisians know the grandiose mansion on the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne, which is the hobby of his wife, who dreamed to outvie the Vanderbilts' palace on Fifth Avenue by a perfect reproduction of the celebrated Castle of Blois. Count Boni's well-known generosity probably explains his contribution of 50,000 francs to M. Déroulède, which figured in the Police Chief's report on the anti-Republican conspiracy."

In spite of the statement by the Marquis, inquiries indicate that Count Boni was involved in speculation in anticipation of a rise in stocks on account of the expected easy British victory in the Transvaal, and the British reverses caused such a depression that it was impossible for him to meet his losses with ready money. The speculations are understood to have been through private sources, and, therefore, it is difficult to secure absolute confirmation of the reports. The matter will probably be settled privately.

THE PICKNELL PICTURE SALE.

Some sixty landscapes by the late William L. Picknell will be sold by order of his executors at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, 366 Fifth Avenue, this evening, and this announcement should stir the artistic blood of all New York lovers and buyers of American pictures, for the lamented Picknell, who died in 1897, at the comparatively early age of forty-three, was one of the best of the younger American landscape painters this country has yet produced, and his promise cut off by his death was abundant. Although a pupil of Gérôme, and beginning as a figure painter in Paris, Picknell's love of nature was too great to keep him in the studio, and when only twenty-six years old he sent to the Salon perhaps his best-known work, "The Route de Concarneau," that splendid transcription of a dusty road in Southern France, with its perspective, color, and especially that wonderful clearness of atmosphere, which is always a characteristic of Picknell's landscapes. This canvas was one of the features of the Clarke collection sold last Winter, where it brought a good price.

It is not necessary to describe in detail the canvases to be sold this evening, for all who have followed the progress of American art are familiar with the characteristics of the dead artist, and all who love true and good landscape art, and especially plain air painting at its best, will hasten to visit the exhibition, and, if possible, secure a canvas from this sale. Picknell was essentially a landscape painter. He did not neglect marines, and those which he painted, notably his "Man in a Boat," a picture of an Antibes fisherman, has all his strength and depth of color and keen sympathy with the life and glow of such tropical climes. His choice of subjects was most varied, now he painted the rock-bound Maine or Massachusetts coast as truthfully as the lighter and warmer fields, vales, and beaches of Southern France or Lower California.

THE MOSLER PICTURES SOLD.

A Total of $11,737.50 Obtained for Ninety-eight Canvases.

The ninety-eight pictures by the well-known American artist Henry Mosler, which have been on exhibition at the American Art Galleries for a week past, were sold there at auction last evening, and for a total of $11,737.50. The attendance was large. Every seat in the spacious up-stairs gallery where the sale took place was filled when the sale began, soon after 8 o'clock, and a number of women as well as men stood the auction through.

While the interest evidently felt in the sale was evidenced by the large attendance, the bidding was at no time spirited, and the prices realized were only fair as is apt to be the case in the sale of one artist's sole work. The large genre pictures, which have brought Mr. Mosler many artistic honors and deserved reputation, were sold for unexpectedly low figures. Mr. I. D. Eichenhausen secured the dramatic "Ghost Story" for $850. Mr. A. Hollander, the affecting and effective "Last Moments," also for $850, while Mr. Henry Seligman bought the "Invoking God's Blessing," with its simple yet strongly told story, for $1,800, the highest figure of the sale, but yet a low one for the excellent painting. Mr. H. D. G. Rohlfs paid $275 for the "Normandy Garden—Grandcamp," one of the best pieces of technique in the collection. Other prices paid over $100 were $105, by Mr. S. Meurer, for "The Rainy Day"; $675, also by Mr. Meurer, for the good outdoors with figures, "Helping Grandpa," which won the Thomas B. Clarke Prize at the Academy exhibition of 1896; $310 paid by Mr. S. Rothfeld, for "The Broken Sabot," and $225 paid by Mr. S. H. Wakeman, for "The Coquette—First Empire." The smaller canvases, which comprised the major part of the collection, brought on an average from $35 to $75 each.

The sale of Mr. Mosler's studio effects, including a collection of Indian curiosities, and of a number of pictures by American and foreign brushes, owned also by the artist, will take place in the American Art Galleries this afternoon. The sale will begin at 2:30 P. M.

THE BOSTON ORCHESTRA.

Its Third Evening Concert at Carnegie Hall Last Night.

The third evening concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra took place last night at Carnegie Hall. The instrumental numbers of the programme were the "Tragic Overture" of Brahms, two movements of the first suite of Moszkowski, and the D minor symphony of César Franck. The intervals between these numbers were filled with vocal solos. The symphony of César Franck was a novelty here, and one by no means unwelcome. The music of this gifted Belgian, in spite of the fact that he died in 1890, at the age of seventy-eight, is not at all well known to this public, and it is only of late that it has begun to command attention here. It has not always been the fortune of the composer to be so worthily represented as he was last night. The symphony in D minor is one of the compositions by which the full measure of his talents may be taken. It is not, indeed, a profound work, but it is interesting; and that is more than can be said of many of the new things which are brought to our notice. The style is modern, and the treatment is musicianly.

The work is in three movements, of which the first and the third are the most effective. The first is particularly happy in its thematic material, though the first motive has a familiar cut. But the subsidiary theme of this movement is a lovely one, and it is employed by the composer in a most felicitous manner. The writing throughout this movement is muscular and full of a fine orchestral mastery. Rich and solid scoring and an admirable polyphonic exposition of the leading ideas to make a delightful effect for the hearer, and the entire movement holds the attention. The second movement, which is the least satisfactory of the three, is very elaborate in construction, and the first theme is striking in itself and in its orchestral presentation; but the general effect of the movement is not brilliant. The third movement is, on the contrary, rich and luminous in its nature. The theme which the composer has selected for the tutti passages does not at first seem especially well adapted to this sort of treatment, but it finally wins its way into favor by the skill of its exposition.

Mr. Gericke had prepared the performance of the symphony with his customary devotion to the composer's intent as understood by him, and the result was admirable. The magnificent precision of the orchestra was never exhibited to better advantage, and the noble, penetrating tone of the strings and the mellow fluency of the wood worked wonders for M. Franck's music. Indeed it must be said that in the readings of the works performed last night Mr. Gericke gave us more masculinity than he is wont to give us, and for this we should be duly grateful. In the second and third movements of the clever suite of Moszkowski the virtuosity of the orchestra was displayed to the highest advantage. It is a ceaseless delight to listen to such firmness of attack, such delicacy of gradation, such unanimity, and such flexibility as this orchestra has. The little collection of masters who play the wood instruments covered itself with glory in the suite. Long may the Boston Symphony men continue to come and play for us. There is a vast, and, we may add, aching, space for them in this metropolis.

For the sake of the record, it must be chronicled that, owing to the illness of Mme. Schumann-Heink, who was engaged for this concert, Miss Rosa Olitzka of the Metropolitan Opera House company sang the aria, "Wohl denn," from Mozart's "Titus," and "Mon coeur s'ouvre a ta voix," from the "Samson et Dalila" of Saint-Saëns; but the dignity of criticism shall not be outraged in these columns by comment on her delivery.

"BELLE OF NEW YORK" IN DISPUTE

Royalties on the Original American Production May Be Demanded.

Legal complications are likely to be the outcome of "The Belle of New York" engagement in this country, which is announced to begin in this city next Monday night at the Casino. The parties to the original "Belle of New York" contract were George W. Lederer and George B. McLellan as managers, and Gus Kerker and Hugh Morton as authors. Following the production of the play in this country over two years ago the firm of Lederer & McLellan had some differences, which, it is understood, culminated in the dissolution of the firm in London last Spring.

It was announced at that time that Mr. McLellan would join forces with the authors. Messrs. McLellan and Kerker arrived here last Sunday on the St. Paul. It is now announced that the trio will claim royalties on the original American production amounting to about $15,000.

Mr. Lederer denies the validity of the claim, and now that the members of the present company are back in home territory, they will attempt, it was said yesterday, to enforce their claim by resorting to the courts. They have arranged to star Miss Edna May in a play to which Mr. Lederer claims a legal right, and which, he declares, he will also enforce. There are therefore two disputes which, it seems sure, must be settled in the courts before the final affairs of "The Belle of New York" are adjusted.

"THE COUNTESS CHIFFON."

Two Parts in the Play More Important than the Title Role.

"The Countess Chiffon," the new play which William A. Brady will produce at the Fifth Avenue Theatre on Feb. 5, is not, as has been stated, a means for starring Grace George, as there are two more important parts in the play than that of the Countess Chiffon. It is Mr. Brady's intention to have Miss George appear in a part which, in his opinion, is specially adapted to her.

"The Countess Chiffon" is an adaptation from the French by Harry St. Mur, in which the title role represents a young American girl who has been educated in Paris and who is married to a French nobleman for whom she has no regard. She seeks society and innocent amusement with persons of her own age and thereby brings about many strange complications. The first act is laid in an office studio in Paris. The Countess meets a young artist who had formerly been her lover. He declares his love for her, but finally discovers that the child has become a woman and no longer regards his suit seriously.

"Broadway to Tokio" Tuesday Night.

The management of the New York Theatre find that the rehearsals of their new production, "Broadway to Tokio," will not justify them in presenting the new piece to-morrow night, and they have decided to postpone the opening until next Tuesday night, by which time they are confident the production will be complete in every particular. The seats purchased for to-morrow evening will be good Tuesday night.

Mr. Hayman's Birthday Celebration.

In the Astor dining rooms at the Waldorf-Astoria last night Al Hayman entertained at dinner eighteen guests, all his personal friends. The occasion was the celebration of his birthday, and was a most elaborate affair in every particular.

A Play for George Boniface, Jr.

Broadhurst Brothers yesterday purchased from H. A. Du Souchet the exclusive rights to his play "The Man from Mexico." They propose to feature George Boniface, Jr., in the part of Benjamin Fitzhew, which was played by Willie Collier.

Damages from the Metropolitan.

Mrs. Annie O'Connor has obtained a $10,000 judgment in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, against the Metropolitan Railroad Company for the death of her husband, Patrick O'Connor, who was run over by a car at Sixth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street on March 21, 1899. O'Connor was the Treasurer of the Garrick Theatre.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday was as quiet and as comparatively dull a day in the social world as were its predecessors of the week. It seemed almost as if the world of society was in sympathy with the gray and dull skies and depressing atmosphere. There were a few receptions, notably that given by Mrs James Brown Lord, the usual number of "at homes," a music recital by Walter Damrosch and Mme. Gadski at Sherry's, a studio reception, given by Mr. Carl J. Blenner in the Sherwood Building, and the third dance of the Bachelors and Spinsters at Delmonico's in the evening. This completed the record of an uneventful day.

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To-day will bring little of note. Among the "at homes" will be those of Mrs. Bancel La Farge, 31 West Tenth Street; Mrs. Charles H. Stebbins and the Misses Stebbins, at 33 West Ninth Street; Mrs. Jules S. Bache of 8 East Sixty-seventh Street, Mrs. Charles R. Coster of 27 West Eleventh Street, Mrs. Peter Augustus Jay and Miss Mary Jay of 29 Waverley Place, Mrs. James Augustus Benedict and the Misses Benedict, 325 Fifth Avenue; Mrs. Clarence W. Bowen of 3 East Tenth Street, Mrs. Adolphus Smedberg of 51 Wall Street, and Mrs. Stephen Van Rensselaer and Miss Mathilde Van Rensselaer of the Brevoort House. The second meeting of the Five Cotillions, better known as Mrs. Quackenbush's Class, will take place at Sherry's this evening, and will be a bal poudre. Among the many dinners of the evening will be those to be given by Mrs. Dexter L. Hawkins of 5 West Thirty-fourth Street, for her daughter, Miss Estelle Hawkins, and by Mrs. Edwin Mitchell of 31 East Fiftieth Street.

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Late advices from Jekyl Island are to the effect that the New Yorkers now there are devoting their time to hunting, which has been exceptionally good. J. S. Soley, who has made a count of the game killed on the island since a day or so before Christmas, finds it results in one alligator, 50 pheasants, 3 deer, 150 ducks, 50 wild doves, 40 marsh hens, and 500 quail. Dean Hoffman and Mrs. Hoffman, who have been spending several weeks at the island, will to-day leave for New York. Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt Field Bishop are expected at Jekyl this week. Mr. N. K. Fairbank of Chicago, who is a visitor at Jekyl every Winter with his family, will not be there this year, but will instead go to Egypt. There are few, if any, well-known names among early arrivals from the North at Jacksonville or St. Augustine as yet. At Asheville, N. C., there are more people who are known in the fashionable world, and the early season is quite lively there. Among recent arrivals at Asheville are Gen. McCook and family of New York, D. H. Coolidge, Jr., of Boston, Edward Murray of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Wells of New York, and Charles B. Perkins of Boston. A large reception will be given this afternoon at the new clubhouse of the Swannanoa Country Club, at Asheville.

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Dr. Charles M. Legare gave an informal card party and musicale at his residence, 10 West Thirty-ninth Street, on Wednesday night. Among those present were Mrs. C. B. Van Rensselaer, Miss Sands, Miss Hall, Miss de Peyster, Miss Belknap, Miss Van Rensselaer, and the Messrs. Barclay, Jevons, Gildersleeve, Stahlschmidt, Harold Barclay, and R. M. Post.

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A committee has been formed to arrange and give a children's National Easter festival in April for the purpose of raising funds for the unfortunate little children in Cuba. This work is under the auspices of the Cuban Orphan Society. The officers of the committee, who are Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard, Chairman; William T. Wardwell, Treasurer; John P. Faure, Secretary; Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborne, Mrs. William T. Blodgett, Cornelius N. Bliss, and Charles W. Gould, will hold its first meeting at the residence of Mrs. A. B. Stone, 150 West Fifty-ninth Street, at 11 o'clock on Monday morning next.

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The Lahn, which arrived yesterday from Bremen and Southampton, brought among other passengers, Mrs. Barber, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Graham, Mr. Edward Thomas, Mr. G. Turnbull, and Mr. Gustav Bartel. Although Col. William Jay and Mrs. Jay were booked to sail on the St. Paul for Southampton on Wednesday last, they will not leave until next week. Mrs. Frederick Neilson and her daughter, Miss Kathleen Neilson, who, it was reported, had sailed on the Columbia on Jan. 9, have not yet departed. The withdrawal of the Etruria, which was to have sailed on Saturday next, upsets the plans of many intending passengers, and again interrupts the foreign mails, which have been badly delayed and infrequent this Winter.

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At the third dance of the Bachelors and Spinsters last night at Delmonico's, the cotillion was led by Mr. Frederick Stuart Greene. There were no favor figures, as the members of this organization prefer using any surplus funds for extra dances. The Reception Committee was composed of Mrs. J. M. Knapp, Mrs. G. T. Harrison, and Mrs. Samuel Spencer. Supper was served before the cotillion. This class numbers about 125 members, of which fully one-half are Southerners.

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The Drawing Room Club held its inaugural reunion for 1900 last evening in the East Room of the Astoria. It was an evening of "anecdote and reminiscence." Among those present were Mr. Brander Matthews, Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie, Mrs. Bronson Howard, Mr. F. Hopkinson-Smith, and others. This club numbers several hundred members, and holds monthly meetings in the Astoria. It includes among its members John Fiske, Charles Dudley Warner, W. D. Howells, and many other well-known literary men.

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The University Club gave yesterday the third of its January Thursday afternoon women and Thursday evening men's receptions. The attendance of women in the afternoon was the largest yet, and the enormous building was thronged during the hours of the reception. There is no collation served at these affairs, the house being simply thrown open to those holding cards of invitation. In this dull Winter, the receptions give a welcome opportunity for the assembling of men and women of leisure, and have really been delightful in every way.

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Mrs. James Brown Lord of 603 Madison Avenue gave yesterday afternoon a large reception, which was followed by a dinner and theatre party in the evening. Mrs. Lord was assisted in receiving by her cousin, Miss Potter, Miss Ives, Mrs. Harry McVickar, Mrs. Newbold Edgar, and Mrs. T. Suffern Taller. The house was handsomely decorated, the hall with palms and Southern smilax, which were also used in the parlors, with pink and white roses, violets, pots of pink and white azaleas, and smilax. Mrs. Lord wore a Macheret gown of black crepe de chine, trimmed with spangled black lace, the corsage having a yoke of white silk, covered with the delicate spangled lace, fastened with a bow and ends of fine tulle. With this Mrs. Lord wore diamond ornaments. Delmonico served the refreshments. Among those who attended this reception were Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, Mr. Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll, Col. William Jay and Mrs. Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Alexander, and Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid. The Tuxedo colony was largely represented. Among the guests at the dinner which followed the reception were Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Edgar, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Taller, Miss Potter, Miss Ives, Mr. James W. Gerard, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Bacon. Mr. and Mrs. Lord and their guests afterward went to the theatre to see "Wheels Within Wheels." Mrs. Lord will also give a dinner on Jan. 30.

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Measles seems now to be quite a prevalent fashionable complaint. This childish disease has been a visitor at several fashionable houses. One of the last victims to a light attack of the measles is Miss Helena Parsons, the daughter of Mr. Schuyler Parsons.

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Mr. C. Stacey Clark and Mr. John Y. G. Walker have sent out cards for a tea on Jan. 25. The Knickerbocker Whist Club met last evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Lester del Garcia, No. 4 West Forty-ninth Street.

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The first of the series of dinner dances inaugurated by the young married set in Washington was given Tuesday night at Mrs. Wallach's. The seven dinner parties united at this ball, which was very select, no additional guests being invited, as had been expected. The hostesses at the dinners were Mrs. Senator McMillan, Mrs. Senator Wetmore, Mrs. Blair Lee, Mrs. George Fraser, Mrs. Fairfax Harrison, Mrs. Glover, and Mrs. Ward Thorn. The band from the Third Cavalry, at Fort Myer, furnished the music, Mr. "Bob" Wallach being a Lieutenant in that regiment—and exceptionally poor it was, too, for a ballroom. This first ball was a great success. The next one will be given at the German Embassy on Jan. 23. The German Ambassador himself will be out of town, however.

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Mr. and Mrs. Padelford—the latter formerly Miss Fanny Smythe of New York, and formerly a great belle and beauty there—have taken the Kearny Warren house in Washington for a number of years. They gave a small dinner Sunday night in honor of Mr. John Woolsey, Mrs. Padelford's son, who is visiting them for a few days.

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Quite a sensational story has been going the rounds of a rebuke administered to Mrs. Arthur Paget by Swinburne, the poet. Lady Paget and M. "Bertie" Stopford, who is the crack cotillion leader of London, went to call on Swinburne to ask him to write the masque for the charity benefit over which Mrs. Paget has supervision. The poet received them in a dirty dressing gown and berated them and the charity schemes in general in so vigorous a manner that Mrs. Paget and Mr. Stopford made a hurried escape from the house. There seems to be a reaction in London concerning these charity entertainments for the benefit of the orphans and widows of the soldiers killed in the Transvaal war, especially those arranged by Americans. They have been attacked as schemes simply to force an entrance into society. Not one of the great South African millionaires has contributed a penny to them.

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Mrs. Brown Potter sails shortly for the Riviera as the guest of the Frank Gardiners on their yacht. She will pass the Spring on the Italian Riviera, and will not appear on the stage for the present.

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La grippe or the influenza has broken out in fashionable circles in London, and many well-known people are quite ill with it. Among these is the well-known Mr. Hwfa Williams, better known as the husband of the best-known Mrs. Hwfa Williams. The couple recently sold their London house to Mme. Melba, the prima donna.

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Mr. Ivor Guest, who goes with the Duke of Marlborough to South Africa to-morrow, is well known in New York. He is a first cousin of the Duke of Marlborough and was his best man at his wedding. He was at one time very attentive to Miss "Birdie" Fair, now Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr. He is heir to Baron Wimborne and stands about fifth in succession to the title of Duke of Marlborough. He is unmarried.

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The obituaries of Lord Ava, who died from the effect of a wound in one of the last battles in the Transvaal, are filled with anecdotes of his cleverness, and bright and cheery manner. Two of his brothers are also at the Cape, and Lord and Lady Dufferin have been overwhelmed with grief and anxiety. At last accounts the new Marquis of Ava and his American wife were still at Stockholm.

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Mrs. Adair has returned to London and taken charge of the battleship fund for the Maine, in place of Lady Randolph Churchill. Mrs. Ronalds, her mother, is in London for the season, but has not been giving her Sunday evening entertainments. London is very dull and dreary, and everything social there is at a standstill. The chapel in Curzon Street has been torn down to make way for the Marlboroughs' new mansion, but the work of construction has not been begun, and there is a rumor to the effect that it never will be, as the Duke and Duchess have changed their minds about the house. They have taken for a number of years the residence of the Dowager Lady Warwick.

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Nice, since the New Year, has brightened up a bit, although the rain on the Riviera has been most depressing. There have been no new American arrivals of note. The Infanta Eulalia and Queen Isabella of Spain passed through Nice for Beaulieu, where they will pass the Winter. Eugene Higgins had left Nice on a yachting cruise. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., have just returned there from a long trip in their automobile. Sybil Sanderson Terry was expected, and the American colony was much excited over the début at the opera of an American tenor named Henderson, who made a great success. Prince Lubecki of Poland, who was here some years ago, is at Nice.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Leale—Marvin.

Dr. Medwin Leale, son of Dr. Charles A. Leale of this city, and Miss Matilda Howard Marvin, a daughter of the late Tasker Howard Marvin of Brooklyn, were married at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Arthur B. Kinsolving of Brooklyn, assisted by the Rev. Dr. David H Greer, rector of St. Bartholomew's. The bride entered the church on the arm of her uncle, Mr. Henry Dalley. Her attendants were her sister, Miss Florence B. Marvin, who was the maid of honor, and Miss Marion Leale, Miss Lilian Leale, sisters of the bridegroom; Miss Annie Wilbur, Miss Cornelia Dow, Miss Evelyn M. A. Dalley, and Miss Nan Marvin, who were the bridesmaids. The bridegroom's best man was Loyal Leale, and the ushers were the Messrs. A. B. Bayles, Frederick Becker, Stowe Phelps, Thomas B. Gifford, Jr., Dr. Reginald H. Sayre, A. B. Bayles, Sam T. Gifford, J. C. Phelps Stokes, and Henry Dalley, Jr. The bride wore a gown of white satin, both bodice and sleeves being covered with Irish point lace. Her veil of tulle was caught with orange blossoms and white heather, and fastened with a diamond and pearl brooch, the gift of the groom. Her bouquet was of white roses, heather, and lilies of the valley. The maid of honor and six bridesmaids wore gowns of white liberty silk, black Gainsborough hats, and carried baskets filled with American Beauty roses.

A reception for the relatives and intimate friends was held after the ceremony at the residence of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Henry Dalley, 9 East Sixty-ninth Street. Dr. and Mrs. Leale will sail on the Ems on Saturday, and will remain abroad until the end of August. Dr. Leale intends to visit the hospitals of Great Britain and the Continent. He is a graduate of Columbia and of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was on the staff of Roosevelt Hospital, and in the Spanish-American war was Surgeon of the cavalry stationed at Ponce, Puerto Rico, and attending physician at Gen. Nelson A. Miles's headquarters. Dr. Medwin Leale is also Surgeon of Squadron A., N. G. N. Y. Among the guests were the following: Dr. and Mrs. Charles A. Leale, Miss Leale, Miss Helen Leale, Edward Dalley, Lawrence Dalley, Miss F. E. H. Marvin, Mr. Charles H. Marvin, Miss Copcutt and Mr. and Mrs. John B. Copcutt of Yonkers, Mrs. George Howard Marvin, Miss Lee Van Nostrand Marvin, Miss Florence Baylis, Mr. and Mrs. Will Baylis, Miss Baylis, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Copcutt, Mr. William H. Hyde, Mrs. M. E. Moore and Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Ayer of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur C. Train, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. John Wesley Brown, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Taylor, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. David H. Greer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. William Brookfield, Mr. and Mrs. John Chapman, Miss Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. George T. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Constable, Dr. and Mrs. Frederic S. Dennis, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Kinsolving, Mr. and Mrs. Edward St. John Hays, Miss Hays, the Rev. and Mrs. Charles Harvey Hartman, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus D. Juilliard, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Swan Manning, Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Parish, Gen. and Mrs. Charles F. Roe, Miss Roe, Mrs. Nathaniel C. Scoville, Miss Scoville, Mr. Robert Scoville, Mrs. Edward J. Simmons, Miss Simmons, Mr. Joseph F. Simmons, Mr. and Mrs. Francis E. Dodge, Miss Dodge, the Misses Dow, Mrs. Lionel Wilbur, Mr. and Mrs. John Duncan, Mr. John Fiske, Dr. and Mrs. John Ferris, Mrs. John Herrmann, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Litchfield, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Tasker Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Ludington, Miss Buck, Miss May Chittenden, Mr. A. Holly, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Seaman, the Misses Seaman, Mr. and Mrs. R. Bernham Moffatt, Mr. and Mrs. James Cowing, and Mr. and Mrs. David Cochran.

Rudolph—Knight.

The Rev. Robert Livingston Rudolph and Miss Anna A. Catherine Knight, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Knight of 231 West Fifty-first Street, were married at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the First Reformed Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, of which the bridegroom is the assistant pastor. The pastor of that church, the Rev. Dr. William T. Sabine, performed the ceremony. The bride entered the church on the arm of her brother, Mr. Thomas C. Knight. She was unattended by a maid of honor or bridesmaids. The Rev. H. Medley Price was the bridegroom's best man, and the ushers were the Messrs. William M. Campbell, William J. Johnson, Robert A. Fielding, William H. Phillips, William T. Sabine, Jr., and Fred D. Shear. There was no reception.

Moss—Cohen.

Mr. Hyman Moss and Miss Gertrude Cohen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Simon Cohen of 61 East Ninety-second Street, were married yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock in the Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, by the Rev. Dr. Gustav Gotthelf, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman and the Rev. Dr. William Sprager. Miss Edna Cohen, a sister of the bride was the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Lottie Froelich, Miss Bella Fishblatt, Miss Carrie Gershel, and Miss Sadie Cohen. The ushers were the Messrs. Isaac Cohen and Eli Cohen, cousins of the bride, and Solomon H. Moss and Isaac Moss, brothers of the bridegroom. The best man was Mr. Joseph Schatmann. A reception at the Tuxedo, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, followed the ceremony.

Walter—Kimball.

Mr. E. Richard Walter and Miss Gertrude Wilson Kimball, daughter of Mrs. George W. Kimball, were married yesterday evening in Christ Church, Broadway and Seventy-first Street. The rector of the church, the Rev. Dr. J. S. Shipman, performed the ceremony. Miss Leda Kimball, a sister of the bride, was the maid of honor. Mr. Walter's best man was Mr. William H. Cahn, and the ushers were the Messrs. William F. Randolphy, George F. Gilmore, George Kohstedt, H. Tuthill Spence, Harry W. Swift, and Egbert B. Seaman, Jr. The ceremony was followed by a supper at the San Remo for the immediate relatives.

Howe—Townsend.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Jan. 18.—Miss Abba Laura Townsend of this city and Walter Hunt Howe of Greenpoint, L. I., were married this evening at the home of the bride's cousin, S. M. Davis, 429 Kensington Avenue. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Louis Francis of Brooklyn. The ceremony was followed by a reception. After a short trip through the South Mr. and Mrs. Howe will live at 150 Kent Street, Brooklyn.

WANTS TO SELL A DIPLOMA.

Odd Proposition of a Detroit Man to Supt. O'Rourke of Bellevue.

Superintendent O'Rourke of Bellevue Hospital received a letter yesterday signed "H. J. Buttonbook, care of General Delivery, Detroit, Mich.," which for coolness or ignorance, the superintendent thinks, would be hard to equal. The writer offers for sale a diploma of the New York University Medical College, obtained six or seven years ago, to save "the sick owner and his family from losing their home." The writer suggests $500 as a reasonable price, but declares that "it is not a case for bargaining, for the sick man has a thousand troubles and is offering one of the dearest things he ever owned to save himself a roof."

The writer continues at length with suggestions as to the best way to dispose of the diploma at a good price, and tells Superintendent O'Rourke that there may be $50 or $100 in it for yourself." The superintendent said, however, that he was not in the business of selling doctors' diplomas, and did not care to discuss the possible criminality of the affair.

The statute provides that any person who shall abet the selling or obtaining unlawfully of a medical diploma "shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than $250, or imprisonment for six months for the first offense."

FUNERAL OF PROF. EGLESTON.

Former Colleagues Attend the Service in Trinity Church.

The funeral of Thomas Egleston, LL. D., late professor in the School of Mines of Columbia University, was held yesterday afternoon at Trinity Church, of which Prof. Egleston had been a member for nearly a quarter of a century. The church was crowded, the entire Faculty of Columbia University and more than a hundred students and alumni being present. The American Institute of Mining Engineers, of which Prof. Egleston had been one of the oldest members and an ex-President, was represented by the officers and members of its council. In addition to the members of the family there were also in attendance many prominent men, including J. Pierpont Morgan and Judge Advocate Cious of the United States Army.

The service was the usual prayer and choral of the Episcopal Church. The body was placed at the close of the service in the McVicar vault in Trinity Churchyard.

CHIEF CROKER HONORED.

His Friends Give Him a Banquet and Silver Service.

Chief Croker of the Fire Department was the guest of honor last night at a dinner given at the Waldorf-Astoria by a committee of his friends, headed by Curtis Wigg and William G. Horner. During the dinner a beautiful silver water service was presented to Chief Croker.

Among the guests were Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell, Corporation Counsel John Whalen, Lieut. Lewis Nixon, George F. Scannell, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court; Augustus T. Docharty, Secretary of the Fire Department; William Curtis, Benjamin Everett, M. W. Bronson, Frank Tunell, A. Clinton Griffith, James White, A. J. Barnes, John F. Lyons, R. C. Mudge, James Ryan, Richard Croker, Jr., Frank Croker, and Charles W. Stapleton.

During the evening a number of entertainers from the vaudeville theatres appeared, including John W. Ransone, who, impersonating Richard Croker, walked into the banquet hall and said, "How's boys," and then proceeded, amid enthusiastic applause, to sing a song, the burden of which concerned the Mazet committee and the rapid transit tunnel.

New Steamer San Juan.

The new steamer San Juan of the New York and Puerto Rico Steamship Company, in command of Capt. Lloyd, arrived yesterday on her maiden trip from Wilmington, Del. She is a sister ship to the Ponce, which was put into commission last Fall, built as a freight carrier of 3,000 tons gross, with accommodations for about fifty passengers.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Timothy W. Lord.

Timothy W. Lord, a pioneer in the development of the New Jersey coast, who bore much the same relation to Belmar that ex-Senator James A. Bradley does to Asbury Park, died at his home, 167 West Twelfth Street, yesterday morning after an illness of many months' duration. Mr. Lord was for thirty years a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church and for many years a member of the Seventh Avenue Church in this city. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity. He was born at Trenton, N. J., seventy-six years ago. He was identified with the commission business for several years, and later engaged in the manufacture of fancy leather goods in Newark. His most important work was in connection with the organization of the Ocean Beach Association. While driving near Belmar last Summer Mr. Lord met with an accident from which he never recovered, his age precluding the success of an operation that might otherwise have brought about his recovery. He leaves a wife and one son.

Isaac Dayton.

Isaac Dayton, a well-known lawyer, died at his home, at 334 West Twenty-third Street, yesterday morning. Mr. Dayton was born in this city in 1819. At different times he was an Alderman, an Assemblyman, a Public Administrator, and Chairman of the Republican County Committee. He was one of the original Registers of Bankruptcy appointed under the old law. He was the author of a well-known work on "Surrogates." He retired from the active practice of law about five years ago.

Mr. Dayton was a member of the Union, Manhattan, Olympic, and South Side Sportsmen's Clubs, and of the Bar Association. He leaves a widow and two sons.

The Rev. Dr. Brady E. Backus of the Church of the Holy Apostles will conduct a funeral service at the family home at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The body will be taken to Hudson, N. Y., for burial.

John Haynes Lord.

John Haynes Lord of the firm of Haynes Lord & Co. died at his home in Somerville, N. J., yesterday morning from pneumonia. Mr. Lord was President of the Second National Bank of

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Chemical National Bank
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National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $5,600,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

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Broadway Branch, Astor Place Bank.
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72d St. & Columbus Ave. Borough of Queens.

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SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

HAVEN & STOUT
Bankers and Brokers.
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of
N. Y. Stock Exchange, N. Y. Cotton Exchange,
N. Y. Produce Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Offices:
302 Broadway, cor. Duane St., New York.
84 Broadway, cor. Berry St., Brooklyn.

A. J. DE KANTSTEIN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
30 West 23d St.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash and carried on margin.
SPECIAL LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.,
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch Offices:
1,300 BROADWAY, CORNER 34TH ST.
621 BROADWAY CORNER HOUSTON ST.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 & 34 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH OFFICE, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.00
Legal Depository for State, City and Court Moneys.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Separate Department with special facilities for Ladies.
Checks Drawn may be cashed at either office.
Takes entire charge of Real Estate, Mortgages, etc.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Sec. and Treas.
FRED'K GORE KING, Ass't Sec. & Ass't. Treas.
WILLIAM B. RANDALL, Trust Officer.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, WILLIAM BARBOUR,
Vice-President. Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, HENRY B. MANNING,
Secretary. Vice-President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, LAWRENCE O. MURRAY,
Treasurer. Trust Officer.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE

CONSOLIDATED GAS CO.

January 15th, 1900.

In January, 1899, at the time of your last Annual Meeting, the Consolidated Gas Company was profitably engaged in the business of manufacturing gas and retailing the same at the price of $1.10 per thousand cubic feet. The stockholders were receiving dividends upon their investment at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, and the stock, by reason of these satisfactory and prosperous conditions, enjoyed universal favor and confidence on the part of the investing public.

On the first day of May, 1899, your directors saw fit to reduce the price charged to consumers for gas to 65c. per thousand cubic feet, its rivals and competitors perforce meeting this act by similar reductions in price. A ruinous rate war, thus entered upon, has resulted in serious loss to the stockholders of the Company, and in a reduction of their dividends to one-half of the amount previously paid.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Consolidated Gas Company, to be held on the 22nd day of January, 1900, finds a demoralized condition of its affairs prevailing. Dividends have been gradually reduced until they are now one-half of those formerly received, and the stockholders are confronted with the possibility that if the Company continues its present policy respecting the price of gas to the consumer for any period of time, the restoration of more favorable conditions may be prevented by the enactment of hostile legislation on behalf of a public that, having become accustomed to the present price, will tolerate no change.

A matter fraught with so much of vital consequence to those whose capital is invested in the securities of the Company is one that merits the serious and thoughtful consideration of every stockholder, especially in view of the fact that a continuance of the present disastrous policy of the directors may produce further reductions in dividends and even place the Company in a position where it cannot continue to earn its fixed charges. The stockholders are copartners with each other in the business of manufacturing and selling gas, and they owe a duty to themselves to demand and obtain at the annual meeting of the stockholders full information concerning the business policy of the Company, and before re-electing any of the directors to know whether a continuance of the course adopted by the present directors is warranted by existing conditions, or is to the best interests of the Company.

One competitor of your Company has already restored the price of the gas sold by it to $1.10 per thousand cubic feet. The other competitors of the Consolidated Gas Company, not being charitable institutions, would doubtless be exceedingly glad to co-operate with the Consolidated Gas Company in restoring the price of gas to a normal and proper level.

In the absence of very positive information to the contrary, this course would seem to be to the best interests of the Company, and no selfish aims or private purpose of any officer of the Company should prevail at the expense of the stockholders.

Your directors have recently purchased, by a certain private arrangement, a large number of shares of the capital stock of the New York Mutual Gas Light Company. It is believed by many that the price paid for this stock was enormously in excess of its actual or prospective value.

This transaction may have been a profitable one for the Company, but the surface facts disclosed warrant a close investigation into its details, and satisfactory assurance that it was not dominated by the individual interests of any person in a position to shape the affairs of the Consolidated Gas Company to the accomplishment of his own ends.

It appears by a publication contained in The New York Herald of Jan. 4th, the correctness of which is admitted by the President of your Company, that on or about that date your Directors acquired control of the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company. This transaction is one of great magnitude, and the details of it should be scrutinized with great care by the stockholders of the Consolidated Gas Company before ratification by them. The New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company is a consolidated or parent company of a number of electric light companies, most of them absorbed on a most extravagant basis of valuation. As an instance of this: $21,000,000 purchase money bonds of the present Company were issued to acquire $9,200,000 of the Common Stock of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company. The assumption by the Consolidated Gas Company of the control of the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, with its enormous bonded indebtedness, and its $36,000,000 of Capital Stock, marks a radical step in the history of the Consolidated Gas Company, and the stockholders can certainly ask in all fairness that they be given a most thorough opportunity to consider this momentous financial operation after a submission to them of the full details thereof, before being called upon to ratify it.

It is understood that your Company has also purchased control of another great electrical company, but the persons directly interested are emphatic in their refusal to state anything concerning the price paid.

The belief is beginning to be held by many stockholders that they would receive much larger returns upon their investment, and their stock would have a much greater market value, were the affairs of the Consolidated Gas Company divorced from the control of men having vast personal ambitions to serve. The stock of the Company is selling for much less than its actual worth, because its affairs have not been in the hands of men who have administered their trust with a sole view to the earning of as much money as possible by the manufacture and sale of gas, and the resulting payment of large dividends to the stockholders.

It is beginning to be felt that the stock of the Company is being used as a mere factor in vast and involved financial intrigues and in attempts at the accomplishment of far-reaching personal ambitions by men who, in their lust for financial power or the gratification of personal desires, have become indifferent to the interests of the stockholders of this gas company.

The stock of the Consolidated Gas Company is held very generally by legitimate investors, who have purchased the stock of the Company with the intention of permanently holding it for the dividends to be earned from the manufacture and sale of gas in New York. It is not fair that their interests should be subservient to those of men who, having many diverse and complicated interests, serve them at the expense of the stockholders. There are on the board of your Company many men of uprightness and integrity who are conscious of their responsibility as trustees for the stockholders, and who, it is believed, will respond at once to the just demand of an expressed public opinion that they conduct the business of the Company in the sole and exclusive interests of their stockholders.

The stockholders have it within their power, by an insistence upon conservatism and of their rights to be fully informed concerning the business of the Company, to greatly enhance the market value of their stock and to obtain much larger returns upon their investment, by way of dividends.

The attention of guardians, trustees, executors, administrators and those acting in a judiciary capacity for stockholders of the company is especially called to this communication. A duty is imposed upon them of seeking full information concerning these matters which may affect the value of the securities held by them, and of asserting and enforcing the full rights of stockholders in the management of the Company.

It is desirable that as many stockholders as possible shall attend the annual meeting in person. Those who cannot do so, and believe that the directors should be called upon to furnish information concerning the affairs of the Company, are requested to sign the proxy which has been sent to them, and to mail the same to

GEORGE ALFRED LAMB,
c/o LAMB & VOSS,
Attorneys & Counselors at Law,
32 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

International Zinc Co., Ltd.

Yields 16% on the Present Cost of Shares.

This is the only Zinc-Mining Company in the United States giving regularly to its stockholders exact reports and full knowledge of the condition of their property. The well-known Chartered Accountants, **BARROW, WADE, GUTHRIE & CO.**, of New York and Boston, supervise the company's accounts, and issue quarterly to the stockholders statements of earnings and net profits, certified by them as correct.

It is now earning 22 per cent. on its capital, and will nearly double this as soon as the four new mills now under way are completed.

It is now paying dividends equal to those paid by the highest capitalized companies in the zinc fields, yet on a much smaller investment, which allows even the smallest investors to participate in the rich returns from zinc mining.

The low price of its shares also affords investors an unusual opportunity for profit by the enhancement in value of their holdings, and through its plan of supervising accounts it furnishes absolute security to its stockholders' interests.

300,000 SHARES

are now offered for public subscription at

75c. PER SHARE,

to complete the balance of the purchase price and pay for the new mills now being built.

The shares are of the par value of $1.00 each, and are fully paid and non-assessable.

SEND FOR PROSPECTUS, and note carefully the detailed accounts and BARROW, WADE, GUTHRIE & CO.'S reports on the properties.

Applications dated not later than Jan. 25 will receive the dividend payable Feb. 1.

Applications for stock, accompanied by remittance, received at either of the following offices of the fiscal agents.

JOSHUA BROWN & CO., Bankers,

45 AND 47 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

89 State St., Boston. 421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 409 The Rookery, Chicago

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Co.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Default having been made in the principal of the above bonds, which became due on the first day of January, 1900, and foreclosure proceedings having been begun in pursuance of a plan of reorganization, formulated by the Company, under which plan the security of the bonds is seriously impaired:

At the request of a large number of holders of these bonds, resident in England, who have deposited their bonds under the Bondholders' Protective Agreement, dated December 21, 1899, the undersigned have agreed to represent the interests of the bondholders.

Holders of bonds in the United States can become parties to this agreement by depositing their bonds with the Central Trust Company of New York City, under said Protective Agreement, copies of which may be abtained from the Trust Company or at our office. Prompt deposit of the bonds is advisable.

Simon Borg & Company,
20 Nassau Street.
New York, January 5th, 1900.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER.
GENERAL OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA,
DECEMBER 18, 1899.

To the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania R. R. Co.

At a meeting of the board held this day the following resolution was, on motion, adopted:

"Resolved, That, for the purpose of providing a portion of the necessary capital for construction and equipment expenditures, during the year 1900, on the main and leased lines and branches, and for other corporate purposes, the privilege be given to stockholders of the Company to subscribe, at par, between December 27th, 1899, and January 20th, 1900, ON WHICH LATTER DATE THE PRIVILEGE WILL CEASE, for ten per cent. of their respective holdings as they stand registered at three o'clock P. M. on December 26, 1899. The privilege of subscribing may be sold by any stockholder. Payment in full for such stock may be made after January 14th, and must be made not later than January 20th, 1900. Receipts, which will also be negotiable, will be given bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. from January 20th to May 1st, 1900, (being 70 cents per share,) at which time said receipts will cease to bear interest.

"Certificates for the new Stock will be delivered on and after May 1st, 1900, on surrender of the receipts. Receipts covering fractions of shares will be converted into Stock when presented in multiples of Fifty dollars. All receipts must be presented for conversion before January 1st, 1901, on and after which date they will only be redeemed, at par, in cash."

Blank forms, giving the particulars of the payments as above recited, forms of subscription, and allotment of privilege, etc., can be obtained on application at this office after December 20, 1899.

Stockholders desiring their new Certificates for full shares by May 1st must deposit their receipts with the Transfer Department of the Company on or before March 15th, 1900. For all receipts for full shares deposited after that date, and for all fractional receipts, Certificates will be ready for delivery as soon after May 1st as practicable, of which notice will be given.

ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

William Trist Bailey, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS, BONDS, ACCOUNTS, ETC.,
by WILLIAM TRIST BAILEY, Auctioneer,
MONDAY, JANUARY 22d, 1900.

At 12 o'clock noon, at the Independent Realty Auction Mart,
No. 139 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York,
By order of the Executors the following properties and securities will be sold by the Auctioneer named above, at the time and place above mentioned, namely:
8 Union Pacific Railroad Central Branch Bonds, par value, $1,000 each.
2 Certificates of Deposit issued by the Union Trust Company of the City of New York, covering 2 Atchison, Colorado & Pacific Railroad Bonds, par value, $1,000 each.
60 Shares Atchison Elevator Company Stock, par value, $100 each.
Seat in Consolidated Exchange.
46 Shares Atchison, Jewell County and Western Railroad Company Stock, par value $100 each.
10 Shares Acme Copying Press Company Stock, par value $25 each.
1,000 Shares Clancy Mining Company Stock, par value, $5 each.
27,000 Shares Hortense Mining Company Stock, par value, $10 each.
300 Shares Marshall Loom Company Stock, par value $5 each.
500 Shares Battle Mountain Mining Company Stock, par value, $10 each.
300 Shares Silver Islet Company Stock, par value, $25 each.
50 Shares United States Telephone Manufacturing Company Stock, par value, $50 each.
Receipt for 50 Shares of same Stock.
30 Shares Union Cattle Company of Wyoming Stock, par value, $100 each.
1 Bond $500, New York, Montana Mining & Discovery Company.
80 Shares Perry Stove Manufacturing Company Stock, South Pittsburg, Tenn., par value, $100 each.
80 Shares North Jersey Land Company Stock, par value, $5 each.
50 Shares Star Spring Company Stock, Saratoga, par value, $100 each. (Company in liquidation.)
79,750 Shares The Bonanza Chief Gold Mining Company Stock, par value, $1 each.
In addition to the above there will also be sold at the same time and place balances due on certain accounts in favor of the testator, with the collaterals held for the payment of certain of the accounts and certain judgments, the full particulars of all of which will be given at the time and place of sale.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING,
New York, January 11, 1900.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending March 1, 1900, the same to be paid March 5, 1900, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on February 7, 1900.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on February 7, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on February 19, 1900.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, January 11, 1900.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on February 7, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on February 19, 1900.

On March 5, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York,
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND.
Illinois Central Railroad Co.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent. in cash, payable March 1st, 1900, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company as registered at the close of business January 31st, 1900.

The stock transfer books will be closed for the purpose of the above dividend from January 31st until February 23d, 1900.

A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.
New York, January 17th, 1900.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 & 39 Liberty St. and 44½ & 46 Maiden Lane.
NEW YORK, Jan. 10, 1900.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent., and an extra dividend of One-Half Per Cent. payable at the company's offices on Feb. 1, 1900. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, Jan. 13, and reopened Friday, Feb. 2.

JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 4 per cent. Registered Bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Monday, Jan. 22, 1900, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the quarterly interest thereon, due Feb. 1, 1900, and will reopen Feb. 1, at 10 A. M.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1900.

THE ALABAMA CONSOLIDATED COAL & Iron Company, 27 William Street, New York, January 12th, 1900.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and Three-Quarters Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company to Stockholders of Record January 20th, 1900, payable February 1st, 1900. The Transfer books will close January 20th, 1900, at three o'clock P. M., and will reopen February 1st, 1900. JNO E. SEARLES, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 7 per cent. registered bonds of the Columbus & Toledo R. R. Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Monday, Jan. 22, 1900, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Feb. 1, 1900, and will open Feb. 1st at 10 A. M.

WILLIAM N. COTT, Treasurer.
Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1900.

The German-American Bank,
New York, January 18, 1900.

The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after February 1st. The transfer books will be closed from January 24th to February 1st, inclusive.

J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

Pacific Fire Insurance Company.
Ninety-fifth Dividend.

A semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. (5%) is payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 32 Pine Street, New York.

GEORGE JEREMIAH, Secretary.
New York, January 18, 1900.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Automatic Beer Cask Company.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the AUTOMATIC BEER CASK COMPANY will be held on the tenth day of February, 1900, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Wallach & Cook, its attorneys, No. 33 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to reduce its capital stock from fifty thousand dollars, consisting of one thousand shares of the par value of fifty dollars each, to one thousand dollars, consisting of twenty shares of the par value of fifty dollars each.

A. W. CHRISTOPHER,
WOLF LIMPERT,
F. O. DETTMANN,
JOHN F. JACOBS,
A majority of Directors.

General Chemical Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and of transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the Company's office at Phillippstown, Putnam County, in the State of New York, on Wednesday, the 31st of January, 1900, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

The stock and transfer books will be closed against the transfer of stock on Saturday, January 20, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened on February 1st, at 10 A. M.

New York, January 12, 1900.
CHAS. ROBINSON SMITH, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A SPECIAL Meeting of the Stockholders of the CONSOLIDATED KANSAS CITY SMELTING AND REFINING COMPANY will be held at the office of said Company, at Number 74 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 2d day of February, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering and voting on a proposed reduction of the capital stock of said Company from $4,500,000, its present amount, to $2,500,000.

Dated January 12th, 1900.

E. W. NASH,
BARTON SEWELL,
THOMAS B. ADAMS,
Directors.
EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

THE PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE CO.
(of Chicago).

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Peoples Gas Light and Coke Company will be held at the office of the Company in Chicago, Adams Street and Michigan Avenue, on Saturday, February 10, 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will close, in New York, in accordance with the by-laws, at 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday, January 19th, and will reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Tuesday, February 13th, 1900.

C. K. G. BILLINGS, President.

ENGLISH DISCOUNT RATE DOWN.

Bank of England Reduces Its Figure to 4½ Per Cent.—Weekly Statement of the Bank.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The rate of discount of the Bank of England was to-day reduced ½ per cent., to 4½ per cent.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £1,282,000; circulation decreased £103,000; bullion increased £1,178,547; other securities decreased £2,240,000; other deposits decreased £1,710,000; public deposits decreased £655,000; notes reserve increased £1,367,000. Government securities unchanged.

The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liability is 42.56 per cent., as compared with 39.47 per cent. last week.

LIPTON WANTS MEMBERSHIP.

Applies to Chicago Board of Trade—Owns Packing Plant.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—Sir Thomas J. Lipton, owner of the last year's America Cup Challenger Shamrock, has applied for membership in the Chicago Board of Trade. The rules of the board require that applications be indorsed by two members of the board. In Sir Thomas's case John C. Hately and Henry Botsford, wealthy packers, are sponsors.

Sir Thomas J. Lipton has owned and operated a meat-preserving and pork-packing plant at the stock yards for several years, but heretofore has had no membership in the Board of Trade, being represented by the managers of his Chicago office.

IMPORTERS WIN THEIR CASE.

Decision in Favor of Loeb & Schoenfeld of This City.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 18.—Judge Townsend of the United States Court to-day handed down a decision in the case of the Government against Loeb & Schoenfeld, New York importers. The importing firm brought into this country a consignment of embroidery, on which the customs Appraiser imposed duty charges in excess of the invoice. The firm appealed and the General Appraiser reduced the duty.

The Government, thereupon, through the Treasury Department, appealed to the courts, thus raising the important question of the right of the Secretary of the Treasury to appeal from the acts of the General Appraiser or the Collector of the Port.

The decision handed down to-day sustains the protest of the importers, thus ruling against the Government.

NEWS OF THE EXCHANGES.

The Coffee Exchange had another active day yesterday, transactions aggregating 47,000 bags. Coffee opened some 15 to 20 points up, and closed remarkably strong, with a net advance averaging not far from 25 points. Cotton improved a few points.

The Cotton Exchange market enjoyed a firm undertone, and trading amounted to some 300,000 bales. Better Liverpool advices and better demand in the South for spot cotton, the latter condition being largely due to Continental buying, were responsible for the market's strength. Receipts are still moderate.

The day was rather a dull one for the Consolidated Exchange. Chicago wheat declined a trifle. Sugar was the main feature of the day's trading, a good deal of interest being caused by the break in the product.

The wheat market was not very active on the Produce Exchange. About 160,000 bushels were taken for export. Wheat scored a small decline, and corn underwent a sympathetic movement, due partially to bear attack. Oats were steady and dull.

BOGUS DRAFT FOR $550.

Chase National Bank Gets an Odd Piece of Commercial Paper.

The Chase National Bank of this city received through the exchanges yesterday a draft for $550 on the First National Bank of Chicago, payable to bearer. The draft was dated Nov. 18, 1899, and in the lower left-hand corner was printed, "To Chase National Bank, New York."

A close examination revealed the fact that the draft was a printed sample sent out by William Zeuch & Co., publishers, of Chicago. Across the body of the draft was a list giving in very faint type the different prices for 1,000 to 10,000 drafts or checks in book form. The signature, "First National Bank," in large type, together with the written signatures of "J. L. McKinney" and "Q. Saranz." (?) were placed on the lower right-hand corner of the draft in a manner to almost obscure the price list. An imprint from a rubber stamp across the face of the draft read "Bank of New South Wales, Pahiatua," while on the back was stamped "Merchants' National Bank of Chicago." An officer of the bank said:

"Of course, no bank is likely to lose any money by reason of such a draft being put in circulation, but the great mistake and great wrong which William Zeuch & Co. made was in using the names of two banks in actual existence on their advertising form. By so doing they aided the parties who put this draft in circulation in accomplishing their object."

THE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

May Recommend Lake Ship Canal to Aid New York's Trade.

The members of the New York Commerce Commission have practically concluded their labors and expect to file their report with Gov. Roosevelt on Monday next.

The Commissioners were appointed July 19, 1898, by the then Governor, F. S. Black, to investigate the commerce of New York, to determine the cause of its alleged decline, and to suggest means for its revival.

The members of the commission are ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn, Alexander R. Smith of Pelham, C. C. Shayne, Andrew H. Green, and Hugh Kelly, ex-President of the Maritime Exchange. Ex-Congressman B. L. Fairchild of Westchester is the counsel.

A TIMES reporter saw Messrs. Shayne, Smith, and Fairchild after a session at the Hotel Manhattan yesterday. While they expressed belief that they had found a remedy, they would not, our of respect to Gov. Roosevelt, state what remedial measures they would suggest.

The Commissioners would neither deny nor affirm the truth of a report that one of their recommendations favors the construction of a ship canal from the lakes to the Hudson River.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 18	271,829
To date this year	6,595,822
Corresponding date last year	13,131,446

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 18	$3,325,000
To date this year	$25,435,800
Corresponding date last year	$81,090,240

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@3½ per cent.; at three months, 5 per cent.; at six months, 5½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Chi. & N. W.	1½
Am. Express	7	Illinois Cent.	½
Am. S. H. pf.	½	Nat. Biscuit pf.	1½
Am. Tin Plate	1	Pacific Coast	½
Ann Arbor pf.	1½	Reading	¾
Brunswick	2½	Reading 2d pf.	¾
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	¾	St. L. S. W. pf.	⅝
Chi. G. W. deb.	⅞	Union Pacific	1
Chi., Ind. & L.	½	Wis. Central	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice	½	Manhattan	⅝
Am. Malting	½	Met. Street Ry.	½
Am. Malt. pf.	1	North Amer.	⅝
Am. Sugar Ref.	2⅝	People's Gas, Chi.	⅝
Chi., B. & Q.	½	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	½	Third Avenue	1
Chi. Term. T. pf.	1½	U. S. Leather	¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	¾	U. S. Leather pf.	½
General Electric	⅞		

***

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ann Arbor 4s	1¼	Int. & G. N. 2d	4½
B'klyn R. T. 5s	1	L., E. & St. L. con. 5s, t. r.	6
C., M. & St. P., C. P. & W. 5s	1	Met. St. Ry. 5s	1
C. & N. W. deb., 1909	1	Mex. Cent. 1st con. inc.	1⅝
Col. F. & I. 6s	1	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st	1¼
Ed. El. Ill. of N. conv. 5s	1½	Ore. S. L. con. 5s	1
Erie 1st con. 4s	1⅛	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	6
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	3½	Va. Mid. gen. 5s, stpd.	1
Ga. Pacific 1st	7		

Bonds Declined.

B., R. & P. gen.	1	L., Ev. & St. L. gen. 4s	1½
C., B. & Q. conv. 5s	3½	Mo. Pac. tr. 5s	1½

MARKET CONDITIONS.

The Stock Exchange had yesterday another insignificant total of transactions, less than 275,000 shares being traded in. The course of prices was irregular; a number of the industrials were weak, while some of the railway shares scored slight advances. In very large majority the changes of the day were fractional merely and about evenly divided between advances and declines. Of news consequential enough to exert a genuine influence upon quotations there was not one development. Such railroad earnings as came out were encouraging, and from a variety of quarters there were statements showing continuance of the good times records so long now in evidence.

Much the most important event of the day was the announcement of a further reduction of the Bank of England's discount rate; that charge is now down to 4½ per cent. Superficially considered, this is encouraging to the furthest degree, seeming to indicate that easier monetary conditions are established on the other side of the ocean. Important banking interests, however, appear to incline to the suspicion that the Bank of England's conduct is to some extent influenced by political considerations. A British war loan is to come out, and to obtain for it such satisfactory reception as the Government would like it is needful that the money market situation at London shall be without stringency.

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In New York money market prospects are encouraging. Bankers generally seem to be of the opinion that we are to have ease for some months to come. At the same time slight effort is made to disguise the feeling of bankers that more discrimination must be exercised as to the character of collateral.

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Continued weakness in the grain market may develop into a factor of some consequence. Other countries are finding a readier market for their crops. The fact that the American farmer is prosperous, able to hold back his grain, seems to be taken advantage of by Russian and other growers to move forward supplies at whatever may be the European market's offering price. This leaves the American producer in the position where unsupplied demand would return tremendous profits, but where a fully stocked market might impose penalties. From some standpoints the situation is without precedent. Fortunate, indeed, is it that the American farmer can meet the issue with equanimity.

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Commission house transactions in the stock market continue practically nil, and commission brokers of highest character are still advising customers to watch and wait.

DEMAND FOR BONDS.

It is a significant fact that since the easing up in the money market, leaving large sums of money available at low rates of interest, the demand for bonds, particularly good railroad bonds, has largely increased, and the tape has recorded many more sales and at better prices than for some time past. The Street takes this new demand as a very hopeful sign, and the prediction is made that once the stock market becomes settled the eagerness of purchasers to buy bonds will favorably affect other securities.

As an evidence of the present ease in money—in the opinion of many likely to be continued for some time, as the banks are steadily adding to their available resources—it may be said that the highest for call money yesterday was 3½ per cent., and the lowest 2, with the bulk of the loans at 3. For brokers' time loans the market is 4½@5 per cent., with extraordinary loans at 4 per cent. On certain of the industrials, which are not in the best favor, the loan figure is somewhat higher.

SUGAR FALLS AGAIN.

Sugar Trust stock, which for the past few days has been comparatively peaceful and strong, yesterday again furnished the sensation for the market, declining some 5 points on trading of about 58,000 shares, though the close was better, marking a net loss of 2⅝ points.

During the morning the stock held fairly strong within a range of about 1½ points. Shortly before 1 o'clock, however, the price began to go down, and in less than an hour, on comparatively few sales, had fallen to 114¼. There, however, it held and later rallied a point.

The only news affecting the situation was that the trust was shading some grades of soft sugar 5 points, and that it was believed this might be preliminary to a further and decided cut. It is said that many of the shorts who sold just before the recent decline have now covered.

In this connection Price, McCormick & Co., in their usual market letter to their customers, say:

"The reason given for the selling was that a reduction was made by the Sugar Refining Company in the price of soft sugar, but there was probably a technical reason which was even more plausible. This was that a prominent operator, recently elected a member of the Stock Exchange, had become heavily long of the stock, and, in the absence of any considerable outside buying, it was not difficult to force a decline which is supposed to have obliged the operator in question to liquidate."

LEATHER'S WEAKNESS.

United States Leather common was weak yesterday on selling by some interests who bought when the stock was around 13 and 14, and took advantage of this week's rise to take profits. On every recession brokers reported to be acting for the Standard Oil crowd bought the stock.

There continues to be much speculation as to what will be the developments at the annual meeting on Feb. 28, and what proportion of the twenty-eight members of the board the new interests in the company will have.

A statement, believed to have been semi-officially inspired, was made yesterday, to the effect that the earnings of the company for 1899 will show about $8,000,000 net surplus.

UNION COPPER.

Latest reports from the Union Copper Mine at Gold Hill, N. C., are to the effect that much progress has recently been made in the development of that property, and that it has now been put in a position considerably to increase its output, and, it is said by the friends of the company, very largely increase its profits. The concentrating plant, which has just been completed, has a capacity of 500 tons, and plans have already been formed for the erection of a second plant with the same capacity. There is now under construction a one-hundred-ton smelting plant, which, it is expected, will be completed early in March. Other minor improvements are being made, with the view to afford the most economical operation of the mine.

Work is being pursued in fourteen shafts, of which ten are already producing ore

houses with out-of-town wires were present and gave their views of the matter. The Governing Committee will later consider the subject.

GOLD SUPPLY AND MOVEMENTS.

M. L. Muhleman, Deputy Assistant Treasurer of the United States in this city, has prepared a statistical review of the supply and movement of gold since the close of 1896, as follows:

"The recent exportation of gold to Europe and the suspension of production in South Africa has directed attention to the world's supply of yellow metal and its distribution. Accurate figures for the end of 1899 are not yet available, but those at hand are sufficiently so to give a comprehensive general view of the subject. I have taken for comparison the period from the close of 1896, in which year the conditions in the United States were decidedly unsettled.

"The world's production of gold in the three years 1897, 1898, and 1899 is estimated to have been between $825,000,000 and $850,000,000.

"The following table shows the location of important stocks of gold at dates named, in millions of dollars:

Jan. 1.	In All European Banks. of Issue.	Entire Stock in United States.	U. S. Treasury. Reserve.	In U. S. National Banks.
1897	1,591	693	187	181
1898	1,749	745	161	207
1899	1,632	949	246	281
1900	1,595	1,016	240	314

"It will thus be seen that the banks of Europe had on the first of the present month very little more gold than at the beginning of 1897, whereas the United States gained $323,000,000. We kept our own product and gained by imports about $135,000,000. The United States was thus best able to lose gold to England when the demand arose.

"The principal banks of Europe showed at dates named holdings as follows, in millions of dollars:

Jan. 1.	England.	France.	Germany.	Austria.	Russia.	Italy.	Spain.
1897	171	382	133	127	478	88	43
1898	154	394	149	153	614	80	47
1899	153	363	141	157	520	80	55
1900	146	370	127	162	468	79	68

"In the redistribution during the three years Russia shows a loss of $151,000,000, practically all of which went into circulation in redemption of the bank's notes, under the law for resumption of specie payments. Spain and Austria gained materially, while England, France, and Germany lost. The South African war not only stopped the usual flow of gold to London, but compelled England to send large amounts to the Cape.

"We are now prepared to estimate what became of the world's product of say $850,000,000. The consumption in arts and manufactures for the world amounts to upward of $60,000,000 annually, so that nearly $200,000,000 was probably so used; India always draws more gold from Europe than she returns, besides keeping her own product; this and the similar movement to other countries in the Orient probably accounts for $150,000,000; the United States, as we have seen, took $323,000,000, (keeping its large product and importing about $135,000,000 more than was exported,) and Russia's adoption of the gold standard accounts for say $151,000,000 disappearing from the usual depositories. These items aggregate $824,000,000, and thus practically account for the enormous sums taken out of the earth since the end of 1896. England's experts to the Cape Colony probably make up the remainder."

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Increase of $1 in the regular quarterly dividend rate on Boston and Montana Mining stock.

Election of Leroy Frost and John Howard Gray to membership in the Stock Exchange.

Heaviest day's transactions in railroad bonds in over a month.

Reduction in the Bank of England's rate of discount from 5 to 4½ per cent.

Election of Mr. Parkinson Vice President of the Boston Stock Exchange, succeeding H. S. Wainwright, resigned.

Advance of half a cent in the posted rate for long sterling exchange.

Subscriptions for the $2,800,000 first mortgage bonds of the American Hide and Leather Company, which closed Wednesday night, said to be satisfactory.

Sales on the Stock Exchange of 10 shares of Broadway Bank stock at 240 and 25 Ninth National at 90.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 2@3½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 5 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 5½ per cent. for longer dates. Mercantile paper, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6½@7½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $167,010,385; balances, $7,563,[illegible]; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,346,527.

Money on call in London, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅝@3½ per cent. for short and 3 9-16@3⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange firm. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83⅞@$4.84; demand, $4.87⅛@4.87½; cables, $4.87⅞@$4.88; commercial bills, $4.82¾@$4.83½.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.15⅝ less 1-16@5.20 and 5.16¼; reichsmarks, 94⅞@94 7-16, and 95 1-16@95⅜; guilds, 40 1-16 and 40⅜.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—40c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannan—Buying, $1 premium per $1,000; selling, par. St. Louis—10c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 30c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Prices for American securities advanced at the opening and remained generally firm throughout the session. The better feeling was due to more favorable advices from South Africa. At the close the tone was firm.

Consols for both money and the account, 101¼; Canadian Pacific, 95½; Erie, 12½; Erie first preferred, 34½; Illinois Central, 115⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 76½; St. Paul, 120⅝; New York Central, 137¾; Pennsylvania, 66; Reading, 9¼; Northern Pacific preferred, 76; Atchison, 20⅝; Louisville, 83; Grand Trunk, 7⅜; Anaconda, 8¼.

Bar silver closed steadier at 27 5-16d per ounce.

Money, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅝@3½ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3 9-16@3⅝ per cent.

Spanish fours closed at 67.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £10,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 129.70; Madrid, 28.15; Lisbon, 44; Rome, 7.22½.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—Prices advanced on the Bourse to-day. The reduction in the Bank of England rate favored the whole list. International securities were largely purchased. Rio Tintos hardened on the rise in the price of copper. Kafirs recovered sharply on London buying and the cheerful war news and closed steady, although the best prices were not maintained. Three per cent. rentes, 100f 7½c for the account; exchange on London, 25f 20c for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 68.07½.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation increased 18,875,000f; treasury accounts current decreased 12,775,000f; gold in hand increased 14,750,000f; bills discounted decreased 25,800,000f; silver in hand decreased 1,725,000f.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—Business on the Boerse to-day was firm, owing to the favorable bank return and encouraging London advices. Exchange on London, 20 marks 40½ pfennigs for checks; private rate of discount, 4¼ per cent.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand increased 45,080,000 marks; treasury notes increased 2,400,000 marks; other securities decreased 110,180,000 marks; notes in circulation decreased 111,240,000 marks.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 18.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were active and firm on more reassuring war news and easier money. Foreign securities were harder, especially Spanish 4s. Americans improved.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Prices were irregular yesterday in the market for outside securities, and although transactions were in larger amount than has been the average for the past ten days, little business was done. Some good buying appeared, but more often the stocks traded in were under selling pressure and showed net losses for the day. Distilling of America and Amalgamated Copper were among the issues that showed the greatest weakness, but for many other issues there was very small demand and generally disposition to sell was more marked than that to buy. At the close the market became somewhat steadier, and some recoveries from the lowest prices of the day were recorded during the last half hour of trading.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was traded in to the extent of a number of hundreds of shares from about 83⅛ down to 82¾. At the close it was offered at the latter figure, with 82½ bid, showing a three-quarter of a point loss. Stock pressed for sale and bids for the issue were readily supplied. The selling was of a kind that seemed to indicate that continuous liquidation is going on in the stock. It declined steadily, with no rallies, and closed at the lowest for the day.

CALIFORNIA COPPER was fairly active, though trading in the stock was in smaller amount than on the previous day. It sold from 3¾ down to 3, and closed at 3 bid, showing a net loss of a quarter of a point. Buying of the stock appeared to be for inside interests.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was notably weak. Trading in the common stock amounted to about 1,000 shares, while the preferred stock was active to the extent of 200 or 300 shares only. The latter sold from 22 down to 21 and closed at 21 bid, against 22 bid at the close of the previous day. The price of the common declined from 6½, the opening sale, to 6, and it closed at 5¾ bid, with stock offered at the figure at which the last sale was effected. Forced liquidation appeared to be the principal cause of the weakness which was shown by these stocks, as no news of an unfavorable character to account for the declines was had. In fact, such rumors as are heard in regard to the situation of the company are such as to indicate that its business has been put upon a profitable basis.

GENERAL CARRIAGE continued to show considerable activity, being traded in to the extent of about 2,000 shares. In the absence of further news in regard to the company's plans and the efforts being made to carry them out, the stock was under some pressure, and at the close there was little demand for the issue. It sold from 6½ down to 6, and ended the day at the latter figure.

BAY STATE GAS sold up to 1¾, but dropped back again to 1½ bid, and showed no net change for the day. Trading in the stock was fairly active. Rumors are heard to the effect that developments likely to affect the price of Bay State Gas are afoot and intimations are heard that the stock will shortly reach very much higher figures than have prevailed for many weeks past. The reports are not of a very definite character, but the friends of the stock are very confidently predicting substantial improvement.

ELECTRIC AXLE sold down to 4¼, and closed at 4 bid, with a net loss of half a point. The approach of the date of payment of the second installment of $5 was the only apparent reason for the decline in the stock. It is said that developments of a character very favorable to the business of the Electric Axle Company are maturing and may be announced shortly.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1½	1⅝
New Amsterdam	22½	23
New Amsterdam pf	46	48
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	95	95½

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Agricultural Chemical	31	33
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	76¾	78
American Bicycle	14	17
American Bicycle pf.	40	50
American Bicycle bonds	92	93
American Woolen Goods	23½	24¼
American Woolen Goods pf., ex div.	78½	79
Cast-Iron Pipe	8	9½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	40	44¼
Distilling Company of America	5¾	6
Distilling Company of America pf.	20	22
Electric Axle Light & Power	4	4½
Electric Boat	..	20½
Electric Boat pf.	..	40
Havana Commercial	19	21
Havana Commercial pf., ex div.	59½	..
International Pump	16	18½
International Pump pf.	64	65½
National Gramophone, ex div.	60	63
National Salt	47	49
National Salt pf.	79	80
National Tube	45¼	44
National Tube pf.	92	93
Otis Elevator	20	25
Otis Elevator pf.	86	89
Royal Baking Powder pf.	94	95
Rubber Goods Mfg.	27	30
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	79	80
Sloss-Sheffield	28	30
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	68	70
Standard Oil of New Jersey	493	494
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	..	½

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	82½	82¾
American Air Power	35	50
American Cotton	..	60
Arizona Land	..	10½
Asphalt Company of America	12¾	13¼
British Columbia Copper	10½	11
California Copper	3	3¼
Chicago & Alton sub.	104	106
Chicago & Alton 5s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	45	50
Electric Vehicle pf.	85	95
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1	1¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	33½
General Carriage	6	6½
Illinois Transportation	2½	3
*Markeen Copper	6	7
Metropolitan 5s	97	98
New York Transportation	10	10½
New England Transportation	5½	6½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	19¾	21
St. Louis subs.	129	130
Retsof	25	30
Retsof bonds	80	84
Storage Power	13	14
Superior and Boston Copper	..	3-16
Tennessee Copper	13¾	15
Trust Company of America	198	199
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	24	28

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	237
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	203
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	108	109
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf.	80	86
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	375	400
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	84	86
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	68	75
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	88	92
Nassau Electric 4s	88	92
Nassau Electric 5s	108	112
New Orleans Traction	27½	29
New Orleans Traction pf.	100	102
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway	29	31
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	102	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	108	111
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	30	31½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	105	106½

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4	7
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	72	75
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	108	109
Consolidated Gas of Newark	33	34
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	..	103
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21¾	22½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	38	40½
Denver Gas 5s	82	85
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Fort Wayne Gas	33	45
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	60	64
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Lafayette Gas Co.	40	45
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	60	65
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	38	43
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	60	63
Mutual Gas of New York	300	305
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	20	22
New England Gas & Coke bonds	71	73
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	102	103
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	60	65
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	60	65
St. Joseph, (Mo.)	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	54	58
St. Paul Gas bonds	89	91
Standard Gas, New York	95	..
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	125	..
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	..	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent bonds	88	90
Western Gas 1st 6s	99	101
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	105

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	24	26
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	90	93
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	65	68
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	96	94
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	39	40
Union Ferry bonds	100½	101

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	51	53
American Typefounders' pf.	10	18½
Barney & Smith	98	105
Barney & Smith pf.	103	106
Barney & Smith bonds	..	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire	7½	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	35	38
Cramps' Shipyard	50	53
General Chemical	98	..
General Chemical pf.	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	116	119
Lorillard Company pf.	40	43
Standard Coupler	6	10
Trenton Potteries	45	55
Trenton Potteries pf.	24	28
Union Typewriter	110	113
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	120	122
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	98	100
Worthington Pump pf.	..	..

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel.	105	105½
Iron Steamboat	..	8
Iron steamboat bonds	59	60

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 18.—Business in the stock market was all but stagnant. There was no animation in any speciality or group of stocks. The Boston and Montana Company declared a quarterly dividend of $8 per share—$1,200,000—payable Feb. 20, to stockholders of record Jan. 25. The total dividend payments, including to-day's declaration, by the Boston and Montana Company are $15,725,000. The stock declined 5, to 255. Arcadian lost 1½ to 18½; Osceola, 1½ to 67½; Santa Fé, ⅛ to 5, recovering to 5⅜; Old Dominion, 1, to 17½. Butte sold at 45½. Dominion Coal lost 1, to 41; Gas and Coke lost ⅛ to 19; the 5s sold at 73. United States Oil was ½ lower, at 18⅝. Mexican Central 4s gained 1, to 74, and first incomes ⅛, to 21½.

Although 6 per cent. is still the nominal rate at the Clearing House, no new business is doing at that figure, and, with outside loans now being made quite freely at 5 per cent. and better, it is perfectly clear that this rate must come down very soon. New York funds sold to-day at par and 5 cents premium.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	6	6½
Allouez	3	3⅜
Arcadian	18	19
Arnold	6	7
Ash Bed	.25	.50
Atlantic	24½	25½
Baltic	17¾	18
B. & Cr. C.	.30	.35
Bost. & M.	255	258
Butte & B.	46	50
Cal. & Hec.	730	740
Centennial	16	17
Franklin	14	14½
Humboldt	1	2
Isle Royale	23	..
Mohawk	15	16

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	240	Cent. M. pf.	60
Bost. & Low.	242	Fitchburg pf.	119
Bost. & Me.	200	N. Y. & N.	..
Bost. & Prov.	300	E. 6s	110½
Bost. Elev.	95½	N. Y. & N.	..
Bost. G. 5s.	80	E. 7s	114½
Cent. Mass.	10	West End	92

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. B. Tel.	320	N. Eng. Tel.	135
Chi. S. Y.	133	U. S. Oil	18½
Dom. Coal	41½	Westinghouse Electric	40¼
Dom. C. pf.	115	Westinghouse Elect. pf.	..
Erie Tel.	103		63
Lamson St.	35		
Mex. Tel.	3		

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—Linseed common was steady to-day at 14⅝ to 14¼, opening at 14½ and closing at 14⅝. The preferred opened at 55 and closed at 54½. Consolidated Traction closed at 39, a gain of 2 points during the day. Metropolitan stock was neglected, the preferred selling at 75 and the certificates at 25. The bonds brought 95½.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.
455 American Linseed	14⅝	14¼	14⅝
1,307 American Linseed pf.	55	54½	54½
100 American Radiator	50	48	50
161 American Radiator pf.	105	104½	105
50 American Strawboard	31½	31½	31½
50 Canal & Dock	70	70	70
6 Chicago Pkg. Co. pf.	29	29	29
42 Chicago Con. Traction	39	37	37
5 City Railway	278	278	278
100 Diamond Match	122½	121¾	121¾
200 Lake St. Elevated	13¾	13¾	13¾
40 Lake St. Elev. ctfs.	12	12	12
10 Metropolitan Elevated	25	25	25
20 Met. Elevated pf.	75	75	75
1,010 National Biscuit	36½	36¼	36½
10 National Biscuit pf.	91¼	91	91
2 National Carbon	17½	17½	17½
125 National Carbon pf.	82½	82	82
3 National Steel pf.	94	94	94
100 South Side Elevated	100	100	100
10 Street's W. S. C. Line pf.	70	70	70
28 West Chicago	110¼	110½	112¼

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18.—Local speculative conditions are the same as they have been for two weeks past. Little interest is taken in the dealings, for the reason that they are too insignificant to be followed from day to day. The transactions here to-day were few and far between, with many stocks stationary and others fluctuating ⅛ to ½. Consolidated Lake Superior declined 2, to 16, and it was the only stock which moved a point or more.

The close was steady, at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	21½	21⅝
Choctaw	33	34
El. Co. of A.	13½	13¼
Lehigh Val.	24½	25
Marsden	11¾	11¾
Phila. Trac.	90½	90⅝
Union Trac.	37⅝	38
Un. Gas Imp.	15½	15⅝
Welsbach Lt.	40	45
W. N. Y. & P.	..	..
Penn.	0⅝	6½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.02	.02
Alpha Con.	.02	.03
Andes	.08	.05
Belcher	.10	.10
Best & Belcher	.23	.21
Bullion	.03	.03
Caledonia	.48	.48
Challenge Con.	.18	.19
Chollar	.25	.23
Confidence	.60	.61
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.60	1.40
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.10	.10
Gould & Curry	.24	.21
Hale & Norcross	.40	.40
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.03	.03
Kentucky Con.	.01	.02
Lady Washington Con.	.02	.02
Mexican	.37	.30
Occidental Con.	.18	.16
Ophir	.76	.66
Overman	.05	.06
Potosi	.28	.23
Savage	.16	.14
Sag Belcher	.03	.02
Sierra Nevada	.49	.41
Standard	2.80	2.75
Syndicate	.05	.05
Union Con.	.29	.25
Utah Con.	.03	.03
Yellow Jacket	.23	.22
Silver bars	59¼	59¼
Mexican dollars	47⅛@48¼	47⅛@48¼
Drafts, sight	.12¼	.12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 18.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	41¼	41⅞	41⅞	42¼
Alamo	14½	14⅝	15	15¼
Anaconda	43	45	42	44½
Anchoria	80	85	80	85
Argentum	13½	22	13	21
Bankers'	13	13½	13¼	13⅝
Battle	34½	34⅞	34½	35
Blue Bell	13	14	12¾	12¾
Coin	200	230	240	265
Columbine	19¾	20	19¼	20½
Consolidated	16	16¼	15⅞	16
Damon	29⅝	29⅞	29½	29⅝
Elkton	119¾	120½	119	121
El Paso	35	36	33¼	34
Findlay	14	15	14⅝	15
Fleece	27	31	28	31
Garfield	15½	16½	15⅝	16⅝
Gibson	23	25	23¼	24
Gould	33	34	32⅝	33
Isabella	133½	134	134	135
Independence	50	54	55½	57½
Jackpot	50	60	58¾	59
King	98	101	98	101
Moon Anchor	70	73	71	73
Matoa	25	30	29	30
National	11¾	12¼	11⅞	12
Ophir	59½	62	55	63
Pharmacist Con.	14½	14⅞	14½	14½
Pinnacle	26½	27	26¼	26½
Portland	238½	240	235	239¼
Raven	83½	84	82	85
Rawlings	29¾	32	30	32
Rosa	61½	65	61¾	65
Sovereign	14	14¼	14½	14¾
Tornado	47	49	47½	50
Union	44¼	44½	44¼	44½
Vindicator	150	157	150	157
Work	30½	30⅝	30	30¾
Zenobia	23	23¾	23¼	23¾

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Jan. 18, 1900.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
58	59¾	20	Am. Car & Found. pf.	60	60	60	60	.....
34½	36	228	American Ice	35½	35½	34¼	34½	−½
71½	75	35	American Ice pf.	72½	72½	72½	72½	.....
14⅞	14¾	550	American Linseed	15½	15½	14⅝	14⅞	+⅛
54⅝	55	533	Am. Linseed pf.	54⅞	54⅞	54½	54⅝	−⅛
33¼	33½	500	American Cotton Oil	33	33⅝	33	33½	−⅛
90	93	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	92	92	92	92	−⅝
145	150	100	American Express	145	145	145	145	+7
5¼	5½	170	American Malting Co.	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
26⅞	28	400	Am. Malting Co. pf.	28	28	27	27	−1
37⅝	37¾	1,766	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	37⅝	38¼	37⅝	37⅝	−¼
88	88½	888	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	89	89	88½	88½	−½
46⅝	46⅞	1,735	Am. Steel & Wire	47	47¼	46⅝	46⅝	−⅜
31	32	235	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	81	81½	81	81½	+⅛
115½	115¾	57,875	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	119½	119¾	114¼	115¾	−2¾
90	96	117	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	92½	92½	92¼	92¼	.....
28	29½	550	American Tin Plate	29½	30	29½	30	+1
81½	82¾	40	Am. Tin Plate pf.	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	.....
99⅝	100	20,680	American Tobacco	100	100¾	99	99¾	.....
133	140	40	American Tobacco pf.	140¼	140¼	140¼	140¼	.....
40	40⅜	100	Anaconda Copper	40	40	40	40	−⅛
42½	46	210	Ann Arbor pf.	42½	42½	42½	42½	+1½
19¾	20¼	1,100	At., T. & S. F.	19⅞	20	19⅞	20	.....
60⅝	60¾	7,820	At., T. & S. F. pf.	60⅝	60⅞	60⅛	60⅝	−⅛
58⅝	58¾	2,755	Baltimore & Ohio	59⅝	59⅝	58¾	58⅝	−⅛
75	75½	1,830	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	75½	75½	75	75¼	−⅜
69⅛	69¾	18,990	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	69¾	70¾	68⅞	69¼	−⅝
14½	15	1,240	Brunswick City	14½	15	14½	15	+⅛
30¼	30⅜	3,555	Chesapeake & Ohio	30⅜	30⅝	29⅞	30¼	+⅛
121	121⅜	5,620	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	121⅜	121¾	120¾	121¼	+⅛
38	40	100	Chicago Con. Traction	39½	39½	39½	39½	.....
12½	12⅜	1,625	Chicago Great West.	12⅝	12¾	12⅜	12⅝	+⅛
37⅝	38	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	38½	38¾	38½	38½	+⅛
87	87¾	100	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	88	88	88	88	+⅛
16	16¼	325	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	16	16	16	16	+⅛
117½	117¾	4,920	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	118	118½	117¼	117¾	−⅛
169	172	140	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	169½	169½	169¼	169½	−⅛
161½	162½	850	Chicago & Northw.	160¾	162¼	160¾	162	+1½
101	106½	1,200	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	105¾	106	105¾	106	.....
35½	37¾	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	32½	32½	32½	32½	−1½
60⅝	60⅞	650	C., C., C. & St. L.	61	61	60⅞	60⅝	−⅜
16½	17	465	Cleve., Lor. & W.	15¾	16	15¾	15¾	+⅜
43⅝	43⅞	2,410	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	44½	44⅝	43	43½	−¾
130	135	70	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	130	130	129	129	.....
23	23½	310	Colorado Midland pf.	23	23	22¼	23	−⅛
5⅞	5⅝	500	Colorado Southern	5½	5½	5½	5½	.....
43	43¼	312	Col. Southern 1st pf.	43½	43½	43	43	−⅜
32½	32⅝	740	Continental Tobacco	33	33⅛	32⅝	32⅝	−⅜
84	85	55	Continental Tobac. pf.	84½	85	84½	85	.....
115	116	15	Delaware & Hudson	116	116	116	116	.....
69¼	69¼	720	Denver & R. G. pf.	69¼	69¾	69	69¼	+⅜
32⅝	33	750	Erie 1st pf.	33	33	32¾	32⅝	.....
104½	105	400	Erie Tel. & Tel., ex r.	105	105½	105	105½	.....
50⅝	50½	3,875	Federal Steel	50½	50¾	50⅛	50½	+⅛
73	73¼	125	Federal Steel pf.	73	73	73	73	−⅛
122	123	150	General Electric	122	122	122	122	−⅛
49½	50¼	100	Glucose Sugar Ref.	50	50	50	50	−⅛
97	99	10	Glucose

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Liberty and Cedar Street Properties Sold—No. 13 Broadway Transferred—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

John T. Williams has bought the four and six story buildings 114 and 116 Liberty Street, running through to 117, 119, and 21 Cedar Street. These properties, which are occupied by John Anderson & Co., the tobacco dealers, and are owned by Alfred Wagstaff, the Secretary of that concern, have frontages of 47 feet on Liberty Street and 68.7 feet on Cedar Street, with a depth of about 112 feet between streets. In exchange Mr. Williams gives the six-story building 274 and 276 Church Street, 50 by 100. It is understood that Mr. Williams will erect a modern business structure on the Cedar and Liberty Street lots.

William H. Mairs of Brooklyn took title yesterday from the Lichtenstein estate to the property 13 Broadway, 35.9 by 101.11 by 37.7 by 110. The expressed consideration was $200,000. Mr. Mairs had been for some time the owner of the Stevens House at the southwest corner of Broadway and Morris Street. The acquisition by him of adjoining properties has on several occasions given rise to the report that he was about to erect a big building on the corner, which report was revived in connection with yesterday's transfers. Mairs's representative, who negotiated the purchase of 13 Broadway for him, said yesterday afternoon that nothing had yet been decided as to the future of the property.

Daniel Birdsall & Co. have sold the six-story building 241 and 243 West Broadway to an investor, who will occupy the premises after extensive alterations have been completed.

Final contracts for the purchase of the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-first Street by the Union Club from the Barney-Sheldon syndicate for $700,000 were signed and exchanged at noon yesterday and a deposit of $35,000 was paid by the purchasers. The deal was arranged by W. E. & F. B. Taylor and Bryan L. Kennelly & Co. The plot fronts 75.5 feet on Fifth Avenue and 100 feet on Fifty-first Street and contains five and two-fifths lots. Messrs Taylor and Kennelly made the highest bid to the Trustees of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum for the entire block, $2,470,000, but their offer was subject to the agreement of the Union Club to take the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-first Street. The Purchasing Committee of the Union Club authorized them to offer $700,000 for this corner, subject to a vote of the club, to be taken at the annual meeting on Dec. 20, 1899. The Orphan Asylum people, however, fearing an adverse decision on the part of the club, accepted an offer of $2,450,000 from another syndicate, whose members agreed to purchase the entire block the day before the club took action.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Michael Tully to Alfred Vondermuhll the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 25 West Seventy-first Street, 19 by 102.2.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold for Mrs. Babette Lehman, for about $125,000, the five-story dwelling 5 East Sixty-second Street, 25 by 100.

It is reported that Michael Tully has sold to Peter Banner the unfinished dwelling 306 West Eightieth Street, 25 by 100.

Frank R. Sharrott has sold for the Leopold Kahn Company to Max Vogel two lots on the north side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 100 feet east of Morningside Avenue, for improvement with a seven-story apartment house.

Greene & Taylor have sold for William Murray the four-story dwelling 47 West Forty-seventh Street, Columbia College leasehold.

James McClenahan has bought the plot of four lots at the northeast corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street.

Max Marx has bought, through Solomon Marcus, the three-story dwelling, 18 by 100.11, at the southwest corner of Park Avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh Street.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold to I. D. Schlachetsky the three-story building 15 Division Street, 25 by 70.5.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

Park Avenue, east side, 350 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, running through to Washington Avenue, 50 by 200.1, frame dwelling and vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plantiff, George R. Henken $11,450

By James L. Wells.

Harrison Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of McGraw Avenue, 25 by 90, three-story frame dwelling, with store and barn on the rear of lot; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Christian Pfaff 3,750

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

Marian Street, South Mount Vernon, west side, 117.3 feet north of Becker Avenue, 50 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, William D. Berrian 500

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

259 East Seventy-eighth Street, 13.10 by 102.2, three-story brick dwelling; assignee's sale, to Arthur Cohn 6,485

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 62 West Ninety-sixth Street, north side, 141 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 21 by 100.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $22,664.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George H. Hart, referee, Mosholu Parkway, south side, the block front line between Decatur and Hull Avenues, being 246.9 feet on the Parkway, 50 feet on Decatur Avenue and 122.7 feet on Hull Avenue, vacant. Due on judgment, $8,723.

By McVickar & Co., partition sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 615 West End Avenue, west side, 44 feet south of Ninety-fifth Street, 20 by 90, four-story stone-front dwelling.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 619 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, north side, 270 feet west of the Boulevard, 15 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,200.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, Gilbert M. Speir, referee, 50 Ridge Street, east side, 125 feet north of Broome Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick and frame tenement at the rear; 279 Hart Street, Brooklyn, north side, 110 feet east of Sumner Avenue, 20 by 100, two-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles W. Culyer, referee, 37 and 39 Attorney Street, west side, 175 feet north of Grand Street, 51.6 by 100 by 51.8 by 100, three-story front and five-story rear brick tenements on 37, five-story front and rear brick tenements on 39. Due on judgment, $6,409; subject to other mortgages for $39,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Webster Avenue, northeast corner of Zittner Place, for a one-story frame shed, 22 by 30; Peter Quinn, owner; J. S. Ballard, architect; cost, $150.

Riverside Drive, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, for a seven-story brick flat, 103 by 105 by 81.6; Homer J. Beaudet of 132 Nassau Street, owner; George Keister, architect; cost, $225,000.

Bleecker Street, southwest corner, of Wooster Street, for an eight-story brick store and loft building, 25 by 100; R. F. Ritterbusch of 11 Broadway, owner and architect; cost, $65,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 444 and 446 West Seventeenth Street, to a brick factory and stable; J. C. Cady of 446 West Twenty-second Street, owner; B. W. Berger, architect; cost, $10,000.

Nos. 244 and 246 Bowery, to two two-story brick and stone dwellings; Sondheim & Co., premises, owner; G. A. Spelman, architect; cost, $400.

West End Avenue, southeast corner of Eighty-first Street, to a one-story stone and brick church; All Angels' Church, owner; Barney & Chapman, architects; cost, $200.

Fourth Street, northeast corner of Mercer Street, to a six-story brick store; D. L. Newborg of 33 East Sixty-seventh Street, owner; Buchman & Fox of 11 East Fifty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $250.

Mulberry, Houston, Elm, and Jersey Streets, to a seven and nine-story brick factory; A. Schwarzmann and others, premises, owners; Wagner & Jahn, architects; cost, $1,500.

No. 53 East Twenty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick and frame dwelling; William E. Wyatt and others, owners; Marc Eidlitz & Son, builders; cost, $60.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Jan. 18.

BROADWAY, 13, w s, 167.2 ft s of Morris St, 35.9x101.11x37.7x110; Sarah Lichtenstein and others, executors, &c., to William H. Mairs $200,000

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 247, n s, 22.2x100; Helen J. Erickson to Lizzie A. Williams 100

COLUMBIA ST, s e corner of Broome St, 20x55; Bridget McKenna to Jacob Fritz.. 1

HAGUE ST, 4 and 6, 33.10x24.11x31.3x36.1; Michael J. Mahony and another to Henry Campbell 5,000

HESTER ST, 5 and 7, 50x100; John Kafka to Michael Fay and William Stacom, re-recorded 1

KELLY ST, e s, 75.1 ft n of Westchester Av, runs e 30.5x s e 39.5 to avenue x n e 25x n w 52.6x w 52.6 to street x s 25; James G. Potter to Robert Proddow..... 100

LEWIS ST, n w corner of 7th St, 74x70.11x73.1x70.8; Rebecca Cohn to Aaron J. Cohn and another 100

PIKE ST, 32, 25x85; David Simcox to Mary Simcox 1

THOMPSON ST, 133, 22x100; Antony Reisert to William Evans and John H. Buscall 1

THOMPSON ST, 131, 22x100; Harris Mandelbaum to Evans and John H. Buscall.. 1

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 123 ft n of 169th St, 25.7x—x25.7x105.5; Washington Av, e s, 199.9 ft n of 169th St, 51.2x100x51.2x105.5; Marie B. Denicke to Leopold Hutter 100

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 123 ft n of 169th St, 25.7x106x25.7x105.5; Marie B. Denicke, executrix to Leopold Hutter..... 3,000

4TH ST, 376, s s, 23x96; United States Trust Company, trustee, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 12,500

6TH ST, s s, 180 ft w of White Plains Road, 25x114, Wakefield; Ebenezer K. Noltke to Joseph L. Liscomb 500

7TH AV, n w corner of 138th St, 20x77.5; Tillie Bernstein to James M. Fitzsimons 1

12TH ST, s s, 445.6 ft s e of Avenue A, 25x103.3; Martin H. Kempner and Irving I. Kempner, ½ part 1

12TH ST, 520 East, n s, 25x103.3; Martin H. Kempner to Irving I. Kempner, ½ part 1

48TH ST, 317 and 319 East, 50x100.5; Louis Brill to Henry Freeman 1,665

61ST ST, 338 East, 28x100.5; Edward Wilckens to Irving I. Kempner..... 1

67TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Madison Av, 25x100.5; James R. Steers to Mary D. Steers 1

74TH ST, n s, 44 ft w of Park Av, 17x102.2; Jeremiah C. Lyons to William G. Cogswell 45,000

78TH ST, 316 West, 16x102.2; Edward C. Williams to Louisa L. Williams and others 1

111TH ST, 219 East, 25x½ block; Jacob H. Westheimer and others to Annie Levy.. 1

116TH ST, 329 East, 16.8x100.11; Michael Feeney to Harris Friedman..... 100

117TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Lenox Av, 100x100.11; Maurice Leyne, referee, to J. Allen Townsend 1,000

118TH ST, 11 to 15 West, 75x100.11; Sebastian Sander to Catherine M. Fish.. 1

127TH ST, e s, 200 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x99.11; James Reynolds and another to Annie Hagan 1

129TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of 7th Av, 50x99.11; Globe Realty Company to Benjamin F. Luyster 100

136TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; Ada A. Entz to Richard Herrmann 1

137TH ST, n s, 450 ft e of Willis Av, 87.6x100; John Immel to William Wetterer 1

139TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Boulevard, 75x99.11; Annie Hagan to James Reynolds and another 1,000

145TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11; George M. Van Hoesen, referee, to Jacob D. Butler..... 40,000

155TH ST, centre line, 1,046.10 ft w of bulkhead line, runs s 1,046.10 to said bulkhead line x n 300 to centre of 156th St x w — to centre of 8th Av x n — to bulkhead line x w 765x s —; 156th-157th St, 8th Av and Exterior St, block; 157th-158th St, 8th Av and Exterior St, block; 158th-159th St, 8th Av and Exterior St, block; Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., to Harriet G. Coogan 1

156TH ST, n s, 58.11 ft w of Westchester Av, 27.6x100x irregular; James F. Meehan to Henry Boschen..... 25,000

Recorded Leases.

ASINARI, Helena L. G., to the Manhattan Trust Company; Nassau St, 1 and 2, n w corner of Wall St, 20 years ..... $20,000 to $25,000

BANGIER, Max, to Dominico Romano; 2d Av, 2,040 to 2,044, 10 years..... 4,200

MARSHALL, Wilson, to the Bowery Company; Bowery, 270, and 254 and 256 Elizabeth St, 10 years..... 5,000

MICHAELSON, Lena, and another, to Paul Kalmus; Division St, 13 and 13½, 4 9-12 years 1,650

RANDALL, Anna J., and another to Paul J. Bornvit and another; 23d St, 58 West, 5 years 20,000

SCHNITZER, Hyman, to Bernard Sacks and another; Henry St, 49, 10 years..... 3,000

SPERLING, Josephine, agent, to James S. Unger; 120th St, 310 East, 3 years..... 600

SPRAGUE, Marguerite E., and others, devisees, and Carrie Strobel to George H. Holden; 6th Av, 240, 4 years..... 3,650

Recorded Mortgages.

BAYLIES, Catharine, to Jacob Ruppert; Amsterdam Av, w s, 74.11 ft n of 130th St, demand..... $107,029

BOEHM, Abraham, and Lewis Coon to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; West End Av, s e corner of 82d St, 2 years 72,500

BROWN, George D., to Austin B. Fletcher and another, trustees, &c.; 152d St, n s, 75, 100, and 125 ft w of Wales Av, (three mortgages,) 3 years..... 35,000

BRUGNELLE, Virginia, to William T. Hooker; 123d St, 237.6 ft w of Pleasant Av, demand..... 3,000

BURLINGAME, Fred C., to William Henderson; Union Av, s w corner of Dawson St, secures contract 1,827

BUTLER, John D., to Citizens' Savings Bank; 145th St, s s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... $2,800

CARPENTER, Emma F., to Mary M. Sullivan; 34th St, s s, 128.4 ft e of 11th Av, ½ part, demand..... 500

COGSWELL, William B., to Ernest G. Stedman; 74th St, n s, 44 ft w of Park Av, 3 years..... 25,000

COHEN, Aaron J., and another to Rebecca Cohn and another; Lewis St, n w corner of 7th St, 1 year..... 5,500

EVANS, William, and John H. Buscall, to Harris Mandelbaum and another, 131 and 133 Thompson St, 1 year..... 6,500

EVANS, William, and John H. Buscall to Antony Heisert; 133 Thompson St, 1 year 6,000

FRIEDMAN, Harris, to Michael Feeney; No. 229 East 116th St, one yr..... 1,000

FRITZ, Jacob, to Sigmund Cohn; Columbia St, s e corner of Broome St, 2 years.. 1,500

FRITZ, Jacob, to Herman Gotthelf; Columbia St, s e corner of Broome St, instalments 11,000

GUTIERA, Nene, to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; Brook Av, n e corner of St. Paul's Place; also Brook Av, w s, 362.7 ft s of 171st St, and Brook Av, w s, 162.7 ft s of 171st St, demand..... 40,000

GUTIERA, Nene, to Daniel M. Shallenberger and another, trustees; same property, secures notes..... 18,109

GUILFOY, Samuel, and Charles R. Partridge to George Fowler; 139th St, n s, 300 ft e of St. Ann's Av, demand..... 3,200

GUILFOY, Samuel, and Charles R. Partridge to George Fowler; 139th St, n s, 300 ft of St. Ann's Av, demand..... 3,200

HARRISON REALTY COMPANY to John J. Hughes and others; 90 Prince St, 1 year..... 7,915

HASSELL, August, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 97 Amsterdam Av, 5 years..... 25,000

HENNESSY, Ellen M., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 97th St, s s, 225 ft w of West End Av, extends to 98th St, 1 year 20,000

HERRMANN, Richard, to Paulina Roth; 136th St, s s, 225 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 1 year..... 1,000

HONECK, John G. W. and others, to East River Savings Institution; No. 495 2d Ave, one yr..... 11,000

HORNE, Louther S., to William Henderson; 165th St, s s, 121.6 ft e of Prospect Av, ½ year..... 6,371

HORNE, Louther S., to William Henderson; Webster Av, s e corner of St. Paul's Place, due..... 1,500

HUBERT, Conrad, and Samuel Stern to Katharina Koch; 33 Ridge St, 3 years.. 8,500

HUTCHINGS, Kate, to Martin D. Fink; Bathgate Av, widened, e s, 133.4 ft s of 179th St, 3 years..... 4,200

HUTTER, Leopold, to Marie B. Denicke; Washington Av, as widened, e s, 225.5 ft n of 169th St, 10 years..... 2,175

HUTTER, Leopold, to Marie B. Denicke; Washington Av, e s, widened, 123 ft n of 169th St, 10 years..... 2,250

HUTTER, Leopold, to Marie B. Denicke; Washington Av, widened, e s, 199.10 ft n of 169th St, 10 years..... 2,175

JACKSON, Richard C., to Rebecca Ladew and another, trustees; 632 West 100th St, 3 years 7,000

KASSEWITZ, Jacob, to Jacob Klingenstein; 3d St, n s, 325 ft e of 2d Ave, demand..... 20,000

KATZENSTEIN, Simon, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Av C, s e s, 48.9 ft n of E 7th St, one yr..... 4,500

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Monas Weil and another; 97th St, n s, 115 ft e of 3d Ave, demand..... 20,000

KENNEDY, Carrie S., to Edward and Henry Hirsh; 114th St, s s, 125 ft e of Broadway, 2 months..... 10,000

KNIGHT, Alonzo B., to Eleanor L. S. Cencl; 86th St, n s, 234 ft w of West End Ave, three yrs..... 28,000

KRAKOWER, Fanny and Gerson, to Laetitia M. Meyers; No. 220 Clinton St, three yrs..... 24,000

KRAKOWER, Fanny, to Louis Merzbach, same property, one and one-half yrs..... 4,000

LANDGRAFF, Louisa, and A. Charles, to Anton Boss; Road to Middletown, s w corner Mapes Av, 5 years..... 2,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to United States Trust Company, trustee; 376 East 4th St, demand..... 11,000

LUYSTER, Benjamin F., to Globe Realty Company; 129th St, s s, 375 ft e of 7th Av, ½ year..... 10,375

MANDELSTEIN, Morris, to Frederick A. O. Schwarz; 100th St, n s, 125.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 3 years..... 20,000

MANDELSTEIN, Morris, to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; 100th St, n s, 125.6 ft w of Lexington Av, demand..... 4,500

METZGER, Theresa, and Isidor, to Simon Adler and others, trustees, &c.; 437 East 123d St, 3 years..... 4,000

MOOREHEAD, Martha, to Harris Solomon; Amsterdam Av, w s, 24.11 ft s of 160th St, 3 years..... 5,000

MOOREHOUSE, Frank B., to National Academy of Design; 807 3d Av, 3 years.. 27,000

MOOREHOUSE, Frank B., to Wright D. Goss; 807 3d Av, 1 year..... 14,000

MURRAY, Mary and John H., to Mount Morris Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Rogers Place, e s, 552.5 ft n of Westchester Av; installments.... 4,125

NEILOR, Margaret C., to Dollar Savings Bank; Willis Av, w s, 87.6 ft s of 141st St, 1 year..... 2,500

PAURITSCH, Caroline and Joseph, to John Eichler Brewing Co., Walnut St, n e cor of 81st, otherwise Bender or Walton Ave, one yr..... 3,500

REYNOLDS, James, and John T. McMahon, to Annie Hagen, 139th St, s s, 100 ft e of Boulevard, two yrs..... 5,000

RICHARDSON, Benjamin F., to Jacob Ruppert; 3d Av, n w corner of 176th St, saloon lease, demand..... 2,500

SACKS, Bernard, and Morris Sikowitz, to Hyman Friedman; 49 Henry St, leasehold, secures notes 2,000

SCHNOERING, John, to Fatmelia A. Eustis; West End Av, w s, 75 ft s of 94th St, 1 year..... 2,000

SIMONSON, Harry, to Thomas M. Blake; 319 East 53d St, lease, instalments.. 842

SMITH, Mary F. and George W., to Elizabeth A. Stone; Forest Av, e s 100.10 ft s of Home St, new line, 3 years 4,500

SQUIER, Addie W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 21 East 79th St, 2 years..... 18,000

STRAUSS, Jacob, and wife to Charles R. Protze; 16 West 134th St, 5 years..... 20,000

TARPEY, John, and wife, to Phebe J. Arnow, and others; executors, &c, Green Lane, w s, 150 ft n of Lyon Ave, three yrs 375

TURNER, Jane E., to Rebecca Ladew and another, trustees; 430 West 147th St, 3 years 6,000

WEINER, Eugene, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 317 East 13th St, 5 years 12,000

WOLFF, Etta, to Mary J. Crotty; 132d St, n s, 210 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year..... 1,250

WOLFF, Etta, to Charles M. Hough, trustee; 132d St, n s, 210 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year 1,037

WOLFF, Etta, to William E. Rogers; 132d St, n s, 210 ft e of Lenox Av, 5 years.. 21,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BAKER, Laura S., to Henry Hochmeister, guardian, &c ..... Nom.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK to Agnes E. Tracy $10,000

FREUND, Jacob, and others to Moses Freund ..... Nom.

FRITZ, Jacob, to Sigmund Cohn..... Nom.

GILLIG, John G., and another, executors, &c., to the Fred Oppermann, Jr., Brewing Company ..... Nom.

HENCKEN, Hancke, to Eva E. Schaefer. 15,082

OTTENBERG, Ella G., to Joseph C. Levi, trustee 1,500

RAABE, Henry, Jr., and Herman, to Preston Stevenson ..... Nom.

SCOTT, Alys P., to Alfred B. Scott..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

BEDFORD ST, s e corner of Commerce St, 45x51; Adelstein & Avrutine against Gottlieb M. Karpas and others, owners and contractors $1,350

GOUVERNEUR ST, 3 to 9, 282 to 286 East Broadway, and 271 and 273 Division St; Louis Kramer against R. Cohen & Sons, owners; Cohen & Epstein, contractors... 774

HENRY ST, 263 and 265; Adelstein & Avrutine against Samuel Barkin, owner and contractor 950

HOME ST, n s, Boston Road or Ave, e s, and Jackson Av, w s, —x—gore; The Staines Piece and Taber Company against R. E. Smith and P. H. J. Daly, owners and contractors..... 278

3D AV, 1,517 and 1,519; James W. Conlon against Jacob Sommers, owner and contractor 319

4TH ST, 57 East; Isseks Bro hers against Loes Zwerbaum and Jacob Sommer, owners and contractors..... 75

6TH AV, e s, extends from 18th to 19th Sts, —x500; Hermann & Grace against Siegel-Cooper Company, owners; The Armstrong and Bolton Company, contractors 915

7TH AV, s w corner of 114th St, 100.11x100; Safety Armorite Conduit Company against Hugo F. Hoeffer, owner; Armstrong & Bolton Company, contractors... 542

7TH AV, s w corner of 114th St, 100.11x100; Thomas & Betts against Hugo F. Hoeffer, owner; Armstrong & Bolton Company, contractors..... 30

18TH ST, n s, 460 ft e of 6th Av, 75x100; Maurice Swartz against Siegel-Cooper Company, owners; The Armstrong and Bolton Company, contractors 150

93D ST, 24 East; F. Klingman & Co. against Greenwald Brothers, owners and contractors 3,221

95TH ST, s s, 48.9 ft w of Madison Av, 71x100; The New Jersey Adamant Manufacturing Company against William H. Grahame, owner; William H. and Thomas Graham, contractors 99

118TH ST, 33 and 35 West; Harry W. Bell against Katz & Abelman, owners and contractors 87

119TH ST, 19 and 21 West; Harry W. Bell against Katz & Abelman, owners and contractors 61

129TH ST, 58 and 60 East; Orrin D. Person against Ida Van Valin, owner; J. F. Reilly, contractor..... 1,916

136TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 3d Av, 125x100; Myer Hellman against James J. Pryor, owner; the John E. Scharsmith Building and Contracting Company, contractors.. 135

138TH ST, n s, 281.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 50x99.11 to 139th St; the Danville Stove Manufacturing Company against Kapelanski & Kronenberg, owners and contractors 113

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

134TH ST, s s, 285 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x99.11; Globe Realty Company and Dudley S. Harde with Thomas S. Quinn, 11 payments 22,000

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

GOUVERNEUR ST, 3 to 9, 282 to 286 East Broadway, and 271 and 273 Division St; Cohen & Epstein on R. Cohen & Sons to Louis Kramer 74

WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of 173d St, 75x100; Nathan Passman on George Blumenthal and another to Zax K. Berlin 400

Lis Pendens.

HOUSTON ST, s s, 50 ft w of Wooster St, 25x95; the rector, &c., of St. Matthew's Church against Edward Judson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, I. B. Stewart.

RIVINGTON ST, 323; Department of Buildings against Abraham J. Dworsky, (violations of building laws;) attorney, Otterbourg.

SPENCER PLACE, w s, 200 ft n of 144th St, 50x100; Edward Farrell against Maria Damiano and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, M. J. Sullivan.

UNION AV, e s, 75 ft s of Jennings St, —x—; Department of Buildings against Catherine Larkin, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

1ST AV, n e corner of 16th St, 69x94; James F. Galligan against Samuel A. Robinson and others, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien;) attorney, J. H. K. Blauvelt.

45TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 20x100.5; M. Adele Smith and another, executors, &c., against Joseph Reuth and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

59TH ST, 226 to 230 East, 125x100; The German Savings Bank against Rosina Vollhart and others, (five actions,) (foreclosure of ten mortgages;) attorney, A. H. Mosle.

59TH ST, 338 to 342 East; Department of Buildings against Joseph Dominguale, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

71ST ST, n s, 30 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x102.2; John G. McCullough against Anna J. Lennon and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Stetson, Jennings & Russell.

70TH ST, n s, 312 ft e of 1st Av, 26x102.22; M. Adele Smith and another, executors, &c., against William Fritzel and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

82D ST, 121 West; John Dougan against Winston H. Hagen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Stockwell.

90TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.11; Joseph Hamilton and others against Angelo Filocco and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Richards & Bryan.

96TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Park Av, 100x100; Christ Lieberum against Samuel Ginsberg, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, C. P. Hallock.

104TH ST, s s, 84.11 ft e of Boulevard, 15x70.2; Henriette H. Smith against David H. McCord and another, executors, &c., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Black & Kneeland.

115TH ST, 48 West; Archer V. Pancoast, trustee, against Cecilia Cassell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hubbard & Rice.

122D ST, n s, 300 ft e of 8th Av, 18.4x100.11; Citizens' Savings Bank against Martha T. Smith and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. W. Pierson.

146TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Charles A. Rae against Jeannette W. Ryer and others, (accounting, &c.;) attorney, M. P. Doyle.

146TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Willis Av, 50x100; Charles A. Rae against Richard H. Dewes and others, (accounting, &c.;) attorney, M. P. Doyle.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Supreme Court of the United States:

102—Frederick Stearns, County Auditor, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Minnesota on the relation of James N. Marr.—Argument concluded by William B. Hornblower for the plaintiff in error.

104—John E. Roller, plaintiff in error, vs. Stephen Holley et al.—Submitted by John E. Roller and W. S. Laidley for the plaintiff in error and by W. T. Jackson, H. W. Williams, and Joseph Peeples in propria persona.

105—C. P. Huntington, special receiver, &c., appellant, vs. W. K. Cowden, administrator, &c., et al.—Argument commenced by Maxwell Evarts for appellant and continued by Z. T. Vinson and Holmes Conrad for the appellees.

Call for Friday: 105, 108, 109, 110, 113, 114, 117, 118, 119, and 120.

Calendars for Friday, Jan. 19.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 124 Post Office Building. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—Lamb vs. Macdonald. Cases noticed.
2—New Brunswick Rubber Co. vs. Jacobs.
3—Murdock vs. Oceanic Steam Nav. Co.
4—Welsbach Light Co. vs. Rex Incandescent Light Co.
5—Same vs. Daylight Incandescent Gas Lamp Co.
6—Same vs. Union Incandescent Light Co.
7—Roche vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
8—Welsbach Light Co. vs. Anhaltzer.
9—McKay vs. Hudson.
10—Welsbach Light Co. vs. M. Schaffer Co.
11—Same vs. Freeman.
12—Same vs. R. Mornand Co.
13—Bigelert vs. Neisz.
14—Young vs. Long.
15—McKay vs. Hudson.
16—Brown vs. Wagner Typewriter Co.
17—Bragg Mfg. Co. vs. City of New York.
18—Real Estate Trust Co. of Phila. vs. N. E. Loan & Trust Co.
19—Dickerson vs. James.
20—Same vs. same.
21—Colliery Engineer Co. vs. Peale & Hill Co.
22—Welsbach Light Co. vs. United Incandescent L. Co.
23—Same vs. Kaufmann.
24—Same vs. Friedberg & Kurtz.
25—Klotz vs. Winter.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 86 Post Office Building.

19—Tucker vs. Gallagher & Trans. Co. vs. Morse Iron Works.
42—N. J. D. D. & Vigilant.
44—Beasley vs. Tug
60—Denning vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 125, 210, 214, 215, 224, 226, 227, and 228.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ. Opens at 1 P. M. Motions.

1—Niehrbach vs. Mayor, &c.
2—Morgan vs. Am. Air Power Co.
3—Lang vs. York.
4—Vidvaud vs. 42d St., &c., R. R.
5—Day vs. Carmichael.
6—Hearle vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.
7—Simpson vs. Jersey City Con. Co.
8—C. H. Dimond Co. vs. Hartley.
9—In re Mayor, &c.
10—Met. St. Ry. vs. Oppenheim.
11—Same vs. Oppenheim.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Gimenez vs. Gimenez.
2—Chisholm vs. Weed.
3—In re Safety Third Rail Elec. Co.
4—Bergoffen vs. City of New York.
5—Emigrant Ind. Sav. Bank vs. Lange.
6—Post vs. Kendall.
7—Magnus & Lauer vs. Acme Soap Co.
8—Wilson vs. Liberty Cycle Co.
9—Lazarowitz vs. Goldschlag.
10—Early vs. Ferris.
11—Scherrer vs. Ground Hog Con. M. & M. Co.
12—Bank of the State vs. Rereira.
13—Bernheim vs. Winezimmer.
14—People, &c., vs. Man. Island Corp.
15—In re Canda.
16—In re Diossy.
17—Shields vs. Craig.
18—In re Healy.
19—Coutrie vs. Caldwell.
20—Roger vs. Boessneck.
21—In re Breckenridge.
22—People, &c., vs. Bushe.
23—Burnett vs. King.
24—Hawkins vs. Pakas.
25—Ry. Equipment Pub. Co. vs. Biglin.
26—Simmons vs. Simmons.
27—Mayer vs. Jacobs.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—In re Hunt's Point Road.
2—In re Court House Site.
3—In re Concord Av.
4—In re E. 138th St.
5—In re Willis Av. B'ge.
6—In re Public Place at E. 138th St.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar—To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and Fact.

4260—Venner vs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
4311—Gorman vs. East River Sav. Bank.
2172—Koezly vs. Koezly.
3360—Puller vs. Waller.
4141—Hannah vs. Anderson.
6461—Hinckle vs. Hayes.
1533—Wiedermann vs. Everard.
8250—Sweeney vs. Brennan.
4009—Raymond vs. Dittenhoefer.
4018—Reiman vs. Dreicer.
4113—McManus vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
6782—Murray vs. Brennan.
4803—Di Pascale vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4305—Buchanan vs. same.
4522—Steele vs. Hutkopf
2980—Holzer vs. Frank.
2329—Kissel vs. Flint.
5972—Herrick vs. Guarantors' Finance Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Acting District Attorney McIntyre and Assistant District Attorneys Hennessy and Schwarzkopf for the People.
No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Preferred causes.

11048—Istel vs. City of New York.
11084—O'Neil vs. same.
11207—Stein vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
11239—Heilferty vs. same.
11240—Connor vs. same.
11294—Kalendar vs. Kurnan.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III. and IV., for trial.

4313—Garvey vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4763—Oliveri vs. Hughes.
4302—Doherty vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4365—Bangham vs. same
4366—Same vs. same.
4331—Sheridan vs. same.
5445—Snyder vs. City of New York.
4056—Thilemann vs. City of New York.
5128—Howard vs. Rankin.
6388—Edwards vs. Hoffman House.
6667—Hamburger vs. Provident Sav. Life Assn.
6766—Werner vs. Rannheim.
5921—Levene vs. Clark.
10299—Ward vs. St. Vincent's Hospital.
6719—Leavitt vs. City of New York.
4897—Sternberger vs. Croner.
6701—Danuco vs. Murray
474—Rasines vs. Olcott.
6709—Doorley vs. Electric Vehicle Co.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 7166.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Maclean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts V., VI., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., IX., X., and XI., for trial.

Inquest, 4976—

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold. : 1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and other standard makes rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway. Telephone 1338 Franklin.

DRY GOODS.

ORIENTAL PEARLS, FINEST IMITATIONS OF real pearls by Parisian manufacturers; all sizes and varieties; necklaces, collars, scarfpins, long-nette chains, brooches, &c., at very reasonable prices. JAMMES, 4 West 37th, near 5th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID or KITCHENMAID.—By Irish Protestant just arrived, as chambermaid or kitchenmaid in good family. Bustard, 78 King St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Swedish girl as chambermaid in private family; city preferred; good reference. 206 West 17th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker and fitter; tailor-made dresses, latest styles; out by day or week; terms reasonable; city references. D. D., Box 32, 1,242 Broadway.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—As seamstress or help dressmaker; by the day. McLinden, 142 East 84th St.

Miscellaneous.

STENOGRAPHER.—By educated, experienced, and refined stenographer; with lithographers and engravers preferred; references. Miss Lang, 50 West 12th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—By party of long experience as bookkeeper, cashier, correspondent, &c., of good education, ability, and character, now out of business, with good business house in active, responsible capacity; particulars by letter, W., Box 376 Times Up-Town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By an English butler; in a permanent place; long and personal references if required. A. B., Box 352 Times Up-Town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

CARPENTER.—Boy, 17, industrious, ambitious, desires to learn the carpenter trade; best of references. R. P. W., Box 128 Times Office.

YOUNG MAN (19) RESIDING WITH PARENTS seeks position as clerk in bank or broker's office; good penman and quick at figures; three years with present employer; highest references as to character, ability, &c. Arthur, Box 174 Times Office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

UMBRELLAS.—A competent forewoman for an out-of-town umbrella factory. Amasa Lyon, 814 Broadway.

WANTED—A nurse for a child two years old. Call at 906 Madison Av. on Friday morning between 10 and 1 o'clock; liberal wages for a thoroughly competent, trustworthy woman.

WANTED—Lady agents to sell my new lamp shade calendars for 1900, (patent pending.) State rights sold. O. Schaller, 7,528 Virginia Av., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—A competent waitress and parlormaid; city references required. Apply 9-12, 24 East 73d St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

IMMEDIATELY—Six competent men of good appearance as outside solicitors in Greater New York; excellent opportunity for responsible men; salary and commission. Call, with references, Friday morning, Room 926 St. James Building, 26th St. and Broadway.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against CHARLES STEINHARDT and Elizabeth Cora Steinhardt, his wife; Joseph Fernando, Paulina Fernando, Charles Schmitt, and Margaretha Schmitt, his wife, and The Jacob Hoffman Brewing Company, defendants.—Summons.—Trial to be had in the County of New York.

To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New York, October 4th, 1899.

GEORGE G. DE WITT, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 88 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

To the defendants Charles Steinhardt and Elizabeth Cora Steinhardt, his wife: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 13th day of December, 1899, and duly filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York in the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 15th day of December, 1899.—Dated New York, December 19th, 1899.

GEORGE G. DE WITT, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 88 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. d22-law7wF

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM HILDRETH FIELD, as trustee for Margaret M. Hawes, plaintiff, against GEORGE E. FOWLER and May Adele Fowler, his wife; William Fulton, Sarah L. Henningsen, John B. Harrison, Edmund A. W. C. Hammond, Simonds Furnace Company, The Staines Peck & Taber Company, William T. Brewer, William Hanley, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, December 23, 1899.

FIELD & HARRISON, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, 237 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

To the defendant, Sarah L. Henningsen:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 14th day of December, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in said City of New York.—Dated New York, December 15, 1899.

FIELD & HARRISON, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, 237 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y. d15-law6wF

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ROBERT J. EDWARDS, Plaintiff, against HELEN CAMPBELL SMITH and George A. Smith, Defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated N. Y., May 16, 1899.

JOHN R. ABNEY, Plaintiff's Attorney, Post Office address and office, No. 71 Broadway, New York City, New York.

To Helen Campbell Smith, one of the defendants herein: The foregoing summons is served upon you, by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. H. A. Gildersleeve, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court for New York County, dated December 28, 1899, and filed in the office of the County Clerk for said county on the said 28th day of December, 1899, the complaint herein having been filed in said County Clerk's Office on the 28th day of November, 1899.

Dated N. Y., December 29, 1899.

JOHN R. ABNEY, Plaintiff's Attorney, 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.. d29-law6wF&f9

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ASSIGNMENT OF JOSEPH AGOSTINI to AUGUSTUS T. GILLENDER for the benefit of his creditors.

In pursuance of an order made by Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in and for the County of New York, on the 7th day of December, 1899, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against Joseph Agostini, lately doing business in the City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Joseph Agostini, for the benefit of his creditors, at his place of transacting business, the office of Arnold & Greene, No. 3 Broad Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 19th day of February, 1900.

Dated New York, December 7th, 1899.

AUGUSTUS T. GILLENDER, Assignee.

ARNOLD & GREENE, Attorneys for Assignee, 3 Broad St., New York City.

THE UNDERSIGNED, RECEIVER OF THE firm of Richter & Company, lately conducting a general laundry business at No. 2,283 Eighth Avenue, in the City of New York, will entertain sealed bids for the sale of the good-will, fixtures, and entire plant of said business. Said property will be sold subject to three chattel mortgages. All bids must be directed to the undersigned, at the office of his attorneys, who will give further particulars upon inquiry. HERMAN PAUL, Receiver. STERN & SINGER, Attorneys for Receiver, 256 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MEYER COHEN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Meyer Cohen, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 16th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 31st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—RICHARD R. DITZEL, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Richard R. Ditzel, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 17th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 31st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated January 18, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ADOLPH RUEHL, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Adolph Ruel, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated Jan. 6th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 31st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HYMAN SELIGMAN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Hyman Seligman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 4th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 31st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—FRANK M. WEILER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Frank M. Weiler, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 17th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 31st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated January 18, 1900.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

APPLETON, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. APPLETON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of D. Appleton & Co., No. 72 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of January, 1900. WILLIAM W. APPLETON, MARY APPLETON, DANIEL APPLETON, Executors. H. HADDEN DOUGHERTY, Attorney for Executors, No. 7 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja12-law6mF

SAILEY, ELLENE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated September 25, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLENE A. SAILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 256-257 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of September, 1899. OSCAR F. GUNZ, Executor. ANDERSON PRICE, Attorney for Executor, 80 Broadway, New York City. s29-law6mF

CONLON, JOHN P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN P. CONLON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 220 West Thirty-eighth Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of October, 1899. ROBERT M. LYMAN, Administrator. ROBERT W. TODD, Attorney for Administrator, 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n3-law6mF

HALSTEAD, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HALSTEAD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Lillian Herbert Andrews, No. 38 Park Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of January, 1900. HANNAH C. WIBIRT, Executrix. LILIAN HERBERT ANDREWS, Attorney for Executrix, 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja12-law6mF

HILTON, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HILTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of the estate of Henry Hilton, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of June, 1900.—Dated New York, the 21st day of December, 1899. HORACE RUSSELL, EDWARD S. HARRIS, Executors. RUSSELL & HOLMES, Attorneys for Executors, 280 Broadway, New York City. d23-law6mF

LINLEY, HARRIETT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HARRIETT LINLEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Arthur A. Michell, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of May, 1900, next. Dated New York, the 2d day of November, 1899. WILLIAM J. LAWRENCE, Administrator. ARTHUR A. MICHELL, Attorney for Administrator, 220 Broadway, New York City. n3-law6mF.

LYMAN, THOMAS C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS C. LYMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 420 West Thirty-eighth Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of October, 1899. ROBERT M. LYMAN, Administrator. ROBERT W. TODD, Attorney for Administrator, 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n3-law6mF

MARTIN, HENRIETTA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRIETTA MARTIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 101, No. 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of November, 1899. THOMAS M. MARTIN, Executor. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Executor, 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

PONVERT, LOUIS J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS J. PONVERT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same; with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Lawrence & Hughes, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of August, 1899. AMY K. PONVERT, Executrix. LAWRENCE & HUGHES Attys. for Executrix. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au26-law6mF

RHOADS, GEORGE B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE B. RHOADS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Benjamin Wright, No. 38 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 2nd day of October, 1899. ELIZABETH RHOADS, Administratrix. BENJAMIN WRIGHT, Attorney for Administratrix, 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. oct6-law6mF

WOOLSON, JOHN A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. WOOLSON late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 578 Eighth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of October, 1899.

SADIE B. WOOLSON, Executrix.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DEVLIN, DANIEL.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Caroline McNulty and Sarah O'Connor, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of March, 1900, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why Daniel C. Devlin, petitioner herein, should not be appointed as administrator, with the will annexed, of the estate of DANIEL DEVLIN, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceedings.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 16th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

(Sd.) J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ja19-law6wF&m2

WEBB, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. WEBB, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of George S. Hamlin, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 26th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of December, 1899. HENRIETTA A. WEBB, THOMAS B. HIDDEN, Executors. GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Attorney for Executors, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d22-law6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JOHN D. QUACKENBOS, as executor of the last will and testament of LOUISE B. QUACKENBOS, deceased, plaintiff, against HENRY B. MEAD and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the fifth day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the seventh day of February, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Lewis J. Phillips, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Lenox (formerly Sixth) Avenue, (as widened and now established by law), distant eighty-seven feet southerly from the southeasterly corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; and running thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and part of the way through a party wall, eighty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Lenox Avenue sixteen feet and six inches; thence westerly and again parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and part of the way through another party wall eighty-five feet to Lenox Avenue; and thence northerly, and along the easterly line of Lenox Avenue sixteen feet and six inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less—the boundary lines on each side running along the middle lines of the said party walls.—Dated New York, January 15, 1900.

HENRY H. SHERMAN, Referee.

THEODORE R. SHEAR, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The premises are No. 882 Lenox Avenue.

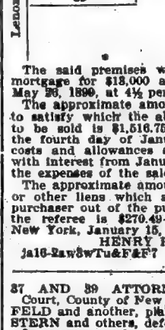

The said premises will be sold subject to a mortgage for $18,000 and interest thereon from May 26, 1899, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,516.75-100, with interest from the fourth day of January, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $151.37-100, with interest from January 5, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $270.45-100 and interest.—Dated New York, January 15, 1900.

HENRY H. SHERMAN, Referee.

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37 AND 39 ATTORNEY STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—PINCUS LOWENFELD and another, plaintiffs, against REBECCA STERN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 19th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being on the westerly side of Attorney Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Attorney Street distant one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet northerly from the northwesterly corner of Attorney and Grand Streets, and running thence easterly and parallel with Grand Street, part of the way through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Attorney Street fifty-one (51) feet and eight (8) inches; thence easterly one hundred (100) feet to the westerly side of Attorney Street, and thence southerly along the westerly side of Attorney Street fifty-one (51) feet six (6) inches to the point or place of beginning, be said several dimensions more or less

Dated New York, December 27, 1899.

CHARLES W. CULVER, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —E. CAROLINE KOPPER, plaintiff, against MARGARET G. KOPPER, Jr., and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 22d day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the southwesterly corner of Decatur Avenue and the Mosholu Parkway, running thence southwardly along the westerly side of Decatur Avenue fifty (50) feet, thence westwardly parallel with Suburban Street one hundred and fifty-nine and 33-100 feet to an angle, thence westwardly at right angles to Hull Avenue sixty-five and forty one-hundredths (65 40-100) feet to the easterly side of Hull Avenue; thence northwardly along the easterly side of Hull Avenue one hundred and twenty-two and fifty-nine one-hundredths (122 59-100) feet to the southerly side of the Mosholu Parkway; thence southeastwardly along the southerly side of said Mosholu Parkway two hundred and forty-six and eighty-one one-hundredths (246 81-100) feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, December 28th, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.

DAVID M. NEUBERGER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 256 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

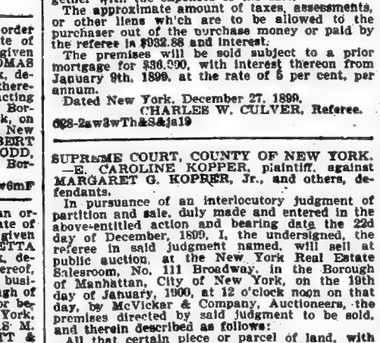

The approximate amounts of the liens or charges to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $8,413.24, with interest thereon from the 26th day of December, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $309.85, with interest from December 26th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $345.40-100, and interest.—Dated New York City, December 29th, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.

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REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE RAUCHFUSS, plaintiff, against LOTTIE M. FOWLER, ELLEN BYRNES, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 18th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, and City of New York, and located in Section Four, on Block 1,214, on the land map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eighty-third Street, distant three hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Eighty-third Street with the westerly side of Columbus (formerly Ninth) Avenue; thence running northerly, and part of the way through a party wall and on a line parallel with Columbus Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the centre line of the block between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line of the block, and on a line parallel with Eighty-third Street, twenty-five feet; thence southerly, on a line parallel with said Columbus Avenue and part of the way through another party wall, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the said northerly side of Eighty-third Street, and thence easterly, and along the said northerly side of Eighty-third Street, twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, and being now known by the street number 135 West Eighty-third Street, in the said city, and being a part of the same premises conveyed to the said George Rauchfuss by Nellie F. Brennan and husband by deed dated November 19, 1891, and recorded on the same day in Liber Eight, Page 241 of Section Four of Block Series of Conveyances, in the office of the Register of the City of New York, together with all the gas fixtures, carpets, window shades, and other personal property appertaining to the said premises and belonging to said defendant Ellen Byrnes, and also being the same premises conveyed to the said defendant, Ellen Byrnes, by the said plaintiff, George Rauchfuss, by deed bearing even date with said mortgage, and which mortgage was also given to secure part of the consideration money of said premises, and also, together with all the right, title, and interest of the said defendant Ellen Byrnes, of, in, and to a certain party wall agreement made between Thomas J. Brennan of the one part, and Mark P. Brennan of the other part, dated August 28, 1890, and recorded on the same day in Liber 2,308, Page 441 of Conveyances in said Register's office.—Dated New York, December 29, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.

GEORGE A. McDERMOTT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 621 Broadway, New York City, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is No. 135 West 83d Street, New York City.

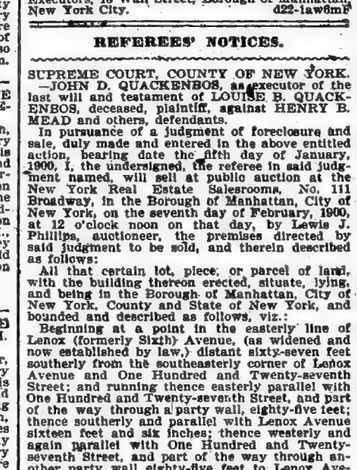

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $8,355 56-100, with interest thereon from the 22d day of December, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $422 81-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,180 and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $22,000.00, with accrued interest.—Dated New York, 29th day of December, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.

ja2-2aw3wTu&F&ja24

BROADWAY, NO. 652.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—ALLEN D. M. DEFANDORF, plaintiff, against WINIFRED I. SICHEL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the 13th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Fifteenth (formerly Eighth) Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, known and distinguished on a map of the lands of Samuel Jones, Esq., lying between Broadway and Bowery, made from actual survey by Stephen Hallam and E. W. Bridges, City Surveyors, and recorded in the office of the Register in and for the City and County of New York, in Liber 125 of Conveyances, &c., Page 58; as Lot Number Twenty-eight, (28,) which said lot, piece, or parcel of land is bounded northwesterly in front by Broadway, northeasterly by a lot of land distinguished on said map as Number Twenty-seven, (27,) southeasterly by road or way, by the name of Cross-lane, designated and properly described in and by a certain deed duly expressing and declaring the uses and purposes thereof, and the conditions and limitations affecting the same, made and executed by said Samuel Jones and Cornelia, his wife, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of and County of New York, in Liber 72 of Conveyances, Page 18, and southwesterly by a lot of ground distinguished on the aforesaid map as No. 29, and contains twenty-nine feet in width in front and rear, and one hundred and thirty feet in length on each side, and known and distinguished as Number 652 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, December 18th, 1899.

EDWARD JACOBS, Referee.

Bond St.

All taxes and assessments and water rates which are liens or encumbrances on the premises above described at the time of the sale thereof will be paid by the purchaser or allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money.

The premises above described will be sold subject to a lease, dated October 22nd, 1894, made between Wilson L. Defendorf and others to Robert Lindheim. Such lease being for the term of ten years, commencing January 1st, 1895, at a rental of $10,000 per year, payable in equal monthly installments in advance, and Croton water rent. Tenant allowed $50 annually for roof repairs.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, December 18th, 1899.

EDWARD JACOBS, Referee.

MOSES ESBERG, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff.

EDWARD RUSSELL, Esq., Attorney for defendant Matilda Cleland.

ARMOUR C. ANDERSON, Esq., Attorney for defendants Joshua Kantrowitz et al.

EMANUEL ESCHWEGE, Esq., Attorney for defendants Wilson L. Defendorf et al.

DAVID E. GROSSMAN, Esq., Attorney for defendant Winifred I. Sichel.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JAMES EVERARD, plaintiff, against MICHAEL J. CALLAHAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 20th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the 24th Ward of the City of New York and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the southwesterly corner of Decatur Avenue and the Mosholu Parkway, running thence southwardly along the westerly side of Decatur Avenue fifty (50) feet, thence westwardly parallel with Suburban Street one hundred and fifty-nine and 33-100 feet to an angle, thence westwardly at right angles to Hull Avenue sixty-five and forty one-hundredths (65 40-100) feet to the easterly side of Hull Avenue; thence northwardly along the easterly side of Hull Avenue one hundred and twenty-two and fifty-nine one-hundredths (122 59-100) feet to the southerly side of the Mosholu Parkway; thence southeastwardly along the southerly side of said Mosholu Parkway two hundred and forty-six and eighty-one one-hundredths (246 81-100) feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, December 28th, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.

DAVID M. NEUBERGER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 256 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

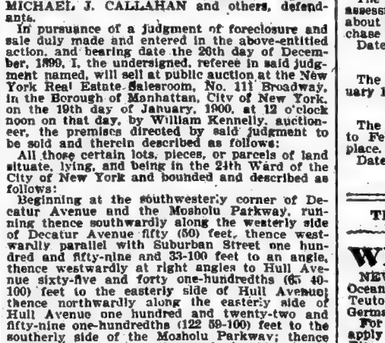

The approximate amounts of the liens or charges to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $8,413.24, with interest thereon from the 26th day of December, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $309.85, with interest from December 26th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $345.40-100, and interest.—Dated New York City, December 29th, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.

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REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —CHARLOTTE DEMMERLE and others, plaintiffs, against LOUIS DEMMERLE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land, situate, lying, and being in the Thirteenth Ward, in the Borough of Manhattan, (formerly City of New York,) and bounded as follows: Westerly in front on Ridge Street, beginning at a point one hundred and twenty-five feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of Broome Street and Ridge Street, thence running twenty-five feet on Ridge Street, containing in width in front and rear twenty-five feet, and in length on each side one hundred feet, formerly known as Number 80 (thirty) Ridge Street, but now known as Number 50 Ridge Street.

And also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New York, together with the dwelling house thereon erected, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Hart Street, distant one hundred and ten feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Hart Street and Sumner Avenue, running thence northerly parallel with Sumner

MOLINEUX'S DEFENSE TO BEGIN NEXT WEEK

Mr. Osborne Promises to Close the Prosecution's Case To-day.

MORE EVIDENCE ABOUT BARNET

Medicine Packages Sent to the Dead Clubman—Handwriting and Poison Experts Testify.

Evidence that H. C. Barnet had received at his office in the Produce Exchange Building a package from some unknown person, containing a powder, which was found after his death by Edmund Barnet, his brother, was introduced yesterday at the Molineux trial. This was the first time it had developed that Barnet had actually received a package of this kind. The evidence did not show, however, that this powder was poison, and the material had been thrown away.

The witness who attracted most attention was Dr. Robert Boocock, a homeopathist of forty years' practice, who uses cyanide of mercury for cases of diphtheria in observance of the principle similia similibus curantur of that school of medicine. He said that the symptoms of poisoning by cyanide of mercury would be naturally mistaken for diphtheria and cyanide of mercury would be used as a cure. Mr. Weeks asked if his position was that a case of poisoning could be cured by giving more of the poison. The doctor said that he could, by changing the dilutions, cure such a case, but he later said that in a case such as that which Barnet's had been said to be he would have given an antidote. The doctor instanced a case of erysipelas being cured by poison ivy, which produces the same disease.

There was more expert writing evidence, and finally there was the interesting announcement by the Assistant District Attorney that he positively would conclude the case for the people to-day.

Vincent G. Hamill, President of the Marsden Remedy Company, was the first witness called yesterday. He was asked to identify some of the letters which were received by his company from the person renting the letter box at 257 West Forty-second Street and signed "H. C. Barnet."

"Have you ever had any business with Von Mohl & Company?" Mr. Osborne asked.

"Yes, Sir."

"You know of a remedy they sell?"

"Only in a general way."

"What is it?"

The witness described the character of one of Von Mohl's remedies.

"What particular remedy do they sell?"

"Can't answer that."

"Something by the name of calthos?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Did you receive that letter?" showing one asking for a remedy.

"Yes, Sir."

"Did you open it?"

"Yes."

"Letter answered?"

"Yes."

"Anything sent but answer?"

"No."

"Sent answer where?"

"Box 217, 57 West Forty-second Street."

BASIS OF PRESCRIPTION.

The witness testified that the letter asking for the remedy was received about June 4 or 5, 1898. Mr. Weeks directed his questions on cross-examination to learn if the doctor pretended to prescribe on the information contained in the diagnosis blank sent out by the company, which in ordinary practice would be regarded as of a confidential character.

"Your company has a physician?" he asked.

"Yes, I am one of them."

"You are admitted to practice in this State?"

"Yes."

"You presumably replied to Exhibit C?" (This was the letter asking for the remedy.)

"Can't say. There was another physician."

"Was the Exhibit I sent for the purpose of getting information on which to treat a patient?"

Mr. Osborne objected and was sustained. Exhibit I is the diagnosis blank sent by the firm to the Forty-second Street address and returned with the blank spaces filled out with answers to questions.

The witness said that they treated some 10,000 or 12,000 cases a year, and of this number some 2,000 they saw personally.

Mr. Weeks asked: "You had received Exhibit I and $5 before giving treatment?"

"Yes."

"Did Exhibits C and I remain in your possession some time?"

"Until January, 1899." The witness said at that time they were given to Detective McCafferty.

Mr. Weeks—You received Exhibit H? (That was the one asking for the marriage guide.)

"Yes."

"That was the latter part of June?"

"Yes."

The witness said that the concern had twenty-four employes. The Recorder asked if papers passed through the hands of all these employes. The reply was that they did, but a question from Mr. Weeks led to a qualification to the effect that diagnoses did not.

ANOTHER BARNET LETTER.

William O. Inglis, a reporter, next took the stand to identify some papers which he had previously handed to the Assistant District Attorney. They consisted of a letter and envelope. The letter was as follows:

Dear Sir: Please send prescription and oblige
H. C. BARNET,
Box 217, 257 West Forty-second Street.

It was addressed to G. B. Wright, Box 1,712, Marshall, Mich. The writing resembled that of the rest in the so-called Barnet series. The word prescription was spelled "perscription" and the post-mark showed that the letter had been mailed at the General Post Office at 5 P. M., the hour at which the others were mailed.

On cross-examination it developed that the witness had known Molineux for several years, and the Assistant District Attorney objected to his proceeding on the ground that if Mr. Weeks was going into questions not touched on in the direct examination, he must make the witness his own, and call him when the case of the defense was presented. The witness had been present at a conference between Gen. Molineux, his son, and Capt. McClusky, and Mr. Weeks was asking him concerning this incident when the Recorder ruled out the evidence on Mr. Osborne's objection.

Edmund Barnet, brother of the late H. C. Barnet, was recalled. Mr. Osborne asked:

"What was the size of your brother's chest?"

"Forty inches."

"He was born when?"

"May 19, 1866."

DESCRIPTION OF BARNET.

Called upon for a description of his brother, Mr. Barnet said that he had a good, clear complexion, the face having a tinge of color, but not florid. He weighed 180 pounds, and was 5 feet 8 inches in height, the waist being larger than the chest. He had a small brown mustache. The Assistant District Attorney sought to have him identify a picture of his brother, but this evidence was ruled out.

Exhibit A (the poison package address) was then shown to Mr. Barnet. "I show you Exhibit A, Mr. Barnet, and ask you if you ever saw that handwriting before?" said Mr. Osborne.

"I did see it."

"Where did you see it?"

"In my brother's effects."

The Recorder sustained an objection to these questions and ordered the answers stricken out because they seemed to refer to the exhibit, when the District Attorney only meant the handwriting.

"Did you see a piece of brown paper with United States stamps upon it among your brother's effects?" persisted Mr. Osborne.

This question was ordered stricken out also and the witness was excused, Mr. Weeks having no questions to ask him.

James S. Hudson was next called. He was associated with H. C. Barnet, being employed by the same concern, with an office in the Produce Exchange Building. After he had described Barnet in answer to questions, he was asked if he recollected that on a particular day in the latter part of the Summer of 1898 something came through the mail for Barnet. The witness said that a package had come, three or four inches long and an inch and a half wide and of the same depth. The wrapper was a light-colored paper. It was addressed to Mr. Barnet, who opened it and found that it contained a smaller box in which were some pink or red capsules.

"Do you remember what Mr. Barnet said?"

"I remember distinctly."

"What was it?"

The question was ruled out.

The witness said that there was no writing except the address about it, and that Mr. Barnet had gathered up the wrapper and contents and put them in his overcoat pocket.

BOXES OF PILLS AND CAPSULES.

The Recorder asked how all this was relevant, and Mr. Osborne said: "We propose to show that somebody sent anonymous packages through the mails to Barnet, and we have already proved that the defendant bought things under the name of Barnet."

Edmund Barnet was recalled and testified that among his brother's effects he had found a package similar to that which had been described by the last witness. There was a small wooden box containing fifty pills which were pink or blue, and a small white box containing capsules with white powder in them.

Dr. Witthaus was then recalled. He was asked to describe cyanide of mercury and its uses.

He had, since his last testimony, read up his books on the subject of the history and uses of cyanide of potassium, he said. Cyanide of potassium was discovered in 1782. Up to some years ago it was used by physicians, but it was not used much now. It is used as a reagent in chemical work, also in the making of fulminate for exploding cartridges, and, to some extent, in making paint for the bottoms of ships to resist the action of barnacles and other water life.

On cross-examination Prof. Witthaus told Mr. Weeks that the bromo-seltzer in the composition in the bottle he had received from the Adams flat was not in a normal form, as it had been pulverized more than was usually the case.

Joseph Moore was recalled and testified that he had taken notes for Molineux to Blanche Chesebrough, at 251 West Seventy-fifth Street.

Benjamin F. Kelly, another writing expert, was then called. He said that he had had eighteen years' experience as an expert before admitted. Mr. Osborne said that he thought sufficient expert testimony had been admitted. Mr. Osborne said that he had many more experts, but proposed only to put on record their opinions as to the similarity of the disputed writings, and the acknowledged writings of the defendant. The Recorder told him that he thought he had reached the limit, but permitted the testimony to be taken.

POISON ADDRESS LEFT-HANDED.

Mr. Kelly's testimony bore out the anticipations of the Assistant District Attorney, and Mr. Weeks then took him in hand and drew from him information as to how much time he had given to an examination of the writings before offering his opinion the first time, and as to the compensation he was receiving from the District Attorney's office.

"Did you in January, 1898, express the opinion that the poison package address had been written by the left hand?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"Yes."

"Was that to a reporter?"

"Yes."

"Was the idea original with you?"

"No. It was suggested by Mr. Spencer," (another expert.)

"And then you gave it to a newspaper?"

"Yes."

The witness had received $37.50 for his opinion to the newspaper. He explained that the writing looked childish. That was the way it would look written by one who was not accustomed to writing with the left hand.

"You never expressed the opinion that it was written by a left-handed person?"

"No."

"If it was written by a person with the left hand it was by one who had practiced with the left hand?"

The witness had previously expressed this opinion and admitted it.

Dr. Boocock was next called. He said that he had made a special study of diphtheria and had personally used cyanide of mercury in its treatment for twenty-seven years. It was some thirty years ago that a French physician had discovered in a case of poisoning from cyanide that the symptoms were exactly like those of diphtheria, and following the principle of homeopathy, cyanide had been used to cure diphtheria. He said that it was used by many physicians, and with marked success.

The Recorder—"You are testifying solely from the standpoint of your school of medicine?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Not as to treatment by allopathic physicians?"

"No Sir."

OFFERED TO TAKE POISON.

The doctor said that in an epidemic of diphtheria on Long Island twenty-seven years ago he had cured 150 cases. He said that he spoke from his personal knowledge of the effects of cyanide, as he had experimented with himself, and to show that the effects were precisely as he described he volunteered to subject himself to cyanide treatment to show the symptoms. He had found that cyanide of mercury was also a preventive of diphtheria. The doctor said that he took the cyanide himself when he had occasion to treat diphtheria cases as a protection.

When Mr. Weeks took the doctor in hand for cross-examination he said: "Dr. Boocock, would a culture taken from pus of a case like this poisoning show diphtheria germs?"

"Well, there is a difference of opinion," said the doctor, "as to whether the microbe emanates from the disease or causes the disease."

"Could one dose develop the symptoms of diphtheria?"

"That would depend upon the size of the dose. Dr. Beck of Paris found that two grains caused death, with diphtheritic symptoms."

"Just what dose could be taken so as to produce diphtheritic symptoms without producing death?"

The doctor refused to answer the question outright, but insisted on explaining that if certain dilutions were administered and a teaspoonful taken every hour, according to the dilution, then the symptoms would appear in varying periods. He finally said as to the effects of one dose that it would depend upon the system and how large the dose.

Mr. Weeks sought to find out what with a system of average health would be the dose which would produce the symptoms without causing death, and the doctor said that he could not say.

DILUTIONS OF THE DRUG.

Then it transpired that the doctor had been answering questions on the supposition that the doses referred to were the diluted ones, and not, as Mr. Weeks meant, the crude poison. As to the latter the doctor said he could not speak, because he had not tried to poison himself. The dilution would be made, he said, by putting one teaspoonful of mercuric cyanide in ten teaspoonfuls of water, and then one teaspoonful of the dilution in ten teaspoonfuls of water, thus making the second dilution one-hundredth strong. That, he said, would prevent infection if taken two teaspoonfuls each day. If taken often enough it would produce diphtheria symptoms.

"Doctor," asked Mr. Weeks, "if you were called in a case of what was supposed to be diphtheria and you found that the patient had taken something from a box found to contain cyanide of mercury, would you diagnose the case as one of diphtheria?"

"I would not."

"What would you do?"

"I would give the antidote."

"What is the antidote?"

"Wild indigo."

A recess was then taken. On the reopening of court the doctor was again called to the stand and was permitted to make this statement: "I want to explain one or two little matters in which Mr. Weeks must have misunderstood me this morning. I thought his questions had reference to the amount of the solutions I had in my mind. I want to tell you what the records show.

MERCURIAL POISONING RECORD.

"There is a case on record of mercurial poisoning by two grains; there is a case of death by twenty-three grains; another case in which the quantity was 100 grains, and in another case it was a solution of indefinite quantity, and then there is this fifth case of Barnet. These are the only cases on record of deaths being caused by poisoning by mercury."

Juror No. 5 asked: "In these cases, doctor, was the taking of the mercury followed by immediate death?"

The witness said: "I presume not. The records show that in the first two cases death followed eleven and nineteen hours afterward respectively. In the third and fourth cases some days elapsed before death occurred."

Mr. Weeks asked: "By whom are those cases reported?"

"By Dr. Allen in his materia medica, and he quotes as his authority a French work."

"Then these are the only cases that you know anything about?"

"Yes, these are the only cases of mercurial poisoning on record so far as we know."

Mr. Weeks asked the doctor, should he be called in a case where the patient was suffering from this poison, if he would take it for diphtheria and administer more of the poison. It was some time before a direct answer could be obtained, but finally the doctor said that higher dilutions would increase the power to save tissue.

ACTION OF THE POISON.

The doctor said that the drug had a metallic taste. It coated the tongue, inflamed the throat, and also acted on the stomach, affecting the gastric conditions and causing ulcers.

Mr. Weeks asked him if he had heard of the Capella case, and he said that he had not. In reply to a question, he said that the poison caused a slight exhilaration of the pulse, a constriction of the throat, and severe headache, and also dulled the eyes, dimming the vision and drawing in the eye.

"These are not the symptoms of diphtheria, are they?"

"Several of them are."

The doctor again said that he would be very willing to show by experiment on himself the effects, but his offer was not accepted.

The last witness of the day was the writing expert, William E. Hagan of Troy, who said he had been studying the subject of handwriting since 1851. He named a number of important cases in which he had figured as an expert. Among these were the Morey letter case, in which D. N. Carvalho, as now, was an opposing expert. Another was the Whittaker case at West Point.

In the present case he said that he had studied all of the specimens, and was satisfied that they were all written by the same person as were the specimens admitted to be the defendants.

Enlarged copies of specimens of the writing on charts were placed before the jury, and the expert called attention to what he considered points of similarity. It was largely a repetition of other evidence as to the technical formation of letters, the indications as to the holding of the pen, and pen habits.

During the afternoon Molineux's brother, Leslie Molineux, sat between him and Gen. Molineux. The courtroom was more than usually crowded, and there were more women present than on any preceding day of the trial.

The announcement by Mr. Osborne that he would finish the case for the people to-day gave renewed interest to the question as to the probable course of the defense, but Mr. Weeks has given no intimation on this point.

FATAL ELEVATOR ACCIDENT.

Two Men Killed and Three Probably Fatally Injured—Car Drops Seven Stories.

An accident to the machinery operating the freight elevator in O'Reilly Brothers' storage and warehouse, at West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, yesterday afternoon resulted in the death of two men and perhaps the fatal injury of three others. The dead are Michael McLean, aged twenty-two, of 300 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and Peter Leddy, aged twenty-seven, of 300 East Twentieth Street. The injured are Bernard Cahill of 868 Second Avenue, James Reilly of 227 East Forty-third Street, and Peter Burns of 2,121 Eighth Avenue.

The accident occurred about 1:30 o'clock. The elevator was at the seventh floor when the five men got on it with as many wheelbarrows, loaded with porous fire brick. As soon as the gates were closed the car began to descend with frightful rapidity. During the fall McLean and Leddy put their arms about each other. When the cellar floor was reached there was a terrible crash. McLean and Leddy fell to one side directly under the counter-balance weights, which, being detached from the cable by their rapid ascent, fell on the heads and chests of the two men, crushing the life out of them instantly.

The other three men were buried in the débris of fire brick and cables incidental to the fall. They were unconscious when they were extricated and they were removed to the J. Wood Wright Hospital.

Thomas Berry, Superintendent of the building, was immediately arrested and taken to the Harlem Police Court, where he was arraigned before Magistrate Mayo. Detective Kerns related the details of the accident. Berry refused to make a statement regarding the affair, and he was given into the custody of the Coroner.

The elevator was about 12 feet square and had no sides. On the walls of the shaft is painted the warning that "employees ride in this elevator at their own risk." It was said by an employe that the elevator was tested to carry two tons. Thomas J. O'Reilly, a member of the firm, said:

"We don't know how it happened. It was an elevator which we had been using right along and we supposed it perfectly safe. It has been regularly inspected and was put in about 1893."

Special Inspector Fred Frankenbergh of the Building Department examined the elevator after the accident. He found that the small cog wheel, which imparts motion to the drum upon which the cable is wound, had broken off at its standard. The breaking of this pinion released the car from control by the motive power. The heavy load on the elevator caused the opposing weights to ascend so rapidly that the cables were pulled or broken out of them and dropped down the shaft.

It was said at the J. Hood Wright Hospital last night that the three injured men were hurt internally and that their condition was critical.

MUSICAL CRITICISM IN COURT.

Broker's Playing and Singing Led to Threats Against His Life.

Harry Clayson, a young broker living in the Hotel Avon, at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Madison Avenue, was the complainant in the Harlem Police Court yesterday afternoon against Henry Schmidt of 16 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, whom he accused of threatening his life and disturbing the peace. Clayson told Magistrate Mayo that he frequently called on a young woman named Blanche Evans, who lives in the same house with Schmidt. Clayson said that he played the piano and sang, and that Schmidt criticised his efforts. He said that Schmidt had bored holes in his floor and threatened to shoot him through them. Wednesday night, Clayson said, Schmidt threatened to cut his throat to prevent him from singing any more.

Schmidt said that all day and all night some one was singing in the place. Neither the piano nor the tenants had a moment's rest. He was a law-abiding citizen, he said, but he wanted a few hours' sleep. He characterized Clayson's singing as the worst noise he had ever heard. He said it made his wife howl and caused everybody in the house to feel sad and dejected. Others played and sang, he said, but Clayson was the worst of the lot. Schmidt denied that he meant anything when he threatened Clayson.

Mrs. Evans, the mother of the girl, and several musicians were called and testified that Clayson was an admirable pianist and a good singer. Magistrate Mayo adjourned the case till Monday and paroled Schmidt.

IN THE INTEREST OF SAILORS.

Meeting to Further the Naval Branch of the Y. M. C. A.

A meeting in the interest of the Naval Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association was held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday. Rear Admiral John W. Philip, who is the Chairman of the Naval General Committee of the association, presided. Among the speakers were William McAdoo, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, Capt. Chadwick, and other naval officers; Col. J. J. McCook, William Miller, R. C. Morse, and F. L. Smith of the Young Men's Christian Association. The enlisted men in the navy were represented by Richard Keating, chief gunner's mate of the Indiana; Randolph Clausen, who was with Lieut. Hobson when the Merrimac was sunk; Lee Dickinson, torpedoist of the Massachusetts, and several others.

Ex-Secretary McAdoo said that as the Port of New York got more protection from the navy than any port in the United States, the business men of the city were willing to contribute liberally for the Naval Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. He said the Young Men's Christian Association had done good work in helping to make the men sober and respectable. The old-time man-o'-war's man, he declared, was a thing of the past, and in his place was a sober, well-educated, self-respecting man.

Mr. Miller, who is Secretary of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, said that in order to establish a place for the sailor ashore about $300,000 would be required. One-half of that amount had been secured, he said, and the remainder had nearly all been promised. In a short time it was hoped to have the new building in Brooklyn completed. Subscription blanks were distributed among those present.

While we frequently advertise that we make to fit by altering garments, just as a good tailor does, too much stress can't be laid on our ability to fit the majority without alteration.

Once it is settled which of our sizes is your size, how comfortable to walk into a garment when you want it and as you want it.

Clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings for man and boy.

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SOUTH TRUSTS THE NORTH

Ex-Gov. McCorkle's Plea for a Union of Interests.

At Newark Board of Trade Dinner He Advocates the Retention of the Philippines.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 18.—The thirteenth annual dinner of the Newark Board of Trade was held to-night in the drill room of the First Regiment Armory, in Orange Street. Thirteen tables in three columns of four and one cross table at the head were arranged to accommodate the 400 guests. At the head table President Richard C. Jenkinson occupied the post of honor, with ex-Gov. William A. McCorkle of West Virginia, and Gov. Foster M. Vorhees of New Jersey. Others at the table of honor were Mayor Seymour of this city, William P. Hepburn, Congressman R. Wayne Parker, Congressman Charles N. Fowler, Senator A. L. McDermott, Speaker Jones of the House of Assembly, Charles Reed, Senator Thomas N. McCarter, Judge J. F. Fort, Gen. E. P. Meaney, John F. Dryden, Col. J. N. Barlow, Dr. W. P. Wilson, William R. Tucker, Dr. A. Nelson Hollifield, Col. Charles W. Fuller, and W. H. Truesdale.

At the close of the dinner ex-Gov. McCorkle was introduced by President Jenkinson to speak on "The Attitude of the Progressive South Toward Measures for Promoting the Country's Foreign Trade." The ex-Governor declared that the most important question of the day to the North was that of foreign markets. Of critical importance, he said, is the market of China, "an empire of 4,000,000 square miles, inhabited by an energetic people, just opening its eyes to civilization."

"We are face to face," said ex-Gov. McCorkle, "with the great question of how we shall keep open to our country the door of the great Chinese and Eastern markets. There is but one door for us, and that is through the Philippine Islands. Here is the real strategical and commercial position of the East. Without our position in the Philippines, our commercial treaties with China would be valueless, and upon our withdrawal from these islands its rich markets would be forever lost to the people of this country.

"Those who suggest that the South has been ultra-conservative as to the widening of the sphere of this country's influence, do not know her traditions. As to her action in the future, I confidently refer you to her past. Korea, Siam, China, Philippine Islands, Japan, South America, and the islands of the sea desire your merchandise; and these markets must be reached by a cheaper route than around Cape Horn. England, by the completion of the Suez Canal, has the advantage in trade routes. The South has never faltered and no interest has ever interfered with the persistent desire to see the great work of the Nicaragua Canal completed by American hands and for the glory of American commerce.

"The South wishes a navy sufficiently powerful to entitle this country to respect in every sea and clime. The control of the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea is essential to our commerce. Here, at the mouth of the Mississippi, is garnered the wealth of the great valley, and through the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea every vessel laden with the product of your manufactories must take its way to the East and the South.

"We ask in return for our devotion to your interests a more liberal treatment of the South in the expenditure of the public money. Ungrudgingly we have voted to deepen your harbors and widen your rivers until now the world's commerce can ride in safety in your harbors. The deepening of our Southern harbors and rivers that our raw products may reach your furnaces and mills at a minimum price means your underselling the world. In a night the South has grown into a great manufacturing region. It must be the sensible policy of the North to give the various manufactured products of the South the greatest opportunity through your own deep harbors to reach the people of the world rather than to cast this great trade inland to become a competitor of your mills. Instead of being your competitor in business, we wish to go through your own ports out into the world as your handmaiden and helper. We trust you implicity. The honest, substantial sentiment of the North is what we crave. With the great growth of the South we are part and parcel of your life, industrial and social."

Following ex-Gov. McCorkle came Congressman Hepburn, who spoke on "How Shall We Enlarge Our Labor Fields?"

Congressman Fowler, who is a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, responded to the toast, "Banking, Domestic and Foreign." Other toasts were responded to by Judge Fort and Senator McCarter.

WOMEN ON POLICE REPORTS.

Official Answer to Complaints of Saloon Evils Called Unsatisfactory.

Two reports from the Police Department were read before the West End Women's Republican Association at its meeting yesterday, and aroused the women present to a high state of indignation. The reports were in answer to complaints made by the association against the Sunday liquor traffic in the upper section of the city.

Mrs. Connor Irwin, Treasurer of the association, declared that the reports were nothing more than a "whitewash" for the department, and moved that they be put on the association's records, not as reports, but as communications. This was carried.

In the complaint sent to the department specific cases were cited of the violation of the law. Several saloons were declared to have been open and doing business on a certain Sunday. It was stated that churchgoers passing Eighty-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue on Dec. 3 last were witnesses of the ejection of three intoxicated men from a saloon. Other cases were also cited. The neighborhood of the Circle, at Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue, was declared to be a "hotbed of iniquity." The police reports, signed by Capt. Schmittberger of the Thirtieth Precinct and Capt. Norton of the Twenty-sixth Precinct characterized the complaints as rather "sweeping." No other answer was made to the complaints, except one from Capt. Norton, saying that the three intoxicated men at Eighty-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, were laborers, and were arrested and fined. Mrs. Irwin said she saw the men, and that they were not laborers.

The association proposes to continue its crusade against the opening of saloons on Sunday.

A paper entitled "Is War a Benefit to a Nation?" written by Miss A. Phillips, was then read. Miss Phillips took the ground that war was a benefit. In the debate that followed Mrs. Cornelia S. Robinson, President of the association, admitted the good results that war brought, but she said she deplored the means.

Ladies' Gloves.

2 clasp, or 4 button,—Piqué sewn, — shades suitable for street dress.
$1.00 per pair.

Fine suède,—Jouvin make, —every fashionable shade for evening wear,

12 button length, $1.50 per pair,
16 " " 1.75 " "
20 " " 2.00 " "
24 " " 2.50 " "
Sizes 5¼ to 7.

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PROTECTIVE TARIFF LEAGUE.

A Practical Indorsement of the Marine Subsidy Measure at the Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the American Protective Tariff League was held yesterday afternoon at its headquarters, 135 West Twenty-third Street. Ex-Mayor William L. Strong, the President, was in the chair, and among the others present were ex-Secretary Cornelius N. Bliss, Homer Laughlin of California, Charles E. Coffin of Maryland, Charles S. Landers of Connecticut, F. C. Cheney of New Hampshire, Le Grand B. Cannon, George J. Seabury, and F. S. Witherbee. Appraiser Wilbur F. Wakeman acted as Secretary, although he resigned that office several months ago. His successor was not chosen, and all the other officers were re-elected.

The most important action taken was practical indorsement of the marine subsidy measure now pending in Congress, though the measure was not mentioned specifically. The following resolution on the subject was adopted:

Whereas, The scarcity of American built vessels carrying the American flag available for use by the United States in war emergencies is an element of danger that should no longer be ignored or disregarded, and

Whereas, It is not creditable to us as a nation that we are carrying in American vessels not more than one-eighth of the total volume of American commerce; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress to heed the recommendation of President McKinley in his last annual message and to enact legislation that shall remedy these defects and place the American merchant marine upon the footing demanded alike by the possible exigencies of war, and the pressing requirements of our increasing export trade.

There was some discussion of the tariff policy with respect to Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines, but it was decided that action at this time would be premature.

Appraiser Wakeman said after the meeting that if Puerto Rico and the Philippines should become, through the action of Congress, integral parts of the United States, which would bring about free trade between the islands and the home country, it would also bring this trade under the operation of the Coastwise Shipping laws, which necessarily would give a great impetus to American shipbuilding, and that this might be expected largely to offset any injury that would result to other industries by doing away with the tariff on imports from the islands.

The reports of the officers of the league showed that it has 967 members and that last year it expended $25,902.75, employed material to 6,633 newspapers and distributed 10,109,083 pages of Protective Tariff literature. As this is a Presidential year, it was estimated that $37,500 would be required for the work of the organization.

DISPUTE GAYNOR INDICTMENTS.

Question of Validity Raised—Contention of Carter's Counsel.

The question of the validity of the indictment against Col. John F. Gaynor, E. H. Gaynor, W. T. Gaynor, and B. D. Greene was raised by counsel for the defense in their examination on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the Government in connection with the Savannah River and Cumberland Sound contracts, which was continued yesterday before United States Commissioner Shields, in the Federal Building. B. M. Erwin, Deputy Clerk of the United States Circuit Court of the Southern District of Georgia, and John M. Barnes, United States Marshal for the Southern District of Georgia, were questioned concerning the selection of the Grand Jurors who found the indictment against the defendants at Macon, Ga., instead of at Savannah. In explanation of this line of testimony, L. Lafin Kellogg of counsel for the defense said that he intended to show that the Grand Jury had not been legally drawn or constituted. Commissioner Shields, however, said that, as a committing Magistrate, he had no power to pass upon the validity of an indictment, that being properly a matter for the courts.

Lieut. Col. Alexander Mackenzie of the United States Engineers was recalled and questioned as to the statutes which provided for the Savannah River and Cumberland Sound improvements.

Mr. Rose, for the defense, said that in asking such questions, he was endeavoring to prove that the scheme to defraud alleged in the indictment could not have been organized as charged, but had been sanctioned by ex-Capt. Carter's superiors and approved by Congress.

The hearing will be continued at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD DEBT.

Arrangement to Provide for It Said to Have Been Completed.

Third Avenue Railroad stock lost another point in the market yesterday, opening at 119 and closing at 116½. The transactions in it amounted to only about 1,200 shares. Representatives of the company reiterated their denials that the road was to be reorganized.

Edward Lauterbach, counsel for the road, said that details of the plan for providing for the floating debt of some $17,000,000 were being expeditiously attended to, and that the terms made were eminently satisfactory to all concerned. "The property owned by the Third Avenue is extremely valuable," said Mr. Lauterbach. "If anything, it is more valuable than it ever was. The company is in no difficulty and will have no trouble in getting all the money it needs."

Mr. Lauterbach said the Directors had made a mistake last June in issuing only $4,000,000 of new stock at a time when money was easy and conditions good and the entire $28,000,000 would have been readily subscribed for at par. It is, in fact, because of the unsatisfactory condition of the financial market now, and the consequent doubt that the new stock would be subscribed for, that it is not issued and that other steps are taken instead to provide for the floating debt. Money for the new power house and other improvements is to be provided for by the syndicate which takes care of this floating debt, and there is no doubt that eventually the whole debt will be paid off by issuing new stock. It was rumored yesterday that the aforesaid syndicate was closely identified with the Metropolitan Street Railway people. This was officially denied, however.

There was a meeting of the leading interests in the Third Avenue road at the office of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson in the afternoon. While no formal statement was given out, it is understood that arrangements for adjusting the company's finances were completed. The terms were not made public.

Engineer Found Dead in Cabin.

Hiram J. Tyson, sixty years old, chief engineer of the steamboat Saratoga of the Troy Line, now lying at Hoboken, was found dead in his cabin yesterday morning by his son, who is also employed on the boat. Mr. Tyson was in good health when he retired on Monday night. Heart disease was the cause of death. The body was taken to Troy, N. Y., where Mr. Tyson's family resides.

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Sideboards, with rich, shell-like carvings, projecting tops, supported by delicate fluted pillars, slightly accessed cellaret, cupboard and drawers, claw feet, exquisite mouldings—no end to their artistic points.
Side Tables also, as finely finished as art and skill can make them, many now reduced below even factory prices, as you
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AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
"Another Empire success."—Charles Frohman.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY in BROTHER OFFICERS

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre, B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
MAUDE ADAMS in The LITTLE MINISTER

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8 o'clock. Mats., 2:15.
3D MONTH. MATINEES SATURDAY ONLY.
Wm. Gillette in New Play. Sherlock Holmes.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St., n'r B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Matinées, 2:15.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
Greatest Hit This Season. WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. Evgs. 8:20. Matinée Saturday.
MRS. LANGTRY—THE DEGENERATES.

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....at 8:30
Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2:15
Daniel Frohman's Company
2D MONTH.
The Maneuvers of Jane
Comedy, 4 acts, by Henry Arthur Jones.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d .....at 8:30.
Daniel Frohman, Manager
LAST 2 NIGHTS. LAST MAT. SAT.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
ANNIE RUSSELL in MISS HOBBS
Next Monday, "The Surprises of Love."

CHICKERING HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 23.
A. Henry Savage Landor.
Subject—IN THE FORBIDDEN LAND. Illustrated. Thrilling story of his journey into TIBET, capture by the Lamas, imprisonment, torture, and ultimate release.
Tickets, $1.50, $1.00, and 75c. J. B. POND, Mgr.

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CASINO! Last Wk! Mat. To-day! Mat. Every Day! Farewell Mat. Tmrw! Adieu Tmrw Ngt
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BEST ORCHESTRA SEATS ONLY $1.50.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
Grander Than Ever. "WAY DOWN EAST."
Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Evs. 8:10.

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WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH.
EDEN MUSEE
NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. THE GUNNER'S MATE.
Next Week.—"A Stranger in a Strange Land."

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
LAST WEEK but one of the best of rural plays,
THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Sat. Mat. red. pr.
LAST WEEK. SCHWEIGHOFER in Gebildete Menschen (Educated People.)

HERALD SQ. Thea. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
DAVID BELASCO presents his new triumph, Naughty Anthony

MURRAY HILL THEATRE. 42d St. & Lex. Av.
Matinee Every Day, 25c.
THIS WEEK—AN ENEMY TO THE KING.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S Music Hall. 125th st. and 7th av. Res. 50c. Bal., 25c. Mats. Wed. and Sat. MINNIE PALMER AND CO., etc

WATCHMAN FROZE TO DEATH.

Brewery Employe Collapsed in the Refrigerating Department.

Simon Weigern, twenty-nine years old, who was employed as a night watchman in the brewery of Obermeyer & Leibmann, at Noll and Bremen Streets, Brooklyn, was frozen to death yesterday in the refrigerating department of the brewery. About 3 o'clock in the morning Weigern set out to make a tour of the brewery from the engine room, where he had been talking with the engineer. He was in a slight perspiration. The temperature in the refrigerating department is never above thirty degrees. When Weigern reached the department, it is believed that he was either stricken with apoplexy, a congestive chill, or heart disease, and fell to the stone floor, where he froze to death before he was discovered.

His body was discovered by one of the employes in the brewery. A call was sent to St. Catharine's Hospital and Dr. Keller responded. He found the body frozen stiff, and gave it as his opinion that the sudden change of temperature had caused Weigern to collapse. Weigern lived at 193 Cornelia Street, and leaves a family.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books and Art.

FEATURES TO-MORROW:

CATHOLIC LIBRARIES.
Cathedral and Other Collections in New York—What They Are Doing.

THE CITY OF ROME.
Destruction of Its Buildings and Statues Due to the Italian People—Lanciani's Interesting Statements.

PRE-RAPHAELITES.
A Memoir of Rossetti and Mr. Bate's Volume on the Brotherhood and Their Successors—

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The New York Times.

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TO-DAY:

TWELVE PAGES, With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks firm.
Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 73⅝c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40⅝c; cash cotton, 7 13-16c.

CONGRESS.—A number of new witnesses testified yesterday before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections on the alleged bribery case in Montana. Senator Allen's resolution of inquiry concerning the Transvaal was adopted after being modified. Representative Payne of New York yesterday introduced a bill providing for free trade between Puerto Rico and this country. The House passed the Pension Appropriation bill. Senator Morgan spoke against the Financial bill.—Page 3.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.—The Senate adjourned without transacting any business. The Assembly passed a few minor bills and then adjourned until Monday. No bills of importance were introduced.—Page 5.

FOREIGN.—Gen. Buller telegraphed the British War Office yesterday that Lord Dundonald had occupied a strong position after a sharp fight with the Boers, whose losses were considerable. It is reported that the Boers have evacuated Colenso in order to reinforce the troops opposing Buller's flanking movement. The Boers describe the British bombardment of their trenches as probably the most terrific ever seen on land. It was rumored in London yesterday that Ladysmith had been relieved after a fight of eighteen hours, during which Gen. Warren was killed. It was not confirmed. Dr. von Koerber has formed a new Ministry in Austria. About 49,000,000 people are now affected by the famine in India. The Swiss market was yesterday opened to American fruit. The condition of the Kaiserin's mother is much improved. No bodies of victims of the Helgoland wreck have been recovered. Isman Digna, the late Khalifa's principal General, is a prisoner.—Pages 1, 2, and 7.

Page 1.

Bryan's proposed visit to Baltimore is resented by leading Democrats there who were not consulted, and a cold reception is predicted.

John B. McDonald, the successful rapid transit tunnel bidder, will be ready to sign the contract next Tuesday.

Mr. Bryan has granted the request of the State Committee of the Chicago Platform Democracy for a conference upon his arrival here.

At the conference of the Governor, Senator Platt, and Chairman Odell to-day it is expected that the question of a successor to State Superintendent of Insurance Payn will be decided.

Ida M. Frazer, who, in her suit for divorce against her husband sought to implicate Mrs. Lucy Scribner, withdrew her statements in regard to the latter and expressed sorrow. The suit was afterward decided in her favor.

Page 2.

The City Club discussed last night the subject of charter revision. Wheeler H. Peckham, Simon Sterne, Frank Moss, ex-Judge Dillon, and Edward M. Shepard spoke. There was much diversity of opinion.

Page 4.

The Executive Committee of the Standard Gaslight Company held a meeting yesterday. No attack upon President Sage was made.

Gen. Andrews issued a statement yesterday denying he had made public any facts concerning the recent investigation into the State Trust Company's loans.

Edgar A. Garbutt of 204 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn, will leave the Seney Hospital to-day, after having undergone a most dangerous operation, in which the inner covering of the shells of hens' eggs was used for the first time in the United States for skin-grafting purposes.

Page 5.

The December salaries of the teachers of Manhattan and the Bronx will be paid on Monday.

Controller Morgan's figures for 1899 of assessed values throughout the State show an increase of $375,568,234, with a total of $5,562,204,198.

Page 6.

The members of the Gould family believe that the report regarding excessive stock speculations on the part of Count Boni de Castellane were inspired by politics.

Page 7.

Martin Bergen, catcher of the Boston League team, yesterday killed his wife, two children, and himself.

Page 12.

The Palisades Preservation Commission has drawn up a bill which provides in effect for the establishment of an interstate park.

The Molineux case yesterday again assumed the appearance of a Barnet inquiry. Dr. H. Beaman Douglass, who attended the dead man, and who was called as a witness for the prosecution, would not be shaken in his declaration that cyanide of mercury did not cause death.

Amusements.—Page 6.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Markets.—Page 11.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Railroads.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 3.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

AMERICAN RAILS FOR EXPORT.

Large Shipments Being Made to Australia and Other Countries.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 19.—Another large order for steel rails for the Victoria Railroad of Australia has been awarded the Maryland Steel Company, and other orders will follow until about 200,000 tons of rails have been shipped by the big works at Sparrow's Point. Shipments of nearly 50,000 tons of rails have been made already to Australia, and the steamship Monmouth, which sailed a few days ago, carried nearly 6,000 tons. Robert Singleton of Melbourne, an official of the Victoria Railway, has arrived here and will inspect the rails as they are turned out.

Until a few years ago all the rails used in Australia were made in England, but the Maryland Steel Company, furnished a better product at lower prices. The British steamship Howick Hall is now taking to Yokohama, Japan, 3,000 tons of Maryland-made rails, and the British steamship Etrickdale is now on her way to this port from Alexandria, Egypt, to take a similar load for Kobe. Shipments of rails for the Eastern China and trans-Siberian Railways are being made at short intervals to Port Arthur, China, and Vladivostock, Russian Siberia. Ten steamers laden with Maryland rails are now bound to those ports.

Inventor Harris's Home Burned.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Jan. 19.—The suburban home of Charles R. Harris, the inventor, was destroyed by fire late last night, entailing a loss of from $50,000 to $60,000. The insurance carried will aggregate about $26,000. Beyond a small amount of wearing apparel, no property was saved from the dwelling. An overheated furnace is supposed to have caused the fire.

County to Pay for Lynching.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 19.—A bill was introduced in the upper house this morning providing that the family of any person lynched shall receive $5,000 damages from the county in which the lynching occurred.

Fast Time to St. Louis.

Leave Centre of New York City—Grand Central Station—1:00 P. M., arrive St. Louis 6:56 P. M. next day, by New York Central. No excess fare. Trains illuminated by Pintsch light.—Adv.

RAPID TRANSIT CONTRACT

Mr. McDonald Will Be Ready to Sign It by Next Tuesday.

LITTLE DANGER OF DISEASES

Coming Excavations Can Cause Malarial Ones Only, Dr. Edson Says—Terminal Company's Plans.

John B. McDonald, the successful bidder for the rapid transit tunnel, will post his securities for the fulfillment of his contract with the city, and that document will be ready for signature not later than next Tuesday. Mr. McDonald walked into Controller Coler's office late yesterday afternoon and announced he would furnish his cash security of $1,000,000 on Monday. He also signified his intention of qualifying in the one-million-dollar continuing bond and the five-million-dollar bond either on that day or the next. So far as the Controller or Mr. McDonald now knows, there is every reason to believe that Mr. McDonald will have completed the thirty-five-million-dollar contract agreement by Tuesday afternoon, and the next actual step, barring the necessary preliminaries to the work, will be the turning up of the first shovelful of dirt at some place along the line yet to be selected.

Mr. McDonald appeared at his office, 100 Broadway, in the morning, and was met with a mountain of mail, and throughout the day with hosts of callers, just as he has been since his bid was accepted. He took care of all mail matter and humanity, in a way which serves to keep up his reputation for handling big things. Principals or agents of concerns manufacturing nearly all the various kinds of material to be utilized in the work, have called, either upon Mr. McDonald or Engineer Parsons, since the contract was designated, so much so that both have been almost overwhelmed. And with the coming and going of each day, the aggregate number of applicants for work is large enough up to date to build two tunnels of equal magnitude simultaneously.

The statement that Richard Croker, John F. Carroll, Senator Gorman, Stephen B. Elkins, the Duke Brothers, the tobacco men, and others are Mr. McDonald's supporters was denied yesterday by the fortunate contractor. "Not so," said he. "No foundation for it. Anybody can make a guess. I am the responsible man, and even if there were others with me, it would make no difference. When I have anything to say on this score, I will say it; not before.

"So far as the public is concerned on this rapid transit contract, I will say that while it is a big contract, the biggest I have ever had, it is not the only business I have on hand. There are other interests I am attending to, but the tunnel will get all the time necessary to put it through with all possible speed. I am a man of my word; there will be no delay after the ground is broken, for it is material to me that I put the road on an earning basis as soon as I possibly can."

CARNEGIE NOT BACKING HIM.

Among the many rumors floating around about Mr. McDonald was one that the Carnegie Steel Company is backing him. Mr. McDonald calls this rubbish. He said it does not seem to be understood that the city furnishes the money as fast as the work is completed, and that that is the best backing, and the only backing he needs.

"I will buy steel wherever I can to the best advantage," said he, "either from Carnegie or any other manufacturer. So far as letting sub-contracts is concerned, it would be foolish to give out any until I qualify and the contract is actually signed."

Andrew Onderdonk was asked if he intended to bid for some of the sub-contracts that Mr. McDonald will have to dispose of. He replied that until the Commissioners actually accept Mr. McDonald's qualifications he would not say definitely. "It might turn out," said he, "that I could get all the work, although I have no reason to think McDonald will back out of his contract. If I get the opportunity there's no limit to the amount of work I would undertake."

According to Dr. Cyrus Edson residents along the line of the rapid transit tunnel need have little anxiety on account of their health while the construction is in progress. "I should not think," said he, "the work would have any material effect on health, especially not in the deeper rock work. Of course, we know that digging up does make trouble in the way of malarial diseases, but there is no reason to dread the thing as a possible source of any very great danger, as it is easy to disinfect the material as it is taken out, and if this is properly done there will be no danger whatever of any disease.

"I lived directly over the line of the Croton Aqueduct tunnel, which went through my neighborhood a hundred feet or more under the ground, and although it was a malarious district there was no increase in these disorders during the years that the work was in progress. No typhoid fever can be caused by the coming excavations—positively, no other disease than malarial diseases, and they are easily cured."

An official of the Board of Health said citizens exaggerated the danger from excavations because of the bad smells that accompany them, which, as a matter of fact, are really the greatest safeguard. The foul odors, he said, are caused by sulphureted hydrogen, which comes from gas leaking from the mains and which the soil retains, and which in itself is one of the most powerful disinfectants known to science.

PROJECTS FOR NEW TUNNELS.

Projects for new tunnels are already simmering. Arthur C. Hume, who represents the Terminal Railroad and Tunnel Company as counsel, said yesterday that it is the purpose of this concern to lay its plans before the Rapid Transit Commission probably next week, when it will outline a project to connect New Jersey with Manhattan and Brooklyn, the present intention being to tap the Flatbush district in the latter borough, and perhaps even beyond.

While Mr. Hume would not disclose all that the company contemplates doing in the near future, he said it is its intention to build a tunnel from this city to Jersey City, making a terminal to connect with the different roads over there, then running under the East River from the City Hall in Manhattan, making connections with the present contemplated tunnel to the Borough Hall, in Brooklyn; from there to the Flatbush Avenue station of the Long Island Railroad, out to Prospect Park, and eventually beyond.

"We will lay our plans before the Rapid Transit Commission," said Mr. Hume, "and then endeavor to get a franchise and take all necessary legal steps to go ahead. There are good men behind this company, and once we get permission and our plans are approved, sufficient money will be found to carry out the entire project."

Members of the Terminal Railroad and Tunnel Company met last night, but announced that they had nothing additional to give out for the present.

Controller Coler, in speaking of Assemblyman Brennan's bill, for the construction of tunnels to Brooklyn under the supervision of separate commissions, said: "These bills are mischievous in the extreme, though probably not intentionally so. When the contracts for the underground system are well under way, the Rapid Transit Commission purposes taking up the subject of the extension of the route to the Battery, and the construction of a tunnel to Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn.

"The entire work should be in charge of the present commission, which has for years been studying the subject and has made rapid transit a reality. With one commission supervising the main line in Manhattan and the Bronx and its branches to the other boroughs, through trains can be run from the northern city line to the south end of Long Island, and the interests of the public will be best subserved."

EXPECT RUSH OF IMMIGRANTS.

United States Immigration Commissioner Powderly came over from Washington yesterday to confer with Assistant Commissioner Sweeney, among other labor matters, about the rush of immigrants expected within the next few weeks. It is thought that the building of the rapid transit tunnel will attract thousands of Italians and other South of Europe emigrants, and preparations are being made to receive them. Mr. Sweeney said that the agents of the various steamship lines are already posting the news of the big tunnel contract and the Government officers at the various Italian ports report a regular "Klondike" rush preparing.

"Every Italian," he said, "who can beg, borrow, or steal his passage money is getting ready to come to New York to dig his share of the tunnel and get part of that $35,000,000."

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday granted an application made on behalf of the Rapid Transit Commissioners for compensation, and fixed the amount to be paid to each member of the board at $7,500. This is for the period from March 19, 1896, to Dec. 31, 1899.

The Commissioners who will receive this sum are Alexander E. Orr, John H. Starin, Woodbury Langdon, George L. Rives, and Charles Stewart Smith. Morris K. Jesup, who is now a member of the board, joined in the application, but waived all claim to compensation for himself.

Mr. Jesup became a member only on May 5 last, when he succeeded Mr. Orr as President of the Chamber of Commerce, and since that time the board has not had any of the labor of laying out a route. The last time the court allowed compensation for the Commissioners was in June, 1896, when they were allowed $5,000 each for the period prior to March 19, 1896.

Edward R. Emerson of 332 Spring Street has come out with an offer to pay $1,000 for the privilege of chartering for himself and his friends the first train to go through the tunnel.

"I am a patriotic American," said he. "All I want is a chance to ride through the tunnel first. Let the Mayor's special make its entrance and exit, and then let me come. I said I'd pay $1,000. As a matter of fact, I am willing to pay $100,000 if necessary, if the Directors of the subway will let me and my friends make the first trip. Ask any trust company or bank if I am good for that amount. I'll guarantee any amount up to $100,000. It's worth that to me as a speculation."

Mr. Emerson does not say what his "speculation" is.

PALACE FOR COL. J. J. ASTOR.

It Is Said He Will Commence to Build at Ferncliffe Before the End of the Year.

Special to The New York Times.

RHINEBECK, N. Y., Jan. 19.—The old brick mansion of Col. John Jacob Astor, at "Ferncliffe," will be razed, and on its site will be erected a palace. Such is said to be the plan of Col. Astor, who is now abroad with his wife and son, his intention being, it is added, to have the plans for his new residence prepared abroad, so that building can be commenced before the end of the year.

The old mansion stands on a plateau overlooking the Hudson River, and is surrounded by large lawns, beautified by shrubbery, trees, and flowers. The front entrance to the house commands an eastern view. The carriage road from the main entrance is nearly a mile in length and twenty feet wide. It is divided from the grounds by granite walls five feet high. To the right of the entrance to the estate are greenhouses, conservatories, and vegetable houses. The plateau in front of the large conservatories is one of the most elevated parts of the estate, and from it a view can be had of the Hudson and the Catskills miles away.

The boundaries of Ferncliffe inclose about 500 acres of land. It was originally purchased by William Astor, whose attention was attracted by visiting in the neighborhood when a boy. His father, William B. Astor, was the owner of a beautiful country place, Rokeby, near Barrytown-on-Hudson. There William Astor spent many happy summers. When William Astor first began to spend the Summers at Rhinebeck-on-Hudson his first purchase comprised a farm of some 100 acres. The plateau where now stands the house of Col. Astor was bleak and bare. Much of the farm was made up of bogs, wildwood, devastated forest land, and stony hills, but in a little more than twenty years has grown the magnificent estate of Ferncliffe.

From the time that the landscape gardeners began to beautify Ferncliffe, adjacent farms have been added. Ferncliffe had large stables during the life of William Astor. Since his death, however, the breeding of running horses has been practically abandoned, and Col. John Jacob Astor has given most of his attention to the breeding of hackneys, many being raised yearly on the estate.

IDA M. FRAZER DIVORCED.

Woman Who Sought to Implicate Mrs. Lucy Scribner Withdraws Her Charges and Expresses Sorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 19.—Ida M. Frazer has been granted a divorce from Dr. J. C. Frazer upon an amended complaint, in which no mention was made of Mrs. Lucy Scribner, widow of the New York publisher, against whom sensational charges were first preferred, and who sent a lawyer here from New York to protect her good name in court.

Mrs. Frazer alleged that her husband, Dr. Frazer of Pasadena, had treated her with extreme cruelty, and that he said that Mrs. Scribner was a superior woman and he intended to marry her as soon as he could get a divorce. All the statements implicating Mrs. Scribner have been withdrawn, and Mrs. Frazer has written a letter to her in which she deplores her misfortune in having been misinformed regarding Mrs. Scribner's relations with the doctor.

In the proceedings the sole ground of action upon which evidence was offered was the alleged cruelty of the doctor to his wife. The specific charges included use of abusive and insulting language, and similar offenses of minor importance. Notwithstanding this, the public was excluded from the courtroom during the trial.

Mrs. Frazer, her sister, Mrs. Kittie Flanders, and Mrs. Nellie Brown were the only witnesses examined. They told of the language used by the doctor toward his wife and his customary treatment of her during their residence at Pasadena, and the Court ordered a decree to be issued. The attorneys of Mrs. Frazer carried away the letter addressed to Mrs. Scribner, and no objection was offered to the testimony introduced.

Heart Disease Kills a Child.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., Jan. 19.—While in the act of bidding her mother an affectionate good-bye, Lillie D. Williams, the ten-year-old daughter of Mrs. James H. Williams of this city suddenly fell dead from heart disease at the feet of her parent. The girl had been apparently in perfect health, and had placed her hat on her head, picked up her bundle of books, and was about to run out of the house to join a group of schoolmates who were waiting for her when death came.

Pardon for Banker Agnew.

OCALA, Fla., Jan. 19.—E. W. Agnew, former President of the National Bank of Ocala, who was convicted in the Spring of 1897 for misappropriating the funds of the bank, and sentenced to five years in the United States Penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio, has had his sentence commuted by the President and will be set at liberty in March.

PERFECT SERVICE VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. Luxury, speed, and comfort on all trains to Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Toledo; via the Standard Railroad of America.—Adv.

To-morrow.

THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow will devote the seven columns opposite the editorial page to the following articles: "Problems of Bookselling in England," by Sir Walter Besant, author of "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," "For Faith and Freedom" &c. "Capital Punishment Not a Deterrent of Crime," by Gen. Newton M. Curtis. "Municipal Trading in Great Britain," by Edward W. Bemis of the Bureau of Economic Research. "Delagoa Bay," by Poultney Bigelow, author of "White Man's Africa," "History of the German Struggle for Liberty," &c. Interesting articles on the Drama, Music, and Society, together with a variety of entertaining miscellaneous matter, and "All the News That's Fit to Print," will be found in to-morrow's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES. Price 3 cents. Daily edition, 1 cent. "All the News That's Fit to Print."—Adv.

BRYAN DIVIDES DEMOCRATS

His Visit to Baltimore Resented by the Leaders.

ORGANIZATION NOT CONSULTED

Officials Decline to Attend the Meeting Arranged—Ex-Senator Gorman's Influence.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 19.—William Jennings Bryan's visit to this city to-morrow and the action of the Democratic majority in the lower house of the Legislature in shelving a resolution asking him to address that body has had the effect of dividing the Maryland Democracy and opening the fight for control of the delegation to the National Convention. Thomas C. Weeks, a free silver leader, said to-day that he was sorry Bryan was coming to Maryland at this time, and that he would not improve his chances by his meeting here to-morrow night. He was compelling the Democratic organization to take sides this early in his candidacy.

"If Mr. Bryan wants the Maryland delegation," continued Mr. Weeks, "he must have the State party organization on his side. But he is coming here without consulting that body on the invitation of an association not in touch with the party organization."

All the Democratic officials and party leaders will give Bryan the cold shoulder. The committee of the Maryland Democratic Association (free silverites) in charge of the arrangements for the meeting at Music Hall have been receiving "regrets" and "declinations" from the officials invited. Even Mayor Hayes will not take part in the reception. Gov. Smith has a previous engagement. Chairman Van Diver of the State Committee will not be there. It is likely to be the worst political "frost" Bryan has felt since he began his Eastern preliminary campaign tour.

Behind it all is the influence of Arthur Pue Gorman and Gov. Smith, who are determined to control the Maryland delegation in the interest of sound money and against Bryan. It is also becoming more and more apparent that Gorman is in the fight himself for the nomination.

BRYAN IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—W. J. Bryan arrived in Washington early this morning, and before 9 o'clock the hall near his room was thronged with friends who were anxious to see him, and who suggested important reasons for being at once admitted to his presence. Senator J. K. Jones, who was an early visitor, had the visitor all to himself for about an hour, after which the crowd was admitted. Col. Bryan has been getting fatter, a trifle balder, but is not a bit less buoyant and brilliant. To a reporter who made a request that he say something for publication Col. Bryan responded:

"What is there to talk about? So much that I say is not published, and so much that I do not say is published, and there is such misrepresentation of my motives and movements that I am at a loss to understand what is meant by it all. I know that most newspaper men try to be accurate in their work. I know that their work is hard and the greater part of it is done hastily and under high pressure. So do not think I mean to imply that the press deliberately misrepresents me or anybody else."

"Perhaps you would like to say something about your Minneapolis interview that has aroused so much discussion in the East," was suggested.

Col. Bryan caught up two sheets of paper and standing in front of the bureau he hastily wrote the following interview with himself:

"What about the Minneapolis interview? Have you changed your views on expansion?"

"Not in the least. That interview as sent out contained some things that I did not say. I am advocating to-day exactly what I did in the interview given out the day after I resigned from the army Dec. 13, 1898. I am opposed to imperialism. I am opposed to the permanent retention of the Philippines.

"I believe that this Government should at once declare its purpose to give independence to the Filipinos on the same terms that independence has been promised to the Cubans, and I believe further that we should protect the Filipinos from outside interference while they work out their destiny, just as we have protected the South American and Central American republics. I am not opposed to expansion. Each proposed annexation must be settled upon its own merits.

"I have tried to distinguish between the peaceful extension of the limits of a republic and the change of a republic into an empire."

No set programme has been arranged for Mr. Bryan's present stay in Washington. Senator Jones said this morning he did not know what the plans were. The presumption is that Mr. Bryan will hold extended and important conferences with the party leaders before leaving for Baltimore to-morrow afternoon. He will return to Washington one week from to-morrow to attend the Gridiron Club dinner.

Col. Bryan called at the Capitol this afternoon and held quite a reception in the Speaker's lobby. When his presence became known on the floor many of the Democrats crowded into the lobby and shook hands with him.

ANOTHER BRYAN CONFERENCE.

When William Jennings Bryan comes to this city next week he will have a conference with the State Committee of the Chicago Platform Democracy—the organization which grew out of the dollar dinner given at the Grand Central Palace last April. Since the dinner, the Chicago platform men claim they have effected an organization which embraces the entire State, and they have been in correspondence with Mr. Bryan for the purpose, if possible, of obtaining recognition.

The State Committee of the organization held a meeting at Teutonia Hall last night, and a letter from Mr. Bryan making an appointment for a conference was read amid great applause. In his letter Mr. Bryan signified his willingness to meet the members of the committee and appointed the Hotel Bartholdi and Tuesday afternoon as the place and time of the meeting.

According to one of the members of the committee, the latter body will impress upon Mr. Bryan the alleged fact that it has a large following throughout the State, and will demand that adequate representation be given to it in the National Convention. It will also, it is said, denounce Tammany Hall and lay claim to the title of the original and pure Democracy of New York State.

Officers for the current year were elected by the State Committee as follows: President—James R. Brown, New York; Vice President—A. J. Elias, Buffalo; Secretary—George R. Thompson, New York; Corresponding Secretary—H. C. S. Stimpson; Financial Secretary—Edward L. Rider, Sing Sing; Treasurer—Henry A. Goulden, Brooklyn; Directors—J. W. Ruttenber, Newburg; C. B. Matthews, Buffalo; Jerome O'Neil, New York; Edward L. Rider, and George R. Thompson. Willis J. Abbot was chosen as delegate to the Anti-Trust Conference to be held in Chicago on Feb. 12.

According to the present plans, Mr. Bryan will reach this city about 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon. He will dine with some friends on Monday night, and on Tuesday night he will be the guest of Charities Commissioner John W. Keller at a dinner to be given at the Democratic Club.

Travel, a Luxury.

The "Royal Limited," Finest Day Train in the World, leaves New York, South Ferry and Foot of Liberty St., Daily, 3 P. M.; arrives Washington 8 P. M. Splendid Dining and Café Car Service.—Adv.

TO DECIDE PAYN'S FATE

Governor May Force Platt's Hand at To-day's Conference.

MR. PAYN'S LAST DEFIANCE

Superintendent Declares No Power on Earth Can Stop His Contest and Expresses Confidence.

Politicians and the public generally await with interest the result of the conference to be held this morning between Senator Platt, Gov. Roosevelt, and Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee.

Gov. Roosevelt arrived from Albany yesterdays afternoon. Senator Platt reached the city from Washington last night. Mr. Odell has been in town some time.

It is conceded that one of the main questions to be considered is the nomination of a suitable candidate to succeed Louis F. Payn as Superintendent of the Insurance Department.

Gov. Roosevelt is determined that Payn shall go.

Superintendent Payn is just as determined that he will not permit another to supersede him.

Senator Platt has not committed himself, but many politicians believe he favors the retention of Payn.

Chairman Odell is as non-committal as the Senator, and the utmost that he will say is that the party organization is committed to no man for Mr. Payn's place.

None of the conferrees will admit or deny that Payn's fate is to be practically settled at the conference to-day, though the general belief is that a settlement will be reached.

While the Governor will not talk about the matter, the report is that he proposes to force Senator Platt's hand. He will, it is said, present a list of names to the Senator and say, in effect: "Pick any one you like from these names and I will send the name of the person you select to the Senate if you will give me assurance that every organization Senator will vote for confirmation."

When Gov. Roosevelt arrived at the Grand Central Station yesterday afternoon his invariable answer to questions on the subject by reporters was, "Really, I can't say a word about it."

The Governor evaded the reporters as quickly as possible, and jumping into a cab was driven to the residence of his sister, at 422 Madison Avenue. Last evening he dined with Col. Franklin Bartlett.

Myer Nussbaum, ex-Senator from the Albany district, who has been named as a possible successor to Mr. Payn, is in the city.

Of course I don't know whose name Gov. Roosevelt will send to the Senate to succeed Mr. Payn," he said to a TIMES reporter. "There are so many contingencies. But, really, I believe Payn is beaten, and that any nomination sent in by the Governor will be confirmed."

Mr. Payn said last night at the Grand Union Hotel:

"There never was a time when the Governor could command more than ten votes to confirm the nomination of Charles T. Saxton; there never was a time when he could command more than nineteen votes to confirm any other man in the State he might desire to name for the office of Superintendent of Insurance Department other than myself."

Mr. Payn made that assertion to a reporter for THE TIMES. He looked worried, but in conversation he professed the utmost confidence in his ability to defeat Gov. Roosevelt. Continuing he said:

"There is practically no change in the situation, and I am confident of success. I will fight this thing through to the end, if I get only one vote in the Senate. I do not believe the Governor can force me out. I shall stand on my record and fight, and no power on earth can prevent me from making a contest."

Mr. Payn saw Chairman Odell yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, but neither would discuss with outsiders the subject of their conversation.

There were many prominent politicians about the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. Among them were Senators Parsons, Goodsell, and Eisberg, ex-Superintendent of Public Works George W. Aldridge, Speaker S. Fred Nixon, ex-Mayor George E. Green of Binghamton, and others. Mr. Parsons is Chairman of the Senate Committee on Insurance, and Mr. Aldridge is regarded as a warm friend of Mr. Payn.

Neither Senator Parsons nor Mr. Aldridge would discuss the Payn matter.

Senator Platt, after a brief stay in his rooms, joined his son, Frank H. Platt, and Chairman Odell. They left the hotel, and, entering a cab, went to Frank H. Platt's home, where a conference was held. On their return they entered the Twenty-third Street door of the hotel, and, going to Senator Platt's rooms, were closeted there until nearly midnight. Mr. Aldridge and Mr. Nixon were present at this conference a portion of the time.

A TIMES reporter saw Chairman Odell again at midnight.

"Did Senator Platt see Mr. Payn to-night?" the Chairman was asked.

"He did not."

"Is it true that Mr. Payn has been urged to withdraw by the Senator?"

"Not that I am aware of, and, knowing Mr. Payn as I do, I should consider his withdrawal very improbable."

"Report says that you will recommend the appointment of Robert M. Hunter of Poughkeepsie, Mr. Payn's deputy, for Mr. Payn's place."

"That is news to me. I certainly shall make no such recommendation."

Senator Coggeshall of Oneida came to town yesterday and politicians discussed the report that Mr. Coggeshall intended to stand by Gov. Roosevelt in his fight with Mr. Payn. But one of them added, "Mr. Coggeshall has been known to change his mind." Mr. Coggeshall is reported to have said at Albany yesterday:

"I will vote to confirm any competent Republican whose name is sent into the Senate to fill the vacancy that will exist in the office of Superintendent of Insurance. It is the prerogative of the Governor to name certain State officials, and among them is the Superintendent of Insurance.

"Political appointments by the Governor which require confirmation have in the past been concurred in by Senators belonging to the same political party as the Executive, and I do not know of any reason that can be advanced why this precedent should be disturbed."

MR. PLATT SEES THE PRESIDENT.

Later He Intimates that He Is Still for Mr. Woodruff.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Among the President's callers to-day was Senator Platt. They did not talk politics, according to the Senator. Mr. Platt appears to think little of the talk about a Western man for Vice President. As to his own attitude, he says that he is for the man who can get a united delegation from New York. That is taken to mean that he is still in favor of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff.

When asked about the daily outcropping of new Western booms, he merely said, "They have got to have something to talk about."

Mr. Croker Cables He Is Well.

Corporation Counsel Whalen yesterday received a cablegram dated Wantage, England, from Richard Croker, in which Mr. Croker stated that he was "very well."

$100,000 Fire in Bridgeport.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 19.—Fire at the Barnum & Bailey Winter quarters tonight destroyed one of the large car barns, containing eleven cars, and also the quarters of the Italian laborers on the railroad improvements near by, causing a loss all told of $100,000. Among the cars destroyed were two sleepers, the Buffalo Bill Show buffet car, and Mr. Bailey's private car, formerly used by P. T. Barnum.

Notice to the Public.

Now open. Hotel Royal Palm, Miami, Florida, and all other East Coast hotels. Golf. Address Travelers' Information Co., 3 Park Pl., N. Y.—Adv.

REV. MR. CRAFTS IN ERROR.

Man Who Said the President Drank Wine Did Not Know Bottles Contained Only Mineral Water.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Some time ago the Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts, a professional temperance "reformer" who frequents the Capitol, made a charge in a speech delivered in Boston that during the last hours of the Fifty-fifth Congress the President and Cabinet, while in the President's room at the Capitol, were served with quantities of champagne while the President was waiting to sign bills passed shortly before adjournment. This report, only recently reached A. D. Gaston, who for several years has been in charge of the President's room, and who stood watch at the door during the entire time the President occupied it on March 4.

Mr. Gaston recently met Mr. Crafts in the Senate lobby, and, taking him to task for his reckless statement, asked him on what he had based it.

"I saw bottles carried to that room on that day," replied Mr. Crafts.

"Perhaps you did," replied the doorkeeper, "but if your eyes were good you must have plainly seen the label and known that the bottles contained mineral water. I directed an attendant to bring some mineral water to the room for the President and his Cabinet."

He told Mr. Crafts that he had slandered the President, and should be branded as a libeler.

SHEPARD DEFENDS HIMSELF.

Soldiers' Home Commandant Denies All Charges and Says Testimony Against Him Is False.

Special to The New York Times.

BATH, Jan. 19.—Col. Charles O. Shepard, Commandant of the Soldiers' Home, who is on trial before a committee of the State Board of Charities, was recalled this morning at the opening of the session, and was on the stand until 5 o'clock this afternoon, at which time the committee adjourned the investigation until Tuesday. Col. Shepard's testimony was in the nature of a general denial of the charges against him. His direct examination was not completed to-day, and the Colonel will be recalled and cross-examined by Deputy Attorney General Coyne when the committee returns here.

Most of the time to-day was spent by the committee questioning the Colonel in reference to his alleged intemperate habits. He admitted that he took a drink occasionally, but declared he never used liquors to excess. Asked concerning the statement of other witnesses that he had been intoxicated while on duty, he most emphatically denied the charge and said:

"I have never been intoxicated nor under the influence of liquor since I have been Commandant of the Soldiers' Home."

In reference to the Hammondsport incident, it being testified by the station agent that he ejected the Colonel from the baggageroom last Summer, and that he was intoxicated, he said the statement was utterly false, and said: "I was not ejected; Mrs. Shepard did not interfere, as was stated. I consider the statement so absurd that it is hardly worth while contradicting."

Col. Shepard also denied that he ordered wine brought to the home chapel when the Legislature committee was there. He also declared that he had never directed any one to charge his private bills to the State. In regard to his thirty-dollar allowance per month for groceries outside the home, and for which, it was stated, he secured other goods, he said he supposed the money was a perquisite of his office, and he was at liberty to buy whatever he wished with it. He presented a number of badges of honor, medals, certificates of character, &c., that had been given him while he was in the Diplomatic Corps and Controller's office as tokens of the esteem and high regard of his former employers.

FINDS NO REMEDY FOR TRUSTS.

Industrial Commission Puzzled by the Testimony Offered.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Industrial Commission, composed of members of Congress and men who have been members, is beginning to justify the prediction made some time ago that its chief use would be to demonstrate that such a commission could only decide that some things cannot safely be done. It is understood that the commission finds it difficult to agree upon a recommendation concerning trusts.

The report prepared by Prof. Jenks does not quite suit. He recommended that pooling be allowed among railroads, but the commission is not ready for that recommendation. Chairman Phillips wants a strong report against the Standard Oil Company, but the commission is not prepared for that.

If the recommendation is obtained that the powers of the Inter-State Railroad Commissioners be extended, there will be about the extent of the suggestion of the commission to check the trusts.

OSMAN DIGNA A PRISONER.

Capt. Burgess Captures the Late Khalifa's Principal General.

CAIRO, Jan. 19.—News was received here to-night that Osman Digna, principal General of the late Khalifa Abdullah, has been captured.

It had been known that he was in the neighborhood of Toker six days ago, and several expeditions were organized from Suakim, under Capt. Burgess, with the result that Osman Digna was taken unhurt in the hills yesterday. He will arrive at Suakim to-morrow.

NO PURCHASE FROM DENMARK.

State Department Says Talk of Sale of the Islands Is Premature.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Department of State will not take up, at present, the suggestion that negotiations be resumed with Denmark for the acquisition of the Danish West Indies. Talk about negotiations is said to be premature, warranted only by the fact that certain business men in New York regard it as desirable that Denmark be again approached on the subject.

No opportunity will be afforded to anybody who aspires to carry on negotiations for the purpose of enjoying a commission from the sale. It is felt to be quite safe to leave the islands in Denmark's hands, as no foreign power would undertake to secure them without the approval of the United States. It is known that the islands are a burden to Denmark, but it is also felt that Congress would not just yet sanction a purchase of them.

BIG FIND IN OLD MINE.

Rich and Large Ore Body Uncovered in a Montana Property.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mon., Jan. 19.—For many years the East Pacific Mine, situated fifteen miles east of here, was one of the largest gold producers in this district, but more recently, having failed to make a favorable showing, was generally regarded as about having exhausted its resources. It was not abandoned, however, and reports just received from there state that while doing development work in a tunnel over 2,000 feet from the surface a large body of sulphide ore was encountered. Assay returns on the sulphide are most gratifying, running as high as $100 in gold, silver, and copper, principally gold.

It is estimated that the ore body is fully 1,500 feet long by 200 feet wide, thus making it one of the richest uncovered in this section for many years.

A Beautiful Souvenir Mug Will Be presented to our bottled beer customers on record February 1st. THE OTTO HUBER BREWERY.—Adv.

SHORT LINE TO CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, AND ST. LOUIS. P

Jan. 15 and returned northward across the river.

WHITE HEARS BULLER'S GUNS.

LADYSMITH, Jan. 17, via Spearman's Camp, Jan. 18.—Everything is quiet. The position is unchanged, and there is very little bombarding.

The welcome sound of the guns of the relief columns was heard yesterday from Colenso and Springfield.

The heat is intense, but there is no increase of sickness.

BOERS DESCRIBE BULLER'S MOVE.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Boer accounts of the passage of the Tugela River are given in the following two dispatches from Commandant Viljoen's camp, on the Upper Tugela, via Lorenzo Marques, Jan. 18:

"Jan. 16. Buller's second move was a reconnoissance in force with an armored train and a large body, supported by cannon, toward Colenso last night. A heavy bombardment ensued, and thereupon the British returned, having wounded one of our men.

"No reply was made. This move was a feint to cover extensive movements up the river. Kaffirs on this side of the Tugela have been warned by the British to leave their kraals, as the fight will commence shortly."

The second dispatch runs thus:

"Jan. 17. The night was unbroken, save for slight rifle encounters between outposts, which led to nothing. At daybreak the enemy was located as before. He had not brought a single gun across the river. But from the ridges of Swartz Kop a battery and a half of siege guns opened on our position at 5 A. M.

"The bombardment was probably the most frightful ever witnessed on land. Frequently five heavy naval guns fired simultaneously at one schanze (encampment)."

SERVICES FOR THE VOLUNTEERS.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—A special service was held in St. Paul's Cathedral this evening at which 800 City of London Volunteers—the second contingent to attend such a service—were present. Lord Mayor Newton and the Sheriffs of London, with the Duke of Cornaught, were also in attendance.

Despite a drizzling rain the line of march from the barracks was crowded, and the enthusiastic people filled the cathedral and stood cheering outside.

After a service of song Dr. Mandell Creighton, Lord Bishop of London, addressed the troops and congratulated them upon rising above their ordinary selves to do their duty to country and to God, with whom rested the issues of every endeavor.

The volunteers then repaired to Lincoln's and Gray's Inns, where they were banqueted. To-morrow they take their departure.

NOTED CORRESPONDENT IS DEAD.

LADYSMITH, Jan. 16—(Via Spearman's Camp.)—George Warrington Steevens, special correspondent of The London Daily Mail, died yesterday of enteric fever and was buried at midnight.

Mr. Steevens, who was one of the most brilliant of the modern school of English journalists, was born Dec. 10, 1869. He was educated at the City of London School and Balliol College, Oxford. He joined the editorial staff of The Pall Mall Gazette in 1893, and went with The Daily Mail in 1897.

In addition to many remarkable contributions to both papers, he published "Naval Policy," "Monologues of the Dead," "The Land of the Dollar," "With the Conquering Turk," "Egypt in 1898," "With Kitchener to Khartoum," "In India," and "The Tragedy of Dreyfus."

METHUEN IN ROBUST HEALTH.

MODDER RIVER, Cape Colony, Jan. 18.—Gen. Methuen, who is in robust health, personally directed another strong reconnoisance yesterday.

The Highlanders succeeded in driving the Boers from the Brush River bank by long-range volleys. The Boer fire was ineffective.

BOERS SUFFER SEVERE LOSSES.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The War Office has made public dispatches from Field Marshal Lord Roberts, dated to-day, recording the scouting movements in Cape Colony, including the ambushing of the Australians, when two of the latter were killed and fourteen were reported missing. He adds:

"A Boer deserter states that the enemy suffered severely in attacking French's advanced post Jan. 15. Seventy Boers are still unaccounted for."

MAKING BULLET-PROOF SHIELDS.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Speaking yesterday at a Conservative meeting in Bradford, Mr. Williamson, a Municipal Councilor, said that it was within his personal knowledge that thousands of bullet-proof shields, weighing seven pounds each, were being manufactured in Sheffield for the British soldiers.

These are designed to protect the vital parts at a range of 400 yards.

To Mobilize Another Division.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Formal orders have been issued to mobilize the Eighth Division of the British Army.

Canadians Seeking to Enlist.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 18.—A number of Canadians, including two experienced scouts, have arrived here and have offered their services for scouting purposes. They have paid their own expenses, and say that there are hundreds of others anxious to follow them.

Consul Hay in South Africa.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 19.—Adelbert Hay, the new United States Consul at Pretoria, arrived yesterday, and will start for his post Saturday.

FENIAN PLOT IS UNEARTHED?

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Under the caption "Revival of Fenian Activity," The Times this morning gives extracts from a secret circular and other details of conferences held last September in the United States between the Croninites and the Anti-Croninites. It gives also a long secret circular from the Croninite headquarters, dated Nov. 20 of last year, to the officers and members of the organization urging that "the time is opportune to take advantage of England's difficulties in the Transvaal, the first object being to smash the Anglo-American understanding, leaving England without a friend in the world."

The circular then invites "volunteers for active service wherever needed." The Times regards this as proof of the existence of a Fenian plot.

PLANS FOR BIG BOER MEETING.

Kilian Van Rensselaer, Treasurer of the New York Committee to Aid the United Republics of South Africa, reported, at the third meeting of that body at the Morton House last night, that, although the first appeal for funds had only been issued Thursday night, more than enough money had already been received to pay all the expenses of the big mass meeting in aid of the Boer cause which will be held at the Grand Central Palace Jan. 29.

It was reported that Montagu White, who was Consul General of the Boer Republic at London, and Dr. Muller, Consul General of the Orange Free State at The Hague, have promised to address the meeting, and efforts are to be made to secure William J. Bryan and Senator Foraker as speakers.

Assemblyman Harburger wrote accepting a Vice Presidency and announcing that it is his intention to introduce a resolution into the Legislature next week pledging the sympathy of the Empire State to the Boer cause.

LIBRARY FOR COVINGTON.

Enough Money Contributed by Mr. Carnegie and Poolroom Fines.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 19.—Covington, after many years, is now assured of a public library, through the generosity of Andrew Carnegie. The news was contained in a telegram received at Covington to-day from ex-Mayor Rhinock, who is at Hot Springs, Va. He stated that Mr. Carnegie had decided to give $40,000 for that purpose.

Covington has collected a fund from poolroom proprietors which now aggregates over $35,000. The poolrooms have paid a daily fine of $12, and until recently there were four rooms in operation, paying $48 daily. There are now three rooms that pay $36 daily, and the amount of the sum total is constantly growing larger.

Under the Goebel library law Covington has a fund of $25,000 to be used for library purposes. This money is now in hand. The city has never had a free library.

GERMAN VIEW OF SEIZURES

Reichstag Discusses the Action of Great Britain.

NOTE OF WARNING IS SOUNDED

Reparation Already Offered, but Further Detention of Vessels Will Be Considered Unfriendly.

BERLIN, Jan. 19.—In the Reichstag to-day the debate on Herr Moeller's joint interpellation of the Government regarding the seizure of German steamers by British warships was opened. Herr Moeller said vigorous expression must be given to the indignation felt at the fact that the subsidized line to which the seized vessels belonged had observed the strictest neutrality, and expressed the opinion that the matter should furnish the opportunity of defining the rights of mail steamers. The unloading of the Bundesrath, he added, could have been effected with a few days' delay, and showed want of consideration for international courtesy, and it should be made incumbent upon the British officials to announce whether and to what extent their views in regard to those rights had been changed.

COUNT VON BULOW REPLIES.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count von Bülow, replied. He declared that Herr Moeller, in his introductory remarks, had justly pointed out the feeling of annoyance which the seizure of German steamers by British war vessels had aroused throughout Germany, and continued:

"Out of regard for the excited state of public opinion, if for no other reason, I readily consented to reply to the interpellation. But you will understand if, in view of the significance and very serious nature of the affair, as well as out of consideration for the seriousness of the whole political situation, I confine myself to a practical statement of facts. The situation was so correctly set forth in all its bearings by the interpellator that I have scarcely to add anything to his exposition of the case.

ARREST OF STEAMERS.

Vount von Bülow proceeded:

"In the present position of practical international law, no protest can be sustained against the arrest of the three German steamers, either on the high seas or at Aden, nor against the examination of their papers. On the other hand, the conveying of the Bundesrath and Herzog to Durban without adequately founded suspicion and the discharge of the cargoes of the Bundesrath and General do not appear to have been justified by international law.

"We endeavored at the beginning to induce the British Government to adopt in reference to neutral ships bound for Delagoa Bay that theory of international law which promised the greatest security for the trade of neutrals during the war. Great Britain objected to this theory, which holds that goods on a neutral vessel consigned from a neutral port to a neutral port are never contraband. We left the matter open for future discussion, because it was important to us practically to settle the existing points of difference, and because the theory is not yet universally recognized. The standpoint which we have adopted in regard to the confiscation of our ships is based on this conception of the law, which, we assume, coincides with the general interpretation of the civilized world, which may be stated to be as follows:

"We recognize the rights which international law actually concedes to belligerents with respect to neutral ships, neutral trade, and neutral intercourse. We do not misapprehend the duties which a state of war imposes on neutral ship owners and merchants. But we ask that belligerents shall not extend their powers beyond the limits of absolute necessity, and that they shall respect the inalienable rights and legitimate trade of neutrals, and, above all, that they shall exercise the right of search and the ultimate capture of neutral vessels and goods in such a way as to meet the necessity for the maintenance of neutral trade and the normal relations between friendly, civilized people.

PROTEST WAS FILED.

"Taking up this standpoint, we forthwith lodged a strong protest in London against the proceedings of the British naval officers. We demanded:

"Firstly—The immediate release of the Bundesrath, Herzog, and General. The latter two were immediately released on our request, and the Bundesrath was released yesterday.

"Secondly—Compensation for the unjustified detention and losses therefrom.

"The duty of compensation has been admitted in principle, and Great Britain has declared her readiness to give all legitimate satisfaction.

"Thirdly—We laid stress on the necessity of instructing the British naval officers not to molest German vessels outside of the vicinity of the seat of war, especially from Aden northward, and Great Britain has given instructions through which the stoppage of vessels and the search of vessels will not be exercised at Aden or a similar distance from the seat of war.

"Fourthly—We pointed out the high desirability of not stopping German mail steamers, and Great Britain issued instructions that such vessels shall not be stopped or searched on mere suspicion. These instructions remain in force until other arrangements are reached.

"Fifthly—We have proposed that all contentions and questions not otherwise settled shall be submitted to an arbitration tribunal to be promptly summoned. Great Britain expressed the hope that arbitrators would not be required, but declared her willingness for arbitration in order to assess the claims for damages.

"Finally, the British Government has expressed its regret for the incidents which have occurred."

This last statement caused loud cheering in the House.

WARNING TO GREAT BRITAIN.

The Foreign Minister then said:

"We therefore permit ourselves to expect that such regrettable incidents will not be repeated. We hope the British naval officers will not again act in an unfriendly manner toward our ships. The straightforwardness and loyalty of the German shipowners, which have again been proved, should alone have prevented this, and the consideration which one friendly State owes to another should, more particularly, have prevented it, because we have sincerely endeavored to maintain friendly relations between Great Britain and Germany. Our desire is that incidents should not occur which are calculated in a high degree to make the maintenance of such relations difficult, that being only possible on the basis of complete parity and mutual consideration. The German Empire has so often shown itself so far removed from aggressiveness that it is entitled to the most considerate treatment from all other States. We are grateful for the fact that the interpellation is supported by a large majority of the Reichstag, as it affords fresh proof that, where the protection of national rights is concerned, concord which is a sure pillar of our foreign policy exists between the House and the Federal Government."

Count von Bülow, in conclusion, said Germany would maintain friendly relations with Great Britain, but the Government hoped that such incidents would not recur, making it impossible for the good relations to continue.

BRITISH VIEW OF THE SPEECH.

London Press Seeks to Minimise the Yielding Spirit Displayed by the Government.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Several of the London morning papers omit editorial comment upon Count von Buelow's speech in the Reichstag yesterday in reply to Herr Moeller's interpellation. Others endeavor to minimize the yielding spirit displayed by the British Government by arguing that Count von Buelow was obliged to play to the gallery and to do his utmost for the naval plans of Emperor William.

The Standard particularly takes this view, and says:

"Superficially read the speech creates an impression that the British Cabinet considers that the British naval authorities acted without justification. Closer examination, however, dispels that idea; and it must be understood, though we have expressed regret at the incident, that we do not intend to abandon our clear right of detention and search. There is nothing in the speech which need disturb us, notwithstanding the Count's oracular solemnity."

The Daily News says:

"Count von Buelow has no reason to complain of the settlement, for Lord Salisbury has apologized and promised that nothing of the kind shall occur again. The most pacific of Ministers could hardly go further. One cannot help feeling glad that the two great Teutonic States have arrived at a friendly understanding."

The Daily Chronicle says:

"Count von Buelow's speech may fairly be described as a case of much cry and little wool. The right of search remains intact. The German East African Company will have handsome compensation. It is entitled to that, but nothing more. Great Britain has simply observed international law to the letter."

The Times says:

"Count von Buelow's speech was much ado about nothing. His language can hardly fail to produce in England a feeling of mingled surprise and regret. One might have expected that the ample assurances which the British Government have given testifying to so earnest a desire for the maintenance of friendly relations would have elicited some less stinted appreciation than was bestowed by Count von Buelow, if, indeed, the term appreciation can be applied to the almost animatory tone in which he closed his speech."

The editorial, going on to infer that Count von Buelow was "animated by a desire to serve the purposes of internal policy," says:

"At the same time, we feel bound to observe that it may not be wise to push too far the practice of exploiting international questions of a delicate character even for the furtherance of a big navy bill."

The editorial concludes as follows:

"Great Britain is willing to discuss proposals or to make generous amends where she may have accidentally infringed upon international rights; but, if negotiations on delicate and complicated questions are to be carried to a successful issue, Germany must bear in mind the admirable doctrine expounded by Count von Buelow that friendly relations are only possible on the basis of complete equality of treatment and reciprocal considerations."

ANOTHER GERMAN SHIP SEIZED.

LORENZO MARQUES, Jan. 18.—The German bark Marie, from Australia with a cargo of flour for the Transvaal Government, has been taken as a prize by the British third-class cruiser Pelorus, near the Island of Inyak, Delagoa Bay, and has been sent to Durban with a prize crew on board.

HAMBURG, Jan. 19.—A dispatch received here from Durban, Natal, says the Bundesrath's cargo has been redelivered to her agents and will be reloaded. The steamer expects to sail for Delagoa Bay Monday.

Notified of Release of Flour.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The small doubt that remained as to the state of the cargo of the ship Maria, which was seized by British warships off Delagoa Bay, was dissipated to-day by the receipt of word from Mr. Choate that the agents of the owners of the goods had been informed from Lorenzo Marques that the goods had been landed there and were in their hands. Nothing further has been heard of the status of the cargo of the other two ships, Beatrice and Mashona.

SAYS COFFEY AIDED COLER.

Isaac M. Kapper, counsel for State Senator Michael J. Coffey, enlivened last night's session of the special committee of the Kings County Democratic Committee, which is hearing the charges of disloyalty against the Senator, by rehearsing alleged inside political history. In the course of his alleged revelations, he asserted that the nomination of Mr. Coler as Controller had been secured by Senator Coffey, from Tammany Hall, after it had been declared that Brooklyn should supply neither the candidate for Mayor nor Controller, and at a time when Mr. McLaughlin was in despair over the situation. Mr. Kapper also asserted that in the last Gubernatoral campaign Senator Coffey had contributed one-fifth of the $25,000 allotted to the Brooklyn Democratic organization as its share of the State Democratic Campaign fund.

"Assuming these facts to be true," said Mr. Kapper, "do you regard those actions of Senator Coffey as political conduct having for its object the tearing down of the Brooklyn Democracy? My statements are true, and Mr. McLaughlin will not deny them. Senator Coffey did not want this to come out, but I insisted on it."

P. J. De Contilion, James Murtha, Charles Gail, John Nicholls, and M. J. McDonough were the witnesses examined before the committee at last night's session. De Contilion said that he and Senator Coffey were once "like Damon and Pythias." The witness testified that Senator Coffey's attitude toward the Democratic ticket had dampened the ardor of many of the voters in the Ninth Assembly District.

Murtha, who was a speaker in the campaign, said that he was not allowed to talk in support of Mr. Gray at a meeting in the Ninth District.

Nicholls and McDonough, who were watchers at the polls in the district on Election Day, testified to alleged opposition shown by Senator Coffey and his friends to Mr. Gray's candidacy.

The committee will meet again next Friday evening.

CALLS QUIGG A DISORGANIZER.

The Republicans of the Twenty-first Assembly District, of which Abraham Gruber is leader, had a "smoker" last night at Colonial Hall, at One Hundred and First Street and Columbus Avenue. Capt. George W. Homans presided. Mr. Gruber made a speech, in which he attacked Lemuel E. Quigg. He said among other things:

"This man Quigg is a disorganizer, not an organizer. He drove Adler out of the field and turned the Eighth District over to the Democrats. He forced the nomination of Folks in the Twenty-ninth, and lost the district to Tammany. He also lost his own district, the Nineteenth, and was beaten in the Thirty-first, where he interfered.

"This district, the Twenty-first, where he could not interfere, polled 8,500 Republican votes and elected a Member of Assembly and one of the few Republican Aldermen.

"Unless they call off their dogs before the March primaries there will be the greatest Republican revolution New York has ever seen. All the Republican district leaders feel very much as I do, but some of them have been placed by Platt and do not proclaim their views from the housetops. But at the right time most of them will stand with me."

The Kentucky Contest.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 19.—The Democratic attorneys to-day made a determined fight against the admission of the counter claim of the Republicans in the Gubernatorial contest, saying that it covered so much ground and so many different counties that it would be impossible for them to prepare evidence to controvert it inside of three months. After it had been admitted, they declared they would make no attempt to offset its allegations, because of the physical impossibility of bringing to Frankfort the great number of witnesses necessary for the operation.

Ex-Gov. Bradley, in asking the board to grant him as much time as possible, announced that the Republicans had subpoenaed 2,700 witnesses.

Florida Republican Convention.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Jan. 19.—The Republican State Convention to-day chose as delegates to the National Convention at Philadelphia John G. Long and Henry Chubb, white; Joseph Lee and Mark White, colored. President McKinley's Administration received hearty indorsement, but the delegates were not instructed for any candidate.

The leaders in the convention agreed that the Vice Presidential candidate would come from New York, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff being the favorite, though Secretary Bliss had many supporters.

CHICAGO GRAND TRUNK SUIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 19.—Simon Borg & Co., New York bankers, representing holders of first mortgage bonds of the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway, have filed a petition in the United States District Court, asking leave to intervene and be made a party to the proceedings recently begun to foreclose the first mortgage upon the road with a view to reorganization.

The petitioners allege that the road has been manipulated by the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada for the purpose of carrying out a plan of financiering inimical to the interests of the first mortgage bondholders. They assert that the road's property is amply sufficient to realize enough to pay off the first mortgage indebtedness, and they allege that the proposed plan of reorganization is proposed for the purpose of inducing them to part with a portion of their security and forcing them to divide the same with the second mortgage bondholders for the benefit of the Canadian Grand Trunk and the second mortgage bondholders.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

HUDSON, N. Y., Jan. 19.—Fire this afternoon damaged the lower mill of the Aiken Knitting Company, at Philmont, to the extent of about $10,000. Three looms were destroyed, but the remainder of the building was saved.

DISCUSS CHARTER REVISION

Members of the City Club Express Different Opinions.

SIMON STERNE SEES A REMEDY

For Adequate Minority Representation —Views of Mr. Peckham, Judge Dillon, and Mr. Shepard.

The City Club discussed the subject of charter revision at its clubhouse last night after a dinner. There were some distinguished speakers, and a good many opinions expressed in positive language, but those who took part in the debate had many different views.

President Wheeler H. Peckham presided and started the discussion. "If the men we elected to office did their duty," said he, "we wouldn't be so much in need of charter revision." Then he cited an instance "right on the steps of the Governor's chair," where, he said, "a new choice has to be made for one of the most important offices of the State." Mr. Peckham said if he were revising the charter he would not have any legislative body at all, or, if he did, it would be composed of the heads of departments, and every member of it would be elected by the people as a whole.

Simon Sterne, the next speaker, said: "We have been in this city a sick man rolling upon his bed for the last forty years, supposing that some change of position might alleviate his sufferings. [Laughter.] Every change of position has made us wish we hadn't changed our position."

Mr. Sterne went on to say that all the conservative elements of the city had opposed the charter, had prophesied that it would do no good, and the result of the work had been as they had anticipated. "The creation of Greater New York was caused by false pride," said he. "We wanted to be bigger than Chicago, forgetting that Chicago's name was a synonym for corruption and that the corruption was because of its bigness."

Mr. Sterne said all the devices which had been tried as a means of overthrowing boss rule—the Australian ballot, civil service reform, and protecting voters in primaries—had failed. The only remedy he thought feasible was that of an adequate system of minority representation. "The ordinary citizen is no match for the politician," said he, "because he is bound by the law of differentiation of employment. The politician is a politician all the year round. We who sit here are dilettante politicians—necessarily such because our minds and our hearts are in the work we have to do in the world. The politician beats us precisely as the trained soldier beats the militiaman. You must organize your minority voters so as to beat the politician in his own field without attempting the imposing task of organizing majorities.

"Now, what is minority representation? It is to divide a community into intellectual sections instead of geographical divisions. If a municipal legislative assembly is to be elected of one hundred members, give to every one-hundredth part of the community the opportunity of electing one member and not, as now, dividing the community into one hundred districts and give to the majority in each district the election of each member, leaving minorities in each district totally unrepresented.

"Any system of minority representation should of course be wide enough and drastic enough to permit freedom within party lines. By that I mean that districts must be made large enough, not less than five to be elected from a single district, and probably not more than nine, so as to give within the minority party the chance to break away from the nominations of the regular political organizations, and so as to permit citizens dissatisfied with the nominations of the majority of their own organization to act independently therefrom and make their own nominations with a chance of election.

"If the municipal body is composed of 100 men, and every one hundredth part of the community the power is given to elect their representative, no matter in what district the voters lived, you dissolve the powers of the bosses—Mr. Croker and Mr. Platt—on the instant that that permission is given. We have recently seen what one resolute man—Mr. Coler—could do to prevent corruption, and were it true, as the Mazet committee has said in its report, (which I believe to be untrue,) that the majority of the citizens of New York City are in favor of the dominant power, base as it is, they and their representatives could be held in check by a powerful minority of forceful and intellectual men in the municipal body."

Mr. Sterne presented some figures to show that had this plan prevailed in the election of 1886 there would have been an actual anti-Tammany majority in the Municipal Assembly.

Frank Moss, the next speaker, said that the fact that the charter fell for its first administration into "the rapacious organization," Tammany Hall, was a blessing in disguise, as it showed what purposes of greed it could be made to serve. He said the Commissioners in the Government were selected for the Mayor by a leader who avowed that he was in politics to make his living, and they followed that principle.

"What difference if they are turned out after four years?" said he. "No man wants to work forever. A man can amass a fortune in a few years. Scared as these men are morally, they would be fools not to do it."

Mr. Moss expressed the opinion that the members of the Municipal Assembly who some time ago disobeyed the courts were making a fight for a principle, for what they believed to be the rights of their constituents to know what they were appropriating city money for, and that their action should have the approval of the City Club.

Ex-Judge Dillon, who was on the Charter Commission, was then introduced, and warmly defended the work of the Commissioners. Of the boroughs he said: "They will never be disunited, never, and they ought not to be disunited. It is not a problem henceforth to be agitated whether we should have consolidation. We have it, and it has come to stay!"

Judge Dillon defended the Municipal Assembly. "If we had presented a scheme of government for this city without a representative assembly we should have been the laughing stock of the whole American world," said he. He said that Mr. De Witt had presented to the commission a scheme to give the boroughs autonomous government, each with its own representative body, and all forming a federation, but it had been voted down. He approved of engaging the powers of Borough Presidents. Of the charter he said:

"I am amazed at the perfection of the machine in its actual workings. No serious case of dispute has arisen as to any important feature of the charter." Judge Dillon expressed himself as in favor of a two years' term for the Mayor. The idea of making all the Commissioners removable at pleasure by the Mayor he did not approve.

Edward M. Shepard criticised the charter severely for providing for so many minute details which could not be altered save by going to Albany. He cited a certain market to let a single fish monger into which it would be necessary to appeal to the Legislature. "The charter," said he, "is a series of devices to deprive the people of the city of the control of the Government." He said the Municipal Assembly had no real power. "The Mayor and Controller," said he, "say it is a contemptible body. That is the universal practical judgment."

Ex-Justice Daly and the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer were among those present. President Bowley of Queens sent a letter assailing the charter for its insufficient treatment of borough representation.

AT THE HOTELS.

BUCKINGHAM—Ex-Congressman Benjamin L. Fairchild, Pelham, N. Y.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator William B. Bate of Tennessee; Senator Thomas C. Platt, Washington, and Judge Alfred Hand, Scranton.

HOFFMAN—Col. A. M. Dickinson, Waterbury, Conn.

HOLLAND—Gov. William M. Crane of Massachusetts.

MURRAY HILL—A. M. Law, Jr., London.

NETHERLAND—J. C. Blagden, Mexico, and Mayor Conrad Diehl of Buffalo.

SAVOY—John B. Chapin, Philadelphia.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Ex-Senator Watson C. Squire, Seattle, Washington, and C. W. Kirk, Chicago.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

8:55 A. M.—160 Rivington Street; A. Weinstein; damage, $100.

7:30 A. M.—125 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street; owner unknown; no damage.

9 A. M.—3,414 Third Avenue; John Thompson; damage, $100.

11:40 A. M.—200 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street; Alice Hewitt; damage, $600.

2:10 P. M.—615 Madison Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $20.

4:40 P. M.—170 East One Hundred and Eighth Street; Mrs. L. Lowenthal; damage, $400.

5:25 P. M.—157 East Houston Street; Samuel Weiser; damage, $200.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The Washington Club had an excellent chance to win the Harlem League championship last night by winning two games. The team, however, after winning the first game easily, was beaten by the Phoenix team. The Washingtons are now tied for first place with the Knickerbockers, each having won fifteen games and lost five. The Belvideres have still four more games to bowl, and as these games are with some of the weaker teams, it is not unlikely that the Belvideres will tie the Washingtons and Knickerbookers for first place. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Washington—Zenn, 188; Boehm, 181; A. Shiman, 212; Linden, 192; D. Shiman, 172. Total, 945.

Lotus—Warmuth, 177; Heath, 206; Modersohn, 188; Rehm, 151; W. Gerdes, 188. Total, 904.

SECOND GAME.

Phoenix—Pearse, 201; McLean, 186; Bolroth, 194; Gross, 184; Young, 181. Total, 946.

Lotus—Warmuth, 186; Heath, 169; Modersohn, 208; Rehm, 150; W. Gerdes, 153. Total, 816.

THIRD GAME.

Phoenix—Pearse, 201; McLean, 191; Bolrath, 163; Gross, 202; Young, 167. Total, 924.

Washington—Zenn, 176; Boehm, 157; A. Shiman, 186; Linden, 157; D. Shiman, 214. Total, 890.

The Corinthian, Village, and Columbia teams bowled a postponed series in the Columbia League last night. The Corinthians had out their best team and won two games. They are now on even terms for first place with the Orientals, with a record of seventeen victories and one defeat. Each team has two more games to play. Schaeffer and Walter of the Corinthian team bowled in splendid form. Schaeffer averaged 231 for the two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Corinthian—S. Walter, 222; Baker, 173; Mulford, 171; Holden, 175; Schaeffer, 226. Total, 967.

Village—Feeley, 172; Mahoney, 160; R. Coleman, 158; Powers, 153; Faulk, 202. Total, 850.

SECOND GAME.

Columbia—Johansmeyer, 147; Le Beau, 175; Koster, 180; Hall, 160; Guilliaume, 168. Total, 791.

Village—Feeley, 155; Mahoney, 162; R. Coleman, 113; Powers, 130; Faulk, 160. Total, 735.

THIRD GAME.

Corinthian—S. Walter, 188; Baker, 153; Mulford, 191; Holden, 198; Schaeffer, 230. Total, 966

Columbia—Johansmeyer, 158; Le Beau, 188; Koster, 161; Hall, 170; Guilliaume, 191. Total, 858.

The scores made in the Arlington National tourney last night were low, the Amity team failing to roll up to the 700-mark in two games. The Straggler team won two games easily, and the winning—Maxwell & Moore—team won and lost a game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

M. M. & M.—Cramer, 224; Whitney, 144; Blue, 132; Coomes, 141; Nimnels, 144. Total, 835.

Amity—Snyder, 117; Daub, 123; Lentz, 121; Carell, 100; Mackey, 119. Total, 580.

SECOND GAME.

Straggler—Eastmead, 144; Marten, 158; Gaynor, 127; Le Touzel, 129; Browne, 162. Total, 715.

Amity—Snyder, 127; Daub, 128; Jentz, 123; Kalb, 107; Mackey, 132. Total, 617.

THIRD GAME.

Straggler—Eastmead, 198; Marten, 109; Gaynor, 132; Le Touzel, 145; Browne, 178. Total, 722.

M. M. & M.—Cramer, 124; Whitney, 145; Nenelis, 94; Coomes, 165; Blue, 175. Total, 703.

The East New York Council had everything its own way last evening, and won two games in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

De Witt Clinton Council—Quinn, 177; Houghton, 168; Page, 153; McElroy, 126; Butler, 173. Total, 797.

Fern Council—Miller, 151; Thomas, 127; Haff, 150; Waldman, 169; Trimmer, 170. Total, 767.

SECOND GAME.

East New York Council—A. Kiefer, 191; Senior, 147; G. Moore, 154; W. Moore, 167; C. Kiefer, 214. Total, 873.

De Witt Clinton Council—Quinn, 183; Houghton, 183; Page, 149; McElroy, 170; Butler, 161. Total, 865.

THIRD GAME.

Fern Council—Miller, 155; Thomas, 154; Haff, 133; Waldman, 164; Trimmer, 145. Total, 751.

East New York Council—A. Kiefer, 170; Senior, 152; G. Moore, 145; W. Moore, 171; C. Kiefer, 192. Total, 830.

The three games decided in the Royal Arcanum League at the Tennis Club alleys last night were closely contested. Colonial Council defeated Harlem Council in the first game by three pins. The Harlems won the second game from the second team of Our Council with only twenty-two pins to spare. The third game was interesting for eight frames. Then the Our team, by good strike bowling, secured a comfortable lead, winning by fifty-two pins. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Colonial—Davis, 171; Brucker, 128; Reichhard, 126; Wanderer, 138; Haus, 160. Total, 723.

Harlem—Cowles, 141; Manheim, 139; Holt, 154; Diederick, 146; Wyman, 140. Total, 720.

SECOND GAME.

Harlem—Diederick, 150; Manheim, 149; Cowles, 167; Holt, 196; Wyman, 154. Total, 822.

Our No. 2—Wragge, 201; Dent, 127; Schiff, 138; Coleman, 139; Schencke, 143. Total, 800.

THIRD GAME.

Our No. 2—Wragge, 154; Dent, 192; Schiff, 166; Coleman, 130; Schencke, 175. Total, 707.

Colonial—Davis, 146; Brucker, 132; Reichhard, 162; Wanderer, 179; Haus, 126. Total, 745.

The Arlingtons scored a double victory last night in the American National tourney. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Metropolitan—Breen, 178; Meyer, 178; Fisher, 164; Leuly, 152; Arnold, 216. Total, 888.

Columbia—Taylor, 176; Drew, 170; Brophy, 163; Hartley, 168; Roche, 161. Total, 846.

SECOND GAME.

Arlington—Arps, 174; Boemmermann, 133; Harlbe, 210; Maass, 175; Meyer, 152. Total, 853.

Columbia—Taylor, 153; Drew, 140; Brophy, 145; Hartley, 182; Roche, 193. Total, 813.

THIRD GAME.

Arlington—Arps, 165; Boemmermann, 166; Harlbe, 169; Maass, 177; Meyer, 159. Total, 836.

Metropolitan—Breen, 137; Meyer, 159; Fisher, 152; Leuly, 139; Arnold, 185. Total, 768.

In the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum sub-tournament at the Elephant Club alleys last evening the Burnside Council failed to put in a full team to bowl. The Brooklyn Council won two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Fulton Council—White, 127; G. Miller, 130; Wilson, 138; W. Miller, 113; Silveria, 134. Total, 542.

Burnside Council—Finister, 123; N. King, 120; A. King, 137. Total, 380.

SECOND GAME.

Brooklyn Council—Murray, 131; Claus, 140; Wild, 136; Phillips, 122; Broward, 122. Total, 651.

Burnside Council—Finister, 134; N. King, 129; A. King, 119; Corcoran, 89. Total, 471.

THIRD GAME.

Brooklyn Council—Murray, 190; Claus, 134; Wild, 139; Phillips, 123; Broward, 153. Total, 732.

Fulton Council—White, 156; G. Miller, 108; Wilson, 160; W. Miller, 117; Silveria, 115. Total, 656.

Tournament Games To-day.

Wholesale Drug Trade Association—Dodge & Olcott, Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company, Parke, Davis & Co., National Lead Company, Merck & Co., Colgate & Co.

Bank Clerks' League—Seaboard National, Hamilton, Mount Morris.

Fire Insurance League—German-American, Phenix, Germania.

Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island—Amphion, Greater New York, Montauk.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Rosenberg Brothers, Troy, Ala.; J. Rosenberg, clothing and shoes; Colonnade Hotel.

Auerbach, J., & Brother, Salt Lake City, Utah; S. H. Auerbach, cloaks, suits, notions, and millinery, 7 Mercer Street; Hoteli Empire.

Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. Schonthal, shoes; Herald Square Hotel.

Thompson, N. J., & Co., Elmira, N. Y.; V. S. French; notions, furishing goods, and laces; St. George Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. G. Liscomb, furs, 104 Worth Street.

Taylor, Son & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. M. Taylor, notions and furnishing goods; Hoffman House.

Webber, W. G., & Co., Salem, Mass.; F. O. Palmer, woolens, cloaks, and suits, 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Wannamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. R. Lovejoy, carpets, Broadway and Tenth Street; Albermarle Hotel.

Strauss & Co., Hamilton, Ohio; P. Strauss, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Hood, J. G., & Co., Charlotte, N. C.; H. C. Long, clothing and shoes; St. Denis Hotel.

Connell, M J., Company, Butte City, Mon.; B. H. Albertus, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Cadillac.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; H. A. Burnett, gloves; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Straus, Isaac S., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Straus, furnishing goods; 106 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Fisher Brothers, Gonzales, Texas; L. Fisher, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Delaplain Dry Goods Company, Wheeling, West Va.; J. Gibbs, millinery and jewelry; 95 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Green, L. E., & Son, St. Louis, Mo.; M. E. Greene, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, The, Pittsburg, Penn.; F. B. Patton, lihings; 48 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. E. Catlin, hosiery; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Fair, The, Chicago, Ill.; G. W. Montgomery, toys, stationery, and fancy goods; Hotel Marlborough.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

President Callaway Denies Truth of Reported Reorganization of Eastern Railroads.

When President S. R. Callaway of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company was shown the statement from Chicago, published yesterday, in regard to a reorganization of the entire transportation system between the Mississippi River and the Atlantic seaboard and other results of recent trunk railway consolidations and agreements, he said: "I read that early this morning." Taking the clipping of the story and holding it top and bottom between his forefingers and thumbs, he remarked:

"There is absolutely no truth in this story from beginning to end, if you except the abolition of commissions for the sale of tickets. This has recently been agreed on, and has always been agreed on periodically ever since railroads have been in existence, and always will be agreed on. There is nothing founded on fact in the rest of the story.

Another story from Sing Sing to the effect that there have been negotiations by the Central to acquire the site of Sing Sing Prison was disposed of more curtly by President Callaway: "To get Sing Sing Prison for our repair shops or for any other purpose of the road would be the most idiotic thing that could be done. There have been no such 'negotiations.'"

In Wall Street denials by heads of various railroad companies, including Lackawanna, Baltimore and Ohio, and Lehigh Valley, of participation in one of the schemes outlined in the dispatch were quoted. This scheme comprehends, according to the story, the abandonment of city ticket offices, and

CLARK IS AGAIN ACCUSED

More Witnesses from Montana Charge Him with Bribery.

ASSEMBLY CHAPLAIN INVOLVED

The Latter Admits that the Senator Gave Him a Check for $100 After the Contest Was Ended.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections today resumed its investigation of the charges of bribery made against Senator Clark of Montana in connection with his election to the United States Senate. Mr. William F. Rector was again on the stand at the beginning of the day's session. He said that all he did in securing rooms was reported to the higher authorities, and volunteered in this connection the statement that "in the case of every man purchased it was necessary to report to Mr. Clark." He had not made such reports himself, being "only a private" and not on such terms of familiarity with the "big guns" as to justify his approaching them.

Mr. Rector testified as to Mr. Davidson's bringing money over from Butte and leaving it in his charge for Mr. Steele, he being then employed by Davidson.

"I don't remember the times when he brought it," he said. "The typewriter and I looked at it. We were both awful glad to see it, as the typewriter had not been paid for four months and I had not a cent."

Davidson had, he said, left the money with him for Steele in an open envelope, and he and the typewriter had looked at it after Mr. Davidson had left. Money had been thus brought to the room by Davidson and left for Steele on three different occasions just before the meeting of the Legislature.

Mr. Rector said he did not know what sum was brought in by Davidson at any time.

"I only know," he said, "that we suddenly accumulated a drawer full of money." He did not know what was done with it.

He did know, however, that Mr. Powell Black had been sent out to "get" a member of the Legislature, who was to have $5,000, and that after returning he had said that he had had a hard trip, but that "it was all right."

Mr. Rector was excused at 11:35, and the Rev. B. E. H. Warren, who was Chaplain of the Montana House of Representatives in the last session, took the stand.

Mr. Warren related the details of two conversations he had had with Senator Clark while the Legislature was in session and just previous to the election of Mr. Clark. He said he had been a supporter of Mr. Clark; that he had heard the reports that he was using corrupt means to secure his election, and that he has called upon him for the purpose of satisfying himself.

"I asked the Senator," said the witness, "what the prospects of election were. Mr. Clark replied that they were all right. 'I will be elected,' Clark said. He spoke assuredly, but said he did not want the election until he could get a majority of the Democrats. He could, he said, with the assistance of the Republicans, be elected at any time, but he did not want the election that way. Mr. Clark added that the members were coming to him at the rate of one or two a day. I then asked if he expected the Republican vote. He replied that he did, and I asked him if he was sure of all of them, to which he replied that there might be one or two defections, adding, 'that is all arranged for.' I then told him that I heard a Democratic member (giving the name of a member of the House) say he would support you for a consideration.

"'How much does he want?' Mr. Clark asked.

"'About $10,000, I think,' I replied. Mr. Clark studied a moment, and said:

"'I can't do anything like that myself, but I will have it fixed.' He did not, however, say who would fix it."

Mr. Warren said he had seen Mr. Clark the next morning in the lobby of the hotel, and Mr. Clark had asked him where "the man" was. He had replied that he had not seen the member, when Mr. Clark said: "Tell him I want his vote to-day."

On cross-examination, Mr. Warren said that he had resigned his ministry in the Methodist Church after giving his testimony before the Montana Supreme Court, because of numerous scandalous reports that were put in circulation about him. He said, in reply to questions, that, previous to going to Helena, he had had a difficulty at Sweet Grass.

"A man called me a bad name," he said, "and I knocked him down and gave him a thrashing."

"Isn't it a fact," asked Mr. Faulkner, bluntly, "that you were charged by the members of your congregation with embezzlement and immorality?"

Mr. Warren replied in the negative, saying there had been no official charges.

He added: "But I felt indignant. Indeed, I expect to have an investigation yet—a very warm one."

"You have not assaulted any one as you did at Sweet Grass?"

"No, Sir; but I am liable to do so before this thing is over."

Mr. Faulkner also brought out the fact that during his conversation with Mr. Clark, Mr. Warren had told him that his church was in a bad way; that the latter had promised to make a contribution for it as soon as the Senatorial contest was ended, and that afterward Mr. Clark had sent him a check for $100, which he had appropriated to the payment of his own salary because the church was behind with him. He added, however, that he had reported this transaction to the Presiding Elder.

Z. T. Cason, an attorney at Butte, told how he had been sent for to come to Helena to use his influence with Representative Marceys of Custer County, and that when he went there he saw Senator Clark, who told him he would like to have him see Marceys and talk with him, and that Marceys had not been approached, that service being left to him, (Cason,) as he could handle him better.

"He authorized me to say to him that he would pay him $10,000 for his vote for him (Clark) for the United States Senate," said the witness, adding, "He also said to me that Mr. Wellcome was handling his funds and would supply me with expense money."

Mr. Clark also said, the witness went on: "Since Whiteside has betrayed us, I have very little confidence in any one, and would like to have you handle him very carefully."

Continuing, Mr. Cason said he had seen Mr. Wellcome, who had given him $50 for expenses, and that afterward he had seen Mr. Marceys several times, and after satisfying himself that Marceys would vote for Clark, had so reported to him. He had not, however, made any suggestion of a money consideration to Mr. Marceys. Afterward Marceys had voted for Clark, and on Feb. 4 he had received a letter from Mr. Clark inclosing a check for $500 for "professional services." This letter was produced and identified, and Mr. Cason said that the only services he had rendered Mr. Clark were in connection with the Senatorial race.

He had testified before the Grand Jury in the Wellcome disbarment case, and after doing so had felt sorry for the part he had taken in that case. He then told how Mr. Root had prepared a letter which he (the witness) had copied and signed, in which he had said there was no truth in anything he had testified to in the Wellcome case. This was put in strong language, and in the letter he was made to dwell upon the disgrace he had brought upon himself by the part he had taken in the matter.

In return for this letter Root had given him $1,500 with which to get out of the country, Mr. Root promising to hold the letter as sacred and only to make it public in case he (Cason) should come to Washington. He had then gone to Baker City, Ore., corresponding from there with Mr. Root under the name of G. Z. Taylor. He had, however, not been there long when he saw his recantation in the newspapers. Soon afterward he had received a summons to come to Washington and had responded, arriving to-day, only an hour before he went on the stand.

Mr. Cason identified the recanting letter he had given to Mr. Root. It covered three pages of foolscap, and was read by the witness amid roars of laughter by all present, including the witness himself, this laughter being due to the abject character of the language used.

"Do you pretend to say that when you wrote that letter you knew it was not true?" said Mr. Faulkner.

"Why, certainly," responded the witness coolly.

"Then you confess here to having written and signed three pages of lies in that letter," said Mr. Faulkner.

In his reply the witness gave the second unique definition of a lie that the hearing has brought out.

"No, I do not," he replied. "I confess to writing the letter, but I don't think any statement is ever a lie which is made with the understanding that it is false."

At this point the cross-examination was postponed until to-morrow, and the committee adjourned.

THE SENATE AND THE BOERS.

Mr. Allen's Resolution of Inquiry Is Modified and Adopted—Hale Defends the Transvaal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Senate to-day adopted a resolution calling upon the President, "if not incompatible with public interests," to furnish information whether any representative of the Transvaal had applied to the United States Government for recognition, and if such application had been made if it had been accepted, and if not why not. The resolution was a modification of the original resolution of Mr. Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) which called upon the Secretary of State to furnish the desired information.

The resolution was changed on motion of Mr. Spooner, (Rep., Wis.,) who said the Senate had no right to demand information from the President, but the President was the absolute judge as to whether it was proper to communicate the information asked for. He utterly repudiated, he said, the doctrine advanced repeatedly by Senators that the people were entitled to information from day to day regarding the conduct of our foreign business.

Mr. Allen replied at length to Mr. Spooner, in the course of which he said it had been reported throughout the country in the daily and weekly press that the Populist Party had gone to pieces.

"I say to you, Mr. President," said Mr. Allen, "that these statements are circulated with a political purpose. There are more Populists in the country to-day than ever before. We can cast 2,500,000 votes, and not all of these voters are fools, either. The organization, far from having gone to pieces, is stronger to-day than at any previous time."

In the course of a brief speech in opposition to the amendment Mr. Teller (Silver Rep., Col.,) said he would not say a word that would be offensive to the Government of Great Britain, yet he felt his sympathy go out to the Transvaal Republic in its great contest at arms with England.

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.,) did not regard the amendment as essential—that either the President or the Secretary of State should give to the American people information regarding the negotiations between the United States and Great Britain and the Transvaal.

Mr. Hale said he could not believe that any accredited representative of the Transvaal Republic had been rejected by the President.

"I should," said he, "deem that a most unfortunate event if it occurred. I do not believe it has occurred. I have heard that irresponsible, unaccredited persons (perhaps United States citizens) have appeared in Washington claiming to represent the gallant people who are struggling for liberty, but no such mission could be recognized.

"I have yet to be made to believe that any duly accredited representative of that brave people of South Africa has appeared before the President of the United States and been denied a hearing. If that be true, the country we are informed about it the better for the American people.

"I do not fail to take notice that throughout the length and breadth of the land the sympathies of the great American people are in favor of the struggle which the Boers are making to-day to preserve a republican Government against one of the greatest powers of the world. I do not doubt that the American people agree with me that the war which Great Britain is waging is the most stupendous war at human liberty that has been struck in the last century. I do not doubt that the Administration representing the people of the United States feels to-day as I feel on the subject and as nine-tenths of the American people feel."

Mr. Hale quoted from a speech of Mr. Balfour, in which the British statesman had declared the Boer war had knit together every branch of the English-speaking race.

"I deny, Sir," declared Mr. Hale, with great feeling, "that the American section of that race is in sympathy with Great Britain in the South African war to stamp out the liberty of a people. I deny that the American people are to be tied to the chariot wheels of war against the South African republics. And when the leader of the Conservatives in the House of Commons asserts that he should be met by some disclaimer from this side of the Atlantic.

"I do not wish international complications," said Mr. Hale, in conclusion. "I do not wish war. I recall that we have not been so much in love with neutrality in times past that we could not speak up boldly for Hungary, Poland, Armenia, Cuba, and Greece; and I do not know why it is now that we must speak with bated breath in favor of liberty.

"I do not believe," continued he, "that the English people are in favor of this war. I believe that the great Queen on bended knees has prayed that the war might be averted; I do not believe that the great Premier of England favored the war. It was the act and movement of a sharp Cabinet Minister, engaged with gold speculators, which favored the war."

Mr. Hale said that we had had nothing to do with bringing on the war, and quoted these lines:

There is weeping by England's hundred streams,
By Severn and Thames and Trent,
And o'er the graves of her fallen braves
The Queen of the Sea is bent.

One lesson should serve this haughty isle,
Girt around with stately towers,
Thank God, the blow that has laid her low
Was dealt by no hand of ours.

At the conclusion of Mr. Hale's speech the resolution as amended by Mr. Spooner was adopted.

MONEY TO PAY PENSIONS.

House Passes the Bill After Hearing the Commissioner and the Administration Censured.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The House today passed the Pension Appropriation bill after amending it by providing that "the Commissioner of Pensions shall furnish all necessary blanks to claimants, and that said Commissioner may, in his discretion, refuse to pay the fee to an attorney of record when he is satisfied that said attorney failed to prepare the case under his or her personal supervision and did not discharge his full duty to claimant."

Mr. Barney, (Wis.,) who was in charge of the bill, made a general statement of its contents. He said the Commissioner of Pensions had estimated that the amount for pensions during the coming year would be largely decreased, but that, owing to the influx of claims on account of the Spanish war, he did not deem it wise to reduce the general appropriation.

Mr. Talbert (S. C.) asked if the pension laws were not now liberal enough to dispense with the Friday night sessions, at which special bills were passed to pension "bounty jumpers" and "coffee coolers."

Mr. Barney replied that, in his opinion, the bills passed Friday night were meritorious and benefited persons who could obtain relief in no other way.

Mr. Curtis (Kan.) assailed some of the rulings of the Commissioner of Pensions, tracing their origin to the "startling, false, and fictitious charge made in 1893, that thousands of fraudulent pensioners were on the rolls."

When the present Administration came into power, he said, the old soldiers expected a change in the rules and regulations. They looked for more liberal construction, but, he was sorry to say, they were disappointed. The new Commissioner of Pensions continued in force the rules and regulations of a predecessor.

"If the present Commissioner is not conducting the office properly, is not the remedy in the hands of the Administration?" asked Mr. Bartlett, (Ga.)

"I do not believe the President indorses the acts of the Commissioner," replied Mr. Curtis. "I do not believe he knows what is going on."

"Is it not his duty to know?"

"He has not the time to examine into minor details."

"Was not the Commissioner a soldier of the Union?"

"They say he was," replied Mr. Curtis. "I do not believe he ever carried a musket."

Here Mr. Grosvenor (Ohio) intervened to say that Commissioner Evans was a native of Pennsylvania. "When I first knew him," said he, "he was a private soldier in a Wisconsin regiment. Later he joined the Army of the Cumberland. I do not know how long he served, but that he served as an enlisted man I do know. Before the close of the war he was made a clerk in the Quartermaster's office at Chattanooga."

Mr. Ray, (N. Y.,) former Chairman of the Committee on Pensions, characterized as "unwarranted and unjustifiable" Mr. Curtis's attack upon the Commissioner of Pensions. He defended the action of the Commissioner in refusing back pension to minor children who have long since grown to manhood.

Mr. Fitzgerald (Mass.) complained of the course of the Pension Department toward the veterans of the Spanish war. Only 300 of the 25,000 claims had been adjusted. There were men who had lost limbs or who had been completely incapacitated whose claims were pigeon-holed.

Mr. Ray replied, saying that the Pension Office had wisely decided to postpone action for a time, in all except urgent cases. He indorsed this course.

During the course of some remarks, Mr. Talbert (S. C.) gave notice that hereafter there would be no Friday night pension legislation without a quorum.

Mr. Mahon (Penn.) paid his respects to the "pension shark lawyers" in this city who robbed the old soldiers. He was in favor of indorsing the Commissioner of Pensions in the pending bill.

Morgan Opposes the Financial Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) addressed the Senate to-day in opposition to the Financial bill. One of the principal points Mr. Morgan made against the bill was that it conferred too great power on National banks. He strongly argued against the further disqualification of silver as a money metal, because of the vast use which could be made of it by the United States in the island possessions of this country.

Republican Senators Fail to Agree.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Republicans of the Senate were in caucus for nearly two hours to-day, considering the reorganization of the Senate official force. No conclusion was reached, and the caucus adjourned until Wednesday next.

A Congressman in Quarantine.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Congressman and Mrs. Alexander of Buffalo, N. Y., have been placed in quarantine in their apartments here because of the discovery yesterday that Mrs. Alexander's maid was suffering from smallpox. The maid was removed to a hospital. It is not thought that either Mr. Alexander or his wife has contracted the disease.

President Refuses Pardons.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The President has denied the application of Joseph Wilkins and Howard Butler for pardons. These men were convicted of a violation of the oleomargarine laws, and sentenced in the United States District Court at Philadelphia March 17, 1898, the former to imprisonment for six months and to pay a fine of $1,500, and the latter to imprisonment for four months and to pay a fine of $500 and costs. After a long legal fight, they were committed in November last to Moyamensing Prison, Philadelphia.

President Respites a Condemned Man.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—In the case of Homer Bird, who is under sentence of death for murder alleged to have been committed in Alaska, the President has granted a respite until March 16, 1900, in order that the circumstances connected with the case may be more fully examined.

The Remains of John Paul Jones.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Senator Penrose was recently instructed by the Senate Naval Committee to ascertain what steps had been taken by the Secretary of the Navy to rescue and return to this country the remains of John Paul Jones. To-day he received a letter from the Secretary, in response to an inquiry sent him, saying that the department had instructed the Naval Attaché in Paris to investigate and report upon the truth of the report that the resting place of Capt. Jones had been located in that city.

GEN. ANDERSON RETIRES TO-DAY

Gen. Brooke May Succeed Gen. Merritt When the Latter Retires.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Brig. Gen. T. M. Anderson, commanding the Military Department of the Lakes, with headquarters at Chicago, will be retired to-morrow. His retirement has been already anticipated by the appointment of Gen. William Ludlow as Brigadier General. The President's action in filling this vacancy by sending Gen. Ludlow's nomination to the Senate in advance of its existence is said to be without precedent in the army, and was avowedly taken to spare the President from further importunity.

Gen. J. F. Wade, commanding the Department of Dakota, has been ordered, in addition to his present duties, to take temporary command of the Department of the Lakes until a permanent assignment can be made.

Major Gen. J. E. Brooke, who was recently relieved by Gen. Wood as commander of the division of Cuba, may be assigned to the Department of the Lakes, but the general impression is that he is more likely to be assigned to relieve Gen. Wesley Merritt in New York on the latter's retirement next June. Gen. Brooke is now at St. Augustine, Fla., recuperating.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Second Lieut. Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., First Cavalry, will proceed from New York City to Fort Meade, South Dakota, and join his troop.

Chaplain Rowland S. Nichols, recently appointed, will report on or about March 1, to the commanding officer at Fort Slocum, New York, for assignment to duty with recruits to be sent from that post on the transport Sumner to Manila.

Lieut. Col. John B. Babcock, Assistant Adjutant General, and Major Stephen W. Groesbeck, Judge Advicate, are detailed as members of the board of officers appointed to meet at the office of the Chief Surgeon, Department of California, for service therewith only during the examination of such officers as may have been reported by the board as physically disqualified for promotion.

The resignation of Capt. Ashton B. Heyl, Assistant Surgeon, has been accepted to take effect Feb. 28.

The resignation of Capt. George McK. Williamson, Assistant Quartermaster, of his commission as First Lieutenant of Cavalry, (Eighth Regiment only,) has been accepted to take effect Dec. 13, 1899.

First Lieut. Bailey K. Ashford, Assistant Surgeon, on the expiration of his leave of absence, will proceed from Washington to San Francisco, in time to arrive there on or before Feb. 5, and report to the commanding General for duty.

The following-named officers of the Medical Department will proceed from the places hereinafter designated to San Francisco in time to arrive there on or about Feb. 5 and report to the commanding General for duty: Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Pope, Deputy Surgeon General, from Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Capt. William J. Wakeman, Assistant Surgeon, from Fort Thomas, Ky.

A board of medical officers to consist of Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Pope, Deputy Surgeon General; Major Guy L. Edie, Surgeon, United States Volunteers, (Captain and Assistant Surgeon, United States Army;) Capt. William J. Wakeman, Assistant Surgeon, and First Lieut. Bailey K. Ashford, Assistant Surgeon, is constituted to meet in Manila as soon as practicable for the examination of candidates for admission to the Medical Corps of the army.

Capt. Wilds P. Richardson, Eighth Infantry, and First Lieut. Howard R. Hickok, Ninth Cavalry, are ordered to Washington. They will accompany Col. George M. Randall, Eighth Infantry, to Alaska—Capt. Richardson as Acting Adjutant General of the department and Lieut. Hickok as aide de camp to Col. Randall.

The retirement from active service Jan. 18 of Major William H. Manner, Paymaster, at his own request, he having served more than forty years, is announced.

Major Henry I. Raymond, Surgeon, United States Volunteers, (Captain and Assistant Surgeon, United States Army,) is honorably discharged from the volunteer service of the United States only upon tender of his resignation.

Lieut. Col. Charles A. H. McCauley, Deputy Quartermaster General, will make not to exceed six trips from Philadelphia to Trenton, N. J., on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department.

First Lieut. William J. Calvert, Assistant Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the board of medical examiners appointed Jan. 16, vice First Lieut. Jere B. Clayton, Assistant Surgeon, who is relieved as a member of the board.

Navy.

Lieut. F. M. Russell is ordered to temporary duty on the Vermont in connection with the crew of the Albany Jan. 31.

Lieut. J. G. Doyle will assume the duties of Inspector of Ordnance at Neafie & Levy's, Philadelphia.

Lieut. B. C. Decker will assume the duties of Inspector of Ordnance at Harlan & Hollingsworth's, Wilmington, Del.

Medical Director J. M. Flint is retired from Feb. 7.

Pay Director E. May is retired from Jan. 20.

Medical Director G. S. Beardsley is retired from Jan. 22.

Lieut. C. T. Vogelgesang is promoted to Lieutenant from June 11, 1899.

Movements of Troops.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Quartermaster General has been informed that the transport Kilpatrick left Nuevitas to-day with the Eighth Cavalry bound for Newport News, whence the troops will be forwarded by rail to Fort Riley, Kan.

In accordance with orders, Troop M, Ninth Cavalry, (colored,) has left Spofford, Texas, for Fort Grant, Arizona, its regular station. It was relieved from duty in Texas by a troop of the Tenth Cavalry, just returned from duty in Cuba.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Machias has arrived at San Juan.

The Wilmington is at Ensenada.

Admiral Farquhar, on his flagship, the New York, has arrived at Port of Spain.

The Scindia has arrived at Mare Island.

Orders have been given at the Navy Department to put the new cruiser Albany in commission at Newcastle-on-Tyne about Feb. 7, and as soon as possible thereafter she will sail for New York with a crew of American sailors carried out on the Prairie.

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YALE WINS AT HOCKEY.

Princeton Shut Out Without a Goal in a Fast Game.

The fast hockey team from Yale University whitewashed the team from Princeton at the St. Nicholas Rink last night before 2,000 enthusiasts of the game. The admirers of the team were about equal in numbers, and there was a large number of women present.

As soon as Referee Walton gave the signal, Campbell captured the puck, and, passing it to Bronson, left a clear field for his clubmate, who quickly shot the disk accurately past Ford and Wilson and scored a goal within forty seconds from the time the rubber was put into play. Four minutes later Inman captured the puck in a scrimmage, and, cleverly dodging past Little and Ford, lifted the rubber again between the goal posts. He again repeated the manoeuvre two minutes later, making the score 3—0 in favor of the "sons of Eli."

The play then became rough, and Homan's nose was laid open in a scrimmage. His skate was also broken before the players were separated, and time was called for repairs. Bronson then scored twice, the last goal being made twenty seconds before the end of the first half.

In the second half Princeton was clearly outclassed, and the Yale players scored as they pleased. Bronson made the first goal, Walworth captured the second and third, Campbell sent the rubber through twice more, and Inman scored the final goal. The present Princeton team is the first that that university has entered in the Intercollegiate League. The line-up:

Princeton.	Position.	Yale.
Wilson	Goal	Smith
Ford	Point	Brock
Little	Cover Point	Coxe
Alexander	Forward	Inman
Homans	Forward	Bronson
Purnell	Forward	Walworth
Poe, Bonner	Forward	Campbell

Referee—Howard Walton, Naval Reserves. Goal Umpires—Bonner and Barron. Goals Scored—By Campbell, 2; Inman, 3; Walworth, 2; Bronson, 1. Score, 11 to 0 in favor of Yale.

SCHAEFER TAKES THE LEAD.

Makes Two Big Runs in the Billiard Match with Morningstar.

Jacob Schaefer made two sensational runs in his billiard match with Ora Morningstar, the "shortstop" player, at the former's academy yesterday, and holds the lead now for the first time. In his second inning, he clicked off 174, and ended the game with an unfinished run of 234.

Schaefer—1, 177, 13, 1, 13, 1, 20, 79, 0, 16, 0, 1, 16, 91, 234. Total, 669. Average, 41 13-16.
Grand total, 2,000. Grand average, 18 92-106.
Morningstar—2, 15, 0, 9, 1, 2, 0, 24, 0, 3, 5, 57, 2, 10, 2. Total, 138. Average, 9 3-15. Grand total, 938. Grand average, 8 90-106.

TENNIS PLAY AT TUXEDO PARK.

T. Suffern Tailer Plays a Draw with Morton Paton.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, Jan. 19.—The Tuxedo tennis courts were crowded to-day. Two good matches were played, and were witnessed by a large and fashionable crowd. In the morning T. Suffern Tailer of Tuxedo met Morton Paton of New York. Mr. Tailer played with excellent service to-day. The game was decided a draw.

In the afternoon "Teddy" Johnson, late of the Princess Club, London, played an excellent game with George Standing, the well-known racquet player of New York, in which Johnson was victorious, winning the match in three straight sets at 6—5, 6—1, 6—1. The court was new to Standing, but he kept the ball moving.

Saturday's match is exciting great interest. A large crowd is expected. All the rooms at the clubhouse are occupied, and lovers of tennis will have a chance to see a good match. Lawrence M. Stockton, American amateur, of Boston, will be pitted against Eustace H. Miles, amateur champion, for international honors.

Both players rested to-day, and are in the best possible shape for their game. It will be a question of Stockton's service against Miles's returns.

Yale's Athletic Adviser.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 19.—W. Camp has been elected graduate adviser of athletics. He is already Treasurer of the athletic fund and is a popular choice.

Schedule of Yale Gymnasium Team.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 19.—The schedule of the gymnasium team of Yale College begins with an exhibition at Newark on Feb. 10, to be followed by a contest with the Newark Young Men's Christian Association at the same place on March 2. A contest with the Columbia team will take place at the Columbia gymnasium on March 23, and one with the Princeton team at Princeton later. The first meet of the intercollegiate associations takes place in the Columbia gymnasium March 31.

Seventh Regiment Marksmen.

The marksmen of Company A of the Seventh Regiment who shot last night at the armory in the contests for the Kemp and Clark Trophies disappointed their friends. Company A is the fifth company that has contested, and its record is the poorest thus far. Its score for the Kemp Trophy was 486 at the 200 yard and 463 at the 500 yard range, making a total of 949. In the trial for the Clark Trophy it scored 384 at 200 yards and 392 at 500 yards, making a total of 776.

Bernstein Beaten by Broad.

"Kid" Broad of Cleveland received the decision over "Joe" Bernstein, the feather-weight champion of the east side, last night in a twenty-five-round bout at the Broadway Athletic Club. Broad did almost all the leading and knocked the east sider down several times. The preliminary bout between "Jack" Lynch and "Bob" Gormley, welter weights, lasted only 57 seconds, Gormley getting the decision.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19.—Tanforan results:

FIRST RACE.—Three-eighths of a mile; two-year-olds; selling. Sofala, 110 pounds, (Bullman,) 7 to 10, won; Rathgar, 104, (Jenkins,) 9 to 5, second; Moonbright, 105, (E. Jones,) 7 to 1, third. Time—0:35½. Ada Fox, Princess Leota, Location, and Core also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile; selling. Tizona, 93 pounds, (Henry,) 12 to 1, won; Gold Baron, 105, (Jenkins,) 3½ to 1, second; Orion, 100, (Spencer,) 6 to 5, third. Time—1:00⅘. Indra, Ann Page, Red Cherry, Melvin Burnham, Lena Marie, Cymoma, and My Dear also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile; selling. Facade, 104 pounds, (Vittatoe,) 25 to 1, won; Grand Sachem, 109, (Morgan,) 25 to 1, second; Tom Cromwell, 112, (E. Jones,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:42. Merops, Chimura, Tirade, Greyhurst, and Inverary II. left.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and an eighth; selling; hurdle. Major S., 125 pounds, (Sullivan,) 4 to 1, won; Monita, 147, (Len Hart,) 6 to 1, second; Lomo, 147, (D. Henry,) 3½ to 1, third. Time—2:05. University, and J. O. C. also ran. Granger and Credo fell.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile; selling. The Lady, 84 pounds, (J. Walsh,) 3 to 1, won; Merry Boy, 101, (Buchanan,) 9 to 1, second; Catastrophe, 107, (Jenkins,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:40½. Bishop Reed, Harry Thoburn, Red Pirate, and Rainier also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile; purse. Norford, 104 pounds, (J. Martin,) 12 to 1, won; Owyhee, 114, (Jenkins,) 4 to 1, second; Afghan, 119, (Spencer,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:28⅘. Tempo, Tom Smith, San Augustine, Cypriano, Beautiful Bill, Red Wald, Senora Caesar, and March Seven also ran.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:20	Sun sets...5:08	Moon rises...10:00	

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...10:12	Gov. Isl'd...10:31	H. Gate.....
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...10:48	Gov. Isl'd...11:08	H. Gate...12:27

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JAN. 20.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alamo, Key West and Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Altai, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M.	
British Empire, Antwerp		
Coleridge, Pernambuco	9:00 A. M.	
Colorado, Hull		
El Norte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Etna, Naples and Genoa		11:00 A. M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Lauenburg, Nuevitas, &c.	1:00 P. M.	
Mesaba, London		
Norge, Christiania	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg		7:30 A. M.
Philadelphia, San Juan, La Guayra		1:00 P. M.
Prins Willem III., Haiti	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ravensdale, Yucatan	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston		3:00 P. M.

MONDAY, JAN. 22.

Orinoco, Bermuda	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	

TUESDAY, JAN. 23.

Lahn, Southampton and Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
	*10:00 A. M.	

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 24.

Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Friesland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
New York, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
	*9:00 A. M.	
Oceanic, Queenstown and Liverpool	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Roraima, St. Thomas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
San Juan, San Juan	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
U. S. transport, Puerto Rico	10:30 A. M.	
Vigilancia, Havana, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, JAN. 25.

Auguste Victoria, Naples, &c.		
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, JAN. 26.

Maracaibo, San Juan	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*11:30 A. M.	

SATURDAY, JAN. 27.

Adirondack, Jamaica, Costa Rica	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Andes, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
Horatio, Para	7:00 A. M.	
John Sanderson, La Plata		
Countries	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Pos, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Vancouver, Rotterdam	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Yarmouth, Nuevitas	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. 30 and up to Jan. 20, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Jan. 26, for dispatch per steamship Moana. Mails for China and Japan and Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 21, for dispatch per steamship Riojun Maru, (registered letters must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 23, inclusive, for dispatch by ship City of Peking. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Doric. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 3, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Feb. 3 and up to Feb. 17, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Feb. 17, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Nippon Maru.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Hongkong of Dec. 20; Shanghai, Dec. 23; Yokohama, Dec. 30, and Honolulu, Jan. 9, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer China, are due in New York on the morning of Saturday, Jan. 20.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that full mails for Europe via Plymouth and Hamburg will be dispatched from New York by the steamer Pennsylvania to-day instead of by the Etruria, which has been disabled. The mails will close at the General Post Office at 4:30 A. M. to-day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JAN. 20.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Jan. 17.
Bendo, Hamburg, Dec. 31.
Buenaventura, Gibraltar, Jan. 6.
Campania, Liverpool, Jan. 13.
Cluden, Amsterdam, Jan. 6.
Critic, Dundee, Dec. 30.
Evelyn, New Orleans, Jan. 16.
Excelsior, New Orleans, Jan. 13.
Florida, Brunswick, Jan. 11.
Gera, Bremen, Jan. 7.
Glanton, Hamburg, Jan. 1.
Hesperia, Gibraltar, Jan. 4.
King Bleddyn, Rotterdam, Jan. 3
La Grande Duchesse, Savannah, Jan. 10.
Llandaff City, Swansea, Jan. 4.
Maracaibo, Curacoa, Jan. 10.
New York, Southampton, Jan. 13.
Ohio, Hull, Jan. 6.
Pauillac, Pauillac, Jan. 6.
Pretoria, Bermuda, Jan. 17.
Pretoria, Hamburg, Jan. 8.
Stalheim, Christiania, Jan. 2.
Vigilancia, Havana, Jan. 15.

SUNDAY, JAN. 21.

Briscoe, Gibraltar, Jan. 7.
El Sud, New Orleans, Jan. 16.
Indrani, Lisbon, Jan. 7.
La Bretagne, Havre, Jan. 13.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, Jan. 8.
St. Leonards, Antwerp, Jan. 8.

MONDAY, JAN. 22.

Amity, Bordeaux, Jan. 8.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas.
Pocahontas, Gibraltar, Jan. 8.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Jan. 10.
Winifred, New Orleans, Jan. 16.

TUESDAY, JAN. 23.

Adirondack, Port Limon,

The Wanamaker Store

Probably Last Day of the Hosiery, Knitted Underwear and Glove Sale—Main floor and Fifth floor.

We Are Critical Folks

WE ask you to believe in this store. And you do. We ask you not to try to satisfy yourself with anything that doesn't suit. Bring it back.

The other day we heard some one bemoan the fact that a garment made by a reputable house was not right after seven fittings—and yet the bill was paid. We are re-making it, not to belittle the maker who failed, but as part of our business.

Don't put up with a wrong thing or a thing wrongly done or delivered. What one buys should be right and exactly as one has fair reason to believe that it should be.

Infallible? Not a bit of it—else we should have a business that would tax a store many times as big. But we do not dodge responsibility.

And because we ask you to be strict with us we must be strict with ourselves—hence, the very decisive losses we take on goods that have stayed too long, or are in danger of lingering.

To-day's news is almost all of bargains—and they are real and important ones.

Children's Gingham Dresses Some new styles for wee folks have been coming in. There's an exceptional good assortment here now. The ginghams are pretty, the making is neatly done and the prices are fair.

FOR GIRLS

50c—Pink and blue stripes; pointed yoke, finished with ruffle of self-material.

$1.25—Pink and blue checks; full waist; pieces over shoulder trimmed with fancy braid.

$2.25—With guimpe; full waist; neck trimmed with fine embroidery insertion and ruffle; belt of embroidery. Another style at $3.

FOR BOYS—$1; pink and blue stripes; collar, cuffs and belt of white lawn.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Shoe News Briefly Told

Men's $3 and $3.50 Shoes at $1.75—some we have told of before; some lots are entirely new. Only 1,528 pairs in all—

black kidskin, calfskin, enameled leather, russet

Men's $3.50 and $4 Shoes at $2.30. Kidskin and calfskin.

Boys' Shoes at $1.50 instead of $2.50 and $3.

Children's Shoes, 80c and 95c. Black calfskin; spring heels.

Fifth Floor—the Shoe Store Annex.

Brushes—Bargains Howard Hair Brushes are famous—are kept famous of course by the maker's care and progressiveness.

We have taken his stock-on-hand of 90c and $1 Brushes and shall sell them to-day at **50c.**

Other brush bargains are ready as well—these—

15c to 50c—Half dozen kinds of wood-back hand brushes. Should be at least a third more. At the same prices, and as many kinds, wood-back nail brushes; exceptionally good values.

10c and 15c—Assorted lot of French tooth brushes; 3 and 4 rows of bristles. Nearly all of these are 25c brushes. Fifth floor.

Colored Dress Goods

AT ONE-FOURTH TO ONE-THIRD PRICES

An imported fancy suiting, for instance, at 50c that we brought over to sell at $2.

There's a whipcord suiting also at 50c that came in a $2 group.

Are we bad managers that we are forced to take such losses? No, but we are very liberal providers—and we keep stocks up to high-water mark till the very end of the season—give you several hundred choices whether you come for a dress-pattern in late September or mid-December.

We lose heavily on what we force our, but it is only a drop in the bucket as measured by the whole business—and you like the store all the better for it.

Some of these lots were reduced considerable early in the month—but now comes the decisive clearance. It seems fairest to compare the price with the full early figures—because it takes the place of long-drawn-out descriptions.

50c for $2 French Drap d'Ete
50c for $1.75 French Camel's-hair Suiting
50c for $1.50 Satin-faced Granite Cloth
50c for $1.50 Two-toned Wool Velours
50c for $1.50 Whipcord Covert Cloth
75c for $2.25 French Camel's-hair Suiting

And there is more than we tell of.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street, Main floor.

Belts The new ribbon belts are charmingly pretty—stiffened where they shouldn't pucker, yet with all the careless grace of a narrow sash. 50c, 75c, $1—black or colors; 85c, but only black.

And now we've collars to match—they don't crush down like unsustained ribbon, nor do they look rigidly prim. A success. 50c and 75c—colors or black.

There's much news of leather belts to tell—but let's shorten the story into an invitation to come and see them.

Stout figures are comfortably helped by the new flare belt of leather, that fits the waist line and spreads wider below it. $1 and $1.50.

All these belts at one selling place.

Broadway toward Tenth street.

Warm, Durable Petticoats These have more to recommend them, however, than just warmth and durability. They're prettily made in the newest styles—and they're most moderately priced. Some of black sateen, lined with flannelette, with deep ruffle, corded and lined with crinoline, are 75c each. Some of melton cloth at 85c, $1 and $1.25. Of mohair, at $2.25 and $2.75.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's Handkerchiefs

LESS THAN HALF PRICE

Very much less, in many cases, for of this lot of 1440 many would sell at $1 a piece if perfect.

There's the rub: "Seconds," but it is chiefly in name—the Belfast shippers have to inspect the goods very closely, as it doesn't pay to send things through the Custom House and then have them rejected.

Hemstitched, embroidered, lace-edged, some worked in colored silks—handkerchiefs of the qualities, barring little lapses, that fetch 25c to $1 a piece.

These are all marked 12½c

Broadway.

If There is a Boy to Dress

We are very careful dressers of boys—use fabrics for boys' wear that are in every way as good and strong as those we make into clothes for men. Seems strange that we need say this, when you know so well that boys are hard on clothes. Yet you can count on your fingers the stores that do the boys' clothing business carefully; you can count on your thumbs the stores that are both careful and entirely fair in their prices. We absolutely will not sell clothes for either man or boy unless we know that the fabric is strictly all-wool. "Commercially all-wool" means a fabric not over one-third cotton; our "all-wool" means "100 per cent. wool."

Well, just now we are straightening up the stocks—selling at a loss whatever we have too much or too little of. Hence—

Double-breasted Jacket Suits at $3.50 instead of $5. For ages 7 to 16.

Top Coats, frieze, for boys of 3 to 16, at $3.

Sailor Suits for boys of 3 to 12, at $5 instead of $6 and $7.50.

Reefers of blue chinchilla, for boys of 13 to 16, at $5. Values up to $7.50.

Knee Trousers, at 65c and 75c.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Enameled Kitchen Utensils Half Prices "Seconds"—so classed because of little blemishes. There's no serious fault in any piece, no leaky utensils in the lot. Simply imperfections in the enamel that count for nothing in the usefulness of the articles, yet count for a reduction to half prices:

Coffee and Tea Pots, 21c to 39c.
Pie Plates, 5c to 13c.
Muffin Pans, 28c to 38c.
Cake Moulds, 15c to 18c.
Pudding Pans, 10c to 20c.
Milk Pans, 8c to 23c.
Covered Buckets, 15c to 35c.
Dish Pans, 8 qts., 28c.
Water Buckets, 12 qts., 48c.
Wash Basins, 14c to 20c.

Basement.

Calendars A few thousand too many of the pretty Calendars for 1900—so the quick way out of it is to sell them

at five cents

though they were published to sell at 25c to $1.50.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Laundry Soap This is Fairbank's Mascot Soap—you doubtless know it. But did you ever know it at $2 a box of 100 cakes? That's the price here on this lot—several hundred boxes.

Basement.

Men's Collars 50c a Dozen

We sold sixteen hundred and four dozens last Saturday. To-day we have less than twelve hundred dozen—and no more to be had at the price, so far as we can see.

Troy made, Troy laundered—but they didn't pass Troy inspection. Yet the hurts do not hurt, as you can easily see.

All normal sizes; all the regular and accepted styles. Two-thirds of the lot are linen collars; the rest are cotton—no mix-up. We tell you plainly which is which.

Men's Shirts at 50c

Percale—of the regular $1 quality, with detachable cuffs; and **White Shirts** of the $1.75 to $3 qualities. All usual sizes among the percales; but the white shirts only in sizes 13½, 14, 14½, 16½, 17 and 17½—that's why we cut the prices so much.

Men's Store, Ninth street.

Flannel Waists Perfectly fitting, neatly made and finished garments in numerous styles and qualities—two that are especially good values:

One at $1.25—Solid colors, red, navy blue and black; full front, yoke and French back; dress sleeves, detachable collar.

The other, $1.75—Red, navy blue and black; full front; prettily braided yoke and French back, flare cuffs, detachable collar.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Jabots and Collars Chiffon; silk; whatever of fluffiness makes a pretty neck-fixing—

25c and 50c

—though the finest of them will compare with the earlier lots at $3.

How does it come about? We set some nimble fingers to working up the remnants from the lace stock. You'll be pleased with the results.

Broadway.

Men's Trousers More of the stylish $7 and $8 trousers are here to sell at $5. They're appreciated—going rapidly. And there's another collection at a lower price—equally interesting. Cheviot trousers, blue or black; about 300 left over from suits; the lowest priced sort was a good $3.50 value, and many are fairly worth $5. Choice at $2.50.

Second Floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

THE GAS WAR SITUATION

Standard Executive Committee Makes No Attack on Mr. Sage.

Meeting Not Wholly Agreeable, a Director Says—More Charges Against the Consolidated Directorate.

The meeting yesterday afternoon in the Bank of Commerce Building of the Executive Committee of the Standard Gaslight Company was attended by Directors Terry, Tilford, and McAlpin and President Sage. The absentee was Charles Dana, who is sick. Nothing happened. Mr. Sage was not "talked to," as at the monthly meeting of the board, and the session was short. One of the Directors said:

"The meeting was not as agreeable as some of the former ones have been. Somehow or other, while no one said it, there was a feeling that it was not pleasant to meet Mr. Sage."

After the meeting Mr. Sage went to his private office, and sent word that he had nothing to say about the meeting or the gas question. Mr. Sage has not been communicative on many matters of late. One of his old friends who visited him yesterday remarked this and commented: "I can't really make out what has come over Mr. Sage these days. I don't think he understands himself. It seems to me as though he were becoming very sly."

A report that the Protective Committee had control of four-fifths of the shares, and that the only stock not in its control was included in the Sage and Wallace C. Andrews blocks, was denied promptly by a member of the committee, who said that the committee had not yet a control of the majority of the stock.

B. B. McAlpin of counsel for the committee said that he could only say that its efforts were meeting with success. As to the purchasers of the Sage and Andrews holdings, the story that they were acquired by the New Amsterdam Gas Company was repeated and as promptly denied by those who should have full information on the subject.

George A. Lamb of Lamb & Voss, who appealed to the stockholders of the Consolidated Gas Company to attend the annual meeting on Monday, or to send him their proxies, in an advertisement which arraigned the administration of the company, issued statements and explanations last night. These said in part:

"For years the policy of the Consolidated Gas Company has been to oppose, by every means in its power, the passage of legislation to reduce the price of gas. The Directors, however, by an apparently voluntary reduction in price, have inflicted more drastic punishment upon the Consolidated Gas Company and greater pecuniary loss to its stockholders than any Legislature ever dared to suggest. This reduction has probably already caused the company a cash loss of nearly $6,000,000, and the stockholders, by sharp reductions in their dividends, have been compelled to bear this loss.

"The most hostile legislation that ever menaced the Consolidated Gas Company was the introduction of a bill to reduce the price of gas to 90 cents per 1,000 cubic feet. Yet the Directors of the Consolidated Gas Company to-day continue to sell gas at 65 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, despite the fact that all necessity for the continuance of such a disastrous policy has apparently passed away.

"My clients intend to find out whether this course is pursued in the true interests of all the stockholders or whether it is part of a great speculative scheme for the benefit of a few of the Directors and their friends at the expense of the stockholders.

"If meritorious reasons prevail for a continuance of the present course of the Directors, though that course involve present and future sacrifices for the stockholders, my clients will be found among the first to give to the Directors their hearty co-operation and help. I may say, frankly, however, that my clients at present feel that the extraordinary situation of affairs now prevailing is not one that has been created or exists for the benefit of the average stockholder, but is one that is maintained by a few men for the benefit of themselves.

"In reply to a very large number of communications which have been addressed to me by stockholders of the company, I have uniformly requested that instead of sending proxies to me, they should personally attend the meeting or send their own agent to represent them. I have accepted proxies only from stockholders residing out of town or those who could not personally attend the meeting. It is not sufficient for the Directors that they should have at this meeting the support of a majority of their stockholders. A conscientious and intelligent Directorate will not be satisfied with anything short of the hearty co-operation and sympathy of all of its stockholders, and this co-operation is an essential of successful corporate management.

"This is a matter which affects the pecuniary interests of all the stockholders, and it is desirable that they should devote to it their personal attention and be guided by their own judgment."

FOUR MEN FALL SEVEN STORIES.

Loss of Control Over an Elevator Causes a Peculiar Accident.

The fall of a hod-hoisting elevator in a new building at 429 and 431 Fourth Avenue yesterday afternoon caused four men to be precipitated from the seventh story to the cellar. All were badly hurt. They are James Deegan of 143 Ninth Street, Long Island City, fractured ribs and internal injuries; Giuseppe Gastello of 432 East Thirteenth Street, fracture of right thigh; Jacob Carboni of 114 Roosevelt Street, ribs broken and spine injured, and Jacob Boni of 981 Third Avenue, left leg fractured and internal injuries.

The building where the accident occurred is owned by Thomas H. Bell of 145 West Ninety-sixth Street.

The injured men were standing on two boards placed across the elevator shaft on either side of the hod-hoisting apparatus. The elevator ascended at a high rate of speed and struck the cross beams to which the pulleys were attached. The beams gave way, and the elevator, loaded with the hods, started downward. It struck the boards on which the men were standing, and the elevator, hods, planks, and the men fell together to the cellar beneath the building. Two of the men alighted in a box of mortar, but there was not enough of the material in the box to prevent them being injured. All of the men were taken to Bellevue Hospital, where it was said last night that they all had a fair chance for recovery.

AUTOMOBILE AND CYCLE SHOW.

Opening at Madison Square To-night—Managers' Expectations.

The fifth annual Cycle and Automobile Show will open to-night at the Madison Square Garden. The managers of the show declare that it will be the greatest of its kind ever held in this country.

It is expected that the largest amount of interest will be displayed in the automobiles. All kinds of these vehicles will be shown, from runabouts, costing from $600 to $1,000, to broughams, ranging in price from $2,000 to $6,000. Automobile coaches, victorias, surreys, traps, and delivery wagons will also be on view, together with an automobile theatre 'bus. Many prominent members of the Automobile Club of America have promised to visit the Garden this evening.

The bicycle portion of the show will, it is said, be extremely interesting. In the 1900 model the general lines of last year's machine are retained, the improvements being mostly with rgard to details.

The show will be open daily from 9:30 o'clock A. M. to 10:30 P. M.

Pennsylvania Alumni Dinner.

The annual dinner of the New York Society of Alumni of the University of Pennsylvania is to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria this evening at 7 o'clock. Among the guests will be the following, representing the university and the various departments: Provost Charles C. Harrison; Dr. J. M. Da Costa, department of medicine; George M. Dallas, department of law, and William W. Porter, representing the alumni. The members of the Dinner Committee are William B. Boulton, Henry R. Towne, S. Mallet-Prevost, William H. Patterson, Robert C. Hill, H. Galbraith Ward, and Harry Bowers Mingle.

Gets Two Years for Stealing Pug Dog.

James Kelly of 232 West Thirty-second Street was sentenced to two years' imprisonment yesterday for the theft of a pug dog. Mrs. Lily Mason of 237 West Thirty-fourth Street, the owner of the dog, said in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions that the pug was unusually fat and ugly. "I would not sell it for any amount of money," she added. "When I lost it I was so broken up that I was confined to my bed for months."

Nobody of Intelligence

in these days is ignorant of the importance of purity in all articles of food. We take it for granted that every one appreciates fully the value of a baking powder which is absolutely pure. Such a baking powder is

SOLAR

"IT RISES EVERYWHERE."

It is an absolutely pure cream of tartar baking powder, the only kind which any one having consideration for the human stomach should use. After its purity, freshness and strength its next merit—and a most important one to millions of housewives—is that *It Is 8 Cents a Pound Cheaper* than other cream of tartar powders, because it is *not* made by a trust.

CUSHMAN BROS. CO., Selling Agents.

New York, 78 Hudson st.
Boston, 34 Central st.
Philadelphia, 125 So. Front st.
Washington, 600 F st., N. W.
Pittsburg, McCance Block.

STATE TRUST EXAMINATION

Gen. Andrews Denies He Made Public Facts Concerning It.

President Johnston Lays Blame on Mr. Decker, but Mr. Bacon Assumes All Responsibility.

Abram Kling's fight against the State Trust Company was enlivened yesterday by statements and counter statements. Gen. Andrews, who has hitherto been reticent in the matter, was drawn out by a previous statement of President Johnston of the State Trust Company, which struck him as being an insinuation that he, Gen. Andrews, had revealed secrets. He accordingly issued the following:

"My attention has been called to the following statement, which appears in the morning's papers as coming from President Johnston of the State Trust Company:

"'It is a remarkable circumstance that from Albany we hear that the official reports are confidential, and doubtless are treated so by the officials, but all the same the proceedings against this institution have been conducted in such a way that there has come into the possession of persons anxious to use them to our injury, records which, instead of being treated as confidential, are daily distorted in the morning press with false imputations and references.'

"I have from the beginning absolutely refused to discuss with any person or in any degree the affairs of the State Trust Company, but the inference from President Johnston's public statement is that the publicity which has recently been given to the affairs of the company has been due directly to the manner in which my official investigation was conducted. As I am solely responsible for the manner in which the investigation was made, I cannot permit this inference, if correct, to remain uncontradicted.

"Possibly Mr. Johnston is not aware of the fact that before the special investigation was ordered there had been carefully collected by the minority stockholders a great deal of data in regard to the State Trust Company, including not merely Mr. Kling's petition, but alleged copies of every loan card of the State Trust Company and other important data. Although I had no control over or authority in regard to this information, it was at my urgent personal request that it was withheld from the press until my official investigation had been completed, and until both the Superintendent of Banks and myself had been able to make a favorable statement as to the financial condition of the company.

"I have carefully kept in my possession all memoranda which were made during the investigation, either by myself or my two assistants, including the original stenographer's notes, and know that no information in regard to the company's affairs, directly or indirectly, has been made public by any one connected with me in the investigation. My original report was handed to Superintendent Kilburn and a copy to the Governor. I am responsible for what I have said to them, and for nothing else which has been said in regard to the company, except a favorable announcement as to its financial condition."

When Mr. Johnston read Gen. Andrews's remarks he decided to issue this explanation, to the effect that not Gen. Andrews, but Mr. Decker, the ex-Secretary of the company, who assisted in the Andrews investigation, was the man who "doubtless" revealed the company's affairs:

"I have never entertained a belief, or even a suspicion, that Gen. Andrews or any official from the Banking Department had furnished information regarding the affairs of the State Trust Company to the press or to any one not entitled to receive it. My reference in the statement which he quotes was to the fact that when Gen. Andrews came to the State Trust Company for the purpose of making an examination he was accompanied by the former Secretary, to whom I have before referred. Doubtless he was the person through whom information was improperly given out. He was not a shareholder of the company."

The last statement was shown to Gen. Andrews and he refused to comment on it. Charles P. Bacon, Mr. Kling's attorney, said, however:

"Mr. Decker had absolutely nothing to do with the matter. I made the thing public myself. Mr. Johnston seems to think it his duty to protect the secrets of the borrowers from his institution instead of the stockholders and depositors." Mr. Bacon said he delayed the publication of Mr. Kling's petition twenty-four hours so as to give the men in the State Trust Company "time to make good, so to speak, what was not good." This, he said, was done at Gen. Andrews's request.

"If it is necessary," said he, "after the affair is over, I will appear before Gov. Roosevelt, not as a lawyer but as a citizen, and demand that he appoint some one to re-examine every trust company in this city. I want an honest man at the head of the State Banking Department."

Mr. Bacon referred in vehement terms to having been shadowed by State Trust Company detectives, who he supposed wanted to involve him in some kind of public row so as to blacken his character. He said he caught one of the detectives on the street and told him to report to his employers that since they had hired men to dog his steps he would make things warmer for them than ever before. "The detectives were taken off in five minutes," said he.

"A goodly medicine for my aching bones."—Shakespeare.

Maryland Club

PURE RYE is used almost exclusively in the leading hospitals, and recommended by physicians generally because it is pure and wholesome. It is *nutritious* as well as *stimulating*. Some whiskies are stimulating but not nutritious. They are *green*, not *ripe*. Maryland Club is *ripe* with *age*. It *tastes* old because it *is* old.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

CAHN, BELT & CO., Baltimore, Md.

HENS' EGGS IN RARE OPERATION

Inner Covering of the Shells Used for the First Time in the United States for Grafting Purposes.

Edgar A. Garbutt, thirty-six years old, of 204 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn, will leave the Seney Hospital, Brooklyn, to-day, after having undergone one of the most dangerous operations ever performed. Garbutt fell off his bicycle two years ago, and as a result leaves the hospital minus the whole of his left arm, his left shoulder blade, and the left side of his collar bone.

Mrs. Garbutt, in order that Garbutt might leave the hospital a well man, offered to allow skin to be taken from her body and grafted on to her husband. A nephew of Garbutt and a young man, both employed by Garbutt, also offered to make the same sacrifice, and their offers were about to be accepted, when it was suggested by one of the surgeons that the inner covering of the shells of hens' eggs be used for grafting purposes.

After Garbutt fell from his wheel he noticed a slight bruise on his left arm above the elbow, and three weeks later felt severe pains in the arm. He placed himself under the care of a physician in the Post-Graduate Hospital, and remained with the left side of his body incased in plaster of paris for six weeks. He then communicated with a well-known surgeon in Brooklyn, and as a result went to the Seney Hospital, where, after a consultation, it was decided that the bone of the patient's left arm was in such a diseased condition that part of it would have to be removed.

The head bone of the arm was then taken out, and it was believed no further operation would be necessary. The disease had eaten its way through Garbutt's whole arm, however, and a second operation was performed, when the whole of Garbutt's left arm was removed. Then it was found the disease had eaten its way into the man's left shoulder blade and into the left side of his collar bone. The surgeons, after much deliberation, decided to remove the shoulder blade and part of the collar bone, although there had been but four such operations previously performed with success.

The operation was performed on Garbutt on Dec. 10 last, and on account of the septic condition of the patient, it was found that in order to bring the slits of flesh together after the operation skin grafting would have to be resorted to. Mrs. Garbutt willingly offered to sacrifice part of her skin, but the surgeons were loath to take the large amount necessary from her, so she consulted Garbutt's nephew and the young man employed by the cyclist, and they consented to help out.

A surgeon who had read extensively of the German discovery that the inner covering of the shell of a hen's egg had been used in replacing skin grafting, suggested that eggs be secured. His suggestion was accepted, and for the first time in the history of surgery in the United States the membrane of the shell of hens' eggs was used, and the grafting process proved successful.

GLEASON GAVE AWAY MONEY.

Ex-Mayor and Petitioner in Bankruptcy on the Stand.

Proceedings in the petition of Patrick J. Gleason, ex-Mayor of Long Island City, to be declared a voluntary bankrupt, were continued yesterday before Referee in Bankruptcy Wadley at Long Island City. Mr. Gleason's creditors were represented by Mr. Burnett, who expressed the desire of his clients to oppose Mr. Gleason's petition, and to ascertain what had become of the property which the petitioner had possessed at various times.

Mr. Gleason was placed upon the stand and questioned by Mr. Burnett regarding his real estate, bond, and stock holdings, and his disposal of them. The witness was compelled at several points of the examination to take medicine to stimulate the action of his heart, which has been weak for several years. He could not remember what stocks and bonds he had owned, he said. He had owned a great deal of real estate, some of which had been sold under foreclosure, and some voluntarily at a large profit. He testified that he had made $60,000 on the sale of the property at 112 Front Street. He remembered that $20,000 of that amount he had lost in backing "a fellow with an invention." He also told of selling other property, but could not remember what he did with the money. He might have given it away, he said; in fact, had given a great deal away.

When the examination ended for the day Mr. Gleason expressed regret. He said he was "just getting warmed up," and felt like going on for an hour or so longer. Mr. Burnett, however, had had enough for the day.

THE FOUNDATION OF HEALTH

Abbey's Salt is Different.

"THE 'SALT' OF SALTS."

Don't confound Abbey's Effervescent Salt with mineral salts, Rochelle salts or Epsom salts.

Abbey's Salt is made principally from fruit acids. It is mild and gentle, though efficacious in its action. It is so pleasant to the taste that even children take it eagerly. It is the best *aperient* ever made and is equally good for old and young. Its regular and constant use will *keep* you in good health.

There are some people who never do anything until they have to. Don't be one of them. Take care of your health while you have it. Retain it by the daily use of Abbey's Effervescent Salt.

25c., 50c. and $1 per bottle. All druggists.

FREE Send two 2-ct. stamps, to pay postage and packing, and we will mail you one of the most dainty and beautiful colored calendar creations of the year.

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USED DAILY, GIVES HEALTH.

SPORTING GOODS.

The Dunlop Pneumatic Tire

in its improved form is on exhibition at Stands 10 and 11 at the Cycle Show in Madison Square Garden.

It is worth seeing.

The tire is shown in sizes suitable for bicycles, carriages and automobiles.

These are the only tools you'll need.

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DRY GOODS.

ARE YOU WEARING OUR GLOVES? DUCHess, Albert, or Lavalliere? No better made and none as reasonable. JAMMES, 4 W. 27th St., near 5th Av.

RISE IN ASSESSED VALUES

Controller Morgan's Figures for New York State in 1899.

TOTAL IS NOW $5,562,204,198

Increase Is $375,568,234—Real Estate Rises in Value, While Personal Property Decreases.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—State Controller William J. Morgan has compiled statistics showing the assessed valuation of real and personal property in the several counties of the State as returned to his office by Boards of Supervisors for the year 1899, and has issued a table setting forth the same. This shows the total valuation of real and personal property to be $5,562,204,198, as compared with $5,186,635,964 in 1898, an increase of $375,568,234. There has been a large increase in the value of real property and a decrease in the value of personal property as compared with the preceding year. The total value of real property is $4,813,779,260, as compared with a value of $4,410,918,435 in 1898, an increase of $393,860,825. The total value of personal property is $748,424,938, as compared with $766,617,529 in 1898, a decrease of $18,192,591.

Upon these statistics the State Board of Equalization will equalize valuations for the fiscal year commencing Oct. 1, 1900.

The Controller was compelled to use in the case of Erie, Schnectady, Wayne, and Westchester Counties the figures of 1898, because the Boards of Supervisors of those counties have been unable to certify the figures for 1899. This is the experience yearly, and in order to publish this table on time the Controller uses the figures of the year previous for these counties.

The total valuation of real estate in New York County is fixed at $2,178,605,905, which is an increase of $322,137,982, as compared with the preceding year. The personal property in that county has decreased in value, however, being fixed at $490,482,930, a decrease of $18,539,519.

In Kings County there was an increase in both real and personal property. The value of the real estate is fixed at $669,822,267, an increase of $39,714,525, and of personal property at $45,270,713, an increase of $11,-681,962.

Nassau County, like New York County, shows an increase in real and a decrease in personal property. The values are, respectively, $21,176,703, an increase of $1,356,041, and $1,536,260, a decrease of $44,620.

Richmond County shows an increase in the value of both real and personal property. The real is valued at $40,264,692, an increase of $15,893,141, and the personal at $8,858,830, an increase of $2,210,181.

The other larger counties of the State show the following: Queens—Valuation of real estate, $103,752,600, an increase of $21,-162,057; valuation of personal property, $6,314,632, an increase of $4,306,232.

Albany—Valuation of real, $91,066,799, a decrease of $46,068; personal, $9,562,940, a decrease of $265,886.

Rensselaer—Valuation of real, $71,302,808, a decrease of $45,899; personal, $7,551,432, a decrease of $405,499.

Monroe—Valuation of real estate, $137,-058,462; an increase of $355,977; personal, $10,217,432, a decrease of $3,030,068.

Onondaga—Valuation of real, $103,248,842, an increase of $1,002,462; personal, $15,124,-626, an increase of $1,230,609.

Oneida—Valuation of real estate, $76,815,-539, a decrease of $5,160,032; personal, $18,-163,208, a decrease of $92,739.

The valuations on real and personal property in each county of the State are as follows:

Counties.	Assessed Valuation of Real Estate.	Assessed Valuation of Personal Property.
Albany	$91,066,799	$9,562,940
Allegany	13,608,866	2,031,784
Broome	31,713,448	3,221,588
Cattaraugus	22,892,027	2,260,616
Cayuga	29,255,317	3,290,442
Chautauqua	35,121,486	3,266,215
Chemung	23,121,548	1,714,618
Chenango	14,615,486	2,247,204
Clinton	6,038,214	792,003
Columbia	22,102,954	2,014,828
Cortland	12,490,986	1,403,127
Delaware	13,099,517	1,759,580
Dutchess	40,628,128	5,507,071
*Erie	271,977,192	17,618,263
Essex	9,833,697	1,093,875
Franklin	9,850,308	1,142,449
Fulton	12,388,650	1,606,342
Genesee	19,912,826	3,056,595
Greene	11,820,751	1,600,040
Hamilton	3,244,790	289,099
Herkimer	23,550,435	2,727,137
Jefferson	32,686,956	4,274,143
Kings	669,822,267	45,270,713
Lewis	8,846,653	1,321,377
Livingston	23,194,952	3,013,223
Madison	18,049,906	2,903,204
Monroe	137,058,462	10,217,432
Montgomery	24,752,427	2,955,576
Nassau	21,176,703	1,536,041
New York	2,178,605,905	490,482,930
Niagara	41,356,213	2,295,649
Oneida	56,815,559	13,163,598
Onondaga	103,248,842	15,124,620
Ontario	26,535,284	3,104,027
Orange	35,891,904	4,263,747
Orleans	14,629,495	1,560,464
Oswego	24,586,324	2,613,402
Otsego	19,378,209	2,899,533
Putnam	6,912,500	1,245,990
Queens	103,752,600	6,314,032
Rensselaer	71,302,808	7,551,422
Richmond	40,264,692	3,828,890
Rockland	16,810,870	932,117
St. Lawrence	34,811,770	3,058,965
Saratoga	23,508,405	1,761,365
*Schenectady	15,310,694	1,490,485
Schoharie	10,946,022	1,562,774
Schuyler	6,023,823	685,213
Seneca	13,902,401	1,866,989
Steuben	32,033,340	2,621,322
Suffolk	45,147,907	3,680,732
Sullivan	5,573,900	275,683
Tioga	12,274,552	1,383,058
Tompkins	15,683,902	1,043,231
Ulster	26,665,270	2,802,425
Warren	7,425,923	1,863,695
Washington	16,782,059	2,558,057
*Wayne	22,359,423	2,351,581
*Westchester	166,869,055	19,811,880
Wyoming	13,349,072	1,850,371
Yates	10,103,335	878,005

*Figures of 1898.

LEGISLATURE'S PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—There were but twelve Senators in the chamber this morning, and no business other than the introduction of a few bills was attempted. An adjournment was taken until Monday evening.

In the Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—In the Assembly this morning the bill of Mr. Hill appropriating $11,000, the unexpended balance appropriated for the canal advisory commission, and authorizing the same to be expended by the Superintendent of Public Works, was passed.

Mr. Allds, acting for Mr. Fallows, as Chairman of the Committee on Contested Seats, offered the usual resolution, which permits the committee to sit in counties of the State other than Albany County. There are two contests—one in New York and one in Onondaga County.

Other bills passed were: Mr. Allds, providing for the payment of the balance due newspapers for the publication of the general and session laws; Mr. Allds, releasing to Sherburne Union Free School of Sherburne the title of the State of New York in and to certain lands.

The Assembly then adjourned until 8:30 P. M. Monday.

OCEAN PARKS FOR BROOKLYN.

Bill Introduced at Albany Authorizes One on Coney Island.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—Assemblyman De Graw to-day introduced a bill providing for the establishment of a public recreation park in front of Bath Beach and Bensonhurst along the shore of Gravesend Bay, and extending up to Cropsey Avenue.

If the public interests demand it, the Commissioners provided for in the bill may include within the bounds of said park the lands between the Atlantic Ocean on the south, West Seventeenth Street on the east, Coney Island Creek and Gravesend Bay on the north, and the land of the Norton Point Land and Improvement Company on the west.

NEW KIND OF STOCK CORPORATION.

Assembly Bill Designed to Aid Men of Small Means to Co-operate.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—Assemblyman Minton of New York to-day introduced a stock corporations law bill, the object of which is to protect the investor, and at the same time to prevent the watering of stock.

It requires payment in cash for all shares issued and prohibits the purchase of plants and properties with shares of stock, which are to be issued at par to such bidders as signify their willingness to accept the lowest dividends for the use of their money.

The proposed plan does not affect existing corporations nor existing modes of incorporation, but permits persons to organize a corporation of the kind specified if they desire to do so. It contains nothing obligatory.

Mr. Minton, explaining his bill, said: "The especial advantages to the community which will be derived from my bill are the opening up of a new opportunity for investment to men of small means, who are now practically excluded from corporate enterprises, and the cheapening of goods to consumers. As the dividends would be fixed by the stockholders the corporation would have no reason for trying to reduce wages after the profits were sufficient to pay the dividends so fixed, inasmuch as the excess would not go to the stockholders but to the State on dissolution.

Amendment to Good Roads Law.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—Mr. Baker of Onondaga introduced a bill in the Assembly today amending the good roads law. It provides that all moneys raised by towns for highway purposes shall be placed under the direction of the Town Boards, to be distributed in such manner as they may deem just and proper. Under the present law the Commissioner of Highways distributes such moneys.

Other Bills in the Senate.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—These bills were introduced in the Senate to-day:

Senator COGGESHALL—Fixing the compensation of Loan Commissioners for superintending each sale $10; for preparing notices of each sale, $2; for drawing and executing a conveyance, $2; which compensation shall be retained out of the moneys collected from such sale.

Senator RAINES—Appropriating $15,000 for dredging the harbor and entrance thereto at the foot of Canandaigua Lake.

Senator BRACKETT—Amending the Code of Civil Procedure so that the word creditor shall include any person having a claim for the expense of administration or any person having a claim for funeral expenses.

Senator FORD—Appropriating $5,000 for the care, maintenance, and repairs of the quarantine station.

In the Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—The following bills were today introduced in the Assembly:

Mr. FOWLER—Appropriating $35,000 for dredging and deepening Cnautauqua Lake.

Mr. POST—Providing that any medical officer in the service of the State hospitals, who may be physically disabled by reason of any injury or illness incurred in the discharge of his duties, shall receive a pension.

Mr. DOUGHTY—Providing that no contract for electric lighting in the County of Nassau shall be made unless the petition signed by a majority of the taxpayers represents 50 per cent. of the assessed value of the property in such lighting district.

Mr. McKEOWN—Providing for the inspection of cold storage warehouses by Boards of Health in cities of the first class. The board is to appoint four Inspectors whose compensation shall be fixed by it.

Mr. HEEMSEN—To legalize certain improvement bonds issued by the town of Gravesend.

Mr. BURNETT—Appropriating $15,000 for deepening and excavating the harbor and channel at the foot of Canandaigua Lake, and to protect the same by extending the pier and breakwater.

Mr. TRAINOR—Senator Grady's bill, making provision for the payment of the salaries of the school teachers in New York City.

MORE PLAGUE IN HONOLULU.

Authorities Burn Chinatown to Prevent Spread of Disease.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19.—The steamer Doric arrived from Asiatic ports, via Honolulu, to-day. From Honolulu comes news of a fresh outburst of the plague, six deaths having occurred between the departure of the steamer China, which arrived here on Monday, and the departure of the Doric, which left Honolulu Jan. 13. This brings the total number of deaths from the plague for the present outbreak up to eighteen, and it is understood that there are twenty-six cases in the hands of the health authorities.

The Doric brings the news that Honolulu's Chinatown is being burned and that every effort is being made to stamp out the disease. The Doric did not dock at Honolulu, but the Hawaiian mails were taken out to her in tugs. The local health authorities have detained the vessel, pending an investigation.

WILL TRY TO REACH CAPE NOME.

Miners at Dawson to Attempt the River Trip This Winter.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Vice Consul Morrison, at Dawson City, reports to the State. Department that the excitement caused by reports of the phenomenal richness of the Cape Nome goldfields has not by any means abated. Many miners will attempt to make the trip out of the Klondike this Winter down the river, which, the Consul says, seems a foolhardy undertaking.

While Dawson has lost in popularity during the past Summer, it has gained in wealth, and much money has been spent to make it a thriving town, equipped with sewers, drains, and other improvements. The gold output for the past year was estimated at $15,000,000, $3,000,000 more than the preceding year, and better results are expected in the future from the introduction of mining machinery.

The Tugboat Daylight Burned.

The tugboat Daylight, Capt. Charles Peterson, was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning, while the boat was lying at the foot of First Avenue, College Point. The fire was first discovered by Policeman John Kraemer, who aroused the crew of four men. They barely had time to escape. The Captain lost a gold watch and chain and $40 in cash. The crew also lost their personal effects. The fireboat William F. Havemeyer extinguished the fire. The loss is about $5,000, covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown. The Daylight was owned by the Williams Towing Company of 106 Sumner Avenue, Brooklyn.

Competing for Cicquel's Post.

Seven Chiefs of Battalion of the Fire Department appeared before Chief Examiner Ireland at the rooms of the Civil Service Commission yesterday and competed in examination for promotion to the position of Deputy Chief of Department, made vacant by the death of Benjamin A. Cicquel. Not one of the Fire Chiefs of the Borough of Brooklyn and Queens entered the race, most of them looking upon Acting Deputy Chief Thomas J. Ahearn as the probable successor to Cicquel. Acting Deputy Chief Ahearn was among the seven who took the examination.

Telegraph Lines Extended.

The New York and New Jersey Telephone Company and the Postal Telegraph Company are extending their lines through Long Island. The former has given out contracts for building a new trunk line from Brooklyn to Riverhead. Seven new central offices are to be opened in the Borough of Queens. The company is to expend nearly $2,000,000 in improvements on Long Island. The Postal Telegraph Company has nearly completed its line through Brooklyn, Queens and Nassau Counties, and a part of Suffolk to Fire Island.

Funeral of Mrs. Hannah May Stetson.

The funeral of Mrs. Hannah May Stetson, the actress, known professionally as Hannah May Ingham, took place yesterday from her home at 443 Lexington Avenue. Mrs. Stetson died from apoplexy Tuesday. She was leading lady of the Murray Hill Theatre company. The service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. William F. Crowe of the Church of the Atonement, in West Eighty-first Street, of which Mrs. Stetson was a member. Many floral pieces were sent to the house by friends of the dead woman.

Unknown Man Killed at Clubhouse.

An unknown man fell into a hatchway at the New York Athletic Clubhouse, Fifty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue, last evening, and was instantly killed. Those who saw the accident say the man leaned against an iron gate leading to a hatchway over the engine room. The gate opened and he was precipitated into the engine room, a distance of thirty-five feet. He was apparently about thirty-five years old.

Three Killed on the Central Tracks.

BUFFALO, Jan. 19.—M. Daily, J. Kelley, and M. Palmer, New York Central section men, were run down at Crittenden during a heavy fog this morning and killed. It is said the men stepped out of the way to avoid a freight train and were run down by an express train.

The Teutonic to Sail Feb. 3.

The White Star line has changed the sailing of the steamer Teutonic from Wednesday, Jan. 31, to Saturday, Feb. 3. The change has been made to accommodate the postal authorities, as there would have been no mail steamer on that date.

The New York Times

TO-MORROW

Will devote the seven columns opposite the Editorial Page to the following articles:

Problems of Bookselling in England

By SIR WALTER BESANT, Author of "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," "For Faith and Freedom," &c.

Capital Punishment Not a Deterrent of Crime

By GEN. NEWTON M. CURTIS.

Municipal Trading in Great Britain

By EDWARD W. BEMIS of the Bureau of Economic Research.

Delagoa Bay

By POULTNEY BIGELOW, Author of "White Man's Africa," "History of the German Struggle for Liberty," &c.

INTERESTING ARTICLES ON THE DRAMA, MUSIC, AND SOCIETY, TOGETHER WITH A VARIETY OF ENTERTAINING MISCELLANEOUS MATTER, WILL BE FOUND IN TO-MORROW'S ISSUE OF

The New York Times

Sunday THREE Cents.

Daily ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TEACHERS TO BE PAID.

December Salaries Will Be Ready on Monday—Mr. Coler Again Criticises School Board Methods.

The teachers in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx will receive their December salaries on Monday, according to the plan outlined by Controller Coler. Police stations will be notified when the checks are ready for distribution, and policemen on post will carry the word to the schoolhouses.

In explanation of the delay in sending out the checks, Controller Coler said yesterday:

"The payrolls for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx have been somewhat delayed by complications which the unsatisfactory condition of the records of that School Board have made it difficult to surmount. Superintendent Jasper has, however, lent the most willing assistance to the Commissioners of Accounts, and I am assured that the Manhattan and Bronx troubles will be finally solved this week.

"I can readily believe that the Manhattan School Board could not, as it claimed, accomplish in two months what the Commissioners of Accounts have done in two weeks, but the reason for these enormous difficulties lies wholly with the bad system of keeping accounts and records which prevails. Under proper methods the necessary information could be furnished at once.

"As soon as these troubles are finally disposed of, I shall make it my business to see that proper records are kept in the future, and I believe that the inauguration of a system which will make the teachers sure of getting their pay on a certain date will be worth all the trouble that has ensued. I shall also endeavor to change the system of charging deductions for absences so that the teachers may be paid between the first and fifth of each month instead of the fifteenth."

MR. FORD ON SCHOOL BILLS.

Confusion in Proposed Legislation—The Actual Requirements.

State Senator Ford, when asked yesterday his opinion of the numerous bills which have recently been introduced in the Legislature with regard to the salaries of teachers in the public schools, after reviewing the provisions of the various bills, said:

"Much confusion has been caused by the great number of bills introduced, but the requirements of the situation are perfectly clear:

"First—That we should provide for the arrears of salaries in the Boroughs of Queens and Richmond.

"Second—That we should limit the power of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to reduce teachers' salaries and compel the amount fairly required.

"Third—That we should provide for a uniform salary schedule such as is contained in Senator Elsberg's bills."

Brooklyn Teachers Paid.

The public school teachers of Brooklyn received their salaries for December yesterday afternoon. The checks for the teachers were sent to Secretary Brown of the local School Board by Paymaster Timmerman. Mr. Brown turned the checks over to the Principals of the borough schools, who distributed them. The checks were made out on the basis of the Harrigan schedule.

THE GEORGE JUNIOR REPUBLIC.

Its System of Operation and Plans for the Future.

A parlor meeting in behalf of the George Junior Republic was held yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Levi P. Morton, 681 Fifth Avenue. An audience of about 200, largely members of the Woman's Aid to the Republic, was present and discussed this youthful government, which was established near Freeville, N. Y., in 1895, for the purpose of fully testing new and important methods of controlling and reforming children. Several former "distinguished citizens" of the Junior Republic were present. Addresses were made by Thomas Mott Osborne, President of the George Junior Republic Association, and William R. George, the founder and Superintendent of the Republic. Mr. Osborne's address dealt with the serious aims of the Republic, which is by developing the principles of self-government and self-support to turn out from apparently hopeless child material honest, useful men and women and prevent pauperism and crime.

Mr. George in his address gave many interesting details of the little government, which now consists of about seventy citizens, male and female.

The labor question has received a good deal of attention in the Legislature this year. At a recent session an eight-hour bill was brought up by a boy, who it was claimed by his political opponents never did much work, but who himself claimed to represent the "laboring class." There was considerable opposition to the bill, but it finally passed by a good majority, and Mr. George, the President, signed it, knowing as he admitted yesterday, that it was a bad bill. On the day the bill went into effect the girls who had gone to work at 8 A. M. quit promptly at 4 P. M., and then refused to get supper, claiming that they had already worked eight hours. The entire male population of the republic was horrified and hungry. Two or three of the girls were arrested, but when brought before the Judge that sanitary decided that he could not hold them. Hunger began to stalk through the land. Finally an extra session of the Legislature was called, and within a half hour the eight-hour labor law had been repealed and the girls cooked supper.

At the close of the meeting the women present subscribed several hundred dollars in aid of the little government and promised much more.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Prof. McGiffert's Answer to be in Printed Form Next Week.

EPISCOPAL INTERESTS IN CUBA

Bishop Whittaker and Secretary Powers of the Church Missionary Society to Visit That Island.

It is said that Prof. Arthur C. McGiffert of Union Theological Seminary will have his answer in printed form early next week, that it will be along the lines of the one sent by him last May to the General Assembly, and that it will end with an announcement of his willingness to withdraw from Presbyterian Church membership. Members of the Presbytery say the answer will not be given out until the meeting of that body on Feb. 12.

The Rev. Dr. W. Dudley Powers, General Secretary of the Church Missionary Society, will leave next week for Cuba, accompanied by Bishop Whittaker of Pennsylvania. They go to look over Episcopal interests in general, but have for a special object the matter of a new Episcopal church in Havana.

Buildings adjoining the Second Avenue Baptist Church, which were the subject of contention between the Baptist City Mission and the Rev. Dr. D. C. Potter, are to be put to use as a Baptist missionary home for trained women workers. A woman's auxiliary will undertake the management of the new home.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Jan. 28, 1900.

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SUBJECT—The Baptism and Temptation of Jesus.—Matthew, iii., 13, to iv., 11.

GOLDEN TEXT—This is My Beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased.—Matthew, iii., 17.

As incidents in the life of a man, the baptism, and the temptation of Jesus of Nazareth, like His circumcision and presentation in the Temple, were only ordinary, common incidents of no special importance or value. They were entirely personal. No one was helped by them, and they were probably soon forgotten outside of a very narrow circle.

But as incidents in his great work of redemption, they were of immense importance. They were essential features in that wonderful plan of grace, and as such they have given comfort, and strength, and assurance to countless numbers in every tribe and nation for nineteen hundred years, and will give joy and peace to countless numbers more until the end of time. To understand them, therefore, we must look at Jesus, not as simply a man of Nazareth, but as "the Son of the Highest" clothed in flesh; as "the last Adam," the sinner's Substitute, Saviour, and Redeemer. What He did then and there, He did for us now and here. The circumstances attending these incidents are, therefore, worthy of our most careful study, and the facts themselves of our adoring faith.

When John the Baptist stood at the mouth of his cave—or upon some jutting rock as a pulpit, or upon the banks of the River Jordan—to address the multitude that thronged to hear him, it must have been a very inspiring scene. There was nothing in his social position, however, to attract men to him, or to give him power over them. (Matthew, xi., 8.) Neither was there anything attractive about his personal appearance. He was meanly clad in a coarse robe of camel's hair—or of hair and wool interwoven—with "a girdle of a skin about the loins," (Mark, i., 6,) and his face was solemn and austere, lit up by no pleasant smile, but marred by long night vigils, thin from scanty food, and terribly in earnest. But when he spoke it was with a voice which—like a trumpet call—commanded instant and universal attention.

The one great theme of his preaching was "The Kingdom of Heaven is at hand." The one great anxiety which he awakened was to "Flee from the wrath to come." The one great demand which he made upon every hearer was, "Repent ye." Men stood before him trembling with a consciousness of sin, and anxiously inquiring how they could obtain a righteousness acceptable to God. When he directed them to "Repent," it was no exhortation to a merely outward reformation, but to that "godly sorrow" that "worketh repentance to salvation."

"For behold this self same thing that ye sorrowed after a godly sort." St. Paul says; "what carefulness it wrought in you" lest ye should again be enticed unawares; "yea, what cleansing of yourselves," that no taint of sin might remain; "yea, what indignation," that you should be thought willing to yield yourselves to it; "yea, what fear," of your own weakness; "yea, what vehement desire," for strength to resist; "yea, what zeal," to be made free and strong; "yea, what revenge," as if sin were a deadly enemy which must be destroyed, (Second Corinthians, vii., 10, 11.)

JOHN'S EXHORTATION.

Many responded to this earnest exhortation of John. They acknowledged their sins, and they stood before him to receive the rite of baptism by water, signifying thereby that the stains of the old life were washed away, and that the new life would be pure and holy. But as he administered this rite he told them that there was even then among men One through whom—although as yet they knew Him not (John, i., 26)—they should receive a renewal of their whole nature, not reformation only, but regeneration also. For He would baptize "with the Holy Ghost and with fire." (iii., 10.)

He referred to Jesus of Nazareth, who was not as yet known outside of His "own city." (ii., 39.) Although he and Jesus were cousins according to the flesh and were nearly of the same age, yet they had been brought up far apart, and probably had never seen each other, except perhaps occasionally and for a very short time at the annual feasts in Jerusalem. All that he knew of Jesus, probably, was what his father had told him, that he was to "go before the face of the Lord to prepare His ways." (i., 76.) In fact, he says, "I knew Him not; but He that sent me to baptize with water, the same said unto me, Upon whom thou shalt see the Spirit descending and remaining on Him, the same is He which baptizeth with the Holy Ghost." (John, i., 33.)

As John fulfilled his ministry with this great but uncertain expectation always before him, the narrative says, "then cometh Jesus from Galilee to Jordan, unto John to be baptized of him." (Matthew, iii., 13.) Apparently He came alone, and without any announcement of His coming. And when He arrived, He did not make Himself known to John, or in any way identify Himself with him or his work. He did not even stand at his side to give countenance to his preaching and to strengthen his hands. But He took His place among those who acknowledged themselves to be sinners. Thus voluntarily, "He was numbered with the transgressors," at the beginning of His ministry, just as He was at its close. (Mark, xv., 28.) As one of them He came forward to be baptized.

But there must have been something about His acts, or His looks, which at once arrested John's attention. His face had none of the marks which characterized the best of those about Him, for He was "without sin," and John hesitated to administer the rite to Him, which was so fitting for them. So he "forbade Him, saying, I have need to be baptized of Thee, and comest Thou to me!" (iii., 14.)

The answer of Jesus is very striking. When others presented themselves to John, by that act each one said: Suffer me to be baptized and declare my desire and intention to fulfill all the righteousness demanded of me. Each one looked to himself alone. He did not expect or desire that his righteousness should be of any value to any one else, excepting in a very indirect manner. It would not more than suffice for himself. But Jesus looked entirely away from Himself. "Suffer it to be so now." He said, "for"—or because—"thus it becometh us"—you and Me together—"to fulfil all righteousness." (iii., 15)—not My righteousness, but "all righteousness"—"all" of the righteousness demanded by the law—and "all" the righteousness demanded of all men, in all time, and in all conditions.

THE BAPTISM OF JESUS.

This was the first public act of Jesus' official ministry. He had now reached the age of thirty years (v 23), the age when by the law, those who were to be priests to God entered upon their duties. (Numbers, iv., 1-3, 22, 23, 32-35.) For eighteen years the law had made no special demand upon Him, and we hear nothing of Him. But now it does.

Now He must enter upon his official work. In His infancy the obligation to render a perfect obedience to the law had been laid upon Him by others in the rite of circumcision. Now He voluntarily and publicly took it upon Himself. Standing with those who were "under the law," and condemned by the law, He proclaimed by His baptism that He would be "the end of the law for righteousness, to every one that believeth." (Romans, viii., 4.) He would do for the sinner what the sinner desires to do, but which he cannot do for himself, however penitent he may be. (Romans, vii., 3, 4.)

When Jesus had thus been baptized, as He "went up out of the water, lo! the heavens were opened unto Him and He saw the Spirit of God, descending like a dove, and lighting upon Him," (iii., 16.) This was the sign which had been given to John, by which he was to know Him who should baptize with the Holy Ghost. At the same time there came "a voice from heaven, saying, This is My beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased." (iii., 17.)

Then John understood the meaning of Jesus' strange request at His baptism. He was the Son of God, entering upon His great work to give redemption to Israel. In that work He was "to fulfill all righteousness," that His righteousness being "imputed" (Romans, iv., 24,) to us, "the righteousness of the law might be fulfilled in us, who walk, not after the flesh, but after the Spirit." (Romans, viii., 4.) That work being thus inaugurated, was then stamped and sealed with the royal signet of the Triune God. The Father in heaven spoke. The Son on earth was baptized. The Holy Ghost descended to anoint. No wonder that "the Prophet of the Highest" then also "bare record," and said, "This is the Son of God." (John, i., 26-34.)

But when Jesus thus entered upon this great obligation that He might "redeem them that were under the law," (Galatians, iv., 5,) He must not only in outward form be "numbered with the transgressors," but—"to be made like unto His brethren," (Hebrews, ii., 17)—He must be "in all points tempted like as we are, yet without sin," (Hebrews, iv., 15.) For there is no merit in keeping the law if there is no temptation to break it. So we read that after this significant baptism—"then," (Matthew, iv., 1,) "immediately," (Mark, i., 12)—"Jesus being full of the Holy Ghost, returned from Jordan, and was led by the Spirit into the wilderness." (Luke, iv., 1,) "to be tempted of the devil," (Matthew, iv., 1.) Not only was he "led," as one willing to go, but "the Spirit driveth Him" (Mark, i., 12,) He went as one under the constraints of a strong conviction, but with a willing mind.

TEMPTED BY SATAN.

Probably the assaults of Satan upon Adam began soon after he entered upon his career as "the Son of God," (Luke, iii., 38,) just as they did upon Jesus. How long they were continued before Adam was "beguiled," we are not told. Probably, however, it was not done in a day, or by simply three distinct assaults following each other in quick and consecutive order, as we are apt to imagine from the brevity of the narrative. That is not the way in which Satan usually accomplishes his purpose. It is generally little by little, and by many repetitions in many different forms. The narrative of Adam's fall is therefore probably only the summing up of long experiences.

So also with Jesus. St. Mark and St. Luke say that he was "forty days tempted of the devil." (Luke, iv., 2.) These may, to be sure, have been literally forty days of twenty-four hours each, but it is more than probable that the term is simply an indefinite expression for many days. During the whole life of Jesus, Satan must have desired to sift Him as wheat, just as he does us, and "to be made like unto His brethren," He must have been constantly exposed to his buffetings. It is not unreasonable therefore to look upon the narratives of St. Matthew and St. Luke, as we may upon that of Genesis, as a summary of all these assaults, rather than as the report of only three, in a limited number of days. (See Luke, xxii., 28.) Probably these assaults, like those made upon Adam and upon us, took many forms and were often repeated.

But there is a remarkable parallelism between the assaults made upon Adam and those made upon Jesus. In both cases they may be classified under three heads:

1. TO DISTRUST GOD.
2. TO PRESUME UPON GOD.
3. TO ALTOGETHER IGNORE GOD.

Under one or more of these heads every temptation common to men may be found. Let us look at them in their order:

I. TO DISTRUST GOD.

It will be noticed that in the first recorded assault both upon Adam and upon Jesus, Satan fixed attention upon the things which God had denied them. This is a very common and insidious temptation. It has slain its thousands.

To Adam every blessing of Eden had been given, and the fruit of only one tree had been denied him, and that denial was for his own good. But when Satan came to him with his suggestions, all of the gifts were forgotten, and the one thing denied was so magnified in importance that it filled the whole horizon of his thoughts. He could see nothing else, and the more he looked at it, the more unreasonable and unkind it seemed that he should be deprived of its enjoyment.

So in the case of Jesus. Satan tried to induce Him to look in the same way upon the one great fact that He was hungry, and that there was no means at hand by which to provide for His condition. God had actually denied Him necessary food. In both cases the object was to awaken doubt and distrust as to the wisdom and love of God. So he said, with a tone of great interest in the welfare of each:

To Adam, "Yea; hath God said, Ye shall not eat of every tree?"

To Jesus, "Command that these stones be made bread."

II. TO PRESUME UPON GOD.

But Satan can be an angel of light as well as of darkness. So the next recorded form of temptation is in exactly the opposite direction from the first. Now the attention is fixed upon the goodness and the promises of God, and Satan would persuade the victim of his assaults that God is so very merciful and loving that He will not enforce His own laws to the harming of His children, even if they carelessly or recklessly expose themselves to their operation. This one thought he so impresses upon the mind that every other consideration is entirely blotted out of view. So he asserted without fear of contradiction:

To Adam, "Ye shall not surely die."

To Jesus, "He shall give His angels charge concerning Thee." If the first form of temptation has slain its thousands, this has slain its tens of thousands.

III. TO ALTOGETHER IGNORE GOD.

This form of assault is still more insidious, attractive, and plausible. It is, as to the surest way of accomplishing the purpose for which men are put into the world. This is the one great question before men, and Satan meets it by fixing the mind and heart upon the material things about them. To gain them, and to use them, and to enjoy them, "the god of this world" makes the one overmastering thought which crowds out everything else, and the world itself seems to be the only power able to give that which it alone seems to possess. God and eternity—His law and His love—are of so little importance that they are forgotten altogether. So Satan, with supreme audacity, said:

To Adam, "God doth know that your eyes shall be opened, and ye shall be as gods."

To Jesus, "All these things will I give Thee, if thou wilt fall down and worship me."

Ten thousand times ten thousand have fallen under this deciful promise.

Both "the first Adam," and "the last Adam," were thus "in all points tempted like as we are." (Hebrews, iv., 15.) The "first" listened, parleyed, and fell, and by his fall "sin entered into the world." (Romans, v., 12.) The "last" stood, and through His "righteousness the free gift came upon all men unto justification of life." (Romans, v., 18.) "In Adam, all die." "In Christ, shall all be made alive."

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

Why were not the baptism and the temptation of Jesus, important simply as incidents in His life?

What made them important, and how must we, therefore, look upon Him?

What is said of John the Baptist?

What were the characteristics of His preaching, and what did He mean by repentance?

What was the effect of His preaching, and what did He say to those who came to Him to be baptized?

What is said of Jesus of Nazareth, and of John's knowledge of Him?

How did Jesus come to John, and with whom did He take His stand?

How did John receive Him, and what is the significance of Jesus' reply?

What is said of this baptism as the first incident in Jesus' public official ministry?

What occurred when Jesus was baptized, and what did it reveal concerning Him and His work?

Why was it necessary that Jesus should be tempted, and what is said of it?

What is said of the assaults of Satan upon Adam and upon Jesus and how may the narratives be considered?

Under what three heads may all of the temptations be classified?

What is said of the first, of the second, and of the third?

What was the result in the case of Adam, and of Jesus, and what is said of it?

Church News and Notes.

The Rev. Dr. J. H. Rylance will preach to-morrow morning and evening in St. Mark's Church.

The Rev. Thomas R. Slicer will speak to-morrow morning in All Souls' Unitarian Church on "The Inspiration of Work."

An entertainment in aid of the First Congregational Church of Coytesville, N. J., will be given at the Broadway Tabernacle on Jan. 25.

The Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry will preach to-morrow morning in the South Church on "Children of God" and in the afternoon on "The Mission of the Apostles."

The Rev. Dr. Anthony H. Evans will preach to-morrow morning in the West Presbyterian Church on "The Meaning of the Gospel" and in the evening on "The Tongue."

The Feast of St. Agnes will be observed in St. Agnes's Church to-morrow by a solemn pontifical mass. Bishop Quigley of Buffalo will officiate and Archbishop Corrigan will be present.

The pastor of the New Jerusalem Church, the Rev. Julian K. Smyth, is to deliver four discourses explanatory of the nature, position, and teachings of the New Jerusalem Church on Sunday evenings beginning Jan. 28. The subjects to be presented are "Emanuel Swedenborg: the Man and His Mission"; "What Is the New Church?" "The Key and the Book; or, the True Character of the Bible"; "The Cornerstone of the Christian Religion; or, Who Was Jesus Christ?" "The Right of Ownership" will be the subject of Mr. Smyth's sermon to-morrow morning.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A. C. DIXON and **L. G. BROUGHTON WILL PREACH**

in Marble Collegiate Church, Cor. Fifth Av. and 29TH STREET, MONDAY, AT 3:30 P. M.

Fisk Jubilee Singers will sing. Seats free.

ADAMS CHAPEL, UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, 700 Park Avenue.—Sunday afternoon service at 4:30 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. Francis Brown, Ph. D., D. D.. All are welcome.

ALL ARE INVITED TO METROPOLITAN Temple, 7th Av. and 14th St.—Dr. Cadman will preach morning and evening; services every night in large auditorium; Wednesday night public discussion; subject, "Faith"; Thursday night Dr. Doherty speaks; Friday night orchestral concert, Mr. Phasey; Saturday night, vocal and instrumental concert.

ALL ARE WELCOME AT OLD JANE STREET Church, East of 8th Av., South of 13th St.—Rev. Thomas Bond preaches morning and evening; Dr. Cadman speaks at 4 o'clock; song service at 3:30; services every night during week; Dr. Cadman on Wednesday night.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, UNITARIAN, 4TH AV. and 20th St.—Sunday school, 10 A. M. The pastor, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, will preach at 11 A. M. Third in the course of sermons on "The Inspirations of Life." "The Inspirations of Work." The public cordially invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Rev. R. M. W. Black will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

AS USUAL, OLD PERRY STREET CHURCH, near Greenwich, is open to the public, and all are earnestly invited; Rev. J. C. Coddington will preach.

AT CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS,
57TH ST., NEAR 8TH AVE.
The Rev. D. Asa Blackburn will preach
11 A. M., "THE EMPTY HOUSE."
7:45 P. M., "THE LAD'

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THE CAMPAIGN.

The present has been called a "Stock Exchange war" by Englishmen not in sympathy with it. The description is superficially plausible, even though it be essentially unjust. In such a war, it is to be expected that there shall be an abundance of "Stock Exchange rumors." When fortunes can be made or saved by causing a lie to be believed for half an hour, there will be no failure in the crop of lies. But why anybody should be deceived by these lies is a question that can be answered only by reference to the inexhaustible gullibility of human nature. Everybody knows that every cable line out of South Africa, excepting the one which leads from Delagoa Bay, is not only in British hands, but under a strict British censorship. From Delagoa Bay, if we get any false news, it will be likely to be false news of Boer successes. Over any of the British lines, it is certain that we shall get nothing which the British authorities do not wish to have sent. That is to say, we shall get nothing either contradictory or anticipatory of the official dispatches.

Now, all that the official dispatches tell or indicate is that there is a general advance on both sides of the Orange Free State. In the course of the advance there has been some skirmishing on the Natal border, and a reconnaissance in force on the Cape Colony border. These operations, in and of themselves, are not only indecisive, but unimportant. There is really no news, and the first that can be expected is the British official reports.

It will be observed that the war, though technically defensive on the British side, on account of the Boer ultimatum, is really one in which Great Britain is the assailant, and that her object is to put such a pressure on the Boers that they shall come to her terms, without even knowing what her terms are. Toward any such result she has not made an inch of headway. Suppose her troops succeed in relieving both Ladysmith and Kimberley. She will still be within her own borders, and defending herself. She will not be in "the enemy's country." She will not have overcome the mountain slopes that divide her from it. On the other hand, the Boers will have lost nothing but prestige by the relief of both places. Their country will still be intact. Whereas if they succeed in getting both places they will have destroyed the British prestige and won the campaign.

There was published yesterday an official statement of the British losses up to date. They foot up nearly 9,000. Of course, they do not include the 11,000 men under the command of Sir GEORGE WHITE at Ladysmith, nor the men, perhaps half that number, at Kimberley and Mafeking. Yet these garrisons are as completely neutralized, as far from being available for offensive operations, as if they had been killed, wounded, or captured. The losses of the Boers have not equaled or approached the British figures. But the British can afford a loss ten times as great as the Boers can afford. If Great Britain is really in earnest about ending the war by the subjugation of the Transvaal, and will bear the sacrifice, it would be "business" for her Generals to act upon the calculation upon which GRANT acted in the campaign of the Wilderness. She could afford to give up ten Englishmen to disable one Boer. It is a frightful computation. The Boers are sick of the war. The British are even sicker. Is there not enough statesmanship in Great Britain to find out "a more excellent way"?

ANTI-IMPERIALISM HARD HIT.

A lamentable disaster has befallen the anti-imperialists. A piece of argumentative apparatus known as the consent of the governed which they have constructed with great toil and have employed as a battering ram against the expansionists and the Administration has suddenly turned its armored front against themselves and planted a blow in the region of the midriff that they would instantly perceive to be fatal were their minds not tightly shut against the light of truth and reason.

It was the hand of Senator DAVIS, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, that reversed their machine. In executive session he is reported to have said that the Administration decided to take and hold the Philippine Islands because it learned, during the treaty negotiations, that Germany would take them if we did not. We quote from a Washington dispatch published in THE TIMES yesterday morning:

> At the time that the negotiations at Paris were proceeding, and it was a matter of doubt whether the United States would take up the burden of responsibility for good order and peace in the Philippines, there was reason to believe that Germany stood ready, upon the intimation of our intention to abandon our territory there, to make a dash and gain a footing at Manila, and eventually upon such islands as were deemed desirable to extend Germany's colonial policy. This was not only a menace to our prestige, but it might have created illfeeling in Great Britain, where the sentiment favoring our retention of control in the islands was strong, not unselfishly, but also not jealously, so far as the United States were concerned.
>
> It is represented that Senator DAVIS made this plain, and that he showed that the Administration thereupon changed the instructions to the commission, abandoning the idea of partial occupation and deciding that for the time at least it was the duty of the United States to assume complete control of the archipelago. Further, the Senator is reported as having declared that the plan of the Philippine Commission to extend civil government throughout the islands, with native participation as great as possible, is to be the purpose, and that there is to be no cause for regret on the part of the Filipinos that have ceased to be subjects of Spain and required to yield temporary obedience to the United States.

The consent of the governed argument is the cornerstone of the anti-imperialists' structure. They have wept at the condition of the Filipinos, stripped of their liberties, ground under the oppressing heel of WILLIAM MCKINLEY, and compelled to obey laws they have no part in framing. And they have insisted that Admiral DEWEY should either have sailed away after he had destroyed MONTOJO, leaving the insurgents to achieve their liberty and enjoy it; or that we ought now to scuttle out and give AGUINALDO an opportunity to set up and operate his republic.

But it now appears that the alternative to American possession and control is not and could not have been a Philippine republic, but German conquest and a German colonial Government. Is WILLIAM MCKINLEY a worse ruler for the Filipinos than the man with the spiked helmet? Is the announced policy of the Administration to admit the natives to participation in the affairs of the government of the islands as fast and as far as they show themselves capable and worthy of trust. Under a German colonial Governor the Filipinos would have been the subjects of a military power that has no faith in such nostrums as popular institutions and the consent of the governed. The governed would never have been consulted about their government.

In the light of Senator DAVIS's statement, what becomes of the anti-imperialists' cause? They are engaged in an attack upon the President for not adopting a course in the Far East that would have turned the Philippines and their people over to the tender mercy of the Kaiser. That would indeed have been imperialism in the strictest sense of the word. And the Boston anti-imperialists insist that it is not yet too late.

THEY LAG SUPERFLUOUS.

There was a Free Soil Party in this country half a century ago. It used to adopt platforms declaring slavery to be a sin against GOD and a crime against man. It nominated MARTIN VAN BUREN for President in 1848 and JOHN P. HALE in 1852. The voters, somehow, declined to elect either of these able gentlemen to the office of President, and most of the Free Soilers became Republicans when that great and very successful party was organized in 1856. It will be remembered, also, that slavery was abolished during the civil war.

For these and other reasons the Free Soil Party has not held a National Convention for a good many years. But the American Protective Tariff League held a meeting on Thursday and elected officers for the ensuing year. Persons who are alive, awake, and aware of what is going on about them will read of the meeting of this League with the same irreverent emotions that would be aroused by an announcement that the Free Soil Party was organizing for the campaign.

Why does the American Protective Tariff League persist in existing? What does it protect? Certainly not the protective tariff, for that is fast going to the bowwows. The policy of protection has for years been known as McKinleyism, but Mr. MCKINLEY had not a word to say for it in his message, and he has negotiated reciprocity treaties with several other Governments under which foreign commodities will be admitted to this country at rates materially lower than those of the Dingley Tariff act. President MCKINLEY and the wisest and most influential leaders of the Republicans are feeling their way along toward free trade. They do not go by leaps and bounds, and they have engaged no brass band for the expedition. But none the less surely, and pretty rapidly, too, they are converting the Republican organization into a low tariff party.

They must abandon the prohibitive tariff policy or the manufacturers will abandon them. Protection has had its day, has outlived all the usefulness it ever had, and is now a hindrance to the expansion of the industries of the country. It must go.

Why doesn't the American Protective Tariff League go? Its vocation is gone, its influence is shattered, it is pulling the wrong way. It has $1,133.22 in its treasury. We advise the League to turn over this unexpended balance to the Society for the Relief of the Aged and Destitute and then tranquilly disband.

THE FOUNDATION PRINCIPLE.

Has the Educational bill prepared by the Governor's Unification Commission any friends? The Governor himself does not seem to be enthusiastic about it. Senator WHITE in the Senate and Assemblyman LEWIS in the Assembly have introduced it, but each said it was done "by request," which is equivalent to a disclaimer of all responsibility and liking for the bill. Indeed, Senator WHITE said that he should presently introduce the Statutory Revision Commission's bill dealing with the same subject; also, that he intended to draw a bill himself.

The measure introduced on Wednesday ought not to pass, and probably will not pass. It is foredoomed by its adoption of the vicious principle of giving the appointment of the Chancellor of the University to the Governor, subject to confirmation by the Senate. It is a political and spoilsman's bill on the face of it. No amount of protesting will deceive the public as to its purpose. It is an attempt to take the executive control of the educational system out of the hands of the Regents, a Constitutional, non-political body, and lodge it where the party machine can have a grip on it.

The Legislature may as well understand that public sentiment will approve no bill that is not built upon the fundamental principle that the schools must be kept out of politics. If the head of the educational system is appointed by the Regents, the intention of the Constitution, which is the deliberate expression of the people's will, will be respected.

There is some probability that the people will have to look to Gov. ROOSEVELT as the chief defender at Albany of this sound and essential principle.

THE FOUR HUNDRED OF HAVANA.

That was a very striking item of news which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday from Havana. This was the dispatch which set forth that Havana has a "Four Hundred," and which set forth also how the Four Hundred was to be chosen and composed. It is, it seems, to be a joint society of Americans and Cubans. The American members of it are to be certified and passed by a committee of Americans. Cuban members are to be similarly certified by a committee of Cubans.

There may be some austere Americans in the back districts who will think this performance frivolous. Such an American takes a view which is itself of the utmost frivolity and superficiality. It is like the view of the cheerful British officers forty years ago who thought it beneath them to pander to the caste prejudices of the Hindus, and who accordingly brought on the most dangerous revolt against the British supremacy that had at that time been raised within this century, by ordering native troops to bite greased cartridges. British officers know better now. There is no fear of another sepoy mutiny from their ignorance of native customs and sentiments.

The person from the back districts whom we suppose to be sneering at the formation of a Four Hundred in Havana by the joint scrutiny of Americans and Cubans is the kind of person who would regard as negligible the objections either of "foreigners" or "natives" to biting greased cartridges or crow or any other viand which he might think good for them. He does not think anybody's prejudices worthy of respect except his own. These he calls convictions and principles, has no notion that they are provincial, and would like to impose them upon all mankind. He has his merits. But he is not fitted for an effective missionary or a good colonizer.

As a matter of fact, this announcement means this immense thing, that the representatives of the United States in Cuba have brought the "best people" in Cuba to accept them as associates. That is a triumph of tact as well as of merit. It means that we are conciliating the Cubans, in spite of the great differences between their ways and ours. To be socially acceptable is a fortune which very seldom comes to a conqueror or a usurper. It is true that we are in Cuba on the footing of neither, but on that of a guide, philosopher, and friend. But that fact does not make it easier for us to "get into society." That is a feat which the conqueror or usurper always attempts and seldom performs. NAPOLEON BONAPARTE never attained it. Neither did DICK CROKER. In fact, the few ill-advised attempts which have been made to introduce the Boss into "Society with a big S" have been so obviously futile that they were not even resented as insults, but dismissed as jokes.

It is into this envied if not enviable state that the Americans in Havana have been received who have contrived to make themselves acceptable to those of their own countrymen who are the official representatives of their country. There is nobody in the world who prides himself more than a Spaniard, or a man of Spanish descent, upon being a "well born" man and a well behaved man, a caballero, and nobody, we may add, who does so with better reason. The fraternization which is taking place in Havana has scarcely any precedent in history. The lion shall lie down with the lamb, and a little Lieutenant of cavalry shall lead them in the german. This is what we have achieved by being represented in Cuba by "the best we breed," and we shall keep it as long as we do not lower the standard of our representation.

It is interesting to hear Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, who has been accused of Americanizing the politics of England, greatly to the disgust of some of his conservative friends and his individual advancement, preaching to the people of Birmingham the need of following in the footsteps of the Americans in education and in commercial enterprise. As to the former, his warning was long since justified. The movement for general education is in England a comparatively new one, and it is far from the development that it has attained here. Much as there is admirable in the English political system, it has only recently ceased to be a system of class domination, and it will be a long time before even the conception of true democracy in education can prevail. There is something of the same condition of things in the commercial contest to which Mr. CHAMBERLAIN refers. The democratic spirit in our people, the feeling that the field is open to all and that inherited or arbitrary advantages are of little value, together with the very general schooling given to our children, has had much to do with the development of initiative, of independent energy and ingenuity in dealing with all the possibilities of trade and production which now impresses observers like Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. It is only just to say of him at a time when he is blamed for so many things that he has done his best to direct his countrymen aright in the struggle he so clearly foresees.

The report of the business of the port of Havana for the year just closed is, on the whole, satisfactory. The total imports for the eleven months ending with November were of the value of $52,189,738, or at the rate of nearly $57,000,000 for the year, of which some $8,000,000 was in gold and silver coin. The duties collected on imports for the full year were $8,500,582, or at the ratio of 19 per cent. This would be regarded by our protectionists as the extremest free trade. As a matter of fact, it is probably above the true revenue rate, and it ought to be one of the objects of our policy to reduce the burden as rapidly as possible. As yet the tariff on imports from Cuba to our own ports is a mass of incongruities, though it is much more civilized than the Spanish tariff was. One of its peculiarities is that Americans cannot import iron ore taken from mines owned by them without paying a tax on it, while at the same time they are paying war taxes incurred from the wresting of Cuba from oppression by Spain.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Attention, company! (We mean the company of anti-imperialists, and throw in free the flattery implied by the assumption that there are enough of them to make a company.) The Yaqui Indians announce to the world—a synonym for Massachusetts, of course—that they have long been fighting bravely for liberty and independence and that they want sympathy and assistance in their holy struggle. This is a plea to which, we are sure, the anti-imperialists will not turn a deaf ear, and as the Philippine question will soon be a very dead one, they should avoid the danger of finding themselves left without a mission by taking up at once the cause of the Yaquis. It's really a cause in behalf of which there is a good deal to be said—by an experienced admirer of the Filipinos, that is. The Yaquis have a deadly hatred of domination by white men. They love liberty with a fervid affection, and for years and years they have been fighting with undoubted and unquestioned bravery to attain it. Sonora is theirs by right of a conquest so ancient that the thought of the original owners will trouble nobody, and as for their ability to govern themselves and stray tourists, that is a matter as unnecessary as it would be inconvenient to consider. All things taken into account, we pronounce the Yaqui issue one of great potential value, and earnestly commend it to the attention, not only of the Atkinsonians, but also of Boards of Aldermen throughout the country and of such pro-Boer orators as find themselves, owing to the censorship established by the loathsome British, with moments of leisure on their hands. A suggestion: If anybody asks what use the Yaquis have hitherto made of such temporary liberty as they have been able to secure, and what they would be likely to do with it in the future, silence the interrogator with a scornful look, and tell him to go hire a hall of his own if he wants to talk nonsense of that kind.

—Out in Oakland, Cal., the Board of Health has taken a step which, whether it be wise or not, or necessary or not, is certainly worthy of thoughtful consideration in all parts of the country. What the Board of Health did was to advise the Board of Education to exclude from the public schools of the city any teacher or pupil now suffering from tubercular consumption, and in the future to prevent the admission of such sufferers by stringent regulations. One section of the resolution, which was unanimously adopted, reads: "Any employe in the service of, or pupil in attendance upon, any public school of said city, suspected of being affected with pulmonary tuberculosis, shall, within one week after having been notified by the City Superintendent of Schools, either withdraw from the service of the school department or attendance upon school, or submit to a bacteriological examination by the city bacteriologist, who shall, upon the completion of such examination, file with the City Superintendent of Schools a certificate setting forth the result of such examination." The examination is to be at the expense of the city, and the Board of Education is to base final action on their bacteriologist's report alone. It is probable, or rather sure, that this plan will excite strenuous opposition, but unquestionably there is much to be said in its favor, and it is apparently in line with the tendency of the times. The decision reached in the matter by the Oakland educators will be awaited with general interest.

NUGGETS.

Poverty's Straits.

"We can't afford to have any new differences!" urged the husband.

"I suppose we'll have to patch up our old differences!" sighed the wife, wearily.—Detroit Journal.

To Exercise His Talent.

"So he is going abroad?"

"Yes. He got so in the habit of kicking about the way things were done during the Spanish war that he is going to England now to help out the stay-at-homes there."—Chicago Post.

Why He Resigned.

"Why did the young minister leave so suddenly?"

"The Maiden Ladies' Home Missionary Society took up the task of finding him a suitable wife."—Philadelphia North American.

No Vulgar Haste.

Mistress—Delia, I don't like to speak to you about it, but you're too fond of sleep. You don't get up early.

Cook—Shure, ma'am, I'm no fonder av it than the next wan. It's only thot I do slape slower than mosht.—Philadelphia Press.

Renown.

"Still," said the old friend who had called to converse with the venerable sage, "in your advancing age it must be a great comfort to know your fame is secure."

"Yes," replied the aged scientist, "I am told there is a new disease and a five-cent cigar named for me."—Chicago Tribune.

IN THE STORM.

From The Chicago Record.

My child, your hero may not be,
In truth, a hero all the time;
Remember, it must chance that he
Shall still have rugged steeps to climb.
Don't place him on too high a plane,
In fancy; then he will not fail
In your esteem and may attain
To something noble after all.

My boy, don't think your sweetheart bears
A halo on her golden hair;
A crown of purity she wears,
And you must help to keep it there.
But she will have her trying moods,
And be not always kind and sweet;
These are life's nerving interludes—
Sad pitfalls for unwary feet.

You both are far from perfect yet,
And quarrels will, unhaply, come—
Both may be wrong; so don't forget,
In anger's blind delirium,
That sweet concessions each must make,
And tender promises renew;
Or else a loving heart may break

RELIEF FOR PUERTO RICO

Bill Providing for Free Trade with This Country Is Offered.

INTRODUCED BY MR. PAYNE

Measure Calls for the Extension of Tariff and Internal Revenue Laws to the Island.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Ways and Means Committee has decided to ride down all opposition to the recommendation of the President that free trade relations with Puerto Rico shall be established. Representative Payne of New York to-day introduced a bill providing that the customs laws of the United States shall be extended to Puerto Rico and that no dues shall be collected on goods shipped out of Puerto Rico into this country or vice versa. Mr. Payne was very much delighted with the feat he had accomplished. After he had introduced the bill he talked about it, about the discussions that had led to it, and of the advantage it would be both to Puerto Rico and the United States. "Not only has it been introduced with the assent of the Ways and Means Committee and of the Insular Committee," he said, "but it will be passed.

"It turns out that the reported opposition to the extension of United States law to Puerto Rico in the matter of customs has been chiefly outside talk, encouraged by a few men who had not submitted any remonstrance in writing. The only formal protest to the free trade proposition came from the Connecticut tobacco growers. While there was no desire to injure that interest, it is believed that the possible injury to the domestic tobacco growers will be very small as compared with the benefits to be conferred upon the population of Puerto Rico. To them free trade with the United States is necessary to prosperity, and without it, it was plain to the Ways and Means Committee that they would suffer all sorts of distress as the direct result of being acquired by the United States.

"It is admitted that the President and Secretary Root have devoted themselves unremittingly to the accomplishment of this action. Almost every member of the Senate and the House who has called at the White House or War Department since the opening of Congress has been admonished of the importance of extending some assurance of the chance to earn a livelihood to the people of Puerto Rico, at the same time that the hint has been thrown out that if this was not done the people of this country would have to bear a great responsibility for unrest and perhaps turbulence in the island."

Section 1 of the bill is as follows:

"That the laws of the United States relating to customs and internal revenue, including those relating to the punishment of crimes in connection with the enforcement of said laws, are hereby extended to and over the Island of Puerto Rico and all adjacent islands and waters of the islands ceded to the United States by the Government of Spain by treaty concluded April 11, 1899, so far as such laws may be applicable."

Section 2 makes San Juan the customs port of entry for the island and Ponce, Managuez, Arecibo, Aguadilla, Arroya, and Ilumacas sub-ports of entry. Section 3 provides for the creation of an internal revenue collection district.

Mr. Payne expects to call up this bill at the earliest possible moment, with the determination to add it to the laws of the land before many weeks. It is considered to be the most important legislation proposition made in this Congress.

The Puerto Rican delegates, who were heard by the Insular Committee to-day, asked that this piece of legislation be the first granted to the island. Dr. Henna said:

"Our commission is to secure the implanting in Puerto Rico of all the economic advantages Congress can give, but first and above all is free trade with the United States."

Mr. Finlay, another of the delegates, said: "The only commission that we received from our Chamber of Commerce was to endeavor to obtain from the American Government an application of the American tariff to the island. That was the first and foremost item in the programme."

Mr. Payne's bill was referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

PUERTO RICANS GET TIME.

Secretary Root Extends Mortgage Foreclosure Order Six Months.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Secretary Root issued an order to-day extending the time for the foreclosure of mortgages on property in Puerto Rico six months, on the condition, however, that such extension shall not apply if contrary to legislation enacted by Congress in the interval. The time for the payment of mortgages under the previous orders of the War Department expired to-day.

The Secretary's action is the result of conferences with residents of Puerto Rico, representing all the material interests of the island, and is intended merely to tide over present financial straits until Congress shall have had an opportunity to legislate for the islands.

Many Cuban Prisoners Released.

HAVANA, Jan. 19.—This morning 150 persons who had been imprisoned on excessive sentences or been held for an unreasonable time, awaiting trial, were released. On emerging from prison they were greeted by many friends, and an affecting scene ensued.

THOMAS FRERE IS DEAD.

Was One of the Foremost Promoters of Chess in America.

Thomas Frere, for more than thirty years a resident of Bay Ridge, a suburb of Brooklyn, died yesterday. He was in his eightieth year. Mr. Frere was especially prominent in the game of chess, having taken a prominent part in the organization of chess clubs and chess congresses in this country for fifty years, and was the oldest of the veterans in the game. He was one of the most active promoters of the First American Chess Congress, which was played in New York in 1857, through which Paul Morphy was introduced to the world. Mr. Frere was a player in the minor tournament of that congress. He was one of the organizers of the first Brooklyn chess club, in the early fifties, and was Secretary for several years, entertaining Mr. Morphy on his visit to Brooklyn in 1858. He was the organizer of the Manhattan Chess Club of New York, and made the official presentation to that club of the portrait of Mr. Morphy, which was purchased by subscription. In the Fifth American Chess Congress of 1880 Mr. Frere was a member of the Executive Committee, and took an active part in the Sixth Congress, played in New York in 1889. In the famous match between William Steinitz and Dr. Zukertort, in 1886, Mr. Frere was the representative of Steinitz. He was an honorary member of the Manhattan and Brooklyn Chess Clubs.

Mr. Frere was a veteran of the Thirteenth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., his membership in the organization being said to date back to 1845, and he was believed to be the oldest member of that organization. For more than thirty-five years Mr. Frere was a clerk in one of the departments of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York. He was retired by the company on a pension when he was seventy-five years old.

Bequests of Mrs. Skeel.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 19.—Mrs. Ann Augusta Skeel of Tarrytown during her lifetime was a liberal contributor to the support of the Westchester Temporary Home for Indigent Children here. She died recently, leaving an estate of $68,000 in real estate and $25,000 personal property, which she disposed of by will. From her personal estate she gives the Temporary Home $10,000, the American Unitarian Association of Boston $10,000, and the Church of the Messiah in New York $5,000. The will is admitted to probate, with Roswell Skeel, Jr., executor.

Express Agent's Alleged Shortage.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 19.—Walter Pierce, the local agent of the United States Express Company at this place, left here on Wednesday. He has not returned yet, and it is alleged now that he went away because his accounts were involved. Examiners for the company are going over them. He is alleged to be short about $800. He has a wife and child here.

DEFEATS FOR THE FILIPINOS.

Insurgents Lose Arms, Stores, and Men in Several Engagements—American Loss Is Small.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Gen. Otis to-day cables the War Department of the movements of troops throughout the islands. He says the losses of the enemy have been large, while the American loss is small, mainly in slightly wounded. Large quantities of rebel arms and ammunition have been captured, together with numbers of Filipinos.

At Santa Cruz the Seventeenth Infantry struck the insurgents and killed seventeen. In the north Gen. Young reports several successful skirmishes with slight casualties. Gen. Otis's dispatches follow:

"Hughes reports from San Jose de Buena Vista, western coast Panay, that crossed mountains northwesterly direction from San Joaquin, Southern Panay, 17th, struck enemy crossing Antique River, capturing rifled cannon and Nordenfeldt, pursued insurgents through Antique, Egana, and Sibalom, their capital, and marched to San Jose; casualties, one wounded; enemy loss considerable; entire population fled to mountains. Heat oppressive.

"MacArthur reports 17th inst. that thirty-five rifles surrendered at Flora Blanca; that at Kanibaug, McRae, Third Infantry, captured three insurgent officers, wife of Gen. Mescardo, considerable insurgent property, and liberated three Spanish prisoners; that at Calang, captured ten insurgents, burned seven tons of rice, and insurgent barracks; that Sullivan, Thirty-fourth Infantry, near San Jose, surprised insurgent force, captured six rifles and considerable live stock; that Lieut. Houle, Third Infantry, captured near Malolos one officer, twenty-five men, and six rifles; that Van Horn, Seventeenth Infantry, struck Ladrones at Santa Cruz, killed seventeen, wounded five, captured thirteen, and nine rifles.

"MacArthur reports 18th inst. strong mounted position west Mabalacat, occupied by Gen. Hizon and fifty men, captured yesterday by McRae, Third Infantry; enemy left Lieutenant and four dead men in trenches; McRae captured Captain, one man, 130 rifles, several thousand rounds of ammunition, destroyed arsenal, quantity of rice; casualty, one man wounded.

"Bates reports that Schwan's column cavalry refitting at Batangas to move eastward on 19th; infantry now moving that direction; enemy retiring, suffering loss in men and property; our casualties few, mostly slight wounds; that portion Wheaton's troops will enter Lemery and Taal to-morrow now meeting opposition in mountains which impedes march. Six officers, fifty-four enlisted men, four civil employes, eleven friars, all Spanish prisoners, released by Schwan, arrived from Batangas last evening; nearly 200 arrived in Manila day before, via Calamba.

"Young at Vigan reports number successful skirmishes in mountains with remnants insurgent organization and robber bands, with slight casualties among his troops; Kobbé expedition, Randolph Light Battery, Forty-third and Forty-seventh Infantry, convoyed by naval vessels Helena and Nashville, sailed for Albany Province and Catar and Yeyte Islands yesterday."

CHANCES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Ex-Consul Williams Says Opportunities for Americans Are Few.

The Hon. Oscar F. Williams, late United States Consul at Manila, who stood on the bridge of the Olympia beside Admiral Dewey during the destruction of the Spanish fleet, related his experiences yesterday morning before the students of the Packard Commercial School, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue. Mr. Williams, after describing in detail the thrilling events of which he was a keenly observant witness, dwelt at length on the mercantile problems and possibilities in the Philippines. He said the islands would prove highly important to this country as the key to the commercial open door of the Orient, and that that door can now never be closed to American enterprise. "But," said he, "American energy and capital will certainly encounter strong competition in any attempts which may be made to extend or develop our trade in the Philippine Islands. In fact, I believe that for a decade or longer to come the principal development along commercial lines in the islands will be made by European capital and energy.

"As to young men seeking fortunes in the Philippines, this European domination also applies. The seething population of Europe may be said to swarm every year, and thousands of young men, finding every nook and crevice of their country's financial structure already filled, are forced to look abroad for a foothold, and literally swarm into the Orient. Such conditions do not exist here, where promising commercial students are being watched by business men, even before they leave school, with a view to securing their services. Of course, many of our young men from a love of adventure or other causes will go into the Philippines, but the prospects for the really capable youth in those islands will not for many years to come be as promising as are to be found right here at home. The European clerk will work for less money than his American brother of like capabilities. While many of our young men will go to the Philippines within the next few years, it is more than likely that they will be those who have not been marked here as 'par excellence.'"

Ethnologist to Study Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Col. F. F. Hilder, attached to the United States Bureau of Ethnology, has been selected by that bureau, in conjunction with the National Museum and the Smithsonian Institution, to proceed to the Philippines and make a thorough investigation of the anthropological, ethnological, and general scientific conditions in the archipelago. His researches, it is understood, will include the little-known Jolo group.

Postal Service in the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Beginning April 1, the Philippine postal service will be placed upon an independent footing, as in Cuba and Puerto Rico. Heretofore the Philippine service has been under the supervision of the Postmaster at San Francisco. When the new order goes into effect money orders can be drawn upon points in the islands and registered letters sent between Post Offices there. Instead of making returns through the San Francisco office, Auditors at Manila will be in charge and returns made directly to the Post Office Department.

INFANTRY RECRUIT DROWNED.

Lost His Life After Leaving Fort Slocum Without Permission.

NEW ROCHELLE, Jan. 19.—William Sheridan, an infantry recruit who was being drilled at Fort Slocum for duty in the Philippines, was drowned last night near the fort after leaving his quarters without permission. He lived at Northampton, Mass.

The men at the fort were paid on Wednesday and nearly all of them applied for leaves of absence. As many as could be spared were allowed to go. Sheridan did not get away either Wednesday or yesterday. Last night, with four others who failed to get leave on either day, he obtained a rowboat and at 9:30 o'clock set out. The men lost their way, but finally got back near the fort. Before they could reach the shore the boat, which was leaking, sank beneath them, but remained awash after the men were out of it.

The cries of the men were heard by a sentry and relief was sent to them. Sheridan could not swim and his companions left him clinging to the boat, which would not hold more than one. They reached the fort in safety and are now in the guardhouse. Sheridan hung on until the relief boat was in sight and then let go and sank.

Gold in a Turkey's Craw.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Jan. 19.—It is probable a new and rich placer district may be discovered soon in Colorado through the operations of a small turkey gobbler. In the craw of the turkey, which Alexander Bjorklund recently purchased for $1.15, his wife found a gold nugget valued at $1.18. Now Bjorklund has the mining fever and is making every effort to find where the turkey came from, judging that if the place can be located it may prove to be rich placer ground.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"AIDA" AT THE OPERA.

Verdi's Opera Given Again, with Mme. Eames in the Title Role.

At the Metropolitan Opera House last night, Verdi's "Aida" was sung for the second time this season. The cast was the same as at the first performance, but the results were much better. Mme. Emma Eames was once more the Aïda, and it is a pleasure to say that her work showed great strides forward. It was surmised here after the first performance that she was nervous and not quite sure of her memory. Last night there were no evidences of anything of this kind. She sang with great freedom; indeed, at times with abandon, and her voice, being in good condition, responded to all her demands upon it. Better still, she threw herself into the part with a dramatic spirit which has at times been absent from her interpretations. She may now be credited with a successful addition to her répertoire. Her triumph will gratify not only her immediate friends, but her countrymen.

The other members of the cast were the same as at the previous performance. M. Alvarez was again the Rhadames, and it seems that we must accept this as his best part. He finds his happiest opportunities in the concluding passages of the Nile scene, and last night he assisted Mme. Eames and Signor Scotti to arouse great enthusiasm at this point. Signor Scotti must once more be praised for a consistent and vigorous performance of the barbaric Amonastro, while M. Plançon repeated his dignified version of the priest. Mme. Mantelli was again admirable as Amneris. The pageantry of the grand entry was well managed and improved by the use of new costumes. The orchestra did its important share of the work well, and Signor Mancinelli conducted with enthusiasm.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE MUSICIANS.

The Philharmonic Society and Chorus Heard at Mendelssohn Hall.

The Columbia University Philharmonic Society gave its first concert last night in Mendelssohn Hall. The orchestra and chorus are composed almost wholly of students in the university. Two or three professional instrumentalists have been called in to fill such places as first oboe, first bassoon, and first horn. Amateurs are not addicted to these instruments. The orchestra, however, is an institution which deserves to be encouraged. The concert last night was enjoyed by the audience, and its merits are not a subject which call for comment beyond the statement that the orchestra played with some spirit and deserved well of its fellow-students.

The customary attitude of the university undergraduate toward music does not encourage the formation of orchestras, but leads rather to the practice of more or less inchoate glee singing, nocturnal indulgence in "rag-time," and the plucking of banjos and mandolins. When there are sufficient undergraduates to be found to make possible a performance of Schubert's "Rosamunde" overture and similar music, only kind words can be written. Gustave Hinrichs has evidently worked hard as conductor and instructor of the young men, and to him and Prof. McDowell, the head of the Department of Music, credit is due for the improvement in the work of this organization, founded in 1896. It is to be hoped that the young men may be encouraged in their work, and that Columbia may prove to be a place where an appreciation of good music is not regarded as incompatible with a belief in value of coefficients and a respect for terminations in "o" and "mi."

The Nibelung Tetralogy Again.

The undoubted success of the Wagner Nibelung tetralogy given last year at the Metropolitan Opera House has prompted Maurice Grau to repeat these performances this year. The dates selected are as follows: Evening cycles, Tuesday, Feb. 20; Thursday, Feb. 22; Tuesday, Feb. 27; and Thursday, March 1. Afternoon cycles, Thursday, March 15; Tuesday, March 20; Thursday, March 22, and Tuesday, March 27.

Fanciulli to Take Sousa's Place.

Contracts were signed yesterday between Prof. F. Fanciulli and the Manhattan Beach Company for the furnishing of music by the Seventy-first Regiment Band, of which the professor is bandmaster, during the coming Summer season at Manhattan Beach. The Seventy-first Regiment Band will take the place filled last Summer by Sousa's Band, which will go to the Paris Exposition and for a Continental tour.

Theatre Managers in Court.

The recent orders issued by Chief of Police Devery regarding the observance of the Sunday law at theaters resulted yesterday in the appearance of Managers John Ayres of Proctor's Palace, and Heinrich Conried of the Irving Place Theatre in the Yorkville Police Court. Magistrate Brann, after hearing the managers, said he saw no evidence of a violation of the law and dismissed both cases.

THE CASTELLANE RUMORS.

Gould Family Believes Politics Inspired Them—Edwin Gould's Statement.

It was said yesterday on authority that the members of the Gould family in this city regard the recent publications in Paris concerning the affairs of the Castellanes and the reported losses of Count Castellane in stock speculations as having been inspired largely by politics. It is well known, it is pointed out, that the Count and other members of his family have been in sympathy with plans to place the Duke of Orleans on a new French throne, but the relatives of the Countess Castellane, formerly Miss Anna Gould, have received assurances that the activity of the Castellanes in this direction has been the subject of great exaggeration both in the French press and in dispatches to the American papers.

There will be no lack of warmth in the reception by the members of the Gould family of the Count and Countess Castellane, who are now on the way to visit New York for the first time since their marriage. They are on board the French liner La Bretagne, which may arrive to-day, but is more likely not to get in until to-morrow. Edwin Gould, speaking yesterday of his sister's expected visit and of the reports respecting Count Castellane's affairs, said:

"It is needless to say that we shall be more than delighted to see our sister again. We have heard nothing about any material financial embarrassment of Count Castellane, and, not knowing whether the French paper, Le Matin, is responsible or not, we cannot tell how much truth there is in the story that he has lost heavily in speculation."

A PILGRIMAGE TO ROME.

American Party to Leave This City July 7—To Return Sept. 4.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—An American pilgrimage to Rome and Lourdes will be made this year, in observance of the Pontifical decree proclaiming a universal jubilee for 1900. It will be under the spiritual direction and management of the Very Rev. E. H. Porcile, Assistant General of the Fathers of Mercy and rector of the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes in Brooklyn. Bishop McDonnell has sanctioned the pilgrimage, which is undertaken under the patronage of Mgr. Martinelli, the Apostolic Delegate.

Father Porcile organized the Brooklyn pilgrimage of 1894. The jubilee pilgrimage now proposed is to be National in scope, and will leave New York on Saturday, July 7, on the Kaiser Wilhelm II., the itinerary covering sixty days. Mass will be celebrated daily on board by Father Porcile or other priests of the party.

The itinerary is as follows: July 15, Gibraltar; July 18, Naples; July 19-30, Rome; July 31, Florence; Aug. 1, Venice; Aug. 2, Padua, and return to Venice; Aug. 3, Innsbrück; Aug. 4, Munich; Aug. 5, Ober-Ammergau; Aug. 6, Zürich; Aug. 7, Lucerne, Aug. 9, Interlaken; Aug. 11, Berne and Lausanne; Aug. 21 to 26, Paris. The pilgrims will return to New York Sept. 4.

Arrangements will be made for an audience with the Pope while the party is at Rome. The traveling arrangements will be under the supervision of Francis H. Throop of New York. M

SENATOR PLATT A WITNESS

Testifies in Washington in a Case Against The World.

SUIT BROUGHT FOR LIBEL

The Senator Refuses to Answer Questions He Calls Impertinent and Insulting.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Senator Platt was a witness to-day before United States Commissioner Thom of the District of Columbia, in a libel suit brought by Gen. Charles H. T. Collis against The New York World. Collis was Commissioner of Public Works in 1897 when the article complained of was published under the heading "Collis and Platt Work a Huge Grab." The accusation was made that in making contracts for public work, contractors were compelled to employ the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, in which Mr. Platt's two sons are officers, as surety.

For some reason it was found to be necessary to send over here to get at Mr. Platt, and he permitted himself to be examined in his own rooms at the Arlington this morning. J. W. Gerard, Jr., represented the defendant, and Henry Wise appeared for Gen. Collis. Mr. Platt gave some information about his birthplace and history, and his business. When interrogated about the article in The World, he said he had never read it, and thereupon Mr. Wise did so.

The Senator said he had never had any relations whatever with Gen. Collis. Asked whether he had any interests in the Fidelity and Deposit Company, he replied:

"I have never had and have not now any interests directly or indirectly in that company, except the indirect interest I must naturally have on account of my sons' connection with it."

He was asked whether he had any interest in the contracts mentioned in The World article, which referred to him as "the boss."

"The boss is presumably yourself," remarked Mr. Wise, "and the article also declares that the Fidelity and Deposit Company is merely another name for Thomas C. Platt, because his two sons are in it. How about those contracts?"

"I have no interest, direct or remote, in those contracts, never knew of them, and never heard of them until now."

"Did you ever directly or indirectly have any correspondence with Charles H. T. Collis regarding these contracts or the sureties on the contracts?" asked Mr. Wise.

"Never," responded Senator Platt, promptly.

This closed the direct examination, and Mr. Gerard began the cross-examination. Mr. Wise objected to his first question, which was: "Senator, what position do you occupy in New York politics?" Mr. Gerard made the point that only the court in New York could rule on objections and that Commissioner Thom could not do so. Mr. Gerard continued his course until Commissioner Thom declared the hearing at an end. The answer of Senator Platt to the opening interrogatory was:

"I am charged to some extent with the leadership of the Republican Party in New York State."

"Did you know ex-Mayor Strong?"

"Slightly."

"After he took office did you ever see him regarding appointments?" "Yes."

"About the appointment of a Commissioner of Public Works?" "Yes."

"Didn't you have a dispute with Mayor Strong about the appointment of one Brookfield?"

"I protested against Brookfield's appointment."

"But you didn't protest against the appointment of Collis?"

"Yes, I did, most emphatically."

Mr. Gerard then changed his tactics and proceeded to ask the witness what corporations he was connected with. The Senator enumerated his connections of this sort, and was then asked if he was not connected with the Cataract Transportation Company and the Erie Transportation Company, (the Erie Canal,) and if they did not possess valuable franchises from the State. At this point Senator Platt answered, very firmly and pointedly.

"You know your questions are neither pertinent nor proper, but that they are impudent and insulting."

Mr. Gerard appeared to enjoy the situation, because he began to direct all sorts of questions to the Senator. Did he ever send any aid or contribution to men who were candidates for the Legislature that elected him to the Senate? Had any check or contribution ever been returned to him? To all these questions Senator Platt made no reply, declining to answer them.

"I know your object in asking me these questions," he remarked, placidly. "I know it as well as you do. It is to put me in the position of having been asked them and refusing to answer."

"Has not the United States Express Company the exclusive privilege of carrying Government packages?" inquired Mr. Gerard, jumping from State to National affairs.

"It has not," replied the witness.

"Were you interested in the Ramapo Company?" was the next question, as the jump back was made.

"I shall not answer any questions regarding the Ramapo Company, as they are impertinent, as well as irrelevent."

"Did you ever receive any contributions to any campaign funds under your charge from any corporation?" continued Mr. Gerard, blandly.

"What has that got to do with Gen. Collis?" counter-questioned the Senator.

The witness was asked if he was a stockholder in the Barber Asphalt Company and several other similar concerns.

"I never was. I heartily wish I had been," was his reply.

Then came a query that made every one, including the Senator, smile. "Do you know Mr. Lou Payn of Albany?"

"Of course I know him," replied the witness. "Everybody knows him." The emphasis on the words was indescribable.

In response to a question if Senator Platt had used his influence at Washington in favor of a certain envelope contract in which Mr. Payn was interested, he said that it was his custom to represent the interests of his people at the National Capitol.

Mr. Gerard having shown no tendency to interrogate the Senator upon any subject material to the case of Collis vs. The World, the witness said: "If you have any questions to ask me in regard to the case I will answer them."

At this point Mr. Wise made an objection to Mr. Gerard's course of procedure, and Commissioner Thom taking a similar view of the conditions, declared the hearing closed."

KILLS HIS ENTIRE FAMILY.

Martin Bergen, Boston's Catcher, a Murderer and Suicide.

NORTH BROOKFIELD, Mass., Jan. 19.—Martin Bergen, one of the best-known ball players in the country and one of the Boston Club's catchers last season, killed his wife and two children with an axe and then cut his own throat with a razor, at his home, in the eastern portion of North Brookfield, this morning.

When the father of the murderer and suicide entered the house to-day, Martin Bergen's body and that of the little girl, Florence, six and one-half years old, were lying on the kitchen floor, while in the adjoining bedroom were the bodies of Mrs. Bergen and her three-year-old son, Joseph. Mrs. Bergen was lying on the bed, with her hands raised as if in supplication or trying to ward off a blow. The little boy was lying on the floor with a large wound in the head. Mrs. Bergen's skull was terribly crushed, having evidently been struck more than one blow by the infuriated husband. The appearance of the little girl also showed that a number of savage blows had been rained upon the top and side of her head. Bergen's throat had been cut with a razor, and the head was nearly severed from the body.

He caught for the Boston Club last year, playing with the nine up to the close of the season. At times during the Summer his action in disappearing from the team without notifying Manager Selee or the other players resulted in considerable friction. Once he went to his home in North Brookfield and refused to play, alleging that he had not been treated well by some of his fellow-players and his manager. After much persuasion Bergen was induced to return and join his club. He was 5 feet 10 inches in height, and weighed 170 pounds.

Bergen at times had been subject to fits of melancholy and had been the subject of comment among his friends. This was noticeably the case last October, when he showed signs of insanity.

BANK ROBBERY IN INDIANA.

Special to The New York Times.

PERU, Ind., Jan. 19.—The Commercial Bank of the town of Silver Lake, about twenty-five miles northeast of this city, was gutted early this morning by masked men blowing up the vault and safe with nitro-glycerine. As near as can be ascertained, about $4,000 in paper money was taken away by the burglars. Numerous sacks of silver had been placed outside when the fight began which drove them away.

The town night watchman, who was eating lunch, returned and was within two blocks when he saw the first of the explosions, and with the restaurant keeper started out to investigate. They had hardly gotten outside of the doorway when the second explosion occurred, followed by the third, and in rapid succession the fourth and fifth. When they arrived at the bank five powerfully built masked men forced them back with drawn revolvers.

The watchman commenced operations by emptying his revolver at the men. They returned the fire, and, leaving the silver, commenced backing down toward the railway tracks, where a handcar was concealed. For three blocks the opposing parties continued the fight, and about that time the noise brought forth other citizens who joined in. The burglars made a dash for the handcar, and by rapid shooting forced the crowd of citizens back, and they made their escape.

The force of the five explosions was terrific, the vault and safe being a mass of wreckage.

The only man of the citizens hurt by the flying bullets was W. W. Price, who was shot in the right arm, but not dangerously injured.

That some of the burglars were badly hurt was apparent in the traces of blood around the starting point of the handcar and an exclamation made by one of them, "My God, Jim, I'm shot!"

That the robbery was the work of professionals is apparent from the rapidity of the explosions, showing that they understood the work. The handcar was stolen at North Manchester, and it was to this place the men were tracked. Persons answering their description took the early east-bound Erie train. About $15,000 in currency was overlooked by the robbers in their hurry to escape.

WARNING TO THE CHINESE.

YOKOHAMA, Jan. 3.—A lively interest has been aroused by the publication of the secret decree of the Empress Dowager of China, in which she speaks of the danger which threatens the empire from foreign aggression and holds the Provincial Governors to strict responsibility for the immediate defense of their respective provinces, should any attack be made upon them.

"The various powers," she says, "are casting upon us looks of tiger-like voracity, hustling each other in their endeavors to be the first to seize on our innermost territory. They think that China, having neither money nor troops, would never venture to go to war with them."

Speculation is, of course, rife as to what happened to bring out this decree, eminently suggestive as it is of the stiffening of China's backbone. Some attribute it to an understanding with Japan, it being reported anew that ex-Minister Yano is to return as Japanese adviser to the Chinese Government.

STARVATION IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 19.—The Council to-day considered the famine situation. The official estimates show the cost to the Government of the relief works, &c., to the end of March will be four crores (40,000,000) of rupees. About 22,000,000 persons are now affected in British territory and about 27,000,000 in the native States. The Viceroy, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, said the famine area had expanded, surpassing the worst fears, and they were now facing a cattle, water, and food scarcity of a terrible character. About 3,250,000 persons, he continued, were already receiving relief.

While in 1897 the world shared India's sorrow and contributed hundreds of thousands of pounds toward the relief fund, the Viceroy pointed out, India now would have to struggle alone, for the thoughts of every Englishman in the world were centred on South Africa. It would be the duty of the Government to pursue the task of saving millions of lives, and it would spend its last rupee, if necessary, to do so.

TREATY DISPLEASES GERMANS.

BERLIN, Jan. 19.—The annual meeting of the Bureau for the Preparation of Commercial Treaties began to-day, and will continue to-morrow. The commercial bodies of the empire are well represented. At to-day's session the Franco-American reciprocity treaty was thoroughly discussed. A resolution was adopted describing the treaty as "highly injurious to Germany's exports, and irreconcilable with the treaty of 1828," and expressing the hope that Germany would soon be able to carry out negotiations on the subject to a successful issue.

To-morrow the creation in Germany of an institution analogous to the Philadelphia Museum will be under consideration.

The German shoe industry has begun an agitation in favor of a higher duty on American footwear.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL BILL.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Daily Chronicle says editorially to-day:

"According to advices we have received from Washington, a canvass of the Senate and House of Representatives has placed it beyond dispute that Congress will not only pass the Nicaragua Canal bill, but will pass it in a form directly at variance with the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

"This is a statement of decidedly serious importance, and we hesitate to believe that the United States Government will commit itself to a course which this country would have to regard as unfriendly."

NEW MINISTRY FOR AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Jan. 19.—Emperor Francis Joseph to-day accepted the resignation of the Ministry of Dr. H. von Wittek, which succeeded the Cabinet of Count Manfred Clary last month, and has intrusted to Dr. von Koerber, who was Minister of the Interior in the Clary administration, the task of forming a new Ministry.

The following assignment of portfolios was made by the Premier:

Minister of the Interior Ad Interim—Dr. VON KOERBER.
Minister of Railways—Dr. VON WITTEK.
Minister of Finance—Herr BAWERI.
Minister of Justice—Herr BOODEN.
Minister of National Defense—Count WELSERSHEIMB.

Fezot, a Czech, and Piotak, a Pole, are appointed Ministers without portfolios.

Switzerland Open to American Fruit.

BERNE, Jan. 19.—The Bundesrath to-day, abrogating the previous regulations, granted permission for the importation of dried American fruits, and also fresh fruits, on condition of their examination at the Basel Custom House.

Prominent Germans Ill with Grip.

BERLIN, Jan. 19.—Prince Max of Saxony is seriously ill with the grip, and Dr. von Miquel is confined to his bed with the same malady. Baron von Stumm, who is recovering from a severe attack, has gone to Italy.

The Kaiserin Back in Berlin.

BERLIN, Jan. 19.—The Empress returned to Berlin from Dresden to-day, the condition of her mother, the Dowager Duchess of Schleswig-Holstein, being much improved.

British Hymn Writer Dead.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Canon Henry Twells, a well-known writer of hymns, is dead.

NEW COMPANY FOR ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 19.—Local commercial circles are stirred to-day by the announcement of the formation of a new combination of large business interests which are to be centered in Rochester. The new company will be known as the New York and Kentucky Company, capitalized at $2,000,000, $1,000,000 of which is to be issued in 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock and $1,000,000 in common stock. It is formed for the purpose of carrying on the business of manufacturing cologne spirits, alcohol, whisky, medicinal preparations, &c., and distributing the same, and a general distilling and importing business.

The officers of the company are: Walter B. Duffy, Rochester, President; Frederick Cook, Rochester, First Vice President; Charles Tracey, Albany, Second Vice President; W. F. Balkam, Rochester, Secretary, and Frank S. Upton, Rochester, Treasurer. The Directors include the above and Eugene H. Satterlee, Rochester; George H. Watson, Frankfort, Ky.; Henry Naylon, Buffalo, and Benjamin E. Chase, Rochester.

SOUTHERN VETERANS DINE

Revive with Rhetoric and Song Memories of Dixie's Land.

Ovation for Mrs. Davis—Thomas Nelson Page and John Temple Graves Talk —The President's Letter.

Members of the Confederate Veteran Camp of New York held their tenth annual banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria last night in honor and memory of Gen. Robert E. Lee, the leader of "the Lost Cause." Nearly 300 sons and daughters of the old South and the new were gathered with their guests at the flower-covered tables in the large dining hall, and revived again with rhetoric and song memories of "Dixie's Land."

There was a great demonstration when Mrs. Jefferson Davis arrived and was escorted to a centre box in the balcony overlooking the banquet room while the dinner was in progress. She had no sooner appeared than she was recognized, and received a great ovation. Round upon round of cheers went up. Fans and napkins were in the air, and many flowers were tossed into the box from the tables below. Mrs. Davis was visibly affected as she bowed her acknowledgments.

The banquet began at 7:30 o'clock with Edward Owen, Commander of the camp, in the presiding chair. On his right sat Thomas Nelson Page, and on the seat to the left was John Temple Graves of Atlanta. Others at the guest table were Past Commander A. R. Chisholm, John C. Hertle, Past Commander J. H. Parker, John W. Keller, Lieut. Commander Clarence Cary, William M. Polk, President Southern Society; Past Commander G. T. Harrison, Chaplain George S. Baker, and Past Chaplain S. H. Granberry. Others present were Hugh S. Thompson, Col. John C. Calhoun and family, Thomas P. Ochiltree, Charles Broadway Rouss, Col. S. B. Paul, Col. Peter Mallett, Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Day, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Black, and Richard Henry Savage.

After the dinner had been served amid the strains of Southern airs Commander Owen welcomed the guests and proposed a toast to "The President of the United States and the Army and Navy." It was drunk standing, while the orchestra played "The Star-Spangled Banner." Thomas Nelson Page was then introduced and responded to the toast "The South Beyond Her Borders."

In speaking of the South Mr. Page said: "I know there are those who use the term New South to signify a new regeneration of a former unregenerate condition, and there are others who use it merely to indicate the appearance and growth of a new year's mushspringing of material prosperity. When the term was first coined it had only the latter meaning, but there were those who were glad to infuse into it a significance that implied censure of the old South.

"It simply proves their ignorance of what the old South was. They behold a picture taken by an enemy or an ignoramus, distorted through the lens of hostility or ignorance, and say, 'is this the idea you worship? Are these the features which you have told us are the ideal of beauty and virtue?' No, these are not the features of which we have told you. These faults to which you point are but blemishes on the fair countenance of our mother, which was radiant in her prime, and, though marred by the marks of the reviler, still beams for us who love her with an unquenchable and ineffable light."

The speaker then referred to Stonewall Jackson and paid that Southern hero a stirring tribute. He then spoke of the life of Gen Lee as a civilian and as President of an educational institution, and said that his motto was, "Duty is the sublimest word in the language."

At the close of Mr. Page's address Commander Owen read letters of regret from President McKinley, Gov. Roosevelt, Mayor Van Wyck, and Gen. Longstreet. The President's letter was as follows:

Executive Mansion.
Washington, Jan. 13, 1900.

My Dear Sir: I have received your kind letter inviting me to be present and reply to a toast at the tenth annual banquet of your camp on the 19th inst., and I regret very much that engagements already made prevent me from sending an acceptance.

The cordial feeling of mutual respect and good will existing between the sections of our now reunited country and among all the people is most gratifying to me. It would afford me peculiar pleasure to be with you on this occasion and give renewed expression to my grateful appreciation of the promptness and patriotism with which the citizens of the South, as well as of the North, respond to the call of country, and of the ever-increasing help they are giving to those things which contribute to its prosperity and advancement, its permanence and influence.

Thanking you for the courtesy extended, and with best wishes for the success of the reunion, believe me, very sincerely yours,

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

The toasts, "The City of New York" and "The Man in the Monument and the Memory of Robert E. Lee," were responded to by John W. Keller and John Temple Graves, respectively. The toasts were interspersed with songs and recitations by prominent musicians and elocutionists.

Mr. Graves eulogized the memory of Lee, dwelling at length on his life and character. He painted a picture of the unification of the whole country. The South still fighting, but now engaged in a friendly contest with the abolitionist States of the East for the supremacy in the manufacture of cotton goods. He spoke of Gen. Joseph Wheeler, a Confederate rider, battling for the United States, and two grandsons of Union chiefs serving on the staff of Gen. Lee, an ex-Confederate General. "When the roll call of history is finally made," said the speaker, "we will remember the men who came from all sections of our country."

SOUTHERN ALUMNI DINE.

Gov. Roosevelt the Guest of Honor—Attacks Those Who Make Impossible Political Promises.

Gov. Roosevelt was the guest of honor last night at the sixth annual dinner of the New York Association of Alumni of the University of the South held at Sherry's. Fifty members and their guests attended the dinner. Bishop T. U. Dudley of Kentucky, Chancellor of the University, presided.

The Governor arrived just as the coffee and cigars were being served. He was accompanied by J. H. P. Hodgson, Secretary of the Alumni Association, who escorted him to the chair reserved for him.

Seated at the table of honor were Vice Chancellor B. L. Wiggins of Sewanee, Dean W. K. Polk of Cornell, Prof. Brander Matthews, Dr. Silas McBee, George Quintard, Charles Hoffman, Frederick Hoffman, Prof. W. P. Trent, Prof. Starr, and Prof. Wells of the University of the South faculty.

Gov. Roosevelt's entrance was hailed by continued cheering. The Governor responded to the toast, "The Practical and the Ideal." He said in part:

"I have a certain right to appear before you to-night because I am half a Southerner and all an American. My mother's people fought on the same side as Gen. Leonidas Polk, in that contest which all Americans look back upon with a glow of pride for the valor and courage displayed both by those who wore the Blue and those who wore the Gray."

The Governor paid a tribute to the quarterly publication of the University of the South, The Sewanee Review, and continued:

"It is very unfortunate for our country if the universities teach that the measure of usefulness of university men is to be estimated by the pecuniary reward received. The greatest damage which can be done to our youth is to teach them that there must be a divorce between the ideal and the practical. The inevitable effect is that species of morality which teaches being good on one day in the week to offset for baseness during the other six.

"No man is to be excused if he construes practicality in politics to mean what is vile, underhanded, unworthy of upright and honorable men, and on the other hand, no man is to be excused if he preaches with the purpose of having applied a system which he knows can not be applied.

"It is infamy for any man not to perform what he has promised, whether off or on the stump, and it is almost an equal offense for one to deliberately demand a promise for political support or otherwise which he knows cannot be kept."

Will of John D. Brez.

The will of John D. Brez, who lived at 22 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, was filed for probate yesterday with the Surrogate of Kings County. The estate is estimated to be worth $500,000. The testator's sister, Elizabeth O. Gillet, is the principal beneficiary. In addition to several bequests to other relatives, friends, and to charitable and educational institutions in Switzerland and Northern Italy, the will provides for distribution among the poor of New York $1,000, for the Swiss Benevolent Society of New York $1,060, and for the Huguenot Society of America $1,000.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Friday is generally an off day, even in the middle of the season, and yesterday was no exception to the rule. There were a few "at homes" and receptions, including one given by Mrs. M. Allen Starr of 5 West Fifty-fourth Street, and some luncheons, but nothing of importance until evening, which brought the opera, where "Aida" was sung to a crowded house; a small dinner dance, given by Mrs. Joseph Stickney for Miss Frances Coster Jones, and the second meeting of the dancing organization known as the Five Cotillions, which was a bal poudre, and a dance given by Mrs. Joshua W. Davis, at 26 West Fifty-first Street, at which the Lenox Summer colony was well represented. Mr. Ernest Rudolph Gunther also gave an enjoyable afternoon tea, with music, at his apartment, 1 West Forty-first Street.

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To-day will be fairly gay, with a number of receptions, including those of Mrs. Edward Victor Loew, where Miss Loew will make her début, at 25 West Fifty-seventh Street; Mrs. William S. Fanshawe and the Misses Fanshawe of 13 East Forty-fifth Street. Among the "at homes" will be those of Mrs. Edward Robbins Musgrave and the Misses Lefferts of 156 West Forty-seventh Street, and of Mrs. Philip Livingston of 674 Madison Avenue. The Opera House will be thronged, as "Lohengrin" is to be sung at the matinée. Mrs. George Burroughs Torrey will give a luncheon to twenty women in Mr. Torrey's studio to-day, and the evening will bring the fourth meeting of Mrs. Philip Sands's dancing class, at Delmonico's; a dance to be given by Mrs. Bradish Johnson, in the Metropolitan Club Annex, and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's second "Saturday night," at which there is to be a vaudeville entertainment. Mrs. James Hude Beekman will also give a large dinner to-night at her residence, 25 East Forty-seventh Street.

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There will be no Cunard boat sailing to-day, as the Etruria has been withdrawn, owing to some defect in her tail shaft. The White Star Line will, in consequence of interrupted sailings and to accommodate mails and passengers, hold the Teutonic from Jan. 31, for which date she had been announced to sail, until Saturday, Feb. 3. The Ems, which sails to-day for Genoa, Gibraltar, and Naples, has booked among other passengers Mr. and Mrs. Charles Richards Dodge of Washington, the Rev. John S. Lord and Mrs. Lord, Dr. Medwin Leale and Mrs. Leale, who were married on Thursday; Mr. and Mrs. Clinton L. Rigge of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Whitney and daughters of Boston, and Miss Ruth Schuyler of Ithaca. The Pennsylvania, which sails to-day for Hamburg via Plymouth, has booked, among other passengers, James G. Brown, Dr. E. W. Lee and Mrs. Lee, and Mrs. Harriet Woolsey, son, and daughter.

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Col. John Jacob Astor is not going to put his steam yacht Nourmahal into commission this Winter, as he at one time purposed. The yacht has gone into Winter quarters, and her sailing master is authority for the statement that she will not be sent abroad, and will not go into commission until next Summer. This would seem to dispose of the oft-repeated tale that Col. Astor and Mrs. Astor with a party of friends will spend the Winter in cruising in the Mediterranean.

***

Messrs. Patrick Grant, the younger brother of Judge Robert Grant; Hollis Hunnewell, Jr., and Herbert Leeds of Boston have arrived at Aiken, and are daily on the golf links there of the Palmetto Club. The officers of the Jekyl Island Club this year are Charles Lanier, President; N. K. Fairbank of Chicago, Vice President; Frederic Baker, Treasurer, and Henry E. Howland, Secretary. The Directors, in addition to these officers, are Cornelius N. Bliss, John Claflin, R. W. De Forest, M. K. Jesup, E. A. Hoffman, Joseph Stickney, William Rockefeller, J. A. Scrymser, and George McKay. Joseph Stickney, M. K. Jesup, Cornelius N. Bliss, Frederic Baker, and Charles Lanier form the Executive Committee. Edwin Gould and Hugo R. Johnson are new members elected to the club this Winter. A. B. Claflin, John Magee, W. Maculke, and Edmund Hays are the Committee on Golf and Sports, and William Struthers, J. Hopkins Smith, John Claflin, and E. A. Hoffman are the Committee on Game. The Jekyl Island Club is the most successful and prosperous of all the Southern country clubs formed during the last few years by Northerners.

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Miss Furman of Cleveland, Ohio, gave a tea at the golf club house at Asheville, N. C., yesterday afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. George Winthrop Folsom and family, Irving Clark, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph F. Whistler are the latest New York arrivals at Asheville.

***

Mrs. William Allen Butler, Jr., gave a reception yesterday afternoon at the new and beautiful house which Mr. Butler has built at 30 East Seventy-second Street. This reception was really a housewarming, as it is the first large affair that Mr. and Mrs. Butler have given since they moved into the house. Mrs. Butler was Miss Louise Collins, a sister of Mr. Clarence Collins.

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Mr. and Mrs. Francis Schell are still in Paris, where they have been since October last. Mr. and Mrs. Schell have closed their New York house, 21 East Sixty-second Street, and expect to remain abroad all Winter. Later on they will go to Nice and Rome, and will return to Paris for the opening of the exposition. Count da Conturbia and Countess da Conturbia, (Miss Patterson Stewart of Baltimore,) who were married last Autumn in Baltimore, are now at the Hotel des Anglais, in Nice. Mrs. David Stewart, mother of the Countess, and who is now in Rome, will join the couple later in the month.

***

Mrs. Joseph Stickney gave last evening, and not Thursday evening, as was published in a morning paper yesterday, at her residence, 874 Fifth Avenue, a dinner of twenty covers in honor of Miss Frances Coster Jones, daughter of Mrs. Louis Q. Jones, who will make her début next year. The guests at this dinner were Miss Anna Dodge, Miss Nathalie Wells, Miss Helen Kountze, Miss Lena Fanshawe, Miss Eleanor Swayne, Miss Nathalie Henderson, Miss Eleanor Morris, and Miss Katherine B. Pratt, and the Messrs. Thomas Manson, Gordon Douglass, Clarke Fosdick, Chesley Richardson, Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, Paulding Fosdick, Le Grand Griswold, Charles Dana, and Theodore Fell. Later in the evening a few other young people, to the number of fifteen or twenty, came in, and there was informal dancing.

***

Mrs. Edward Victor Loew will give to-day at her residence, 25 West Fifty-seventh Street, a coming-out reception for her daughter, Miss Edna Loew. Among the débutante's friends who will assists her in receiving are Miss Bonner, Miss Lena Fanshawe, Miss Eleanor Swayne, Miss Ethel Hollins, Miss Eleanor Thomas, Miss May Riker, Miss Cassie Dodge, and Miss Edith Talcott.

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The second of the dances known as the Five Cotillions was held at Sherry's last evening. Mrs. Charles Finney Cox and Mrs. Walter Cook received the members and guests. The affair was a bal poudre, and nearly all of the young women present had powdered hair or wore wigs. Mr. Allan Wardman and Mr. Wilson Powell led the cotillion from opposite ends of the ballroom. The cotillion, which was a short one, was danced before supper, and after supper there was general dancing.

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Mrs. Schuyler Quackenbush gave last evening at her residence, 142 West Fifty-seventh Street, a dinner of fourteen covers for her daughters, the Misses Quackenbush, and some of their young friends.

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Mrs. Titus E. Eddy will give at her residence, 13 East Forty-seventh Street, on Thursday, Jan. 25, a dinner of eighteen covers. Another dinner on the same date will be that of Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest of 31 West Thirty-seventh Street, who will give a dinner, also of eighteen covers.

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On Monday evening Mrs. George S. Scott of 15 Washington Square North will give a small dinner and will afterward take her guests to the theatre, the play selected being "Love's Surprises," in which Miss Elsie de Wolfe is to appear.

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A story is in circulation to the effect that Mrs. Walter Kane, who was a Miss Hunter of Newport, and whose daughter, Miss Charlotte Kane, is engaged to Mr. Phelps of New Rochelle, is about to marry an Englishman well known in New York.

***

Mr. Max Agassiz, who has been spending the Winter in the South Sea Islands, arrived last week in San Francisco on the mail steamer from Samoa. Mr. Agassiz is credited with being the hero of a most romantic adventure. He is said to have rescued a San Francisco belle at Tahiti from a yacht on which she had been voyaging with a party and to have sent her home on a schooner to San Francisco. The tale is a wild and weird one and Mr. Agassiz will be the centre of interest when he returns to Boston and visits his clubs.

***

Mr. Hugh M. Inman was to have left Sandy Hook with a party of three men friends on his schooner yacht Fleur de Lys last evening bound on an extended cruise through the West India Islands and to South America. Mr. Inman is the son of the late John H. Inman, and was graduated from Yale in the class of '96. He recently purchased the Fleur de Lys from her former owner, Mr. George Trotter, who married Miss Florence Westervelt, and who is now residing in England.

***

Mr. Rudolph Ernest Gunther gave a musical tea yesterday afternoon. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Duane Pell, Mrs. John Roosevelt, the Misses de Peyster, Mrs. Clarkson, Mrs. William Edgar Le Roy, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. Walden Pell Anderson, Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff, Miss Livingston, Mrs. Livingston, Mr. Carroll, and Mr. C. Stacy Clark.

FOG CAUSES COLLISIONS.

Elevated Trains in Brooklyn Crash and Eight Persons Are Hurt—Ferryboat Hits a Tug.

There were two collisions on elevated lines of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system yesterday morning as a result of the fog. The ordinary signals were not considered sufficient, and such extra precautions as posting men along the tracks were taken, but nevertheless a collision occurred about 7 o'clock on the Fifth Avenue line at the Twentieth Street station, in which eight persons were slightly hurt, and another at 7:30 o'clock on the Kings County line on Fulton Street, near Spencer Place.

In the Fifth Avenue accident a train of four cars, which had been delayed in the Twentieth Street station, was bumped into by another one of the same size. Both were motor-car trains. Motorman Joseph Desmond of the first train was five minutes behind scheduled time, according to the men in charge of the second train, Motorman August Wiedekind and Conductor Frederick Schroeder. The fog was so dense the motorman of the second train could see only two car lengths in front of him. Wiedekind had his train under some control as he approached the station, but it was impossible to avoid a crash.

The collision made a tremendous noise and sent a shower of wreckage to the street, but none of the eight men was seriously hurt. A policeman sent in an ambulance call to the Seney Hospital, and the surgeon who responded established a temporary relief bureau at the Fifth Avenue Police Station nearby and treated the injured. The collision caused over an hour's delay on the road.

The other accident was also a rear-end collision. It is the habit to halt trains on the Kings County line for signal before reaching the Franklin Avenue Station. A train was waiting near Spencer Place for the signal, on the way down town, when another struck it from behind. The trains were going slowly and little damage was done. The passengers were much frightened, but no one was injured. One man had to be prevented from jumping out of the window, and two women fainted. This accident also caused considerable delay and blocking of cars.

The Narrows were practically fog-bound all day, as no steamers or sailing vessels that were due, except one, ventured in. Only one of the steamers that left their piers on their outward voyages was reported as having passed out. They carefully felt their way down the bay and dropped anchor about Quarantine. The fog lay like a heavy pall over the water, and hardly anything could be seen a dozen yards distant.

The Sound steamers all came in several hours behind time, and by 7:30 o'clock in the evening only three of them had left their docks on their outward trips—the Richard Peck of the New Haven Line, the City of Worcester of the Norwich Line, and the Allen of the Bridgeport Line. The tooting of whistles and ringing of the ferry bells were heard all day along the water front. The ferryboats could not run on schedule, and in most instances the companies sent out only one boat at a time.

The passengers on the Staten Island ferryboat Southfield on her 8:30 trip from Manhattan last night had a scare. The boat crawled down through the dense fog, feeling her way, and when off Robbin's Reef the gong sounded stop, and then immediately afterward full speed astern. There was a crash on the port bow, and some of the passengers saw the outlines of the tug Annie Bauer. The tug scraped along the side of the Southfield for a moment, and then slid off in the mist and was lost to sight. There were but few women aboard the Southfield, and the panic was of short duration. A hasty examination showed that the ferryboat had not been hurt, but the upper works of the tug were considerably damaged.

RICHMOND IN A PLIGHT.

Richmond Borough for a time was in a bad plight last night. The electric lights were out, the electric cars were not running, and there was a fog so dense that one could not see five feet ahead of him.

It was foggy in the morning and it was more or less foggy all day. As night came on, however, the fog settled down thick. It was then that things went wrong at the electric power house at Livingston. The arc lamps with which the streets are lighted were about to be turned on when a break occurred and there was no power. The power for the Staten Island Electric Railroad had also been shut off, and from 5 o'clock until 6:45, during which time the bulk of the travel on the island is done, there were no trolley cars and no lights.

Those living along the shore were able to take to the trains, but those in the interior had to walk. At 6:45 the trolley cars began to creep along in an uncertain manner and after a time gathered confidence enough to begin running as regularly as might be in the dense fog. The scattered lights were lighted about 9 o'clock, but they are so few and far between that they gave little relief.

Fog Hid Approaching Train.

Edward Griffith, employed by the Long Island Railroad, died on the way to St. John's Hospital, in Long Island City, yesterday from injuries received by being struck by a train. He was on a ladder repairing a bridge over the tracks at Woodside Station, and the heavy fog prevented him from seeing the fast Port Washington express approaching. The train struck the ladder, knocking Griffith upon the platform. His skull was fractured.

THEATRE TICKETS FOR THREE.

Two well-known clubmen of Brooklyn are involved in a suit for the alienation of a wife's affections, which was tried yesterday before Justice Gaynor in the Supreme Court, that borough.

The plaintiff is William S. Lewis, a lawyer, with offices at 145 Nassau Street, Manhattan. The defendant is Charles Hoffman, Jr., a dealer in plumbers' supplies at 242 Water Street, Manhattan. Hoffman lives at 8 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn. Lewis asks for $50,000 damages for the alienation of the affections of his wife, Flora A. Lewis. Both men are prominent Masons and members of the Aurora Grata Club. Hoffman is also a member of the Crescent Athletic Club.

The Lewises were married in 1870, and have two children. They lived at 93 Monroe Place. Lewis alleges that on May 1, 1898, at the solicitation of his friend, Hoffman, he moved with his family into the house in South Elliott Place. As soon as they began to live in the same house together, he says, Hoffman became particularly attentive to Mrs. Lewis, and she soon began to prefer to go out with Hoffman to going out with her husband. Finally, he alleges, she refused to go out with him at all unless Hoffman accompanied them. On two or three occasions, when he took his wife to the theatre, he declares, he had to buy a ticket for Hoffman as well.

The case was given to the jury with instructions to hand in a sealed verdict on Monday morning.

Mr. Guggenheimer to Go West.

President Guggenheimer of the Council will start on a four weeks' vacation on Monday for the West, during which he will visit Colorado and California. He will visit his son in Colorado.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Charles A. Davison.

Charles A. Davison of this city died at Bon Air, Augusta, Ga., yesterday morning after a long illness. Mr. Davison was born May 21, 1824, at Saratoga Springs, and was educated at Williams College, from which he was graduated in 1845, and in which he retained a great interest, being a member of its Board of Trustees from 1878 until his death. He studied law with Chesse Iden Ellis, and after his admission to the bar he formed a partnership with Mr. Ellis and John E. Burrill, which lasted until 1881, when Mr. Davison retired from the active practice of his profession. He was an Elder of the University Place Presbyterian Church for more than forty years, having been ordained in 1858. He was a Trustee of the Greenwich Savings Bank and a member of the Century Club, the Bar Association, the Reform Club, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Museum of Natural History, the Williams College Alumni Association, and the New York Historical, the American Geographical, and the Phi Beta Kappa Societies. In 1850 Mr. Davison was married to Miss Mary A. Vermilye, daughter of the late William H. Vermylie, who, with two children, a son and a daughter, survives him.

Perry McDonough Collins.

Perry McDonough Collins, who for a quarter of a century lived at the St. Denis Hotel, died there Thursday. He was eighty-seven years old. Mr. Collins was born in Hyde Park, N. Y. In early life he was interested in a line of Mississippi River steamers. In 1849 he went to California, where, with the father-in-law of Gen. Grant, he organized the firm of Collins & Dent, bankers and dealers in gold dust. Before the days of long ocean cables Mr. Collins became a member of a company, organized as a branch of the Western Union, proposing to build an intercontinental telegraph line. The designed route lay up through the Western States, the Pacific Coast, the British possessions, and Alaska to Bering Strait. After securing the desired concessions from the Russian Government and the United States Government had sanctioned the project, the building of the first ocean cable made it impracticable.

Minot M. Silliman.

Police Justice Minot M. Silliman of White Plains died yesterday afternoon from the effects of an operation. He was seventy years old. Fifteen years ago Mr. Silliman attempted to board a moving train and fell under the wheels. His legs were crushed so badly that both had to be amputated. Recently the remaining portions of the limbs gave him considerable trouble, and an operation was resorted to. Mr. Silliman was a cousin of Senator Depew. He was a Justice of Sessions when there were Associate Justices on the County Court bench. He had been a Police Justice in White Plains for a number of years. He was never married.

Obituary Notes.

CORNELIA LEWIS LUCE died at her home in Hartwick, Oswego County, yesterday. She was born in Brookfield, N. Y., Jan. 25, 1828, and was the daughter of Col. Jeremiah and Mary Proctor Lewis. In 1885 she was married to Rufus P

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $4,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

Hurlbutt, Hatch & Co.,
BANKERS.
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
71 Broadway, N. Y. City.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash or on margin.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.
Telephone No. 1239 Cortlandt.

N. Y. & N. J. TELEPHONE "RIGHTS"
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co.
37 William St., New York. 298 Montague St., Brooklyn.

TUNSTALL & CO.,
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Branch Office at Hoffman House.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold for cash or carried on margin.
Market Letter on Application.
Telephones No. 1492 and No. 830 Broad.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 24th, 1900
At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
By Order of Executors.

100 shs. Gansevoort Bank.
5 shs. 12th Ward Bank.
For Account of Whom it may Concern:
16 shs. Woodcliff Land Improvement Co.
60 shs. City Trust Co.
150 shs. North American Trust Co.
6 shs. Importers and Traders' Nat'l Bank.
5 shs. National Park Bank.
25 shs. Bank of Manhattan Co.
15 shs. State Trust Co.
5 shs. National Union Bank.
34 shs. American Exchange Nat'l Bank.
58 shs. Phenix National Bank.
32 shs. Yellow Pine Pref'd.
$200 New York Athletic Club 6% bonds, 1903.
$200 New York Athletic Club 2d mtge. 5% bonds, 1910.
15 shs. Metropolitan Plate Glass Ins. Co.
100 shs. Troy Steel Co. (hyp'd).
12 shs. Bank of Metropolis.
14 shs. Merchants' Nat'l Bank.
7 shs. Bank of America.
60 shs. North American Trust Co.
2 shs. New York Life Ins. and Trust Co.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
10 shs. State Trust Co.
40 shs. Merchants' Nat'l Bank.
50 shs. Westchester Trust Co.
$18,000 Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific R. R. 1st mtge. assenting 6% bonds, 1920.
$2,000 Peo., Dec. & Evansville R. R. 2d mtge. 5% bonds, 1926.
$20,000 Savannah, Fla. & West. R. R. 1st mtge. 6% bonds, 1934.
$7,500 Brooklyn City R. R. 1st consld. mtge. 5% bonds, 1941.
50 shs. Mechanics' Bank of B'klyn.
5 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
25 shs. Importers and Traders' Nat'l Bank.
25 shs. National Park Bank.
40 shs. Bank of America.
63 shs. American Surety Co.
10 shs. Nat'l Union Bank.
25 shs. North American Trust Co.
50 shs. Standard Coal & Iron Co.
20 shs. Morning Star Consld. Mining Co.
200 shs. Armstrong Real Estate & Impt. Co.
97½ shs. Empire State Phosphate Co.
300 shs. San Diego Land & Town Co., pfd.
500 shs. San Diego Land & Town Co. common.
500 shs. Denver Union Water Co., pfd.
50 shs. Forest Hotel Co., Lakewood, N. J.
81 shs. International Express Co.
25 shs. State Trust Co.
10 shs. Hanover Nat'l Bank.
32 shs. Nat'l Park Bank.
100 shs. North American Trust Co.
25 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.
3 shs. American Exchange Nat'l Bank.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
OFFICERS:
JAS. ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, Asst. Secretary.
STATEMENT DECEMBER 30TH, 1899.
RESOURCES.

N. Y. City Bonds	$1,095,000 00
Other Bonds and Securities	264,505 00
Bonds and Mortgages	36,000 00
Loans on Collaterals	3,340,796 87
Bills Purchased	328,917 17
Cash in Vault and Banks	1,965,853 44
Overdrafts	30 68
Furniture and Fixtures	14,086 66
Interest, Commissions, etc., Receivable	78,531 23
	$12,123,721 05

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	1,000,000 00
Undivided Profits	181,277 23
Deposits:	
General $9,647,818 86	
In Trust 227,150 72	
	9,874,969 58
Interest, Taxes, etc., Payable	67,474 24
	$12,123,721 05

Began Business March 1, 1899.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE

CONSOLIDATED GAS CO.

In January, 1899, at the time of your last Annual Meeting, the Consolidated Gas Company was profitably engaged in the business of manufacturing gas and retailing the same at the price of $1.10 per thousand cubic feet. The stockholders were receiving dividends upon their investment at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, and the stock, by reason of these satisfactory and prosperous conditions, enjoyed universal favor and confidence on the part of the investing public.

On the first day of May, 1899, your directors saw fit to reduce the price charged to consumers for gas to 65c. per thousand cubic feet, its rivals and competitors perforce meeting this act by similar reductions in price. A ruinous rate war, thus entered upon, has resulted in serious loss to the stockholders of the Company, and in a reduction of their dividends to one-half of the amount previously paid.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Consolidated Gas Company, to be held on the 22nd day of January, 1900, finds a demoralized condition of its affairs prevailing. Dividends have been gradually reduced until they are now one-half of those formerly received, and the stockholders are confronted with the possibility that if the Company continues its present policy respecting the price of gas to the consumer for any period of time, the restoration of more favorable conditions may be prevented by the enactment of hostile legislation on behalf of a public that, having become accustomed to the present price, will tolerate no change.

A matter fraught with so much of vital consequence to those whose capital is invested in the securities of the Company is one that merits the serious and thoughtful consideration of every stockholder, especially in view of the fact that a continuance of the present disastrous policy of the directors may produce further reductions in dividends and even place the Company in a position where it cannot continue to earn its fixed charges. The stockholders are copartners with each other in the business of manufacturing and selling gas, and they owe a duty to themselves to demand and obtain at the annual meeting of the stockholders full information concerning the business policy of the Company, and before re-electing any of the directors to know whether a continuance of the course adopted by the present directors is warranted by existing conditions, or is to the best interests of the Company.

One competitor of your Company has already restored the price of the gas sold by it to $1.10 per thousand cubic feet. The other competitors of the Consolidated Gas Company, not being charitable institutions, would doubtless be exceedingly glad to co-operate with the Consolidated Gas Company in restoring the price of gas to a normal and proper level.

In the absence of very positive information to the contrary, this course would seem to be to the best interests of the Company, and no selfish aims or private purpose of any officer of the Company should prevail at the expense of the stockholders.

Your directors have recently purchased, by a certain private arrangement, a large number of shares of the capital stock of the New York Mutual Gas Light Company. It is believed by many that the price paid for this stock was enormously in excess of its actual or prospective value.

This transaction may have been a profitable one for the Company, but the surface facts disclosed warrant a close investigation into its details, and satisfactory assurance that it was not dominated by the individual interests of any person in a position to shape the affairs of the Consolidated Gas Company to the accomplishment of his own ends.

It appears by a publication contained in The New York Herald of Jan. 4th, the correctness of which is admitted by the President of your Company, that on or about that date your Directors acquired control of the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company. This transaction is one of great magnitude, and the details of it should be scrutinized with great care by the stockholders of the Consolidated Gas Company before ratification by them. The New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company is a consolidated or parent company of a number of electric light companies, most of them absorbed on a most extravagant basis of valuation. As an instance of this: $21,000,000 purchase money bonds of the present Company were issued to acquire $9,200,000 of the Common Stock of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company. The assumption by the Consolidated Gas Company of the control of the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, with its enormous bonded indebtedness, and its $36,000,000 of Capital Stock, marks a radical step in the history of the Consolidated Gas Company, and the stockholders can certainly ask in all fairness that they be given a most thorough opportunity to consider this momentous financial operation after a submission to them of the full details thereof, before being called upon to ratify it.

It is understood that your Company has also purchased control of another great electrical company, but the persons directly interested are emphatic in their refusal to state anything concerning the price paid.

The belief is beginning to be held by many stockholders that they would receive much larger returns upon their investment, and their stock would have a much greater market value, were the affairs of the Consolidated Gas Company divorced from the control of men having vast personal ambitions to serve. The stock of the Company is selling for much less than its actual worth, because its affairs have not been in the hands of men who have administered their trust with a sole view to the earning of as much money as possible by the manufacture and sale of gas, and the resulting payment of large dividends to the stockholders.

It is beginning to be felt that the stock of the Company is being used as a mere factor in vast and involved financial intrigues and in attempts at the accomplishment of far-reaching personal ambitions by men who, in their lust for financial power or the gratification of personal desires, have become indifferent to the interests of the stockholders of this gas company.

The stock of the Consolidated Gas Company is held very generally by legitimate investors, who have purchased the stock of the Company with the intention of permanently holding it for the dividends to be earned from the manufacture and sale of gas in New York. It is not fair that their interests should be subservient to those of men who, having many diverse and complicated interests, serve them at the expense of the stockholders. There are on the board of your Company many men of uprightness and integrity who are conscious of their responsibility as trustees for the stockholders, and who, it is believed, will respond at once to the just demand of an expressed public opinion that they conduct the business of the Company in the sole and exclusive interests of their stockholders.

The stockholders have it within their power, by an insistence upon conservatism and of their rights to be fully informed concerning the business of the Company, to greatly enhance the market value of their stock and to obtain much larger returns upon their investment, by way of dividends.

The attention of guardians, trustees, executors, administrators and those acting in a fiduciary capacity for stockholders of the company is especially called to this communication. A duty is imposed upon them of seeking full information concerning these matters which may affect the value of the securities held by them, and of asserting and enforcing the full rights of stockholders in the management of the Company.

It is desirable that as many stockholders as possible shall attend the annual meeting in person. Those who cannot do so, and believe that the directors should be called upon to furnish information concerning the affairs of the Company, are requested to sign the proxy which has been sent to them, and to mail the same to

GEORGE ALFRED LAMB,
c/o LAMB & VOSS,
Attorneys & Counselors at Law,
32 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

PREPAYMENT OF DEBENTURES.

The Middlesex Banking Co.,
OF MIDDLETOWN, CONN.,

will pay, with interest to date of payment, on and after Jan. 11, 1900, the Debentures of
Series A 12 and A 13, due Feb. 1, 1900.
Series A 14 and 84, due Mar. 1, 1900.
Series A 15, A 16, A 19, and 85, due April, 1, 1900.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Oregon Short Line Railway Company

First Mortgage 6% Bonds.

Coupons due February 1, 1900, from the abovementioned bonds will be paid at maturity on presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Thursday, January 25, 1900.

Oregon Short Line Railroad Company,
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR
$5,568,483.90
OF
3½% Corporate Stock
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Exempt from all Taxation in the State of New York, except for State Purposes.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED, BY CHAPTER 65 OF THE LAWS OF 1889, TO INVEST IN THIS STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, until

Tuesday, the 23d Day of January, 1900,

at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or a part of the following-described Registered Stock of the City of New York, bearing interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum, to wit:

$2,000,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE. Principal payable November 1, 1940.	368,483 90 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR HIGH SCHOOLS AND SITES THEREFOR. Principal payable November 1, 1940.
[illegible] 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR A NEW HALL OF RECORDS. Principal payable November 1, 1940.	800,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR CONSTRUCTING A PUBLIC DRIVEWAY ALONG THE HARLEM RIVER. Principal payable November 1, 1940.
300,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR SCHOOL-HOUSES AND SITES THEREFOR. Principal payable November 1, 1940.	1,650,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE NEW AQUEDUCT. Principal payable October 1, 1919.
500,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR SCHOOL-HOUSES AND SITES THEREFOR IN THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN. Principal payable November 1, 1940.	

A Deposit of TWO PER CENT. (in money or certified check on a National or State Bank in the City of New York) required.
For fuller information, see CITY RECORD. Copies to be procured at No. 2 City Hall.

BIRD S. COLER, Comptroller,
THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
JANUARY 9, 1900.

FINANCIAL.

January 15th, 1900.

TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF

The Mechanical Rubber Co.

The undersigned Trustees, under the mortgage above referred to, desire, under authority of said mortgage, to expend the sum of Forty thousand four hundred and two dollars and ninety-nine cents ($40,402.99) in the purchase of bonds of said issue, provided such issue can, in their opinion, be now made advantageously.

Sealed offers of said bonds may be sent to the KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, 66 Broadway, New York, addressed to the undersigned, on or before February 1, 1900. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any and all bids not in accordance with the above announcement.

CHAS. T. BARNEY,
JOHN McANERNEY,
Trustees.

New York, Jan. 18, 1900.

DIVIDENDS.

Louisiana & Missouri River Railroad Co.
First Mortgage 7% Bonds.

Coupons due February 1, 1900, from the abovementioned bonds will be paid at maturity on presentation at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of The Chicago & Alton Railroad Co., No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Thursday, January 25, 1900.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad Co.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Ass't Treasurer.

Office of the Consolidation Coal Company,
44 South Street, Baltimore, Maryland,
January 16th, 1900.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Two Dollars per share on the Capital Stock, payable at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York, on and after February 1st, 1900. Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. January 25th, 1900, and reopen at 10 A. M. February 2d, 1900.

T. K. STUART, Secretary.

The Pacific Coast Company,
10 Wall Street, New York, January 3d, 1900.

The following dividends have this day been declared upon the stock of The Pacific Coast Company, payable on and after February 1st, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business on January 10th, 1900: A dividend of 1¼ per cent. upon the first preferred stock, a dividend of 1 per cent. upon the second preferred stock, and a dividend of 1 per cent. upon the common stock.

Transfer books will close at three o'clock P. M. on the 10th day of January, 1900, and will reopen at ten o'clock A. M. on February 1st, 1900.

JOHN KEAN, Treasurer.

Office of American Ice Company,
133 E. 23d Street.
New York, Jan. 18th, 1900.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of this Company has this day been declared, and will be payable Feb. 15th, 1900, to Stockholders of Record at the close of business Feb. 1st, 1900.

The transfer books of the Common Stock will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., Feb. 1st, 1900, until Feb. 16th, 1900.

Dividend checks will be mailed to Stockholders of Record unless otherwise instructed.

J. T. SPROULL, Treasurer.

SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND.
Illinois Central Railroad Co.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent. in cash, payable March 1st, 1900, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company as registered at the close of business January 31st, 1900.

The stock transfer books will be closed for the purpose of the above dividend from January 31st until February 23d, 1900.

A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.

New York, January 17th, 1900.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 & 39 Liberty St. and 44½ & 46 Maiden Lane.
NEW YORK, Jan. 10, 1900.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent., and an extra dividend of One-Half Per Cent, payable at the company's offices on Feb. 1, 1900. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, Jan. 13, and reopened Friday, Feb. 2.

JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 4 per cent. Registered Bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Monday, Jan. 22, 1900, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the quarterly interest thereon, due Feb. 1, 1900, and will reopen Feb. 1, at 10 A. M.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1900.

THE ALABAMA CONSOLIDATED COAL & Iron Company, 27 William Street, New York, January 12th, 1900.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and Three-Quarters Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company to Stockholders of Record January 20th, 1900, payable February 1st, 1900. The Transfer books will close January 20th, 1900, at three o'clock P. M., and will reopen February 1st, 1900.

JNO E. SEARLES, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 7 per cent. registered bonds of the Columbus & Toledo R. R. Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Monday, Jan. 22, 1900, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Feb. 1, 1900, and will open Feb. 1st at 10 A. M.

WILLIAM N. COTT, Treasurer.

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1900.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Hamilton Bank of New York City.
New York, January 17, 1900.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held January 10th, 1900, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Wm. H. Caldwell,	Bernard Loth,
Cyrus Clark,	Wm. A. Martin,
Martin D. Fink,	James Rogers,
Wm. S. Gray,	Edwin S. Schenck,
Robert J. Hoguet,	Fred. B. Schenck,
John J. Lapham,	John J. Sperry,
Emanuel Lauer,	Julius W. Tiemann,
	Lucien C. Warner.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, MR. EDWIN S. SCHENCK was unanimously re-elected President, and MR. FREDERICK B. SCHENCK was unanimously re-elected Vice President. J. C. JOY, Cashier.

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Annual Meetings of the registered holders of the General Mortgage Bonds of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, pursuant to the General Mortgage of May 15, 1858, and of the holders of the Preferred Income and Sinking Fund Debentures of said Company, pursuant to the Deed of Trust of May 1, 1879, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 11 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, February 7, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, and 2 o'clock P. M., respectively. The Voting Register of the said General Mortgage Bonds and the Transfer Books of the said Debentures will close at 3 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, January 31, 1900, and reopen on Friday, February 23, 1900.

HY. TACON, Secretary.

Mobile, Ala., January 20, 1900.

Election Notice.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.,
New York, January 13, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company will be held in the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held in the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, January 30, 1900, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.

GEO. J. GOULD, President.

A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

Election Notice.
The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.,
New York, January 13, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held in the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held in the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1900, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.

GEO. J. GOULD, President.

A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

THE PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE CO.
(of Chicago).

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Peoples Gas Light and Coke Company will be held at the office of the Company in Chicago, Adams Street and Michigan Avenue, on Saturday, February 10, 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will close, in New York, in accordance with the by-laws, at 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday, January 19th, and will reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Tuesday, February 13th, 1900.

C. K. G. BILLINGS, President.

New York, January 12th, 1900.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Universal Preservative Company for the election of five Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 80 Greenwich St., New York, on January 29th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon. Transfer books will close on January 17th, 1900, and open on January 30th, 1900.

J. V. S. ODDIE, Secretary.

The Colonial Bank of the City of New York,
Jan'y 19th, 1900.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of any other business that may come before it will be held at the Banking Rooms, 480 Columbus Avenue, on MONDAY, February 5th, 1900, from 4 to 5 P. M.

WM. C. DUNCAN, Cashier.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks firm.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 19	344,668
To date this year	6,040,490
Corresponding date last year	14,374,078

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 19	$3,267,700
To date this year	$28,703,500
Corresponding date last year	$90,462,040

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@4 per cent.; at three months, 5 per cent.; at six months, 5½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice	1⅜	Manhattan	1⅜
Am. Smelt. & R.	1⅜	Met. St. Ry.	⅝
Am. Steel & W. pf.	½	Mex. Central	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	1⅜	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Am. Tin Plate pf.	2½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	⅞
Am. Tobacco	1½	Missouri Pacific	3½
Ann Arbor pf.	1½	National Steel	1¼
Anaconda Copper	¾	N. J. Central	1¼
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅞	N. Y. Central	⅝
B'klyn Rapid Trans.	1½	N. Y., N. H. & H.	1
B'klyn Union Gas	1	North. Amer.	⅝
Canadian Pacific	1¼	Pacific Mail	½
Chi., B. & Q.	⅞	Penn. R. R.	1¼
Chi., M. & St. P.	¾	People's Gas, Chi.	1
C., M. & St. P. pf.	½	Pullman Co.	⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	Reading 2d pf.	¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	Rep. Steel	½
Col. So. 1st pf.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Col. So. 2d pf.	1	St. L. S. W.	¾
Cont. Tob. pf.	1¼	St. L. S. W. pf.	1
Den. & R. G. pf.	⅝	Southern Ry. pf.	⅞
Des M. & Ft. D.	1¼	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1½
Federal Steel	1½	Texas & Pacific	⅞
Federal Steel pf.	⅝	Union Pacific pf.	⅝
Illinois Central	½	U. S. Leather pf.	¾
Iowa Cent. pf.	½	Wabash pf.	⅞
Louis. & Nash.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Linseed	½	Minn. & St. L.	⅞
Am. Linseed pf.	¾	Nat. Lead	½
Brunswick	1¾	N. Y. Air Brake	3
Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	1½	Pressed Steel Car pf.	½
Consol. Gas	½	Third Avenue	2¾
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	1	U. S. Rubber	½
Erie Tel. & Tel.	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
Great North. pf.	2½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	¾
Lake Erie & West.	1¼	Wis. Central	½

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., B. & Q. deb. 5s.	1⅛	L., Ev. & St. L. con. 6s	2
C., St. P., M. & O. 6s	1¼	M., St. P. & S. S. M. con. 5s, r.	2
Cleve. & Mah. V. 5s.	1	Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	1
Evans. & T. H. gen.	1	Mo., K. & T. 2d	1
Green Bay, deb. A.	2½	St. L. S. W. 2d	1
Lake Erie & W. 2d.	3⅛	San A. & A. P. 4s	1¼
L., Ev. & St. L. gen. 4s	1½	Wabash deb. B.	1
		W. N. Y. & P. 1st	1

Bonds Declined.

Am. Dock & Imp. 5s	1	B., C. R. & N. coll. tr. 5s	1

MARKET CONDITIONS.

To some extent, but not largely, yesterday's stock market was better than such as have recently ruled. Transactions were bigger, quotations somewhat improved. Yet a fact clear to every observer was that the character of all the trading was professional. The public was nowhere discernible. Commission houses were idle—and representations that suggest renewal of "outside" activity are fables.

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All the news of the day had an encouraging front. Boer war reports were cheerful—from the Wall Street standpoint—to the extent of forecasting the immediate collapse of all South African opposition to British arms. Some curious "special dispatches" fabricated in Wall Street were given out with London date lines.

Wall Street agitation over Transvaal hostilities is one of the humors of current history. It is agreed by both bulls and bears that British success means good things for American stocks—and, hence, when tales of Ladysmith relief were uttered yesterday there was forthwith a rally in Tobacco Trust, Sugar Trust jumped up, and Hocking Coal and Republic Steel acted almost as if somebody had really made a genuine bid for them. Of nonsense capitalized we have seldom had queerer examples.

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The sensation of the day's trading was in Third Avenue Street Railway stock. At the opening of business it broke ten points. Later (on account of Ladysmith bulletins) it jumped back again six or seven. Disclosure of a seventeen-million-dollar floating debt with bankers ready to provide relief on commission stunned Wall Street, for this record was materially different from what had been the general estimate; and (whether quotations immediately go up or go down) the exhibit disturbs. Stockholders later are to have the "privilege" of subscribing for new stock at par. And, incidentally, there are reports of a similar "right" soon to be announced on Metropolitan Street Railway—as not long ago it was in Manhattan.

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Money market conditions are working as prophets of easy money forecast.

The improving bond market—the current demand growing continually larger—encourages confidence among conservatives who hope for a consequently better market for stocks.

SUGAR WAR DEVELOPMENTS.

Sugar Trust stocks were again active yesterday, with the opening rather weak and the close strong at a net advance of 1⅝ points in dealings of about 50,000 shares. There seemed to be a better feeling among buyers.

During the day the announcement was made that the trust had made a further advance of 10 points in its price and that the independent companies had followed suit. In addition, all concessions and guarantees were withdrawn.

But though apparently this indicates a better understanding among the companies, the Street hears that the seming friendliness is but a cloak to cover some certain contemplated designs on the part of the independent companies. It is now said, in fact, that the plans which for some time have been quietly forming looking to a consolidation of the independent sugar refining companies against the trust are practically completed and that in a very short time a definite and authoritative announcement to that effect may be expected.

While nothing official on the subject can be learned, it is a fact that recently the officers of the various independent companies have been in conference; that, indeed, it is understood such a conference was held yesterday afternoon, at which the details of the organization and working of the projected consolidated company were presented and discussed. Officers of the companies concerned refuse, however, to talk of the matter.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

General Chemical Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and of transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the Company's office at Phillippstown, Putnam County, in the State of New York, on Wednesday, the 31st of January, 1900, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

The stock and transfer books will be closed against the transfer of stock on Saturday, January 20, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened on February 1st, at 10 A. M.

New York, January 12, 1900.

CHAS. ROBINSON SMITH, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE ALABAMA AND VICKSBURG RY. CO., 833-835 Gravier St., New Orleans, La., Jan. 1, 1900.

Sealed proposals for the sale to this company of its Second Mortgage Bonds, with all unpaid coupons attached, under Article 9 of said Mortgage, to the extent of Ten Thousand Dollars, will be received at this office until Feb. 15, 1900.

C. C. HARVEY, President.

MAY LEASE UNION PACIFIC.

In connection with the buying of Union Pacific, which is said to be for strong interests, the Street yesterday had a story to the effect that at a meeting in Chicago between Union Pacific and Chicago and Northwestern officials arrangements would be perfected whereby the Northwestern would lease the Union Pacific for a term of years, and that the arrangement would be of decided advantage to all the stockholders of the road to be leased.

Houses with London connections were reported to have purchased large options to call Union Pacific common at about the present prices, the options to run until the end of February.

It was not possible, however, to obtain any official verification here of these numerous reports.

NOT TO SELL TO THE TRUST.

American Tobacco was strong yesterday in the face of the announcement from Raleigh, N. C., that the tobacco growers of that State will hereafter sell their output to a syndicate, to the exclusion of the American Company. Other Southern States are expected to join in the movement, which, it is said, may be disastrous to the American Company. The syndicate to which hereafter the tobacco will be sold is understood to be a part of the new opposition to the Tobacco Trust, of which lately there has been more or less talk.

STEEL STOCKS STRONG.

Most of the steel stocks shared in the general strength of the market yesterday, and some substantial advances were made, notably in Federal Steel, which gained 1¼ points; Tennessee Coal and Iron, which advanced 1¾ points, and American Steel and Wire, the appreciation in which was 1⅝ points. The announcement that the strike in the establishments of the Steel and Wire Company was to be declared off helped the stock.

EVIDENCES OF PROSPERITY.

Striking evidence of the continuing prosperity of the South, reflected in the great demands upon the Southern roads, was presented yesterday when the Louisville and Nashville and the Southern put out their earnings statements. In the case of Louisville and Nashville the earnings in the second week in January increased $80,000, as compared with a year ago—a gain of more than $12,000 a day. The earnings of the Southern in the same week totaled $560,570, an increase of $90,000.

LOCAL TRACTION STOCKS.

With the exception of Third Avenue the local traction stocks all showed gains yesterday, though the movement in Metropolitan was so variable that it was a difficult matter to say what the close would show. At one time the low figure of 161 was touched, while at another the quotation was 166. The close was at 165, a net gain of ⅝. The temporary weakness of the stock was ascribed to selling at the time the Third Avenue stock broke, on the belief that Metropolitan would suffer in the decline.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit was strong throughout the day on talk of favorable developments at the coming annual meeting, and closed with a net gain of 1⅛ points. Manhattan's gain was 1⅜, on sales of 6,900 shares.

MISSOURI PACIFIC STRONG.

Missouri Pacific showed much strength yesterday on what was reported to be inside buying, resulting from a bull pool formed to raise the quotation of the stock. Other Gould stocks were strong, in sympathy with Missouri Pacific's upward movement.

LONDON AGAIN A BUYER.

London was yesterday again a buyer of Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, Louisville and Nashville, and Norfolk and Western, and the strength displayed by all of these stocks caused not a little short covering. The 20 cents advance in the rate for carrying bituminous coal will, officials say, add appreciably to the earnings of Norfolk and Western.

ONE EVIDENCE OF DULLNESS.

As an evidence of the dullness of yesterday's market, it is worth noting that for the first half hour or so of trading not a single quotation of the Granger shares, Atchison preferred excepted, was made. Generally, because of their international relations, the Granger stocks are among the first on the tape.

ANTICIPATING A STATEMENT.

From present indications the bank statement to-day should be even more favorable than that of last week. During the week the banks have gained from the Sub-Treasury something over $4,000,000, while the gain from the interior, by express and mail, has been more than $5,000,000. There have been no gold shipments to offset this gain, as there had been in the previous week, while bankers say that loans have increased little, if any. The expectation among bankers is that the surplus reserve will show practically as the known figures indicate.

EARNINGS STILL GROW.

The earnings of the railroads of the country continue steadily to increase, as evidenced by the following figures which The Commercial and Financial Chronicle will to-day present:

| 2d Week of January.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Dullness continued in the market for outside securities yesterday, the number of issues traded in was relatively small, and total transactions for the day were considerably below what was the average last month. Prices did not fluctuate very much, and most of the day's changes were unimportant. As on the previous day, the market became somewhat firmer at the close, and in a few stocks final bids showed advances over Thursday's last prices. A feature of the market was the activity of Standard Oil, which was more largely traded in than on any day for many weeks past, which was the more notable on account of the relative dullness of most other issues.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA opened weak and sold off a point in the preferred stock, and fractionally in the common. It became stronger at the end of the day, and the preferred stock recovered its early loss and ended the day with a slight net gain. The weakness of these stocks during the past few days seems more than to any other reason attributable to various unfavorable rumors that have been circulated in regard to the company's position, all of which, however, have lacked confirmation. Trading in the stock was limited to a few hundred shares in each issue.

ST. LOUIS STREET RAILWAYS subscriptions were inactive, but very firm, and there was also better demand for the common and preferred stocks of the United Railways Company of St. Louis. It was announced by Brown Brothers & Co. that out of the profits on advance sales of the bonds of the company the final installment of 15 per cent, due on the subscriptions had been paid, and that, further, the eleven-dollar assessment on the common stock of the United Railways Company of St. Louis had been paid with moneys from the same source. This assessment was called for by the plan of purchase framed in July last under which this common stock is to be exchanged on payment of $11 per share for stock of the St. Louis Transit Company.

STANDARD OIL was traded in to the extent of 700 shares, an unusually large amount in that stock. It sold from 494 up to 496, and closed at 495¼ bid, showing a net gain of 2½ points. Buying appeared to be principally for the account of insiders, but no special reason appeared for the large demand for the stock. It seems to be generally believed among those trading in the stock that it is likely to reach very much higher prices in the near future, and the apparent inside buying is offered as proof of the correctness of these surmises.

GENERAL CARRIAGE was offered down to 5½, with little opposition, as there was no broad demand for the stock. It recovered part of the loss later, and closed at 5¾ bid, showing a net loss of an eighth of a point. It was traded in to the extent of only a few hundred shares.

ELECTRIC AXLE recovered fractionally from the previous day's closing, the price advancing to 4¼ on light transactions.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE sold in half lots at 47, and for some time was offered at that figure. Just before the close it jumped from 44 bid to 48 bid, ending the day at 48 bid and showing a net gain of 3 points. The preferred stock was offered at 85.

HORSE COLLAR was fairly active, and, after selling at ⅝, closed at ½ bid, an eighth advance.

RUBBER GOODS preferred was in good demand. Sales of 200 shares were made at 80, and the issue closed at 70 bid. No change occurred in the common stock, which was traded in only in odd lots.

BAY STATE GAS sold at 1⅜, and closed with an advance of an eighth of a point, at 1⅝ bid.

CRAMPS' SHIPYARD sold at 79¾.

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅝	1¾
New Amsterdam	22	23
New Amsterdam pf	47	50
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	94½	95½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	31	33
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	76¾	78
American Bicycle	14	17
American Bicycle pf	43	48
American Bicycle bonds	92	93
American Woolen Goods	23¾	24
American Woolen Goods pf., ex div.	78½	79
Cast-Iron Pipe	8	9
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	40	44
Distilling Company of America	5⅝	6¾
Distilling Company of America pf.	20½	21½
Electric Axle Light & Power	4¼	4½
Electric Boat	18	20
Electric Boat pf	60	70
Havana Commercial	19	21
Havana Commercial pf	59	..
International Pump	15½	17
International Pump pf, ex div.	62½	63½
National Gramaphone	56	60
National Salt	46	48
National Salt pf, ex div.	78	80
National Tube	43	44
National Tube pf	92	93
Otis Elevator	20	25
Otis Elevator pf	86	88
Royal Baking Powder pf	94	95
Rubber Goods Mfg.	27	29
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	79	80
Sloss-Sheffield	28	30
Sloss-Sheffield pf	67	69
Standard Oil of New Jersey	495¼	497
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	½	⅝

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	82¾	83¼
American Air Power	35	50
American Cotton	..	50
Arizona Lead	10⅛	10½
Asphalt Company of America	12	13
British Columbia Copper	10¼	11
California Copper	..	3⅝
Chicago & Alton sub	105	106
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	46	50
Electric Vehicle pf	..	85
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1	1¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	22
General Carriage	5⅞	6
Illinois Transportation	2⅛	3
*Markeen Copper	5	7
Mexican 5s	97	98
New York Transportation	10	11
New England Transportation	7	9½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	19	21
St. Louis subs	128¾	130
Retsof	25	30
Retsof bonds	80	84
Storage Power	13	14
Superior and Boston Copper	1-16	1-8
Tennessee Copper	13¾	15
Trust Company of America	197	199
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	24	25½
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	61	62

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	237
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	108
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf	80	86
Con. Traction of N J	58	60
Con. Traction of N J 5s	100	103
Eighth Avenue Railroad	375	400
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	84	86
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	68	73
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	88	92
Nassau Electric 4s	88	92
Nassau Electric 5s	108	112
New Orleans Traction	27	28
New Orleans Traction pf	100	102
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway	30	32
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	104	111
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	30	31
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	105	106½

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4	7
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	72	75
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	100	103
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	95
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	103	105
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21¾	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	38	40½
Denver Gas 5s	..	82
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Fort Wayne Gas	38	45
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	60	64
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Lafayette Gas Co	40	45
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	60	65
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	38	43
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	48	50
Mutual Gas of New York	300	305
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	20	22
New England Gas & Coke bonds	72	74
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	103	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	108
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	103½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	53	58
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	38	45
Ohio & Indiana 6s	60	65
St. Joseph, (Mo.)	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	54	58
St. Paul Gas bonds	88	90
Standard Gas, New York	100	..
Standard Gas, New York, pf	125	..
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	13	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 6 per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas	99	101
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	105

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	24	26
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	90	93
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	85	88
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	93	94

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Jan. 19, 1900.

	—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
114	117	10		Adams Express	113½	112½	118½	118½	.....
12⅜	13¼	370		Am. Car & Foundry	13	13	13	13	.....
85⅞	36⅛	800		American Ice	35⅝	35⅞	35½	35⅞	+1⅛
73	75	103		American Ice pf	72½	73	72½	73	+ ⅛
33½	34	400		American Cotton Oil	33⅝	33⅝	33⅜	33⅜	+ ⅛
14⅜	14⅝	340		American Linseed	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
54½	55	230		Am. Linseed pf	54½	54¾	54	54	— ⅛
38¾	39¼	2,375		Am. Smelt. & Ref	38	39	38	39	+1⅛
88⅜	89	545		Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	89⅜	89	88½	89	+ ⅛
6	7	300		American Malting Co	5½	5¾	5½	5½	.....
27	28	500		Am. Malting Co. pf	26⅝	27	26½	27	.....
2	4	20		American Spirits Mfg.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	.....
80	81	20		Am. S. H. pf., ex div.	82	82	82	82	.....
48	48⅜	7,670		American Steel & Wire	46⅞	48⅛	46⅞	48¼	— ⅜
90	91	710		Am. Steel & Wire pf	90	90	90	90	+ ⅛
117⅜	117½	49,555		Am. Sugar Ref. Co	115⅝	118	116½	117⅝	+1⅛
113	117	90		Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	113	113	112⅜	112⅜	.....
28	29⅜	200		American Tin Plate	29	29⅜	29	29¼	— ⅛
70¼	82	110		Am. Tin Plate pf., ex d	81¼	81¼	81¼	81½	+2¼
100⅜	100⅞	14,085		American Tobacco	99¾	100⅞	99¾	100⅞	+1⅛
16	19	40		Ann Arbor	15	15	15	15	.....
44	46	100		Ann Arbor pf	44	44	44	44	+1½
20⅛	20¼	550		At., T. & S. F.	20	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
61¾	61¾	12,335		At., T. & S. F. pf	60⅝	61¼	60⅝	61½	+ ⅞
40¾	40⅝	135		Anaconda Copper	40¼	40⅝	40¼	40⅝	+ ⅜
58⅝	58⅞	2,900		Baltimore & Ohio	58¼	58⅝	58¼	58⅝	.....
75¼	75½	1,113		Baltimore & Ohio pf	75¼	75¼	75	75¼	+ ⅜
70¾	71	32,378		Brooklyn Rapid Tran	68⅝	71⅛	68⅜	70⅝	+1½
146	147	751		Brooklyn Union Gas	145	146	145	146	+1
13¼	14	795		Brunswick City	14¼	14¼	13¼	13¼	—1⅛
93¾	94	400		Canadian Pacific	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	+1½
30½	30⅝	520		Chesapeake & Ohio	30¼	30¼	30	30¼	+ ⅛
122¼	122¼	5,510		Chi., Bur. & Quincy	121¼	122¼	121½	122⅛	+ ⅞
12⅞	13	1,930		Chi. Gr. Western	12¾	13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
16	16¼	300		Chi., Ind. & Louis	16	16	16	16	.....
46	48	50		Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	45	45	45	45	.....
118⅜	118½	5,615		Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	118	118½	118	118½	+ ⅜
170	171	200		Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf	168⅜	170	168⅜	170	+ ⅜
162¼	163	700		Chicago & Northw	162	162¼	162	162¾	+ ⅛
106½	106⅜	1,083		Chi., R. I. & Pac	106¼	106⅝	106	106⅝	+ ⅜
10⅜	11	725		Chicago Term. Trans	10	10⅜	10	10⅜	+ ⅛
61½	61¾	300		C., C., C. & St. L	61	61½	61	61½	+ ⅞
17	17½	67		Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	16½	16⅝	16½	16⅝	.....
43⅞	43⅝	1,700		Colorado Fuel & Iron	43	44	43	43½	.....
120½	135	210		Col. Fuel & Iron pf	130	130	130	130	—1½
23	23¼	100		Colorado Midland pf	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
5¼	5⅝	600		Colorado Southern	5½	5⅝	5½	5½	.....
43	43½	200		Col. Southern 1st pf	43½	43½	43½	43½	— ½
15	15½	300		Col. Southern 2d pf	15½	15½	15½	15½	+1
187	188	110		Consolidated Gas	187	187	187	187	—2½
33	33¼	1,910		Continental Tobacco	33	33½	32⅞	33¼	+ ⅛
85¼	86¼	395		Continental Tobac. pf	85½	86¼	85½	86¼	+1½
115	116	50		Delaware & Hudson	115	115	115	115	.....
17⅜	18¼	50		Denver & Rio Grande	17½	17¾	17½	17½	.....
69¾	70	550		Denver & R. G. pf	69	69½	69	69⅞	+ ⅜
14⅞	16	500		D., M. & Ft. Dodge	14½	14½	14½	14¾	+1⅛
12⅜	13⅜	325		Dul., S. S. & At. pf	13	13	13	13	—1
32½	33¾	100		Erie, 1st pf	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	.....
104¾	105¼	650		Erie 1st pf. ex d	103½	105	103½	105	+2¼
51⅝	51¾	3,550		Federal Steel	50⅝	51⅝	50½	51⅝	+1½
73½	74	982		Federal Steel pf	73¼	74	73	73⅝	+ ⅝
50	50½	380		Glucose Sugar Ref	50	50	50	50	.....
167	167½	500		Great Northern pf	167⅜	167½	167	167	—2½
31¼	34	120		Hocking Valley	31⅜	31½	31⅜	31¾	+ ⅛
113¼	114	159		Illinois Central	114	114	114	114	+ ⅛
67	67¼	200		International Paper pf	66¾	67¼	66¾	67¼	+ ⅛
50	51	100		Iowa Central pf	50¼	50½	50¼	50½	+ ⅛
11	12	100		Kanawha & Michigan	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
21	23	100		Lake Erie & West	21½	21¼	21¼	21¼	—1¼
80¾	81	1,810		Louisville & Nashville	80¼	81	80¼	81	+ ⅛
93	93¼	6,665		Manhattan Con	92	92¾	91¼	93½	+1⅜
165	165¼	5,375		Met. Street Railway	163¼	166	161	165	+ ⅝
		1,100		Mexican Central	11	11½	11	11½	+ ½
4	4¼	210		Mexican National ctfs.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	.....
58½	60	360		Minn. & St. Louis	58	58¾	58	58¾	— ⅛
16	17	500		Minn., St. P. & S. M.	16	16	16	16	+ ⅛
33	33¾	1,335		Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	32½	33⅜	32½	33⅜	+ ⅛
43⅛	43¼	44,880		Missouri Pacific	40	43¼	40	43¼	+3⅛
183½	185	80		Morris & Essex	183½	183½	183½	183½	.....
27¼	27	420		National Lead Co	27¼	27½	26½	26½	— ½
42	43	700		National Steel	42	42⅝	42	42⅝	+1¼
92½	92¾	320		National Steel pf	92½	92½	92½	92½	+ ⅛
116	117	400		New Jersey Central	116	117	116	117	+1¼
130	135	151		New York Air Brake	130	130	130	130	—3
134¼	134⅝	4,240		New York Central	134¼	134¾	134¼	134½	+ ⅝
212	217	176		N. Y., N. H. & H	214	214	214	214	+1
22½	22¼	1,525		N. Y. Ont. & West	21⅞	22½	21⅝	22½	+ ⅝
25½	25⅝	6,360		Norfolk & Western	25⅜	25⅝	25⅜	25½	+ ⅛
70	70¼	632		Norfolk & West. pf	70¼	70⅜	70	70⅜	+ ⅛
14⅝	14½	1,800		North American	14	14½	14	14½	+ ⅛
52½	52¼	4,132		Northern Pacific	51⅞	52¼	51⅝	52¼	+ ⅛
74½	74½	1,100		Northern Pacific pf	74¼	74½	74¼	74⅝	+ ⅛
51⅝	51⅝	25		Pacific Coast	51⅜	51⅝	51⅜	51⅝	— ⅛
64⅞	66	100		Pacific Coast 2d pf	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	— ⅛
43⅝	44	650		Pacific Mail	43¼	43¾	43¼	43¾	+1¼
130½	130¼	3,040		Pennsylvania R. R.	129	130¼	129	130¼	+ ⅛
2	2⅛	2,780		Penn. R. R., rights	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
104	104¼	2,430		People's Gas, Chicago	103¾	104¼	103¾	104¼	+1
2⅝	2⅞	100		Peo., Dec. & Evans	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	.....
		100		Philadelphia Co	74	74	74	74	.....
57	57¼	755		Pressed Steel Car, ex d.	56½	57¼	56½	57¼	.....
88	88¼	315		Pressed Steel Car pf	88¼	88¼	88	88	— ⅛
189	190	150		Pullman Company	189⅞	189⅞	189⅞	189⅞	+ ⅛
17⅜	18	630		Reading	17½	17¾	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
50⅝	50⅞	2,400		Reading 1st pf	50	50¾	50	50⅝	+ ⅛
27	27¾	700		Reading 2d pf	27	27¾	27	27¾	+ ⅛
20⅜	20⅝	1,100		Rep. Iron & Steel	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅛
33½	36			R., W. & O.					
75½	77⅝			St. J. & G. I.	6	6	6	6	.....
108				St. L. & San Fran	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
				St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ½
53				St. Louis Southw	11	11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
				St. Louis Southw. pf	26¼	27	26¼	27	+1
				Southern Pacific	38	38½	38	38⅝	+ ⅜
				Southern Railway	11⅜	12	11⅜	12	+ ⅛
				Southern Railway pf	54½	55	54½	55	+ ⅞
				Tenn. Coal & Iron	84⅝	86¼	84⅝	86	+1½
				Texas Pacific	15¼	16⅜	15¼	16¼	+ ⅛
				Texas Pacific Land Tr.	11½	11½	11½	11¼	.....
114	114¼	17,485		Third Avenue	117	117½	107	113⅜	—2⅝
21¾	22¼	550		Union Bag & Paper	22	22½	21¾	22¼	— ¼
73¾	74	66		Union Bag & Paper pf	73⅜	74½	73⅜	74½	.....
47⅝	47¾	20,960		Union Pacific	47¼	47⅞	47¼	47⅝	+ ⅛
75⅞	75⅝	2,641		Union Pacific pf	75¼	75⅝	75¼	75⅝	+ ⅛
47	49	225		United States Express	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	.....
17¼	17½	7,680		United States Leather	17¼	17⅞	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅛
76¼	76½	895		U. S. Leather pf	76	76¼	76	76¼	+ ⅛
41½	42	200		United States Rubber	41	41	41	41	— ½
101	102¼	308		U. S. Rubber pf	101	101	101	101	—1
7⅝	7½	300		Wabash	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	.....
21¼	21¼	1,550		Wabash pf	20¼	21⅞	20¼	21¼	+ ⅜
86¾	87½	62		Western Union Tel	86⅝	86½	86½	86½	+ ⅛
10	10⅞	910		Wheeling & Lake Erie	9⅞	10¼	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
52½	53½	100		Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	53	53	53	53	— ½
23	28¼	250		Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	27¾	28¼	27¾	28¼	— ½
18¼	18¾	100		Wisconsin Central	18	18	18	18	— ½
Sales		344,668							

NEWS OF THE EXCHANGES.

Coffee suffered yesterday a natural reaction from over a week's high figures, in a market the comparative dullness of which, after a period of exceptional activity, seemed of itself an inclination of weakness. The market opened about 15 points lower, and declined pretty steadily, under the effects of liquidation, and closed with a net loss of some 5 points. The trading aggregated 27,000 bags.

The Cotton Exchange market was fairly active, the transactions amounting to about 300,000 bales, and cotton make a slight net advance, after an irregular day. Cotton opened 5 points up, on good Liverpool advices. The early part of the day's trading consisted mainly of Liverpool buying, with a view to covering shorts, which proved effectual in sustaining the market. This movement having run itself out, the South began freely to sell, and the result was a steady decline. March alone resisted the tendency, its net gain being about 4 points. The course of the market seemed to indorse the theory that cotton really is being held back secretly in Southern towns. The receipts were a trifle better than a week previous.

Trading in wheat on the Produce Exchange was dull yesterday. The product gained one-fourth of a cent. It is said that the lack of good buying, after so long a decline, is an unmistakable indication of the practical wiping out of short interests. Export sales were not large. Corn declined moderately, under selling laid to reports about a larger crop than was expected. Oats went off fractionally in a steady market.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 3@4 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 5 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 5@5½ per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6½@7½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $157,844,482; balances, $10,561,883; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,637,897.

Money on call in London, 1½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3@3¼ per cent. for short and 3⅜@3½ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange dull. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83⅞; demand, $4.86⅞@$4.87; cables, $4.87⅝; commercial bills, $4.82¾@$4.83¼.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19⅜ less 1-16@5.20 and 5.16¾; reichsmarks, 94⅝ and 95 1-16; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40⅝.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par @5c premium. Chicago—30c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, $1 premium per $1,000; selling, par. St. Louis—10c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 30c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The market for American securities opened better and improved somewhat, but later eased off and closed quiet but steady.

Consols for both money and the account, 101⅜; Canadian, 95⅞; Erie, 12; Erie first preferred, 34; Illinois Central, 116½; Union Pacific preferred, 77¼; St. Paul, 120⅜; New York Central, 137⅜; Pennsylvania, 66; Reading, 9½; Northern Pacific preferred, 76; Atchison, 20¼; Louisville, 82¾; Grand Trunk, 7⅝; Anaconda, 8¼.

Bar silver closed strong at 27½d per ounce.

Money, 1½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3@3¼ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3⅝@3½ per cent.

Spanish 4s, 66½.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £75,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 129.10; Madrid, 27.95; Lisbon, 44; Rome, 7.13. Bar gold, 77s 9½d.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—Prices opened firm on the Bourse to-day, but subsequently reacted on realizations. Spanish 4s were particularly weak on the report that the coupons were to be taxed 12 per cent. Rio Tintos were steady. Kafirs were in good demand at the beginning, afterward became easier owing to the absence of transactions, but before the close recovered sharply on London advices. Three per cent. rentes, 100f 10c for the account; exchange on London, 25f 19c for checks. Spanish 4s, 67.65.

BERLIN, Jan. 19.—Prices on the Boerse opened weak, owing to a dispatch to The London Times from Teheran regarding the movement of 30,000 Russian troops to Kursk, Russia. Later there was a general recovery on the London firmness. Spanish 4s were easier on the contemplated taxation of coupons. Italian securities were harder. At the close there was a reaction, in apprehension that the Austrian miners' strike might spread to Upper Silesia. Exchange on London, 20 marks 49½ pfennigs for checks. Private rate of discount, 4 per cent.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 19.—On the Boerse to-day prices were active and fluctuated. Business opened hesitatingly, but rallied on Western advices and closed fairly steady. Spanish 4s relapsed.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—In the general list to-day, a decline of 3¼ points in Bell Telephone, to 325½, due to selling of collateral held on overdue loans attracted some attention for a time. About 290 shares came upon the market, and late in the day the price recovered to 329. Chicago Junction was up over 2 points, to 13½; Gas and Coke rallied a fraction, to 19¾, and Erie Telephone rights sold freely at $1. The trading in Sugar reached good proportions. The closing came quiet but firm.

Although the nominal loaning rate at the Clearing House remains at 6 per cent., it is known that loans were made to-day quietly at 5 per cent., and it is now seemingly only a question of a few days when this figure will be openly quoted. New York funds sold at par and 5 cents premium.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	0	0⅛	Old Colony	4	5
Allouez	2½	3	Old Dominion	18	18¼
Arcadian	18⅝	19	Osceola	67½	69½
Arnold	6	7	Parrot	40	41
Ash Bed	.30	.50	Pioneer	1½	2½
Atlantic	2¼	2⅝	Quincy	140	145
Baltic	10	10¾	Rhode Island	4¼	5
B. & Cr. C.	.20	.35	Santa Fé	5½	5½
Bost. & Mon.	262	265	Santa Ysabel	7⅛	7⅜
Butte & B.	45	55	Shoe	.30	.32
Cal. & Hec.	730	740	Tamarack	175	177
Centennial	16½	17	Utah Cons.	27½	27½
Franklin	14	14½	Washington	1⅛	1½
Humboldt	1	2	White Knob	14	16
Isle Royale	23¼	..	Winona	4	5
Mohawk	15	16	Wolverine	39	40

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	239	240	Cent. M. pf.	60	..
Bost. & Low.	242	..	Fitchburg pf.	..	119
Bost. & Me.	..	200	N. Y. & N. E.	6s	110½	..
Bost. & Prov.	..	300	N. Y. & N. E.	7s	..	..
Bost. Elev.	95	..	N. Y. & N. E.	7s	114½	..
Bost. & Me.	90	..	W. End	92½	93
Cent. Mass.	11	..			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. B. Tel.	326½	329	N. Eng. Tel.	135	140
Chi. S. Yds.	134	136	U. S. Oil	19	19½
Dom. Coal	42	43	Westinghouse Elec.	..	..
Dom. C. pf.	115	116	Westinghouse Elec. pf.	..	65
Erie Tel.	103½	104½			
Mex. Tele.	3	3½			

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

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Money on call in London, 1½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3@3¼ per cent. for short and 3⅜@3½ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange dull. Nominal

STATE TRUST COMPANIES

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—Reports of trust companies made to the State Superintendent of Banking as of Jan. 1, and for the year 1899, show excellent conditions of the companies. From reports passed upon by the Superintendent are taken these abstracts:

NEW YORK.

American Deposit and Loan Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$220,085.00
Stock investments (market value)	475,386.25
Amount loaned on collaterals	4,074,895.34
Amount loaned on personal securities	375,976.80
Real estate (estimated value)	123,159.69
Cash on hand	83,250.28
Cash on deposit	236,189.39
Other assets	7,589.22
Total	$6,176,540.97

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000.00
Undivided profits	61,027.90
General deposits payable on demand	5,518,972.07
Other liabilities	95,540.00
Total	$6,176,540.97

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$397,390.15
Interest credited depositors	126,413.81
Expenses of institution	38,343.10
Dividends declared	740,000.00
Deposits on which interest is allowed	5,516,972.97
Rate of interest, per cent	1½ to 4

Atlantic Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$323,470.00
Stock investments (market value)	1,479,337.11
Amount loaned on collaterals	2,644,703.63
Amount loaned on personal securities	142,771.06
Real estate (estimated value)	69,798.16
Cash on hand	2,581.44
Cash on deposit	689,582.76
Other assets	235,546.28
Total	$5,607,770.44

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	396,045.04
Contingent fund, as set aside by the Board of Trustees	100,000.00
Deposits in trust	100,417.66
General deposits payable on demand	3,960,568.24
Other liabilities	20,741.50
Total	$5,607,770.44

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Total amount of profits during the year	$254,721.75
Interest credited depositors during same period	37,343.87
Expenses of institution, same period	54,943.87
Amount of deposits on which interest is allowed	$,600,000.00
Rate of interest, per cent	1½ to 4

Central Realty Bond & Trust Company

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$656,435.00
Stock investments, (market value)	232,796.00
Amount loaned on collaterals	1,738,939.25
Real estate, (estimated value)	1,096,539.00
Cash on hand	11,752.41
Cash on deposit	290,807.92
Other assets	29,852.62
Total	$4,056,922.77

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits	81,207.80
Deposit in trust	11,500.00
General deposit, payable on demand	2,059,698.92
Other liabilities	404,516.05
Total	$4,056,922.77

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Total amount of profits during the year	$122,107.49
Interest credited depositors during same period	14,049.26
Expenses of institution, same period	40,187.64
Amount of deposits on which interest is allowed	2,471,198.92
Rate of interest, per cent	1½ to 4

Central Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$158,688.11
Stock investments, (market value)	13,721,624.89
Amount loaned on collaterals	34,422,088.70
Amount loaned on personal securities	408,000.00
Real estate, (estimated value)	984,696.01
Cash on hand	28,879.75
Cash on deposit	44,408,857.44
Other assets	542,119.26
Total	$54,674,954.16

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	10,257,566.50
Deposits in trust	1,879,148.14
General deposits, payable on demand	41,298,460.44
Other liabilities	239,779.08
Total	$54,674,954.16

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Total amount of profits during the year	$4,182,232.37
Interest credited depositors during same period	1,067,375.79
Expenses of institution, same period	205,567.50
Amount of dividends declared, same period	500,000.00
Amount of deposits on which interest is allowed	39,206,816.75
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 3

Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$338,575.00
Stock investments, (market value)	6,651,900.00
Amount loaned on collaterals	32,872,845.35
Real estate, (estimated value)	1,000,000.00
Cash on hand	2,045.94
Cash on deposit	6,071,215.65
Other assets	1,301,820.74
Total	$48,238,402.68

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	5,625,124.56
Deposits in trust	41,519,351.25
Other liabilities	193,426.87
Total	$48,238,402.68

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Total amount of profits during the year	$1,909,908.58
Interest credited depositors during same period	1,046,456.29
Expenses of institution, same period	184,412.83
Amount of dividends declared, same period	$00,000.00
Amount of deposits on which interest is allowed	$7,677,684.40
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 4½

City Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$36,000.00
Stock investments, (market value)	1,358,180.41
Amount loaned on collaterals	8,840,796.87
Amount loaned on personal securities	328,917.17
Cash on hand	12,952.70
Cash on deposit	1,962,900.74
Overdraft	30.00
Other assets	93,923.00
Total	$12,123,721.05

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits	181,277.28
Deposits in trust	227,150.72
General deposits payable on demand	9,647,818.86
Other liabilities	67,474.24
Total	$12,123,721.05

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Total amount of profits during 10 months	$352,388.94
Interest credited depositors during same period	106,179.10
Expenses of institution, same period	55,060.19
Amount of deposits on which interest is allowed	9,155,122.00
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 4

Fifth Avenue Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$107,000.00
Stock investments, (market value)	2,685,559.73
Amount loaned on collaterals	2,916,459.24
Amount loaned on personal securities	684,898.56
Cash on hand	52,835.66
Cash on deposit	542,853.97
Other assets	40,273.40
Total	$7,029,880.56

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits	208,133.42
General deposits payable on demand	5,770,033.22
Other liabilities	51,713.00
Total	$7,029,880.56

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Total amount of profits during the year	$336,218.56
Interest credited depositors during same period	137,458.50
Expenses of institution, same period	41,928.78
Amount of deposits on which interest is allowed	5,707,033.22
Rate of interest, per cent	1½ to 3

Manhattan Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$3,000.00
Stock investments, (market value)	3,211,165.49
Amount loaned on collaterals	4,628,715.74
Cash on hand	500.00
Cash on deposit	3,182,921.08
Other assets	628,867.94
Total	$11,655,170.25

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	200,000.00
Undivided profits	994,476.85
Deposits in trust	872,768.76
General deposits payable on demand	8,578,924.64
Other liabilities	9,000.00
Total	$11,655,170.25

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Total amount of profits during the year	$794,323.40
Interest credited depositors during same period	206,811.16
Expenses of institution, same period	111,466.71
Amount of dividends declared same period	55,000.00
Amount of deposits on which interest is allowed	7,029,776.45
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 4

Metropolitan Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Stock investments, (market value)	$1,885,924.27
Amount loaned on collaterals	15,218,400.00
Real estate, (estimated value)	481,800.00
Cash on hand	5,904.18
Cash on deposit	1,287,228.02
Other assets	190,422.91
Total	$17,064,679.38

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits	425,285.48
General deposits payable on demand	14,545,841.74
Other liabilities	93,572.16
Total	$17,064,679.38

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Total amount of profits during the year	$826,798.23
Interest credited depositors during same period	407,145.35
Expenses of institution, same period	76,016.85
Amount of dividends declared, same period	100,000.00
Amount of deposits on which interest is allowed	13,450,967.89
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 4

Morton Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Stock investments, (market value)	$2,754,566.84
Amount loaned on collaterals	3,127,010.09
Amount loaned on personal securities	200,000.00
Cash on hand	3,000.00
Cash on deposit	1,220,876.96
Other assets	85,241.13
Total	$7,340,695.02

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,500,000.00
Undivided profits	49,538.14
General deposits payable on demand	4,791,156.88
Total	$7,340,695.02

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Total amount of profits during the year	$98,859.13
Interest credited depositors during same period	25,848.58
Expenses of institution, same period	23,972.41
Amount of dividends declared, same period	4,778,988.77
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 3½

New York Security & Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$862,516.00
Stock investments (market value)	8,394,588.28
Amount loaned on collaterals	6,662,797.49
Amount loaned on personal securities	331,114.25
Cash on hand	21,808.07
Cash on deposit	1,945,993.78
Other assets	144,563.69
Total	$18,883,331.56

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	2,000,000.00
Undivided profits	145,471.72
Deposits in trust	15,690,302.72
Other liabilities	47,557.12
Total	$18,883,331.56

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Total amount of profits during the year	$1,105,793.19
Interest credited depositors during same period	305,616.81
Expenses of institution, same period	89,216.93
Amount of dividends declared, same period	150,000.00
Amount of deposits on which interest is allowed	14,792,530.07
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 3

Real Estate Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$347,000.00
Stock investments (market value)	1,671,191.56
Amount loaned on collaterals	2,494,000.06
Amount loaned on personal securities	9,500.00
Cash on hand	123,495.70
Cash on deposit	739,071.29
Overdrafts	2,935.00
Other assets	27,838.36
Total	$5,415,032.81

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits	233,628.96
Deposits in trust	4,406,258.66
Other liabilities	25,145.17
Total	$5,415,032.81

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Interest credited depositors during the year	$283,975.19
Expenses of institution, same period	123,126.52
Amount of dividends declared, same period	44,288.23
Amount of deposits on which interest is allowed	8,775,012.00
Rate of interest, per cent	1½ to 4

Standard Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Stock investments, (market value)	$2,001,135.62
Amount loaned on collaterals	2,289,374.70
Amount loaned on personal securities	106,685.38
Cash on hand	9,881.63
Cash on deposit	682,285.43
Other assets	19,654.63
Total	$5,109,017.39

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	100,000.00
Undivided profits	151,180.08
Deposits in trust	819,897.30
General deposits payable on demand	2,972,740.04
Other liabilities	65,199.97
Total	$5,109,017.39

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Total amount of profits during the year	$192,872.09
Interest credited depositors during same period	50,235.42
Expenses of institution, same period	32,001.28
Amount of deposits on which interest is allowed	3,443,633.25
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 5

Washington Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$103,100.00
Stock investments, (market value)	1,259,070.00
Amount loaned on collaterals	5,055,050.00
Amount loaned on personal securities	53,000.00
Cash on hand	2,602.40
Cash on deposit	666,622.24
Other assets	70,584.04
Total	$7,209,038.68

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits	188,253.84
Deposits in trust and general deposits payable on demand	5,977,489.69
Other liabilities	43,295.15
Total	$7,209,038.68

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Total amount of profits during the year	$310,473.18
Interest credited depositors during same period	143,989.35
Expenses of institution, same period	46,027.84
Amount of dividends declared, same period	50,000.00
Amount of deposits on which interest is allowed	5,927,257.59
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 4

OBJECT TO ENGINE HOUSE.

Plea for Quiet for St. Agnes's Chapel Moves Mayor.

Fifty men and women, members of the West End Association, and property owners in West Ninety-second Street, appeared before Mayor Van Wyck yesterday afternoon to protest against the erection of a fire engine house in West Ninety-second Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues.

Walter L. Stabler, the spokesman of the delegation, said that the street was built up with private houses, and that if the engine house were built, each property owner would lose $3,000 or $4,000, and the taxable value of the property would be depreciated to the extent of at least $125,000.

"That objection will be made by the property owners adjoining any site we may select," said the Mayor. "The people of the west side have got a good many privileges that other parts of the city do not enjoy. You have no dumps in that vicinity, and the city is put to extra expense to cart the ashes, sometimes to the east side."

H. H. Cammann, representing Trinity Corporation, which owns St. Agnes's Chapel, which faces the site of the proposed engine house, told the Mayor that the noise would annoy worshippers and distract the pupils of the school which the chapel maintains.

"This is a serious objection," said the Mayor. "It will have more weight with me than the protests of property owners. If you will get the consents of property owners to the location of a fire house on two lots a couple of blocks further north, I'll see what we can do."

Mr. Stabler agreed to try to get a side, and the hearing closed.

Fifty-Cent Piece Cost Him His Life.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 19.—William O'Hearn, a gateman at the Washington Street crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad at this place, dropped a fifty-cent piece on the track to-day. In recovering the coin he got in the way of a train and was run over. He died a few hours later. O'Hearn leaves a wife and two children.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Hotel Bayard Property Sold—Dealings in Many Sections—Results in the Auction Room.

The four and five story buildings at the southwest corner of Broadway and Fifty-fourth Street, known as the Hotel Bayard, have been sold by Victor D. Depierris to C. S. Jaeger. The property has frontages of 75.10 feet on Broadway and 101.3 feet on Fifty-fourth Street. Nothing could be learned yesterday from those interested as to the price or regarding the future of the property.

Leopold Weil has sold for Mayer S. Auerbach to a client 11 West Twentieth Street. The purchaser will improve the property with a ten-story fire-proof building.

R. Leitner has sold to L. Gruning 2,642 Eighth Avenue, a five-story flat and stores, for Straus & Rothschild.

Foley & Sniffin have sold for the Welsh estate for $58,000 the two five-story double flats 124 and 126 East Eighty-sixth Street, each 26 by 88 by 100. The same firm has also sold for $25,000 the three-story dwelling 2,011 Madison Avenue, 20 by 85.

C. H. Batterman has sold for William T. Lahey and others to Watkins Brothers the plot, 75 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 300 feet east of Broadway. The buyers will erect on the site a six or seven story apartment house.

Charles Griffith Moses & Brother were the brokers in the sale of the plot, 99.11 by 100, at the northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Broadway, for the estate of M. Siegman.

Miles & Helfer have sold for M. J. Newman to Max Hart the five-story single flat 278 West Nineteenth Street, 20 by 70. The buyer gives in part payment a lot on the west side of Broadway, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street.

Daniel B. Freedman is the buyer of the five-story building 98 Duane Street, the sale of which, through Horace S. Ely & Co., has been reported.

J. Clarence Davies & Co. have sold for Ferdinand Hecht the four-story brick flat, with store, 2,916 Third Avenue; also, for Charles Hopper, two lots on the north side of Pelham Avenue, 50 feet west of Hoffman Street; also, for James Rice, eight houses on the east side of the Southern Boulevard, between Jennings and One Hundred and Seventy-second Streets; also, for John P. Petty, six lots on the south side of Sixteenth Street, 105 feet east of Fourth Avenue, Wakefield.

H. P. Goldschmidt has sold to Matthias Rock the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 48 East Fifty-eighth Street, 25 by 100.5.

The church property at 126-128 Forsyth Street, now controlled by the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church, has not been sold, as reported in this column, to be changed into tenements. Several good offers for the property have been considered, but none has as yet been finally accepted.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

63 West Ninety-sixth Street, 21 by 100.11, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Mary H. Meyer, as trustee $17,000

By William Kennelly.

Mosholu Parkway, south side, the block front between Decatur and Hull Avenues, being 246.9 feet on the Parkway, 50 feet on Decatur Avenue, and 122.7 feet on Hull Avenue, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, James Everard. 8,700

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

50 Ridge Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with a four-story brick tenement at the rear; partition sale, to Henry G. Wenzel 23,177

270 Hart Street, Brooklyn, 20 by 100, two-story brownstone-front dwelling; partition sale, to H. G. Gollmar. 5,436

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

37 and 39 Attorney Street, 51.6 by 100 by 51.8 by 100, three-story front and five-story rear brick tenements on 37, five-story front and rear brick tenements on 39; foreclosure sale, to Julius Kirschbaum 51,900

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Eighty-fourth Street, north side, 100 feet west of West End Avenue, for six five-story brick dwellings, 17 by 58.8 and 16 by 55; Matthews & Eppenstein of 442 Columbus Avenue, owners; Ross & McNeil of 39 East Forty-second Street, architects; cost, $90,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 873 and 875 Broadway, to a five and eight story brick and stone store; Loeb & Schiff of 27 Pine Street, owners; G. E. Bisby, architect; cost, $200.

No. 2,907 Third Avenue, to a six-story brick store and flat; George Hart of 437 East Eighty-fourth Street, owner; T. A. Schneider, architect; cost, $100.

No. 114 to 120 Greene Street, to two six-story brick stores and lofts; Frederick Loeser, owner; Buchman & Fox of 11 East Fifty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $300.

No. 148 Orchard Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Bernard Kasner, premises owner; Sass & Smallheiser, architects; cost, $150.

No. 1,290 to 1,294 Broadway, to a three-story brick office building and store; D. H. McAlpin, owner; B. W. Berger, Bible House, architect; cost, $6,000.

Nos. 283 and 285 Sixth Avenue, to a five-story brick store; G. H. Meyer of 19 East Twelfth Street, owner; William Home Company of 245 West Twenty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $200.

La Fontaine Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, to a one-story frame storage house and office; Michael O'Connell of 2,075 Arthur Avenue, owner; Higgs & Gavigan, architects; cost, $150.

Nos. 1 and 3 Sixty-first Street, northwest corner of Washington Avenue, to a three-story brick tenement and store; Mrs. E. A. Hayes of 25 Lexington Avenue, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

Infant Asylum Takes Title.

The New York Infant Asylum took title yesterday to the property 139 Second Avenue, formerly occupied by the Old Marion Street Maternity Hospital. The building stands on a plot 24 by 120, just south of Ninth Street. The price paid for the property was $25,000. The New York Infant Asylum already maintains a house of reception at Amsterdam Avenue and Sixty-first Street, and a country home and nursery at Mount Vernon.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Jan. 19.

ARTHUR AV, w s, 219 ft n of King's Bridge and West Farms Road, 25x120; Maggie Gohl to Joseph Cademartori.... 2,600

AUDUBON AV, w s, 54 ft s of 185th St, 18x50; Henry E. Montgomery to Morits Ernst and another 1

AVENUE C, e s, 54 ft s of 13th St, 27x 105, Unionport; John W. Bartram, referee, to Moses Green 500

AVENUE C, s e corner of 13th St, 27x 105, Unionport; Avenue C, e s, 27 ft s of 13th St, 27x105, Unionport; John W. Bartram, referee, to Moses Green..... 1,250

ALL TITLE to property, franchises, rights, plant, &c., acquired from Herman Vogel, Jr., Charles W. Smith to the Pelham Electric Light and Power Company, quit claim 1

BAINBRIDGE AV, e s, 100 ft n of 197th St, 25x125; Henry W. Roe to Eugene G. and Elizabeth Shufeldt 1

BOSTON ROAD, s e s, 614.11 ft e from an angle in said road opposite Jefferson St, 75x90; Annie L. Stark to James McFerran and another 100

BROOME ST, 14 and 16, n e corner of Mangin St; Arthur Gorsch to Herman Wendt 1

COLUMBUS AV, n e corner of 60th St, 75.5x80; Isaac S. Isaacs, referee, to John C. Barth 1,000

GRAND ST, s w corner Chrystie St, 50.6x 75; Ferdinand Starbuck to William B. Davenport 7,500

EAST BROADWAY, 29, 25x87.6; East Broadway, 31, 23x75; East Broadway, 33, 25x75, ½ part; East Broadway, 97, 25x 100; East Broadway, 103, 25.3x75.3x74.4x 74.10; East Broadway, 212, 26.1x112.7 to Division St x29.1x112.5; Henry St, 31, 24.11x60.6x24.11x60.4; and Market St, 11, 25x90, all title, also to any share in any realty which Morris Alexander died seized; Esther Mayer to Joseph M. Alexander and others, quit claim 1

EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 51.6 ft n of 139th St, 16x79.8, with strip on e s; 139th St, n s, 151 ft w of 8th Av, 17x99.11; James H. Cubberly to Riverside Building Company 100

ELIZABETH ST, 63 and 65, s w corner of Hester St, 48.2x54.6; Mary A. McGuire to John J. McDonald 1

ELIZABETH ST, 59 and 61, 51.9x55x51.10x 54.6; Joseph Siegel to John J. McDonald. 23,000

ESSEX ST, 59 to 65, s w corner of Elizabeth St, 54.6x100x55x99.9; John J. McDonald to Mary A. McGuire..... 65,650

INTERIOR LOT, 200 ft e of 5th Av, and 120 ft s of 57th St, runs s 0.10 e 25x n 0.10 w 25; D. R. Hooker to William R. Willcox 1

LOT 198, map of 473 lots of Haight estate, Westchester; Maria Cooper to Jennie Irvine 100

LOT 205, Block E, map of Mapes estate; Prudence Irvine to Jennie Irvine..... 100

LOTS 160 and 161, second map of Neill estate; Jacob Keller to Caroline Keller, ½ part 100

MADISON ST, 174 and 176, 50x100; Annie Mendelson and others to Maurice Myers. 42,750

MADISON ST, 174 and 176, 50x100; Maurice Myers to Rachel Frank..... 1

MOTT ST, 12, e s, 12.6x26.4x16.6x30.6; William J. O'Sullivan, referee, to Morris Isaacs 5,150

PARK AV WEST, w s, 281.6 ft s of 162d St, 18x93.6x18x92.10; Northern Improvement Company to Victoria Pepe..... 100

RIDGE ST, 29 and 31, 40x75; Herbert S. Ogden, referee, to American Mortgage Company 22,800

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 75, 25.4x irregular; the Riverside Building Company to Henry E. Niese 100

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 925 ft n of 122d St, 25x86; George E. McLaughlin to Walworth Ward..... 1

WEST END AV, s w corner of 86th St, 24.2x100; Charles V. Fornes to Eda Fornes 100

WILLOW LANE, s e corner street, 43 ft wide, map R. B. Taylor, runs n 150x w 25x s 150 to lane x e 25; Frederick Lohbauer to Augustus G. Miller..... 1

1ST AV, n e corner of 110th St, 50.11x93; Joseph Solomon and others to Samuel Langer 100

2D AV, e s, 13.3 ft s of 10th St, 13.3x41; also 10th St, s s, 63 ft e of 2d Av, 22x 26.7; William Stuart to Eliza Martin, 2-15 parts 1

2D AV, w s, 46.8 ft s of 9th St, 24x120; Old Marion Street Maternity Hospital to New York Infant Asylum..... 1

6TH AV, n e corner of 54th St, 200.10 to 55th St x 95; Mary M. Ostrander to Charles Remsen and another, executors, &c., 1-9 part 38,833

6TH AV, n e corner of 54th St, 200.10 to 55th St x 96; Laura J. Edwards, by attorney, to Charles Remsen and another, executors, &c., 1-9 part..... 38,833

6TH AV, n e corner of 54th St, 200.10 to 55th St x 95; Gerard M. Edwards, by attorney, to Charles Remsen and another, executors, &c., 1-9 part..... 38,833

11TH AV, w s, 25 ft n of 46th St, 25x 41.3x100; James N. Emlich, executor, to Philip Ryan..... 6,750

15TH ST, n s, middle portion Lot 939, map of village of Wakefield, 50x114; Sarah H. Chase to Sarah E. Emery.... Exch.

25TH ST, 112 West, 20x20x82.10; Andrew Blum to Henry Maillard, Jr..... 23,000

50TH ST, n e corner of 1st Av, 19.8x80; Alessandro Bolognesi and another to William Hartfield and another, ½ part.. 1

78TH ST, s s, 144 ft w of Avenue A, 25x 102.2; John Kelthauer to Jacob Heinrich, individually and as administrator.. 400

94TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of West End Av, 25x71.8x25x72.4; Thomas P. Hornsey to Francis M. Jencks, re-recorded..... 1

35TH ST, 29 West, 20x98.9; Susan F. Jackson to Henry R. Jackson and another.. 100

57TH ST, 111 West, 20x100.5; William Demuth to Irene M. Demuth 1

86TH ST, 68 East, 31.11x102.2; George A. St. John to Annie Aaron and another.... 5,000

106TH ST, s s, 420 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 100.11; Moritz Samisch to Ratje Bunke.. 1

110TH ST, 224 West, 25x103.7x26x111.6; Eugene C. Potter to Fabian Sachs and another 1

121ST ST, s w corner of Park Av, 20x 100.11; Charles Brogan to Adam Happel.. 1

137TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of Lenox Av, 100x 99.11; N. Taylor Phillips, referee, to Michael Hughes 5,600

152D ST, n s, 100.11 e w of St. Nicholas Av, 50x74.11; Jacob D. Butler to H. B. Thomas 1

185TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 100x 79.11; Deane Realty Company to Anthony W. Miller..... 1

185TH ST, n e s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 100x 79.11; Lillie T. Yoran and another, executors, &c., to Deane Realty Company. 12,300

Recorded Leases.

SIMON, Simon, agent, to Bartolo Moggio; 107th St, 233 East, 5 years..... $1,900

DAVIS, Edward, to Delbert I. Kendall; Amsterdam Av, 795, s e corner of 99th St, 5 years 1,200

OCHS, Charles, to Oswald Berls; Amsterdam Av, 668, store, &c., 3 years..... 1,500

DUNKAK, Frederick H., to August Schroeder; Columbus Av, 822, 5 years ..... $1,400 to 1,600

KAUFFELD, Theodore, to John H. Ziegler; 110th St, 141, n w corner of Lexington Av, 3 years, 4½ months, and 2 years' renewal ..... $900 to 1,020

KEMP, Abraham, to David Oher; Ridge St, 57, 2 years..... 2,400

LIFSHITZ, Rebecca, to Goldenberg & Cohen; Canal St, 112, 2 years..... $540 to 780

Recorded Mortgages.

BODEN, Annie A., to Elizabeth T. Morgan; plot begins at stake in lane from William's Bridge Road to N. P. Bailey's land, West Farms, 1 year..... 800

BROWN, David S, and Delaplaine, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 12th Av, n e corner of 51st St, 1 year..... 120,000

BROUWER-ANCHER, Gerard P., to Jacob C. Rosenblum; 528 West 149th St, ½ year 500

BROUWER-ANCHER, Gerard P., to Jacob C. Rosenblum; 522 West 149th St, ½ year 500

BROUWER-ANCHER, Agnes and Gerard P. to Jacob C. Rosenblum; 526 West 149th St, ½ year..... 500

CADEMARTORI, Joseph, and wife to Maggie and Christian Gohl; Arthur Av, w s, 240 ft n of King's Bridge and West Farms Road, 1 year..... 1,000

CALLAGHAN, William, to Dimock & Fink Company; 131st St, n s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, secures damages, &c..... 3,700

CASE, David K., to Andrew D. Parker; 933 4th Av, 1½ years..... 4,300

CLARK, Mary and John, to Thomas H. Purdy; Rogers Place, e s, 582.5 ft n of Westchester Av, 5 years $2,000

COLE, Mary E., to Immigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 170 and 172 West 10th St, 1 year 25,000

COSTELLO, Owen, to Emanuel Heilner and another; 11th St, s s, 206.10 ft e of University Place, demand..... 7,500

DELLA, Gherardesca, and others to United States Trust Company; 313 Church St, 1 year..... 12,000

DISBROW, Josephine L., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 332 West 108th St, 1 year 20,000

DISKEN, May, to Newman Cowen; 117th St, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, demand..... 1,000

FISCHEL, Harry, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 394 and 396 Grand St, 5 years 40,000

GOLBERG, Harris, to Simon Adler and another; 610 to 616 East 11th St; also 57 Allen St, 2 months..... 3,000

GOODMAN, Aaron, to Levi P. Morton and another, trustees; East Broadway, s e corner of Montgomery St; also, Montgomery St, n e s, 14.9 ft s of East Broadway, 5 years 62,500

KRUMENAKER, Josephine and Peter, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 44 Elizabeth St, 5 years..... 8,500

KRUMENAKER, Josephine and Peter, to Elizabeth T. Clarke and another; 44 Elizabeth St, 1 year..... 1,000

LANGER, Samuel, to Joseph and Meyer Solomon and another; 48 Chrystie St, 3 months 4,000

LANGER, Samuel, to Joseph and Meyer Solomon and another; 1st Av, s e corner of 110th St, 9 months 7,000

LANGER, Samuel, to Joseph and Meyer Solomon and another; 1st Av, s e corner of 110th St, 9 months..... 24,000

LILLIENDAHL, John G. R., to Juliana Dill, administratrix; 131st St, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av; also all title to plot 20.6 ft s of 131st St and 193.4 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 15,000

LUMBYE, Hans, to Mary C. Ohle; 16th St, n s, 375 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years..... 5,000

MAILLARD, Henry, Jr., to Andrew Blum; 112 West 26th St, 5 years..... 14,000

MCDONALD, John J., to Julia G. Inness; 39 to 45 Hester St, 3 years..... 45,000

MCFERRAN, James, and Mary Ryan to Annie L. Stark; Boston Road, s e s, 614.11 ft e from an angle in said road opposite Jefferson St, ½ year..... 4,000

MEACLE, Joseph, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Madison Av, w s, 52.9 ft n of Samuel St, 3 years..... 2,500

MILLER, Anthony W., to Thekla Rohe; 185th St, s s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 3 years. 4,000

MILLER, Anthony W., to Thekla Rohe; 185th St, s s, 250 ft e of 11th Av, 3 years. 4,000

MILLER, Annie, to Thomas M. Hall; 76th St, s s, 79 ft w of Madison Av, ½ year.. 2,000

MURRAY, Meradith J., and another to James H. Brewster, trustee, and others; Wales Av, w s, 262.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 5 years 11,000

MURRAY, Meradith J., to James B. Lord; Wales Av, w s, 287.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 5 years..... 11,000

MURRAY, Meradith J., and another to Austin B. Fletcher and another, trustees; Wales Av, w s, 237.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 3 years..... 11,000

MURRAY, Meradith J., and another to Edward F. Keating; Wales Av, w s, 237.7 ft s of Westchester Av, ½ year.. 3,500

MYERS, Maurice, to Max L. Frank; 174 Madison St, 1 year..... 5,000

MYERS, Maurice, to American Mortgage Company; 174 Madison St, 1 year..... 15,000

MYERS, Maurice, to John M. Bowers, trustee, &c.; 176 Madison St, 1 year.. 17,000

MYERS, Maurice, to Max L. Frank; 176 Madison St, 1 year..... 5,000

RATNER, Lottie, to Henry Meyer; 55 and 57 Pike St, demand..... 8,000

RATNER, Lottie, to Mattie C. Reynolds, guardian, &c.; 55 and 57 Pike St, 5 years 37,000

ROSENTHAL, Charles M., and others to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 58th St, s s, 130 ft e of 3d Av, 2 years.. 7,500

ROTHMAN, Leopold M., to the Union Dime Savings Institution; Columbus Av, w s, 25.4 ft n of 97th St, 5 years..... 22,000

SHUFELDT, Eugene G. and Elizabeth, to Henry W. and Jennie L. Roe; Bainbridge Av, e s, 100 ft n of 197th St, installments 1,342

SCHNEIDORN, Julius, to Louis and John Deardt; Eagle Av, e s, 324.6 ft s of 156th St, demand..... 10,000

WEILL, Nannette, to George Will, Jr.; 233 East 75th St, 3 years..... 1,125

WEILL, Nannette, to Rachel L. and Rebecca L. Bartley; 233 East 75th St, 5 years 12,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to trustees of Josephine Y. Birney.....

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.73⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.40¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.80
Cotton, middling	.07 13-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅝
Sugar, granulated	5.15
Molasses, O. K. prime	.38
Beef, family	12.75
Beef hams	22.25
Tallow, prime	.05⅝
Pork, mess	10.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.06¼
Lard, prime	6.20
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	23.00

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 58½@63½c; No. 2 red, 66½c; No. 2 corn, 31½c; No. 2 oats, 23@23¼c; No. 2 white, 25¾@25¾c; No. 3 white, 25@25½c; No. 2 rye, 52@54c; No. 2 barley, 39@40c; No. 1 flaxseed and Northwestern, $1.39; prime timothy seed, $3.60; mess pork, per bbl, $9.20@$10.00; lard, per 100 lb, $5.77½@$5.87½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.50@$5.80; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5½@5¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.50@$5.80; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.23½; sugars, cutloaf, $5.90; granulated, $5.28; clover, contract grade, $8.35@$8.40.

COTTON.—The general undercurrent of sentiment in local cotton circles was more decidedly bullish to-day than at any time of late. The outside public, however, exhibited more or less timidity, and purchased in a limited way only. Shorts were given a bad scare at the start by a sensational advance in the English market, the feature of the latter being a rise of 6 points in the January delivery. From other places as well news of a pronounced bullish type came to hand. The first sale of January on the New Exchange was at an advance of 12 points on last night's closing, and from this level the uplift tapered down to a rise of 2 points in October. Throughout the first hour trading was very heavy with Europe easily the leading buyer. Business for Southern account went almost exclusively to the bull side. Local shorts were excited and covered energetically. Several Wall Street commission houses purchased in March, and also sold outright positions in a moderate way, and sold the new crop deliveries. Toward midday operations fell off quite rapidly, but the market held generally firm and no serious setback in prices was reported. Early afternoon transactions were comparatively small, but later in the day business again picked up. As the weekly statistical summaries averaged up in very bullish form the late feeling was firm, and predictions were indicative of another uplift in Liverpool to-morrow. The market was finally quiet with prices 9@10 points higher, and next crop months unchanged to 3 points net lower. Southern spot markets, middling quoted, were officially reported by wire as follows: New Orleans, 7¾c; Mobile, 7¾c; Savannah, holiday; Wilmington, 7¼c; Norfolk, holiday; Augusta, 7 9-16c; Memphis, 7 7-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	7.55	7.55	7.48	7.49@7.50
February	7.42	7.45	7.41	7.42@7.43
March	7.46	7.48	7.43	7.43@7.44
April	7.47	7.47	7.44	7.43@7.44
May	7.49	7.49	7.45	7.45@7.46
June	7.49	7.50	7.45	7.45@7.46
July	7.50	7.52	7.46	7.46@7.47
August	7.48	7.49	7.48	7.48@7.49
September	6.92	6.93	6.87	6.86@6.87
October	6.75	6.75	6.70	6.70@6.71
November	6.72	6.72	6.72	6.67@6.69
December	6.70	6.70	6.70	6.68@6.70

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 19.—Spot cotton, fair business; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,500 bales; American, 9,000 bales; receipts, 15,000 bales; American, 14,000 bales; middling, upland, 4 19-32d; futures opened steady, 1@2 points higher on near months, partial 1 point higher on far months; closed quiet, but steady, 3½@3¾ points higher on near months, ½@3 points higher on far months. January-February, 4.22½@; February-March, 4.21½; March-April, 4.17½; April-May, 4.13½b; May-June, 4.10½@; June-July, 4.08; July-August, 4.05½b; August-September, 4ds; September-October, 3.53b; October-November, 3.46b; January, 4.80, nominal. Manchester—Yarns, quiet and firm; cloths, sellers can do business only at a concession.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	71 11-16	71 15-16	71½	71⅞
July	71⅞	72⅛	71⅞	72⅛
Corn—				
May	39⅝	39¾	39¼	39¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	65¼	65⅞	65 5-16	65⅝
July	66 3-16	66¾	66 5-16	66⅜
Corn—				
May	33⅜	33 7-16	33¼	33¼
July	34	34	33 13-16	33¾
Oats—				
May	23⅞	23⅞	23½	23⅝
July	23	23	22⅞	22⅞

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT.—The market was in firm shape, with trading at first moderately active, shading rather in the afternoon in favor of Gratuity Fund discussion, which will probably absorb attention until after the vote is taken next Monday. As was the case on Thursday, short sellers did not appear to be at all active, and prices advanced rather easily on strong news from the French markets, where unfavorable weather conditions led to a further advance of 10@25 points. The Chicago market was also quite firm all day, and exerted some influence here. Foreign houses showed some interest on the buying side early in the day, but did little in export circles, their transactions amounting to about 25 loads. The Liverpool market advanced ½@¾d on futures, but lost ¼d on spot property. Argentine shipments amounted to 1,040,000 bushels, compared with 776,000 bushels last week, and Danubian exports aggregated 296,000 bushels, compared with none the previous week. Since Jan. 1 the Argentina has shipped 1,068,000 bushels, compared with 40,000 bushels a year ago. Northwest receipts footed up 327 cars, in comparison with 502 cars last year. Last prices in this market were very close to the top point of the day and ¼@ higher than Thursday night.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 19.—Wheat—In store, No. 1 Northern, January, 62¼c; May, 63⅛c; July, 64⅝@64¾c. On track, No. 1 hard, 64½c; No. 1 Northern, 62⅜c; No. 2 Northern, 60⅝c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 19.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 64@65c; No. 2 Northern, 61@62½c. Rye—No. 1, 55½@60c.

DULUTH, Jan. 19.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 64c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 62½c; May, 65c; July, 66¼c; No. 2 Northern, 60c; No. 3 Spring, 56½c.

CORN—No. 2 corn, 40¾c, for both elevator and delivered, and 40⅝c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats, 29¼c; No. 3 oats, 29c; No. 2 white, 32c; No. 3 white, 31½c; track mixed, 29½@31c; track white, 31½@35c; No. 2 white, clips, 32½c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 61c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 60½c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 55@56c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 43¼@47¼c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; malting, 50@53c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.70@$3.90; Winter straights, $3.30@$3.40; Winter patents, $3.50@$3.75; Spring clears, $2.75@$3; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.70@$2.85; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.55@$2.65; no grade, $1.75@$18 per ton, to arrive. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$2@$2.15. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3.15@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.45. CORN MEAL—Kiln dried, $2.15@$2.25, as to brand. BAGMEAL—Fine white and yellow, 85@90c; coarse, 79@82c. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $17; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $17.50@$17.75; coarse Winter bran, $17@$18.50, latter white; middlings, $16@$18.50; city feed, $17@$17.50; hominy chop, $15.75@$16; oil meal, $26.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 19.—Flour and bran unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $10.50@$11; family, $12.25@$12.75; short clear, $11.50@$12.50. BEEF—Mess, $10.50; family, $12.50@$13; packet, $11@$11.50; extra India mess, $21@$23; beef hams, $22@$22.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, light, 160 lb, 6c; 180 lb, 6c; 200 lb, 5¾c; 220 lb, 5¾c. MEATS—Smoking bellies, 6¾@7c; 10 lb, 6¼@6½c; 12 lb, 6c; 14 lb, 5¾c; pickled shoulders, 5¾@6c; pickled hams, 9@9½c; Western greens, 8½@9c; city greens, 9¼@9½c. TALLOW—City, 5¾c bid; country, 5¼@5¾c. LARD—$6.20; city lard, $5.70; refined lard, South American, $6.15; continent, $6.40; Brazil, kegs, $7.80; compound, city, 5¾@6c; Western, 5¾@6c. STEARINE—Oleo, 7¼c; city lard stearine, 7¼c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 19.—Closing: Beef—Extra India mess, 61s 3d; prime mess, 75s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 56s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 45s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 33s; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 33s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 34s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 34s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 33s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 38s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 34s. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 30s 6d; American, refined, in pails, 32s. Butter—Finest United States and good domestic, nominal. Cheese—American, finest white, 57s 6d; American, finest colored, 59s. Tallow—Prime city, 27s 6d; Australian, in London, 27s 9d. Cottonseed Oil—Hull, refined, January-April, 21s 3d. Turpentine—Spirits, 39s 6d. Resin—Common, 4s 6d. Petroleum—Refined, 7⅝d. Linseed oil, 24s.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL NOTICE.

An examination for pupils not in the public schools, who are legal residents of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, and who may wish to enter one of the High Schools, will be held at the High School Buildings on the afternoon of Thursday, January 25th, 1900, beginning at 1:30 o'clock.

Applicants will be examined in arithmetic, geography, history of the United States, English grammar and composition, spelling, reading, and writing; and they will take their examinations at the school which they desire to attend.

The Boys' High School is at No. 69 West 13th Street; the Girls' High School at No. 30 East 12th Street, and the High School for both boys and girls is at 157th Street and Third Avenue.

JOHN JASPER,
Superintendent, Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.

New York, January 17th, 1900.

AUCTION SALES.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

An auction sale of a lot of magnificently bound standard books will be held to-day at 12 o'clock sharp at

147 FULTON ST.

The stock comprises the Encyclopedia Britannica, in sheep binding, the works of Browning, Kipling, Dickens, Hugo, Eliot, Carlyle, Shakespeare, Byron, Tennyson, and others; also Oxford and Bagster teachers' Bibles, atlases, globes, art books, works on travel, &c., &c.

Sales at branch store, **23 UNION SQUARE**, at 3 P. M., and at 8 to-night. Investigation of the stock is requested. Ladies invited.

JAMES WHAN, Auctioneer.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds cooking and baking; soups and desserts; city references; last employer seen. 904 6th Av., third bell.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook; understands English and American cooking. M. H., 233 West 19th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS, &c.—By young French lady, speaking English, as governess or lady's companion; no objection to traveling. Miss A. Mayor, 81 Adams St., Hoboken.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a respectable, elderly woman as a working housekeeper for one or two gentlemen; excellent cook; good manager; useful in sickness; city or country; moderate; well recommended. Housekeeper, 109 East 61st St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing, repairing dresses, finishing, alterations, and also curtains and cushions. Seamstress, 773 Amsterdam Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

JANITOR.—By a young man, married, as janitor; understands steam heat and repairs. Richard Cullen, 189 Greenwich St.

PUBLISHERS.—Experienced printer and expert proofreader would take charge manufacturing; $40. Box S., 1,513 3d Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

SOLICITORS WANTED FOR THE "MEMOIRS of Dwight L. Moody," written by his son and assisted by Ira D. Sankey. Published with the authority of Mrs. Moody and family; only book authorized or authentic. Demand enormous. Harvest-time for agents. Large profits; credit given; freight paid. Address The Dominion Company, Dept. L, Chicago.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—ELLEN J. SWAN, plaintiff, against MATILDA WILLIAMS and Thomas Williams, her husband; Judson S. Todd, William Saunderson and Calvin E. Wright, copartners composing the firm of Saunderson & Wright; Frank B. Hawkins, George H. Hawkins, Franklin A. Errington, Arthur J. Mace, Frederick S. Gwyer, and John L. Gwyer, as surviving partners of the firm of L. H. Mace & Co.; Barstow Stove Company, Watson D. Woodward, Cabinet Work and Parquette Flooring Company, Lincoln G. Berrus, Francis C. Cummings, Price W. Hasbrouck, Frank Hasbrouck, Frederick Hasbrouck, Mortimer Rothschild, Frederick Keppler, Henry H. Tyson, Henry Steers, John F. Menke, George B. Hurd, Frank B. Hurd, John W. Foster, Martha A. Constant, John D. Crimmins and Thomas E. Crimmins, Fred L. Stellwagen, Warner M. Westcott, James L. Jackson, J. William Jackson, Moses G. Wright, and Albert G. Hetherington, William S. Fearing and Francis Higgins, as Receivers of the Archer & Pancoast Company; Charles I. Seiter and Robert Wright, and Roberta Wright, his wife, and Clara Wright, wife of Calvin E. Wright, defendants.—Summons. New York is the county in which the plaintiff desires the trial of this action.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, October 21st, 1899.

DUER, STRONG & WHITEHEAD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 50 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants, Matilda Williams, Thomas Williams, Francis C. Cummings, Robert Wright, and Roberta Wright, his wife, and Moses G. Wright:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Miles Beach, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 13th day of December, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said County, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, December 15th, 1899.

DUER, STRONG & WHITEHEAD,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 50 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. d16-1aw6w8&ja27

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 1895.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MARIA BERGMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Maria Bergman, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated January 18th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 21st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 19, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of CHARLES H. BLISS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Charles H. Bliss, of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Charles H. Bliss was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1930, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. PETER B. OLNEY,
Jan. 19, 1900. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MARY BURGESS, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Mary Burgess, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated Jan. 13, 1900, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 19, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RUSSEL DART, individually, and as partner in Clarke, Radcliff & Co., Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Russel Dart, Jr., of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Russel Dart, Jr., was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Jan. 19, 1900. Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of CHARLES H. BLISS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Charles H. Bliss, of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Charles H. Bliss was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1930, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. PETER B. OLNEY,
Jan. 19, 1900. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MARY BURGESS, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Mary Burgess, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated Jan. 13, 1900, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 19, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES FRED LANDENBERGER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Charles Fred Landenberger, of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Charles Fred Landenberger was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Jan. 19, 1900. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—EDWARD JUDSON, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Edward Judson, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated Jan. 13, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 31st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 19, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—EDWARD P. KENNARD, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Edward P. Kennard, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 12th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 31st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 19, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JOSEPH JORDAN, Bankrupt.—No. 1,384.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Jordan, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 18th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 19, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ROSIE KORN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Rosie Korn, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated Jan. 17, 1900, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 19, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES FRED LANDENBERGER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Charles Fred Landenberger, of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Charles Fred Landenberger was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Jan. 19, 1900. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—EDWARD JUDSON, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Edward Judson, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated Jan. 13, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 31st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 19, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HENRY J. LENZ, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Henry J. Lenz, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 18th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 31st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 19, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LOUIS LESSER, ISRAEL LESSER, and SIMON LESSER, composing firm of Lesser Bros.

Notice is hereby given that Tobias Lesser, Israel Lesser, and Simon Lesser, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated January 12, 1900, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 19, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES H. BLISS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Charles H. Bliss, of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Charles H. Bliss was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1930, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. PETER B. OLNEY,
Jan. 19, 1900. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—CHARLES EDELSON, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Edelson, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 18th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 31st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 19, 1900.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 2,039.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of GUSTAV HACKAUFF, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Gustav Hackauff of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Gustav Hackauff was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 22d day of February, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 19th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JOSEPH JORDAN, Bankrupt.—No. 1,384.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Jordan, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 18th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 19, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES FRED LANDENBERGER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Charles Fred Landenberger, of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Charles Fred Landenberger was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Jan. 19, 1900. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—EDWARD JUDSON, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Edward Judson, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated Jan. 13, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 31st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 19, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HENRY J. LENZ, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Henry J. Lenz, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 18th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 31st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 19th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JACOB B. MARKS, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob B. Marks, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 16th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 31st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 19, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HENRY J. LENZ, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Henry J. Lenz, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 18th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 31st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 19th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JACOB B. MARKS, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob B. Marks, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 16th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 31st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 19, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—CHARLES EDELSON, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Edelson, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 18th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 31st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 19, 1900.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 2039.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of GUSTAV HACKAUFF, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Gustav Hackauff of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Gustav Hackauff was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 19th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JOSEPH JORDAN, Bankrupt.—No. 1,384.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Jordan, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 18th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 19, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—EDWARD P. KENNARD, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby

DECLARES BARNET DID NOT DIE FROM POISON

Molineux Prosecution Cannot Shake Dr. Douglass's Opinion.

MR. HAGAN AGAIN A WITNESS

Will Make a Chemical Examination of Ink in One of the Exhibits—State May Close Monday.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne failed yesterday to bring to a close the case of the prosecution in the Molin[illegible] trial, as he had expected, and his statement that he would have three physicians on the stand Monday was not regarded as bearing out his further promise that he would certainly close his case on that day. The three physicians are Drs. Potter, Loomis, and Ferguson. Besides these, the handwriting expert, William E. Hagan, who was again on the stand yesterday, is to be recalled to testify as to the result of a chemical examination of ink which he was directed yesterday to make in the writing of one of the exhibits.

The case yesterday assumed again the appearance of a Barnet inquiry. Dr. H. Beaman Douglass, who attended Barnet and was originally called into the case by the prosecution as an expert in cyanide of mercury poisoning, was called again and examined at great length, and his testimony was admitted not because of its relevancy to the Adams case, but on the ground of determining his credibility as a witness.

The Recorder decided that all the evidence regarding the medical history of the Barnet case should be received on this ground. While, therefore, this line of testimony was accepted when Dr. Douglas had testified that Barnet had told of his having received a package of Kutnow powders, he was not permitted to say whether Barnet had expressed an opinion as to the sender or what he may have said, that not bearing on the medical aspect of the case.

The first part of the morning session was devoted again to expert testimony on the writing exhibits, Mr. Weeks resuming his cross-examination of Mr. Hagan. Mr. Weeks held the expert down to the poison package wrapper, the only disputed writing which can directly connect the defendant with the crime.

MR. HAGAN'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. Hagan repeated his assertion that the writer of the poison package address had the power of rolling his pen on the ball of the thumb so as to make shadings directed in different directions.

"That is what you imagine," said Mr. Weeks. "You have not seen the defendant write."

"I knew it," said the witness.

"Didn't you in one case make that very contention, and wasn't it subsequently shown that the writer had lost the thumb joint?" The witness didn't remember.

Mr. Weeks refreshed his memory. It was the case of Hopkins, at Great Barrington. The witness said that it had been shown that the woman in that case had a stiff thumb. "But," said he, "that didn't prevent her putting on her glove."

Mr. Weeks—What has this got to do with putting on her glove?

The Recorder interrupted here. "We will not enter into a discussion as to what a woman can do with her fingers," said he. "That is something beyond the power of a human tribunal."

Regarding this rolling of the pen, Mr. Weeks asked if it could be done with equal facility whether the pen was held with the thumb or between the fingers. The witness thought it could.

"And if held with the left hand?"

"Well, it might have been written with the left hand."

"Or, so you think it might have been written with the left hand?"

"Well, of course after using the microscope it was apparent that it was not."

"But you said it might have been written by the left hand?"

"Well, I meant that it could have been so written, but my examination showed that it was not."

The witness was next asked to show where "t's" were crossed in the defendant's admitted writing as they were in the poison package, but he found no places in which the cross was in similar position.

The Assistant District Attorney here interrupted, and Mr. Weeks objected, remarking, "You are not a writing expert. You are not drawing $50 a day here, unfortunately."

The "s" in "Cornish" in the poison package address was next the subject of the examination. Mr. Weeks got the witness to admit that the "s" was much higher compared with other letters in the poison package address than in the admitted writings.

THE DOT OVER THE "I."

"In any of your testimony in important trials have you ever attached any considerable importance to the dot over the "i"?

"No."

"You don't attach much importance to that particular character?"

"No."

"Not when it is placed to the right or to the left?"

"In connection with other characteristics I would consider that. Not alone."

"Haven't you found the way he dots his i an unvarying characteristic in the defendant's handwriting?"

"Yes, it is much in evidence."

"And it is not dotted so in the poison address?"

"No, but this might be intentional."

"But even in disguised handwriting, you would expect to find a number of unconscious characteristics of a person's usual writing repeated, would you not?"

"Yes, quite a number."

Mr. Weeks questioned the witness further on unconscious characteristics, finally asking: "When you examine a person's handwriting, do you first take those characters that you find different in the disputed writing and try to find similar characters in the genuine?"

"Yes."

"You think that a fair method?"

"Yes."

"Do you find anything typical of the defendant's writing in the poison package address?"

"I find nothing but what is typical."

In the following cross-examination, Mr. Weeks got the expert to admit that Molineux invariably wrote certain strokes and loops in the same way, and that they were not thus written in the poison package address. The witness generally had some excuse to offer for this difference, either in that it should be looked for in a disguised hand, or, as he said once:

"If the man was writing on smooth paper in one instance, and on this coarse Manila paper in the other, I should say that might account for the difference."

"You think that fair?"

"Yes."

CHARACTERISTICS NOT FOUND.

Mr. Weeks pointed out that Molineux's "t's" were looped in only four instances out of sixty. The witness said that persons often departed from the rule, and Mr. Weeks asked if he thought it fair to assume that the disputed writing on which so much depended was one of the exceptions.

"I do not ask you to explain," said he, "how a man might write on sandpaper or in a cyclone, but how he writes naturally. You are basing your judgment on the examples before you, are you not?"

Mr. Weeks then presented a large number of characteristics which do not appear in the poison package address, but the witness, though he admitted that he had not observed them in some instances, thought that most of them were trivial or could be explained.

Mr. Osborne, in redirect examination, handed to the witness the Barnet letter known as Exhibit F, written to G. B. Wright. The address given at the foot of the note had been changed from 259 to 257 West Forty-second Street by the drawing of a pen through the wrong figures and placing the right ones over them. The witness examined the writing, and in answer to a question said that he thought the correction had been made in different ink from that used in the original writing, and that it had been done at a different time.

The letter is believed by the prosecution to be one which Heckmann, the letter box man, said Molineux had corrected in his place when he rented the box there.

The foreman of the jury, Mr. Martin, asked the witness if a blotter had been used in one case and not in the other, if that would account for any difference in the appearance. The witness said he would prefer to make a chemical test before answering positively. Mr. Martin asked permission to show the witness some writing he had done, blotting a part of it and permitting some of it to dry naturally. The Recorder permitted this, but said he could not permit the statement to go in as evidence.

As to Exhibit F, the witness thought that the original letter had been written with ink into the composition of which there entered nutgall, but that erasure and corrections were in another kind of ink.

DR. DOUGLASS ON THE STAND.

Dr. Douglass was then called. He identified his report to the Board of Health on the death of H. C. Barnet, and the report was placed in evidence. This report was sent to the Board of Health on Nov. 15, and was sent after the doctor had learned that he was to be called upon by the board to explain his failure to report the case originally as diphtheria, an infectious disease.

The report stated that the doctor examined the patient first at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club on the evening of Oct. 30, 1898. It gave the temperature and pulse and otherwise described the history of the case. There had been indications of diphtheria, but so undefined that the consulting physician called in had not been certain. The treatment was then described. Cultures made from the membrane had disclosed the presence of streptococcus.

The patient was convalescent at the time when cardiac weakness due to overexertion had caused death. It was not till twenty-four hours before death and after the exudations in the throat had responded to anti-toxine treatment that the doctor knew that the patient had had diphtheria, but he was then recovering from that. He had, in fact, been free from the infection for three days when he died, on Nov. 10.

After Mr. Osborne had read the report to the jury he proceeded to examine the witness, and it soon appeared he would have made a better witness for the defense.

"Does the Health Board require the report of strepto-coccus diphtheria?" Mr. Osborne asked.

"Not as I understand it."

"Did you say in your report that you didn't believe the patient had diphtheria till twenty-four hours before his death?"

"I'll explain that—"

"No, you won't now. I won't let you."

"I did not know he had Klebs-Loeffler bacilli diphtheria, as I had only found strepto-cocci in the cultures. I would undoubtedly have found Klebs-Loeffler germs later, if I had made more cultures."

"I ask that the last part of that statement be stricken out," said Mr. Osborne, and it was so ordered.

The report of Dr. Smith, the consulting physician, and the death certificate were then handed in and placed in evidence, as was Dr. Douglass's own letter written on the night Barnet died, asking for permission to remove the body. In it he explained that the patient had been free from diphtheria for five days. The witness said this was a mistake and should have read three days.

THE BOX OF KUTNOW POWDER.

"Did you tell any member of the Health Board that Barnet received through the mails a package of Kutnow powder containing cyanide of mercury?"

"I did not."

"Did not Barnet tell you he had?"

This was objected to by Mr. Weeks, but was answered.

"Mr. Barnet told me he had received a box of Kutnow powder, and that he didn't know where it came from."

Again Mr. Weeks objected, and was sustained as to the latter portion of the answer of Dr. Douglass.

"And the circumstances and facts surrounding the box made you have its contents analyzed by Van Horn & Ellison?"

Mr. Weeks objected, and was overruled. But the question was put in another form.

"If it were not the fact that the box had been received in the mail, and the symptoms showed poison, why did you have the powder analyzed?"

"It was because I had found evidences of mercury in the mouth."

"Because you had found symptoms of mercuric poisoning?"

"Yes."

"Why then did you not order a search made for the wrapper in which the box came through the mails?"

"Simple evidences of mercury had been found. When the cyanide of mercury was found in the analysis I asked that a search for the wrapper be made."

"You knew that Barnet had mercurial stomatitis?"

"Yes."

"And you knew Barnet had received an anonymous package through the mail?"

"Yes."

"You knew that Van Horn & Ellison had made a report to you that there was cyanide of mercury in the box?"

"Yes."

"You knew that Barnet had a diarrhea due to mercury?"

"Partially."

"You knew the symptoms of diphtheria disappeared on Nov. 7?"

"Yes."

"You knew that cardiac failure set in twenty-four hours before death?"

"Yes."

"And yet you did not report to the Board of Health anything relative to cyanide of mercury?"

"That's not a fair question. It's a statement. Ask me why."

"No."

"But you didn't?"

"You believe that Barnet died of the real, genuine diphtheria?"

WHAT CAUSED BARNET'S DEATH.

While the witness was explaining Recorder Goff asked him to tell in plain English what he believed was the cause of Barnet's death.

"I believe," said he, "that Barnet died from cardiac failure following partial diphtheria, due to poisoning caused by germs on the left tonsil, these germs being the strepto-coccl."

A recess was then taken, after which Mr. Osborne resumed the questioning of Dr. Douglass. The examination touched upon all of the symptoms of diphtheria.

"Is vomiting a symptom of diphtheria?" asked Mr. Osborne. The doctor said it frequently attended the disease, as it did any acute infectious disease.

"Did you tell Barnet's brother that he was suffering from salivation?"

"I did not."

"Did you say that he had metallic poisoning?"

"I said he was suffering from mercurial stomatitis and diphtheria."

Asked if he had treated him for mercurial poisoning, the doctor said he had treated him for mercurial stomatitis, and he had given him medicine to eliminate the mercury from his system—not an antidote.

"You said he had taken an overdose?"

"I did not."

The witness said that mercury may remain in the system a long time, and that it must be eliminated.

"I want to know," said Mr. Osborne, "why you did not place in the death certificate the fact that there was evidence of mercurial poisoning."

"Because I did not think that mercury had anything to do with Barnet's death. I have followed the case from the sick room to the grave and to the exhumation; I have read the testimony of your expert chemists, and I have read the newspapers, and I am free to say that my opinion is unshaken that death was not caused by cyanide of mercury."

STANDS BY HIS DIAGNOSIS.

"And you would rather have the evidence of the whole world shaken than that your little death certificate should be proved to be wrong?"

"No, Sir; it was right."

Dr. Douglass explained regarding the streptococcus and Klebs-Loeffler bacilli that they both gave a similar appearance to the throat in causing white patches, but that the Klebs-Loeffler germ on attaining its full growth looked quite different under the microscope. "It is as if," said he, "an Irishman—"

"Why an Irishman?" interrupted the Recorder. The doctor persisted in his simile and continued:

"—and an Italian were both digging holes. The holes would be the same, though men of different kinds were making them."

"Except," joined in Mr. Osborne, "that the Irishman would dig the deeper hole."

Mr. Weeks in cross-examination brought out that the doctor was a member of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, but did not know the Molineuxs. The lawyer read extracts from various medical authorities showing that both forms of the bacilli are true diphtheria, and the doctor agreed with these authorities. One of the authors quoted was Dr. Thomson, who testified in the Buchanan case. His son, Herbert Gordon Thomson, is the third juror in the Molineux case.

The doctor said the appearance of Barnet's throat was different from mercurial sore throat cases, of which he had seen many. The exudations would have been more general, he said, instead of on one side only, as in this case, if it had been due to the poison.

He also said syncope could occur in the height of diphtheria or at some time during convalescence. He explained he had had so much trouble making Barnet keep quiet and in bed that he had threatened to give up the case. Barnet, he said, after promising to be quiet, had twenty-four hours before his death gone to the bath and attended to his toilet, and this exertion had resulted in his death.

It was brought out that Barnet had told the doctor that he had taken the powder because he had sore throat and was feeling bad. He was accustomed to taking Kutnow powders. This was brought out by Mr. Weeks to show that the diphtheritic symptoms had preceded the dose of the powder.

TWO HYPOTHETICAL QUESTIONS.

Dr. Andrew H. Smith was next called, and after his connection with the case was brought out by examination, Mr. Osborne put a long hypothetical question to him, as follows:

"Assuming that on the 21st of October a dose of cyanide of mercury is taken, that it is followed by vomiting, later by mercurial stomatitis, and assuming that you had attended the patient and that two cultures were made from the membrane of the throat and no evidence found of the Klebs-Loeffler bacilli; that on the 10th of November the patient died, and his body was later exhumed and evidence of mercurial poisoning found in the liver, kidneys, stomach, and brain, what would you say was the cause of the patient's death, or what would you state your opinion to be?"

"My opinion would be that the mercurial substance, whatever it was, produced death."

Mr. Weeks, on cross-examination, put this question to match that of Mr. Osborne:

"If a patient took a powder on the morning of the 28th or 29th of October, and two days later was around and about and applied to his physician for treatment for throat trouble; if the physician found an exudation, unilateral, and a culture from this showed streptococci; if the patient was treated with antitoxin and the exudation disappeared by the 7th of November; if the first evidence of mercuric stomatitis was visible on the 4th of November, and that also had disappeared on the 7th of November; if the patient persisted in leaving his bed, and an attack of heart failure followed upon his being fifteen minutes in the bathroom; if the patient had a sore throat before taking any of the drug; if death came on the 10th of November of heart failure; if there was no evidence of bloody vomit, of nose bleed, or a continuous bitter taste in the mouth, of a continued thirst or difficulty in swallowing, or of cyanosis; if in an autopsy occurring three or four months after there was found a trace of cyanogen in the liver, and some mercury in the brain and kidneys, and liver; what would the cause of death be, in your opinion?"

The doctor said that if the symptoms were all continuous, death would have resulted from mercurial poisoning, according to his understanding of the case; if, however, the symptoms were not continuous and if the throat exudations were of a certain character, then he would not be justified in saying that death ensued as a result of cyanide of mercury poisoning.

Court adjourned till Monday. Dr. Smith was the eighty-first witness for the prosecution.

CORNISH'S BROTHER ARRESTED.

Bridgeport Traction Company Makes a Charge of Theft.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., Jan. 19.—In Ridgefield, nine miles from here, William Cornish, a brother of Harry Cornish, made famous by his connection with the Molineux case, was arrested on a charge of theft, preferred by the Bridgeport Traction Company.

Cornish, who is an electrician, was formerly in the employ of the traction company, and is accused of stealing a large quantity of copper wire. He was arrested at Ridgefield by Sheriff Powers and brought to Danbury. He declares his innocence of the charge of theft, and expressed fears of the effect of the news of his arrest would have on his aged mother, who lives in Hartford, and who is already in very ill-health as the result of her other son's connection with the Molineux case.

FOR A PALISADES PARK.

The Preservation Committee Has Drawn Up a Bill—A Similar Measure in New Jersey.

The Palisades Preservation Committee has drawn up a bill to provide for the selection and management of certain lands along the Palisades of the Hudson for an inter-State park and to preserve the scenery of the Palisades. It will be introduced probably some time during next week at Albany. Senator Elsberg will have charge of it in the Senate, and Assemblyman Davis will look out for it in the Assembly. It is provided that it shall go into effect when a similar measure has been passed and approved by the Legislature and Governor of New Jersey.

The bill provides for the appointment by the Governor of five Commissioners, with the approval and consent of the Senate, within ten days after it goes into effect. These men shall all be citizens of the United States and residents of the State of New York, and shall constitute a Joint Board of Commissioners, with five men to be appointed in pursuance of a similar act by the Governor of the State of New Jersey. They shall hold office for one, two, three, four, and five years, respectively, as indicated and fixed in the order of appointment, and until others are appointed in their places. All Commissioners after the first appointment will hold office for the full term of five years. Vacancies caused by death, resignation, refusal to act, or otherwise will be filled by the Governor for the unexpired terms only. The members of the board will receive no compensation for services as Commissioners, but their actual disbursements for expenses in performing the duties of the office will be paid.

The commission shall have power to select lands along the Palisades from the road leading from the top of the hill at Fort Lee to the old Fort Lee dock in New Jersey on the south, to the Piermont Creek at Piermont, in this State, on the north, for use as a public park. For this purpose it will have power to take in fee or otherwise, by purchase, gift, devise, or eminent domain the said lands or any of them, and to receive by gift, contribution, or bequest moneys to be used in acquiring or improving the land.

The bill provides for the sum of $10,000, or as much thereof as may be necessary, to carry out the provisions.

Hundreds have been cured of dangerous Lung and Throat troubles with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. For names, residences, and dates, see Jayne's Medical Almanac. Free, at your druggist. —Adv.

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JAN
1900

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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The New York Times
Saturday Review.
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

Arthur Henry Savage Landor, author of "In the Forbidden Land," being an account of his experiences on the plateau of Tibet, is in this country, not only to lecture, but also to put the finishing touches to his new book, "Mountain Climbing in the Himalayas." It is not generally known that last Summer Mr. Landor revisited the scenes of his captivity and torture; this time, however, from the east and with a guard of trusty followers, so that, although his party had several fights with the natives, no serious misfortune befell it. While in India Mr. Landor climbed several of the Himalayan slopes, his most notable feat being the ascent of Lumpa to a height of 23,490 feet, which is said to be 500 feet above the elevation reached by E. A. FitzGerald, as described in the latter's "The Highest Andes."

Archdeacon Cyrus Townsend Brady, author of "For Love of Country" and "For the Freedom of the Sea," will write for the Appletons' Great Commander Series the volume on Paul Jones, which will be entitled "Commodore Paul Jones." First as an Annapolis man and then as a student of the history of the Navy, the choice of Mr. Brady is a particularly happy one. Beyond his knowledge of technique in naval affairs, he has preserved since boyhood a deep admiration for Jones's naval hero, which amounts now almost to veneration. There is every reason to believe that the Archdeacon will make of "Commodore Paul Jones" a book that will be at once graphic and authoritative.

A book which cannot fail to interest many, in view of the social and political evolution that is being wrought among womankind, will come from the press of the Macmillan Company next week. It is "How Women May Earn a Living," by Mrs. Helen C. Cander. The volume surveys the field of woman's labor, from which the author has selected only the employments which have been successfully tried by large numbers. Isolated cases of success are not presented as models for all to follow blindly. As a whole, the work is intended more particularly to reach the educated class of women, as it is assumed that their need is greater than that of the girls who go without thought from the public school to the factory. Besides the artistic and scientific professions, the topics selected for treatment include those which may appeal to women with business talent, to women with small country places, and to those with purely domestic inclinations.

In the same volume with Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's "The Autobiography of a Quack," which The Century Company will shortly produce, will be included "The Case of George Dedlow," which was first published anonymously in The Atlantic Monthly many years ago. The story was originally written as the result of a humorous discussion as to how the loss of physical members of the human body affected the mind. This was shortly after the civil war, and Dr. Mitchell, in making his reply, wrote out the supposititious case of one George Dedlow, who had suffered the amputation of both arms and both legs. Dr. Mitchell lent the manuscript to his friend the Rev. Dr. Furness, who, in turn, sent it to Edward Everett Hale. Dr. Hale, appreciating the literary quality of the paper, put it into The Atlantic Monthly, with which he was connected. The sketch was written in such a realistic fashion that soon after its appearance subscriptions were started all over the East and Middle West for the supposedly dismembered George Deolow. This was undoubtedly Dr. Mitchell's first and unsolicited contribution to the periodical press.

From the fact that palmistry has not only a certain growing vogue in society, but because it is at the present moment receiving unusual attention from scientists, G. P. Putnam's Sons have arranged with W. G. Benham for a work to be entitled "The Laws of Scientific Hand Reading." Mr. Benham has given many years to the study of his subject along the most undisputed scientific channels. His work will be elaborately illustrated with photographic reproductions of the hands of persons of various classes, including criminals and others. There will, too, be photographs of the hands of men and women who have achieved renown in the history of the world. There will, moreover, be demonstrated a new theory concerning the origin of formation of the lines of the hands. It is the intention of the publishers to make the book the most elaborate and authoritative work on the subject ever published.

Prof. W. P. Trent of the University of the South, author of the "Life of William Gilmore Simms" in the American Men of Letters Series, of a recent volume of critical essays, and of other works in his chosen field, has written the volume "American Literature" in the Appletons' Literatures of the World Series. Of course, American Colonial literature, save for a very few interesting specimens of biography and meditation, consists principally of religious and semi-political tracts. Not only in this ante-Revolution field, but particularly in the period following down to the present day, is Prof. Trent considered one of the authorities in this country. It is expected that his forthcoming volume will throw new light upon what have heretofore been considered the formative influences of the Graham, Cambridge, and the Boston groups in a way that will tend to destroy many dear and popular fallacies.

What is said to be the first collection of short stories written in the English language by a Japanese will shortly be published by the Doubleday & McClure Company under the title of "Jroka," being tales and folklore stories of old and new Japan. The author is Adachi Kinnosuké, who dwells in a little house made from a hollow tree near Glendale, Cal., where the author keeps a Japanese curio shop for the benefit of visitors. Mr. Kinnosuké's style, while grammatically correct, is not exactly idiomatic English, his expression retaining all the freshness and color of the art of his native land.

PRE-RAPHAELITES.

A Memoir of Rossetti and Mr. Bate's Volume on the Brotherhood and Their Successors.*

Reviewed for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by **Russell Sturgis.**

Referring to a recent review in these columns (SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART for Dec. 23, 1899,) devoted to the two biographies of John Everett Millais, which have recently appeared, it may be mentioned that it appeared from those books that a tendency existed to deny to Rossetti the name of Pre-Raphaelite in its true and its full meaning. This denial, too, is set up by the representatives of the stanchest and most faithful side of the whole realistic and sentimental movement which we call Pre-Raphaelitism. It is urged that Rossetti was, indeed, the most imaginative of the men who made up the original movement in 1849; that he was the one who gave it the greatest glory at once of poetry and of graphic art, and that he long remained the most powerful imaginative designer of his time—but that he was in no true sense a Pre-Raphaelite, and this because he absolutely declined to be bound by the rules of the society to which he nominally belonged. Pre-Raphaelitism was based upon minute and careful study of the visible object. Every human figure was to be drawn and painted from a living human figure, so clothed, so posed, so surrounded, in such light, with such local color. Every scene, whether indoors or out, was to be painted from a set of actual surroundings exactly corresponding with that which the artist wished to put upon his canvas. Everything, in short, was to be a portrait executed with the minutest fidelity to the visible facts. But, notoriously, Rossetti was bound by no rules such as these; he never pretended to draw with minute accuracy from the quiescent model. Moreover, he was never a very skillful painter, and he was a skillful draughtsman only in the somewhat transcendental sense used by painters in speaking of their own and their brother artists' work; that is to say, he could not draw the nude with academic thoroughness, and, therefore, was not a draughtsman in the sense in which a great Italian of the sixteenth century was a draughtsman. But he could be counted on to put the right thing in the right place, to give it the right size and shape, to put his patch of color or his gradation of light where it was wanted, to express by his modeling the idea which he wished to convey. In that sense he was a draughtsman, but even in this there were shortcomings, for when a man is overwhelmed with mannerism from his early days until the end, and cannot draw a woman's head which is not of a certain special and peculiar type, nor a human body without twisting and contorting it into strange attitudes expressive of one human condition only, then he is, according to this refined meaning of draughtsmanship, an experimenter rather than a master. But, again, an exception must be made—again a half truth must be half-contradicted: Rossetti's choice of the long-jawed, pouting-lipped woman and his use of the reedy, swaying, overpliant type of body were rather of choice than of helplessness. There exist pictures of his, life-size paintings of the semi-nude, in which the shoulders, the supple hollows at the setting on of the neck, the modeling of the column itself of the long neck, and the setting of the head thereupon are as perfect as anything in modern painting. Also there exist many drawings in chalk, both black and white, and some in both, and among these one at least, a full-length female nude reproduced in the volume under consideration; and no one examining this would dream of saying that Rossetti was not a draughtsman in the ordinary sense in which that word is used by students. The truth is probably that he was by nature wonderfully gifted with the power of seeing truth of form as expressed by means of light and shade and color values on a flat surface, but he lacked even that small amount of early discipline—that devotion of years to study and constant drawing from the nude—which alone could make, either in Venice or in London, a consummate draughtsman. And so of color. Rossetti would have been a very great colorist had there been any contemporary color work of great subtlety to guide him at first and to encourage and stimulate him afterward. He was ever too artistically minded a man, and saw color with eyes too keen and a judgment too sound, to be much impressed by the somewhat too forcible and even violent coloring of his day in England and the comparative negation of color as a principal subject of the painter's art in all the Continental schools. He was not at all a traveler; he hardly knew by personal observation the paintings of former times; his art was

*DANTE GABRIEL ROSSETTI: An Illustrated Memorial of His Art and Life. By H. C. Marillier. London: George Bell & Sons. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1899. 8vo, xxiii., 270. $20.

THE ENGLISH PRE-RAPHAELITE PAINTERS: Their Associates and Successors. By Percyll Bate. With twenty-one illustrations. London: George Bell & Sons. New York: The Macmillan Company. 8vo, xiv., 200. $2.

based upon his own feelings and his own theories of what art ought to be, and he was all his life long a lover and a student of color rather than a colorist of the highest rank. In comparison with others of his time he was a colorist, indeed; in comparison with the immortals he was a student who, without going to the best school, worked his own path to great, if not the greatest, success.

The English standard of criticism is not, however, that of students of painting elsewhere, and the English artists of any epoch are often compared with one another according to the stories they have to tell and the moralities which they have to preach, together with the success they show in such story telling or exhortation. It cannot be too much insisted on that the standard set up by the practice of the English painter and the talk of the English press is almost exclusively a literary standard; or, at least, a purely intellectual standard, without much reference to artistic insight or power of artistic expression. Watts is the solemn and profound thinker who deals with eternal verities and with those beliefs which underlie all differing and controversial creeds. Millais is the teller of stories of valor and of sentiment. Holman Hunt is the lover of Christian symbolism, who delights in reading into the Gospel narrative the thoughts which he has accumulated in the course of his minute realistic study of the external world. Rossetti is the ideal teller of old tales, the reciter of legends, the interpreter of dreams, the seer of those visions which have been belief and are now half-credited fragments of old doctrine. He was also the true poetical interpreter of those poetical truths; in verse and in graphic art a bard and a prophet. With such aims as these, Rossetti was not obliged to be faithful as a draughtsman of the human anatomy, nor a student in the Pre-Raphaelite sense, of the facts—of drapery, of flowers, of foreground and distance, of light and local color; but he was obliged to study the expression of the human face and to stand ready to discriminate between the deadly witch Lilith and the "Blessed Damozel" leaning over the bar of Heaven; and this by the expression alone upon faces which were drawn from the same model and had the same peculiar sensuous beauty. If, therefore, the student were to collect large photographs of Rossetti's pictures, he would find the most marked satisfaction in those in which the heads are in full light and have "come" well in the photographic print. Photographs are named because Rossetti's paintings are practically out of reach of the student, who must travel for months to get a sight of even a small percentage of them, and that by the favor of their owners.

The noble book which is named above and which Mr. Marillier has devoted to Rossetti is full of photographic illustrations from the artist's work, some of them in photogravure and others in half tone; and has in the form of an appendix a list of paintings, drawings, and studies which has been enlarged, as it is stated, from those previously published by Mr. Sharpe, Mr. Anderson, and the artist's brother, William M. Rossetti. There are two indices; one to the chronological list itself, and the other to the book in general; the latter being somewhat inadequate and leaving the great quarto volume somewhat hard to use as a book of reference. Concerning the list of Rossetti's works, there should be read Page 209 of the book, with its frank statement of the great difficulty which the author has found in establishing the number, the character, the titles, and the whereabouts of the paintings and studies. In the same connection there is given an interesting passage or two about Rossetti's personal character; and although there has been a somewhat frank expression of regret at those shortcomings in the man which could not be well left unnamed, it seems to be held that the biographer of so great a genius does right "to dwell upon his more amiable side (or sides) * * * because" his foibles "are so much less interesting than his virtues." One would hardly have said that the book taken altogether is unduly laudatory, or that there is too strong a disposition to glorify what is good or to shun mention of what is not so good in Rossetti, but it is difficult to subscribe to the doctrine that a biographer's business is to represent things as being on the whole better than they really were. Mr. Marillier expressly states that the foibles of such a man concern us much less than his virtues; but this is a doctrine which it would be hard to accept. What we wants to know about Carlyle are the facts, and not the most amiable and kindly version that can be made up of the facts. If the budding statesman could know exactly what Mr. Gladstone's habits of life were—how he worked, how he rested, and what mixture it was that he used to soften his throat during a four hours' speech, he would be helped indeed; but it would be of little use to him to read the friendly biography prepared by an admiring friend. So with Rossetti, or any great painter; if we could really know how he lived and behaved we should get more additional insight into the nature of artistic genius, and that is what the public is bound to ask for, whether the biographer feels that he has the right to give such actual fact stated with pre-Raphaelite plainness or not.

Mr. Bate's book is not so large as the splendid Rossetti folio, but it is a thoroughly well-made and handsome quarto, even more attractive in its printed page than is the Rossetti book, because the latter has been printed on calendered paper for the sake of the half-tone prints which are dispersed through the text, while the smaller book has its illustrations in inserted plates only. There are ninety-one of these full-page illustrations, and they afford a most useful and even admirable collection of works by men who either were Pre-Raphaelites or who were or still are followers of the original Pre-Raphaelites and faithful workers along the line which they laid down, or who, finally, may be thought to have been largely influenced by the work of that school. In this way forty-nine different artists are represented in worthy illustration and are critically treated in sufficiently clear and intelligible words. Of the different classes of artists cited in the last sentence but one, Holman Hunt, Millais, and Rossetti are of the first class; and to these should be added Ford Madox Brown, their forerunner in a sense, and a man to whose influence the younger workmen who founded the Brotherhood looked as to their prototype and model of good work. As representatives of the second class, Sir Edward Burne-Jones must be named as the most marked follower of Rossetti, with Arthur Hughes and J. M. Strudwick as followers, either of Rossetti himself or of his disciple just named; also as faithful students of minute facts without special poetical sentiment, first of all, John Brett, the landscapist, and then probably Charles Collins, W. S. Burton, Cayley Robinson, and Fairfax Murray; also, as a special imitator of Millais, Matthew J. Lawless should be named, a man who is known to Americans as a designer for wood illustration rather than as a painter. Of other artists here represented, such as J. F. Lewis and Gerald Moira, Simeon Solomon and George Wilson, it may be gravely questioned whether they felt very strongly the Pre-Raphaelite influence except perhaps in the early days of their artistic career, and these belong to our third class. It is not implied by these words that Mr. Bate's selection of names is improperly large; he has expressly set himself to gathering together all the evidences of Pre-Raphaelite influences upon modern men, going so far in this path that he speaks even of William Morris and Walter Crane as under that influence; and yet Morris shared in the movement only in so far as he was inspired by that love of mediaeval tradition, which also affected the more enthusiastic painters of the school, and Crane can hardly be thought to show more of the true spirit than is felt by any English artist whom you might name—they, indeed, being differentiated from Continental or American painters mainly by the fact that the Pre-Raphaelite movement has come and gone, and has not left the English school without a strong leaning toward a special view of nature and a special idea of the artist's mission. Even men not named in this book, even men far away in spirit from those who are named in this book—even Sir Frederick Leighton and Albert Moore are different painters from what they would have been had they lived in France; and it is, as was said in a former article, at once the influence of the Pre-Raphaelites and the profound instinct which first was seen strongly in the Pre-Raphaelite which have made the English school what it is.

The two admirable books which have formed our theme in this paper worthily complete a series of books on this general subject which have been coming out during the last ten years. Thanks to photography, and thanks to a manly and honest spirit in the writers of the text, to which is added in some cases an unusual degree of critical insight, the American public, which knows nothing whatever by its own experience of the modern English school of painting, is enabled to study that curious and very independent little world in its most characteristic form. The two painters named above, Leighton and Moore, are almost the only ones not included in Mr. Bate's book which it would seem very necessary to add if the whole English school were to be properly appraised in the way of its worthiest work. RUSSELL STURGIS.

Kipling's First Book Brings $260.

The first copy of Kipling's "Schoolboy Lyrics," his first book, printed in 1881, has been sold here at auction and fetched $260 at a sale held by Bangs & Co., Jan. 15 and 16. It was probably the copy that brought £90 on July 28, 1899, at Sotheby's, London. Other quotations are as follows: April, 1890, £125; July 9, 1890, £76, £100, and £100; Nov. 20, 1899, £20, £41, and £46. George D. Smith, who paid $260 for the copy sold Tuesday, also secured the following Kipling items: "Echoes," 1884, wrappers, $107; "Quartette," 1885, half calf, $30 (the copy that fetched £7 10s. in London Nov. 20, 1899); "Departmental Ditties," 1886, wrappers, $60; "The Week's News," Jan. 7 to Sept. 15, 1888, lacking three numbers, $90.75 (the copy that brought £20 Nov. 20, 1899); "Plain Tales from the Hills," 1888, cloth, $23; "Soldiers Three," 1888, wrappers, $40; "Under the Deodars," n. d., wrappers, $12.50; "In Black and White," n. d., wrappers, $15; "Wee Willie Winkie," n. d., wrappers, $14.50; "City of Dreadful Night," n. d., wrappers, $17.50, and "Letters of Marque," 1891, cloth, $27. All these, save the last, were first editions, and the prices realized compared favorably with the sums paid at present in London auction rooms. The "Echoes," which fetched $107, brought £17 10s. and £18 in London, Nov. 20, 1899, and "Departmental Ditties," which brought $60, sold for £6 and £7 15s. at the November sale.

Next to Kipling, interest in the sale of Monday and Tuesday centred in Dickens and Tennyson. For "Pickwick Papers," 1836-7, in parts, original green wrappers, with the "Addresses" in Parts 10 and 15, (but not with the "Addresses" also to Parts 2 and 3, as was the case with the Wright copy, which fetched £85 last June,) Charles Scribner's Sons paid $60, while "The Village Coquettes," 1836, original sheets, went to George D. Smith for $18.50, the same buyer securing, for Harry B. Smith, Dickens's own copy, with signature and notes, of Bulwer's comedy, "Not So Bad as We Seem," 1851, in the private performance of which Dickens played the part of Lord Wilmot. The price paid for this most interesting item was $150. George D. Smith also purchased for $280 Tennyson's "The Cup," 1881, privately printed edition, (the copy that had fetched £46 in London Nov. 20,) and for $138 Tennyson's "Carmine Saeculare," privately printed in 1887. The latter is the copy that fetched £31 in London Nov. 20. Other prices were as follows:

Aldrich's "Poems," 1882, the edition illustrated by the Paint and Clay Club, green morocco, by Stikeman, with autograph letter and manuscript poem, $20. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Andrews's "Prospect of the Colledges in Cambridge, in New England," 1707, $13. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Audubon's "Birds," New York and Philadelphia, 1844, seven volumes, fair copy, $170.75. Bought by Mr. Browning.

Boccaccio's "Decameron," Venice, 1542, new olive morocco, $70. Bought by Mr. Palmer.

Dante's "Divine Comedy," Venice, 1536, new olive morocco, $50. Bought by "City."

Goldsmith's "Good-Natured Man," 1786, red morocco, first edition, $24. Bought by Mr. Palmer; "Deserted Village, 1770, red morocco, first edition, quarto, (the first issue was in octavo,) $90. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Bury's "Philobiblon," Grolier Club, 1889, three volumes, $79.50. Bought by George D. Smith; Bradford's "Laws," Grolier Club, 1894, $30. Bought by "Statute."

Lyly's "Euphues," (1597,) olive morocco, $50. Bought by George D. Smith. Lyly's "Euphues and His England," 1597, title page in fac simile, olive morocco, $38. Bought by George D. Richmond & Son.

Meredith's "Poems," London, 1851, cloth, first edition, $69. Bought by "Duke."

Stevenson's "Black Canyon," Davos Platz, $20. Bought by "Edward." "A Marital Clergy," Davos Platz, $13.50. Bought by George D. Smith. "Travels With a Donkey," 1879, $17. Bought by George D. Smith. "Father Damien," Edinburgh, 1890, $17. Bought by "Edward." "A Familiar Epistle," 1890, $14.50. Bought by "Edward."

Symonds's "Renaissance of Modern Europe," 1872, unbound, $18. Bought by "Edward."

Virgil's "Works," London, 1640, translated by John Ogilby, calf, $48. Bought by "City."

Kinship with George Eliot.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Every week I wonder that the name of George Eliot is not mentioned oftener by some of the book loving, or hating, contributors to THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. She occupies the first place in my affections. It is not only her stories, poems, and essays that one loves, but their maker. Clara Conway in THE REVIEW of Jan. 13 speaks of the "spiritual and intellectual kinship" her lovers have with her and her books. It was those words that touched a responsive chord. Will not Clara Conway, or others, write more of George Eliot?

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3. That infantry having sustained all day modern fire would be incapable of following up victory.
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6. That entrenchments constructed on modern principles, to give the maximum of protection would be absolutely invisible, and that the first inkling of their existence would often be the fire of the defenders.
7. That surprise parties would often blunder upon counter-surprises.
8. That the future war would be a war of sieges and entrenched positions, both sides being equally impotent in attack.
9. That invisible sharpshooters would mow down hundreds.
10. That artillery would often be put out of action by rifle fire from concealed sharpshooters, owing to loss of men and horses.
11. That an abortive attack would lead to the attacker entrenching himself, and to an exchange of rôles.
12. That satisfactory reconnoissance would be almost impossible, in the face of sharpshooters firing smokeless powder which would not betray their position.
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16. That the loss in officers would be abnormally large.
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THACKERAY IN PUNCH.

Mr. Spielmann's Volume on His Hitherto Unidentified Contributions to It.*

Mr. Spielmann, who is well known as the writer of a history of Punch, has long been preparing to present a volume which is based on undoubted and exclusive information. He had intended writing an essay on the subject, to be published in serial form, an idea which was pleasing both to the proprietors of Punch and to Mrs. Richmond Ritchie as well, but finding the subject constantly growing as he made further investigations, which, with a consequent desire for absolute accuracy, made his work assume such large proportions, Mr. Spielmann claims it has resulted in a volume which, "if only for the bibliography, makes some claim on the lover of Thackeray and on the collector of his works. From the first it seemed desirable that such a book should be given to the public. The fact that the matter has been trifled with in another quarter renders necessary the course which I have taken."

American readers will have no difficulty in understanding the above allusion, remembering the controversy which arose last year over another attempt at identifying Thackeray's contributions to Punch as other than those republished in the collected works. Mr. Spielmann's bibliography, twenty pages in extent, contains between 475 and 500 entries, while Mrs. Ritchie, in her introduction to "Contributions to Punch" in the biographical edition, says that such contributions are estimated at 380, so that the present list contains about a hundred of which she knew nothing. Mr. Spielmann's bibliography is based largely upon the "day book" kept by the editor of Punch, covering the period 11th February, 1843, to 30th September, 1848. Thackeray's contributions, however, are spread over a somewhat larger period, from 18th June, 1842, to 23d September, 1854. The bibliography is very carefully arranged, the numbers, page and date figures referring to the pages of Punch itself. The items never before identified, which are fully described in the present book, are printed in italics, while items for which there is no official authority but which Mr. Spielmann is sure may be ascribed to Thackeray, are placed within square brackets. The separate items are not only arranged chronologically, but in addition to the year, the exact day and month are given, as well as the number of the volume.

Mrs. Ritchie says "The Organ Boy's Appeal" was the last article her father sent to Punch, although she adds he was still writing for it in 1854, his notebook for that year mentioning four papers sent to Punch. But the present bibliography gives the date of the appearance of "The Organ Boy's Appeal" as 1st October, 1853, claiming nine articles to have been published subsequently in the pages of Punch during the year of 1854, the last of which, "A Second Letter to an Eminent Personage," appeared on the 23d of September of that year.

We all remember Thackeray's own tribute to Punch: "There never were before published in this world so many volumes which contained so much cause for laughing, so little for blushing. It is so easy to be witty and wicked, so hard to be witty and wise!"

And as this new bibliography and the body of the book are occupied with "pieces not so much suppressed or forgotten as unrecognized as the work of Thackeray—pieces which are often quite as worthy of preservation as many of his lighter sketches and verses, literary considerations apart, they are, in the aggregate, of real value and interest, for they show upon what topics of public concern Thackeray was writing during the years here dealt with, and what he thought about them—that is to say, his views on things in general, and on the major and minor events that occurred in his day; opinions, in short, which help to reveal the man, and which are as necessary to the biographer for the full understanding of his character as the books that he wrote or the letters wherein his own self is sometimes set down, and, sometimes, maybe, concealed. This essay, then, lays claim to a certain personal interest, and to possess something of the charm, it is hoped, that belongs to a genuine literary discovery."

Mr. Spielmann adds: "My information is absolute, for the items are all entered against the author's name in a long-forgotten editorial day book, and for these items he was duly paid." The hundred and fifty new contributions dealt with range from a short paragraph to a long article of a page or more, and from a couplet to a long poem, and include much that the publishers of Thackeray's works would certainly have included in their "Contributions to Punch" had they known of them. "For among his comments on events, political and social, as well as among the simpler ebullitions of pure fun, there are many sketches, essays, and verses more interesting and important than many which have hitherto been republished."

The introductory chapter will be found most interesting, Mr. Spielmann very justly claiming that an author is often most himself—most honest and free from self-consciousness, especially in political, social, and personal matters, when his contributions to periodicals are either unsigned or published over an assumed name. In all of Thackeray's writings for Punch we are struck

With the honesty, earnestness, and common sense of the critic, even though we may occasionally fail to recognize the big view of the statesman. * * * It was, moreover, greatly on a question of statesmanship that he left Punch—* * * for he did not choose to identify himself with the savageness of the colleague * * * whose political writings he believed to be against the interests of the country, as well as against the dignity of the paper. * * * He preferred irony as a foil for the evil-doer to burning wrath and hot indignation. Perhaps the famous old lady who considered Thackeray "an uncomfortable writer" was the first who discovered him to be a cynic. * * * Perhaps she was right, but in that case a cynic after Thackeray's own heart. "Ah, my worthy friends," he once wrote in "Philip," "you little know what soft-hearted people these cynics are! If you could have come on Diogenes by surprise, I dare say you might have found him reading sentimental novels, and whimpering in his tub."

Neither the bibliography nor the body of Mr. Spielmann's book includes description of certain articles and verses which can be readily recognized by competent authorities as by Thackeray, but which in the absence of unquestionable documentary evidence it has been thought best to ignore.

Mr. Spielmann also gives an accurate tabulation of Thackeray's contributions to Punch, extending over a period of nine years, which shows a total of 336 columns published during that period, or an average of one and one-half columns per week. Individual members of the staff were regularly given certain space which they were expected to fill, Thackeray's own writings being theoretically expected to fill nearly two columns of space weekly. But in reality not one of the Punch men ever came up to his proper average, which was the less strange in Thackeray because his work in Fraser and in other directions prevented him from ever regarding Punch, as did the others, "as the preponderant channel for his literary and artistic energy." Mr. Spielmann thinks Thackeray might have achieved greater success had he devoted himself seriously to political caricature.

It is a form of art in which good drawing is not absolutely essential; indeed, at the present date, we have seen at least one political humorist, whose pencil is not highly trained, deservedly command wide popularity, by reason of his ingenuity, humor, and concentrated power of good-tempered ridicule. Thackeray, moreover, had the faculty of reproducing likeness; witness his caricatures of Louis Philippe, which frequently contained the pictorial essentials of the full-dress cartoon, with an added sting, that should cause few to complain, as some have done, of the want of vehemence in attack.

Mr. Spielmann also thinks that the additional ballads and verses, about twenty of which—many of them being of considerable importance, and, half at least, worthy of a place in the collected works—are included in the present volume, reveal no new side to Thackeray's genius for humorous verse, yet with the other articles he describes and includes, they "add to the completeness of the picture which we already have of the great writer and kindly thinker."

To come to the contributions themselves, they are, as a rule, far too long for quotation, and do not lend themselves readily to extract, partly perhaps for the reason of the unusual interdependence of picture and text, so that in most cases it is only possible to recommend our readers to seek the pages of the book itself.

But a little poem may be given. "Kitchen Melodies, Curry," which Mr. Spielmann fancies may have been addressed to Mrs. Ritchie. The poem is headed by an illustration of a fat cook struggling with a monster gridiron; the only thing of the kind Thackeray ever published, although the title suggests a series. It is thoroughly charming, and has, Mr. Spielmann claims, a Horatian flavor:

Three pounds of veal my darling girl prepares,
And chops it nicely into little squares;
Five onions next procures the little minx,
(The biggest are the best, her Samivel thinks.)
And Epping butter nearly half a pound,
And stews them in a pan until they're brown'd.
What's next my dexterous little girl will do?
She pops the meat into the savory stew,
With curry powder tablespoonsful three,
And milk a pint, (the richest that may be.)
And when the dish has stewed for half an hour,
A lemon's ready juice she'll o'er it pour:
Then, bless her, then she gives the luscious pot
A very gentle boil—and serves quite hot.
P. S. Beef, mutton, rabbit if you wish;
Lobster or prawns or any kind of fish,
Are fit to make a curry. 'Tis, when done,
A dish for Emperors to feed upon.

But best of all is a verse of six lines called out by the following: "Ledru-Rollin, defending his conduct in the Chamber of Representatives, said: 'Je monte sur le Calvaire, pour sauver la République!' Thackeray, disgusted at the sentiment, wrote the following 'Simile,' as the verse is entitled:"

We read, Ledru, that there were three
Who perished upon Calvary.
The One—but, stay, that name Divine
Thou wouldst not couple, sure, with thine;
And convict-knaves the other two—
Blasphemer, which of these are you?

Mr. Spielmann concludes his book in the following words:

The articles and verses reprinted in this volume and here brought to an end comprise the cream of the novelist's unacknowledged work in Punch; for to the making of the selection has been brought such discretion as a profound admirer is capable of—an admirer, moreover, keenly sensitive to the odium properly reserved for the tactless and injudicious enthusiast.

The book contains about 350 pages, consisting of preface, introduction, text, and pictures, followed by a good bibliography and well-made index. It contains throughout the most valuable explanatory notes. Mr. Spielmann's work has been very thoroughly done, the whole making up a volume which will be found essential to all Thackeray collectors.

*"THE HITHERTO UNIDENTIFIED CONTRIBUTIONS OF W. M. THACKERAY TO PUNCH. With a Complete and Authoritative Bibliography from 1843 to 1848. By M. H. Spielmann, author of "The History of Punch," &c. With numerous illustrations and Explanatory Notes. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. 1900.

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THE CITY OF ROME.

Destruction of Its Buildings and Statues Not Due to the Italian People—Lanciani's Interesting Statements.*

Modern investigations into the causes which led to the destruction of the splendid monuments of architecture and statuary which adorned the ancient city of Rome have completely overturned beliefs long entertained on that subject. Men now living brought away from their early teachings in school and college no deeper impression concerning ancient Rome than that the destruction of her municipal splendor was due to the Goths, Huns and Vandals—an impression so deep that the word Vandal has passed into our common speech as a term for ruthless destruction of beautiful objects. Perhaps it was Gregorovius who first brought into connected form trustworthy statements to the contrary; but the work of Gregorovius is a very voluminous one, and the translation into English is of quite recent date.

Signor Lanciani long since had become so excellent an authority on Roman antiquities that his present volume, treating specifically of this subject, is sure of wide attention. That scholarship, based on knowledge at first hand, which pre-eminently distinguishes him, gives to the work its peculiar value. After reading the book, it seems superfluous to say that he has made his case clear: he has proved it beyond any question. His facts are indisputable and he has arrayed them with such order and convincing force that the reader finds himself in a state of wonder as to how any other conclusions could have been held.

What is most striking in the book is the fact that the men who actually destroyed these ancient monumepts were the Italian people themselves. Moreover, it is clearly shown that the habit did not have its origin in times subsequent to the period of imperial splendor. From the years when Augustus found Rome of brick and made it a city of marble, down to the time when the Papal authority had become well established, it had been the custom to destroy old buildings and erect new ones in their places, use being made of the old material. By permission of the publishers, we are printing to-day an extended series of extracts from Lanciani's book, giving the reader some hints as to the extraordinary interest which the book must have for all students of Roman life and history.

(Copyright, 1900, by The Macmillan Company.)

I was sitting not long ago at the southern extremity of the Palatine Hill, where the remains of the palace of Septimius Severus tower a hundred and sixty feet above the level of the modern streets, and I was trying to fathom the abyss which lay open at my feet and to reconstruct in imagination the former aspect of the place. By measurements on the spot, compared with descriptions and drawings left by those who saw the Palatine in a better state of preservation, I have been able to ascertain that a palace 490 feet long, 300 wide, and 160 high has so completely disappeared that only a few pieces of crumbling wall are left here and there against the cliff to tell the tale. Who broke up and removed, bit by bit, that mountain of masonry? Who overthrew the giant? Was it age, the elements, the hand of barbarians, or some other irresistible force the action of which has escaped observation?

We may grant that natural agencies have contributed their share to the demolition of ancient buildings—fires, floods, earthquakes, and the slow but resistless processes of disintegration due to rain, frost, and variations of temperature; but such prodigious changes, such wholesale destruction, could have been accomplished only by the hand of man.

Writers on the decline and fall of the Roman Empire have proposed several explanations, all of which are plausible, all contain elements of truth. But at the outset we may discard the current view that the disappearance of Roman monuments was due to the barbarians—as if these, in their meteoric inroads, could have amused themselves by pulverizing the 250,000 feet of stone and marble seats in the Circus, for example, or the massive structure of the villa of the Gordiani! The purpose of the barbarians was to carry off such articles of value as could easily be removed, and Rome long remained rich enough to satisfy their greed. Later, when this mine had become exhausted and the houses of the living were stripped of all their valuables, they may have attacked the abodes of the dead, the humble catacombs of the faithful as well as the imperial mausoleums, but the stanch buildings of the republic and of the empire were not essentially damaged.

The barbarians can be left in peace, their part in the destruction of Rome being hardly worth considering when compared with the guilt of others. By "others" I mean the Romans themselves, of the Imperial, Byzantine, Mediaeval, and Renaissance periods.

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When the Emperor Nero conceived the idea of renewing and rebuilding the capital of the empire the streets were crowded with shrines, altars, and small temples which religious superstition made inviolable; his plans of improvement were opposed by the priests and by private owners of property, and any attempt to carry them out was clearly destined to lead to endless lawsuits, appraisals, and disputes among the experts. So he seems to have solved the difficulty by having the city set on fire, in the year 64 A. D. Nero was at Antium when the conflagration began, on June 19, the anniversary of the burning of Rome by the Gauls in 390 B. C. The fire started at the east end of the Circus Maximus, at the place now called La Moletta; it spread in a northeasterly direction and swept over three out of the fourteen regions of the city, partially destroying seven others. We do not possess satisfactory information in regard to all the historic monuments that perished in the flames, but we know that among them were the Temple of the Moon, the foundation of which was ascribed to Servius Tullius; the Ara Maxima, dedicated to Hercules, tradition said by Evander, the Arcadian, and the Temples of Jupiter Stator, of Vesta, and of the Penates, together with the Regia. As these monuments encircled the Palatine Hill, we may assume that the imperial residence on its summit was also gutted, but evidence on this point is wanting. Countless masterpieces of Greek art and many ancient relics disappeared, the loss of which the older citizens never ceased to lament, even amid the splendor of the new city which rose from the ashes.

The charge that Nero had willfully caused the fire is neither accepted nor rejected by Tacitus, from whom we learn that, after it had once been arrested, it burst out again in the Praedia Aemiliana, the gardens of Nero's minion, Tigellinus. Dyer suggests that the Emperor merely improved the occasion to have the fire already started spread more widely and efface certain parts of the city which he wished to rebuild. But whether the Emperor was wholly or partially responsible for the conflagration the opportunity thus afforded for rebuilding was at once improved; new plans were immediately drawn in accordance with the best engineering and architectural practice of the time. By glancing at the narrow and tortuous streets and lanes in the marble plan of the time of Septimius Severus, now in the Capitoline Museum, one may see that Nero's projects can hardly have been fully carried out; they must have left untouched the lower and more congested quarters of the city.

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The third and last of the more important factors in the transformation and destruction of Rome under the empire was the building of the great public baths. The thermae of Caracalla cover an area of 118,255 square meters, those of Diocletian 130,000 square meters, and the areas of both these great structures were occupied, before 212 and 305-6 A. D. respectively, by rich and populous quarters, with houses and insulae, temples, shrines, colonnades, and gardens. The buildings which stood on a higher level than that adopted for one of these bathing establishments were destroyed to the foundations; the materials of construction taken from them were saved and were made use of again in the new structure. But the buildings placed on a lower level were left standing to a height corresponding with that of the foundation of the thermae and simply buried. This practice explains the reason why we find in some places structures of two, three, and even four different periods lying in archaeological strata one above the other.

The palace of the Flavian Emperors on the Palatine rests on the remains of private houses of the end of the republic; these, made accessible in 1721, are wrongly termed Baths of Livia. The thermae of Titus and of Trajan are built on remains of the Golden House of Nero, and this last was extended over the remains of houses built before the fire of 64 A. D.; the three strata can be easily recognized at the north entrance to the cryptoporticus of the Golden House.

The Baths of Caracalla were composed of a central building surrounded by a garden, with an outer inclosure lined with halls and rooms for bathing. Nothing is found under the built portion, because the foundations of the massive walls were of necessity carried down to the level of the virgin soil, but in the open spaces, at a depth of only a few inches below the surface, are found remains of extensive houses and other buildings which Caracalla purchased and covered up.

The destruction of marble statuary may well be illustrated by the fate of the "pretiosissima deorum simulacra," "most precious images of the gods," placed by Augustus in the compital shrines at the crossings of the main thoroughfares of the city, in the years 10-7 B. C. The number of these shrines—about 200 in the time of Augustus—had been increased to 265 in 73 A. D. and to 324 at the beginning of the fourth century. They offered an almost complete chronological series of works of Greek plastic art to the appreciation of the citizens of Rome. What has become of all these "most precious images"? If we consider that only one plinth and four pedestals of that incomparable series have come down to us, we cannot doubt that the 324 "most precious images" of Greek workmanship belonging to the compital shrines shared the same fate as those from the temples—they were broken to pieces and the pieces thrown into the lime kilns or built into the walls of new buildings, as if they were the cheapest rubble.

Were I to relate my personal experience in the way of similar finds, the entire volume would hardly suffice for the narrative. In all sorts of places, both within and without the walls of the city, I have come across fragments of statuary used as rubble, in the older strata as well as in those of later periods.

These facts show that before the burial of ancient Rome, many of the statues had been injured by knocking off their most prominent and easily broken parts. The loss of head and arms may in some cases have resulted from the overthrowing of the statue, the body remaining where it fell, the head rolling off to one side. Most of the loose heads are rounded and smooth, as if street idlers had used them to play the popular game of "bocce." Some of them have a hook or ring on the crown; and must have been used as weights for large scales. The five or six hundred heads discovered in my time were all, except a dozen or two, without noses. The fact that heads and arms of statues used as building materials are rarely missing, shows that the breaking up of statuary became common at a comparatively early period of the Roman decadence, when the works of art ornamenting palaces and gardens had as yet suffered but little injury.

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Two years later, in 410, Alaric and his hordes entered the city, on the 24th day of August, in the dead of night by the Porta Salaria, and set fire to the houses near the gate, among which was the imperial mansion in the gardens of Sallust.

In these days of terror the Aventine, with its 130 palaces, the most aristocratic quarter of the city, suffered more than all the other regions. I have witnessed excavations made in the Vigna Torlonia, among the remains of the Thermae Decianae and of the house of Trajan; in the Vigna Maciocchi, among the ruins of the palace of Annia Cornificia Faustina, younger sister of Marcus Aurelius and wife of Ummidius Quadratus; in the garden of S. Anselmo, where the palace of the Pactumeii was discovered in 1892, and in the garden of S. Sabina, once occupied by the houses of Cosmus, Minister of Finance under Marcus Aurelius, and of Marcella and Principia, the friends of St. Jerome. In watching these excavations, I was struck by the fact that these beautiful palaces must have perished toward the beginning of the fifth century of our era, and all from the same cause. The signs of destruction are everywhere the same: traces of flames, which blackened the red ground of the frescoes and caused the roofs to fall on the mosaic or marble pavements of the ground floor; coins scattered among the ruins, belonging, with rare exceptions, to the fourth century; statues that had been restored over and over again; marbles stolen from pagan buildings, mostly from sepulchral monuments, and utilized for hurried restorations, and Christian symbols on lamps and domestic utensils. These indications fix the period and point to the same historical event—the capture and pillage of Rome by the Goths in August, 410. The Aventine paid dearly for the partiality shown for it by the noble and the wealthy. The treasures accumulated in its palaces roused the cupidity of the invaders, and led them to excesses of plunder and destruction such as were spared to more humble districts of the city.

It is but just to observe that the barbarians damaged the aqueducts only so far as was necessary to stop the flow of the water; we have no reason to suppose that they threw down great arches and pilasters simply for the pleasure of destruction—that would have been mere lost labor. These wonderful creations of Roman hydraulic skill, these triumphal arcades crossing the Campagna in every direction and distributing everywhere fertility and health, were destroyed, as were so many other monuments, by the Romans themselves in times much nearer to our own than is ordinarily supposed.

We have reason to believe that in 1585, when the construction of the Acquedotto Felice was decreed by Sixtus V., the series of arcades of the Marcia and of the Claudia, both seven miles long, were practically intact. Matteo da Castello, first, and, after his resignation, Domenico Fontana, laid hands on the noble structures, burning their travertine blocks into lime, splitting and hammering those of tufa and peperino for use in the new acqueduct. Whatever remains were left standing became the prey of local land owners, especially of the Trustees of the Hospital of S. Giovanni, in whose archives I have found documents concerning the sale at public auction of the stone arch over which the Claudia spanned the Via Latina, near the farmhouse of Roma Vecchia; and again, the sale of four piers of peperino to Bartolomeo Vitali, of two to the brothers Guidotti, and so on. Three or four hundred feet of the channel of the same acqueduct were destroyed by the owner of the farm of the Capannelle in 1887; the Mediterranean Railway Company, which, about the same time, built the new line to Segni, is responsible for other damages.

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In the exploiting of the Roman monuments for valuable materials in mediaeval and early modern times, two classes of workmen in particular wrought the most serious damage. These were the Marmorarii, or marble cutters, and the Calcararii, or lime burners.

The Roman marble cutters, architects, sculptors, and mosaic makers, whose work was in a sense a precursor of the Renaissance, whose artistic creations still command our admiration, are generally called the "School of Cosmatis."

For our purposes it is sufficient to observe that for the space of three centuries the guild lived and prospered and accomplished its work at the expense of the ruins of ancient Rome. The marble workers made excavations and destroyed old monuments with two ends in view—to find models and to secure materials for their work. They were especially fond of epitaphs—whether pagan or Christian it mattered not—because the thin slabs of marble on which the epitaphs were inscribed could easily be adapted to their purpose, being almost ready for use in borders and panels of mosaic, ambones, and decorative patterns. This is the reason why the floors of our mediaevel churches are so rich in epigraphic documents; about two hundred inscriptions were used in making the pavement of SS. Quattro Coronati after the destruction of the church by the Normans, and nearly a thousand were similarly turned to use in the floor of St. Paul's Without the Walls.

Pirro Ligorio, the architect, discussing the best way of obtaining a particularly fine plaster, suggests the use of powdered Parian marble, "obtained from the statues which are constantly being destroyed." Flaminio Vacca, after describing a certain marble boat with figures on it, found in the Baths of Caracalla, remarks that "as it once floated on water, so now it has been made to steer its way through fire." He makes a similar observation with respect to a statue found by Orazio Muti, opposite the Church of S. Vitale, "which had been sent to the kiln to have the moisture taken off its back." Thousands of inscriptions have perished in the same way. Fra Giocondo da Verona, adducing testimony from his own experience, says that some Roman citizens boasted of having had the foundations of their houses and palaces constructed with ancient statues.

The headquarters of these destroyers of ancient Rome was at the "Botteghe Oscure"—that is, in the wing of the Circus Flaminius facing the street of that name—the arcades were then in a good state of preservation, and high above ground; but, as a matter of fact, there was no great ruin of marble or stone that did not have its own kiln. So important was the exercise of this industry of lime burning at the Circus Flaminius that the whole district received the name of Lime Pit, (calcarario, calcararia.)

Other famous kilns were those of S. Adriano, for the burning of the marbles of the imperial Forums; of the Agosta, fed with the spoils of the mausoleum of Augustus, and of La Pigna, supplied with materials from the Baths of Agrippa and the Temple of Isis. Then there were temporary establishments opened near this or that edifice, which were abandoned as soon as the supply was exhausted. We must class among these the kilns by the Baths of Diocletian, mentioned by Flaminio Vacca; those of the villa of Livia at Prima Porta, mentioned by Pirro Ligorio; those of the necropolis between the Via Latina and the Via Appia, seen by Marini; those of the Regia, described by Panvinio, and those of the Basilica Julia, and of the Temple of Venus and Rome, discovered by Nibby and by myself.

Outside the city the burning of lime was practiced for many years among the ruins of Ostia and Porto. The oldest record bearing upon the matter, that is known to me, is a document of Celestine III., dated March 30, 1191, where mention is made of a "locus qui vocatur calcaria extra portam non longe ab Hostiensi civitate." The exercise of this trade continued without interruption and with the tacit, if not open, approval of the Papal authorities, down to the pontificate of Pius VII.

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Nothing would better illustrate the strange turns of fortune than the varied uses to which the marbles from ancient structures have been put in modern times; and I may, perhaps, fittingly close this brief sketch by relating a few out of the almost numberless instances that have come to my notice.

Up to about the middle of the sixteenth century there were considerable remains of the Baths of Titus standing east of the Coliseum, between S. Pietro in Vincoli and the Baths of Trajan. Here were found sections of "the most beautiful cornices," which, according to the prevailing custom, were sawed up into slabs, and were sold to the Jesuits to be used in their church of Gesu. The mention of this church brings to my memory another incident of the same sort. From the beautiful volume lately published by Plon in Paris, we learn that in or about 1541 the head of the Roman house of the Jesuits, Father Condatius, uncarthed in the piazza then called degli Altieri, now del Gesu, some great blocks of marble, which he sold for 100 ducats. Another document which I have discovered in the State archives tells us that the marbles were bought by a lime burner and consumed in a kiln close to the church.

When we think of the wealth of marbles displayed in the public and private buildings of Rome, and at the same time consider that every cubic foot has been obtained from the monuments of the ancient city, we gain a new insight into the magnitude of the building operations of the ancient Romans. We must remember, too, that the greater part of the ancient marbles used by modern architects and marble workers were found either shapeless or in a form unsuited to the use for which they were needed, so that at least from a third to a half of the gross cubic content has been lost.

In 1845 Faustino Corsi made a list of the marble columns dispersed over the fourteen wards of the city; the total number recorded by him is 7,012. Since the publication of this catalogue fifty-four years have elapsed, and we may calculate that the number has been increased by at least one-tenth, so that to-day the sum total is probably not far from 8,000. This is truly a surprising number, but it is far from incredible, if we recall that the city once possessed 3,000 statues of bronze alone.

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*THE DESTRUCTION OF ANCIENT ROME. A Sketch of the History of the Monuments. By Rodolfo Lanciani. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

La Gioconda Explains.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Fearing I may not have made myself clear in my communication of last week, at least, judging by the editorial heading, may I add a few words to a subject very near my heart?

I do not favor "the busy haunts of men" for pursuing a literary calling, nor personally for any calling, as far as a permanent residence is concerned. In indorsing "Cynic's" statement I simply acknowledged that there was infinite satisfaction in withdrawing from crowds to the seclusion of one's own study. Your editorial seems to have settled the question admirably, and would that we harkened more eagerly to the manifold lessons Dame Nature is ever ready to teach her children!

A city life is full of unhealthy excitement, social shams, and conventionalities which cannot be wholly cast aside for obvious reasons, as best set forth in a Roman allusion. Many a one secretly thirsts for more moments in which to read, nay think, than can be accorded the town-bred man or woman whose constant interruptions oft prevent more serious mental exercise besides that of skimming magazines and newspapers or perusing the very latest novel. Let us try to believe that the really strong-minded, earnest souls reject this time-wasting process, reading few books, if slowly, so they be the best in literature.

Oh, that our lives might be simpler, truer, and yet the demands of the age, the march of progress—what you will—effectually prevent such an ideal condition!

With every advantage that a city can offer, a glimpse of green is worth more to the burdened spirit than all the brick dust of a city's glory. For me, there's a song in every leaflet's rustle, a welcome note in the buzzing of the tiniest denizen of the air. A country life need never make us lonely if we draw upon the resources at our command, nor will those we regard as friends, in the highest sense, look upon us as unsocial beings. A single word will bring us together. Let us, as far as practicable, emulate the King of Nature—lovers of whom Emerson said: "His soul was made for the noblest society. * * * Wherever there is knowledge, wherever there is virtue, wherever there is beauty, he will find a home."

LA GIOCONDA.

New York, Jan. 14, 1900.

1900

BRAHMS.

Recollections by One Who Knew Him Intimately.*

Among recent books imported by the Scribners is a volume devoted to recollections of Johannes Brahms, by Prof. Dietrich, who formed one of a group of young musicians who gathered around Schumann at Dusseldorf, and was, for many years following Brahms's introduction to the public, on the most intimate terms with him. Many interesting and characteristic letters, covering the years 1853-1874, are given, Dr. J. V. Widmann, a well-known Swiss writer, giving us many details of the later years of the great musician's life, including letters covering the years 1886-1897.

The translator, Dora E. Hecht, states that nothing in the nature of a regular biography having appeared in the two years or more which have elapsed since Brahms's death in April, 1897, and realizing the great favor with which these recollections have been received among the German-speaking admirers of one of the greatest composers of the age, she has been led to hope that, in spite of the disadvantages of translation, the book may prove of interest to the English admirers of Brahms.

These reminiscences will be found most interesting, showing us in a charming fashion the personal side, more particularly, of a man who made hosts of friends wherever he went. Naturally having to do with the life of a musician, Prof. Dietrich, the writer of the first set of reminiscences, being himself a well-known composer and leader, the book touches more or less upon musical matters, and read in connection with "The Music of the Future," in Huneker's "Mezzotints in Modern Music," and "Johannes Brahms," in Hadow's "Studies in Modern Music, Second Series," those interested in musical matters will gain a completely rounded portrait of Brahms, the man and the musician. Hadow says of Brahms:

"He stands beside Bach and Beethoven. * * * All three are poets of the same order—noble, dignified, majestic. * * * All three are consummate artists, in whose supreme mastery of utterance the highest message has found fit and adequate expression. * * * If we call Brahms obscure, we are imputing our own weakness as the fault of a man who is too great for us. * * * When music attains to fuller knowledge and nobler practice, it will grant him a due place among its foremost leaders, and to us who honor him as a monarch will succeed a generation which reveals him as a hero."

And of Brahms, we find Mr. Huneker writing: "The death of Johannes Brahms in 1897 removed from the sparsely settled land of music the last of the immortals; the one whom Bülow justly ranked with Bach and Beethoven; the one upon whom Schumann lavished both praise and prophecy. * * * A pure musician, a maker of absolute music, a man of poetic ideals. * * * Brahms was elected to receive upon his shoulders the mantle dropped by Beethoven."

Prof. Dietrich, the writer of the first set of reminiscences, went in 1851 to live at Dusseldorf, in order to be near the Schumanns, by whom he was treated with the greatest kindness, becoming a daily visitor at their house.

Warm sympathy with the aspirations of young musicians was a leading feature in Schumann's character, and this explains the enthusiasm with which in 1853 he welcomed young Brahms to Dusseldorf. Joachim had recommended him most warmly, and had also drawn Schumann's attention to the works of the young genius.

Schumann introduced Brahms to Dusseldorf society, presenting him to Dietrich in the following words:

One has come of whom we shall all hear great things; his name is Johannes Brahms.

The young musician was soon at home in Dusseldorf circles, his modest, winning manner gaining all hearts. Only twenty at this time, his playing aroused great enthusiasm.

Brahms was asked to play, and executed Bach's Toccata in F major and his own scherzo in E flat minor with wonderful power and mastery, bending his head down over the keys, and, as was his wont, in his excitement, humming the melody aloud as he played. * * * Every one marveled at his remarkable talent, and, above all, we young musicians were unanimous in our enthusiastic admiration of the supremely artistic qualities of his playing, at times so powerful, or, when occasion demanded, so exquisitely tender, but always full of character; his wonderful compositions likewise took us by storm.

The musical circle which gathered about the Schumanns was an extremely happy one, but all too soon broken up by the latter's illness, which, after a long period of alternating hope and despair, was followed by his death in 1856. During all this sad time Brahms was able to be of much service and comfort to Clara Schumann. Indeed, Brahms is said to have regarded the latter as the noblest woman he had ever known, and was accustomed to say: "When you have written something, ask yourself whether such a woman as Mme. Schumann could read it with pleasure. If you doubt that, then cross out what you have written."

Dietrich had been appointed conductor of the subscription concerts at Bonn, and in 1859 married Clara Sohn, the daughter of a Düsseldorf artist, their first year at Bonn being made memorable by the visits of Brahms, Joachim, and Clara Schumann. The society at Bonn was particularly good at that time, Prof. Otto Jahn, the biographer of Mozart, becoming particularly intimate with Dietrich, and never missing one of the musical evenings, which the whole circle so thoroughly enjoyed.

In 1861 Dietrich was appointed conductor of the Grand Ducal Orchestra at Oldenburg, and in the Fall of that year he spent some time with Brahms at Hamburg.

I was surprised at the extent of his library, which from early youth he had collected with untiring zeal. Some of these books he had bought from the second-hand dealers who frequent the bridges at Hamburg.

Speaking of the visit Brahms paid them in Oldenburg, Dietrich writes:

He was the pleasantest visitor imaginable, always amiable and unassuming, always in good spirits; a child himself when with children, to whom he was devoted. He was happiest in simple surroundings, and considered our modest lot most enviable.

Going to Oldenburg at another time, to play Beethoven's concerto in G major at a concert there, the night before:

Brahms delighted the orchestra by playing to them his variations on a theme by Händel. These variations are wonderfully beautiful and full of true genius; they close with a fugue that is perfectly fascinating, and that is saying much of a fugue. His rendering of this beautiful work raised the enthusiasm of the members of the orchestra to such a pitch that at the concert itself the performance of the G major concerto was simply perfect, much to Brahms's satisfaction and the delight of the audience.

In 1867 Brahms had paid the Dietrichs a long visit.

A time Brahms had spent very happily and merrily with us in our home. It was in the beginning of the Summer; we lived mostly in our garden, which we had ourselves planted and tended. All this had a great charm for him, and the hours spent over coffee in the summerhouse, with the children playing around him, was so much to his taste, that every chord of his amiable nature was awakened.

In 1868 Brahms's "Requiem" was performed in the cathedral at Bremen on Good Friday, Dietrich having brought this work to the notice of the conductor, Reinthaler, who at once recognized its great importance.

The effect of the splendid performances of this wonderful work was simply overwhelming, and it at once became clear to the audience that the "German Requiem" ranked among the loftiest music ever given to the world.

After the performance there was a gathering of musicians and music lovers at the famous old Rathskeller, including Brahms and his father, Mme. Schumann and her daughter, the Reinthalers, Joachim and his wife, and many others, in all about 100, all of whom were most enthusiastic over music in general and Brahms in particular, one admirer of the latter having come purposely from England for this occasion. But if we are to mention the second portion of this book at all we must hasten, only adding a portion of Prof. Dietrich's closing paragraph referring to:

Those delightful memories which for us and a large circle of friends are centred in the name of Brahms. May his true self have been in some measure revealed to the great crowd of his admirers by means of this little book, so that they may not fail to discern in the consummate artist the noble and faithful man.

Dr. Widmann, whose recollections form the second portion of the volume, belonged to a very musical family, his parents, both Viennese, although resident in Switzerland, cultivating exclusively the old classical masters—Mozart, Haydn, Beethoven, and Schubert. His mother possessed the grand piano made by Graf for Beethoven, with exceptionally powerful strings, on account of his deafness, which stood in the latter's room until his death. This instrument is now in the Beethoven Museum at Bonn. As a girl Mrs. Widmann's playing had once been praised by Beethoven; Schubert once speaking of Mr. Widmann's voice and musical ability, a fact they never forgot.

Meeting Brahms at Winterthur in 1865, where, in consequence of his marriage, Dr. Widmann had gone to reside, the latter writes that both in his personal appearance and powerful playing, Brahms, then in his thirty-third year, impressed me as a strong personality:

The short, square figure, the almost sandy-colored hair, the protruding under lip, which lent a cynical expression to the beardless and youthful face, * * * the total impression was one of consummate strength, both physical and moral. The broad chest, the herculean shoulders, the powerful head which he threw back energetically when playing, the fine, thoughtful brow, shining as with an inward light, and the two Teutonic eyes, with the wonderful fiery glance, softened only by the fair eyelashes—all betrayed an artistic personality replete with the spirit of true genius. In his countenance there lay a promise of victory, a radiant cheerfulness of a mind reveling in the exercise of its power.

Dr. Widmann thinks that the main reason for Brahms not writing opera lay in the fact that he never succeeded in finding a libretto entirely to his taste; setting forth at some length the latter's ideas as to opera construction, which were diametrically opposed to those of Wagner.

This portion of the book is full of interesting accounts of various Italian journeys taken with Brahms, which both he and Dr. Widmann so thoroughly enjoyed, but the most interesting portion of the latter's reminiscences will be found to be the last chapter—"The Last Years"—a sort of report of conversations in which Brahms gave a résumé of his whole life, both his early struggles and his later successes; saying emphatically that he could not wish his life to have been less beset with difficulties and privations. One would like to dwell at much greater length upon many portions of the entire book, giving as it does such attractive pictures of Brahms the man, to add to our estimate of Brahms the composer, but space will not allow. His music will without doubt be better appreciated from year to year, but even those who do not count themselves among Brahms lovers will enjoy reading these sketches of the life story of a very lovable man, who was, as Dr. Widmann writing after Brahms's death says:

Not only the great man; he was my friend—a faithful friend—to whom I owed an infinite debt. * * * Brahms's aim in his creative work was the attainment of harmonious beauty, combined with perfect form and purity of feeling, transfiguring everything commonplace into a lofty peace and calm.

The book is an attractively printed, well-bound volume, which will be found extremely interesting by all lovers of music or of memoirs. The frontispiece is the well-known photograph of the Brahms of recent years.

J. H. Gardiner, instructor in English at Harvard, has prepared for Charles Scribner's Sons "The Five Forms of Prose Literature," a volume which cannot fail to appeal to literary workers. As a text book it is designed to be used with Prof. Wendell's "English Composition." The suggestive scheme of the book accounts for exposition, argument, and criticism under "The Literature of Thought" and for narration and description under "The Literature of Feeling."

*RECOLLECTIONS OF JOHANNES BRAHMS. Albert Dietrich and J. V. Widmann. Translated by Dora E. Hecht. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, Importers. 1899. $2.

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LONDON LITERARY LETTER

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW

By William L. Alden.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The Academy recently asked most of the well-known authors resident in England to name the two books of the year which they had found most acceptable. Nearly all of them responded with the amiability characteristic of the guild. The person who calls herself "Ouida" was the one exception. She replied with an insulting letter, which The Academy printed in fac simile, thereby taking a rather cruel revenge. One would naturally suppose that novelists would read novels, but the result of The Academy's investigation seems to show that novelists read anything else. Mr. Hardy, Mr. Hewlett, Mr. Wells, Mrs. Craigie, and Mme. Sarah Grand each name their two favorite books, but in no case does any one of them name a novel. Mr. Zangwill names one novel, and so does Mr. Lang and Mr. Crockett, while Mr. Conrad finds himself unable to decide which have been his two favorite books. The only novels which are mentioned twice are Mr. Philpott's "Human Boy" and Anatole France's "L'anneau de l'Amethyste."

It is evident that many novelists do not care to read any novels except their own. The explanation doubtless is that they become so tired of fiction while in the throes of composition that when they have leisure to read they prefer solid scientific or theological books. Messrs. Pett Ridge, Conan Doyle, and Anstey are almost the only exceptions to this rule. Their favorite books are all novels. Nobody mentions Kipling's "Stalky" stories, and only one author—Mr. Anstey—seems to have read that remarkably clever novel "Red Pottage." Ian Maclaren is the only author who names "David Harum" as his favorite, and, in short, the favorite novels of most of the authors are evidently not the favorite novels of the public.

The Academy ought to extend its field of investigation next year. It would be interesting to know what are the favorite books of politicians, artists, and clergymen. Of course, it would be a loss of time to invite housemaids and cooks to name their favorite books. We know instinctively the names of the novels which are read below stairs, and perhaps it would hardly be fair to the two popular authors thereof to call the attention of the public to their clientage.

***

By the bye, Dr. Conan Doyle has volunteered to go to South Africa as a soldier. If he goes he will undoubtedly do himself credit as a cavalryman, for he is an excellent rider, but would he not be more useful if he went as a surgeon—a post for which he is abundantly qualified? While operating on patients, or attending them during their convalescence, he might amuse them by reading his unpublished manuscripts. I should not like to see any general emigration of authors to the Cape. It is doubtful if they could shoot as well as the average Tommy, and in case of accident their loss would not easily be made good. There are two or three minor poets who might be named who could do excellent service to their country by joining the Boers, and devastating Boer camps with their poetry; but this would hardly be a fair sort of warfare, and the Boers might make it a pretext for calling for the intervention of Europe.

***

Mr. Zangwill's play, "Children of the Ghetto," has not been a success, and consequently has been withdrawn from the stage. Like the plays of many other novelists, it was better suited to the closet than the stage. At least that is the general verdict of both press and playgoers. I have not seen it myself, for a London theatre in this season of fogs does not attract me, but I have little doubt that the verdict of the public was right.

On the other hand, Mr. Jerome's play, "Miss Hobbs," has been a very decided success. It is a serious play, and probably it is not conspicuous for literary merit, but it is interesting, which Mr. Zangwill's play was not. Mr. Jerome has had the necessary personal experience of the stage which enables a playwright to know just how a play should be constructed. Mr. Jerome's success will be very welcome to him, for it is reported that he has lost a good deal of money during the last three years in certain journalistic ventures. However, he always has a gold mine at his command, for he has only to write a new humorous book to be sure of a new fortune.

***

Of course books that do not treat of South Africa have very little prospect of selling just at present. Nobody thinks of anything except the war, and no novelist with any knowledge of the state of the market would think of bringing out a book at this season. Of course books are published, and the casual observer who glances at the publishers' advertisements would fancy that the town was being inundated with new novels. There are, however, chiefly the novels of new authors, who are so anxious to see themselves in print that they persuade themselves that their books will be exceptions to the general rule, and will sell in spite of the war.

The minor poets are hard at work filling the newspapers with war poems. Most of them are very bad. Mr. Richard Le Gallienne, who is by no means incapable of writing true poetry, though latterly he has preferred to write prose of a character which cannot add to his reputation, has written a long war poem, which would not be altogether bad were it not that most of its really good lines are due to the inspiration of Swinburne. The Poet Laureate does his best to do his poetical duty, but the results are not brilliantly successful. Kipling's "Absent-Minded Beggar" dwarfs everything else in the line of patriotic poetry, though the other day at a hotel table in Egypt I heard three men agreeing that Kipling never wrote a line of real poetry. I have not the slightest doubt that those three critics considered Karnak greatly inferior in point of architecture to the Brighton Pavilion.

***

Among the best of the Christmas books is undoubtedly "The Story of the Treasure Seekers," by the lady who signs herself "E. Nesbit." Hitherto she has been known chiefly as a poet, and she has written a good deal of verse that has true poetical merit. Some of the stories in the present volume have appeared in The Pall Mall Magazine during the past year, and very possibly I have spoken of them. They are characterized by a delicious vein of delicate humor. Now and then the incidents of some of the stories verge a little too closely on the incredible, but as a whole the book is one which ought to have a wide popularity, and already it is perhaps the most successful of all the Christmas books.

***

Punch carries out its threatened change of tactics with the beginning of the new year. It is enlarged to twenty-four pages, and is to contain a story every week. The opening story is by Conan Doyle, and he is to be followed by other popular writers. Why Punch should make this innovation is not very clear. It has virtually no competitor, and therefore there is no obvious reason why it should endeavor to make itself more attractive than it is. However, the public will not murmur at getting more for its money than it formerly got. It is the fashion to ridicule Punch as antiquated and dull, but to my mind it was never better than it has been during the rule of its present editor. A joke is not necessarily dull because it does not appeal to everybody. Many of the jokes in Puck which an American finds very entertaining would be quite unintelligible here; and in like many of Punch's purely English jokes can have no meaning to an American. It does not follow that either Puck or Punch is lacking in humor.

***

Mr. Spielmann's "Hitherto Unidentified Contributions of W. M. Thackeray to Punch" is as clumsy as its title. I do not know whether all the contributions exhumed by Mr. Spielmann were written by Thackeray, but I am very sure that many of them are rubbish, and they ought never to have been paraded before the public with Thackeray's august name appended to them. Thackeray did a very large amount of work for Punch, some of which was extremely good and some of which was extremely bad. Mr. Spielmann's books consist chiefly of the latter material, and it is a great pity that it was not suffered to remain in the oblivion which is its rightful due.

***

"A Miranda of the Balcony," by Mr. A. E. W. Mason, is the best of the Christmas novels, in spite of the length of the author's name. I am quite serious in saying this. No author ought to handicap himself with a name so long that no one can possibly remember it. Mr. Mason is entirely aware of this fact, for his earlier books were published with the author's name on the title page in the greatly abbreviated shape of "Mr. M." But this reminded wicked people too much of a certain London tailor who does business as "Mr. A.," and latterly Mr. Mason has recklessly used the whole of his initials.

Mr. Mason first became known by his "Maurice Buckler," which was a capital story, and met with the popularity which it deserved. His new book is by far the best thing he has done, and it is unfortunate that it is published at this particularly bad season. But it will make its way, as all good work invariably does, barring accidents.

***

In 1899 the two novels that were unquestionably the novels of the year were Mr. Richard Whiteing's "No. 5 John Street" and Miss Cholmondeley's "Red Pottage." Both of these authors had written other novels, but they were practically unknown as novelists to the general public. Their early books had been recognized as promising, but they distinctly were not successful. This year both Mr. Whiteing and Miss Cholmondeley have written books that have proved conspicuous successes, and have thoroughly deserved them. If either of them had written as good work years ago, it would certainly have had the same success. One has only to compare Mr. Whiteing's "Island" with his latest book to see why one of them was a failure and the other a success. Both were clever, but the new book appeals to the public, while the earlier one appealed chiefly to the author.

***

Mr. Morrison's "To London Town" has also been a successful book, and the same may be said of Morley Roberts's "Colossus." Probably the war has helped the latter book, the hero of which is, as every one knows, Mr. Cecil Rhodes. But both books have run into several editions and still continue to sell. In poetry, Mr. Phillips's "Paolo and Francesca" has been incontestibly the one brilliant success, for Mr. Swinburne's poem was appreciated only by a very small circle. Indeed, Mr. Swinburne's position as the greatest living English poet is due to what he has written in the past, and decidedly not to his later work. He still retains his marvelous mastery of words, but there is little behind them.

***

The Daily Chronicle, which was ardently on the side of the Boers, has gone completely over to the patriotic side. This was a necessity, unless the proprietors were ready to see the paper go into bankruptcy. Accordingly the editor was invited to resign, and the paper fell into line with the rest of the morning press. It now indulges in occasional illustrations, and publishes a new map of the seat of war every few days. In comparison with the illustrations and maps which appear in the leading American papers, not much can be said in behalf of The Chronicle's efforts, except that it means well.

***

Mr. Crockett has begun so many new serials that it is difficult to remember them all. He evidently writes one each simultaneously with the left and right hand while dictating another into a phonograph. Certainly he is working his popularity for all that it is worth, as his American admirers might say. I sincerely wish I could acquire a taste for Crockett, for in that case I should never be without a new novel waiting to be read.

W. L. ALDEN.

Clement Scott Discourses in a Book on the Victorian Theatre.*

Charles Lamb describes that sad feeling which comes about when looking over an old list of actors on a playbill. In one of his letters he writes: "Your communication to me of the death of Munden made me weep. Now, Sir, I am not of the melting mood. But in these serious times the loss of half the world's fun is no trivial deprivation." By some strange mental process—a hallucination, as it were—the actor never dies. Carried away by his art, he is to us as the personage he represents. He is not a being like ourselves, but some one else. When we learn, then, that an actor is dead, there arises some wonder. Slowly we come to our senses, and own reluctantly that there is no escape from the grave. Men of an older age may then have a somewhat depressing feeling in reading Mr. Clement Scott's "The Drama of Yesterday and To-day." Mr. Scott begins with the time when Mme. Vestris acted. Then there were produced in London Bulwer Lytton's "Money," in 1840, and in 1841 Dion Boucicault's "London Assurance." "These famous plays were born" when Mr. Scott was born. The author of the volume, as a critic and writer of plays, is perfectly familiar with his subject. With an abundance of material at hand, his illustrations are innumerable. Old playbills and letters, having to do with his many topics, are all presented. Anecdotes there are, so many as to be countless. Mr. Scott writes:

> If remembering with deep gratitude the drama of yesterday, and loving the drama of my own days, I pause here, I do so, believe me, with no feelings of anxiety or lassitude, with no sense of depression or despair. I hope I have proved in these pages that I am no mere "laudator temporis acti," as most old playgoers live to be. * * * We are living to-day in a period of transition, in a time when customs are changed, when manners are not so formal, when faith is not so pronounced or alluring, and when the love of what is beautiful and ennobling and true is not so absolute in the hearts of men and women. The stage, with its searching mirror, cannot afford to neglect the study of these things. And the stage has done it with uncompromising severity at the close of this remarkable century. The Ibsen reaction, with its unloveliness, its want of faith; its hopeless, despairing creed; its worship of the ugly in art; its grim and repulsive reality—regret it as we will—is a solemn and resistless fact, * * * At the outset some of us, conscientiously and in the interests of the art we loved and followed with such persistency, tried to laugh it out of court. But the time came when the laugh was on the other side. I own it; I admit it.

Mr. Scott tells of the time, some half century ago, when gas was not used on the stage. "Candles were used to light the Haymarket Theatre," as late as the year 1843, the terms of the lease prohibiting the introduction of gas. Here is a picture of the London theatre of a past generation:

> I should like to give you some idea of the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, when I first saw it in 1840. Very little luxury; no lounging stalls; the pit right up to the orchestra; the faithful pittites sitting on hard benches, and constantly disturbed between the acts by women with huge and clumsy baskets filled with apples, oranges, nuts, ginger beer, bottled stout, and bills of the play, which they offered to the public in shrill, discordant voices—the very descendants of Nell Gwynne herself. The programmes—or bills—were no fashionably illuminated or artistically decorated things in those times; but long sheets of thinnish paper, vilely printed with bad ink which never seemed to dry, and that soiled the fingers and was ruination to gloves. There was a green baize curtain; and in the event of a tragedy such as, for instance, "The Iron Chest," a green baize carpet, for it was considered unorthodox and a theatrical crime to play a tragedy without a carpet of green baize. So much for the rough, uncouth disadvantages. But, on the other side of the picture, such a rapt attention on the part of the audience as I have never discovered since. No chattering, no conversation, no blasé or indifferent tones, no breaks in interest between the actor and the audience—caused by that fatal diversion of late dining and late arriving "stalls"—and the ever hungry pit; but an electric communication from the stage to the auditorium.
>
> "Give me the days when I played to the pit," said Charles Mathews again and again to me. "The stalls are profitable, but the pit was pulsating!"
>
> It was here among these apples, oranges, ginger-beer bottles, and inky bills of the play that I first saw "The Lady of Lyons."

The origin of a popular play of the author's was due to a singular accident. Mr. Scott thus describes it:

> I had been suffering from a bad rheumatic fever. For many days I was delirious; and how I dreaded closing my eyes in sleep, to suffer from those terrible dreams! A more pleasant vision came early one morning. I dreamed that Buckstone sat by my bedside and said, "Cheer up, my boy, you are getting better. And I'll tell you what you shall do for me. You shall write me a comedy, in which I can play the devoted cousin of a blind girl. She shall treat me like a faithful dog, name me 'Fido,' and wear a whistle for me round her neck. Before I come on she shall call 'Fido! Fido!' and whistle; I shall say, 'Bow-wow' behind the scenes, and everybody will laugh." The memory of the dream remained strong on me as I awoke. As soon as I could get to work I wrote my drama, starting from this little basis. Buckstone played the faithful doggie; Miss Reynolds called "Fido," and whistled for him; Buckstone barked "Bow-wow" behind the scenes; the audience laughed, (as it was sure to do,) and all turned out as prophesied to me in my dream of fever. The piece was a great success, and for a long time it remained a favorite stock piece in America. It is still played frequently in the country as "The Blind Girl's Fortune."

Charles Kean was rather pompous, but Mrs. Kean far exceeded her husband in the assumption of the grandiose:

> Charles Kean was playing "Hamlet" in the provinces on one occasion, and was of course very punctilious about the detail of the stage, which was his mania. A rising young actor, who was cast for Horatio, discovered, to his horror, that his tights had not arrived, as expected. He knew that Charles Kean's eagle eye would be upon him, as all the scenes of Horatio are with Hamlet. In his distress he was obliged to have recourse to a pair of old patched and darned scarlet worsted tights—a sorry contrast to the "trappings and suits of woe" of his friend the Prince of Denmark. Frightened out of his life, he repaired, in fear and trembling, to see Charles Kean and explain matters. He knocked nervously at the door, and, to his horror, Mrs. Charles Kean answered it. With tragic air, finger to lip, and walking on tiptoe, fearful of disturbing her nervous and sensitive partner, she asked, "What do you want, Sir?" "To see Mr. Kean."
>
> Whereupon Mrs. Kean made a stately and mysterious exit. She returned, still imploring silence by dramatic gesture. "What might your business be?" she solemnly asked. Horatio explained as well as he could the dilemma of the scarlet tights. "Could Mr. Charles Kean possibly forgive him?"
>
> Again a tragic exit on the part of Mrs. Kean. Once more she reappeared with a serene and seraphic countenance. "Mr. Kean will pardon you. But," (pointing ecstatically to heaven,) "will you be forgiven there?"

Playgoers of the past and those of to-day will find much which will interest and amuse them in Mr. Clement Scott's work. There are no stars, foreign or native, which do not appear in the author's firmament. The illustrations are innumerable.

*THE DRAMA OF YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY. By Clement Scott. Two volumes. New York: The Macmillan Company.

From an Eleven-Year-Old One.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

One day "An Old-Fashioned Girl" in "A Lilac Sunbonnet" saw "Dear Daughter Dorothy" standing by "The Big Front Door," with "A Son of the Revolution" and "Dick, the Door Boy," by her side. In the distance she heard "The Choir Invisible," singing to "Prisoners of Hope," while "Seraph" played "The First Violin." She saw "Janice Meredith," with "The Queen's Necklace" on her neck, by "Burnham Beaches," talking to "David Harum" about how "Richard Carvel" made "A Dash for the Throne." She heard that "Captain January" was one of the "Two Admirals" who commanded "The Ships That Pass in the Night," with "Caleb West" as "The Pilot." "Little Men" and "Little Women" sat on "The Red Staircase," and "The Little Lame Prince" played with "Beautiful Joe," while "Betty a Butterfly" read about "Hugh Wynne's" fight with "The Red Rover."

MARION LANE,
(Eleven years old.)

Honesdale, Penn., Jan. 18, 1900.

"Cannot Help."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Our English friends take a mild pleasure in pointing out the loose ways we permit to ourselves in the writing of our common language, and it is not long since that I remarked in your London namesake a complaint that we do not know the difference between "can help" and "can't help." In James Bryce's admirable book, "Impressions of South Africa," Page 478, I note this phrase: "She spent no more money on it than she could help." Is it proper to say that Mr. Bryce uses no worse English than, in the prevailing state of British culture, he cannot help?

CIVIS AMERICANUS.

New York, Jan. 18, 1900.

JAN

1900

PARIS.

History and Letters as Written in Stones.*

France, through something akin to fury in the blood of her people, which loved to destroy monuments, remembering only the wrongs they had suffered, has been shorn of many of her most valuable literary and historical landmarks. The Revolution nearly completed the work which the religious wars and civil strife had begun. The present Paris we best know; the changes begun by the first Napoleon were continued by Louis Philippe and elaborated by the Second Empire. The Commune and the republic continued the work of demolition and reconstruction, but a halt has been called to the work of ruthless destruction by the Commission de Vieux Paris, and existing landmarks cannot now be removed unless good cause is shown. Voltaire has said that he would rather have "details about Racine and Despréaux, Bossuet and Descartes, than about the battle of Steinkerk. There is nothing left but the names of the men who led battalions and squadrons. There is no return to the human race for one hundred engagements, but the great men I have spoken of prepared pure and lasting pleasures for mortals still unborn." It was with this inspiration that the authors of the present volumes transformed themselves into pilgrims to the spots in Paris sacred in history and legend, in art and literature. They sought an unworn sentiment and found unalloyed pleasure in the scenes which have inspired and have been inspired by famous men and women. The fruit of their labors has been collected in the admirable study entitled "The Stones of Paris in History and Letters." This work is not intended to serve as a guide to modern Paris, but for those who would know more of her concealed attractions, "her records, and traditions in stone." The roofs and walls that have sheltered soldiers, statesmen, preachers, teachers, workers in art and letters, and illustrious men and women of all sorts and conditions have been diligently sought out and been made to take on the personalities of their former illustrious tenants.

To the chapter portraying "Three Time-worn Staircases" we can, in this brief notice, do little more than refer as a storehouse of delightful historical reminiscences. There can be found charming bits of old Paris, descriptions of the walls and temples of Lutetia, and glimpses of the scenes made famous by three centuries of noted men and women. The three time-worn staircases are (1) the spiral staircase leading to the top of the tower of Dagobert, the entrance to which is at 18 Rue Chanoinesse; (2) the tower at 19 Rue des Gobelins, where stood the commonly called Hôtel de la Rène Blanche, and (3) the tower of Jean-sans-Peur at 20 Rue Etienne Marcel. Many volumes of history could be crowded into the annals of these three precious fragments of old-time Paris.

The tower of Jean-sans-Peur brings home to us a wealth of memories of the ducal house of Burgundy. Known in earlier records as the Hôtel d'Artois, the Hôtel de Bourgogne was built by the younger brother of Saint Louis, Robert, Count of Artois, who fell on the disastrous field of Massouah, in 1250, when the pious King and his devoted Captains were made captives by the Sultan of Egypt and released with heavy fines, so ending the Sixth Crusade. For centuries it was the most magnificent residence in Paris. When "Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, Luxembourg, and Brabant, Earl of Holland and Zealand, Lord of Friesland, Count of Flanders, Artois, and Haimault, Lord of Salins and Macklyn," came in collision with the crafty Louis XI. the great house of Burgundy began to fall in power. The palace finally, through the marriage of the daughter of Charles the Bold, became the property of Emperor Charles V., and was by the latter given up to the French Crown. François I. sold a portion of it by auction, and Louis XIII. gave what was left of the donjon to the monks of St. Catherine du Val-des-Ecoliers. In this donjon the monks established "storehouses" for the poor. These were under the control of a certain Père Vincent, who has been canonized since as St. Vincent de Paul. Another portion of the palace became the home of the performers of passion plays and mysteries. The tower of Jean-sans-Peur, which is the only remaining vestige of the Hôtel de Bourgogne, has survived centuries of devastation, and with its grand unmutilated stairway is an ever-present reminder of the magnificence of the Burgundian Dukes.

If we have found a charm in the history which clusters about the three time-worn staircases, how shall we express the pleasure aroused by the romance and recollections of the portion of this fascinating work which describes the "Scholars' Quarter of the Middle Ages"? To be introduced to the habitations of Heloise and Abelard, Dante and Boccaccio, Rabelais and Villon, Ronsard and Rollin, Tasso and Pascal, Calvin and Erasmus, Bernardin de Saint Pierre and Descartes, and to read of their life in the Paris of their time, arouses all the keen interest of the scholar and the intense enthusiasm of the traveler. Following this array of literary celebrities, we read of others no less brilliant, among whom none shines more brightly than Molière, who was born at 92 Rue Saint Honoré. This house and 31 Rue du Point-Neuf, his subsequent home, are shrines to which admirers of genius may well journey. This son of the King's upholsterer cared nothing for his father's trade, but was intent on the stage. Early in 1642 he toured Languedoc, and in 1644 we find the first record of his assumed name "Molière," the true name of Jean-Baptiste Poquelin being but little known since. After many vicissitudes of fortune, he secured the patronage of the King, who permitted his company to bear the title of "His Majesty's Comedians," and from that time until his death, in 1673, Molière lived in comparative comfort. He was author, actor, and manager, and it was while personating his "Malade Imaginaire" that he was stricken down with a genuine illness and died a few days later.

Pierre Corneille and Molière were contemporaries, and in 1671 in collaboration wrote the "tragedy-ballet Psyche," a labor which cemented a friendship already begun between the two men. Corneille by this time had begun to bend with age and to break in spirit. Colbert's economy had left his pension in arrears, and on the accession of Louvois it was suppressed entirely. Age and poverty had taken up their abode with him, and his hand had by this time lost its fire and force, and the poet's last months were wretched enough. The faithful Boileau offered to surrender his own promptly paid pension in favor of his old friend, "the King of French Tragedy," a transfer not allowed by the authorities, and the King sent a sum of money to Corneille, which reached him only two days before his death. Besides these two greater stars, there lived in the same quarter Racine, Thomas Corneille, Boileau, and La Fontaine. Of their life in this section we here find a captivating description.

Voltaire's birthplace was in the Street of Jerusalem, and he was christened at Saint André-des-Arts on Nov. 22, 1694, the day after his birth, François-Marie Arouet. He led an uneventful life until his twenty-third birthday, which found him an inmate of the Bastile as a punishment for satirizing the Regent in verse. When set free he assumed the name Voltaire, and as such became, as John Morley has said, "the very eye of eighteenth-century illumination." From his home in the Hôtel Lambert, Rue Saint Louis-en-l'Ile, he wrote to his august correspondent, Frederick the Great, "this is a house made for a King who would be a philosopher."

There and in his other Parisian haunts he met among many of his notable contemporaries Diderot, d'Alembert, Marmontel, Piron, Grimm, Rousseau, and Le Sage. Diderot, by many ranked as a greater thinker than either Voltaire or Rousseau, was indeed one of the most striking figures of his century. The latter part of Voltaire's life as portrayed by the stories of Paris is dramatic in the extreme. Returning to Paris in February, 1778, in a triumphal procession without parallel, welcomed everywhere by exultant worshippers, he was visited by all Paris that was allowed to get near him. D'Alembert and Benjamin Franklin were included among the visitors to the great author. One month later he died, and his remains were hurried to Scellières, in Champagne, for burial. There his body was allowed to rest until 1791, when it was brought back in honor to the capital. A great concourse stood in silent reverence and viewed the cortège headed by Beaumarchais, all the famous men of France carrying the pall as journeying in the procession to the Panthéon. To Pierre-Augustin Caron, to which name its owner added the soaring name of "de Beaumarchais," French literature is indebted for many dramatic gems. His life and deeds are perpetuated in numerous monumental records now extant in Paris.

Of the Paris of the Revolution and the homes of Danton, Robespierre, Desmoulins, Mirabeau, Brisson, Marot, and Barras, many substantial remains are now discernible. And what a wealth of memory crowds the domiciles of these men. In visiting them we call to mind the names of some of the famous personages of those bloody days, many of whom were sent to the guillotine in the dark days of the Reign of Terror. David the artist, Alfieri the poet, Levoisier, absorbed in chemical discovery; Talma the tragedian; Rouget de l'Isle, author of the "Marseillaise"; Mme. Roland, Condorcet, the brilliant scholar; André de Chénier, the poet martyr; Laplace, the scientist. Here, too, we find the roofs which sheltered Napoleon, when in his days of poverty he idly tramped the streets of Paris with Junot, the lovable, generous comrade from Toulon. Of the grand mansions which he occupied when he came to power, all are swept away except Maimaison, the Elysée, Luxembourg, and Fontainebleau.

Coming to the early years of the present century, we find the remains of the homes of celebrated men and women in history and letters, or the places where they labored and died. In Rue Saint Dominique in 1820 lived de Tocqueville, whose "Democracy in America" created a widespread sensation and made him, like Châteaubriand, a lion in the salon of Mme. Récamier. His various dwelling places have been located and are here described, as are those of Guizot, Lamartine, Saint Beuve, Cousin, Mérimée, Michelet, Taine, Renan, de Musset, Châteaubriand, George Sand, Béranger, and Mme. Récamier.

The interesting pages of this scholarly work, which describe the Paris of Balzac, Dumas, and Hugo, are of sufficient value to give warrant for the existence of the volumes if all else were omitted. Of the struggles of Balzac at 2 Rue de Tournon and 1 Rue Cassini, of his hardships, his ceaseless toil, and his disappointments, we read with keen sympathy. Of his numerous other abodes in Paris, of the unceasing pursuit of clamorous creditors, of his marriage to Mme. Eve de Hanska, the Polish widow, and of his death, after years of painful struggles, at 14 Rue Allée Fortunée, a street since widened and renamed Rue de Balzac, we learn with mingled admiration and sadness. He was buried in Père-la-Chaise, Hugo walking on one side of the coffin in the funeral procession and Dumas on the other.

When we come to the Paris of Alexandre Dumas, we walk amid comparatively modern scenes. During his migratory career he occupied numerous apartments in Paris. While at 25 Rue de l'Université in 1824 there came into legal existence Alexandre Dumas, fils, whose mother was Marie Catherine Lebay, a dressmaker. The father formally owned the son by an acte de reconnaissance in 1831. Like Balzac, Dumas produced great quantities of novels yearly. "Monte Cristo," "Three Musketeers," and forty other works having all been prepared in a little over a year. Of his prodigality in expenditures, of his experiences with Garibaldi, and of his end at Pays in 1870, we find graphic accounts. Being asked how a monument might be erected in memory of a dead penwork, who in life had been misunderstood and maligned, Dumas replied, "Use the stones thrown at him while he lived and you'll have a tremendous monument." Dumas was misunderstood and maligned, yet it would be difficult to name a French novelist whose books are more widely read. Of the last of that great triumvirate of French novelists, Hugo, Paris bears many splendid mementos in lowly and stately dwellings. There he came with his mother as a child of six, and there he toiled and triumphed. Of his happy marriage in early life, of his success as dramatist and poet, of his exile during the Second Empire, and of his final years of prosperity as a novelist, we read with intense interest.

Comparatively few works of recent years give evidence of such great research as the "Stories of Paris in History and Letters." Doubtless some errors have crept in, but for these there will be indulgent correction. Where so much of history must be examined, old archives overhauled, and statements verified, it is difficult to pick out the truth. So many of the old stories have been overturned, that it is indeed a wonder that the authors have been able to rescue from the fragments such a wealth of information. It has evidently been a labor of love, and so faithfully and ably performed, that in the finished edifice which we now have before us there is a storehouse of knowledge and reminiscence that before existed merely as fragments without a home and beyond our reach. To the student of historical or literary landmarks, these volumes will be the most welcome of all the season's literature.

*THE STONES OF PARIS IN HISTORY AND LETTERS. By Benjamin Ellis Martin and Charlotte M. Martin. 12mo. Two volumes. 360 pp., 392 pp. With illustrations and index. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Price, $4.

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It is rather remarkable that this book should be the first biography of Beza in the English language, because Beza played a very prominent part in the Reformation movement; but the fact is he has been overshadowed by Calvin, just as Melanethon was overshadowed by Luther. It was, however, richly worth while to present in detail the life of such a worthy man and fine scholar.

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"When Knighthood Was in Flower."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have waited long and vainly for an utterance abler than mine can be from SATURDAY REVIEW readers on the subject of one of last year's books. If no one else will speak I must, and this is the speech:

With the magnificent workmanship and wide study of "Richard Carvel," with the research and information of "Janice Meredith," and the wholesome fun of "David Harum," there stood forth another novel as a like phenomenon in the annals of literary success, and that was "When Knighthood Was in Flower." What does its popularity mean? Whence does it proceed? One can congratulate one's countrymen on their good taste in selecting "Richard Carvel" for a favorite. But could the same readers have enjoyed "When Knighthood Was in Flower"? Or was it a different class, and yet almost as large a class, as that which made Mr. Churchill's fame?

Edwin Caskoden's book attempts to tell a tale in the first person—the person of a sixteenth century man and the language the vernacular of to-day. Such vulgarisms as "When I left" and "He went off" abound. The Princess Mary and her lady in waiting are invariably spoken of as "the girls," and in address usually as "Mary" or "Jane," the latter sometimes as "Lady Jane" or "Lady Bolinbroke," or once as "Miss Jane." The sister of Henry VIII. "puts on her bonnet" (when she is not toying with the ribbons of her hat) and runs in for a friendly visit to her lover in his rooms, unnoted, perfectly free. The royal palaces are described (or rather the descriptions are shamefully slighted, for there is not the least attempt at atmosphere) as if they were suburban villas in which her Royal Highness might entertain two young men in her private parlor, but such an artifice as Wolsey's taking the King out of the front door and bringing him in by the back door must inevitably surprise the lady who sought to evade them. The very vague details are palpable "cribs" from trite historic records. The ignorance gullelessly betrayed would be piteous had it not succeeded far better than many painstaking students' work. Notes and voluminous letters fly between the characters, as if writing were commonly practiced at the beginning of the sixteenth century. "Well-furnished libraries" have owners from whom the hero and the storyteller freely borrow books. No one could suppose that the art of printing had been discovered not seventy-five years before.

History has given us the plot of the novel, and all the world knows how fine it is. But "Edwin Caskoden" has not seized one of its chances, unless we accept the scene on shipboard where Mary's sex is discovered. The most tremendous happening when the fleeing pair are overtaken is chronicled in some such prase as this: "In the morning a knock came at the door. Soldiers entered and arrested Brandon, who was carried to the Tower." The conventional view is taken of well-known personages, as the off-hand remark that Henry had not half the wit of his girl-sister. Whatever that King may have been, he was not a fool. State papers plead against "Edwin Caskoden" there.

And this is the book whose English a reviewer has told us is Shakespearean, whose contents have been devoured and lauded by thousands. What does it mean? one asks, while one reflects upon the work that Stanley Weyman and Conan Doyle or Robert Chambers or Winston Churchill might have given us based upon the loves of Mary Tudor and Charles Brandon. And instead we have "When Knighthood Was in Flower," and it sells.

A SEEKER AFTER KNOWLEDGE.
Catskill, N. Y., Jan. 5, 1900.

The New York Times.
Saturday Review of Books and Art
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES.
SIXTEEN PAGES.
NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 20, 1900.

JAN

KIPLING AND AN OLD ASSAILANT.

Nearly thirty years have passed since Mr. Robert Buchanan gave the world, first in the pages of The Contemporary Review and later in book form, his "Fleshly School of Poetry." In magazine form the article was signed Thomas Maitland, but later, the next year, when the book appeared, Mr. Buchanan's own name was found on its title page. Rossetti and his friends were afterward accused by the writer of the paper of trying to prove his criticism was the "malicious and cowardly work of a rival poet, afraid to strike in broad day or under his real name, and adopting a pseudonym to conceal his real identity. * * * I have only one word to use concerning attacks upon myself. They are the invention of cowards, too spoilt with flattery to bear criticism and too querulous and humorsome to perceive the real issues of the case."

We all remember how the controversy waxed hotter and hotter and what were the arguments brought to bear upon the question from both sides. The value of Mr. Buchanan's criticism is sufficiently well shown in the following extract. Perhaps the arguments advanced by the other side were more courteously expressed:

> Mr. Rossetti's poetry, not because it is by any means the best or worst verse of its kind, but because, being avowedly "mature" and having had the benefit of many years' revision, it is perhaps more truly representative of its class than the grosser verse of Mr. Swinburne or the more careless or fluent verse of Mr. Morris—the main charge I bring against poetry of this kind is its sickliness and effeminacy. * * * The charge of indecency need not be pressed at all, as it is settled by the fact of artistic and poetic incompetence. * * * We perceive that the silliness and the insincerity come, not by nature, but at second hand, Mr. Rossetti and Mr. Swinburne being the merest echoes—strikingly original in this that they merely echo what is vile, while other imitators reproduce what is admirable.

How this controversy finally ended, and Mr. Buchanan's seeming repentance when Rossetti died, we all perfectly remember. While Mr. Buchanan may be held excusable for the early attack above referred to, the passage of nearly thirty years should have rendered impossible a second paper of like nature, and yet "The Voice of 'The Hooligan,'" which appeared in a recent Contemporary Review, is full of the broadest personalities and utterly lacking in the critical spirit from beginning to end.

Has it never occurred to Mr. Buchanan that his own position, being that of a minor poet and essayist—albeit the writer of some charming verse and equally delightful prose—might render himself liable to a charge of envy, especially when he attacks a man of world-wide reputation? We find him writing of Mr. Kipling in the following words, which it must be admitted are anything but well weighed or temperate:

> As for our popular literature, it has been in many of its manifestations long past praying for; it has run to seed in fiction of the baser sort, seldom or never, with all its cleverness, touching the quick of human conscience; but its most extraordinary feature at this moment is the exaltation to a position of almost unexampled popularity of a writer who, in his single person, adumbrates, I think, all that is most deplorable, all that is most retrograde and savage, in the restless and uninstructed Hooliganism of the time.

Mr. Buchanan is perhaps equally complimentary to the public, claiming that one of the principal factors in Kipling's success is "the utter apathy of general readers, too idle and uninstructed to study works of any length or demanding any contribution of serious thought on the reader's part." Mr. Buchanan next proceeds to examine Kipling's poetry in much the same spirit that, thirty years ago, called forth his first bitter attack:

> How, then, are we to account for the extraordinary popularity of works so contemptible in spirit and so barbarous in execution? * * * Amused, therefore, by the free-and-easy rattles, the jog-trot tunes which had hitherto been heard only in the music halls and read only in the sporting newspapers, * * * the spirit abroad to-day is the spirit of ephemeral journalism, and whatever accords with that spirit—its vulgarity, its flippancy, and its radical unintelligence—is certain to attain tremendous vogue. Anything that demands a moment's thought or a moment's severe attention, anything that is not thoroughly noisy, blatant, cocksure, and self-assertive, is caviare to that man on the street on whom cheap journalism depends, and who, it should be said, en passant, is often a member of smart society.

And so the paper goes on, the whole being a tissue of personal abuse, directed both against Mr. Kipling and the undiscriminating public, who so evidently prefer the latter to Mr. Buchanan. Shall we allow it is, as Mr. Buchanan alleges, because Kipling, although in no true sense of the word a poet, "is as near" an approach to a poet as can be tolerated by the ephemeral and hasty judgment of the day? His very incapacity of serious thought or deep feeling is in his favor. He represents, with more or less accuracy, what the mob is thinking. * * * Of Mr. Kipling it may be said, so far at least as his verses are concerned, that he has scarcely on any single occasion uttered anything that does not suggest moral baseness or hover dangerously near it.

We might suggest that the above quoted words savor strongly of "envy, hatred, and all uncharitableness," to say nothing of the fact that so exaggerated a statement completely fails to carry weight in any critical discussion as to Mr. Kipling's place in our literature. Mr. Buchanan's opinions on most literary matters would be entitled to more consideration if worded more moderately. We are not willing to allow that in these days of wide educational advantages, with schools, colleges, universities, libraries, books, and good periodicals far more abundant and easily accessible than ever before, when the general level of education and refinement is far higher than in any other period of the world's history, all the result such progress has to show is inability to read anything that demands serious thought or feeling.

Mr. Kipling's work scarcely needs defense; even the charge that his work is all-suggestive of moral baseness is best disproved by his books themselves, which are open to us all, so that that charge may be passed over in silence. But just one point we would like to controvert—Kipling's incapacity for serious thought or deep feeling. That he has made not only India, but the British soldier, well known to us is an unquestionable fact, the latter not only on his lighter side, but his courage and devotion to duty, at least when emergencies arise, Tommy Atkins in camp being another story. We might also claim that it is really the deep feeling Kipling possesses that has enabled him to make us understand how thoroughly "Judy O'Grady and the Colonel's lady are sisters under the skin."

The appearance of "The Absent-Minded Beggar" in these days of the South African war will come with fresh force to prove, not only Kipling's earnestness, but his deep feeling and keen patriotism as seen in the story of this four-verse poem, which was sold to a London newspaper—The Daily Mail—for a large sum, that was immediately turned over as a nucleus for a relief fund. The poem was first printed in the pages of the paper and then reissued as a three-page broadside, in fac simile of Kipling's autograph, with a striking illustration on the middle sheet by Caton Woodville of "A Gentleman in Kharki Ordered South," the broadside being sold for a shilling per copy, the proceeds going to such fund for the benefit of the wives and children of the "Reservists," as the volunteer force is called.

The force and effectiveness of these four verses show more and more strikingly with each fresh reading. The style of the poem is not academic—far from it—but it is earnest and so written that the words, the message of the poem—written, one would say, at white heat, from the heart to the heart—make a direct appeal to you, to you personally, and not collectively, and also make you realize perfectly that the army is one huge brotherhood in these days of a common trouble and menace to all England:

> Cook's son, Duke's son, son of a belted Earl,
> Son of a Lambeth publican, it's all the same to-day.

The entire poem is admirably strong and virile, and all the more effectively perhaps for its very slang. Even the opening lines have their message:

> When you've shouted "Rule Britannia,"
> When you've sung "God Save the Queen,"
> When you've finished silling Krüger with your mouth,
> a little method of warfare we all indulge in. Kipling adds;
> Will you kindly drop a shilling in my little tambourine,
> For a gentleman in kharki ordered south;
> He's an absent-minded beggar and his weaknesses are great—
> But we and Paul must take him as we find him—
> He is out on active service, wiping something off a slate—
> And he's left a lot of little things behind him.
> * * * * * * * * *
> Here are girls he married secret, asking no permission to,
> For he knew he wouldn't get it if he did.
> There's gas and coal and vittals, and the house rent falling due,
> And it's more than rather likely there's a kid.
> * * * * * * * * *
> But it ain't the time for sermons with the Winter coming on—
> We must help the girl that Tommy's left behind him.
> * * * * * * * * *
> Let us manage so as later we can look him in the face—
> And tell him what he'd very much prefer—
> That while he saved the empire, his employer saved his place,
> And his mates—(that's you and me)—looked out for Her.
> He's an absent-minded beggar, and he may forget it all,
> But we do not want his kiddies to remind him
> That we sent them to the workhouse, while their daddy hammered Paul.
> So we'll keep the homes our Tommy's left behind him.

Had we more space we might name many other poems by Mr. Kipling to show how unjust and completely prejudiced Mr. Buchanan's charge of lack of serious thought or deep feeling really is, notably perhaps the dedication to "Departmental Ditties." This little poem is so beautiful in style, wording, thought, and the deep feeling is so apparent—so decided a contrast, too, to the "Absent-Minded Beggar," because not drawn forth by strong patriotism, but entirely from within—that it has always seemed to us not only one of the most successful poems Kipling has ever written, but in some way to stand for the man's whole character and personality, as nothing else has ever done. Perhaps also it explains to a great degree the foundation for Kipling's popularity:

> I have eaten your bread and salt,
> I have drunk your water and wine.
> The deaths ye died I have watched beside
> And the lives that ye lead were mine.
>
> Was there aught that I did not share,
> In vigil or toil, or ease,
> One joy or woe that I did not know,
> Dear hearts across the seas?
>
> I have written the tale of our life,
> For a sheltered people's mirth,
> In jesting guise—but ye are wise,
> And ye know what the jest is worth.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

The intelligence of Congress is of the equine order, the presence of one idea excluding all others, and any reader desirous of an example of this trait has only to read Mr. Herbert Putnam's paper on "The Library of Congress," the opening article in the February Atlantic Monthly. For years the new building had possession of all the attention which the legislative mind could give to such a trifle as the largest assemblage of books in the country, and then the selection of a Librarian absorbed it, and now its accessions are classified by a system adopted by Jefferson, except in one of its forty-four groups, and in that the work is now waiting for an appropriation. Officially it has no order department and no shelf department; no department of documents, and the British Museum can show 1,200 manuscripts for every one to be found in the most costly of all library buildings. Making all proper allowance for lack of precedent, the condition of this institution and of those managed by small boards of commissioners at least nominally outside the realm of political influence is a warning to those who would make Congress a railway manager and a lighting company.

Mr. Putnam's position deprives him of the privilege of saying anything of this kind, but his sketch of the British Museum, which is controlled by a Board of Trustees, forces the reader to think it. Also, it compels him to remember that every people has the government which it deserves, for during its entire existence the library has received precisely two gifts of any consequence and not one endowment of money, and the British Museum has been overwhelmed with gifts from Kings, peers, and commoners, so that the generosity of Parliament and the parsimony of Congress are precisely what should be expected.

On the other hand, the construction of the new building within the appropriation and the triumphant success of the attempt to appoint a librarian without considering his politics seem to indicate that Congress, like the people, supposes itself to favor literature. After both people and Congress have really favored it for a quarter of a century or so, the librarian of that time will not have to say, as Mr. Putnam says, that the Law Library, numerically one of the largest in the country, is excelled in efficiency by the libraries of the New York Bar Association and the Boston Social Law Library; that its collection of public documents is not the best even in the United States; that the library is deficient in State and municipal documents, and does not succeed in obtaining due response for its international exchanges, and that its Oriental literature is comprised in the library of the late Caleb Cushing and in a few Turkish books, the gift of Mr. Abram S. Hewitt. Here, again, the influence of the people upon the Government appears. The politician, Federal, State, or municipal, cannot be persuaded to send documents regularly and punctually and not always to send any, but files of newspapers for the last fifty years are complete, and there are files, complete or incomplete, of two leading papers representing the opposing parties in every State and Territory during the last twenty-five years. Here the press has aided the Government, and shown itself worthy of receiving the immense amount of priceless statistics and "reports" annually bestowed upon it.

In the matter of a catalogue there seems to be no room for hope. A force of seventeen persons has the whole charge of cataloguing and classifying, and might, if shut up with the present library, and working at average speed, classify it and catalogue it on the dictionary system in sixteen years and a quarter, allowing 30,000 or 40,000 annual new accessions to accumulate meanwhile. To do the work in a year a force of 448 persons and an expenditure of $350,000 would be necessary. The expense is modest, considering the numerical strength of the force, but certain parts of the work, like copying and label pasting, require but small ability, and, perhaps, it might be possible to give decent salaries to the directors of the work without exceeding the sum mentioned.

At present the whole library force consists of 105 persons, 56 of whom are in the reading room serving the economical Washingtonian, the curious rural visitor desirous of saying that he read this or that in the Library of Congress, and occasionally the legislator himself, but not often. Anybody may use the library of reference, and 5,000 persons visit the building daily.

Mr. Putnam does not discuss the future of the library, but his presentation of its present case is both valuable and curious.

WOMEN AMONG HUMORISTS.

At a recent gathering of what Mark Twain would call "literary persons," of both sexes, one of the men present made the sweeping assertion that most, if not all, women were entirely devoid of a sense of humor.

"I consider that an unjust assertion," remarked a well-known woman writer who was present. "I am sure that I enjoy a good joke as well as my husband or any other man."

"That may be true enough," said the man who had just spoken, "but you do not make jokes in your conversation, or write them in your books. I do not deny that there are plenty of women who are bright conversationists, but is there now, or has there ever been, a woman humorous writer?

"For instance, look at the long list of male humorists, beginning with Mr. Dooley of the present day, Mark Twain, Artemus Ward, Josh Billings, John Phoenix, Philander Doesticks, Bill Arp, Max Adler, Petroleum V. Nasby, Major Jones, Judge Neal, author of 'Charcoal Sketches'; F. C. Burnand, W. G. Gilbert, Locker, Calverley, Thackeray, Dickens, Tom Hood, and many others clear back to Rabelais. All of these men were not only bright and witty in their conversation, but their writings were permeated with fun and humor. Now, on the contrary, search the list of women writers from Mary E. Wilkins to Mrs. Aphra Behn, and you will not find a single professedly woman humorous writer. Some of them may have sporadic flashes of fun, but they soon lapse into gravity or sentimentality. I do not pretend to say why this is so, but simply state it as a fact. It may be that women are deprived of the humorous sense in the same manner that a person may be born without sight or hearing or speech. That, however, is a matter for the physiologists to take up. I myself do not know of any woman humorist; do you?"

"I am afraid I do not," replied the woman addressed, "but I intend to look the matter up and see if I cannot find at least one in the long list of women writers of all ages."

Perhaps some of our readers may help her in this quest for a real woman humorous writer, and if they will give their views briefly THE SATURDAY REVIEW would be glad to receive and publish them.

From a Man of Taste.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have noticed much talk on likes and dislikes in your SATURDAY REVIEW, and if I may be allowed space I would like to display my crotchet.

Often have I been prone to wonder if there was not something lacking in me because of my inability to read and admire many novelists which most people do. Now it is my great delight to read and reread Lamb, Addison, Carlyle, Macaulay, De Quincey, and other essayists, but it is with much misgiving that I take up Dickens, save only his "Christmas Carol" and "The Cricket on the Hearth." Thackeray I like best for his essays. Whereas of Bulwer and Kingsley I have never yet finished a novel, and so it is with many more. Among the few novelists whose work I can read with great zest are Fielding, especially "Tom Jones"; Hawthorne, Sir Walter Scott, whose works I most particularly delight in; and of single novels, "Lorna Doone," by Blackmore; "White Company," by Conan Doyle, and the "Last of the Mohicans," by Cooper.

I meet people daily who wonder at my peculiar taste, and they often tell me that I should cultivate a taste in another direction, for I miss so many beautiful things. Is it possible to cultivate a taste for Dickens, Thackeray, et al., and is it better to read them than the essayist? My mind has been perplexed of late, so I concluded to state my case to you, being anxious for light. OMEGA.

New York, Jan. 16, 1900.

THE WEEK IN ART.

The week has brought three picture sales in New York of more than passing interest and two or three small exhibitions, while the art lovers of the city have found continued interest in the exhibitions of the National Academy of Design in the Fine Arts Galleries, of the Hassam drawings at Wunderlich's, of Chartran's portraits at the Knoedler galleries, and of F. Hopkinson Smith's water colors at the Avery galleries, open until Jan. 25—all of which were reviewed in this Supplement last Saturday.

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The sale of the ninety-eight oils by Henry Mosler at the American Art Galleries on Thursday night, of Mr. Mosler's studio effects and paintings by other artists in the same galleries yesterday afternoon, of some sixty canvases by the late William L. Picknell at the Fifth Avenue galleries last night, and of the miscellaneous collection of pictures owned, for the most part, by Mr. Edward Tewkesbury and Mrs. Henry Purton, at the Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms on Wednesday night, were all well attended, and the interest shown and the prices brought for the Mosler-Picknell pictures and those in the Tewkesbury-Purton collection by American brushes augur well for the success of the coming exhibition and sale of the large collection of American pictures owned by Mr. William T. Evans. This collection will be placed on view at the American Art Galleries next week, and will be sold at auction in Chickering Hall on four evenings of the succeeding week.

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The sixty-ninth annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, which was opened to the public in the academy building, on North Broad Street, Philadelphia, on Monday morning last, is well deserving of the high praise that has been given it everywhere by the art writers. A trip to view and study this exhibition would be well worth the while of the Council of the New York Academy of Design, and such a trip is respectfully suggested to the members of this august body. There is no reason why New York should not have, under the auspices of the academy, such exhibitions every year.

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The Philadelphia exhibition has reached its artistic success through a breadth of view and the resolute rejection of inferior works. Its managers evidently started out with the intention of making the best display possible of American pictures, and they have succeeded. They also very wisely admitted a certain number of foreign works, so that the visitor can compare the work of contemporaneous American and foreign brushes and the artist can see wherein the American painters represented are behind their foreign brothers, and where ahead. If any adverse criticism could be passed upon the exhibition, it is that it is not sufficiently comprehensive in subject. Portraiture is to the fore, and there is an abundance of figure work, but the landscape and marine painters are not largely represented. With the opportunity to study such portraits as those of John S. Sargent, Cecelia Beaux, Frank W. Benson, William M. Chase, Carroll Beckwith, J. Alden Weir, John W. Alexander, and others, and the figure work of Gari Melchers, W. T. Dannat, the foreign artists, La Thangue, and others, one's time is sufficiently occupied at a first view, but when these have been sufficiently digested and at a second view one turns to the landscapes and marines, after the study of Winslow Homer's powerful marine and coast scenes, Ochtman's "Autumn Twilight," the two curious gray-toned landscapes with figure by Tanner, and a few others, one feels that the exhibition in these departments is too meagre.

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The water color and sculpture display at this Philadelphia show, while not large, is eminently satisfactory. The landscapes of Mrs. Bradley and the New York street scenes of Shinn are particularly notable among the water colors, and there is some excellent miniature work. The painters of these, and especially Mrs. John Madison Taylor, formerly Miss Emily Drayton, should be represented in the first annual display of the American Society of Miniature Painters, now open at the Knoedler Galleries in this city. Mrs. Taylor, who has devoted much study to the history of miniature painting, as well as to the art itself, and who is the author with Miss Wharton of Philadelphia of a book on miniatures, shows, among other examples, miniatures of President McKinley and Mrs. McKinley, which are not only good likenesses, but extremely delicate and refined in color and treatment.

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There are now on exhibition at the Keppel Galleries, 20 East Sixteenth Street, some fifty drawings by Peter Newell, the originals of illustrations which appeared in the Harper publications during the past year or so. Some of the drawings are in color. They are all familiar to readers of the Harper publications. Mr. Newell is an illustrator who not only draws well, and who by his color work shows that he is capable of good work in this line, but he is also possessed of a sense of good and kindly humor. He is a fun-making artist. Some of the drawings are extremely clever in subject and are accompanied by verses which well complete their humorous effect.

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A large picture of an episode in the late civil war entitled "The Charge of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers to the Rescue of Randolph's R. I. Battery" has of late been on exhibition at the Schaus gallery. The artist is Carl Roehling, a German painter, who is engaged on some historical works for the German Government, and who obtained special permission to paint this canvas. The composition, while somewhat crowded, as has to be the case in a battle scene, is effective, and the color good. The painting shows earnest and conscientious work, and no doubt is a satisfactory presentment to those who were participants in the stirring episode it depicts.

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Miss Violet Oakley has drawn a design for a stained glass window whose subject is the Epiphany, and has superintended the making of the window, painting the head and hands of the figures, so that the completed work is due almost entirely to her artistic taste and skill. The window is on exhibition in the studio of the Church Glass and Decorative Company, 3 West Twenty-ninth Street. In the centre of the window are the Virgin and Child, while before them stand the Wise Men of the East, holding caskets in their hands. The color of the window is deep and rich. The figures, which are robed in light colors, stand out against a deep blue midnight sky. There are halos around the heads of the Virgin and Child. The frame or border, which is dark in tone, a design of pomegranates and grapes with olive leaves, is artistic, effective, and appropriate.

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Mrs. Clio Hinton Huneker, a pupil of St. Gaudens and MacMonnies, and who has been studying in Paris for the past few years, is in New York this Winter, where she is working in the large studio in the old Tenth Street building formerly occupied by William S. Chase, with her relative, the well-known sculptor, R. Hinton Perry. Mrs. Huneker, whose graceful and refined little figures have made her known to many an art lover, has about completed a large and handsome bowl, which is soon to be cast, and which she calls the Omar Khayyam Bowl, as she found her inspiration for it in the verses of the Rubaiyat. The various ideas of the Rubaiyat are expressed in a series of small and graceful male and female figures which surround the top of the bowl, intermingled with vines and grapes. Mrs. Huneker in this her latest work shows much grace of modeling and refinement of idea. Among other good works in her studio is a seated female figure in a bath robe, with a bath cap on her head, and which, in delicacy of line and modeling, is very suggestive of a Tanagra figurine.

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The Society of American Artists announces that exhibits for its twenty-second annual exhibition will be received on Thursday and Friday, March 8 and 9, that varnishing day and press day will be on Friday, March 23, and that its exhibition will open on Saturday, March 24, and close on Saturday evening, April 28. The Hanging Committee this year will be composed of William A. Coffin, Louis Paul Dessar, and Irving R. Wiles.

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The famous paintings shown at the great Rembrandt exhibition at Amsterdam in 1898 have been reproduced by Scheltema and Holkema's Boek Handel of Amsterdam in forty photogravures. The text is written by Dr. F. Hofstede de Groot, the noted Dutch authority on Rembrandt. Carl Glucksman, 14 East Forty-fifth Street, has the portfolio here.

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Senhor Salvador de Mendonca, formerly Brazilian Minister at Washington, who sold his collection of old masters at auction last April at the American Art Galleries, in this city, after the sale returned the "Penitent Magdalene," attributed to Murillo, and which had been bought by Mr. Francis L. Loring, to him. Mr. Loring had served a notice of attachment and Senhor de Mendonca returned him his money. It will be remembered that an art writer in a weekly journal and M. de Madrazo, the portrait painter, pronounced the picture to be a copy, and on this Mr. Loring based his action. Very fortunately for the cause of art Senhor de Mendonca determined to push the matter, as he was naturally incensed at being virtually accused of fraud, and has made an investigation abroad regarding it. He submitted the picture first to Charles Sedelmeyer, the well-known Parisian art dealer from whom he bought it, and who has given him a signed certificate that the canvas was formerly in the famous collection of the Baron de Beurnonville, with the added expression of his firm conviction that it is an authentic canvas. After this Senhor de Mendonca obtained a signed statement from the Parisian expert, Eugene Feral, to the effect that the picture was an original Murillo, and from several London experts who all testified to the same effect. It is said that Senhor de Mendonca may institute legal proceedings against those who here impugned the genuineness of his Murillo. Meanwhile it may be well to suggest to those art lovers and buyers whose faith has been at all shaken in their own purchases or beliefs by the attacks of certain so-called experts that they should not necessarily despair or be ready to proceed against picture sellers of good personal reputation and character on the opinions of said experts. Experts, as well as doctors, differ.

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The display of decorative work in the gallery of the Fine Arts Club, on the occasion of the dinner recently given to the visiting Baltimoreans by the Society of Mural Painters, is a comprehensive showing of the recent important works in fresco and stained glass in America. The Boston Public Library, the Congressional Library at Washington, the new Appellate Court building in New York, and many hotels and private houses are in evidence as to their elaborate and beautiful interiors. Mr. John La Farge shows reproductions of his work done for Bowdoin College and the Lambs, and Charles R. and Ella Condie exhibit many designs for the Sage memorial at Cornell University. The latter is mostly in stained glass, as is also the exhibit of Mr. Maitland Armstrong. Mr. Abbey's frescoes of the Holy Grail, and Mr. Sargent's Prophets, from the Boston Library, are side by side with the friezes of Kenyon Cox and George W. Maynard in the new Appellate Court room. Edwin H. Blashfield occupies the large central space on the east wall, with Sprague Pearce and H. Van Ingen to the left, and to the right C. Y. Turner and Elmer E. Garnsey and Frank Benson, with the burnt wood of J. William Fosdick, are hard by. Edward Simmons is represented by many spandrils from the Hotel Astoria as well as by his more important work in Washington and in two New York court houses. Some of the other mural painters represented are Walter Shirlaw, Abbott H. Thayer, H. O. Walker, Elihu Vedder, Robert Read, John W. Alexander, Frank D. Millet, Gari Melchers, H. J. Schlader-Mundt, Willard Metcalf, Will H. Low, Otto H. Beecher, Joseph Lauber, Francis Lathrop, and Frank Fowler.

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The twenty-four ex libris mugs to be sold at the annual library dinner of the Salmagundi Club in April will be decorated by the following artists: Bruce Crane, C. C. Curran, L. C. Earle, Harry Fenn, William H. Howe, Isaac A. Josephi, George H. McCord, Charles Frederick Naegele, Henry R. Poore, Rufus Sheldon, James G. Tyler, A. T. Van Laer, Carleton Wiggins, Herbert A. Levy, F. K. M. Rehn, W. Granville Smith, Henry B. Wechsler, Gringero Yeto, Thomas Moran, J. Francis Murphy, Edward Polthast, A. C. Morgan, C. Myles Collier, and Thomas B. Craig. It is the purpose of the librarian to have one of each set of twenty-four mugs decorated with the book plate of the club. The artist who paints this particular mug is expected to treat his subject with the utmost freedom, giving it as much as possible the character of his individual work. Mr. Harry Fenn will do the book plate mug for 1900. Whoever secures this little piece of deift will have a dainty drawing in the picturesque manner of this artist, signed with the bold "F" so familiar to the readers of The Century and St. Nicholas. Last year this mug was done by Mr. George Elmer Brown, the designer of the book plate, and is now the property of Mr. W. E. Baillie of Bridgeport, an ex libris enthusiast. Mr. W. Granville Smith and Mr. Edward Polthast are two of the four prize winners in the Fall exhibitions, and Mr. Irving E. Couse, a third winner, is not called upon this year. Mr. George H. McCord's decoration will be a view of Edinburgh Castle. It is too early to name other subjects, but something characteristic is expected from each well-known artist. The mugs will be burned at the Crown Point Pottery of Mr. Charles Volkmar, and this year without the overglaze, which saves the delicacy of the drawing and leaves the color of a purplish tone, instead of crockery blue. Last year Mr. Walter Shirlaw's mug, as first choice, sold for $60, the book plate mug for $30, and a very handsome mug, by Mr. Granville Smith, for $37. The two dozen mugs brought the handsome sum of $397. The proceeds of this annual sale are devoted to the purchase of art books for the library of the club. It is the purpose of the Library Committee to establish and foster with this particular fund a costume and reference library for illustrators and painters.

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An interesting competition for a series of important windows to be placed in the First Baptist Church of Philadelphia has just been held in which a number of well-known New York artists have submitted elaborate designs in color. Mr. E. V. Seeler, architect of the church, aided by a committee of prominent Philadelphians, has awarded the entire work, consisting of nine figure subjects, an elaborate dome, and six decorative panels, to Mr. Otto Heinigke and Mr. Owen Bowen, two artists who have been associated in New York for several years. The successful designs are especially interesting to students of decoration, as they show a radical departure from modern precedent and partake rather of the spirit of an older day, when the artisans and craftsmen of Chatres and of Florence wrought out those marvelous windows in their beloved cathedrals, windows that seem to have been too little studied and never understood. The exceptional quality in the new work under consideration is the evidence of deep study of the great traditions of symbolic ornament, an absence of affectation for effect, and a profound comprehension of the subtle relations that are interdependent and eternal between architecture and decoration. These same artists have just finished eight large figures in stained glass in the new Baltimore Court House, a building where an appropriation was available for purposes of decoration, much as in the case of the Appellate Court House in New York.

The Skeleton in Art.

In Sienkiewicz's last romance, "In Monte Carlo," there is an "aside" which, having a bearing on art, is worthy of consideration. The leading character, Svirsky, the painter, has his mind occupied with a composition which he calls "Dream and Death."

Why, asks the painter, has "Christianity introduced the skeleton into life and art as representative of death?" Why, then, is death rendered horrid, repulsive by the means of a grinning skull and the rattle of dry bones? The Dance Macabre is a scarecrow ballet, with a touch of the ludicrous in it.

Sienkiewicz is bold enough to write this, that the skeleton "was born of the gloomy German spirit, the same which developed the grand Gothic style, which is so depressing, as though a church were not a passage to the light of heaven, but to a subterraneous and hopeless chasm." How came it that "the Renaissance had not reformed the symbol of death?" To the Greek, Thanatos had no dread aspect. To the genius of death he gave wings. To day the skeleton is no longer a symbol of death. The tombstone cutter would make a sad bungle with a memento mori. You may see in the shop windows skulls in pottery, used to hold tobacco. You fill your pipe and feel no shudder? There are, there must be, passing phases in art, but horror of the skeleton no longer exists. The "pieta," a favorite suoject of the artist of the fifteenth century, the lank and extenuated figure of the Divine One, though it might once have excited compassion, is never repeated in the Christian art of to-day.

Town or Country Again.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

That was a very interesting letter one of your correspondents sent from Arizona, and a very characteristic reply that "Cynic" honored him with. There is so much that is true in both letters, written, as they were, from such widely different points of view, that a socially inclined person can form from them quite an accurate idea of the value of books to persons of solitary habits, whether enforced or voluntary.

What "Cynic" says of the superiority of the town over the country for mental work is all very well, as far as he goes. Who of us city dwellers has not taken a book to one of our parks, thinking to read or study with the more concentration of thought for the comparative quiet of surrounding nature? But alas! for our anticipations in this direction! A squirrel here; an odd strut there; a group of children playing opposite; the invalid passing in his wheeled chair; the young couple wheeling their first little one with pardonable pride—all these distract the thoughts of the would-be student from his book, making him conscious of the stress of life all about him. He throws down his book in despair and gives himself over to the contemplation of his fellow-creatures as they pass in parade before his park bench. He will leave his studying for the solitude of his own room, where not even the constant noises of passing traffic and their usual accompaniments can distract his attention from his reading.

On the other hand, let our Arizona friend, who stands for the country, try to study in the city, and he will find there is so much to interest him in the real world that he will have very little time to give to the characters of the imagination. For him there will be no more study until he goes back to his desolate plains and lonely prairies, where he can in his own way get at the "heart of books."

It is all a matter of the mind's environment. The human brain adjusts itself to its surroundings and works best where it is most at home.

"Cynic" maintains that one can be more solitary in a great city than anywhere else. In a certain sense this is very true, for in a city one is under no social obligation that one will not willingly undergo, while in the country, where every one knows every one else, this is very different. But in the city the crowds create a certain human atmosphere, perhaps not wittingly noticed, but present all the same. One feels that there are people all around, that one can make acquaintances whenever one chooses or go to the theatre or other places of amusement at any time. In the very unflattering realization, nowhere so severely felt as in a great city, that we are but one small grain of a vast ocean, we may feel very small and solitary, but there is always the reflection, so dear to cynical hearts, that there are all around us other human atoms quite as insignificant as ourselves.

But the country dweller must create his human atmosphere for himself. There is no crowd to remind him of the vastness of the human family. All his resources for recreation lie within himself. His heart, however, craves for the sight of human faces; the life of a hermit, wrapped up in himself, is distasteful to him, and so he supplies the void for himself by peopling the vacuum with his book friends. His life, though perhaps dreamily delightful, is artificial, as is that of any one who thinks himself and his thoughts sufficient compensation for the divine gift of human society. He feels this, but he cannot help it. He has the social instinct, but he cannot gratify it, so he naturally looks to his books to supply it.

Solitude is a sad condition of life, either in the city or in the country; in the one the crust of life only serves to impress one's loneliness the more clearly on one's mind, while in the other the absence of activity makes one feel like a small atom in a vast field of space. That is, it does until one has become so egotistically self-sufficient that human companionship is no longer necessary.

There can be no set rules as to which place is the better for an intellectual life, any more than it can be determined where an author can best write his books. It depends upon the individual. The city-bred man will study best in the town; the country-bred man under the broad, open schoolroom of nature. But wherever we study, good books must always be the most priceless gift that man can make to man.

JOHANNA LOBSIEN.

New York, Jan. 2, 1900.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

Readers will permit us again to remind them of the necessity for keeping their full names and addresses with letters intended for this department of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. Our mails are now heavily freighted with "queries and answers." We are glad to get them and shall welcome all that our readers are pleased to send—all, that is, that are not trivial.

John Morgenthau, 308 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, New York City:—"Please give me the address of S. A. Hasty."

No. 32 Lavender Gardens, Clapham Common, S. W., London.

"A. C. P.," Brooklyn, N. Y.:—"Will you kindly tell me through your 'Queries and Answers' catalogue the value of the first edition of Holmes's 'Elsie Venner,' 1861, two volumes, in good condition? Also, is there any volume published in handy form giving information in regard to first editions, including their auction sale quotations; such that, with it, I might answer such a question as the above?"

The first edition of "Elsie Venner" is worth from $3 to $5. Foley's "American Authors," to be had at any large book store, gives information concerning American first editions. This should be supplemented by such a work as "American Book Prices Current," published each year at $5 by Dodd, Mead & Co., and by the "English Book Prices Current," a similar work, also published yearly. These books record the sales at auction of all books of importance, and are invaluable to one who is forming a library, however modest or extensive.

Frank Hankinson, Reading, Penn.: "The poem beginning

Cleon hath a million acres;
Ne'er a one hath I.

asked for by C. Smith in THE REVIEW of Dec. 29 is by Charles Mackay, and entitled 'Cleon and I.' It is included in 'Voices from the Crowd,' (1846,) his first published volume, and is also found in the 'Bryant Library of Poetry and Song.'"

Daniel Maurice, 812 Bush Street, San Francisco, Cal.: "'F. R.' asks through your columns for information concerning means of knowing a first edition of Markham's poems. Mr. Markham once told me that in 'The Desire of Nations' in the first edition there is a compositor's error, an expression reading 'fruitless creed,' which should be 'mistless creed.' In all except the first edition the latter reading will be found."

Jessie F. Wheeler, Mechanicsville, N. Y.: "The poem beginning

O Thou eternal one whose presence bright
All space doth occupy, &c.,

asked for by W. Douglas, was written by Gabriel Romanovitch Derzhavin, a Russian lyric poet, who was born July 3, 1743. He was Secretary of State in 1791 and Minister of Justice in 1802. His complete works in five volumes were published in St. Petersburg in 1810. He died July 6, 1816. His ode on God, referred to above, was translated into several European languages, and also into Chinese and Japanese. It is said to have been hung up in the palace of the Emperor of China, printed in gold letters on a scroll of satin." The whole eleven stanzas may be found in 'The National Fifth Reader,' published in 1867 by A. S. Barnes & Co."

"Young Author," New York City:—"Will you kindly tell a young author the most propitious season of the year for publishing a new novel? Also, if it should be typewritten before sending it to the publisher."

Manuscripts should always be typewritten. Generally, most important literary works are published during the regular season, so to speak, from the Autumn of one year to the Spring of the next; but there are no set rules for literary success. If a book has that peculiar and often undefinable quality that makes for success it will become popular, no matter when or where published.

J. P. Hunter, Nashville, Tenn.: "Where can I find a sketch of S. R. Crockett?"

Samuel Rutherford Crockett, born in Duchrae, Galloway, Sept. 24, 1860, was educated in Edinburgh, at Heidelberg, and at New College, Oxford. In 1886 he entered the Free Church of Scotland, was a minister of Penicuik for several years, and then became a writer and novelist.

Arthur Wollaston, New Haven, Conn.: "Is the Huth Library, of which I have heard so much, still intact, and who owns it?"

The splendid library formed by the late Henry Huth, which ranks with such great private book collections as the Christie-Miller, the Devonshire, the John Carter Brown, and the Hoe, was inherited by Alfred Henry Huth, born in London, Jan. 14, 1850, the second son of Henry Huth. He was educated at Rugby and at the Berlin University, and has written and edited several works, among them a translation of Goethe's "Faust" (1880.) He is a Vice President of the Bibliographical Society, Treasurer of the Roxburghe Club, and has always been interested in books, having added largely to his father's collection.

D. M. Curtin, 83 Catharine Street, New York City:—"The author of the poem beginning, 'If I had known in the morning,' asked for by Miss E. E. Turney, 274 West Eighty-fourth Street, is Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster, and is called 'Our Own.'"

"Curious," Jersey City, N. J.:—"Who first used the following sayings: 'Make a virtue of necessity' and 'Take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves?'"

Geoffrey Chaucer, in line 3,094 of "The Knighte's Tale," uses it thus: "Maken Vertue of Necessite." Other examples: "Thus am I driven to make a virtue of necessity," (R. Wilson's "Three Ladies of London," Act II.); "To make virtue of necessity" (Shakespeare's "Two Gentlemen of Verona," Act IV., Scene 1); and "To dress up necessity into a virtue," (Swift's "Tale of a Tub," Sec. VI). Lord Chesterfield wrote to his son in his letter of Nov. 6, 1747; "Old Mr. Lowndes, the famous Secretary of the Treasury in the reigns of King William, Queen Anne, and George I., used to say, "take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves.'"

Harry W. Wilkens, 32 Grove Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.:—"is there any value attached to 'Advice to a Son,' by Francis Osborn, printed in the year 1673 in London? It is in excellent condition."

It has little value.

Edward J. Long, 145 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, New York City:—"Can you give me a list of the works of John Henry Newman; also advise where they can be purchased?"

Cardinal Newman's works are too numerous to be given in full. Longmans, Green & Co. published in 1890, at $50, a collected edition of his works, including letters and correspondence, with a brief biography, edited by Miss Mozley. There are thirty-nine volumes.

"L.," Boston, Mass:—"Who wrote the biography of James Gordon Bennett? It was published in [illegible] Review."

"F. W.," New York City:—"Will you kindly give me information as to the proper way to go about getting [illegible] of a foreign work of fiction [illegible]?"

If the novel has never been translated and is one that would prove acceptable to the public in an English form, the best and first thing to do is to bring the matter to the attention of a publisher.

"Reyna," New York City:—"What is the meaning and name in private life of Marie Corelli?"

Marie Corelli, (Maria Mackay,) of mingled Italian and Scotch parentage and connections, was adopted in infancy by Charles Mackay. She was musically educated in France. In 1886 her first novel, "A Romance of Two Worlds," was published. Other publications: "Vendetta," 1886; "Thelma," 1887; "Ardath," 1889; "Soul of Lilith," 1892; "Barabbas," 1893; "The Sorrows of Satan," 1895; "The Mighty Atom," 1896; "The Murder of Delicia," 1896; "Ziska," 1897; "Jane," 1897. She is unmarried.

"A. R.," Brooklyn, N. Y.:—"What are the recent books by the author of 'In His Steps'?"

"One of the Two," Revell, 50 cents; "Malcom Kirk," The Church Press, Chicago, 75 cents; "The Miracle at Markham," Church Press, 25 cents; "Richard Bruce," Pilgrim Press, 25 cents; "Robert Hardy's Seven Doors," Pilgrim Press, 25 cents; "The Twentieth Door," Pilgrim Press, 25 cents; "For Christ and the Church," Revell, 10 cents; "John King's Question Class," Advance Publishing Company, 25 cents; "Lend a Hand," Revell, 30 cents.

Appeals to Readers.

Frederick S. Dickson, 341 South Broad Street, Philadelphia:—"Will some reader inform me if there is a good engraved or etched portrait of Huxley suitable for framing?"

Edward Jay Allen, Braddock Avenue, Pittsburg, Penn.:—"Where can I find these songs of the war of 1812? I remember when a boy hearing a not unmelodious voice that lingered lovingly on the last note of each verse, singing,

You had the best of wine, John,
You drank our bock and sherry,
But you didn't like our fare, John,
You couldn't take our Perry.

Which was a reference to pear cider.
Also another song:

O have you never heard of Washington the Great
And Perry sailing all over the lake,
And how we beat the British back by the land
and the sea,
And made them know their places."

Daniel B. Childe, 56 East Sixty-ninth Street, New York City:—"Who wrote 'The Voice of the Elms,' which contains these lines?

Caesar lived fifty, we an hundred, years,
And still another hundred we will stand like seers
And watch the nations as they come and go
Beneath our branches in their hurried flow."

M. H. Hadley, 50 Livingston Street, New Haven, Conn.:—"I would like to ask some of your readers for a poem about a schoolmistress and her ungrammatical lover. He persists in addressing her in very bad English, and she remonstrates, but finally he says 'Be you agoin' to marry me?' and she replies: 'I be.' I shall be greatly beholden to any one who will send me this poem."

"M. E. A.," Post Office Box 125, Burlington, Vt.:—"Will some one kindly give me the entire poem by the English poet Fakinham Beatty, the first verse of which is as follows:

By thine own soul's law learn to live,
And if men thwart thee take no heed,
And if men hate thee have no care,
Sing thou thy song, and do thy deed,
Hope thou thy hope, and pray thy prayer,
And ask no crowns they will not give.
Nor says they grudge thee for thy hair."

Paul M. Paine, 136 East Genesee Street, Syracuse, N. Y.:—"Can you tell me where to find (1) a poem, written I think, by H. C. Bunner to the Omar Khayyam Club of Burford Bridge, beginning:

Not 'mid the London dust and glare,
The wheels that rattle, the lamps that flare,
But down in a deep, green Surrey dingle
You drink to Omar in fragrant air.

The poem refers to a visit of Robert Louis Stevenson at Burford Bridge, and of a local tradition which he intended to make into a romance. (2) A ditty, entitled 'Lord Lovel and Lady Ouncebell':

Lord Lovel a gay and comely knight
Of Roxfordshire was he:
The feet were light of his steed so white
As singing he crossed the lea, &c."

Wanted and to Exchange.

It is still necessary to remind readers who send letters for this department of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW that their full names and addresses should be given. We are pleased to note the wide interest taken in the department and are glad always to receive our readers' letters, but their contributions should be brief and should deal with books of value and interest. Most letters do this already, but some do not.

H. Y. Cummins, Room 1,106, 20 Broad Street, Manhattan, New York City:—"I have for sale the following: 'Encyclopaedia Britannica,' ninth edition, Scribner's reprint, sheep, twenty-four volumes and index; the 'Boydell Shakespeare,' London, 1874, two volumes, cloth, gilt, illustrated; the 'Shakespeare Concordance,' by Mary Cowden Clarke, one volume, London, 1879; Froissart's 'Chronicles,' two volumes, Routledge, London, 1874; Plays of Beaumont and Fletcher, two volumes, Boston, 1854; plays of Ben Jonson, one volume, Boston, 1853, with portraits."

Rev. J. J. Clopton, Casanova, Fauquier County, Va.:—"Wanted to sell: Richmond Dispatch, April 1, 1865, $5; soldier's Prayer Book, used during civil war, $5; nine copies Civil War Music, published in South 1861-5, $3 a copy, $27; Sash picked up on battlefield of Fredericksburg, $15; Kennett's 'Roman Antiquities,' 1726, $5; Guizot's 'France,' Estes & Lauriat, fifty-eight parts, $10."

C. C. Gardner, 33 Johnson Avenue, Newark, N. J.:—"I should like to receive an offer for Johnson's 'Cyclopaedia,' 1824 edition, bound in full morocco, and in excellent condition. There are nine volumes, including the second and third biennial supplements (1885) in one volume. I also have Encyclopaedic Dictionary, forty volumes, one-half russia."

Lewis Evans, Post Office Box 2,052, New York City:—"I want New York City directories for 1834 and earlier; 1836, 1838, 1843 to 1850 inclusive, and 1855; also Brooklyn directories for 1853 and earlier. State price."

J. Broadhurst, 537 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, New York City:—"First edition Kiplinг's 'Light That Failed,' magazine form, for sale or exchange."

Herbert Phillips, 99 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.:—"Wanted, Pearson's Magazine for January, 1899, and Critic, for December, 1898; also any numbers of Pearson's Magazine prior to December, 1898."

F. Hemmy, 210 Produce Exchange, New York City:—"I will exchange a set of Hugo's works for a set of Stevenson's works, (Scribner.")

H. Meincke, 33 Woodlawn Avenue, Jersey City.—"I would like to exchange or buy any books [illegible] Also any lectures by Lily or our Founders."

"Subscriber," St. Louis, Mo.:—"I have forty-nine volumes of the Niles Register, bound in sheepskin. There should be fifty volumes, but No. 49 is missing. I wish to sell them."

"MRS. F. S.," Brooklyn, send her name and address to G. H. L., P. O. Box 1,955, N. Y. City, and price of her Washington letters?"

Miss Emanuel, 178 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, New York City:—"I have two volumes of 'American Scenery' (1840), with about 150 steel engravings, by Bartlett, which I would like to sell or exchange for other steel plates."

H. Cerrom, 2,128 Broadway, New York:—"I would like to sell or exchange 'Report on Investigation at Assos, 1882-3, Part I., by Joseph Thacher Clarke; 'Poems,' by Felicia Dorothea Brown (Mrs. Hemans), first edition, Liverpool, 1808; 'Exposition of Articles,' by Harold Brown; 'Political Economy,' by Perry; 'Record of the Rebellion,' by Moore, two volumes; 'Hibbert Lectures,' 1884; 'Political Essays,' by Timothy Pickering, Cambridge, 1813; 'Lotus Eating,' by George W. Curtis, New York, Harper Bros., 1852, paper bound; 'Nile Notes of a Howadji' (George W. Curtis), 1851, Harper Bros., paper bound."

Mrs. E. S. Walker, 1,125 South Fifth Street, Springfield, Ill.:—"I have a fine copy, which I will sell at a reasonable price, of William Douglas's Summary, historical and political, of the First Planting, Progressive Improvements, and Present State of the British Settlements in North America,' London, 1760, two volumes, calf."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

RECOLLECTIONS: 1832-1886. By the Right Honorable Sir Algernon West, K. C. B. 8vo. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. $3.

THE STORY OF LEWIS CARROLL. Told for Young People by the Real Alice in Wonderland, Miss Isa Bowman. 18mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.

ANDREA DEL SARTO. By H. Guinness. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75.

BISMARCK AND THE FOUNDATION OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE. By James Wycliffe Headlam. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam & Sons. $1.50.

WHO'S WHO, 1900: An Annual Biographical Dictionary. Fifty-second year of issue. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75.

HERMAN LUDWIG FERDINAND VON HELMHOLTZ. By John Gray McKendrick. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE EXPANSION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, 1500-1870. By William Harrison Woodward, Christ Church, Oxford, Principal of the University Training College, Liverpool. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

POETRY.

OMEGA ET ALPHA, AND OTHER POEMS. By Grenville d'Arville. 16mo. San Francisco: D. P. Elder and Morgan Shepard.

SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE. Principles and Practice of Their Cultural Phases. By F. H. King. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

POWER TRANSMITTED BY ELECTRICITY AND APPLIED BY THE ELECTRIC MOTOR, Including Electric Railway Construction. By Philip Atkinson, A. M., Ph. D. 12mo. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company. $2.

MICRO-COSMOGRAPHIE; Or, a Piece of the World Discovered in Essays and Characters. By John Earle. 18mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 50 cents.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE. An Exposition of Mrs. Eddy's Wonderful Discovery, Including Its Legal Aspects. A Plea for Children and Other Helpless Sick. By William A. Purrington. 8vo. New York: E. B. Treat & Co.

CONSUMPTION AND CHRONIC DISEASES. By Emmet Densmore, M. D. 12mo. 2 Vols. London: Swan, Sonnenschein & Co. New York: The Stillman Publishing Company.

INVISIBLE LIGHT; OR, THE ELECTRIC THEORY OF CREATION. By George W. Warder. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.25.

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF SELBORNE. By Gilbert White. Edited with Notes by Grant Allen. Illustrated by Edmund H. New. 4to. London and New York: John Lane, The Bodley Head. $7.50.

GLEANINGS IN HOLY FIELDS. By Hugh MacMillan, D. D., LL. D., F. R. S. E., &c. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

BIBLE QUESTIONS. A Series of Studies Arranged for Every Day in the Year. By James M. Campbell. 16mo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.

FICTION.

DONNA TERESA. By Frances Mary Peard. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

STRANGER THAN FICTION. By Albert Ross. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.

SHIRLEY. By Charlotte Bronte, (Currer Bell.) With an Introduction by Mrs. Humphry Ward. 8vo. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. $1.75.

VILLETTE. By Charlotte Bronte, (Currer Bell.) With an Introduction by Mrs. Humphrey Ward. 8vo. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. $1.75.

NATHAN HALE. A Play in Four Acts. By Clyde Fitch. 8vo. New York: R. H. Russell. $1.25.

THE TEMPLE EDITION OF THE WORKS OF JANE AUSTEN. Ten volumes. 18mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $8.

A DESPERATE CHARACTER, AND OTHER STORIES. By Ivan Turgenev. 18mo. New York: Macmillan Company. $1.25.

EARTHWORK OUT OF TUSCANY. Being Impressions and Translations of Maurice Hewlett, with Illustrations. By James Kerr Lawson. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

THE KNIGHTS OF THE CROSS; OR, KEZYACY. Historical Romance. By Henryk Sienkiewicz. 2 vols. 12mo. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $2.

OLD MADAME, AND OTHER TRAGEDIES. By Harriett Prescott Spofford. 12mo. Boston: Richard G. Badger & Co. $1.25.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MYTHOLOGY FOR MODERNS. An Up-to-Date Textbook for Up-to-Date Students. By James S. Metcalfe, M. A. 8vo. New York: Life Publishing Company. $1.

THE LETTERS OF CICERO. The Whole Extant Correspondence in Chronological Order. Translated into English by Evelyn S. Shuckburgh, M. A. 2 vols. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA. The Rise of Formal Satire in England. By Raymond MacDonald Alden. 8vo. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania. Boston: Ginn & Co.

THE HITHERTO UNIDENTIFIED CONTRIBUTIONS OF W. M. THACKERAY TO "PUNCH." By M. H. Spielmann. 8vo. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. $1.75.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION. Journal of Proceedings and Addresses of the Thirty-eighth Annual Meeting held at Los Angeles, Cal., July 11-14, 1899. 8vo. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.

OBSERVATIONS. By Ratcliffe Hicks. 16mo. New York: The Knickerbocker Press. $1.

COONTOWN'S 400. By E. W. Kemble. 4to. New York: Life Publishing Company. $2.

CELIBACY, AND ITS EFFECTS ON THE INDIVIDUAL, AND OTHER PAPERS. By Susan Channing. 18mo. Chicago: Open Court

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CATHOLIC LIBRARIES.

Cathedral and Other Collections in New York—Work They are Doing.

How substantially the Catholic libraries of the city are contributing to the dissemination of good literature is nowhere more significantly recognized, perhaps, than in non-Catholic book and periodical publishing circles. Responsive to the intellectual awakening of the past ten years, they are reaching out on every side for the commercial patronage that was once almost wholly controlled by the Catholic publisher, who continues to cling tenaciously to the old order of things. The alacrity with which The Review of Reviews, The Forum, The North American Review, and kindred high-class periodicals recently ejected from their advertising pages, in response to Catholic protest, the advertisement of a book that gave offense, substantiated the commercial value put upon the Catholic reading public by the periodical press. Not a few Catholic circulating libraries have a committee of censors, who pass, before purchasing, upon new books submitted by publishers. Wherever Catholic dogma or history is misrepresented, the same is marked and returned to the publisher. Rarely are the censors' objections now ignored by publisher or author. Not the least interesting letters filed at the Cathedral Library are from leading publishing houses of the country stating that this or that objection in such or such a volume has been forwarded to the author, who assures that no misrepresentation was intended, and that in a second edition the objectionable matter will be eliminated. How largely this tolerance on the part of publisher and author is prompted by commercial enterprise is not questioned here. The fact remains that the Roman Catholic population of the city is no small factor in its intellectual growth, and editor and publisher find it to their profit not to give offense.

Scarcely a parish is without its Sunday school library. Not a few are made up largely of up-to-date fiction of the best popular writers. The books are not wholly confined to Catholic authors. Every college and academy has its collection of standard works, while the reference libraries of St. Francis Xavier's College and the Catholic Club are in certain lines of research unsurpassed. The Sunday school libraries are accessible only to members of the parish, while the reference libraries of the educational institutions and the Catholic Club are open to any student, irrespective of creed, who applies to the authorities with proper reference. The largest and most effective work is done at the Cathedral Library, 123 East Fiftieth Street. It is a free circulating library, and, in accordance with the law governing libraries, it receives annual appropriations from the State and the city. From a parochial collection of 400 books, it has grown in ten years, under the fostering care of a scholar and a book lover, the Rev. Joseph H. McMahon, to more than 36,000 volumes. The library is divided into several departments. The books are of a very high order. No library in the country, perhaps, excels its collection in English Catholic literature and ecclesiastical history. In musical literature it is quite complete, the basis being the library of the late John R. G. Hassard, who was for many years musical critic of The Tribune.

Unobjectionable English novels and a fair proportion of French make up the fiction, while unusual care has been given to the Juvenile Department. The library aims specially to cultivate in children a taste for the best books. It is not confined to Catholic authors, but every healthy book that can be had within the library's purchasing resources is added. Supervision is exercised over the reading of children who come to the library, parents being required to sign the application blanks of their children and to certify their willingness that their children should be members. Great discretion is exercised by the librarians in giving out books to children. They frequently suggest books they think more fitting and prudently withhold at times those asked for. Effort is made to encourage children to enter upon systematic courses of reading. The library is absolutely free. Its readers include Catholic, Protestant, Jew, and Gentile. It is open every day in the week from 9 A. M. until 9 P. M. and two hours on Sunday morning. The number of volumes issued the past year for home reading was 315,339. The library has at present five branches and a number of traveling libraries in the public and parochial schools. The branches are established in parishes operating small parochial libraries. The management is unique. Director McMahon is assisted by a number of young ladies of the parish, whose services are given gratuitously. The skill they have developed has been recognized by library directors, and no less than three have within the past few years been offered positions in various city libraries. Once a month the Director and his staff have a meeting, in which the latest additions to the library and subjects of interest to librarians are discussed.

The Paulist Sunday school has a free circulating library of 5,000 volumes. It has a department for teachers. It is strong in fiction, fully three-fourths covering that field. The library is under the direction of the Rev. Thomas McMillan and voluntary assistants. The library is open Sundays and Monday evenings. It will eventually be established on the same basis as the Cathedral Library. This library was established thirty-five years ago by Father Hecker, the founder of the Paulist order. At that time there were very few circulating libraries for children in New York. Certainly there was none on the upper west side adjacent to Central Park until the Paulist Fathers opened the library, which continues to flourish.

The Catholic Club has been thirty years collecting its library of 23,000 volumes. Its reference and reading rooms are open daily to visitors. Only club members and their families can take books from the library. In canon law, mediaeval controversies, the writings of the school men, history and sacred antiquities, the club's collection is almost without a rival. It contains the best modern edition of St. Thomas Aquinas, printed at Parma, from 1852 to 1873, in twenty-five volumes quarto. The library is rich in illuminated missals and manuscripts of rare value. It has many valuable specimens of the beautiful work of the Plantin, the Aldi, and the Elzevirs presses. Not the least curious possession is the great black letter volume and incunabula, printed from engraved blocks in the method which preceded the invention of movable type. Mr. Martin, the librarian, is at the club every evening and Tuesday afternoons.

The late Augustin Daly was much interested in the library, and from time to time contributed liberally. The impression was current that it was his intention to leave his famous $25,000 Doain Bible to the club. The student library at St. Xavier's College, in West 16th Street has 7,000 volumes, while the collection reserved for the use of the Jesuit Fathers numbers in the neighborhood of 40,000 volumes.

The impetus to library work began some ten years ago at the Champlain Summer School, which in turn was inspired and is still largely sustained by the Reading Circle Movement. The latter originated with the Paulist Fathers in 1889, in what is known as the Columbian Reading Room. Reading Circles are in active operation in almost every State and Territory of the Union. They have an organ, the Catholic Reading Circle Review, published at Youngstown, Ohio, by Mr. Warren F. Mosher. The object of the movement is to make known among Catholics the best literature by Catholic writers, and to cultivate a taste for good reading. To this end, it has printed catalogues of the works of Catholic writers, and is distributing them gratis in all the schools, colleges, and academies of the country. Publishers are lending every aid to facilitate the work. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. publish the works of eighteen Catholic authors. Everywhere effort is being made to have the public libraries of the country recognize the best Catholic literature. So persistently have books been asked for at the purely secular libraries of the city by people who have become familiar with the catalogues of the Cathedral Library, that the authorities have in an indirect way been forced to supply them. Another aid to the movement is the Guild of Catholic Authors and Writers, the members of which hold monthly meetings at the Marlborough Hotel, and are in vital touch with the intellectual thought of the day.

Theodore Winthrop's Gentleman.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Your columns open to correspondents have been so universally successful, I write to ask if it be possible therein to bring together quotations in regard to what constitutes a "gentleman" and a "lady." Of course, Sir Philip Sidney, Herbert, Addison, Scott, Thackeray, Tennyson, and Stevenson, Lowell, Emerson, Curtis, at once come to mind in connection with gentleman. But I should very much like to see what your correspondents consider the best descriptions in literature of the two words.

Evolution being the law of the race, there must be more than one adequate expression of the requirements of different times. The following quotation from "John Brent," by Theodore Winthrop, seems to me much to the point:

There is a small but ancient fraternity in the world known as the Order of Gentlemen. It is a grand old order. A poet has said that Christ founded it; that He was "the first true gentleman that ever lived."

I cannot but distinguish some personages of far-off antiquity as worthy members of this fellowship. I believe it coeval with man. But Christ stated the precept of the order when he gave the whole moral law in two clauses—love to God and love to the neighbor. Whoever has this precept so by heart that it shines through into his life enters without question into the inner circles of the order.

But to protect itself against pretenders, this brotherhood, like any other, has its formulas, its passwords, its shibboleths, even its uniform. They are external symbols. With some the symbol is greater than the thing signified. The thing signified, the principle, is so beautiful that the outward sign is enough to glorify any character.

The demeanor of a gentleman—being art, the expression of an idea in form—can become property like any art. It may be an heirloom in an ancient house like the portraits of the heirs who gave a family name and fame, like the portrait of the maiden martyr or the faithful wife, who made that name beloved, that fame poetry, to all ages. This precious inheritance, like anything fine and tender, has sometimes been treated with overcare. Guardians have been so solicitous that a neophyte should not lose his inherited rank in the order of gentlemen that they have forgotten to make a man of him. The demeanor of a gentleman may be possessed by a weakling, or even inherited by one whose heart is not worthy of his manners.

The formulas of this order are not edited; its passwords are not syllabled; its uniform was never pictured in a fashion plate, or so described that a snob could go to his tailor and say, "Make me the habit of a gentleman." But the brothers know each other unerringly wherever they meet, be they of the inner shrine gentlemen at heart, and life; be they of the outer court, gentlemen in feeling and demeanor.

No disguise delays this recognition. No strangeness of place and circumstances prevents it. The men meet. The magnetism passes between them. All is said without words. Gentleman knows gentleman by what we name instinct. But observe that this thing, instinct, is character in its finest, keenest, largest, and most concentrated action. It is the spirit's touch. "John Brent," Ch. X., p. 106. L. E.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1900.

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NOTES AND NEWS.

BOOKS AND THEIR MAKERS.

The fact that many of the London daily papers devoted considerable space to obituaries of Dwight Lyman Moody on the publication of the news of the death of the evangelist, is variously commented on by the literary journals over there. That The Daily News devoted nearly two columns to him and a single column to the late Duke of Westminster is deemed very significant. "That inequality," remarks The Academy, "is the measure of the enthusiasm raised of old in England by Mr. Moody's preaching and praying. He was not an educated man, yet his triumph as a popular orator, who dwarfed John Bright in his audience, was only one more tribute to the acceptability of the message of the Christian minister who speaks from the heart to the heart frankly, not from head to head."

That there are people who take Mr. H. G. Wells seriously—even as seriously as Mr. Bellamy was taken—is shown by a letter recently received by the novelist from Bensonhurst, N. Y. The writer says: "I have just finished reading your book, 'When the Sleeper Wakes.' It is a wonderful book—I may say a terrible one, for it, perhaps in a general way, reveals what will unquestionably take place unless the reconstructive forces of society can be set in operation. My reasons for writing you are twofold, first * * * Secondly, to suggest that the book be pushed in every conceivable way in the reform movement. I have not seen the book noticed in any of the leading Socialist papers. We need just such a book as you have written to stir the people and impel them to action. Even the intelligent middle class has no conception of what is taking place—no knowledge that we are now on the downward road that leads to National clash."

It is probably not generally known that Mrs. Roy Devereux, whose "Side Lights on South Africa" Charles Scribner's Sons are publishing, is considered quite an authority on the so-called new woman movement. "The Ascent of Woman," from her pen, published some time ago by Roberts Brothers of Boston, was received with unmistakable enthusiasm by the journals and writers devoted to its particular field. Mrs. Devereux is about thirty years of age, a brunette, and is considered one of the brightest and most beautiful women in London by the literary and artistic society in which she moves. She is a great traveler, and has visited most of the cities of the United States and Europe, to say nothing of her sojourn in South Africa, where she wrote a series of articles for The Morning Post of London, which later formed the basis of "Side Lights on South Africa." It is understood that during her recent visit in this country she collected material for a book which may be comprehended in the title "The American Woman In and Out of Society."

Arthur Henry Savage Landor, who will begin lecturing here next Tuesday, on Thibet, lays claim to a reading, writing, and talking knowledge of sixteen languages. When in Germany, or France, or Italy he lectures in the language of the country. His grandfather, the late Walter Savage Landor, it may be recalled, was also a great linguist, and on one occasion he remarked with a sincerity borne out by his critical essays, "Latin is my mother tongue." The grandson, who was educated in Florence, where he was born, and in Paris, is almost as well known as a portrait painter as he is as a traveler and explorer. In Paris and London, as well as in New York, there are several portraits of more or less well-known persons that bear his signature. Nor was "In the Forbidden Land" his first achievement in the literature of travel and exploration. Even before he entered Thibet, the forbidden land, he had traveled extensively in the East, in Australia, in Africa, and in America, and had given to the world "Alone with the Hairy Ainu," "Corea, or the Land of the Morning Calm," and "A Journey to the Sacred Mountain of Sino-on-tai-shan." When asked the other day how he could bear again to tempt fate by revisiting last Summer the scenes of his terrible torture, he replied, "One gets tired of afternoon teas, and artificial men and women with their artificial manners, clothes and conversation, and longs for the companionship of man in his primitive state. I hate people that live in houses, anyhow."

Many persons suppose that the literary career of Mr. F. Marion Crawford began with the publication of his "Mr. Isaacs" in 1882. This is a mistake. During the year preceding the appearance of this novel Mr. Crawford contributed many editorial articles to The Critic, then a weekly publication, whose editors still remember him as a most facile writer. Mr. Crawford on being asked for an article, no matter on what subject, would immediately sit down, and in almost microscopic characters would fill page after page, without pause or erasure, setting down names, dates, and circumstances that proved the writer to have an almost encyclopedic brain. The first contributions to the periodical press by James Lane Allen and Edith Thomas also saw light in the broad, well-printed columns of the old Critic.

"Shirley" is not the only novel by Charlotte Brontë in which autobiographical fragments may be discovered. In her introduction to the new edition of "Villette," just published by Harper & Brothers, Mrs. Ward recounts the first meeting of Thackeray with Charlotte, when the former descended from the lecturer's platform to congratulate Miss Brontë. The latter deemed Thackeray's manner in ill taste. During the same visit to London the author of "Jane Eyre" went to see the famous French actress Rachel. Both these episodes and the contrary emotions which each called forth in Miss Brontë may be discovered, veiled only as to names, in "Villette."

Accounts of the English book season of 1899 are not cheering. The Boer war has diminished the general demand for books. Publishers do not look for a revival of business, unless the African troubles come to an end. Looking over the general statistics for the years 1898 and 1899, there is but a slight difference in the total of books. In England for 1898 there were 7,516 books published. For 1899, 7,567. Between the novels, tales and juveniles, of the two years, there were some 67 more of these issued in 1899 than in 1898.

Part II. of the collection of the Oxyrhynchus Papyri, has just been published by the Egypt Exploration Fund. In some respects it is more interesting than the first one. In Part II. there are 12 new classical fragments, including one of Menander's, having 51 lines from a lost comedy, the title of which is "The Shorn Lady." There are some studies on the Greek metres, with citations from unknown poems, of Sappho, Anacreon, Callimachus and others. There is a commentary on the Iliad, of the first century. Very remarkable is a list giving the names of the Olympian winners of the games of 480-468, and 446-448 B. C. This list is written on the back of a money account. In the same collection are fragments of old Greek medical prescriptions. There is a specific cure for earache. "Dilute some gum with the balsam of lilies, and add honey and rose extract." Further advice as to treatment is added. "Twist some wool in a round * * * warm and drop in." Finally, the ear was to be "rinsed with warm onion juice."

Some one who has been looking for the grave of Mrs. Elizabeth Inchbald, in Kensington churchyard, found it in a terrible condition. The inscription on the tomb was barely legible. The author of "A Simple Story" died in 1821.

Despite anti-Semiticism in France, Heine is to have a monument set over his remains at Montmartre. An anonymous admirer of Heine supplies the means. M. Hasseris furnishes the design. On a cippus is placed the bust of the poet. The head leans somewhat forward. The ornamentation is symbolic. Leading French critics are loud in their praise of M. Hasseris's work.

One hundred years ago Wordsworth went to live in a little house close to the lake known as the Town End of Rydal Water. In Dove Cottage he devoted himself to poetry. Wordsworth had gone all the way on foot from Yorkshire to Rydal, and was without means. Fortunately for him, his sister had received a legacy of a hundred pounds. This was sufficient for the furnishing of the cottage. The 300 volumes the poet possessed found a place in the house. Dove Cottage now belongs to the English people.

Some one has asked what Robert Louis Stevenson meant when he wrote of himself and Balzac, "I wish I had his fist, for I had a better method, the kinetic, whereas he continually allowed himself to be led into the static." This passage as a quotation is to be found in Mr. Henry James's clever notice of Stevenson's letters in The North American Review. The static theory accounts for those phenomena of nature where the weight has all to do. A static condition does not include motion. The kinetic state is, on the contrary, one of excessive motion. It is in direct opposition to static. Perhaps it would be a trifle difficult to seize exactly what Stevenson did mean, as far as romance writing is concerned. Placing side by side Stevenson and Balzac, there may be more movement in the first. You might say then that the personages in Balzac's "Le Père Goriot" kept their places by force of their own perfect poise. They were immovable. Stevenson's men and women were more susceptible of change. They were subject to kinetic action. Of course both writers followed their own idiosyncrasies.

ITEMS OF THE DAY.

Stephen Bronsal's Latest Book.

Stephen Bronsal, war correspondent, and some time Secretary to the United States Legations in Peking, Madrid, and Tokio, will publish through the Macmillan Company next week "The Golden Horseshoe." This is the story of American expansion made up of letters exchanged by two young officers of the army from their respective posts in the Philippines and in Puerto Rico. In editing this correspondence for the reading public Mr. Bronsal is believed to have rendered a public service. And the frankness in the letters of the two inconspicuous actors in recent events is said to have been made conspicuous and valuable by the historical treatment that the editor has subjected them to.

Dean Crane's Gift to Cornell.

Dean Crane of the College of Arts and Sciences of Cornell has just presented to the library of the university his rich collection of mediaeval sermon books. Twenty years ago Prof. Crane pointed out to scholars the treasures of the story tellers' art which lay hidden in their old sermon books. Since then he has stood foremost among those who have made researches along these lines, and has gradually augmented his collection. It was these mediaeval sermon books which formed the basis of the Dean's study on "Mediaeval Sermon Books and Stories," published in 1883. It was also the possession of the knowledge what the collection contained which led the British Folk Lore Society in 1890 to intrust to Prof. Crane the important task of bringing out a critical edition of the most important of the preaching story tellers, the French Crusading Bishop, Jacques de Vitry.

A Club of Book-Builders.

About three months ago a number of young men engaged in all departments of bookmaking—publishing, printing, binding, illustrating and the many mechanical industries—some of which are hardly ever heard of by the general reader, but without which no book could be produced, formed a club with the idea of exchanging views on bookmaking during the luncheon hour. The new club drew largely from the Aldine Club. The membership of the new organization is already over seventy-five, and unlike its predecessors the club has cut down its dues strictly to a working basis. At the "Franklin Feast," held last Wednesday in the old rooms of the Aldine Club, at 75 Fifth Avenue, to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin, some sixty men sat down to table. Among them were F. H. Hitchcock, S. W. Marvin, R. W. Smith, Jesse Lynch Williams, E. D. North, W. S. Moody, Robert G. Cook, W. H. Patten, W. D. Moffat, H. A. Thompson, Rupert Hughes, W. A. Nesworthy, Oliver Hazard Perry, George A. Plimpton, James Chapin, and Dan Beard. There seems to be a general feeling among the members of the club, that as a club of workers the Book-Builders had been organized along the right lines. A committee on publication has been appointed, and before long volumes bearing the imprint of "The Book-Builders' Shop" may be expected. It is understood that the first effort will be confined to the republication of some English classic in the most artistic and appropriate form imaginable. After that it is expected that a work on the art of bookmaking will come from the Book-Builders' Shop, which, in chapters, each one of which will be written by an expert, will set forth the whole subject of bookmaking, from the making of the type and the illustrations, the career of the manuscript in a publishing house, and the binding of the volume, to its final setting before the reader.

Quaritch's Business to be Continued.

Trustworthy information has come to this country in reference to the future of the rare book establishment so long conducted at 15 Piccadilly, London, by the late Bernard Quaritch. It is now announced that Quaritch's son, who has several times visited this country on his father's business, will carry on the establishment under the old name. Whether he will adopt his father's aggressive methods remains to be seen. The value of the stock of rare books with which he begins business has, it seems, been overestimated in some quarters. Bernard Quaritch sold last Spring in Paris many of his finest Spanish books, including the best of his acquisitions from the Salva Library, and in other ways he had reduced in late years his immense stock.

For the Disposal of Authors' Manuscripts.

Mr. John Russell Davidson, who has established an agency for the disposal of authors' manuscripts, in the Townsend Building, at Broadway and Twenty-fifth Street, holds a record in the handling of manuscripts. In the dozen years he filled the position of registrar on the editorial staff of the Harper periodicals no less than 250,000 manuscripts passed through his hands. From the vast correspondence pertaining to this mountain of literary effort Mr. Davidson has planned a scheme for the practical help and relief of young writers. Every manuscript sent to him with a small fee receives personal and prompt attention. If the manuscript proves unmarketable, it is returned to the author with a straightforward letter of criticism and advice. Mr. Davidson's long experience in the periodical world enables him at a glance to point out the magazine or newspaper to which a manuscript is best suited. This saves the inexperienced author much useless labor and expense.

The earliest incident in Mr. Davidson's literary career is one that he will long remember. On meeting one of the best-known humorists of the decade in the great Franklin Square publishing house, he received the welcome assurance that his lines were laid in pleasant places and success was already his, in these words: "Why, you are all right! Go right down into the counting room and claim relationship with the famous family. Your ancestor, David, was a great Harper!"

The Brothers Benson.

Arthur Christopher Benson, the author of the important biography of his father, the late Archbishop Benson, which has just been published by the Macmillan Company, should not be confounded with his younger brother, Edward Frederic Benson, author of "Dodo," "Mammon," &c. The former, however, although a writer on serious subjects, is rapidly becoming one of the most voluminous authors. The very week in which appeared the life of his father, which extends to two volumes, with an aggregate of 1,500 pages, there was also published a work from the same pen, "Fasti Etoneses," which has 538 pages. Apropos of his brother, the following tale of how the father, the venerable Archbishop of Canterbury, unwittingly helped to advertise "Dodo" has just come to us. Soon after "Dodo" had become the talk of London the Archbishop presided at an educational function at Tonbridge School, where he made a speech. In it he dwelt on the bygone customs of English public school life, many of which, he said, "are now as extinct as the—" Then he paused. The traditional simile, which was on the Archbishop's tongue, was at once divined by the audience, and a smile went round the room, spreading until it broke into a burst of laughter, in which the Primate of all England joined. The sentence was never finished.

New French Books from Paris.

Those standard French books of reference published annually in Paris, the "Almanach Hachette" and the "Almanach de Gotha," have been received in this city by dealers in foreign books. This year the former is divided as follows: History, geography, literature, beaux arts, marriage, home life, botany, sciences, law, agriculture, sports, Paris addresses, automobile, &c. Persons interested in the coming Paris Exposition will be glad to learn that Meyer Brothers & Co. have just received from Paris "La Revue Technique de l'Exposition 1900." It is divided into nine parts, relating to architecture, material, electricity, mining, industry, &c. The same house has also received "Le Musée du Louvre," a handsome work, illustrated with over 500 large plates, and published by P. Gaultier. This work will be followed by all the musées of Europe. The volume begins with a general view of the palace, and contains such plates as "The Colonnade," the "Henry II. Staircase," and "The Cour Louvre Under Charles V." Brentano's have just received from Paris "Une Nouvelle Douleur," by Jules Bois, with an introduction by Marcel Prévost; "Discours de Combat," by Ferdinand Brunetière; "Clio," by Anatole France, with twelve illustrations in color by Mucha, and "Au Fond du Gouffre," by Georges Ohnet.

A New House of Publishers.

Nearly two years ago Dr. Carlos Martyn and Charles F. Rideal, both men of ideas and enterprise, and both voluminous writers, established a printing business for the publication of their own works. Success is said to have attended their efforts to a most marked degree, and now Mr. Rideal and his colleague propose to present books other than the efforts of their own pens in the same artistic letterpress and binding that have contributed to the success of their original undertaking. Hence the house known as the Abbey Press has been established, with agencies in London, Paris, and Melbourne. The catalogue of this press containing the list of books now in preparation shows the fine and high-class works which will characterize the publications of this house. This catalogue, printed on rubricated pages, is inclosed in wrappers of hand-made paper with deckle edges. The house has issued this week a volume of essays by Edward A. Tabor, entitled "Danger Signals," being a free discussion of the dangers which confront the individual, as well as society, to-day in the United States.

An Opportunity for New Authors.

Probably every publishing house in the country keeps on hand quantities of manuscripts which are awaiting the proper opportunity for publication; others have been set up in type, but, for some reason or other, they have not been sent to the printer. There are others, too, which have been put aside for further consideration. The cry is ever for fresh individual work, but the publisher who must publish "something" in order to take advantage of industrial prosperity often has to be satisfied with what he considers not quite adequate. Later the public may teach him his error. Imagine, therefore, what an (exasperating problem has just been presented to the Lippincott Company by the fire, which destroyed all the plates and manuscripts that they had on hand. While their prominent books will be reprinted at once, there is evidently here a special chance for the consideration of new material, both for book and magazine publication. Aside from the particular call for new manuscripts created by the fire, the state of the literary market to-day is such that it is doubtful if a similar opportunity for new authors has ever before existed.

Mr. Zangwill's new story, "The Mantle of Elijah," will first see light in Harper's Magazine, probably in the May number. It is a story of modern political life in England.

"The Boer Woman" is an important feature in the current number of Harper's Bazar. The author is Miss Sannie Krüger, a grandniece of President Krüger.

The publishers of W. L. Andrew's "Trio of Eighteenth Century French Engravers of Portraits in Miniature" are Dodd, Mead & Co. Through an accident the title page of the edition does not contain their name, which, however, appears on the binding.

"The Love of Parson Lord, and Other Stories," by Mary E. Wilkins, will shortly appear from the press of Harper & Brothers.

Harper & Brothers are preparing for presentation in book form, with numerous illustrations, Robert W. Chambers's latest romance, "The Conspirators."

"Red Pottage" has just passed into its sixth edition at Harper & Brothers'.

Among the books to be published to-day by G. P. Putnam's Sons are "Aboard the American Duchess," by George L. Meyers; "Heredity and Human Progress," by Dr. W. Duncan McKim; "Henry Knox," by Noah Brooks, in the Men of Energy Series, and William M. Ramsay's important work, "A Historical Commentary Upon St. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians," all of which have been briefly described in these columns.

Among the books to be published by the Doubleday & McClure Company Feb. 2 will be "Shakespeare, the Man," by Prof. Goldwin Smith; "The Life of Lincoln," by Ida M. Tarbell, in two illustrated volumes, containing hundreds of letters, speeches, and telegrams never before published, and a new edition of "The Man with the Hoe," in which the author, Edwin Markham, has made some textual changes, especially one line—instead of "and pillared the blue firmament with light," it now reads "and marked their ways upon the unknown deep." Although the volume will contain no other poem, there will be an exhaustive commentary concerning "The Man with the Hoe."

Fifty copies of Prof. E. K. Rawson's "Twenty Famous Naval Battles," published by T. Y. Crowell & Co., have been ordered by the United States Government to be placed in the various libraries maintained on the battleships and elsewhere. The work, which is in two volumes, is said to be as much in demand as it was at the close of the late war with Spain.

The constantly increasing sale of Gilbert Parker's historical romance, "The Seats of the Mighty," recalls the fact that this book is presented in a uniform edition consisting

of six volumes by D. Appleton & Co. The other volumes of the set which include most distinctive specimens of this author's voluminous works are "The Trail of the Sword," "The Trespasser," "The Translation of a Savage," "Mrs. Falchion," and "The Pomp of the Lavilettes."

Two books that will appeal both to mercantile as well as to scientific circles are being published by Longmans, Green & Co. "The Prevention of Factory Accidents," by John Calder, Inspector of Factories for Scotland, is a work that is bound to interest American factory owners as well as legislators, to say nothing of the information that it contains which will appeal to the sociologist. "Telephotography," by Thomas R. Dallmeyer, is a comprehensive work on the science of taking photographs as the objects appear when viewed through the telescope.

Among the features of the February number of The Home Magazine will be a special illustrated article descriptive of the impressive ceremonies at Mount Vernon on Dec. 14 last, commemorative of the centenial of Washington's death. The photographs illustrating this article are said to be the only ones hitherto published. The same number contains "An Appreciation of Gen. Lawton," by a personal friend of the dead soldier, Dr. Thomas Calver of Washington.

Mr. Ernest Seton-Thompson's "Biography of a Grizzly" will shortly be issued in book form by The Century Company. It should make a charming companion volume to "The Trail of the Sandhill Stag," published about Christmas time by Charles Scribner's Sons. Both these books are illustrated by the author, whose charming conceptions of nature are well known.

"The Open Road," being a little book for wayfarers, compiled by E. V. Lucas, is in active preparation at Henry Holt & Co.'s. The volume will be presented with illustrated cover-linings, with flexible covers in green and gold.

"Mexican Vistas," a book of travel, by Harriott Wight Sherratt, just published by Rand, McNally & Co., is said to be already in large and increasing demand, probably owing to the fact that because of its growing industrial prosperity Mexico presents more and worthy attraction for the American. Mrs. Sherratt shows that the enterprising, bustling Mexico of to-day is quite a different thing from the dormant Mexico of only a decade ago.

J. F. Taylor & Co. have in preparation a new edition de luxe of the "Poetical Works of Alfred Lord Tennyson." This edition, which contains ten full-page etchings and photogravures, is to be published in ten volumes. There will be presented with this edition the "Life of Tennyson," by the present Lord Tennyson, including twenty-four full-page etchings and photogravures, in four volumes. The edition of these works is limited to 500 impressions.

Since the announcement was made that Lord Roberts of Kandahar had been appointed to the chief command of the British troops in South Africa, renewed interest has been shown in his "Forty-one Years in India: From Subaltern to Commander in Chief." The book is published in this country by Longmans, Green & Co., and graphically sets forth the formative influences which contributed to make the character of the man who has now been sent against the Boers, with the hopes of England speeding him on.

Notes From Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 17.—A unique publication, which will be issued at no very distant date by Drexel Biddle, is Albert White Vorse's "The Laughter of the Sphynx." Drexel Biddle was a heavy loser by the Lippincott fire, and among other things this entire book was destroyed—plates, illustrations, and even the manuscript. It has been rewritten, however, by Mr. Vorse from notes in his possession and from portions of it which have appeared in the magazines. These articles attracted no little attention when they were published, but the illustrations which will form a strong feature of the book will be in the nature of a surprise. They are the work of F. W. Stokes, whose fame as the delineator of arctic scenes and subjects is well known. The book is a curious one—arctic romances—the writer depicting the Eskimo through the medium of fiction as he really exists in his frigid home. That both author and artist are thoroughly well qualified for the task is a foregone conclusion. They were both members of Lieut. Peary's expedition of 1892, which reached about the same degree of north latitude as that attained by the second Grinnell expedition under Elisha Kent Kane in 1853-4, and the scenes of "The Laughter of the Sphynx" are largely drawn from the experiences of that trip. The illustrations, which are ten in number, are from paintings, both in water and oil, and are especially strong in depicting the racial characteristics and the animal life of the far north.

Mr. Biddle's own book, "The Madeira Islands," in two volumes, with superb illustrations from photographs, was equally unfortunate, the entire American edition being destroyed. It has, however, been issued in London and has been very favorably received. Drexel Biddle was awarded the silver medal at the recent National Export Exposition at Philadelphia for book publishing.

The New Lippincott Magazine promises two new features of special importance for 1900. The first of these is a series of papers on "The Great Battles of the World," by Stephen Crane. Since his first book, "The Red Badge of Courage," Mr. Crane has not returned to the subject which made him famous, and the New Lippincott is highly favored in being the medium for this second appearance in his best field. The second of the striking features of the New Lippincott is a series of Mormon stories, by a writer who has seen much of the inner life of polygamy, Mrs. J. K. Hudson, and who describes the pathetic—often tragic—scenes of women's heroic suffering under an odious tyranny. These facts are draped in a cloak of glowing fiction. Among the distinguished writers who will contribute novels to the New Lippincott during the coming year are the following: Mrs. Margaret Deland, Gen. (formerly Capt.) Charles King, Mrs. Anna Katharine Greene Rohlfs, E. W. Hornung, W. Pett Ridge, Mrs. Amelia E. Barr, William Le Queux, Charles G. D. Roberts, Alice Brown, and Ellen Olney Kirk. The Lippincott still adheres to the plan which it first popularized, that of publishing a complete novel in each issue.

The Saturday Evening Post of Philadelphia will shortly commence the publication of a series of biographical sketches of the late Dwight L. Moody by his son, Will Moody, entitled "Memories of Moody." "The Grip of Honor," the Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady's new romance of the Revolution, will begin, to be issued serially, in The Post in about a month. Scribner's will publish it in book form. Another feature which is promised for The Post is a series of short stories of adventure by A. T. Quiller-Couch.

Paul Leicester Ford has been so busily engaged with other matters that he has been unable to finish the third volume of "The Life and Letters of John Dickinson," which he is editing for publication by the Pennsylvania Historical Society. He has now returned to the work, however, and the publication of the third volume may be looked for at no very distant day.

An important genealogical work which will shortly be issued through the Historical Society is the genealogy of the Earle family, of which George H. Earle is the present head. It is being prepared by Thomas Allen Glenn, the author of many genealogical works, and its copious illustrations will lend it especial distinction.

Mr. Finck's "Primitive Love."*

When Mr. Henry T. Finck, the well-known musical critic, published some years ago his estimate of love, which he entitled "Romantic Love and Personal Beauty," it seemed as if he had exhausted, in a way, the subject. He now, however, gives us a new and still more exhaustive historical study of the emotion of love, under the title of "Primitive Love and Love Stories." Although he necessarily repeats himself, it is only fair to say that in his last work Mr. Finck fascinates his reader and keeps his interest throughout as he did in his first book.

The present volume, one of some 351 pages, is really a remarkable compendium and shows unusual power of research. The author has done more than roam through libraries and tomes. He has browsed, and to good purpose, through the almost exhaustless fields of erotic literature extant, with the evident purpose of adding his discoveries on the universal topic to those of the numberless writers before him on this subject and to demolish the generally accepted and sentimental idea that the emotion known as love in its better and purer sense has always existed, even among primitive and savage peoples, and is prevalent to-day. Mr. Finck is, in other words, an iconoclast, and out-Schopenhauers Schopenhauer and out-Spencers Spencer. He would have us believe that romantic love, in the general acceptance of that term, has never been a characteristic of ordinary human nature, and that even in the most refined civilizations of to-day it is still comparatively rare. He compares his function in writing the book to that "of an architect who gets his materials from various parts of the world and fashions them into a building of more or less artistic merit," and he also very truly says that "the anthropologist has to gather his facts from a greater variety of sources than any other writer."

The sub-title of Mr. Finck's book, as may naturally be supposed from this indication of its contents, should not be the one which he says he has been tempted to give it, "A Vindication of Civilization," as against the misrepresentations of those sentimentalists who try to create the impression that savages owe all their depravity to contact with whites, and were originally spotless angels. But "Non virginibus puerisque." Mr. Finck has found it necessary or advisable in his exhaustive study of the history of love to describe practices, tell stories, and, particularly in his review of primitive love in India and Eastern countries, to give examples which are not for the young man and woman. In some cases he himself is obliged to quote the original Latin or French. It is, however, only fair to say that, while certain portions of the book bring it distinctively and distinctly under the head of erotic literature for private libraries only, the author treats the subject with all possible delicacy, and that a high purpose is apparent all through the work. To briefly sum up his argument, it is that love is a composite and variable sentiment and not a simple feeling, and that love among all primitive peoples and except among most highly developed and civilized organizations has always been and is always based either on the natural inclination to perpetuate the species, or the absolutely selfish holding of women as property, for their use as slaves or breeders. Altruistic love, which is the only truly romantic love and which finds its satisfaction in the happiness of the loved one, is, he tells us, rare.

This argument, while advanced by Mr. Finck in an entertaining way and exemplified by numberless illustrations, is not a new one. The student of Schopenhauer and of Herbert Spencer must feel all through that the author has saturated himself with their arguments and "goes them one better." He is dexterous in argument and a facile writer, but he is not original. There are more of those who will read Mr. Finck's book and who should read it if they wish to be entertained and instructed who in the main agree with him, not having read his work, than he can possibly imagine. There are more men and women who from reading and experience have come to know with Mr. Finck, or before him, that what we call romantic love is a very composite mental state, made up, to take his very excellent compilation, of "individual preference, monopolism, coyness, jealousy, mixed moods of hope and despair, hyperbole, adoration, purity, pride, admiration of personal beauty, gallantry, self-sacrifice, sympathy, and affection," than he probably imagines. Admitting this, it may be further said that it would be difficult to find a man or woman so persistent and so interested as to give to the proving of the argument such time and such research as has the author. In this way he has performed a most praiseworthy task and one that should bring him the grateful acknowledgment of readers and students. Between the covers of his well-printed and well-compiled volume one may find a wealth of material, and the results of an examination into the erotic literature of all climes, lands, and ages, that makes it really worthy of the title "Infinite riches in a little room."

This valuable result of Mr. Finck's labors makes us ready to excuse or overlook his somewhat dogmatic tone, his rather unnecessarily rough handling of the misguided men and women who have woven from their imagination misleading tales of sentiment among savages with which in the past they have charmed us, and his seemingly unconscious and refreshing idea that he has found something in the history of love that Darwin, Spencer, and Schopenhauer did not discover before him.

It is sad to have to break another puppet of our fancy—that which represented love in past ages and especially among uncivilized people as a pure and holy sentiment. What was left of this puppet—already battered—Mr. Finck in this latest work pretty well destroys.

*PRIMITIVE LOVE AND LOVE STORIES. Two. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. By Henry T. Finck.

An Egyptological Puzzle.*

Rawlinson may be antiquated, and as for that, Brugsch-Bey, but Mr. Orlando P. Schmidt's "Chronological History of Ancient Egypt" is so novel as to take one's breath away. Supposedly it is when the author studied Manetho that he found the key to the chronology of the many thousands of years that passed before the time of the Egyptian priest. Taking such dates as Josephus furnishes, the birth of Adam is set down as having happened in 4138 B. C. and the Exodus in 1648 B. C. Mr. Schmidt writes:

The strangest fact, however, connected with this chronology and the attempt of Josephus to convert the Expulsion of the Hyskos into the Exodus, is that modern Egyptologists still cling to the date 1648 B. C. for the beginning of the eighteenth dynasty, although they are well aware that the expulsion of the Hyskos had no connection with the Exodus.

Mr. Schmidt quotes Maspero, who in his "Dawn of Civilization" has in a prudent way tried to fathom the mysteries of the long past. Maspero wrote to this effect, that Mena and his successors had only some fragments of papyri with which they constructed history—in short, that they were no more sure of their facts than we are. The author of the volume under notice writes:

We read and wonder how one of the most distinguished interpreters of hieroglyphic inscriptions of the ancient Egyptians could have developed into such an agnostic as to the history, literature, and civilization of the people to whom he has devoted the best energies of his life.

The purpose of the author and his work he thus defines:

As the title indicates, it is a self-verifying, chronological history of ancient Egypt from the foundation of the kingdom to the beginning of the Persian dynasty. It covers a vast period of 3,700 years, much of which was heretofore unknown and unexplained.

Commenting on the work of investigation as carried out before Mr. Schmidt, he writes:

Some of the errors and superstitions regarding the Egyptians, which were current among so-called "scientists," were of such a preposterous nature that my native common sense recoiled from them instinctively, but there were others which were of a more subtle character.

Presumption of universal knowledge on the part of a reviewer must be always considered as ridiculous. Mr. Schmidt goes, however, fearlessly to work, building up an edifice, which he peoples with the Princes of the most remote periods. Prehistoric researches are difficult things to handle, and so we are forced to confess, that to us the early Egyptian dynasties are just as obscure as they ever were. Nevertheless, all modern research proves that we must put further back the civilization of Egypt.

*A SELF-VERIFYING CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF ANCIENT EGYPT. From the Foundation of the Kingdom to the Beginning of the Persian Dynasty. A Book of Startling Discoveries. By Orlando P. Schmidt. Cincinnati, Ohio: Charles C. Shaw.

A volume containing selections from Lesage's "Gil Blas," edited by Prof. W. U. Vreeland of Princeton, will shortly be published by Henry Holt & Co. This house will also present at the same time eight of Baumbach's delightful "Soumer Marchen," edited by Dr. Edward Meyer of Adelbert.

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MR. CHOATE.

An Address at Acton on Books and Libraries.

The Hon. Joseph H. Choate, the American Ambassador to England, supported by Lord George Hamilton, the Bishop of London, and many other gentlemen, on Jan. 3 opened the Passmore Edwards Public Library at Acton. The audience included Mrs. Choate and Mrs. Creighton, to the former of whom was presented a beautiful bouquet of orchids as she entered the building. The library has accommodation for 20,000 books, but it opens with 8,000, to be increased shortly to 10,000. Mr. Passmore Edwards has given £4,000 toward the cost. Mr. E. F. Hunt, who presided at the meeting, alluded to the sympathy of Britons for the United States in their late war, and to the sympathy practically expressed by Americans for England in her present difficulty. Mr. Choate was most cordially greeted. After declaring the library free and open to the public, he said:

If there is one thing on which Americans of all creeds, parties, colors, and social conditions most heartily agree it is this subject of education, and of free libraries as a part of education. It is a perpetual bond of sympathy between all who read English books and speak the English tongue. However much we, as a young Nation, may have to learn from older nations, we may in this one field claim at least the sympathetic interest of all the world. Our common school system, which dates back to the very earliest days of our Colonial life, provides free education at the public expense for every boy and every girl up to the time when they are able to take care of themselves. Public and private munificence supplements that system by the establishment of free libraries, bringing knowledge home to the very doors of the people throughout the land.

With us free libraries are numbered by thousands. Every considerable town is proud of its free library, and the towns are and will be graded and measured according to the dignity and usefulness of the libraries they possess. The truth is that our whole social and political structure in America is based on the general education of the people. When our fathers resolved for self-government—that is the government of the people, by the people, and for the people—they wisely concluded that the permanence of our Constitution and the security of our liberties must rest on the educated intelligence of the whole community. And there it has rested in safety unto this day.

Let me add one other thing about our system of libraries. So urgent are the American authorities to give the people easy access to knowledge that in the great State of New York the Regents of the University, who have charge of the people's education, have established a regular system of traveling libraries, in addition to the free, stationary, permanent libraries existing throughout the State. These traveling libraries have 100 volumes each. They make tours of the remoter school districts, and as each advances it is followed by a similar library with books to take the places of those already read. I do not know that any parts of England are so remote and solitary as to require such an institution, but if there are poor and remote districts without books I most cordially recommend the utility of such a system.

London has great libraries. First and foremost is one which is almost, if not quite, the greatest and noblest in the world—the library of the British Museum—but unless a man can give all his time to reading, or has a special subject of research, he can hardly go there. An hour or two hours a day, which is all that the busy man or woman can give to reading, can hardly be spent at the British Museum. To go there is quite an expedition. It takes at least half a day. So there is the necessity, which Mr. Passmore Edwards has been a pioneer in recognizing, for these local free libraries, which, like justice, shall come to the very doors of the people. Your library of 8,000 volumes will undoubtedly be of greater use to the inhabitants of Acton than the whole million and a half on shelves and in stacks at the British Museum. In these 8,000 volumes you have a record of all the great things that have been done and thought and said from the beginning of history, means of ample recreation and entertainment for the individual and the household, facilities for advancing by self-improvement the education which you have already received at the hands of the State. Nothing tends more to enrich and dignify and ennoble a community than such an institution as this. Shakespeare says: "If a man do not erect in this age his own tomb ere he dies he shall live no longer in monument than the bell rings and the widow weeps." That is as true to-day as it was in the sixteenth century. Here Mr. Passmore Edwards has erected one of his twenty-four monuments that dot the surface of the great metropolis, and the men and the women who have been active in promoting this scheme have erected their monument too. Henceforth Acton will be a better place to be born in, to work in, and to live in, than it has ever been before.

There is special provision for children in your library, and I think when men come to make choice of a residence in Acton they will not forget that fact. [The latter part of this sentence was almost drowned by the crying of a baby among the audience.] Don't be disturbed by the baby. Nobody knows better than my Lord Bishop that out of the mouths of babes and sucklings cometh wisdom. A free library, too, is a great thing for the workingman. Nothing dignifies and advances him so much as knowing more to-day than he did yesterday, and more to-morrow than to-day. I do not like to appeal to mere mercenary views, but when the people of Acton find that this library has advanced the price of real estate and leaseholds in the neighborhood the objections of those who regard it as merely for the benefit of the working classes will disappear. One of the great officers of your Government said to me since I came that the permanent population of London is growing at the rate of 60,000 persons a year. I say, therefore, that there ought to be one library equal to this established every year in some part of this great metropolis. It is a great object for the new century, wherever that begins. The question is one that I leave for dignitaries of the Church and the State to determine.

I do not know what motto you have concluded to put over the door of this institution, but "Medicine for the soul" was the inscription over the door of the library at ancient Thebes, and I suggest that it would be a good motto for your institution. Carlyle says that all that man has done, gained, thought, or been is lying as in magic preservation in the pages of books. "They are the chosen possession of men," and here you have them. Each citizen in this district owns these 8,000 volumes quite as much as all his fellow-citizens.

Now you have got the library, how shall you make the most and the best of it? That is a great question. There is a book with which all of you, except, possibly, the baby, are familiar. It is Ecclesiastes, and it says that in the making of books there is no end. Subject to correction, I think that was written about 1,600 years before the invention of printing. What would the writer say now if he came and found that the British Museum alone contained a million and a half of volumes, that the teeming press of Great Britain was pouring out 5,000 new volumes a year, and the press of America almost as many? Suppose a person can read 100 books a year, a very liberal allowance for men and women who have anything else to do. It would take him 15,000 years to read through the library of the British Museum as it stands to-day. Then there is the increase. It would add 100 years to his reading for every year that went by, so that when he had got to three times the age of Methuselah he would find himself further off the end than ever. And I think we may safely believe that if he ever did get through he would be one of the most learned fools on earth. It is quite evident that a man cannot read everything. Most of us have very little time for reading. What shall we do? Great scholars and sages have laid down rules worth remembering. Bacon's is the best. He says, "Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested." Books like the novels of the day that you can read best by judicious skipping are to be tasted at the rate, say, of one an hour, or one an evening. The books to be swallowed are those, I think, which may be read once. The books to be chewed and digested are the gold nuggets of literature.

Old Fuller, a great reader himself, says "Memory is like a purse. If it be overfull so that it cannot shut, all will drop out of it." That is very true. You must remember it when trying to make the best of your library. I would like to find some mode of remembering the best parts of what I have read. Some generations ago men remembered a great deal more of what they read than they do now. It was a day of fewer and dearer books, when the household library was made up of such volumes as the Bible, Shakespeare, Milton, and Plutarch's "Lives." Our Puritan forefathers read the Bible through every two years, each man in the presence of his family. It was one of the best things they did. What was the result? They knew the Bible by heart, and it had a vast influence on their language, their morals, and their character. That is the way in which you may be sure of retaining a good memory. Read less and read it over and over again. The habit of committing something to memory daily is invaluable, yet we abandon it as we grow older. If it were kept up, a man at fifty or sixty would remember as well as a boy and would carry with him to the end a vast deal of rich and happy thought to gladden his life. I would rather read one of the best hundred books three times than three books outside the hundred once each. A good book improves on acquaintance, like a perfect work of art. A bad book does not. That is a valuable test. Let me give you another saying from Carlyle. It is this: "If time is precious, no book that will not improve by repeated reading deserves to be read at all." Lastly, I would say, read what you like. Do not read anything merely because other people like it. Select some good author or subject that excites your admiration, and read over and over again.

Ancient Irish Heroes.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have seen Mr. Charles de Kay's interesting review of Dr. Douglas Hyde's "Literary History of Ireland," and was not a little surprised to find Mr. de Kay undertake to depress from actualities to mere gods some of our ancient Irish heroes. Mr. de Kay, whose treatment of his subject certainly shows an acquaintance with ancient Irish history exceptional in an American, and a keen sympathy with the subject, goes god-making too light-heartedly. "Because none of the old Irish genealogies work back to Finn and Cuchullain, these two are therefore myths or gods," is logic so loose that one of Mr. de Kay's abilities should have hesitated to use it. Also, Cuchullain and Finn certainly did not belong to the "despised race." I should like Mr. de Kay to quote any authority for this. Finn, far from belonging to the despised race, was one whom the despised race and their gods hated heartily, and worked hard (in the mythical tales that will centre around distant heroes) to circumvent. The Fuatha de Danaans again and again endeavored to enchant and destroy Finn and Feine—because they were the boldest and best of the race that had conquered. Finn was so human and so real that even in the mythical tales in which he figures he had not a shadow of divine attribute. By a fortunate accident he had (in the mythical tales) received the power of prophecy. And this was an accident by which any other mortal would, under the circumstances, equally have benefited.

None of the bardic or historical tales hint at any divinity in Finn's nature. He is recognized as a brave man, a great general, and a fairly good fighter. Even in the imaginative realms of the folk-tale, (passing beyond the folk-lore of the later centuries, in which he is represented as a giant with extraordinary strength,) I distinctly recall that wherever Finn is dragged in as portion of the machinery, or even where (as often happens) the tale is woven around Finn himself, all the supernatural actions are performed by mysterious individuals who opportunely appear at the opening, and who disappear again at the close. A sea has got to be crossed, the Ship-builder of Shipbuilders throws two chips upon the water, and immediately two stately ships rise and ride upon the waves, awaiting Finn and his friends. An impregnable castle has to be entered; the Climber of Climbers goes over the unclimbable wall and unbolts the gates to Finn. A stolen child has to be stolen back from the giant king. The Thief of Thieves achieves the impossible, and steals it for Finn; and so on.

Finn was an actuality as real as Cormac Mac Art or Charles de Kay or

SEUMAS MAC MANUS.

New York, Jan. 16, 1900.

Religion in Colonial Maryland.*

It may be remembered by students of Church history, as an incident in a controversy of wider import between Mr. Gladstone and Cardinal Manning, that the former denied the Cardinal's claim of Maryland as a place where the Church of Rome had given religious toleration. Dr. Smith's very interesting and able volume is written with the purpose of emphasizing and substantiating Mr. Gladstone's assertion.

Instead of an apostle of toleration, in advance not only of his Church but of his time, he portrays George Calvert, Lord Baltimore, as a disappointed statesman, a ruined man, to whom poverty and obscurity would have been a living death. The Maryland enterprise, according to Dr. Smith, was simply a business venture, undertaken by an ambitious, much-thwarted man with an eye not to the good of humanity or the glory of God, but to his own advantage and aggrandizement. In other words, Lord Baltimore and his successors are to be placed upon the same footing as any other colonists; and the toleration extended to Protestant sects in Maryland was of the same as the famous subsequent act of James II. of England, intended merely as a cover for the protection of Roman Catholics.

Dr. Smith's argument is ingenious, and he marshals to its support much documentary evidence. Fiske takes, more temperately, a similar view in "Old Virginia and Her Neighbors." These writers have not only testimony but probability on their side, for human nature is but human nature. Saints are scarce in any Church, and are not to be looked for in the ranks of politicians and at the Courts of Kings. Disinterested toleration is the last lesson to be learned by the world. Every Church that has had the power has been a persecuting Church.

Therefore, although it is always painful to lose an illusion, we can see nothing in Dr. Smith's statements that need rouse the ire of those who differ from him. He raises questions of fact that should not be questions of feeling. His assertions should be met by proof, not by denunciation. If they are irrefragable, he has simply shown, we think, that the Lords Baltimore were of the same mold as the Protestant colonists, and that, to quote Fiske, "Religious toleration in Maryland was a happy product of circumstances," and not the inspired action of Christlike rulers.

Dr. Smith rather too obviously holds a brief for the Anglican Church in Maryland, and cannot quite shake himself free from religious animus when he treats of the faults and failures of his brothers of other communions. In our age when the Quakers alone saw any wrong in slavery what is more puerile than to try to fix the guilt of its introduction into a colony upon a particular nation or Church? Puritans or Jesuits, English or Dutch—what boots it which actually imported the first slaves, when the conscience of all permitted slavery? Again, we should imagine it very provoking to Roman Catholic, and, indeed, to all save Episcopalian readers, to find no Church recognized as such save the Church of England. The chapter entitled "The Beginnings of the Maryland Church," for example, simply means the beginning of the Anglican Church in Maryland. Dr. Smith evidently struggles to be fair. He appreciates the really great qualities, the "inspired common sense" of Cecilius Calvert, the second Lord Baltimore; but his churchmanship sways him too often from the historic attitude, and mars a book which would otherwise be a valuable, as it is certainly a luminous and eminently readable, contribution, to the early history of a unique and fascinating colony.

Would Abolish Uncut Edges.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Jan. 13 I notice your interesting article on "Modern Bookbinding." I wish you had said a few words of disapproval of the late style of uncut edges. During the past few months many books have been advertised, some in expensive bindings, with the alluring bait "gilt tops and uncut edges," as if a nice chromo were to be thrown in.

I have no fault to find with gilt tops; they adorn the book; but how uncut edges can add to the appearance of a book, or can be endured, passes my comprehension. To say nothing of the trouble to be obliged to cut the leaves apart with a knife, think of the uneven and ragged edges—catching dust and dirt, soiling so much more easily, and necessitating, for home use, a paper knife, a nuisance for ever. How can any lady endure handling such a book, or any one who likes neatness?

You mention Cobden-Sanderson and Miss Prideaux as bookbinders who have made efforts to make fine decoration and finish in books. Surely they do not think uncut edges neat or approve of the style! And will they not make also (as well as many publishers of books) a great effort to abolish the uncut edges and give the public smooth, clean-cut edges every time?

I have heard many persons lately express their dislike for uncut edges in bound books. When one draws from the public libraries a book with rough, ragged, and soiled uncut edges, and next one with clean, smooth, even-cut edges, what a grateful contrast, and how noticeable! I hope the uncut edges will be short-lived.

GEORGE H. KNOWLTON.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1900.

"Not One of the Clique;" Not at All.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

If THE TIMES is not one of the clique of newspapers that refuse their columns to Baconians, I do not think you will lose prestige by having the honesty to admit that Ignatius Donnelly (even if he be only Ignatius Donnelly—let us grant that much to begin with) has in his last book proved some curious circumstances.

If you and I and the rest of mankind find such words as "Francis" and "Bacon" on a page of Shakespeare, what does that amount to? Nothing (except to possibly one more grain of circumstantial evidence added to the already formidable heap.) But if we find that the text in the vicinity of those words is distorted to admit them, what does that prove? Nothing! If, however, so poor a man as Ignatius Donnelly, living in the barbaric West, pencil in hand, discovers that a certain exact count leads to each of these words, what does that prove? Nothing! If, however, by exactly the same count, we find also the words "Nicholas" Bacon's son in the near vicinity of the words "Francis" and "Bacon," what does that prove? Oh, nothing! What, then, would be considered as circumstantial evidence? If I set out to write "Tom, Dick, and Harry," and, instead, write "Tom, Dick, and Francis," do I do that for any purpose, or is it a slip of the pen? But, admitting that it is a slip of "Shakespeare's pen," is it not curious (not curious evidence, but only curious accident,) that when this "Shakespeare" comes to speak of the patron saint of Theeves, he should write St. Nicholas instead of St. Hermes? These two slips bring in accidentally two words required into focus. It is all very well for gentlemen like Appleton Morgan (who was a Baconian himself once) to sneer at us, and say that we prove that Bacon wrote Shakespeare's just once every ten years! We have not proved it yet, perhaps. But the rule of cumulative evidence is growing. And while the Shakespeareans are quarreling in your columns (as videlicet a year ago) as to whether poor little Sidney Lee's "Life of Shakespeare" was fact or fable, we Baconians are patiently enduring your ridicule and braving your contumely, and making the cairn higher and higher, until, some day, some respectable person will (on his own motion, and not under duress,) exclaim: "Did a Warwickshire lack-linen three hundred years ago know more about all created and uncreated matter than the entire civilization of this planet can dream of in the last twelfth month of the nineteenth century?"

A POOR, DESPISED BACONIAN.

The New York Public Library, Dec. 18, 1899.

A Way to Judge One's Friends.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Your delightful literary sheet, THE SATURDAY REVIEW, is a source of great pleasure to me, and there is always so much in it that I would like to answer, I have refrained altogether lest I acquire a monopoly. What Clara Conway says in your issue of Jan. 13 appeals to me so strongly that I must voice my sentiments by agreeing with her.

A man is usually judged by his friends, but he can be judged much more truly by the books he loves. In too many cases our friends are the results of the accident of circumstances, but our choice of books is deliberate—there is no truer expression of a man's heart and mind than the kind of book he loves. Is there anything more gratifying than to read a book, then circulate it among your friends, finding out what each one thinks of it, and when you find the one who thinks as you do recognize in him or her a kindred spirit? It is a sure, safe way to gauge one's friends.

M. C. DOWELL.

Ridgefield Park, N. J., Jan. 15, 1900.

"Les Miserables" a Literary Education.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I see some souls, without a single thought, are giving forth maudlin criticism of "Les Miserables," Hugo's unique monument of literary immortality.

All sums of human experience teach that paths without obliquities are morbidly monotonous. So with any great literary product; if it met no adverse comment it would probably die from the torpor of universal acquiescence inspired by its existence.

"Les Miserables" was written, as is well known, to illustrate the inevitable oppression of human laws by reason of their oft-unmitigated universality. To a lawyer, at least, the utility of its function is thoroughly apparent. "Les Miserables" is the nearest approximation to a literary education that was ever placed between the covers of one volume. Tried by the truest all-time test of merit, it carries a weighty moral, and that insures it life as everlasting as the stars.

F. R. A.

Washington, Jan. 3, 1900.

*RELIGION UNDER THE BARONS OF BALTIMORE. By the Rev. C. Ernest Smith, D. D. Baltimore: E. Allen Lycett, Church Book Store. $1.25.

1900

TOO MANY BOOKS.

Part of an Address Before the Booksellers' League at the Aldine Club, on Jan. 17, by Francis W. Halsey, Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.

Statistics have shown that more than 5,000 books are now published each year in England. In this country the total falls only some hundreds short of this. When we reflect how small a part of the writing activity now going on finds representation in these books, the result is appalling. Three years ago Frederick Macmillan declared publicly in London that his house in one year had accepted only 22 books out of 315 that were submitted. Inclined as we may be to blame the publishers for our deluge, these facts show us how substantial is our debt to them.

Other figures may appall us still more. The capacity of the book printing houses and binderies of New York has been estimated to be 100,000 volumes per week. It is believed that another 100,000 volumes of school books and cheaply made books could also be produced in one week. One New York house has been known to take an order on a Monday morning to manufacture 2,000 copies of a book of 350 pages by the following Wednesday night. One bindery in New York is said to have a capacity of 10,000 volumes per day.

Authors themselves have caught this fever of rapid production. Once fame has come to them they strive more and more to meet the demand—a process certain to ruin their art, and yet few withstand the temptation. One author records, as if proud of the achievement, that he can regularly produce a thousand words in a day; another can write fifteen hundred; while the most accomplished in that line boasts of four thousand. Writing done at this rate of speed is not literature and cannot be. It is simply job work—the work of day laborers; in no sense the work of genius or inspiration.

How deplorable would be the consequences if librarians counted among their treasures all the books sent to them, or if editors undertook to review all the books they receive. An editor would need a staff of enormous size, and he would produce the dullest of all periodicals. During a single month more than 400 books have been received by THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. To notice all of these would mean to print over 100 reviews in each issue of that weekly paper. Does there exist on this planet one individual who in his own will would read each week 100 book reviews? Would ten persons read a quarter of them? To ride safely in this sea an editor has only one course open. He must select the interesting books—the vital, the wholesome, the purposeful, the good, and he must ignore the stupid and the vicious. All this means that, in the main, his articles will be favorable.

Since the time of Whipple and George Ripley a new office has come into the life of the critic. It need seldom be his duty to point out books that are bad. Life is far too short and the books of that kind are far too numerous. Bad they often are through ignorance, moral tone, or pretense. He may well neglect them. Silence is best, alike for them and for him. He has a far higher duty—a duty he owes to authors, to the public, and to himself. Let him find the good books—books like the Stevenson and Browning letters, and when he finds them exalt and proclaim their worth—not once, but a score of times.

The future probably holds little to afford us hope that the number of books will decline. It is more likely to increase, and the ratio will be a large one. But we need not despair. We may be more certain than of anything else that good books will live and bad ones die. It is with books as with all art—the art meant for all time. In old Athens once stood thousands of houses, but only one Parthenon was there. Still may our poet sing,

> Earth proudly wears the Parthenon
> As the best gem upon her zone.

In Italy have been erected millions of buildings, but the Roman Pantheon, St. Mark's at Venice, and St. Peter's have survived them all.

Let us get our 5,000 or our 10,000 books every year. It will still remain true that not more than one really great book can be produced in 100 years. We must remember how long Italy waited before Virgil came, that

> Wielder of the stateliest measure ever molded
> by the lips of man,"

how long she waited for Dante; how long England waited for Shakespeare and still waits for a second Shakespeare; how France waited for Molière and Spain for Cervantes. Along with these divinely gifted men came throngs of second, third, and fourth rate writers—whole regiments of them—who had their brief reward, and then, each with his book in his hand, walked silently and forever into the unknown beyond.

No group of men knows better than this group assembled here that nine-tenths of the day's books are ephemeral. Their terms of life are not much longer than those of the newspapers; or, as old Omar would say, "a little longer than the flowers." Because a book sells by its hundreds of thousands, as many are now doing, does not mean that that book is certain of long remembrance. More strictly it means that the book will have no such remembrance at all, for the world's greatest books, and even the lesser great, have commonly met with cold receptions at their birth.

Time in these matters, as in so many others, is the great judge and the great avenger. It sets things right at last. Time sends to oblivion the unworthy and the pernicious. Time exalts and preserves the true, the beautiful, and the good. When we are told that some popular author has gained from his book a sum running into five, or possibly into six figures, let us console ourselves and still pin our faith to time's verdicts by recalling that "Paradise Lost" brought to its author only $75, and that Hawthorne wrote his "Twice-Told Tales" for $3 each.

Surely in our respective callings—for each of us in his own modest way—there lies an opportunity to do something to restrict this public appetite for the ephemeral and the unworthy. It has fallen our province to [illegible] books that are everlastingly good; books that have messages fit for the heart of man; books that will not perish as perish newspapers; books that make for righteousness.

Sidney Lanier's "Bob."*

The present book shows Sidney Lanier in a new light. The Southern poet has turned aside from his muse to write about something which, in the hands of many, if not of most, writers, would have been exceedingly commonplace. The incidents used by the author are briefly these: A young mocking bird has fallen from its nest. It is picked up and brought home. It is put in a cage. It eats. It grows. It is hungry. It is fed. It fights with its own reflection in the looking glass. It sleeps, molts, sings, and finally the cat kills it. Not very promising material, truly, and yet out of it Mr. Lanier has built up a narrative that every bird lover will want.

But the book before us contains something more than a touch of nature. The tall pines of the Georgia seacoast, with their abounding mocking birds, have a story to tell us above and beyond being only a setting out of which fell poor little Bob, who was found by a wayfarer in a sandy road which skirts a grove of pines, swept by generous breezes from the neighboring Gulf Stream. We see as we read something of the mystery of life, for Bob was but a few days old and had recently been only an egg with possibilities. He had broken the shell and become a bird, but so helpless that had it not been for the wayfarer he would have known life but to part with it. To save his life the bird was placed in a cage, not for the mere exercise of the power of reducing the bird to captivity. A certain charm there always is in regard to bird life, and in this particular case the poetic instinct has brought out much that were otherwise overlooked. It is hard to realize that anything but selfishness prevails among birds, but here we are told in all seriousness of a mocking bird that rose in the scale, so far as a bird could, to the exalted plane upon which the fearfully wounded Sir Philip Sidney rested when, denying himself the proffered cup of water, he ordered that it should be given to his comrade, the unknown dying soldier. Bob, following in the footsteps of Sir Philip, violated all traditions when he gave to a sick fledgling guest the portion of food allotted to him, even when his hunger was most intense. It is possible thus to learn unexpected lessons of the birds, and to find sermons in them that may well rank those lurking in dead stones.

A charming bit is that in which the battle of Bob and his looking-glass image is described. Realism speaks in all the lines, and the bird that had posed as an ornithological Sir Philip Sidney becomes a veritable feathered Don Quixote de la Mancha. We catch fleeting but fascinating glimpses of some of the wonders of the bird world when in the story Bob sings songs that he never learned. We cannot help but sorrow at this untimely taking off nor feel anything but resentment at the cat through whose fell agency the deed was done. The history tale is told with charming grace and with artistic setting. The illustrations of Mr. Dugmore harmonize admirably with the text and add to the beauty of outline the seduction of color. The book is a particularly dainty and pleasing volume.

*BOB: THE STORY OF OUR MOCKING BIRD. By Sidney Lanier. With sixteen illustrations in colors by Mr. Dugmore. Cloth, decorated boards, gilt top, uncut edges. Pages 82. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Price, $1.25.

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Robert Clarke's Rare Books.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Being a subscriber and reader of your SATURDAY REVIEW, and seeing quotations therein of the value of old books, I take the liberty of inclosing a list of valuable books and manuscripts that have come into my hands as the executor of the Robert Clarke estate (Mr. Clarke was the old bookseller and publisher in Cincinnati,) and desire to know from you what they are worth, and with whom I could correspond looking to their disposal.

WALTER ST. JOHN JONES.

Cincinnati, Jan. 15, 1900.

NO. 1—BURNS'S POEMS, third edition, printed for A. Strahan, T. Cadell, in the Strand, and W. Creech, Edinburgh, 1787; bound in morocco; very rare.

NO. 2—HISTORY OF PERTH, by Thomas Hay Marshall. Published by John Fisher, High Street, Edinburgh, 1849; illustrated; bound in wood.

NO. 3—THE BREECHES BIBLE, printed in 1610; Robert Barker; bound in leather.

NO. 4—THE COURT SERMON, 1674; English manuscript; by Gilbert Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury, to James, Duke of Ormond; very rare.

NO. 5—CONTINUATION OF OUR WEEKLY NEWS. (The first newspaper.) Printed May 2d, 1622; No. 29; Nathaniel Butter and William Shenard; London; one-half calf.

NO. 6—M. S. Officium Beatae Mariae Virginis cum Calendario, 12mo. Manuscript on Vellum, capital letters, borders richly illuminated in gold and colors; bright gilt; red morocco, extra gilt edges; a beautiful volume. Silver ink, very rare.

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Chaucer at the Grolier Club.

The coming exhibition to be held at the Grolier Club in commemoration of the five hundredth anniversary of the death of Geoffrey Chaucer should have for lovers of early English literature a special interest. Beginning with the first edition of "The Canterbury Tales," printed by William Caxton about 1478, all the important editions of Chaucer's chief work will be shown. In a number of instances, such as the first edition of the "Tales" and the "Troilus" of 1517, printed by De Worde, the copies exhibited are the only examples on this side of the Atlantic. It will, therefore, be seen that, bibliographically, the Grolier Club Chaucer exhibition will be unusually important. Its literary interest is, of course, self-evident.

To show the scope of the exhibition, the list of books to be exhibited is given here: "The Canterbury Tales," printed by Caxton about 1478, one of the eleven known copies; two leaves from Caxton's second edition of about 1484, of which only one perfect copy is extant; "The Noble and Amerous Ancyent Hystory of Troylus and Cresyde," Wynken de Worde, 1517, perhaps the finest copy known; two copies of the "Workes," of 1532, edited by W. Thynne, the first collected edition of the works of Chaucer; the Reynes and Bonham issues of the "Workes," of 1542; the Petit, Toye, and Kele issues of the undated edition of the "Workes," (about 1550;) three issues of the "Workes," of 1561; two issues of the "Workes," of 1598, and two of the edition of 1602.

The folio "Workes," of 1687, a reprint of the edition of 1602, is the last of the folios to be shown. Urry's edition of 1721, a large paper copy, follows, and then comes Tyrwhitt's splendid edition of 1775-8, in five volumes. The Pickering reprint of Tyrwhitt, in 1822, five volumes, is to be exhibited, on both small and large paper, as well as the reissue of Tyrwhitt in 1830, one of two copies made on India paper. The "Works," Pickering, 1845, Aldine Series, in six volumes, follows, together with the "Romaunt of the Rose," 1846, the masterly edition of Prof. Skeat, 1894, and the lovely edition printed by William Morris in 1896 at the Kelmscott Press. The exhibition will be closed on private view at the club's annual meeting Thursday, Jan. 25, and will be open for two weeks after that date.

Chief Among Them All.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I agree most cordially with Mr. Hiserodt as to Dickens being a writer for the emotions and Thackeray for the intellect, but as to the former's being a photographer, it is I think hardly the proper term. Few of Dickens's characters are true to life—they are either exaggerated in one respect or another.

Call Dickens rather a clever portrait painter in dealing with his heroes and heroines, and an excellent caricaturist when describing his other characters. Characters! When we see an odd-looking or strange-acting person of either sex, we exclaim, "How like Dickens!" but the every-day commonplace populace—that's what Thackeray told about. He really "held the mirror up to nature."

Who ever saw a Silas Wegg, a Smike, or the Brothers Cheeryble, or, if they did, did they not look upon them with the same curiosity as they would gaze at the freaks in a museum?

But Pendennis, Rawdon Crawley, and the rest—why, we see them every day.

And the language. Thackeray's people talk as we hear men and women talk, while with only one exception that I can think of—Bella Wilfer—the Dickens characters declaim, orate, or dissolve into tears in a way very common on the stage, but seldom met with in real life.

This may be heresy, but it grows on me the more I read, and both the novelists have been the chiefs of my lares and penates for years.

GEORGE L. CONROY.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Count Tolstoi and Mr. Crosby's "Plain Talk."

Count Leo Tolstoi has written a letter to Mr. Ernest Crosby with reference to his new book of verse, "Plain Talk in Psalm and Parable," (Small, Maynard & Co., Boston,) in which he announces his intention of having it translated in part into Russian as follows: "I like the book very, very much. Some of the pieces—the choice is difficult because all are very good—I will have translated into Russian and published. There is nothing more new and interesting than the most common subjects looked at from a Christian point of view, and that is what you are doing in your book, and doing with talent and sincerity."

A Happy Child's Book.*

Nothing ever comes about in this story which disturbs Jane and John. They are the happiest of children. The world is full of pleasures to these little ones. There are lovely dogs and cats in the story. The author's object being to make children perfectly joyous, she has succeeded. The illustrations are excellent.

*THE WONDERFUL STORIES OF JANE AND JOHN. By Gertrude Smith. Illustrations by Allen Wood. Boston: Robert S. Peare & Co. Price, 75 cents.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Dr. Purrington's Volume on the Subject and Its Legal Aspects.*

Mr. William A. Purrington, whose legal practice has been largely associated with the regulation of medical practice, and who has become a legal authority upon what is sometimes known as medical jurisprudence, has brought together in a volume of less than 200 pages a number of periodical articles and public addresses of his own on the subject of Christian Science and its relation to the law. Two of the articles contained in the volume were contributed to The North American Review within the past year, and consist largely of an exposure of the preposterous claims of Mrs. Mary Moss Baker Glover Patterson Eddy, these numerous names being indicative of several mental experiments more or less successful, better known simply as "Mrs. Eddy," the putative mother of Christian Science. In these will be found a somewhat racy account of this remarkable pretender to miraculous powers of healing, and of the books with which she has succeeded in gulling so many credulous victims into a belief in her peculiar cult. The exposure of the crudities of her style, the inconsistencies of her contentions, the palpable falsity of many of her statements, and the ridiculous boastfulness of her claims makes it seem the more extraordinary that people of real intelligence and apparent sincerity should be counted among the devotees who have made her career one of great profit as well as notoriety.

But the serious purpose of Mr. Purrington's book is to show the peril to life, especially for children and other helpless persons, in the unrestrained practice of what is brazenly called Christian Science as a substitute for the rational treatment of the sick, and to indicate what can or should be done by legal means to restrain such practice. He concedes what is familiar to all physicians, the influence over the body of mental stimulus and powerful emotions, including hope and faith, and the effect they may have upon various nervous or hysterical disorders; but he is relentless in dealing with the pretense that organic diseases, contagion, and serious physical injuries can be cured by faith or the ascendency of mind over matter. The theory of Mrs. Eddy, indeed, is a parody of that of Bishop Berkeley when he said "there is no matter," for she makes all disease a mental condition to be dispelled by inducing a different mental condition by the simple acceptance of her doctrines. The author also concedes that, as a matter of theory or of faith, religious or otherwise, these doctrines would not be worthy of serious attention, much less a matter for legal interference.

But when they come to be acted upon to exclude proper medical treatment and care from the sick and suffering, especially children and those who in severe illness are at the mercy of others, it becomes a serious matter with which the community is concerned. In the course of the different papers brought together here Mr. Purrington shows how the subject has been dealt with by the law and the courts of different States, and points out the defects in legislation and adjudication which remain to be remedied. He maintains that, independent of the statutory regulation of medical practice, when life is lost by the substitution of charlatanism, in whatever disguise, for proper medical treatment, those responsible for it are guilty of homicide and should suffer its penalties. But his main contention is that people who avow that in the treatment of disease there is no need of knowledge of the human body and its functions or of any physical agency in dealing with them in health or sickness, and who scorn all such knowledge and its application, should not be permitted to practice the art of healing and thereby imperil the lives of their victims and the health of the community.

He would exclude no one from practice as a Christian Scientiest, even though the practitioner professed to rely upon the methods taught by Mrs. Eddy, but would simply require of such a person the same qualifications that are laid down for registered physicians of other classes or "schools." He sees no reason why a pretense of religion or of divinely revealed power and wisdom should be allowed to exempt any one from a requirement of a reasonable knowledge of the human system and of its functions and maladies before he presumes to act as the healer of his kind; and he assumes that such a requirement applied to the Christian Scientist would speedily extinguish his "science." The Christian Science healer now evades the law by claiming that he does not, and does not pretend to, practice medicine, which suggests the need of a legal definition of such practice which shall include all who profess to cure diseases by whatever means. "But, after all," concludes the author, "that which will destroy Christian Science is the true exposition in the reviews and daily press of its absurdities, its vulgarities, its false pretenses, and its dangers." This book will contribute powerfully to that end if it is read by all who find themselves disposed to yield to the crude fascination of Mrs. Eddy's strange doctrines.

More About George Selwyn.*

The modern world always accepts George Selwyn as a type of the happy-go-lucky personage who was not much more than a good story-teller. As a manufacturer of the bonmot, he is not likely to be forgotten. Somehow or other George Selwyn is always turning up. Supposably he represents the fine gentleman of the time of King George III. Mr. Winston Churchill introduces him in "Richard Carvel."

Mr. Jesse has given us in "George Selwyn and His Contemporaries" an excellent study of the conspicuous persons in the Georgian period. Mr. Jesse's four volumes were made up from correspondence. Quite recently there has been found among the family papers of the Earl of Carlisle some 200 letters, written in large part by Selwyn. The period covered by these letters is from 1707 down to a few weeks before the death of Selwyn, Jan. 25, 1791. A great part of the correspondence is addressed to Lord and Lady Carlisle.

Owing to family connections, Selwyn had many lucrative positions given him. He had the opportunity of associating with the best society of his day. Perhaps there are few public executions in England which do not bring into the newspaper reports some mention of Selwyn's fondness for hangings. It is a curious expression to call this Selwyn's "little weakness." It was a brutal taste, and an inexpressibly horrible one. Mr. Roscoe and his collaborateur, Helen Clergue, explain as well as they can what might have been his mental condition when Selwyn found pleasure in seeing a man hanged.

When one is conversant with the history of the time the astonishment is ridiculous. The sight of a man on the gallows no more disturbed the serenity of the most good-natured of men at the end of the eighteenth century than do the dying flutters of a partridge the susceptibilities of the most cultured of modern sportsmen. Selwyn was ever trying to get as much amusement out of life as possible, and he would have been acting contrary to all the ideas of the fashionable society of his age if he had sat at home when a criminal was to die. It was said of Boswell, just as it was of Selwyn, that he was passionately fond of attending executions. We need not, therefore, be surprised that Selwyn did as others of his time. Gilly Williams was a kind and good-natured man, yet we find him writing to Selwyn:

Harrington's porter was condemned yesterday. Cadogan and I have already bespoken places at the Braziers, and I hope Parson Digby will come time enough to be of the party. I presume we shall have your Honor's company, if your stomach is not too squeamish for a single serving.

It is hard to believe that there were many who, like Selwyn, went to the scaffold to see some poor wretch in his last agony, just as they would have visited the playhouse. Henry St. John writes to Selwyn: "We had a full view of Mr. Walstcott as he went to the gallows. I hope you have had good sport at the Place de Grève to make up for losing the sight of so notorious a villain."

This is a capital description of Pitt, as Selwyn saw him in 1781:

I heard yesterday young Pitt; I came down into the House to judge for myself. He is a young man who will undoubtedly make his way in the world by his abilities. But to give him credit for being very extraordinary, upon what I heard yesterday, would be absurd. If the oration had been pronounced equally well by a young man whose name was not of the same renown, and if the matter and expression had come without that prejudice, or wrote down, all which could have been said was that he was a sensible and promising young man. There is no fairer way of judging.

Of Charles James Fox, what Selwyn writes most about has to do with Fox's gambling at Brooks's:

You must know that for these two days past all passengers in St. James's Street have been amused with seeing two carts at Charles's door filling, by the Jews, with his goods, clothes, books, and pictures. He was waked by Basilico yesterday, and Hare afterward by his valet de chambre. They being told at the same time that the execution was begun, and the carts were drawn up against the door. Such furniture I never saw.

Betty and Jack Manners are perpetually in a survey of this operation, and Charles, with all Brooks's on his behalf, in the highest spirits. And while this execution is going on in one part of the street, Charles, Richard, and Hare are alternatively holding a bank of £5,000 ostensible, and by which they must have got among them near £2,000.

Again Selwyn writes:

I walked home, but called in at Brooks's as I passed by; Hare in the chair; the General chief punter, who lost a 1,000. The bank concluded early a winner, 12 or 1,300. Charles, de cote ou d'autre, told me that he had won 900. I said that I was informed from the Emperor that he had lost lately 8,000. He said, in two days, at various sports. I hinted to him that I had a suit to prefer. He guessed what it was, and begged that I would not just then speak to him about money. He was in the right. I meant to have dunned him for yours.

The volume is amply provided with notes, so that all the leading personages and their conditions can be understood.

Egerton Castle's New Work.*

That the publishers announce a third edition of "The Light of Scarthey" demonstrates its acceptability to a large circle of readers. The English reviewers have been enthusiastic in its praise, even to the length of declaring it "a piece of art perfect and reposeful as the marble Antinous." In his rather prolix preface the author himself asserts: "This book is my dream-child."

Yet we confess we have found the story both disappointing and painful. It wearies us by its length. Although we agree with the author that it should not have been distributed between two books, we think the tale would have gained much by such excision and compression as would have confined it within a volume two-thirds as large as the one it fills at present. Nor can we envy Mr. Castle "the stuff his dreams are made of," for "The Light of Scarthey" is replete with pain and with horrors. Unhappy and guilty passions, the atrocities of the Vendéean insurrection, sickening details of violent death, fill too many of its pages. The reader is, in a measure, compensated for all this tragedy by thrilling incident, forcible style, picturesque description, and some strong characterization and vivacious dialogue. But, unfortunately, the repulsive features are the salient ones.

The author tells us that "the haunting thought round which the tale is gathered" is the effect upon a man of meeting in middle life the lost love of his youth, she untouched by time, he "scarred and seamed by many encounters in the battle of life." "The Light of Scarthey" contrives this situation by introducing in the fullness of time a daughter who is the replica of her dead mother. The development of such a motif might be an interesting psychological study, but just here, we think, this story signally fails. In view of the fact that the thought was long brooded over by the author there seems to be a singular lack of effectiveness in its working out, and of reality in its presentation; perhaps it loses force by being too much complicated with other matters, tumultuous and tragic. The realism of the book goes beyond the rules of art when it describes a hanging, and fails below them when it portrays the heroine's repulsive and impossible pursuit of the man who loves her sister.

We cannot, therefore, join hands with the laudatory critics across the sea, except to agree with The St. James's Gazette that the author gives us "good measure, pressed together, and running over."

A Laborer in the Cause of Freedom.*

When the author of "Personal Reminiscences of Anti-Slavery and Other Reforms and Reformers" had written two-thirds of his book death came to him. His last chapter told of his intercourse with Sumner, Whittier, and Lydia Maria Child. Mr. Isaac H. Clothier, in his introduction, while regretting the unfinished state of these reminiscences, is satisfied that the work done by Aaron M. Powell will still teach the lesson of human liberty.

Mr. Powell's first acquaintance with the American Anti-Slavery Society began in 1850. Stephen S. and Abby Kelley Foster were the guests of Mr. Powell's father and mother. When he was nineteen he attended the first anti-slavery convention, which was held at Union Village, Washington County, N. Y. Mr. Powell describes a woman of color, Sojourner Truth, who, born in New York in 1787, had been a slave up to 1827, when slavery was abolished in the Empire State. It is this woman, so it is believed, who did so much in shaping the career of Frederick Douglass. Douglass was, at the beginning of the anti-slavery movement, rather discouraged. On one occasion he was dwelling at length at a public meeting on the many difficulties in the way. Sojourner Truth, who was in the audience, cried out in a stentorian tone, "Frederick, is God dead?" It was like an electric shock, and instantly changed the current of thought and feeling in the convention.

As a co-worker Mr. Powell was on terms of intimacy with all those persons who were in the advance, striving for emancipation. Before the reader passes William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Joshua R. Giddings, James and Lucretia Mott, Susan B. Authony, Whittier, and Sumner. Mr. Powell's labors never ceased until slavery was at an end in the country. At the World's Parliament of Religions held in the Exposition year in Chicago Mr. Powell delivered an address. His subject was "Grounds of Sympathy and Fraternity among Religious Men and Women."

Aaron Macy Powell died in the Spring of last year. Mr. Edward H. Magill, in his "In Memoriam," writes most feelingly of Powell, and of his ability as a religious teacher. At Chautauqua Mr. Powell acted as Chairman of the Religious Conferences.

Myths and Legends.*

In his new volume Mr. Skinner has continued the delightful work he had previously done in "Myths and Legends of Our Own Land" and "Myths and Legends Beyond Our Borders" so as to include studies in the folk-lore of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines. His researches reveal the fact that our new possessions are rich in both myth and legend. The natives are a simple people, near to nature's heart, and unlearned in book knowledge. Their unwritten traditions are many, and exact knowledge has not yet entirely crowded out myth. Extermination and civilization are both ill fitted to preserve unchanged the curious and most interesting legends that once obtained among these people, so that Mr. Skinner in stretching forth his hand to preserve these myths and legends has certainly done something laudable. In his introduction attention is called to the wonderfully great similarity that exists between the myths of uncivilized peoples, no matter how widely separated. We encounter surprises of this kind just so soon as we begin to collate legends. Variants exist, to be sure, but it is possible to recognize earmarks, so that two legends that seem unlike at first glance are easily harmonized and identified one with the other. Mr. Skinner has gathered from here, there, and everywhere copious and pertinent material that he has stamped with his own pleasant personality, so that the subject never sinks into dryness. He evidently loves the myth of which he writes, and, loving it himself, he is better prepared to inspire a similar feeling on the part of those who read his text than if he wrote as a task upon the speedy finish of which rejoicing waited.

In "Myths and Legends of Our New Possessions" the standards erected by Mr. Skinner in his former books are easily maintained. The dedication is characteristic of the genial author, who somehow finds time in the midst of busy newspaper life to write books that people are pleased in reading.

*CHRISTIAN SCIENCE. An Exposition of Mrs. Eddy's Wonderful Discovery, Including Its Legal Aspects. A Plea for Children and Other Helpless Sick. By William A. Purrington, Lecturer in the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and in the New York College of Dentistry upon Law in its Relation to Medical Practice, one of the authors of "A System of Legal Medicine." New York: E. B. Treat & Co. 1900.

*GEORGE SELWYN: HIS LETTERS AND HIS LIFE. Edited by E. S. Roscoe and Helen Clergue. T. Fisher Unwin.

*THE LIGHT OF SCARTHEY. A Romance. By Egerton Castle. Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

*PERSONAL REMINISCENCES OF ANTI-SLAVERY AND OTHER REFORMS AND REFORMERS. By Aaron M. Powell. Published by Anna Rice Powell, Plainfield, N. J. New York: Clafon Press. $3.

*MYTHS AND LEGENDS OF OUR NEW POSSESSIONS AND PROTECTORATE. By Charles M. Skinner. Cloth, decorated cover, rubricated title page, slit top, deckle edges, 12mo. Pages 354. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company. Price, $1.50.

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VIA CRUCIS is a strong argument against those who deplore the prevalence of fiction; it must be reckoned among Mr. CRAWFORD'S strongest productions, whether considered as a romance, an historical novel, or a character study of the most unusual kind; and it is no weak impression that is left by the closing words, which point out the true "Way of the Cross" as in men's souls, and the glory of Christ's resurrection as in the saving of a soul. Yet it is no gloomy sermon; rather one of its author's most brilliant adventure stories.

While the sale of a book is by no means a reliable criterion of its worth, it is both interesting and encouraging to note that eight editions of 5,000 each were exhausted in as many weeks after publication, and that the one now on sale is the fifty-third thousand of VIA CRUCIS.

"VIA CRUCIS is a strong and brilliant novel, as absorbingly interesting as its notable predecessors. It is a splendid picture . . . intensely dramatic scenes develop and the play of human passions is handled in a masterly manner."—JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

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"VIA CRUCIS is a strange and delightful novel."—PORTLAND TRANSCRIPT.

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DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and colder; southwesterly gales shifting to northwesterly.

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EUROPE'S INTEREST IN THE BOER WAR

Even Party Wrangling in Great Britain Is Suspended.

ENORMOUS ISSUES AT STAKE

Government Admits Gravity of the Indian Famine.

The Situation, However, Even Worse Than Stated—France on Her Best Behavior—Hopeful Signs in Spain.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—All the week the world has been on tiptoe, watching the development of events in Natal. The attitude of Europe might lead one to imagine that civilized countries were as one in the opinion that the fate of the British Empire hangs on the conflict now impending, if not actually raging as I write. Every Bourse has felt the influence of this strained feeling, and one might almost say that political wrangling has been hushed until the fate of Buller's advance is disclosed.

Such being the attitude of civilized mankind in general, it is not surprising that at home here there has been little coming to the surface of a kind to interest your readers. Even the wrangling of party politicians has in a great measure ceased, and comparatively little attention is to-day paid to such addresses as Herbert Gladstone's to his constituents at Leeds. Doubtless we shall have plenty of criticism when Parliament meets, but anything like a combined endeavor to turn out the Government is nowhere in contemplation.

A great provincial newspaper gave currency this week to a statement pointing to the reconstruction of the Ministry at the instance of Lord Rothschild and Mr. Beit. These great financial magnates, and others interested in Rand mines, are, I hear, thoroughly discontented with the attitude of the purely Conservative section of the Ministry. They did not relish Lord Salisbury's announcement that we sought neither mines nor territory in making war on the Transvaal; still less were they pleased with Mr. Balfour's description of the Jameson raid. Probably, therefore, they have been using expressions against these gentlemen and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, whose promise to tax the Rand mines in order to help pay for the war was also not to their taste. But that they seriously contemplate a move to upset the Tory portion of the present Ministry and to put thorough-going partisans of their own in the places of the honest Conservatives turned out is not to be believed.

I should not have alluded to this incident except for one reason. To the best of my recollection, this is the first time in our history when any responsible newspaper has publicly stated that the Government of this country was capable of being shaped by and carried on under the orders of the great cosmopolitan financiers.

What such a statement portends in the near future I am not prepared to say, but should events in South Africa fail to take the course which the promoters of the war anticipated I am inclined to fear that these cosmopolitan financiers will find themselves in trouble. The language used in private regarding them is shocking, and often disgusting.

***

GEN. BULLER'S ADVANCE.

At the moment of writing hopes are high for an immediate triumph through the great turning movement now being executed for the relief of Ladysmith, and when one considers the enormity of the issues at stake, and the dangers to the British Empire as well as to British commercial expansion that might arise from our defeat, not even the bitterest opponent of the war can help sharing the desire that the struggle may be decisive in our favor. Even the friends of peace may well desire it to be so, because only by a decisive victory for the British can an opening be found for effective protests against the continuance of a war that undoubtedly hurts the consciences of a powerful minority among the British people.

Nevertheless, it is well to be cautious in one's hopes, and the facility with which Buller and Warren have been able to cross the Tugela and advance apparently across the Boer lines of communication, so as not only to get between them and the roads into the Orange Free State border, but to prevent them from maintaining their position around Ladysmith, warns us there may be some sinister design behind the burghers' quiescence. Before final victory is secured our Generals may have a desperate struggle to go through in order to maintain their own lines of communication.

It will at best be some days yet before the world can know whether the movement now in progress has been completely successful or not, and until the final shot has been fired in the struggle around Ladysmith it will be well to avoid speculation about peace or anything else.

***

GRAVITY OF INDIAN FAMINE.

At last we have official knowledge of the truth of a statement made by me to you months ago. The Indian famine, it is now declared, affects fifty millions of people, twenty-two millions of them in British territory and the remainder in native States. It will take from thirty to forty million rupees, the head of the Indian Revenue Department declared at a Council meeting, to sustain those now upon relief works up to the end of March, the number of such natives being about three and a quarter millions.

Lord Curzon plaintively states that while in 1897 hundreds of thousands of pounds were contributed by Great Britain, and "the world shared our sorrow," the Government of India has now to struggle alone because the whole thoughts of those at home are centred in South Africa.

This is, indeed, true, and the position is really far worse than the Government even now admits. It is nonsense to talk of only thirty or forty million rupees being required to sustain the people in life. Probably this means what we intend to spend on our direct subjects, but the destitution in native States will lead to appalling loss of life, in spite of the noble efforts native Princes and wealthy men of all degrees are making to sustain the people, unless we come to their aid also out of the Imperial Treasury.

Judging from past experience, I should say that if the Government spent one hundred millions of rupees in keeping the people alive between now and the end of March it will not have disbursed one anna more than will be necessary. Under the pressure now being put upon its finances the Indian Government is naturally inclined to parsimony, because all surplus calculations and all currency schemes or projects for railway expansion must be more or less interfered with while this scourge lasts. But parsimony that dictates merely keeping the people from dying of starvation, and that does not go so far as to sustain them in health or help them to replace their dead cattle, and in other ways give them heart and hope for the future, is shortsighted and dangerous.

This calamity is, I assure you, not yet nearly at its height. There has been no Winter rain, the whole land is parched up, and it will take during the next nine months at least six millions sterling to cope with the scourge in an effective manner.

What sense, then, is there in minimizing the monetary outlay now? Lord Curzon's advisers must know that the figures they put forward are entirely delusive, if the famine is really to be tackled and beaten. For years to come the finances of the dependency must suffer by remissions in the land revenue if the population is to be allowed a chance to recuperate.

***

QUESTION OF SEIZURES SETTLED.

For the present the Delagoa Bay incident must be considered as closed by the practical defeat of Great Britain at all points. The only thing in which we have been successful is in securing to the German Emperor the ready passage of his naval programme bill. In other respects I do not imagine that the consequences of our hasty seizure of the three German steamers will be serious, but the fact that none of these vessels was found to contain contraband must make us cautious for the future before interfering with the shipping of neutral nations on the high seas.

Indeed, we have promised Germany that her mail steamers will not again be interfered with on mere suspicion, and have agreed to restrict our right of search in other directions. No vessels will be searched within the radius defined by Aden, and it is probable that we shall in future accept the ship's manifests as proof of the quality and nature of the cargo.

It is a pity that our naval officers should have been so officious, because we cannot at present afford to increase the natural and inevitable hostility and jealousy displayed toward us by neighboring nations which are seeking to rival us in the commerce of the world.

***

CALM ON THE CONTINENT.

But all is quiet on the Continent, and the malicious innuendo and steady torrent of spiteful criticism to which we have been subjected have in a great measure died down under the influence of coming events.

France, moreover, is now anxious to assume an air of the highest respectability and courtesy before the world, so as to insure the success of her exhibition. Her stormiest politicians will, from now on, be on their best behavior, and it is improbable that any change will take place in the present Ministry. The plots formed to overthrow it have all come to nothing, because behind French gasconading there is always a solid appreciation of self-interest capable of swaying the passions of the people and keeping extravagance of sentiment in check.

In Austria, too, everthing is superficially calm, and the Emperor is making a last effort, shall we say to reconcile the irreconcilable. A Ministry of Under Secretaries is being formed to carry on the business of the Government until it can be seen whether a modus vivendi between Czech and German is indeed possible.

***

POPULAR MOVEMENT IN SPAIN.

The most curious item of news really comes from Spain, where the meeting held at Valladolid, of a most representative character so far as the commercial element of the country is concerned, appears to betoken a power of popular organization against the Government hitherto unsuspected. We know that Catalonia was hostile to Signor Villaverde's budget, and I have explained to you why that hostility was suddenly dropped; but now there is apparently a strong body of opinion, as represented by Chambers of Commerce, in favor of a universal strike against the payment of taxes unless the claims of the Chamber of Deputies for retrenchment and reform are satisfied.

Should this really be a cohesive movement for reform it may signify much to Spain, because the curse of that country lies in the absolute helplessness of public opinion on ordinary occasions. You see a Liberal Ministry succeeded by a Conservative, and vice versa, but it is simply a matter of contract. Each side gets its turn, and when the ins have had enough, or the other side gets too impatient, the ins move out and let the opposition assume office. Both parties impartially unite in feathering their own nests and in providing places for their own dependents while in power, and the nation consequently is never in the least degree better for a reform Ministry, any more than for a reactionary one. Taxes are eaten up and abuses flourish under one side as much as under the other.

If, however, there should now be a body of public opinion formed in Spain powerful enough and loyal enough to insist that this system of spoiling the community must be abandoned, and genuine reforms instituted, Spain will take a step forward in the comity of civilized nations greater than any attempted by her since the days of Gen. Prim's dictatorship. He was the ablest, noblest, and most unselfish of modern Spanish statesmen, but it is perhaps as well for the ultimate progress of the country that he did not live to impose his reforms upon the nation, because the benefits conferred by dictators are seldom deep rooted. We had rather see a nation raise itself to dignity and self-respect sufficient to enable it to cleanse away its own corruptions.

***

THE SALE OF WEST'S PAINTINGS.

A very slight interest has been excited this week by the news that the Dean and Chapter of Winchester Cathedral have sold Sir Benjamin West's picture of "The Raising of Lazarus" to American purchasers for £1,500. The picture is to be hung in the new cathedral in New York, it is understood, and in Winchester as well as throughout the diocese great indignation is said to be felt that such a transfer should have been made. The clergy are accused of having parted with property held in trust and belonging to the cathedral. This is not a fact. The cathedral Chapter brought the painting about 120 years ago, and, I imagine, had a perfect right to sell it.

Anyway, Dean Stephens declares that the picture will have a much more fitting home in America than in Winchester, where it was out of harmony with its surroundings. That is true enough. Winchester is much more associated with our old royalties, above all with Mary Tudor, than with incidents in the history of the Founder of Christianity.

***

A PAUPER EX-OFFICER.

A very pathetic incident cropped up this week among our chronicles of the poor. An old officer of the Gordon Highlanders, who has seen service in the Crimea, the Indian mutiny, and on the northwest frontier of India, has been driven by age to seek parish relief for himself and his wife from the Lambeth Guardians of the Poor. What the circumstances were which brought this officer so low I have not heard, but the aged couple are now receiving 5 shillings a week in consequence of their application. It is possible enough that the officer, whose character is said to be blameless, may have lost his money in some of those stock exchange speculations to which retired army men are only too much given.

But whatever the cause, the incident is a reminder to us that we are not always particularly careful of those whom we call heroes when battle is joined, and forget when it is over. Benevolent funds are subscribed abundantly, and once in a while a broken down warrior dies from starvation.

But thoughts of this kind are not admissible now. All the nation is united in bidding the volunteers godspeed for the front. A. J. W.

THE BENJAMIN WEST PICTURE.

J. P. Morgan Understood to Have Bought It for the Cathedral.

It is understood that the picture by Benjamin West of the "Raising of Lazarus," referred to by the special correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES in London as having been sold by the Dean and Chapter of Winchester Cathedral, has been bought by J. Pierpont Morgan for the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine on Morningside Heights.

When Mr. Morgan was seen with regard to the matter he declined to state definitely whether the report was true, but he allowed it to be inferred that he was the purchaser, and would give the painting to the Cathedral.

MAY BEAT SENATOR MORGAN.

Gov. Johnston of Alabama Makes the Senatorial Fight a Hard One.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 20.—United States Senator John T. Morgan is in danger of losing his seat when the General Assembly of Alabama meets next November to elect his successor. In Gov. Joseph F. Johnston of this State he has met one of the shrewdest politicians the South has ever produced, backed by the strongest political machine ever created in Alabama. The primaries for United States Senator will be held in over fifty counties in April, the remaining sixteen either having held their primaries or are preparing to hold them in the near future. The net result so far has been an advantage for Johnston. The counties of Jackson, Marshall, Macon, and Morgan have gone for Johnston, giving him six votes in the next General Assembly; Colbert and Limestone, with two votes, have gone for Morgan, and ex-Congressman Gates has carried Henry with one vote. In the fifteen hold-over members of the State Senate Johnston has six, Morgan seven, and two are doubtful. This is the situation to date.

The Democrats have let the bars down and Johnston, who has constantly appealed to the Populists in different ways, finds these former adversaries of the Democratic Party prepared to take part in the Democratic primaries to assist in electing him to the Senate by sending men to the State Legislature who are for him. It is doubtful if there will be more than half a dozen Populist legislators in the next General Assembly, against nineteen in the last, so evident is the intention of the Populists to return to the faith. The Populists are tired of being beaten, and the bars have been so thoroughly let down that they can return without question.

Morgan has the cities. Of this there is no doubt, but in Montgomery County, for instance, although the population of the city largely exceeds that of the rest of the county, the county has a larger representation in the County Convention, and can outvote the city by the beat system. This, of course, is much against Morgan. It is very much of an agrarian struggle. The Governor even profited by the university land deal by going before the country people as a man who cared more for the country boys, who wanted to learn a little "readin' and "writin'," than the rich city folks, who went to the colleges to learn Latin and Greek. The sale of the university lands to the Schloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company was roundly condemned by the alumni and Trustees of the university, and has been declared illegal by them, but the Governor has not excused himself and even parades the fact before the rural masses.

Morgan's friends have just organized, and the immediate result of that organization has been the evidence of a very strong Morgan sentiment, such as has given them much encouragement, but it is a hard fight, and they know it. If Morgan wins it will be the victory of his life.

PRIZE FOR A NAVAL OFFICER.

Lieut. H. R. Jackson Wins in the Institute Competition.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 20.—The Naval Institute, the organization composed of all the officers of the American Navy as far as practicable, awarded its annual prize to-day for the best thesis upon certain given subjects. The competition was open to all naval officers.

The subject which won the prize was "Torpedo Craft, Types and Employment," and the succesful competitor was Lieut. R. H. Jackson. Lieut. R. H. Chandler was awarded honorable mention. He wrote on the "Automobile Torpedo and Its Use."

The prize consists of a gold medal, life membership in the institute, and $100 in cash.

Plumbers Granted an Increase.

BUFFALO, Jan. 20.—At a conference last night between committees of the Master Plumbers' Association and the Journeymen Plumbers' Association an agreement was reached regarding pay during this year. An eight-hour day was agreed upon and a minimum wage of $3 for all plumbers and gasfitters, an increase of 50 cents per day.

New York to Pinehurst, N. C.
Via Penna. & Southern Ry. Leave New York daily, except Sunday, 4:25 P. M. Arrive Pinehurst following morning, 11:00 o'clock. Sleeping and dining car service to High Point. New York Office, 271 Broadway.—Adv.

Tampa Bay Hotel, Tampa, Fla.,
and Florida West Coast Hotels, now open. Information, circulars, &c., Plant System, 290 B'way. —Adv.

Thomasville and Brunswick, Ga.
Special service in connection with The New York and Florida Limted, via Penna. and Southern Ry. Leave New York 12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, arrive at Brunswick following day at 1:35 P. M., Thomasville 4:10 P. M. Two other fast trains. New York Office, 271 B'way.—Adv.

The Phenomenal Success
of G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry—109,303 cases imported in 1899, 72,495 cases more than any other brand—is due to its unsurpassed quality. The 1895 vintage now imported has no equal.—Adv.

DID CROKER HELP GOEBEL?

Republicans Accuse Him of Sending Money to Kentucky.

J. R. McLEAN ALSO ATTACKED

Alleged that the New York and Ohio Men Conspired with the Standard Oil to Defeat Taylor.

Special to The New York Times.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 20.—The Republican legislators here to-day declared that they had discovered a representative of Tammany here in the person of William H. Clark, who, they believe, was sent here to investigate the contest and see what bearing it could be made to have upon the national situation. Clark was at once served with a subpoena as a witness to appear before the Contest Board.

Gov. Taylor, it is said, will bring other witnesses from New York to prove that Richard Croker, as the executive head of Tammany Hall, was in league with William Goebel, the contestant in the present hearing, to carry the State for the Democratic nominee.

The attempt will be made by the Republicans to show that at least two of the leading Democratic politicians of this State visited Mr. Richard Croker in behalf of William Goebel, and that they secured from him, as the official head of Tammany Hall, substantial aid in carrying on the Democratic campaign.

It has already been charged by Gov. Taylor in his counter-claim, filed with the Board of Contests yesterday, that Mr. Goebel, together with the Chairmen of the Democratic State Central and Executive Committees and others, entered into a combination with Richard Croker of New York, John R. McLean of Ohio, the Standard Oil Company, and other persons and corporations to debauch and corrupt the voters of the State and for this purpose said persons and corporations contributed large sums of money with which many voters were induced or bought to remain, and did remain away from the polls. Other and similar uses of funds are alleged in the counter notice.

The Republican attorneys refuse absolutely to talk about the matter. Ex-Gov. Bradley admitted that William H. Clarke had been summoned, but declined to say anything about what they expected to prove by him. Clarke is recognized as the confidant here of Croker.

"I can't talk about him at this stage of the case," Mr. Bradley said. "It will all come out at the proper time."

More than this ex-Gov. Bradley would not talk.

KENTUCKY KILLER INDICTED.

Col. Colson Must Answer for the Shooting of Lieut. Scott.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 20.—The Grand Jury to-day returned indictments charging Col. David G. Colson with wilful murder of Lieut. Ethelbert Scott and L. A. Demaree.

A CARNEGIE OFFICIAL RESIGNS.

Secretary Lovejoy Severs His Connection with the Company.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 20.—Secretary F. T. F. Lovejoy of the Carnegie Steel Company has resigned and has also quit the Board of Managers. A. M. Moreland has been appointed to succeed him. This makes a vacancy on the board, Mr. Moreland having been elected manager at the time Mr. Frick was dethroned. Harry W. Oliver's name is being canvassed for the vacancy.

Mr. Lovejoy was the warmest friend Frick had among all the Carnegie officials.

MR. CARNEGIE GIVES $50,000.

Offer of a New Public Library for East Orange Accepted.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 20.—East Orange is to have a new public library, as a gift from Andrew Carnegie, who has agreed to give $50,000 for the purpose. The only condition imposed upon the city in accepting the gift is that a site shall be provided for the building and that the city shall appropriate $5,000 a year for its maintenance.

Mr. Carnegie's offer was received by Mayor Bruen this week and was to-day submitted to a number of prominent citizens, whom the Mayor called together for the purpose of discussing it. It was decided to accept the offer, and the actual work of selecting plans and beginning the construction of the building will be begun as soon as a site can be selected.

The gift for the new library was obtained from Mr. Carnegie through the efforts of Alexander King of Walnut Street, East Orange. Mr. King and Mr. Carnegie were boys together and have kept up a lifelong friendship. East Orange named a street after Mr. Carnegie a few years ago, and this fact, together with the knowledge that Mr. Carnegie is interested in securing the establishment of free libraries, induced Mr. King to ask his millionaire friend for aid in securing a library for East Orange.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Orange Free Library yesterday afternoon plans were adopted for the Stickler Memorial Library, which is to be erected by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Stickler of Orange in memory of their son Dr. J. W. Stickler. From among a score or more of plans submitted in a recent prize competition the plan offered by Brower & Albro of East Orange was selected, and the Trustees decided to engage McKim, Mead & White of New York as supervising architects. Work on the new building will be begun in April.

Will Give a Library to York, Penn.

YORK, Penn., Jan. 20.—Mayor Geise has received a letter from Andrew Carnegie in which the latter offers to present York $50,000 for the erection of a public library building. The gift is conditioned on the city's purchase of a site and appropriating by ordinance $5,000 a year for maintenance of the library.

Skeletons in a Tennessee Cave.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 20.—W. L. Allison, while prospecting for minerals on Lookout Mountain to-day, discovered five skeletons in a cave fifteen miles from this city. There is a difference of opinion whether they are skeletons of Indians or of miners who disappeared from the ore mines at Rising Fawn several years ago. The cave is being explored to see if it contains more skeletons.

Louisville Recovers a Judgment.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 20.—A decision against the Louisville Bridge Company, controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and in favor of the City of Louisville was entered in the Circuit Court to-day. The judgment is for $108,143.28 and interest for six years on part of the amount, for franchise tax for every year since 1894.

A Day and a Night to Florida.
Florida Special; 13th season begins Jan. 16. Quickest to Georgia Resorts, Florida, Cuba, Nassau. Apply Atlantic Coast Line, 229 B'way, N. Y. —Adv.

Notice to the Public.
Now open. Hotel Royal Palm, Miami, Florida, and all other East Coast hotels. Golf. Address Travelers' Information Co., 3 Park Pl., N. Y.—Adv.

TWO GET THEIR FREEDOM

Theodore Von Bremsen Says Perjured Testimony Convicted Them.

GARDINER'S OFFICE ACCUSED

Gov. Roosevelt on Granting the Pardons Asks "What Shall I Do with Such a District Attorney?"

Through the efforts of Theodore Von Bremsen, two men who, it is alleged, were convicted on perjured testimony are to-day enjoying their freedom. The men are Max Hustedt, nineteen years old, whose mother lives at 190 Chrystie Street, and John Sullivan, whose residence is unknown. Mr. Von Bremsen said last night:

"On the night of May 24, 1897, Hustedt and Sullivan were arrested by Policeman Susselman of the Madison Street Station as suspicious persons. It was alleged that the men had robbed the grocery story of Bernard Jaffe of 131 Division Street earlier in the evening of goods valued at $5. The men were arrested at the instance of Morris Aaronson and Samuel Posen, who were employed by Jaffe.

"The next morning the men were arraigned in the Police Court and held for trial in General Sessions Court. On June 25, 1897, they were arraigned before Judge Newburger, and under his instructions the jury returned a verdict of guilty of burglary in the third degree. The Court then sentenced them to four years and six months in Sing Sing on the charge.

"Nine months ago Hustedt's mother, who believed her son was not guilty, got me interested in the case. In the meantime she had filed an application for a pardon with the Governor, but had received a letter from the Governor's private secretary, which said that she would have to furnish some proof of her son's innocence. I secured a certified abstract copy of the testimony, and found that the testimony offered at the police court and that given before Judge Newburger conflicted. It was perjury of the worst kind.

"I then learned that the two men had been drinking all night and at midnight had started home. They were walking down Division Street when arrested. It was testified at the trial by Posen and Aaronson that when the men were arrested they had a large bundle with them, while such was not the case.

"I then determined that I would go to the District Attorney's Office and report what I had learned, thinking that the District Attorney would be glad to prosecute persons who had perjured themselves. When I arrived at the District Attorney's Office I consulted Assistant District Attorney Unger. He referred me to Mr. Flynn, the bond clerk.

"I explained my business to that gentleman, and was informed by him that he was at work on a report of the case which the Governor had asked for. I noticed that Flynn had an original abstract of the testimony before him at that time, but that it had been 'doctored.' Portions of the testimony given at the trial had been almost erased. I asked him if he intended to send that report to the Governor, and he replied that he did. When I informed them that I had a certified abstract of the original testimony Unger and Flynn were dumfounded.

"In a few days I received a note, which seemed to come from Col. Gardiner, asking me to call at the District Attorney's office with the copy of the abstract I had in my possession. I called, but did not have the abstract with me, and, instead of seeing the District Attorney, found that Flynn was waiting for me. He asked me for the copy of the abstract I had, but I refused to let him have it. Finally, he said if I would let him have a copy of it my client would be released. On these conditions I allowed him to copy the abstract, but I retained the original certified abstract.

"I thought that District Attorney Gardiner would be glad to know that such business was being carried on in his department and concluded to call upon him. When I did I was surprised to learn that he was acquainted with the case in all its phases.

"When I asked Flynn why he wanted a copy of my abstract he said he did not want the copy he was going to send to the Governor to conflict with the copy I had.

"Judge Newburger promised to write a letter to the Governor asking for the pardon of the men, but instead wrote an infamous letter. He also failed to indorse the report sent by the District Attorney to the Governor.

"I procured a copy of the report made by the District Attorney's office to the Governor from the Governor's secretary. It contained several mistakes. The testimony given was entirely different from that given at either the arraignment or the trial."

"I then made a diagram of the district where the alleged robbery occurred, showing where the men were arrested, where taken, and where they came from and the course taken by the men Aaronson and Posen when they found the policeman. This diagram I sent with an affidavit from the Sergeant who received the prisoners at the station house and a similar affidavit from Policeman Susselman, which I secured through Inspector Brooks. Susselman refused to make such affidavit until taken before the Inspector.

"After carefully reviewing the case Gov. Roosevelt signed the pardon for the men's release on Jan. 4, restoring them to full citizenship, adding the comment, 'What shall I do with such a District Attorney?'"

Mr. Von Bermsen says he proposes to bring suit for damages against those who perjured themselves by giving false testimony which resulted in the men being sent to prison.

DIVORCED COUPLE MAKE UP.

Suit Dismissed After Five Years and Pair Reunited.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 20.—After five years of contest in the divorce courts Thomas C. Chappell, a well-known lawyer, and his wife have become reconciled and the husband's suit for divorce was dismissed in the Baltimore County Court to-day.

Mrs. Chappell is now in Boston, where she has been for the past few years, but will go to New York within the next few days to rejoin her husband, who has taken up his residence in that city. This case has been an extraordinary one. The bill for divorce was filed in March, 1895, by Mr. Chappell, asking for an absolute separation and divorce. The bill contained about thirty absolute and distinct sections, one of the main allegations being that his wife was laboring under mental difficulties, and that this existed at the time of their marriage. The case has never been tried upon its merits, but has been to the Maryland Court of Appeals at Annapolis four times upon questions of alimony, counsel fees, and many complex questions of law.

Accompanying the papers filed to-day was a written assent on the part of Mrs. Chappell, to the dismissal of the case.

$500 for Stamford's Y. M. C. A.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Jan. 20.—The General Secretary of the Stamford Young Men's Christian Association, William A. Wells, received to-day from John N. Hendrie of Sound Beach a check for $500 to be used in the liquidation of the association's debt.

The Southern Route For California.
Sunset Limited's connection leaves New York Tuesdays and Saturdays, 4:25 P. M., via P. R. R., Southern, A. & W. P., W. of A., and L. & N. Special Sunset Limited drawing room and stateroom sleeping car to New Orleans, connecting through to the Pacific Coast. Observation and dining car service. New York Office, 271 Broadway.—Adv.

A Beautiful Souvenir Mug Will Be
presented to our bottled beer customers on record February 1st. THE OTTO HUBER BREWERY, Broadway and 42d St. Telephone: 2902-38th Str. —Adv.

A SHIP IN DISTRESS.

Believed to be a Steamer Ashore on Fenwick Island Shoals, Near Cape Henlopen.

LEWES, Del., Jan. 20.—The Fenwick Island Life Saving Station reports a vessel throwing up rockets about eight miles off shore. It is thought to be a steamer ashore on Fenwick Island Shoals.

The tug North America left Delaware Breakwater at 9 o'clock to-night to go to her assistance. Fenwick Island is about twenty miles south of Cape Henlopen.

MEXICANS DEFEAT YAQUIS.

Two Hundred Indians Are Killed and Five Hundred Are Prisoners.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—A special to The Examiner from Nogales, Mexico, says a battle has been fought by the Mexicans and Yaquis, in which the Yaquis were defeated with heavy loss. The killed numbered 200. Five hundred were taken prisoners.

TWO LYNCHED IN KANSAS.

Meeks Brothers, Murderers, Hanged by a Fort Scott Mob—Were Trying to Break Jail.

Special to The New York Times.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Jan. 20.—George and Edward Meeks, the convicted murderers of Leopold Edlinger of Bates County, Mo., were taken from the jail in this city at 9:30 o'clock to-night and lynched by a mob of 500 men.

Amos Phillips, a convicted accomplice, was barely saved by a fraction of the mob and the officers, because there was some doubt as to his guilt. The lynching was conducted in a quiet manner.

The indignation that resulted in the lynching was provoked by a desperate attempt on the part of the Meeks brothers to murder a Deputy Sheriff and break jail at 6 o'clock this evening. They felled the officer to the floor and a blow that would have killed him was warded off by another officer, who arrived just in time. A battle followed, in which from twenty to thirty shots were fired. George Meeks was shot in the leg.

The nerve displayed by the two victims of the mob was remarkable. George Meeks, the elder of the two, was carried to the tree from which he was swung smoking a cigarette. He was apparently the least interested man in the crowd. His brother, Edward, attempted to make a statement, but the mob would not listen.

Since the arrest of the Meeks brothers, who were known to be desperate characters, the jail had been heavily guarded. About 6 o'clock to-night one of the guards found that the murderers had sawed the steel rods upon which the doors were hung, and had made their way into the corridor.

The entire Sheriff's force and a number of police were called. The corridor could be entered by but one man at a time, and the prisoners thus had a great advantage.

For half an hour the officers attempted to persuade them to come out, but they refused, and finally ex-Sheriff T. J. Allen volunteered to go in. He had no sooner stepped into the cage than George Meeks sprang from a cell and dealt him a blow on the head with a steel bar. He fell into Policeman Dillon's arms, and that officer's club caught the next blow.

Then the officers rushed into the corridor firing at the prisoners, who had taken refuge in a steel cage. The lights had been tampered with, and in the darkness the firing was ineffective.

The officers could not approach because of the advantage of steel bars over pistols as weapons. At intervals one of the two men would spring out and strike at the officers, who, owing to the darkness, could not see to shoot at them.

The situation remained unchanged until finally a shot struck George Meeks in the leg, and then the men surrendered.

The lynching party was organized by prominent citizens in the Court House. Nooses were tied in three ropes and the details of the lynching were minutely arranged.

The outside door of the jail was battered down in five minutes. The inside steel door resisted for twenty-five minutes.

When the steel hinges finally yielded, a half dozen leaders stepped in and the Meeks brothers were dragged out with the ropes around their necks and were carried to two trees and strung up. Half an hour later the bodies were cut down and the crowd quietly dispersed.

WILLIAM E. BARNETT ILL.

New Haven Road's Third Vice President in a Critical Condition.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 20.—Vice President William E. Barnett of the New Haven Road was stricken suddenly with congestion of the brain in Boston on Thursday, and is now at his home in this city in a dangerous condition. Mr. Barnett went to Boston on Wednesday to attend to the duties of his office there, and staid at the home of a friend. Thursday evening he was taken with dizziness, and later in the morning with a sudden attack of congestion of the brain. He was removed at once to the station and brought to this city, Dr. Eggleston of Providence joining him on the way. His brother, Dr. John F. Barnett, and Drs. Bacon, Hawkes, and Townsend met him on his arrival here, and are still in constant attendance. Dr. Barnett said to-night that Vice President Barnett was in a critical condition, and that his recovery was not assured.

Mr. Barnett was promoted to the Third Vice Presidency of the New Haven Road at the meeting of the Directors last Saturday. He has been with the road for thirty-one years, the last two as attorney. He took up his duties as Vice President this week, and was to have handled the corporate interests of the road, with tax and general administration work.

H. W. CANNON ILL IN LONDON.

President of the Chase National Bank Had a Bad Voyage.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Henry White Cannon, the President of the Chase National Bank of New York, is ill in this city. He is suffering from a general collapse, the result of a bad voyage on his recent trip across the Atlantic, and from other causes. His condition is not dangerous, however, and the attending doctors expect that he will recover in a few weeks.

News of the illness of President Cannon at the Hotel Cecil in London, has been received at the Chase National Bank. Mr. Cannon is abroad on a pleasure trip, having landed in London about four days ago and gone directly to the Hotel Cecil, where he was taken ill at once with an attack of indigestion, from which he has suffered before.

"Mr. Cannon's condition is not in the slightest degree serious," said an official of the bank yesterday. "His illness was simply due to a bad shaking up caused by a rough trip. His physician told him before he sailed that a severe trip would superinduce one of his attacks of indigestion. He is recovering rapidly, however."

Democrats Win in Knoxville, Tenn.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 20.—The municipal election of Knoxville to-day resulted in the selection of Samuel G. Heiskell, Democratic, for Mayor over George W. Henderson, independent. The entire Democratic ticket was elected.

New York, St. Augustine, and Tampa.
New York and Florida Limited, via Penn. & Southern Ry. Finest train in the world, leaves New York daily, except Sunday, 12:40 P. M. Dining, compartment, drawing room, sleeping, library, and observation cars, New York to St. Augustine; drawing room, sleeping cars, New York to Aiken, Augusta, and Port Tampa. Two other fast trains, 3:25 P. M. and 12:16 night. Pullman Drawing-room sleeping cars to Jacksonville and Miami. Dining car service on all trains. New York Office, 271 Broadway.—Adv.

BOERS DEFEATED IN ALL DAY FIGHT

Driven from Ridge to Ridge by Gen. Clery's Force.

ONLY 100 WOUNDED REPORTED

The Number of the Dead Not Ascertained as Yet.

Bursting Shells of the Relieving Army Can Now Be Distinctly Seen by the Beleagured Ladysmith Garrison.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The War Office, shortly after midnight, posted the following dispatch from Gen. Buller, dated Spearman's Camp, Jan. 20, evening:

"Gen. Clery, with a part of Gen. Warren's force, has been in action from 6 A. M. till 7 P. M. to-day.

"By a judicious use of his artillery he has fought his way up, capturing ridge after ridge for about three miles.

"The troops are now bivouacking on the ground he has gained, but the main position is still in front of them.

"The casualties were not heavy.

"About 100 wounded had been brought in by 6:30 P. M.

"The number of killed has not yet been ascertained."

A special dispatch from Spearman's Camp, Natal, dated to-day, says that the firing of field guns was heard to-day from the left. Evidently Gen. Warren has commenced the bombardment of the Boer trenches on Tabanmyana Mountain. There was also a brief musketry fire.

A later dispatch from the same source says:

"The Boer trenches were shelled continuously to-day. Gen. Lyttleton's brigade advanced and occupied a kopje 2,000 yards from the Boer position at Brakfontein. A company of rifles advanced with a balloon into action and were received with a heavy fire from the Boers.

"The artillery and musketry fire continues from Gen. Warren's position. The enemy had not shifted its position at the time this dispatch was sent, and the shells set fire to the grass.

"Lord Dundonald's force on Thursday surprised 350 Boers. The British, who were posted on a kopje, allowed the Boers to advance leisurely before opening fire. The Boers did not reply and a majority of them galloped off. It is reported that the remainder surrendered.

Among the prisoners captured Thursday was a grandson-in-law of President Krüger.

A special dispatch from Cape Town, dated Friday, Jan. 19, says:

"The Ladysmith relief force is steadily working northward. Heavy fighting has occurred. The Boers are retreating."

It is evident from Gen. Buller's dispatch and the advices from Spearman's Camp that a big battle is now being fought. As far as can be gathered from these dispatches, the result remains undecided, and unless the Boers withdraw during the night, the engagement on which hangs the fate of Ladysmith and which may prove the turning point of the whole war should be resumed this morning.

LADYSMITH, Jan. 20, via Spearman's Camp.—The enemy have placed in position new guns throwing eight-inch shells, and have been bombarding more vigorously for the last few days, though little damage has been done. Three of the British force have been wounded. The troops are jubilant over Gen. Buller's successful advance. His guns can be heard distinctly and the bursting of shells can be seen.

BULLER SURPRISED THE BOERS.

BOER HEADQUARTERS, UPPER TUGELA, Jan. 16, (via Lorenzo Marques, Jan. 19.)—It became known to-day that 300 English had crossed the Pontdrift, over the Great Tugela, and were on the federal side.

A display in force had been made toward Colenso and another northward, toward Oliver's Hoeck Bridge, which was blown up by us a few days ago. Toward 5 o'clock the alarm was given that the English were coming. The lookouts observed long, successive lines of infantry moving down to the new British position, a bush-covered chain of hills, known as Swartzkop. Their forces were sometimes lost in the trees studding the river bank. At 6 they emerged in open order and advanced in two lines to the low kopjes on the river bank. At 6:30 they took up a position, amid complete silence on the Boer side, their horses tethered where there was the least danger from chance shells, and the men prepared to make a night of it at their posts. Night had now fallen. With the gloom came fitful flashes of lightning from the thunder-clouds which had been threatening all day. The clouds eventually separated, showing the moon. Simultaneously with the clearing sky well-known Dutch hymns were repeated from kopje to kopje, with a strangely weird effect, highly inspiriting both to the graybeards and the beardless youths.

The battlefield is full of historical significance. Splonkop Hill, whence I am now writing, was a hill from which the Boer trekkers, after crossing the Drakensberg Mountains, spied out the then barbaric Natal and found it fair in their eyes.

FRENCH EXTENDING HIS LINES.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The War Office made public a brief report from Field Marshal Lord Roberts, under to-day's date, sa

founded. He has not the slightest desire but to do the best he can as a staff officer and he does not at all exaggerate his capabilities in this respect. He does not take out with him a number of mules, as has been asserted. The only unusual part of his equipment is a wagon, or "spider," in which Lord Randolph Churchill traveled all over South Africa and which the Duke of Marlborough has placed at the service of Lord Valencia, his immediate commander, by whom the courtesy is greatly appreciated, as a well-sensoned "spider" is one of the best means of transport. The five horses the Duke of Marlborough takes out will, likely enough, be much needed as remounts before the Duke sees Blenheim again, and if he does not use them himself they will always be at the disposal of his brother officers.

The Duke of Marlborough's rumored retinue consists of a valet, who, when the Duke leaves the ship or his base quarters, would probably be dispensed with. Once in the field, the Duke contemplates taking no more baggage than allowed in the case of any officer. He is greatly amused at the stories regarding the Oriental style in which, it has been asserted, he would travel. Probably the only articles outside of the official kit which the Duke of Marlborough will have with him when the Yeomanry is sent forward is an ingeniously devised writing portfolio, or, rather, field desk, for carrying staff documents, invented by himself. The Duchess will not follow him to the Cape.

The Duke is much pleased at the expressions of friendship for Great Britain emanating from the United States, and is seriously anxious to learn if such feelings represented the majority of American opinion. Judging from all appearances and from the frankness of his conversation, the descendant of England's great warrior has dropped his rank and is just an ordinary Captain or Yeomanry, honestly anxious to serve his country and to emulate, as far as in him lies, his famous ancestor.

At about 11 o'clock the Duke and Duchess drove to the Waterloo railroad station and made their way through a crowd of khaki-clad officers, and Red Cross nurses, and a labyrinth of baggage trucks to the reserved saloon-carriage, where Capt. and Lady Grenfell, Ladies Blandford, Dudley and Essex and Mrs. Arthur Paget were seated. The Duchess of Marlborough wore a black dress and a bolero jacket, with a heavy fur boa thrown carelessly across her shoulders, the only glimpse of color being sable silk trimming. The Duke wore a close dark-gray overcoat, dark trousers, a black derby hat, tan shoes, a blue shirt, and a black tie.

Soon after the Marlboroughs arrived a contingent of the National Fire Brigade Union, of which the Duke of Marlborough is President, arrived to bid him farewell, and the railroad car in which the Duke and Duchess and their friends sat became the centre of attraction of the entire train. The Fire Brigade men started cheers as the train pulled out, which were taken up along the whole platform, the Duke of Marlborough, standing at the door of the car, smilingly acknowledging the cheering.

The departure of the second detachment of the London Volunteers for South Africa this morning led to a repetition of the scenes of enthusiasm of last Saturday along the whole route from Wellington Barracks to Nine Elms Station. The Londoners commenced assembling before daybreak, headed by several bands, and the volunteers, numbering 700 men, left the barracks at 7:15, marching in fours. For a time the people contented themselves with cheering, and the column advanced in good order until it reached Great George Street, where the friends, wives, and sweethearts of the men insisted on joining them and marching arm-in-arm. Thus, in the midst of constantly increasing enthusiasm, the volunteers finally reached the station at 9:30, where the Duke of Connaught, the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and other military and civic dignitaries had assembled. The volunteers were rapidly entrained for Southampton, and steamed away to the strains of "Auld Lang Syne" and "God Save the Queen."

Large crowds met the volunteers at Southampton and gave them a ringing send-off as they embarked on the transports Ariosto, Kinfauns Castle, and Gaul.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 20.—The transport Kinfauns Castle, with the Duke of Marlborough, Baroness Burdett-Coutes, Admiral Frederick A. Maxse, and many army officers on board, inland for Africa, sailed to-day. She was enthusiastically cheered by the large crowds of people who, in spite of the fact that it was raining heavily, lined the quays.

BOER LOSSES ESTIMATED 6,425.

RENSBURG, Cape Colony, Jan. 20.—Carefully compiled figures from republican sources, some of which have been investigated and found to be correct, show the Boer losses up to date are, approximately, 6,425 men, including 2,000 casualties during the siege of Ladysmith.

CRITICISM OF THE WAR OFFICE.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The War Office is coming in for considerable criticism for refusing to accept offers of private houses for the reception of the wounded from South Africa. This patriotic movement has been snubbed by the curt reply that the wounded would be retained in the hospitals until they were able to dispense with nursing. On the other hand, the army surgeons' employment of the Roentgen rays in field surgery has proved most successful and has met with the highest commendation. Orders have been received for a fresh equipment and skilled operators, and before February it is likely that every column at the front will be furnished with a Roentgen ray outfit.

Another electrical advance is that wireless telegraphy is rapidly gaining ground. Marconi outfits are being installed on three vessels destined for active service.

The selection by the War Office of Major Gen. Sir Frederick Carrington for service at the front calls out the comment that the Government has recognized this officer's claims at a very late day, considering the fact that his name is a byword in South Africa, where he spent almost his whole military career as a leader of expeditions. While Sir Frederick Carrington's billet is at present a mystery to the English press, it was not, after all, at the initiative of the War Office that he was called, and further, he will be intrusted with what will be practically an independent command of large proportions, and will attempt to achieve by means of one of the most heterogeneous forces ever gathered on the face of the earth the gallant objective hitherto held by the commanders in the field to be an impossibility.

SALISBURY'S POSITION SECURE.

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LONDON, Jan. 20.—Nothing so adequately lends itself to a ready and forceful simile of the prevailing temper of the British nation as the popular conception of the stock market. On the floor there is a certain small percentage with such huge interests at stake that they are never budged by rumors that make or break the smaller fry. But these compose the very inmost ring, and their exclusiveness may be judged from the fact that one never knows when opening, from day to day, such solid and conservative journals as The Times, The Morning Post, or The Standard whether they will uphold or bitterly abuse the Government. In a like manner does the majority of public opinion sway as fanned by news from the front. Thus, it is well-nigh impossible to determine the real feeling toward the administration and the war, and it is still harder to forecast the result of the debates in Parliament.

Yet, in spite of this tremendous vacillation, the information which correspondents have gathered from all sorts of sources tends to strengthen the impression that Lord Salisbury will continue, not only in power, but, in the matter of votes, with but a slightly diminished control, which is tantamount to saying that the war against the Boers will be pursued to the bitter end, regardless of foreign interference and whimperings at home.

DUKE OF YORK TO GO TO SEA.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Duke of York has placed himself at the disposition of the Admiralty and will probably receive a command. But though he intimated that he was desirous of duty with the Cape Squadron, he will not attain his desire for the same reasons which prevented the Duke of Connaught from going to the front.

No one was more anxious to go out than the Duke of Cambridge. Realizing, however, that this was utterly impossible, he consoles himself by making life miserable for the nigh War Office officials. He is continually appearing with some new suggestion, and is generally being turned over to Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood, Adjutant General to the Forces, who is very deaf. So firmly is the Duke of Cambridge convinced that his advice is essential to the country's existence that he will not take his usual Winter trip to the Continent.

KIPLING GOES TO MEET RHODES.

LONDON, Jan. 20. — Rudyard Kipling sailed for South Africa to-day. The news that he and his family were going came as a surprise, and is facetiously attributed to the fact that they have been driven out of England by the ceaseless jangling in music and recitations of his "Absent-Minded Beggar." A correspondent learns that the real reason which has prompted Mr. Kipling to go abroad is his desire to be "in at the death."

He is especially desirous of meeting Mr. Cecil Rhodes, with whom he is on terms of close friendship, immediately after the relief of Kimberley. Moreover, Mr. Kipling will utilize his trip in gathering good literary material. But he will not unnecessarily risk his safety, as he intends to stay at Cape Town until the conditions at the front assume a more pacific aspect.

A DUKE GOING HOME TO MARRY.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The young Duke of Westminster is coming home from South Africa. He will marry Miss West, youngest daughter of William Cornwallis West. The Duke will return to South Africa, almost immediately after his marriage, as an officer of the Imperial Yeomanry.

The future Duchess is a sister of Lieut. Cornwallis West, whose name has so often been connected with Lady Randolph Churchill's.

MACRUM'S TRIP IS A MYSTERY.

ROME, Jan. 20.—Charles E. Macrum, former United States Consul at Pretoria, who left Lorenzo Marques Dec. 18 and landed at Naples last Thursday, has arrived here.

The Naples correspondent of the Corriere Italia says Mr. Macrum denies that he bears a letter from President Krüger to President McKinley.

Mr. Macrum will go to Paris and London, and it is believed by some that he has a semi-official mission to the European Governments from President McKinley.

The Tribuna expresses the belief that he has a delicate mission from President Krüger to the Government of the United States and has orders to report in Washington as soon as possible.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—A special dispatch from Rome received this morning says:

"Mr. Macrum, the returning American Consul at Pretoria, who arrived here yesterday, (Saturday,) denies that he left his post owing to a disagreement with President Krüger and State Secretary Reitz. He says he has a letter from President Krüger to President McKinley, and also a message to President Loubet, but no mission beyond delivering them."

Regarding the war, Mr. Macrum said that, while he believed the British would ultimately be successful, it would take a long time to convince the republics that they must submit. He said they had ample stores and munitions, and that there was the greatest enthusiasm in Pretoria for the war; and plans had been laid for a long struggle.

More Prisoners Arrive at Pretoria.

PRETORIA, Jan. 19.—Capt. Bates-Dennison and 135 prisoners of the Kuruman garrison have arrived here. It appears that six Boers were killed and eighteen wounded during the fighting at Kuruman.

Not Enlisting Boer Recruits.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 20.—Dr. Leyds, the representative in Europe of the Transvaal Government, has issued a statement, through the press, saying he is in receipt of so many offers from men who wish to volunteer for service with the Boers that he is compelled to announce that he is nowise authorized to enroll anybody in Europe, and that every one wishing to serve in the war must go to South Africa at this own risk and expense.

More Mules for the Transvaal.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 20.—The British steamer Corinthia cleared to-day for Cape Town with 1,400 mules for the British Government, and also a large quantity of foodstuffs.

CANADIAN TROOPS DEPART.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 20.—The first section of the second contingent which the Government of Canada is sending to South Africa to take part in the war against the Transvaal and Orange Free State embarked on the steamer Laurentian, which had been chartered for that purpose, this afternoon. The first section consists of artillery, and is in command of Major Hurdman.

The scene along the streets as the soldiers marched to the dock yard was one of great enthusiasm. Thousands assembled along the route of march and gave the men a tumultuous demonstration. The crowds cheered almost constantly and waved flags and handkerchiefs.

Before the artillerymen left their armory they were addressed by Frederick E. Borden, Minister of Militia and Defense in the Ottawa Cabinet; Gen. Hutton, Commander in Chief of the Militia, and Sir M. E. Daly, Governor of Nova Scotia.

The Laurentian at 2 o'clock hauled out from the pier and anchored in the stream. It was thought probable she would remain all night as the fog was very thick.

BOER SYMPATHIZERS FALL OUT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—There is to be a pro-Boer meeting to-morrow night in the Grand Opera House in this city. It will be presided over by Representative Sulzer, and the list of speakers expected to be heard is long and interesting. The attempt to organize this meeting was attended by some annoying incidents, chief among them being the alignment of Representative Fitzgerald as a supporter of the expansion policy of the President after he had been invited to preside over this meeting to express sympathy with the Boers.

The Washington Sentinel, which is a very pronounced Boer paper, and very earnest, as may be seen, in its appeals to the Hibernians and Germans to withhold anything like sympathy with Great Britain, tells the story of Fitzgerald's desertion of the pro-Boers thus:

"At the beginning of this movement it was decided that J. J. Fitzgerald of Boston, who represents an Irish district, was to be made Chairman, and an invitation was forthwith sent to that gentleman and formally accepted. On Jackson Day Mr. Fitzgerald in a speech defended the President and vigorously advocated the continuance of McKinley's war in the Philippines and announced that he would leave the Democratic Party if it opposed the prosecution of that 'damnable war against a people who are fighting for their rights against Republican tyranny and hypocrisy.'

"Protest was made against allowing a person who held such views to preside at a meeting of patriotic citizens. A special meeting of Hibernians, Germans, and the Executive Committee was called and the result was that Mr. Fitzgerald was informed that the committee had unanimously decided that as long as he held such un-American views he could never preside over a meeting of true Americans, and that therefore his invitation was revoked. This will show to the country where the Irish and Germans stand, and further show to our weak-kneed Congressmen what will be the issue in the next campaign."

Excitement at Esquimault.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 20.—There was considerable excitement at Esquimault yesterday occasioned by the receipt of a cipher message by Capt. Fagan, who is in charge of the station. What it contained Capt. Fagan, of course, is not willing to divulge, but orders were sent to the torpedo-boat destroyer Virago to prepare at once for a cruise. Shortly afterward the vessel steamed down the straits. At the fortifications the guard was doubled. At the dock yard all the guns are in readiness and a big gun covering the yard is manned night and day.

DEATH OF G. W. STEEVENS.

South African Fever Victim Had Won Success as a War Correspondent and Descriptive Writer.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The news of the death at Ladysmith on Monday of G. W. Steevens, the special correspondent of The London Daily Mail, from enteric fever, has been received with genuine sorrow in London, where he had many friends in and out of his profession. Mr. Steevens had a distinguished career at Oxford. His first newspaper success was a series of letters which he wrote from America, headed "The Land of the Dollar." His last work before going to the Transvaal was "The Tragedy of Dreyfus", and his long stay in hot, unsanitary Rennes is thought to have undermined his constitution to an extent that made him an easy prey for the fever.

Mr. Steevens made a romantic marriage a few years ago with a Mrs. Rogerson, well known in London society. She was sixty years old and Mr. Steevens was twenty-six, but the marriage was happy.

Mr. Steevens showed that he possessed faculties far above the average while yet a schoolboy. His career at the City of London School and at Balliol College, Oxford, was a succession of triumphs. To the great surprise of his friends, who had supposed that he would enter upon an academic career, Mr. Steevens became a journalist. An opportunity was given to him to join the staff of The Pall Mall Gazette in 1893, and he soon showed that he had chosen the right vocation. Before long he had become one of the most valued writers in the service of the paper, his articles on the British Navy and his letters from this country attracting considerable attention.

It was not, however, until 1897 that Mr. Steevens showed his real qualities as a descriptive writer. When The Daily Mail was started in that year by Alfred Harmsworth, Mr. Steevens was induced to join the staff, and soon afterward an opportunity came to him to do other than routine work. This was the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria, and the description of the scene at St. Paul's was quoted in newspapers all over the world. Later in the same year he published his account of the war between Greece and Turkey under the title "With the Conquering Turk." The book had an immediate success, and was spoken of as initiating an entirely new style in war correspondence. Mr. Steevens was next heard of through his articles on the advance of Kitchener to Khartoum. Not content with publishing a book about that campaign, he also wrote another volume about the condition of Egypt. After that he went to India with Lord Curzon, and his articles on the voyage and on the condition of Hindustan were republished in yet another volume.

But the book which brought Mr. Steevens the greatest amount of celebrity was the recently issued volume, "The Tragedy of Dreyfus." This volume contained a number of errors, but its style was said by all literary critics to be masterly, and Mr. Steevens succeeded in producing pen pictures of the trial as no other of the correspondents at Rennes was able to do.

GERMANY GROWS ANGRY AGAIN.

British Press Comments on Count von Buelow's Speech Cause Bitter Feeling.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—The tone of the British press comments on Count von Bülow's speech in the Reichstag yesterday gives offense here and is causing a fresh outbreak of bitter feeling. The Government is understood to be displeased with the reception of the Foreign Ministers' speech in England, and the news that another German ship has been captured adds fresh fuel to the flame. The papers ask how the seizure of a ship with flour can be reconciled with Lord Salisbury's promises.

The German press to-day comments liberally on yesterday's interpellation in the Reichstag on the seizure of German steamers by British cruisers.

The Lokal Anzeiger says:

"The whole session showed that, since the English answer was known beforehand, this peculiar parliamentary action might have been spared us."

The Freisinnige Zeitung expresses the opinion that the interpellation took both a dignified and an appropriate course.

The Vossische Zeitung asserts that Count von Bülow "showed in this whole affair as much tact as energy," and well deserved the ovation which the Reichstag yesterday accorded him.

The Deutsche Tages Zeitung, with the whole Agrarian Party, is not satisfied with the results. The paper says:

"In the Reichstag there was loud applause after von Bülow's speech; throughout the land, we can assure the delegates, there was bitter disappointment."

The National Zeitung says:

"The effect of yesterday's proceedings on public opinion in England will be in the nature of a corrector, we hope."

The Vorwaerts calls the interpellation a "miscarried farce."

The Post, enumerating what Great Britain offers in reparation, says:

"Truly all these are successes in which we may rejoice heartily, because they mean that full satisfaction is given to Germany."

The Tageblatt, in its comments, remarks:

"England now knows fully that in the German Empire she faces a country which will not yield a hair's breadth from what it conceives to be right. The Foreign Minister and the Reichstag both carefully avoided shouting triumph at Great Britain's backdown, but people in England will deduce a lesson from this reserve, that the German Empire, whose moderate policy is supported by a vast majority of its Parliament, cannot be provoked with immunity."

To Express Sympathy for the Boers.

A meeting to express sympathy with the Boer republics over the South African war will be held Jan. 29 at the Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street, under the auspices of the New York Committee to Aid the United Republics of South Africa. Among the speakers will be Montagu White, formerly Consul General for the South African Republic at London, John Van Voorhis of Rochester, Robert B. Roosevelt, Ernest H. Crosby, William Astor Chanler, William McAdoo, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Samuel Gompers, Congressman Charles F. Cochran of Missouri, and Congressman John G. Lentz of Ohio.

E. M. SHEPARD TO DEMOCRATS.

At a Reception to Long Island Congressmen He Gives Warning Against Free Silver Issue.

The National Civic Club of Brooklyn tendered a reception last evening to the Congressmen from Long Island who voted for the gold standard bill. Congressman Mitchell May was not present. He voted against the bill and was not invited with his fellow Representatives.

Congressman Townsend Scudder of the First District was unable to attend the reception. He sent a letter, in which he said that, having done what his judgment and sense of right dictated, and nothing more, he did not feel that he was entitled to any credit.

Edward M. Shepard, the President of the club, said the votes of the Congressmen were given not alone on behalf of the wage-earning interests of Long Island, but with a view to larger politics. The sound dollar and a sound currency represented the best traditions of the Democratic Party, and neither in 1900, nor in any other year, would it be faithful unless it stood for the gold standard.

"We are about to welcome a distinguished Democrat," he continued, "one who represents a large and powerful constituency West and South. We desire that he and other Democrats who have large constituencies should look carefully at the Democratic situation.

"On the great questions of the day that are timely, with a single exception, the party is united in a way which should bring victory to the party and benefit the country at large. We are agreed that in our foreign relations we shall not be disloyal or favor the setting up of any government that is inconsistent with the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and in opposition to all the features of special privileges embodied in Republican legislation, the aggregation of capital. The opposition to that is Democratic from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and we can all stand on that without surrendering our convictions expressed in 1896 or since.

"We hope that with all Democrats, and especially with the distinguished Democrat who is coming here, the free silver question may be held in suspense for the time being. We can say that if the free coinage of silver is right and fitted to the economic conditions of the American people, the longer the discussion the longer the cause will prevail. A missionary effort in four years must bring a change of sentiment if the silver men are right. The silver cause should not be crowded to an issue, but wait the growth of sentiment.

"It is easy to say a sound thing, but to act is left to things a privilege reserved only for a few. This vote of the Congressmen present is the most significant thing done in the Democratic Party for years, and is a harbinger of success."

Congressman John J. Fitzgerald of the Second District, who was then introduced, said that he believed it was his duty to act as he saw the light. He said he believed the people of his district would be best served by a vote for the gold standard bill, and he thought it was for the best interests of capital and labor that there should be a fixed and permanent medium of exchange.

Congressman Edmund H. Driggs of the Third District said few realized the tremendous strain the Congressmen had been under in taking the stand they did. Referring to the war in the Philippines, he declared it was the duty of the Democratic Party to stand by the Republican Administration until Aguinaldo had been made to understand what the majesty of the United States meant.

Congressmen Bertram T. Clayton of the Fourth District and Frank E. Wilson of the Fifth District also made brief speeches. Letters of regret were read from John G. Carlisle, Charles S. Fairchild, and others. In his letter Mr. Carlisle said:

"The gentlemen to whom the reception is to be given have set an example of independence and fidelity to sound financial principles which entitles them to the confidence and support of all true Democrats and encourages hope that the time will come when the party of which we have all been proud in the past will resume its proper position upon this and other public questions. The proposition to authorize the free coinage of legal-tender silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, or any other ratio, has become a pure abstraction. As a practical question it is dead as African slavery."

W. J. BRYAN IN BALTIMORE

Addresses the Silver Wing of the Local Democrats.

DEFINES A COMING ISSUE

Says the Income Tax Will Be in the Next Campaign—Declares that Silver Still Lives.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 20.—William J. Bryan delivered an address here to-night upon the political questions of the day to an audience which filled the Music Hall, the biggest auditorium in the city, and which greeted him and his remarks with the greatest enthusiasm.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Maryland Democratic Association, one of the free-silver wings of the Democratic Party of the State, and was not encouraged in any manner by the regular Democratic organization. In fact, the latter held strictly aloof from any participation in the affair. They made no effort to discourage it in any manner, but not one of the Democratic leaders appeared upon the platform, and an offer of stage tickets was politely declined by the principal members of the Democratic State Central Committee.

Mr. Bryan came over from Washington in a special car accompanied by a committee under the leadership of S. S. Field, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements. Upon reaching this city the party drove to the Eutaw House for supper, after which they went to the Music Hall.

With the party who came over from Washington were Senator Tillman of South Carolina, Congressmen Sulzer of New York, Richardson of Tennessee, Jones of Virginia, and De Armand of Missouri. It was nearly 8 o'clock when the party reached the Music Hall, where the crowd greeted him uproariously. Mr. Bryan said in part:

HIS WORK FOR THE PARTY.

"I want to assure you in the beginning that my happiness does not depend upon any honor which the people of this Nation can confer, neither do I believe that this Nation's happiness or welfare depends upon any one person. In politics as in the army, the Generals get the glory and the privates do the work. And therefore I feel that I owe it to those who for nearly four years have been bearing the burden in the heat of the day; I owe it to them to say that what I have done is but an atom compared with what they have done.

"In 1896 the voters proved that they could control the policy of the party, and during the last three years they have proved that they could hold what they gained in 1896. In spite of newspapers, in spite of railroads, of banks, and in spite of every influence supposed to obtain, the plain people of the Democratic Party have stood and now stand for the Chicago platform, in all that it says.

"I want to begin with an accepted proposition, that proposition which I consider most fundamental in government. I find it in the Declaration of Independence—if you will pardon me for quoting anything from so old and worn-out a document as our Republican friends seem to think it. The Declaration of Independence was once a highly respected document; it is under a cloud just now, but I have confidence that in a few months the cloud will be rolled by and that old document will shine with all its former brilliancy. That fundamental principle is that all men are created equal.

"I do not mean to say that all men are created equal in physical strength; I do not mean to say that all men are created equal in mental ability, or in moral worth, or that under any just form of government a man will be equal in capacity for enjoyment, or in the enjoyment that we have. What I mean to say is this: that whenever government comes into contact with the citizen, whenever the citizen touches the government, then all must stand equal before the law, and there must be no high, no low, no rich, no poor. That government must be administered according to the maxim, 'Equal rights to all and special privileges to none.'

WHO PAYS THE TAXES?

"I am going to ask the Republicans here to think for a little while when they go home of the income tax and to see if it is not in line with that doctrine of equal rights to all and special privileges to none. How do we collect our Federal taxes to-day? Well, before the Spanish war broke out we collected almost the entire tax from two sources, from internal revenue duties on liquor and tobacco and import duties on what we eat and wear and use. In what proportion do the people pay these taxes? In proportion to the benefits received from government? Not at all. In proportion to population? Not at all. In proportion to income? Not at all. In what proportion do people pay internal revenue taxes? Why, largely in proportion to the liquor and tobacco they use. They do not use those things in proportion to their income, and so far as you collect taxes from liquor and tobacco, you make the poor man pay on an average a larger percentage of his income to support the Government, and the rich man a smaller percentage on his income.

"When the Spanish war broke out we had to have more taxes, and the Republican Party looked around for any old thing to put a stamp on, and you run across the stamp taxes all the time. Every time I send a telegram I have to pay the regular rate and, in addition thereto, 1 cent is added for the beneficial assimilation of the Filipino.

INCOME TAX AN ISSUE.

"Why is it that the man who sends the telegram has to pay the tax? Because the telegraph company says so, and why was the law so made that the telegraph company could shift the burden on to the man who sends the telegram? Because the telegraph company has more influence with the Republican Party than all the poor Republicans who use the wires.

"In an hour of peril this Government can take the son from his mother, the husband from his wife, the father from his child, and stand them up in front of an enemy's guns, but in an hour of danger this Government cannot lay its hands upon accumulated wealth and make that wealth bear its share of the expenses.

"Why is it? It is because the Republican Party has made money more precious than blood. My friends, you heard men denounce our income tax in 1896. I want to say it is stronger to-day than it was then. And if those who have been shirking their taxes think that they have settled this question forever, I want to tell them that the income tax will be in the next campaign, and it will be in the campaign until the Constitution of the United States is so amended as to specifically authorize an income tax, so that neither one Judge nor nine Judges can build a bulwark around the fortunes of the great and throw the burdens of government on the poor.

SAYS SILVER LIVES.

"But this is only one question. I am going to speak of another question, which shows how the Republican Party is looking after the interests of wealth and neglecting the welfare of the people. I am going to say a word on the money question. I know they say that the money question is a dead issue. But, my friends, silver has been lurled so often that a little thing like a funeral does not bother us like it used to. When reverses in a war with a handful of Boers will shake our financial system, where will the gold standard be if England ever attacks a nation of her size and gets into a real war?

"When we join ourselves to the gold standard, when we make gold alone the legal tender for the payment of debts, we connect ourselves with every disturbance in Europe, and make ourselves dependent upon their conditions for our prosperity.

"You tell me it is a sound system? It is false, that system is not sound. Tell me it is an American system? It is a lie; there is no such American system; there is no American system that makes us tremble every time there is trouble among the gold standard countries of the Old World.

Continuing upon the currency question Mr. Bryan asserted that in 1896 all of the leading political parties demanded a double standard, differing only in the method of obtaining it. Now, the Republican Party insists upon a single standard, and a bill is pending in Congress which not only seeks that end, but also endeavors to perpetuate the present National banking system.

TRUSTS AND IMPERIALISM.

Mr. Bryan took up the trusts, which he discussed at great length, insisting that the Republican Party had no intention whatever of interfering with such corporations under any circumstances. From the trusts he passed to a discussion of the standing army, and declared that the presence of 100,000 soldiers in this country and the Philippines was but a step toward militarism. He then discussed imperialism, arguing that there was a great difference between that and expansion.

The present policy of the Administration, he asserted, tended toward imperialism, although its friends and upholders endeavored to show that it was expansion. "I want trade," he said. "I want to expand our trade by peaceful means, but I would not put one American boy on the auction block and sell him for all the trade of the universe. And yet the man who says it will pay must be prepared to figure with pencil how much the boy is worth.

"You cannot find an argument," said he, "for holding the Philippine Islands that would not apply to Cuba. When we went into the war we said that the people of Cuba are, and of right ought to be free, and I challenge you to draw a line between the rights of the Cubans and the rights of the Filipinos. There is only one difference between Cuba and the Philippine Islands. We promised independence to Cuba; we did not promise it to the Philippine Islands. But, my friends, our promise was but the recognition of a right that would have existed without the promise. We said that Cuba should, and of right, ought to be free, but if that was right then, my friends, it existed in the Philippine Islands without the necessity for the express promise.

"I want," said Mr. Bryan, in conclusion, "if I can, to help to restore a government founded upon the Declaration of Independence and administered according to the doctrine of Jefferson; a government that will stand, as it did in Jackson's days, between a bank aristocracy and the people. But, my friends, I cannot tell you what fate has decreed, but I know this—that if it is fate that this Nation is to cease to be a Republic and become an empire; if it is destiny that this, the greatest Republic of history, is to extinguish its light and follow in the light of the monarchies of the Old World. I pray to God that the Democratic Party may go down to eternal death with the Republic rather than to live when its principles are gone."

At the conclusion of Mr. Bryan's address he was the guest at a banquet given in his honor by his admirers of this city and vicinity.

Miners Want No 16 to 1.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 20.—At to-day's session of the United Mine Workers of America a resolution favoring the free coinage of silver was tabled amid cries of "We want no 16 to 1!" "We are not a monetary convention!"

BOSTONIANS INVITE BRYAN.

Bryan Club of Massachusetts Asks Him to Breakfast Jan. 30.

BOSTON, Jan. 20.—William Jennings Bryan will be the guest of the Bryan Club of Massachusetts at a breakfast Jan. 30, a telegram accepting an invitation being received to-day.

The Bryan Club of Massachusetts is the result of a number of conferences held during the past two months by Democrats, Populists, and Silver Republicans, and has been formed for the purpose of propaganda work. It is the intention to form a branch club in every city, town, and hamlet in the State.

HERE TO MEET BRYAN.

Politicians Talk of Schley as Running Mate—Mr. Hogg Says the Party Needs No Funds.

Many prominent Democrats are in town to attend the dinner to be given to William Jennings Bryan in this city to-morrow night. Among them are ex-Gov. Hogg of Texas, Frank Campbell, Chairman of the New York Democratic State Committee, and Norman E. Mack of Buffalo. All of these are at the Hoffman House.

While ex-Gov. Hogg would not discuss the question, it can be stated that he is in no sense a candidate for the Vice Presidential nomination, despite published rumors to the contrary. Indeed, he would not accept it.

It was learned, though, that the name of Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley will be pressed by delegates from the East and South as an excellent running mate for Mr. Bryan.

Chairman Campbell said that while he did not know what city would get the National Convention, he favored New York.

When a TIMES reporter asked ex-Gov. Hogg where the Democrats would get funds to conduct the campaign, he said:

"Money! We don't need it. We need no better metal than principle in the coming contest. There must be something radically wrong in our monetary system when money is quoted at 186 on Wall Street."

Mr. Bryan will arrive early to-morrow, and has engaged quarters at the Hotel Bartholdi.

Dr. John H. Girdner of 31 West Forty-fifth Street repudiated a published statement that Mr. Bryan was to be his guest, in the sense of staying at his house. He expects to entertain Mr. Bryan, for whom he has great admiration.

BRYAN WILL VISIT JERSEY CITY.

Arrangements to be Made for a Public Meeting Wednesday.

City Collector Robert Davis of Jersey City was yesterday advised by Congressman Daly that Col. William J. Bryan will visit Jersey City on Wednesday next. Mr. Daly also asked Collector Davis to arrange for a public meeting at which Col. Bryan can speak.

Mr. Davis said he would make the necessary arrangements, but he could not say positively whether Col. Bryan would speak in Jersey City or Hoboken. There were but two halls in Jersey City, Mr. Davis said, that were large enough for the purpose, one being St. Peter's, the other the Congregational Tabernacle. If he can secure either for Wednesday night, the meeting will be held in Jersey City, if not it will be held in Hoboken.

When asked on what subjects Col. Bryan would speak he said he did not know. "I think it safe to assume, however," he added, "that he will not speak of 16 to 1. My idea is that he will confine himself to trusts and imperialism."

SAYS HER HUSBAND IS INSANE.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 20.—Upon a warrant sworn to by Olive E. Burnham, wife of Capt. D. R. Burnham, retired, charging her husband with insanity, that officer occupies a cell in the insane ward of the county hospital. All efforts made by Burnham's friends to release him from custody proved fruitless, as the statutes forbid an examination until twenty-four hours of incarceration have elapsed.

Mrs. Burnham is the granddaughter of Sir Thomas Palmer of England, her mother being a cousin of President Buchanan.

Their son, William, is a Captain in the regular army, now stationed at Morro Castle, Havana. Friends will to-morrow demand a full hearing of the case.

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN TO MEET.

Reception to Members of the National Society Next Wednesday.

Mrs. Henry Clark Coe, President of the National Society of New England Women, will give an informal reception to all members (active and associate) at Delmonico's on Jan. 24, from 2 to 5 P. M. Musical selections will be rendered by Mrs. Lawrence Earle, Miss Florence Boese, and others, and a monologue on New England life and other selections by Mrs. Henry Gielow.

The Entertainment Committee has decided to give on Feb. 9 a matinée benefit at Wallack's Theatre for the purpose of founding a scholarship fund. Able talent has been secured. Tickets may be obtained from Mrs. Malcolm McLean, 31 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street.

SUIT OVER $40,000 TRUST FUND.

Sarah Jane Quin Accuses Her Brother, Grahams Polley.

Sarah Jane Quin, formerly Sarah Jane Polley, through her counsel, ex-Corporation Counsel Albert G. McDonald, yesterday obtained from Justice Marean, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, an injunction restraining Grahams Polley, her brother and trustee, from disposing of any part of a fund of $40,000 belonging to her and now in the possession of the defendant as trustee. The Polleys are well known in the Eastern District of Brooklyn.

The plaintiff, who is now the wife of William T. Quin, inherited $40,000 from her father. She alleges that Grahams Polley has used part of the fund for his own benefit. She asks that he be removed as trustee; that he be compelled to account, and that a receiver of the fund be appointed.

New Yorker's Suicide in Berlin.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—E. Jacobson, formerly of New York, has committed suicide here.

NO RAPID TRANSIT DELAY

Charter Amendment to Avert Obstacles to Bond Issues.

READY FOR THE LEGISLATURE

Municipal Assembly's Approval Not Required Under New Provisions—Sureties of Contractor McDonald.

The Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners held a meeting yesterday afternoon and considered an amendment to the charter, the new provision being designed to permit the financial officers of the city, in connection with the Rapid Transit Board, to issue bonds for building the tunnel as they may be required, without the approval of the Municipal Assembly. It was considered by the Controller and others connected with the board that the wording of the existing section in this relation is somewhat ambiguous, and to clear away any possible doubt and to leave them with a free hand the subjoined amendment was drawn. It will be taken to Albany next Tuesday by Controller Coler, Commissioner Rives, and Counsel Albert B. Boardman.

Mayor Van Wyck, Controller Coler, members of the Council, and others have expressed their approval of the proposed change, and it is not thought there will be any opposition to its passage. It will be introduced into both Houses of the Legislature simultaneously.

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

The amendment as it will stand if passed reads as follows:

"Section 1. That the Charter of Greater New York, being Chaptre 378, laws of 1897, is hereby amended as to Section 45 to read as follows:

"'Section 45. The Municipal Assembly is authorized to grant from time to time to any corporation thereunto duly authorized the franchise or right to construct and operate railways in, upon, over, under, and along streets, avenues, parkways, or highways of the city, but no such grant shall be made except upon the limitations and conditions of this act elsewhere provided in respect to the grant by the Municipal Assembly of franchises and rights in the streets, avenues, parkways, and highways of the city; and, further, to the end that cheap, easy, and convenient intercourse may be had between all parts of the city, the City of New York as hereby constituted shall have full and exclusive power to establish, and full power to enjoy, by leasing or otherwise, and to maintain and regulate ferries over all streams and waterways within or adjoining the limits of the said city. The Municipal Assembly may pass appropriate ordinances not inconsistent with law or with this act, or with the vested rights of existing companies or corporations, to enforce the provisions of this section and to carry out its purpose.'

AS TO THE ISSUE OF BONDS.

"Nothing in this act contained shall, except as in this section hereinafter provided, affect the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners established by Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, as amended, or any proceeding by it had or begun, or the provisions of the said act for the issue of bonds or other means to meet the cost of municipal construction of rapid transit railroads, or the provisions for the issue of revenue bonds to meet the expenses of the said board, or in any other way to repeal or affect in any manner the provisions of the said Chapter 4, Laws of 1891, as amended, or any other rapid transit act, or any provision thereof, applicable to the corporation hereafter known as the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, or any municipality herein united therewith, or territory embraced therein, or to repeal or affect the general laws of the State in respect to street surface railroads. No consent or approval of the Municipal Assembly to or for the issue of corporate stock, as provided by Section 169 of this act, shall be necessary to authorize the Controller to issue said stock for the purposes described in said Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, as amended; nor shall the certificate of the Controller mentioned in Section 140 of this act, or any other certificate, consent, act, or proceeding, not mentioned in said Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, as amended, be required to render valid and of full force and effect, any contract entered into under the authority of said Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, as amended. But the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Controller of the City of New York, as hereby constituted, shall be subject to all the duties and obligations prescribed in said Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, as amended, for the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and Controller therein mentioned.

"Section 2.—This act shall take effect immediately."

PART SUBJECT TO REPEAL.

That part of Section 45 which it is proposed to repeal reads as follows:

"Nothing in this act contained shall repeal or affect in any manner the provisions of the Rapid Transit act, applicable to the corporation hereafter known as the

MOLINEUX WITNESS GONE

Mrs. Gelle, Athletic Club Housekeeper, Suddenly Disappears.

SUBPOENAS TORN UP BY HER

Tan Overcoat Belonging to Cornish Also Reported Missing—Postmen Contradict Heckmann.

The developments in the Molineux case yesterday were several. One story was that Mrs. M. A. Gelle, housekeeper at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, had suddenly disappeared. It was said that several days ago a subpoena had been served upon her, and that she tore it up and stamped upon it, declaring that she would never appear against Molineux. On being served with another subpoena by Detective Sergeant McCafferty, she is said to have torn it up before his face.

It is presumed she was to be asked if she had seen in Barnet's apartments any paper resembling that of the poison packet sent to Cornish, but the principal importance attached to her disappearance is that in connection with it the story is told of the disappearance also some time ago of a tan-colored coat belonging to Cornish, which he wore about two years ago.

The fact that the housekeeper had left within the last three days, as it was put, was confirmed at the club. It was also said that there had been some talk of one of Cornish's coats having been missed. During the testimony of Koch, the letter-box man, it was brought out that the man who called upon him in December, 1898, and hired a box wore a tan-colored coat.

It was said yesterday that should such a coat as that lost by Cornish turn up in evidence for the defense it would very readily be shown that it was not of a size that would be worn by the man who in the diagnosis blank gave his chest measurement as 37 inches.

The coat is not likely to turn up, however. Mr. Weeks said last night: "We have no tan coat. I had not heard of the story. I know nothing about it."

The writing expert Hagan was at work yesterday making a chemical test of the writing on Exhibit F, in which a correction in the address had been made. The tests were made at the Criminal Court Building, and it was said they had established the fact that two different kinds of ink had been used. Heckmann, the letter-box man, said that Molineux, on renting a box from him, had taken a letter from his pocket and made a correction.

A point made yesterday by persons around the court building was as to whether Juror Martin had brought himself under the provision of Section 413 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which provides that if a juror has any personal knowledge respecting a fact in a case he must declare it in open court during the trial, and must be placed upon the witness stand.

The matter had no further basis than that this juror asked permission to show the writing expert two specimens of writing which he had made himself, one of which he had blotted, while the other had dried naturally. He desired an opinion as to whether such writings might not be mistaken for writings made with different kinds of ink.

The Recorder permitted the juror to ask the question, but with the understanding that the matter was not to go on record; while the expert said he would want to make a chemical test to express an opinion about inks, and it was ordered in the case of the letter Exhibit F that it should be so treated. Mr. Osborne said he would not call the juror to the stand. He did not think Mr. Martin's question showed any opinion or the knowledge of a fact.

The testimony of Heckmann that after he had kept uncalled-for mail two or three months after the expiration of the period for which a box had been rented he was accustomed to throw it away, because the letter carriers had told him to, has been made the subject of investigation by Postmaster Van Cott, who had his attention called to the matter. He summoned the postmen who have served the route in which is 257 West Forty-second Street. They have all been on that service for ten years. The following statements from the letter carriers were the result:

Carrier James F. Mohn said: "My attention being called to the statement of Nicholas Heckmann of 257 West Forty-second Street, on my route, saying that he offered to return mail, and the carrier refused to accept the same, I wish to state that on all occasions when offered mail to be returned to the Post Office as not deliverable I have taken the same to be treated as per Post Office rules. As to the statement saying the carrier told him to destroy mail matter, I would state the same to be a deliberate falsehood."

Carrier L. A. Smalley said: "Mr. Heckmann's statement is most absurd. I cannot think of one instance where he offered to return mail that I—and I think my partners on the route—refused to take it; we have had too much experience in Post Office duties to do anything like that."

Carrier Charles Buls said: "Nicholas Heckmann states that the carriers refused to take back mail which was to be returned to the office. I deny the statement. I emphatically deny that I ever told Nicholas Heckmann or any other person to destroy any mail matter of any description. I have known Nicholas Heckmann for a number of years."

The fact that such an investigation had been made leaked out accidentally at the General Post Office, and Postmaster Van Cott reluctantly allowed the letter carriers' statements to be made public.

Gen. Molineux paid his usual Saturday afternoon visit to his son in the Tombs, spending about ten minutes with him.

There were no developments yesterday to indicate the nature of the defense. It is expected the case for the people will be closed by Tuesday and that possibly Mr. Weeks will make his opening address to the jury that afternoon. The letter carriers, it was learned, will be called as witnesses by the defense.

Rejection of the Holland Boat.

The representatives of the Holland Torpedo Boat Company in this city had not been notified officially yesterday that the Naval Board of Construction at Washington had made an adverse report on the proposed purchase of the submarine torpedo boat Holland. A rumor was current that owing to the fact that Chief Engineer Lowe recommended the construction of several such boats for harbor defense around New York, and that Rear Admiral Hichborn voted in favor of the adoption of the Holland, a new board may be appointed to look into the advisability of having the decision of the present board reversed.

Trouble About Religion Near Nyack.

NYACK, Jan. 20.-A religious argument has been started in Piermont between Catholic parents and the Board of Education of that place. A new schoolhouse for Piermont, Sparkill, and Grandview was opened, and the Catholic parents made objection to their children taking part in the religious exercises which opened the day's study. They had their children remain out of the building until after 9 o'clock, so as to skip the exercises, and as a result the Principal dismissed sixteen Catholic pupils this week.

J. K. Brown Again Sentenced to Die.

James K. Brown, who shot and killed Policeman Charles Gebhard in Hoboken on July 26, 1898, and who secured a stay through an appeal on the ground that he was illegally tried before a struck jury, which plea the United States Courts set aside, was yesterday resentenced by Judge Lippincott at Jersey City. The day set for the execution is Feb. 9, the same day that on Friday was fixed for the execution of Edward Clifford.

Want Money for McClellan Monument.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The fund for the McClellan monument, which it is proposed to erect in Washington, now amounts to about $10,000, and the committee in charge will ask Congress for $50,000 for the pedestal. It is hoped to have the ceremonies attending the laying of the cornerstone at the time of the reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac in Washington in 1901.

Two Knitting Mills for Georgia.

GRIFFIN, Ga., Jan. 20.—E. H. Spivey of Talbotton has completed arrangements for the erection of a twenty-thousand-dollar knitting mill at this place. A. S. Brown of Little Falls, N. Y., has been here for several days, and has about closed a deal to bring his knitting mill plant here from Little Falls.

CLARK IS STILL ON THE RACK.

Montana Witnesses Continue to Accuse the Senator of Buying Votes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Investigation by the Committee on Privileges and Elections into the allegations of bribery against Senator Clark was resumed to-day.

T. F. Normoile, a bookkeeper of Butte, was first called. He was a member of the last Legislature. He testified that within a week after his election he was approached with an indirect offer of a large sum for his vote for Mr. Clark. It was said to him that he could get $15,000 to $20,000 for his vote, and perhaps enough to make him a snug fortune if he would merely absent himself from the Legislature at the time of the voting for United States Senator. When the Legislature convened a man had approached him and asked him if he proposed to make a "sucker" of himself and not get anything out of the election. Finally, he said, just before the election he was offered $12,500 for his vote for Clark, the sum to be placed in the hands of some disinterested person.

At the conclusion of Mr. Normoile's testimony, Mr. Cason, one of yesterday's witnesses, was recalled for cross-examination by Mr. Faulkner. He admitted that he had gone to W. A. Clark's office in November, soon after election, to talk with him about the election of a United States Senator. He explained why he had gone to see Mr. Clark, saying that generally the Republicans were favorable to Clark's election, and he thought there was a good chance to elect him.

At the two interviews he had with Mr. Clark in November he had indicated his belief that Mr. Marcyes, Representative-elect from Custer County, might be induced to vote for Clark, but he said that no approach to corruption with reference to Mr. Marcyes was made at these interviews. Mr. Cason said Clark had authorized him to pay $10,000 to Representative Marcyes, the authorization being given him in a whisper and by holding up the fingers and thumbs of both hands. Subsequently he had learned that Marcyes was favorable to Clark anyhow, and he made no offer of money to him.

Mr. Cason, after admitting that he received $500 from Senator Clark for his services said that Mr. Clark did not have the reputation in Butte of being a liberal payer.

A letter of Cason to Root, in which the former held the latter responsible for the making public of the written statement of Cason, which was to be held as sacred between them, was offered in evidence. In another letter Cason reiterated the statements made in the Root letter, declaring that Mr. Clark had said he would hold his seat in the Senate if it cost him $1,000,000.

On re-direct examination Mr. Cason told how Mr. Root had given him $1,500 to leave Butte and keep away from the service of a subpoena of the Senate Committee.

Daly Renews War on Clark.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Montana, Jan. 20.—Marcus Daly's hostility has been stimulated by a report that ex-Senator Mantle, who has heretofore been neutral, is now friendly to Senator Clark. Recently Clark bought The Butte Inter-Mountain to further his political ambition. Now Daly is to re-establish the defunct Anaconda Chronicle, which is to be an anti-Clark organ.

DEATH OF JAMES PYLE.

He Was a Pioneer of Modern Business Methods—Brought "O. K." Into Popularity.

James Pyle, the well-known soap merchant, died yesterday at his home, 215 West Forty-fifth Street. Mr. Pyle was born at Guysborough, Nova Scotia, Aug. 16, 1823. His father had been a Loyalist who had gone to Nova Scotia from Pennsylvania after the battle of the Brandywine. The family originally came from the Isle of Wight, England, having obtained a grant of land from William Penn. The Pyles were very influential in the Isle of Wight, where there is to this day a village called Pyle. There is also a Pyle Street in Cowes. James Pyle came to New York when he was twenty-two years old, and started in the washing fluid business, later dealing in soda and soap, and finally in pearline, made widely familiar through extensive advertising.

It was when located in the vicinity of the old Tribune office that Mr. Pyle, who had become acquainted with Horace Greeley, learned the value of that advertising in which he afterward expended sums aggregating millions. Mr. Greeley had sought to secure his "ad" for some time. Finally he is reported to have said in substance: "Here is the rate card. Use whatever space you wish for one year. If at the end of that time you find that it has paid to advertise, you may pay for whatever space you have used. If it hasn't paid, you need not pay." The space was duly paid for.

His advertisements were notable for their pithiness. They contained phrases and epigrams that were calculated, and did, to catch the public eye and impress themselves on the public memory. He was the first to utilize in advertisements the letters "O K" in their business significance of "all correct." He had read the version of the origin of the use of these letters by Stonewall Jackson as an indorsement, and was struck by their catchiness. By his extensive employment of them he probably did more than any other person to raise them to the dignity of a popular term and an established business institution.

He was a Republican, but never took an active part in politics. During the draft riots his house, which was then in Wall Street, was marked for destruction, but it was never attacked.

Mr. Pyle was a very large man, being 6 feet 5 inches in height. He was plain in his tastes and habits. He always refused to work for another, and would never have a partner until his two sons, James T. and William S., were of an age to be taken into the business. He was not only a man of large stature, but of large heart. His religious convictions—he was a Baptist—were as firm as his business convictions, and he lived up to them. He expected that all those in his employ would do the full measure of their duty to him, and he considered that his duty to them required that he should treat them with kindness and generosity. He was a strong advocate of the Saturday half holiday system, and set the example by shutting down on that day promptly at noon. He never went into society, and avoided clubs. He believed that there was in truth no place like home, and passed there practically the whole of the time that he could spare from his business. For several years he had been an invalid, and had been confined to his home since December, 1898. For six years he had been blind, but he bore his affliction with cheerfulness, and was never heard to complain. He leaves, besides his sons, a widow and one daughter, Mrs. Charles W. McAlpin.

The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon at the Central Baptist Church, of which he was a member. The burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

LARGEST LAKE SHIP LAUNCHED.

The John W. Gates, Five Hundred Feet Long, to Carry Ore.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, Jan. 20.—Hundreds of marine men and thousands of other visitors witnessed to-day at Lorain the launching of the largest vessel ever placed upon the great lakes. She is the first 500-foot ore carrier ever built, and the cargo which she will carry will be almost equal to two ordinary cargoes of two or three years ago. The vessel, which was built by the American Shipbuilding Company, is named the John W. Gates. Mrs. John W. Gates christened it. The vessel is scheduled to carry 8,000 gross tons, and is to hail from Duluth.

Among the large number of new vessels which will carry ore next season three more of the 500-foot type will be built. The second one, now under construction at the same shipyards, will be named the J. J. Hill. She will be launched in about six weeks. It is asserted by marine men that there will be a demand next season for more vessels in the ore traffic than can be found on the lakes, and that this and a few following years will form an era of lake shipbuilding.

For a Cooking Class Fund.

The New York State Household Economic Association has undertaken to establish a Kitchen Class Fund, to be used in the continuance of its work last Winter in conducting cooking classes in the tenement districts. Many applications for a renewal of the work have been received from former pupils and other women tenants of the congested districts, but the funds of the society for this purpose have been exhausted. A course of twelve lessons for a class of from sixteen to twenty women requires an expenditure of $25. Information as to methods of contribution to the proposed fund may be obtained from Miss M. K. Dodge, Secretary of the association, at 1,775 Broadway.

FOG COVERS THE HARBOR

Collision Between Ferryboats, with Slight Panic on One.

Steamships, Inward and Outward Bound, Greatly Delayed by the Perilous State of Navigation.

The fog lay heavier on the water yesterday at 2 o'clock in the afternoon than it did on Friday, and the result was a collision in the North River in the morning between two ferryboats of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the New Jersey, which runs to Cortlandt Street, and the Pennsylvania Brooklyn Annex Boat No. 4.

The New Jersey left her slip on the Jersey side at 7 o'clock with a large number of passengers. The boat felt her way slowly into midstream, blowing her whistle almost continuously. When she was nearing her slip on the New York side the whistle of another boat was heard not far away. Nothing could be seen and the pilot of the New Jersey, who was not able to locate the sound, gave several sharp pulls on his whistle to tell the Captain of the other boat that he could not locate him. The other boat answered immediately, and the next moment the Captains of both boats saw each other's outlines. The Captain of the New Jersey signaled "Stop!" and "full steam astern!" but before the order could be carried out she ran into the Annex, striking her on the port side about a dozen feet forward of the paddle wheel, and jamming her bows into the women's cabin, smashing the windows and woodwork, and carrying away part of the guard.

Fortunately there were very few passengers on the Annex. No one was hurt. On board the New Jersey there was somewhat of a panic, and this was added to by the colored porter, who ran through the cabin advising the passengers to put on life preservers. However, when they realized that their boat was in no danger of sinking, they became reassured. Both boats continued on their course. When the New Jersey reached her slip, it was found that her steering gear had been damaged.

No other collisions were reported during the day, the craft in the rivers going at very slow speed and blowing their whistles constantly. Several of the steamers that had left their docks on Friday remained tied up in Quarantine most of the night, not daring to venture out. Other steamers that were cleared yesterday also dropped their anchors down the bay, waiting for the fog to lift. Only a few of the steamers that were due yesterday came in during the day. The steamer Pennsylvania, with 1,448 bags of mail for Europe, left her pier at Hoboken at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and had not reached Sandy Hook by evening.

ENGINE WRECKS A TROLLEY CAR.

Dashes Into It While It Is Stalled on the Track—No One Injured.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Jan. 20.—In the dense fog of last night a trolley car, stalled on the Bloomfield Avenue crossing of the Greenwood Lake Railroad at Caldwell, was struck by a train and badly wrecked. The conductor and two passengers who were in the car got out before the crash came. The motorman saved himself by jumping just a moment before the collision.

The car was in charge of Conductor Wheatland and Motorman John Flanagan. It reached the crossing about 6 o'clock, and the pole slipped from the wire as the car was halfway over the tracks. The lights went out, and Wheatland, who is a new man in the company's employ, got off the car and fished vainly in the darkness for the wire to which to adjust the pole. The two passengers also alighted.

Suddenly the 5:53 train from Caldwell loomed up, going at good speed. Flanagan dove from the side of the vestibule and landed in the roadway. The crash came immediately afterward. The trolley car was hurled from the track to the roadway, and the front platform and vestibule carried away. The pilot on the locomotive was broken and the cab was damaged. A flagman tried to avert the accident by waving a red light, but his lantern went out.

BOSTON ENVELOPED BY A FOG.

As a Result Vessels Go Aground and Two Trains Collide.

BOSTON, Jan. 20.—A dense fog enveloped the harbor all night and to-day and interfered to a considerable extent with shipping. The steamers from Eastern ports were detained, having been obliged to proceed at half speed until the harbor was reached.

The ferryboat Cody of Chelsea grounded on the mud flats off East Boston, and had to be floated by a tug. The ferryboat sustained no damage.

The big four-masted schooner Mary Manning of Perth Amboy, Capt. Barr, loaded with coal, from Baltimore, while coming in this morning, grounded near Buoy 8, on the "Lower Middle," but it was thought she would float at high water.

Two trains came into collision just outside the South Union Station in the fog this afternoon, but no one was hurt. Traffic was delayed, and two engines were badly smashed.

The steamer Halifax, outward bound to Halifax, is ashore on the flats off Spectacle Island in the lower harbor. She is resting easily and will probably float on the next tide and proceed.

RAIN SPOILS THE ICE CROP.

Not a Pound Gathered Thus Far in the Hudson River.

CATSKILL, Jan. 20.—To-day's rain has dealt the Hudson River ice crop a hard blow, from which it may not recover. The mild weather the past week culminated last evening in a heavy fog, followed by twelve hours of warm rain. The ice at this point began breaking up this morning, and tonight is moving with the tide. The ice harvest should be well started at this date, but thus far not a pound of ice has been taken from the river north of Poughkeepsie, and but a small amount from the creeks and still water. Several hundred thousand tons of last Winter's crop has been carried over—perhaps one-third of a supply.

Fog Extends Down the Coast.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 20.—Capt. Diggs of the steamer Itasca, which succeeded in getting into port this afternoon, reported he first met the fog, (the heaviest he had ever encountered,) on Thursday night off Thomas Point. The steamer Berkshire, for Providence, and the steamer Howard, started Friday evening, but anchored in the river until this afternoon, when they passed out clear.

Shipping Delayed at New Bedford.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 20.—A very thick fog in Buzzard's Bay has delayed shipping, as there were no arrivals here today.

RAINFALL IN JANUARY.

Making Up for Shortage of Months—Its Beneficent Effect in Increasing Brooklyn's Water Supply.

The steady rain of yesterday morning, however much discomfort it may have caused to the average citizen, was a source of delight to the officials of the Water Works Department. The men connected with the Brooklyn bureau, especially, whose wits have been taxed in the efforts to eke out the depleted water supply of that borough, shared the joy of the umbrella and rubber shoe dealers as they watched the continuous downpour and figured how it would replenish the wells and springs which feed the reservoirs.

Thus far the new year has done well toward paying the debt of rain which was left by 1899. The total rainfall for 1899 was 2.74 inches below the average, and a large part of the deficiency was in the later months of the year. It was largely this which created the recent serious situation with respect to the water supply of Brooklyn. Thus far, however, the month of January has made up nine-tenths of an inch of last year's shortage, and two more such months will pay off the debt entirely, and give New York City all that is coming to it in the matter of rain. The rainfall for the month thus far has been nine-tenths of an inch above the average, and nearly all of it has come in two storms, of which yesterday's was the less important.

Yesterday's rain began officially at 11:14 o'clock Friday night, though there was a preliminary shower in the afternoon and continued until 1:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon. From 2 o'clock in the morning until noon the rain was practically unbroken, but the downpour was not violent at any time. The total precipitation was 1.07 inches, as compared with 2.12 inches on the 11th and 12th insts. The rain area yesterday embraced the entire country from the Gulf to the great lakes, and from the Mississippi to the Atlantic Coast.

The storm was accompanied by high temperatures, the lowest reported in the country being 18 degrees above zero at La Crosse, Wis. The thermometer registered 54 degrees in this city at 8 A. M., and the same at noon. It was warmer here than in Jacksonville, Fla., which reported a temperature of 50 degrees, or New Orleans, where the thermometer registered 46. The only places reporting higher temperatures than that of New York were Norfolk, 56; Tampa, 58, and Key West, 68.

While the storm was marked by a moderately low barometer, the winds were comparatively light. The area of low pressure was central here at noon, when the barometer read 29.20. The storm moved in a northeasterly direction and its centre in the afternoon was on the New England coast, where the barometric conditions were regarded as indicative of high winds and rough seas.

THE BICYCLE SHOW OPENED.

Big Crowd at the Garden to See the New Things in Wheels and Automobiles.

That the Fifth National Cycle and Automobile Show is likely to be fully as popular as its predecessors was evidenced last night, when the show was opened, by the enormous crowd which gathered in Madison Square Garden. The building was comfortably filled a short time after the doors were thrown open at 8 o'clock, and by 10 o'clock it had become so crowded as to render the examination of the exhibits a matter of difficulty.

The phrase "a blaze of light" is often used, but it is the only expression which describes the appearance of the interior of the Garden. The keen rivalry among makers of bicycles has resulted in each exhibitor endeavoring to attract attention to his portion of the wall space without regard to cost. The invariable means by which this has been done is by the lavish display of incandescent lights, and the result is dazzling.

This is the first exhibition in which automobiles have been shown in any quantity, and the interest displayed in them by the visitors to the Garden last evening was considerable. The soda-water wagon, which has been seen in the streets of this city during the last week or two, attracts much attention. The wagon weighs almost two tons, and when it was being taken into the Garden before the show was opened it proved too heavy for the capacity of the floor, through which it sank. It was, however, placed in position and the floor repaired before the doors were opened. Another automobile exhibit which was viewed with interest was that of the company which makes "forecarriages." These can be applied to any vehicle, and some of them have been used in London to draw ordinary hansom cabs.

With regard to the bicycles, it cannot be said that the exhibits are so interesting as those of a year ago, when the first chainless models were shown. The improvements shown this year consist entirely of new details, the most important of these being, perhaps, the coaster brake, which enables the rider to coast with his feet on the pedals, which remain motionless. A large number of improved lamps are shown, together with innumerable "freak" inventions.

To a good many of the exhibitors a show of this kind must mean a considerable outlay apart from the ordinary expenses. The craze for souvenirs becomes keener every year, and much ingenuity and money is expended to gratify it. One exhibitor is giving away at the show watch fob chains in the form of bicycle chains. The links are nickel plated, and a miniature sprocket wheel forms a charm at the end.

One of the interesting features of the show is the performance of Murphy, the "Mile-a-Minute Man," on a home trainer. A platform has been erected in the gallery at the Fourth Avenue end of the Garden, on which is an imitation of the rear hood in which Murphy rode when following a train on the Long Island Railroad. In this hood Murphy endeavors to show the speed at which he traveled when he made his famous record.

Another feature of the show is a demonstration of the method of making graphite, while an exhibit which attracts many spectators is a collection of bicycles dating from 1850 to the present time. At the commencement of the official programme of the show are brief histories of both the bicycle and the automobile. It is claimed that the first attempt to run an automobile was made by Cugnot, in France, about 125 years ago.

The show will remain open all this week.

CIVIL SERVICE FOR CONSULS.

Business Men Will Ask for Change in Method of Appointment.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—The Executive Committee of the National Business League met here to-day to discuss the bill to be presented to Congress for changes in the methods of appointing United States Consuls to foreign countries, and also to select delegates to take the measure to Washington and present it.

The object of the bill is to do away with politics in the Consular Service and apply civil service methods, sending men to represent this Nation in other parts of the world who are qualified for the positions. The bill will provide for a commission composed of members of both houses, and three other citizens experienced in commercial matters to formulate and put into operation the reorganization plan.

John W. Ela, counsel for the league, received a telegram from Senator Cullom tonight, saying that a hearing before the Inter-State Commerce Committee of the Senate and House would be granted representatives of the league Jan. 26.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLER CAUGHT.

C. L. Foote, Once of Fall River, Is in Custody in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—Charles L. Foote, formerly Postmaster and City Treasurer of Fall River, Mass., charged with the embezzlement of $6,000 in that city, was arrested here to-day. Foote has eluded the authorities for over three years.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 20.—Charles L. Foote, who is reported to be under arrest in Chicago, left this city Dec. 10, 1896, and at the same time an actress, known both as Wood and Harper, left the city. Later it was said that Foote had been attentive to the actress.

After Foote disappeared it was alleged that he had taken $4,900 from the Fall River Co-operative Bank and $2,300 from Lincoln & Hood, with whom he had been a trusted clerk. He also held a clerkship for the bank. He left his wife and child in almost destitute circumstances.

Some time after Foote left he was located in Chicago, where he had lived six months with the woman who was thought to have been his companion at the time of his disappearance. Mrs. Foote is living with her parents in this city.

WOMAN CONFESSED A MURDER.

Killed Her Mother, for Which Crime Her Stepfather Was Hanged.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Jan. 20.—Information has reached here that Mrs. Van Horn, who recently died in the State of Washington, confessed on her death bed that she murdered her mother, Mrs. Thomas Egan, near this city, Sept. 12, 1880. For this crime Thomas Egan, the woman's husband, was hanged, although to the last protesting his innocence. Mrs. Van Horn was his stepdaughter.

Mrs. Egan was choked to death with a rope and her head was bruised with a wooden picket. The clothes Egan wore were found in the barn covered with blood and this caused his conviction.

Miss Bazaine Leaves Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 20.—Miss Eugenie Bazaine, the only daughter of the late Marshal Bazaine of France and Mme. Bazaine, who recently died here under especially sad circumstances, is about to leave Mexico for Spain, where her surviving brother lives. Miss Bazaine is a goddaughter of the Empress Eugenie, after whom she is named, and it is believed that the ex-Empress will take an interest in the lady now doubly orphaned.

New Atlantic City Special Express

VIA CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW JERSEY.

Train of vestibuled coaches and parlor cars leaves foot Liberty St. at 3:30 P. M., South Ferry 3:25 P. M. Reaches Atlantic City at 6:45 P. M. Train from Atlantic City at 2:10 P. M. reaches New York at 5:25 P. M. Tickets are good to stop over at Lakewood.—Adv.

ACCIDENTS ON THE OCEAN.

Mishaps to Vessels in Various Parts of the World.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 20.—The weather is now more favorable for operations at the wreck of the steamer Helgoland in St. Mary's Bay, and the people along the coast propose starting early to-morrow in an attempt to recover the bodies which have been washed ashore in the coves.

Father Driscoll, the priest of the parish, has urged his flock to avail themselves of the first opportunity for this humane undertaking, and has given the use of his church for the care of the bodies until final arrangements shall have been made by the ship's owners and agents for their disposal.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—A dispatch has been received stating that the British ship Blythswood, Capt. Dixon, from Portland, Oregon, for Cape Town, has arrived at Valparaiso with cargo shifted, decks swept, bulwarks stove, and having lost and split several sails.

The German tank steamer Diamant, Capt. Reiners, which sailed from Hamburg for New York, has returned to Hamburg with her machinery out of order.

ST. THOMAS, West Indies, Jan. 20.—The British steamer Frederick Knight, Capt. Evans, from Malta, Dec. 26, for New Orleans, in ballast, has been towed in here by the German steamer Venetia, Capt. Schulke, from Hamburg, Dec. 31, for New Orleans. The Venetia encountered the Frederick Knight 800 miles northeast of St. Thomas with propeller lost and shaft broken.

TO ABOLISH STATE LOANS.

Bill of Mr. Weekes, Who Considers the System Useless and Costly.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—Assemblyman Weekes of New York will shortly introduce a bill providing for the abolition of the State Loan Commissioners.

Mr. Weekes thinks the time has gone by when the farmers need State aid to obtain loans, as money can be had for 4 and 5 per cent. interest, and he says he is informed by the Controller that the State is a loser by the present system through poor loans, the losses of last year amounting to $20,000. In case of failure of passage of his bill to abolish the Loan Commissioners, Mr. Weekes will try to have the law amended so that the Commissioners will be obliged to record all mortgages with the County Clerk.

Deposits by Private Bankers.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—The recommendation in the annual report of Superintendent Kilburn of the State Banking Department that private bankers be compelled to deposit United States bonds with the department will be embodied in a bill soon to be introduced by Assemblyman Weekes of New York.

MORPHINE HABIT KILLED HIM.

Temperance Lecturer Used the Drug and Liquor to Excess.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—Excessive use of morphine, to which, it appears, he had been addicted for the last four years, was the cause of the death in a hospital here last night of Will J. McConnell of Cleveland, Ohio, well known in the West as a temperance lecturer. He came to this city on Wednesday and registered at Green's Hotel. That night he was found on the street in an unconscious condition and removed to a hospital. At that time his identity was unknown. The physicians discovered that he was suffering from morphine poisoning, and despite their efforts he died.

McConnell's fourteen-year-old son was murdered by his brother-in-law in Allegheney City four years ago, and since then it has been commonly reported that the temperance advocate used both liquor and drugs to excess, although not discontinuing his lectures.

THE KIDNAPPING OF EVERETT.

State of Washington to Conduct an Official Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The State Department has been notified that the State of Washington will examine into the allegation that officers of that State were responsible for the kidnapping of an American named Everett, and if it is borne out, the men will be punished. The State has called for the report made to the department by the United States Consul at Victoria as a basis for action.

This report shows that Everett, who was charged with stage robbery, was spirited across the line from Washington into British Columbia, where he was held by the authorities, but that the blame lies upon the Washington officers instead of upon the British Columbian police, as was at first supposed. The man is still under arrest, and his case is a subject of correspondence between the State Department and the British Government through the British Embassy here.

Naval Conference Regarding Samoa.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Admiral Crowninshield, Chief of the Navigation Bureau, will leave Washington Monday for San Diego, Cal., under instructions from Secretary Long to confer with Admiral Kautz respecting conditions in Samoa, and particularly at Pago-Pago, where the Navy Department is erecting a coaling station.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	7:19	Sun sets	5:04
Moon rises	10:58		

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	10:56	Gov. Isl'd	11:00
H. Gate	....		
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	11:26	Gov. Isl'd	11:42
H. Gate	12:36		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) JAN. 21.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam ..10:00 A. M. 12:00 M.

MONDAY, JAN. 22.

Orinoco, Bermuda .....10:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
*10:30 A. M.
Talisman, Barbados ....12:00 M. .....

TUESDAY, JAN. 23.

Lahn, Southampton and Bremen ..... 7:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 24.

Advance, Colon ..... 9:30 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
*10:00 A. M.
Friesland, Antwerp .....10:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
Ithaka, Tampico ..... 1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
New York, Southampton. 7:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
*9:00 A. M.
Oceanic, Queenstown and Liverpool ..... 8:00 A. M. 11:00 A. M.
*9:30 A. M.
San Juan, San Juan..... 1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
U. S. transport, Puerto Rico .....10:30 A. M. .....
Vigilancia, Havana, &c.. 1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, JAN. 25.

Auguste Victoria, Naples, &c. ....
Cienfuegos, Santiago .... 1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre..... 7:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Tjomo, Trinidad .....11:00 A. M. 1:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JAN. 26.

Maracaibo, San Juan....11:00 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
*11:30 A. M.
Roriama, St. Thomas... 9:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
*10:00 A. M.

SATURDAY, JAN. 27.

Adirondack, Jamaica, Costa Rica .....10:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
*10:30 A. M.
Andes, Haiti .....10:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
*10:30 A. M.
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool ..... 8:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
*10:00 A. M.
Horatio, Para ..... 7:00 A. M. .....
John Sanderson, La Plata Countries ..... 1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
Mexico, Havana, &c...11:00 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam .. 8:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
Trinidad, Bermuda ..... 8:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
Yarmouth, Nuevitas .... 1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples ..... 9:00 A. M. .....

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan and Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. $21., for dispatch per steamship Riojun Maru, (registered letters must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. $23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan $26, inclusive, for dispatch by ship City of Papeiti. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. $27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Doric. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. $2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. $3, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Feb. $3 and up to Feb. $17, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Feb. $17, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. $4, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Nippon Maru.

$Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Hongkong of Dec. 23, Yokohama Jan. 3, and Honolulu Jan. 12, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Doric, are due at New York on the morning of Wednesday, Jan. 24.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) JAN. 21.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Jan. 17.
Bendo, Hamburg, Dec. 31.
Briscoe, Gibraltar, Jan. 7.
Bucentaur, Gibraltar, Jan. 6.
Cluden, Amsterdam, Jan. 6.
El Sud, New Orleans, Jan. 16.
Florida, Brunswick, Jan. 11.
Glanton, Hamburg, Jan. 1.
Indrani, Lisbon, Jan. 7.
King Bleddyn, Rotterdam, Jan. 3.
La Bretagne, Havre, Jan. 13.
Llandaff City, Swansea, Jan. 4.
Ohio, Hull, Jan. 6.
Pauillac, Pauillac, Jan. 6.
Pretoria, Bermuda, Jan. 17.
Pretoria, Hamburg, Jan. 8.
Stalheim, Christiania, Jan. 2.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, Jan. 8.
St. Leonards, Antwerp, Jan. 8.

MONDAY, JAN. 22.

Amity, Bordeaux, Jan. 8.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas.
Pocahontas, Gibraltar, Jan. 6.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Jan. 10.
Winifred, New Orleans, Jan. 16.

TUESDAY, JAN. 23.

Adirondack, Port Limon, Jan. 16.
Chaucer, St. Lucia, Jan. 16.
Concho, Galveston, Jan. 17.
El Cid, New Orleans, Jan. 18.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Jan. 11.
Georgic, Liverpool, Jan. 13.
Hevelius, St. Lucia, Jan. 16.
Hudson, New Orleans, Jan. 17.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Jan. 13.
Southwark, Antwerp, Jan. 13.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 24.

Andes, Jamaica, Jan. 17.
Aquileja, Algiers, Jan 9.
Finance, Colon, Jan. 17.
Kansas City, Swansea, Jan. 10.
St. Jerome, St. Michael's, Jan. 14.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Jan. 17.
Trapani, Bremen, Jan. 10.

THURSDAY, JAN. 25.

Albers, St. Lucia, Jan. 18.
Manitou, London, Jan. 14.
Palatia, Hamburg, Jan. 14.

FRIDAY, JAN. 26.

Dona Maria, Lisbon, Jan

FATE OF PAYN UNDECIDED

Governor Does Not Force Mr. Platt's Hand at the Conference.

THREATS OF NO LEGISLATION

Believed Senator Will Let Col. Roosevelt Fight His Own Battles—Superintendent Payn Confident.

Apparently the fate of Louis F. Payn, so far as it relates to the office of State Superintendent of Insurance, remains undecided. Senator Thomas C. Platt, Gov. Theodore Roosevelt, and Chairman B. B. Odell, Jr., of the Republican State Committee breakfasted at the Fifth Avenue Hotel at 8:30 o'clock yesterday and then were closeted in conference until a few minutes after 11 o'clock. About the only unanimous conclusion arrived at was that none of the conferrees should make any statement concerning what transpired.

It was the opinion of politicians gathered about the hotel corridors that Senator Platt had decided to let the Governor fight his own battles, and the impression seemed to prevail that under those circumstances neither Gov. Roosevelt nor Superintendent Payn had a sure thing in the contest over the latter's official position. "I can give you no information at all," remarked Senator Platt as he hastened from the hotel and started for his office.

Gov. Roosevelt first submitted himself to the hands of a barber after leaving the conference. When asked what decision was arrived at with relation to Superintendent Payn's office and other matters, he replied: "Really, I am very sorry, but I have nothing to say."

"Did you submit a list of names or request the selection of a candidate for Mr. Payn's place?" he was asked.

"We agreed to say nothing about the matters discussed."

"Will there be any more conferences?"

"No—that is, not for some time."

"Will you make a statement at Albany on Monday?"

"It is too early to talk about that. I don't know what I may do on Monday."

"Will you send to the Senate next week the name of any man for the office of Superintendent of the Insurance Department?"

"I can't say a word about it."

WILL NOT SEE PLATT AGAIN.

"Will you see Senator Platt again before your return to Albany?"

"No. I am going to my sister's now. Then I shall lunch with Gen. Francis V. Greene, Capt. A. T. Mahan, and others. I have two dinners to attend to-night, and I hope to get through in time to take the midnight train for Albany."

Then the Governor hurriedly sent a telegram and, bustling out of the hotel, was joined by his nephew and was driven up Madison Avenue.

"I regret exceedingly," remarked Chairman Odell replying to a query, "that I have no information to give you. I have nothing to say because it was agreed that we should say nothing about what transpired at the conference."

"Is the conference ended definitely?"

"It is finished."

"Was it a peaceful discussion?"

"There is no blood on me."

"Were any names submitted by the Governor for Mr. Payn's place?"

"I have nothing to say."

Then Chairman Odell put on his overcoat, grabbed an umbrella, and, ordering a coupé, was driven down town to Senator Platt's office. There, it is said, Senator Platt and Mr. Odell talked with Mr. Payn and intimated that in the interest of harmony he ought to withdraw. Superintendent Payn, however, was obdurate, and insisted that under no circumstances would he voluntarily retire.

It was reported that it was intimated to Superintendent Payn that the comfortable position of Secretary of the United States Senate awaited him if he would be conciliated. Senator Platt, Chairman Odell, and Mr. Payn simply smiled when asked about the proposition.

It was also reported and not contradicted that Mr. Payn declared to Senator Platt that Lemuel E. Quigg and Gov. Roosevelt were trying to "do" him, and under the circumstances he would not retire from the field until a certain warm locality was frozen over.

Superintendent Payn was apparently not in the best of spirits when seen in the afternoon at the Grand Union Hotel. "There is absolutely no change in the situation despite the conference to-day," he said.

"Then you purpose to stick?"

"Of course I do," Mr. Payn replied. "Why do you ask such —— foolish questions?"

SUPERINTENDENT PAYN CONFIDENT.

"And you are as confident as ever?"

"Certainly," was the reply. "None of my friends need have the slightest anxiety about the outcome. I will win all right."

Politicians were very much in evidence about the Fifth Avenue Hotel all day, and among them were George W. Aldridge, ex-Superintendent of Public Works; John R. Hazel, State Committeeman from Erie; Senators Ford and Wilcox, ex-Senator Owens of Kings, William Brookfield, ex-Chairman of the State Committee; John McCullagh, Superintendent of the Bureau of Elections, and his deputy, Mr. Van Dusen; Police Magistrate Meade, Gen. Howard Carroll, ex-Senator Myer Nussbaum, Aqueduct Commissioner W. H. Ten Eyck, ex-Deputy Attorney Generals Hasbrouck and Kisselburgh, Assemblyman N. M. Henry, ex-Congressman Ward, and ex-Senator J. Irving Burns of Westchester, and a host of others.

Chairman Odell, after his return to headquarters in the afternoon, admitted there was absolutely no change in the situation. The Payn matter remained as it was on the preceding day. This statement was made after Mr. Odell had seen Mr. Payn after the conference with the Governor.

There was a persistent rumor in political circles last night, which Chairman Odell would neither affirm nor deny, that at the conference Senator Platt and Mr. Odell suggested to the Governor the name of Robert M. Hunter of Poughkeepsie to succeed Mr. Payn. Mr. Hunter is Mr. Payn's chief deputy. Gov. Roosevelt, it is said, positively refused to consider the proposition.

During the day there were all sorts of stories afloat, and one that was generally believed by politicians was that the Governor failed in his attempt to force Senator Platt's hand. It was persistently asserted that Gov. Roosevelt presented a list of names to Senator Platt and Chairman Odell. This was said to be composed of State Committeeman John R. Hazel of Erie, ex-Senator H. H. Persons of Buffalo, ex-Senator Charles Davis of Greene, ex-Senator Myer Nussbaum of Albany, ex-Speaker Titus Sheard of Herkimer, and ex-Surrogate James M. Varnum of New York. It was claimed that the name of neither Judge Saxton of Wayne nor Prof. Cuthbert W. Pound of Cornell was submitted, and the opinion prevailed that Judge Saxton is "out of the race."

In presenting the list it is reported that Gov. Roosevelt said he would send in the name of any person selected by his fellow-conferrees. Senator Platt and Chairman Odell are reported to have replied that the organization had no choice.

GOV. ROOSEVELT ANGRY.

The answer is said to have angered Gov. Roosevelt, who is understood to have replied:

"Well, gentlemen, there will be no legislation until this matter is disposed of."

It was added that Gov. Roosevelt rather championed the selection of ex-Senator Persons, but his associates strenuously objected, because Mr. Persons has persistently opposed John R. Hazel, the Platt lieutenant in Erie County. Color was given to this report by the fact that Chairman Odell and Mr. Hazel had a long conference at State headquarters in the early evening.

One of the most prominent Republicans in the State, and who is known to be a stanch friend of Mr. Payn, but who declined to be quoted, said: "The Governor seems determined to be rid of Payn; the latter is just as determined that he will not allow the Governor to oust him. I believe Senator Platt would like Payn to withdraw. Payn won't do it, and Platt has been compelled to tell Roosevelt that he will have to fight his own battles. That means that Payn has a fighting chance to retain his position. The whole affair is to be regretted. Roosevelt has been too personal in the Payn matter. If Payn should lose, it would have a very bad effect on the party—something that ought to be avoided at all times, and especially in a Presidential year."

Ex-Congressman Belden of Syracuse, seen at the Hotel Manhattan, remarked: "The Roosevelt-Payn fight may have serious consequences. The results of the conference, as I understand them, are that the situation is unchanged. Mr. Platt may have told Gov. Roosevelt that he must fight his own battles, but in my opinion Platt and the organization will quietly help Mr. Payn."

A man supposed to be close to Gov. Roosevelt, but who declined to permit his name to be used, said: "The Governor will win. He is determined that Payn shall go. If he can't do anything else, he will send one name after another to the Senate, and the friends of the rejected will raise such a storm about Senator Platt's ears, holding him responsible, that he will be forced to interfere."

A warm friend of Mr. Payn thereupon remarked: "The Governor cannot afford to take any such step. He must stand 'pat' on the first nomination he sends in, if he transmits one to the Senate at all."

GOV. ROOSEVELT AT DINNER.

Guest at Banquet Given by Capt. Goddard to Awaken Interest in Mr. Fallows's Lottery Policy Bill.

Gov. Roosevelt was the guest of honor at a dinner given last night at the Union League Club by Capt. F. Norton Goddard, Republican leader of the Twentieth Assembly District, for the purpose of awakening interest in the bill presented in the Assembly by Mr. Fallows of the Twenty-first District prohibiting the playing of lottery policy. Mr. Goddard's guests, besides the Governor, were Edward H. Fallows, Recorder Goff, Judge Cowing, Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., John Proctor Clark, Alexander Mason, Theron G. Strong, ex-Judge Blanchard, Magistrate Cornell, Joseph Watkinson, John Shea, John McCullagh, Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler, Senator Elsberg, Senator Ford, Deputy Controller Gilman, Assemblymen Aflds, Morgan, Price, Cooley, and Henry; Warren N. Goddard, and Gen. Avery D. Andrews.

Capt. Goddard opened the discussion by explaining in detail the nature of policy, during which he said that each policy shop in a poor district takes out $30 to $50 a day from the district, and he said policy shops are often on every block.

"The game is especially harmful," he said, "because women and children play it. The minimum bet being 2 cents, it is obvious that almost any child can get together 2 cents. Women are sometimes the worst fiends, and will get so infatuated with the game that it is not at all infrequent for mothers to pawn their children's clothes and put the children to bed, using the money to play policy."

The speaker declared that the police protect policy playing, and that fining the players after conviction does not act as a deterrent force, as backers pay the fines. He thought nothing will prevent policy playing in this city except imprisoning the writers.

Mr. Strong explained the bill of Mr. Fallows saying it would positively prevent the use of premises for policy shops, suppress a prevalent evil, and save a great many families from destitution.

Gov. Roosevelt took the floor as soon as Mr. Strong sat down. "Let me say," he began, "that I would not have accepted another invitation to-night but this one. I am glad to be with you in this good work. I feel that every decent citizen striving to do his duty is in favor of this crusade against policy. The passing of laws that stand for the good of the community redounds to the credit of the party that passes them. A party can be built up to the extent that it can make people believe that it stands for decency and the upright enactment of the law."

Gov. Roosevelt touched briefly on the evils of policy playing and on the difficulty the police find in putting a stop to it even when they are willing to try. He spoke of his own experiences in that respect when President of the Police Board, and laughed as he called to mind some humors in the then situation.

"I remember," he said, "we had to try one well-meaning policeman with a thick head for one arrest he made. He had been told to keep his eyes open and arrest any policy players he saw. Well, he saw a man with a slip of paper in his hands, and noticed that there were several figures on the paper. The man put the slip of paper in his pocket and the policeman promptly arrested him as a policy player, and he was locked up all night. Next day the man proved that he was a Sunday school Superintendent, and that the figures on the slip were the numbers of the hymns to be sung in church the following Sunday." Superintendent McCullagh, who was Chief of Police at the time referred to, confirmed the truth of the story when the Governor appealed to him.

In concluding his speech Gov. Roosevelt said the number and the wealth of the policy sellers and backers present a menace to the safety of the city, and that unless carefully watched they would make the local elections a farce.

Joseph Watkinson, President of the Civic Club, and Gen. Andrews spoke briefly in favor of the proposed amendment.

Gov. Roosevelt did not remain until the end of the dinner. As soon as he had finished his address he hurried to a carriage and was driven to the Metropolitan Club, where he was the guest of the Boone and Crockett Club.

OHIO REPUBLICAN PROSPECTS.

Gov. Nash Says the Party Is United and Predicts a Big Majority.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—Gov. George K. Nash of Ohio, who was one of the speakers last night at the Sons of Ohio banquet, said to-day:

"There are no factions in the Republican Party of Ohio to-day. The party is absolutely united, and I look to see Senator Foraker re-elected two years hence without opposition. Ohio, always strongly Republican in Presidential years, will this year give William McKinley the largest majority in the history of the State. The State is in a wonderfully prosperous condition, and the people are not going to turn to the party which stands for a reversal of present conditions."

VICE PRESIDENCY NOT DESIRED.

Gov. Shaw of Iowa Would Not Accept a Nomination.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 20.—The friends of Gov. Shaw are generally of the opinion that he would not consider seriously the mention of his name in connection with the Vice Presidency. It is reported upon the best of authority that he had said to his friends that he did not wish to be considered in this connection and that he could not think of accepting such a nomination. He does not wish to have it understood that he is in the least inclined to accept it or that he is coquetting with the nomination.

The friends of Gov. Shaw are looking further ahead, and they have larger ideas and greater ambitions for his future than any second-rate position in this country.

GOV. PINGREE MAY RUN AGAIN.

Will Make an Independent Race If D. M. Ferry Is Nominated.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 20.—Gov. Pingree announced to-day that if D. M. Ferry of Detroit is nominated for Governor by the next Republican State Convention, he will be a candidate for re-election on an independent ticket. Gov. Pingree declares that Mr. Ferry is not in accord with taxation reforms he has been working for for the past four years and bases his objection to him as a candidate on this fact. Said the Governor to-day:

"If the Republican Party cannot find a more representative man than Ferry has proved to be, it is time for every Republican who is not a corporation stockholder to lift up his voice in protest. I am not particularly infatuated with the office of Governor, but I'm willing to make another campaign rather than see the State Government pass into the hands of the corporation reactionists."

ILLINOIS INDUSTRIAL LEAGUE.

Formed to Further the Interests of the Republicans.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—The Illinois State organization of the National Commercial and Industrial League was perfected to-day. The league is a political organization in the interest of "sound money" and a protective tariff. It believes in the principles of the Republican Party, its ability to deal with trusts, currency, and other questions, indorses the administration of President McKinley, believes in the expansion of trade, and the establishment by Congress of a Department of Commerce and Industries.

The officers of the Illinois division are: President—Alonzo Wygan; First Vice President—Alexander H. Revell; Second Vice President—the Hon. George E. Adams; Third Vice President—Melville E. Stone; Fourth Vice President—William J. Chalmers; Treasurer—Ethridge C. Keith; Assistant Treasurer—D. F. Haigh.

AMERICANS DINE IN PARIS

Chamber of Commerce Supports the Reciprocity Treaty.

Urges France and the United States to Ratify It in the Interest of Trade Between the Countries.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—The sixth annual dinner and meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris were held to-night at the Restaurant Bonvalet, and proved the most successful ever held in point of attendance, there being present 130 members and a few invited guests, including United States Consul General John K. Gowdy and the staff of the consulate and Prof. Benjamin D. Woodward, Assistant United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition. Gen. Horace Porter, the United States Ambassador, was unable to be present, owing to a previous engagement.

As a mark of the esteem of the members and in recognition of the energy and success of the administration of the affairs of the Chamber under Henry Peartree, an emblem of the Legion of Honor, set in brilliants, was presented to him, he having been made a Chevalier of the Legion by the French Government in October last for his active participation in the negotiation of the Franco-American commercial treaty. Mr. Peartree replied to the presentation address in a graceful speech.

Mr. Gowdy took advantage of the occasion to present figures which, he said, showed the fulfillment of his prophecy made two years previously as to the increase of commerce under the present tariff. The exports from Paris in 1899, he said, showed an increase over those of 1898 of 31,400,000f., and over those of 1894 of 63,374,000f. In 1899, over 92 per cent. of the exports were sold before leaving Paris. He was of the opinion that the export trade of the United States to France was only in its infancy, and urged France and her people to buy American goods.

In the speeches many approving references were made to the reciprocity treaty between the two countries, and the hope of its ratification was frequently expressed. At the business meeting following the dinner, a resolution was adopted expressing hope of the early ratification of the treaty by both Governments, and confidence in its tendency to increase the commercial relations of the two republics. Prof. Woodward spoke briefly on the Exposition.

The following officers were elected: President—Henry Peartree; Vice President—George Amant; Treasurer—B. I. Shoniger; Secretary—Francis Kimbel, Honorary Director—John K. Gowdy.

GAIN FOR RECIPROCITY TREATY.

French Government Victory Said to Have Improved Its Prospects.

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PARIS, Jan. 20.—The Ministry of M. Waldeck-Rousseau, which, its Nationalist opponents declared, was tottering to its fall and would receive its death blow immediately upon the reopening of Parliament, has obtained a fresh lease of life in the very first week of the parliamentary session by the substantial majority it received on the vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies on the interpellation regarding the attitude of the Government toward the strikers at St. Etienne. Thursday's Government victory leaves the Cabinet in an unexpectedly strong position, which encourages it to persist in its projects.

This situation, it is believed, will have an indirect bearing upon the prospects of the American reciprocity treaty, which, despite the sanguine predictions of the officials here, was thought in many quarters to be imperiled by the influential industrial and agricultural opposition. The fact that the Government is entitled to count upon a strong backing as revealed by Thursday's vote on the strike interpellation, may induce it to endeavor to force the treaty through.

GERMAN ESTIMATES PASSED.

Count von Bulow Announces Himself a Follower of Bismarck.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—The Reichstag to-day passed the Imperial Estimates after a debate, during which Prince Bismarck expressed the hope that Count von Bülow's statement that he intended to follow in the footsteps of the first Prince Bismarck would be fulfilled, though, he added, these footsteps were obliterated and not easy to find.

FRENCH NAVAL PROPOSALS.

Report in Favor of Construction of Submarine Torpedo Boats.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—The Government naval proposals involve an expenditure of 750,000,000 francs, of which 500,000,000 francs is to be devoted to the reorganization of the fleet. M. Delaporte, Republican Radical Deputy for Deux-Sèvres, who reported on the scheme, has just declared himself favorable to the majority plan. His report contains some remarks regarding the proposed submarine boats, especially in connection with recent experiments in the United States with the submarine torpedo boat Holland.

He asserts that the new type of submarine vessel, of which the Government proposes to build two, will have a sphere of action on the surface of the water of from two hundred to four hundred knots, and a submarine sphere of action of from forty to forty-five knots. Thus, he says, these vessels will be of offensive value, instead of merely a defensive type. He expresses the hope that France will provide herself with a large number of these submarine war vessels. The press warmly supports their construction as a protection to the coast against an attack from the British Navy in event of war.

Castellane's Expected Statement.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—The sensation caused by the reported heavy losses by speculation of Count Boni de Castellane was only of one day's duration here, in view of the emphatic denial given the story by his father. Unless the cavalier fashion in which the Figaro treated the Marquis de Castellane's letter, which it stated was consigned to the waste paper basket, should have further results, interest now naturally turns to the statement on the subject which Count Boni is expected to make on his arrival in New York.

France and the Danish West Indies.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—The anti-Government organ, La Patrie, charges the Government with abandoning French prior rights over the Danish West Indies, and says: "Denmark only dispatched a representative to negotiate the session of the islands to the United States after negotiations with the French Government, which benevolently renounced the French rights of pre-emption."

Floods Threaten the Rhine District.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—The whole Rhine district is threatened with floods, owing to the masses of snow and frequent thaws. Several of the Moselle towns are now flooded. The Rhine, in several places, has risen ten feet within twenty-four hours.

Bolivia Complains to Brazil.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 20.—The Minister of Bolivia had a conference to-day with members of the Government. He claims the State of Amazonas is aiding Galvez in Acre, and demands that Brazil send troops and vessels to subjugate the rebel Government.

Prizes for Darwinian Essays.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—The sum of 30,000 marks has been given by Profs. Haeckel, Conrad, and Fraas to be awarded for the best essays submitted up to December, 1902, on the application of the Darwinian theory to international political development and legislation.

Labori Coming Here to Lecture.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—A contract has been signed for M. Labori of counsel for Alfred Dreyfus in the late trial at Rennes to lecture for thirteen weeks in the United States in the Autumn of the present year.

Brazilian Officials to Resign.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 20.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. do Magalhaes, will probably resign Jan. 26, with Senhor Vieira, the Minister of Industry. The Chief of Police, Senhor Vega, will also tender his resignation.

The Kaiser Rewards a Diplomat.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—The Emperor has bestowed the Order of the Red Eagle of the second class on Dr. Mumm von Schwarzenstein, recently Acting German Ambassador at Washington, in recognition of his work at the American capital.

EXPECTED HEIRS OF ROYALTY.

The Czar Again Hoping for the Birth of a Son.

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LONDON, Jan. 20.—The announcement is made that the year 1900 will give the Queen several new great-grandchildren. Since the first of the year two have already made their appearance, the Crown Princess of Roumania having given birth to a daughter, and Princess Henry of Prussia to a son.

In the Spring the Duke of York expects again to become a father. The Czar is also once more hoping for a son, while the Crown Princess of Greece and Princess Feodora of Reuss will also probably add to Queen Victoria's long list of descendants.

PARIS EXPOSITION OUTLOOK.

To be Opened on the Advertised Date —The American Exhibit.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—M. Picard, Commissioner General of the Paris Exposition, announces that most of the buildings are now in an advanced state of construction and the opening of the exposition will occur on the advertised date, even if it becomes necessary to work day and night shifts. The American section is the subject of many appreciative notices in the press. The République Française says: "From every point of view the United States will have a place worthy of it," and adds that it considers that the exhibit of American schools will surprise many, as American methods will be a revelation to European nations.

Space has been obtained for exhibits from Cuba, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico in the portion allotted the United States for its colonies, and the exhibits will be shown under the American flag.

FRENCH SENATORIAL ELECTION.

Bitter Contest Over the Candidacy of Gen. Mercier.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—The elections for the renewal of 101 seats in the Senate, which will occur Jan. 28, are keenly anticipated, as the result will indicate the feeling of the country toward the Government. In view of its Dreyfus policy and the high court prosecutions there is a strong moderate Republican opposition to the Ministerial candidates.

The most interesting contest is in the constituency of Loire Inferieure, where Gen. Mercier, the inveterate antagonist of Dreyfus and one of the Nationalist idols, is pitted against the Government's candidate, a Radical. The League of Rights has issued a manifesto arraigning Gen. Mercier for his alleged illegalities in the Dreyfus case, and citing at length distinct acts of Gen. Mercier, which, it is asserted, render him amenable to the Penal Code. The manifesto calls upon the electors to reject him and the effect will be to make the contest extremely bitter.

Prof. Virchow Has a Kansas Giant.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—Prof. Virchow will exhibit to his class in pathology a Kansan, Lewis Wilkins, reputed to be the tallest man in the world, pointing out the remarkable abnormalities of his skull.

AGAINST 8-HOUR POLICE BILL.

President York Says Such a Law Would Be a Public Misfortune.

The bill now before the Legislature, by which the policemen of Greater New York hope to have eight hours constitute a day's work, has met with but small favor in higher police circles, and President York declared yesterday that if the bill passed it would be a public misfortune. He said that such an alteration in the working of the department could not result in other than a great increase in the force.

"At present," he said, "we police the city properly only by having each man do his whole duty, and even with our present force it is all we can do with the number of men allowed us by the Board of Estimate. It is impossible to gauge the work of a policeman with men engaged in ordinary occupations. It is not manual labor, but such as requires attention only during the greater part of their tour of duty.

"You might as well set a limit on the hours each day that a soldier or a sailor can serve. The whole thing is absurd and not practical." Other police officials agreed with President York that any alteration from the present system could do nothing but work harm to the efficiency of the department.

WIDOW ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

Her Marriage to Broker Ruprecht Unknown to His Relatives.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Mrs. Bertha M. Ruprecht of New York, widow of Harry Ruprecht, a New York stock broker and a former Batavian, who died in New York on Dec. 23 and was buried in Batavia, shot herself with suicidal intent at the Genesee House this morning, the bullet passing three-quarters of an inch below the heart. She will recover. At the time of Ruprecht's death his mother and brother, who live in Batavia, were not aware that he was married, and they say they had no intimation of it until the appearance of the young woman in this village on Wednesday. Ruprecht was about forty-seven years old, and his widow is twenty-eight.

The object of the widow's visit to Batavia is not known, further than that she said she came here to meet her husband's relatives. At the time of his funeral, she says, she was ill and unable to attend the service. She says she and Ruprecht were married by the Rev. Dr. Wale, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Stamford, Conn., on July 26, 1899, and that they lived at 219 East Tenth Street, New York. Ruprecht's death occurred at St. Mark's Hospital.

WOULD KILL HALF THE WOMEN.

So Says One of Them Who Tried Suicide After Drinking Two Beers.

Mrs. Margaret Jennings of 35 Clay Street, Paterson, who was locked up at the Eleventh Street Police Station, Hoboken, on Friday evening for attempting to throw herself from a ferryboat, made a second attempt at suicide during the night by trying to strangle herself with a handkerchief. When arraigned before Recorder Stanton yesterday, she said she was sorry she had not succeeded in her attempts to kill herself.

"There are too many women in the world," she continued. "There are at least two women to every man. Every nation is making the matter worse by sending the men to the wars to be killed, while the women are left at home to make trouble. Pretty soon there won't be any men left, and then the world won't be fit to live in. The women should be sent to war, where they can be killed, instead of being left at home to fight with their husbands. If half the women were killed off, the world would be happier for it."

Mrs. Jennings admitted that while in New York visiting relatives she drank two glasses of beer. She was sent to the penitentiary for thirty days.

Music at the Church of the Ascension.

In the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, this evening an organ recital will be given by Charles Heinroth, assisted by Leo Schulz, 'cello. The programme will include the Prelude and Fugue in A minor by Bach; Sonata No. 1 in D minor by Guilmant, and an aria in C major by Dethier.

American Guild of Organists.

The tenth public service in connection with the American Guild of Organists will be held in St. Bartholomew's Church on Thursday evening, Jan. 25, by the combined choirs of St. Bartholomew's and South Churches. A number of soloists will render an appropriate musical programme.

Borough of Queens Democratic Club.

The Democratic Club of the Borough of Queens will give a vaudeville entertainment and reception at St. Mary's Lyceum, Fifth Street, near Vernon Avenue, Long Island City, to-morrow evening. The proceeds will be devoted toward building a new clubhouse.

Man and Wife Sixty-three Years.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Jan. 20.—Mr. and Mrs. David F. Barney of this place celebrated their sixty-third wedding anniversary yesterday. Mr. Barney is nearly eighty-six, and his wife will soon be eighty-three years old. Mr. Barney works every day on his loom weaving carpets.

Bridge Builder's Fatal Fall.

EAST HAMPTON, Conn., Jan. 20.—Jacob P. Keller of Selina Grove, Penn., employed in the construction of a new bridge here, fell thirty feet to-day and was killed. He was thirty-two years old.

MICROBES IN HOLY WATER.

Alleged Discovery of Bacilli in a Font at Turin, Italy — Opinion of Priests Here.

According to a recent issue of The Philadelphia Medical Journal, Dr. Abba, a distinguished bacteriologist, has discovered microbes in holy water in a number of churches in Turin, Italy.

Dr. Abba examined thirty-one specimens taken from the fonts in different churches. Among the bacteria detected, as alleged, were the bacilli of diphtheria and tuberculosis. The conclusions drawn by the physician were that the fonts were a means of distributing disease.

The article above mentioned was shown to the Rev. Father James N. Connolly, Secretary to Archbishop Corrigan. After reading it he said:

"It seems to me that the microbe theory is being brought down to too fine a point. In all my experience I have never known a case of a person being made ill by reason of using the holy water in the fonts.

"The fonts are cleaned regularly, and every precaution is taken. Of course, when from 8,000 to 9,000 persons, both rich and poor, are using the fonts in a church, the fonts may not look as neat at the end of the service as they did when the church was opened.

"I have seen many of the people, when they enter the church, touch not only their foreheads with their fingers, which had been dipped into the font, but also place them to their lips.

"The water is blessed every week, and in all the churches the fonts are thoroughly scoured and cleansed before they receive the newly blessed water."

The Rev. Charles H. Colton of St. Stephen's Church said that the fonts were always clean, and that no possible danger could arise from their frequent use.

Dr. Feeney, Chief Sanitary Inspector of the Health Department, said, after reading the article in the medical journal:

"In theory it is perfectly correct, but in practice I have never known any person to become infected with a contagious disease through the medium of the holy water font.

"As a precaution against danger, the churches might use smaller vessels, which could be cleansed and quickly refilled with holy water after each service."

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Annual Report of the Company Filed—The Grand Jury and Alleged Stock-Jobbing Rumors.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company filed its annual report in the office of the County Clerk of Kings County yesterday. The company's report is as follows:

We, the undersigned Directors of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, a stock corporation, do hereby make a report as of the first day of January, 1900, signed by a majority of the Directors thereof and verified by oath of the President and Treasurer, as follows:

First—The amount of the capital stock is $45,000,000, and the proportion actually issued is $45,000,000.

Second—The amount of its debts does not exceed the sum of $10,000,000.

Third—The amount of its assets is at least the sum of $1,

In witness whereof we have made and signed this report in duplicate.—Dated January 16, 1900.

Theodore F. Jackson, Seth L. Keeney, J. G. Jenkins, Henry Selbert, C. L. Rossiter, William Bryant, H. C. Du val, John Englis, D. H. Valentine, John D. Kieley, T. S. Williams, C. D. Meneely.

The report is sworn to by Clinton L. Rossiter, President, and Treasurer Williams.

The matter of the charges against the circulators of rumors affecting its stock, brought before the December Grand Jury by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, was discussed again by the present Grand Jury before its adjournment on Friday. According to rumors circulated about the District Attorney's office the present Grand Jury feels slighted because an extraordinary Grand Jury has been called for the consideration of these complaints. The present Grand Jury has very little business on its hands.

The presentment made by the Grand Jury of last December laid the matter before the succeeding jury, and it is the opinion of many of its members that it should be considered by that body. Assistant District Attorney McIntyre last Monday was called before the Grand Jury, as several of the members expressed a wish at that time to continue the investigation into the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's charges. Mr. McIntyre's explanation of the reasons for calling a special Grand Jury for the consideration of these charges was evidently unsatisfactory, for it was not until Col. Gardiner himself appeared before that body that the subject was dropped.

According to all accounts, the Grand Jury on Friday showed a tendency to revive the matter. It was even rumored that several members had asked Judge McMahon's advice concerning the propriety of taking up the charges in opposition to the wishes of the District Attorney. Judge McMahon denied this, however, and said he had heard nothing of the charges since he turned over the presentment to the Grand Jury.

"It is their privilege," he said, "to consider anything they may hear about, but I have heard nothing at all from them in regard to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit business."

PRESIDENT HADLEY EXPLAINS.

Alleged Remarks on Social Ostracism Grew Out of a Chance Remark at Denver.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 20.—President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale University, who returned from his Western trip last night, gave out to-day the following statement, explaining his position on the subject of trusts:

"My position with regard to trusts has been that most of the evils attributed to them are due to other causes. The real evils can be cured better by publicity and enforcing responsibility of directors than by repressive legislation. A full account of these statements is given in a magazine in November last.

"The alleged quotations with regard to social ostracism grew out of a chance remark in the course of a talk before business men of Denver. Social ostracism will serve as a remedy for any public evil. It is in fact the only effective remedy. It applies to evils connected with trusts in the same way that it does to any other form of commercial wrong. I did not suggest the ostracism of trusts, but of the individuals who grossly abuse the powers which the existence of trusts place in their hands."

Silverware Trust Buys a Factory.

WALLINGFORD, Conn., Jan. 20.—George C. Edwards, of Bridgeport, an officer of the International Silver Company, has purchased a controlling interest in the Hall-Elton Company here. The price paid was $63,000. The capital stock of the company is $125,000. The plant has been operated for more than ten years by the Meriden Britannia Company until one week ago, when the factories were closed, two hundred hands being thrown out of employment.

Formation of a Lime Trust.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCKLAND, Me., Jan. 20.—The Knox County lime syndicate has materialized in the form of a gigantic corporation, with an authorized capital of $2,000,000. The trust has absorbed all the large lime manufactories in Maine. The trust is backed by ample capital. It is reported on good authority that John W. Hill, who is slated for the next Governor of Maine, has invested heavily in the stock.

Paper Box Trust Loses in Court.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 20.—Judge Townsend of the United States Court to-day handed down a decision in a case involving the manufacture and sale of millions of paper boxes. The case is that of the National Folding Paper Box Company against Munson & Co., an independent box manufacturing concern of this city. Infringement of patent is alleged, and the plaintiff asked for an injunction. The court denies the motion for an injunction and holds that the Munson Company is manufacturing an entirely different box under its own patents.

Bottled Beer for Families.

The Otto Huber Brewery, of Brooklyn, with a Manhattan office at the Hotel Metropole, Forty-second street and Broadway, has started a new feature in the bottled beer trade. For years they have been very successful with their Golden Rod brands of lager beer, as well as with the O.-H. Extract of Malt, but to further stimulate the family trade the brewery will present a beautiful imported beer mug to customers recorded on their books up to February 1st next.—Adv.

B. Altman & Co.

MONDAY, JANUARY 22d.

ORIENTAL DEPARTMENT.

EXCEPTIONAL OFFERING OF INDIA ART FABRICS, SUITABLE FOR THE FURNISHING OF COUNTRY HOMES, ORIENTAL AND SMOKING ROOMS.

1,000 Bragas, used for Pillow Coverings, Table Mats, Scarfs, etc., Value $2.00 each, at 90c.

100 Silk Embroidered Kutch Borders, suitable for Mantle Draperies, value $4.25, at . $3.25

100 Delhi Phulkaries (embroidered in Silk with Mirror decorations), size 4x7 feet, suitable for all hangings, formerly $4.50 to $5.75. at $3.00

250 Odhney and Hazara Phulkaries, suitable for Curtains, Draperies and Wall Hangings, value $5.50 to $8.50, at $4.75 and $6.00

100 Ghagras, Blue grounds embroidered in Yellow Silk, with Mirror decorations, 31 inches wide, 4 yards long, value $5.00 to $6.50, at . . . $3.75

COTTON DRESS GOODS.

ADVANCE STYLES FOR SPRING ARE SHOWN IN EMBROIDERED SWISSES, SILK PERSIAN ZEPHYRS, SATIN LUSTERINE, MERLAWNS, DIMITIES AND THE NEW MERCERIZED COTTONS; ALSO MADRAS AND OXFORD SHIRTINGS, TOGETHER WITH A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH CHALLIES IN EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS.

TO-MORROW—MONDAY.

Ten Thousand Yards Scotch Zephyrs, in Corded and fancy effects, at (Counters Rear of Rotunda.) Per yard, 18c.

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

FURTHER REDUCTIONS HAVE BEEN MADE IN PRICES OF HOUSEKEEPING LINENS, INCLUDING A QUANTITY OF FINE DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS, ALSO

250 Pairs Hemstitched Linen Sheets, Double Bed size, Per pair, $3.50

400 Pairs Hemstitched Linen Pillow and Bolster Cases, as follows:

22½x36 inches	. Per pair,	$1.15
25x36	" . . "	1.50
27x36	" . "	1.85
21x72	" . . Each,	1.20

FUR DEPARTMENT.

DECIDED REDUCTIONS HAVE BEEN MADE IN PRICES OF FURS AND FUR GARMENTS, INCLUDING PERSIAN LAMB COATS, FUR LINED WRAPS, LONG COATS, COLLARETTES, ETC.

For to-morrow (Monday) the following attractive values are offered:

Blue Fox Scarfs . .	$8.75
Stone Marten Scarfs . .	7.50
Brown Fox Muffs . . .	7.50
Blue Fox Muffs . . .	8.75

Electric Coney Storm Collars and Collarettes, $7.50 to 10.50

Mink Storm Collars and Collarettes, $23.00 to 45.00

And a number of

Baby Lamb Coats and Etons, formerly $175 to $225, at $125.00

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

GOT 10 CENTS AND A BABY.

Crean Spent the Money for Candy and the Infant Went to the Police.

Crean Sheir is ten years old, and he is known as a most accommodating boy. He lives with his parents at 1 Carlisle Street.

He was playing about his doorway last evening when a well-dressed woman appeared with a pretty baby in her arms, and she asked Crean if he would "mind it until she came back." She offered him 10 cents, which he took along with the little girl, and he was still holding both when Mrs. Johanna Butler, who lives in the same house, came down stairs.

Crean was rocking the infant as best he could, but he could not stop its crying for its mother, so Mrs. Butler carried it to Sergt. Porter at the Church Street Police Station. The Sergeant called in Matron Linner, who took the little one to Bellevue Hospital. It was neatly clad in white and has light hair and blue eyes.

Crean spent his 10 cents for candy.

Army Officer Acquitted of Murder.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 20.—Capt. Frederick J. Mills, ex-Lieut. Gov. of Idaho, was acquitted to-day of the charge of murder. The jury took but one ballot. Capt. Mills killed John O. O'Melveney, Chief Engineer of the Oregon Short Line, in this city on Oct. 30 last. The evidence showed that while the defendant was absent serving

CHICAGO'S W. C. T. U. LOSES

The "Temple" Will Pass from the Control of Women.

FIGHT OF YEARS IS ENDED

Mrs. Palmer Fails to Say What "Society" Is—The State Will Treat Tuberculosis.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—After a long-drawn fight lasting several years, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has thrown up the sponge on the issue of retaining the great temple on La Salle Street, and the organization will soon give up all claim to an interest in the building. This is the structure the erection and maintenance of which have caused such dissension in the union's ranks, and which threatened at one time to cripple, if not wreck, the organization which believes in putting down the rum traffic. It is one of the finest office buildings in the city, and was built upon land owned by Marshall Field.

The originator of the idea of erecting thereon a "temple" for the union was Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, who for nearly a quarter of a century was the leading spirit of the organization. The completion of the really ornamental pile, the dedication of Willard Hall, as the principal assembly room is called, and the installing of the union in spacious rooms, was a great triumph for Mrs. Carse, for all this was not accomplished without great opposition from certain factions in the organization.

The financing of the enterprise was also Mrs. Carse's work, and it was here that her calculations went awry. Her plans were beautiful on paper, but the figures refused to come her way when settling day arrived. For five years she has fought her fight and tried by every proper means to raise the money for the heavy interest, but she was handicapped heavily by those who had from the first frowned upon the building, and the money refused to come. In the last two National conventions of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union she was badly beaten, and now she appears to be completely repudiated so far as the building is concerned.

The headquarters are to be moved to the Willard Home, in Evanston, and already the temple shows signs of passing into the hands of men who may be less temperate but who are better financiers.

Willard Hall is to be transformed into a bank, and in the rotunda space has been rented for a cigar stand. It is only a question of time perhaps before it will also contain a place wherein may be bought drinks which not only cheer but inebriate.

When the building was first put up, an attempt was made to prevent tenants from smoking even in their offices, but this was afterward modified. Great consternation once was caused by the discovery that a room had been rented to the agent of an out-of-town brewing concern, and again when it was found that the temple dynamos were furnishing electric light to two saloons across the alley. Mrs. Carse has not entirely given up the fort. As her private office she occupies a wooden structure situated on top of the temple roof and reached by a circuitous stairway after the elevators have carried you as far as they can.

Elbert Hubbard has been here this week telling the people at the Art Institute about the Roycrofters, but he did not seek to prove his celebrated postulate that "East Aurora is not a location, but a condition of mind." He contented himself by modestly admitting that he was doing a great work, and carrying a message to Garcia in the most approved manner.

The Woman's Club on Wednesday did its best to elucidate the question, "What is Society?" but it did not succeed so well, perhaps, as it would if Mrs. Potter Palmer had not disregarded her promise to take part in the discussion. Mrs. Palmer is not a member of the club, but is of the sister organization, the Fortnightly. She was asked to this discussion because of her acknowledged social leadership. The announcement that she was to define "society" brought to the club every member and over 500 guests. Imagining that she was being exhibited as a showpiece, she refused to read her paper, although she remained to hear the others read.

Mrs. Fairchild Allen, editor of Our Fellow-Creatures, and Secretary and Treasurer of the Illinois Anti-Vivisection Society, does not believe that the local societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals will ever make much headway in their work until they begin to inculcate in the young a love of pets, and to this end she advises the best gifts for children are birds and animals. She says:

"Humane education lowers the criminal record. Many a boy may be kept out of evil company if he is permitted to have a pet on which he may lavish his affection. This education is the prime feature of the International Kindness to Animals Society. It is not a prosecuting society, but, besides its monthly magazine, it issues a quarterly for children and distributes thousands of tracts."

An unusual interest is being manifested here in the proposed State treatment of tuberculosis. Dr. John A. Robinson, who is the Secretary of the Illinois Society for the Prevention of Consumption, and who originated the plan for a State sanitarium for the treatment of that disease, says:

"The recommendation of the State Board of Health that Illinois establish a State sanitarium is an assurance that the next Legislature will provide funds to build the Institution. This unanimous recommendation resulted from a six months' investigation by a committee appointed by the Governor at the suggestion of the Legislature. The results of the committee's work will be handed to Gov. Tanner, and he will present it to the Legislature. The suggestion is that $50,000 be spent in purchasing a site and erecting the buildings. We hope that in two years from now the institution may be in working order." R. B. P.

R. H. SOUTHGATE A BANKRUPT.

Man Who Conducted the Brunswick Files a Petition in Chicago.

CHICAGO Jan. 20.—R. H. Southgate of this city, manager of the Auditorium Hotel, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy here to-day. The schedules indicate that he, as President of the late Hotel Brunswick Company of New York, which was closed in the Fall of 1897, became personally involved for himself and others, since deceased, by indorsements and personal guarantees of the long term leases of the hotel property.

The closing of the Brunswick, Mr. Southgate says, was brought about by the erection of modern fireproof palaces such as the Waldorf-Astoria, Holland, Savoy, Imperial, &c., in the near vicinity of the Brunswick. In Mr. Southgate's attempt alone to sustain the Brunswick property he lost heavily. He has no liabilities except those incurred in guaranteeing and indorsing for the Brunswick Hotel Company. He states it is contemplated to reconstruct the Brunswick Hotel on a modern style.

The bankruptcy proceedings have no connection with the Auditorium Hotel business.

The liabilities are placed at $424,938, and his assets $206,775. The largest debt is $240,200, due the Hotel Brunswick Company of New York as a liability on subscription for 2,240 shares of stock. This, however, is also scheduled as the petitioner's principal assets. Most of the creditors live in New York. Among these as scheduled are: Acker, Merrall & Condit, $15,656; estate of Josiah M. Fiske, $27,250; J. G. Wallace, $11,426; estate of A. G. Hull, $23,850; Emma S. Filliere, $21,176, and W. A. Lattimer, $12,600.

Sets Aside Verdict on His Own Charge.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Supreme Court Justice Keogh to-day set aside the verdict recently obtained in a suit brought in the Supreme Court, himself presiding, by Thomas H. Lyons against Dr. Edward F. Sheehan and George Connors for goods delivered by Lyons, who is a grocer, to Connors, a customer. The verdict is set aside on the ground that it was against the entire weight of evidence and on account of the erroneous charge of the Judge that the defendant was liable for $80, as per the agreement of $15 payable every three months, and which misled the jury.

Boston & Montana Company Enjoined.

HELENA, Montana, Jan. 20.—The Supreme Court has granted the application of Adolph Wetzstein for an injunction against the Boston and Montana Company restraining it from working the Comanche Copper Mine at Butte, except under a fifty-thousand-dollar bond, and to furnish Wetzstein an accounting of all ores produced.

Black and Colored Silks.

You can buy good silks in many stores—you can buy cheap silks at many more stores—but we doubt if silks as good as these, at prices as low as these, can be bought at present anywhere in New York.

40 pieces of figured black GROS GRAIN, 20 in. wide, all pure silk, in small and medium designs, very suitable for a separate waist or an entire dress, worth 75c. a yard; on sale Monday at **49c**

35 pieces of black dress TAFFETA of a handsome quality, 27 in. wide, and beautifully dyed and finished; we have never before sold this quality for less than $1.00 per yard, but for Monday the price will be . **79c**

30 pieces of TAFFETA BROCADE, for evening wear, in a fine line of delicate gaslight shades, including pink, ciel, rose, maize, Nile, violet, cream and white; actually worth 98c. a yard; to be on sale Monday at **69c**

Ladies' Capes.

A transaction just consummated places us in position to offer a stock of about 1,500 Cloth and Plush Capes at prices averaging just about one-half original cost.

PLUSH CAPES, handsomely embroidered, braided and beaded in large scroll designs, collars and fronts edged with sable—opossum; rhadame silk lining and deep facings of plush; 29 inches long and 110 inches sweep; to-morrow at **7.90**

KERSEY CAPES, 30 inches long and very wide sweep, large hood, lined with black or black and white plaid taffeta; on sale to-morrow at **6.75**

KERSEY CAPES, completely lined with plain black or black and white plaid taffeta silk; on sale to-morrow at **9.75**

GOLF CAPES, made of the well-known "Champion Shawls," in new spring colorings, plain or plaid, ruffled bottom and strapped hood; a very rich quality; on sale to-morrow at **7.90**

Ladies' Jackets.

For immediate clearance we will place on sale to-morrow

500 GARMENTS, made of kerseys, cheviots and in rough effects, at **3.75, 6.75, 9.75**

These prices are beyond doubt the lowest on record, considering the high standard of the goods—and the exquisite workmanship of them.

Ladies' Waists.

A special purchase of 100 dozen plain, striped and dotted FRENCH FLANNEL WAISTS will be opened and placed on sale to-morrow at **1.90**

As in our last week's sale, we again suggest early selections, as all the most delicate and therefore most desirable tints will be sold out first.

Semi-Annual Clearance Sale of Men's Neckwear.

Twice a year we clear our shelves of every bit of neckwear irrespective of cost and irrespective of loss, so as to start the new season with a clean slate. Six months have elapsed since we made a similar sweeping proposition—six months more will have to go by before we'll renew it.

HERE IS THE OFFER—
IT SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

ANY NECKTIE IN THE STORE MONDAY FOR **25c**

All the ENGLISH SQUARES.
All the PUFF AND TECK TIES.
All the FOUR-IN-HANDS.
All the IMPERIALS.
All the BOWS AND CLUB TIES.

Sold heretofore at 50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50.

Beginning with Monday and continuing until every tie is sold, YOUR CHOICE FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Ladies' Winter Shoes at About Half Price.

We have on hand several lines of ladies' shoes that were intended for outdoor wear, but owing to the mild, dry weather we have had thus far this winter there has not been much of a demand for shoes with double soles, nor is there likely to be. For this reason we have decided to sell these shoes at half their actual value.

LADIES' SHOES, custom hand made, of French calf, made in the lace style, with extension soles, bought to sell at $5 per pair; reduced for to-morrow to **2.90**

LADIES' LACE SHOES, of the best quality box calf, with double soles, in regular heights and in extra height for skating: well worth $5 a pair; reduced for to-morrow to **2.90**

LADIES' SHOES, lace or button, several styles, in tans and blacks, nearly all sizes, mostly $2 grades; reduced for to-morrow to **1.00**

Silver and Cutlery.

Goods that glisten and cut—made for use as well as ornament—at specially reduced prices for Monday.

WAITER, quadruple plated, sateen finish, with handsome border, 14 inches in diameter, worth fully $3.00; for to-morrow's sale at . **1.45**

CANDLESTICKS, quadruple plated and highly polished; a choice of two designs, either of which is worth fully $2.00, to-morrow at . **95c**

ODDS AND ENDS OF BROKEN TEA SETS, worth up to $7.00 and $8.00 per set, offered to-morrow at these greatly reduced prices:

COFFEE, CHOCOLATE AND TEA POTS, quadruple plated, choice at **1.50**

SUGAR BOWLS, CREAM PITCHERS AND SPOON HOLDERS, quadruple plated, choice at **98c**

DINNER KNIVES AND FORKS, with handles of cocoa wood or stag horn, regularly sold at $2.00; on sale to-morrow, per set of 6 knives and 6 forks, at . . . . . **95c.**

CARVERS AND FORKS, with stag handles and fancy sterling ferrules, (fork has jockey guard,) regularly sold at $2.75; on sale to-morrow at **1.48**

NAPKIN RINGS, silver plated, highly polished and fancy engraved, worth 15c. each; here to-morrow at **5c**

PEPPERS AND SALTS, silver plated, highly polished and fancy engraved, worth 15c. each; your choice to-morrow, special, at . **5c**

Watches.

"Mark time!" Here are some good time-markers low enough in price to be owned by all who need them:

SOMETHING VERY SPECIAL—AN AMERICAN WATCH FOR **95c**

This watch has a second hand, is stem-wound and stem-set, and is guaranteed for one year from the date of purchase; just the sort of watch that everybody wants, at just the price that everybody can afford to pay.

MEN'S WATCHES, silver filled, open-face style, fitted with a fine American movement, actually worth $5.00 each; reduced for to-morrow to **2.95**

LADIES' WATCHES, 14-karat, gold filled, open face, handsomely embossed case, guaranteed for 25 years, and fitted with a fine American movement, formerly sold at $7.50 each, special to-morrow at **5.50**

Groceries.

The World's Great Pure Food Mart always sells the best Groceries and for the least money. If you want proof read the following prices:

SUGAR—7 lbs. H. & E. granulated Sugar 34c

FLOUR—Siegel Cooper Co.'s Flour, best Minnesota patent, per ½ sack 55c

FISH—Fat family Mackerel, no heads, no tails; per 5-lb. kit.. 65c

COFFEE—The drink of all "drinks;" a perfect cup of coffee is "nature's restorer;" it soothes and comforts tired nature; one cup contains more real merit than all the quack concoctions of burned corn, oats, bran, &c., that have been placed on the market with bright-sounding names and supposed medicinal value. Try our "popular" blend Mocha and Java; makes a delightful, aromatic cup of coffee; 4 lbs., $1; per lb. 28c

TEA—Your choice of our green, black, or mixed Teas, noted for their full strength and rich aromatic flavor; regular 50c. quality, 5 lbs., $1.75; per lb. 38c

BUTTER—Finest Elgin Creamery Butter, sweet as a rose; 5-lb. pail 1.29

OLIVES—"Kenwood" brand Queen Olives, per large bot. . . . 25c

OLIVE OIL—Beaumarchand Olive Oil, per quart bottle 45c

PICKLES—"Crown" brand Gherkins, Mixed Pickles and Chow-Chow, very dainty and crisp; per pt. bot., 9c; per qt. bot. 13c

BAKING POWDER—Hazel pure cream tartar Baking Powder, absolutely free from all chemical adulteration, per ½-lb. tin. 15c

CEREALS—Hazel Farina, made from the finest Spring wheat, 1-lb. pkge. 8c

Hazel Rolled Oats, makes a delicious morning dish, per doz., $1.15; per pkge. 10c

Yellow or White Cornmeal, granulated Hominy or rolled white Oat Flakes, 10 lbs. 25c

Hazel Corn Starch, makes perfect custard or pudding, pkge. . 7c

SAUCE—Mason's A1 International Sauce, pts. per bot. 23c

RICE—Choice Carolina Rice, 10 lbs. 60c

SALAD DRESSING—Yacht Club Salad Dressing, ½ pt. bot. . . . 23c

PRUNES—Choice Santa Clara Valley Prunes, 12 lbs. 1.00

PLUM PUDDING—Like homemade, per can. 10c

JELLIES—Hazel Pure Fruit Jellies, Strawberry, Blackberry, Currant, Quince, &c., 1-lb. glass jar 22c

CANNED VEGETABLES—"Delaware" brand, solid red ripe Tomatoes, "Pontiac" brand Sugar Corn or Farren's String Beans, per doz. 90c., per can. 8c

"Quinn Augustine" brand "Trenton" brand, solid hand-packed Jersey Tomatoes, "Lilac" or "Hazel" brands, Fancy Maine Sugar Corn or "Emerald Sweet Wrinkle" Peas, per doz. $1.25, per can. 11c

Farren's Lima Beans or "St. Nicholas" brand Succotash, per doz. $1.05, per can. 9c

ASPARAGUS—"Gold Dust" brand Asparagus, snow-white stalks, California packing, per doz. $2.70, per can. 23c

CANNED FRUIT—"Royal Red" brand California Pears, Yellow Crawford Peaches or Green Gage Plums, packed in heavy syrup, per doz., $2.10, per can. 18c

Anderson's "Favorite" brand Bartlett Pears, per doz. $1.65, per can. 14c

"Milford" or "Royal Red" brand California Apricots, preserved in heavy syrup, per doz. $1.75, per can. 15c

SPICES—Hazel Genuine English Mustard, per ½-lb can. . . . 15c

Black Pepper, Ginger, Mustard, Cloves, fresh ground daily, per lb. 19c

STARCH—5-lb. best Laundry Starch 17c

SOAP—Hazel "White Soap," Kirk's "White Cloud" or Dobbin's "Electric" Soap, 100 cakes to box, per box $4.50, per cake 5c

Fairbank's "Mascot" Soap, 10 cakes 31c

The Daily Story of The Big Store.

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

Sixth Ave., 18th and 19th Streets.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 21, 1900.

Beginning with Monday, January 22d, Ending with Saturday, January 27th.

The Annual Sale of Ribbons.

Will you permit us to omit the customary lengthy explanations and allow us to introduce the annual Ribbon event with but a few short words? We may both like it better.

Silks have advanced 50% since last January—labor has advanced at least 30%—and ribbon prices the world over are just that much higher.

We simply want you to keep these *facts* in mind when you read of prices for superior Ribbons that *to-day* cannot be reached even by jobbers in case lots.

The whys and wherefores? We'll omit them. We do not feel called upon to apologize for prices that will be the sensation of New York within another day.

Velvet Ribbons.

Black Satin Back All Silk VELVET RIBBONS, choice, staple goods on which prices have advanced 50%, to be sold as follows:

Width No. 5, per yard 6c
Width No. 7, per yard 9c
Width No. 9, per yard 12c
Width No. 12, per yard 14c
Width No. 40, per yard 20c

Taffeta Ribbons.

Black all-silk superior TAFFETA RIBBONS in beautiful moire effects, 3½ inches wide, standard 25c. value; for sale at **12c**

Double-Faced Satin Ribbon.

700 cartons all silk, superior quality, heavy, double-faced satin ribbon, with cord edge—all the choicest new spring colorings as well as blacks.

The 3-inch widths for, a yard 15c
The 3½-inch widths for, a yard 19c
The 4-inch widths for, a yard 25c
And every yard worth just double.

Loom Ends of Ribbons.

By special arrangement we secured from the leading Ribbon makers of America upward of a million yards of LOOM ENDS in 1½ to 8 yard lengths, and we will now sell them as follows:

At 14c. a Yard. LOOM ENDS of black double-faced satin ribbons, 2 to 4 inch widths, black and colored satin and gros grain Ribbons, as well as black and colored taffeta Ribbons, worth up to 39c. a yard.

At 7c. a Yard. LOOM ENDS of all-silk, satin and gros grain Ribbons, and all-silk taffeta Ribbons, up to 3 inches wide, desirable colors, worth 15c. to 25c. a yard.

At 5c. a Yard. LOOM ENDS of all-silk, satin and gros grain Ribbons that regularly sell for 10c. to 15c. a yard.

Satin and Gros Grain Ribbon.

200 cartons No. 2 SATIN AND GROS GRAIN RIBBONS, all silk, every desirable color, also black; to be sold only in pieces of 10 yards; the entire 10 yards for **15c**

House Gowns.

Clearing prices on some special lines of comfortable and pretty house garments of which we are slightly overstocked.

WOMEN'S FLANNEL TEA GOWNS AND EIDERDOWN ROBES—About 40 dozen in all—the kinds that sold throughout the season at from $4 to $6 apiece, here to-morrow to pick and choose from at, each **2.75**

(We haven't all sizes in all colors, and for a choice selection we would therefore advise that you come early in the day.)

150 dozen WOMEN'S WRAPPERS, made on a good full pattern and prettily trimmed, your choice to-morrow at the reduced price of . **49c**

One Lot of WOMEN'S WRAPPERS, in small Persian stripes, made with revers, braid trimming and ruffle on skirt, now reduced in price to, each **98c**

Women's Muslin Underwear.

This is the season of White Goods Sales—the best time in the whole year, probably, to lay in your supplies. It will be many a long day before you can find the equal of these goods at the prices at which we are now offering them. Look at a few sample quotations and form your own opinion:

WOMEN'S MUSLIN UNDERSKIRTS, with tucked flounce, special at . . . **49c**

WOMEN'S DRAWERS, with tucked ruffle and embroidery edge, at **29c**

WOMEN'S MUSLIN DRAWERS of a fine quality, plain tucked, at **17c**

WOMEN'S MUSLIN DRAWERS, with wide lace-trimmed ruffle, at . . . **39c**

WOMEN'S SKIRT CHEMISE, with embroidery trimmed sleeves, neck, bertha and tucked skirt, at **75c**

WOMEN'S MUSLIN GOWNS, with tucked hubbard yoke and embroidery finish, worth 75c. each, here to-morrow at **49c**

WOMEN'S MUSLIN GOWNS, tucked yoke, with embroidery insertion or plain tucked yokes, worth 85c., on sale to-morrow at . . . **65c**

Silk Underskirts.

If you would know the real reason of the phenomenally large quantity of silk skirts sold at this store, you should study these Monday offerings:

300 GIVERNAUD'S TAFFETA UNDERSKIRTS, all shades, with corded umbrella flounce or ruffles on umbrella flounce, worth from $5 to $6 each, on sale to-morrow at **3.95**

GIVERNAUD'S TAFFETA UNDERSKIRTS, in all colors, with double umbrella corded flounce; your choice to-morrow at . . . **5.00**

TAFFETA UNDERSKIRTS, with drop and accordion plaited flounces, finished with pinked ruffles, here to-morrow at . . . **6.50**

SILK MOREEN UNDERSKIRTS, in black or colors, with yoke band and double umbrella corded flounce, regular $4.50 value, for to-morrow **3.00**

Embroideries.

We are offering an exceptionally fine assortment of well-made EDGINGS and INSERTIONS that for lowness of prices and variety of patterns we can hardly recommend enough.

At 5c. yd. At 8c. yd. At 10c. yd. At 15c. yd.

8c. values. 12c. values. 15c. values. 25c. values.

Also a special lot of 20-in. ALL-OVERS, in lace and embroidery effects, adapted for yokings and shirt waists, all new and attractive designs; a very large assortment of 75c. and $1.00 qualities; Monday, special at, per yd. **49c**

Linen Handkerchiefs for Men and Women.

WOMEN'S PURE LINEN REVERED HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, ¼ and ½ hems, regular price 12½c., at **9c**

WOMEN'S ALL-LINEN HEMSTITCHED, EXTRA QUALITY HANDKERCHIEFS, ¼, ½ and 1 inch hems, regular price 15c. and 18c., at **12c**

MEN'S PURE LINEN HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, full size, ½ and 1 inch hems, regular prices 15c., 18c. and 25c.; special at 12c. and **19c**

Sewing Machines.

EVERY HOME NEEDS A GOOD SEWING MACHINE.

The one we offer for to-morrow is a GOOD ONE—an improvement on the latest Singer Sewing Machine, in fact, and as good as any $50 machine now on the market. The name of the manufacturer (stamped on each and every machine) is well known the world over. It has all the latest improvements and attachments and comes in polished oak (five-drawer drophead style), having the appearance of a table when closed. Guaranteed for 5 years from the date of purchase. Come and see it in operation. Your purchase money back if it is not all we claim for it. To-morrow's price, only **14.95**

A Clearance Sale of Dress Linings.

We will place on sale to-morrow all our odds and ends of CHANGEABLE SILKS, PLAID SILKS, CHECKED SATINS and PLAID WOOL MOREENS that formerly sold at as high as 60c. a yard—at, per yard **12½c**

Also special for to-morrow: SHRUNK FRENCH HAIR CLOTH, about 16 inches wide, at per yard **10c**

Ready-Made Sheets.

The material representing over 95 per cent. of the total cost of sheets, and cotton materials having advanced remarkably of late, the following offerings become all the more noteworthy:

SHEETS for single beds, on sale to-morrow at, each **28c**

SHEETS for full-sized beds, at, each . . . 36c

(Ask for sheets that are marked "C")

"FRUIT OF THE LOOM" SHEETS, a well known brand, at these remarkably low prices:

Single bed size, each 35c
Extra large size, each 55c

Fringed Doylies.

Whoever heard of all-linen doylies being sold at these low prices? Two lots only, but prices are so small that we must reserve the right to sell only 12 of any lot to any purchaser.

Lot 1—1,000 dozen all-linen Fringed DOYLIES, with borders of red, blue or salmon, also plain white, 13 inches square, the kind that sells regularly at 5c. each; here to-morrow, per set of 6 . **15c**

Lot 2—1,000 dozen all-linen Fringed DOYLIES, with plain white borders, or in assorted colors, 15 inches square; set of 6 to-morrow at . . **25c**

Damask Table Cloths.

For to-morrow we offer BLEACHED DAMASK PATTERN TABLE CLOTHS of pure flax, with borders on all four sides, in ten handsome designs, at these attractive prices:

For the 2-yard size 1.00
For the 2½-yard size 1.25
For the 3-yard size 1.50

Notions.

No home or dressmaking establishment should be without these—not at the low prices quoted for to-morrow:

M. Heminway & Sons' 10-yard TWIST, all desirable colors, per doz. 10c

Battenberg BRAIDS, linen or cotton, in desirable widths, per dozen yards . . . 5c

25 yards HAND SEWING SILK, black, a dozen spools for 17c

BASTING COTTON, white, 500 yards on a spool, per spool 3c

Heavy mohair TUBULAR SHOE LACES, 1¼ yards long, per dozen 5c

WHITTEMORE'S GILT-EDGE SHOE DRESSING, per bottle 13c

SEAMLESS STOCKINET DRESS SHIELDS, sizes 3 and 4, per pair . . . 7c

Wide, white, flat COTTON CORSET LACES, 2½ and 3 yards long, per doz. . . . 6c

Home Decorations.

(Third Floor.)

An unpretentious little list, but if you study it you'll find it full of great bargains.

OPAL PUFF BOXES, hand painted, worth 29c., here to-morrow at . . . **15c**

OPAL TOILET BOTTLES, hand painted, worth 39c., here to-morrow at . . **25c**

PILLOW TOPS AND BACKS, stamped in new designs, worth 45c., on sale to-morrow at **29c**

"COLUMBIA" SHETLAND FLOSS AND GERMANTOWN WOOL, worth 15c per hank, here to-morrow at **8c**

RENAISSANCE PATTERNS, all sizes, worth 25c. and 35c. each, on sale to-morrow at **10c**

Unframed Pictures.

Before stock-taking (Feb. 1) we wish to close out our entire lines of fine WATER COLORS, REMARQUE PROOF ETCHINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.—reproductions of the work of such well-known artists as J. G. Brown, Fred Morgan, Percy Moran and other artists of high standing—pictures for which you would have to pay from $10.00 to $40.00 in any fine art store; while they last you may have your choice Monday at **3.00**

Umbrellas.

Don't forget that the rainy season has yet to come. Prepare for it in advance. Take advantage of our splendid offering for to-morrow.

300 UMBRELLAS, with covers of Union taffeta silk and all-silk serge, 26-inch size, a choice assortment of handles for men and women—such as full length pearl with silver trimming, horn, Dresden, ebony and natural woods; none worth less than $2.75, yet you may have your choice to-morrow at **1.49**

A Clearance Sale of Dress Goods.

Prior to stock taking we offer many broken lines of the season's most popular and stylish dress goods at greatly reduced prices.

At 59c. Per Yard—Imported Crepons that were $2.75 a yard; French Multi-hued Plaids that were $2.75 per yard; Camel's-Hair Novelties that were $2.25 a yard; Teazled Novelties that were $1.75 a yard; Odd pieces of Imported Novelties that were $2.75 a yard; Two-toned Poplins that were $1.50 per yard; Plaid Homespuns that were $1.45 a yard; Boucle Plaids that were $1.25 a yard, and Imported Stripes that were $1.25 a yard.

At 39c. Per Yard—Odd pieces of Novelties that were $1.00 a yard; Venetian Cloths that were 75c. a yard; Cheviot Plaids that were 75c. a yard; Scotch Plaids that were 75c. a yard; Cheviots that were 75c. a yard, and All-Wool Henriettas that were 69c. a yard.

At 95c. Per Yard—An assorted lot of BLACK NOVELTY DRESS FABRICS, consisting of various weaves of Crepons, &c., the former prices of which ranged from $1.25 to $2.25 per yard.

At 39c. Per Yard—90 pieces of BLACK ALL-WOOL CHEVIOT, of very excellent texture, sponged and shrunk, ready for the needle—a fabric that can't be had elsewhere for less than 65c. per yard.

Also, by SPECIAL REQUEST from many hundreds of patrons, we will place on sale again to-morrow 200 pieces PLAID BACK GOLF SUITINGS, the ideal fabric for separate skirts—face shows an Oxford gray, with backs of the most brilliant plaids—per yard **39c**

A Sale of the Famous P. & P. 1.25, 1.50 and 1.75 Kid Gloves at 65c a pair.

Pings & Pinner Gloves need no recommendation from us or any one, being one of the world's most famous brands, and in offering their entire sample lines, as well as selections from their regular stock that are in any way mussed or marked, we are secure in our belief that the opportunity is one of most exceptional merit.

"Barthold" and "Fontaine" are their choicest GLOVES, real French made kid gloves that have stood the test of time and have earned the admiration of five continents; we will show them in 2 and 3 clasp styles, in all sizes, in all colors, and at the price stated, per pair **65c**

As we expect to sell them out in short order, we advise early selections, disclaiming all responsibility for disappointments after Monday.

Housefurnishing Goods.

The economical housekeeper can save money by buying them here. We have shown it to be so quite often in the past; we will demonstrate it again to-morrow with:

CHINA SPICE JARS, with neatly painted names and decorations, regularly worth 35c.; special at **18c**

Six-foot STEP LADDER, strong and durable, of ⅞ inch stock, nicely painted, with pail rest, regularly worth 80c.; special at . **55c**

Another opportunity to buy our DEWEY COOK RANGE at about half of its regular value. This stove is built of extra heavy castings, fitted with best brick, dumping and shaking grate, nickel plated trimmings, cabinet base, with broiler door and end shelf, fully worth $20.00; special at **9.80**

(This price covers the setting up of stove at your home, also pipe, elbow and damper.)

INCANDESCENT GAS LAMPS, fitted with the best chemically prepared mantle, guaranteed to give a powerful light; complete with shade, mantle, solid brass burner and chimney, special to-morrow at . . **35c**

THE CROWN SELF-BASTING BROILER; can be used in oil, gas or coal stoves; made of stamped steel with perforated holes; special at **20c**

SLEEVE OR PRESSING BOARDS, similar to the Day style, 36 in. long, made of hardwood; special at **18c**

CLOTHES WRINGERS, with hardwood frame, white rubber rollers and malleable iron parts; special at **1.00**

SPONGES of good quality, for carriage or house cleaning purposes, regularly worth 20c.; special at **6c**

Fine China

at half price and less—an opportunity that is not afforded every day, here or elsewhere.

DINNER SET of 100 pieces, fine thin German china, handsomely decorated, newest designs, imported to sell at $20.00, to go at **10.00**

TEA SET, 56 pieces of Lanternier Limoges china, newest shapes and rich decorations, traced with coined gold, imported to sell for $10.00 and $12.00; special at **4.75**

Thos. Haviland's Fine French China at half price to close out an open stock.

We can only mention a few items, showing the special values offered, as follows:

CUPS AND SAUCERS, coffee size, worth $8.00 per doz.; special at **4.00**

CUPS AND SAUCERS, tea size, worth $6.00 per doz.; special at **3.00**

CUPS AND SAUCERS, A. D. size, worth $5.00; special at **2.50**

CHOCOLATE POTS, worth $6.00 each; special at 3.00

TEA POTS, worth $2.25; special at 1.13

PLATES, dinner size, $5.25 per dozen; special at 2.63

PLATES, soup size, $5.00 per dozen; special at 2.50

PLATES, coupe size, $3.90 per dozen; special at 1.95

CHOP DISH, $2.00 each; special at 1.00

SALAD DISH, $2.40 each; special at 1.20

Also special for to-morrow:

JARDINIERES, 8 and 9 inch size, large shapes, handsomely tinted in Rookwood colors, rococo designs, regularly sold at 75c. and 95c.; your choice at **50c**

JARDINIERE AND PEDESTAL, 34 inches high, 12-inch opening, jardiniere handsomely tinted in raised figured designs, imported to sell at $12; special at **7.50**

Cigars

The stock of the Manhattan Importing Co. is well-nigh exhausted, yet there remain a few boxes of many lots, hardly enough to speak about in detail, yet a great mass taken collectively. Some of the offerings may not last throughout the day, so don't blame us if you're too late.

	Manhattan Importing Company's Price.	Our Price.
LA FLORILLA, a high grade, clear Havana, Cuban hand-made cigar, equal to the imported: Conchas Fina Especial, box of 50	3.95	2.75
8,000 Sumatra Wrapper, long mixed Havana filler cigars, (4¾ inches long), box of 50	2.75	2.00
4,000 Havana Wrapper, Havana filler, Conchas, 10c. value, hand-made, box of 50	2.50	1.75
CREMO CIGARS (Acker, Merrall & Condit's), a limited quantity, one box to a customer only, per box of 50	2.25	1.65
DUMPLINGS, Sumatra Wrapper, fine long mixed Havana filler, Puritanos, box of 50	2.25	1.50
5,000 Sumatra wrapper, mixed Havana filler cigars, several brands, per box of 50	2.00	1.25
FIRST EDITION (N. Y. made), Sumatra wrapper, fine long mixed filler CONCHAS ESPECIALES, per box of 50	1.75	1.00

Wines and Liquors.

Clearance Sale of THE MANHATTAN IMPORTING CO.'S stock. Here are the prices. You know the goods and values too well to need further argument.

GUINNESS DUBLIN STOUT, per doz. 1.53
Usher's O. V. G. SCOTCH WHISKEY, per bottle 85c
CREME DE MENTHE, large bottle 55c

(Mail orders promptly filled.)

	Manhattan Importing Co.'s Price.	Our Price.
Fisse Thirion & Co., Rheims. FRENCH CHAMPAGNE	30 00	19.75
CHERRIES in Maraschino, imported in glass, per bottle, 50c.; per case	8.00	5.50
Niersteiner. Riesling, type of fine RHINE WINE, per dozen quarts	4.00	2.95
Hochheimer, an imported RHINE WINE from Burckhardt and Sohne, Deidesheim, a-R, per case	10.00	6.00
CASTLE A SAUTERNE, imported in glass	9.00	6.50
ST. JULIEN, a fine old California Claret, per dozen	3.50	2.50
MEDOC, imported in glass, from Bertal & Martin, Bordeaux, France, per case, quarts	8.50	6.00
PENNSYLVANIA RYE, per gal.	2.50	1.75
MARYLAND RYE, per gal.	3.00	2.00
JAMES E. PEPPER WHISKEY, per gal.	3.50	2.25
MT. VERNON RYE, per gal.	3.75	2.50
OLD CROW WHISKEY, per gal.	4.00	2.75
MONTICELLO RYE WHISKEY, per gal.	4.50	3.00
GUCKENHEIMER RYE WHISKEY	5.00	3.50
IRISH and SCOTCH WHISKEY, per gal.	4.00	3.00
CALIFORNIA CLARET, sound, old, bottle ripe, per gal.	.90	.60
Full Bodied CALIFORNIA PORT and SHERRY, 5 years old, per gal.	1.50	1.10

ROBERTS REPORTS ARE IN

Submitted to the House by the Majority and Minority.

BOTH WOULD KEEP HIM OUT

The First Would Bar the Utah Member-Elect from a Seat—The Other Would Admit and Then Expel.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—When the House met to-day Mr. Tayler, (Rep., Ohio,) Chairman of the Special Committee to investigate the case of Representative-elect B. H. Roberts, presented the majority report in favor of the exclusion of Mr. Roberts and gave notice that he would call the case up on Tuesday.

Mr. Littlefield (Rep., Me.) presented the minority report in favor of seating Mr. Roberts and then expelling him. The minority report was signed by Mr. Littlefield, Republican, and Mr. De Armond, Democrat. Five thousand copies of the reports were ordered printed for general distribution. Mr. Roberts was in his seat during these proceedings, but made no effort to address the House.

THE MAJORITY REPORT.

The majority report signed by Chairman Tayler and six of his associates is a voluminous document, and is accompanied by a summary of the law and facts. It gives the details of the hearings, the ample opportunities afforded to Mr. Roberts to present his case, his refusal to testify, and the unanimous findings of facts, heretofore published.

The full report of the majority in some parts uses strong language against Mr. Roberts. As to his plural marriages it says:

"Prior to 1882 B. H. Roberts had married one Louisa Smith. She has borne him six children and is still living.

"About 1885, when Utah was fairly ringing with the blows of the Edmunds act of 1882; while numerous prosecutions were going on, and after the Supreme Court had passed upon the validity of the act; when the American people supposed that polygamy had received its death blow; when no man of the many whose cases went to the United States Supreme Court pretended the provisions against polygamous marriages were invalid—with all these facts insistently before him, Brigham H. Roberts took another wife—his first polygamous wife—Celia Dibble by name, who in the following twelve years bore him six children.

"This second wife he married in defiance of the Edmunds law. He spat upon that law; he declared by his act that he recognized no binding rule upon him of a law of Congress; he declared by it that he recognized a higher law. The Congress of the United States was to him an object of contempt. The Supreme Court of the United States might declare the law for others, but not for him. He laughed at its futile decrees and spurned its admonitions. The Executive, which had declared in solemn messages its gratification that polygamy seemed gone forever, he defied and despised. Of what consequence were laws of Congress and declarations of the highest court and proclamations of Presidents, as against his sensual interpretation of a sensual doctrine?

"And all the time the Edmunds law declared not only polygamy but cohabitation with more than one woman unlawful. Roberts not only bigamously married a second wife, but he persisted in violating and defiantly trampling under foot every other provision of the act.

"But he had not yet sufficiently proclaimed his utter contempt for the Supreme Court, for Congress, and its most solemn enactments. A few years later he took a third wife.

"From the time of his second marriage to the third he lived with two women. From the date of his third marriage down to his election and, we doubt not, to the present time, he has been cohabiting with three women.

"As recently as Dec. 6, 1899, he defined his position as follows:

"'These women have stood by me. They are good and true women. The law has said I shall part from them. My church has bowed to the command of Congress and relinquished the practice of plural marriage. But the law cannot free me from obligations assumed before it spoke. No power can do that. Even were the Church that sanctioned these marriages and performed the ceremonies to turn its back upon us and say the marriages are not valid now, and that I must give these good and loyal women up, I'll be —— if I would.'

"In this statement he adheres to the audacious assumption that the law of 1882 did not speak to him, and that he did not recognize it as a rule of conduct to him. We assert before the House, the country, and history that it is absolutely and impregnably sound, not to be effectively attacked, consonant with every legislative precedent, in harmony with the law and with the text books on the subject.

"That Brigham H. Roberts's persistent, notorious, and defiant violation of one of the most solemn acts ever passed by Congress, by the very body which he seeks now to enter, on the theory that he is above the law, and his defiant violation of the laws of his own State, necessarily render him ineligible, disqualified, unfit, and unworthy to be a member of the House of Representatives. And this proposition is asserted not so much for reasons personal to the membership of the House as because it goes to the very integrity of the House and the Republic as such."

Summarized, the remainder of the report is as follows:

"The committee is unanimous in its belief that Mr. Roberts ought not to remain a member of the House of Representatives. A majority are of the opinion that he ought not to be permitted to become a member; that the House has the right to exclude him. A minority are of the opinion that the proper course of procedure is to permit him to be sworn in and then expel him by a two-thirds vote under the Constitutional provision providing for expulsion.

"Your committee desires to assert with the utmost positiveness at this point that not only is the proposition of expulsion as applied to this case against precedent, but that exclusion is entirely in accord with principle, authority, and legislative precedent and not antagonistic to any legislative action which the House of Representatives has ever taken. For convenience we present herewith, before proceeding to extended argument in support of the committee resolution, the following summary:

"Upon the facts stated, the majority of the committee assert that the claimant ought not to be permitted to take a seat in the House of Representatives and that the seat to which he was elected ought to be declared vacant.

"The minority, on the other hand, assert that he ought to be sworn in in order that if happily two-thirds vote therefor he may be expelled.

"Three distinct grounds of disqualification are asserted against Roberts.

"1. By reason of his violation of the Edmunds law.

"2. By reason of his notorious and defiant violation of the law of the land, of the decisions of the Supreme Court, and of the proclamations of the Presidents, holding himself above the law and not amenable to it.

"No government could possibly exist in the face of such practices. He is in open war against the laws and institutions of the country whose Congress he seeks to enter. Such an idea is intolerable. It is upon the principle asserted in this ground that all cases of exclusion have been based.

"3. His election as Representative is an explicit and offensive violation of the understanding by which Utah was admitted as a State.

CONSTITUTION IS DISCUSSED.

"The objection is made to the refusal to admit Roberts that the Constitution excludes the idea that any objection can be made to his coming in if he is twenty-five years of age, has been seven years a citizen of the United States, and was an inhabitant of Utah when elected, no matter how odious or treasonable or criminal may have been his life and practices. To this we reply:

"1. That the language of the Constitutional provision, the history of its framing in the Constitutional Convention, and its context clearly show that it cannot be construed to prevent disqualification for crime.

"2. That the overwhelming authority of text book writers on the Constitution is to the effect that such disqualification may be imposed by the House, and no commentator on the Constitution specifically denies it.

"3. The courts of several States in construing analogous provisions have with practical unanimity declared against such narrow construction of such Constitutional provisions.

"4. The House of Representatives has never denied that it had the right to exclude a member-elect, even when he had the three constitutional requirements.

"5. In many instances it has distinctly asserted its right so to do in cases of disloyalty and crime.

"6. It passed, in 1862, the Test Oath act, which imposed a real and substantial disqualification for membership in Congress, disqualifying hundreds of thousands of American citizens. This law remained in force for twenty years, and thousands of members of Congress were compelled to take the oath it required.

"7. The House in 1869 adopted a general rule of order, providing that no person should be sworn in as a member against whom the objection was made that he was not entitled to take the test oath, and if upon investigation such fact appeared, he was to be permanently debarred from entrance.

"8. The interesting proposition is made that the claimant be sworn in and then turned out. Upon the theory that the purpose is to permanently part company with Mr. Roberts, this is a dubious proceeding. Such action requires the vote of two-thirds of the members. We ask if such a vote is possible or right, in view of the following observations:

POWER OF EXPULSION.

"The expulsion clause of the Constitution is as follows:

"'Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.'

"No lawyer can read that provision without raising in his own mind the question whether the House has any power to expel, except for some cause relating to the context? The ablest lawyers from the beginning of the Republic have so insisted, and their reasoning has been so cogent that these propositions are established, namely:

"1. Neither House of Congress has ever expelled a member for acts unrelated to him as a member, or consistent with his public trust and duty as such.

"2. Both Houses have many times refused to expel where the guilt of the member was apparent; where the refusal to expel was put upon the ground that the House or Senate, as the case might be, had no right to expel for an act unrelated to the member as such, or because it was committed prior to his election."

The report concludes as follows:

"If there is any fact apparent in this case it is that the constituents of Mr. Roberts knew all about him before his election. Can there be room to doubt the proper action of the House? Is it prepared to yield up this salutary power of exclusion? Will it declare itself defenseless and ridiculous?

"Nor are those who assert that expulsion is the remedy necessarily barred from voting for the resolution declaring the seat vacant. He must, indeed, be technical and narrow in his construction of the Constitution who will not admit that if a vote to declare the seat vacant is sustained by a two-thirds majority the Constitution is substantially complied with. He may not agree with the committee that a mere majority can exclude, but he can reserve the right to make the point of order that the resolution is not carried if two-thirds do not vote for it.

"If the House takes the action which the minority of the committee insists it ought to take, it will for the first time in its history part with a most beneficent power which it has often exercised—a power that ought rarely to be exercised, but which the House has never declared it did not possess.

"Mindful of the gravity of the question and realizing the responsibility imposed upon us, we recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That under the facts and circumstances of this case, Brigham H. Roberts, Representative-elect from the State of Utah, ought not to have or hold a seat in the House of Representatives, and that the seat to which he was elected is hereby declared vacant.

"Robert W. Taylor, Charles B. Lamis, Page Morris, Romo H. Freer, Smith McPherson, Samuel W. T. Lanhan, Robert W. Miers."

THE MINORITY REPORT.

The minority report says in part:

"The undersigned members of the special committee appointed to investigate and report upon the prima facie and final right of Brigham H. Roberts to a seat in the House as the Representative from Utah, being unable to agree with the conclusions of the committee as to the Constitutional questions involved, very respectfully submit our views.

"Assuming that Mr. Roberts has been and is now a polygamist, unlawfully cohabiting with plural wives, and the House of Representatives is for that reason of the opinion that he ought not to be a member thereof, what course should it rightfully pursue under the Constitution, the supreme law of the land—exclude him or expel him? If he is to be excluded, it must be because he is for such reason legally ineligible or disqualified. The purpose is to consider the question of Constitutional right, not of power, as it is conceded that the House has the power to exclude with or without reason, right or wrong. The exercise of such a power, without Constitutional warrant, would simply be brute force, a tyrannous exercise of power, unreviewable by any tribunal."

After citing the Constitutional provision as to the qualifications of a Representative in Congress, the report proceeds:

"Is it seriously contended that this House can of its own motion, by its own independent action, create for the purpose of this case a legal disqualification? This House alone cannot make or unmake the law of the land. It is quite clear that the House, by its independent action, cannot, if it would, make for this case any disqualifying regulation that would have the force of law."

The report then exhaustively reviews the law and precedents bearing on the case. The main heads are as follows:

"First—It is a very grave question as to whether Congress can, by a law duly enacted, add to the qualifications negatively stated in the Constitution. There is no decision of the United States Supreme Court directly or indirectly construing this provision. There is no decision of any State court directly in point.

"Second—If the right to add a disqualification by law is assumed, the disqualification imposed by the Edmunds act does not apply to a member of Congress, and therefore does not affect Mr. Roberts.

"The only portion of the section that can be said to have any application to a member of the House of Representatives is that which declares that no polygamist, &c., shall 'be entitled to hold any office or place of public trust, honor, or emolument, * * * under the United States.' Unless a member of the House holds an office 'under the United States,' within the meaning of the Constitution and the law, there is no disqualification."

POWER OF THE HOUSE.

Continuing, the report says:

"This House, by its independent action, cannot make law for any purpose. The adding by this House, acting alone, of a qualification not established by law would not only be a violation of both the Constitution and the law, but it would establish a most dangerous precedent, which could hardly fail to 'return to plague the inventor.' You might feel that the grave moral and social aspects of this case allowed you to

Wrest once the law to your authority
To do a great right, a little wrong,

"But what warrant have you, when the barriers of the Constitution are once broken down, that there may not come after us a House with other standards of morality and propriety, which will create other qualifications with no rightful foundations, that, in the heat and unreason of partisan contest since there will be no definite standard by which to determine the existence of qualifications—will add anything that may be necessary to accomplish the desired result? Exigency will determine the sufficiency. It would no longer be a government of laws, but of men. To thus depart from the Constitution and substitute force for law, is to embark upon a trackless sea, without chart or compass, with almost a certainty of direful shipwreck."

The report concludes as follows:

"A small partisan majority might render the desire to arbitrarily exclude, by a majority vote, in order to more securely intrench itself in power irresistible. Hence its exercise is controlled by legal rules. In case of expulsion, when the requisite two-thirds can be had, the motive for the exercise of arbitrary power no longer exists, as a two-thirds partisan majority is sufficient for every purpose. Hence expulsion has been safely left in the discretion of the House, and the safety of the members does not need the protection of legal rules.

"It seems to us settled upon reason and authority that the power of the House to expel is unlimited, and that the legal propositions involved may be thus fairly summarized: The power of exclusion is a matter of law, to be exercised by a majority vote, in accordance with legal principles, and exists only where a member-elect lacks some of the qualifications required by the Constitution.

"The power of expulsion is made by the Constitution purely a matter of discretion, to be exercised by a two-thirds vote, fairly, intelligently, conscientiously, with a due regard to propriety, and the honor and integrity of the House and the rights of the individual members. For the abuse of this discretion we are responsible only to our constituents, our consciences, and our God.

"We believe that Mr. Roberts has the legal Constitutional right to be sworn in as a member, but the facts are such that we further believe the House, in the exercise of its discretion, is not only justified but required by every proper consideration involved to expel him promptly after he becomes a member.

"We recommend the following as a substitute for the resolution proposed by the committee:

"Resolved, That Brigham H. Roberts, having been duly elected a Representative in the Fifty-sixth Congress from the State of Utah, with the qualifications requisite for admission to the House as such, is entitled, as a Constitutional right, to take the oath of office prescribed for members-elect, his status as a polygamist, unlawfully cohabiting with plural wives, affording Constitutional grounds for expulsion, but not for exclusion, from the House.

"And if the House shall hold with us and swear in Mr. Roberts as a member, we shall, as soon as recognition can be had, offer a resolution to expel him as a polygamist, unlawfully cohabiting with plural wives.

"C. E. LITTLEFIELD.
"DAVID A. DE ARMOND."

BILL TO PUNISH LYNCHERS.

Congress to Make the Perpetrators Guilty of Treason.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Representative White of North Carolina, the colored Representative in the House, to-day introduced a bill "for the protection of all citizens of the United States against mob violence," &c.

It provides that all persons shall be protected from being murdered, tortured, or burned to death by mobs known as "lynching bees," whether spontaneous or premeditated, and all parties participating, aiding, or abetting in such affairs are made guilty of treason against the United States Government and subject to prosecution in the United States courts.

PUERTO RICO'S CLAIMS ARGUED.

Senate Committee Listens to Contending Interests.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Senate Committee on Puerto Rico and the Pacific Islands held a long session to-day and listened to arguments for and against free trade between Puerto Rico and the United States. The Puerto Rican Commission appointed by the Federal Party which recently arrived in this country was heard. These gentlemen were all for free trade with the United States, wanted a territorial form of government, desired United States currency as the standard, and wanted a loan authorized. Most of them favored an extended suffrage and believed that under the United States fair elections could be held.

Henry Oxnard of Nebraska argued against free trade because of the effect it would have upon the beet sugar interests. Mr. Hill of Louisiana, representing the cane sugar growers, took the same view.

Mr. Frye of Connecticut opposed free trade on account of the effect upon tobacco interests. Herbert Myrick made a general argument against free trade between the United States and Puerto Rico because of the effect it would have upon the agricultural interest of the United States. Major Ames, who was for a long time Sanitary Officer of the island, gave some information concerning health conditions there.

DR. WYMAN ON THE PLAGUE.

Surgeon General Writes of the History of the Disease.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—A pamphlet giving a complete history of the bubonic plague, together with means which have been adopted for its prevention, has been prepared and made public by Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service. It is shown that the plague, under various names, is a disease which has ravaged the several countries of Africa, Asia, and Europe almost from time immemorial. Pestilences supposed to have been the plague prevailed in Athens 462-429 B. C. One historian calculates that one-fourth the population of Europe, or 25,000,000 persons, died in all the epidemics in the fourteenth century.

An account is given of the origin and spread of the present epidemic of the plague, the first recorded instance of its occurrence in the Western Hemisphere being at Santos, Brazil, in October last. The opinion is expressed that in the light of experience in other parts of the world it seems reasonable to believe that, even were the disease introduced here, its spread would be very limited in cities where the sanitary conditions are good, and where precautions as to the isolation of patients and the segregation of those exposed to infection could and would be practiced.

The disease proceeds from place to place by leaps and bounds, often skipping large intermediate tracts, but usually following the beaten tracks of commerce. Dr. Wyman expresses the opinion that the quarantine methods of the United States are well adapted to meet emergencies, though the National laws should be strengthened. In speaking of the spread of the disease, Dr. Wyman says:

"It should not be forgotten that the epidemic is surely, though slowly, extending, and that for the first time in history it has invaded the Western Hemisphere. The necessity, therefore, of especial vigilance has been and is still being impressed upon quarantine officers by the bureau, and of equal importance is the provision which should be made by municipalities, especially those on the seaboard, to correct immediately unsanitary conditions, which are now so well known to favor the propagation of infectious disease."

The Plague in Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The State Department has been informed by United States Agent Haywood, at Honolulu, that there have been five cases of bubonic plague since the last report, Jan. 9, and six deaths.

THE CENSUS OF INDUSTRIES.

Two Thousand Special Enumerators to be Employed for Thirty Days.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—An official statement has been issued by the Census Office with reference to the industrial census. It says:

"The Census act provides that the statistics of manufactures may be collected by enumerators or by special agents, at the discretion of the Directors. A careful estimate shows that all of the manufacturing establishments included in the localities to be withdrawn from the enumerators can be visited and returns from them secured within the brief space of thirty days, by the employment of 2,000 special agents, who will be paid by the day. The compensation which it is proposed to allow them is $4 per day, except in special cases, but it can in no instance exceed $6.

"In the collection of manufacturing statistics the Director proposes to utilize as far as possible the organization created for the general enumeration. The reasons for adopting the system here outlined are two, namely, economy in expenditures and the desire to meet the wish of Congress for a quick census."

Republican Contestant Favored.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The House Committee on Election No. 1 divided on party lines to-day and by a vote of 6 to 2 decided to recommend the seating of William F. Aldrich, Republican, who contests the seat now held by Gaston A. Robbins, (Democrat,) for the Fourth Congressional District of Alabama. The contest was based on alleged intimidation and racial prejudices growing out of appeals for white supremacy.

Would Make Mr. Olney a Regent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—In the House to-day the joint resolution for the appointment of ex-Secretary of State Richard Olney to the vacancy on the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution caused by the death of William Preston Johnston of Louisiana was adopted.

Would Buy Twenty Submarine Boats.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Mr. Cummings (Dem., N. Y.,) introduced a bill for the purchase of twenty torpedo boats of the Holland type, of which five are to be assigned for the protection of New York City.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. Thomas B. Lamoreaux, Second Artillery, when relieved from duty pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department at Baltimore, Md., will proceed to Governors Island, New York City, and report to the commanding General, Department of the East, for further orders.

Major Frank D. Baldwin, Fifth Infantry, now at Fort Slocum, New York, will report at the Headquarters of the Army for temporary duty.

Capt. Henry D. Borup, Ordnance Department, will make one visit in January, and two visits in each of the months of February and March, to Hilton Head, S. C., on official business pertaining to the mounting at that place of machinery, &c., for the dynamite gun in course of manufacture by the Pneumatic Torpedo and Construction Company for the Ordnance Department.

The following transfers are made in the Twelfth Infantry: First Lieut. William H. Oury, from Company F to Company D; First Lieut. John F. B. Mitchell, Jr., from Company D to Company F.

Capt. Charles H. Muir, Second Infantry, is assigned to Company F of that Regiment.

Capt. Beverly W. Dunn, Ordnance Department, will proceed from Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, to Fort Washington, Md., on official business pertaining to the manufacture of cartridge reloading machines for rapid-fire guns.

Capt. Orin B. Mitcham, Ordnance Department, will proceed from New York City to the works of the War Munition Company, near Bradford, Penn., on official business pertaining to the manufacture of smokeless powder.

Major James C. Merrill, Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, vice Col. Dallas Bache, Assistant Surgeon General, relieved.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander G. B. Harber is detached from the navy yard, New York, and ordered to temporary duty at the office of the Bureau of Naval Intelligence.

Lieut. J. E. Palmer is ordered to temporary engineer duty on the Pensacola, and then to the Asiatic Station for engineer duty only.

Lieut. H. M. Dombaugh is relieved from all duty at League Island Navy Yard, except that as Recorder of the Board of Labor Employment.

Movements of Transports.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—The transport and collier Scindia will sail to-day for Manila via Guam, with 8,000 tons of freight, including 5,000 tons of coal for Guam. The Scindia has 100 apprentice boys, all of whom were sent here from the East and who are to be distributed among the fleet at Manila. She carries a crew of 125 men.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Adjutant General has been informed that the transport Kilpatrick left Nuevitas this morning for Newport News with a squadron of the Eighth Cavalry, comprising five commissioned officers, one acting Assistant Surgeon, and eighty-two enlisted men, Major William Stanton commanding.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Detroit is due at Key West on the 22d inst., and probably will join the flagship New York on her cruise through the West Indies.

The Ranger left San Francisco for Panama to make an important survey. In addition to this, she has orders to drop into Magdalena Bay and deliver instructions to the Iowa, Marblehead, and Philadelphia, all of which are at that place at this time. These instructions are for the Philadelphia to come to San Francisco, and the Iowa and Marblehead to go to San Diego Harbor and there await orders from Washington.

Capt. Waring to be Retired.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The board of officers detailed to examine Capt. J. E. Waring has reported that officer as disqualified for military service, and he will be placed on the retired list. This action will relieve the block in promotions, many of which have been held up on account of the delay in action on the case of Capt. Waring.

Gen. T. M. Anderson Retired.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—Brig. Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, commander of the Department of the Lakes, was relieved from active duty to-day, having reached the age limit, sixty-four years. Gen. Anderson has under consideration several offers to enter commercial business. He will remain in Chicago until April at least.

WILL CONSECRATE A BISHOP.

Mgr. Sbarretti to be Installed in Washington Feb. 4.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Papal Bull authorizing the consecration of the Right Rev. Mgr. Sbaretti, Bishop-elect of Havana, has been received at the Apostolic Delegation. The services will be celebrated with pontifical high mass at St. Aloysius Church Sunday morning, Feb. 4. Archbishop Martinelli will be the consecrator, assisted by Bishop Curtis, coadjutor to the Cardinal, and Bishop Monoghan of Wilmington.

This consecration will be the first ever performed in America by an Apostolic Delegate, and unusual and magnificent preparations are being made for the occasion. Mgr. Sbaretti expects to go to Havana the latter part of February.

GEN. WOOD ON INSPECTION TRIP.

Leaves Havana with a Party To-day to be Gone Two Weeks.

HAVANA, Jan. 20.—Governor General Wood, accompanied by Gens. Lee and Chaffee, Col. Black, Gen. Rivera, and a number of others, including several ladies, will leave for Cienfuegos by rail at daylight Monday. Half a day will be spent at Cienfuegos investigating the condition of affairs there. The party will then proceed on the transport Ingalls for Lastunas, (the port of Sancti Spiritus,) going thence to Trinidad and Manzanillo. From the latter place Gen. Wood will ride to Santiago, visiting Boyamo and San Luis en route.

At Santiago the Governor General will meet the Ingalls, and will proceed for Guantanamo, Sagua, Baracoa, Gibara, Nuevitas, Caibarien, Matanzas, and Havana. The time occupied by the trip will probably be two weeks. Gen. Ludlow originally intended to go with Gen. Wood, but has decided that he is not able to spare the time.

CUSTOMS OFFICER DIES IN CUBA.

Jesse W. Smith Succumbs to a Wound and an Operation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn of the War Department received to-day from Col. T. H. Bliss of the Commissary Department, in charge of the customs service in Cuba, a report on the case of Collector Jesse W. Smith, at Gibara, who was shot on the 9th inst. by a Cuban named Cannidaty, editor of Las Clarides, a Gibara newspaper, and who died last night.

Col. Bliss says that on the 10th inst. he received a telegram from Collector Smith, giving an account of his trouble with the Cuban editor in the following words:

"Was shot in left thigh yesterday afternoon by editor of local paper in an encounter resulting from personal insults and lies published by him in regard to the management of Custom House. I was unarmed at the time, and disarmed him after being shot. Was operated on, and doctor thinks I will be able to return to my duties in about three weeks; meanwhile the interpreter is managing the affairs of the Custom House."

In his telegram to the War Department announcing the death of Smith Col. Bliss said that Smith's leg was amputated Jan. 18, and he died the following evening. Col. Bliss asked if he should send the remains to the United States. Mr. Meiklejohn replied to him, saying that the remains of a civilian could not be brought to this country at public expense.

Smith served in the Spanish war as Second Lieutenant of the Second United States Volunteer Infantry, was mustered out June 22, 1899, and resided at New Orleans.

Revenues Received in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The War Department gave out the statement to-day that the total receipts for the entire Island of Cuba for the month of December were $1,733,221. The receipts for the year by items were: Customs, $14,072,114; internal revenue, $757,285; postal receipts from July 1, 1899, to Dec. 31, 1899, $94,514; miscellaneous receipts from July 1, 1899, to Dec. 31, 1899, $293,584; total receipts, $15,217,407.42.

Cubans Expect to Vote.

HAVANA, Jan. 20.—Civil Governor Nunez says the Cubans who have become American citizens expect to be allowed to vote at the coming election. He estimates their number at about 25,000, and says they took out naturalization papers in order to protect themselves against Spain.

Spanish Flag Flies in Havana.

HAVANA, Jan. 20.—Gen. Maximo Gomez visited the Spanish Club at Remedios today and asked the members to hoist the Spanish flag over the club, which was immediately done.

Recreation Rooms at Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 20.—At a meeting of a number of university students last night an association was organized for the purpose of formulating a plan for ameliorating the condition of men and boys in town. The plan is to establish a reading room, a gymnasium, and other recreation rooms for Princeton men and boys not connected with the university. One thousand dollars has already been subscribed for the purpose, and a three-story building which has been leased for the association's headquarters will be opened in February.

Old Pennsylvania Employe Killed.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—David Murdock, assistant yardmaster of the Maryland Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Gray's Ferry, in the southwestern section of this city, was instantly killed to-day by a freight train near Lamokin, below Chester. Murdock lived at the latter place. He was about sixty years old, and had been in the employ of the company for forty years. A widow and three daughters survive him.

Aged Woman Burned to Death.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—Margaret Hearld, aged eighty years, was burned to death early to-day. She accidentally overturned an oil stove in her room and the flames filled the apartment. The aged woman occupied an attic. The family living in the lower portion of the house escaped in safety.

Clearance Sales.

All Cars Transfer to Bloomingdales 3RD AVE 59 & 60TH STS

Clearance Sales.

Furs from Our Clearance Sale.

The Fur Collarettes.

This is a special opportunity to secure a fine fur garment, in many instances at very much less than the cost of labor and material. They are all this season's latest styles, beautifully lined and well finished throughout.

Fur collarettes with long tabs and tails, also round collarettes with large storm collars and combination yokes: Just the sort of a garment for January, February and March weather.

Lot 1—Consisting of Electric and Electric and Chinchilla Combination, Black Marten, Gray Fox and Nearseal, Nearseal and Astrachan Nearseal and Krimmer, Nearseal and Black Marten, Genuine Seal and Persian, Nearseal and Persian, Krimmer and Mouffion, Nearseal and Mouffion. There are garments in this lot that sell as high as $15.00; we offer a choice at **7.65**

Lot 2—Embracing Beautiful Combination Collarettes of Nearseal and Krimmer, Nearseal and Black Marten, Natural Lynx and Nearseal, Sable Fox and Nearseal, Genuine Krimmer, Nearseal and Persian Lamb, Mouffion and Krimmer, Nearseal and Mouffion, Alaska Sable, etc. Many garments in this lot worth $25.00; choice of the entire lot at **11.95**

Lot 3—Embracing Mink and Nearseal Combination, Nearseal and Persian Combination, Blue Lynx and Nearseal Combination, Genuine Alaska Sable, Nearseal and Red Fox, Combination Alaska Sable and Persian Alaska Sable and Nearseal Combination, Genuine Beaver, Persian Lamb, Mink and Persian Combination, Mink and Seal Combination, Sable Fox and Nearseal. Many garments among this lot worth as high as $35.00; choice of the entire lot, **14.75**

Lot 4—Including some beautiful models of rich and stylish garments, some of the finest manufactured this season, embracing Sable Fox and Persian Genuine Beaver, Persian Lamb Mink and Persian Lamb Mink and Seal Alaska Sable and Nearseal Alaska Sable and Persian Genuine Chinchilla, Nearseal and Stone Marten, Sable Fox and Nearseal. There are garments in this lot worth from $40.00 to $45.00; choice of the entire lot, **19.75**

Lot 5—Finest model manufactured this season, embracing Alaska Sable and Persian, Sable Fox and Persian, Blue Fox and Seal, China Fox, Alaska Sable and Nearseal, Blue Fox and Persian, Silver Fox and Seal, Alaska Sable and Persian Alaska Seal and Mink, Genuine Mink, Sable Fox and Persian Lamb. There are garments among this lot that are worth from $50 to $60; choice until sold, **23.75**

Second Floor, 59th St. Section.

Dress Trimmings, etc., 25% and 50% Discounts.

Spangled Fronts, Yokes, Bodices, etc.

Parisian bodices, fronts, also yokes, about 28 pieces altogether; some of the finest manufactured in Paris this season. Lace applique, turquoise, black and silver, black and steel and spangled effects in white and black; regular prices from $4.95 to $23.00, now offered at ½ price.

Black Spangled **Birds** and **Butterflies,** regular price from 15c. to 29c., until sold at half price.

Rich jewel and spangled effects, also satin and Renaissance, also chiffon, passementerie **Collars, Shoulder Belts** or **Corsage Ornaments,** beautiful combination effects of the most delicate shadings, regular price from $1.98 to $8.50, all to be closed out until sold at half price.

French Taffeta Silk Aiglovers.

Corded, embroidered, cut out and with lace effects, exclusive styles from $3.65 to $7.50 per yard, to be closed out at half price.

Also a discount of 25 per cent. from our entire stock of Dress Trimmings.

Main Floor.

The Black Dress Goods.

7,000 yards **Black Fancy Armure;** a very neat, serviceable, fabric; well worth 39c.; on Monday, your choice from 20 different designs, at only **19**

45-inch all-wool silk finish **Henrietta;** a very handsome, lustrous finish; fast black and serviceable; a quality that cannot be duplicated elsewhere for less than 98c.; on Monday this ever-popular grade sells at **75**

50-inch all-wool **Black Cheviot**—A fortunate purchase of 5,000 yards of this most desirable fabric enables us to quote a price that will insure rapid sale; only the best hard-twisted pure Australian wool has been used in the manufacture; this is very popular for tailor-made suits, separate skirts, etc., and will be found most reliable in every way; on Monday, on special counter, at **75**

Main Floor, front, centre.

Specials in Black Silks.

2,000 yards **Black Taffeta Silk,** very strong and bright quality, would cost much more to make to-day; per yard, ... **42**

1,500 yards **Taffeta Silk,** good grade; suitable for waists or petticoats; much under price; per yard, ... **52**

1,200 yards **Black Peau de Soie All Pure Silk,** guaranteed to wear; this silk is very much in demand just now; worth regularly $1.00 yd. and more; at **89**

1,000 yards **Black Peau de Soie,** a very fine, rich grade of pure silk; guaranteed in every particular . . **1.25**

Main Floor, front, centre.

AMERICANS FALL IN AMBUSH.

Filipinos Surprise Soldiers of the Thirtieth—Insurgents Beaten in the Batangas Mountains.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The first untoward happening in the highly successful campaign now going on in Luzon is announced from Gen. Otis in the following dispatch:

"Manila, Jan. 20, 1900.

"Pack train twenty ponies transporting rations between Santo Tomas and San Pablo, Laguna Province, escorted by fifty men under Lieut. Ralston, Thirtieth Infantry, ambushed yesterday; two men killed, five wounded, nine missing; pack train lost; Lieutenant and thirty-four men returned to Santo Tomas with killed and wounded; affair being investigated.

"Doret, Forty-fifth Infantry, struck insurgents in Batangas Mountains, prepared in ambush to meet him; he killed eight, wounded three, captured seventeen, one Spaniard, six rifles. His casualties, two men slight wounded."

PROGRESS IN ZAMBOANGA.

Population Indulges in Pursuits of Peace—American Women Excite Curiosity of Natives.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ZAMBOANGA, Mindanao, P. I., Dec. 10.—The arrival of Gen. John C. Bates aboard the Yorktown early in the past week was the sign that we had taken this place for keeps, and that Commander Very's hard vigil was receiving its proper recognition. Gen. Bates had some months ago been in charge of this district, where he had been remarkably successful in his dealings with the natives. Recently troubles having shown themselves above the horizon, he was again ordered here, with greatly enlarged territory and additional powers. His headquarters, although ultimately to have been at this place, could not be situated here when he first came, as Commander Very's plans were not quite matured, and our amigos were too few in number to assert themselves. Now, however, it has all been changed, and we are in full possession.

Among the first things the General did was to issue a general order designating Zamboanga as headquarters. Capt. Smiley is Acting Assistant Adjutant General, and Lieuts. Reeve and Cowan are members of the personal staff.

The Yorktown brought Commander Charles S. Sperry, the senior naval officer in these waters, thereby relieving Commander Very and the Castine, and giving them a chance to go north to Manila, and perhaps to Hongkong, a privilege they have sought these many weeks, but, owing to the important work on which the vessel was engaged, a change was not possible at an earlier date.

It was a surprise to the newcomers to find how much matters had quieted down, and in what good order the town was kept by Capt. W. A. Nichols and his officers and men of the Twenty-third Infantry. Steamers were in the roadstead, the wharf was piled high with bags of copra, and the huts about the market place were again becoming numerous, while the variety of their stores was tempting to eye and palate.

Another surprise was experienced on the 6th inst., when the City of Peking arrived with 1,000 men of the Thirty-first Regiment of Volunteers, to be followed a few days later by the remainder of the regiment, with a number of horses and stores on board the Brutus. This rather put out of joint the noses of the Twenty-third boys, who had hoped to be stationary at this post, but now they were forced to once again pack their kits and return to Jolo.

Among other delightful features of the coming of the City of Peking was the presence of several ladies who had come out in the vessel. The following day, when these ladies went on shore, they were followed everywhere by crowds of men, women, and children, all anxious and curious to see this first importation of America's fair ones. The natives themselves, decked out in all their picturesque arrangement of cloths and gaudy colors, were also of great interest to the visitors.

The coming of the additional troops permitted a detachment being detailed to occupy Port Isabella, which, Zamboanga having fallen, comes naturally to us as part of Commander Very's conquest. Company D of the Thirty-first was told off for this purpose, fifty men under command of Capt. Cabell being selected, the remainder of the company being left behind. Lieut. Reeve also accompanied the expedition as the representative of Brig. Gen. John C. Bates. The whole command was embarked on board the Manila, which vessel being always ready for any duty, finds her reward in being frequently selected for various expeditions about the different parts of the station.

When the arrangements for the landing were perfected the battalion formed in the principal street of the town of Port Isabella and marched with bugles sounding, drums beating, and colors flying to the Naval Arsenal, which was selected as the best temporary locality for housing the troops. Here, with a few remarks to the surrounding chiefs and people from the neighboring towns and villages, the colors were run up and the place was taken in the name of the United States. The Manila was appropriately and gayly decked out with bunting and her guns fired a National salute to the flag.

All of the equipments belonging to the Thirty-first are now ashore here, and the regiment is living in the tents. To-morrow the City of Peking leaves for Manila, and the usual routine of the garrison will be carried on. In the near future the regiment will pass through quite a number of subdivisions, as it is proposed to occupy all of the principal towns formerly held by the Spaniards, beginning at once with an expedition leaving this evening for Cotta Battu, where two companies, if not a complete battalion, will be stationed.

LENIENCY FOR DESERTERS.

Conditions Due to War in the Philippines Relieve Former Offenders from Punishment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—An unlooked-for result of the Philippine war is the mild treatment accorded to deserters whose offenses were committed before the war. Desertion is a crime which is treated with leniency by the War Department just now, and it is quite common for a self-confessed deserter to be captured and to go without punishment, and even without trial. One of the principal reasons for this is the short-handedness of the War Department, owing to the number of men who have been sent out of the country to fight the Filipinos.

When soldiers desert, they frequently return to the service, enlisting under a false name. The attraction of military life proves too much for them, particularly in the case of soldiers who deserted before the Spanish war, and who are now yearning for a chance to see real

JOHN RUSKIN PASSES AWAY

Author Dies of Influenza at the Age of Eighty Years.

HIS CAREER IN LITERATURE

A Life, at First Dedicated to Art, Devoted to Expounding It—His Marriage and Divorce.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—John Ruskin died this afternoon of influenza.

The announcement that Ruskin is dead may not create so great an excitement today as it would have twenty-five or thirty years ago, but it still possesses the power to give so much of a shock as naturally occurs on the death of a very distinguished man. Whatever may have been Mr. Ruskin's shortcomings, and however much calmer minds may object to things which he has done and words which he has written, there cannot be denied to him the title of genius. He may have been a defective genius, but a genius he was.

He is dead at the advanced age of fourscore, and since his twenty-fifth year his life had been one long series of exertions in the lines of thought which he considered himself elected by Divine Providence to pursue. Books, pamphlets, brochures, letters to the press, poems, and lectures attested his unceasing activity of mind, while continual excursions into Italy, France, Switzerland, and various parts of Great Britain bore witness to an equal energy of body. His books have penetrated to every part of the English-speaking globe, and his ideas have had an influence on most artists, whether they belonged or did not belong to the peculiar school called "Pre-Raphaelite." On the art-loving public as distinguished from professors of the fine arts in the different branches, his influence has been perhaps even greater than upon artists. The influence may have been intangible, owing to the peculiarities of the man, but it has, nevertheless, been real.

INFLUENCES OF CHILDHOOD.

Mr. Ruskin was always eager to let his fellows know just what he thought and did; it is part of his charm that he takes the reader into his confidence with a frankness almost rustic, and in his later years he completed the abundant material scattered through his other works by a number of chapters of autobiography issued after his usual unusual fashion. We learn, for example, what he did, thought, and read from his fourth to his seventh year, when he wrote his first book, a series in four volumes, of which only one and a quarter were completed with home-made materials and amateur binding. This little book was illustrated by the author. At seven he began to study Latin, and one of his playthings was a two-arched bridge, of which the stones were movable. "I was never weary of building, unbuilding, for was too heavy to be thrown down, but had always to be taken down,) and rebuilding it. This inconceivably passive—or, rather, impassive—contentment in doing or reading the same thing over and over again I perceive to have been a great condition in my power of getting thoroughly to the bottom of matters." Other passages from the chapters of this autobiography are instructive. Ruskin's fondness for Scott and Ruskin's Toryism are well known to all readers of his writings. The very first lines in his autobiography refer to these things. He says:

> I am, and my father was before me, a violent Tory of the old school. (Walter Scott's school, that is to say, and Homer's.) I name these two out of the numberless great Tory writers because they were my own two masters. I had Walter Scott's novels, and the "Iliad" Pope's translation for my only reading when I was a child on weekdays; on Sundays their effect was tempered by "Robinson Crusoe" and "Pilgrim's Progress," my mother having it deeply in her heart to make an evangelical clergyman of me. * * * Walter Scott and Pope's "Homer" were reading of my own election, but my mother forced me by steady, daily toil to learn long chapters of the Bible by heart, as well as to read it, every syllable through, aloud, hard names and all, from Genesis to the Apocalypse, about once a year, and to that discipline—patient, accurate, and resolute—I owe, not only a knowledge of the Book which I find occasionally serviceable, but much of my general power of taking pains and the best part of my taste in literature. * * * From my own chosen masters there, Scott and Homer I learned the Tyrtæan which my best afterthought has only served to confirm. That is to say, a most sincere love of Kings, and dislike of everybody who attempted to disobey them. Only, both by Homer and Scott, I was taught strange ideas about Kings, which I find for the present incredible, yet I perceived that both the author of the "Iliad" and the author of "Waverley" made their Kings or their King-loving persons do harder work than anybody else. * * * To my further great benefit, as I grew older, I thus (by travel with his father in a postchaise) saw from all the noblemen's houses in England; in reverent and healthy delight of uncovetous admiration—perceiving, as soon as I could perceive any political truth at all, that it was probably much happier to live in a small house and have Warwick Castle to be astonished at than to live in Warwick Castle and have nothing to be astonished at; but that, at all events, it would not make Brunswick Square in the least more pleasantly habitable to pull Warwick Castle down. And, at this day, though I have had invitations enough to visit America, I could not; even for a couple of months, live in a country so miserable as to possess no castles.

RECORD OF HIS LIFE WORK.

In order to place the life of Mr. Ruskin before the reader in a compact form, let us look at a list of his books, arranged according to the years of their appearance. For Mr. Ruskin's life was in his books. He had no other which the public is ever likely to hear about. There are rumors of a disappointment in love in his case, as in the case of so many other men of brilliant talents. But his long train of years will have to be chronicled for the most part by the dates on the title pages of volumes and pamphlets. Here, then, is a sufficiently accurate summary of his important publications and the few other events which constitute his life:

1819—Born Feb. 8, at London, of a rich merchant family of Scotch origin.
1834-9—Poems in "Friendship's Offering." Contributions to architectural and popular science magazines.
1839—Newdigate prize for poetry at Oxford; studied art with Copley Fielding and J. H. Hardinge.
1842—Pamphlet eulogizing Turner and the English landscapists. Took degree of A. M.
1843—Enlarged above to first volume of "Modern Painters."
1844—Went to Italy. Poems in "Keepsake" and "Friendship's Offering."
1846—Second volume of "Modern Painters." Third edition.
1847—Became a contributor to The Quarterly Review.
1849—"Seven Lamps of Architecture."
1850—"Poems by J. R.," in octavo.
1851—"The King of the Golden River; or, The Black Brothers. A Legend of Styria." Illustrated.
1851—"Stones of Venice." Letters to The London Times eulogizing the "Pre-Raphaelite" band of young English painters. "Notes on the Construction of Sheepfolds."
1853-4—Edinburgh Lectures on "Gothic Architecture." On "Painting."
1854—"Opening of the Crystal Palace."
1855—"Giotto and His Works in Padua."
1856—Text to Turner's "Harbors of England." Third and fourth volumes of "Modern Painters."
1857—"Notes on the Turner Gallery." "The Elements of Drawing." In three letters.
1858—"Cambridge School of Art." "Lectures on Art." "The Political Economy of Art."
1859—"Lectures on Art, Decorations and Manufactures," "Two Paths."
1860—Fifth volume of "Modern Painters," with illustrations by the author.
1862—"Unto this Last," four essays on political economy. "Ethics of the Dust"; ten lectures. "Sesame and Lilies."
1863—"Essays on Political Economy."
1865—"Study of Architecture in Our Schools."
1866—"Crown of Wild Olive"; three lectures. "Cestus of Aglaia." in Art Journal. "Lectures on Civilization."
1867—Appointed Rede Lecturer at Cambridge. Made LL. D., Cantab. "Time and Tide."
1868—Slade Professor of the Fine Arts at Oxford.
1869—"Queen of the Air. A Study of Greek Myths of Cloud and Storm."
1871—Offered Oxford £5,000 to pay for a drawing master.
1872—"Aratra Pentelici," six lectures on the elements of sculpture. Started a workingman's paper called Fors Clavigera. Began "Deucalion: Lapse of Waves and Life of Stones." Began "Mornings in Florence." Began "Proserpina, Studies of Wayside Flowers." Began "St. Mark's Rest; The History of Venice."
1873—"Love's Meinie," lectures on birds.
1874—"Val d'Arno," ten lectures on the Tuscan art.
1876—Re-elected to the Slade Professorship.
1877—"The Laws of Fesole."
1878—"The Three Colors of Pre-Raphaelitism."
1878—Retired from the Slade Professorship on account of a severe illness.
1880—"The Lord's Prayer and the Church; Letters to Clergy with Replies."
1881—"Our Fathers Have Told Us." (Sketches of the History of Christendom for Boys and Girls who have been held at its Fonts.)
1882—General Statement explaining the Nature and Purposes of St. George's Guild.
1883—Again re-elected to the Slade Professorship. "The Art of England," being the course of Lectures delivered at Oxford during the Spring and Autumn of 1883.
1884—"The Ruskin Birthday Book." "Caeli Enarrant," being studies of cloud form and of its visible causes.
1885—"On the Old Road," being more miscellaneous essays. Resigned the Slade Professorship for the second time. Permanent residence at Brantwood.
1886—"Notes on the Principal Pictures of Sir J. E. Millais, exhibited at the Grosvenor Gallery."
1887—"Hortus Inclusus: Messages from the Wood to the Garden, sent in Happy Days to the Ladies of the Thwaite, Coniston, by their Thankful Friend, John Ruskin." "Dilecta; consisting of Correspondence, Diary, Notes, and Extracts from Books."
1888—"Praeterita: Outlines of Scenes and Thoughts perhaps Worthy of Memory in my Past Life; an Autobiography."

ASPIRED TO BE A PAINTER.

This does not pretend to be an exhaustive list, but it gives an adequate idea of the profusion of his thought, the versatility of his mind. In looking over the record, note toward the beginning three things: He was of Scotch ancestry, and, therefore, dogmatic by rightful national inheritance; he was wealthy, and, moreover, an only son; at Oxford, where he was entered at Christchurch, he took the prize for poetry. Gifted with a poetical mind and of a dogmatic temperament, he found himself practically free to pursue whatever path seemed best. His choice was soon made. It was to become a great painter, and to that end he began to study with Copley Fielding and J. H. Harding. There is the well-worn sneer common among artists that an art critic is a man who has failed in every branch of art which he has attempted. Ruskin is no exception to the rule, for his art work cannot bear comparison with his writing. It was a realization of that fact, or perhaps only an unconscious result of the impatience of his nature, which made him drop his brushes and take up the pen in defense of English artists.

His pamphlet on Turner, enlarged to a book, contended that English art was not only equal, but in many ways superior, to the work of the ancients. The bitter and contemptuous dissent which this first volume elicited—"Modern Painters: Their Superiority in the Art of Landscape Painting to All the Ancient Masters," by an Oxford graduate—sent young Ruskin off to Italy on what Goethe would have called his "wander jahrs." But it was in keeping with his impatient and dogmatic spirit that he wrote from the standpoint of a "master" before serving his wandering apprenticeship.

Notice next that after traveling in Italy and broadening himself by a number of years full of work, he wrote "Seven Lamps of Architecture" and "Stones of Venice," both consecrated to a deification of Gothic architecture and a depreciation of all other kinds. In 1853 he lectured on the same subject in Edinburgh. Two years before he had raised a great stir about certain young painters who proposed to go back to the days of artistic innocence before Raphael and Michael Angelo, and to paint things just as they are, detail by detail, with all the minutest accessories given their full value in the picture. His championship of these young "pre-Raphaelites" went hand in hand with a cultus of the Gothic in architecture. For just as the old Gothic architects loaded facades with niches, statues, pilasters, gargoyles, and fantastic traceries, imitating birds, beasts, trees, and grasses very closely in stone, so the pre-Raphaelites sought for a strong representation of every leaf, every hair, every grain of sand in a picture.

Ruskin was himself a Goth, using that term not in its bad sense, as a synonym with Vandal, but in the good, as a man mentally akin to that fresh mixture of races which produced the Gothic cathedrals. He had the vigor and combativeness, the contempt for the restrained and subdued in classic art which is seen in the builders of those great churches. He also had their capacity for great thoughts and religious impressions, and, more than anything else, he had their discursiveness. Following the train of Ruskin's thought through page after page, chapter after chapter, of elaborated, overdecorated, involved prose of that kind which comes almost to the limit of poetry, one is forcibly reminded of a Gothic cathedral, where the maze of buttresses, flying arches, and pinnacles, not to speak of the myriad digressions in the way of statues and ornaments, confuse and perplex the eye. This confusion and perplexity are not always unpleasant; they are positively delightful to many people and painful only to a few.

BEAUTY OF HIS STYLE.

But it would not be fair to omit making reference, though perhaps unneeded, to the actual beauty of John Ruskin's style, his matchless handling of the English language. No contemporary rivaled him in rhetoric. It often attains the elevation and creates in the reader the intellectual stir which the best German music produces. It does not convince, but it excites. It does not give actual arguments, just as that music does not give actual melody. But it gives endless suggestion, just as that music is full of recurring suggestiveness of melody. His marriage is the chapter in Ruskin's life which has formed the theme for much romance as well as unkind conjecture. When Ruskin was scarcely more than a youth he met one evening at a dance in London a most beautiful girl. The hostess is said to have pointed her out to him and said that she would make the most delightful art critic an adorable wife. Ruskin married the girl and gave her a magnificent home. Here she was introduced to her husband's friend, the then rising young painter, John Everett Millais. Ruskin asked him to paint his wife's portrait. While painting the artist fell in love with his model. Ruskin, it is said, viewed the unfolding of this romance with a remarkable power of self-restraint and gentleness. He neither accused nor blamed her. He permitted her to obtain a divorce, and then one morning walked into church and saw his late wife bound in wedlock to the painter, who in after years was to be known as Sir John Millais, the leading artist in England and the President of the Royal Academy.

From his retirement from Oxford in 1886 until ten years later the eccentricities of Ruskin, told throughout the world with every exaggeration, inclined the public to the belief that the great art critic was incurably insane. There were doubtless periods of hallucination, but to the friends who surrounded him at his estate in Brantwood he appeared naught but a gentle old man, who, having lived a full round life, was gradually slipping into the grave with mind and physique at strange variance.

There was great surprise when in May, 1893, it was announced that Mr. Gladstone had nominated Ruskin to succeed Alfred Lord Tennyson as Poet Laureate of England. As a writer of verse Ruskin had never had any recognized standing, as was then demonstrated by the volumes of his rhymes at that time most opportunely published under the editorship of William G. Collingwood, his neighbor and ardent admirer. It was not long before formal denial came of the Poet Laureate story.

LAST YEARS AT BRANTWOOD.

In 1896 report came from Brantwood that the clouds, which for a decade had obscured the mind of the great patron and critic of art, had rolled away. At last he seemed to be peacefully awaiting the end. But he lived nearly four years more. Much has been written in the magazines concerning these last days at Brantwood. On fine days Ruskin walked about his grounds or was wheeled around in his bath chair. Kind friends and faithful servants administered to his wants. Many tourists and pilgrims visited him, some merely to lift their hats to him, and then to go away. He dined alone at 8 o'clock in his own room, and sought his couch an hour later. Since last Summer he had been confined to his chamber, where, amid the keepsakes from friends and his own pictures and books, which it had been his life's loving toil to expound, he finally passed away.

Of Mr. Ruskin it may be said that his life obeyed the old saw, "Practice what you preach." In an age which is called sordid he actually did expend a large fortune in trying to ameliorate the condition his fellow-men aesthetically, morally, and mentally. His high planes of thought were not merely ligments of the brain; he lived to live up to them. Even the house in which he was born was sold to pay the cost of enterprises artistically philanthropic, and all of it that remained to Mr. Ruskin was the little nursery at the top of the house where he had passed his early days. This was always kept in the same state. Even the bars placed at the window to keep the small child from climbing out are said to be still in position.

Unhappily, Mr. Ruskin considered himself, among other things, a capital business man, and became involved in disputes with some of his best friends in regard to certain mutual charitable foundations. Mr. Ruskin defended his side with more vigor than consideration for his friends, and allowed the public to become partners in the squabble. This may be set down to weakness arising from increasing ill health and the worry attendant on undertaking too much work. His last years show a feverish haste to begin new books. Some of them are makeshifts to take the place of elaborate treatises and histories which his too fertile brain laid out years before and never succeeded in writing. It may have been one of those mysterious intimations of approaching death which caused him to begin so many fresh publications.

He is gone, and the world is the less for an idealist of a picturesque and suggestive type. The nineteenth century of railways and telegraphs which he so heartily detested, owes him a great deal; out of his bushels of straw much wheat can be thrashed, and it would be a graceful thing if the practical moderns, for whose civilization he expressed such a fine rhetorical contempt, should acknowledge the purity and disinterestedness of his life by a tablet in Westminster Abbey.

MUSIC HEARD YESTERDAY.

Mr. Paderewski's Last Piano Recital at Carnegie Hall in the Afternoon —Two Opera Performances.

At Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon Mr. Paderewski gave the last of his series of four piano recitals. The aspect of the auditorium and the demeanor of the audience were those which are now familiar to the attendants at these entertainments. The house was packed. Every seat was taken, and the standing room was so crowded that several women fainted. Mr. Paderewski might in time equal the regular weekly list at the Opera House matinées. The same rapt attention was noticed as has been in evidence at the previous recitals. And it would be strange if it were otherwise. Only those who are jealous, or those who dislike exhibitions of public enthusiasm, or those who are soured, can fail to be touched, at least at times, by the most poetic piano playing of our day.

The programme which the artist offered yesterday was one of uncommon attractiveness. It consisted of the Bach chromatic fantasia and fugue, Beethoven's sonata, Opus 111; Schumann's F sharp minor sonata, Chopin's ballade in F major, prelude, Opus. 28, No. 17; two études, the B flat minor mazurka, "Berceuse" and valse, Opus 34. No. 1, and Liszt's second étude de concert, and twelfth Hungarian rhapsody. It will be readily seen by those acquainted with piano music that this was a programme of exceptional interest. Mr. Paderewski's reading of the great Beethoven sonata is one of his noblest interpretations, and it was happily paired yesterday with his performance of the Schumann sonata, which might be heard oftener. Again, Mr. Paderewski showed himself to be the prince of Chopin interpreters. His marvelous singing tone, his wonderful command of gradation, and his profound feeling for the musical nature of every phrase were never exhibited to better advantage than they were in the Chopin list of yesterday afternoon.

The Liszt étude afforded the pianist an opportunity to achieve some wonderful effects by the employment of his unequaled smoothness of scale playing and his infinite resources in independence of fingers. He made of the little piece a bewitching color scheme and aroused the audience to great enthusiasm. At the close of the concert there was the customary procession to the front, and the unfailing demand for more. It was only when the piano was taken away that the audience consented to go home. The size of the audience and the nature of the appreciation of the recital indicated that it would not be very hazardous for Mr. Paderewski to stay on the Atlantic Coast instead of going West, as he intends to do. He might play here once a week for some time to come.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

"Lohengrin," "Pagliacci," and "Cavalleria Rusticana" Heard.

The audience at the Metropolitan Opera House matinée yesterday was one of the largest of the season. In fact, there might be food for thought in the fact that the amount of the receipts of the two musical performances of the afternoon, Paderewski's and the opera, were somewhere between $16,000 and $17,000. The opera was "Lohengrin," and for its performance Mr. Grau had arranged a new distribution of the parts. Mme. Nordica and Mme. Schumann-Heink were again respectively Elsa and Ortrud, and Mr. Muhlmann was once more the Herald. But the Lohengrin was M. van Dyck, the Telramund Mr. Bertram, and the King M. Edouard de Reszke. This gave a new aspect to affairs.

It cannot be said that the general effect of the performance was all that could be desired. Mme. Nordica once more demonstrated the fullness of her equipment for the Wagnerian music drama, and treated the audience to an Elsa of dramatic meaning and vocal beauty. But the Lohengrin of M. van Dyck will never be a convincing interpretation. He does not sing the music with lyric beauty or charm, and his acting of the part, especially in the first act, is without conviction. His Lohengrin is entirely too much a man of the world. One might suppose he had just arrived from Vienna by steamer instead of coming from sacred Monsalvat by swan boat.

Mr. Bertram was only a conventional Telramund. To be sure, it is a conventional part, but singing actors of skill manage to individualize it. Mme. Schumann-Heink was once more a vigorous Ortrud, and M. Edouard de Reszke sang the music of the King in the labored manner which has characterized his work all this season. M. de Reszke is still suffering from a cold in the lower part of his chest, and it is remarkable that he sings at all. To say that he sang laboriously is not censure, but a simple statement of a fact. The chorus sang fearfully and wonderfully out of tune in the first act, but the orchestra under the capable direction of Mr. Paur was as good as heretofore.

In the evening "Pagliacci" and "Cavalleria Rusticana" were performed. In the former Mlle. de Lussan was the Nedda, Signor Scotti the Tonio, and M. Seligmac the Canio. The performance was notable for its general spirit, and especial mention is to be made of the work of M. Seligmac and Signor Scotti. The former sang in an impassioned style, while the latter gave one of the most admirable operatic impersonations ever seen on the Metropolitan stage. Vocally and histrionically it was worthy of the highest praise. In Mascagni's opera Mme. Calvé was the Santuzza, Mr. Dippel the Turiddu, M. Dufriche the Alfio, Mlle. Bauermeister the Lucia, and Miss Broadfoot the Lola. Mme. Calvé's reception was most enthusiastic, and after the first act she received what is sometimes called "an ovation." To her presence in the cast was undoubtedly due the immense audience. There was never before so large an audience at a Saturday night performance, and it was said at the box office that the number of persons in the audience was the largest in the history of the house. This is, after all, a pretty sound public, and it recognizes genuine dramatic art on the lyric stage.

MISS GARRETSON TO APPEAR.

Cast for Edna May's Part in "The Belle of New York."

George W. Lederer has engaged Miss Helen Bloodgood Garretson to appear in his production of "The Belle of New York" when the company is sent back to London and Paris next Summer. Miss Garretson will sing the rôle of the Salvation Army Lassie, in which Miss Edna May became prominent. It is probable that she will be seen in the part for the first time this week at the Casino.

Miss Garretson's engagement to Charles Van Valkenberg Gunther last Summer, and which was broken owing to her desire to go on the stage created considerable talk in the upper social circles of this city. She is a daughter of the late Dr. Eugene Garretson and a ward of A. F. Houghton of the firm of Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Miss Garretson was graduated in 1897 from Miss Walker's school, and again in the following year from Mlle. Veltin's school. She made her début in society in the Fall of 1898. She is a young woman of considerable accomplishments, among which are a well-cultivated soprano voice and talented elocutionary powers. She is said to be a very pretty blonde, with brown eyes, and a figure similar to that of Miss May's.

Victory Bateman to Become a Bride.

Miss Victory Bateman has announced her intended marriage to Henry Mestayer, the son of Charles Mestayer of the well-known theatrical family of that name. Mr. Mestayer and Miss Bateman have been acquainted for a number of years, and for the last two months have played in "The Bowery After Dark" company, which has been appearing at the Metropolis Theater recently. They will continue with the present company during the remainder of this season, and next year they hope to appear as stars. Miss Bateman in private life is known as Victory Crese. She married Wilfred Clarke, a son of the late John Sleeper Clarke, and secured a separation from him in Philadelphia in June, 1897.

Jefferson MacDonald Engagement.

It was reported in theatrical circles yesterday that William Jefferson, the youngest son of Joseph Jefferson, is engaged to Miss Christie MacDonald, the young actress, who is appearing in Toronto, Canada, with "The Rounders" Company. Mr. Jefferson, who is twenty-two years old, was favorably commended last year when he went into a company organized by his brothers to continue his father's tour. In "Rip Van Winkle he played the part of Cockles, and in "The Rivals" that of Bob Acres.

MRS. FISH GIVES A SHOW

Take-Offs on a Number of the Hostess's Friends.

Society at a Unique Entertainment in Which a Circus Performance Is Introduced.

For the second of her three Saturday night entertainments Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave last evening at her large and beautiful house, 25 East Seventy-eighth Street, a unique, amusing, and enjoyable vaudeville entertainment, which was made up of an original skit entitled "A Fish Story," arranged by Mr. Frank Keeble, produced by a number of professionals, and in which a circus performance was introduced, and several selections, including songs and dances.

Mrs. Fish, who delights in the planning of original entertainments, particularly of a vaudeville nature, and who achieved deserved fame by her "Fermier du Jouoy," or barnyard party, at Newport in the Summer of 1898, has been diligently at work with the aid of clever advisers for some time past arranging the details of last night's affair. At first she projected an amateur minstrel show in which the parts were to be taken by well-known society men and women, but finding it impossible to get this up in a limited time, she called to her aid Mr. Frank Keeble, who with others consulted with Mrs. Fish as to last night's affair. She was especially anxious to poke pleasant fun at some of her friends, well-known members of society, and so there were takeoffs on Miss Daisy Post, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Townsend Burden, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, Miss Fifi Potter, ex-Commodore Gerry, Mr. Stanford White, and others. These takeoffs and hits were perpetrated by the professionals in the skit entitled "A Fish Story."

The guests began to arrive about 9:30, coming from a number of dinners. A Hungarian band was stationed in the hallway and played as the guests took off their wraps on the lower floor and ascended the broad stairway to the second floor, where, at the entrance to the large drawing room on the left of the stairway, Mrs. Fish stood to receive them. At the west end of the large ballroom, which opens out of the drawing room, a pretty stage had been erected. There was a proscenium arch, in whose centre was a shield on a red velvet ground, on which were depicted the Fish arms—a golden porpoise with the motto "Deus dabit." Rows of camp chairs were placed in the ballroom and foyer, and these were all occupied before the curtain rose, soon after 10 P. M., while numbers of guests who came late were obliged to stand in the reception room. The programmes which were handed around were printed in coarse type on single sheets of linen paper, and resembled the handbills of a country circus, and, in fact, the whole entertainment was planned to resemble a backwoods country show. These programmes read as follows:

THEATRE RIGHTHERE,
JANUARY 20, 1900.
Will be Presented for the First Time an Original
FISH STORY,
Arranged by
Mr. FRANK KEEBLE.
TIME—Right Now.
CAST.

Mr. Frank Walsh	Poor Old Lobster Rowe
Lobster Rowe's Wife	Dinah Shad Rowe
Mr. John Saunders	Klondike Rowe
Mr. James Bradley	Tim Perch
Mr. T. Vale	Abe Pike
Mr. James Leahy	Catchem Crab
Little Ioling	Willie Rowe
Little Caroline	Boatie Rowe
A Society Queen	Mrs. Antique Hallmark
A Society Queen	Mrs. Up-to-Date
Miss Hattie Wells	La Petite Fhi-Fhi, a Dancer
Messrs. Wells & Co.	A Wandering Circus

Produced under the control of Mr. Frank Keeble.
Scenery Specially Painted by Mr. Walter P. Warren.
Stage and Effects by K. J. Collins.

Before the curtain rose and after the overture had been played "The Lone Fisherman," Mr. John Saunders, appeared on the stage fishing, and recited the following prologue, written by himself:

PROLOGUE.

We all know well that FISHES swim
In water, not on land,
From little fishes neat and trim
To WHALES and walrus grand,
But fishes who've always dumb
For your applause will seek,
While the OLD LONE FISHERMAN so glum
For once in his life will speak.

For this LONE FISHERMAN so grim
Once met a gold fish rare,
Who threw a GOLDEN SPELL o'er him
And caught him fast and fair.
This golden fish, with ways so fine,
Has opened my mouth to-day,
And made me quit my WORK AND LINE
To sing and dance so gay.

So now we will the play begin—
We hope that it will please—
And if we your attention win
Our minds will be at ease.
If it shall finish without JARS,
An prove all that you wish,
We all may thank our lucky stars
We met that GOLDEN FISH.

When the curtain rose it disclosed the stage set with a plantation scene, with a log cabin at the right. The drop curtain was painted to represent a plantation scene with mountains in the distance. A group of negroes were assembled in the centre of the stage. All were in typical "coon" costume, and all surrounded a young "dude" darky, who had just returned to the plantation from New York. An old daddy darky pesters him for the doings of high life in New York, and the young "coon" relates his experiences. In his description of New York fashionable life, which was bright and amusing, he got off the jokes on members of the audience. One of these take-offs, on Miss Daisy Post, was a "When is a post not a post?" Answer: "When it is a Daisy," and another was, "Why we should we always have these fusses?" Answer: "See Mrs. Oelrichs. She's always Fair," &c., &c. Toward the close of the skit a traveling circus comes on the scene, with its members dead broke. The negroes surround it, tells its members they are trespassers, and oblige them to give a performance. This brought in a trick pony, performing dogs, &c., &c. The act was well done, and was an excellent representation of a typical old-fashioned country circus.

After the curtain had fallen on the skit there was music by the orchestra. It rose again and a short dance and other selections were given, among them some plantation and comic songs by the Clipper Comedy Quartet. Miss Carol Birdsall, a daughter of the late Judge Henry D. Birdsall of Brooklyn, recited Kipling's "Absent-Minded Beggar," in a khaki costume.

Then followed a supper, and it was well toward 2 o'clock this morning before the guests began to depart.

Among those present were Mrs. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Miss Burden, Miss Greta Pomeroy, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, the Misses Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, Gen. Lloyd Bryce and Mrs. Bryce, Miss Clare Bryce, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, the Misses Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Miller, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Travers, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, Mrs. Storrs Wells, and Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Frelinghuysen.

Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Cutting, Mrs. Lucius Wilmerding, Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, the Misses Gerry, Mrs. Joseph Stickney, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Cary, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Talley, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Baxter, and Mrs. Suffern Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mr. and Mrs. James Sneyer, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese, Mr. and Mrs. Pemproke Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Smith, Mrs. Earl Dodge, Miss Anna Dodge, Col. William Jay and Mrs. Jay, Miss Josephine Johnson, Mrs. Frederick Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, Mrs. Fred Neilson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Miss Bronson, Mr. Thomas Cushing, Miss Cushing, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Miss Anna Sands, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Paget.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Lord, Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, the Misses Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Miss Marie Winthrop, Miss Amy Townsend, Miss Atherton Blight, Mr. and Mrs. Lanfear Norrie, the Misses Barbey, Mrs. Walter Kane, Miss Kane, Miss Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Brown, Mrs. N. D. Clapp, Miss Clapp, Mrs. George Hoffman, Miss Emily Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. George Bird, Miss Metcalf, Mr. and Mrs. L. Q. Jones, Mr. Bishop, Miss Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Miss Elsie Clews, Marquise de Tallevrand Perigord, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr., Mrs. Levi P. Morton, the Misses Morton, Miss Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Post, Miss Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Henry McVickar, and the Messrs. J. W. Gerard, Jr., Elliot Gregory, Goelet Gallatin, J. Henry Smith, Henry W. Bull, Barclay Kountze, the Messrs. Grant, T. Sanford Beatty, Messrs. Lispenard and Rhinelander Stewart, Robert Gerry, Robert Van Cortlandt, David Bishop, J. de W. Cutting, and Creighton Webb.

NEW YORKERS IN THE SOUTH.

Many Residents of This City at Aiken for the Winter.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., Jan. 20.—There is no doubt that Aiken has changed in the past few years and has settled down into an ideal family Winter resort. The consumptive is no longer in evidence. His place is taken by the golfer, the sportsman, and the man of leisure. The wealthy New Yorkers have become fascinated by the climate, have bought land and built pretty cottages, and fall naturally into the innocent pleasures of the place. Here the visitors hunt in the morning, shoot at quail, doves, or clay pigeons in the afternoon, dine together in the evening, retiring early to be fresh for the next day's sport, which may be a golf match or a game of polo.

The weather this year has been delightful, one day more beautiful than the other. Whatever other fault may be found with Aiken, it has a splendid climate.

The annual hunt breakfast, which took place Wednesday, may be said to have opened the season. The golf links are in good condition, and the afternoon teas at the golf club house will begin next Monday. Twenty-two ladies have already put their names on the list to serve tea to the golfers. Polo playing has also begun, and many polo ponies are expected from the West this week for the use of the players.

Among the New Yorkers here are Mr. and Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, Jr., Mrs. Perry Tiffany, Major and Mrs. J. C. Mallory, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. George T. Smith, Roland Smith, Dr. and Mrs. Valentine Mott, Mrs. Duncan Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Phelps Dodge, Mrs. Livingston Smith, Miss M. M. Kerr, Miss S. M. Odell, Mrs. Lee-Jones, Mr. and Mrs. C. Gray Dinsmore, and W. R. Travers.

MRS. E. V. LOEW'S RECEPTION.

Mrs. Edward Victor Loew gave yesterday afternoon at her residence, 25 West Fifty-seventh Street, a coming-out reception for her daughter, Miss Edna Goadby Loew. Mrs. Loew wore a costume of black velvet and point lace, and the débutante was in white lace over white silk, and carried a touquet of mauve orchids and lilies of the valley. The débutante was assisted in receiving by Miss Eleanor Swayne, who was gowned in pink crêpe de chine; Miss Lena Fanshawe, who wore gray crêpe de chine and chiffon; Miss Edith Hollins, who was in blue crêpe de chine and chiffon; Miss Helen Beadleston, who wore pale gray silk; Miss Edith Talcott, Nile green silk; Miss Marion Bourne, white silk, trimmed with white lace; Miss Catharine Dodge, Miss May Riker, and Miss Eleanor Thomas. The rooms were decorated with palms and smilax and pink and white roses. The table decorations were of pink.

Among those present at the reception were Mr. and Mrs. George E. Dodge, Miss Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. James Talcott, Mr. and Mrs. Barbey, Miss Barbey, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, the Misses Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Juilliard, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Loew, Dr. Wyckoff and Mrs. Wyckoff, Miss Wyckoff, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Baker, the Misses Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Riker, Mr. and Mrs. Lounsbery, Miss Lounsbery, Mr. Lispenard Stewart, Mr. A. H. Sands, Willis S. Paine, William H. Goadby, F. A. Juilliard, George W. Quintard, Miss Helen Gallatin, Miss Ella de Peyster, Miss Florence Stokes, Miss Julia Fanshawe, Miss Cecil Boardman, Miss Hope Atterbury, and the Misses Robert Goelet, Arthur Burden, Robert Maclay, Louis Iselin, Harry Peters, and George F. Baker, Jr.

SOCIAL NOTES AND DOINGS.

Mrs. Ogden Mills gave last night at her residence, 2 East Sixty-ninth Street, a large and handsome dinner of forty covers. The table was beautifully decorated, roses and smilax being used with artistic effect. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mr. Thomas Cushing and Miss Cushing, Miss Anna Sands, Mr. Worthington Whitehouse, Mrs. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Burden Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, and Mrs. Livingston.

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Mr. and Mrs. A. Clinton Wilmerding, who were married on Jan. 22, 1895, have issued cards for a reception to celebrate their wooden wedding to-morrow evening at their residence, 72 West Eighty-seventh Street. Mrs. Wilmerding was Miss Katherine Bache. She is a grand niece of Mr. Henry Bedlow of Newport, and a niece of Miss Kate Rutgers Lincoln.

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Mrs. William V. Brokaw of 825 Fifth Avenue will give a women's luncheon at her residence on Tuesday, Jan. 30. Mrs. Everett S. Culver of 175 West Fifty-eighth Street will give a dinner on Friday, Jan. 26.

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The organization known as Mrs. Sedgwick's dancing class, and in which Mrs. Bradish Johnson and other women are interested with Mrs. Sedgwick, met last evening in the Metropolitan Club Annex. This class is composed of young men and women who, with few exceptions, are not yet out.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Erbelding—Loustau.

Miss Marie Loustau of Pau was married yesterday morning at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, West Twenty-third Street, to George Erbelding, who is the confidential assistant of Edwin Gould. A nuptial mass was celebrated by the rector of the church. After a wedding breakfast Mr. and Mrs. Erbelding started for the South.

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB.

Second Annual Dinner of the First Hundred Members.

The second annual dinner of the first hundred members on the roll of the New York Athletic Club took place last evening at the clubhouse, Central Park South. There were seventy-five members present. Walter S. Wilson presided. Among the guests were the newly elected President of the club, John R. Van Wormer, and ex-Presidents William E. Van Wyck, (1889-72.) George Moore Smith, (1873,) William B. Curtis, (1880-81,) Jennings S. Cox, (1889,) Bartow

BARNARD'S ADDED DIGNITY

A College in the University System, as Is Columbia.

Degrees of Equal Value with Those of Columbia—President Low's Statement at Wellesley Club.

An important change in the relations of Barnard College and Columbia University, by which the students and graduates of the former have been placed on a footing of absolute equality with the students and graduates of the latter, was announced by Seth Low, President of the university, at the seventh annual luncheon of the New York Wellesley Club, held at the Hotel Manhattan yesterday. The luncheon was declared to be the most successful function of its kind the club has held.

Mrs. George A. Plimpton, President of the club, presided. The guests were Miss Caroline Hazard, the new President of Wellesley College, Seth Low, James G. Croswell, Head Master of Brearley School, and Mrs. Frank North. Among others present were Miss Julia Buffington, Miss Bailey, ex-President of Wellesley Club; Miss Brown, President of the University Club; Miss Grace Andrews, and Miss Annette Finnigan.

Miss Caroline Hazard, who was introduced by Mrs. Plimpton, dwelt upon what had been achieved by Wellesley College, and said that the prospects of the institution were extremely hopeful.

"One coming to Wellesley after an interval of some years," she continued, "would be perhaps most struck by seeing the caps and gowns moving in the halls and grounds. Not only do the seniors wear them, but many of the professors and instructors give their lectures in these academic robes, and they certainly add impressiveness and dignity to their appearance."

The observatory, the gift of Mrs. Whitin of Whitinsville, was a beautiful little building of white marble, she said, and the appliances for it were nearing completion. Adverting to the needs of the college, she said the greatest need was, of course, the securing of the endowment fund. A gymnasium building also was greatly needed. The plans for the building comprise a large central hall, a swimming tank, and shower baths, a hall for the practice of medical gymnastics and a court for basket ball practice. A running track is not considered necessary, as cross-country running is very much in vogue at Wellesley and would seem to be everything that is needed in that direction.

President Seth Low, the next speaker, congratulated Wellesley on behalf of Columbia University on the college's choice of Miss Hazard for its President. He said he felt particularly interested in being present at the luncheon, as he himself had become President of a woman's college.

"It will interest you all to know," he continued, "that yesterday Barnard became a college in the university system just as Columbia is. By this new agreement the President of Columbia becomes ex-officio President of Barnard, and at the same time a Trustee. This means that he will perform precisely the same duty for Barnard that he does for Columbia College or the School of Law or Medicine.

"In financial matters the college must look out for itself, as in times past, but in future the college will not have to make its own arrangements with the university professors who teach there, but with the corporation. The professors will all be appointed by the Trustees of the university, and will be assigned to either Barnard or Columbia, as required. If some of the time of the professors who teach at Barnard is spent at Columbia, an equal amount of time will be given to Barnard by other professors. The college will be able to regulate its own curriculum, and members of the Faculty may be either men or women. The students will cease to be graduated as graduates of Barnard and will become graduates of Columbia on an equality with the men, and a degree will have the same value as a Columbia degree." [Applause.]

President Low said the change could not but work for the greatest benefit of both men and women.

Mrs. Frank M. North, in an address on "Our College Traditions," remarked, incidentally, that American scholarship does not exist. "What have our men done in comparison with what has been done across the ocean?" she demanded.

James G. Croswell also addressed the assembly, on "Woman and Her College Days."

EDUCATION BOARD'S NEW HOME.

Seeking to Collect the Portraits of Past Presidents of the Body.

The Board of Education, which is moving into its new building at Fifty-ninth Street and Park Avenue, has decided to have, if possible, pictures of all the past Presidents of the Board of Education in one collection. Of these pictures Secretary A. Elerson Palmer has been able to get all but those of Gerardus Clark, President in 1844; Isaac A. Johnson, in 1845, and Richard Warren, in 1859.

Mr. Palmer has sent word to various educational institutions and teachers throughout the city to try, if possible, to obtain the three portraits desired. It is expected that the new hall of the board will be opened Feb. 15.

THE STAHL FAMILY SPOOK.

Bertha, Who Is Believed to be It, Will Leave Home for a Time.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 20.—A large crowd stood around the home of Mrs. Elizabeth Stahl in Riverside to-day waiting for the sign of the supposed "ghost" that is said to have created so much excitement in the Stahl household. They had their wait for nothing.

No unusual sight was witnessed and not a sound other than that made by the Stahl children at play was heard. The superstitious still cling to the belief, however, that the daughter, Bertha Stahl, is not responsible for the numerous strange occurrences which are said to have been witnessed. Despite the weather the crowd increased in size to-night.

Mrs. Elizabeth Stahl, the mother, is almost insane over the excitement created by the story of the ghostly visits. She said to-day that Bertha confessed to being the culprit, but that her daughter did not have control over her actions. Mrs. Stahl said that her pastor, the Rev. C. Basth, will drive the evil spirits away if there are any, and she relies on him. Dr. Fliteroft was called in to-day to prescribe for Mrs. Stahl.

Jacob Stahl, Bertha's father, said they had decided to let Mrs. Barth have charge of the girl and take her away from home for a while. They hope her absence from the house will prove what many of the neighbors think to be the true cause of all the weird noise—that Bertha is inclined to be quietly mischievous.

This afternoon Mrs. A. J. Phillips, who says she is a Spiritualist, called at the house and examined Bertha. Mrs. Phillips questioned the girl for some time and said she had no medium power. She said, however, that Bertha had a great deal of mischief in her eyes.

THE PRESIDENT AT A DINNER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Gage entertained at a Cabinet dinner to-night in honor of President and Mrs. McKinley.

Covers were laid for twenty, the company including, in addition to the guests of honor, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Hay, the Secretary of War and Mrs. Root, the Attorney General, the Postmaster General and Mrs. Charles Emory Smith, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Hitchcock, the Secretary of Agriculture, the ex-Postmaster General and Mrs. Gary, Col. and Mrs. Herrick of Cleveland, and Mrs. Sheridan.

Burial of the Bergen Family.

NORTH BROOKFIELD, Mass., Jan. 20.—With many of the friends of the family in attendance, the funeral of Martin Bergen and the three members of the family, his victims, was held from St. Joseph's Church this afternoon.

Amateur Athletes' Decisions.

The Advisory Committee of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America met yesterday afternoon at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and decided to readmit the University of California to the association. It is reported that the next annual games of the organization will be held in this city on May 25 and 26. The committee decided that the constitution should not be amended. The Executive Committee will meet in this city on Feb. 23 and 24 and elect officers.

NEW CHALLENGE TENNIS CUP.

To be Open to All Competitors—Seventh Regiment Tournament.

It is announced that a new perpetual challenge cup for lawn tennis international competition has been offered by a well-known American expert. The name of the donor is not given, but it is believed he is Richard Stevens of Hoboken. The offer has been made to the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, and it will be formally accepted at the coming annual meeting next month, when an official announcement will be made of the gift and the conditions surrounding it.

It is already known, however, that the new trophy will be deeded to the United States National Lawn Tennis Association in trust for future competition, and it is expected to be the America's Cup of the lawn tennis world. It is also rumored that the officers of the National association are already in correspondence with the English authorities, and the first international match for the new trophy is expected to take place next Summer. On account of the Transvaal war next season will probably be an off year in English lawn tennis, so a team of visiting experts is pretty sure to come over.

The conditions of the new cup require that challenges for it must be issued through the governing body of the country whose players wish to try for it, and that the teams shall consist of two men in singles and one team in doubles, not necessarily different men. The majority of the five matches—four in singles and one in doubles—will decide the contest.

The Seventh Regiment Tennis Association has just announced that it will hold an open lawn tennis tournament in its armory, beginning Feb. 21, and lasting to the end of the week, for the indoor championship of the United States. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, and President James Dwight of Boston has been announced as referee.

Only singles will be held, but the armory has eight courts, good light, and a high roof, which offer the best of facilities for a big list of expert players. Among those expected to play are Hackett and Allen of Yale, Little of Princeton, Grant of Columbia, Paret, last season's winner of the All-Comers' at Newport; Bostwick, Cragin, Tallant, Thurber, and probably one or two experts from Boston.

Entries close Feb. 20 with W. B. Cragin, Jr., 330 West Seventh-seventh Street. The entrance fee is $1.50.

REGATTA FOR THE HARLEM.

New York Captures the Annual Event of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen.

At the annual meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, held at the Marlborough Hotel last night, it was decided that the next regatta should be rowed in this city, the date of which will be selected later by a mail vote of the members of the committee.

This event is of more than ordinary importance this year, as the winners will be sent to Paris to compete in the regatta at the Exposition, which will probably be held on the Seine on Aug. 26. The meeting was presided over by Walter Stimson of the Arlington Rowing Club.

The claims of this city were looked out for by a delegation headed by Frederick Vilmar of the Nassau Boat Club, who argued that Philadelphia had had the regatta five times, Saratoga the same number, Detroit three times, and Newark, Washington, Boston, and Troy twice each, while New York had not had it once in the twenty-eight years that the association had been in existence. Mr. Vilmar said the Speedway Course, from High Bridge to Two Hundred and Fifth Street, offered excellent facilities for the race, eight crews being able to row abreast, making it the finest course in the world.

He promised that New York would do its best to send the winning crews to the Paris Exposition, and said that $5,000 could be raised for that purpose. When it was explained that the Speedway course would not admit of turning it was decided the rule which calls for a race with a turn should be suspended for this year, particularly since the races at the exposition would all be straightaway.

The teams to be sent to Paris will be selected by the National Regatta Committee, and they will consist of a senior single scull, one four, and one eight. In case of a Canadian club being among the winners, its representative or representatives will be sent with the Americans.

SEVENTH REGIMENT MARKSMEN.

Unusually Good Shooting at the Class and Revolver Matches.

The class match last night at the Seventh Regiment Armory was marked by unusually good shooting. Seven shots were fired from the two-hundred-yard mark standing and seven prone at 500 yards. The best marksman in each of the five different classes received a prize. The winners, with their scores, follow:

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	T'l's.
Private W. H. Hanley, Co. C	33	35	68
Private W. A. Palmer, Jr., Co. G	33	34	67
Sergt. J. L. Roberts, Jr., Co. I	33	33	66
Lieut. S. M. Carnochan, Staff	33	32	65
Sergt. A. Stevens, Co. F	33	31	64

The following qualified as sharpshooters: Private W. H. Hanley, Sergt. J. R. Stewart, Lieut. G. S. Towle, Sergt. B. B. McAlpin, Corp. S. M. Richardson, Corp. E. S. Coy, Private W. C. Relyea, and Private W. C. Meissner.

In the afternoon a contest was held for three prizes. It was a revolver match, open to commissioned officers of the regiment and to the non-commissioned staff. The conditions were five shots at ten yards, with deliberate aim.

The scores of the winners follow:

1—Capt. W. J. Underwood, Co. G.....24
2—Lieut. C. M. Carnochan, Staff.....23
3—Lieut. O. M. Beach, Jr., Co. B.....22

The following also made scores of 22: Lieut. H. V. D. Black, Co. B; Lieut. G. S. Towle, Co. D; Lieut. P. J. White, Co. E; Lieut. J. Wotherspoon, Co. H.

PRINCETON AGAIN SHUT OUT.

Easily Beaten by the New York Athletic Club Hockey Team.

The hockey team of the New York Athletic Club defeated the team from Princeton University last night at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink by a score of 5 to 0. Listless playing by the former team and clever blocking by Ford and Wilson of Princeton kept the score down to 1 point in the first half. Fenwick was hurt at the end of the half and compelled to retire. In the second half New York played rapidly and placed 4 more goals to its credit. The line-up follows:

New York A. C.		Princeton.
O'Donnell	Goal	Wilson
Koehler	Point	Ford
Hunt	Cover point	Little
Baird	Forward	Alexander
Hornfeck	Forward	Homans
Fenwick	Forward	Purnell
Tomlinson	Forward	Poe

Referee—E. Phillips, New York A. C. Umpires—Callender, St. Nicholas, and Mr. Sheffler, Goals—Fenwick, 1; Hornfeck, 3; Hunt, 1.

SCHAEFER'S LEAD REDUCED.

Ora Morningstar was in good form yesterday afternoon, and managed to reduce Schaefer's lead 36 points in their billiard match at the latter's academy. Schaefer started in on his unfinished run of 234 made on the day before, and did not stop until he had clicked off 34 more. In the next inning he added 85 to this, and followed it up with another run of 37. His playing then fell off considerably. Morningstar, who had been playing steadily, made a run of 56, which brought his total up to 126. The evening session was not played. The match will be resumed on Monday. The score:

Schaefer—34, 85, 37, 1, 0, 1, 12, 0, 1, 15, 3, 11. Total, 200. Average, 16 8-12. Grand total, 2,200. Grand average, 18 76-118.

Morningstar—0, 9, 2, 28, 0, 1, 4, 0, 3, 14, 9, 50. Total, 126. Average, 10 6-12. Grand total, 1,064. Grand average, 9 4-118.

Baseball Coach for Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 20.—F. B. Adams, manager of the Yale University baseball team, announces that arrangements have been made with Pitcher Nichols of the Boston baseball team to come to New Haven for several weeks during the coming Spring to coach candidates for the 'Varsity team. Mr. Nichols will devote his attention particularly to the pitchers.

Indoor Baseball League Contest.

The Twelfth Regiment played a hotly contested indoor baseball game against the First Naval Battalion at their armory last night and added one more to their unbroken record of victories which has placed them at the head of the league, the score being 18 to 5.

M'LAUGHLIN GOES SOUTH

Resents Challenge of Senator Coffey to Appear Against Him.

Asks Peace in Old Age and Evades Questions About the Senator's Alleged Vital Help.

Hugh McLaughlin, the veteran Democratic leader of Kings County, left for Florida yesterday morning to spend the remainder of the Winter. His departure settled the question as to whether he would accept the challenge of Senator Michael J. Coffey and appear before the committee which is hearing the charges of party disloyalty against the South Brooklyn leader. Isaac M. Kapper, chief counsel for Senator Coffey, sent the following letter to Mr. McLaughlin on Friday, inviting him to attend the meeting of the committee on Friday night:

"Hon. Hugh McLaughlin, No. 9 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.:

"Dear Sir: Senator Coffey has observed the published statement in one of the daily papers this past week, wherein you are quoted as saying that he had better not cause you to be summoned before the committee now engaged in investigating charges of party disloyalty against him, as it would not be 'healthy' for him if he did so.

"As you are about to leave the city, and as Senator Coffey's counsel have, in the brief time allowable, been unable to communicate with Mr. Maguire, Chairman of the committee, for the purpose of having you officially invited before the committee, Senator Coffey directs me to now invite you before the committee at its session to be held this evening in the Thomas Jefferson Building, at 8 o'clock, where you will undoubtedly be afforded a courteous hearing and, in so far as Senator Coffey can demand it, a full opportunity to refer to the matters regarding him, the publicity of which would not be 'healthy' or otherwise for him. I beg to remain with deep respect, very truly yours,

"ISAAC M. KAPPER."

Mr. McLaughlin did not attend the meeting. He, in fact, ignored Mr. Kapper's letter. His friends say that the invitation for him to appear before the committee was merely a "bluff" on the part of the Coffey faction. The latter, however, insist that they were in earnest, and that they much regret Mr. McLaughlin's failure to appear.

It was said yesterday that the leader was very angry over Mr. Kapper's letter.

Mr. McLaughlin, according to a statement published in The Brooklyn Eagle yesterday, was told before his departure that Mr. Kapper had said on Friday night that he (Mr. McLaughlin) had been compelled to summon Senator Coffey to his assistance in order to get a proper recognition for the Brooklyn organization on the city ticket in 1897. Mr. McLaughlin, as alleged, asked what authority Mr. Kapper had for saying that, and when told that the lawyer had said that it did not come from Senator Coffey, is quoted as having replied:

"Well, then, he lies."

"But did Senator Coffey go to Mr. Croker at your request?" he was asked.

His answer was in part, as alleged:

"Now, if you have lived in Brooklyn long enough you know the circumstances of that campaign as well as I can tell them to you.

"I have lived to serve my day and generation as best I could. My only desire now is for peace and quiet, and I think I am entitled to it."

Mr. McLaughlin was accompanied South by Mrs. McLaughlin and a large party of friends, all of whom will be the guests of ex-Fire Chief Thomas F. Nevins, at his place on the Indian River.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The two-men team tournament of the Lithographers' Bowling Association began at the Arcade alleys, 8 St. Mark's Place, last evening. Dewes and Brown won two series, defeating Sinramm and Schnitzler, and Graul and Hackett. The latter team broke even in the series with Sinramm and Schnitzler. Scores:

FIRST GAME—FIRST SERIES.

Dewes ...14, 23, 40, 49, 66, 84, 101, 119, 128, 148
Brown ... 8, 37, 57, 74, 94, 114, 130, 130, 158, 188
Sinramm ..20, 39, 48, 57, 77, 93, 110, 130, 147, 154
Schnitzler .20, 37, 44, 61, 70, 78, 95, 112, 120, 129

SECOND GAME.

Dewes ... 9, 29, 49, 68, 83, 100, 120, 138, 146, 164
Brown 19, 28, 48, 64, 73, 90, 98, 115, 135, 154
Sinramm, ..8, 27, 42, 57, 66, 93, 113, 129, 138, 168
Schnitzler . 8, 17, 25, 39, 48, 57, 86, 106, 126, 144

FIRST GAME—SECOND SERIES.

Graul 19, 38, 52, 72, 99, 118, 127, 146, 165, 174
Hackett .. 8, 16, 24, 33, 53, 73, 92, 101, 121, 139
Sinramm . 7, 16, 29, 46, 55, 84, 103, 112, 121, 141
Schnitzler .20, 49, 69, 85, 94, 110, 119, 127, 136, 145

SECOND GAME.

Sinramm..19, 28, 48, 66, 85, 104, 121, 138, 158, 175
Schnitzler.20, 39, 58, 76, 96, 116, 133, 142, 150, 166
Graul 9, 18, 37, 46, 66, 82, 99, 107, 116
Hackett .. 8, 27, 44, 60, 76, 93, 113, 143, 172, 192

FIRST GAME—THIRD SERIES.

Dewes 27, 47, 64, 82, 91, 105, 121, 141, 170, 190
Brown 9, 17, 34, 43, 63, 76, 95, 112, 129, 136
Graul 17, 26, 34, 40, 48, 57, 77, 107, 134, 153
Hackett ..17, 30, 45, 53, 70, 90, 108, 116, 135, 144

SECOND GAME.

Dewes ...17, 35, 44, 74, 104, 131, 148, 155, 175, 194
Brown 9, 25, 45, 65, 82, 100, 120, 138, 146, 174
Graul 19, 28, 36, 56, 76, 94, 102, 111, 116, 125
Hackett .20, 40, 60, 79, 99, 117, 125, 142, 162, 182

The Mount Morris Bank team did the best work last night in the Bank Clerks' League at Reid's alleys. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Seaboard National—Jefferds, 154; Davis, 173; Fallon, 120; Barger, 163; Hodges, 135. Total, 745.
Hamilton—Crosby, 150; Ward, 129; Reilly, 98; Willis, 74; Mooney, 155. Total, 606.

SECOND GAME.

Mount Morris—McKever, 187; Wendell, 160; Benedict, 121; Hickinbothen, Jr., 121; Gross, 182. Total, 771.
Hamilton—Crosby, 167; Ward, 134; Reilly, 132; Willis, 96; Mooney, 156. Total, 685.

THIRD GAME.

Seaboard National—Jefferds, 113; Davis, 141; Fallon, 105; Barger, 141; Hodges, 149. Total, 649.
Mount Morris—McKever, 136; Wendell, 116; Benedict, 115; Hickinbothen, Jr., 163; Gross, 156. Total, 686.

The Germania team did splendid work in the Fire Insurance League at Reid's alleys last night, winning two games with good scores. Barber, of the Germanias, made the best average of the night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Phenix—Dougherty, 138; Rushmore, 198; Swan, 103; Story, 169; Saddington, 126. Total, 676.
German-American—Schopp, 133; Barnett, 99; Markes, 117; Ormsbee, 120; Elston, 150. Total, 619.

SECOND GAME.

Germania—Palmedo, 103; Michels, 130; Huethol, 128; Hahnel, 212; Barber, 169. Total, 742.
Phenix—Dougherty, 147; Rushmore, 115; Swan, 131; Story, 116; Saddington, 185. Total, 697.

THIRD GAME.

Germania—Palmedo, 181; Michels, 193; Huethol, 129; Hahnel, 117; Barber, 200. Total, 820.
German-American—Schopp, 123; Barnett, 151; Markes, 120; Ormsbee, 144; Elston, 162. Total, 700.

The tournament of the Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association was continued at Read's alleys yesterday afternoon. Parke, Davis & Co. winning two games. Score:

FIRST GAME.

Dodge & Olcott—Howe, 181; Ely, 170; Ulrich, 135; Robertson, 135; Ruddiman, 189. Total, 810.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company—Furgang, 111; Stepan, 150; Klahre, 109; Homann, 157; Malsch, 119. Total, 666.

SECOND GAME.

Parke, Davis & Co.—Blake, 156; Doran, 185; S. H. Carragan, 108; Brunn, 116; Carr, 138. Total, 703.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company—Furgang, 145; Stepan, 83; Klahre, 83; Homann, 114; Malsch, 136. Total, 591.

THIRD GAME.

Parke, Davis & Co.—Blake, 159; Doran, 168; S. H. Carragan, 126; Brunn, 163; Carr, 150. Total, 766.
Dodge & Olcott—Howe, 176; Ely, 138; Ulrich, 157; Robertson, 117; Ruddiman, 173. Total, 761.

FOURTH GAME.

Merck & Co.—Darius, 181; Douth, 187; Stein, 101; Robertson, 143; Heins, 131. Total, 743.
National Lead Company—Kemble, 127; Saunders, 129; C. E. Meek, 160; Sidford, 139; R. P. Meek, 141. Total, 636.

FIFTH GAME.

National Lead Company—Kemble, 161; Saunders, 150; C. E. Meek, 183; Sidford, 139; R. P. Meek, 153. Total, 783.
Colgate & Co.—Barnes, 164; Chrystal, 108; Kennedy, 119; Faulkner, 164; Colgate, 184. Total, 739.

SIXTH GAME.

Colgate & Co.—Barnes, 179; Chrystal, 125; Kennedy, 132; Faulkner, 161; Colgate, 192. Total, 789.
Merck & Co.—Darius, 114; Douth, 140; Stein, 130; Robertson, 165; Heins, 148. Total, 697.

Sailors Win at Indoor Baseball.

About 800 spectators witnessed the indoor baseball game between teams of the Seventy-first Regiment and the Second Naval Battalion at the regimental armory last night. The contest resulted in favor of the sailors by a score of 17 to 15. There were many visitors present.

S. BAUMANN & CO.

CALL AND MAKE YOUR OWN TERMS.

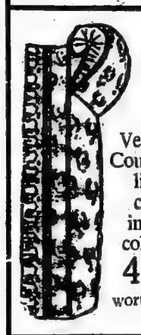

Velour Couches, like cut, in all colors, 4.98 worth $10.

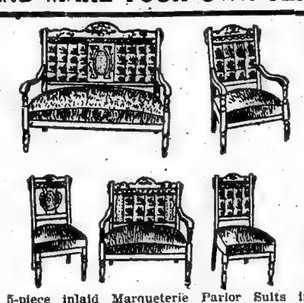

5-piece inlaid Marqueterie Parlor Suits in silk damask and silk plush upholstery, worth $40.00..... 19.98

Best Plate Pier Mirror in Oak or Mahogany finish . . . 6.98

Cor. 46th St. & 8th Ave.

OPEN SATURDAY TILL 10 P. M.

RECORDS OF THE BOWLERS.

The Harlem and the Columbia Leagues will complete schedules during the week. In the Columbia League the Corinthians and Orientals, who are tied for first place, will meet and decide the championship. The following tables show the standing of the clubs in the various tournaments:

AMERICAN NATIONAL.

	W.	L.	H.S.		W.	L.	H.S.
Corinthian	13	3	936	Rosedale	8	10	973
Monarch	12	4	971	Doolittle	8	10	941
Germania	13	5	955	Oriental	6	8	935
Fidelia	12	6	959	Arlington	6	8	926
Empire	10	6	975	Golden Rod	8	12	969
Orchard	9	7	1005	Morningside	7	11	991
Spartan	12	8	994	Lotus	5	11	894
South Paw	10	8	964	Riverdale	4	10	897
Metropolitan	10	8	950	Glendale	5	15	894
Bleecker	8	8	935	Central	4	12	890
Columbia	10	10	959				

HARLEM LEAGUE.

Washington	15	5	996	Lotus	8	8	924
Knickerb'k'r	15	5	995	Standard	8	10	961
Belvidere	11	5	965	Audubon	8	10	950
Empire	12	6	1103	Colonial	8	10	910
Oriental	12	6	994	Grove Hill	7	11	938
Phoenix	13	7	956	Central	7	11	978
Riverdale	10	6	934	Premier	5	11	933
Morris Wh.	10	8	1004	[illegible]	5	11	[illegible]
Morningside	10	10	941	Harlem R. C.	4	16	909
Corinthian	10	10	914	Friendship	3	13	[illegible]
Boulevard	8	8	935				

COLUMBIA LEAGUE.

Oriental	17	1	1023	Village	8	10	882
Corinthian	17	1	908	Boulevard	7	11	837
Empire	13	3	994	Mercury	7	11	891
Standard	16	4	942	Audubon	6	12	823
Riverdale	13	5	928	Oerell	6	14	897
Belvidere	14	6	922	Empire City	5	13	853
Morningside	14	6	904	Enterprise	5	15	832
Owl	13	7	961	Puritan	4	14	877
Columbia	11	9	870	Mephisto	3	17	826
Hamilton	9	11	905	Diamond	1	17	740
Premier	9	11	869				

ARLINGTON NATIONAL.

Bleecker	17	3	888	Holschen	10	10	793
Alco	15	5	890	M. M. & M.	10	12	887
Edison	16	6	913	Linwood	7	13	763
Gotham	16	6	881	Homestead	6	16	817
Oradell	16	6	873	Manhattan	5	13	840
Welcome	7	7	904	Black Bass	4	18	783
Glendale	11	11	855	Amity	0	22	722
Straggler	11	11	830				

NEW YORK ROYAL ARCANUM.

Our No. 1	12	1	951	Our No. 2	7	7	844
N. Y. No. 1	12	2	890	Americus	7	7	829
Lenox	9	3	890	De Vinne	5	7	804
Harlem	8	4	893	Manhattan	3	13	739
Yonkers	10	5	842	Stanley	2	11	700
Empire City	5	5	900	Defendam	2	12	764
Citizens'	7	5	830	N. Y. No. 2	1	7	741
Colfax	8	6	832	Knickerb'k'r	1	10	589
Colonial	8	6	800				

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM.

Philadelphos	13	1	940	Nassau	8	8	883
East N. Y.	13	3	960	Welcome	8	8	838
J. F. Price	14	4	922	Washington			
Bushwick	12	4	915	Irving	9	11	825
Bedford	12	4	884	Fulton	7	9	880
Gilbert	10	4	904	Brooklyn	7	9	875
Fraternity	10	4	885	Atlantic	7	9	816
De Witt Clinton	9	6	870	De Forest	5	9	866
Fort Greene	10	6	911	Commonwealth	5	9	902
Burnside	10	6	868	Iolanthe	5	13	922
De Long	11	7	890	Brevoort	5	13	879
Long Island	9	9	934	Alert	5	13	868
Fern	9	9	882	Oxford	2	14	751
Lefferts	8	8	892	Gramercy	1	11	760
				Ridgewood	1	15	815

BROOKLYN R. A. SUB-TOURNAMENT.

East N. Y.	14	6	860	Brevoort	8	8	780
Gilbert	11	4	890	Philadelphos	5	7	773
Bedford	11	4	856	Bushwick	0	9	466
Long Island	11	4	788	Brooklyn	4	9	763
Fort Greene	11	6	836	Fulton	5	12	773
Fern	10	5	865	Nassau	4	10	746
Lefferts	8	5	777	J. F. Price	3	9	736
De Long	7	5	869	Fraternity	4	12	723
De Witt Clinton	9	8	763	Burnside	2	15	769

ATHLETIC LEAGUE.

Roseville A.				Columbia	6	12	898
A.	13	5	958	Elizabeth	6	12	859
N. Y. A. C.	12	6	913	Knickerbocker A. C.	6	12	885
Jersey City	10	8	941				
North End	10	8	944				

ARCHDIOCESAN LEAGUE.

Loyola	8	2	759	Columbus			
Spalding No. 1	6	2	871	No. 2	3	5	744
St. Monica				Holy Cross			
No. 1	5	2	767	No. 1	2	4	756
St. Mary's	5	3	803	Columbus			
Cathedral	5	3	776	No. 1	2	5	741
Holy Cross				Harlem C. C.	2	6	732
No. 2	7	5	824	Leo C. C.	2	6	733
Spalding No. 2	4	4	756	Holy Rosary	1	4	655
St. Monica							
No. 2	2	3	713				

LIFE INSURANCE LEAGUE.

Fidelity and Casualty	10	0	838	John Hancock Mut'l.	5	6	933
Metropolitan	5	2	829	Prudential	3	4	852
Equitable	7	4	806	Germania	1	7	830
Mut. Benefit	4	3	849	Mutual	0	9	856

MORNING NEWSPAPER LEAGUE.

Journal	4	0	1296	Tribune	2	2	1156
World	4	0	1182	Bulletin	0	4	1136
Herald	2	2	1248	Times	0	4	1156

WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE ASSOCIATION.

Colgate & Co.	13	3	915	National Lead Company	8	8	796
Dodge & Olcott	11	5	845	Parke, Davis & Co.	8	8	754
Merck & Co.	8	8	769	Gen'l Chemical Co.	7	9	751
R. W. Robinson & Son.	8	8	791	Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co.	1	15	698
Seabury & Johnson	8	8	783				

TO START A BREEDING FARM.

C. W. Williams, Owner of Allerton, Buys Noted Stallions.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 20.—C. W. Williams has bought the following noted trotting stallions, and will establish with them and Allerton, 2:09¼, a breeding farm at Ashland Park, in this county: St. Vincent, 2:13½, br. h., 16, by Wilkes Boy, dam Aller, purchased of A. G. Danforth, Washington, Ill.; Expedition, br. h., 11, by Electioneer, dam Lady Russell, bought of Woodburn Farm, Spring Station, Ky.; Belsire, 2:21¼, br. h., 9, by Electioneer, dam Beautiful Bells, bought of Miller & Sibley, Franklin, Penn., and Mazatlan, 2:26¼, b. h., 10, by Electioneer, dam Rosamond, by Piedmont, bought of William Russell Allen, Pittsfield, Mass.

St. Vincent is the sire of Lord Vincent, 2:08¾, winner of the Transylvania Stakes and the largest winner on the trotting turf last season.

Mr. Williams, who has been living at Galesburg, Ill., will remove to Lexington.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—Tanfaran results.

FIRST RACE.—Seven-sixteenths of a mile. For two-year-olds. King Steele, 104 pounds, (Sullman,) 8 to 5, won; M. F. Tarpey, 111, (Spencer,) 2 to 1, second; Grafter, 108, (E. Jones,) 12 to 1, third. Time—0:42. Gaffer, Brideale, St. Rica, and Carolinan also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Mile and a half; selling. Daisy F., 104 pounds (T. Walsh,) 3 to 5, won; Topmast, 107, (J. Martin,) 6 to 1, second; Chimura, 100, (Vittatoe,) 3 to 1, third. Time—2:32½. Meadowthorpe, Billy McKloskey also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Three-fourths of a mile, selling. Sly, 111 pounds, (Spencer,) 2 to 1, won; Ben Ledi, 110, (Ross,) 3 to 1, second; Wyoming, 109, (T. Walsh,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:13¾. Socialist, Rosalabra, Orion, Yaruba, Good Hope, and Maud Ferguson also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile; Turf Congress Stakes. Bannockburn, 124 pounds, (Bullman,) 3¼ to 1, won; Geyser, 121, (Spencer,) 7 to 5, second; Zoroaster, 116, (Piggott,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:39, which equals track record. Benoran, Flower of Gold, Sardine, Advance Guard, Olintus, and Yellow Tail also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile, selling. Scotch Plaid, 109 pounds, (Jenkins,) 6 to 5, won; Montalbe, 105, (T. Walsh,) 7 to 1, second; Red Pirate, 107, (Ross,) 9 to 1, third. Time—1:41¼. Grady, Toribio, Ping, Espionage, and Antoinette also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile, selling. Maxello, 112 pounds, (Spencer,) 3 to 1, won; Gold Baron, 112, (Jenkins,) 6 to 1, second; Carter H. Harrison, 112, (T. Walsh,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:02. Mafada, P. F., Romany, Lulu W., Delecta, and Lona Marie also ran. Lady Heloise left at post.

Dubuque to Have Trotting Races.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Jan. 20.—It was decided to-day to have trotting races here next Fall.

FLORIDA'S GOLF SCHEDULE.

Games

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15.
Charles Frohman.....Manager
—2nd Week.—
"ANOTHER EMPIRE SUCCESS."
—CHARLES FROHMAN.
CLEMENT SCOTT, IN HERALD:
"A play that touches hearts and dims eyes—A human, touching story."
"Another Empire success."—Mail and Express.
Charles Frohman's EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY
In a new comedy entitled
BROTHER OFFICERS
By Captain Lee Trevor.
"A success."—Herald.
"Success away beyond doubt."—Sun.
Matinees Wednesday & Saturday.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S
CRITERION THEATRE, Broadway and 44th St.
Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15.
MONDAY — 716th PERFORMANCE.
WEDNESDAY MATINEES
BEGIN THIS WEEK.
"A TRIUMPH FOR PURITY IN THEATRICALS."—HERALD.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
MAUDE ADAMS
—IN—
The Little Minister
By J. M. Barrie.
"MISS ADAMS'S ART IS UNIMPEACHABLE."—HERALD.
Editorial in Evg. Journal:
"Miss Adams's theatre is packed. Men and women are glad that they took their daughters there. They go again and again."
Matinees Wednesday & Saturday.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evgs., 8 o'clock. Matinées, 2:15.
Hoyt & McKee, Lessees. Charles Frohman, Mgr.
3D CROWDED MONTH.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
William Gillette
in the four-act drama entitled
SHERLOCK HOLMES.
By Wm. Gillette and A. Conan Doyle.
Only Matinee Saturday.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. and Mad. Av.
Charles Frohman.....Manager
2d Week.
ENGAGEMENT OF
MRS. LANGTRY
AND HER LONDON COMPANY.
Presenting Sydney Grundy's comedy
THE DEGENERATES.
Mrs. Langtry's engagement is for four more weeks. Seats for any performance now on sale.
Only Matinee Saturday.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way.
Hoyt & McKee, Lessees. Charles Frohman, Mgr.
Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2.
LAST TWO WEEKS.
THIS SEASON'S COMEDY TRIUMPH.
THE MESSRS. FROHMAN PRESENT
WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS
Hilda Spong and John Mason, Grant Stewart, Grace Elliston, Eva Vincent, and Robert Hilliard.
"Cast far above the usual production of modern comedy."—Evg. Sun.
Matinees Wednesday & Saturday.
MONDAY, FEB. 5TH,
CHARLES FROHMAN'S COMEDIANS
In the great Palais Royal, Paris, success,
Coralie & Co., Dressmakers.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM 10C. TO ALL.
Continuous Show for Ladies and Children.
LOOK AT THE FEATURES IN THIS WEEK'S BILL!
Grand Bill. American and European Novelties.

Grand Carnival or Ole-Fash.oned Minstrelsy.
J. M. MOORE'S COLORED MINSTRELS.
Troupe of genuine Southern Darkies, including Unique Four, Marguarite Taylor, the colored "Nightingale"; concluding with a Grand Creole Cake Walk.
COL. SHULTS' GREAT DANES.
12 largest performing canines in the world; Mexican 40 ft. high jumper; 4 Neapolitans, Porello's illusions, Joe Cramer, "Rubber-Neck"; Murillo, hand balancer; Ferreri's Trained Rats; Young Americus; Lottie, orang-outang.
THEATRE: 20 Stars, 2 Co's Continuous Show. Negro Minstrels, Allen & Kingsbury, Ada Jones, new illustrated songs; Edison's Projectoscope, the Bohomes, Barney Lubin and others.
SUNDAY CONCERTS. SPECIAL BILL.

AMERICAN 42ND ST. AND CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 8TH AVE
3d Year. 100 People. Box Office Opens at 8 A. M.
TO-MORROW NIGHT,
650TH TIME. SOUVENIRS. VIOLET VASES.
FIRST TIME HERE OF EUROPEAN SUCCESS
Nicola Spinelli's Tragic Opera,
AT THE LOWER HARBOUR ("A BASSO PORTO.")
Misses Kronold, Linck, Carrington; Messrs. Stewart, Pruette, Davies, Belcher.
Preceded By THE MAGIC MELODY (Always in English.)
Misses Morgan, Quinlan, Lambert; Messrs. Roberts, Casavant, Monlan.
CHORUS OF 60. AUGMENTED ORCHESTRA.
EV'GS. 8:15 SHARP. 25, 50, 75, $1 NOTHING HIGHER.
Matinées Wed., Sat., 2:15. 1,100 Seats, 25c.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Eve., 8:15. Matinée Saturday only.
—TELEPHONE NO. 2224 MAD. SQ.—
The Woman who makes you laugh. MAY IRWIN The Biggest Hit of All.
and her company in her new delicious funny comedy,
SISTER MARY.
Best Orchestra seat only $1.50.
FOURTH CROWDED MONTH.

MANHATTAN THEATRE, 33d & B'way. Evgs. at 8:15. Sat. Mat. only.
Wm. A. Brady & F. Ziegfeld, Jr., Props. & Mgrs.
MR. F. ZIEGFELD, JR., PRESENTS
Anna Held in Papa's Wife
Smith & De Koven's Musical Comedy, with CHAS. A. BIGELOW and Great Cast.
ENTIRE ORCHESTRA AT SAT. MATS., $1.50.

CASINO! BEGINNING TMRRW (MON.) NGT!
MATINEES ON WEDS. & SATS. AT 2.
The Belle of N. Y. LIMITED ENGMNT! 2 WKS ONLY!
Geo. W. Lederer's LONDON
N. Y. Casino Co.
Orig. Cast & Chorus.
In preparation—New production, The Casino Girl.

PROCTOR'S 23d ST. Cont. Perf. Marie Dressler
15, 25, 50c. 20 Min. in Shirtwaists
Sims & Graham, Leo Dervalto, Kenno, Welch, o'rs.

PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. Montgomery & Stone
15, 25, 50c. Duncan's Choilers.
Halladay & Ward, McPhee & Hill, Moving Pictures, &c.

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....Begins 8:30
Daniel Frohman, Manager.
Matinées: Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
LAST 2 WEEKS
LAST 2 WEEKS
of Henry Arthur Jones's merry comedy,
THE MANEUVERS OF JANE.
*** Monday, Feb. 5, Daniel Frohman will present the new comedy of modern society, by "John Oliver Hobbes," (Mrs. Craigie,) with the full strength of his company, (including Hilda Spong, John Mason, Edward Morgan, and Mary Manning.) The play is entitled:
THE AMBASSADOR.
Orders for seats received and filed.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. At 8:30.
Daniel Frohman, Mgr.
Matinées Thursday & Sat. 2.
TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EVENING
Charles Frohman Presents
A NEW PARISIAN COMEDY, entitled
The Surprises of Love.
By Paul Belhaud and Michael Carre.
Cast will include: Elsie De Wolfe, H. Reeves Smith, Charles Abbott, Eric Hope, Charles Bowser, Clayton White, Frank Lea Short, Margaret Robinson, Olive May, Helen Keating, Ellen Gall, and others.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way & 38th.
AL. HAYMAN & CO.....Proprietors
Evgs. at 8:15. Matinées Sat. only, 2:15.
SECOND CROWDED MONTH.
MR. N. C. GOODWIN
MISS MAXINE ELLIOTT.
POSITIVELY LAST TWO WEEKS,
THE COWBOY AND THE LADY.
MONDAY, FEB. 5TH.
Mr. GOODWIN and Miss ELLIOTT
in a new play by Henry V. Esmond, entitled
WHEN WE WERE TWENTY-ONE.
SEATS READY THURSDAY, FEB. 1.

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st St. & B'way.
Evs. at 8. Wed. & Sat. Mats. at 2.
JACOB LITT.....Proprietor
ALL ROADS LEAD TO THE BROADWAY
EXTRA MATINEES LINCOLN'S AND WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAYS, FEB. 12TH AND 22ND. SEATS ON SALE.
9th WEEK
KLAW & ERLANGER'S STUPENDOUS PRODUCTION. GEN. LEW WALLACE'S
Ben-Hur
Arranged for the stage by WILLIAM YOUNG.
Music by EDGAR STILLMAN KELLEY.
Under Stage Direction of BEN TEAL.

Murray HILL THEATRE. Lex. Av. & 42d St., One Block East Grand Central Depot. Mats. at 2. Evgs., 8:15.
SECOND YEAR. HENRY V.
SECOND YEAR. MATINEE 25c. EVERY DAY DONNELLY
SECOND YEAR. STOCK
SECOND YEAR. CO.
NEVER AGAIN
THIS WEEK.
The Screaming Farce Comedy Success.
EVENING PRICES 25-35-50 EVENING PRICES.
SUBSCRIBERS' SEATS RESERVED EACH WEEK WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Tuesday Evening, February 6th,
GALA CONCERT
The entire proceeds to be donated to the
Dewey Arch Fund
Among the distinguished artists who have kindly volunteered their services are
MADAME NORDICA
and
MADAME GADSKI
MR. EDOUARD DE RESZKE
and
MR. EVAN WILLIAMS
AND OTHER SOLOISTS
MR. EMIL PAUR
and
MR. WALTER DAMROSCH
CONDUCTORS
THE FULL CHORUS OF THE ORATORIO SOCIETY
and an
ORCHESTRA OF SIXTY
Prices $3, $2, $1.50, and $1. Boxes, $50. Seats and boxes can be obtained at the box office, Carnegie Hall; also at Tyson's.

WALLACK'S.
B'WAY & 30TH ST. Tele. 2,000 Mad.
MONDAY NIGHT, JAN. 22,
OLGA
NETHERSOLE
Direction of Marcus R. Mayer.
Will appear as FANNY LE GRAND in
SAPHO.
Dramatized from Daudet's Novel by Clyde Fitch.
FIRST MAT. SAT. AT 2:00

KEITH'S
14th St., bet. Broadway & 4th Av.
Continuous Performance. 12:30 to 10:45 P. M.
MINNIE SELIGMAN & CO.
Second Week—in "IN PARADISE."
WALTER LE ROY & FLORENCE CLAYTON in "Hogan of the Hansom," by Geo. M. Cohan.
MR. & MRS. CHAS. T. ELLIS, CHARLIE CASE, JOHN BOKER: Illustrated Talk on Transvaal.
LOUISE GUNNING. ADAMS'S SEA LIONS.

THE NEW YORK TUESDAY EVE., JAN'Y 23D.
Positive production of the new magnificent spectacle,
BROADWAY TO TOKIO.
Tickets bought for Jan. 20 good for 23d.
*** On account of the elaborate preparations for the new production, the Sunday night concert will be abandoned this Sunday only.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
JANUARY 20 TO 27.
OPEN 9 A. M. TO 11 P. M.
5TH NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF CYCLES, AUTOMOBILES AND ACCESSORIES.
50c. ADMISSION 50c.

14TH ST. THEATRE, near 6th Av. Mats Wed. and Sat. Res. orch. circle or bal, 50c.
LAST WEEK of the best of all rural plays,
The Village Postmaster.
Next week—CHAUNCEY OLCOTT.

COMIQUE B'WAY 29TH ST. THE HOUSE THAT MAT EVERYDAY 25&50 JACK BUILT
GAY MASQUERADERS. 2 Burl sques and Vaudeville.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL, B'way & 30th St. Matinées Tues. & Sat.
WHIRL-I-GIG AND BARBARA FIDGETY

5th Ave THEATRE, BROADWAY AND 28th STREET.
EDWIN KNOWLES.....Sole Manager
Evgs at 8:15. Matinées Wed. & Sat.
LAST TWO WEEKS.
"EQUALS 'A RUNAWAY GIRL.'"—SUN.
THE LATEST MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESS,
THREE LITTLE LAMBS
Company of 65, including Miss Adele Ritchie, Miss Nellie Braggins, Miss Marie Cahill, Miss Clara Palmer, Mr. W. E. Philp, Mr. W. T. Carleton, Mr. Raymond Hitchcock, Mr. Edmund Lawrence. Mon. Feb. 5th, THE COUNTESS CHIFFON.
A DRAMA OF SERIOUS SOCIAL INTEREST.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA
Eves. at 8:30. Mat. Saturday at 2:15.
No Smoking or Drinking at Matinées.
EXTRA MATINEES LINCOLN'S AND WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAYS, FEB. 12TH AND 22D.
4TH WEEK! GREAT HIT!
Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger & B. D. Stevens Present
Jerome Sykes & Edna Wallace Hopper
Chris and the Wonderful Lamp
Sousa's Music. Book by Glen MacDonough.
CAST AND ENSEMBLE OF 100.
Under Stage Direction of Ben Teal.
Only Mats. Sat. Mat. Prices, 50c., 75c., and $1.00.

THE DEWEY 14th St. Between 3d & 4th Aves.
TO-NIGHT Another Great Bill.
JAMES THORNTON, YORKE & ADAMS, GERTRUDE HAYNES & her choir Celestial of 20 voices, GILBERT & GOLDIE, HASTINGS & WRIGHT, WALZ & ARDELL, RAE & BESCHE, BARNEY REYNOLDS, Kitty Gilmore Gardner, RHORER & HALSTERN, (Illustrated Songs.) Robt. Recker's Harmonists.
Com. to-morrow, Mon., Mat., & all week, Great Burlesque, Victoria Burlesquers. "A High Ball."
Juan de Caiceda, wire king, The Nawns.

THE CHARITY BALL
for the Nursery and Child's Hospital, will take place on Thursday evening, Feb. 1, at the WALDORF-ASTORIA.
Boxes from 11 to 1 at 2 East 35th St. Tickets at 16 West 11th St. and 19 West 56th St.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props. & Mgrs.
10TH WEEK AND STILL CROWDED.
WAY DOWN EAST.
Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Mat. Sat.
LAST 2 NIGHTS SCHWEIGHOFER.
Monday, the great hit, 'S NULLERL, (a nobody.) Tuesday, Schweighofer's Benefit and Farewell, Scheu before the Secretary, 2d act "BLITZMADDEL," "OTHELLO'S SUCCESS," Wed., (Liederkranz,) "TWO HAPPY DAYS." Thursday and bal. of week, "IM WEISSEN ROESS'L."

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. Jan. 1 to Jan. 27. 75TH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF OIL PAINTINGS at THE FINE ARTS SOCIETY, 215 West 57th St.
Open 10 A. M. to 6 P. M., and 8 P. M. to 10 P. M.
Admission.....25c.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE Chas. E. Evans, P'r. B'way & 35th St.
Evenings, 8:20. Matinées Wed. & Sat. at 2:15.
The Hoisery Model Play. David Belasco's Naughty Anthony.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. A STRANGER in a STRANGE LAND
Popular Prices! Wed. Mat., 25c. & 50c.

Koster & Bial's
THE GREAT LAFAYETTE,
Marvelous Mimetique Imitator,
Presenting his wonderful Travesties on CHING LING FOO AND SOUSA.
First appearance in a long, long time, MARION MANOLA
The QUEEN of COMIC OPERA, MARIE JANSEN.
Ritchie, the Tramp Cyclist; Binns & Binns, Musical Comedians; the Five Cornallas, and a Host of Other all-star acts.
TO-NIGHT'S CONCERT, BANDA ROSSA.
EUGENIO SORRENTINO—Conductor.
NINA FARRINGTON.
Will Recite Rudyard Kipling's Famous Poem, "THE ABSENT-MINDED BEGGAR."
Fred'k Hallen & Mollie Fuller, Haines & Pettingill, Goldin, Illusionist; Tim Cronin, Eva Mudge, Ethel Tillson, Maud Nugent, Binns & Binns, Effie Huested.
IN PREPARATION—THE GORGEOUS BALLET SPECTACLE, "PROGRESS."

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS.
WORLD IN WAX.
EDEN MUSEE
NEW TO-DAY
SPECIAL GROUPS AND FIGURES.
CINEMATOGRAPH
TO-NIGHT AT 9.
STORY OF CINDERELLA.
NEAPOLITAN TROUBADOUR ORCHESTRA
This Afternoon and Evening.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL & 7TH AVENUE. 125TH-ST.
LADIES MATINEES — EVE. PRICES.
WED. & SAT. RES. ORCH. 50c. BALCONY 25c.
TO-NIGHT MINNIE PALMER & CO.
JOHN KERNELL—VESS OSSMAN.
Lewis & Ryan, Watson, Hutchings & Edwards, Florence Moore, Jessie Millar, & Oth's.
NEXT WEEK KATHRYN OSTERMAN & CO.
JOHN KERNELL—LEW HAWKINS.
Ward & Curran, Three Livingstons, Stanley & Wilson, The Eldridges, Mlle. Flora, Deaves' Marionettes, etc.

CHICKERING HALL,
Tuesday Evening, January 23.
A. Henry Savage Landor.
Subject: IN THE FORBIDDEN LAND. Illustrated.
Thrilling story of his Journey in THIBET. Capture by the Lamas, Imprisonment, Torture, and ultimate release.
Tickets, $1.50, $1, and 75c.
J. B. POND, Manager.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Third Concert Tuesday Evg., Jan. 23 at 8:15.
THE KNEISEL QUARTET OF BOSTON.
assisted by Mme. Szumowska, Piano.
Programme: HAYDN, Quartet D major, Op. 76, No. 5; FAURE, Sonata for Piano and Violin, A major; BEETHOVEN, Quartet, E minor, Op. 59, No. 2.
Tickets, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.
JOHN DREW
IN THE TYRANNY OF TEARS.
Jan. 29—"MAKE WAY FOR THE LADIES."

MENDELSSOHN HALL. SNELLING.
SONG RECITAL. Monday Afternoon, Jan. 22, at 3.
Mrs. Granville Snelling.
Reserved Seats, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq

ARION SOCIETY,
GRAND MASQUERADE BALL,
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN,
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1900.

THIRD AVE. THEATRE. Monday Matinée
Sensation—NIGHT IN CHINATOWN.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
AT
TO-NIGHT, 8:15 O'CLOCK.
FIFTH GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT.
Soloists: MMES. GADSKI and ZELIEDE LA'SSAN; MM. SALEZA, CAMPANARI, and VAN ROOY. Entire Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Mr. EMIL PAUR.
Mon. Ev'g, Jan. 22, at 8, LE PROPHETE. Mmes. Schumann-Heink and Suzanne Adams; MM. Alvarez, Plançon, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Wed. Ev'g, Jan. 24, at 7:30, DIE MEISTERSINGER. Mmes. Emma Eames and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Rooy, Bertram, Friedrichs, (début,) Breuer, and Dippel. Conductor, Paur.
Fri. Ev'g, Jan. 26, at 7:45, Double Bill—DON PASQUALE. Mme. Sembrich; MM. Scotti, Pinicorsi, and Saligmac. Conductor, Mancinelli. Followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Calvé and Mantelli; MM. Campanari and Dippel. Conductor, Bevignani.
Sat. Aft., Jan. 27, at 2, TANNHAUSER. Mmes. Ternina, Olitzka, and Nordica; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, and Plançon. Conductor, Paur.
Sat. Ev'g, Jan. 27, at 8, at Popular Prices, FAUST. Mmes. Emma Eames and Mantelli; Mm. Ocellier (début) and Pringle. Conductor, Bevignani.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1899—FIFTY-EIGHTH SEASON—1900.
EMIL PAUR.....Conductor
FRIDAY, JANUARY 26TH, at 2 P. M.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 27TH, at 8:15 P. M.
PROGRAM.
Overture, "The Flying Dutchman".....Wagner
"Ganymed," (Contralto & Orchestra)..L. V. Saar
(Composed for and sung by
MME. SCHUMANN-HEINK
Symphony, No. 4, B flat major.....Beethoven
Songs.....Schubert, Schumann, Franz
MME. SCHUMANN-HEINK
Overture, "Prometheus Bound".....Goldmark
Tickets at Carnegie Hall and Tyson's. Seats 75 cts. to $2; Boxes $12 and $15. Admission $1.
AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

PADEREWSKI
and
ADAMOWSKI QUARTET.
Only Recital at Sherry's.
TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 23, AT 4.
Mr. Paderewski will play Soli by Chopin, Schumann, Liszt, and Paderewski.
Tickets now on sale at SCHUBERTH'S, TYSON'S, all principal hotels, and at Sherry's.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, Jan. 23, at 3 P.M.
SONG RECITAL
BY
MR. PERRY AVERILL
With the assistance of
MISS ANNA OTTEN, Violinist.
MR. ORTEN BRADLEY, Pianist.
Res'd Seats, $1, at Schuberth's. L. M. Ruben, Mgr.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Tuesday evgs., January 23 & February 27.
Pittsburgh Orchestra
Victor Herbert, Conductor. Soloist, First Concert, MARIE BREMA First N. Y. reappearance
Seats, 75c. to $1.50. Boxes, $12 & $15. Now on sale at Schuberth's, Tyson's, Ruilmann's, & box office.

MENDELSSOHN HALL
Thursday evening, January 25th, at 8:15.
Mr. David Bispham's
REQUEST RECITAL
POPULAR PROGRAMME Comprising songs most frequently asked for.
Res. seats $1.50. Now on sale at Schuberth's.

CARNEGIE HALL. Thurs. Aft., Feb. 1, at 3:30.
SONG RECITAL BY
Madame Nordica and
Madame Schumann-Heink
Tickets $2.50, $2, & $1. Boxes $50 & $30. Now on sale at Schuberth's and Box Office.

Two Piano Recitals MENDELSSOHN HALL, THUR. AFT., Jan. 25; WED. AFT., JAN. 31, at 3 o'clock.
Hambourg
Tickets, $1.50 & $1, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq. Direction VICTOR THRANE. Knabe Piano Used.

CONSOLIDATED GAS FIGHT

Dissatisfied Stockholders May Have Recourse to the Courts.

Lively Meeting Expected—New Amsterdam Director Charges Unfair Tactics by Standard Oil Interests.

There was much gossip yesterday in the financial district about the local gas situation and it was evidently stimulated by the prospect of a lively meeting of Consolidated stockholders to-morrow. The opinion appeared to be general that if the interests represented by George A. Lamb of Lamb & Voss do not carry their point at the meeting, they will have recourse to the courts. On this point Mr. Lamb had nothing to say. He said that his statement on Friday contained all that was necessary to supplement his advertised appeal to the stockholders. The success of this appeal, he added, was astonishing. "I really believe," he continued, "that if I had another week I could stampede Monday's meeting."

Mr. Lamb called yesterday morning at the office of the Consolidated Gas Company and saw President Gawtry and David McClure, of counsel for the company. Mr. Lamb asked to be permitted to examine the by-laws of the company, and was refused. He will be present at the meeting to-morrow and expects that the interests that have been considered dominant will be represented by counsel, that an endeavor will be made to rush every measure through, and that technicalities will govern the proceedings.

Mr. Lamb will continue his advertising appeal up to the day of the annual meeting. This will cost about $12,000. It is understood that the expense will be borne partly by dissatisfied Consolidated stockholders and partly by New Amsterdam interests.

There does not appear to be any foundation for Wall Street gossip which hints that Consolidated and New Amsterdam have a perfect understanding, while apparently hostile. On this point a Director of New Amsterdam said yesterday that the hostility between the two companies could not be more bitter. He continued:

"The attempt to get control of New Amsterdam by unfair means is as clear as could be. Two bank Presidents and the Standard Oil interests represented by H. H. Rogers and William Rockefeller had the idea that by ordering the Directors of Consolidated, whom they dominate, to keep the price of gas down to 65 cents they could take away the customers of New Amsterdam and depreciate the value of its stock until they could get a controlling interest cheap and turn it over to Consolidated at a paying figure, and so effect a consolidation, with a basis for controlling the local gas situation through New Amsterdam's Long Island plants and its tunnel under the East River. But they haven't got a controlling interest yet in New Amsterdam.

"As to Standard stock, I believe that Consolidated has not only the Sage and Andrews holdings, but has picked up enough beyond this one-fifth to give a control. I do not think the tactics of those who have been dominant in Consolidated affairs, those who order President Gawtry around, will succeed always. Under the present administration, Consolidated stockholders lose from $1,800,000 to $2,000,000 a year."

The Protective Committee of the Standard stockholders claimed, several days ago, to have control of 41,000 out of the 47,000 shares necessary to a majority control. The statement that Consolidated had picked up enough stock to give it control was repeated to Mr. B. McAlpin, counsel for the committee. He said:

"So there is a report to that effect, is there? Well, if they've got a majority of the stock, I don't know where they got it. As for the committee, I will not confess to our having or not having acquired control of a majority of Standard stock."

Russell Sage was not disposed to talk about gas matters yesterday. "Nothing new, nothing new," he said, in evading a discussion. "So dull that I accept your visit as a social call."

INJURED IN POWER HOUSE.

Engineer Escapes Big Cable Wheels, but Is Badly Hurt.

Bert Edson Sherman, the Assistant Chief Engineer of the power house of the Lexington Avenue Railway, at 147 East Twenty-fifth Street, lies in Bellevue Hospital with a couple of fractured ribs on the left side, some scalp wounds, and a possible fracture of the skull. His condition is very critical.

Sherman had a narrow escape from an instantaneous and horrible death at the power house yesterday afternoon. There are narrow planks or platforms about the big wheels which move the cables. These platforms are used to oil the machinery and for inspection. Sherman was on one of these when he fell to the floor. Had he fallen the other way he would have been caught by the flanges of the immense wheel and cut to pieces.

Sherman is twenty-eight years of age and lives in Greenpoint Avenue, Woodside, L. I. He was discovered lying on the floor of the power house shortly after he fell, and was sent to Bellevue Hospital unconscious.

NEW CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions Rendered on Lace Window Curtains and Crude Tartar.

The Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers yesterday announced a decision in what is known to the wholesale dry goods trade as the Nottingham goods case. The goods affected are lace window curtains made on Nottingham warp machines, into which a fine cord is sewed, giving the effect of embroidery. Paragraph 340 of the Dingley Tariff Act provides that lace curtains made on Nottingham warp machines shall be assessed not less than 50 per cent. ad valorem.

The Collector of Customs at Philadelphia assessed the goods for duty at 60 per cent., under Paragraph 339, as lace window curtains, not elsewhere provided for. J. W. Smith, one of the importers, protested, on the ground that the goods should be classified under Paragraph 340. The board sustained the Collector.

Another decision announced yesterday was on a protest made by the Tartar Chemical Company against the decision of the Collector at this port in assessing the regular duty of 1½ cents a pound on crude tartar imported from Marseilles. The importers claim that the goods should come in at a lower rate, as provided in the reciprocity agreement with France. This was conceded as to a portion of the goods, but as to another portion, which came from Algeria, via Marseilles, the board decided against the protestant. By a decision rendered some time ago, it was settled that the reciprocity agreement does not include the colonies of France. The board maintains that Algeria has always been regarded as a colony.

Death of Thomas Kennedy.

Word reached the city yesterday of the death in Dublin, Ireland, of Thomas Kennedy, private secretary to Lord Mayor Tallon, who recently visited this city. Mr. Kennedy accompanied the Lord Mayor while he was in America and became well acquainted with such public officials and private persons as had to do with the reception of Mr. Tallon. He was a barrister and was regarded as an authority on affairs affecting the financial relations of Ireland.

THINKS POPE HER GRANDFATHER

Mrs. Mathilde E. Samuel Adjudged Insane by a Sheriff's Jury.

Mrs. Mathilde E. Samuel, who believes the Pope is her grandfather, was yesterday adjudged insane by a Sheriff's Jury. She is the widow of R. H. Samuel, who left her a large estate. She has been confined in Bloomingdale Asylum since November, having been taken there from another institution for the insane in Brussels, Belgium.

The jury found her incompetent to manage either herself or her affairs on the testimony of Dr. S. B. Lyon of Bloomingdale, who declared Mrs. Samuel is incurable. The chief delusion which affects her is, he said, that she is the granddaughter of Pope Leo XIII.

Mrs. Samuel's property consists of about $30,000 in the hands of a banker in London, and a trust estate which yields her an income of over $5,000 a year. An application will now be made to the Supreme Court for the appointment of a committee of her person and estate.

TO WORK AN OLD COPPER MINE.

Boston Syndicate Has Purchased the Property at Arlington, N. J.—Five Million Tons in Sight.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 20.—George Bayless, Mayor of Arlington, to-day confirmed the report of the sale of the old Arlington copper mine to a Boston syndicate. Mayor Bayless and Anthony W. Schuyler have turned over their interests to men interested in the Standard Oil Company.

Mr. Bayless said: "These same men are largely interested in the Amalgamated Copper Trust and the corporation known as the Arlington Copper Company, recently formed, with a capital stock of $2,500,000." He said it is estimated there are about 5,000,000 tons of ore in sight and the new company figures upon handling 500 tons per day.

Operations in the old mine were discontinued forty years ago on account of the water in the tunnels and because the facilities then at command made the work unprofitable. Several attempts have been made since then to free the mine of water, but they had been unsuccessful, until about six weeks ago, when powerful pumps were put at work. The deepest shaft, the "Victoria"—240 feet—has been pumped out so that men will be able to work in it.

The Arlington copper mine was first worked in 1720 by Henry Schuyler. He was born in Albany, N. Y., on June 25, 1662, and settled at Pompton, in this State, in 1697. Later he removed to the "New Barbadoes," which included all that land between the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers in Hudson County, and a large portion of Bergen County. In 1710 Mr. Schuyler purchased a tract of land on the old Back Road, now called Schuyler Avenue. It was there that copper was found.

Official records exist which show that 80,000 tons of copper have been shipped from the North Arlington property. Most of this was transported to Swansea and the British Lead and Iron Works of England.

The officers of the company have not yet been decided upon, but the organization will be effected, Mr. Bayless says, at a meeting to be held in New York next week. It is said to have been practically decided that the office of Treasurer will be filled by C. Amory Stevens of 39 Broad Street, New York.

Murderer Oswald Convicted.

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 20.—Edward Oswald was found guilty of murder in the first degree in Judge Garrison's court to-day. Oswald killed his wife and child. His defense was insanity.

A TRIP ON CHICAGO'S CANAL.

Effort Will Be Made to Change Ditch to Deep Waterway.

SUMMIT, Ill., Jan. 20.—To demonstrate the practicability of the drainage canal as a link in the deep waterway between the lakes and the gulfs, the Sanitary Trustees to-day, aboard their private yacht Juliet, made the first trip between Chicago and Lockport over the new water course in a steam propelled craft.

The twenty-five feet depth of the canal afforded ample room for the yacht, and the voyage was made in quick time. In addition to the Drainage Trustees and other sanitary officials, there were aboard Mayor Harrison, Commissioner of Public Works McGann, and other men prominent in official and business life. The feasibility of changing the canal into a deep waterway was demonstrated to the satisfaction of the party aboard, and the matter will be pushed.

During the trip Trustee Jones authorized Mayor Harrison to tender the Juliet to Admiral Dewey for a trip down the canal during his coming visit to Chicago.

Boy Held Up and Chloroformed.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 20.—George Hammerlin, fourteen years of age, a newsboy, was held up last night, chloroformed, and carried over to Bergen County, where he was found unconscious this morning on Farmer Bayfield's doorstep. The boy could only remember that he was overpowered on Church Street and taken into a carriage by two men. He was robbed of $1.65.

Gas on Chautauqua's Grounds.

CHAUTAUQUA, Jan. 20.—The Chautauqua Association struck a heavy vein of gas to-day while drilling a deep water well on the assembly grounds. The well was at a depth of 600 feet, and the pressure of gas is estimated at 1,000 pounds to the square inch.

WOMAN VANQUISHES A BURGLAR

Bents Him with a Broom and Gives Him a Push That Wrecks Stairs.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Jan. 20.—The wife of Harry Babbitt had an exciting encounter with a sneak thief last night. She heard a noise in an adjoining room, and on entering was startled to see a man with a bundle of clothing under his arm about to go into her husband's bedroom. She screamed, and the man made a dash for her, at the same time telling her to make no further outcry.

Mrs. Babbitt seized the man and, grabbing a broom, brought it down upon the thief's head. She repeated this performance until the man finally got away and attempted to escape through the hallway. Mrs. Babbitt followed and used her weapon with effectiveness.

As the man reached the stairs Mrs. Babbitt pushed him, and he fell, wrecking the stairway. The man, apparently uninjured, however, managed to reach the door and made his escape.

BRIDGEPORT FIRE LOSS $125,000.

Barnum & Bailey Circus May Lose More on Account of Delay.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 20.—The damage wrought by the fire at the Winter quarters of the Barnum & Bailey Circus here last night was fully $125,000. An inventory of the stock, which is being taken to-day, already shows a loss of more than $100,000, and Superintendent Hutchinson says the total amount surely will be $25,000 more.

The fire is believed to have originated from a lamp left in the car shed by roofers, who had been putting a tin roof on the building. It is supposed that some of the varnish, oils, or paint, of which there was a great quantity in the shed, took fire from the lamp.

Orders for the construction of new cars to take the place of the thirty destroyed were given this morning. It is now thought that the departure of the Buffalo Bill show on its Spring trip will be delayed by reason of lack of cars and that a loss of business will be felt as one consequence of the fire.

ALLEGED BANKRUPT A FRAUD.

Ogdensburg Clothier Conceals Goods Taken from His Stock.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Jan. 20.—A large amount of clothing belonging to the stocks of Louis I. Hoffman, who went into voluntary bankruptcy last week, was found secreted yesterday. Hoffman conducted clothing stores in Ogdensburg and Massena, and placed his liabilities at $14,500, with nominal assets at $9,000, though they are hardly half that amount.

E. P. Lynch, representing New York and Syracuse creditors, while dining in a restaurant Thursday night overheard men talking in a booth near by, one saying he saw boxes of clothing being carried from Hoffman's store a few nights before it was closed and taken away in a grocery sleigh. On Lynch's petition, Hoffman and others were taken before the referee in bankruptcy yesterday and admitted taking the goods away. On the court's order they were returned, and when the cases were opened they were found to contain the best goods of the entire stock.

A clue has been secured to other goods sent by Hoffman to his friends. Before the referee he said he knew of no other goods sent away, but would not swear he hadn't sent goods to others. The case is held open while further search is made.

Connecticut Insurance Men Sued.

WATERBURY, Conn., Jan. 20.—The New Haven Trust Company, receiver of the defunct Connecticut Life Insurance Company of Waterbury, formerly the Connecticut Indemnity Association, has brought suit against Lewis A. Platt of this city, a former President of the company, and Col. John B. Doherty, a former Secretary of the company, to recover $37,000, which, it is alleged, they unlawfully transferred from one department to another. The suit is similar to that brought some time ago by former Insurance Commissioner Betts against the Aetna Life Insurance Company of Hartford.

New Haven Police Make a Find.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 20.—In searching for $14 worth of goods which, it was suspected, were stolen by Joseph Powell, the police came upon nearly $2,000 worth of articles, alleged to have been stolen from merchants in this city. The goods were found in Powell's house. The man, his wife, and a daughter were arrested. It is thought this capture will explain numerous recent thefts from stores here.

GEN. F. V. GREENE OUT.

Ex-Adjt. Gen. Andrews Succeeds Him as President of the Barber Asphalt Paving Company.

Much comment was caused in business circles yesterday when it became known that Gen. Francis V. Greene had resigned the Presidency of the Barber Asphalt Paving Company and that Gen. Avery D. Andrews, who was elected Vice President of the corporation last year, and who had before that been its counsel, had been elected as his successor. Although the change was nominally made on Jan. 1, it did not become public until yesterday.

It was considered strange that Gen. Greene should have given up the position which he had held for six years when he had but a short time ago refused to accept the post of State Super

PROPOSED MORTGAGE TAX

How the Bill Reported at Albany Is Viewed by Experts.

SOME FOR, SOME AGAINST IT

Consensus of Opinion that the Tax Would in the End Be Paid by the Mortgageor.

The bill to impose a tax of one-half of 1 per cent. on all mortgages, as reported by the Joint Committee on Taxation at Albany, is a matter of considerable discussion among lawyers and others directly interested in mortgage loans. The consensus of opinion is that the tax, if it should be imposed, would in the end be paid by the mortgageor.

Savings banks and their attorneys are, as a rule, opposed to the enactment of such a law, while on the other hand some lawyers who are largely interested in handling loans for estates and individuals believe that the law would be generally beneficial. As yet none of the lawyers has had the opportunity to carefully study all the details of the proposed bill, so their criticisms of it are based entirely on its general policy.

The provisions for the collection of the tax are not generally known, especially those relating to the collecting of the tax due from mortgages held outside of the State. Whether the mortgageor would have to pay this tax and deduct it from the interest due is a question which, according to lawyers, may cause some complications if the law goes into effect.

Many large investors in mortgages have for several years been providing for such a law as the one proposed by the Joint Committee, and they have inserted a clause in all their mortgages which protects them against paying the tax. This clause provides that if any bill taxing mortgages is passed the mortgageor shall pay the tax. The clause also provides that the loan can be called in on three months' notice if the borrower does not agree to pay the tax.

A number of lawyers who are closely identified with mortgage loan transactions, either as counsel for banks or large estates making such loans, were asked their opinions on the proposed law. Their opinions, together with that of Tax Commissioner Feitner, are briefly as follows:

Benjamin Wright, counsel for the Dry Dock Savings Institution, said:

"In my judgment it will result in an injustice. It will end in the mortgageor paying the tax. Take outstanding mortgages which are bearing 4½ per cent. interest. If the mortgageor would not consent by an agreement to pay the proposed tax, it would mean that the mortgage would be called in and a new rate of 5 per cent. would be charged the owner of the property if he wanted to obtain a new loan.

"For several years all savings banks have been putting conditions or covenants in their mortgages, requiring the mortgageor to pay any additional tax that might be levied by the State. This clause provides that the mortgage loan can be called in in three months if the mortgageor does not arrange to pay the additional tax. I am now preparing covenants to be used in our mortgages, providing that the mortgageor pay the tax if the law is passed. There are large holders of unrecorded New York mortgages outside of the State, and it will be difficult to get at them. The only way will be to put the property owner under oath and have him make affidavit as to who holds the mortgage. Then comes the problem as to how to collect the tax on these outside loans. The Legislature may have some difficulty in settling that question."

George F. Butterworth, with the firm of Strong & Cadwallader, said:

"Until I see a copy of the proposed bill I can give nothing more than a general opinion of the proposition. The eventual outcome will be the payment of the tax by the borrower. It will also result in the calling in of many mortgages, particularly second mortgages and mortgages on farming property.

"The only way to reach the outside holders of mortgages will be to allow the owner of the equity in the property to pay the proposed tax and deduct it from the interest due the mortgagee. This would of course bring a protest from the person who loans the money, and he will eventually increase the rate of interest. The plan has been tried in California with the result of increasing interest rates. Many wealthy people who have residences in Newport now loan largely on New York realty. As it is they pay no tax. Under the proposed law they would either have to pay the 5 mills, withdraw their loans, or make the mortgageor agree to foot the bill."

James Punnett, of Schenck & Punnett, observed:

"I think that such a law would be a mistake, and the burden of it would fall entirely on the mortgageor. It would make it much more difficult to get loans on real estate. There is burden enough on real property now, and this law would mean a higher rate of interest to the property owner."

Augustus S. Hutchins, attorney for the Metropolitan Savings Bank, expressed his views as follows:

"I think the legislators are working at the wrong end. They should try to reduce expenses instead of increasing the rates of taxation. Every time they increase the income of the State they devise some way of spending the money by creating new offices. The only result of such a law as is proposed would be to stiffen the rates of interest. The payment of the tax would have to be made by the owner of the real estate. Supposing he now had a loan at 4 per cent., he would find that when he wanted to renew it he would have to pay the tax in addition to the prevailing rate of interest."

David Thomson of the law firm of Foster & Thomson remarked:

"It seems to me that such a law would put an additional burden on the real estate owner. Few loans have been made in recent years without a clause providing that if such an act should be passed the borrower would pay the tax. It is a hardship to tax mortgages and the real estate at the same time. The result would be that the real estate owner, who is taxed at present on its assessed value, would under this proposed law inevitably have to pay the tax on the mortgage as well. This would mean that he would be compelled to pay tax on 25 to 50 per cent. more than the actual cash value of his realty."

Louis B. Rolston of the firm of Turner, McClure & Rolston, counsel for the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, said:

"As a general proposition we believe that the taxes already imposed are sufficient. I have not seen a copy of the proposed bill, so I do not care to discuss it."

B. Aymar Sands of Bowers & Sands, said:

"I am inclined to favor the bill. I have always felt that a small tax on personal property that would be paid would be better than a large tax which, as a rule, is not paid. We do a large mortgage business for estates and individuals, and we are thrown in direct competition with life insurance companies and savings banks which are not taxed on their mortgage loans. If they were compelled to pay taxes on these loans it is probable that they would not invest so much in them, and individuals and estates would have better opportunities.

"Again, there is a large class of investors who will not venture to invest in mortgages on account of the publicity of the records. They are afraid of being caught in the tax list. If they knew that they would only have a fixed tax of one-half of 1 per cent. to pay on their investment they would be willing to loan on mortgages. As an illustration of the present situation, take the experience of a fire insurance company, a meeting of whose Board of Directors I attended to-day. The company has a large portion of its funds invested in certain bonds and stocks, which it could just now sell at an advantage. They have increased greatly in value since they were purchased by the company. If it did sell them and invest the proceeds in mortgage loans the result would be that it would have to pay a tax of 2½ per cent. to the city. This would reduce the earning capacity of the money to too low a margin for any fire insurance company. If there was one definite tax on mortgage loans, the company would be able to dispose of its bonds and stocks at a handsome margin, then invest in real estate loans, and later, if it saw that an advantage could be gained, reinvest in the other securities when they were lower.

"As a matter of fact, there is very little tax now paid on mortgages in this city. Under the proposed law this might be remedied."

Asked for an opinion as to the proposed mortgage tax, Commissioner Feitner said that he had as yet given the matter but slight consideration. "In general, however," he said, "it seems to me that a rather cumbersome method has been hit upon for accomplishing the desired result. If the taxation of mortgages is to be the way in which cities and towns are to contribute to the State treasury, would it not be better for each municipality to collect its own taxes under this method, and then turn them over to the State?

"No, I do not think there is anything impracticable about the scheme. A very large percentage of mortgages are on record, making it no very difficult matter to get at the names of mortgagees and to compel payment by making the tax a lien against the property."

President Hicks of the Bowery Savings Bank said that the lending institutions were materially opposed to the new plan for raising State funds on the general ground that nobody likes to be taxed. In reply to an inquiry as to what course the Bowery Savings Bank would take in the event of the proposed mortgage tax measure becoming a law, President Hicks said:

"We will not cross the bridge before we get to it, so I shall not undertake to say what we will do. This is what we can do, however: We can compel the mortgagors to pay the proposed tax. How? Simply because about 75 per cent. of our mortgages are past due, and there is nothing to prevent our calling these loans if the mortgagors refuse to stand an advance of one-half of one per cent. in the interest rate.

"It is also a fact," added President Hicks, "that a considerable number of our mortgages contain clauses protecting the bank against any such adverse legislation as that proposed."

ELECT THE TAX COMMISSIONERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While the subject of taxation is being discussed, will you permit me to present an idea that will, in my opinion, be of value to New York real estate owners?

The great injustice done in the collection of taxes from real estate arises from an unequal assessment imposed for purposes of taxation. No man, or set of men, can in one, two, or three years equalize these assessments. Such an undertaking is monumental, requires careful inquiry, knowledge of existing conditions in different localities, and untiring and constant attention. If assessments on real estate can be equalized, the result will be a lower tax rate and universal satisfaction. No good citizen owning real estate desires to shun his fair share of the burden of taxation. But when the assessments on his property are of a higher percentage of value than that assessed on other property, he naturally rebels, and such relief as is at present offered to property owners is insufficient and unsatisfactory.

As a relief I would respectfully suggest the following: That a bill be passed making the Tax Commissioners elective officers; that the said Commissioners be elected for a period of from eight to ten years, and receive a salary sufficiently large to compensate them for their entire time; that they be given the powers of a court, with the right to subpoena witnesses and engage experts. That the said bill contain a clause that all property shall be assessed at 80 per cent. of its real value; that the property owner shall have the right to go before such court of Commissioners with witnesses and be heard, and where assessments are shown to be in excess of 80 per cent. of the true value of the property assessed, they shall receive relief; that from time to time, as the Commissioners are informed of an undervaluation, they shall act upon such information, and shall increase the valuation on any property shown to be assessed for less than 80 per cent. of its true value; that the bill shall contain a clause requiring the assessed valuation of all real estate in Greater New York to be published in one or more daily papers, at least once every three years.

Such a bill, in my opinion, would ultimately bring about what is most essential to New York real estate owners, viz., equal assessments throughout the city, a lower tax rate, and confidence of the people in real estate investment, through the protection and rights that they would receive and enjoy under such a measure.

P. W. KINNAN.

New York, Jan. 19, 1900.

CRITICISES A LIBRARY.

Sharp Complaint of Management of that of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For some time I have had in mind the writing of a letter to you to call attention to the management of the library of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, now at 18 to 24 West Forty-fourth Street. I have refrained until to-day, not knowing what were the resources of the society and thinking they were perhaps unable to do any better. But THE TIMES of to-day announces Mr. Andrew Carnegie's gift of $25,000, so that lack of means for the future at any rate need not impede the usefulness of the library. The two most serious causes of complaint are, first, the inefficiency of the service, and, second, the deficiency of the catalogue. Without using any strong language about the first, I would ask all interested in the subject, and especially members of the committee, to go and see it for themselves. As to the second point, the catalogue follows the antiquated subject method, with appendices for recent additions, so that if the book required has been added within the last few years, as many as ten supplements must be searched through in order to discover if the book is in the library. The assistant refuses all aid. There is no card catalogue, or any list of authors' names.

Besides the Columbia Library I use five different free libraries in the City of New York. I have used libraries also in various places in this country, and have never seen one so badly managed as that of the Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen. There appears a certain ungraciousness in finding fault with that for which one pays nothing, but surely in receiving benefactions the library incurs responsibility, and I am well assured that the prominent men whose names are on the committee desire to extend the usefulness of their library as far as possible through the community.

New York, Jan. 7, 1900. GRADUATE.

A visit to the library of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen was made by a reporter for THE TIMES. It was found that the catalogue used is a printed one, made in 1887, and the books are indexed in nine different parts according to subject matter. The parts are again subdivided into sections ranging from four to nine in number. Each section is devoted to one rather restricted subject. The part devoted to fiction contains both titles and authors alphabetically arranged, and the biographical works are listed by subjects, but in the other parts of the catalogue the sections contain only the authors' names alphabetically arranged. Reference is facilitated, however, by a general index of subjects giving pages of sections.

The additions to the library since 1887 are indexed in yearly supplements, arranged by subjects. The books purchased during 1899 are catalogued in a separate volume in monthly lists, divided into subjects.

This printed notice appears in the catalogue:

"Readers will promote their own convenience and facilitate the work of the library by purchasing a catalogue, which will enable them, at their leisure, to make lists of such books as they may desire. By having a catalogue at home they will be better able to make an intelligent selection, as they will have an opportunity of familiarizing themselves with the resources of the library on any subject."

There is no index to magazines in the library.

In regard to the catalogue, Librarian Jacob Schwartz said:

"It is as good a catalogue as we can afford. A card catalogue would be better, I will admit, but we can't afford to hire the staff of cataloguers which that would involve. Nor can we afford to print a new complete catalogue every year. This library is not intended for investigators or those who are doing research work. It is for the general reader of ordinary education, and many prefer a printed catalogue to one of cards.

"As for the assistants, all we require of them is the ability to get the books asked for on the written slips—a purely mechanical act."

Montefiore Home for Invalids.

The fifteenth annual report of the Directors of the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, Broadway and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Streets, has been issued. The Treasurer's statement shows receipts from Oct. 1, 1898, to Sept. 30, 1899, of $104,146.63, and expenditures, $74,872.22, leaving a balance on hand of $29,274.41. The number of inmates admitted during the year was 310. In the course of the year a laboratory was established, which has already been found of the greatest value. The President of the Home is Jacob H. Schiff, the Vice President Louis Gans, the Treasurer Lyman G. Bloomingdale, and the Honorary Secretary Raphael Ettinger.

Young Men's Hebrew Association.

The new term of the free evening educational classes of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, 861 Lexington Avenue, will begin Feb. 1. Enrollment may be made now.

TEMPORARY HELP SUPPLIED.

Establishment Up Town Provides Cooks and Waitresses for Receptions and Dinners.

"This has been a late season in some respects, but teas and receptions and dinners seem to have commenced earlier than usual, and we have been about swamped in our orders for cooks and waitresses," says the woman up town, who can supply a first-class cook, at almost a moment's notice, to cook a dinner and an equally good waitress to serve it. "Our busy season usually commences about the first of January," she went one. "The orders may come in some time before, but that is the time the real work begins, but this year we were hard at work by the first of December.

"Yes, it is quite a business to send out cooks and waitresses to dinners, receptions, and teas, where a larger force is required than the regular servants in a house, or where, perhaps, they require, if it is a dinner, a more elaborate bill of fare than the home cook is capable of preparing. The women who will go to do this work are first-class servants who are obliged or prefer to live in a home of their own and take occasional work to living out regularly.

"Some of them are married and feel that it is a very good thing to get a little extra money. Or perhaps, it is a woman who has a mother to take care of, and she lives at home with her and makes a fair income doing this emergency work. Some cooks have saved enough money to be able to hire a little apartment. It is easier to do this work and they are more independent. It is the cook more often than any other house servant who saves money. Perhaps being in kitchens all the time they do not have the temptation to buy clothes. The cook spends more of her time at home than the other maids usually. Anyway, she does save money very often, and then she goes into business in this independent way when she is middle aged. You very seldom find a young cook going out. Cooks sometimes, we find, start these little homes and have a little apartment, even when they are living out regularly. They may have some relative in it or they may not, but they like to have the feeling that they have a real home of their own somewhere that they can go to when they please and where they can keep a few belongings. The cooks who are doing the independent work frequently accept positions for a month, acting as substitutes.

"We like to have at least two days' notice before we send a cook, and sometimes we have them engaged a week or so in advance, but it is more often that people call in at 4 o'clock one day and say that they want the cook for the next, and we have to fly round to get one. The way we do when the order comes in is to send for the cook we think will be best suited to the place, and send her around to the house to see the woman who is to give the dinner. She usually has a menu made out, and knows about how much she wants to spend for the dinner. Frequently, as in most things one plans, she spends a good deal more money than she expected to in the first place. A good cook will make many suggestions. She will say such and such a thing will be very nice, and such and such a thing is being served for dinners just now. The cook who has the best ideas is usually the best liked.

"After the menu has been decided upon the cook will give a list of the things she will need. Sometimes the woman who is to give the dinner will order them, sometimes she will order part and tell the cook to supply the rest or she will tell the cook to take the whole responsibility and order them all. The cook is sure to understand marketing. On the morning of the dinner she goes to the house and prepares such things as must be prepared beforehand. Or she may make the entrées at home. If we have a good woman who is an excellent cook, who always prepares as much as she can at her own house, and takes it over to the house where she is to cook the dinner. It is difficult to get this woman now, and when we send for her she most frequently sends an understudy. A cook will not go usually for less than $3 a dinner, and for most dinners she will get $5 or $6.

Our cooks and waitresses are of all nationalities. A good many of them are Swedes. The Swedish women usually have been well trained in some of the schools of cooking or domestic science in Sweden. Many of the cooks take their own cooking utensils and things for garnishing. A Swedish cook is very particular, too, to give the dinner the appearance of being served in a well ordered private house. She will not hesitate to say to some of the suggestions offered that they would do very well for hotel service, and resemble that, but it would not do for a private house. Swedes are being employed largely for cooks now. There are not so many chefs and Frenchmen as there were some years ago. There are a good many colored cooks employed, the cooks who are paid $30 or $40, but those whose wages will run up to $70 are more apt to be Swedes.

"The waitresses we supply are also first-class servants who are living at home. They are women who have worked as high as $30 a month. You do not find waitresses often who get more than $35. People who are willing to pay more than that sum prefer to get an inferior butler. Women who come to us for waitresses say at first that they are going to try an experiment, that they have always had men, but they want to see if women will not give the affair a more to have a more homelike air. They always come back and say they are delighted with the result.

"There is one woman in a Long Island town who lives well and gives a number of handsome entertainments every year, who comes to us regularly for waitresses, and has usually the same ones. Her husband is a clubman and exceedingly particular about the service in his home. He was a little doubtful about women at first, but he is entirely reconciled now. Every year they have a large Christmas dinner, to which some twenty-five people sit down, and they have for it a head waitress and four assistants. It is such a relief, Mrs. Blank says, to know that the same woman will be there every year and take all responsibility off her hands. Besides the head waitress this year there will be three of the four others who have been there before. With well trained women it does not make much difference to the head waitress who they are.

"That is a good place for the emergency workers to go, for there are excellent house servants who treat the extra women well, their meals are served to them—at some houses they only have what they can get themselves—and when they reach the house they find the silver cleaned and ready, and the cut glass and china out ready for use. Things are cleared away after them, too, but the waitresses usually like to see that everything is put away before they leave, for they feel a responsibility for the fine china.

"The head waitress takes entire charge of everything, sees that the table is ready and decorated, prepares the salads, the radishes, celery, fruit, and such things, has the wines on ice or warmed, and then serves everything with her assistants. Everything goes like clockwork, and if there are orders given to the assistants no one ever knows it. The waitresses dress as the waitresses do in restaurants, in black dresses with white caps and aprons.

"The most frequent order is for a cook and one waitress, but we send many waitresses to afternoon teas and receptions. We ask always if the waitress to be sent shall be one who will take charge or only one who will do as she is told. But the one to take charge is usually required, for as the woman who engages her will say: 'It will be such a relief to have some one who knows how to do everything and relieve me of all the care.' We send dishwashers, too, but they are not the ordinary class of dishwashers, but waitresses who are careful of fine china and who are intelligent and know the order of the courses, so that they are ready with the dishes.

"We have all kinds of people coming to get help. One day such a scared little woman came in. She looked all around when she walked in, and finally whispered: 'I thought perhaps you might help me.'

"Well, it took me an hour and a half to find what that woman wanted. She seemed to be a little doubtful about me and suspicious, as if she expected me to go straight off and tell her dearest friends. She was a plain little woman, who had married a professional man it seemed. She had lived a very quiet life evidently, and didn't know how things should be done, though she had an idea that there was a right way. She had been an invalid, but now that her health was improved she and her husband wished to pay some of their social debts, and it was the first attempt about which she wished help. I told her to come in the next day and I would see what I could do for her. In the mean time I dropped a note to a clever housekeeper to drop in to see me. She came, and I had just told her something of what was wanted when my little woman came in.

"My housekeeper took her over in a corner, and there they talked for a solid hour or so. She drew a table, put the silver and china on it, told the little woman about wines, how much of different things would be required for so many people, and even wrote out recipes. With that the little woman went off. She must have made her first attempt something of a success, for she came back again some time after and asked for Miss Blank, the housekeeper. I proposed writing and making an appointment, or having Miss Blank write her, or something of the sort; but no, she seemed afraid to have that done, and insisted that she would drop in to see if Miss Blank was not here. Of course, she never was, and finally I directed my little lady to the establishment of a cooking teacher whom she would be likely to find at home always, and we have not seen her since.

"How do we get good servants? Oh, that is a question. Of course, some of them come to us through women who know us here, and servants who come here have their relatives and friends whom they send to us. Sometimes the servants of the wrong kind mistake us for another place not far off, but we usually know them the minute they come in, and direct them to it. Sometimes they are clever enough to think they are in a good place and won't go off without being registered. 'You don't have 'em sit in the office!' they exclaim, looking around, and that seems to give them a good opinion of us. We don't want any one without good references, which we have verified."

A PENSION FRAUD EXPOSED.

Venerable Witnesses Come from the South to Washington to Unmask a Negro Impostor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The investigations of the Pension Bureau into frauds on the Government frequently result in the trial of interesting cases. There was concluded recently in the Criminal Court a quaint, dramatic trial, which brought up a vanished phase of American life and history and filled the courtroom with figures from ante-bellum days.

The man who had been run down by Commissioner Evans's agents was a negro who gave the name of William H. Taylor. There was nothing of the ante-bellum flavor about him. He was distinctly a modern negro, one of the coarse, commonplace type so familiar in the slums of Northern cities. He has secured a pension on account of a gunshot wound in the hand, received at Petersburg.

Taylor had a glib tongue and the smartness of the city negro. He told his story fluently, with plenty of touches to give his war experiences versimilitude. He was a Marylander, brought up a slave, he said. He ran away during the war and went to Boston, where he enlisted in the Fifth Massachusetts Cavalry. The regiment went to City Point and thence to Petersburg, where he participated in a good deal of the fighting, and in one of the assaults received a wound in the hand, for which he was drawing a pension. He showed his hand, which bore a long, irregular scar. He talked along confidently and answered every question promptly. Sometimes his answers betrayed a monumental ignorance of the subject, but he never hesitated. Once he testified that he was on board the Tallapoosa. He was asked where he slept, and replied, "In a hammock in the Captain's cabin."

"What is a hammock?" asked the Judge.

"A shelf built into the wall," answered Taylor, without a moment's hesitation.

"Do you know Jack-o'-the-Dust?" asked the prosecutor, referring to the sailors' name for the Paymaster's clerk.

"There was not a man on board named Jack," replied Taylor.

But his story about his army experiences was as straight as a string, and he had a score of witnesses. Two of them swore that they served with Taylor in the Massachusetts regiment, and were with him when he was shot. The first witness against him was a venerable colored man of the old house-servant type of the days "before the war." He swore that he himself was William H. Taylor, the soldier of the Fifth Massachusetts, who fought at Petersburg. He is now a servant in a Southern family living at Frederick, Md., and before the war he was a slave, working as a house servant.

As the two men faced each other it seemed like the contrasting of two periods of American history. The old negro spoke softly, gravely, in the deliberate speech and with the unconscious dignity on which Southern writers of plantation days delight to dwell. He had still something of a soldierly bearing, and looked venerable with his white mustache and beard. His mild, serene speech and mellow Southern dialect contrasted wonderfully with the aggressive modernity of the claimant.

Then came an old woman from King George County, Va., whose striking appearance and reverberant voice riveted attention the moment she appeared. She was the typical "mammy" of the South. She was very tall and her carriage was unconsciously majestic. She wore a mammoth headdress, and her figure was swathed in an immense kerchief, wound over her shoulders and around her waist. She was nearly eighty years old and half blind, but her voice was deep and ringing, and rich with the lost eloquence and pathos of the old South, past and gone. She was Jane Coakley, the prisoner's aunt, and she testified that his name was Matt, and that when the war broke out he was a little boy.

"Can you identify the defendant?" asked the prosecutor.

She remained silent. The high-sounding words were meaningless to her. The Judge, to help her, asked her kindly: "Look around and see if there is any one you know here."

She raised her stately figure and slowly walked toward the prisoner. Halting, she looked at him attentively until she could be sure that her failing sight had not deceived her. Then the gracious dignity she had worn forsook her, and suddenly throwing out her arms, she cried, in a voice so ringing as to charge with grief that it fairly thrilled her hearers:

"Matt! Matt! My sister's boy! How could you do it, Matt? How could you lie and swear what's false and bring disgrace on folks that's good and true?"

Then she turned and tottered away with bowed head. The prisoner's nonchalance had deserted him, and he was cowering in his chair. There was not a man in the courtroom who was not affected, and tears stood in the eyes of some.

"It seemed," said an official of the Pension Bureau afterward, "like a Shakespearean denunciation." It was like an outcry from the grave of the buried negro life of the past, at the discredit brought upon the race by a modern and degenerate type.

Finally, to complete the dramatic portrayal of historic types, the typical old Virginian slaveholder took the stand. He was the man who was supposed to have been Matt Taylor's owner, and he was called by the defense to rebut that allegation. He surprised them by testifying that he had been Matt's owner, and that when the war broke out he became an officer in the Confederate Army and went to the front, leaving Matt one of the slaves in his household. Matt was a child at the time. The witness was a very old man, with hair and beard as white as snow, and deep lines in his face. He had all the haughtiness, impetuosity, and unreasonableness of the Southern Colonel of fiction, with all the dignity of an old officer and slaveholder and an accent purely Southern.

The prosecution proved beyond a doubt that the old ex-slave from Frederick was the real Taylor and that the prisoner was an impostor. He was convicted, and the soldier-slave, the old "mammy," and the slaveholder-soldier went back to their Southern homes after their short mingling with the modern world.

YALE READY FOR "PROM." WEEK

The Juniors Prepare for Their Big Social Event.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 20.—Next week will be Yale's gala season of the year from a social standpoint. The junior promenade, bringing with it a score or more of minor events, such as germans and teas, has tended to make "Prom" week the gayest of the college year.

The week of festivities will be ushered in with the Glee Club concert in the Hyperion Theatre on Monday night. Immediately after the concert the three upper classes will hold their germans in the various halls in and about the campus.

The junior german will be held in Alumni Hall, and led by F. S. Curtis. One hundred couples will attend. F. B. Adams will lead the senior german, which will be held in Lenox Hall, and attended by fifty couples. The sophomores will hold sway in Warner Hall under the leadership of J. W. Burdick. Favors for 150 have been provided. These events, brilliant in their way, are expected to be but a mere trifle in comparison with the promenade of the juniors, to follow on Tuesday night in the armory. The dancing will be in progress from 9 o'clock until 4 in the morning. P. L. Mitchell, of Cincinnati is Chairman of the "Prom" Committee.

In the afternoons of Monday and Tuesday teas will be held by the college set all over the city. The largest will take place on Monday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Henry L. Hotchkiss, in Hillhouse Avenue. She will entertain, according to her annual custom, a host of out-of-town girls and their student friends. At the houses of the leading secret societies teas will be held in addition to private dances at intervals during the week.

At this time of the college year the florists usually reap a harvest in the violet business by charging exorbitant prices. This year the flower vendors have been outwitted by two students with business inclinations. The young men have secured from out of two 50,000 violets, which they are offering for sale at $1.75 per hundred. This is a great deal cheaper than the florists can sell them, and the flowermen expect a loss rather than the handsome profits they usually make during "Prom" week.

STEAM YACHT DESIGNING

Possible to Produce as Good Vessels Here as Abroad.

A PAPER BY W. A. FAIRBURN

He Declare that It Is Time for the Patriotism of American Yachtsmen to Assert Itself.

Steam yacht designing in America has been the topic of endless comment among those who profess to believe that British naval architects are immeasurably in advance of Americans. While it is true that up to a year ago the average steam yacht from the board of an American designer was anything but a thing of beauty, the result shown in the late additions to the New York Yacht Club fleet is such as to warrant the statement that, if given an opportunity, the native designer can turn out as creditable a steamer as his sailing craft has proved speedy.

The current number of Marine Engineering contains an interesting paper on the subject by Mr. William A. Fairburn, chief draughtsman of the Bath Iron Works. He says in part:

"Considerable controversy has appeared of late in a few yachting papers, criticising the general appearance of various American steam yachts. The writer will not here make any plea for American-designed and built steam yachts, but he will say, and this most forcibly, that there are men in America to-day capable of designing steam yachts which, in appearance, accommodation, and sea-going qualities will be equal to the best production of foreign designers. It is about time for the patriotism of American yachtsmen to assert itself so that we can build American-designed steam yachts for American owners. Many yachts on both sides of the Atlantic could without doubt be classed as failures. The design of a steam yacht by the majority of shipbuilding firms is not given the strict attention and careful consideration which it is entitled to, and that is why there are so many naval architects to-day who make a specialty of yacht design.

"The most skillful naval architect cannot design a truly handsome, successful steam yacht if he is not thoroughly in sympathy with his work. He needs to schooled to the work. His judgment must be good and his taste such that all lines of the vessel harmonize with each other. Many a pleasure craft to-day has graceful endings—bow and stern very pleasing to the eye when viewed separately, but when placed on the same vessel they lack harmony and fail to balance. The combination of sheer, bow and stern is generally what determines the appearance of the yacht, but much also depends on the location and rake of spars, stack, &c., and the arrangement of the deck work. On a steam yacht much has to be sacrificed to get a fine appearance."

On the subject of the steam yacht as an auxiliary to the vessels of the regular navy Mr. Fairburn says:

"In time of war the ful-powered steam yacht will undoubtedly prove an acquisition to the navy, acting as a dispatch and special service vessel. The high-speed yacht built for Sound and coast work has been and may continue to be a very popular vessel in America; and these vessels having fair accommodation, high speed, light draught, good manoeuvring qualities, and ability to rapidly get up steam, could probably with little expense be converted into torpedo or patrol vessels in case of an emergency, provided they are not too small; for the general dimensions, the model, and the motive power are about the same for the fast yacht as for the torpedo boat. Nevertheless, well-designed pleasure yachts will not make first-class war vessels, and these vessels should only be thought of as auxiliaries, being used only when war vessels cannot be procured."

The subject of the conversion of yachts into war vessels is far better understood at the present time than it was a year ago, and although some of the yachts that were transformed into warships did good work during the war with Spain, it cannot be gainsaid that such conversion is costly, comparatively ineffective, and undesirable. It should only be done under circumstances similar to those that existed in 1898, when the Navy Department was practically crippled for small craft. In making them fit for war vessels, thousands of dollars' worth of valuable fittings were destroyed, and even then the vessels, on account of the defective arrangements for war service, both as regards crew space, storage, lack of distilling plant, etc., were but little better than makeshifts.

Mr. Fairburn gives some details as to the cost of steam yachts. He says in part:

"A small steam yacht like the Oberon costs about $7,000, and this vessel is no larger than many a launch. A yacht fit for fair weather coasting is very cheap at $18,000, and the majority of this class exceed this figure by a good deal. It is said that the Ilsa, 90 feet long and of 12 knots speed, cost about $60,000; the Peregrine, 131 feet long and 14 knots, $85,000; the Electra, $125,000, and the builders of the Atalanta, Eleanor, and Corsair II. received about $200,000 each for the construction of these vessels. It is said that John Jacob Astor (the late William Astor) paid $240,000 for the Nourmahal; the Varuna cost Eugene Higgins about $300,000, and the Aphrodite has cost Col. Payne about $360,000. These prices are for the boats complete, without the fittings and furnishings and equipment furnished by the owner. The largest yachts afloat to-day, similar to Howard Gould's Niagara, are probably worth from $400,000 to $600,000 complete, with all furnishings on board. But initial cost is not all that must be considered, for it costs a fortune every year to keep any of these large pleasure craft in commission, the running expenses of the larger vessels varying from $8,000 to $15,000 per month, and sometimes, when there is much entertaining, even more."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. L.—A receipt for a debt is prima facie evidence of payment in a court of law. It need not be supported by any other evidence. If the other side disputes the payment the burden of proof remains with that side.

NEWARK.—The movement of the sun is certainly perceptible in much less than a thousand years. Accurate measurements are difficult to obtain in the nature of the case, but it is known that the sun is traveling toward an angle of the Milky Way, near the star Vega, dragging the planetary system with it, at an enormous rate of speed. The manner in which observations of the sun's movements have been, and are being, taken, is by repeated observations of the positions of the fixed stars, which are merely other suns. The anbles obtained are, of course, exceedingly minute, but are within the scope of modern astronomical instruments. The path in space traversed by the sun is called the sun's way. The rate of motion is said to be 150,000,000 miles a year.

CONSTANT READER AND DR. HOCHKEIMER.—The stations on the underground rapid transit road will be located as follows: City Hall, (express,) Canal Street, Spring, Bleecker, Astor Place, Fourteenth Street, Eighteenth Street, (express,) Twenty-third Street, Twenty-eighth Street, Thirty-third Street, Forty-second Street, Grand Central Station, (express,) Forty-second Street and Broadway, and thence on the West Side Branch, Fiftieth, Fifty-ninth, Sixty-sixth, Seventy-second (express,) Seventy-ninth, Eighty-sixth, Ninety-first, Ninety-sixth, (express.) One Hundred and Fourth, One Hundred and Tenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth, Manhattan Street, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh, One Hundred and Forty-fifth, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth, One Hundred and Eighty-first, Inwood Street, Two Hundred and Fifteenth Street, Canal, and Bailey Avenue. From One Hundred and Fourth Street on the west side, the road will branch off to Lenox Avenue, the first stop being at One Hundred and Tenth Street, then One Hundred and Sixteenth, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth, One Hundred and Forty-first Street, then under the Harlem River to Mount Morris Avenue, Third and Melrose Avenues, Westchester and Jackson Avenues, Westchester and Prospect Avenues, Southern Boulevard and Westchester, Jennings Place, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Boston Road to Bronx Park.

A READER: The sanitary officials in the Borough of the Bronx are rather irregular in reporting deaths in the borough to the office of the Health Department. They send the records to the latter office once or twice a week. The deaths are published in THE NEW YORK TIMES as soon as recorded at the Bureau of Vital Satistics.

P. DOWNING: It is desirable but not obligatory to stamp or permanently mark every patented article with the word "Patented" or "Pat." and the date of the patent. If the patented article put on the market or sold be not so stamped no damages can be recovered for infringement prior to the date of serving notice on the infringer.

A. MORGENSTEIN.—In 1876 Samuel J. Tilden was accredited with a plurality of 250,935 over Rutherford B. Hayes, who was elected President. At this time there was some dispute as to the votes of Florida, Oregon, Louisiana, and South Carolina. Since 1876 the Presidential candidate elected has received a plurality of all of the popular vote, but not a majority over all of his opponents.

AUCTIONEERS AND THEIR WAY.

Some of the Tricks and Jokes with Which They Sustain the Interest of Their Audiences.

"You couldn't put down in a category any particular traits required to make up a good auctioneer," said a man of many sales yesterday, "for there are as many different methods of auctioneering goods as there are men who do it. There are two general qualifications that a man must have, a quick wit and a ready tongue, and your real auctioneer is born, not made. It's as much a profession as is the stage, and in some ways it is not so different. The auctioneer is always playing to a large audience, which he must keep in good humor and entertained. How he entertains the people depends upon circumstances, and he never knows beforehand what he is going to say. The best things come to him on the spur of the moment, as they often do to a man playing on the vaudeville stage.

"The way I happened to go into the business was rather peculiar. I had a dream in which I was an auctioneer. My father had met with reverses about that time, and that dream settled me in a profession. I went down to the Mayor's office and applied for a license, got it, and I have been in the business ever since. I am not superstitious, but that dream gave me a suggestion which happened to be the right one.

"The first thing I did was a big sale of Japanese goods down town. I was a little nervous—something in the nature of stage fright, I should say—then and for the next two or three times. But I got along all right and made enough of a success of the first sale for the man to give me seven months' work some time after.

"One thing that I do sometimes to get up an interest is to give away money. I offer a dollar to some one who needs it. I have given away a good many dollars in that way. One day a very gentlemanly man said: 'I will take a dollar.'

"There was no one in the room who looked needy and I gave it to this man and he went off. But he came back later and bought from $75 to $100 worth of goods.

"Then when things are a little dull sometimes I put up a dollar at auction and auctioneer it off. The bids will begin small, and finally when some one bids 90 cents I knock it down to him. Then I put up 90 cents and sell it for 80, and 80 cents and sell it for 70, and so on. It gives the people an idea that you are a pretty good sort of a fellow, that there is nothing mean about you, and they will bid better.

"Some time ago there were a good many fake auctions, and the entire business got a black eye. At that time I inaugurated the custom of giving back the money if people were not satisfied with their purchases, and a good many other auctioneers have taken up the practice. Any one who wants to come back and bring any article bought at one of my auctions can do it and get the money, though the law allows us to keep any deposits made in such a case. This is announced several times during the sale, and it gives people confidence. We do it, too. For instance, there was one man who bought a bill of goods that amounted to about $800. Then when he got them home his wife found that she could not place some $225 worth, and the man had them loaded on a wagon and sent back and we refunded the money. It pays, for the man has been back again, and he has bought $3,000 or $4,000 worth of goods since.

"Another man brought back a clock and said the regulator would not work. He had paid $2.50 for it. We didn't make any investigation or try to explain. 'Give him back the money,' I said to the cashier. He said he was much obliged and went off. I had never seen him before, but have sold him some $2,000 worth of goods since.

"One funny thing that happened in one of these cases—and I give you my word for it that there is no exaggeration—was with a man who bought a little painted comb and brush tray for which he paid 10 cents. When he got it home he found that there was a little defect in it, and that man brought that tray all the way back to New York from Stamford, Conn., to get his money refunded.

"One thing that is a great annoyance to an auctioneer is a mean bidder. A mean bidder is one who will bid 5 cents at a time. More women do that than men, for as a rule they have less money. You will find the big buyers among men. There is a reason for that. If a man spends $200 or $300 and buys a lot of things and takes them home to his wife she is very apt to be pleased. But if the wife thinks that the husband is pretty apt to make a row about it.

"Then some people will bid small sums for a valuable article. A man will bid $1 for something that is worth $100. Now, people who go to auctions are supposed to have some idea of the value of things, but they sometimes display very little judgment. When a man starts a thing in that way I say:

"'Oh, you don't want this; you want the

COTTON AND THE SOUTH

Great Changes Have Been Wrought by Manufacturing.

PROGRESS OF COLUMBIA, S. C.

New Mills Have Developed It Into a Modern, Wideawake City, Full of Business Activity.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 20.—A few years ago the chief boast of the people of this city was of its glorious past before the ravages of war and the blighting experience of reconstruction had flung it in the dust, oppressed by the incubus of black domination, and arrested in development by a debt of a million dollars imposed by a newly enfranchised race that appreciated the opportunities of power rather than their responsibilities. Like a monument to its own inability, the Capitol of the State, begun many years ago, stood unfinished, as a confession that what had been attempted could not be done. There was a little straggling business in the streets, next to no building, a palpable deficiency of public spirit, and a hopelessness of the future that was concealed behind a typical Southern resolution and grit that was as touching as it was apparent.

Columbia has changed. The atmosphere of dejection has been dissipated. The people who were hopeless ten years ago have taken heart. Instead of standing still, the population has increased and is increasing. The streets are alive all day with the activity of business. Public spirit is awakening, and will yet become fully aroused; will throw off the burden imposed by ignorant and reckless extravagances, and will yet make of a naturally handsome town one of the most attractive and comfortable of cities. Columbia has about stopped dating everything from the fire that followed Gen. Sherman's occupation in 1865, and dates its new epoch from the beginning of cotton spinning and weaving that has served to set everything in Columbia in motion as a natural result of the extensive manufacture of the raw product that Columbia formerly sent away to be developed elsewhere at a profit in which the town did not share.

It is very difficult to write about the prospective development of the cotton manufacture in this Piedmont district without falling into the use of superlatives and incurring the reputation of being visionary. After journeying about among the cotton mills, in company with a man who has dry-nursed the interest for years, and who now coddles it without apology, as something his very own, it is not easy to adopt critical language in speaking of a situation that at first glance looks more like the result of magic than the logical outcome of the application of capital and common sense to advantages held out years ago by nature and only grasped within the last five years to really great purpose. It is but a year or two ago that Columbia was a cotton-shipping point; drawing its supply from plantations, great and small, all around its limits. Now it ships next to no cotton, and next year it will ship in instead of shipping out. Every industry shares the impulse given by the operation of cotton mills that cannot produce enough cloth by daylight, but must run day and night to meet the demand.

BEGINNING THE NEW ERA.

The beginning of the new cotton manufacturing movement here is not yet five years old, if the experiment of one company be excepted. The first mill was an Eastern plant moved down to Columbia, with the idea of utilizing it in a country where labor would be cheap enough to compensate for antiquity of machinery. The later development is attributed in good part to the energy and confidence of W. B. S. Whaley, an engineer, to whom great enterprises present no alarming features, and who possesses the faculty of inspiring capital with some of his own lack of timidity. He first, in 1895, directed the construction of the Richland, a steam mill, begun to be built with a capital of $150,000, and finished with $300,000 capital. Then he went into the scheme for developing the Granby mill property. At first that had $200,000 capital. From time to time it was increased, large buildings taking the place of small ones, the most modern machinery displacing that which was older, and economies enforced during depression were continued with the dawning of prosperity. While the Granby was thus furnished, it seems, the Olympia, which is to be the greatest of Columbia's mills, was projected, and it is now going up. Its capital is $1,500,000, two-thirds of which has been subscribed.

Mr. Whaley started out to demonstrate to would-be cotton manufacturers that cotton could be economically manufactured with steam power. This, in a community that had cherished the idea that it must rely upon the power to be derived from the Congaree River needed confirmation. The Richland steam mill proved the correctness of the claim. This was also a very important thing to the owners of a canal, by which the waters of the Congaree, at great expense and by the construction of elaborate works, were brought into service to develop electrical power. This power was for sale, a great deal of it, and it possessed many advantages over steam. Using steam fixed the price of electricity at $15 per horse power per year. At the time that rate was fixed it was the lowest rate ever made for electricity as power in manufactures. To meet needs that seemed to go beyond the ability of the canal company, the Olympia mill is constructing a steam plant to generate electric power to the extent of 5,000 horse power, and expects to supply not only its own mill, but the Richland, which is to be converted from steam, and a street railway under construction, besides lighting the city streets. The canal company's plant supplies 10,000 horse power, and Whaley's plant will increase the total supply by 5,000.

CHARACTER OF BUSINESS.

To get away from statistics for a moment and deal with the picturesque aspects of the industrial development here, it may be said that a very good idea of the character of the business doing here may be gathered from notes of a visit to two leading mills. In the Columbia Duck Mill and the Granby Cloth Mill for the manufacture of brown sheetings one may get an idea of the mill work here. The duck mill is a fine structure, close to town, and near the canal company's power house. It has made its name in the trade with its brand of "Arctas," and is more than 100 different kinds of goods go everywhere that duck is consumed, some of it having been shipped to South Africa. The labor employed in this mill dwells beyond the Congaree River, in another county that contributes not to the taxable valuations of Columbia, and so vexes Columbia with impossible suggestions of the wisdom of annexation. The labor is white. It lives comfortably in rows of monstrous frame houses, with differences as to thrift and neatness found even among millionaires. This duck mill eats up 30,000 bales of cotton a year, as the use of the heavy yarns required for most duck calls for a greater supply of the cotton than is necessary to make the goods of lighter thread.

There is some secrecy about the Columbia Mill. A cotton manufacturer may not enter it. The Columbia people have secrets they do not care to divulge to rivals, and so the ban is on the door against all visitors. It was suspended to let in your correspondent, and the weaves of the Columbia looms were displayed with pride. As to profits, the answer to an inquiry was a comfortable smile. Over at the Granby, at present the greatest mill in operation at or near Columbia, there were no secrets. The mill was open. So was the history. Some of it has been related. In the great brick building, securely constructed, something like 1,000 persons were operating 65,000 spindles and 1,500 looms, 800 of them Draper looms. The product, one unvarying sort of brown sheeting, was being shipped out as fast as produced, either for export as it came from the looms or for conversion at other points into printed cloths. The labor, all white, as it is everywhere in Southern mills, was described as efficient. Looking down the long rows of spindles it seemed to the writer as if there were too many infants at work tending them. Many of them were so small as to be scarcely fit for any but baby clothes. The manager of the mill, when asked how much the children earned, said that they made "as much as 50 cents a day." For small children, this may have been tempting, but I was sustained by a Columbia man in my opinion that the operatives included too many immature South Carolinians.

THE PRINCIPAL MILLS.

The two mills looked at were the principal ones, and typical only of the five in operation in Columbia of near it consuming upward of 50,000 bales of cotton. Next year the consumption in present and added mills will reach 75,000 bales. The gain to Columbia in manufacturing that cotton, instead of shipping it to other States or to foreign countries, is not told when one hears of the percentages of profit reaped by the stockholders of the mills. Trade of all kinds has developed wherever the working population has been enlarged and furnished with the means of indulgence in better food, better clothes, more articles that were formerly considered luxuries, and something to save besides. These may seem ordinary occasions for rejoicing, but in Columbia and some other Southern localities they are a boon, and not only a present blessing, but a promise of future improvement and prosperity. To conduct commerce railroads must be provided.

Columbia is already pretty well supplied with railroad transportation, the far-reaching Southern Railway system tapping it and enjoying much business. Faith in the future is exhibited by the enterprise backed up by capital of the Seaboard Air Line, which is making a plateau of a wide ravine at one side of the city, and will before long occupy it with its yards and erect a fine station for its passenger service. This location is considered advantageous, and Columbia delights to watch hundreds of men with grading implements and horses hurrying the work toward completion. It suggests a reason for the increasing number of wholesale and retail stores, the erection everywhere of new houses, and the talk that persists in being heard of municipal improvements to make the city look as if its most active men were at last on the way to success.

Columbia, confident of her ability to hold on in the future to her share of the important lead that South Carolina has already established as a Southern manufacturing State, keeps her eyes open to follow the statistics that tell the story of her solid advancement. Some of the latest figures are eloquent. During the year ending Aug. 31, 1899, South Carolina manufactured nearly 444,000 bales of cotton, or 65,000 more bales than during the year preceding. The increase in North Carolina was about 50,000 bales; that in Alabama 31,600 bales; that in Georgia 13,000 bales. The whole South manufactured 1,380,399 bales, an increase of 170,079 bales. South Carolina, far behind Georgia in undertaking the manufacture of her chief crop, stands fully 172,000 bales ahead of that State in its consumption of cotton. The mills of the State worked up 31.7 per cent. of all the cotton consumed in Southern mills. Of the increased consumption in the South the State of South Carolina consumed 38.7 per cent.

If in 1899 South Carolina consumed 43.9 per cent. of the amount of cotton grown in the State, as appears to a careful observer of the consumption of the mills, it is evident, with a continuance of the present demand for cotton goods of the sort made in the State that a much larger part of the crop will be spun and woven at home than before. Senator Tillman says she will manufacture her whole product in ten years. On September, 1899, there were under construction in the South mills with a capacity of 823,000 spindles. To feed these spindles will increase the Southern consumption of cotton, it is estimated, 20 per cent. This will mean about 1,600,000 bales of cotton kept at home, and, added to the amount required during the last year, it will make the Southern consumption something like 6,000,000 bales, or an amount equal to more than two-thirds of the crop of 1899. Those who estimate the crop of South Carolina in 1900 at 720,000 bales say that the mills will require from 525,000 to 550,000 bales for home use. This is hurrying Tillman's prediction at an amazing rate.

DEMAND FOR COTTON GOODS.

There is confidence in a continuance of the demand for cotton goods. Everywhere one hears accounts of dividends that justify the effort of new capital to share in profitable business. During the year there have been chartered here and fully organized twelve new cotton mills, capitalized at $3,375,000, with fully 20 per cent. of the capital paid in. In 1898 but six mills were organized, with but $510,000 capital. In addition, sixteen mills in operation have increased their capital $2,420,000, and fourteen mills have applied for incorporation during the year and promise an increased capitalization of $2,275,000. The grand total makes up a prospective and actual investment in cotton mills in a year of $9,070,000, according to Hester of New Orleans, one of the most highly respected authorities, with a record of forty-one mills.

Little concern does Columbia give itself about its Legislature and the conceits of the Tillman party that occupies it a few short days in each year to squabble over the question of rum selling by the State. The State is the common barkeeper, and here, as elsewhere, the private citizen who fancies he ought to be allowed to buy strong drink wherever he may choose to do so feels daily the supervision of the officers who monopolize the sale of liquors, and yet make but $300,000 of income from a business that Gov. Tillman expected would yield $1,000,000 a year. Making allowance for the volatility of whisky and the carelessness of dispensary officers, it is openly suspected that there are leaks otherwhere than at the spigot. It is admitted that the dispensary law has curbed drunkenness, by keeping liquor out of the reach of the poorer classes, who cannot buy it in the quantities sold at the dispensary, but who could get it from dramshops when those conveniences were lawful. Columbia will find ways to spend money when her riches become so abundant that a portion of them may be expended in improving her streets. For the city was laid out magnificently for the paver. They are mostly of great breadth, certainly not less than 100 feet between curbs, and now a good many of them are chiefly grass plat, with worn tracks on each side of the central rows of trees that in Summer arch over the double highway. Its main street is a dirt road, and business demands its paving as an economic necessity. It will gladly take up the work, and in a liberal spirit, when the task of setting the mills in operation is a bit more advanced. "It's a good old town," said Mr. N. G. Gonzales, of the State, who has seen it rise out of its own dust, and become one of the busiest of hives, "and one of these days we'll make it the handsomest town, not only in South Carolina, but in the whole South. You see, what we have done in five years. Come again five years later, and you'll scarcely recognize the place." E. G. D.

TEXAS AIMS AT CORPORATIONS.

Legislature to Meet Soon to Consider a Radical Change in the Taxation Laws.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 20.—The Texas Legislature will convene on Jan. 23 in special session, for the purpose of amending the tax laws of the State. The last Legislature passed a law creating the State Tax Commission and imposing upon it the work of revising the present tax laws. The commission has issued its report. All corporations doing business in Texas are made the special objects of the proposed tax measure.

It is proposed to tax the gross receipts of express companies 2 per cent. Sleeping car, dining car, and palace car companies are taxed 2½ per cent. on gross receipts. The proposed bill taxes wharf companies 2 per cent. on gross receipts; telephone companies, 2 per cent.; telegraph companies, 2 per cent.; life and accident insurance companies, 2 per cent.; fire insurance companies, 1 per cent.; marine, health, and live stock insurance companies, 2 per cent.; accident insurance companies, 2 per cent.; tornado insurance companies, 2 per cent.; surety and guaranatee companies, 2 per cent.; railroads, 1 per cent.; street car, gas, electric light, and water companies, one-half of 1 per cent.; oil companies, 2 per cent.; text book companies, 2 per cent.; stock car, refrigerator car, coal car, tank car, and furniture car companies, 1 per cent.

The railroad companies, telephone companies, and many of the other corporation interests sought to be affected have signified their opposition to the measure and their legal representatives will be here in full force during the session of the Legislature to demonstrate the injustice of the provisions which tax their gross receipts before the proper legislative committees. It is claimed by the telephone companies doing business in Texas that a tax of 2 per cent. on their gross earnings would mean a decrease of about 10 per cent. in their present net earnings. The same thing is claimed by the telegraph companies. The insurance companies have announced that they will not offer any opposition to the bill, but that should the provision taxing their gross receipts become a law they will protect themselves against loss by raising the insurance rate throughout the State.

This proposed tax on gross receipts hits the railroads harder than any other corporation interest. In addition to taxing the gross receipts the railroad companies are also to be taxed on their franchises, bonds, and all other property. Under the existing law the railroads are taxed 1 per cent. on their gross passenger earnings. The total amount of passenger earnings of Texas railroads for the fiscal year ending Sept. 1, 1899, was $5,143,055, and the tax paid on this amount of earnings was $51,430. The proposed bill fixes a tax on freight, passenger, and all other gross receipts of railroad companies. It is reliably estimated that the total amount of gross freight earnings of Texas roads for the year 1899 was not less than $45,000,000, and that during the present year the total gross freight earnings will exceed $55,000,000. Should the provision taxing the gross earnings 1 per cent. become a law the revenue to be derived by the State from that source alone will exceed $500,000. The railroad companies claim that this excessive taxation would virtually amount to confiscation of their property.

The Railroad Commission stands between the roads and any raise in freight rates and there is no way of protecting their interests, except to make a desperate fight against the passage of the bill before the Legislature. The traffic officials and general attorneys of the Texas roads are now preparing statistical statements to be presented to the Legislature showing the ruinous effects the proposed increase in taxation would have on the net revenues of the lines.

Several of the influential and prominent members of the Legislature have already announced that they are opposed to many provisions of the proposed bill, and it is clear that its passage will not be accomplished without a hard fight. The largest lobby even seen at a Legislature in this State will be here.

NEW JERSEY DELEGATES.

Men Likely to be on the Republican National Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Jan. 20.—A majority of the members of the Republican State Committee have expressed the opinion that the Republican State Convention, which will elect delegates at large to the National Convention, will be held about the second Thursday in May. There has been no formal conference on the subject, but individual members express that opinion. This will leave about four weeks between the State and National Conventions.

There is some incidental talk as to who will be the delegates at large to the National Convention. Three men are positively known. They are United States Senators Sewell and Kean and State Chairman Franklin Murphy. The fourth will be either Foster M. Voorhees, Attorney General Griggs, or Barker Gummere of Trenton. There is a disposition among the prominent Republicans to follow the plan that some of the Western States are adopting, in connection with the selection of the "Big Four," and that is to name two United States Senators, the State Chairman, and the Governor.

Those who claim to know all that is going on along the line of politics say that there will be more or less contest for district delegates all over the State, because it is incumbent on the delegation to select a successor to the late Garret A. Hobart as the New Jersey representative in the National Republican Committee. At the present time that place is temporarily filled by United States Senator John Kean. It is stated on good authority that United States Senator Sewell and other prominent leaders favor the selection of State Chairman Franklin Murphy, but others say that there is a number of Republicans who favor the selection of Barker Gummere, the County Clerk of Mercer.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

In referring yesterday to the recent disciplining of Capt. Washington Willcocks by Col. Morris, a high officer of the Guard said: "While Capt. Willcocks may not have made a direct and open refusal to obey an order to furnish a detail of men from his company to fill up others, the fact that he delayed or quibbled over the matter is tantamount to a disobedience of orders. Military regulations require a prompt and unhesitating obedience to all orders, and discipline can only be maintained by an arbitrary enforcement of this cardinal rule. If an officer or man thinks he has a grievance, he should obey an order and kick afterward, if he wishes to avoid trouble. He has no right even to make a suggestion when a specific order is given to him. I consider it very lucky for the Captain that he was not sent before a court-martial."

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Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt of the First Brigade, when asked as to the disciplining of Capt. Willcocks, said: "The matter has not come before me officially, but I have every confidence that Col. Morris will administer the affairs of his command for the best interests of the service. If Col. Morris requested a court-martial I should certainly approve it."

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Major Newbold Morris, Inspector on the staff of Gen. McCoskry Butt, First Brigade, who resigned a short time since, will be succeeded by Lieut. Tyson Romaine, ex-Captain in the Twelfth Volunteers. Major Romaine is a close student of military matters and well qualified, it is said, to fill his new position. At one time he served in the tenth company of the Seventh.

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Col. A. L. Mills, United States Army, on duty at West Point, has accepted a review of the Seventh Regiment for Tuesday evening, Feb. 6. The war veterans of the regiment have just elected the following officers for the ensuing year, the elections being unanimous in each case: President—Major Theodore K. Gibbs, Vice Presidents—Gen. Charles G. Bartlett, Col. William E. Van Wyck, and Major George P. Edgar; Secretary—Capt. Richard H. Greene; Treasurer—Paymaster William Lee Darling.

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Gov. Dyer of Rhode Island, father of Col. Dyer of the Twelfth Regiment, has been invited to review the command at the armory on Thursday, Feb. 1. A reception will follow the military exercises. Company G will hold a ball at the armory on the evening of Saturday, Feb. 3. The suggestion in this column several weeks ago that the winners of the Governor's Cup should receive some recognition for their success has been acted upon by the Board of Officers of the Twelfth Regiment, who have voted to present Ordnance Sergt. John Corrie with a gold bar to be added to the team badge for each year he has won the cup, namely, 1893, 1896, and 1897; Sergt. W. S. Lamb, who won the cup last year, is also to have a gold bar. The officers of the volunteer regiment at present in the Twelfth who were on the team which won the championship of the Third Division, First Army Corps, in 1898, will be presented with a suitable badge. Pistol practice has begun with good results, Lieut. Col. Seiter leading off with five straight pulls at twenty-five yards. The team match of seven men from the different companies, which was to have been shot on Jan. 22, has been postponed to Jan. 29. Sergts. C. M. Smith, T. C. Ott, and Private A. B. Van Heusen, and Corp. D. J. Coughlanhave presented John A. Opel with a very handsome clock as a wedding present. Company I, Capt. Smith, gave a dance at the armory last Wednesday, and will hold a similar entertainment next month. Lieut. Col. C. J. Seiter, Capt. T. W. Houston, and Capt. T. C. Bueck have been appointed delegates to the National Guard Association. Capt. T. C. Bueck has been elected Major of the regiment. He served as Captain of Company F in the Twelfth Volunteers, and has risen from the ranks from private to his present position. The Veterans of the regiment will hold their annual meeting at the armory to-morrow night, when plans for the annual dinner will be discussed and officers elected for the ensuing year. The First Battalion, Lieut. Col. Seiter commanding, will have a dance after the battalion drill on Feb. 21. Commissary Sergt. Thomas J. Dolan, after twenty-six years' service, has applied for a discharge. The non-commissioned staff now have the use of a larger room for their quarters, through the kindness of Col. Dyer, who, it is said, intends to see that the staff's room is furnished comfortably.

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Brig. Gen. Hamilton S. Hawkins, United States Army, will review the Seventy-first Regiment next Tuesday. The detail for guard will be as follows: Officer of the Day, Capt. Bleecker; Officer of the Guard, Lieut. Gallagher. Immediately after the parade there will be presented to Company D the trophy given by the Veteran Association of the regiment for the highest average percentage present at all drills and parades during the year 1899. The following shows the percentage attained by the companies: Company A, 59 per cent.; B, 61 per cent.; C, 65 per cent.; D, 70 per cent.; E, 55 per cent.; F, 44 per cent.; G, 72 per cent.; H, 52 per cent.; I, 57 per cent.; K, 60 per cent. The war colors carried by the volunteer regiment in Cuba will be presented to the Veteran Association of the regiment. Company H will hold an entertainment in February. Quartermaster Sergt. McMahon, who has been in Florida on a furlough, has returned to duty. Company I has unanimously elected Harrison K. Bird Second Lieutenant. He was formerly Lieutenant in the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment. The company has decided to hold a stag outside the armory on Jan. 27. It still holds the record as the athletic company of the Seventy-first, and thus far retains all the athletic trophies. The Hospital Corps will hold an entertainment at the armory on Wednesday evening, Feb. 14, and will secure the services of some first-class performers. Company F has nominated Private Emil Hoffman for Second Lieutenant. The members of Company F are highly pleased to learn that Capt. Wells does not intend to resign.

***

The strength of the Twenty-second Regiment on Jan. 1 last is officially reported as 618 officers and men. This is not a padded roll, but represents practically the duty-doing strength of the command. Company E has decided to hold its annual dinner on Jan. 27, and among the invited guests are Col. Bartlett, Lieut. Col. Treadwell, Majors Hotchkin and Hart, Capt. Lilienthal, and Col. Thurston of Gen. Roe's staff. The dance given by Company K, Capt. Barbar, after the battalion drill last Friday was a very successful event. Private F. G. Ritchie of Company F has been promoted to Corporal. The field music has decided to hold a stag on Feb. 27 at Arion Hall, 341 West Forty-seventh Street. The corps has only been organized three months, but has made most excellent progress. In Company K Capt. Barbar has been elected Treasurer, First Sergeant Grief Recording Secretary, Sergeant Merritt Financial Secretary, and Private Kronenberger Sergeant at Arms. The Regimental Board has re-elected Col. N. B. Thurston Treasurer, and Capt. E. W. Dayton Secretary.

***

In the Thirteenth Regiment a number of changes have been made on the non-commissioned staff. Private James B. Bateman of Company A has been appointed color bearer; First Sergeant John G. Jenkins of Company A has been appointed Batallion Sergeant Major, and Quartermaster Sergeant Alfred I. Easson and Private George C. Curtis of Company G have been appointed Battalion Quartermaster Sergeants. Company L of the Thirteenth Regiment has unanimously elected Second Lieut. Charles M. Reid First Lieutenant.

***

The active and veteran members of Company D, Fourteenth Regiment, have decided to hold a concert and reception in the armory on Feb. 21.

***

Companies I, G, B, and F of the Forty-seventh Regiment will drill by battalion next Tuesday, and Companies A, K, E, and D will drill next Friday. The resignation of Lieut. M. B. Andelfinger of Company F has been sent in. The Athletic Association of the regiment will hold a stag entertainment at the armory on the evening of Feb. 2. Company E will give an exhibition drill and entertainment at the armory Tuesday night. Delegates to the National Guard Association are Majors W. H. Eddy and H. H. Quick, and Capt. E. E. Jannicky. Ex-Second Lieut. Frederick H. Stevenson of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment, who is at present a member of Company A, Twenty-third Regiment, has been elected a Second Lieutenant in Company E. Company B has decided to hold its annual dinner on Feb. 21.

***

Veterans of the Ninth Regiment have elected the following officers for the current year: Commandant—John H. Cochrane; Vice Commandant—Samuel Berry; Junior Commandant — Valentine Marsh; Surgeon—Dr. Solomon F. McFarland; Chaplain—the Rev. Dr. Roland S. Nichols; Quartermastser—William J. Kirkland; Adjutant—George A. Hussey; Historian—Thomas L. Hanna; Trustees—William Scott, Jacob Ritschy, John H. Van Wyck, John T. Pryer, and Horace M. Graff; Color Bearers—Benjamin F. Bowne and Frank C. Martin; Sergeant at Arms—Augustus W. Mead. In the active regiment Company H, Capt. Young, will give a stag at the armory next month. Recruiting in Company H is actively proceeding. One night last week six recruits were taken in. Capt. Young is jubilant over the fact that his company is leading in the table of percentages of attendance. On Feb. 17 Company I, Capt. Kohlberger will give a ball and reception at an outside hall. Company K held its annual meeting last week and elected the following civil officers for the ensuing year: Treasurer—Capt. Byrne; Financial Secretary—Corp. Ketcham; Recording Secretary—Corp. Diamond; Finance Committee—Sergt. Cornelius, Chairman; Private Holme, Private Lund; Armory Committee—Sergt. Damseaux, Privates Gray and Kimler; Recruiting Committee—Corp. Lynch, Privates Lesourd and Specht. A committee consisting of Sergt. Regus, Corps. Ketcham, Diamond, and Privates Spanton and Lund, has been appointed to nominate a candidate for Second Lieutenant. On Jan. 30 the company will give a stag at an outside hall.

***

Capt. Wendel of the First Battery has ordered a new schedule of drills. The Second Platoon, Lieuts. Esper and Seyfried, will drill on Tuesday evenings; the First Platoon, Lieuts. Hathaway and Muller, will drill on Friday evenings; officers and non-commissioned officers will receive practical and theoretical instruction on the first and third Thursdays in each month. Recruit drills will be held on Monday evenings. Revolver practice will be held on Wednesday evenings.

***

Companies E, H, and G of the Eighth Regiment will shortly hold elections for Captains. The Board of Officers of the regiment have re-elected Major David P. Arnold Treasurer, and Lieut. W. Frost has been elected Secretary. The annual mess dinner of the officers will be held the first week in February. Company G and the Pastime Athletic Club anticipate a very large meeting at the games to be held in the armory on Jan. 31. The music will be furnished by the regimental band, and a reception will follow the games.

***

Brevet Major David Wilson of the Second Battery has started his command in battery drills, and the vim with which the artillerymen execute the heavy work in manoeuvring the field pieces brings many spectators to the armory. The stentorian voice of the Major in giving his commands excites the attention of passers-by, many of whom find time to watch the drill a while through the windows looking out on the sidewalk at Thirty-fourth Street. Recruiting in the battery is very brisk.

***

The members of the First Signal Corps express much gratification over the success of the command under Capt. Erlandson, the past year, both militarily and socially. The corps is now recruited to almost its full strength, and has made marked progress in its various duties. The following have recently been elected members: Charles F. Collyer, A. C. Eagleson, F. Holmes, W. H. Elliott, George W. Steele, and G. W. Weeden.

Adjt. Gen. E. M. Hoffman will review the First Naval Battalion on the evening of Feb. 10 at the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment, and during the evening's ceremonies the sharpshooters', marksmen's, and 100-per-cent. medals will be presented. The review will be followed by a dance. The Third Battalion drill of the season will be held to-morrow night, at the Second Battery Armory. The following members of the battalion have performed 100-per-cent. duty for the season of 1898-9: First Division—M. C. Boyd, W. J. Buzzini, S. O. Chase, J. A. Cherry, F. Culyer, G. W. Dauler, A. K. Fox, L. G. Fowler, H. F. Hedden, N. W. Jarvis, L. Jones, W. T. Knight, J. C. Knowles, W. H. Law, W. T. R. Leigh, G. C. Moon, A. R. C. Muller, H. MacKean, J. W. Grant, A. L. Wilson. Second Division—W. B. Brigham, W. B. Brown, H. A. Clark, E. Clark, E. Crawford, C. H. Cottrell, M. R. Dyett, E. C. De Kay, L. B. Elliman, J. Tart, H. Guion, T. L. Kellogg, T. M. Minton, J. D. O. Murray, J. M. Mitchell, H. D. Rogers, E. V. Stebbins, H. Slack, W. B. Wait, Jr., R. Weed. Third Division—C. A. Bill, H. L. Day, W. L. Durant, C. S. Folsom, G. T. Gilmore, H. M. Magie, H. S. Masterton, G. H. Kauffeld, C. Pents, L. E. Rafi, D. L. Renne, C. E. Rockhold, J. A. R. Roby, J. H. Skillen, F. L. Townsend. Fourth Division—G. A. Conover, C. R. Carter, H. P. Bissell, H. L. Despard, W. W. Ferguson, G. W. S. Fearing, G. Sawyer, C. D. Sinclair, and C. Sturdevant. The Naval Reserve Association will hold a smoker at their clubrooms early in February, which will be the second of the series. The Second Division has elected the following civil officers for the ensuing year: President—Macdonough Craven; Treasurer—Henry A. Clark; Secretary—William B. Wait, Jr.; Chairmen of Committees: Finance—Charles S. Langdon, Jr.; Membership—E. C. De Kay; Rifle—E. Vail Stebbins; Library—T. M. Minton; Boats—H. L. Maddox; Entertainment—Richmond Weed; Athletics—James M. Mitchell; Uniforms—Charles N. Fairchild; Division Room—Charles B. Hayward.

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The annual ball of the Old Guard of New York, to be held at the Metropolitan Opera House on Thursday evening, Jan. 25, is now one of the foremost topics of discussion in the military and social worlds. Invitations have already been sent to prominent officers of the army, navy, National Guard, and Naval Militia. Several Governors, including Gov. Roosevelt, have already accepted invitations. The decorations will be of the most elaborate description, while the music will be fully up to that of past entertainments. The several committees have been appointed, and the Chairmen of these are the following: Reception, Major S. E. Briggs; House, C. H. Hjestis; Floor, Adjt. R. P. Lyon; Press, J. G. McMurray; Honorary, Adjt. Gen. E. M. Hoffman.

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MEN'S SUITS. At $6.85 and $8.75, we're offering our regular $10.00 and $15.00 grades of fine suits, suitable for dress or business wear; an assortment remains.

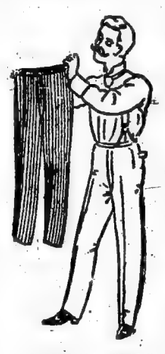

MEN'S TROUSERS. At $3.85, we've marked all our $5.00 and $6.00 Pure Worsted Trousers at this price, a good assortment of handsome striped effects, made by custom tailor, sizes 30 to 40 waist.

ODD COATS AND ODD VESTS. Here are about 150 odd Coats and Vests, accumulated during the season, some match; we've marked them low enough any way. Coats, $1.75; Vests, 98c.

BOYS' SUITS, REEFERS AND OVERCOATS.

VESTEE and SAILOR SUITS, $2.98, regular $4.00 and $4.50 grade.

Double-breasted Suits, $1.98, $2.98 and $3.98, at a saving of $1.00 and $1.50 on each; ages 8 to 15.

OVERCOATS, $4.48— Of all wool frieze and kersey, worth $6.50; ages 4 to 15.

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This is an offering of 900 pairs of Women's Best Dongola Cloth Top Button Shoes, direct from one of our best manufacturers. Fine Vici kid vamps, round and medium opera toes, patent leather tips, stitched extension soles, just the proper weight for present wear and are perfectly flexible. No better shoes for style, beauty, fit or service have ever been placed on sale anywhere: They are a combination of the best materials and most skillful workmanship.

Widths A and B, broken sizes only. Widths C, D and E, every size, 3 to 7. $3.00 is a fair value of any pair of them, but the retiring of a large New York manufacturer makes possible the offering of them to you Monday at, a pair $1.75

BOOKS. Just a few special items from our complete book department. ANIMAL KINGDOM, 2 vols, in box, illustrated, a set . . . $1.25

Bulwer Lytton's "Last of the Barons," 2 vols. in set, stamped in gilt, uncut edges, usually sold for $1.25 a set; our price, 69c.

"White House Cook Book," bound in oilcloth, usually sold for $1.25; our price, 69c.

Funk & Wagnalls' Standard Dictionary, bound in sheep, publishers' price, $12.00, our price, with index, $7.25; without index . . . $6.50

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Large Commercial Envelopes, 250 in box, 25c.

Playing Cards, special, 9c. a pack.

Pinocle Playing Cards, 12½c. a pack.

Tally Cards, 10c. per dozen.

Ebony Desk Sets, such as erasures, letter openers, seals, 12c. each.

Sterling Silver Pencils, 25c. each.

Diaries for 1900 closed out at greatly reduced prices.

Special lot of Art Calendars, illustrations of Stevenson's works and scenes from California and Spain, suitable for framing, 19c.

ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT. Visiting Cards and Business Cards Engraved, Wedding Invitations and Announcements Engraved at short notice.

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Opportunity of More Than Usual Interest.

Commencing Monday we will sell 40 DOZEN FRENCH OPERA GLASSES, each pair is in a PLUSH BAG, they are fitted with fine lenses and well finished, usually sold for $1.75, or more, but as a sample of January selling, make price . . . 98c

LACES. Dressmakers' demands for Lace Trimmings and Overdresses argue a prosperous season.

Allovers of Mousseline de Soie, embroidered and tucked, from $1.25 to $4.50 per yard.

Allovers in Swiss, with lace and embroidered insertion and tucks, from 69c. to $3.98 per yard.

Allovers with spangles, black, silver, and gold, from 98c. to $7.48 per yard.

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Real Russian Edging and Insertions from $1.39 to $2.25 per yard.

Large assortment of allovers to match, from 98c. to $10.00.

FINE EMBROIDERIES. You can choose about 1,000 designs.

BARGAIN NO. 1—One lot of heavy Cambric Edgings, made of the best grade of cloth, embroidered in the best manner, our 10c. quality; for this sale, while they last, 5c. per yard.

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COMPANION.—A lady of refinement to go abroad as companion to lady or children; have crossed the ocean, and am not subject to seasickness. Voyage, Box 961 Times Office.

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COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; excellent bread, pastry, soup, entrées, desserts, ice creams; city reference. 425 West 56th St., two flights up.

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COOK.—By a Protestant woman as cook in a private family; would go short way in country. 106 East 52d St.

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DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable colored woman; day's work or washing to take home. Taylor, 260 West 47th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a reliable woman to work by day or take work home. L. C., 448 6th Av.

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HOUSEKEEPER.—A well-educated New England lady, widow of a professional gentleman, desires position as housekeeper where servant is kept; city or country; highest testimonials given. Address Mrs. H. G. B., Sheepshead Bay, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing, repairing dresses, finishing, alterations, and also curtains and cushions. Seamstress, 773 Amsterdam Av.

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BUTLER and VALET.—German, 26, desires position now or the 15th of February, with a gentleman; bachelor apartments or private family; thoroughly competent and reliable; best of references; wages, $45 to $50. M. Vanpel, 416 East 15th St.

BUTLER.—By sober, steady, experienced Englishman; lived in good family; age, 38; city recommendations; wages, $55. D. W., Box 273, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—By trained North German competent man; aged 40; single; Protestant; tall; highest city reference. Steady, 1,530 6th Av.

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YOUNG MAN WOULD LIKE POSITION AT his trade, silver or brass polisher on small work. Louis Schleh, 345 East 18th St.

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DESIGNER.—WANTED, EXPERIENCED DESIGNER ON LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR. SIEGEL BROTHERS, 65-67 WOOSTER ST.

UMBRELLAS.—Forewoman; thoroughly competent and experienced forewoman for New London, Conn., factory. Amasa Lyon, 814 Broadway.

UMBRELLAS.—Experienced help wanted in all departments of our New London factory. Amasa Lyon, 814 Broadway.

WANTED—A competent Protestant cook for a short distance up the Hudson; must have best personal references. Apply Monday, between 11 and 12, at 12 East 22d St.

WANTED—A refined Protestant person as working housekeeper for an old couple and daughter; other help; reference required. Call, Monday, at 6 West 71st St.

WANT NAME AND ADDRESS OF EDUCATED ladies wishing to earn money in their own homes; no fake business. Bowden, 38 Centre St., Newark, N. J.

WOMEN TO DO PLAIN SEWING AT HOME; $1.50 per day; four months' work guaranteed; send stamped addressed envelope for particulars. R. W. Hutton & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE ONLY GENUINE AND AUTHORIZED Life of D. L. Moody, written by his SON and Ira D. Sankey; this is the book the people want; don't waste time with imitations; a million will be sold; agents make $10 to $20 daily; big profits; credit; freight paid; outfit free; write quick before territory is gone. Address Bible House, 135 N. 12th St., Phila.

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WANTED—A young man as second and useful man in private family; satisfactory personal references required. Address I. M. H., New York P. O. Box 3,043.

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NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

SHIPPERS DEMAND RELIEF.

Freight Commissioners' Association on Rates and Classification—Inter-State Commerce Law Unavailing.

A meeting of the National Association of Freight Commissioners was held in this city at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon, with W. P. Trickett of Kansas City as President and L. B. Boswell of Quincy, Ill., as Secretary, they being the new officers elected at the session held Friday. The meeting was largely attended by representatives of shippers.

Mr. Boswell offered the following resolutions, which, after discussion, were adopted:

Whereas, Conditions at present existing and those arising from time to time in matters pertaining to railroad rates, the classification of various articles, and incidental questions, require and justify some fair and equitable method of meeting the wants of both shippers and the railroads, and,

Whereas, The powers of the Inter-State Commerce Commission have been so limited and curtailed by decisions of the United States Supreme Court as to reduce it to simply a body for inquiry and without effect in its rulings and decisions, and its decisions cannot be enforced; and,

Whereas, Shippers require an intermediate court or commission with sufficient powers conferred upon it by Congress to make its decisions respected by all parties concerned; therefore be it

Resolved, That the National Association of Freight Commissioners and other shippers' organizations represented here indorse and concur in Senate Bill No. 1,439, introduced by Senator Cullom Dec. 12, 1899, and respectfully petition Congress to enact said bill as the best plan now under consideration to bring about the desired ends.

Resolved further, That failure on the part of Congress to speedily enact such legislation will justify subsequent petitions to dissolve and abolish the Inter-State Commerce Commission, by reason of its inability to serve the public interests as originally intended under the Inter-State Commerce act.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this meeting is hereby instructed to transmit copies of these resolutions to the proper committees of both houses of Congress.

N. B. Kelly of Philadelphia offered a resolution, which was adopted, to the effect that a committee of three be appointed to appear before the Official Classification Committee Jan. 22 to protest against widening the difference between the classification of carload and less than carload shipments.

The Chair appointed N. B. Kelly of Philadelphia, J. J. Waite of Chicago, and L. B. Boswell of Quincy as such committee.

The meeting was then adjourned, subject to call of the President.

To-morrow is the date set for the joint meeting of shippers and railway officials at the headquarters of the Trunk Line Association, 143 Liberty Street, to consider complaints against the new freight rate schedule which went into effect on the first of the year. Commissioner Goddard, who expects that representatives from Chicago, St. Louis, Boston, and other cities will be present, says that all the complaints will receive careful consideration, and if it be proved they are well founded redress will be made.

EFFECT OF DIFFERENTIALS.

Mr. Callaway's Views as to Their Influence on Commerce.

The benefits which New York City is to derive from the practical unification of the Eastern trunk line roads through the carrying out of the plans of W. K. Vanderbilt have been discussed from various points of view. President S. R. Callaway of the New York Central, in talking yesterday of trunk line policy and differentials, said:

"The attitude of the New York Central and its allied lines has naturally always been favorable to the protection and building up of the Port of New York, as against the influences which have been at work to foster other of the Atlantic seaports. Differentials were only agreed to at first because they were forced by such competition, which it was thought might be checked to some extent by such means. The Vanderbilt lines have always claimed that the differentials were too high, and as a consequence of this, in a great measure, they have been constantly reduced. The differential on ex-lake grain was done away with last year, and in other cases cut in two.

"It is a mistake to think that the granting of a small differential to ports less favored naturally than New York is going to ruin or even seriously affect New York's pre-eminence as an Atlantic seaport. The natural terminus on this side of the Atlantic for any sound and well-established line of vessels is the harbor of New York, and it is generally conceded that something more than a differential of a few cents this way or that is required to attract such lines to less favored ports. The trouble has not been so much with the differential as in the fact that all sorts of schemes have been put into effect, some of the roads terminating at other ports, even having gone so far as to practically subsidize steamship lines.

"Notwithstanding the differentials and other so-called disadvantages under which New York is said to labor, the fact remains, and is shown by the statistics, that the Port of New York gets a very large share of the business. In 1899, for instance, the railroads carried to New York over 36 per cent. of all the grain of the country that came to Atlantic tidewater, while the canal carried over 4 per cent., making a total of 40 per cent., and leaving but 60 per cent. of the entire business to be divided among the seven other Atlantic ports of export."

NEW LINE IN WEST VIRGINIA.

West Virginia Central and Pittsburg Will Build an Extension.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 20.—Contracts have been awarded by the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg Railroad Company for an extension forty-three miles long, from Elkins to the forks of the Green Brier River, in West Virginia, there to meet a line being constructed by the Chesapeake and Ohio. There will be two tunnels, one 1,600 feet long and the other 950 feet.

Besides developing coal, iron, and lumber interests the line furnishes the connecting link in a new route from the Chesapeake and Ohio to Pittsburg and the great lakes, and will be the only north and south line, excepting those close to the Atlantic seaboard, east of the Ohio River. It will be substantially built in order to handle through traffic. The maximum grade will be about 100 feet to the mile.

The West Virginia Central has been after the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and also the Western Maryland Railroad for a tidewater outlet and terminals in this city.

PENNSYLVANIA'S STOCK ISSUE.

Indications Are that $13,000,000 Increase Is Over-Subscribed.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—This was the last day for taking advantage of the new $13,000,000 stock issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, declared and authorized by the Board of Directors Dec. 13 last, and if the amount had been twice as large it would have all been taken.

Assistant Treasurer Hunter has had all requests referred to him. He said:

"I don't know how much is taken, but there are very many applications for any that is left over."

It was learned further that from 5,000 to 10,000 letters delivered Monday were in the big back vault, to say nothing of the rest of the days in the week not yet touched, and plenty are still coming in. A force of twenty-five clerks has been at work day and night ever since the new issue of stock was declared. This is the first stock issue since the year 1880.

The American end alone has been heard from. Stockholders in London can deposit their subscriptions with the Pennsylvania's financial agent abroad until to-day, and advices are that these amount to millions. The London mail is yet to come.

FITCHBURG LEASE DEAL IS OFF.

Opposition Compels the Boston and Maine to Withdraw.

BOSTON, Jan. 20.—In a letter to E. D. Codman, President of the Fitchburg Railroad, to-day, President Lucius Tuttle of the Boston and Maine Road expresses a desire to withdraw all proposals which he has made looking to a lease of the Fitchburg by the Boston and Maine.

Mr. Tuttle states that his action is due to the knowledge that the stockholders representing the holdings of the State of Massachusetts in Fitchburg Railroad stock are opposed to the lease; and the belief that the enterprise could not be successfully undertaken in view of the possibility of a conflict between the private interests involved in the transaction and the Commonwealth. This ends the lease negotiations between the roads.

Bondholders Buy In a Road.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Jan. 20.—The Zanesville and Ohio River Railway was sold today by Master Commissioner McDermott for $260,000 to the old bondholders, who recently incorporated the Ohio and Little Kanawha Railway Company at Charleston, West Va., and who will now merge the Zanesville and Ohio River and the Little Kanawha lines. The bonded debt of the Zanesville and Ohio River Road was $2,000,000.

New Chicago and Alton Coal Road.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—The Chicago and Alton has purchased the Quincy, Carrollton and St. Louis Railroad, according to information given out at the Alton general offices to-day. The Alton, it is said, will soon extend the line from Kampsville, Ill., to Quincy on the route already surveyed. This extension will run through the coal fields of Southeastern Macoupin County and Northern Madison County, taking in a part of the territory now covered exclusively by the Wabash and Big Four, and reaching some rich coal fields not touched by any road at the present time.

Western Road May Build.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Jan. 20.—A telegram from Lincoln says that a certificate increasing the capital stock of the Omaha Northern Railway Company to $3,750,000 has been filed in the office of the Secretary of State. It is believed here that it is a preliminary step toward the early commencement of construction operations.

Pullman Salaries to be Maintained.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—General Manager Brown of the Pullman Company denies the report that the palace car organization has decided to reduce the salaries of its conductors and porters.

Resigns from the Central.

BUFFALO, Jan. 20.—E. F. Van Hoesen, Chief Engineer of the Western Division of the New York Central, has tendered his resignation, to take effect Feb. 1.

WALL PAPER COST $10,000.

Col. W. N. Amory Has a Room in His Home Papered with Bonds of an Unsuccessful Company.

The multi-millionaire who wants a house suitable in structure, size, and luxuriance of equipment to his means usually pays a good deal of attention to his wall paper. If he be a man deficient in the indefinable something that is called "taste," he may pay some one to select his papers for him. At all events, he knows that a wall paper of the wrong sort will do a good deal to nullify the effects of soft, thick, expensive carpets, rich curtains, and handsome furniture, and is willing to spend a handsome sum in seeing that his interior walls are properly treated.

If, therefore, one were asked to guess the room the walls of which were covered with the richest, most expensive paper in this city, he would be apt to run over in his mind some of the splendid mansions on upper Fifth Avenue and pick out the dining room or drawing room of one of these. If he should be of an investigating turn of mind and should pursue the subject so much further as to visit by chance 127 East Sixty-second Street, a brownstone house of moderate size, he might come to change his view. He would see there a little study about 18 feet long, 14 feet high, and 10 or 12 feet wide, the walls of which are covered with paper having a face value of about $412,000. If the owner, however, should take it from those walls and try to sell it he would have to accept a good deal less for it.

The owner and occupant of the house is Col. W. N. Amory, who was on Gov. Black's staff, and is now Secretary of the Third Avenue Railroad Company. He had this remarkable wall paper for some ten years before he moved in, last year. It consists of derelict securities, which were meant to command the respect of investors. They are, as a matter of fact, 6 per cent. bonds, each of the par value of $1,000, of the Consolidated Jellico Coal and Iron Company, which is still alive because the Attorney General of the State of Kentucky has never taken the trouble to wind up its affairs. The bonds figure in a neat pattern on the walls, each promising to pay the holder, on April 1, 1919, the sum of $1,000 in United States gold coin, and explaining that a deed of trust regarding them has been made to the Metropolitan Trust Company of this city. The frieze which runs around the room just under the ceiling is composed of the semi-annual coupons, each of the par value of $30.

Jellico, Ky., is a town almost on the border line between Kentucky and Tennessee, and it possesses several flourishing coal mines. It occurred to Col. Amory and some others about 1889 to consolidate four of these mines, and, acquiring some iron lands in their vicinity, form a corporation which should do both coal and iron mining. So the Consolidated Jellico Coal and Iron Company was formed. Col. Amory and his friends undertook to float the company's $2,250,000 worth of thirty-year bonds and $4,500,000 worth of stock among New York capitalists. After a good deal of negotiating and extending of the time limit on options, however, the whole thing fell through. The stock not having been taken or the bonds floated, the company did not acquire anything, and Col. Amory and his associates had to surrender all idea of the handsome profits they were to have had for carrying the scheme through and apply themselves to "settling up" for the expenses which the venture had involved. At this juncture Col. Amory's associates failed to appreciate their obligations, and when the whole affair was over he found that it had cost him, directly or indirectly, about $10,000.

But he had the securities—those securities which were to have ranked so high. They had been engraved by the New York Bank Note Company, then at 1 Broadway, at a cost of some $2,200 and sent South. When he was conducting his negotiations here they had been shipped to him in this city. After the collapse of the scheme no one cared to ask him for those nicely engraved securities and he has them yet. He owns the entire Consolidated Jellico Coal and Iron Company and will sell a minority interest cheap.

ANOTHER BRIDGE JUMPER.

Charles McEnroe's Alleged Purpose—Arrested on Cabman's Charge.

A disciple of Steve Brodie was foiled yesterday afternoon in an alleged attempt to jump from the Brooklyn Bridge. He is Charles McEnroe, forty-three years of age, of 264 First Avenue. It is reported that the police of the Fourth Precinct of Brooklyn were informed in time to enable them to have an extra force on the bridge to watch for the jumper. He did not get further than the Park Row entrance to the bridge, however, where, owing to a dispute with a cab driver, John H. Kelly, of 91 Cherry Street, he was arrested and locked up in the Oak Street Station.

McEnroe arrived at the bridge entrance, accompanied by a man who, he said, was Joseph Webber, life saver, attached to the station at Atlantic City. Kelly drove up to the curb and demanded his fare, which was refused, and Policeman Touhey of the bridge squad, believing McEnroe to be the expected bridge jumper, arrested him on the driver's charge.

At the station house last night McEnroe denied that he had attempted to evade paying his fare, and said that he had already paid it when he hired the conveyance at Dryden's livery stable, at Thirty-sixth Street, near Broadway. He also denied that he intended to jump from the bridge yesterday, although he was sure that he could do it, and would at the first opportunity.

Navy Yard Chaplain Parks Resigns.

The Rev. Father Charles H. Parks, Chaplain at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, has resigned from the United States Navy after a service of nearly ten years. He has acted as Chaplain aboard the Essex and other warships, and at various navy yards. His resignation was caused by ill-health. The Rev. Father Parks was the first Catholic Chaplain to be appointed in the United States Navy. It is rumored that he will be assigned to the pastorate of the Church of St. Thomas Aquinas, at West Farms.

Indiana Coal Troubles Adjusted.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 20.—President Van Horn of the Indiana district of the United Mine Workers, sent word from Hazelton to-day that Cable & Co., operators at Hartwell, had decided to sign the mine workers' scale. This firm has waged a very bitter fight against organized labor, and is the strongest of the four Indiana firms that have stood out against the miners' organization. It is believed here by officers of the mine workers that the action of Cable & Co. will mean the close of the two-year fight in this State.

THE PHILIPPINE PROBLEM

President Schurman Discusses It Before the Patria Club.

Suggests a Legislature with Power to the Filipinos to Elect Members of One House.

The Patria Club met at the Hotel Savoy last night and heard President Schurman of Cornell University, who was one of the commission which visited the Philippines for this country, discuss the problem of those islands.

President Schurman said that after the cessation of hostilities the United States would probably be able to withdraw to a large extent the garrisons of American soldiers now in the Philippines, substituting therefor native guards, officered by Americans. "When the Filipinos," said he, "come to realize the blessings of liberty and home rule which Americans carry with them, they will accept the situation, and if not they, their children will bless us for going there.

"The thing which impressed me most was the existence in Manila and the other principal towns of a considerable number of highly educated men. When I went there a year ago I thought the people barbarians. I was greatly surprised at the respectable number of educated men who in their various professions, law, medicine, or what not, compare favorably with men in similar professions in America or Europe. These are the real leaders of the people.

"There are no chiefs, Sultans, and datos in Luzon. They existed there 300 years ago, at the time of the Spanish invasion. But they have all been extinguished. The civilized portion of the archipelago has no recognized leaders, but these educated men will undoubtedly be the real leaders. When we get them attached to us they will be able to secure for us the loyalty of the people. They have been educated in France, Germany, and Spain, and you can converse with them in the languages of those countries.

"The masses of the people are ignorant. The aim of Spain in the Philippine Islands was to provide one school teacher for every 3,000 natives, but in practice they fell far below that. The masses, being illiterate, are superstitious, credulous in the extreme, and believe the most absurd stories which their leaders tell them. They believe that the Americans have enslaved the negro—that is as late a date as they have got our history down to—have exterminated the Indian, and have now gone out to the Orient to exploit the Filipino. The natives have an instinctive dread and suspicion of white men. They knew no white men but Spaniards before we came. We inherit no worse legacy in the islands than this latent hatred of the white race. The wise policy of our Government is, immediately after the suppression of the war in the Philippines, to establish at once American justice and let them see what white men can do. With civil government let us confer on them all the home rule they are capable of exercising."

THREE GREAT RACES.

President Schurman then took up the subject of the "wonderful heterogeneity" of the islands. "In the matter of races," said he, "for instance, there are three great races. The great majority of the Filipinos belong to the Malayan race. There are eighty-four different tribes, each speaking a different language, absolutely incomprehensible to men of another tribe. To those who say 'Let the Philippine country, the Philippine nation, govern itself,' the reply is, 'There is no Philippine country or nation.' There are simply a number of different tribes, six or seven of which contain over 300,000 or 400,000 people. The Viscayans number 2,000,000. They all speak one language. Next come the Tagalos, about 1,600,000 in number. These tribes don't understand each other's tongues.

"They have some admirable qualities. They are a very clean people. They roll about in the Bay of Manila, and if they didn't get water enough there, you will find them in the streets washing under pumps. They are very temperate. No Filipino would take over a small glassful of wine on any occasion. I never saw a people so conscious of their ignorance and so anxious to escape from it. They keep before them the example of Japan, and say, 'If the Japanese became a nation through education, why may not the Filipinos?

"The Filipinos have had exceedingly limited experience of self-government, we must confess. They did enjoy a little municipal government under Spain, but practically no provincial government. Against the grant of absolute self-government the conditions I have described are an insurmountable obstacle as things now stand.

"The civilization of the different parts is various. Luzon is really the civilized portion. The people there have absorbed as much of Spanish civilization as they were capable of taking in, and they have been thoroughly Christianized. They are all good Roman Catholics. They have, to be sure, complaints against the friars, who have managed to acquire a good deal of land, and who, they say, make oppressive landlords. But, even after having poured out the vials of their wrath on the friars, they will turn around and say, 'But remember, we are all good Catholics.'

"Going further south to the Island of Mindanao we find conditions entirely different. There are some Christians here, a good many barbarians in the interior, and the rest Mohammedans. The different tribes in the Island of Mindanao or the Sulu Archipelago, all have their hereditary chieftains. The same government which is adapted to Luzon will be ill-suited to these tribes, who must be dealt with through their chieftains.

"I was down there in June, and I recommended to our Government to make an agreement with these chieftains or Sultans and not try to reach the people save through their leaders. I am glad to say this policy was followed. I look for a settlement of the question in this southern part of the archipelago without any fighting whatever. It is simply a question of diplomacy."

QUESTION OF A PROTECTORATE.

Prof. Schurman then took up the question of a protectorate, and pointed out that one could not exist without a definite government to protect, a condition which did not obtain in the civilized part of the Philippines. "Some one will say," he continued, "that we would better have recognized Aguinaldo and his so-called Philippine republic.

"In the first place, Aguinaldo is not a hereditary chieftain, but a politico-military adventurer, who was up yesterday and is down to-day, and for whom his subjects cannot feel real reverence or loyalty. In the second place, Aguinaldo never exercised authority over the Philippine Islands. His men and resources were drawn from one tribe, the Tagalos, and portions of other tribes which that tribe coerced, and he is the chieftain of the Tagalos. To establish a protectorate over the Tagalos in the archipelago, over the whole of which we have assumed sway, would be the grossest anomaly. The condition suitable to a protectorate outside of the hereditary chieftains of certain tribes is certainly not existent. Great as the responsibilities are involved in raising our flag over the Philippines, we can't escape them in that way.

"While we are working at a plan for taking care of those responsibilities we must retain our sovereignty over the islands, and assume responsibility for their government. It is best to give them a considerably larger measure of home rule than ever Spain did. I do not mean to let them set up a separate Government. The people are not fit for that. But we should give them a larger franchise, so that every Filipino who could read and write any language and had amassed a certain amount of property would be allowed to vote. We could give them the management of their own personal affairs. They will never learn to govern themselves without experience just as one does not learn to swim without going into the water and trying. I would give the Filipinos some representation in the management of the general archipelago.

FILIPINOS IN A LEGISLATURE.

"If we established there a Legislature, with two houses, why should we not allow the Filipinos to elect the members of one house? The existence of a house elected by themselves would have two very conciliatory effects. It would give the ambitious and educated men a chance to take part in the Government. Then it would give the masses an opportunity of voicing their wants to the central government, which would have to take account of their needs and not ignore and trample on popular government as Spain did.

"If some such thing were set up, in my judgment in a short time the Filipinos themselves would be delighted with the change and welcome the Americans.

"I was much struck with the fact that what the Filipinos wanted, the yearnings of their hearts, were the very things which are the practice and tradition of the American people. They want schools for the people, participation in the general Government; they want to manage their own local affairs. The more I dwell upon the demands of the Filipinos the more clearly I see how it lies in the nature of American administrators to fill them.

"The responsibility has come, and, heavy as it is, we can't shut our eyes to the bright side—the pre-established harmony between the Filipino aspirations and yearnings and American institutions. If I should call myself an expansionist it would be because I believe the potentiality and vitality in American institutions ought to expand out in the Orient. Knowing the American people as we do, we may be sure that however arduous may be the duty, it will certainly be done without shrinking."

After President Schurman's speech, there was a discussion in which Prof. Franklin H. Giddings took part. He eulogized President Schurman, and said: "If we were to withdraw our forces and let the Filipinos set up a government of their own the immediate and inevitable result would be a war to the death between these different and antagonistic tribes."

NEW BABY A MERE MITE.

At Birth Weighs Less Than Two Pounds, but Is Healthy.

A boy whose parents believe he is the smallest healthy infant who ever came to the city reached the home of John Murray, at 457 West Fiftieth Street, last Tuesday. The child at birth weighed only one pound and seven ounces, and is eleven inches tall. At first it seemed as though such a little mite of humanity could hardly live, but the child displayed a good appetite and a strong voice, and now seems just as lively as any other baby of his days could be. His two-year-old brother Charles addressed him as "Uncle John" when he first saw him, and John therefore will probably be the new baby's name, though his parents have not yet made their final decision.

The latest arrival is the third of the children in the family, all boys, but the others were of normal weight and size when they first saw the light. The father is a bartender, and the mother is a rather delicate young woman. The midget calls for his food with all the vigor of a baby six times his weight, but three small teaspoonfuls of warm water, one of milk, and a little drop of cordial constitute a full meal for him. The child has yet no nails on hands or feet.

"Uncle John" is the wonder of the neighborhood, and the house is besieged with callers all day long. Wallace Jackson, who lives in the same house, says the child is one of the greatest of living curiosities and his word is taken by the neighborhood, for he traveled with Barnum's circus as head blacksmith.

Georgia Jail Break Frustrated.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 20.—Edward Flanagan, a murderer, led fourteen prisoners today in an attempt to escape from jail at Decatur, five miles from Atlanta. Flanagan felled the jailer to the floor with a heavy piece of iron, but the injured man, drawing his pistol, fired into the gang of prisoners. Flanagan was shot through the thigh and fell. The shots attracted the attention of the jailer's family and with their assistance he overcame the prisoners, and all were locked up. Flanagan's wound is not dangerous.

Brings Bodies of Soldiers.

The United States Transport McClellan arrived yesterday from Santiago with the bodies of seventy-six soldiers who died in Santiago Province last Summer and Spring from yellow fever, and a cargo of 375 metallic caskets. The caskets were sent to Santiago when there was a large force of troops there and are no longer needed in Cuba. Among the passengers on the McClellan was Capt. J. A. Emery of the Eleventh United States Infantry.

An Actor Dies of Lockjaw.

WICHITA, Kan., Jan. 20.—Lewis J. Monroe, a member of the Paul Gilmore Dramatic Company, died at the St. Francis Hospital here to-day of lockjaw, the result of an accidental shot in his hand a week ago. Within the last week three members of the company have been accidentally shot, among them Paul Gilmore himself.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Vogt Optical Company of Rochester; capital, $15,000. Directors—John E. Morey, L. J. Vogt, and S. B. Truesdale, Rochester.

Fort Schuyler Knitting Company of Utica; capital, $15,000. Directors—Charles P. Clarke, Ezra R. Pugh, and W. J. McQuade, Utica.

Sinclair Park Land Company of Rochester; capital, $9,600. Directors—Nicholas Brayer, John F. Brayer, and C. F. Martz of Rochester.

International Engineering Company of Yonkers; capital, $200,000. Directors—Rudolph C. Smith, R. C. Smith, Jr., and James Cruickshank of New York City.

The Oneida County Loan Association of Utica, N. Y.; capital, $5,000. Directors—Willis E. Hibbard of Utica and C. S. Hibbard and Cora E. Hibbard of Elmira.

The Riverdale Land Company of New York City; capital, $25,000. Directors—Joseph H. Matthews and Thomas S. Miller, Brooklyn; H. E. Thomas, Haworth, N. J.

Home Security Company of New York City, to make money loans; capital, $5,000. Directors—Hannah Leerberger, Joseph Leerberger, and Samuel Eckstein of New York City.

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Best-equipped FIRE DEPARTMENTS in the UNITED STATES, and

Orders for the following cities are now being filled, viz.:
New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Milwaukee, Providence, New Haven, and others of lesser note.

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Branch, 21 Palace Arcade, Buffalo.
Factories { 10 Clinton St., Brooklyn, N. Y., 108 Greenwich St.

TEACHERS.

PRIVATE TUTOR—Experienced in collegiate instruction and recommended by well-known families. Address YALENSIS, Times office, up-town.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—On the Sixth Avenue Elevated, soon after eight P. M., Thursday, OPERA BAG, containing glass, pocketbook, and other articles. Finder will be suitably rewarded by returning property to 36 West 92d St.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LINDO BROS., Broadway, Corner 29th St.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold; old Gold bought.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

LADIES' DRESSMAKING AND IMPORTING establishment for sale. Fashionable dressmaker leaving U. S. A. will sell good will with list of customers of successfully established fashionable trade. Price very reasonable. Cash. Address C. M., Box 350, 1,269 Broadway.

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WHO WANTS TO BUY OR EXPLOIT NEW Patented Advertising Novelty? UNIQUE, Box 193, Times Office.

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FACTS TO REMEMBER.—The Gants Duchess, Albert, or Lavallière are glove perfection. Our Parisian Jewelry has no equal. Our Perfumes cannot be found elsewhere. Our corsets unbreakable and most pleasant to wear. JAMMES, 4 West 37th St., near 5th Av.

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PARIS.—Country seat and city residence for sale or to let. Apply 148 East 71st St.

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Removed from the Old Homestead at Claremont, Calverton Heights, near Baltimore, Md.

COMPRISING MANY QUAINT AND INTERESTING SPECIMENS

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Periods, High and Low Boys, Sideboards, Cellarettes, Side Tables, Work Tables, Dressing and Toilet Tables, Bookcases, Corner Closets, Hall Settles, Wardrobes, Corner Chairs; any number of odd Chippendale Chairs, Chests, Sofas, &c.

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The Dining Room Table and China used by Gen. George Washington.

The Bedstead used by Gen. Lafayette.

ANTIQUE GOLD WATCH USED BY HON. JOHN EAGER HOWARD.

RARE MINIATURE PAINTING OF GEN. LAFAYETTE, BY TRUMBULL.

A RENOWNED COLLECTION OF

Old Blue and White,

including Dr. Syntax painting a portrait and returning from his tour, anti-slavery, Lafayette landing at Castle Garden, Rhode Island Arms, Octagon Church, Fairmount Park, McDonough's Victory, Erie Canal, Buffalo (N. Y.) Almshouse, City Hall, &c., &c.

OLD LOWESTOFT CAPO DI MONTE, SPODE, STAFFORDSHIRE, &c.

A NUMBER OF MIRRORS OF REVOLUTIONARY TIMES; COLLECTION OF RARE BRONZES, COPPER, BRASSWARE, PEWTER, PLATE, STERLING SILVER, CURIOS, POTTERIES.

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Illustrated catalogue on application.

AT ABSOLUTE SALE

Wednesday, January 24, and Three Following Afternoons.

AT TWO O'CLOCK PROMPT.

What is Home without a Piano? Wire.

Standard Auction Rooms,

19 and 21 West 125th St.

BENJ. S. WISE, Auctioneer,

Has the honor to

OPERA PATRONS OVERCOME

Heat and the Crowded Condition of the House Prostrate Men and Women.

The weather conditions yesterday caused the atmosphere in the Metropolitan Opera House to become almost unbearable for those who were crowded into the space allotted to patrons without seats. Several times ushers were called to the assistance of men and women who had been overcome by the heat. The victims were carried in a fainting condition to either the Thirty-ninth or Fortieth Street corridors.

Treasurer Max Hirsch always has in readiness a small hospital equipment, consisting mainly of smelling salts and brandy, which were frequently brought into use yesterday. Six women and two men were prostrated during the afternoon.

At the evening performance these conditions were even worse as the quarters in the rear of the orchestra circle were crowded to suffocation almost. Many who were unable to purchase seats were prostrated and were borne out into the corridors. As many as twenty sufferers were cared for by the ushers at one time.

Some were courageous enough to venture into the auditorium again when sufficiently revived, but most of the victims were too thoroughly frightened by the crush and their own unfortunate experience to attempt this, and took cabs and carriages for their homes.

BROOKLYN PASTORS DISAGREE.

Revival Movement Engenders Controversy—Unitarians Find a Champion in an Episcopalian Divine.

The ministers who have entered upon a combined revival movement in Brooklyn are alleged to be not in harmony as to the methods to be employed. There is, in fact, said to be discord in the recently organized Executive Committee over the religious ideas of the Rev. Dr. L. G. Broughton of Atlanta, Ga. This has already resulted in the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Lindsay Parker of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church from the committee. Dr. Parker is quoted as saying that while he did not ask that the Unitarians, against whom Dr. Broughton inveighs, be asked to co-operate in the revival movement, he did not want them debarred.

"We are all with Dr. Broughton," said the Rev. Dr. David Gregg, Chairman of the Executive Committee, yesterday. "His is sensationalism of the right kind. It is the kind that is needed to keep people from going to sleep in the churches; it is the sort of sensationalism that St. Paul used in his preaching."

Dr. Parker in his letter of resignation said that he resigned because he disagreed with Dr. Broughton on account of the latter's strong anti-Unitarian views. As Dr. Parker is not a Unitarian, and as an orthodox Episcopalian could not be in sympathy with Unitarian tenets, I am at a loss to know why he objected to Dr. Broughton's opinion of the Unitarian Church. I suppose he was opposed to any one making an attack on another Church.

"Of course, we did not expect the Unitarians to join in our movement, for we are believers in the truth, and they do not believe in the truth any more than the men who crucified Jesus Christ."

"All sinners are Unitarians, and all Unitarians are sinners," said Dr. Broughton in speaking of Dr. Parker's withdrawal. "We want to convert the Unitarians; we want them to come to our meetings. Of course, we do not want them to help us preach there, because they do not preach God's truth."

AFTER JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

Sheriff Walton to Have Special Deputies for New Reform Movement.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Brooklyn has appealed to Sheriff William Walton to give his aid in a newly projected scheme of charitable work. The movement has for its object the suppression of evil and criminal practices among children. It is supported by many of the local churches.

The Sheriff is asked to appoint Special Deputy Sheriffs, whose duties shall be to ferret out and, if necessary, arrest juvenile offenders, in order that the work of suppression and reclamation may be effective. Sheriff Walton has promised to assist in the movement in the way suggested.

The promoters of the movement believe that gambling in the streets, disorderly conduct, and like offenses, which prepare children for more serious crimes may be overcome through a system of espionage which will warn them that their acts are contrary to law and order.

PENNSYLVANIA ALUMNI DINE.

Members of the New York Society Hear Songs and Speeches.

About seventy-five alumni of the New York Society of the University of Pennsylvania held their annual dinner last night at the Waldorf-Astoria. Before the dinner a business meeting was held, at which the following officers were elected: President—W. B. Boulton; Vice President—W. C. Hill; Secretary—Clement A. Griscom, Jr.; Treasurer—Harry Bowers Mingle. Plans were made to secure suitable rooms and for the formation of a closer organization. The New York society expects eventually to possess a clubhouse similar to the Houston Club at the university.

During the evening a double quartet from the University Glee Club and members of the Mask and Wig Club, the university dramatic organization, added to the general fun with songs and sketches.

Among the diners, and the oldest alumnus, was Thomas Dunn English of the class of '38, and the author of "Ben Bolt." Of the other alumni present were graduates of classes from Mr. English's time up to '99. Among the speakers were Provost Charles C. Harrison, "The University"; Dr. J. M. Da Costa, "The Medical School"; George M. Dallas, "The Law School"; William W. Porter, "The Alumni."

Infernal Machine for a Witness.

NEW ALBANY, Miss., Jan. 20.—To-day while the janitor was clearing the Criminal Courtroom he found an infernal machine, primed and ready for discharge, ingeniously arranged under the chair provided for witnesses. It is presumed that it was intended to assassinate in this manner an important witness in one of the big trials scheduled for this term of court.

Striker Fatally Shoots a Deputy.

WELLSBOROUGH, Penn., Jan. 20.—William J. Thomas, a leader among the miners on strike near here, to-night shot and fatally wounded a member of Sheriff Johnson's posse, which was guarding one of the mines. The name of the Sheriff's Deputy is unknown. Thomas succeeded in making his escape to Roaring Branch, and is being pursued.

Western Insurance Order Fails.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 20.—The supreme lodge of the fraternal insurance order known as the Knights and Ladies of the Fireside made a voluntary assignment in the Circuit Court to-day. The total assets of the order listed only $2,769. Nothing is stated in the documents filed in court as to the number of creditors or the amount of the order's liabilities.

Alleged Plague Preventive.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service has dispatched 1,500 bottles of a new prophylactic to Honolulu and the same quantity to Manila. This fluid has been used as a plague preventive in India, and has proved quite effective. He has also sent a quantity of curative serum to Honolulu.

American Society of Allied Arts.

The American Society of Allied Arts held its annual meeting last Thursday and elected the following officers: President, Miss E. B. Shields; First Vice President, Mrs. L. W. Holcombe; Second Vice President, Mrs. R. N. Dishow; Treasurer, Miss C. A. Hopkins; Recording Secretary, Miss S. E. Beach; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. T. Nelson, 149 East Thirty-ninth Street.

Society for Ethical Culture.

"Pseudo Scientific Charity" will be the subject of an address to be delivered by Miss Mary E. Richmond at the regular meeting of the Woman's Conference of the Society for Ethical Culture at the Tuxedo, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, on Monday at 2:30 P. M.

CASE OF ROUNDSMAN ROHRIG.

Report that "Bob" Nelson, the Bondsman, Was Behind His Transfer Causes Gossip.

The transfer of Frank Rohrig, who was for some time a Roundsman in the Tenderloin precinct under Capt. Price, to the West Forty-seventh Street Station was a topic of general conversation in Capt. Thomas's new precinct last night. The transfer, which was made by Chief Devery on Friday night, was unexpected, and it is asserted by those who pretend to know the inside workings of the department that "Bob" Nelson, the professional bondsman, was the moving cause.

Rohrig, who had been a precinct detective under Capt. Thomas, was at once detailed when the new commander took charge to rid Seventh Avenue of the badger thieves, white and black, that infested that thoroughfare. He went to work with a will, and soon had the colony of thieves either locked up or on the run. It is asserted that this class is a fruitful source of income to Nelson, both from the fact that he furnishes bonds for them when they are in trouble and that they liberally patronize his saloon, at Thirtieth Street and Seventh Avenue.

It is alleged that he remarked in the West Thirtieth Street Station House one night last week that Rohrig was getting altogether too active, and close upon the heels of this alleged assertion came the Roundsman's transfer.

When the Chief was under indictment Nelson was one of his bondsmen, and the two men are acknowledged friends. It has also been stated in various quarters that Capt. Price's removal from the Tenderloin to the charge of the Brooklyn Detective Bureau can also be traced to Nelson's displeasure, but details in this regard are lacking, and the only persons who know about it positively decline to talk.

Chief Devery, when seen last night, dismissed the whole subject with the assertion. "Nobody tells me whom to transfer. Whatever is done in the department is for the good of the service," a statement which the Chief has made in reference to other upheavals.

Nelson refused to even hear anything on the subject, and Capt. Thomas said that he knew nothing of the matter except that Rohrig had always been a good officer. Capt. Price refused to talk, as did also Rohrig.

ACCUSED OF BURNING A WOMAN.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 20.—George Rife, a railroad man, was placed under arrest today charged with having attempted to burn to death Mrs. Susie Brobst, with whom he boarded. Mrs. Brobst, who is expected to die of her burns, made a sworn statement to-day that Rife had quarreled with her and that he had knocked her down, saturated her clothing with gasoline, and set fire to it. Her screams, she claimed, frightened him, and he tried to smother the flames and was himself burned slightly.

Rife claims that he was in bed and was awakened by Mrs. Brobst's screams, and rushed to her assistance. Rife is in a hospital, but in the custody of an officer.

MILLARD R. JONES DEAD.

Once Well Known as a Lawyer, Was Declared Insane Last Fall.

The death of Millard R. Jones, once attorney for and a Director in the North River Bank, which failed in 1890, was reported to the Health Department yesterday, where it was said that he had lived at 19 East Eleventh Street. Mr. Jones was forty-eight years of age.

At 19 East Eleventh Street it was said last night that Millard R. Jones had lived there, and that he went away from there three weeks before he was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he was adjudged insane. At the hospital it was stated that Millard R. Jones was brought there Oct. 24, 1899, by his wife, and after examination was pronounced insane by Drs. Fitch and Wildman. On Oct. 27 he was taken to the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane.

Ten years ago Mr. Jones was well-known as a lawyer and financier. A few years after the failure of the North River Bank he went abroad and remained in Europe until less than a year ago. He was interested in various financial schemes in England, none of which, it is believed, was particularly successful, and he returned to this country very much broken in health. A long-continued illness of his wife added to his indisposition.

SIGHTING SMOKELESS FLASHES

A London Chemist Tells How to Prepare Ordinary Glasses for the Battlefield.

To the Editor of The London Times.

Sir: So much has been said and written of late, in relation to the difficulty of "locating" such of the Boer guns as are loaded with "smokeless" powder, that a word of explanation may not be out of place. Except at night time, the "flash" of the explosion of such powder is practically invisible at the usual distances, the pale mauve-tinted flame of each discharge being effectually stopped or masked by the yellow color of sunshine or ordinary daylight. The flame-color itself is chiefly due to the presence of the metal potassium in the powder, and is most powerfully exhibited when picrate of potassium, or a nitrated guncotton (pyroxiline or trinitro-cellulose subsequently treated with a solution of nitrate of potassium—i. e., nitre or saltpetre) is an ingredient in the powder.

But such explosion flames can be readily seen if care be taken to cut off all light proceeding from the red and yellow rays of the solar spectrum, (and especially those of or near the so-called D line of the sodium flame.) This can be accomplished by looking through a piece of blue glass of a certain shade.

The blue glass of commerce is of two kinds, but only one of them—viz., that colored by oxide of cobalt—is of any practical utility for the present purpose. It is of a beautiful blue-violet tine, and a disk of it hung in front of a good field glass will enable a "smokeless" flash to be easily "located" at the longest ranges yet employed. There is, moreover, no occasion—as I note has been suggested in one quarter—to "send to America for violet glasses," there being plenty of excellent cobalt-glass in this country. Most of the blue bottles in which poisonous preparations are put up by druggists are made of the cheaper kind of glass, which is of little use; but sometimes a clear cobalt-colored bottle can be met with in a dispensary, and a broken piece of one might thus come in handy. Failing cobalt glass, there is yet—as the cookery books would put it—"another way."

Among the ordinary coal tar coloring matters is one commercially known as "Hofmann's violet." This is soluble in spirit, and with such a solution it is easy to color a thin sheet of gelatine or mica. But a better plan is to take out the "front combination" lenses of your field glass and to "paint" the posterior surface with the transparent dye, and then replace it. The instrument will then show the "invisible flash" of a potassium flame perfectly without the trouble of adjusting a separate piece of cobalt glass, and being inside the film of color is not liable to be wiped off when dusting the exterior before using it.

Trusting that these little practical hints may be of service, I remain, Sir, yours obediently. W. LASCELLES-SCOTT.

Lecturer on Chemistry and Physics, late Public Analyst for the Counties of Derby, North Stafford, Glamorgan, &c. Chemical and Physical Laboratories, Little Ilford, Essex, Jan. 2.

Car Crashes Into a Truck.

A north-bound Third Avenue electric car struck a truck in charge of Joseph Mulvey of 41 Bethune Street, at Forty-sixth Street, last night. The truck was almost demolished and the car had one side partly crushed in and a number of the windows broken. The half dozen passengers in the car were thrown from their seats, but none of them was hurt. Mulvey was thrown into the gutter. He was bruised and cut slightly, but was able to go home. James Smith, the motorman of the car, was arrested.

Mexican Anti-Plague Precautions.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 20.—The Government is taking strict means to prevent the introduction of the bubonic plague, and has forbidden vessels from Brazil to enter any Mexican port. A strict watch also will be kept over vessels arriving from the Orient or Hawaii at Pacific Coast ports.

Fatal Stabbing Affray in Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 20.—Jeremiah Long, sixty-two years old, was stabbed and killed to-night by Thomas Bicati in a quarrel over money in the West End. The murderer was locked up.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The Week's Large Transactions Point to Renewed Activity.

BROADWAY DEALS THE FEATURE

Sales by Brokers—Poor Results at Auction—Broadway Parcel to be Sold This Week—Other Offerings.

Judging from the conditions of a week ago, few, even the most optimistic, would have dared to predict any such succession of sensational transactions as has been developed within the last few days. From now on it is almost inevitable that every movement of the real estate market will be associated by a more or less direct course of reasoning with the building of the rapid transit road. To do this with last week's business would be, indeed, straining a point, but even though the letting of the tunnel contract and the suddenly increased activity in real estate have happened to come in the same week, there is nevertheless ample basis for a feeling of satisfaction throughout the real estate fraternity.

Broadway from one end to the other furnished as great a variety of deals as could well be expected from one thoroughfare. The transfer of No. 13 to William H. Mairs brings the erection of a modern structure on the Stevens House corner one step nearer, although a new building at that point need not be looked for in the immediate future, according to Mr. Mairs's representative.

The sale of the southwest corner of Broadway and Walker Street to Henry Corn and his intention to put up a new building on that site became known through the filing of a building loan contract on Monday. Improved renting conditions and the consequent attractions for investors, as shown in James B. Haggin's purchases of new buildings at Broadway and Broome Street and Broadway and White Street, have done much to strengthen values along that section of the city's main thoroughfare, and Mr. Corn's building on Walker Street is only one of several similar operations which will undoubtedly be under way before the year has passed.

In many ways the most interesting deal of the week, because, perhaps, it was wholly unexpected, was the trade between James McCreery and Flake & Dowling, by which the former becomes the owner of the Nevada apartment house, giving in exchange the Fifth Avenue block front between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Seventh Streets, five lots on the latter street, just east of Fifth Avenue, and two lots at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Ninth Street. Heretofore confining their operations to down-town parcels and to property on the upper west side, Messrs. Flake & Dowling have occasioned no little comment by going east of Central Park. In taking this step they were influenced, it is said, by the fact that the Mount Sinai Hospital's block, Fifth and Madison Avenues, One Hundredth and One Hundred and First Streets, is in the market, and that, with this property out of the hands of an institution, the development of the entire stretch of Fifth Avenue between say Ninety-fifth and One Hundred and Tenth Streets, will go on much more rapidly.

In regard to the position of the Mount Sinai Hospital in the matter, one who is closely in touch with any real estate dealings of that institution said: "In a sense it is true that that block is in the market, but in looking about for another site, none has as yet been found available, and under these conditions I do not think that anybody could offer the Trustees enough profit to induce them to part with the block."

Charles T. Barney's sale of the Broadway block front between Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth Streets was another transaction not generally looked for. Mr. Barney owned all four corners at Broadway and Eighty-sixth Street, and there was every reason to suppose that he would hold them. The price paid for the block front, however, $365,000, was effectual in breaking his corner in corners.

A down-town deal, interesting as the forerunner of improvements, was the trade between John T. Williams and Alfred Wagstaff, by which the former gets the old buildings 114 and 116 Liberty Street, running through to 117 to 121 Cedar Street and gives in payment 274 and 276 Church Street, a modern six-story structure.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

George A. Bowman has sold for William T. Moore, for about $80,000, the five-story building 103 West Forty-second Street, north side, 40 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 20 by 75.5.

Frank A. Seitz has sold the plot at the northwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 118.5 by 63.5 by 100.11 by 125, to an operator, who has resold the property to Felt & Livingston for improvement with a seven-story apartment house.

The Globe Realty Company has sold to Benjamin F. Luyster the plot, 50 by 99.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 375 feet west of Seventh Avenue.

It is reported that Louis F. Weissmann has sold the seven-story apartment house known as the Lancaster, at the junction of Broadway, West End Avenue, and One Hundred and Sixth Street.

George W. Spitzer is the buyer of 11 West Twentieth Street, sold recently by Mayer S. Auerbach.

G. Brettell & Son have sold for Dimock & Fink the business building 220 and 222 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 50 by 100; also, for Margaret L. Haughey to Harry Schloss, the five-story flat 172 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 26 by 75.

The Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company has sold to Edward Joyce the plot of nine lots, 300 by 75 by 200 by 77 by 25 by 100, being the northwest corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Ninetieth Street and the northwest corner of Wadsworth Avenue and One Hundred and Ninetieth Street.

Max Marx has bought from Peter J. McCoy the building at the northeast corner of Church and White Streets, 25 by 55, giving in exchange the following vacant parcels: King's Bridge Road, west side, 25 feet south of Hawthorne Street, 75 by 100; King's Bridge Road, east side, north of Sherman Avenue, 100 by 202 by 106 by 165; One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, southeast corner of Audubon Avenue, 85 by 100.7; One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, northwest corner of Wadsworth Avenue, 50 by 75; Audubon Avenue, west side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, 75 by 100; One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100; Hawthorne Street, corner of Post Avenue, 200 by 150 and irregular. The deal was arranged by Broker David Stewart.

Max Marx has also sold through Charles Griffith Moses to Mark Ash the plot of twelve lots at the northeast corner of Hawthorne Street and Sherman Avenue. Mr. Marx has also bought, through Bernard Smyth & Son from Dr. Louis A. Queen two lots on the east side of the Boulevard, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 50 by 100.

Weil & Mayer have sold the three-story building 139 Attorney Street, 18 by 75.

Samuel Langer has bought for improvement the plot at the southeast corner of First Avenue and One Hundred and Tenth Street, 50.11 by 95.

The Auction Room.

Business in the salesroom is remarkably light for this season of the year, and this week's schedule, with sales announced for only three days, would look better in the middle of August than it does in the latter part of January. The list has a few redeeming features, however, in the partition sale of 652 Broadway by Auctioneer Meyer on Wednesday and the voluntary offering of 6 Park Place by Bryan L. Kennelly on the same day. Auctioneer Kennelly also announces for Wednesday an executor's sale of 30 West Forty-sixth Street, and that at public auction of 256 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street. A voluntary sale by James L. Wells, down for Tuesday, covers the two flats, with stores, at the southeast corner of Park Avenue and One Hundred and Tenth Street.

The effect of the letting of the tunnel contract upon auction-room business will be watched with no little interest. It has been pointed out that the effect of rapid transit upon values in the upper end of Manhattan and in the Bronx has been in a large measure discounted. The rapid transit agitation, extending over a period of several years, has undoubtedly had a strong tendency toward such a result, but on the other hand it is doubtful whether any assurances that the rapid transit railroad was to become a reality would have the same effect as will the actual letting of the contract making the construction of the road as nearly a certainty as anything can be. No lot sales of any importance in the sections to be affected by the new road have been announced as yet, but the first offering of this character should give an opportunity for some instructive comparisons in values.

There were recorded last week 326 mortgages for $4,175,548, of which 101, for $1,288,472, were at 5 per cent.; 150, for $1,329,776, were at more, and 75, for $1,557,300, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 320 mortgages for $6,677,300, of which 118, for $2,100,792, were at 5 per cent.; 136, for $1,700,338, were at more, and 75, for $2,867,170, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

TUESDAY, JAN. 23.—By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Robert O'Byrne, referee, 3,760 and 3,762 Vanderbilt Avenue East, 280 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 20 and 15, respectively, by 150.5, two three-story frame flats. Due on judgment, on 3,760, $4,901; on 3,762, $3,791.

By James L. Wells, public auction sale, 100 and 102 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, southeast corner of Park Avenue, 39.9½ by 75, two four-story brick and brownstone flats, with stores. To be sold as one parcel, subject to a mortgage for $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles S. Davison, referee, 55 to 61 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, 90 feet east of Madison Avenue, 120 by 100.11, four five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $14,971; subject to another mortgage for $23,500.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Frederick G. Wetterau, referee, 10 Leroy Street, north side, about 325 feet west of Bleecker Street, five-story brick tenement, with three-story brick tenement at the rear. Due on judgment, $5,672.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis V. S. Oliver, referee, 26 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 310 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, three-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,828.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Emanuel S. Cohn, referee, Lot 57 on the map of the Kingsland estate at Morris Heights, being on the northwest side of Tremont Avenue, 37.6 by 138.10 and irregular. Due on judgment, $4,313.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 24.—By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 6 Park Place, south side, 122.7 feet west of Broadway, 25.1 by 81.9 and irregular, five-story brownstone-front building, with a two-story extension covering the lot.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executor's sale, 30 West Forty-sixth Street, south side, 408 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 256 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, south side, 325 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 17 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Messmore Kendall, referee, Lorillard Street, northwest side, 176.3 feet east of Third Avenue, 50 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $900.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George H. Hart, referee, 135 West Eighty-third Street, north side, 325 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 102.2, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $8,778; subject to another mortgage for $22,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, 652 Broadway, east side, about 87 feet south of Bond Street, 29 by 130, extending through to Cross Lane, five-story stone-front building.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Putzel, referee, 230 and 232 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, south side, 355 feet east of Eighth Avenue, each 34 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on 230, $5,796; on 232, $5,824; subject to other mortgages, on each, for $35,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 116 West Seventy-ninth Street, south side, 125 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling; all title and interest of Charles L. Buckl on May 29, 1895.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 62 Grand Street, north side, 100 feet west of Wooster Street, 25 by 100, seven-story brick building. Due on judgment, $56,956.

FRIDAY, JAN. 25.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, Third Avenue, east side, 138.2 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, 100 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $11,594; subject to another mortgage for $26,000.

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, George R. Carrington, referee, 591 Engle Avenue, west side, 276.8 feet south of Westchester Avenue, 25 by 120, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $8,317; subject to another mortgage for $11,000.

By Strong & Ireland, partition sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 8 Christopher Street, south side, 103.6 feet west of Greenwich Avenue, 20.7 by 88.8 by 40.3 by 54.5, three-story brick building.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Nelson Smith, referee, 8 and 10 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 175 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 44 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $12,413.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edmund J. Tinsdale, referee, Brook Avenue, west side, 195.3 feet south of Wendover Avenue, 100 by 39.7, vacant. Due on judgment, $6,886.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 198 Fulton Street, south side, about 90 feet west of Church Street, 22 by 70, five-story stone-front building; 38 Dey Street, north side, about 75 feet west of Church Street, 25 by 77, five-story stone-front building; all title and interest of Harry E. Phyfe in the foregoing parcels on Dec. 4, 1899.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 321 and 323 East Third Street, north side, 120 feet west of Avenue D, 40 by 96, seven-story brick building; all title and interest of Neuberfer & Genowitz, on May 26, 1898.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 219, 221, and 223 East Forty-fourth Street, north side, 305 feet west of Second Avenue, 75 by 100.6, three five-story brick tenements; all title and interest of Jesie Folsom on Oct. 31, 1899.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

The only plans filed yesterday were for the following alterations:

Nos. 439 and 441 Seventy-seventh Street, for a two-story brick stable, 16.4 by 27; John Sanders, premises, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $1,000.

Greenwich Street, southwest corner of Jane Street, to a three-story brick dwelling and store; estate of Susan Baldwin, owner; C. A. Jackson, architect; cost, $300.

No. 1,443 Broadway, to a five-story brick theatre, store, and office; M. Sebriska, Hotel Waldorf, owner; A. Boge, architect; cost, $500.

No. 58 Eldridge Street, to a three-story brick store and lofts; Peter McCormack, owner; C. H. Fox, architect; cost, $5,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, north side, 175 feet east of Courtlandt Avenue, to a one-and-a-half-story frame workshop; Gustav Buehler of 624 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, owner; C. F. Lohse, architect; cost, $300.

Nos. 186 to 190 Eleventh Avenue, to three two-story brick stables, 65 by 75; American Ice Company, owner; Watt & Sinclair, architects; cost, $4,000.

One Hundred and Twelfth Street, southwest corner of Lexington Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; H. Reiners, owner; B. Finkensieper, architect; cost, $75.

No. 429 West Thirty-ninth Street, to a four-story brick tenement; L. and K. Ungrich of 375 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, owners; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $200.

No. 667 Third Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement and store; estate of James Kelly of 610 Third Avenue, owner; Brogan & Reid of 119 East Twenty-third Street, architects; cost, $400.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Jan. 20.

BROADWAY, e s, 77.10 ft s of 108th St, 25.7x88x25x93.9; Le Grand K. Pardt and wife to Herbert Dongan..... 1

BROADWAY, n w s, 35, s w corner of Goerck St, 25.3x100; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Bernhard Rosenbach..... 39,000

HOUSTON ST, s s, 50 ft w of Wooster St, 25x95; Frieda Hart to John J. Houlahan..... 1

LYSE AV, n w s, 500 ft s w of Charlotte Place, 25x100; Marie Toelberg to Tenants' Co-operative Building and Loan Association..... 1

WEBSTER AV, e s, 268 ft s of 183d St, 120.4x90x123.11x89; Mercantile Co-operative Bank to Sylvester R. Murphy..... 1

3D AV, 1,761, e s, 25x83.9; Jacob Horowitz to Ross W. Tripp..... 100

11TH AV, 562, e s, 16.8x82x16.8x81.4; George H. Hart, referee, to City Real Company..... 1

5TH ST, n e corner of Bronx Terrace, 105 x259.6; Henry H. Meese to Frank Ledogar..... 1

16TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of 8th Av, 24.10 x92x irregular; Hans Lumbye to John C. Kluber..... 1

64TH ST, 152 and 154 West, 50x100.5; Minnie Schmidt to Alexander Spiro..Exchange

87TH ST, n s, 162.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 31.3x100.8; Thomas Allen to Rachel Axelrod..... 1

89TH ST, n s, 96.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 103.4x100.8x100x100.10; George H. Hart, referee, to Alexander Walker..... 11,000

136TH ST, s s, 165 ft e of Willis Av, 15x 100; E. D. Bertine to Sophia Bertine.. 1

140TH ST, n s, 195 ft w of 5th Av, 32.10x 162.2x23.6x99.11; Sallie M. Bethune and others to Charles E. Tilton..... 1

171ST ST, n s, 175.3 ft e of 3d Av, 19x 143.2x19.1x141.9; George Nungesser to Cook & Bernheimer Company..... 1

226TH ST, n s, 245 ft w of Katonah Av, 40x100; Grace S. Baird and another to Clara D. Vreeland..... 5,500

Recorded Leases.

BACHARACH, Joseph, to Howard Brothers; Lexington Av, s w corner of 121st St, 3 3-12 years..... $1,200, 1,500

BARRON, John C., to Farbenfabriken; 25 and 27 South William St; 41 and 43 Stone St, 9 years..... $7,000

FITZPATRICK, Catherine, to Thomas Smart and another; Amsterdam Av, w s, 74.11 ft n of 129th St, 5 years..... $720, 960

SCHWARZ, Julia, to August F. Schmidt; 2,241 Broadway, n w corner of 80th St, 4 years..... 2,500

Recorded Mortgages.

ALTIERI, Jerry, to Emanuel M. Cline; 112th St, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 110.6x 100.11, 6 months..... 6,000

ASINARI, Helena L. G., to Augustus T. Gillender, committee; Park Av, w s, 50.5 ft s of 64th St, 1 year..... 28,500

CARRINGTON, Augustus B., to Columban J. Kelly; Lots 410 and 445, map of Section A, Ysc estate, 3 years..... 1,300

HOWARD, Michael A., and another to Bernheimer & Schmid; Lexington Av, 1,976, s w corner of 121st St, demand.. 8,125

LEO, Leopold, to the Irving Savings Institution; 520 West 182d St, 3 years.... 4,000

MEAGLE, Joseph, and wife to Thomas M. Keely; Madison Av, w s, 52.9 ft n of Samuel St, 3 years..... 2,000

MISHKIND, Isidor, to Ruth Livingston; Madison St, s s, 104.6 ft e of Rutgers St, 5 years..... 45,000

MURPHY, Sylvester R., to the Mercantile Co-operative Bank; Webster Av, e s, 238 ft s of 183d St, installments..... 13,500

ROSENSTOCK, Bernhard, to Charles Lanier, trustee; 35 Broome St, 5 years.. 30,000

ROSENSTOCK, Bernhard, to Charles Lanier, trustee; 35 Broome St, 2 years.. 14,000

SCHMUCK, Herman, and another to the American Mortgage Company; Courtlandt Av, w s, 150 ft n of 162d St, 50x123.1x 50.6x41; 158th St, n s, 361.9 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 97.7x29.11x83.7x28.6, demand..... 2,000

TRIPP, Ross W., to Jacob Horowitz; 1,781 3d Av, 2 years..... 4,000

VREELAND, Clara D., to Grace S. Baird; 229th St, n s, 245 ft w of Katonah Av, widened, installments..... 3,200

WALKER, Thomas, to John J. Colleran; Convent Av, n w corner of 150th St, 108.11x98.5x96.11x25, demand..... 10,000

WOODWARD, Marie H., to John T. Dooling; 418 Madison Av, 3 years..... 2,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

ETTINGER, Caecilie, to Fred T. Nesbit.. $1,500

RANKIN, William, to Rachel Axelrod... Nom.

ROGERS, William H., to Caecilie Ettinger..... 2,272

ROSENSTOCK, Bernhard, to Charles Lanier, trustee..... 14,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the North River Savings Bank.. 12,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the North River Savings Bank... 7,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the North River Savings Bank... 18,000

ZORN, Charles H., to Charlotte J. Ellisgott..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

BEACH AV, w s, 142.6 ft s of 156th St, 75x96.6x54.7x78.5; William J. Brandt against Malo & Marcantonio, owners and contractors..... 145

IRVING PLACE, 78; Mansfield Garrie Company against Dr. E. Gorton, owner; Herman Probst, contractor..... 1,047

MANHATTAN AV, e s, whole front from 117th to 118th St; —x100; H. E. Steevens & Son against the Hyne Construction Company, owner and contractor..... 6,317

WALKER ST, s e corner of Elm St, 27.6x 62x31x61.6; Bernard Schmalacker against Samuel Phillips estate, owner; Peter Schaeffer, contractor..... 358

WATER ST, 161 and 163; E. M. Pritchard & Son Company against Lichtenstein Brothers, owners; Archibald Campbell, contractor..... 1,962

36TH ST, 257 and 259 West; G. A. Pratt & Co. against James Clarke, owner and contractor..... 520

99TH ST, 35 West; Bernard Bogatzky against Peter G. Arnot, owner; Slaten & Schrednitz, contractors..... 70

99TH ST, 44 and 46 West; Bernard Bogatzky against Peter G. Arnot, owner; Slaten & Schrednitz, contractors..... 100

118TH ST, 31 and 33 West; Philip Macobsohn against Max Klotz and Morris Abelman, owners and contractors..... 350

118TH ST, 13 to 19 West; Philip Jacobsohn against Sebastian Sanders, owner and contractor..... 650

160TH ST, n e corner of Clinton Av, 50x 100; Schachne Friedman against — Strize, owner; Henry Schroeder, contractor..... 92

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

20TH ST, 11 West; Mayer S. Auerbach with George W. Spitzer, 10 payments... 40,000

Lis Pendens.

LEROY ST, 66 and 68; Ida M. W. Lentilhon, trustee, &c., against Blooma De Frece and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Odell.

STANTON ST, 34; John H. Cole, executor, &c., against John G. Morris and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. S. Hubbard.

84TH ST, s s, 118.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 29x 102.2; Edmund S. Whitman and others, executors, &c., against Mary W. Hempel and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. P. Wilds.

90TH ST, s s, 156.3 ft e of 9th Av, 18.9x100.8; United States Trust Company of New York, executor, &c., against Maggie E. Porter, individually and as administratrix, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. W. Sheldon.

183TH ST, s s, 318.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 28x99.11; John T. Terry and another, trustees, against Thomas Moloney and others (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lord, Day & Lord.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auctioneer
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24TH, 1900,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

No. 6 Park Place,
Adjoining Broadway,
(Rogers's Restaurant,)
The 5-story basement and sub-cellar, with vaulted sidewalk, brownstone business building; in good order; size of lot 25x81.
Maps and further particulars at Auctioneer's office, No. 66 Liberty St.

SAME DAY.
EXECUTOR'S SALE
of the estate of Lewis Radford, deceased,
30 West 46th Street.
4-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling, containing 14 rooms and bath; handsomely decorated; size of lot 20x100.5.
JAMES E. CARPENTER, Esq., Attorney for Executors, 289 Greenwich St.
Maps and further particulars with attorney or at auctioneer's off

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

New Post Office Building Is Not a Great Success.

WEBSTER UNVEILING BUNGLED

Statue of Oliver P. Morton of Indiana Criticised—Wainwright May Be Judge Advocate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—A few months ago the Post Office Department, which had been sheltered for many years in a marble building on F Street, one of the semi-classical type which the Government favored when it began to build department buildings, was moved over into Pennsylvania Avenue and into a structure put up at a cost of something like $3,000,000, chiefly for the use of the city Post Office, but incidentally to provide for other Government bureaus then and now conducted in buildings rented from private owners. This Post Office building, which is large, but not otherwise impressive, unless the impression made upon Senator Hawley, that it is "a cross between a cathedral and a cotton mill," may be mentioned, was believed to be ample for the accommodation of the Post Office Department.

The city Post Office occupies but the main floor and the mezzanine floor. From that floor seven stories up it is the general Post Office. Postmaster General Smith, who came out of a cramped little apartment in the old building, now occupies a very handsome and spacious room in the southeastern corner on the fifth floor. The Assistant Postmasters General are near him on the same floor. Their rooms are fitted up with a solid magnificence that is assurance of the liberality of the Government and the Superintendent of Buildings. The room that was considered to be so ample seems already to be more than fully occupied. Some of those on the floor with the Postmaster General have as many as five desks in them, and that is too many. The halls facing the great glass-covered court are all finished with marble wainscoting and floors and rails, and at a glance the interior seems to suggest nothing to add to the comfort or security of the building. But now and then, and so recently as this week, the building is criticised by a careful local newspaper that has found occasion for scolding ever since the first spade was used in the work of construction. The Star's repeated condemnation of the imperfections in this vast structure ought to contribute something to the cause of better buildings for the Government. It finds the skylights insecure, the floors badly laid, the window frames imperfect and a menace in their leakiness to the health of the occupants, and much of the work that appears to be sound to be little better than veneering, which would not have been allowed if the precautions taken by private owners in building had been observed.

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Whatever may be the defects of the Post Office Building, of one thing everybody may be certain, and that is that it will be protected with greater care than formerly was taken of the Treasury. One night in the Spring of 1833 a fire broke out in what was then the Treasury Building, situated on about what is now the site of the Treasury. It occurred after midnight, and it seems to have attracted a small crowd, including the Secretary of the Treasury and some other public officers. Even the Secretary contributed to the great exertions put forth to save the structure, which was ruined. Mr. Clark, the Clerk of the House of Representatives, was among the witnesses of the fire, and he braved the smoke and flames to rescue from the office of the First Auditor some papers having for him a high value. Emerging from the burning building he held them up to the view of the Attorney General with the boast: "Yes, here they are; they are my vouchers for more than $100,000 of Government money expended, and I shall sleep comfortably to-night."

As soon as the fire was extinguished search was made for the watchman, who was supposed to have perished in the building. But the watchman was safe at home, sick abed. He had appointed a youthful substitute to take his place, and this youth had been awakened by those who early broke into the building. This story provoked great wrath in Washington. An investigation was ordered, and members of the Cabinet served on the committee. They made the amazing discovery, as it seems now, that up to a few years earlier there had been a watchman on duty at the Treasury each night. This number was decided to be excessive, and at the time of the fire there was only one night watchman for the entire Treasury, and he was permitted to go to sleep after 10 o'clock.

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Things are different now, sixty-eight years after Livingston, McLane, Cass, Taney, and Barry, four of whom were members of the Cabinet, endeavored to ascertain how it was that the Treasury should have been permitted to burn because, perhaps, it was not properly watched. Now there are three shifts of seventy-five watchmen, about twenty-five of whom are on duty every eight hours during the day and night. But these men watch a very different building, with a great deal more in it. It was Jackson who went out of the White House one morning and, stamping his cane on the present site, opposite what was then called "President's Square," instructed Robert Mills, the architect, to put the Treasury "there." It has taken pretty nearly $7,000,000 to make it what it now is. The original intention was to make it of freestone, or white sandstone. It was begun in the Spring of 1835, and when the first architect died, in 1854, the east front, with its colonnade of thirty columns, had been completed. Mills intended to make the west front correspond with that on the east. T. U. Walters of Philadelphia was empowered to modify the plans and complete the building. He took up the work with granite, and with the aid of Ammi B. Young, the first supervising architect, completed the south wing. Isaiah Rogers following him in 1862 and finishing the west front. A. B. Mullett succeeding him and finishing the north wing in 1869. The colonnade, which impresses everybody, is 340 feet long, and the thirty columns are still the wonder of visitors. The granite shafts are of 75,000 pounds weight each, and each cost $3,780. When the building was completed it was used in part as a ballroom to make merry in over the inauguration of Gen. Grant. Everybody was merry except Horace Greeley, who lost his overcoat in the dreadful crush and disorder that accompanied the ball.

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Rather elaborate arrangements were made by the Senate for services held in the Lafayette Square Opera House on Thursday to properly mark the unveiling of a statue to Daniel Webster, made by Trentanovey and presented to the city by Stilson Hutchins. There should have been a theatre crowded with people. As it was, there was a double row of distinguished guests on the stage, including the President and the members of his Cabinet, a few Senators, a few office holders of prominence, and several rows of empty chairs. The front row was a brave one, and concealed the empty chairs behind, but the emptiness of the theatre could not be concealed. The fact is that the Senate had been over-cautious about admitting the public. Then the Senate had been a bit reckless in seating itself on the stage and putting the House in the pit. A very sacredly managed drawing of seats gave each Representative two places to use or to give away, and it was publicly announced that after 10:10 the house would be free of access to all comers. When the proceedings opened, with Senator Chandler's speech, it would have been possible to seat all the people who were in orchestra, mezzanine boxes, and both galleries within the orchestra rail. Neither the Representatives nor their friends had come. One devoted worshipper of Webster, who had come all the way from Massachusetts to attend the unveiling ceremonies, and who had almost despaired of getting in, occupied the only utilized seat in the mezzanine row of boxes on the left of the President's seat. Senator Tillman insisted that the House had "boycotted" the Senate by keeping the people away, and fretted about his eminence, saying that he felt that he should be with the "hoi polloi." As a case of rank bad management, it was a gem. There would have been a full house if there had been a simple broad invitation, first come to be first served.

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Oliver P. Morton did not die so long ago that there are not survivors about capable of criticising the statue of Morton recently unveiled in the old Hall of Representatives at the Capitol. The sculpture of Niehaus introduces the spectator to a man of more thin average height, of very distinguished presence, of noble bearing, good clothes, and not a little self-consciousness. This makes a very interesting statue, but not a representation of Oliver P. Morton. It is of small consequence to repeat the criticism made by one observer, a day or two ago, who expressed his amazement to discover that the sculptor had creased Morton's trousers. It was not the fashion to wear a crease in the trousers in Morton's day, and if it were it is considered highly improbable that Morton would have had time to keep the creases alive. Then he was not a tall man; or, at all events, he did not give the impression that he was a giant, except in intellect. As he appeared at the Cooper Institute during the war to make a political speech, he was rather stoop-shouldered, somewhat careless about his dress, with a shock of hair quite unlike the trimmed suit shown in the statue, and with a beard of a quite different cut. An old Republican and admirer of Morton ventured the opinion that a more faithful likeness of Morton, as most people knew him, would have been produced by propping him up on one crutch, and by ironing the creases out of his trousers. Morton was surely, according to all accounts, in the habit of wearing longer hair than Niehaus has given him. The mistake seems to be that he has been made too fine. Morton was strong; his best friends do not pretend that he was fine in dress or bearing.

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Commander Richard H. Wainwright, the gallant officer who commander the Gloucester when she destroyed the Spanish torpedo-boat destroyers Pluton and Furor, off Santiago, is about to be presented with a sword by many of his admirers who desire to express their appreciation of his services. The ceremony is to take place next Wednesday afternoon at the Columbia Theatre. It is intimated that recognition of Wainwright is not to stop here. The office of Judge Advocate General of the Navy, which it is customary to fill from the line or staff, has now been held a long time by Capt. Lemly, who has been deprived, by prolonged service on shore, of the opportunity that a line officer needs to prepare him for the examinations necessary to be met in order to gain promotion. If the report is correct that he desires to have sea duty, that will fall in with the inclination of the Secretary of the Navy to afford Commander Wainwright the chance to serve a tour of duty in the office of Judge Advocate. Wainwright is a lawyer, having taken a course here at one of the law colleges, and has repeatedly been of great service when his legal acquirements were needed to help out the naval service. Some effort has been made to provide a permanent law officer for the navy. If that proposition had met with favor, and the Secretary had intended to pick out a naval officer who would most usefully occupy the position, possibly Capt. Lemly could be prevailed upon to accept it. If changes are to be made in that bureau, as in others of the Navy Department, from time to time, and there is a desire at headquarters to show some appreciation of gallant services, Commander Wainwright's friends are confident that he will be selected as Capt. Lemly's successor.

E. G. D.

LEGAL NOTES.

LIABILITY FOR ELEVATOR ACCIDENTS.—An important decision in reference to extent of the responsibility of landlords of office buildings for elevator accidents was announced by the Appellate Division of the First Department yesterday. Walter H. Griffen, who was Secretary and one of the Directors of the United States Fire Insurance Company, after a meeting of the company's Directors on Dec. 6, 1898, on the eighth floor of the building in which, on the first floor, it had its offices, entered an elevator car to descend to the first floor. The car, which was operated by electricity, descended at a rapid rate. It was not stopped at the level of the first floor, but continued some inches lower, and there struck something under it, and rebounded. Before the persons in the car could leave it, and almost simultaneously with the rebound, there fell into the car pieces of iron weighing about forty pounds each, called the counter-balance weights, one of which struck Mr. Griffen, killing him almost instantly. The Appellate Division has affirmed judgment given in favor of Mrs. Anna S. Griffen, as administratrix of her husband, on the trial of her action against William F. D. Manice, the owner of the building, for damages. The Trial Judge charged the jury that the owner was bound to use the utmost care as to any defect which would be liable to occasion great danger or loss of life, and he was in that respect subject to the same rule that applied to a railroad company in regard to its roadbed, engine, and similar machinery. The appellant contended that this rule, which was tantamount to saying that the liability of the owner of an elevator for negligence would be the same as that of a common carrier of passengers, was erroneous, and that the liability of the owner of the elevator was only that of a landlord to his tenants, or others upon the premises by his invitation, and using common appurtenances, and that before liability for negligence in maintaining such appurtenances in safe and proper condition could be established, it must be shown that the landlord had notice of some defect in or want of repair of such appurtenances. "If such an elevator as that operated and used by the defendant," Justice Patterson said, "were not a dangerous thing in itself, it is quite apparent that it was something that was constantly liable to become dangerous, and the testimony shows that inspection, general attention, and observation were required in order to keep it operating properly, and that such an elevator, even when perfectly adjusted and set in operation, will not keep in that perfect adjustment and continue to operate properly for an indefinite period of time. There is just as much reason for holding the proprietor or owner of such an elevator to the highest degree of care in the maintenance of the operating and controlling machinery of the apparatus as there is in holding the carrier of passengers to the same degree of care. The passenger in the elevator can know nothing of the state of the machinery." The Court held that the plaintiff was entitled to rest on the presumption of negligence in this case, arising out of the fact of the occurrence of the accident in the manner, and from the specific cause shown in the proofs. As to the covenant in the insurance company's lease that the landlord should not be responsible for any loss or injury arising from or during the operation of the elevator, or the carelessness or the negligence of any person, the Court holds it was not binding on the decedent so as to relieve the defendant from liability for the negligent maintenance of the machinery used in operating and controlling the elevator.

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A MORTGAGE GIVEN UNDER DURESS.—Among other defenses set up by Martha L. Cox to an action by the National Bank of the Republic of New York to foreclose a mortgage made by her, was that she gave the mortgage to the bank to compound a felony committed by her son, William R. Cox, and that she was induced to execute it by duress of threats of the imprisonment of her son. A judgment given for the plaintiff at Special Term of the Supreme Court was yesterday reversed by the First Appellate Division. It appeared that this son of Mrs. Cox had forged checks on the bank under the name of a Mr. Minor, in whose employ he had been, and had drawn over $20,000 upon them. In a suit by Minor, the bank admitted its liability for the money paid out on these checks. After negotiations on behalf of Cox, who had left the State, with the attorneys for the bank, it was concluded that if Mrs. Cox would make the mortgage in suit, and another mortgage to Mr. Minor, the bank would give Cox a general release. Justice Rumsey, giving the opinion of the Appellate Division, holds that, though there was no agreement or arrangement which reached the dignity of an understanding, to the effect that the parties to the action would not prosecute Cox criminally if the mortgage was given, it could not be denied that the object had in view by Mrs. Cox was to prevent a criminal prosecution of her son, and it was quite apparent that this object was carried out. The defense that the mortgage was given to compound a felony was therefore disposed of, but in respect to the defense that it was given under duress, the facts shown were held to be material. At the time her son's crimes were disclosed to Mrs. Cox she was confined to her bed by illness, and as the result of the disclosures she was made very much worse. The Court reaches the conclusion from the evidence that the consent of Mrs. Cox to the execution of the mortgage was obtained by the threats of imprisonment which were made to her by her brother-in-law, one Fisher, that she would not have executed the mortgage except for them, and that the Justice below therefore erred in concluding that that defense was not established.

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AN IMPROPER COUNTER CLAIM.—When Arthur, Duke D'Auxy, sought in a suit in the Supreme Court to have Lawyer Ovide Dupre account for moneys the latter received under an assignment which the Duke claimed he had been induced to make to Dupre through the latter's false representations, a counter claim was set up by Dupre for services which he had rendered to the Duke. The First Appellate Division yesterday reversed an order of the Special Term which had overruled the Duke's demurrer to this counter claim. Justice Rumsey, giving the unanimous opinion of the Court, holds that the demurrer was well taken and should have been sustained, because the counter claim set up was not a cause of action arising out of the transaction sued upon or connected in any way with it, but was an independent cause of action existing in the defendant at the time of the beginning of the suit. Even then the counter claim could be interposed only in an action upon contract, and not in one such as this to set aside an instrument procured by fraud, and to obtain an accounting of the proceeds of that fraud.

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SEAWORTHINESS AND MARINE INSURANCE.—A suit involving the question of the seaworthiness of a vessel as affecting liability under a marine insurance has just been passed upon for the fourth time by the First Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The action was brought by William H. Starbuck, upon a time policy of insurance issued by the Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, which insured the steamer Queen of the Pacific for one year, from August, 1887, "against all perils, losses, and misfortunes that have or shall come to the hurt, detriment, or damage of the said ship, or any part thereof." It appeared that the ship sailed from San Francisco for San Diego April 29, 1888, and that about twelve hours later a leak was discovered, which the crew were unable to stop, and in consequence of which the vessel was run ashore, where she sank. When she was raised, it was discovered that the water had entered through an open porthole communicating with an alleyway. There was evidence to show that the vessel was in a seaworthy condition when she sailed; that the porthole was provided with a proper dead light, which was closed at that time, and there was nothing to show how it subsequently became open. A verdict for the plaintiff on the first trial was reversed because the trial court erred in charging the jury. Mr. Starbuck having died after the first trial, Matilda E. Starbuck, as executrix, was substituted as plaintiff. A dismissal of the complaint on the second trial was reversed on appeal, as was the judgment rendered on the third trial. The principal question upon the appeal now decided was whether the insured vessel was seaworthy at the inception of the voyage. Justice Barrett, giving the opinion of the court, says that if she was then seaworthy, there could be no doubt that the loss was occasioned by "perils of the sea," within the meaning of that expression as used in the policy. The question whether the presumption of unseaworthiness resulting from the entry of water through the open porthole shortly after sailing, and without the vessel encountering any storm, was rebutted by the plaintiff's evidence, was held to have been properly left to the jury, and its verdict in favor of the plaintiff should not be disturbed.

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BUILDING LOAN AGREEMENTS.—By a building loan agreement made in September, 1898, Joseph N. Campbell was to receive $14,500 from the New York Investment and Security Company, in fourteen payments, as the construction of a building at 18 Morningside Avenue, in this city, progressed, and he gave a mortgage on the premises to the company to secure repayment of these sums. The thirteenth installment of $1,100 was to be paid when the plumbing work was fully completed. Last March Joseph J. Cosgrove and George J. Simons made a contract with Campbell to put in certain plumbing materials, commonly known as plumbers' fixtures. The title was to remain in them until full payment had been made, and in case of any default it was provided they might enter and remove the property. They filed their contract to that effect in the Register's office, as provided by statute. Upon substantial completion of the work, the investment company, without actual knowledge of the agreement between Campbell and Cosgrove and Simons, made the payment agreed upon. Then the company sued the plumbers and Campbell to restrain the removal of the plumbing work from the premises, Campbell having defaulted in the payments. The Appellate Division has now unanimously affirmed a dismissal at Special Term of the company's complaint, holding, against the claim of plaintiff, that the vendors of plumbing materials by their own act made them a part of the realty, the trial court having found that these materials could be removed without injury to the freehold. It was held to be well settled that the rights of the mortgagee of the realty were dependent upon the character of the materials as determined between the vender and vendee, and regardless of his knowledge or ignorance of that agreement. This right was curtailed by the lien law of 1897, which provides for record notice substantially as in the case of chattel mortgages. The personal character of the chattels having been retained by special agreement, it was held that the conditional vendors here had done all that the law required of them to preserve their rights.

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DEVISE FOR THE PRINGLE HOME SUSTAINED.—Samuel M. Pringle, who died about two years ago, unmarried and childless, by his will, after giving his residuary estate to his brother-in-law, David W. Fenton, for life, gave the remainder over to a corporation to be known as the Pringle Memorial Home, as an institution for respectable, invalid, aged, or indigent men, within this State, which he requested his executors to cause to be formed after his death and within a period not exceeding the lives of two persons, whom he named. Such corporation was formed after the death of Mr. Pringle and his brother-in-law, and within the period prescribed. In an action brought by Henry W. Jessup, as guardian of an infant heir at law of the testator, for the construction of the will, Justice Beekman, at Special Term, held that the devise to the home was valid, and that the title to the property was now vested in it. The Appellate Division of the First Department has just affirmed that decision in an opinion by Justice Barrett. It was claimed by the appellant that the life estate given to Fenton was something more than the usual life estate, he having the power to use the corpus as well as the income. "The language used," Justice Barrett says, "imparts enjoyment and disposition of the life estate, and nothing more. The power of disposition of the fee is not to be lightly implied—certainly not from language entirely consistent with special reference to the life estate. That intention cannot be inferred from such a mere formal expression as the 'remainder existing after the death' of the life tenant, following the devise to the latter 'to have, hold, and enjoy' during the term of his natural life, especially as the remainder is in terms 'in fee simple absolute' to the corporation to be formed."

SHOT HERSELF IN THE HEAD.

Mrs. Aarons Left Instructions for the Disposition of Her Body.

Esther Aarons, a widow thirty-seven years old, living in a furnished room at 272 West One Hundred and Seventeen Street, killed herself yesterday by sending a bullet through her head. The woman rented the room from Jacob Green and wife, who live on the second floor of the house.

Mrs. Aarons's husband died three years ago and Mrs. Aarons seemed to be unable to recover from the shock and several times said she would kill herself. Several weeks ago she sent Dr. Louis Cohen of 1,242 Madison Avenue, a friend, a package containing her will and instructions for the disposition of her body after death.

Water Games at Sportsmen's Show.

The swimming competitions and water games to be held in connection with the Sportsmen's Show at Madison Square Garden will include championship events under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Union, competitions for the metropolitan championships, and possibly a series of events open only to members of the Interscholastic League. Special events will be a series of water polo games and relay races open to college teams only, and a 100-yard race open to members of the Police and Fire Departments, and the letter carriers. The competitions will take place at night. The afternoon exhibits will include fancy swimming, life saving, and similar features.

Cossack Dies from His Injuries.

Adam Cossack, the porter employed at 52 Broad Street, who was crushed between an elevator and the floor at that building Friday night, and had to be chopped out, died yesterday in the Hudson Street Hospital.

Hundreds have been cured of dangerous Lung and Throat troubles with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. For names, residences, and dates, see Jayne's Medical Almanac. Free, at your druggist. —Adv.

Stern Brothers

Special Sales

For To-morrow, Monday,

Ladies' Shirt Waists

Exclusive styles and materials,
of Imported Linens, Scotch Ginghams, Batiste Brilliants,
Lace and Embroidered All-overs,
Mercerized Cottons, Cheviots, Madras and Lawns.

And in addition will place on sale

Fine Percale Waists at 75c
new striped and figured effects,

White Lawn Waists at 93c
with hemstitched Fronts and Box plaited backs,

Exceptional Values in

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15000 Yds. All-wool French Printed Challies at 23c
in desirable designs and colorings, Value 50c a yard

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And the remainder of their
High Cost Paris Novelties
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Boys' Wash Suits

5500 Sailor Suits
English Galateas, French Piques, Irish Linens and White Duck, new materials,
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100 Pairs Tambour Muslin Curtains, Embroidered, 3½ yds. long, value $2.00, to close out at - - - - 98c Pr.
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Bagdad Stripe Couch Covers, 50 in. wide, 3 yds. long; fringed all round; value $2.75, at - - - - - $1.75 ea.
Shades, 36 x 72 in., with good roller; a special lot at 25c ea.
Oak Screens (3 Folds), filled with Silkoline, all colors, at $1.75 ea.
Estimates given on Shades and Slip Covers at lowest prices.

Broadway, Eighth and Ninth Streets.

DR. HARSHA'S MONEY AFFAIRS.

Witnesses Testify Regarding His Resignation and the Payment of His Salary.

The Rev. Dr. Joachim Elmendorf, senior pastor of the Collegiate Reformed Church of Harlem, and Thomas Crawford, the Treasurer of the church, testified yesterday in supplementary proceedings in the case of the Rev. Dr. William J. Harsha, held in Part II. of the Special Term of the Supreme Court.

Dr. Harsha was formerly pastor of the church. The Board of Publication of Sabbath School Work, a Philadelphia corporation, holds a judgment against him for $4,706.82 for money borrowed on promissory notes. The Consistory voted to continue Dr. Harsha's salary to his wife, Mrs. Sadie H. Harsha, during the first six months of 1900, and the proceedings were brought in the hope of diverting this money to his creditors.

After Dr. Elmendorf had read from the minutes of the Consistory the resolution accepting Dr. Harsha's resignation on Nov. 17 last, and authorizing the payments to Mrs. Harsha, Mr. Harding, the counsel for the publishing firm, asked: "Was Dr. Harsha's resignation requested or suggested?"

Edward S. Clinch, counsel for the church, exclaimed: "You needn't answer this question at all. It is none of their business. I am here on behalf of this church, and I purpose to limit the inquiries of the publication society. We produced this book of minutes, not under any compulsion to do so."

Both lawyers then ran over to Part II. to ask for a ruling on the question from Justice Fitzgerald. The objection was sustained.

"What is the custom of the Presbyterian Church in regard to payment of salaries after resignation?" Mr. Harding asked.

"I don't belong to the Presbyterian Church," said Dr. Elmendorf. "I don't know. I belong to the Reformed Dutch Church in America."

"Well, what is the custom in your Church?"

"There is no custom. I have never had any salary myself after resignation," Dr. Elmendorf answered.

Thomas Crawford, the Treasurer of the church, furnished a statement showing that Dr. Harsha had received his last monthly salary instalment of $416.67 on Nov. 16 last, and that on the following day Mrs. Harsha had received $500. On Nov. 28 a check for $100, the witness said, had been sent to the Twelfth Ward Bank to meet a note which Dr. Harsha had issued to a publishing concern. On Dec. 14 Mrs. Harsha had received $50, and on Dec. 20 William P. Uhler of the Consistory drew from the church funds $108.60 to pay the premium on a policy on Dr. Harsha's life. On the same day Mrs. Harsha received $74.73.

Mr. Harding asked Mr. Crawford why he had not paid Dr. Harsha his salary for December.

"Because his services ceased from Dec. 1," he answered.

"When did his resignation take effect?"

"According to his resignation on Jan. 1."

"Was he pastor of the church until Jan. 1?"

"I cannot tell whether he was or not," Mr. Crawford answered. The lawyer then asked if Dr. Harsha had demanded his salary for December, and Mr. Crawford said he had not, and when asked whether he usually demanded his salary he answered: "Sometimes he did, when he felt short." The examination was adjourned until Feb. 3.

THE DEWEY ARCH CONCERT.

Preliminary Programme for the Carnegie Hall Affair Announced.

The preliminary programme for the concert in aid of the permanent Dewey Arch at Carnegie Hall was made public yesterday. The soloists and other performers have all promised to assist. It is also announced that Admiral Dewey and Gov. Roosevelt will be present.

Among those who will appear are Mme. Nordica, Edouard de Reszke, H. Evan Williams, Mme. Gadski, Emil Paur, Walter Damrosch, the full chorus of the Oratorio Society, and an orchestra of sixty pieces. Box seats will be $50, and reserved seats in other parts of the house will cost $5, $3, and $2. Seats will be on sale at Carnegie Hall after to-morrow.

The Concert Committee of Women, which was organized by Louis Windmüller, will have charge of all social features at the concert, and will aid in entertaining Admiral Dewey and Gov. Roosevelt while they are here. The committee is composed of Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Chairman; Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Robert Abbe, Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod, Miss de Forest, Miss Callender, Miss Laura J. Post, and Miss Hewitt.

The Executive Committee for Perpetuating the Dewey Arch has received subscriptions during the week amounting to $6,000.

NEW BATTERY BREAKWATER.

Stone Structure to Replace the Wooden One South of Pier A.

The Dock Commissioners have decided to build a stone breakwater in the place of the present wooden one south of Pier A, North River, and adjacent to Battery Park, in accordance with plans approved by the Secretary of War and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

The new breakwater will inclose a basin about 220 by 150 feet, the structure itself to be of concrete and granite. There will be openings for the access of small boats from the various merchant ships and launches from men of war and yachts. Inside of the basin there will be a floating pontoon, which, adjusting itself with the tide, will admit of a ready landing place for the various boats after they have entered the basin.

The present wooden breakwater, which was built about three years ago, has proved inadequate for the purpose, owing to the large number of boats that land in the vicinity of Battery Park during the Summer. The city maintains this landing place free of charge, and it is to be used by any small boat desiring to land or take on men or supplies.

Palestine Commandery Reception.

Arrangements for the reception of Palestine Commandery, to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria Tuesday evening, Jan. 30, have been completed. The entire second floor of the hotel and the large dining room on the ground floor have been reserved for the guests. A selected corps of knights will give an exhibition drill. The reception of invited guests will begin at 10 o'clock, and dancing will follow. The Reception Committee will consist of Commander Edwin H. Hammer, Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, Captain General James T. Clyde, and Horace Brockway. Frank W. Goodwin is Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Date for the Poultry Show.

The New York Poultry and Pigeon Association will hold its eleventh annual show in Madison Square Garden from Tuesday, Jan. 30, until Saturday, Feb. 3. In addition to the poultry and pigeons, rabbits, guinea pigs, and cats will be included in the exhibition. The meetings of the various breeders' clubs will be held during the week.

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STEAMER BETWEEN TWO FIRES.

Red D Liner Arrives in Port After an Exciting Experience at Maracaibo.

The steamer Maracaibo of the Red D Line, Capt. Hopkins, came in from Maracaibo yesterday. While in that harbor in December she happened to lie in the path of fire from the revolutionists and Government forces, and was hit about fifty-seven times. Bullets pierced her funnels and penetrated into the saloons. Capt. Hopkins was struck in the finger, and the first mate was wounded in the arm.

When at Curacao the Maracaibo took on board Gen. Yebara, who was on his way to Maracaibo to take command of the Government forces there. On entering the harbor of Maracaibo the Captain saw a Government boat and a schooner with Government troops, among whom were a number of women soldiers. The steamer got up to the Custom House wharf on the right side of the crescent harbor, and Gen. Yebara donned his uniform, preparatory to landing.

Just then the revolutionary soldiers of Gen. Hernandez, who is called El Mocho, appeared, and wanted to take Gen. Yebara prisoner. Capt. Hopkins, however, defied them to take anybody from his ship, and pointing to the American flag dared them to come on board.

This was on Dec. 1, and the revolutionists did not molest the steamer, and withdrew, but in the evening they opened fire in the city upon the Custom House. The Government forces replied, and at 11 o'clock they seized the Venezuelan steamer Progresso, formerly of the Red D Line, and sent it to San Carlos to bring up the reserves from the schooner.

The firing continued through the night, and at 8 o'clock in the morning the Progresso appeared with the reserve soldiers. Several of them were landed, and the others were sent by the Progresso to be landed back of the city, so as to take the revolutionists in the rear. For some reason or other these did not reach their destination, and by 11 o'clock the Government forces that were defending the Custom House began to give way. The head officers, however, took all the money and valuables away in barges, and when the enemy came into possession they found nothing to loot.

In the afternoon Gen. Yebara landed and surrendered the Government forces to the enemy, after which he returned on board the Maracaibo. Several Government soldiers ran down to the water, threw away their guns, and uniform caps, put on ordinary hats and rejoined the crowds as citizens.

Rutgers Alumnae Meet.

The annual reunion and luncheon of the Alumnae Association of Rutgers Institute and College, held at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday, was attended by about forty members and guests. Mrs. John Vanderpoel, President of the association, presided. At the guest table also were Dr. Charles E. West, who was the first Principal of Rutgers; Mrs. D. T. S. Dennison, Mrs. J. De La M. Lozier, Mrs. Hattie C. Osbon, Mrs. Bernard Peters, Miss Marie West, Mrs. Eleanor McCullom, and Mrs. Dr. Stuart.

Thirteenth Regiment Review.

Controller Coler has accepted an invitation from Col. Austen of the Thirteenth Regiment, National Guard, to review the regiment at its armory in Brooklyn on the evening of Jan. 30. The occasion will be the first public appearance of Col. Austen with the Thirteenth Regiment since his re-election to that command. Dancing will follow the review and parade. Illustrated souvenir histories of the regiment will be given to the ladies present.

Sunday
January 21-1900

Daily, 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday, 3 Cents.

Part Two
Pages 15-28

RECENT EVENTS IN PARIS

Costs of Conspiracy Trial to be Paid by the Condemned.

THE ACADEMY DEGENERATING

Career of M. Bertrand—Rejane Honored by European Sovereigns—M. Loewy's Plan to Prevent Strikes.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—The High Court proceedings are finished at last, and everybody has been acquitted except MM. Buffet, Déroulède, and Guérin. A. M. Luc Saluce is sentenced as a runaway, but there appears to have been nothing against him, and had he put in an appearance he would certainly have been let go. Déroulède gets ten years' banishment, an anodyne sentence which the next 14th of July will probably sponge out. Guérin, the Anti-Semite, was more severely punished. He is to have ten years' imprisonment as a first-class misdemeanant. M. Buffet is banished for ten years.

The cost of the prosecution is 800,000f., and of this one-third will have to be paid by each of the condemned. It is rather hard that it should be so, for M. Déroulède and his two comrades in misfortune are thus made liable for the expenses entailed by the prosecution of a large party of people with whom they had nothing to do, and who have since been proved to be innocent. One would think that the Government ought to pay at least for its own errors. But the French law says no. M. Buffet is very wealthy. He owns a magnificent mansion near the Arc de Triomphe, where his father, the famous old Orleanist Senator, used to give magnificent and, indeed, royal receptions in honor of the Comte de Paris. Déroulède is also fairly well off. He has two beautiful country houses, one of which he inherited from his uncle, the great dramatist, Emile Augier. Most probably these will have to be sold in order to pay his heavy costs, which exceed $50,000. There is talk of a national subscription to defray these costs, to buy in the two estates, and present them to Déroulède's sister. I have very little doubt as to the result. It will confirm what I have already said in THE NEW YORK TIMES about the waning influence of all these popular agitators.

WRESTLING MATCHES POPULAR.

Wrestling matches are now greatly à la mode in Paris. Every music hall and circus has had or is having its "world's championship," and the Parisian public does not seem to get tired of these exhibitions of big fat men, or "Poids Lourds," as they are called here. One of the latest matches, which has now lasted considerably over a fortnight, and seems likely to last forever, is that between a Turkish wrestler, Kara-Ahmed, who won the "glorious" title of the world's champion at the Casino de Paris a few weeks back, and Paul Pons, a Frenchman who is also "world's champion." These two men have been wrestling regularly for several hours every day for the past week without arriving at any final result, and the public is beginning to see that there is a good deal of "chiqué," to use an appropriate French slang word, in these international contests. The latest wrestler to appear on the scene has been Jack Carkeek, who arrived from America a few days back, and has defeated several French wrestlers at the Folies Bergères this week.

THE NEW ACADEMICIAN.

Paul Deschanel, the President of the Chamber, who was elected a member of the French Academy last year, will be formally received on Feb. 1 next. Sully Prudhomme will reply to the speech of M. Deschanel, who is the successor of Edouard Hervé. The ceremony of the reception will not be a brilliant affair, and little interest is being taken in the new Academician, apart from the fact that he is President of the Chamber and would like to become President of the Republic. As a man of letters, he is quite beneath notice. It is a sign of the times that he should have been elected an Academician at all.

The Academy has degenerated enormously of late years, and Deschanel's election is a clear proof of this. His style is the Parliamentary style "in all its horror," as the late Francisque Sarcey said of de Freycinet's inaugural speech.

THE LATE EUGENE BERTRAND.

The death of Eugene Bertrand, one of the two Directors of the Opéra, following as it did so quickly on that of his friend, M. Lamoureux, whose funeral he attended but a week or two ago, has removed another interesting figure from the musical and artistic world of Paris.

Having passed through the Conservatoire of Paris, Bertrand started in life as an actor. He made his début at the Odéon in the year 1857. Two years later, at the head of a dramatic company, he started for America, giving performances in New York and Rio de Janeiro, and in Mexico. On his return to France he played for a while at the Grand Theatre de Lille, and there it was under his direction that Adelina Patti sang for the first time in France. In 1867 Bertrand removed to Paris, becoming Director of the Variétiés, in succession to M. Coignard. The years 1869 to 1892 may be regarded as the golden age of this most popular and boulevardian of Paris theatres. Turn by turn there were represented on its boards plays by Henri Meilhac, Ludovic Halévy, Sardou, Labiche, Hennequin, Albert Millaud, Offenbach, Hervé, and many others. "La Belle Hélène," "La Grande Duchesse," "Les Brigands," "La Petite Marquise," "La Cigale," "Mam'zelle Nitouche," "Les Trente Millions de Gladiator," "Décoré," "Ma Cousine"—to mention but a few titles—were those of which the success was most complete and conspicuous. A complete list of all the well-known actors and actresses who came under Bertrand's sway would be far too long to give here. Suffice it to mention the names of Schneider, Aimée, Réjane, Judic, Chaumont, Jeanne Granier, Baron, Lender, and Brasseur.

After having been for twenty-three years director of this theatre, Bertrand abandoned the place to his friend Fernand Samuel, assuming, in 1892, and on the nomination of M. Bourgeois, the post of Director of the Opéra. His success here was just as great as that enjoyed by him at the Variétés. He it was who mounted Reyer's "Salammbo" and Saint-Saëns's "Samson et Dalilah," two works, each entirely French, which became great favorites. In his public as in his private life Bertrand was deservedly popular. Shortly before his death he had been elected President of the Association of Dramatic Artists, in succession to Halanzier and Baron Taylor. Had he lived but two days longer he would have been promoted officer of the Legion of Honor.

The place left vacant at the Opéra by Bertrand's death has naturally raised the question as to his successor. Since 1894 Bertrand had been associated in the directorship with M. Gailhard. It was thought by many that M. Gailhard would at once have a collaborator, as the work of direction during the exhibition will be unusually heavy. This is not so, however, for M. Gailhard will remain sole director throughout the year and until January, 1901. The question of division of the yearly profits has had much to do with this decision, as it is expected that they will reach a record figure this year. At the last exhibition the profits of the Opéra for the year amounted to over 800,000 francs.

THE REVIVAL OF "MA COUSINE."

It would appear that the supply of new plays here is not so great as the demand, as many of the managers are falling back upon revivals. The latest is that of "Ma Cousine," at the Vaudeville. It is just ten years ago that the Variétés produced this piece, one of the few that Meilhac wrote completely by himself and with which Halévy had nothing to do. It had a great success. "Ma Cousine" is a society comedy, in which society manners and habits are satirized. In style the work is gay and light. An undercurrent of healthy feeling pervades it, and prevents it from degenerating, at any moment, into license. The principal character is played by Mme. Réjane, whose sole presence in the piece is enough to insure it, as of old, a lengthy success.

MME. REJANE'S TOUR.

By the way, Mme. Réjane has only just returned from a long tour in Europe. She has played "Madame Sans Gêne" in all the principal capitals and has had the honor of being presented to the Emperor of Germany, the Queen of Spain, and the Queen of Portugal. She has carefully noted everything of interest in her diary, the most interesting pages of which she has published. It was her first visit to Berlin, and she was asked to play "Madame Sans Gêne" before the Kaiser, who complimented her and after the performance presented to her a handsome bracelet. At Madrid she was invited to the royal palace three times and presented to the young King by the Queen Regent herself. The Queen of Portugal was not less gracious toward her. She has done a good work in breaking down the barriers of Chauvinism in the French theatrical world, which ever since the late war have converted the French actor and actress into political marionettes with parliamentary wirepullers behind them.

A SUIT BY OTERO.

A curious action is being brought in the French courts by Mlle. Otero, the actress, against an Englishman named Bulpett, for the recovery of the price of a diamond necklace. The interest of the affair lies in the fact that both parties to the suit being foreigners the French courts cannot judge it. Mlle. Otero is playing every night at the Folies Bergères, where she has been specially engaged to rival Loie Fuller as a popular attraction. She never seems to grow older than the portrait of her which the American artist, Dannat, painted several years ago, and by which, I understand, he will be represented at the forthcoming exhibition.

A REMARKABLE LABOR PROPOSAL.

The extraordinary increase in the price of coal and the coal strikes in the Loire are again attracting attention to M. Loewy's scheme for an international regulation of the output of coal by an agreement between miners and owners. There is no doubt that if this scheme could be realized, the entire social conditions in Europe would undergo a radical change. It would be possible to fix a "living wage" for the collier, and strikes and lockouts would be at an end.

M. Loewy is looked upon as a visionary in many economic circles, but he is a singularly clear-headed man, who began life as one of Baron Rothschild's secretaries, and after that was one of the largest coal owners in Belgium. He was ruined by a long-continued slump in the price of coal, and set himself to solve the problem of his own discomfiture. He has been to see me once or twice of late, to report progress. He already has on his side all the coal mining organizations of Belgium and France. The Scotch, Welsh, and Lancashire coal miners have also joined him. He is to express his views at the next coal mining congress at Cardiff, and if he can get the English coal miners to side with him there is no doubt that he will be master of a most interesting situation, perhaps the most remarkable situation in the labor world which has existed since Socialism was first talked of.

M. Loewy has with him many of the principal labor leaders in England, more particularly Mr. Keir-Hardy, the former member of Parliament. R. S.

THE HEIRESS A CHAMBERMAID.

Adventures of Two Lovesick Men in a Hunt for $85,000 Through a Matrimonial Agency.

The adventures of Adolph Klein of 125 East Seventy-seventh Street and Max Masheimer of 152 East Ninety-fourth Street, two young men who have been in pursuit of a beautiful young woman with a fortune of $85,000 since last June, were related in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning. According to their statements, they found that the course of true love was very rough, for after paying $5.20 each to a matrimonial agency and spending a great deal of their leisure time in making useless efforts to see the object of their affections, they finally discovered that she was a chambermaid instead of an heiress, and now have nothing to show for their time and money but a circular describing the personal charms of the young woman and a few gushing love letters written on scented pale-blue notepaper.

Klein told Magistrate Brann that he and Masheimer, who are fast friends, though rivals in love, had seen an advertisement from a Miss A. Berger, who runs a matrimonial agency at Lexington Avenue and Fifty-third Street, on May 22, 1899, which promised a beautiful bride with a fortune of $85,000 to any eligible young man. Both men answered the advertisement and paid 20 cents each for a description of the young woman and then $5 more each as the initiation fee into a club composed of her admirers. After this they were introduced to the young woman, who had previously been referred to under the pseudonym of "Ideal," but said her true name was Anna Woodford.

Both men called upon her at the matrimonial agency several times, but neither had gained any apparent advantage, when she told them that she was going to leave the whirl of the town for her palatial villa in Massachusetts. Klein thought she liked him the better because she had admired his graceful figure, but Masheimer thought that a remark she had made on his distinguished appearance was a true indication of her feelings.

"Both of you write me nice, long, sweet letters," she said. "Miss Berger will send them to me and my replies will be the natural outpourings of an innocent maiden's heart."

"Here are the outpourings, Judge," said Klein, handing over a big bundle of letters, "read them for yourself."

The Magistrate looked through the letters with a sick expression on his face. "Why, anybody can see," he said, "that these were written by a man."

"I can see it now," said Masheimer bitterly, "but love is ever blind."

The two friends became anxious to see their charmer again, and paid repeated visits to the matrimonial agency in search of her. Masheimer even went so far as to make an offer to Miss Berger to take another heiress with as small a fortune as $50,000 in place of Miss Woodward. "I thought," he said, "that a fifty-thousand-dollar heiress in the hand was worth an eighty-five-thousand-dollar one in Massachusetts."

The young men received no satisfaction from the matrimonial agency, and soon the love letters were discontinued, leaving them both disconsolate.

One day last week Klein, while riding on a Lexington Avenue car, saw Miss Woodford walking briskly along the street. In his eagerness to see her he tumbled off the car, but got up again in time to catch another glimpse of her. He followed her to the Navarro flats, at Fifty-eighth Street and Seventh Avenue. Inquiring there concerning the young woman, he found out that, instead of being an heiress, she was a chambermaid.

He rushed out, told Masheimer of his discovery, and then secured a summons for Miss Berger to appear in court. "It is bad enough," he said, "to suffer all the pangs of an unrequited affection without having to pay $5.20 for the privilege."

Miss Berger told the Magistrate that Miss Woodford could marry neither of the young men. "Besides," she said, "they haven't proved that she hasn't $85,000."

"Nonsense!" said the Magistrate. "A young woman worth $85,000 could have eighty-five suitors without going to a matrimonial agency. You must pay back $5.20 to each of the complainants."

ARION MASQUERADE BALL.

Members of the Society to Represent Carnival Characters.

More than ordinary interest is manifested in the Arion masquerade ball this year because of the fact that a number of prominent members of the society will represent characters in the carnival. The ball will be held at Madison Square Garden on the night of Feb. 9.

Charles Vollmer and August F. Sippel will appear respectively as Prince Carnival and Arion. They will occupy the last of the six floats that will pass around the hall in the grand procession.

Fully five hundred persons will take part in the procession, among whom will be scores of girls, dressed in costumes, as Indians, as cowboys, and as representatives of the various foreign nations.

The Garden will be transformed into a great floral show for the occasion. A roll of gold netting will circle the big hall, and floral streamers will radiate from the centre of the ceiling to the sides of the building. The dancers will be hedged in by green plants and flowers.

A point of interest will be the temple, octagonal in shape and about thirty feet across, which will occupy the centre of the floor.

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CURRENT TOPICS IN ROME

Italy's Great Prima Donna to Visit the Paris Fair.

WILL BE BERNHARDT'S GUEST

Friendship of the Italian Government for Great Britain—Automobiles in the Eternal City.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Jan. 3.—It is reported here, on trustworthy grounds, that Sarah Bernhardt has invited the famous Italian singer, Bellincioni, to be her guest for some time during the coming exposition at Paris, and to give a series of performances of Verdi's "La Traviata" and Umberto Giordano's now celebrated "Fédora," at the Theatre Sarah Bernhadt.

Bernhardt's admiration and liking for the great Italian prima donna, whose powers as an actress are perhaps even superior to those as a singer, are by no means of a recent date, and the great French actress has on more than one occasion expressed her feelings in regard to Bellincioni's remarkable talent. Victorien Sardou, the celebrated dramatist, has warmly congratulated Mme. Bernhardt upon her action, and has proposed that several prose performances of Dumas's "Dame aux Camelias" and his own "Fédora," with Bernhardt in the title rôles, should be interspersed among those of Bellincioni, an idea which will undoubtedly be carried out.

The Italian singer will be supported by artists of her own nationality, while the orchestra will be Parisian.

Judging from the tremendous success that has always greeted Bellincioni on one and all of her rare artistic journeys outside of her own country, and the high esteem in which she is held by critics and public alike, Mme. Bernhardt's scheme is certain of a well-deserved success, and both Italians and foreigners will have her to thank for such a propitious initiative.

The commission for the performance of Italian music at the coming Paris Exposition has decided to represent this country by four of its principal orchestras—that of Milan under the direction of the celebrated Toscanini; that of Rome, under Giovanni Sgambati or Ettore Pinelli; that of Naples, under Russomani, and that of Bologna, under Martucci.

A special concert of choral music will be given at the Trocadero by the Roman Choral Society, under the leadership of Stanisloa Falchi.

In case of an international band contest Italy is to be represented by her famous Roman band, already so well known throughout Europe, directed by Vessella.

The list of Italian operas to be given has not yet been made up, and the same may be said of the programmes of modern Italian instrumental music. However, in following the decision of the choice of the above-mentioned commission, the Italian public will be secure of worthy representatives of her famous musical traditions.

Reports are still insistent here as to the alleged negotiations of the past few days between England and the Italian Government concerning the temporary substitution of the British forces at present in Egypt by Italian troops. The latest rumors have it that Great Britain has offered pecuniary and other more important remuneration to Italy for the said substitution of forces, but that, up to the present moment, all such offers have been refused. Notwithstanding the partial denials of the British Embassy and the Italian authorities, several of the leading Italian papers claim to have information from reliable sources that negotiations to the above effect have been and are still being carried on. At all events, the temptation is no small one for Italy, or, at least, for a certain number of her statesmen.

Although popular sentiment here would be against any such transaction, it is almost impossible to predict any set decision or reply in these days when popular sentiment plays so small a part in affairs of state, strictly speaking. More than one circumstance in support of the truth of the reports at present circulating here, Italian occupation in Egypt would certainly be invaluable to the British Government at the present moment, and it is a well-known fact that Italy would willingly use an opportunity of showing the friendly feeling which she entertains toward Great Britain.

Following upon the recent introduction of electric cars, the Eternal City, in its efforts to keep abreast of "modern progress," has decided to adopt a service of automobile cabs. Although the introduction of this latest novelty has met with the same opposition as that opposed by many to the electric cars some time ago, the new vehicles are to commence running this year.

F. M. P.

BANKRUPT'S BIG WARDROBE.

C. W. Tracy Owes $15,264, Has Assets of $5,565, and Many Clothes.

Charles W. Tracy, manufacturer of paper goods, novelties, and folding boxes at 812 Greenwich Street, yesterday filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $15,264 and nominal assets of $5,595, consisting of machinery, $2,530; stock in trade, $150; accounts, $585, and forty-six shares of stock of Michaels & Co., $2,300.

There is a chattel mortgage on the plant to secure Ruth A. Wallace of Amesbury, Mass., for her claim of $1,710. The largest creditor is F. D. Beard of Lakewood, N. J., $7,350, for borrowed money. Mr. Tracy used the style of the United States Paper Novelty Company, and has been in this line for nine years. He enumerates an elaborate wardrobe in the schedules, among other things, 14 suits of clothes, 6 waistcoats, 4 overcoats, 1 ulster, 5 hats, 10 pairs of shoes, 60 pairs of socks, 40 shirts, 40 neckties, 8 pajamas, 1 gold ring, 1 matchbox, 1 scarfpin, and a military uniform.

TWO FOUND DEAD IN BED.

Stone Cutters, It Is Thought, Turned the Gas On Accidentally.

Lorenzo Borgomost, thirty-eight years old, and Battista Rodeschi, thirty-five years old, stone cutters, were found dead in bed in a hotel at 92 West Houston Street yesterday. The two gas burners in the room were turned on full.

The two men had been working in the country for some months and returned to New York Friday afternoon. During the evening the men staid in the barroom, and when they retired they were both intoxicated. It is thought they turned the gas on accidentally.

Le Boutillier Brothers

70,000 yards

FIGURED INDIA SILKS

20-inch FIGURED PONGEE . . .	*39c.*
23-inch FIGURED HABUTAI . . .	*69c.*
24-inch FIGURED FOULARD . . .	*85c.*
24-inch FIGURED SATIN FOULARD	*$1.00*
24-inch FIGURED FOULARD . . .	*1.25*

These Figured Foulard and India Silks are all new goods of standard makes, in choice designs and colorings, and fully guaranteed. Many patterns are exclusive and an early selection is suggested.

Also,

A complete assortment of Japanese Corded Wash Silks, Stripes, Plaids and Checks, in White and Colors.

West Twenty-third Street.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Lyons Silks.

Fancy Crèpes.

Printed Foulards, Satins, &c.

The Novelties of the Season for

Spring, 1900.

Dinner and Reception Dress Silks and Satins.

White Silks and Satins

For Wedding Gowns.

Novelties for Bridesmaids' Dresses.

Rich Panne Velvets.

Broadway & 19th Street.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

As a lover of Americana, he naturally went to the Grolier Club to see the collection of portraits of George Washington. As a collector, he was pleased; as an idealist, he was puzzled. "I have had a very distinct idea of what George Washington looked like," said he, "and it was not the Stuart portrait that filled the bill. After my study of the portraits, I am in doubt as to his nationality, my ideal is wrecked, and I am puzzled as to whether Washington was Jew or Gentile, English or German, French or Hessian. He was there as all these, and even more. If one had a predilection in any direction as to type, it could be satisfied in that lot of alleged portraits. I have been thinking that a composite of them all would make a picture really worth while, but it would hardly realize the ideal of anybody, for of course every man has an idea of how Washington looked. Yet such a picture might result in a truer likeness than any single picture in existence. More than half the pictures make Washington of a more distinctly foreign type than does the Stuart portrait, which is, to my notion, Frenchy. Yet those pictures were made either when Washington was at the height of his fame or immediately after his death, and some of the most impossible of them are the work of engravers and artists who were of note in those days. The distinctly German, French, Italian, Dutch, and English types were made abroad by artists who were guided by the racial characteristics of their own countrymen in their portraiture. Of course, they had never seen Washington, but they made pictures of him, and here they were in a bunch that was amusing. Some of the prints are the only samples known to be in existence, and so, of course, have a great monetary value. Possibly the less reliable they are as portraits the greater their value. Paul Revere, he of the 'midnight ride,' made a picture of Washington, but it was not shown, as there is known to be but one in existence, and that its Philadelphia owner values so highly that he would not loan it for this show. It is probably the one that, if offered for sale, would bring more than any other half-dozen pictures in the lot."

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Among the buyers who visited the jewelry district down-town yesterday was Mr. Hattori, a Japanese merchant, whose headquarters are at Tokio. He is here buying American watches, in which quite a trade has been built up in Japan. Mr. Hattori speaks English perfectly, and thinks that there is a great future for American manufacturers in his country, if they take the advantage of the opportunities that seem to be opening with a decided inclination among Japanese to buy American goods of all kinds, as they now do our cotton goods, clocks, and watches.

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Gould and golf are doing wonders for Lakewood this Winter, for visitors there say the hotels have never been so well filled as at this season. The Gould residence is about the only thing for the casual visitor to look at there, but there are odorous pines, good hotels, a fine bracing air, and skating and hockey when the ice is good on Carasaljo Lake. Bicycle riders who have been in the habit of riding to the golf links in the park are deprived of the short cut across the Gould lands this Winter, for an iron fence now incloses the polo field and the intervening patch of woods.

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Miniatures of their pet dogs is the very latest affectation among society women, and artists who can do the sort of work required are reaping quite a harvest in consequence. Recently one of the members of the National Academy, who makes a specialty of portraits, was appealed to to paint a picture of a very fashionable woman's pet dog because, as she said, he had succeeded so well with a portrait of herself that she was "sure he would be able to get the expression" of the smug face of her Yorkshire terrier. She is the same woman of whom it is told that a year or so ago she sent post haste to a surgeon of National reputation to set the leg of her dog, who had had the worst of it in a collision with a bicycle rider. She thinks it strange that her liberal offers did not secure the services of either surgeon or painter.

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"Admiral Bunce, Paymaster 'Trum' Stancliffe, and a few other naval men who came from Connecticut knew all about it," said a naval officer who was gossiping with a party of Connecticut people in the Murray Hill Hotel lobby yesterday, "and so did a few of us who had served on the old Hartford when it was Admiral Farragut's flagship. Whether it was known to the people who had charge of her recent overhauling, it is hard to say. It was on her the last time I was aboard, but that was several years ago." It was a coat-of-arms of the City of Hartford that they were talking about, and it was presented to the ship when she was launched in 1859 by the city authorities of Hartford. It was cleverly carved from a block of the old "Charter Oak" that figured so prominently in the early history of the State, for the Hon. Isaac Stuart, who owned the tree, gave it to the city for the purpose to which it was put, and guaranteed its authenticity. In those days the history of the tree was more familiar than it is now, so that it was highly prized and carefully guarded for a time at least. Recently the story came from the Mare Island Navy Yard to Hartford that the block of wood had been found, the coat-of-arms of the city deciphered, and a query was made from Hartford's Mayor as to its history. After some trouble the City Fathers found out what the block of wood was, and how it came to be on the Hartford, and now they would like to get hold of it if the Navy Department is no longer willing to care for it. Whether the old ship carried the Charter Oak seal with her on her present trip down the South American coast, or whether the block of wood has found a lodging place in the junk heap at the Mare Island Navy Yard is now a question Hartford people would like to solve.

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Some of the politicians at the Fifth Avenue Hotel were having a quiet little laugh yesterday at the expense of George P. Schryver of Port Jefferson, Long Island. His appointment as Postmaster was sent in on Tuesday, and as he knew nothing about it except that he had filed an application for the place, he was hard at work at the time trying to get the indorsement of his County Committee. That committee turned him down and refused to indorse his candidacy. So he went to his home from Riverhead very much depressed and pretty well satisfied that the prize he wanted was beyond his reach. When he picked up his evening paper he found that he had been nominated, and his grief was turned to joy. Now he is hustling about trying to get some sort of an indorsement that will offset the black eye his County Committee gave him before they learned that he had been nominated.

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Fame for the Dewey Arch has now certainly been achieved. A big down-town dry-goods firm has prepared for the market a printed cloth intended for use in the making of bed quilts, sofa pillows and cushions, containing a reproduction of the arch, surrounded with enough spots in gaudy colors to catch the eye of the rustic. So Summer boarders may have to lie under or on reproductions of this famous arch during the coming season if they are of the sort who patronize the seaside or mountain farmhouses where that sort of high art is sure to meet with high favor.

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Marketmen on the west side are hearing with some alarm of the vigorous prosecutions in Connecticut and on Long Island of people who are selling or using oleomargarine in place of the butter that it is supposed to be. Boarding-house keepers in Connecticut have been prosecuted and fined $25 each by one Judge for the use of the stuff on their tables, one of the victims being, so it is said, the mother-in-law of one of the most prominent officers of New York's City Government. Over in Jamaica an itinerant vendor of this imitation butter was fined the limit, $200, and several other prosecutions in that vicinity have rather interfered with the business. "Heaven help us," said one of the butter and egg men, in a burst of confidence, "if they get after people here who sell butter that is chiefly oleo. It would force about half the grocers and marketmen into bankruptcy if the Jamaica-sized fine should be inflicted on violators of the law here. Fully half the dealers and nine-tenths of the consumers are unable to tell whether they are selling or using the real thing or the imitation, for the latter seems the better butter very frequently. Has any one heard when they are going to prosecute the 'honest farmers' who buy oleo and mix it with their home-made butter?"

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

A WEEK OF GREAT BARGAINS PRIOR TO STOCK TAKING.

We aim for brief stock sheets and quick accounting. The greatest Spring Stocks we've ever known are pouring in and demand undivided attention. For a release from winter responsibilities we are willing to pay handsomely—as this handful of peerless specials will amply show.

Closing Sale of Curtains and Portieres.

During the past four months many lines of Curtains and Portieres have come and gone here, leaving their inevitable residue of broken two, three and four pair lots. These hundreds of pairs, substantially desirable as when first loomed, are now brought forward, subdivided into bargain lots, and offered marvellously under current New York prices.

Real Renaissance Lace Curtains.

$11.95 per pair. Reduced from $16.00.
$6.48 per pair. Reduced from $9.00.
$4.75 per pair. Reduced from $6.75.

Irish Point Lace Curtains, extra wide and long.

$6.25 per pair. Reduced from $8.00.
$7.75 per pair. Reduced from $9.75.
$9.65 per pair. Reduced from $12.50.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, reproducing the high grade laces.

98c. per pair. Reduced from $1.35.
$1.38 per pair. Reduced from $1.75.
$1.98 per pair. Reduced from $2.48.

Ruffled Muslin Curtains, suitable for bedrooms, servants' halls and general utility, per pair, 68c. and 98c.—two unmistakable bargains.

Tapestry Bagdad Portieres, extra heavy quality, full length and width, heavily fringed; value $5.00 per pair, at **$3.98**

Mercerized Silk Portieres, fringed top and bottom, perfectly reversible; value $11.50 per pair, at **$8.98**

Real Bagdad Portieres, 5 stripes, heavy quality, each **$4.48**

Now Comes the Turn of Odd SILK PETTICOATS To Furnish Price Surprises.

Who is to say what styles will hold over and what disappear? Here, scattered among ten big lines are the best sellers of to-day, in the very front of present demand. By simply doubling lots and cutting prices with a free hand we make

Five Bargains of Pronounced Attraction.

$3.39—With corded ruffle and Spanish flounce.
$4.75—With 2 and 3 bias ruffles.
$7.50—Knife pleatings, tucked ruffles, cordings.
$12.50—Imported model petticoats—luxuries.
$18.50—For carriage and reception wear—our most elaborate kinds.

Figure the values from $4.98 to $32.50.

Safely count on finding your color choice.

Some Short Steps to STOCK TAKING In Coats, Suits, Capes, Etc.

Two Great Jacket Bargains.
Two Great Cape Offerings.
Two Great Dress Skirt Items.
Miscellaneous Cloak Special.

73 Jackets, each $7.50.—To close up several lines in black and colored Kerseys, and some few Cheviots, silk lined throughout and finely tailored. $7.50—how long will only seventy-three $12 and $15 coats last?

96 Jackets, each $10.00.—To close up high grade Kerseys, in tan, navy and black; also unfinished Worsteds and Cheviots. Are silk lined, and went through the season marked $16.50 and $18.00.

Handsome $10 Golf Capes, plain or flounced, Embroidered Plush Capes, Thibet trimmed, **$7.50**

Persian Cloth Capes, plain black Kersey Capes, a new assortment of Golf Capes. $10.00 for choice of the combined assortment.

Dress Skirts, fine cheviot serge, new pleated back, stitched taffeta straps on plaits, percaline lined $7.50
Dress Skirts of good black Venetian, tunic effect, trimmed with taffeta silk $8.75

CHEVIOT SUITS—Highly tailored, this season's fabrics, silk lined throughout, single or double breasted, tight fitting, $29.75.

Fur Prices Reduced.

Balance of our $100.00 Persian Coats . . $75.00
Balance of $32.00 Electric Seal Coats . . 25.00
A considerable lot of $16.00 Collarettes . . 10.00

19th Street. Sixth Avenue. 20th Street.

CAB HORSE ON A WILD RUN.

Passengers Jump Out Before Rig Is Wrecked—Man and Woman Hurt.

A one-horse cab driven by Thomas Connors, in which were two men and a woman, caused considerable excitement and more damage on lower Fifth Avenue yesterday morning. The cab was bound down town, and between Ninth and Tenth Streets passed a hansom. The driver of the hansom was swinging his long whip, and the lash caught the cab horse on the nose, frightening him so that he got the bit in his teeth and bolted.

Connors turned the animal into Ninth Street, hoping he would be able to stop him. Just after he turned the corner the two men jumped out, and the woman followed. The woman slipped on the wet pavement and fell, cutting her lip and nose.

Near Sixth Avenue the wheel of the cab struck the curb, and Connors was thrown out, receiving a severe cut on the head and contusions of the body. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital. At Sixth Avenue the horse ran into Mrs. Kate Pfaffuer of 44 Grove Street, and knocked her down. The front wheels of the cab passed over her legs, fracturing them. A hurry call for an ambulance was sent in, but before it arrived Mrs. Pfaffuer had been carried to a cab and taken home.

The horse then turned his attention to an elevated railroad pillar, and so managed to strike the cab against it that the cab was wrecked and he was freed. He then bolted up Sixth Avenue until at Tenth Street he was caught by Thomas McGlynn, the janitor of Jefferson Market.

TO SAFEGUARD PASSENGERS.

Bronx Residents Ask for a Hearing on Proposed Ordinances.

Residents of the Borough of the Bronx have asked the Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen to give a public hearing on two ordinances introduced at the last meeting by Alderman Geiger, and which they say will add to the comfort and safety of passengers on transit lines, both surface and elevated. One of the ordinances provides that hereafter no franchise, or extension of franchise, shall be granted to any street railway company unless such company shall provide adequate waiting accommodation at all terminals and points of transfer where such waiting accommodations are needed, or where passengers are required to wait longer than two minutes for a car.

The other ordinance prohibits railroads from permitting passengers to ride on platforms of cars while in motion. A fine of from $10 to $25 may be imposed on any railroad company which permits infractions of the ordinance, and persons persisting in standing upon the platforms after being warned not to do so are made liable to arrest and punishment by a fine of from $10 to $25, if a hearing is granted on the proposed ordinances, a large delegation of Bronx people have promised to appear in their behalf.

French Cooks' Exhibit and Ball.

The thirty-fourth annual French Cooks' ball is to be given at Madison Square Garden on Feb. 6, and the principal chefs of this city are already engaged in making plans for their exhibits of culinary creations. The exhibition of these elaborate specimens of the cooks' art is always a feature of the ball, and rivalry among the contestants for the first prize is keen. The exhibits are to be on view from 2 to 6 and from 8 to 10 P. M. The proceeds of the ball will be devoted to the fund for widows and orphans.

Hudson River Institute Alumni Dinner

The twelfth annual dinner of the New York Alumni Association of the Hudson River Institute will be given at the St. Denis Hotel, Broadway and Eleventh Street, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 30. A stereopticon exhibition will be given after the dinner.

William Dean Howells to Lecture.

William Dean Howells will lecture on "Heroes and Heroines of Fiction" in Association Hall, Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Feb. 2. The lecture will be under the auspices of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

Entertainment at West End Synagogue.

A "Landseer" entertainment by the Shaaray Tefila Young People's Association, connected with the West End Synagogue, will be given in the synagogue on Monday evening, Jan. 29.

At the Play and With the Players

In the comparatively few performances of the prose plays of Henrik Ibsen, which have been given in this city thus far, his symbolism has not gained admiration or even comprehension. "A Doll's House" received some small measure of favor in various German, French, and English acting versions, because of the novelty and charm of the heroine's character and the odd outcome of her experiences, and also because the character has been employed by some actresses of extraordinary skill to exhibit their virtuosity. "Ghosts" has drawn a few audiences because it is nasty and horrible. "Hedda Gabler," too, is a tainted and morbid work. One excellent performance given by Beerbohm Tree of "An Enemy of the People," which is at least a wholesome piece, preaching intelligible doctrine, did something to increase the small understanding here of Ibsen's fame, but not much.

The directors of the series of performances of modern dramas at Carnegie Lyceum might better have tried "Little Eyolf," which, obscurely symbolical as some of its scenes, including that of the Rat Wife, may be, is erotic and horrible enough to cause blushes and shudders. "The Master Builder" turned out to be another of their mistakes. Some of its symbolism is only comprehensible to the initiated, and the rest of it is uninteresting after the first act, which tells all the story there is to tell. It is needless to lead slowly through two more acts to the fall from the tower of Solness, and with such acting as the drama received Wednesday night the performance was little short of an infliction.

Even in an English translation "The Master Builder" reads much better than it acts, because in this the Norwegian's stagecraft amounts to nothing. Once more he is preaching his doctrine of individualism, but in his prosiest vein. One gathers the idea that, as whatever a purposeful man wants very much to do in his life or to have done for him will be done sooner or later, it would be well for him to do it, good or bad, without hesitating and by the most direct means. Thus will he best work out his destiny. Perhaps it would be unfair to imagine the application of this doctrine to the incidents narrated in the first of the long dialogues between Hilda Wangel and the architect, but one never knows how far Ibsenism dares to go. Master builders, we learn, would be more masterful and would build more strongly, whether they incline to churches or homes for men and women and little children, if they had fewer qualms of conscience. But it is well not to venture too far into these quicksands of symbolism.

Inferior actors are always inclined to act Ibsen in a monotone. The rôle of Halvard Solness, with its abrupt changes of mood, its wild flights of imagination, its suggestion of a disordered intellect, of a tremendous will going to ruin, ought certainly to be acted, if it is to be acted at all, by an artist of great eloquence, with a firm command of technic, a voice of unusual compass, a countenance of rare expressiveness. The gentleman who endeavored to give the form and semblance of life to this master builder looked like a nonchalant politician, carried one hand in his trousers pocket, and spoke in one monotonous strain.

Yet perhaps that made little difference in the general result. The audience was largely composed of folks who had not paid for their tickets, and there is evidently no life left in this latest scheme to awaken public interest in the "advanced" drama. And the experiment with this particular Ibsen play turned out to be as futile as the earlier experiments with translations of Echegaray and Hervieu.

As obscurely and depressingly symbolical as "The Master Builder" is the latest "social drama" of the Norwegian, the "epilogue," as he calls it, to the series begun with "A Doll's House," which is now finished. Its cheerful title, "Naar vi dode vaagner," means in English "When We Who Are Dead, Awaken." It is said, by those who have read it, to be generally dull and dreary. Yet the hand of a master of stagecraft is in it.

The story is all about Prof. Rubek, his young wife, Maia, and another woman, Irene, who was his model in a work of statuary he once made of the Resurrection. He and the woman loved, she inspired him, he deserted her. Now his wife is tired of living in the lowlands, and, as the professor is not much of a climber himself, he permits her to go to the mountain with a bear hunter who is very strong and brutal, and, rejecting the philosophy of Shylock, loves only that he can kill. And presently, Irene, awakening from her symbolical death, arouses the professor, and they too set off for the mountain, and are having a sociable time when an avalanche happens along their way. Pretty play, isn't it?

It is now a dozen years since the translations of Ibsen's plays began to be circulated here, and the first performance in English of Archer's version of "A Doll's House" was given a year or so later. In all that time there has been no measurable growth of interest in Ibsen, and no healthy development of the Ibsen cult. The merit of his studies of social life is not appreciated by any but a few students of the drama. For his philosophy and symbolism nobody cares a rap. He is regarded only as a cross-grained old curmudgeon who likes to think the nastiest things of his fellow-beings and impute the worst motives to all their acts.

That he is something much more than this is perfectly true. That a larger understanding of him is likely to be disseminated in the next century is very likely. He teaches some lessons, aesthetic if not moral, worth heeding.

But these occasional incompetent performances of his works serve no other purpose than to increase "the lodged hate and certain loathing" many well-meaning folks entertain for the Scandinavian because of his cheerless pessimism, his bitterness, his fondness for unclean subjects, and the shadow they think they detect on all his works of

"* * * The owlet Atheism,
Sailing on obscene wings athwart the noon."

Florence Kahn was once more the centre of attraction in the performance of "The Master Builder." A singular mixture of clumsiness and grace, of gleaming artistic intelligence and the utter lack of it, of poetic weirdness and conventional melodrama was her portrayal of the personification of the Nemesis and the salvation of Halvard Solness. In outward semblance an unsophisticated country girl, Hilda Wangel, has nevertheless the insight of a seeress and the judgment of a woman of the world. Any accepted notion of consistency in the acting of the character is out of the question. But much more technical expertness is required by this singular young actress before she can excel in a rôle so difficult.

As it was, she was interesting in Act I., did not utterly fail in Act II., and was momentarily impressive in the catastrophe. She has a strange, almost uncanny personality which fits such a rôle better than that of a discontented Parisian wife. She has a voice of various melody. Her career should be very interesting.

For many years, yes, many, Mrs. Langtry has been a better actress than nine-tenths of her critics have been disposed to admit. Long ago she had acquired a style which served her well, and her artistic intelligence was always in evidence. She has no broad gamut of expression. She could never sound the note of tragedy. When she did the sleep-walking scene of Lady Macbeth she was clearly walking in her sleep. The superficial details of her performance were very good, and all the better for not being too elaborate and repulsively realistic, like Ristori's "business" in this episode. But in Mrs. Langtry's performance there was no suggestion of the terror of remorse, the torture of a guilty conscience, the awful agony of a lost soul. So, also, the note of buoyant glee, essential to the perfect embodiment of the spirit of comedy, is always beyond her reach. But she has acted many parts to very good effect, and if you will recall to mind the actors of whom more in praise can be honestly said, you will realize what the comparative merit of Mrs. Langtry is.

In "The Degenerates" she is not overweighted, except in the first act, wherein the brilliant manner of an Ellen Terry would be required to give the slow scenes their full dramatic value. But elsewhere she does not fail, though, of course, every scene could be used to better advantage by an actress of positive genius.

But it is not Mrs. Langtry's acting that counts in "The Degenerates" at the Garden Theatre, or the well-considered work of that accomplished comedian, Frederick Kerr, so much as the suggestiveness of the play, and particularly the fictitious importance given to it by skillful advertising. This is a show, ladies and gentlemen, in which the delightful iniquity of high life is exhibited by one who knows; here you have the aristocracy and nobility of England shown up by one who has risked it with the aristocracy and nobbed it with the nobility; no reputations spared; shocks and blushes for every one; step up to the office and buy your tickets!

Of course, this is a terribly "moral play." Mrs. Langtry says so. It shows you how a lady who admits that one more unsavory scandal cannot hurt her reputation much, and playfully hints that the Judge erred in rehabilitating her character in the law courts, gets praise and kisses and handshakes from everybody and finally marries a bald-headed but sententious Duke. It shows how Baronets' wives act when they visit rascally promoters after midnight. Moral? Yes, indeed. It is full of choice hints as to conduct under dubious circumstances and of gay verbal tidbits about the private habits of good society. John Bunyan could not be more moral than that.

"Brother Officers" came along just at the right time. With the memory of "The Degenerates" freshly burdening the mind, its simplicity and wholesomeness were particularly gratifying to the first nighters. In contrast with the bad acting in most of the characters in Sydney Grundy's play the work of the actors of the Empire Theatre seemed perhaps even better than it was. No other new play of this season has been quite so well acted in its first performance as "Brother Officers." From Mr. Faversham, who excelled most of his previous efforts as the self-sacrificing ranker, to George Osbourne, Jr., who gave just the right tone to his small rôle of the Colonel's batsman, all the actors were well suited. Mr. Backus forgot to bellow and Mr. Wheelock, Jr., pleasingly diversified his style of acting a nice namby-pamby young man.

But of course "Brother Officers" is no masterwork, and in other circumstances it would have seemed a rather belated production. The manner of the play belongs clearly to the era of Tom Taylor, though not all of the matter is out of date. The definition of the distinction between the social position of its plebeian hero and his aristocratic friend holds good to-day and in a democracy as surely as in a monarchy. It is, after all, not so much a question of caste as of the accidents of birth and breeding.

Hinds is an entirely possible personage, a ragamuffin boy of low and bad origin but inherently good, developed in the right direction by the rough discipline of the British Army, strengthened and refined by suffering, promoted for heroism. He is, in many attributes, the equal of Pleydell and the Baroness. If their lives could thereafter be spent away from the conventions of fashionable society, marriage between him and the Baroness, shown in the play to be possible, might be happy. But the heroine could hardly have been expected to dwell in the Wilderness, and Hinds, in spite of his bravery and his fair share of learning, would be quite out of place in fine society.

That he knows this, and does not act contrary to his knowledge, except in one moment when passion possesses him; that he, because of his lack of it, regards high birth and a noble name the best inheritance a man can have, while the Baroness is sentimentally inclined to hold that man who makes his own way in spite of all obstacles her hero, are denotements of character perfectly true to life. Much of Mr. Trevor's dialogue, too, is of a refreshing quality, though some of it has the antique flavor of the plays of the sixties and seventies.

In the first half of Act I., for instance, it seemed as if the nimble pen of the late H. J. Byron had been at work again. In construction Mr. Trevor clings to the clumsy models discarded by Pinero, Jones, Thomas, Fitch, and the other successful dramatists of this hour. He depends largely on the "aside" and the soliloquy and uses both for purely explanatory purposes. But he gets safely at some highly effective situations not all of which are reminiscent, and in his purely conventional scene of the discomfiture of the villain, such a scene as every play of the middle century used to have, and yet such a one as probably never had its counterpart in real life, is splendidly effective.

Of course, though, the uncommonly good acting is essential. With every part cast to an actor who fits it both in the matter of personality and in the needful powers of expression, the play gains in dignity and interest. Mr. Faversham denotes every trait of the new hero with facility, touches the sentiment of the rôle with sympathy, lends the due measure of force to its passion, and holds its humor within the modesty of nature. Edwin Stevens, latterly of one of Charles Frohman's traveling troupes, once of the Daly company, and previously identified with operetta and burlesque, is particularly acceptable to the audiences, it seems, in the rôle of the serio-comic villain. His acting is reasonably satisfying from any point of view, but one who has seen Mr. Stevens as Sir Harcourt Courtly, the Japanese Marquis Imari, and the Duke Senior living in exile does not derive from it the idea that the comedian has gained any new versatility. A more gratifying incident to me was the display of fervor and sincerity of the acting of Guy Standing.

Margaret Anglin, by the performance of only two rôles, (for her sad experiences in "The Musketeers" and "Citizen Pierre" need not be taken into consideration,) had already become something of a popular favorite. As the Baroness Roydon she has really a better opportunity than she had as either Roxane or the interpolated Mimi of "The Only Way." She reveals a fine talent for comedy and denotes the high spirits, the gentle breeding, the womanly sympathy, and the passion of this heroine with exquisite effect.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

THIS WEEK'S NEW BILLS

Miss Nethersole in "Sapho," Miss de Wolfe in "The Surprises of Love."

At Wallack's Theatre to-morrow night Olga Nethersole will appear as the French Sapho, not Byron's burning Sappho, who "loved and sung" in the Isles of Greece, but Daudet's grisette, Fanny Legrand, called Sapho because of her fascinating powers. Clyde Fitch newly dramatized Daudet's story for Miss Nethersole. There was a French play, which Daudet himself helped to make, and in this Mme. Rejane acted with noteworthy effect during her engagement some years ago. Mr. Fitch has not stuck too closely to the original story, they say, as he has endeavored to make the character of Sapho more "sympathetic." But it is his play we shall have to deal with this week, not Daudet's book.

Fanny Legrand belongs to the objectionable category of Marguerite Gautier and Zaza. She has a little son by a forger named Flamant, who is sentenced to a term of imprisonment. The child is in an orphanage. Sapho finds a lover in Jean Gaussin, who provides a home for her and permits her to adopt a child. She is desirous of getting her own child to care for, but when Gaussin is told by a treacherous friend of Sapho that the little boy she has adopted is her own son, he is angry and there is trouble in the fool's paradise. Sapho has been striving to lead what she calls a decent life, but it seems impossible now.

The succeeding episodes afford the actress of Sapho many opportunities for emotional acting. She is turned adrift by Jean, and then taken back by him. In the last act Flamant returns from prison and offers to provide a home for the boy and his mother. Jean's burst of jealous rage shows Sapho that he still cares for her, but she decides to follow what seems to be the path of duty and goes away with Flamant.

There are twenty-three characters in the play, and some of the scenery by Ernest Albert is said to be very handsome. The supporting cast includes Hamilton Revelle as Jean Gaussin, Fred Thorne as his droll Uncle César, John Glendenning as Flamant, and Mrs. Glendenning, Francklyn Hurleigh, Alexes Leighton, Nellie Thorne, and Walter Robinson in other rôles.

The new play to be produced at the Lyceum Theatre to-morrow night called "The Surprises of Love" was written by MM. Bilhaud and Carré, and has not yet been acted in Paris. This, therefore, is not the "costume play" in which Miss de Wolfe was expected earlier in the season to make her first appearance this season, but a fanciful comedy of present-day life. Miss de Wolfe will act the part of a young widow, Marcelle Duval, who is about to enter into a marriage of convenience with Dupont Martin, a distinguished literary man and a member of the French Academy. He has given her a lottery ticket for what is known as the Burnet Prize. No one knows what this prize is, but on the day before her contemplated marriage she wins it, and it turns up in the shape of a young man. He has been poverty-struck, and on the verge of suicide, when a friend suggests that he cling to life in the shape of a human prize. He is very accomplished, being able to sing and dance, and do various other things that are worth doing if you are going about the world. From the moment he meets the heroine, to whom he now belongs, fortune shines upon him. She herself falls desperately in love with him, and so does almost every other girl in the village, and the heroine's marriage is frustrated through her being inadvertently locked in the summerhouse with the youth at the moment set for her wedding.

Besides Miss de Wolfe, the cast will include Mr. H. Reeves Smith, who acted so well in the dual rôle of "The Brace of Partridges," as the lucky number; Olive May, who has not appeared in comedy in New York since her hit in "Butterflies"; Margaret Robinson, Wallace Erskine, Clayton White, Charles Bowser, Eric Hope, Frank Lea Short, Helen Keating, and Ellen Gail.

"The Belle of New York" will be reproduced at the Casino to-morrow night with most of the performers who were concerned in the long run of this variety farce in London. Edna May, whom this piece has transformed into an international character, will be seen and heard again as the Salvation Lassie. James E. Sullivan will appear in the rôle of the polite lunatic, in which he triumphed where David Warfield failed. The cast will also include E. J. Connelly, George Schiller, G. K. Fortescue, Ella Snyder, Hattie Moore, Toby Claude, and William P. Carleton, son of the famous baritone singer, who will recite Kipling's "Absent-Minded Beggar."

Schweighofer will give two more performances at the Irving Place Theatre. To-morrow night he will appear in "'s Nullerl." Tuesday night he will act the schoolmaster in "Scheu vor dem Minister," the tragedian in "Othello's Erfolg," and the French abbé in "Ein Blitzmaedel." Wednesday the German Singing Society, Liederkranz, will have its annual theatre evening at the Irving Place Theatre, when Schoenthan and Kadelburg's four-act brilliant farce, "Zwei Gluecklicke Tage," (Two Happy Days,) will be the bill. Thursday, "Im Weissen Roess'l," original of "At the White Horse Tavern," will be given, and this will be followed next week by its new sequel, "Wieder im Roess'l."

"Broadway to Tokio," the new spectacular comic piece announced for performance at the New York Theatre last night, has been postponed until Tuesday. A sketch of the plot, which, after all, does not matter, was printed last week. The piece is of the same order as "The Man in the Moon," and is in three acts and six scenes, beginning in New York and ending in Japan. The cast will include Otis Harlan, Fay Templeton, Josie Sadler, Ignacio Martinetti, Joseph Sparks, and Idalene Cotton.

A TALK WITH ANNA HELD

Anna Held is a very pretty and attractive woman. She is prettier than her gowns, and that is not a reflection upon the gowns either. Undoubtedly it is not a very original idea, for there are a good many people who have been to see her in this new play a good many times, and the other Saturday there was a box party of men besides a good many others in the well-filled theatre, and undoubtedly men do not make up theatre parties on children's day unless there is something or some one attractive to see.

Some people have an idea that the stage is a great beautifier, and that when an actress makes a charming appearance upon the stage she may go into her dressing room five minutes later and wash all the charm away. While many defects may be hidden, the brilliant lights which fall upon the stage are not an improvement upon ordinary day or evening light. It is not that they bring out a woman's defects, but they manufacture defects.

Those old stories of the youth who fell in love with the woman on the stage who was the contemporary of his grandfather may have been true in the days when oil was used for footlights and calciums were unknown, but it is a very short-sighted youth who would do that now. The strong light of the stage has a tendency, for instance, to make plump people look less plump—there are exceptions in cases of extreme plumpness which prove the rule—and there are some interesting actresses whose faces and arms seem almost painfully thin upon the stage who are pleasantly round and plump off it. Stage figures, like everything else on the stage, need to be slightly exaggerated to make the correct impression.

But this is a long way around and without much reference to the subject of saying that however pretty Anna Held may be on the stage she is much prettier off, because one then has a chance to see her at closer range. One of these chances came on the Saturday afternoon just mentioned, when she was talking of matters and things, herself and the stage in her dressing room. She looked very young and girlish, her big eyes looking bigger than ever with the make-up still around them, and she might have been the girl fresh from the convent that she is supposed to be in the first act of "Papa's Wife." The little short-sleeved negligée gown of pink silk she wore was a little more elaborate, however, than a little maiden at a convent school would have worn, and she certainly would not have been polishing so many precious stones. Miss Held was cleaning the jewels she had just been wearing, making them ready for the evening performance.

"I have to do it each time," she said. "There is so much powder that they are filled with it," and she went on dusting rings and other jewels and putting them away in a jewel case.

To judge from the appearance of Miss Held's fingers in the second act of the play, it might be an all-night task to clean the rings alone, for if there is an inch on any of them not covered with jewels it is because there is no place to put them. But she only wears twelve rings, though they are large ones, all of them, and make the most of themselves. "And I only wear them on the stage," she continues, going on with her task industriously, "except two or three simple ones. This heart"—it is a large one, a mass of diamonds, with a ruby in the centre, that she wears in the act—"was a Christmas present. I like pearls best, but they are expensive; and then rubies, diamonds, and emeralds, but not opals. I don't like them. And this"—it comes in with the jewels, though it is not to be worn—"is the medal I won at the flower festival in Paris."

It is a beautiful medal of Roman gold with the words Caisse des Victimes du Devoir and a design of flowers on one side, and a chanticleer on the other, with the words "Courage et Devoirment." Miss Held's carriage at that time was decorated entirely with orchids, but it cannot have been more striking than the little automobile in which she rides on the stage in this play, and of which she and her chasseur are the only ornaments.

It is an odd little carriage, a tandem which it is said the Comte de Dion, noted in France as the maker of these vehicles as well as for his conspicuous part in the attack upon President Loubet at the Auteuil races last June. He had it made for himself. It is an original model, and it was purchased from him and brought over here. If Miss Held, obtaining the permission she desired to go automobiling in the Park, should use this carriage and ride in the bizarre little costume she wears on the stage, the Park would not be large enough to hold the people who would fill it.

It is a quaint little costume, and many people think it is the most attractive and becoming she wears in the play, and disques its French appearance and Paris hall mark. As a matter of fact, Miss Held says that she gave the ideas for that particular costume here, and it was made in this country. It is very charming, though it would hardly be worn out of farce comedy. Yellow and red and green, the two former colors predominating, the long garment curving in a little to the figure, but not fitting to it, the touches of bright red and green upon it, and the big, chic hat of yellow with red flowers. On the automobile tandem with the chasseur in uniform, as it flies around the stage seemingly dangerously near the edge, Miss Held, a charming little figure in front, it is very attractive, and the people before the curtain can hardly get enough of it. To drive on the stage in a carriage with a real live horse and a brand-new style of automobile all in one play is surely to be up to date.

The gown Miss Held herself likes best is the little pink one with little puffings or flutings or something of that kind running all over it; touches of deeper pink here and there and a border of heliotrope flowers around the lower edge of the skirt matched by the heliotrope heels to the little pink slippers. "I should like it best," Miss Held says, "if it fitted, but it is too big, and I have to wear"—this is entre nous—"bigger stays with it."

And her view of the future on the stage? It has been proved this Winter that she is an actress, and she is to be, those who are interested in her say, a second Aimée; as to her own ideas, she has one decided one that she will stay on the stage only while she is young.

"I shall not stay on the stage until I am old," she declares. "I go to see people on the stage who are old, and they look"—and she makes a little face. "I do not need to work; I have a few pennies. Not enough to live like the Vanderbilts, but enough for a steak every day. I should like a big house in Paris. It would be very nice to act just when you feel like it, but then you disappoint the people."

Miss Held has a pretty little apartment in Paris now while she is awaiting the time to arrive when she will have the "la grande maison," and there she spends four months of the year and plays at housekeeping. It is not very arduous housekeeping for French servants are proverbially good.

"I keep my laundry book," she says, "and the cook comes to me every day and I plan the menus. This is what I call a good little dinner. I like ever so many of the hors d'oeuvres, the sardines, anchovies, and radishes and olives. Then I would have a melon if it was in season, and then a French sole. That is smaller and better than you have here, and you put it in egg, and you put the butter in the pan, and when it goes like that"—with a little twinkling movement of the fingers of one hand, which describes very well the bubbling of the butter when it is hot—"you put in the sole.

"Then we would have a very lovely chicken—one that is raised without muscles and that you can cut at all—and you have that à la broche. You have a fire of coals made of wood—that is the only kind that will do—and you have a big, high dish before the fire, and there is a door in the back and one in the front, and you put the chicken in, and there is something to catch the juices, and you keep pouring them over the chicken, arroser—What do you say in English?—and the more you do it the better it is.

"Then there are the pommes, and you slice them one on top of the other, like cake, with lots of butter; and there is spinach, with hard egg, and asparagus, and a beautiful omelette soufflée, and a lovely salad dressed before, and I make the coffee. Oh, and some of those strawberries and peaches."

Miss Held says very seriously that the coffee machine with which she makes coffee at her little dinners is a very simple one—not like that with which Turkish coffee is served in the play, a machine which suggests the Turkish room of one of New York's biggest and most popular hotels.

"Then there is a barouche, with a drive down the Bois de Boulogne," she adds gayly, "or a four-in-hand to St. Cloud or Versailles, and we have a hot time," finishing with that gay little raised inflection of the voice and use of American slang, which is so much more attractive with a little foreign accent than it is in plain English. And about that time Miss Held's French poodle brought a slipper for her to put on, for he knows when the play is over and it is time for her to change her gown.

VARIOUS DRAMATIC TOPICS.

Some reasonably acute observers of things theatrical who do not enjoy the inestimable advantage of possessing a public medium for the dissemination of their opinions took the violent applause of Miss Milner's acting of the sixteen-year-old girl in the first performance of "The Degenerates," last Monday night, to indicate the sympathy of the audience with the purity of the character. There was certainly nothing in Miss Milner's respectable acting of a very grateful rôle to justify such demonstrative approval. The impression of the chronicler of theatrical doings on this page was that the ill-advised applause was only another revelation of the artistic ignorance of the noisiest element in a "first-night" audience. The other view is much more creditable to human nature, of course, and to subscribe to it would be to write one's self down an optimist if not positively a philanthropist. But why should the people who crowded the theatre to see Mrs. Langtry, partly naked, act in a play which owes all its vogue to its blazoned immorality, so vociferously applaud purity? Nobody had strayed into the theatre through ignorance. Presumably the impurity was just what this audience wanted.

James E. Sullivan, who will appear as the ubiquitous lunatic in "The Belle of New York," at the Casino to-morrow night, is an American comedian who really had to go abroad to get the stamp of approval. His personal success in the 674 nights' run of "The Belle" at the Shaftesbury Theatre in London was only second to Miss May's. Yet he had a rôle in which popular David Warfield and other comedians had failed, and which, until Sullivan took it up, seemed hopeless. Sullivan will not return to London, it appears, to act in the new burletta by the authors of "The Belle of New York," even if Miss May does, but will stay here to be the star at the Casino next May, under Mr. Lederer's management, in a new musical farce Harry B. Smith is writing for him.

The telegraph operators and ushers who seem to contribute much of the current theatrical gossip to the newspapers nowadays use technical terms recklessly. The verb "to stage" is a comparatively recent growth in its accepted sense. It signifies to direct the preparations for the production of a play. Mr. Herne and some other stage managers of large reputes "stage" plays for other managers. But latterly this almost superfluous verb has been used as a synonym for "to produce," "to act," to perform." "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be "staged" next week chatters the theatrical gossiper. Another misused word is "cast." The cast of a play is merely the distribution of its characters among the actors. But in the minds of some of the theatrical speculators of this hour, who know neither theatricals nor the English language well, a "cast" is a company of actors just as in their vocabulary every list of plays to be performed by some company within a stated period is not a programme or a mere list, but a "repertwah."

Felix Morris, indeed, should have died hereafter. He was quite in his prime, and as a comic actor had few superiors. His ambition to act serious rôles was creditable, though mistaken. His triumphs had all been in comic, not pathetic rôles. Even in the best of his elaborate "character studies," his portrayal of the old Frenchman in a version of "Une Partie Piquet," he was no rival of John Hare in another adaptation of the same little comedy. But Morris could play well many rôles in which Hare would not have surpassed him. One of his best successes was the old man-of-letters who insisted that any fool could make money in financial speculation and tried to do it with a borrowed capital, with disastrous results, in "On 'Change," the English version of von Moser's "Ultimo." This was identical with "The Big Bonanza," in which James Lewis used to act the same rôle so admirably. At the Fifth Avenue Theatre in 1877, under Stephen Fiske's management, Morris acted a number of rôles, and was at his best as the simple-minded Irish lad, Arty, in Mrs. M. H. Fiske's melodrama called "The Daoulmagh"—awful name for a play. In Rosina Vokes's company his best work was done as the old Scotch butler in "The Double Lesson." At the Lyceum, in recent years, his Sir Pinto Perkins in "The Late Mr. Castello" was a capital example of comic acting, while his portrayal of Mr. St. Roche in "The Princess and the Butterfly" was a fine bit of composition.

Robert Hilliard's popular success as the noisy and vulgar man about town in "Wheels Within Wheels" has put him forward again, and next season he will star in a play by Richard Harding Davis, founded on the Van Bibber papers. Mr. Hilliard has already acted Van Bibber in a sketch by Mr. Davis called "The Littlest Girl."

W. B. C.—Mrs. Langtry fulfilled an engagement at Niblo's Garden Theatre in the old Metropolitan Hotel Building, beginning Dec. 6, 1886. Her play was "Enemies," a dramatization by Charles Coghlan of Georges Ohnet's romance "La Grande Marnière." ("The Big Marl Pit.")

Paul Bilhaud, one of the French authors of "The Surprises of Love," which is to be produced at the Lyceum Theatre to-morrow night, was born at Allichamps, Dec. 31, 1854. In appearance he is of medium height, of rather fair complexion, and wears a beard closely trimmed to a point at the chin. He began his career by writing several monologues. His first play was "Première Querelle," produced at the Gymnase in 1881. "Les Espérances," produced at the Athenée, in 1882. Others are "Première Ivresse," played at the Odéon, in 1884; and several other high class comedies, burlesques, operettas, &c. Among his later works may be mentioned "Le Paradis," written in collaboration with M. Hennequin, and produced at the Palais Royal in 1895. An adaptation of this was acted at the Bijou early this season. M. Bilhaud is one of the authors of "Ma Bru," "My Daughter-in-Law,") recently performed in London and Paris. He is a Director of The Beaux-Arts in Paris, and is an officier d'Académie.

Michel Carré, Paul Bilhaud's collaborator in writing "The Surprises of Love," was born in Paris on Feb. 7, 1865. He is the son of the celebrated librettist Michel Carré, and was educated at Vances and Louis-le-Grand. His dramatic career began by writing short plays for concert halls. His first important work was the pantomimic "L'Enfant Prodigue," (music by Wormser,) produced at the Bouffés Parisiens in 1890. Others are "L'Ecole des Vierges," "Bouton d'Or," and "Nos Bons Chasseurs," a vaudeville, in three acts, in collaboration with Paul Ellhaud, produced at the Nouveau Théâtre in 1894. His latest works are "La Belle au Bois Dormant," a lyric drama; "L'Hôte," "Lalli," a comic opera; "Les Soeurs Hedouin," and "Les Demi-Vierges." Carré is also the author of the melodrama "Cogne Dur," recently produced at the Ambigu in Paris.

The young pioneers of the scrofulous and exclusive drama have succeeded in getting a red cloth drop curtain hung in the proscenium arch of Carnegie Lyceum, which can be raised and lowered noiselessly, thus doing away with the scraping of the stiff old draw curtains which have hitherto been used. This is a gratifying improvement.

Doubtless Miss Hannah May Ingham, the leading lady of the Murray Hill Theatre's stock company, who died suddenly of apoplexy last week, worked very hard, but it is small business to try to hurt the repute of the stock company system by attributing her death solely to the overwork their routine requires. Most of us have our full share of daily labor to perform in this world, and the actor's work, at its very worst, is not more difficult than that of persons in other callings. Miss Ingham died of a disease which might not have resulted in her death at the early age of thirty-three years if her labors had been less onerous. She was a woman of pleasing presence and an actress of good skill.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—"Naughty Anthony" is continued.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Manager Knowles announces the last two weeks of "Three Little Lambs."

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—Manager Sheldon offers this week the drama "A Night in Chinatown."

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—Anna Held, in "Papa's Wife," is playing to large business in her third month.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Way Down East," William A. Brady's rural drama, continues its course at this theatre.

BIJOU THEATRE.—Miss May Irwin in "Sister Mary" is approaching the fourth month of her engagement, with no definite date set for its final week.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—"Ben-Hur" continues its extraordinary career, beginning its ninth week to-morrow evening. Public interest in this production is as large as ever.

WEBER & FIELDS'S MUSIC HALL.—Weber & Fields and their company maintain their popularity with the two burlesques, "Whirl-I-Gig" and "Barbara Fidgety."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—To-morrow evening W. A. Brady will present "A Stranger in a Strange Land," a farcical comedy which had a run at another theatre earlier in the season.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.—"Wheels Within Wheels" will continue until Feb. 3, and on the following Monday Charles Frohman's comedians will return to this house and will present "Coralie & Co., Dressmakers."

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—"The Village Postmaster" enters on the fifth and last week of its successful run. Next week's attraction will be Chauncey Olcott in Augustus Pitou's Irish drama, "A Romance of Athlone."

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA.—Jerome Sykes and Edna Wallace Hopper, in "Chris and the Wonderful Lamp," begin their fourth week to-morrow night, when new musical features and new comedy conceits will be introduced.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—The Donnelly stock company will revive the Garrick Theatre success, "Never Again." Mr. Donnelly will make his reappearance with the company, assuming the character of Ribot, originally played by E. M. Holland.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—Nat Godwin, Maxine Elliott, and their company will continue two weeks more in "The Cowboy and the Lady," and at the expiration of that period on Feb. 5, a play by H. V. Esmond, entitled "When We Were Twenty-one," will be produced.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—Montgomery and Stone, who recently returned from London, will be seen in their black-face singing and dancing act. Other features are Duncan's collies, McPhee and Hill, Halladay and Ward, Harding and Ah Sid, Tyson sisters, Florence Henri, and many others.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—John Drew, who left New York a few weeks ago, will return to-morrow night to play a week's engagement in "The Tyranny of Tears." Charles Frohman has assigned to Mr. Drew's support Isabel Irving, Ida Conquest, Arthur Byron, Harry Harwood, Frank Lamb, and Georgie Mendum.

DEWEY THEATRE.—An excellent bill has been arranged for this week. Edward F. Rush's Victoria burlesquers will appear in their travesty, "A High Ball." The olio contains Le Roy and Morris, "The Tourist and the Footman"; Reid and Gilbert, Miss Aggie Behler, Curtis and Wooley, and Tom and Hattie Mawns.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—A strong bill will be presented this week, with Miss Kathryn Osterman, assisted by Thomas Tuther, in a sketch called "The Editor," as the leading feature. The Livingston Family will introduce acrobatic feats, and Ward and Kurran will present a sketch called "Family Characters."

GARRICK THEATRE.—The large business William Gillette is doing with "Sherlock Holmes" never varies from one week to the other. Aside from the regular Saturday matinée this week Mr. Gillette will on Tuesday give a matinee to his fellow-professionals, who have sent him a request in the shape of a round robin.

NEW YORK THEATRE.—Another Sunday concert will be given this evening, with the following artists: Le Roy and Clayton, Dillon Brothers, Louise Gunning, Joseph Adelman, Mark Sullivan, Allen Wightman, Lucie Verdier, and Polly Hazel. The feature of the evening will be the recitation of "The Absent Minded Beggar," by Miss Carol Birdsall.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—The extravaganza, "The Gay Masqueraders," containing many novelties, will be presented this week. Among the people who comprise the organization are Carlos and Vouletti, Lillian Durnham, operatic vocalist; Swift and Huber, musical comedians; Daily and Vokes, comedy sketch; Hanly and Jarvis, and Mlle. Bessie Stanton.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—Miss Marie Dressler returns to this house and will be seen in her new skit, entitled "Twenty Minutes in Shirt Waists." She will be assisted by Adele Farrington. The balance of the programme includes Willard Simms and Jennie Graham, Leo Dervalto, Keno, Welch and Melrose, the musical Kleists, Lenton brothers, Sisson and Wallace, and others.

EDEN MUSEE.—The Neapolitan Orchestra is scoring a success. Each afternoon and evening their concert is well attended, and the programmes are carefully selected. The feature of each concert is the vocal music. It consists of solos, duets, and choruses with orchestra accompaniment. During the coming week, in addition to the afternoon and evening concerts, moving pictures will be shown each hour.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—Col. Magnus Schult's troupe of Great Dane dogs will remain at the head of the bill in the curio hall for at least one more week. Other features will be the four Neapolitans, Porello's illusions and dissolving views, Joe Cramer, the "Rubber-neck" man; Murillo, hand balancer, and Young Americus, the strong man. In the theatre, the chief part of the programme will be furnished by J. M. Moore's New Orleans Minstrels.

CRITERION THEATRE.—The continued success of Maude Adams in "The Little Minister," which will begin the third week of its eight weeks' stay to-morrow evening, has put aside for the present the production of "As You Like It." The demand for seats has caused Manager Charles Frohman to add Wednesday matinees to Miss Adams's schedule, and hereafter there will be afternoon performances on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The bill this week will include Minnie Seligman and her company in the second act of "In Paradise;" Walter Le Roy and Florence Clayton in a new sketch by C. M. Cohen, "Hogan of the Hansom"; Mr. and Mrs. "Hogan of the Hansom"; Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Ellis in "Mrs. Hogan's Music Teacher"; John Bowker in an illustrated talk on his personal observations in the Transvaal; Charlie Case, Louise Gunning, Newell & Shevett, Adams's sea lions, and the Vilona Sisters.

DALY'S THEATRE.—The engagement of "The Manoeuvres of Jane" will come to an end in a fortnight. On Monday, Feb. 5, Mr. Frohman will present John Oliver Hobbes's comedy of society "The Ambassador." This will enlist nearly the entire strength of the stock company. Miss Hilda Spong and John Mason will therefore appear with their associates in the new play. Following "The Ambassador," Mr. Frohman will present a drama of a romantic character, and the season will end on April 21. On April 23 the elaborate production of "Hamlet," with Mr. and Mrs. Sothern, will be given for one week only.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.—Manager Nelson Roberts has engaged Lafayette and Miss Marion Manola as the star features of the programme this week. Another prominent feature of the bill will be Miss Marie Jansen, who will have some new specialties. Solaret, the dancer, has been re-engaged for another week. Others on the bill are Ritchie, the tramp cyclist; the sisters McNulty, expert dancers; the five Cornallos, acrobats; Binns and Binns, comedians; Max Unger, in feats of strength, and Sheik Hadji Tajar's Royal Arabian Troupe. For to-night's concert the Banda Rossa of sixty musicians has been engaged. The programme will include Frederick Hallen and Mollie Fuller, Goldin, the illusionist; Tim Cronin, Hall and Staley, Eva Mudge, Coakley and Huested, and Ethel Tilson.

NOTES OF THE FOREIGN STAGE.

A dramatization of "Brumaire," a novel, by Jules Claretie, director of the Comédie Française, will soon be acted at the Paris Vaudeville.

Karl Junkermann, well known to the German playgoers of this city, will begin an experimental term of German plays in London Jan. 30, with "Mein Leopold." He will not personally appear in all of the plays he intends to produce. Among them are Sudermann's "Das Gluck im Winkel" and Hauptmann's "Der Biberpelz."

"The Cause of Charity," a one-act comedy, is the latest work of Leo Trevor, author of the successful "Brother Officers."

Some Happenings in Good Society.

Congratulations may be extended this week on the anniversary of their weddings to

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Patteson, (Miss Eliza Randolph McCaw,) Jan. 27, 1846.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Sheldon, (Miss Amy Fearing,) Jan. 26, 1857.

Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, (Miss Cornelia Sherman,) Jan. 26, 1869.

Mr. and Mrs. James Hude Beekman, (Miss Florence Delaplaine,) Jan. 24, 1871.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred C. Howland, (Miss Clara Wood,) Jan. 26, 1871.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Fearing, (Miss Gertrude Lea,) Jan. 27, 1874.

Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Ogden, (Miss Fanny Brush,) Jan. 21, 1874.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lorillard, (Miss Katherine Beekman,) Jan. 21, 1874.

Mr. and Mrs. James Lorillard Kernochan, (Miss Eloise Stevenson,) Jan. 21, 1892.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell H. Hoadley, (Miss Elliott Betts,) Jan. 20, 1892.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Woodward Cooper, (Miss Emily Erving,) Jan. 22, 1895.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Perry, (Miss Georgette De Rham,) Jan. 22, 1895.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Clinton Wilmerding, (Miss Katherine Rutgers Bache,) Jan. 22, 1895.

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The season has only five weeks and two days to run from this morning, and there are indications more strongly marked than last Sunday that the end is already in sight. There are still to come Mrs. Astor's ball, on Jan. 29; Mrs. Ogden Mills's annual ball, to-morrow night; Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting's annual dance, on Tuesday night; the second Assembly ball, on Thursday night, and the two receptions, and probably a dance, to be given by Mrs. Gerry, and the Gould entertainment on Feb. 10. With perhaps the exception of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's last "Saturday night," which is to be a cotillion, a musicale to be given in February by Mrs. George Crocker, and possibly a ball by the same hostess, there is nothing of any importance on the programme. People are already making their plans for the Riviera, Egypt, and even Paris, and in a few weeks New York will be as dull socially as in early Autumn. The devotees of gayety are showing signs of fatigue—why it is difficult to say, for the season is certainly not a gay one, and people are constantly discussing plans for the Lenten and Spring season. The present week will bring, as already stated, Mrs. Ogden Mills's large dance or ball to-morrow evening, a dance at Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting's on Tuesday evening, with the fourth Fortnightly dance at the Astoria on the same evening, the first of Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry's and the Misses Gerry's two receptions, also on Tuesday evening; a large reception, with music, to be given by Mrs. Henry H. Cook and her daughter, Mme. de Heredia, on Wednesday afternoon; the second Assembly ball at the Astoria on Thursday evening, the fourth meeting of Mrs. Church's dancing class on Friday, the third meeting of Mrs. Pratt's evening class on Saturday, and a cotillion at Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's also on Saturday evening. There will, of course, be the usual number of "at homes," most of which are really informal receptions. On Thursday the Old Guard ball, which interests a large, if not distinctively fashionable, element, and which, owing to the presence of so many men in uniform, is really the handsomest ball of the New York Winter season, will be given at the Metropolitan Opera House.

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Small entertainments and affairs intimes seem just now to be the vogue. Mrs. Watson gave a woman's luncheon during the week, and Mrs. William Perry gave one on Friday. Mrs. Courtlandt Van Rensselaer has cards out for a luncheon on Thursday. Other luncheons will be given by Mrs. Junius Morgan and Mrs. Lester del Garcia.

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The rose dinner that Mrs. William Tailer of 14 East Seventy-second Street gave a few evenings ago was a charming affair. Among the guests were Mrs. Henry Burnett, Mrs. J. Todhunter Thompson, Mrs. Allan McLean Hamilton, Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood, and Mrs. James Hude Beekman. Mrs. N. E. Baylies, 1 East Seventy-first Street, has cards out for a dinner on Tuesday. Among the other affairs of last week was a tea given by the Misses Sedley, 127 East Thirty-first Street, and a small afternoon musicale at Mrs. J. Fred Pierson's, 20 West Fifty-second Street, on Wednesday.

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Mr. George Schieffelin will arrive on Wednesday next from London, where he went a few weeks ago with his daughter, Miss Constance, who has since married Mr. Ismay. Mr. and Mrs. Ismay are at present on their honeymoon. Mr. Ismay has not yet gone to South Africa.

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The annual junior promenade of Yale University, which is always an event of great interest, not only to the undergraduates but the graduates of Yale, and to the host of young women who have relatives or friends at college there, will take place in the Second Regiment Armory, New Haven, on Tuesday night. A large delegation of New York young beaus and belles will go to New Haven to-morrow to take part in the preliminary entertainments of the promenade and to participate in the event itself. Class teas will be given to-morrow afternoon. Mrs. H. L. Hotchkiss will give the junior tea at her residence, 555 Hillhouse Avenue, and Mrs. Bernadotte Perrin will give the sophomore tea at her residence, 403 Whitney Avenue. The annual concert of the Yale Glee Club will be given in the Hyperion Theatre at 8 o'clock to-morrow evening, and immediately after the concert the junior and sophomore germans will be held, the former in Alumni Hall and the latter in Warner Hall. The "Sheff" teas will be held on Tuesday afternoon, and these will include the Colony, Cloister, St. Anthony's Hall, York Hall, and St. Elmo teas. The Prom. Committee consists of P. L. Mitchell, Chairman; Henry S. Curtiss, floor manager, and S. L. Coy, L. M. Thomas, R. L. Atkinson, J. H. Wear, D. S. Blossom, J. A. Keppelman, and Harold Chappell. Among the purchasers of boxes for the Prom. are Hugh Auchincloss, R. H. Hawkins, Ralph O. Wells, R. Townshend, W. W. Hoppin, Jr., D. B. Lawrence, Alexander Cameron, Roland W. Betts, Clarkson Potter, and A. S. Williams, all undergraduates from New York.

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The cotillion at Mrs. Mills's to-morrow night will be led by Mr. Worthington Whitehouse. There will be two leaders of the cotillion at Mrs. Astor's ball on Jan. 29. Mr. Harry Lehr, who will be one of these, will lead from one end with Mrs. Ogden Mills. Several dinner dances, it is rumored, will be held in certain well-known houses, but as yet it is not certain that they will be given. Everything now looks like a speedy departure of New York's chief entertainers for Europe and the South. Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel will go abroad early in March.

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At the wedding on Wednesday of Mr. Edward McVickar and Miss Edith L. Speyers the special feature was the promptness and celerity with which the chief actors appeared at the church and the ceremony was performed. The bridal party arrived at the little Church of the Holy Communion at precisely 3:30 o'clock and in less than five minutes the bride and bridegroom were standing before the altar. At 3:45 the wedding was over and the guests were departing. Miss Speyers made a very effective bride, and as she is a very popular girl the church was crowded to its utmost capacity.

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The final arrangements for the Charity Ball are almost completed, and the ball bids fair to be the most successful ever given. Many distinguished army and navy officers will be present and add brilliancy to the scene. A few boxes only can be had at 2 East Thirty-fifth Street, and tickets at 16 West Eleventh Street. Mr. Alexander Hadden, Chairman of the Floor Committee, has received the following acceptances up to this date: Henry C. Adams, Charles A. Appleton, Grosvenor Atterbury, Samuel D. Babcock, Jr., J. Searle Barclay, Ashbel H. Barney, George F. Bartholomew, Thomas F. Bayard, George S. Brewster, Frederick H. Burlingham, Walter Coles Cabell, Douglas Campbell, Edward Nicoll Crosby, James D. W. Cutting, Sherman Day, Frederic Ashton de Peyster, Bayard Dominick, Jr., Gano S. Dunn, Langdon Erving, James Henry Falconer, Jr., William Foulke, Sumner Gerard, Lawrence Lewis Gillespie, Arthur Goadby, Richard F. Goldsborough, Walter S. Gurnee, third, Eugene F. Hawkins, Erskine Hewitt, Loring Townsend Hildreth, Renwick C. Hurry, Phoenix Ingraham, Frank Johns, Frederic A. Juillard, Frederic Kernochan, Dr. Balling Lee, Robert E. L. Lewis, Electus D. Litchfield, E. Victor Loew, Jr., Heth Lorton, Walter S. Matthews, William R. McLaughlin, David M. Milton, Benjamin W. Morris, Jr., Monson Morris, Richard L. Morris, Stephen P. Nash, Jr., Rudolph Neeser, Grosvenor Nicholas, John A. O'Connor, William H. Owen, Jr., Edward C. Parish, Howell C. Perrin, Amos R. E. Pinchot, Robert Quennell, T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Franklin A. Plummer, Harry Pelham Robbins, Kenneth D. Robinson, Arthur F. Schermerhorn, Burritt H. Shepard, Schuyler Schieffelin, Eugene Southack, Frederick Oakley Speddin, H. Tuthill Spence, Joseph Earle Stevens, John Stewart Tanner, Dwight W. Taylor, Guy Van Amringe, Killiaen Van Rensselaer, William D'Hertburne Washington, William A. Watson, R. W. G. Welling, Evart Jansen Wendell, Arthur Skelton Wily, and Henry Bogert Winthrop.

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Among those who are expected to be present at the first night of "The Surprises of Love," in which Miss Elsie De Wolf is to appear at the Lyceum Theatre to-morrow evening, are Gen. Charles Whittier and party, Gen. Lloyd Bryce, Mrs. Bryce, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. Edward Lauterbach and the Misses Lauterbach, Dr. and Mrs. Robert Abbe, Miss Palmer, Miss Hewitt, Miss Emily Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. W. Fanshawe, Mrs. Ben Ali Haggin, Miss Winifred Ives, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hillhouse, Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Mrs. Charles Baldwin, Mrs. Thorndyke, Miss Frelinghuysen, Mr. Egerton Winthrop, Mr. F. Marion Crawford, Mr. Eliot Gregory, Mr. Harper Pennington, Mr. Frederick Newbold, Mr. and Mrs. P. Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. James Harriman, Miss Harriman, Mrs. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Peter T. Barlow, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Montant, Mrs. Charles Childs, Mr. W. Forbes Morgan, Jr., Mr. A. Murray Young, Mr. Frederick Baldwin, Mr. Charles Robinson, Mrs. Arthur Murray Dodge, Mrs. Hone, Mr. and Mrs. George Scott, Miss Louise Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchon, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr., Mrs. John Borland, Mrs. Arthur Welman, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Whitridge, Mr. Robert Van Cortlandt, Mr. and Mrs. James Wright, Mrs. Charles Perkins, and Mr. Chesley Richardson.

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The engagement of Miss Gertrude Eccleston, daughter of the Rev. Dr. John C. Eccleston, rector emeritus of St. John's Church, Clifton, S. I., and Mr. Charles Barton is announced. Mr. Barton is a brother of Mrs. William Davis of 26 West Fifty-first Street. His family are connections of the Vanderbilts, and his sister, who died some years ago, was the first wife of Mr. Jacob H. Vanderbilt, son of the late Capt. K. Jake Vanderbilt.

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Next Wednesday evening at Delmonico's the third Wednesday cotillion will be danced. Arthur Wiley of Virginia will lead, dancing with Miss Heloise Beekman of this city. The fourth and last cotillion will take place on the evening of Feb. 14 next.

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The third of the series of Thursday receptions given by Mrs. Richard P. Lounsbery during January took place last week. The hostess was assisted in receiving by Mrs. J. B. Haggin, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Chapin, and Miss Berrick.

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The Miss Hinchman now visiting her cousin, Mr. Alexander Drexel Biddle of Philadelphia, is a grandniece of the first Mayor of New York—Walter Bowne. She is related to the Bayside Lawrences and to the Hinchmans of Dover and Morristown, now "the people of New Jersey." Mr. H. Hinchman of New Jersey is an uncle. Miss Hinchman is quite talented as an artist.

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One of the prettiest weddings of the week was that of Miss Harriet May Hampton, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Grant Hampton of Highland, Ulster County, and Mr. William Frederick Havemeyer, Herrman. The ceremony was performed at high noon on Wednesday, the officiating clergyman being the Rev. S. A. Welkert, D. D., of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, Poughkeepsie. A large number of invited guests boarded a West Shore special train at 9 o'clock in the morning. On reaching Highland they were met by sleighs and conveyed over three miles of picturesque roadway to Fairview-on-the-Hudson, the beautiful country home of Mr. Hampton, overlooking the broad reaches of the noble river for many miles in both directions. The bride was attired in a white satin gown with point lace trimming, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and white roses, and was attended by her sister, Miss Lois Hampton, as maid of honor, who wore a dress of white point d'esprit and carried pink roses. The bridesmaids were Miss Alice Kendrick of New York and Miss Clara Ackerman of Syracuse, the best man being David Lawton of Newark. The house decorations were of pink and white roses, pink and white carnations, palms, and smilax. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served. Among the 150 or more guests who partook of the hospitality of the host and hostess were Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. James Herrman and the Misses Herrman, Mr. E. N. Taller, Mr. George D. Harrison, Mrs. H. L. Flagler and Miss Flagler, Mr. and Mrs. Wilder, Dr. James K. Crook and Mrs. Crook, and the Misses Kendrick of New York. Mr. and Mrs. John Blunt and Miss Coutant of Brooklyn, the Misses Youle of Madison, N. J., Mrs. Da Costa and Mrs. Littell of Summit, Miss Ellen Harrison of Hartford, Conn., Mr. and Mrs. Vail of Poughkeepsie, and Dr. Lamoree of Highland. After their return from Florida the bridal couple will reside in their now home, now being built in Highland.

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Miss Maria Theresa Barrington, daughter of the late Clement Clarke Moore of New York, died in London on Jan. 10. Clement Clarke Moore wrote "The Night Before Christmas." He was the son of the Rev. Benjamin Moore, Bishop of New York, who married Charity, daughter of Major Thomas Clarke, April 20, 1775. The Royal Gazette of May 2, 1775, announced the marriage thusly:

The good Parson deserved a good Clarke,
Such happiness fate had in store;
'Twas Charity blew up the Spark
And fixed the bright flame in one Moore."

The residence of Major Clarke was about Twenty-third Street and Ninth Avenue, in the village of Chelsea. The village assumed the name, which it retained until swallowed by New York. The house stood on top of a hill, and it was in it that the "Night Before Christmas" was written. Miss M. T. B. Moore was born here, and the poem was written for her and her brothers and sisters. She was named after her mother's sister, who had married Viscount Barrington. A brilliant ball was given in the old house Dec. 9, 1804. The fashionable people of New York went to it in sleighs from State Street, Park Place, and Lower Broadway. Miss Moore lived at one time in Catherine Street, corner of Fir Street, Newport, R. I., but moved to London about 1809, where her aunts, Lady Applick and Lady Barrington, introduced her to English society. Two of Miss Moore's sisters married successively Dr. J. Ogden. One brother married Miss Sing of Sing Sing and was the father of the present Clement C. Moore. Another brother married first Miss Lucretia Post, and then Miss Catharine Robinson, who survives him, he having been killed by being run over in Paris on May 19, 1897. The late Nathaniel F. Moore, LL. D., President of Columbia College, was a cousin of Clement C. Moore.

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The Cairo season does not promise to be one which will vie with the gay Winter of last year. Perhaps when the yachts get started and parties come down to Egypt from the Riviera there will be a few weeks of dinner and ball giving. Rome, on the contrary, promises much more than other places. The Prince Doria has the gratitude of many American and English people by his laying out splendid golf links near the city. The Campagna has been drained, and the spirit of modern improvement has been such as to suggest villa sites and building lots. The only trouble in Rome now from fevers arises from defective drainage, but many of the hotels and pallazios are being fitted up with modern improvements. Ambassador and Mrs. Draper are planning a series of brilliant entertainments. The Princess Brancaccio will also give some beautiful fêtes at her villa, and Mrs. McTavish and Miss McTavish of Baltimore will hold their little Winter court. Later Lord Rosebery and his daughter are also expected, as well as the William Waldorf Astors.

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To-day Mr. William K. Vanderbilt and the Valiant are due at Nice. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., have been expecting him and will be at Nice to meet him. The young Vanderbilts have a very pretty apartment, and they intend to remain at Nice, with the exception of a short cruise on the Valiant, for the season.

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The Duke of Marlborough, Mr. Iver Guest, and quite a little band of fashionable and prominent Englishmen sailed for the Cape yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Rudyard Kipling also were passengers on the ship. Mr. Kipling, whose health is much improved, will study the situation, and write some articles for an English publication. In fact, Cape Town has now become so fashionable that there have been quite a number of small entertainments among the people there this Winter. Lady Randolph Churchill is only to stop a short time. She is due in London at the end of February.

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There is but little doubt that the Duchess of Marlborough will not take part in any charitable entertainment, or, in fact, be seen in society during the absence of her husband in South Africa. Synsonby Lodge, which was taken for the hunting season, has been closed, and the Duchess and her mother will go to the South of France. The entertainment which Lady Landsdowne had arranged was fixed for Washington's Birthday. Patti was to have sung, and the Duchess of Marlborough recite "The Absent-Minded Beggar" surrounded by the sons (all under ten years of age) of patrons and patronesses of the affair. They were to be dressed in the different uniforms of the British Army.

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The fad on the Riviera is to turn villas over to the British War Office to be used as convalescent homes for sick and wounded officers. Quite a number have been so offered. Entertainments to raise relief funds for the orphans and widows are being arranged in every Continental town where there are American and English colonies, these two acting absolutely in concert. Cannes is fairly full, and so is Mentone. The golf club at La Napoule has been quite a success. Among the golfers is Miss Hoffman. The Marquise de Mores is also expected at Cannes shortly.

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The wedding of the Count MacCarthy and Miss Viva Exshaw at Bordeaux is an item of interest to many Americans as well as English people. The Count MacCarthy is one of the old French-Irish titles, and Miss Exshaw comes from a colony of Americans and English people who are engaged near Bordeaux in the wine and brandy business. Among these are the Bartons, the Gustiers, the Hennessys, the Martels, the Johnstones, and the Exshaws. They are called at Bordeaux "Anglais de Cognac." The Vicomte de Janze, who was out here some years ago, married a Miss Hennessy, who has many American relatives.

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There is but little new this week from the Tyrol. Col. John Jacob Astor and Mrs. Astor had not yet arrived, and the last mail did not contain any particulars of the death of Lady Alice Montagu at Davos Platz. Christmas was sloppy all through the Tyrol, and a fearful rainstorm at St. Moritz on Jan. 3, with temperature which is said to have been the highest ever recorded for that time of year, dismayed the hotel keepers. On Jan. 11 there was a fancy dress ball, with cotillion, at the Kulm. At Davos there were a fancy ball and some athletic sports. The tobogan races at St. Moritz, for which Col. John Jacob Astor has offered a cup, will be held late in the end of this month. Among those recently registered at St. Moritz at the Kulm are Mrs. Duncan Pell, Newport; Mrs. John W. Payne and Miss Bessie Payne, and Mr. and Mrs. Colgate, New York. At the Hotel Suisse is Mrs. Livingston Cutting. At the Palace Hotel are Mrs. Walter Kingsland, Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. King, Jr., and Miss Alice Smith. At Davos are Mr. and Mrs. Vietor, Miss Burnett, and the Baroness Margaret Halkett. At Innsbruck are Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Myring. Mrs. Myring was Miss Estelle Schuyler of this city.

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William Waldorf Astor will start in February on a four months' cruise in the Mediterranean. He has hired the Catania, the Duke of Sutherland's yacht. He will have a large party with him. Eugene Higgins is at present cruising in the Mediterranean. The yachts which are being built for Anthony Drexel and James Gordon Bennett are not yet launched. The Drexels, however, will hire a yacht and take a short cruise in southern seas in February.

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Lord William Beresford has been pronounced much better, and Lily, Duchess of Marlborough, and her sister-in-law, Lady Marcus Beresford, came up to London last week to open the annual exhibition of the Cat Club, in which they are much interested. Foxhall Keene is doing very well after his accident in the hunting field. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin have returned to London, and Lord and Lady Craven have left Coombe Abbey and are visiting them. Lady Hesketh has been hunting in Ireland. Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Miss Goelet are in Paris. Miss Van Wart remains at Ditton, where she continues to give handsome entertainments.

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New Year's in Rome was extremely gay. There was a large reception at the English Consul's, Mr. Ceccarelli Morgan's, and Mrs. Ceccarelli Morgan wore a soft clinging gown of foulard. At this reception there were many Americans. Nearly all the guests left to go to Mrs. Lee's, who gave a representative American afternoon at her apartment in the Del Drago Palace. The traditional eggnog was served to the guests, among whom were Mrs. Osgood Field, Mrs. Isaac Bronson and Miss Bronson, Mrs. W. W. Story and Miss Story, Mrs. Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. Louis M. Iddings of the Embassy, Mr. and Mrs. McNutt, Miss Kemp, Mrs. and Miss French, the Misses Braidwood, Mrs. Abbott, Mrs. Hurlburt, Mr. and Mrs. Cartwright, Mr. and Mrs. Hazletine, and Miss Norton. In the evening the same guests, with few exceptions, met at the Countess Mier's. The Countess wore a yellow satin gown, embroidered with spangles and tiny white precious stones. Pearls hung on her neck, and in her hair she wore diamond stars. Before leaving every guest was presented with a little strenna in the shape of an almanac. Receptions were also given by Mrs. Story and Mr. and Mrs. Seligman. Only American families received on New Year's Day in Rome, as no English families are giving entertainments abroad this year. The most that they do is to offer a quiet cup of tea here and there, and that is all.

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At the Anglo-American Hotel in Rome there has been stopping Mrs. Weir, an Englishwoman who is well-known to many Americans. It was her daughter, Miss Weir, who was the unfortunate victim of the terrible landslide at Amalfi. Miss Weir was buried under the ruins of the terrace, so beautifully described by Marion Crawford in one of his late novels.

MORE TO-MORROW

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Even in all the gloom in which at this writing England is wrapped there are bits of "Britishisms" which are simply delicious. It is just now the fad to publish long notices of christenings, and the following is a sample, appearing in a column of similar ones in an English fashion paper:

"CHAD.—Canon Pennefather officiated at the baptism of the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scott Chad, 20 Palace Gardens Terrace, Kensington, W., on Dec. 14. The baby (born Nov. 1) was christened in a very handsome muslin robe with Mechlin lace (which had been worn by his father) and a Limerick lace veil. The sponsors were Mrs. Horace Rudge, (42 Campden House Court, Kensington, W.,) the Rev. Norman Pares, (Horsell Vicarage, Woking,) and Mr. Edward Christian, (1 Gloucester Mansions, South Kensington,) their little godchild being named George Norman. The presents included a silver mug, a large Bible, £5 in Post Office Savings Bank, and a silver rattle."

The christening robe which had been "worn by the father" is a variation upon that traditional bit of property "the lace veil which had served at the wedding of the bride's mother and grandmother," and which is such a favorite bit of finery at New York weddings.

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Miss Beatrice Knollys, who has many friends in this city, and who is the writer of many of the little dialogues which have been published from time to time in The London World, Black and White, and other periodicals, has brought out a brochure, with advice on "The Gentle Art of Good Talking." Some of the hints in making conversation can well be taken by many people in society. Here are a few: "It is not etiquette to talk of the Ten Commandments. It is unpardonably personal. It is not etiquette to talk to a widow or a widower about second marriages, for you only make them fib faithfully over the dear departed. It is not etiquette to ask a woman's age, the price of her bonnet, or the name of her dressmaker. It is not etiquette to introduce disagreeable subjects, such as premature burial, vivisection, dissection, mother-in-law, Parliamentary patriotism, and disinterested charity." "Give a person a higher title than he owns. Mistake a cad for a gentleman, a plain woman for a beauty, a silly man for a celebrity, any woman for a photographed star, any man (especially a clergyman) for a soldier. Talk shop to the young men or the young women who have just entered into their new career. They will be delighted, for no one loves shop conversation so much as those who are only on the doorstep of it." This is a key possibly to the average British conversation.

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Now it seems that Mr. James Van Alen will go to South Africa, or, rather, he has volunteered his services. Mr. Van Alen offered some time ago to equip an ambulance and go to the front, but his offer was refused. Mr. Van Alen married the eldest daughter of Mrs. Astor. His wife has been dead some years, and he has taken up his residence in England, living in the neighborhood of the Quorn Hunt. He has two daughters, one of whom made her début at Newport some years ago, and a son. He is a man of independent means, and of recent years, ever since he was disappointed about his appointment as Minister to Italy, he has lived in England, coming to this country very seldom. His Newport house has not been opened in some seasons.

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The Knickerbocker Whist Club is one of the forms of entertainment which has had a great success this Winter. It meets every fortnight at the houses of different members. At the last meeting at the residence of Col. Chisolm and his stepdaughter, Mrs. Lester del Garcia, Mrs. George Schieffelin won the first prize and Col. Horace Brookes the second. The booby prize was won by Mr. Frederick Wombwell.

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Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs gives a luncheon to-day. She will sail for Europe in February. She will join her sister, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., at Nice.

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Mrs. Astor will give a dinner on Saturday, Feb. 10. This will be the second in the series, the first of which was given before Christmas. Mrs. William Duer will give a large dinner on Thursday, Jan. 25.

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The theatre has been well patronized by society this past week. Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills were at the première of "Brother Officers," and on another evening at the same theatre were Mrs. Coudert-Brokaw, Miss Morrison, Mr. Richard Fay, Bradley Strong, and Mr. and Mrs. N. L. McCready. Mr. and Mrs. William Hazard were at "The Degenerates" on Friday evening with Mr. and Mrs. George Gould and Mr. and Mrs. John E. Cowdin. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish had a party at the same play during the week. Mrs. John R. Drexel has been quite a constant attendant at the opera. She was in the stalls on Wednesday evening, and in her box on Friday.

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Mr. and Mrs. Henry Barclay were to have given a large house party for the sleighing at Lenox this week, but the party was abandoned on account of the thaw. It is now quite the fashion to open a country house from Friday to Monday, and there are yet some people remaining in the country all Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Albert Stevens are still at Westbury, where they have been having house parties, and Mr. and Mrs. James L. Kernochan and Mr. and Mrs. Van Rensselaer Kennedy are also at their country seats. Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt have been having a succession of house parties at Biltmore, and are now entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney and Rawlins Cottenet. Mr. and Mrs. George Gould entertain over Sunday at Georgian Court, Lakewood.

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The Thursday Evening Club will hold a meeting next Thursday at the residence of Mrs. E. H. Harriman. Mr. Rudolph Ernest Gunther will continue his series of musical teas every fortnight. The description of the last and the names of the guests were published yesterday.

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The Misses Livingston and Mr. Howland Pell are among the latest arrivals at St. Augustine, Fla. Mr. and Mrs. Columbus Iselin and the Vicomte de Garets are among the guests at the Lakewood, at Lakewood.

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Mrs. George Burroughs Torrey gave a handsome luncheon to twenty ladies in Mr. Torrey's studio, at 391 Fifth Avenue, on Saturday afternoon. The guests were seated at a round table, decorated with a large centrepiece of maidenhair ferns. The luncheon was served by Delmonico. The guests were the Baroness d'Alexandry of Paris, Mrs. Henry Burnett, Mrs. H. B. Gilbert, Mrs. F. Vivanti, Mrs. Guggenheimer of Lynchburg, Va.; Mrs. W. V. Brokaw, Mrs. Edward Brandus, Mrs. James Struthers, Mrs. Haigh, Mrs. A. N. Waterhouse of Philadelphia, Mrs. James Martin, Mrs. R. P. Lounsbury, Mrs. E. M. Culver, and Mrs. John Chester Eno.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mrs. J. Wechsler last week gave a large luncheon for married and young people.

The Freundschaft Club gave an excellent vaudeville performance last evening, which was followed by dancing.

Mrs. Edward L. Crabbe and the Misses Crabbe of 291 Riverside Drive were at home Thursday, Jan. 18, and will receive again next Thursday.

The Lone Star Boat Club gave some private theatricals last night at Sherry's, which were followed by a dance. It was largely attended.

The death of Miss Sophie Kohn, a few weeks ago, has brought sorrow into many homes. Her friends were legion, and her loss is much lamented.

The Harmony Club on Sunday evening, Jan. 28, will give a beefsteak supper at 7 o'clock. This will be followed by a stag vaudeville entertainment.

Mrs. Lawrence Phelps Tower and Miss Tower will be at home informally at their residence, 23 East Sixty-first Street, Monday afternoons until Lent.

Mrs. George Burroughs Torrey is again keeping her days "at home," and will receive her friends on Mondays at Mr. Torrey's studio, 391 Fifth Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Elliot Danforth will take apartments at the Lorraine, Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, on the completion of that building. In the meantime they will remain at the Astoria.

Congratulations are being extended to Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Nathan on the birth of a son; also to Mr. and Mrs. Jesse I. Straus on the birth of a son. Mrs. Nathan and Mrs. Straus are sisters-in-law.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Baumann of 51 West Eighty-ninth Street have issued cards for the forthcoming wedding of their daughter Lillie to Mr. Max Englander of this city. The event will take place Monday evening next at Sherry's.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Jules Levy of this city and Miss Goldsaw of Cleveland. The engagement of Miss Edna Falk and Mr. Charles Levy is announced; also that of Mr. Edward Siesel and Miss Estelle Fox, and of Mr. Miller and Miss Kaufman.

Mrs. Louis Stern has organized a dancing class. Mrs. George Stern of 161 West Eighty-sixth Street gave a reception yesterday afternoon, and will give a second next Saturday afternoon. Mrs. Charles Blum has issued cards for receptions on the fourth Tuesdays of January and February.

Miss Estelle Rosenshine of 49 West Fifty-seventh Street was tendered a surprise party by Miss Gumbirer, who conceived the idea, and her friends on Thursday evening last. Miss Rosenshine was kept in ignorance of the affair, as were also her parents, and the supper, music, and all accessories were supplied by her guests.

At Mrs. Egbert Guernsey's apartments, the Madrid, Central Park South, a number of men and women meet every Thursday morning to listen to Mme. Le Plongeon's (Lady Coqueville's) illustrated lectures on the famous ruins of Yucatan. Her subject Thursday morning last was life at Uxmal, where Dr. and Mme. Le Plongeon spent much time, while exploring Yucatan.

Mrs. Joseph Herzig of 1,190 Madison Avenue will be at home on Thursday next, and on Feb. 1 and 15 Mrs. William I. Spiegelberg, 134 West Seventy-eighth Street, receives on Fridays in January, and Mrs. Arnold Stiefel of 33 East Sixtieth Street has sent out cards for the fourth Saturday in January and February. Mrs. J. Guy Seligman, formerly Miss Hilda de Pinna, is giving a series of receptions at her home, 2,314 Broadway, on the first and second Thursdays of the month during the season.

Mrs. J. Wittenberg was the chief organizer of a dinner dance and some amateur theatricals which took place at Sherry's on Thursday night last. Others who aided Mrs. Wittenberg were Mrs. C. D. Bernheimer, Mrs. J. Weil, and Mrs. J. Rothschild. Some of those taking part in the theatricals were Miss Rothschild, Mrs. J. Weil, Miss Moses, and the Messrs. C. Banner, W. Cahn, M. Frank, and Mr. Goldmark. The play selected was "The Arabian Nights," and it was one of the best amateur performances seen this season. Miss Julia Marlowe coached the performers.

The Woman's Auxiliary of the Homoeopathic Hospital of Harlem is composed of many prominent women of Harlem who have joined together to assist the hospital in its dispensary work. They will give the first of a series of progressive euchre next Monday afternoon at Wallace's Ellerslie Hall, 82 and 84 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. They expect this season to extend large financial aid to the hospital, and every effort is being made to make this entertainment a great success. The President of the auxiliary, Mrs. Howard S. Robbins, with the officers of the society and the Entertainment Committee, of which Mrs. M. E. Chipman is the Chairman, will receive the many guests that will be present. Many handsome prizes have been given, which will be awarded to the successful players.

The tenth German Charity Ball, given under the auspices of the Bachelor Society of German leaders, Arion and Beethoven Maennerchor, will take place at the Metropolitan Opera House on Thursday, Feb. 1. In the past nine years over $80,000 have been distributed to the various German charities from the results of these balls. The officers this year are as follows: Honorary President—Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer; President—Mr. Robert C. Krammerer; Treasurer—Mr. Hubert Cillis; Corresponding Secretary—Mr. Charles L. Gunther; Recording Secretary—Mr. Fred F. A. Treuleben. The ball will be opened by Mr. Robert C. Kammerer, President, and Mrs. William Forster. The dance music is in chage of John C. Rietzel, and the promenade music by Mr. Frank, of the Twelfth Regiment Band. It is expected that not less than $10,000 will be netted as the result of this ball.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Jones of 118 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street celebrated the betrothal of their daughter Veronica to Mr. Abe Klaremeyer on last Sunday evening. There were recitations, music, and dancing. Among those who helped to make the reception enjoyable were Mr. J. Aldrich Libbey, who rendered a few choice selections, accompanied by Mr. Monroe H. Rosenfeld. After the reception a banquet was served. Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. S. Lippstadt, Mr. and Mrs. Felix Levy, Mr. and Mrs. B. Jonas, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Klarenmeyer, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Cohen, Dr. and Miss B. Sortz, Mr. and Mrs. H. Schumann, Mr. and Mrs. E. Levy, Mr. and Mrs. Monroe S. Rosenfeld, Mr. and Mrs. Ury, Mr. J. B. Falk, Mr. and Mrs. J. Plass, Mr. Alfred Jonas, Miss Veronica Levy, Miss Selma Kallman, Mrs. Isidor Mayer, Miss Martha Levy, Miss Bertah Levy, Miss Hennie Jonas, Miss Beatrice Klarenmeyer, Mr. E. Winebergh, and Mr. and Mrs. B. Rosenstock.

The Theta Chapter of Alpha Theta Psi Fraternity held the first of its several dances to be given this season at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening last. The dance was held in the banquet hall, which was decorated with palms and ferns. Dancing began at 10 o'clock and continued into the early morning. The patronesses were Mrs. Andrew McLean, Mrs. O. D. Person, and Mrs. S. A. Bergen. The committee was composed of Messrs. David J. McLean, (Chairman,) T. C. Burrows, and Charles O. Hartich. There were about seventy couples present, among whom were Miss Vandeveer of Woodhaven, Miss Bacon of Boston, Miss Mortimer, Miss Patterson, Miss Haws, Miss Slede, Miss Young, Miss Goodhue, Miss Harding, Miss McLaren, Miss Steiner, Miss McLean, Miss Campbell, Miss Frost, Miss Kirkus, Miss Slater, Miss Taylor, Miss E. E. Smith, the Misses Miller, Miss Bolinger, and Mrs. John B. Clark. From New York there were present Miss Evelyn Westbrook, Miss B. Taylor, Mr. G. De Graw Borden, and C. W. Townsley. From Flatbush Miss Stott, Miss Holmes, Miss Moore, Miss Fackenthal, Miss C. Smith, and Messrs. German, Yates, Day, Vanderpool, Bartendale, and Fackenthal. Among the men from Brooklyn were Messrs. John B. Clark, A. Hardich, G. Person, C. Valentine, W. Slater, S. Milne, W. Dodworth, D. McLean, C. Hartich, T. Burrows, A. Ball, W. Grant, F. Taylor, L. Matthews, G. Whitlock, J. McLaren, J. Mason, H. Smith, J. MacDonald, C. Porter, D. Frost, and Messrs. T. C. Simonton and A. P. Gray from Paterson, N. J.

The Students gave the third dance of their eleventh season at the Hotel Majestic Thursday evening. The dance took place in the drawing room suite on the first floor. There the guests were received by the patronesses, Mrs. Cord Meyer, Mrs. Lucy Tate Griffith, Mrs. Archibald Turner, Mrs. Stephen D. Pinckney, Mrs. Theodore Suro, Mrs. Henry Aplington, and Mrs. Delancey Walbridge. The usual elaborate supper was served. Among the members of the organization are Miss Maud Becker, Mr.

Themes and Topics
In the Musical World

Much is said of the loss of the secrets of the old Italian school of singing, and the blame for the prevalence of bad vocal style is usually laid upon the shoulders of Wagner This is not altogether unjust, nor is it wholly just. Wagner did not desire bad singing; but he began his work as a writer of music dramas with theories as to the relative places of singing and acting which frightened the old-fashioned opera singers away from him. He held that it was more important for the truth of operatic representation that the acting should be good than that the singing should be simply pretty. He did not see any possibility of performing his works if the performers were to stand down by the footlights and sing without any consideration of the histrionic features of the scene. This was one of the old-fashioned ways. The action was almost wholly confined to the passages of recitative or to the orchestral descriptions. Whenever a singer had an aria to sing he stood still. The teachers taught that it was unfavorable to beautiful delivery to move about, and the whole structure of the drama underlying the opera was sacrificed to the production of a beautiful tone and to the achievement of vocal feats. This was the state of affairs on the Italian stage just before Wagner's advent.

It was to all this that Wagner raised the violent opposition of a man who had profoundly noble theories as to the dramatic art of the opera, but who never was moderate in the statement of his beliefs and who was stupidly intolerant of opposition. When he said that he was not going to write arias, that he was going to make his music a continuous expression of the text, and that he was going to demand of the singer that he be also, and primarily, an actor, he virtually closed the doors of his temple of art to all the great singers of the world in his day. Therefore, in order to get his works performed, he had to take such material as he could get and mold it to his purposes. I have never been able to find in the writings of Wagner any expression of opposition to pure beauty in singing on its own account. He opposed only the customs of the old stage, which sacrificed everything dramatic to the display of the beauty of the voice.

He demanded that the voice be regarded as a means, not an end. That he wrote passages unfavorable to the voice is perfectly true, but it is also true of almost every other opera composer who ever lived. The strain of singing the chief parts in the Wagner dramas is no greater than that of singing those in the Meyerbeer operas. And let me hasten to add that I do not make this assertion on my own authority, but on that of eminent singers and throat specialists. Wagner has proved over and over again in his works that he had use for the very best singing that could exist. The Wagnerian cantilena is as musical as that of Verdi or Gounod, and not a whit different in its demands for pure beauty of voice and delivery. In all operatic music there is no passage that yearns for more luscious sensuousness of tone than the duo in the second act of "Tristan und Isolde," and all singers will bear me out in the assertion that, so far as its demands on the voice are concerned, it is no more exacting than the duet between Faust and Marguerite in the garden scene. Indeed, I do not hesitate to say that there is nothing in "Oh, sink hernieder" as difficult to produce successfully as the A in this passage:

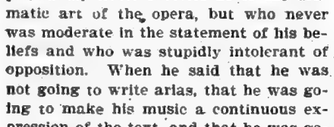

But Wagner did demand that the text should be respected, and thereby he opened up a large field of difficulties to the mere singers, who had cared little for the words so long as they made pretty sounds. The school of singing actors whom he was forced to rear for the presentation of his works contained few pupils who had been well grounded in the principles of the art of singing. The result was inevitable. They sang Wagner badly, just as they would have sung any one else badly; and with this aggravation of their failings—that they were forced to push to the front just the weakest part of their style. This was their ignorance of the method of reconciling perfect diction (which their master demanded) with a good voice production. A poor singer has difficulties with certain vowel sounds. He cannot sing this tone with that vowel or that tone with this one. We all recall the familiar tale of the indolent Brignoli, who, finding that he could sing certain notes best with the open sound of "a" and others best with the long "i" of Continental tongues, was wont to make the text of his arias at times consist entirely of the words, "Ah, si, Ah, si." If a singer with such a lovely voice as that of Brignoli resorted to such tricks, what must have been the struggles of the unschooled Wagner singers of the early period, who found themselves compelled by the inexorable laws of Baireuth to enunciate the text at no matter what cost and to perform the proper actions, too?

With one or two exceptions they sang abominably, and there grew up a tradition that this was the way to sing the music of Wagner. Wagner himself did not wish to have it so sung. If he could have found singers who could act, enunciate the text, and reveal to the auditors the full wealth of his melodies, he would have been overjoyed. But failing to get these, he was glad to have people who could at least indicate the melodies, while they gave themselves up to a complete embodiment of the composer's thought. It is quite true, therefore, that in a measure Wagner is responsible for the bad singing that used to be inseparable from the performances of his dramas. He wrote dramas that the old-fashioned singers would not sing and the new-fashioned could not. Then arose the belief that the Italian was the only good singer and the German was the unfailingly bad one. Of course, this was untrue. There were good German singers even in the early Wagnerian days. And these singers were a constant living proof of the contention which has been made in these columns for the last thirteen years that Wagner was neither the direct cause of bad singing nor any excuse for it. In what sense he was a cause of it has just been set forth. That in itself goes to show that an unhappy combination of circumstances was the only reason why the music of Wagner should ever have been sung badly, or pronounced unfit to sing. In looking over my scrapbooks I find that in the season of 1889, when there was some especially bad singing in the Metropolitan Opera House, I wrote this:

"Signor Saccharini might sing the music of Siegfried without a single error in method or vocal style and yet fail to move an audience as much as Herr Wachsend, who outraged his glottis with every note and constructed his phrases with the delicacy of a musical blacksmith. But because Herr Wachsend is so fine a dramatic performer we are not to forget that at every appearance he strews the stage with the disjecta membra of the lyric art. Singing is a very important part of the opera, even of the Wagner music drama. 'Nothung! Nothung! neidliches Schwert,' can be sung strictly in tune and with the aid of all the resources of the most perfect vocal method without the sacrifice of one shade of its magnificent dramatic power. And people who pay for the expensive privilege of listening to operatic performances have a perfect right to demand that it shall be."

Friends, well-meaning friends, used to come and reason with me when I wrote in that strain in those days. The same friends now say, "Of course. No one ever thought anything else." That is because they have lived to be convinced that the laws of beauty in singing are the same yesterday, to-day, and forever; that the principles by which Caffarelli and Farinelli and Senesino were guided when they did the wonderful things recorded of them are the same as those by which Jean de Reszke is guided when he sings Tristan and Lehmann when she sings Isolde and Nordica when she sings Brünnhilde. And singers like these have lived to prove that Wagner is no more difficult to sing, no more taxing on the voice, than any other great master of the lyric stage. For many years I have never lost an opportunity of discussing the technics of singing with the acknowledged masters of it, for I am a firm believer in the wisdom of a certain injunction of Brander Matthews: "If it chance that artists fall to talking about their art, it is the critic's place to listen, that he may pick up a little useful knowledge." It was never my good fortune to talk on this subject with Mme. Patti, but I have had hours upon hours of talk about vocal technics with such singers as Mme. Sembrich, Mme. Melba, Mme. Nordica, Mme. Eames, Campanini, Ffrangcon-Davies, the de Reszkes, Maurel, and their kind. Now, it is my firm conviction that these people know their business a great deal better than I know it. Sitting in my seat in the Opera House I can tell when they produce the correct result, but they can teach me A B C of how to do it. Therefore I take some pleasure and not a little pride in saying that I have yet to find one whose ideas on the subject are not the same as my own. In the details of method there are many differences among singers. As to the objects to be aimed at there are none. As to the possibilities of singing there is a general accord. As to the great fundamental laws of singing all are agreed. Even M. Ernest Van Dyck, who does not produce the results for which the true method seeks, says that there is only one vocal method, and that this way is the one way for all music.

Singers like the de Reszkes and Lehmann and Nordica have solved the problem which poor Wagner found insoluble in his day. They sing Wagner's music beautifully; they enunciate the text; they do justice to the dramatic intentions of the composer. Why? Because they possess the old schooling, the schooling which is the glory of Mme. Sembrich's art when she sings for us Norina and Susanna and Lucia, which is the secret of the liquid flow of Mme. Melba's voice when she carols for us the heartless frippery of "Bel raggio."

Wagner demanded of the singing actor simply what the great masters of the old school of Italian singing had taught, but which had been permitted to fall partly into desuetude through the evil influences of the later Neapolitan school of opera composers. Does any one suppose that Porpora taught the art of producing a beautiful tone on only one or two vowel sounds? Does any one believe that he did not teach the enunciation of the consonants? Such a thing is inconceivable to those acquainted with the history of the singers taught by the masters of whom I have selected him as a type. The operas by the composers of the early period give the lie to all such accusations. The works of Caccini, Monteverde, and Carissimi are in themselves a sufficient refutation of such a charge, were it brought. The operas of Handel, Scarlatti, and Hasse were even more exacting in their requirements, yet it was in the time of these composers that the most remarkable singers flourished. This was the period of the wonderful men singers already named and of such women as Faustina and Cuzzoni.

The principles of singing as understood by these artists are those to which the modern de Reszkes and Sembrich and Lehmann and the others proclaim allegiance. They are the principles which govern the singing of Wagner and of Verdi and of Gounod alike. But they are in danger of being thrown into obscurity at the present time by the theories of certain Wagnerian interpreters, of whom the chief in this matter is M. van Dyck, and the precepts of the narrow-minded and, I must add, ignorant creatures who now control the destinies of Baireuth. Cosima and Siegfried Wagner are doing more to justify the charge of hostility to good singing in the Wagner camp than the lamented composer did in the whole of his polemics and ill-phrased diatribes against his predecessors.

M. van Dyck, a man of high intelligence and independence of thought, has devised his own plan of reading the Wagnerian music. It is not unlikely that he is embittered by the success of Jean de Reszke, who sings the rôles in a manner radically opposed to that which is taught by M. van Dyck; and perhaps this feeling carries the utterances of the Belgian tenor a little beyond his beliefs. But at the bottom M. van Dyck is right. He holds that there should be a distinct difference between the styles of the recitative and the cantilena in the Wagnerian drama. This is undeniable. One has only to examine the scores of the works to see that the Belgian speaks the truth. The recitative is to be sung in a manner as near that of conversation as is consistent with the fundamental difference between song and speech. The illusion of conversation should be achieved in the Wagnerian recitative, and it can be. But when M. van Dyck tells us, as he does in his practice, that the recitative should not be sung at all, but cackled in a dry and tuneless staccato, without due regard to the pitch of the notes which Wagner has written, then we must cease to agree with him. The boundary line between music and the unmusical should not be crossed. M. Jean de Reszke errs in the other direction. He sings legato all the time, and that also is false to the thought of Wagner. And it is this sacrifice of the ruggedness of the true Wagnerian recitative to pure beauty of tone which makes M. de Reszke's Tristan in one or two places and his Siegfried in more than one or two fall below the possible measure of eloquence. But it is far better to sing than to shout Wagner. It is nearer to Wagner's purpose that we should hear the tones as he wrote them, even if they are now and then a little too sweet, than that we should not hear them at all except when a passage comes which the singer interprets as intended to be a bit of cantilena. And then what happens? The tired throat refuses to sustain the tones, and false intonation is the result. Hear M. van Dyck sing "Nun weisst du, fragende Frau."

This brittle staccato, delivered in a hard, dry voice, without a vestige of forward resonance, with the nasal passages closed, and the muscles of the throat all strained, has no place in vocal art and has no business on the operatic stage. Young singers who are led into the attempt to imitate it will seriously injure their voices. And it is neither beautiful nor eloquent. And it is unnecessary. The Wagnerian recitative can be honestly treated with the resources of the old vocal art, and the dramatic purposes of the composer can be carried out without a sacrifice of voice or method. There is a light, conversational style of recitation in many of the older Italian operas. There is also a tragic and intense declamation in many of them and in some of the oratorios. The best training for the delivery of these is the old Italian school, and that, too, is the best training for the delivery of the recitative of Wagner. There is nothing in the music of Wagner that demands the application of new laws to singing either in recitative or cantilena. The style of the music is new, but so was that of Meyerbeer or that of Verdi at one time. And if you wish to find something which was not only novel but alarming in its day, examine the Weber air, "Ocean, Thou Mighty Monster." It takes a dramatic soprano with a colorature education to sing that properly.

At Baireuth the eminent Cosima and her "Wonniges Kind" are teaching that the whole music of Wagner, cantilena and all, should be sung in the brittle staccato. These distinguished reformers of the reformer of the musical drama are asking tenors to sing "Am stillen Heerd" and "Morgenlich leuchtend" in "Die Meistersinger" in the same style as M. van Dyck sings the prattle of Loge. No wonder that the opponents of Wagner say that his works are ruinous to the voice, and that they cannot be sung with the old method. There is only one way to sing, so far as the production of the tones is concerned; and that is as the old masters sang and taught. The laws which they laid down, though couched in a poor terminology, were the fundamental laws of song. The same laws are to be observed to-day. The same laws are observed by the best singers. We cannot improve on the method of such a singer as Marcella Sembrich. Whenever she appears on the stage she preaches an eloquent sermon on the art of singing. And it is no great difficulty to trace the teachings which she reveals back to their musical origin. She herself declares that she owes her knowledge to the instruction of Lamperti. No doubt it was that eminent teacher who gave her the rudiments of singing and prevented her in her vocal youth from falling into bad habits. But I am inclined to think that her own high skill as a musician had more than he to do with the full development of her mastery of her art. She sings according to the laws of nature, and to do this was the aim of the whole Italian school. Perhaps later I may have something to say about these laws. At present I am concerned only in calling the reader's attention to the truth that there is only one right way to sing, and that the so-called Wagnerian school is an illusion, a delusion, and a snare.

W. J. HENDERSON.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR THE WEEK

SUNDAY—Popular concert, Metropolitan Opera House, 8:15 P. M.
Arion concert, Club House, 8:15 P. M.

MONDAY—Mrs. Snelling's song recital, Mendelssohn Hall, 3 P. M.
"At the Lower Harbor" and "The Magic Melody," American Theatre, 8 P. M.
"Le Prophete," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.

TUESDAY—Perry Averill, song recital, Mendelssohn Hall, 3 P. M.
Paderewski and the Adamowski Quartet, Sherry's, 4 P. M.
Pittsburg Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.
Kneisel Quartet, Mendelssohn Hall, 8:15 P. M.

WEDNESDAY—"Die Meistersinger," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.

THURSDAY—Mark Hambourg, piano recital, Mendelssohn Hall, 2:30 P. M.
David Bispham, song recital, Mendelssohn Hall, 8:15 P. M.
Dannreuther Quartet, Sherry's, 8:30 P. M.

FRIDAY—Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall, 2 P. M.
"Don Pasquale" and "Cavalleria Rusticana," Metropolitan Opera House, 7:45 P. M.

SATURDAY—"Tannhauser," Metropolitan Opera House, 2 P. M.
"Faust," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.
Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall, 8 P. M.

THE WEEK AT THE OPERA.

The programme for the week at the Metropolitan Opera House is as follows: Monday, "Le Prophète," with the same cast as before; Wednesday, "Die Meistersinger," in German, Mmes. Eames and Schumann-Heink and Messrs. Van Rooy, Dippel, Bertram, Friedrichs, and Muhlmann; Friday, "Don Pasquale" and "Cavalleria Rusticana," with the same casts as before; Saturday afternoon, "Tannhäuser," with the same cast as before, except that Mme. Ternina is announced to appear as Elizabeth and Mr. Bertram will be the Wolfram; Saturday evening, "Faust," with Mme. Eames as Marguerite, Mme. Mantelli as Siebel, M. Saleza as Faust, M. Ocellier as Valentin, and Mr. Pringle as Mephistopheles.

THE SUNDAY EVENING CONCERT.

The programme for this evening's weekly concert at the Metropolitan Opera House is as follows:

Overture, "Rienzi" ..... Wagner
Es ist Genug, "Elijah" ..... Mendelssohn
Herr Van Rooy.
Vedrai Carino, "Don Giovanni" ..... Mozart
Mlle. Zelie de Lussan.
Monologue from "Falstaff" ..... Verdi
Sig. Campanari.
Aria, "Sigurd" ..... Reyer
M. Saleza.
"Wie Nahte Mir Der Schlummer," "Der Freischuetz" ..... Weber
Mme. Gadski.
Valse ..... Rubinstein
"There is a Green Hill Far Away" ..... Gounod
Mlle. Zelie de Lussan.
"Antwort auf die Frage Eines Maedchen ..... Haydn
"An die Musik" ..... Schubert
"Sei mir gegruent" ..... Schubert
Herr Van Rooy.
"Du bist die Ruh" ..... Schubert
"Erlkoenig" ..... Schubert
Mme. Gadski.
Aria, "L'Africaine" ..... Meyerbeer
M. Saleza.
Vorspiel, "Die Meistersinger" ..... Wagner

MRS. SNELLING'S SONG RECITAL.

Mrs. Grenville Snelling will give a song recital to-morrow afternoon at Mendelssohn Hall. The programme:

Oboe solo, introduction, andante, et polonaise..Colin
M. Georges Longy.
Priggioniera Abbandonata (Aria from "Adriano")..... Galuppi, 1706-1785
Mrs. Grenville Snelling.
Nell ..... Faure
Au Cimetiere ..... Faure
Mandoline ..... Faure
Mrs. Snelling.
"Nymphs and Shepherds" ..... Purcell
"The Roses Are Dead" ..... Arthur Foote
Mrs. Snelling.
Le Berger ..... Barthe
Couvre-Feu ..... Barthe
Scherzo ..... Barthe
M. Longy.
Air—"Il m'aime! Espoir charmant" ("Les Dragons de Villars") ..... Maillart
Mrs. Snelling
"Wir Glaenzt der Helle Mond" ..... Sinding
"Mir Glaenzen Die Augen" ..... Sinding
"Widgenlied" ..... Sinding
Mrs. Snelling.
Bergerette: Louis XVI. "Par un Matin." ..... Chansons Populaires: "Pierre et sa Mie," "Le Joli Tambour."
Mrs. Snelling.
Agnus Dei, with oboe and organ obligato...Bizet
Mrs. Snelling and M. Longy.

THE PADEREWSKI-ADAMOWSKI RECITAL.

The programme for the Paderewski-Adamowski recital to be given at Sherry's on Tuesday afternoon at 4 P. M.:

Quartet for strings in F Major, Op. 10. ..... R. Statkowski
Adamowski Quartet.
Soli for piano—
Ballade, Nocturne, D flat, Op. 57, Etude ..... Chopin
Cracovienne ..... Paderewski
Rhapsodie ..... Liszt
Mr. Paderewski.
Quartet for piano and strings ..... Schumann
Mr. Paderewski and Adamowski Quartet.

PITTSBURG ORCHESTRA CONCERT.

The first concert in New York by the Pittsburg Orchestra of seventy players, Victor Herbert, conductor, will be given in Carnegie Hall Tuesday evening, Jan. 23, at 8:15 o'clock. The dignified spirit which marks every effort of this organization is seen in the quality of the programme printed below. Miss Marie Brema, the soloist, will make her first appearance in New York this season on this occasion. The orchestra will give a second concert in Carnegie Hall on the evening of Tuesday, Feb. 27, when Miss Sara Anderson, soprano, will be the soloist. Next Tuesday evening's programme is as follows:

Overture, "The Roman Carnival," Op. 9..Berlioz
"Air de Telaire," "Menuet Chante," from the opera "Castor et Pollux" ..... Rameau
Miss Brema.
Symphony No. 5, in E minor, Op. 64.. Tschaikowsky
Intermission of fifteen minutes.
Mephisto waltz, (after Lenau) ..... Liszt
"Six Chansons a Danser" ..... Alfred Bruneau
Le Menuet. La Gavotte. La Bourée.
La Pavane. La Sarabande. Le Passe-Pied.
(First time in New York.)
Miss Brema.
Vorspiel, "Die Meistersinger" ..... Wagner

MR. BISPHAM'S REQUEST RECITAL.

After carefully canvassing and counting the requests received, Mr. Bispham thinks the following have been most frequently asked for and will consequently be the programme for his recital in Mendelssohn Hall next Thursday evening:

"Adelaide" ..... Beethoven
"Die Ehre Gottes" ..... Beethoven
"Wie bist du meine Koenigen" ..... Brahms
"Meine Liebe ist grun" ..... Brahms
"Widmung" ..... Schumann
"Die Lotosblume" ..... Schumann
"Fruhlingsnacht" ..... Schumann
"Du bist die Ruh" ..... Schubert
"Der Erlkonig" ..... Schubert
"Im Herbst" ..... Franz
"Ein Ton" ..... Cornelius
"Nur wer die Sehnsucht kennt" ...Tschaikowsky
"Ich liebe dich" ..... Grieg
"Who is Sylvia?" ..... Schubert
"Myself When Young" ..... Liza Lehmann
"Drink to Me Only with Thine Eyes" ..... Old English
"Danny Deever" ..... Damrosch

THE DANNREUTHER QUARTET.

The Dannreuther Quartet's programme for Thursday evening at 8:30 at Sherry's is as follows:

Quartet, Op. 50, No. 6, in D major.....Haydn
Songs.—Mr. Frederic Howard.
Quartet, Op. 105, in A flat major.....Dvorak
Songs.—Mr. Frederic Howard.
Quintet, Op. 34, in F minor, for pianoforte, two violins, viola, and violoncello.....Brahms
Mr. Felix Fox of Boston at the piano.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The fourth rehearsal and concert of the Philharmonic Society will take place at Carnegie Hall on Friday afternoon and Saturday night. The programme:

Overture, "The Flying Dutchman" ..... Wagner
"Ganymed," poem by Goethe, for contralto and orchestra ..... Louis V. Saar
First Time.
Mme. Schumann-Heink.
Symphony, No. 4, B flat major, Op. 60..Beethoven
Songs. "Der Kreuzzug" ..... Schubert
"Der arme Peter" ..... Schumann
"Er ist gekommen" ..... Robert Franz
Mme. Schumann-Heink.
Piano accompaniment, Mr. Emil Paur.
Overture, "Prometheus Bound," Op. 38..... Goldmark

As Mme. Schumann-Heink's first number is by a resident composer, a few words about him may be interesting. Louis V. Saar, born in 1868 at Rotterdam, in the Netherlands, attended the Gymnasium (College) at Strassburg, Alsace, until 1885, studied music in Munich with Rheinberger, graduated as composer and pianist in 1889, on which occasion he was publicly mentioned for conspicuous work in all branches. On the programmes of the Munich Academy of Music of that day may be found among other works of Saar one symphony, two overtures, one piano quartet, one cantata for soli, choir, and orchestra. From Munich Saar went to Vienna, with special recommendations to Johannes Brahms, and, although not receiving instruction from him, he nevertheless enjoyed personal contact with the master. Devoting himself to composition and following Brahms's advice to hear much, Saar during the years 1890 to 1892 lived alternately in Berlin, Vienna, Leipsic, and Munich. In 1891 he received the Mendelssohn scholarship for a piano suite and songs, and in 1892 the Vienna Tonkuenstlerpreis for mixed quartets with piano.

Since 1892 Saar has been living here as teacher and composer. His many songs first received extensive commendation. In June, 1899, he received, in Boston, the first prize for "Variations and Fugue." Of Saar's larger works, written in the past few months, may be mentioned, besides the just-completed "Ganymed," a secular ode for solo, male chorus, and orchestra, a mixed double choir with orchestra, "Wechselgesang," and many piano pieces, songs, and duets. Saar's works have been published here and abroad.

MR. AVERILL'S SONG RECITAL.

Perry Averill will give a song recital at Mendelssohn Hall on Tuesday at 3 P. M. The programme:

"Adelaide" ..... Beethoven
"Elland," song cycle ..... Von Fielitz
Piano solo waltz caprice, "Man Lebt Nur Einmal" ..... Strauss-Tausig
"The Stars" ..... McCracken-Purdy
Song from Omar Khayyam ..... Victor Harris
"The Captive Sunbeam" ..... Cary
"I Wait for Thee" ..... Fisher
"Le Portrait" ..... Goring-Thomas
"L'Amour et le Bonheur" ..... Goring-Thomas
"Si j'etais Roi ..... Goring-Thomas
Violin Solos—
Air from D major suite ..... Bach
Perpetuum Mobile ..... Ries
Scherzo Tarantelle ..... Wieniawski
Miss Anna Otten.
"Der Traum" ..... Rubinstein
"Wiegenlied" ..... Grieg
"Flina's Shoes" ..... Bungert
Scenes from "Le Luthier de Crémone (with violin obbligato) ..... Rubay
Oh! Carol ..... Costa

MR. HAMBOURG'S RECITALS.

After a series of successes in most of the large American cities as far west as Chicago, Mark Hambourg, the eminent young Russian pianist, will give two New York recitals at Mendelssohn Hall on the afternoons of Thursday, Jan. 25, and Wednesday, Jan. 31. The programme for the first recital, next Thursday, will be:

Alceste ..... Gluck-Saint Saens
Fantasia, Op. 17 ..... R. Schumann
Nocturne ..... Chopin
Two preludes ..... Chopin
Sonata, B flat minor, Op. 35 ..... Chopin
Intermezzo in octaves ..... Leschitzky
Chanson Triste ..... Tschaikowsky
Walther's Preislied from "Meistersinger" ..... Wagner-Schutt
Barcarolle ..... Rubinstein
Waltz Allemand ..... Rubinstein

THE KNEISEL QUARTET.

The third evening concert in the series given by the Kneisel Quartet will take place in Mendelssohn Hall on Tuesday evening. The programme will include Haydn's String Quartet in D, (Opus 76, No. 5;) Beethoven's in E minor, (Opus 59, No. 2,) and Fauré's Sonata for violin and pianoforte, played by Mr. Kneisel and Mme. Antoinette Szumowska-Adamowski of Boston. The Beethoven Quartet is the second of a set of three that he published in January, 1808, and dedicated to his friend, Count Rasoumoffsky, wherefore the three are generally known as "The Rasoumoffsky Quartets." They are generally deemed to be among the most vigorous and characteristically beautiful of Beethoven's works in this form. Mendelssohn was accustomed to say that the first of this set and the one in F minor, Opus 95, were the "most Beethovenish of all Beethoven's works." Count Rasoumoffsky was a Russian nobleman, for many years Ambassador to the Imperial Court at Vienna; he was an enthusiastic amateur of music, and himself a player of the second violin in his famous quartet led by Schuppanzigh. The closeness of Beethoven's relations to him is indicated by the fact that three of his greatest works are dedicated to him—besides this set of quartets, the Fifth and Pastoral Symphonies, (jointly with Prince Lobkowitz.) The quartets were written in 1806, a time when Vienna and the neighboring country were overrun by the French Army. Beethoven spent the Summer of that year at the country houses of the Count of Brunswick in Hungary and of Prince Lichnowsky in Silesia. There he composed his Sonata in F, (called the "Appassionata,") and at about the same time, besides the Quartets, the pianoforte concerto in G, the Fourth Symphony, and the thirty-two variations in C minor for pianoforte. Out of compliment to the friend to whom the Quartets are dedicated, Beethoven used a Russian theme in the first of the set and another in the second. That in the second, to be heard on Tuesday, is made the subject of the Fugato forming the trio ("Maggiore") of the second movement.

Gabriel Urbain Fauré, whose sonata for violin and pianoforte is to be played at the concert; has won his place among the most prominent of French composers, though his music has made slow headway outside his native land. Some of his songs are not unfamiliar, and this sonata has been publicly played in New York. It was published in 1878. M. Fauré is about fifty years old, and was a pupil of Saint-Saëns; he is a successor of that master as organist of the Madeleine in Paris. His most important compositions include a symphony, a suite for orchestra, a requiem, and other choral works, a violin concerto, and a little chamber music.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

Mme. Marcella Sembrich has been engaged as the principal soloist of the Cincinnati Musical Festival, to be held during the second week of May. She will be heard for the first time in this country in Brahms's "Requiem," in the vocal part of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, and in concert numbers.

The sale of seats for the gala concert to be given at Carnegie Hall Tuesday evening, Feb. 6, in aid of the Dewey Arch Fund, will begin at Tyson's and the box office of Carnegie Hall Monday morning, Jan. 22. The interest manifested in the concert is very great, and present indications are that the house will be crowded. Admiral Dewey and Mrs. Dewey are expected to arrive in New York from Washington on Feb. 6, and will be the guests of the committee at the Waldorf-Astoria. Gov. and Mrs. Roosevelt have promised to be present, and the Governor will deliver a short address at the end of the first part. For Damrosch's "Manila Te Deum" sixteen of New York's most able solo singers have kindly volunteered their services for the ensemble numbers. Their names, headed by Mme. Gadski, are as follows: Soprano, Mme. Gadski, Miss Natalie Dunn, Miss Mary H. Mansfield, Miss Eva Gardner Coleman; alto, Miss Horlocker, Miss Belle Newport, Miss Carrie Bradwell; tenor, Evan Williams, E. Ellsworth Giles, George William Jenkins; bass, Allan Walker, Gwilym Miles, Herbert Witherspoon. Mme. Nordica will sing the Inflammatus from Rossini's "Stabat Mater," and Mme. Gadski the aria, "Ocean, Thou Mighty Monster," from Weber's "Oberon." M. Edouard de Reszke's solo is to be announced later. Admiral Dewey and Gov. Roosevelt are to arrive at 8:20 sharp, and at 8:30 punctually the concert will begin.

The opera répertoire for this week at the Germania Theatre is as follows: Tuesday, Jan. 23, Weber's opera "Der Freischütz;" first appearance of the prima donna, Fräulein Martha Hofacker, and the tenor, Herr Wilhelm Kanten. The same opera will be repeated on Friday night. On Wednesday, Jan. 24, and Saturday night, Mme. Moran Olden and Herr Julius Perroti appear again in "Il Trovatore."

Five high noon subscription recitals are announced by Victor Thrane, to be given at Sherry's each successive Tuesday from Feb. 6 to March 6, inclusive. The celebrated instrumentalists Alexandre Petschnikoff, Mark Hambourg, Leonora Jackson, and Elsa Ruegger, assisted by Mme. Frances Saville and other distinguished artists, will contribute to especially arranged programmes, which will be made up for the most part of solos and ensemble numbers not before presented in New York by these artists.

Mr. Anton Van Rooy, the famous baritone, announces a song recital, to be held at Mendelssohn Hall on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 15, on which occasion he will be assisted by Mr. H. H. Wetzler.

"AT THE LOWER HARBOR."

A New Opera to be Produced by the Castle Square Company.

"At the Lower Harbor," ("A Basso Porto,") a grand opera in three acts, by Niccola Spinelli, will be presented in conjunction with "The Magic Melody; or, Fortunio's Song," a dainty operetta by Offenbach, at the American Theatre next Monday, Jan. 22, on which date the Castle Square Opera Company will celebrate its six hundred and fiftieth performance of opera in English in this city. The scenes of Spinelli's opera are laid in Naples; the period is that of the early sixties. The first act shows an open market place near the quays; the second, the interior of an inn frequented by sailors, laborers, and fishermen, and other members of the Cammorristi, a society formed by the lowest classes of Neapolitans to plot against the Government. The third act, which is only eight minutes in duration, displays the market place on the evening of the same day. The action of the opera transpires in six hours.

Eighteen years prior to the opening of the opera, Maria, a woman of the people, has been betrayed and abandoned by Cicillo, a member of the Cammorristi. Maria falsely accuses her rival, Carmela, and encompasses her death and Cicillo's imprisonment. Meanwhile, she marries, and when the opera begins, is a widow and the mother of two children, a son, Luigine, and a daughter, Sesella. Cicillo has become a Government spy, but masquerades as one of the Cammorristi, whom he intends to deliver up to justice. Luigine is also a member of this society, and through Cicillo's influence has degenerated into a dissolute gambler. Cicillo, when reproduced by Maria, declares that it is his intention to bring about the further ruin of Luigine, and to make of Sesella, who is in love with him, a wanton. The arrest of a member of the Cammorristi and the discovery that there is a spy among them serve as the climax of the first act. Here Cicillo, by a movement of alarm, betrays himself to Maria. The curtain rises on the second act to disclose a scene of hilarious merry-making, in which Luigine figures conspicuously. Cicillo appears, orders him to depart, then denounces him as a spy. The Cammorristi rush out in search of him, and Cicillo is left with Sesella, who has come there to meet him. He urges her to go away with him, and tells Sesella that her mother's objection to their union is caused by jealousy. Their flight is interrupted by Maria. When taunted by Sesella, Maria confesses her love, and relates the story of Cicillo's perfidy. Sesella begs her mother's forgiveness, and from her Maria learns of the accusation brought against Luigine. Sesella assembles the Cammorristi, to which Maria presents the proof of Cicillo's treachery. Luigine, despite his mother's protests, is appointed to kill him. The third act relates Maria's attempt to save her boy from committing murder. She warns Cicillo of his danger, and promises to save him if he will no longer molest her children. He refuses, and tells her that the place is surrounded by soldiers who await his signal to descend upon the Cammorristi. He tries to give the signal, but Maria stifles his cry, and stabs him to death.

Spinelli's musical interpretation of this tragic tale is said to contain intense passion and great melodic beauty. The orchestration employs ingeniously the mandolin and guitar. Mr. C. H. Ritter has furnished two striking scenes, and the costumes are picturesque and appropriate. Mr. Edward P. Temple, whose staging of "La Bohème" was so signally successful, has supervised this production. Mr. Clarence West will direct an augmented orchestra. The alternating casts for "At the Lower Harbor," have been arranged, as follows: Maria, Selma Kronold and Mary Linck; Sesella, Mary Carrington; Luigine, Harry Davies; Cicillo, William G. Stewart and William Pruette; Pascale, Frank Belcher, and Picillo, Herman Brand. The "Magic Melody" will enlist the services of Misses Morgan, Quinlan, Lambert, and Messrs. Roberts, Cassavant, and Moulan.

"SIEGFRIED" IN ROME.

Wagner's Music Drama Sung in Italy and Liked.

Foreign Correspondence of The New York Times.

ROME, Dec. 30.—The much-talked of performance of Wagner's "Siegfried" at the Scala of Milan—the first performance ever afforded the great work in Italy—has at last taken place. The result has been, as was generally expected, a complete victory for the work of the great German master, and "Siegfried" is destined to make the round of the principal cities of Italy in the very near future. The death-blow seems to have been struck at last against the opponents of the Wagnerian "musik-drama" in this country, and the final victory gained by its admirers. But a few years ago the "opposition" party was in the majority; now it is in a decided minority.

The performance on Tuesday evening was an assured success. The theatre was crowded from the gallery to the pit, and the applause enthusiastic, especially during the first and third acts. The tenor, Boyatti, as Siegfried, acquitted himself magnificently, scoring a veritable triumph. Elena Bianchini-Cappelli as Brünnhilde, Gaetano Pini-Corsi as Mimi, Wilmant as Alberich, Arcangeli as Wotan, and the Bruno as Erda were one and all excellent.

The orchestra acquitted itself well under the able direction of Maestro Toscanini, although a slight roughness was noticed in one or two places, due, no doubt, to insufficient rehearsals.

All in all, the performance was one of exceedingly great importance in the Italian music world, and has created intense interest and comment throughout the peninsula.

The Roman papers have just published the list of operas and music dramas given at the principal Opera Houses of Italy on last Tuesday night, the traditional "Evening of St. Stephen," on which evening, according to a time-worn custom in this country, the first performances of the regular Winter season take place in the various theatres throughout the peninsula.

Fifty Opera Houses are mentioned on the list, and strange to say, surprising as it may be to the many anti-Wagnerians of Europe, the Baireuth master's name heads the list of composers, with representations at nine theatres of "Tannhäuser," "Lohengrin," "Meistersinger," "Siegfried," and "Tristan und Isolde."

This is a significant fact and one more proof of the tremendous strides toward popularity made by Wagner's works of late years in Italy. Second on the list comes Verdi, also with nine performances, but in less important cities.

The occupant of the third place of honor is Umberto Giordano, whose "Andrea Chenier" and "Fedora," despite many adverse criticisms, have been making the round of Italy with great success this past year.

Leoncavallo's "Bohème" is running Puccini's famous work on the same subject a constantly closer race here in Italy. Hardly noticed at its first performances two years ago, when Puccini's work was making such a triumphal progress throughout Europe, it has steadily pushed itself into the front rank of modern operas by means of its sheer merit alone, and the recent clamorous receptions of the work at Rome, Paris, and other important art centres have been but a just, though a long-deferred, recognition of the work of a master whose promise, given some years ago in "I Pagliacci," has been at last worthily fulfilled. Jules Massenet is at present in Milan bringing out his newly composed "Cendrillon," or "Cinderella." The temporary presence of the great Verdi at Milan gave occasion for an affecting visit of the French composer to the famous veteran, a visit which was by Verdi with a small but select reception in honor of the younger musician.

Massenet's work seems more popular than ever in Italy, and, in addition to his "Cendrillon" and performances of the now famous "Manon Lescaut," Rome is to have an opportunity of judging his "Werther" for the first time this Winter.

Joseph Joachim and Eugen d'Albert are down among the foreign artists who are to play at the series of concerts to be given at the Academy of Santa Cecilia, in this city, during the carnival season.

The hopes entertained for securing Paderewski's assistance this year seem destined to disappointment, however. Wagner's "Meistersinger" is the great attraction at Venice just at present, as "Siegfried" is at Milan, and "Tristan und Isolde" at Trieste.

Tamagno sang in "Otello" at Milan last night, arousing the usual enthusiasm and applause. The house was packed, as it always is, when this famous "star" is on the programme. The Carelli sang the part of Desdemona, coming in for her due share of thoroughly merited applause. This singer, hardly known outside of Italy, is surely to be classed in the very first rank of latter-day artists, and it may not be very long before her fame spreads to the other side of the water.

Don Lorenzo Perosi is still at work on his new oratorio, "The Massacre of the Innocents," which is to be given in the principal cities of Italy before very long.

Still another "Cinderella," besides the famous ones of Rossini and J. Massenet, and this time by a neo-Italian composer, of whom more in my next letter.

F. M. P.

Mr. Paderewski's Earnings.

"The tremendous audience which was present at the Paderewski concert at Music Hall Monday night," says The Baltimore Sun, "has called forth much comment on the great pianist's possibilities as a wage earner.

"The Polish laborer's recompense for his digital proficiency last week was $13,000. But he will earn

Women Here and There—Their Frills and Fancies

"There are advantages in living in Brooklyn, though some people have to be educated up to the fact. I never am called to account for not meeting an appointment promptly," says one Brooklyn woman. "It is difficult to be at an appointed place anywhere in New York at a certain time unless one plans to get there ahead of time and wait, for the distances are so great that one is never sure how long it will take to get anywhere. Nevertheless, people always expect you to be prompt, that is, they expect most people to be if they are themselves, but that is not the case with me. I may be half an hour late, but I am only received with words of commiseration: 'Yes, you poor dear, I know; you have come all the way from Brooklyn.'"

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A woman wrote two letters last week on the same evening, one to a woman and one to a man. The woman was an intimate friend, and the man she knew well and occasionally had to correspond with him upon matters more or less of a business nature, but naturally there was some difference in the tone of the letters. They were both to go off in a hurry, so the woman put them in their envelopes and, despite a bad headache, went out herself to mail them. The next day she received them both back again; there had been a slight mistake and she had put the letter for the man in the envelope directed to the woman, and vice versa. The letter which the woman received was all right. It began in the correct form of a letter to an acquaintance, "My dear Mr. Smith," and the woman who received it saw the mistake at once, and made some laughing remarks about having been made the censor of her friend's letters as she sent it back.

But the letter the man received was different. He had seen enough of the writing of the woman who sent it to recognize it as hers and he would have no reason to suppose that the letter was not intended for him. Still, the beginning was a little surprising. It ran thus:

"My dear ——: Where are you at? [The "are" underlined.] It seems much longer than two weeks since I saw you. Have been hoping all day that you'd come in to tea. Next week Dick will be away, and I shall be quite alone," &c., &c. Then the letter closed affectionately: "With love, always yours, A. B. C." the initials signed, not the full name.

The man who received that affectionate epistle does not tell just how much he read of it before he came to the conclusion that it was not for him, though he admits the beginning and the ending. The woman for whom it was intended and whom it finally reached attracted attention to herself going home in the cars by laughing aloud as she read it in the light of the impression it must have made upon the first recipient.

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"How these actors and actresses do talk about 'creating parts,'" says a woman who writes plays. "We poor playwrights work ourselves to death making characters that fit the players like their own skins, and then they go on the stage and act like themselves, and we hear people talking with admiration about that clever woman or clever man who created the character. Well, they don't create it, that is usually done for them; but it would never do to say so."

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Anna Held says that the most difficult word in the English language is "ridiculously." She likes to say it now, bringing out each syllable separately, but she worked a long time before she could get it correctly for one of her songs.

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"The feeing system in this country is becoming more and more an annoyance, and spoils the pleasure of being away from home," says a woman who has many wealthy friends. "It is bad enough in hotels and restaurants, but there we have some idea of what is expected of us, and in private houses we have not. It is not only the expense, which is considerable to people of moderate means, but one hardly knows how to regulate fees, to give without being vulgarly lavish, and still to give what is expected of one. Yes, expected of one, for it is expected in many houses, and I believe it is a very bad practice. I know that in some of the houses I visit, the servants are paid lavishly, and I also know that near relatives of the family never visit them even for a few days without giving each servant in the house, even the children's nurses, at least $1. Certainly when near relatives give in that way it sets a precedent which others must follow. It is a considerable expense which will often make a visit an impossibility. I do know one house where the hostess informs her guests that her servants are not to be feed. Some people seem to think that rather strange, but for my part I consider it a very courteous and proper thing to do."

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A club woman's directory is one of the needs of the hour. Now that every woman who belongs to a club is Mrs. Nellie Brown, Mrs. Harriet Smith, or Mrs. Elizabeth Margaret Jones it is impossible to find any of them in a case of necessity, unless Mr. Nellie Brown, Mr. Harriet Smith, or Mr. Elizabeth Margaret Jones have risen to enough prominence to be known by their wife's club friends as Tom, Dick, or Harry. In the clubwoman's directory the names Nellie, Harriet, and Elizabeth will be given with possibly the words "as married Mrs. Tom, Dick, or Harry," for the benefit of any of the husband's friends who might chance to pick up the book. But this last is not probable, for though women like to be considerate they also like to stand alone, and the directory will be an individual affair. An up-to-date burial notice for a man now gives the name, "H. P. R. Smith, husband of Grace Martha Smith, née Brown, only the extra "e" in the word "née" showing who it is who was born Brown.

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Girls living in the suburbs of Brooklyn say that no number of burglaries will make them timid going out in the evenings now if they are properly escorted, for all the young men of the suburbs have purchased sword canes and are prepared for all emergencies. Sword canes are not inexpensive. One with a good Damascus blade will cost $17 at the least.

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It is not strange that daughters of some of our multi-millionaires should inherit solid practical talents, and there is no reason why they should not exercise them if they only do it thoroughly. Miss Elise Farrell, heiress to millions, has become a stenographer and typewriter in her father's office. She is said to be expert, which may be truer than the statements which make all society girls beautiful. If she is and commands a good salary she is doing a good thing. There are no women who need good business heads more than women who have money. It has always been something of an ethical question as to whether women of wealth should enter the overcrowded ranks of women who are working for their own support. But it is not the women who work for good salaries who do the harm; it is the so-called charitable people who do poor work for little or nothing who crowd others to the wall.

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In an editorial of last Sunday The Brooklyn Eagle quotes The Elmira Daily Gazette and Free Press as saying—and evidently with a favorable opinion of the suggestion—that while there are placards in the cars requesting men not to expectorate on the floor, there should also be an ordinance passed and placards printed and hung around the streets requesting women not to do the street-sweeping with their skirts. Probably the two editorial writers do not ride frequently in the cars or when they do they may be so closely engaged in reading their respective papers that they do not have time to take observations. That little sign in the car is unpleasantly suggestive, and instead of putting up others it would be well to remove it. It is only an added annoyance, for the ordinance is absolutely a dead letter. The cars are never clean, conductors never enforce the rule, and the only people who have the courage to try to have it enforced and have been known to speak to the law-breakers are some of the members of the Brooklyn Health Protective Association. The workingmen are the worst, though by no means the only, breakers of the ordinance, and at hours when they fill the cars the latter become positively filthy. Sweeping skirts are an evil undoubtedly, but there is a good deal of solid work for the papers to do before they get away from those wretched little signs in the cars.

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Megaphones are comparatively new, and their introduction as means of calling carriages after a reception at the White House in Washington is noted as a useful innovation. But the megaphone seems out of keeping with modern inventions and usages. The tendency of the age is toward quietness and concentration, and the big, resonant megaphone in association with social functions is suggestive of anything but quiet elegance.

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"The car question is too much for me," says the woman who has had experience. "If I take a car that starts from a given place the men who are waiting for it climb on before the incoming passengers have a chance to leave, and usually by the time the women can get into the car the men, having made use of their superior strength, agility, and freedom from skirts and conventionality, have secured at least three-fourths of the seats. I see that again and again, hence it is supposed that men prefer to have seats when traveling in the cars. They are the strongest, the best able to push, and they get the seats, and while there continue to be more people than seats they will continue to have them. But the strange part of it is that when there are more seats than there are people the men do not care to sit; they prefer to stand. I have seen men standing in a car, three or four of them, with plenty of seats. The car has been filled before, possibly, but as the people leave the men continue to stand, and not for a few moments, but for a long distance, evidently only because they like to. Why is it? It is all right, of course; this is a free country, we are told often enough; only when they are standing, with plenty of seats around—and I remember long, tiresome rides I have had standing while they were sitting—I can't help wishing their desire to stand would not come just at the time when it is not necessary and is a hindrance to people who have to crowd past them. This is a funny world."

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A little New York woman, the wife of a carpenter, is keeping track of her husband's increase of wealth for him. He has invested some money in real estate, lots in an outlying district of the city where they are sure to increase in value. They are increasing in value almost every day, and the carpenter likes to count and gloat over his profits. Other lots in the vicinity are gradually being sold or offered for sale, and by the prices they bring the carpenter gauges his wealth and he learns the prices through his wife. They watch the ground carefully, and whenever a new sign "For sale" is put up the wife starts immediately to the office of the real estate agent to learn the price. This, of course, they always give her, thinking her a possible purchaser, and if it is a hundred dollars ahead of the last price given she goes home triumphant and the family has something extra for dinner that day to celebrate the increased value of their own lots.

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Women of the stage say that nowadays so much has been said and written of the theatres that people do not regard them quite so curiously as at one time, and letters asking queer questions about performances, the players, and their parts are not common. "The people who ask queer questions now," recently remarked one woman belonging to a New York stock company who meets many nice people in her private social life, "are the intelligent people, nice women whom one meets and who would be supposed to know better. They ask all sorts of ridiculous questions. They want to know if you take your gowns home at night and if you make up for the stage, and innumerable questions of that kind."

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"I think all actresses of refinement like to dress very quietly off the stage," she went on, talking of dressing in private life. "You like to avoid notice as much as possible. The less an actress is seen off the stage the better, and it is really embarrassing to be known by so many people. There is poor Mrs. Blank, who says she can't go to church because people recognize her and stare unpleasantly. She hasn't a seat of her own, and until she has she feels that she can't go without being made to feel very uncomfortable. But then, I suppose if people didn't know us we wouldn't like that, so there it is."

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But if people don't send letters with ridiculous inquiries the absurd remarks which they make in the theatres would fill a book. And they are made by people who might be expected to know better. For instance, there were two women who went to see Anna Held in "Papa's Wife" at the Saturday matinée. They could not understand the sudden change in the last act, when the little heroine is found to be married to the son instead of the father.

"It's the funniest ending to a play I ever saw in my life," said one with an air of indignation. "It was absurd. The Baron, the husband, only came on two or three times in the whole play."

She plainly felt that she had cause for grievance, and yet if she expected to find in that farce comedy things running like an ordinary romance, or as they might in real life, as she knew it, there might be a good many other things in it of which she might ask the why and wherefore.

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Here is an instance of a woman's business methods which some people might think peculiar, but in which the woman seems to consider herself entirely justified. It may be one of the eccentricities of genius, for the woman is an inventor—has invented something that is sure to make a fortune, she believes—and has applied for a patent. The next thing is to put it on the market. To help her with this she has invited a friend to invest capital. The friend, another woman, is quite willing if there is a chance of the article being worth while, she having great faith in the money making properties of inventions. But here the trouble begins. The woman inventor is very cautious. She does not wish to run any risks with her precious invention, so she is not willing to disclose anything about it, its name, or its nature, to the woman she wishes to interest until the latter has promised that she will put her money into it. Naturally, the outside woman is a little averse to making this promise until she has some slight inkling of what she is to promote, and there the matter stands. The woman with the money to invest is firm, and the other woman is looking rather indignantly for some one else who will have a reasonable amount of confidence in her word.

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This is equalled by a man now in the city who has a new flour to put on the market which will work, he thoroughly believes, the salvation of the world, moral as well as physical. But the people are too ignorant to know what is for their best good, he declares, so until they have become regenerated by means of the diet which he proposes, their only chance is to put unquestioning faith in him as a savior of mankind and obey him implicitly. As this process may be slow he proposes to enforce in England the eating of nutritious flour, and do away with the fine wheat now universally used, by act of Parliament. "We must," he says, and evidently with perfect sincerity, "create the demand for proper flour and then I will supply it." This is, of course, most satisfactory reasoning, and if it can be carried out fortunes will be made as well as reforms instituted.

FEMININE FRILLS.

"In getting a frock coat," says the writer of men's fashions, "it is well to buy one that will look well though the fashions may change a trifle, for they are expensive garments and should last a number of years."

"The styles of hats do not change so much that it is necessary to buy new ones at the commencement of every season," he says in another paragraph.

Imagine a woman's gown that would last without alteration for a "number of years" and a hat of a style that it will "not be necessary to buy one every season!" Happy man! Or is it unhappy man?

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There are as many shades of face powder as there are shades of color almost. The powder that the Jewish and Egyptian women wear in their "make up" in "den fur" looks a bright canary yellow in daylight.

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Up-to-date lace sleeves may have elbow protectors. They may not be intended for that, but they will serve the purpose. A light cloth gown has long sleeves of lace, a piece of the cloth set in at wrist and shoulder, and another, broad at the outside seam, with points on either edge, the piece growing narrower inside the arm. It may not be to hide a sharp elbow, but it might be.

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Long skirts in the street, longer skirts in the house, and it pleases every one but the woman of economical mind. There is a sweep to a train of extra length which gives a pleasant sensation to a woman of presence; she likes the feeling of the swing of the skirts. The dressmaker can get better effects with the long skirt; it shows up the material to better advantage, and as it takes more of it, that is a satisfaction to manufacturers and merchants. But that is not so agreeable to the woman who has to count the dollars. A long train requires less trimming, if anything, than a shorter one, for it has a certain dignity of its own in a rich material, and is apt to lose by being trimmed.

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The long coats are particularly handsome in velvet. It is too rich a material not to be handsomest when falling in long lines. The coat this year gives an opportunity for this, and a long coat of black velvet over a handsome gown has not its superior as an attractive outer garment.

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One young woman who is tall and has a fine figure wears an all black velvet suit. The skirt is perfectly plain, and there is a short jacket, simply made. The effect is excellent. The skirt, to be sure, is abnormally long for street wear, but then it looks wonderfully well when it is not necessary to carry the biggest part of it in the hand.

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Embroidered velvets, velvets with polka dots of the same or blending shades, are to be seen in the shops and in handsome gowns. It seems to be painting the rose, but the material is handsome and it is fashionable.

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There is always a certain jauntiness to the fur boa which makes it always welcome when it comes to the fore semi-occasionally. Fur boas are more fashionable this Winter than regular fitted furs, and it is fortunate that this is so, for the season has been mild and all furs fashionable. In warm weather it is much easier to slip off a boa than other furs. A boa can be slipped down from the neck with a slight movement of the hand, whereas in removing other furs one has the appearance of settling down for a long stay. Boas are also quite as becoming as other furs from their fluffiness, though they are somewhat lacking in dignity for older women.

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"No," said the business woman, "there is no use talking; I can't afford a flannel waist. I am obliged to wear silk ones always. A good, well-made flannel waist really costs more than a very respectable silk one does. Then the prettiest waists in flannel are in delicate shades, very charming, but they soil quickly, and even the so-called wash waists do not hold their own after having been through the laundry. A soiled waist is an abomination, so I wear silk waists. Another thing is that, being a business woman, I have to get in and out of my coat more often than many women, and there my silk waist is a blessing. Another thing is that I sometimes have to make a good appearance—go out to luncheon or dinner, perhaps, without having time to get home to make ready—and there my silk waist makes a more presentable appearance than a flannel one would, though the flannel has twice the style of the other. Perhaps the silk waist does not give as much actual wear as the flannel, but it is more serviceable in the long run."

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Décolleté gowns are cut decidely low this year, but they have not that effect, for the modistes have learned how to make the edge of the gown stay put, finished with a bit of tulle or chiffon, and while low and exposing the shoulders almost entirely, the gown is reasonably modest. Evening gowns have been particularly becoming this year, so much fur and lace have been used to finish the neck, and there are few people who do not need a slight softening effect.

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"No, indeed," says the girl who is to be a bride in the early Spring, "you will not catch me having flowers scattered in my path at my wedding either out doors or in the church. Not all the French fashions in the world would make me do it. Why, I love flowers! I should surely disgrace myself if I should attempt such a thing. I should walk as if I were walking on eggs, or trying not to walk on them, and I couldn't help giving a little scream if I should feel something under my foot and know I had actually crushed a pretty posy. No, indeed, it hurts my feelings when they wilt and die naturally, but to crush them voluntarily is too barbarous."

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Pretty little belts are worn by girls tired of the plain little narrow belts. They are broad in front with two points above and below, sloping down on either side and passing around the waist in a narrow band fastening in the back or at the side. These belts are of embroidery or some material to match the trimmings of the gown.

AMERICAN HOMES IN CUBA

Great Difference in the Quarters of the Army Officers.

FROM PALACE TO MERE HOVEL

Havana Houses Are So Large that Several Officers' Families Occupy Each One.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Jan. 15.—It is interesting to note how various Americans live here—many in a way that would be out of the question in a colder climate, others with all of the comforts that one could wish. Not long ago I made a round of calls, and found my friends living in many and various ways. "To the Maestranga" was my first order to the coachman. Arriving there, we were confronted by a long series of doors in that gloomy old Spanish barracks. By dint of much inquiry we found the right door, and I entered. The quarters were up stairs and very homelike in their appointments, but there was no sunlight; perhaps it was a dark day, but I doubt if the sun reaches that room often. "We are very comfortable," my hostess told me. "We have four rooms, which are ample for our family; to be sure, there is no kitchen, so we don't keep house. We get our meals at a restaurant near by, but that is less trouble than to look after our own. Some of the families have kitchens and everything convenient for running a household just as they would in the States. There are ever so many of us living in this building. By the bye, it is very convenient to have these rooms furnished us and be given commutation of quarters as well." I agreed with her and wondered over the fate that treated them thus and others with less kindness.

"To Gen. Chaffee's" was my next order. On the Prado, the fashionable drive of the city, I found the house of the General. The porter at the door was very obsequious, and to my inquiry for Mrs. Chaffee informed me that she was in and invited me to enter. After passing through the entrance hall we came to a courtyard, in which was a fountain surrounded by beautiful palms. The porter took my card, and I was left in a room which is probably the General's office. The period of probation was short until he returned and conducted me up long stairs, at the head of which I found my hostess awaiting me. She led me into the drawing room, a beautiful room, handsomely furnished, with luxurious easy chairs, statuary, bric-a-brac, &c., just such a place as one would like to find when tired, for it certainly had a restful effect. Leading back from the drawing room was a long gallery overlooking the courtyard, splashing fountain, and spreading palms, and opening from which were the bedrooms. Somewhere in the rear were the dining room and culinary department; the stable, too, was doubtless under the same roof, for from the Governor General's palace down to the humblest home the rule is to keep coaches and horses in the same building; indeed, very often the carriage is taken right to the front door. Just outside the drawing room door was a tea table, with the same dainty appointments that one finds elsewhere. From the nature of the furnishing, I judged that this house, the property of a formerly wealthy Cuban, probably, had been taken ready furnished—the general appearance was Cuban rather than American.

I gave the driver the next number, which we found to be on a corner. There was no entrance on the street where the number was, but instead, I had to walk down the side street about half a block and go up some dingy stairs. No bell, no knocker, and no door on which to knock, so I announced my own arrival to the first person I could find, who chanced to be a servant in the kitchen, and it occurred to me that this department was not as well placed as it might be, for it was next to the room which I took to be the parlor, and on the other side was a bedroom. This servant could not understand my Spanish, so called the landlady, with whom I was more successful. As I said before, I took the room to be the parlor. I did not see it at close range, for the landlady evidently thought it proper for ladies to use their own rooms as reception rooms, and so took me to my friend's room, much to the latter's embarrassment and to my own. The landlady was a large woman of the lower order of Cubans. I imagine, but eager to be on very intimate terms with her boarders and their friends, so came in and remained during my visit.

IN A CUBAN PALACE.

A short drive further on, and my carriage drew up at the door of a three-story house rather more pretentious in appearance than the surrounding buildings, which were all occupied by shops of one kind or another. The porter came to the carriage and said that Mrs. —— was at home, so I went in the door and up the grand winding staircase to the second floor. The arrival of a guest had already been heralded by the ringing of a loud gong in the entrance way—this was done by the porter who met me—so when I reached the head of the stairs I found a man who took my card and led me to the drawing room. The grand staircase had led me to imagine that there were very pleasant quarters above, but I was scarcely prepared for the palace-like elegance and spaciousness that I found. One scarcely expects a palace sandwiched in between offices on the first floor and a cigar factory on the third, and yet here in Cuba there are many such surprises. In passing along the streets of the city one often catches a glimpse through an open door—the houses in the city have no front yard—of a charming life that is more like a fairy tale than reality. The rooms to which I came were a part of a seventeen-room house, all on one floor, and were taken ready furnished by the American family occupying them, but there were many dainty belongings scattered about which do not go with a furnished house. This family entertains a great deal; scarcely an evening passes on which there are not guests for dinner.

I had several calls to make in the Vedado, a half hour's drive from the city, and some also at the Pirotecnia, formerly used as the ordnance depot of the Spaniards, and now utilized in the same way by our army. Several staff officers, four, I believe, have apartments in the building. Their rooms are very spacious, with beautiful tiled floors, electric lights, modern sanitary plumbing, and a hundred other conveniences that we deem almost a necessity. Last Winter a sum of money was appropriated for the furnishing of these apartments. A General was then living there, so his rooms were fitted out in the most delightful manner. The other officers took their turn, but all had some kind of furniture.

The Pirotecnia occupies a beautiful site on the crest of a hill commanding a view of the sea, city, suburbs, and last, but not least, a Chinese market garden. I must not forget to mention this last, for, owing to its proximity, there are millions of mosquitoes which would not infest such a high place otherwise. A bed in Cuba without a mosquito bar is almost an unknown thing, and every evening before sundown the bars are lowered. In the inclosure in front of the Pirotecnia are large grounds, with flower beds and pretty drives. I must not forget to mention the Spanish doors of stained glass between the rooms. These are of half the height of the wooden ones which are used when complete exclusion is desired, and are very pretty. I saw only Cuban servants in this building.

OFFICERS IN HOVELS.

In my next call I found crowded into two small rooms, not larger than 12 by 12, an officer, his wife, and a little child. The rooms were of the plainest description, in a small building made of rough boards, whitewashed. For a parlor, a part of the porch in front of these rooms was inclosed with canvas, making a room about 4 by 10. To make this more attractive, an Indian blanket—a trophy of Western service—some pieces of tapestry, and a few bright prints were used to cover the canvas. There was a table for a lamp, and a piece of canvas served as a door. The house in which these rooms were was inside a fort, and was built by the Spaniards. There were only two other rooms, and they were used by the Surgeon and another Lieutenant. A boarding house near by was patronized for meals. Fortunately, this is a Summer land, or the porch parlor might not be altogether pleasant. Army people are philosophical, and though in primitiveness this compares with life at the most desolate frontier posts, there is only good nature about it.

At Camp Columbia all of the officers are limited to two rooms, and all that separates each officer's quarters from those of the next person is a thin partition extending half way, or three-fourths of the way, to the ceiling. The officers' quarters at Camp Columbia are all in rough wooden buildings. Gen. Lee lives with his family in Quemados in the building used by the regiment of engineers as headquarters last Winter. The building is too large for his use, so two other families share it with him. Both are families of officers on his staff. The house is a very handsome one, with a large yard, around which the rooms are built. In this yard is a Summer house, and there are many beautiful plants. His other staff officers are scattered about in the town, most of them housekeeping; and as most of the desirable houses are too large for one family, there are at least two in each house.

Gen. Ludlow has as his home the second floor of the building in which his offices are. The rooms are all very large and delightful for the entertaining which he and Mrs. Ludlow do. Saturday is their reception day, and twice a month, on the first and third Saturdays, they receive in the evening, when there is dancing. On the first Saturday of this month there were very few out, owing partly to the unpleasant weather, but principally to the fact that the week had been a very gay one and almost every one was tired out.

The Postmaster General and Mrs. Rathbone live in a fashionable suburb of the city and very near to it. Their house is a beautiful one—and very large. Extending entirely across the front is a wide veranda, on which are a dozen or more easy porch chairs. There is a narrow yard in front, in which is growing a row of palm trees parallel to the street. They entertain a great deal.

GEN. WOOD'S FINE QUARTERS.

Gen. Wood lives in the palace of the Governor General, near the harbor. His apartments are furnished as befits the position of the Military Governor, the same of course as during Gen. Brooke's administration. The General is entering into all of the affairs of the social world. Since the beginning of the year there have been great changes; many Cubans have been put into positions formerly held by Americans; and in many ways the General has been making himself very popular.

Across the harbor at Cabanas, guarding that and Morro Castle, are several batteries of artillery. Both officers and soldiers live in wooden barracks outside of the fortifications. Last Summer there was some yellow fever, but at present the garrison is entirely free from it. The quarters are very much exposed to the wind, and doors and windows must be kept closed on disagreeable nights or no lamps can remain lighted. There are several ladies living there, with either husband or father, but it is a lonely place in itself. However, it is very easy to come to town unless the weather is exceedingly rough, for two little Government boats ply between Morro and the city, a very short distance. These boats do not run after half-past 6 in the evening, but there are always scores of boatmen to be had. The road up to the barracks from the dock is very steep, though not a very long one, not quite a mile. When any one wishes to visit the garrison he telephones over for an ambulance to meet him at the dock, and when the officers and their families come over to town they have it meet them on their return. When the weather is too rough for the boat to go to the Morro landing, for it is so near the open sea that the breakers run high, a landing is made at the Cabanas dock, a little further in and more sheltered from the weather.

Only a few officers have brought their household goods with them, and so for most of them it is little more than camping out in a house with everything arranged in a manner that seems more or less temporary.

DOROTHY STANHOPE.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

M. VALFREY SOUNDS A WARNING TO FRENCH ANGLOPHOBES.—Even more emphatic than the opinion of M. Edouard Lockroy, the ex-Minister of Marine, that France cannot hope to cope effectively on the open sea with Great Britain, is deemed a recent article in Le Figaro of Paris from the pen of M. J. Valfrey, a well-known littérateur. In the course of his article M. Valfrey says that when intelligent people speak of Great Britain and reckon with her they do not think of her land forces or of their staff. "The true and only England," he continues, "is that which possesses the domination of the seas through the numerical superiority of her ships and their crews, a superiority which allows her at present to hold her own against a coalition of all the fleets in the world and to crush all obstacles which she might meet in the shape of pitched naval battles.

"Well, our Anglophobes must resign themselves to this as the fact that cannot be denied. Not an atom of the immense machinery upon which the naval omnipotence of Great Britain is based has been affected by the Transvaal war, and hundreds of ships are ready to assume the offensive with as much ease and rapidity as if the Cape empire were enjoying the same tranquillity as that of India. I maintain that we must not launch out into frivolous provocation and impolitic threats against England. There are no serious causes of war between France and England, and I hope with all my heart that the course of events will not give rise to any."

FURTHER FIGURES CONCERNING EGYPTIAN FINANCES.—The complete report of J. L. Gorst, Financial Adviser, on the Egyptian budget of 1900 has now been published in full by the Egyptian Government. According to certain figures recently presented in these columns, unusual difficulties attended the drawing up of the budget, owing to the failure of the Nile flood, which this year was the lowest ever recorded. It is now estimated that during the coming year about 280,000 acres in Upper Egypt cannot be irrigated, and that over other areas water will be more or less deficient. From this cause the loss of land tax will be £250,000, and the diminution of railway receipts is estimated at £100,000.

Mr. Gorst points out, however, that this loss of revenue is a purely temporary incident, due to the exceptional circumstances of the year, and that the financial stability of the Government is in no way affected, nor need there be any anxiety with regard to the general prosperity of the country. The total loss due to the low Nile may be estimated at £800,000, of which £250,000 falls upon the Government as loss of revenue and £550,000 as direct loss to the people from uncultivated areas. On the other hand, the cotton crop just harvested gives a difference of over £3,500,000 in favor of 1899 over 1898, due to larger yield and higher prices.

Concerning the district of Suakim, which under the Soudan convention has its budget reckoned with that of the Soudan, Mr. Gorst estimates that the revenue thus derived will bring the total of Egypt up to £10,640,000, as compared with an actual revenue of £11,632,000 in 1898 and a probable revenue of £11,502,000 for 1899.

In conclusion, Mr. Gorst declares that the influx of foreign capital, which is rapidly increasing from day to day, may be expected to continue in the immediate future.

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Silks:
500 yards Pure Silk Satin DUCHESSE and PEAU DE SOIE, in an extra heavy quality, regularly 89c. per yd . 69c
1,000 yds. BLACK TAFFETA SILKS, 23 in. wide, a superior quality, regularly $1.00 per yd., at 79c
100 pieces CORDED WASH SILKS, all the newest colorings and combinations, regularly 50c. per yd., at . . 39c
50 pieces COLORED TAFFETA SILK, in changeable and plain colorings, regularly 85c. per yd., at . . 59c

Dress Goods:
25 PIECES BLACK STORM-PROOF SERGES AND CHEVIOTS, regularly 75 cents per yd., at 59c
50 PIECES SCOTCH HOMESPUNS, 50 in. wide, latest shades and Oxford mixtures; regularly 98c. yd. . . 79c

Millinery:
UNTRIMMED HATS—the balance of all our Fur Felt Hats, this season's shapes and colors, formerly 75c. to $1.48, at 25c
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S FELT CLOTH HATS, with Tam o' Shanter crowns, plain, braided or stitched, all colors, trimmed with quills and rosettes, were $1.25 and $1.50, at 25c
JET SPANGLED and TAFFETA TUCKED SILK HATS, the celebrated "Miss Hobbs" (the hit of the season), tastefully trimmed with large rosette of Panne velvet, downtown $10 to $14.00, on Monday 5.00

Household Linens:
65c per yd. for 89c quality of FINE ALL LINEN BLEACHED IRISH TABLE DAMASK.
98c per yd. for $1.50 quality of EXTRA FINE DOUBLE SATIN DAMASK.
$2.29 per dozen for $3.00 quality of dinner size NAPKINS OF FINE IRISH LINEN.
$2.98 per dozen for $5.00 quality of dinner size NAPKINS OF EXTRA HEAVY SUPER DOUBLE DAMASK.
19c for 25c quality of HEMMED, HEMSTITCHED OR FRINGED HUCK OR DAMASK TOWELS.
23c for 35c quality of extra large and fine HEMMED, HEMSTITCHED OR FRINGED HUCK OR DAMASK TOWELS.

Furniture:
BOOKCASES, in quartered oak and mahogany finish, some with single, others with double glass doors, formerly $19.00 to $24.00, at 13.95
GOLDEN QUARTERED OAK BOOKCASES, 33 in. wide, with sliding glass doors, formerly $12.00, at . . 8.25
MAHOGANY DRESSING BUREAUS, richly polished, with large oval or fancy shaped French plate mirror, formerly $24.50, at 16.95
SOLID GOLDEN OAK CHIFFONIERS, handsomely finished, with five drawers and oval French plate mirror, formerly $10.75 . . . . . 7.49
LADIES' DRESSING TABLES of golden quartered oak or bird's-eye maple, with single drawer and fancy shaped French plate mirror, formerly $9.50, at . 7.25
Oak and Mahogany finish MORRIS CHAIRS, with your choice from a large selection of Velour or Tapestry Cushions, filled with best hair, regularly $9.50, at 5.49

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BOBBINET CURTAINS, with ruffled edge and lace insertion,
Were . . . . $2.50 $3.25 $4.50 per pr.
Now . . . . 1.75 2.50 3.00 per pr.
Real RENAISSANCE LACE CURTAINS, in one, two and three pair lots, scrim or net centres, heavy deep borders,
Were . . . $12.50 $16.50 $18.75 per pr.
Now . . . 8.75 12.50 14.75 per pr.
TAPESTRY CURTAINS in choice colorings, fringed top and bottom,
Were . . . $3.75 $5.50 $6.75 per pr.
Now . . . 2.25 3.50 4.75 per pr.
FURNITURE RE-UPHOLSTERED AT COST—and you may pick as you please from a splendid stock of furniture Satins, Velvets, Velours, Damasks, Brocatelles, Tapestries, etc.—ALL THESE AT REDUCED PRICES.

Carpet Department:
SHORT LENGTHS OF CARPETS, some with borders, lengths sufficient for one or two rooms.
$1.25 per yd. for $2.50 ROYAL WILTONS.
95c. per yd. for $1.50 SAVONNERIES.
65c. per yd. for $1.00 WILTON VELVETS.
70c. per yd. for $1.35 BODY BRUSSELS.
45c. per yd. for 75c. TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.
HEAVY AXMINSTER RUGS in Oriental colorings and designs, size 9x12 ft., were $22.50, at 16.50

Opening of Cotton Dress Goods.
We are now exhibiting our Spring Importations of French, German and English Wash Fabrics, comprising Scotch and French Zephyrs, English Percales, Mousseline Crepe Raye, Poult de Soie, Cable Cords, Dimitie Satin Raye, Crepon Nouveaute, Peau de Satin, Organdie Splendide, Plumetis Soie, etc.
SPECIAL FOR MONDAY—100 PIECES OF FIGURED FOULARDINES in a large variety of styles, sold elsewhere for 12½ cents per yard; sale price, . 9¾c.
Do not fail to see the trio of Famous PAINTINGS OF JERUSALEM (size of each picture, 8½x10 feet).
125th St. West, between Lenox and 7th Aves.

The Government is prepared to give every legitimate encouragement to these industrial developments, so long as no attempt is made to violate the elementary principles of political economy. There must, however, be no question of fostering unsound industries by a protective policy. Such a course would not only seriously interfere with the fiscal system of the Egyptian Government, in which the customs duties on imports are a most important item, but would divert the labor and capital of the country from profitable to unprofitable undertakings.

AMERICAN STUDENTS IN LEIPSIC.—Last November the American students of the University of Leipsic founded the American Students' Club of the University of Leipsic. The object of the club is to bring the American students into closer touch with each other, to promote mutual benefit and enjoyment, and to give information and advice to new American students. The meetings take place once a fortnight on Saturday evenings. Dr. J. Grant Cramer, nephew of the late Gen. U. S. Grant, is President of the club; Dr. H. Learned and Dr. K. Mellby First and Second Vice Presidents, respectively; Mr. P. Muckaye is Secretary-Treasurer. On Thanksgiving Day the club gave a banquet, which was attended by an enthusiastic crowd. Christmas found but a small number of the members dining together informally, as the majority had scattered for the holidays. There are 63 American students at the University of Leipsic, which has 3,849 students this semester.

PROF. MECHNIKOFF'S DISCOVERY OF AN ALLEGED ELIXIR OF LIFE OVERRATED.—Quite recently stories were telegraphed from Paris concerning an alleged discovery by Prof. Mechnikoff of the Pasteur Institute, by which it was said human life might be almost infinitely prolonged. According, however, to the interviews with the Russian experimentalist published in the Paris papers, the actual facts have been greatly exaggerated. Prof. Mechnikoff asserts that up to the present moment he has simply made laboratory experiments of an abstract character. He has a theory, for the working out of which he divides the cells of the body into detensive and offensive cells. He and his colleagues determined to give battle to the latter. A serum or lymph was found and was injected by a M. Bordet, one of the professor's assistants, who succeeded in effecting some cells without injuring the others. This leads the professor to hope that other serums will in time be discovered for the efficacious protection of the defensive cells. The balance which should exist between the numerous elements of the body would then be attained.

THE AUTOMOBILE IN WARFARE.—As has been already stated in these columns, both the French and Italian Governments have for some time been engaged in making experiments to determine to what extent automobilism is available for

Features of Some Seasonable Sports.

This is a pretty good time of the year for the angler to look over his rods and tackle and get them into shape for next season's use. While such work as replacing warped or broken joints and tips is beyond the skill of the ordinary amateur, there are many little bits of repairing that the fisherman may make himself during the Winter evenings as he sits before his fire pipe in mouth and recalls his fishing experiences of the last year. With a spool of silk, a bit of wax, a camel's hair brush, a little powdered pumice stone and oil, and a small bottle of rod varnish the guides may be rewound, the rod whipping renewed, and the entire rod revarnished, making it look nearly new.

The skill required to wind the silk evenly and neatly is easily acquired, and the feeling of security derived from the knowledge that the work is properly done and the guide securely fastened amply compensates for the time and labor expended on the task.

In rewhipping a guide, remove the old winding from one side only, replace the silk with new, then remove the old whipping from the other half and proceed as before; this mode of operation prevents the guide getting out of line with the others. In cases where the rod is to be varnished or when the guide has been lost or twisted, a piece of line passed through the hole or ring of the tip and fastened to the butt of the joint will give the proper alignment. String the guides upon it, fasten them temporarily with a few turns of silk, remove the line and whip as above. For the second joint and butt, whip the ends of this guide line to each end, being careful that, on the butt, it passes over the centre of the reel seat.

There is nothing connected with a fisherman's outfit more calculated to arouse profanity than a poorly snelled hook, and there is nothing which is more generally sold, even to those who pay a good price and expect to receive the best.

Some anglers take out an insurance policy against lost fish by buying their gut and hooks separate and snelling them themselves. With trout gut at 20 cents a hundred or heavy bass at 75 cents, and spring steel hooks at from 10 cents for No. 2/0 to 30 cents for No. 10 a hundred, a man who finds amusement in the task may snell his own hooks, putting a loving care and thoroughness into the task that could never be hired, at no matter what rate he might pay per dozen for the finished product.

For the man who has not time to keep his rods in trim, nor the means to pay a good tacklemaker for overhauling them, there is made a rod of hollow steel, with the guides whipped on with fine wire. These rods weigh from six and one-half to ten ounces, and, being of metal, never warp, swell, or shrink, and the mountings never become loose.

Being made with three joints and a butt, they take down to a very short length, not much longer than the trunk rod, which makes them convenient for wheelmen and travelers. A man who insists on having a combination affair, and making one rod do the work of two or three, can have one of them with a reversible butt and a short tip to go into the end of the second joint, thus securing a fly, light, and heavy bait rod, but he will have one that, like all combinations, has none of the best points of any one rod made for a special purpose.

One of the many things that fill the heart of the angler with woe is the finding of a lot of fine dust and loose feathers and hackles occupying the place where he had put his cherished flies for their Winter rest. About the best insurance against the ravages of the gay and festive moth is a fly book with celluloid leaves. There is enough camphor in the celluloid to render a book with leaves of this material unpopular as a Winter sanitarium for the little pest, and its water-proof qualities make it particularly desirable for use on the stream.

While passing a sporting goods house the other day I saw a pair of Norwegian skees hung up in the window. The skee is a strip of ash or spruce from six to eight feet in length and about three and one-half inches wide, with the ends turned up, somewhat after the fashion of an old-time skate. They are fastened, one on each foot, by means of what looks like the tip of a boot, under which the toe rests. The heel is left free, a block of wood being fastened behind it to prevent the wearer from slipping off backward when coasting. As the skee is not lifted from the surface of the snow, the toe fastening is sufficient to allow its being pushed along, while the loose heel allows one to slip out of it as easily as from a pair of slippers should one see danger ahead on a down grade.

The skee is the snowshoe of the Winter hunter and traveler in Norway, and has been brought to this country by the emigrants from that land, who have settled in the Northwest. They are not very much in evidence in this section, though they would become speedily popular if their merits were better known.

With the faculty which the American public have for adopting the sports of other nations and making them their own, it is somewhat strange that the Winter pastime of skee running, so popular in Norway, is not practiced among us to a greater extent. Skee running is as far superior to snowshoeing as skating is to sliding. The snowshoe, which must be lifted at every step, is a wide, ungainly looking affair, with which one may progress only at the amount of speed at which one's gait is set, and which requires as much effort on the last stride as at the first. The skee, on the contrary, is simply pushed along the surface of the snow by means of the toe caps, the heel being left free for ankle motion. By reason of the sliding motion, the wearer gains momentum after starting in about the same manner as does the skater, and, after getting under way, very much less effort is required to keep up an amount of speed that would be simply impossible with a snowshoe, and when a down grade is approached all that the skee runner has to do is to keep right side up and coast at such speed as he may desire, the rapidity of his descent being governed by his staff, which he uses as a brake, although the more skillful runner often discards this adjunct and takes every coast flying.

The skee is at its best on a light, dry, unpacked snow, and for this reason runs across country just after a snowfall would be a jolly amusement for a party of young people on moonlight Winter nights stopping at some farmhouse or inn for supper and then returning. Now that country house parties are so much in favor during the Winter months, it is rather strange that so few in this part of the country have tried this style of amusement. Of course, like skating and snowshoeing, a little practice is needed, but not to any such extent as with the two first-named sports, and the cost of skee outfits for a fair-sized house party would not be anything like the amount needed to erect and equip a toboggan slide for that number of people. Another point in its favor is that, unlike the "swish-and-walk-a-mile" sport, it takes people out over the country side and through the fields at a time when they would be unapproachable by any other means of locomotion. Some convenient hillside could be easily fixed for coasting purposes, "thankee ma'ams" being arranged for the more skillful runners.

A good "thankee maam" or skee jump is made by banking up the snow on the upper side of a stone wall at a hill foot, and clearing it away from the further side, leaving only enough to cover the ground deeply, sufficiently to prevent the skee striking through on landing. With a good hill back of the wall the skee runner goes shooting out through the air, making a flying leap the length of which would appear impossible to one who had never tried it.

Coasting on a bob or toboggan seems tame after trying a slide of this kind, but one should go slowly at first, and not attempt steep inclines or high jumps until he has acquired some confidence in his ability to prevent his skees crossing each other while he is in the air. For those who do not care to pay $5 for a pair of these articles, a little ingenuity, a couple of pieces of one-inch spruce, and an old pair of boots will furnish the material from which a home-made pair may be produced. In turning up the ends it is well to steam them thoroughly and keep them in the desired curve until dry by means of short sticks placed over and under each other, criss-cross fashion.

Many sportsmen nowadays are also photographers and are employing the long Winter evenings in developing plates and mounting prints that are reminiscent of the past season's outings. One of this class, a New Yorker and an enthusiastic canoeist, has for some time been looking for something new in the way of mounts. His mantel, dresser, and desk are littered with photos mounted on the regulation cards, his walls are covered with a collection of prints, pasted on cardboard and framed, and he yearned for something out of the ordinary. Finally an idea struck him, he went to an oar manufacturer and selected a five foot single-bladed spruce paddle, just as it came from the shaper. This he smoothed down with steel wool. Then he mounted several blue prints of canoeing scenes upon the blade and carefully applied a couple of coats of the finest varnish, carefully rubbing down each coat with the steel wool. The contrast of the clear grained white wood was just the one thing needed to set off the beauty of the blue prints and the mounting was in harmony with the subjects.

It is a curious fact that the man who needs assistance rarely gets it, while the self-sufficient individual has it fairly forced upon him. This moralizing is simply for the purpose of leading up to the following yarn, which, by the way, is strictly true. A young fellow was paddling down the upper Delaware in a folding boat. He was after black bass and had a fine collection of fishing tackle aboard, but had cruised from Deposit to Hancock without being able to secure any bait. Just below the latter village he discovered an old farmer, armed with the traditional bean pole and chalk line yanking in an occasional bass. Discovering that the aged agriculturist had a bucket of choice lampreys aboard, the cruiser ran along side and tried to purchase some.

"Not much, young man," said the A. A. "I put in a hull half day's work getting them bait and they beant for sale."

The young man's heart sank, but he kept up a good countenance. "Oh! All right. Bet I beat you, anyhow," and he bent an artificial minnow on to his leader and made a cast. "Them things are no good," quoth the A. A. "Wait and see," said the cruiser. It was an awful bluff, and he knew it. That minnow was of a particularly undesirable variety, and had never had a strike, and there was no reason for believing that it ever would. Nevertheless over it went, and much to the A. A.'s—and more to his own—surprise he reeled in a pound chub. The A. A. had a half dozen half-pound bass in his scow, for any one of which the cruiser would have gladly exchanged his own capture, but to the A. A. a fish was a fish, and, only size counted. Consequently the young man rose immediately in his estimation, especially as he wisely ceased angling then and there and beached his boat with the intention of making camp for the night. His vapor stove was making the water boil and he was getting things shipshape when the A. A. beached the scow alongside the cruiser boat. He looked admiringly at the outfit, and then observed that rain threatened. The cruiser produced a pair of waders and an oilskin, and said that it did not particularly interest him if it snowed. Becoming convinced that the cruiser needed no aid, and was therefore worthy of it, he pressed him to accept the shelter of his house. This suited the cruiser perfectly, so, after a reasonable show of reluctance, he extinguished the spirit stove, repacked his duffle, and followed the A. A.'s craft down stream. "Too bad you got here too late for supper," said the A. A.'s wife as the cruiser, whom his host had helped to the house with his luggage, sank into a chair. This was a crusher, as he had supposed that the invitation included something to eat. Still he smiled, and, answering her that it did not matter, relighted the spirit stove, made some tea, and opened a can of salmon and can of biscuit.

"Waal, naow! You be smart," observed the lady of the house, lost in admiration of the ease with which he seemed to be making the best of a bad situation. "Come to think of it, there is some cold vitul in the pantry." And there was. Half a chicken, biscuit, and apple pie came forth, and such a pie. The salmon went untasted, but the old lady tried the tea and liked it, and then brought out her own and husband's pipes and helped make his tobacco pouch lighter. At 10 P. M. they declared that they had no idea it was so late. "Hadn't had such good company in years," they assured him, and put him in the spare room and retired.

Next morning they gave him a breakfast and refused any compensation. They also declared that if he ever passed that way again without stopping in they would consider it a personal affront. The A. A. helped him down to the boat, and, as he stepped aboard, said: "Say, I'm going to be too busy for fishing for a couple of days, so I just dumped them lampreys into that minner bucket of yourn." The cruiser thanked him and kept a straight face, but it was hard work. Behind the first bend of the river he opened his tackle pack and took out the minnow. "Without you, my friend, things would have been sadly different," he observed.

E. T. KEYSER.

FIELD AND TRAP SHOOTING.

The proposed team match between members of the Brooklyn Gun Club and the Crescent Athletic Club has fallen through for the present.

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Another cup has been presented for the consideration of the trap shooters of New York, through the generosity of W. H. Sanders and G. L. Storm. The first contest for it will be on Feb. 7 next. The conditions in a general way will restrict the competition to bona fide residents of New York City. The contests will be at fifty singles, unknown angles, $1 entrance, and the winning of the cup, according to the conditions, will signify the Greater New York target championship. It is a challenge cup. The challenger must deposit $5 with the challenge, and cup and money go to the winner. All shoots for it must take place on the grounds of the Brooklyn Gun Club. The committee in charge of it are W. H. Sanders, John S. Wright, and W. R. Hobart.

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Harold Money has left New York for Lincoln, Neb., where he will devote some years to the study of mining and civil engineering.

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The regular monthly shoot of the New Haven Gun Club is held on the second Wednesday of each month.

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A Minneapolis (Minn.) firm does an extensive business in the shipment of American wild rice for planting in wild fowl waters in Berwickshire, Scotland, and in New Zealand and Australia.

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Joseph Jefferson and his son have purchased a naphtha launch and a bungalow on Hobe Sound, Florida, and recent reports say that they are entertaining their friends with some of the finest fishing in Florida—and a proportionate share of healthy mosquitoes.

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John Wright, Treasurer of the Brooklyn Gun Club, is trying to arrange a series of team matches between his own and the New Utrecht Gun Club. The series, if arranged, will consist of three contests, ten men on a side, each club to pay $25 toward the purchase of a silver cup to be given to the club winning two out of the three contests.

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A late report in shooting circles is to the effect that the Lyndhurst Shooting Association will forward a challenge to the Boiling Springs Gun Club for the loving cup presented to the clubs of New Jersey by Shooting and Fishing. The Boiling Springs Club has held the trophy for a long while for the reason that up to the present time none of the New Jesrey organizations was able to get together a team that could compete against the Rutherford club with any prospect of success.

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The Yonkers Gun Club proposes to hold a tournament Feb. 22 at live birds. All shooting to be sweepstakes, and to be started promptly at 10:30 A. M., on the club grounds adjacent to the Hollywood Inn.

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The match recently shot between W. S. Canon of Newark, N. J., and Felix of Philadelphia did not prove satisfactory to the former, who thought it was the luck of the birds, as it is called, that led to his defeat, which was by the narrow margin of a single kill. Correspondence has already been had between the two looking toward another contest, and as each man appears to be ready to meet the other, it will without doubt come off. One of the holidays of the coming month will probably be the day selected.

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"The ducks are moving South," is the word that has been passed along the Long Island coast from east to west. The cold spell that began Christmas Day, together with the blustery southeaster that began in the small hours of the day previous have had their effect on the ducks. They took the hint, and are now winning their way in large numbers to a warmer climate. "Ducks are just as fond of living in a place where the sun shines on both sides of the fence as is the Southern darky," remarked Treasurer John Wright of the Brooklyn Gun Club. Whistlers and a few black ducks will soon be all that are left in the Long Island bays." Extreme cold does not drive away whistlers, and many a good day's spot can be had with them when nothing but airholes are left here and there in acres of sold ice.

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A New York firm is sending a four-thousand-dollar exhibit of fishing tackle to the Paris Exposition. One rod is valued at $2,000. The silver handle of this rod is engraved with fishing scenes and mounted with topaz and other stones.

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The date of the Grand American Handicap has been fixed for the week beginning April 2. On the 3d and 4th the two preliminary events will be shot off, and the contestants will face the traps in the principal race on the morning of April 5. The tournament will be conducted under the management of Elmer E. Shaner and Edward Banks will have charge of the compilation of scores.

GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAP.

Many Westerners Will Take Part in the Big Trap Shooting Contest.

The Grand American Handicap, the most important trap shooting event of the year, is already attracting the attention of shooters throughout the country. During the past two seasons the contingent of Western shooters have chartered a special train of parlor cars, in which they have lived during the week's sport, and afterward visited several important cities in the East.

Arrangements are being perfected now for another special for the Western experts who will come East again full of hope and anxious to again carry the important trophy home. A partial list of the men who will make up the aggregation this year follows:

Illinois—F. P. Stannard, E. D. Bingham, W. H. Dupee, J. B. Barto, C. C. Hess, Silas Palmer, J. S. Boa, T. P. Hicks, C. P. Richards, W. F. Carver, John Watson, E. M. Steck, E. S. Rice, W. P. Letlingwell, J. L. White, Dr. S. Shaw, A. C. Paterson, J. H. Amberg, Henry Levi, Chicago; Harry Dunnell, Bert Dunnell, Fox Lake; Mayor Thomas A. Marshall, Keithsburg; Dr. J. Morris, Dixon; V. E. Boltenstein, H. E. Boltenstein, Cambridge; L. H. Owen, McHenry; George Roll, Blue Island; F. C. Riehl, Alton; E. K. Crothers, Bloomington; A. D. Sperry, Thomas Laflin, Rock Island; William Harbaugh, Geneseo; J. English, Mount Pulaski; William Meidroth, Peoria, and Chauncey M. Powers, Decatur. Wisconsin—Dr. R. Williams, M. E. White, Richard Merrill, George Dieter, J. Wolff, H. Roland, Dr. M. L. Williamson, Milwaukee; R. J. Rockwell, Guy Deering, Columbus. Iowa—John A. Lane, Dr. W. B. Kibbey, Marshalltown; Joe Kirschner, William Milner, C. W. Budd, George McCarthy, Des Moines; Charles W. Grimm, Clear Lake; Fred Halbert, Russell Klein, Spirit Lake; James O'Brien, Dubuque; Samuel Hoffman, Atlantic; A. H. Sheldon, Mason City. Indiana—Elmer E. Neal, Bloomfield. Minnesota—Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Shattuck, F. McKay, Minneapolis; H. C. Hirshey, St. Paul. Missouri—J. A. R. Elliott, Christ. Gottlieb, David Elliott, Edward Hickman, James Riley, Kansas City; F. H. Stockton, Hannibal; John J. Sumpter, Jr., St. Louis. Nebraska—G. F. Brucker, Frank Parmelee, and W. D. Burgess, Omaha. Other shooters who might join the excursion on the way are Jack Parker, Detroit, and E. H. Worthington, T. G. Upson, and Paul North, Cleveland.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC NOTES.

Col. Luscomb, President of the Military Athletic League, has sent an application to the Secretary of War asking for the presence of certain troops at the tournament of the Military Athletic League to be held at Madison Square Garden from March 25 to 31. Col. Luscomb also wrote to Gen. Miles, Gen. Merritt, and Adjt. Gen. Corbin, advising them of the tournament and asking their co-operation. It is expected that a light battery of the Seventh Artillery from Fort Adams, a detachment of the Third Cavalry from Fort Myer, some of the Fifteenth Infantry, just returned from Cuba; a number of West Point cadets, a siege detachment from Fort Hamilton, and a good number of marines will take part in the military display. Rear Admiral Philip has already promised his support. Gov. Roosevelt has notified Col. Luscomb that he will help the league in every possible way. Adjt. Gen. Edward M. Hoffman of the New York State National Guard has accepted the offer to serve on the Military Committee, and in his letter of acceptance expressed his hearty sympathy with the work the league is doing. The following committees have been appointed:

Military—Col. C. H. Luscomb, Col. B. T. Clayton, Fourteenth Regiment; Lieut. Col. C. J. Seiter, Twelfth Regiment; Lieut. Commander W. B. Franklin, Naval Militia; Major David Wilson, Second Battery.

Athletic and Cycling—Major W. A. Turpin, Thirteenth Regiment; Lieut. Commander W. G. Ford, Naval Militia; Capt. John J. Dixon, Forty-seventh Regiment; Capt. A. S. Williams, Seventy-first Regiment; Capt. Charles P. Staubach, Eighth Regiment; Capt. T. W. Timpson, Ninth Regiment; Lieut. W. A. Du Bois, Twenty-third Regiment.

Press and Printing—Major David Wilson, Second Battery; Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, Lieut. Col. H. H. Treadwell, Twenty-second Regiment.

Boxes—Lieut. Col. T. J. O'Donoghue, Brigade Staff; Lieut. Col. H. H. Treadwell, Twenty-second Regiment; Major W. B. Smith, Old Guard; Capt. C. B. Baldwin, Second Signal Corps; Capt. W. L. Flanagan, Second Battery; Lieut. J. C. McLee, Troop C; Lieut. R. A. De Russy, Twelfth Regiment.

Prizes—Major S. E. Japha, Ninth Regiment; Lieut. Col. H. G. Ridabock, Eighth Regiment; Lieut. R. J. Beach, Naval Militia.

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The committee of the Amateur Athletic Union which held a meeting at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club last Sunday decided to postpone the dates of the National boxing and wrestling championships to next month. The championships were originally scheduled to take place at the Broadway Athletic Club beginning Wednesday night, but the fact that only a few days remained for the athletes to train before the closing of entries made it necessary to change the dates. The committee has applied to the Broadway Athletic Club for the nights of Feb. 14, 15, and 17, and it is likely that the club will consent to these dates.

BOWLING ITEMS.

The Carruther National tournament will begin at the Elephant Club alleys, in Brooklyn, on Feb. 14. Twenty-one teams will enter, including the best bowlers in New York. Thomas B. Curtis has been elected Secretary of the tournament.

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There is a movement on foot to arrange a series of games between the winning teams in the various industrial leagues. Those who are trying to arrange the series say that a championship tournament among the winners of the Bank Clerks' League, Wholesale Drug Trade Association, Life Insurance, and Fire Insurance Leagues, would make an interesting competition.

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Probably every club now competing in the various tournaments throughout the city will enter one or more teams in the international tournament, to be held under the auspices of the United Bowling Clubs next July. The Tournament Committee has a representative in the West, and he reports that up to the present time nearly 100 clubs have signified their intention of sending a team to try for championship honors. Dr. H. Timm is in communication with clubs in Hamburg and Berlin, all of whom want to take part in the tournament.

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The Harlem League has arranged the following schedule for its postponed games: Jan. 22, Belvidere, Boulevard, Lotus; Jan. 23, Morris Wheelmen, Friendship, Grove Hill; Jan. 24, Cyclone, Audubon, Boulevard; Jan. 25, Lotus, Riverdale, Oriental; Jan. 26, Premier, Empire, Boulevard; Jan. 27, Standard, Premier, Belvidere; Jan. 29, Friendship, Riverdale, Cyclone.

ECHOES FROM THE LINKS

Foreign Golfers May Not Visit This Country, After All.

HARRIMAN NOT GOING ABROAD

Local Players Will Soon Meet to Prepare for the Coming Season—Chicago Professional Changes.

"Golf is a wonderful game for rumors, isn't it?" remarked the Winter enthusiast as he arrived at his New Jersey club for a friendly game on the frozen greens. "Just notice in the course of a year how many predictions of big things about to happen you hear, and then try to recall how few actually take place. A few days ago we were all excited by the news from London that open champion Harry Vardon was on the point of sailing for America. This was followed a little later by the announcement that teams of men and women from the leading clubs in Great Britain were arranging for an American tour, and on top of this comes the denial that our own champion, Herbert M. Harriman, is going abroad, as was so confidently reported a month ago. I believe the denial is authoritative, as I understand that Harriman has told his friends he has no intention of going to England. Moreover I am extremely doubtful of the visit this year to our shores of any prominent foreign golfers, amateur or professional."

All golfers will admit that there is considerable ground for these statements. The news regarding Vardon was to the effect that he would reach New York toward the end of this month, but no cablegram from London has arrived stating that the champion has sailed. Members of local golf clubs have recovered from their first excitement and are falling back into the condition of not believing anything about Vardon until they see him on American soil.

The proposed visit of a team of English and Scotch amateurs is the latest rumor from across the Atlantic. It is stated that among the team will be John Ball, Jr., the amateur champion; H. H. Hilton, open champion in 1897; Charles Hutchins, Leslie Balfour Melville, J. E. Laidley, Horace Hutchinson, whose writings on golf are known wherever the game is played; Robert H. Maxwell, and John Graham. These men would make a grand team, and a meeting with an American team would be one of the most interesting events of the year, but the most sanguine expectations hardly admit that such a combination of foreign golfers can be got together for a tour this year. Some of the women golfers, it is also said, are thinking of an American journey in the near future. Secretary Robert B. Kerr of the United States Golf Association, said last week that he had heard nothing about the visit of foreign players, and he attached little credence to the report of their coming.

Metropolitan golfers will soon be making preparations for their second annual championship, which undoubtedly will be held at Garden City, as was the case last year. The annual meeting of the Metropolitan Association will be held on Thursday evening, Feb. 1, at the Metropolitan Club. The election of officers will take place, and the dates may be fixed for the championship event. The Princeton Golf Club has chosen as its delegates to that meeting Charles Griswold, Jr., and P. A. Van Doran.

This coming week, in all probability, the formal call will be sent out for the meeting of the National Association, which, as previously arranged, will be held on Feb. 28. President Thomas will soon announce the names of the Nominating Committee, and its selection of officers will be sent to the various clubs a few days before the meeting. The Lakewood Club has come into the field as a possible aspirant for the open championship. As is customary in golf circles, the officers say, if offered to them, they will take it; but they will do no electioneering for the tournament. If the open contest should be fixed in the East, none of the big events would be seen in the West this year.

A number of new clubs will be elected to membership at the annual meeting, and the Nassau Country Club of Glencove has filed an application to be elevated from its present position of allied membership to that of an associate member. This change will give the club a vote and make it eligible for future championships.

John M. Ward, the old New York baseball Captain, has become an enthusiastic golfer, as his recent election to the Captaincy of the Lawrence Harbor Golf Club will show. William Freeland, who learned his game at Nantucket, was chosen President for the ensuing year. Joseph F. Stier is the new Vice President, Frank M. Clarke Secretary, while Mortimer M. Singer remains as Treasurer.

Some idea of the amount of money invested in golf by certain clubs is seen in a statement recently made by the Chicago Golf Club, the pioneer organization in that city. The club has an excellent eighteen-hole course at Wheaton, and its property value has increased nearly $0,000 since 1898, the total valuation being over $80,000. That the club is a distinct success financially is also seen by a profit of $10,785 last year over all expenses. Over $6,000 was expended upon the links, and several improvements were made. Charles B. Macdonald, who is soon to become the club's President, has gone to Thomasville, Ga., for a Winter vacation. There is an excellent course there, and the former amateur champion will practice for the Spring games.

The Chicago professionals are discussing a plan to organize a Western professional league. Fred Herd and the Foulis brothers are highly in favor of the scheme. The idea really is a golf labor union, as the professionals intend to fix a standard price for clubs and balls, and make a uniform price of 75 cents an hour for instruction. These Western "pros" claim that many poorly equipped Scotch golfers are pouring into the country, and this prevents good instructors from getting work. They therefore wish to organize and drive these fellows from the links. The success of the scheme will be watched with interest by professionals throughout the country. If it does succeed, we may have waiking delegates visiting the links to see if all the clubs and balls bear a union mark, and to ascertain if the professional is a member in good standing of the accepted order of improved golfers.

One thing for which the Chicago clubs must be given credit is that they realize the benefit to be derived from good professional talent. For over two years the open champions of the United States and others of the first rank have hailed from Chicago. The present open champion, William Smith, is now making a tour of Florida links, and he has been re-engaged for another year by the Midlothian Club of Chicago. For his assistants Smith will have David Bell and George Smith, a young brother of the champion, but who showed much promise on Western links last year of becoming a noted golfer. Lawrence Auchterlanie, who has gone back to Scotland to be married, will return early in the season to the Glen View Club. Alexander Smith and Frederick Herd, last year's champion, will remain with the Washington Park Club. Peter Walker, who had charge of the Onwentsia links last year, has returned to Scotland for good, and his assistant, William Marshall, will be the Onwentsia professional this year.

There was a rumor that James and David Foulis would leave the Chicago Club, but they have recently stated that they will remain for another year. In point of service, they are among the oldest professionals in the West, and it would seem strange not to find the Foulis brothers on the Wheaton links. Henry Turpie will remain at the Edgewater Golf Club. He started this month for a three months' engagement at the Audubon Golf Club of New Orleans, where the officials intend to bring their course up to first-class standards. The Edgewater Club may abandon its present grounds in a short time for more desirable quarters. Alexander Taylor will go to Exmoor. David McIntosh will go from Dayton, Ohio, to be the greenskeeper of the Westward Ho Club, and John Adams will take charge of the Hinsdale links.

The recent professional tournament at the Oakland Golf Club, Cal., the first big one of that character ever held on the Pacific Coast, was won by Horace Rawlins, the open champion in 1895, and who was a White Mountain professional during the Summer. He won the first prize of $100. The second, a purse of $50, was taken by Alexander Smith of Chicago. William Stephenson of the home club came in third, and James Melville of the Delmonti Club, California, was fourth. The competition was at 36 holes, and it was witnessed by the golfing fraternity of San Francisco and Oakland.

Boston golfers are again looking forward to the establishment of a local league, on lines similar to the Metropolitan Golf Association in this locality. The effort made in that direction last year failed of success owing to the coldness of several clubs, but a strong demand has arisen this Winter for the organization of the leading clubs. The league may take in a wider territory than the immediate Boston district, and it may be called the Massachusetts Golf League. At the coming annual meeting of the Wollaston Golf Club, it is expected that some definite plan of action may be adopted. If the Brookline Country Club, Myopia, Essex County, Oakley Country, and Wollaston all join forces to make the scheme a success, the union of golf clubs will be speedily formed, and the coming season may then witness the first Massachusetts championship.

Public golf links are evidently growing in favor, although outside of New York and Boston the public courses are not kept in the best playing condition. The latest indication in this respect is that the Denver, Col., golfers are making arrangements to lay out a public course in the suburbs of that city.

One of the golf courses in the South which has grown steadily in popularity during the last two years is the Pinehurst golf links, at Pinehurst, N. C. The course is owned by John W. Tufts of Boston, and several players from that city are now keeping the links in activity. One of the stars is Mrs. E. A. Manice of Pittsfield, Mass., who is well known as an able competitor in the recent women's amateur championship. The Rev. Philip M. Prescott of Washington, Merrill Waters of this city, and Dr. E. R. Pfarre of Brooklyn are among the other golfers.

YALE'S NEW ROWING SYSTEM.

Class Crews to be Formed and the 'Varsity Eight to be Selected from Them—Stroke to be Modified.

The rowing council at Yale University has become satisfied that the system used at Yale for so many years to develop 'Varsity and freshmen crews does not bring about the best results, and for this year an entirely new system has been adopted for crew training. Dr. Edson E. Gallaudet, the head coach, and Capt. Allen, at a recent dinner given at the Yale Club in New York, outlined a plan of working on class lines this year, a scheme indorsed by all the old Yale oarsmen present.

Immediately after the Junior Prom Capt. Allen, instead of issuing a call for 'Varsity crew candidates, will call for candidates for class crews, and it is expected that enough men will respond from the three upper classes to form ten of twelve eights. Each of these crews will have a head coach, who will be under the direction of Dr. Gallaudet. These squad coaches, each of whom will have several assistants, are all seasoned oarsmen, well fitted to teach the stroke. Capt. Allen will take personal charge of the freshmen and will have as assistants J. H. Niedecken and H. P. Wickes, members of last year's 'Varsity crew. The men chosen to take care of the other squads are: Seniors, J. P. Brock, 1900; juniors, F. Gordon Brown, 1901; sophomores, J. W. Cross, 1900.

The various crews will be kept at work in the tank learning the stroke until about the middle of March, when the men having done the best work will be sent out on the water to row in fours and eights. At about this time a college crew will be formed to meet an outside crew, probably that of Annapolis. With all these crews on the water, there will be plenty of seasoned material to draw from from the representative crews. Indeed, there will be no final selection of a 'Varsity crew until after the Spring regatta on Lake Saltonstall in May, so that every man in a class boat will have a chance to qualify for the 'Varsity crew until after the third week in May.

This new system should bring about a boom in rowing at Yale. It will lead to annual class races every year. Each class will develop crews for eights, fours, doubles, and even single sculls. A similar system was in vogue at Yale in the early seventies, and it was the means of bringing into prominence Julian W. Kennedy, one of the best amateur scullers the country ever had. At that time the Dunham Boat Club was used as a medium for training. An attempt was made last year, through the Dunham Boat Club, to develop 'Varsity oarsmen, but was not successful because of the lack of equipment at the boat house. It is thought that the new plan of working on class lines may be a little difficult at first, because of the lack of equipment at hand, but facilities of every description will be provided as soon as possible.

There is just such a system in vogue at Harvard. At the Cambridge University, instead of class crews, there are opposing boat clubs, the Weld and Newell. Both of these clubs develop crews that race during the Spring. The success of this system was plainly shown last year at New London.

There will be a slight change in the stroke at Yale this year, due to the fact that the wide blade will replace the English plan of narrow blade. This will necessitate the lengthening of the slide and the shortening of the swing. Last year's blade was six inches. The one adopted this year is seven inches wide.

BOATING PLANS AT YALE.

Great Effort Will Be Made to Get a Winning Eight.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 20.—Extensive plans are on foot to make boating at Yale this year the predominating feature in the athletic line. Capt. Allen of the Yale 'Varsity crew is determined to turn out a winning eight. He and Head Coach Gallaudet have devised a new training scheme from which they expect great results. The idea of the men is to have at least 100 oarsmen candidates for the regular eight. In order to get this number of men in training, an attempt will be made to organize three or four crews in each of the upper three classes. After the men of these crews have been in training for several months, Capt. Allen is of the opinion that he will find some fresh material for the regular university crew.

This plan is put in operation for a special reason. Nearly all the men who are styled as having sure seats in the boat of the 'Varsity crew the coming season will be graduated this year. This will give boating at Yale an unfavorable outlook for the next season. So the athletic managers are killing two birds with one stone in the contemplated arousing of boating interest among a larger number of students.

The call for the class crews will probably be made on Wednesday of this week. The fact is, unless some fresh material is put in the boat this year, that Yale's eight seats will be vacated in June. Capt. Allen and his fellow-crewmen all graduate. The managers feel that their places must be filled and from the largest squad of substitutes that can possibly be gathered.

Each of the class crews will have a coach, and all will be responsible to Head Coach Gallaudet. It is not now expected that any of the class crews or even the 'Varsity eight will be able to row in the harbor before the middle of March. From now on the practice work will be confined to the tanks in the gymnasium.

COACH WARD'S METHODS.

He Thinks Rowing Machine Practice Better than Tank Work.

Coach Ellis Ward, who has in the past two years turned out winning crews at the University of Pennsylvania, has nearly one hundred candidates for rowing honors under his care. Every afternoon the veteran coach has the men take exercise on the machines in squads of eight. Each squad of men occupy the machine for about twenty minutes, during which time the men are taught the rudiments of rowing, and are grounded in the principles of the catch, pull, recovery, and slide of the Ward stroke. With those who know the stroke the exercise is quite light.

Coach Ward is not a believer in tank work, using perforated oars, for Winter training. He thinks the rowing machine far superior. This advantage, he claims, lies in the fact that a man can be taught the stroke more easily, as in machine work the stroke is taken apart, so to speak—divided into catch, recovery, leg drive, and the like. In tank work, no matter how the oar is fixed, the man must pull it through the water. It is just the opposite in a boat. In the latter case the oar catches the water and the boat is pulled through. This stroke is very fatiguing to beginners. The coach has a number for each part of the stroke in machine work, and each man can go through each part of the stroke in response to the numbers as they are called by the coach.

At the University of Pennsylvania they have a way of testing a man's rowing strength by comparison. When the crews go out on the river early in March, two candidates are put in a pair-oared shell, each with one oar. If both pull with equal strength the boat will shoot straight ahead, but if one man pulls stronger than the other, the boat will swerve to that side.

POLO SEASON PROSPECTS.

Doubtful Whether an American Team Will Enter the International Contest in Paris—Lakewood Field.

H. L. Herbert, Chairman of the Polo Association, does not believe that this country will be represented by a polo team during the Paris Exposition. An international polo tournament is announced as one of the attractions, just as an international golf competition has been included among the probabilities. Those who play golf, whether in America, England, or India, play it according to certain fixed rules, but with polo it is different, as the French game differs considerably from the English game. Among other things, the French game allows the hooking of mallets, and some of the other rulings are less stringent than is the case on polo fields here. An American team, therefore, would have to be fully picked and do some playing together in order to master the strange rules and be able to meet international opponents on an equal footing.

"There is no doubt," said Mr. Herbert, "that a number of American polo players will be in Paris during the exposition, but it is not likely that many will be there at once, and I doubt if any man will take his ponies over, or otherwise go equipped to play polo on French grounds. It would be a very expensive undertaking, as you see, to make an effort to send over an American team, and, all rumors to the contrary, I do not believe our players will compete in a foreign tournament."

George Gould, who has been reported as going to France prepared to play polo, denies that he will play, although he expects to visit the exposition with his family. The polo games on the Lakewood field have ceased for the present, and no more playing will be done there until early in the Spring. That is, the big field will not be used until that time, probably in April, for the turf is too soft, and one day's playing now would do damage that could not be repaired by weeks of hard work. The indications are that George Gould will open the polo season in this locality by a series of club tournaments on his grounds. The Lakewood field will be in playable condition much earlier than others in this vicinity, and April and May will see a number of events taking place at that resort.

Frank J. Macky, one of the strongest players on the Onwentsia polo team of Chicago, is anxious that some of his Western friends should join him on the polo field of Paris this Summer. Mr. Macky has lived in England during the past year, where he has extensive stables at Leamington, Warwickshire, and he has become as well known among English polo men as he is here. He made a reputation three years ago, when he took a team of English players to Paris, among whom was J. W. Drybrough, who was killed in a polo game in England last Summer. Mr. Macky himself rides American polo ponies entirely, and on more than one occasion they have proved vastly superior to those ridden by his rivals. His English team won first place in a big Paris tournament and returned covered with laurels.

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AMONG THE THOROUGHBREDS.

Two thoroughbred mares consigned to William C. Whitney arrived in this city Thursday afternoon in John Miller's special car from Lexington, Ky. It is said that they may be shipped at once to Europe.

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Another handsome two-year-old filly by Kingston was among the arrivals from Lexington Friday. Philip Dwyer owns the youngster, which was sent at once to his stables, where it will be placed in training at an early date.

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Word was received from McCabe's yesterday to the effect that His Royal Highness had begun work on the Brooklyn track.

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Kris Kringle, the Western crack, which was purchased by J. W. Colt a short time ago for $3,000, was the stellar passenger in Wilson's car from the West

Letters From Readers on Various Timely Topics

THE ELSBERG AND FORD BILLS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In last Sunday's TIMES Mr. Agar, late member of the Board of Education, made an exhaustive review of the condition, defects, and possible remedies appertaining to the city school system.

In another column was a very compact letter by Principal Ettinger, President of the Manhattan Teachers' Association. The contrast between the breadth of treatment by Mr. Agar and the tendency to contraction of treatment by Mr. Ettinger is decidedly marked. The latter sums up his brief review with, "Let the Legislature deal with teachers' salaries first, school administration afterward."

Now, this is precisely what Mr. Ettinger entreated the Legislature to do last Winter, and it consented to do so—"deal with teachers' salaries first and school administration afterward." The gentlemen interested in other bills waived their claims and allowed the Ahearn bill to pass. The result has been just what was foreseen—pandemonium ever since about unpaid salaries. The "afterward" which Mr. Ettinger speaks of is now again at hand. He, however, again asks the two gentlemen, whose ideas of legislation are at least as comprehensive as his own, to again stand aside and listen to his plans about salaries. Is there nothing in a school system to be considered but salaries? Is not good administration for both pupils and teachers necessary? Why, before any structure is even complete the process of decay sets in. The school system is not exempt from this natural law. I cannot believe that the motives of true teachers are as mercenary and selfish as represented, or that they are so eager for increases as to fail to see the need of permanent provision for revenue and improved administration.

It is improbable that more than a small per cent. of the teachers have read Section 1,091 as amended in Mr. Elsberg's bill. It is safe to say, however, that it is more liberal in its provisions for every member of the school force than the most sanguine hopes of any one of them had dared to anticipate. Even superannuated Superintendents are well cared for. Would it not be well to print slips of this Section 1,091 as amended and circulate them among the teachers? Let them get their information from the original source rather than from hearsay and from committees that are coached to misrepresent.

The Elsberg and the Ford bills are supplementary, and together provide a cure for most of the evils our children and class teachers meet in the schools. The rest must be trust in wise administration, which is the most rare blessing. Let each class teacher have in hand a few slips of Section 1,091 as amended ready to give to any associate who has a complaint to offer.

New York, Jan. 16, 1900. A CITIZEN.

SOCIALISM CLEARLY DEFINED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Judging from the editorial comments and from the letter of Mr. Conyngton there seems to be a confusion of thought as to what Socialism is.

Socialism is based upon and is a natural law of evolution. It is not a theory but a recognition of inevitable conditions that are working out their own ends. Consider for one moment the methods of production of today and fifty or sixty years ago. In the period referred to the individual effort produced its result; the producer with his hands got in numberless instances the full product of his labor; the business man embarked with his small capital and made a success; but with the growth of population and the era of machinery, competition ran its race and landed in utter failure; 96 per cent. of the men who embark in business to-day fail, hence the wisdom of co-operation naturally superseding such a wasteful and destructive system. Manufacturers banded together in self-defense and formed the modern trust. Mr. Conyngton pithily remarks that Socialists of extreme views are watching the advent of trusts with a view to State Socialism as their ultimate end. The living issue for the masses will be subordination under trust management or subordination under State Socialism. Here is where Mr. Conyngton strikes a snag and shows he has not grasped the principles of Socialism, but his statement of subordination under the trusts is perfectly correct. The logical outcome of trusts must inevitably end in two classes—masters and slaves. His conception of State Socialism is evidently based on military interpretation of the Emperor William kind and is not Socialism at all.

Under Socialism proper the whole people will form the Government under the principle of the initiative, referendum, and imperative mandate. This elective principle with its power of recall will apply to the conducting of public affairs as well as in all branches of the industrial co-operation effected. The most efficient and conscientious servers of the people will alone maintain their position, and only so long as they continue to do so. The captains of industry will be servants and not, as now, masters of the people.

Individualism will have the greatest scope, but it will be an individualism not of selfishness, but service, with the honors and merits far higher than the titles so eagerly sought to-day.

The means of production will be even more centralized than the trust of to-day. Each man under public ownership of machinery will get the full product of his labor according to his deeds. In no way will the right of property so accumulated be interfered with.

The means of transportation and communication will be owned by the people themselves, and the men engaged therein will conduct the business, electing the most competent as managers and Directors, and recalling the incompetent and untrustworthy.

Under Socialism money and its functions will be properly understood, and the monetary system of to-day will be a thing of the past. The care of the aged, the sick, the demented, and the deformed will be emphasized in marked tenderness and care, and no ban of pauperism will be known. The idle and lazy and worthless will have to work or starve.

Socialism, in short, is the co-operation of all for the benefit of all. Trustism is Socialism for the few at the expense and destruction of the many. To-day the machine is a curse. Under Socialism it will be a blessing, lightening labor and shortening hours. This may seem to be a dream, but bear in mind it is environment that makes the man. Change the environment and the man will change with it. WILLIAM SAUL.

Jersey City, N. J., Jan. 14, 1900.

A "LIMITED SOCIALIST'S" VIEW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see you pursue the subject of the proper distribution of wealth. It does seem to me that in your three or four articles, and especially in a long letter from a friend of Mr. Carnegie's you argue only upon the surface of the question. Your first article justified the possession of great wealth by the generosity of the holder. Your second article shifted the ground to the statement that a shallow socialism would destroy individualism. Perhaps a shallow socialism would.

Merely to declare that the advocates of a reform are disgruntled or visionary does not or ought not to strengthen the other side. A defender of things as they are is not deep or observant who does not know that many men are working brilliantly and successfully under the present system who realize its evils, and are fighting strenuously for what they believe to be an attainable ideal.

As to the suppression of individualism, you quite give your case away when you state the fact that individualism is to a large extent already smothered. This is so not by the efforts of Socialists, shallow or otherwise, but by the natural and unforeseen growth of vast combinations engineered by men who think they are anything but Socialists. This is a fact, not a theory. If a company can sell shoes at $3 people are not going to pay $6 in order that men may start shops and cultivate individuality. In the modern competitive world utility and cheapness must drive all before them.

The Prayer Book tells the humble individual to be satisfied in that condition to which God has called him. The American has believed that God has called him to where he can get. As a result individualism for personal gain has stopped at nothing, from the man who holds up a railroad train to the capitalist and shrewd lawyers who hold up the whole road. Vast fortunes have been made by honesty and ability, by every kind of shrewdness and fraud, and by blind luck. Out of this riot of individualism has come a certain order where here and there a supreme individualist stands on a mountain of stocks and bonds. We are all Socialists to some extent—even the editor of THE TIMES. But there are innumerable limited Socialists like the writer who do not believe that these supreme individualists are the best expression of individualism. We see that these fortunes are the result of monopoly almost invariably. But whatever one may think of the original accumulator, what are we to say of that other supreme individualist, the multi-millionaire baby? We often wonder what this five or ten pounds of human pulp is thinking of. In the case of the multi-millionaire baby of course we know. He employs a vast army of labor, and he is thinking of that. He endows colleges, he founds art schools, and hospitals, and he is thinking of them. And so he grows up thinking of the wise benefactions by which he justifies his wealth. Or is it of baronial castles in the South, of palaces at Newport, of automobiles, and horses that he thinks. Having attained his majority, he finds that by energy and ability he has doubled his fortune, and can now marry the multi-millionaire playmate across the way and help found that aristocracy of wealth which Dr. Huntington strangely says we don't possess. I believe many intelligent people scarcely realize that these babies merely inherit certain pieces of paper which enable them to tax the great and grateful public. I say grateful, for why should they otherwise double the babies' fortunes for them?

We believe that the Government can control all great public affairs, and that the individualist who wishes to control and manage them can find scope for his ability and energy in serving the public for a fair reward, instead of working for his own pocket all the time. We do not believe that men of great executive ability are more mercenary than clergymen or poets or men of science. The splendid services, scantily paid, of many men in the army or navy, or the civil Government disprove it.

Destroy monopoly in land and in franchises of all sorts and you cut the ground from under most of these great fortunes, but you do not destroy the men. They are there yet. Outside of what the Government ought to control it is already proved that a system of co-operation is possible where every man may receive a fair share. It is not necessary that there should be one boss individualist who swallows and owns all the little individuals in the company, as capital is but the sum of the earnings of all.

Mr. Carnegie says, I believe, that no man should die a multi-millionaire. The President of the State Bar Association, assembled at Albany, favors the confiscation of all over $10,000,000 bequeathed to any person. These are signs of an irrepressible conflict. The strength of the conservative lies not in his reasonableness, but in the enormous inertia that belongs to an established system. But a glacier moves, though we may not see it, and the editor of THE TIMES is on that glacier. B. H. NADAL.

New York, Jan. 18, 1900.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The American Continental policy of the United States is something very much larger than the platform in which President Monroe, in 1823, defined the attitude of the United States toward the schemes of the "Holy Alliance" with respect to this hemisphere. The great powers of Continental Europe were meditating both a restoration to Spain of her lost colonies and a seizing, for their own behoof or for that of Spain, of the "unoccupied" territories of the Americas. On both of these points President Monroe declared the purpose of the United States: We would stand neutral in Spain's quarrel with her revolted colonies; we could not regard with indifference an armed alliance of the European powers with Spain against them; in this western world there is no "unoccupied territory" in the civilian's understanding of the phrase; we must regard as a menace to the peace of these continents any settlements hereafter founded by European Governments upon so-called "unoccupied" territory in the Western Hemisphere. That was as much as the occasion called for from President Monroe; in England's opinion it was more than the occasion called for, though England stood with us in opposing the powers banded for the subjugation of our southern neighbors, she had no mind to halt in her career of expansion, and insisted that "the whole of the 'unoccupied' parts of America should remain open to her future settlements as before." In such terms as these does the Monroe Doctrine of 1823 formulate so much of what we may call the instinctive American continental policy as the then existing state of affairs required, and no more. That declaration of continental policy being plainly pro re nata, the National consciousness found in it only partial expression; nevertheless "Monroe Doctrine" became a popular name for our international policy regarding this hemisphere. But what American since Monroe's day, or in Monroe's day, ever used the phrase as signifying only what Monroe declared in the message of Dec. 2, 1823, or John Quincy Adams in communications to the Governments of England and Russia in the July previous? In the mind of the people of the United States the Monroe Doctrine has ever meant America for Americans; this hemisphere for the people that inhabit it, yet with allowance of continued possession of their existing colonial territories by the English, the French, the Dutch, there shall be no expansion of European dominions in America by occupation of territory before held in sovereignty by any American State; if there arise disputes about boundaries between such European colonial possessions and American States, such disputes may be determined by diplomacy or by arbitration. From a recent interpretaton of the doctrine it would appear that the people of the United States will not suffer such disputes to be decided by the rule of force in the first instance, for such was the "order from Washington" in 1895 which made the grab policy of a certain great power, not Germany, "ridiculous," and that "order from Washington" was held by Congress and the great mass of the American people to be an expression of their understanding of the Monroe Doctrine.

But now THE NEW YORK TIMES tells us that if the German Emperor shall by negotiation win possession of Brazil or any part of the territory of Brazil "the United States will not undertake in any way to prevent the transaction." On what ground is this large license granted to Emperor William? On this, that in Mr. Cleveland's celebrated Venezuela message it is said that "any adjustment of the boundary which Venezuela may deem for her advantage and may enter into of her own free will cannot be objected to by the United States." Now, does the passage in any way define American policy in the case of an intrusion of Germany, either by force or by peaceful negotiation, into the family of American States and colonies? What question of boundaries exists between Germany and any American State? None. THE TIMES admits; but then "what is true of adjustment of boundary is also true of any other policy involving possession of territory," hence "if Germany wants any part or the whole of Brazil, and can persuade that republic to convey it freely and of its own will, the United States will not undertake in any way to prevent the transaction."

Your consequence is not involved in Mr. Cleveland's dictum. What is true of adjustment of boundary is not also true of acquisition of territory by a government that is not conterminous and that is entirely foreign to these continents. Mr. Cleveland contended against British occupation of territory claimed to be Venezuelan, and compelled the aggressor government to submit the question of boundary to arbitration. Therein acting in full accordance with the Monroe declaration of the American continental policy, which expressly recognized the right of England to go on governing territory at that time possessed by her, and, as a necessary incident of such sovereignty, the inevitableness of boundary disputes. These disputes might be settled by negotiation or they might be decided by war.

In either case the United States might with entire consistency stand neutral. The United States has submitted to arbitration or to diplomatic settlement many a controversy over boundaries. Are we to suppose that she will ever submit to arbitration her sovereignty over Minnesota or Maine? Is what is true of adjustment of boundaries between British Columbia and Alaska true of English occupation of territory hitherto admittedly American?

Unless the American people, in this era of good feeling and expansionism, are ready to turn their backs upon the Monroe Doctrine and the whole continental policy of the United States, Germany will do wisely if she strengthens her navy very considerably before she commences her colonizing projects in Brazil. In the words of Monroe, "It is impossible that we should behold in any form of indifference" the founding of a German imperial colony anywhere upon these continents. With Jefferson, the people of the United States will oppose the transfer to a European power of any part of this Western Hemisphere, whether by "conquest, cession, or acquisition in any way." With Lewis Cass, they will "by force if necessary, resist the acquisition of dominion on the continent by any European power, by whatever mode, or however declared." These American statesmen are quoted here not as authorities—the American continental policy is no scholasticism and needs no confirmation from statesmen or civilians—but simply as organs of American National sentiment. The doctrine called of Monroe is a fundamental article of the American political creed.

JOSEPH FITZGERALD.

Mamaroneck, N. Y., Jan. 18, 1900.

GEN. MAURY AND COL. CURTIS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your Saturday issue, in the Topics of the Times, you relate some interesting incidents in the life of Gen. Dabney H. Maury. You may wish to give space for a short story in two parts, in which he and a citizen of your State were the principal characters.

In the battle of Drury's Farm, Virginia, May 16, 1864—the one in which Gen. Grant said Gen. Butler was bottled up—Gen. D. H. Maury commanded a brigade in the army of Gen. Beauregard, which attacked early in the morning, under cover of a dense fog, the Army of the James, then operating under the personal command of and on the plans of Gen. B. F. Butler. Gen. W. F. Smith commanded the Eighteenth Corps, and occupied the ground between the James River and the Mechanicsville and Petersburg Pike. Gen. Quincy A. Gilmore commanded the Tenth Corps, which was stationed south of the pike; Terry's division was on the left of the line, and Gen. J. W. Turner's between Terry and the pike. The One Hundred and Forty-second New York Volunteers had been brought up the night of the 15th, but were not put into the line until after the engagement had commenced and the Confederates had driven back the whole line except Turner's division. Then Gen. Turner ordered Col. Curtis to take a position near a piece of woods, some forty rods north of the line of the division as then formed, perhaps fifty rods south of the Petersburg Pike, and to hold it until the division could be withdrawn, after which Curtis was to retire in the best manner possible; in plain words, the One Hundred and Forty-second was to be sacrificed, if necessary, to save the division. This fact was patent to both Turner and Curtis at the time. Terry's division was retreating at the time the One Hundred and Forty-second was ordered forward, and the left of Turner's line was already moving to the rear. The position was gained without difficulty, and while held the regiment was not sharply engaged with the enemy in front.

The regiment was not long in position when a brigade of Confederate troops marched east on the Petersburg Pike, carrying their arms at "a right shoulder shift," and after passing by Curtis's regiment halted and ordered arms. Several mounted men, probably the brigade staff, gathered near the head of the line, and soon after two mounted men rode toward the One Hundred and Forty-second. About the time the brigade in the road halted, those in front of the One Hundred and Forty-second ceased firing, at which time all the regiments of Turner's division, except that nearest the One Hundred and Forty-second, had left the front, but Curtis would have disobeyed orders had he moved before the regiment on his left. When it faced to the rear and took one step, Curtis commanded, "About face, double quick, march," and the best running it ever did was in getting over the twenty-five rods to a ravine. When the order to face about was given, the Confederate mounted officers were more than half a mile away from the road to the One Hundred and Forty-second, and in a direct line between the two forces, the best position to prevent the troops in the road from firing on the retreating Yankees, which they could not safely do until the officers were out of the line of fire. This advantage was improved, and the One Hundred and Forty-second was most energetically urged to the ravine in its front. As soon as the troops in front of the position occupied by the One Hundred and Forty-second could come over the clearing and the brigade in the road could face by the rear rank they all opened fire upon the retreating regiment, which was comparatively safe after it entered the ravine, and leisurely marched about one mile to the east and joined the army, where it was warmly congratulated by the division commander for escaping after it had been regarded as virtually captured. In the morning there were about 800 men in line. Of this number 119 were left in a space of twenty-five rods—killed or wounded. None were captured not disabled.

The second part took place in Richmond in April, 1865. Gen. Curtis was chief of Gen. E. O. C. Ord's staff. Gen. Ord commanded the Army of the James and Department of Virginia and North Carolina. On the day of Curtis's arrival in Richmond, which was before the armies returned from Appomattox, he was taken by James H. Grant to the latter's house, and treated as a welcome guest, not because there were any bonds of sympathy between them, but because, in the state of disorder following the occupation of Richmond by colored troops, many of the people were terrified and in a state of utter despair—so that a Federal officer in a Richmond house was regarded as the best protection possible at the time. The Grants were a prominent and wealthy family, and generous dispensers of true Virginia hospitality, as understood in the best days of the Old Dominion. Grant's house and ample grounds adjoined the Executive Mansion, and Mrs. Grant was one of Mrs. Davis's closest friends. The Grants were indefatigable in looking after their less fortunate friends, and daily had every seat at their table occupied by those who had been active participants in the late contest. At one time Gen. Stevens, the engineer officer who planned and constructed the works on the south side of the James, from the outer line of which Gen. Butler's army had been repulsed May 16, 1864, with Gen. D. H. Maury and two other officers, were at dinner when the host asked Gen. Stevens how he had passed the day—it must be known time hung heavily on the hands of the prominent Confederates, and on none more so than those who had been officers of our military and naval service, as both Stevens and Maury had been.

Gen. Stevens replied that he had been inspecting the battlefield of May 16, 1864, and was glad to know that his engineering works had contributed to the success of Gen. Beauregard on that day.

Stevens's reference to the battle brought Gen. Maury into the conversation, who said he witnessed on that day one of the most foolhardy incidents he had seen in the entire war, and went on to relate his operations in the early morning, and later of his having been sent down the Petersburg Pike with his brigade to clear up as many Yankees as possible—a large number had already been captured from the Eighteenth Corps. He found, he said, a large regiment with new uniforms and bright guns stationed near a piece of woods, about fifty rods south of the pike. He marched his brigade past the regiment and halted, believing that a demand for its surrender would, under the circumstances, be promptly complied with, for which purpose he dispatched two officers to make the demand and conduct the regiment to Richmond, where he intended to exhibit it to the Confederate authorities, when, much to his surprise and chagrin, he saw, before his officers could reach the regiment, it face about and start to the rear at a double-quick. He opened fire as soon as possible on the retreating regiment, as did the troops on coming out of the woods in front of the position they had so suddenly left. It soon entered a ravine, from which it emerged beyond his fire, and he saw what he had regarded as a most valuable trophy irretrievably lost. He found on the field more than 100 men killed or wounded; probably nine-tenths escaped. Gen. Maury supposed the story would be new to every person at the table. His friends expressed their regrets that he should have suffered the loss of so valuable a prize as a full regiment. He then turned to Curtis and said:

"This regiment was from New York, but I cannot give the name of its Colonel or its number, but it was in the One Hundred and Forties or One Hundred and Fifties. Can you tell me of its history, and how soon it was destroyed by its reckless commander of that day? As for the Colonel, I have no doubt he was early disabled or killed."

Curtis gave the numbers of the New York regiments engaged in that battle, reserving the One Hundred and Forty-second for the last. When that was named, Gen. Maury said:

"That is the regiment; its Colonel's horse was killed, a prisoner said, in the earlier part of the action," and then proceeded to express his unqualified disapproval of an officer's taking such chances to avoid capture—chances not likely to be attended with success once in a hundred times.

Curtis replied that the regiment was last engaged in the assault on Fort Fisher, N. C., and was then with the army operating against Johnston. It was and had been in a condition to perform efficient work, and had had its full share of losses, but by the addition of recruits it had been able to take into action as many men as the average regiments of the army in which it had served.

Gen. Maury asked: "What has become of the reckless Colonel? When was he killed or disabled?"

Curtis replied: "The Colonel is yet alive," somewhat battered, it is true, but still doing duty. It affords me pleasure to present to you what is left of him," as Curtis put his hand to his breast—"and to express the satisfaction he has always felt that he did not accept your escort to Richmond, although for the best part of three years he was among those who earnestly endeavored to reach Richmond; but when he saw your eagerness to conduct him he suddenly felt that he did not want to go."

Gen. Maury replied: "You will remember I have not in my criticism questioned your bravery, but your discretion. And I still think, notwithstanding you saved a large part of your regiment, that your conduct was not justified."

"We differ," said Curtis; "while the loss was great, it is not to be compared with the loss of a regiment, which in all probability would not have been exchanged in time to have been of any service to the army." And he believed, as he had throughout the whole war, that a commander who decides that it is better to be killed than captured, unless actually ambushed, will, in a majority of cases, escape both death and defeat. J.

New York, Jan. 14, 1900.

EARLY IRISH CIVILIZATION.

My attention has been drawn to a controversy now being waged in your columns. I desire with your permission to say a few words on some of the matters in discussion. Some one referred to Father Thomas Burke, O. P., as a "great Irish scholar." There is surely some mistake here. He was a renowned preacher in the English tongue, whose knowledge of Ireland and Irish history was acquired through an English medium. But there is no evidence to show that as an Irishman he was anything more than a stark illiterate. History comes into dispute. It is well to bear in mind that history judges past events solely on the testimony of unimpeachable and, if possible, contemporary records. Therefore the only rational dispute about a historical fact is one concerned with the interpretation and classification of evidence. In deciding what evidence is admissible, it is universally conceded that we must discriminate against the following: First, the desire of any one, however burning, that things already passed into act should be otherwise, and, second, mere abnormal vigor of assertion. Yet, to the confusion of all well-grounded testimony, those are the only criteria sustaining Mr. Rhead's round assertion that "neither priest nor layman, learned or unlearned, can prove that Ireland since the flood was more civilized than England." In the face of this consider the real testimony:

1. All the annals of Ireland and England corroborate each other in maintaining that the English could neither bless themselves nor write their names until they met with the priests from St. Columb Cille's Monastery at Hi.

2. English students continued to fill the schools of Ireland for many centuries, receiving education, board, and lodging gratis. See accounts of the colleges at Bangor, Armagh, Lismore, and Mayo. From that circumstance the last-mentioned place is called "Mayo of the Saxons" to this day.

3. The oldest English is written on an Irish phonetic scheme, a proof that Irishmen first wrote the language. This may be evinced by a comparison of the earliest Anglo-Saxon documents with contemporary Irish material.

4. The English used the peculiar Irish letters and system of caligraphy down to the Norman conquest.

As to manuscripts, the Book of Kells, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, in the centre case on the right hand as you go up, is considered by Mr. Westwood, the best living English authority on the subject, as "the illuminated glory of the Western World" and "the most beautiful illuminated book in the world." Mr. Rhead seems disappointed at not finding a more abundant crop of manuscripts "executed before the second century." I am sure the learned world would be extremely obliged to him if he would only mention where he had seen any such. We are told with all gravity that "the word Celt or Kelt means singer," and it is put forward on the authority of the Century Dictionary that "they (the Kelts) all came originally from France and Northern Italy." It seems a great pity that those masters of special research who devote their lives to the solution of puzzles in this domain are not provided with a copy of the Century Dictionary. There they would have an authority that would plump them an assertion with the calm irresponsibility and rigidity of muscle that distinguishes a stone sphinx. But, alas for the ages of unfolding simplicity, there are Philistines now who would ask where the Century people got all that! Some persons think it is good trade to cheat their schoolmaster and invest the proceeds in an Encyclopaedia or a big dictionary. Unfortunately in quoting his sole authority Mr. Rhead classifies himself. As I do not happen to possess a copy of the work in question, perhaps there is a want of commensurability in our ways at looking at things that renders futile all efforts at intelligible argumentation. And so I desist.

The rest of his communication is made up of things that mildly move my wonder or are frankly too much for me. Why history should square itself not with the original facts and documents, but rather with statements made a thousand years later mainly by people who were not there, is among the first kind of things; the second are those places where the whirl of ideas having become too hot the grammar is inclined to run. Yet what one may discern a fine, unconscious placidity in Mr. Rhead. His citing the Century Dictionary, his confidences with the "distinguished French artist," and endless little graces of the kind mark him as belonging to that grand old generation that is now passing away, one possessed of that robust and vigorous innocence which still wafts an occasional wholesome breath into those grim and garish days of ours. But will his appearance in THE TIMES be universally interpreted as evidence that the editor holds the intellectual status of his New York readers in the very highest regard?

RICHARD HENEBRY, Ph. D.,
Professor of Keltic Languages in the Catholic University at Washington, D. C.
Jan. 19, 1900.

ANOTHER REPLY TO MR. RHEAD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of Mr. Louis Rhead in your issue of the 13th inst., under the heading "A Reply to Mr. McLaughlin," contains as many assertions not founded upon fact and as many false conclusions arrived at from false premises as it would be possible to crowd into so small a space. With your permission, I will first point out one of his many glaring absurdities, and then deal with the contention which he advances.

In attempting to discount the overwhelming evidence which exists of the superiority of the early civilization of Ireland to that of England, Mr. Rhead states that the abbeys and monasteries of England were ravaged by the Norsemen, the Danes, and the Romans, and the works of art, &c., were thus destroyed, while Ireland escaped from these marauders. That is to say, the Romans, who came to England in the year 55 B. C., and left there A. D. 410, destroyed abbeys, &c., not one of which was erected before the eighth or ninth century! Mr. Rhead asserts that "neither priest nor layman, learned nor unlearned, can prove that Ireland since the flood was more civilized than England, Scotland, or Wales." Let us see.

Dr. Heinrich Zimmer, Professor of Philology in the University of Greifswald, Germany, in the "Preussische Jahrbücher" in 1891, (published by Putnam in English in 1891,) says: "Ireland can, indeed, lay claim to a great past; she can not only boast of having been the birthplace and abode of high culture in the fifth and sixth centuries, * * * but also of having made strenuous efforts in the seventh and up to the tenth century to spread her learning among the German and Romance peoples, thus forming the actual foundation of our present Continental civilization." What were the English doing at this time?

M. Darmesteter, the eminent French authority on early history, says:

"* * * The Renaissance began in Ireland 700 years before it was known in Italy. During three centuries Ireland was the asylum of the higher learning which took sanctuary there from the uncultured States of Europe. At one time Armagh, the religious capital of Christian Ireland, was the metropolis of civilization." What about London?

Dr. Holger Pedersen, Professor of Ancient Languages in the University of Copenhagen, writing in an American publication in 1899, says:

"* * * It is the Irish nation that bestowed mediaeval learning upon Europe. It is the Irish nation that possesses the most wonderful mediaeval literature, and the Irish language is the most interesting language in Europe."

Perhaps the learned professor meant "English" instead of "Irish."

Of this literature Dr. Douglas Hyde says that "the remnant preserved from destruction by the Danes and the English would fill 1,400 octavo volumes, and probably more." The most important remains of it are found in Trinity College, Dublin; Maynooth, the British Museum, the Bodleian Library, Oxford, and in Milan, St. Gall, and Berne, Switzerland; Vienna, Würtemberg, Carlsruhe, &c. Mr. Rhead intimates that this literature is of modern make-up, (a philological impossibility,) because a "French artist" assured him that "not one of them is genuine." The manuscripts at Milan, St. Gall, Würtemburg, and Berne were edited and published by at least four distinguished scholars, viz., Ascoli, Vigra, Stokes, and Zeuss, the last of whom being the great German pioneer and master of modern Celtic research, and Stokes the greatest living authority upon the old Irish (language.) Are we to accept their testimony or Mr. Rhead's nameless "French artist"?

Westwood, the English authority on early art in the British Islands, said: "Were it not for Irishmen these Islands would contain no primitive works of art worth mentioning. The Book of Kells is unquestionably the most elaborately executed manuscript of so early a date now in existence."

Mr. Ernest Smith of the School of Mines, London, ("Transactions," 1863,) testified to the superior quality and greater quantity of Irish gold ornaments in the Bronze Age, and "Prehistoric Art," by Thomas Wilson, published by the Smithsonian Institution, United States National Museum, 1898, states: "The Archaeological Museum in Dublin is probably the richest in gold objects of any in Europe."

These cover the field of civilization generally, and of its evidences in language, literature, and art. As to music, concerning which Mr. Rhead is equally at sea, I would recommend that he attend the lectures now being given by Mrs. Helen O'Donnell of this society on "Irish Music," under the auspices of the New York Board of Education, in the printed synopsis of which he will find "chapter and verse" of the authorities quoted from.

As to the decline of Irish civilization, Dr. Zimmer, in the work before mentioned, says it was owing to the subjugation of Ireland by the English. Miss Margaret Stokes, the highest authority of the day on Irish art, has written: "Since the Norman invasion all the native character of Ireland has best found expression in her music—a music purely Celtic and, whether in illumination of the sacred writings, or in gold or bronze or stone, was wrought by Irish hands after that century."

Mr. Rhead objects to the testimony of "priests, mostly Irish," but of the above authorities there is not one priest, not one Catholic, and only three Irish. But they are scholars, who, from a thorough acquaintance with the Irish and other early languages, are fully equipped to make their researches at first hand. Mr. Rhead has made a bold assertion, (I won't use the adjective he applied to Fr. McLaughlin's statements,) and I now beg to say to him that he cannot substantiate it with the evidence of one person who is qualified as a witness, and that he cannot find a single scholar in a position to controvert the authorities herein named. He evidently reads in the old or English school, whose writers, under the influence of racial prejudice and bigotry, sought without the capacity for thorough investigation, to color facts according to their tastes. He should read for a while in the new school, the leaders of which are Germans and Frenchmen whose scholarship is thorough, accurate, and unbiased, and with whom research is a science, not an end for misrepresentation and slander.

Should Mr. Rhead desire to honestly study this subject, upon which he has been so grossly misled, this society will be only too glad to afford him the facilities for doing so.

WILLIAM J. BALFE.
Secretary the Gaelic Society.
New York, Jan. 14, 1900.

IRELAND AND THE BOER WAR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From the standpoint of an American sympathizing with the kindly, generous Irish people in their efforts to obtain certain rights and privileges to which they deem themselves entitled there are some strange inconsistencies that tend to perplex the ordinary comprehension. In one of Kipling's stories of India he states that British legislation for the supposed benefit of that country is often futile because of the inability of any ordinary European to understand the workings of the native mind. Similar conditions, I fear, have much to do with Ireland's possible misrule.

In view of the disendowment of the Established Church, which has thus given perfect religious freedom to Ireland, followed by the Land act of 1881, under which the rents of lands in Ireland will be judicially reduced by 1908 to a yearly rental of $19,673,620, a very considerable amount below $39,831,426, the amount at which agriculture rent stood in 1878; again, by the Land Purchase act of 1885, whereby 1,686,173 acres of land have passed from the control of 2,889 landlords to 48,529 resident freeholders through money loaned by the English Government, and but recently the overthrow of the old Grand Jury system of county control, and the substitution of the people's government, it would seem that at last Ireland was about to realize "home rule" in its entirety. As if in answer to the prayers of her martyred heroes, now comes the opportunity to win nearly all that they died for. How is it received? In the House of Parliament we find the Irish members opposing every measure prompted by patriotism. In the public press and at all public meetings we find them sneering at the struggle of the British for supremacy in South Africa, and rejoicing over British defeat.

To an American viewing the matter without prejudice this seems not only unpatriotic, but decidedly impolitic. Whatever the British Government may be, it is the best the Irish have; it is their Government; they are an integral part of it, and they ought to stand by it in time of need. Lack of patriotism is not an American failing, and can never win true American sympathy. Suppose that during our brief war with Spain the Southern section of our country, remembering old grievances, should have opposed our efforts and prayed for our defeat? Would we now invest our capital with them or favor their desires in Congress? On the contrary, they stood by the Government, backed up an Administration which they did not elect, proved themselves, first of all, Americans, and instead of criticising, enlisted. And now—what they ask from Congress they will get. The inexplicable workings of the Irish mind are quite as apparent here as in Ireland. We have in this country over 4,000,000 so-called Irish-American voters, not one-fifth of whom ever saw Ireland. The remainder, being Americans by birth and education, should, according to the American way of thinking, be Americans and let the Irish in Ireland attend to their own affairs. Why should they worry any more over the past wrongs of Ireland than over the former woes of England, Scotland, or Poland?

Because the Ancient Order of Hibernians, with its comparatively small membership of 170,000, chooses to forget that its individual members are mostly American citizens, who at times almost compromise the land of their adoption, need the entire 4,000,000 Irish-Americans blindly follow their example?

I love the Irish for their kindly ways; for "the latchstring outside of the door"; for the tender sentiment they have embodied in song and story. From that little island have come many of the most brilliant minds in history, whose eloquence will be remembered when many notable Anglo-Saxons are forgotten. Why cannot they add to all this a record for consistency, a power of diplomacy? Let the men of Ireland cease to waste any maudlin sympathy on a people with whom they have absolutely nothing in common; who detest their religion, and dislike their race. Let them stand by their Government, good or bad, in its time of trouble. Let them show Great Britain and the world that they are patriotic, reliable, and to be depended on in the hour of need; that they acquiesce in the will of the majority, and are capable of self-government. Thus only shall they pave the way for Ireland's local self-government, and their cause appeal more strongly to, and themselves be better understood by AN AMERICAN.

New York, Jan. 16, 1900.

A Historical Parallel.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Last night's dinners of the Holland Society and the Irish Historical Society in this Tammany-ridden city of free and enlightened America are a spectacle to wonder and laugh at. Dutch Ultra-Protestants and Irish Catholics, whose ultimate principles are wide as the poles asunder, uniting to vilify the English, reminds me of the alliance of the Pharisees and their hated opponents, the Herodians, about 1,900 years ago. England may not be an ideal nation, but she stands for religious toleration, political freedom, civilization, enlightenment, justice, and equal commercial rights the world over. HISTORICUS.

New York Produce Exchange, Jan. 19, 1900.

EXPENSE OF PATENT LITIGATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some letters have appeared in THE TIMES in regard to the desirability of lessening the expenses of patent litigation. One correspondent suggests that the Government should assume the enforcement of a patent. This plan would rival the pension roll in cost, for every patentee, having nothing to pay, would find an infringement case and call upon the Government. I doubt if, at present, one patent in a thousand ever goes to suit.

Our Government has a more elaborate and thorough system of examining before granting a patent than any other. But it would be impossible to make any examination based upon records that would be so thorough as that disclosed in a suit, for there witnesses may be examined from all parts of the country, and they disclose vital facts in regard to the supposed invention of which there is no public record. Undoubtedly the customary method of prosecuting or defending a suit in equity for an injunction and account in a patent case is very costly; prohibitively so many times. When the cause has gone to issue the evidence is taken before an examiner, in writing, and is then printed for the use of the Court at the hearing. Although under the rule there are but three months allowed for both sides to take proofs, yet, in practice, many months, and sometimes years, are used for that purpose.

I have tried to introduce the plan that prevails in the New Jersey Court of Chancery. There the witnesses may be examined orally; the official stenographer takes down the evidence, and all questions of evidence and pleading are at once passed upon by the Chancellor. Many times the notes of the stenographer are not even written out. Rarely, unless an appeal is to be taken.

Some years ago I assisted in the trial of an important patent cause before Judge McKennan, in the United States Circuit Court, at Philadelphia. It was a case in which a very large number of witnesses were examined in open court, and the experts conducted many of their experiments before the Judge. The case occupied twenty-four days, but if it had been tried in the usual way, I believe two years would have passed before all of the testimony could have been collected.

In a pending litigation one of the United States Judges said to me that if both parties would unite in such a request he would grant an oral examination and trial. My adversary refused to unite in that request to the Court. There are some difficulties in the way of a wide adoption of this course of procedure. The United States Judges are very busy, and unless the parties, beforehand, unite in a stipulation as to the time to be occupied in the oral trial, the Judge may have too great demands made upon his continuous personal attention. Again, there may be some counsel who are reluctant to change the established procedure which would demand constant presence of the counsel who tries the case, for in the usual course much of the testimony is taken by assistants who would not presume to try the case.

Clients too frequently say: "Give the other side all the expense you can." Such clients would object to the shorter and cheaper course. Opposing litigants (if they really wish to lessen expense, and are not anxious to make expenses for the other side,) have this matter largely in their own hands. Let them meet each other as business men and agree that their counsel shall be positively instructed to unite in a request to the Court for an oral trial, coupled with a stipulation as to a reasonably short time for the trial.

In this way, in many cases, not, perhaps, a majority, the expense of patent litigation might be materially lessened.

J. C. CLAYTON.

New York, Jan. 18, 1900.

THE PATENT SITUATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letters of Mr. Charles J. Bates about the patent situation, those of an engineer, and another published a day or two before upon which Mr. Bates commented were most interesting and timely. Reforms by which the inventor may be better protected are certainly imperative, and, owing to the condition pointed out by Mr. Bates and others, such reforms to be secured will require the education of public opinion. Without this the chances of proper relief by Congress are not great, or, rather perhaps much less. The reforms needed are many and radical, requiring talent, legal and other, of a very high order, and such are essentially preliminary to such an examination as my brother, Mr. Bates, requires. He lays stress, if I do not misread his letter, upon this for new patent cases and present ones, but be that as it may, much more must be done.

A thorough examination of the whole situation of the past, as well as present, also both the home and foreign, will be required—in short, such an investigation as a court would properly give. This should be by the United States Patent Office, which institution, owing to the delinquency of present laws and Congress, has not the equipment for it; hence the conditions pointed out by your correspondents recently.

Said reforms are as follows:

1. The staff of examiners should be men of the same professional grade as the British Colonial Service contains, especially for India.

2. To secure such a staff high salaries must be paid as in the British service alluded to. The chief examiners of divisions should receive at least $15,

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THE WAR AND BRITISH POLITICS.

That is not at all an inspiring picture of British politics which our London correspondent draws in his cable letter published to-day. It may be that it is overdrawn. He has shown before this that he is of those Englishmen who believe that the war might and should have been avoided. He admits that those Englishmen were and are a minority. He admits also that they now see no way for it but to push the war to a successful conclusion. Indeed, it is this which makes the situation most gloomy, this fact that Englishmen who think the war, on their part, was unnecessary, and therefore unjust, should nevertheless admit that the prosecution of it to a successful issue, even "at a cost at which humanity shudders," is necessary, is therefore just.

Why should patriotic Englishmen be made to feel that the existence of their empire is at stake from the efforts of two little communities of farmers who do not, all told, number 50,000 fighting men? How could the British Empire have been put into such straits by so puny an antagonist, except by an excessive unwisdom on the part of those who directed its councils? There can be no satisfactory answer to this question. And yet our correspondent says that not only will these "evil counselors" be retained, but that no organized effort will be made to get rid of them. Nay, he gives currency to the statement of "a great provincial newspaper" that a movement is on foot to put out of the Ministry, not the evil counselors who have rushed the British Empire into a war which has compromised its position before the world, but those of their colleagues who have endeavored to moderate their impetuosity. When he adds that this movement is said to be set on foot by those financiers who are particularly interested in mining operations in the Rand, the suggestion may not convince anybody who was not convinced already that this is, on the English side, "a Stock Exchange war." But it does at least justify our correspondent in saying that this is the first time that it has been publicly charged by a responsible newspaper that the politics of the British Empire could be shaped by "the great cosmopolitan financiers."

There can, at least, be no question that a war of which such things can be said and believed is not a war, however he may feel bound to acquiesce in it, of which any reasonable and patriotic Englishman can really feel proud. Certainly the conduct of the war has given him no cause for an access of national pride. If he cannot help entertaining scruples about the origin of it and the goodness of his cause, it seems that he must resent the action of the men who got him and his country into such a scrape. He may be excused even for "swapping horses when crossing a stream," if he finds that the horse he has been hanging to is dead. The more he is convinced, the more friendly foreigners are convinced, that the British cause is fundamentally right, the more he and they are convinced that a serious calamity to the British Empire is a serious blow to civilization, the hotter may his and their indignation properly rise against the men who have so mismanaged the British Empire as to turn a good cause into a bad one, a winning cause into a losing one, and to inflict a dreadful blow upon the prestige of Great Britain.

NOTHING TO WORRY ABOUT.

According to advices we have received from Washington, a canvass of the Senate and House of Representatives has placed it beyond dispute that Congress will not only pass the Nicaragua Canal bill, but will pass it in a form directly at variance with the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

This is a statement of decidedly serious importance, and we hesitate to believe that the United States Government will commit itself to a course which this country would have to regard as unfriendly.—The London Chronicle.

"The Governments of the United States and Great Britain," so runs Article I. of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, "hereby declare that neither the one nor the other will ever obtain or maintain for itself any exclusive control over the said ship canal."

There are many other agreements and stipulations in the treaty. It was not altogether a good treaty for us to make and accept. Some doubt exists whether its provisions apply to the present Nicaragua Canal undertaking. So far as the public is informed, Great Britain has never protested, although Congress has often seemed to be upon the point of authorizing the construction of a canal under the sole authority and protection of this Government.

The London Chronicle may well hesitate to believe that we are about to enter upon a canal policy which her Majesty's Government "would have to regard as unfriendly." Whether the Nicaragua Canal or the Panama undertaking is the successful applicant for encouragement and protection at Washington, it is to the last degree improbable that we shall go about the business in disregard of any existing treaty obligations.

GOV. ROOSEVELT ON THE IDEAL AND THE PRACTICAL.

In his little speech before the alumni of the University of the South on Friday evening, Gov. ROOSEVELT remarked that the "greatest damage which can be done to our youth is to teach them that there must be a divorce between the ideal and the practical." He added as an illustration, drawn, we suppose, from his own recent experience:

> No man is to be excused if he construes practicality in politics to mean what is vile, underhanded, unworthy of upright and honorable men, and, on the other hand, no man is to be excused if he preaches with the purpose of having applied a system which he knows cannot be applied.

The Governor has his own way of putting things, and it is generally rather more emphatic than the facts seem to others to warrant. But it has the great advantage that it leaves little doubt as to the immediate intention, though the generalization may be too sweeping.

The career of Gov. ROOSEVELT in the office he now holds, and in the others that he had previously held, affords ample evidence that he has tried very hard to live up to the theory he announces to the alumni of the University of the South. So far as the Governorship is concerned, it is the toughest job undertaken in the history of recent politics. He found the control of the Republican Party of the State in the hands of men who were not at all averse to construing "practicality in politics" as meaning much that was "underhanded and unworthy of upright and honorable men." The assent and the co-operation of these men were absolutely necessary to the accomplishment of any important policy in the administration of the affairs of the State. The problem presented to the Governor was how to secure this without the sacrifice of the interests of the people and without compromising his personal integrity. So far as can be inferred from his course and from the utterances which from time to time he has made in public, the solution that he has undertaken lies in frankly consulting the Republican organization, and adopting its advice when he could do so honorably, while firmly resisting it when he could not, and insisting on his own way in matters for which he felt peculiarly responsible, with, at the same time, a candid statement of his motives. Thus, in the matter of so-called patronage, he seems to have largely acceded to the wishes of the organization in the less important offices when he was satisfied that the men they wished were decently fit for their places.

He is at present confronted with the question of the succession to PAYN in the Insurance Department. We imagine that he will finally reach a conclusion as to that along the lines above suggested. He never would have appointed PAYN in the first instance, and he most certainly will not reappoint him, or consent to his retaining his place if he can prevent it. When the matter first demanded attention, PAYN was entirely confident that he would have the support of the organization to the extent necessary to permit him to hold over. Had the Governor picked out the one man he regarded as best for the place and bade the organization to accept him without debate or question, it is most probable that PAYN would have remained in office as long as the Governor. What the Governor appears to be doing is to find the best man that can be confirmed, with the firm condition that he must be a man that will perform the duties of the office honorably and adequately. If he succeeds in getting such a man, we suppose that it will be generally conceded that the interests of the insured in the State of New York will be quite as safe as if he had made a heroic fight with the machine and left PAYN in office.

We do not share with the Governor his fear, so often expressed, that even the foolish idealists in politics are a very serious threat to good government, and we think that he often exaggerates the folly of those that he cannot agree with; but it does seem to us that he is trying himself to do the best he can and that he has done very much better on the whole than any of his recent predecessors.

THE VICTORY OF THE FRENCH CABINET.

The vote of confidence passed by the French Chamber of Deputies last Thursday is of particular importance when we consider the origin of the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry and the varied influences which have, from the first, been at work for its overthrow. The vote of 329 to 74 not only gives an approval to the general work of the Ministry, but it removes all doubt as to the popularity of the policy pursued by the Socialist Minister of Commerce, M. MILLERAND.

The Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry was born in dissension and distrust. It grew in power by the ineffectiveness of the schemes that were designed for its ruin. Now, on the eve of the exposition, it possesses both confidence and strength. At the most critical period in the history of the Third Republic it was formed by men who buried all factional hate and personal animosity, and united for the sole purpose of forcing the army to give a legal trial to Capt. DREYFUS. That work was performed with dignity and with consummate tact. Then came the duty of unraveling the conspiracy, a burden bequeathed to it by its predecessor. The Opposition prophesied that the patchwork Cabinet would not dare to undertake the task, or, if it did, it would soon go out in a storm of abuse.

The Opposition was mistaken. The "Cabinet of Justice" became the "Cabinet of Republican Defense." When the Chamber in the middle of November last gave an inspiring approval to the policy of the Cabinet by a vote of 340 to 215 the Nationalists and Royalists still deluded themselves with the idea that, as soon as the curiosity of France had been satiated in regard to the exact nature of the danger that was alleged to have menaced the Republic, the Cabinet would retire from sheer humiliation. Again the Opposition was mistaken. The conspiracy charges were gradually freed from all doubtful elements, and two Royalists, one Jew-baiter, and one "patriot" were convicted. During the whole trial the Cabinet maintained the same dignity, the same respect for legal procedure, that had characterized it during the Rennes court-martial. The vote just given in the Chamber shows that its latest victory is an emphatic confirmation of the trust engendered in the people of France by its first.

But hardly less important is the significance of the vote in its purely personal aspect. Several months ago it would have been impossible for M. MILLERAND to receive such conspicuous indorsement from the Deputies. Then the Conservative Republicans, who had at first united with the Socialists in the cause of justice, were suspicious of the Socialist Minister of Commerce and antagonistic to the supposed ambition of his party. The Socialist Congress last December changed all that. Now the alliance is evidently maintained through mutual respect. All this is extremely gratifying. It shows that the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry rests upon firmer ground than its most sanguine supporters dared hoped for. It removes much of the stain that, in the opinion of the world, had been placed on the fair fame of France.

JOHN RUSKIN.

One of the most distinguished of American artists once remarked apropos of some change in his aesthetic views: "Oh, yes, at the proper time I had Ruskin!" And it is not to be denied that in the score of years following 1850 the young men and women of the United States who were interested in art were apt to contract the feverish enthusiasm of the gifted writer much as they had the inflammatory and temporary affections of childhood. It was the strength and the weakness of the author of "Modern Painters" and of "The Stones of Venice" that his enthusiasm was attainable and deeply enjoyable by those who had little real knowledge of art, and was delightfully proof against the disturbing and difficult critical assaults of those that had such knowledge. It was, moreover, an essentially infectious sentiment because it involved a moral standard, and there is nothing so insinuating and so penetrating as the consciousness of moral superiority in matters requiring no personal sacrifice. In RUSKIN himself this sentiment had in his later years some curious effects, and gradually changed him from the preacher of a new, or what he thought was a new, gospel of art to a lonely recluse dreaming beautiful dreams and only at rare intervals sending out some eloquent and dimly intelligible cry of prophecy or warning.

It is rash to predict the place in literary history of a writer who for so many years was the centre of active polemics, but there is reason for the belief that RUSKIN will be remembered, so far as he is remembered, rather for the way in which he was able to express his thought than for the thought itself. He had the rare gift of an individual style, rich, flexible, rhythmic, and portraying. There is nothing in modern English more full of the writer's own sense of beauty and delight in it than the finest passages of the early work of RUSKIN. It was in the true significance pictorial, not merely descriptive, but revealing, and to be read with satisfaction by those to whom his philosophy was shallow and his aesthetic dogmas uninteresting. It is to be doubted if he is much read now despite this most unusual charm. But it is the fortune of some of his earlier and much of his later work to have passed into the class which collectors value and libraries are bound to preserve, and it may be that in another half century, when the last echoes of the contests in which he engaged have died out, he will claim a higher rank than is now accorded him.

JUDGE BROWN AND THE PRESS.

That was an interesting address which Judge BROWN made at the meeting of the State Bar Association the other day on "The Liberty of the Press." It might have been found fault with on the ground that it did not "get anywhere." But its author so frankly admitted this defect as to disarm criticism on that score. "It is exceedingly doubtful," he said at the end of his indictment against the current American press, "if any legislation be practicable which shall tend to restrict the excessive license indulged in by newspapers."

There we are inclined to differ with the orator. As he says, the free criticism of public officers, or of those who aspire to be such, cannot very well be restricted, except by the action of the law of libel. But there is no reason at all why persons who are not properly and who do not wish to be public characters, should not have their privacy protected. If we have followed the course of judicial decisions on this subject accurately, it is not the press so much as the bench which has denied that there was any such thing as a right to privacy. There was a bill before the Legislature of this State last year, the announcement of which a large part of the press hailed with relief and welcome, because they took it for a project in defense of that right. But it turned out that it was a bill to prevent free criticism of public officers, and especially to protect the privacy of those two shrinking violets, Boss CROKER and Boss PLATT. Senator HILL came out with an exposure of its purpose and methods, which was about the most important public service he ever rendered, and it has not been heard of since.

One of the counts of Judge BROWN's indictment is that the opinions of courts are obtained and published before delivery. Distinctly this seems to be a matter for the courts. And so do some other forms of contempt of court. We have several times called attention to the attempts of some newspapers to prejudice a capital case on trial in this city. Doubtless this is a scandal and an outrage. If Judges have not the power to prevent such a practice by punishing the practitioners, it seems that here is a case for legislation. If they already have that power, it is not the fault of the press if they do not exercise it.

But the gravamen of the indictment, as the draughtsman of it admits, is that a large part of the press habitually offends against good taste, and that its offenses culminate in what Judge BROWN calls "the weekly horror of the Sunday morning edition." It is not necessary entirely to agree with this characterization in order to admit that we know what the Judge means. It is quite true that laws cannot be passed for the enforcement of good taste. But what would he? Newspapers are made not only for, they are made by, their readers. These papers are made to sell, by manufacturers who have a shrewd notion what their customers want. It is with the public taste which demands these things, rather than with the business intelligence which supplies them, that Judge BROWN is really quarreling. We do not deny that a newspaper which deserves his characterization does react on the public taste, and that the public taste grows by what it is fed on. But in almost every community there is a Sunday newspaper which cannot fairly be described as "a weekly horror," and to which the fastidious reader may confine himself. If there be not, he may go without a Sunday newspaper, and persuade as many of his neighbors as he can to do the same. In any case it remains true that the newspapers are really edited by their readers, and that if there were no demand for such newspapers as Judge BROWN deprecates the existence of, there would be no supply of them. So that his attack upon the American press is really an attack upon the American public.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Compressed as it was into the compass of a brief telegraphic dispatch, the closing scene in the life of WILLIAM CALLOWAY, the fire boss of a Pennsylvania coal mine, did little more than hint at the agonies of mind and body that must have preceded the man's death, but enough was told to set the imagination at work, and the lack of details assisted, perhaps, rather than made more difficult the attainment of an accurate realization of his feelings as he sat day after day in the dark, waiting for the rescuers who did not come. It was on Dec. 18 that CALLOWAY entered the mine alone in the early morning—to see if the other miners could enter safely. When far from the shaft there was a great fall of rock behind him, and he was imprisoned, for life, as it turned out. Knowing that the accident would be at once discovered, and that energetic efforts for his release would be made, of course hope was high at first, and, after writing with chalk on a convenient wall where the rescuers would find him, he retired to the safest and most comfortable part of the mine accessible to him and waited. He waited long—three weeks, they think. His lamp was a companion for a while, and he probably had a little food. He was spared the tortures of thirst. Doubtless he thought a good deal, for there was nothing else to do. He seems to have thought chiefly of others, and of himself only in relation to those others, for even when hope was gone, and he knew that the end was near and certain, he chalked a message to the wife and children. It said nothing about hunger or the pressure of the darkness or the failure of his fellows to reach him. "I think I am gone," it began, a calm statement of fact, and then: "Good-bye, FANNIE. Be good boys, GUY and WILLIE. I don't think you will see your father again." Of even more pathetic significance was the end—"I think this is Wednesday." Day and night had been the same there behind the rocks, and the minutes hours. Presumably his count was wrong. Anyway, CALLOWAY was dead when the miners broke through the wall. They had worked a month and two days to get him—a real man with some of the marks of greatness.

—Louisville's Aldermen deemed it seemly one day last week to refer to their Committee on Cemeteries an offer from Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE to endow the Louisville Public Library with $125,000. We understand that the action taken was not prompted altogether by the indifference to or contempt for public libraries characteristic of the average Aldermanic body, but that its motive, to some indefinite extent, was animosity for the Mayor and certain of his appointees, who, in case the gift had been accepted on the donor's terms, would have had control of this money and some more to be raised by the city. As to the merits of the quarrel between the Aldermen and the other officials we are not competent to speak, and will restrain our natural impulse to assume that the Aldermen are in the wrong about it. The reference of Mr. CARNEGIE'S offer to the Committee on Cemeteries is what interests us. At worst, it was a grimly humorous outrage, and humor, even when grim, is so precious that nobody can be really severe toward those displaying it. The so-called burial of bills and ordinances is of frequent occurrence, and the common phrase doubtless suggested the course pursued by the City Fathers of Louisville when they wanted to get something well out of sight and hearing. They showed considerable mental agility, however, by changing metaphor to an approach to reality, and though we have faint memories of similar action by similar bodies in the past, we are not prepared to say that this substitute for laying on the table and subsequent pigeon-holing was not entirely original. At all events, it was funny as well as barbaric, and to be funny is much, very much—for Aldermen, whether in Louisville or anywhere else.

—Something that we are sorry to be unable to distinguish from intense surprise has been created at Detroit by the fact that the Rev. Dr. WILLIAM PRALL, pastor of a rich and influential Episcopalian congregation there, has not only received but heard a "call" from a church in Albany that is the very reverse of rich and marked by the signs of decrepitude sometimes incidental to advanced age. Dr. PRALL gives up a large salary for one considerably smaller and not particularly certain, if the Detroit papers are well informed, and the only reason he has apparently offered to them for his decision is his belief that a pastor should make a change at least once in a decade. Upon the adequacy of that reason we are not inclined to pronounce a decided opinion, though we would venture the suggestion that it is one the answer to which depends a good deal on circumstances. Be that as it may, Dr. PRALL'S departure is deeply regretted by his parishioners, and yet, as we said before, the comment on its financial features lays curiously emphatic emphasis on their alleged novelty. Does this indicate a general inclination to ascribe to the clergy a wisdom too practical, or rather too mundane, to be in exact harmony with their other claims to respect, or does it merely indicate that the Detroiters are a cynical lot, grievously prone to criticise the motives of their fellows? Either side of the alternative is a painful one and we are sincerely sorry that it has been presented to us.

—Young men who think they see in electrical engineering a short road to fortune and fame, and for that reason rather than because of any particular liking and talent for that sort of work are on the point of devoting time and money to the acquisition of a theoretical knowledge of the subject, would do well, before coming to a final decision, to read and ponder well the leading editorial article in the current number of The Electrical Review. The article may not turn the aspiring youth from their purpose, and, indeed, it was not the writer's desire to do so, but they may be saved from the consequences of making the grave mistake of assuming that because the practical utilization of electricity on a large scale began only a few years ago, electrical engineering presents opportunities not to be found in the older professions. A decade and a half ago there certainly was an eager demand for men entitled to call themselves electrical engineers, for just such men, that is, as the technical schools are now turning out in shoals, but electrical science has traversed in a few years the road along which the other sciences traveled for a century or more, and, considering its youth, is surprisingly mature. Already its lines have been definitely marked out, many of its most important standards have been established beyond the possibility of easy or immediate change, and from the vast majority of its practitioners there is demanded the work of trained hands rather than of progressive and ingenious minds. According to The Electrical Review, there is now to be found in this branch of engineering exactly what the other professions offer—"an opportunity to work very hard for a long time for small wages"—and in conclusion we are told that "the road to success in electrical engineering is beset with innumerable pitfalls and, even for the most successful, with almost heart-breaking difficulty."

—GEORGE WARRINGTON STEEVENS, news of whose death at Ladysmith, a victim of typhoid fever, was announced yesterday, ranked easily first, in some important respects, among the so-called foreign correspondents of the day. While he could hardly be called a literary man, he missed the title chiefly because of the line of work he chose to follow, and he certainly did as much as is either possible or desirable to dim the distinction between journalism and literature. What he wrote was more remarkable for style and form than for matter, and therefore it was something less than, as well as more than, is expected from the newspaper man, strictly and properly understood. On the other hand, he confined himself in the selection of subjects for treatment almost exclusively to those which, while the reverse of trivial, were of more or less ephemeral interest, and therefore it is only as "documents" that his writings will concern posterity. He had marvelous powers of observation, and not inferior powers of expression. He could be eloquent without pretension and humorous without frivolity or loss of dignity. His word pictures were astonishingly vivid, and, whether they were of American politicians or of battlefields heaped with dead, impressed themselves firmly on the reader's imagination. Personally most likable and known to a vast number of people on account of the length and frequency of his journeys, the untimely fate that has overtaken Mr. STEEVENS will be regretted as widely as deeply. Of course his death will be described as one of the lamentable consequences of the Anglo-Boer war. It is hardly that, for the "foreign correspondent" is a professional fisher in troubled waters, and if there had been no dangers to be encountered at Ladysmith, Mr. STEEVENS would have looked for and found them elsewhere.

THE SHIP SUBSIDY QUESTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to correct a typographical error of some importance which occurred in my letter on the subsidy question printed in THE TIMES of to-day. Among the members of the House of Representatives who argued for free ships thirty years ago the name of "Addison" is mentioned. It should have been Allison, now the Senator from Iowa. I shall be curious to see whether in the coming debate he will adhere to the principles he then maintained, or whether his conscience will surrender to the party dictation of Senator Frye.

In the one-sided hearing now going on before the Senate committee, I find in to-day's report this argument for building up a commercial marine by means of subsidy. "In the course of his remarks Mr. Griscom said: 'Already our trade is embarrassed because of the ships Great Britain has withdrawn simply as transports in the war with the Transvaal. Suppose her flag on the high seas was threatened. It is amazing that there is a legislator who is so indifferent to the interest of his constituents as to permit this situation to longer continue to menace our export trade. No scheme will remove this point, which constantly threatens our foreign trade, that does not establish and maintain a National mercantile marine.'"

Let us suppose that such an event may transpire, and look at it from a business point of view. It would take all the shipbuilders in this country ten or twenty years to build a tonnage equal to that of the British commercial marine, which would be thus laid up in ordinary. In the meantime all ocean trade would not only be embarrassed, but it would go nearly out of sight. On the contrary, all British ships being thrown on the market a repeal of our restrictive law would enable us to buy them at half price. In this little paragraph how many words does Mr. Griscom speak for his country, and how many for the shipbuilding company in which he is interested?

JOHN CODMAN.
Atlantic City, Jan. 17, 1900.

SCOPE OF THE GERRY SOCIETY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since the recent decision of the Court of Appeals against the right of the State Board of Charities to control and direct this society, numerous articles have appeared in the daily papers containing assertions utterly false as to powers alleged to be exercised by its officers and as to laws which have no existence. I proceed to state a few of these, in order that the readers of your valuable paper may not be misled by what they may see elsewhere.

1. One of these assertions is as follows: "Mr. Gerry at the present time, for instance, has the power to go into any man's house and take from him his children, and if he can prevail upon a police Magistrate to commit these children to the care of his society, unless an appeal is taken within ten days, the children must rest there during their minority, or until such previous time as Mr. Gerry decides, subject to release by no court or other power in the State." This is utterly false and malicious. No such power exists, no such case has ever occurred, and there is no such law.

2. Another: "There is no more sacred right than that of a mother to her child. Any agency that assumes the authority to interfere with that right ought to be subject to every possible safeguard against the abuse of its powers. Nobody can be deprived of his property without due process of law. It is intolerable that anybody should be able to deprive a mother of her child by his arbitrary will." All this is quite true, and the society never attempts to interfere between parent and child, except where the latter is subject to physical or moral injury at the hands of a vicious, drunken, or malicious parent, and then only in due form of law, according to law and subject to the law. It has no power under any circumstances, nor has its President, to deprive any parent of the custody of his child "by his arbitrary will."

3. Yet another: "In the City of New York it not infrequently happens that the agents of the society virtually defy the Magistrates, and on some occasions children have been kept in custody by the society upon its own authority alone." This statement is also utterly false and untrue, and no such case can be found or any such charge substantiated.

There are also criticisms of the decision of the Court of Appeals which are fully answered by the prevailing opinions. The society has favored and invoked the broadest criticism, inspection, and investigation by the Supreme Court of this State. The latter last Summer selected one of the most eminent members of the Bar Association, Mr. Albert Stitkney, to visit and inspect everything connected with it, and every opportunity was afforded the writers of similar newspaper articles to appear and substantiate their statements, which they entirely failed to do. His report fully disposes of them.

I should be glad if you would set the matter straight as an act of simple justice to the society and its work. During the twenty-five years last past, over 125,000 complaints have been investigated, involving more than 300,000 children, and resulting in nearly 50,000 convictions, and the placing of over 80,000 children in comfortable homes under moral influences. The Supreme Court has expressed its approval of the conduct of the work. The society did not invite the contest with the State Board of Charities, but that body insisted on a jurisdiction which the Court of Appeals has just decided is not well founded.

ELBRIDGE T. GERRY,
New York, Jan. 17, 1900. President.

THE PHILIPPINES AND POLITICS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Senator Beveridge's late speech on the Philippines and their future administration takes such high ground, is so truly in accord with the best traditions of Senatorial oratory, and is so superior to what we usually receive from his colleagues in these degenerate days that it seems ungracious to criticise, but it does seem that his optimism passes the bounds of any sane expectation.

He says: "The men we send to administer civilized Government in the Philippines must be themselves the highest examples of our civilization. I use the word examples, for examples they must be in that word's most absolute sense. They must be men of the world and of affairs, students of their fellow-men, not theorists or dreamers. They must be brave men, physically as well as morally. They must be as incorruptible as honor, as stainless as purity—men whom no force can frighten, no influence coerce, no money buy. Such men come high, even here in America. But they must be had.

"I assert that such administrators can be found. * * * Necessity will produce them. Let no one fear that our party workers will seek to fill these places without regard to fitness. I know well this most maligned and valuable class of American citizens, the precinct committeemen and party workers in the country districts of the Republic, and if we truthfully, bravely state the situation at the outset, these very politicians will insist most strenuously of all on the highest qualifications in the administration of our possessions."

His portrayal of the character of those we should send to govern the Philippines is none too high, and their very incompetence for self-government should entitle them to the best ability, the strictest integrity, the noblest qualities of head and heart that we can bestow upon their need for guidance. But to look to our present party machinery to give the Philippines that which it has never given ourselves seems absurd. The assertion that "necessity will produce them," would seem to be rhetorical nonsense. The necessity existed to greater extent under Spain and produced Weyler and his tribe. The fear "that our party workers will seek to fill these places without regard to fitness," would seem to have the best justification in our own experience. When has this class of party workers ever manifested any enthusiasm for fitness for office as an essential qualification therefor? Who brought pressure to bear on our too amiable President to relax the civil service rules and who commended the resulting backward steps, outside of these same party workers? Who is responsible for the power and prominence of men like Platt, Quay, Gorman, Croker, and Louis Payn in the administration of civilized Government in our country but these same party workers? Is it credible that these same party workers are going to forget all the traditions of their order, all the lessons of practical politics they have ever learned, to "insist most strenuously on the highest qualifications in the administration of our possessions"? Can the leopard change his spots and the Ethiopian his skin? Do men gather grapes from thorns or figs from thistles?

If the Senator knows these men and knows human nature he must know that what he proposes is utterly and entirely impossible. Politicians—party politicians—as a class give us just as bad government as the people will stand. As a distinguished representative of the class once said, "We must pander to the moral element to a certain extent," and the extent depends on what the community demands. In the great cities public affairs are badly managed, and officials are somewhat below the Senator's standard because the moral tone of the community is low. In the rural districts conditions are somewhat better because the moral tone is higher. If the state of public opinion throughout the Nation demanded in their officials and administrators that high standard of honor and morals so eloquently portrayed by the Senator, the party workers would undoubtedly find plenty of such men, both for the Philippines and for home consumption, but in the absence of such awakened public sentiment, to propose to secure the highest purity, integrity, independence, education, and intelligence in administration by appeal to the "party workers in the country districts of the Republic" has a savor of ridiculous anti-climax.

THOMAS CONYNGTON.
New York, Jan. 15, 1900.

THE MAZET REPORTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article in to-day's TIMES on "The Mazet Reports" is both timely, truthful, and convincing. Whatever of good there may be in the majority report is doubtless nullified by the wretched record of the committee itself, and the minority has plainly lost its opportunity by descending to tirade and abuse. One wonders whether the people who penned such a composition are fools or mountebanks. Do they really think people will believe such stuff?

You ask the question, "Is there no escape from Tammany except through the Republican machine, none from Croker except in the arms of Platt?" If that is the only choice, then we are indeed betwixt the devil and the deep sea. But you answer the question hopefully by saying that "the action and ideas of the Citizens' Union are the hope of decent, just, honest, and progressive government in the city."

Despite impudent denials or equally impudent avowals such as were made on the witness stand before the Mazet committee, it is becoming more evident every day, much more evident than it was in 1896 or 1897, that no relief is to be had from the machines of either party. Can decent and independent Democrats support Tammany Hall? The Wigwam has not represented Democracy for many a day. Can the Republicans, with or without their machine, elect a city Government? We know it is impossible. Then the only remedy is plain—a union of citizens on a platform of common honesty and businesslike administration of city affairs.

The Citizens' Union has recently adopted a new constitution, in which it says:

> Article 1. Object: A union of the citizens of New York City, without regard to party, for the purpose of securing the honest and efficient government of the City of New York.
>
> The action of this Union in the nomination or election of persons to office shall be limited strictly to candidates who are voted for only by citizens of the City of New York or by citizens of the judicial districts in which said city is situated.

This is a plain declaration that the Union will confine its activities to the City of New York and to municipal elections this Fall; it will have everything to do with the strictly municipal election of 1901, when a full city ticket is to be elected, and the Union expects to put a ticket in the field composed of first-class and large men even for the smallest offices.

The politicians are not 3 per cent. of the populace, and do not directly control 15 per cent. of the people. Then let us have a union of freemen to shake off this disgraceful and disagreeable machine rule. The tail has wagged the dog long enough.

CITIZENS' UNION.
New York, Jan. 17, 1900.

State Supervision of Corporations.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Gov. Roosevelt's action in suggesting a State supervision over corporations commonly known as trusts deserves the united support and encouragement of the business community, which I feel it will receive, for it is only fair and just that the State should provide some means of keeping the public acquainted with the condition of concerns to which it gives its support, and in which it is specially interested.

If the Governor's suggestion is acted upon and a bill is presented for the consideration of the Legislature providing for the appointment of an official whose duties shall be to make an examination of the books of corporations and make public reports at different periods, the measure should be drafted so as to give the Supervisor power to examine only the books of corporations that are public in their nature. There are many concerns organized under the corporation laws that are really private business enterprises, the shares being held only by a few persons, and none of them ever passing into the hands of the general public. Probably it would be difficult to distinguish between private and public corporations, but there is a distinction that should be so clearly made that there would be no doubt left as to the real intent of the act. If there were a chance of construing it to affect corporations other than public, it would certainly be defeated, and the good purposes for which it was introduced frustrated, as the passage of such a bill would work more harm than good to the community.

R. P. K.
New York, Jan. 17, 1900.

Personal Service for the Church.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Last Sunday the rector of an uptown church asking for teachers for the Sunday school, sewing classes, &c., said in substance that in a congregation composed as his was, of rich and poor, there must be many who would like to offset their inability to give substantial financial aid by giving personal service, and he hoped to receive, by mail, many offers of such persons able to qualify themselves under proper direction to be teachers in the Sunday school, sewing classes, &c.

Originality is very refreshing. But is not this is a little too original? The members of the church not blessed with affluence, besides giving as much in proportion to their means as the wealthy members should also feel themselves under obligation to do the work of the church from which the large donations of the rich buy them immunity. The poor are accustomed to the idea that, socially speaking, they are not considered worthy to touch the hem of the garments of the wealthy, even though they may be members of the same Christian society. But to have it suggested that to offset their misfortune of poverty a labor is expected of them in the church, which the more fortunate may leave or take, as they choose, must add a sting and humiliation to poverty.

There is a parable of a certain poor widow which would seem to have a distinct bearing on this important subject.

OBSERVER.
New York, Jan. 17, 1900.

The Hamilton Memorial Trees.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am told that some weeks ago there appeared in your paper an account of the contemplated removal of the thirteen trees planted by Alexander Hamilton as memorials of the thirteen original States on his home place, Hamilton Grange, now in the vicinity of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. The destruction of this historical landmark was for the purpose of securing (at what dear price!) a building lot.

Has nothing been done to prevent this sacrilege? The "commercial spirit" of the American people is no doubt commendable, but should it prevail against patriotism? Surely we, as a Nation are sufficiently "new" to have need of all our traditions.

I therefore beg to present this earnest protest against an act of vandalism that should be opposed by all true Americans, and I entreat you, my dear Sir, if nothing has been done in the matter, to give publicity to this appeal through the columns of your paper, or otherwise bring it to the attention of the New York Historical Society, the Colonial Dames, or other proper authorities, that steps may be taken to prevent such a desecration.

MAUD SCOFIELD BEESON.
New York, Jan. 17, 1900.

Proposed Mortgage Tax and Debtors.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The State Tax Commission recommends, among other things, a State tax upon mortgages and upon mortgage bonds of one-half of 1 per cent., with provisions to enable the collection of that tax fully and in every case, and permitting no deductions for indebtedness. It is assumed that this tax will furnish the bulk of the State revenue.

Practically everybody agrees that the tax will be shifted from the lender to the borrower in the form of a higher rate of interest. This will compel those owners of real estate who are in debt to pay the bulk of the State taxes, while real estate owners who are free from debt will pay no State tax, as it is proposed to abandon the direct levy on real estate for purposes of State taxation. This attempt to heap burdens upon debtors, burdens that are not to be borne by creditors, is a rank injustice.

LAWRENCE TELFAIR.
New York, Jan. 17, 1900.

NUGGETS.

A Set-Back.

"I thought I was all over nervous prostration."

"Well?"

"My doctor sent in his bill and I've got it again."—Detroit Free Press.

Comes High.

"Oh, yes," said Farmer Redbeet, "my son's takin' the higher education in the East, an' jedgin' by the demands he makes on me fer cash, it gits higher and higher every year."—Philadelphia North American.

No Cause for Despair.

Mrs. Youngwife—The baby talks incessantly. I think he will grow up to be a Congressman.

Mr. Oldbach—I wouldn't worry about it, if I were you. Maybe he'll be a barber.—Philadelphia Record.

A Subscriber's Little Growl.

A newspaper in a Michigan town says of its local telephone service that it is something like the horse that had only two faults—the first that it was hard to catch when in the pasture, and the other that it was no good after it was caught.—Electrical Review.

AN ANGEL UNAWARES.

T. Russell Shelton in Richmond Religious Herald.

Suppose for every act of love and duty
An angel in the path of life should lay
A lovely rose of sweet perfume and beauty—
Ah, even then, how bare would be the way!

Suppose for every kindly word unspoken,
For every fault which careless hands had done,
For every resolution made and broken,
A thorn beneath our erring feet had grown—

Ah! then the way would be one stretch of anguish,
With only here and there a flower to cheer,
Our feet would falter and our spirits languish,
And life would be a burden hard to bear.

But seldom are we outwardly rewarded
According to the deeds which we have done,
"The pure in heart" are by the world discarded;
The wicked harvest where the good have sown.

And yet to every heart in darkness hidden
There comes an angel, whom we cannot see,
Who strives to keep us from the paths forbidden,
And in the narrow way where faith may be.

His name is Conscience, and he brings us roses—
Sweet roses, borrowed from the brow of Peace,
Or thorns on which remorseful thought reposes,
Regrets whose sharp tormentings never cease.

Then, let us strive temptation's storm to weather,
Let every thought and every deed improve,
Till Conscience finds no cruel thorns to gather,
But crowns the soul with joy, and peace, and love.

Problems of Bookselling in England.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By Sir WALTER BESANT,

Author of "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," "For Faith and Freedom," &c.

The following remarks are on the Book Trade in England, not in Scotland, or in Ireland, where the conditions are in some respects different.

SOME fifty years ago Macaulay had a conversation with his bookseller. He pointed out that although the circle of readers had widely increased, the book trade was in a state of great depression; that the price of books was prohibitory, and that there would be more profit to a bookseller in selling a dozen copies at five shillings than one at ten. The bookseller listened; he was persuaded, and he offered the public all his books at a discount of 25 per cent.

This allowance was offered by other booksellers; the practice spread. It was, however, regarded with great disfavor by the London publishers, who formed a league, or a ring, and endeavored to coerce booksellers into abolishing the discount; they refused to sell to the discount booksellers; they formed a gang of spies and—their ring broke down.

After all these years the situation repeats itself; readers have multiplied tenfold and a hundredfold, yet the book trade is again depressed, and publishers are again trying to form a ring and think to improve the situation by a return to the old method of coercion and higher prices; example of the "net price," without discount of a book, now nominally 6s. and actually 4s. 6d. would be 5s.

The book trade is carried on by four kinds of machinery. (1) That of the bookseller; (2) that of the railway stall; (3) that of the circulating libraries, and (4) that of the free library. The bookseller's shop was formerly the haunt of all those who were interested in books. The scholars, divines, antiquaries, poets and "wits" of all kinds met at the booksellers' and turned over the new books. The circle of readers was small, but they were buyers; they were willing to give a high price for books. The position of the bookseller was far above that of the ordinary retail tradesman; he knew the books which he sold; there was about him a clinging suggestion of scholarship; he knew what his customers wanted. That bookseller's shop is gone; it may perhaps linger at Oxford and Cambridge; one or two booksellers of the old fashion may still remain. But the shop is now filled with stationery, photograph albums, desks, "fancy" things, birthday presents, Christmas cards, and even toys. And the modern bookseller, as a rule, knows little of the books which he offers for sale; these are no longer displayed on a table or counter as the newest and best books of the day; the new books on his shelves are mostly the popular novels in demand, with a sprinkling of religious books. Ask him for any other book, and his reply is a formula, "It is not in stock, but I can get it for you." There are many English towns of importance in which there is not a single bookseller's shop; one, that is, devoted wholly and solely to the sale of books. In East London, a city of two millions, there are one or two second-hand bookshops. There are also shops which, among other things, offer a shelf or two of books; but there is not a single bookseller's shop in that huge mass of streets, where only books are sold and nothing else. Even in West London there are lines of roads along which one may walk for miles without finding a bookshop.

The second machinery for selling books is that of the railway stall, which, in England, is almost entirely in the hands of one firm—Messrs. W. H. Smith & Son. At the railway stall no discount is allowed; it is, however, the chief place for the sale of books. At a London terminus, at any great station, you may see the passengers buying books all day long. The objection to the stall is that it has neither table nor counter for the display of books; that the space allotted to it is very small, even in the largest stations, and that serious literature is hardly represented at all. Like the ordinary bookseller, however, Messrs. Smith & Son will get any book that is wanted.

The third machinery for the purchase of books is that of the circulating library. It is only by means of this institution that people living in the country can see the new literature of the day at all. The circulating library supplies practically the reading of the whole country, especially of those households where the love of books is great and the means of purchase are small. The circulating libraries, taken all together, are by far the largest buyers of books in the country.

There is, again, the free library. There are now some hundreds of free libraries in the towns, many of them with several branches. The free library is also a free circulating library, by means of which the whole of our people can be supplied for nothing with the best literature, ancient and modern. There ought, of course, to be no rubbish at all sought for or accepted by a free library; even with this proviso, it is obvious that the free library is becoming a large and important factor in the buying of books.

Now, while it is beyond a doubt that the number of those who read is increasing with astonishing rapidity, it is also beyond a doubt that the part of the book trade which is represented by the booksellers has fallen into a depression which threatens to become every day more serious. Perhaps the following considerations may help to explain the situation:

1. It is unfortunate that publishers have arrogated to themselves the right of naming the price at which books are sold to the public. The discount system was a partial revolt against that claim. It has, however, from the first been refused recognition by publishers. They give no better terms, although booksellers have to sell so much more cheaply; they have said, practically: "Give discount if you like, but out of your own profits." It would be far better for the book trade if the publishers simply sold their books to the retailer without any kind of stipulation or restriction as to the price afterward put upon them. As it is, the individual bookseller seems to shrink from the responsibility of fixing the price of a book for himself.

2. The chief risk of the trade is laid upon the bookseller. That is to say, the publisher does not, as a rule, bring out a book unless he is reasonably satisfied as to its prospects. But the bookseller has to buy every book on the chance of being able to sell it again.

3. The vast increase in the production of books has enormously increased the booksellers' risk. Buyers do not increase in the same proportion as readers. Yet the bookseller is every day besieged by publishers' travelers pressing books upon him with assurances of their certain popularity. He is fain to subscribe with caution, even, in many cases, not to subscribe at all.

What is the result? Simply that a large number of books are not published at all—only produced. Publishing includes the exhibition or the offer of a book to the public. If the bookseller will not subscribe, the book is simply not offered to the public; that is to say, it is not published at all.

4. The free library, the School Board, the grammar school for boys, the high school for girls, do not buy their books of the local bookseller, but go straight to a London bookseller—or to the publisher direct.

5. Other trades are beginning to offer books. There is a large book trade done by the army and navy stores. There is also a cheap series offered at 4½d. or 6d. by drapers and grocers. It is destestable in paper and print, but it is cheap. News agents also offer books that are cheap and popular.

6. The high price of books prevents their sale. There is only half a million of families in this country who have an income of £200 a year or more. How many books at 4s. 6d., the ordinary price of a novel, can such a family, on an income of £200 a year, afford to buy? A great many people wait for the sale of the circulating library's books when the first run is over. A 6s. book is then offered for 1s. 6d. or 2s. The rapid sale at this price proves the demand for cheap literature.

7. The old tradition among booksellers is that they must not "push" their wares. They sit in their shops and wait. They do not advertise; they do not send round circulars; there is no margin which would enable them to do so; they do not invite people to see their books; they only sit and wait. And the unthinking folk who in all other trades are invited and pressed to come in pass by.

These are some of the reasons why the book trade is in a condition of apparently hopeless decay.

The committee of the Publishers' Association is attempting to improve the situation in the old familiar way. It is once more endeavoring to compel booksellers to abandon the discount system; it has learned nothing from the past; with all these reasons for the depression staring it in the face, it again offers the remedy of raising the price of books and depriving the public of the discount to which long years have accustomed it. It has persuaded a majority of the booksellers to agree to the following method:

1. The publishers are to fix a "net" price, which the booksellers are to accept. The book is to be sold at that price. No discount is to be permitted. If a bookseller breaks the rule he is to be boycotted; he is to have no more "net" books supplied him.

2. The discount on books at 6s. and under is to be continued, but no easier terms are offered to the trade.

3. The booksellers are to conduct their own espionage, in order to enforce these conditions.

The arrangement begins with the new year.

The committee of the Society of Authors, while pointing out the obvious defects and dangers of the situation, and especially the one-sided part of it which binds the bookseller and does not bind the publisher, has recognized the fact that the booksellers think there may be some salvation in this scheme and has recommended no interference for a time long enough to show its practical working. Meantime, while the publishers are trying to raise the price of books by abolishing discounts, they have actually stultified themselves by the suicidal folly of flooding the market by issuing the most popular books at 6d. The result is that the unhappy bookseller has his shelves loaded with unsalable stuff because the public has very quickly persuaded itself that 6d. is the outside price that ought to be given for a book, and then the publishers have on their hands a great part of the books issued this Autumn.

The recommendations made by the committee of the Society of Authors after a very careful and prolonged inquiry, during which much evidence was received, were as follows. It will be seen that they were practical, at least:

1. That books now priced at 6s. and under should remain, as at present, subject to discount.

2. That every "net" book shall be the subject of special contract between the bookseller and the publisher, and that there shall be no attempt at coercion or any interference, unless by contract, with the bookseller's liberty to deal with his own property as he pleases.

3. That the system of sale or return shall be more widely extended. We have seen that under the present system of making every bookseller buy the books he offers a great many books are not published at all.

4. That there must be a margin of 20 per cent. at least above trade price to include "office expenses," if the bookselling trade is to be carried on at all.

Not one of these recommendations has been adopted by the publishers, who have since issued a manifesto demanding those very percentages for their own "office expenses" which they refuse to booksellers.

Other recommendations might be added as follows:

The cultivation by booksellers of a wider acquaintance with current literature so as to be better judges of what is wanted; more "push" and energy in the conduct of their business; a closer connection with customers, so as to find out what is wanted; the creation of a confidential bureau by the Booksellers' Association, which shall read new books and advise as to purchase; a revision of trade prices and the united resolution, which would be irresistible, to pay publishers such a price as will cover office expenses and leave a reasonable margin; a lowering of the price of books (it is absurd that a new novel by a new writer should be charged at the same rate as one by a highly popular and successful writer; it is also foolish to ignore the vast public who would buy cheaper books;) the issue of popular books in two or more forms, cheap or dear, bound or unbound; freedom to every bookseller to put what price he pleases on books that he has bought (he is now unwilling to have that freedom, but he would rapidly appreciate the advantage;) the addition, after the German fashion, of a second-hand book business—but only of good books; in case of "sale or return" to reserve the right of refusal, so as not to have his shelves loaded with rubbish; to agitate continually for the local business of schools, libraries and prize books, and to support the endeavors of certain authors to substitute a commission agent for a publisher, a step which would enable the bookseller to deal directly with the author and to obtain very much easier terms. In one word, the key to the present situation is an entire revolution of an antiquated system, only possible when books were few and readers were wealthy. There are as yet few signs that booksellers are understanding the tendencies of the time; they will learn, one fears, too late that free competition, low prices, publicity, and intelligent activity are as necessary in the trade of books as in every other trade.

WALTER BESANT.

Delagoa Bay.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By Poultney Bigelow.

Author of "White Man's Africa," "History of the German Struggle for Liberty," &c.

It made the heart of an enterprising Yankee ache to look in at Delagoa Bay and see how a swarm of little ginger-colored officials were wasting the opportunities which a caprice of Providence had placed in their path. Their antics suggested the behavior of monkeys let loose amid the costly instruments of Greenwich Observatory. They appeared to have, in common with their arboreal kinspeople, the spirit of mischievous destruction largely developed; but very little of the sportive quality which makes a monkey cage the central point of every menagerie. Delagoa Bay owes its great commercial, and just now strategic, importance, to two important facts:

First, it is the nearest port to the gold fields of the Transvaal.

Secondly, it is far and away the best natural port in all South Africa.

Both these advantages are neutralized by reason of Portuguese domination, so that, as a matter of fact, on the occasion of my visit (1896) many merchants preferred to send their goods by the longer route through Natal, via Durban, merely because the Delagoa route offered much risk by reason of rapacious or at least very negligent management at the otherwise more favored harbor.

The first glimpse of Delagoa Bay made me feel that a successful Jameson raid would be welcomed by even the most orthodox of humanitarians if it succeeded in expelling the present misrule and placing in its stead the government of any respectable set of white people.

I am not here commending piracy or brigandage in the abstract; but I call history to witness that what we to-day call the progress of civilization has been largely made up of movements which might roughly be likened to substituting good government in lieu of what now disgraces the neighborhood of the fairest port in South Africa.

Let me illustrate.

On arrival at that beautiful port we anchored in midstream and were taken ashore in rowboats. Private companies had over and over begged permission to erect at their own expense wharves where vessels might load and unload with facility; but this eminently practical, if not philanthropic, request had been invariably refused because it might deprive the Government of one more means of extracting bribes from merchants.

As I made my way from the landing stage to the town it was through an accumulation of merchandise which reminded me of goods rescued in haste from a great fire or some other disaster. Boxes were smashed, and stuff of the most incongruous description lay helter skelter, as though dropped from some mammoth grab-bag. Imagine the army and navy stores lifted in midair and dropped upside down on the swampy, sandy shores of a tropical port—there you have the Custom House of Delagoa Bay under Portuguese rule.

Distracted merchants or forwarding agents wandered amidst the ruins of what had been valuable ship's cargo, hunting for the goods for which they waved the bills of ladings in their weary fingers. Here lay a bag of lime, beneath was a sack of rice. Their contents were making a blend which even an ostrich might have regarded as discouraging. Delicate electrical plant destined for a Johannesburg mine lay scattered in the open, while in the heavy sand were countless nuts, bolts, and other parts of machinery, all rendered valueless to the men of capital and brain waiting in vain for them at the end of the railway. Barrels of treacle were leaking into goods marked "To be kept dry"; sewing machines, typewriters, church organs, clothing, blankets, furniture, tinware, and crockery—all were knocking about in the open air, not merely at the mercy of rain, but of thieves in and outside of the official lines.

There is no newspaper in this beautiful place, and for obvious reasons. If it told the truth the Governor would send the editor to jail. If it did not discuss the scandalous state of things, it would have no support among the only people likely to give it subscriptions and advertisements.

When I speak of Delagoa Bay as a pestiferous port, I mean that it is so to-day because of bad administration. Durban was unhealthy until England drained the swamps and looked to the sanitation of the place. The Portuguese Government has done nothing for the colony beyond what might be expected of any band of pirates, and mighty short-sighted pirates at that. The natives are debauched by the sale of "fire-water," and the Government encourages this because it brings in a certain amount of revenue. In Natal I saw not a single drunken black. At Delagoa Bay employers of labor told me that it was the curse of the natives, that bad rum was thrust at them all along the highways leading to their work. The native is after all a child in a man's body, and while he cordially approves of a law forbidding the sale of strong drink, yet so incapable is he of resisting temptation that he will lose no opportunity of getting drunk if drink presents itself in attractive form.

There is, of course, a Portuguese Governor at Delagoa Bay, a fort, an army of petty negroids—officials about as big as Filipinos and with ancestry about as ambiguous. I was shown maps of the colony which indicated splendid parks, avenues, embankments, plazas, and other adjuncts of a metropolis. None of these things existed excepting on official paper intended for the public of Lisbon. In 1896 there were dirty streets and shabby houses, two or three vile hotels, and a drinking booth, near which the little military band made music on occasion—and this was called the promenade. There was no such thing as a public conveyance to be had—not even a jinrikisha. The British Consulate stood in lonesome dignity on top of the bluff overlooking the river and harbor—in fact, that building represented to me the one hopeful element in the neighborhood.

There was no American Consulate there at the time. Indeed, in all South Africa I do not remember seeing a single American Consul. Tradition referred to one at Cape Town, but while Americans were in trouble in the times succeeding the Jameson raid, it was from the English authorities, and not from their own Consul, that help came. An American at the Cape told me that in his experience of twenty years he had not known an American Consul who had succeeded in keeping sober after 12 o'clock noon. I hope this was not true.

There was once a noble and progressive Governor at Delagoa Bay who was shocked by the number of accidents to ships entering the port. He succeeded in securing a lightship to mark the channel. This was so radical and so violent a reform for a Portuguese Governor that some suspected his sanity. But, on the contrary, he proved to be a very sane and businesslike man—for a Portuguese. Indeed, so businesslike was he that he employed this lightship during the day in carrying bricks, and in that way earned a considerable addition to his salary. Malicious critics pretend that he used it for private purposes at night as well, but that is not founded on satisfactory evidence. It would have been better had he done so, however, for so ignorant were those in charge that the lightship was each night anchored in a different part of the bay. Incoming vessels soon came to dread this erratic lightship more than they did the perils of the deep, and it was the cause of more accidents than were ever known before it was invented. It shows us, however, that now and then Portugal produces a Governor who means well, though he may have eccentric ways of showing it.

POULTNEY BIGELOW.

Municipal Trading in Great Britain.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By EDWARD W. BEMIS

Of the Bureau of Economic Research.

IN a widely quoted letter in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Oct. 31, 1899, Mr. Robert P. Porter, Chief of the last census, vigorously attacked the city ownership movement in Great Britain, which is there known as municipal trading. Among other things, he says: "The immediate cause for alarm and dissatisfaction on the part of taxpayers is the increase of local indebtedness and taxes since the inauguration of municipal trading. * * * To this case of the municipal trader, which I have put in a nutshell, the English opponent of municipal Socialism aptly and vigorously replies, sustaining his position with an array of data that confounds the college professors and the Socialistic clergymen who have rushed madly into the municipal ownership arena and want our cities to absorb alike all the lighting and street railway enterprises. In the first place, these English economists claim that the cost of borrowed money is a small element in the success of municipal trading when there is a loss of 10 per cent. in cost of management when municipal is compared with personal talent in management. * * * In short, the claim is being made in England, and sustained with an overwhelming amount of facts, that in twenty years municipalities have not given so good an account of their stewardship as private enterprises would have done."

It is worth while to examine for a moment the serious charges above mentioned. Coming from one who has had such high official positions in statistical lines as Mr. Porter, these statements deserve careful consideration. What are the facts?

On March 6, 1899 the Local Government Board, as previously ordered by the House of Commons, submitted a return of all the leading municipal undertakings from which any revenue is derived in the United Kingdom. It appears that the average annual net profit on water works during the five years ended March 31, 1898, was 4.2 per cent. of the outstanding capital. In gas works the profit was 7.47 per cent., in tramways 6.09 per cent., and electric lighting 4.6 per cent., making a total average profit of £3,215,281, or 5.14 per cent. of the total capital outstanding in March, 1898, of £62,547,963. The total average annual net income on certain other municipal undertakings, such as markets, baths, cemeteries, working-class dwellings, and piers, was £398,387, or 4.27 per cent. of the capital of £9,335,263. Still other undertakings of municipalities, such as sewage disposal, slaughter houses, public libraries, harbors, &c., were not investigated, since the revenue feature with them is intentionally and rightly made subordinate to considerations of health, education, and general social advantage in their management. Neither are we much concerned at present about the revenue feature of markets, baths, cemeteries, &c., just mentioned, although the percentage earned by them is enough to pay both interest and sinking fund charges. In the case of municipal water works, lighting, and tramways, there is left even an excess above interest and sinking fund charges, which can be used for other purposes if desired. It must be borne in mind that English municipalities to-day can borrow for under 3 per cent., and that 2 per cent. furnishes a liberal sinking fund allowance. How, in the face of this financial situation, Mr. Porter can claim that the English taxpayer is burdened is unaccountable.

The growth of local indebtedness means nothing to the taxpayer if counterbalanced by corresponding growth of revenue-producing assets. There has been, indeed, a considerable growth in English local taxation during the last twenty years, but this has been due not to the assumption of municipal undertakings such as the above, as Mr. Porter's paper would imply, but to the vast development of the public school system, sanitary improvements, street paving, &c., which are everywhere recognized as legitimate functions of city expenditure and of increasing importance and even necessity.

In the British Journal of Finance for the first quarter of 1899 Mr. A. Still analyzes and tabulates the returns of the English Government of all the gas companies in Great Britain, and shows that while the public gas works sell 36.9 per cent. of the gas sold in the kingdom, and reach 48.8 per cent. of the number of consumers, they charge so much less than the private companies that their receipts are only 33.5 per cent. of the total, and that their net income or profits above operating expenses are only 32.5 per cent of the total. Their capital was originally 34.8 per cent., but by sinking fund payments it has been reduced to 29.2 per cent. of the gas capital of the kingdom.

My own computation from the report of the British Local Government Board shows that the average charges for gas in the private companies are about one-seventh higher than in the public-owned gas plants.

The most careful comparison of the large gas companies is made yearly in England in what is known as Field's "Analysis of the Accounts of the Principal Gas Undertakings in England, Scotland, and Ireland." In the issue for 1898, without a word of text, most careful statistical analyses are given in parallel columns of eight of the leading private companies outside of London and eight of the leading public plants. The average candle power of the private plants, due account being made of the different outputs of the different plants, was 16.4 and of the public plants 18.8. This difference of 2.4 candle power and possibly some difference in location relative to mines and markets accounts for the fact that the average net cost of coal and oil in the public plants (13.82 cents) was 3.8 cents higher per thousand feet than in the private plants. All the other costs of manufacture and distribution, aside from rates and taxes, were 22.12 cents in the public plants and 23.3 cents in the private plants. Even the wages cost per thousand feet was less in the public plants. This indicates conclusively that in these typical undertakings public plants are as well managed and as well equipped with labor-saving machinery as the private plants. In these particular cases the public plants in 1898 charged 5 cents per thousand feet more than the private plants, but charged so much less for rent of meters and stoves and paid so much more for taxes that the real excess charge was only 2.72 cents, and this was counterbalanced, as already indicated, by the difference of candle power.

The real superiority of the public plants appeared in the fact that after paying interest and depreciation charges they had a balance of 7.78 cents, of which 1.82 cents was devoted to the sinking fund and the balance was a net profit to the city, while the private companies had no corresponding benefits to bestow upon the people. The sinking fund in the public plants already amounts to about 53.4 cents per thousand feet of annual sales, or over one-fifth of the original cost of about $2.63.

Any one skeptical of the results of municipal operation should carefully study English gas history, not only because, next to water, the gas industry and its management by municipalities is the oldest of any municipal undertaking for profit, but because most of the opponents of such public operation have given up the fight against public operation of water works and concentrated attention on gas and electricity. In a prominent English gas journal, known as The Gas World, for June, 1897, appeared the most scholarly criticism of municipal gas works that the writer has seen. So far however, from accusing public ownership of bankrupting municipalities and injuring the taxpayers, as does Mr. Porter, this article shows by elaborate statistics that the tendency is rather to earn a considerable net revenue for the city, besides creating, from charges upon consumers, a sinking fund that shall in thirty or forty years pay off all the capital borrowed. The criticism of Mr. Herbert Lees of the private gas company at Hexham in this Gas World article is that the consumer is thus being sacrificed for the benefit of the taxpayer, and consequently, that, where, as in these six northern counties of England—Lancashire, Yorkshire, Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, and Westmoreland—the cost of coal is practically the same for all companies, the consumers really pay more under public than under private ownership. He admits, however, that cities borrow at present for at least ¾ per cent. less than private companies. It is further notable that in all the lengthy discussions among gas engineers of public and private companies that followed this paper, there was no charge that the public plants were inferior in progressiveness or in amount of operating expenses.

In order to make the kind of comparison between public and private ownership that this critic insisted on as the only fair one, I have made a study of the 100 private-owned gas companies and the 79 public plants in these six northern counties, using the latest returns to the House of Commons that are at hand, viz., those for the fiscal year 1897-8. These private companies, with sales of 15,531,705,000 feet, received from gas, rent of meters and stoves and from residuals and other sources 74.7 cents per 1,000 feet. The public plants, selling 20,511,331,000 feet, obtained 75.4 cents, or seven-tenths of a cent more than the private companies. On the other hand, not only were the operating expenses, before deducting residuals, 2.3 cents less in the public plants, being 52.4 cents per 1,000 feet, as compared with 54.7 cents in the private companies, but the consumer obtained three advantages from his slightly higher payment of less than three-quarters of a cent per 1,000 feet on the average. One of these advantages arose from the considerable payment to the sinking fund, so that ultimately, after the debt has been paid, the cities will be able to sell gas at mercly operating cost, if they so desire. In the second place, so far as the consumer is a taxpayer, relief in tax burden from the net profits of the gas works equaled in a large proportion of cases the very slight additional charge for gas. The third advantage of the gas consumers of the public plants, and one that alone much more than counterbalances the above three-quarters of a cent of increased charge, was the higher candle power. Of the gas sold by the public plants in these six northern counties, 41.8 per cent. was above 18.5 candle power and only 2.3 per cent. was below 16.5 candle power, while of the sales by the private companies only 27.5 per cent. was above 18.5 candle power and 37 per cent. was below 16.5 candle power. A clearer illustration of the superiority of public management under what the critics consider substantially similar conditions could not be imagined. To be sure, the average sales of the 100 private plants, of about 142,000,000 feet, was considerably less than the average sales of 260,000,000 feet in the public plants, but after the output of a plant reaches 140,000,000 feet the economies do not increase rapidly with the increase of another 120,000,000 feet. In the above companies is sold nearly one-half of the gas of the public-owned plants and one-fifth of that of the private-owned plants of the United Kingdom.

It is no wonder that during the past ten years thirty-eight private gas works have been bought by cities and no changes have occurred in the opposite direction in Great Britain. There would be much more rapid change to public ownership of the gas industry were it not for the English laws, which prevent a municipality entering upon this business without first buying out the existing company at its franchise value. Gas franchises in England were granted many decades ago, before limitations of time and provisions for public purchase at reasonable prices were thought of.

In the case of electric lighting the superiority of public ownership is remarkable. In an address last September before the British Association for the Advancement of Science, by Robert Donald, editor of The British Municipal Yearbook and of The Municipal Journal and London, a comparison was made between what appeared to be the twenty-one largest municipal electricity supply works of Great Britain and the twenty-one largest private works for the last fiscal year prior to the reading of the paper. Mr. Donald computed in his very full tables that the municipalities averaged only 9 cents charge per kilowatt, while the private companies averaged 11 cents, although the municipalities secured a profit of. 7½ per cent. on their mean capital and the private companies 7½ per cent. Most remarkable was the cost of production per kilowatt, aside, that is, from profit. The average cost in the case of municipalities was 3.74 cents, and in the case of private companies 5.42 cents. The average taxes, however, in the case of the public companies I found to have been about a quarter of a cent less than paid by the private companies, so that the fairest comparison would be had by assuming the cost of the public plants as 4 cents in comparison with 5.42 cents per kilowatt, or 35½ per cent. more in the case of the private companies.

I have attempted an independent investigation of the latest figures of the fifty-nine public lighting plants and the thirty-eight plants as reported in the famous English weekly, Lightning, on Dec. 28, 1899, for the previous fiscal year. The list seems to include all the large electric lighting plants of Great Britain, and gives most detailed information of all the items of expense and receipts and sales of energy. From the column giving total operating expenses in both public and private plants the writer deducted the amount reported as spent for "rent, rates, and taxes," since these do not vary with the efficiency of the management, and, unlike the gas works described in Field's analysis, seem to be less for the public than for the private plants. Arranging the whole ninety-seven plants in order of their operating expenses, the startling fact appeared that in the twenty plants showing the lowest expenses, there were only three privately owned and operated, and these ranked, aside from taxes, &c., seventh, eighteenth, and twentieth. Leeds, which was the seventh, had an expense, aside from taxes, &c., of 2.84 cents per kilowatt of sales, while the best public plant, that of Edinburgh, had a cost of only 2.2 cents. Bradford 2.34 cents, and Nottingham 2.56 cents.

Space forbids reference to the astonishing success and progress within the past two years of municipal tramways in Great Britain. Even now these British undertakings may not be, in some respects, as progressive as our own best street railway systems, but it must be borne in mind that private enterprise in the case of street railways, and also in the manufacture and use of farm machinery, elevators, bicycles, machine-made watches, and countless other things, is far less progressive than in Yankeedom. The fundamental fact that has a bearing on the general question before us is whether public or private ownership and operation are more progressive in the same country in the same period, and whether either policy has won such general approval as to be making rapid strides past the other. Judging by this standard, there can be no doubt that municipal operation of so-called city monopolies has won the day in the mother country.

The Select Committee on Telephones of the House of Commons in 1898 gave a sufficient answer to Mr. Porter's charges when it reported. "From the point of view of local finance the telephone service will be as successful as has been the supply of gas, water, tramways, and electric light by local authorities."

We are now in position to understand why some English towns, as Mr. Porter asserts, have secured from the Government permission to construct electric light plants and tramways before being actually ready to begin operations. British experience has been so favorable to municipal undertakings, and it has been found so hard to dislodge a private company when once in the field, that some English towns have been willing to forego the immediate construction of a private plant in the hope that a public plant could soon be built. Municipalities throughout the United Kingdom have constructed at much cost plants which they have found, as above shown, much superior to private undertakings. The absurdity of competition in these matters, also, has been more clearly seen in England than in America. Hence it is easy to understand why municipalities should have united, as Mr. Porter charges, in order to prevent permission by Parliament to an electric company to wire or distribute electrical energy over several hundred miles of territory. It was not believed that the company could really sell energy cheaper than the cities could manufacture it, while the introduction of a private company would be the beginning of an expensive duplication of plants and a cutthroat war of rates.

Mr. Porter writes: "Will Dr. W. S. Rainsford or Dr. Lyman Abbott or Albert Shaw or Prof. Bemis please answer the question put by Dixon Henry Davies when he asks, 'Where is the inherent beneficence or nobility in those who merely adventure other people's money?' There are just as many good, sterling qualities required in venturing your own money—courage, steadiness in adversity, tenacity of purpose, faith, and loyalty, all necessary to steer great undertakings through troubled waters."

To refer to the business men of high standing who, without pay, serve any British Town Council, as "those who merely adventure other people's money" and as lacking in "inherent beneficence or nobility" is to entirely misconceive the motives of those men. While private business interests, indeed, when honestly conducted, promote "good, sterling qualities," public management, when successful, implies the development in the community of two qualities that are grander and higher than are developed in, I will not necessarily say all, business, but at least in the management of privately owned natural monopolies as usually conducted. I refer to patriotic devotion to the public weal on the part of all men in office and the capacity for self-government by the democracy that puts them there. Modern social problems need the cultivation of these qualities more than all the "courage, steadiness in adversity, tenacity of purpose," &c., which private business cultivates. Municipal ownership and operation, at least as carried on in England, has as its highest merit not so much the evident financial advantages which it brings as that it cultivates these qualities of patriotism and capacity for self-government in officials and voters.

EDWARD W. BEMIS.
Bureau of Economic Research.

Capital Punishment Not a Deterrent of Crime.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By Gen. NEWTON M. CURTIS.

THE aim of criminal law is the prevention of crime and the protection of the orderly and well-disposed. Penalties imposed to secure these objects are to be judged by the speediness and certainty of their infliction. The Legislature should determine in affixing punishments for crime the maximum which public sentiment will support, for under our system of jurisprudence the sanction of criminal laws cannot be enforced, except in extreme cases, unless supported by the mass of the people from whom jurymen are selected to determine the merits of each case. This fact was strongly expressed by Sydney Smith, who said "the efficient maximum of punishment is not what the Legislature chooses to indicate, but what the mass of the people think that maximum ought to be." Our capital punishment law possesses none of the essential qualities to make it a fit preventive of crime. First, it is not supported by public sentiment, and on account of its severity a large proportion of those subject to jury duty refuse to serve in murder trials. There are no means of compelling men to serve as jurors who declare that they have conscientious scruples against the infliction of the penalty of death. Year by year the empaneling of juries in murder trials has been attended by increasing difficulty, and we are rapidly approaching the time when our criminal courts will be brought to a standstill in the trial of persons accused of murder in the first degree by reason of the reluctance of men to sit as jurors in capital cases. The truth of these assertions will be accepted by those who have noted the proceedings of such trials in the last decade.

It is a question for the Legislature to determine whether it will permit this unsatisfactory condition to continue to exist until capital punishment shall be abolished because of the actual inability of courts to convict, or remedy it by substituting for this inefficient penalty one supported by public sentiment.

Not only does the death penalty tend to prolong trials—it tends to prevent witnesses from testifying clearly and positively and to cause jurymen to commit "pious perjury" rather than be responsible for the taking of human life. That there has been a growing feeling against the infliction of the death penalty throughout the United States is clearly established by Federal statistics. Ex. Doc. No. 146, Second Session 20th Congress, Feb. 26, 1829, shows that from the adoption of the Constitution to the end of the year 1826 there had been 138 capital trials under the authority of the United States, resulting in 118 convictions and 42 executions by hanging; the convictions were 85 per cent. of the indictments, showing that public sentiment during that period of nearly thirty-seven years supported the death penalty. Compare this with the report of Richard Olney, Attorney General of the United States, made Oct. 21, 1893, giving the number of indictments, convictions, and executions in capital cases under authority of the United States for the year of 1891. It shows there were 98 indictments, 23 convictions, and 1 execution by hanging; the convictions were about 23 per cent. of the indictments.

At the time I called for this information from the Attorney General of the United States, I requested the Attorneys General of the several States of the Union to furnish me with the number of indictments, convictions, and executions under the authority of the State courts for the same year. Several replied that it would be impossible to obtain this information without a large expenditure of money, as there were no laws in their States requiring such reports to be made by Prosecuting Attorneys or other officers of the several counties. From the reports made it was shown the percentage of convictions in capital cases in the States reporting was a little less than the percentage of convictions in the United States courts.

In about sixty years the convictions had fallen from 85 to 23 per cent., indicating a rapid decline of public sentiment in respect to the infliction of the death penalty as a punishment for crime.

During the Fifty-second Congress I presented to the Secretary of State a number of questions relating to the subject of crimes and punishments, with a request that he direct our representatives abroad to obtain answers to them from the Ministers of Justice of the several Governments to which they were accredited. One asked them to state the results of the abolition of the death penalty, if at any time it had been abolished in whole or in part. These replies came to me through the State Department from thirty-five nations. The substance of these replies was published in a pamphlet I prepared for the consideration of the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives, before which I had a bill pending to abolish capital punishment under the authority of the United States, and this information was subsequently made use of by the Committees on the Judiciary of the House and Senate, as an appendix to their report on my measure.

It appears that the death penalty had been abolished in whole or in part in twelve foreign nations; ten of this number reported that the abolition had been followed by satisfactory results, viz.: Brazil, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Haiti as to political matters, Holland, Italy, Portugal, Russia, Switzerland as fifteen cantons, Venezuela. Denmark had not abolished the death penalty, but the King had refused to sign warrants for executions since 1866. The statistics show that the years following 1866 compared with a like number of years preceding it, that there had been a slight decrease in the homicidal crimes since the suspension of executions.

Colombia, Ecuador, all South America reported that the results of the abolition were not satisfactory, and it could, perhaps, not be expected in States subject to frequent revolutions.

In the United States we now have the experience of five States, in each of which the results of abolition have been satisfactory:

Michigan abolished in 1847, Rhode Island in 1852, Wisconsin in 1853, Colorado in 1897, Maine abolished in 1876, restored in 1883, and again abolished in 1876. All have continued non-capital punishment States, excepting the four years of restoration in Maine.

Iowa abolished in 1872, previous to which time she had one murder to 800,000 of her population. During the six years following, without the use of the death penalty, murders decreased to one in 1,200,000. In 1878 the Legislature of Iowa revised her criminal laws and authorized juries to affix for the crime of murder the punishment of death or imprisonment for life.

Those who demand the retention of the death penalty for a punishment claim that it is the most deterrent. This claim is disproved by the experience of every State which has abandoned it.

I will concede that the fear of death is most terrifying, but unhappily the terror or fright it produces does not affect the murderer at the time of the commission of the crime for which death is the punishment. It only acts at the time that death is imminent and certain, and that the victim is overcome with terror when taken to execution does not prove that the fear of death would have had any restraining influence upon him at the time of committing the offense. Fright comes to him for the first time when he comprehends that he is to meet death. The fear of death is not one of the strongest passions, according to Bacon, Montagu, and nearly all the philosophers, nor is it the opinion of those who have had experience in positions of great danger.

Men readily engage in the most hazardous occupations; positions in powder mills, after explosions have destroyed all the employes, are especially sought after; the authorities have no difficulty in obtaining firemen, nor the Government in securing soldiers and sailors. Men who have been in action know how little the fear of death influences soldiers in battle. They promptly fill any breach made, although it may require them to step over the bodies of their dead comrades.

A well-authenticated case is reported by Mr. William Tallack, Secretary of the Howard Association of Great Britain, that of a young man who was hanged in Clonmel, Ireland, in October, 1786, for theft. After he had hanged six minutes the Sheriff was induced to give the body to the friends of the offender. By rubbing the body and the application of warm bricks he was restored and sent to his home in the north of Ireland, and before reaching home he committed another theft.

The Rev. Mr. Roberts of Bristol, England, expressed his opinion that the death penalty was not a deterrent, and said that of 167 men consoled by him before their execution, 164 confessed that they had frequently witnessed executions. Like opinions of other persons having had large experience with criminals and executions could be quoted to fill pages of your paper.

Perhaps no man in the County of New York engaged in the prosecuting of criminals in the last fifty years had a larger experience than the late District Attorney John R. Fellows. I insert a letter given me by him to be made use of if necessary during his absence when my bill was under consideration by the Committee on the Judiciary.

House of Representatives, U. S.
Washington, D. C., Feb. 27, 1893.

Gen. N. M. Curtis, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir: In reply to your inquiry as to my views of the expediency of enacting your bill, H. R. 7,197, providing for the abolition of the penalty of death under United States laws, I have to say briefly that I am heartily in favor of the abolition of the death penalty under Federal laws, as well as in our State of New York.

Formerly I regarded the death penalty worthy of retention as a deterrent against atrocious crimes, but, having had large opportunities while discharging the duties of District Attorney for the City and County of New York to give the question special and careful consideration, I came to thoroughly believe that the retention of the death penalty directly tended to prevent convictions in proper cases, and as a consequence a weakening of the arm of justice and demoralization in the administration of our criminal laws in every part. I shall, to the extent of my influence, do all in my power to secure the abolition of this inefficient and unsatisfactory penalty under both Federal and State laws. Respectfully,

J. R. FELLOWS.

If we will carefully consider the question of punishment we will see that capital punishment is supported by our desire for vengeance against the culprit rather than because of its efficiency in the prevention of crime.

I am not an apologist for the murderer; my chief objection to capital punishment is that it is demoralizing, burdensome to the taxpayer without possessing a single useful quality in the prevention of crime in a civilized State. NEWTON MARTIN CURTIS.

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FINANCIAL.

January 15th, 1900.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE

CONSOLIDATED GAS CO.

In January, 1899, at the time of your last Annual Meeting, the Consolidated Gas Company was profitably engaged in the business of manufacturing gas and retailing the same at the price of $1.10 per thousand cubic feet. The stockholders were receiving dividends upon their investment at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, and the stock, by reason of these satisfactory and prosperous conditions, enjoyed universal favor and confidence on the part of the investing public.

On the first day of May, 1899, your directors saw fit to reduce the price charged to consumers for gas to 65c. per thousand cubic feet, its rivals and competitors perforce meeting this act by similar reductions in price. A ruinous rate war, thus entered upon, has resulted in serious loss to the stockholders of the Company, and in a reduction of their dividends to one-half of the amount previously paid.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Consolidated Gas Company, to be held on the 22nd day of January, 1900, finds a demoralized condition of its affairs prevailing. Dividends have been gradually reduced until they are now one-half of those formerly received, and the stockholders are confronted with the possibility that if the Company continues its present policy respecting the price of gas to the consumer for any period of time, the restoration of more favorable conditions may be prevented by the enactment of hostile legislation on behalf of a public that, having become accustomed to the present price, will tolerate no change.

A matter fraught with so much of vital consequence to those whose capital is invested in the securities of the Company is one that merits the serious and thoughtful consideration of every stockholder, especially in view of the fact that a continuance of the present disastrous policy of the directors may produce further reductions in dividends and even place the Company in a position where it cannot continue to earn its fixed charges. The stockholders are copartners with each other in the business of manufacturing and selling gas, and they owe a duty to themselves to demand and obtain at the annual meeting of the stockholders full information concerning the business policy of the Company, and before re-electing any of the directors to know whether a continuance of the course adopted by the present directors is warranted by existing conditions, or is to the best interests of the Company.

One competitor of your Company has already restored the price of the gas sold by it to $1.10 per thousand cubic feet. The other competitors of the Consolidated Gas Company, not being charitable institutions, would doubtless be exceedingly glad to co-operate with the Consolidated Gas Company in restoring the price of gas to a normal and proper level.

In the absence of very positive information to the contrary, this course would seem to be to the best interests of the Company, and no selfish aims or private purpose of any officer of the Company should prevail at the expense of the stockholders.

Your directors have recently purchased, by a certain private arrangement, a large number of shares of the capital stock of the New York Mutual Gas Light Company. It is believed by many that the price paid for this stock was enormously in excess of its actual or prospective value.

This transaction may have been a profitable one for the Company, but the surface facts disclosed warrant a close investigation into its details, and satisfactory assurance that it was not dominated by the individual interests of any person in a position to shape the affairs of the Consolidated Gas Company to the accomplishment of his own ends.

It appears by a publication contained in The New York Herald of Jan. 4th, the correctness of which is admitted by the President of your Company, that on or about that date your Directors acquired control of the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company. This transaction is one of great magnitude, and the details of it should be scrutinized with great care by the stockholders of the Consolidated Gas Company before ratification by them. The New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company is a consolidated or parent company of a number of electric light companies, most of them absorbed on a most extravagant basis of valuation. As an instance of this: $21,000,000 purchase money bonds of the present Company were issued to acquire $9,200,000 of the Common Stock of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company. The assumption by the Consolidated Gas Company of the control of the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, with its enormous bonded indebtedness, and its $36,000,000 of Capital Stock, marks a radical step in the history of the Consolidated Gas Company, and the stockholders can certainly ask in all fairness that they be given a most thorough opportunity to consider this momentous financial operation after a submission to them of the full details thereof, before being called upon to ratify it.

It is understood that your Company has also purchased control of another great electrical company, but the persons directly interested are emphatic in their refusal to state anything concerning the price paid.

The belief is beginning to be held by many stockholders that they would receive much larger returns upon their investment, and their stock would have a much greater market value, were the affairs of the Consolidated Gas Company divorced from the control of men having vast personal ambitions to serve. The stock of the Company is selling for much less than its actual worth, because its affairs have not been in the hands of men who have administered their trust with a sole view to the earning of as much money as possible by the manufacture and sale of gas, and the resulting payment of large dividends to the stockholders.

It is beginning to be felt that the stock of the Company is being used as a mere factor in vast and involved financial intrigues and in attempts at the accomplishment of far-reaching personal ambitions by men who, in their lust for financial power or the gratification of personal desires, have become indifferent to the interests of the stockholders of this gas company.

The stock of the Consolidated Gas Company is held very generally by legitimate investors, who have purchased the stock of the Company with the intention of permanently holding it for the dividends to be earned from the manufacture and sale of gas in New York. It is not fair that their interests should be subservient to those of men who, having many diverse and complicated interests, serve them at the expense of the stockholders. There are on the board of your Company many men of uprightness and integrity who are conscious of their responsibility as trustees for the stockholders, and who, it is believed, will respond at once to the just demand of an expressed public opinion that they conduct the business of the Company in the sole and exclusive interests of their stockholders.

The stockholders have it within their power, by an insistence upon conservatism and of their rights to be fully informed concerning the business of the Company, to greatly enhance the market value of their stock and to obtain much larger returns upon their investment, by way of dividends.

The attention of guardians, trustees, executors, administrators and those acting in a fiduciary capacity for stockholders of the company is especially called to this communication. A duty is imposed upon them of seeking full information concerning these matters which may affect the value of the securities held by them, and of asserting and enforcing the full rights of stockholders in the management of the Company.

It is desirable that as many stockholders as possible shall attend the annual meeting in person. Those who cannot do so, and believe that the directors should be called upon to furnish information concerning the affairs of the Company, are requested to sign the proxy which has been sent to them, and to mail the same to

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OSBORN W. BRIGHT, Secretary. ZELAH VAN LOAN Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:

Chas. S. Fairchild,	Edward Uhl,
Wm. L. Strong,	Frederic R. Coudert
James J. Hill,	B. Aymar Sands,
Wm. F. Buckley,	John W. Sterling,
Stuart G. Nelson,	John A. McCall,
Hudson Hongland,	H. Walter Webb,
James Stillman,	James A. Blair,
Edward N. Gibbs,	Frank W. Stearns,
M. C. D. Borden,	Edm. D. Randolph,
Jno. G. McCullough,	Aldace F. Walter.

This company is authorized to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent.
Receives deposits subject to sight drafts, allowing interest on daily balances.

BOND DEPARTMENT.
CAREFULLY CHOSEN SECURITIES FOR INVESTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

GENTLEMAN, CONFIDENTIALLY ENGAGED, has extraordinary opportunities making money, seeks acquaintance gentleman of means; object, mutual profit; lifetime opportunity; references exchanged. STOCK EXCHANGE, Box 161, Times Office.

WANTED—Man who can influence some business for Consolidated Stock Exchange; member in good standing. Address B. R. T., Box 130, Times Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. GEORGE ROUNTREE of WILMINGTON, N. C., has this day been admitted a member of our firm. R. H. ROUNTREE & CO
Jan. 20th, 1900.

International Zinc Co., Ltd.

SHARES ADVANCE JAN. 25th TO 85c.

Purchasers at present price,

75c. Per Share,

secure 16% on their investment and the regular monthly dividend, payable Feb. 1st to all shareholders of record Jan. 25th.

Applications for stock at 75c. per share must bear date not later than Thursday, Jan. 25th, 1900.

Such applications, accompanied by remittance, will be received at either of the following offices of the fiscal agents.

JOSHUA BROWN & CO., Bankers,
89 State St., Boston.
45 and 47 Wall St., New York.
421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
409 The Rookery, Chicago.

DIVIDENDS.

The Colorado & Southern Railway Co.,
New York, January 11th, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings for the calendar year 1899 a dividend of two per cent. on the first preferred stock of this Company, payable to the holders of record of the first preferred stock on February 14th, 1900. For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company will be closed at three P. M. on January 31st, and will be reopened at ten A. M. on February 15th, 1900.
The Colorado & Southern Railway Co.,
By HARRY BRONNER, Assistant Secretary.

28 Broad Street, New York, January 11th, 1900.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for the First Preferred Stock of the Colorado & Southern Railway Company will be closed at three P. M. on January 31st, 1900, and will reopen at ten A. M. on February 15th, 1900. On February 14th, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above Dividend of two per cent., when received by them, at the office of Messrs. Hallgarten & Co., among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
HALLGARTEN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Office of American Ice Company,
133 E. 23d Street,
New York, Jan. 18th, 1900.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT on the Common Stock of this Company has this day been declared, and will be payable Feb. 15th, 1900, to Stockholders of Record at the close of business Feb. 1st, 1900.
The transfer books of the Common Stock will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., Feb. 1st, 1900, until Feb. 16th, 1900.
Dividend checks will be mailed to Stockholders of Record unless otherwise instructed.
J. T. SPROULL, Treasurer.

SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND.
Illinois Central Railroad Co.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent. in cash, payable March 1st, 1900, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company as registered at the close of business January 31st, 1900.
The stock transfer books will be closed for the purpose of the above dividend from January 31st until February 23d, 1900.
A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.
New York, January 17th, 1900.

PRECIOUS METALS PRODUCT.

The express and banking house of Wells, Fargo & Co., in its annual report on the precious metals product of the United States of America and Mexico during 1899, which is dated from San Francisco and signed by President J. J. Valentine, gives much valuable and interesting data and information. The production of precious metals in the States and Territories west of the Missouri River, including British Columbia and Yukon Territory, in the twelve months attained the gross result of $203,541,937. The gross yield, segregated, is approximatively: Gold, 44.31, $90,190,167; silver, 19.07, $38,804,498; copper, 29.11, $59,244,994, and lead, 7.51, $15,302,248. The report is careful to present this explanation with the figures:

Allowance must always be made for probable variations from reported figures, by reason of constantly increasing facilities for transporting bullion, ores, and base metals from the mines outside of the express and the difficulty of getting entirely reliable data from private sources. Estimates obtained in this way are liable to be exaggerated and are, to a considerable degree, guesswork; but with some modifications on this account, made herein, the general results reached, while only approximately correct, may be accepted as the closest approximation possible under the circumstances.

First in the list as a producer of gold dust and bullion which was handled by express is Colorado, with $26,348,050, but its total of gold production handled by express and other conveyances, silver bullion by express, and ores and base bullion by freight is only $43,180,913, while Montana's total is $50,695,000. Montana, however, had but $5,167,500 in gold dust and bullion, while its ores and base bullion by freight amounted to $36,802,500. For gold dust and bullion by express, British Columbia and Yukon Territory are credited with $17,622,721, California with $13,796,498, Dakota with $6,750,000, Idaho with $2,495,210, Utah with $2,239,532, Arizona with $1,874,551, Oregon with $860,910, New Mexico with $259,896, Washington with $215,840, Wyoming with $8,950, and Texas with $3,160. Alaska furnished gold dust and bullion by other conveyances than express $4,545,646. The totals of express gold receipts were $78,974,721, of gold by other conveyances $11,215,446, of silver bullion by express $33,208,015, and of ores and base bullion by freight $80,143,725.

The year's combined product of the metals treated of, says the report, is the greatest in the histories of the countries—United States of America, British Columbia, and Yukon Territory; that of gold, $90,190,167, being above any previous record officially reported, and the world's output of gold for 1899—approximately $304,000,000—is amazing. Australasia increased $18,000,000, the British possessions of the Northwest $5,000,000, and the United States of America $6,000,000. The rapidly increasing production of South Africa was arrested by the Boer war about the 1st of October. To that time it showed an increase over corresponding months of last year of $14,000,000.

The annual products of lead, copper, silver, and gold in the States and Territories west of the Missouri River, including British Columbia and Yukon Territory, 1870 to 1899, is exhibited in tables. One gives the product as per Wells, Fargo & Co.'s statement, including amounts from British Columbia and Yukon Territory. This shows an advance from $54,000,000 in 1870 to $98,421,754 in 1877. The product fell off and never reached this figure until 1886, when it was $103,011,761. In 1890 there was a slight falling off, from $127,677,836 in 1889 to $127,166,410, and a gradual decline to $104,081,591 in 1893. Then the advance was by strides to the extraordinary figures of the past year.

The following table gives for the past thirty years the product for silver and gold for the States and Territories west of the Missouri River alone, and exclusive of British Columbia and Yukon Territory:

Year.	Silver.	Gold.
1870	$17,329,000	$33,750,000
1871	19,286,000	34,398,000
1872	19,924,429	38,177,395
1873	27,483,302	39,206,558
1874	29,699,122	38,466,488
1875	31,935,239	39,968,194
1876	39,292,924	42,889,935
1877	45,846,109	44,880,223
1878	37,248,137	37,576,030
1879	37,632,857	31,470,262
1880	38,033,055	32,559,067
1881	42,987,613	30,653,959
1882	48,133,039	29,011,318
1883	42,975,101	27,816,640
1884	43,529,025	25,183,567
1885	44,516,599	26,393,756
1886	52,136,851	29,501,424
1887	57,852,884	32,500,097
1888	53,152,747	29,087,702
1889	64,808,637	32,527,661
1890	62,930,831	31,795,361
1891	60,614,004	31,085,118
1892	50,807,601	29,847,444
1893	38,499,521	33,148,723
1894	28,721,014	45,623,291
1895	35,274,777	48,399,729
1896	33,684,963	53,015,242
1897	34,034,034	63,655,597
1898	35,081,385	66,486,202
1899	34,594,498	72,567,226

The report gives the product of gold and silver in the Republic of Mexico, values in mintage basis, from 1877 to 1899, at $953,029,000, or $56,701,000 gold and $902,238,000 silver. The product for 1898-9 was $10,112,000 gold and $65,310,000 silver, or $75,422,000. From 1873 to 1899 Mexico's coinage of gold, silver, and copper amounted to $631,881,824, or gold dollars $13,189,655, silver dollars $618,488,873, and copper dollars $203,296. The coinage of Mexico from the establishment of the mints in 1537 to the end of the fiscal year of 1899 was: Colonial epoch, from 1537 to 1821, $2,151,581,969; independence, from 1822 to 1873, $809,655,251; republic, from 1873 to 1899, $631,881,824. Total, $3,593,119,035. The gold coinage for this period, unmilled coin, pillar coin, bust coin, Iturbide's bust, republic eagle, and eagle coin, was $127,569,086, and the silver coinage $3,459,571,583. The copper coinage was $5,981,366.

The exports of silver in 1899 to Japan, China, the Straits, &c., were: From London, $33,923,252; from San Francisco, $5,963,543, or $39,886,795, against $32,622,032 in 1898.

Davis Will Contestant Loses.

BUTTE, Mon., Jan. 20.—Judge Beatty of Idaho, sitting in the United States court here, has decided the last of the famous bank stock cases growing out of the fight over the estate of the late millionaire and banker, Andrew J. Davis. Harriet Wood, a sister of Davis, sued to set aside the deathbed bequest of the decedent to his nephew and namesake, Andrew J. Davis, by which the latter acquired practically the whole of the First National Bank of Butte. The decision is in favor of the defendant and confirms his title to the bank.

Third Avenue Road's Debt.

The negotiations for the taking up of the Third Avenue Railroad's floating debt were progressing favorably yesterday. The lawyers are still working on the papers, and it is understood that their investigation is the only thing which delays the official announcement of the details.

Admitted to Philadelphia Exchange.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—Alexander C. Robinson of the firm of Robinson Brothers of Pittsburg was to-day elected a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange. His was the first application for membership since the recent ruling of the Exchange prohibiting division of commissions with brokers in other cities.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 4 per cent. Registered Bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Monday, Jan. 22, 1900, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the quarterly interest thereon, due Feb. 1, 1900, and will reopen Feb. 1, at 10 A. M.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1900.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 7 per cent. registered bonds of the Columbus & Toledo R. R. Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Monday, Jan. 22, 1900, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Feb. 1, 1900, and will open Feb. 1st at 10 A. M.
WILLIAM N. COTT, Treasurer.
Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1900.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Few features other than dullness have marked the security market of the past week. On no day have transactions reached an encouraging aggregate, totals running only at about one-half of what are ordinarily recorded as a normal business showing—being barely a quarter of the total for the corresponding week a year ago.

Of new developments during the week none has been discouraging, some have been positively favorable. The weekly bank statement issued yesterday was more a cause for cheerfulness than any other disclosure of the week. It shows deposits increased over $16,000,000, loans extended and surplus reserves $7,400,000 beyond where they were a week ago. This, in the language of Wall Street, is "good." Nothing surprising is in the exhibit, however. It has been amply understood in every quarter that funds are coming this way from the West in larger volume, while mercantile borrowers are being more liberally accommodated than hitherto. Increase in loans, probably to the extent of 75 per cent., represents extension in commercial uses of money. In so far as Wall Street speculative demands upon the banks go, no substantial new dispositions show upon the part of borrowers or lenders. Stock Exchange call rates have declined, but the loan clerks at the banks are enforcing more stringent rules as to the character of collateral. Industrials are less in favor than they have been. Not very much clamor is heard on this account, and most banks will blandly aver that they are not discriminating against trust stocks. But the fact is that the borrower who does not present the gilt-edged collateral of stocks which represent conservative, open management, and which have stood the tests of the market for more than a few months past, has difficulty in making a satisfactory loan arrangement. One important bank is credited even with having established a rule that trust stocks can be regarded as having a collateral value equal only to the lowest point they have sold at since issuance. Rules like this operate not so much against people who have industrial securities already in hand, for such holders may have more of less acceptable finance accommodation, for the present at least; what chiefly is effected is that new buyers are handicapped; and thus it is that Stock Exchange brokers, recognizing the attitude of banking authorities, are urgent in advising customers against taking industrials, however tempting the promises of profits seem.

The extraordinary gain in deposits shown by the Clearing House statement of yesterday is variously construed in financial circles. Speculators working for market improvement put forward the view that the gain in funds represents not only the return of crop money from the West and South, but that it results from completed liquidation in some conspicuous quarters which have recently been under pressure. This theory does not, however, wholly prevail in banking circles. There also is the view that large transfers of deposits have been made during the past week from trust companies to Clearing House banks. Estate funds in some volume have been so transferred. It may be that ample warrant has not existed for operations of this sort, but bankers seem convinced that such transactions reach large figures.

What most directly concerns Wall Street is the extent to which the gains in Clearing House deposits and surplus reserves are available for new security market uses. If such increases represent chiefly the return of money recently tied up for crop uses, it is not unreasonable to assume that some tonic effects may be shown upon the Stock Exchange, for funds sent West and South for harvest purposes during the Fall were withdrawn from quarters where security market accommodation was thereby restricted. But if the Clearing House gains represent transfers of estate and trust funds, it requires overmuch Stock Exchange enthusiasm to count upon the employment of such resources in the stock market—actual speculative buying capacity being in no such way enlarged.

It is idle, however, for those who are bearishly inclined to affect to ignore the fact that public sentiment is improved so far as consideration of general money market conditions are involved. Evidences of easier loan market conditions show in a variety of ways. Not only are funds in larger supply and at rates substantially under where charges hitherto have been ruling, but money may be had on time, and on long time, under the legal rate, which but a fortnight ago was almost uniformly exceeded.

Not only here but abroad the money rate declines. Call funds at London have been down during the past week to 1½ and 2 per cent., and the Bank of England's discount charge has been cut since New Year's from 6 to 4½ per cent. Some theories have it that the lowering of English rates is simply a manipulative preliminary to the issuance of a big British war loan whose success would be furthered by a current showing of international money market ease. This view makes drafts upon professional pessimism, however, and it may be safer to trust banking authorities having international relations who aver that lower loan rates abroad show but a natural reaction from recent speculative congestion, such troubles having passed. Theories pro and con aside, the one certain fact evident is that British consols are soon to be marketed.

Meantime, along with the Bank of England's rate reduction—and forecasts have it that it may even go to 4 per cent. next Thursday—there have been similar reductions by the Bank of France, the Bank of Germany, and the Austro-Hungarian Bank. Such easier conditions abroad forbid gold exports from New York, for the present, at least.

Wall Street still persists in regarding the South African war as a matter of moment for the American security market. It requires the use of much logic to figure out all that Wall Street contends for on this account, but the fact during the past week has been made clear, over and over again, that Wall Street sentiment is ready to fluctuate temporarily as British fortunes go. In the face of a dullness which ordinarily would have forced declines, the market for days past has had firmness, inspired largely by curious bulletins given out by speculators who have been daily relieving Ladysmith over and over again. It is easier to discern how damage can be done to financial sentiment the world over by British reverses than it is to calculate upon material buoyancy to come from British successes. An immediate end of the war would be sure, of course, to exert tonic effect, not only at London but throughout the world; but so long as actual hostilities continue it is idle to count upon abiding betterment, in so far as Boer war news counts at all.

Some disclosures confronting Wall Street are disturbing. The confession of the Third Avenue street railroad that its fortunes are so bad that outsiders must come to the rescue does damage to confidence beyond the Third Avenue's own connections. And the suggestion that still more securities are to be issued by the Metropolitan Street Railway gives no encouragement to a situation which has had the embarrassment of such sensationalism as has attended upon the affairs of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

Iron market conditions show some improvement. Those indications which lately seemed to be threatening substantial price reaction appear to have passed for the time. Other trade situation signs are better. The fact that the United States is prosperous is a fact not at all debatable, and Wall Street's failure to reflect good times cannot be lasting. But the public holds aloof—just as conservative financial counselors have been advising and are still advising—waiting for the passing of what, though temporary, are speculative interferences.

SATURDAY.

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 20	159,442
To date this year	7,100,032
Corresponding date last year	15,135,707

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 20	$1,703,000
To date this year	$30,482,500
Corresponding date last year	$35,716,540

Money rate Collateral loans on call, 2½@3½ per cent.; at three months, 5 per cent.; at six months, 5½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Dist. Tel.	5	Mexican Central	½
Am. S. & W. pf.	½	M. St. P. & S. S. M.	¾
Am. Steel Hoop	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	2
Brunswick	1¾	N. J. Central	½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1½	Del., L. & W.	½
General Electric	1	St. L. S. W.	½
Lake Erie & West	1¼	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	⅞
		Wis. Cetral	1

Stocks Declined.

Am. Tobacco	1¼	Cont. Tob. pf.	1½
Anaconda Copper	¾	Erie Tel. & Tel.	¾
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Great North. pf.	1
Chi. & N. W.	1	Met. Street Ry.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Pressed S. Car pf.	¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
Cont. Tobacco	¾	Third Avenue	1¾

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Int. & G. N. 1st....1 W. N. Y. & P. gen..1
Mex. Cent. 1st inc..1½ Wabash, Des M. 1st..1
Stand. R. & T. 6s....1½

There were no declines.

SHOULD TRUST COMPANIES HAVE TO KEEP RESERVES?

[FROM A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

The bill reported to the Legislature by the joint Committee on Taxation putting banks and trust companies on the same footing in the matter of taxation has been followed by another, introduced in the Senate, requiring trust companies to keep on hand at all times a cash reserve amounting to 15 per cent. of their deposits in this city and 10 per cent. in other cities of the State. The requirement is similar to that imposed upon State banks, but half the reserve of any trust company may be kept on deposit in a bank having not less than $200,000 capital.

There is no evidence that this bill has been demanded by the banks or that they are in any way responsible for its appearance at Albany. The committee of the State Bankers' Association which has been working for an equalization of taxes upon banking capital has had nothing to do with it and is apparently taking no interest in it. That committee has been working chiefly in behalf of the banks away from this city, which do not seriously feel the trust company competition. There is little indication that the officers of banks here are in favor of requiring trust companies to keep a fixed minimum of reserves, which would add materially to the volume of funds that is constantly tied up in idleness, regardless of the varying needs of the money market. Those who express themselves in favor of such a requirement generally qualify their statements by saying that if trust companies are going to do a general banking business by taking mercantile deposits subject to check and practically discounting commercial paper by the indirect process of buying notes and bills, then they ought to be subject to the same rule that is imposed upon banks. If it were practicable to require a percentage of reserve against deposits held and used in that way, the banks would perhaps be in favor of it, but as matters stand bank officers in this city are more than doubtful about such a requirement. It would somewhat diminish their own deposits and the available supply of loanable funds.

It is needless to say that the trust company officers are unanimously opposed to being required by law to keep a 15 per cent. reserve, even though one-half of it may be deposited in banks. They regard it as unnecessary for any legitimate purpose. Some of them question the policy of compelling banks to keep a fixed percentage of their deposits always on hand as security for the part that is loaned out, declaring that competent bank officers will always make their loans safe and have such funds on hand as they need, and that no amount of reserve will make a bank safe that is incompetently or dishonestly managed. It is a common claim that superior management is the chief security of the trust company.

But a conservative trust company, devoted to the business for which those institutions are primarily organized, needs no fixed amount of cash on hand. The restricted investment of its capital is intended as a security for its trust funds, which cannot be withdrawn without notice, and its loans will be adequately secured, while a sufficient proportion of them will be subject to call to furnish available funds for all demands. It will keep in its own vaults or in bank all the cash that it needs in the daily transaction of its business, even if it allows to certain trusted customers the privilege of drawing upon their accounts at sight. No doubt most of the trust companies pursue this prudent policy, which makes the legal requirement of a reserve unnecessary and undesirable, but the whole trouble has been caused by a few, mostly of recent organization, which branch out freely in the banking business, soliciting mercantile deposits, on which they pay interest, while allowing them to be drawn by check, investing largely in commercial paper, and making loans upon questionable security. If the trust companies should be subject to new restrictions and requirements, which would be regarded as oppressive by most of them, it will be due to this departure from their proper field by a smaller number. Perhaps the more conservative institutions and the Clearing House have the remedy in their own hands.

A. K. F.
New York, Jan. 19, 1900.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement issued yesterday shortly before the close of business was, as had been anticipated, of a very favorable nature, showing the substantial gain of $7,478,325 in the surplus reserve, while specie increased no less than $7,341,700, and legal tenders $4,194,300. There was an increase also in loans of a trifle over $4,500,000.

The increase in loans was the only item that occasioned any particular comment, the course of speculation during the week having led to the belief that if there were any change in the loan item it would rather be along the line of contraction. It is now explained that a part of the increase may be ascribed to the extra dealing in bonds. As for the increase in surplus reserve, it was about what was estimated, allowing for the actual gain from the Sub-Treasury and the interior, and, of course, for the increase in deposits necessitating a greater sum for reserve purposes.

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As on the previous Saturday, though not nearly to so great a degree, the market sold off after the statement, said to be due principally to profit taking and the desire of some speculators not to carry over their commitments to Monday.

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The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same period in 1899 and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Loans	$680,817,200	$72,351,600	$623,470,100
Deposits	705,518,100	84,074,100	714,472,800
Circulation	.....	1,439,300	14,593,600
Specie	152,607,800	18,073,100	110,647,600
Legal tenders	62,957,400	8,889,100	90,245,800
Total reserve	$215,565,200	$26,962,200	$209,893,400
Res. required	191,379,525	22,268,525	178,618,200
Surplus res've	$24,175,675	$4,693,675	$31,275,200

WALL STREET AND WHEAT.

Wall Street is disappointed at the course of the grain market. While other staples have advanced, yielding large profits to producers, agricultural commodities have not only lagged, but drooped. Foreign war, famine in India, and what is estimated to be a substantial increase in ordinary consumption, both at home and abroad, are factors which Wall Street counted on to make better prices. And the disappointment is especially acute in quarters where close consideration is given to fluctuations in international trade balances.

Discussing the situation, which professional Wall Street insists upon regarding as abnormal, Mr. J. Van Raalte said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"There are two things which the oldest inhabitant does not remember, and which he has never seen before. First of all, such general genuine prosperity all the world over, and, secondly, that, when things are generally prosperous, we should have such cheap bread to eat as we are having now. Give me the pulse of the iron market, and I will tell you the course of wheat. This is an old saying, upon which theory large profits have been realized, and he who has bought wheat from no other motive than to act on the general principle that the foremost staple in the world should share in the present general prosperity, and that the latter should become a factor and act as a healthy stimulant in mainta

grave political complications which might suddenly arise, there would have been a great short interest in the market. As it is, the short seller held aloof, and consequently values have for some time been held up only by those who bought for an advance. The advance did not materialize, and consequently the market broke by its own heavy weight. The longs got tired, and there was too little short interest to give the market any substantial support.

"I have thus tried to explain why in theory we wonder that wheat should not advance, and also that in reality we need not wonder that it does not advance. The average operator, however, takes all these arguments into consideration, and as a result he does but seldom enter upon any venture and leaves wheat speculation severely alone, while many and many others have given wheat a very wide berth. The narrow fluctuations so long prevalent do not fascinate them any longer. The Stock Exchange, with its wild and exciting fluctuations, is far more inviting to one who desires to speculate. Wheat has become altogether too slow of action. This considerably curtailed speculation may probably be salutary in its effect in so far that the market, being more than usually left to take care of itself, may thereby more precisely record values in keeping with the actual condition of affairs, and thus the recent decline which we experienced has been the outcome thereof, and has certainly in great part cleared away the heaviness which hangs over the market for so protracted a period. We are about to enter upon a rather critical time for the growing crop, and we are already advised from France that frost has done quite some damage to the plant. No doubt before harvest we will hear of many such reports from everywhere. We will hear also many of them contradicted; and, as we are now upon the eve of the era of crop scares, we all wonder whether wheat will go up and—stay up.

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A New Era in Values.

The Chicago office of Counselman & Day sums the situation up as follows:

"The closing year of the nineteenth century marks the dawn of a new era and the advent of a radical range of values for wheat. So many conflicting factors combine to establish market prices for wheat that experience teaches little and statistics prove unreliable guides. The consumption of wheat yearly naturally should keep pace with the increase in population, but careful research by economic writers reveals the fact that in periods of prosperity and enlarged purchasing powers other foods are extensively substituted for wheat.

"The decreased cost of production is an important market factor, the exact result and extent of which cannot be established. The decreased cost of transportation is more easily established and both reductions certainly contribute to lessen values in comparison with previous years.

"Laws of supply and demand continue to govern market prices, but the changed conditions previously enumerated account for the lower level of values. There has been no overproduction of wheat during the past crop year, but an average crop in America, England, and Continental Europe, a famine crop in Russia and India, and a bumper crop in Argentina. In toto, this has been no excess of production over consumptive requirements. The crop prospects for the ensuing year are brilliant. An enlarged area has been seeded to Winter wheat, and up to the present time weather conditions have been extremely favorable.

"The unknown quantity in the situation is the amount of farm reserves. Conservative authorities estimate them in America at 50,000,000 bushels less than a year ago. Visible stocks, while large in this country, are smaller in Europe than for many years. The present price of wheat in America is within 1½ cents per bushel of the average price during the panic years of 1893 and 1895, the lowest prices on record. The price of flour at Minneapolis is within 30 cents per barrel of the lowest in fifteen years. It would seem that the market has been depressed during a period of general prosperity and enhanced prices for all other commodities sufficiently to discount all the changed conditions in the cost of production and transportation, but central stocks in America are large, grain speculation is dormant, and the export demand slow.

"These conditions must change in order to advance prices. We are approaching the season of crop scares, but with enlarged area seeded as per the Government report any damage would have to be excessive to offset the increased area. The position in its entirety does not encourage short sales; on the contrary, the chance of loss to the buyer is apparently limited, and, all in all, the chapter of accidents in his favor."

Calculations Upset.

J. F. Harris of Chicago, correspondent for Price, McCormick & Co., discussing the same subject, says:

"Cash wheat sold lower in Chicago last week than at any time since September, 1896. On the last day of May, 1899, it sold at 70½, and on Thursday of the week just closed it touched 61½. A drop of 18 cents in so short a time, in the face of almost general expectation of higher values, has upset the calculations of the most experienced speculators. At one time last Spring it was supposed by the trade that our Winter wheat crop might prove a practical failure, and there was considerable apprehension in regard to the Spring wheat. As the trade always accounts probabilities, and oftentimes probabilities, there was a snarp advance of 15½ from the bottom price of the March preceding. The early popular estimate of the last crop was nearly as misleading as that of 1898. In September of the latter year the Government estimated a crop of 625,000,000. At the close of the crop year the distribution showed that the yield had been fully 725,000,000. Last Spring it was believed that the 1899 crop would not exceed 450,000,000. The Government's estimate last month was about 900,000,000 more. The last two world's crops of wheat have been about 500,000,000 larger than the yield for the two preceding years. Leiter bit upon a fortunate time to run his deal, and if he had not wanted the earth he might have succeeded in getting at least a slice of it. The prices he paid brought the world's available supply into sight, but left empty bins among producers, and this was a powerful incentive to increased production. Prices have declined as evidence of this increased production has been impressed on the trade.

"The tendency in speculation is to go to extremes. The pendulum having swung too far in one direction last Spring is now probably going too far in the opposite direction, but this will doubtless adjust itself in due time. The data with which the market is now being hammered is the Argentine crop, but the exportable surplus of the harvest just secured is estimated but little larger than the preceding crop, and it will be remembered that a year ago, instead of that proving a depressing factor, there was a January boom of 12 or 14 cents."

AFTER FOUR YEARS.

D. W. Armstrong, an American living in London, where he is interested in several commercial enterprises, and at present in New York on a business trip, talks interestingly not alone of the situation in Great Britain, but of the changes in this country noticed by him after an absence of four years. He says:

"It is astonishing the effect of the South African war upon business in England. It is more than stagnation; it is a condition of paralysis, and there will be no improvement until a turn in the tide in favor of the British forces. Then I think the recovery will be rapid, though of course it will not be complete; for there has been a very large withdrawal of men from the industrial operations in order that they might serve their country.

"It is a fact perhaps not generally known in this country that business conditions, both manufacturing and mercantile, in Great Britain were for a full eighteen months before the outbreak of the war more prosperous and thriving than at any time in the history of the country. Prosperity, in fact, was at high tide. But now has come temporary paralysis; and with it, of course, a great opportunity for the United States to extend its trade.

"The change in sentiment in England in recent years toward this country has been marked, and the result is that more than ever Englishmen are inclined to look with favor upon American securities for investment purposes—for there is in England always an enormous accumulation of capital awaiting opportunity for investment.

"The present remarkable prosperity of the United States is all the more noticeable to me, who left here just as the country was recovering from the panic of 1893. Now, instead of lamentable business and financial collapses, I see a wonderful revival of industry, with manufacturers busy as they have not been for years, merchants prosperous, laboring men profitably employed and happy, and railroads rushing on to greater and greater prosperity. They are wonderful times, truly, and wonderful changes."

AMERICAN GOODS ABROAD.

James Swan of the James Swan Manufacturing Company of Seymour, Conn., adds his voice in further proof of the substantiability of the prosperity now upon the country. He says:

"There can be no gainsaying the fact that the present good times are as real as I believe, they will be lasting. In our business, for instance, that of manufacturing edged tools, chisels, and the like, we are unusually active, and where but a year ago we were running on two-thirds time, now we are running full time, and even then are pressed to fill our orders.

"What to me is as significant a fact as any is that the export business in all the iron and steel lines is constantly growing. That shows that American products are highly thought of abroad, finding a ready market even though higher prices are asked for them. When you realize that we are not only competing with England in the markets of the world, but are actually selling iron and steel wares in the heart of England itself, you can the better appreciate the significance of the wonderful advancement in these lines in the United States."

COMING TO THEIR SENSES.

Commissioner L. P. Farmer of the Trunk Line Association, whose close connection with different railroad men gives him an admirable opportunity to judge of general railroad conditions, says:

"The situation in the railroad world is, in my opinion, not only much improved, but steadily improving. The railroads have finally come to the conclusion that they want the tariff rates maintained, and that they ought to get their money into their treasuries without rebates going to the outside or middle men. In other words, they have come to see clearly the folly of continuing a throat-cutting policy.

"During the past year there has been little serious reason for complaint, and the outlook is that there will be even less reason from this time on. And in my opinion it is a good sign that railroad men are coming to their senses. It means a more healthful situation in all respects."

ORDERS THAT MEAN MILLIONS.

As further illustration of the wonderful prosperity of the iron and steel business, this statement, by an officer of the Pressed Steel Car Company, is interesting:

"We have orders on hand which represent not less than $20,000,000; and yet we expect to have them all cleared up by June. More, we are practically assured of a fresh order for 10,000 cars, which, at an average of $1,000 a car, means $10,000,000 more for us. Not unnaturally our earnings are eminently satisfactory.

"But as a matter of fact there is wonderful activity on the part of all the steel and iron companies."

NO DIVIDEND PROMISED.

Those recent buyers of Missouri Pacific who have been counting upon the declaration of a dividend by the company at the coming meeting in March were disagreeably surprised yesterday when an official statement was made to the effect that there would be no dividend. While this may have surprised some eager investors, it was, however, no news to well-informed people in the Street. Scarcely a month ago a Director of the company stated positively through these columns that no dividend need be expected for some time, inasmuch as the company was paying out a no inconsiderable sum for improvements and betterments and purposed to continue that policy.

It is desired, this Director then explained, to put the road in such excellent operating shape that, with greater train-carrying capacity and lower operating expenses, earnings may so increase that once dividends are declared it may reasonably be expected that they will be continued.

MONEY'S GROWING EASE.

The growing ease in the money market was plainly apparent yesterday when call money was freely offered on the Stock Exchange at as low as 2¼ per cent., while the highest asked at any time was but 3½. At the same time, time money has grown distinctively easier, and it is a fact that one well-known merchant gave it as his opinion that with the present week 4 per cent. for sixty and ninety days will be considered none too low. On Monday last the figure for sixty and ninety day money was from 5 to 5½ per cent.

EARNINGS OF TWO ROADS.

In view of the recent developments in the affairs of the Big Four and Chesapeake and Ohio the Street read with more than passing interest the published statements, put out yesterday, of the earnings of the roads. In the case of Big Four the earnings for the second week in January were $294,966, and the increase $63,400, while since July 1 the increase has been $910,100. The figures for Chesapeake and Ohio for the second week of January showed earnings of $261,300, an increase over the same period last year of $48,600, while since July 1 the increase has been $548,300.

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FIGURES FOR A YEAR.

Following upon the annual report of the Baltimore and Ohio comes the report of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern for the fiscal year ended June 30. The report shows that the net earnings decreased $129,780 as compared with 1898, but that, after payment of all charges, &c., there is a surplus of $80,950, as compared with a deficit of $89,570 in 1898.

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The report shows that the percentage of cost of operation for the fiscal year was 72.97 per cent., as compared with 71.21 for the previous year. The tonnage transported shows an increase of 180,912. The rate per ton per mile for this traffic was 5.27 mills, compared with 5.35 mills for the previous year. The reduction in the ton mile rate was equal to $235,319 on the number of miles hauled one mile.

It is said that great progress has been made under the plan of betterment of the condition of the property.

NEWS OF THE EXCHANGES.

The Cotton Exchange was active in the two hours' trading of yesterday. The market opened about 3 points up, and steadily advanced, closing with a net gain of 6 or 7 points on the average. The undertone was firm, as it has been throughout the week, and the final quotations were the best of the week, although yesterday's receipts were slightly larger than those of Friday. The strength at the opening was more or less due to covering of shorts by room traders, but Liverpool buying served later to lift the market. The demand for spot cotton remains good. The apparent scarcity of cotton in the South is still an important feature to the bullishly inclined.

The coffee market opened at a decline of 5 or 10 points, and then advanced some 10 points from opening figures in the course of 14,000 bags' trading. It closed steady.

Wheat was strong on the Produce Exchange yesterday. It opened steady, advanced slightly on news of bad crop conditions in France and Southern Russia, and closed firm.

The corn market was a dull one, awaiting the official crop report.

Oats were steady and dull under a similar condition.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 2½@3½ per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 5 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 5@5½ per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6½@7½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $170,868,361; balances, $7,317,979; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,289,965.

Money on call in London, 1½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅝ per cent. for short, and 3⅝@3½ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange dull. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83⅞; demand, $4.86⅞@$4.87; cables, $4.87⅝; commercial bills, $4.82⅝@$4.83⅛.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19⅞, less 1-16@5.20 and 5.16¾; reichsmaks, 94⅝ and 95 1-16; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40⅝.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par @5c premium. Chicago—30c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, $1 premium per $1,000; selling, par. St. Louis—10c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 30c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—American securities opened firmer, in response to better overnight prices from New York, and were well maintained throughout the session. The trading, however, was light. At the close the market was steady.

Consols, for money and the account, 101 13-16; Atchison, 20½; Canadian Pacific, 93¾; St. Paul, 121½; Illinois Central, 116½; Union Pacific preferred, 77½; New York Central, 137½; Erie, 12½; Erie first preferred, 34½; Pennsylvania, 66⅜; Reading, 9½; Northern Pacific preferred, 76; Grand Trunk, 7½; Anaconda, 8¼.

Bar silver firm at 27 7-16d per ounce.

Money, 1½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 3⅝ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3⅝@3½ per cent. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 128.80; Madrid, 28; Lisbon, 44; Rome, 7.13. The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £22,000.

Spanish 4s, 66⅝.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—Business was less cheerful on the Bourse to-day on the approaching settlement in London and the suspense regarding South Africa, which caused some realizations. International shares weakened on the reaction in rentes and prompted rumors of a new issue of 1,000,000 shares of new stock. Spanish 4s were easier. Rio Tintos received no attention. Kafir securities eased slightly.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 90c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 18½c for checks.

Spanish 4s, 67.40.

Rate of discount for short and three months' bills, 4 per cent.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—Business was hesitating on the Boerse to-day. Internationals and Americans were fairly maintained. Local securities fluctuated, closing steadier.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 49 pfennigs for checks.

Rate of discount for short bills, 3½ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 20.—The Boerse was devoid of any special feature to-day.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 20.—Prices generally were firm, and in several directions good gains were recorded. Bell Telephone lost 3 to 326, but rallied up to 330, a net loss of 3 for the week. Erie Telephone rights were traded in quite actively at 75 cents and $1. Montana Mining was up 7 at 270, while Central Oil, after yielding ½ to 19, rallied to 19¾. Continental Zinc spurted from 3¼ to 4, American Zinc holding at 16; Baltic was ⅝ better, at 18; Old Dominion gained ⅝, to 18⅝, and Centennial Eureka ½, to 23½.

The local Clearing House rate to-day was still nominally 6 per cent., although no business was done at that figure. Money recently quietly offered at 5 per cent. was declined. New York funds sold at par and 5 cents premium.

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	6	6½	Old Colony	4	5
Allouez	2¾	3	Old Dom.	18¼	18½
Arcadian	18¼	19	Osceola	67	68
Arnold	6	8½	Parrot	40	40½
Ash Bed	.30	.50	Pioneer	1½	2½
Atlantic	24	25	Quincy	140	145
Baltic	17	18	Rhode Island	4½	5
Bos. & C. C.	.20	.40	Santa Fé	5¼	5½
Bos. & Mont.	.269	.270	Santa Ysabel	7½	7¾
Butte & Bos.	45	50	Shoe	30	32
Cal. & Hecla.	725	740	Tamarack	178	180
Centennial	16	17	Utah Con.	27½	28
Franklin	14⅜	14½	Washington	1⅜	1¼
Humboldt	1	2	White Knob	.10	.15
Isle Royale	.23	..	Winona	4	5
Mohawk	14	16	Wolverine	39	41

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	.240	..	C. Mass. pf.	60	65
Bost. & Low.	242	..	Fitchburg pf.	..	119
Bost. & Me.	190	200	N. Y. & N.		
Bost. & Prov.	..	300	E. 6s	118	..
Bost. Elev.	95½	..	N. Y. & N.		
Bost. Gas 5s	..	..	E. 6s	114½	..
Cent. Mass.	11	..	West End	92	93

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell Tel.	329	330	Mex. Tele. pf.	3	4
Chi. Stk. Y.	134	136	N. Eng. Tel.	135	140
Dom. Coal	.42½	43½	U. S. Oil	18½	19½
Dom. C. pf.	115	116	Whouse El.	40½	..
Erie Tel.	103	104	Wh'se El pf.	..	93

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—Profit-taking was the feature in the local stocks, which were prominent in Friday's little boom. Marsden fell back to 12⅝ and Tidewater Steel to 15¼. Fractional declines were also sustained by several other leaders, while Horse Collar, General Electric, Automobile, and Western New York and Pennsylvania were up a trifle.

Dealings were on a limited scale, and wholly professional. The close was steady at the following prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	21½	21⅝	Phila. Trac.	96¼	96⅜
Choctaw	.33	.34	Union Trac.	37⅛	.38
El. Co. of Am.	12⅝	12¾	Un. Gas Imp.	15¼	.15
Lehigh Val.	24⅜	.24	Welsbach Lt.	.40	.43
Marsden	12⅜	12⅝	W. N. Y. & P.	6⅞	.7

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—Match to-day opened at 123½ and sold to 124, but closed at 122¾; Biscuit was improved, the common opened at 37 and sold to 37¼, closing at the opening figure; the preferred closed at 93, a gain of a point during the day, and ½ point over the opening. Metropolitan preferred advanced from the opening at 76 to 77¼, closing at 76½. The bonds brought 95⅜.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
595	Linseed	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝
110	Linseed pf.	54¼	54¼	54¾
10	Tin Plate	30	30	30
15	Chicago Con. Traction	40	40	40
50	Chicago Union Tr. pf.	74½	74½	74½
236	Diamond Match	124	122¾	122¾
150	Lake St. Elevated	12	12	12
50	Lake St. Elev. cert.	11	11	11
240	Met. Elevated pf.	77¼	76	76½
530	National Biscuit	37¼	37	37
212	National Biscuit pf.	93	92	93
256	West Chicago	110½	110	110
100	Western Stone	31	31	31

INDIAN DEMAND FOR SILVER.

Indications in London that the Stock Must Be Replenished.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The idea that the Indian Government will shortly have to buy silver has stimulated the demand. Indications that the silver reserve of the Indian Currency Department has been heavily depleted and will be further reduced are found in the large sales, telegraphic transfers upon India, further earmarking of gold for the account of the Indian Government, and the dispatch of gold direct to India. Out of sixteen and a half crores of cash reserve only about seven crores are silver. According to The Statist, should a further two millions of gold be sent to India during the next two months the silver holdings of the Indian Government will probably be reduced to about four crores. Before such a figure is reached purchases of silver for coinage ought to be made, unless the Indian Government is prepared to incur risks which might bring disaster.

The Statist insists the Government must buy silver without delay and have it coined as quickly as possible, and reasons that India ought not to be subjected to further trials on top of the famine, also pointing out that if troubles break out on the Afghan frontier silver alone will be usable.

FRACTIONAL SILVER IS NEEDED.

Secretary Gage Asks that More of It Be Coined.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Secretary Gage was before the House Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures to-day, and spoke in favor of the adoption of the metric system. Mr. Gage also referred to the need of fractional silver currency.

He pointed out that at present the demand for fractional coin was so urgent that the issue ran considerably beyond the $50,000,000 authorized by law, and he recommended that this legal restriction be repealed, leaving the Treasury to determine the proportion of fractional coin necessary.

Lafayette Dollars on Sale.

The Lafayette dollars—50,000 in all—authorized by Congress in aid of the Lafayette Monument to be erected in Paris in the name of American school children, are now in the hands of the commission in charge of the work. The coin, which is a legal tender dollar, bears upon its face in bas relief a medallion of the heads of Washington and Lafayette. On the reverse is a miniature reproduction of the equestrian statue of Lafayette, used for the monument. Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co. have secured 2,000 of the dollars for sale to bankers and brokers.

American Oak Leather Company.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 20.—The annual election of the American Oak Leather Company resulted as follows: President—James E. Mooney; Vice President and Treasurer—August Frobel; Vice President and Secretary—H. P. Bechtel; Assistant Secretary and Treasurer—J. F. Taylor; Manager of Production—Frank Monk; other Directors—L. B. Harrison, C. L. Harrison, Cincinnati; J. D. Neilson, Chicago; John Gardner, St. Louis, and E. Moll, Boston. The annual dividend of 6 per cent. on the common stock of $2,000,000 was declared.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Conditions in the market for outside securities at the close of the week were practically the same as those that have prevailed since last Monday. Only a few issues were traded in at all, and those to the extent of only a few hundred shares. Prices were steady and in some cases closing quotations were substantially higher than those of the previous day, but actual strength was notable in only a few issues. Selling pressure did not show to any large extent, but, on the other hand, slight disposition was shown to buy stock, with the result that the market about held its own, with few incidents of any particular interest. Standard Oil was again the feature of the market, and to a small extent enlivened the day's trading, which, in other respects, was very quiet.

STANDARD OIL'S strength continued to attract attention, and recent intimations of much higher prices for the stock were repeated with much confidence. Transactions in the stock amounted to between 300 and 400 shares, by far the greater part of which appeared to be purchased for account of inside interests. Every disposition was shown to accumulate all the stock possible, and the indications were that persons close to the company are feeling the same confidence as to the future of the stock as is expressed by those trading in the stock on the curb. Transactions in the stock were in fairly large lots, and practically all the stock offered was easily taken. Opening around 496, it sold up to 498½ and closed at 498 bid, showing a net gain of 2½ points. A sale of the old Standard Oil Trust certificates in the amount of 20 shares was made at 500, which is record price for the stock.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA, in which transactions were limited to a few hundred shares, showed considerable improvement in the common as well as the preferred stock. The latter sold at 21 and closed at 20⅜ bid, against 20½ on the previous day. At the close the common stock was in demand at 6, which showed a net gain of five-eighths of a point. Official denial of the unfavorable rumors that have been used to affect the stock are had, and to all appearances these disquieting reports were spread without any foundation. The company's financial condition at present is said to be excellent, and its business is reported to be progressing satisfactorily. Interest in the stock waits on the substance of the report which will be made by the committee which recently undertook at the request of a certain number of stockholders to look into the company's affairs and report on its condition. Nothing has yet been learned as to the time when this report may be expected.

HAVANA COMMERCIAL was notably strong. Bidders for both the common and preferred stocks found practically none offered, and no sales were effected during the day, although the bid on the common stock was advanced 1 points, to 21, and that for the preferred 1 point, to 60. Odd lots of the latter were in demand at 61. As in the case of many stocks, the recent declines in these issues resulted from a small amount of selling at a time when very poor demand appeared, and when a little stock sufficed to bring about considerable declines. It is now found that at prevailing prices the amount of stock offered is very small.

GENERAL ELECTRIC AUTOMOBILE sold at 10 and was in demand at this figure at the close. Recent sales of this stock were made under 7.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅝	1¾
New Amsterdam	22	23
New Amsterdam pf	47	50
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	94½	95½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	30	32
American Agricultural Chemical pf	75	78
American Bicycle	15	17
American Bicycle pf	43	45
American Bicycle bonds	90	92½
American Woolen Goods	23½	24
American Woolen Goods pf., ex div.	78½	79
Cast-Iron Pipe	8	9
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	40	44
Distilling Company of America	6	6¼
Distilling Company of America pf	20¾	21½
Electric Axle Light & Power	4⅛	4⅜
Electric Boat	18	20
Electric Boat pf		30
Havana Commercial	21	..
Havana Commercial pf	60	..
International Pump	15½	18
International Pump pf. ex div.	62	64½
National Gramophone	56	60
National Salt	46¼	48
National Salt pf, ex div.	78	80
National Tube	43¾	45¾
National Tube pf	91½	93
Otis Elevator	20	25
Otis Elevator pf	86	88½
Royal Baking Powder pf	94	95½
Rubber Goods Mfg.	27	29
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	79	90
Sloss-Sheffield	28	29
Sloss-Sheffield pf	67	69
Standard Oil of New Jersey	498	499
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	½	⅝

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	83	83¼
American Air Power	35	50
American Cotton	..	50
Arizona Lead	..	10½
Asphalt Company of America	12	13
British Columbia Copper	10½	11
California Copper	3½	3½
Central Fireworks	12	15
Central Fireworks pf	53	58
Chicago & Alton sub	105	106
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	45	50
Electric Vehicle pf	..	81
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1	1¼
*Fleming Coal & Coke	20	22
General Carriage	5½	6
Illinois Transportation	2½	3
*Markeen Copper	5	7
Mexican 5s	97	98
New York Transportation	10	11
New England Transportation	6½	7
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	19	21
St. Louis subs	128⅜	130
Retsof	25	30
Retsof bonds	80	84
Storage Power	13	14
Superior and Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Tennessee Copper	13¾	15
Trust Company of America	197	199
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	24	25½
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	61	62

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	220	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	100½	111¼
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	237
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	108
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf	86	88
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	375	400
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	85	87
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	68	75
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	88	90
Nassau Electric 4s	87	90
Nassau Electric 5s	108	112
New Orleans Traction	27	28
New Orleans Traction pf	100	102
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway	27	29
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	100	200
United Traction, Providence	108	111
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	30	32
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	105	106½

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4	7
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	72	75
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	100	103
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	103
Consolidated Gas bonds of Newark	..	103
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21½	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	38	40½
Denver Gas 5s	..	82
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Fort Wayne Gas	38	45
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	60	64
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Lafayette Gas Co.	40	45
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	60	65
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	38	43
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	60	65
Mutual Gas of New York	275	290
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	19½	20½
New England Gas & Coke bonds	72½	73
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	38	45
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	60	65
St. Joseph, (Mo.)	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	54	58
St. Paul Gas bonds	86	89
Standard Gas, New York	100	..
Standard Gas, New York, pf	125	..
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	14	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	88	90
Western Gas	99	101
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	103

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	24	26
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	88	90
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	66	68
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	93	95
Metropolitan Ferry 6s	108	110
Union Ferry	39	40
Union Ferry bonds	100	100¾

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	51	53
Barney & Smith	10	13½
Barney & Smith pf	99	105
Barney & Smith bonds	102	106
Consolidated Rubber Tire	7½	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	30	35
Cramps' Shipyard	79	81
General Chemical	99	..
General Chemical pf	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	116	119
Lorillard Company pf	107	109
Standard Coupler	40	43
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf	45	55
Union Typewriter	22	24
Union Typewriter 1st pf	110	118
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	122
Worthington Pump pf	98	100

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel.	105	105½
Iron Steamboat	..	3
Iron steamboat bonds	59	60

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 50½@60¼. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted on Saturday at 27⅝d per ounce, and in New York at 50⅝c. Mexican silver dollars at 47¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 2,000 shares of Alamo sold at .15, 1,000 Cosmos at .02, 1,000 Creede and Cripple Creek at .11, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.40, 1,000 Consolidated Imperial at .02, 100 Elkton at 1.15, 2,000 Golden Age at .05½, 500 Isabella at 1.30, 1,000 Ontario at 9.00, 2,000 Pharmacist at .15, 100 Small Hopes at 1.15, 300 Sierra Nevada at .55, 300 Savage at .15, and 1,000 Work at .31@.32.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Jan. 20, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
13	13¾	120	Am. Car & Foundry	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
58½	60	57	Am. Car & Found. pf.	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	.....
36	36¼	1,100	American Ice	35⅞	36⅛	35⅞	36⅛	+ ⅛
33⅝	33¾	600	American Cotton Oil	33⅝	33⅝	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅜
31	32	1,200	American District Tel.	28	31	28	31	+5
5½	7	620	American Malting Co.	6½	6½	5½	5½	.....
27	29	10	Am. Malting Co. pf.	28	28	28	28	.....
38¾	39	200	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	39	39	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
89¼	83¾	1,125	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	89	89¾	89	89⅞	+ ⅝
48	48¼	3,555	American Steel & Wire	48⅝	48⅝	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅛
90	91	380	Am. Ste

Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding week in 1899 and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Jan. 6	$11,737,725	$25,530,375	$22,264,575
Jan. 13	16,727,350	28,263,075	25,968,775
Jan. 20	24,185,075	34,693,675	31,275,200

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1900	$24,185,675	1895	$45,465,075
1899	34,693,675	1894	102,754,450
1898	31,275,200	1893	22,529,600
1897	57,067,800	1892	33,902,000
1896	37,678,500	1891	24,080,775

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s	93	Mex Cent 2d inc	
7,000		10,000	11½
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s		5,000	11¾
5,000	100⅛	Mo, K & Tex ext 5s	
75,000	100½	8,000	94⅜
Adjustment 4s		2,000	94½
15,000	80½	Mo Pac 1st con 6s	
26,000	80⅞	17,000	116
10,000	80⅝	5,000	116⅛
Balt & Ohio 3½s		5,000	116⅜
20,000	94⅝	Nash, Chat & St L con 5s	
500	95¼	2,000	105
40,000	94¾	Norf & W con 4s	
Balt & Ohio 4s		1,000	94
1,000	100	1,000	94¼
4,000	99¾	North Pac gen 3s	
1,000	99⅞	8,000	66
17,000	100	21,000	66¼
Balt & Ohio, S'w'n 1st 3½s		9,000	66½
5,000	90	5,000	66⅝
10,000	90	North Pacific 4s	
10,000	90½	15,000	103¾
10,000	89⅝	Ore R & N con 4s	
Cent Pac gtd 3½s		6,000	102
20,000	83⅞	5,000	101⅞
35,000	87⅝	Ore Line 1st con 5s	
Cent Pac gtd 4s		2,000	106⅝
17,000	100⅜	Canada South 2d	
40,000	100⅞	1,000	107⅛
5,000	100⅝	1,000	108
Ches & O con 5s		Cent of Ga con 5s	
1,000	116	5,000	89¾
Chi, B & Q con 7s		10,000	90
4,000	111⅜	10,000	90½
Chi, Mil & St Paul Terminal 5s		10,000	89⅝
5,000	113	Cent Pac gtd 3½s	
H & D Div 5s		10,000	84⅞
1,000	110½	South Pacific 4s	
Chi & N'w'n gen 7s		15,000	83
5,000	138	16,000	82⅝
5,000	108	32,000	83
Chi, R I & P gen 4s		3,000	82⅞
20,000	105⅞	So Pac of Ariz 1st 6s	
74,000	105⅞	10,000	110⅛
Chi, St L & N O gold 3½s		Southern Ry 1st 5s	
2,000	100	10,000	107½
C, C, C & St L gen 4s		1,000	107¼
10,000	96⅜	24,000	107⅜
Col 3did 1st 2-4s	81½	Standard R & T 6s	
10,000	66⅞	3,000	81
Col & South 1st 4s		1,000	81½
8,000	85	3,000	81⅞
Den & Rio G con 4s		2,000	82
2,000	98⅝	Standard R & T inc	
15,000	99	4,000	21
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 1st 5s		2,000	21¼
5,000	115	19,000	21
1,000	20F 115	Tex & N O con 5s	
Erie 1st con 7s	140	10,000	103
Erie 1st con 4s		Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
4,000	90½	1,000	112½
Gal, Har & S A, Mex & P Div 5s		Ulster & Del 1st 5s	
9,000	102	4,000	104
Hous & Tex Cent gen 4s		Union Pac 1st 4s	
20,000	84⅞	56,000	104
Int & Gt Nor 1st 6s		28,000	104⅝
3,000	121	500	104⅝
Kanawha & M 1st 4s		3,000	104⅝
1,000	85	5,000	104½
Kan City, P & G 1st, tr co ctfs		1,000	104½
10,000	60	Wabash 2d 5s	
10,000	60⅜	5,000	101
L Sh & M So 3½s		Wabash deb, Ser B	
4,000	110	12,000	107½
Met W S E, Chi, 4s		Pitts, C, C & St L gtd 4½s, Ser B	
2,000	97	3,000	115
Mex Cent 1st inc		Reading 4s	
8,000	23½	5,000	84⅝
10,000	23	13,000	84½
25,000	24	3,000	84⅞
3,000	23⅞	10,000	84⅞
3,000	24	52,000	85
3,000	24½	5,000	85¼
3,000	24½	5,000	85⅜
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	90½	10,000	85⅝
5,000	89⅝	13,000	84½
12,000	89¾	10,000	84⅞
5,000	89⅞	15,000	85
5,000	90	10,000	85⅛
10,000	89⅝	10,000	85⅜
10,000	89⅞	15,000	85½
5,000	89¾	10,000	85⅝
5,000	89¾	10,000	85⅞
5,000	90	10,000	85⅝

Total sales.....$1,706,000

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—	1900.	1899.	1898.
Mileage	1,445	1,445	1,360
24 week Jan.	$261,315	$212,633	$227,584
From July 1	7,258,818	6,653,025	.....
C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,838	1,838	1,838
24 week Jan.	294,985	231,518	253,517
From July 1	9,222,656	8,246,285	7,927,872
FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	146	146	146
24 week Jan.	6,304	11,063	9,831
From Jan. 1	12,563	19,262	19,165
GEORGIA RAILROAD—			
Mileage	307	307	307
24 week Jan.	30,948	28,902	33,191
From Jan. 1	57,113	58,529	62,411
OHIO RIVER—			
Mileage	224	224	224
24 week Jan.	21,653	16,786	16,139
From Jan. 1	47,742	35,971	34,334
PITTSURG & WESTERN—			
Mileage	333	333	365
24 week Jan.	59,739	48,854	42,186
From July 1	1,605,528	1,515,236	1,706,551
ALABAMA MIDLAND for November—			
	1899.	1898.	1897.
Gross	86,389	61,067	57,837
Op. expenses	61,853	36,150	34,297
Net	24,736	4,917	3,540
Prop. op. ex. to gr.	71.749	92	93 13-16
Gross, 5 months	385,529	369,302	290,686
Net, 5 months	93,570	85,983	55,805
ATLANTA & WEST POINT for November—			
Gross	68,862	56,125	54,064
Op. expenses	41,016	27,748	27,774
Net	25,846	28,377	26,290
Prop. op. ex. to gr.	61⅞	49½	51⅜
Gross, 5 months	294,900	257,956	243,358
Net, 5 months	134,553	114,561	106,617
BRUNSWICK & WESTERN for November—			
Gross	56,728	51,992	56,188
Op. expenses	42,475	41,770	37,694
Net	14,253	10,222	13,694
Prop. op. ex. to gr.	74⅞	80 5-10	73
Gross, 5 months	296,961	268,780	255,430
Net, 5 months	97,990	75,437	96,723
CENTRAL PACIFIC for November—			
	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross	1,610,289	1,436,043	174,246
Op. expenses	950,182	947,653	2,529
Net	660,107	488,390	171,717
Prop. op. expenses to gross	59	67⅜	.....
Gross, 5 months	8,867,921	7,292,721	1,575,200
Net, 5 months	4,020,071	3,002,487	1,017,584
CHARLESTON & SAVANNAH for November—			
	1899.	1898.	1897.
Gross	47,228	44,347	40,960
Op. expenses	42,250	39,983	36,460
Net	4,969	4,484	4,502
Gross, 5 months	214,026	221,380	198,546
Net, 5 months	16,149	19,648	22,907
ELGIN, JOLIET & EASTERN for November—			
Gross	145,531	141,048	101,138
Op. expenses	84,144	85,634	71,350
Net	64,387	55,414	29,588
Gross, 5 months	782,527	656,905	567,949
Net, 5 months	345,122	255,016	137,323
LONG ISLAND ELECTRIC for the quarter ending Sept. 30—			
	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross	33,149	34,198	*1,049
Op. expenses	17,537	18,586	*1,029
Net	15,612	15,632	*20
Other income	.....	1,743	*1,743
Total income	15,612	17,375	*1,763
Charges	22,288	10,394	11,894
Deficit	6,675	76,981	13,656
SAVANNAH, FLORIDA & WESTERN for November—			
	1899.	1898.	1897.
Gross	370,059	301,438	297,694
Op. expenses	256,696	261,254	119,510
Net	113,443	40,184	78,184
Prop. op. expenses to gross	69⅜	87⅝	40⅛
Gross, 5 months	1,663,421	1,727,824	1,377,767
Net, 5 months	409,389	447,800	357,289
SILVER SPRINGS OCALA & GULF for November—			
Gross	19,269	21,431	13,668
Op. expenses	8,551	11,968	9,671
Net	10,718	10,363	3,997
Gross, 5 months	123,186	121,253	74,899
Net, 5 months	75,268	71,541	33,173
WESTERN RAILROAD OF ALABAMA for November—			
Gross	66,113	65,637	50,234
Op. expenses	39,536	32,129	28,885
Net	26,577	33,508	21,349
Gross, 5 months	307,474	286,075	238,717
Net, 5 months	121,177	121,562	88,328

MISCELLANEOUS EARNINGS.

The Pressed Steel Car Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1899: Gross earnings of $13,905,000; operating expenses, $11,728,000; net, $2,237,000; dividend on preferred stock, $875,000; balance, $1,362,000; dividend on common stock, $750,000; surplus, $612,000.

*Decrease. †Surplus.

Incorporated in Delaware.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 20.—Certificates of corporation were filed here to-day, as follows:

The Concert Phonograph Record Company of Hintsdale, N. J., for the manufacture and sale of phonograph records; capital, $100,000.

The Self-Locking Cantop Company of Baltimore, Md., to manufacture and sell a patent can top; capital, $50,000.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following is the New York ClearingHouse bank statement in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to depositsof the individual banks:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Per Cent.
$2,000,000	$1,999,200	Bk. N. Y., N. B. A.	$12,816,000	$2,830,000	$1,114,000	$13,033,000	30.3
2,050,000	2,114,100	Bk. of Manhattan Co	17,372,000	4,013,000	3,781,000	22,064,000	35.3
2,000,000	1,162,500	Merchants' National	12,513,400	2,367,500	1,491,200	14,461,000	26.7
2,000,000	2,197,100	Mechanics' Nat	9,813,000	1,439,000	1,084,000	9,512,000	26.6
1,500,000	2,814,200	Bk. of America	18,939,000	3,872,000	1,494,600	21,335,300	25.2
1,000,000	333,500	Phenix National	4,018,000	988,000	184,000	4,071,000	29.9
1,000,000	4,938,700	National City	31,342,800	29,065,100	4,738,400	109,277,100	30.9
300,000	6,560,100	Chemical National	24,162,800	5,101,000	2,800,500	25,570,100	30.1
600,000	207,000	Merchants' Ex. Nat.	4,816,500	719,800	539,100	4,792,700	26.3
1,000,000	1,718,600	Gallatin National	7,914,900	1,098,400	678,700	6,527,500	27.2
300,000	101,000	Nat. Butch. & Drov.	1,096,700	247,500	39,100	1,109,800	25.3
400,000	128,500	Mech. & Traders'	2,138,000	271,000	201,000	2,342,000	29.2
200,000	168,600	Greenwich	910,900	99,300	188,000	847,200	33.9
600,000	505,300	Leath. Mfg's. Nat.	3,671,000	580,800	423,200	3,542,500	28.3
300,000	200,300	Seventh National	3,041,600	442,000	554,500	4,065,200	24.5
1,200,000	526,000	Bk. State of N. Y.	5,762,900	348,200	721,500	5,416,000	31.3
5,000,000	2,651,800	Am. Ex. National	27,822,000	3,028,000	2,138,000	21,343,000	24.2
5,000,000	5,778,800	Nat. Bk. of Com	27,525,900	2,180,000	3,027,500	20,329,300	25.6
1,000,000	1,624,300	Nat. Broadway	5,984,900	1,042,300	217,000	5,207,900	24.1
1,000,000	1,084,800	Mercantile National	10,792,900	2,244,400	880,500	12,358,700	25.3
422,700	492,200	Pacific	2,588,800	552,700	449,900	3,194,900	31.4
1,500,000	974,100	Nat. Bk. of the Rep.	16,432,200	3,095,800	1,176,800	17,199,400	24.8
450,000	991,300	Chatham National	6,213,300	764,000	980,600	6,403,400	27.6
200,000	298,400	People's	2,260,600	340,100	468,700	2,728,700	21.2
1,000,000	633,300	Nat. Bk. of N. A.	11,940,700	2,233,900	901,200	15,320,500	23.5
1,000,000	2,711,900	Hanover National	31,570,500	11,473,700	2,185,700	41,931,700	32.6
500,000	412,200	Irving National	4,164,000	709,200	552,000	4,573,000	27.8
600,000	393,200	National Citizen's	2,773,400	536,200	162,000	2,880,000	24.2
500,000	294,800	Nassau	2,504,700	392,200	333,300	2,813,300	25.8
900,000	1,017,900	M'k't & Fulton Nat.	6,106,700	1,169,100	588,800	6,489,000	26.9
1,000,000	170,100	Nat. Shoe & Leather	3,510,800	846,700	270,900	4,070,500	27.2
1,400,000	1,731,500	Corn Exchange	16,195,500	2,183,600	2,849,000	18,969,800	26.5
1,000,000	531,600	Continental National	4,819,900	1,098,300	364,900	5,777,000	25.3
300,000	385,600	Oriental	2,140,200	298,100	259,500	2,116,500	27.7
1,500,000	5,828,900	Imp'rs & T'ders' Nat.	24,604,000	4,952,000	1,244,000	23,571,000	26.3
2,000,000	3,339,500	National Park	35,027,000	13,048,000	2,378,000	46,325,000	33.3
250,000	148,200	East River Nat.	1,281,000	272,600	163,000	1,519,700	28.7
3,000,000	2,171,800	Fourth National	21,026,600	4,172,600	1,380,100	22,436,600	24.7
1,000,000	554,500	Central National	9,684,000	2,653,000	1,077,000	12,013,000	29.3
300,000	576,300	Second National	8,060,000	1,157,000	465,000	8,658,000	23.0
750,000	172,100	Ninth National	2,666,000	506,800	296,400	2,876,200	24.9
500,000	7,767,800	First National	32,855,000	6,221,300	1,199,600	30,990,800	23.9
300,000	78,100	N. Y. Nat. Exch	2,255,400	330,900	334,700	2,472,600	27.8
250,000	682,500	Bowery Bank	3,373,000	596,800	246,200	3,601,000	23.4
200,000	413,600	N. Y. County Nat.	3,058,900	540,400	1,000,200	4,384,200	34.5
750,000	318,000	German-American	3,373,200	602,600	279,900	3,484,000	25.3
1,000,000	1,596,700	Chase National	20,244,300	5,760,600	5,027,200	36,678,500	29.4
100,000	1,211,500	Fifth Avenue	8,350,800	1,793,200	442,800	9,243,800	24.2
200,000	585,400	German Exchange	2,590,400	230,200	730,000	3,325,700	28.9
200,000	774,600	Germania	2,882,200	403,100	616,100	4,274,300	25.3
500,000	858,800	Lincoln National	11,112,600	2,257,300	1,339,100	14,748,400	24.2
200,000	979,100	Garfield National	6,182,900	1,612,800	425,800	7,591,700	26.9
200,000	331,800	Fifth National	2,083,300	449,300	175,500	2,274,700	27.5
200,000	911,600	Bank of Metropolis	5,376,700	1,302,300	534,600	6 617,900	27.8
200,000	393,300	West Side	2,586,000	410,000	289,000	2,717,000	25.0
500,000	629,500	Seaboard National	9,343,600	1,179,000	1,512,000	11,600,000	26.6
2,100,000	1,382,800	Western National	27,879,100	8,122,600	1,885,800	34,646,100	28.0
300,000	329,600	First Nat., Brklyn	4,040,000	490,000	754,000	4,413,000	28.2
1,200,000	1,301,700	National Union	13,023,400	2,922,500	432,500	13,318,600	23.7
500,000	445,900	Liberty National	4,788,900	972,600	222,500	4,566,500	26.2
1,000,000	328,000	N. Y. Produce Ex	3,505,200	519,800	345,800	3,004,900	28.8
250,000	797,100	New Amsterdam	3,655,100	688,600	376,500	4,128,500	25.7
350,000	191,400	Astor National	3,688,400	571,200	147,200	3,352,300	25.8
500,000	252,500	Hide and Leath. Nat.	2,108,300	129,800	360,200	1,572,000	30.6
$48,000,000	$86,338,300	Total, National Bks.					
11,122,700	14,541,900	Total, State Banks.					
$59,122,700	$80,880,200	Total	68 0,817,200	152,607,800	42,957,400	765,518 100	28.2

*As per official reports—57 National banks, Dec. 2, 1899; 19 State Banks, Dec. 4, 1899.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the past week of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with Other Banks and Trust Companies	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY. Borough of Manhattan.							
Colonial	$100,000	$1,175,500.00	$24,588.00	$91,220	$138,382.00	.....	$1,334,080.00
Columbia	300,000	2,334,000.00	120,000.00	104,650	145,000.00	$5,000.00	2,323,000.00
Eleventh Ward	100,000	1,159,114.98	40,512.32	58,670	203,442.32	.....	1,381,968.00
Gansevoort	200,000	657,716.56	17,751.94	41,388	41,305.52	32,422.75	370,265.12
Hamilton	200,000	1,294,400.00	54,000.00	89,200	94,700.00	.....	1,387,900.00
Home	100,000	691,918.60	39,183.00	48,958	46,211.50	727.00	695,701.00
Mutual	200,000	1,346,300.00	36,615.33	121,879	177,632.74	2,543.81	1,365,435.00
19th Ward	100,000	972,657.00	28,528.40	155,371	224,523.00	4,841.00	1,372,724.00
Riverside	100,000	807,888.74	12,325.46	63,150	98,814.79	.....	850,672.87
State	100,000	2,735,000.00	224,000.00	112,000	81,000.00	185,000.00	3,191,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,161,500.00	34,300.00	142,900	114,900.00	67,400.00	1,089,200.00
Union Square	200,000	2,074,889.76	57,365.48	288,899	387,026.38	.....	2,633,481.77
Yorkville	100,000	1,572,600.03	79,000.00	80,000	82,700.00	10,000.00	1,551,300.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Bedford	150,000	1,071,200.00	16,897.00	100,611	116,387.00	100,000.00	1,216,040.00
Broadway	100,000	1,307,249.45	16,955.27	105,620	164,125.74	481.74	1,396,774.07
Eighth Ward	100,000	347,200.00	12,000.00	20,000	46,700.00	1,000.00	288,700.00
Fifth Avenue	100,000	555,400.00	22,800.00	24,800	50,500.00	7,700.00	502,100.00
Mfrs' Nat.	252,400	2,420,100.00	255,600.00	221,000	575,200.00	.....	2,302,200.00
Mech. & Trad's'	100,000	800,885.81	18,342.00	35,435	80,916.45	27,283.11	860,723.41
Merchants'	300,000	369,889.28	4,230.65	21,944	75,793.63	1,233.45	358,982.93
Nassau National	200,000	3,773,000.00	182,000.00	334,000	648,000.00	31,000.00	4,244,000.00
National City	300,000	2,318,000.00	154,000.00	239,000	471,000.00	59,000.00	2,757,000.00
North Side	100,000	292,821.15	12,637.45	33,057	32,925.84	6,748.00	317,983.57
Seventeenth	100,000	438,798.00	19,824.00	28,800	53,516.00	50,000.00	442,197.00
17th Ward	100,000	429,808.00	9,574.00	34,979	54,836.00	861.00	364,166.00
Sprague Nat.	200,000	1,087,700.00	89,500.00	10,000	153,400.00	8,500.00	944,000.00
26th Ward	100,000	435,612.00	9,816.00	26,352	70,765.00	1,722.00	440,840.00
Union	100,000	293,275.00	7,038.00	14,077	28,731.00	8,700.00	200,426.00
Wallabout	100,000	637,700.00	20,600.00	28,900	55,300.00	32,600.00	637,000.00
Borough of Richmond.							
First National	100,000	653,485.00	27,835.00	22,500	81,738.00	.....	612,890.00
Bank of S. I.	25,000	443,950.00	14,650.00	15,513	64,669.00	7,200.00	488,500.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,600	4,986,400.00	149,100.00	269,500	844,700.00	55,300.00	5,548,700.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,131,775.00	83,803.00	64,271	163,099.00	93,599.00	1,886,476.00
Second National	250,000	1,334,500.00	81,300.00	25,000	210,400.00	.....	1,167,300.00
Third National	250,000	896,873.87	26,726.12	77,318	184,603.47	84,899.85	1,012,909.14
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	1,014,500.00	99,200.00	22,800	87,300.00	8,100.00	1,482,200.00
Second National	125,000	703,154.00	38,500.00	39,000	104,700.00	169,600.00	1,000,800.00

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.03	.02
Alpha Con	.04	.04
Andes	.07	.07
Belcher	.11	.11
Best & Belcher	.26	.19
Bullion	.03	.04
Caledonia	.50	.50
Challenge Con	.19	.19
Chollar	.27	.27
Confidence	.60	.61
Con. Cal. & Va	1.60	1.60
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.12	.12
Gould & Curry	.25	.24
Hale & Norcross	.41	.40
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.03	.04
Kentucky Con	.03	.02
Lady Washington Con	.02	.02
Mexican	.35	.30
Occidental Con	.20	.18
Ophir	.71	.74
Overman	.06	.06
Potosi	.30	.30
Savage	.18	.16
Sag Belcher	.02	.03
Sierra Nevada	.51	.50
Standard	2.75	2.75
Syndicate	.03	.03
St. Louis	.07	.17
Union Con	.30	.32
Utah Con	.05	.04
Yellow Jacket	.22	.24
Silver bars	59½	59½
Mexican dollars	47½@48½	47½@48½
Drafts, sight	12½	12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 20.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
Alamo	15	15½	14⅜	15
Anaconda	42½	43	41½	41⅝
Anchoria	80	85	80	85
Argentum	19½	20	19½	20
Bankers'	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝
Battle	33	34	34	34½
Blue Bell	12½	13½	12½	13½
Coin	250	258	245	260
Columbine	19	20½	19½	20½
Consolidated	16	16½	15½	16
Damon	29	29⅝	29½	29⅝
Elkton	119	120	119	120
El Paso	35	36	34½	35½
Findlay	14½	15	14½	15
Fleece	29	31	27½	31
Garfield	15½	16	15½	16
Gibson	25	27	24½	25
Gould	32½	33½	32½	34
Isabella	129	129½	131	131½
Independence	51½	52½	50	53
Jackpot	59½	59¾	58	59
King	98	101	98	101
Moon Anchor	69½	71	70	73
Matoa	26	30	26	30
National	11½	11⅞	11½	12
Ophir	58	62	58	62
Pharmacist Con	14⅜	14½	14⅜	14½
Pinnacle	26½	26¾	26⅜	27
Portland	235	240	236	240
Raven	83	84	83	84
Rawlings	29½	31	30	31
Rosa	62	65	60	65
Sovereign	13⅜	14	13½	14
Tornado	47	48	47	48½
Vindicator	44½	44½	44	44½
Work	30½	30⅝	30⅝	30⅞
Zenobia	21⅞	22½	21⅞	22⅜

THE CROPS OF 1899.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The statistician of the Department of Agriculture has made public his final estimates of the acreage, production, and value of the crops of 1899. The values are based on the average farm prices on Dec. 1, in accordance with the practice of the department.

The wheat acreage was 44,592,516, the production 547,303,846 bushels, and the value $319,545,259, the average yield per acre being 12.3 bushels, and the average farm price per bushel 58.4 cents.

The corn acreage was 82,108,287, the production 2,078,143,933 bushels, and the value $620,210,110, the average yield per acre being 25.3 bushels, and the average farm price per bushel 30.3 cents.

The acreage in oats was 26,341,380, the production 796,177,713 bushels, and the value $198,167,975, the average yield per acre being 30.2 bushels, and the average farm price per bushel 24.9 cents.

The barley crop is estimated at 73,381,563 bushels, the rye crop at 23,961,741 bushels, the buckwheat crop at 11,694,473 bushels, the potato crop at 228,783,282 bushels, and the hay crop at 56,653,756 tons.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

M. E. STEVENS.—Deficiency judgment for $9,948 was docketed yesterday against Mark E. Stevens in favor of Alexander Walker growing out of the foreclosure sale of property on the north side of West Eighty-ninth Street 96 feet 8 inches west of Columbus Avenue.

ACME SOAP COMPANY.—Judge Andrews of the Supreme Court has appointed Mortimer Stiefel receiver for the Acme Soap Company of 23 Pearl Street, on the application of Magnus & Lauer. A creditor's petition in bankruptcy was filed against the company on Oct. 21 last.

W. DURBROW.—The Sheriff has received an execution from Kings County against William Durbrow, insurance agent of 49 Liberty Street, in favor of the Mechanics' Bank for $1,607. The Sheriff could not find the defendant at 49 Liberty Street, and it was said he had moved some time ago.

C. H. DIAMOND & CO.—Judge Andrews of the Supreme Court has appointed Clifford W. Hartridge receiver for C. H. Diamond & Co., corporation real estate agents, formerly at 003 Broadway, on the application of E. Adele Diamond, a judgment creditor, for $1,693. It was stated that the corporation is insolvent and has a large amount of indebtedness which it is unable to pay. It has been out of business for more than a year. It was incorporated on May 26, 1894, with a capital stock of $10,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ALPHONS CAHN.—Alphons Cahn, residing at 145 Bleecker Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $2,173 and assets $1,808 in debts due him.

J. GOLDFINE.—Joseph Goldfine, clerk at 41 Willett Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $1,478 and assets $597 in old claims. He was formerly in the liquor business.

A. K. COLE.—Abram K. Cole of Peekskill, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here with liabilities $17,726 and no assets. He was formerly of Cole & Bonner, brickmakers at Peekskill.

ABRAM WEISS.—Judge Brown of the United States District Court has appointed Theodore M. Taft receiver for the assets of Abram Weiss, merchant tailor at 507 Sixth Avenue, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on the 15th inst.

H. PARET.—Henry Paret, residing at 207 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, employed at 30 Broad Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $8,835 and no assets except clothing and a Captain's uniform in the National Guard, which are exempt.

ELLA H. RUSSELL.—Ella H. Russell, hotel keeper and liquor dealer at South Fallsburg, Sullivan County, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here with liabilities $4,892 and assets $1,774, consisting of furniture, jewelry, and clothing, $1,775, and stock in trade, $250. The debts were contracted in Middletown, N. Y., from 1893 to 1898.

GEORGE PALEN.—George Palen, real estate broker of 55 Liberty Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $45,452 and assets nominal, consisting of a debt due him of $250 and two bonds and mortgages which have been assigned. He was formerly a partner in the firm of W. S. Barret & Co., dealers in coal and wood at 1,274 Broadway, who made an assignment on Jan. 28, 1892.

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CURRENT LITERATURE.

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

The Drummer.

A blood red battle sunset stains
The lurid Winter sky:
What spirit stirs within our veins
And lifts our hearts so high?
Gives youth no peace, gives age no sleep,
For listening to the roll
Of the smitten parchment sounding deep
Its tocsin to the soul:
Rataplan!
Its rolling, rhythmic, rude alarum to the listening soul.

For yester-noon, the folk that rid
Their thresholds from the snow,
Saw through the still streets ermine-hid
The dwarfish Drummer go—
A war-worn ancient, travel-stained
Beating a weird tattoo,
Whose cunning lilt its hearers chained
And caught them, ere they knew:
Rataplan!
That straight they sprang from shop and stall, and followed ere they knew.

For here the blear-eyed smith forsook
His forge-fire just aflame;
And from his leathern apron shook
The cinders as he came.
He left his clinking anvil dumb
On noisier business bound,
Shrill treble to the booming drum
His mighty blows resound:
Rataplan!
The clashing, clanging music of his mighty blows resound.

And there unwonted ardor lit
The trader's wrinkled face,
Till wondering neighbors saw him quit
The crowded market-place;
The tinkle of the gathered pence
Forgotten, as he heard,
Athwart the rending veil of sense,
The tambour's master-word:
Rataplan!
In sudden stern staccato, the drum's imperious word.

Ere the slow priest his blessing said,
The bridegroom left the bride.
The mourner left the cherished dead
His love had watched beside.
Pressed close and fast through lane and street
The ever-thickening throng;
All stepping to the measured beat
That marshaled them along:
Rataplan!
The teasing, tripping measure that led their lines along.

Red sunset shot with sanguine stains:
A sword across the sky:
What sacred fever swells our veins,
And lifts our hearts so high?
Gives youth no peace, gives age no rest,
That hears the throbbing roll
That knocks so hard against the breast
And shakes the hidden soul:
Rataplan!
That strikes the heart within the breast, and wakes the sleeping soul.
—EDWARD SYDNEY TYLEE in the Spectator.

What the Boer Believes.

From The Cornhill Magazine.

Presently M. Du Plessis moved his chair up to mine, and, lowering his face with one side turned up, peered curiously into my spectacles.

"Why do you wear those things?" he interrogated.

"To see better," I said curtly.

"You are not old."

"No, I am not; but my sight isn't good."

"I don't think that ought to be. People ought not to wear out before their time," he said insolently.

I began to feel exceedingly uncomfortable.

"I wanted to ask you," I said, by way of changing the subject, "I wanted to ask you about this name, 'People of God.' Whom does it mean?"

"Not you," he said, with aggravating promptitude, "but me and my people."

"You will have to give me a better answer than that," I protested. "Whom do you consider to belong to your people?"

"My Church," he expostulated, with a vehemence that showed me he was being worked up.

"Your Church," I said, "to the exclusion of all others?"

"Precisely so. God in heaven is our Father and Divine Lawgiver, and Paul Kruger our leader on earth. He rules us in God's name. If you have lived in this country for some time, you cannot have failed to notice how manifest this is. God led our father out of Egypt, where we were in bondage to cruel men who sucked the very lifeblood out of us. We went forth—went forth into the wilds of Africa, established our freedom, and—but for a brief interval when iniquity obtained the upper hand over us—have maintained it to this day."

"That is not only your Church," I interposed, by way of guiding him in his statements.

"It's my Church people that form the nucleus of the nation," he said, almost solemnly. "It's on account of that people that the blessing of the Almighty is resting on all. Our enemies are many, but as their designs have been frustrated in the past, so they will be in the future. The watchful care of heaven is over us."

When President Loubet Drives.

From Good Words.

Royalist animosity has stopped an innocent daily pleasure of the President. He is fond of walking and riding in or on the top of omnibuses. But, with white carnation aristocrats about, it would not now be safe to go about on foot as he used when President of the Senate. He then often strolled down to the quays, glanced there at second-hand books, picked up, perhaps, a book that he wanted, crossed the Seine into the Tuileries Gardens, and went on to the Boulevard des Italiens, where he took the Batignolles-Odéon omnibuses that took him back home. He was also fond of walking to the Arc de Triomphe, looking there at the sunset, and sauntering down the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne, at the end of which he took a cab. He jobbed a carriage, but seldom used it unless he wanted to go somewhere with Mme. Loubet. He has taken on M. Faure's carriages and horses, but he is not fond of riding in the high-hung landau and four. If he took it when he paid, in the Easter holidays, a visit to Montélimar, it was because his old friends, neighbors, and clients there longed to see him in full Presidential state. The magnificent vehicle and team were sent a few days beforehand to see how they could work in the narrow crooked streets there. They had to be led, and cavalry could not surround them, only go before and behind.

A Change of Color.

From Sir Algernon West's "Recollections."

A man at election time tried to sell some kittens with blue Tory ribbons on, and failed. The next day he tried to sell them with yellow Liberal ribbons on. "Why," said some one, "they were Tories yesterday!" "Yes," he said, "but their eyes are opened since then, and they have become Liberals."

Vortex Motion in the Atmosphere.

From The National Review.

Vortex motion in the atmosphere, though seldom obtrusively patent in England, must certainly be reckoned with, and all ascending currents, from whatsoever cause, appear of this nature. Dust whirls in Spring, and twisting columns of dry leaves or hay in Summer and Autumn, are evidences of the existence of such upward currents. But the aeronaut can detect them on a larger scale, and penetrating sometimes far aloft. This is only what might be expected from statistics relating to such phenomena where they occur in greater earnest in other parts of the globe.

It is classical history how dust showers have arisen on the west coast of Africa and descended again on vessels far out on the Atlantic; how Scotland has been visited by a storm of pumice débris which was supposed to have had its origin in Vesuvius; how showers of fish or of frogs have descended from the sky, having been swept into lofty regions entangled in the bosom of a windwhirl sufficient to bear them whither it listed. The dust of Krakatao, committed to the lofty winds by the force of its own eruption in 1883, traveled over the globe in outward courses almost without limit before settling to earth weeks or months or, possibly, years afterward.

England and a Higher Morality.

Prof. Washburn Hopkins in The Forum.

We have not followed the recognized code of morality in our treatment of the Indians. We have robbed them on slight pretexts. Yet, on the whole, despite the sin and sorrow of it, our conquest represents moral advance, the Indian represents moral inertia. And, if advance can come in no other way, better advance than stagnation. For it is the law of progress for mankind in general that is illustrated in every racial subsidence before a higher plane of manhood. Therefore, Spain bends to America, for ours is the right of way by the higher law of racial superiority. So, whether just or unjust, by the foot-rule of man's code, England's battle in Africa is in effect a moral struggle in behalf of good to the human race. For there can be no question but that when English laws and English polity have taken the place of Boer laws and Boer polity, the condition of affairs in South Africa will be improved—not only from the English point of view, but from that of other nations, for whose advantage, consciously or unconsciously, Britain is now battling.

I hold no brief for England; but while she serves God and man I rejoice in her triumphs. For God is served when man is bettered, and wherever England has taken her stand man has been bettered. This is the case in India. This is true of Egypt. It is true of the many little lands she holds round the earth. It will be proved again in Africa when Boer authority yields to her higher civilization.

A Boer Interior.

From The Cornhill Magazine.

I spent a wretched night in a room infested with vermin, but a busy night, and felt the utmost relief when I heard the clock strike the hour of 5 A. M. * * * I betook myself to the dam, a large reservoir where the rainwater was stored for irrigation purposes. Here, despite the chilling cold, I partly undressed and cooled my itching skin. * * * Going back to the house, I finished my toilet, and then went for a stroll.

It was nearly 8 o'clock when I returned. The family were only just ready to begin the day. Mr. Du Plessis sat at the side table in the dining room. And there was Mrs. Du Plessis, whom I had not seen before, and the children were there, girls and boys, down to a baby under twelve months. These had all ranged themselves on the chairs along the walls, and sat mute.

Presently the old lady came in from the kitchen, carrying a basin of water, a towel, and a piece of soap. These she placed on the table at the top end by the front door, then, seating herself, laconically said, "Now, Meester, wash yourself."

I had but just recovered from the effects of that terrible night, the wearisome hours of which had failed to erase from my memory the painful moments of the evening before. Was I now to be subjected to further torture?

"Thank you," I said, "I have washed."

"You lie," she said, as if it were the most natural expression to use; "you had no water in your room."

"There was no water in my room," I replied, "but I went to the dam at 5 o'clock this morning and had a delightful wash."

"But how is it your eyes are so swollen if you have been up so long?" she asked.

"The room did that for me," I answered, calmly. "My lids are still swollen and very painful."

"Oh, ho!" laughed Mr. Du Plessis, "he got bitten! Fancy a man getting bitten! Those things don't trouble us in the least, you see."

"I am no accustomed to them," I retorted. "In my house we never see such a thing."

"Shall we read now?" asked the mother. "I think Meester ought to read this morning."

"And pray," added the eldest daughter.

A good-sized family Bible was handed me, and on placing it on the table and opening it at random, what should crawl out but a specimen of my nightly visitors! I recoiled from the holy book, but one of the boys, noticing my embarrassment, calmly removed the insect, and either gave it its liberty or kept it in his hand till after prayers.

Rosa Bonheur.

From "Anglo-French Reminiscences, 1875-09," By M. Bentham-Edwards.

Soon the door opened, and there entered the strangest, most striking figure I had ever seen. Voltaire himself at the same period of life could not have been stranger, more striking. It was of Voltaire's portraits and busts I thought as I gazed at that old-young, intensely intellectual, intensely vivacious physiognomy. It was a face that recalled also well-known likenesses of Michelet and Thiers. Thoroughly French were both features and play of expression, the brilliant eyes exuberant with life and feeling, immense power and determination evidenced by the mouth. Remarkable in no less degree were her hands; the delicate taper fingers and filbert nails characteristic of Frenchwomen here combined with great muscular strength.

She wore her usual working dress, the man's dress perhaps taking something from her stature; on the breast of her black alpaca blouse, or rather short coat, she wore the rosette of the Legion of Honor, the ribbon of Chevalier being replaced by the insignia of office during M. Carnot's Presidency. Absorbing as had been the studio a minute before, how did the artist's presence embody and vivify! It was as the first touch of some great musician on his own instrument. And simple with the inherent simplicity of sovereign natures, Rosa Bonheur could yet appreciate and enjoy a certain kind of praise, or, rather, understanding.

Baby Love.

Baby Love came prancing by,
Cap on head and sword on thigh,
Horse to ride and drum to beat—
All the world beneath his feet.

Mother Life was sitting there,
Hard at work and full of care,
Set of mouth and sad of eye.
Baby Love came prancing by.

Baby Love was very proud,
Very lively, very loud;
Mother Life arose in wrath,
Set an arm across his path.

Baby Love wept loud and long,
But his mother's arm was strong.
Mother had to work, she said.
Baby Love was put to bed.
—From "In This Our World," Charlotte P. Stetson.

Soldiers on Stilts.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

At the present time, when the whole world is eagerly watching the progress of the war in South Africa, and the relative value of the various arms is being not only considered by experts but discussed daily among all classes of the public, a novel contrivance for getting over the ground quickly is being actually tested by the French infantry. Non-commissioned officers and men of the Thirty-fourth Infantry Regiment have been practicing in the "Landes" on stilts, with, it is said, excellent results. They were able to move at a great pace, and to lay a military telegraph line more rapidly than can be done by soldiers similarly employed on horseback. The ease with which they covered the ground with giant strides, planting the posts and fitting the wires, has excited considerable comment on this side of the channel, while the wish is expressed that this ingenious idea should be given a very full trial, as it might prove to be of use to an army in the field in various ways. The soldiers on stilts, selected from the regiment stationed at Mont de Marson, raced along the banks of the Adour as quickly as horses, placing posts and wire on their way. There was no difficulty when the men had acquired the art of walking six feet above the ground, and they were able to do the work in a very efficient manner, to the great satisfaction of those who had initiated this original idea.

The peasant shepherds of the "Landes" have made use of high stilts for ages past when following their flocks over the vast sandy wastes, covered with morass and marsh lands, which are characteristic of this region. In these dreary solitudes, often patched with short grass and heather, I have watched the weird figures skimming over the ground on their lanky wooden legs, and resembling at a distance huge cranes or pelicans. They stand frequently more than six feet from the ground, and from long habit can walk freely, while retaining the freedom of their hands for other purposes. Having practiced the use of these stilts myself for a short time, I can speak from some little experience. The foot rests on a projection of the staff, which is also firmly strapped to the wearer's leg, and with a little pains any one can master the initial difficulty of balance.

Doctoring Among the Khirghiz.

From "A New Ride to Khiva." By R. L. Jefferson.

Outside the doorway of the kibitka (or black tent) lay a man writhing in agony. Behind him and sitting on his haunches was one of the ugliest and most repulsive individuals I have ever seen. Osman (the dragoman) described him as the doctor. This fellow had a huge instrument with two strings upon which he continually strummed, chanting all the time in a doleful manner, and winding up the end of each verse of his song with a piercing shriek. The man on the ground was attacked by dysentery, and this, I was informed, was the method by which the Kirghiz were cured. When the doctor had got half-way through his song, a couple of Khirghiz approached, carrying two sheep. One was placed at the head and the other at the feet of the patient, and at a given signal each Khirghiz whipped out his knife and cut the throat of the animal, so that the blood should fall on the head and feet of the man to be cured.

When James Monroe Was President.

Though fashion-plates were quite unknown,
Was ever beauty like arrayed?
Enchantment's spell has never flown
From dainty lace and rich brocade.
The dames, the maids, the gowns they wore
Were taste and grace and beauty blent,
And hearts were warm unto the core
When James Monroe was President.

The beaux, rare gentlemen, forsooth,
Wore wigs combed up in powdered puff,
And no one blushed to take, in truth,
From silver box a pinch of snuff.
Sweet Courtesy held high command,
And men were peers to all intent,
The mark of rank an honest hand,
When James Monroe was President.

And tallow molded round a wick
When burning seemed as diamonds bright,
They'd scarce have traded candle stick
For twinkling incandescent light.
The dames, the maids, and gallants all,
Who long have slept 'neath earthy tent,
The same whose presence graced the ball
When James Monroe was President.

Ah, long the years that intervene,
Yet, laugh, ye scoffers, as ye may,
Still Purity's acknowledged queen,
And Courtesy is king to-day.
Hearts beat as warm to-day as then,
And charity's as kindly meant
As 'twas 'mong those, God's noblemen,
When James Monroe was President.
—ROY FARRELL GREENE in The Youth's Companion.

Lyddite Shells.

From Chambers's Journal.

Although all good people have a horror of war and the terrible tale of misery which it drags in its train, there is a certain amount of fascination about it because of its picturesque and intensely dramatic accompaniments. One cannot, for instance, read without absorbing interest of the work of our Naval Brigade and their awfully destructive lyddite shells, which, by the way, take their name frfom Lydd, on the Kentish coast, where the explosive is made and tested. Although the 4.7-inch gun used by the Naval Brigade has a projectile weighing forty-five pounds, this includes the five and a half pounds' charge of cordite which expels it; the weight of the lyddite in its head, which breaks the shell into death-dealing fragments, being only ten pounds. The entire projectile is in form like a sportsman's cartridge, containing its own propelling charge, with the addition of the bursting charge of lyddite; deducting these, the weight of metal is only twenty-nine and a half pounds.

Patience and the General.

From "A History of the British Army," by John W. Fortescue.

Napoleon, for all his theatrical tricks, had no heart or tenderness in him, and could not bear the intoxication of success. Marlborough never suffered triumph to turn his head, to diminish his generosity toward enemies, to tempt him from the path of sound military practice, or to obscure his unerring insight into the heart of things. * * * Marlborough," says Wellington, "was remarkable for his cool, clear, steady understanding," and this quality was one which never deserted him. Nevertheless, if there be one attribute which should be chosen as supremely characteristic of the man, it is that which William Pitt selected as the first requisite of a statesman—patience; "patience," as the Duke himself once wrote to Godolphin, "which can overcome all things"; a virtue which, as may be seen in a hundred passages during the war, was possessed by him in such measure that it appears almost godlike.

These are the qualities which mark the sanity of perfect genius, that distinguish a Milton from a Shelley, a Nelson from a Dundonald, and a Marlborough from a Peterborough; and it is in virtue of these, indicating, as they do, the perfect balance of transcendent ability, that Marlborough takes rank with the mightiest of England's sons, with Shakespeare, with Bacon, and with Newton, as "the greatest statesman and the greatest General that this country or any other country has produced."

Various Grades of Sable.

From The National Magazine.

There is the real Russian sable, which runs into hundreds of pounds; there is the real musquash sable, which comes to something like twenty pounds for a coat lining; there is the real rabbit-skin sable, a trimming of which comes to twenty-five shillings; and there is the real ox-hide sable, which costs about half a sovereign. A lower grade still is real charwoman's sable, a cape of which involves an immediate expenditure of from three to five shillings, according to quality.

No Two Thumbs Alike.

From Chambers's Journal.

It is not alone on questions of handwriting that handwriting experts are called upon to testify. Thumb impressions, around which Mark Twain in "Puddin'head Wilson" built his ingenious story, have sometimes formed the basis of very convincing testimony. Conan Doyle said that Carvalho's deductions in the case of the robbery of $25,000 from a package of the American Express Company, for nicety of reasoning and extraordinary coincidence, eclipsed anything any one ever dared put into fiction.

In 1894, Ass Guy Gurney was tried on the charge of stealing a large sum of money from the express company. It was proved that Gurney had opened the safe where the package had been placed, taken it out and deposited it in another safe. It was found that a large sum was missing. The evidence was purely circumstantial. The envelope containing the money bore upon it, however, a thumb impression. Mr. Carvalho testified that the impression on the envelope and several impressions of Gurney's thumb corresponded exactly, and contended that there were no two thumbs in the world alike. But such evidence was too subtle for the rural jury which tried the case, and the prisoner was acquitted. It is to be recorded as a tribute to the accuracy of Carvalho's testimony that Gurney soon after confessed.

Dublin Car Drivers.

From The Cornhill Magazine.

Not one at all acquainted with our shores can be unacquainted with our cars or their drivers, whose ready wit is proverbial. A man driven home by one of these on a very wet night wished to give him something to keep the cold out. Finding nothing at hand but a liqueur stand with its tiny glasses, he poured out one, saying, "You'll think none the worse of this because it was made by the holy monks." The carman drained the glass. "God bless the holy monks," he said; "it's thimselves that can make good liquor, but the man that blew that glass was very short of breath."

On a Day of Humiliation.

From The Spectator.

Let us take in England the crisis, not with pagan stoicism, but with Christian fortitude and resignation. But do not let us in our desire to show that we are still a God-fearing people—which undoubtedly we are, and of which we need no ostentatious and public proof—rush into an act that can only bring misunderstanding and misconstruction. It is reported that before several of the battles the Boers have been engaged in singing hymns and in public prayer. We do not doubt it, nor do we fail to be touched by the news. But are we to suppose that, because in our camp there were no such public signs of devotion, God went unregarded, unpraised, and unimplored? Assuredly it was not so. Just as among the Boers many soldiers joined in the prayers and hymns purely conventionally and without any touch of spiritual feeling, and, in fact, heeded not; so there were doubtless plenty among our men who were entirely untouched by solemn thought. But also among our men there were—we are as well assured of it as if we had been there—plenty of soldiers who sought God in their hearts. Were these men less true to Him than if they had bared their souls before the whole army?

Each army and race obeyed its own spiritual instincts. If, then, we do not try to imitate the customs of another epoch and engage in a great pageant of public prayer and fasting, we are not therefore to be counted as indifferent or careless. Let the nation seek the aid and mercy of God quietly and unostentatiously, and let it not attempt to revert to the fashion of a former age—good for that age, but not good for us.

Gilbert White's Selborne.

From The Saturday Review.

There are several ways of approaching Selborne, and it is not easy to decide which is the most pleasant. Most people go to Selborne from Alton, a neat and prosperous little town on the London and Southwestern Railway. It is a walk or drive of five miles through a country open and breezy, but not especially interesting till the great Hanger, which is the glory of Selborne, comes within sight. Spring or Summer, when the birds that White loved and watched are busy with their nests and songs, are the best seasons to visit Selborne, but this Hanger is a splendid sight, as is the Nore hill hard by, when touched by the fiery Autumn, and they who were so fortunate as to see the place late last October will never forget the fineness of the coloring.

It is not to be wondered at that White, with this Hanger close to his garden, within full view of his windows, should have come to think beeches the best of all trees; and the beeches of the Hanger, if not so stately as those of Savernake Forest, are still fine specimens. Then Selborne can be reached by a quiet back road from the pretty and well-kept village of East Tisted, and that is a very nice way, for the hedges are high and thick, and there are glimpses of the smooth park lands of Rotherfield and by-and-by of Selborne Common and the Nore hill. A third route is from Liss, near the Sussex border, through delightful Empshott, and a fourth—our own first pilgrims' way to Selborne—along the Oakhanger Road and into the village by one of those deeply sunk roads White tells us of, the origin of which so mystified Charles Kingsley. The best plan is to follow at one time or another all these ways to Selborne and judge for one's self which is the most charming, but it is not an easy decision to come to. The physical features of Selborne have not of course undergone any great change since White's time.

Fishing in Polynesia.

From Chambers's Journal.

A party of palu-fishers are ready to set out from the little Island of Nanomaga, the smallest but most thickly populated of the Ellice group. The night must be windless and moonless, the latter condition being absolutely indispensable, although, curiously enough, the fish will take the hook on an ordinary starlight night. Time after time have I tried my luck with either a growing or a waning moon, much to the amusement of the natives, and never once did I get a palu, although other nocturnal-feeding fish bit freely enough, notably a monstrous species of seaperch called la-heu.

The tackle used by the natives is made of cocoanut sinnet, four or eight-stranded, of great strength, and capable of holding a fifteen-foot shark should one of these prowlers seize the bait. The hook is made of wood—in fact, the same as is used for shark-fishing—about one inch and a half in diameter, fourteen inches in the shank, with a natural curve, the barb, or rather that which answers the purpose of a barb, being supplied by a small piece lashed horizontally across the top of the end of the curve. These peculiar wooden hooks are grown; the roots of a tree called ngūa, whose wood is of great toughness, are watched when they protrude from a bank and trained into the desired shape; specimens of these may be seen in almost any ethnographical museum. To sink the line, coral stones of three or four pounds weight are used, attached by a very thick piece of sinnet or bark, which, when the fish is struck, is always broken by its struggles, and falls off, thus releasing the line from an unnecessary weight. It is no light task hauling in a thick, heavy line, hanging straight up and down for a length of from seventy-five to a hundred fathoms or more.

Lumber Camp Life.

From The Atlantic.

Breakfast over, the day's work is on, with the singing of the crosscut saw, the crash of the falling pine, the ring of the axe. With the horn again for dinner and the toil again till dark, so runs the day.

Then follows an evening of jovial hilarity, and many a log shanty reels and shakes while the men play "scuddy" and "shovel-the-brogue." Squatting in a wide circle, they beat the person of their chosen victim with an old potato hid in a sock. The victim, struck from behind, must detect his assailant, which is by no means easy, as the elusive old potato keeps making the round of the ring. After the game, why not a fight, "just to see who's the best man?" And then why not a song to soothe those savage breasts? "The Lumberman's Alphabet!" cries a leading spirit, and starts the tune, which is sung with great vigor:

A is the Axe, as you very well know,
B is us Boys who can swing it al-so,
C is for chopping, which now does begin,
D is the Danger that we are all in,
E is the Echo that through the woods rang,
F is the Foreman who headed our gang.

and so on and on.

But whatever the evening's sport—scuddy, fight, song, or poker—the horn blows curfew at 9 and the lights go out, unless, of course, it be Saturday night or the night of a stag dance. And of all odd spectacles—pike poles and pevie hooks!—that is the oddest. Ferocious, unshaven woodsmen, hats on and coats off, prancing through a quadrille, in yellow shoe-pacs or Dutch socks and trousers "cut pompadour," while a fiddle wails forth a highly Gregorian melody!

For the XV. Nocturne, by F. Chopin.

A month of green and tender May,
All woods and walks awake with flowers,
Wide, sun-lit meadows for the day,
And moon-bathed paths for evening hours.
A bright brief dream that had no past
And of the future knew no fear;
A kiss at first, a sigh at last—
Only last year.

Another Spring, dim loveless woods;
No farewell kiss, no parting tear;
No stone to mark where silence broods
O'er the dead love we found so dear.
But oh, to me the green seems gray,
The budding branches all are sere;
For sweet love's sake, that died one day,
Only last year.
—E. NESBIT in Chambers's Journal.

Chaffinch and Cobwebs.

Phil Robinson in The Contemporary Review.

When the chaffinch asks for cobweb she sees that she gets it. She is not to be put off with trash. And while her ladyship turns over its samples, the spinner of the stuff crouches itself out of sight, pretending it belongs to the corner, is, in fact, part of the corner, its extreme angle, and not a pottle-bodied, edible spider.

Nor is the custom "soon suited to her mind." Some threads are too dusty, some have been in stock too long. What she wants, and means to have, too, "even if she turns the whole shop over for it," (and eats the spinner into the bargain,) are fresh, sticky strands that will make an invisible cement and ligament for her lichens and moss. So she picks and choses with most amusing fastidiousness—"pernickity" is, I think, the epithet applied to human beings who are so fid-faddy"—or is it the other way about? Anyhow, that is what the spider, hiding for dear life behind a tattered bit of its own arras, thinks she is. "A plague on the hussy; will she never make up her mind and go?" At last she does. Satisfied that she has picked out all the very best of the cobwebs that are to be got, she flits away to her nest.

By and by she is back again, and just as "finicky" as ever—the despair of shopmen and the horror of the shopwalker. Apparently she has forgotten she had been there before. At any rate, she begins making her selections with all the nice deliberation of the previous visit—itself, perhaps, the twentieth or the hundredth—and it is only after she has fastidiously ransacked the veranda that she is content. And with what a little. Packed up in her beak, her laborious collection really amounts to nothing: a ridiculously small parcel at best, for cobwebs crowd up very small. But, after all it is not altogether becoming in us human beings to make objections to the shoppings of a chaffinch. If the chaffinch considers a bundle of cobwebs that would just nicely cork up a weevil hole in a nut to be a fit and proper load for her, and as much as she can handle properly at a time, we may depend upon it that it is. She would be a sorry housekeeper, indeed, who took home more than she could do with.

The Recourses of the Prince of Monaco.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

Ten years have elapsed since Prince Albert ascended the throne of the Grimaldi amid a pageant which recalled the Middle Ages. The reigning sovereign, who is fifty-one years old, was educated as a naval officer, and has served in both the Spanish and French Navies, taking part in the Franco-German war of 1870. In England he is known for his papers on oceanography; in France he has lately made himself conspicuous for his letter to Mme. Dreyfus; at home he is regarded as a very shrewd man of business, who has made excellent terms for himself with the Casino Company. So far the most important event of his reign has been the renewal of M. Blanc's original concession, which would have expired in 1913, for a further period of fifty years from that date.

This new privilege will have cost from first to last a million sterling in hard cash, paid to the Prince; an annuity rising every ten years, till it will reach £100,000 in the last decade; a new opera house, to cost £80,000, and, as a recognition of the artistic tastes of the Prince, a sum of £1,000 for each of ten special representations at the theatre. He also receives, as may be seen from the balance sheet of the company for last year, an additional grant of £20,000 for his law courts, police, and army of seventy-five men, and is also a large shareholder in the concern. Besides all this, the Casino pays for public works and roads, lighting, the water supply, the official wash house, the State baths, and the loss on the Post Office, while, true to the religious character of Monaco, it gives grants to the Bishop, the clergy, and the convents. In short, the contemporary history of Monaco is simply that of the Casino, and the descendant of the Grimaldi is that very modern product—the aristocratic financier.

A Prisoner of Hope.

To sit and watch in the lonely house
Whence others have risen and gone their way—
So hushed and still that the wainscot mouse
Creeps out on my hearth to play;
To hear the hurrying folk go by,
Their echoing feet the silence fill—
The world is busy enough, but I
In the midst of it all sit still!

To wait, tho' the tide runs far and fast,
To share the story yet turn no page,
To dwell in the heart of a vanished Past
With friends of a bygone age;
The living about me come and go,
But these have done with earth's toils and tears,
And I follow with faltering step and slow,
In the wake of the tedious years.

A broken weapon that's flung aside,
A wornout tool for which none need care—
Sometimes I fancy I must have died
And that only a ghost sits there!
Yet the dead no longer can feel the strain
Of the nerveless hand and the powerless limb,
And the weariness even worse than pain
That comes when Life's lamp burns dim!

Often I think the hour of dawn,
When the faint light glimmers on wall and floor,
And the curtains of night are half withdrawn,
Is the worst in the twenty-four!
How long will it be ere the tardy gleam
Of sunset fires the golden west?
It is less hard then just to watch and dream
When even the toilers rest.

And when stars come out o'er the twilight sea
There falls on my soul a peace profound,
As I think of a Hand that once set free
The Spirits in Prison bound;
One day He will burst these bonds of mine—
And perchance there is good work yet undone
He is keeping for me in His Love divine
In the Land beyond the Sun!
—CHRISTIAN BURKE in Good Words.

Omdurman and the Death of the Khalifa.

From The National Review.

Our infantry fixed bayonets and opened with volleys at 400 yards. The twelve-pounders and Maxims were hard at it; but in spite of this continuous fire, on came the Khalifa at the head of his men. Though firing incessantly, their aim was fortunately high, and the bullets whistled for the most part harmlessly over our heads. Nothing could live within the zone of our concentrated fire, yet some among them actually charged to within 250 yards of us, and died facing their enemy.

In this charge the Khalifa and most of the Emirs met their death, while at the same time the Ninth Soudanese, together with two Maxims and a dismounted party of the Camel Corps, were repelling an attack on our left flank, which had developed some strength. Discipline and steady volleys had decided the fate of the day, and fighting came to an end at 6 A. M. It had been hot while it lasted, but our casualty list was a trifling one, owing chiefly to our good position well in rear of the crest of open rising ground.

About a couple of hundred dervishes lay dead around us, and their wounded must have numbered over 500. Meanwhile, the remainder, having heard of the Khalifa's death, gave up the fight, and retired to their women in the camp.

Seeing that no further resistance was being offered, but not yet aware of the fall of the Khalifa, we advanced with every precaution. We were met by a deputation of the enemy, who, throwing down their rifles, asked for quarter for the whole force, and this was, of course, readily granted. From them we heard of the Khalifa's death, and his body was soon identified and placed under a guard. One of the wounded Emirs lying by his side told me that early in the engagement the Khalifa was grazed by a bullet in the hand, but so determined was he to carry out the attack that he concealed his wound by drawing his sleeve over it to prevent his followers being discouraged. He went forward into the thick of the fight, where he fell, struck by the splinter of a shrapnel in the mouth and by a rifle bullet in the head.

A Boer's Convictions.

From The Cornhill Magazine.

"Our ministers," said M. Du Plessis, "have a very simple and yet forcible way of explaining the nature of the difference between us and those who are not of us. There is, they say, a kingdom of light and a kingdom of darkness. In the one God rules, in the other Satan. God's people have light and walk in the light; those that are not of them have their minds darkened by sin."

"Do you," I said, "mean to infer that your Church is the only source of light in this country?"

"Keep cool," he exclaimed, waving his large hand before my face; "this is a painful subject we are handling. Truth stings, I know. There is no doubt in my mind that my Church is the only light-bearer between the Vaal and the Crocodile."

"Suppose the strangers whom this country harbors should join your Church, would they be incorporated into the People of God?" I ventured to ask.

"That is an unheard-of thing," he replied. "The gulf is so wide. I have never known such a thing to occur."

"But why should the gulf exist at all?" said I, pursuing the inquiry. "Men are all alike before God, are they not? Is there no possibility of the different elements fusing into one great nation?"

"There may be politically," he replied with great readiness. "Men may live side by side and behave as members of one community; but what can you expect of a union which must forever remain a superficial one?"

"But why so, Mr. Du Plessis?" I said pressingly. "That is exactly the point I do not understand."

"The understanding is not mine to give," said he with positive solemnity. "The secret of God's choice none shall reveal."

My astonishment, which had been steadily increasing, had now reached its climax. I thought it absurd to continue the conversation. Here was an individual, coarse, uncouth, repulsive, a type one would never associate with anything lofty or idealistic, living in surroundings which, barring the abundance of free air and heaven's sunshine, were little short of degrading, and yet imbued with the idea, as firmly rooted as revoltingly arrogant, that he and his kind were the 'elect of God' and the objects of Heaven's tenderest care. And from all I could learn, the ministers were responsible for this mad delusion. How could this fellow himself be made answerable for his notions of things and conditions? There was no reason why he should.

The "Cherokee Strip."

From The Youth's Companion.

The main aisle of the National House of Representatives, as might be supposed, divides that chamber into halves. One side, on the Speaker's right, is occupied by the Democrats, the other side by the Republicans.

If the two parties had an equal number of members this arrangement would be complete, but as one party is usually larger than the other a few of its men have to sit on the minority side. One would at first suppose that each party would begin at the extreme of its side of the house and fill in toward the middle, the party that had a majority running over the main aisle as much as was necessary. But this is not the way it is done.

Each party desires to hold its position of parliamentary vantage on the main aisle, and so the "overflow" of the majority have to go over to the extreme seats on the minority side. If the Democrats, for example, should have 225 members of a House of 300, about 45 of their number would take seats on the extreme left of the Speaker.

In the present Congress a few Republicans are seated at the Speaker's extreme right. Whether it is on the left or the right, the row of seats is called the "Cherokee Strip"; and members who are so unfortunate as to get into it speak of being "over in the strip." And yet any party likes to own this strip. The Speakership of the House always goes with it.

Gladstone's Self-Possession.

From Chambers's Journal.

This faculty was strikingly manifested when, in the position of leader of the House, Mr. Gladstone had to write frequent letters to the Queen giving his impressions as to public business. These letters he often wrote while sitting on the Treasury bench after the dinner hour, and they sometimes appeared to tax even his mental resources. He wrote them in a small and not very legible hand, and their composition occupied a considerable time. Sometimes he would pause for a few minutes before finishing a half-written letter, and would occasionally delete a word or two after reading what he had already written. In no duty did he seem to take such care, and keen observers often remarked that he could more easily deliver a long speech than write a letter to her Majesty. While his mind was apparently absorbed in this work, he was at the same time listening to the speeches which were being delivered, as was evidenced by the fact that he often jumped up to correct an oral statement or to explain some point in regard to the subject under discussion.

The Age of Iron.

W. R. Merriam in The North American Review.

The census, taken at the dawn of the twentieth century, marks the greatest epoch in our National life. The age of iron has come to a climax with a force almost dynamic. The world has witnessed the golden age of Augustus, the silver age of Elizabeth, the era of great wafs and of wonderful progress in the arts and sciences; but as the nineteenth century culminates, behold! the age of iron and steam and electricity, telegraphs, sewing machines, telephones, automobiles; an age which is devoted to material development, to the accumulation of wealth, and to the upbuilding of vast enterprises and which hails the advent of the uncrowned king of commerce, the consolidation of great corporate interests. High-water mark in our commercial and industrial life has been attained, and to that fact the vast enumeration to be taken next year will add its testimony. The work of the Twelfth Census will mark the industrial growth of the Nation and be another mile post in its marvelous history.

Following Out Orders.

From The Spectator.

There is an old Indian story of the subaltern who was ordered to take a gun up to the top of an apparently inaccessible hill. After several ineffectual attempts, he returned to his superior officer and reported the feat to be impossible. "Impossible, Sir," was the reply, "impossible?—why, I've got the order for it in my pocket." The subaltern went back and succeeded.

Labor in the South African Mines.

Interviewing John Hays Hammond in the Engineering Magazine.

Black labor is to be had in any quantity, under proper conditions, and the best of it is excellent in quality. The trouble is that conditions have been so bad that none but the lowest element of the blacks would submit to working in the Transvaal, and even these hardly at all except under pressure of absolute necessity. Abuse, extortion, enforced labor on the farms without pay, trickery, robbery of their accumulated earnings by Boers—these have not attracted the negro to the South African Republic. No doubt the regulation of political conditions as between the two races is a difficult one, but the Boer of the Transvaal has not even approached it. Oppression of the blacks has ruined the labor supply of the Witwatersrand, and not the least benefit of a good, honest, and just Government will be the amelioration of conditions in this respect. A "hut tax," by which the negro is made to supply some share in the support of the Government, and in return for which he receives protection of law, seems to be one of the most successful methods of raising the standing and increasing the responsibility of the native.

Wanted—A Corkscrew.

From "Memories," by C. Kegan Paul.

The wine at the communion was put on the table in a black bottle, and on one occasion the cork had not been drawn. Mr. Bell, the vicar, turned to the intending communicants as they knelt at the rails, and asked: "Has any lady or gentleman a corkscrew?" The implement having been obtained. (I fancy from the public house opposite, where stimulants were occasionally procured for the aged curate during the sermon.) the service proceeded.

God's Aid in War.

From The Spectator.

To many men of thoughtful and religious disposition, and especially to those who are naturally apt to trouble themselves with the misgivings of an anxious conscience, this war has been a source of peculiar perplexity. They believe that our cause is a just one, and they sincerely hold that they have a right to ask God's aid for our soldiers, and yet they cannot exclude the thought that the Boers are as sincere as they are in their appeals for divine help and in their belief that God will defend the right. But they argue: "How can this be? God cannot be on both sides, and God cannot be on any but the right side. Are we to think, then, that the war is an ordeal by battle, and that the question of right will be decided by the victory or defeat of our armies? Surely that is impossible, for history during whole centuries is a record of might triumphing over right."

The Divine Sarah Bernhardt.

Vance Thompson in The Criterion.

It was 3 o'clock. Sarah had said, "Venez me voir." Eh, bien, I come to see, with no thought of completing Caesar's alliteration. A gross, red butler showed me to the library. A sumptuous study, far too scholarly for any woman, even though she be a legend. A thousand books ranged in erudite order. Old editions of Racine, rare bindings of the poets, and everywhere engravings—Dürer and Rops, side by side!—and bibelots. Near the fireplace a table cumbered with letters and telegrams, for Sarah has just returned from her famous "tournée" over Europe.

Suddenly—in an adjoining room—laughter, a child's

AFFAIRS IN AUSTRALASIA

Colonial Cabinet Crises Occur in Rapid Succession.

SUBSIDY FOR MAIL SHIPS

New South Wales May Aid the San Francisco Line—Labor Troubles Get Into Court.

Foreign Correspondence New York Times.

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Dec. 23.—Quite a cyclonic wave in the form of Government reverses has swept over the Australian colonies within a few weeks past, carrying before it the defeat of no less than five Governments under our system of Parliamentary representation. This extraordinary political phenomenon originated in Tasmania, where the Ministry was defeated on a no-confidence motion and was replaced by another set of men. The turn of Mr. Reid's Cabinet in New South Wales came next, and here also it had to succumb through the desertion of the Labor Party, through whose instrumentality, voting as they did with the Opposition, Mr. Lyne has been installed as Premier. This was a severe and unexpected blow to Mr. Reid, who, had he remained in office, would have had a paramount claim to the first Premiership in the new Federal Government shortly to be established.

From New South Wales the cycle of Ministerial disaster extended to Queensland, where the Dickson Government came also to grief through the combined effort of the Opposition and Labor Party to bring about a change of Ministers. A new Government was at once formed by the leader of the Labor Party, but it only survived for twenty-four hours, and had to give way to another combination in which the short-lived Labor Premier took office in a subordinate position. The next crisis happened in the South Australian Legislature, where the Ministry succumbed through its refusal to concede universal suffrage for the election of members to both houses of Parliament.

Then came Victoria's turn, where the Liberal Party was numerically too strong to insure cohesion, and where one section of the family, aided by the Conservative Opposition, moved an adverse vote against Sir George Turner and succeeded in ousting him by a majority of eleven. Thus one set of Liberals has taken the place of another set on the Treasury benches, but the new men cannot possibly "hold the fort," as the Opposition are deeply incensed at their exclusion from the new Cabinet, and Sir George Turner is now the leader of the real Opposition, with a following of no less than forty stanch Liberals at his back.

A SALT LAKE CITY MAN KILLED.

Oscar Eliason, a native of Salt Lake City, was out shooting with a friend two or three weeks ago when the latter accidentally shot him in the groin. The accident happened in the vicinity of Dubbo, a New South Wales township about 300 miles inland from Sydney, and although every effort was made by the doctors to preserve his life, Eliason succumbed a day or two after the event. In New York last year the deceased met Mr. Curtis and entered into a contract with him for a round-the-world tour. Eliason's nom de théâtre was Dante the Great, and he was universally admitted to be the greatest illusionist and conjurer who had ever visited the colonies. He was literally coining money out here, and if he had lived would have returned to America a wealthy man. The body was brought down to Sydney for interment in Waverley Cemetery. As the deceased was a Mormon there was no set burial service.

Eliason's grave at Waverley is adjacent to that of the late Sadie McDonald, another young American entertainer, whose death occurred three years ago on the same day of the year as that of Eliason.

SAN FRANCISCO MAIL SERVICE.

Col. G. W. Bell, the United States Consul, who has recently returned to Australia from a visit to America, has been describing the new steamers which are to bring Australia, America, and New Zealand closer together. He tells us that these steamers will be finer than anything on the Pacific Ocean. There are three 6,000-ton boats being built at the Cramps' shipyards by the same firm that built the Mariposa, and Alameda. He saw one of the new vessels on the stocks and the material for the two others. "And mind you," remarked the Colonel, "they are being built regardless of cost. The Spreckles Company has given the builders a free hand. In fact, the company, possessing so much confidence in the builders, simply said, 'Build them.'"

Concerning the question of subsidy, the Colonial Treasurer of New South Wales has written to the New Zealand Premier stating that he will continue £4,000 for the San Francisco service for another year. Regarding the proposed improved service in view and the large subsidies now paid to the P. and O., Orient, and Vancouver Companies, the New South Wales Treasurer is not disposed at present to commit that colony to a larger subsidy for San Francisco than is now paid, but he adds that if it is a fact that sixteen-knot steamers between Sydney, New Zealand, and San Francisco could be given at a cost of £30,000 a year to the two colonies, he thinks New South Wales will be prepared to consider the matter favorably before the termination of the Vancouver contract in May, 1903.

In view of the new steamer service, it is contemplated by the New Zealand Government either to dredge Manukau Harbor or to carry a branch railway to deep water so as to expedite the distribution of the San Francisco mails throughout the colony and further popularize a service which it is admitted comes best up to our requirements for the dispatch and receipt of mails to and from Great Britain.

LABOR TROUBLES.

Doubts having arisen in New Zealand as to whether the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration act of that colony makes it compulsory that members of trades unions are to have the preference of employment over non-unionists, that question is about to be carried to the Supreme Court. The employers' unions and associations feel aggrieved that an affirmative interpretation should be given to the statute, as they consider it hampers them in the conduct of their business, and if they are unsuccessful in the Supreme Court they intend to carry the question to the Court of Appeal.

The former President of the Arbitration Court, Mr. Justice Williams, has laid it down that where equally competent unionist tradesmen are available for employment preference must be given to them over workmen who are not members of trades unions. His successor, however, Mr. Justice Edwards, has not strictly adhered to the dictum of his predecessor, and the legal interpretation of the act being doubtful, the employers have resolved upon having the question fought out in the highest courts.

STATE LANDLORDISM.

The New Zealand Government is still pursuing its policy of purchasing large estates, compulsorily and otherwise, and then cutting them up into convenient areas for purposes of closer settlement. Hundreds of thousands of acres have been acquired in this way from private owners, and relet to pastoral and agricultural tenants on perpetual lease at an annual rental of 5 per cent. upon capital value. The system is purely one of State landlordism, and under it thousands of people have been placed on the land who would never have been able to get there but for its beneficent operation. In most instances these transactions have been profitable to the State itself, as well from an economic as from a financial point of view, and the system has at the same time contributed largely to the absorption of the unemployed and to the development of the colony's productiveness in the shape of grain, frozen meat, dairy produce, timber, fruit, and so on.

In South Canterbury the Government bought a large territory used as a grazing run at £6 15s. per acre. They paid the owner £73,000 in cash, and £250,000 in Government debentures, bearing interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum, and they got another large estate in Marlborough by paying the owner £250 cash and £93,000 in debentures bearing the same rate of interest, the debentures in each instance having a currency of ten years. The margin of interest between what they pay to the debenture holders and the per centage in the shape of rent upon capital value which is charged to crown tenants enables them to more than recoup themselves for the cost of survey and sub-division for closer settlement.

Of course the time will come when these crown tenants will agitate for a conversion of their leaseholds into freeholds, but that conversion can be granted to them with such safeguards as will absolutely prevent the aggregation of big estates again at any future period. In the meantime the system of State landlordism is working remarkably well, and a good deal of the colony's present prosperity is unquestionably due to its adoption and the wisdom shown in the administration of it.

A COLORADO SENATOR ON TOUR.

James W. Bucklin, a member of the State Senate of Colorado, United States, arrived at Auckland from America a few days ago, having been appointed Chairman of a committee which is deputed to investigate the fiscal systems of New Zealand and Australia. Mr. Bucklin is to leave Auckland for Sydney the day after to-morrow, going thence to Melbourne and Adelaide. On returning to Sydney from Adelaide he will return to New Zealand, and after visiting Wellington and other cities, will leave for America. Mr. Bucklin states that a great deal of attention is being bestowed in America on New Zealand legislation, and he tells us there is a growing feeling that something must be done in the United States to place the burden of taxation upon those who are best able to bear it.

COLONIES ASSIST THE EMPIRE.

The news of the recent British reverses in the Transvaal war, and the serious checks that have been offered to the advance of the armies under Gens. Buller, Methuen, and Gatacre, have stirred the colonies into further action in the way of providing fresh contingents of men, horses, and armaments. The offers of further assistance have been gratfully accepted by the imperial authorities, and a combined contingent from Australia, and another one from New Zealand, will be dispatched for South Africa early next month. The Colonies are ablaze with demonstrations of loyalty and patriotism, now that the prestige of the Empire seems to be endangered; and besides sending off strong detachments of citizen soldiers, large contributions of money are pouring in for the relief of Transvaal refugees and the widows and orphans of those who may be killed during the war.

This generous and patriotic spirit pervades every community in Australasia; but at the same time it cannot be denied that a very numerous section of people believe that the war is a capitalistic one, and that the British nation ought never to have been deluded into entering upon it through the designs of such men as Cecil Rhodes and other capitalists like him.

There is a strong feeling that but for its gold products the inhabitants of the Transvaal would never have been interfered with in their peaceful occupation in that out-of-the-way region, but at present the Empire's difficulty and threatened loss of prestige in the eyes of Europe outweigh all other considerations, and hence the readiness of the colonies to rally loyally to the old flag and to contribute men and money to the fullest extent that may be demanded of them as far as their resources will permit. J. G. G.

WOES OF A WEDDING GUEST.

Thrilling Tale of a New Jersey Commuter Who Was Lost in the Wilds of Brooklyn.

"They talk about the topographical difficulties of the Transvaal," said Jones, folding up his paper and staring about the ladies' cabin of the Jersey ferryboat, "but they don't cut much of a figure beside the topographical difficulties of Brooklyn."

Jones was the oldest commuter on a certain New Jersey railroad, and in consequence was looked upon as an authority on things in general by those who were his fellow-passengers to New York and back each day. When he spoke, the other commuters seated in the ladies' cabin gathered close around him, for by long experience they were able to tell from his manner when he was going to favor them with an interesting incident from his past life.

"I once tried to go to a wedding in Brooklyn," he continued, "at which I was to officiate as best man. It was in the Summer, too, I remember, and I had a narrow escape from being arrested as a lunatic. The trouble with the place I was trying to find was that I didn't know its name. It happened this way. A friend of mine was engaged to a girl in Brooklyn. The place where she lived was within the city limits, but still it was a village and was called by a name of its own. It was arranged that the wedding was to take place at the home of the parents of the girl.

"My friend did not give me very specific directions for finding the home of his intended bride. He told me that all I had to do was to take a certain trolley car and tell the conductor to let me off at a certain street. The house had no number, but the family was so well known there that I would have no difficulty in finding it.

"In due course I received my formal invitation. The only address given on the card was New Utrecht. I thought that my friend had not mentioned this name, so I took my bicycle road map of New York and the vicinity and looked it up. I studied for some time among the suburbs of Brooklyn before finding the name I wanted. At length I did find it in large letters. I had been looking for it among the fine print, believing that it was a very small place, but there it was, in great black type, spreading over a territory that must have embraced many square miles. I was puzzled me, for I remembered distinctly that my friend had said that I could walk from one end of it to the other in twenty minutes. The directions he had given me were so simple, however, that it seemed that there could be no difficulty in following them.

"I boarded the proper trolley car at the bridge. After traveling for what seemed to me an interminable time, first through the slightly familiar streets of Brooklyn, and, afterward, past country fields and suburban villas, the car reached the end of its route. I had forgotten to tell the conductor to let me off at the proper street, but I remembered that my friend had said it was not a great distance from the end of the trolley line. Getting off the car, I went up to the conductor, who was changing the trolley pole around preparatory to starting the car back to New York, and asked him if I was in New Utrecht.

"'New Utrecht?' he repeated; 'I never heard of it. You're in Unionville. Is that where you wanted to go?'

"'No,' I said; 'I want to go to New Utrecht.'

"'Rats!' said the conductor, 'there ain't no such place, not 'round here, anyways,' and he rang his bell and the car started off, leaving me standing alone in the middle of the track.

"An old man, with a long, gray beard was mowing the grass in a yard nearby. Going up to the fence I leaned over and asked him if I was in New Utrecht.

"'I never heard of it,' he said with all the evidences of astonishment.

"'Well, I want to get there in a hurry,' I said. 'Is there anybody here who can direct me?'

"The man edged away from me, looking frightened. Disgusted at his stupidity, I started to walk along the car tracks. The wedding was to be at noon, and it was almost that hour then. I asked every one I met to direct me to New Utrecht, but never once received an intelligent answer. I had often heard of Brooklyn stupidity, but never of anything to equal this.

"After hurrying along the tracks for nearly a mile, I stopped, tired and perspiring, to look back over the road I had traveled. To my astonishment, I saw that I was followed by a small crowd of curious people. One man asked me where I thought I was going.

"'New Utrecht!' I shouted. 'Don't any of you fools know enough to tell me where it is?'

"'I told you he was crazy,' said the man I had seen mowing the grass. 'Let's get a policeman. He might be dangerous.'

"'Yes,' I shouted, 'get a policeman, or somebody who has sense enough to direct me to New Utrecht.'

"The man hurried off, and I remained standing in the hot sun, surrounded by a circle of curious spectators. At length the policeman, tall, fat, and ruddy, appeared.

"'Well, young feller,' he said, 'what's the trouble?'

"'I want to go to New Utrecht,' I said.

"'There ain't no such place,' he answered.

"'But I know there is,' I said. 'I'm invited to a wedding there, and, besides, I saw it on the map.'

"'Humph!' said the policeman. 'You'd better come along with me.'

"He caught hold of my arm and started off down a side street. Resistance was useless, and I trotted along beside him meekly.

"As we passed a large house with a broad lawn in front of it I thought I heard a voice that sounded familiar. Looking up, I saw my friend among a group of people on the porch of the house. I was so delighted that, forgetting all my troubles, I broke away from the policeman and made a wild rush to him across the lawn. My friend was equally delighted to see me, but his joy changed to astonishment when the fat policeman came puffing up and started to drag me off. It required considerable explanation to make the officer of the law understand that I was not a violent lunatic, but he finally took himself off in evident dissatisfaction. I was not too late for the wedding, and I told the story of my wanderings to an appreciative audience.

"'You see,' said my friend, 'this place hasn't been called New Utrecht in fifty years. It is known as Van Pelt Manor. It is a hobby of my mother-in-law to use the old name, as she is a Holland Dame and a descendant of one of the original Dutch settlers here, so she had it engraved on the wedding invitations. You are not the only guest who has been misled by it.'"

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLISTS

Decreased Weight of the New Chainless Models.

MOVEMENT FOR GOOD ROADS

L. A. W. Officials Sanguine that Congress Will Pass Their Bill—Big Road Records of 1899.

What is said to be one of the most important features of the new chainless models is the great reduction in weight. It has been stated that this reduction would probably be slight, the difference in weight between this year's models and those of 1899 being only about two pounds. As a matter of fact, however, the reduction is more than this, and it has been found practicable to build a bevel gear chainless wheel, adapted to all kinds of riding, that weighs less than twenty-five pounds. Instantaneous response to power applied is one of the main advantages claimed by manufacturers of bevel gear machines. It is asserted that the rigid construction of the chainless wheel is such that there is less writhing and squirming of the machine when the rider puts forth all his strength for a spurt. It is predicted that the coming season will see a wonderful increase in the use of the chainless model.

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The announcement last week that a bill would be presented in Congress on behalf of the League of American Wheelmen asking for an appropriation of $5,000,000 for good roads was the beginning of the good roads agitation as a National movement. The league officials believe that now is an appropriate time to introduce such a bill, and all the machinery of the wheelmen's organization has been set in motion to secure its passage. The regular weekly bulletin of the League of American Wheelmen writes thus of the movement:

"As for the merits of the bill, there can be no question. It is a recognized fact now that good highways are an economical necessity, in which this country is centuries behind Europe. That such a bill will receive an extended support cannot be doubted, as it is framed in the interests of wheelmen, farmers, automobilists, and the commercial community generally.

"This particular bill is in the nature of an experiment, to fix the popular status of such a measure, and, if successful, to demonstrate to the country at large the practicability of such appropriations and the necessity for better roads. A United States department officer commissioned to investigate this subject, has reported as his belief that, because of the lack of proper highways, the annual loss to the country is over half a billion of dollars. Much of this is represented in an annual loss to the small farmer.

"As a National bill, the one proposed now is not unique, for in the early part of the century there was inaugurated a good roads movement that was on a much larger scale than the one now under the guidance of the wheelmen. This was at the time when the roads were the sole dependencies of commerce for the hauling of the products of all the States to the markets or to the seaboard connections, such as canals and rivers.

"The first good roads movement of any importance was the building of a proposed National highway to connect the East and West. This was known as the Cumberland Turnpike, part of which is still in existence and is kept in good repair. The latter part of this highway was abandoned because of the building of railroads to cover practically the same territory, but nothing has been done to build the feeders to these railroad systems. The appropriations made for this and other roads by Congress fix the constitutionality for the present bill, and there are no legal objections against the measure.

"As to the probability of the bill becoming a law, there is not so much doubt as might at first appear. In the first place, the amount asked for is a very small sum for a Congressional appropriation. As a matter of fact, there are many laws carrying larger appropriations passed that never get near the publicity this one will receive. That the bill should be supported by Congressmen there are all kinds of reasons to offer. The League of American Wheelmen has been able to advance many reasons of an economic nature for the support of its good-roads agitation, and has succeeded in interesting the farmers all over the country in the subject. At present the farmers' organizations and the league are working in harmony in several of the States.

"As to the support this bill will receive, it may be said that a systematic campaign will be instituted and kept up in its favor. This will give every State division of the league something to do in bringing pressure to bear upon the Senators and Representatives of each individual State. Many of these are already members of the League of American Wheelmen, and as such will form the nucleus of the support of the bill. Others have been approached for an opinion on the bill, and not a single objection to it has yet been heard. Still others have a friendly interest in the league because of contact with it in local affairs in the past."

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It has been claimed that the average rider adds considerably to his labor by unconsciously back-pedaling. The rider, instead of getting the full benefit of his stroke by continuing the downward push on the pedal to the furthest possible point, invariably stops the pressure and compels the up-coming crank to carry part of the weight of his foot. If ankle motion is diligently practiced it will do much to correct this fault. Indeed, ankle motion is recommended by veteran riders to those who have a tendency toward careless pedaling. The coaster-brake device brought to notice this fault of careless pedaling. At first unconsciously, and afterward from force of habit, the coaster brake would be thrown into operation as a result of not continuing the downward push of the pedal. This back pedaling is probably done when it is desired to slacken speed momentarily or when striking an obstruction, and the telltale coaster will record the fault plainly. With the coaster arrangement, however, this back-pedalling habit does not have any undesirable results. Instead of checking the progress of the machine, as would be the case with a fixed gear, it permits the machine to run forward under its own impetus.

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The annual report of the mileage competition of the New York Division of the Century Road Club shows that the eight leading men wheeled 114,998 miles in 1899. Gus Egloff rode a total of 17,401 miles. This includes 21 single centuries, 29 doubles, 11 triples, 1 four-hundred-mile trip, 1 five-hundred-mile trip, and 1 ride of 1,000 miles. The 16,328 miles wheeled by C. A. Lehritter includes a fifteen-century trip.

The season of 1899 was remarkable for the many remarkable performances by woman cyclists. According to the records of the Century Road Club Mrs. E. R. Bayne and Miss Carrie Hitchcock each wheeled about 10,000 miles. Five hundred miles of this Mrs. E. R. Bayne made in century runs, while Miss Hitchcock took part in forty-eight centuries. The most remarkable performances, however, are credited to Miss Jane Yatman of Manhattan and Mrs. Jane Lindsey and Mrs. Irene Brush of Brooklyn. None of these women rode as many miles as Mrs. Bayne or Miss Hitchcock, but their mileage records were made in a series of rides that are without parallel among women in the history of cycling. This smashing of records was due to the rivalry that sprang up between Miss Yatman, Mrs. Lindsey, and Mrs. Brush for the honor of the record for continuous centuries that involved practically continuous riding for several days at a time. Until these women began to establish what appeared to be impossible records a triple century was considered a remarkable record. Mrs. Brush really started the ball rolling early last season by wheeling two consecutive centuries. Soon afterward she rode four consecutive centuries. Then Miss Yatman started out and rode 700 miles, but not to be outdone Mrs. Lindsey started out a few weeks later and completed eight centuries, finishing in a state of collapse. Miss Yatman probably would have tried to beat this record, but the season was too far advanced. She intends to start out next Spring and prepare for a ride of ten consecutive centuries, which record she believes will be out of every one's reach.

The scores of the eight men who rode 114,998 miles follow:

	Centuries.	Miles.
Gus Egloff	131	17,401
C. A. Lehritter	121	16,328
F. W. Hyde	76	14,375
Dr. E. McIntyre	17	16,432
J. B. Post	44	16,170
P. Thomas	52	12,128
C. E. Nylander	51	11,940
I. Gillett	60	10,226

The centuries made by the leaders in the women's division of the Century Road Club are Mrs. E. R. Bayne, 50; Miss Carrie Hitchcock, 48; Miss Jane Yatman, 33; Mrs. Jane Lindsey, 32; Mrs. May Smith, 25, and Mrs. E. M. Hitchcock, 23.

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At the annual election of the Century Wheelmen the following officers were elected:

President, William H. Mackey; Vice President, F. L. Latham; Recording Secretary, E. A. Whitney; Corresponding Secretary, B. Ziesig; Financial Secretary, L. W. Palmer; Treasurer, Willis E. Frost; Captain, P. J. Murray; First Lieutenant, Charles Meyn; Second Lieutenant, J. Sasse, Jr.; First Sergeant, F. H. Robinson; Second Sergeant, W. Bruetscher; Third Sergeant, J. T. Staff; Color Bearers, D. McL. Mount, D. Whyte; Buglers, William H. Pease, Harry Rockefeller; Surgeon, Dr. G. H. Richtmyer; Board of Directors, Warde Bingley, H. V. Brill, W. B. Crane, W. P. Hepburn, F. J. Hughes, George J. Kraemer, S. H. McConnell, Joseph P. Walsh.

The club has had a very successful year. Of the first eight prize winners of the Century Road Club mileage competition of the State of New York five were members of the Century Wheelmen, C. Lehritter winning second. Although the club does not go in for racing much enthusiasm is shown by its members in road riding.

YACHTS AND YACHTSMEN.

The noted cutter Gloriana, one of the fastest yachts that ever sailed along the Atlantic Coast, will be one of those that will make the voyage inland before the yacht-racing season on the lakes begins. As already mentioned, she will fly the private signal of Burt H. Whiteley. The Gloriana is the first of the Eastern crackajacks to be sold, but before the season opens at least six of the best-known boats in these waters will probably have Chicago for a home port. The Gloriana was designed and built by the Herreshoffs in the Fall of 1891. At that time she was remarkable for the great overhang forward, while her underbody showed the greatest depth a few feet forward of her sternpost. That these innovations were advantageous was shown by her performances the following season, when her owner, E. D. Morgan, sailed her in twenty races, all of which she won. The Gloriana is 70 feet over all, 45 feet 3 inches on the water line, 13 feet beam, and 10 feet 2 inches draught.

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In a recent trial between Sandy Hook and Scotland Lightships Thomas W. Lawson's new steam yacht Dreamer made 13.13 knots under natural draught and 14.80 knots under forced draught. In a burst of speed the Dreamer ran three miles at the rate of 16½ knots. The Dreamer was designed by Clinton H. Crane and was built by Lewis Nixon at the Crescent Shipyards, Elizabethport, N. J. When completed the Dreamer will equal in elegance any yacht in the New York Yacht Club fleet. Her hull is of steel, flush plated from the upper turn to the bilge. She is 182 feet over all, 150 feet on the water line, 23 feet beam, and 11 feet draught. The Dreamer is schooner rigged, with two pole masts and a short pole bowsprit.

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Capt. Hank Haff has other accomplishments besides steering a racing yacht. Every day he can be seen near his home, at Islip, L. I., driving his 2:14 trotter, Bull's-eye. It is said that the veteran is as skilful with the ribbons as he is with the wheel.

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Little information can be gleaned relative to the movements of the Columbia next season, and whether or not she will cross the Atlantic in quest of some of the valuable yachting trophies is still shrouded in deep mystery. The yacht is snug in her Winter quarters at City Island, where she is protected from the weather by a house built over her. This structure has a door at each end, and on fine days they are opened so as to permit a free circulation of air. All her spare spars that were not taken to City Island are still piled up in storage in the Walker's Cove yard at Bristol. Late rumors indicate that not only will the Columbia and Defender remain on this side of the Atlantic next Summer, but that neither of them will be placed in commission during the season.

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From the great number of boats, consisting of large cutters, knockabouts, yawls, steam yachts and launches, and other types of racing freaks that are being built this season there is every indication of an unusually active Summer. By the launching of August Belmont's new racing cutter Mineola and her tender Scout attention has been drawn largely to the Herreshoff yards at Bristol. There are more than 130 carpenters employed in the boat shops there, and the force is being increased each week.

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Commodore Joseph E. Fletcher of the Bristol Yacht Club will dispose of his cutter Nymph this Spring, and is negotiating for an eighty-foot schooner, from whose truck will float the broad pennant of the chief flag officer of the Bristol Club.

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A recent letter from John Fearon of Glasgow shows that Will Fife, Jr., has profited somewhat by the glimpse he had of the Columbia when on this side of the Atlantic. Commenting on the latest craft turned out by the Scotch designer, he says:

'At the first glance, there is little apart from the profile of the boat to suggest either of the cup racers in any way. The new boat (no name has yet been found for her) is much easier in the draught comparatively, and much less beamy than the Shamrock was, and the keel runs dead parallel with the water line. In midship section the boat favors the Columbia model rather than that of the Shamrock, but she is probably more like the last 65-rater turned out of the Fairlie yard than either of the cup racers. The bilge turns less sharply than the Shamrock's did, and the floor is less flat than that of the challenger. She turns to the garboards with an easier curve than either the Shamrock or the Columbia, and has relatively a greater displacement than either. I am assured that her displacement is greater than that of any 65-footer which has left the yard since the Isolde. She will be built after the usual composite principle—wood planking on angle-steel timbers.

Capt. Archie Hogarth, who commanded the Shamrock in American waters, will have charge of the new boat.

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C. D. Mower is designing quite a number of boats this Winter, and is turning out some very promising ones, among them being a fifteen-footer, twenty-four feet over all, and of the extreme "scow" type. This boat was built by L. D. Huntington of New Rochelle, and was tried out before the cold weather set in, showing good speed and sail-carrying ability. Another of Mr. Mower's designs is a boat for George E. Reynolds of Kansas City, to be used on Lake Michigan, and to be built by Huntington. She is a centreboard boat, 35 feet over all, 24 feet water line, 10 feet beam, and 3 feet draught, and carries 975 square feet in a jib and mainsail rig, with a short bowsprit. She is designed chiefly for an afternoon sailing boat, suitable for occasional short cruises, so she has a large cockpit and a cabin house 10 feet long, with 4 feet 6 inches head room. The cabin has clothes lockers at the after end and wide transoms and a sideboard with lockers on either side forward. The galley is under the cabin house. She has an iron shoe of 3,500 pounds for outside ballast.

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A challenge has been issued through the Orange Lake Ice Yacht Club for a series of races with the Irene of the Lake Minnetonka Ice Yacht Club, holder of the Northwestern championship pennant. The details have not as yet been completed.

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The lateen rig for ice yachts has grown into favor among the Western clubs, and yachtsmen there believe that the superiority of the newer boats can be traced directly to this style of sail. Yachtsmen in the East, however, do not appear to agree with the Westerners. As a matter of fact, while the lateen rig is used to some extent in the East, the most speedy of the Hudson River boats are sloop rigged, with a single headsail, and a pole mast. This lofty rig is also going out of fashion, and the most successful racers' sail plans are cut with short hoist and a long base line. Excellent examples of this are Commodore Harry Higginson's Windward and Vice Commodore Willett Kidd's Snowdrift.

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At the annual meeting of the Williamsburg Yacht Club the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Commodore—William Kells; Vice Commodore—J. Fennell; Rear Commodore—M. Rosemond; Secretary—H. Sneider; Corresponding Secretary—W. E. Long; Treasurer—Adolph Kling; Measurer—A. I. Brush; Sergeant at Arms—J. Newburg; Regatta Committee—Victor Hallers, W. H. Woodcock, M. Gelgart, and J. Rawlinson; Trustees—J. Schuessele, L. Rice, and Andrew Humphries; Fleet Captain—D. M. McKillop; Surgeon—A. C. Harrick; Chaplain—Ex-Commodore F. W. Smedley; Steward—L. Rice. During the Winter the club will hold its meetings at Schwartz's Hotel, Manhattan Avenue, Greenpoint, the clubhouse at North Beach being closed.

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The following ticket for officers of the Orange Lake Ice Yacht Club was the unanimous choice of the members at the annual meeting of the club, which was held in the Pine Point clubhouse last Saturday evening: Commodore—H. C. Higginson; Vice Commodore—Dr. Willett Kidd; Secretary and Treasurer—W. A. Kidd; Regatta Committee—James O'Brien, Frank G. Wood, Patrick Delany, David Brown, and W. Sawyer of Malden.

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Secretary F. L. Hauptener of the Greenville Yacht Club has placed a commission with a bidder at Patchogue, L. I., for a thirty-five-foot up-to-date cruising yawl. The boat will be equipped with all the latest improvements and will be launched early in April.

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Albert Wendel of the Greenville Yacht Club, owner of the sloop Wanderer, has purchased the big catboat Lady Eldridge, formerly of Atlantic City. The Lady Eldridge was owned by Capt. Mathias, who is in the coasting trade and has no time to devote to sport. The new boat is one of the largest catboats in New York Harbor, and in addition to being a fine sea boat, is very fast. She was sailed up the coast from Atlantic City single-handed.

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The Lake Geneva Yacht Club has set aside $4,000 for the annual regatta of the Inland Lakes Yachting Association, which will be held under the auspices of the Lake Geneva Club next August. Besides the usual championship cup, there will be other valuable trophies to attract the best talent on the small lakes.

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There will be almost a new fleet of half and one raters at Lake Geneva. Seldom it is that the same boat races for the championship two years in succession, for the owners see, or think they see, faults in the construction that can be remedied in a new boat. Fifteen yachts were at the last regatta, but Mr. Carpenter, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, is counting upon having to care for at least twenty this year.

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The Regatta Committee of the Yachting Department of the Knickerbocker Athletic club is formulating a plan whereby the Greenville, Jersey City, Pavonia, New York Bay, and New Jersey Yacht Clubs will cooperate with it in organizing a large club composed of all the members of the smaller organizations with stations on New York Bay. It is not proposed to abandon the various club houses now held, but to use them as auxiliary stations for supplies, &c., with general headquarters at the big clubhouse of the Knickerbocker Club, back of their track at Bergen Point. Vice Commodore Charles J. Leach of the Greenville Club is working for the consolidation, which is likely to meet with the approval of yachtsmen in general.

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The Nominating Committee of the Riverside Yacht Club has submitted the following candidates for officers of the club for the year 1900: For Commodore, George G. Tyson, schooner Nirvana; for Vice Commodore, James D. Smith, schooner Viking; for Rear Commodore, E. Hope Norton, sloop Memory; for Treasurer, Charles F. Buxton; for Secretary, J. G. Porter; for Measurer, T. E. Ferris; for Trustees for term ending February, 1903, Frederick Beltz and W. A. Hamilton; for Trustee for unexpired term of George Lowther, (resigned,) W. J. L. Davids; for Regatta Committee, Charles P. Tower, Chairman; W. A. Huffington, and F. S. Doremus; for Membership Committee, Robert Rutter, J. H. McKenna, and George E. Marks; for Entertainment Committee, J. Arthur Oatwell, S. L. Lindeman, and E. H. Brinley, Jr.; for Fleet Surgeon, Dr. H. H. Tyson, Jr.; for Chaplains, the Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton, the Rev. Rufus Putney, and the Rev. Charles F. Boylston.

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A. Cary Smith is working on the designs of a big auxiliary schooner yacht for a prominent New York yachtsman whose name has been withheld for the present. The new yacht will be a full-rigged steel craft with a feathering propeller, and will be equipped with a 100 horse-power steam engine. H. deB. Parsons has designed the engine and its connections.

BRIGHT YACHTING OUTLOOK.

Coming Season Promises to be a Most Interesting One—Uniform Measurement and Racing Rules.

With uniform measurement and racing rules, the coming season bids fair to be a most interesting one in yachting circles. This will be especially true in the race about classes. The older boats, such as the Seawanhaka-Corinthian one-design craft, will not be compelled to compete against the later racing machines of the twenty-one-foot water-line class, where they could not possibly win, barring accidents, but will compete in a class by themselves. This class will include all knockabouts with centreboards, leaving the keel boats to fight out the question of supremacy together.

These two classes alone, the rules governing which were printed last Monday in The New York Times, will bring out about thirty boats, whose owners will race them throughout the Summer, and with the addition of several new ones and others that will come around the Cape from Boston the sport will be correspondingly keen and the races well contested.

The new rules allow fine lines and plenty of power for the boats, and at the same time the restrictions are such that substantial boats that will be good, comfortable cruisers will be the rule. Among the new boats will be one for Sherman Hoyt of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club and another for Louis R. Alberger of the Indian Harbor Club.

There have been in the past some slight differences in the classification of racing yachts between the Larchmont and Atlantic Clubs and the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound. At a meeting last Wednesday night, at which representatives of these three organizations discussed the matter thoroughly, steps were taken to have the various rules conform. The result of this will be that one rule of measurement and classification will be in vogue, and yacht owners will require but a single measurement throughout the season, the certificate of which will be recognized by every club in the vicinity of New York.

The racing plans of the various clubs have not been definitely agreed upon. It can be said confidently, however, that the schedule of races as sailed last year under the Sound Association's auspices will be closely followed during the coming Summer. The Larchmont Club will give races as usual on all the principal holidays, and the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club will hold club races every Saturday afternoon at Oyster Bay, in addition to the regular dates allotted to them by the association.

Racing south of Hell Gate will practically be monopolized by the Atlantic Yacht Club, especially in the larger classes, and several races among the new seventy-foot cutters may be expected under the auspices of the Atlantic and Larchmont Clubs, respectively.

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Frederick Loeser & Co.

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BROOKLYN.

The Largest and in Every Way the Most Complete Store in Brooklyn and the Second Largest in Greater New York.

A Peremptory Silk Sale

Miles of Fancy Silks.

39, 55 & 79c. instead of 59c, $1, $1.25 & $1.50

Our silk selling has become the acknowledged centre of a movement around which others seem to arrange themselves the best they can. The phenomenal success of these sales, and the immense quantities of silk sold, brings us the offer first of every available lot on the market. So here again we have something we know you will appreciate. Fancy silks, including stripes, checks, corded silks, Dresden and Jacquard effects, light and medium shades, in almost countless varieties; the largest ever offered. Regular 59c., $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 up-to-date silks at 39c., 55c. and 79c.

A Vital Story of Tailor-Made Suits and Skirts.

During the between seasons one of the very best makers, in fact considered by the trade a "leader," wanted to keep all of his force together and made up for us a number of the new 1900 Spring Tailor-Made Suits and Skirts at

A Saving of 25 to 30 per cent.

from the regular prices. This advantage, of course, as usual, we pass along to you. But not only will you find the prices very attractive but these first new styles and designs we know will be very interesting just to see, because they are the advance things of the season here first.

At $14.75 INSTEAD OF $19.50.—Tailor-made Suits of Cheviot Cloth, double breasted, semi-fitting jacket lined with taffeta, skirt entirely new in shape, with box pleat effect.

At $29.50 INSTEAD OF $37.00.—Tailor-made Suits of Zibeline Cheviot, Eton Coat, with double breasted effect, faced with peau de soie, lapped seams, skirt with double box pleat and lined with taffeta silk.

At $18.50 INSTEAD OF $24.00.—Tailor-made Suits of English Cheviot, short, stylish, tight-fitting coat, faced with silk, skirt with box pleat and lined with percaline.

At $21.00 INSTEAD OF $28.00.—Tailor-made Suits of Rough Cheviot Cloth, short top coat effect, skirt with box pleat; suit finished with lap seams and lined with taffeta silk.

At $6.75 INSTEAD OF $8.75.—Separate Skirts, Cheviot Cloth, box pleat in back, flounce effect, finished with rows of stitching.

At $7.25 INSTEAD OF $9.25.—Tailor-made Skirts in English Cheviot Cloth, box pleat on back, trimmed with rows of stitching.

At $11.25 INSTEAD OF $14.00.—Tailor-made Skirts in Rough Cloth, elaborately trimmed with taffeta, appliqued in scroll designs.

Opportunities in the Art Embroidery Store 2d Floor.

A large number of improvements in the new home of the Art Embroidery store, new building, 2d floor. Not only more conveniences in the buying, but a larger assortment from which to buy.

AT 49c. INSTEAD OF 69c.—Imitation Irish Point Shams and Scarfs. The following few sizes of Renaissance, with linen centre—

Squares, 20x20—$1.25 to $2.39 instead of $3.50 to $4.98.

Squares, 24x24—$1.98 instead of $3.98.

Scarfs, 20x54—$2.49 to $5.25 instead of $5.00 to $11.50.

Scarfs, 18x36—with silk centre, $2.19 to $3.25, instead of $4.85 to $6.50.

Scarfs, 20x36—all Renaissance, $2.69 instead of $5.98.

Squares, 30x30—Silk Centre, $2.39 instead of $4.98.

Round, 36x36—Linen Centre, $2.69 instead of $5.98.

CHESS PLAYED BY EXPERTS.

Details of Some of the Vienna Tournament Contests.

The following are detailed moves in some of the games played in the recent national masters' chess tournament at Vienna:

RUY LOPEZ.

| | Wolf. White. | Alapin. Black. | | Wolf. White. |

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; winds variable.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,612. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 22, 1900.—10 Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY: TEN PAGES,

WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—Gen. Warren was engaged all day with the Boer forces, driving them back about two miles and forcing them from three positions. As the army advances further from the railway the difficulties of transportation are increasing enormously. The British losses reported are very small. On Saturday they were about 300. Col. Plumer's advance to the relief of Mafeking has progressed to within one hundred miles from that place. Much comment has been excited in Europe over reported courtesies extended by President Krüger to Webster Davis, the Assistant Secretary of the Interior of the United States, who has arrived at Lorenzo Marques. President Krüger's private car has been placed at his disposal for the trip to Pretoria. Richard D. Blackmore, author of "Lorna Doone," died in England yesterday. Osman Digna has been brought to Suakim and lodged in prison. The steamer Paris is on her way to Belfast in tow.

Page 1.

Senator Stranahan explained and defended the provisions of the proposed tax on mortgages.

William Jennings Bryan will arrive in this city this morning, and make the Hoffman House his headquarters.

There is some opposition in East Orange to the acceptance of the proposition made by Andrew Carnegie to give the city a fifty-thousand-dollar library.

The earthquake of Friday night and Saturday morning in Mexico killed seven people, injured sixty, and did much damage to properties.

The problem of the selection of a successor to Superintendent of Insurance Payn puzzles Senator Platt, it is said, and he does not know what to do.

Mrs. Elizabeth O'Hare of 102 Summit Street, Brooklyn, died suddenly yesterday in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, that borough.

Page 2.

The Central Federated Union adopted a resolution demanding that only citizens be employed in the construction of the rapid transit tunnel.

The Rev. Dr. Hillis, at Plymouth Church, preached against war between nations and in the churches, referring especially to the South African conflict and to an alleged heresy case now under consideration in this city.

Page 3.

It 's now expected that the prosecution in the Molineux murder trial will complete its case to-morrow.

Three men were killed in East Eleventh Street in a fight between the members of two families.

Men under arrest in Newark, N. J., are thought to have been implicated in the shooting of a watchman in Bridgeport, Conn., two weeks ago.

William Gillen of 1022 South Twentieth Street, Philadelphia, died yesterday on the platform of the Cortlandt Street station of the Sixth Avenue elevated road.

Page 7.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters preached last evening to the members of the dramatic profession on "The Church and the Theatre."

Mrs. Anna Nathan Meyer, a Trustee of Barnard College, gave an outline of the new agreement establishing close relations between the college and Columbia University.

Page 10.

There was an elaborate observance of the feast of St. Agnes at St. Agnes's Church.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst yesterday, in his sermon at the morning service in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, again attacked the municipal administration in the strongest terms

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

70,000 FRANCS FOR A CORPSE.

Relatives of Sig. Tomba, Who Was Buried at Sea, Offer a Big Price for His Body.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Jan. 9.—Considerable interest has been aroused of late concerning the attempts to recover the body of the celebrated Italian millionaire impressario Signor Antonio Tomba, who died at sea some three months ago on board the Italian steamer Regina Margherita, found from Buenos Ayres to Genoa. Notwithstanding the entreaties of Tomba's family at the time, the body was buried at sea off San Vicenzo, in the Cape Verde Islands.

Tomba's relatives, unable to persuade the Captain to infringe upon the rules regarding the carriage of corpses on his ship, and determined to make a last attempt toward preserving the body and securing its interment in the deceased's native land, had the body inclosed in a water-tight and hermetically sealed floating coffin of wood.

On the face of the coffin was affixed a roll of parchment offering 50,000f. to whoever might find it and convey it to Genoa or Buenos Ayres.

No news as yet having been received of the coffin, the brother of the impresario, Signor Dominico Tomba, has now come forward with an additional offer of 20,000f. for the recovery of the body.

In the face of such monetary temptation the officers and crew of some of the many steamers and sailing vessels may be persuaded to take on board the much-desired coffin should they come in contact with it. The superstition among sailors regarding the housing of the dead, and sanitary laws prohibiting their carriage, are two important drawbacks to the recovery of Sig. Tomba's body, but the sum of 70,000 francs is no small one, and a crew of modern seamen may think twice before refusing such a prize.

CAR WRECKS AUTOMOBILE.

Son of Thomas A. Edison, the Driver—Occupants Thrown to the Street and Bruised.

An eastbound Fifty-ninth Street cross-town electric car ran into an automobile at Sixth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street last night, completely smashing it and throwing its three occupants to the street. They were W. L. Edison of Orange, N. J., a son of Thomas A. Edison, who was operating the machine; H. Stach of 146 East Seventy-first Street, and George Paulding of Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street.

None of the men was hurt seriously, but they went to the office of Dr. Lewis Morris, at 60 West Fifty-eighth Street, where their bruises were attended to, and then went home.

The automobile was following closely behind a west-bound car, and when Sixth Avenue was reached Mr. Edison attempted to make a short turn into that thoroughfare. He had not calculated on an east-bound car which came along just then. Mr. Edison would not make a complaint against the motorman, and he was not arrested.

Arrest of William M. Coe.

BOSTON, Jan. 21.—Chief Inspector Watts received a telegram this afternoon announcing the arrest at White Plains, N. Y., of William M. Coe, formerly treasurer of the Altham International Motor Company, who is wanted here on a warrant charging him with the larceny of $5,000 from George Francis, proprietor of the Boylston Café in this city. It is alleged Coe made misrepresentations regarding the financial condition of the motor company.

More Trenton Schoolgirls Escape.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 21.—Two more girls escaped from the State Industrial School for Girls to-night. This makes fifteen that have escaped within the past few months. Eleven of the fifteen have been recaptured.

MR. BRYAN COMING TO-DAY

Westerner Will Make the Hoffman House His Headquarters.

HERE TO WIN TAMMANY HALL

Ex-Gov. Hogg, Who Intimates This Is the Real Purpose of His Visit, Is Confident of His Election.

According to advices received at the Democratic Club last night William Jennings Bryan will arrive in this city at 7 o'clock this morning, and will go at once to the Hoffman House, which he will make his headquarters during his stay in this part of the East. So far as is known Mr. Bryan's visit will extend over three and possibly four days, though none of his friends was able to give positive information in this regard yesterday.

Mr. Bryan had originally planned to stay at the Hotel Bartholdi, where he has an engagement to meet the State Committee of the Chicago Platform Democracy to-morrow. Several of his friends, including Norman E. Mack of Buffalo and James S. Oliver, ex-Sergeant at Arms of the Democratic National Committee, however, visited him in Washington and persuaded him that inasmuch as the Hoffman House is generally regarded as Democratic headquarters it would be well for him to register at that hotel. Mr. Bryan thereupon telegraphed to the management of the bartholdi, canceling his engagement of rooms and made application for quarters at the Hoffman House.

While Mr. Bryan is in the city he will be kept busy in attending to the political and social demands upon his time. A number of Democrats of more than local prominence are here awaiting his coming, and though there has been no formal conference arranged, it is likely that whatever time Mr. Bryan has to spare will be fully occupied in talking over the situation. He will be a guest at a private dinner to-night, and to-morrow he will have a meeting with the Chicago platform Democrats. In the evening he will dine with John W. Keller at the Democratic Club.

This dinner, it was definitely announced yesterday, will be of small dimensions. In order that there may be no mistake as to its unofficial character, Mr. Bryan and the half dozen other men who will be Mr. Keller's guests will occupy one of the tables in the main dining room, during the usual dinner hour. Those members of the club who may desire to do so, will dine at the other tables at the same time. After the dinner Mr. Bryan will be presented to the members of the club who may be in the clubhouse, and while there has been no formal programme outlined and no efforts have been made to attract a large attendance, it is believed that the house will be well crowded. Mr. Keller was unwilling to say yesterday whom his guests would be, but it is known that invitations have been accepted by John F. Carroll, Corporation Counsel Whalen, Senator P. H. McCarren of Brooklyn, and ex-Gov. Hogg of Texas, who provoked an outburst of Bryan enthusiasm at the Tammany Society's Fourth of July celebration last year.

Gov. Hogg, in conversation yesterday, intimated that the real purpose of Mr. Bryan's visit at this time was the healing up of all differences which existed between the late Presidential candidate and the Tammany organization during the campaign of 1896. Mr. Hogg spoke in praise of Tammany Hall and Richard Croker, and predicted that Mr. Bryan would be elected next Fall by an "overwhelming majority."

"All through the West and South," said Gov. Hogg, "Tammany Hall is regarded as the greatest and most potent factor in the political field. Its sturdy support of the party's nominees has won it friends in every quarter, and with a united Democracy such as we will have during the ensuing campaign, there is no doubt of the election of Mr. Bryan. Out West Mr. Croker is looked upon as a leader of the best type. He is a man of principles, and his political acumen is beyond dispute.

"One of the things that most commends him to the people of the West is the fact that he resigned his office of City Chamberlain, which paid him $25,000, because he did not believe that a city official to whom are intrusted vast sums of money should own race horses. He wanted to go into racing, and, rather than violate this principle, he relinquished an extremely lucrative office.

"I've been about the country a good bit in the last year, and I'll tell you that everything looks as though this would be a Bryan year. Those who voted for Mr. Bryan in 1896 will vote for him in 1900, and besides, there are thousands of men who voted for Palmer and Buckner, or did not vote at all, who will return to the fold. Then there are thousands—hundreds of thousands—of Republicans who will not support McKinley. We are going into this campaign with everything on our side and we're sure to win out."

Gov. Hogg expressed himself as being full of regret for the war between Great Britain and the Boer Republic. "Things like this are enough to divide public opinion," he said. "On the one side is England, which manifested the warmest friendship for us during our struggle with Spain. On the other is a small nation fighting for liberty. If it were not for the fact that England is fighting against a republic you'd never hear a word spoken against her. It would be a bad thing for all of us if England should sustain defeat, but just the same she is on the wrong side this time."

Norman E. Mack, who called upon Mr. Bryan in Washington on Thursday, said last night that in the western part of the State there is no opposition to Mr. Bryan's candidacy. So far he had heard of only one possible Democratic candidate for Governor, and that is Senator Mackey of Erie County. Mr. Mack will have a conference with Mr. Bryan during his visit.

Mr. Bryan's Visit to Jersey City.

City Collector Davis of Jersey City said yesterday that he would make arrangements for Col. William J. Bryan to speak on Wednesday night at St. Peter's Hall. He said Col. Bryan would arrive on Wednesday afternoon, and would dine with Congressman Daly in Hoboken. From there he would go to the clubrooms of the Davis Association in Jersey City, and then to St. Peter's Hall.

THE FRENCH IN CHINA.

Details of the Troubles at Kwang-Chan-Wan Bay.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Jan. 21.—The steamship Monmouthshire brings news from Shanghai that China has acquiesced in the French demands for territory at Kwang-Chan-Wan Bay after two more Chinese defeats. China has dismissed the Viceroy of two Kwang provinces, appointing Li Hung Chang to succeed them. Li has been ordered south to delimit the French boundary and arrange other details. China also agrees to decapitate the Prefect who began the warfare against the French, and to pay 200,000 taels indemnity to the families of Frenchmen killed in the fighting.

Dec. 20 eighty French soldiers were sent into the interior to make a demonstration and prevent further native uprisings. They engaged a body of Chinese troops and fought their way through. A mob then surrounded them, but it was driven back with about 100 natives killed and wounded. The French lost eighteen men. The same week three companies of French Marines charged against Chinese regulars, killing twenty-two of them. French warships then threatened to go up the river and bombard Canton. China thereupon yielded.

Fatal Row Over Runaway Match.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 21.—Mardell Polston met Duncan McDuffy on the road near Bennettsville to-day and was accused of assisting in the runaway marriage of McDuffy's daughter. Polston denied the charge, and a quarrel ensued, which resulted in the killing of McDuffy. Polston is in jail.

Roland Reed Much Better.

Roland Reed, the actor, who has been a patient in St. Luke's Hospital for several weeks, is improving. The physicians said that yesterday Mr. Reed was able to sit up in bed for the first time. It is thought that unless some unlooked for complication sets in he will recover.

ALDERMAN CATCHES THIEVES.

Chicago Official Captures Two Offenders in Twenty Minutes—Has a Hard Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—Alderman James C. Patterson of the Twelfth Ward, made a record as a thief taker yesterday which even an experienced policeman might envy. He captured two men within twenty minutes and marched them to the station.

As the Alderman was hurrying to keep an engagement at the Palmer House, he saw a young man acting suspiciously in a crowd near Marshall Field's. Patterson watched him and saw him slip his hand into a woman's dress. The Alderman caught the fellow, who immediately struck him a blinding blow in the eye, but Patterson clinched with him and they fell and rolled over on the walk, punching each other. The Alderman kept his hold, and overcame the man. Then he marched him to the Central Station, three blocks away.

Starting out once more, Patterson was about to enter the Palmer House when he saw a man thrust his hand under a woman's cloak. His detective instinct was aroused, and he pounced upon the thief. This one also showed fight and punched the Alderman. Bystanders thought it was an ordinary street fight, and they let the men have it out. Patterson's eyes were blackened and his lip cut. His collar and tie were torn off, but he maintained a grip on the man and defended himself with the other hand. The prisoner was finally tripped up and gave in.

Chief Kipley offered to appoint the Alderman to the force, but the honor was declined. He did accept the present of a "billy" and a patrol box key, however.

OPPOSE A CARNEGIE LIBRARY.

Some Residents of East Orange Will Fight the Acceptance of the Millionaire's Offer.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 21.—Opposition to the acceptance of the proposition made by Andrew Carnegie to give East Orange a fifty-thousand-dollar public library will be manifested to-morrow night at the meeting of the East Orange City Council, when Mr. Carnegie's offer will be formally made known in a communication from Mayor Bruen. Mr. Bruen said to-day that, notwithstanding statements to the contrary, the proposition would be accepted by the City Council. Several influential citizens have stated, however, that they intend to protest against the gift being accepted.

Dr. J. M. W. Kitchen says he considers Mr. Carnegie's offer almost an insult to East Orange. "I admire Mr. Carnegie's philanthropic work in providing libraries for communities that could not get them otherwise," said Dr. Kitchen, "but he evidently does not know the condition of affairs here in East Orange. We are a wealthy community, amply able to provide our own library if we want one. Efforts by various well-intentioned people to secure a library in East Orange have been unsuccessful. There is already an excellent library in Orange, only a mile distant, and that affords every facility that is required by East Orangeites. Mr. Carnegie stipulates that we shall raise $5,000 a year to support his white elephant. It is all wrong to say that this gift should be accepted before the people have a chance to be heard. If put to a vote of the people of East Orange, I believe they would thank Mr. Carnegie for his kind offer and respectfully decline it."

Dr. Kitchen's sentiments are echoed by a number of other people, who point out that when the Stickler Memorial Library, in Orange, is completed it is likely that there will be a large increase in its value through the liberality of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Stickler. The library now contains upward of 10,000 volumes, while the memorial building will have space for about 40,000. The Carnegie library would have to be supported by public taxation, whereas the Stickler Memorial will be supported by private contributions and an endowment fund, which already exceeds $35,000.

WHY THE MINISTER RESIGNED.

California Divine Believes in Dancing and Drinking, and Condemns "Hypocrisy" in the Church.

OAKLAND, Cal., Jan. 21.—The Rev. James C. McInness, pastor of the Oakland Congregational Chapel, to-day announced his retirement from the ministry. In assigning his reasons for taking this step, he said:

"I believe in dancing and a long list of other things that are tabooed by churchgoers when indulged in by ministers. If a man needs a drink he has the right to take it. When I meet a man on the streets, I like to slap him on the back and say, 'Hello there, Bill,' in a good, hearty voice. I believe in God and Christianity, but the Church is burdened with false ideas and full of sinful hypocrites, and some of my friends who might be called 'lushers' are infinitely better than these frauds of piety.

"The ministry is no place for a young man who wants his personal liberty. He must use too much hypocrisy himself and overlook too much hypocrisy in others."

WILL PRAY FOR KENTUCKY.

To-morrow a Day of Humiliation in Frankfort—All the Churches Will Take Part.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 21.—The clergymen of Frankfort have decided that Tuesday shall be set apart in this city as a day of humiliation and prayer. Services will be held in the Episcopal Church at three different times during the day, the first service being at 9 A. M., the second at 4 P. M., and the third at 7 P. M.

The churches uniting in observance of the day include the Episcopal, Baptist, Methodist, two Presbyterian, Christian, and Roman Catholic—all the churches in Frankfort. The clergymen of the various denominations announced from their pulpits this morning that the deplorable events of the last week in the City of Frankfort and the talk of the possible repetition of such affairs as the Colson-Scott tragedy, had rendered necessary some steps to awaken the public conscience to the dangers threatening the commonwealth of Kentucky.

Prayers will be offered at all three services asking that men of both parties may be guided to act with wisdom and moderation and that the danger of further bloodshed may be passed by.

Clark Not to Testify.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 21.—The Republicans have decided not to place on the witness stand William H. Clark of New York, who, it was said, was taking part in the Goebel-Taylor contest on behalf of Richard Croker, and the subpoena served on him has been withdrawn.

CHURCH RAISES $101,000.

Presbyterian Congregation at Buffalo Now Out of Debt.

BUFFALO, Jan. 21.—In the absence of the pastor of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church this morning a committee representing the congregation held a special service in order to raise sufficient money to clear the church from debt. The result was astonishing.

It had been announced that $96,000 was needed urgently, but it was not thought that at to-day's meeting one-half of this amount could be raised. Such, however, was the response from the large congregation that in two hours $101,000 had been pledged, and the church placed in a sound position financially.

Five States in Five Hours.

The "Royal Limited," beautiful, swift, and sure. Leaves New York, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street, daily 3 P. M., arrives Washington 8 P. M. Exquisite Dining and Café Car Service.—Adv.

SHIPWRECKED SAILORS SAVED.

Crew of the Sutton, Which Struck on Fenwick Island Shoals, Taken Off—Vessel Is Doomed.

LEWES, Del., Jan. 21.—The steamer which the Fenwick Island Life Saving Station reported last night as stranded on Fenwick Island Shoals, about eight miles off shore, proves to be the British steamer Sutton, with a cargo of iron ore from Carthagena, Spain, for Philadelphia. The Sutton stranded at 6 o'clock Saturday morning during a dense fog. After working all day to back off the shoal, the vessel from constant pounding began to fill and settle.

After darkness had settled Capt. Pike fired rockets and burned colored lights, which attracted the attention of the revenue cutter Onondaga, which had left the Breakwater at 5 o'clock in the afternoon to patrol the coast between Cape Henlopen and Cape Henry. The Onondaga immediately responded to the signals for assistance, and sent boats to rescue the crew of twenty-four men. This was difficult to do as a heavy southwest gale was blowing at the time, but by the aid of the Onondaga's searchlight the men were taken from the stranded vessel at midnight, and the whole crew was brought to the Breakwater.

The weather having moderated this morning, the crew of the stranded steamer went aboard the wrecking steamer North America, and at 11 o'clock proceeded to the scene of the wreck for the purpose of examination, with a view to saving the steamer and cargo if possible.

The North America returned from the wreck at 6 o'clock to-night, and Capt. Pike and Capt. Hamlett of the Onondaga report the vessel to be full of water, with but slight chances that she can be saved. The shipwrecked crew was landed here to-night, and will probably leave for Philadelphia to-morrow.

The Sutton is practically a new steamer, having been built at Glasgow in 1897 by A. Rodger & Co. She is 314 feet long, 44.1 feet broad and 20.7 feet deep, registering a net tonnage of 1,621, and when fully loaded displaces 2,426 tons. She is owned by J. Sunley & Co. of London.

BRITISH SHIP DORA AGROUND.

Hard On the Mud in the Kill Von Kull and a Hindrance to Navigation.

The British ship Dora, while passing up the Kill Von Kull yesterday grounded on the mud bottom near the entrance to Newark Bay. She is loaded, and was bound for a dock near Elizabeth.

She went on hard at half tide and her cargo will have to be lightered, as with the wind as it is there will not be a sufficiently high tide for several days to float her. She is in no danger, but is a hindrance to navigation.

While she lies where she is all tows coming through the kills will have to be broken up. The usual course is to tow on a long line. Now the tugboats will have to take one barge alongside at a time, and take it past the steamer. This will cause a delay of several hours when the tow is a large one.

SOLD A "PATENT" CORN SHELLER

Alleged Agent Bunkoed Many Connecticut Farmers.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Jan. 21.—A short time ago a man claiming to be the authorized agent of an Ohio manufacturing concern took a large number of orders for a patent corn sheller from the farmers in this vicinity. By a special agreement the customers were to pay part of the cost at the time the order was given and the balance upon the delivery of the sheller. The agent has not been seen since, but the farmers all received a pine board, 12 by 6 inches, with one end bound with a piece of sheet iron. The following directions were sent along with it:

"Sit on the board and draw the corn over the iron end, and it can be shelled with ease."

MONEY FOR WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

Susan B. Anthony Will Try to Raise a $1,000,000 Fund.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—"Miss Susan B. Anthony is attempting to raise a million-dollar sinking fund for the woman's suffrage cause, and she will be more actively engaged in the work after resigning as President than she ever was before," said Mrs. S. E. Gross, to-day.

"Just how this million dollars will be raised, Miss Anthony has not fully decided, but it is said that ways and means of raising the fund will be one of the principal topics of discussion at the National meeting to be held in Washington Feb. 5.

"In retiring from the Presidency Miss Anthony believes that she can do more toward advancing the suffrage cause than she could by continuing as the head officer," continued Mrs. Gross. "It is her idea to get the younger element actively engaged in the administration of the affairs of the association during her lifetime so that they may be able to carry on the work after her death."

NEW DORMITORY FOR HOBART.

Medbury Hall to be Built in Near Future on Separate Entry Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, N. Y., Jan. 21.—Plans have been adopted by the Board of Trustees of Hobart College to build a new dormitory in the near future. The new building will be known as Medbury Hall. It will occupy a site just west of the Demorest Memorial Library Building on the north side of the campus, and will be 165 by 30 feet.

The building will be arranged on the separate entry plan now adopted by Princeton and the University of Pennsylvania, and is planned to accommodate about sixty men. The structure will be of brick, trimmed with buff sandstone, and will be of Jacobean architectural style, largely employed at Cambridge, England.

The plans are to have the present buildings and those that may be erected in the future, form a quadrangle, and the Coxe Memorial Hall may be placed immediately in the rear of the present dormitories. The hall known as the South Building will be entirely devoted to chemistry, and Trinity Hall, one of the present dormitories, to physics.

More American Engines for France.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—The Baldwin Locomotive Works have obtained another large order for engines from France. The order, which is for thirty large ten-wheeled passenger engines, is from the Paris and Orleans Railway, and is the first order for locomotives ever placed by the company with an American firm. The engines are to be shipped by Aug. 1.

Diphtheria in a Children's Home.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Jan. 21.—The entire Fairfield County Home for Destitute Children is under quarantine because of diphtheria. Two cases have already broken out, and the children have been taken to the isolation hospital. Health Officer W. J. Tracey is certain that there will be other cases and will make strict quarantine regulations until all danger is past. There are also several cases of measles at the home.

Honolulu Attracts Japanese.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.—The steamer Doric, which arrived yesterday from the Orient, landed 700 Japanese at Honolulu. This completed a list of 2,000 inside of four days. The records of the Immigration Bureau at Honolulu show that since June 15 last 17,800 Japanese have been landed there.

Safety, Speed, and Comfort.

The standard qualities of all trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad.—Adv.

Fast Trains via Pennsylvania Railroad to Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, Toledo, and Cincinnati. Service unequalled.—Adv.

PAYN CASE PUZZLES PLATT

Republican Leader Is Unable to Choose His Course.

HINT OF NEW DEVELOPMENTS

Payn's Friends Talk of a "Mine" to be Set Off—President McKinley May Interfere.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—Gov. Roosevelt returned at noon to-day from New York, where he went to have a talk with Senator T. C. Platt and B. B. Odell, Jr., Chairman of the Republican State Committee, in regard to the selection of a man to succeed Louis F. Payn as Superintendent of Insurance. It is announced that the Governor has not yet decided on the man whose name he will send to the Senate, and it is further reported that the Governor declined to accept any of the names suggested to him yesterday by Messrs. Platt and Odell.

The Governor himself refuses to say anything about the conference or its results, but some of his friends say that he promised Mr. Platt to defer making any nomination until after the State leader has had an opportunity to submit names of other Republicans for Mr. Payn's place. The Governor is said to be willing to permit the machine to name the man for Insurance Superintendent, but the man must be one agreeable to the appointing power, and politicians say there is a wide difference between the views of the Governor and the organization leaders as to what constitutes fitness for public office. Further, it is said the Governor wants a man who will command the votes of the organization Senators.

In discussing the situation with a reporter the Governor was non-committal. "Have you decided whom to nominate for Mr. Payn's place?" he was asked.

"I have nothing to say at all concerning this matter," said he. "I regret that I cannot give you a more satisfactory answer, but I will not talk at this time."

"Will you make any statement regarding yesterday's conference, either to-morrow or any day this week?" was then asked.

"I don't know," was the reply. "I cannot say a word now, and I do not know what I shall do."

"Will you make any nomination this week?"

"I don't know," again answered the Governor, "I have nothing to say for publication."

In reply to a question as to the probability of further conferences between himself and the organization representatives, the Chief Executive said he could not say what would happen. It is not believed here that the Governor will take any decided step before Wednesday, and he may let the matter go over for another week. His action, it is said, will depend largely upon what he hears from Senator Platt.

All kinds of rumors are heard around the hotels to-night concerning the methods which it is alleged are being employed in the present contest. The predictions made some weeks ago that there would be no local legislation until the Payn matter is settled are being repeated on all sides to-night, and everybody in Albany anticipates a bitter struggle.

It is admitted by persons affiliated with the machine that Senator Platt is puzzled; more so, perhaps, than at any time since he assumed his leadership. The Platt men say that if he turns against the Insurance Superintendent the latter will wage war on the machine, while on the other hand the adherents of the Governor argue that if the organization intends to renominate the Governor for his present office it cannot afford to antagonize him.

Mr. Payn is here to-night, but has nothing to say for publication. He has not lost any of his confidence, however, and some of his friends are hinting mysteriously about a "mine" which Mr. Payn is ready to set off. They cannot be induced to go into details, but intimate that it will cause a great sensation.

Stories are in circulation that President McKinley's friends are arranging to bring about a settlement of the trouble, on the ground that they fear that an open break in the Republican ranks in this State will have a serious effect in the coming National campaign.

After a conference between Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee and Louis F. Payn, Superintendent of the Insurance Department, yesterday, it was announced that the State organization will ask Gov. Roosevelt not to send to the Senate the name of Mr. Payn's successor during the current week. At the same time, it was said that efforts would be made to induce the Governor to have another conference with Senator Platt and Chairman Odell on Friday or Saturday next, in order to select a candidate to whom the organization can pledge its support.

This is regarded by Mr. Payn's friends as an emphatic victory for the latter, and it is taken to mean that the party leaders, who have hitherto kept their hands off in the fight, had decided to give Mr. Payn their support, and to do all in their power to bring about a compromise between the Governor and the Superintendent of Insurance. Neither Mr. Odell nor Mr. Payn would discuss the conclusions reached at yesterday's conference.

TROY PEOPLE MUST WALK.

All the Street Cars Are Tied Up by a Strike.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—Not a street car moved in Troy to-day. The United Traction Company was completely tied up in that section by the men going out on strike. The tie-up is, perhaps, the most complete of the kind ever attempted. With lines operating in five cities, all close together, the United Traction Company officials were unable to get a man to touch a Troy car. Three hundred and sixty-five men went out.

The strike was the result of the action of Superintendent Edgar S. Fassett in refusing to consider an application from the Troy employes for 20 cents per hour and ten hours to constitute a day's work.

At the meeting to-day the men decided to stand firm for 20 cents an hour. They are not particular about the ten-hour limit, so long as they are paid for every hour they work.

AGAIN ACCUSES TRENTON POLICE

Dr. Wishart Refuses, However, to Appear Before the Board.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 21.—The Rev. A. Wishart of the Central Baptist Church, in a sermon to-night reiterated his charges of a week ago that gambling, prizefighting, and Sunday selling were being conducted in Trenton with the knowledge of the police and that the latter were doing nothing to enforce the law.

Dr. Wishart was asked yesterday by the Police Board to go before them and furnish proof of violations of the law of which he spoke. Dr. Wishart said to-night that he would not go before the Police Board, and that the police knew these things were going on, and if they wanted to do their duty they knew where to get the proof.

Stopped to Listen, Got a Bullet.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 21.—Hugh Barry, William McAllen, and James McFaul, all of Kearney, were engaged in a wrangle at Pavonia Avenue and Clay Street about 11 o'clock to-day, when Kate McKenna, eighteen years of age, residing at 423 Second Street, East Newark, came along on her way home from church. She stood a short distance away, listening to the wrangle, when Barry pulled a revolver and fired straight at her. The bullet passed through her clothing, but she escaped unhurt. The men were arrested, and a charge of atrocious assault made against them.

Level, Straight, and Comfortable.

The roads of the New York Central Lines over which run hourly trains between the East and West. See time table in this paper. Trains illuminated by Pintsch Light.—Adv.

DEATH IN AN EARTHQUAKE.

Disturbance in Mexico Kills Seven People and Injures Many—Much Property Damage Done.

COLIMA, Mexico, Jan. 21.—An earthquake shock began here at 11:45 on Friday night and assumed serious proportions at Tenimata, many houses being badly injured and some of light construction wrecked. There was great consternation, and people rushed into the streets, some barely escaping with their lives. Seven people were killed outright, and sixty were injured and are being cared for by the local surgeons. It was reported that the volcano had burst into eruption, but it now appears that the phenomenon was confined to subterranean manifestations.

Local scientific men believe that the earthquake traveled from under the Pacific Ocean, and that when news reaches here from the coast there will be interesting details.

The Governor of this State has appointed a commission to inspect the churches and public edifices, while owners of houses injured in the earthquake will be compelled to put them in a condition of security. Quiet is restored and there is little apprehension of a return of the disturbances.

GUADALAJARA, Mexico, Jan. 21.—At midnight Friday an earthquake shock cracked the arches and staircase of the State Palace and the portico of the university and the Degallado Theatre, the latter one of the most massive structures here. The churches of San Francisco and San José were damaged. The former is one of the handsomest edifices on the continent, and is locally known as the Golden Cup from the magnificence of its interior. The Government has closed Sagrario Church, fearing the dome will fall in. Carmen Barracks were badly damaged, and news from Zapotlan and Sarula state that several houses were demolished.

The shock was felt severely at San Blas, on the Pacific, and noises under ground were heard resembling the hoarse rumbling of a heavy sea dashing upon shore. Meterologist Conteras predicts a repetition of the shocks.

VERA CRUZ, Mexico, Jan. 21.—The earthquake traveled across the country, reaching here just after midnight Saturday morning. The shock was comparatively light.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 21.—News is arriving from the interior points affected by the earthquake Friday night and Saturday morning. Much damage was done to property in Guadalajara and the City of Colima, capital of the State of the same name, was the scene of terrifying experiences, accompanied with loss of life.

This city came off comparatively unscathed, few accidents occurring, although some adobe huts in the suburbs fell in, and one bridge was partially wrecked. The Church of the Three Kings at Atzcnatzalco, in the suburbs, was cracked and will be closed for repairs.

Scientists are studying the earthquake from data now being received from interior points.

PROPOSED MORTGAGE TAX.

Senator Stranahan Explains and Defends the Provisions of the Five Mills Levy.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—There has been so much misconstruction of the proposed new tax law that Senator Stranahan, the Chairman of the committee, has made this statement:

"Under the system proposed no State tax shall be levied upon real or personal property by the Legislature, and, therefore, no county will be called upon by the Controller of the State to levy a tax upon the property of its citizens for the support of the State. Under such conditions no county will have any cause for concern as to the rate of assessment prevailing in another, for the reason that all moneys raised on the basis of local assessments will be expended in the county where paid. The absolute impossibility of a Board of Equalization satisfactorily adjusting the assessments between various counties by taking from the assessed valuation of one and adding to another, so that the burdens of a State tax are equally distributed between them, renders the change suggested imperative in any tax reform.

"The criticism on the bill so far as brought to my attention has been mainly that the tax of 5 mills on mortgages would be an additional tax on real estate; this proposition I cannot believe is correct. If the rate of tax was higher it might be possible for the lender to shift it to the borrower, but whether it will be possible to so shift it will largely depend upon the amount of money seeking investment. If the lender finds he can pay the 5-mills tax on mortgages held by him and yet realize a net income as high or higher than upon the other investments, he will not be able to shift it upon the borrower, because there will be found competition between lenders for this class of securities, and I undertake to say that there is now no considerable investment available more desirable than mortgages upon real estate in the City of New York at from 4 to 4½ per cent., the rate now obtaining there, and this will still be true if reduced 5 mills by the tax proposed."

GAMBLING AT COUNTY FAIRS.

Assemblyman Burnett's Bill, It Is Believed, Will Put a Stop to It.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—Assemblyman Burnett, the Chairman of the Committee on General Laws, has introduced a bill which will be of especial interest in the country districts of the State. Under Section 88 of the State agricultural law, the moneys annually appropriated for the promotion of agriculture and those accruing from the Controller's tax on racing associations are distributed to the different county and town agricultural societies of the State, the section specifying the percentum to which each is entitled. Mr. Burnett proposes to make the payment of moneys contingent upon the absolute prohibition of all gambling and games of chance upon the grounds of such association or club during its annual fair.

Assemblyman Burnett is said to have the support of most of the prominent agriculturists of the State and of the officials of the State Agricultural Society in his efforts to pass this anti-gambling law.

DIED IN A BROOKLYN CHURCH.

Last Rites Administered to Mrs. O'Hare at the Foot of St. Francis Xavier's Altar.

Death claimed Mrs. Elizabeth O'Hare in the presence of a large assemblage of children attending Sunday school in the Roman Catholic Church of St. Francis Xavier in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon. The teaching came to an abrupt close as the Rev. Father Hickey, the pastor, descended to the body of the church and helped the stricken woman's husband to bear her to the foot of the altar, where he administered the last rites.

Mrs. O'Hare was fifty-three years old, and the wife of Patrick O'Hare, a retired builder of 102 Summit Street. She and her husband had been for a stroll through Prospect Park, and on their return their way led past the church at Sixth Avenue and Carroll Street. They heard the music, both vocal and instrumental, in the street and it moved them to step within and listen.

They took seats far up the main aisle. The music soon ceased and Father Hickey began to address the children, when Mrs. O'Hare suddenly became pale and began to gasp and tear at the bosom of her dress as though suffocating. Mr. O'Hare caught her in his arms and started to carry her to the street, when Father Hickey came near and saw she was in a dying condition. Father Hickey sent word for a physician to hurry to the church, and Mr. O'Hare bore the woman forward. After she had received extreme unction she was carried into the rectory, and there she died before a doctor arrived.

Mrs. O'Hare was born in Ireland, but had been a resident of Brooklyn for many years. She had been married nearly thirty years. She and her husband attended St. Stephens's Roman Catholic Church, at Hicks and Summit Streets, which was nearer their home.

A Beautiful Souvenir Mug Will Be presented to our bottled beer customers on record February 1st. THE OTTO HUBER BREWERY.—Adv.

GEN. WARREN FIGHTS HIS WAY ONWARD

He Advances Two Miles After an All-Day Struggle.

BULLER'S MEN ALSO ENGAGED

Boer Forces Were Driven from Three Positions.

British Losses on Saturday Were Nearly 300—Difficulties of Transportation Increase Greatly as Advance Continues.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Gen. Buller cables to the War Office:

"Spearman's Camp, Jan. 21, 9 P. M.—Gen. Warren has been engaged all day, chiefly on his left, which he has swung forward about a couple of miles. The ground is very difficult,

time ago trickling streams are now deep torrents.

"The scenes at the drifts cannot be easily forgotten. One sees a perfect pandemonium of ox wagons. Sometimes thirty oxen are yoked to a single wagon, and the drivers make a veritable babel of noise, shouting in Dutch, English, and Zulu. They brandish their long whips, and occasionally an upset stops a whole train.

"At another point, or time, half a regiment will drag a cart and its mules up the river bank by main force. The traction engines looked promising at first, but since Chieveley I have seen nothing of them."

The War Office has posted this dispatch from Gen. Buller, dated Jan. 21, 10 A. M.:

"The following were wounded in the action near Venter's Spruit yesterday: Officers—Staff, Col. Hamilton and Major C. McGregor; Second Lancashire Fusiliers, Capt. R. B. Blunt and Second Lieuts. M. G. Crofton and E. J. M. Barrett; First Border Rifles, Capt. C. D. Vaughan and Second Lieut. Murier; First York and Lancashires, Second Lieut. A. H. Keirrey; Second Dublin Fusiliers, Capt. C. A. Honsley, (since dead,) and Major F. English; Second Gordons, Second Lieut P. D. Stewart and 270 non-commissioned officers and men."

AT THE WAR OFFICE.

Yesterday was almost a record day at the War Office. As if anticipating important news, the authorities announced on Saturday that the lobbies of the War Office would be open throughout Sunday, and the knowledge that a great battle was proceeding brought a continuous stream of inquirers of all classes.

Some gloomy forebodings were caused by the bulletin announcing that nearly 300 had been wounded, but in general a cheery confidence was expressed in the success of Gen. Buller's movement. On it being announced that further officials dispatches were improbable to-night, the crowd dispersed, expressing disappointment that the news was no better.

The severity of the censorship at the present moment prevents the special correspondents from giving much additional information to supplement Gen. Buller's latest dispatch. The success of the movement depends almost entirely upon how far he proves able to outmanoeuvre the Boers, whose available forces are doubtless larger than his own.

The chief difficulty lies in the ability of the Boers to transport men, stores, and ammunition quickly and to intrench new positions. Secrecy regarding Gen. Buller's progress, therefore, is essential, and the public here is quite content to wait patiently.

PROBABLE BRITISH PLANS.

From the information which the censor has allowed to pass, it is as yet impossible to form a correct notion of the British tactics. One thing, however, is quite clear. The British commanders have profited by experience and are now avoiding infantry charges, giving preference to the more judicious use of artillery.

The general idea is that Sir Redvers Buller, with some 8,000 men and eighteen field guns, is holding the northern bank of the Tugela at Potgieter's Drift, while Sir Charles Warren, with about 12,000 men, thirty guns, and a large force of cavalry, is working around the right flank of the Boers eight or ten miles away.

One account of Saturday's fighting says that the British had few killed. Little reliance can be placed upon these reports, and, although the main position of the Boers has not yet been attacked and nothing is known as to its strength, Saturday's and Sunday's fighting, which can hardly be described as more than outpost affairs, evidently entailed serious losses.

The Boers are following their old-time tactics—making a show of resistance and then retreating in good order to prepared positions; and as they are working from the interior of their lines they may be able to bring strong forces to defend the main position.

Nothing is heard regarding any counter attack by Sir George White from Ladysmith, and Gen. Buller's "I think we are making substantial progress" remains the last word. This shows that there is still some very hard work in front of the British forces.

The news from other points is of slight interest. Gen. Kelly-Kenny's division has been sent by Gen. Gatacre to form an advanced base at Rosmead Junction.

British Losses at Ladysmith.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—A third supplementary list of the British casualties in the attack upon Ladysmith on Jan. 6 was published by the War Office to-day. It shows twenty-eight non-commissioned officers and men killed and five dangerously wounded. This brings the total casualties in that engagement to 488.

PLUMER'S MOVE ON MAFEKING.

He Has Penetrated Within 100 Miles of the Town—Casual Firing There Still Continues.

LORENZO MARQUES, Jan. 21.—A dispatch from Gaberones, undated, says:

"Col. Plumer has worked down this far toward Mafeking with three armored trains and a relieving force. The bridge is being rebuilt so that he may proceed."

A dispatch from Mafeking, dated Jan. 6, sent by runner to Mocleudi, Jan. 14, thence to this place, says:

"We concentrated our artillery, consisting of a seven-pounder, a Nordenfeldt, and one little old ship's gun, on Jan. 3, emplacing during the darkness, so as to bear on the enemy's big siege gun. We carefully concealed the guns until the next afternoon, when, after the enemy had fired a couple of shells, we let loose all our pieces, firing and loading as fast as possible.

"One of our shots must have thrown the enemy's siege gun out of position, for it ceased firing. With glasses we could see the Boers rapidly reinforcing at that point.

"The next day they moved back their guns 500 yards. They emplaced a five-pounder, and proceeded to drop shells regularly into Market Square.

"We have made up our minds to stick it out, and have food for another three months. The whole garrison is enraged at the enemy for firing upon the women's laager."

Another dispatch from Mafeking, Jan. 10, via Gaberones, says:

"The enemy continue the bombardment with field guns, and an occasional hundred-pound shell. They have again fired at the women's laager, but without hurting any one."

Gaberones is a small place on the Mossilikatzi River, one of the upper tributaries of the Limpopo. It is about 100 miles north of Mafeking, and about 300 miles southwest of Tuli Palla, where the railway leaves the Limpopo River, going north, is about 100 miles north of Gaberones. The next town toward Mafeking is Ramutsa, 20 miles to the south.

Gen. French Threatens Hebron.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The War Office has received the following from Lord Roberts, dated Cape Town, Jan. 21: "Gen. French reports a demonstration with cavalry and two guns toward Hebron on Friday, but that otherwise the situation is unchanged."

TROOPS MUST BUY ALL SUPPLIES.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 20.—Lord Roberts, to avoid alienating the Cape Dutch and to see that the military respect the rights of non-combatants regardless of race or sympathies, has issued, through Lord Kitchener, his Chief of Staff, the following order:

"The Commander-in-Chief wishes to impress upon all officers who may at any time be in charge of columns or detached commands the grave importance of doing all in their power by good and conciliatory treatment, and of securing compensation for the people of the country, in all matters affecting either their own interests or those of the troops.

"In all cases where supplies of any kind are required these must be paid for on delivery and a receipt for the amount taken. Officers will be held responsible for the observance of the rule that soldiers are never allowed to enter private houses or to molest the inhabitants on any pretext whatever; and every precaution must be taken to suppress looting or petty robbery by persons connected with the army.

"When supplies are absolutely necessary for the subsistence of the army, and the inhabitants are unwilling to meet such demands, commanding officers may, after having satisfied themselves by careful personal investigation that such supplies are necessary and available, order these in such cases to be taken by force, full receipt therefor being given."

BOERS IN NATAL DISHEARTENED

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The correspondent of The Times at Lorenzo Marques, telegraphing Saturday, says:

"I learn from an absolutely unbiased and trustworthy informant that the Boers in Natal are disheartened. I also learn that the British residents in the two republics would suffer severely at the hands of the Dutch, did not the latter fear the result for Boers in the hands of the British.

"The Standard and Diggers' News threatens retaliation on the British officers in Pretoria if the Boer prisoners are removed to St. Helena.

"I hear that the Transvaal Government is still making huge profits out of the Johannesburg mines."

COLONIALS TO BE ENLISTED.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 19.—Recognizing the importance of colonial troops, Lord Roberts has authorized the formation of a complete division of colonials under Gen. Brabant. It is intended to raise in Cape Colony additional mounted irregulars. As a further mark of favor, Lord Roberts, it is said, intends to select his own bodyguard from the colonials.

British Stretcher-Bearers Desert.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Durban correspondent of The Standard says: "It is reported that ten volunteer stretcher-bearers, on their arrival at the front, walked deliberately across into the Boer lines. The same thing happened at the battle of Colenso. It is presumed they were spies who had succeeded in enrolling themselves in the ambulance corps. It is asserted that the Boers desecrated the Convent Church at Newcastle in an indescribable manner."

Hospital Ship Maine at Cape Town.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 20.—The American hospital ship Maine, from the West India Docks, London, Dec. 23, arrived here to-day. Lord Roberts will inspect the Maine on Monday.

Butter for British Soldiers.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—A committee of Danish farmers has sent to the Princess of Wales 12,000 boxes of choice butter for the British soldiers in South Africa. She has accepted the gift in the name of the sick and wounded and has returned a complimentary message, which concludes with the phrase: "Especially as it is a present from my native country, Denmark."

Chamberlain to Dine with the Queen.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Mr. Chamberlain will dine at Osborne House with the Queen to-day (Monday) and will return to London to-morrow.

COURTESY TO WEBSTER DAVIS.

President Krueger's Private Car to Take Him to Pretoria—Comment Excited in Europe.

LORENZO MARQUES, Jan. 21.—Webster Davis, United States Assistant Secretary of the Interior, arrived here to-day on his way to Pretoria, and called upon the Governor General, Capt. Alvaro da Costa Ferreira, who gave him a most courteous reception and requested him to convey a message of special friendship to President McKinley.

The Transvaal Government has informed Mr. Davis that President Krüger's saloon carriage will convey him to Pretoria.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The publication of the fact that President Krüger is sending a private car to take Webster Davis from Lorenzo Marques to Pretoria is causing considerable speculation here as to whether Mr. Davis, notwithstanding the denials from Washington, has not some sort of official mission.

It is thought rather singular that a mere traveler, even though an official at home, should receive so much attention. The subject is attracting the Continental papers, which are inquiring through the London representatives whether the British Government has information with regard to the object of Mr. Davis. They are reluctant to believe that one of President McKinley's Assistant Secretaries would take a vacation in the Transvaal and be given leave of absence from his duties for several months without some special purpose.

A recent dispatch from Washington pointed out that Mr. Davis had given up his proposed visit to the Transvaal owing to the possibility that it might be misinterpreted.

MACRUM'S MISSION.

Reported that He Bears a Letter from Krueger Proposing Peace on the Basis of the Status Quo.

ROME, Jan. 21.—Charles E. Macrum, former United States Consul at Pretoria, who arrived here yesterday, left, to-day for Paris.

Mr. Easton, who accompanied Mr. Macrum, said, in the course of an interview at Naples, that the Boers know that they must ultimately be defeated, but are determined to resist to the last. He praises the Boer tactics and expresses admiration for the bravery of both armies.

The Afrikanders are regarded by Mr. Easton as "a permanent danger to the British." He asserts that, prior to the war, the Transvaal Government inquired what number of cartridges was allowed to the German troops in the Franco-Prussian war and then ordered double the quantity.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—A special dispatch from Naples says that Mr. Macrum is reported to be the bearer of a letter to President McKinley from President Krüger in which the latter proposes peace terms based upon the status quo, with complete independence and a seven-year franchise.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—The Matin, referring to the arrival of Mr. Macrum in Europe, says that the object of his mission is mysterious, and asks if there be any connection between his return and the arrival of Webster Davis at Lorenzo Marques, from which point he is to be taken to Pretoria in a special train sent by President Krüger.

The Matin thinks it very probable that President Krüger, having been cut off from telegraphic communication with Dr. Leyds, is resorting to the good offices of the Americans in order to communicate with the rest of the world, and the paper concludes its observations by saying: "We shall soon know the meaning of these communications."

Montagu White Goes to Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Montagu White, former consul of the Transvaal Republic at London, and who, it is understood, is in this country to endeavor to obtain recognition as the diplomtic representative of the republic here, arrived in the city to-day from New York.

THE KAISER RESENTS SEIZURES.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—There is the best authority for the statement that those parts of Count von Bülow's speech in the Reichstag last Friday, when replying to Herr Moeller's interpellation, which contained severe strictures upon British policy and a veiled warning to Great Britain, were due to Emperor William's expressed wish.

His Majesty is said to be "thoroughly in accord with the nation in condemning Great Britain's manner of seizing German vessels."

Johannesburg Reformer Here.

F. Mosenthal, a former member of the Johannesburg Reform Committee, who, with John Hayes Hammond, was fined and imprisoned by the Boers as a result of the Jameson raid, arrived in this city yesterday on the Cunard Line steamship Campania.

DR. HILLIS ON PEACE AND WAR.

"Militarism is rampant throughout the world. This is an epoch of war, and the spirit of tumult prevails even in the churches," declared the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, last evening. Dr. Hillis took as the text of his sermon, "Blessed are the peacemakers." He declared that it was a paradox to repeat the text when the United States as an eagle, England as a lion, and Russia as a bear, were in a state of tumult as a result of the war spirit.

Speaking of the time of Christ and of the Sermon on the Mount, he said that the injunction of peace was given in a time of war. It was a call to non-resistance in an age of tumult. "Strange enough," he continued, "we have come again to a time of strife. We have come again to an epoch of warfare.

"England inscribes on her banners not the dove of peace, but the lion with teeth which rend. Does the United States have a symbol of peace? No, but the eagle with talons, the same as the Russian bear. Germany, with its million of young men, and France, with its 600,000 who hate peace, show that all Europe is surely an armed camp. It is not the command to be at peace with all men, but to be at war with all men.

Continuing, Dr. Hillis declared that as the spirit of strife has broken out in the Church, so did it prevail in commercial life, there being two lawyers to every merchant.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

PLEAD THE BOER CAUSE

Senators and Representatives Speak at a Washington Meeting.

ALL DENOUNCE GREAT BRITAIN

Some Cast Slurs Upon Their Own Country—Resolutions Urge the President to Act.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The Grand Opera House, the largest auditorium in Washington, was packed to the doors to-night with an enthusiastic audience, which vigorously expressed its sympathy with the Boers in their fight with Great Britain. The meeting was held under the management of the united Irish societies, and a number of leading Germans of the city joined in the movement. Congressman Sulzer of New York was the presiding officer.

Senator William Mason of Illinois was the first speaker introduced by Chairman Sulzer. In the course of his speech Mr. Mason said:

"The Boers are right, but unless we can aid them in some way the cause may not triumph. The bird of liberty has hitherto always found a resting place in this country. Lately the American eagle, it appears, has taken to eating carrion. We do not want for the Boers the kind of liberty that England would give them. We want the Boers to have the kind of liberty they want. If you have any influence, lend your voice to the cause of the Boers. If you have no influence, but have convictions, speak your sentiments."

Senator Allen of Nebraska said: "If there is any country on the face of the earth that owes the British Empire nothing that country is the United States of America. England seeks to rule all people for mercenary ends. There is not a lofty motive about her policy. I am not a believer in non-intervention when liberty is at stake. I would not only intervene with sympathy loudly and forcibly expressed, but I would intervene with all the moral means in my power. I hope and believe that the God of justice will in time see that the British Empire is overthrown and a republic established in its place.

"I hope that the fate which is meted out to her will be the reward of any nation which seeks to deprive and oppress people of its liberties whether it be in the plains of South Africa or the islands of the sea. A man cannot believe in the justice of the cause of the Boers and at the same time uphold our Government's course in the Philippines. The American flag will never wave in triumph over the prostrate form of liberty."

Representative Champ Clark of Missouri, in the course of his address, said:

"Wherever people are struggling for liberty they should have the friendship of all Americans. It is astonishing that there should be any argument as to that proposition within the broad confines of this puissant Republic. Two years ago there would not have been. In the older day we would have made the welkin ring; now, governmentally speaking, we are dumb as oysters. Wherefore? Because England is a robber nation. We are ambitious to become a robber nation, and all robber nations must stand together for self-protection, and because it is so English, don't you know.

"That's governmental America. Mark you, only official America. From its sordid and inhuman verdict we appeal to the unofficial masses who make and unmake statesmen, whom Abraham Lincoln affectionately denominated 'the plain people.'

"The Senate of the United States may laugh to scorn Senator Mason's resolution of sympathy with the Boers, but the toiling millions of America will send their sympathy and their hearty godspeed across the sea to the brave burghers who are the best marksmen seen on earth since Andrew Jackson's immortal day at New Orleans. Why should we not sympathize with those sturdy defenders of their liberty and their homes? They are in the right. Not only that—they have five times as much cause for fighting as our fathers had in 1776. All precedents favor such action. We passed resolutions of sympathy with the Greeks, struggling against the Turks, and in advocacy of those resolutions Daniel Webster established his fame as an orator by his lofty impassioned speech to the moral sentiment of the world. Under the lead of Henry Clay we hastened to express our sympathy with the nascent South American republics. "We did these things when we were a feeble folk. Now that we are so strong that we cannot estimate our strength, we have fallen to the low estate of being John Bull's silent partner in butchering and despoiling white men fighting valiantly and gloriously for their altars and their fires. It's the Boers' gold and diamonds that the English are fighting for and not the rights of the Uitlanders."

Representative Bailey of Texas said: "I am sick of hearing about our brothers across the sea. England is brutal. She has hunted the Irish down and shot them in a brutal manner among the bogs and fens of Ireland. It is not merely English greed of gold or desire for wealth that urges England on during this war. She finds an opportunity to blot a republic from the map of the world and she does not hesitate to do it. I blush to say that there are men under this flag who hope to see this crime perpetrated. But they hope in vain."

After a number of other addresses had been made the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The American people still cherish the lessons and memories of 1776 and 1812, and therefore fully understand and realize the rapacious war which Great Britain is waging against a small, but patriotic people, whose misfortune is the possession of natural wealth coveted by British greed.

Whereas, In the prosecution of this robber warfare, Great Britain has been balked, as yet of her tyrannous designs, and has, therefore, resorted to unlawful and barbarous war tactics, as is her wont, as follows:

1. The arming and mobilization of savages.
2. The distribution of dum-dum bullets to her soldiery, coupled with the boast that the British Government possesses 100,000,000 such missiles.
3. The illegal seizure of peaceful merchandise en route from the ports of the United States to friendly Portuguese markets.

Whereas, The President of the United States has not taken proper notices of these outrages, making it necessary for the people at large to express their will through public assemblages and serious warnings.

Therefore, The citizens of the American Capital in mass meeting assembled, have

Resolved, That the people of the Orange Free State and the South African Republic are and of right ought to be forever independent, and their civilization is recognized to be equal in morality to that of any other people, the false witness of the British press to the contrary notwithstanding. Therefore the precipitation upon them of savage foes in alliance with trained soldiery threatens the repetition of the horrors of Wyoming, Fort Dearborn, and other places, bitterly remembered by the American people as ruthless instances of British perfidy and dishonor. The attention of the President of the United States is respectfully directed to this feature which is a notorious matter of common repute throughout the world.

Resolved, That this meeting, in concert with the American people throughout the land, sends its sympathy and good-will and heartfelt encouragement to the Boers, and reminds them that as we triumphed against the same foe, so may they.

Resolved, That we beseech and strenuously urge the President of the United States to exercise the prerogative vested in him by the Peace Convention lately arranged by the powers of the civilized world. We beg him to offer his good offices as a mediator between the Boers and the British for the deliverance of those unfortunate Englishmen and their families, now being punished, vicariously, for the crime of a brigand cabal of gold grabbers and land-hungry conspirators, not one of whom is at the forefront of the battle.

Resolved, That we solemnly protest against the shipment of munitions of war from this country for the use of Great Britain.

The meeting was remarkable for its enthusiasm.

SAYS THE BOERS ARE COWARDS.

Johannesburg Relief Committee Member Talks on the War.

Fritz Mosenthal, for thirty-five years a resident of South Africa and a member of the Johannesburg Relief Committee of Fifty-eight, concerned in the Jameson raid, all of whom when apprehended were compelled by the Boers to pay fines of £20,000, arrived here yesterday on the Cunard Liner Campania, and is visiting his brother, Frank Mosenthal, at 112 West Eighty-fifth Street. Mr. Mosenthal has a rather poor opinion of the Boers, and says they are cowards. Speaking of the Boers as a people and of the war now going on, he said:

"The Boer has no personal courage. He will fight when he is under cover, but in the open, man to man, he is no match for either the Briton or any other white antagonist. The Boers do not as a class possess any education, and do not wish to possess any. The moment a Boer becomes changed from the simple farmer to the city resident and his financial condition is enhanced thereby, he becomes a British subject and renounces the Boer traditions.

Jewelry Repairing.
Our exceptional facilities for the thorough repairing of Watches, Jewelry and Clocks, enable us to accomplish the simplest as well as the most difficult repairs at reasonable cost. Designs and estimates furnished for the resetting of diamonds.
A. Frankfield & Co.
Jewelers and Importers,
52 WEST 14TH ST.

Hunyadi János
Taken in the morning either pure or diluted with hot or cold water, it produces a copious evacuation without leaving behind it any intestinal discomfort, or exhaustion.

"Personally, I believe that the war situation now centres in the district around Ladysmith, and I believe that the British will gain a decisive victory soon, in which event the trouble will virtually be at an end."

Regarding Delagoa Bay, Mr. Mosenthal said that in the event of its being closed by Great Britain, which had first claim on it by virtue of existing treaties with Portugal, there would be no inlet for Boer munitions of war.

As to the right of franchise demanded by the British residents previous to the declaration of hostilities, Mr. Mosenthal said that it was quite true that Krüger had offered the Uitlanders a five years' franchise, but always with the reservation that each case should be passed upon by the older citizens of the Commonwealth. Mr. Mosenthal said that, while it was generally known that Krüger was wealthy, there was no means of knowing just how rich he was. His fortune was variously estimated at from £10,000,000 to £40,000,000. While Krüger would not take a bribe, said Mr. Mosenthal, it was currently said that he was not averse to receiving presents.

CATHOLIC CHURCH AND THE WAR.

Father O'Brien Says Cardinal Vaughan's Position Is Wrong.

TOLEDO, Jan. 21.—The Rev. Father Patrick O'Brien of the Good Shepherd Church, who recently presided at a pro-Boer mass meeting here, to-day made public a lengthy letter written in reply to the open letter of Herbert, Cardinal Vaughan, Archbishop of Westminster, London. This action was taken despite efforts of priests and laymen to have the reply, which quotes Catholic theology at length against the Cardinal's utterance, suppressed. The letter, dated Jan. 10, says, in part:

"I must beg your Eminence's pardon, as I am only an obscure priest, for daring to criticise the views of one of your high dignity in the Church, but I claim the right, as a Catholic, to point to the readers of the press, which has published your letter very extensively, some statements of opinion for which the Church is not responsible. As an Englishman, you are entitled to your opinions regarding the Transvaal war, but the Church should not be held responsible for those opinions only in so far as they agree with her teachings.

"As an Englishman, you no doubt think you are bound to uphold your Government, right or wrong, but this is not Catholic doctrine. You are not bound to obey the Queen if she commanded you to do a wrong, nor are your priests and people bound to obey you when you command them to support a Government waging an unjust war. You say that justice is on the side of England. The civilized world denies this, both Protestants and Catholics. Christian nations look upon your war with the Boers as the most unjust ever waged by a civilized Government.

"Catholic theology teaches that soldiers engaged in an unjust war cannot lawfully kill an enemy even in self-defense, because they are the unjust aggressors. It follows from this teaching that all who engage in an unjust war, knowing it to be such, are in a state of mortal sin, and if they die in impenitence, suffer the loss of their souls. Those are the teachings of the Catholic Church on the subject of war."

TRAGEDY IN GATACRE'S LIFE.

When a Colonel His Wife's Conduct Impelled Him to Drive Her from the Country.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.—The prominence which Gen. Gatacre of the British Army has attained in South Africa, revives the story which is now being related among the British residents of Los Angeles, Santa Monica, and other Southern California communities.

When Gen. Gatacre was Colonel of the Eighty-eighth Connaught Rangers he for a time was stationed with his regiment at Dublin. His wife, a beautiful and dashing woman, became very popular in army society till scandal connected her name with that of Capt. Murphy, an Irish gentleman of family and fortune. Col. Gatacre finally called on his wife for an explanation. She is said to have boldly declared her love for the Irish Captain, whereupon Col. Gatacre laid down one of two alternatives for the Captain—either Capt. Murphy must resign his army commission and clear out of the country with Mrs. Gatacre or be killed at once. The Captain elected to resign, take the lady, and clear out.

Col. Gatacre added incidentally that if he ever encountered Murphy on British territory again he would kill him. When next heard of Capt. Murphy and the lady were in Los Angeles trying to break into the British social set. They had plenty of money, but were steadily ignored by the British residents. Finally they purchased an orange grove near Duarte, where they lived until about a year ago, when Mrs. Gatacre died. Her body was embalmed and sent to England. Capt. Murphy followed soon after and is now married and settled down on his Irish estates. Gen. Gatacre, after his wife and Capt. Murphy left Ireland, exchanged into a regiment for Colonial service and since then his advancement has been rapid.

MUST ANSWER FOR CONTEMPT.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 21.—Nineteen concerns doing business on the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange have been cited by Judge Holt of the Common Pleas Court, Kansas City, Kan., to appear before him and show cause why they should not be punished for contempt.

Some time ago a restraining order was issued by Judge Holt against several members of the Exchange enjoining them from instituting or inciting a boycott against the Traders' Live Stock Exchange, a rival organization doing business at the yards. The officers of the Traders' Exchange appeared before Judge Holt Saturday, alleging that the boycott was again in operation and praying for relief.

CONVICT BEATS HIS FATHER.

SALEM, N. J., Jan. 21.—Charles Robinson, who escaped recently from the jail at New Castle, Del., is in jail here. He may have a term to serve in New Jersey before he is returned to the prison from which he escaped, or may be sent back to serve out his term and then be brought back for trial here.

He reached the home of his father, at Penn's Grove, last night, and went to the room where his mother lay seriously and demanded money. His father refused him, and he beat the old man and left him seriously injured.

The alarm was given, and officers were close upon him when he left the house. He was chased across a swamp, and was finally cornered, but did not give up until knocked down and overpowered.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Jan. 21.—The buildings, machinery, and manufactured lumber of the Taylor Lumber Company were destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $47,000; insurance, $57,000, which covers the entire plant. The lumber yard was saved.

RUTLAND, Vt., Jan. 21.—The Merchants' Exchange, a three-story building, was burned here this morning with a total loss of nearly $30,000, partly covered by insurance. The block was owned by J. W. Stearns and B. W. Mussey. The two upper stories were occupied by J. W. Stearns, furniture, and the ground floor by McClellen & Farmer, druggists; H. C. Durkee & Co., grocers, and Miss Slattery, gloves.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

12:30 A. M.—337 West Forty-ninth Street; Kate Lester; damage, $25.

12:30 A. M.—125 Goerck Street; Paul Pefer; damage, $1,500.

9:30 A. M.—31 West Houston Street; Marquis & Co.; damage slight.

12:05 P. M.—295 Henry Street; David Press; damage, $200.

12:30 P. M.—244 East Houston Street; Jacob Rostadt; damage, $25.

9:00 P. M.—689 First Avenue; occupant unknown; damage slight.

For information regarding Florida's great Winter resorts apply to Travelers' Information Co., 8 Park Pl., N. Y.—Adv.

THREE KILLED IN A RIOT

Two Families in a Fatal Affray in East Eleventh Street.

BEGAN OVER A LOCKED DOOR

A Trivial Quarrel Between Two Men, Followed by a General Fight—Three Men Arrested.

Three men are dead as the result of a fight yesterday noon between members of the Colletti and Spinella families, in front of 430 East Eleventh Street, where several of the combatants lived. The victims are Antonio Colletti, thirty-seven years old, married, of 430 East Eleventh Street, who was shot through the left lung, and died before the arrival of an ambulance; Gaspard Colletti, nineteen years old, a brother of Antonio, and of the same address, who was shot in the left breast and died in Bellevue Hospital, and David Salvatore, forty years old, also of 430 East Eleventh Street, a cousin of the Collettis, who died in Bellevue from a bullet wound in the stomach.

The fight assumed almost the proportions of a riot. It was due to a quarrel which arose about 10:30 o'clock on Saturday night between Joseph Colletti and Visario Spinella, the latter being the housekeeper at 432 East Eleventh Street, in the rear of which house Joseph Colletti lives with his family. When Colletti reached home at 10:30 o'clock on Saturday night he found the door locked. He was in company with a friend, and the two kicked in a panel of the door to effect an entrance, against the protests of the housekeeper.

The trouble at that time ended with a war of words, there being no hostile demonstrations on either side. The bitter feeling between the two families became intensified yesterday, however, and terminated in the wholesale shooting of the Collettis by the Spinellas. The Colletti family is pretty well known among the Italian residents of that section of the town. Before yesterday's shooting it numbered eight brothers and six sisters, most of the brothers being employed as stone masons. The Spinellas are not quite so numerous, but there are three brothers in that clan.

BEGINNING OF THE TROUBLE.

One of these three brothers who was in no way concerned in yesterday's tragedy is the lessee of the building at 432 East Eleventh Street. Visario Spinella is the janitor of the building, and the third brother, Vincenzo, fifty-one years old, lives at 424 East Thirteenth Street with his wife and two sons.

One of the latter, Frank, seventeen years old, precipitated yesterday's trouble. He visited his uncle, Visario, at the East Eleventh Street house about noon, and hearing of the latter's troubles with Joseph Colletti began to raise a disturbance. He assaulted Antonio Colletti with a club. Colletti resented the attack and was joined by his brother, Gaspard. Visario Spinella took a hand in the trouble, the contestants on both sides were joined by partisans, men and women, and the fight became general.

In the meantime, some one had gone to Vincenzo Spinella and told him of the fight, and the latter, with his wife and another son, ran to the scene. He had scarcely arrived at the Eleventh Street house when he recognized Antonio Colletti, who had run out on the stoop. Spinella without hesitation drew a revolver and fired. Colletti fell back dead, the bullet having pierced the left lung and touched the heart.

By this time not only the house, but the street for nearly a block, was in an uproar. The yells of the men and the screams of women could be heard a block away, and the roadway became jammed with excited throngs of people. The fighting was going on in half a dozen places.

Spinella, after shooting Antonio Colletti, made his way down Eleventh Street, toward Avenue A. He was followed by Gaspard Colletti until the two had almost reached Avenue A. Spinella then recognized Colletti and promptly fired at him. The aim was true again, and the bullet pierced Colletti's left breast.

WOULD-BE AVENGER SHOT.

Just as the young man fell to the ground his cousin, David Salvatore, arrived. Seeing his cousin killed, Salvatore drew his revolver and fired two shots at Spinella. Both shots went wild, however, and the bullets whizzing over the heads of the excited throng of spectators struck the fronts of nearby houses. Spinella turned just in time to see his assailant fire at him. Once more the man brought his pistol up and fired. It was splendid target practice. Salvatore staggered but did not fall. A bullet had pierced his stomach.

Spinella did not waste a shot, but reaching Avenue A turned northward on that thoroughfare, and on arriving at Thirteenth Street ran for his house with his son Frank, followed by a mob of thousands. Several persons tried to get near him, but he had only to brandish his revolver to clear a way. His previous aim had been too true. Father and son ran into their house, and the mob followed after them.

In the hallway a man named William Fink grappled with the murderer. Spinella's ever-ready pistol was brought into play again, and he fired at Fink's head. For the first time the shot was ineffective. The bullet grazed Fink's head and buried itself in the wall. It had its effect, however, for the pursuer released his hold and ran out of the house.

Thirteenth Street, from Avenue A to First Avenue, was almost impassable by this time, though the entire affair had taken place within less than fifteen minutes. Roundsman Maguire of the Fifth Street Station was on his way southward on Avenue A to the station house. When passing Thirteenth Street he was told by a thousand wildly excited persons that a triple murder had been committed. He ran to 424 East Thirteenth Street and made a hasty search of the house.

He went to the top floor first, then worked his way down. In a front room on the first floor he found Vincenzo Spinella hiding behind a curtain in the corner. The man surrendered willingly to the officer.

POLICE RESERVES OUT.

Meantime the East Fifth Street Station had been notified of the riot and Captain Diamond turned out all his reserves and detectives on the double quick.

Even before they had reached the scene, however, Policeman Henry Ebert, the patrol wagon driver of the Fifth Street Station, who had been to his dinner, found the wounded Salvatore walking along Avenue A with a pistol in his hand. Ebert was about to arrest the man, when the latter fell to the ground. He told the officer he had been shot.

The police stable is in Eleventh Street, and it only took a moment to summon the patrol wagon, in which the dying man was sent to the station house. A few moments later he was hurried to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance.

Fighting was still going on in Eleventh Street about the house at No. 430 when the police arrived, but it stopped as soon as their presence became known to the participants in the riot. Antonio Colletti was found lying dead on the stoop. Gaspard Colletti, the second victim, had been picked up on the street and carried into a drug store.

An ambulance was summoned from Bellevue Hospital and Surgeon Christian found that the man was mortally wounded. He died in the hospital at 2 o'clock. Salvatore expired at 4:30 o'clock. Neither man was able to make an ante-mortem statement.

Vincenzo Spinella was searched at the police station and the holster of a revolver was found in his pocket. The revolver was missing, but the police are confident of locating it. His son, Frank, was captured by Detectives Bissert and Bonnoil. Father and son were locked up on a charge of homicide.

Joseph Colletti, thirty-one years old, whose forcible entrance into the East Eleventh Street house on Saturday night started the original quarrel, was also arrested. On his person was found a new revolver, one chamber of which had been emptied. A dozen witnesses of the murders who were interrogated by the police said they saw Spinella do the shooting. Three-fourths of these witnesses are reputable Italians living in the vicinity of the scene of the tragedy.

A half dozen others were locked up and will give their testimony at the hearing at the Yorkville Police Court this morning.

Coroner Zucca viewed the bodies of the victims and gave permits for their removal.

Sick Persons in Burning House.

Two sick persons were carried by the police early last night out of a building at 507 Sixth Avenue, which was on fire. They were Mrs. Hanna Scott and Edward Jacobson. They were found on the fourth floor. They were not in danger at any time, but were taken out as a precaution. The building is occupied by W. Weiss, who keeps a clothing shop on the ground floor, and by tenants in the flats above. The loss will not exceed $600. The fire was discovered on the first floor about 6 o'clock.

Dies In a Railway Station.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—William H. Shelmire, who was pension agent for this district during the Administration of President Harrison, dropped dead to-night at a suburban station of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He had spent the day in the suburbs with his wife and children, and was on his way home when he expired. He was about sixty years of age.

Cession of Danish West Indies.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Copenhagen correspondent of The Daily News says: "I hear that Denmark and the United States are arranging that the Danish West Indies shall enter a zollverein with the United States, which may be a prelude to the cession of the islands to the American Government."

Contract for Montreal Elevators.

MONTREAL, Jan. 21.—The Barnet and Record Company of Chicago have secured the contract for the construction of the Conners syndicate grain elevators in Montreal. J. S. Record of the firm is now here. He says work will be started as soon as possible upon the construction of a million-bushel elevator, with annexes with a capacity of 2,000,000 bushels more. Most of the steel for construction will be secured in the United States.

AT THE HOTELS.

PLAZA—Hugh J. Cannon, Salt Lake City.

MURRAY HILL—Capt. Charles McQuinston, United States Army; Charles Farmer, A. A. S., United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE—Richard Dobell, M. P., Canada; Capt. C. W. Elthicke, Chicago; Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, Rhode Island.

MANHATTAN—Capt. James A. Emery, Eleventh United States Infantry.

GRAND—W. B. Day, United States Navy.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Work, A. D., & Sons, Sisterville, West Va.; G. T. Work, dry goods; H. H. Work, dry goods; William Baker, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Shuttleworth, J. A.; & Co., Louisville, Ky.; J. A. Shuttleworth; clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Kaufman, Strauss & Co., Louisville, Ky.; H. Kaufman, gloves and trimmings; E. Kaufman, clothing; 443 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. S. Raub, hosiery; 53 Franklin Street; Hoffman House.

Wile, Brickner & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; S. Wile, woolens; Hoffman House.

Woodhull, Goodale & Bull; Syracuse, N. Y.; E. S. Goodale, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Murray, Blanchard Young & Co., Providence, R. I.; H. A. Young, stationery; Grand Hotel.

Thomas, A. S., Meriden, Conn.; P. H. Thomas, dry goods; A. H. Arthur, notions; Grand Hotel.

Strauss, H., Louisville, Ky.; P. J. Hoag, domestics and linens; S. L. Lorsch, cloaks and suits; F. L. Rehm, carpets and upholstery goods, 443 Broadway; Union Square Hotel.

Loewenstein Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; G. B. McElroy, silks and velvets, 51 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Moses, J. E., & Co., Louisville, Ky.; J. E. Moses, tailors' trimmings, 84 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Stricker, Putnam & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; I. Stricker, woolens, 49 Worth Street; Hoffman House.

Keely Company, Atlanta, Ga.; H. T. Croft, carpets;

SENATOR CLARK'S DEFENSE

Says His Case Is Like Those of Payne and Ingalls.

WAS IGNORANT OF BRIBERY

Will Show that Votes Said to Have Been Bought Were Not Necessary to Elect Him.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The Senate inquiry into the election of W. A. Clark of Montana is not yet ended, but the testimony intended to show that the election was brought about by the purchase of enough Republican votes to elect Mr. Clark is supposed to be in. Other witnesses are to be heard, but the friends of Mr. Clark are treating the case as closed, so far as the opposition is concerned.

There has been a long line of witnesses to the use of money, in sums of $10,000 for each member of the Legislature, with the son of the candidate appearing as the financial manager for his father. The State Treasurer of Montana has exhibited $30,000, surrendered by members who swore that they received it as the price of voting for Clark for Senator.

The defense that Mr. Clark relies upon is set forth in a statement issued to-night on his behalf. It is maintained that Mr. Clark ought to be permitted to retain his seat if it can be shown to the satisfaction of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections that he did not know that anybody was being bribed and that those persons who were bribed were not necessary to the success of Mr. Clark in seeking the election.

In following out this theory for the benefit of Clark the cases of Payne of Ohio and Ingalls of Kansas, both having been charged with buying their way into the Senate, are quoted to sustain the contention of Mr. Clark. The Senate seemed to have no doubt that money was expended in both these cases to secure the election of the Senators concerned, but that the election was not brought about by bribery.

Testimony has been given in the Clark case to convey the impression that he did know of the effort to use money to convince members of the Legislature of the pecuniary advantage of voting for him, but the defense expects to dispose of these assertions and secure such a verdict as was rendered in the Payne case, that while corrupt practices were found in the Ohio Legislature when Payne was chosen, it had not been proved that Mr. Payne was aware of or connected with the procuration of his election by the use of money.

If the Senate is convinced that Clark was ignorant of the use of money in the Montana Legislature, Clark's defenders think it will treat his case as it did those of Payne and Ingalls, admitting that bribery was practiced, but that the beneficiary did not know anything about it.

There is no claimant for the $30,000 collected during the Montana election, and the money is now in the Senate safe.

ANSWERS MR. VON BREMSEN.

Mr. Unger Declares Change in Records of Pardon Cases Was Due to a Typewriter's Error.

Assistant District Attorney Unger yesterday, in discussing the charges made by Theodore Von Bremsen against the District Attorney's office in connection with the pardoning of Max Hustedt and John Sullivan, sentenced to Sing Sing Prison for burglary, admitted that the facts in the main were true, but that the entire trouble was due to an error, and not, as Mr. Von Bremsen made it appear, any intentional changing in the records of the case.

Judge Newburger, who presided at the trial, and is now in the South, sentenced Hustedt and Sullivan in June, 1897, to four years and six months in prison. Stenographer Peter P. McLaughlin took the testimony in the case. It is customary, after a conviction, for the stenographer to have transcribed an abstract of the testimony, which is filed with the other papers in the case for reference. Mr. McLaughlin dictated the usual abstract, but the typewriter, in copying the notes, made the story as told in the abstract appear that two witnesses had committed perjury.

When Mr. Von Bremsen was retained to apply for the pardons he went to the Clerk's office to look over the papers, and discovered what he thought was a good case based on the abstract. In time he obtained from the Clerk a certified copy of this paper. Then after he had filed his pardon papers he demanded that the District Attorney prosecute the two witnesses on the charge of perjury.

On looking over the papers the error in the abstract was at once discovered by the attaches of the District Attorney's office, and a copy of the minutes of the trial was ordered made. This paper did not indicate perjury on the part of any of the witnesses. A new and correct abstract was being prepared when Mr. Von Bremsen called on Pardon Clerk Flynn and denounced what he believed to be an attempt to change the records. Mr. Unger was summoned, and he tried to explain the matter to Mr. Von Bremsen, but the Assistant District Attorney says the lawyer refused to accept his statement of the case.

Col. Gardiner, according to Mr. Unger, joined with Mr. Von Bremsen in asking Gov. Roosevelt for a pardon after going over the testimony. Mr. Unger says one of the prisoners had been before Judge Newburger about a year previous, and had made an excuse similar to the one used in the case then on trial for being near the scene of the burglary. Judge Newburger recognized the man and, Mr. Unger says, brought out many of the details of the first case in such a way that Col. Gardiner believed it might have influenced the jury and that a new trial would have been granted if an appeal had been taken.

Mr. Unger said the District Attorney's office would take no further notice of Mr. Von Bremsen's statements. Others connected with the office made similar statements.

Mr. Von Bremsen, when seen at his residence, 176 East Eightieth Street, yesterday, declined to talk further about the matter except to say that some of the statements attributed to him had been misquoted.

SIX IMMIGRANTS DETAINED.

Mother of One Says Daughter Was Brought Here Without Her Consent.

Acting on the request of the British Consul the immigration authorities yesterday detained the family of Edward Smith, consisting of man and wife, three children, and Elizabeth Turley, thirteen years of age, who was with them. The party, which arrived in the steerage of the Cunarder Campania, were held for investigation on the complaint of the mother of the Turley girl, who declares the Smiths, without her knowledge or consent, had taken the girl out of England. On the manifest of the Campania the girl appears as Smith's daughter.

At the Barge Office Smith told his side of the case. He said the girl had worked for his family for seven months at Blakeney, Norfolk County, England. Some time ago he decided to emigrate to Pennsylvania. He wrote to the mother of the Turley girl, who lives near Liverpool, and told her of his intention of taking Elizabeth with them. He told her the vessel on which they would sail. He did not hear from her, and so took the girl with him. The party will be brought before the Board of Special Inquiry to-day.

FOG-BOUND VESSELS MOVE.

Big Fleet Goes Out—Incoming Ships Keep Customs Officers Busy.

The almost impenetrable fog which hung over the harbor and the coast in this vicinity lifted during the late hours Saturday, and early yesterday morning the immense fleet of vessels collected outside the bar began to file into the harbor. At the same time the vessels which had been held in port unable to move through the mist, began to pass out. As a result the harbor presented the busiest scene of the year.

In the outgoing stream of craft there were twenty-one steamships, twenty-two schooners, two ships, and three barks, besides a miscellaneous collection of small craft. Among the incoming craft that had been held up off the Hook, were the American liner New York, the Cunarder Campania, the White Star freighter Cevic, and the Critic, from Leith and Dundee. All were behind time.

The customs officers were kept busy during the morning boarding the incoming vessels. So many of them came into Quarantine at almost the same time that many were forced to anchor and await their turn.

HELD FOR BRIDGEPORT CRIME.

Men in Custody at Newark Thought to be Burglars Who Nearly Murdered a Watchman.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 21.—Several supposed tramps in jail here for fighting turn out to be members of a gang of burglars who are wanted by the Connecticut authorities for the shooting two weeks ago to-morrow night of Night Watchman Charles Morris at Bridgeport in the brewery which he was employed to guard. The men, who had been held on a charge of disorderly conduct, were remanded to-day in the Police Court to await the arrival of requisition papers from the Governor of Connecticut.

Policeman Patrick Delaney was on patrol duty Thursday evening when he heard two pistol shots fired in quick succession near Clay Avenue and Ogden Street, and hurrying toward the flashes saw one man standing with a revolver in his hand, while three others were running away from him. By prompt action Delaney brought about the arrest of all of them, and they were locked up in the Summit Avenue Station House, where they gave the names of Lewis, Oliver, O'Brien, and Anderson. Lewis was the man who fired the shots, and while running from the police he was seen to throw away his revolver. It proved to be a weapon of heavy calibre with several chambers still loaded. It was superior to the pistols usually found on tramps, and Capt. Daly of the precinct, concluding that his prisoners were of more importance than their appearance indicated, notified Capt. Cosgrove of the Newark detective force of the affair, and he, after looking them over, notified Pinkerton's Detective Agency.

When Assistant Superintendents Beutler and Dougherty of Pinkerton's saw the men yesterday they immediately identified Lewis as Frank Lashaway, alias "New York Whitie," who has served a term in the Albany Penitentiary. Oliver they found to be Henry Ogden, who is believed to have been the ringleader in the Bridgeport shooting, as he lived in that city up to about six years ago, and had a bad reputation there. He is known among criminals as "Connecticut Blackie," has served time in Montana, and was arrested in New York last month. O'Brien proved to be "Big Jim" Murphy. Anderson they did not know.

Watchman Morris was making his rounds in Eckart's brewery at Bridgeport on the night of Jan. 8, when at 12:45 o'clock, as he passed from one room to another, he suddenly heard the command "Hands up!" He threw up his heavy nightstick, there was a flash and a report, and he fell to the floor with a bullet through one of his lungs. The cracksmen fled, and he was carried to the hospital, where for several days he was expected to die. He is now believed to be on the road to recovery, although the bullet has not yet been located. A team of horses was stolen from Bridgeport the same night, perhaps by the same thieves.

Pinkerton's Detective Agency was called in a few days later to work with the Bridgeport police. They learned that Ogden with three strangers had been seen in various Bridgeport saloons and in the vicinity of Eckart's brewery on the evening of the shooting. Detectives Arnold and Cronin of Bridgeport brought witnesses who had seen the men to Newark this morning, and all identified the prisoners, with the exception of Anderson.

WIFE FEARS FOUL PLAY.

Disappearance of Walter Laidler After Reunion with Woman He Married Years Ago—Her Story.

Walter R. Laidler, a guest at Smith & McNell's Hotel, in Washington Street, disappeared from there last Wednesday evening, leaving behind him the wife to whom he had been reunited only two months ago, after a separation of ten years, and with whom he had arrived from England that very day. There had been no quarrel between them, she says, and people at the hotel believe that her fears that he has met with foul play may have some foundation. Mrs. Laidler is almost distracted with grief over the affair, and so convinced is the hotel management of the truth of her story that Seabrook Waddell, a cashier there, has taken her into his own home in Greenville, N. J., while efforts are made to find her husband.

According to Mrs. Laidler, they were married in England ten years ago. Her husband was then poor, and leaving his bride, started for America to make his fortune. All these years he has supported her by regular remittances, and his letters told of constant prosperity until about three years ago, when she heard from him that he had lost all he had accumulated. He wrote last November, however, stating that he had repaired his losses, and had prepared a splendid home for her in California. Two days after the receipt of this letter, and while she was still admiring photographs of the place which it inclosed, her husband appeared in person and bade her prepare to accompany him to the new home. She says he had plenty of money, and distributed gold double eagles among her relatives as souvenirs.

They came over on the White Star liner Oceanic, which reached her pier Wednesday morning. They decided to spend a week in this city before starting West, and after going to the hotel they went to the Post Office, where Mr. Laidler received a large bundle of letters from the general delivery. Some of these he read while they were at dinner at a Broadway restaurant, and she made a playful remark about a few being in a woman's handwriting. She remembers now, she says, that he turned white, and that his hand trembled as she spoke.

They returned to Smith & McNell's, and in the evening he said he would go out to make arrangements about their baggage. He offered her a considerable sum of money, but she refused it, saying that he had better remain the custodian of their funds until she had become more familiar with American currency. Then he left the hotel, and she has not since seen or heard from him.

CARRIED SMALLPOX AROUND.

Disease Detected on a Man's Second Visit to Bellevue Hospital—Went to City Lodging House.

A case of smallpox to which probably hundreds of persons had been exposed was detected last night at Bellevue Hospital. The sufferer is Willis Brown, twenty-nine years old, a laborer who has been living with Mrs. Jackson, at 236 West Forty-first Street. He arrived from North Carolina on Friday on the steamship Jefferson of the Old Dominion Line. He had been employed on the Virginia Beach Railway as a laborer, and previous to going South lived in this State working on farms.

Brown walked into Bellevue at 10 o'clock yesterday morning and complained of being ill. Dr. Emerson and Dr. Sellings examined him. They declared he had a disease which is not received into Bellevue. The only place for him was the Metropolitan Hospital on Blackwell's Island, but that institution does not receive patients on Sunday.

Brown was turned into the street and wandered about all day. He rode to the Harlem River and down to the Battery on surface cars, and about 6 o'clock happened back again in the neighborhood of Bellevue. He saw an ambulance passing and inquired from the driver the directions to the city lodging house. He was told it was at First Avenue and Twenty-third Street, and he went there. He was admitted when he told his story with the understanding that he could stay for the night only.

The man in charge noticed about 9 o'clock that Brown was very sick, and he decided to send him back to Bellevue. When he reached the hospital the second time he was received by Dr. Cunningham. Dr. Cunningham took him into the small office of the general reception room, and had not examined the man very long before he discovered unmistakable symptoms of smallpox. He notified Night Captain John McHale of his suspicion, and Capt. McHale at once isolated the patient. He put him in a detached ward and notified the Health Department.

Dr. Hubbard went at once to Bellevue. He confirmed Dr. Cunningham's diagnosis and the patient was transferred without loss of time to the reception hospital for contagious diseases at the foot of East Sixteenth Street, where he will be detained until such time as he can be taken to North Brothers Island.

There were ninety-five men in the lodging house and all will be vaccinated. The place was disinfected without loss of time. Every precaution has been taken to prevent contagion.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

STANDARD VOTING MACHINE

A Number of Them Placed on Exhibition in This City.

How the Citizen Records His Vote and This Mechanical Device Registers It.

The Standard Voting Machine Company, which is seeking to have its machine adopted by the Police Commissioners for use at the elections in this city, has one on exhibition at 170 Fifth Avenue, and also at the City Club, the Republican County Committee Rooms, Tammany Hall, the office of the State Superintendent of Elections, and the Republican and Democratic headquarters in Brooklyn. At each of these places the machine cannot only be inspected, but practically tested under the direction of an agent of the company. This is the latest mechanical device for casting and registering votes at an election, and it has been used with success at regular elections in Buffalo, Rochester, Utica, and Ithaca.

The instrument is about four feet square and ten inches deep, and stands upon legs which bring the top about six feet above the floor. Before the face of it, upon which the voting is done, is a curtain running upon a semi-circular rod, and reaching to within about two feet of the floor, which incloses the voter as in a booth, while he casts his vote in secret. On this face of the machine are arranged upon cardboard strips in parallel columns the names of the candidates and the titles of the offices to be filled, exactly as on the present blanket ballot, with party names and emblems at the top. Along the left of each column is a series of pointers, one for each office, and at the top a knob by which the whole series can be moved at once, so as to point to the names of the candidates to be voted for. There are eight of these columns, with spaces for thirty offices in each, consecutively numbered from top to bottom. On the right-hand side is a series of slits, each covered with a slide, corresponding to the spaces in the columns for the names of candidates. When one of these slides is pushed open a space in revealed in which the name of a candidate not on any of the tickets may be written by the independent voter. The writing is upon a paper roll behind the surface, which moves along with every recording of a vote.

As the voter approaches the machine the curtain is open, hanging to his left, and then the whole mechanism of the front is so locked that nothing can be moved. He swings a heavy lever from his left to the right, which throws the curtain around behind him, shutting his action from view, and there it is locked so that it cannot be moved back until he is through. Then he turns the knob at the top of his ticket to the right, which sets every pointer in that column to the names of the candidates and locks every other column, so that none of the pointers can be moved. That is all there is to voting a straight ticket.

If he wishes to split his ticket, however, he can move back any one pointer in his column with his finger, and that releases all others in the same line across the ballot, and he can turn the corresponding one in any other column, but only one. The turning of that one locks all the rest, so that it is impossible to vote for more than one candidate for the same office, but the pointer can be turned back and the choice changed if a mistake is made. This variation from the straight ticket can be carried to any extent by turning back pointers on the column first selected and pushing forward the corresponding ones in any other column.

If the voter desires to designate a candidate of his own choice not on any of the tickets, he can push open the slide on the right in the line of the proper office and write the name on the paper surface in the slit, but after that has been done no pointer in the same line can be again changed. The movement of the slide has locked the whole line. When the occupant of the booth has arranged his vote to his satisfaction he swings back the lever which moves the curtain, and that movement throws back all the pointers and locks the voting mechanism again, at the same time registering the vote in the back of the machine, whic his locked from view. It is then ready for the next elector.

The top space of each column is for Presidential Electors, as with the present ballot, and it is to be voted as a whole, as is also the case now; but the corresponding space covered with a slide on the right, for independent voting, is a wide one, in which may be written, for instance, "Republican Electors, except so and so; add so and so," thereby a voter may scratch a candidate whom he dislikes. The order of the columns and of the offices is the same as with the present ballot. At the upper left-hand corner is a small opening in which figures appear recording the number of voters who have cast their ballots. In each polling place there are to be also the customary directions for voters, fac similes of the ballot, and two small "dummies" of the front of the machine, with two columns and five pointers in each, upon which the working of the knob and of the separate pointers can be shown and practiced. Voting a straight ticket is a matter of an instant, and it has been found that 100 votes can be recorded in an hour.

While the voting has been going on, every vote for each candidate has been recorded inside of the machine. This registering part of the apparatus faces the back and is inclosed by doors, which are locked while the polling is in process. They cannot be unlocked until the lever which works the curtain, and which releases and closes the voting mechanism, has been securely locked to the left by the Inspector when the polls close. When this registering mechanism is finally disclosed by opening the doors steel columns appear behind the voting columns in front, with slits corresponding to the spaces for the names of candidates and numbered in the same order, and in these are figures which show the total vote for each candidate. There can be no defective ballots or disputed votes, and no part of this device can get out of order so long as the machine works at all. The count is there complete, and all that is necessary in making returns is to transcribe the figures for each candidate for each office upon the return blanks, under the inspection of the election officers and the watchers. No figure as it stands on the machine can be changed, as all are locked in their position, and cannot be moved until the lever in front has been unlocked and moved to a certain mark on the semi-circular curtain rod. Then are the wheels upon which the figures are inscribed so released that they can be moved and set back to zero.

Sometimes two or more persons are to be chosen for the same office, as Coroners, Assessors, members of school boards, &c. By some simple changes in the back of the machine before its use begins at a particular election it can be so adjusted with reference to a group of candidates for a certain office that the pointer for each can be moved in the same column or in different columns without interfering with the working of the rest of the ballot. If the same candidate is nominated or indorsed by more than one party and his name appears in more than one column, there is another device, by which every vote cast for him and no more is recorded. At the bottom of the machine in front, below the columns for the names of candidates, there is an arrangement for voting "Yes" or "No" on Constitutional amendments or any proposition submitted to a vote of the people. The voting is done by simply turning a pointer to the word "Yes" or the word "No," and the vote is recorded, as in voting for candidates; but if there is a qualification for voting on any of these propositions, so that some of the electors are excluded from the privilege, there is a bar which can be so adjusted by the Inspector when such an elector is to vote that the pointers relating to such propositions cannot be moved.

It has been noted that in moving the separate pointers in splitting a ticket there is a slight click which may be heard by the Inspector outside of the curtain, revealing the fact that the voter does not vote a straight." A voter, however, may do a confusing amount of this clicking and still vote straight in the end if he chooses, or he can easily move any pointer with his thumb and finger, instead of merely pushing it over, and make no click at all. There is, in fact, no way by which any one outside of the curtain can judge of his voting except so far as he chooses to reveal it.

New Steamship Line to Cuba.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Jan. 21.—A large steamer of the Intercolonial Steamship Company came here to-day from New York and took on the first load sent from this port to Cuba. This marks the beginning of a new enterprise, including the erection of grain elevators and the establishing of a steamship line between this and other ports and Cuba. The plan is backed by the Grand Trunk Railway.

SUNDAY AMONG BOHEMIANS.

Instruction and Recreation Provided for a Large Colony of Foreign Origin in New York.

How do the large colonies of citizens of foreign origin in New York, to whom Sunday closing laws are an abomination, spend the Sabbath? This is a question that is often asked. In the case of the Bohemians, at least, it can be said that they have provided themselves with facilities for spending the day agreeably and profitably.

In New York there are about 75,000 Bohemians, 55,000 of whom reside in Manhattan, on the east side, mostly between Sixty-ninth and Seventy-second Streets. Formerly the colony was centred about Second and Third Streets, but seven years ago they began to migrate to the above-mentioned locality, where they are now firmly established about their rallying places, National Hall, on Seventy-third Street, and Sokol Hall, on Seventy-first Street, near First Avenue, the headquarters of the Telocvicna Jednota Sokol, or Bohemian Gymnastic Association. National Hall is used for the functions of half a hundred Czech societies. Sokol Hall enjoys the proud distinction of being the property of the members of the Telocvicna Jednota Sokol, of which J. Kadlec is President. It was erected three years ago at a cost of $50,000, and is the favorite resort of the colony, especially on Sundays, when they are sure of being provided with harmless merriment, leavened with features that combine both amusement and instruction.

The building is not sumptuously equipped by any means, but it answers the purpose for which it was intended. It comprises a large hall, with galleries and a stage, capable of accommodating 1,500 persons; a smaller hall in the basement, where meals are served at moderate prices; a billiard room with four tables; a bowling alley, shower baths, a couple of bars—for the Bohemian deprived of beer or wine would be a forlorn individual indeed—and last, but not least, a free circulating library, which contains about two thousand books in the Czech language—histories of various countries, and all of an elucational character. There are also a few books in English.

The large hall is the pride of the gymnasts, for here, when the hall is not otherwise engaged, the trapezes, rings, and bars are used by the juvenile and adult classes of both sexes, who train under the direction of Ferdinand Martyny. The Bohemians are renowned all over the European Continent as gymnasts, and the New York Bohemians have several first-rate gymnasts among them. There was some talk of sending some of them to Paris this year with Mr. Martyny, but the project had to be abandoned as being too costly.

All are welcome at Sokol Hall, whether members of the association or not. Yesterday afternoon the hall was crowded to the doors. And a stranger would not have failed to remark that while there was scarcely standing room to be had, and men formed a very large proportion of the audience, nearly all the occupants of the seats were women and children. The men stood in the rear and down the aisles.

The feature of the programme provided was a lecture, with stereopticon views, by Dr. J. P. Chmlicek. Dr. Chmlicek was a surgeon in the volunteer army, and in the late war served in the camp at Tampa. Some months ago he was ordered to Manila, but he never got further than San Francisco, from which place he recently returned after service in the military hospitals. Dr. Chmlicek described his experiences in the West, and showed his auditors the scenery and described the geographical features of the places he had visited. Prof. Raboch and his orchestra furnished excellent music, and solo and chorus singing and performances of a couple of one-act plays wiled away the rest of the afternoon in a manner that, as the unstinted applause indicated, was highly satisfactory to everybody.

MOLINEUX MURDER EVIDENCE.

Case of the Prosecution Expected to be Closed To-morrow.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne now expects to close the testimony for the prosecution in the Molineux case to-morrow afternoon. Hand-writing experts Hagan and Kinsley will go on the stand this morning and tell of their chemical tests on writing exhibit F. This exhibit is the one in which a correction of the address was made, and their evidence will corroborate that of Heckman, the letter-box man, if they find that different ink was used in the corrected address from that used in writing the original. Mr. Osborne declares that he is satisfied with the result of the chemical tests made by the two experts.

Mrs. M. A. Gelle, the former housekeeper at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, has not yet been found. It is declared that her testimony would be of little value, but nevertheless extraordinary efforts are being made to locate her. Beyond her testimony, that of the experts, and the possible recall of Cornish, Mr. Osborne will have little to offer unless he is able to get the two New Jersey witnesses he is after to volunteer to testify.

One of the first efforts of the defense will be to break down the testimony of Nicholas Heckman as to his acquaintance with Molineux and the latter's rental of letter boxes. The three letter carriers on the route in which his store is situated will be among the first witnesses called, and they will flatly contradict some of his statements. Other witnesses who have had business relations with Mr. Heckman will also go on the stand. Dr. E. Styles Potter, who was the second physician called in to attend Mrs. Adams after she took the poison, will be one of the chief witnesses for the defense. He was not called by the prosecution, and his evidence in some details will contradict that of Dr. Hitchcock, who was called by the People. It is also possible that Mrs. Gelle will come forward at the proper time as a witness for the defense.

GEN. WHEELER AND HIS MEN.

MUNCIE, Ind., Jan. 21.—B. F. Whaley, a Hoosier volunteer, writes from Paniqui, Province of Tarlac, Luzon, Philippine Islands, making the following reference to Gen. Joseph Wheeler:

"How could a single man in our ranks, be he veteran or 'rooky,' make even a wry face at his trials of war when than venerable 'cotton-headed' Southern war horse and hero of El Caney and San Juan, Gen. Joseph Wheeler, is at the front of our column, leading the way through swamps, across rivers, and into dense jungles, now and then dismounting from his horse and bidding some exhausted soldier to get into the saddle, while he, taking the gun of the private, marched along with us, chatting with the men about him in a gleeful, familiar way, causing them to forget every sensation of hunger and fatigue and to remember only that they were defenders of the flag?

"When we left Angeles in October, Gen. Wheeler gave imperative command that no soldier should start upon this march burdened with an ounce of unnecessary incumbrance. Consequently we are at present the raggedest, dirtiest, nakedest, most dilapidated and weather-beaten set of lads upon which the sunshine and rains of Luzon ever descended.

"Since starting on this campaign we have been completely cut off from the rest of the world. We have met with but little resistance and no loss of life. In fact, the natives seem more inclined to welcome us as benefactors."

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:18	Sun sets...5:05	Moon rises..11:35	

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook...11:22	Gov. Isl'd..11:32	H. Gate....1:38
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook..	Gov. Isl'd..	H. Gate....1:28

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JAN. 22.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Orinoco, Bermuda	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Talisman, Barbados	12:00 M.	.....
Talisman, Gaudeloupe	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JAN. 23.

Lahn, Southampton and Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Wartburg, Haiti	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 24.

Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Friesland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ithaka, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
New York, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Oceanic, Queenstown and Liverpool	8:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
San Juan, San Juan	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
U. S. transport, Puerto Rico	10:30 A. M.	.....
Vigilancia, Havana, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, JAN. 25.

Auguste Victoria, Napies, &c.	.....	.....
Cienfuegos, Santiago	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Tjomo, Trinidad	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within 10 minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. $23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. $26, inclusive, for dispatch by ship City of Papeiti. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. $27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Doric. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. $2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. $3, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Feb. $3 and up to Feb. $17, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Feb. $17, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. $4, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Nippon Maru.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Hongkong of Dec. 23, Yokohama Jan. 3, and Honolulu Jan. 12, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Doric, are due in New York on the morning of Wednesday, Jan. 24.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JAN. 22.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Jan. 17.
Amity, Bordeaux, Jan. 8.
Bendo, Hamburg, Dec. 31.
Briscoe, Gibraltar, Jan. 7.
Bucentaur, Gibraltar, Jan. 6.
Chuden, Amsterdam, Jan. 6.
Florida, Brunswick, Jan. 11.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas.
Glanton, Hamburg, Jan. 1.
King Bleddyn, Rotterdam, Jan. 3.
Olio, Hvil, Jan. 6.
Pauillac, Pauillac, Jan. 6.
Pocahontas, Gibraltar, Jan. 8.
Pretoria, Bermuda, Jan. 17.
Pretoria, Hamburg, Jan. 8.
Stalheim, Christia., Jan. 2.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Jan. 10.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, Jan. 8.
St. Leonards, Antwerp, Jan. 8.
Winifred, New Orleans, Jan. 16.

TUESDAY, JAN. 23.

Adirondack, Port Limon, Jan. 16.
Chaucer, St. Lucia, Jan. 16.
Concho, Galveston, Jan. 17.
El Cid, New Orleans, Jan. 18.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Jan. 11.
Georgic, Liverpool, Jan. 13.
Hevelius, St. Lucia, Jan. 16.
Hudson, New Orleans, Jan. 17.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Jan. 13.
Southwark, Antwerp, Jan. 13.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 24.

Andes, Jamaica, Jan. 17.
Aquileja, Algiers, Jan 9.
Finance, Colon, Jan. 17.
Kansas City, Swansea, Jan. 10.
St. Jerome, St. Michael's, Jan. 14.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Jan. 17.
Trapani, Bremen, Jan. 10.

THURSDAY, JAN. 25.

Albers, St. Lucia, Jan. 18.
Manitou, London, Jan. 14.
Palatia, Hamburg, Jan. 14.

FRIDAY, JAN. 26.

Dona Maria, Lisbon, Jan. 10.
Rhein, Bremen, Jan. 26.
Tartar Prince, Gibraltar, Jan. 12.

SATURDAY, JAN. 27.

Aller, Bremen, Jan. 16.
St. Louis, Southampton, Jan. 20.

Arrived.

SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Havre Jan. 13, South of Fire Island at 10:20 P. M.

SS Pisa, (Ger.,) Fendt, Hamburg Jan. 5, and Portland, Eng., 6th, to the United States Shipping Company. In Quarantine at 12:05 A. M. 22d.

SS New York, Roberts, Southampton and Cherbourg Jan. 13, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:40 A. M.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Wilkes, Liverpool Jan. 13 and Queenstown 14th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:35 P. M. 20th and anchored owing to dense fog.

SS Cienfuegos, (Cuban license,) Smith, Manzanillo Jan. 9 and Cienfuegos 12th, with mdse. and one passenger to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:45 A. M.

SS Indrani, (Br.,) Campbell, Yokohama, &c., Aug. 15, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) Carey, Bristol Dec. 31 and Swansea Jan. 4, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Seminole, Bearse, Boston, to W. P. Clyde.

SS Hamilton, Boaz, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS El Sud, Higgins, New Orleans Jan. 16, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Jan. 21, 9:30 P. M., northwest, 23 miles an hour, clear.

Sailed.

SS Richmond, for Wilmington, N. C., and Georgetown, S. C.
SS Colorado, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS Kentigern, (Br.,) for Valparaiso, &c.
SS El Norte, for New Orleans.
SS Mesaba, (Br.,) for London.
SS Henry L. Gaw, for Baltimore.
SS Hollender, (Br.,) for Manchester.
SS Coleridge, (Br.,) for Pernambuco, &c.
SS F. W. Brune, for Baltimore.
SS Prins Willem III., (Dutch,) for Haiti, &c.
SS Norge, (Dan.,) for Copenhagen, &c.
SS Ravensdale, (Br.,) for Progreso.
SS Elise Marie, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Powhatan, (Br.,) for Gibraltar, Genoa, &c.
SS Washington, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Exeter City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) for Bremen.
SS Ragusa, (Ger.,) for Pernambuco.
SS Thomas Turnbull, (Br.,) for Newcastle.
SS American, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam.
SS Horda, (Nor.,) for Honolulu.
SS King Gruffyd, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.
SS La Grande Duchesse, for Savannah.
SS Drummond, (Br.,) for Shanghai, &c.
SS Seminole, for Charleston, &c.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—SS Buffalo, (Br.,) Capt. Loveridge, from Hull for New York, passed Dover to-day.

SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) Capt. Ockelman, from New York, arr. here to-day.

Menominee, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, sld. hence for New York to-day.

SS Nordby, (Dan.,) Capt. Larsen, (from Hamburg,) sld. from Cuxhaven for New York to-day.

SS Cufic, (Br.,) Capt. Caven, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 2:30 P. M. to-day.

Our name is familiar to you through type—it would be more pleasantly familiar through clothes. At our Remnant Sale there's the double pleasure of getting them good and getting them cheap.

Suits to order $14.00, formerly $20.00 to $40.00; Trousers $4.00, formerly $5.00 to $10.00. About 250 Overcoat lengths at $16.00. All fancy Vestings, silk trimmed, formerly $10.00 to $15.00, now $6.00. Full dress or tuxedo, silk lined throughout, $30.00. The up-to-date Raglan, skeleton lined, $25.00. If you haven't the time to try them on, we will take all the risk. Money back for the asking.

ARNHEIM,
OUR ONLY STORE,
BROADWAY & 9TH STREET.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's
Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

Continuation of the Silk Sale.

The most potent achievement that secured economic distinction for the Silk department was the acquisition of immense quantities at the rates quoted before the recent large advance in price.
The following items should establish cordial relations between Macy's and all who have not heretofore grown familiar with our way.

75c. Brocaded India Silks at 59c.

Black Brocaded India Silks, twenty desirable styles—principally polka dots and small floral designs. It is one of the Black Silks that will not crush, crack nor slip in the seams, value 75c.; our price, 59c.

Yard-Wide Swiss Taffeta, 98c.

Black Swiss Taffeta—all silk, not a shred of anything else. The spinning and dyeing are perfect—36 inches wide; our price, 98c.

Rich Black Silks at 99c.

This offer represents Peau de Soie, Duchesse, Gros de Lyons, Faille Francaise, Bengalines, Royal Armure, Drap de Regence and 27-inch Corded Taffetas—99c.

75c. Printed Pongees at 49c.

Printed Pongees have certain charms and characteristics that keep them in popular favor. They are soft and clingy, and yet they are exceptionally strong and serviceable. You may rely upon the spinning and dyeing of these. And the patterns are right—black grounds with lilac polka dots; blue grounds with dainty white stripes; blue grounds with white polka dots; heliotrope grounds with white polka dots, and black grounds with white stripes, 32 inches wide, usual 75c. quality, at 49c.

80c. Fancy Taffeta Silks at 59c.

Fancy Taffeta Silks, the variety is infinite—indescribable. Here's a hint: White, pink, nile, lemon and soft blue grounds, overwrought with small broche figures—leaves, diamonds, triangles, vines and dashes, divided by half-inch satin stripes aglow with Dresden and Sevres embroidered effects in bright contrasting tints.

Taffeta Plaids—large plaids of great character

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

50c Silk-and-Cotton Foulards at 25c

THE Rotunda is given over to them; nearby counters and shelves hold a share, for we had enough faith in this pretty fabric to buy

a hundred and nine thousand yards

—hence, the half price. Charming stuff in two hundred and four designs—mostly the favored blue grounds, but there are light ones, too; some strewn with tiny flowers.

Silk-and-cotton, because this filmy fabric is strong when made this way, while the silk gives ample sheen.

Such dress goods news will bring large response—but there is large preparation—over five hundred feet of counter space, so divided that there shall be no crowding, and a corps of salespeople equal to all demands. And they are as enthusiastic over the goods as we are and as you will be.

A Trade Sale of China and Glass

We have no idea of interesting careless folks in our advertising—at least it is hopeless to expect much in that direction. It is the man or woman who thinks; who, better still, knows—the one who values money, having much or little of it, that comes here for supplies.

And, to thinking folks, "trade sales" stand for something—and are interesting. They are measures of the buying power of the business. We do not mark down prices because it is a certain day or "because it is you," or because we want to celebrate—we buy great lots below value and give you the advantage. As a rule, the things we offer in "trade sales" are made to our order—of full standard quality but cheaper because our order stops time-waste. That is all. It operates in American mills and in French factories—wherever it is advisable to move large quantities of goods quickly.

And, hence, to-day's sale of Table China (in the Basement) and of the wanted Odd Pieces of China and Bric-a-Brac and Cut Glass (on the Main Floor.)

Details that follow state the savings, as measured by every-day fair prices—

Separate China Pieces in Groups

A Group at 10c—
These are Austrian goods, neatly decorated in flowers and gold. Tea plates, breakfast plates, after-dinner cups and saucers, tea cups and saucers. All good value at 25c each—though you may choose at 10c.

A Group at 25c—
French and Austrian china and English porcelain. Actual values are $6 to $9 a dozen—a fair proportion at the latter figure. All are attractively decorated in colors and gold. The tables hold bread-and-butter, tea and course plates, cracker jars, after-dinner cups and saucers.

A Group at 50c—
This is all French china—breakfast plates, dinner plates, comports, bon-bon dishes, olive dishes, tea cups and saucers, inkwells. The lowest valuation on the least expensive kind is $8.50 a dozen—that for the breakfast plates. Other pieces in this lot are worth $10 and $12 a dozen.

Separate China Pieces in Groups

A Group at 75c—
A collection of elegant French plates, made up almost entirely of Haviland's goods. There are breakfast, dinner, tea and soup plates, all of which are full $1.50 values.

A Group at $1—
All plates—dinner, breakfast, tea and soup. The same make and quality as those reduced to 75c, but these have costlier decorations. They are easily worth $1.50 ea.

A Group at Just Half Prices—
Fine French and Austrian china and Wedgwood Jasper comprise this collection. There are salad bowls at 75c, ice cream trays at $1.50 and $2, celery trays at 75c to $1.10, ice cream sets at $6, comports at 65c to 85c, jugs at $1.35 to $1.85, fish sets at $2.50, steins at 50c, chocolate pots at $1.25 to $1.85. There's not a piece in this gathering worth less than double its present price.

Dinner Sets

$6—English porcelain; 100 pieces; underglaze decorations. This quality cannot be bought from the manufacturers to-day at this price.
$8.50—English porcelain; 100 pieces; 3 styles of decoration. The wholesale price is higher.
$11—English porcelain; 113 pieces; green underglaze decoration; value $14. Another sort, with 125 pieces, at $15, though worth $20.
$15—American porcelain; 113 pieces; fine border decoration and gold; value $20.
$15—Austrian china; 101 pieces; all handles gilded; an especially good value.
$20—English porcelain; 145 pieces; blue underglaze decoration; value $27.50.
And these sets of French china—
125 pieces, $125; value $200.
124 pieces, $65; value $95.
120 pieces, $52; value $80.
113 pieces, $45; value $60.

Dinner Sets

Also some French china sets at $20, that are worth $27.50; and some at $25, worth $35.
The dinner sets are conveniently arranged in the Chinaware Store, Basement.

Cut Glass

Richly cut—American, the best. All in new, desirable designs. This list shows savings—present prices compared with regular valuation:
Water tumblers, $2.25 doz.; worth $4. Some at $5, worth $9; others at $10, worth $20.
Olive Dishes, $1.75 each; worth $2.75.
Jelly Plates, $3; worth $4.
Pitchers, 2-pint, $5; worth $10.
Bowls, 8-in., $3.50; worth $5; some at $5, worth $7, and at $5.50, worth $8.
Flower Vases, 18-in., $7.50, worth $10; 14-in., $3.50, worth $5; 12-in., $2.75, worth $3.75.
Attractive prices on syrups, oils, salts and peppers and knife-rests.

Bric-a-Brac

Exceptionally good values in Teplitz vases and figures, and Sevres mounted vases, in exquisite designs and decorations.
Teplitz vases, 85c, instead of $1.25; $2.50, instead of $3.50; $4.50, instead of $6.50.
Teplitz figures at 60c, instead of 90c; 85c, instead of $1.25; $1, instead of $1.50.
Sevres vases at $27.50, instead of $40; at $35, instead of $50; $40 instead of $60.

Lamps and Globes

Some elegant lamps remain from the specially selected Holiday stock. To them are added about 150 fine samples—priced—
$6 to $8 kinds at $4, $8.50 to $12 kinds at $6, $13.50 to $18 kinds at $9.
Ruby Lamp Globes in deep rich color, with beautifully etched lace and floral designs, in 9, 10 and 12 in. sizes are newly priced:
9-in., at $1; regularly $2
10-in., at $1.50; regularly $2.50
12-in., at $2.50; regularly $3.50

Muslin Underwear It has been a great sale — this January distribution of white goods, and like all occasions here there has been the utmost freedom. Everybody has examined the sample pieces to their hearts content. Of course, mussed pieces—lots of them, and the pieces used in decoration. A washing will cure all the ills, but to-day they must get out of here—

$1.25 for $1 75 and $2 Night Gowns
$1 for $1.50 Night Gowns
65c for $1 Night Gowns
50c for 75c Drawers
18c for 25c Drawers
$1 for $1.75 White Petticoats
65c for 90c and $1 White Petticoats
$2 for $3 Eiderdown Robes

—not very many of any of these lots, and surely not many of any one size. But think of the saving!

$1 for $2.25 and $2.50 Cashmere Waists—solid colors.
$1 for $1.50 and $2.50 Waists of pretty Mercerized cotton. Broken sizes.
Mohair Waists, $1 and $2—values up to $3.75. And velveteen Waists at $3, values up to $6.50. Just a few.

We have called in most of the remaining lots of Muslin Underwear and this fourth week promises to be one of the most important of the sale. Too bad that prices are going so much higher right off, but do our best we must pay more. Lucky if you get enough from our present stocks to last you a year. Second Floor.

Housekeeping Linens

IMPORTANT SAVINGS

16-in.-wide bleached Crash at 5c a yard, instead of 8c.
Roller Towels, made from 2½ yards of bleached crash, for 10c.
45c for 65c hemstitched Towels.

And these are merest hints. More than thirty rather important lots are told of in the detail that follows.

It's the best linen news we've printed in a twelve-month—reductions at the very time we are surest of having to pay higher prices.

Why? If you have a friend who manufactures he can explain. A furnace company year after year showed a balance earned, but it was never available for dividends—"there's our profit, gentlemen; a warehouse full of metal." But it took a new management to work out real cash. We are paying higher prices for the linens we are ordering for future shipments; we are finding "bargains" where stocks of this, that and other must be turned into cash for dividend-paying.

Will you take a dividend as well, by getting enough of these goods for present and prospective wants? None for dealers—hence, we shall feel free to decline deliveries where we believe the goods are bought to sell again.

6¼c a yard for 10c Crash, brown or bleached, 20 in. wide; or, 16 in. Crash, twilled.
12½c for 18c Glass Toweling, checked; and 20 in. bleached Twilled Crash.

Towels—
10c for 15c Huckaback Towels, fringed, 18x38 in.
12½c for German Damask Towels, bleached, 21x45 in., knotted fringe.
19c for Old Bleach Huckaback Towels, 20x39 in., fringed.
25c for 35c Bath Towels (Turkish, cotton), 23x45 in.
35c for 50c Hemstitched Huckaback Towels, 23x45 in.
45c for 65c fancy-weave Bleached Towels, 25x44 in.

Table Cloths—
$1.30 for 2-yard square German Damask Cloths; fringed; 2x2½ yards at $1 60. 2x3 yards at $1.90.
Fourth avenue side.

Table Cloths—
16-inch Doilies to match, 85c instead of $1 a dozen.
$1.75 for 2-yd. long cloths of pretty Irish Damask; 3-yd. at $2.75.
$2.90 for 2x2½ yard Cloths, instead of $3.50.
26-inch Napkins to match at $2.90 a dozen.

Table Linen by the Yard—
35c for 63-in. Bohemian Linen.
40c for loom-dice Linen, 56 in. wide.
56c for bleached Irish Damask, 67 in. wide.
75c for bleached Scotch Damask, 72 in. wide.
$1 for Scotch Double Damask, 70 in. wide.
$1.25 for $1.75 Double Damask, 2 yards wide.

Napkins—50c, 75c, 85c, $1.50, $2 and $3 a dozen. Some big Dinner Napkins at $4.25, but they are the regular standard $5.50 kind. There are **Fancy Linens** as well—Tray Cloths, Hemstitched Tea Cloths and the like—just as cheap as the other linens we've told of.

Notions Many little things at little prices. And though trifling in cost, still big in importance. The numerous things for the sewing-room and toilet table should be good, dependable. No trash can get into these stocks. That's worth remembering while noting your wants in this list:

Stockinet Dress Shields, Nos. 1 and 2, 5c pr.
Light-weight Dress Shields, Nos. 3, 4 and 5, 7c pair.
Rubber Lined Dress Shields, Nos. 3 and 4, 7c pair.
Spring Hooks and Eyes, Nos. 2, 3 and 4, 2c card.
Prussian Binding, black or white, 12c piece.
Basting Cotton, 500-yard spool, 3c.
Safety Pins, black or white, card of 1 doz., 2c.
English Pins, paper of assorted sizes, 5c.
Cotton Tape, bundle of assorted widths, 2c, 12c and 25c.
Strawberry Pin Cushions, 5c.
Needle Books, 4 papers needles and darners, 3c.
Combination Needle and Pin Books, 5c, 10c.
Safety Pin Books, 2 doz. assorted sizes, 5c.
Tubular Shoe Laces, 5c doz.
Pin Books, assorted sizes, 3c.
Hair Pins, bundle of 10 papers, 4c.
Tomato Pin Cushions, 4c.
Hair Pin Cabinets, 3c.
Egg Darners, 3c.
Women's Cotton Side Garters, 8c pair.
Women's Silk Side Garters, 10c pair.
Women's Fancy Frilled Side Garters, 10c pr.
Women's Fancy Frilled Garters, trimmed with satin bows and fancy buckles, 15c pair.
Tenth street.

Trunks at Half Price

One of the three best trunk makers we know of—and one of the three lives away over in Paris—asks us once or twice a year to sell his sample line for him. This maker doesn't retail, so the samples get much less handling than do those in retail stores—in fact, most of these haven't a mar or a scratch.

Just seventy-five—no two alike—and probably it will be fairest to sell none of them until 9 o'clock. That will give all a chance who care to come.

Men's trunks, women's trunks, women's hat trunks, steamer trunks. Cheapest is $5.50 regularly. It will be $2.75. Then by easy steps to the very finest—a $33.50 trunk. That will be $16.75.

Selling starts at nine o'clock. Fifth floor, Tenth street.

Early Spring Millinery

A special show day. Off to Florida or other sunny clime? Our help to your readiness.

But whether you go away or not, you'll thank us for this peep of what is to be.

Paris says "bleu." You may not like the spelling, but you will like the hats.

Broadway window and Show-room on Second floor.

Blankets, Quilts, Comfortables

LOWER PRICES

Mill men are charging higher prices on new business, even the sheep man can put on airs now-a-days, but odd cases of goods are just "remnants" to producers and commission men, and what's the difference if they go at a loss?

$8 a pair for $10 Blankets, 78x86 in.
$3 a pair for $3.50 Blankets, 72x82 in.; weighing 5½ lbs.
$2 a pair for $2.50 Blankets, 70x82 in.; 5 lbs.
$1.25 for $1.65 Marseilles Bed Spreads.
$1.95 for $2.50 Marseilles Bed Spreads.
85c. for $1.25 Crocheted Bed Spreads.
$3.25 for $3.75 Down Quilts—figured sateen both sides.
95c. for $1.25 Cotton Comfortables.
$1.20 for $1.50 Comfortables, silkoline; ruffled.
Ninth street aisle, Main floor.

In the Fifth Floor Bargain Store—the Trunks; Corsets at 45c.; several of the special lots of Hosiery; Women's and Children's Gloves—kidskin and others; Fur Scarfs and Muffs; three hundred Remnants of Table Linen.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

REPORT ON CIVIL SERVICE

National Commission Makes Suggestions for Legislation.

WANTS EMPLOYES PENSIONED

Also Declares that the Civil Service Rules Should Be Extended to Colonial Possessions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—In the sixteenth annual report of the United States Civil Service Commission, just submitted to the President, the commission refers to hitherto unknown phases of the service, and remarks on the importance of a merit system in our colonial possessions, and the necessity of providing for superannuated employes.

The report opens with a preliminary statement in regard to the extent of the classified and unclassified service, from which it appears that there are approximately 75,000 classified positions and 107,000 unclassified positions; of the latter, 71,007 are occupied by fourth-class Postmasters. There are 19,446 positions in the executive service in the District of Columbia, and more than 162,000 distributed among the States and Territories. The commission states that the expenditures for salaries for the entire service, classified and unclassified, is approximately $104,000,000 per annum, a large increase having resulted from the war with Spain.

During the year 283 different kinds of examinations were held. Of the positions classified, 72 per cent. are subject to examinations for which a good common school education is a sufficient training, such as clerk in the departmental, Post Office, and customs services, and railway mail clerk; 22 per cent. are subject to registration tests, including no educational examination, but requiring applicants to furnish evidence as to their ability as workmen, experience, physical qualifications, and age. The positions of fireman, watchman, and janitor, as well as various positions included in the mechanical trades, are filled in this way. Only 6 per cent. of the classified positions are subject to technical examinations requiring special or technical knowledge in addition to a general education, such as Patent Office examiner, stenographer and typewriter, draughtsman, and nautical expert.

During the year 47,956 persons were examined for all branches of the service, an increase of 2,244 over last year. Of this number, 35,682 passed and 12,274 failed. The total number of appointments made during the year on certificates of the commission was 9,056. Reference is also made to the results of the commission's investigations of charges of political assessments, in which connection attention is called to extracts in the appendix to the report of debates in Congress at the time of the passage of the civil service law, as tending to show that it was the intention of Congress to prevent solicitations, either in person or in writing, of persons in the public service, and also to prevent members of either house of Congress and persons in the public service from soliciting other persons in the public service, either directly or indirectly.

The commission for the first time discusses the question of providing a retirement fund for superannuated employes. It refers to the report of the joint commission of Congress in 1893, appointed to inquire into the organization of the executive departments in Washington, in which it was shown that of 17,073 employes 1,416 were sixty years of age or over, 288 seventy years or over, and 40 eighty years or over. Reference is also made to the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in 1897, who, "recognizing the difficulties under which the Treasury Department labored with aged and incapacitated employes hindering the proper performance of the work, created an honorable service roll," which action was questioned by Congress, and a provision adopted prohibiting the establishment of such a roll or a civil pension roll. The commission states:

"It must be admitted, however, that the question of the superannuation of employes is a serious one confronting those who are responsible for the proper and efficient administration of the work of the executive service."

The last report of the Commissioner of Pensions is quoted wherein he recommends the establishment of a retirement fund by withholding a certain percentage of the salaries of the employes in his bureau. The commission states that many years will elapse before any question will arise in regard to a retirement fund for appointees through its examinations, the average age of whom is only twenty-eight years, but remarks:

"There are employes, however, who entered the service before the passage of the civil service law, and have become incapacitated by age after having rendered faithful and efficient service. While under the civil service act and rules, inefficiency is considered just cause for dismissal, appointing officers naturally hesitate to dismiss old employes who have become incapacitated after rendering long, faithful, and efficient service, but it would seem that some provision ought to be made so that the work of the Government may not be embarrassed by their retention.

"It is suggested that the question of enacting a law providing for a retirement fund for incapacitated employes, such fund to be created and maintained by withholding a certain percentage of the salaries of employes, is worthy of the serious attention of Congress. Such a law would not be open to the objection of establishing a civil pension list, and if it should be enacted the Government would be the chief gainer, as the employes placed upon the retired list because of their inefficiency would be succeeded by active and energetic persons in the prime of life."

Gratifying progress is shown in the remarkably small per cent. of removals now made from the classified service. The civil service law requires that removals from positions subject to examination shall not be made for political or religious reasons, but the order of the President of July 27, 1897, prohibiting removals from competitive positions except for just cause, and requiring that the reasons for removals shall be given in writing and made a part of the records of the office, has had a most salutary effect. Only 0.19 per cent. of those appointed through the commission's examinations have been removed from the departmental service during the last sixteen years, or a little over seven-tenths of 1 per cent. a year.

A large number of temporary appointments without examination, 3,539, was made during the year. In explanation of this the commission states:

"The revision of the rules in May, 1896, brought into the classified service about 31,000 positions in services which are known as 'field' service, scattered throughout the United States, the positions belonging to which were either of a technical character or below the clerical grade. Many of the temporary appointments were made to these positions."

The commission dwells at length on the question of a merit system for the civil service of our colonial possessions. It is urged that the Spanish method of making appointments for political or personal reasons, without due regard to the qualifications of appointees, be avoided. It also calls attention to the language used by the Philippine Commission in its proclamation to the natives promising them an honest, economical, and efficient civil service, and states:

"This promise made by the authorized agents of the United States cannot be fulfilled unless the practice, with its corrupting influence, of distributing appointments as personal favors or political rewards, through which Spain lost her colonies, is superseded by a well-administered merit system. The patronage system has been tried in this country and found wanting. In 1882, the year before the passage of the civil service law, the Congressional committee appointed to investigate the condition of the Federal service reported that the civil service of the country under that system was inefficient, extravagant, and in many instances corrupt. The necessity of good administration, the committee stated, imperatively demanded a change. The introduction, therefore, of the patronage system into the government of the Philippines, after the condemnation of that system at home, cannot be accomplished without breaking faith with the Filipinos, who have been promised an honest, economical, and efficient government.

"The training given to young men in this country renders them better qualified to grapple with new conditions than the training received in England or Holland, which have been so successful in the government of colonies. This is shown by the successful management of large industrial and commercial enterprises in this country. In the administration of the government of our new possessions, this Government must compete with the management of private enterprises in securing and retaining the services of able men. This can only be done, as discovered by other countries, after long experience, by giving a tenure dependent on faithful and efficient service and not subject to political changes at home; by making the pay for such services commensurate with the importance of the positions and the dangers and inconveniences which they involve, and by encouraging promotions from the lower grades to the highest in the service.

"The commission therefore strongly urges that no unnecessary delay should occur in bringing the great bulk of the civil positions in our insular territories within the provisions of civil service rules."

The commission calls attention to the repeated recommendations of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia that the municipal service of the District of Columbia be put under the protection of the civil service law, and recommends inclusion of that service by Executive order, if it is found that this can be done under the provisions of the Civil Service act; if not, it is recommended that proper legislation be enacted to this effect.

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS.

House Will Argue the Roberts Case—Quay, Currency Bill, and the Philippines in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The feature of the proceedings in the House this week will be the consideration of the case of Brigham H. Roberts, the Mormon Representative-elect from Utah. Though both the majority and minority of the committee which investigated the case agree that Mr. Roberts should not sit as a member of the House on account of alleged polygamous practices, there will be a struggle over the question of procedure, upon which the committee has split. The case will be called up on Tuesday and two, possibly three, days will be devoted to it.

The majority of the committee holds that Mr. Roberts should be excluded, while the minority contends that he should be seated and then expelled, basing their argument for this course upon the ground that Mr. Roberts possesses all the Constitutional qualifications for membership and that any attempt to exclude him upon the theory that Congress has the power to add to those qualifications would establish a dangerous precedent that might return to plague Congress in the future. Mr. Littlefield of Maine and Mr. De Armond of Missouri, who presented the minority report, will make a strong fight, and say they believe they can convince a majority of the House that the course they advocate is the only proper one to pursue.

The majority of the committee, on the other hand, is confident that it will be backed by a majority of the House.

Mr. Roberts is expected to make a plea in his own defense. Should he be seated in accordance with the contention of the minority a resolution to expel him will be immediately offered, and this doubtless will carry by an almost unanimous vote, although the majority, in its report, has insisted that, once seated, a member cannot be expelled for acts committed before he was a member of the House.

To-morrow will be devoted to District of Columbia matters, and Friday to eulogies upon the life and public services of the late Vice President Hobart.

THE SENATE.

The Senate again this week will devote itself almost exclusively to speechmaking. A variety of subjects will be covered. The financial bill will remain the unfinished business, but the Senate will not be held strictly to its consideration. Several set speeches probably will be made upon it, among those who are expected to speak being Senators Cockrell, Daniel, and Allen. No announcement has yet been made of speeches on the affirmative side of the measure, but now that a day has been agreed upon for a vote it may be expected that some of the friends of the bill will speak in its defense.

The first speech of the week will be made immediately after the close of the routine business Monday morning by Senator Pritchard on his resolution declaring the proposed amendments to the Constitution of North Carolina to be in contravention of the Federal Constitution. He will be followed by Senator Turner in a prepared speech on the Philippine question. Tuesday Mr. Ross will address the Senate on the application of the Constitution of the United States to Puerto Rico and the Philippine archipelago. He will be followed on the same date by Mr. McEnery with a speech on the North Carolina Constitutional question.

The two reports on the Quay contest will be presented Monday or Tuesday, and as this contest is a privileged question it is not unlikely to receive early attention. Senator Penrose, who is in charge of Mr. Quay's case, says he will ask that the contest be pressed to an early decision in the Senate.

The Samoan treaty also will be taken up again in executive session on the motion of Senator Jones of Arkansas, to reconsider the vote by which it was ratified. The treaty has been already returned to the Senate by the President to await the disposition of the Arkansas Senator's motion.

CENTRAL FEDERATED UNION.

Street Cleaners, Actors, and Pipe Calkers Receive Attention.

Delegate Patrick J. McNulty of the Street Cleaners announced to the Central Federated Union yesterday that he had paid out some $56,000 of the $80,000 which had been awarded to street cleaners as back pay. He had received $34,000 a day or two ago, he said, and would pay it out to 192 men before the 1st of February. He said that $1,500,000 was owing to the men on graded salaries, and there were several cases in the Supreme Court for its recovery. The Executive Committee of the Street Cleaners' Association asked the Central Federated Union to indorse Senator Ford's bill fixing eight hours as a legal day's work for street cleaners, and securing the right of an employe of the Street Cleaning Department to a hearing before dismissal. The meeting granted the request.

A committee from the actors of the People's Theatre, who said that they had been locked out, called to relate their grievances. Delegate Dorscher, the spokesman of the committee, said the actors had been locked out because they refused to play with two non-union actresses. "We threatened to strike," said Dorscher, "but the managers anticipated us and locked us out. The ushers and costumers struck to help us, and the United Hebrew Trades sent a committee to the managers in our behalf. We tried to get the stage hands to strike, but they refused, and we have come to ask the Theatrical Protective Union to compel them to strike."

Delegate Philip Kelly of the Theatrical Protective Union said his union would not call out the stage hands in the People's Theatre, because the actors had acted too hastily and had not consulted with his union. The meeting appointed a committee to see what could be done to help the locked-out actors.

The Pipe Calkers complained that non-union men of their trade were employed on Bedlow's Island and Governors Island, and that they were made to work ten hours a day. They asked that their complaint be forwarded to President McKinley.

"As President McKinley is a member of the Chicago Bricklayers' Union he ought to sympathize with you," remarked Delegate Cowen of the Amalgamated Machinists.

The meeting granted the Pipe Calkers' request.

LICENSES OF TRUCK DRIVERS.

Opposition to a Proposed Amendment Abolishing Them.

The Truck Drivers' Benevolent and Protective Association is up in arms against a proposed amendment to the licensing ordinances of the Board of Aldermen, in which the words, "truck drivers" are omitted from the list of callings requiring licenses. Peddlers, pawnbrokers, and others are required to have licenses, but truck drivers are not mentioned.

The truck drivers desire to be included in the list of men requiring licenses, not because they are anxious to contribute to the treasury of the municipality, but as a protection to themselves against their employers in cases of threatened strikes. Several years ago, they say, Patrick Keahon, who was then a Tammany Alderman in the Seventh Assembly District, had an ordinance passed which licensed truck drivers. They paid 50 cents for a license the first year, and renewed it yearly thereafter for 25 cents. They say that if they should threaten to strike their employers could easily get new men in their places at once if no licenses were required, while under the license regulations the employers would lose time in looking for new men and getting licenses for them. They declare that the author of the existing regulations, Patrick Keahon, has become an employing truckman himself, and now desires to prevent the truck drivers from obtaining licenses.

The truck drivers held an indignation meeting yesterday afternoon at Flannery's Hall, Hudson and Leroy Streets, and decided to employ a lawyer to oppose the proposed amendment.

STATE TRUST COMPANIES

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—From the reports of trust companies of New York City, made to the State Superintendent of Banking for the year 1899, at the close of business on Dec. 31, these abstracts are made:

NEW YORK.

Bankers' Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Stock investments (market value)	$2,854,419.53
Amount loaned on collaterals	1,986,500.00
Cash on hand	3,115.71
Cash on deposit	385,896.25
Due from banks	9,250.00
Other assets	14,643.08
Total	$5,253,624.57

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund	1,500,000.00
Undivided profits	7,134.18
General deposits payable on demand.	2,242,849.98
Other liabilities	3,640.41
Total	$5,253,624.57

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$20,914.34
Interest credited depositors	315.42
Expenses of institution	21,592.44
Deposits on which interest is allowed	1,851,830.29
Rate of interest, per cent	1½ to 3

Colonial Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$192,750.00
Stock investments (market value)	2,172,759.91
Amount loaned on collateral	8,903,024.15
Amount loaned on personal securities	583,246.84
Cash on hand	84,951.22
Cash on deposit	2,960,208.09
Other assets	178,889.09
Total	$15,075,829.30

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits	485,467.53
Deposits in trust	51,911.15
General deposits payable on demand.	12,992,479.66
Other liabilities	95,970.96
Total	$15,075,829.30

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$700,638.91
Interest credited depositors	318,662.27
Expenses of institution	117,107.26
Dividends declared	50,000.00
Deposits on which interest is allowed	12,813,605.44
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 4

Guaranty Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$25,000.00
Stock investments (market value)	12,237,786.07
Amount loaned on collaterals	8,707,892.31
Amount loaned on personal securities	292,500.00
Real estate (estimated value)	152,584.00
Cash on hand	50,982.89
Cash on deposit	3,807,226.98
Overdrafts	15,928.63
Due from banks	1,497,984.68
Other assets	283,395.84
Total	$27,071,351.40

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	3,500,000.00
Undivided profits	404,191.81
Deposits in trust	1,410,232.18
General deposits payable on demand.	19,579,136.70
Other liabilities	177,790.71
Total	$27,071,351.40

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$1,696,774.58
Interest credited depositors	563,489.64
Expenses of institution	181,584.27
Dividends declared	240,000.00
Deposits on which interest is allowed	18,047,742.45
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 4

Holland Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$11,386.50
Stock investments (market value)	597,265.24
Amount loaned on collaterals	207,043.68
Real estate	247,981.11
Cash on hand	350.77
Cash on deposit	1,488.74
Other assets	26,268.82
Total	$1,091,979.86

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	66,509.01
Deposits in trust	51,527.61
General deposits payable on demand.	107,736.79
Other liabilities	366,206.45
Total	$1,091,979.86

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$5,289.19
Interest credited depositors	4,114.67
Expenses of institution	14,787.21
Deposits on which interest is allowed.	98,671.29
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 4½

Knickerbocker Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$564,900.00
Stock investments (market value)	3,375,159.79
Amount loaned on collaterals	12,555,153.73
Amount loaned on personal securities	355,225.00
Cash on hand	140,925.49
Cash on deposit	1,433,017.94
Overdrafts	5,570.31
Other assets	237,511.65
Total	$18,667,463.91

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Undivided profits	957,884.81
Deposits in trust	1,312,712.55
General deposits payable on demand.	15,231,435.27
Other liabilities	165,431.28
Total	$18,667,463.91

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$795,506.07
Interest credited depositors	378,988.86
Expenses of institution	156,712.39
Dividends declared	70,000.00
Deposits on which interest is allowed	14,798,836.64
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 4

Mercantile Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$215,720.93
Stock investments, (market value)	7,860,047.51
Amount loaned on collaterals	31,247,672.92
Amount loaned on personal securities	12,100.00
Real estate	38,845.85
Cash on hand	17,177.66
Cash on deposit	8,826,166.65
Other assets	68,527.51
Total	$48,286,259.03

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	4,000,000.00
Undivided profits	230,785.88
Deposits in trust	590,792.45
General deposits payable on demand.	41,380,201.90
Other liabilities	84,478.80
Total	$48,286,259.03

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$1,949,200.68
Interest credited depositors	894,462.65
Expenses of institution	170,398.54
Dividends declared	320,000.00
Deposits on which interest is allowed.	38,574,746.46
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 4

Merchants' Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Stock investments (market value)	$547,500.00
Amount loaned on collaterals	350,000.00
Cash on hand	333.92
Cash on deposit	552,292.90
Other assets	6,725.90
Total	$1,456,852.72

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
General deposits payable on demand.	153,231.47
Other liabilities	3,621.25
Total	$1,656,852.72

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$1,888.55
Interest credited depositors	87.66
Expense of institution	1,461.25
Deposits on which interest is allowed.	153,105.99
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 3

North American Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$63,293.90
Stock investments (market value)	1,461,309.07
Amount loaned on collaterals	4,137,425.53
Amount loaned on personal securities	310,140.22
Real estate	176,517.76
Cash on hand	4,017,775.75
Cash on deposit	793,143.98
Overdrafts	1,039.99
Due from banks	23,477.69
Other assets	102,049.03
Total	$11,086,181.90

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits	129,659.54
Deposits in trust	280,055.07
General deposits payable on demand.	7,509,478.13
Other liabilities	166,984.16
Total	$11,086,181.90

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$360,331.94
Interest credited depositors	17,215.84
Expenses of institution	171,916.18
Dividends declared	75,000.00
Deposits on which interest is allowed	703,973.61
Rate of interest, per cent	1½ to 3

New York Life Insurance and Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$3,044,372.00
Stock investments (market value)	10,466,534.17
Amount loaned on collaterals	5,554,958.89
Amount loaned on personal securities	7,653,124.83
Real estate (estimated value)	449,680.98
Cash on hand	1,325,000.00
Cash on deposit	314,088.94
Other assets	1,790,418.12
Total	$30,598,152.93

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	3,385,052.23
Undivided profits	47,661.01
Deposits in trust	24,117,944.78
Other liabilities	*2,047,494.91
Total	$30,598,152.93

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$1,506,548.85
Interest credited depositors	725,075.72
Expenses of institution	133,883.05
Dividends declared	400,000.00
Deposits on which interest is allowed.	24,117,944.78
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 5

*Includes $404,502.77 life insurance and $1,032,015 annuities.

Real Estate Trust Company.

In the published statement of the Real Estate Trust Company on Saturday, the results of operations for the year were mixed. Following are the correct figures:

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$288,975.19
Interest credited depositors	123,126.52
Expenses of institution	44,288.23
Dividends declared	40,000.00
Deposits on which interest is allowed.	4,325,340.00
Rate of interest, per cent	1½ to 4

State Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$31,600.00
Stock investments (market value)	2,694,927.39
Amount loaned on collaterals	11,585,141.84
Amount loaned on personal securities	10,000.00
Cash on hand	40,036.91
Cash on deposit	2,639,235.53
Due from banks	1,223.50
Other assets	120,246.40
Total	$17,122,411.57

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits	761,889.83
Deposits in trust and general deposits payable on demand	14,829,116.55
Other liabilities	31,405.19
Total	$17,122,411.57

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$830,924.50
Interest credited depositors	227,197.57
Expenses of institution	71,687.70
Dividends declared	60,000.00
Deposits on which interest is allowed.	10,947,589.90
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 4

Title Guarantee and Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$5,316,118.69
Stock investments, (market value)	1,031,250.00
Real estate, (estimated value,) Company's building in Brooklyn	200,000.00
Cash on hand	8,242.74
Cash on deposit	456,183.51
Plant, (copy of real estate and tax record)	450,000.00
Other assets	176,912.96
Total	$7,638,707.90

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$2,500,000.00
Surplus fund	2,500,000.00
Undivided profits	376,656.93
Deposits in trust	70,812.23
General deposits payable on demand and notice	1,258,621.04
Other liabilities	932,617.70
Total	$7,638,707.90

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$1,342,952.77
Interest credited depositors	39,016.17
Expenses of institution	615,980.28
Dividends declared	237,500.00
Deposits on which interest is allowed	1,946,624.10
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 5

The Trust Company of America.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$22,500.00
Stock investments (market value)	5,034,238.74
Amount loaned on collaterals	5,259,200.00
Amount loaned on personal securities	243,510.75
Cash on hand	11,966.75
Cash on deposit	1,316,819.39
Other assets	86,444.15
Total	$11,974,699.78

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$2,500,000.00
Surplus fund	2,500,000.00
Undivided profits	85,605.87
General deposits payable on demand.	6,842,854.94
Other liabilities	46,239.17
Total	$11,974,699.78

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$200,054.57
Interest credited depositors	76,872.21
Expenses of institution	114,839.19
Deposits on which interest is allowed	6,673,142.42
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 4

Union Trust Company of New York.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$1,644,597.00
Stock investments (market value)	8,445,722.30
Amount loaned on collaterals	27,383,829.20
Real estate	1,900,000.00
Cash on hand	2,527,807.26
Cash on deposit	1,632,203.16
Other assets	911,014.26
Total	$44,445,173.20

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	6,168,808.26
Deposits in trust	36,670,433.46
Other liabilities	605,931.48
Total	$44,445,173.20

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$2,009,175.08
Interest credited depositors	841,757.82
Expenses of institution	222,410.71
Dividends declared	320,000.00
Deposits on which interest is allowed.	35,421,579.18
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 4

BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$60,250.00
Stock investments (market value)	3,561,984.47
Amount loaned on collaterals	6,924,702.14
Amount loaned on personal securities	519,714.54
Real estate (book value)	157,761.28
Cash on hand	72,076.49
Cash on deposit	634,990.37
Overdrafts	89.71
Other assets	306,991.95
Total	$12,238,560.95

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Undivided profits	1,097,912.93
Deposits in trust	366,026.53
General deposits payable on demand.	9,098,675.81
Other liabilities	75,945.68
Total	$12,238,560.95

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$553,5[illegible].99
Interest credited depositors	231[illegible].91
Expenses of institution	[illegible],546.67
Dividends declared	[illegible],000.00
Deposits on which interest is allowed.	5,162,850.64
Rate of interest, per cent.	2 to 3½

Franklin Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$447,850.00
Stock investments (market value)	3,855,374.86
Amount loaned on collaterals	2,288,941.10
Amount loaned on personal securities	564,909.34
Real estate (estimated value)	493,457.60
Cash on hand	109,492.22
Cash on deposit	1,071,428.57
Overdrafts	103.73
Other assets	70,119.59
Total	$8,901,377.01

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits	1,016,211.84
Deposits in trust	194,256.26
General deposits payable on demand.	6,333,942.45
Other liabilities	86,966.46
Total	$8,901,377.01

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$502,131.09
Interest credited depositors	159,914.51
Expenses of institution	77,879.20
Dividends declared	100,000.00
Deposits on which interest is allowed.	6,311,732.94
Rate of interest, per cent	1½ to 4

Hamilton Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$681,624.00
Stock investments (market value)	1,635,485.50
Amount loaned on collaterals	2,687,508.00
Amount loaned on personal securities	11,700.71
Real estate	48,935.66
Cash on hand	90,221.91
Cash on deposit	585,284.13
Other assets	110,686.99
Total	$5,881,376.90

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits	154,881.43
Deposits in trust	159,875.10
General deposits payable on demand.	4,465,136.02
Other liabilities	101,504.35
Total	$5,881,376.90

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$304,735.50
Interest credited depositors	125,418.89
Expenses of institution	48,401.81
Dividends declared	40,000.00
Deposits on which interest is allowed.	4,515,011.12
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 4

Kings County Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$132,733.33
Stock investments (market value)	1,527,972.00
Amount loaned on collaterals	5,206,471.24
Amount loaned on personal securities	224,500.00
Real estate	747,342.95
Cash on hand	61,337.63
Cash on deposit	333,697.31
Other assets	72,015.12
Total	$8,306,658.69

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	900,000.00
Undivided profits	41,548.74
Deposits in trust	169,188.16
General deposits payable on demand.	6,598,859.33
Other liabilities	97,062.46
Total	$8,306,658.69

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$351,647.90
Interest credited depositors	156,831.73
Expenses of institution	62,767.03
Dividends declared	47,500.00
Deposits on which interest is allowed	6,533,859.33
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 5

Long Island Loan and Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$245,000.00
Stock investments (market value)	1,538,462.50
Amount loaned on collaterals	1,990,755.00
Amount loaned on personal securities	103,700.00
Real estate, banking property	100,000.00
Cash on hand	56,213.08
Cash on deposit	134,925.77
Other assets	132,058.84
Total	$4,001,114.69

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$300,000.00
Undivided profits	630,069.73
Deposits in trust	52,837.62
General deposits payable on demand.	2,892,245.26
Other liabilities	25,962.08
Total	$4,001,114.69

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$168,884.33
Interest credited depositors	77,843.93
Expenses of institution	28,164.37
Dividends declared	42,500.00
Deposits on which interest is allowed	2,945,082.00
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 4

Manufacturers' Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$160,000.00
Stock investments (market value)	1,566,256.72
Amount loaned on collaterals	2,288,237.35
Amount loaned on personal securities	838,802.56
Cash on hand	41,192.35
Cash on deposit	752,821.49
Other assets	81,359.21
Total	$5,718,669.68

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits	237,907.21
Deposits in trust	151,222.23
General deposits payable on demand.	4,274,880.54
Other liabilities	54,659.70
Total	$5,718,669.68

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$247,025.44
Interest credited depositors	118,033.81
Expenses of institution	52,962.10
Dividends declared	50,000.00
Deposits on which interest is allowed.	4,426,102.77
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 4

The Nassau Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$441,919.67
Stock investments, (market value)	882,724.72
Amount loaned on collaterals	2,096,663.66
Amount loaned on personal securities	102,377.78
Cash on hand	18,445.69
Cash on deposit	225,787.40
Other assets	36,013.14
Total	$3,803,932.06

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000.00
Undivided profits	366,198.42
Deposits in trust	2,914,964.35
Other liabilities	22,769.29
Total	$3,803,932.06

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$161,566.78
Interest credited depositors	71,407.89
Expenses of institution	27,241.70
Dividends declared	30,000.00
Deposits on which interest is allowed	2,914,964.35
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 4½

People's Trust Company of Brooklyn.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$846,168.21
Stock investments (market value)	3,000,232.50
Amount loaned on collaterals	5,932,796.90
Amount loaned on personal securities	896,075.37
Real estate	149,500.00
Cash on hand	154,890.82
Cash on deposit	902,354.35
Other assets	150,574.68
Total	$12,038,412.83

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits	360,790.69
Deposits in trust	774,079.34
General deposits payable on demand.	8,657,905.19
Other liabilities	245,637.61
Total	$12,038,412.83

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$512,554.87
Interest credited depositors	241,911.12
Expenses of institution	63,597.33
Dividends declared	125,000.00
Deposits on which interest is allowed	9,369,199.35
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 4½

Williamsburg Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$90,000.00
Stock investments (market value)	1,133,068.75
Amount loaned on collaterals	1,499,473.33
Amount loaned on personal securities	97,914.93
Cash on hand	49,283.21
Cash on deposit	314,687.94
Other assets	27,087.05
Total	$3,211,515.21

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$700,000.00
Surplus fund	350,000.00
Undivided profits	38,561.70
Deposits in trust	1,762.44
General deposits payable on demand.	2,113,228.19
Other liabilities	7,962.88
Total	$3,211,515.21

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$73,843.24
Interest credited depositors	27,315.39
Expenses of institution	18,954.83
Deposits on which interest is allowed.	2,114,990.63
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 4

MAY BE SENATOR FROM UTAH.

Career of Alexander H. Turbet in the Mining Business.

Alexander Hamilton Tarbet of Salt Lake City, who is talked of for United States Senator from Utah, is at the Gerard House. Though not quite forty years old, he has had a remarkable career.

When only nineteen years old Mr. Tarbet had been in the employ of the Montana Copper Company for two years. Then the ground in the Colusa Mine began to run, and four days later the property was about to be abandoned. Mr. Tarbet took up the task of holding the ground solid, succeeding in twenty-four hours. For this work he was made Superintendent of the property. He began to accumulate money and purchased the Wake-Up-Jim claim, which soon showed immense wealth. His holdings were valued at more than $1,000,000, but when he got up one morning he found that the whole property had been attached and not only had his millions vanished into thin air, but he owed practically $15,000 and had nothing with which to pay it.

But he had plenty of credit. He purchased teams and wagons and obtained some ore contracts. In two years he was out of debt and had built the Summit Valley Railroad, connecting the Parrott mine with the Parrott smelter. Since its construction, in 1884, this railway has annually paid 100 per cent. on the investment. Mr. Tarbet next successively engaged in mining operations in Montana, British Columbia, and the Coeur d'Alene district of Idaho. He recently sold one mine in Idaho for $2,000,000, and owns another for which he has refused $1,000,000.

Mr. Tarbet has settled in Salt Lake City, where he is at the head of the syndicate which bears his name. His company owns many valuable interests in Utah, Arizona, and California. He is now making his annual Winter sojourn in New York. To a reporter who asked him whether he was a candidate for the Utah Senatorship he said:

"No, I can't say I am a candidate. A number of my friends, however, persist that I shall enter the field. Of course, a seat in the highest legislative body of the Nation is an honor of which any man may well be proud. But I am not ambitious in a political sense. Still, if the people of Utah want a Democrat to represent them in the United States Senate, I will be pleased to do so."

ROBERTS MAY BE GOVERNOR.

George E. Blair of Salt Lake City, Clerk of the Utah Supreme Court, is at the Waldorf-Astoria. Referring to the case of Representative Roberts, he said that the people of Utah long ago discounted the intention of Congress to debar him from the seat to which he had been elected.

"The result will be," continued Mr. Blair, "that Mr. Roberts will be elected Governor at the next Gubernatorial election. He would be chosen United States Senator but for the fact that the people realize that he would receive the same treatment at the hands of the Senate that he has received from the House of Representatives.

Chinese Masons Installed.

The ceremony attending the installation of twenty-three Chinamen in their Masonic Lodge, which is known as the Lone We Tong Eng Ti, at their rooms on the top floor of 16 Pell Street, last night, was witnessed by Masons from this and other cities. Gong Hoar of Baltimore, Grand Master of the Chinese lodge, was the installing officer, and many other Chinese Masons were present. It was said at the lodge last night that there are over 600 Chinese Masons in this city.

The Castellanes Reach Port.

The French Line steamer La Bretagne from Havre was sighted off Fire Island at 10:20 o'clock last night. The vessel, which has among her passengers Count and Countess Boni de Castellane of Paris, will arrive at her pier about 8 o'clock this morning.

PITTSBURG RAILWAY STORIES.

Vanderbilt Interests Will Shorten Line to Chicago — New Trunk Line Is Projected.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 21.—The Commercial Gazette will say to-morrow:

"The Vanderbilt interests have a plan, practically certain of consummation, which by building about fifty miles of new road, is to provide the greatest trunk line in existence between Pittsburg and Chicago. It will be nearly a dozen miles shorter than the present shortest line, the Fort Wayne, which is 468 miles long.

"The plan is to be worked out by cutting up the Lake Erie and Western, recently acquired by the Vanderbilts, so as to form divisions of the Pittsburg and Lake Erie and the Lake Shore. Instead of the present freight route via Ashtabula, Ohio, involving what amounts to almost a right angle in its course, or via Cleveland, involving another bad angle, the use of a section of the Lake Erie and Western and the building of two connecting links with the Pittsburg and Lake Erie and the Lake Shore will provide the new trunk line, which will be almost an air line.

"The plan is to build a link from Youngstown to Akron, thus connecting the Pittsburg and Lake Erie with the Lake Erie and Western tracks to Spencer, then to build a short connecting link across to the Southern Division of the Lake Shore, use this division to Toledo, and the Lake Shore main line from this point to Chicago. The combined distances will be about 458 miles."

The Dispatch to-morrow will say:

"A new trunk line from Erie to Johnstown and linking the great lakes to Chesapeake Bay by a new route is one of the important projects outlined for development in Pennsylvania this year. The new line will become one of the standard grain and ore routes. Should New York capitalists execute plans they have been working on for years—and good authority says they are practically completed—a branch will reach Pittsburg and a new outlet to the Chesapeake and Atlantic seaboard will be given this city.

"John B. McDonald, contractor, who recently received the $35,000,000 contract for constructing the great traction tunnel in New York, is said to be one of the principal projectors of the road.

"The route of the new line will be from Erie to Cambridgeborough, to Titusville, to Tionesta, to Cooksburg, Clarion County, by bridging the Alleghany, thence to Brookville, Punxsutawney, Indiana, Blairsville, and Johnstown.

"Included in the scheme is a proposed line from Black Lick Station, near Blairsville, to Pittsburg, entering the city by way of the Pittsburg and Western; the Pittsburg Junction Road, and the Baltimore and Ohio. The line from Erie to Johnstown will be 210 miles long, and will develop one of the largest coal fields in Western Pennsylvania.

THINK CHILD TOOK DIAMONDS.

Mrs. Bowman Lost Jewels Worth $500 —Confession and Retraction.

Viola Moore, thirteen years old, a colored nurse employed by Mrs. G. A. Bowman, living at the St. Cloud Hotel, was arrested last night upon suspicion of having stolen diamonds worth $500.

Mrs. Bowman left the hotel Saturday to go to her husband's office, at 144 West Forty-second Street. She put her diamonds in a small chamois bag and hid it in her corsage. She left the nurse in her apartments to care for her baby.

When she got home she put on a wrapper and took a nap, forgetting all about the diamonds. When she arose she remembered the jewels, and, thinking they must have fallen on the floor as she undressed, she searched for them. Viola aided her, but no trace could be found of them.

When Mrs. Bowman's husband came home the nurse was examined and cross-examined, but stuck to her story that she had seen nothing of the diamonds. In the report to the police Mrs. Bowman described the missing property as one gold band ring with two one-carat diamonds, a gold ring with two diamonds and a pearl, a Tiffany ring with five diamonds, and a small solitaire diamond ring.

The child had been employed by Mrs. Briggs, who lives in the Tilden House, in Gramercy Park, and it was Mrs. Briggs who had recommended her to Mrs. Bowman. Mrs. Briggs said she knew the child to be thoroughly honest and had asked Mrs. Bowman to send the girl back if found unsatisfactory.

This request recurred to the Bowmans, and yesterday morning they took her back to her former employer. During the day Viola made some confessions to Mrs. Briggs and the police were informed.

Detectives Falkner and Sheehan got the child to admit at first that she had found the jewels, but as to what she did with them she would not tell. At the station last night, however, she denied ever having made a confession. She was sent to the Gerry society and will be arraigned this morning.

CHURCH ROW IN TRENTON.

Brother Wanted to Thrash Deacon Who Ordered His Sister Out.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 21.—There was a narrow escape from a fight at the First Baptist Church to-day, and it is expected there will be some lively sessions of the church in the near future. Miss Ida Davies whispered to a girl friend during the service.

The action was seen by James Gordon, one of the deacons, who, according to Miss Davies, went to her and said the church would be better off without her presence. She says this made her angry and she started to leave.

When she reached the lobby, she says, the deacon again addressed her in a manner which she resented, and this caused her to turn about to re-enter the church and take her place. She claims that the deacon prevented her by grabbing hold of her hair and dragging her back. Her brother rushed up and was about to administer a beating to the deacon when others interfered. The young man says he is not through with the matter and that he will have satisfaction. A lively church row is threatened, as the friends of the Davieses have taken up the matter.

LABOR AND RAPID TRANSIT.

Central Federated Union Opposes the Employment of Aliens.

At yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union a resolution was offered by Delegate Jacobs of the Cigarmakers opposing the employment of alien labor in the building of the rapid transit tunnel and declaring that the entire work should be done by citizens.

Delegate William J. O'Brien of the granite cutters said he and his union would watch the Italian padrones and see that they did not bring in men to do the work. Delegate William A. Perrine of the iron molders said he had visited several iron foundries in New York and found that all the castings for the rapid transit system could easily be made in this city. He said that the unions in the iron trades were preparing to fight for the enforcement of their construction of the prevailing rate of wages law.

The resolution demanding the employment exclusively of citizen labor was adopted and a committee was appointed to look after the enforcement of the demand.

INSANE MAN BREAKS AWAY.

George G. Bingham, thirty years old, a clerk, of 261 West One Hundred and First Street, became insane a week ago, and his brother, Ferdinand Bingham, took him to his home, at 843 West End Avenue, where he placed him under the care of his private physician.

The man's malady grew worse until last night, when he became so violent that it was decided to send him to Bellevue Hospital. When the ambulance arrived the insane man broke out of the house and ran screaming up West End Avenue. He was caught by his brother and a policeman after a chase of two blocks, and after a struggle was placed in the ambulance and taken to Bellevue.

Actor, Photographer and Robber.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 21.—C. G. Mordledge, alias Frank Marley, alias Martin, who claims to be both an actor and a traveling photographer, was arrested here today after giving the police a hard chase. Early this morning he had thrust two revolvers into a bartender's face in an East Twelfth Street saloon and made off with $35, the contents of the till. At the station he confessed that he was the man who last Sunday robbed two restaurants in the centre of the city and held a dozen people at bay.

Princeton Baseball Coaches.

PRINCETON, Jan. 21.—Capt. Hillebrand of the Princeton University baseball team announced to-night that Bradley, Captain of the 1897 baseball team, had been engaged to coach the team this year, and would commence his duties on May 1. The management has also engaged Catcher Clarke of the Boston National League team to coach the players in the early part of the season.

Clearance Sales. All Cars Transfer to Bloomingdales 3d Ave., 59th & 60th Sts. Clearance Sales.

That Trade Sale of Perfumeries, Patent Medicines and Toilet Articles

continues at a rapid pace. The large crowds at our counters amply demonstrate the fact that our customers appreciate values. It would pay you to secure your needs now, or purchase and store away for future use.

Rubber Goods.

Remember that manufactured and crude rubber has advanced 50 per cent. We nevertheless offer hot water bottles and fountain syringes, every one warranted, at the following exceptionally low prices, each in separate box.

Hot Water Bottles.
1 Qt. 2 Qts. 3 Qts. 4 Qts.
29 39 49 59

Fountain Syringes, all hard rubber connections, 3 hard rubber pipes.
1 Qt. 2 Qts. 3 Qts. 4 Qts.
39 49 59 69

Claver's Glycerine Soap . . . 5
Kirk's Snowberry Soap, 8 oz. floating bath . . . 7
Old Glycerine Soap, Japanese Bouquet Soap, Oatmeal Soap, Old Honey Soap, Per box of 1 dozen cakes . . . 24
Oakley's Celebrated Extracts, all odors, small bottles . . . 15
French's Bay Rum, 10
Florida Water, (Ponce de Leon,) 15
Mirrors, fine French plate, bevel edge, solid oak frames, 5x7 . 31
Nail Scrubs, solid backs, 2
Dressing Combs, 7 inch, strong, hard rubber . . . 5
Magic Polishing Cloths . . . 5
Dr. Snow's Egg Shampoo . . . 10

An assortment of fine English and French pure bristle Tooth Brushes, some worth 35c. . . . 10
Chamois Skins, 9x14 inches . . . 5
Westphal's Auxiliator, large bottle . . . 50
Red Raven Splits 5
Bath Brushes, long handles . . . 19
Medicated Toilet Paper, per dozen perforated rolls . . . 23
95% Grain Alcohol, full quarts . . . 75
Full pints . . . 39
Dr Snow's Citrate of Magnesia, fresh every day . . . 10
Dr. Snow's Elixir Calasaya . . . 31
Dr. Snow's Celery Compound . . . 39

Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

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A Fashionable Suit or Overcoat made to your order for $12.00 Conceded Value $30

This is the thing we do twice a year, for 60 days, Jan. 8 to March 10—no longer—for no other purpose than to keep our tailoring plant going between seasons, with all of our men tailors employed.

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PROTECTION AND SUBSIDIES.

The energies of the protectionists are now being concentrated on the plan for subsidies to American-built ships. The American shipbuilding interest has enjoyed the highest degree of protection in the exclusive privilege of supplying the coastwise trade. It has had a rebate on the imported materials for its products. It has grown to a point where it can and does compete in the building of war vessels for other nations. It is not content with this. It seeks from the taxpayers large subsidies. We are not aware of a single sensible and substantial reason why the taxpayers should be compelled to pay such contributions to any class, and especially to this class, which already enjoys peculiar monopoly.

Our old friends of the American Protective Tariff League at its annual meeting on Thursday undertook to recite the claims of the shipbuilders on the purses of their fellow-citizens. The statement is so naïve that we reproduce it:

> Whereas, The scarcity of American-built vessels carrying the American flag available for use by the United States in war emergencies is an element of danger that should no longer be ignored or disregarded, and
>
> Whereas, It is not creditable to us as a Nation that we are carrying in American vessels not more than one-eighth of the total volume of American commerce; therefore
>
> Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress to heed the recommendation of President McKINLEY in his last annual message and to enact legislation that shall remedy these defects and place the American merchant marine upon the footing demanded alike by the possible exigencies of war, and the pressing requirements of our increasing export trade.

So far as war vessels are really needed for war emergencies the people of this country are perfectly willing to pay for them and to pay for building them when the proper authorities ask it. The experience of Manila and Santiago shows that we do not need to subsidize any more shipyards to secure all the vessels of this kind that we can require. So far as the country may need transports or swift liners capable of performing the indispensable work of scouting, these can be got from a merchant marine owned by Americans. There is no more necessity that they shall be American built than there is that any other war material shall come exclusively from American shops. If the American merchant had the common right to fly the American flag over his own property, bought and paid for with American money, he would promptly provide himself with all the vessels required in that trade, and there is not the slightest doubt that he would run that business as successfully as he does others in which he has a fair chance with his competitors.

As concerns the "pressing requirements of our increasing export trade," the proposition of the Protective Tariff League is not businesslike. If these are great they should be met by the prompt repeal of all laws that interfere with their satisfaction. The chief of these laws is the one that refuses an American register to an American owned vessel unless it is built in this country. If it is desirable to have our export trade under the American flag, then it is equally desirable to give Americans every possible facility to bring vessels under the flag. To deny them the right to buy vessels that shall enjoy the protection of their own flag in order to compel them to buy of American builders is a gross instance of class legislation. If instead of opening the markets of the world to Americans wishing to buy ships, the Government taxes the whole Nation to pay bounties to American shipbuilders, then the injustice is extended from the one class that may want to buy ships and are not permitted to do so to the entire people.

And this particular form of subsidy the protectionists are pressing for shipbuilders is peculiarly hard on the farmers. The bounty is paid mainly on tonnage and speed. It is intended to encourage the building of large and swift ships. But the great volume of all grain freights, the cheapness of which adds to the returns of the farmers, is carried in relatively slow and small tramp steamers and the competition of these is the chief cause of low freights. The bounties will tend to discourage this competition, and will come out of the pockets of the farmers and the workingmen. Surely we have had enough of the legislation that taxes and does not benefit these classes who are the great majority of the people. Is it worth while to extend the humbug?

MR. BRYAN'S WELCOME IN THE EAST.

The pent-up enthusiasm of the Democrats of the East for W. J. BRYAN burst its bonds in the lower house of the Maryland Legislature the other day, when the Democratic majority by vote refused to receive him, see him, or hear him talk.

When the date of the great man's arrival in this city was announced the Governors of the Manhattan Club, which has very good things to eat and drink, and is the Democratic Club of highest standing in New York, thoughtfully and most generously determined that nothing should be allowed to interfere with Mr. BRYAN'S getting the best dinner to be had in New York at any reputable tavern on tendering the price for the same.

Mr. CROKER'S Democratic Club, where Mr. BRYAN has more friends and admirers than at the Manhattan, was not to be outdone in hospitality. When one of the members announced his purpose to give Mr. BRYAN a personal and private dinner, the club magnanimously refused to interfere.

The Democratic social organizations in this city have been accustomed to entertain past, present, and future candidates for high office with victuals, drink, and adulation. Candidates for the office of President, in particular, have rarely got away from New York without a dinner or its equivalent.

Mr. BRYAN will be entertained here, but not by men whose names were ever heard of in connection with Democratic enterprises prior to that of 1896. There appears to be something the matter with BRYAN in the East.

ADVANTAGES OF THE VOTING MACHINE.

We present elsewhere in our columns a description of the perfected voting machine which is now offered for the inspection of citizens of New York, and with which the Police Commissioners are asked to equip the Bureau of Elections. When the Constitution of the State was revised in 1894 the requirement of the ballot at elections was modified for the purpose of permitting the use of such a mechanical device, provided the secrecy of voting was maintained, and in 1896 a law was passed allowing the local authorities to adopt the voting machine whenever they deemed it advisable. Since the first of these contrivances was exhibited there has been no doubt that they had great advantages, if they could be so simplified and made certain in their action as to obviate all risk of tampering with the mechanism and of interruption in their use. This point seems now to have been attained.

Of course, the Standard voting machine is a patented device, which the owners are anxious to sell to the cities and towns of the State for their own profit, and it will be greatly to their advantage if it is adopted by the City of New York; but that is no reason why it should not be regarded with favor if it answers the purpose intended as perfectly as is claimed. Apparently this particular machine is free from the defects of its predecessors, and there is no reason to expect any material improvement upon it. It has been used at two general elections in Rochester and at one in Buffalo and elsewhere in this State, and has given complete satisfaction. It will be seen from the description that the process of voting is just as secret as the preparation of the blanket ballot under the present law, and it is almost as simple as that operation. In fact, it will be less confusing to many voters, because just what is to be done is made palpable by the mechanism before the eyes. It needs no more intelligence to vote in accordance with one's wishes with this machine than to prepare the present ballot, and it is a completed performance in which no one but the voter takes part.

But a merit which no system of handling paper ballots can have is that of certainty and finality. There can be no spoiled or defective ballots, and no doubt can remain about the voter's intention. He simply votes and there it ends; and his vote is counted and recorded with a mechanical precision and certainty which no human mind can emulate. When the polls are closed the exact vote for every candidate is already registered in figures which cannot be changed and need only to be transcribed on the official blanks to make the returns complete. There is no chance of dispute over the validity of any vote cast or the accuracy of any computation, no room for disagreement as to figures. The returns of a polling place can be made up in a few minutes, and those of the largest city can be brought together in a little more than the time required for transmission to the election headquarters. This expediting of returns and prompt publication of results, for which there can be no ground for dispute, is one of the chief advantages of this method of voting. Moreover, the chance of fraud and manipulation is reduced to a minimum, if not wholly excluded.

Each machine is to cost $500, and one will be required for each polling place, making the first equipment somewhat expensive, but in the long run it will prove economical beyond doubt. The celerity with which the voting can be done will make it practicable to reduce the number of election districts, and the absence of ballots to be given out and to be received and deposited in boxes will diminish the number of officers required to conduct elections. Much of the printing and stationery now necessary can be dispensed with, and it is estimated that the saving in this city will not be less than $140,000 for each election. This would pay the cost of the machines in a few years and then become a permanent advantage of no small account.

There is certainly every reason why the Police Commissioners should give this matter serious and favorable attention. They need not rely upon the testimony of experience elsewhere or even upon the report of the State Commissioners who have already reported in favor of this machine, but should have the apparatus critically examined for themselves by the most competent experts and thoroughly tested. If then it answers the requirement as perfectly as it now seems to do there should be no further hesitation about adopting it. It would be another step in election reform, more important and beneficial than any that has preceded it, and another triumph for American inventive skill applied to the highest public purpose.

"SOCIAL OSTRACISM" AND TRUSTS.

Dr. HADLEY has made a correction and explanation of some remarks reported to have been made by him in regard to the remedy for evils connected with trusts. He says:

> The alleged quotations with regard to social ostracism grew out of a chance remark in the course of a talk before business men of Denver. Social ostracism will serve as a remedy for any public evil. It is, in fact, the only effective remedy. It applies to evils connected with trusts in the same way that it does to any other form of commercial wrong. I did not suggest the ostracism of trusts, but of the individuals who grossly abuse the powers which the existence of trusts place in their hands.

We quite agree with the standard of social relations clearly indicated in these remarks. The phrase "social ostracism" is not particularly well chosen, for it is commonly used to describe a process involving either some injustice or some unfounded conception of superiority on the part of those who ostracize. But the principle that men shall not admit to their personal and family society other men whom they regard as dishonest is entirely sound, and we suppose very few men would like to confess that they do not seek to apply it. Fairly and firmly applied, it is, as Dr. HADLEY says, "a remedy for any public evil," though we should hardly go so far as to say that it is "in fact the only effective remedy."

Obviously, however, it is a principle that is not always easy of application. There is no trouble in the cases of men who are notoriously dishonest, but, on the other hand, men of this sort rarely give occasion for its application. They do not seek the society of honorable men, would not greatly enjoy it, and have little to gain from it. The difficulty exists with those who may be very dishonest indeed, but who try to conceal the fact, and, except from the peculiarly well informed, do conceal it. Here the question is, what is the degree of knowledge that requires an honorable man, so situated as to make his decision important, to refuse association with another? Dr. HADLEY himself says that he suggests the application of the social penalty—that is what it amounts to—only to "individuals who grossly abuse the powers which the existence of trusts places in their hands." How is guilt to be established? It would be extremely interesting if he could describe the tests to be applied and still more so if he could give us, say, a score, or even a half dozen, names of persons to whom exclusion from the society of honorable men is due.

Unquestionably it is a safe rule where there is doubt as to a man's character for a gentleman to give himself and his family the benefit of the doubt, and thus avoid the risk of intimate contact with the unclean. That, we should say, is the rule that self-respecting gentlemen, rich or poor, professional men or small tradesmen, instinctively apply. But it is difficult to say just how much influence this line of conduct can have on those who "grossly abuse the powers which the existence of trusts places in their hands." The society they would be likely to seek is spelled with a capital S. It may contain a considerable percentage of self-respecting gentlemen, but it clearly contains only a small proportion of the total number, along with a good many who do not conspicuously justify that description. Its standard cannot confidently be said to be moral, and the wealth that is at least advantageous, if not necessary, to an applicant for admission is not closely scanned. If it were practicable to establish a competition for admission, in which the successful must attain, as in the civil service, a standing of 70 on a scale of 100, in the purity of the sources of their means, a good deal could be done for the restriction of abuses in the acquisition of wealth. But, then, Society would hardly remain what it is, and there would be a strong temptation for the rejected to go off and form another Society which might soon be as "brilliant" and "exclusive" as that which now exists. The whole question is pretty puzzling. Nevertheless, Dr. HADLEY'S idea of not associating with men you have reason to think dishonest is essentially sound, and though those willing to apply it may not greatly change the conduct of their fellow-men, they will preserve a comfortable self-respect.

BARNARD AND COLUMBIA.

The change in the relations of Barnard College to Columbia University, which was announced on Saturday evening by President Low, may be taken as marking the close of the experimental stage in the teaching of women by the university. It is true that there was not much of the experimental left, for no one could think that Columbia would reduce, much less abandon, its efforts in this direction. Still Barnard was not recognized as an integral part of the university, and the position of the latter was in effect and in profession that of a godmother, with rather indefinite though always kindly sense of responsibility. In the future the incorporation with the university is complete, and Barnard assumes the same relative position as the other schools and colleges. Nor is this merely a question of dignity by any means. The actual advantages conferred are considerable, especially to the graduate students; the Faculty receive their appointment directly from the university, and a place is accorded to the Dean of Barnard in the University Council. The change is another sign of the completeness with which American society accepts the principle that women are entitled to the same opportunities for education as those enjoyed by their brothers. It has taken a long while to bring this about, but it is to the credit of those engaged in the work of Barnard and Columbia that they have accomplished so much in so short a time.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Sensations must be extremely scarce in St. Louis, else would The Globe-Democrat of that city have refrained from attempting to manufacture one out of a yarn from a discontented sailor on the Montgomery which it has somehow gotten hold of. According to the suspiciously, the very suspiciously, long "special cablegram" from Buenos Ayres in which the man's grievances are exploited, his "connections in his native State are in the very highest circles of political celebrities," and this fact, if it is a fact, may explain why he has been allowed to accuse Commander J. P. MILLER of treating a part of his crew with systematic cruelty. By his own admission the highly connected tar is one of eighteen formerly on the Marblehead who, having been allowed shore leave at Montevideo, overstaid their allotted time and were left behind when their ship was suddenly ordered away. They were picked up later by the Montgomery, and since then their lives have been made burdens to them because of the Commander's relentless persecutions. So the man declares in the introduction to his tale, but when he comes down to details all we learn is that the Commander had called him and his companions "a disgrace to the American Navy," had stopped their shore leave, had assigned them to uncomfortable sleeping quarters, and as a culminating outrage had taken away their "ditty boxes." In other words, they have been punished for a very serious offense against discipline and do not like the resulting inconveniences! THE TIMES has often evidenced its readiness to take up the wrongs of sailors, in and out of the navy, but it remains quite calm when its attention is called to the cases of unruly fellows suffering the deserved and reasonable penalties of their acts. Moreover, Commander MILLER is known here from his work as examiner of volunteer officers during the war with Spain, and though he gave the impression of a man who would be firm in the maintenance of discipline, his disposition to be both fair and kind was equally manifest. It strikes us, therefore, that The Globe-Democrat could be in better business than that of publishing two-column "cablegrams" of anonymous complaint against a naval officer from self-convicted members of his crew.

—Women invariably resent the charge that they can discuss nothing whatever without sounding the personal note, and thus putting logic to terrified flight, but resentment doesn't alter facts, and cases in which the accusation mentioned is well founded are certainly numerous, though perhaps it is an exaggeration to call them innumerable. One of the most striking and interesting sort—and one eminently calculated, we fear, to elicit at least half a dozen angry and therefore useless retorts—is supplied by an address just issued by the Illinois Anti-Suffrage Association. That organization, as its name hints but does not make quite explicit, is vehemently opposed to the enfranchisement of women, and its address is designed to explain the grounds of the opposition. It begins in the ordinary way with delightfully calm and irrelevant remarks about the dissimilar services rendered to the State by men and women, and then breaks forth in this impassioned strain: "A man is known by the company he keeps; so is a movement, and strange, indeed, have been the political companions of woman suffrage. Leaving out of the account its early entanglement with the cause of free love, it is at present in Utah the tool of Mormonism, which has already elected a polygamist to Congress by its aid. In the Southwest it has fraternized with Populism. It is closely allied with the political fortunes of prohibition, and from first to last has been, and still is, a necessary and structural part of that form of Socialism which seeks the destruction of all existing institutions. Not one of these theories has the sanction of the American people." Far, far be it from us to reveal with which side will be our sympathies in the dreadful conflict we foresee as the inevitable result of these words. The carnage will be awful to contemplate, but—now is the time to secure good seats from which to watch it.

—Some little Englander with a troublesome memory or scrapbook has sent to The London Leader excerpts from certain speeches delivered in Johannesburg last Fall by prominent Outlanders, and he wants to know what the advocates of compulsory civilization think about them. They do make mighty queer reading, it must be confessed, and, if authentic, will stand more than a little explaining. For instance, it is said that on Nov. 14 the eminent Mr. HAYS HAMMOND delivered himself of the following remarks: "There are in South Africa millions of Kafirs, and it does seem preposterous that we are not able to obtain 70,000 or 80,000 Kafirs to work upon the mines. * * * With good government there should be an abundance of labor, and with an abundance of labor there will be no difficulty in cutting down wages, because it is preposterous to pay a Kafir the present wages. He would be quite as well satisfied—in fact, he would work longer—if you gave him half the amount. His wages are altogether disproportionate to his requirements." Another orator, RUDD by name, is indirectly quoted in the same strain: "If they could only get one-half the natives to work three months of the year it would work wonders. He was not pleading for the mines, or urging the views of capitalists, but from the point of view of progress, agriculture, public works, mines, and the general prosperity of the country. They should try some cogent form of inducement or practically compel the native, through taxation or in some other way, to contribute his quota to the good of the community, and to a certain extent he would then have to work." Perhaps the underlying meaning of this is all right, but, as already said, it makes queer reading.

—Two Massachusetts cities, Cambridge and Northampton, are seriously doubtful about the justice of exempting from taxation property used for educational purposes, and some of their most eminent citizens are protesting against it. The Mayor of Northampton thus defines the situation as it exists there: "As we now have $3,210,224 worth of property exempt from taxation by statute, we feel very strongly that something should be done toward bringing about a change in our statutes that will place at least a part of the property now exempt on the taxable list. Our City Council has authorized the appointment of a committee to confer with committees or authorities from other cities and towns interested in recommending an amendment to the Legislature." In Cambridge the discontent has taken the form of a formal request from the Legislative Committee of the City Government that the Mayor petition the Legislature for the passage of a law providing for "the assessment of a tax upon the real estate of literary, benevolent, and scientific institutions incorporated within the Commonwealth, now exempt from taxation, and for the payment of such tax out of the Treasury of the Commonwealth." The ground taken, of course, is that the presence of a great educational institution, especially in a small town, throws additional burdens upon the local taxpayers, while the unquestioned benefits of the institution are shared in equal degree by the inhabitants of a vastly larger territory. The contention is novel, but there is evidently something in it, and if the discussion continues long it is likely to have far-reaching consequences. It might possibly lead, for instance, to a claim that in fairness universities should be taxed like other corporations, and that the taxes should be paid out of the National Treasury.

—So the navy has no use for the Holland boat. Well, the officials who have reached this decision may be quite right, but to the lay observer it looks as though they were taking a good many chances. The Holland craft has stood some rather severe tests, and, as submarine vessels go, has accomplished wonderful things. Foreign Governments are spending vast sums in experiments with under-water navigation, and have produced nothing better, if as good. The time may come when we will wish in vain for the exclusive use of the invention now rejected by men traditionally set in their ideas and hostile to changes and innovations.

PERSONAL NOTES.

The late Mrs. Abby L. A. Faulkner of Jamaica Plain, Mass., bequeathed all her property for the erection of a hospital there "for the people" on the death of her husband, Dr. George Faulkner. She had purchased a site for it.

* * *

The Rev. Dr. C. R. Dieffenbacher has resigned the pastorate of the First Reformed Church, in Greensburg, Penn., after serving for twenty-two years. The church has had but four pastors for the past 117 years. One of them served fifty-nine years.

* * *

Emperor William of Germany sent a Bible to the Rev. Hugo Stubenvail, pastor of the First Lutheran Church, in Elkhorn, Wis., who had written a poem in his honor. The Bible when used in the church for the first time was received with special services.

* * *

Congressman-at-Large Samuel A. Davenport of Pennsylvania has announced that he will not be a candidate for re-election, having accomplished the main object he had in view, the securing of an appropriation for the improvement of Erie Harbor. He is now in his second term.

* * *

William Kerr of Providence, R. I., is still pursuing the trade of watchmaking at the age of eighty-two years, after sixty-six years' work at it. The Jewelers' Circular says he has invented several curious clocks, the best-known being one on which a little ball makes a zigzag journey down an inclined plane which tilts back and forth at regular intervals. In 1879 he made a large working model of the Strasburg Cathedral clock.

* * *

C. P. Huntington has subscribed to a fund for a library in Oakland, Cal., and The San Francisco Call is in a quandary whether he holds some strictly original opinions in regard to the educational value of free libraries or his fears of overeducation have been dispelled.

* * *

Gen. John M. Palmer of Illinois is said to be arranging his abundant materials for a book of political recollections. The venerable ex-Senator has had much to do with the politics of the country for sixty years past, and has been actively a participant in them as a member of several parties.

* * *

The St. Albans (Vt.) Messenger attributes to Senator Redfield Proctor of its State the framing of the opening sentence in the financial plank of the Republican National platform of 1896, declaring that "the Republican Party is unreservedly for sound money," and it says that to him also is due the credit of the elimination of the words "sixteen to one," which were in the original draft of the plank as submitted by Mr. Kohlsaat.

THE BOER WAR CONTROVERSY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Shearman's excellent letter in your issue of the 17th inst. upon the merits of the controversy between the Transvaal and Great Britain, which has issued in the present war, does not mention one point of considerable importance in itself, but still more as illustrative of the Boers' ideas of justice.

When the population now known as the Uitlanders were encouraged by the Boer Government to enter the Transvaal and to develop the gold fields, the period for naturalization, fixed by the law of 1882, was five years; but before the time came that the new-comers could avail themselves of this right the law was, in 1890, changed, the period being extended to fourteen years, with further restrictions of method which made the franchise still more illusory. Whether this was strictly ex post facto legislation I am not lawyer enough to know, but it is clearly a violation of fair dealing and is wholly characteristic.

May I suggest to our citizens generally, and to the Boer sympathizers especially, the inadvisability of public meetings on this question. There are very many among us, myself certainly one, who feel as strongly in favor of Great Britain as others do of her opponents. Let us all be careful not to provoke one another by immoderate expressions of opinion, to which public meetings tend. Those [illegible] one side provoke retaliation on the [illegible]r, nay, they may make it necessary, for, in the problems of the near future good understanding with Great Britain is too important for us to permit the impression that we are all against her here, and we may find ourselves in the unseemly state of party divisions for and against foreign States, as in the beginning of this century between the French and British parties. I avail myself of this opportunity to say that, in my judgment, not only is the cause of Great Britain just, but to have failed to uphold it would have been to fail in national honor.

A. T. MAHAN.

New York, Jan. 20, 1900.

NUGGETS.

In a Pet.

Mary—Sure, an' he went off in a pet.
Caroline—Who did?
Mary—The mouse. Our terrier ate him.—Harlem Life.

True to His Ideal.

Hicks—Funny about Pincherly. He says he believes in treating all men alike.
Wicks—That's right. He never treats anybody.—Boston Transcript.

Never Lonely.

"How I envy an egotist!"
"Why?"
"He always has an air of being such good company for himself."—Detroit Free Press.

Superstitious.

Mistress—Bridget, are you superstitious?
Bridget—Well, Mum, Oi t'ink it's unlucky to break a lookin' glass. Oi broke de parlor mirror in de lasht place Oi lived in, an' lost me job.—Philadelphia Record.

The Responsibility.

Mr. Grumps—The Ladies' Journal says a woman should make herself as attractive to her husband after marriage as she did before.
Mrs. Grumps—Huh! My father always gave me plenty of money to make myself attractive with. You don't.—New York Weekly.

EARTHLY APPEARANCES.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

The widest river may not be
The best to navigate;
The fairest words may be the ones
That hide the deepest hate.

The loudest laugh may only serve
To keep away a sob;
The sweetest kernels do not grow
Upon the longest cob.

The keenest edge may not be found
Upon the longest blade;
The sweetest songster may not sing
Within the fairest glade.

The widest seat is not the one
Where mightiest men have sat;
Sometimes the greatest mind is not
Beneath the biggest hat.

TREACHERY IN NEGROS ISLAND.

Officials Elected in November Led the Revolt of Last Month—Eleven Are Arrested.

MANILA, Jan. 21.—Mail advices from Negros bring particulars of the uprising last month in the southern part of the island, in which Lieut. Ledyard, Sixth Infantry, was killed. Instead of being an unimportant revolt of native police, as was at first reported, it appears to have been an attempt to overthrow American authority. The movement was started by the chief officials of the Autonomous Government—the men who were elected and inaugurated with so much ceremony last November.

Eleven of these officials, including the President and several Councilors, were lodged in jail on the charge of plotting treason. Several secured their release under heavy bonds, but others remain in prison.

Gen. Smith found evidence that the revolting police were following the orders of the Autonomous Government, which designed to use the forces under its control to overpower the Americans. The plot failed through being started prematurely, but Negros was in a state of uneasiness for a week. Two companies of the Twenty-sixth Infantry were hurried from Iloilo to reinforce the garrison at Bacolod.

The officials arrested include some of the most prominent men in Negros. It is believed that they will be expelled from the island.

The escort of fifty men of Company C, Thirtieth Infantry, Lieut. Ralston commanding, which was ambushed near Lipa, as already cabled, consisted of fifty convalescents from the hospital, who were going to rejoin the regiment. The insurgents hid in the bushes along the road and opened fire upon the pack train from three sides.

The Americans, in addition to their casualties, were compelled to abandon the train, which consisted of twenty-two horses. The latter, with their packs, all fell into the hands of the insurgents, who pursued the retreating escort for three miles along the road until the Americans were reinforced.

AMERICAN TROOPS CENSURED

Returned Volunteers on Their Conduct—Praise for the Filipinos.

At the monthly meeting of the Young People's Association held last night in the chapel of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church in West Fifty-fifth Street, addresses were made by Lieut. E. W. Hearne of the Fifty-first Iowa Volunteers, lately returned from Manila, and W. B. Miller, who has charge of the army and navy work of the Young Men's Christian Association. Lieut. Hearne told of the temptations of the soldier, and illustrated the evils that follow enforced idleness and the inactivity of garrison duty. He said among other things:

"The Filipinos, while pagans and semi-civilized, are moral and sober. They first learn of Christianity from the profane sailor, and when they see immense numbers of drunken, profane, and immoral soldiers representing this country they have little respect for religion they profess. 'If that is your religion, they say, 'we prefer our own.'

"The soldier, when associated with others, loses his identity. Then his savage and lower nature displays itself. This is particularly true of the soldier in the Philippines, idle under a tropical sun. He loses all his religion. It is our duty to first send out Christian soldiers if we expect to make any sort of impression on the people there."

Lieut. Hearne impressed his hearers with the necessity of some action to prevent the degradation of the soldiers and sailors. He spoke of the establishment of a headquarters of the Young Men's Christian Association in Manila, and said that when he left there only a small number had allied themselves with it. "What is five or seven out of a great army present in that tropical land?" he said. "We must give something to the soldier that will amuse him and draw him away from the vices that allure him." Lieut. Hearne spoke of his purpose to return to Manila and aid in the work.

Mr. Miller spoke of the work of the Young Men's Christian Association during the Spanish war and in the camps. In speaking of the campaign in the Philippines, Mr. Miller said:

"So great was the effect of the drunkenness and irreverence of the American soldier in the Philippines that one man, writing to me from Manila, said that two missionaries gave up their work among the natives and went to work on the army. They realized the uselessness of their work when there was an immoral and drunken army representing this country on hand. One drunken soldier can do more evil than two missionaries can undo. The sending of whisky and questionable things to Manila is not a badge of honor for this country."

Mr. and Mrs. John P. Duncan will give a reception to the Rev. Dr. George T. Purves, the new pastor of the church, at their home, 9 East Sixty-fourth Street, to-night, to which the members of the Young People's Association are invited.

CONDITION OF CUBAN PRISONS.

Women's Jail a "Den of Filth and Iniquity"—Leper Hospital a "Filthy Hog Pen."

HAVANA, Jan. 21.—Major Runcie, who has been at work for some time investigating the circumstances surrounding the detention in prison of persons charged with various offenses, to many of whom no trial has been granted, is engaged in preparing a report of a visit he recently paid to the women's prison. This institution he describes as "a den of filth and iniquity." He did not find a cot, a blanket, or a female attendant in the prison, where several hundred women are confined. The sanitary conditions are almost indescribable.

The Major says he cannot understand how such a place could have been tolerated in a so-called civilized community. His examination reveals a state of affairs worse than anything yet written regarding Spanish mismanagement.

What Major Runcie has already made known seems to astonish the Cuban officials. They assert that Señor Lanuza is principally to blame, as, in his position as Secretary of Justice in Gen. Brooke's Cabinet, he ought to have discovered the existence of these committies.

Gen. Wood describes the leper hospital, which he recently visited, as a "filthy hog-pen."

The commission which has been investigating the records of prisoners confined in the Carcol has nearly completed its labors. Next week it will begin the investigation of cases in the Presidio. The prisoners are awaiting the result with great eagerness, as all expect some improvement in the conditions of confinement. The Governor General's decree of pardon has thus far been applied to 318 persons.

Cuban Industrial Relief.

HAVANA, Jan. 21.—W. W. Howard, general manager of the Cuban Industrial Relief Fund, reports that the first Winter crops on the relief farms at Ceiba and Mocha are being marketed at Matanzas, bringing good prices. Sweet potatoes, beans, peas, and fodder corn are being sold. Irish potatoes, which have benefited greatly by the recent rains, will be ready next month, Mr. Howard expects.

VESTRY ASKS 4 PER CENT.

Says Too Few Contribute in Church of the Redeemer.

The Wardens and Vestrymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Redeemer, on West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, near Lenox Avenue, have issued an appeal to the members of the congregation to be more liberal in their donations to the parish.

"At the present time," the address says, "the income is not sufficient to carry on the work as it should be carried on. There are a very small number of persons who are contributing the major part of the total income. Ten persons give about one-third of this total.

"There is room in the church for those who are too poor to pay anything, and all are welcome, rich or poor, but the Vestry does not think that those who have a comfortable and assured income should shift the burden they ought to bear.

"The Vestry believes that in general a church is entitled to at least 4 per cent. of every man's expenditures, and hopes that every member of the parish will consider this matter fairly."

Nicaragua Canal Arbitration.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Jan. 21. — The Nicaraguan Government will appoint Senhors José D. Rodriguez and Bruno Buitrago as arbitrators for Nicaragua in adjusting the differences with the Maritime Canal Company. It is understood that the Government will object to United States Minister Merry and Rudolph Weiser, the company's agent, as representatives of the company in the arbitration.

THE RUSH FOR CAPE NOME

Thousands Booked for Early Passage to the Gold Field.

THE COST OF LIVING THERE

Butter Quoted at $1 a Pound, Tomatoes $3 a Can—$200 Will Rent a Small House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21. — Abraham E. Smith, United States Consul at Victoria, B. C., in a report to the State Department, predicts a great rush to the Cape Nome gold field in Alaska this Spring. He says that the transportation companies there and at the United States ports on Puget Sound are all engaged in preparing steamers for the trip. The distance from Victoria to Cape Nome is 2,500 miles, entirely by water, and the transportation agencies have already booked all the passengers that can be carried on the first trips on all the vessels that can be obtained for the service. At a recent meeting of representatives of the company it was computed that 25,000 persons desired to go to Cape Nome as soon as possible. The earliest date at which any of the steamers is advertised to leave is May 1. The prevailing fare from Seattle or Victoria to Cape Nome is $100 for first-class and $80 for second-class passage. The rate for the transportation of freight is $40 a ton.

"The reports that had been circulated last season in regard to the gold discoveries at Cape Nome were quite generally disputed here," writes the Consul, "the opinion being that the Atlin and Klondike countries were more promising and also easier of access. But the last two steamers from the North effectually dispelled all uncertainties, the passengers bringing with them indisputable evidence that all along the beach in the vicinity of Cape Nome gold in paying quantities can be had for the digging.

"A number of these men have called at the Consulate, exhibiting specimens of the gold, saying they dug it on the beach near the water's edge; that men with only hand shovels and the simplest and rudest of pans cleared from $50 to $100 and even $300 per day, while sometimes a clean-up of from $1,000 to $1,500 has been reported. Nuggets worth from $200 to $400 were found near Anvil Creek, and it is believed $300,000 to $400,000 was taken out of Snow Gulch last Summer; one man, it is said, took out $150,000, while another claims still more."

Consul Smith says that complaint was made by some of the returning miners that claims of twenty acres each, embracing the entire shore from Cape Nome to Cape York, forty miles distant, had been staked. This situation has been changed by the decision of Commissioner Hermann of the General Land Office, which is understood to mean that lands below ordinary high tide cannot be disposed of to individuals or corporations and that the right to dig in these tide lands and to wash gold out of the sand between high and low water is as free as the right to fish in the adjacent waters.

Consul Smith reports that there are now between 5,000 and 6,000 people at Nome City, Anvil City, Cape York, Port Clarence, and other places in the vicinity, housed in buildings of the most temporary character. There are two newspapers printed in the district, from which he extracts the market quotations current last Fall. Beef and butter went $1 a pound, flour $50 a hundred, wood from $35 to $50 a cord, tomatoes $3 a can, coal $75 a ton, and lumber $250 a thousand feet. Restaurant prices were on the same scale. The charge for a steak was from $1.50 to $3. For an order of ham and eggs or three eggs one had to pay $2. For $1.50 the hungry miner could regale himself with pork chops, mutton chops, boiled mackerel, a hamburger steak or an oyster stew. If he desired to spend only $1 he could have a choice of corned beef hash, pickled pigs' feet, a box of sardines, a Welsh rabbit, or a cup of coffee with bread and butter.

The rent of an eight-room house at Cape Nome is $200 a month, but the price of labor is in proportion to the cost of living. Longshoremen receive $2 an hour and carpenters $1.50. The ruling price for a shave is $1 and for a hair cut $1.50. A bath costs $2. Fifty cents is charged for laundering a flannel shirt, 75 cents for washing a colored linen shirt, and $1 for rehabilitation of the rare and luxurious garment known as the white shirt. Cigars and drinks cost 50 cents each.

Will Make Furniture at Cape Nome.

Special to The New York Times.

KOKOMO, Ind., Jan. 21.—Elwood Madden, E. F. Murden, A. P. Murden, and Omar Maris will leave here the last of the week for Cape Nome, Alaska, with several carloads of machinery for use in that district. The Murdens will establish the first planing mill in that territory, and will operate a sawmill with a furniture factory in connection. They expect to make a fortune.

REPARTEE IN THE SENATE.

Remarks Exchanged by Senator Spooner and Senator Allen in Debate on Transvaal Resolution.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Personal colloquies involving the exchange of repartee are by no means as common in the Senate as in the House, where they are of daily and almost hourly occurrence, but they do occur now and then. Noteworthy was the battle of words between Senators Allen and Spooner on Friday. The question was on Mr. Spooner's amendment to the resolution calling for information about the South African war. Mr. Spooner was objecting to the divulging of communications sent by foreign Governments when Mr. Allen broke in and said that no communications were called for in the original resolution.

"I don't know what a protest against the contemplated action of the United States would be unless it were a communication," said Mr. Spooner. "Does the Senator know?"

"I was not observing the Senator's question," said Mr. Allen, nonchalantly. "If he will state it again I will tell him."

Mr. Spooner looked annoyed, and replied, in a tone of gentle rebuke: "The Senator ought not to criticise my observations if he does not understand them."

"I do understand you when I listen to you," explained Mr. Allen, "but I regret to say that I do not always listen to you."

"Then you lose something," retorted Mr. Spooner.

"I know I do," humbly replied Mr. Allen, "but I have been missing these crumbs of wisdom all my life. I wish I could get in shape to listen to the Senator every day."

Mr. Spooner did not seem at all mollified by this tribute. He said, in a voice of heartfelt regret: "I am obliged to listen to the Senator from Nebraska almost every day."

"I know the Senator from Wisconsin does not like my speaking out my sentiments."

"I do like your speaking out," replied Mr. Spooner, "but I don't like your sentiments."

"I don't like yours," said Mr. Allen, sharply. "I am not sent here by the class of people who sent the Senator from Wisconsin here."

"The Senator once lived in Wisconsin," retorted Mr. Spooner.

"If the Senator will permit me—" began Mr. Allen.

"I did permit you," interrupted Mr. Spooner. "You reflected upon the class of people who sent me here. I did not reflect upon the class of people who sent the Senator here."

"And I did not reflect upon the class of people who sent the Senator from Wisconsin here," said Mr. Allen.

"But I will say one thing," went on Mr. Spooner, "and that is, with the Senator's views upon public questions, the class of people who sent me here never would send him here."

"With all due deference to the Senator from Wisconsin," said Mr. Allen, "and to the great people of the great State he represents, that is the highest compliment he could pay me."

Here the exchange of shafts ended, and Mr. Allen began a speech on Populism, prefacing it with a confession that he had "not always dwelt in the high and pure intellectual atmosphere the Senator from Wisconsin has dwelt in from boyhood up."

Marble Collegiate Church Service.

A. C. Dixon and L. G. Broughton will preach to-day at 3:30 P. M. in Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street.

HOTELS IN PARIS DESERTED

English Visitors Scarce on Account of South African War.

A SUCCESSOR TO DEROULEDE

Another Attempt to Introduce Bull-fighting—Opening of the Chamber of Deputies.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—The Paris season has opened in a very depressing way. Not for a decade at least has the city been so empty, and both rich Parisians and the usual stock of visitors who live here at this time of the year are seeking their pleasure and comfort elsewhere. Not long ago one of the greatest manufacturers in France, a man whose name is known all the world over, explained his intention to give up residing altogether in the magnificent palace which he owns here, to live an exclusively pastoral life. His reasons were worth noting. Fond of horses, and one of the largest breeders in France, he complained that with the existing regulations it was impossible to drive a carriage and pair with safety through the Paris streets. There was the bicycle fiend, and the motor-car fiend, and the ever-increasing complication of tram lines which made driving valuable horses out of the question. As a rich man, moreover, the minor courts thought it necessary to adjudge him always in the wrong whenever an accident happened. During last year he had lost several very valuable horses through street accidents which were not the fault of his coachman, but he could obtain no redress.

Quite recently the Municipal Council authorized an additional system of tramway lines to be constructed in the centre of the Avenue des Champs Elysées. This will ruin the most fashionable drive in Paris; but everything is being sacrificed to the democratic spirit. The particular millionaire referred to above, who owns an island on the coast of Canada, talks of ultimately retiring there altogether, with a few faithful friends who are as much disgusted as himself with the present state of affairs in Paris. In the meanwhile trade is at a low ebb, and the hotels are deserted. The proprietor of the Hotel Brighton said a couple of days ago that he had not a single patron. The Grand Hotel has closed one of its wings, and the other hotels are in a similar condition. The Transvaal war is largely responsible for this. In spite of what the papers say, it is the British visitor who keeps the pot boiling in Paris. The Englishman as a rule does not allow his patriotism to interfere with his pleasure, and I doubt whether the caricatures and insults directed against the Queen, though they have offended a good many persons, are really the cause of the great falling off of visitors. It is a curious fact that although we are within two months of the exposition, the popularity of Paris as a place of resort was never at a lower ebb.

FRENCH MINSTRY WILL REMAIN.

There is little doubt now that the Ministry will survive the exposition. It is their clear intention to do so, and they will take care that no awkward situations arise, so far as they can help it, to prevent them. Owing to the frequent expression by Sir Charles Dilke of the opinion that the Newfoundland question threatened the peace of Europe and might precipitate Great Britain and France into a war of extermination, some little excitement is being caused by the fact that the modus vivendi with respect to the Newfoundland fisheries has now come to an end, but best, however, on the highest authority, that the conclusion of a second modus vivendi, to last twelve months, is quite certain. The French Government is as much out of touch from popular French opinion regarding Great Britain, as the German Emperor and the German press are with one another. Both the Minister of War, Gen. de Galliffet, and the Minister of Marine, M. Lanessan, are Anglophile to the bone, and their colleagues are in complete sympathy.

By the condemnation and exile of Paul Déroulède, the seat in the Chamber of Deputies for the Department of the Charente has been left vacant. Three persons were at once suggested as possible candidates—Jules Lemaitre, the well-known critic and member of the French Academy; M. Barillier, a friend of Déroulède's, and François Coppée. The first, after a hesitation of twenty-four hours, has wisely decided to remain a man of letters. The second has retired on a word from Déroulède, and Francois Coppée now alone in the field—the unique representative of the Nationalist Party. His return will, in all probability, be unopposed.

COPPEE'S PROGRAMME VAGUE.

Coppée's programme is vague, and may be summed up in the one word, patriotism. In the manifesto he has caused to be circulated among his constituents, he speaks of uniting in one great bond of sympathy all Frenchmen who dream of a definite republic—a republic purged of the shame and scandal of Panama, of Anarchists' plots, of the Dreyfus affair, of the tragedy of Fashoda, and the treacheries of the High Court. In vehement language he denounces the present Government, whose internal policy has been, he says, disastrous and tyrannical, and whose attitude toward the foreigner has been groveling. Strong and many are his epithets against Free Masonry, and he deals with Cosmopolitans as he would with the enemies of truth and honesty. It will be seen that Coppée's scheme is practically identical with that of Déroulède, the latter being also anti-Dreyfusard and anti-international. Each regards revolution as a good and healthy means of purging France. It is the desire of each that the election for the office of President of the French Republic should be brought about by universal suffrage rather than by the combined votes of the two chambers, as is the law at present. Each regards the existing political machinery as false and the great army of functionaries which exists between the people and the executive as a barrier which at all costs must be destroyed. At the same time, Coppée lays it down definitely that he does not dream of restoring a monarchy. In his opinion, Orleanism is most unpopular in France, and a régime such as that which the Duke d'Orleans is anxious to establish would be harmful to the interests of the nation.

It will be readily understood that opinions and a programme such as the above would be far more likely to envenom than appease party hatreds, if Coppée were at any time to be taken seriously. But an appeal to patriotism only has so often proved a failure that Coppée's excursion into politics may be viewed with equanimity. Patriotism alone is not and can not be a political programme, and whatever attempts may be made to include Republicans, Nationalists, and Royalists under one banner on that ground alone are sure to fall to the ground. Coppée is, however, both sincere and honest. He seems seriously to believe that the army and France are being attacked, that they are in danger, and that they demand his aid and protection. He is being warmly backed up by the League de la Patrie Française and by Déroulède's organ, Le Drapeau.

If we look back to a period of thirty or forty years ago we find a very different Coppée to the Coppée who, in emulating the political aspirations of Victor Hugo and Lamartine, appears to be courting a no less certain fall than theirs. Coppée was then one of the ornaments of the early Parnassians. His friends and brothers in art were Paul Verlaine, Catulle Mendès, Leon Dierx, and José-Maria de Heredia. The great philosopher of the school, Xavier de Ricard, maintained that impassibility was the watchword of art and that all great art should be chaste. The Rue Rousselet, where Coppée lived with his mother, was the rendezvous of the friends. It was there that he wrote "Le Passant," "Les Humbles," and "Henriette." The style of these works—so clear, so limpid, so full of charming ease—seems utterly at variance with the agitating manifesto alluded to above. Between Coppée the poet and Coppée the politician there is a gulf which it is difficult to bridge.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES' MEETING.

On Tuesday last the Chamber of Deputies sat for the first time this year, and at once proceeded to elect its President. The occasion is one which never fails to afford considerable gratification as well to the oldest as the youngest among the members. By a rule of the Chamber it is provided that on the day of the President's election—an office tenable for one year—the oldest Deputy present shall take the chair, and be escorted thither and assisted there by the six youngest members of the House, accompanied, therefore, by these six young men, the veteran member has to traverse the Salle des Pas Perdus, down long lines of soldiers, while drums are beaten and arms presented. The young Deputies assist him to the Presidential chair and proceed themselves to superintend the voting. The respective duties of these seven persons only come to an end when, the votes having been counted, the name of the newly elected President is announced from the tribune. On this occasion M. Paul Dechanel confirmed the hopes of his party, being elected by the substantial majority of eighty-eight. At the same period last year his majority was only ten.

The French Academy will soon elect two more "immortels," but the candidates are not very numerous, and certainly cannot be looked upon as men of great talent. For the late M. Pailleron's fauteuil, only two candidates are being brought forward—M. Paul Hervieu and M. Etienne Lami, and the former is almost certain of being elected. But for the Cherbuliez fauteuil the result of the election is far from being certain—in fact there will be no result probably. At first there were only two candidates, MM. Bazin and Faguet, and the chances of M. Faguet, the nominee of the Nationalists, were very good, but a rival has made his appearance in the person of M. Porto Riche, who has upset all these little schemes. M. Porto Riche has always had ten votes, and is certain of getting them again, so that there may be no majority for any one.

MORE BULL FIGHTING.

In spite of their failure at Enghien and the judgment recently rendered against them by the Court of Cassation, the amateurs of bull fighting in France do not seem to despair of introducing these spectacles into Paris. The arena of Enghien, it will be remembered, was closed soon after the first disastrous corrida, which took place last October, when the first bull introduced into the arena jumped over the balustrade and injured many people. And now it is announced that the Spanish matador, Mazzantini, has obtained permission from the Municipal Council of Montmorency to build another arena and give performances during the coming exposition. But this second attempt is not likely to prove more successful than the other one. Moreover, the French law does not allow Spanish bull fights, and the Government will close this arena as it did the one at Enghien, if the law is broken.

The execution in England of Louise Masset, the French teacher, for the murder of her child, has been the subject of much comment in the French press. Some papers went so far as to say that the Queen had refused to pardon the murderess in order to revenge herself for the caricatures which have appeared in some of the French comic papers, while the Eclair absolutely refuses to believe that she confessed her guilt before the execution, and even hints that this statement was in all probability invented by the prison authorities. Louise Masset was the first Frenchwoman to be executed abroad for a considerable number of years, and her case caused quite a sensation in France. A petition to the Queen had been gotten up by the Fronde, the woman's paper, and signed by nearly all the French teachers, and some French papers sent special correspondents to London to be present at the hanging—a very rare thing for them to do.

R. S.

AUTHOR OF LORNA DOONE DEAD

Richard D. Blackmore, Poet, Novelist, and Market Gardener Expired in England Yesterday.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Richard Doddridge Blackmore, the novelist, died to-day.

Mr. Blackmore was born in 1825, at Longworth, a pretty village in the Berkshire Hills. His father was the Rev. John Blackmore. On his mother's side he was descended from the once celebrated Dr. Doddridge. He was educated at Tiverton School and at Exeter College, Oxford, from which he was graduated in 1847, taking a second in classics. His expenses at the university were mainly defrayed by a scholarship, which he obtained on leaving school. After leaving Oxford he ate the required number of dinners at the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar in 1852. For a time after this he practiced as a conveyancer, but his affections were elsewhere. He wanted either to be a writer or a farmer, and it is a little remarkable that in later years he was the only well known novelist on record who combined these two avocations with success.

Blackmore had begun to write novels before he left the university, with the usual experience—when he tried to sell them—of young and unknown authors. His first published book was, however, a volume of poems, issued in London in 1854, under the title of "Poems by Melanter." This is now a bibliographical rarity of the first water, as is its successor "Epullia and Other Poems." London, 1855, which was issued anonymously. Neither of these two volumes set the Thames on fire, and gravitated with what the author must have regarded as almost improper speed to the fourpenny stands. He was not, however, discouraged, even upon the length of publishing another volume of poems in 1855, under the title of "The Bugle of the Black Sea." The Crimean war served to sell a certain number of copies of this, which was also issued anonymously, but "The Fate of Franklin," (London, 1860,) met the fate of the earlier poems.

"Clara Vaughan," published in 1864 at London and Cambridge, was Mr. Blackmore's first novel. It met with a certain measure of success. The author's great work, "Lorna Doone," was published in three volumes in 1869. It was well reviewed by almost all the literary journals, but another example of the inexplicable mystery that attends popular successes, did not meet with any large sale till half a dozen years later. Then it became known and talked about all over Great Britain and America, and by 1879 twelve large editions had been exhausted. New editions have been continually called for since then. The Saturday Review said of "Lorna Doone" on the book's first publication:

"In the mingled flood of absolute evil and negative merit it is rare to light upon a book of positive value, tender and yet strong, warm but kept wholesome and pure, stirring and not sensational. We have such a book in 'Lorna Doone,' which is of real excellence, and of a class not common among us."

"Alice Lorraine," published in 1875, while it has not attained the popularity of "Lorna Doone," is regarded by some of the admirers of Mr. Blackmore's work as superior to the more famous novel. "Cripps the Carrier," published in 1876, is a country tale pure and simple, though some of its scenes are laid in the City of Oxford. Other novels by Mr. Blackmore are "Erema, or My Father's Sin," (1877;) "Mary Anerley," 1880; "Springhaven," "Kit and Kitty," and "Perlycross," "Dariel," his last important work, was published two years ago. He published a translation of the Georgics of Virgil in 1871.

The novelist divided his time, during the last fifteen years of his life, between writing and market gardening. The latter industry he conducted on a large and successful scale, and in the autumn of 1894 contributed a series of letters to The London Times on the subject of fruit cultivation.

Spain to Refund Colonial Debt.

MADRID, Jan. 21.—The Minister of Finance has introduced in the Chamber of Deputies a bill authorizing the conversion at par into 4 per cent. perpetual stock of the Cuban 6 per cent. mortgage issue of 1886, the Cuban 5 per cent. bonds of 1890, and the Philippines 4 per cent. exterior debt.

The Paris Taken to Belfast.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The steamer Paris, which has been at Milford Haven making temporary repairs to the damages received while she was asnore on the Manacles, was towed from that place to-day for Belfast.

Osman Digna in Prison.

SUAKIM, Jan. 21.—Osman Digna, principal general of the late Khalifa Abdullah, who was captured last Thursday in the hills near Tokar, was brought here to-day and imprisoned.

Ruskin to be Buried Thursday.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The body of John Ruskin, in accordance with a wish he expressed years ago, will be interred in Coniston Churchyard. The funeral will take place on Thursday.

Society of Colonial Wars Dinner.

The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York will hold its eighth annual banquet at Delmonico's on Tuesday evening, Jan. 30, this being the two hundred and eighty-sixth anniversary of the founding of New Amsterdam. The dinner will be under the management of Frederic J. de Peyster, Governor of the society; Howland Pell, and the Stewards, Col. Henry S. Clark, Dr. Sydney H. Carney, Jr., Philip Rhinelander, Philip Livingston, Frank B. Keech, and William E. Harriman. The speakers will be Frederic J. de Peyster, William E. Dodge, the Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay, J. Austen Fox, Capt. F. E. Chadwick, Howard R. Bayne, and Col. William Cary Sanger.

DEATH CLAIMS DUKE OF TECK.

Member of the Royal Family of Great Britain Dies at His Home in Surrey.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The Daily Mail announces the death of his Highness Francis Paul Louis Alexander, Duke of Teck, today, in his sixty-third year, at his home, White Lodge, Richmond Park, Surrey.

Francis Paul Louis Alexander, the Duke of Teck, was the only son of Duke Alexander of Würtemberg and the Countess Hohenstein. The matrimonial alliance of his mother was by German law considered morganatic, and his was simply the title of Count Hohenstein until the King of Würtemberg in 1863 made him a Prince.

He was a Lieutenant in the Austrian First Lancers in 1854, and two years later was transferred to the Guard Squadron. Soon after he was promoted to a Captaincy in the Seventh Hussars, and served under Field Marshal Count Wimpfen in the Austro-Italian campaign of 1859. He was mentioned in dispatches for gallantry on the field, receiving the gold medal for distinguished service at Solferino and the bronze war medal. He resigned after the campaign in 1866.

Subsequently he served in the British Army. He was attached to Sir Garnet Wolseley's staff, and served under him in the Egyptian campaign in 1882. He received the silver medal for gallantry on the field at Tel-el-Kebir, the bronze star of the Khedive, and the grand cross of the Osmanjieh. After his return from the Egyptian campaign he received the rank of Colonel, unattached, and in 1892 was promoted to the rank of Major General.

The Duke was President of the Royal Botanical Society of London, Honorary Colonel of two British volunteer regiments, a prominent member of many of the London clubs, and the owner of many objects of art and interest. He was married to her Royal Highness Mary Adelaide of Cambridge, a cousin of Queen Victoria, and Princess of Great Britain and Ireland, in 1866. The Duchess of Teck died on Oct. 27, 1897.

Their only daughter, the Princess Victoria Mary, was married on July 6, 1893, to the Duke of York, second son of the Prince of Wales. Prince Adolphus, the second child, was born on Aug. 13, 1868. He was married to Lady Margaret Grosvenor, daughter of the Duke of Westminster, on Dec. 12, 1894. Prince Francis Joseph was born on Jan. 9, 1870, and Prince Alexander, the youngest child, on April 14, 1874.

CORONATION FETE IN BERLIN.

Princes and Ambassadors Join in the Festivities.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—The coronation fête today was the usual impressive spectacle. The attendance included all the Prussian Princes and a score or more from the other German States.

Empress Augusta Victoria wore a fur-trimmed, yellow silk robe, with a crimson train, carried by pages, and a diamond diadem. She personally conferred the Louise orders on a score of women, who subsequently joined in the festivities.

Among the invited diplomats were the Russian, French, Italian, Spanish, Turkish, and Austro-Hungarian Ambassadors.

Fewer decorations were conferred than was the case a year ago, and the fact that the number of high decorations conferred was so small has caused considerable comment.

DEFEAT FOR GEN. MERCIER.

Former Polytechnique Students Elect His Opponent President.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—Gen. Mercier received an unexpected rebuff yesterday when the old students of the Ecole Polyteehnique, which furnishes a majority of the artillery and engineer officers to the army, met in the school theatre to elect a President. Amid great excitement the ballot was taken, the result showing only 200 votes for Gen. Mercier against 1,000 for his adversary. Uproar and a free fight followed; Gen. Mercier's partisans declaring that the ballot had been falsified. Tables and chairs were overturned, and Gen. Boisonnet, who presided, was hustled about the hall.

Eventually order was restored, and a recount confirmed the defeat of Mercier.

TO PREVENT FIRE PANICS.

Department Demands Ordinance Compelling Lights in Tenement Halls.

On the recommendation of Fire Chief Croker, Commissioner Scannell has formerly requested the Municipal Assembly to pass an ordinance compelling owners of buildings containing more than three families to have lights burning on every floor from sunset to sunrise. The recommendation is the result of investigation of the recent tenement house fires, at several of which a number of lives were lost. The origin in many cases followed closely the time when some belated tenant passed up the stairs to his apartments after striking a match to see his way. A number of the fires started in the halls.

The fire authorities believe that this ordinance, if passed, will do more than anything else to prevent fires in tenements which originate in the hallways. Chief Croker yesterday, at his night headquarters in Great Jones Street, stated the position of the Fire Department on the proposed ordinance as follows:

"Every effort will be made to have this proposed ordinance adopted. It is in the interests of hundreds of thousands of tenants in every borough of this city. Many fires in these tenement houses we have found to be due to a carelessly dropped match in the hallway. The department has also found that when the cry of 'fire' has been raised in the tenements the tenants rush to the hallways to find them absolutely dark, and a panic results. In some cases the gas supplying light to the halls is shut off, so that no one can light it in an emergency."

SECRET MARRIAGE ANNOUNCED.

Boy Husband Cordially Received by His Father-in-Law.

The marriage of Miss Bessie Smith, the only child of B. Smith, a wealthy butcher of 231 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, to John McBennett, a clerk, was announced yesterday. The young people, each being only eighteen years old, are members of St. Vincent de Paul's Sunday School in North Sixth Street, and were secretly married in the late Father Malone's church in September. They decided yesterday to inform their parents of their marriage, and walked from church together to the Smith homestead. The bride invited her father into the parlor, where her husband was seated, and made the announcement. The father promptly extended his hand to his son-in-law and welcomed him as a member of his household. The couple had been companions since childhood.

MAY GET BOOKS ON SUNDAY.

Brooklyn Public Library Branches Opened by the Directors.

The several branches of the Brooklyn Public Library yesterday for the first time on a Sunday since their establishment, were opened to the public. That the innovation is popular was indicated by the large number of readers who visited each of the different branches during the day.

The idea of opening the library on Sundays was adopted by the Directors at their last meeting about two weeks ago. The branches of the library are as follows: Central, or Broadway, Branch, 26 Brevoort Place; East New York, Pennsylvania Avenue and Fulton Street; South Brooklyn, Forty-eighth Street and Fourth Avenue; Williamsburg section, Bedford Avenue, near Broadway; Bedford Park, Kingston Avenue, and Flatbush Branch, in Flatbush.

All branches will be open hereafter on Sunday from 2 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

FOUND DEAD IN THE STREET.

James W. Lucky's Body Picked Up by a Policeman.

While patroling his beat at an early hour yesterday morning, Policeman Skelly of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station found the body of a well-dressed man, apparently about fifty years of age, lying on the sidewalk at One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue. There were no marks of violence on the body, which was removed to the station house. From papers on the body it was found to be that of James W. Lucky.

The police notified Mrs. George C. Lawson of Hamburg, N. Y., whom Lucky requested in a note he left to be notified in case of his death. Last evening word was received from Mrs. Lawson that her husband would come to New York and claim the body.

BARNARD-COLUMBIA UNION

The New Relations of the Women's College to the University.

Mrs. Anna Nathan Meyer Gives an Outline of the Agreement Making Their Alliance Complete.

Great satisfaction is felt by those interested in the higher education of women at the announcement made by President Seth Low of Columbia University at the annual luncheon of the Wellesley Club on Saturday that Barnard College had been incorporated into the educational system of Columbia. It has long been realized that this would be the outcome of the relations between the two institutions which from the foundation of Barnard have been continuously growing closer, and the best results are anticipated from the new order of things.

This new and important stage in the history of Barnard College was reached last Friday, when the agreement with Columbia was approved by the Trustees of the college at their bi-monthly meeting, which took place at the house of their Chairman, Abram S. Hewitt. Mrs. Anna Nathan Meyer, a Trustee of Barnard and a member of the Executive Committee of the college, who took a leading part in securing the establishment of the institution, yesterday explained Barnard's new departure and status very clearly.

"Since Barnard College opened its doors ten years ago," she said, "this is the first time that its relation to the university has been officially defined. The graduating classes of Barnard College have received the Columbia degree, and the teaching staff of Barnard College has had to meet with the approval of the President of Columbia, but there has been no more formal alliance. In the future Barnard College takes its place as completely an integral part of the university system as the college proper, formerly known as the School of Arts, save that the financial management is separate and distinct. The President of Columbia University becomes ex officio the President of Barnard College, and he has just been elected a Trustee of Barnard College, so that his relation to Barnard College is precisely the same as the relation which he bears to Columbia University.

"The Dean of Barnard College, who up to the present has held no official relation to the university, in future will be appointed by the President of the University, by and with the advice and consent of the Trustees of Barnard College. The Dean of Barnard College will also for the first time have a seat in the University Council, with the right of voting on all the questions that come before that important body.

"In the past any instructors might be chosen by Barnard College so long as they met with the approval of the President of the university, but henceforth no one will instruct at Barnard College who is not an appointee of the university, with the same standing in all respects as that of other like officers in the university, and it is expressly stated that the instructors may be either men or women. Although the officers of instruction at Barnard College will be appointed by the President of the university, they will be nominated by the Dean of Barnard College, with the approval of the Trustees of Barnard College, so the important power of selection still rests with Barnard.

"This concerns the undergraduate student only. For the graduate students a very important step has been taken which cannot but awaken interest throughout the country. Women candidates for the higher degrees will no longer be registered as students of Barnard College; they will be accepted by the university as regular students of the university upon the same terms as the men under the Faculties of Philosophy, Political Science, and Pure Science, in such courses as have already been designated.

"Thus, ten years after Barnard College undertook to conduct the education of women by the professors and other instructors of Columbia College, the Trustees of Columbia have deemed it wise to give authority to the President of Columbia to charge himself with the welfare of Barnard College on precisely the same terms as he is charged with the welfare of Columbia College. Barnard may well be proud of the results of its labors."

Referring to the curriculum of the college, and the fact that the members of the Faculty may be either men or women, Mrs. Meyer said that the girls would receive exactly the same instruction as the boys, and by the same professors, and that the qualifications requisite for obtaining a degree would be identical for both sexes. The question of co-education in its broad sense does not enter into the agreement. The girl undergraduates will continue to receive instruction in separate buildings, but so far as the senior class is concerned, professors cannot be expected to duplicate their work. In the study of Arabic, for example, there may be only two or three male and an equally limited number of female students, and in such a case both sexes will naturally study together. There are no women professors at Barnard. There was one once in the person of the late Dr. Emily L. Gregory, who was head of the Botanical Department. Her lectures were so popular that students from Columbia used to attend them regularly. She was merely approved by the Trustees of the university. Henceforward, should any woman professor be recommended by the Trustees of Barnard she will be formally appointed by the university.

FATAL RUNAWAY IN THE PARK.

John T. Larney, twenty-eight years old, an undertaker at 325 East Thirty-eighth Street, was fatally injured by being thrown from a road cart on the East Drive, near One Hundred and Sixth Street, in Central Park, late yesterday afternoon. He died within a few minutes after being taken to the Harlem Hospital.

Larney yesterday afternoon borrowed a horse and wagon from a friend. He took his five-year-old son, Leo, and the latter's playmate, Thomas McCormack, eight years old, of 317 East Thirty-eighth Street, and together they drove through Central Park.

As they passed the restaurant near One Hundred and Sixth Street, one of the lads asked Mr. Larney for some candy, and stopping his horse he went after it. He returned in a few minutes, and had just taken his seat, when something frightened the horse. It plunged forward with such suddenness as to throw Mr. Larney and the two children into the road.

Mr. Larney never moved again. He was unconscious when picked up, and sank rapidly until death case. The boys escaped with slight bruises, and were taken home by a policeman.

The horse ran north, and a short distance up the drive ran into a light wagon driven by John Wyckoff, of Schenectady Avenue and Pacific Street, Brooklyn. In the collision a wheel was torn from Wyckoff's wagon, and he was thrown out. He was not seriously injured. The horse next ran into a team driven by John McGowan of 319 East Fifty-third Street. The driver was thrown out, but a few bruises were his worst injuries.

Mounted Policeman Robertson caught the runaway near One Hundred and Eighth Street. The horse and wagon were sent to their owner.

CASE OF LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT.

A couple were married on Friday at Far Rockaway five hours after they first met. The bridegroom was Patrick Hogan, proprietor of a hotel at Hammell's Station. He is forty years of age and had been married before, but has no children. When his wife died, on Christmas Day last, she left an estate valued at about $50,000.

Mrs. Emma A. Coope, a widow, who had been living at 546 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, went to Hammell's Station Friday to visit a friend. She and Mr. Hogan were introduced to each other about 2 o'clock that afternoon. It was a case of love at first sight, and the courtship advanced apace, so that before dark they had agreed to become man and wife.

Mr. Hogan and Mrs. Coope were at the residence of the Rev. Mr. Seyrer, at Far Rockaway, at 7 o'clock, and a few minutes later left as man and wife. The bride has three children by her previous husband. Mr. and Mrs. Hogan are now living at Hammell's.

O. H. Chenault Buys Brood Mares.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 21.—W. J. Stone of Louisville has sold to O. H. Chenault, Lexington, the thoroughbred brood mares Silvertone, by imported Silvermine, dam Scramble, by Star Davis and Ethel T., eight years old, by imported Richmond, dam La Cigale, by King Alfonso.

THE CHURCH AND THE THEATRE

Dr. Madison C. Peters Tells Actors the Public Is to Blame for the Present Order of Things.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters last evening under the auspices of the Actors' Church Alliance preached at the Bloomingdale Reformed Church to the members of the dramatic profession on "The Church and the Theatre." He said, in part:

"The dramatic art is a legitimate art, and acting may be made an honorable profession, and the Church should recognize this fact and use its influence to induce all good people to patronize the plays and encourage the players who give good entertainments and stay from the performances that minister to vice.

"There are immoral plays and plays that are as innocent as milk. There are bad men and bad women in all professions. The pulpit's vituperation of the theatrical profession is as unchristian as only a clergyman who never saw a good play would ever dream of making it. The stage seldom or never strikes back.

"The numerous scandals of the American clergymen now serving terms in the various penitentiaries of the land afford legitimate material for the stage. These materials remain unused because the dramatist, the manager, and the actor have too great a respect for religion to weaken it by emphasizing the sins of any of its professors.

"Water cannot rise higher than its source, and the character of the theatre cannot be sustained above the character of those who attend. Playwrights and actors are not to blame for what we get on the stage. I want to fix the responsibility for the present order of plays where it belongs—upon the public. Let the people stay away from every performance, whatever its artistic excellence, if it abounds with intrigue and immorality.

"The shameful posters, the female attire, or the lack of it, the compromising attitudes, the silly things accepted, the commonplace persons admired and commended, the Sunday performances in our most disreputable theatres, in plain violation of the law—thunder at these as much as you will—let ridicule, sarcasm, and denunciation exhaust their armories on these abuses, these positive evils."

THE OPERA HOUSE CONCERT.

Five Members of the Metropolitan Company Sing.

The concert brought out the usual crowd last night at the Metropolitan Opera House. The participants were Mme. Gadski, Mlle. Zelie de Lussan, M. Saleza, Signor Campanari, and Herr Van Rooy.

The opening orchestral number, the overture to Wagner's "Rienzi," was followed by Herr Van Rooy in "Es ist genug" from "Elijah." To the second part he contributed some Haydn and Schubert songs. Mlle. de Lussan's part in the programme included "Vedrai Carino" from Mozart's "Don Giovanni," and Gounod's setting of "There Is a Green Hill far Away." Mme. Gadski was heard in "Wie nahte mir der Schlummer" from "Der Freischütz," (Weber,) and two Schubert songs. M. Saleza sang two arias, "Sigurd" (Reyer) and "L'Africaine," (Meyerbeer,) and Signor Campanari rendered the monologue from Verdi's "Falstaff."

Mr. Paur elicited from the orchestra such a pleasing interpretation of the Rubinstean Valse—the one that Paderewski played recently—that the audience insisted on his repeating it. The programme began with Wagner and ended with him, the prelude to "Die Meistersinger" being the last number.

OPENING OF "SAPHO" POSTPONED

Miss Nethersole Will Not Be Able to Appear Until To-morrow.

The production of "Sapho" announced to be given at Wallacks's Theatre to-night by Miss Olga Nethersole has been postponed until to-morrow night because of the illness of the actress.

Miss Nethersole is detained in Washington suffering from a severe cold. In a dispatch sent to this city last evening her physician, G. L. McGruder, says: "Miss Nethersole is better, but I deem it advisable for her not to appear until Tuesday."

The tickets sold for the play to-night will be good to-morrow night.

PROF. HERRON ON SOCIALISM.

Present Civilization Cannot Be Mended, He Declares—His Attack on the Protestant Church.

Prof. George D. Herron, who was forced to resign from Iowa College because of his radical social views and who is now on his way to visit Count Tolstoi and the Holy Land, spoke at the Social Reform Club last evening on "Socialism and Religion" before a gathering which would have filled an auditorium twice the size of the club's quarters at 45 University Place. The corridors and stairways outside the club rooms were crowded, and many had to leave, being unable to get within hearing distance.

Prof. Herron said in part:

"I have no expectation that the present kind of civilization can be amended—it can only be ended. The new system that shall give to every man at first what he is supposed to have earned and afterward what he needs, can no longer be called a party or sectional term. All kinds of socialism mean the organization of a world in which every man shall be born with an equal inheritance.

"What will become of God and gods, of temples, creeds and faiths, in the new morning of socialism? It seems to me that the effect of the socialistic state possessing the world would be to change the entire attitude of human life regarding the future. Protestantism stands—though it doesn't stand very well to-day—by keeping man in an attitude of fear toward the unknown. Progress up to date has been largely a progress of slaves. We still live in a miserably enslaved world. When men take into their heads that they can make any kind of a world they choose history will begin to go cross-lots, wandering no more through tragedy and failure. Whenever a Son of Man has come he has found a good deal of faith in evil but very little in good.

"Can you find me any representative Protestant Christian in the City of New York to-day who would not think civilization would fall into chaos if men should take seriously the things that they profess in their churches? Protestant Christianity believes to-day a thousand times more in the devil than in goodness.

"There is not a bit of spiritual difference between the Standard Oil combination and the Protestant Church, or, rather, take the Presbyterian Church, in which I was born and reared. One of its deeds tribute in the form of blood and sweat, and the other in the form of enslavement of souls and all the cash it can get besides. But when the socialistic movement comes to something like a really defined conflict with the capitalistic classes it will come as a programme of uncompromising socialism without regard as to whether you or I want it or not.

"It is already too late to reform society in America. It is no longer a question whether you will have a socialistic revolution, it is only left to you to decide what kind of a revolution you will have. There is nothing else left for a world disinherited. It is no wonder that the cries of socialism are wild when we look into the wheels of this hideous machine called civilization and see men dead in body and soul who are its grist, but it is no other than the cry with which Jesus waked the world nineteen centuries ago, 'Repent ye, change your lives, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand.'"

After the address Prof. Herron said that he meant to make no discrimination in favor of Roman Catholicism, but had referred only to Protestantism because he was a Protestant himself. A few persons left the rooms while the speaker was making his strongest attack on the church, but they made no comment, and there was not a dissenting voice, nor lack of enthusiasm, when a vote of thanks to him was proposed.

James Rogers, Baseball Player, Dead.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 21.—James Rogers, an ex-professional baseball player died at his home here to-night, age 28 years. The primary cause of death was the result of being struck on the head by a pitched ball several years ago, while playing in the National League. He was at one time Captain of the Louisville team, and last year captained and played first base for the Norwich team of the Connecticut State League.

Clubhouse for Queens Democrats.

The Democratic Club of the Borough of Queens will to-night give an entertainment at St. Mary's Lyceum, Long Island City. The club has under advisement the erection of a new clubhouse upon the property given it by the late Roswell P. Flower. The proceeds of the entertainment are to be devoted to the building fund.

RESCUE ON THE ELEVATED.

Policeman Wilhelm Drags Unconscious Man from Track—May Have Fallen from a Train.

Some passengers entering the elevated railroad station at Third Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street about 8 o'clock last night asked the ticket chopper, John Weigold, why he did not pick up the man who was lying on the north track at Sixty-sixth Street.

"What man?" asked the ticket chopper in amazement. It was explained that the passengers did not know, but they were reasonably sure that a man lay there, and that he should be rescued instantly.

There was a train in sight, and Weigold did not stop to ask any more questions. Policeman Wilhelm answered his yells for help, and then several more policemen came.

Wilhelm bounded from the platform to the trestle and ran at full speed to the place indicated. It was a race for life, and made all the more exciting because the policeman did not know how far he had to go.

The policeman could hear the train coming up the grade, and its lights came nearer and nearer, but he could see no man lying on the tracks. He took no chances, however. Just as he was thinking it was a hoax he saw the form of a man about twenty feet distant, squarely in the track. The coming train was not more than fifty yards away. Wilhelm never moved as fast in his life before, and probably never will again. He fairly flew. He reached the unconscious man, and with one mighty effort drew him aside. A moment later the train rolled by, the engineer apparently having no knowledge of an obstructed track and only slowing up for the next station.

From a card of membership in Typographical Union No. 6 it was learned that the man was P. J. Murphy, fifty years old, of 228 East Eighty-fourth Street. He was sent to the Presbyterian Hospital. He had a large scalp wound and was suffering from concussion of the brain. Dr. Osgood of the Presbyterian Hospital said Murphy was perfectly sober.

How Murphy got to the track is not clear, but the police think he stepped on to the rear platform of a train that had but a few minutes before gone up town, and losing his balance, fell headlong to the track.

The witnesses cheered Policeman Wilhelm loudly when he came back to the station carrying the unconscious man in his arms.

Coroner Bausch called at the hospital at midnight and made an effort to take Murphy's ante-mortem statement during brief intervals of semi-consciousness. He said he had tried to get off the train at "Ninety-ninth Street" and that nobody was responsible for his mishap. He then lapsed into delirium.

Coroner Bausch placed no reliance in any of his statements. He is in a precarious condition and there is little chance of his recovery.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Rev. Dr. J. Henry Sharpe.

After an illness of three days, the Rev. Dr. J. Henry Sharpe, one of the most prominent ministers in the Presbyterian denomination, died yesterday at his home in Philadelphia.

Dr. Sharpe was Chairman of the Board of Councilors of the Pan-Presbyterian Historical Society of the United States, and in April next would have celebrated the eighteenth anniversary of his pastorate of the West Park Church. He was a member of the board and Chairman of the House Committee of the Presbyterian Society and Home for Aged and Infirm Ministers at Perth Amboy, N. J., besides holding other high positions in denominational enterprises.

The deceased was born in Cadiz, Ohio, in 1842. He entered Washington College, now Washington and Jefferson, but at the breaking out of the war left to enlist in the Fifteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry. At the close of his army service he returned to college, graduated, and then took the regular course and graduated from the Western Theological Seminary in Allegheny. His first charge was the Wharton Street Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, to which he was called in 1863, and his pulpit work since has been confined to that city.

Dr. Sharpe was a frequent contributor to religious publications, and at the time of his death was gathering material for a series of articles on the Presbyterian manses of this country. His widow, who was Miss Semple of Pittsburg, is left with two daughters and one son. The funeral will take place Tuesday, the interment to be in the Allegheny Cemetery at Pittsburg.

Beverley Chew Duer.

Beverley Chew Duer, son of the late William Duer, and cashier of the Bank of the State of New York, died yesterday morning at his residence, 62 West Eighty-seventh Street. Mr. Duer was born in this city sixty years ago, and was a graduate of Columbia. On leaving college he went to California, and after spending five or six years in San Francisco returned to this city and entered the service of the Bank of the State of New York. He became cashier of the bank ten years ago. He was a member of the Union Club. His wife, who survives him, is a daughter of John H. Pool. He also leaves two young children, a boy and a girl. The funeral will take place to-morrow at the family residence, and will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Johnson of Christ Church, New Brighton, S. I. The burial will be on Staten Island.

Mrs. Anne Goodrich Smith.

Mrs. Anne Goodrich Smith, widow of Roswell Smith, founder of the Century Company, died early yesterday morning of heart failure, at the home of George Inness, Jr., 145 West Fifty-eighth Street. She was seventy-three years old. Mrs. Smith was the daughter of Henry L. Ellswor

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St., NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
Foreign Exchange.
Loans made against approved collateral.
Interest allowed on deposits.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

N. Y. & N. J. TELEPHONE
"RIGHTS"
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co.
37 William St., New York.
298 Montague St., Brooklyn.

A. J. DE KANTSTEIN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
30 West 23d St.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash and carried on margin.
SPECIAL LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.,
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch Offices,
1,300 BROADWAY, CORNER 34TH ST.
621 BROADWAY, CORNER HOUSTON ST.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 & 34 BROADWAY.

E. C. POTTER & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
36 WALL STREET.
Members of New York Stock Exchange

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Co.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Default having been made in the principal of the above bonds, which became due on the first day of January, 1900, and foreclosure proceedings having been begun in pursuance of a plan of reorganization, formulated by the Company, under which plan the security of the bonds is seriously impaired:

At the request of a large number of holders of these bonds, resident in England, who have deposited their bonds under the Bondholders' Protective Agreement, dated December 21, 1899, the undersigned have agreed to represent the interests of the bondholders.

Holders of bonds in the United States can become parties to this agreement by depositing their bonds with the Central Trust Company of New York City, under said Protective Agreement, copies of which may be obtained from the Trust Company or at our office. Prompt deposit of the bonds is advisable.

Simon Borg & Company,
20 Nassau Street.
New York, January 5th, 1900.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
37 and 39 Wall St.
Capital $1,000,000
Surplus and profits $1,425,000
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, V.-Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
Morris K. Jesup, D. O. Mills,
Dudley Olcott, Fred'k D. Tappen,
Geo. A. Hamlin, C. P. Huntington,
Edward B. Judson, Bradley Martin,
Robert Hoe, Heber R. Bishop,
William L. Bull, J. Howard King,
Richard Mortimer, Wm. H. Tillinghast,
Samuel Thomas, Geo. Henry Warren,
John E. Parsons, Hamilton Smith,
John T. Terry, Haley Fiske,
Brayton Ives, J. Edward Simmons,
George Coppell.

THE MIDLAND TERMINAL RAILWAY CO.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, for the sale to the Trustee, in accordance with the provisions of the Mortgage dated the 1st of December, 1895, of a sufficient number of bonds to invest $17,988.16 of the Sinking Fund.
Proposals must be presented before 12 o'clock M. on the 25th day of January, 1900, and should be directed as follows: "PROPOSALS TO SINKING FUND, The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Nos. 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York."
THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO., AS TRUSTEE,
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, January 15th, 1900.

Cincinnati, November 1st, 1899.
THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS, under the C., I., St. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account of November 1, 1899, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz.: 695, 489, 346, 48, 1083, 1036, and 544 have been drawn for such purpose and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the first day of May, 1900, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.
HERVEY BATES,
GEORGE T. BLISS,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH ..... President.
WILLIAM B. LEUPP, Vice-President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

International Zinc Co., Ltd.
SHARES ADVANCE JAN. 25TH TO 85c.

Purchasers at present price,
75c. Per Share,
ecure 16% on their investment and the regular monthly dividend, payable Feb. 1st to all shareholders of record Jan. 25th.
Applications for stock at 75c. per share must bear date not later than Thursday, Jan. 25th, 1900.

Such applications, accompanied by remittance, will be received at either of the following offices of the fiscal agents,
JOSHUA BROWN & CO., Bankers,
89 State St., Boston.
45 and 47 Wall St., New York.
421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
409 The Rookery, Chicago.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,
ST. PAUL BUILDING,
222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
Transacts a General Trust and Banking Business.
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.
Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on Certificates of Deposit.
OFFICERS:
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, JAMES W. TAPPIN, Vice-Presidents.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.
TRUSTEES:
Henry O. Havemeyer, Cord Meyer,
Anson R. Flower, Perry Belmont,
Lowell M. Palmer, Wm. T. Wardwell,
John E. Borne, Henry N. Whitney,
Richard Delafield, Theo. W. Myers,
Daniel O'Day, L. C. Dessar,
Percival Kühne, Geo. Warren Smith,
Frank Curtiss, John S. Dickerson,
Vernon H. Brown, James W. Tappin,
Seth M. Milliken, Geo. W. Quintard,
W. Seward Webb.

North American Trust Company
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS 1,000,000
Fiscal Agent for the United States in Cuba.
OUR FOREIGN DEPARTMENT has reliable agents in all cities and towns of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Austria, Hungary, France, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, and Holland; also Mexico, Central and South America, and is prepared to give prompt attention to the collection of legacies, management of estates, special payments, etc., in those countries.
OFFICERS.
Alvah Trowbridge ..... President
Heman Dowd ..... Vice-President
Stanley L. Conklin ..... Secretary
Francis C. Prest ..... Assistant Secretary
DIRECTORS.
Alvah Trowbridge, Luis Suarez Galban,
John G. Carlisle, Henry F. Shoemaker,
Charlton T. Lewis, Roland R. Conklin,
Samuel M. Jarvis, Wager Swayne.
James B. Dill, James S. Kuhn,
Hugh Kelly, Arnold Marcus.
Charles W. Drake Stanley L. Conklin,
Heman Dowd, Archer Brown,
Fletcher S. Heath, L. Carbajal, Marques de Pinar del Rio.

The Colorado Coal and Iron Company,
6% MORTGAGE BONDS.
The Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, successor, by consolidation, to The Colorado Coal & Iron Company, proposes to extend above bonds at the rate of 6% per annum until February 1, 1902, the present security and lien to remain in full force, the principal and interest of the extended bonds to be payable in gold.
Arrangements have been made to purchase the bonds not extended by the holders, and to extend the same. Bondholders who wish to avail themselves of the privilege of extending the bonds may notify the Knickerbocker Trust Company at once of their intention so to do, and must present their bonds at the office of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, No. 66 Broadway, New York, between January 15th and January 27th, 1900, to have the contract of extension and new coupon sheets attached.
Bonds not extended by present holders should be presented to the Knickerbocker Trust Company on February 1, 1900, when the last coupon will be paid and the bonds will be taken at par by a purchasing syndicate.
JOHN L. JEROME, Treasurer.

NATIONAL CITY BANK
NEW STOCK.
A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.
LADD, WOOD & KING,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
AND
Dealers in Investment Securities,
31 PINE ST., N. Y.

Oregon Short Line Railway Company
First Mortgage 6% Bonds.
Coupons due February 1, 1900, from the above-mentioned bonds will be paid at maturity on presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Thursday, January 25, 1900.
Oregon Short Line Railroad Company,
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

The Northern Pacific Terminal Co.
OF OREGON.
In accordance with the provisions of the Deed of Trust of the Northern Pacific Terminal Company of Oregon, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the Sinking Fund, viz.:
Nos. 236, 416, 417, 846, 852, 853, 877, 964, 1071, 1208, 2134, 2683, 2770, 3320, 3499, 3593, 3612, 3618, 3620, 3629, 3891,
and will be redeemed by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, at its office, 16-22 William Street, New York, at 110 and accrued interest, on the 10th day of February, 1900, at which date interest will cease on the above bonds.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee
by E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, January 17th, 1900.

William Trist Bailey, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS, BONDS, ACCOUNTS, ETC.,
by WILLIAM TRIST BAILEY, Auctioneer,
MONDAY, JANUARY 22d, 1900.
At 12 o'clock noon, at the Independent Realty Auction Mart,
No. 139 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
By order of the Executors the following properties and securities will be sold by the Auctioneer named above, at the time and place above mentioned, namely:
8 Union Pacific Railroad Central Branch Bonds, par value, $1,000 each.
2 Certificates of Deposit issued by the Union Trust Company of the City of New York, covering 2 Atchison, Colorado & Pacific Railroad Bonds, par value, $1,000 each.
60 Shares Atchison Elevator Company Stock, par value, $100 each.
Seat in Consolidated Exchange.
46 Shares Atchison, Jewell County and Western Railroad Company Stock, par value $100 each.
10 Shares Acme Copying Press Company Stock, par value $25 each.
1,000 Shares Clancy Mining Company Stock, par value, $5 each.
27,000 Shares Hortense Mining Company Stock, par value, $10 each.
300 Shares Marshall Loom Company Stock, par value $5 each.
500 Shares Battle Mountain Mining Company Stock, par value, $10 each.
300 Shares Silver Islet Company Stock, par value, $25 each.
50 Shares United States Telephone Manufacturing Company Stock, par value, $50 each.
Receipt for 50 Shares of same Stock.
50 Shares Union Cattle Company of Wyoming Stock, par value, $100 each.
1 Bond $500, New York, Montana Mining & Discovery Company.
30 Shares Perry Stove Manufacturing Company Stock, South Pittsburg, Tenn., par value, $100 each.
80 Shares North Jersey Land Company Stock, par value, $5 each.
50 Shares Star Spring Company Stock, Saratoga, par value, $100 each. (Company in liquidation.)
79,750 Shares The Bonanza Chief Gold Mining Company Stock, par value, $1 each.
In addition to the above there will also be sold at the same time and place balances due on certain accounts in favor of the testator, with the collaterals held for the payment of certain of the accounts and certain judgments, the full particulars of all of which will be given at the time and place of sale.

ELYTON COMPANY,
ELYTON LAND COMPANY,
BIRMINGHAM REALTY COMPANY.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDERS OF THE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT ISSUED BY Union Trust Company of New York, Birmingham Trust & Savings Company, Birmingham, Ala., Whitney National Bank, New Orleans, La., for the following bonds, stocks, and coupons, viz.:
ELYTON COMPANY 5% FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
ELYTON COMPANY STOCK,
ELYTON LAND COMPANY 6% DIVIDEND TRUST BONDS,
embraced in the Agreement dated October 4th, 1898, and Plan of Reorganization dated May 29th, 1899, that on and after Thursday, February 8th, 1900, they may receive the new bonds and stocks to which they are entitled upon presentation and surrender of their Certificates at the office of the respective depositories, above named.
Holders entitled to fractions of bonds or fractional shares of stock must either sell the fractions or purchase such amounts as may be necessary to entitle them to an entire bond or a whole share of stock at an approximate market price to be fixed by the Committee.
Holders of Dividend Trust 6% Bonds of Elyton Land Company will please state whether they elect to take new prior lien 5% bonds of Birmingham Realty Company or cash, for face of their bonds.
Holders of the OLD stock of the Elyton Land Company are requested to deliver their Certificates of said stock at the time they present the Certificates of Deposit for Elyton Company stock.
Holders transmitting Certificates of Deposit by mail will please indicate whether they wish to sell or buy the fractions, and whether they desire the new securities sent by express at their expense, and at what valuation.
WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Chairman;
AUGUSTUS W. KELLEY,
ALEXANDER D. SEYMOUR,
THOMAS G. JONES,
WILLIAM T. HARDIE,
C. C. RAWLINGS, Secretary.
Reorganization Committee.
New York, January 19th, 1900.

DIVIDENDS.

Louisiana & Missouri River Railroad Co.
First Mortgage 7% Bonds.
Coupons due February 1, 1900, from the above-mentioned bonds will be paid at maturity on presentation at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of The Chicago & Alton Railroad Co., No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Thursday, January 25, 1900.
The Chicago & Alton Railroad Co.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Ass't Treasurer.

Office of American Ice Company,
133 E. 23d Street.
New York, Jan. 18th, 1900.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT on the Common Stock of this Company has this day been declared, and will be payable Feb. 15th, 1900, to Stockholders of Record at the close of business Feb. 1st, 1900.
The transfer books of the Common Stock will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., Feb. 1st, 1900, until Feb. 16th, 1900.
Dividend checks will be mailed to Stockholders of Record unless otherwise instructed.
J. T. SPROULL, Treasurer.

Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.
The Board of Directors of the Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co. this day declared a dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT., payable on and after February 10th, proximo, to such as shall be registered stockholders of the Company at 3 P. M. on January 29th, 1900.
The stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 26th inst., and reopen at 10 A. M. on February 10th, 1900.
AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman.
New York January 9th, 1900.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
87 & 39 Liberty St. and 44½ & 46 Maiden Lane.
NEW YORK, Jan. 10, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent., and an extra dividend of One-Half Per Cent, payable at the company's offices on Feb. 1, 1900. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, Jan. 13, and reopened Friday, Feb. 2.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 4 per cent. Registered Bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Monday, Jan. 22, 1900, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the quarterly interest thereon, due Feb. 1, 1900, and will reopen Feb. 1, at 10 A. M.
R. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1900.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 7 per cent. registered bonds of the Columbus & Toledo R. R. Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Monday, Jan. 22, 1900, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Feb. 1, 1900, and will open Feb. 1st at 10 A. M.
WILLIAM A. SCOTT, Treasurer.
Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1900.

The German-American Bank,
New York, January 18, 1900.
The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after February 1st. The transfer books will be closed from January 24th to February 1st, inclusive.
J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

Pacific Fire Insurance Company.
Ninety-fifth Dividend.
A semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. (5%) is payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 32 Pine Street, New York.
GEORGE JEREMIAH, Secretary.
New York, January 18, 1900.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

CERTIFICATE OF FORMATION
of
LIMITED PARTNERSHIP OF LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO.

The undersigned, desirous of forming a limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of the Statutes of the State of New York, do hereby certify as follows:

I.
That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO., and the county wherein the principal place of business is located is the City and County of New York.

II.
That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is the general commission brokerage and mercantile business.

III.
That the names and residences of all the general and special partners interested in said partnership are as follows:
ERNST THALMANN, who resides at Number 150 West 59th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, and RICHARD LIMBURGER, who resides at Number 38 East 72d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, are the General Partners; and HANS BLEICHRODER, who resides at Berlin, in the Empire of Germany; Dr. GEORG VON BLEICHRODER, who resides at Berlin, in the Empire of Germany, and Dr. PAUL SCHWABACH, who resides at Berlin, in the Empire of Germany, are the Special Partners. The said General Partners and the said Special Partners are each of them of full age.

IV.
That the said Hans Von Bleichröder has contributed the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars ($500,000,) and the said Dr. Georg Von Bleichröder the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars ($500,000,) and the said Dr. Paul Schwabach the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars ($500,000) to the Common Stock of such limited partnership in cash.

V.
That the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the first day of January, Nineteen Hundred, and the period at which the said partnership is to be terminated is the thirty-first day of December, Nineteen Hundred and Four, both inclusive.
Dated this 21st day of November, Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-nine.
ERNST THALMANN.
RICHARD LIMBURGER.
HANS VON BLEICHRODER.
GEORG v. BLEICHRODER.
PAUL H. SCHWABACH.

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:
On this 21st day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-nine, before me personally came the above named ERNST THALMANN and RICHARD LIMBURGER, to me known and known to me to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and they severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.
J. W. ROTCHILD,
[Seal.] Notary Public No. 42,
City and County of New York.

10c. internal revenue stamp canceled.

Consul General of the United States, City of Berlin, German Empire, ss.:
On this fourth day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-nine, before me personally came HANS VON BLEICHRODER, Dr. GEORG VON BLEICHRODER, and Dr. PAUL SCHWABACH, known to me and to me known to be the individuals described in and who executed the within instrument, and severally acknowledged that they executed the same for the purposes therein mentioned.
Witness my hand and Consular Seal of Office this fourth day of December, Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-nine.
FRANK H. MASON,
[Seal.] U. S. Consul General, Berlin.

City and County of New York, ss.:
ERNST THALMANN, being duly sworn, says:
That he is one of the General Partners named in the annexed certificate, and that the several sums specified in said certificate to have been contributed by the Special Partners, respectively, in said certificate named to the common stock of said partnership, have been actually and in good faith paid in cash.
ERNST THALMANN.
Sworn to before me this 30th day of December, 1899.
MICHAEL GAVIN 2d,
[Seal.] Notary Public No. 88,
New York County.

10c. internal revenue stamp canceled.

LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO.
Whereas, The limited partnership heretofore existing between Ernst Thalmann, Adolf Ladenburg, Richard Limburger, Julius Schwabach, Hans von Bleichröder, and Dr. Georg von Bleichröder will terminate by limitation on the thirty-first day of December, 1899; and,
Whereas, The business heretofore conducted by the said copartnership has been transacted within the State of New York for a period of three years and upwards, and also with foreign countries, under the said copartnership name of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.; and
Whereas, The undersigned have agreed to form a new limited partnership to commence on the First Day of January, 1900, and to terminate on the Thirty-first Day of December, 1904, and intend to continue the use of said firm name of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.; and,
Whereas, The undersigned, Ernst Thalmann and Richard Limburger, constitute a majority of the General Partners in said limited copartnership of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., and are to be the General Partners in said new limited partnership of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., and the said Hans von Bleichröder and Dr. Georg von Bleichröder constitute a majority of the special partners in said limited copartnership of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., and are to be Special Partners in said new limited partnership of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.; and,
Whereas, The said Ernst Thalmann and Richard Limburger, who are to be such General Partners, and the said Hans von Bleichröder and Dr. Georg von Bleichröder, who are to be Special Partners in said new limited partnership of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., have acquired the right to use the firm name of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., and have consented and elected and do consent and elect to continue the business heretofore carried on under such limited copartnership and under the same firm name of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.
Now, therefore, We, the said ERNST THALMANN, whose place of abode is at Number 150 West 59th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and RICHARD LIMBURGER, whose place of abode is at Number 38 East 72d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, who are to be the General Partners, and HANS VON BLEICHRODER, whose place of abode is at Berlin, in the Empire of Germany, and Dr. GEORG VON BLEICHRODER, whose place of abode is at Berlin, in the Empire of Germany, and Dr. PAUL SCHWABACH, whose place of abode is at Berlin, in the Empire of Germany, who are to be the Special Partners, do hereby certify and declare in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that we are the only persons who are to constitute the said limited partnership of LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO., commencing on the First Day of January, Nineteen Hundred, and terminating on the Thirty-first Day of December, Nineteen Hundred and Four, and who are hereafter to deal under said firm name of LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO., and that the principal place of the business to be continued and conducted under said firm name by said limited partnership is to be in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York.
In witness whereof we have made, severally signed, and acknowledged this certificate, this 21st day of November, Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-nine.
ERNST THALMANN.
RICHARD LIMBURGER.
HANS VON BLEICHRODER.
GEORG v. BLEICHRODER.
PAUL H. SCHWABACH.

State of New York, County of New York:
On this 21st day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-nine, before me personally came ERNST THALMANN and RICHARD LIMBURGER, to me personally severally known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and they severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.
J. W. ROTCHILD,
[Seal.] Notary Public No. 42,
City and County of New York.

10c. internal revenue stamp canceled.

Consul General of the United States, City of Berlin, German Empire, ss.:
On this fourth day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-nine, before me personally came HANS VON BLEICHRODER, Dr. GEORG VON BLEICHRODER, and Dr. PAUL SCHWABACH, known to me and to me known to be the individuals described in and who executed the within instrument, and severally acknowledged that they executed the same for the purposes therein mentioned.
Witness my hand and Consular Seal of Office, this fourth day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-nine.
FRANK H. MASON,
[Seal.] U. S. Consul General, Berlin.

THE FIRM OF W. S. GURNEE, JR., & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
W. S. GURNEE, JR.,
A. C. GURNEE.
The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm name of W. S. GURNEE, JR., & CO., for the transaction of a general bond and stock brokerage business.
W. S. GURNEE, JR.,
Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.
B. F. FROST,
LE ROY FROST,
Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.
80 Broadway, New York, January 22d, 1900.

MR. GEORGE ROUNTREE of WILMINGTON, N. C., has this day been admitted a member of our firm.
R. H. ROUNTREE & CO.
Jan. 20th, 1900.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

American Bank Note Company.
78 to 86 Trinity Place.
New York, January 20, 1900.
At the annual election of this company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected Trustees for the ensuing year, viz.:
Phineas C. Lounsbury, John E. Currier,
James Macdonough, Edmund C. Converse,
Augustus D. Shepard, James B. Ford,
Theo. H. Freeland, Robert N. Toppan,
Joseph S. Stout, Felix Campbell,
Jared K. Myers, Charles A. Moore,
Warren L. Green.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Trustees the following officers were elected:
JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.
AUGUSTUS D. SHEPARD, Vice President.
THEO. H. FREELAND, Vice President and Treasurer.
JOHN E. CURRIER, Secretary.
JARED K. MYERS, Assistant Treasurer.
F. RAWDON MYERS, Assistant Secretary.
JOHN E. CURRIER, Secretary.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Easier money rates are reflected so far on the Stock Exchange only by increased bond market transactions, with some attending advances. Compared with the record of a year ago current transactions look small, but the fact that they make gains over recent averages encourages expectation that further progress can be counted upon.

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The greater abundance of funds at lower rates does not yet appear speculatively effective. Against the stock list's activity are the maintained counsels of conservative commission brokers who are convinced that a number of other interfering elements must pass away before warranted improvement can show in the situation. Such authorities have the support, so far, at least, as the industrial shares are concerned, of the banking community. Money lenders are more than ever insistent upon discrimination against ordinary trust stocks. The fact that the new industrial is a dividend payer cuts small figure, for under the prevailing policies of trust corporation management there is no possible means of knowledge as to whether even declared dividends are earned.

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A number of important corporation meetings are about to be held. Issues are to be raised over the Consolidated Gas Company's affairs. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit shareholders are to meet, and possibly make changes in their Board of Directors. The American Steel and Wire Company is to file its first annual report. At every one of these meetings important developments may take place.

The management of the Consolidated Gas Company—about as much of a financial mystery as any that has ever been able to attract investors—is unlikely to be much affected by the new opposition. Controlling proxies are already in hand, and the prestige of the company's managers is in slight danger of damage from any suddenly devised attack. If minority shareholders have just grievances—if, as they allege, their vested interests are being sacrificed to inimical forces—it is improbable that defeat of their annual meeting protest will dispose of opportunities for redress.

Two results are expected from the annual meeting of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. One is a financial statement to make clearer the company's situation, its assets and liabilities, its earnings and expenses, its profits or losses. And the other is such change in the Board of Directors as will disclose new elements of strength in the company's control. Wall Street has it that Mr. D. O. Mills, Mr. E. H. Harriman, and Dr. W. Seward Webb will become Directors. The probability is that not one of the three will be chosen; they do not expect to be, and two of them may be quoted as saying positively that they are not even considering such a proposition. Mr. Harriman's secretary may become a Director, following the example of the secretary of Mr. Depew.

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Influences likely to exert quickest security market effects here, as abroad, will be in South African war reports, though it is difficult either for bull or bear to show how lasting results can be depended upon from foreign events, which, however immediately big, cannot forthwith be conclusive. What Wall Street is very sure of is that the success of British arms will lead quickly to renewed buying of securities here for foreign account.

WHY WAGES GO HIGHER.

An officer of one of the steel companies, discussing the recent increase of wages on the part of several of the companies, said:

"The increase is not surprising, and will readily be understood if the facts of the case are remembered. Up to a short time ago many of the companies were working on old-time orders, at old-time prices. That is to say, they were completing contracts entered into, some of them, months ago at the then prevailing figures. Now, with these orders off their hands, they are starting on new contracts at very much higher prices, and, their profits being larger, they can afford to pay better wages."

NO SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT.

Officials of the independent sugar refining companies repeat that there is nothing to say in respect to the report that they have been in conference, with a view to perfecting an organization to fight the Sugar Trust.

James B. Post of B. H. Howell, Son & Co., representing the Mollenhauer and National Companies, characterized as "for stockjobbing purposes" a report that a settlement of the sugar war was in sight and that the Mollenhauer and National Companies would soon join the trust.

"You may say emphatically," Mr. Post said, "that there is nothing in the report. There is no settlement of the war, nor can we see when there will be any. Those people who argue because of the recent advances in refined sugar prices that these signify a settlement simply do not understand what they are talking about. The advance in raw sugar was responsible for the advance in refined—that and nothing else."

PHILADELPHIA FARES WELL.

Discussing business and financial conditions in Philadelphia, Francis Henderson of Ross, Henderson & Co. of that city says:

"The general condition in our city is good; in fact, it couldn't be much better. We are in sound financial shape, with money easy and growing easier, while our manufacturers, merchants, and business men generally are wonderfully active.

"Our stock market shows a peculiar state of affairs, in that, in the midst of this activity and prosperity, it is apathetic and listless. Even good dividend-paying stocks are selling at a very low price. But, like New York, we are waiting developments."

PUERTO RICO'S PROSPECTS.

F. P. Mayo of Boston, who is interested with Boston capitalists in the proposed construction of a system of docks and railways in Puerto Rico, is a believer in the possibilities of that country. Discussing the matter, Mr. Mayo, who will return to Puerto Rico this week, says:

"In my opinion there are very great possibilities in Puerto Rico, and the development of the island will be of material advantage to this country. But in order to develop it capital is needed. As it is now, there is little money there, and the facilities are few and of small practical benefit. With ready capital the island could be immeasurably benefited and its trade appreciably extended.

"One thing that would help it would be free trade with this country. Now, the island produces 55,000 tons of sugar a year, on which there is a duty of something like $1.60 on every hundredweight. If this were removed it would stimulate the industry very much, and the crop could easily be made half as much again. It is possible, also, to develop the tobacco industry more; but as for coffee, it is in a bad way, and, because of the slow growth, no longer liable, since the blizzard, to meet with much favor."

HOW CANADA BENEFITS.

E. H. Spinney of Yarmouth, N. S., who has just sailed for London, before leaving had a word or two to say of business conditions both here and in Canada.

"It is a fact," said Mr. Spinney, "that when you have prosperity in the United States we have it in Canada also. It is, as it were, a sort of reflected prosperity, our business being helped by yours. In the district where I come from there is especial activity in the lumber and iron ore industries, and not a little of the demand has come from the United States. With closer reciprocal trade relations between the two countries I think that the people of both would be better off, we giving you what you need that you do not grow or manufacture; you giving us that which we need but do not produce."

MORE EQUIPMENT.

Among the orders for equipment placed last week by various railroads are the following:

Southern, 150 coke cars; Florence and Cripple Creek, 150 box cars; Monterey and Mexican Gulf, 100 box cars; Mexican International, 100 gondola cars; New York, New Haven and Hartford, 100 coal cars; Chicago and Eastern Illinois, 10 caboose cars and 500 steel cars; Pennsylvania, 100 box cars of 80,000 pounds' capacity each; Illinois Central, 500 coal cars of 80,000 pounds' capacity each; Southern Pacific, 500 flat cars; Seattle and International, 100 flat cars; Chicago, Lake Shore and Eastern, 150 steel hopper-bottom coal cars; Grand Trunk, 24 locomotives.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Jan. 21.—The market last week was strong, with a fair business everywhere for yarns, American yarns being from 1/8@3-16 dearer, and the spinners holding the margin well. Bundles were fairly sold for Japan, China, and the Continent. Egyptian yarns were from 1/4@3/8 higher, and in good demand.

The profits are still large in cloth, which is well situated. All the Indian markets bought last week, Calcutta leading. The severe famine in Bombay, however, is expected to restrict the trade there soon. China was a constant buyer. Most of the manufacturers who are working for the Far East are now deeply engaged for the next six or nine months.

South America did fairly, but the Levant was unsatisfactory and collections were bad. The week's purchases included most of the leading gray bleaching, printing, and dyeing cloths.

The printers' combine to advance prices was a somewhat disturbing factor.

In Continental yarns and cloths the position showed no change, the market being very firm and well sold.

JACKSON AVENUE CAUSEWAY.

Dispute Over Title to Tract, Ownership of Which Mrs. Higgins Claims.

Title to property is in question in the appeals from the awards made by a commission in connection with the widening of the Jackson Avenue causeway across Flushing Bay. The awards amount to several thousand dollars.

The title to one tract, of which Mrs. Mary Higgins is the alleged owner, rests upon a grant made by the State Land Board a number of years ago to John Higgins, her husband, who was at the time owner of the upland adjacent to this property, which is under water. Higgins became insolvent, and his upland was sold under a decree of foreclosure.

No steps were taken to foreclose the land under water, the plaintiffs assuming that the title to the land under water vested in the owners of the upland. Mr. Higgins died, and no action was taken in the matter until, under the condemnation proceedings, awards for the land appropriated for the widening of Jackson Avenue were made to Mrs. Higgins amounting to over $1,000.

It is alleged by the counsel for Mrs. Higgins that as the land under water adjoins the highway, the title is not vested in the owners of the upland foreclosed by her husband's creditors. The Commissioners in the condemnation proceedings took this view. The Jackson Avenue causeway has been widened nad straightened and macadamized by Queens County, the whole improvement involving an expense of $50,000.

The question of benefits and damages still remains unsettled.

GERMAN MONEY CONDITIONS.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—Money rates continued easier throughout last week. The reduction in London and Vienna had a favorable effect and led to an expectation of a further reduction at the Reichsbank. The difference between official and private rates is now over 2 per cent. Nevertheless, the large volume of discount—176,000,000 marks above the figures of a year ago—renders caution necessary.

A further reduction at the Reichsbank is probable before February. London exchange has dropped slightly below the gold export point.

The great demand for capital here during the last few years is now felt in the scarcity of capital for new enterprises. The emissions in 1899 were 2,036,000,000 marks. In 1898 they were 2,021,000,000 marks. For the two years they were 433,000,000 marks more than the emissions for 1896 and 1897.

Many schemes are now waiting for more favorable conditions. The Boerse has shown a waiting attitude, and speculation has been reduced to narrow limits. Nevertheless values are rather firm. Domestic industrials are again advancing moderately, and coalers were favorites, owing to the obstruction of canal shipments and the reductions of English imports, as well as to the miners' strike in Austria.

The advance in coal prices has agitated the iron market, which reports heavy new inquiries for supplies. The situation there is still improving, and confidence in the boom continues firm.

The bicycle industry makes an unsatisfactory showing. The Freya Works, at Munich, lost $75,000 last year, and the failure of this establishment is possible.

Two hundred brickyards in Westphalia and the Rhine country have formed a pool.

The receipts of the Prussian and Hessian railways from April to December, 1899, were 1,914,000,000 marks, showing an increase of 32,000,000 marks over the corresponding period of the previous year.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

The following table gives the agg

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Monday, Jan. 22.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 66 Post Office Building.

61—International Contract Co. vs. Mulligan.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Hees vs. Dongan.
2—Waterman vs. Shields.
3—Johnson vs. Fowler.
4—Hemmill vs. Man. Ry.
5—Islen vs. Capelle.
6—Hartley vs. U. H. Diamond Co.
7—Kruger vs. Segelken.
8—Matter of Elders.
9—Bogert vs. Wiener.
10—Matter of Blackwell.
11—In re St. Nicholas Bank.
12—Lagowitz vs. Arendt.
13—Conolly vs. Dillon.
14—Burgess vs. House.
15—Sawyer vs. Thomas.
16—Weller vs. Remington & Sherman Co.
17—Pickhardt vs. Pickhardt.
18—McLaughlin vs. McLaughlin.
19—In re Talmage.
20—In re Hull.
21—Hausenstein vs. Barry.
22—Kauffeld vs. Wallach
23—Danzig vs. Kennedy.
24—Danzig vs. Wood.
25—In re Jarvis.
26—Johnston vs. Harris.
27—Peters vs. Queen.
28—Eckhardt vs. Monterey & Fresno R. R.
29—In re Riverside Park.
30—Saltus vs. Frankel.
31—Wight vs. Middlesex Co. Bank.
32—In re McClelland.
33—Isvar vs. Pelchaft.
34—Kagan vs. Kagan.
35—Wimmel vs. Wimmel.
36—People ex rel. Sayville Steamboat Co. vs. Kempner.
37—Hausman vs. Clausmann.
38—In re Katz.
39—Early vs. Ferris.
40—In re Jacobs.
41—Yankauer vs. Man. Railway Co.
42—Kohn vs. same.
43—Leyerson vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motion.

1—Manhattan Ry. Co. vs. Morss. Demurrer.
2—Bates vs. Riker. Preferred causes.
3—Rosenmeyer vs. Greenbaum.
4—Jenness vs. Meyer.
5—Del. & H. Co. vs. Feltner.
44—Hauser vs. same.
45—Irving Nat. Bank vs. Reed.
46—Nicholas vs. Purdy.
47—Doelger vs. Adamovsky.
48—Mooney vs. Lafollette.
49—Hanrahan vs. Hanrahan.
50—Hawkins vs. Rakas.
51—McCreery vs. Inge.
52—Greenfield vs. Greenfield.
53—Steinberg vs. Met. St. Ry.
54—Boylan vs. Cassin.
55—Globe Realty Co. vs. Tange.
56—Matter of Ginsberg.
57—Neville vs. Brown.
58—Pendleton vs. Harris.
59—Fox vs. Fox.
60—Colton vs. President, &c., of Man. Co.
61—Abbott vs. Meinkin.
62—Waldo vs. Rhinelander.
63—McIlvaine vs. Stender.
64—Gilfillian vs. Kearney.
65—People ex rel. Holt vs. Kearney.
66—Byrne vs. Kearney.
67—Rosenmeyer vs. Greenbaum.
68—Dollar Sav. Bank vs. Seltz.
69—Jayne vs Ingram.
70—People, &c., vs. Lyons.
71—Byrne vs. N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R.
72—Bell vs. McKenna.
73—Early vs. Ferris.
74—Hawkins vs. Pakas.
75—Greenfield vs. Greenfield.
76—Boylan vs. Cassin.
77—Myers vs. O'Connor.
78—German Sav. Bank vs. Welte.
79—Bush vs. Bush.
80—Hitchcock vs. Met. St. Ry.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Keogh, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Townsend and Gordon for the People.

1—Thomas J. Seery.
2—Nicol A. Douglas, John Crombie.
3—Joseph Kennedy.
4—Giacomo Calepio.
5—Andrew Smith.
6—Filippo Bambino.
7—Lelich Tannanwald.
8—James Kiernan, John Gallagher, John Toohill.
9—Charles Reilly.
10—Julius Samuels.
11—Robert H. Muxlow.
12—E. Arden Noblet.
13—Mary Heinz.
14—Christopher Kennedy
15—William McCarthy.
16—Louise Bergen, Ernestine Percoion. Pleadings.
1—John Gibson, William Deegan.
2—Anthony Fox.
3—Michael Janley.
4—John Murphy.
5—John Reilly.
1300—Shea vs. De Rago.
1463—Weekes vs. Buttman.
467—Simpson vs. Roseman.
1952—Kopke vs. Weber.
1954—Friedner vs. Well.
1634—Hart vs. Met. St. Ry.
1242—Klein vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3984½—Beere vs. Mayer.
1355—Goldberg vs. Briskman.
1965—Brown vs. Cooper.
1930—Same vs. Knowlson.
1931—Same vs. Waldstein.
1932—Same vs. Smith.
1935—Same vs. Loft.
1719—Everett vs. Meskin.
830—Phillips vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1912—Klenke vs. Haupt.
1792—Winich vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1798—Steinman vs. Zeman.
1799—Same vs. same.
1791—O'Connor vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1818—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. Jonasson.
1836—Kerr vs. Hyde.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Gordon for the People.

1—Thomas J. Seery.
2—Nicol A. Douglas, John Crombie.
3—Joseph Kennedy.
4—Giacomo Calepio.
5—Andrew Smith.
6—Filippo Bambino.
7—Lelich Tannanwald.
8—James Kiernan, John Gallagher, John Toohill.
9—Charles Reilly.
10—Julius Samuels.
11—Robert H. Muxlow.
12—E. Arden Noblet.
13—Mary Heinz.
14—Christopher Kennedy
15—William McCarthy.
16—Louise Bergen, Ernestine Percoion. Pleadings.
1—John Gibson, William Deegan.
2—Anthony Fox.
3—Michael Janley.
4—John Murphy.
5—John Reilly.
1419—Heimerdinger vs. Lehigh Valley R. R.
1739—Hergday vs. Slate.
1547—G. H. Haulenbeek Adv. Agency vs. Clark.
1626—Kennenberg vs. Balcolm.
3794½—Ludecke vs. Met. St. Ry.
1435—Madison Sq. Light Co. vs. Kelt.
1697—Cruger vs. Hunt.
1253—Wertheim vs. Strong.
805—Abrahams vs. Morrison.
1427—Hibbard vs. Monegal.
1253—Gerken vs. Ruppert.
450—Schurr vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1959—Paine vs. Bol.
1653—Sadofsky vs. Alpert.
1994—Held vs. Goldberg.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

3536—Ludwig vs. Shuldiner.
748—Barkley vs. Wohlskehl. Order, &c.
749—Same vs. same.
3703—Perry vs. Rogers.
3190—Sternbach vs. H. S. Crocker Co.
3842—Scheuer vs. Rosenman.
3921—Angelino vs. Abelman.
3920—Stein vs. Ritchle.
3904—Strauss vs. Waldorf.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1995.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Gordon for the People.

1—Thomas J. Seery.
2—Nicol A. Douglas, John Crombie.
3—Joseph Kennedy.
4—Giacomo Calepio.
5—Andrew Smith.
6—Filippo Bambino.
7—Lelich Tannanwald.
8—James Kiernan, John Gallagher, John Toohill.
9—Charles Reilly.
10—Julius Samuels.
11—Robert H. Muxlow.
12—E. Arden Noblet.
13—Mary Heinz.
14—Christopher Kennedy
15—William McCarthy.
16—Louise Bergen, Ernestine Percoion. Pleadings.
1—John Gibson, William Deegan.
2—Anthony Fox.
3—Michael Janley.
4—John Murphy.
5—John Reilly.
1419—Heimerdinger vs. Lehigh Valley R. R.
1739—Hergday vs. Slate.
1547—G. H. Haulenbeek Adv. Agency vs. Clark.
1626—Kennenberg vs. Balcolm.
3794½—Ludecke vs. Met. St. Ry.
1435—Madison Sq. Light Co. vs. Kelt.
1697—Cruger vs. Hunt.
1253—Wertheim vs. Strong.
805—Abrahams vs. Morrison.
1427—Hibbard vs. Monegal.
1253—Gerken vs. Ruppert.
450—Schurr vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1959—Paine vs. Bol.
1653—Sadofsky vs. Alpert.
1994—Held vs. Goldberg.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant Districts Attorneys McClelland and Herrman for the People.

1—Percy Simms.
2—Edward Johnson.
3—Thomas Jackson.
4—Samuel Bright.
5—Jennie Allen.
6—Thomas Feeney.
7—Louis Goldstein.
8—John H. Wills.
9—Frank Walsh, John Warren.
10—Frank Rossler, Thomas J. Horn, Thomas Curry.
11—Charles Fuchman.
12—Herman Fuchs, Harry Drepler.
521—Greene vs. Electricity Newspaper Co.
617—Goldowitz vs. Healy.
1169—Alexander vs. Goodman.
3028—Cohal vs. Margraf.
1282—Leow vs. Con. Gas Co.
1348—Cohen vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1146—Dressner vs. Dressner.
3902½—Twelfth Ward Bank vs. Rogers.
1770—Villias vs. Stern.
1814—Meyer vs. Reorgan.
3895—Rodkinson vs. Met. Life Ins. Co.
1885—Gross vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R.
1809—Fried vs. Met. St. Ry.
1899—Con. Steel & M. Co. vs. Stole.
1914—Hutkoff vs. Lucas.
958—Balsam vs. Atkinson.
1874—Rosenberg vs. Friedland.
1924—Ketchum vs. Belding.
1925—Same vs. Munn.
1926—Same vs. Bates.
1927—Same vs. Morgan.
1928—Same vs. Dreyer.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

746—See & Theiss Marble Co. vs. Westchester Elec. R. R.
1316—Keller vs. Universal Storage & W. Co.
603—Jacobs vs. 3d Av. R. R.
815—Zimerspitz vs. Gross.
3696½—Haslacher vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1794—Saracco vs. Fiske.
1795—Tosi vs. same.
1982—Smith vs. Hubsam & Horrmann Brew. Co.
1986—Burkan vs. Moses.
1702—Park & Tilford vs. Thayer.
1731—Brumberg vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1484—Keller vs. Ketchum.
3922½—Purdy vs. C. C. White Paper Mfg Co.
791—Bergner vs. Russell.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

3536—Ludwig vs. Shuldiner.
748—Barkley vs. Wohlskehl. Order, &c.
749—Same vs. same.
3703—Perry vs. Rogers.
3190—Sternbach vs. H. S. Crocker Co.
3842—Scheuer vs. Rosenman.
3921—Angelino vs. Abelman.
3920—Stein vs. Ritchle.
3904—Strauss vs. Waldorf.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1995.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Gordon for the People.

1—Thomas J. Seery.
2—Nicol A. Douglas, John Crombie.
3—Joseph Kennedy.
4—Giacomo Calepio.
5—Andrew Smith.
6—Filippo Bambino.
7—Lelich Tannanwald.
8—James Kiernan, John Gallagher, John Toohill.
9—Charles Reilly.
10—Julius Samuels.
11—Robert H. Muxlow.
12—E. Arden Noblet.
13—Mary Heinz.
14—Christopher Kennedy
15—William McCarthy.
16—Louise Bergen, Ernestine Percoion. Pleadings.
1—John Gibson, William Deegan.
2—Anthony Fox.
3—Michael Janley.
4—John Murphy.
5—John Reilly.
1419—Heimerdinger vs. Lehigh Valley R. R.
1739—Hergday vs. Slate.
1547—G. H. Haulenbeek Adv. Agency vs. Clark.
1626—Kennenberg vs. Balcolm.
3794½—Ludecke vs. Met. St. Ry.
1435—Madison Sq. Light Co. vs. Kelt.
1697—Cruger vs. Hunt.
1253—Wertheim vs. Strong.
805—Abrahams vs. Morrison.
1427—Hibbard vs. Monegal.
1253—Gerken vs. Ruppert.
450—Schurr vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1959—Paine vs. Bol.
1653—Sadofsky vs. Alpert.
1994—Held vs. Goldberg.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Smith, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Walsh for the People.

1—Lena Lieberman.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Preferred causes.

12084—Boehm vs. Motley
11914—Fyfe vs. Paine.
11708—Corbin vs. Field.
12176—Nichols vs. Miller
11737—Baxter vs. Moffatt.
12303—Bornheimer vs. Gillen.
12206—Lubitz vs. Summit Knitting Co.
12501—Emerson vs. Rose

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III. and IV., for trial.

4313—Garvey vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4365—Bangham vs. same
4366—Same vs. same.
4331—Sheridan vs. same.
6128—Howard vs. Rankin.
6388—Edwards vs. Huffman House.
6067—Hamburger Provident Sav. Assn. v s.
6766—Werner vs. Rappheim.
3921—Levene vs. Clark.
10293—Ward vs. St. Vincent's Hospital.
4389—Greenbaum vs. Fowler.
6719—Leggeratt vs. City of New York.
4897—Sternberger vs. Croner.
6701—Danuco vs. Murray
6709—Doorley vs. Electric Vehicle Co.
620—Cohen vs. Reiss.
2053—Leotsakos' vs. Vlasto.
6195—Keil vs. Mayor, &c.
11818—Lichtenstein vs. same.
4370—Fuller vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6137—Norwood vs. Mayor, &c.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 7166.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts V., VI., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., IX., X., and XI., for trial.

6987—Reynolds vs. Brenner.
4441—Hannah vs. Anderson.
6461—Hinckle vs. Hayes.
1533—Wiedermann vs. Everard.
5250—Sweeney vs. Brennan.
4009—Raymond vs. Dittenhoefer.
4018—Relman vs. Dreicer.
4113—McManus vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
6782—Murray vs. Brennan
4303—Di Pascale vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4307—Buchanan vs. same.
4522—Steele vs. Hutkopf
2229—Kissel vs. Flint.
5972—Herrick vs. Guarantors' Finance Co.
4306—Masterson vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4309—Franklin vs. same.
5491—Berringer vs. New York Steam Co.
5927—Harris vs. Goodman.
6144—Philban vs. Standard Structural Co.
6529—Hayden vs. Bell.
6931—Supple Hardware Co. vs. Driggs.
6935—Bowie vs. Gross.
6954—Smith vs. Keser.
2865½—D. M. Kiehler & Sons Co. vs. Boylan.
541—A. Blum, Jr., & Sons vs. United Firemen's Ins. Co.
5144—Danzig vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
7039—Hewitt vs. Miller.
3646—Rosenstein vs. Prince.
5442—Syms vs. Von der Leith.
962—Palmer vs. Sun Printing & Pub. Co.
3028—Lippe vs. Moran.
4275—Banks vs. Union Ry. Co.
6432—Bowers vs. Sanford.
5658—Mengler vs. Hewson.
6147—Collis vs. Press Publishing Co.
11313—Kister vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
4672—Townsley vs. Bankers' Life Ins. Co.
4292—Mahler vs. Joseph.
5437—Schmitz vs. Suzuki.
5242—Cuddy vs. Rainey.
5255—Marshall vs. Seelig
4392—Faber vs. Hamilton.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Maria S. Keyser,
Mary L. Housley,
George Pierce,
Meyer Bauland,
Gustavus S. Winston.
Augusta Schindler,
Mayer M. Schwartz,
Gustave P. Terrenoud,
Sarah Whitehead,
Frank Lask.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, Ground Floor, in County Court House—Fitzgerald, S. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1502—James MacKean.
1499—James Mullins.
1510—Robert Bolmer.
1531—Sarah Goodheim.
1468—Matthew F. Harney.
1471—Annie Taylor Morgan.
1516—Johanna B. Widmayer.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Hascall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. and must be placed upon the Chambers Clerk's calendar before that hour to entitle them to be heard. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

521—Greene vs. Electricity Newspaper Co.
617—Goldowitz vs. Healy.
1169—Alexander vs. Goodman.
3028—Cohal vs. Margraf.
1282—Leow vs. Con. Gas Co.
1348—Cohen vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1146—Dressner vs. Dressner.
3902½—Twelfth Ward Bank vs. Rogers.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1770—Villias vs. Stern.
1814—Meyer vs. Reorgan.
3895—Rodkinson vs. Met. Life Ins. Co.
1885—Gross vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R.
1809—Fried vs. Met. St. Ry.
1899—Con. Steel & M. Co. vs. Stole.
1914—Hutkoff vs. Lucas.
958—Balsam vs. Atkinson.
1874—Rosenberg vs. Friedland.
1924—Ketchum vs. Belding.
1925—Same vs. Munn.
1926—Same vs. Bates.
1927—Same vs. Morgan.
1928—Same vs. Dreyer.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

746—See & Theiss Marble Co. vs. Westchester Elec. R. R.
1316—Keller vs. Universal Storage & W. Co.
603—Jacobs vs. 3d Av. R. R.
815—Zimerspitz vs. Gross.
3696½—Haslacher vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1794—Saracco vs. Fiske.
1795—Tosi vs. same.
1982—Smith vs. Hubsam & Horrmann Brew. Co.
1986—Burkan vs. Moses.
1702—Park & Tilford vs. Thayer.
1731—Brumberg vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1484—Keller vs. Ketchum.
3922½—Purdy vs. C. C. White Paper Mfg Co.
791—Bergner vs. Russell.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

3536—Ludwig vs. Shuldiner.
748—Barkley vs. Wohlskehl. Order, &c.
749—Same vs. same.
3703—Perry vs. Rogers.
3190—Sternbach vs. H. S. Crocker Co.
3842—Scheuer vs. Rosenman.
3921—Angelino vs. Abelman.
3920—Stein vs. Ritchle.
3904—Strauss vs. Waldorf.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1995.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Gordon for the People.

1—Thomas J. Seery.
2—Nicol A. Douglas, John Crombie.
3—Joseph Kennedy.
4—Giacomo Calepio.
5—Andrew Smith.
6—Filippo Bambino.
7—Lelich Tannanwald.
8—James Kiernan, John Gallagher, John Toohill.
9—Charles Reilly.
10—Julius Samuels.
11—Robert H. Muxlow.
12—E. Arden Noblet.
13—Mary Heinz.
14—Christopher Kennedy
15—William McCarthy.
16—Louise Bergen, Ernestine Percoion. Pleadings.
1—John Gibson, William Deegan.
2—Anthony Fox.
3—Michael Janley.
4—John Murphy.
5—John Reilly.
1419—Heimerdinger vs. Lehigh Valley R. R.
1739—Hergday vs. Slate.
1547—G. H. Haulenbeek Adv. Agency vs. Clark.
1626—Kennenberg vs. Balcolm.
3794½—Ludecke vs. Met. St. Ry.
1435—Madison Sq. Light Co. vs. Kelt.
1697—Cruger vs. Hunt.
1253—Wertheim vs. Strong.
805—Abrahams vs. Morrison.
1427—Hibbard vs. Monegal.
1253—Gerken vs. Ruppert.
450—Schurr vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1959—Paine vs. Bol.
1653—Sadofsky vs. Alpert.
1994—Held vs. Goldberg.

CITY COURT—Special Term Trials—Jenks, J.—Day calendar.

To be continued—441—India, Wharf Brew. Co. vs. Brook. Wharf &c., Co.
488—Strack vs. Brooklyn El. R. R. Co.
489—Leverich vs. same.
490—Haggerty vs. same.
491—Haggerty vs. same.
492—D. T. Leverich vs. same.
493—Feeney vs. same.
440—Cleveland vs. Pomeroy.
377—Tompkins vs. Rosebrouck.
500—Lambertson vs. Lambertson.
437—Hadley vs. Hadley.
97—Ayers vs. Ayers.
324—Clarke vs. Sullivan.
313—Mead vs. Horin.
458—Chauncey vs.
171—Parks vs. Parks.
454—Lustig vs. Oliger.
87—McKeever vs. Cuhen.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—Part I. Gaynor, J.; Part II., Dickey, J.; Part III., Keogh, J.; Part IV., Maddox, J.; Part V., Lambert, J.

2776—Clark vs. Cliff Paper Co.
14 5— ann lly vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
2724—Rauch vs. same.
5214—Johnson vs. Lord.
2049—Solotoff vs. Davidsburgh.
2318—Glasbeen vs. Manhattan Lighterage Co
4444—Glass vs. Levy.
4457—People ex rel. O'Sullivan vs. Farrell
1783—Parsian vs. Russell.
1853—Jones vs. B., Q. C. & Sub. R. R.
2515—Bradford vs. Uhlman.
2601—Disler vs. McCauley.
354—Cmielewski vs. Mullenhauer Sugar Co.
1874—Evans vs. Gilbert.
2262—Peterson vs. Farrell.
1318—Larsen vs. Del., L. & W. R. R.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the calendar.

1266—Stuart vs. B'klyn Wharf Co.
2961—O'Connor vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
2052—Annunziato vs. Rudolph.
3625—Wolf vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2952—Ross vs. Williams.
2124—Dillon vs. Nassau R. R.
4573—Boskowitz vs. B. H. R. R.
4606—Kelly vs. City of New York et al.
4740—Freeman vs. B. H. R. R.
4603—Williamson vs. B. H. R. R.
2130—Knight vs. same.
1461—McCarroll vs. same.
3454—Connell vs. Standard Oil Co.
892—Flatow vs. Jenkins.
1726—Reeder vs. Merserau & Co.
2025—Poulson vs. Navarro.
1215—Quirk vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
42—Strauss vs. Edelstein
43—Matter of Flanagan.
44—Matter of Masscrop.
45—Matter of Baker.
46—Ray vs. N. Y. Bay R. R.
47—McConnell vs. Village of Tarrytown.
48—Doran vs. Harwick.
50—Pilkington vs. B. H. R. R.
51—Schreiver vs. B. H. R. R.
52—Palmer vs. Board of Education, &c.
53—Matter of Ibert.
2708—Gardiner vs. Campbell.
3424—Brown vs. B. H. R. R.
2384—Cowley vs. Nassau R. R.
3198—Morean vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
1878—Klein vs. B'klyn Union Gas Co.
4067—Baccio vs. N. Y. Condensed Milk Co.
4134—Reeder vs. Westphal.
4587—Whitbeck vs. Palmer et al.
4539—Francois vs. Morrison.
4577—Coughlin vs. B. H. R. R.
4508—Kling vs. same.
4571—Anwater vs. same.
4598—Gambino vs. Romeo.
4699—Hoy vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Herrman for the People.

1—Percy Simms.
2—Edward Johnson.
3—Thomas Jackson.
4—Samuel Bright.
5—Jennie Allen.
6—Thomas Feeney.
7—Louis Goldstein.
8—John H. Wills.
9—Frank Walsh, John Warren.
10—Frank Rossler, Thomas J. Horn, Thomas Curry.
11—Charles Fuchman.
12—Herman Fuchs, Harry Drepler.
1300—Shea vs. De Rago.
1463—Weekes vs. Buttman.
467—Simpson vs. Roseman.
1952—Kopke vs. Weber.
1954—Friedner vs. Well.
1634—Hart vs. Met. St. Ry.
1242—Klein vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3984½—Beere vs. Mayer.
1355—Goldberg vs. Briskman.
1965—Brown vs. Cooper.
1930—Same vs. Knowlson.
1931—Same vs. Waldstein.
1932—Same vs. Smith.
1935—Same vs. Loft.
1719—Everett vs. Meskin.
830—Phillips vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1912—Klenke vs. Haupt.
1792—Winich vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1798—Steinman vs. Zeman.
1799—Same vs. same.
1791—O'Connor vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1818—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. Jonasson.
1836—Kerr vs. Hyde.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Keogh, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Gordon for the People.

1—Thomas J. Seery.
2—Nicol A. Douglas, John Crombie.
3—Joseph Kennedy.
4—Giacomo Calepio.
5—Andrew Smith.
6—Filippo Bambino.
7—Lelich Tannanwald.
8—James Kiernan, John Gallagher, John Toohill.
9—Charles Reilly.
10—Julius Samuels.
11—Robert H. Muxlow.
12—E. Arden Noblet.
13—Mary Heinz.
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15—William McCarthy.
16—Louise Bergen, Ernestine Percoion. Pleadings.
1—John Gibson, William Deegan.
2—Anthony Fox.
3—Michael Janley.
4—John Murphy.
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1419—Heimerdinger vs. Lehigh Valley R. R.
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805—Abrahams vs. Morrison.
1427—Hibbard vs. Monegal.
1253—Gerken vs. Ruppert.
450—Schurr vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1959—Paine vs. Bol.
1653—Sadofsky vs. Alpert.
1994—Held vs. Goldberg.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

Referee Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Arnold vs. Arnold—Edwin G. Whittaker.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Morris Eschwege vs. Michael Coffel et al.—John Welch.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division, Second Judicial Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Bartlett, Hatch, Woodward, and Hirschberg, JJ.—Non-enumerated day calendar.

1—Oprandy vs. Garcia.
2—Oprandy vs. Garcia.
6—Climax Machine vs. Town of Montgomery
10—Matter of Potter.
14—Matter of Kendall.
15—Matter of Kendall.
8—Goodwin vs. Coler.
17—Recht vs. Ruhl.
24—New Rochelle Gas and Fuel Co. vs. Van Benschoten.
35—Everitt vs. Everitt.
194—Housman vs. Wright
20—Matter of Vacheron.
11—Depew vs. Solomonowitz

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Jenks, J.—Day calendar.

To be continued—441—India, Wharf Brew. Co. vs. Brook. Wharf &c., Co.
488—Strack vs. Brooklyn El. R. R. Co.
489—Leverich vs. same.
490—Haggerty vs. same.
491—Haggerty vs. same.
492—D. T. Leverich vs. same.
493—Feeney vs. same.
440—Cleveland vs. Pomeroy.
377—Tompkins vs. Rosebrouck.
500—Lambertson vs. Lambertson.
437—Hadley vs. Hadley.
97—Ayers vs. Ayers.
324—Clarke vs. Sullivan.
313—Mead vs. Horin.
458—Chauncey vs.
171—Parks vs. Parks.
454—Lustig vs. Oliger.
87—McKeever vs. Cuhen.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—Part I. Gaynor, J.; Part II., Dickey, J.; Part III., Keogh, J.; Part IV., Maddox, J.; Part V., Lambert, J.

2776—Clark vs. Cliff Paper Co.
14 5— ann lly vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
2724—Rauch vs. same.
5214—Johnson vs. Lord.
2049—Solotoff vs. Davidsburgh.
2318—Glasbeen vs. Manhattan Lighterage Co
4444—Glass vs. Levy.
4457—People ex rel. O'Sullivan vs. Farrell
1783—Parsian vs. Russell.
1853—Jones vs. B., Q. C. & Sub. R. R.
2515—Bradford vs. Uhlman.
2601—Disler vs. McCauley.
354—Cmielewski vs. Mullenhauer Sugar Co.
1874—Evans vs. Gilbert.
2262—Peterson vs. Farrell.
1318—Larsen vs. Del., L. & W. R. R.
2980—Martone vs. Lindino.
3926—Wheeler vs. Nassau Railroad.
1938—Lewis vs. Nassau Railroad.
2898—Nelson vs. Masonic Life Ins. Co.
1745—Goldklang vs. Nassau Railroad.
2282—Schranck vs. Nassau Railroad.
984—Hodgins vs. Carlin.
1751—Flanagan vs. B. H. R. R.
3161—Graham vs. Silver & Co.
3041—Simonson vs. B. H. R. R.
3191—Rhoades vs. B'k'n Union El. R. R.
2606—Wilson vs. Nassau R. R.
2352—Baldwin vs. Abraham.
2051—Dubbioso vs. Feron
4705—Josephine Hausman, an alleged incompetent.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the calendar.

1266—Stuart vs. B'klyn Wharf Co.
2961—O'Connor vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
2052—Annunziato vs. Rudolph.
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4740—Freeman vs. B. H. R. R.
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2130—Knight vs. same.
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1726—Reeder vs. Merserau & Co.
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4067—Baccio vs. N. Y. Condensed Milk Co.
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4587—Whitbeck vs. Palmer et al.
4539—Francois vs. Morrison.
4577—Coughlin vs. B. H. R. R.
4508—Kling vs. same.
4571—Anwater vs. same.
4598—Gambino vs. Romeo.
4699—Hoy vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

FRY, SIMON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON FRY, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Horwitz & Samuels, their attorneys, No. 346

DR. PARKHURST'S CHARGE

Says Christians Abandon City Government to "Thieves."

Affirms Churches Cannot Cope with Evils Now Leading the City's Youth to Perdition.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, from his pulpit in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, at the service yesterday morning again attacked the present city administration, blaming it for the vice that exists in New York and admitting that the churches and mission houses are unable to cope with it.

In referring to the duties of the minister and the layman, Dr. Parkhurst said, in part:

"With all the selfish men and all the wicked men that are in the ministry, from the days of Judas down, there yet prevails quite generally the idea that, whereas a ministerial Christian ought to be supremely burdened by the needs of mankind, a lay Christian can still be a good Christian—as good as there is any practical necessity for his being—and load himself with the burdens of mankind, in greater degree or in less degree, a good deal as he happens to feel like doing. In other words, there currently exists, even among men that ordinarily think pretty carefully, that distinction between being in the ministry and being out of it that operates to excuse men that are out of it from helping to carry that world burden that devolves upon every Christian. I am not arguing that the ministry should be less consecrated; God forbid!—but that Christianity is Christianity, loyalty to God, consecration to mankind, devotion to the generation, in the ministry or out of it.

"Now I want to illustrate my meaning by an example taken right out from the heart of the situation as it exists here in this city. This is not a bad town, if it be viewed with regard to the tremendously large element of straightforward and clean people that are in it. We have been divinely informed that those two distinguished cities that were destroyed by fire and brimstone in Abraham's time would have been spared if there had been as many as ten righteous men among the inhabitants. And undoubtedly we have thousands of just that character—as straightforward as Abraham himself—and more so if you take account of some of his dealings.

"Yet perhaps there is no city within the bounds of Christian civilization that is as vile in its administration as our own, but that is less the fault of the wicked people than it is of the righteous ones. It is properly demanded of a Christian citizen that he should carry upon his heart the civic needs of the people among whom he is planted. And that is not done. That is our trouble. If a man is a Christian, citizenship is appointed to be one of the channels through which he shall make his own personal character as a Christian a factor of the times in which he lives and of the town to which he belongs, and that is just what by any considerable number of Christian citizens is not done.

"Christians are Christians on Sunday, Christians at the prayer meetings, Christians at the communion table, work like slaves six days out of the week making money, and leave the city to be ruled by a race of thieves and vagabonds, and the consequence is that more children are being started on the direct road to hell every week than all the churches, missions, and Sunday schools combined are saving in a year.

"The point there, however, is not the condition of the city, but the fact that so many of those who are called Christians are Christian for themselves simply, and not for the rest of the world. I do not of course mean that as any sweeping characterization, although I do not understand how as a community we could be where we are to-day if there were not an enormous mass of so-called Christians to whom that last remark of mine applies.

"All of the foregoing, then, indicates self-forgetting and outward-reaching tendency of individual Christianity, when genuinely established in the heart, regardless of all distinction of clergyman and layman, missionary and Assemblyman, Sunday school teacher and stock broker."

ATTACKING CITY VICE.

Inspector Cross Adopts a New Police Plan to Cleanse the Lower East Side.

Inspector Cross of the First Inspection District, whose territory includes the several police precincts on the lower east side, instituted a new order of things last night with a view of driving disorderly women from the flats, the tenement houses, and the streets of the Twelfth Precinct, which is commanded by Capt. Herlihy.

Inspector Cross said, in speaking of what the police propose to do, that the condition of affairs relative to the prevalence of the social evil on the streets and in the tenements in that particular portion of the town had been notoriously a subject of newspaper comment and criticism. He does not think, he said, that the picture is as bad as it has been painted in the public press, and he added:

"We have determined to give the subject heroic treatment. After consultation with Chief Devery I asked him to send me forty young, unmarried men from up town and from all parts of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx for the purpose of cleaning out the precinct. He has done so, and these men have just left my office to go into the precinct and honestly arrest all women soliciting on the streets or from the stoops or windows of flats and tenement houses, and we will thus probably ascertain where the evil exists, if its exists anywhere.

"All these men are young officers, are unacquainted with the east side, and are unknown to the residents of that locality. These men will remain at the duty assigned them until their usefulness is past, when they will be sent back to their precincts, and new men will be substituted. A special effort will be made to prosecute the landlords who rent their houses for immoral purposes. If it is necessary we will send down 200 men right into Allen Street, if those now detailed here are not enough for the work in hand."

The Inspector spoke earnestly, and Capt. Herlihy, the commander of the precinct, who sat beside him, nodded his head in approval of the Inspector's words.

DR. ADLER'S SHARP REBUKE.

Spirit of Money-Getting, He Declares, Vitiates His Society—Blames Men of Millions.

"Perils of the Modern Family" was the theme of Dr. Felix Adler yesterday morning before the Society for Ethical Culture at Carnegie Music Hall. Dr. Adler rebuked his congregation for being too much interested in money-getting, and for not being sufficiently interested in the higher things of life. He specifically criticised them for never having furnished him with a helper from their own number in all the years he has led the society.

Dr. Adler first discussed the relation of parents and children. In part, he said:

"There are two theories of life, precisely opposite to each other, which to-day have a pernicious influence on the family. They are individualism and socialism. Individualism is the doctrine of people who like to be alone, to do as they please. When every member of the family feels that way, that interdependence which is the joy and beauty of family life is destroyed. In its extreme form individualism in politics leads straight to Anarchism.

"Socialism, on the other hand, commends itself to those who like to be in a crowd. It is a grand idea, that of universal fraternity, but if it means in practice merely the minimizing of your duty to your own kith and kin, it may work great evil. Socialism, with all its grand enthusiams, is the great enemy of the family.

"But the greatest enemy of all, perhaps, is materialism. What was the great object of parents in Greece and Rome? To make their children happy, as we say? Not at all. In Greece the aim was to equip a son to worthily hold a great position in the State. The citizens of Rome strove to make their children worthy members of the sovereign Roman people. In each case it was that they should serve interests greater than themselves. The purity of Hebrew family life has been proverbial until very recently. This purity was the chief boast of the race. The Jews above other maintained a great ideal.

"To-day we desire that our children shall be good American citizens. But we do not educate our children to be faithful to Jewish tradition, nor do Christians educate theirs to be devoted members of the body of Christ. We try, indeed, to 'make them happy.' When was happiness made the chief object of life? Formerly a father said to his son: 'I serve, that you may serve.' Now he says: 'I toil, I save up.' For what? Why, 'that you may have a good time.' We are not selfish ourselves, but we are absolutely selfish in regard for our children. If some power should offer to make your son one of the great chiefs of our time, a multi-millionaire, how many of you would not jump at the offer? We must, indeed, educate our children to get moderate wealth, but the aim should be efficiency in necessary work.

"Why should we throw temptations in the way of our sons by piling up great fortunes for them? During the war with Spain some of the sciens of our wealthy families prided themselves on their ability to endure hardships even better than the sons of poor men. If so, why should they return to luxury, to the life of clubs? Why should strong, able men live like valetudinarians? If we cultivate hardihood in our children, we should not need to worry about their getting on.

"Why is such a deep resentment felt against those who direct great financial operations to-day, although they may unconsciously be rendering a social service? The question has been raised as to whether the charities of these men do not justify their huge fortunes. Not a bit of it. Such charity cannot efface a single wrong done in accumulating the money. President Hadley has suggested the ostracizing of these men, and the pertinent question has been raised, Who will do the ostracizing? Our whole society is infiltrated with the money-getting idea.

"I have been serving you for nearly twenty-four years, and I had helpers who came from the East and from the West, but never one from this society. Why is it that you have never given me a single helper? It is not because of the spirit of money-getting? Is it not because you care for your child's happiness, and not for its well-being?

"We should not forget the example of that Hebrew mother who was willing to see her son led even the way of Calvary, in order that He might unfold and make manifest what was divine in Him. The mothers who love what is divine in their sons, and the sons who spring from them, will renew the world."

FIFTY YEARS A PASTOR.

The Rev. Dr. John D. Wells of Brooklyn Celebrates the Event.

The Rev. Dr. John D. Wells yesterday celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his installation as pastor of the South Third Street Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn. In honor of the event the interior of the church was decorated with greens, while the pulpit was about hidden from view by cut flowers, palms, and ferns.

The morning service was largely attended and the anniversary sermon was preached by the Rev. N. Woolsey Wells, a son of the venerable minister, who has been Dr. Wells's assistant for several years. Dr. Wells occupied a seat in the pulpit, but made no remarks.

There was a communion service in the afternoon, which was attended by the pastors and members of the Ainslie Street, Ross Street, Noble Street, and Throop Avenue Presbyterian Churches, which are offshoots from Dr. Wells's church. A reception will be tendered Dr. Wells on Wednesday and Thursday.

FEAST OF ST. AGNES OBSERVED.

Elaborate Service in the Church Named for Her—Gifts Announced.

The Feast of St. Agnes was observed at St. Agnes's Church, in East Forty-third Street, yesterday morning. Bishop James E. Quigley of Buffalo celebrated a solemn pontifical mass and Archbishop Corrigan presided in the sanctuary. They were assisted by the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Brann, pastor of the church, and several other priests. The music was elaborate and the choir was accompanied by the organ and an orchestra. The collection was made by twenty-two girls dressed in white and wearing lilies and other white flowers. Bishop Quigley, during the mass, wore a mitre used only on special occasions, made of gold and studded with jewels. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Seton of New Jersey, who took for his subject "Faith."

Previous to the sermon Dr. Brann announced the unveiling yesterday of a marble statue in the sanctuary of St. Joseph. The statue, which is of white marble, stands about five feet high and represents St. Joseph with a saw in his hand instead of the proverbial lily. This was done by the sculptor, Joseph Sibbel, in compliance with Dr. Brann's wishes, as he considered that St. Joseph was the saint of the workingman, and as such should be shown. The statue was a gift to Dr. Brann by a parishioner. Dr. Brann announced that the first donation for the establishing of a scholarship in the parochial school had been received and that several more had been promised.

It was also announced that during the week the sacred relics of St. Agnes, which are kept at St. Agnes's Church, would be on view for the veneration of the parishioners. The relics are incased in a gold casket and are imbedded in the altar of St. Joseph at the right of the large altar of St. Agnes.

Mission to Non-Catholics.

The Roman Catholic Church of St. Paul the Apostle, at Columbus Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, was crowded last evening at the service announced for non-Catholics. All of the pews on the middle aisle were set apart for the accommodation of non-Catholics and all were filled. This was the first meeting in a concerted movement on the part of the Catholic Church in this country. The work at the Church of St. Paul the Apostle is in charges of Fathers Doyle and Handly. Father Doyle said last evening that numerous complaints had been made on the part of Protestant churches that they were losing their hold on the masses. It was to reach the large unchurched class that the movement was organized.

Allen Street Church Anniversary.

The eighty-ninth anniversary of the Allen Street Methodist Episcopal Church, in Rivington Street, near Ludlow, was celebrated yesterday. Bishop Edward G. Andrews preached the anniversary sermon. In the afternoon a luncheon was served to those friends of the church and old members who had come from a distance by the Ladies' Aid Society, and at 2 o'clock the Sunday school services were held. At 6:30 o'clock there was a revival of the "Old Allen Street Six O'clock Prayer Meeting," led by W. P. Sandford, and the services of the day were brought to a close at 8 o'clock with a church service, at which the Rev. Dr. Joseph Pullman preached a sermon.

Mission Work of Women.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Woman's Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church in America was celebrated yesterday at the Marble Collegiate Church. Mrs. Paul D. Van Cleef presided. A history of the work of the board was read by Mrs. De Witt Knox, and the Rev. Dr. John M. Ferris delivered an address, in which he complimented the women upon their success. John G. Fagg made an appeal for support in the mission work in Chiang-chiu. He said that $5,000 was required for a Christian school for girls and $2,500 for a home for the missionaries.

Annual Sermon to the Curlers.

About 150 members of the Grand National Curling Club of America attended services at the North Presbyterian Church, Thirty-first Street and Ninth Avenue, yesterday morning and listened to the Rev. Dr. S. B. Rossiter, the Chaplain of the club, who delivered his annual sermon to the curlers. Dr. Rossiter, speaking of curling and its moral effects, said that the unwritten laws of the game forbade betting and decreed that no money prizes should be given, and that the game should not be played on Sunday. These, he said, were strong points in favor of this clean, healthy sport. Among the officers of the club present were President John McGaw of Boston, Vice President W. D. Edwards of Jersey City, Treasurer George W. Peene of Yonkers, and Secretary David Foulis of this city.

GETS PRINCIPAL WHEN SIXTY.

Son of Henry Kretzchnar Can Only Use Income Until Then.

The will of Henry Kretzchnar of Brooklyn, which has been filed in the office of the Surrogate of Kings County, contains a peculiar provision. The provision is that the testator's only son, John H. Kretzchnar, cannot secure control of his share of the estate until he is sixty years old.

Kretzchnar, who died on Jan. 12, left an estate worth $80,000. He directs that the executors invest $15,000 for his son, the income from this investment to be paid to him, and when he is sixty years old he is to have control of the principal. The other beneficiaries under the will are the testator's daughter and his two nieces.

Hardly necessary to remind you that the January thaw has been with us. What you may not know is that some of our fancy sack suit prices have also been doing a little thawing.

$15 now gives a choice from some 1200 suits—values that ought to thaw your heart.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

They are telling a rather good story about W. A. White, editor of The Emporia (Kan.) Gazette, who recently obtained notoriety among politicians by reason of some very clever editorials he has written. So much talk did these create that Senator Hanna, when in the West, took occasion to visit Mr. White, congratulate him on his editorials, and incidentally suggest that if there was any little favor that the Administration could do for so able a man and so ardent a patriot it would be willing and glad to do it, and all that sort of thing—a regular political jolly. White was inclined to pose a little, and so, in rather pompous fashion, goes the story, brushed Senator Hanna aside with an oft-repeated, "I am the editor of The Emporia Gazette, Sir! Kansas is all right, and she does not want anything at the hands of the Administration; nor do I."

Shortly after this interview White appeared in Washington and turned up at Senator Hanna's committee room. Aha, thought the Ohio politician, my Kansas peacock has come off his perch and has caught a glimpse of his feet. But he greeted Mr. White most effusively and courteously chatted with him awhile. Deftly he led up to his point, and then:

"Now, Mr. White, is there anything I can do for you or your friends out in Kansas? If there is, just say the word, and I will see what can be done."

Still pompous, Mr. White drew himself up, and again sang the chorus, "I am the editor of The Emporia Gazette! Kansas is all right, and she has nothing to ask at the hands of the Administration; nor have I!"

Senator Hanna was puzzled. He did not know what to make of his friend, and finally hinted that if there was anything in the way of Post Offices in his State that his friends were aching to run, he might be able to help him a bit. After beating about the bush for a time, Mr. White broke out with:

"I really, Senator, if you wish to serve me, there is one favor I would like to ask, and that is that you will introduce me to the President."

The Senator rubbed his hands, smiled, sent for a messenger, and agreed to arrange the thing at once. This was done, and the pair soon drove to the White House, where there was a formal introduction, then an informal chat, in which Mr. White reasserted that "Kansas is all right" and the rest of it. Then the President, having been given a tip, brought up the Post Office suggestion, and this landed the fish. Mr. White then unfolded one of the most novel schemes that it had been the President's privilege to listen to in all his years of experience. It was something after this fashion:

"You see, Mr. President, I am the editor of The Emporia Gazette. Kansas is all right, and I have nothing to ask for her or for myself. But some of my friends in one faction of the Republican Party in our place have decided to ask that I be appointed Postmaster, and I will receive the support of a faction of the Democrats. I expect my nomination, with the accompanying petition, will be sent you in a couple of weeks."

"All right, Mr. White," said the President, "I promise you I will make the appointment as soon as the matter comes to my attention."

"That's just what I don't want you to do," said Mr. White, to the astonishment of the President and Senator Hanna. "I want you to find some reason for refusing to appoint me. I don't care what it is—incompetence, unfitness, bad politics, anything you like, only promise me that you will not let me be appointed. You see, the situation is like this. I am the editor of The Emporia Gazette. As such I receive a salary of about $2,000 a year. As Postmaster I would get about $3,000. Now, as the editor of The Emporia Gazette I am in a more or less independent position. As Postmaster I reckon there would be a lot of fellows who would come to me to borrow money, many of them men whom I could not afford to refuse. I have figured it out that they would want to borrow about $5,000 in the course of a year. I cannot afford to lend any such sum of money, and therefore I have come to you to ask that you will refuse to appoint me when my name is sent in to you. That will prevent me from offending my friends. Oh, Kansas is all right, and she has no favors to ask of the Administration except this one, and this one she would very much like you to grant."

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What new direction the fancy of the collector will take is a subject that is just now interesting dealers in prints as well as the fadist. Fashions there are in the collection of engravings just as in the collection of gowns for my lady's wardrobe. It was but a few years ago that every print sharp was hunting high and low for pictures of Napoleon, and of people and things that had to do with him. The craze was hardly ended when Washington was taken up by whoever has the making of these styles, and that fashion is only just beginning to die out. There was a feeble attempt last year to take up Oliver Cromwell in pictures as well as in literature, but it did not strike the popular notion, and died a natural death. Marie Antoinette seems to better catch public fancy than any other subject that has been talked of recently, and pictures of her by old French engravers have found their way to prominent places in most of the fashionable shops where such things are dealt in. The life of that unfortunate Queen had so much of the romantic and tragic in it that the feelers of the print buyer's pulse say it indicates a bit of fever when pictures of Marie are displayed. As over 200 portraits of the Queen are known to be in existence, there is an ample field for reapers to work in.

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"Reading of these suits brought by dressmakers against women to recover the cost of gowns furnished, reminds me of the experience that my wife is having with her dressmaker," said the man whose trade has no tricks in it. "She bought a dress pattern of eight and a half yards, I believe, of an unusual color and an exclusive design, and sent it to her dressmaker to have it made, taking the precaution to measure it before sending it out, so as to see that she got what she had paid for. In due time the dress came back, made as she wished it, and to all appearances satisfactory. But when she put on the skirt it was so scant—I believe they call it—that she could not walk while wearing it. Now, my wife likes to be able to move about, and she was sure she had bought cloth enough to furnish a skirt in which she could do so. So she measured the cloth as it was made up, and found that the woman who cut the dress had deliberately appropriated a yard and a half of the cloth, for it was just that amount shy of the quantity of goods she had sent to the dressmaker. The dress went back to the shop, and my wife went back with it, and demanded an explanation of the shortage. That, of course, she did not get, but as the cutter left the room when she entered it, she had a very well founded suspicion as to where that extra cloth had gone. The dressmaker promises to make inquiries, and if possible put the skirt in wearable condition. A few days later she sent word to my wife that she could not match the goods, could get no trace of any missing material, and so she has had the dress thrown back on her hands, with a demand that she pay for the goods. Inquiry instituted by my wife among her friends reveals the fact that this sort of petty thievery is common among dressmakers, and that they generally get away with the spoils all right, offering as an excuse 'short measure' on the part of the firm selling the goods. That sort of excuse would not work this time, and so the dressmaker has got to make good to me, you can bet, or there will be trouble. It is my first experience with this sort of thing, and it made me mad clear through on my wife's account, as she is unable to obtain another dress like this one on which she had set her heart, and which a thieving dressmaker ruined for her."

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Small fruit buyers can expect to get a full quart or pint of the fruit they buy now if they insist upon it, unless the basket in which the fruit is sold is marked "short" in letters one-half inch in height. If the marketman sells fruit in other packages than those so marked that do not contain the full measure he is liable to a fine of not less than $5 nor more than $20. This is because of a law passed at the last session of the Legislature, and which went into effect on Jan. 1. It is a law about which your marketman knows nothing in all probability, but it is a law all the same, and is Chapter 509. It provides that the quart basket shall contain sixty-seven cubic inches, the pint basket thirty-three and one-half inches, and the half pint basket sixteen and three-quarter inches when they are even full. When the package contains any less quantity the package must be marked "short," as stated. Manufacturers of the baskets used by growers and packers are said by the marketmen on the west side to know as little about this law as they do, and they say it is going to make a lot of trouble when the berry season is under way if any one tries to have the law enforced. It may also drive shippers in other States away from this market, and make a shortage of fruit in the berry season.

DORMAN B. EATON'S MEMORY.

Services at All Souls' Church—Carl Schurz and John H. Rhoades Praise His Work.

Services in honor of the memory of Dorman B. Eaton were held yesterday afternoon in All Souls' Church, Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street. The Rev. Thomas R. Slicer conducted the services. Eulogistic addresses were made by Carl Schurz, John Harsen Rhoades, Dr. Stephen Smith, and the Rev. Dr. Slicer. According to the wishes of Mrs. Eaton, there was no choir music, Organist Hoyt and Ludwig Hoffman rendering a short programme with organ and 'cello.

Mr. Schurz eulogized Mr. Eaton's work in the interests of the present system of civil service, giving to him the credit for the drafting of the present law. "That man is, indeed, to be envied," said Mr. Schurz, "who at the end of his life can look back over his career, and know that his days have been useful to his fellowmen. No one who knows the career of Dorman B. Eaton will deny that he was entitled to that happiness. I know of no man who more unselfishly strove for the betterment of the condition of his fellowbeings without hope or desire for reward.

"An unbeliever in the present-day theory that to the political victors all offices are legitimate spoils, with quiet and unostentatious courage he followed the dictates of his own conscience in advocating those measures which he believed to be for the relief, upbuilding, or advancement of his country and countrymen. When the question of civil service reform on the merit system was first agitated the draft of a law submitted was considered such an excellent one that it was unanimously accepted, and he was virtually the author of the present law under which our civil service operates."

Mr. Rhoades said in part:

"No nation has achieved and maintained lasting greatness which has not been builded upon foundations created by those who have recognized that obedience to the moral laws which govern the universe must be welded into the State, and who, forgetful of self and inspired by unselfish love for their fellow-men, have given their lives to public service for the public good. It is for reasons such as these that we are here to-day to do honor to the memory of our friend, and to set the seal of our commendation upon his work.

"Many years ago, when engaged in a contest to wrest the control of a great corporation from the hands of those who had proved unworthy of the trust confided in them, he received many letters of a threatening character, and his friends, alarmed, begged him to withdraw from the contest, telling him he was powerless in the hands of those threatening his life. His only reply was: 'I cannot. I have my duty to perform, and I will perform it.' And after the attempt on his life was made he still remained the same undaunted, courageous man, ready to obey whenever duty called."

Dr. Stephen Smith spoke of Mr. Eaton's work in improving and in some cases establishing the Health, Dock, Fire, and other city departments, as well as his reorganization of the police courts.

Col. Sanger May Succeed Col. Smith.

National Guardsmen in Brooklyn are discussing a report that Col. William Cary Sanger may be named to succeed Col. Smith as commander of the Twenty-third Regiment. Members of the regiment say that Col. Sanger would not accept the command without pressure, and it is said that a plan is on foot to organize a demonstration which will convince him that he is wanted.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Upholstery Department.
Fourth Floor.

About 400 pairs fine French Renaissance Lace Curtains,—attractive designs, full size,
$4.75, $6.00 and $8.75 per pair.

Arabian Lace Curtains,—heavy corded patterns,—lace edge and insertions,
$5.00, $7.50 and $9.50 per pair.
Usual Price $6.50 to $11.50.

250 pairs Portieres,—showing latest designs in reversible Armures, Oriental striped fabrics, Victorian Damask, Fringed Moiré, Corded Reps, and imitation Satin Derby,
$3.75, $4.75 and $7.50 per pair.
Value $7.50 to $13.75.

Extensive collection, India Table Covers,—novel designs, 1 yard, 1¼ yards and 1½ yards square,
35c., 75c. and $1.00 each.

Lounge Cushions, down filled,—covered with Oriental stuffs;
$1.90 and $2.25 each.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Sale of
High Class Garments.

We will offer the entire balance of our choicest Imported and Domestic garments at very attractive prices.

Fine Velour Jackets, High Art Automobile Coats, Carriage Wraps, and Evening Capes,
at the following prices:
$22.50, $37.50, $57.50, $75.00 & $100.00,
original prices $50 to $300.

These garments are only one of each kind—sizes mostly 34, 36 & 38—but enough garments to make selection from.

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FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

A Bit of Dutch History.

It was the Dutch who brought to the new world more domestic refinements and comforts than any other people. In England, for instance, domestic comfort, to say nothing of elegance, was unknown until Charles II. taught his people what he had learned in Holland.

Some of the Dutch furniture of these times was so comfortable, so charming in its quaintness, and, withal, oftentimes so elegant in line, that we have reproduced chairs—rush-seated, broad, "squat," sturdy—the very epitome of quaintness and comfort—they are "delightful old shoes of chairs." Tea tables—bandy-legged, clawfooted, perchance with movable top—imagine them keeping merry with Delft teacups. Work-tables, wonderfully handy—the Dutch wives were famous needlewomen. Card-tables, desks, cupboards, plate, and spoon racks, many now even below factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

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FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

SOROSIS
TRADE MARK.
THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN.

Excellence of comfort and appearance, added to durability and quality, render this shoe the standard of fashionable foot gear.
Sizes 1 to 9. Widths 00 to 5.
35 varieties. Prices always uniform.
$3.50 per pair.
Sold in New York, exclusively by
JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

WENT UP DUMB WAITER ROPE.

Colored Tried to Reach His Apartment This Way and Broke His Leg.

William Coloe, a printer, twenty-three years of age, lies in the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital, with his right leg broken and experience enough to last him for the rest of his life as to dumb waiters as a means of approaching one's room in the upper story of a flat house.

Coloe lives with his brother, Thomas Coloe, in the apartments on the fifth floor of 515 West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street. Coloe went out Saturday night, and on his return home found he had lost his latch key. He went to the basement window, which he kicked open, and was half way through it when he was pulled out by a policeman of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station, who mistook him for a burglar. Coloe knew the patrolman, and he was allowed to crawl in through the basement window on the explanation that he had lost his latch key.

On getting into the basement Coloe tried the door leading to the first floor, but found it locked. He then thought it would be a good idea to ascend the dumb waiter shaft by means of the rope. Coloe wriggled himself into the shaft and then began to climb the rope. He had nearly reached the opening at the fifth floor when the rope broke and Coloe fell to the bottom of the shaft.

Coloe yelled when he fell and aroused the whole house. It was thought by the tenants that burglars had gotten into the house. The janitor put on his clothes and taking a revolver and a lamp went into the basement. He found Coloe lying at the bottom of the shaft and pulled him out.

HARLEM ORATORS DINE.

Assistant District Attorney Blumenthal Speaks on the War.

The Orators of Harlem dined last night. By that is not meant the spellbinders who in each campaign hold Republican and Democratic audiences enthralled by golden chains of eloquence. The Orators are a band of twenty young men of Harlem who are bent upon the search for one or more of their number who may be truly great.

They organized last September, and to celebrate their progress dined last night in the Harlem Arcade, at 211 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street. About sixty covers were laid. Maurice B. Blumenthal, the Assistant District Attorney, was the guest and speaker of honor. He talked on "The Boer War," saying, in part:

"Oh, you poor, persecuted people of the South Africa Republic, stand by your guns! There is a just God who presides over the destinies of nations! He will raise up friends to fight your battles for you. Our sympathies are with you. Our guns soon may be. We join you, oh! persecuted brothers in the prayer for continued liberty, and may God answer it for you as He has done for us."

At the conclusion of the speaking the guests and members of the society indulged in dancing for the balance of the night.

O'Neill's.

Women's Spring Suits.

We are now showing in our Cloak and Suit Dept. a collection of the New Suits for the coming season, and beg to extend an invitation to our patrons to call and inspect them. They are strictly men tailored, custom finished, and include all the popular materials. Two noteworthy items:

Suits of Oxford and Venetian Suitings, short jaunty jacket that can be worn open or closed, new French Back, lined throughout with self color taffeta, new box plaited skirt lined with percaline . . . 18.00

Walking Suits of Pebble Cheviot, fly front walking coat and new box plaited skirt, entire suit lined throughout with extra quality of black taffeta . . . 25.00

Exceptional Value in Silk Waists!

A Special Lot of new waists, just finished, on sale to-day. They are made of Good Quality Taffeta with cordings and hemstitching—all the new shades . . . 4.98 each

Orders by Mail Will Receive Prompt Attention.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

birds Mate now; breeding pairs, singer, according to voice, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00; female, $1.00. Holden's New Book on Birds; all about mating, food, care, and how to keep bird singing, with full price list of all birds and cages by mail, 25 cts., stamps. Song Restorer by mail, 25 cts. Free list all birds. G. H. HOLDEN, 240 6th Ave., N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S B'way & 20th.....Begins 8:30
Daniel Frohman, Manager.
Matinées: Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
LAST 2 WEEKS
LAST 2 WEEKS
of Henry Arthur Jones's merry comedy,
THE MANEUVERS OF JANE.

***Monday, Feb. 5, Daniel Frohman will present the new comedy of modern society, by "John Oliver Hobbes," (Mrs. Craigie) with the full strength of his company, including Hilda Spong, John Mason, Edward Morgan, and Mary Manning.) The play is entitled:
THE AMBASSADOR.
Orders for seats received and filed.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. At 8:30.
Daniel Frohman...Mgr.
TO-NIGHT—FIRST TIME.
Charles Frohman Presents
A NEW PARISIAN COMEDY, entitled
The Surprises of Love.
By Paul Belhaud and Michael Carre.
Cast will include: Elsie De Wolfe, H. Reeves Smith, Charles Abbott, Eric Hope, Charles Bowser, Clayton White, Frank Lea Short, Margaret Robinson, Olive May, Helen Keating, Ellen Gall, and others.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
To-night at 8, LE PROPHETE. Mmes. Schumann-Heink and Suzanne Adams; MM. Alvarez, Plançon, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor Mancinelli.
Wed. Ev'g, Jan. 24, at 7:30, DIE MEISTERSINGER. Mmes. Emma Eames and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Rooy, Bertram, Friedrichs, (début,) Breuer, and Dippel. Conductor, Paur.
Fri. Ev'g, Jan. 26, at 7:45, Double Bill—DON PASQUALE. Mme. Sembrich; MM. Scotti, Pinkorsi, and Salignac. Conductor, Mancinelli. Followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Calvé and Mantelli; MM. Campanari and Dippel. Conductor, Bevignani.
Sat. Aft., Jan. 27, at 2, TANNHAUSER. Mmes. Ternina, Olitzka, and Nordica; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, and Plançon. Conductor, Paur.
Sat. Ev'g, Jan. 27, at 8, at Popular Prices, FAUST. Mmes. Emma Eames and Mantelli; MM. Saleza, Ocellier (début) and Pringle. Conductor, Bevignani.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

WALLACK'S.
POSTPONED TILL TUESDAY.
Olga Nethersole
IN SAPHO.
Tickets purchased for Monday good for Tuesday. Will positively appear Tuesday night.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
JANUARY 20 TO 27.
OPEN 9 A. M. TO 11 P. M.
5th NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF CYCLES, AUTOMOBILES AND ACCESSORIES.
50c. ADMISSION 50c.

AMERICAN 42ND & 8TH AVE. CASTLE SQ. OP. CO.
3d Year. TO-NIGHT SILVER VIOLET VASE SOUVENIRS.
1st Time of European Success,
AT THE LOWER HARBOUR (A BASSO PORTO.)
Preceded by THE MAGIC MELODY Always in English.
Evs., 8:15. 25c. to $1. Mats. Wed., Sat., 1,100 seats, 25c

Koster & Bial's
THE GREAT LAFAYETTE, MARION MANOLA, MARIE JANSEN, Ritchie, Binns & Binns, the 5 Cornallos Sisters, McNulty, Sclaret, Max Unger, Sheik Hadji Takar.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance.
MINNIE SELIGMAN.
LeROY AND CLAYTON.
Mr. and Mrs. ELLIS. CASE. LOUISE GUNNING. JOHN BOWKER: Transvaal, Illustrated.

CASINO! Beginning TONGT. 2 wks. only. MATINEES WEDS. & SATS
Geo. W. Lederer's London Co in The Belle of N. Y.
Orig. Cast & Chorus of 2 years run in London.

COMIQUE B'WAY & 29TH ST. THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.
MATINEE TODAY 25 & 50
GAY MASQUERADERS. 2 Burlesques and Vaudeville.

THE DEWEY MATINEE TO-DAY.
VICTORIA BURLESQUERS,
East 14th St. "A High Balk" Calceda, The Nawns.

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
The Latest Musical Comedy Success,
THREE LITTLE LAMBS

BROADWAY Theatre. 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
NEXT MATINEE WEDNESDAY AT 2.
THE GREAT SUCCESS, BEN-HUR

Knickerbocker. Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
N. C. GOODWIN and MAXINE ELLIOTT
LAST 2 WEEKS OF THE COWBOY AND THE LADY.
Feb. 5—Mr. Goodwin-Miss Elliott (A New Play.)

Hammerstein's 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. VICTORIA Evgs. 8:30. Sat. Mat. 2:15.
Mat. Sat. Prices, 50, 75, $1.00
Jerome Sykes & Edna Wallace Hopper AND CHRIS AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP

THE NEW YORK Positive Production, TO-MORROW (TUES.) EVE. BROADWAY TO TOKIO
Tickets bought for Jan. 20 good for 23d.

HURTIG & SEAMON W. 125th St. Kathryn Osterman & Co.
JOHN KERNELL—LEW HAWKINS, Stanley & Wilson, Three Livingstons, Ward & Curran, The Eldridges, & others.

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only.
MAY IRWIN IN SISTER MARY
Phone 2224 Mad. Sq.
BEST ORCHESTRA SEATS ONLY $1.50.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
Always Crowded. "WAY DOWN EAST."
Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10.

HERALD SQ. Thea. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
DAVID BELASCO presents his new triumph Naughty Anthony

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL. Matinées B'way & 30 St. Tues. & Sat.
Whirl-I-Gig & BARBARA FIDGETY

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. 10c. to all. Moore's New Orleans Minstrels.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Tuesday Evening, February 6th.
GALA CONCERT
The entire proceeds to be devoted to the
Dewey Arch Fund
Among the distinguished artists who have kindly volunteered their services are:
Madame Nordica and Madame Gadski, Mr. Edouard de Reszke and Mr. Evan Williams, and other soloists.
Mr. Emil Paur, } Conductors.
Mr. Walter Damrosch, }
The full chorus of the Oratorio Society and an orchestra of sixty
Prices: $3, $2, $1.50, and $1. Boxes, $50. Seats and boxes can be obtained at box office, Carnegie Hall, and Tyson's.

PADEREWSKI
and
ADAMOWSKI QUARTET.
Only Recital at Sherry's.
TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 23, AT 4.
Mr. Paderewski will play Soli by Chopin, Schumann, Liszt, and Paderewski.
Tickets now on sale at SCHUBERTH'S, TYSON'S, all principal hotels, and at Sherry's.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York
EMIL PAUR.....Conductor
Fri., Jan. 26, at 2 P.M. Sat., Jan. 27, at 8:15 P.M.
SOLOIST: MME. SCHUMANN-HEINK.
Program: Overture "The Flying Dutchman," Wagner; "Ganymed," for Contralto and Orchestra, L. V. Saar; Symphony No. 4, B flat

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 22, 1900. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Jan. 20...	1,582,317
Same week last year.....	5,731,976
To date this year.....	7,100,032
Corresponding date last year.	15,135,707

Bonds for the week.....	$13,910,400
Same week last year.....	$38,133,600
To date this year.....	$30,482,500
Corresponding date last year.	$95,716,540

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2@4½; at three months, 5; at six months, 5½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of ¼ per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

American Ice	1¾	D. M. & Ft. D.	1
Am. District Tel.	5	Evans. & T. H.	1½
Am. Sugar Ref.	1¼	Hock. Valley	1¼
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1½	Ill. Central	2¾
Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	1¾	Iowa Central pf.	2½
Brook. R. T.	1¾	Mo. Pacific	2¾
Brunswick City	2¾	N. J. Central	1
Canadian Pacific	1½	Norf. & West.	1¼
C., B. & Q.	1¼	Norf. & West. pf.	1½
Chi. Gt. Western	1¼	Pacific Coast	1¾
Chi. Gt. West pf. A.	1½	Pressed Steel Car pf.	1¼
Chi. Gt. West pf. B.	2½	Pullman Co.	1¾
Chi., Gt. West. deb.	2½	Reading 2d pf.	1½
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1	St. L. Southwest.	1¼
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1	St. L. Southwest pf.	1¾
C., M. & St. P. pf.	1½	Union Pacific pf.	1
C., L. & W. pf.	1½	U. S. Leather pf.	1¾
Col. & South. 1st pf.	2½	Wis. Cent. pf.	1
D. & R. G. pf.	1¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malt. pf.	1½	Met. St. Ry.	1¼
Balt. & Ohio	1¾	Nat. Biscuit	1¾
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	2½	N. Y. Air Brake	7¾
Col. & Hock. C. & I.	1	P., C., C. & St. L.	1¾
Consol. Gas	3½	R. G. West. pf.	1
Glucose Sug. Ref.	1	Third Av.	10½
Gt. North. pf.	3½	Union Bag & Paper.	2
H. B. Claflin Co.	1½		

***

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Adams Express 4s.	1	K., C., P. & G. 1st, trust receipts	1½
Ann Arbor 4s	2	Knox. & Ohio 1st.	3
At., T. & S. F. gen.	1	Lake Erie & W. 1st.	1
At., T. & S. F. adj.	1½	Lake Erie & W. 2d.	3½
Balt. & Ohio 3½s.	1	L., Ev. & St. L. con. 5s, t. r.	8
Balt. & Ohio 4s.	1	Louis. & N., unif. 6s.	1
B. & O. S. W. 3½s.	2½	Leh. & W. B. con. 7s.	2½
C. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1	Mex. C. 1st com. inc.	3
Cent. Pac. 1st 4s.	1½	Mex. C. 2d con. inc.	1¼
Cent. Pac. 3½s.	1¼	Mo., Kan. & Tex. 1st.	1
Chi., B. & Q. deb. 5s.	1	M., K. & T. of T. 1st.	1½
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 3½s	1¾	Mo. Pacific con.	1½
C., I. & L. ref. 6s.	1	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st 4s	1¼
C., M. & St. P., C., P. & W. 5s.	1¼	N. Y., O. & W. 4s.	1¼
C. & N. W. deb. 5s, 1909	1	Norf. & W. con. 4s.	2½
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s.	1¼	Rich. & Dan. 6s.	1¼
C., St. P., M. & O. 6s.	1¾	St. L. S. W. 1st.	1
C., C., C. & St. L. gen.	1½	St. L. S. W. 2d.	2½
Clev. & Mah. Val. 5s.	1	St. P., M. & M., Mon. ex. 4s	1
Col. Mid. 2-4s.	1¾	St. P. & Sioux C. 1st.	2½
Col. Mid. 1st 4s.	1	San A. & A. P. 4s.	1½
Col. Fuel & I. gen.	1½	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	7
D. & R. G. con. 4s.	2	Ulster & Del. 1s.	1
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y. conv. 5s	1½	Union Pacific 4s.	2
Erie 1st con. 7s.	1	Va. Mid. gen.	1
Erie 1st con. 4s.	2½	Va. M. gen., stamped.	1
Evans. & T. H. gen.	1	Wabash 2d	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	3	Wabash deb. B.	1½
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st.	3½	W., D. M. Div. 5s.	1½
Green Bay deb., A.	2½	W. N. Y. & P. 1st.	1
Ill. Cent. coll. tr. 4s, 1953	1	W. N. Y. & P. gen.	2¾
Int. & Gt. Nor. 1st.	1	West Shore 4s, reg.	1
		Wis. Cent. gen. 4s.	1

Bonds Declined.

B'way & 7th Av. con.	1¼	N. Y. Gas & E. L., H. & P. 5s.	2¾
B., W. & W. 6s.	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s.	1
Flint & P. M. 6s.	1		
Peo. & East. inc.	2		

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Americans were dull and somewhat neglected. The best prices for the week were not maintained, although the changes were unimportant. Among the increases were Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, which rose ¾ of a point; Wabash debentures, ⅝; Wabash preferred, ½; Pennsylvania, ½, and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, ¼; Chesapeake and Ohio and Union Pacific preferred each fell ¼ point.

OUR LONDON CABLE.

THE WAR AND THE BANK RATE

Weakness of Money Leads to Fear of Foreign Demands for Gold—War Office Activity Injures Business—Indian Government Bank Project.

Cable Correspondence.

Copyright, 1900, The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Another reduction in the bank rate was inevitable in the existing state of our money market, and I am not sure it is to be the last. All the same, the open market is poorer by £1,700,000 than a year ago, so that the glut of free credits cannot now continue long or go much further. From this date onward to the end of March the collection of revenue usually causes the open market to be denuded of balances, but this year the war disbursements may more than neutralize this influence. The Government is certain to raise a large loan soon after Parliament meets, so it is quite possible that credits may accumulate in bankers' hands instead of being withdrawn from them. The Government's payments are heavily in arrears now, because its available means are exhausted. Should these payments come with a rush, the money market ease is sure to be accentuated and prolonged.

With all this allowed for, however, the discount rate cannot go much lower, because it is already at a point that tempts renewals of gold exports. The Bank only gained £45,000 last week, and the outflow of the metal is increasing. True, part of the withdrawals which took place were on Indian currency account, and therefore the product of the entirely artificial scarcity of money in the Peninsula, having nothing to do with cheap money here. But omitting this disturbing factor, as sure to be corrected by a big Indian loan later, the fact remains that our open market 3¼ per cent. discount rate is lower than that of any market on the Continent.

A week back the open market discount rate was highest in Paris, and the rate in Paris is still about one-half of 1 per cent. higher than in London, while in Berlin it is five-eighths to three-quarters of 1 per cent. higher. The ease here promotes ease abroad, and probably all the Continental as well as American market rates may recede further. The probability, nevertheless, is that they will remain above the London rate on the average, and in proportion as they do is the danger of a renewal of foreign gold demands upon us. There is ease, however, with us now, and inasmuch as speculation of all kinds has been hindered by the course of the war it is probable that no return of menacing dearness may occur before March.

Not only is speculation in new enterprises on the Stock Exchange suspended, pending the results of the great conflict now raging in South Africa, but the ordinary course of business of all kinds is much interfered with by the absorbing demands of the War Office on labor, on coal and iron, and on transportation facilities. An eminent Clyde shipbuilder wrote me the other day that many of his neighbors were likely to be obliged soon to call their creditors together, through their inability to fulfill contracts because the Government is absorbing the output of iron and steel. The unprecedented activity in dockyards and gun and ammunition factories, along with the equally unprecedented employment of ocean transports, has so told on our coal supplies that prices are almost touching the famine point and private manufacturers are being driven to the wall. All over the country the complaints about the injury to business from this cause alone are becoming louder.

The more factories slow down the more credit tends to accumulate on the London market. By this train of reasoning, also, we reach the conclusion that the war tends for the time to make cheaper rather than to raise the price of banking credit. But its chief influence is to promote violent surprises in fluctuations.

The Simla Government is pushing on the project for an Imperial Bank of India. This is one reason why its purchase of gold for a reserve is so persistent. Clinton Dawkins will leave the Indian Government soon after unfolding the budget for next year, and naturally he is anxious to settle the form of the new bank before quitting the post of Finance Minister. Other banks in India and the mercantile community there as a whole are strenuously opposing the scheme, but it probably will be carried through in spite of the opposition because the Government dreams of possessing an independent agency for controlling the supply of currency and credit in India as well as for managing the exchange business with London.

The new bank would have an office of its own here, and regulate the amount of India Council bills and transfers put up for sale daily and weekly so as just to sustain the exchange rate above that arbitrarily fixed, 1s. 3d. per rupee. It could play also at "catch market or merchant" and do infinite mischief. Whether the present Presidency banks should be absorbed or not, a large amount of new capital would be required for the State institution, and even when obtained its stability would not be assured, for the trade returns of India show her to be unable from one year to another to meet home charges for debt, railway dividends, and Government civil and military requirements by from one to two hundred million rupees per annum.

The dependency's importing power has not sensibly increased during the last ten years, and her poverty is disguised by continual borrowings on one pretext or another. As it has been, so will it be.

A. J. W.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Jan. 22.

Amalgamated Copper Company—Dividend payable.
American Tin Plate Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Consolidated Gas Company—Annual meeting.
Diamond State Steel Company—Dividend payable.
Harrison Brothers' Company (Philadelphia)—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Henderson Bridge Company—Books close.
Laclede Gas Light Company of St. Louis—Annual meeting.
Maryland Coal Company—Books close for annual meeting.
Quincy Mining Company—Books close.

Tuesday, Jan. 23.

Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company—Books close for annual meeting.

Wednesday, Jan. 24.

Central Oil Company—Books close.
Estate of N. Low—Annual meeting.
National Salt Company—Dividend payable on preferred.

Thursday, Jan. 25.

American Iron and Steel Company—Dividend payable.
Boston and Montana Mining Company—Books close.
Consolidated Coal, Maryland—Books close.
Fort Wayne and Jackson Railroad—Annual meeting.
Homestake Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Huntington and Broad Top Mountain Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Municipal Gas Company of Albany—Books close.
National Surety Company—Dividend payable.
Pittsburg Coal Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Street's West Stable Car Line—Dividend payable.

Friday, Jan. 26.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company—Annual meeting.
Colorado Fuel and Iron Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Erie and Western Transportation Company—Books close.
Louisville and Nashville Railroad—Books close.
New York Security and Trust Company—Books close.

Saturday, Jan. 27.

Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Diamond Match Company—Books close for annual meeting.
Warwick Iron and Steel Company—Books close.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Net changes for the week of 1 point or more in the more active securities were:

Advances.

Chicago & A. subs.	1	New. A. Gas pf.	1
Havana Commer.	3½	National Salt pf.	1¾
Havana Com. pf.	1½	Standard Oil	7

Declines.

Amalgam. Copper	1	Electric V. pf.	10
Am. A. Chem. pf.	1	Flem. C. & C.	2
Am. Bicycle bonds	2	National Gram.	3
Distilling of Am.	1	N. Eng. G. & C.	2½
Dis. of Am. pf.	4½	N. Eng. G. & C. 5s.	1½
Electric Axle	1	Rubber Goods	1
Electric Boat	1	Sloss-Sheffield	2
Electric Boat pf.	5	Sloss-Sheffield pf.	2
Electric Vehicle.	15		

So little activity was shown in the market for outside securities during the past week that, except in a very few cases, little interest attached to the movement in prices. It was a quiet market, in which dullness without any marked selling pressure brought about a number of declines which in not a few cases amounted to one point or more, while among the electric stocks were several that showed losses of 4 or 5 points. Declines were recorded on very light transactions, and, as was demonstrated at the close by recoveries in one or two prominent issues, the amount of stock to be had at the quoted figures was very small. The conditions that prevailed caused stocks to be easily affected by offerings, for no disposition was shown to

Continued on Page 6.

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 20, 1900.

Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Range for Year 1900. Lowest.	Closing Sat., Jan. 20. Bid.	Closing Sat., Jan. 20. Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended Jan. 20, 1,582,317.	Amount Capi'l Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period.	Week Ended Jan. 20. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Jan. 20, 1900.
114 January 6.	114 January 6.	114	117	..	Adams Express	$12,000,000	Dec. 11, '99.	2	SA	114	114	114	114	108¾	170
14⅝ January 4.	12½ January 15.	18	13¾	— ¼	American Car & Foundry Co.	29,000,000	.....	..	..	12⅞	13¼	12¼	12⅝	....	2,595
62½ January 4.	50¾ January 2.	60	55½	— ⅛	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	29,000,000	Nov. 1, '99.	1¾	Q	60	60	59⅝	59⅞	....	402
34½ January 5.	32¾ January 17.	33⅜	33¾	— ⅛	American Cotton Oil.	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '99.	4	A	33½	33¾	32½	33⅜	36⅜	5,660
92½ January 12.	90 January 8.	92	93	— ⅛	American Cotton Oil pf.	10,198,800	Dec. 1, '99.	3	SA	92	92	92	92	89⅞	150
31 January 20.	24⅜ January 4.	31	32	..	American District Telegraph.	3,345,000	Nov. 15, '99.	1¾	SA	28	31	28	31	....	1,200
145 January 18.	145 January 18.	145	150	+ 5	American Express	18,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	3	SA	145	145	145	145	138	115
36½ January 2.	33¼ January 15.	36	36¼	+ 1⅝	American Ice Co.	22,939,100	Nov. 15, '99.	1	..	35½	36⅛	33⅛	36⅛	....	11,448
73 January 17.	72½ January 5.	73	75	..	American Ice Co. pf.	12,440,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	73	73	73	73	....	273
15½ January 17.	12⅜ January 4.	14½	14⅝	+ ⅜	American Linseed Co.	16,750,000	.....	..	..	13½	15½	13½	14⅜	....	5,223
56⅜ January 2.	52⅜ January 11.	54½	54⅝	— ⅜	American Linseed Co. pf.	16,750,000	Dec. 15, '99.	1¾	Q	53⅜	55¼	52⅜	54	....	2,858
7⅝ January 2.	5¾ January 18.	5¾	7	— ⅜	American Malting Co.	14,500,000	.....	..	..	6	6½	5¾	5½	32½	1,100
31⅜ January 2.	26⅛ January 19.	27	29	— 1½	American Malting Co. pf.	14,400,000	Oct. 16, '99.	1¾	Q	28	28	26½	27	85	1,110
39 January 10.	35½ January 2.	38¾	39	+ 1½	American Smelting & Refining Co.	27,000,000	.....	..	..	37⅞	39	36⅝	38⅜	....	4,238
89⅜ January 20.	86 January 2.	89¼	89¾	+ 1⅝	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	27,000,000	Jan. 9, 1900.	1¾	Q	87⅝	89¾	87	89⅜	....	2,903
*4¼ January 19.	*4¼ January 19.	2½	4	..	American Spirits Mfg. Co.	27,983,300	.....	..	..	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	13½	20
45 January 3.	41⅛ January 17.	41	42	..	American Steel Hoop Co.	10,190,800	.....	..	..	41½	42	41⅞	42	....	200
83 January 2.	81 January 10.	80	81	..	American Steel Hoop Co. pf.	14,000,000	Oct. 10, '99.	1¾	Q	81	81½	81	81	....	355
50⅜ January 2.	45¾ January 15.	48	49¾	+ ⅛	American Steel & Wire Co.	50,000,000	.....	..	..	47½	48⅝	45¾	48⅛	53	37,720
92½ January 3.	89 January 15.	90	91	+ ½	American Steel & Wire Co. pf.	40,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	90⅛	90¼	89	90¼	122	1,700
137½ January 4.	112¼ January 11.	117½	117⅝	+ 1¼	American Sugar Refining Co.	36,968,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	3	Q	117	119½	113⅜	117⅝	131⅛	257,485
115 January 10.	111 January 11.	113½	117	..	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	36,968,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	111	114	111	114	115	185
92¼ January 18.	92¼ January 18.	92¼	96	..	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	14,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1¼	Q	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	100	117
34½ January 3.	28⅝ January 15.	28	29⅝	— ½	American Tin Plate.	28,000,000	.....	..	..	29¼	30½	28⅝	29⅝	....	3,956
83 January 2.	80¼ January 12.	79¼	81⅞	+ ⅝	American Tin Plate pf.	18,000,000	Oct. 30, '99.	1¾	Q	81⅞	82¼	81	81⅜	....	380
107⅜ January 3.	94½ January 12.	98¾	99⅞	— ¼	American Tobacco	54,500,000	Nov. 1, '99.	1½	Q	97	101	95⅞	98⅝	140½	121,580
*140½ January 18.	*139 January 15.	135	140	..	American Tobacco pf.	14,000,000	Nov. 1, '99.	2	Q	139	140¾	139	140½	137	60
41⅝ January 3.	38 January 8.	39½	40	+ ⅛	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	30,000,000	Nov. 1, '99.	12	SA	39⅜	40⅜	39¼	40	....	40
*15 January 10.	*15 January 19.	16	19	..	Ann Arbor.	3,250,000	.....	..	..	15	15	15	15	....	310
44 January 19.	41 January 3.	43½	45	..	Ann Arbor pf.	4,000,000	.....	..	..	42½	44	42⅜	44	39⅜	2,515
20⅜ January 2.	18⅝ January 8.	19½	20	+ ¼	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	102,000,000	.....	..	..	19⅝	20¼	19½	20	23¾	3,885
63¼ January 2.	58¼ January 11.	60½	61	+ ⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	114,199,500	July 20, '99.	1¼	SA	60	61½	59	61	62½	44,151
60¼ January 18.	55¼ January 8.	58⅝	58½	— 1⅝	Baltimore & Ohio.	42,500,000	.....	..	..	59½	59½	57⅞	58⅝	54	31,695
77⅞ January 2.	72⅜ January 9.	75	75¼	— ⅝	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	59,227,000	.....	..	..	75½	75½	74½	75¼	77¼	18,380
71⅞ January 9.	68¼ January 12.	70¼	70¾	+ 1⅛	Brooklyn Rapid Transit.	45,000,000	.....	..	..	68	71⅜	66⅝	70⅝	62	137,142
148⅜ January 5.	140 January 2.	146	147	+ ½	Brooklyn Union Gas.	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	3	SA	145	146	145	146	143	951
15 January 18.	11⅛ January 8.	14¾	15	+ 2⅜	Brunswick Dock & City Improvement.	5,000,000	.....	..	..	12⅜	15	12¾	14⅜	15	3,295

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 20, 1900.—Continued.

Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Range for Year 1900. Lowest.	Closing Bid. Jan. 20.	Closing Ask'd.	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS.	Amount Cap'l Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Last Dividend. Period	Week ended Jan. 20. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing 1 Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Jan. 20, 1900.
50⅝ January 5.	48½ January 2.	49½	50		Canadian Southern	18,000,000	Aug. 1, '99.	1	SA	50	50	49	49	50½	40
93⅞ January 19.	90¾ January 4.	92½	93	+ 1¼	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Oct. 2, '99.	1	SA	92¾	93½	92¾	93	85	450
31½ January 3.	29 January 10.	29	30	+ 1⅝	Cheesapeake & Ohio	20,522,400	Oct. 25, '99.	1		29¾	30¾	29¾	30¾	23¾	11,055
124½ January 3.	119¾ January 10.	122½	122⅝	+ ¼	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	68,219,400	Dec. 15, '99.	1½	Q	121¼	122⅝	119¾	122½	130	38,235
95⅝ January 15.	87⅞ January 2.	36	40		Chicago Consolidated Traction	15,000,000				39½	39½	39½	39½	...	400
124 January 6.	120 January 17.	113	124		Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	8,580,700	Jan. 2, 1900.	1½	Q	121	121	120	120	116	200
13⅜ January 5.	11¾ January 11.	12	13¼	+ ⅛	Chicago Great Western	21,284,800				12¾	13⅛	12	13⅛	18⅜	9,150
77⅞ January 3.	73 January 11.	75¾	76⅝	+ ⅛	Chicago Great Western pf. A	11,571,800	July 31, '99.	2	SA	75¾	76	75¾	76	53⅜	615
38⅝ January 13.	35⅞ January 6.	37⅜	38	+ ⅛	Chicago Great Western pf. B	5,269,160				37	38¼	37	38¼	32	340
88 January 18.	85 January 12.	87½	87⅝	+ ⅛	Chicago Great Western deb.	18,176,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	2	SA	86	86	86	86	68¾	600
17⅞ January 3.	14 January 12.	14⅝	15	+ 1	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,000,000				14½	15	14	15	9¾	1,001
45 January 5.	40 January 3.	40	45		Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf.	5,000,000	March 30, '99.	1		45	45	45	45	34	50
138¾ January 5.	115½ January 10.	115¾	138¾	+ 1	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	47,301,600	Oct. 31, '99.	2½	SA	117½	119¼	116⅝	118½	128¾	26,255
173¾ January 2.	169¾ January 18.	170	172	+ 1½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	34,836,400	Oct. 31, '99.	3½	SA	169½	171½	169½	171½	169½	582
164½ January 2.	138 January 11.	161¼	162⅝	+ 2	Chicago & Northwestern	39,116,800	Jan. 5, 1900.	3	SA	159	162¾	159	161¼	159	2,375
106⅝ January 2.	104½ January 3.	106½	106⅝	+ ⅛	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	50,000,000	Nov. 1, '99.	1¼	Q	106	106⅝	105	106⅝	120⅜	7,005
11 January 2.	9 January 10.	10½	11	+ ⅛	Chicago Terminal Transfer	13,000,000				10	10½	10	10½	9½	805
38 January 2.	32 January 16.	33½	36	+ 2½	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	17,000,000				32½	34	32	33½	27½	1,800
65 January 5.	60½ January 11.	61	61½	+ ½	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	36,000,000	Aug., '99.	1¼	Q	61	61¾	60¾	61	49½	4,885
106⅝ January 5.	106½ January 2.	106	106	— ¼	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	10,000,000	Jan. 20, 1900.	1¼	Q	106	106	106	106	...	150
18 January 18.	14½ January 10.	17	17⅛	+ ⅛	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	5,000,000				15	16	15	15⅝	14½	1,382
52 January 17.	46 January 2.	52	55	+ 1½	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf.	5,000,000	Oct., '96.	1¼		50	52	50	51½	41	1,150
46⅛ January 3.	40¾ January 8.	43	45½	— ⅝	Colorado Fuel & Iron	15,000,000				43	44⅝	41¼	43	34⅝	8,460
131½ January 17.	128 January 3.	129	134		Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	2,000,000	Feb. 20, '97.	4		128	131¼	128	130	98½	990
9⅝ January 2.	9 January 4.	9	9½	+ ⅛	Colorado Midland	5,420,200				9¼	9⅝	9½	9½	7¾	464
23¼ January 2.	21 January 5.	22⅜	23½	+ ⅜	Colorado Midland pf.	4,954,800				22	23½	22½	22¾	20	1,870
6 January 5.	5¼ January 2.	5½	5⅝		Colorado Southern	30,885,000				5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	3	1,710
43⅛ January 16.	38 January 3.	43	43½	+ 2½	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	8,500,000				43	43½	42½	43½	25	1,717
15⅝ January 3.	14⅜ January 6.	15	15⅞	+ ⅛	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	8,500,000				14½	15½	14½	15½	22	1,545
17¼ January 2.	15 January 3.	15	17	— 1	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	4,700,000				15	15	15	15	...	110
*183 January 17.	*183 January 17.	160	...		Commercial Cable	10,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	12½	Q	163	163	163	163	...	27
199 January 3.	186½ January 16.	188	189	— 3½	Consolidated Gas	39,075,000	Dec. 15, '99.	1	Q	190	190	186½	187	192½	840
33 January 3.	30½ January 11.	32¾	33¾	— ⅛	Continental Tobacco Co.	43,845,700				31⅜	33¼	31	32½	...	12,130
89¼ January 3.	84½ January 11.	85¼	87	— ¼	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	43,845,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	1½	Q	84½	86¾	83½	86	...	2,955
119 January 3.	113 January 8.	114⅝	116	— ½	**Delaware & Hudson**	35,000,000	Dec. 15, '99.	1½	Q	114½	115	114½	115	114	299
179⅝ January 2.	174 January 11.	174½	177		Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	26,200,000	Jan. 20, 1900.	1½	Q	176	176½	176	176½	158½	200
18⅝ January 3.	16⅞ January 10.	17⅜	18½	+ ⅛	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000				18	18	18	18	30⅝	150
71⅝ January 3.	62¾ January 10.	69¼	69¾	+ 1½	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	23,650,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	2	SA	68½	69⅝	68½	69¾	72¾	2,000
15⅝ January 3.	13½ January 15.	15	15½	+ 1	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,285,100				13½	15	13½	15	20	350
6 January 6.	4⅝ January 12.	4⅝	5½	+ ⅛	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000				5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	...	410
14⅜ January 3.	12 January 19.	12⅜	14	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	10,000,000				13	13	13	13	8	325
*400 January 20.	*400 January 20.	375	400	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	Jan., 1900.	5%	Q	400	400	400	400	...	50
11⅝ January 12.	11⅜ January 9.	11	...	..	Erie	112,282,700				12¼	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	18	10
33⅜ January 3.	31½ January 9.	33	33½	— ½	Erie 1st pf.	42,344,000				32¾	33	32⅝	32⅝	40⅜	1,550
107⅝ January 6.	101 January 3.	104½	104⅝	+ ½	Erie 2d pf.	5,000,000	Jan. 8, 1900.	1½	Q	104	105½	103⅝	104¼	...	4,100
1⅛ January 20.	1 January 20.	...	...		Erie, Tel. & Tel. rights	.....				1½	1½	1	1	...	700
42½ January 16.	40¼ January 5.	41¼	43	+ 1½	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	Oct. 19, '99.	2		42½	42½	42½	42½	38½	160
55½ January 2.	47⅞ January 11.	51½	51½	+ ½	**Federal Steel**	46,484,300	Jan. 20, 1900.	1½	..	51	51⅜	49	51⅜	53½	27,803
76 January 2.	70¾ January 10.	72⅝	74	— ½	Federal Steel pf.	53,261,100	Jan. 20, 1900.	3	..	73	74¼	72⅜	74	85½	3,043
124½ January 4.	120 January 10.	122	123½		**General Electric Co.**	18,276,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	122¼	123¼	122	123	101¼	920
52⅜ January 2.	47 January 2.	49⅝	51	— 1	Glucose Sugar Refining Co.	24,027,300	Dec. 1, '99.	1¼	Q	50½	50½	50	50	72	980
98⅜ January 12.	96 January 2.	97	98¾		Glucose Sugar Refining Co. pf.	12,619,300	Dec. 1, '99.	1½	Q	99½	99½	99½	99½	100½	10
174½ January 3.	166 January 20.	166	167½	— 3½	Great Northern pf.	59,469,700	Nov. 1, '99.	1½	Q	167½	167½	166	166	166	600
115⅛ January 11.	113 January 3.	113	115	— 1½	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	3,829,100	Jan. 15, 1900.	2	Q	114	114	114	114	103¾	190
34½ January 2.	30½ January 10.	31	34	+ 1½	Hocking Valley	9,150,700				31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	...	220
62½ January 2.	58 January 8.	58⅝	59½	+ ⅝	Hocking Valley pf.	11,453,700	Jan. 10, 1900.	1½	..	59	59⅞	58¾	59⅞	...	980
114 January 19.	110⅝ January 9.	113¼	113⅝	+ 2⅝	**Illinois Central**	60,000,000	Sept. 1, '99.	2½	SA	112	114	112	114	121	830
25⅛ January 3.	23 January 9.	23½	24	+ ⅛	International Paper Co.	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	..	23¼	24	23¼	23⅝	35¾	1,060
68⅜ January 2.	65 January 9.	67	67⅛	— ¼	International Paper Co. pf.	22,535,700	Jan. 20, 1900.	1¼	Q	66¾	67¼	66¾	67	93⅜	1,545
10 January 10.	9 January 16.	9	10	+ ⅛	International Silver	10,000,000				9	9	9	9	...	200
12⅜ January 4.	11⅞ January 12.	12	12¼	+ ⅛	Iowa Central	8,488,800				12	12	11⅞	12	13⅜	890
50½ January 2.	48	50⅝	54	+ 2½	Iowa Central pf.	5,671,600	Sept. 1, '99.	1½	SA	50	50½	50	50½	47	200
12¼ January 20.	10 January 2.	12¼	13	+ ½	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000	.....	..	..	12¾	12¼	12¾	12½	12½	310
8¾ January 5.	8 January 5.	8¾	9	+ ¼	Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf tr. r.	21,061,100	.....	..	..	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	...	130
80 January 5.	78¼ January 12.	79	79¼	— ½	**Laclede Gas**	7,500,000	Sept. 15, '99.	1½	SA	80	80	79	79¾	52½	400
27 January 2.	21¼ January 19.	22	23	— ½	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000				22½	22½	21½	22½	19½	500
82⅛ January 2.	77⅛ January 9.	80⅞	81½	+ ⅝	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Aug. 20, '99.	2	SA	80⅛	81⅞	79⅝	81	67⅝	15,809
99 January 3.	90⅜ January 16.	93¼	93½	— ⅞	**Manhattan Consolidated**	48,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	1	Q	93¼	93⅜	90⅝	93½	114⅝	29,625
180 January 3.	159½ January 15.	164	164½	— 1½	Metropolitan Street Railway	40,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	166	166	159½	164½	198¼	57,067
12⅜ January 2.	10½ January 4.	12	12¼	+ ½	Mexican Central	36,000,000				11⅞	12	10½	12	7½	5,620
¾ January 3.	3⅜	3⅜	4	+ ⅛	Mexican National certificates	33,350,000				3⅝	4	3⅝	4	1½	810
*104 January 18.	*104 January 18.	104	110		Michigan Central	18,738,000	July 28, '99.	2	SA	104	104	104	104	113	10
60⅝ January 2.	58 January 12.	58½	60	+ ⅛	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000				59⅝	59⅝	58	58⅝	41¼	1,180
91⅝ January 12.	90¾ January 2.	90	92		Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf.	4,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	2½	SA	91⅝	91⅜	91¼	91⅜	77½	100
17⅛ January 3.	15 January 2.	16	17		Minneapolis & St. Paul S. S. Marie	14,000,000				16	16⅜	16	16⅜	...	700
56 January 20.	55 January 20.	53	60		Minneapolis & St. Paul S. S. Marie pf.	7,000,000				55	55	55	55	...	100
10⅝ January 12.	10 January 5.	10	11		Missouri, Kansas & Texas	64,950,000				11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	13⅞	10
34½ January 2.	31½ January 11.	33	33⅜		Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	13,000,000				32	33⅜	32	33	38	1,735
43⅜ January 20.	39⅝ January 11.	43	43¼	+ 2⅝	Missouri Pacific	47,507,100	July 1, '93.	1		40⅝	43⅜	39¼	43¼	47¼	79,090
40⅝ January 16.	39 January 12.	40¼	42	+ ⅞	Mobile & Ohio	5,329,800	Feb. 28, '98.	1		40	40¼	40	40¼	38	350
183½ January 13.	183½ January 13.	183½	185		Morris & Essex	15,000,000	Jan., 1900.	3½	SA	183½	183½	183½	183½	180	80
38 January 2.	35 January 9.	36¾	37	+ 1⅛	**National Biscuit Co.**	29,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1	Q	36¼	36¼	35⅞	35¾	56	922
92⅛ January 18.	90⅝ January 2.	91¼	92½		National Biscuit Co. pf.	23,000,000	Nov. 30, '99.	1¾	Q	92	92½	92	92¼	106½	245
27⅜ January 13.	25 January 9.	26⅞	26¾	— ⅛	National Lead Co.	14,905,400	March 1, '99.	1	A	25¼	27½	25¼	26⅝	39½	1,030
105½ January 4.	104⅝ January 10.	105	105½	+ ¼	National Lead Co. pf.	14,904,000	Dec. 15, '99.	1¾	Q	105	105¼	105	105¼	115	388
46⅛ January 3.	41 January 9.	45¼	45¾	+ ⅛	National Steel Co.	22,000,000				42¾	42¾	41	42⅛	...	2,075
93 January 2.	92 January 9.	92	92⅝		National Steel Co. pf.	26,000,000	Dec. 30, '99.	1¾	Q	92½	92½	92¼	92¼	...	885
119⅝ January 2.	115 January 6.	117½	118	+ 1	New Jersey Central	27,055,800	Nov. 1, '99.	1	Q	116½	117½	115¾	117¾	103	1,210
133 January 2.	125 January 6.	130	135	— 7⅜	New York Air Brake	5,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	2	Q	134½	134½	130	130	155½	451
138 January 5.	131¼ January 2.	134¼	134½	+ ½	New York Central	160,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1¼	Q	133¾	134¾	133	134¼	137⅞	16,600
214 January 19.	213 January 2.	213	217		New York, New Haven & Hartford	52,308,600	Dec. 30, '99.	2	Q	213	214	213	214	190	376
13⅜ January 4.	12½ January 2.	12¾	13¼	— ⅛	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000				12½	12½	12½	12⅝	16⅞	100
*130 January 18.	*130 January 18.	130	135		New York, Lackawanna & Western	10,000,000	Jan., 1900.	1½	Q	130	130	130	130	129½	10
23¼ January 2.	20⅞ January 10.	22	23¼	+ ⅛	New York, Ontario & Western	58,113,900				21⅝	22¼	21⅝	22	19⅝	5,660
26 January 2.	22⅝ January 10.	25½	25⅝	+ 1⅛	Norfolk & Western	36,000,000				24	25¾	23½	25¾	19⅝	33,020
70⅝ January 18.	67 January 8.	69¾	70	+ 1½	Norfolk & Western pf.	23,000,000	Aug. 24, '99.	2	SA	68½	70⅝	68½	70¾	67½	7,309
15⅞ January 4.	13⅞ January 18.	14	14½		North American	39,776,300				14	14⅝	13⅞	14½	7¾	5,250
54½ January 2.	50½ January 11.	52	52½	+ ⅝	Northern Pacific	80,080,000	Aug. 3, '99.	1	SA	51⅜	52½	51¼	52¼	49	14,242
74⅛ January 2.	72⅞ January 8.	74⅛	74½	+ ⅞	Northern Pacific pf.	75,000,000	Dec. 5, '99.	1	Q	73⅝	74½	73⅝	74⅜	80¼	4,630
8 January 18.	7⅝ January 4.	8	9	..	**Ontario Mining**	15,000,000	Jan. 20, 1900.	30c	Q	8	8	8	8	...	100
53 January 2.	50 January 13.	51½	52	+ 1⅝	**Pacific Coast**	6,809,600	Nov. 1, '99.	1	..	50¼	51⅝	50¼	51⅝	48½	1,306
66⅜ January 2.	64⅞ January 19.	64½	66	..	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	3,914,400	Nov. 1, '99.	††1	Q	61⅜	64⅞	64⅞	64⅝	65	100
47½ January 2.	41 January 10.	43⅝	44	— ½	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1½	SA	41¼	44¼	42⅝	44	46⅝	8,215
133⅝ January 5.	128½ January 12.	129⅝	130¼	— ½	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,303,250	Nov. 29, '99.	2½	SA	129⅝	130¾	129⅝	130	135½	15,987
3 January 4.	2¾ January 16.	2¾	3	+ ⅛	Pennsylvania Railroad, rights	.....	.....	..	..	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	...	29,958
*127½ January 20.	*127½ January 20.	127½	128½		Pennsylvania Railroad sub. receipts	.....	.....	..	..	127½	127½	127½	127½	...	33
106½ January 2.	100½ January 11.	104½	104¾	+ ½	People's Gas, Chicago	28,668,800	Nov. 25, '99.	1½	Q	104	104⅝	102½	104⅝	111¾	16,001
3¼ January 2.	2½ January 4.	2½	2⅝	— ¼	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000	.....	..	..	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2⅝	1½	2,440
5⅜ January 5.	5½ January 17.	5½	7	..	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	.....	..	..	5½	5¾	5½	5½	6	100
74 January 19.	74 January 19.	...	...	..	Philadelphia Co.	7,560,000	Jan. 20, 1900.	2½	..	74	74	74	74	...	100
80½ January 2.	77⅝ January 18.	77½	80	+ 1⅝	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,387,100				77⅝	77⅞	77⅝	77⅝	68⅝	410
94 January 8.	90½ January 2.	92	98	..	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	649,200	Oct. 10, '99.	1½	..	90	90	90	90	87½	10
58⅝ January 17.	56¼ January 2.	56½	57¼	+ ⅝	Pressed Steel Car Co.	12,500,000				58	58⅝	56½	57	...	2,700
93¾ January 17.	85½ January 2.	88	88	+ 1¼	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	12,500,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	87	88¼	87¼	87¼	...	2,060
189⅝ January 19.	187 January 10.	188	190	+ 1½	Pullman Co.	74,000,000	Nov. 15, '99.	2	Q	188	189½	188	189⅝	157	641
19 January 2.	17⅛ January 16.	17⅜	17⅝	— ½	**Reading**	69,900,000	.....	..	..	17½	18	17⅛	17⅝	23	1,980
51½ January 2.	49 January 9.	50⅝	50⅝	— ⅝	Reading 1st pf.	28,000,000	.....	..	..	51	51	49	50⅝	38¼	11,910
29⅛ January 2.	26 January 9.	27⅛	28	+ 1½	Reading 2d pf.	42,000,000	.....	..	..	26½	28	26¾	28	31⅝	1,800
23⅜ January 3.	19⅜ January 15.	20½	21	— ⅛	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	27,352,000	.....	..	Q	19⅜	20⅝	19⅜	20⅝	...	3,720
68⅛ January 5.	64⅜ January 18.	65	66	..	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	20,852,000	Jan. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	65	65	64¾	65	...	495
81 January 10.	80 January 16.	82¼	88	— 1	Rio Grande Western pf.	6,900,000	Nov. 1, '99.	1¼	Q	80	80	80	80	72½	125
6¼ January 4.	6 January 15.	5	6	..	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	4,600,000	.....	..	..	6	6	6	6	5	300
10 January 3.	9 January 15.	9½	10	+ ½	St. Louis & San Francisco	26,442,980	.....	..	..	9	9⅝	9	9⅝	9⅜	1,019
33⅜ January 15.	32½ January 5.	32½	33½	+ ¾	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	14,335,700	Sept. 1, '99.	1	SA	32½	33⅜	32⅜	33¼	33⅜	700
11⅜ January 20.	9¾ January 9.	11⅜	12	+ 1⅛	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000	.....	..	..	10	11⅜	10	11⅜	8½	3,500
27⅛ January 20.	23½ January 10.	27¼	27⅜	+ 1⅜	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	20,000,000	.....	..	..	25	27⅛	25	27⅛	21½	4,650
56 January 3.	50¼ January 11.	50	53	..	St. Paul & Duluth	4,680,200	July 5, '87.	3	..	51	51	51	51	44	300
39 January 2.	35½ January 8.	38¾	38⅞	+ ⅝	Southern Pacific	193,802,100	.....	..	..	37⅝	38¾	37	38½	33	65,500
12⅜ January 2.	11 January 8.	11⅞	12	+ ⅛	Southern Railway	119,900,000	.....	..	..	11½	12	11¼	11⅝	13¾	9,580
55⅛ January 2.	51⅞ January 8.	54½	54⅝	+ ⅝	Southern Railway pf.	60,000,000	Oct. 4, '99.	1	..	53¾	55	53¼	54⅝	48⅝	5,535
10¼ January 4.	8¾ January 16.	9⅛	9½	..	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	.....	..	..	9¼	9⅝	8⅝	9¼	9⅝	880
87⅝ January 3.	79¾ January 11.	83½	85½	..	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	..	84	86½	82	85¼	39¼	4,775
16⅜ January 19.	14⅝ January 10.	15⅞	16½	+ ⅜	Texas Pacific	38,706,700	.....	..	..	15½	16⅝	15	16⅜	18⅛	5,525
11⅜ January 12.	11½ January 17.	12	13	— ½	Texas Pacific & Land Trust	10,370,000	.....	..	..	11½	11½	11½	11½	14½	200
135⅛ January 3.	107 January 19.	111⅜	111⅞	—10½	Third Avenue	36,000,000	Nov. 29, '99.	1½	Q	120⅜	123½	107	112	171	27,906
67 January 4.	66 January 3.	..	67½	..	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	Aug. 15, '99.	1	Q	86½	86½	86½	86¾	...	100
137 January 2.	136 January 2.	..	137	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf.	2,032,200	Jan. 1, 1900.	1¾		137	137	137	137	130	235
24⅞ January 3.	21⅜ January 2.	22	23	— 2	**Union Bag & Paper Co.**	16,080,000				22⅜	23	21⅜	22½	...	1,220
75 January 2.	73½ January 9.	74¼	75	+ ⅛	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	11,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	73⅝	74⅜	73⅝	74⅜	...	486
48⅝ January 2.	44⅝ January 10.	47¼	47½	+ ⅞	Union Pacific	91,270,000				46½	47⅝	45¾	47⅜	50	59,850
76 January 2.	73½ January 8.	75⅝	75½	+ 1	Union Pacific pf.	97,087,800	Oct. 2, '99.	2	SA	74⅛	75⅝	74	75½	83½	17,765
47⅞ January 16.	47¼ January 3.	47	49	..	United States Express	10,000,000	Nov. 15, '99.	1½	SA	47½	47¾	47½	47½	56	345
19 January 3.	15½ January 8.	17	17⅜	+ ⅝	United States Leather Co.	61,509,900	.....	..	..	16½	18⅝	16½	17⅜	7⅝	101,616
77 January 3.	72¾ January 10.	75¼	76	+ 1⅜	United States Leather Co. pf.	60,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	1½	Q	74⅛	78¼	74⅛	76	74¼	2,835
44 January 2.	40½ January 15.	40⅝	41½	+ ⅝	United States Rubber Co.	23,686,000	Oct. 31, '99.	1	Q	40½	41½	40½	41	47	660
104½ January 3.	101 January 19.	101½	102⅜	..	United States Rubber Co. pf.	23,525,500	Oct. 31, '99.	2	Q	102	102¾	101	101	115½	938
*272¼ January 17.	*272¼ January 17.	..	..	..	United N. J. Railroad & Canal	21,240,400	Jan. 10, 1900.	2½	Q	272¼	272¾	272¼	272¼	...	15
7⅜ January 2.	7¼ January 5.	7¼	7½	..	**Wabash**	28,000,000	.....	..	..	7⅜	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	8¼	600
21⅝ January 2.	19⅝ January 10.	21	21⅞	+ ⅜	Wabash pf.	24,000,000	.....	..	..	20⅜	21¼	20⅜	21⅛	24	2,625
88⅛ January 5.	85 January 2.	87	87½	+ ½	Western Union Telegraph	97,370,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1¼	Q	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	95	1,209
10⅝ January 2.	9¼ January 11.	9⅞	10	+ ⅛	Wheeling & Lake Erie	15,000,000	.....	..	..	9⅝	10⅛	9⅝	10	...	2,580
54½ January 3.	52 January 2.	53	53⅜	+ ⅜	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	2,500,000	.....	..	..	53¾	53⅞	52½	53⅜	...	430
29½ January 3.	26½ January 11.	27¼	28⅝	— ⅜	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	7,000,000	.....	..	..	28½	28½	27¾	28¼	...	580
20½ January 3.	17 January 11.	18⅜	19½	+ ½	Wisconsin Central	.....	.....	..	..	18	19	18	19	...	700
51½ January 3.	47⅜ January 11.	49	49½	+ 1	Wisconsin Central pf.	.....	.....	..	..	48¾	49½	48¾	49½	...	800
59½ January 16.	59½ January 16.	59½	60⅝	..	Silver bullion certificates	.....	.....	..	..	59½	59½	59½	59½	...	5,000

Note.—The highest and lowest prices, unless otherwise designated, are based on sales of 100-share lots. *Sales of less than 100 shares. †Including extra dividend of ¾. ‡Including extra dividend of ½. **Dividend period changed from semi-annual to quarterly and extra payments of 5-12 of 1 per cent. on first preferred and 1-3 of 1 per cent. on second preferred to make it conform with fiscal year, which ends June 30. ††Including extra dividend of 1 per cent. A.—Annual. SA.—Semi-annual. Q.—Quarterly. M.—Monthly. All stocks in this table par $100, with these exceptions: Evansville & Terre Haute common, Delaware,

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 20, 1900.

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Jan. 20. $13,910,400

	Week Ending Jan. 20. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	103⅜	104	103⅜	104	17
American Cotton Oil 5s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	2
American Dock & Improvement 5s	114	114	113	113	2
American Spirits Mfg. Co. 6s	85	85	85	85	5
American Tobacco scrip	99	100	99	100	11
Ann Arbor 4s	91	93	91	93	28
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	99¼	100½	99¼	100½	528
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	79½	80⅞	79⅛	80⅛	44½
Atlantic & Danville 1st 5s	100	100	100	100	5
Austin & Northwest 5s	95½	95¾	95¼	95½	30
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	93⅜	94⅞	93½	94⅝	908
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	99	100	98⅝	100	219
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	87½	89¼	87½	89⅝	461
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st con. 5s	118⅝	118⅞	118⅝	118⅝	5
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	104	105	103½	105	21
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	94½	96½	94	95¼	121
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	75	75	74	74	17
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	110	110	100	100	4
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern col. tr. 5s	115	115	115	115	20
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	106½	107	106½	107	23½
Canada Southern 1st 5s	106½	106⅞	106½	106⅞	29
Canada Southern 2d 5s	107⅞	108	107½	108	30
Central Branch, Union Pacific, 4s	87½	87½	87½	87½	4
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	89	90	89	89½	145
Central of Georgia 2d pref. inc. 5s	10	10¼	10	10¼	10
Central of Georgia 1st 5s	120	120	120	120	2
Central of New Jersey general 5s	118½	119	118½	119	67
Central Pacific 3½s	82¾	83⅛	82⅝	83⅜	559
Central Pacific 1st 4s	98¾	100¼	98⅝	100⅛	610
Cent. R. R. & Banking Co., Georgia, coll. 5s	91	91	91	91	1
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	96½	97¼	96¼	97	195
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, 1911	118½	118½	118½	118½	10
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	101½	101½	101½	101½	8
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	11
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	102⅝	103⅛	102⅛	103⅞	140
Chi., Bur. & Quincy consol. 7s	110⅞	111⅛	110⅞	111⅛	55
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver Div. 4s	102	102	102	102	7
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	39
Chi., Burlington & Quincy sinking fund 5s	101½	101½	101	101	10
Chi., Burling & Quincy convertible 5s	120½	120½	120½	120½	1½
Chi., Bur. & Quincy debenture 5s	108⅞	111	108⅞	111	26
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen. 5s	112½	112½	112	112½	12
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	115	115	115	115	14
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 6s	112	112½	112	112½	2
Chi., M. & St. P., Wis. & Minn. Div. 5s	117⅝	117¾	117⅝	117¾	5
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Iowa & Dakota ext. 7s	168	168	106	168	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul terminal 5s	112⅝	113	112⅝	113	15
Chi., M. & St. P., Chi. & Pac. West. Div. 5s	119	119½	119	119½	28
Chi., M. & St. P., Hastings & Dakota 5s	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	109½	100½	109½	100½	2
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1909	108	108	108	108	1
Chicago & Northwestern general 3½s	107¼	108	107½	108	20
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific general 4s	104½	105½	104½	105½	177
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 3½s	100	100	100	100	2
Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis 1st 6s	132	132½	132	132½	7
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha con. 6s	131½	133	131½	132¾	21
Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf 5s	103	103	103	103	5
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & Indianapolis gen. 6s	130	130	130	130	5
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. 4s	95	96½	95	96½	54
C., C., C. & St. L., Cin., Wab. & M. Div. 4s	93	93	93	93	3
Cleveland & Mahoning Valley 5s	129	129	129	129	1
Colorado Coal & Iron 6s	102¾	103½	102¾	103½	84
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen. 5s	94	95¼	94	95½	66
Colorado Midland 2-4s	64½	66½	64¼	66⅝	225
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	72	73	72	73	106
Colorado & Southern 4s	85	85	85	85	82
Denver & Rio Grande 1st 7s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	6
Denver & Rio Grande consol 4s	97½	98	97½	98	36
Denver & Rio Grande Improvement 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½	3
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette l. g. 3½s	20⅞	21	20⅞	21	15
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	115	115	114½	115	10
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. Div. 5s	115½	115½	115½	115½	10
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½	5
Erie 1st consol 7s	139½	140	139½	140	16
Erie 1st extended 4s	117	117	117	117	10
Erie prior lien 4s	90	90½	90	90¼	22
Erie general lien 4s	68¼	69⅝	68¼	69⅜	65
Evansville & Terre Haute gen. 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	1
Flint & P. M., Port Huron Div. 5s	105	105	105	105	4
Flint & Pere Marquette consol. 5s	103	103	102¼	102¼	7
Flint & Pere Marquette 6s	120	120	120	120	3
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	73	74½	73	74½	6
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	58½	58½	58½	58½	1
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	101	102	101	102	36
Georgia Pacific 6s	119½	121	119½	121	18
Grand Rapids & Indiana 4½s	108	108	108	108	2
Green Bay & Western debenture, A	57	57	57	57	5
Green Bay & Western debenture, B	6⅝	7⅜	6⅝	7⅜	173
Hocking Valley 4½s	99½	99⅝	99½	99⅝	47
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	84½	84⅜	84¼	84⅜	50
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	110½	110½	110½	110½	2
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	102	102½	102	102½	15
Illinois Central, St. Louis Div. 3½s	99⅝	100⅝	99⅝	100⅝	10
Illinois Central, Louisville Div. 3½s	100	100⅜	100	100⅜	15
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa 1st ref. 6s	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	9
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	121	121	121	121	3
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	90	91¼	90	91¼	2
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	60⅞	61	60⅞	61	17
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	85	85	85	85	9
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	77	77	77	77	10
Kansas City, Pitts. & Gulf 1st 5s, tr. rects	68	68⅛	68	68⅛	91
Knoxville & Ohio 1st 6s	118	119	118	119	20
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	109	109	109	109	10
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	118⅝	119¼	118⅝	119¼	27
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	112	112⅝	112	112⅝	8
Lake Shore 1st 7s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101½	2
Lake Shore 2d 7s	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	13
Lake Shore 3½s	109½	110¼	109½	110⅛	49
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½	1
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consol. 7s	100	100⅝	100	100	28
Long Island Ferry 4½s	99	99	99	99	2
Louis., Evansville & St. Louis gen. 4s	6½	8	6½	8	20
Louis., Evans. & St. Louis consol. 5s, tr. r.	63	70	63	70	301
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	97⅝	98½	97⅝	98½	20
Louis. & Nash. collateral trust 4s	97	97⅛	96¾	97⅛	6
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	104½	105	104½	105	25
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	119⅞	120¼	119	120¼	67
Metropolitan West Side El., Chicago, 4s	97	97½	97	97	18
Mexican Central 1st income	20½	24⅞	20½	24½	113
Mexican Central 2d income	10¾	11⅝	10¾	11⅝	45
Mexican International consol. 4s	87⅞	87⅞	87½	87⅝	49
Michigan Central cons. 7s	136¾	136¾	136¾	136¾	11
Midland of New Jersey 1st 6s	117	117	111	117	1
Mil., Lake Shore & West. ext. & imp. 5s	122	122	122	122	1
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	93	95	93	95	9
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	90	90	89	90	72
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	67½	69	69	67⅝	82
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	92½	92½	92	92½	10
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	94½	94½	94	94½	39
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	97⅝	98	96	97	134
Missouri Pacific coll. gold 5s	93¾	94	93	93¾	67
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	115	116¼	115	116¼	94
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	124½	124⅞	124½	124⅞	1
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	85½	86	85½	85⅝	14
Mohawk & Malone 1st 4s	107	107	107	107	5
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis con. 5s	105	105	105	105	8
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 5½s	96	96½	97½	96⅝	35
New York Central 1st 7s	129¾	130¾	129¾	130¾	40
New York Central extended 4s	101½	101⅝	101½	101⅝	2
New York Central general 3½s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	1
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	8
N. Y. G., Elec. L., H. & P., pur. money 4s	93¾	93½	93¾	93¾	5
N. Y. Gas, Elec. Light, Heat & Power 5s	105	105	104	104⅞	28
N. Y., N. H. & H. 4s, deb. certs	107	107	107	107	2
New York, Ontario & Western rects. 4s	103	103	103	103⅛	9
Norfolk & Southern, 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	2
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	93½	94¼	93¾	94¼	200
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	68	68⅜	68¼	68⅜	213
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	105¾	105⅞	105¾	105⅞	205
Northern Pacific terminal 6s	118	118	118	118	1
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	101½	102	101½	102	130
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	111	113¼	111	113⅞	70½
Oregon Short Line 6s	130½	130½	130½	130½	25
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	105¾	107	105¾	107	6
Pacific of Missouri 1st 4s	102	103	102	103	4
Panama 1st 4½s	106	106	106	106	2
Pennsylvania 4½s, registered	111½	111½	111½	111½	5
Peo., Dec. & Evans. 1st 6s, tr. rects	100	100	100	100	10
Peo., Dec. & Evans. 2d 5s, 1st instal. paid	23	23	23	23	4
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	57½	57½	57½	57½	16
Peoria & Eastern Income	37	37	37	37	11
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 1st reg. 4s	118	118	118	118	2
Pitts., Cleveland & Lake Erie 1st 6s	125	125	125	125	1
Pittsburg & Western 4s	90½	90½	90½	90½	10
Pittsburg & Western 4s, tr. rects	90½	90½	90½	90½	10
Reading general 4s	83¾	84½	83½	84¾	227
Richmond & Danville consol. 6s	119⅝	120½	119⅝	120⅝	41
Rio Grande Western 4s	95	96	95	95⅞	94
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 2-3-4s	84¾	84⅞	84¾	84¾	3
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	110½	110½	109½	110½	434
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern 4s	79	80	78½	79½	52
St. Louis Merchants' Bridge 5s	111	111	111	111	5
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s	80¼	80¾	80	80	2
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	107½	107½	107	107½	11
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	88¾	90¾	88½	90	184
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income	55	58½	55	58¾	401
St. Paul & Duluth consol. 4s	98¼	98½	98¼	98¼	5
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana ext. 4s	103½	103½	103½	103½	10
St. P., M. & M. con. 6s, reduced to 4½s	112⅝	113¼	112⅝	113	52
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	76⅝	78⅜	76⅝	78¼	197
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s	129½	129½	129½	129½	13
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	102	104⅞	102	104⅞	11
Southern Pacific col. tr. 4s	82	83	81½	82¾	321
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	110½	110⅝	110½	110½	20
Southern Pacific of California consol. 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	5
Southern Pac. of Cal. consol. 5s, stamped	105⅛	106	105½	106⅜	25
Southern Railway 5s	106⅝	107½	106¼	107½	141
Standard Rope & Twine income	21	21¼	21	21	24
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	80½	82	80¼	82	19
Tenn. Coal & Iron, De Bard. 6s	105¼	105½	105¼	105½	3
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Tennessee Div. 6s	106	106	106	106	4
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	102	103	102	103	50
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	111	112¾	111	112¼	31
Third Avenue 5s	125	125	125	125	4
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 6s, tr. r.	110	117	110	117	70
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	104	104	104	104	6
Union Pacific 1st 4s	102¾	104½	102¾	104½	752
Union Pacific 1st 4s, registered	104½	104½	104½	104½	3
Virginia Midland gen. 5s	109	110	109	110	12
Virginia Midland gen. 5s, stamped	110	110	110	110	8
Wabash 1st 5s	114¼	115	114¼	115	29
Wabash 2d 5s	100	101	100	101	19
Wabash debenture, Series B	36	37½	35½	37½	712
Wabash 1st, Detroit & Chicago ext. 5s	110	110	110	110	1
Wabash 1st, Des Moines Div. 4s	92	93	92	93	40
West Shore 4s	112¼	112¾	112¼	112½	189
West Shore 4s, registered	111½	112	111½	112	14
West. New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	110½	111⅛	110½	111⅛	8
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen. 3-4s	69	71	69	71	32
Western New York & Pennsylvania income	22½	23½	22½	23¼	60
Western Union collateral trust 5s	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	5
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st 5s	107	107	107	107	1
Wheeling, Lake Erie & Pittsburg Coal 5s	32	32	32	32	8
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	104½	105	104½	105	22
Wisconsin Central 1st 4s	89½	90½	89½	90½	183
Total sales					$13,599,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 20, 1900.

	Week Ending Jan. 20. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	134½	134½	134½	134½	64
United States 4s, 1925, registered	133½	133⅞	133⅛	133⅜	19
United States 5s, coupon	113¼	113¼	113¼	113½	70
United States 5s, registered	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	10
United States 4s, 1907, registered	114	114	114	114	½
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114½	114½	114½	114½	1
United States 3s, coupon	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110½	32½
United States 3s, small	109½	109½	100½	100½	*2
Total sales					$197,200

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 20, 1900.

Alabama, Class A	111	111	111	111	1
Alabama, Class C	102	102	102	102	1
Tennessee settlement 3s	94	94½	94	94½	5
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	91	91	91	91	*2
Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991	85	85¼	85	85	107
Total sales					$114,200
Grand total					$13,910,400

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last sale in 1899 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered					102	Dec. 2
United States 4s, 1907, registered	114⅜	Jan. 5	114	Jan. 3	114⅜	Jan. 5
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114½	Jan. 9	114	Jan. 2	114½	Jan. 16
United States 4s, 1925, registered	133⅛	Jan. 19	133⅛	Jan. 19	133⅛	Jan. 19
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	134½	Jan. 19	133⅜	Jan. 2	134½	Jan. 19
United States 5s, registered	112⅝	Jan. 19	112⅝	Jan. 19	112⅝	Jan. 19
United States 5s, 1901, coupon	113¼	Jan. 15	113¼	Jan. 15	113¼	Jan. 19
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	110⅝	Jan. 6	110	Jan. 2	110½	Jan. 19
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	110½	Jan. 3	109½	Jan. 19	109½	Jan. 19
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	100⅞	Jan. 6	100½	Jan. 2	100⅝	Jan. 13

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last sale in 1899 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	111	Jan. 17	103½	Jan. 8	111	Jan. 17
Alabama, Class C	102	Jan. 16	102	Jan. 16	102	Jan. 16
Louisiana consolidated 4s					110	Apr. 28
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small					109½	Feb. 27
North Carolina consolidated 4s					97	July 12
Tennessee settlement 3s	94½	Jan. 19	94	Jan. 17	94½	Jan. 19
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	91	Jan. 17	91	Jan. 17	91	Jan. 17
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts					5⅝	Dec. 21
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	85¼	Jan. 16	85	Jan. 5	85	Jan. 19

FOREIGN BANK HOLDINGS.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date last year. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
Jan. 18, 1900	£34,555,238	.....
Jan. 19, 1899	£31,965,000	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

Jan. 18, 1900	75,721,258	£45,703,667
Jan. 19, 1899	72,421,761	47,849,696

BANK OF GERMANY.

Jan. 18, 1900	26,606,000	13,191,000
Jan. 19, 1899	26,132,000	14,492,000

RUSSIA.

Jan. 18, 1900	85,736,000	5,515,000
Jan. 19, 1899	99,120,000	3,036,000

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Jan. 18, 1900	40,374,000	10,845,000
Jan. 19, 1899	36,880,000	12,466,000

SPAIN.

Jan. 18, 1900	13,620,000	14,625,000
Jan. 19, 1899	11,062,000	6,307,000

ITALY.

Jan. 18, 1900	15,412,000	1,506,000
Jan. 19, 1899	15,088,000	2,344,000

NETHERLANDS.

Jan. 18, 1900	3,920,000	5,960,000
Jan. 19, 1899	3,115,000	6,750,000

BELGIUM.

Jan. 18, 1900	3,977,000	1,439,000
Jan. 19, 1899	3,125,000	1,556,000

Total for week	£297,748,516	£98,597,667
Total preceding week	298,023,988	97,827,967
Corresponding date last year	301,973,397	92,733,696

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, showed an increase in the reserve of $7,488,321. The banks now hold a surplus of $24,185,675 above the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in the loans of $4,579,100, an increase in specie of $7,341,700, an increase in legal tenders of $4,194,300, an increase in deposits of $16,230,700, and a decrease in circulation of $21,800.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and the corresponding date last year:

	Jan. 20, 1900	Jan. 13, '00	Jan. 21, '99
Loans	$650,347,200	$676,285,100	$730,351,000
Specie	152,607,800	145,266,100	187,073,100
Legal tenders	42,957,400	38,763,100	39,880,100
Net deposits	765,518,100	749,287,400	849,074,100
Circulation	16,294,800	16,316,600	15,439,300

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Jan. 20, 1900.	Jan. 13, '00.	Jan. 21, '99.
Specie	$152,607,800	$145,266,100	$187,073,100
Legal tenders	42,957,400	38,763,100	39,880,100
Total res	$195,565,200	$184,029,200	$226,953,200
Reserve req'd against dep.	191,379,525	187,321,850	212,268,525
Surplus of reserve above legal requirements	$24,185,675	$16,727,350	$14,684,675

The following table shows the amount of reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year, and at the corresponding dates in 1899 and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Jan. 6	$11,737,725	$33,586,375	$22,264,675
Jan. 13	16,727,350	20,263,075	25,963,775
Jan. 20	24,185,675	34,684,675	31,275,300

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1900	$24,185,675
1899	34,684,675
1898	31,275,300
1897	17,477,250
1896	27,225,000
1895	22,762,500

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Jan. 20, 1900.

	Range for Week.		Range since January 1.		Last Sale.		Week Ending.	
	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.				
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928.....M N*					101	Sep 15,99		
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995.....Q J	87	Jan 19	90	Jan 3	87	Jan 19	87	87
At., Ten. & O. M. gen. g. 4s, 1995.....A O	100⅝	Jan 20	95¾	Jan 4	100¾	Jan 20	100¾	100¾
Do registered.....A O*					95½	Dec 5,99		
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995.....May*	96¾	Jan 20	76¾	Jan 20	96¾	Jan 20	96¾	96¾
Do do registered.....May*					95	Dec 5,99		
Atl. Av. of Brook. imp. g. 5s, 1934.....J					115	Ja 26,99		
Baltimore & Ohio.								
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925.....J J*	94½	Jan 16	92¾	Jan 19	94¾	Jan 20	94¾	94¾
Do g. 4s, 1948.....A O	100⅞	Jan 19	97¾	Jan 3	100⅝	Jan 20	100⅝	100⅝
Do L. W. Div. 1st g. 5½s, 1925.....J J	99½	Jan 20	97	Jan 3	99½	Jan 20		
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1990.....A O					105½	Oct., 98		
Mon. Riv. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919.....F A*					109½	July 99		
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930.....M S					111	Jne 5, 99	105	
At. & Chi. June. 1st gtd. int g. 5s, 1950					115	Ja 10,99		
Col. & Cin. Mid. 1st ext. 4½s, 1992					88	Ja 24, 99		
Pitts. & Con. 1st g. 4s, 1946.....J J*					107¼	Jan 13,99		
Brooklyn Rap. Tr. g. 5s, 1945.....A O*	105	Jan 3	105½	Jan 18	105	Jan 19		
Brooklyn City 1st con. 5s, 1941.....J J*					116	No 27, 99	115	117
B., Q.Co.& S. con.gtd.g.5s,Jul,1941.MN	103	Jan 12	103	Jan 12	103	Jan 12	102	104
Brook. Union El. 1st g. 4-5s,1950.*F A	96½	Jan 17	92½	Jan 4	95½	Jan 20	95	96
Brunswick & West. 1st g. 4s,1938.*J J					74	Sept., 96		
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937..M S*	110	Jan 15	102	Jan 18	109	Jan 18	109	
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921.....F A					129	Sep 1, 99		
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J D*					123½	No 30, 99	124	
Clearf. & Man. 1st gtd. g.5s,1943.*J J					103	Ap 14, 97		
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913.....A O*					100	No 18,99		
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906.....*J D	107	Jan 19	106½	Jan 18	107	Jan 19	107½	106½
Do con. 1st 5s, 1934.....*A O	115	Jan 19	115	Jan 10	115	Jan 19	114	
Do do registered.....*A O					113½	Feb 4,98		
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927.*J D					140	Fe 14, 97		
C. R., I. F. & N.W. 1st g.5s,1921.A O*					105	Jan 6, 99		
Can. South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908.....*J J	106⅞	Jan 20	105½	Jan 3	106⅞	Jan 20	106	107¼
Do 2d 5s, 1913.....*M S	106	Jan 5	107⅛	Jan 18	106	Jan 20	107	108½
Do do registered.....*M S					106	Ja 30, 97		
Can. Br. U. P. 1st g. 4s, 1948.....J D	87¾	Jan 18	87¼	Jan 5	87½	Jan 16	87	90
Cen.R. & Bk.Co.Ga.col.g.5s,1937..*M N	91	Jan 15	91	Jan 15	91	Jan 15		
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov.,1945..F A	120	Jan 15	120	Jan 15	120	Jan 15		
Do con. g. 5s, 1945.....M N*	91	Jan 2	89	Jan 11	89⅝	Jan 20		
Do do reg. $1,000-$5,000.....M N*					97¾	Oct 23,99		
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov,1945.Oct	55	Jan 2	55	Jan 2	55	Jan 2	32	36
Do 2d pf. inc. g.5s, Nov.,1945.Oct	10¾	Jan 19	9¾	Jan 3	10¼	Jan 19	10	11
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov.,1945.Oct	5⅝	Jan 12	4½	Jan 5	5⅝	Jan 12	4½	6
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946.....*J J					95	Dc 27, 99		
Do Mid. Ga. & At. Div. 5s, 1947.*J J					102	Jne 29,99		
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946.....*J J					99	July 6,98		
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902.....M N*					110	Sep 18,99	108	
Do conv. deb. 6s, 1908.....*M N					112¼	Mr 20,99		
Do gen. 5s, 1987.....J J*	119	Jan 19	117¼	Jan 3	119	Jan 19	119	
Do do registered.....Q J	117⅝	Jan 13	110	Jan 10	117⅝	Jan 19		117⅝
Leh. & Wil.C.con.ss.7s,July,1900.Q M	100½	Jan 16	98	Jan 11	100½	Jan 19		
Do 5s, 1912.....M N*	100½	Jan 6	100½	Jan 6	100½	Jan 17	100	
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921.....J J*	114	Jan 18	113	Jan 19	113	Jan 19	113	114½
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July,1908.A O					115¾	De 15, 99		119
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911.....A O	118½	Jan 16	118	Jan 13	118½	Jan 16	118	121
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.....*M N	116	Jan 11	115	Jan 5	115¾	Jan 16	115½	116½
Do do registered.....*M N					117	Jne 2, 99		
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992.....*M S	97¼	Jan 18	95½	Jan 2	97	Jan 20	96½	97½
Do do registered.....*M S					97¾	Au 30,99		
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989..*J J	101½	Jan 16	101	Jan 8	101½	Jan 16	101¾	
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989.....*J J	99	Jan 9	99	Jan 9	99	Jan 9		99½
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940.....J J*					93½	My 27,98		
Do Warm Sp.Val.1st g.5s,1941.*M S					101½	Ap 29,99		
Ellis., Lex. & B. S. 5s, 1902.....*M S	102	Jan 5	101	Jan 2	101½	Jan 15		102
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903.....*M N					109	Jne 12,99		
La. & Mo. Riv. 1st 7s, 1900.....F A*					103⅜	Oct 2, 99		
Do 2d 7s, 1900.....M N*					106⅝	Fe 24, 99		
Miss. R. Bdge. 1st 6s. s. f.,1912..A O*					105½	Oct., 95		
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903.....J J*	111¼	Jan 20	110¼	Jan 5	111¼	Jan 20	111¼	
Do s. f. 5s, 1901.....A O*	101½	Jan 16	101½	Jan 15	101½	Jan 15	101⅝	
Do deb. 5s, 1913.....*M N	111	Jan 19	106¼	Jan 10	111	Jan 19	110	
Do conv. 5s, 1903.....M S*	120½	Jan 18	120½	Jan 18	120½	Jan 18		
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919.....A O*					118⅜	Sep 20,99	111	
Do do 4s, 1919.....A O*	103	Jan 5	103	Jan 5	103	Jan 5	102½	
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922.....*F A	102	Jan 2	102	Jan 2	102	Jan 18	102	
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921.....M S					100	Ap 11,99		
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905..*F A					105	Au 9, 99		
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949.....J J*	103⅞	Jan 18	100⅜	Jan 5	103⅞	Jan 19	103½	104
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927.....*M N	110¼	Jan 17	108⅜	Jan 2	110¼	Jan 18	110⅜	
Do do registered.....*M N					111¼	Jne 2, 99		
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911.....*M S					120	No 17, 99		
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f., 1907.....J D*					113¼	De 20, 99		
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934.....A O*	136	Jan 10	136	Jan 10	136	Jan 10		
Do gen. con. 1st 6s, 1937.....M N*	113	Jan 12	112	Jan 2	112¼	Jan 19		
Do do registered.....M N*					103½	No 18,98		
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1938..*J J					107	De 16, 99	105	
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—								
L., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910..J J*					115	No 29,99		
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. g. 5s, 1947.....J J*					100	De 18, 99		100¼
Do ref. g. 6s, 1947.....J J*	112¼	Jan 16	111¼	Jan 12	112¼	Jan 16	110	
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—								
C.,M. & St.P. 7s,$ gold,R.D.,1902..J J*	167	Jan 10	167	Jan 10	167	Jan 10		
Do 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903.....*J J	167	Jan 3	168¼	Jan 12	168¼	Jan 12		
Do con. 7s, 1905.....*J J	167	Jan 2	167	Jan 2	167	Jan 8		
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908.....J J*	166	Jan 17	166	Jan 17	166	Jan 17		
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909.....J J*					120¾	De 22, 99	117¼	
Do 1st La.C. & Dav. 5s, 1919.....J J*					118	No 28,99	116⅝	
Do 1st So. Minn. 6s, 1910.....*J J	118⅞	Jan 8	117⅝	Jan 6	118⅜	Jan 8		118½
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910..*J J					126½	De 27, 99	125⅜	
Do do 5s, 1910.....*J J	110¼	Jan 20	110¼	Jan 20	110¼	Jan 20	109⅜	
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910.....*J J	118⅜	Jan 8	118⅛	Jan 5	118⅛	Jan 11	118⅛	
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921..*J J	119¼	Jan 19	118	Jan 2	119¼	Jan 19	119	
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926..J J*					117	De 20, 99	119¼	
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910..J J*					112¼	De 9, 99	110⅜	
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921.J J*					122¼	Jne 1, 99	117⅝	
Do Wis., Minn. Div. g. 5s, 1921.J J*	117¾	Jan 13	117	Jan 3	117⅜	Jan 16		117⅞
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914.....J J*	113	Jan 2	112⅜	Jan 16	113	Jan 20		113⅝
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924.*J J					137½	Jul 18,99	132	
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916.....J J	110¼	Jan 2	110¼	Jan 2	110¾	Jan 2		113⅝
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May,1989..J J	109½	Jan 19	109	Jan 10	109¾	Jan 19		108¾
Do do registered.....Q J					105½	Fe 19, 98		
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910.*J D	119	Jan 9	118	Jan 12	118	Jan 12	118	120
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913.....*J D					125	Jul 10,99	118½	
Chicago & N. W. con. 7s, 1915.....Q F					142	De 15, 99	140	
Do gold 7s, 1902.....J D*	109	Jan 9	109	Jan 9	109	Jan 11	109¼	110
Do do registered.....J D*	108¾	Jan 6	108¾	Jan 6	108¾	Jan 6	109¼	
Do sink. fd. 6s, 1879-1929.....A O*					129	Sep 7, 99		
Do do registered.....A O*					116	Jne 14,99		
Do sink. fd. 5s, 1879-1929.....A O*	100	Jan 6	100	Jan 6	100	Jan 6		
Do do registered.....A O*					103¾	Mr 28,99		
Do sink. fd. deb. 5s, 1933.....*M N	118¾	Jan 12	118¾	Jan 12	118¾	Jan 12		
Do do registered.....*M N					119¼	De 27, 98		
Do debenture 5s, 1909.....M N*	108	Jan 18	107	Jan 3	108	Jan 18		
Do do registered.....M N*					105	De 28, 99		
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921.....A O15					117	No 14,99		
Do do registered.....A O15					117¾	Fe 7, 98		
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926.....F A15					105	De 20, 98		
Do do registered.....F A15					106½	No 13,99		
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987.....M N*	108	Jan 20	105¼	Jan 9	108	Jan 20		
Do do registered.....Q F					103	No 19,98		
Escanaba & Lake Su. 1st 6s, 1901..J J*					107¾	Ma 26,98		
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s,1907.M N*	120	Jan 4	120	Jan 4	120	Jan 4	122	125
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905.....M S*					117¼	Fe 6, 99		
Ottum., C. F. & S. F. 1st 5s,1900.*M S					110	No 4, 99	109	
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910..*M S					114¾	Au 28, 99	111	
Iowa Midland 1st 8s, 1900.....A O*					103	No 10,99		
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921.....*M N					139¾	De 6, 99	136½	137½
Do conv. deb. 6s, 1907.....*F A					105½	Fe 24, 97		
Do ext. & imp. s. fd. 5s, 1929..*F A	123	Jan 16	123	Jan 16	123	Jan 16	123	
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924.....J J*					140	De 13, 98	137½	
Do Ash'and Div. 1st 6s, 1925..*M S					140½	De 5, 99	135½	
Do incomes, 1911.....*M N					112	No 13, 99	115	
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917.....J J*					130	No 10, 99	129	
Do registered.....J J*	127	Jan 8	127	Jan 8	127	Jan 8	128	
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988.....*J J	105½	Jan 18	103½	Jan 8	105½	Jan 20	105¼	105¾
Do do registered.....*J J					106½	No 14,98		
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905.*J J					96	Sep 21,99		
Do 1st 2½s, 1905.....*J J					83	De 7, 99	83	85
Do extension 4s, 1905.....*J J					98¼	My 18,99		
Keo. & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923.....A O*					112	De 7, 99		
Do small bonds, 1923.....A O*					100	Ap 15, 97		
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930..*J D	133	Jan 19	131	Jan 8	132¾	Jan 19	133	134½
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918...*M N	132½	Jan 19	132	Jan 2	132½	Jan 19		134
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919..*J J	128½	Jan 15	127	Jan 10	129½	Jan 19	129	131
North Wis. 1st 6s, 1930.....*J J					140	Mr 23,99		140
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947.....J J*	95	Jan 12	93¾	Jan 8	95	Jan 12		
Chi. & W. Ind. 1st sk. fd. 6s,1919.M N*					108	Oct 4, 99	105	
Do gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932.....Q M					117¾	De 4, 99	115	
Chi. & W. Mich. 5s, 1921,coup.off..J D*					100	Oct 28,99		
Choc. Okla. & G. gen.g.5s,Oct.1,1919.J J	103	Jan 17	103	Jan 17	103	Jan 17		103¼
C., H. & D. con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905...A O*					120	Au 16,98		
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937.....*J J					103¾	Mr 13,97		
Cin., D. & Int. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941.*M N	113½	Jan 5	113½	Jan 5	113½	Jan 5	110	
City & Sub. R. Balt. 1st g. 5s,1922.*J D					106⅝	April, 95		
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993.*J D	96¼	Jan 20	94	Jan 2	96¾	Jan 20	96	97
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939.....J J					97	Jne 20,99		
Do St. L. Div. 1st cl.g.4s,1990.M N*	101½	Jan 3			101½	Jan 3	102	
Do do registered.....M N*					99	May 4,99		
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g.4s,1940.M S*					87	Oct., 98		
White W. Val. Div. 1st g.4s,1940.J J*					93	No. 22,95		
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991..J J*	93	Jan 18	93	Jan 18	93	Jan 18		
C.,I. S. L. & C. 1st g.4s,Au.,1936.Q F					104½	Au 28,99	101	
Do con. 6s, 1920.....*M N					100	Nov., 94		
C., San. & Clev. cn. 1st g.6s,1928.*J J					118½	Jne 14,99		
Ind., Bldn. & W. 1st pf. 7s, 1900...J J					103¾	De 13, 99		
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940..*A O	87½	Jan 9	84½	Jan 4	86⅝	Jan 18	86	87
Do income 4s, April, 1990.....A	28⅝	Jan 12	25	Jan 8	28	Jan 17		29
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914.....*J D					138½	Jul 6, 99		
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934.....*J J	130	Jan 15	130	Jan 15	130	Jan 15	128	
Cin., Laf. & Chi. 7s, 1901.....M S*					105¾	No 24,99		
C. & S. 1st gtd. C.C.C. & I.,1901.*A O					108½	Fe 10, 99		
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933.....A O*					106	De 21, 99	106½	
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938.....*J J	129	Jan 19	128	Jan 5	129	Jan 19		

	Range for Week.		Range since January 1.		Last Sale.		Week Ending.	
	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.				
Col. Mid. Ry Inc. g. 5s, Jan. 1917.....J J*	95¼	Jan 18	95	Jan 4	95¼	Jan 18	95	97
Do 1st g. 5s, July 1917.....J J*	95	Jan 19	71¼	Jan 3	95	Jan 19	75	95
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929.....*J A	88	Jan 12	88	Jan 4	88	Jan 20	84½	88
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943.*A O					102	Dec., 95		
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907.....M S*							123¼	Jan 23,99
Syr., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906.....A O*							124½	Ju 23,99
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914.....*M N	136	Jan 4	136	Jan 4	136	Jan 4	140	
Do 7s, 1871-1901.....A O*							140	Dc 31, 99
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915.....*J D	140	Jan 5	135	Jan 5	135	Jan 11	130	141
Do do registered.....*J D							140	Oct 28,98
N. Y. Lack. & W. 1st 6s, 1921.....*J J	136	Jan 13	136	Jan 13	136	Jan 13		
Do construction 5s, 1923.....*F A*							132	Sep 12,99
Do term. 7s, 1st mtg. 1923.....*M S*							153½	Jne 30,99
Warren 2d 7s, 1900.....A O*							106	As 1, 99
Del. & H. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917.M S*							148	De 15, 99
Do registered.....M S*							148	May 4,97
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd.7s,1906.*A O							120¼	Ap 21, 99
Do registered.....*A O							122	Jan 6, 99
Do do 6s, 1906.....*A O	115	Jan 19	115	Jan 12	115	Jan 19	115	
Do do registered.....*A O							113	De 12, 99
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921.....*M N							154	Sep 7, 99
Do registered.....*M N							141	May 5,98
Den. Con. Tramway 1st g. 5s,1933.A O							93	Ja 24, 99
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st g. 7s, 1900.....M N*	102⅝	Jan 19	102¼	Jan 6	103⅝	Jan 19		
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1936.....*J J	99	Jan 20	96½	Jan 4	99	Jan 20	96½	99
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936.....*J J					108	No 27,99		
Do Improvement g. 5s, 1928.....*J D	103¼	Jan 16	101⅝	Jan 10	103¼	Jan 16	104	
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s,1917.M N*					108	Ap 27,99	107	110
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995.....*J D	78	Jan 11	76¼	Jan 8	78	Jan 13		
Det.,Mack. & Mar. 1d.gt.3½s,Ser.A.1911	21	Jan 2	19	Jan 8	21	Jan 15		
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937.....A O*					105⅝	De 30, 99		106
Dul., Red W. & So. 1st g. 5s, 1928.*J J					92¼	Fe 11, 98		
Dul., So Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937..*J J					112	De 8, 99		
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941.*M N	107½	Jan 9	107¼	Jan 9	107¼	Jan 9		
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947.....*M N	117	Jan 15	117	Jan 15	117	Jan 15	116	118
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919.....M S*	119¼	Jan 4	119¼	Jan 4	119¼	Jan 4	120	
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923.....*M S	113¾	Jan 5	113¾	Jan 5	113¾	Jan 5	115	
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920.....A O*					115½	No 15, 99	120	
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928.....*J D					106½	Ap 14, 99	107	
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920.....M S*	140	Jan 20	138	Jan 12	140	Jan 20	140	143
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920...M S*					143	De 30, 98	138	145
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935.....A O*	130	Jan 5	130		130	Jan 5	130	
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916..*J D					140	Fe 6, 99	135	
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan.1909.A O					106	De. 2, 99	102	
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982..*M N	115	Jan 10	115	Jan 10	115	Jan 16	114	116
N.Y., L.E.& W.D.& L1st c.6s,1913.J J*					102	Aug., 96		
N. Y. & Gwood L.gtd.g.5s,1946.*M N					109	Oct 27,98		
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996..*J J	90½	Jan 19	88	Jan 10	90¼	Jan 20		
Do registered.....J J					93½	My 25,99		
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996.*J J	68⅝	Jan 17	67	Jan 3	69⅝	Jan 19		
N.Y.,Sus. & W. 1st ref. g.5s,1937.*J J	109	Jan 3	107¼	Jan 3	107½	Jan 10		
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937.....*F A					92½	Au 25,98	92½	
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940.....F A*	92½	Jan 3	92	Jan 3	92	Jan 3		
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943.....*M N	108½	Jan 3	103½	Jan 3	108¼	Jan 3		
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1942..*J D	105	Jan 8	104	Jan 4	105	Jan 20	104½	106
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g.6s,1910.*A O	117	Jan 15	116¾	Jan 5	117	Jan 15		
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933.*F A					95	No 10,97		
Ev. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921.....J J*					127	De 1, 99		
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942.....*A O	108	Jan 8	103	Jan 2	107½	Jan 19	106½	
Do Mt. Ver. 1st g. 6s, 1923.....A O					110	May, 93		
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g.5s,1930..*A O					110	Sept., 91	98½	
Ev. & Ind. 1st con.gtd.g.6s,1926..*J J					100¾	Au '23,99		
Flint & Pere Marq. g. 6s, 1920.A O*	121	Jan 12	120	Jan 17	120	Jan 17	120	122
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.....*M N	103	Jan 15	102	Jan 12	102¼	Jan 19		
Do Pt. Huron D. 1st g. 5s,1939.*A O	105	Jan 18	105	Jan 18	103	Jan 18		
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918..J J*					101	Mr 26,99		
Do con. g. 5s, 1943.....*J J					80½	May, 96		
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s,1941..J J					105	Mr 11,98		
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g.4-6s,1921.J D*	74½	Jan 17	71½	Jan 12	74½	Jan 17	73¼	75
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 5-4s, 1928...J J*	58½	Jan 18	55	Jan 4	58½	Jan 18		
Gal.,H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s,1913.*A O	102	Jan 8	102	Jan 8	102	Jan 8	101	102¼
Ga. & Ala. R. 1st pf. g.5s,1945.A O*					108	De 12, 98		
Ga., Car. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929..J J*					101	My 12,99		
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., A.....	57	Jan 19	56	Jan 12	57	Jan 19		
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., B.....	7⅝	Jan 18	6¼	Jan 3	7⅝	Jan 19		
Hock. Val. R. 1st con.g.4½s,1999.J J*	100	Jan 2	99	Jan 2	99⅝	Jan 19	99	
Col. & H. Val.1st ext.g.4s,1948.A O*	105	Jan 10	102	Jan 8	105	Jan 10		
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1933.*M N					102½	De 30, 99	101	103
Illinois Cent. 1st g. 4s, 1894-1951.*J J					113¼	Jul 6, 99		
Do registered.....*J J					112¼	No 23, 98	111	
Dg g. 3½s, 1951.....*J J					106	No 27,99		
Do do registered.....*J J					102	Ap 15, 98		
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1952.....*A O					100	De 28, 99	102	
Do do registered.....					104	Fe 1, 99		
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1953.....M N*	102½	Jan 18	101	Jan 2	102½	Jan 19		
Do do registered.....	98	Jan 9	98	Jan 9	98	Jan 9		
Do West. Line 1st g. 4s, 1951..F A*					109½	De 13, 99	111½	
Do Louis. Div. g. 3½s, 1953.....J J*	100⅝	Jan 19	100	Jan 5	100⅝	Jan 19		
Do Cairo Bridge g. 4s, 1950.....J D*					102¼	Sept., 96		
Do Mid. Div. reg. 5s, 1921.....F A*					123	My 24,99		
Do Springf. Div. 1st g. 3½s,1951.J J					95	De 21, 98		
Do St. Louis Div. g. 3s, 1951..J J*					83½	De 8, 99		
Do do g. 3½s, 1951.....J J*	100⅝	Jan 19	99½	Jan 2	100⅝	Jan 19		101¾
Do do registered.....					101½	Oct 23,99		
C., St. L. & N. O. g. 5s, 1951..*J D15					124	De 11, 99		
Do do registered.....*J D15					125	De 5, 99		
Do g. 3½s, 1951.....*J D15	100	Jan 20	100	Jan 20	100	Jan 20		
Do Memphis Div. 1st g.4s,1951.J D*					106¾	Au 17,99		
**Belle. & Carond. 1st 6s,

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Range for Year 1900. Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
Mil. Elec. Ry & L. con. g.5s,1926.*F A	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....	106	Oct 27,99	..	..
Mo., Kan. & Tex. 1st g. 4s, 1990..*J D	90½	Jan 2	88½	Jan 9	90	Jan 20	89¼	90
Do 2d g. 4s, June 1, 1990.....F A	69	Jan 19	67	Jan 10	69	Jan 19	68½	69
Do 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944.....M N*	95¾	Jan 4	93½	Jan 10	94½	Jan 20	..	..
M.,K. & T. of T.1st gtd.g.5s,1942.M S*	92¼	Jan 15	91	Jan 11	92½	Jan 19	92	..
K. C. & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990.....F A*	77	Jan 3	77	Jan 3	77	Jan 18	..	..
Dallas& Waco 1st gtd.g.5s,1940.M N*	..	....	..	....	94	De 8, 99	..	..
Boonville Bridge gtd. g. 7s,1900.*M N	..	....	..	....	100½	No 22,99	..	..
Mo., K. & E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942.*A O	103	Jan 8	102¼	Jan 3	103	Jan 8	..	..
Missouri Pac. 1st con. 6s, 1920...M N*	116½	Jan 20	114¾	Jan 13	116⅜	Jan 20	..	116
Do 3d 7s, 1906.....M N*	..	....	..	....	114	De 7, 99	111¼	..
Do tr. g. 5s, stpd. Jan., 1917...M S	98	Jan 17	94	Jan 2	97	Jan 19	..	..
Do 1st col. g. 5s, 1920.....F A*	94	Jan 3	92	Jan 2	93¼	Jan 19	..	..
Pac. R. of M. 1st ext.g.4s,1938..F A*	105⅜	Jan 6	105¼	Jan 6	105⅞	Jan 6	..	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938.....J J*	..	....	..	....	110	No 11,99	..	112
St. L. & I.M.gn.con.l.g.g.5s,1931.*A O	110¼	Jan 20	109¼	Jan 3	110½	Jan 20	110½	110⅝
Do do gtd. g. 5s, 1931.....*A O	..	....	..	....	109½	De 30, 99	..	..
Do do unified & ref. g. 4s, 1929.J J*	80	Jan 20	77¾	Jan 8	79½	Jan 20	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927.....J D*	124½	Jan 19	124	Jan 3	124½	Jan 10	123	125
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927.....Q J	..	....	..	....	121¾	Jne 30,99	..	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938.....M S*	84	Jan 9	83	Jan 3	83½	Jan 19	..	..
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1947..*F A	107	Jan 9	107	Jan 9	107	Jan 9	106¼	..
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931.....*J J	..	....	..	....	84	Apr., 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st, 1913..J J*	127¼	Jan 3	126	Jan 8	127½	Jan 13	127½	129
Do 2d 6s, 1901.....*J J	..	....	..	....	101	Sep 12,99	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928.....*A O	105	Jan 5	104⅞	Jan 6	105	Jan 20	..	..
Do T. & P. Bch. 6s, 1917.....*J J	..	....	..	....	111	De 20, 99	..	..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Ala.*J J	..	....	..	....	108	Mar., 96	..	..
Do 1st 6s, Jasper Br., 1923...*J J	..	....	..	....	113	De 1, 99	..	..
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s,Nov.,1915.A O	..	....	..	....	108¾	Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 1st 7s, 1903.....*J J	103⅝	Jan 19	100	Jan 4	103⅝	Jan 19	109½	..
Do registered.....*J J	..	....	..	....	111½	Oct 3, 99	..	..
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904.....M S*	107	Jan 12	107	Jan 12	107	Jan 12	107	..
Do do registered.....M S*	..	....	..	....	106¼	De 12, 99	107	..
Do reg. ceb. 5s, 1889-1904.....M S*	..	....	..	....	106¼	Fe 21, 98	..	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905.....*J D	..	....	..	....	103¾	Jne 28,99	101⅝	..
Do do registered.....*J D	..	....	..	....	104½	Fe 25, 98	101⅝	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905.*M N	101¼	Jan 16	101	Jan 11	101¼	Jan 16	102	..
Do do registered.....*M N	..	....	..	....	102½	Au 1, 99	102	..
Do g. mtge. 3½s, 1997.....J J*	109¼	Jan 15	109	Jan 2	109½	Jan 19	109½	110½
Do do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	112½	Ap 14, 99	..	..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s,1998.*F A	96½	Jan 10	96	Jan 3	96½	Jan 10	..	..
Do do registered.....*F A	..	....	..	....	96	De 12, 99	..	..
Do Lake Shore col. g.3½s,1998.*F A	98¼	Jan 17	97	Jan 2	98¼	Jan 18	98¼	98⅝
Do do registered.....*F A	97	Jan 10	96	Jan 3	97	Jan 10	..	96½
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361.....*J J	112½	Jan 18	110	Jan 2	112½	Jan 19	112½	113
Do registered.....*J J	112	Jan 19	110	Jan 4	112	Jan 19	..	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936.....J J*	108	Jan 4	108	Jan 4	108	Jan 5	..	..
Do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	106	Jne 17,98	..	..
Clear. Bl. C.1st s.f.gtd.4s,S.A.1940.J J	..	....	..	....	95	Jul 28,98	..	..
Do do registered.....J J	..	....	..	....	104	Jul 24,97	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 1st 7s, 1900.....*M N	101¼	Jan 5	101½	Jan 5	101½	Jan 5	101¾	102½
Do registered.....*M N	..	....	..	....	101½	De 20, 99	..	..
N. J Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986..*F A	..	....	..	....	103	May 7,97	..	..
R.,W. & O.cn.1st ext.5s,July,1922.A O	128½	Jan 5	128½	Jan 5	128½	Jan 8	..	..
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918.....*M N	..	....	..	....	109	Jan., 97	..	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915..*F A	..	....	..	....	113	Ap 13, 99	..	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922..J J*	..	....	..	....	107	Au 13,98	..	..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991..M S*	107	Jan 18	107	Jan 18	107	Jan 18	..	..
N. Y. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1927...A O*	..	....	..	....	123	Jul 14,99	..	..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—								
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906...F A*	121	Jan 13	121	Jan 13	121	Jan 13	..	..
Lake Shore con. 1st 7s, 1900.....J J*	101¼	Jan 18	100⅞	Jan 4	101¼	Jan 18	101	..
Do do registered, 1900.....Q J*	100⅜	Jan 2	100⅜	Jan 2	100⅜	Jan 2	101	..
Do con. 2d 7s, 1903.....J D*	112⅝	Jan 19	112⅝	Jan 19	112⅝	Jan 19	112	..
Do do registered, 1903.....J D*	112¼	Jan 19	112¼	Jan 10	112¼	Jan 19	112	..
Do g. 3½s, 1997.....*J D	110¼	Jan 17	109½	Jan 6	110⅛	Jan 20	..	..
Do do registered.....*J D	..	....	..	....	109½	De 4, 99	..	..
C. & Sp. 1st gtd. L.S.&M.S. 1901.*A O	..	....	..	....	108¾	De 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934...J J*	..	....	..	....	122⅜	No 3, 99	..	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902.*M N	109½	Jan 12	108¼	Jan 5	108½	Jan 16	108¼	..
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902.....*M N	..	....	..	....	103	De 28, 99	103	..
Do 6s, 1909.....M S*	..	....	..	....	123	Fe 25, 98	118	..
Do 5s, 1931.....*M S	..	....	..	....	129	No 20, 99	125	..
Do do registered, March, 1931..Q M	..	....	..	....	127	De 2, 99	125	..
Do 4s, 1940.....*J J	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	..	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937...A O*	105¾	Jan 18	104¼	Jan 3	105⅜	Jan 18	105¾	..
Do 2d 6s, 1903.....A O*	103½	Jan 3	103½	Jan 3	103½	Jan 3	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903.*J D	..	....	..	....	104½	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000.....A O*	187	Jan 19	185¾	Jan 5	187	Jan 19	185	..
Do registered.....*J D	..	....	..	....	187	Nc 17,98	..	..
Do do small certs., $100.....*J D	..	....	..	....	185	Au 26,99	..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937..M N*	..	....	..	....	128	De 27, 99	..	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918.....*M N	..	....	..	....	125½	Fe 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905.....J J*	114	Jan 5	114	Jan 5	114	Jan 5	114	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905.....J J	..	....	..	....	113	Jul 29,99	109⅝	..
N.Y.,O. & W.ref.1st g.4s,June,1992.M S	104½	Jan 19	102	Jan 10	104½	Jan 19	..	..
Do do reg., $5,000 only.....M S	..	....	..	....	101½	No 30,98	..	..
Nor. Pa. Ry. gen. l.g.1st g.6s,1921.*J J	..	....	..	....	119½	Ap 12, 99	..	..
Do registered.....*J J	..	....	..	....	112	Jul 20,99	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923..*F A	..	....	..	....	131½	My 15,99	124	..
Do registered certificates.....Q F	..	....	..	....	132	Jul 28,99	..	..
N. P. Ry p.lin.ry &l.g.g.4s,Jan.,1997.Q J	103¾	Jan 18	102½	Jan 2	103⅝	Jan 20	103½	103¾
Do registered.....Q J	103	Jan 8	103	Jan 8	103	Jan 8	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047...Q F	66⅝	Jan 20	65	Jan 10	66⅜	Jan 20	66	66¼
Do do registered.....Q F	..	....	..	....	66	Sep 21,99	..	..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mch.,1948..Q M	..	....	..	....	95	My 11,99	..	86½
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933..J J*	118	Jan 5	118	Jan 5	118	Jan 16	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941..*M N	110	Jan 15	110	Jan 15	110	Jan 15	110	114
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931....*M N	129	Jan 2	129	Jan 2	129	Jan 2	129½	134
Do New Riv. 1st g. 6s, 1932...*A O	..	....	..	....	128	De 1, 99	..	..
Do imp. & ext. 6s, 1934.....*F A	..	....	..	....	117¼	Au 30,98	..	..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922...*J J	..	....	..	....	101	Fe 23, 97	105	..
Sci V. & N. E. 1st gtd.g.4s,1989.M N*	..	....	..	....	97	De 29, 99	..	..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con.g.4s,1996..A O*	94½	Jan 19	90¼	Jan 3	94½	Jan 20	93½	94½
Ohio Riv.R.R. 1st g. 5s, 1936..*J D	..	....	..	....	103	Oct 24,99	105	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937.....*A O	..	....	..	....	85	De 8, 99	90	..
Omaha & St L. 1st g. 4s, 1901.....J J*	65	Jan 13	60	Jan 5	65	Jan 13	..	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946..*J D	107	Jan 17	104¼	Jan 3	107	Jan 17	106¾	107½
Panama, Dak. fd. sub. 6s, 1910..M N*	105	Jan 16	105	Jan 16	105	Jan 16	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921...J J*	112½	Jan 11	111½	Jan 10	112½	Jan 11	112	..
Do registered, 1921.....J J*	111½	Jan 19	111½	Jan 19	111½	Jan 19	..	..
Do gtd.3½s,col.tr.reg.cfs.,1937.M S*	..	....	..	....	102	No 11,98	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g.4s,1923.*M N	..	....	..	....	106	My 12,97	..	..
Un. N. J. R. & C.gen.4s,1944.*M S	..	....	..	....	115½	Fe 24, 98	..	..
Clev. & Marietta 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935...	100½	Jan 13	100	Jan 12	100¼	Jan 13	100	110
P., D. & E. Tr. Co. cf. 1st 6s, 1920..*J J	100	Jan 18	100	Jan 18	100	Jan 18	..	..
Do Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920.....*J J	..	....	..	....	100	De 23, 97	..	..
Do E. Div.T.Co.cfs.1st 6s,1020.M S*	..	....	..	....	97⅞	No 29, 99	..	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926.....M N*	..	....	..	....	17	My 23,98	..	..
Do do Tr. Co. cfs., 1st inst. pd.....	22	Jan 18	22	Jan 18	22	Jan 18	..	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb.,1921...Q F	..	....	..	....	126	Ap 28, 99	120	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921.....M N	..	....	..	....	96	De 9, 99	..	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932.....J D*	..	....	..	....	137	No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922...A O*	..	....	..	....	107½	Oct 26,98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J J*	..	....	..	....	121	No 26,98	..	..
P., C. & S.L.cn.g.gt.4½s A,1940.A O*	114	Jan 9	114	Jan 9	114	Jan 9	..	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942.....*A O	115	Jan 20	113⅞	Jan 12	115	Jan 20	..	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942.....M N*	..	....	..	....	113	No 23, 98	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945.....M N*	..	....	..	....	107	De 5, 99	..	..
P., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900.....F A*	..	....	..	....	105⅝	Ap 13, 99	..	..
Do registered, 1900.....F A*	..	....	..	....	103½	Ap 23, 97	..	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912.....J J*	135	Jan 12	135	Jan 12	135	Jan 12	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912.....J J*	..	....	..	....	139	No 16,98	..	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912.....A O	..	....	..	....	135	Jne 7, 99	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932.A O*	..	....	..	....	119½	Oct 4, 99	..	..
C. & P. con. skg. fd. 7s, 1900...M N*	103	Jan 5	102	Jan 12	102	Jan 12	102½	..
Do gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser.A,1942.*J J	..	....	..	....	121	Jul 5, 99	117	..
C. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd.g.4½s,1941.J J*	108	Jan 15	106	Jan 15	108	Jan 15	..	..
Alle.Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942...*M S	..	....	..	....	102	No 10,97	..	..
P. & L.E. 2d g.5s,Ser.A&B.Ja.,1928.A O	..	....	..	....	114	Mar., 93	..	..
P., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. l. 6s, 1932...J J*	..	....	..	....	117	Mar., 93	..	..
P. P. & F. 1st g. 5s, 1916.....J J*	..	....	..	....	90	Jne 28,99	90	..
P., S. & L. R. 1st g. 5s, 1940.....A O*	113¾	Jan 16	113¼	Jan 16	113¼	Jan 16	114	116
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943.....J J*	..	....	..	....	98	Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917.....J J*	99¾	Jan 18	96¾	Jan 18	99⅝	Jan 18	..	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.....J J	99¾	Jan 18	96¾	Jan 11	99⅝	Jan 18	..	..
Reading, Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997.....*J J	95	Jan 2	93	Jan 9	94¾	Jan 20	94¼	94½
Do registered.....*J J	..	....	..	....	94⅜	De 6, 99	..	..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939...J J*	96	Jan 18	94¼	Jan 4	95¾	Jan 20	95½	96
Utah Cent. 1st gtd. g. l. g.4s,1917.A O	..	....	..	....	88	Jne 27,99	83	..
Rio Gde. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939.J D*	..	....	..	....	105	No 10, 99	103	104
Rio Gde. South. 1st g. 5-4s, 1940...J J*	..	....	..	....	74½	De 15, 99	..	..
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947..*J J	84¾	Jan 18	82	Jan 3	84¾	Jan 18	83	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Cl. A,1906.M N*	..	....	..	....	110	No 15,99	110¼	..
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1906.....M N*	..	....	..	....	112	De 8, 99	111	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906.....M N*	..	....	..	....	110	No 15,99	110¼	..
Do 1st g. 6s, F., C. & O., 1919.F A*	..	....	..	....	113¾	July, 98	..	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931.....J J*	..	....	..	....	124	De 16, 99	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931.....J J*	107½	Jan 18	106	Jan 4	107½	Jan 19	..	..
Do 1st r. g. 5s, 1937.....A O*	..	....	..	....	100¼	Oct 5, 99	..	..
Ft. S. & V. B. B. 1st g. 6s, 1910.*A O	..	....	..	....	105	Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996...J J*	81	Jan 2	79	Jan 8	80	Jan 20	..	..
Do Southw. Div. g. 5s, 1947...*A O*	..	....	..	....	99⅝	De 18, 99	..	..
Do Cent. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929...*A O	..	....	..	....	97⅜	De 28, 99	..	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd.cts.,1989.M N*	90¼	Jan 18	86½	Jan 9	90	Jan 20	89½	90¼
Do 2d g. 4s, inc.bd.cts, Nov., 1989.J J	58¾	Jan 20	53¾	Jan 10	58⅜	Jan 20	58	58¾
St. P. City Ry Co. con. g.5s,1937..*J J	..	....	..	....	N12	No 26, 99	..	..
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931.....F A*	..	....	..	....	120	Fe 9, 99	..	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917.....A O*	..	....	..	....	110¼	De 5, 99	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968.....*J D	96½	Jan 20	96	Jan 13	96⅝	Jan 20	..	..
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909...A O*	..	....	..	....	118½	No 28, 99	..	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910.....M N*	119¼	Jan 12	119⅛	Jan 6	119½	Jan 12	119⅛	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933.....J J*	137	Jan 2	137	Jan 2	137	Jan 3	..	..
Do do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	137	Fe 23, 99	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s.....J J*	113¼	Jan 18	112¼	Jan 2	113	Jan 18	113	114¼
Do do do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	108½	My 25,97	..	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937...J D*	106¾	Jan 17	102½	Jan 2	106¾	Jan 17	..	..
Do do registered.....*J D	..	....	..	....	104	Ja 24, 96	..	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J J*	..	....	..	....	122½	Ja 15, 96	..	..
Mont. Cent. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937....J J*	125½	Jan 19	125½	Jan 19	125½	Jan 19	..	..
Do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	112	De 29, 99	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937.....J J*	..	....	..	....	113	De 29, 99	..	..
Mont. Ext. 1st 6s, 1937.....J D*	..	....	..	....	112	Jne 30,99	..	..
Mont. Union 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1936...J J*	..	....	..	....	120	Jne 30,99	..	..
Mont. Cent. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937....J J*	125½	Jan 19	125½	Jan 19	125½	Jan 19	..	..
Do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	112	De 29, 99	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937.....J J*	..	....	..	....	113	De 29, 99	..	..
Mont. Ext. 1st 6s, 1937.....J D*	..	....	..	....	112	Jne 30,99	..	..
Mont. Union 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1936...J J*	..	....	..	....	120	Jne 30,99	..	..
S Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942...M S*	..	....	..	....	106⅝	No 20,99	..	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919.....*J J	..	....	..	....	112⅜	Oct 2, 99	..	..
Sa., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934..*A O	126½	Jan 13	125½	Jan 3	126¼	Jan 13	..	..
D. 1st g. 5s, 1934.....*A O	..	....	..	....	112	Mr 17,99	..	..
Sea. & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926.....J J*	..	....	..	....	104⅜	Fe 5, 97	..	..
Southern Pacific Co.—								
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug., 1949.J D	83	Jan 20	80	Jan 9	82⅝	Jan 20	82¾	83
Do do registered.....J D	..	....	..	....	85	No 6, 99	..	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949..F A*	100¼	Jan 20	97⅞	Jan 11	100⅜	Jan 20	100⅜	100½
Do mtge. gtd. g. 3½s, Aug.,1929.J D	83¾	Jan 18	81	Jan 9	83¾	Jan 20	83⅜	83⅞
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910...F A*	..	....	..	....	108	Oct 17,99	108	..
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905.....*J D	..	....	..	....	108½	No 4, 99	..	..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 5s, 1931..*M N	102	Jan 18	101	Jan 4	102	Jan 20	..	..
Hous. & T. C. 1st W. & N.7s,1903.J J	..	....	..	....	102	Nov., 94	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937.....J J*	110½	Jan 9	110½	Jan 9	110½	Jan 18	..	113⅞
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912...A O*	..	....	..	....	110½	De 26, 99	110	..
Do gen g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921..*A O	85	Jan 3	83¾	Jan 9	84½	Jan 20	84	85
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920.....J J*	..	....	..	....	114	No 11,97	123½	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918.....*A O	..	....	..	....	134	No 22,99	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927.....J J*	..	....	..	....	99	De 27, 99	..	..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd.g.4s,1943..*J J	78½	Jan 2	75	Jan 9	78½	Jan 19	78	78½
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905.....F A*	..	....	..	....	116	De 14, 98	..	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912.M S*	..	....	..	....	106½	No 17,97	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943.....J J*	103	Jan 20	101	Jan 2	103	Jan 20	..	..
S.P.of Ari.gtd.1st g 6s Mch,1909-10.J J	110¾	Jan 4	110	Jan 2	110½	Jan 20	..	..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s,Ser.A,1905.*A O	..	....	..	....	107	No 1, 99	107	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937...M N*	105½	Jan 19	105½	Jan 19	105½	Jan 19	..	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37.....M N	106	Jan 3	104½	Jan 10	105⅞	Jan 19	..	..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941.J J*	95¾	Jan 5	95	Jan 4	95½	Jan 19	..	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911..*J J	..	....	..	....	113⅞	No 23,98	..	..
Gila V.,G. & N.1st gtd.g.5s,1924.M N*	..	....	..	....	103⅞	De 27, 99	..	102
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907.*J J	..	....	..	....	98	Au 6, 97	..	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938.....A O*	..	....	..	....	103	Au 23,99	..	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994.....J J*	107½	Jan 20	106	Jan 8	107⅝	Jan 20	107¼	107⅝
Do registered.....J J	..	....	..	....	98	Oct 31,98	..	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g.4-4½-5s,1996.J J	..	....	..	....	108¼	Au 14, 99	..	..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938.*M S	108½	Jan 10	108½	Jan 10	108½	Jan 10	..	..
Ala Central 1st g. 6s, 1918.....J J*	..	....	..	....	112½	Au 17,97	..	..
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916.....J J*	..	....	..	....	118⅜	Jne 8, 99	..	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900.....J J*	..	....	..	....	103⅜	De 1, 99	..	..
Do divisional g. 5s, 1930.....J J*	115½	Jan 18	115½	Jan 16	115½	Jan 16	..	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956.....M N*	115	Jan 18	114	Jan 2	115	Jan 20	..	..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922...*J J	121	Jan 4	119½	Jan 16	120	Jan 16	..	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925.....J J*	121	Jan 18	118	Jan 13	121	Jan 19	118½	121
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915.....*J J	120¾	Jan 18	118¼	Jan 2	120¾	Jan 18	120	123
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909.....M S*	101	Jan 11	101	Jan 11	101	Jan 11	..	..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927.....*A O	..	....	..	....	105	De 12, 99	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936.....*M N	110	Jan 15	109	Jan 8	110	Jan 15	108½	111
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936.....*M N	110	Jan 18	108	Jan 4	110	Jan 18	..	..
Do serial, Series D.....*A O	..	....	..	....	102	Oct 13,99	..	..
Do serial, Series E.....*A O	..	....	..	....	109	Ja 12, 99	..	..
W., O. & W. 1st cur.gtd.4s,1924.*F A	..	....	..	....	90	Fe 23, 99	..	..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914...J J*	114¾	Jan 10	114½	Jan 10	114½	Jan 10	..	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919.....*M N	105	Jan 3	102	Jan 15	104⅝	Jan 16	..	..
Atlantic & Dan. 1st g. 5s, 1950.....J J	100	Jan 12	99¾	Jan 10	100	Jan 16	..	..
Ter. Ass. of St. L. 1st 4½s,1930.A O*	..	....	..	....	113	Oct 2, 99	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944.....F A*	..	....	..	....	111⅝	No 3, 99	..	..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930...A O	111	Jan 19	111	Jan 19	111	Jan 19	..	..
Tex. & Pac. E. Div. 1st g. 6s,1905.*M S	..	....	..	....	107	No 2, 99	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000.....*J D	112¾	Jan 20	111	Jan 3	112¾	Jan 20	111	..
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000...Mar	..	....	..	....	50	Oct 27,99	..	..
Do do Trust certificates.....J J	..	....	..	....	51½	No 20,99	..	..
Third Avenue 1st g. 5s, 1937.....J J*	125	Jan 15	125	Jan 15	125	Jan 15	..	..
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935...J J*	105	Jan 8	105	Jan 8	105	Jan 8	..	..
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935..A O*	..	....	..	....	103½	De 5, 99	..	..
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s,1990.*A O	85	Jan 2	84½	Jan 2	85	Jan 20	..	..
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917.....J J*	78¼	Jan 12	78

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

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buy stocks except in a few cases, and prices were allowed to drop without much support being given. Such news as the week brought was generally of a favorable character, but very few special developments figured as factors in the course of prices during the week.

Indications seem to be that no marked increase in activity is to be looked for in the very near future, but apart from this very little ground for apprehension as to the future of the market appears. It is shown that on any increase in demand prices very easily recover from prevailing figures, and the purchase of a few hundred shares appears in most issues to be sufficient to bring about considerable improvement in price. Among the week's net changes were several gains of importance, among them being an advance of 7½ points in Standard Oil and of 3½ points in Havana Commercial. A number of smaller net gains were recorded, but these were considerably outnumbered by the declines.

Standard Oil attracted much attention both because of its activity in an otherwise dull market and because of its noteworthy strength. Of late many intimations have been heard that much higher prices will probably be recorded for this issue in the near future, and the course of the stock during the past week has lent to these intimations some appearance of being well founded. Disposition is shown apparently on the part of inside interests to accumulate the stock, and the amount that was taken at constantly advancing figures was much beyond the usual amount in Standard Oil, and the disposition seemed to be to take practically all the stock that was offered at reasonable figures. On Friday, transactions aggregated about 700 shares, and during the two hours of trading on Saturday over 300 shares changed hands. It sold up to 498½, and this figure was bid for the stock at the close, showing a net gain of 7 points. At the end of the week a sale of the old Standard Oil Trust certificates was made at 500, which is record price for the issue. The demand for the stock was not, as is usually the case, limited to small lots, but 100-share lots were readily taken. Brokers trading in the stock stated that inside interests appeared to be the buyers, and this buying strengthened the opinion which is seemingly quite general among those interested in the stock, that Standard Oil may be expected to show very satisfactory developments in the near future.

Distilling of America was prominent among the industrials and showed considerable weakness. The common stock sold below 6, and closed at 6 bid, with a net loss of 1 point. In the preferred stock sales were made as low as 20, and it closed at 20¾ bid, with a net loss of 4¼ points. Weakness in these issues seemed attributable chiefly to a number of unfavorable rumors which were heard in regard to the company's condition, but which met with no confirmation and were denied by persons closely connected with the company and familiar with its affairs. No announcements as to the character of the report that is being framed by the committee investigating the company's affairs were had, yet rumor had it that it would necessarily be of an unfavorable character, and predictions of much trouble for the company were freely indulged in. Stock market plans seemed the most likely explanation of many of these reports. Naturally the character of the report of the committee remains a matter of surmise. It is said, however, by officers of the company, that the company's financial status is most satisfactory and that its business is in promising condition. At all events, nothing yet appears to lead to the supposition that the investigating committee's report will be of a character likely to unfavorably affect the stock of the Distilling Company of America.

Electric Vehicle and several others of the electric stocks were in poor demand and suffered considerable net losses for the week. On very light transactions Electric Vehicle common lost 15 points and the preferred 10 points. Electric Boat declined 4 points or more in each issue, and Electric Axle lost 1 point. The last named was the most active of the electric stocks, being traded in from 5½ down to 4⅛, and closing at 4⅛ bid, against 5⅛ on the previous Saturday. Apparently there are a number of holders of this stock who find it inconvenient to make the second payment of $5, which falls due next month, and who therefore are disposing of their holdings. No other reason appeared for the decline in Electric Axle, for such news as was had in regard to the company's affairs was of a favorable character, and report had it that announcements of considerable interest would soon be made in regard to increases in the company's business.

Very little activity appeared in the copper stocks and most of these issues closed somewhat below the previous week's final figures. Amalgamated Copper, usually one of the most active stocks on the curb, was traded in in very limited amounts. On one or two days there was absolutely no trading in this stock, while on others the sales amounted to only a few hundred shares. It declined to 62¾, and, recovering fractionally, closed at 63 bid, with a net loss of 1 point. California Copper became active during the week, and on several days was traded in to the extent of 2,000 to 3,000 shares. It sold from 3 up to 3⅞, falling back to 3⅝ and closing at 3½ bid. Interests connected with the company seemed to be the principal buyers of the stock, although on one or two days the trading was fairly broad. It is said that a dividend will probably be declared on the stock in April, and the early strength was attributed to this report.

The gas stocks were very quiet. No significant net changes were recorded in the New Amsterdam issues, and Standard Gas remained about steady. As far as reported, Mutual Gas was not traded in at all, but at the close of the week there was some offering of the stock below 300. It closed at 275 bid, against 300 bid the previous week.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to THE NEW YORK TIMES by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address Financial Editor, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	425	..
American Exchange	137	..
Astor	490	..
Bowery	283	300
Broadway	235	250
Central	175	185
Chase	428	..
Chatham	300	310
Chemical	3800	..
Citizens'	150	..
City, new stock	278	..
Colonial	240	..
Columbia	190	..
Commerce	270	..
Continental	128	..
Corn Exchange	325	375
East River	130	..
Fifth National	225	..
Fifth Avenue	2800	..
First	3250	..
Fourth	170	..
Fourteenth Street	145	165
Gallatin	490	..
Gansevoort	75	80
Garfield	1300	..
German-American	115	..
German Exchange	235	260
Germania	325	..
Hanover	700	..
Hide & Leather	120	..
Home	130	140
Importers & Traders'	520	535
Irving	172½	..
Leather Mfrs'	225	..
Liberty	310	..
Lincoln	775	825
Manhattan	255	275
Market & Fulton	215	240
Mechanics'	190	200
Mercantile	190	..
Merchants'	165	175
Merchants' Exchange	116	..
Metropolis	400	450
Mount Morris	200	..
National Union	400	..
Nassau	190	..
New Amsterdam	500	..
New York	245	265
New York County	1500	..
Ninth	88	95
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
North America	200	210
Oriental	190	200
Pacific	170	..
Park	..	500
People's	225	..
Phenix	100	110
Plaza	400	..
Produce Exchange	120	130
Republic	200	..
Riverside	210	..
Seaboard	275	..
Second	550	..
Seventh	170	..
Shoe & Leather	98	105
State of New York	128	..
Twelfth Ward	115	..
Union Square	210	..
Western National	325	..
West Side	375	..
Yorkville	210	..

Trust Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic	190	..
Bankers'	200	204
Brooklyn	390	..
Central	3050	..
Central Realty Bond and Trust	250	..
Continental	365	..
City	..	400
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1350	..
Fifth Avenue	400	500
Franklin	300	325
Guaranty	600	700
Hamilton	270	280
International B. & T.	135	..
Kings County	350	..
Knickerbocker	375	..
Manhattan	350	400
Manufacturers'	325	..
Mercantile	800	..
Metropolitan	425	450
Morton	400	425
Nassau	175	200
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1350	..
N. Y. Security & Trust	650	..
North American	145	155
Produce Exchange	125	135
Real Estate	300	..
State	375	410
Title Guaranty & T.	390	..
Trust Company of America	197	199
Union	1375	1425
U. S. Mortgage Trust	500	540
United States	1575	..
Washington Trust	300	..
Williamsburg	200	210

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn Ferry	24	26
Brooklyn Ferry bonds	88	90
N. Y. & Hoboken F.	65	68
N. Y. & Hoboken F. con. 5s	93	94
Tenth & Twenty-third Street	80	90
Tenth & Twenty-third St. bds.	105½	107

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Atch., T. & S. F. pf. (semi-annual)	1¾	Feb. 1	Jan. 19	Feb. 2
Boston & Maine pf. (semi-annual)	$2	Mch. 1	Feb. 3	Feb. 20
Bur., C. R. & Northern	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 20	Feb. 1
Bur., C. R. & Northern (extra)	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 20	Feb. 1
Canada Southern	1	Feb. 1	.....	.....
Central R. R. of N. J. (quarter)	1½	Feb. 1	Jan. 16	Jan. 22
Chicago Great Western pf. A	2½	Jan. 31	.....	.....
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific (quarter)	1¾	Feb. 1	Dec. 30	Jan. 6
Chi., St. P., M. & Omaha (annual)	5	Feb. 20	Jan. 31	Feb. 15
C., St. P., M. & O. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Feb. 20	Jan. 31	Feb. 15
Chi., Ind. & Lou. pf. (quarter)	1½	Feb. 1	Jan. 27	Feb. 9
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	1½	Mch. 1	.....	.....
Colorado & Southern 1st pf.	2	Feb. 15	Jan. 31	Feb. 15
Delaware & Hudson (quarter)	1¾	Mch. 15	Feb. 28	Mch. 16
Great Northern pf.	2½	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 15
Green Bay & Western	50c	Feb. 1	Jan. 20	Feb. 2
Hunt. & B'd Top Mt. R. R. & C. pf.	2½	Jan. 25	Jan. 15	Jan. 25
Illinois Central (semi-annual)	2½	Mch. 1	Jan. 31	Feb. 23
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern	3½	Jan. 20	.....	.....
Louisville & Nashville	2	Feb. 10	Jan. 26	Feb. 10
Michigan Central	2	Jan. 29	.....	.....
North Carolina	3½	Feb. 10	.....	.....
Northern Pacific	1	Feb. 5	Jan. 11	Jan. 23
Northern Pacific (extra)	1	Feb. 5	Jan. 11	Jan. 23
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	Mch. 5	Feb. 7	Feb. 17
Rio Grande West. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Feb. 1	.....	.....
St. Jo. & Grand Island 1st pf.	2	Jan. 31	Jan. 15	Feb. 1

STREET RAILWAYS.

Columbus (Ohio) Railway pf.	1¼	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 16
Harrisburg (Penn.) Traction	1½	Feb. 1	Jan. 20	Feb. 1

BANK STOCKS.

Corn Exchange	6	Feb. 1	.....	.....
German American	3	Feb. 1	.....	.....

TRUST COMPANIES.

Guarantee Trust & Safe Deposit Co. (Philadelphia)	5	Feb. 6	.....	.....
N. Y. Security & Trust	5	Feb. 1	Jan. 26	Feb. 1

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alabama Consol. Coal & Iron Co. pf. (quarterly)	1¾	Feb. 1	Jan. 20	Feb. 1
American Glue pf.	$4	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 16
American Ice Co. common	1	Feb. 15	Feb. 1	Feb. 16
Am. Iron & Steel	50c	Jan. 25	.....	.....
Amalgamated Copper (quarter)	1½	Jan. 22	Dec. 28	Jan. 22
Amalgamated Copper (extra)	1½	Jan. 22	Dec. 28	Jan. 22
Am. Car & Foundry pf.	1¾	Feb. 1	Jan. 10	Feb. 3
Am. Steel Hoop pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 31	Jan. 20	Feb. 1
Am. Tin Plate pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 31	Jan. 22	Feb. 1
American Tobacco (quarter)	1½	Feb. 1	Jan. 15	Feb. 2
American Tobacco pf. (quarter)	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 15	Feb. 2
Boston & Montana Mining (quarter)	$5	Feb. 29	Jan. 25	Feb. 8
Boston & Montana Mining (extra)	$3	Feb. 20	Jan. 25	Feb. 8
Cambria Steel (quarter)	50c	Feb. 15	Jan. 31	.....
Cambria Steel (extra)	$1.50	To pay installment on stock.		
Central Oil Co. (quarter)	1½	Feb. 1	Jan. 24	Feb. 2
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	8	Feb. 15	Jan. 26	Feb. 15
Columbus (Ohio) Gas Light & Heat.	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 10	Feb. 2
Consolidated Coal (Maryland)	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 25	Feb. 3
Consolidated Gas (Pittsburg) pf.	3	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 20
Daylight Prism Co. (quarter)	2	Feb. 10	Jan. 30	Feb. 10
Daylight P. Co. pf. (semi-annual)	4	Feb. 10	Jan. 30	Feb. 10
Daylight Prism Co. pf. (extra)	2	Feb. 10	Jan. 30	Feb. 10
Denver Gas & Electric	1½	Feb. 20	Feb. 9	Feb. 20
Diamond State Steel	4	Jan. 22	Jan. 12	Jan. 23
Ed. El. Ill. of Boston (quarter)	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 16	Feb. 2
Electric Company of America	50c	Jan. 30	Jan. 20	Feb. 1
Erie & Western Transportation	2½	Feb. 1	Jan. 26	Feb. 2
Finance Co., Penn., 2d pf. (quarter)	$1	Feb. 1	Jan. 20	Feb. 1
Flat Top Coal Land Association	½	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 12
Flat Top Coal Land Ass'n (extra)	½	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 12
Flat Top Coal Land Ass'n pf.	1	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 12
General Electric pf.	$3.50	Jan. 31	Jan. 15	Jan. 31
Harrison Bros. & Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Feb. 1	Jan. 23	Feb. 3
Henderson Bridge	2½	Feb. 1	Jan. 22	Feb. 2
Homestake Mining (monthly)	25c	Jan. 25	.....	.....
Homestake Mining (extra)	25c	Jan. 25	.....	.....
International S. Pump pf. (quarter)	1¼	Feb. 1	Jan. 20	Feb. 2
Lawyers' Title Insurance	2½	Feb. 1	Jan. 13	Feb. 2
Lawyers' Title Insurance (extra)	½	Feb. 1	Jan. 13	Feb. 2
Madison (Wis.) Gas & Elec.	2½	Jan. 20	Jan. 10	Jan. 21
Mt. Vernon Wood Cot. & Duck	1½	Mch. 1	Feb. 20	Mch. 2
Municipal Gas, Albany, (quarter)	2½	Feb. 1	Jan. 25	Feb. 2
National Lead common	1	Mch. 1	Feb. 15	Mch. 2
National Salt pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 24	Jan. 19	Jan. 24
National Surety Co.	5	Jan. 25	.....	.....
Pacific Coast (quarter)	1	Feb. 1	Jan. 10	Feb. 1
Pacific Coast 1st pf. (quarter)	1¼	Feb. 1	Jan. 10	Feb. 1
Pacific Coast 2d pf. (quarter)	1	Feb. 1	Jan. 10	Feb. 1
Penn. Furnace Co. (quarter)	$1.50	Feb. 5	Stock of record	Feb. 1
Pittsburg Coal pf.	1¾	Jan. 25	Jan. 15	Jan. 26
Pressed Steel Car com. (quarter)	1¼	Feb. 9	Jan. 20	Feb. 9
Procter & Gamble (semi-annual)	6	Feb. 15	.....	.....
Pepperill Mfg. Co. (semi-annual)	$6	Feb. 1	Stock of record	Jan. 20
Pepperill Mfg. Co. (extra)	$10	Mch. 1	Stock of record	Jan. 20
Pullman's Palace Car Co. (quarter)	$2	Feb. 5	Feb. 1	Feb. 16
Quincy Mining	$5	Feb. 15	Jan. 22	Feb. 1
Rochester Gas & Electric pf.	3	Feb. 1	Jan. 18	Feb. 1
Street's West Stable Car Line	50c	Jan. 25	.....	.....
Torrington Co. com., Class A	4	Feb. 1	Jan. 18	Feb. 1
United States Rubber	1	Jan. 31	Jan. 15	Feb. 1
United States Rubber pf. (quarter)	2	Jan. 31	Jan. 15	Feb. 1
Warwick Iron & Steel	2	Feb. 10	Stock of record	Jan. 27
Warwick Iron & Steel (extra)	½	Feb. 10	Stock of record	Jan. 27

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	Jan. 16	Jan. 27	Jan. 26	Annual
Chicago Junction Railways & Union Stock Yards	Jan. 18	Feb. 9	Feb. 8	Annual
Colonial Bank	.....	.....	Feb. 5	Annual
Consolidated Gas	.....	.....	Jan. 22	Annual
Consol. K. C. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	.....	.....	Feb. 2	Special
Diamond Match	Jan. 27	Feb. 8	Feb. 7	Annual
Estate of N. Low	.....	.....	Jan. 24	Annual
Figge Slaughtering Co.	.....	.....	Feb. 7	Special
Fort Wayne & Jackson R. R.	Jan. 11	Jan. 27	Jan. 25	Annual
General Chemical Co.	Jan. 20	Feb. 1	Jan. 31	Annual
Laclede Gas Light Co., St. Louis	.....	Jan. 24	Jan. 22	Special
Maryland Coal Company	Jan. 22	Feb. 7	Feb. 6	Annual
Missouri Pacific	Jan. 30	Mch. 14	Mch. 13	Annual
Mobile & Ohio	Jan. 31	Feb. 23	Feb. 7	Bondholders
Nassau Electric RR.	.....	.....	Feb. 13	Special
National Starch Mfg. Co.	Jan. 17	Feb. 13	Feb. 7	Annual
National Surety Company	.....	.....	Jan. 30	Annual
People's Gas Light & Coke Co. of Chicago	Jan. 19	Feb. 13	Feb. 10	Annual
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co.	Jan. 23	Feb. 14	Feb. 13	Annual
St. L., Iron Mt. & Southern	Jan. 30	Mch. 14	Mch. 13	Annual
Sicilian Asphalt & Paving Co.	.....	.....	Jan. 31	Annual
Tri-Mountain Mining Co.	Jan. 20	Feb. 15	Feb. 14	Annual
Universal Preservative Co.	Jan. 17	Jan. 30	Jan. 29	Special
Victoria Coffee Mills	.....	.....	Jan. 31	Special

Ferry Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Union Ferry	33	40
Union Ferry bonds	100	100¾

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	110	120
Commonwealth	100	108
Continental	525	..
Eagle	230	240
Empire City	85	90
German-American	..	510
Germania	285	300
Globe & Rutgers	..	100
Greenwich	170	175
Hamilton	105	110
Hanover	150	170
Home	215	230
Kings County	150	..
Nassau, Brooklyn	150	..
New York	90	100
Niagara	165	..
North River	145	150
Pacific	135	145
Peter Cooper	110	120
Phenix, Brooklyn	..	185
Stuyvesant	80	..
United States	120	125
Westchester	300	..
Williamsburg City	420	..

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	113	115
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	106	108
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	99	101
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	35	40
Bleecker St. & F.F'y extend 4s	100	100½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	240
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	109½	111½

Street Railways—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	100	102
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	115	117
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	237
Brooklyn City & New. 1st	115	117
Brooklyn El. bonds	103	103½
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	109	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	112	115
Central Crosstown	270	300
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	125	130
Central Park, N. & E. River	108	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	108
Christopher & Tenth Street	170	172
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	104	106
Coney Island & Brook. stock	325	330
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 5s	100	102
Consolidated Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf.	83	86
D. D., E. B. & B. stock	125	150
D. D., E. B. & B. 6s	115	117
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 p. c. scrip	100	102
Eighth Avenue Railroad	375	400
Eighth Ave. 6 per cent. scrip	108	112
42d St. & Grand St.	390	410
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av.	68	75
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	88	90
Kings County El. 4s, (new)	85	87
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn)	109	112
Nassau Electric 4s	87	90
New Orleans Trac. com.	27	28
New Orleans Trac. pf.	100	102
Ninth Avenue	195	205
North Jersey Street Ry.	27	29
North Jersey Street Ry. 4s	86	89
North Shore Traction com.	15	16
North Shore Traction pf.	85	87
Orange & Passaic Val. bonds	103	104
Rochester Railway	15	17
Rochester Railway con. 5s	106¼	108

Second Avenue stock	200	201
Second Ave 1st m. 5s	107	108
Second Avenue consol. 5s	115	117
Sixth Avenue stock	200	210
Southern Boulevard 5s, 1945	111	114
South Ferry 1st 5s	106	108
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Twenty-third Street	395	410
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	106	108
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1096	113	115
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
United Traction, Providence	108	111
United Trac., Prov., bonds	113	114
Westchester Electric 5s, 1943	100	111
Worcester Traction common	30	32
Worcester Traction pf	105	106½

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	100	102
Amalgamated Copper	83	83¼
Am. Agricultural Chem	30	32
Am. Agricultural Chem. pf	75	78
American Air Power	35	50
American Bank Note	47	50
American Bicycle	17	18
American Bicycle pf	43	45
American Bicycle bonds	90	92
American Press Association	75	85
American Type Founders	51	53
American Woolen Goods	23½	24
American Woolen Goods pf	78½	79
Arizona Lead	10	10½
Asphalt of America	12	13
Barney & Smith Car	10	13½
Barney & Smith Car pf	99	103
Barney & Smith Car bonds	103	106
British Columbia Copper	10½	11
Central & South American Tel.	105	105½
Central Fireworks	12	15
Central Fireworks pf	53	58
Chesebrough Mfg.	345	380
Chicago & Alton subscrips.	105	108
Chicago & Alton 3s (new)	93	96
Consolidated Fireworks	10	..
Consolidated Fireworks pf	70	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire	7½	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	30	35
Cramps' Ship & Engine Bldg.	79½	81
Distilling Co. of America	6	6¼
Distilling Co. of America pf	20⅝	21½
Electric Axle, Light & Power	4¼	4½
Electric Boat	18	20
Electric Boat pf	35	45
Electric Vehicle	45	50
Electric Vehicle pf	80	81
Electro-Pneumatic	1	1¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	22
General Chemical	50	65
General Chemical pf	97	100
Havana Commercial	21	..
Havana Commercial pf	60	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell 6s, 1922	75	85
Hudson River Telephone	116	119
Illinois Transportation	2½	3
International Pump	16	17
International Pump pf	62	64½
Lorillard pf	107	109
Markeen Copper	5	7
Mergenthaler Linotype	200	205
National Gramophone	56	60
National Salt	46¾	48
National Salt pf	90	95
National Tube	43	43¾
National Tube pf	91½	93
New England Transportation	6½	7
New York Transportation	10	11
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	165	180
Otis Elevator	20	25
Otis Elevator pf	86	88½
Pitts., Bess. & L. E	19½	21
Procter & Gamble	380	400
Procter & Gamble pf	190	200
Royal Baking Powder pf	94	95½
Rubber Goods	27	29
Rubber Goods pf	70	81
Singer Manufacturing	620	..
Sloss-Sheffield	28	29
Sloss-Sheffield pf	67	69
Standard Coupler	38	41
Standard Oil	498	499
Storage Power	13½	14½
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Swift & Co.	100	101
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	106	108
Tennessee Copper	13¾	15
Texas Pacific Coal	70	..
Texas Pacific Coal 6s, 1908	107	..
Union Typewriter	23	25
Union Typewriter 1st pf	110	113
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	122
United Shoe Machinery	20	22
United Shoe Machinery pf	23	23½
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝	¾
Virginia Coal, Iron & C	24	25
Virginia C., I. & C. 5s, 1949	61	62
Westinghouse Air Brake	390	410
Worthington Pump pf	98	100

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State	1⅝	1¾
Buffalo City	4	6½
Buffalo City 5s, 1947	72	75
Central Union 5s, 1927	100	102
Consumers' Gas (J. C.) bonds	104	106
Denver Gas	39	41¼
Denver Gas 5s, 1949	102	104
Fort Wayne	38	45
Fort Wayne bonds	60	65
Grand Rapids	98	100
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1916	103	105
Ind. Natural & Ill.	40	45
Ind. Natural & Ill. bonds	60	65
Indianapolis	100	105
Indianapolis 1st 6s, 1920	103	105
Lafayette	38	45
Lafayette bonds	60	65
Logansport & Wabash Val	38	45
Logansport & Wab. Val. bonds	60	65
Madison (Wis.)	77	80
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s, 1926	107	109
Mutual	275	290
New Amsterdam	22	23
New Amsterdam pf	47	50
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	94½	95¾
N. E. Gas & Coke	19½	20¾
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s, 1927	72½	73
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	108	111
N. Y. & E. R. con. 5s, 1945	106	109
Ohio & Indiana	38	45
Ohio & Indiana bonds	60	65
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	42
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 6s, 1937	94	98
St. Paul (Minn.)	32	36
Standard (New York)	109	..
Standard pf	125	..
Standard 1st 5s, 1930	115	117
Syracuse	11	13
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	85	90
Western (Milwaukee)	102	105
Western col. tr. 1st 5s, 1933	102	105

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Jan. 20, total transactions included 1,302,877 shares of stock, $12,500,000 bonds, including $800,000 Government, and $44,000 State bonds.

In Stock the week's figures compare with those of the corresponding week last year as follows:

STOCKS.

	Jan. 21, '99.	Jan. 20, 1900.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.	5,781,976	1,552,317	4,148,659
Banks	95	95	*20
Mining	1,800	3,600	*2,100

BONDS.

	Jan. 21, '99.	Jan. 20, 1900.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.	$37,566,300	$13,599,000	$23,967,300
State	77,100	114,200	*37,100
Government	566,200	197,200	369,000

*Increase.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1900 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Jan. 20. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1900 Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
195	..	**Albany & Sus.**	$3,500,000	Jan., 1900	3½	..	.....	..	.....	*210	Oct. 13, 1899
..	..	American Bank Note	.....	Sept. 29, 1899	$1	..	.....	..	.....	*43	Mar. 5, 1898
140	160	American Coal	1,500,000	Sept. 1, 1899	4	..	.....	..	.....	145	Dec. 27, 1899
..	..	American Spirits Mfg. pf	3,934,000	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	*24	Oct. 10, 1899
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sept. 6, 1899	3	..	.....	..	.....	*121	Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,685,000	Jan., 1900	1	..	.....	..	.....	100	Oct. 31, 1898
105	..	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf	1,428,000	Jan., 1900	2	..	.....	..	.....	106½	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	B'lyn Wharf & W. pf., Series B.	5,600,000	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	21	Feb. 15, 1899
44¾	58	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	6,000,000	.....	..	*44¼	Jan. 12	*44¼	Jan. 12	*44¼	Jan. 12, 1900
92	100	Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf	6,000,000	Aug. 15, 1899	1	..	.....	..	.....	103	Dec. 20, 1899
111	..	Bur., Cedar Rap. & Northern	5,500,000	Aug. 1, 1899	4	*119	Jan. 10	*119	Jan. 10	*119	Jan. 10, 1900
90	93	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	¾	..	.....	..	.....	93	Dec. 8, 1899
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	20¾	Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	Chicago & Alton	18,784,000	Dec. 27, 1899	3	..	.....	..	.....	171	Apr. 5, 1899
..	..	Chicago & Alton pf	3,470,500	Dec. 27, 1899	2½	..	.....	..	.....	*108½	Feb. 15, 1899
85	90	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,800	Jan. 2, 1900	2	91	Jan. 6	91	Jan. 6	91	Jan. 6, 1900
..	..	Chicago & Northwest. pf	22,396,600	Jan. 5, 1900	1¾	198½	Jan. 5	196	Jan. 4	198	Jan. 5, 1900
118½	125	Chi., St. P., M. & Omaha	21,463,250	Feb. 26, 1899	3½	129	Jan. 4	129	Jan. 4	129	Jan. 4, 1900
176	180	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf	12,646,800	Aug. 21, 1899	3½	..	.....	..	.....	175	Dec. 8, 1899
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	Jan. 2, 1900	4	..	.....	..	.....	102½	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	6,500,000	Jan. 2, 1900	1½	..	.....	..	.....	120	June 4, 1898
186	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,700	Dec. 1, 1899	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*188¾	Oct. 25, 1899
1⅞	1⅝	Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	5,500,000	.....	.....	1½	Jan. 8	1½	Jan. 8	1½	Jan. 8, 1900
2½	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf	500,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	2½	Dec. 2, 1899
..	..	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf	338,700	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	30	June 9, 1899
50	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb., 1899	2	..	.....	..	.....	*50	Dec. 11, 1899
95	..	**Des Moines & Ft. D. pf**	763,000	Aug. 1, 1899	7	..	.....	..	.....	110	June 20, 1899
..	..	Detroit City Gas	2,944,300	Nov. 15, 1899	2½	..	.....	..	.....	97½	Dec. 26, 1899
16	19	**Erie 2d pf**	16,000,000	.....	.....	16	Jan. 8	15⅞	Jan. 10	16	Jan. 11, 1900
86	90	Evansville & Terre Haute pf	1,284,900	Oct. 16, 1899	2½	*88	Jan. 5	*88	Jan. 5	*88	Jan. 5, 1900
..	..	**Ft. W. & Denver City**	2,353,000	Mar. 15, 1898	2	..	.....	..	.....	*16	Nov. 16, 1899
..	..	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	21½	Oct. 21, 1899
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel**	5,000,000	Jan., 1900	1½	..	.....	..	.....	*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 15, 1899	1½	..	.....	..	.....	*45	Nov. 3, 1899
..	..	**H. B. Claflin 1st pf**	2,600,300	Nov. 1, 1899	1¼	..	.....	..	.....	*101	June 6, 1899
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf	2,570,900	Nov. 1, 1899	1½	..	.....	..	.....	*100	Feb. 28, 1899
..	..	Harlem	8,638,650	Jan. 2, 1900	4	..	.....	..	.....	*300	Apr. 12, 1899
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	*105	May 20, 1899
65	75	Homestake Mining	21,000,000	Dec. 26, '99, 50c.		..	.....	..	.....	*74	Dec. 20, 1899
97	102	**Illinois Central** leased line	10,000,000	Jan., 1900	2	..	.....	..	.....	*103½	Dec. 4, 1899
..	..	**Keokuk & Des Moines**	2,600,000	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	3⅝	Dec. 22, 1899
15	17	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,524,000	Apr. 15, 1899	½	..	.....	..	.....	17½	Dec. 8, 1899
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	1	..	.....	..	.....	*32	Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke	2,500,000	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	7¼	Nov. 9, 1899
39	44	Knickerbocker Ice (Chi.)	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	1	38	Jan. 10	30	Jan. 2	38	Jan. 10, 1900
64	72	Knickerbocker Ice (Chi.) pf	3,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	3	..	.....	..	.....	*67½	Dec. 11, 1899
95	100	**Laclede Gas pf**	2,500,000	Dec. 15, 1899	3½	100	Jan. 4	96	Jan. 11	96	Jan. 11, 1900
83½	85	**Lake Erie & Western pf**	11,840,000	Nov. 1, 1898	1½	87	Jan. 2	84	Jan. 2	85	Jan. 10, 1900
194	210	**Lake Shore**	49,466,500	July 28, 1899	3½	*200	Jan. 6	*197	Jan. 6	*200	Jan. 6, 1900
47	50	**Long Island**	12,000,000	Nov. 2, 1896	1	47½	Jan. 4	47½	Jan. 4	*50	Jan. 8, 1900
5	10	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	8	Dec. 19, 1899
65	75	Maryland Coal pf	1,576,000	Jan. 1, 1900	3	*70	Jan. 9	*70	Jan. 9	*70	Jan. 9, 1900
..	..	**Mergenthaler Linotype**	10,000,000	Dec. 30, 1899	5	..	.....	..	.....	*152	May 31, 1899
..	25	Met. West Side El., Chi.	7,000,000	.....	.....	24⅜	Jan. 8	24⅛	Jan. 8	24½	Jan. 8, 1900
73	76½	Met. West Side El., Chi., pf	9,000,000	.....	.....	*73	Jan. 9	*73	Jan. 9	*73	Jan. 9, 1900
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. L.**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898	1	..	.....	..	.....	*62	Dec. 15, 1899
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	3½	June 9, 1899
..	..	National Linseed Oil certs.	.....	.....	.....	3¼	Jan. 10	3¼	Jan. 10	3¼	Jan. 10, 1900
5	..	National Starch Mfg.	5,000,000	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	3¼	Nov. 15, 1899
60	..	Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st pf.	3,000,000	May 1, 1898	2	..	.....	..	.....	65	Nov. 9, 1899
15	..	National Starch 2d pf.	2,500,000	Oct., 1896	6	..	.....	..	.....	25	Nov. 15, 1899
35	40	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Oct. 2, 1899	2	..	.....	..	.....	36	Oct. 27, 1899
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900	2½	..	.....	..	.....	*124	Jan. 28, 1897
90	95	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf.	5,000,000	Mar., 1896	2	81	Jan. 3	81	Jan. 3	81	Jan. 3, 1900
32½	35	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	11,000,000	.....	.....	35¾	Jan. 5	32	Jan. 2	34	Jan. 13, 1900
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Jan. 10, 1900	1	..	.....	..	.....	88¾	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,900	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	*7	Nov. 6, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation	17,763,700	July 2, 1898	1	..	.....	..	.....	*45	Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf.	2,489,800	Jan. 2, 1900	2	..	.....	..	.....	75½	Oct. 1899
83	90	**Pacific Coast** 1st pf.	1,515,500	Nov. 1, 1899	1	87½	Jan. 4	85	Jan. 9	85	Jan. 9, 1900
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1896	2	..	.....	..	.....	*95	Sept. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf	5,000,000	Dec. 1, 1899	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*110	June 28, 1899
580	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Nov. 1, 1899	4	..	.....	..	.....	*375	June 17, 1899
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900	2	..	.....	..	.....	*117	May 16, 1899
186	..	Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago	19,714,200	Jan. 1, 1900	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*184	Dec. 23, 1899
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	Jcn., 1900	3	..	.....	..	.....	*137	Mar. 3, 1899
..	13	Pittsburg & Western pf., t. r.	.....	25c. paid.		15	Jan. 2	14½	Jan. 3	14½	Jan. 3, 1900
2	2½	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	2	Dec. 27, 1899
8	9	Quicksilver pf.	4,291,300	May 15, 1899	½	10	Jan. 4	10	Jan. 4	10	Jan. 4, 1900
190	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	4	..	.....	..	.....	*200¼	Dec. 11, 1899
39	45	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	Sept. 5, 1899	1	..	.....	..	.....	43	Dec. 13, 1899
120¾	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	10,000,000	Nov. 15, 1899	1¼	..	.....	..	.....	*134	Dec. 5, 1899
45	48	**St. J. & Grand I.** 1st pf.	5,491,060	Aug. 1, 1899	1	40⅞	Jan. 2	40⅞	Jan. 2	40⅞	Jan. 2, 1900
15½	17	St. J. & Grand Island 2d pf.	3,500,000	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	15	Dec. 23, 1899
68	70	St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf.	5,000,000	Jan. 6, 1900	2	70	Jan. 3	70	Jan. 3	*70	Jan. 8, 1900
102	104	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	4,000,000	Sept., 1899	3½	..	.....	..	.....	*104	Dec. 23, 1899
200	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	3½	..	.....	..	.....	*200	Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	June 3, 1899	1	..	.....	..	.....	*147	Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf.	3,721,100	June 30, 1899	3	..	.....	..	.....	*144½	Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	500,625	Jan., 1900	2½	..	.....	..	.....	100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Tenn. Coal & Iron pf.**	1,000,000	July 15, 1893	1	*157	Jan. 6	*155	Jan. 5	*157	Jan. 6, 1900
..	..	Texas Central	2,040,400	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	10	July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	Jan. 16, 1899	4	..	.....	..	.....	*40¼	Feb. 5, 1897
20	25	Tol. & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 15, 1893	1	..	.....	..	.....	24	Nov. 20, 1899
40	50	Tol. & Ohio Central pf.	3,705,000	July 25, 1896	1¼	..	.....	..	.....	45	Dec. 2, 1899
..	..	Tol., St. L. & Kansas City pf.	5,805,000	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	5	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900	½	..	.....	..	.....	64	July 13, 1897
..	25	U. S. Flour Milling	3,000,000	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	*12	Nov. 21, 1899
..	35	U. S. Flour Milling pf.	5,000,000	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	12	Dec. 20, 1899
130	..	Utica & Black River	2,222,000	Sept. 1, 1899	3½	..	.....	..	.....	165	Oct. 20, 1897
187	200	**Wagner Palace Car**	19,730,500	Jan. 4, 1900	66 2-3c	185	Jan. 2	185	Jan. 2	185	Jan. 2, 1900
..	..	Warren Railroad	1,800,000	Jan., 1900	3½	..	.....	..	.....	*174	Nov. 11, 1898
123	127	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900	3	*129	Jan. 9	*129	Jan. 9	*129	Jan. 9, 1900
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	Nov. 15, 1899	1½	..	.....	..	.....	120	Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg.	8,813,066	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	*88	Sept. 23, 1898
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1899	3	..	.....	..	.....	*98	Mar. 15, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. All stocks in this table par $100 except Beech Creek, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Detroit City Gas, Evansville and Terre Haute preferred, Harlem, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, Pennsylvania Coal, Warren Railroad, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Kingston and Pembroke, and Pittsburg and Western preferred, the par of each of which is $50. New Central Coal is $20 par, American Coal $25 par, and Southern and Atlantic Telegraph $25 par.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Jan. 20, 1900	$10,046,618
Week ended Jan. 21, 1899	8,282,446
From Jan. 1, 1900	29,114,654
From Jan. 1, 1899	27,080,799

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Jan. 16, 1900	$11,598,457
Week ended Jan. 17, 1899	12,727,697
From Jan. 1, 1900	34,687,260
From Jan. 1, 1899	36,246,360

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Jan. 20, 1900	1,000,000
Week ended Jan. 21, 1899	1,000,000
From Jan. 1, 1900	1,000,000
From Jan. 1, 1899	1,000,000

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Jan. 19, 1900	$1,979,845
Week ended Jan. 20, 1899	168,086
From Jan. 1, 1900	5,625,447
From Jan. 1, 1899	1,341,624

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Jan. 19, 1900	$1,050,297
From Jan. 1, 1900	4,884,252

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Jan. 20, 1899	$1,332,000
From Jan. 1, 1899	478,924

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Jan. 19, 1900	$72,921
Week ended Jan. 20, 1899	123,989
From Jan. 1, 1900	174,063
From Jan. 1, 1899	208,131

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Jan. 19, 1900	$478,077
Week ended Jan. 20, 1899	895,000
From Jan. 1, 1900	2,187,584
From Jan. 1, 1899	2,950,980

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Jan. 19, 1900	$405,156
Week ended Jan. 20, 1899	892,011
From Jan. 1, 1900	2,013,521
From Jan. 1, 1899	2,744,909

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Jan. 19, 1900	$102,402
Week ended Jan. 20, 1899	1,894,135
From Jan. 1, 1900	318,345
From Jan. 1, 1899	4,058,440

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Jan. 19, 1900	$1,858,919
Week ended Jan. 20, 1899	1,164,086
From Jan. 1, 1900	7,812,031
From Jan. 1, 1899	4,292,624

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Jan. 19, 1900	$1,453,763
From Jan. 1, 1900	4,897,766
From Jan. 1, 1899	2,397,716

Imports of Specie at the Port of New York for the week ended Jan. 20 were $102,402 against $1,894,135 last year, and for the year to date $318,345 against $4,058,440 last year.

Exports of Specie from the Port of New York for the week ended Jan. 19 were $1,858,919 against $1,164,086 last year, and for the year to date $7,812,031 against $4,292,624 last year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call during the week loaned at 2@4½ per cent., closing on Saturday at 3 per cent.

Time money, 5 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 5@5½ per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5¼@6 per cent. for choice single names, and 6¼@7¼ per cent. for others.

The Bank of England gained £1,178,547 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 39.47, became 42.56 per cent. The rate of discount was reduced from 5 to 4½ per cent. The Bank of France gained 14,750,000f. gold and lost 1,725,000f. silver.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.83¾ for sixty days, $4.86¼@4.87 for demand, $4.87¾ for cable transfers, and $4.82¾@4.83¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.19⅞ less 1-16 @5.20 for long and 5.16¼ for short; reichsmarks at 94⅝ and 95 1-16; guilders at 40 1-16 and 40⅝.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—30c premium. Boston—Par @5c premium. San Francisco—Eight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, $1 premium per $1,000; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium; from country, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c premium.

JAN 1900

The Mercantile Trust Co.,

NO. 120 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $6,000,000

Interest allowed upon Deposits.

OFFICERS:

LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
JOHN T. TERRY, HENRY C. DEMING, ALVIN W. KRECH, } Vice Presidents.
ERNEST R. ADEE, Secretary.
J. D. OSTRANDER, Assistant Secretary.
WM. C. POILLON, Assistant Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

Louis Fitzgerald,	Chauncey M. Depew,
John Jacob Astor,	Clement A. Griscom,
Marcellus Hartley,	George J. Gould,
John T. Terry,	A. J. Cassatt,
Eugene Delano,	Thomas T. Eckert,
J. Roosevelt Roosevelt,	James McCreery,
Henry G. Marquand,	Rudolph Ellis,
C. C. Cuyler,	James H. Hyde,
George L. Rives,	Charles H. Godfrey,
John E. Searles,	John W. Hunter,
Edward D. Adams,	James Stokes,
J. Hampden Robb,	Sidney Dillon Ripley,
James W. Alexander,	Henry C. Deming,
William H. Blocum,	L. C. Weir,
George Coppell,	Henry B. Ely,
John J. McCook,	James J. Hill,
Oliver Ames.	Alvin W. Krech.

Henry C. Frick.

The Trust Co. of New York

60 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL, . . $1,000,000
SURPLUS, . . $1,000,000

Takes full charge of real and personal estates. Acts as Trustee, Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Committee, Assignee, Receiver. Fiscal and Transfer Agent, etc. Interest allowed on deposits.

WILLIS S. PAINE, President.
WARNER VAN NORDEN, 1st Vice-President.
OSCAR F. RICHARDSON, 2d Vice-President.
EDMUND C. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

George W. Quintard,	Warner Van Norden,
William A. Brewer, jr.,	Willis S. Paine,
Jonathan B. Currey,	Charles M. Swain,
James Talcott,	Smith M. Weed,
Charles E. Sprague,	Henry F. Shoemaker,
Clarence Whitman,	John E. Searles,
Thomas P. Fowler,	Edward V. Loew,
W. Rockhill Potts,	Henry C. Brewster,
Gen. James Jourdan,	Ernst Thalmann,
Richard L. Edwards,	Felix Campbell,
Daniel A. Heald,	Isaac E. Gates,

Colgate Hoyt.

Sutro Bros. & Co.,

BANKERS,
56 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Negotiate Security Issues of Railroad, Street Railway, Gas, Electric, and other Companies, and transact a General Banking Business.
Investment Securities.
Private wire connection to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Atlantic City.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

H. F. Bachman & Co., Philadelphia.

CITY TRUST CO

OF NEW YORK,
36 WALL STREET.

OFFICERS:
JAS. ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE H. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, Asst. Secretary.
STATEMENT DECEMBER 30TH, 1899.

RESOURCES.

N. Y. City Bonds	$1,095,000 00
Other Bonds and Securities	264,505 00
Bonds and Mortgages	36,000 00
Loans on Collaterals	8,340,796 87
Bills Purchased	338,917 17
Cash in Vault and Banks	1,965,333 44
Overdrafts	30 63
Furniture and Fixtures	14,036 66
Interest, Commissions, etc., Receivable	78,531 33
	$13,123,721 05

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$1,000,000 00
Surplus		1,000,000 00
Undivided Profits		181,277 23
Deposits:		
General	$9,647,818 86	
In Trust	227,150 72	
		9,874,969 58
Interest, Taxes, etc., Payable		67,474 24
		$12,123,721 05

Began Business March 1, 1899.

THE STATE TRUST CO.

100 BROADWAY.

Capital $1,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits..$1,250,000

WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.
WILLIAM A. NASH, HENRY H. COOK, } Vice Presidents.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary & Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.
G. L. WILMERDING, Asst. Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Edward H. Clark,	Forrest H. Parker,
Henry H. Cook,	George Foster Peabody,
J. B. Duke,	Elihu Root,
Joel B. Erhardt,	Thomas F. Ryan,
Joseph N. Hallock,	R. A. C. Smith,
William Jay,	H. H. Vreeland,
Walter S. Johnston,	Charles E. Warren,
Edwin A. McAlpin,	William A. Wheelock,
Anson G. McCook,	H. P. Whitney,
Andrew Mills,	William C. Whitney,
William A. Nash,	P. A. B. Widener.

The Corn Exchange Bank,

William and Beaver Sts., New York.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President.

Capital and Surplus . . $3,000,000.00
Deposits 16,000,000.00

BRANCHES:

Broadway Branch,	Astor Place Bank.
Broadway & Spring St.	Astor Place.
Hudson River Bank,	Queens County Bank.
72d St. & Columbus Ave.	Borough of Queens.

FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital . . $1,500,000
Surplus . . 1,500,000
Deposits . 25,000,000

Government and Municipal Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Also First Mortgage Bonds of Established Railways.

APPRAISEMENTS MADE OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED FOR THE PURCHASE, SALE OR EXCHANGE OF ABOVE SECURITIES.

LISTS ON APPLICATION.

N. W. Harris & Co., Bankers.

NEW YORK, CHICAGO, BOSTON.
31 Nassau St., (Bank of Commerce Bldg.,) N. Y.

Spencer Trask & Co.,

BANKERS,
27 & 29 PINE ST., NEW YORK,
Transact a general banking business; act as fiscal agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies.
Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members of New York Stock Exchange.
BRANCH OFFICE: 67 STATE ST., ALBANY

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS.
NASSAU AND PINE STREETS, NEW YORK CITY.
13 CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON.
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.
Deposits Received and Interest Allowed on Balances Subject to draft at sight.

Tunstall & Co.,

Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Branch Office at Hoffman House.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold for cash or carried on margin. Market Letter on Application.
Telephones No. 1492 and No. 830 Broad.

HURLBUTT, HATCH & CO.,

BANKERS.
Members New York Stock Exchange. 71 Broadway, N.Y. City.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold for cash or on margin.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check. Telephone No. 1289 Cortlandt.

BOODY, McLELLAN & CO.,

BANKERS.
MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Cable Address, "Goskite." 57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
ALLOW INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK.

36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Fisk & Robinson

BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK,
GEORGE H. ROBINSON.
Member New York Stock Exchange.

DOUGLAS & JONES,

Members New York Stock Exchange.
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad St., New York City.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE AND CARRIED ON MARGIN.
Daily Market Letter on Application.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

HAVEN & STOUT

Bankers and Brokers.
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of
N. Y. Stock Exchange, N. Y. Cotton Exchange,
N. Y. Produce Exchange, Chicago Board of Tmde.
Branch Offices:
302 Broadway, cor. Duane St., New York.
84 Broadway, cor. Berry St., Brooklyn.

A. M. Kidder & Co

BANKERS, 18 WALL ST., N. Y.
Dealers in Investment Securities.
Members of the New York Stock Exchange.

Jas. H. OLIPHANT & CO

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
20 Broad Street, New York.
Investment Securities.

HATCH & FOOTE,

BANKERS,
No. 3 Nassau and 18 Wall St., N.Y.
ESTABLISHED 1867.

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, Jan. 21.—The Bank of Spain's report for last week showed the following: Gold in hand, no change; silver in hand, increase 1,434,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, increase 4,028,000 pesetas.

Dominick & Dominick,

100 BROADWAY,
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange,
Brokers in Stocks, Grain, Investment Securities.

Boston.	Louisville.	Cincinnati.
Curtis & Motley	Halsey & Halsey,	Branch Office,
63 State St.	225 Fifth St.	334 Walnut St.

PRIVATE WIRES.

A. A. HOUSMAN & CO.,

MEMBERS OF THE
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
20 BROAD STREET,
Branch Office, No. 2 Astor Court,
NEW YORK.

JAMES P. GEDDES,

Unlisted Stocks and Bonds,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
MILLS BUILDING,
Telephone, 1875 Cortlandt. Broad Street, NEW YORK.

SEYMOUR, JOHNSON & CO.

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
NEW YORK.
Direct private wires to all principal cities.
Telephone 4160-4164 CORTLANDT.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,

Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

Brunswick & Western R. R. Guar. 4s.
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf R. R. Guar. 4s.
Denver Gas & Electric Co. 5s & stock.
Syracuse Rap. Trans. Ry. 5s and stock.
Columbus Railway Consold. 5s.
Rochester R'y Consols. 2nds and stock.
SAMUEL H. BARROWS, 38 Broad St.,
Dealer in
Municipal, Railroad, Traction, and Gas Securities. Telephone, 2825 Broad.

George Barclay Moffat. Alexander M. White, Jr.

Moffat & White,

BANKERS,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
NO. 1 NASSAU STREET.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 20th day of January, 1900:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$254,304,517.50		
Gold bullion	146,386,761.86		
		$400,691,279.36	
Outstanding gold certificates	$200,803,619.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	21,556,383.00		
		179,247,236.00	*$221,444,043.36
Standard silver dollars		$408,092,489.00	
Outstanding silver certificates	$402,829,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	8,558,388.00		
		394,262,116.00	
			13,830,373.00
Silver bullion			92,350.37
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$7,839,140.00		
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	80,225,140.00		
		$88,064,280.00	
Less outstanding Treasury notes		88,064,280.00	
United States notes		$30,368,672.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	$14,180,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	510,000.00		
		13,670,000.00	
			16,698,672.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$1,867,488.00		
National bank notes	6,031,808.54		
Fractional silver coin	4,289,708.98		
Fractional currency	62.50		
Minor coin	453,292.12		
Deposits in National banks	100,352,819.61		
Bonds and interest paid	1,544,583.92	$114,539,673.46	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$8,907,916.12		
Outstanding checks and drafts	4,522,497.95		
Disbursing officers' balances	56,599,840.90		
Post Office Department account	6,029,488.99		
Miscellaneous items	3,626,993.65		
		79,686,737.61	
			34,852,935.85
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$286,018,374.58

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$743,794.07	$14,225,786.33	$128,116,236.87
Internal revenue	729,067.33	15,204,021.01	167,505,248.76
Miscellaneous	24,621.96	1,960,191.45	20,561,990.01
Total receipts	$1,498,091.36	$31,390,000.79	$316,183,495.64
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	230,000.00	7,810,000.00	61,069,456.04
War	30,000.00	5,847,000.00	35,629,432.38
Navy	90,000.00	4,155,000.00	32,163,610.29
Indians	.....	605,000.00	5,669,223.53
Pensions	400,000.00	9,250,000.00	81,180,576.78
Interest	300,000.00	700,000.00	26,511,261.01
Total expenditures	$1,050,000.00	$28,457,000.00	$292,223,560.03
Excess of receipts over expenditures	448,091.36	2,933,000.79	23,959,935.61
Receipts last year—			
Customs	1,000,140.56	11,640,936.20	107,695,775.53
Internal revenue	963,790.40	13,204,400.49	151,598,740.15
Receipts from all sources last year	2,242,157.43	26,871,968.22	272,835,858.10
Expenditures last year	2,580,000.00	34,556,000.00	364,237,311.78

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

Deposits under act July 14, 1890	49,500.00	2,045,340.00	9,253,755.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	118,780.00	1,188,152.50	7,914,711.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$544,085,366.00	$102,971,161.00	$647,056,527.00
This fiscal year	8,630,750.00	3,461,469.00	12,092,219.00
This month	2,010,286.00	980,190.00	2,990,486.00
This day	15,482.00	.....	15,482.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; fresh to brisk southwesterly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,613. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York; Elsewhere and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks firm.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 74¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40⅝c; cash cotton, 7⅞c.

LEGISLATURE.—Several bills were passed in the Senate. Mr. Minton of New York introduced a resolution providing that alien labor be barred from work on the projected rapid transit tunnel. Assemblyman Harburger's Raines law repeal resolution was tabled in committee. A bill providing for East River tunnels and bridges was introduced. The annual appropriation bill calls for $16,000,000. The Committee on the Decline of Commerce reported to the Governor.—Page 8.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday Mr. Pritchard of North Carolina spoke to a resolution protesting against the new Constitution of his State, which he charged was designed to disfranchise the negroes and poor whites. Mr. Turner of Washington spoke in opposition to the retention of the Philippines. More evidence was introduced in the alleged bribery case in Montana. The bill to create two additional Federal judicial districts in New York was passed. Roberts will be heard in his own defense in the House to-day. Mr. Rawlins's polygamy resolution was favorably reported to the Senate yesterday. Puerto Rico's claims were again presented to committees from both houses. —Page 5.

FOREIGN.—Advices from South Africa show that Gen. Warren is still pushing the Boers but making slow progress, as every step of his way is contested. The Boers are still bombarding Kimberley. The widow of Gen. Waulhope denies that her husband wrote a letter criticising Gen. Methuen. A report was in circulation yesterday that Lord Dundonald had entered Ladysmith with 1,000 men. A bill is to be introduced in the French Chamber of Deputies providing a maximum tariff on colonial products of foreign countries which do not give France the benefits of the most-favored-nation clause. The English court will go into mourning in consequence of the death of the Duke of Teck. Twelve Assumptionist fathers, accused of being involved in the Royalist and anti-Republican conspiracy were placed on trial in Paris yesterday. Jamaica has rejected the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain's scheme to divert the bulk of the colony's trade from America to Great Britain. The Swedish budget provides for forty-six new batteries of artillery in four years, and for other additions to the country's armament. The London Daily Mail says Denmark might be willing to part with her West Indian islands in return for privileges granted to her by the United States in the Orient.—Pages 3 and 4.

Page 1.

Prof. Henry A. Hazen, one of the chief weather forecasters in the Washington Bureau, received probably fatal injuries yesterday while on his bicycle by colliding with a negro.

It was reported in Albany yesterday that Insurance Superintendent Payn would give up his fight if the Governor named a successor satisfactory to Platt and the organization.

Page 2.

Dr. John T. Thelberg, a well-known blind physician of this city, who lives at the Waldorf-Astoria, is accused of assault by Arthur Magnet, a boy of fourteen, who declares that the physician had been introduced to him as his father. This Dr. Thelberg denies.

Page 3.

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Harper & Brothers.

The proceedings yesterday in the Molineux trial included the taking of further expert medical testimony. The prosecution did not conclude its case.

Page 5.

Fire in the basement of a Madison Street building disclosed an illicit distillery. The owner and his confederates escaped.

Page 8.

Peter Chipriono killed one man and wounded two others at a christening at Peckville, Penn.

It is reported that the trustees of the Soldiers' Home at Bath have decided adversely to the continuance as Superintendent of Col. C. O. Shepard.

The Produce Exchange members yesterday adopted an amendment to the by-laws of the Exchange limiting the amount that can be paid out yearly from the gratuity fund as insurance, the result being regarded as a victory for the younger members of the Exchange.

Page 10.

R. L. Coleman has been elected President of the American Bicycle Company, succeeding A. G. Spalding, who resigned.

Page 11.

The public school teachers received checks yesterday for their December salaries.

The annual meeting of the Consolidated Gas Company yesterday was a stormy one. G. A. Lamb declared the election of Trustees illegal, and said he would carry the matter to the courts.

Page 14.

The Trunk Line Association yesterday gave a public hearing to shippers who desired to offer protests against the revised freight classification which went into effect the first of the year. The hearing was not concluded.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 13.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Insurance Notes.—Page 11.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Legal Notes.—Page 8.
Markets.—Page 13.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

EFFORTS TO REACH DYING MAN.

M. T. Cuff of Danbury Passed Through an Extraordinary Experience.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., Jan. 22.—Alderman M. T. Cuff of this city arrived home this morning with the body of his brother, Attorney John F. Cuff, who died on Friday night at Suwanee Springs, Fla. Mr. Cuff went from Danbury last Wednesday in response to a telegram announcing his brother's critical condition.

The railroad connections in Florida were found bad, and Mr. Cuff was forced to make a detour of nearly two hundred miles in order to get to Suwanee Springs on Friday night. In this manner he arrived late at night in a small village across the Suwanee River from the hotel where his brother lay dying. He was told that there was a ferry across the river.

He tried in vain to arouse the ferryman, so he finally found a small boat tied to the river bank, and, with a stick for an oar, started to propel himself across. His shouts for the ferryman had been heard by his sister, who was staying in the hotel with her brother, and she directed him where to make a landing.

When Mr. Cuff reached the middle of the river the boat began to fill with water and to sink. Throwing his grip and umbrella as far as possible toward the bank, Mr. Cuff lightened the sinking craft somewhat, but could not prevent it floating rapidly down the river.

Finally he was obliged to jump from the boat into the water, luckily striking a shallow spot in the centre of the stream. His sister, who was the only one to see his plight, went for help, and Mr. Cuff was rescued. He arrived at the hotel just in time to hear the dying words of the brother whom he had traveled a thousand miles to see.

Spittoons for Cleveland Streets.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 22.—Spittoons will be placed at distances of 200 feet along the streets of this city if an ordinance introduced in the Council to-night is approved. This novel plan to aid in keeping the city clean was suggested in all seriousness, and many believe that the scheme will be made a law.

Five Fast Trains a Day
to Chicago via the Pennsylvania Railroad; all models of safety, speed, and comfort.—Adv.

THE CASTELLANES COME UNWELCOMED

Countess Weeps When She Finds No Familiar Face.

THE COUNT DENIES REPORTS

Denounces as Unjust and Scurrilous Rumors of Gambling and Debt—Explanation for the Goulds.

Count Boni de Castellane and his wife, the Countess, who was Miss Anna Gould, arrived here yesterday from France on the French Line steamship La Bretagne. The couple have not set foot on American soil since their marriage, five years ago. They have come back, they say, that the Countess may see her brothers and sister. The two children of the Count and Countess were left in Paris.

Speeding over the cable ahead of the returning couple came reports to the effect that the Count had played at cards and speculated on the Bourse disastrously; that he had exhausted the big marriage dot; that he was financially embarrassed, and that the couple were coming here to seek assistance from the brothers and sister of the bride of five years ago. These rumors and allegations printed in a Parisian journal since the Count and Countess left the French capital were shown to them by reporters soon after the vessel had passed in at Sandy Hook. They were the only messages received by the couple upon their return. The Count became furious over what he denounced as the unjust and scurrilous attacks made upon him, and on the way up the bay continued his denunciations.

NO YACHT TO MEET THEM.

As the steamer plowed through the waters of the bay the Countess, leaning over the rail, kept her eyes always on the land of her birth. It had been expected that a yacht, or at least a tug, bearing relatives and friends of the distinguished couple would meet the ship at Quarantine and take them off to the city ahead of the steamer. The Count and Countess were all ready for such a contingency when La Bretagne arrived at Quarantine. No craft, however, loomed out of the gray mist of early morning except the usual harbor tugs. After the vessel had left Quarantine and stretched away up the bay on the very last lap of the journey the Countess Castellane stationed herself by the rail and set her face toward the city that appeared dimly through the thick atmosphere. Her husband joined her and tugged at his mustache as if in anger.

THE COUNTESS SHEDS TEARS.

As the big vessel floated nearer to her dock the Countess Castellane spied out the little group of men and women gathered on the pier to greet returning relatives and friends. A woman waved a handkerchief. The Countess, from the steamer's deck, was about to reply when she saw that the greeting was not for her. A second time her face lit up and she was about to wave a greeting, and again she saw that it was a fellow-passenger who was being welcomed. Then she burst into a flood of tears.

When the steamer had been warped into her pier, the Count and Countess were among the first to descend the gangplank. They were inconspicuously dressed. The Count wore a dark derby hat, tan shoes, dark gloves, and a long blue overcoat lined with silver fox skin. The Countess wore a dark skirt, a Persian lamb jacket, and a boa and muff of marten. Her hat was an inconspicuous affair of dark cloth caught up at the side and trimmed with purple flowers. They were followed by a valet and maid. On the pier they looked about them as if expecting some one. They found only a curious crowd of strangers gathered about them. The Count stopped on his way down the long pier to write a cablegram to his father. While he was engaged his wife looked about her with visible signs of embarrassment.

NO WELCOME AT HOTEL.

A woman reporter approached the Countess and asked her about her children. Her face lit up with a grateful smile, and she chatted pleasantly. The Count then returned, having sent his cablegram. At the pier entrance a score of cabmen were soliciting fares. The Count hailed one of these conveyances and he and the Countess were driven to the Waldorf-Astoria. There was no greeting there—no telegrams, no letters, no visitors. No preparations had been made for their reception, no one at the hotel knew of their coming. They were assigned to a handsome suite of rooms.

When greeted by reporters off Quarantine, Count Castellane appeared taken completely by surprise by the articles which have appeared in the Figaro of Paris, alleging that he had been on the Bourse and had so depleted his own and his wife's finances by gambling that he was compelled to come to the members of the Gould family for aid. He, as stated, in unmeasured terms denounced M. de Rodays of the Figaro. "He is a cur, a thief, a liar," said the Count with threatening gestures. "I cannot find speech to say all I would wish. I cannot fight a duel with him, for he is far beneath my rank."

"Besides, he is a coward. He cannot fight. He dare not fight, but I shall reserve the right to seek him out and slap his face upon my return to Paris. He would not accept a challenge. He is a man whom one may call a liar, a scoundrel, a thief, anything you choose, and he would say nothing. The only way to deal with him is to take a good stout cane, as I shall do, and slap his face. I have prepared this telegram that I will send to him."

COUNT'S MESSAGE TO RODAYS.

The Count then showed the following message:

"De Rodays, Editor Figaro, Paris:

"There has been communicated to me on board the ship the calumny printed in the Parisian papers emanating from the Figaro. You will at once print a formal denial. I reserve the right on my return to tell you what I think of your disloyalty.

"CASTELLANE."

The Count then continued:

"Here is another message that I shall send to my good friend M. Meyer of Le Gaulois:"

The dispatch to M. Meyer read as follows:

"On my arrival here I am told of the calumnies printed in The Figaro. Have just sent Rodays this dispatch: [Here is included the dispatch.] I beg you, my dear friend, to distribute this dispatch to all the newspapers in Paris."

"The Figaro," continued the Count, with emphasis, "has lost whatever caste it once had. It is always on sale to the highest bidder. It has lost half its circulation and all its prestige during the Dreyfus trial. It is the synagogue of Paris. It is the organ of the Jews to-day because the Jews pay most. It will be the organ of the Christians to-morrow if they will pay enough. Nobody who knows the paper will believe what it says, but there are those who credit it because they do not know any better.

"The papers, particularly those on this side of the water, copy this, and all this makes it imperative that I should answer it. The editor knew that I would be on the water eight or nine days and would be helpless, so he published those lies

COUNT NEVER GAMBLED.

"I never gambled before or after my marriage. I never played on the Bourse, never in my life. I would not know how to gamble in any way. I do not know how they gamble. This is all a political scheme to ruin me. I do not see how they dare say those things about a member of Parliament.

"He's a deputy, you know," added the Countess, who listened intently to her husband's words.

"Yes," continued the Count, "and I have been working very hard. I have received a holiday of one month. My wife wanted to see her sister and her brothers."

The Countess nodded her head.

Asked if it were true, as reported, that he had come to America for the purpose of attempting to borrow money from George Gould, the Count shrugged his shoulders in disdain.

"No, it is not necessary to come here, even if I did wish to borrow money. There is the cable, letters, many other ways. We come only on a visit. I have always loved America. My wife has not been here in five years. She wanted to see her brothers."

"And my sister," added the Countess.

"Are you going to Lakewood?" was asked.

"Lakewood?" replied the Count with a shrug. "I may not go to Lakewood. We shall go to the Waldorf-Astoria. And my wife's brothers and sister—I do not know where we shall see them."

THE ANTI-LOUBET AFFAIR.

When asked concerning the report that he and the Countess had led the Royalist demonstration against President Loubet at the Auteuil race track last Spring, the Count became violent again.

"There is absolutely no truth in it," he cried. "My wife and I never led the Royalists, did we Anna?" appealing to the Countess.

"No, never," she replied. "We did not move from our seats on that occasion."

"I do not think the present conditions in France warrant the rise of the Royalist party. Déroulède, however, is the most popular man in France to-day. I would not like to see a Royalist attempt now. What we want at present is a sound, honest, clean republic. Loubet? Oh, he's an honest, well-meaning man."

Reverting to the reports alleging extravagance on his part, the Count said:

"We building a palace? Pah! We are building a house to suit our own ideas of life. It will not cost as much money as many private houses in America. The talk that I squandered a fortune on it is stupid. My yachts are at Havre. They have not been pawned and they never will be. I have never asked any one to lend me a cent on them or anything else."

The Count was questioned regarding a rumor that he and the Countess had not lived happily together. He turned half round and called, excitedly:

"Anna!"

The Countess appeared from a side room, whither she had gone a moment before, with a weary look in her eyes. She smiled, however, as she approached.

"Is it true," cried the Count excitedly, "that we have lived unhappily, and that you left me, and I followed you from city to city? Is it true?"

THE COUNTESS'S DENIAL.

"Why, no," was the only reply of the Countess.

"You see," said the Count, proudly, "it is thus with us always. We have no disagreements. It is absurd, these stories."

Concerning the family affairs of the Count and the reports of his having lost heavily at gambling, M. Taigny, the Secretary of the French Legation at Washington, who was on board La Bretagne, corroborated all that the Count said:

Before she left the pier in the morning the Countess, in a short interview, expressed her pleasure at returning to America.

"I am glad to get back," she said, "but I like France and the French people. They are amiable and kind and they love Americans. My only regret is that we were obliged to leave our children behind us. They are two and three years old, respectively, and they look like the Count. They have dark eyes. We will remain in America about three weeks.

The Count was in a hurry, and the pair drove to the hotel, arriving at 9 o'clock. At 11 o'clock Miss Helen Gould arrived at the hotel. She attended the Bailey concert given in the large ballroom, and the Count and Countess Castellane occupied her box with her. Miss Gould drove home alone immediately after the concert. No other member of the Gould family called during the afternoon. At 6:30 o'clock the Castellanes drove to Miss Helen Gould's residence, on Fifth Avenue, and took dinner.

IN MR. GOULD'S OPERA BOX.

After dinner the Count and Countess de Castellane went to the opera with Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, who had come in to town on the 2:12 P. M. train from Lakewood, N. J., and had gone to Miss Gould's house. This was the Goulds' night to occupy Box 12, which George J. Gould sublets from Henry Clews. The opera was Meyerbeer's "Le Prophète." Besides the Castellanes, the Goulds had with them in the box Mr. and Mrs. Sydney J. Smith. Mr. Smith appeared in the amateur theatricals recently given by the Gouids at their home, Georgian Court, Lakewood, N. J.

Mrs. Gould was attired in blue panne and wore a diamond collar and magnificent diamond headdress. The Countess wore cream-colored satin and diamond necklace and a tiara of diamonds in her hair. Mrs. Smith wore pale-blue silk. The party got in after the first act, and left the Metropolitan Opera House after the fourth act, the Castellanes going to the Waldorf-Astoria, and the Goulds to their town house on Fifth Avenue.

While at the opera the Count took occasion to go from box to box visiting his friends in the customary way, and was everywhere pleasantly received. There were many men visitors to Box 12 in the course of the evening, a good proportion of them young bachelors. Craig W. Wadsworth and Mr. E. Randolph were among those who came.

A friend of the Gould family who is also acquainted with Count Castellane, said that Mr. Gould's failure to meet the Castellanes at the pier was not at all surprising. "Would you expect," said he, "that Mr. and Mrs. George Gould would get up early in the morning to come in sixty-five miles from Lakewood on the chance of a steamer's getting in in the morning? The idea is absurd. It is not customary for people in society, anyway, to go to the piers to meet their friends. They send their servants and carriages, but do not go and make a scene in public. There was no reason for taking any trouble when the traveling arrangements are so good between the pier and the Waldorf-Astoria."

CASTELLANE TO SUE RODAYS.

Will Demand 100,000 Francs Damages for Alleged Slander—Figaro Declares His Threats a Bluff.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—Count Boni de Castellane has sent a second cablegram to M. De Rodays. It says:

"I have just learned of the infamous slander directed against me by you at the instigation of the Dreyfusards. My father has already denied it, and has expressed his contempt, to which I join my own. I shall have recourse to the law courts and shall sue you for 100,000 francs damages, of which the poor of Paris will get the benefit."

The Figaro publishes Count Boni de Castellane's cablegrams and says:

"We disdain his insults, which do not harm us. We shall be delighted to meet him in the law courts, on condition that the trial be a serious one, and that nothing be kept back which would throw the fullest light on the matter. But, owing to the professional secrecy of stock brokers, there is only one means of clearly establishing the truth, and this means lies in the hands of de Castellane.

"Let him request the Minister of Finance to send an Inspector to inquire of the stock brokers—the Minister of Finance can alone do this at de Castellane's request—and then we shall know positively if de Castellane has been slandered and if he never speculated on the Bourse.

"This is the only course open to de Castellane. Everything else in his cablegrams of threats is what the Americans call a 'bluff.'"

SCHOONER ABANDONED AT SEA.

NASSAU, N. P., Jan. 22.—The Ward Liner Saratoga, Capt. Johnson, from New York Jan. 18, which arrived here to-day, had on board the Captain and five men of the American schooner B. W. Morse, which sailed from Jacksonville Jan. 15 for St. John, P. R., and which had been abandoned at sea northeast of Abaco. Two of the crew of the schooner were drowned.

The schooner B. W. Morse, Capt. Newberry, hailed from Bath, Me., and was owned by Morse & Co. She was of 559 tons burden, and was built in 1880.

The Perfection of Railroad Travel
is found on the Pennsylvania Limited. Others may imitate; none can equal.—Adv.

PROF. HAZEN BADLY INJURED.

Weather Forecaster Receives What May Be Fatal Hurts in a Bicycle Collision in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Henry A. Hazen, Professor of Meteorology and one of the chief forecasters of weather conditions at the Weather Bureau in this city, was probably fatally injured to-night by being thrown from his bicycle.

The accident occurred while the Professor was on his way to the bureau. At the corner of Sixteenth and M Streets, he ran into a colored man, the force of the contact throwing him from the wheel and pitching him forward on his head. The blow was a terrific one, the skull being cracked from over the nose to the back of the head, and causing also a hemorrhage of the brain.

Physicians afterward trephined the skull and removed a clot of blood from the right side. They say his injury is one of the most severe on record, and the chances for recovery are very remote.

Prof. Hazen was for some time an assistant to Prof. Loomis of Yale University, but since 1881 has been identified with the Government Weather Service at Washington. He was highly regarded as an efficient forecaster. He was fifty-five years of age and was born in India of missionary parents.

GREAT AUSTRIAN MINE STRIKE.

70,000 Men Have Already Quit Work—Industries May Be Paralyzed.

VIENNA, Jan. 23.—Thirty thousand more Austrian miners have gone on strike, their employers having refused the demands for higher wages and an eight-hour day. The total number now out is 70,000, and before the end of the week it is expected that 20,000 others will have joined the strike.

The employers threaten dismissal and eviction within three days. Police precautions have been taken to prevent violence.

The coal famine threatens to check every branch of Austrian industry.

HAWAII WOULD BE A TERRITORY

Citizens of the Islands Object to Being Colonists.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Hawaii is bending all her efforts just now to avoid receiving the treatment which she expects is going to be awarded to Cuba, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines. Hawaii wants to be a Territory, and is making a mighty effort to avoid being treated as a "colony." One of the Hawaiians in town is A. S. Hartwell, who is here as the representative of the dependency. Some time ago he requested that a seat in the Republican National Convention be given to Hawaii, on the same terms as Alaska. This was a part of the campaign for Hawaii's admission as a Territory. The National Committee referred him to the convention itself.

The demand for Hawaii's admission as a Territory has been voiced by every resident of the islands who has come to this city, no matter what his political beliefs. Prince David Kawananakoa advocated it as earnestly as any of the original republicans of Honolulu. Most of them believe that they will win, but Mr. Hartwell does not seem very sanguine.

BIG NEWSPAPER READING ROOM.

That of the Library of Congress, Now Open, Largest in the World.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The reading room for newspapers and periodicals in the library of Congress was opened to the public to-day, under the direction of Superintendent A. B. Slawson. It is said to be the largest newspaper reading room in the world. Five hundred American daily newspapers and 100 foreign papers, mostly dailies, have been subscribed for. The files are being arranged alphabetically by States and countries for the benefit of visitors from different parts of the United States and from other countries, so that they can find their home papers without difficulty. Heretofore the newspapers were not open to the public and had to be called for and sent out like books.

Every State in the Union is represented, with all the colonial possessions. The Manila Freedom has not yet arrived, but The Hawaiian Gazette is on file, with newspapers from Cuba and Porto Rico. South and Central America are liberally represented because of the frequent demands of Congressmen for newspapers from those sections. Trade papers are included in the South American assortment.

The papers are kept on a newspaper file invented expressly for the library by Bernard R. Green, Superintendent of the building, by means of which the latest issue is slipped in and back numbers slipped out by releasing a metal band, and without tearing or creasing the papers. The weekly and monthly periodicals number about 2,000.

SENATE TRADITIONS VIOLATED.

Mr. Beveridge, Though a New Man, Is Allowed to Preside.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Considerable interest has been aroused by the appearance of Senator Beveridge as presiding officer during a considerable part of the Senate debate on the Financial bill. It is extraordinary to so honor a brand-new Senator.

Since Mr. Beveridge appeared in the Senate several time-honored traditions about the duties and privileges of new Senators have been severely dealt with, but this is the direst blow of all. No earthquake has resulted from this violation of precedent, and the Indiana man has proved an efficient President pro tem.

ANOTHER GIFT FOR HARVARD.

James Stillman Adds $50,000 to His Previous Donation.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 22.—Announcement was made to-day that the gift of $50,000 to Harvard University for the purpose of establishing a hospital and infirmary for sick students, by James Stillman of New York City, has been doubled by him. It was found, because of the advance in the price of real estate and of building materials, that the original sum was insufficient to provide such a building as the donor intended to give, and on learning of the conditions Mr. Stillman immediately made his second gift.

Ground will be broken in the early Spring for the new hospital, which is to be called "Stillman Hall."

The sum of $25,000 annually has been placed at the disposal of the management of the hospital for its maintenance.

Bids for Lower Warrior River Locks.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 22.—Bids for the construction of Locks 4, 5, and 6 on the lower Warrior River were opened to-day at the Engineer's office at Mobile, and in Tuscaloosa. Five bids were submitted. The lowest was that of Christie, Lowe & Nepworth of Chicago, which was $417,230. To this firm the contract will probably be awarded after the bid has been acted upon by the War Department at Washington. The locks are situated about fifteen miles below Tuscaloosa, and are three of the six necessary to open the river between Tuscaloosa and Demopolis. The work is to be completed by Dec. 31, 1901.

Aged Couple Both Die Within a Week.

Special to The New York Times.

TALLMANS, N. Y., Jan. 22.—Mrs. John T. Young, aged eighty-three years, who died last Tuesday from pneumonia, was buried on Saturday. Her husband, aged eighty-four years, who was suffering from the same disease, while the funeral was being held, died yesterday. His funeral will take place on Wednesday.

PAYN WILL SURRENDER?

If the Governor Names a Man Satisfactory to Platt.

SUCH IS CURRENT REPORT

The Superintendent's Friends Assert He Is Confident and in the Fight to Stay.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—A new report regarding the Payn situation is in circulation here to-night, and while everybody professes to know nothing definite about it, it is asserted on all sides that "it sounds probable."

This report is to the effect that an understanding exists between Senator T. C. Platt, the Republican State leader, and the Superintendent of Insurance to the effect that when Gov. Roosevelt agrees to nominate a man for Mr. Payn's place who is satisfactory to Senator Platt and the organization Mr. Payn will withdraw from the contest and agree to the confirmation of the nominee.

Mr. Payn's friends indignantly deny that there is the slightest foundation for this report and say that there never has been a time when the Insurance Superintendent was so confident of retaining his place and preventing the confirmation of any nomination other than his own which might be sent to the Senate. They say that Mr. Payn is in the fight to stay and will not retire under the existing circumstances. They add that Mr. Payn has been the man on whom the fight was forced by the Governor and his friends and that Mr. Payn will exert all his influence to defeat his enemies.

Despite these denials, the report is being repeated among the members, although no one can be found to say who is responsible for it.

Gov. Roosevelt this evening refused to say anything about the Payn matter, and refused to say when he would send a nomination to the Senate. It is believed here that he may defer action until next Monday, although no one knows what the Chief Executive intends to do, as he apparently has taken nobody into his confidence.

One of the conjectures to-night is that Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee, the personal representative of Senator Platt, will come to Albany to-morrow or Wednesday and give the Governor the name of the man selected by the organization.

None of the many reports can be confirmed, and those who have had long experience in watching the politics in this State agree that the present situation is one which offers all sorts of possibilities, and one which is causing the Republican leaders more anxiety than anything which has happened since the famous struggle between the "Stalwarts" and the "Half-breeds," which split the party and turned New York over to the Democrats.

A LIBRARY FOR EAST ORANGE.

The City Council Unanimously Accepts Mr. Carnegie's Offer.

Special to The New York Times.

BRICK CHURCH, N. J., Jan. 22.—By a unanimous vote the East Orange City Council to-night accepted the offer of Andrew Carnegie to give the city $50,000 for the erection of a public library.

Dr. J. M. W. Kitchen was the only person among the hundred or more representative citizens in the meeting room who opposed the immediate acceptance of the offer. Dr. Kitchen said he did not believe a large library was needed in East Orange and that the condition imposed by Mr. Carnegie, that the city should pledge $5,000 a year for library maintenance, should be referred to an election before it was adopted. He also asked the Council to request Mr. Carnegie to modify the conditions of the gift.

Edward R. Crippen, President of the Council, made a bitter attack upon Dr. Kitchen from the chair, declaring that the leading physician spent most of his time maligning and defaming his own city, and that he was in no sense a public spirited man. Every public spirited man in the community, he said, was anxious to see the offer accepted, and Dr. Kitchen was the only one who had quibbled over the three-fifths of a mill tax which the maintenance would entail.

After accepting the offer and adopting resolutions pledging the city to the maintenance of the library the Council approved the appointment by Mayor Brunn of the following Library Trustees: Judge J. Franklin Fort, Alexander King, David S. Walton, Edward O. Stanley, Charles A. Sterling, Harry T. Ambrose, John C. Lyons, Frederick M. Shepard, and Robert W. Hawkesworth.

Library for Leavenworth, Kan.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Jan. 22.—In a letter to A. J. Tullock, member of the Public Library Board, received to-day, Andrew Carnegie offers to give $25,000 to the Leavenworth Public Library on condition that the city furnishes a site for the building and agrees to pay $3,000 to $5,000 a year for its maintenance.

CHICAGOAN ADMITS HIS GUILT.

Publisher of "Our Saviour in Art" Confesses to Being a Fraud.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—A. P. T. Elder, formerly a publisher in Chicago, pleaded guilty in the United States District Court to-day to having used the mails to defraud. Elder was publisher of a work known as "Our Saviour in Art," and corresponded with people in all parts of the country, offering them flattering inducements to act as general managers in the sale of the books. He is said to have pocketed all the money sent him for salesmen's outfits. Sentence was deferred until Feb. 5.

S. T. DUTTON COMING HERE.

To be Professor of School Administration at Teachers' College.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 22.—It was given out in Brookline this morning that Samuel T. Dutton, Superintendent of Schools, and one of the best known men in educational circles of New England, was to resign his position, to take effect next Autumn. The School Committee will act on the matter at the next meeting of the board, which will be held on the first Monday in February.

Mr. Dutton leaves his present office to become Professor of School Administration at Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City. He will probably assume his new duties some time next September.

Norwalk Pastor Raises Money.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Jan. 22.—Seizing the opening of the handsome new Trinity Church as a rare opportunity, the Rev. F. W. Norris converted the morning service yesterday into a money-raising bee, which realized $2,067.75. This amount clears the church from debt. The church will be consecrated next Sunday.

Guests of Senator Depew.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—A distinguished party made an excursion to this city on Saturday night to dine with Senator Depew. They were fellow-members of the Corsair Club, who came over in a special car, and returned to New York yesterday. The party included William C. Whitney, J. Pierpont Morgan, Judge Howland, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Frank K. Sturgis, William Rockefeller, Charles Lanier, George S. Bowdoin, John K. Cowen, and Seth B. French.

THE DANISH WEST INDIES.

Daily Mail Says Denmark Would Have Equivalent for Them in American Concessions to Her in the East.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Copenhagen correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Negotiations for the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States are likely to undergo a new development. The United States Government intends to acquire a sphere of influence in China. In that case Denmark, for the benefit of her newly founded commercial connections in East Asia, would through American concessions obtain a valuable equivalent for her western colonies."

WESTERN ROADS DISAGREE.

Canadian Pacific Balks on Abolition of Commissions—Concessions Asked Will Not Be Granted.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—Prospects for the abolition of all ticket commissions, that the officers of the Western roads are now working so hard for, are not so bright as they were. It appears that the roads in the commission agreement reckoned largely without the Canadian Pacific Company. This line now comes forward and demands as a condition of its signature to a non-commission agreement the discontinuance of the twenty-five-dollar colonist rate that has been and is still being quoted by the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Roads to North Pacific Coast points, and a larger percentage of the immigrant business as allotted by the pool of the Western roads to New York.

Officers of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific say they will not withdraw the low colonist rate.

The General Passenger Agents of the railways included in the Western Passenger Association met to-day to take action upon the proposed discontinuance of the payment of commissions.

The Western Passenger Agent of one of the trunk lines between New York and Chicago said to-day that most of the railway companies would probably raise ticket agents' salaries. That could be easily done out of the savings made by the non-payment of commissions to agents of other lines, he said.

An official of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern said that while the abolition of commissions might in the end lead to a consolidation of the ticket offices in the large cities, such action would not be taken immediately and perhaps not for a long time.

WESTERN POOL IS DOUBTFUL.

Chicago-St. Paul Traffic Agreement May Fall Through.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—It is doubtful whether the officers of the roads operating in the Chicago-St. Paul territory will be able to agree on a plan for pooling the passenger business between the two places. The details of the proposed pool have all been worked out, but officers of one or two of the lines say they will go into no combination that does not give them the percentage of the total traffic to which in their opinion their roads are entitled.

The scheme is to award each road a certain percentage of the total passenger business. If any member of the pool is found to be short in its allotted percentage of the total business special parties will be turned over until it has caught up in the pool. If there is not enough, cash will be turned over to the losing road.

ZOLA ON HIS FATHER'S CASE.

Says Documents Containing Francois Zola's Defense Are Gone.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—Emile Zola gives in the Aurore this morning the first instalment of the results of his inquiry into the charges made by the Petit Journal, in May and July, 1898, against his father, François Zola.

He declares that he applied successively to Gen. Billot, M. Cavaignac, and Gen. Zurlinden, Ministers of War, for permission to allow him to see the military dossier dealing with his father's case, but he was refused by each. Finally the present Cabinet authorized Gen. de Galliffet to communicate the dossier to him.

M. Zola, however, ascertained that the dossier had been communicated to the notorious Col. Henry in March, 1898, and he insinuates that it was tampered with, because now, while he has found one of two letters containing the accusations against his father which the Petit Journal published, the first letter and the eight documents referred to in the second letter are missing.

M. Zola says that both he and Maître Labori, who has examined the dossier, consider it singular that none of the documents giving François Zola's explanations and defense now remain. A choice seems to have been made, he asserts, so that the dossier consists purely of the documents containing the accusation.

MACHINE DISPLACES LABORERS.

Dock Shovelers Must Make Room for an Automatic Unloader.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, Jan. 22.—The announcement here to-day that orders have been placed for two more automatic iron ore unloaders to be built at once for use on the Carnegie docks at Conneaut carries with it great importance. For months tests have been in progress on the first and only automatic ore unloader in the world. At first it was believed by many to be a failure, but in its improved form it is meeting every anticipation.

As gigantic expense is involved in their construction, the placing of two additional orders is taken to mean that it has been perfected and will soon be adopted at every ore-receiving port on the Great Lakes. This will directly affect thousands of ore shovelers.

The great scoop, which is a part of the massive four-hundred ton machine, dips up ten tons of ore at a time. One machine working ten hours a day can displace a hundred men with satisfactory results. The shovelers regard it with fear, apparently realizing the fate of unskilled labor on lake docks.

DIVER LOOKS FOR BOY'S BODY.

Willie Campbell Breaks Through Ice in the Potatuck River.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., Jan. 22.—A submarine diver is searching the bed of the Potatuck River, which joins the Housatonic at Sandy Hook, for the body of Willie, the eight years old son of ex-Representative Patrick Campbell of that village. The boy was running on the treacherous ice of the river yesterday afternoon while a group of less venturesome comrades watched him from the bank. Suddenly the ice gave way and the boy disappeared.

A party of fifty men was made up and a search of the riverbed was instituted. The ice was broken for a long distance and the river dredged all day and all night, but to no purpose. This morning the diver was brought from Bridgeport. Although nearly a mile of the river has been searched by the diver, no trace of the drowned boy has been found.

The Canadian Grain Route.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Jan. 22.—J. Israel Tarte, the Dominion Minister of Public Works, announced to-day that in further pursuance of the policy of securing for the Canadian lakes and St. Lawrence route grain traffic from the West and Northwest, several million dollars would be placed in the estimates at the coming session of Parliament. One of the chief works to be authorized is the deepening of the canals to eighteen feet, and the putting in of locks to enable large vessels to go up to North Bay.

A Beautiful Souvenir Mug Will Be
presented to our bottled beer customers on record February 1st. THE OTTO HUBER BREWERY, Broadway and 42d St. Telephone: 2902-38th Str. —Adv.

PROTEST TO KELLER OVER BRYAN DINNER

Gold Men Fear It May Seem a Democratic Club Indorsement.

HIS LETTER TO PERRY BELMONT

Quoted by Robert B. Roosevelt, John Fox and John F. Doyle.

Mr. Keller Says His Act Is that of an Individual, and Will Dine the Westerner if It Drives Away Every Member.

William Jennings Bryan arrived in this city yesterday and immediately went to the Hoffman House, which will be his headquarters during his stay here. The coming of Mr. Bryan was the principal topic of conversation among Democrats of all shades of opinion, and the interest taken in his arrival was demonstrated by the throngs which visited the Hoffman House during the day.

Interest in Mr. Bryan's visit was heightened last night when it became known that the dinner in his honor which is to be given at the Democratic Club to-night by John W. Keller, the President of the Club, had aroused a considerable amount of opposition among members of the club. These members feel that, despite Mr. Keller's assurance that he is acting as host in his individual capacity, he cannot sufficiently divorce his personality from his official position in the club, and that any courtesy extended by him to Mr. Bryan will be construed as the club's indorsement of Mr. Bryan's candidacy. For several days there have been rumors of impending trouble, and last night the following letter, signed by ex-Senator John Fox, one of the Governors of the club; Robert B. Roosevelt, formerly United States Minister to the Netherlands, and John F. Doyle, a well-known

ever, that we are Democrats and are interested in the success of the Democratic Party in the city, in the State, and in the Nation.

"This being true, we sincerely but respectfully urge upon you, occupying as you do the position of President of the club, not to do anything which would tend to forestall the action of the next Democratic National Convention.

"As individuals we insist upon the right to express our opinions in regard to the future policy of our party, and the selection of its nominees. We believe it unwise to permit the opinion to go broadcast throughout the land that the Democratic Club of this city or the Democratic Party of this State, so far in advance of the convention, are irrevocably committed to the indorsement of the principles of the last National platform, or of the views of the last Presidential nominee.

"We are painfully aware of the fact that in 1896 we lost the State of New York by 268,469 and the city by more than 20,000. It is our desire, if possible, to prevent a repetition of another such Democratic political disappointment.

"In conclusion, let us again repeat that we take this course in good feeling and to prevent, if possible, a misconstruction of your individual act as being the act of the Democratic Club."

During the campaign of 1896 the club adopted resolutions favoring the gold standard and took a strong position in opposition to the candidacy of Mr. Bryan. At that time Senator Fox was the President of the club. He was also prominent as a gold Democrat. Mr. Roosevelt is also known as a gold Democrat, and so is Mr. Doyle.

THE LETTER DISCUSSED.

Senator Fox last night said in explaining the letter: "My reason for signing such a letter is simply for the purpose of calling to Mr. Keller's attention the impropriety of his giving a dinner at the clubhouse, during his Presidency, in honor of a candidate for President unless he makes it manifestly plain to the whole country that it is an entirely personal matter—personal as refers to himself and personal as refers to Mr. Bryan.

"We cannot afford to have the people of the United States point to this affair and say that it is an official endorsement by this club of the candidacy of a man who was repudiated by it four years ago. Mr. Keller, as a member of the club, has the right to invite any one he chooses to dine with him, but in a case like this every safeguard should be thrown about such an affair to prevent misconstruction of his motives."

Robert B. Roosevelt, when seen at his residence, said: "When Mr. Keller sent his invitation to Mr. Bryan he must have forgotten the correspondence which passed between Mr. Bryan and Perry Belmont, personally do not consider Mr. Bryan a good Democrat. I have watched him closely, and his attitude on every public question has been wrong.

"Mr. Bryan and his gang, in their attacks upon the United States Supreme Court, have disgusted every old-time Democrat. His attitude toward the Supreme Court is very much like that of the Whigs before the civil war."

Mr. Keller said: "I did not receive a copy of the letter until late to-night, when one was handed to me by a reporter. I am surprised that the matter could have been so misunderstood. I only exercised my right as a member of the club to entertain a guest in my personal capacity. When I sent the invitation to Mr. Bryan it was so understood. There was no quarrel in Mr. Bryan refusing an invitation to the Jefferson dinner and accepting a personal invitation to dine with me. The former was a public, political affair and the latter private and personal.

"My action does not in any way commit the club to an indorsement of Mr. Bryan's candidacy or an acceptance of the Chicago platform. It has no political significance. I sincerely regret that these gentlemen should have seen fit to make public this correspondence before it was shown to me."

In a speech at a private dinner to Mr. Bryan during the evening he declared he would have Mr. Bryan at the Democratic Club to-night as his guest if it drove away every member from the club.

Mr. Keller will have as his guests, besides Mr. Bryan, John F. Carroll, Corporation Counsel John Whalen, Senator Thomas F. Grady, William L. Brown, A. H. Lewis, ex-Gov. Hogg of Texas, Norman E. Mack, and Justice James A. O'Gorman.

HOW MR. BRYAN SPENT THE DAY

Declares the Free Silver Question Is Still a Public Issue—Has Many Callers.

Mr. Bryan reached the city shortly after 8 o'clock in the morning, having arrived in Jersey City an hour and a quarter earlier on a train of the Pennsylvania Railroad. James S. Oliver, Sergeant at Arms of the Democratic National Committee, met Mr. Bryan in Jersey City and escorted him to the Hoffman House, where he was assigned to Suite No. 231, on the Twenty-fifth Street side of the house.

Immediately after reaching his room Mr. Bryan sent word of his arrival to Dr. John H. Girdner, one of his personal friends, and to ex-Gov. James S. Hogg of Texas, who is a guest of the Hoffman House. Within a few minutes both of these men called, and a little later they, with Mr. Bryan and Mr. Oliver, went to the café on the Twenty-fourth Street side of the house, where they breakfasted. During the meal Norman E. Mack of Buffalo came in to the room and took a seat at Mr. Bryan's table.

Mr. Bryan had hardly reached his apartments, after his breakfast, before his admirers began to arrive, and from that time on the clerks in the hotel offices were busily engaged in sending up cards. The first person to see Mr. Bryan was Elliot Danforth, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Democratic Committee. Mr. Danforth remained closeted with Mr. Bryan for a long time, and when he left he declared that nothing was said which could possibly interest the public. Congressman J. S. Rhea of the Third Kentucky District was another early caller, and Gov. Hogg frequently entered the inner room where Mr. Bryan met his friends. In the meantime, the outer room was crowded, and as Mr. Bryan came to the door to dismiss his callers, those who sat or stood in the outer chamber were presented to him by Mr. Oliver.

John T. Dunn of Elizabeth, N. J., who formerly represented the Third District of that State in Congress, and whose seat in that body adjoined Mr. Bryan's, entered the reception room about 11 o'clock. At the time Mr. Bryan was entertaining John W. Keller, and Mr. Dunn, after warning the reporters who were present that he was "traveling incog," took a seat and awaited his turn to see Mr. Bryan.

Mr. Dunn announced that, although he was not accredited, he had a proposition to make to Mr. Bryan, and he expressed the hope that his visit would not prove unavailing. Finally he was admitted to Mr. Bryan's presence and after a few moments, both men appeared at the door, and Mr. Dunn bade Mr. Bryan a hearty farewell and started to leave the hotel. He reconsidered his decision, however, and returned and resumed his seat.

MR. DUNN AS "HOUSEKEEPER."

Mr. Bryan came out of the inner room shortly after noon on his way to luncheon and seeing Mr. Dunn, he laughingly requested him to stay "and keep house." This duty Mr. Dunn assumed, and to such persons as called while Mr. Bryan was away, he said that Mr. Bryan was not in. As "housekeeper" he would like to have them wait. Mr. Bryan's return released Mr. Dunn from his duties, and again Mr. Dunn shook hands warmly and departed, only to return a while later. This time, however, he found that Mr. Bryan was resting, and after a time the ex-Congressman left promising, however, to come again to-day.

Mr. Bryan took luncheon in one of the private dining rooms with George Fred Williams of Massachusetts, John W. Cox, Dr. Girdner, Norman E. Mack, and Gov. Hogg. His return to his apartments was a signal for the beginning of another stream of visitors, which was not stayed until after 6 o'clock, when Mr. Bryan left the hotel to attend a dinner given in his honor. Among those who called in the afternoon were Coroner Antonio Zucca and two other members of the Greater New York Italian-American Democratic Union. Coroner Zucca told Mr. Bryan that the organization had an enrolled membership of 3,500, and that it controlled 19,000 voters in the entire city. He asked Mr. Bryan to set a time when the Executive Committee of the union could call on him. Mr. Bryan replied that he would receive the committee at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Two colored men who called assured Mr. Bryan that they could promise to him the greater part of the colored vote of the city. Neither of these men would give his name to the reporters, but one of them declared that Mr. Bryan had said to them: "For thirty years the Republicans have been telling you that you must vote their ticket because Lincoln freed the slaves. I'm glad to know that you do not all believe what they tell you."

Eugene V. Brewster, the Brooklyn lawyer who took such a prominent part in the "dollar dinner" movement last Spring, was another visitor to Mr. Bryan's room, but he was unable to wait until Mr. Bryan had finished talking with a caller. Mr. Brewster said that he had a proposition to make to Mr. Bryan. What it was he would not say, but it was said by one of his friends that Mr. Brewster wanted Mr. Bryan to address a meeting of laboring men.

Other callers were Calvin E. Keach of Rensselaer County, ex-Mayor James M. Nolan of Rochester, James Mullen of Gravesend, Dr. George W. Thompson and James R. Brown of the Chicago Platform Democracy, James F. Pierce, ex-Superintendent of Insurance; J. C. Warner of Red Cloud, Neb., and Col. James P. Jones, Superintendent of the Aquarium. John F. Carroll, the deputy leader of Tammany Hall, called during the afternoon, but remained only a few moments. "I only came to pay my respects," Mr. Carroll said as he left the hotel.

Mr. Bryan went driving with Dr. Girdner during the afternoon, and remained away from his room for about an hour. On his return he consented to talk to the newspaper reporters who were present, and he began by saying that he often found that his remarks had been "dressed" to suit the policies of the newspapers which published them. This was true, he said, of the published report that he had relegated the silver question to a secondary place among the issues of the coming campaign.

"I maintain and I have maintained all along," Mr. Bryan said, "that there are three issues before the people—the money question, the trust question, and imperialism. As to the relative importance of each men may differ, but the position of the Republican Party on any one of them is sufficient to drive out of that party all men who believe that the Government should be administered on behalf of the majority and not in the interest of a minority.

"In all my speeches I discuss all three of these questions, and I intend to keep on talking on the silver question so long as the Republicans remain intent on forcing the gold standard upon the country and turning the issue of paper money over to the National banks."

Mr. Bryan was asked as to the probable chances for Democratic success next Fall, and he replied, "The chances are improving daily. Many of the gold Democrats have become reconciled to the Chicago platform, and many more will return to us, either because they now favor that platform or because of the new issues which have arisen and which will be incorporated in the platform of 1900. Besides, we can attract many Republicans by advocating measures that are best for the people and which any man can support."

In alluding to the foreign policy of the present Administration, Mr. Bryan said, "The more the people see of imperialism the less they like it."

When asked as to where he drew the line between expansion and imperialism, Mr. Bryan said, "Expansion can only be applied, I think, to an extension of the limits of a republic without any change in its character. For instance, the purchase of the Louisiana territory increased the area of the country, and the purchase has since been settled up and divided into States, the citizens of which have equal rights with the rest of our citizens in the governance of the Nation.

REPUBLICAN POLICY IMPERIAL.

"Webster defines an empire to be a nation which embraces variety in race and diversity in government, and as an imperial policy is the policy of an empire, it embraces the idea now promulgated by the Republican Party, that this Nation should reach out and draw other nations under the flag by force of arms and then govern them as subjects.

"My contention is that this Republic can have no subjects, and cannot afford to bring in those who are not to share in full the destiny of the American people. Each of the proposed annexations must be settled on its own merits, and we must consider whether the people to be annexed desire to come in, and also whether we want them to come in. The Filipinos do not desire to come in, and I don't believe the majority of the American people wants them to do so. Therefore I have favored, and still do favor, the bringing forward of an immediate announcement of the Nation's purpose to give independence to the Filipinos on the same terms that we have promised to give it to the Cubans—as soon as a stable government has been established.

"I believe that hostilities would cease as soon as such an announcement had been made, and that the establishment of a stable government would then be an easy matter. I further believe that this Nation should give to the Filipino Government the same protection that has been given to the Central and South American Republics. I mean such protection as would prevent molestation from without."

It was suggested to Mr. Bryan that there had been a change in the local situation since his visit last Spring, at which time Richard Croker publicly declared his belief in expansion.

"Oh, I know nothing of the local situation," Mr. Bryan replied.

Speaking of the South African war, Mr. Bryan said: "I believe our people sympathize with the Boers as they have sympathized with every people similarly situated. A man who believes in the doctrine of self-government must naturally sympathize with those fighting for liberty rather than with the monarchy which is endeavoring to take it away from them."

DINNER TO MR. BRYAN.

Mr. Bryan dined last night at 677 Fifth Avenue. Among the other guests were John F. Carroll, Elliot Danforth, Dr. John H. Girdner, N. O. Fanning, Charles P. Bacon, Lewis Nixon, Asa Bird Gardiner, John B. Sexton, John E. McDonald, George M. Van Hoesen, Isaac Vromble, Justice O'Gorman, Dr. J. F. Barnes, Ex-Sheriff Dunn, Norman E. Mack, John B. Stanchfield, John J. Scannell, John Whalen, Edward C. Sheehy, John W. Keller, James Shevlin, Senator Grady, James P. Keating, Frank Campbell, Ex-Gov. Campbell of Ohio, Ex-Gov. Hogg, Cambridge Livingston, and Dr. W. J. O'Sullivan.

The speakers at the dinner were Mr. Bryan, Senator Grady, Mr. Stanchfield, Justice O'Gorman, and Mr. Keller. The remarks of all of the speakers were brief. Although those present were reluctant to speak of what had taken place, the gist of the speeches was obtained. Mr. Bryan, it was said, made no reference to Tammany Hall or to Mr. Croker.

Mr. Bryan declared that the issues of the approaching campaign were those of the Chicago platform with the addition of strong anti-trust and anti-imperialistic planks. He said he wanted to see the policies thus outlined carried out.

"If they can be carried out by another leader," said Mr. Bryan, "then let them be carried out by him."

Senator Grady said he thought it would be unwise to discuss the platform before the National Convention met. Such discussion, he said, should be left to the delegates in the convention. Mr. Stanchfield spoke of his personal loyalty to the party during the campaign of 1896.

Mr. Keller said he would not have thought himself of sufficient importance to have invited Mr. Bryan to dinner at the Democratic Club if he had not been President of the club. There had been some opposition, he said, to the club as an organization giving a dinner to Mr. Bryan, and he had undertaken, in his personal capacity, to invite Mr. Bryan to dine with him. "I will give this dinner," he declared, "if it drives every man from the club."

Mr. Bryan's plans for to-day include a conference with the Executive Committee of the Chicago Platform Democracy and a dinner to be given in his honor at the Democratic Club by Commissioner of Charities John W. Keller.

SHOULD LEAVE SILVER ALONE.

City Collector Davis Thinks Mr. Bryan Would Be Wise to Ignore It in His Jersey City Speech.

W. J. Bryan will speak in St. Peter's Hall, Jersey City, to-morrow night, under the auspices of the Executive Committee of the Hudson County Democracy.

When City Collector Robert Davis, who has arranged for the meeting, was told yesterday that Mr. Bryan had asserted that he would speak on free silver he shrugged his shoulders.

"I would prefer," he said, "not to take issue with Mr. Bryan. This is a year when Democrats should get together. It is not a time for dissensions. Still, I can't help reiterating that Mr. Bryan will make a mistake if he insists on keeping the free-silver issue in the front.

"Mr. Bryan is popular with the Democratic masses, and he has a strong hold on the Democratic Party. It would seem the part of wisdom to refrain from antagonizing Democrats. Mr. Bryan could greatly help matters by dropping the 16 to 1 theory during his visit to Jersey City. He must know that there are thousands of active Democrats in New Jersey who, while they are ready to vote for Mr. Bryan, are unalterably opposed to free silver. New Jersey is not a free-silver State, and Mr. Bryan should bear that fact in mind. I shall do all I can to make Mr. Bryan's reception in Jersey City a thorough success. So will the Democratic Committee of Hudson County."

Congressman Daly and James F. Minturn, Corporation Attorney of Hoboken, who met Mr. Bryan in Washington last week, asserted that Mr. Bryan would not touch upon free silver in his Jersey City speech.

Virginia Legislature Invites Bryan.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 22.—The State Assembly to-day adopted the following joint resolution: "Resolved, That the Hon. William Jennings Bryan, the greatest living exponent of the time-honored principles of the Democratic Party, be and he is hereby invited to address the Virginia Legislature at such time during the present session as may best suit his convenience."

Troy Street Cars Still Tied Up.

TROY, Jan. 22.—The strike of the United Traction Company men has progressed to a point where the railroad managers have told the men to return to work or their places will be filled. Not a wheel moved to-day, and the company made no effort in the direction of a renewal of traffic.

JOHN POTTER STOCKTON DEAD.

Succumbed to Heart Disease at the Hotel Hanover—His Career in Public Life.

Ex-Senator John Potter Stockton of New Jersey died yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Hanover, Fifth Avenue and Fifteenth Street, from heart disease. He had lived there since last October. On Sunday night he was taken suddenly sick while walking near the hotel.

Mr. Stockton was born in Princeton, N. J., Aug. 2, 1826. After a preliminary education he was sent to Princeton University, from which he was graduated in 1843. He then took up the study of law, being admitted to the bar in 1847.

Soon afterward Mr. Stockton was appointed by the Legislature of New Jersey a Commissioner to revise and simplify the proceedings and practice in the courts of the State, and was later State reporter in chancery, which position he held for some years.

In 1857 President Buchanan appointed Mr. Stockton United States Minister to Rome, but on the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency he was recalled at his own request. In 1865 he was chosen United States Senator from New Jersey to succeed Senator Ten Eyck by a plurality vote of the Legislature, a resolution changing the number of votes necessary to elect from a majority to a plurality having been passed by the joint convention. On this ground, after Mr. Stockton had taken his seat in the Senate, a protest was made against his retention of it. The Committee on the Judiciary unanimously voted in favor of the validity of his election, and on their report being voted upon it was passed by a vote of 22 to 21, Mr. Stockton voting in his own favor. His vote was in turn objected to, and he immediately withdrew it, and was unseated by a vote of 23 to 21, after having held his seat for about a year. In 1869 he was elected to the United States Senate and served one term. While a member of the Senate he advocated the establishment of life-saving stations on the coast, and was successful in procuring the appropriation of the first sum voted for their maintenance.

Mr. Stockton was elected Attorney General of New Jersey in 1877, and was re-elected in 1882, 1887, and 1892. In that office he sustained the system of railroad taxation after a long struggle, causing the reversal in the Court of Errors of the decision of the Supreme Court against the State. He also broke up the coal monopoly in New Jersey.

As a Delegate at Large to the Democratic National Conventions Mr. Stockton was also a power in National politics. The first convention he attended was that of 1864, when, as Chairman of the New Jersey delegation, he nominated George B. McClellan for the Presidency.

Since the expiration of his last term as Attorney General, three years ago, Mr. Stockton had practiced law in Jersey City. In 1882 the degree of LL. D. was bestowed on him by Princeton University.

Mr. Stockton's daughter, Mrs. R. C. St. John, was with him when he died. She and her husband were living with him at the Hotel Hanover. He also leaves two sons—Richard Stockton, who is in business at Trenton, and John P. Stockton, Jr., a lawyer of High Wood, N. J.

Arrangements for the funeral have not yet been completed.

HARVARD'S FRENCH LECTURE.

Henri de Regnier Will Discuss "French Modern Poetry."

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 22.—The French writer chosen as the third annual lecturer of the "Cercle Française de L'Universite Harvard" to speak before Harvard University this year is the poet Henri De Regnier, who will deliver eight lectures on "French Modern Poetry," beginning March 1.

M. de Regnier will also lecture before Adelphi College, Brooklyn; the Alliance Française of New York, Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, Brown University, Bryn Mawr College, the Cercle Français de L'Alliance of this city, University of California, University of Chicago, Columbia, Cornell, Mount Holyoke, Packer Institute of Brooklyn, University of Pennsylvania, Princeton, San Francisco, Vassar, Wellesley, Wells, Williams, and Yale.

NEGROES BAR A REPUBLICAN.

"Expel" Augusta's Postmaster Because He Refused Them an Office.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 22.—W. H. Stallings, Republican Postmaster of Augusta, has been "expelled" from the Republican Party by the negroes in control of the politics of the party in this county. He presented himself to register for selection of delegates to the State and National Conventions and was denied the privilege, on the ground that he was expelled.

This action was taken because he refused to appoint a negro named Wimberly as Assistant Postmaster. Wimberly has since been appointed Deputy Revenue Collector.

NO RELIGION IN SCHOOLS.

State Superintendent Skinner Sustains the Protest from Piermont.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—The attention of State Superintendent of Public Instruction Skinner was called this morning to the trouble in the new public school at Piermont, where some of the Catholic parents living in the district object to the form of religious exercises which take place when school opens in the morning, on the ground that the services are not of a non-sectarian order.

"Yes, it is a violation of the school law to compel children to attend religious services after the hour of school opening," said Superintendent Skinner, "and the reading of the Bible in the public schools is also prohibited. As far back as 1838 the Superintendent of Common Schools laid down the decision that neither the common school system nor any other social system can be maintained unless the conscientious views of all are equally respected."

In support of this principle the Superintendent holds that Scripture reading and prayers constitute no legitimate part of the business of the public schools.

Small Fire on Broadway.

Traffic on Broadway was somewhat impeded last evening by a fire in the five-story building at 498 and 500 on that thoroughfare. The flames started on the fifth floor, occupied by the Crown Manufacturing Company, dealers in stamped linen. The fire was confined to the top floor, and the loss to the firm was about $4,000. The three floors immediately below are occupied by Fleisch & Co., manufacturers of neckwear, and the first floor by Flesher, Whitman & Co., dry goods. These firms suffered to the extent of $1,000 by water, and the building was damaged to the amount of $2,000, making a total loss of $7,000.

Pennsylvania Policeman Murdered.

WASHINGTON, Penn., Jan. 22.—George W. McCammon of West Alexander was shot and killed to-day by a young man named Frank McGee. McCammon had an alleged sheep thief in custody, and was taking him to the office of Squire Waltz for a hearing, when McGee interfered, and the officer threatened him with arrest. McGee then drew a revolver and shot McCammon through the head, killing him almost instantly. McGee fled, but was later captured.

British Admiral Homeward Bound.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 22.—Admiral Charles Fitzgerald of the British Navy, accompanied by his staff, Capt. Caldwell, Flag Lieut. Borden-Smith, and Secretaries Baker and Clark Hodder, passed through Omaha to-day, en route from China to England. The Admiral has just completed two years' service as second in command of the Asiatic Squadron, and is going home on recall. He does not expect to be sent to South Africa.

Two Michigan Miners Killed.

HOUGHTON, Mich., Jan. 22.—Two miners named Kratt and Sweet dropped nearly 2,000 feet in the Atlantic Mine yesterday. The accident came through another accident at the engine house disabling the hoist. Both men leave large families.

Capt. Sigsbee Leaves the Texas.

Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee, who was in command of the Maine at the time of the destruction of that vessel in Havana Harbor, was yesterday relieved by Commander William C. Gibson in the command of the second-class battleship Texas, lying at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The vessel will leave this week to join the North Atlantic Squadron in Southern waters. Capt. Sigsbee will go to Washington to-day. He is to take charge of the Intelligence Bureau of the Navy Department there on Feb. 1.

BOY ACCUSES DR. THELBERG

The Blind Physician, He Is Told, Is His Father.

HIS LIFE IN SAN FRANCISCO

Charges Assault and Attempts to Bind Him to a Hard Sea Life—Doctor's Denial.

A story that reads like a chapter from such a work of fiction as "Kidnapped" was told to Magistrate Mott, in the West Side Police Court, yesterday by Arthur Magnet, a boy of fourteen years, who, through the Gerry society, charged Dr. John T. Thelberg, a well-known blind practitioner of this city, with assault. The boy also said that he had been told that Dr. Thelberg was his father, but on this point he is not sure, as he cannot recall much that occurred in his career before his eighth year, when, he says, Dr. Thelberg went to California for him, and brought him to this city. Dr. Thelberg has an office at 26 West Thirty-fourth Street, and lives at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The whole story came out through the refusal of the doctor to pay the boy's board bill, his payments having ceased since Jan. 1. On Jan. 15 last Mrs. Barton of 317 West Thirtieth Street, with whom the boy resides, sent a bill to Dr. Thelberg for $12 due her. He told her to call at the office with the boy, and it is then that it is alleged the assault took place. When the boy returned to the boarding house and showed his bruises to the people there, Mr. Williams, one of the boarders, took pity on him and reported the matter to the Gerry society. An investigation was made and the boy was taken to the society's rooms. A warrant for the arrest of Dr. Thelberg was sworn out, but on his promise to appear yesterday he was not taken into custody.

Agent Agnew of the society, with the boy in charge, the blind defendant in charge of an attendant, and Mrs. Barton appeared in court yesterday, when the lad told his story. He is a rather sickly looking boy of medium height, and has a disease which affects his ear and makes it impossible for him to do hard work. The story that he told to Magistrate Mott he practically retold later in the rooms of the Gerry society. It is as follows:

Six years ago, the boy says, he was living in San Francisco with a Mrs. Frazee at 8 Hopton Terrace. He was then a little over eight years of age, and can remember nothing of his father or mother. His earliest recollections are of Mrs. Frazee, who, he says, was kind to him, and to whom he desires to return. One day Dr. Thelberg, of whom he had never heard, called at the house and asked for him. He remembers that Mrs. Frazee refused to give him up, whereupon the doctor exhibited documents, apparently legal in character. These seemed to change the aspect of things, for Mrs. Frazee called him into the front room and said to him, "Arthur, here is your father, who has come for you." The doctor, who even at that time was blind, and who was in the care of an attendant, then took the boy to the railway station, and the party started for this city. On the way here Dr. Thelberg told the boy that in future he would be known as Arthur Magnet, the name which he has ever since borne.

Arthur remembers the details of his trip here. He says that at Chicago they were joined by Mrs. Thelberg, who, he says, is also a physician, and at present Professor of Physiology and Anatomy at Vassar College, where she lives with her daughter. The boy says that shortly after their arrival here he was sent to the Mount Pleasant Institute, at Amherst, Mass., where he remained one year. He was then sent to the Chappaqua Mountain Institute, at Chappaqua, N. Y., for another year. After that he spent two years on a farm in Greenport, N. Y., and, although it was understood that he was to be boarded there, he says he was nevertheless subjected to much harsh treatment, and had practically to work for his board, although he was not much over ten years old.

He then was brought back to this city, and Dr. Thelberg insisted that he go on board the schoolship St. Mary's. To get him there, he says, the doctor said he was over sixteen years of age, whereas he was more than three years younger. He joined the schoolship on June 1, 1898, and remained on board for nearly eighteen months, when he was graduated. This was in October last. He says that his protector tried to have him take a post-graduate course on the schoolship, but that the commander, having discovered that he was under age, refused to take him. The boy also alleges that the doctor used unwarranted methods to have him pass the physical examination at the time he was first put on board.

As soon as he got back to this city, Arthur says, his reputed father insisted continually that he go to sea. He would hear of no alternative, even when the boy said he was unable to stand the hardships of a seafaring life. It was at that time that he was taken to the boarding house in Thirtieth Street, then kept by a Mrs. Bliel, where the doctor made arrangements for his board. A few days later he was told that the doctor had arranged for him to sail as cabin boy on a ship bound for Lorenzo Marques. He went to the ship, but after two days found he could not stand the work, and ran away before the time set for sailing.

Arthur then says he got a place, first, as helper in a drug store, and then in a stationery store, but Dr. Thelberg would allow him to keep neither, insisting that he must go to sea. All during this time, he says, he kept up a correspondence with Mrs. Frazee, in San Francisco, who wanted him to return to her. When he was at school, he says, the doctor gave orders to the masters not to let him correspond with any one in California, but he managed to get the letters through, and lived in the hope that he might some day get enough money to return to San Francisco.

The boy's story of the alleged assault is in every particular the same as that told by Mrs. Bliel, who was present, she says, and witnessed it. Mrs. Barton bought the boarding-house on Jan. 1 from Mrs. Bliel and was told that Dr. Thelberg was responsible for Arthur's board. When it was not forthcoming for two weeks Mrs. Barton sent word to the doctor and was told to call with the boy. They saw the blind physician in his office. He, as alleged, called the boy to him, and after having upbraided him for his refusal to go to sea, and, grabbing him by the collar, belabored him with a cane. He finally broke the cane over the boy's legs, as alleged, and then told him and Mrs. Barton to leave the house, as he wanted nothing further to do with either of them. As they were leaving he said he would yet see to it that the boy carried out his desires in going to sea.

A few days later he called at the boarding-house and partially apologized to Mrs. Barton for his conduct, saying that he had always treated the boy well, but that he was lazy and ungrateful. He told Mrs. Barton, she says, that she was not to feed the boy and that he would pay only for his room rent. This, and the former bill, Mrs. Barton says, he has not yet paid. At that time he asked for Arthur, who was then in the Gerry society's care, but was told that he had gone away.

Mrs. Barton said yesterday that Arthur was a good boy and that he was physically unable to go to sea. She said that this refusal on the part of Arthur to accede to his reputed father's demands made the doctor nearly wild with anger, and he swore that his wishes should be carried out. He also told Mrs. Barton that he had known the boy's father well, but would not say who he was. He said he took the boy out of charity and had educated him.

In court yesterday Dr. Thelberg said he had known Arthur's father, who had been a sea captain, and that all his efforts in the boy's behalf had been repaid with ingratitude. A lawyer who accompanied the defendant asked for an adjournment of the case and Magistrate Mott paroled the doctor in the custody of his counsel until Wednesday, when the case will be heard. At the Waldorf-Astoria the doctor refused to be interviewed.

The boy said that it seemed to be the evident intention of the doctor to get rid of him by sending him to sea. He said he was sure that if he was forced to such a life the hardship and exposure would kill him. Superintendent Jenkins of the Gerry society, in whose charge the boy remains, has communicated with Mrs. Frazee in the hope that she will be able to shed some light on the boy's antecedents. Arthur says, also, that Dr. Thelberg never told him anything about his parents.

MRS. FRAZEE TELLS HER STORY

San Francisco Woman Says Dr. Thelberg Told Her He Was the Father of Her Adopted Son.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 22.—One of the most pathetic cases on record is that of Mrs. Arthur Frazee of 6 Hopston Terrace, who has waited for six years vainly hoping for the return of her adopted son, who has been held by Dr. John Thelberg of New York. Mrs. Frazee has made a living since her husband's death, in 1882, by carrying on a lodging house. She has become almost insane from grief over the loss of the boy, whom she loved as though he had been her own.

When seen this evening, Mrs. Frazee said: "Dr. Thelberg brought the child to me in 1883, when he was only three weeks old. He represented that it was the son of a dead friend named Arthur Magnet, and that he wished me to adopt the boy and bring him up as my own. He promised to send money regularly for the boy's support, but he only sent money for one year. I had the child baptized as Arthur Vetrunus Alexander Frazee, after my husband.

"The child grew up well and strong and was doing nicely, when in 1893 Dr. Thelberg suddenly appeared and demanded custody of the boy. He had a Sheriff's warrant. I was so alarmed and so fearful of publicity, which kept her from demanding her rights in court here, if she had told her story probably no San Francisco Judge would have ever surrendered the boy to Thelberg. Mrs. Frazee's husband was a well-known architect and left her a modest property. This, with what she makes by letting rooms, maintains her in comfort.

FATAL SHOOTING IN GEORGIA

Two Dead, Two Dying, Result of Trying to Arrest a Negro.

MACON, Ga., Jan. 22.—Two negroes shot to death and two white men desperately wounded were the casualties in an attempt to arrest a negro here to-day.

J. H. Butler, who did most of the shooting, was himself shot to death. His victims were Armstead Bryant, colored, shot through the heart and instantly killed; B. Seltman, white, shot through the stomach, will probably die, and John Reed, white, shot in the neck, in a precarious condition.

Butler threatened to kill a negro woman and when Policeman Peace attempted to arrest him the negro began to shoot. He ran up Fourth Street, one of the busiest streets in Macon, pistol in hand, firing at everybody in sight.

When Butler fell, mortally wounded, five policemen and fifteen citizens were firing at him. When examined it was found that three pistol bullets had gone completely through his body, and there are other wounds.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—G. R. Spence, Butte, Mon.; Potter Palmer, Chicago; Oliver Taigny, French Legation, Washington; Count Boni Castellane and Countess Castellane, Paris.

HOLLAND—M. Estes, South Bethlehem, Penn.; Wariam Whitney, Rochester; William Dittenhoeffer, Pittsburg.

HERALD SQUARE—William Hamlin, Buffalo.

GILSEY—J. K. Persons, Duluth; G. P. Ide, Troy.

HOFFMAN—W. J. Bryan, Lincoln, Neb.

ALBEMARLE—John Hoge, Zanesville, Ohio.

BUCKINGHAM—Spencer Trask, Saratoga.

MANHATTAN—D. B. Lyman, Chicago; H. P. Taber, Buffalo.

ASTOR—W. J. Clagg, Montreal; James Pearson, Toronto.

IMPERIAL—John Mack, Albany.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, fresh to brisk southwesterly winds.

A cold wave has appeared in the region north of Minnesota and the Dakotas, where the temperature has fallen thirty to forty degrees, with a minimum of six degrees below zero at Prince Albert and four below zero at Winnipeg. During the next thirty-six hours this cold wave will overspread the States of the upper lake region, and it will be felt with moderate severity in the North Atlantic States by to-morrow.

Fair weather has prevailed in all districts, except on the North Pacific Coast, where light rain has fallen, and the temperature continues above the seasonal average in all parts of the United States. Fair weather is indicated for to-day, except in the upper lake region, where snow flurries are likely to occur, and on the North Pacific Coast, where rain is indicated.

Along the North Atlantic Coast fresh to brisk southwesterly winds will prevail, and on the Middle Atlantic Coast the winds will be light to fresh from southerly; on the South Atlantic Coast the winds will be variable.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	34	32	34
6 A. M.	34	31	34
9 A. M.	36	38	40
12 M.	39	43	43
3 P. M.	47	48	47
6 P. M.	43	46	45
9 P. M.	39	43	42
12 P. M.	36	42	42

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	41
Weather Bureau	40
Corresponding date 1899	39
Corresponding date for last twenty years	31

The maximum temperature yesterday was 49 degrees at 5 P. M. and the minimum 31 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 72 degrees and at 8 P. M. 65 degrees. The barometer at 8 A. M. read 30.26 and at 8 P. M. 30.21.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ASHLAND, Oregon, Jan. 22.—The Ashland Woolen Mills, owned and operated by E. K. & G. N. Anderson, were destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $65,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

3:15 A. M.—100 Fifth Avenue; Mrs. F. Neilson; damage, $100.

3:20 A. M.—216 West Twenty-seventh Street; Jane Dietz; damage, $500.

3:50 A. M.—7 Lawrence Street; J. Haly; damage, $50.

7:05 A. M.—229 East Fifty-fifth Street; J. Hoffman & Co.; damage, slight.

7:45 A. M.—568 Ninth Avenue; John Steefens; damage, $2,400.

9:15 A. M.—43 Beach Street; A. McOwen; damage, $25.

10:25 A. M.—21 West Forty-fifth Street; E. P. Furnold; damage, $150.

11:05 A. M.—89 Madison Street; S. Friedman; damage, $25.

11:25 A. M.—182 Henry Street; M. Levine; damage, slight.

11:30 A. M.—9 Avenue B.—M. Manning; damage, $10.

1:15 P. M.—186 South Street; Thomas Nostrand; damage, $50.

5:55 P. M.—498-500 Broadway; H. Jacobs & Co. and others; damage, $7,000.

6 P. M.—968 Sixth Avenue; F. Schuman; damage, $500.

6:30 P. M.—136 East Forty-seventh Street; Bartholomew Club; damage, $100.

6:30 P. M.—39 Vandewater Street; T. Redecan; damage, slight.

7:30 P. M.—251 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; William De Graff; no damage.

8:00 P. M.—Hunt's Point Road and Broadway; New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad; damage, $50.

9:40 P. M.—125 West Fifty-sixth Street; unknown; damage, $50.

MOËT AND CHANDON CHAMPAGNE

Absolute Facts that cannot be disputed.

FIRST. The house of **MOËT and CHANDON** was founded in 1743.

SECOND. The house of **MOËT and CHANDON** owns more vineyards than all of the following houses combined: Clicquot, Piper Heidsieck, Monopole, Ruinart, G. H. Mumm, Pommery, Roederer.

THIRD. The sales of **MOËT and CHANDON** throughout the world greatly exceed those of any other brand.

FOURTH. The wine shipped to the United States at the present time by the house of **MOËT and CHANDON** is of the celebrated vintage of 1893, of which they hold a sufficient reserve to instre its continuance for a considerable period.

FIFTH. **MOËT and CHANDON** Champagne has been served exclusively for a great many years at most of the prominent society functions.

SIXTH. After repeated sampling and careful comparison with all the other Champagnes by the ablest experts, **MOËT and CHANDON** has been pronounced, without question, far superior in quality to any of the other brands.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Seay Brothers, La Grange, Ga.; B. H. Seay, dry goods and clothing; St. George Hotel.
Lowenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; J. B. Plummer, dress goods, 51 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Malley, E., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; G. B. Johnson, millinery, gloves, and ribbons, 45 Lispenard Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Shwartz, A., & Son, New Orleans, La.; E. Levy, shoes, 56 Wor

WARREN CONTINUES HIS FLANK ATTACK

Slow Progress Is Made, as the Boers Are Numerous.

EVERY MOVEMENT CONTESTED

Burghers Make No Reply to the Artillery Fire.

Prisoner Boasts that It Will Take Three Months for the British to Reach Ladysmith.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Daily Chronicle has received the following, dated Jan. 22, 4:15 P. M., from Spearman's Camp:

"Gen. Warren continues pushing, although he is necessarily making very slow progress, as the Boers are numerous and strongly intrenched.

"Our infantry is working over parallel ridges, with Lord Dundonald's cavalry lying well out on the left flank and awaiting developments. The Boers contest every inch of the ground.

"This morning Gen. Warren's artillery reopened fire, but the Boers did not reply and our fire became less hot."

"The naval guns in front here have been quiet. A Boer prisoner who was brought in boasted that it would take us three months to reach Ladysmith."

A special dispatch, dated Sunday night, from Spearman's Camp says:

"There has been hot fighting all day. At dawn our attack was resumed along the entire line, all the brigades taking part. We soon discovered that the Boers still occupied the range of hills in force, their position being very strong. The range is intersected by steep ravines and many approaches very difficult of access.

"To-day the Boers who were driven from their trenches yesterday took cover in dongas and behind the rocks with which the hills are strewn. The forces, therefore, commenced the task of driving them out, and set to work with good heart in the early morning. Much firing took place, and our progress was slow; but gradually British pluck told its tale, and the enemy fell back to another kopje. We swarmed on and occupied it, and then the attack recommenced with the utmost gallantry.

"The country simply abounds in hills, favorable to guerilla warfare, and our task is an arduous one. Nevertheless, it is being gradually accomplished. Whenever any of the enemy were observed taking up a fresh position our field batteries poured in showers of shrapnel, and the rapid movement of the guns, followed by accurate shooting, must have greatly distressed them.

"The enemy were on the defensive almost the entire day, save once, when they attempted to outflank our left and were signally checkmated. They relied almost entirely on rifle fire. A few shells were fired from a heavy piece of ordnance, but these fell harmless.

"We now occupy the lower crest on the left and are converging slowly, but surely, to the Boer centre. The Boer loss is unknown, but must have been heavy. Their killed and wounded are carried away to the rear rapidly. Strong rumors are in circulation that the Boers are retiring. The battle will be resumed to-morrow."

Another account of the fighting says:

"On Friday Gen. Warren began a long, circuitous march from Trichard's Drift westward. This was abandoned owing to the fact that the long ridge which runs west from Spion Kop was occupied by the enemy, who commanded the route, rendering the maintenance of communications for transports impossible.

"He therefore returned and camped for the night about two miles from Trichard's Drift.

"On Saturday a frontal attack on the ridges was ordered.

"The men behaved splendidly under an incessant heavy cross fire in a burning sun for seven hours. Our casualties were for the most part slight, the proportion of killed to wounded being extremely small.

"Capt. Henley of the Dublin Fusiliers fell mortally wounded while leading his men, and died later."

IS DUNDONALD IN LADYSMITH?

DURBAN, Natal, Jan. 22.—The statement comes from an excellent source in Pietermaritzburg that Lord Dundonald has entered Ladysmith with 1,600 men.

This is not confirmed from any other quarter, but it is known that Lord Dundonald's flying column has been acting well to the left of the line of advance.

LONDON ANXIOUS FOR NEWS.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Gen. Buller has reported nothing of his operations on Monday, and official and press intelligence leaves the British bivouacked Sunday night on the ground they had won after two days' fighting. The War Office turned everybody out of the lobbies at midnight. Apparently Lord Lansdowne was as much without news all yesterday as other persons were.

Military men assume that fighting must have taken place, and that it was probably more severe than on the two preceding days. Gen. Buller would not be likely to give the Boers leisure to add to the elaborate intrenchments, to arrange their artillery and to concentrate their forces.

The special correspondents Sunday night were allowed to send the announcement that the battle would be almost certainly resumed the following day, and hence official and popular anxiety is at high tension. The British military experts all share the hopes of their leaders, and, as Mr. Spenser Wilkinson points out, they hesitate to say a word that might be interpreted as unfavorable.

Mr. Wilkinson refers to the "cooler judgment of German and Austrian critics," which means that some of the best judges look upon Gen. Buller's enterprise as a forlorn hope, as merely a continual train of fighting, which may prove too much for the physical energy of the troops engaged.

The Daily Chronicle's military expert says:

"Even when a battle is won in a single day, as a rule pursuit is only possible when fresh troops are available. But in this instance it is not a question of mere pursuit but of renewing an attack upon entrenched positions after a day's hard fighting and a night of lying on the battlefield."

Reinforcements aggregating 5,000 or more have reached Cape Town during the last three days. It is uncertain how these have been disposed, but probably most of them have been sent to Natal, where it is believed Gen. Buller needs them.

At Ladysmith the deaths from enteric fever and dysentery average ten a day. Some fears are expressed that the garrison may be so worn out by privation and disease as to be unable to do much in the way of helping Gen. Buller.

BULLER REPORTS CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The War Office to-night issued the following dispatch from Gen. Buller:

"Spearman's Camp, Jan. 22—6 P. M.—The following casualties are reported in Gen. Hart's brigade as the result of yesterday's fighting:

"Killed—Capt. Ryall, Yorkshire Regiment, and five men.

Wounded—Second Lieut. Andrews, Border Regiment; Capt. McLaghlan, Enniskillens; Lieut. Barlow, Yorkshire Regiment, and seventy-five men.

"Missing—Eight men.

"Other casualties will be forwarded when received."

STILL BOMBARDING KIMBERLEY.

KIMBERLEY (by heliograph), Jan. 17, via Modder River, Jan. 22.—Native reports say that a proclamation has been issued at Barkly West by Commandant Bolthof, ordering all British subjects to quit before Jan. 22. Ladies are being subjected to great insults.

The Boers are again very active, bombarding heavily from all positions from dawn till 8 A. M., the fire being directed chiefly against the redoubts.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Kimberley, dated Friday, Jan. 19, says:

"A twenty-eight-pounder gun, christened 'Long Cecil,' which was manufactured at the De Beers workshops, was tried to-day and fired accurately at a range of 8,000 yards."

According to the War Office officials' ideas, a dash to the relief of Kimberley will quickly follow the relief of Ladysmith, and then will come a long spell of organization, and perhaps three or four months will elapse before the column or columns will have the transport in a fine shape to advance with the certainty of meeting with no serious reverses. The latter conditions are held by the authorities to be absolutely essential before any forward movement toward the invasion of the Transvaal is begun, hence there is small probability of the war ending inside of six months.

BOERS MAY SUE FOR PEACE?

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The correspondent of The Times at Lorenzo Marques, telegraphing yesterday, says:

"News from the republics is exceedingly meagre, but it is reported that Pretoria is much perturbed. This is confirmed from different sources; and to-day it is even hinted that the Boers are about to sue for peace.

"This is improbable until they have played their trump card in the shape of an appeal for intervention. It is an undoubted fact that they are bitterly disappointed at the apparent apathy of the Continental powers."

CRITICISM OF METHUEN DENIED.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The widow of Gen. Wauchope, in an open letter, hotly denies the stories that the General in any way criticised Gen. Methuen. She says Gen. Wauchope's last mention of Gen. Methuen to her was contained in a letter from the Orange River, dated Nov. 29, as follows:

"I expect Methuen will halt at the Modder River for some days before pushing forward. He has had a hard time of it and must be a real gallant soul to shove along as he does."

Lord Wolseley has also issued a denial of the report that the War Office is in possession of a letter from Gen. Wauchope, written the night befor the battle of Magersfontein, saying it would be the last letter he would write, as he had been asked to perform an impossible task and he had either to obey or surrender his sword.

CONAN DOYLE TOASTS OOM PAUL.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Alfred Austin, the Poet Laureate, and Dr. Conan Doyle, the novelist, were the guests of the Authors' Club last evening. In response to a toast to his health, Dr. Doyle said that he was about to go to the front, not with a rifle, but with a stethoscope, which many would regard as a more dangerous weapon.

"This war," he continued, "marks a turning point in the life of Great Britain. Some eight months ago I took the chair at a peace meeting, but I wish now to abjure that error. I have seen more positive virtue in this country during the last few months than I saw during the previous forty years of my life. Why should we punish Krüger? That man has solved a problem which every statesman had found unsolvable.

"I would build a monument to President Krüger of the size of St. Paul's Cathedral, putting him under it, and I would write across it, 'To the memory of the man who federated the British Empire.'"

THE MAINE GOING TO DURBAN.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Ladies' Maine Hospital Ship Committee received the following dispatch to-night:

"CAPE TOWN, Jan. 22.—Arrived yesterday. All well. Going Durban Thursday. Everything satisfactory.

"CHURCHILL."

The signer of the above dispatch is evidently Lady Randolph Churchill, who left England Dec. 23 with the American hospital ship Maine.

CAPT. MAHAN'S VIEWS PLEASING

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The morning papers express great satisfaction with Capt. A. T. Mahan's statement regarding the merits of the controversy between the Transvaal and Great Britain. The Times remarks editorially:

"The clear, manly words of Capt. Mahan, the man who, among living Americans, enjoys perhaps the greatest reputation abroad as well as at home, must carry great weight."

BOER RESOLUTION AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—In the House to-night Assemblyman Bramley introduced a resolution sympathizing with the Boers in their struggle against English invasion. It was laid over for one week. It reads:

"The Assembly of the State of New York deems the time opportune and the occasion appropriate to openly express its sentiments regarding the war now being waged between England and the Boer nation in South Africa.

"We deprecate this war as being one of conquest and invasion unjustified by any of the laws that are wont to govern the polity of nations.

"We recognize in it an effort to trample upon the rights and liberties of a free and independent nation and for the greed of gold to set at naught the acknowledged principles that underlie the constitution of national existence.

"We feel ourselves justified the more in thus expressing our convictions inasmuch as it is a struggle for liberty on the part of a liberty-loving and God-fearing people against the unwarranted encroachments of a nation which has never hesitated to sacrifice the most sacred principles of national honor to the expediency of self-interest and gain.

"Time was when America was engaged in a death struggle for National liberty with the same enemy. We maintained then and sought ardently to obtain moral support and sympathy because we knew that our cause was that of justice.

"In similar circumstances, and animated by that same undying love of freedom this Boer nation in the hour of her peril, which is the hour of freedom's peril, looks toward this Republic and asks us if we will uphold the banner of justice—if we still have a voice to raise in behalf of liberty.

"We feel that we would be untrue to the memory and traditions of our fathers, untrue to the cardinal principles on which this our beloved Republic is founded, if we were to remain silent in this contest between liberty and oppression.

"Therefore, we declare that we stand to-day where we have stood for more than a century as the upholders of liberty and the rights of man against the tyranny of physical force and to the Boer nation we extend our sympathy and wish her godspeed and success in her struggle for national existence."

DAVIS'S TRIP NOT APPROVED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Both the State and Interior Departments authorize the most sweeping denial of the story that Webster Davis, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, is clothed with any diplomatic mission. It is declared that he represents no department of the United States Government in his visit to South Africa, but is there in a personal capacity. Since his arrival at Cape Town, where he went to visit his cousin, Consul General Stowe, the State Department has been very much annoyed at the misconstruction that has been placed upon his visit.

It was to prevent further misunderstanding on that score that the department positively declined Mr. Davis's application for leave of absence for Mr. Stowe, who wished to accompany Mr. Davis to Pretoria. If Mr. Davis's visit had not been purely personal it is very probable that he would have been also enjoined from proceeding to Pretoria, for it was anticipated that misrepresentations as to his purpose would be drawn. It is even now possible that he will receive a reminder from the Interior Department that his course is embarrassing to the Government.

The State Department has sent no instructions to Mr. Macrum respecting his attitude toward the newspapers since his departure from Pretoria for the United States. In fact, it is said, the department has no authority whatever over Mr. Macrum, who has passed out of the Government service.

BOERS BUYING CHICAGO BEEF.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—A trainload of beef, 750,000 pounds, for the use of the Boers is being purchased here by an agent of the Transvaal Government. On account of recent seizures by British war vessels of ships bearing supplies destined for the Transvaal, packers have refused to sell the beef for delivery beyond Chicago, and negotiations for transportation are pending. This is the second trainload of beef sold here for the Boers, the first consignment, sold about a month ago, being now, it is said, on the ocean.

Honourable Artillery Not Coming.

BOSTON, Jan. 22.—A letter received from London by a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in this city confirms the impression that the Honourable Artillery Company of London will not visit Boston in June. The war defers the trip until 1901.

May Send Troops from India.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 22.—The Government has decided to transfer two native regiments now at Madras to Colombo and Singapore. This would enable the British regiments at those two points to be withrawn for South Africa if necessary.

Locusts Enter the Transvaal.

STERKSTROOM, Jan. 22.—Affairs here continue quiet. Tremendous swarms of locusts are passing over the British camp in a northerly direction, and are destroying the grass on the veldt. Commandant Olivier threatens to detains as prisoners of war any newspaper correspondents captured by his force.

GERMAN SHIP IS RELEASED.

BERLIN, Jan. 22.—A dispatch received here from Durban says the German bark Marie, loaded with sulphur, which was captured early in January by the British cruiser Fearless and taken to Port Elizabeth, has been unconditionally released.

The Montag-Zeitung asserts that when the Emperor recently received the Presidents of the Diet he expressed deep regret at the heavy loss of British officers in South Africa and praised the Boer generalship, but his Majesty reprehended the attitude of the German press toward Great Britain, which, he said, was rendering his task of avoiding friction with Great Britain doubly hard. He recalled Prince Bismarck's saying that the "windows which our press smashes we have to pay for."

SEEKS TO DEFINE CONTRABAND

BERLIN, Jan. 22.—The release of the Marie has made a most excellent impression here, and is interpreted as showing the earnest desire of Great Britain to re-establish thoroughly friendly relations with Germany. Nevertheless, there is the highest authority for the statement that Germany has not abandoned the idea of bringing about a clearer definition of what constitutes contraband and the rights of neutrals on the seas, either through an international conference or direct diplomatic negotiations between Cabinets.

A high official of the Foreign Office, discussing the matter to-day, said:

"Germany must await, of course, the result of the present negotiations with England relative to the rights of neutrals. We are not anxious to take the initiative in a movement for a clearer definition of contraband, but, if necessary, we shall do so. Anyway, we are ready to join the other nations in such a movement."

United States Ambassador White, when asked for a statement of the American position, said:

"I have no authority to express the views of the Government, since Germany has not thus far approached the United States with a request to join a movement for a clearer definition of contraband and the rights of neutrals, but I may say that our Government has always been ready to go into a conference on the subject. Ever since the declaration of Paris, in 1856, the United States Government has stood for the same sea rights as land rights respecting private property, holding it free under any circumstances, which is going further than any other nation.

"During the Peace Conference at The Hague I made a desperate effort in the same direction. Not only did I write a long letter to the President of the conference, Baron de Staal, but I also made a long speech on the question before the conference. I found Germany, Sweden, and Holland with the United States in the main, but that England was against us, and also France and Russia, for well-known reasons."

The East Africa Line is now establishing the amount of damage it sustained by the seizure of the Bundesrath. This will be at the least 500,000 marks.

MAY REDUCE CAPITAL STOCK.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—An official announcement to be presented to the stockholders of the Illinois Electric Vehicle Transportation Company shortly will probably advise reduction in the amount of the capital stock, after the plan followed by some of the Eastern companies of like character and backed by the same interests. A like reduction in the capital of the Illinois Electric Vehicle Transportation Company would bring its capital of $25,000,000 down to $5,000,000.

The Illinois Company shares are of $100 face value, of which $5 has been paid, and they are subject to call for installments in the future, as the needs of the company may require. Thus, while the reduction in the capital would leave the stockholder's interest in the present assets of the company unchanged, it would reduce his liability on calls for future payments under the underwriting agreement.

The amount of cash secured from payment of the first five-dollar installment on the shares yet remaining in the treasury of the company is equal to more than the present market price of the shares, and no doubt it is the present liability of the stockholders for future payments which has depressed the value of the company's securities in the market.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Cassatt—Fell.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22.—Miss Minnie Drexel Fell, daughter of Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, was married at noon today to Robert Kelso Cassatt, son of Alexander J. Cassatt, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, Camp Hill.

To the strains of the wedding march from "Lohengrin" the bridal procession proceeded to the chancel. Beneath an unmense bell composed of white roses, white carnations, and Easter lilies, the bride was joined by the bridegroom. The Episcopal marriage service was read by the Rev. Samuel Snelling, rector of the church, assisted by the Rev. Henry Ingersoll Meigs. The ceremony over, carriages conveyed the bridal party and guests to the country home of Mr. and Mrs. Van Rensselaer, where a reception was given.

The bride wore a dress of white point d'alençon, en traine. A point tulle veil was fastened to her hair by a single rose. She carried a white Prayer Book and did not wear a jewel of any description. Mrs. Van Rensselaer wore a dark-blue velvet dress, with a white satin vest and a big blue and white hat.

The bridesmaids were Miss Mae Fell, the bride's younger sister; Miss Ellen Drexel Paul, Miss Katharine Cassatt, Miss Elsie Cassatt, Miss Rhoda Howe, Miss Lilly Rhodes, and Miss Pauline Biddle of this city, Miss Mary McCormick of Chicago, and Miss Grey of Albany. The bridegroom was attended by Murray Forbes of Boston as best man. The ushers were George McFadden, Samuel K. Reeves, George L. Harrison, Thomas Ridgway, Livingston L. Biddle, F. W. Rawle, and Samuel Chew of this city, S. A. Lawton of New York, and C. W. Hanford of Pittsburg. The bride was given away by her stepfather.

Englander—Bauman.

Max Englander and Miss Lillie Bauman, daughter of Samuel Bauman of 51 West Eighty-ninth Street, were married last night at Sherry's. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Davidson. The maid of honor was Miss Bettie Coon, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Selma Englander, Stella Goldsmith, Stella Appell, and Miriam Fox. The best man was B. B. Englander. The ushers were William Blau, Leo Weil, Maurice Appell, and Samuel Appell. The bride wore ivory satin with point lace trimmings, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. The maid of honor wore a gown of white lace over silk. Her bouquet was of white roses. The bridesmaids were gowned in white silk trimmed with duchesse lace.

Kahn—Friedman.

Emil W. Kahn and Miss Cora Friedman, daughter of Henry Friedman, were married last night at the home of the bride's father, 6 East Ninety-fourth Street. Dr. Felix Adler performed the ceremony. Dinner was served after the ceremony at Sherry's. Between the courses a musical programme was given, including a number of original songs sung by the guests. The couple started last night on a wedding tour through the South.

Established 1823.

WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO.
Baltimore, Md.

MOLINEUX MURDER TRIAL

More Physicians Say Barnet Died of Mercurial Poisoning.

Fight Over Admission of Defendant's Testimony Before the Coroner—State May Rest To-day.

The proceedings yesterday in the Molineux trial included the taking of further expert medical testimony and a discussion as to whether the testimony of Roland B. Molineux given by him as a witness at the Coroner's inquest should be admitted as evidence, a point not decided at the close of the day. The prosecution failed to wind up its case, though it was thought that the case of the people would be completed today when the result of the chemical tests of inks will be submitted by Mr. Hagan, the writing expert.

The first witness called yesterday by Assistant District Attorney Osborne was Dr. Henry P. Loomis, who made the autopsy on Barnet's body. He said he had made the autopsy and failed to find any cause of death. Had death been due to diphtheria, he said, the membrane of the throat would have shown it. The hypothetical question, intended to cover the conditions in the Barnet case, similar to that put to the other expert medical witnesses, was then put and objected to by Mr. Weeks for the defense on the ground that it was not correctly stated. It was amended by the including of points made by Mr. Weeks, and the witness then said in such a case he would say death was due to mercurial poisoning.

On cross-examination the doctor said he arrived at the conclusion that poison caused death by the history of the case, the condition of the mouth, the report of the chemist who examined the organs and found the poison, and from the failure of the autopsy to show any other cause.

In answer to further questioning the doctor said the Klebs-Loeffler bacilli were discovered in 1883, and that diphtheria had been recognized as a distinct disease since 1883. Mr. Weeks then called attention to a medical work written by Dr. Loomis's father in which diphtheria was mentioned, but the doctor said there could be no true diagnosis of the disease before the discovery of the germ and the making of cultures. This line of questioning was the outcome of the witness's previous statement that only the Klebs-Loeffler germ gave true diphtheria.

Dr. Loomis, however, admitted that Dr. Douglass, who attended Barnet, is well known as a pathologist, a careful man, and of good reputation. Dr. Douglass's testimony was a justification of his diagnosis of the case as one of diphtheria.

Dr. A. Campbell White of the Board of Health, who was next called, said some 2,000 cases of diphtheria had come under his observation, and that while connected with the Willard Parker Hospital several cases of mercurial poisoning had come there mistakenly assumed to be diphtheria. Mr. Weeks brought out on cross-examination that many of these cases had come under the doctor's observation before 1894, prior to which time no cultures had been taken by the Board of Health. The hypothetical question was also put to this physician, and the witness answered giving mercurial poisoning as the cause of death.

The first witness after the recess was Dr. Frank Ferguson, connected with St. Luke's and the New York Hospital. To the hypothetical question he also assigned mercurial poisoning as the cause of death. Dr. Ferguson examined the stomach of Mrs. Adams, and when called upon to describe its condition said he found the membrane almost totally destroyed, and the cause to which he assigned this condition was corrosive poison.

"In your opinion, what was the cause of death, doctor?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"Cyanogen contained in cyanide of mercury," was the reply.

Mr. Weeks, taking up the doctor on cross-examination, asked: "Did you find any evidences of asphyxiation?"

The doctor did not answer the question, but proceeded to tell what he did find. Two or three times Mr. Weeks tried to get an answer to his question, and finally found out that the lungs had not been seen by the doctor. In reply to further questioning witness said the action of the poison is such as to affect every cell in the body, ultimately causing asphyxiation, but he had not seen the lungs.

Mr. Weeks then questioned the doctor as to the germs of diphtheria, and, asking him when he had had his first diphtheria case, the doctor replied that it was in 1882. That was a year before the discovery of the Klebs-Loeffler bacilli, and Mr. Weeks asked if he had found that germ. The doctor promptly replied that he had not.

"Yet it was a case of diphtheria, wasn't it?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"Yes, Sir."

An employe of Tiffany & Co., M. M. Dodd, was next called, and from him it was learned that Molineux had an account with that firm in 1898, the last purchase having been made in January, 1899. Mr. Weeks brought out that the purchases were principally in the stationery department. Witness was then asked some questions by Mr. Osborne as to the kind of boxes used, being shown one long and of small depth and width. It was not like any used in his department, he said.

Dr. E. Styles Potter, who was called in consultation when Mrs. Adams died, was the next witness. "Did you form an opinion at the time of Mrs. Adams's death of the cause?" he was asked.

"I did."

"What was it?"

"Cyanide of potassium."

"Or at least one of the cyanides?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"Yes."

The hypothetical question covering the Barnet case was then put and brought out the reply, "mercurial poisoning."

The following testimony, brought out in cross-examination, was a repetition of the doctor's testimony before the Coroner. He was called in by Harry Cornish at about 9 o'clock in the morning. Asked as to how Cornish was dressed, the doctor said his impression was that Cornish was not completely dressed.

"Did he tell you he had mixed a separate dose of bromo-seltzer for himself?" Mr. Weeks asked.

The question was ruled out. The doctor's testimony before the Coroner to the effect that Mrs. Rogers had asked that the notification of the Coroner be delayed until she had seen Assistant District Attorney McIntyre, who was her friend and legal adviser, was read.

"Did Mrs. Rogers also say to Cornish she wanted the affair kept quiet, and that he knew the reason why?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"Yes," said the doctor.

The doctor said he did not see any signs of sickness about Cornish. Mr. Osborne put a question to the doctor, suggesting that he had not paid particular attention to what was going on about him except to the case before him. The doctor said that was true.

Mr. Weeks promptly followed this with a question as to whether the doctor had not testified that immediately after his return on the morning Mrs. Adams died, he made a memorandum of all that had taken place.

The doctor said he had, and it was arranged that he should be recalled to produce this memorandum.

George H. Gordon, stenographer for the Coroner, testified he had taken the minutes of the Adams inquest, including the testimony given by Molineux. He was asked to read these minutes, but Mr. Weeks objected, saying the defendant might not have been properly advised of his rights at that time.

The Recorder said he would not permit the reading of this testimony unless the Assistant District Attorney could show that the defendant had not at the time of the giving of this testimony as a witness been formally accused of the crime. It was brought out that the arrest was not made until Feb. 27, and Coroner Hart, who was called, said there was no formal accusation prior to that time.

The lawyers cited various cases bearing on this subject which, however, were not accepted by the Recorder as parallel, and then Mr. Weeks began an argument to show that Cornish, on the stand the day before Molineux, had made statements throwing suspicion on Molineux and that Molineux had been compelled to testify under threat of being adjudged in contempt of court, while counsel had been denied the right to appear, the District Attorney threatening him with arrest if he attempted to open his mouth.

"You ought to have been arrested," Mr. Osborne interjected here.

"Not a very polite remark on the part of the District Attorney," retorted Mr. Weeks.

The question was still under discussion as to the admissibility of Molineux's testimony when court adjourned.

AGAINST HARPER & BROTHERS.

Creditors Ask that the Corporation Be Declared Bankrupt.

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Harper & Brothers, corporation, publishers, of 325 Pearl Street, by Epstein Brothers for the following creditors: Albert D. Smith, $393; Albert Clayburgh, $326, and Robert Rutter & Son, $1,737. The claims are all for merchandise sold to the corporation between Sept. 12 and Nov. 26. The claim of Mr. Clayburgh was assigned to him by Robert J. Freeman.

It is alleged in the petition that the corporation committed an act of bankruptcy on Dec. 4 last by permitting a receiver to be appointed in the Supreme Court, because of insolvency, in which petition Harper & Brothers admitted in writing inability to pay the debts, and willingness to be placed in the hands of a receiver for the benefit of creditors, and that while insolvent paid a person or persons specifically unknown to petitioners, with intent thereby to give them preference over other creditors.

Epstein Brothers said that one of the reasons for filing the petition in bankruptcy is that their clients are not satisfied to have the State Trust Company act as receiver for the corporation, for which it was appointed on Dec. 4, as the State Trust Company represents the bondholders and mortgage, for the benefit of the bondholders, and not for the general creditors. The receiver is now carrying on the business, working up the materials on hand and paying the expenses of running it out of the assets on hand, which belong to the general creditors.

Then there is the Reorganization Committee made up of secured creditors and a bank, which has made a proposition for a compromise, and Epstein Brothers said their clients are not satisfied with the proposition under way. Another reason for the petition is that there are under the State Court receivership certain preferences which cannot be had in the Bankruptcy Court.

MRS. MILLS'S ANNUAL DANCE.

Mrs. Ogden Mills gave last evening at her residence, 2 East Sixty-ninth Street, her annual dance, which was attended by about 200 guests. Last year this dance was the second in a series which were given by a number of fashionable matrons, including Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, and Mrs. Frederic Bronson. This duller season, which has not brought the crowding gayeties of last Winter, made Mrs. Mills's dance of last evening more of an event, if possible, to her guests than it would otherwise have been.

The dance was not given in honor of Miss Mary Crocker, as had been erroneously stated in several journals, but was Mrs. Mills's annual entertainment for her friends. Her guests began to arrive about 11 P. M., many of them coming from the opera, where "Le Prophète" was sung, and others from various dinners. Mrs. Mills wore a gown of soft gray tulle over gray silk, trimmed with a profusion of white lace, and her tiara and necklace of diamonds. She received alone at the entrance to the drawing rooms on the second floor.

Palms and ferns were placed in the halls and drawing rooms, as well as vases filled with cut flowers, which came from the conservatories at Mr. Mills's place at Staatsburg, on the Upper Hudson.

Supper was served soon after the later guests had arrived, and about midnight at small tables placed in the dining room and hallways. At the conclusion of this supper the cotillion was begun in the beautiful ballroom. It was led, as this cotillion has been led during the past few Winters, by Mr. Worthington Whitehouse, dancing with Mrs. Mills. There were seven favor figures, and the favors were dainty and were chosen by Mrs. Mills herself. They were silver articles, bonbon spoons, knives, bonbonnières, orders, powders on staffs, little fancy ornaments of French tissue paper, and other trifles. The pretty colors and tinsel effect of the lighter favors added greatly to the effect of the cotillion. A second supper was served after the cotillion. The guests, who, as said above, numbered about 200, and who were about evenly divided as to sex, were the men and women on Mrs. Mills's visiting list, which except for death or mourning and through all the changing conditions of New York society, like the law of the Medes and Persians, altereth not.

These guests included Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Miss Mary Crocker, Miss Anna Sands, Mrs. Maturin Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Gerry and the Misses Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Miss Elsie Bronson, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, the Misses Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Lanfear Norrie, the Misses Barbey, Miss Edith Clapp, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Miss Bryce, Mr. and Mrs. Oakley Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Miss Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Fulton Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Lucius Wilmerding, Mr. and Mrs. Watts Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. Starr Miller, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Taller, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Taller, Miss Beni, Mr. Heber R. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Livermore, Mrs. John Sloane, Miss Evelyn Sloane, Mrs. Henry Clews, Miss Clews, the Misses Thomas F. Cushing, Egerton Winthrop, Robert Van Courtlandt, Edward de Peyster Livingston, Henry Bull, James De W. Cutting, Robert L. Cutting, Edward Bulkley, Alphonse de Navarro, Eliot Gregory, Craig Wadsworth, Phoenix Ingraham, Reginald Brooks, Harry Lehr, Barclay Kountze, Robert Gerry, Goelet Gallatin, and Robert Sands.

Grover Cleveland's Hunting Trip Over.

GEORGETOWN, S. C., Jan. 22.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland, Capt. Robley D. Evans, Capt. P. B. Lamberton, E. C. Benedict and Gen. A. G. McCook came up from the Santee Gun Club preserves to-day and left here at 3 o'clock in their private car attached to the regular northbound train. Mr. Cleveland is much improved by the outing and said that he had enjoyed excellent sport.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...7:17	Sun sets...5:07	Moon rises...12:03

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...12:08	Gov. Isl'd..12:28	H. Gate....2:22
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...12:08	Gov. Isl'd..12:15	H. Gate....2:11

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JAN. 23.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Talisman, Guadeloupe	9:00 A. M.	.....
Lahn, Southampton and Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Wartburg, Haiti	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 24.

Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Alamo, Galveston	.....	.....
Friesland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ithaka, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
New York, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Oceanic, Queenstown and Liverpool	8:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
San Juan, San Juan	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
U. S. transport, Puerto Rico	10:30 A. M.	.....
Vigilancia, Havana, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, JAN. 25.

Augusta Victoria, Naples, &c.	.....	11:00 A. M.
Cienfuegos, Santiago	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Excelsior, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow	.....	.....

FRIDAY, JAN. 26.

Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Maracaibo, San Juan	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Roraima, St. Thomas	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

SATURDAY, JAN. 27.

Adirondack, Jamaica, Costa Rica	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

All Cars Transfer to Bloomingdale's
3d Ave., 59th & 60th Sts

Our Trade Sale of Perfumes, Patent Medicines, Toilet Requisites, &c., & c.

The crowds at our counters smilingly demonstrate the fact that our customers appreciate values. It would pay you to secure your needs now, or purchase and store away for future use.

At 29c. a 1¼ oz. bottle of Coudray's Celebrated French Extracts, sold in Paris at 3frs., or 60c. including the following odors: Violet, Heliotrope, Blanc, Lilac, White Rose, Peau-de-Espange and Jockey Club.
Our sale price, per bottle . . . 29c
Only 2 bottles to a customer.

Rubber Goods.
Remember that manufactured and crude rubber has advanced 50%; we nevertheless offer Hot Water Bottle and Fountain Syringes, every one warranted, at the following exceptionally low prices, each in a separate box:

Hot Water Bottles,

1 qt.	2 qt.	3 qt.	4 qt.
29	39	49	59

Fountain Syringes, all hard rubber connections, 3 hard rubber pipes:

1 qt.	2 qt.	3 qt.	4 qt.
39	49	59	69

Claver's Glycerine Soap 5
Kirk's Snowberry Soap, 8 oz. floating bath 7
Old Glycerine Soap . Japanese Bouquet Soap 24
Oatmeal Soap . . .
Old Honey Soap . . .
Per box of 1 doz. cakes
Oakley's Celebrated Extracts, all odors, small bottles . . . 15
French's Bay Rum . 10
Florida Water (Ponce de Leon) 15
Dr. Snow's Violet Carbolized Talcum Powder, ... 5
Dr. Snow's Pearl Tooth Powder, . . . 5
Dr. Snow's Witch Hazel, pure distilled, per half pint bottles, ... 9
Dr. Snow's Seidlitz Powders, U. S. P., per box 12 powders, . 10
Dressing Combs, 7 inch, strong hard rubber, ... 5

Magic Polishing Cloths, 5
An assortment of fine English and French pure bristle Tooth Brushes, some worth 35c. . . . 10
Dr. Snow's Egg Shampoo . . . 10
Chamois Skins, 9x14 inches, ... 5
Westphal's Auxiliator, large bottles, . 50
Red Raven Splits, . 5
Bath Brushes, long handles, . . . 19
Medicated Toilet Paper, per dozen perforated rolls, ... 23
95% Grain Alcohol, full quarts, ... 75
full pints, ... 39
Hundreds of other articles throughout our extensive department.
Lowest prices ever quoted.

PIANOS $5.00 DOWN.
This Is the Greatest Piano Value Ever Offered.
Join our Piano Club and secure one of the sweet-toned Siesel Pianos.
Pianos Are Delivered on Payment of First $5.
If you join our Piano Club we will furnish you with the celebrated sweet-toned SIESEL Piano for $149.00.

The Highest Cost Whiskey
in the U. S.—to manufacture and to the bottler—is the
OLD CROW RYE
but on account of competition is sold to the public as low as any of the cheaper made whiskies. The HAND-MADE S

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

An Intended Compliment

SHE was walking through the Rotunda with a friend, who evidently was a stranger in New York.

And the friend liked the store, and said so. "Yes, we think it the finest store in New York," said the woman who knew.

Please do not feel that way about it.

Fine things are so apt to make one feel as though "don't touch" signs were dangerously near—fine rooms are so little apt to be really home-like and cheerful.

It is a beautiful store—bountiful in its beauty—but won't you think of it as a comfortable store, a useful store, your store?

There is all the freedom we know how to give—and as many things as we can find room for, just to look at and enjoy.

As a store, its aims and purposes are clear: Good service; fair prices; nothing considered as absolutely sold until the purchaser is satisfied.

Three important sales started yesterday—and continue to-day—

Housekeeping Linens—interesting because of very low prices.
Trade Sale of China and Glass—a third to a half under every-day prices.
50c Cotton-and-Silk Foulards at 25c.

50c Cotton-and-Silk Foulards at 25c

Luckily the lot was large, for appreciative women bought two, three or five dress lengths at a time—you see, there are two hundred and four styles to choose from. And three-fourths of them in some play of blue and white. We know the future price will be about the same that you gave for equal goods last year—50c a yard—and the mills are busy. It does not change the value because we bought 109,000 yards at half price—the lot will be sold in a jiffy, and at the maker's command we do not call the fabric by his trade name. Cotton for strength; silk for sheen—half of each, and pretty all over.

In the Rotunda.

Muslin Underwear

Extra selling space to-day—Fifth Floor.

You see, the store has grown too small for the demands of the business, so to prevent crowding and scrambling (which you do not like and we will not have) we borrow space here and there to equalize things as well as we can.

Almost the very last of the special lots of Muslin Underwear have come—you'll be in a hurry to get your share of it, and to-day will find—

These lots in the Fifth Floor Annex—Drawers, at 15c; Night Gowns, at 50c to $1.75; Petticoats, 35c to $1.75.

Of course these lots, with all the other items of the sale, are to be found on Second Floor as well. Buy wherever it seems roomiest.

Linens---Very Decided Bargains

It is a simple proposition—we have certain lots of linens, as a rule, from our regular suppliers, that were sold to us at a loss to close out the special patterns and lines. Linens are higher—we are paying more for our forthcoming regular stocks. In the face of that, we are selling these lots cheaper probably than equal goods have ever before been offered.

A good many of the lots will be sold out by to-night.

Table Cloths—
$1.75 for 2-yd. long cloths of pretty Irish Damask; 3-yd. at $2.75.
$2.90 for 2x2½ yard Cloths, instead of $3.50.
26-inch Napkins to match at $2.90 a dozen.

Table Linen by the Yard—
35c for 63-in. Bohemian Linen.
40c for loom-dice Linen, 56-in. wide.
56c for bleached Irish Damask, 67 in. wide.
75c for bleached Scotch Damask, 72 in. wide.
$1 for Scotch Double Damask, 70 in. wide.
$1.25 for $1.75 Double Damask, 2 yds. wide.

Fancy Linens—
45c each—Hemstitched Damask Tray Cloths, one row of open work; our 60c kind.
$1.25 each—Tea Cloths, hemstitched, 45 in. and 54 in. square; our $1.75 kind.
$2 each—Tea Cloths, hemstitched; 45 in.; were $2.75.
$2.50 each—Tea Cloths, hemstitched; 45 in.; were $3.25.

Fourth avenue side.

Napkins—50c, 75c, 85c per doz., silver bleached Bohemians; $1.50 doz, 20-in. Scotch bleached, $1.75 kind. Some big Dinner Napkins at $4.25, but they are the regular standard $5.50 kind.

Towels—
10c for 15c Huckaback Towels, 18x38 in.
12½c for German Damask Towels, bleached, 21x45 in., knotted fringe.
19c for Old Bleach Huckaback Towels, 20x39 in., fringed.
25c for 35c Bath Towels (Turkish, cotton,) 23x45 in.
35c for 50c Hemstitched Huckaback Towels, 23x45 in.
45c for 65c fancy weave bleached Towels, 25x44.

Toweling—
16-in.-wide bleached Crash at 5c a yard, instead of 8c.
6¼c a yard for 10c Crash, brown or bleached, 20 in. wide; or 16 in. Crash, twilled.
12½c for 18c Glass Toweling, checked; and 20 in. bleached Twilled Crash.

In the Fifth Floor Bargain Store

Several lots of Muslin Underwear; Women's Handkerchiefs at 12 1-2c—values 25c to $1 (like those we sold last Saturday); Women's and Children's Gloves—kidskin and others; Women's and Children's Knitted Underwear; Women's Stockings, and Children's Dresses. Handkerchiefs will not be ready until 10 o'clock.

Women's Suits Very New We tailor folks call these "spring styles," but, as a matter of fact, if a woman intends to get the good of a cloth costume she buys it early—for we're apt to jump from winter to summer weather.

The new styles are charming—different enough to be interesting; as somebody put it, they are more womanly.

$18 to $110 for these new tailored suits.

Of course, we've stand-by styles for less than $18—not that stylishness is allowed to cost too much here. But there are certain inexpensive stuffs that make up very well.

Second Floor, Broadway.

Gold Watches for Women About a dozen; about one-third value. Grows interesting, doesn't it? Here's the story—J. J. Badollet & Co., of Geneva, lost their American agent some time ago, and the watches in hand were sold to us—at approximately one-third their worth.

We have twelve of the Women's Watches — some open-face, some hunting case, and all the cases—even the inner cap—of 18k. gold. Two or three of the watches are enameled; some are perfectly plain.

Full jeweled Badollet movements—and the watches are sold under our regular broad guarantee—

thirty dollars

Wish we had more. Will you come in time to get one of the dozen?

Broadway and Tenth street.

Violets Liberal bunches, with touch of foliage—25c and 35c.

Natural? A bee might be fooled by them—for they look for all the world like Nature's handiwork.

A woman makes them—a woman who has beaten all Europe at flower making, and who wouldn't trade salaries with a state governor. And yet, you wonder at the cheapness of these bunches. It's the know-how—and she has that pre-eminently.

Special counter, Main floor, near Broadway.

Trade Sale of China and Glass

Things at half price are not always cheap—they may have been too high in the first place, or may have been about some warehouse until every one was sick and tired of them. We have decided that you don't want "job lots" and that we musn't sell them—they are apt to be really too dear.

But the Trade Sale rests on better foundation—manufacturers are better off for taking some orders at a loss—they help over odd times, just as the regular boarder helps a hotel, even though he pays only half the transient rate.

This china and bric-a-brac is fresh and fine. Austria and France furnished most of it. The cut glass is American—because America clearly leads the world in glass working.

Prices are clearly set forth in the detail that follows—we make comparisons intelligently and fairly.

Bric-a-brac, fancy china and glass on Main floor.

Dinner ware and wash-stand sets in the Basement.

Separate China Pieces in Groups

A Group at 25c—
French and Austrian china and English porcelain. Actual values are $6 to $9 a dozen—a fair proportion at the latter figure. All are attractively decorated in colors and gold. The tables hold bread-and-butter, tea, and course plates, after-dinner cups and saucers.

A Group at 50c—
This is all French china—breakfast plates, dinner plates, comports, bon-bon dishes, olive dishes, tea cups and saucers, inkwells. The lowest valuation on the least expensive kind is $8.50 a dozen—that for the breakfast plates. Other pieces in this lot are worth $10 and $12 a dozen.

A Group at 75c—
A collection of elegant French plates, made up almost entirely of Haviland's goods. There are breakfast, dinner, tea and soup plates, all of which are full $1.50 values.

A Group at $1—
All plates—dinner, breakfast, tea and soup. The same make and quality as those reduced to 75c, but these have costlier decorations. They are easily worth $1.50 ea.

Dinner Sets

$6—English porcelain; 100 pieces; underglaze decorations. This quality cannot be bought from the manufacturers to-day at this price.
$8.50—English porcelain; 100 pieces; 3 styles of decoration. The wholesale price is higher.
$15—American porcelain; 113 pieces; fine border decoration and gold; value $20.
$15—Austrian china; 101 pieces; all handles gilded; an especially good value.
$20—English porcelain; 145 pieces; blue underglaze decoration; value $27.50.
And these sets of French china—
125 pieces, $125; value $200.
124 pieces, $65; value $95.
113 pieces, $45; value $60.

Dinner Sets

Also some French china sets at $20, that are worth $27.50; and some at $25, worth $35.
The dinner sets are conveniently arranged in the Chinaware Store, Basement.

Cut Glass

Richly cut—American, the best. All in new, desirable designs. This list shows savings—present prices compared with regular valuation:
Water tumblers, $2.25 doz.; worth $4. Some at $5, worth $9.
Jelly Plates, $3; worth $4.
Bowls, 8-in., $3.50; worth $5; and at $5.50, worth $8.
Flower Vases, 18-in., $7.50, worth $10; 14-in., $3.50, worth $5; 12-in., $2.75, worth $3.75.

Bric-a-Brac

Exceptionally good values in Teplitz vases and figures, and Sevres mounted vases, in exquisite designs and decorations.
Teplitz vases, 85c, instead of $1.25; $2.50, instead of $3.50; $4.50, instead of $6.50.
Sevres vases at $27.50, instead of $40; at $35, instead of $50; $40, instead of $60.

Finest Plates

There have been exceptionally noteworthy offerings in fine plates here, never a more attractive one than this. These are plates of finest quality, in exquisite decorations. Most of them have been selling at $4 and $5 each—some even higher. Price, $2 each

Toilet Sets

They were bought as "seconds"—said to be imperfect. They are practically as good as those rated perfect, for the blemishes are hard to find. In two modern shapes, all complete 12-piece sets, all with fine decorations of flowers and gold, on tinted grounds. One kind at $4.50 is the quality that sells regularly for $7. The other at $6 is the usual $12 kind.

Lamps and Globes

Some elegant lamps remain from the specially selected Holiday stock. To them are added about 150 fine samples—priced—$6 to $8 kinds at $4; $8.50 to $12 kinds at $6; $13.50 to $18 kinds at $9

Ruby Lamp Globes in deep rich color, with beautifully etched lace and floral designs, in 9, 10 and 12-in. sizes are newly priced:
9-in., at $1; regularly $2
10-in., at $1.50; regularly $2.50
12-in., at $2.50; regularly $3.50

Basement.

Men's Suits to Order You may save 20 to 50 per cent. on a suit made to your measure if you'll choose quickly. There's good choice, too. Some of the best patterns in fine cheviots and worsteds remain from the season's selling. These fabrics are of the $25 to $40-a-suit kinds—that is, according to our prices. They're always considerably below those of the exclusive custom tailor. A sack suit, properly cut and carefully made, from these suitings, is now $20—to close them out. It won't take long.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Trousers The coats and vests hold out, but the average man's wardrobe is short on trousers.

And luckily we found a tailor who had too many.

We're very much like a broker—an easy meeting-place for demand and supply.

Trousers of neat worsteds, fifty styles—$5, with all the good looks you'd get at $6.50 or $8.
Some at $4 instead of $5. Worsted and cheviot.
Others at $3—and a heap better than you ever hoped to get at the price.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Umbrellas If it's a bright day you'll be inclined to skip this paragraph.

But if you wait for a rainy day (unless it rains to-day) you'll not buy really good umbrellas for so little.

Four special lots—
Women's 26-in. union silk (part cotton) umbrellas, with natural wood stick, silver trimmed, or horn or Dresden or pearl handle, $1.75.
Women's 26-in. all-silk umbrellas, various styles of handle—$2.90—values up to $5.
Men's union-taffeta umbrellas, 28 in., at $1.75.
Men's all-silk, 28 in. umbrellas, at $2.90.

Broadway.

Aprons and Caps Lawn and gingham aprons, numerous qualities of each. Prices for those of lawn begin at 25c—a neat substantial kind it is. 50c for those of sheer lawn, hemmed and hemstitched; broad sash. Others at 65c, 75c and up to $2.75.

Gingham Aprons, at 18c to 40c.
Maids' Caps, at 8c to 35c.
Nurses' Caps, at 15c to 75c.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The Bicycle of the Year is the Orient

As easily leader this year as last—when Orient riders carried off the bulk of the prizes and made one world's record after another. Now, we haven't an idea that you'll be scorcher or racer, but if a wheel proves winner right along, it is because it runs easiest. Won't that easy running add to your pleasure in cycling?

Stronger than ever this year, because made of brass-lined tubing, which will not corrode and cannot rust. No added weight.

Orient Roadster, men's and women's, $50. Orient Chainless, men's and women's, $75.
Orient Leader, the new racer, men's and women's, $65.

And the Orient Motor Tricycle—which is half French, for it is run by De Dion motor. This is $450.

What we've left of the 1899 Orients go on sale to-day at these reductions—

Roadsters, $37.50, from $50. With Morrow Brake, $45, from $60.
One-Thirty Racers, $52, from $65.

Fresh and bright, and in general outlines almost the exact counterparts of the "1900" models.

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

EX-SLAVES ARE DEFRAUDED

Pension Swindle Is Now Reaching Great Proportions.

EFFORTS TO STAMP IT OUT

In Spite of Official Warnings Many Ignorant Negroes Are Paying in Money to the Promoters.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The ex-slave pension swindle has taken deeper root and spread further than had been supposed, even by Government officials. The delusion that the United States Government is about to pension all the persons who were in slavery before the civil war is a fixed belief throughout the Southern States, thanks to the ingenuity with which the men behind the scheme have fostered it. Here in Washington, where wide publicity has been given to the rascally character of the swindle, poor old negroes are paying money regularly in the expectation of getting a big windfall from the Government; and now reports from all over the South show that the delusion is spreading everywhere faster than the Government exposures can follow.

A discovery made by the Senate Committe on Pensions shows what a lucrative scheme this must be to the men who are preying on the ignorance of an unfortunate class. The committee has two "membership certificates" in the so-called "association" to which the former slaves are induced to belong. It costs 25 cents to get one of these certificates, and the dues are 10 cents a month. Besides that, before a local branch of the "association" is formed its members have to pay $2.50 for a charter. One of the certificates which has fallen into the hands of the Senate committte is dated July 5, 1897, and is numbered 1,387. The other is dated April 17, 1899, and is numbered 35,710. This indicates the momentum with which the delusion is spreading. By the time the second certificate was issued—nine months ago—the heads of the "association" must have gathered in over $50,000, with no expenses except the cost of printing and mailing seductive circulars.

The circulars are enough to convince people more intelligent and better educated than the average ex-slave. They are profusely illustrated, and give histories of the progress of the "movement." The dissemination of this literature received a severe set-back when Assistant Postmaster General Heath, on the recommendation of Pension Commissioner Evans, barred it from the mails. Nevertheless, though badly hampered, the promoters of the scheme continue to push their plan with unabated vigor.

Unfortunately, it is easy enough to get some unthinking Congressman to introduce, "by request," a bill to pension ex-slaves, and this has been done in more than one Congress. Of course, the introduction of the bill is the end of it; it is promptly killed, but that is enough to accomplish the purpose of the promoters. They are able to say that a bill has been or will be introduced, that money is needed for "expenses," and the victims, encouraged by the news, fall over themselves in their hurry to pay subscriptions and dues.

Senator Gallinger, Chairman of the Committee on Pensions, has investigated the matter, and added his vigorous denunciation to those of Commissioner Evans and Mr. Heath. The victims, however, belong to a class that is hard to reach in the main, and the lie is traveling a long way while the truth is getting its boots on.

CALLS LYNCHERS MURDERERS.

Fort Scott Judge Orders Officers to Shoot, If Necessary.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Jan. 22.—County Attorney Shephard, addressing the Court today regarding the lynching Saturday night of the Mecks brothers, said the officers were the people's servants, and that the people had simply taken the enforcement of the law out of their hands. He said he could not censure them for it. The Meekses were t have been sentenced today.

When their cases were called, Judge Simons said the men composing the mob were guilty of murder, and that they had cast serious reflection on the city and county. He instructed the Sheriff to protect Amos Phillips, the third of the murderers, whose life the mob also sought, saying: "If it is necessary to shoot do so. That is your duty, and that is the order of this Court."

No action looking to the arrest of any of the mob was taken.

A Coroner's inquest into the death of the Meekses to-day rendered a verdict of "hanged by unknown men."

SPECIAL ASSEMBLY ELECTION.

The Contest in the Thirty-first District to be Settled To-day.

The special election called by proclamation of Gov. Roosevelt for member of Assembly of the Thirty-first Assembly District will be held to-day. The polls will be open from 6 A. M. to 5 P. M., and all citizens who registered last Fall, including those who registered at the special registration day, will be entitled to vote. The candidates are Samuel Scott Slater, the Republican nominee, who represented the district last year in the Assembly, and Leon W. Goldrich, the Democratic nominee, who filled the vacancy caused by the untimely death of Edwin Stone.

Although it is a special election, something that has never previously happened in that district, the campaign has been a warm one. Banners were raised by both parties, meetings were held, and the district, which runs from One Hundred and Tenth Street north to One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, between Eighth and Park Avenues, has been flooded with campaign literature. The Democrats have made special efforts to capture the Thirteenth Election District, in which Mr. Slater lives. It is estimated that not more than 9,000 votes will be cast.

REWARDS FOR POLICEMEN.

Officers Honored by the Board and Citizens for Meritorious Service.

The Police Commissioners have honored several men of the department for meritorious service, and have allowed others to receive rewards from outside persons for similar service.

Patrolman Daniel M. Gilloon of the steamboat Patrol received honorable mention and a medal of honor for bravery in rescuing from drowning Christopher Welch, who attempted suicide in the Harlem River, Nov. 10.

Patrolman Thomas A. Ryan of the Elizabeth Street Station received a medal of honor and honorable mention for rescuing a woman who have been overcome by smoke in a fire at 94 Mott Street several months ago.

Patrolman Charles E. Northup of the West Thirtieth Street Station was commended for meritorious service at a fire in the boarding house at 159 West Thirty-sixth Street Oct. 20. He was on the sick list from a burned arm for some time.

Detective Officer Henry Lang of the Detective Bureau was granted permission to receive a gold watch from Carl Fischer-Hansen for arresting and securing the conviction of three men who had attempted to blackmail Mr. Fischer-Hansen.

Policeman William M. Dobbyn of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station received permission to receive $50 from W. H. Seaich of 78 Riverside Avenue, for meritorious service at a fire there Jan. 3.

New Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 22.—The two houses of the Legislature had brief sessions to-night, in consequence of adjourning out of respect to the memory of ex-Attorney General Stockton, who died to-day. The Senate confirmed all the pending nominations, and the Governor sent in these nominations, which were referred: County Judge of Somerset—Louis H. Schenck; Prosecutor of Somerset County—James L. Griggs; Prosecutor of Salem County—J. Forman Sinnickson.

Died at the Age of 101.

Mrs. Ellen Callahan died Saturday at the home of her granddaughter, Mrs. Catherine Dolan, at 437 West Fifty-seventh Street. Mrs. Callahan was born in County Cavanagh, Ireland, 101 years ago. She came to New York in 1853. Up to a few months ago Mrs. Callahan was in good health and retained her memory to a remarkable degree.

A HIGHER FRENCH TARIFF.

Bill Affecting Colonial Products of Non-Reciprocating Countries.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—M. Cailiaux, Moderate Republican, will introduce a bill in the Chamber of Deputies this week establishing a maximum tariff on colonial products from foreign countries that do not give France the benefits of the most-favored-nation clause.

Under it the duty on coffee will be doubled and other rates will be correspondingly high.

TO INCREASE SWEDEN'S ARMY.

Budget Provides for Forty-six New Batteries of Artillery.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 22.—In the Swedish Budget, which calls for nearly 150,000,000 kroner, and which is the largest on record, King Oscar asks for forty-six new batteries of artillery by the end of 1903. One hundred thousand new Mausers are to be manufactured and 50,000,000 cartridges to be in store within four years.

A credit is asked for a trial mobilization of the army reserves.

Another important item in the budget is the railway appropriation of 20,000,000 kroner, one-fourth of which is to be applied to the purchase of new rolling stock.

JAMAICA TRUSTS TO AMERICA.

Rejects Chamberlain's Scheme to Divert Fruit Trade to Britain.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 22.—Jamaica has emphatically rejected the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain's English direct fruit-trade scheme to divert the bulk of the colony's trade from America to England, which calls for a subsidy of £40,000 annually, Jamaica paying one-half.

The concensus of public opinion, replying to the Governor's plebescitic circular, indicates a preference to depend on American trade, because the merchants are confident they can convince the American opponents of reciprocity that Jamaican interests do not conflict with theirs, while the colony's future is involved in American trade relations.

THE DUKE OF TECK'S DEATH.

He Had Been Insane Since His Wife Died—Court to Go Into Mourning.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Duke of Teck, who died from pneumonia yesterday evening, had been insane since the death of the Duchess, and had been constantly under restraint. Previous to her death he showed signs of insanity, which, subsequent to her demise, became fully developed. His death was hastened by an attack of paralysis, which came on suddenly.

The general feeling in Court circles is that it was a merciful release, though it puts the finishing touch on the gloom overwhelming society, for now there is no prospect of any social season in London, as the Court necessarily will go into mourning, which so many leading families are already wearing.

No members of the family were at the Duke's bedside when he died, but the Duke and Duchess of York arrived at White Lodge, Richmond Park, this afternoon.

HOW JOHN RUSKIN DIED.

He Seemed Better Friday, but on Saturday Sank Quietly into Death.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Last Thursday evening, when Mrs. Severn went to Mr. Ruskin to read to him the war news and Edna Lyall's "In the Golden Days," she found him annoyed by a throat irritation, and complaining of pains all over. She was considerably alarmed, as several of the servants at Brantwood had been attacked by the influenza. He was put to bed and his physician summoned. His temperature was found to be 102, and the doctor enjoined the utmost care.

Nevertheless, Mr. Ruskin was comfortable, ate a dinner of sole, pheasant, and champagne on Friday, and that evening seemed better.

The next day showed a marked change for the worse, and the physician was alarmed. Mr. Ruskin sank speedily into unconsciousness, his breathing lessening in strength until, at 3:30 P. M., he died without the sign of a struggle.

TRIAL OF FRENCH PRIESTS.

Twelve Assumptionist Fathers Accused of Royalist Conspiracy.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—The trial of twelve Assumptionist Fathers began here to-day before the Correctional Tribunal. It is alleged that they were involved in the so-called Royalist and anti-republican conspiracy. The court was crowded, and a number of ladies were present.

The Judge opened the proceedings by questioning Father Picard, Superior of the order, who denied that he belonged to an illegal association and declared he never took part in the political agitation. The Assumptionists, he added, attended to purely religious questions. Father Picard's counsel then asked for the acquittal of the prisoners.

The Public Prosecutor, replying, said the fathers were prosecuted because, in violation of the law, they had been living in France for the past fifty years without the authorization of the Government or approbation of the Holy See. He then spoke of the wealth of the Assumptionists, and produced facts in support of the charge that they had entered actively into the electoral campaign against the republic. The hearing was then suspended.

The trial is attracting much attention, as it is a miniature repetition of the High Court (Senate) trial recently concluded.

Senor Mattos Imprisoned.

Advices from Caracas, Venezuela, report the imprisonment there of Señor Manuel A. Mattos, who was Minister of Finance under President Andrade and is one of Venezuela's wealthiest men, by order of President Castro on the charge of conspiracy against the Government. Documents found in his possession show that he was in touch with Gen. José Manuel Hernandez, the rebel leader. A few weeks ago a firm of this city received from Señor Mattos an order for 20,000 Mauser rifles and 2,000,000 cartridges. Señor Mattos was at one time a member of the firm of Scholtz, Sanchez & Co. of this city.

Irish League Defies Government.

DUBLIN, Jan. 22.—The United Irish League meeting, summoned at Sligo to denounce the Government practice of using exclusively Protestant juries in trying Nationalist offenders, was proclaimed by the Government. But in defiance of the proclamation the meeting was held in the Town Hall at 5 o'clock Sunday morning. The Chief Secretary for Ireland, Gerald Balfour, was dared to prosecute the promoters. William O'Brien, founder of the league, addressed the meeting.

Ambassador White Gives a Dinner.

BERLIN, Jan. 22.—Ambassador White entertained at dinner to-day the Belgian Premier, M. Beernaert. Many members of the Diplomatic Corps were invited to meet the guest of the occasion. Mr. White has also given a dinner for former Senator Mitchell of Wisconsin.

Trial of Prussian Financiers Begun.

BERLIN, Jan. 22.—At Stettin to-day the trial of Count von Arnim, son of Bismarck's old enemy, and of a number of Stettin and Berlin financiers began. They are charged with fraudulent practices in connection with the failure of the Pomeranian National Hypothekbank, the amount involved being about 3,500,000 marks.

Translating Work on Naval Tactics.

BERLIN, Jan. 22.—Lieut. Commander Beehler, United States Naval Attaché here, is translating a work on naval tactics by Capt. Labre of the Austrian Navy, which will shortly appear, and which, it is said, will make some startling revelations.

Fund for German Commercial Bureau

BERLIN, Jan. 22.—The Berlin Chamber of Commerce has voted 50,000 marks toward the establishment of the proposed National Commercial Bureau, whose future is thus assured.

Brazilian Dictator Arrested.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 22.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. de Magalhaes, has received a telegram announcing the arrest of Galvez, Dictator of Acre, and that he has been sent to Manaos.

To Prevent Railway Accidents.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The British Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the cause of railway accidents recommends the compulsory use of automatic couplings.

Trimble

"When you do drink, Drink Trimble."

Green Label.

The Green Label Bottling is 10 years old.

At all First-Class Dealers.
WHITE, HENTZ & CO., Phila. and N. Y.
Sole Proprietors.
Established 1793

Whiskey

THE FOUNDATION OF HEALTH

Abbey's Effervescent Salt.

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NEGRO'S RIGHTS DEFENDED

Senator Pritchard Protests Against Disfranchisement.

A REPLY TO SENATOR MORGAN

Proposed New Election Law of North Carolina Objected To as a Violation of the Constitution.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Senator Pritchard (Rep., N. C.,) to-day called up his resolution relating to the proposed amendment to the Constitution of North Carolina, which, if adopted, it is alleged, disfranchises a large class of voters of the State.

After the reading of the resolution Mr. Pritchard addressed the Senate in support of it. The address was meant in part as a reply to Senator Morgan. He said, in part:

"It is evident that the framers of the Fifteenth Amendment had but one object in view, and that was to embody in the Constitution of the United States a guarantee that there should be no discrimination on the part of any State against any class of people on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. I call upon my Democratic friends to show me a single individual who, while in a condition of servitude, was entitled to vote. All will admit that no one had that right while in such condition. Therefore the proposed amendment to the North Carolina Constitution is as much in conflict with this clause of the Fifteenth Amendment as it would be with other portions of the amendment if it had declared that no one of African descent should be entitled to vote.

"There is much in the proposed amendment which is calculated to create apprehension and alarm on the part of the illiterate and poor white people of North Carolina as well as the colored race. It is a carefully prepared and well-devised scheme by which it is sought to forever prevent the common people of North Carolina from participating in the management and control of her affairs. While it is pretended by those who advocate the proposed amendment that its object is to secure white supremacy, at the same time there lurks beneath the surface a purpose to disfranchise thousands of our citizens, both white and colored, and thereby enable a certain class in our State to hold the offices and enjoy the emoluments of the same.

"It has been boldly proclaimed by Chairman Simmons and other leaders of the Democratic Party that the proposed amendment will not, if adopted, disfranchise a single white voter in the State of North Carolina. May I ask those gentlemen what is to become of that unfortunate class of our white people who are unable to pay their poll tax?

"The Democrats of North Carolina attempt to justify their actions in regard to the proposed amendment by asserting that they fear negro domination. According to the census of 1890 the whites outnumbered the negroes more than two to one, and no intelligent citizen can be induced to believe that two white North Carolinians are in danger of being dominated by one negro. It is absurd to contend that there is any danger of negro domination in North Carolina."

In conclusion Mr. Pritchard declared that the election law of North Carolina, passed by the last Democratic Legislature, was more unjust in its discrimination than the Goebel election law of Kentucky. As to the proposed Constitutional amendment, he said:

"I regard the proposed amendment as an attempt to legalize the fraudulent methods and practices of the Democratic Party that have obtained in the conduct and control of elections in the past."

In the course of his speech Mr. Pritchard also said that the cry of "negro domination" was the answer given to every proposition made by the Republicans. He was interrupted by Mr. Tillman, (Dem., S. C.,) who said that little else was to be expected when the Administration continually thrust negro Postmasters on the people of the South.

Mr. Pritchard—There you have it. If I should read the Ten Commandments to the Senator he would cry "negro" back at me.

Mr. Tillman—We say "nigger" at the South, not "negro." Let us stick to facts.

Mr. Pritchard—The Senator may use whatever expression he likes. I'm satisfied to use mine.

Mr. Pritchard then referred to the small vote in the State of Mississippi as compared with the population.

Mr. Money (Dem., Miss.,) interrupted to explain the point Mr. Pritchard had made, when he, in turn, was interrupted by Mr. Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) who asked if an election had been held in Mississippi last year.

Mr. Money replied evasively.

Mr. Chandler—Well, I wish the Senator would examine his mind and tell us whether he thinks an election was held in his State last year.

Mr. Money replied that an election was held in Mississippi last year, and intimated that he had replied evasively to Mr. Chandler's question because, as he said, "I am as afraid of the Senator [Chandler] as I am of a monkey in a powder magazine with matches. I've been the victim of his wit before, but I'm glad to give him any information I have."

In reply to another point of Mr. Pritchard's speech, Mr. Tillman said there was only a little coterie of Republicans in South Carolina. They kept up the show of a party organization and lived on the money they got for their votes in Republican conventions.

NEW EVIDENCE AGAINST CLARK.

Another Montana Legislator Alleges that He Was Offered Money for His Vote.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—When the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections began its session to-day for the continuance of its investigation of the charges of bribery in connection with the election of Senator Clark of Montana, A. L. Smith, President of the Montana National Bank of Helena, was called. Evidently the purpose of calling Mr. Smith was to show transactions of the bank involving Senator Clark or members of the last Montana Legislature. His testimony, however, was unimportant.

Patrick W. Murray, a member of the Montana Legislature from Butte, testified that he had several times been approached and his vote solicited for Mr. Clark for the Senate. He detailed the particulars of two interviews with a Mr. Gallick, a supporter of Mr. Clark, who had on both occasions held up his hands and spread out his fingers and thumbs, saying that he (the witness) could have "that" for his vote if cast for Mr. Clark for the Senate. He also said that George Casey had come to him to buy a piece of mining ground which the witness owned, but that the condition of the sale was that he should vote for Mr. Clark for the Senate. He had refused all the propositions because Mr. Clark had opposed the election of the ticket on which he had made the race for the Legislature. Mr. Murray said he had not been employed by Mr. Daly for fourteen years, and was under no obligation to that gentleman.

At this point the prosecution announced that it had no more witnesses on hand, and the committee adjourned until to-morrow.

WOMEN NOT WANTED AT PARIS.

Resolution Relating to Exposition Meets an Unexpected Obstacle.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Mr. Depew, (Rep., N. Y.,) from the Committee on International Expositions, favorably reported a joint resolution authorizing the President to appoint a member of the Daughters of the Revolution as a representative of this Government at the unveiling of the statue of Lafayette at the Paris Exposition, and also to represent the Government at the exposition.

Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.,) called attention to the fact that there was an understanding that no women should represent this Government at the Paris Exposition, the French Government having objected to women representatives.

Mr. Depew replied that he knew of no such restriction, but Mr. Allison said that such a restriction was made.

The Senate, without acting on the resolution, went into executive session, and at 4:48 P. M. adjourned.

ASKED TO DEFINE WATER RIGHTS.

Senator Platt Would Seek an Agreement with Canada.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Senator Platt of New York to-day introduced a joint resolution authorizing the President to invite the Government of Great Britain to join in the formation of an international commission to be composed of four members from each country, to report upon the conditions and uses of the waters adjacent to the boundary line between the United States and Canada, including all the waters of the lakes and rivers whose waters flow by the St. Lawrence River to the Atlantic Ocean, and to report on measures necessary to regulate the diversion of such waters.

The sum of $20,000 is provided by the resolution to pay the Commissioners' expenses.

SENATE MAY SELECT BENNETT.

Brooklyn Man Believed to Have a Good Chance to Secure the Secretaryship.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—On Wednesday there is to be another caucus of the Republicans of the Senate, when another effort will be made to bring about a reorganization of the clerical force of that body. Owing to the declination of several candidates offered by Mr. Platt from the State of New York, and the discovery that Gen. J. S. Clarkson was not acceptable, excuses have been made for postponements of the reorganization. To-day it is asserted that ex-Representative Bennett, to whom the candidacy was suggested, will run, and Mr. Platt will take the chance of getting him through.

While little has been said about the office of Sergeant-at-Arms, and some Senators have expressed the wish that the changes could stop before reaching Col. R. J. Bright, some of the Western men are confident that Col. D. N. Ransdell, President Harrison's Marshal of the District of Columbia, will succeed Col. Bright. Ransdell, like Bright, is from Indiana. He is a one-armed veteran, and a popular man.

It is understood that the Senators have about agreed upon the distribution of the patronage that will follow these changes, by which every Democrat in a high clerical position will be retired. Some Democratic chairmen of committees will retain their clerks. For the rest they will be Republicans and New York's share will not be the Secretary alone.

Charles G. Bennett represented the Fifth Congressional District of New York in the Fifth-fourth and Fifty-ninth Congresses. He was born in the Bennett homestead, at 1,090 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, where he still lives, and is a son of the late George C. Bennett, founder of The Brooklyn Daily Times. Mr. Bennett was educated in the public schools of Brooklyn and after being graduated from the High School, took up the study of law at the New York Law School, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws from the State Board of Regents. He later became a member of the firm of Daniels & Bennett, which has offices at 99 Nassau Street, this borough.

Before his first nomination for Congress, in 1892, Mr. Bennett had taken an active part in politics and club life in Brooklyn. He had been for several years President of the Eighteenth Ward Republican Association. When first nominated to represent the Fifth District in Congress, Mr. Bennett was only twenty-eight years old. He was defeated then by 2,167 votes in a total of 31,163, but was again put up as the Republican candidate in 1894. This time he defeated the Democratic candidate, Anton Vigelius, by a majority of nearly 8,000. In the Fifty-fourth Congress he made himself popular with his constituents by securing after a persistent fight, an appropriation of $450,000 for the widening and dredging of Newtown Creek, for which the residents of the Eastern District of Brooklyn had been striving for many years. He was also prominent in the advocacy of the improvement of the Wallabout channel and the construction of a Hawaiian cable. His renomination and election to the Fifty-fifth Congress in 1896 followed.

Mr. Bennett has been a prominent member of the Union League, the Hanover, and Crescent Athletic Clubs of Brooklyn, and Chairman of the Finance Committee of the People's Bank.

TURNER ON THE PHILIPPINES.

Washington Senator Denounces the Action of the Administration as Perfidious.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Mr. Turner (Dem., Washington,) addressed the Senate to-day on the Philippine question. He said in part:

"Neither the stately periods of the President's message nor the fervid oratory of the Senator's address can change the facts of history or metamorphose a proposed course of action already partly accomplished, which involves a shocking and perfidious breach of National faith, into an act of policy defensible on grounds of justice, morality, and National duty."

Perfidy and bad faith were involved, he added, in the pretensions put forth by the Administration of either a legal or a moral right to absorb and govern the Philippine Islands without the consent of their people. The people of those islands were, he said, a brave, resolute, liberty-loving people, and their struggles ought to win them the admiration and respect of every member of the American Senate.

"Our action," he continued, "has no parallel in the history of all the world from the beginning of time down to the present moment. I venture to say that there is not one American voter in a hundred who would not have repudiated the pretensions of the Administration as perfidious and dishonorable if called on with full knowledge of the facts to sanction them in the beginning and before the present desolating war began.

"Already our Philippine experiences are beginning to have the boomerang effect predicted by the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Beveridge.). There is a primitive people in South Africa—a mere handful—pious and simple, brave and heroic, but careless of the great wealth lying under their hands, indifferent to its civilizing influence, and disposed to live their own simple lives in their own simple way. They are the last link that connects us with one of the great heroic epochs in the world's history. A great nation, having racial tendencies similar to our own, has seen the present deplorable condition of affairs among this South African people, and has determined to improve and civilize them in the same way we are improving and civilizing the simple but brave Filipinos. They are not succeeding so well, unfortunately, in their self-imposed task as we are. The Africanders are proving themselves to be worthy sons of heroic sires. They are making a heroic fight and one that has become the wonder and admiration of mankind throughout the world. Because of what we, in common with mankind, owe to their blood, because they are bravely fighting a ruthless invader of their homes and firesides, because they are fighting for the liberty to govern themselves and their affairs in their own way, because when they go down another republic will have perished, they undoubtedly carry with them in their struggle the profound sympathy of the American people. In other days our sympathy would have been expressed through Government channels. But now the ghost of liberty murdered in the Philippines stands in the way. We cannot even preserve a decent neutrality between this heroic people and their assailants. It is yet permitted to us, however, as individuals, to avert our eyes and as these noble men go down to death and oblivion to say to them as I now do: 'Thou last survivors of a heroic age! Hail and farewell!'"

TWO NEW COURTS FOR NEW YORK.

Senate Passes the Bill Providing for Four Federal Districts.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Mr. Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, called up a bill which had been favorably reported dividing the State of New York into the Western, Northern, Eastern, and Southern judicial districts, and providing for the time of holding court in the several districts.

There are at present two judicial districts in New York. The bill was passed.

ROBERTS WILL BE HEARD TO-DAY.

Will Have a Chance to Plead His Cause Before the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The special committee to investigate the case of Representative-elect Roberts of Utah to-day arranged the programme for the consideration of the case in the House.

It will be called up to-morrow immediately after the reading of the Journal. Mr. Tayler of Ohio, Chairman of the committee, will open the debate in favor of the majority resolution to exclude, and will be followed by Mr. Littlefield of Maine, who will present the argument in favor of seating and then expelling Mr. Roberts. Mr. Roberts will then be given an opportunity to address the House. He will be allowed as much time as he desires within reasonable limits. The vote will be taken at 4:30 P. M. on Thursday.

The contest over the seating of Representative Roberts of Utah will not end with the decision of Congress. The latter is expected to be adverse to the Congressman-elect. Mr. Roberts, so it is declared by gentlemen from Utah now in this city, will take his case to the courts. Not that he cares for the office, but he proposes to battle for all time through the Supreme Court of the United States the questions raised in connection with his right to a seat.

Missing Witness Is Located.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 22.—It has developed that John P. Murphy of Butte, Mont., the missing witness in the Clark Senatorial investigation at Washington, was in this city last week. He is supposed to have left the city on Saturday night. While here he discussed the Clark case with the hotel clerk.

Polygamy Resolution Reported.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Hoar, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, reported back the resolution of Mr. Rawlins (Dem., Utah,) for an inquiry upon polygamy, with a recommendation that the first and last paragraphs of the resolution be adopted. The report was accepted and the resolution, as amended, adopted. As passed, the resolution reads:

To what extent polygamy is practiced or polygamous marriages entered into in the United States or in places over which they have jurisdiction.

What, if any, steps should be taken or measures enacted for the prevention of polygamy in the United States and places over which they have jurisdiction.

CLAIMS OF PUERTO RICO HEARD.

Business Men from the Island Heard by Congressmen.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The Senate Committee on Puerto Rico and Pacific Islands listened to additional statements of delegates representing the Chamber of Commerce of Puerto Rico to-day. All urged freedom of trade between the island and the United States, saying it was necessary to the rehabilitation of Puerto Rico and would be largely beneficial to their sugar, tobacco, and fruits.

G. A. Finlay, British Vice Consul at San Juan and an extensive sugar grower, was one of the commission. He said he had $800,000 invested in sugar. It costs 3½ cents (silver) a pound to produce sugar. The tariff duties in this country made the profits of sugar production very small. The cost of labor had been increased by United States occupation.

While Mr. Finlay was talking, Senator Perkins said: "You and we are face to face with a proposition that we are likely to have competition for the products of Puerto Rico and the United States from that section. What have you to say to that?"

The reply was that with equal privileges in the United States markets the people of Puerto Rico would be satisfied. The people of the island had made up their minds to become Americans. The price of labor on plantations was between 33 and 40 cents per day.

Speaking of the coffee production, which was something more than 60 per cent. of the products of the island, he said that with free commercial intercourse he believed most of the coffee would find a market in the United States. Although there was no duty upon it, Puerto Rican coffee must have a higher price than Brazilian coffee, or it could not be produced. It was a better coffee. In answer to a question, he said the rebate of the duty on sugar would largely go to the laboring man. Mr. Finlay also wanted the United States monetary system introduced. He said if the ratio was changed the debts should be scaled down to meet the difference.

Senator Pettigrew said if the tariff was taken off sugar it would not reduce the price in this country and would give the Puerto Ricans a bonus of $36 a ton.

Mr. Finlay said that proprietors would get only a small proportion of the bonus.

John G. H. Luco, a banker, who had been eighteen months in the island, indorsed the statements of Mr. Finlay.

Charles Armstrong, a merchant at Ponce, gave some information concerning wages. When the Americans occupied the island they increased the rate of wages at the various ports to $2 per day in gold. In the interior, aside from the increase on account of higher value of money and the establishment of the eight-hour system, there had been no increase. Freight rates had been increased by the executive order which went into effect Jan. 1, that all goods should be carried in American bottoms.

Other members of the committee were heard substantiating what Mr. Finlay and Mr. Armstrong had said.

The subject was further considered at an afternoon session, when Dr. Azel Ames and Julio Lamiago, residents of Puerto Rico, spoke of the political and commercial needs of the island. Gen. Roy Stone proposed as a means of introducing Puerto Rico coffee of the United States that a National society be incorporated by Congress, the incorporators including the wives of all prominent officials.

Prof. Cook of the Agricultural Department was heard by the House Committee on Insular Affairs to-day on the agricultural resources of Puerto Rico, and in particular its richness in coffee sugar, tobacco, and rice production. He gave also the conditions of plantation labor, cost of production, surrounding conditions, and a general survey of all the attending features of agricultural life on the island. Mr. Curtis of the Insular Commission was also heard on general conditions in Puerto Rico.

Plan to Improve the Mississippi.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Gen. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, to-day sent to the House the report of the commission appointed to prepare a project for improving the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi River. The project submitted is estimated to cost $6,000,000, and contemplates a channel 1,000 feet wide and 35 feet deep throughout the pass, the construction of two jetties, with sills across Cubitte Gap, the Jump and Baptiste Collets Canal, the closing of all outlets below the forts. The board reports that a ship channel can be opened within three years and the work completed in five years.

Short Session in the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The House was in session only forty minutes to-day, and nothing of public importance was done except to refer to the Speaker for settlement a dispute between the Appropriations and Military Affairs Committees relative to the estimates for the appropriations for the manufacture of small arms at the Rock Island and Springfield Arsenals. Both committees claim jurisdiction. A few District of Columbia bills of minor importance were passed.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

In the executive session of the Senate yesterday Senator Jones (Dem., Ark.,) gave notice that at the next executive session he would call up his motion to reconsider the vote by which the Samoan treaty was ratified.

The report filed to-day on the House bill for the election of United States Senators by the people, reviews the arguments made in favor of this change and refers to the unfortunate conditions which have occurred in Kentucky, Idaho, Delaware, and other States under the present system. The bill as reported leaves it discretionary with the Legislature to continue the present system or adopt the system of a choice by the people.

The President sent to the Senate in response to a resolution of inquiry a report from Secretary Hay as to the portion of the $50,000,000 defense appropriation expended by the State Department. The total amount was $493,860, the principal items being: Paris Peace Commission, $155,102; Philippine Commission, $136,420; transportation of destitute refugees from Cuba and Puerto Rico, $14,680; pay of special agents, $10,325; cablegrams, $8,624.

Senator Allen (Pop., Neb.,) yesterday offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the Senate with all information consisting of correspondence and verbal communications he may have had with A. B. Hepburn and other officials of the National City Bank of New York, concerning the transmission of the Custom House of New York to the National City Bank. It went over under objection.

Secretary Gage has sent to Congress an estimate of $7,872,000 as the cost of collecting the customs during the next fiscal year.

Representative Henry of Texas has introduced a bill "to provide a form of government for the Territory of Puerto Rico." It provides an executive branch consisting of a Governor and Secretary and a legislative branch of two houses, viz., a Council of thirteen members and a House of Representatives of twenty-six members. The right of suffrage is given to all male inhabitants over twenty-one years of age who are able to read and write either the English or Spanish language.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, commanding the Department of Dakota, will assume command of the Department of the Lakes upon the retirement from active service Jan. 21 of Brig. Gen. Thomas M. Anderson.

Lieut. Col. William A. Marye, Ordnance Department, will make one visit per month during February, March, April, and May to the Petersburg Iron Works Company, Petersburg, Va., on official business pertaining to the inspection of projectiles in course of manufacture by that company for the Ordnance Department.

Capt. Hobart K. Bailey, Fifth Infantry, now on leave of absence, will repair to Washington and report to the Major General commanding the army for special duty.

Brig. Gen. James H. Wilson, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Tampa, Fla., and report to the Adjutant General of the Army for further instructions.

Capt. Archibald W. Butt, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, will proceed to Portland, Ore., where he will take temporary station and report by letter to Major Joshua W. Jacobs, Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Columbia, for duty at Portland, Ore., in connection with the shipment of supplies from that point to Manila, Philippine Islands.

Navy.

Chaplain H. W. Jones is ordered to duty at the navy yard at Pensacola, Feb. 1.

Lieut. Commander W. W. Kimball is detached from the navy yard at Norfolk and ordered immediately to duty at the navy yard at Washington as head of the Board on Labor Employment.

The Scindia sailed from San Francisco for Manila Jan. 20, with the following complement of officers: Commander J. M. Miller, Lieut. Commander W. Kilburn, Lieut. S. H. Leonard, Lieut. F. J. Schell, Line Lieut. D. C. Redgrave, Ensign A. W. Pressey, Naval Cadet J. H. Tomb, Naval Cadet C. Shackford, Naval Cadet E. C. Kalbfus, Assistant Surgeon W. L. Bell, Assistant Surgeon J. S. Taylor, Assistant Paymaster D. M. Addison, and the following officers for Guam: Lieut. W. C. Herbert and Assistant Paymaster F. W. Delano.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Cols. Randall and Bell Are Named for Brigadierships.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Brigadier Generals United States Volunteers—Col. GEORGE M. RANDALL, Eighth Infantry, and Col. JAMES M. BELL, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Second Lieutenant United States Volunteers—Sergt. CHARLES McG. SWITZER, Company B, Forty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Paymaster United States Volunteers, with rank of Major—Capt. ALFRED S. FROST.

Col. George M. Randall is a veteran, both of the civil war and of Indian campaigns. He is the newly appointed commander of the Military Department of Alaska.

Col. Bell began his military service as First Lieutenant of the Eighty-sixth Ohio in June, 1862, became Captain of an independent company Pennsylvania cavalry in 1863, and in 1866 entered the regular army as Second Lieutenant of the Seventh Cavalry. He was wounded at El Caney, and has been in the Philippine campaign from its opening.

Capt. Alfred S. Frost was Colonel of the First South Dakota Regiment during its Philippine service, and as such he led the charge of the regiment against Aguinaldo's forces near Marilao. His commission in the volunteer service dates from May 19, 1898.

Movements of Government Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The transport Port Albert sailed from Seattle Friday for Manila, via Hilo, H. I., with Capt. Wood, Quartermaster Department; Acting Assistant Surgeon Thompson, one private hospital corps, 67 civilian employes, 115 mules, and 400 horses aboard.

The Montgomery has sailed from Montevideo for La Plata.

The Scindia has left San Francisco for Guam.

The Chicago has arrived at Ensenada.

The Vixen has sailed from Cape Henry.

The Philadelphia, Admiral Kautz's flagship, has arrived at San Diego, which will be the headquarters of the Pacific Squadron during the manoeuvres now in progress.

The Sylph has arrived at Norfolk.

The Potomac has sailed from League Island for Norfolk.

Coaling Station in Narragansett Bay.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Jan. 22.—A dispatch received here this evening from Washington states that the entire Rhode Island delegation in Congress called upon Secretary Long of the navy this afternoon to urge the Secretary on his action toward the establishing of a naval coaling station in Narragansett Bay, in accordance with the recommendations made by a special board of navy officers who recently examined six sites here. Secretary Long stated that the coaling station would be established in Narragansett Bay.

DISCUSS CO-OPERATION PLANS.

Committees of Unitarians and Universalists Meet in Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 22.—An important private conference was held at the Unitarian Building to-day, when the committee appointed by the American Unitarian Association meeting held in Washington and the committee appointed by the Universalist Convention, held here in October, met to consider the co-operation of the two denominations along various lines which are common to both.

Previous to the discussion the Rev. Samuel A. Eliot of the Unitarian Association made an address setting forth the ideas of his people along the line of co-operation.

The manner in which the desired co-operation could be brought about, and different plans, were fully discussed. The reports of the meeting will probably not be made public until the convening of the Unitarian Association in May, when its committee will report.

The committee of the Universalist Convention will make its report at the Autumn meeting of that body.

MRS. EYLER'S PUPILS CAUGHT.

Girls Who Escaped Found in Trenton—Charge Cruelty.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 22.—Fannie Bogle, fourteen years old, of Jersey City, and Sallie Mann, aged twenty, whose home is in Paterson, and who escaped from the State Industrial School for Girls at this place, were captured here this morning.

The girls stated that they ran away from the Industrial School because they had long been subjected to indignities and cruelty. Their statements were similar to the sensational testimony brought out at the investigation before Gov. Voorhees. The two girls were sent back.

Arrested for Forgery in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—J. Edgar Walton was arrested to-day as he was attempting to leave the Chicago National Bank. He had nearly 200 blank checks on various banks, and a bank book showing him to have a small sum of money in a bank in Augusta, Me. Walton is charged with forging the names of two Chicago men to checks which he attempted to pass, and the name of Harry Packard of Augusta, Me., to a draft. It is also said that Walton induced a messenger of the Towle Manufacturing Company, jewelers, to leave a box of jewelry valued at $300 with him while the boy went on an errand for him. When the messenger returned the man and the jewelry were gone.

American Geographical Society.

The annual meeting of the American Geographical Society was held last night at Chickering Hall, and the larger portion of the time was devoted to a memorial of the late Judge Daly, who was President of the society for thirty-six years. The Nominating Committee, out of respect to the memory of Judge Daly, made no nomination for President. The other officers elected were W. H. H. Moore, Vice President; Prof. W. Libby, Foreign Corresponding Secretary, and Walter R. T. Jones, Treasurer, and the following Council: Francis M. Bacon, John Greenough, A. A. Julien, S. Nicholson Kane, and D. O. Mills. It was stated that $20,000 had been collected for the building of a new library on West Eighty-first Street.

To Investigate Concert Halls.

President Cyrus Clark of the West End Association has appointed a special committee of five to investigate certain concert halls which are regarded as nuisances by persons living in their neighborhood. The Chairman of this committee is Asa A. Alling, and its other members are W. Johnson Quinn, Henry C. Conger, William H. Whittingham, and Judson Lawson. The association will confine its attention to the district between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Thirtieth Streets, west of Eighth Avenue.

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Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

LEGAL NOTES.

AN OLD WILL PROBATED.—The will of George W. M. Briggs, which was recently admitted to probate by the Surrogate, had no full attestation clause, but it appeared by the last words of the instrument itself—which was all in the handwriting of the testator—that it was published and declared by him to be his last will and testament, and was signed, sealed, and delivered on Jan. 9, 1863. It appeared that each of the two witnesses was dead. They were friends of the testator, with whom his relations were intimate, and their handwriting was satisfactorily proved. A friend of the testator testified that in 1890 Mr. Briggs brought to his office the will, which he said he had made some years back, and he wanted the witness to look at it and in some way "to freshen it up," because, he said, it having been made so long ago, they might think he had made a later one. In handing him the paper, the testator said it was his will, and had been executed in his place of business down town; that Erastus Brown and H. Hornidge (who had signed as witnesses) were present, and that he told Brown in the presence of Hornidge, as they were there together all in one room, that he wanted him to witness the will, and that he got the two to sign the will as witnesses. Mr. Briggs told the witness that it was his will, and at his request the witness wrote an acknowledgment upon the will, and Briggs signed and swore to it before him as a notary public. The First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Van Brunt, Justice Ingraham dissenting, has affirmed the decree of the Surrogate, holding that the will was sufficiently proved, and saying: "I think it is doubtful whether this will can be considered to be an ancient document, so as to raise a presumption as to due execution upon presentation of it and proof of the handwriting of the subscribing witnesses; yet, in view of the length of time which elapsed since it was made and before it was presented for probate, and all the other circumstances proved in the case, it is clearly one in which the most liberal presumptions in favor of its execution should be indulged in."

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FRAUD UPON A PARTNER.—Ernestine Saunier was induced in January, 1898, to enter into a business co-partnership with Edward A. Barnum, at 431 Fifth Avenue, of which premises he was in occupation, under a lease made to him by Mary A. King, and expiring on the first of the following May. Barnum, among other things, contributed this lease to the co-partnership. In March Barnum negotiated a renewal of the lease, which he took in his own name, without the knowledge of his partner. In September Mrs. Saunier brought an action to dissolve the co-partnership, claiming that Barnum had been guilty of fraud in inducing her to enter into it. Clifford Boese was appointed receiver to take possession of the assets and sell them. The plaintiff secured judgment adjudging that she was entitled to a lien upon the assets of the firm for the amount of the capital contributed by her, after paying the firm debts. George E. Morgan, the referee appointed to state the accounts of the receiver, who had refused to pay the claim of Mrs. King for rent during October, November, and December, allowed that claim as a debt of the co-partnership. The Appellate Division, on plaintiff's appeal, has reversed the order of Justice Bookstaver, upholding the referee in that respect, deciding, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Van Brunt, that there was no right upon the part of Mrs. King to recover this rent from the plaintiff. "It is certainly a singular state of things," the Presiding Justice said, "that the landlord in this lease under seal can make a claim against a person not a party to the instrument, because the latter has been defrauded in the procuring of that paper. The respondent here proposes to fasten an obligation upon the appellant because of the fraud of the latter's partner upon her, which, in view of the situation of the case, she is not in any degree anxious to take advantage of."

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ELEVATED RAILROAD LITIGATION.—Anson Phelps Stokes brought an action in December, 1890, against the Manhattan Railway Company, whose road had been erected and was then operated in front of premises owned by him, to obtain the usual injunction and damages for the injuries to his easements. In January, 1893, Mr. Stokes conveyed the premises to one Rosenfeld, reserving to himself in the deed "all causes of action for damages to the rental value of the premises because of the construction and maintenance of the elevated railroad." Last October Mr. Stokes moved to bring in Rosenfeld as a party defendant, it being shown that he refused to be a party plaintiff. An order granting the motion has been reversed by the First Appellate Division. Justice Rumsey, who gives the opinion, says the order should have been reversed because no copy of the proposed supplemental complaint was served. The Court adds that "even if a person might thus be brought in as defendant, the discretion so to do should only be exercised in a case where it is quite clear that the rights of the original parties cannot be finally disposed of without the presence of the grantee. That, clearly, is not the case, because the only right of the plaintiff is to have a judgment for damages, and these damages can be determined without the presence of Rosenfeld."

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DAMAGES TO CITY CONTRACTORS FOR DELAY.—Charles F. Mairs and another, who had a contract with the city for the building of a contemplated bridge to City Island, yesterday received a judgment for $2,330, by Justice McAdam, in their suit against the city for damages for delay of their contract caused by the presence of a large iron pipe carrying water from the Westchester Water Works across the Harlem River to City Island, which pipe was situated at a place where the contractors were required to sink cribs for the bridge. The Court holds that when notice was given that this pipe prevented the contractors from proceeding with their work the city was bound to revoke its permission to the water company, or make some provision for the protection or removal of the pipe, that the contractors might proceed. Justice McAdam held the claim made on behalf of the city to be untenable, that the presence of the pipe was one of the unforeseen obstructions, respecting which the contractors took their chances, because, being legalized by the city, it was not an obstruction removable by it.

FIRE DISCLOSES A STILL.

Prompt Work of the Firemen Prevents Explosion—Owner and His Confederates Disappear.

A small fire in the basement of the five-story brick building at 89 Madison Street yesterday morning brought to light an illicit distillery capable of producing more than fifty gallons a day. The place had been under surveillance since its opening, about ten days ago, by Edward F. Long of the Internal Revenue Service. The fire itself did very little damage, the loss being but $25. Battalion Chief Callahan, who was there, said that had not the progress of the fire been arrested it would have caused an explosion that would have been productive of disastrous results.

About ten days ago a man who gave his name as Samuel Freeman called on the owner of the house and rented the basement for a paint shop. In the window he had painted a sign to the effect that painting, paper hanging, and kalsomining would be promptly attended to, though the only evidences of any work of this kind were rolls of paper and one or two paint pots. Very little was seen of Freeman, as he entered at night and departed in the morning. Soon after his arrival the tenants of the house detected a peculiar odor, which permeated the entire building. They could not understand what it meant.

The blaze was caused by the extreme heat setting fire to the unprotected walls. Freeman, who was there at the time, did his best to put it out, but, seeing that it was impossible, turned in an alarm and disappeared, together with two confederates. The internal revenue authorities refuse to give the names of the confederates and have hopes of arresting all three soon.

Mr. Long was in the neighborhood when the fire started and hurried to the place. He had seen the men take barrels and other paraphernalia into the place last week, but was waiting for them to get under full operation, in order to make a capture and to secure the necessary evidence.

The seizure amounted to two 100-gallon copper stills, two copper cooling pans, a 20-gallon doubler, a galvanized iron condenser, 20 barrels of sugar mash, and 100 gallons of spirits.

San Francisco Millionaire Found Dead

San Francisco, Jan. 22.—Capt. Julius Friedman, a millionaire, was found dead in his bed at the Palace Hotel to-day. Death was caused by heart disease, from which Capt. Friedman had long been a sufferer. He leaves no close relatives.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

Cut Glass.

Macy's Cut Glass Factory. — Our Way. — The Retail Buyer.

Their Way.

Factory. — Jobber. — Retailer. — Consumer.

Geometry says, "The shortest distance between two given points is a straight line." Common-sense teaches that the "straight-line" principle in business guarantees economy.

The shorter the distance between you and the maker the lower the price. Take Cut Glass, for example:

The retailer who depends upon, and buys from the manufacturer, or the jobber—or both—is one or two removes from the source of supply. He must pay one or two profits before his own profit is added to the price you are asked to pay. That's the indirect, tortuous, crooked, winding way—opposed to every sound economic law.

We are manufacturers and as such put you in "straight line" with the base of production—all intermediate and in-between profits are entirely eliminated. That is why our regular prices are invariably lower than the special prices of the dependent dealer.

Salt and Pepper Bottles, twenty styles of cuttings, heavy and richly chased sterling silver tops . . **49c**

Oil and Vinegar Cruets, with handle and cut lapidary stopper . **69c**

Olive Dishes, some with handles, large variety of graceful designs . **$1.63**

Individual Sugar Bowls, with handles, very deeply cut . . **$1.97**

Water Tumblers, good quality, full size, per dozen . . **$2.19**

Jelly Plates, large size, cut edges, uncommonly pretty patterns . **$2.47**

Mustard Pots, exquisitely cut, sterling silver top and handle . **$2.87**

One thousand Bowls, medium size, new design, value $6.00; our price **$3.24**

Works of Art.

The exhibition of Mineral Paintings, Copper Enamels, and Ivory Miniatures is still going on in the china department. They are the things that only aesthetic and critical writers can describe. Entirely too splendid for the advertising pen. There are scores of ideal subjects—human, poetic, historic. Each one is a marvel of beauty. The collection is here for you to enjoy regardless of the usual business thought. But if you should care to buy, you'll find the prices extraordinarily low.

Lace Curtains.

The offerings represent remarkable values. Such bargains in such goods are rare guests even here. However, the circumstances that created the chances are among the normal and regular occurrences of trade. The importer had a large accumulation of single pairs, including left-overs of his own stock, and samples sent over by foreign mills for his examination. We secured both lots. Prices paid ranged from one-third to one-half of real worth.

All who have town or country homes that lack the grace and beauty of Lace Curtains will surely be interested in the following details:—

For $3.00 Tambour Muslin Curtains, **$1.98.**
For $7.50 Irish Point Lace Curtains, **$3.74.**
For $10.00 Irish Point Lace Curtains, **$4.98.**
The foregoing in single pairs only.

While considering this subject, we ask that you bear in mind the recent rise in all cotton products. Our present quotations for these goods would have been sensational before the advance.

$1.49 for single Curtain—Irish Point and Tambour Lace—full width and length. All are perfect—new, clean and fresh. They usually retail at from $5.00 to $7.50 per pair.

"Ends" of Curtains.

Most of you know what we mean by "Ends." Many manufacturers, when ready to sell, submit half instead of a whole Curtain to the prospective buyer for inspection. These short Curtains are called "Ends." They show the quality of net, the character of the bottom and border designs as effectually as an entire Curtain. Complete stocks are selected by means of such samples.

The Ends offered to-day include Irish Point, Tambour and Brussels—1½ yards long, fine qualities, beautifully embroidered, extra effective corners. The makers having finished with them they become retail prizes through the medium of Macy's.

39c. each, for Ends of Curtains that are worth $6.00 per pair—1½ yds. long.

49c. each, for Ends of Curtains that are worth $7.50 per pair—1½ yds. long.

64c. each, for Ends of

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE TAX ON MORTGAGES.

Economists and thinkers will be interested in Senator STRANAHAN'S defense of his Joint Committee Tax bill and in his penetrating forecast of its probable operation. We quote what he has to say about the proposed tax of one-half of 1 per cent. on mortgages:

> The criticism on the bill, so far as brought to my attention, has been mainly that the tax of five mills on mortgages would be an additional tax upon real estate. This proposition I cannot believe is correct. If the rate of tax was higher it might be possible for the lender to shift it to the borrower, but whether it will be possible to so shift it will largely depend upon the amount of money seeking investment. If the lender finds that he can pay the five mills tax on mortgages held by him, and yet realize a net income as high or higher than, upon other investments, he will not be able to shift it upon the borrower, because there will be competition between lenders for this class of securities, and I undertake to say that there is now no considerable investment available more desirable than mortgages upon real estate in the City of New York at from 4 to 4½ per cent., the rate now obtaining, and this will still be true if reduced five mills by the tax proposed.

If Mr. STRANAHAN is right, the incidence of the mortgage tax will be controlled by the money rate. When money is plenty and interest rates low, the lender will pay the tax. When interest rates are high, the borrower will pay it. Are the Senator and his fellow-committeemen altogether satisfied with a tax that jumps about in that way, first upon the lender, where they intended to put it, and then upon the borrower, who ought not to pay it? A tax law so uncertain in its operation must be based upon a false principle.

But the Senator is confident that the mortgagee will not be able to shift the tax upon the borrower, because there will be such competition between lenders that those who refuse to assume the tax will not be able to put out their money on bond and mortgage.

Facts are such stubborn things that even the lawmakers must respect them, or ought to. Now the fact is that for several years the savings banks and other lending institutions in this city have been accustomed to insert in their mortgages a covenant binding the mortgageor to pay any tax of this kind that might be imposed by the State. The President of the Bowery Savings Bank says that 75 per cent. of the mortgages of that bank are past due. "There is nothing to prevent our calling these loans if the mortgageors refuse to stand an advance of one-half of 1 per cent. in the interest rate."

In the State of Massachusetts the law taxing mortgages was repealed some years ago as the result of what was called "the anti-double taxation" movement; that is, it was found that the borrower paid the tax, and as he was already taxed on the real estate on which the mortgage was placed he was subjected to double taxation. In Maryland the law taxes mortgages at the rate of 8 per cent. of the annual interest paid. This amounts to about one-half of 1 per cent. on the value of the mortgage. The law provides that the mortgagee shall make oath that he will not shift the tax upon the mortgageor. The Evening Post, in a Baltimore dispatch, prints a statement from an officer of the Safe Deposit and Trust Company of that city that will interest Mr. STRANAHAN:

> The operation of this act has in no way prevented loans being made, but it has been found, as in all previous cases, that the borrower practically pays the tax; in other words, since the adoption of the act, money lenders have increased the rate of interest. The amount of revenue derived from it is not very large, as the expenses incident to the examination of records and collecting this tax eats up nearly the whole of it, and it has been considered by some of the tax collectors a desirable law to abolish because of this fact. Its effect has been not to reduce the loans on mortgage, but it has increased the rate of interest.

Mr. STRANAHAN'S committee set out with the firm resolve to lift some of the burden of taxation from real estate. It is evident that they will add to that burden instead of diminishing it. Mortgage taxation is double taxation, it always has been double taxation, and unless they can make this law work contrary to human experience, it will be double taxation in this State; and the theory that even if the borrower does have to pay the tax he will be compensated in other directions will be found to be altogether illusory.

The safe, sound, and simple principle that in making tax laws it is best to put the tax on forms of property that cannot hide or get away, like real estate, and not to attempt the impossible by taxing intangible things, such as credits, has been ignored by the Joint Committee on Taxation. We seem to be as far as ever from a wise revision by competent hands of our crazy-quilt tax laws.

THE PAYN THEORY OF PUBLIC OFFICE.

If the simple-minded and inexperienced fathers of the Republic could have had a prophetic vision of PAYN they would have viewed their work with a good deal less complacency.

As they reasoned the matter out, the office would always seek the man, and he would be a first-rate man. When there was an office to be filled men would discuss the names of promising candidates until they came to some agreement, and then they would ask the man of their choice to serve. He would talk it over with his wife, invoke the Divine guidance, and would finally, with modesty and reluctance, consent to take the place. And at the end of his term he would gladly return to the honorable private station.

But here is PAYN bracing himself against displacement, and showing all his teeth, like a badger in a box, at those who would get him out and his successor in. The term for which he was appointed has nearly expired, but in the political philosophy of PAYN the tenure of a "good thing" is measured by the incumbent's ability to hold on. Not only the law, but public opinion, says he ought to go. There is nobody in the State whose opinion would command the slightest respect who does not know PAYN to be grossly unfit to be Superintendent of Insurance. That makes no difference to him. Not the swiftest nor the sharpest of the darts directed against him pierce that thick hide.

He has held the office long enough to know that it is a "good thing." Accordingly he intrenches himself and prepares to fight the Governor's attempt to displace him by appointing his successor.

This is at once an example of the most savage and the most sordid view of the relation of the citizen to public office that our politics have afforded.

GEN. LUDLOW AND THE HAVANA PRESS.

We give place, with pleasure, to Gen. LUDLOW'S explanation of his action in the cases of two scurrilous newspapers in Havana. Undoubtedly the explanation puts a different color upon the incident in several particulars from that which was given to it by the press accounts.

Really, the only point for criticism in the matter was the fact that Gen. LUDLOW felt called upon to punish a personal insult to himself. We observed that that is a privilege which neither our laws nor the spirit of our institutions permit to an executive officer, either civil or military. Courts alone have the power of punishing summarily, and necessarily arbitrarily, contempts committed in their presence. Such a power is evidently essential to secure the orderly administration of justice. That it should be necessary for the preservation of public order for an executive officer to take to himself a similar authority in his own case is, as Gen. LUDLOW intimates, a matter for regret. It is too invidious a duty to put upon any man to make him not only decide whether a personal assault upon himself is also a threat against public order, but also take action in his own case.

Gen. LUDLOW shows clearly enough that he really had no choice except between punishing seditious utterances which were also connected with personal insults to himself or letting them go unpunished. His record is proof presumptive that he was actuated by public and not by personal feeling. We may add that the temper of his explanation confirms this presumption. Without doubt there is very much in what he says about the effect of immunity from punishment for seditious talk and open contempt for those in authority upon a people in the political condition of the Havanese. Doubtless it would tend to make them believe that it proceeds from weakness, and that a government which does not resent insult can be defied with impunity. At the same time it seems a pity, to say the least, that that provision of the Spanish law which empowers some other official than the one insulted to take action toward punishing the insulter should have been abrogated by American authority and a very invidious duty put upon the Civil Governor of Havana.

ENGLAND AND HUNGARY.

Inherent, illogical hate for England, aided by amazing ignorance concerning foreign politics, as well as foreign civilization, must be the explanation of most of the Anglophobic articles that are appearing in the journals of Continental Europe. Suppose that for a long period all European news, save the bare announcements of great events, were withheld from the American public. How could the people here be expected to give sound judgment concerning important questions when they had been kept in profound ignorance of the influences which had produced them? The evils that must necessarily accrue from dwarfing provincialism in a national press were never more conspicuous than they are at this moment in Europe.

It was not, however, comprehension of the conditions existing in South Africa that first caused the papers of the principal cities of Italy to give moral support to the English in the present conflict. It was a feeling of gratitude for past favors, stimulated, very possibly, by the Anglophobic ravings of the journals of France. But as the spirit of good-will toward England augmented in Italy the journals there gradually learned that they could support Great Britain on other grounds than those of gratitude. The British policy, when once demonstrated, appealed to them and to their readers. That an interest in it, as curious as it is sincere, is moving the Italian mind is revealed in the personal communications that are daily appearing in the most respectable papers of Rome, Genoa, Florence, and Milan.

The same steps which marked the evolution of public opinion and intelligence in Italy are now manifesting themselves in Hungary. There, as in Italy, the first news of the beginning of hostilities in South Africa was received by demonstrations of sympathy with the Boers. Later these expressions of sympathy were curiously qualified. Suddenly the papers of Budapest awoke to the fact that Hungary was under peculiar obligations to Great Britain. There was a touch of remorse in the acknowledgment. Hungarians were reminded that in 1849 their exiled compatriots had found a secure asylum in England; that Great Britain had refrained from joining the enemies of the Magyar Nation at one of the most serious crises in its history. Articles began to appear in the columns of the Vasarnapi Ujsag, the Magyar Hirlap, and the Pesti Hirlap setting forth the actual situation between Briton and Boer. These articles inspired generous and sympathetic comments. One extract from a letter written by a Ministerial Councilor in which the tone of gratitude is sustained by a growing knowledge and appreciation of British aims and principles, will illustrate their character:

> Let the British Nation know that every true Magyar sides with England. We can never forget that in 1849 and subsequent years our exiles found protection and hospitality on her shores. As a free and Constitutional nation, like unto the British, we also are struggling for freedom and civilization, hence we say "Old England forever!" Let the English press know this.

Coincident with the attempt on the part of the Italian journals to instruct their readers in South African affairs, there have been signs of a gradual, yet unmistakable, broadening of the editorial horizon, and evidence of a point of view more cosmopolitan. It is a logical supposition that what is true of Italy may become true of Hungary. And if true of Hungary, why not of certain other European States? Why not, indeed, of France? If the war in South Africa should turn the journals of Europe into newspapers, that would not be among the least important results of the conflict. An intelligent, rational newspaper press in Continental Europe would accomplish more for civilization than diplomatic conferences or huge standing armies.

WILD MEN IN PUBLIC LIFE.

It seems to be time to remind American constituencies that statesmen who are still "ferae naturae" are no longer useful, or even inoffensive, in the public life of the United States. It was not always thus. It was not so many years ago that Senator FRYE of Maine was demanding, either on the stump or in interviews for publication, an immediate war with England. We have quite forgotten the pretext for this outburst, and we dare say the Senator has also. But we took the liberty of reminding him at the time that the effete monarchies were not used to that kind of talk from a person who held such a relation to the foreign affairs of his Government as is held by a member of the Senate Foreign Committee, and that they might fail to understand him. Senator FRYE has since taken an important and creditable part in a negotiation conducted in Europe. He is in no danger of repeating his comparatively early indiscretion.

But it seems proper to remind those wild Senators and Representatives who took part in the meeting of indignation against the British and of sympathy with the Boers that was held in Washington on Sunday evening, that the time has gone by when this sort of nonsense is harmless. Representative CHAMP CLARK of Missouri is not likely to complicate his country by anything he may say. But the other wild men are Senators, Messrs. MASON of Illinois and ALLEN of Nebraska. They have had abundant opportunities to relieve their minds in the Senate Chamber, and have taken full advantage of the same. That they should also hire a hall, for the purpose of doing the "Pogram defiance" in their private and individual capacities, shows a very dull sense of their responsibility. Capt. MAHAN very sensibly suggested, in our columns yesterday, "the inadvisability of public meetings on this question." In fact, such meetings may do much mischief, while it is not pretended by anybody that they can do any good or effect any more important object than the relief of the minds of orators. And if it be inadvisable for private citizens to take sides in public, it is not only inadvisable but indecorous for Senators, who have a distinct relation to foreign affairs as part of the treaty-making power. It seems that executive officers also are giving the Government trouble. Witness the case of the wild, amazing WEBSTER DAVIS, who is making his way to Pretoria in "Oom PAUL'S" private car, pursued by a heavy fire of disavowals from the State Department. The plain fact is that the politician who is still "ferae naturae" is no longer eligible for our legislative halls. He was always a public discredit and a nuisance. He has now become also a public danger.

DR. HILLIS AND HIS FACTS.

Does not the Rev. Dr. HILLIS think that 7 per cent. is rather a small proportion of fact to fiction in the statements of a clergyman?

In the report of his sermon on Sunday in which he deplored the prevalence of the fighting spirit in the community, he is said to have illustrated the appalling condition of our own country by the fact that there "were two lawyers to every merchant." It might be objected, even if this were true, that the lawyer is not necessarily a combative and contentious instrument, and that many of them are employed precisely for the purpose of avoiding contests and of conforming the conduct of affairs to the law framed for the peaceful and orderly adjustment of interests in a free community. A clergyman, for instance, who has managed to accumulate a small property in his labors in the vineyard, might with great propriety employ a lawyer to draw his will so that his heirs need not be in doubt or conflict as to their rights therein, and in such a case we suppose that it would be fair to look on the lawyer rather as a peacemaker than as one who stirs up strife. In like manner there are in many of the cities of the land numerous title guarantee companies whose business it is to examine titles to real estate, and to guarantee those that they find sufficient. It is notorious that the operation of this system has lessened very largely the litigation growing out of disputed titles. There are many other instances that sustain the proposition that the lawyers are far from being the disturbing force in society that Dr. HILLIS'S reference to them would imply.

And whatever the function of the legal profession as to their fellow-citizens, they may well claim that in their relations with each other they are probably quite as devoted to the things that make for peace as are the highly revered class to which their critic belongs. Clergymen, who, by the way, happen to number almost exactly the same as the lawyers, furnish, one year with another, about as many disputes among themselves as do the lawyers. The general records of synods, assemblies, conventions, and what not in which clergymen meet will perhaps reveal more serious mutual differences pursued with greater intensity than the bar associations. It may be that, as the lawyers are paid for conducting the quarrels of others and the clergymen earn that modest hire of which they hold that the laborer is worthy in teaching the precepts of peace, each class in its professional gatherings is prone to practice a variation on its habitual pursuits, and thus the lawyers become peaceful and the clergymen disputatious. But whatever the cause, it is a fair impression from the reports of their proceedings that the preachers do take their full share in the "gaudium certaminis."

Whether the lawyers care to indulge in this argumentum ad hominem or not, and whether the Rev. Dr. HILLIS is justified or not in using the prevalence of lawyers as an evidence of the prevalence of the spirit of contention, he will have to revise his figures and the conclusions based on them. There are not, as a matter of fact, two lawyers to one merchant; there are, on the contrary, rather more than seven merchants to one lawyer, which makes the exaggeration of the doctor a little more than fourteenfold and the proportion of fact to error in his statement not quite 7 per cent. And this is based on the census figures for merchants alone, and takes no account of the bankers, brokers, manufacturers, and officers of companies, who are practically of the same class. If these were included, as in fairness they well might be, the disproportion would be more than doubled. This, with all respect, will not do. It might be as well if the "hungry sheep look up and are not fed" as to have them fed after Dr. HILLIS'S fashion.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—There be people who do not give much weight to the opinions of JOHN RUSKIN in practical matters, but there are others who either do or pretend to, and among them are a good many of the folks who indulge in sweeping condemnations of war, simply as war, and without making any allowance for the motives of the fighters on either side. There is interest, therefore, and perhaps some value, in certain remarks that form a part of one of the lectures included in "Crown of Wild Olive." It begins thus: "When I tell you that war is the foundation of all the arts I mean also that it is the foundation of all the high virtues and faculties of men. It is very strange to me to discover this, and very dreadful—but I saw it to be quite an undeniable fact." Further on the idea is amplified: "I found, in brief, that all great nations learnt their truth of word and strength of thought in war; that they were nourished in war, and wasted by peace; taught by war, and deceived by peace; trained by war, and betrayed by peace; in a word, that they were born in war, and expired in peace." Here, surely, is doctrine to satisfy the believers in a "strenuous life," and even the inventor of that phrase, so hated by cynical pessimists, will find the sentences quoted in unexpected harmony with his own theories of peace and war. As to whether or not what RUSKIN "saw" really is "quite an undeniable fact," that is too large a question to be discussed in a paragraph. It may safely be said, however, that to the ordinary, unemotional observer, the philosopher's position looks as though it might be attacked on the flank if not in front.

—A cynical student of current events suggests that the glittering success just attained by one of Chicago's Aldermen as a capturer of pickpockets may profitably be considered in connection with an ancient adage as to thief-taking, and has bearings, too, on an assertion about Aldermen recently made by one of the legal lights of Brooklyn. The suggestion has elements of attractiveness, but how it could be used without developing certain underlying potentialities in the way of libel suits is not easily discoverable. And, anyway, ancient adages are open to suspicion on general principles. The best of them are not much more than half true, and the one to which cautiously veiled reference has been made does business on a capital of which veracity forms considerably less than 50 per cent. Thieves catch thieves only when letting them go wouldn't pay as well or better. As for the Chicago episode, its details furnish convincing proof that the Alderman in question is brave, and though that is not absolute evidence of moral rectitude, it does go some distance in that direction. Cautious commentators—unlike ancient adages and some of Brooklyn's legal lights—do not make unqualified assertions about all the bearers of any particular name, racial, official, or other. Therefore will the present commentator, whose caution is instinctive and habitual, carefully refrain from making any use of the suggestion received from the cynical student of current events.

—"In politics as in the army," said Mr. BRYAN in his Baltimore speech, "the Generals get the glory and the privates do the work." This interesting statement seems to have been well received by Mr. BRYAN'S auditors, and therefore, of course, from his point of view he was perfectly justified in making it, but, considered abstractly, wasn't it an absurdly inaccurate statement and too obviously demagogic? However it may be with volunteer Colonels of the variety about which Mr. BRYAN has a deep and extensive personal knowledge, the average General when on active service does fully as much work as do the privates under him, and though he has an opportunity to secure glory of a kind not within the private's reach, some account must also be made of the fact that the General, instead of glory, may get disgrace such as never falls upon the rank and file—disgrace crushing and endless. History is not generous to the private, but, on the other hand, it is never cruel to him, and sometimes to be ignored is to be extremely fortunate. Generals are never ignored. We could all name several very modern ones who would think themselves in marvelous luck if they were in danger just now of nothing except a failure to get glory. But Mr. BRYAN knows his business, he can estimate the mental weight of an audience as well as the next man, and he wouldn't have talked nonsense about Generals and privates in Baltimore if he hadn't been sure that it was safe and profitable to do so. Skillfully to adapt means to ends is a common mark of both genius and talent, and the practical man looks to results. Mr. BRYAN is very practical—in some ways. That is why he said that Generals get the glory and privates do the work.

—A while ago there was talk of sending some students of sociology down to Kentucky to study the conditions of life—and death—as they exist in the more mountainous parts of that State. Whether the plan was carried out or not we have forgotten, if we ever knew, but if the inquisitive youths have not yet started for Kentucky, it occurs to us that they would find it safer and attain the same results if they came to New York and used their eyes, ears, and tongues among the residents of East Eleventh Street. Feuds differing in no respect from the Kentucky variety seem to flourish luxuriantly on that thoroughfare, and divergencies of opinion are settled there, permanently, by the free use of pistols, knives, and clubs, just as they are in Clay County. And there is much more sympathy for sociological investigation here than there is in the Blue Mountains. Even our millionaires are accustomed to finding themselves the objects of scrutiny and discussion, and though our Sicilians shoot and stab with promptness, they do it only among their personal acquaintance, and from them the stray sociologist would risk nothing worse than bullets that had missed their intended mark. Such bullets sometimes kill, of course, but they do it much less rarely than do those the flight of which is directed by an ever-present remembrance of the revenue law.

—Those revelations about the horrible condition of the Cuban prisons are curiously belated. The American occupation is already more than a year old, and it is certainly amazing to learn that the very worst features of Spanish rule have survived till now in all their atrocity. Has Gen. WOOD any more power than Gen. BROOKE had? Has he superior facilities for discovering what is going on? Are his ideas of good government different from those of his predecessor? These are hard questions and the obligation to answer them weighs heavily somewhere.

GEN. LUDLOW AND THE HAVANA PRESS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Office of the Governor of Havana,
Havana, Jan. 18, 1900.

Permit me to reply to your courteous and considerate article of Jan. 13, the critical part of which, however, as I believe, is based upon some misapprehensions of fact.

The American military authorities in Cuba are here by virtue of military occupation, and exercise their functions under the direct orders of the President. Nevertheless, the methods pursued are essentially civil, the military authority being held in reserve for emergencies only.

The law of the land is that of Spain, and, whatever its crudities, defects, and contradictions, it constitutes the basis of government, and is executed as far as practicable, subject to modification by decree when necessary. There is, therefore, no other law than what your article designates as the Spanish "hold over" laws.

In my particular case, by the President's order, I am the Military Governor of Havana, and am likewise charged with the general government of the city, including its police and sanitation and the collection and disbursement of its revenues. I am, therefore, in terms, both a military and civil official, with special administrative functions, for the execution of which I am responsible to the Military Governor of the Island and to the President, as well as to the community in whose behalf my authority is exercised.

Since the organization of this City Government, a year ago, I have had no occasion to call upon the military for other service than the protection and care of the public property, and in but two cases have I had to employ summary methods. The two exceptions were the suppression of the Reconcentrado and the prevention of a general labor strike in the city.

In the former case, a vile sheet was terrorizing and blackmailing the community with an unspeakable licentiousness, and when endurance was no longer possible I directed the police to close the establishment and put the editors in jail.

In the other case, a grave peril was overcome, partly by persuasion and partly by the announced intention of summary dealing should the safety of the city be imperilled by a general strike.

In both cases my action was fully approved, both in Cuba and in the United States.

In the case of the fines imposed on two newspapers, no arbitrary or military action was taken. The law invoked was one for the protection of the civil authorities. The law provides two means of punishing infractions by newspapers—one by the imposition of a fine, from which appeal can be at once taken to the Audiencia; the other by indictment by the Fiscal, who prosecutes first in the Magistrate's court and later in the Audiencia. Both courses have equal validity and give judicial protection to the accused. The former is for libelous falsehoods, the latter for less definite slander and injurious language. I chose the former as more direct and involving a less penalty, with the hope that the intimation given would be sufficient. This failing, resort would be had to the more tedious and expensive method. In neither do I act as a "commanding officer," but upon my responsibility as a civil administrator for the protection of the public service, subject to the decision of the court for justification of my act.

It is true that I have had to assume the unpleasant duty of protecting myself from scurrilous attacks, from which, as you justly observe, an executive officer should be excused. Unfortunately, although the Spanish law made it the duty of the Fiscal to initiate proceedings of this nature, a decree by Gen. Brooke, made in July, 1899, changed this method of procedure and required the authority attacked himself, by direct action or information to the Fiscal, to set the legal machinery in motion. If it were to be done at all, then I had to assume the doing of it myself.

It will be observed that no personal consideration enters into this matter. Had such been the case I have had ample occasion to act long ago. It was only when I became convinced that the public order was in danger of being affected and public respect for the American Administration impaired that it seemed necessary to move in the matter.

The actual status of the publications in question is, I presume, unknown in the United States. One of them is nothing else than a revival of the Reconcentrado, and manned by the same crew of slanderers and blackmailers. The other is owned and directed by a convicted criminal, who has served a term of imprisonment for swindling, has been at other times arrested for various offenses, and for many years has been known as a blackmailer and a man destitute of moral character.

Well-informed people here attach no importance to anything that either of these publications may say, but their effect upon the less enlightened and more susceptible class of the community, and in particular upon the disorderly elements, gamblers, and the like, with whom a constant and quiet conflict has to be maintained by the police, is injurious, as sapping respect for law and authority and inciting malefactors to renewed activity.

Furthermore, we suffer here from the mistaken importance attached in the United States to the journals in question, by which our motives and actions are misrepresented.

It will be observed that there is no interference, nor has there been, with the freedom of the press. The right of newspapers to public discussion of public matters and officials is fully recognized, and the newspaper held to no greater measure of responsibility than would be a private citizen.

I trust that what I have said will suffice to establish that no arbitrary authority has been exercised, using merely the means put at my disposal by the law; that I have in no wise sought to repress or control criticism, but to suppress downright mendacity and slanderous personalities; furthermore, that I have been constrained to take action in accordance with the legal means available and with what I believe to be the necessity for so doing in the interest of the public service.

I value too much the good opinion of my fellow countrymen and the favorable judgment of the serious journals of my country to disregard them, and I have too keen an appreciation of my relations to the responsible Administration in Washington and regard for my own position here as representing it to do anything that should involve unnecessary embarrassment, and, acting according to my best judgment, I must content myself with future justification of my work.

The situation in Cuba is particularly difficult by reason of the fact that we are administering affairs in behalf of another people, who in race, language, and temperament are different from ourselves. The average citizen is excitable and amenable to transitory influences. He reads his newspaper and for the moment believes what he reads. He is not, like the American, accustomed to open vilification of authority, and infers weakness rather than strength from an ignoring of attack.

Another point, and I will no longer impose upon your courtesy. There are always malign influences working secretly against order, and it is not to be assumed that these will fail to operate whenever opportunity presents itself.

The American administration in Havana has not lacked the necessity for establishing enmities of this kind in the repression of crime, the prosecution of malefactors, and the blocking of covetous schemes. It is the disadvantage of the responsible official that he has to work in the open while the plotters scheme in the dark and make their attacks from under cover. It is too much to expect of an executive officer that he shall be at once effective in the repression of crime and plunder, and at the same time be popular with those whose unlawful acts and projects are defeated. He has to make his choice and discharge his public duty, abiding the result.

I should regret to find that in this matter I had really committed a "serious political mistake," nor can I persuade myself that this is so, or that it will be so considered by those to whom the facts are known.

WILLIAM LUDLOW.

THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELER'S POSITION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is all wrong. We are not running Augustus Van Wyck as our candidate for the Democratic nomination for President, nor are we launching any boom for ex-Gov. William J. Stone of Missouri. We are for the nominee of the Democratic Party, with a hope that the trust issue will be the chief plank in that party's platform. We honor most Judge Van Wyck and Gov. Stone; and most of the "boys" believe that either of these gentlemen would be elected. Our only concern is to see the Democratic Party victorious. We believe that the trust issue is as strong in the East as any other section of the country, and therefore it is dangerous for the Democratic Party to nominate the party for the Presidency who has dubbed the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut. These three States, with Indiana, saved the Southern people from untold cruelties at the hands of the Republican Party. There are a large number of Southern members of this league, and our correspondence with them shows that they feel that they have nothing but gratitude for the Democrats of the "enemy's country."

So far as Judge Van Wyck is concerned, it is just this: that the commercial travelers feel toward Judge Van Wyck just as the letter carriers of the country used to feel for their champion, the late Sunset Cox. Judge Van Wyck has always been a great friend of the commercial traveler. If he is on a journey in a railway train, you will invariably find him in the smoking car, playing whist or swapping stories with a group of drummers. Judge Van Wyck is a very excellent story teller, and some of the best stories that the boys take out on the road they get from the Brooklyn Democrat. Whenever they want any advice of a legal character the Judge has always shown true friendship for them.

Our different organizations often want the services of an eminent legal adviser, and when they do Judge Van Wyck has gladly served them, and the drummer has talked up Judge Van Wyck all over the country, so that in turn the hotel men have become very fond of him. There are no more grateful people in the world than commercial travelers and hotel men. They can see no reason why they should not state a physical fact, viz., that Judge Van Wyck was the first Democrat of eminence to take up the question of trusts and force it to the front as one of the great issues now before the American public.

And now they are saying, because we are going to send out some good advice to Democrats of this country from Gov. Stone in reference to a Presidential policy for the Democracy, that we are booming the brilliant Missourian. Again, nothing of the kind. Gov. Stone is a very charming talker, and always most courteous to the commercial traveler. A few years ago a visit to Nevada, Mo., by commercial travelers was looked forward to as a great treat. There they would meet Gov. Stone, who always had a new story for them, as well as a warm handshake. He has always shown partiality for commercial travelers and hotel men, and, in a warmer way, they have the same feeling for him as they entertain for Judge Van Wyck.

This league is going to send out everything that will tend to help the Democratic Party in a line that is indicated by Gov. Stone's letters. We are going to send out a long extract from Clark Howell's recent speech at Buffalo, which is entitled "The Man With His Hat in His Hand." I suppose the papers will then say that the brilliant editor of The Atlanta Constitution is booming him for President.

WILLIAM HOYE,
Secretary and Treasurer Commercial Travelers' and Hotel Men's Anti-Trust League.
New York, Jan. 18, 1900.

THE USE OF VOTING MACHINES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note your editorial in this morning's TIMES advocating the adoption of the Standard voting machine for use in this city. This machine is so constructed as to be applicable only to party column ballot, which ballot-reformers are unanimous in condemning as entirely vicious in principle. The City Club has been for the last few years interested in endeavoring to secure the adoption of a ballot which shall follow the true Australian principle, and to abolish the ballot which we now have in favor of the form of the ballot in use in Massachusetts, where it has given entire satisfaction and has been the means of elevating the standard of party nominations. The City and Reform Clubs, in co-operation with other organizations, have perfected a bill, which is about to be introduced in the Senate and Assembly by Mr. Elsberg and Mr. Fallows, respectively, designed to bring about this reform of fundamental interest and importance. The machine which your editorial advocates does not attempt to overcome the main objections which reformers make to the present system. They charge that this system discriminates in favor of certain candidates as against others nominated for the same office, and surely no graver charge can be made against the election law than that by its operation it fails to record the exact will of the voter. Even the proud possibility of being able to register one's vote for twenty officials, including possibly Justices of the Supreme Court, in ten seconds (as per voting machine prospectus) is dearly purchased if it involves securely fastening upon us a system which augments the evils of machine politics. It is impossible to blink the political effect of the party column arrangement in the face of the fact that in the Mayoralty election of 1897 that arrangement caused the total vote for Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals at the head of the ticket to fall more than 90,000 behind the vote for Mayor in the Greater New York.

While not criticising the mechanical working of the machine on exhibition, (which I take for granted is excellent of its kind,) it is to be remembered that the Constitution allows the use of voting machines only "provided that secrecy in voting be preserved." In most political contests the certain knowledge that a voter splits his ticket is destructive of real secrecy, and the criticism was made by the press of Buffalo after the last election, at which time the Standard voting machine was used, that it was a very easy matter for those present to determine by sound or observation whether a voter had voted a "straight" ticket or otherwise. If this criticism is well founded, the spirit, if not the actual letter, of the Constitution is surely violated. I judge the criticism to be well founded from the careful explanation in the Standard Company's prospectus to the effect that a sly voter who desires to delude the bystanders into believing that he is really a "scratcher" can do so by artfully making a number of clicks with the mechanism, and thus accomplish his crafty design, while still voting a "straight" ticket. Bearing in mind that the voter to be protected is the one who is expected to vote a "straight" ticket, but desires to conceal the fact that he splits, and that no one was ever known to vote "straight" while wishing to have it believed that he voted a split ticket, the qualifications as a humorist of the writer of the prospectus will be apparent.

BOUDINOT KEITH.

THE HAMILTON TREES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have noticed the appeal in behalf of the Hamilton Memorial trees by Maud Scofield Beeson in your issue of the 21st inst., and similar ones to much the same effect from time to time.

It does not seem to be understood by your correspondents that but six of the trees remain at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, four of which are dead and two alive—both miserable affairs. I observe from a photograph of the leafless trees before me that a fence incloses them, and the site is to be built upon. Now, why can't your correspondent and the societies she speaks of buy the site, turn it over to the Park Department, and ask President Clausen to detail his landscape gardener to identify the trees, renew the soil if need be, and replant them in their original grouping?

An authoritative identification of the species seems necessary. Some say they are elms, some say liquidambars, while Mr. Alexander Hamilton recently stated them to be "limes," (Tilia Americana?) brought when little whips from Washington's estate at Mount Vernon by Gen. Hamilton, and planted by him to typify the then thirteen United States. If the trees are of any of the kinds mentioned they ought to be in Park nurseries—only that I have had assurance that for years the Manhattan parks have had no nurseries—only a nurseryman. Otherwise, with foresight, seedlings or grafts from the old trees might be forthcoming.

It is eminently proper that the thirteen trees should be perpetuated in the original species and grouping for all time, but it must be done in a natural and practical way. It is not nature's way to have trees live forever. She perpetuates them by renewal.

I feel sure President Clausen will willingly co-operate, and if the original site cannot be had, that he will have one selected on Park ground as near to One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Convent Avenue as possible.

The thirteen Hamilton trees should always be a feature of New York. The Park Department can make them so.

JAMES MACPHERSON.
Trenton, N. J., Jan. 22, 1900.

GRIT OF AMERICAN VOLUNTEERS

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with great pleasure the article about Gen. Maury and Col. Curtis in your Sunday issue, as I do all references to the events of the war of the rebellion, in which I served four years and was honorably discharged from the army in 1865, before attaining my nineteenth birthday, having participated in all the battles fought in South Carolina and those of the Army of the James, including those of the troops sent from that army to capture Fort Fisher, N. C.

I was particularly struck with the closing sentence of the article in which Gen. Curtis is reported to have said to Gen. Maury, who had questioned his prudence in retiring from a difficult position instead of surrendering his command: "I believe [as I did throughout the whole war] that a commander who decides that it is better to be killed than captured, unless actually ambushed, will, in a majority of cases, escape both death and defeat." That determination is the essense of military success. Gen. Sheridan in his memoirs expressed the idea when he said: "I never engaged in a battle that I did not prefer death to defeat." The fact that he so felt, and further, than his actions in battle showed to his command that he was in the battle to win, was the guarantee of his remarkable success as a fighter.

I was on the skirmish line of Terry's Division in the battle of May 16, 1864, and when ordered to fall back I did not think we were beaten, nor, from what I could then see, did I think we were in danger of defeat, and that was the opinion of those about me. I have been confirmed in the belief that Butler ought not to have been beaten in that battle, because the enemy did not follow up the advantage gained by him under the cover of the fog, and the further fact that he did not attack Bermuda Hundred line until four days afterward, and then so feebly that less than a division sent to the picket line held him back. All the battles of our war were won by the side (except when the attack was by overwhelming numbers) that marched straight through, which rallied after a period of exhaustion, and went in to win or die. The great victories were generally snatched from the jaws of defeat. If the British officers could have learned and practiced this principle there would have been fewer Boer successes in South Africa. The history of military operations during the last forty years conclusively proves that the American volunteer has shown in battle a firmness and persistency superior to that of troops, regular or volunteer, of any other army in the world.

New York, Jan. 22, 1900. W. J.

The Boers Not Cowards.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your report of to-day's issue your reporter makes me say that the Boers are cowards. I strongly protest against such perversions of the statements I made. What I said was that I did not believe that the Boers were able to resist cold steel, or that they ever would attempt to attack an enemy who was under cover while they had to attack in the open.

In no other respect do I charge the Boers with cowardice; indeed, it would be absurd and unjust for me to do so.

The way in which the whole Boer population rose to a man, believing, though in my opinion erroneously, that their country and nation were in danger, cannot be equaled in history. So far from being cowards, I consider that the courage the Boers showed in facing a first-class European power like England is almost without parallel.

FRITZ MOSENTHAL.
New York, Jan. 22, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Advantage of Position.

"Where have you been all afternoon?"
"Music hall. Piano recital."
"Infernally tiresome, wasn't it?"
"Not at all. I was the pianist."—Chicago Tribune.

Twisted.

"How did that orator impress his audience?"
"Oh, he's all right; but everybody tittered when his tongue got twisted and he shouted: 'Tottle the thrusts!'"—Indianapolis Journal.

Sentimental Maid, Practical Youth.

The maid was inclined to be sentimental. "What remedy," she asked, "is there for a broken heart?" The practical young man arose to the occasion. "Why not try 'splicing?'" he suggested. And now the cards are out.—Philadelphia Record.

His Place.

Father—So you've resigned your situation again?
Son—Yes, Sir. It was too hard.
Father—Too hard! Don't you know that no situation is perfectly easy?
Son—Yes, Sir. That's why I want no situation.—Catholic Standard and Times.

A Bad Field.

Asket—Back home again, eh? What was the matter, too healthy for you out there?
Doctor—Exactly. There was only one case of sickness in the town the whole time I was there.
Asket—And I suppose some other doctor had that?
Doctor—No, I had it. It was home sickness.—Philadelphia Press.

ON THE BOULEVARD.

From The Somerville Jonrnal.

She rides by in her Russian sleigh,
Wrappea to the very eyes in furs.
In all the passing line to-day
No equipage can vie with hers.
Her fur-clad coachman, dignified,
In stately grandeur holds the reins,
The fur-clad footman by his side
No vulgar side-glance ever deigns.

She sits there haughty and alone,
The pride of fashion in her face,
And, like a princess on her throne,
She looks down on the populace.
She is the envied one of all,
And yet no gladness fills her heart.
For oh! her new boots are too small,
And oh! oh! how her chilblains smart.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Elsie De Wolfe and Olive May at the Lyceum Theatre.

A NEW OPERA IN ENGLISH

Return of "The Belle of New York" to the Casino—Other Changes of Bill—Gossip of the Stage.

"The Surprises of Love," the new piece which took the place of the esteemed "Miss Hobbs" at the Lyceum Theatre last evening, begins with a situation suitable for burlesque or operetta and culminates in a perversion of the famous incident in Feuillet's "Roman d'un jeune homme pauvre." Only in this case the young man who is locked in a deserted building with a young woman does not jump from a height to save her reputation at the risk of his life, which he holds less dear. There is no hint of the romance which used to glow on the stage in the prime of Lester Wallack, and afterward in the brief hour of H. J. Montague, in the new comedy by Paul Bilhaud and Michel Carré; there is nothing nearly so sweet and wholesome in it.

A young widow has betrothed herself to a tiresome member of the French Academy, an institution which is getting to be quite a joke nowadays in the minds of French farceurs. The Academician gives the lady a ticket for a chance in some queer lottery which he bought on a Channel steamer from an enterprising American. The ticket wins the capital prize, which turns out to be a penniless and unlucky young man.

The widow declines to accept the prize, but circumstances conspire to compel her to accept it. The youth, driven by despair to attempt to drown himself in a public fountain, is rescued and housed in a pavilion in her garden, where, for two months, all the ladies of the neighborhood pay amorous court to him. Meanwhile, the widow grows tired and more tired of her Academician, and is clearly falling in love with her capital prize, who is a fine musician, an inspired artist, a flower of courtesy, and everything a nice young man should be.

The crisis is reached when the jealous Academician locks the door of the Summer house on the eve of the day set for his wedding in order to imprison the troublesome youth, and imprisons also by mistake the lady. In the last act, after a good deal of tedious pottering over a grossly indelicate situation, in which wit and humor are alike lacking, the Academician gets his deserts and the lottery young man gets the lady.

In fact, in spite of a really clever first act and some genuinely amusing episodes in Act II., "The Surprises of Love" is not very cheering entertainment.

Elsie De Wolfe, who was cordially received by an audience of unusually smart appearance, looked well, posed gracefully, and acted her part with tact. In one or two scenes she was fairly charming, and more than that the rôle did not permit. Her dresses were very handsome—but that is another story. Miss Olive May was also employed in this performance, and she, too, made a personal hit, and nearly as much of an artistic hit as the circumstances permitted. Miss May has an engaging personality and a sense of humor. She denotes the traits of the madcap with delightful buoyancy, but she should restrain her tendency to overdo. Her return to comedy and to one of the theatres near the heart of things in town is most welcome.

The rôle of Leduc, the winning number, was taken by Mr. H. Reeves Smith, the London comedian who was seen in "A Brace of Partridges." He was droll at first, and his denotement of the sentiment of the rôle was not unpleasant; but his monotonous tone grew tiresome and his touch was too heavy for the light, jesting subject. Evidently Mr. Reeves Smith is a "character actor" rather than a light comedian.

Worse acting than that of another imported comedian, Wallace Erskine's, as the self-important and jealous Academician, and some of the others with their school of acting extravagancies has not been seen in the Lyceum since Daniel Frohman hung out his sign there thirteen years ago. But Miss Margaret Robinson, in her little rôle showed a sense of artistic proportion and was sufficiently picturesque, while Mr. Eric Hope was no worse than might have been expected.

One of the most vehement bursts of applause in the evening, however, was ironical, and the irony was clearly directed at this hereditary legislator. An old gentleman is trying to marry his daughter to Leduc. He suggests bringing her to take a drawing lesson.

"You must make love to her," he urges; "be dramatic!"

"I'm afraid I'm not much of an actor," replies Leduc.

"You'd have to be rank to be as bad an actor as Farnrol," replies the other.

That's where the violent burst of applause came. And Farnrol, the actor, was the rôle taken by the Earl of Yarmouth, who calls himself Eric Hope.

Leduc	H. Reeves Smith
Dupont Martin	Wallace Erskine
Platinel	Clayton White
Oscar Farnrol	Eric Hope
Dr. Jalabrette	Frank Lea Shore
John Burnett	Charles Bowser
Footman	David McCartney
Marcelle Duval	Elsie De Wolfe
Raymonde	Olive May
Celeste Jalabrette	Margaret Robinson
Blanche de Soisy	Helen Keating
Jeanne Martine	Ellen Gail

WHAT MISS DE WOLFE WORE.

Miss Elsie De Wolfe's gowns were charming. They were as distinctive as the art of different French modistes could make them, and yet, to use an expression which means a great deal to a woman, they looked like the wearer—they were Miss De Wolfe's gowns and expressed her characteristics.

There are three of them quite different and yet having a characteristic resemblance like members of the same family. The first two are a pink and a yellow gown with foundations of satin, the one of pink chiffon and the other of deep cream silk net lace, appliqued over plaited chiffon. These are the most important gowns from their position, being the one a street and the other a handsome house gown. The third gown, which is worn in the last two acts, while a simple house or tea gown is most important from its position in the play and the most distinctly characteristic of Miss De Wolfe. It, with the outer garment which Doucet calls a housecoat, was "created" by him for this play.

The foundation is a soft, clinging liberty silk under white chiffon. There is a simple little waist of inch-wide box plaits finished with a little satin ribbon belt with a magnificent diamond buckle. The skirt is perfectly simple, of the same box plaits all the way round, the edge being finished with a border of heavy deep cream lace appliqued on to the gown and falling over a white chiffon plaiting.

More of this lace in points is appliqued around the semi-low neck of the little frock with a band of it set in above. The full sleeves are of the chiffon over a chiffon lining, banded in at the elbow with a bit of heavy blue embroidery, from which it falls out in full, soft folds to be gathered in at the wrist closely with a narrow band of dark fur.

The bit of blue is in tone with coat of light blue velvet, a charming thing, falling in straight lines, the back with four narrow box plaits at each shoulder, and drawn in only at the waist line, where the belt of white satin, with a pattern of heavy blue embroidery, is to be seen. The front is made in the same way, four box plaits on either side, finished at the opening with broad bands of dark fur, which passes around the neck and ends with tails at the lower edge. The sides are open from the shoulder, edged with narrower bands of the fur and caught together with something like idealized "frogs" of heavy blue embroidery.

The costume is delightful and charmingly finished with a black hood, black velvet next the face, black tulle spangled with black pailettes on the outside, tying in the front, while a black satin bow finishes the top and another the neck in the back. Miss De Wolfe wears a few fine and appropriate jewels.

AMERICAN THEATRE.

Production of "At the Lower Harbor" by the Castle Square Singers.

"At the Lower Harbor," ("A Basso Porto,") an opera in three acts, the book by Eugene Checci and the music by Nicola Spinelli, was produced at the American Theatre last night by the Castle Square Opera Company. It was preceded by Offenbach's two-act operetta "The Magic Melody." This made a programme so long that anything like extended consideration of the new work is entirely out of the question. Perhaps this is not altogether to be deplored, for "At the Lower Harbor" will commend itself more to discussion on account of the present drift of Italian music which it illustrates than on account of its own intrinsic merits. It was heard last night by an audience of large size, and it was applauded in the enthusiastic manner which is fashionable at the American Theatre. There is none the less room for doubt as to whether the same persons who applauded so vigorously last night will go to hear it again.

The work belongs to the same class as "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci," and is another of the current Italian attempts to show that the tragic side of the life of the lowly is more vivid than that of the lords and ladies who were the familiar figures of the Donizetti and Bellini works. There can be no doubt that in this new work the writers of the others mentioned have been outdone in at least one respect. The personages are far more repulsive than theirs, and the story is much more brutal. It has already been rehearsed in these columns, and it need not be retold. The motives are those of love and hate and jealousy, but there is an admixture of politics, and this seems to be the weak spot in the drama.

The machinations of a political villain in a red and black striped jersey, and with earrings, are not likely to be very convincing, and certainly no one can be expected to care much about them. Neither is the love of a young and apparently clean-minded girl for this ruffian the sort of thing that moves the hearts of the people. The mother's love for her children is likely to win more sympathy, but it is not presented in an attractive light. Taking it altogether, the book of the opera did not impress one at a first hearing as composed of the kind of matter which serves as the foundation for a lasting success.

The composer has sought to embody the moods of the story with a vast amount of detail, and as there is a good deal of detail in the story, he has encumbered himself with refinements which are not easily followed. In the main there is a good deal of musicianly work in the score, but there is little of the sort of music which takes hold on the popular taste. There are several ensembles of excellent value, but no one ever knew ensembles to make the success of an opera. The solo parts are not all well written.

The music of the unhappy mother, as far as could be judged last night, is spasmodic in its phraseology, except in one or two places, and uncommonly difficult to sing. Mme. Selma Kronold did as much as could be expected of her with music which is at one moment in the lowest register and the next in the highest. If this is the way in which the modern Italians mean to write for the voice, they would do well to go back and study the scores of their early forbears.

The most melodious number in the work is the serenade sung by Luigino at the opening of the second act, with an accompaniment of guitars and mandolins. Next to this is the duet for Cicillo and Sesella in the same act. As to orchestration, it would not be fair to make any comment on it. No doubt that used last night was the composer's, but it was not presented to the consideration of the audience in the most favorable light.

The opera was admirably put on the stage. The scenery would have been a credit to any opera house, and the stage groupings and acting of the chorus showed the results of careful and very intelligent preparation. The production, as a whole, was admirable when one takes into consideration the resources of the theatre. Miss Carrington deserves credit for her earnest work as Sesella and Mr. Pruette was a sufficiently villainous Cicillo.

Maria	Selma Kronold
Sesella	Mary Carrington
Luigino	Harry Davies
Cicillo	William Pruette
Pascale	Frank H. Belcher
Pichillo	Herman Brand

EDNA MAY'S REAPPEARANCE.

Revival of "The Belle of New York" at the Casino.

Had a stranger, say from Mars, happened into the Casino last evening and seen the crowd there and noted its enthusiasm he might have been excused for imagining that there was a turn-out to welcome to New York the Patti and Bernhardt of 1900 compressed into one packet of femininity. Instead it was only an outpouring to welcome back to America Miss Edna May.

Miss May herself could not have been wholly happy when the performance of "The Belle of New York" ended. Even before her appearance she learned that she had a formidable rival in Toby Claude, a petite, modest little actress who had the rôle of the little Parisienne, Fifi, in which Phyllis Rankin made a hit when the skit was first produced.

Miss Claude, who made her first appearance in America, caught the audience instantly by her cute, captivating and innocent little ways, and before the evening ended had so completely robbed Edna May of the laurels that were expected to be wholly hers, that the crowd took pity on Miss May in the final scene of the last act.

Then the queen of the Johnnies appeared in a costume of black that fairly blazed with diamonds and rhinestones in the rays of the friendly lime light, and made a thoroughly pretty picture—until she opened her mouth. Ushers carried to the stage for Miss May two very handsome floral pieces, and the curtain fell with the triumph of Miss May over the more modestly attired Fifi.

The house was packed, for "The Belle of New York" was popular in its way at its original production, and people were anxious to see the new members of the cast.

James E. Sullivan, as the polite lunatic, replaced David Warfield and achieved a success, for he was clever, but there can be too much of even a good thing.

E. J. Connolly figured in the rôle that Dan Daly made so funny and suffered greatly by comparison, for his was a sort of fun that might suit English music halls, but was altogether too vapid for an up-to-date American audience.

W. P. Carleton, who succeeded Harry Davenport in the rôle of the spendthrift lover, was the one new-comer who was willingly accepted as a most agreeable substitute for his predecessor.

He acted gracefully, sang well, and made a decided hit, especially when he sang Kipling's verses, "The Absent-Minded Beggar," that all England is singing just now. With a fair stage presence, and the good training he has had, he is sure to be heard from later in a better part than that he had last night.

Edna May, the much talked-of, has, since her journey over the water, acquired a most affected air, and what she probably thinks is a true English accent. It is cockneyism of the concert halls, however, and was anything but pleasing. Her clever impersonation of the Salvation Army lassie in the opening act, when she has no lines to speak, and her costume in the last act saved her reappearance from being merely commonplace.

In those two instances she was as she was before she went abroad, save for the excess of diamonds, and so renewed the success which first brought her into prominence.

"Le Prophete" Repeated.

Meyerbeer's opera "Le Prophète" was repeated last evening by the Maurice Grau Opera Company, with the same cast as at the first performance of the opera, given twelve days ago. Some of the singers were in better voice, notably M. Alvarez, who sang the part of John de Leyde, and Suzanne Adams, who appeared as Berta. Mme. Schumann-Heink gave Fides the usual dramatic fervor which she imparts to all of her rôles, and she sang it with greater plenitude of voice and spirit. M. Plançon was the Oberthal and MM. De Reszke, Bars, and Devries were the three Anabaptists. Signor Mancinelli conducted. It is worth noting that the skating ballet was more successfully carried out than in the previous performance, and the coronation scene was fully as impressive.

AT KOSTER AND BIAL'S.

Marie Jansen and Marion Manola Are the Star Attractions.

There were some old-time comic opera habitues in the audience at Koster & Bial's Music Hall last night when Marie Jansen and Marion Manola appeared, the one after a short and the other after a long period of absence from the vaudeville stage. Miss Jansen sang four pretty songs in a sweet, plaintive, and admirably managed voice that is no longer as strong as it used to be. Two of the songs she sang in Empire costume and two in the costume of a Spanish picador. Her reception was cordial without being strikingly demonstrative. Miss Manola was greeted with enthusiastic applause. She then gave two dramatic recitations. Her efforts were all cordially received.

Other features of the programme were the Five Cornallas, (three men and two women,) whose acrobatic performances were warmly applauded. Solaret, in an act consisting of dancing in various colored lights, presented a beautiful specialty. Max Unger gave several astonishing feats of strength and graceful muscular posing. Binns and Binns, musical comedians, were seen in an act that was as clever as it was entertaining, and which was quite a new departure from the usual run of musical comedy acts.

Revival of "Never Again."

The Henry V. Donnelly stock company presented yesterday the farcical comedy "Never Again" at the Murray Hill Theatre, in a clever and artistic manner. The performance may be accepted fairly as one of the best revivals given by the company this season. Charles D. Waldon as Vignon was superb in the rôle, while Walter Allen as Katzenjammer displayed a capital German accent and a talent for comedy acting that was delightful. Henry V. Donnelly played the part of Ribot, and gave a good interpretation, and William Redmund's Planchette was much to his credit. The remainder of the cast gave entire satisfaction.

Mrs. Snelling's Song Recital.

Mrs. Grenville Snelling, who has been for a considerable time favorably known as a salon singer, gave a song recital yesterday afternoon at Mendelssohn Hall. She had a large and well-disposed audience and the invaluable assistance of M. Georges Longy, the first oboist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, while Mr. Joseph Pizzarello played her accompaniments with taste and discretion. Mrs. Snelling elected to display her powers in a programme of wide variety and no little exaction. Her list consisted of Galuppi's "Prigionera Abbandonata," Foote's "The Roses Are Dead," Purcell's "Nymphs and Shepherds," Gabriel Fauré's "Nell," "Au Cimetiere," and "Mandoline," an air from "Les Dragons de Villars"; Christian Sinding's "Wie glänzt der helle Mond," "Mir glänzen die Augen," and "Wiegenlied"; three French popular songs, "Par un Matin," "Pierre et sa Mie," and "Le Joli Tambour," and an "Agnus Dei," with organ and oboe obbligato, by Bizet.

Mrs. Snelling has often been heard to better advantage than she was yesterday. She was not in good voice, and this gave her trouble in the more difficult songs of her list. She sings always with taste and intelligence, and in the French folk songs she is especially happy. These, indeed, she sings with peculiar charm, dramatizing them with facial expression and gesture altogether appropriate. Nothing could be more delightful in its way than her singing of "Par un Matin" was yesterday. M. Longy was heard in three solos besides the obbligato, and his lovely tone and perfect technic were sources of constant wonder and joy to those who know how seldom the instrument he plays is treated with consideration in this part of the world. M. Longy is a virtuoso of the first order, and in his hands the oboe can be made to do anything within the capabilities of the instrument.

Ready for "Die Meistersinger."

Owing to the restoration of the cuts in the production of "Die Meistersinger" tomorrow evening at the Metropolitan Opera House, the performance will begin promptly at 7:30. A full rehearsal of the principals, chorus, and orchestra was held yesterday, and from all appearances the opera will be the most important of any given in this city in many years. Maurice Grau announces that he has arranged for the only appearance on the concert stage this season of Mlle. Calvé, and for this occasion the prices will be slightly advanced over the regular Sunday night prices.

Miss Nethersole Improving.

Miss Olga Nethersole's continued illness in Washington, D. C., compels the management at Wallack's Theatre to announce a further postponement of her appearance in Clyde Fitch's dramatization of "Sapho." In a telegram from her physician last night to Marcus Mayer, her manager, the former stated that Miss Nethersole was suffering from incipient throat trouble, and that her condition was improving sufficiently to warrant her appearance to-morrow or Thursday evening.

Felix Schweighofer's Farewell.

The benefit and farewell performance of the German comedian, Felix Schweighofer, will be given at the Irving Place Theatre to-night. Mr. Schweighofer will be seen in two new rôles, the schoolmaster, August Scheu, in the one-act farce, "Scheu Before the Secretary of State," and as the comedian, Rolver, in "Othello's Success." Herr Schweighofer will also present the second act of "Blitzmädel," (The Telegraph Girl.)

Mrs. Langtry Recites Kipling's Poem.

Mrs. Langtry, at the meeting of the Professional Woman's League yesterday, recited Kipling's poem, "The Absent-Minded Beggar." Mrs. Langtry was the guest of honor of the League for the day. The announcement was made that the poem was read publicly for the "first time in this country." It was recited in this city more than once before Mrs. Langtry's recital of yesterday.

Miss Moretti Succeeds Miss Henry.

Miss Eleanor Moretti last night succeeded Miss Ethel Henry in the rôle of Lady Samaurez in "The Degenerates" at the Garden Theatre. Miss Moretti will continue in this part throughout the remainder of Mrs. Langtry's engagement in this city.

Theatres and Music Halls.

EDEN MUSEE.—New moving pictures were shown yesterday, giving scenes from South Africa and six tableaus of Cinderella.

THEATRE COMIQUE. — Considerable merit is attached to the performance offered by "The Gay Masqueraders," which includes many novelties.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—An excellent bill was offered at this house. It consisted of Kathryn Osterman and her company in a sketch, "The Editor;" John Kernell, Lew Hawkins, Ward and Curren, the Livingstons, Stanley and Wilson and many others.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"A Stranger in a Strange Land," an amusing comedy which has been in this city before this season, had a large audience last evening. The play contains a number of exciting episodes and plenty of comedy, which was received with much applause.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—The programme yesterday contained a number of entertaining vaudeville acts, which included Montgomery and Stone, Duncan's collies, Harding and Ah Sid, Halladay and Ward, McPhee and Hill, Florence Henri King, Hornmann, and the Tyson sisters.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—John Drew returned to the city after a brief absence and opened a week's engagement last evening with his charming comedy, "The Tyranny of Tears." The capacious theatre was almost filled to its capacity and Mr. Drew met with a hearty reception.

DEWEY THEATRE.—Edward F. Rush's Victoria Burlesquers, in a travesty called "A High Ball," is the current attraction this week. The specialty artists in the olio were Le Roy and Morris, Reid and Gilbert, Curtis and Wooley, and Hattie Mawns.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—Old-fashioned minstrelsy was revived by Manager Huber yesterday by presenting Moore's New Orleans Minstrels, a troupe of Southern colored artists. The features of the curio halls were Col. Schult's troupe of great Danes, Prollo's illusions and dissolving views, Joe Cramer, Marille, M. Ferreri's trained rats, and a number of others.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—Miss Marie Dressler's newest effort in vaudeville, "Twenty Minutes in Shirt Waists," won her a substantial success yesterday. The sketch was a lively melange of song and story. She was assisted by Adele Farrington. Others in the bill were Willard Simms and Jennie Graham, Leo Dervalto, Keno, Welch, and Melrose, Sisson and Wallace, Musical Kleists, Lenton brothers, and Sandford and Stewart.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Minnie Seligman and her company are the leading feature this week. They presented an especially revised one act sketch by B. B. Valentine of "In Paradise." Other acts on the bill were Walter Le Roy and Florence Clayton in a sketch called "Hogan of the Hansom;" Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Ellis, John Bawker, Charles Case, Miss Louise Gunning, Newell and Shevett, Adam's sea lions and the Vilona Sisters.

KNEISEL QUARTET AT PRINCETON.

Prof. Ludwig Breitner Assists at Its Second Concert.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 22.—The Kneisel Quartet of the Boston Symphony Orchestra gave its second concert of the season tonight in University Hall. The quartet was made up of Franz Kneisel, first violin; Karl Ondrick, second violin; Louis Snencenski, viola; Alwin Schroeder, violoncello. The assisting artist was Prof. Ludwig Breitner, who has been playing with the Boston Symphony Orchestra in New York City.

Prof. Breitner played in the third number, a Brahms quartet, with the same clearness of touch and beauty of tone that has characterized his other recent public performances. The programme was of unusual interest and variety, and rendered with the usual perfection of detail and poetic interpretation for which the Kneisel Quartet is noted. The programme follows:

1. Haydn—Quartet in D major, Op. 76, No. 5.
   Allegretto: Allegro.
   Largo (cantabile, E mesto.)
   Menuetto (allegro.)
   Finale (presto.)
2. Dvorak—Terzetto for two violins and viola, Op. 74.
   "Allegro ma non troppo," larghetto.
   Scherzo (vivace.)
   Thema con variazioni.
3. Brahms—Quartet for piano, violin, viola, and violoncello in major, Op. 26.
   Allegro non troppo.
   Poco adagio.
   Poco allegro.
   Finale (allegro.)

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday's bracing and enjoyable weather was thoroughly appreciated by the members of the gay world, and the streets and avenues of the fashionable districts were thronged with promenaders and carriages from morning until night. The day brought the last but one of the second series of Mr. Bagby's musical mornings at the Astoria, the usual number of "at homes," and in the evening a small dinner and theatre party given by Mrs. George Scott of 15 Washington Square North; the opera, where a large house was assembled to hear "Le Prophète"; the first night of "The Surprises of Love," in which Mrs. De Wolfe appeared at the Lyceum, and Mrs. Ogden Mills's annual dance.

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To-day is more crowded with incidents than any of its predecessors of the past fortnight have been. The morning will bring the third meeting of the sewing class for the Lying-In Hospital at the residence of Mrs. Richard Gambrill, 30 Park Avenue, and the first of Miss Georgina Roberts's talks at the Astoria, when the subject will be "The Boer versus Civilization." In the afternoon a reception will be given by Mrs. Joseph F. Knapp at the Savoy Hotel for Mr. and Mrs. William Shakespeare of London, a luncheon of fifteen covers by Mrs. George F. Crocker, and "at homes" by Mrs. Charles A. Van Rensselaer of 55 East Sixty-fifth Street, Mrs. M. Augustus Field of 14 West Thirty-sixth Street, Mrs. Robert Hoe of 11 East Thirty-sixth Street, Mrs. Matuin L. Delafield of 475 Fifth Avenue, and by Mrs. Charles H. Coster of 37 East Thirty-seventh Street. At evening there will be the fourth Fortnightly Dance at the Astoria, the fourth Subscription Dance at Delmonico's, a dance for Miss Justine Cutting given by her aunt, Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, at 24 East Sixty-seventh Street, at which Mr. Worthington Whitehouse will lead the cotillion, the fourth of Miss Callender's and Miss De Forest's Tuesday Nights, and three large dinners for young people to be given by Mrs. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. Lucius Wilmerding, and Mrs. Frederic Kernochan.

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Mr. Bagby's one hundred and third musical morning yesterday at the Astoria was, as usual, largely attended, and the Waldorf palm gardens were filled afterward with gay parties at luncheon. The artists yesterday morning were Anton Van Dyck of the Metropolitan Company, Myron W. Whitney, Jr., Mme. Madeline Schiller, and Mrs. Adele Lais Baldwin. The programme was as follows:

"A Sera"	Tosti
"Luna in Mare"	Vannuccini
Myron W. Whitney, Jr.	
Berceuse	Chopin
Ballade A flat	Chopin
Mme. Madeline Schiller.	
"An Brunnen"	Hildach
"L'Adieu du Matin"	Pessard
Mrs. Adele Lais Baldwin.	
Logés Erzahlung, "Myrnold"	Wagner
Siegmund's Liebesgesang, "Die Walkure"	
Mr. Van Dyck.	Wagner
Polonaise E major	Liszt
Mme. M. Schiller.	
"Bonny Machree"	Moir
"Bedouin Love Song"	Chadwick
Myron W. Whitney, Jr.	
"John Anderson"	Bungert
"Keramos"	Mallard
Mrs. Baldwin.	
Sérénade Printanière	A. Holmes
Poeme d'Avril	Massenet
Frahlingsnacht	Schumann
Mr. Van Dyck.	

Mr. Isidore Luckstone was at the piano.

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The last musical morning of the season will take place at the Astoria on Monday next. Mr. Bagby has given to the Neighborhood Clubs Association a number of tickets for this occasion, which can be had at $3, as well as boxes seating seven people at $25. Tickets can also be obtained from Miss Knowlton, 102 East Thirty-eighth Street, and Mr. Bagby, 21 West Thirty-first Street. The Kaltenborn Orchestra and several prominent soloists will appear. The patronesses of the Neighborhood Clubs Association are Mesdames Alonzo Bell, Edmund L. Baylies, John S. Barnes, Jacob Bend, Heber R. Bishop, D. W. Bishop, Cortlandt F. Bishop, W. Rathbone Bacon, James A. Burden, Arthur A. Cumnock, Edmund Coffin, R. Fulton Cutting, Richard Derby, N. H. Field, Walter S. Gurnee, Jr., J. Borden Harriman, John S. Hoyt, D. H. Knowlton, Clarence Mackay, Charles H. Marshall, Dave H. Morris, J. Archibald Murray, Almeric Paget, Henry P. Rogers, Douglas Robinson, Jr., William Jay Schieffelin, John Sloane, James L. Soley, Anson Phelps Stokes, Trevor, John Dunn Wood, and Lucius Wilmerding.

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It is announced that Mr. Alexander Hadden will lead the cotillion at the Assembly Ball at the Astoria on Thursday evening next, and that Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, Mrs. Charles H. Marshall, Mrs. Lloyd S. Bryce, and Mrs. Cadwalader Jones will receive.

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Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and the Misses Gerry of 12 East Sixty-first Street will give the first of two large receptions this evening. The second of these receptions will be given on Tuesday, Jan. 30. Mrs. Gerry will give her annual ball on the evening of Monday, Feb. 5.

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Mr. William A. Robinson and Miss Edwyna L. Lee, a niece of Mr. Henry Senff, and who is a connection of the Havemeyers and a sister of Mrs. Jeffries, formerly Miss Anne Havemeyer Lee, will be married in St. George's Church at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

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This afternoon Miss Ada Webster Ward will give the first of six talks, which are to follow on successive Tuesday afternoons, at the residence of Miss Caroline T. Lawrence, 45 East Twenty-ninth Street. Her subject will be "American Literature of the Nineteenth Century." Tickets can be had for the course from Miss Ward at 34 West Twelfth Street.

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A number of well-known people went yesterday to New Haven for the first day of the annual festivities connected with the junior promenade. There were a number of receptions given in the afternoon by the various secret societies, and in the evening the Glee and Banjo Club gave its annual concert at the Hyperion Theatre, and afterward the sophomore and junior class germans were danced. To-day will bring a number of teas and receptions, and in the evening the annual junior promenade in the Second Regiment Armory. Among the New Yorkers who went yesterday to New Haven for these festivities were Mrs. Hewitt, Miss Hewitt, Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss, Mrs. Knowles, Mrs. R. C. Fisher, Miss Gunther, Miss Ballard, and Mrs. F. H. Wheeler and Miss Wheeler.

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The wedding of Robert Kelso Cassatt and Miss Minnie Drexel Fell, daughter of Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, took a number of New York people to Philadelphia yesterday. The story of the wedding will be found in another column.

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The Society of Colonial Wars will hold its annual dinner at Delmonico's on Tuesday evening, Jan. 30, the two hundred and eighty-sixth anniversary of the founding of New Amsterdam. Sir Frederic J. de Peyster, Governor of the society, and the Stewards, Messrs. Howland Pell, Philip Rhinelander, Philip Livingston, Frank B. Keesh, William M. Harriman, and Dr. Sydney H. Carney, Jr., and Col. Henry S. Clark will have charge of the dinner arrangements. Among the speakers of the evening will be Mr. William Dodge, Capt. F. E. Chadwick, Col. William Cary Sanger, and Mr. Howard R. Bayne. King William pipes will be given as souvenirs.

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Mr. and Mrs. Edward McVickar, (Miss Edith Speyers,) who were married last Wednesday in this city, are now in Florida, and were registered at the St. James Hotel, Jacksonville, yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kelly and daughter are at Palm Beach. The first golf tournament of the season at Palm Beach was held on Saturday last. It was an eighteen-hole handicap medal play event, and Mr. H. Suydam of New York won, with a total score of 84. His next competitor was Mr. Sidney Maddock of New York, with a score of 89.

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The Lahn, which will sail to-day for Bremen, via Southampton, has booked, among other passengers, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Crawford and daughter, L. M. Jones, and Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Williams. La Bretagne, which arrived yesterday morning from Havre, brought, among other passengers, M. and Mme. Keratry, M. Paul Samary, Governor of St. Pierre et Miquelon, and Mme. Samary; M. Taigny, Secretary of the French Embassy at Washington, and the Count and Countess de Castellane. The last were at first printed on the steamer list as M. and Mme. de Bony, but their names were erased and they were given in another place their correct titles. The story of their arrival will be found in another column. Excepting for the fact that the Count has grown a little stouter, he has hardly changed at all in appearance since last here, in 1895, but the Countess has greatly improved in appearance, dresses in excellent taste, and has a quiet style. The Count and Countess attended the Bagby musicale, and afterward lunched in the Waldorf Palm Garden, where they attracted much attention.

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Miss Porter, daughter of Gen. Horace Porter, Ambassador to France, gave a beautiful dance at Gen. Porter's house in Paris a short time ago. The rooms were decorated with holly and mistletoe. Mr. William Spencer led the cotillion, dancing with Miss Porter. Much taste was displayed in the favors, which were appropriate to the season and also very original. They were large white wings for the women, which were fastened either to the shoulders or in the hair; broad ribbon sashes, fans, horns, jumping jacks, French workboxes, large witches' hats, and poke bonnets trimmed with crinkled paper flowers. Among those present were Miss Wheaton, Miss Maude Leland, Mrs. Parsons, Miss Whitney, Miss Rodman, Miss Crane, and Messrs. Joseph Hunt, Joseph Stickney, William Hamlin, Kenneth Murchison, and Spencer Eddy.

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Mrs. Edward Kemeys, Mrs. A. Van Rensselaer, and Mrs. John Borland are at the Grand Hotel, Rome. Mrs. J. West Roosevelt is spending the Winter in Rome with her children.

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There has been a wave of most distressing weather on the Riviera. At Cannes golf has been at a standstill, tennis hopeless, and five o'clocks deserted. The links are said to be in a terrible state. At Nice, at the American Consulate, Mrs. Harold Van Buren and her daughters gave an "Ole Virginny" reception. The news from Cairo is not very encouraging as yet, and Americans seem to be scattered through Europe just at present.

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Lady Essex was anxious to go out to South Africa as a Red Cross nurse. Her husband's services, however, were not accepted. The Duchess of Marlborough and her mother will pass the Winter in Rome. They leave in a few days for Paris. Lady Lillian Grenfell, the sister of the Duke of Marlborough, and her husband went to the Cape with the Duke. The Baroness Burdett-Coutts was also a passenger on the same ship. Major Burns, who married Miss Forbes Leith, and "Jack" Cumming have also left for South Africa.

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There has been almost absolutely nothing going on abroad. The English gayeties are so far and few between as to be events. Paris is very dull. A few fashionable American women are entertaining, and among them Mrs. Ralph Curtis, Mrs. George Ingraham, and Miss Fanny Reed. Many entertainments have been given in honor of Miss Marion Munroe, the daughter of Mrs. John Munroe, Sr., and Mr. Henri Hottinguer, whose civil wedding took place yesterday, and whose religious wedding will take place to-day at the American Church on the Avenue d'Alma. The presents were displayed at a reception this past week, and many of them came from this city.

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Recent arrivals in Vienna include Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Rice, Mrs. Shippen, and Miss Roosevelt, Mrs. M. Spaulding of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Howard T. Martin were also in Vienna for a few days en route to the Engadine. Messrs. Frank Griswold, E. J. Hurlburt, Miss Redman, the Misses Newton, and Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Brown were in Rome last week.

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Among the last cable dispatches is one which announces that the Duchess of Manchester is seriously ill at Davos. The London newspapers say that the Duke of Manchester is very delicate, and that he caught a severe cold in New York, from which he has not recovered. The Duchess of Manchester has with her Miss Emily Yznaga. Mr. Fernando Yznaga, who was at Davos at the time of the death of his niece, Lady Alice Montagu, is returning very shortly to this country.

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On the return of Lady Randolph Churchill to England she will come, according to present plans, to America with her son, Winston Churchill, who is to enter the lecture field. Much unfavorable criticism is being expressed at the tone of young Churchill's cables to the London newspapers. The story runs that he recently received a message from his brother officers, "Don't make an ass of yourself," and that he replied: "Impossible, for I have left your regiment."

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The teas at the Hotel Ritz in the Place Vendome, Paris, bring together many Americans. Among those who were recently met there were Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Miss Lily May, who had a sable bolero and a flat gray hat, trimmed with many ostrich plumes; Mrs. Franklin Singer, Mrs. George Law, and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Campbell.

YALE SOCIAL WEEK BEGUN.

Teas Yesterday Afternoon and Concert and Dances in the Evening.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 22.—The annual social week at Yale began to-day, and will last until Wednesday. As usual the hotels and fashionable homes of New Haven are crowded with guests, and the campus is a scene of gayety.

The social events of the week began this morning with a tea at the Colony House on Hillhouse Avenue. This afternoon there were a number of other preliminary teas, the most important being the annual Junior tea given by Mrs. Henry L. Hotchkiss at her home on Hillhouse Avenue, where Mrs. Arthur T. Hadley, the wife of Yale's new President, received in an official capacity for the first time. At the same hour this afternoon Mrs. Bernadotte Perrin, wife of the junior Greek professor, gave a tea to the sophomores.

The annual Glee and Banjo Club concert was given in the Hyperion to-night. The usual restrictions were placed upon the freshmen in the upper gallery, and the usual interruptions to the concert by the lower class men were the order of the evening. Immediately after the concert the two great events of the middle classes came off. Carriages at the Hyperion Theatre door took the guests from the concert to Warner Hall, where the Sophomore germán was given, and to Alumni Hall, where was the Junior german. The seniors of the college also gave a dance in Harmonie Hall.

To-day was, however, only preliminary to to-morrow's events. To-morrow evening the Junior Promenade Concert will be given in the Second Regiment Armory.

WILKESBARRE ELOPERS TRIED.

Mrs. Alice Jones to Appear When Called Upon for Sentence.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Jan. 22.—The case of Mrs. Alice Jones, who, with George Stevenson, eloped to England last August, was called in the court to-day for trial. Stevenson impersonated John Jones, the woman's husband and going to the office of a real estate dealer, the elopers negotiated a mortgage for $600 on Mr. Jones's property. With this money they fled to Europe, but when they arrived at Liverpool they were arrested and later brought back to this country.

Mrs. Jones was able to procure bail and was released. Stevenson was sent to jail, and at his trial pleaded guilty to forgery. Judge Lynch would not sentence him until Mrs. Jones was tried. In the meantime the husband forgave his wife, and she was taken back to his home.

As was expected, when Mrs. Jones was arraigned she pleaded guilty. The specific charge against her was unlawfully and willfully signing a mortgage with George Stevenson by which she raised $600. Defendant gave bail for her appearance when called for sentence. It is understood that sentence will be deferred.

Charles H. Thompson Dead.

Charles H. Thompson, one of the oldest residents of the Eighth Ward, died Saturday at his home, 35 Charlton Street. Mr. Thompson was seventy-seven years old. He was injured in a runaway accident three years ago and never fully recovered. He was engaged in the business of contracting. He leaves a wife and two daughters.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Theodore Bacon.

Theodore Bacon, a well-known lawyer and politician, died yesterday in his home in Rochester. He had been ill for several weeks with a nervous disorder, and the end was not unexpected. He was born in New Haven in 1824. He was the son of the Rev. Leonard Bacon, who was for fifty-seven years pastor of the First Congregational Church of

PRODUCE EXCHANGE VOTE

Gratuity Fund Insurance Limited by an Amendment.

YOUNGER MEMBERS' VICTORY

The Causes Which Led to the Crisis and Contest—New Measure Governing Assessment.

The Produce Exchange members met yesterday and voted to put into effect the amendment to Section 57 of the by-laws which modifies the provisions for the disposition of the gratuity fund. It limits the amount that can be paid out yearly from that fund as insurance, and, therefore, the amount that the members must pay in the form of assessments. The vote stood 1,053 to 944, in favor of the amendment. It was a victory for the younger men of the Exchange.

The vote was the settling, at least for the present, of a contest which could not have ended in any way without making some of the members feel that they were being unjustly treated. The contest has been carried on with some degree of hard feeling for a number of years, and no one knows that in the future it will not be reopened. It was primarily due to miscalculation over seventeen years ago, it is said, which formed the basis of a system that could not last. In 1882, when the gratuity fund was formed and it was made obligatory on all members of the Exchange to subscribe to it, it was calculated that the deaths would not be over thirty a year. The membership is limited to 1,000. As a matter of fact, the deaths last year numbered seventy-four. It was also thought that as members retired from business they would sell their memberships to younger men. A by-law was adopted making the assessment on each surviving member $3 at each death, and adopting a schedule by which the beneficiaries of a member would get $10,000; or, a proportionately less sum if the number of years he had spent as a member since the adoption of the aforesaid by-law were less than ten. If there were over fifty deaths in a year, the surplus fund was to be called on if it exceeded $750,000.

In the first year no member's death took more than $1,000 from the fund, in the second year $2,000 was the limit, and so on up to ten years, and as no death drain about $10,000 was collected from the surviving members, a surplus fund began to pile up. It is now about $750,000, the number of deaths forcing it down to that level. But, as years went on, the younger members began to feel the assessments as a severe burden, and to complain. Deaths grew more numerous than had been expected, and when members retired from business instead of selling their memberships to younger men they held on to them for their interest in the gratuity fund, understanding that it was the cheapest insurance they could get at their ages. Of course, this increased the mortality.

Conditions were getting to be such that the assessments for this fund were forcing members to sell their memberships, and it was feared a time would come when these memberships would bring nothing, and that not enough active members would be left to keep up the fund. Memberships had, in fact, decreased in selling value from $1,800 to $600. Some reform was needed and a committee was appointed to draft an amendment to the by-law, modifying the provisions. This was a sort of compromise, some younger members desiring a still more radical change, while older ones who had faithfully paid assessments by which beneficiaries of other men had profited, bitterly declared that the Exchange was in honor bound to see that they got as much insurance as they had been promised. They styled the amendment a sort of repudiation.

The amendment passed, although nearly two-thirds of the members are "full benefit" men, entitled to the highest gratuity. The new measure provides that there shall be an assessment at each death, not to exceed fifty in any one year, and members shall be assessed in proportion to their ages, as follows:

Years.	Assessments.
Under 40	$3.00
From 40 to 45	3.50
From 45 to 50	4.25
From 50 to 55	5.00
From 55 to 60	6.00
From 60 to 65	7.00
65 or over	8.00

The sum total of the amount so raised in a year is all that can be paid out in that year. Those who would have received $10,000 under the old system get "a maximum gratuity" under the new one; others who would have received less get a less proportion of "a maximum gratuity." This is the way a maximum gratuity is calculated:

The net amount realized from assessments during the year, after making the deductions aforesaid, shall be divided by the number of tenths of a maximum gratuity payable as herein prescribed to the beneficiaries of all members who shall have died during the same year, and ten times the amount of the quotient shall be a maximum gratuity.

The amendment further provides that the present surplus fund shall be divided up among the members in the proportions in which they have contributed to it.

Two other amendments were voted on. The first, providing for the creating of "non-participating" memberships, those having no connection with the Gratuity Fund, was defeated by a vote of 840 to 1,153. The second, making the fee on transfer of memberships $50, was adopted by a vote of 1,271 to 746.

FIVE WHISKIES KILLED HIM.

Man Dies After Drinking Them, and Two Arrests Are Made.

Capt. Conroy of the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station yesterday made two arrests in connection with a sudden death in his precinct. Charles Gannon of 443 West Thirty-ninth Street went into the saloon of Childs Brothers at 543 Tenth Avenue and saw a friend, Joseph Cochran of 464 Eleventh Avenue, standing at the bar. He asked him to buy him a drink and Cochran said he would purchase five if Gannon would drink them. Gannon agreed and quickly drank five whiskies.

Gannon then went to the saloon of P. O'Brien at 537 Tenth Avenue and sat down in a chair near a hot stove. In about five minutes he fell to the floor dead. The Coroners' office was notified and ordered Capt. Conroy to make an investigation. He did so and arrested Cochran and Adolf Batt, the bartender in the saloon of Childs Brothers. They were paroled pending an examination.

WHITEHALL FERRY FRANCHISE.

Municipal Authorities Decide to Bring the Question to an Issue.

The municipal authorities are preparing to take action regarding the operation without a franchise for more than two years of the Whitehall Ferry of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. The ferry was started during the closing months of the reform administration. It was said that a franchise would soon be issued, to be sold to the highest bidder, and the railroad company, it is said, agreed that when it obtained the franchise it would pay the city a pro rata amount for the time it had already been in operation. On this understanding, proceedings brought by the city authorities soon after the Greater New York charter took effect were held in abeyance.

The Tammany officials have now decided that the question must be brought to an issue, and Corporation Counsel Whalen has announced that unless the present Municipal Assembly acts promptly he will take up the action and ask for an order of court to enjoin the company from operating the ferry. He has been directed to do this by a resolution of the Sinking Fund Commission. Members of the Board of Aldermen say that the matter has never come before that body. Robert W. De Forest, counsel for the railroad, said yesterday:

"The Whitehall Street Ferry was started experimentally, with a view to ascertaining whether or not sufficient traffic existed to warrant continuously running it. Application for a franchise was then made to Controller Fitch, and it was granted, subject to the formal steps necessary to carry it into effect. Since the new charter came into effect the question has been the subject of conferences among the Dock Board, the Corporation Counsel, and the Municipal Assembly. Application for the establishment of the ferry has been before the Municipal Assembly for some time. The company is willing to grant without litigation everything that the city could properly ask. The amount involved to the city is comparatively insignificant, being based in the cases of all ferries upon a percentage of gross receipts, which in the present instance would be about $1,000 a year.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

"The Standard Oil Company is reaching out in an entirely new direction down in our State," remarked Col. Scriven of New Orleans, while chatting at the Hotel Rivers. "Three or four different times during the past year they had prospecting parties going over the turpentine territory of our State, a field that has never been developed to any extent, compared with what has been done in the Carolinas and Georgia. But the turpentine field in those States has been worked almost to death, and the naval stores men have also been inspecting in Louisiana and Texas, where the are immense pine districts. It isn't the yellow pine or the manufacture of turpentine, according to our lumber and naval stores people, that the Standard Oil folks are after, but the turpentine after it is ready for the market. Their scheme goes to show how clever those people are in making one hand wash the other in their business affairs. They send a lot of oil to New Orleans for shipment to South and Central American ports. The oil cars come down full. They have to go back to the oil fields or refineries empty, and therefore at a dead loss. So the oil men are pushing the turpentine production in order that they may be able to bring the turpentine north in those empty tank cars of theirs. That is where their interest in the establishment of turpentine stills in our State, in Mississippi, and in Texas comes in. I expect that before the end of the year we will have a lot of stills built, and have the production of turpentine in large quantities added to our industries simply because the Standard Oil Company does not like the idea of dragging empty cars north from New Orleans and Galveston."

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George W. Spear, the trotting horse trainer who has handled the horses belonging to the Hubingers of New Haven for the past three years, ended his engagement with them at the close of last year, as the Hubingers have dropped racing. Mr. Spear has come to this city for the season, and will probably have a public training stable at the new Empire City Trotting track that was opened by ex-Corporation Counsel Clark last Fall. Indications point to a larger number of trotting horses in training at that track during the coming Summer than have ever been handled at any track in this vicinity. The driving on the Speedway has awakened an interest in the light harness race horse such as has not been felt here in years.

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Students at Columbia and members of the athletic clubs in town are watching with more than ordinary interest a plan which "Lonny" Stagg has for the preliminary training of the football players at the University of Chicago for the season of 1900. Stagg has come to believe that wrestling is the very best exercise that a football player can indulge in as preparatory work for the struggles on the gridiron field. Ability developed in this branch of athletics will, he believes, make his men supple and better able to handle themselves when it comes to the scrimmages incident to a football game. On the face of it his plan meets with the approval of men who have discussed it, and at the New York Athletic Club the other night a number of old football players commended it most emphatically, even if it was at variance with all accepted methods of training. Wrestling, they said, would certainly fetch the men up to the Summer months in fine physical condition, as well as teach them tricks that might be of advantage when they began to play football. What he proposes to do during the Summer months with such of his men as do not play baseball or indulge in rowing or field sports is not known. But Stagg is a versatile fellow, and will certainly find something to tide over these trying Summer months in order that the men may be ready for football when Fall comes, without the long ordeal of preliminary training that is so trying to the boys before they are able to get into the real spirit of the game.

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"Civility costs nothing, and the clerks at some of the savings banks who have to meet and answer questions of depositors should learn the fact as well as others." Which reflection was made by a New York woman who has an account in the Brooklyn Dime Savings Bank. Like most women, she knows little about banking methods, and so asked questions of the clerk who received her deposit. Instead of gentlemanly treatment, she was answered curtly and almost insultingly because she wanted to know when and how interest would be added to her book, which had not been written up for two years. "I suppose the men are pestered almost to death by fool questions by women," she said, "but it is no more trouble to them to answer one politely, on the assumption that all women know nothing about business, than it is to be snappy, surly, and insolent. Still, they live in Brooklyn, which is one excuse, and their depositors seem to be largely of the working classes, to whom no one ever seems to try to be polite."

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January strawberries were never so plenty or so cheap as they are this year. The Florida crop has begun to appear, and the wholesale prices for the fruit on Friday ranged from as low as 20 cents a basket up to 50 cents, which was the top price, though the hothouse fruit brought higher figures. While the fruit lacked the deep red color of the Summer berries, it was still very tasty, with a decided strawberry flavor, and persons of even moderate means were able to buy them at the retail stores without danger of impending bankruptcy. "If you are willing to pay the price," said one dealer, "it is now possible to have strawberries on the table from one year's end to the other, as the question of raising them, both early and late, has been mastered by growers in various parts of the country."

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Brooklyn's unique institution, the Institute of Arts and Sciences, is to have a new Librarian, Miss Susie A. Hutchinson, who will begin her labors there on the first of the coming month. Miss Hutchinson comes from Branford, Conn., where she has served for a number of years as Assistant Librarian at the Blackstone Library, a free institution, founded and endowed by Timothy B. Blackstone, until recently President of the Chicago and Alton Railway, and a native of that town, where he was born in 1820. Mr. Blackstone established the library several years ago, before Mr. Carnegie made the founding of libraries a popular fad. Miss Hutchinson has been connected with the library since it was opened.

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An agency for Southern hotels and railways has instituted a new way of calling attention to its business. In the show window where the circulars of the Winter resorts are displayed there is spread out a tempting array of oranges, pineapples, tomatoes, strawberries, green peas, string beans, eggplants, and other fruits and vegetables which are supposed to come from the resorts whose literature is there for the information of the public. The fact that the office is down town and near to the markets where these things can always be had has, of course, no connection with the display.

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Carp, as every one who does any fishing knows, is esteemed neither by fishermen, fish culturist, nor fish eaters. Tender mouths which tear out when pressure is applied to the hook make them unpopular with the fishermen. A voracious appetite, which only the spawn and very young of other fish will satisfy, makes fish culturists dislike them. Meat that is tough, making it necessary to parboil the fish, makes them unpopular with cooks. A lack of flavor accounts for their unpopularity with the gourmet. So they have become as unpopular as denizens of the water as have the English sparrows as residents of the fields. At a tackle store the other day a group of fishermen were rejoicing over the fact that the recent lowering of streams and ponds hereabouts, owing to the drought, had resulted in the destruction of many thousands of the fish. In the waters near Rochester, when the water was drawn from the canal early in December, more than three tons of German carp were taken in a couple of days in the cleaning up process, and were given as payment for the work done to the parties who cleared the stretch of water. Game Protector Wellman, who had supervision of the job, saved from the mass of other fish taken about 3,000 Oswego bass, bullheads, suckers, and a few game fish, besides the bass, which were transferred to the Genesee River at points where there are no carp, and where the fish will have a better chance to thrive. From the South Norwalk (Conn.) reservoir the Water Commissioners of the city removed more than two tons of carp, and there are stories that large quantities of these fish have been taken from ponds on Long Island and in Western Connecticut, where their presence has prevented other fish from thriving. Down Maryland and Virginia way there has also been a raid on the carp under State direction, and fly fishermen believe that the result will be beneficial, in that it will give game fishes such a chance to thrive as they have not had for years. In Southern Pennsylvania and West Virginia the quantity of carp stripped from some of the streams was so great that the fish were spread on the ground for fertilizing purposes after every one who wanted carp had been supplied with all they could use for eating purposes. Carp look well in an aquarium, but they do not seem to be popular elsewhere.

BILLS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—The following bills were introduced in the Senate:

Senator Mackey—Appropriating $45,000 to facilitate State commerce by increasing the depth of water in the Erie Basin at Buffalo.

Senator Mackey—Authorizing the payment of cost of traveling and the expenses of Trial Justices while attending Supreme Court terms outside the counties in which they reside, except in the counties of New York and Kings.

Senator Humphrey—Amending the banking law so as to provide that any association may purchase at any private sale any real estate upon which it may have a mortgage.

Senator Elsberg—Requiring the Principal of every public or private school in the State, having more than 100 pupils, to instruct and train the pupils by means of drills so that they may be able to leave the school building in the shortest possible time in case of fire.

Senator Thornton—Amending the Penal Code so as to allow a woman over sixteen years of age convicted of a felony and sentenced to less than a year's imprisonment, to be sent to the State Prison for Women at Auburn. The bill further provides that a woman between the ages of fifteen and thirty, who has not been previously convicted of a felony may in the discretion of the trial court be sentenced to a house of refuge or reformatory for women.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—These bills have been introduced in the Assembly:

Mr. DUSINBERY—To amend the fisheries, game, and forest law, so as to make railroad companies liable for all damages done by fire to property adjacent to or remote from its railroad if said fire result from any neglect upon the part of the railroad company.

Mr. RIERDON—To put a stop to hazing in schools and military academies and institutions of the State, and making it a misdemeanor to so do.

Mr. DOUGHTY—Separating the Town of West Hempstead from the Greater City of New York and creating it a town of the county.

Mr. KELSEY—Appropriating $91,175 for extension, equipment, and improvements to the Craig Colony for Epileptics.

Mr. BURNETT—An amendment to the Penal Code to provide that in all actions or special proceedings where disbursements are awarded by the Court of Appeals or Appellate Division on appeals from orders they must be taxed by the clerk where the order is entered and collected the same as motion costs.

Mr. BRENNAN—To legalize the appointments made in the Fire Department by the Fire Commissioner in the former City of Brooklyn in the absence of an eligible list on Jan. 1, 1896.

Mr. PRINCE—That judgments in favor of laborers and wage-earners for less than $50 obtained when recovered within two months after action accrued shall provide that the defendant shall be liable to arrest and imprisonment upon execution for a period not exceeding fifteen days.

Mr. PRINCE—That the summons in such an action may be made returnable in not less than three days nor more than five days from the time of its issuance.

Mr. O'CONNELL—That mechanics and skilled laborers employed in State institutions shall be paid the stated rate of wages for such labor in the locality in which the institution is situated and that the eight-hour law shall apply to such class of State employes.

Mr. O'NEIL—That no pawnbroker shall receive tools and implements used by mechanics or advance money thereon, unless the person presenting the same shall advance an affidavit sworn to before a notary public or Commissioner of Deeds to the effect that the tools or implements are legally in his possession and that he is the owner thereof.

Mr. REMSEN—That the Board of Public Improvements of the City of New York cause a field survey of the Thirty-second Ward of the Borough of Brooklyn to be made, and a map locating all the streets and bridges and all the lots now held and owned. Such map to be deemed final and conclusive with respect to the location, width, and grade of the streets. The expense of the survey and map shall not exceed $20,000, to be paid by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York. The owners of real estate in the Thirty-second Ward, who are unable to pay their taxes for the year 1899 within the time prescribed for payment without default by reason of there being no apportionment of their property or accurate map to locate it, may pay their taxes at any time within six months after the passage of this act.

Mr. KELSEY—To license employment agencies where fees are charged for procuring employment or situations.

Mr. LITCHARD—Providing that if the value of the consignment exceeds $25, the commission merchant shall, upon request of the consignor, make affidavit showing what portion of the consignment has been sold, the price received therefor, and the names and addresses of the persons to whom sold.

BILL FOR TUNNELS AND BRIDGES.

Mr. Brennan Asks for Further East River Improvements.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—Assemblyman Brennan to-night introduced his bill of last year authorizing the Governor to appoint a commission for the construction of suspension bridges over the East River between the Boroughs of the City of New York and giving them the additional power to construct tunnels. The commission is directed to prepare plans for the construction of a bridge from a point between Fulton Ferry and the navy yard in Brooklyn to a point in Manhattan. All the powers conferred upon the commission to acquire land and construct the bridges in the bill of last year are contained in the bill introduced to-night, the bridge when completed to be a public highway.

The commission is authorized and empowered to construct a tunnel under the East River from some eligible point between Whitehall and Wall Streets in Manhattan and a convenient point between Atlantic and Hamilton Avenues in Brooklyn. This tunnel is to be of sufficient size to admit of the operation of not less than one nor more than four railroad tracks, with such loops at the termini of the tunnel in each borough as may be necessary.

The commission is also empowered to construct a bridge or tunnel across the East River between the Boroughs of Manhattan and Queens, between the two ends of Blackwell's Island.

All the expenses of these bridges or tunnels are to be borne by the City of New York and the Controller is directed to issue bonds from time to time for such amounts as the commission shall certify to be necessary.

SENATE BILLS PASSED.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—Senator John Raines presided at to-night's session of the Senate in the absence of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and Senator Ellsworth, President pro tem.

A bill to protect and straighten the boundary lines of the Eighth and Thirteenth Wards of the City of Utica by annexing parts of the Fifth Ward thereto; another confirming and legalizing certain taxes and assessments in Utica; another revising the charter of Utica relative to certain loans, all introduced by Senator Coggeshall, were passed.

Senator Wagner's bill authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York City to relieve the interest of the city in and to certain lands in the Borough of Brooklyn was passed. Several bills were introduced, and the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning.

DEBATE ON EXCISE LAW REPEAL.

After a Heated Argument Harburger's Resolution Is Tabled.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—The debate on the Raines law repeal resolution soon developed into an interchange of personalities between Assemblyman Harburger, the introducer of the resolution, and Assemblyman Rogers of Broome County, the Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Excise.

Mr. Harburger, after attacking the Raines law and its principles and the Republican Party for the use of its power in keeping the measure on the Statute books, indulged in vigorous criticism of Senator Raines and the members of the Assembly Excise Committee.

"This committee," said Mr. Harburger, "occupies the unique position of lending a willing ear to the voice of a corporation and being deaf to the appeals of the common people of the State. It is the same old story—everything for a corporation; nothing for the common people. We have an amusing spectacle in this situation. We see some of the shining lights in the Republican Party fooling the people, upholding legislation which they know has bred more vice and corruption and dens of dissipation than any other statute ever placed on our books.

"Senator Raines preaches what he knows is not true. He knows that the law that bears his name has increased all kinds of evils, and its continuance is a disgrace to our State. And now I want to say a word to my friend the Chairman of the Excise Committee. He, I presume, is going to play the same tactics as his predecessor on the Excise Committee. He is pompous, he is suave, he is all that is necessary for the making of any number of promises, for the doing of anything to smother in his committee legislation which would give the people relief from the oppressions of the Raines law. He will do your bidding. He is a true member of the Republican Party. Relief legislation is dead which comes in his hands."

After Mr. Harburger had concluded, Mr. Rogers rose to answer him. He said that Mr. Harburger reminded him of the Biblical character of Samson. The Book of Sacred Writ tells that Samson went to the mountains and slew a thousand warriors. Assemblyman Harburger resembled him greatly in that achievement, because both used a jawbone.

Mr. Rogers closed by remarking that no one took Mr. Harburger in a serious light. He said that he was either a monomaniac on the excise question, or was "inebriated with the effervescence of his own salubriousness." He believed that he was a fit subject for the State Commission in Lunacy. He called Assemblyman Harburger a "tiny pugilistic Tammany tiger," and declared that he would be his tamer.

Assemblyman Harburger made answer, after which the debate closed and the resolution was laid on the table.

GOVERNOR GETS COMMERCE REPORT

Commission's Findings Will Go to the Legislature Thursday.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—Gov. Roosevelt to-day entertained at luncheon the members of the commission appointed to investigate the decline of commerce at the port of New York. The commission brought with it the report which it has drafted, setting forth the results of its inquiry. This was discussed with the Governor. It is the intention of the Governor to submit this report, with that of the Canal Advisory Board, to the Legislature on Thursday.

PRAYS FOR ASSEMBLYMEN.

Chaplain Asks that They Be Delivered from Temptations of Wine Room, Gambling, and the Lobby.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—Much talk was caused to-night in the Assembly over the prayer of the Chaplain, the Rev. George R. Kerner, who asked divine help for the members to be "delivered from the temptations of this city, particularly the temptations of the wine room, the gaming house, and the influences of the lobby."

As the reverend gentleman uttered this part of his opening prayer the members of the Assembly raised their eyes and looked wonderingly at each other.

THE ANNUAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Amount Called for the Same as Last Year, $16,000,000.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—Leader Allds introduced the annual appropriation bill, which appropriates $16,000,000. The sum is about the same as last year, except that items aggregating $200,000 have been taken over from the supply bill, which is done in accordance with the recommendations of State Controller Morgan. This really makes the appropriation $200,000 less than last year's, which is due to the economy practiced by the different departments of State.

Ministers Want Horton Law Repealed.

The Baptist Ministers' Conference yesterday passed a resolution expressing "its earnest hope that the bill of Assemblyman Lewis to repeal the so-called Horton law may become a law, in the interest of public morals and good order."

A committee was appointed to present the resolution to the Legislature.

Will Ask Repeal of Death Penalty.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—Senator Timothy D. Sullivan will introduce on Wednesday a bill for the repeal of capital punishment. A similar bill has already been introduced in the Assembly by Assemblyman Maher.

RENOUNCES PROTESTANT FAITH

Cambridge Livingston, Society Man, a Member of the Roman Catholic Church.

The fact became generally known yesterday that Cambridge Livingston, a son of the late Robert Cambridge Livingston, and whose mother was Miss Maria Whitney, has become a Roman Catholic. Mr. Livingston, who is a well-known member of the prominent family of that name, and who is also related and connected with several other of New York's oldest families, is a bachelor about thirty-two years old. He was graduated from Harvard in the class of '90, and has for some years been a prominent member of the Knickerbocker Club. He is also a member of the Catholic Club, which latter organization he joined after becoming a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. Livingston's change of creed was not brought about, it is said, by any particular influence. There are other Roman Catholic Livingstons, notably Johnston Livingston, the President of the Knickerbocker Club, who is a cousin of Cambridge Livingston, and his daughters, the Countess de Laugier-Villars, formerly Miss Carola Livingston, and her sister, Mrs. Geraldyn Redmond, formerly Miss Estelle Livingston. Miss Elizabeth Livingston, a distant cousin, became a member of the Roman Catholic Church last Spring.

Mr. Livingston, whose immediate family reside at Islip, L. I., where they have had a country place for many years, and who are prominent members of the Episcopal Church in that place, is reticent about his change of creed. It is understood among his friends that, being of a religious turn of mind, he became a member of that Church as a result of personal study and investigation, in which last he was aided by his cousins, the Countess de Laugier-Villars and Mrs. Redmond. The death of Lieut. William Tiffany, the fiancé of his sister, Miss Maude Livingston, which occurred in Boston from malarial fever contracted during the Cuban campaign in the early Autumn of 1898, deepened Mr. Livingston's religious convictions, and it was soon after this that he became a Roman Catholic.

Mr. Livingston inherited from his father a small fortune, and has had time to cultivate his literary tastes. Some few years ago he was much interested in politics, and for a time took a prominent part in the Tammany Hall organization of his district. He has been in mourning for a year, but before that time was a well-known figure at all the more fashionable entertainments of the season here and at Newport.

FUNERAL OF JAMES PYLE.

The Service Held at the Central Baptist Church.

The funeral of James Pyle, who died Saturday, was held yesterday at the Central Baptist Church, on West Forty-second Street, of which Mr. Pyle had been a lifelong member. On the platform, besides the pastor of the church, the Rev. Frank M. Goodchild, were the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Sanders of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, formerly Mr. Pyle's pastor, and the Rev. Jonathan Bastow. Friends of Mr. Pyle numbering more than 500, including a large number of his employes, were present.

The service held was that of the Episcopal Church. No address was made. The Rev. Dr. Sanders offered a prayer, in which he referred to Mr. Pyle's connection with the Central Baptist Church, and to his long and active career. The Mendelssohn Glee Club sang "Rock of Ages" and "Lead, Kindly Light," and H. Evan Williams sang "Come Unto Me." As the body was carried out of the church the organist played Chopin's funeral march. Among the floral tributes was a bank of white carnations, sent by the employes of Mr. Pyle. The words, "Our Beloved Employer," formed of violets, were set in the piece. The burial was in Greenwood Cemetery.

Some comment was occasioned by the fact that the Episcopal service was used at the funeral, particularly as Mr. Pyle had been prominently identified with the Baptist Church. It was announced, however, that the Episcopal service was decided upon in accordance with the wishes of Mr. Pyle's daughters-in-law, who are members of that Church.

Among those present were many persons prominent in Baptist circles, including the Rev. Dr. John B. Calvert, James W. Perry, the Rev. Dr. A. H. Burlingham, and William M. Isaacs. Others present were D. H. McAlpin and Mrs. McAlpin, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Stevens, H. C. Conger, Mrs. Frederick Evans, Mrs. T. R. Harris, Hugh Getty, Dr. H. M. Baker, Marcellus F. Mayo, James H. Campbell, James Dubois, and John W. Stevens.

$5,750 for a Wife's Affections.

The jury in the suit for $50,000 damages, brought by William L. Lewis against Charles Hoffman, Jr., for the alleged alienation of Mrs. Lewis's affections, yesterday returned a verdict awarding $5,750 to the plaintiff. The case was tried in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, before Justice William J. Gaynor.

Divorce for Mrs. George L. Humphrey.

Justice Leventritt yesterday granted to Mrs. Sadie C. Humphrey a decree of absolute divorce from her husband, George L. Humphrey, the leader of the Seventh Regiment Band. Mrs. Humphrey is allowed $18 a week alimony and the custody of their son.

EXPLOSIONS WRECK STORE.

Clerk Blown Through Hatchway in Stapleton Paint Shop—Powder in the Building—Inmates Shocked.

An explosion occurred last evening in the hardware and paint store of Julius C. Muller at Bay Street and Union Place, Stapleton, S. I. The explosion tore the roof off an extension, threw the stock from the shelves, burst out the front windows, and badly damaged the wall in all parts of the building. One person was injured. The firemen were called, but there was very little fire, and it was quickly put out.

The wrecked building is a three-story brick structure. The store proper is about fifty feet deep, and the extension runs back twenty-five feet further. The extension had a heavy plate glass roof, with lead and iron framing. The front of the store had three big plate glass windows, two on Bay Street and one on Union Place. Thomas McKnight, twenty-eight years of age, a clerk, went into the cellar through a trap door to get a scuttle of coal about 5:30 o'clock. He lighted a match when he reached the cellar in order to light the gas. The moment the match was struck there was a detonation, and the shock blew one of the big front windows out, and the glass rained across Bay Street, upon a car of the Staten Island Electric Road, which was passing, and against the front of Turpishe's jewelry store opposite. The flying glass broke windows in the car, but hurt none of the passengers.

Perhaps fifteen seconds after the first explosion there was a second and more severe one. This blew out the two remaining windows and lifted the glass roof of the extension from the walls and shattered it. The parts dropped into the extension. This explosion also tore loose the shelving.

McKnight was standing just below the trap door when he lighted the match. Mr. Muller found him lying on the floor of the store unconscious. Mr. Muller was dragging the young man from the trap door when the second explosion occurred. McKnight had apparently been blown upward by the force of the expanding gas, and went through the hatchway.

Mr. Muller was knocked down by the second explosion, but was not hurt, although hit by some of the stock falling from above.

On the floor above the store were Mr. Muller's living apartments. His wife and five children and his father were in the rooms. Mrs. Muller is not in good health. She was carried out. The elder Mr. Muller was badly shaken. Prof. G. H. Preston, instructor in penmanship in the borough schools, and his wife, occupied the third floor of the building. Mrs. Preston was suffering from shock last night.

When Hose Company No. 1 reached the scene an alarm was sent out calling six other companies. There were quantities of powder and a great amount of oil in the place.

In the cellar where the explosion occurred there were tanks of naphtha, benzine, kerosene, and gasolene. It is supposed that, the cellar being closed up, the gases filled the apartment, and were set off by the lighting of the match. The second explosion was of a tank of oil.

McKnight's injuries are not serious.

The damage to the building and stock is estimated at between $5,000 and $6,000.

BATH SOLDIERS' HOME.

Trustees Reported to Have Decided Against Superintendent Shepard.

Frank Campbell of Steuben County, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and one of the trustees of the Soldiers' Home at Bath, is at the Hoffman House.

Talking with a TIMES reporter, yesterday, with reference to the investigation affecting Col. C. O. Shepard of Buffalo, the Superintendent of the home, and especially regarding the assertions of Gen. Sickles that politics prompted the investigation, Mr. Campbell said:

"It is a matter that I do not care to discuss. So far as I personally know, and so far as I have learned from hearsay, no one has interfered with Col. Shepard to benefit neither Republican or Democrat. I have no interest in the matter and am thankful that my term as trustee will soon expire. I wanted to retire long ago. I do not believe that citizens of Bath are persecuting Col. Shepard because they did not get contracts. Those are awarded by the State Controller."

From other sources it was learned that Col. Shepard may have to go. Twenty-four witnesses, it is declared, have sworn to seeing him under the influence of liquor. When opposition to Col. Shepard was first manifested in pronounced form, it is said, he placed his resignation in the hands of the Attorney General to be presented to the Board of Trustees on Feb. 8 next, provided charges were not preferred against him. The Colonel, it is stated, agreed to abide by the decision of the trustees, who are reported to be 6 to 3 against the Colonel. Meanwhile, the State Board of Charities began an investigation and will continue it on Feb. 13.

MONEY FOR HOSPITAL FUND.

Charles Lanier of 17 Nassau Street, the General Treasurer of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, reports the following additional contributions to the collection now in progress:

FROM CHURCHES.

St. Bartholomew's, Episcopal	$3,500.89
St. Thomas's, Episcopal	1,314.40
Temple Emanu-El	1,186.46
St. George's, Episcopal	469.40
Trinity Chapel, Episcopal	455.78
Holy Communion, Episcopal	361.50
Heavenly Rest, Episcopal	267.44
St. Agnes's Chapel, Episcopal	176.17
St. Andrew's, Episcopal	115.58
Ascension, Episcopal	102.76
Friends' Society, Gramercy Park	57.50
St. Michael's, Episcopal	31.70
Union, Reformed, High Bridge	25.35
St. Matthew's, Episcopal	20.00
Christ, Lutheran	10.00

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

J. D. Rockefeller	$1,000.00	Wm. H. Bibby	25.00
Employes of Steinway & Sons	51.05	In Memoriam, (E. D. Cowman)	20.00
G. A. Suter & Co.	50.00	Harris D. Colt	15.00
Clarence S. Day	25.00	W. C. Gulliver	10.00

PAINT AND VARNISH TRADE.

By A. B. Ansbacher, Treasurer of Auxiliary:

A. B. Ansbacher & Co	$50	H. Kohnstamm & Co.	$15
National Lead Co.	50	S. P. Wetherill Co.	10
Emil Culman & Co.	25	Adler Color & Chemical Works	10
Harrison Bros. & Co.	25	Lewis Berger & Sons	10
J. W. Masury & Son.	25	Binney & Smith	10
Mayer & Lowenstein	25	Chilton Mfg. Co.	10
New Jersey Zinc Co.	25	Dingee, Weinmann & Co.	10
I. Pfeiffer	25	Hammill & Gillespie	10
Standard Varnish Works	25	H. Herrmann & Co.	10
D. F. Hemann & Co.	25	M. Huber	10
R. J. Waddell & Co.	25	Fred. L. Lavanburg	10
H. W. Everett & Co.	20	Prat & Lambert	10
L. C. Gillespie	15	Edward Smith & Co.	10
A. Kepplemann	15	H. M. Polhemus	5

FROM THE WOMEN'S AUXILIARY.

By Mrs. James Speyer, Treasurer of the Auxiliary:

Mrs. J. C. Tappin	$100	Mrs. Benj. Stern	$10
Mrs. R. MacCarter	25	Mrs. H. S. Henry	5
Mrs. J. H. Robb	20	Mrs. E. E. Poor	5
Mrs. C. H. Wesson	20	Mrs. P. K. Robinson	5
Miss Leland	20	Mrs. J. N. Beekman	5
Anon'mous, through Mrs. H. Miller	10	Mrs. J. S. Brush	5
Mrs. J. A. Burden	10	Mrs. H. Miller	5
Mrs. W. M. Evarts	10	Mrs. P. B. Thompson	5
Mrs. Eugene Meyer	10	Mrs. W. M. Peckham	5
Mrs. J. S. Barnes	10		
Mrs. W. B. Weir	10	Mrs. L. A. Carroll	5
Mrs. E. W. Humphreys	5	Mrs. G. Falk	5

WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

Thought that a Lamp, by Which She Was Reading, Exploded.

Mrs. Jane Dietz, a widow, sixty-five years old, was burned to death in her apartments at 216 West Twenty-seventh Street early yesterday morning. She occupied two rooms in the rear on the second floor, and lived alone.

Edward Brady, who lives on the same floor, smelled smoke at 3 o'clock, and discovered it was coming from the rooms of Mrs. Dietz. He ran to his window and yelled "Fire!" and some one sent in an alarm.

Meantime the smoke increased in volume, and one of the tenants kicked in the panels of a door leading to the widow's room. Michael Kane then entered and found Mrs. Dietz lying on the floor. He tried to reach her, but was driven back by the smoke and flame, and was forced to retreat from the room. The firemen were soon on the scene, and the woman's body was dragged from the apartment. An ambulance surgeon pronounced her dead. The fire was put out after $100 damage had been done.

Mrs. Dietz drew a pension of $35 a quarter from the Government, her husband having died a prisoner of war in the hands of the Confederates. She also had $6 a week from another source. She was a great reader, and was in the habit of taking a book to bed with her and reading by the light of a kerosene lamp, which stood on a table near by. It is believed that this lamp exploded and started the fire. The dead woman was not very active, as her left leg from her knee down was of wood.

"The Right Thing at the Right Time at the Right Price."

BYCK BROS
MEN'S OUTFITTERS.
Fourteenth Half-Yearly
Stock Clearing Sale
OF
Men's Fine Clothing, Hats, Shoes and Furnishings
begins To-morrow Morning at 8 o'clock.
Full Details in This Evening and Wednesday Morning Papers.
Our stores will be closed this afternoon while stock is being arranged and marked. We cannot allow any selections to be made at sale prices until the hour above named.
DOWNTOWN: Southwest Corner Fulton and Nassau Sts
BYCK BROS
UPTOWN: 158-164 East 125th St., Nr. 3d Av. (Open Evenings.)

A New Underwear
which solves the problem of hygienic underdress, and eliminates some of the most difficult details of housekeeping.
What is it?
Kotedsilk
an absolutely unshrinkable fabric which retains its silken softness to the end and is enjoyed by those who cannot wear wool.
KOTEDSILK
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
On Every Garment.
KOTEDSILK UNDERWEAR CO., MILLBURY, MASS.,
And All Leading Stores.

PADRE HARTMANN'S ORATORIO.
Highly Praised When First Heard in a Church in Rome—Conducted by Bossi.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Jan. 9.—A large and select public attended, yesterday afternoon, the first performance of

LAFAYETTE STATUE'S COST

Mr. Niehaus Asks Why More Funds Are Needed.

TO MEMORIAL COMMISSION

Secretary Criticised for His Request for Additional Sums—An Investigation Suggested.

Charles Henry Niehaus, the sculptor, has written the following open letter to the Lafayette Memorial Commission, composed of Judge William R. Day, Senator W. B. Allison, and Ferdinand W. Peck:

"Gentlemen: In an article in the current number of The Art Interchange a question of veracity is raised as between Mr. Thompson, your Secretary, and Mr. Ward and Mr. Post of your committee of experts as to responsibility for the employment of Mr. Bartlett as the sculptor of the School Children's Memorial to Lafayette.

"In a letter to The Art Interchange, widely published in the press, your Secretary says it is hoped fifty thousand dollars will be added to the one hundred thousand dollars now in hand, and it appears that much more than this will be secured.

"It is pertinent to ask, What is to be done with this great sum of money?

"Mr. Emile Hovelacque Agregre (Fellow) of the University of France, eminent as an art critic in his country, has stated the Lafayette Memorial, to be placed in the Garden of the Tuileries, will be kept within a small scale that the adjacent Gambetta monument may not be dwarfed by a work which, though imitative of them, will not be flattering to the French.

"At the most, this equestrian statue, including pedestal, should not cost more than $75,000.

"So much as this has never been paid for an equestrian statue in this country.

"What is to be done with the rest of the money?

"I am sure I need not suggest to you or to Congress what action should be taken in this matter which so clearly calls for an investigation."

Mr. Niehaus said last night:

"Mr. Bartlett never got over $35,000 for any equestrian statue made by him, and he got that amount for making the equestrian statue at the Smith Memorial Circle in Philadelphia.

"No such amount as $75,000 was ever paid for an equestrian statue made in this country, where higher prices are paid than anywhere else.

"Secretary Thompson of the Lafayette Memorial Commission first said that some $112,000 or thereabouts had been raised, and the receipts were increasing, but later he said that $100,000 had been raised. It was first intended to have a group, but later a simple equestrian statue was decided upon.

"The United States Government gave him 50,000 one-dollar Lafayette medals, for which he is charging at the rate of $1.50 per medal in bulk, and as high as $4 per piece at retail.

"The pedestal could not possibly cost more than $20,000 in this country. I said that the statute ought to be made in the United States, so as to give it a distinctively American character, but he preferred to have it done by cheap labor abroad, which takes away from it the American feature."

WEBER & FIELDS'S INSPECTED.

Health Officers Report Dangerous Crowding—Mr. Fields's Statement.

The report of James W. McNaughton of the Health Department on the inspection of Weber & Fields's Music Hall was filed yesterday. In the report Mr. McNaughton says that the aisles are overcrowded, especially the one back of the orchestra circle. He found the main aisle so crowded with men that it was impossible to obtain standing room in it, and in some cases even the aisles leading to the seats were crowded. He adds.

"The conditions I found are, in my opinion, extremely dangerous, and a menace to life and limb, in the event of panic or fire. In view of the utter disregard as to crowding, loss of life would ensue."

He also states that there is no diagram of the exits on the programmes. In answer to the report Joseph Fields said last night:

"I knew that Mr. McNaughton had been making an inspection of the theatre. He and his assistants were here last Saturday night, and I heard of their report. I do not understand it, as the aisles are not crowded. The ushers are instructed to look after this at every performance. Our waiters have to pass through the aisles at all times and they have no difficulty in getting through.

"The theatre has, all told, fourteen exits, and can be emptied in two or three minutes after each performance. In fact, for its size it is better supplied with exits than any other house in the city.

"Mr. McNaughton is mistaken about the diagram of the exits not being printed on the programmes. It is there, and he ought to have been able to find it. We are always ready to make any changes that the Health or Fire Department might demand. They have not made any complaint to us about the present conditions as reported by Mr. McNaughton, and I cannot say what will be done until we hear from the department officially."

DEATH OF WILLIAM L. SONNTAG

The Artist Expires Suddenly from Lung Trouble—Sketch of His Career.

William L. Sonntag, one of the oldest members of the National Academy of Design, a member of the American Water Color Society and also of the Artists' Fund Society, died yesterday morning at his home, 55 East Seventy-sixth Street, Mr. Sonntag had been in failing health for some time, but his death, which resulted from an affection of the lungs, was not expected, as he had been seriously ill only two days.

Mr. Sonntag was born near Pittsburg, March 2, 1822. His parents moved to Cincinnati when he was a child, and it was in that city that he began his art studies. His work soon attracted attention, and several of his paintings, completed before he was twenty-five years old, secured prominent places in exhibitions. During the fifties he spent some time abroad, studying in Paris and other cities on the Continent. In 1861, soon after his return, he became an Academician.

Mr. Sonntag devoted his attention exclusively to landscape work. Perhaps one of the best-known of his canvases was "A Dream of Italy," which was on exhibition for a long time at what were known as the Dusseldorf Galleries, on Broadway, between Spring and Prince Streets. Before the war he spent much of his time in the South, particularly in Virginia, and reproduced many bits of scenery along the Potomac and Susquehanna Rivers. One of his Potomac River scenes was purchased by the Duke of Buckingham. During recent years he had a Summer home in the White Mountains, and much of the material for his later work was drawn from that locality.

Mr. Sonntag continued his painting until within a few months of his death, although nearly all of his more recent productions have been in water colors. His son, W. Louis Sonntag, Jr., who was also a member of the American Water Color Society, and whose name will be remembered in connection with his work as an illustrator for several periodicals, died about a year ago. Mr. Sonntag leaves a widow and one daughter, who is the wife of William B. Miles, the brewer.

The funeral, which will be private, will take place to-morrow afternoon. The interment will be at Kensico.

ELEVATOR CONDUCTOR A HERO.

Remained at His Post Until Everybody Was Out of Danger.

Albert Lewis, an elevator conductor, was the hero of a fire which occurred yesterday in the Kings County Trust Company's building, at Fulton Street and Court Square, Brooklyn. The flames originated in the cellar, and are believed to have been due to the improper insulation of some of the electric wires.

There were several people in the elevator car when a cloud of smoke swept up through the shaft and half stifled them. Lewis retained his nerve and calmly lowered the car to the main floor, letting his passengers out. Then he went to the cellar and found it ablaze. He afterward made several trips with the elevator to the upper floors, taking all the people in the offices out.

The firemen confined the blaze to the cellar. The damage amounted to about $1,000.

RAPID TRANSIT CONTRACT.

Mr. McDonald Does Not Post His $1,000,000 in Cash, but Mr. Coler Has No Fear He Will Not Qualify.

Although Contractor John B. McDonald did not post $1,000,000 in cash yesterday in accordance with his announcement to Controller Coler last Friday, no doubt was expressed by city and rapid transit officials that he will do so within the next few days, and, in addition, will qualify in the $1,000,000 and $5,000,000 bonds. Mr. Coler said he expects Mr. McDonald will fulfill his agreement within the time limit and that actual work on the tunnel will proceed without unnecessary delay.

Controller Coler, together with Commissioner Rives and Albert B. Boardman of counsel for the Rapid Transit Board, will go to Albany to-day to urge the passage of the suggested amendment to the section of the charter bearing upon the issue of bonds, offered with the idea of forestalling any possible adverse action on the part of the Municipal Assembly. At the meeting of the Municipal Assembly to-day an effort will be made to have both houses pass resolutions pledging the Assembly to vote for the issue of bonds for the construction of the tunnel. As a large majority of the members of the two houses are said to be in favor of the new road, it is expected the resolutions will be passed without opposition.

Corporation Counsel Whalen does not approve of the proposed amendment to be introduced into the Legislature, and has advised Assistant Corporation Counsel Creamer, who has charge of legislation at Albany, to oppose the measure. He said the present law was passed before power was given to the Municipal Assembly to pass on bond issues, and that the law provides that the Rapid Transit Commissioners may from time to time make requisitions on the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and that nothing is specified about the Municipal Assembly. Under these conditions he does not think the Municipal Assembly has any power in the matter.

Arthur C. Hume, who represents the Terminal Railroad and Tunnel Company, said yesterday he will at the next meeting of the Rapid Transit Board lay the plans of his company for tunneling the East and North Rivers before the Commissioners. Mr. Hume said he believes the commission and the company he represents can reach an agreement providing for an ultimate return of the franchise to the city, as Controller Coler has suggested.

Assistant Immigration Commissioner McSweeney, who was quoted last Saturday as saying in effect that the agents of the various steamship lines are already posting abroad news of the big tunnel contract, the idea being to promote a rush of emigrants to this country, said yesterday he was misunderstood, and did not say what was attributed to him.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 22.—Controller Coler will come to Albany to-morrow with a bill relating to the proposed underground tunnel in New York City. One of Tammany's representatives said to-night that Mr. Coler's bill will provide that the issue of bonds for the underground tunnel shall be made in annual installments instead of a single issue of thirty millions, which, it is said, might have a bad effect on the finances of the city.

Another feature of the bill proposes to make the action of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment final, so far as the issue of bonds for the tunnel is concerned. It is said here that the second section of the bill is intended to hurry the work of construction and prevent any possible hold-up on the part of the members of the Municipal Assembly which might be seeking for places for followers from the contractor in charge of the work. Under the present law the Municipal Assembly must pass on all bond issues. Mr. Coler's bill is said to have the approval of the Tammany leaders.

NO ALIEN LABOR ON THE TUNNEL.

Assemblyman Minton Asks that Imported Italians Be Barred.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—Asemblyman Minton of New York offered a resolution prohibiting the employment of Italian cheap labor on the construction work of the proposed new $35,000,000 tunnel for Greater New York. The introducer endeavored to have the rules suspended for action on his resolution, but Mr. McKeown of Kings objected and it went over one week under the rules.

This resolution, as offered, reads:

Whereas, Works of great public improvement entailing vast expenditures of money and affording employment to thousands of men, are now pending in the City of Greater New York, and particularly at this time the construction of the Manhattan and Bronx tunnel alone will necessitate an expenditure of thirty-five millions of dollars and will employ upward of ten thousand men; and,

Whereas, This employment, so eagerly sought for by and necessary to the happiness and the welfare of the unemployed citizen laborers of this city and State is threatened by alien Italian cheap labor; and it being discovered that strenuous efforts are now being made in Italy by steamship companies and others to induce immigration by the allurement of the said improvements; and,

Whereas, An influx of Italian laborers will be productive of distress to them, of enormous disadvantage to our native-born citizens and to our Irish-American and German-American citizens and to such citizens as regulate their lives in accordance with the habits and customs of this country; and,

Whereas, The economic and industrial records of our State demonstrate that Italian cheap labor is demoralizing to organized labor; that our citizens suffer by competition with them, and as a large proportion of the said Italian laborers carry away from this State and Nation to Italy a large amount of the money paid out in wages, to the loss and disadvantage of the State of New York; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives in Congress be, and are hereby, instructed to safeguard the interests of this State from this threatened Italian invasion; and, further, be it

Resolved, That the President of the United States be, and is hereby, requested to cause a rigid enforcement of the emigration laws and all laws affecting the importation of foreign labor at the several ports of entry to this country.

In speaking of his resolutions, Mr. Minton said: "Cables from Italy state that steamship agents are flooding that country with posters to attract laborers to this country. I want to see our own people, our native and naturalized citizens, employed in preference to this labor. Our people are endeavoring to live as American citizens and they should be protected. These Italian laborers herd together in shanties and never assimilate with our people. The tunnel is built in the lands of our people and by the money of our people. It should be built by the work of our people. I am against any measures which will take the work of even one man from our people and give it to an imported Italian."

CARNEGIE AND RAPID TRANSIT.

Mr. McDonald's Contract Said to Have Caused Trouble in the Company.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 22.—Francis T. F. Lovejoy's resignation as Secretary of the Carnegie Steel Company, it was asserted to-day, was caused by a bid on steel work for the New York Rapid Transit $35,000,000 tunnel. Other changes are likely to be made by Andrew Carnegie.

A. R. Peacock, General Sales Agent and First Vice President, it is rumored, is slated to go, and W. C. Temple, it is alleged, is to succeed him. When bids on the steel work in the tunnel were asked for months ago the Carnegie Company gave prices. There was no limit of time for acceptance, it is said, and at that time prices were 33 per cent. lower than now.

Among iron and steel manufacturers today it was rumored that Andrew Carnegie is angry over the giving of this option. It is said that Mr. McDonald, having secured the tunnel contract and having based his estimates on those given him by the Carnegie Steel Company, insists that the contract for the iron and steel be fulfilled.

Reports have been current in this city for several days that John B. McDonald, the contractor for the rapid transit tunnel, was to have the benefit of a favorable contract with the Carnegie Company for iron and steel. Neither Andrew Carnegie nor Mr. McDonald could be seen last evening in regard to the report from Pittsburg that the contract had been productive of trouble in the company.

DAY'S BUSINESS $10,000,000.

American Woolen Company Opens Its Fall Line of Samples.

The American Woolen Company, popularly known as the trust, opened its Fall line of samples to the trade yesterday. As early as 7 A. M. a large number of buyers were on hand.

By 1 o'clock upward of 300 men were in line waiting to place orders, to make sure of early delivery. When the day's sales were footed up, it was found that more than $10,000,000 worth of business had been booked.

FILIPINOS LOSE A TOWN

Americans Drive Insurgents from Taal, in Batangas, Capturing Cannon and Rifles.

MANILA, Jan. 22.—Two companies of the Forty-sixth Infantry, under Major Johnson, and three companies of the Thirty-eighth Infantry, commanded by Major Muir, defeated 800 insurgents at Taal, Province of Batangas, Saturday, taking the town. The United States gunboat Marietta also shelled the place. The insurgents had four cannon, two of which were captured. Two Americans were wounded, and ten insurgent dead were found on the field.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Gen. Otis informs the War Department of recent military operations in the Philippines in the following dispatch:

"Manilla, Jan. 21.

"Major Johnson, commanding battalion Forty-sixth Infantry, Wheaton's brigade, reports from Lemery, 18th and 20th inst. drove enemy through Balayang eastward, morning 18th capturing seventeen rifles, one field piece; few hours later through Calaca, captured four prisoners, four horses and equipments, six rifles, killed three insurgents; advanced toward Lemery that afternoon, captured enemy's outpost, three men, six horses; advanced on Lomery, 5 o'clock P. M., enemy strongly intrenched; sent by navy gunboat to Batangas for assistance when three companies Muir's battalion Thirty-eighth sent to Taal, insurgent headquarters.

"Johnson drove enemy through Lemery on Taal, where he attacked southern portion of city, and Muir northern portion; enemy dispersed, retreating in many directions; Johnson's casualities, one man killed, one seriously and two slightly wounded; four field pieces, and quantity rifles captured. This movement of Johnson's ably conducted and important in results.

"Enemy reported in large force and heavily intrenched at and near Santa Cruz, Laguna de Bay. Schwan swinging his troops on that point, his left at town of Bay, few miles east Calamba, his right consisting of cavalry at City of Tayabas."

PHILIPPINE CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The following list of casualties was received to-day at the War Department from Gen. Otis, under date of Manila, Jan. 21:

Deaths.—Variola, Dec. 28, John Goodling, H, Thirteenth Infantry; Dec. 31, Everett Barker, G; Jan. 13, William B. Sisk, F, Thirty-third Infantry; dysentery, Jan. 12, John C. Bottorff, D, Twenty-third Infantry; Jan. 11, William Brady, H, Ninth Infantry; Jan. 16, James Rose, E, Thirty-fifth Infantry; Jan. 17, William McQuade, Sergeant, G, Third Artillery; chronic diarrhea, Jan. 14, Frank House, F, Fourth Infantry; rupture of aortic aneurism, Jan. 15, George Gatewood, K, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

Wounds in Action.—Jan. 12, Peter Madden, B, Fourth Cavalry; Jan. 13, Charles Singleman, G, Eleventh Cavalry; found in Rio Agno Bautista, Luzon, covered with incised wounds; Jan. 6, Joseph Crispi, musician, A, Seventeenth Infantry; tuberculosis, Jan. 16, Robert Mills, Corporal, E, Eleventh Cavalry; pneumonia, Bert Myers, G, Twenty-ninth Infantry; Jan. 17, Walter Harris, E, Fortieth Infantry; gunshot, accidental, Jan. 12, Clarence Barkla, Corporal, M, Twenty-seventh Infantry.

Missionaries for the Philippines.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—The Methodist Church is about to begin active missionary work in the Philippines under the supervision of Bishop J. H. Thoburn. The first missionaries to be sent to Manila are Miss J. E. Wismer, Miss Mary A. Cody, and Dr. Norton of Ohio and Miss Mostes of Michigan. They will sail on the China on Wednesday, accompanied by Miss E. Anderson, who is going to do missionary work in the Malay archipelago.

Wheeler Leaves Manila To-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The War Department received a cablegram from Gen. Otis to-day stating that Gen. Wheeler will sail from Manila Wednesday on the transport Warren for the United States, by way of Guam and Honolulu.

Plague Statistics from Manila.

MANILA, Jan. 22.—The plague statistics now show a total of fourteen cases and eleven deaths.

CUBAN LAW REFORM.

Judicial System Throughout the Island to be Purged of Abuses.

HAVANA, Jan. 22.—The newly appointed Law Reform Commission will begin work almost immediately. Among the principal innovations will be the establishment of Police Correctional Courts, presided over by salaried Judges. The judicial system throughout the island will be made to lend itself to the speedy handling of cases in order that justice may be obtained without delay. At the same time facility to appeal will be granted.

Severe enactments will be instituted against perjury, the commission being of opinion that a few severe sentences will go a long way toward stopping that crime. Procurators are to be abolished. They are a class of "runners" between the courts and the lawyers, often receiving money from both parties to litigation, and being quite unnecessary.

La Lucha Compliments Gen. Wood.

HAVANA, Jan. 22.—La Lucha says today:

"Gen. Wood is a statesman rather than a soldier. This is exemplified in his latest decree, in which he softens the harsh and abrupt rules of the military regime, and aims to stimulate civil procedure, as well as to avoid any confusion between the military and the civil authorities."

CHANGES IN AN ARMY BOARD.

Secretary Root Reorganizes the Ordnance and Fortifications Board.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Secretary of War Root issued an order to-day almost entirely reorganizing the Board of Ordance and Fortifications, Major Gen. N. A. Miles, who is ex officio Chairman of the board, is the only member of the former board retained. The new members are Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, Chief of Engineers; Brig. Gen. A. R. Buffington, Chief of Ordnance; Col. John I. Rodgers of the Fifth Artillery, and Thomas J. Henderson of Illinois. Mr. Henderson, who is the only civilian on the board, succeeds Thomas Joseph Outhwaite of Ohio.

The military members of the board who have been relieved from further services are Col. Royal T. Frank, formerly of the First Artillery, retired; Capt. Charles B. Wheeler of the Ordnance Department, and Capt. Joseph E. Kuhn, Corps of Engineers.

It is said that there is no special significance in the action of the Secretary in this matter beyond a desire to recognize the supreme importance of the board, which is charged with the duty of protecting our extensive sea coast from foreign attack, and to include in its membership the best military talent possible under existing conditions of the service.

CALLS DURKEE CLAIMS A FRAUD.

Secretary Gage Wires that They Are Without Foundation.

QUINCY, Ill., Jan. 22.—Secretary of the Treasury Gage wired The Quincy Whig today:

"No foundation for alleged Durkee claims."

This was in reply to a query concerning the sale of $12,000 worth of bonds in this city, based on claims of men representing the so-called Durkee heirs, to whom it is asserted is due from the United States $260,000,000 on first mortgage Union Pacific bonds.

A great many of these bonds have been sold throughout the country at par.

GEN. STANTON SERIOUSLY ILL.

Small Hopes for the Recovery of the Fighting Paymaster.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 22.—Brig. Gen. T. H. Stanton, United States Army, retired, formerly Paymaster General of the army, and generally known as the "Fighting Paymaster," is lying dangerously ill at his home in this city. There are small hopes entertained of his recovery. His trouble is a general breaking down of his system, and is complicated by grip. Gen. Stanton is one of the best known and best liked men in the army, having served with distinction throughout the West.

He earned his title of "Fighting Paymaster" by always insisting on being transferred to the line when there was any trouble with the Indians.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

ST. PAUL ROAD WINS.

Gains a Point in Its Controversy with South Dakota.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The United States Supreme Court to-day decided the case of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company against the Railroad Commissioners of the State of South Dakota. The case involved the State law providing a maximum rate for the railroads. The Circuit Court of the United States for the District of South Dakota dismissed the bill, but to-day's opinion reverses this judgment and remands the case, with instructions, to the lower court to investigate the earnings of the road in the State so as to arrive at the equities in the case.

The opinion, written by Justice Brewer, criticised the court below for its summary disposition of the case without a proper investigation of the facts such as the case demanded. The Justice said that the evidence before the court showed that the local operating expenses were much greater than the general operating expenses of the entire system and that they amounted to or exceeded 85 per cent. He also stated that if the local operating expenses were 85 per cent. it was obvious that under the schedule prescribed by the Commissioners there would be nothing left by way of profit or reward to the stockholders.

Seaboard Air Line.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 22.—The new application for an injunction by Thomas F. Ryan against the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and others, which was set for hearing in the United States Circuit Court here to-morrow, was to-day, by Judge Waddill, continued and set for hearing on Friday, Feb. 2. The continuance was on a motion of Ryan's counsel and with the consent of counsel for the defendants.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

Carleton Club was again a winner last night in the tourney of the Inter-Club League of Brooklyn, bowling one of the highest scores of the tournament against Hanover Club. Crescent Club defeated Columbian Club with over 200 pins to spare. Brooklyn Bicycle Club won from Aurora Grata Club. Knickerbocker Field Club got the best of Lincoln Club in a hotly contested series, winning by less than forty pins for six games. Scores:

AT HANOVER CLUB.

Hanover Club.				Carleton Club.			
Lee	122	234	175	Stoner	161	163	142
Helmle	147	162	161	Calder	190	165	138
Ferguson	162	162	166	Lincoln	206	177	117
Tompkins	147	202	149	Weber	125	171	173
Tuttle	181	133	170	Stebbins	165	151	157
Total	759	893	821	Total	847	827	727

AT CARLETON CLUB.

Carleton Club.				Hanover Club.			
Mason	125	148	178	Rose	150	145	126
Meyer	151	170	178	Struse	113	119	178
Clarke	157	124	168	Price	138	137	123
A. S. Pros-key	155	163	230	Kitching	173	194	151
Schwartje	234	193	205	Grosch	158	146	194
Total	872	798	959	Total	734	741	772

Grand totals—Carleton Club, 5,030; Hanover Club, 4,720.

AT COLUMBIAN CLUB.

Columbian Club.				Crescent A. C.			
Corcoran	153	135	181	Beard	186	166	167
Howard	181	157	166	Maguire	168	154	157
Sullivan	113	125	148	Pilkington	152	157	163
Langan	189	175	149	Edwards	171	129	145
Judge	176	164	189	Parkinson	177	161	147
Total	812	756	833	Total	854	767	779

AT CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB.

Crescent A. C.				Columbian.			
Bull	173	160	178	O'Connor	113	176	179
Meserole	160	167	156	Kelley	189	152	168
Doyle	147	230	138	Haggerty	236	119	140
Anderson	152	181	146	Schaefer	152	181	133
Kelsey	180	176	102	Maxwell	142	177	174
Total	812	914	828	Total	832	775	797

Grand totals—Crescent A. C., 5,054; Columbian, Club, 4,805.

AT AURORA GRATA CLUB.

Aurora Grata Club.				Brooklyn B. C.			
Cook	141	138	131	Lewis	159	179	141
Naylor	163	136	171	Ackerson	149	150	145
Gooderson	153	169	165	Urquhart	126	136	132
Page	145	180	159	Kline	130	154	140
Parker	138	150	173	Joslin	143	188	193
Total	738	773	799	Total	707	787	751

AT BROOKLYN BICYCLE CLUB.

Brooklyn B. C.				Aurora Grata.			
Gelhaus	181	136	136	Little	190	166	147
Reiffarth	152	122	117	Tucker	121	118	132
Gardiner	158	170	180	McMullen	119	190	159
Matthews	183	139	233	McElfoy	198	159	167
Worth	144	149	180	Beard	159	114	157
Total	818	716	846	Total	777	747	762

Grand total—Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 4,625; Aurora Grata Club, 4,490.

AT LINCOLN CLUB.

Lincoln Club.				Knickerbocker F. C.			
Higgins	155	204	171	Blossfield	144	150	154
Wicks	157	124	165	Bennett	201	157	149
Allen	133	148	133	Fam	150	150	125
Pomeroy	125	202	136	Holmes, Sr.	136	155	161
Stoutenbu'h.	169	226	96	Holmes, Jr.	158	172	163
Total	739	904	701	Total	789	784	753

AT KNICKERBOCKER FIELD CLUB.

Knickerbocker F. C.				Lincoln Club.			
Walton	170	184	158	Olmstead	190	203	153
Silleck	151	165	159	Holdridge	126	185	187
Fishbeck	160	165	147	Rossen	143	123	116
Halstead	139	151	155	Young	149	140	168
Boocock	134	157	151	Steinbugler.	156	140	125
Total	763	822	709	Total	764	791	749

Grand total—Knickerbocker Field Club, 4,680; Lincoln Club, 4,648.

The Orientals, by winning two games in the Columbia League last night, won the championship with a record of twenty victories and one defeat. Before the series began last night the Corinthians and Orientals were tied for first place. In the first game the Corinthians defeated the Audubons easily, and in the second game the Orientals also found the Audubons easy to defeat. Then came the game between the leaders for the championship. The game was close throughout, the Orientals winning by 34 pins. Their victory was practically due to the splendid bowling of Rothermel. He made a score of 236 on seven strikes and three spares. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Corinthian—S. Walter, 101; Baker, 164; Mulford, 185; Holden, 175; Schaeffer, 217. Total, 932.
Audubon—Springer, 134; Adair, 104; Apt, 114; Petrie, 143; Brand, 151. Total, 646.

SECOND GAME.

Oriental—Mitchell, 178; Lehnert, 136; Vogel, 161; Rothermel, 195; Gilhaus 202. Total, 872.
Audubon—Springer, 145; Adair, 148; Apt, 135; Petrie, 141; Brand, 146. Total, 715.

THIRD GAME.

Oriental—Mitchell, 169; Lehnert, 156; Vogel, 186; Rothermel, 236; Gilhaus, 189. Total, 936.
Corinthian—S. Walter, 186; Baker, 153; Mulford, 162; Holden, 202; Schaeffer, 199. Total, 902.

The Orchards easily outplayed the Bronxdale and Borough teams in the North Side National League last night. The Bronxdale team won from he Boroughs. Wilckens of the Orchards made the best individual showing. He made an average of 194 for two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Orchard—Ochs, 164; Lankanau, 177; Steffens, 194; Schroeder, 170; Wilckens, 211. Total, 916.
Borough—Carstens, 176; McIntosh, 124; Grau, 99; Spellman, 164; Bruno, 149. Total, 712.

SECOND GAME.

Bronxdale—Ferber, 162; H. Hiers, 152; Mahoney, 171; E. Hiers, 145; Balz, 157. Total, 787.
Borough—Carstens, 181; Gorman, 116; Grau, 102; Spellman, 177; Bruno, 126. Total, 723.

THIRD GAME.

Orchard—Ochs, 176; Lankanau, 129; Steffens, 180; Schroeder, 148; Wilckens, 178. Total, 811.
Bronxdale—Ferber, 126; H. Hiers, 119; Mahoney, 166; E. Hiers, 117; Balz, 141. Total, 669.

The Morningsides turned out a score of 981 in their game with the Riverdales in the American National tourney last night. Doncourt's score of 251 in this game is the second best score of the tourney. The Morningsides also defeated the South Paw team of Brooklyn by a score of 900 to 889. The South Paws won their game with the Riverdales by nearly 300 pins. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

South Paw—Martin, 169; Medicus, 166; Rendell, 209; Bierschenk, 177; Jenkins, 214. Total, 935.
Riverdale—Brodbeck 185; Graef, 179; Merten, 142; E. Ebling, 138. Total, 644.

SECOND GAME.

Morningside—Clinch, 193; Demmler, 194; Doncourt, 251; Eiche, 153; Klingelhoffer, 190. Total, 981.
Riverdale—Merten, 165; Graef, 137; Brodbeck, 148, E. Ebling, 183. Total, 643.

THIRD GAME.

Morningside—Clinch, 171; Demmler, 210; Doncourt, 182; Eiche, 149; Klingelhoffer, 188. Total, 900.
South Paw—Martin, 193; Medicus, 183; Rendell, 175; Bierschenk, 163; Jenkins, 175. Total, 889.

The Defendam Council failed to send a team to bowl in the Royal Arcanum League at the Tennis Club alleys last night and forfeited its games with the Our Council second team and New York Council second team. Yonkers Council won its games with the Our No. 2 team. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Our No. 2—Milne, 139; Wedderoth, 138; Loughery, 116; Schiff, 171; Dent, 176. Total, 740.
Defendam—Forfeited.

SECOND GAME.

New York No. 2—Schroeder, 165; Gay, 85; Crookston, 115; May, 197; Snover, 165. Total, 727.
Defendam—Forfeited.

THIRD GAME.

Yonkers—Barnes, 189; Brewer, 149; C. R. Lawrence, 131; Hunt, 169; A. O. Lawrence, 132. Total, 770.
Our No. 2—Wragge, 140; Wenderoth, 115; Loughery, 99; Schiff, 156; Dent, 169. Total, 670.

In Section No. 2 of the United Bowling Clubs' tournament at the Arcade alleys last night the Accident Club won two games, defeating the Glendales and Defenders. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Accident—Walter, 130; Elter, 146; Acker, 135; Hoch, 169; Brann, 149. Total, 729.
Glendale—Laine, 121; Kreter, 107; Lehr, 127; Stutterheim, 155; Schneider, 178. Total, 687.

SECOND GAME.

Glendale—Laine, 160; Kreter, 168; Lehr, 128; Stutterheim, 1.2; Schneider, 193. Total, 781.
Defender—Fleckenstein, 139; Rosenfeld, 165; Hadeler, 143; Goetz, 134; Meier, 177. Total, 758.

THIRD GAME.

Accident—Walter, 194; Elter, 166; Acker, 169; Hoch, 145; Brann, 147. Total, 821.
Defender—Fleckenstein, 163; Rosenfeld, 111; Hadeler, 131; Goetz, 158; Meier, 173. Total, 736.

The Belvidere Club scored a double victory in the Harlem League last night, and if it wins its two remaining games there will be a tie among the Washington, Knickerbocker, and Belvidere Clubs for first prize. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Belvidere—Hotaling, 179; Newkirk, 182; Rehbein, 159; Lockwood, 157; Helles, 223. Total, 906.
Boulevard—Dumble, 178; Howard, 153; Darrell, 144; Wenderer, 172; Vetter, 169. Total, 816.

SECOND GAME.

Lotus—Warmuth, 150; Heath, 180; Sieburg, 150; Rehm, 215; W. Joseph, 203. Total, 898.
Boulevard—Dumble, 169; Howard, 179; Darrell, 174; Wenderer, 179; Vetter, 171. Total, 872.

THIRD GAME.

Belvidere—Hotaling, 155; Newkirk, 152; Rehbein, 190; Lockwood, 166; Hellen, 180. Total, 873.
Lotus—Warmuth, 150; Heath, 184; Sieburg, 148; Rehm, 150; W. Joseph, 181. Total, 813.

The fine work of A. E. Smith of Gilbert Council in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament enabled Gilbert Council to win both its games at Trainor's alleys. De Forest Council also won. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

De Forest Council—Arps, 179; Kruse, 159; Waldenberg, 114; Cadieu, 157; Maas, 168. Total, 777.
Gramercy Council—Andrews, 130; Hallowell, 136; Christman, 116; Harper, 179; Schmidt, 146. Total, 707.

SECOND GAME.

Gilbert Council—Smith, 210; Fuller, 179; Hager, 182; Bierds, 186; Van Tassel, 163. Total, 920.
Gramercy Council—Andrews, 150; Hallowell, 192; Christman, 167; Harper, 111; Schmidt, 121. Total, 741.

THIRD GAME.

Gilbert Council—Smith, 193; Fuller, 148; Hager, 180; Bierds, 169; Van Tassel, 182. Total, 872.
De Forest Council—Arps, 158; Kruse, 167; Waldenberg, 141; Cadieu, 159; Maas, 169. Total, 794.

De Long Council added two more to its list of victories last night in the Royal Arcanum sub-tournament by defeating both J. F. Price and Philadelphos Councils. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

De Long Council—Rosner, 123; Coolidge, 101; Hodgson, 150; James, 144; Healy, 149. Total, 667.
J. F. Price Council—Traver, 137; Lorentz, 184; Campman, 120; Stewart, 79; Serenbets, 138. Total, 658.

SECOND GAME.

Philadelphos Council—Lynch, 154; Brown, 135; Kolyer, 148; Clark, 109; Alexander, 126. Total, 672.
J. F. Price Council—Traver, 122; Lorentz, 149; Campman, 126; Ostreicher, 141; Serenbetz, 115. Total, 653.

THIRD GAME.

Philadelphos Council—Lynch, 118; Brown, 137; Kolyer, 163; Clark, 135; Alexander, 167. Total, 720.
De Long Council—Rosner, 176; Coolidge, 183; Hodgson, 125; James, 104; Healy, 168. Total, 756.

The opening series in Section No. 1 of the United Bowling Clubs' tournament were decided at the Germania alleys last night. The Fidelias won two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Fidelia—Kibbel, 165; Heespers, 111; Koster, 179; Foege, 185; S. Timm, 190. Total, 830.
Oriental—Schneider, 119; Krevenburg, 161; Oest, 136; Forsyth, 142; Stumpfel, 173. Total, 731.

SECOND GAME.

Woodland—A. Stahl, Jr., 145; Schwartz, 97; Hotz, 137; Dursch, 157; Dittrich, 129. Total, 665.
Oriental—Schneider, 132; Krevenburg, 154; Oest, 118; Forsyth, 151; Stumpfel, 131. Total, 686.

THIRD GAME.

Fidelia—Kibbel, 161; Heespers, 134; Koster, 144; Foege, 163; S. Timm, 200. Total, 804.
Woodland—A. Stahl, Jr., 130; Schwartz, 132; Hotz, 108; Dittrich, 155; Dursch, 120. Total, 845.

Three games of the Brooklyn Arlington National Bowling Tournament were played last night at Arlington Hall. None of the scores was so high as to affect the lead which the Imperial team holds in the tournament. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Monarch No. 2—Martin, 158; Fox, 187; Baxter, 129; Kramer, 150; Hasenzahl, 167. Total, 741.
Arlington—Harloe, 200; Addicks, 172; McAuliffe, 148; Harms, 145; Kelly, 156. Total, 821.

SECOND GAME.

Chauncey—Klie, 185; Brady, 154; Fels, 204; Mertz, 141; Buckholtz, 129. Total, 873.
Monarch No. 2—Martin, 184; Fox, 199; Baxter, 129; Kramer, 159; Hasenzahl, 139. Total,

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $5,500,000
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,300,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000 Surplus, $1,500,000.

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G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS,
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general Banking Business.
Interest allowed on deposits.
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Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
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52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
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STOCKS, BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION OF
Duluth, Missabe, & Northern Railway Co.
First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1893.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Seventy-five (75) of the First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Company were this day drawn for redemption in accordance with the requirements of Article Five of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

1256	1514	1933	2413	2951	3274
1263	1516	1946	2440	2953	3301
1272	1645	1950	2463	2972	3405
1312	1674	1989	2489	3015	3432
1355	1769	2037	2525	3017	3437
1347	1725	2068	2577	3054	3447
1379	1745	2097	2585	3089	3466
1414	1828	2156	2592	3102	3485
1432	1833	2225	2599	3167	3486
1433	1850	2329	2601	3174	3489
1494	1885	2330	2656	3187	
1498	1904	2336	2674	3215	
1501	1911	2361	2751	3269	

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases February 21, 1900, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice-President.
New York, January 22d, 1900.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the seventy-five bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.
FRED. C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
E. V. CARY,
of Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York County.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds will be paid at this office on or after the 2d of February, 1900, at 105 per centum and interest, say $1,055.17 per bond.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice-President.

FINANCIAL.

International Zinc Co., Ltd.
SHARES ADVANCE JAN. 25TH TO 85c.

Purchasers at present price,
75c. Per Share,
secure 16% on their investment and the regular monthly dividend, payable Feb. 1st to all shareholders of record Jan. 25th.

Applications for stock at 75c. per share must bear date not later than Thursday, Jan. 25th, 1900.

Such applications, accompanied by remittance, will be received at either of the following offices of the fiscal agents,

JOSHUA BROWN & CO., Bankers,
89 State St., Boston.
45 and 47 Wall St., New York.
421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
409 The Rookery, Chicago.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
CAPITAL . $2,500,000
SURPLUS . $2,500,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances,
subject to cheque through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar and Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
Is a legal depository for Court and Trust Funds.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
Special attention given to the management of real estate and the collection and remittance of rents.
Carefully selected securities for investment always on hand.
Transacts a General Banking Business.
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WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary.
THOMAS C. CLARKE, Jr., Asst. Sec'y.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer.
W. HUNT HALL, Asst. Treasurer.
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WILLIAM BARBOUR,	ANSON R. FLOWER,
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MYRON T. HERRICK,	C. C. HUDSON,
CHAS. F. CUTLER,	S. C. T. DODD,
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JOEL F. FREEMAN.	FRANK JAY GOULD.

MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY.
WALL STREET, Corner NASSAU, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, - $1,500,000
OFFICERS.
JOHN I. WATERBURY, President.
JOHN KEAN, AMOS T. FRENCH, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES H. SMITH, Secretary.
W. NORTH DUANE, Treasurer.

Bankers' Trust Co. of N. Y.
10 WALL STREET.
Capital & Surplus, $3,000,000.
OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
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Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.

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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

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PROPOSALS FOR
$5,568,483.90
OF
3½% Corporate Stock
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Exempt from all Taxation in the State of New York, except for State Purposes.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED, BY CHAPTER 65 OF THE LAWS OF 1889, TO INVEST IN THIS STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, until
Tuesday, the 23d Day of January, 1900,
at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or a part of the following-described Registered Stock of the City of New York, bearing interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum, to wit:

$2,000,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE. Principal payable November 1, 1940.	$368,483 90	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR HIGH SCHOOLS AND SITES THEREFOR. Principal payable November 1, 1940.
[illegible] 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR A NEW HALL OF RECORDS. Principal payable November 1, 1940.	300,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR CONSTRUCTING A PUBLIC DRIVEWAY ALONG THE HARLEM RIVER. Principal payable November 1, 1940.
300,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR SCHOOL-HOUSES AND SITES THEREFOR. Principal payable November 1, 1940.		
500,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR SCHOOL-HOUSES AND SITES THEREFOR IN THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN. Principal payable November 1, 1940.	1,650,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE NEW AQUEDUCT. Principal payable October 1, 1919.

A Deposit of TWO PER CENT. (in money or certified check on a National or State Bank in the City of New York) required.
For fuller information, see CITY RECORD. Copies to be procured at No. 2 City Hall.
BIRD S. COLER, Comptroller,
THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
JANUARY 9, 1900.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
CAPITAL . $2,500,000
SURPLUS . $2,500,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances,
subject to cheque through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar and Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
Is a legal depository for Court and Trust Funds.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
Special attention given to the management of real estate and the collection and remittance of rents.
Carefully selected securities for investment always on hand.
Transacts a General Banking Business.
OFFICERS:
ASHBEL P. FITCH, President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary.
THOMAS C. CLARKE, Jr., Asst. Sec'y.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer.
W. HUNT HALL, Asst. Treasurer.
DIRECTORS:

ASHBEL P. FITCH,	WILLIAM E. SPIER,
WILLIAM BARBOUR,	ANSON R. FLOWER,
HENRY S. MANNING,	HENRY S. REDMOND,
SAMUEL A. MAXWELL,	JOHN B. HEGEMAN,
MYRON T. HERRICK,	C. C. HUDSON,
CHAS. F. CUTLER,	S. C. T. DODD,
EMERSON McMILLIN,	WILLARD BROWN,
H. O. HAVEMEYER,	PHILIP LEHMAN,
JAMES M. DONALD,	EDWARD P. CRAGIN,
GEORGE CROCKER,	GEO. BLUMENTHAL,
J. WILLIAM CLARK,	EDWARD C. SCHAEFER,
JOEL F. FREEMAN.	FRANK JAY GOULD.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer,
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 24th, 1900,
At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of the Central Trust Co., Executor.)
112 shs. Central Fire Works Co. Pfd.
9 shs. Lawyers' Mtge. Insurance Co.
$500. Montauk Club, B'klyn, 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bond.
69 shs. Bedford Riding Academy.
500 shs. Camden Land Co. of Maine.
32 shs. Thomas A. Edison Polyform Co.
10 shs. Brooklyn Turkish Bath Co.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
(By order of Executors.)
100 shs. Gansevoort Bank.
5 shs. 12th Ward Bank.
50 shs. State Trust Co.
(By order of Administratrix.)
10 shs. Dobbs Ferry Bank.
50 shs. Bemis Car Box Co.
400 shs. American Automatic Tool Co.
(For Account of Whom it may Concern.)
16 shs. Woodcliff Land Improvement Co.
50 shs. City Trust Co.
150 shs. North American Trust Co.
6 shs. Importers' and Traders' Nat'l Bank.
5 shs. National Park Bank.
25 shs. Bank of Manhattan Co.
15 shs. State Trust Co.
5 shs. National Union Bank.
34 shs. American Exchange Nat'l Bank.
38 shs. Phenix National Bank.
32 shs. Yellow Pine Pfd.
$200 New York Athletic Club 6 p. c. Bds., 1903.
$200 New York Athletic Club 2d 5 p. c. Bds., 1910.
15 shs. Metropolitan Plate Glass Ins. Co.
100 shs. Troy Steel Co. (typ'd.)
12 shs. Bank of Metropolis.
14 shs. Merchants' Nat'l Bank.
7 shs. Bank of America.
60 shs. North American Trust Co.
2 shs. New York Life Ins. and Trust Co.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
10 shs. State Trust Co.
40 shs. Merchants' Nat'l Bank.
50 shs. Westchester Trust Co.
$18,000 Vicks., Shrev. & Pacific R. R. 1st assenting 6 p. c. Bds., 1920.
$2,000 Peo., Dec. & Evans. R. R. 2d 5 p. c. bds., 1926.
$26,000 Sav., Fla. & West. R. R. 1st 6 p. c. bds., 1934.
$7,500 Brooklyn City R. R. 1st consld. 5 p. c. Bds., 1941.
50 shs. Mechanics' Bank of B'klyn.
5 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
35 shs. Importers' and Traders' Nat'l Bank.
25 shs. National Park Bank.
40 shs. Bank of America.
65 shs. American Surety Co
10 shs. National Union Bank.
25 shs. North American Trust Co.
50 shs. Standard Coal & Iron Co.
20 shs. Morning Star Consld. Mining Co.
250 shs. Armstrong Real Estate & Impt. Co.
97½ shs. Empire State Phosphate Co.
200 shs. San Diego Land & Town Co., pfd.
500 shs. San Diego Land & Town Co., common.
500 shs. Denver Union Water Co., pfd.
50 shs. Forest Hotel Co., Lakewood, N. J.
81 shs. International Express Co.
25 shs. State Trust Co.
10 shs. Hanover Nat'l Bank.
32 shs. Nat'l Park Bank.
100 shs. North American Trust Co.
25 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.
3 shs. American Exchange Nat'l Bank.
20 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
8 shs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.
5 shs. Lawyers' Mtge. Ins. Co.
100 shs. Bankers' Trust Co.
7 shs. Madison (Wis.) Gas and Elec. Co.
$11,000 Washington Trac. and Elec. Co. Coll. Trust 4½ p. c. Bds., 1949.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
50 shs. Trust Co. of America.
500 shs. Yellow Pine Co., common (Hypd.)
40 shs. State Trust Co.
50 shs. Celluloid Co.
6 shs. Nat'l Park Bank.
70 shs. Empire Steel and Iron Co., Pfd.
70 shs. Empire Steel and Iron Co., common.
$2,000 Lotos Club 2d Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1904.
5 shs. United States Trust Co.
10 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
5 shs. State Trust Co.
10 shs. Leather Manfr's Nat'l Bank.
15 shs. Home Insurance Co.
300 shs. Jos. Ladue Gold Mining & Devl'p Co., Pfd.
4 shs. Phenix Insurance Co. of B'klyn.
50 shs. Butchers' & Drovers' Bank.
25 shs. State Trust Co.
100 shs. Gray National Telautograph Co.
15 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, Jan. 23, 1900,
AT 12:30 P. M.
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
3 shares Continental National Bank of New York, $100 each.
10 shares National Broadway Bank, $25 each.
51 shares Gerbereux Flynn Company, $100 each, (hypothecated.)
45 shares Gerebereux Flynn Company, $100 each, (hypothecated.)
18 shares Gerbereux Flynn Company, $100 each, (hypothecated.)
$191,000 Tidal Oil Co. 1st mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, June, 1897, coupons attached, (hypothecated.)
$19,000 Tidal Oil Co. 1st mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, Dec., 1898, coupons attached, (hypothecated.)
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

Office of the Consolidation Coal Company,
44 South Street, Baltimore, Maryland,
January 16th, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Two Dollars per share on the Capital Stock, payable at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York, on and after February 1st, 1900. Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. January 25th, 1900, and reopen at 10 A. M. February 2d, 1900.
T. K. STUART, Secretary.

AT 12 M.
On Monday, January the eighth, 1900, the following Mobile City Bonds, issued 1881, were drawn for retirement, viz.:
Nos. 3523, 3659, 3730, 3781, 3802, 3913, and 3942.
Holders of these bonds will take notice that on and after the first of February, 1900, these bonds will be paid in full with one month's interest, upon presentation, by the First National Bank, Mobile, Ala., and will not bear interest after said date.
CHAS. D. WILLOUGHBY,
Cashier First National Bank, Mobile, Ala.

DIVIDENDS.

AMERICAN CAR & FOUNDRY CO.
St. Louis, Mo., January 2, 1900.
Preferred Capital Stock Dividend No. 3.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, it was resolved that a dividend of 1¾ PER CENT. on the preferred capital stock of the company be declared and paid on Thursday, Feb. 1st, 1900, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York City, to stockholders of record at the close of business Wed., Jan. 10, 1900. Transfer books will close Jan. 10, 1900, and reopen Sat., Feb. 3, 1900. WILLIAM McMILLAN, Treasurer.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.
37 & 39 Liberty St. and 44½ & 46 Maiden Lane.
NEW YORK, Jan. 10, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent., and an extra dividend of One-Half Per Cent, payable at the company's offices on Feb. 1, 1900. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, Jan. 13, and reopened Friday, Feb. 2.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Jan. 22, 1900.
The coupons due Feb. 1st, 1900, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Co., and the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City. J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

Pittsburg, Shawmut & Northern Railroad Company
First Mortgage 5% Bonds.
Coupons due February 1st, 1900, from the abovementioned bonds will be paid at maturity on presentation at the office of Henry Marquand & Co., 160 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Standard Rope and Twine Company
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
COUPONS DUE FEBRUARY 1st on the above will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Manhattan Trust Company, Wall and Nassau Streets, New York City.
JOSEPH G. TAYLOR, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
Mills Building, New York, Dec. 13, 1899.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there were declared from the net earnings of the company a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. on said common stock, both to be paid Feb. 5, 1900, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Jan. 11, 1900.
For the purpose of such dividends the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on Jan. 11, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on Jan. 23, 1900.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, Dec. 13, 1899.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Common Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on Jan. 11, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Jan. 23, 1900.
On Feb. 5, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividends, aggregating two per cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

The H. B. Claflin Company,
Corner of Church and Worth Sts., New York City.
January 22, 1900.
The quarterly interest on the preferred stocks will be paid February 1st.
Transfer books for the Preferred stocks only will be closed at 3 P. M. January 24 and reopened at 10 A. M. February 2d, 1900.
D. N. FORCE, Treasurer.

Office of Phenix Insurance Company,
Brooklyn, N. Y., January 22, 1900.
57TH DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared the semi-annual dividend of five per cent., (5%,) payable on demand, at their branch office, No. 47 Cedar Street, New York City, to stockholders of record on this date.
WM. A. WRIGHT, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Election Notice.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.,
New York, January 13, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company will be held in the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held in the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, January 30, 1900, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

Election Notice.
The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.,
New York, January 13, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held in the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held in the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1900, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Annual Meetings of the registered holders of the General Mortgage Bonds of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, pursuant to the General Mortgage of May 15, 1888, and of the holders of the Preferred Income and Sinking Fund Debentures of said Company, pursuant to the Deed of Trust of May 1, 1879, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 11 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, February 7, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, and 2 o'clock P. M., respectively. The Voting Register of the said General Mortgage Bonds and the Transfer Books of the said Debentures will close at 3 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, January 31, 1900, and reopen on Friday, February 23, 1900.
HY. TACON, Secretary.
Mobile, Ala., January 20, 1900.

Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company will be held on the thirteenth day of February, 1900, at Two o'clock, at the registered office of the company, No. 60 Grand Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and receiving and acting upon the reports of the officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
In accordance with the laws of the State of New Jersey, only stockholders of record on the twenty-third day of January are entitled to vote at this meeting. W. A. TOWNER, Secretary.
Dated Jan. 15, 1900.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE FIGGE Slaughtering Company, Limited.—Pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Company, notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Figge Slaughtering Company, Limited, is called and will be held at Numbers 631 to 635 West Fortieth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the seventh day of February, 1900, at half past four o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that the said Company be forthwith dissolved.
Dated January 4th, 1900.
CHAS. HUTWELKER, Secy.

Peoria & Eastern Railway Co.
Stockholders' Meeting.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Peoria & Eastern Railway Co. for the election of Directors, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at Danville, Illinois, on Wednesday, February 14th, 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M.
The stock transfer books will close February 1st, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. February 15th, 1900.
J. C. DAVIE, Secretary.

THE PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE CO.
(of Chicago).
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Peoples Gas Light and Coke Company will be held at the office of the Company in Chicago, Adams Street and Michigan Avenue, on Saturday, February 10, 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will close, in New York, in accordance with the by-laws, at 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday, January 19th, and will reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Tuesday, February 13th, 1900.
C. K. G. BILLINGS, President.

New York, January 23d, 1900.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the LAFLIN & RAND POWDER COMPANY will be held at No. 99 Cedar Street, New York City, on TUESDAY, February 13th, 1900, at 2:30 o'clock P. M. for the election of Trustees of the company for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before them. A. W. HIGGINS, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, February 1st, at 19 West 44th St., at 8 o'clock P. M. DAVID PETTIGREW, Secretary.

ACTION TO ANNUL A TRANSFER.

Defendants Are ex-Gov. Waller of Connecticut and Alfred R. Page.
The trial was begun yesterday in the Supreme Court, Special Term, Part VI., before Justice Bischoff, of the action brought by Joseph W. Pullar, through his attorneys, Benjamin & Loeser, for the annulment of a contract by which he transferred property valued at $50,000 to ex-Gov. Thomas M. Waller of Connecticut and Alfred R. Page, at the Imperial Hotel, on the night of Oct. 14, 1897. It is alleged by the complainant that he was incompetent from the excessive use of stimulants at the time the transfer was made; that the defendants knew it, and that they threatened him with prosecution for alleged bigamy if he failed to sign the papers. He had inherited the property from a woman whom he had married several years before, although at the time he had, it is said, a wife living, from whom he had never been divorced. A peculiar feature of the case is that he is now living with the latter woman at 162 West Ninety-sixth Street, and she sat by his side in one corner of the courtroom during the proceedings yesterday.
The entire day was taken up with the examination of James T. Farrell of Hartford, a relative of the dead woman, who was present at the signing of the contract. He confirmed Gov. Waller's published statement that Pullar seemed in the full possession of his faculties and that he had taken only one glass of beer during the conference, although he took more with the rest of the party after the papers had been signed. Mr. Farrell testified that, although he had frequently met Pullar and had known him to drink beer and whisky, he had only seen him intoxicated once. He said that the real Mrs. Pullar had called upon him in Hartford and had urged him to prosecute her husband for his alleged bigamy, but Mr. Farrell said that neither before nor after the signing of the contract had any of the heirs considered such a step, though they had decided that if a compromise could not be effected that they would try to break the will leaving so much property to Pullar, on the ground that the woman had made it not knowing he was married to another at the time. The case will be continued to-day.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks firm.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 22	260,253
To date this year	7,360,285
Corresponding date last year	16,715,606

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 22	$3,175,100
To date this year	$33,657,000
Corresponding date last year	$104,695,540

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@4 per cent.; at three months, 4@4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy. pf..	½	Cont. Tob. pf.	1½
American Ice	1½	Glucose Sugar	1¾
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1¼	Int. Paper pf.	½
Am. Dist. Tel.	2½	Manhattan	½
Am. Linseed pf.	1	Met. Street Ry.	1½
Am. Malt pf.	1	Nat. Biscuit	1½
Am. Spirits	½	N. Y. Air Brake	4
Am. Sugar Ref.	⅝	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	3⅝
Am. Sugar R. pf.	3½	Norf. & West. pf.	⅝
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	½	Ontario Mining	½
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	½	Peop. Gas Chi.	1
Am. Tobacco	⅝	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Ann Arbor pf.	1	Rep. Steel	½
Brook. Rap. Tr.	2	Rep. Steel pf.	2
Canada South	⅞	St. L. Southwest pf.	1½
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	Third Ave.	4
Chi. Term. T. pf.	2¼	U. S. Leather	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	¾	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
Clev., Lor. & W.	1½		
Cont. Tobacco	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Tin Plate	⅝	Gen. Electric	1
Chi. Gt. West pf. B.	½	Nat. Steel pf.	½
Chi. Gt. West pf B.	½	Pressed Steel Car	½
Des M. & Ft. D.	½		

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Dock & Imp. 5s.	1	Iowa Cent. 1st	1½
Brook. Union El. 1st.	1¼	Kana. & Mich. 4s	2
Cent. of N. J. gen.	1	Lacledе Gas 1st.	1
C. & N. W. g. 7s rest	1¼	N. Y., Sus. & W. gen.	3
C., L. & W. 1st	1	Tenn., C. & I. De. 6s	1
Erie 1st con. 7s	2		

Bonds Declined.

Det. City Gas 5s	1½	N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. purchase money 4s	1½
W., D. M. Div. 4s	1		

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Though yesterday's stock market was dull, it was strong. All day long the speculators waited for South African news, counting confidently upon reports of British victories, and advices which came from financial authorities in London encouraged optimism, though of tangible foundation for British success nothing was actually provided. Some buying of our stocks for foreign account was in evidence, though not in large volume.

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In banking circles improved sentiment rules, there being now anticipation of continuing ease in funds for some time to come. This pertains not to call loans merely, but also to arrangements for accommodation on time. The only qualifying element in the money market situation is shown in the disposition of the banks to make closer scrutiny of collateral, trust stocks being under suspicion.

According to New York bankers it is not here merely that too much assistance has been provided for trust stock flotation, it being pointed out that at practically every financial centre of the country there have been collateral uses made of raw industrial issues. This is said to be especially true as to banks in some parts of New England and in Pennsylvania and Illinois. It is not so much that loans have been made on trust stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange, or even dealt in on the Wall Street curb, as it is that local securities at Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Chicago, Boston, and Providence have been largely accepted for collateral. In out-of-town cities the matter of the value of collateral figures less in banking estimates than the character of the borrower who signs the obligation; and to this rule are more or less attributed those congestive evidences which have recently been showing in out-of-town Exchanges.

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The coming of Candidate Bryan to New York does not this time disturb Wall Street. Four years ago his advent threatened almost a panic. Now it figures among the lighter jest in Stock Exchange flippancy. Free silver at present protrudes no thorns, and market values are not at all in a shiver over impending 16 to 1 oratory. Politics is not among the current disturbances of Wall Street sentiment.

DEALING IN LEATHER.

The dealing in Leather common yesterday was on a larger scale than for some days past, the tape at one time within less than five minutes recording sales approximating 10,000 shares at prices ranging from 17¾ to 18⅜. It looked as if the bears were endeavoring to break the price by offering the stock in big blocks, but if that was the purpose it failed, for the price held consistently firm, all the stock offered was readily bought, and the close marked a net gain of ⅝ points.

Insiders continue to insist that the Rockefeller and other strong interests will have representation on the Board of Directors and in the direct management of the company when reorganization is effected.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit was heavily traded in yesterday, and at one time the quotation touched as high as 73, with the close at 72⅝. During the day the Street was flooded with the oft-heard stories that Vanderbilt and other substantial interests would have representation on the Directorate at the annual meeting this week. No official verification of these reports could be obtained, present Directors contenting themselves with mysterious looks and knowing smiles, and saying merely that time would tell whether there was much or little in the rumors.

TALKING OF A DIVIDEND.

In relation to the affairs of Norfolk and Western, a dispatch from Philadelphia was put out on the Street yesterday to the effect that it was "generally understood that the Directors of the company will meet some time this month and declare the regular semi-annual dividend on the preferred stock." As a matter of fact, the regular meeting should not be held until about Feb. 10, but it is now intimated that the declaration of the semi-annual dividend may be anticipated by several weeks.

SUGAR'S FRACTIONAL ADVANCE.

Though there was more or less activity in Sugar Trust stock yesterday, the variations in the quotations were inconsequential, the net change for the day marking only a fractional gain. There was no news in respect to the property, and the dealing in the stock was practically confined to traders.

ASSURE LARGER PROFITS.

The steel stocks were strong yesterday, not only in sympathy with the rest of the market, but because of the good trade outlook and the knowledge that most of the companies, having gotten off their old contracts, made when prices were lower, are now working on the new contracts which assure considerably larger profits.

BULL POOL AGAIN BUYS.

The bull pool which, for the last few days has been operating in Missouri Pacific, continued its buying yesterday, with the result that the stock showed sustained strength. It is said a short interest of the stock at 44 was covered. As on previous days, other Gould stocks were favorably affected by the buying.

INSIDE SUPPORT.

Stock Exchange houses, supposed to be acting for inside interests, were yesterday heavy buyers of Southern Pacific shares; and the Street hears that the upward movement in the stock which, for some time, has been contemplated, is now to be begun.

MORE BOND BUYING.

There was a continued demand for bonds yesterday, especialy of good railroad bonds, and quotations were generally better. This bond demand has helped the general tone of the market, which yesterday was substantially stronger, and has caused investment buying of established dividend-paying securities.

LONDON AGAIN A SELLER.

In spite of the fact that the news from South Africa was generally of a hopeful kind, London yesterday was a seller rather than a buyer. It is said that this selling may be expected now for some time, the London market real

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the market for outside securities yesterday was scarcely more active than on the days of last week, when total transactions aggregated so small an amount. There was, however, somewhat greater strength than marked the opening of the previous week, and here and there appeared buying of an excellent character that seemed to indicate favorable developments in particular issues, which may later be extended to the general list. Standard Oil continued to show significant strength, and some other issues also were in good demand, with no disposition shown to let stocks go at figures which have been brought to a fairly low level by the last two weeks of extreme dullness, accompanied by intermittent selling. Though some of the changes for the day were on the side of net losses, a larger number were found among advances, some of which were substantial.

STANDARD OIL was traded in to the extent of nearly 500 shares, the greater part of which changed hands in large lots. Buying of the stock was of the same character as has marked the trading in this issue for a number of weeks past, and it is reliably stated that practically all the stock bought recently has found its way to the hands of persons very closely connected with the company. Reports of private sales of the stock are had which indicate that insiders are anxious to procure the stock and in some cases round lots, of as much as 100 shares, have been taken considerably above the quoted market. About half of the stock that sold yesterday changed hands at 500. This is record price for the stock, as it is equivalent to something like 502¾ for the old stock. Nothing of a very definite character has yet been heard explaining this notable strength, but the character of the buying is looked upon as very significant, and it seems to be generally believed that there will shortly be an extra distribution of some kind on the stock of sufficient importance to lead to a very considerable increase over the present price. Very large advances are freely predicted in some quarters, while, on the other hand, a disposition is shown to sell the stock on account of the very large advance it has recently enjoyed. It is reported that much of the stock that has changed hands recently has been sold by persons who held the stock at very low figures. On account of most of the trading yesterday being in large lots, the stock did not fluctuate much, the highest sale of the day being made at 500 and the closing bid being 499, a net gain of 1 point.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA advanced sharply on relatively few sales, and ended the day with a considerable net gain in both the common and preferred stocks. Sales in the latter were made as high as 23½, and it closed at 23¼ bid, showing an advance of 2½ points over Saturday's final price. The common stock showed a net gain of 1 point, selling as high as 7¼ and closing at 7 bid. Buying in the stocks appeared to be for insiders. There was larger demand for the preferred stock than has appeared for several weeks.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS was very dull. Little or no change appeared in the stocks, and the bond issue, which was the only one of the three which showed any activity, sold down to 94½, and at the close was offered at 94¼.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was traded in to the extent of only 100 shares. This sale was made at 83½, and the stock closed at 82¾ bid, showing a quarter-point loss.

CALIFORNIA COPPER was bought, seemingly by insiders, from 3¼ up to 3⅝, and to the extent of 600 or 700 shares. It closed at 3⅜ bid, and showed a fractional net gain.

ST. LOUIS STREET RAILWAYS subscriptions were very strong, as a result of last week's announcement of a 15 per cent. distribution on these subscriptions. They sold in small lots at 132½ and 132, and showed a net gain of 3⅝ points.

BAY STATE GAS was traded in to the extent of probably 5,000 shares or more. It sold up to 1⅞ and closed at 1¾ bid, against 1⅝ bid on Saturday.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE sold at 46, and remained offered at that figure. The preferred stock was offered at 80, without a bid.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1¾	1⅞
New Amsterdam	92	93
New Amsterdam pf	47	50
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	..	94¼

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	31¼	33
American Agricultural Chemical pf	78	78
American Bicycle	15	17
American Bicycle pf	43	45
American Bicycle bonds	..	92½
American Woolen Goods	23	23½
American Woolen Goods pf., ex div.	78¾	79½
Cast-Iron Pipe	8	9
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	42½	44½
Distilling Company of America	..	7¾
Distilling Company of America pf	23¼	24¼
Electric Axle Light & Power	45	48
Electric Boat	18	20
Electric Boat pf	21	30
Havana Commercial	21	..
Havana Commercial pf	60½	..
International Pump	15½	18
International Pump pf. ex div.	62	64½
National Gramophone	56	60
National Salt	47	48
National Salt pf	78	80
National Tube	43	43¾
National Tube pf	91½	93
Otis Elevator	22	25
Otis Elevator pf	86	89
Royal Baking Powder pf	94	96½
Rubber Goods Mfg.	27	29
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	79	80
Sloss-Sheffield	28	30
Sloss-Sheffield pf	67	69
Standard Oil of New Jersey	490	500
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	..	½

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	82¾	83½
American Air Power	35	50
American Cotton	..	50
Arizona Land	10	10½
Asphalt Company of America	12	13
British Columbia Copper	10	10⅝
California Copper	3⅜	3⅝
Central Fireworks	12	15
Central Fireworks pf	58	70
Chicago & Alton bds. (new)	105	106
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	..	46
Electric Vehicle pf	..	80
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1	1¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	22
General Carriage	6	6½
Illinois Transportation	2½	3
*Markeen Copper	5	7
Mexican 5s	97½	98½
New York Transportation	1¾	1¾
New England Transportation	6½	7
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	18¾	19½
St. Louis subs.	132	133
Retsof	25	30
Retsof bonds	..	84
Storage Power	12¾	13¼
Superior and Boston Copper	½	3-16
Tennessee Copper	13¾	15
Trust Company of America	197	199
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	24	25½
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	59	62

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	220	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	109½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d 5s	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	237
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	108	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	108
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf	80	86
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	375	400
Eighth Avenue Railroad, (new)	85	87
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	68	75
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	88	90
Nassau Electric 4s	87	90
Nassau Electric 5s	108	112
New Orleans Traction	27	28
New Orleans Traction pf	100	102
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway	27	29
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	88	89
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	108	111
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	30	31½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction bf	105	106½

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4	7
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	72	75
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	100	103
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	..	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21¾	23½
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	38	40
Denver Gas 5s	..	82
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Fort Wayne Gas	38	45
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	60	64
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Lafayette Gas Co.	40	45
Lafayette Gas Co., 1st 6s	60	65
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	38	43
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	60	65
Mutual Gas of New York	275	280
Madison (Wis.) stock	91	93
New England Gas & Coke	19½	20½
New England Gas & Coke bonds	72½	73
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co., 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	38	45
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	60	65
St. Joseph, (Mo.)	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	54	58
St. Paul Gas bonds	86	89
Standard Gas, New York	100	..
Standard Gas, New York, pf	125	..
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	..	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas	99	101
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	105

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	24	26
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	88½	89½
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	85	88
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	93	94
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	39	40
Union Ferry bonds	100	100⅝

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	51	53
Barney & Smith	10	13½
Barney & Smith pf	99	105
Barney & Smith bonds	108	108
Consolidated Rubber Tire	7½	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	30	35
Cramps' Shipyard	79	81
General Chemical	89	..
General Chemical pf	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	116	119
Lorillard Company pf	..	108
Standard Coupler	40	43
Trenton Potteries	8	10
Trenton Potteries pf	45	55
Union Typewriter	23	24
Union Typewriter 1st pf	110	113
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	122
Worthington Pump pf	98	100

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	105	105½
Iron Steamboat	..	3
Iron steamboat bonds	59	60

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59½@60½. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27 9-16d per ounce, and in New York at 59¾c. Mexican silver dollars at 47½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Argentum Juanita sold at .23, 1,000 Creede and Cripple Creek at .11½, 1,000 Elkton at $1.15, 1,000 Golden Age at .05½, 300 Isabella at $1.25, 300 Jackpot at .60, 100 Mollie Gibson at .22, 500 Mount Rosa at .65, seller 10; 100 Ontario at $8.62½, 2,000 Pharmacist at .15, and 500 Work at .31.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alice	.40	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.07
Adams Consolidated	.20	Potosi	.75
Belcher	.08	Quicksilver	.01¾
Best & Belcher	.07	Quicksilver pf.	.07½
Breece	1.45	Savage	.15
Brunswick Con.	.32	Sierra Nevada	.48
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Standard	2.50
Chollar	.25	Small Hopes	1.00
Crown Point	.10	Victor	1.00
Chrysolite	.05	Argentum Juanita	.20
Con. Cal. & Va	1.50	Alturo	.20
Com. T. Co. stock	.03	Anaconda	.42
Com. T. Co. bonds	.02	Cripple Creek Cons.	.15
Com. T. Co. scrip	.05	Creede & Crip. Ck.	.10
Crescent	.17	Croesus	.01
Catalpa	.22	Golden Fleece	.20
Dunkin	.12	Isabella	1.25
Deadwood Terra	.55	Mollie Gibson	.20
Eureka Consol	.15	Mount Rosa	.60
Father De Smet	.08	Pharmacist	.14¾
Gould & Curry	.25	Portland	7.20
Hale & Norcross	.35	Specimen	.10
Homestake	50.00	Union	.42
Horn Silver	1.00	Work	.31
Iron Silver	.54	Damon	.27
Kingston & Pemb	.45	Elkton	1.15
La Crosse	.14	Findley	.13½
Leadville Con.	.07	Garfield	.14½
Little Chief	.17	Jackpot	.28
Mexican	.30	Pinnacle	.25
Moulton	.20	Tornado	.49
Ontario	.08¾	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	17.30
Ophir	.08	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.15
Occidental	.15	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.15
Plymouth	.08	Grey Forge	.15

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 22.—In the stock market today weakness and strength were exhibited at one and the same time, making in all an irregular market, which was neither hot nor cold. Boston and Montana opened 2 points up at 272, and advanced to 279, reacting to 273 on buying by brokers who represent the old crowd in this specialty. It was rumored that they were "gunning for shorts." Fitchburg preferred lost 9 points to 110 on the breaking off of the lease negotiations between that road and the Boston and Maine. The stock of the latter was unchanged at 190½. Arcadian developed weakness, and lost from 18¼ to 16, the announcement of the closing down of one head of stamps doubtless being sufficient cause for the selling. American Zinc was firmer and gained ¼ to 16. Calumet and Hecla lost 5 to 735. Butte and Boston was quoted at 45 bid, 50 asked. Tamarack advanced 1 to 170.

At the Clearing House 6 per cent. was quoted again as the going rate, but no loans at that figure were reported. New York funds sold at par and 5 cents premium. On call money rules from 4 to 5 per cent. Time money is easily obtainable at 4½@5 per cent. for four to six months, according to collateral, and the best run of business names pass from 4½ to 5 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	6	6½	Old Colony	4	5
Allouez	2¾	3	Old Dom	17¾	18
Arcadian	½	16¾	Osceola	68	70
Arnold	3½	4½	Parrot	40¼	41
Ash Bed	30	50	Pioneer	1½	2¼
Atlantic	24½	25½	Quincy	130	136
Baltic	17	18	Rhode Island	4½	4¾
Bos. & C. C.	20	40	Santa Fé	5¼	5½
Boston & M.	275	276	Santa Ysabel	7½	8
Butte & Bos.	45	50	Shoe	30¼	31½
Cal. & Hecla	730	737	Tamarack	181	182
Centennial	16	17	Utah Cons	26½	28
Franklin	14¼	14½	Washington	1½	1½
Humboldt	1	1½	White Knob	10	15
Isle Royale	25	27	Winona	4	5
Mohawk	14	15	Wolverine	39	41

Railroad Stocks.

Boston & A	240	Cen. Mass. pf.	65
Boston & L.	242	Fitchburg pf.	110
Boston & M.	199	N. Y. & N. E. 6s	110½
Boston & P.	300	N. Y. & N. E. 5s	114¾
Boston El.	97	W. End St.	92½
Boston Gas 5s	80		
Central Mass. pf	11		

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell Tel.	330	Mexican Tel.	3¾
Chi. Stk. Yds.	133	N. Eng. Tel.	135
Dom. Coal	41¼	Old Col.	19
Dom. Coal pf.	115	Pullman	190
Erie Tel.	103	Westing. El.	40¼

*Ex dividend.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—Linseed preferred, which opened at 54⅞, advanced a point, but declined to 54¾ and closed at 54⅞. Biscuit preferred ranged from 92½ to 93, opening and closing at the latter. Metropolitan preferred opened at 77, but sold mostly from 76¼ to 76⅞, closing at the latter. Of the bonds $30,000 sold at 95¾@95½.

	High.	Low.	Close.
230 Linseed	14⅞	14½	14½
507 Linseed pf	55	54¾	54¾
55 Radiator pf	104¾	104¾	104¾
10 Chic. Consol. Trac	40¼	40¼	40¼
115 Chicago Telephone	215	215	215
25 Chi. Union Trac. pf	75½	75	75
52 Diamond Match	122¼	122	122
225 Lake Street Elevated	13	12⅞	12¾
300 Lake Street El. ctfs	12½	11⅞	12
258 Metropolitan El. pf	77	76½	76½
280 National Biscuit	37½	37¼	37¼
103 National Biscuit pf	93	92½	93
10 North Chicago	225	225	225
50 South Side Elevated	100¼	100½	100½
25 West Chicago	110¼	110	110½
100 Western Stone	32	32	32

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22.—Trading tonational limits. There was some selling of Philadelphia Electric by politicians, who expect to get in on the ground floor of the new telephone company. The prices went off ½ as did United Gas. Welsbach Light moved up 1, to 44, while General Electric Automobile advanced to 5½. Philadelphia and Erie was marked up 1, to 25; then receded 1¾, to 23¼. Elsewhere changes were insignificant.

The close was steady at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	21⅝	21⅞	Phila. Trac.	96¾	97
Choctaw	33	34	Union Trac.	38½	38⅝
Elec. Co., Am.	12¾	12⅞	Un. Gas & Imp.	154	154½
Lehigh Val.	24¾	25	Welsb. Light	43	45
Marsden	12½	12⅝	W. N. Y. & P.	7⅛	7¼

The Arlington Copper Mine.

At the office of C. Emory Stevens, 39 Broadway, it was said yesterday that nothing was known there as to his prospective selection as Treasurer of the company which is to work the old copper mine at Arlington, N. J. This mine has been idle for years, and it is understood that a Boston syndicate is now to take it in hand. Mr. Stevens is in the South at present, and will probably not return for several days.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Jan. 22, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
13¼	13½	120	Am. Car & Foundry	13	13	13	13	+ ⅛
90	90¾	562	Am. Car & Found. pf.	90	90½	90	90½	+ ½
37⅜	38	1,010	American Ice	36⅞	38⅛	36½	37½	+ 1⅛
34	34¼	440	American Cotton Oil	33½	33¾	33½	33⅝	+ ⅛
92½	94	300	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	92½	93½	92½	93½	+ 1½
30	33	400	American District Tel.	32	32½	32	32½	+ 2½
14⅜	14⅝	460	American Linseed	14¼	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
54⅜	55	306	Am. Linseed pf.	55	55	55	55	+ 1
27½	28	100	Am. Malting Co. pf.	28	28	28	28	+ 1
2¼	3½	100	American Spirits Mfg.	..	3¼	..	3½	+ ½
47⅝	48	4,245	American Steel & Wire	48½	49⅝	48	48	− ⅛
90	90½	220	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	90½	90½	90½	90½	.....
118	118½	27,030	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	118	119¼	117½	118½	+ ⅝
113	115	100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	114¼	114¾	114¼	114¾	+ ⅜
39	39¼	1,020	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	39	39¼	39	39¼	+ ⅛
89	89½	410	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	89¼	89½	89	89	+ ⅛
28⅝	29½	200	American Tin Plate	29¾	29¾	29¼	29¼	− ⅜
100½	100⅝	9,640	American Tobacco	100	101	100	100⅞	+ ⅜
42	42½	100	Am. Steel Hoop	42	42	42	42	.....
80	81	100	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	81	81	81	81	− ½
44	46	214	Ann Arbor pf.	44½	45	44½	45	+ 1
19⅛	20⅛	520	At., T. & S. F.	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	− ⅛
61	61¼	4,015	At., T. & S. F. pf.	61	61¾	60¾	61⅛	+ ⅛
40¼	40⅝	400	Anaconda Copper	40¼	40¾	40	40⅜	+ ⅛
58¾	58⅞	800	Baltimore & Ohio	58⅝	58¾	58½	58⅝	+ ⅛
75	75¼	380	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	75	75¾	75	75½	− ⅛
72½	72⅝	43,128	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	70¾	73	70¼	72⅝	+2
15¼	15½	1,710	Brunswick City	14⅝	15¼	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
49⅞	50½	100	Canada Southern	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	+ ⅛
93⅜	93¾	200	Canadian Pacific	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	+ ⅛
30	30⅛	1,670	Chesapeake & Ohio	30	30¼	30	30¼	− ⅛
30	40	100	Chicago Con. Trac.	30½	39½	39½	39½	.....
122⅜	122⅞	6,277	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	122½	123½	122½	122⅞	+ ⅜
88	92	200	Chicago & Eastern Ill.	88½	88½	88½	88½	−1½
13¼	13⅜	1,220	Chicago Great West	13¼	13⅜	13¼	13¼	.....
75½	75½	210	Chi. Gr. West. pf. A.	75⅜	75⅝	75⅜	75⅝	+ ⅛
37⅞	38	400	Chi. Gr. West. pf. B	38½	38⅞	38	38	− ⅛
15½	16⅜	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	16	16	16	16	.....
118⅞	119	5,265	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	118¾	119¼	118⅝	119	+ ⅛
170	172	20	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	171½	171½	171½	171½	.....
161	162	10	Chicago & Northw.	162½	162¼	162¼	162¼	−1
106⅛	107	2,508	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	106¾	107	106¾	106¾	+ ¼
10½	11	200	Chicago Term. Trans.	10¼	10½	10¼	10½	.....
34½	36	210	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	+2½
61	61¾	300	C., C., C. & St. L.	61¼	61¾	61¼	61¾	+ ⅜
16⅞	17½	100	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	17½	17½	17½	17½	+1½
50	53	20	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	.....
43¼	43½	300	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	43	43¾	43	43⅝	+ ⅛
5⅞	5½	10	Colorado Southern	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	.....
43¼	44	100	Col. Southern 1st pf.	43¼	43½	43¼	43½	.....
15	16	143	Col. Southern 2d pf.	15½	15½	15½	15½	− ⅜
186	188	10	Consolidated Gas	186	186	186	186	.....
32½	33	1,480	Continental Tobacco	32½	33¼	32½	33	+ ⅛
82⅞	89½	150	Continental Tobac. pf.	82½	83½	82½	80½	+1½
176	177	200	Del., Lack. & West.	176	176½	176	170¼	.....
69¾	69⅞	210	Denver & R. G. pf.	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	+ ⅛
14½	15½	200	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	14½	14½	14½	14½	− ⅛
13½	13¾	25	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	13½	13½	13½	13¾	.....
..	..	175	Erie Tel. & Tel., rts.	1	1	1	1	.....
51⅝	51⅞	3,245	Federal Steel	51⅝	52	51¼	51⅝	+ ⅛
73⅞	74¼	300	Federal Steel pf.	74	74	74	74	.....
122	123	200	General Electric	122	122	122	122	.....
1,265			Glucose Sugar Ref.	50¾	51⅞	50¾	51⅞	+ ⅝
168	168½	150	Great Northern pf.	168	166	166	166	.....
60	60½	150	Hocking Valley pf.	60¼	60¾	60¼	60¾	+ ¼
08	..	10	Homestake	70	70	70	70	.....
114	114¼	1,120	Illinois Central	114	114	114	114	.....
67	67½	370	Internat. Paper pf.	67	67¾	67	67½	+ ⅛
21	23	100	Iowa Pac. Western	22½	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
80⅞	81¼	1,765	Louisville & Nashville	81⅛	81⅝	81	81¼	+ ⅛
93	94	4,810	Manhattan Con	93	94¼	93	93⅝	+ ⅛
163½	164	4,700	Met. Street Railway	163½	166¾	163	166	+1⅝
12⅜	12⅝	3,413	Mexican Central	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
4¼	4¾	780	Mexican National ctfs.	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¼	+ ¼
104	104	63	Michigan Central	104	104	104	104	.....
43¼	44¼	24,970	Missouri Pacific	43¼	44¼	43	43⅜	+ ⅛
114¼	114¾	110	National Biscuit Co.	114¼	114¾	114¼	114¾	+3¼
39	39¼	1,020	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	39	39¼	39	39¼	+ ⅛
89	89½	410	Nat. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	89¼	89½	89	89	+ ⅛
28⅝	29½	200	American Tin Plate	29¾	29¾	29¼	29¼	− ⅜
100½	100⅝	9,640	American Tobacco	100	101	100	100⅞	+ ⅜
42	42½	100	Am. Steel Hoop	42	42	42	42	.....
80	81	100	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	81	81	81	81	− ½
44	46	214	Ann Arbor pf.	44½	45	44½	45	+1
19⅛	20⅛	529	At., T. & S. F.	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	− ⅛
61	61¼	4,015	At., T. & S. F. pf.	61	61¾	60¾	61⅛	+ ⅛
40¼	40⅝	400	Anaconda Copper	40¼	40¾	40	40⅜	+ ⅛
58¾	58⅞	800	Baltimore & Ohio	58⅝	58¾	58½	58⅝	+ ⅛
75	75¼	380	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	75	75¾	75	75½	− ⅛
72½	72⅝	43,128	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	70¾	73	70¼	72⅝	+2
15¼	15½	1,710	Brunswick City	14⅝	15¼	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
49⅞	50½	100	Canada Southern	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	+ ⅛
93⅜	93¾	200	Canadian Pacific	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	+ ⅛
30	30⅛	1,670	Chesapeake & Ohio	30	30¼	30	30¼	− ⅛
30	40	100	Chicago Con. Trac.	30½	39½	39½	39½	.....
122⅜	122⅞	6,277	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	122½	123½	122½	122⅞	+ ⅜
88	92	200	Chicago & Eastern Ill.	88½	88½	88½	88½	−1½
13¼	13⅜	1,220	Chicago Great West	13¼	13⅜	13¼	13¼	.....
75½	75½	210	Chi. Gr. West. pf. A.	75⅜	75⅝	75⅜	75⅝	+ ⅛
37⅞	38	400	Chi. Gr. West. pf. B	38½	38⅞	38	38	− ⅛
15½	16⅜	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	16	16	16	16	.....
118⅞	119	5,265	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	118¾	119¼	118⅝	119	+ ⅛
170	172	20	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	171½	171½	171½	171½	.....
161	162	10	Chicago & Northw.	162½	162¼	162¼	162¼	−1
106⅛	107	2,508	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	106¾	107	106¾	106¾	+ ¼
10½	11	200	Chicago Term. Trans.	10¼	10½	10¼	10½	.....
34½	36	210	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	+2½
61	61¾	300	C., C., C. & St. L.	61¼	61¾	61¼	61¾	+ ⅜
16⅞	17½	100	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	17½	17½	17½	17½	+1½
50	53	20	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	.....
43¼	43½	300	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	43	43¾	43	43⅝	+ ⅛
5⅞	5½	10	Colorado Southern	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	.....
43¼	44	100	Col. Southern 1st pf.	43¼	43½	43¼	43½	.....
15	16	143	Col. Southern 2d pf.	15½	15½	15½	15½	− ⅜
186	188	10	Consolidated Gas	186	186	186	186	.....
32½	33	1,480	Continental Tobacco	32½	33¼	32½	33	+ ⅛

RATTLESNAKE BIT PROFESSOR.

But Dr. Kelly of Johns Hopkins University Continued Lecture After Sucking the Wounded Finger.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 22.—Dr. Howard A. Kelly, Professor of Gynecology in the Medical School of the Johns Hopkins University, was bitten on the third finger of the left hand by a large rattlesnake to-night. He was exhibiting the snake to a number of students in the course of a lecture.

Upon perceiving that the teeth of the reptile had penetrated his flesh, the lecturer coolly remarked to his horrified audience: "It is nothing, gentlemen, it is nothing," and placing the injured member in his mouth he sucked it for a minute and then continued to talk for over an hour. Before leaving for his home he expressed the opinion that the poison had not taken effect.

Dr. Kelly has been making a study of snakes for a number of years, and he anticipates publishing in the near future a complete work on the reptiles of North America. He has a large collection of snakes, procured in various sections of the country, including the rarest species known to naturalists. He has been bitten several times, but never before by a rattler.

In exhibiting the rattler Dr. Kelly took it out of a cotton sack and pinned its head down with a cane. Seizing it by the neck, he held it up to the view of the students. He then placed the reptile back in the bag, but as soon as he removed his grip the snake struck, sending its fangs through the sack and into the flesh.

Dr. Kelly said late to-night that he thought little poison could have gotten into his system, as the snake bit him through the cotton bagging. He will, however, be careful in exhibiting his "pets" in the future.

LITTLE SCHOOL GIRL ABDUCTED.

Ten-Year-Old Child Taken from the Street by Unknown Man.

Isabella Hunt, a ten-year-old girl, described as a pretty child, with dark eyes, hair, and complexion, was abducted yesterday morning while on her way to school, in North Moore Street, from the home of her grandparents, Thomas and Isabella Heaver of 276 West Broadway.

The father of the girl, Carlos R. Hunt, of 306 Grand Avenue, Chicago, from whom she had been receiving letters, is suspected by the grandparents of having taken her away. Some schoolgirls said that they had seen Isabella being led up West Broadway by a man whose description tallied with that of her father.

The child's father and mother separated some time ago. The mother is now living at 120 Wilmot Avenue, Chicago. The little girl was sent here on a visit six weeks ago. Mrs. Heaver said that Hunt could have had the child if he had called for her openly. A telegram was sent to Hunt's address in Chicago asking for information.

TO FORECLOSE A CHICAGO ROAD.

Eastern Bondholders Will Force Lake Street Elevated Lawsuit.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—The Tribune to-morrow will say:

"William Ziegler of New York, ex-Minister to Spain Stewart L. Woodford, and the other original mortgage bondholders of the Lake Street Elevated Railroad are about to take a final step in the four years' legal fight that has been going on between Mr. Ziegler and the road and endeavor to get an order from the United States Court for the sale of the road.

"Within the next two weeks, as soon as Judge Grosscup returns to Chicago, a motion to that effect will be made by Mr. Ziegler's attorneys, or the attorneys for the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, trustee for the mortgage bondholders.

"It is expected that, in view of last week's decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, holding the Ziegler bonds valid the motion will be acted on favorably. The decision, lawyers say, has placed the Lake Street Elevated where it will be compelled either to buy back the $800,000 worth of bonds held by Mr. Ziegler, Mr. Woodford, and others, or, if the action for foreclosure is supported, submit to a sale of the road.

"Information obtained yesterday was that Mr. Ziegler and the other bondholders will insist on receiving face value for their bonds and $200,000 back interest, which means that the company will be mulcted of $1,000,000.

"It is supposed Mr. Yerkes, President Louderback, and the other owners of the Lake Street Elevated will pay the price asked rather than have the road sold."

TWELFTH REGIMENT SHOOTING.

Pistol practice was held last night by the field and staff of the Twelfth Regiment. Thirteen officers participated, nine of them qualifying as marksmen. Lieut. Downs, with a total of 44, made the best score of the evening. Last night being drill night at the armory, the first competition for the Leonard Cup, in which teams of seven men from the various companies will meet, was postponed until next Monday night. Following are the scores:

	50 Yds.	75 Yds.	Total.
Col. Dyer	15	31	
Lieut. Col. Selter	23	19	42
Major Ward	16	17	33
Major Bueck	20	19	39
Capt. Thomas	20	16	36
Capt. Stebbins	18	16	34
Lieut. Smith	15	16	31
Lieut. Raborg	16	15	31
Lieut. Downs	22	22	44

JILTED WOMAN TAKES POISON.

Unhappy over the approaching marriage to another of the man to whom she had once been engaged, Amelia Senigelska, thirty-eight years old, committed suicide by taking strychnine Sunday night. She was found dead in bed yesterday morning by her sister, Mrs. Anna Papsky of 45½ Humboldt Street, Brooklyn, with whom she had lived.

Amelia Senigelska had come to this country a year ago from Poland to marry Boniface Commisky, a tailor, twenty-six years old, who now lives at Wythe Avenue and North Sixth Street. Commisky was boarding with Mrs. Papsky at that time, and had fallen in love with a picture of Miss Senigelska which hung in the Papsky home. He begged Mrs. Papsky to send for her sister, saying that he would marry her as soon as she arrived in America.

Mrs. Papsky finally wrote to her sister as Commisky desired and the girl immediately gave up a Government clerkship in Poland to come to America. Commisky met her at the pier. He wanted the marriage to take place at once. Miss Senigelska, however, feared that the disparity in their ages might be a cause of regret to him after their marriage, and insisted on waiting until sure of his love.

She put him off from time to time until nearly a year had gone by. Finally Commisky grew tired of waiting. Sunday he announced his engagement to another woman who was willing to marry him at once.

The woman who had come from Poland in response to his letter said nothing. Sunday afternoon she went for a long walk alone. To her sister, who found her gazing at her portrait on the wall before retiring Sunday night, she said: "That picture has caused me much unhappiness, my dear."

American Marries a Japanese.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 22.—Gov. Nash has received word from Korea that his stepson, David W. Deshler, has married a Japanese lady of high rank. David Deshler, who is about twenty-eight years old, went to Yokohama about five years ago and embarked in the banking business. He has visited his old home two or three times, and on the occasion of his last visit exhibited a photograph of his Japanese sweetheart. He went to Korea from Japan. None of the cablegrams give the wife's name. Mr. Deshler is a nephew of W. G. Deshler.

$60,000 Fire in Providence.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 22.—Fire in the Old Star Building, at Dyer and Custom House Streets, to-night did damage roughly estimated at $60,000, mostly covered by insurance. Snow & Farnham, printers, lost $20,000, and the rest is divided between the Providence Blank Book Company, the Providence Tube Company, and the Butler Exchange Company. The last-named company owned the building.

Danger of a Water Famine Over.

All danger of a water famine in Brooklyn for the Winter, at least, it is believed, has been averted. The rain of Friday and Saturday has had the effect of filling up the ponds and streams of Long Island, and the amount of water in storage at Hempstead and elsewhere has greatly increased. The water in reserve at Ridgewood and Mount Prospect yesterday was nearly 200,000,000 gallons.

CHICKERINGS' NEW MOVE.

Agency for Their Pianos Transferred to Mr Wanamaker and Old Hall to be Closed.

It is announced that on or before May 1 the salesroom which has been maintained for many years by Chickering & Sons at Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street will be closed, and the agency for the Chickering pianos in this city transferred to John Wanamaker. The latter has had charge of the Philadelphia agency of that company for about a year and a half, and the manufacturers have found the arrangement beneficial to their trade, it is stated.

In recent years there has been a general tendency on the part of piano concerns to place their goods on sale in department stores and do away with the agencies they formerly maintained in various cities. It is not unlikely that Chickering & Sons will make the same arrangement in other cities that they have done in New York and Philadelphia. Mr. Wanamaker has acquired no interest in the Chickering business further than that of agent, and the corporation of Chickering & Sons will continue its business as heretofore, the headquarters and factory of the company being located in Boston.

The company was founded in Boston in 1823 by Jonas Chickering, and was continued by his three sons, Thomas, Charles F., and George H. Chickering, all of whom are now dead, having left no male descendants. Thomas and George H. were in charge of the business at Boston. Thomas died some time before George H., whose death occurred in November last. The other brother, Charles F., came to this city about fifty years ago, and established the branch house, which continued under his management until his death about ten years ago.

Upon the death of George H. Chickering, who was President of the company, Charles H. W. Foster, who had been Secretary, became President. George L. Nichols, a lawyer, of the firm of Masten & Nichols at 49 Wall Street, is Vice President, and Charles H. Eddy Treasurer of the company.

The Chickering Company began business in this city on Broadway, and afterward moved to Fourteenth Street. Twenty-five years ago Chickering Hall was built, at Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street. The building was erected on land owned by the Sidney Mason estate, under a lease of twenty-five years, which expires May 1 next.

It was said yesterday at the Chickering warerooms that one reason for transferring the agency to the Wanamaker store was that the lease of the land upon which Chickering Hall stands could not be renewed, and it would have been necessary, in any event, to move to some other location. Chickering Hall, with the land upon which it stands, will revert to the Mason estate. It is reported that within a short time the hall will be torn down and a large office building erected on its site, there being a great demand in that locality for offices and studios. This report could not be confirmed, as J. Herbert Carpenter, the agent of the Mason estate, was absent from the city.

The building, as a place of amusement, is less valuable than it was formerly. Since the erection of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel many of the smaller entertainments, such as were formerly given in Chickering Hall, have been given in that hotel. Entertainments of a more popular character have found a home in Carnegie Hall.

Chickering Hall was opened to the public on Monday, Nov. 15, 1875, Von Bulow, the celebrated pianist, giving a recital. Since that time many of the most celebrated musicians of the last quarter of the century have appeared there.

KILLED IN BIG BUILDING.

Fall or Blow Caused Warren's Fractured Skull, Coroner's Physician Says—Son Asks for Valuables.

The body of Peter Warren, sixty years old, an ironworker employed on the new eight-story building, 145 and 147 Fifth Avenue, was found lying on the second floor of the structure yesterday afternoon by William Bisslein of 2,216 Fifth Avenue, the Superintendent. Warren's skull was crushed.

The man had been working on the top floor all morning with the rest of the employes, and at noon was left on that floor alone, the others going to lunch. When it was time to resume work Warren was not seen. Shortly before 4 o'clock Superintendent Bisslein investigated and found the body of the man.

The police of the West Thirtieth Street station were notified and an investigation was made. The police believe that the man fell through a hatchway from the eighth floor to the place where he was found. The men were on the best of terms, and there was no cause for any trouble among them.

Coroner's Physician Williams viewed the body. He said death was caused by the fractured skull. A blow with a blunt instrument or a fall could have caused the fracture, he said. He gave a permit for the removal of the body.

Frederick Warren, the dead man's son, visited the West Thirtieth Street Police Station soon after 9 o'clock last night and asked to be shown his father's body. After he had seen it, he asked Sergt. Conboy where the valuables were. The Sergeant replied that no valuables had been found.

Warren said that his father usually carried with him from $50 to $100 and sometimes more. He also carried a gold watch.

The building in which the man was killed is being erected by Park & Tilford.

COL. A. C. SMITH RETIRED.

Major Case to Take Charge of the Twenty-third Temporarily.

The application of Col. Alexis C. Smith of the Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, to be placed on the retired list has been granted. An order relieving him from the command of the regiment has been received from the Adjutant General's office in Albany. Col. Smith has served as a commissioned officer in the regiment for nineteen years.

Pending the selection of a successor to Col. Smith, Major David K. Case, the ranking field officer, will be in command of the regiment. Col. William Cary Sanger is said to be the choice of the officers for the Colonelcy. He intends to go abroad, it is said, however, and may not care to take the command.

American Railway Ties in China.

SEATTLE, Washington, Jan. 22.—A copy of The Japan Herald received here to-day says that an American company is supplying ties on a wholesale scale for the North China Railway. The price of the American tie is 93 cents, all sen delivered at North China ports, about 20 sen cheaper than Japanese goods.

Cowperthwaits' Employes' Ball.

The final arrangements for the ball of the employes of Cowperthwait & Sons have been completed. It will be held on Wednesday evening at Arlington Hall. The grand march will be led at 10 o'clock P. M. by Walter H. Higgins, Floor Manager, and Mrs. Higgins.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Another Lot in the Orphan Asylum Block Sold—Other Dealings—No Business at Auction.

The Barney-Sheldon syndicate has sold, through Collins & Collins, to William H. S. Wood, the lot, 20 by 100.5, on the south side of Fifty-second Street, 100 feet west of Madison Avenue, adjoining the lot recently sold to Robert Olyphant. Henry Lane Eno is the buyer of the thirty-foot lot on the Fifty-first Street side of the orphan asylum block, 192.6 feet east of Fifth Avenue. Charles T. Barney said yesterday that about fourteen out of the syndicate's original purchase of twenty-six lots had been resold. There remain five lots on the Fifth Avenue front, with two adjoining lots on Fifty-second Street, a single lot at the easterly end of the Fifty-second Street front, and about five lots on Fifty-first Street.

Warren & Skillin have sold to a client, for about $50,000, the two five-story flats, with stores, 2,899 and 2,901 Eighth Avenue.

Edward P. Hamilton & Co. have sold for Augustus C. Bechstein the building 300 West Street, now occupied by the Seaman's Christian Association.

The three-story brownstone-front dwelling 48 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 20 by 100, which was offered at auction last week by William M. Ryan, has been sold at private sale. The property belonged to the Van Reed estate.

Peter Axelrad has sold for J. Solomon to B. Auerbach the five-story flat 429 East Eighty-first Street.

There were no sales at auction scheduled for yesterday.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Robert O'Byrne, referee, 3,780 and 3,782 Vanderbilt Avenue East, 280 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 20 and 15, respectively, by 150.5, two three-story frame flats. Due on judgment, on 3,760, $4,901; on 3,782, $3,791.

By James L. Wells, public auction sale, 100 and 102 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, southeast corner of Park Avenue, 39.9½ by 75, two four-story brick and brownstone flats, with stores. To be sold as one parcel, subject to a mortgage for $16,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles S. Davison, referee, 55 to 61 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, 90 feet east of Madison Avenue, 120 by 100.11, four five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $14,971; subject to another mortgage for $28,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Frederick G. Wetterau, referee, 19 Leroy Street, north side, about 325 feet west of Bleecker Street, five-story brick tenement, with three-story brick tenement at the rear. Due on judgment, $5,672.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis V. S. Oliver, referee, 26 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 310 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, three-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,828.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Emanuel S. Cohn, referee, Lot 7 on the map of the Kingsland estate at Morris Heights, being on the northeast side of Tremont Avenue, 37.6 by 138.10 and irregular. Due on judgment, $4,313.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 637 and 639 Water Street, for a three-story brick factory, 71.7 by 67; J. Kramer of 274 Henry Street, owner; Charles Rentz, architect; cost, $17,000.

Hunt's Point Road, northeast corner of Lafayette Avenue, for a two and one-half-story frame dwelling, 37 by 37; J. A. Dunn of 206 Broadway, owner; W. J. King, architect; cost, $6,000.

Alterations.

No. 252 Sixth Avenue, to a two-story brick store and offices; Henry Nassoit of 107 West Sixteenth Street, owner; E. W. Gries, architect; cost, $1,800.

Nos. 128 and 130 Bleecker Street, to a five-story brick factory; Margaret Zborowski of 16 Exchange Place, owner; F. W. Maher, architect; cost, $125.

Nos. 208 and 210 Wooster Street, to a five-story brick factory; H. L. Morris, owner; F. W. Maher of 150 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $150.

Nos. 33 and 33½ Division Street, to a three-story brick store and dwelling; Marie Thompson, premises, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $500.

First Avenue, southeast corner of Twenty-third Street, to two five-story brick tenements, with stores; M. H. Robinson, Plainfield, N. J., owner; H. W. Nelson of 314 East Twenty-first Street, architect; cost, $250.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Jan. 22.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 95th St, 72.11x40.4; David Christie to Alice L. Christie $1

BEACH AV, w s, 142.7 ft s of 156th St, 75x86.5x78.5x54.7; Joseph Malo and another to Pietro Anzolone 48,750

BROAD ST, 111 and 23 Front St; Edward B. Teichman and others to the Teichman & Potter Company 80,000

BROADWAY, e s, 25.6 ft s of 95th St, 24.9x100; Maurice Sichel to Edward Mitchell 29,250

BROOK AV, s e corner of 165th St, 36.7x103.8x34.6x105.11; Amy Quigley to Annie M. Durning 100

CHAMBERS ST, 71 and 73, 54.11x irregular; Kate G. Moore to N. J. Phillips.. 25,000

COGAN'S ALLEY, or Lane, Riverdale, n e corner of land of Mary Tracey, 104.4 ft e of Riverdale Av, 22.3x100x24x98; James I. Mulligan and another, individually and as executors, to Thomas F. Mulligan 1

FREDERICK ST, e s, 100 ft n of Jacob St, 50x87.6; John M. Stoddard, referee, to Philip Stacom 3,140

HIGH BRIDGE ROAD, n w s, 87.8 ft s w of King's Bridge Road, runs s w 44.11x s w 5x n w 100.7x n e 1.8x n e 42.3x s e 106.6; William S. Buchanan to James E. Nichols, trustee 1

JEROME AV, s e s, 200 ft n of Walnut St, 61.7x14.2x50x50.11; Jacob Gruber and others to Charlton W. Grane 800

LEROY ST, 47, 25x90; Helene Vaubel to Frances Marx 1

LEWIS ST, s w corner of 6th St, 20.4x 65x irregular; Jacob Bier to Richard A. and John J. Heatherton 160

MADISON AV, 2,093, 25x96; William S. Buchanan to James E. Nichols, trustee.. 1

MARION AV, s, Clarence Rivers St, both proposed, 50x125x irregular; James H. Young to Margaret Young 1

MONROE ST, n s, 175 ft w of Jackson St, 25x½ block; Monroe St, n s, 200.8 ft w of Jackson St, 25.1x½ block; Monroe St, n s, 253.5x½ block; Joseph Freedman to Jonas Freedman 1,000

NELSON AV, n s, 50 ft e of Seton Av, 25x100; Land Company "C" of Edenwald to Helene Rassmussen 400

NELSON AV, n s, 25 ft e of Seton Av, 25x100; Land Company "C" of Edenwald to Sophie F. Jensen 400

OLIVER ST, 74, e s, 20.2x100.6x25.3x100.6; Flora Mirks to Thomas Farese 1

PLEASANT AV, w s, 40 ft s from n of Lot 32, map No. 1 of Olinville, 27.6x 100; George Kitts to Elizabeth C. O'Brien 2,700

ROGERS PLACE, w s, 233.9 ft n of Westchester Road, or Av, 25x74; Peter Ewing and others to William Laing 980

RUTGERS ST, n e corner of Henry St, 25x104.6; Michael Fay and others to David and Joseph Ravitch 73,230

TELLER AV, n w s, 533.10 ft n e of 169th St, 50x100; Ephraim B. Levy to Mary A. Kendrick 100

TREMONT AV, n e s, 43.3 ft w of Daly Av, 36.5x98x irregular; Leopold Hutter and wife to George E. Poulson 100

WEST ST, e s, Lot 55, map of 9th Ward Corporations, City of New York, 22.3x 47.3x21.5x83.2; Augustus C. Bechstein to Dorman T. Warren 1

ZULETTE AV, n s, 6 of Mapes Av, 75x100; Lots 184, 186, and 192, map of lots of W. A. and H. C. Mapes; Elizabeth W. Gwynne to George Bonavia 9,450

3D AV, n e corner of Grove St, 50x85; Marie B. Denicke, individually and as executrix, to Isaiah Honigman 19,000

8TH AV, 2,899 and 2,901, w s, 49.11x100; Francis M. Marks and wife to Kate G. Moore 100

5?TH ST, s s, 114.9 ft w of Avenue C, 24.4x 96.2; Franz Schilp to Carrie Finlowitz.. 26,500

14TH ST, n s, 130.6 ft w of Avenue D, 50.2x100.8, Unionport; Michael Darcy to Mary C. Law ..... Exchange

19TH ST, s s, Lot 35, map of 82 lots, 18th and 19th Sts, Wakefield, 25x114; Martin J. Keogh to Thomas Gavin 350

24TH ST, s s, 60 ft w of 4th Av, 20x49.4; Jefferson M. Levy to Nathaniel R. Norton 25,250

40TH ST, 316 East, 25x98.9; John Schweitzer to Christian Bohm 18,000

49TH ST, n s, 205.8 ft w of 9th Av, 19.4x 100.5; James N. Emlich, as executor, to Peter J. McGovern 7,150

85TH ST, n s, 135.7 ft w of Park Av, 25x 102.2; and title to strip 0.7x102.2, adjoining; Dorothea T. S. Pope and others, executors, &c., to Charles Gulden 12,000

85TH ST, n s, 135.7 ft w of Park Av, 25x 102.2; and title to strip, 0.7x102.2, adjoining; Dorothea T. S. Pope and others, heirs, &c., to Charles Gulden, quit claim.

85TH ST, n s, 115.8 ft w of Park Av, 19.7. x102.2; William Lesser to Thercse Neiman, correction deed 100

100TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Sarah F. and George Kraemer to Thomas Cunningham 1

117TH ST, 244 East, 25x100.11; C. Francluyn Reglid to John Shea and wife 9,000

117TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 8th Av, 50x 100.11; Mary E. Towle to John J. Timmins 19,000

120TH ST, 317 West, 16.8x99.11; Franklyn Paddock, referee, to Daniel S. Miller 10,000

133D ST, s s, 380 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 17.6x99.11; Flora Glassman and another to Herman Scheideberg 1

138TH ST, n s, 208 ft w of Boulevard, 16.6x99.11; George J. Law to Robert B. Upham 1

Recorded Leases.

BULL, Charles H., to Christian Muhl; Courtlandt Av, 525, 5 years $900

PRICHARD, Jessie, to Lena Schultz and another; 86th St, 68 East, 1 year..... 3,000

RATNER, Lottie, to George A. Gortikow; Pike St, n e corner of Monroe St, 5 years ..... $900 to 1,020

SEEVERS, A. H., to Sigmund Petschek; 125th St, 80 East, 5 years..... $900 to 1,200

TRUSTEES OF SAILOR SNUG HARBOR to Mary A. Walter, Clinton Place, s s, 75.2 ft e of University Place, 25.1x109.10 x25x108.2, 21 years 825

Recorded Mortgages.

BERTINE, Edward D., to Theodore M. Bertine; 136th St, s s, 150 ft e of Willis Av, demand 1,000

BONAVIA, George, to Abigail J. Purdy; Lot 184, on Zulett Av, s s, e of Mapes Av, 3 years 2,500

BONAVIA, George, to Abigail J. Purdy; Lot 186, map of W. A. and H. C. Mapes, 3 years 2,500

BONAVIA, George, to Abigail J. Purdy; Lot 192, map of W. A. and H. C. Mapes, 3 years 2,500

BONAVIA, George, to James V. Lawrence and another; Lots 184, 186, and 192, map of W. A. and H. C. Mapes, 1 year 1,675

BRAND, Max, to William Dann, King's Bridge Road; widened, s w corner of 192d St, or Primrose St, extends to Valentine Av and 192d St, 3 years 6,000

BURR, Cornelia K. and others, to Jeremiah J. Campion; 30th St, 185.9 ft e of 9th Av, 1 year 2,000

DONNELLY, Kate, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 519 West 158th St, 1 year 1,000

DREYER, Louisa, to E. and M. Schaefer Brewing Company; 109th St, 259 West, demand 2,000

FARESE, Thomas, to Henry De F. and Alice D. Weekes, 74 Oliver St, installments 23,000

FAY, Michael, and others to Bertha Tim; 7 Hester St, 5 years 32,500

FAY, Michael, and others to Jennie E. Schaefer and another; 5 Hester St, 5 years 32,500

FAY, Michael, and others to John A. McCarthy and others, trustees; 5 and 7 Hester St; 7th St, s s, 250 ft w of Avenue A; Rivington St, s e corner of Lewis St; Cannon St, s e corner of Stanton St; 311 Delancey St, and 84½ Lewis St, 1 year 53,000

FISHER, George A., to Philadelphia Savings Fund Society of Philadelphia, Penn.; 10th Av, n e corner of 54th St, 5 years.. 35,000

FIWLOWITZ, Carrie, to Franz Schilp; 5th St, s s, 114.9 ft w of Avenue C, 4 years.. 9,000

FREEDMAN, Joseph, and wife to David Fainberg; Monroe St, n s, 175, 200.8, and 253 ft w of Jackson St, demand.... 19,000

GRIESLER, Samuel and Wife, to Simon Cohn; 174 Canal St, 3 years..... 6,000

GULDNER, Philip F., to George Ehret; 1,409 Broadway, saloon lease, demand... 7,600

HECHT, Ferdinand, and Simon Uhlfelder to United States Trust Company, executor, &c.; Crotona Av, s e corner of 170th St, due as per obligation 4,000

HERTER, Rosamond, to John J. Schmidt; 54th St, n s, 167 ft e of Lexington Av, 2 years 5,000

HONIGMAN, Isaiah, to Mary B. Denicke; 3d Av, n e corner of Grove St, 3 years.. 15,000

JOHNSON, Serena, to W. Saunders Davies; Grove Av, e s, 320.6 ft s of Wall St, 3 years 3,000

KENDRICK, Mary A., to Isaac S. Clark; Teller Av, n w s, 538.10 ft n e of 169th St, demand 3,500

MAIO, Joseph, and Vito Marcantonio to Austin B. Fletcher and another, trustees, &c.; Beach Av, w s, 142.7 ft s of 156th St, 3 years 9,500

MAIO, Joseph, and Vito Marcantonio to Austin B. Fletcher and another, trustees, &c.; Beach Av, w s, 142.7 ft s of 156th St, 3 years 11,000

MAIO, Joseph, and Vito Marcantonio to Austin B. Fletcher and another, trustees, &c.; Beach Av, w s, 192.7 ft s of 156th St, 3 years 12,000

MAIO, Joseph, and Vito Marcantonio to T. Channon Press; Beach Av, w s, 142.7 ft s of 156th St, demand 1,050

MAIO, Joseph, and Vito Marcantonio to George B. Christman and another; Beach Av, w s, 142.7 ft s of 156th St, demand. 2,000

MUNDAY, Peter, to George W. Van Slyck; Grand Av, n e corner of Prospect Av, 2 years 1,500

OGDEN, Alice L., to Adolph M. Bendheim; 865 West 135th St, 1 year..... 1,500

OGDEN, Alice L., to David McClure and another, trustees; 865 West 135th St, 3 years 10,500

O'BRIEN, Elizabeth C. and John, to Grace L. Hoffman; Pleasant Av, w s, 40 ft s from n s of Lot 52, map No. 1 of Olinville, 3 years 2,000

PHILIPS, Naphtali J., to American Mortgage Company; Batavia Av, n s, at n e s of New Chambers St, 1 year.... 15,000

PHILIPS, Naphtali J., to American Mortgage Company; Batavia Av, n s, at n e s of New Chambers St, 1 year.... 2,000

PIERSOL, George W., to New York Savings Bank; 115th St, n s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years 14,000

RENNER, Otto and wife, to Michael and Norah Moloney; 170 East 122d St, 5 years 16,000

SCHOLZ, Franziska, to Bowery Savings Bank; 1,411 Park Av, 2 years..... 8,000

SEILER, Rosie, to Mollie Arnold; 3d St, n s, 189 ft e of Avenue C, demand..... 1,000

SHEA, John, and wife to William A. Hanisch; 244 East 117th St, 3 years..... 7,000

SMITH, John, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 1,085 Park Av, 1 year..... 16,000

SMITH, John, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 1,087 Park Av, 1 year..... 16,000

SMITH, John, to New York Security and Trust Company; 1,085 Park Av, 5 years. 4,000

SMITH, John, to New York Security and Trust Company; 1,087 Park Av, 5 years. 4,000

STACOM, Philip, to Andrew J. Dalton; Frederick St, e s, 100 ft n of Jacob St, ½ year 2,500

TIMMINS, John J., to Margaret T. Martin; 117th St, n s, 325 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years 40,000

TURNEY, Lucy, to Newbury D. Lawton; Grove Av, e s, 353.10 ft s of Wall St, 1 year 300

TURNEY, Lucy, to Charles F. Nield; Grove Av, e s, 353.10 ft s of Wall St, 3 years 3,200

ZIMMERMANN, George F., to George Ehret; 20 East 13th St, saloon lease, demand 2,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BAKER, Seward, to William J. Arnow, guardian, &c. 646

BOYD, Mary E., to Eleanor B. Newborn, rerecorded 1,506

BROCK, Ross, to William F. Bantje..... 2,150

BROWN, Sarah M., to Mary F. Myers.... $135

DAVIS, Lemuel W., as administrator, to Caroline Schade 1,374

DE FOREST, James G., trustee, to the Orphan Asylum Society of the City of New York 12,000

ELSWORTH, Ada S., to J. Allen Townsend 12,000

HARTFIELD, William, to Harris D. Colt and another 2,000

LAWTON, Newbury D., to Joseph L. Hewlett 3,000

McDOWELL, Thomas P., to Peter McDowell, assigns two mortgages..... 100

ROUSE, Callman to Nathan Willinsky... Nom.

ROSENBLUM, Jacob C., to Max S. and Jacob B. Grifenhagen 500

ROSENBLUM, Jacob C., to Max S. and Jacob B. Grifenhagen 500

SILVERMAN, Abraham, to Rose Gilman.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to William C. Wood 9,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BEACH AV, w s, 142.6 ft s of 156th St, 75x96.6; Thompson & Cammack against Joseph Malo and Vito Marcantonio, owners and contractors $416

BEDFORD ST, 72 and 74; White, Van Glahn & Co. against Louis A. Jaffer and Gottlieb M. Karpas, owners and contractors 123

BLEECKER ST, s e corner of Jones St, 27x80; Herman Richter & Son against Mordecai S. Kauffman and Amelia Glass, owners and contractors 1,020

CHERRY ST, 196; Raphael Lagosta against George Kahn and Hyman Rosenbloom, owners and contractors..... 4,080

FRONT ST, 178; Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co. against Daniel Winant, owner; Rassbach Engineering Company, contractor 694

MADISON ST, 133 to 137; Bornstein Brothers against Morris Abelman, owner and contractor 510

MADISON ST, 270 to 276; Joseph and John Ruff against Joseph Brass and Louis Frank, owners and contractors..... 1,800

MANHATTAN AV, n s, extends from 117th to 118th St, 196x120x—x70; John R. Smith against William G. Van Riper, owner; the Hyne Construction Company, contractor 9,750

MORRIS AV, n e corner of 150th St, 43x 70; Thomas O'Brien against William P. Kirk, owner; the Collins Building and Construction Company, owner and contractor 50

WATER ST, 161 and 163; Archibald Campbell against Lichtenstein Brothers, owners; Robert G. Kenny, contractor... 5,027

5TH AV, w s, 49.11 ft s of 133d St, 50x 110; Joseph E. Gallagher against Thomas J. Jenkins, owner and contractor..... 2,044

7TH AV, n e corner of 138th St, 190.10x 175; John J. McCarthy against Dorothea Welbel, owner; Peter Muller, lessee; Michael J. Donelan, contractor..... 585

27TH ST, 33 and 35 East; Candee & Smith against R. H. Spalding, owner; Thomas Brennan, contractor..... 492

108TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 100x100; 25 ft w of 9th Av, 19.4x 100.5; James N. Emlich, as executor, to Finagan Brothers, contractors..... 200

127TH ST, n s, 215 ft e of 4th Av, 44x99.11; Joseph E. Gallagher against Thomas J. Jenkins, owner and contractor..... 139

Lis Pendens.

BEACH AV, w s, 142.6 ft s of 156th St, 54.7x 78.5x96.5x75; William J. Brandt against Joseph Malo and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, B. J. Kelly.

BOND ST, 12; Grosvenor S. Hubbard, trustee, &c., against John G. Norris, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. S. Hubbard.

DELANCEY ST, 274 East, 25x100.11; C. Franclyn Reglid to John Shea and wife.....

117TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 8th Av, 50x 100.11; Mary E. Towle to John J. Timmins .....

120TH ST, 317 West, 16.8x99.11; Franklyn Paddock, referee, to Daniel S. Miller .....

TINTON AV, w s, 75 ft n of Cedar Place, 50x135 x irregular; Marguerite Agnew and others, by guardian, &c., against James Agnew, individually and as administrator, &c., (partition;) attorney, T. J. L. McManus.

28TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of 8th Av, 25x98.9; Mary L. Shear against John D. Quackenbos, individually and as executor, and others, (partition;) attorney, C. A. Clark.

59TH ST, 336 East; Department of Buildings against Herman Pepper, (violations of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterburg.

69TH ST, 318 East; Emily S. Arnold against Louis Lask and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Crane & Lockwood.

134TH ST, s s, 436.8 ft e of Willis Av, 17.6x100; Mary E. Brann against Adolph Herzog and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Hildreth.

163D ST, s s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x 112.6; Anna N. Rogers against John H. Styles, Jr., and others, trustees, &c., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Merrill & Rogers.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Supreme Court of the United States:

36—Chew Hing Lung & Co., petitioners, vs. John H. Wise, Collector of Customs for the Port of San Francisco. On a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.—Judgment of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals reversed, with costs, and the judgment of the Circuit Court of the United States of the Northern District of California affirmed and cause remanded to the said Circuit Court. Opinion by Justice Peckham.

33—Harry W. Dickerman, trustee, &c., et al., petitioners, vs. the Northern Trust Company et al., trustees. On a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit.—Decree affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois. Opinion by Justice Brown. Justice Shiras and Justice Peckham concurred in the result.

131—Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, appellant, vs. William H. Tompkins et al., &c. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of South Dakota.—Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded with directions to refer the case to some competent master to report fully the facts, and to proceed upon such report as equity shall require. Opinion by Justice Brewer.

281—Robert Rae, Jr., et ux., plaintiffs in error, vs. the Homestead Loan and Guarantee Company.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois. Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:

176—Edward B. Wesley, appellant, vs. Howard P. Eelb.—Leave granted William A. Barber to file brief as amicus curiae.

360—Charles F. Champion, appellant, vs. John C. Ames, United States Marshal.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument Oct. 15 next.

490—Clarence Murphy, plaintiff in error, vs. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument Feb. 26 after the cases already set down for that day.

494—The McCord Lumber Company and others, petitioners, vs. Frank L. Doyle.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit denied.

7 Original—State of Missouri, complainant, vs. The State of Illinois et al.—Motion for leave to file bill of complaint granted and subpoena

PIE FAMINE IN BROOKLYN.

Bulk of Yesterday's Supply Destroyed by the Fall of an Oven Roof.

Brooklyn was visited by a pie famine yesterday, and the Harolds and Reginalds employed in the office buildings about the Borough Hall, the high school girls, and pie eaters generally were depressed in spirit all day.

The famine was brought about by a calamity which occurred at the American Pie Bakery, at 211 Sands Street, early yesterday morning. The bakers were engaged in getting out the Monday morning edition of pie, which has a large circulation in Brooklyn. The archfiend who has charge of the mincepie bureau had just placed the product of his morning's fell labors in the big oven, and was turning away with a diabolical grin, when the arched brick roof of the oven fell in with a crash, and 3,000 pies—plum, peach, lemon, merangue, and the insidious mince—were entombed in tons of wreckage. Not a pie was saved.

Live coals thrown out upon the floor started a fire, and the bakers fled for their lives, leaving the pies to their fate. The firemen came and worked valiantly to save what pies had not already been eaten by the flames. The damage was about $700.

The news of the catastrophe spread rapidly throughout Brooklyn, and was discussed with great excitement at quick lunch counters all day.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red ..... .74¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed ..... .40¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed ..... .29½
Flour, Minnesota patents $3.90
Cotton, middling ..... .07⅜
Coffee, No. 7 Rio ..... .08¼
Sugar, granulated 5.15
Molasses, O. K. prime ..... .38
Beef, family 12.75
Beef hams 22.25
Tallow, prime ..... .05⅝
Pork, mess 10.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb ..... .00¼
Lard, prime 6.25
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry 23.00
Butter, Western creamery ..... .25

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 59@60¾c; No. 2 red, 67@68c; No. 2 corn, 31½@31⅝c; No. 2 oats, 23@23½c; No. 2 white, 26¼c; No. 3 white, 25½c; No. 2 rye, 54c; No. 2 barley, 39@44c; No. 1 flaxseed and Northwest, $1.50; prime timothy seed, $2.60; mess pork, per barrel, $9.25@$10.67½; lard, per 100 lb, $5.82½@5.92½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.50@$5.85; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5½@5¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.92@$6.02½; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.23½; sugars, cut loaf, unchanged; clover seed, contract grade, $6.35.

COTTON.—The cotton market started out with a great exhibition of strength and decidedly more spirit than has been manifested in weeks. All news seemed to be bullish news and all orders seemed to be buying orders. But as the session progressed, smaller holders became skeptical, or were unable to realize the alluring profits to be had at their beck and call. Demand from outside sources gradually tapered off and much of the initial enthusiasm was lost. By midday most of this rise had been wiped out. In the early afternoon trading, a slump at a standstill and fluctuations were limited to a bare 2 points. Still later the market picked up somewhat as to speculation and stiffened on a spurt of general demand, Liverpool leading in the latter class of business. The Liverpool stocks were alarmingly low, with crop estimates steadily suffering adverse revisions. The official dispatches from Southern markets reported advances of 1-16 to ⅛c at most points. Recent success has undoubtedly had the effect of creating most arbitrary ideas among holders in the crop centre and developments of the immediate future in that section will undoubtedly have a very important, if not a dominating influence upon the speculative markets of this country and Europe. The crop movement continues on a scale such as would justify a general whittling away of crop estimates. Predictions for a total output of 9,750,000 bales are now by no means scarce, although the same persons talked of 9,500,000 to 11,000,000 bales last Summer. The market closed steady, net unchanged to 3 points higher. Southern spot markets middling quoted, as we officially reported by wire as follows: New Orleans, 7 9-16c; Mobile, 7⅝c; Savannah, 7 7-16c; Wilmington, 7½c; Norfolk, 7 13-16c; Baltimore, 7⅞c; Augusta, 7 9-16@7⅝c; St. Louis, 7 9-16c; Memphis, 7 9-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	7.66	7.67	7.57	7.58@7.60
February	7.50	7.58	7.49	7.51@7.52
March	7.57	7.59	7.49	7.52@7.53
April	7.56	7.57	7.48	7.50@7.52
May	7.57	7.57	7.47	7.51@
June	7.56	7.58	7.48	7.51@7.52
July	7.57	7.59	7.50	7.52@7.53
August	7.53	7.55	7.46	7.49@7.50
September	6.95	6.95	6.89	6.90@6.91
October	6.78	6.80	6.73	6.74@6.75
November	6.74	6.74	6.70	6.70@6.71
December	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.70@6.71

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 22.—Spot cotton, irregular; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales. Americans, 11,000 bales; receipts, 11,000 bales; American, 11,000 bales; middling upland, 4 11-16d; futures opened strong, 2@3 points higher; closed quiet, 1@2½ points net advance. January, 4.33s; January-February, 4.28s¾; February-March, 4.24½d; March-April, 4.21s; April-May, 4.17d; May-June, 4.14d; June-July, 4.11d; July-August, 4.09½d; August-September, 4.03½d; September-October, 3.56s; October-November, 3.49s; November-December, 3.45½d. Manchester —Yarns quiet and firm; cloths, good inquiry.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	73¾	73 5-16	72¾	72¾
July	73½	73 7-16	72¾	72⅝
Corn—				
May	35 11-16	39 11-16	39 5-16	39⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	66¾	67⅛	66⅜	66⅝
July	67¼	68	67⅛	67⅜
Corn—				
May	33⅝	33½	33	33
July	34⅛	34⅛	33 11-16	33⅝
Oats—				
May	23⅝	23¾	23⅛	23½
July	23	23	22⅝	22⅝

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Stimulated by very strong cables the wheat market started out about ½c higher than Saturday, and for fully half the session was very strong with an active trade and an advance in May to 73 5-16c. During the afternoon, however, an increasing disposition to sell on the bulge caused a reaction of ½c, and the market closed unsettled at ⅝c net advance. The cables which inspired the first up turn here were in the most bullish vein in a long time, representing 16@17½d net advance at Liverpool and from 35 to 55 points rise at Paris. The latter was, perhaps, the most important consideration, as it supplemented continual advances of the last few days, following extremely bad crop reports, which private cables said were growing worse daily. From India also came reports of serious famine conditions, suggesting the idea that wheat may have to be imported in the near future. When backed by fairly good buying for European account, this news gave an impetus to bull sentiment such as it has not experienced in some weeks. The failure of foreign houses to extend their buying into local cash circles tended to overcome these strong factors late in the day, and it was this feature which started the final liquidating movement. Active speculation in markets during the early part of the session, it would undoubtedly have been even more vigorous but for the extraordinary interest manifested on all sides in the proposed gratuity amendments which were up for a vote. The visible supply was a bull influence, if anything, as it increased 21,000 bushels, whereas half a million bushels increase had been expected. Total visible supply figures were 56,563,000 bushels compared with 28,273,000 bushels last year.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 22.—Wheat, in store, No. 1 Northern, January, 62½c; May, 64c; July, 65⅜c; on track, No. 1 hard, 65¼c; No. 1 Northern, 63¾c; No. 2 Northern, 61¾c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 22.—Wheat, No. 1 Northern, 65¼@66c; No. 2 Northern, 63@64½c. Rye, No. 1, 55¾@56c. Barley, No. 2, 46c; sample, 36@42½c.

DULUTH, Jan. 22.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, cash, 65⅝c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 63¾c; May, 65⅞c; July, 67c; No. 2 Northern, 61¾c; No. 3 Spring, 57⅞c.

TOLEDO, Jan. 22.—Wheat—No. 2 cash, 69c bid; May, 71¼c. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 32c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 24½c. Rye—No sales.

CORN—No. 2 corn closed 40¼c for both elevator and delivered, and 40¾c, free on board, afloat. No. 2 oats closed 29½c; No. 3 oats, 29c; No. 2 white, 31¾c; No. 3 white, 31c; track, mixed, 29½@30¼c; track, white, 31½@35c; No. 2 white, clips, 32c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 61c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 60¾c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 56@56c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 43½@47¼c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; malting, 50@53c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.75@$4; Winter straights, $3.35@3.45; Winter patents, $3.50@3.80; Spring clears, $2.75@3; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.70@2.85; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.55@2.65; no grade, $17.75@18 per ton, to arrive. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$2.15. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3.15@3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@3.50. CORN MEAL—Kiln dried, $2.15@2.25, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, 85@90c; coarse, 79@82c. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $17; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $17.50@17.75; coarse Winter bran, $17@18.50, latter white; middling, $16@18.50; city feed, $17@17.50; hominy, chop, $15.75@16; oil meal, $26.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 22.—Flour—First patents, $3.45@3.55; second patents, $3.20@3.35; first clears, $2.60; second clears, $1.85@1.90. Bran—In bulk, $11@11.50.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $10.50@11; family, $12.25@12.75; short clear, $11.50@12.50. BEEF—Mess, $10.50; family, $12.50@13; packet, $11@11.50; extra India mess, $21@22; beef hams, $22@22.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5⅞c; 180-lb, 5¾c; 160-lb, 6¼c; pigs, 6¾c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 6¾@7c; 10-lb, 6¼@6½c; 12-lb, 6c; 14-lb, 5¾c; pickled shoulders, 5¾@6c; pickled hams, 9@9¼c; Western greens, 8¾@8¾c; city greens, 8¼@8¾c. TALLOW—City, 5¾c; country, 5¾@5¾c. LARD—$6.25; city lard, $5.70; refined lard, South America, $6.05; Continent, $6.45; Brazil, kegs, $7.80; compound, city, $5.87½@6; Western, $5.87½@6. STEARINE—Oleo, 7¼c; city lard stearine, 7¾c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 22.—Closing: Beef—Extra India mess, 81s 3d; prime mess, 75s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 56s 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 45s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 33s; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 33s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 34s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 33s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 33s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 39s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 33s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 30s 6d; American, refined, in pails, 32s. Butter nominal. Cheese—American, finest white, 57s 6d; American, finest colored, 59s. Tallow—Prime city, 27s 6d; American, refined, in pails, 27s 9d. Cottonseed oil—Hull refined, February-April, 21s 3d. Turpentine—Spirits, 39s 6d. Resin—Common, 4s 6d. Petroleum—Refined, 7⅞d. Linseed oil, 24s.

COFFEE.—Outside speculation seems to have been withdrawn from Brazil coffee futures. Consumers on the recent advance are reported to have stocked up pretty well. The demand, as a whole, is materially less active than it has been at any time since the late advance set in. It is asserted that the situation is menaced by speculative long interests awaiting a favorable opportunity for liquidation. The market opened yesterday barely steady, at unchanged prices to a decline of 10 points. Throughout the session business was slow. Sales on the opening call were but 2,500 bags. The total sales were only 23,750 bags. In the afternoon the market ruled active, with unloading as the leading feature. Weakness was pronounced. At the close the market was barely steady in tone, 15@25 points net lower.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January				6.80@6.90
February	7.00	7.00	7.00	6.85@6.90
March	6.95	6.95	6.90	6.90@6.95
April	7.05	7.05	7.05	6.95@7.00
May	7.20	7.20	7.05	7.00@7.05
June				7.05@7.10
July	7.25	7.30	7.15	7.10@7.15
August				7.15@7.25
September	7.40	7.40	7.25	7.25@7.30
October	7.30	7.35	7.25	7.25@7.30
November	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25@7.30
December	7.50	7.50	7.40	7.35@7.40

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average Santos, 9$200; receipts, 13,000 bags; stock, 55,000 bags. Hamburg—Market opened unchanged; at 2:30 P. M., ¼ pfennig net higher; sales, 23,000 bags. Havre—Market opened irregular, ⅛@¼f higher; at 12 m., unchanged; at 3 P. M., irregular; December unchanged, other months ¼f higher; at 5:30 P. M., ¼f lower; sales, 37,000 bags. January, 44.00; February, 44.00; March, 44.50; April, 45.00; May, 45.25; June, 45.50; July, 45.75; August, 46.25; September, 46.50; October, 46.75; November, 47.00; December, 47.25. Rio—No cable; receipts, 17,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4⅝c; muscovado, 3 15-16c; molasses, 3 11-16c.

METALS.—Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $23; iron, Southern, No. 2 soft, $20.75; steel rails, $38; pig iron warrants, nominal; lake copper, ingot, $16.50@17; Exchange, $16.25; lead, $4.72½; spelter, $4.65; brokers' price for lead, $4.72½, and for spelter, $4.65.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $9.90, and in bulk, $7.25; Philadelphia, barrels, $9.85, and in bulk, $7.20; refined, cases, New York, $11; deodorized naphtha, $11.15. Cottonseed Oil—Prime, crude, barrels, 33c; prime Summer yellow, 36½c; off Summer yellow, nominal; butter grades, 37@38c; prime white, 38@39c; prime Winter yellow, 38@39c. Linseed—American, raw, 53@54c; American, boiled, 56@56c; Calcutta, raw, 65c; lard oil, 50c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.85; tar oil, barrels, $3.90. Spirits of turpentine, 53@53¼c. Resin—Common to good, strained, $1.62½@$1.65; E, $1.70; F, $1.75; G, $1.80; H, $1.95; I, $2.05; K, $2.20; M, $2.50; N, $3; W G, $3.60; W W, $4.10.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 22.—Spirits of turpentine, 50¼@51c. Resin, $1.20@$1.25. Crude turpentine, $1.60@$1.90. Tar, $1.25.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 22.—Spirits of turpentine, 50¼c; resin, unchanged.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 22.—Turpentine, 50c. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Steers, $4.80@$5.55; stags and oxen, $3.15@3.85; bulls, $2.75@$4.50; cows, $2@$4. CALVES—Veals, $5@$8.50; little calves, $4@$4.50; barnyard stock, $2.50@$3.62½; city dressed veals, 9@12¼c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3.25@$3.15; culls, $3; lambs $6@$6.90; Canada lambs, $6@$6.65; culls, $4.50@$5.50. HOGS—$4.85@$5; Western pigs, $4.70@$4.85; State pigs, $4.90@$5.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

MECHANICAL ORGUINETTE COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Roberts received an execution from Kings County yesterday against the Mechanical Orguinette Company for $25,389 in favor of Annie E. Wilson, as administratrix of Henry Wilson. No address was given to the Sheriff. The company formerly had an office in this city. It is said the claim is for royalties

Out of Town.

CHARLES H. BOHANNAN.—Charles H. Bohannan of Chicago filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday. His indebtedness is $74,000, contracted when he was in the carriage manufacturing business.

A. DEICHES.—A. Deiches of Norfolk, Va., surviving partner of the firm of Heyman & Co., and Heyman & Deiches of Lincoln, Neb., yesterday filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $83,160; assets none.

B. L. DUKE.—Deputy Sheriff Murray has received an attachment for $923 against Brody L. Duke of Durham, N. C., in favor of J. S. Bache & Co. of this city for balance due on stock transactions to June 25, 1898. The attachment was served on the American Tobacco Company.

LYONS POTTERY.—The Lyons Pottery of Lyons, N. Y., one of the oldest in the State, has been closed by Sheriff Wheeler, under chattel mortgages held by the Lyons National Bank. The pottery has an average annual output of 750,000 gallons of stoneware, and was established in 1825 by N. Clark & Co. It was purchased by Jacob Fisher, the present owner, in 1878, and was rebuilt in 1889. The Lyons National Bank has mortgages covering the entire plant, machinery and stock, besides which there are unsatisfied judgments held by employes for wages.

JOHN P. SQUIRE & CO.—Horatio G. Curtis, H. L. Burrage, and A. L. Ripley, as a committee of creditors of the John P. Squire Corporation of Boston, have issued a report, in which they say, in part: "The business of John P. Squire & Co. has been carried on by the assignee, and it has been possible to make such reductions in expenses that not only has the property been conserved, but it has been increased; and it is believed that the figures on Feb. 1 will show a profit from operations. A considerable time must elapse before it will be possible to present a statement to the creditors. This must be done before any plan of settlement can be matured. There are also legal formalities to be complied with which will require some ninety days to carry through."

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

A. & H. ROZINSKI.—Schedules of A. & H. Rozinski, cloak manufacturers at 371 Canal Street, show liabilities, $5,190, and assets, $755.

MARIA ULRICH.—Marie Ulrich, saleslady, residing at 11 Division Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $2,275 and no assets. She formerly did business as Maria Seyler in the millinery line.

ISAAC WEIL.—Schedules of Isaac Weil, department store at 2,735 Third Avenue, show liabilities, $62,420, and assets, $18,790, consisting of stock, $18,352; accounts, $238, and cash, $200. There are 475 creditors.

M. E. YOUNG.—Max E. Young residing at 64 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $18,201 and assets $1,075. He was of Young Bros., who dissolved in 1884.

IGNATZ SCHNITZLER.—Schedules of Ignatz Schnitzler, restaurant keeper of 19 West Houston Street, show liabilities, $14,378, and no assets except a life insurance policy of $10,000, which has been assigned for a loan of $750.

S. M. JOHNSON.—Samuel M. Johnson, dealer in tobacco and cigars at 162 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $8,815 and assets $3,771, consisting of stock in trade $1,500, store fixtures $1,000, book accounts $1,271.

S. D. ROBERSON.—Samuel D. Roberson, creameryman and milk dealer at Bullville, Orange County, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $5,055 and assets $13,131, consisting of real estate $700, notes $7,795, accounts $3,840, cans, wagons, &c., $770, cash $20.

GOLDMAN, BALK & GOLDMAN.—Louis Goldman, Max Goldman, and Benjamin Balk, composing the firm of Goldman, Balk & Goldman, dealers in men's furnishing goods at 275 Eighth Avenue, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $3,184 and assets $1,300 in stock and fixtures. The business was started a year ago.

MARIE HERSCHMAN.—Marie Herschman, doing business as Mary Herschman, dealer in varieties, toys, &c., at 2,238 and 2,279 Third Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $19,738, due to 190 creditors and assets $7,393, consisting of stock in trade $6,625, fixtures $150, cash $618. She is the wife of Adolph Herschman, who started the business in 1890.

E. SMITH.—Edward Smith, residing at 501 West One Hundred and Fortieth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $254,519 and no assets. Of the liabilities $229,400 are secured by bond and mortgage, the largest cerditors being Julius Lippmann and others, $227,500. Of the unsecured liabilities sixty-four claims are in judgment. He was formerly of Smith & Menken, builders, who dissolved in 1890.

W. HELLER.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against William Heller, manufacturer of traveling bags, at 548 Broadway, by the following creditors: C. L. & R. E. Smith of Newark, $204; H. Holm & Stumpf of Harrison, N. J., $570 and A. E. & H. E. Dodge of Lynn, Mass., $427. They allege that on Jan. 6 he transferred his stock to the Chemical National Bank to give it a preference. His liabilities are reported to be $10,000. He is about eighty years old, and has been in business fifty years.

Receiver for Rents.

Justice Beekman of the Supreme Court has appointed Frederick Southack receiver of the rents of 9 to 13 Maiden Lane, on the application of Frederick Ayer, in a suit brought against Frank N. Gill to foreclose a second mortgage of $233,000, on which the interest due Dec. 12, it is alleged, has not been paid. It was also stated that the interest on the first mortgage, amounting to $12,000, due Dec. 12, was not paid. The first mortgage is for $600,000, and there is a third or creditors' mortgage for over $75,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ASHLEY ENGINEERING COMPANY—The India Rubber and Gutta Percha Insulating Company	$887
ALLEGRO, Michael—Ludwig Bauman and others	114
BYRNE, George A.—New York Telephone Company	37
BOES, Henry J.—A. P. Dienst & Co.	91
CRAIG, Walter E.—Elizabeth Betz	419
CLARKE, James, and John Selfridge—R. Scommodau	27
DEUTSCH, Max, and Herman Seifert—H. J. Hindes	133
FRANK, Christopher—D. M. Herring and another	76
FRANKEL, Max—Betty Frankel	61
FLOYD, Steve W.—R. Mittelstaedt	30
FLOECKHER, Walter—F. G. Lloyd and others	125
GRONARD, J. M.—W. S. Schutz	90
GETZOFF, Betsy—The City of New York, Corporation	106
GRUFT, Hyman and Tone—H. B. Scharmann & Sons	1,725
GLIIESPIE, Howard R.—John E. Dietz	110
GERMAN-AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY of New York—John A. Falk and another	607
HEBROW, James—American Rubber Tire Company	90
HOYT, H. Wilson—New York Telephone Company	66
HENRY, John—William L. Conway	30
HERBERT, Alexander—Fannie Sachs and another	262
IMPERATO, Luigi—J. & M. Haffen	1,026
JONES, De Witt C.—I. P. Hubbard	283
KELLEHER, Nora—H. B. Claflin Company	44
KIERNAN, Frank—The Tribune Association	146
KREISER, Samuel—John C. Gabler	198
LOEWENTHAL, Daniel—The Mutual Bank	188
MOEBUS, Sophie, and Margaret Wagner—J. Hoetzel	331
MURRAY, John H.—L. L. Braumfeld and another	19
MOTLEY, Julia—S. C. Boehm and others	514
McMILLAN, Andrew—J. A. Rennie	151
McCOWAN, John G.—W. E. Thorn	931
MECHANICAL ORGUINETTE COMPANY—Annie E. Wilson, administratrix, &c.	25,389
McCONACHIE, Mary—D. Blendermann & Brother	164
McDONALD, William W. and Emma D.—R. D. Pierce	473
PELL, Samuel O.—C. J. Franklin	35
PANTON, Irene L.—Hugh Gutty	292
PHYFE, Harry E.—H. B. De Voe	573
RUBENSTEIN, Rubin—Celia Hack	39
SOLOTAR, Jacob, and Louis Salke—L. Levy	144
STEDEKER, Samuel—S. W. Johnson, as President	89
SMITH, Thomas—Peerless Rubber Manufacturing Company	27
SCHWARZ, Samuel L.—H. Silberfeld and another	421
SELAH, Howard A.—The J. Jones & Son Company	65
SCHWARZ, Olga—J. F. Schmitt	634
SMITH, Sarah—G. Hamburger	61
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and New York Elevated Railroad Company—William K. Thorn and others.	346
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and New York Elevated Railroad Company—Valentine Hammann	167
THIELE, Paul—Hartig Standard Gas Engine Company	390
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—John Auer	223
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—George Hillard	1,026
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—W. H. Dodd.	70
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—Mary Cawley	167
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—William K. Thorn and others.	526
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—Jantzen and another	167
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—William Pilgrim	187
WEISS, William S.—Best & Co.	127
WILLMANN, John—E. Zobel	157
WALLAS, Charles H.—Isaac Schiff and another	54
WHITEHEAD, John C.—Homer Lee	236
WOLF, Meyer—L. Levy	144
ZETSCHE, Louis—C. S. Lester	138

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM F. BOOTHE, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of William F. Boothe of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said William F. Boothe was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the seventh day of February, A. D. 1900, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 22d, 1900.

NO. 2,047.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RUSSELL P. HOYT, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Russell P. Hoyt of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Russell P. Hoyt was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, Referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 22d, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ISAAC JOHNSON, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Isaac Johnson, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 18, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 7th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 22, 1900.

NO. 2,027.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL KLANG, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Samuel Klang of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Samuel Klang was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 22d, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LUIZ KLEIN, Bankrupt.—No. 1,375.

To the creditors of Luiz Klein of the City of New York, County and State of New York, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of August, A. D. 1899, the said Luiz Klein of the City of New York, County and State of New York, was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, County and State of New York, on the first day of February, A. D. 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, January 20th, 1900.

NO. 1,965.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE J. D. MAYNE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of George J. D. Mayne of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1900, the said George J. D. Mayne, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, No. 302 Broadway, New York City, on the second day of February, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 22, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PETER H. McARDLE, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Peter H. McArdle of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Peter H. McArdle was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1900, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 22d, 1900.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BENJAMIN SHAPIRO and SAMUEL GOODSTEIN, individually and as partners of the firm known as Shapiro & Goodstein, Bankrupts.—No. 2,016.

To the creditors of Benjamin Shapiro and Samuel Goodstein of the City of New York, individually and as partners of the firm known as Shapiro & Goodstein, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Benjamin Shapiro and Samuel Goodstein of the City of New York, individually and as partners of the firm known as Shapiro & Goodstein, were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, County and State of New York, on the eighth day of February, A. D. 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, January 15th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH SCHNAPMAN, bankrupt.—No. 2,037.

To the creditors of Joseph Schnapman of the City of New York, County and State of New York, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Joseph Schnapman of the City of New York, County and State of New York, was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, County and State of New York, on the first day of February, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, January 19th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY SOBOL, bankrupt.—No. 1,958.

To the creditors of Henry Sobol of the City of New York, County and State of New York, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Henry Sobol of the City of New York, County and State of New York, was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, County and State of New York, on the first day of February, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, January 19th, 1900.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART I., OF THE Supreme Court, held at the Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on the 6th day of October, 1899.—Present: Hon. Henry M. Bookstaver, Justice.—In the matter of the application of the Directors of the Riverside Building and Loan Association for a voluntary dissolution.

On reading and filing the petition of Marshall W. Scriven, William W. Bridgeman, William M. Judge, Eugene L. Lockwood, Frank T. Brown, John M. Sweeney, and John A. Anderson, as Directors of the Riverside Building and Loan Association, a corporation created under the laws of the State of New York, having its principal office located in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, and the affidavits thereto annexed, verified by the petitioners on the 11th day of October, 1899, with due proof of service of a copy of said petition and schedules, and a copy of this order and notice of application therefor on Honorable John C. Davies, Attorney General for the State of New York, and on motion of William Langdon, attorney for the petitioners, it is

ORDERED, That all persons interested in the said corporation show cause before M. Clelland Milnor, Esq., counsellor at law, who is hereby appointed referee for that purpose, at his office, No. 329 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on the 31st day of January, 1900, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, why the said corporation should not be dissolved; and it is further

ORDERED, That a copy of this order be published at least once in each of the three weeks immediately preceding the time hereinbefore fixed for showing cause in The New York Times, printed in the City of New York, and also in The New York Law Journal, published in the City and County of New York. Enter,

H. W. BS.,
J. S. C.

To the Creditors, Shareholders, and all other persons interested in the Riverside Building and Loan Association:

Take notice, that the foregoing is a copy of an order made in the above entitled proceeding, and duly entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, on October 23d, 1899.

WILLIAM LANGDON,
Attorney for Petitioners,
5 Be

Ladies' Jackets.

Entire remainder of winter stock.
Short Jackets, made of Kersey, Cheviot or unfinished Worsted.
Various fashionable models.
$10.00, $18.00 and $25.00 each;
Value $15.00 to $50.00

Misses' and Children's Reefers, "Gretchens" and Jackets.
$5.00, $7.50 and $10.00 each.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Linen Dep't.

TABLE LINEN,
Heavy Bleached Scotch Damask.—2 yards wide.
$1.00 per yard,
Value $1.25.

Breakfast and Dinner Napkins to match,
$2.00 and $3.00 per dozen.
Odd Napkins, — breakfast and dinner size,
$1.60 and $2.50 per dozen,
Value $2.00 and $3.00.

TOWELS,
Huck,—heavy quality, hemmed,
$2.00 per doz.

Huck,—hemstitched, fancy weaves,
$3.00 per doz.

Huck or Bird-Eye,—Hemstitched, 23x48, Damask borders and ends,
$6.00 per doz.

Fine quality, hemstitched,—25x46, Damask ends,
$7.50 per doz.

Hand embroidered and hemstitched Squares, Scarfs, Tea-cloth and Centre Pieces.
At one-third to one-half former prices.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Ladies' Kersey Jackets
(*strictly Tailor-Made*),
About Half Price.
$18, $20 & $25 Jackets,
$10.00.
$12 & $15 Jackets,
$7.50.
$9.50 & $10 Jackets,
$5.75.
13th St. Store Only.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores.
Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

BIG TRADES FIGHT NEW FREIGHT RATES

Trunk Line Association Hears Protests Against the Classification.

SMALL SHIPPER SUFFERS MOST

New York Merchants Declare Railroads Need No Increase in Tariff—New England's Bitter Complaint.

The public hearing yesterday in the large meeting room of the Trunk Line Association to consider protests against the revised freight classification which went into effect the first of the year, called forth so large an attendance and so many protests, written and oral, that it was found impossible to conclude the hearing in a day and an adjournment was, late in the afternoon, taken until to-day, when further protests will be presented.

At yesterday's session, which began at 11 o'clock, several hundred merchants and shippers from many parts of the country were present and complaints were presented by dealers in dry goods, rope, pumice stone, bags, jute, soap, provisions, machinery, confectionery, hardware, starch, leather, oil—in fact, in nearly every commodity affected by the changed classification.

Commissioner J. T. Goddard, who called the meeting to order, said that it was a joint meeting of the Trunk Line Executive Committee and of the Official Classification Committee, and that complaints would be heard in the following order: First, from public organizations; second, from trade organizations, and third, from individual shippers.

SUMMARY OF COMPLAINTS.

William R. Corwine, representing the Merchants' Association of New York, was the first speaker and he read a long paper reviewing the difficulties between the shipper and the railway and trunk line companies as existing under the present classification. In summarizing, Mr. Corwine set forth the principal causes of complaint against the new schedule as follows:

"First—We believe that the reports of earnings made by railroads in their financial statements, in which it is shown that some of them have increased their annual dividends and that others, for the first time in many years, if not in their history, have declared dividends upon their common stock (the Directors setting forth that the outlook for the future is sufficient to justify this) show that the railroads are earning sufficient money to enable them to realize largely increased earnings, gross and net, for the immediate future, or for as long as the present period of prosperity may continue, which we hope will be indefinitely.

"Second—That the decreased cost of operation of railroads, as set forth in their reports and in the reports of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and the tendency to lower the cost of transportation rather than to increase it, is sufficient to overcome the claim of the necessity for more money due to the advanced prices of articles entering into the construction and maintenance of railroads, and that the reasonable prospects of future decreased costs of operation of railroad properties will place railroads in a still better position financially without any increase in freight charges being made necessary to add to their incomes.

HURTS SMALL SHIPPERS.

"Third—That the theory, which has resulted in the widening of the difference between carload lots and less than carload lots, is wrong, in that it lessens the area of distribution, hurts the small shipper and the small buyer, and should not be allowed to stand.

"Fourth—That the method of reclassifying dry goods is unjust in that it tends to a discrimination and to complications, and that, if it be found necessary thus to simplify classification in these lines, instead of the present classification standing, all dry goods should be placed in the second class.

"Fifth—That the new schedule works an injustice to the shippers in practically prohibiting the use of wood pulp packing boxes by a large class of shippers to whom they are of great benefit, and thus adds to the burden and expense of such shippers, and therefore should not be allowed to stand.

"Sixth—That the rule of the new classification, which reads as follows: 'Shipments of property combined into packages by forwarding agents, claiming to act as shippers, will only be accepted when the names of individual shippers and final consignees, as well as the character and contents of each package, are declared to the receiving agents, and such property will be waybilled as separate shipments, and freight charged accordingly,' will work a great hardship to jobbers and packing houses as well as to small merchants, and should be rescinded altogether."

PROTEST OF GROCERS.

F. G. Langley then filed a schedule of complaints against "Classification No. 20," relative to the carload and less than carload lots, saying that he represented the grocery trade which did not object to the increase of rates providing they were made uniform. As it was, the "less than carload" classification took from the local jobbing trade a heretofore profitable territory.

Clinton White, Chairman of the Transportation Committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, as the representative of the New England shippers, read a protest in which he declared that the continuance of the new classification without revision would mean a loss of business not only to merchants but to the railroads as well. He said:

"I believe our merchants very generally agree that some increase in rates is reasonable. They are very firmly of the opinion, however, that an increase of from 20 to 45 per cent. on certain individual articles is a very unfair and inequitable method of securing an increase of revenue which should be distributed over the entire list of commodities subject to transportation. In other words, they very earnestly protest against being singled out to bear this burden and against the unfair discrimination that is made by the changes in favor of the large shipper as against the smaller—the trust as against the individual.

NEW ENGLAND AROUSED.

"In almost every complaint that we have received, and we have received a great number, the disproportionate advance on less than carloads as against carloads is the thing complained of. This latter discrimination bears with especial hardship on New England. Our section is made up largely of small producers and distributors, and while an enormous business is done the distribution of the product is on the whole carried on in comparatively small quantities. Moreover, we are remote from the great consuming sections, and the business is carried on with increasing difficulty in competition with the local producers who are springing up all over those sections.

"Among the parties from whom complaints have been filed with us are representatives of the following trades: Coffee, fish, canned goods, starch, soaps, brewers, distillers, crockery and glass ware, fertilizers, and granite cutters."

F. B. Thurber, representing the National Board of Trade, who followed, said that it is less trouble and expense to carry in full carloads than in less than carloads, and the shipper of carloads or multiples thereof presses harder for advantages than the small shipper, and naturally gets an undue advantage. Mr. Thurber, continuing, said:

"The average railroad executive is apt to forget that he is performing a semi-public function, and that the vote of the small shipper had as much to do with conferring the franchises under which railroads exist as that of the large shipper. The railroads of this country get about half what those of other countries do for the same service, but this, to a great extent, inures to the benefit of a few rather than to the many, and there is room for reform, to the advantage alike of railroads and the public."

MUST NOT DISCRIMINATE.

Simon Sterne of the Board of Trade and Transportation, the next speaker, said that his organization conceded the right of the railways to increase their revenues by raising the tariff if they were to participate in the general prosperity now prevailing, but he said they must not discriminate against the smaller shippers. The speaker declared the present classification gave the larger shipper undue advantages over the smaller merchant.

A. M. Compton, representing the National Association of Chicago, said that, in addition to representing the National Merchants' Association, he represented the three largest dry goods shippers in the United States. Mr. Compton took up the classification as affecting the dry goods business, and said that in many of the trades goods could not be handled at even a reasonable profit under the present classification. If enforced, it would drive the piece goods trade to the West and South and away from the mills of New England and New York, he said, much to the loss of the Eastern manufacturers.

Thomas Morris, representing the pork packers and provision dealers of Cincinnati, then took up the classification and spoke of the injustice done to the smaller class of packers who did not own their cars and were known as "small dealers."

J. Jones Fernley of Philadelphia, Secretary and Treasurer of the National Hardware Association, said that the present classification worked a hardship both upon the hardware manufacturer and the jobber. He thought that hardware, as it occupied small space, should be rated fourth class, instead of third class, as now exists.

SOAP INDUSTRY'S COMPLAINT.

C. A. Jennings of the American Cotton Oil Company, who represented the soap industry of the United States, protested against the classification on behalf of his industry.

Following the noon recess, J. M. McDonald of Cincinnati, M. B. Kelly of the Philadelphia Trades Union, and L. A. Hanson, representing the Merchants' Association of St. Louis, spoke in the order named. Mr. Hanson spoke along the same lines as did Mr. Gates of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association of Chicago and Mr. Cavanagh of the National Association of Agricultural Implements and Vehicles. The latter declared that 75 per cent. of the factories represented in his association shipped in broken carloads.

Joseph J. Ward of Chicago, representing the grocery and hardware interests, said the present schedule was not fair to New York distributors or the small dealers of Chicago. New York did not desire any subsidies from the railways in the way of increasing this difference. The present schedule is advantageous to the large retailers in the small towns who can compete then with the jobber on his own grounds.

Henry A. Locke of Boston, representing the Boston leather interests, saw in the present classification an opportunity to induce rate cutting, and said that the new rates acted as a discrimination against Boston, the home of the leather market, in favor of Milwaukee and other Western cities.

MANY TRADES AFFECTED.

Other complaints were heard from Hugh R. Knox of the National Starch Manufacturing Company, who said that if the new rates were persisted in, they would drive the starch trade west of the Mississippi; R. J. Wardell, a manufacturer of pumice stone; D. S. Servoss of the National Enameling and Stamping Company; W. E. Smyth, a hardware manufacturer; C. M. Stacy of the Huyler Cocoa Company, Charles E. Borden of the Eastern Cordage Manufacturing Company, R. H. Moses, representing the wholesale candy manufacturers; J. A. Lenville, representing the Threshers' Manufacturers' Association; J. Sellers, representing manufacturers of agricultural implements in Springfield, Ohio; representatives of the Philadelphia and the Baltimore Oil Dealers' Associations, and W. Brown of Cleveland, representing the independent oil shippers.

Mr. Brown stated it as his opinion that if the present oil rates were maintained, they would drive the small operators out of existence, for the reason that unless they could ship cheaply n less than carload lots, it would prejudice them materially—in fact, probably drive them out of business and give the Standard Oil Company a complete grasp of the business.

At this point the meeting adjourned until 10:30 o'clock to-day.

Chicagoans Come Here to Protest.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—Representatives of the Chicago industries most affected by the advance in freight rates between the Atlantic seaboard and this city, which went into effect Jan. 1, will appear before the Classification Committee of the Central Freight Association in New York to-day and protest against the advance.

Inspector Quinlan Resigns.

John J. Quinlan, for many years Supervising Inspector of the Immigration Service at this port, has tendered his resignation, to take effect on the 1st of February. There was a rumor current at the Barge Office yesterday that Mr. Quinlan's resignation had been demanded by the Secretary of the Treasury because he had, as alleged, violated civil service rules. Mr. Quinlan, when seen at his residence, 122 East Eighty-sixth Street, last evening by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES emphatically denied that his resignation had been asked for. He said that he had tendered his resignation for the reason that he intended to go in business for himself.

"Step lively."
That's the order we give to a crowd of almost 12,000 shoes.
Some from our own stock, slightly travel-stained — soles soiled by tryings-on, linings soiled by goings-out, on approval; enamel, patent and russet leather, a few Bluchers and skating shoes—were $5.
Others, rare chance outsidders, $5 patent leathers—button and lace; and $3.50 to $4.50, russet leather and black calfskin—mostly lace.
They all march to the quick-step tune of $2.25.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.
350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Registered Trade Mark.

1900 Washable Dress Goods

At "The Linen Store."

We now offer for inspection and sale an extensive assortment of the choicer grades of imported washable fabrics for the coming spring and summer.

MATERIALS FOR
Waists and Gowns
Bicycle and Golf Suits
Graduation Dresses
Church and Calling Gowns
Outing Costumes
for Mountains and Seaside.

An examination of this offering is cordially invited.

James McCutcheon & Co.
14 West 23d Street.

Exhibition of Cotton Fabrics for Spring.

Sheer or heavy materials, introducing new weaves, designs and colors.
The floral patterns are exquisitely arranged, colored and hand-printed. Those interspersed with conventional figures are exceedingly novel in effect.
Mousselines de Soie,—corded or plain weave.
Fine corded Batiste. Printed Organdie.
Embroidered Swiss. Dotted and striped Zephyrs.
Cotton and silk Grenadines.

Fine sheer Dimities,—30 inches wide,—floral and line stripes,—pin head and polka dots.
Delicate colors, black and white or grey and white.
25 cents per yard.

Shirtings,—suitable for waists,—one yard wide,—white figures or stripes on delft or pale blue, pink or heliotrope ground.
12½ cents per yard.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

BLANKETS.
Fine Eastern and California wool,—full, double bed size,
$3.00, $4.00 and $5.00 per pair;
Value $4.00 to $6.50
Extra size, $7.50 per pair;
Value $9.50

BED SPREADS.
Crochet,—full size
75c., $1.15 and $1.40;
Value 95 cents to $1.75
Marseilles,
$1.50 and $2.00.
Marseilles,—satin finish
$2.00 and $3.25.
Value $2.50 and $3.75

COMFORTERS.
500,—Silkoline,—various designs and colors.
$1.00;
Value $1.50

This department has been transferred to the basement.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

JANUARY SALE OF WOOLEN DRESS GOODS.

Nine hundred yards Imported Novelty fabric,—basket weave.
Raised, black silk, figure designs, on red, gray, sage or castor grounds.
95 cents per yard;
Former price, $2.25

Challie Foulards,—fine quality,—silk warp.
White dots and figures on national or navy blue grounds.
48 cents per yard.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

GLOVES.

2 Clasp, pique sewn, street gloves. Colors: tans, gold, tabac, red, brown, black or white.
Fine quality and finish.
$1.00 per pair;
Value, $1.50

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway & 11th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

WOOD SCULPTURES IN GOTHIC.

There existed a school of wood sculpture which reached a splendid development toward the end of the fifteenth century. Flanders was the centre, and examples of its best designs are in our Flemish pieces.
Here are quaint chests, for instance, of solid wood, carved, with slightly recessed panels. Others, sculptured in bold relief, with the spirited fiends and dragons which the Gothic artist so loved to portray. The naïveté of the carvings shows that he believed in what he represented. Chairs in correct designs for $6.50, many other odd pieces reduced.
To get an effective touch of interesting oddity, you must

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Tuesday Evening, February 6th,
GALA CONCERT
The entire proceeds to be devoted to the
Dewey Arch Fund
Among the distinguished artists who have kindly volunteered their services are:
Madame Nordica and Madame Gadski, Mr. Edouard de Reszke and Mr. Evan Williams, and other soloists.
Mr. Emil Paur, Mr. Walter Damrosch, } Conductors.
The full chorus of the Oratorio Society and an orchestra of sixty
Prices: $3, $2, $1.50, and $1. Boxes, $50. Seats and boxes can be obtained at box office, Carnegie Hall, and Tyson's.

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....at 8:30
Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
Daniel Frohman's Company
LAST 2 WEEKS.
The Maneuvers of Jane
Monday, Feb. 5, the new play by John Oliver Hobbs, entitled,
THE AMBASSADOR.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. At 8:30
Daniel Frohman...Mgr.
Matinées Thursday & Sat. 2.
Charles Frohman Presents
A NEW PARISIAN COMEDY, entitled
The Surprises of Love.
By Paul Belhaud and Michael Carre.
Cast includes: Elsie De Wolfe, H. Reeves Smith, Charles Abbott, Eric Hope, Charles Bowser, Clayton White, Frank Lea Short, Margaret Robinson, Olive May, Helen Keating, Ellen Gail, & others.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York
EMIL PAUR.....Conductor
Fri., Jan. 26, at 2 P.M. Sat., Jan. 27, at 8:15 P.M.
SOLOIST: MME. SCHUMANN-HEINK.
Program: Overture "The Flying Dutchman," Wagner; "Ganymed," for Contralto and Orchestra, L. V. Saar; Symphony No. 4, B flat major, Beethoven; Songs by Schubert, Schumann, and Franz; Overture, "Prometheus," Goldmark.
Box office open daily from 9 to 5.

MENDELSSOHN HALL
Thursday evening, January 25th, at 8:15,
Mr. David Bispham's
REQUEST RECITAL
POPULAR PROGRAMME
Comprising songs most frequently asked for.
Res. seats $1.50. Now on sale at Schuberth's.

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th.
Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
The Latest Music: Comedy Success.
THREE LITTLE LAMBS

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. MR. JOHN DREW in the Tyranny of Tears. 8:15 Sat. Mat.

AMUSEMENTS.

PADEREWSKI
and
ADAMOWSKI QUARTET.
Only Recital at Sherry's.
THIS (TUESDAY) AFTERNOON AT 4.
M. Paderewski will play Soli by Chopin, Liszt, and Paderewski.
GENERAL ADMISSION, $2.00.
RESERVED SEATS, $3.50.
Seats now at Tyson's, Schuberth's, all the principal hotels, and at the hall.
STEINWAY PIANO USED.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
THIRD CONCERT TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
THE KNEISEL QUARTET
OF BOSTON,
assisted by Mme. Szumowska, Piano.
Programme: HAYDN, Quartet D major, Op. 76, No. 5; FAURE, Sonata for Piano and Violin, A major; BEETHOVEN, Quartet, E minor, Op. 59, No. 2.
Tickets, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

CARNEGIE HALL.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
Pittsburg Orchestra
Victor Herbert, Conductor. Soloist, MARIE BREMA
First N. Y. reappearance.
Seats, 75c. to $1.50. Boxes, $12 & $15. On sale at Schuberth's, Tyson's, Rullmann's and box office.

PROCTOR'S 23d ST. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. Marie Dressler
20 Min. in Shirtwaists
Sims & Graham, Leo Dervalto, Kenno, Welch, o'rs.

PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. Montgomery & Stone
Duncan's Collies.
Halladay & Ward, McPhee & Hill, Moving Pictures, &c.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
OPEN 9 A. M. TO 11 P. M. ADM. 50c.
5th NATIONAL EXHIBITION of CYCLES, AUTOMOBILES AND ACCESSORIES.

Two Piano Recitals. MENDELSSOHN HALL, THUR. AFT., Jan. 25; WED. AFT., JAN. 31, at 3 o'clock.
Hambourg
Tickets, $1.50 & $1, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.
Direction VICTOR THRANE. Knabe Piano Used.

CASINO! 2d TIME TONGT! 2 wks only! FIRST MATINEE TMRRW!
Geo. W. Lederer's London Co. in The Belle of N. Y.
Orig. Cast & Chorus of 2 years' run in London.

Knickerbocker. Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
N. C. GOODWIN, MAXINE ELLIOTT
LAST 2 WEEKS OF THE COWBOY AND THE LADY.
Feb. 5—Mr. Goodwin-Miss Elliott (A New Play.)

REFRESHING SLEEP.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Quiets the nerves, relieves the tired and confused condition of the brain, and induces refreshing sleep.
Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

Birds Mate now; breeding pairs, singer, according to voice, $2.00, $2.50, $5.00; female, $1.00. Holden's New Book on Birds; all about mating, food, care, and how to keep bird singing, with full price list of all birds and cages by mail, 25 cts., stamps. Song Restorer by mail, 25 cts. Free list all birds.
G. H. HOLDEN, 240 6th Ave., N. Y.

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Only Recital at Sherry's.
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N. C. GOODWIN, MAXINE ELLIOTT
LAST 2 WEEKS OF THE COWBOY AND THE LADY.
Feb. 5—Mr. Goodwin-Miss Elliott (A New Play.)

HEARN
West Fourteenth Street

Our Great White Sale

Good values have an eloquence all their own.
Such prices as quoted below for qualities represented need no words of praise. . . Customers know that what we promise we perform.

HERE ARE ATTRACTIONS
to forge new links in chain of Confidence that binds us to customers.

Imported Mohair Crepons
firmly stitched back—absolutely rain-proof—variety of styles—regular value .59 cents..... .29

Blue-and-White Foulards
Polka Dot and fig'd—24 inch..... .69

All Silk Satin Brocades
White, cream and evening shades.... .69

French Flannel Waists
All best shades—lined thro'—dress sleeves—French back—value 3.00.... 1.98

Rainy Day Skirts
Double face cloth—(Oxford, tan and castor) finest tailor finish—12 row patch stitched hem—value 12.98.... 8.98

Persian Cloth Jackets
Kersey, stitched seams—new high collar—also Fine Kersey Jackets—Tan, Black and Castor—velvet collar—col'd and black satin lined—real value 11.00..... 6.98

Ladies' Capes
Persian Cloth—extra length—fur trim—also Golf Capes—doble face cloth—value six dollars..... 3.98

Girls' Long Coats
Plain and fancy cloth—worth $6.98 to $8.98..... 3.98

Boys' Suits
Double Breast and Sailor Blouse—7 to 16 years and 3 to 10 years—excellent styles—value $3 and $3.50. 1.98

Ladies' Corsets
Sateen and Brunelle Cloth—extra quality (suitable for stout figures)—also 4 and 5 hook for slim figures—strong boned—perfect fit—value 1.75..... .94

Fine Fancy Batistes
Beautiful quality—stripes, figures and dots on Navy, Pink, Cadet, Light Blue and White—32 inches wide—wholesale price 19 cts.; White Sale price.... .12½

Fancy Corded Ginghams
Stripes, Checks and Plaids in sixty styles and colorings—made for season 1900—not a piece of last year's goods among them—splendid texture—A1 colorings—some folks would make a great hurrah over them at 12½ cents—our price..... 8¾

Boston Sheets
54x90..... .33 81x90..... .47
63x90..... .37 90x99..... .53
72x90..... .43 90x99.....
The name "Boston" speaks for itself—being an old reliable make and heavy quality.

Boston Pillow Cases
42x36..... 9½ 50x36..... .12
45x36..... .11 54x36..... .13

Bobinet Curtains
Inserting and lace frill..... 1.98

Figured Chenille Portieres
Deep valance fringe—72 inches wide—a short while ago retailed at original price $20.00..... 10.98

All Wool Smyrna Rugs
Extra quality—30x60 inch..... 1.97

Japanese Silk Lambrequins
Gold embroidered—all colors—2½ yards long—value 1.25..... .99

White Goods
Satin Check and Plaid Nainsooks..... 6¾
India Linens and Victoria Lawns—27 to 40 inches wide..... 6¾

Mail Order Telephone—No. 2873—18th.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
"Another Empire success."—Charles Frohman.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY in BROTHER OFFICERS.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre B'way & 44th St. Evgs. 8:20. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
MAUDE ADAMS | The Little Minister.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8 o'clock. Mats., 2:15.
3D MONTH. MATINÉES SATURDAY ONLY.
Wm. Gillette New Play. Sherlock Holmes.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE 24th St., nr. B'way Evgs., 8:30. Matinées, 2:15.
Last 2 Weeks. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
Greatest Hit This Season. WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS.
Feb. 5—Coralie & Co., Dressmakers.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. Evgs., 8:20. Matinée Saturday.
MRS. LANGTRY—THE DEGENERATES

CHICKERING HALL.
TO-NIGHT AT 8 P. M.
A. Henry Savage Landor.
Subject: In the Forbidden Land. Illustrated.
Thrilling story of his Journey in THIBET, Capture by the Lamas, Imprisonment, Torture, and ultimate release.
Tickets, $1.50, $1 and 75c. J. B. POND, Mgr.

WALLACK'S THE FIRST PERFORMANCE OF
OLGA NETHERSOLE in SAPHO
will be on WEDNESDAY OR THURSDAY EVG.
☞ Positive announcement made Wednesday.
SEATS FOR MONDAY NIGHT WILL BE GOOD OPENING NIGHT.

AMERICAN 42ND & 8TH AVE CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO.
3d Season's Success in English.
The MAGIC MELODY ing Preced-
The Lyric Tragedy, AT THE LOWER HARBOUR
Eves., 8:15. 25c. to $1. Mats. Wed., Sat., 1,100 seats, 25c

THE NEW YORK. B'way, 44-45 Sts. This (Tues.) Eve.
First time of the big spectacle,
BROADWAY to TOKIO

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. 75TH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of OIL PAINTINGS at The Fine Arts Society, 215 West 57th St.
LAST WEEK. Open 10 A. M. to 6 P. M., and 8 P. M. to 10 P. M. Admission.....25c.

COMIQUE B'WAY & 28TH MATINEE TODAY 25 & 50 THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.
GAY MASQUERADERS. 2 Burlesques and Vaudeville.
TOBASCOSCOPE—New Sensational Pictures.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance.
MINNIE SELIGMAN. LEROY AND CLAYTON.
Mr. and Mrs. ELLIS. CASE. LOUISE GUNNING. JOHN BOWKER: Transvaal Illustrated.

Koster & Bial's
Great Lafayette. Marion Manola, Marie Jensen, Ritchie, Binns & Binns, the 5 Cornalios Sisters, McNulty, Solaret, Others. Mat. To-morrow, 50c.

GERMAN SONG RECITAL BY
MME. SCHULTZE-WICHMANN,
Assisted by Mme. Lowe-Wichmann,
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 26, 1900,
at 3 P. M., Knabe Hall, 5th Av. and 20th St.
Tickets $1.50, at Luckhardt & Belder.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, This Aft. 3 P. M.
MR. PERRY AVERILL,
With the assistance of
MISS ANNA OTTEN, Violinist.
MR. ORTEN BRADLEY, Pianist.
Res'd Seats, $1, at Schuberth's, L. M. Ruban, Mgr.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
NEXT MATINEE WEDNESDAY AT 2.
THE GREAT SUCCESS, BEN-HUR

Hammerstein's 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. VICTORIA Evgs. 8:30. Sat. Mat. 2:15
Mat. Sat. Prices, 50, 75, $1.00
Jerome Sykes & Edna Wallace Hopper in CHRIS AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
To-morrow Ev'g, at 7:30, DIE MEISTERSINGER. Mmes. Emma Eames and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Rooy, Bertram, Friedrichs, (début,) Breuer, and Dippel. Conductor, Paur.
Fri. Ev'g, Jan. 26, at 7:45, Double Bill—DON PASQUALE. Mme. Sembrich; MM. Scotti, Pini-Corsi, and Saligmac. Conductor, Mancinelli. Followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Calvé and Mantelli; MM. Campanari and Dippel. Conductor, Bevignani.
Sat. Aft., Jan. 27, at 2, TANNHAUSER. Mmes. Ternina, Olitzka, and Nordica; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, and Plançon. Conductor, Paur.
Sat. Ev'g., Jan. 27, at 8, at Popular Prices, FAUST. Mmes. Emma Eames and Mantelli; MM. Saleza, Ocellier (début) and Pringle. Conductor, Bevignani.
Sun. Ev'g, Jan. 28, at 8:15, Grand Popular Concert.
Soloists: Mmes. Calvé (her only appearance at a Sunday concert) and Schumann-Heink; MM. Salignac and Plançon, together with the Met. Op. House Orchestra. Conductor, Paur. Special prices for this concert, 75c, $1.00, $1.50, and $2.00. General admission, 50c. Boxes as usual.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Thursday Afternoon, Feb. 1, at 3:30.
SONG RECITAL
by Madame
NORDICA
and Madame
SCHUMANN-HEINK
Tickets $2.50, $2, & $1. Boxes $50 & $30. Now on sale at Schuberth's and Box Office.

THE DEWEY MATINEE TO-DAY. VICTORIA BURLESQUERS.
East 14th St. "A High Ball." Caicedo, The Nawns.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
LAST WEEK of the best of all our plays,
THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER.
Next week—CHAUNCEY OLCOTT.

MANHATTAN Theatre, 33d & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. Always Crowded. "WAY DOWN EAST."
Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Eve. 8:10.

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only.
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BEST ORCHESTRA SEATS ONLY $1.50.

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To demonstrate the great superiority of the modern method over the old methods still so much in vogue, a lecture will be given in this institution Tuesday, January 30th, at 8 P. M. All are invited! The lecture is to be followed by the Free February Course in German every Tuesday and Friday evening at 8 o'clock. (No tuition fee.) All are welcome to join! Over 770 students were taught by the instructors of this institution from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1899, and over one thousand from October, 1898, to June, 1899.
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DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy, much colder, southwesterly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,614. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks heavy.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75¼c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40⅝c; cash cotton, 7⅞c.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.—In the Senate the only business was the introduction of a few bills. In the Assembly there was some debate on the bill to issue liquor licenses to the Wagner Palace Car Company, after which, at 11:30 o'clock, the Assembly adjourned. Strong opposition to the proposed distribution of free coal to the poor was developed at the public hearing. Arguments were made before the Senate committee on the Ford, Grady, and McCarren School bills.—Page 8.

CONGRESS.—The committee reports in the Quay case were submitted to the Senate yesterday. Mr. Burrows of Michigan voted in committee with the Democrats in opposition to the seating of the Pennsylvanian. Mr. Tayler of Ohio and Mr. Littlefield of Maine addressed the House yesterday in support of the majority and minority reports, respectively, in the Roberts case. The latter was allowed an hour and a half to present his own defense. Senator Ross yesterday spoke on the government of the Philippines, advocating the establishment of a separate department to care for colonial dependencies.—Pages 3 and 5.

FOREIGN.—Gen. Buller telegraphed the British War Office last night that Gen. Warren was occupying the positions he took two days ago. He hesitated to attack the strong position in his front, and Gen. Buller announced his intention to try to seize at night a position commanding the Boer flank. Mr. Montagu White, the Transvaal agent at London, had a long conference yesterday with Secretary Hay. Ambassador and Mrs. White, with other Americans, yesterday attended the first Court promenade at Berlin. Arguments against the Franco-American reciprocity treaty were heard in Paris yesterday. The relatives of Ruskin have refused the offer of a grave in Westminster Abbey. Assumptionist Fathers are on trial in Paris.—Pages 1 and 6.

Page 1.

Weather Forecaster Henry A. Hazen died yesterday in Washington from the effects of a bicycle collision.

Samuel Scott Slater (Rep.) defeated Leon W. Goldrich (Dem.) by 852 votes in the special election for Member of Assembly in the Thirty-first District.

Page 2.

The attorney for Abram Kling went to Albany to confer with Gov. Roosevelt and made public a letter to Superintendent Milburn demanding immediate action.

Page 3.

Count Boni de Castellane made an early morning visit to the Gould offices and spent the afternoon with the Countess in making calls. Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould called on the couple at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Page 4.

The testimony given by Roland B. Molineux before the Coroner was admitted as evidence in the trial yesterday. Mr. Osborne promises to rest the case of the prosecution to-day.

Mrs. Mary Haskell of Needham, Mass., was fatally hurt Monday night by a burglar at the home of her sister, in Franklinville, N. J.

Page 6.

It is said that the Mazet committee counsel fees will be $10,000 each for Frank Moss and John Proctor Clarke, and $5,000 for Mr. Laimbeer. Mr. Moss has not been consulted on the subject.

Corporation Counsel Whalen approved the charter amendment regarding the issue of rapid transit bonds, after a few verbal changes had been made, and the measure will be taken to Albany to-day.

Page 8.

John H. Stephens of Mariner's Harbor, S. I., was attacked by two highwaymen yesterday and seriously hurt. He was robbed of $100 and a gold watch and chain.

Page 11.

Bonds of the City of New York to the amount of $5,568,483.90, bearing 3½ per cent. interest, were sold yesterday by Controller Coler.

Page 14.

Charges relating to the disposition of the contents of a pocketbook found on the street have been made against Policeman Milton H. Teator by Thomas Flashlan, a messenger boy.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 13.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Insurance Notes.—Page 11.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Legal Notes.—Page 8.
Markets.—Page 13.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 9.
New Corporations.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 11.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

ICE CUTTERS FIND HUMAN BODY.

A Hand Frozen in the Ice Leads to the Discovery.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., Jan. 23.—One of a number of men who were cutting ice near Litchfield yesterday found the hand of a human being upon the surface of the ice of the small lake from which the ice was being harvested. It was frozen in the ice and was covered with snow, but when the latter was cleared away the body of the owner of the hand was seen in the water below.

The ice was quickly chopped away and the body lifted to the surface. It was that of a man between thirty and thirty-five years old and was badly decomposed. Papers found in the pockets identified the man as John Prue of Bridgeport. No such person was known about Litchfield.

FLED FROM HIS FRIENDS.

Connecticut Man Left Home Because He Feared the Insane Asylum.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Jan. 23.—No trace of W. Palmer, who has been missing from his home in South Norwalk for the past two weeks, has been secured. The police are positive that he is alive and in hiding, suffering from a delusion that his friends are seeking to put him in an insane asylum. This was his great dread during an illness of grip he had some weeks ago when he complained of trouble with his head.

This belief is strengthened by the fact that the day before he disappeared he consulted a lawyer and asked if he could be incarcerated in an asylum without a trial. These facts have just been made known to the family. Mr. Palmer is in good bodily health and perfectly able to work.

ELECTRICITY STOPS FIREMEN.

Blaze in a Brooklyn Elevated Motor Car Causes a Small Panic.

A half dozen Brooklyn firemen were thrown to the pavement last night by an electric shock communicated from the third rail of the Fifth Avenue Elevated Road through the stream of water which they were playing on a burning motor car on the structure above them. No one was hurt, but the momentarily abandoned stream played havoc with neighboring windows and the crowd of spectators present. Many panes of glass were shattered by the force of the hose stream, and every one within range was drenched.

As Motor Car No. 258, with three coaches, drew up at the Flatbush Avenue station, the passengers were startled by a shot of flame, which shot up from the motor box. A small panic ensued in the effort of every one to get out of the car first, but order was restored by the efforts of employes, and all escaped to the station platform in safety. In the meantime an alarm of fire had been sent in. When the firemen arrived the car was ablaze. A big crowd had been attracted by the light to the square below. On account of the troublesome third rail it was difficult to play an effective stream, and the fire was not extinguished until the car was almost destroyed. Traffic was delayed for an hour. The company estimates the loss on the car at $5,000.

Most Superb Day Train in the World.
The "Royal Limited" leaves New York, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty St., daily 3 P. M.; arrives Washington 8 P. M. Splendid Dining and Café Car Service.—Adv.

BOERS HOLDING WARREN IN CHECK

British Commander Finds It Difficult to Advance.

STRONG POSITION FACES HIM

Heavy Artillery Duel Is Maintained for Two Days.

Gen. Buller Telegraphs that He Had Planned an Important Flanking Movement for Last Night.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The following dispatch from Gen. Buller, dated at Spearman's Camp, Jan. 23, was posted to-night:

"Warren holds the position he gained two days ago. In front of him, at about 1,400 yards, is the enemy's position, west of Spion's Kop.

"It is on higher ground than Warren's position, so it is impossible to see into it properly.

"It can only be approached over bare, open slopes, and the ridges held by Warren are so steep that guns cannot be placed on them.

"But we are shelling the enemy's position with howitzers and field artillery, placed on lower ground, behind infantry.

"The enemy is replying with Creusot and other artillery. In this duel the advantage rests with us, as we appear to be searching his trenches, and his artillery fire is not causing us much loss.

"An attempt will be made to-night to seize Spion Kop, the salient of which forms the left of the enemy's position facing Trichard's Drift, and which divides it from the position facing Potgieter's Drift.

"It has considerable command over all the enemy's entrenchments."

Gen. Buller also reports that the wounded Jan. 20 included:

Second Lancashires—Capts. Dod, Whyte, and Ormond, and Lieut. Campbell.

York and Lancaster Regiment—Lieuts. Halford and Duckworth.

West Surreys—Capts. Raitt (since dead) and Warden, and Lieuts. Smith and Wedd.

Staff Capt. Dallas.

The Daily Chronicle publishes the following from Ladysmith:

"Yesterday we could see British shells bursting close to the Boer camp on the plateau this side of Potgieter's Drift, but the camp still remains in position there to-day.

Dispatches from Boer sources describe the renewal of the bombardment of Ladysmith as more heavy than any previous firing and as intended to discourage a sortie, symptoms of preparations for egress from the town having been observed from the Boer positions.

From Gen. Buller's dispatch it would seem that his great turning movement, of which so much had been expected, has come to a standstill. His carefully worded message, after a silence of two days, reads like an apology and an explanation.

His plans apparently have reached their development. He declines to send his infantry against formidable positions by daylight and discloses his purpose to assault the Spion Kop Heights during the night. This appears to be the key to the Boer defenses. If he takes it, and thus commands the adjacent country, an important and possibly a decisive step will be accomplished.

His dispatch reached the War Office rather early in the night and was the subject of a prolonged conference between Lord Lansdowne, Mr. Balfour, and several staff officials. A determination appears to have been reached not to give out the messages during the night, but toward 2 A. M. copies of the dispatch were made for distribution among the newspaper offices. These arrived too late for extended comment.

The Morning Post and The Standard touch lightly upon the unpleasant features of the dispatch, and take hope from the projected night attack, but, all things considered, the dispatch looks like preparation for worse news.

Political considerations, both foreign and domestic, press upon the military authorities the necessity of speedily accomplishing something. These authorities may be persuaded to urge Gen. Buller to attempt his great operation without adequate preparation. This impression, whether true or not, is abroad.

Apparently, Lord Roberts has nothing whatever to do with Buller's operation. Buller and the War Office communicate with each other direct. Buller's scheme was conceived before Lord Roberts arrived at Cape Town, and its execution was begun on the day he landed. The fact that the judgment of Lord Roberts has not been brought to bear upon the movement does not add to public confidence.

The Times, commenting editorially upon Gen. Buller's dispatch, says:

"It can but tend to increase the severe strain from which the nation is suffering. We must await the result of his attempt to seize the formidable Boer position with courage and coolness. His success may be decisive; but the danger of the attempt is evidently great. The intense excitement of the besieged in Ladysmith may be imagined."

"Gen. Warren is moving with commendable, indeed imperative, caution; but it must not be forgotten that delay, however caused, must tell in many respects in favor of the enemy. The Boers have, it is true, fallen back when hard pressed, but they have gained time to bring up men, guns, ammunition, and supplies to the position they have selected for their principal stand, and to intrench it in thorough fashion, the fashion they understand so well. Until that position has been taken and its defenders routed and badly cut up, the relief of Ladysmith cannot be considered secure.."

BOER STORY OF THE FIGHTING.

BOER HEAD LAAGER, Ladysmith, Monday, Jan. 22.—A battle has been raging along the Olivier's Hoek Road since Saturday between the Boers under Pretorius and 6,000 British. The fighting is in full swing at Spion's Kop. The Boers under Botha and Cronje have been sent thither.

The British elsewhere are only making a reconnoissance of the Boer positions.

President Steyn was under fire at the foremost position of the Free Staters.

The quarters of Gens. White and Hunter were smashed this morning by a shot from "Long Tom." It is not known whether any of the occupants of the building were killed.

The British now occupy three positions along the Tugela River. Their naval guns have been firing steel-pointed armor-piercing shells.

The three British positions are the old Chieveley Camp, nearest Colenso; the central position at Swartzkop Drift, where they hold both banks of the river, and a point higher up in the direction of Zunckles, where they have bridged the river and established an immense commissariat. On the summit of the terraces at Swartzkop they have placed five naval guns, and have brought the field artillery across the river to a small kopje on the northern bank, whence they keep up an incessant and terrific cannonade on the Boer trenches.

Since the beginning of the week communication with the different positions has been kept up under the ordeal of this cannonade, the casualties resulting from this being heavier than those that occurred at Colenso. One of the shells from the naval guns killed a father and son, Free Staters, who were chatting at the time. Strangely, neither had any visible wounds.

Reports being received that 2,000 British cavalry were attempting to outflank us along the Drakensberg Ridge, a strong patrol was sent to reconnoitre. Mistaking the signals, the scouts and patrol proceeded to a kopje, whence a terrific rifle fire and Maxim gun fire suddenly opened.

The Boers lost fourteen men killed and twenty wounded. The British loss was probably insignificant.

The bombardment of the Boer position from Swartzkop has been heavy, chiefly from a battery brought across the river. On Saturday afternoon the cannonade became exceedingly brisk, and under cover thereof the infantry advanced in three lines to a second row of little kopjes, which they occupied at nightfall, but later they retired to their old position.

During the night a score of shells were fired by the British and a balloon was sent up to spy out the Boer positions.

It was expected that there would be no further action till to-day. Yesterday afternoon, however, signs were discerned of an intended movement in the British northern camp.

When the heat, which was more frightful than any yet experienced, had worn off, the British cannon started in full force, and their infantry advanced in extended order.

Gens. Botha and Cronje held the high hills over which the road to Ladysmith passed. When the Mauser fire opened a pandemonium of sound filled the air. The vindictive crash of lyddite shells, the sharp volleys of Lee-Metfords, and the whiplike crack of Mausers were interspersed with the boom of the Boer Maxims. The battle ended with darkness, but not without evidences of execution among the British that were manifest at sunrise.

Field Cornet Ernst Emilio was killed; nor did the Generals escape unscathed.

At the central position Swartzkop, where the other road to Ladysmith crosses the hills, the British advanced from low kopjes on the banks of the Tugela unmolested. Then they entered the zone of Mauser fire, and, although their naval guns kept up the usual terrible racket, the advance was stopped and the British had to count out their dead and wounded.

Commandant Viljoen and two burghers were knocked senseless by an explosion of lyddite, but Commandant Viljoen recovered. Field Cornet Heilbron was wounded, and on refusing to surrender, was shot.

The British loss was probably insignificant. They complain that sporting Mausers were found on the field, and soft-nosed bullets, with Lee-Metfords. The Boers admit that sporting Mausers were occasionally found, but they deny the charge respecting expansive bullets. Not a shot was fired by the Boers with cannon or rifle at the Swartzkop position this side the river.

One thousand infantry and a battery advanced yesterday to the second row of low hills between the Republicans and the river. Heavy cannonading proceeded at a range of 2,000 yards, but the Federals maintained the silence of death. This must have puzzled the British, as the advance was stopped, and this morning they had retired to their old positions.

The sixty-ninth birthday of Gen. Joubert was celebrated Friday by Gen. Botha reconnoitring in force toward the Drakensberg Mountains and turning the British advance after a short engagement. Gen. Joubert accompanied President Steyn to the Free State laagers south of Ladysmith. The President was in high spirits. He proposes to make a tour of all the laagers.

Ladysmith sent up many colored rockets Friday night.

PRETORIA, Jan. 21.—A dispatch from Colesberg, Cape Colony, says the British attacked the Boer positions there at 10 o'clock this morning. There was heavy fighting, but the result is not known. According to the latest accounts, the Boers were holding their positions.

A dispatch from Colenso of Thursday, Jan. 18, says a patrol of 200 men under Field Cornet Opperman, while scouting, was surrounded, but succeeded in fighting its way back. It is reported that four men were killed and thirty were wounded and made prisoners.

RELIEF IS NEARING MAFEKING.

GABERONES, Bechuanaland, Jan. 17, (via Lorenzo Marques, Jan. 23.)—A reconnoitring force this morning found the Boers on the Basuto Hill, which the British, supported by an armored train, occupied. Later to-day the cyclist scouts reconnoitred the Boer main laager, ten miles south of Fort Gaberones. They describe it as large and strongly intrenched.

There is increased activity in the Boers' position at Crocodile Pools, but, with the exception of a couple of shells, Col. Plumer's outposts have not heard from them to-day.

MAFEKING, Jan. 10, (via Beira, Jan. 18.)—Since the artillery attack of Jan. 3 the Boers have not fired so many shells at this place. Natives report that the Boer chief gunner is wounded, that five men were killed, and that their breastworks were damaged during the recent engagement.

Commandant Erasmus and his friends are reported to have departed, and the Boer forces in this vicinity are apparently fewer in number. Their estimated strength is 2,000 men.

PORTUGUESE SOIL IS INVADED.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Mail advices from Lisbon say:

"It has been officially notified to the Government here from Lorenzo Marques that the Boers have committed a breach of neutrality by crossing Portuguese territory from Umballa to Rhodesia. A force of artillery has been sent there from Lorenzo Marques, and the Governor there has demanded reinforcements from here.

"Everything is being carried out with all possible secrecy, but I am informed on good authority that a portion of the troops have already started for Lorenzo Marques, and that others will follow immediately."

The correspondent in question adds: "I am sending a cable with this letter, but I fear it will be suppressed."

The editor of The Daily Mail appends this note: "The telegram was suppressed."

Umballa is north of Inhambane, which is a few miles above Cabe das Correntes, (Cape Wilberforce,) and the movement apparently indicates that the Boers are engaged in gun-running and men-importing through Rhodesia, or that, perhaps, they are planning to take Col. Plumer in the flank.

ROSEBERY ON WAR'S LESSONS.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—At the opening of the new Town Hall at Chatham to-day, Lord Rosebery, referring to the war, said:

"In such a war we must have bad moments. But I trust that, in the providence of God, we are striking a balance of the evils Great Britain has undergone and the good derived, and I do not think the balance is much against Great Britain."

Continuing, Lord Rosebery said:

"I was never so proud of my country as during the week following the battle of the Tugela River, when party politics disappeared absolutely and gave way to a passionate resolve to pour out the last shilling and the last man to assist the country in

Continued on Page 3.

A GIFT FROM MR. ROCKEFELLER.

Chicago University Will Be the Recipient of $50,000 More.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—As a result of the recent acquisition of the Gurley paleontological collection, John D. Rockefeller will give the University of Chicago $50,000. The Gurley specimens include 700,000 Mississippi Valley fossils.

The collection was valued at $125,000, and its gatherer agreed to contribute $50,000 of the sum, the rest being paid by the college. This amount will be duplicated by Mr. Rockefeller, who will allow the $50,000 to count in the completion of the $1,000,000 which was to be raised by the institution in order that it might receive a similar sum from the Standard Oil magnate.

PULLMAN'S $10,000 FEE.

His Estate Claims that Amount for His Attendance at One Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Robert T. Lincoln and Norman B. Ream, executors of the estate of the late George M. Pullman, to-day filed their second additional inventory in the estate. It consisted of one item numbered 235 and considered good. It was as follows:

"Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railway Reorganization Committee: Proportion of fee for services of George M. Pullman as a member of said committee, fee for himself having attended one meeting and for Mr. Ream, his successor, fixed at $20,000, of which Mr. Ream allots one-half to the estate."

Probate Court officials who saw the entry were of the opinion that $10,000 pay for attending a meeting of any kind was remuneration of which few men even dreamed.

PIPE WORKS IN BIRMINGHAM.

New Company Incorporated—Buys an Idle Stove Plant.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 23.—The Birmingham Pipe and Casting Company was incorporated to-day by E. A. Abrams and H. K. Spencer of Chester, Ill., and J. F. Hatcher of Columbus, Ohio, with a capital of $55,000. E. W. Abrams was elected President and F. E. Glenn of St. Charles, Ill., Secretary.

This company has purchased the long-idle plant of the Baxter Stove Works, including a block of ground in the city limits, a number of sheet-iron buildings, engine, boiler, cupola, &c., and will convert the property into a soil pipe plant, employing 150 hands and consuming forty tons of pig iron a day.

The men interested operate hollow-ware works at Chester, Ill.; Columbus, Ohio, and other points, and will add the manufacture of iron kettles, &c., to the Birmingham plant later on. The new plant will be in operation by May.

CHEAPER GAS FOR HAVERHILL.

Commission Fixes the Price at 80 Cents, Beginning Feb. 1.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 23.—The Gas Commission this morning made its decision in the Haverhill case, in which, after reviewing the hearing, it orders that the price of gas in that city be cut from $1 to 80 cents from and after Feb. 1. In the decision the Commissioners say: "In addition to the payment of an average dividend of about 8 per cent. the company has accumulated a surplus invested in its plant, estimated to represent $275,000."

The board goes on to say that the obvious purpose and tendency of the Gas Securities Company are to capitalize the company's surplus. To pay interest upon the new bonds will annually require a sum greater by more than 60 per cent. than the highest regular dividends ever paid by the gas company. The existence of this burden is a virtual declaration of a purpose in the Gas Securities Company practically to take out of the gaslight company that portion of the profits which the management has been accustomed to reserve within the corporation for the joint benefit of the company and its consumers.

"In view of these facts," says the commission, "there is no reason to believe that the former policy of the company in the treatment of profits will be continued, but there is ample reason to assume that it will turn over to the Gas Securities Company until its notes are satisfied whatever provision for contingencies may be included in the price. To such a policy consumers ought not to be asked to contribute."

WESTERN EDUCATOR ILL.

Dr. Von Holst of Chicago University Will Go to Europe.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—The health of Dr. Herman E. Von Holst, head of the department of history at the University of Chicago, is so shattered that he has given his private library to the university, and will go to Europe, to stay indefinitely. Dr. Von Holst has been afflicted with nervous trouble for a year or more. He spent the last vacation at his Summer home in Oconomowoc, but did not improve, and in the Fall, instead of giving his courses at the university, went into a sanitarium at Oconomowoc. Prof. Turner of Wisconsin has been conducting his seminary and Prof. Schwill carrying on his other work.

The Board of Trustees at a meeting yesterday received a letter from Dr. Von Holst, in which he offered as a gift to the institution his library of about 3,000 volumes. It is especially rich in American history, a subject on which the educator is a recognized authority. The only condition of the present is that if on his return from Europe he has recovered sufficiently to be able to resume his labors he may withdraw any books he desires at any time.

As to the prospect that Dr. Von Holst will again be able to take up his tasks, Dr. T. W. Goodspeed, Secretary of the board, said: "We cannot tell, we can only hope."

NO HOME FOR HER UNDER LAW.

Novel Case Confronts New Jersey Board of Children's Guardians.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 23.—The State Board of Children's Guardians laid before Gov. Voorhees to-day a novel case which confronts it in Hudson County. The law contains a provision to the effect that children shall only be placed in the care of families who profess the same religious faith as the parents of the children.

In framing the law it was not expected any unusual faith would be found, but there is in the Hudson County Almshouse a child whose parents were members of the Mohammedan faith. The little one was born in West Hoboken, and unless a change in the law is made there seems to be no provision under it by which a home for the child outside of the Almshouse can be found, as no suitable family can be found in this State.

$1,000 FOR SAVING A WOMAN.

Husband Offered that Amount, but Rescuer Had to Sue for It.

KOKOMO, Ind., Jan. 23.—David Rutherford was awarded a judgment of $1,000 in the Circuit Court against David Hiley for saving the latter's wife from drowning.

During a flood last Spring, Hiley and his wife were swept off a bridge by a torrent. Hiley reached land and offered $1,000 for the rescue of his wife. Rutherford, after a long struggle, brought the woman to shore, but Hiley, who is a wealthy farmer, refused to pay the reward. Rutherford sued, and the jury allowed him the full amount.

Twenty-four Hours to Chicago.
The Lake Shore Limited—most comfortable train in the world—every day at 5:30 P. M. from Grand Central Station, by New York Central.—Adv.

SLATER IS ASSEMBLYMAN

Republican Wins by 852 Votes in the Thirty-first District.

Defeats Goldrich, the Democratic Nominee, Reversing the Result of the November Election.

The special election for Member of Assembly in the Thirty-first District turned defeat into victory for the Republicans. Samuel Scott Slater received a majority of 852 votes.

The election was called by proclamation of Gov. Roosevelt, in consequence of the death of Assemblyman-elect Edwin C. Stone, (Dem.,) who at the election in November received 5,624 votes, against 5,562 cast for Mr. Slater. There was a number of defective ballots, and some trouble occurred over the election district returns. As a consequence, Mr. Slater filed a protest and preparations were made by both parties for a contest. The Democratic leader of the district is Isaac A. Hopper, who defeated Charles Welde last Fall; while the Republican leader is Silas Croft, Surveyor of the Port. As the fight was about to begin Mr. Stone died. Mr. Slater then declared that he would not make a contest for the seat and demanded a special election. This was ordered, and a day was set for the registration of new voters. The number of new voters who registered was 719, while the names of 13,103 who had registered last Fall were continued on the lists.

The Democrats placed in nomination Leon W. Goldrich, and the Republicans again nominated Mr. Slater. Both candidates made a house-to-house canvass. The polls opened at 6 o'clock yesterday morning and closed at 5 P. M. Before 9 A. M. the majority of the vote had been cast, the Republicans especially turning out early in force. There was no trouble of any kind throughout the day. When the returns began to come in at 6 o'clock it was soon evident that Mr. Slater would have a comfortable majority. By 7 o'clock Slater's election was assured, and the Republicans gathered at the Central Republican Club, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Lenox Avenue, and forming a parade marched through the district headed by a brass band. The following telegram was received by Assemblyman-elect Slater from his opponent:

Accept my heartiest congratulations for your beautiful victory. LEON W. GOLDRICH.

The following table shows the vote cast by election districts yesterday, and at the November election:

Election District.	Slater. Rep. Jan. 23.	Goldrich. Dem. Jan. 23.	Slater. Rep. Nov. 7.	Stone. Dem. Nov. 7.
1	127	65	158	115
2	116	162	103	82
3	116	146	138	166
4	120	131	151	199
5	116	200	137	243
6	189	204	191	261
7	153	161	207	213
8	177	112	164	170
9	102	78	171	119
10	117	143	161	159
11	137	188	178	312
12	119	172	138	230
13	139	83	175	102
14	168	118	170	156
15	149	102	145	140
16	116	101	141	147
17	131	77	150	100
18	157	86	181	149
19	104	138	128	164
21	127	113	126	169
22	161	104	158	171
23	124	34	127	58
24	131	78	154	92
25	95	61	117	107
26	162	143	168	168
27	184	106	166	176
28	130	61	157	89
29	167	91	187	149
30	188	92	201	145
31	118	92	132	123
32	119	69	101	120
33	129	77	138	124
34	156	124	191	180
35	115	97	99	141
36	135	92	138	140
Total	4,870	4,018	5,562	5,624

Leader Croft, when interviewed on the result, said: "There were fully 3,000 votes in the district that were not cast to-day. Mr. Slater labored under certain conditions last Fall that were unfavorable to him. This time, however, we had a straight fight, and I had no doubt of the result from the start."

There was much cutting among the Democrats, and some of them declared themselves openly for Slater.

ELKINS FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

The Senator Is Being Mentioned for the Nomination—He Is in Doubt About Running.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Stephen B. Elkins has been "boomed" for Vice President. The mention of his name for that office, and the assertion that Senator Hanna has a most kindly feeling for the Senator from West Virginia, but thinks that he is better fitted for the floor of the Senate than he is to preside over that body, has been publicly made. That Mr. Elkins has heard of the proposition that he seek the nomination there is no doubt, as he is reported as not knowing what to do about it.

Mr. Elkins is said to have declared that he does not quite answer the requirements made a few days ago by his colleague, Senator Scott, for "a good Western man" for the office. But his intimacy with the President, which is as close as that of Senator Hanna, is referred to as pointing him out as likely to be a most acceptable running mate and associate after the election, if his party should win with him on the ticket.

The friends of Senator Elkins admit that his identification with corporations may serve to render him less advantageous as a candidate than if he were not so prominently connected with them. But it is also maintained that this would be an element of strength, assuring the corporations of a friend and protector if Mr. Elkins was chosen to preside over the Senate.

One consideration that would weigh, it is said, with Mr. Elkins, in deciding whether he would run for Vice President is the fact that if he does not become Vice President he is about to enter upon a struggle to be re-elected Senator, compared with which all his prior struggles will seem tame and uninteresting. The Democrats came very close to getting a majority of the Legislature in the last election.

Mr. Elkins has twice carried the State, both times under adverse circumstances, and he does not enjoy the prospect of trying it again with the possibility of defeat. If he can get the nomination for Vice President he will expect to carry West Virginia. He is not so confident of being able to carry it for Senator.

FUSION IN MICHIGAN.

Silver Republicans and Populists to Take Name of Democrats.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 23.—According to Secretary Charles S. Hampton of the Democratic State Central Committee the tripartite name under which the anti-Republicans have worked will be abandoned this year, and Democrats, Silver Republicans, and Populists will unite under the name of Democrats.

It is considered a useless expense to keep up three separate organizations. It is expected, Mr. Hampton says, that each of the three organizations will call separate conventions, but the three will meet at the same place and on the same day.

ONE GOEBEL LEADER DESERTS.

Ex-Judge Morton Can See No Ground for the Contest.

LEXINGTON, Ky. Jan. 23.—Judge J. R. Morton, one of the leading supporters of Goebel in Central Kentucky, will say to-morrow in a card that he has carefully examined the evidence of the contestants for seats of the Republicans and concluded that "the evidence offered by the contestants altogether fails to support the right or claim of contestants to the offices they seek. Their claim under the evidence, in my judgment, is without foundation in law or in morals."

He further says the course the Democrats are pursuing will plunge the party into "a gulf of disaster if not of dishonor."

HANNA HIRES MORE OFFICES.

The New Rooms in Cleveland May Be the McKinley Headquarters.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 23.—The entire sixth floor of the big Perry-Payne Building on Superior Street, in which Senator Hanna's offices are located, have been leased by the Senator, and the last of the recent tenants moved to another floor today. An extra rear corridor not accessible from the stairways and elevators is being constructed. The offices are being wired for desk telephones, and an independent exchange for both local and long distance telephone service will be put in.

This is taken to indicate that the Perry-Payne Building will be the McKinley headquarters before the Republican National Convention and possibly one of the Republican National headquarters thereafter.

HENRY ALLEN HAZEN DEAD.

Weather Forecaster Succumbs to Injuries Received in Bicycle Collision with a Negro.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Henry Allen Hazen, one of the chief forecasters of the Weather Bureau, died here to-night as the result of injuries received last night by a bicycle collision with a negro pedestrian. His skull was badly fractured, and he continued unconscious up to the time of his death.

Prof. Hazen was born in Serur, India, fifty years ago, his father being at that time a missionary. The professor was graduated from Dartmouth in 1871, and then was connected with the scientific department of Yale for nine years. He joined the United States Signal Service, now the Weather Bureau, May 1, 1881.

Among the scientific devices produced by Prof. Hazen are the sling psychrometer and the thermometer shelter. He also established tables for reduction of barometric readings to sea level, and was the author of numerous meteorological papers.

Prof. Hazen was a bachelor and resided with a sister and two nephews.

NEW TELEPHONE COMPANY.

Incorporated in New Jersey with a Capital of $5,000,000.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 23.—The Excelsior Telephone, Telegraph and Subways Company was incorporated here to-day with a capital of $5,000,000. The company is formed to do a general telephone and telegraph business, and to erect poles and wires and construct underground conduits. The incorporators are Richard White, New York; John Scott and C. N. King, Jersey City.

Silas B. Dutcher, President of the People's Telephone Corporation, and Joseph S. Auerbach, counsel for the Knickerbocker Telephone and Telegraph Company, both denied any knowledge last night of this newly incorporated concern or its incorporators. The People's and Knickerbocker Companies have been carrying on negotiations for a good while, looking toward a merger.

ALABAMA COAL CONTRACTS.

Southern Pacific to Take 150,000 Tons at New Orleans.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 23.—The Southern Railway is now loading a six-thousand-ton tow of Walker County Alabama coal from its tipples at Greenville on its barges to be taken down the Mississippi River to New Orleans for use by the Southern Pacific. The Alabama Block Coal Company, a syndicate representing the Virginia and Alabama Coal Company, Southern Coal Company, Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company, and the Deer Creek Coal Company, has secured a contract with the Southern Pacific for 150,000 tons of Walker County coal deliverable through the year by the river route. The contract was secured through B. D. Wood & Co. of New Orleans, La. Besides this contract the Walker operators have orders from sugar planters south of Greenville for 100,000 tons, which assures 250,000 tons business this year, against 75,000 tons last year and 35,000 tons the year before, on a market heretofore supplied entirely by Pennsylvania. The Southern Railway is doubling its river carrying facilities to handle the business.

CAUGHT 11 COONS NAPPING.

Maine Farmer Found Animals in a Dead Tree Trunk.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Jan. 22.—Farmer George Brown of Chesterville went into the woods the other day to get dry fuel, and he got a better load than he expected. He saw a giant pine stub, or dead trunk, on the edge of an icy marsh, cut it down, and began to chop it into lengths. Soon he felt his axe strike something soft as it broke through the shell of the stub. Thinking that there might be a bear inside, Brown proceeded cautiously, using wooden wedges to split the stub apart.

When the hollow, dry log fell in halves, there in the cavity lay eight fat coons, snugly housed away for the Winter. Further up in the trunk were two more coons, while in the stump was a fifty-pounder—the biggest and fattest of the lot. Brown thus got, besides a cord of dry wood, over 200 pounds of coon meat and eleven coon skins, and ever since that day he has quit all other work and goes about in the woods looking for more hollow stubs with coons in them.

The best time to find these snug harbors for coons is just after a snowstorm, when the warm breath of the coons melts bare spots in the snow on the tree trunks, thus betraying their presence.

MRS. PALMER MAY GO TO PARIS.

Senator Allison Says France Has Made No Objection.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Senator Allison said to-day that there was no understanding between this country and France which would prevent Mrs. Potter Palmer representing the United States at the Paris Exposition. He said the official reporter was in error in quoting him as saying in his remarks yesterday that the French Government had decided against women representatives.

What he had said was that the French had stood out against a distinctly woman's exposition. The misunderstanding was in the substitution of the word "representation" for "exposition."

Rush for Steamer Accommodations.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Steamship lines are trying to discourage organized private excursions to Paris for the exposition, and the promoters of these schemes are having trouble because steamship companies refuse to make special rates. The demand here for accommodations on the American, French, and German lines is unprecedented.

Gave $500,000 in Christmas Presents.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Information has just been made public that Col. Isaac L. Elwood gave each of his five grown children a check for $100,000 at breakfast Christmas day at his home, in De Kalb, Ill. The five children are William L., Perry, Puss Elwood Mayo, Mary Elwood Lewis, and Jessie Elwood Ray.

The Talk of the Town
is the unprecedented importation of 109,303 cases G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry in 1899, or 72,495 cases more than any other brand, accounted for by the maintenance of the highest standard of quality. Their 1895 vintage now being imported equals its best predecessors.—Adv.

W. J. BRYAN DINES AT THE DEMOCRATIC CLUB

President Keller Entertains the Nebraskan Informally.

GENERAL RECEPTION FOLLOWS

The Presidential Candidate Meets Many Members of the Party—Cheers on His Entrance.

The dinner given by John W. Keller, President of the Democratic Club, in honor of William J. Bryan, took place in the main dining room of the clubhouse last night.

Mr. Bryan went from the Hoffman House in a carriage with ex-Gov. Hogg of Texas and James S. Oliver, and reached the clubhouse precisely at 7 o'clock, the appointed hour. At that time the lower floors of the house were comparatively empty, though every table in the dining room was occupied. As Mr. Bryan entered the house he was met by Mr. Keller and the other men who were to be guests at the dinner

not consider Mr. Bryan to be a good Democrat. Among other questions Democrats would like him to express himself on are whether he is for or against protection and whether he is for or against subsidies. He has never opened his mouth on either.

"Apropos of our letter to Mr. Keller, I understood that a large number of those who oppose his course in the matter of this dinner were to have signed it, and I cannot imagine how it got into the hands of the press before it reached him."

Register Isaac Fromme said the dinner would cause no dissension in the club. "It is a private affair," he added, "on the part of Mr. Keller. I want to say this, however, that the Democratic Club is practically unanimous for Mr. Bryan. The members are regular, and will support the regular ticket. You will see that the club will be crowded to-night, and that the members will all press forward to take Mr. Bryan by the hand. These kickers have no weight at all."

Tax Commissioner Sheehy said: "Those men who signed the letter to Mr. Keller do not represent the club by any means. They represent themselves only. There is no division over this dinner affair. Mr. Keller has a perfect right to invite Mr. Bryan to the club to a private dinner given by himself, and it in no way is a club affair. It is unnecessary to make so much over so small a matter."

Sheriff Grell said the affair was like viewing a mole hill as a mountain. "The least said about it the better," he said. "There has been too much said already. It would be absurd to say that any dissension will arise from Mr. Bryan going to the club. Mr. Bryan comes here as a citizen of Nebraska, so far as the club is concerned, and Mr. Keller invites him as his guest at a private dinner. It cannot be an official dinner, because no official action has been taken by the Governors. There can be no offense justly taken by any member of the club. Mr. Roosevelt and his friends who signed the letter to President Keller represent no one but themselves. I have not heard a single discordant note otherwise."

City Chamberlain Patrick Keenan said there ought not, in his opinion, to be any friction whatever. "All there is to it," he went on, "is that Mr. Keller dines Mr. Bryan in a private and purely social capacity, the same as any gentleman might do. It matters not whether Mr. Bryan is a Presidential candidate or whether he is not. He goes there as a guest. Mr. Roosevelt M. Fox, and Mr. Doyle represent no one's sentiment in the club except their own in this matter so far as I know."

VIEWS OF GOLD DEMOCRATS.

Democrats not connected with the club were not disposed to criticise Mr. Keller's action, which they regarded as purely personal, but they had something to say about Mr. Bryan's assertion that "many of the gold Democrats have become reconciled to the Chicago platform, and many more will return to us, either because they now favor that platform or because of the new issues which have arisen and which will be incorporated in the platform of 1900."

Said Edward M. Shepard: "I do not know of any gold Democrats who are becoming reconciled to the free-silver proposition. The gold Democrats sincerely hope that Mr. Bryan and those who agree with him, however sincere and intelligent their devotion to free silver may be, will see that at present that cause cannot get a hearing with any real chance of success, and that the true thing for all Democrats to do is to unite upon the issues on which they do agree—that is to say, to oppose the anti-Democratic foreign policy of this Administration, to oppose the present protective system, and all other special privileges to special classes. Upon such a platform all Democrats could stand, and the free-silver cause, if it have the vitality its friends believe it has, can be renewed in 1904."

John De Witt Warner observed: "All Democrats are desirous to find the man who will unite us next Fall and defeat Mr. McKinley. I don't indorse free silver, yet as between Mr. Bryan and Mr. McKinley, I infinitely prefer Mr. Bryan. Indications have lately been growing that the abject committal of the Administration to the interests of a self-seeking coterie, such as that headed by Hanna, will unite the majority of our voters against the Republican Party as compared with any probable alternative, just as a few years since the betrayal of tariff reform and the Sugar Trust scandals united them against the Democrats without stopping to care who were to succeed them. I certainly hope for a Democratic platform much more inspiring than was that of Chicago four years ago, but unless there is such a development of depravity as I cannot anticipate I expect to take great pleasure in voting against Mr. McKinley and in favor of some Democrat who will be elected.

FREE SILVER NOT A DANGER.

"So far as free silver is concerned, while I consider it tomfoolery, I believe the country to be no more in danger from it than from the Anti-Vaccination Society. Most Democrats doubtless would vote for Bryan or some other equally clean Democrat. Some doubtless might be deterred from doing so were free silver made prominent, and of independent voters many or few would doubtless be attracted according as our platform met their ideals.

"Personally I know of but few men in any party who are really worried about the free-silver issue. It is mainly kept alive by Republican politicians, who, having shaken three Presidents out of the bloody shirt, seem to think there are two yet due them from free silver.

"I don't think the people will be fooled that way. The very ones who are making the most noise about free silver are those who, when it was a real issue, didn't dare open their mouths. They are simply using it as a red herring to draw across the trail. The men who really fought against free silver when it was dangerous are pretty likely to fight against the things that are dangerous now, and in this fight I see no reason why Democrats should not stand solid.

"The planks upon which I believe they would stand solid would be anti-imperialism, free trade, the repeal of all laws favoring special privileges to any class, and the absolute withdrawal of the Government from interference with the currency of the country except as it does in the Post Office, to facilitate and safeguard such expedients as commerce of its own accord shall favor, and hold every man to whatever contract he shall have made."

Ex-Senator Jacob A. Cantor said he did not believe the action of Mr. Keller or any courtesy extended to Mr. Bryan by any other Democrat would affect one way or the other the differences which now exist in the Democratic Party. "I believe the party ought to get back to its old conservative lines," he added. "Until it does, I propose to let politics alone and attend, as I have for some time been doing, strictly to my private business."

NEW JERSEY DEATH DAMAGES.

Proposed Amendment to Law Killing "Pecuniary Loss" Clause.

A bill intended to remedy the defects in the law concerning the recovery of damages for the death of persons resulting from "neglect or wrongful acts, or default," has been drawn by Assemblyman George G. Tennant of Hudson County, N. J. The bill is intended to apply in such cases as that of Abraham Lincoln Graham of Jersey City, who sued the Consolidated Traction Company for $10,000 damages for the death of his son. Verdicts of $5,000 given by three juries were set aside by the courts.

Supreme Court Justice Gummere, in setting aside one verdict, ruled that under the laws damages can be secured only for the pecuniary loss actually sustained, and not for sentimental injuries. The Court allowed but $1 damages. The fourth and last trial resulted in a verdict of $2,000.

Mr. Tennant's bill gives the right to recover to the widow or widower, or to the next of kin, damages for the loss and suffering, and not for the pecuniary loss as heretofore.

HEBREW LOAN ASSOCIATION.

President Zinsler Reports $101,800 Put Out During 1899.

The eighth annual meeting of the Hebrew Free Loan Association was held last evening at the Educational Alliance. The Rev. Dr. L. Zinsler, President of the association, in his report stated that $101,800 was loaned during 1899, and that the loans had been distributed among 5,554 persons. During the eight years of the association's existence, he said that 15,224 families had been relieved of the necessity of applying for charity. The total loaning capital of the association at present is $30,700.

Dr. Zinsler announced the election of the following Directors: M. Alemikoff, Jacob Cohen, A. Goldberg, L. Helle, William Mettzner, B. Margolies, Isidor Platt, H. Reiken, J. Rabinowitz, J. Spector, M. Wessel, and the Rev. Dr. Zinsler.

Addresses were delivered by Jacob H. Schiff, one of the largest contributors, and by the Rev. Dr. S. Schulman and the Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise. Dr. Schulman said in part: "It is significant that what is called modern scientific charity has only in the last decade reached the conception, which the Jewish religion has always held in regard to charity. The work of this association does not degrade, but uplifts. The strong who have succeeded must help the weak and puny, and the grandest charity is her which lends."

BRYAN AND HIS VISITORS

Presidential Aspirant's Busy Day at the Hoffman House.

CHICAGO PLATFORM MEN SPLIT

Some of Them Resent an Effort to Prevent Party Strife—Views on Trusts and the Philippines.

William Jennings Bryan put in another busy day at his apartments in the Hoffman House yesterday. From early in the morning until late in the evening a constant stream of callers, including personal friends and political admirers, surged through his room. For several hours he was in consultation with representatives of the Chicago Platform Democracy. At the end of this conference it was admitted by some of the conferrees that Mr. Bryan had so impressed upon them the necessity for harmonious work by all the Democrats of this State that it had been practically decided to drop all efforts to send a contesting delegation to the National Convention. In other words, the Chicago Platform people were "called off" by Mr. Bryan.

The expected harmony, however, was not obtained, for after the conference a group of the Chicago Platform men gathered in one of the corridors of the hotel and indulged in an angry discussion over the events of the day. Then it was remarked by one of the members of the organization that Mr. Bryan's visit had caused a split in the Chicago Platform Democracy.

The first meeting with the Chicago Platform men took place early in the morning, when Mr. Bryan took breakfast in the public café with Dr. G. W. Thompson, Chairman of the Executive Committee; James R. Brown, President of the State Committee; Henry A. Goulden, its Treasurer; Louis B. Parsons, H. C. S. Stimson, Samuel Seabury, and John S. Crosby, representing the Chicago Platform Democracy; Philo S. Bennett, and Edward F. Dunn of Binghamton. During the meal, according to one of those present, there was a long talk on National issues, in which Mr. Bryan assured his visitors that the Chicago platform would be ratified by the next National Convention, and that vigorous planks denouncing trusts and imperialism would be added to it. The matter of a contesting delegation was touched upon, it was said, but Mr. Bryan gave no encouragement to the idea. It was practically agreed that nothing should be done to disrupt the party in this State. After the breakfast Mr. Brown said:

WILL HOLD A CONVENTION.

"We shall hold a convention, according to our programme, and it will depend upon that convention whether or not we send a contesting delegation to the next National Convention. It cannot be said that we consulted with Mr. Bryan. We were there simply to express our views, and we did it. We told him that we thought we should have a contesting delegation, but he had nothing to say in reply. He is entirely neutral in the matter and is willing to let us use our own judgment about making a fight against the regular organization.

"We had intended to hold our convention in March, but the date is subject to change. At any rate, we shall wait to see what the regular organization does at its primaries. Even if it should declare in favor of the Chicago platform, much will depend upon the manner of men they select for delegates. Mr. Bryan cannot mix up in local troubles. He has a hard enough row to hoe as it is. One thing is certain, if the men who voted for the Republican money bill are renominated for Congress we shall certainly place an opposing ticket in the field."

It is evident from talks had with other members of the Chicago Platform Democracy that Mr. Brown, who had called on Mr. Bryan on Monday, had set the matter before him in his own way, and that as a result he was endeavoring to prevent his organization from going into the fight for delegates to the National Convention. Mr. Brown, when asked about this, declined to talk.

While Mr. Bryan was at luncheon the State Committee of the Chicago Platform Democracy, which had been called together in pursuance of a resolution adopted last Friday night, gathered together in the hotel corridor. In the party were Mr. Brown, Dr. G. W. Thompson, Dr. G. R. Thompson, W. H. Gogeret, R. J. Malloy, F. N. Neale, J. W. Hughes, S. S. Monand, Samuel Everett, J. J. McMillan, Martin Dammary, G. D. Gardiner, S. J. Levy, W. J. Mullen, J. F. Ryan, P. S. Bennett, and L. S. Bedford, all of New York; J. S. Corbin of Goveurneur, J. W. F. Ruttenber and Joseph F. Reilly of Newburg, William Brittagam of Queens County, H. J. Bishop of Suffolk, E. L. Ryder of Sing Sing, E. M. Ealliser of Westchester, W. E. Ryan and J. M. Nolan of Rochester, and Calvin E. Keach of Troy. When Mr. Bryan re-entered his apartments James S. Oliver, Sergeant at Arms of the Democratic National Committee, said: "Members of the delegation, please stand forward."

"No, no," exclaimed Mr. Brown, "this is no delegation. These men come here as individuals." At this remark the members of the party appeared to be greatly surprised, but when Mr. Bryan came forward and began to greet them and shake hands with them they forgot their astonishment.

ANGRY TALK IN A CORRIDOR.

When the last one of the party had shaken hands they withdrew in a body to the corridor, where they talked for a half hour. Few of them were willing to talk for publication, but it was apparent that they felt that Mr. Bryan's visit had done a great deal to damage their chances for becoming a factor in the ensuing campaign. There was a great deal of angry talk about the way Mr. Brown had acted, and some of them were for openly repudiating what he had done. Finally, the party drifted out of the hotel, with the exception of Dr. G. W. Thompson and Mr. Brown, who remained for some time, but did not make another attempt to see Mr. Bryan.

Mr. Bryan was inclined to be uncommunicative yesterday, especially in regard to the speech he made at the dinner which he attended on Monday night. When asked if he had been correctly quoted as saying, "If these principles can be carried out under another leader I will be willing to step aside," he replied:

"Yes, I have taken that position at all times. I am working for principles, and any notion that my happiness depends on holding public office is a mistaken one. The only trouble is that too often my remarks are only partially quoted, or that the matter which precedes them is omitted. This was the case on Monday night. I had been introduced as the candidate of the Democratic Party for President, and what I said was merely a reiteration of former statements which I have made."

When he said this, Mr. Bryan had just come from a conference at which Frank Campbell, Chairman of the State Democratic Committee; Elliot Danforth, Chairman of the Executive Committee of that body; John A. Mason, Senator Thomas F. Grady, and Dr. J. H. Girdner were present. Mr. Bryan was asked if he had discussed with these men the local situation or means of promoting harmony in the party.

"No," he said, "I do not talk local politics with anybody. I was merely telling them what I thought was right."

Later in the afternoon Mr. Bryan met the reporters. The representative of a Western paper inquired of him "What is your remedy for the trust problem?"

Mr. Bryan did not hesitate a moment in formulating his reply, but said: "I believe that Congress should regulate corporations, or trusts, by means of a license to be issued to every corporation organized in one State before it shall be allowed to do business outside of that State. The conditions upon which such license should be issued are two, and they would make monopolies impossible: First, that the corporation shall have no water in its stock; second, that it has not in the past and is not at present intending to monopolize any branch of business or the product of any merchandise. This license would have revoked upon the first violation of its conditions. I would further secure obedience by compelling reports to be published regularly.

STATE POWER NOT SUFFICIENT.

"While each State exercises all the power it now has, the power is not a complete remedy, because if the people of one State shut out the monopoly, the monopoly still has forty-four States in which to operate. If this action by Congress should be taken, the corporation is confined to one State until it is shown not to be a monopoly. I believe this plan works along the line of the least resistance because every honest corporation would help enforce the remedy."

Mr. Bryan repeated what he had said on Monday regarding the Philippine question, and said that he felt sure that if the Filipinos could become convinced of the honesty of the intentions of the United States the war would cease in a very short time. When asked why, in his opinion, the Filipinos had declined to be satisfied with President McKinley's message to them, Mr. Bryan replied:

"The message was so much like the proclamation made by Queen Victoria when she assumed the title of Empress of India that the Filipinos could not see any promise of independence in it. The difference between self-government and foreign domination is that in self-government the people take care of themselves, and in the case of foreign domination they have to depend upon the wisdom and benevolence of outsiders. If the outsider combines omniscience and unselfishness he may confer blessings upon those whom he governs, but we have not found any human being yet who combines those qualities. Mr. Hanna comes nearest to it in the Republican estimation, but he is too busy with his Senatorial labors to devote himself to the Filipinos."

After luncheon Mr. Bryan went driving for an hour or so, and then returned to his rooms, where he met several representatives of the Greater New York Italian-American Democratic Union, who assured him that they had supported him in 1896, and would be only too happy to vote for him in 1900. Mr. Bryan thanked his visitors.

Among the callers on Mr. Bryan were Bernard D. O'Connell, whose card said that he was "Distributor of 'Coin on Money, Trusts, and Imperialism' in the East"; W. D. Upshaw of Macon, Ga., who wrote on his card: "Dear Mr. Bryan, will be glad to see you only two minutes"; E. S. Decker, who wrote, "I am an admirer and supporter of yours, and my home is in Scranton, Penn."; W. J. Stallnecker of Yonkers, who was formerly a member of Congress; John Risley, ex-Minister to Denmark; Edward Spencer Pratt, ex-United States Consul at Singapore; J. C. Truman of Binghamton, ex-Chairman of the Democratic State Executiv Committee, and Gustav Augerstin of Washington.

FORTUNE TELLER'S VISIT.

Late in the afternoon a palmist and fortune teller, who had called several times for the purpose of taking Mr. Bryan's horoscope from the lines of his hand, was admitted to Mr. Bryan's room. James S. Oliver, who introduced the man to Mr. Bryan, informed the later of the man's mission, and Mr. Bryan, with a laugh, consented to go through the operation. He laid his right hand upon the black disk which the palmist carried, and the latter agreed to send him a written outline of his future.

One of the last callers on Mr. Bryan before he went to the Democratic Club was Col. James Jones, Superintendent of the Aquarium, who talked to him earnestly for about five minutes. After he left Mr. Bryan's presence, Col. Jones was asked what was the nature of his conversation. "I gave him some good advice," he said. "I told him that unless he dropped silver entirely he wouldn't have one vote in sixteen. He didn't take it seriously, but it's all right, and he'll find out next Fall if he runs again."

Mr. Bryan will start this morning at 10 o'clock for Stamford and New Haven, Conn., in each of which places he will make a speech this afternoon. This evening he will speak in St. Peter's Hall, Jersey City.

BRYAN'S FRIENDS ARE WORRIED

Fear that Democrats of This City May Induce Him to Abandon 16 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—W. J. Bryan's friends here are much worried about the trouble that discordant Democrats are causing the leader of 1896. While he is absent in New York, it is found that some of them are fretting lest he shall be affected by the very general desire expressed by some of the newspapers which wish to follow him in 1900 that he shall surrender the 16-to-1 policy and depend upon other issues to carry him into the White House.

It is to little purpose that these Democrats are told that a silver candidate on a 16-to-1 platform cannot carry the State of New York. Said one of them:

"If Col. Bryan is led into abandoning the free-silver idea, he might as well shut up shop. In the South and West it is still as potent an issue as it was four years ago. Let the party drop it in order to carry the State of New York, and away would go Bryan's hope of carrying the silver States of the West. He can and will carry every Southern State, anyway, whether he stands for free silver or leaves it out of the platform.

"The Bryan managers are depending to a great extent upon getting the Irish and Germans together for Bryan by arousing opposition to imperialism and identifying the Democratic Party with sympathy for the Boers. The sympathy meeting held here on Sunday night was largely a meeting of Irish sympathizers with Krüger's cause, and the only Republican speaker of note was Senator Mason of Illinois. Democrats ran it, and considered it a very satisfactory test of popular feeling, to be followed up in the effort to renew interest in Democratic campaigning.

"There is some uncertainty among the leading Bryan Democrats here, which is shared with those elsewhere, as to the principal issue to be selected. Mr. Bryan's definitions of imperialism do not yet strike the exacting politicians as being quite clear enough to push with zeal. Some of the Democrats who have tried to follow Bryan admit that they do not follow him sympathetically.

"The meeting of the National Committee in February is looked forward to with interest, both by Bryan Democrats and those who hope for better things. One prominent Democrat, who has never been in sympathy with Bryan or his doctrines, declared today that he had no interest in the quibbles that are dividing the party.

"It is irretrievably broken," he said. "It cannot be patched together. Hereafter there will be two parties, but one of them will not be Democratic Party. They will be very much alike. One will be conservative, the other radical, in supporting practically the same issues."

BRYAN'S WORK IN THE EAST.

If He Came Seeking Campaign Funds, It Is Said He Is Likely to be Disappointed.

Men of political acumen who have observed the doings of Mr. Bryan since his arrival in this city and noted the quality of his callers seem to unite in the opinion that if one of his objects in coming East was to raise a substantial campaign fund he will return to Nebraska disappointed. That is, they say, he will be disappointed as to immediate results, but possibly may be buoyed up by promises that when political activity is in full swing something in the way of campaign money may come out of the masses in the East to promote his election providing he becomes the Presidential nominee.

It has been noted before that none of the moneyed Democrats in New York has called upon Mr. Bryan, and it is said he did not expect them to do so. A few party men, who are not intense admirers of Mr. Bryan's policy, have discussed the question of a campaign fund in New York, and generally agreed that whatever is to come in this line must be produced in small contributions. So far it is believed that if the Presidential candidate has tried to raise money he has not met with success.

What he may do now or at some future time here was outlined last night in a story told of a speech made by him at Des Moines, Iowa, last September, the day before the State Convention. Mr. Bryan got the Chairmen of the County Campaign Committees of the State together and advised them regarding ways and means of raising money to carry on that campaign. Mr. Bryan, in effect, told them he did not expect that the corporations or the rich men would contribute enough to liquidate a fair-sized printing bill, and that whatever was raised would have to come from the common people—the farmers and workingmen of the State. "I suggest," Mr. Bryan said to the Chairmen, "that we gather a fund by starting in to raise money from these voters by dollar subscriptions. The rich men and corporations we cannot count upon."

This plain, said a Western man who is stopping at the Hoffman House, did not meet with unqualified success. A large part of the farmer population, instead of producing the dollar, seemed to resent it as a personal insult if the Campaign Committees in their respective counties did not send vehicles to take them to the polls.

The suggestion was made that Mr. Bryan may have outlined this dollar plan to the Chicago Platform Democracy men who have called upon him since his arrival, with a view to having it promulgated among his followers in the East. So far there has been an utter lack of campaign fund talk among those who have talked with the candidate.

BRYAN'S VISIT TO NEW JERSEY.

Resolution to Welcome Him Goes to the Public Health Committee.

TRENTON, Jan. 23.—Mr. Garrison (Rep.) of Morris introduced a resolution in the House to-day tendering the freedom of the State to William Jennings Bryan, who is to speak in Jersey City to-morrow night. Messrs. Benny and Abbett resented what they termed the ridicule the resolution contained.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

Mr. Bryan to Speak for Charity.

William Jennings Bryan will speak for charity on Monday evening, Feb. 5, at Carnegie Hall under the auspices of Winfield Scott Hancock Post, No. 259, Grand Army of the Republic. The proceeds of the lecture will be devoted to the relief fund of the post. Mr. Bryan told a committee of the organization that called upon him yesterday that, while his address would be non-partisan, he would touch upon the subjects of imperialism and trusts.

Bryan to Plead the Boers' Cause.

At the meeting last evening of the committee which is making arrangements for a demonstration next Monday evening in favor of the Boers, Chairman Van Hoesen announced that William J. Bryan had expressed regret at his inability to be present Monday evening, adding that he would speak at a meeting in this city on Feb. 6 in vindication of the position of the Boers in their war with England.

PRICE HAS LOCATED MILLER.

Late Tenderloin Commander Knows Where Franklin Syndicate Man Is —An Indictment Found.

William F. Miller, who conducted the 520 per cent. Franklin Syndicate in Brooklyn, has been located in Canada, and is under surveillance. This information was given out by the Brooklyn authorities last night.

The honor of locating Miller is credited to Capt. James K. Price, recently transferred from the Tenderloin Precinct to take charge of the Brooklyn Detective Bureau.

Miller was indicted on Nov. 24, in conjunction with his assistant, Cecil Leslie, whose whereabouts are unknown, for conspiracy in obtaining money through fraud and misrepresentation.

This offense is not extraditable, and yesterday a new indictment was found against Miller for embezzlement. The new indictment will be presented to Judge Aspinall, in the County Court, on Friday, when extradition papers will be ready.

DONKEY LEADS A LONG CHASE.

"Dewey," Born on the Day of the Battle of Manila Bay, Enjoys a Brief Period of Freedom.

Born on the morning that the American Admiral steamed into Manila Bay, Dewey, a shaggy, slate-colored donkey, has persistently made life miserable for his hostler since, one month old, he stumbled off the Greenpoint Ferry, and was lodged in the stable at the rear of Roll & Held's carriage repairing shop near the foot of East Twenty-fifth Street. Dewey was sent as a mascot to Henry Blauveit of East Twenty-seventh Street by a Long Island relative. His antics have long been the talk of the neighborhood, but his escapade yesterday furnished more excitement than the district had experienced for many days.

Dewey enjoys the freedom of the barn, restrained only by a gate that in the daytime bars the outside doorway. To overcome this obstacle and enjoy the freedom that a Yankee donkey, born on such a day, and bearing such a name, should claim by right, has been with him the object of long cogitation. His opportunity came yesterday noon when the hostler, William Fraser, in entering the barn to feed the horses, forgot to close the gate. With a dash and a bray Dewey was out into the open and soon gained the street, and headed eastward for the river. By this time Fraser had reached the sidewalk, and was in pursuit. Twenty-fifth Street soon filled with workmen from the neighboring shops, startled from their midday luncheon by the braying of the delighted animal. Many joined Fraser in the chase.

At the foot of the street Dewey brought up against the closed gateway to Candee & Smith's lumber docks. A narrow lane between the lumber piles led from Twenty-fifth to Twenty-sixth Street, and toward this opening Dewey whirled. When he reached the other end three workmen who had been seated on blocks of wood in the lane, peacefully eating, picked themselves up, brushed the sawdust off their clothes, and gathered together their luncheon pails and the scattered fragments of food. No one was hurt.

Dewey's pursuers were by this time rushing through the lane, while Dewey had just turned into First Avenue from Twenty-sixth Street and was headed north. Then the chase began in earnest. Laborers, boys, and girls on their way from school, casual passers-by, and policemen joined in the pursuit. Fraser and the original pursuers were left far in the rear.

At Thirtieth Street Dewey was a block ahead of his would-be captors. A bunch of green bananas at a fruit stand caught his eye. With a bound and a long bray he reached the sidewalk and brought up short at the stand. Half in alarm, the Italian fruit dealer waved his arms in rejection of the unusual customer. The throng of pursuers, led by Fraser, who had by this time forged to the front, was rapidly drawing near. Dewey whisked about and went at them full tilt. As rapidly as they had gathered in pursuit, they now scattered, stumbling over one another in their haste. A clear path was ahead of him, and he clattered south almost as briskly as he had led the chase northward.

At Twenty-sixth Street Dewey was far ahead of his pursuers and his gallop relapsed into a jog. He trotted down Twenty-sixth Street until opposite the gate to Bellevue Hospital and then entered the hospital yard. Chased from this haven, he again took to the street, and, after a few undetermined capers, headed for the lumber yard where he had left the workmen sprawling.

Here he lost his bearings. He was cornered between lumber piles by several men and finally led off to his barn in disgrace by the exhausted Fraser, who had by this time arrived.

DISPUTE OVER WOMAN'S ARREST.

Prisoner Says She Is Respectable and Husband Corroborates Her.

Among the prisoners in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning was a woman charged with loitering in Broadway by Detective Binning of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, who said she was Mrs. Louise Monnal, twenty-six years old, of 222 West Forty-eighth Street. She was well dressed, and wore a pair of neat gold-rimmed eyeglasses.

To Magistrate Hogan she insisted she was respectable and said she had kept a boarding house at the address she gave for several years. Eugene L. Monnal, her husband, corroborated her story and produced a lease to the property made out in her name, and Magistrate Hogan discharged her, saying:

"If the policeman had what he thought to be reasonable grounds for making the arrest, you will probably be here again, and the ends of justice will not be long delayed; if you were wronged, I am sorry for your arrest."

A young man at the house in West Forty-eighth Street, who said he was a lodger there, last evening said Mrs. Monnal's story was true, and that she and her husband had gone out to see if they could get no redress for her sufferings. The police of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, in which precinct the premises are located, said they knew nothing against the house or its occupants.

Detective Binning, however, insisted that he had made no mistake. He had never seen the woman before, he said, and so was very careful. He had seen her accost three different men at 11 o'clock Monday night, he said, and had overheard enough of the conversation to warrant him in taking her into custody.

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Telephone service puts the whole organization of a great city at your fingers' ends, day and night.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY,
115 West 38th St. 952 Broadway. 15 Dey St.

KLING'S ATTORNEY DEMANDS ACTION

Wants Proceedings Taken Against State Trust Company.

CONFERS WITH GOV. ROOSEVELT

He Alleges that W. C. Whitney and R. A. C. Smith are Criminally Liable.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—Charles P. Bacon, attorney for Abram Kling, appeared here today and conferred with Gov. Roosevelt. He brought copies of a letter which he says was sent by him to Frederick D. Kilburn, Superintendent of Banks. In this letter, which he made public, he reiterates the charge of criminal action against the State Trust Company. He alleges that William C. Whitney and R. A. C. Smith violated the law in being Directors and individually being interested in a loan. He demands that immediate proceedings be taken against them and that the Superintendent at once take charge of the trust company. The letter follows:

"Sir: On Jan. 11 I placed in the hands of the Governor the verified petition of Abram Kling asking for an examination by you of the affairs of the State Trust Company of New York City.

"The petition contained a recital of facts, which, if true, charged in effect that crimes had been committed by Directors and officers of that company. It was given to the Governor in order that he might cause an examination to be made. If the facts set forth in the petition were found to be substantially true, the petition was to be filed by him with you.

"On the morning of the 12th the examination was made. Later in the day the petition came into your hands. I have since learned that you have made another examination of the affairs of the company in person. I am informed that the examiner appointed by the Governor, Gen. Avery D. Andrews, has made a report upon the condition of the affairs of the company as found by him on the morning of the 13th, which has been in your hands for a week or more.

"Mr. Kling in his petition asked that, in case the examination disclosed the facts set forth by him to be substantially correct, that you report such facts to the Attorney General of the State and request such prosecutions to be instituted against the officers and Directors of the State Trust Company, and such actions to be brought against the company as the law in such cases requires.

"Neither Mr. Kling nor myself has, up to the present time of writing, received any information from you as to whether the facts charged were true. No communication whatever has been received. I think I have a right to believe from the action of the Governor in filing the petition with you, that the facts set forth were found to be correct in substance. I desire to call your attention to the laws of the State. Section 156 of the banking law in regard to trust companies declares:

No loans shall be made by any such corporation, directly or indirectly, to any Director or officer thereof.

Section 606 of the Penal Code reads as follows:

Every Director of a moneyed corporation who willfully does any act as such Director which is expressly forbidden by law, or willfully omits to perform any duty imposed upon him as such Director by law is guilty of a misdemeanor, if no other punishment is prescribed by law.

"The general corporation law of the State in Section 6 says:

A moneyed corporation is a corporation formed under or subject to the banking or the insurance law.

Section 15 of the Penal Code reads as follows:

A person convicted of a crime declared to be a misdemeanor for which no other punishment is specially prescribed by this code, or by any other statutory provision in force at the time of the conviction and sentence, is punishable by imprisonment in a penitentiary or county jail, for not more than one year, or by a fine of not more than $500, or by both.

"Mr. Kling has charged, among other things, that $2,000,000 was loaned to an employe of one of the Directors of the State Trust Company for the use and benefit of William C. Whitney, Thomas F. Ryan, and Peter A. B. Widener, three of the Directors in the State Trust Company. In a public interview Mr. Whitney has admitted that he was directly interested in this loan, and the other Directors have not denied it.

"Mr. Kling further charged that R. A. C. Smith, another Director of the company, was indirectly interested in loans aggregating nearly $1,000,000. Mr. Smith has denied this.

"I desire to call your attention to the fact that if a crime has been committed, the evidence of the crime is now and has been ever since the 12th inst. in the possession and under the control of the men who committed it. This does not seem to me to be a proper condition of affairs. I hereby ask and demand that you take immediate possession of the books and papers of the State Trust Company and remain in control of them.

"I ask and demand that you give to me a copy of the report of the examination made by Gen. Andrews. I also ask and demand that you send a copy of Gen. Andrews's report to the Attorney General of the State and request such prosecutions to be instituted against the officers and Directors of the State Trust Company, and that he bring such actions against the State Trust Company as the law in such cases requires.

"If you do not immediately act in this matter, I will at once institute proceedings in behalf of Mr. Kling before the Attorney General.

CHARLES P. BACON."

Superintendent Kilburn, when seen to-night, said he had not received any letter from Mr. Bacon, and when informed of its contents, he declined to make any comments until he had received the original letter. It is thought here that this is an attempt to force Mr. Kilburn to resign his office. Superintendent Kilburn is understood to be personally friendly to Superintendent Payn.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Partly cloudy, much colder, northwesterly winds.

The cold wave which occupied Manitoba Monday night has extended over the northern lake region and the St. Lawrence Valley, with minimum temperature 20 degrees below zero at White River, Ontario. In the Central, Southern, and Western States the temperatures continue above the seasonal average. Snow flurries have occurred in the northern lake region and the northern Rocky Mountain districts, and rain is reported in the North Pacific Coast States, elsewhere fair weather has prevailed. During the next twenty-four hours the cold wave will overspread northern New York and northern New England, causing a fall in temperature of about thirty degrees in that region. In the upper lake region the temperature will rise with increasing cloudiness. In the Northwestern States the temperature will fall decidedly by to-night. Over the central and southern districts no marked changes in weather or temperature are indicated. By Thursday rain or snow and warmer weather may be expected from the eastern lake region over the North Atlantic States. Cold wave signals are displayed in Northern New England and Northern and Western New York. Along the North Atlantic Coast the winds will be brisk from west to northwest; on the Middle Atlantic Coast fresh northerly winds will shift to northeasterly; on the South Atlantic Coast light to fresh east to northeast winds will prevail. Storm signals are displayed from Sandy Hook to Eastport.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1899.	TIMES. 1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	34	38	40
6 A. M.	33	37	39
9 A. M.	34	37	41
12 M.	34	46	48
3 P. M.	38	50	53
6 P. M.	37	49	50
9 P. M.	38	45	47
12 P. M.	36	40	42

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	45
Weather Bureau	42¾
Corresponding date, 1899	35½
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	29

The maximum temperature yesterday was 52 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 37 degrees at 8 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 79 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 58 per cent. The barometer read at 8 A. M. 30.03 and at 8 P. M. 29.98.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Ehrich Bros.,
Sixth Ave. & 23d St.

Sample Tea Gown Clearing.

Manufacturers' samples of TEA GOWNS, made Watteau back, full front, trimmed with insertion, lapel over shoulder, sleeve and belt trimmed to match, lined throughout. Also FLANNEL GOWNS, made tight back, loose front, trimmed with black braid.

Real Value, 5.00. Clearing Price, 2.98.

CASHMERE TEA GOWNS in all the new shades, made Watteau back, full front, some with large sailor collar or ruffle around yoke, prettily trimmed with braid; others with lace insertion or satin ribbon sleeve and belt trimmed to match. Also EIDERDOWN BATH ROBES bound with satin ribbon, finished with girdle.

Real Value, 6.50. At 3.98.

TEA GOWNS in China silks, crepons, French flannels and high grade cashmeres, some made with yoke lapel over shoulder, elaborately trimmed with ecru lace and black velvet; others made loose front, shirred at neck, trimmed with satin ribbon insertion and ruffles, finished with belt or ribbon to tie. Also IMPORTED BLANKET BATH ROBES with hood

Real Value, 12.00. At 6.98.

Gloves---Another Purchase, 10,200 Pairs This Time.

Another week of unrivalled Glove selling. None of this lot should bring less than 1.50, and values range as high as 3.00.

Kid and suede for women and misses; some in white with white or black embroidered backs. Street lengths: also extra lengths for evening wear.

Your Choice Now at 59c.

Suits and Coats Reduced.

These items from the Cloak and Suit Store. A few very wantable garments that must not remain here. It's worth your while to see them.

TAILOR-MADE SUITS that were 50.00, now 30.00
TAILOR-MADE COATS that were 18.50, now . . . 10.00
AUTOMOBILE COATS that were 35.00, now 20.00
NEWMARKETS that were 40.00, now 22.50
NEAR SEAL COATS that were 65.00 and 70.00, now . . 40.00

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Gen. H. S. Hawkins, United States Army.

GILSEY.—Capt. John Burns, Port Hudson, Mich.

GRAND.—R. L. Michie, United States Army.

HOLLAND.—Prof. J. B. Harrison, British Guiana.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Chamberlain-Johnson-Du Bois Company, Atlanta, Ga.; C. J. Bloodworth, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Cadillac.

White, Z. L., & Co., Columbus, Ohio; T. E. Taylor, dress goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Spaulding, J. A., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; J. J. Frasier, dry goods; Hotel Rivers.

Coons, J. S., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; J. S. Coons, dry goods; M. F. Long, piece goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Cohen Company, The, Richmond, Va.; S. Cohen, dry goods, 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Long & Riddick, Nashville, Tenn.; J. R. Riddick, dry goods; 64 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Jones Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. M. Arthur, domestics; Broadway Central Hotel.

Fordyce, G. L., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; E. L. Morgan, domestics, 52 Franklin Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Farwell, J. V.,

QUAY REPORTS SUBMITTED

Mr. Burrows Is the Only Republican to Oppose Him.

BOTH SIDES CITE PRECEDENTS

Majority Basis Its Conclusions on the Constitution, Which Is Also Appealed To by the Majority.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—At the opening of to-day's session of the Senate Mr. Turley (Dem., Tenn.,) reported from the Committee on Privileges and Elections a resolution on the case of former Senator Quay. The resolution follows:

"That Matthew S. Quay is not entitled to take his seat in this body as a Senator from the State of Pennsylvania."

That resolution was the judgment of the majority of the committee. Mr. Turley called attention to the resolution of the minority of the committee, which was that Mr. Quay was entitled to a seat in the Senate. Both resolutions were accompanied by reports in their support.

The majority report, opposing the seating of Mr. Quay, was signed by Senators Caffery, (Dem., La.,) Pettus, (Dem., Ala.,) Turley, (Dem., Tenn.,) Harris, (Pop., Kan.,) and Burrows, (Rep., Mich.) The minority report bears the signatures of Senators Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) Pritchard, (Rep., N. C.,) and McComas, (Rep., Md.,) and advocates giving the seat to Mr. Quay.

The majority report first reviews the circumstances under which Mr. Quay's appointment was made, including the failure of the Pennsylvania Legislature to elect a Senator.

After discussing at length the circumstances under which the Constitution was framed, the majority announces its conclusion as follows:

We think that the framers of the Constitution never contemplated nor intended to provide for a case where a State, by its own deliberate act, should deprive its Legislature of the power to fill an entire term at its beginning. In our opinion, they never intended to give the Executive of a State the power to fill an entire term by original appointment, unless, possibly, in a case where the Legislature had chosen and the person elected had refused to accept or died before qualification. In other words, we conclude that the power of appointment was not to be exercised unless the vacancy occurred in the recess of the Legislature and was occasioned by some casuality like death or resignation.

The report then quotes numerous precedents, beginning with that of Kensey Johns of Delaware, in 1794, and closing with the case of Henry W. Corbett of Oregon, 1898. It then ends as follows:

The statement of these cases and precedents shows that from the beginning of the Government down to the present time the Senate has never recognized the right of a State Executive to make a temporary appointment where the vacancy happened or occurred during a session of the Legislature. It shows, further, that for seventy-five years the Senate has refused to recognize the right of a State Executive to make a temporary appointment, even where the vacancy happened or occurred during a recess of the Legislature, if the Legislature, either before or after it occurred and prior to the date of the appointment, had had an opportunity to fill it.

The fundamental principle thus established is that if the Legislature, either before or after the happening of a vacancy, has had an opportunity to fill it, then there is no power in the State Executive to appoint. The result is fatal to the claims of Mr. Quay. No danger nor evil has resulted to the Government from the enforcement of this principle.

We therefore submit that the Senate, for its own honor and dignity, should stand by its previous solemn and deliberate decisions.

The minority report takes the opposite view. Quoting Section 3, Article I., of the Constitution, the minority says that the failure of the Governor to call the Legislature together to elect a Senator does not act to deprive the Governor of the power of appointment. Referring to the Constitutional provision, the question is asked:

Does the language of the Constitution of the United States mean just what the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania says: "In case of a vacancy in the office of United States Senator in a recess between sessions," or does it mean that the vacancy must be one which comes by chance, so that it does not apply at all to the case of a vacancy at the beginning of a term, which does not come by chance, but is foreseen and inevitable?

This question is answered as follows:

If the words have the former meaning, then all distinctions between cases where a Legislature has been in session and those where a Legislature has not been in session, between vacancies at the beginning of a term and vacancies beginning after the term itself has begun and the office for that term once filled are without importance. We think that the former is the true meaning of the Constitution. We think that it was the intent of the Constitution to provide as far as possible that every State should have two Senators.

First. The Constitutional Convention hesitated between conferring the power of appointing Senators upon the Executive and the Legislature of the State in the beginning. Like the Legislature, the Executive of the State was supposed to represent the will of the people. Under the Constitutional arrangements then existing, he appointed all State officers and appointed Judges, who held their office for life. So there is no reason to suppose that they considered the Executive an unfit instrument for such appointment. And they settled the question by giving the power of permanent appointment to the Legislature, and of temporary appointment to the Executive.

Second. We can conceive no reason likely to have influenced the framers of the Constitution for making a distinction between cases of vacancy occurring in one way or at one time and vacancies occurring in any other way or at any other time. The office of Senator may be at any time of infinite importance to the interests of a State. Upon a single vote may often depend, and sometimes has depended, the fate of measures which would bring prosperity or misery into every workshop and almost every family in Pennsylvania. We do not believe that when the Constitution was enacted it would have occurred to anybody that, if a Senator died within a week of the adjournment of the Legislature, or at a time when there were three parties in the Legislature who could not agree, or at a time when the two houses who formerly made an election by concurrent vote were of ways of thinking in politics so different that they could not be reconciled, that the State must remain unrepresented until a new Legislature should be chosen.

They meant, as we believe, that for the interest of the State and the interest of the whole country the Senate should always be full, so far as they could devise a Constitutional mechanism to accomplish that purpose.

CALIFORNIA MAY NOW ELECT.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 23.—Gov. Henry T. Gage to-day issued a proclamation calling for an extra session of the Legislature to convene Jan. 29, for the purpose of electing a United States Senator to succeed Stephen H. White. The last session failed to elect a successor to Senator White, owing to a prolonged deadlock.

The membership is overwhelmingly Republican.

THE GOVERNMENT OF COLONIES

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—In the Senate to-day, in accordance with previous notice, Mr. Ross (Rep., Vt.,) claimed the recognition of the Chair to deliver a speech on the Philippine question. The text of his argument was a resolution introduced by him several days ago, declaring that the provisions of the Constitution do not, unaided by act of Congress, extend over Puerto Rico and the Philippines; that the United States takes sovereignty over Puerto Rico and the Philippines, unrestricted by the provisions of the Constitution, and that the successful discharge of this duty demands the establishment of a separate department of the Government to take charge of all outlying dependencies of the United States and the passage of a general law making appointments therein non-political.

"There are those who earnestly urge that Congress should make a declaration that the Nation holds Puerto Rico and the Philippine Islands under the same undefined duty as applies to Cuba. In my judgment, such a course is beset with complications and difficulties. By adopting it the Nation would court these, and invite the inhabitants of the islands to engender perplexing questions and entanglements.

Mr. Ross argued that the people of the islands manifestly were not prepared to enter upon the administration of such a government as the people of this country had. He urged, therefore, that the first step to be taken by Congress in the discharge of its duty to the islanders was to create a department of the government charged with the duty of looking to the interests of the islands and of supplying accurate information to Congress with reference to them. They should not, as now, be left in charge of departments overloaded and overworked.

The second step, he added, is to remove all civil appointments in the island from the realm of politics.

CONFLICT OVER TREATIES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Two very different reports about the reciprocity treaties now pending in the Senate are in circulation here. One is that the Senate Finance Committee has given notice to the Committee on Foreign Relations that it will be useless to attempt to ratify these treaties before submitting them to the Finance Committee, in order that it may be ascertained whether the terms of the conventions are fully in harmony with the principles and policy of the Republican Party.

It is evident that a strong protection interest has been at work in the Finance Committee against the treaties. Senator Atkins denounces the idea of reciprocity, and declares that he will fight the treaties to the bitter end. The reports go further and say that the President has manifested decided indifference to the fate of the agreements that he has sent to the Senate and publicly recommended for approval.

On the other hand, it is asserted, with what appears to be good authority, that the President has talked with many members of both houses of Congress to urge them to act favorably upon the reciprocity treaties with as little delay as possible. He is reported to have declared that Congress cannot now repudiate the course its legislation provided for, and which has been followed in negotiating these reciprocal treaties. He has also pointed out the fact, known to all who have followed the negotiations, that many of the points gained have been secured only after protracted dispute, frequently after earnest solicitation. That there is a conflict between the President and the Senate in this matter is admitted.

PUBLIC BUILDING FOR BROOKLYN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Mr. Driggs of New York to-day introduced a bill appropriating $30,000 for the purchase of a site and the construction of a building for Post Office uses in the Twenty-ninth Ward of Brooklyn, comprising the old town of Flatbush. The Post Office pays rent for the building now occupied as a sub-station in that ward, and Mr. Driggs believes it would be for the best interests of the Government to construct a suitable structure, which would in time pay for itself.

Mr. Driggs believes that after the proposition is fully considered by the Post Office authorities and Public Building Committees of Congress it will receive their hearty sanction.

Wants Boutwell's Speech Printed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.,) asked that a speech recently delivered in this city by ex-Gov. Boutwell of Massachusetts on the Philippines, be printed as a public document, but Mr. Aldrich objected to the publication of such documents to be used for political effect. Mr. Jones said he could accomplish his object by reading the speech, and Mr. Aldrich said that would have to be done.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

Mr. Boutell (Rep., Ill.) yesterday introduced a bill in the House to remove the tax on proprietary medicines.

Representative Cochran (Dem., Mo.,) has introduced a bill for a Constitutional amendment authorizing an income tax.

Representative Knox (Rep., Mass.,) has introduced a bill for the taking up and recoinage of the Hawaiian silver coins.

A resolution was introduced in the House yesterday by Mr. Levy, (Dem., N. Y.,) asking the Secretary of War for an itemized account of all receipts and expenditures in Cuba.

A bill was introduced yesterday in the House by Mr. Broussard, (Dem., La.,) for surveys of an inland water route along the margin of the Gulf of Mexico, connecting the Mississippi and Rio Grande Rivers and other waterways.

The Senate yesterday adopted the resolution offered by Mr. Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for the correspondence and the substance of all verbal communications which he has had with officials of the National City Bank of New York concerning the transfer of the old Custom House to the National City Bank.

The Senate yesterday adopted three resolutions introduced by Mr. Caffrey, (Dem., La.,) calling upon the President for correspondence with Great Britain concerning the Clayton-Bulwer treaty; the correspondence with the Colombian Government as to the Panama Canal, and the correspondence with the new Panama Canal Company of France.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. McEnery (Dem., La.,) spoke in opposition to the resolution of Mr. Pritchard (Rep., N. C.,) relating to the proposed amendment to the Constitution of North Carolina. The speech was devoted to a defense of the action of certain Southern States in enacting laws to prevent negro domination in politics. He reviewed the situation and spoke of the beneficial results of white supremacy. He said the regulation of the suffrage in Louisiana did not affect the negro alone, but a large number of persons who had emigrated to New Orleans since the civil war.

YALE JUNIOR PROMENADE.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 23.—The final function of Yale's social week, the climax of the Yale junior promenade, was held to-night in the Second Regiment Armory. Besides the students and graduates present, there was a big delegation of the University Faculty in attendance with wives and daughters.

The concert preceding the promenade began shortly after 9 o'clock. About 9:30 o'clock the grand march began, the members of the Promenade Committee leading. Supper was served during intermission at midnight.

JEWELERS AT DINNER.

The Jewelers' Association and Board of Trade held its first annual dinner last evening in the Waldorf-Astoria. Five hundred guests and members were present. President A. K. Sloan presided, and among those at the guest table were Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Dean C. Worcester, John S. Wise, John R. Van Wormer, and the Rev. Dr. George E. Strobridge.

Mr. Worcester, who was a member of the Philippine Commission, spoke on "Our Newest Possessions." He said he lived on the islands for four years. "I was told," he continued, "by some young men who had traveled through the islands that they met many tribes that were distinctly capable of self-government. I don't know where they met them. If they traveled in the northern portion and met these intelligent citizens then they must have peculiar ideas of what constitutes self-government."

Mr. Worcester paid a glowing tribute to the late Gen. Lawton, and said no braver soldier ever lived than he, that he worked all day taking a town and all night protecting its citizens.

"I was dining with Gen. Lawton one day," he said, "when a little band of native musicians came to serenade us. The Filipino is a born musician, and I took the leader into the house and whistled for him the air of 'The Star Spangled Banner.' He took the notes down, and in a half hour had taught it to his players so that they played it very creditably.

"The next Sunday the General and I attended church, where a native priest held services. I was touched to hear, during the mass, the strains of 'The Star Spangled Banner' played as sacred music and a part of the service. The priest told me it would always be played as a part of the services so long as he remained in that church."

Judge F. F. Guild Resigns.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 23.—Frederick F. Guild to-day tendered to the Government his resignation as District Court Judge in Newark. Judge Guild desires more time for his private law practice.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

12:30 A. M.—166 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, Smith & Lawlor; damage, $10.

12:50 A. M.—96 Mercer Street, C. H. Meyers Brothers; damage, $3,000.

8:20 A. M.—12 Market Street, Feltz & Ederman; damage, $200.

10:20 A. M.—53 Front Street, Henry Adams; damage, $2,000.

10:55 A. M.—14 Stanton Street, Isaac Kaubet; damage, $10.

11:20 A. M.—346 Pleasant Avenue, William Anderson; damage slight.

12:10 P. M.—355 Hudson Street, P. Corthy; damage, $15.

1:05 P. M.—70 Henry Street; owner unknown; no damage.

1:20 P. M.—23 Scammel Street, Jacob Weislander; damage, $5.

4:10 P. M.—446 East Eighty-fourth Street, William Snyder; damage, $25.

4:25 P. M.—Pier 17, North River, New York Central Railroad; damage, $150.

4:30 P. M.—119 East Seventy-third Street, Joseph Dugan; no damage.

4:50 P. M.—110 Ninth Avenue, owner unknown; no damage.

5 P. M.—212 West Twenty-seventh Street, J. S. Farrell; damage, $10.

5:20 P. M.—9 East Thirty-first Street, Mrs. De Forest; no damage.

5:30 P. M.—140 Essex Street, Soloman Keppler; damage, $100.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Fire in Edward Fitzgerald's trunk factory, at Wells and Division Streets, caused a loss of $70,000 to-day.

CUBA, N. Y., Jan. 23.—The Bates manufacturing plant was destroyed by fire late last night. Fifty men are thrown out of employment. The loss on buildings and machinery will reach $50,000, with insurance $20,000.

GREEN TO SUCCEED PAYN?

Binghamton's ex-Mayor May Be Insurance Commissioner.

SAYS HE IS CONSIDERING IT

Admits Gov. Roosevelt Has Spoken to Him and that He Is Awaiting Developments.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—The question of who will succeed Louis F. Payn as Superintendent of Insurance and the time when Gov. Roosevelt will send a nomination to the Senate is the all absorbing topic here tonight. The situation is full of doubt, and the air is filled with rumors. The Governor declines to discuss the matter, and no one seems to know what he intends to do.

That he is determined to replace Mr. Payn cannot be doubted, but when he intends to begin the battle is the question, and it would be foolish to attempt predictions. It is said that the Governor may send in a name to-morrow and again it is suggested that nothing may be done until next week. Those who are close to the Governor say they do not believe he has come to a final decision in the matter, but there was a report to-day which was received with considerable credence that George E. Greeng, ex-Mayor of Binghamton, had been practically agreed upon. The name of Charles S. Phipps of Queens was also discussed.

Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee was expected here this evening, but he has not arrived, and now it is said he will be here to-morrow. Many Senators called at the Ten Eyck, where Mr. Odell makes his headquarters when in Albany, apparently to see him before making up their minds what to do. It has been said that Mr. Odell will bring the name of the man selected by Senator Platt, and his arrival, therefore, is looked forward to with eagerness, as it is expected that he will be able to clear the situation.

There is also another story that the Governor will go to New York for another talk with Senator Platt before he decides what to do. Senator Ellsworth, who has been absent from the Senate since last Friday, arrived here to-night. He said he had no idea of what would happen. Mr. Ellsworth waited to see Mr. Odell and was evidently disappointed when the latter failed to arrive.

Mr. Payn was asked to-day if there was any truth in the report that he had in his possession a letter which Gov. Roosevelt wrote in 1884 which would put the latter in a peculiar political position. Superintendent Payn answered:

"I have not. The story is not true. The existence of a letter of this character was conceived in the mind of the man who wrote a story of that character. Neither I nor any of my friends so stated. I do not carry things up my sleeves. I do not fight in that fashion."

The impression is gaining ground among Republican politicians that Gov. Roosevelt will certainly be successful in the fight he is waging against Payn. State Senators Higgins and Stranahan were in the city yesterday, and each of them expressed a belief that Payn will be defeated.

George E. Green, ex-Mayor of Binghamton, who is being mentioned as a possible successor to Payn, was at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. He said:

"It is true that Gov. Rodsevelt has spoken to me concerning the position. If I am satisfied that my appointment will be satisfactory to the organization and that it will be confirmed by the Senate, I shall willingly accept the place."

Mr Green has been President of the State League of Republican Clubs, and is a member of the Canal Advisory Board appointed by Gov. Roosevelt.

Before leaving for his home in Newburg yesterday, Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee said there was no change in the situation. He will go to Albany to-day.

DOINGS OF THE CASTELLANES.

The Count Makes an Early Morning Visit to the Gould Offices—Theatre Party at Night.

Count Boni de Castellane may not have slept well on Monday night, after learning upon his arrival from France that certain Paris newspapers had accused him of speculating on the Bourse, gambling, pawning yachts, and failing in his financial ventures, or perhaps he is an early riser by choice and habit. At any rate, he succeeded in taking breakfast at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday morning, making an elaborate toilet, and getting down into the business district by 9:30 o'clock. He appeared there resplendent in a high hat and a long overcoat lined and trimmed with the yellowest of fur, a gray business suit, a gorgeous Ascot tie, tan shoes, and blood-red gloves. He was armed with a heavy walking stick—an implement perfectly adapted for caning editors of the Boulevard des Capucines.

The Count went to the offices of the Missouri Pacific Railway, on the fifth floor of the Western Union Building, where George J. Gould has his private office, and inquired for Mr. Phillips, who has charge of many matters connected with the Gould estate. He did not inquire for his brother-in-law. The office boy looked him over carefully and then escorted him into Mr. Phillips's waiting room and left him there without comment.

Twenty minutes later the office boy strolled back into the Count's presence. "Ain't in yet. Gets down at 'leven," remarked the boy. A little later the lad met Mr. Mallett. Mr. Gould's secretary, in the hall, and, jerking his thumb in the direction of Mr. Phillips's door, said: "He's in there—the Count."

Mr. Mallett then informed the visitor that Mr. Phillips was not due before 11 o'clock, whereupon the Count departed, promising to call again. He then went down stairs, entered a coupe, and disappeared.

The Count had rejoined the Countess at the Waldorf-Astoria by 10:30 o'clock, when they were called upon by Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould. The call lasted for some time, after which the Count and Countess had luncheon.

After luncheon the Count and Countess, the latter attired in an exquisite walking gown, went for a walk. They strolled up Fifth Avenue to the Park, attracting much attention on the way. They were back in their hotel before 5 o'clock, and a little later set out for a small reception and tea given in their honor by Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould at their residence, 720 Fifth Avenue. This was over with in time for the Count and Countess to go to the Lyceum Theatre, where, with a box party including Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould and Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Smith, they witnessed the performance of "The Surprises of Love." After the performance the members of the party were the guests of Edmund Randolph at a little supper at the Royalton.

DE RODAYS STANDS HIS GROUND.

Editor of Figaro Sends a Message to Count Boni de Castellane.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—5:40 A. M.—The Figaro publishes this morning a dispatch which M. Pierre de Rodays, its editor, has sent to Count Boni de Castellane, in the course of which he says:

"Your denials and threats will change nothing of the facts, which are now notorious in Paris."

PROF. DAVID E. HUGHES DEAD.

English Electrical Inventor Was Educated in Kentucky.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Prof. David Edward Hughes, inventor of the Hughes Printing Telegraph Instrument, now in use on all important Continental lines in Europe and on all submarine lines between England and the Continent, is dead.

Prof. Hughes was born in London May 16, 1831, and was educated at Bardstown College, Kentucky. He was the inventor of the induction balance, and the discoverer of the microphone, now almost universally used as transmitter to the telephone. He was the author of numerous papers upon electricity and magnetism.

Another Wireless Telegraphy Patent.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 23.—Signor Guarini has patented an apparatus which is apparently an improvement upon Signor Marconi's method of wireless telegraphy. It will be tested between Brussels and London. He talks of wireless communication between London and New York as "well within the range of probability."

BOERS HOLDING WARREN IN CHECK

Continued from Page 1.

her hour of need. Whatever foreigners may say, they have not got to the bottom of Old England yet. This test of the character of the British people will alone counterbalance our losses. The reverses of the war have taught the country that the Empire is a united Empire. The war will be cheap if it teaches the nation that it has lived too much from hand to mouth and that it must place things on a scentific or methodical basis. In commerce, education and war Great Britain is not methodical and not scientific. The task ahead is the greatest which ever lay before a nation, and will occupy the present Government and many future Governments. But it will have to be faced. The country has yet to bring the war to a triumphant conclusion. When that is done, it must set to work and put the Empire on a business footing, and strive to make it realize the British ideal of an Empire, without menace, without oppression—a model State ruled by institutions and inhabited by a model race."

INTERVENTION IDEA GROWING.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—From Vienna comes the statement that the idea of the intervention of European powers is gaining adherents in influential quarters.

The Daily Mail correspondent regards the signs as unmistakable, and mentions especially suggestions printed in the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office journals.

Boers to Expel British Subjects.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The correspondent of The Times at Lorenzo Marques, telegraphing Tuesday, says: "The wholesale expulsion of British subjects now remaining in the Transvaal is expected next week."

BOER AGENT VISITS MR. HAY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Montagu White, Consul General of the South African Republic, in London, called at the State Department this afternoon, and had a conference with Secretary Hay. He did not appear in an official capacity.

There was an utter absence of formality about Mr. White's visit. No appointment had been made, so far as could be learned, and the presentation of his card was the first notice that the Secretary had from anything but newspaper sources that Mr. White was in Washington. Nevertheless, the visitor was admitted at once, and spent nearly an hour in close conversation with Secretary Hay.

At the beginning he put himself on a safe footing by informing the Secretary that he had no credentials and no official character whatever. He frankly admitted, however, that he was in the United States for the purpose of aiding his countrymen to enlist the sympathy of the American people. The Secretary was much interested in Mr. White's statements, as was shown by the fact he accorded him an hour's audience in the busiest moments of the day, without interruption. The subject of the conversation was the state of affairs in the Transvaal, and no statement of what passed beyond that was obtainable.

STEAMER BERMUDA IS ENJOINED

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23.—A special five-day injunction restraining the steamer Bermuda, which acquired some reputation as a filibuster during the Spanish war, from leaving this port, was granted to-day by Judge Pennypacker, in Common Pleas Court.

The application for the injunction was made by Robert S. Gamble of Kingston, Jamaica, a subject of Great Britain, who alleges that he has information that the vessel is to carry articles contraband of war to South Africa for the Boers.

For some time past it has been rumored that the famous filibuster was about to engage in the same business again, but those connected with the vessel made emphatic denials that such a move was contemplated.

BOERS MAKE THEIR OWN PLANS.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Monday, says:

"In view of the exaggerated ideas current that the Boers have been largely helped by foreign military advisers, it is worth while quoting the statement of a gentleman who has just arrived from Delagoa Bay.

"He says that the Boers are at a loss to know what to do, and that the advice tendered them, being based upon opposing ideas of tactics, is valueless, and only leads, when adopted, to loss of life. It appears that during Gen. Joubert's illness Gen. Schalk Burger wired to Dr. Leyds to send men able to shoot straight and experts to make explosives and to work mines, but not useless advisers."

"From what I saw myself of the Boer forces at the outbreak of the war, I know that the Boers have a profound distrust and contempt for European military methods, and, with the exception of Commandant Albrecht, they have practically no foreign officers, even in the artillery.

"The Transvaalers, however, acknowledge that they have learned several useful tactical devices from the Free Staters, especially in making intrenchments in least-expected places, and at the foot of kopjes instead of only on ridges."

CAPE DUTCH AID THE BOERS.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—A correspondent at Sterkstroom, telegraphing Monday, says:

"Many Dutch colonists, although ostensibly loyal, really sympathize with the Boers and keep them posted regarding all British movements. They discharge rockets and make other probable signals to the enemy. A general rising, however, is no longer feared."

A dispatch from Pietermaritzburg, dated Jan. 23, says:

"The latest arrivals from Johannesburg say that the Boer methods are working ruin to the mines. The Boers pick out the rich ore, leaving the cost of further developments to the shareholders. Stores are being robbed wholesale. The safe deposit vaults under the Stock Exchange have been broken open, and jewelry and plate left by refugees have been extracted.

"Grass is growing in the streets, and cattle are grazing in fashionable thoroughfares. There are still about two thousand Uitlanders in the Transvaal.

"A letter received here from Harrismith relates that three Britishers were shot in the market square for refusing to go to the front when commandeered."

Ex-Consul Macrum Is in Paris.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—Mr. Charles E. Macrum, former United States Consul at Pretoria, arrived here to-day. He declined to be interviewed.

Received by American Women.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 23.—The American women resident here held a reception at the Mount Nelson Hotel to-day. Lady Churchill and the entire staff of the American hospital ship Maine, Col. Stowe, the United States Consul, and other prominent Americans were present. The Governor, Sir Alfred Milner, proposes to visit the Maine, whose arrival here has aroused great interest.

DISCUSS TRANSVAAL SITUATION.

Englishmen and an American Before Political Science Academy.

At a meeting of the Academy of Political Science, held in the Columbia University Library Building last evening, the subject, "The Present Situation in the Transvaal," was discussed. Two of the speakers—an Englishman and an American—took the part of Great Britain in the existing conflict. A third speaker, an Englishman, spoke in favor of the Boers.

The room was crowded. President Seth Low of the university presided. The first speaker was Sydney Brooks of London. His remarks were, for the greater part, a repetition of the arguments he has previously made in this city in support of the British case. He was followed by J. M. Martin, an ex-member of the London County Council.

Mr. Martin said there was absolutely nothing to prove that a power of the strength of Great Britain was justified in absorbing the little Boer republics. The whole of the present trouble could be traced directly to the Jameson raid, he said, which was one of the blackest blots on the history of Great Britain, and to the attitude of Mr. Chamberlain, who showed and had admitted that he believed, months before hostilities began, war to be inevitable.

Thomas G. Shearman followed Mr. Martin. He remarked that many so-called Americans asserted that neither Englishmen nor Americans had any right to enter upon territory occupied by other people. They said that if Americans or Englishmen did not like the Boer Government they could stay at home. Such a doctrine was false to every American principle.

"Of all delusions," said Mr. Shearman, "the most absurd is this idea that anything labelled a republic is worthy of our sympathy, while everything labelled a monarchy is evil. South America is full of republics, which are all really military despotisms. Our sympathies should be with the cause which represents equal rights, no matter how labelled. The question at issue in the South African conflict is very simple. It is whether the earth belongs to the whole human race or whether God has assigned it in small sections—here to the Boers, there to the British, somewhere else to another people. Great Britain stands everywhere for the absolute equality of all white races."

For the Pro-Boer Meeting.

The New York Committee for the Relief of the United Republics of South Africa, which is making preparations for a pro-Boer mass meeting in the Grand Central Palace next Monday evening, met last night at the Morton House.

Letters were read from a large number of persons who have consented to allow the use of their names as Vice Presidents. Edward Lauterbach and S. G. Bogert sent notes of sympathy with checks toward the expenses of the meeting. Timothy J. Campbell made a vigorous attack upon England, suggesting that the hose be turned on the British lion, and his name was added to the list of Vice Presidents.

WOUNDED ON OPERA STAGE.

Herr Brugeman Badly Hurt in Duel Scene at Germania Theatre.

Herr Brugeman, who was singing Zamiel in the opera "Die Freischütz" at the Germania Theatre last night, was dangerously wounded by accident during the duel scene by Herr Veron, who played Caspar. Herr Veron's foil slipped Herr Brugeman's guard and pierced the latter's jugular vein.

The curtain was at once rung down, and the wounded man removed to the dressing room. But for the prompt attention of a physician from the audience, who volunteered his services, Herr Brugeman would probably have bled to death. He was removed to his home after the wound had been dressed, and the opera was continued with the omission of Herr Brugeman's part. His condition late last night was serious.

CONNECTICUT BANKS FAIL.

Private Concerns in Thompsonville and Hazardville Suspend.

THOMPSONVILLE, Conn., Jan. 23.—The doors of the private banking house of R. D. & Robert E. Spencer of this place were closed this morning. Simultaneously comes the information that the doors of the Robert E. Spencer banking house of Hazardville, Conn., were also closed this morning. The two banks are closely connected, and a sensation has been caused by the statement that bankruptcy proceedings are pending.

It is said that withdrawals since Dec. 15, amounting to $10,000, caused the suspension.

The Hazardville notice stated that that bank would be closed owing to the suspension of the Thompsonville bank. It was added that the Hazardville depositors would be paid 100 cents on the dollar. The Thompsonville bank was established in September, 1887; the Hazardville bank in February, 1898.

WOMAN ARRESTS HER HUSBAND.

Finds Him in a Saloon When He Should Have Been at Home.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 23.—"This is my husband, and I've arrested him, and want him locked up for intoxication," said a woman last night as she led a man before the desk Sergeant in the Third Precinct Station House. The woman said the man was George Adams of Harrison.

According to Mrs. Adams, she found her husband in a saloon in this city when he should have been at home. She threatened to have him arrested, she said, and he promised to accompany her to the station if she did not call an officer.

The Sergeant advised the couple to go home. Mrs. Adams was willing. Her husband, however, wanted to stay and make a complaint against his wife. He became noisy, and was locked up.

Judge Schalk this morning fined him $2.50. Mrs. Adams paid the fine.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Committee Wanted to Investigate State Industrial School.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 23.—Assemblyman Abbott introduced in the House to-day a resolution for the appointment by the Speaker of a special committee of five to investigate the management of the State Industrial School for Girls. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Girls' Industrial Schools.

The House passed the bill admitting soldiers of the Spanish-American war to the Soldiers' Home.

The Governor sent to the Senate the name of John Relistab for County Judge of Mercer County. Judge Relistab is the present District Court Judge of Trenton.

The Republican Senators held a caucus and agreed with the House caucus in the matter of a Supervisor of Bills. The law will be repealed and each body will have its own Supervisor, and the rules will be changed to admit of the use of printed bills.

Favorable report was made in the Senate of the bill to grant a pension of $100 a month to Walter English, whose hands were shot off while he was firing a salute to Admiral Dewey.

Prohibition Convention Called.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—The following call for the National Prohibition Convention, signed by Oliver W. Stewart, Chairman, and William T. Wardwell, Secretary, was issued today: "The National Convention of the Prohibition Party to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States and to transact such other business as may properly come before it is hereby called to meet at the Coliseum, in the City of Chicago, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, June 27, 1900."

Mrs. Edward F. Croker Ill.

Mrs. Edward F. Croker, wife of Chief Croker of the Fire Department, is ill at her home, 327 West Twenty-eighth Street, with pneumonia. Chief Croker said at midnight last night that his wife was better, and that it was thought she would recover, as the critical period of her illness had been passed.

Plague Bacillus Found on Rats.

ADELAIDE, Australia, Jan. 23.—The bacillus of the bubonic plague has been found on dead rats in a place where a plague patient was isolated. The Australian colonies have declared Adelaide an infected port.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF
The Manhattan Life
Insurance Company of New York.
HENRY B. STOKES, President.

INCOME IN 1899.		DISBURSEMENTS IN 1899.	
Premiums	$1,952,975.25	Total payments to policy-holders	$1,651,122.08
Interest, rents and other receipts	754,463.32	Other Disbursements	718,176.24
	$2,707,438.57		$2,369,298.32

Assets Dec. 31st, 1899, $15,803,962.37.
LIABILITIES.

Reserve on Policies in Force	$13,961,201.00	
All other Liabilities	216,020.12	$14,177,221.12
Surplus, December 31, 1899		$1,626,741.25
Total Paid Policy-holders since Organization		over $45,300,000.00

THE ABOVE STATEMENT SHOWS AN INCREASE IN EVERY ACCOUNT.
Increase in Assets — Increase in Insurance in Force
Increase in Surplus — Increase in Payments to Policy-holders
Increase in Reserve — Increase in New Insurance Written

One Sale in January. BYCK BROS MEN'S OUTFITTERS. One Sale in July.

Bargains for Particular Men.

We mean by this head-line that the Byck clothes are genuinely high grade, correctly fashioned garments, and that our half-yearly clearance sales affords a money-saving opportunity for men who consider quality first.

14th Half-Yearly Clearance Sale
Begins To-Day at 8 o'Clock.

THE BYCK OVERCOATS have been regularly selling at $12.$15, $16.50, $18, $20, $22, $25, $27.50, $30, $40, and $45. They are now divided into five lots, prices
9.80 12.70 15.40 19.65 24.90
They include a variety of cloths, lengths and styles to suit every taste.

THE BYCK SUITS are reduced in the same proportion, the regular prices running from 12.50 to 30.00 and the clearance sale prices
8.90 11.60 13.85 16.90

TROUSERS We have always paid particular attention to the selection of fine patterns for Trousers and to their proper shaping and making. $5, $6, $7, $8, and $9. Trousers during sale,
3.20 4.35 and 5.40

Our clothes for evening wear and semi-dress occasions are sold largely to men who do not need to study close economy, but who find our productions actually superior to the work of the average custom-tailor.

Dress Suits — From $25, $30, $35, and $40 to 21.85 and 28.30
Tuxedo Coats — From $15, $18, and $20 to 11.60 and 14 10
Prince Albert Coats and Vests — From $20, $25, $27.50, $30, $35, and $40, to 15.20, 19.40 and 23.60
Cutaway, Coats and Vests — Priced regularly from $12.50 to $25.00, 9.20, 11.90, 15.60

ALL SHOES, HATS AND FURNISHINGS SHOW THE SAME REDUCTIONS. OUR ENTIRE STOCK IS INCLUDED IN THIS FOURTEENTH HALF-YEARLY CLEARING SALE.

DOWNTOWN: Southwest Corner Fulton and Nassau Sts. BYCK BROS UPTOWN: 158-164 East 125th St., Nr. 3d Av. (Open Evenings.)

THE TASTE OF
"APENTA"
is preferable to that of other Purgative Waters. More gentle in action. Does not cause crampy pains.

THE HOSPITALS of EUROPE and the UNITED STATES use Apenta regularly. It is recommended by the leading Physicians of the World.

The Name of the APOLLINARIS CO., Ld., London, on the label is a guarantee of uniformity and superiority.

WHISKY IN SOLDIERS' HOME.

More Used in Bath than in Any Similar Institution.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—State Controller William J. Morgan has been giving special attention of late to the very large amount of liquors consumed in the hospital at the Soldiers' Home at Bath. It appears that from three to six times as much liquor was being consumed in the hospital at Bath as in the hospitals connected with other soldiers and sailors' homes throughout the country.

Formerly three barrels a month were called for, and during each of five months of the past year two barrels were allowed. Dr. Burleson, the physician in charge at the hospital, testified that the liquor supplied was not half enough.

BURIED MAN SAVED; WIFE DIES.

Man Was Covered with Debris of a Three-Story Building.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Jan. 23.—Frank Carpenter, after being buried under the débris of a three-story brick building to-day, was rescued, but his wife died from the excitement caused by waiting for the firemen to get him from the ruins.

Carpenter was buried in the cellar with two heavy joists pinning him down, one across his chest and another across his abdomen. Above him were tons of brick, stone, and ironwork, and an overhanging wall, but he was finally rescued, and will live. His wife was notified of her husband's predicament, and she went into hysterics. When Carpenter was brought home the excitement killed her.

Invite the President to Come Here.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—A delegation including Morris K. Jesup, Col. John J. McCook, and William Henry Grant of New York City called on President McKinley this afternoon to extend an invitation from the Executive Committee of the Ecumenical Conference on Foreign Missions to attend one of the sessions of that conference, to be held in New York in April. The President received the committee very cordially, but could not give the members any definite assurance that he

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

Manufacturers Ask Us to Buy Less

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR is costing more. So much more that the makers hope we will not compel them to ship in all we bargained for.

Garments that we bought for $4.50 a dozen are not to be had under $5.50 to-day, and in many cases prices have risen a third, or even as much as half—so that $10 goods are costing about $15.

How do you think the real smart makers are getting around the advance? They are skimping sizes—night gowns shorter or narrower, or both, saving maybe ten yards of muslin in a dozen gowns; flounces are skimped, saving as much as a yard of embroidery on a petticoat. And, maybe worst of all, garments are being made of print cloth, which can scarcely be classed as muslin.

As to the higher prices, we must pay them with the rest as a rule.

As to skimped garments, we will not have them at any price. But with higher prices already established; with some delay in even forced delivery of our long-ago purchases, we shall sell, to-day and for the little while the lots hold out—

Muslin Underwear at Least Prices Known

And this includes as well, the sacques and wrappers and waists, counted with the underwear, though of other fabrics than muslin and linen.

Gowns

38c—Muslin; yoke of fine plaits and embroidery insertion; lawn ruffle on neck and sleeves. Not more than 3 to a buyer.

50c—Muslin; square neck; yoke of fine plaits; row of embroidery; lawn ruffle on neck and sleeves.

65c—Muslin; pointed yoke of fine plaits and rows of embroidery insertion; neck and sleeves trimmed with embroidery.

85c—Muslin; large collar and sleeves trimmed with fine embroidery; small plaits and ribbon bow at neck.

$1—Muslin; square neck; yoke of all-over embroidery; neck and sleeves trimmed with embroidery; yoke run with ribbon.

Drawers

10c—Muslin; deep hem and 3 small plaits. Some at 15c, of cambric or muslin; and another style at 18c. Not more than 3 of any of these to a buyer.

25c—Muslin; deep ruffle of cambric with fine plaits.

35c—Muslin; deep ruffle of embroidery; fine plaits above.

Eiderdown Robes

$2—Of solid colored eiderdown; full front, fitted back; large collar bound with satin, closing with frogs and girdle; value $3.

$3.50—Ripple eiderdown in solid colors; full front, fitted back; front closing with frogs and girdle; value $5.

Petticoats

35c—Muslin; deep ruffle of cambric, with small plaits. Not more than 3 to a buyer.

50c—Muslin; deep ruffle with hem and fine plaits.

65c—Mulin; deep ruffle of lawn edged with neat embroidery.

75c—Muslin; deep umbrella ruffle; hem and cluster of fine plaits.

$1—Muslin; deep umbrella ruffle of lawn; deep ruffle of embroidery; dust ruffle of lawn.

House Dresses

$1—Of figured or striped chintz; pointed yoke front and back, plaited back, full front; yoke and collar trimmed with braid.

House Dresses

$1.50—Of fancy striped percale; full front yoke back, with 3 plaits; yoke collar, sleeves and plaits down front piped with white cording.

$1.75—Of fancy figured percale; yoke front and back; full front, plaited back; collar, yoke and sleeves trimmed with cording.

Flannelette Kimonos

$2.50—Solid colors, blue or pink; yoke back and front; panels of fancy colored flannelette in front.

$2.75—In fancy stripes; loose front; back gathered at waist; gathered ruffle of white flannelette on collar and bretelles; cuffs also of white flannelette; with sash.

The New Shirt Waists===Show Days

Silk Waists. American made, but confidentially the model garments came from Paris—we shall have the Paris Waists presently—more elaborate than these as a rule, but you know they are expensive—why, even the eighteen we have left (and they are the only waists in the store not brand new) are $10 to $41.25 at the reduced prices—they were $15 to $65.

Well, the new ones. Some have yoke; some the plain French back—pretty, but a trying style; others are plaited or shirred. Some regular bodices; some the easier styles we usually class as shirt waists. $5 to $18.50.

The new Cotton Waists are even more varied in style—and the selection depends largely on one's figure. To be sure, the sleeves must be considered—either a laundered or turn-back cuff, if the waist is to be worn with a tailor-made suit; otherwise you'll be apt to take the flare cuff. The cotton waists start at 50c and run to $17.50, but this latter is really a combination of lace and ribbon.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Gold-filled Toilet Articles and Novelties All useful pieces, all pretty, and all guaranteed for 20 years' wear. And this incentive: Prices a full third less than regular. Here's a bargain or two in every line:

Match Boxes, $1.50	Cigarette Cases, $2.40
Cigar Jars, $2.40	Smokers' Knife, 80c
Table Cigar Cutters, 80c	
Shaving Brushes, 60c	
8-piece Manicure Sets, in leather case, $4.25	
3-piece Manicure Sets, in leather case, $1.65	
Nail Brushes, 40c	Stocking Darners, 50c
Puff Boxes, $1.65	Bon-Bon Boxes, $1.50

The China Sale===Last Notice

This Trade Sale of China and Glass is, of course, limited by the quantities at command. The selling has reached twice the daily estimate, and many lots that we expected to last for the week are apt to be closed out to-day.

In addition to the Trade Sale lots, which, as a rule, were entirely new things, we shall sell to-day (on the Main Aisle)—

Very Elegant Lamps at Reduced Prices

These include fifty handsome Reception Lamps, left from the big holiday lots. Were $45 to $100 yesterday. These shall be $30.

And other groups are marked this way—

$4 for lamps worth $6 to $10 $6 for lamps worth $8.50 to $15

$9 for lamps worth $15 to $25.

Separate China Pieces in Groups

A Group at 25c—

French and Austrian china and English porcelain. Actual values are $6 to $9 a dozen—a fair proportion at the latter figure. All are attractively decorated in colors and gold. The tables hold bread-and-butter, tea, and course plates, after-dinner cups and saucers.

A Group at 50c—

This is all French china—breakfast plates, dinner plates, comports, bon-bon dishes, olive dishes, tea cups and saucers, inkwells. The lowest valuation on the least expensive kind is $8.50 a dozen—that for the breakfast plates. Other pieces in this lot are worth $10 and $12 a dozen.

A Group at 75c—

A collection of elegant French plates, made up almost entirely of Haviland's goods. These are breakfast, dinner, tea and soup plates, all of which are full $1.50 values.

A Group at $1—

All plates—dinner, breakfast, tea and soup. The same make and quality as those reduced to 75c, but these have costlier decorations. They are easily worth $1.50 each.

Dinner Sets

$6—English porcelain; 109 pieces; underglaze decorations. This quality cannot be bought from the manufacturers to-day at this price.

$8.50—English porcelain; 100 pieces; 3 styles of decoration. The wholesale price is higher.

$15—American porcelain; 113 pieces; fine border decoration and gold; value $20.

$15—Austrian china; 101 pieces; all handles gilded; an especially good value.

$20—English porcelain; 145 pieces; blue underglaze decoration; value $27.50.

And these sets of French china—

125 pieces, $125; value $200.

124 pieces, $65; value $95.

113 pieces, $45; value $60.

Dinner Sets

Also some French china sets at $20 that are worth $27.50; and some at $25, worth $35. The dinner sets are conveniently arranged in the China Store, Basement.

Cut Glass

Richly cut—American, the best. All in new, desirable designs. This list shows savings—present prices compared with regular valuation:

Jelly Plates, $3; worth $4.

Flower Vases, 18-in., $7.50, worth $10; 14-in., $3.50, worth $5; 12-in., $2.75, worth $3.75.

Salad Bowls, 8-inch, $3.50.

Celery Trays, $4—we need to charge $6.50 regularly.

Tumblers, $6.75 a dozen instead of $10.

Vases, 16-in., $4.50 instead of $6.

Bric-a-Brac

Exceptionally good values in Teplitz vases and figures, and Sevres mounted vases, in exquisite designs and decorations.

Teplitz vases, 85c, instead of $1.25; $2.50, instead of $3.50; $4.50, instead of $6.50.

Sevres vases at $27.50, instead of $40; at $35, instead of $50; $40, instead of $60.

Finest Plates

There have been exceptionally noteworthy offerings in fine plates here, never a more attractive one than this. These are plates of finest quality, in exquisite decorations. Most of them have been selling at $4 and $5 each—some even higher. Price, $2 each.

Toilet Sets

They were bought as "seconds"—said to be imperfect. They are practically as good as those rated perfect, for the blemishes are hard to find. In two modern shapes, all complete 12-piece sets, all with fine decorations of flowers and gold, on tinted grounds. One kind at $4.50 is the quality that sells regularly for $7. The other at $6 is the usual $12 kind.

An Upheaval of Upholstery

There's been a turning-over of the stocks. Odd lots, small quantities, some goods that were fondled too dearly by contemplating purchasers, are all brought to the front. Reductions in prices are made all along the line. Most of the offering is of wholly good, desirable stuffs—particularly true of the lace curtains, the shades and the canopies. They're without a single fault—except, insufficient in quantity. And that fault creates opportunities for savings such as these—

Lace Curtains—

In Irish Point Curtains there is good picking among 2 and 3-pair lots—many of these at about half original prices. Reductions, too, in the larger quantities. One kind 3 attractive patterns at $4.50 a pair instead of $6.75. Another quality at $5 a pair—they were $7.75. And others at $7 that were about 50 per cent. more.

Among the Ruffled Muslin Curtains are some at 95c a pair—good $1.25 values—and others at $1.15 that were considered moderate at $1.50.

Crepe and Madras Curtains—Light, both in weight and color. In stained glass effects; suitable for library and dining-room. $5.50 kinds are now $3.75; $16 kinds now $12. Some in-between-kinds at like reductions.

Bed Sets—

These are mostly Irish Point, white and ivory. For the white, prices are now $4.25 to $8.75. They were $5.75 to $11.50. For the ivory, choose now at $4.25 to $11 for kinds that were $5.75 to $15.50.

Here's a lot of Nottingham laces, for decorative purposes. They've been handled, and show some little evidences of it—not much. Half prices.

Window Shades—

Opaque shades, in various good colors, made up of remnant pieces, at 35c each. They're easily worth double.

Prices throughout these stocks of shades are particularly moderate, and should interest builders as well as housekeepers. We want builders and owners of large office buildings to learn the savings offered here, on large orders, for strictly best materials.

Cosey Corner Canopies—

Putting these up now at greatly reduced charges. Canopies comprise the frames, hangings, draperies, tassels, spears and lantern. One style at $25 that formerly cost $35. Another at $40, instead of $50. Still another at $53, for which the previous moderate charge was $62. Specimens of these various styles are on view in the Oriental Room, Third floor, Fourth ave.

Down Cushions—

There's a group of pillows with coverings of East India prints, that are selling at $1.15 each. Formerly $1.75. Another group with Bagdad and Damascus coverings; in various striped patterns, at $1.35 each. They are worth at least $2.25.

More About the Linen Sale

Cotton is mixed with linen to cheapen it. If you buy cotton-mixed linens unknowingly you are swindled; if you buy such stuff knowingly, you are readier than we would be to take chances, and are content with "anything that'll do."

All-flax linens—no cotton or tow—pure linens first, last and all the time, at Wanamaker's.

And this is true of handkerchiefs as of household linens.

This statement needs no qualifying—there are no exceptions: linen is linen at our stores, but you've fingers enough on one hand to count all the true linen stores in America. Maybe you needn't even use your thumb.

And yet, linens are cheapest at Wanamaker's—where there is no risk—cheapest for the every-day things; cheapest for the really elegant weaves.

Special Prices This Week

Not because certain weeks or days have any bearing on prices, but because these goods came to us far under value—and the saving is yours.

Table Cloths—

$2—Fine bleached Irish damask; 3 yards long; were $2.40; 3½ yds. long, $2.25.

$6.75—Flemish double satin damask; 2x3 yards or 2½ yards square; were $9.

Napkins—

95c doz.—German bleached; sewed fringes; 17 in.; were $1.25.

$1.50 doz.—Scotch bleached; 20 in.; were $1.75.

$2.25 doz.—German gras bleached; 24 in.; were $2.75.

$3 doz.—Flemish double satin damask; bleached; 22 in.; were $3.75.

$4 doz.—Irish bleached; extra heavy; 26 in.; were $5.

Bed Linen—

$1.50 each—Hemstitched linen sheets, 3-4 bed size; were $1.75. Full size, $1.75; were $2.

28c each—Hemstitched linen pillow cases; 20x36 in.; were 38c.

Towels—

10c each—Fringed huckaback, bleached, 18 x38 in.; were 15c.

10c each—Bleached honeycomb bath towels, all cotton, 18x36 in.; were 12½c.

15c each—Damask bordered huckaback, 20x 44 in.; were 25c.

19c each—Old Bleach huckaback, fringed, 20 x39 in.; were 25c.

25c each—Hemstitched huckaback, very heavy, 26x45 in.; were 35c.

25c each—Snow-white bath towels, Turkish cotton; were 35c.

Toweling—

5c yd.—Bleached twilled, all linen, 16 in. wide; was 8c.

6 1-4c yd.—Brown or bleached plain crash, 20 in. wide. Also bleached, twilled, 16 in. wide. Were 10c. yard.

12½c yd.—Checked glass toweling, 18 in.; was 18c. Also 20 in. bleached twilled crash.

Fourth avenue side.

50c Cotton-and-Silk Foulards at 25c

Spic and span from the mills—some altogether new designs; more are stand-bys. What's in a name? Much, it seems—for out of the same mill door these fabrics are going at great rate under a popularized name at just double our price.

We sold nine thousand yards on Monday—probably as many yesterday (it takes a little while to make up the record).

One woman bought eight dress lengths—as different as aster and chrysanthemum. There are two hundred styles.

Rotunda.

Men's Shirts to Order

We believe our workers have the knack and skill to make perfect-fitting shirts for any normally shaped man. If there is the least shortcoming, consider the loss ours.

That's half the battle.

Then the materials. As to them, we know that we bring over more exclusive and elegant fabrics than come to any other one shirt maker. Five hundred and forty-four styles are shown this "Opening Day." Charvet of Paris leads the Old World in the charm of the fabrics he has woven. We have his weaver working for us as well.

Beal & Inman of Old Bond Street, London, are probably the next in shirt fame, but they have close seconds in dear old Lonnon town, and we have their combined findings-out.

White Shirts, $1.50 to $12—the latter made of batiste-chiffon, of threads so fine that the loom-room air is kept moist and the shuttles work under water. After the web is woven it is strong enough—and luxurious.

Percale Shirts, $3 Linen Batiste Shirts, $10 Madras Shirts, $3.50

Cheviot Shirts, $3.50 Thread-and-Silk Shirts, $12 Silk-and-linen Shirts, $12

The more particular you are, the more you'll appreciate the things we have gathered.

Ninth street side.

Men's Suits at $10

Double-breasted Sack-coat Suits of black cheviot, for $10.

It was a possible thing six months ago. It is possible only by the accident of trade to-day. Skimped? Not a bit of it. The coat is satin faced clear out to the button-holes.

A good many, but not enough. All sizes.

Second floor, Fourth avenue

Traveling Trunks from Paris

In talking of trunks, the other day, we said that the man who made them best lived in Paris. Louis Vuitton is the man and he has made us his American agents. The trunks will only be bought by those of you who absolutely will have the best.

Every convenience that a Frenchman can conjure is put into these traveling wardrobes. $41 to $84.

Fifth floor

Some Fifth Floor Attractions—The sale of Men's, Women's and Children's Gloves continues—kidskin and other sorts; Women's Mercerized Cotton Waists in various good colors, at $1; 75c Seersucker Petticoats, at 50c; Dress Good Remnants, at almost trifling prices; Corsets at 45c and 65c; exceptionally good values in Women's Muslin Underwear, the medium and least expensive kinds; Club Vellum Writing Paper.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

THE FIGHT FOR MOLINEUX

His Testimony Before the Coroner Admitted in Evidence.

Mr. Osborne Promises to Finish Today and Mr. Weeks May Make His Opening Address.

From the progress made in the trial yesterday of Roland B. Molineux there appeared to be more than usual justification for the announcement made by Assistant District Attorney Osborne that he would rest the case of the people to-day. His failure to finish his case heretofore, when promised, he has attributed to the developing of additional evidence and to the time consumed in cross-examination by Mr. Weeks.

Nearly all of the forenoon session yesterday was devoted to the question of admitting as evidence the testimony given by Molineux at the Coroner's inquest. This was eventually admitted, and the rest of the morning and all of the afternoon session was devoted to the reading of that testimony, which was not finished when court adjourned.

This will be finished this morning, and then Mr. Hagan and Dr. Fraser, who have been making ink tests, will be summoned. Detective McCafferty will be called also once more, and unless some witness not yet named by the prosecution is brought into the trial, the case of the people will rest. There was a rumor current that the prosecution had a new witness, who would be sprung as a surprise, but this was denied by one of Mr. Osborne's assistants.

Mr. Osborne expects to finish his side of the case by the end of this morning's session, and it is believed Mr. Weeks will make his opening address this afternoon. No line on the course of the defense has yet been made known.

During yesterday's session a number of clergymen were in attendance, among them Bishop Cheshire of North Carolina, who sat for a time beside the Assistant District Attorney. Justice Jerome was a spectator for a time, also, in the afternoon, sitting on the bench with Recorder Goff.

Molineux and his father paid close attention to the reading of the Coroner's minutes. Once, at the close of the day, Harry Cornish came within range of the prisoner's vision, and Molineux regarded him with a contemptuous smile. During part of the afternoon Molineux played tit-tat-toe with Mr. Carvalho, who sat beside him, and he seemed greatly pleased when he caught the writing expert.

The day's proceedings began with the recalling of Coroner Hart for cross-examination of Mr. Weeks, from whom he sought to get an admission that Cornish, who had been a witness at the Coroner's inquest the day before Molineux was, had accused Molineux of complicity in the crime. The Court ruled out any answers giving the testimony of Cornish and Mr. Weeks sought by devious ways to show the correctness of his contention that Molineux's testimony before the Coroner should not be admitted.

Mr. Weeks sought to prove by the Coroner that Molineux was under a charge when called as a witness; that he was under strong suspicion; that his writing had been the subject of examination, and that the Coroner's physician had made some report on the cause of death before the inquest. Nearly all the questions designed to bring out information along these lines were excluded.

The Recorder ruled that reports made before the examination of Molineux did not become official until brought out at the inquest. Thus Dr. Weston, the Coroner's physician, had not officially reported until he took the stand at the inquest, which was after Molineux had testified.

Before the final decision was reached, excluding Cornish's testimony, Mr. Baker, the Coroner's stenographer, was called, and Mr. Weeks sought to have him read from the minutes.

"On the 9th of February," began Mr. Weeks, "did not Mr. Cornish take the stand and testify as follows—"

Mr. Osborne interrupted with an objection and asked that the Court see the testimony which Mr. Weeks proposed to introduce in his question before it was heard by the jury. This course was followed. Mr. Weeks asking that if it was excluded the language of the full question should appear in the records.

The Recorder declined to say what his ruling as to the record would be. After a glance at the testimony under discussion he sent for legal citations on the points at issue. While engaged studying them Mr. Weeks and Mr. Osborne got into one of their arguments, and the Recorder looked up and said:

"Will you gentlemen please retire?"

"We were only talking law, your Honor," replied Mr. Osborne.

"Yes, I know you were only talking," remarked the Recorder.

The Recorder next sent for Coroner Hart, who had left the room, and asked him if he could say whether, before Molineux was put on the stand, any competent witness had testified as to the cause of Mrs. Adams's death.

"Harry Cornish was on the stand—" began the Coroner, when the Recorder interrupted him, saying:

"He is not a competent witness."

Mr. Weeks asked, "Had any information been offered to you, and was there any information in your office, upon which those proceedings of the Coroner's court were based?"

Mr. Osborne objected and was sustained.

Mr. Weeks—This inquisition conducted by you was in connection with the death of Mrs. Adams?"

"Yes."

"What was the reason for the delay from Dec. 28 to Feb. 9?"

"There was no specific reason."

"Did you not delay the proceedings until you could get a report from Dr. Witthaus?"

The question was excluded. It was decided that the Cornish testimony could go on the record to show the considerations on which the Recorder had based his refusal to admit the question embodying it, to be presented to the jury.

Mr. Weeks then started in to ask the same question again, when the Recorder sternly reprimanded him, saying, "You put the Court in a false position. I hereby revoke all rulings in reference to the whole matter, as if no question on this point had been asked, objected to, or overruled."

The outcome of all this discussion was that the Cornish testimony was ruled out and the Molineux testimony was permitted to be read, Mr. Weeks's objection being overruled and Mr. Weeks taking an exception.

Mr. Osborne read the testimony while the stenographer held his shorthand notes for comparison, and Mr. Weeks followed with his own copy of the minutes. The Recorder said he could not pass upon the materiality of the testimony until he had heard it.

Only a part of the testimony regarding Barnet was read, but that read included the portion relating to the time when Miss Chesebrough lived at 251 West Seventy-fifth Street, when Molineux took Barnet to see her, and that also touching on the relationship between Barnet and Miss Chesebrough, which Molineux said was not of a character to cause him any jealousy.

Held Responsible for Rain's Work.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 23.—Edward A. Slocum was fined $5 and costs in a police court to-day. Slocum has billboards in different places in the city. Saturday night's storm washed a lot of theatrical posters from the boards and scattered the paper about the streets. Mayor Mack made a complaint against Slocum, alleging that he was responsible for the littering of the streets with paper in violation of an ordinance. Slocum said he should not be held responsible for the work of the rain.

Glanders Attacks Horses at Catskill.

CATSKILL, Jan. 23.—Glanders has developed in a bunch of work horses at Smith Landing, owned by the Consolidated Ice Company. By the order of a veterinary surgeon, fourteen were put to death yesterday and to-day, and it is apprehended that it will be necessary to kill the whole lot—some seventy.

Kills Himself with Fire.

ITHACA, Jan. 23.—Ora Freeman, thirty-five years old, a citizen of Etna, committed suicide to-day by setting himself on fire. He had been sick for some time and had suffered financial losses. His nurse left him at 3 o'clock, and on hearing a noise shortly afterward returned, to find that the sick man had shut himself in a closet and set his clothes on fire. Death was partly due to suffocation.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

FILIPINOS HOOT FRIARS.

Significant Demonstration at a Reception Given by Archbishop Chapelle.

MANILA, Jan. 24.—Archbishop Chapelle, Papal Delegate to the Philippines, gave a reception yesterday to the Catholic clergy and laymen for the purpose of conciliating the opposing factions.

Many prominent Filipinos attended, with a view of making a demonstration against the friars. They hooted Archbishop Nozaleda and every friar who appeared, crying, "Fuera Nozaleda!" and "Fuera Frailes!"

On the other hand, Gen. Otis, who attended with his staff, was cheered.

Mgr. Chapelle made a speech, asking for toleration and patience and promising a satisfactory settlement of the questions in dispute. He rebuked the newspapers for meddling with matters which, he said, they did not understand.

PHILIPPINE CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Gen. Otis has cabled the War Department the following list of casualties:

Killed in Action—Vigan, Luzon, Dec. 4, Thirty-third Infantry, A, Arthur Wright; B, Lawrence L. Spencer, Sergeant; Frederick J. Bell, Sergeant; Alfred Wachs, Corporal; D, Dave Puckett; E, James Bennett, William Branden; L, Norman M. Fry, Sergeant; near Santa Nicolas, Nov. 19, Third Cavalry, A, Irving H. Palmer; Jan. 18, Forty-fifth Infantry, F, Frank Carr.

Wounded in Action—Vigan, Dec. 4, Thirty-third Infantry, B, James R. Montgomery, musician; E, Fred Loyea; K, William H. Bostwick; M, John Patterson; Tangadan Mountain, Dec. 4, Third Cavalry, D, Hubert Muggy; K, Frank J. Kaiser; near Binan, Jan. 7, Fourteenth Infantry, William C. Geiger, First Lieutenant; near Lemeri, Jan. 18, Forty-sixth Infantry, N, William Boose; Jan. 19, C, Albert Nelson; H, John Lenehen; near Santa Tomas, Nov. 19, Third Cavalry, Charles J. Grace.

AMERICANS TAKE DESERTED TOWN.

Occupy Santa Cruz, Where Insurgents Were Said to Be.

MANILA, Jan. 23—9:50 A. M.—The Americans have occupied Santa Cruz, on Laguna de Bay, Laguna Province. It was reported many insurgents were concentrated there, but the town was found deserted.

Manila Military Order Changed.

MANILA, Jan. 23.—The military regulation requiring the streets to be cleared of natives at 8:30 o'clock P. M. has been changed to 10 o'clock.

No More Men for the Philippines.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.—Word has been received from the War Department that no more enlisted men of the volunteer regiments will be sent to Manila. All those who for sickness or other causes are here awaiting transportation will be discharged from the service.

TO REPAIR THE CONSTITUTION.

Bill to Recommission the Old Frigate Reported Favorably.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Senator Tillman, from the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, to-day reported favorably the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to permit the repair of the old United States frigate Constitution and to recommission it.

The bill as originally introduced authorized the frigate's use only as a training ship, but as reported it carries an amendment giving the Secretary of the Navy discretion to allow its use as "a naval museum and floating monument to the glory of American sailors," to be stationed at the Washington Navy Yard or elsewhere, as the Secretary of the Navy may determine.

NEW ARMY HAT REGULATION.

Men Must Wear Campaign Head Gear in Its Original Shape.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—No more may the private soldier knock two or, three, or even four, dents into his campaign hat, or pin up a flap of the brim on one side to give him a rakish air. A regulation just issued from the War Department reads:

"The wearing of these hats in any other than their original shape is prohibited."

The original shape, in the case of the campaign hat, is on the Alpine order, a shape that experience has proved to be the most becoming to the average soldier's head. The privates have been used to shaping their hats through the denting process so as to indicate the command to which they belonged, and it is expected that they will not like this order.

Gets an Appointment in Cuba.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, N. Y., Jan. 23.—Donald E. Richardson of Geneva has received an appointment of Deputy Collector of Port of Guantanamo, Cuba. He sails the first of next week. The office carries with it a salary of $1,800 a year. The Custom House officer at Guantanamo, Capt. E. A. Ellis, United States Army, is also from Geneva.

FOR A CITY LIGHTING PLANT.

Yonkers Taking Steps to Fight the Whitney Syndicate.

YONKERS, N. Y., Jan. 23.—The Board of Aldermen of this city last night directed the Committee on Street Lighting to immediately investigate the cost and practicability of the city establishing a lighting plant and furnishing lights for street use and for commercial purposes. The project has the unanimous backing of the Aldermen, and in his last annual message Mayor Sutherland strongly urged the establishment of such a plant.

Yonkers now pays about $80,000 for street lighting. The local company which did the work has passed into the hands of the Whitney syndicate and proposes to abandon the local generating station and supply Yonkers from the big power house in the Bronx. The connections for this have been made, but are not yet in use.

When the power from the Bronx is turned on it will be needful for every user of electric power in this city to take out the present motors and substitute new ones, as the kind of power transmitted will be different from that now in use.

The franchise under which the company is operating here expires in July next, and it is thought that some steps can be taken to have the city do its own lighting before that time. The Mayor and Aldermen say it would be better for the city to remain in darkness for a time than to surrender to the trust.

The city authorities and citizens are preparing for a big fight in Albany. It will be needful to obtain a special law, and it is expected that the company will vigorously oppose it.

BLISSVILLE SEES A GHOST.

New Palace Car of Jacob Beetem Glides Over the Highways.

Blissville, in Queens Borough, has been enjoying a ghost sensation for several days. A great white mass shining with fire, supposedly of infernal origin, has been seen gliding along the highways.

The ghost is genuine and very substantial. It cost a pile of money and belongs to Jacob Beetem, Vice President and general manager of the New York and Queens County Electric Road.

It is a palace car for his personal use in getting over the many miles of trackage of his road. It is painted white and gold and is brilliantly illuminated. It is numbered 500 and is said to be one of the finest trolley cars in existence.

Died After Daughter's Funeral.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 23.—Peter J. Baer, a carpenter, of 362 Central Avenue, died suddenly yesterday afternoon. He had just come home from the funeral of his daughter Lillian, who had died on Friday.

Victory for Union Railway.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 23.—Justice Smith decided to-day that the New York, Westchester and Connecticut Traction Company had no rights in the town of East Chester or the village of Bronxville. This gives the Union Railway Company the right to proceed and complete its road from Mount Vernon to White Plains, a part of which, from Scarsdale to White Plains, is already built and in operation.

Kingston Man Found Dead.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Jan. 23.—The body of Franklin Fredericks, a wealthy brick manufacturer, was found this morning at Steep Rocks, near this city. His neck was broken. His horse ran away last night while Mr. Fredericks was driving home and threw him from the wagon. The horse was found dead, also with its neck broken.

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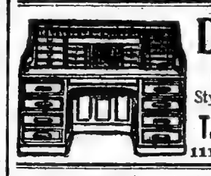

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DYING FROM BURGLAR'S BLOW.

Mrs. Haskell Assaulted at the Home of Her Sister, Who Is Also Seriously Hurt.

FRANKLINVILLE, N. J., Jan. 23.—Mrs. Mary Haskell of Needham, Mass., is dying here as a result of injuries she received last night at the hands of a burglar who entered the home of her sister, Mrs. Ellen Dennett. Mrs. Dennett is a widow and lives alone. She is credited with having considerable money about the house at all times. The burglar is supposed not to have known that Mrs. Haskell had come here to visit her sister, and expected to find Mrs. Dennett alone as usual.

The man entered the house about 11:30 o'clock. Both women were in bed. He went to the bed where Mrs. Dennett was and took her by the throat, and warned her that any outcry would cause her instant death. It is believed it was his intention to force her by threats or torture to tell where her money was.

The noise awakened Mrs. Haskell, and she jumped out of bed and attacked the man. He struggled with her and released Mrs. Dennett. The burglar finally grabbed a piece of wood which lay beside the fireplace and struck Mrs. Haskell upon the head. She fell unconscious.

Mrs. Dennett had meanwhile run from the house. The man followed her with the stick, and as she ran hit her a number of times on the head, cutting the scalp. He followed her to the doorstep of a neighbor's house and then fled. The neighbor found Mrs. Dennett lying on the steps covered with blood, and then hastened to her house, where he found Mrs. Haskell on the floor.

A posse of farmers searched the neighboring country, but failed to catch any one. A suspect was arrested to-day, but was let go, for lack of evidence.

Mrs. Haskell is fifty-eight years of age. Her skull is fractured and she cannot live. Mrs. Dennett is ten years older than her sister. Her injuries are serious, but she may live. The burglar did not succeed in stealing anything.

THE GERRY SOCIETY CASE.

Court Withholds Official Decision Pending Motion for Reargument.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—Chief Judge Parker of the Court of Appeals has signed an order withholding the remittitur, an official decision, in the case of the State Board of Charities against the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, pending the filing of motion papers by the counsel of the board requesting a reargument of the case.

The board desires to have it understood that its proceedings in this case are not to compel the society to submit to the board's "control," as has been reported, but simply to require the society to permit an inspection of its work, and to file an annual report of its receipts and expenditures with the board.

ROBERTS CASE IN DEBATE

Congress Discusses the Status of the Utah Member-Elect.

MR. TAYLER FOR THE MAJORITY

Mr. Littlefield Advocates the Minority Report, While Roberts Pleads His Own Cause—Speeches Applauded.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—This has been an oratorical field to-day over the case of Brigham H. Roberts, the Mormon Representative from Utah. The galleries were packed to suffocation, chiefly with women, and the spectators, after listening attentively to the arguments of Mr. Tayler (Rep., Ohio.) and Mr. Littlefield (Rep., Me.,) for the adoption of the majority and minority reports, respectively, of the special committee that investigated the case, remained long after nightfall to hear the impassioned words of the accused as he faced the House, like an animal at bay, knowing that every hand was raised against him.

Mr. Roberts was very adroit in the handling of his case, and at times exceedingly dramatic. Taking advantage of the issue raised by the division in the committee as to the method of ousting him, he appropriated to himself the argument of the minority that he was constitutionally entitled to be sworn in, and the arguments of the majority that, once sworn in, he could not be expelled. He defended the action of the Mormons in fighting the authority of the United States for years, because, he said, they believed that sentiment would change, and dramatically stated that in those days he had rather have his flesh hewn from his bones than to have renounced his religious tenets.

He concluded with an eloquent peroration, in which he said he had never been conscious of a shameful act, and if he was sent forth he would go with head erect and undaunted brow.

Strange to say most of the applause he won was from women. But while they appeared to be his only partisans, other women manifested their bitter hostility by hissing him at every opportunity. The speech made to-day by Mr. Littlefield, who succeeds the late Mr. Dingley, in defense of the minority proposition to seat and then expel Mr. Roberts was a masterful effort and stamped him as one of the coming men in the House. The manner in which he tore some of the arguments of the majority into shreds jumped him into the front rank of debaters in the House. The speech made a deep impression. In fact, it is predicted to-night by many members that the majority resolution for exclusion cannot now carry. Mr. Lacey (Rep., Iowa,) has a proposition which he will submit, to expel Mr. Roberts by a two-thirds vote without seating him, which will have supporters, and this may lead to a compromise proposition.

Miss Roberts, daughter of Mr. Roberts, was in the reserved gallery throughout the debate to-day.

The debate will close next Thursday at 4:30.

When the majority resolutions to exclude Roberts and the minority resolutions to permit him to be sworn in and then expelled were laid before the House without any agreement as to a vote, Mr. Tayler opened in support of the majority resolutions. He spoke clearly and with great earnestness. When he began Mr. Roberts changed his position to one near the centre aisle on the Democratic side, where he could hear with more ease.

MR. TAYLER SPEAKS.

Mr. Tayler said:

"Chief Justice Waite, in the Reynolds case in 1878, speaking of the claim that polygamy was a religious practice, said: 'To permit this would be in effect to permit every citizen to become a law unto himself. Government could exist only in name under such circumstances.' And Justice Matthews, in the Ramsey case in 1884, declared in substance that all political influence ought to be withdrawn from those who are practically hostile to the establishment of a free, self-governing commonwealth founded on the idea of a family as consisting in and springing from the union for life of one man and one woman in the holy estate of matrimony.

"If we are to attach any importance to those fundamental declarations of the highest court, we must declare—no matter what moral question may be involved—that this case presents, in bold relief, a question of governmental life, the basis of which is law.

"This is a representative Government; it springs from the people; from the people who make the law, and their representatives are such because they are believers in the law and subject to the law. Many may entertain opinions as to the unwisdom of certain laws and hope that these may be erased from the statute books, but in the very nature of things they cannot stand for defiance of law. And as they cannot stand for defiance of any law, how much the more must they stand as respecters of and obedient to such laws as have proceeded from the people, at the people's initiative, and sustained by the deliberate and intelligent approval of substantially all the people.

"Now and then we have a law which springs from the united voice of a united people as the expression of civilizing force, in which practically all of them believed and which is necessary to the existence of that civilizing force. Of the more than seventy-five millions of American citizens all but the merest handful believe, and believe with a mighty fervor, in the kind of commonwealth which Justice Matthews declares is founded on the marriage relation existing for life between one man and one woman. That idea has been for many years crystallized in solemn and deliberate law, whose principles and form have been approved by the highest judicial authority.

"Such laws make imperative demand for universal respect and obedience, and the duty of such respect and obedience presses most urgently upon a representative of the people in a law-making body.

FUNDAMENTAL PROPOSITIONS.

"These propositions are fundamental and self-evident. They lie at the root of things. They are the bedrock upon which written Constitutions rest; they precede Constitutions; Constitutions assume their pre-existence and their perpetual existence; they are institutional.

"If the Federal Constitution had explicitly declared that all persons should be eligible for Representative in Congress who denied that the Constitution was the supreme law of the land, that instrument and the Government it sought to create would not have endured a single day. It follows that if such specific declaration could not have been made, it cannot be implied. Neither the presence nor absence of certain words in the instrument can imply a certain meaning if it is impossible that such meaning could have been expressed.

"If the claimant to this seat is eligible, he is eligible because the Constitution so makes him, either by its express language or by necessary implication. The words 'necessary implication' mean that if the framers of the Constitution had had in mind the particular exigency to which the words are applied they would, if the proposition was approved, have written into the Constitution the words which are 'necessarily implied.'

"The Constitution says, 'this Constitution and the laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land.'

"If the member-elect from Utah is eligible to be a Representative in Congress, then, for the purpose of this case, we must read into the Constitution other words so that it would read, 'no person shall be a Representative in Congress unless he shall have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not when elected be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen; provided that no person shall be ineligible to a seat as such Representative, who, in form and substance, in word and act, in life and practice, defies the Constitution and the laws, and denies their validity and supremacy.'

"It matters not whether this proviso be attached to the clause referred to or to some other. It must be written into the Constitution somewhere if the claimant is eligible, and my friends on the other side of the question will not deny it.

"Thus stands the case then: If the minority be right, the framers of the Constitution, if they had foreseen the Roberts incident, with its defiance of the Constitution and the law, and its denial of the validity and supremacy as to him, would have said, Brigham H. Roberts is eligible and must be seated if elected.

"I say that no such provision could have been adopted, and if it could not cannot be implied.

MORALITY OF THE QUESTION.

"Much is said about the moral side of this question. Doubtless it has such a side, and if that were the only consideration before us this might take the same action it will take. But I do not here and now, in the face of the great fundamental fact of disobedience to law plus audacious defiance of it, care to assert the moral ground.

"Mr. Speaker, I do not hesitate to submit this proposition to the candid judgment of this House and before the bar of history. I am profoundly convinced that it is right, and that history will so declare it; the House can no more safely part with this power than it can part with any other power it possesses. This touches its very vitality. If it loses it, it is in certain conceivable instances absolutely without power.

"But we are told that it is a power that may be abused. What power does the House possess that it has not at some time abused? What branch of the Government is it that, having power, has not at some time abused it? What man, what body of men, clothed with a little brief authority, has been free from an unwise abuse of that authority? And shall they therefore be shorn of power?

"It is a mighty question. It is a question of governmental life—it is not to be lightly dealt with or inconsiderately answered.

"The case of Roberts sinks into insignificance in its presence. I should assert what I here assert, with precisely the same solemnity if the right of expulsion after admission was absolutely clear. If we do not exclude this man, we strike down one of the most vital and necessary powers that belong to a great legislative body.

'Let not such a thing be done. If it is not, we may be sure that never again, while the spirit of civilization dominates this Republic, will any defiant violator of law under color of religion or any other claim, whether polygamist or murderer, knock for admission at the door of the American Congress."

Mr. Tayler was emphatic in his assertion that exclusion was in harmony with precedent; expulsion in violation of it. He amplified the three grounds for Mr. Roberts's exclusion—First, because of his violation of the Edmunds act; second, because he was living in open, flagrant, and notorious violation of the statutes of the Congress he seeks to enter, and, third, because his election was a violation of the compact by which Utah was admitted into the Union.

There were no demonstrations throughout Mr. Tayler's speech, but at the conclusion he was vigorously applauded.

SPEECH OF MR. LITTLEFIELD.

Mr. Littlefield, (Rep., Me.,) on behalf of the minority of the committee, then arose in support of the minority's plan of seating and then expelling Mr. Roberts.

Mr. Littlefield, tall and stalwart, has a commanding presence, and made a deep impression upon the House in this, his maiden speech. He conceded at the outset the integrity, honesty, and ability of the majority of the committee, but he could not concede its judgment. There was no disagreement as to the fact that Mr. Roberts was a polygamist and should not be a member of the House. The only issue between the majority and minority was as to whether he should be excluded or expelled. The Constitutional qualifications, age, and inhabitancy, Mr. Littlefield argued, could not be added to. If they could, and the House now excluded a member because he was guilty of polygamous practices, next year it might exclude for adultery or because a member was an attorney for a trust or an octopus or for any other reason. The right of a member to his seat was a Constitutional right.

He took issue with the majority as to the power of the House to expel a member for acts committed before his entrance into the House, citing case after case in support of his contention. First, he went back to the case of John Wilkes, the famous English champion of free speech, who was three times excluded and twice expelled from the House of Commons, the second time for an act for which he had been sent to prison five years before. He quoted from the Junius letters, the denunciation of the "damnable doctrine that a single House of Parliament could alter, suspend, or abrogate the law of the land." The fight for liberty of press and speech was supported by this doctrine, and he defied the majority to add to the Constitutional qualifications of members in the light of these historic instances. He went back to the Constitutional debates to prove that Congress could not add to the qualifications of members negatively stated in the Constitution.

After depicting the conditions that surrounded the framing of this provision of the Constitution, and quoting the words of Madison, Hamilton, and Jefferson, he asked triumphantly who there was who should shatter the crucible of history which surrounded it or the declaration of the men who framed it. Who would undertake to impeach the integrity of the men who were present at the dawn of our history.

Mr. Littlefield said it had been the purpose of the minority to present the facts and authorities on both sides of the contention in order that the House could intelligently determine whether the position of the minority was well grounded.

TAYLER'S STATEMENTS RIDICULED.

Some of the precedents cited by Mr. Tayler were ridiculed by Mr. Littlefield. He also challenged Mr. Tayler's authorities. Mr. Littlefield said that the majority were driven back to support their contention for additional qualifications upon the general welfare clause of the Constitution. He won the first burst of applause while ridiculing the attempt of the majority to dispose of Justice Story's opinion by stating that he had not sought to give his own ideas, but only the ideas of others. They would, said Mr. Littlefield, make him the "Boswell of the Constitution." [Great laughter.]

Mr. Littlefield said the minority stood with Burke, the statesman of the eighteenth century; with Jefferson, Madison, Hamilton, Gouverneur Morris, and the men who framed the Constitution; with the decisions of the courts of Maryland, Montana, and Virginia; with the opinions of Story, Cooley, Cushing, John Randolph Tucker, and Webster. He then challenged Mr. Tayler's statement that no precedent existed against exclusion, citing the case of Benjamin Stark in the Senate in 1862, who was charged with disloyalty, yet who was seated by the Senate without prejudice to subsequent action against him.

The majority, he pointed out, had cited this case, but had not informed the House of this fact.

"I believe," said Mr. Littlefield, concluding his comment on this particular case, "that Mr. Roberts has a full Constitutional right to a seat in this House."

The applause which swept over the floor in response to this statement extended to the galleries, many of the ladies there present participating.

The Whitemore case, which occurred immediately after the war, Mr. Littlefield said, was a poor precedent. The passions of the war had not cooled, and he believed the action of the House in excluding him at that time on the ground of selling cadetships was unwarranted and ill advised. It should not be quoted here in cold blood in time of peace. Besides, Mr. Littlefield urged, there was no reason why precedents should be slavishly followed. He referred to the manner in which ex-Speaker Reed had overturned the precedents of a century, paying a tribute to him as "the man of iron who had converted the House from an unorganized mob into an instrument which registered the will of the people."

Mr. Littlefield then turned to the consideration of the proposition that if the House had a right to add to the qualifications of a member, the disqualifications imposed by the Edmunds act did not apply to Mr. Roberts, because a member of Congress was not an officer "under the United States" within the meaning of the statute. He then attacked the proposition of the majority that Mr. Roberts had violated the compact between Utah and the United States. He asked where the authority for the statement that there was an understanding between a State and the United States came from. Eloquently he declared that the idea of a compact between the States had been the father of secession, blotted out by the lives of half a million of men.

ARGUMENT IS CONCLUDED.

Mr. Littlefield's defense of the proposition of the minority that the House had a right to expel Mr. Roberts concluded his argument. He aroused a great deal of enthusiasm when he recalled the difficult position in which ex-Speaker Reed had been placed in the last Congress when Gen. Wheeler returned from the Spanish war covered with laurels to resume his seat in the House, and the difficult task of Speaker Henderson, then Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, who was obliged to report against Gen. Wheeler. No more patriotic sentiment permitted them to override the plain dictates of their duty.

That action, Mr. Littlefield said, was eternally to their credit. Proceeding, he pointed out the unquestioned right of either house to expel a member for any cause deemed sufficient. This power was unquestioned, and before it was exercised Mr. Roberts should be sworn in.

"We state upon our consciences and oaths," said he, "that he should have the full benefit of the fundamental law of the land." [Great applause.]

Mr. Littlefield closed rather abruptly. Mr. Tayler then renewed his request for an agreement for a vote at 4:30 on Thursday.

Mr. Crumpacker (Rep., Ind.,) objected.

ROBERTS DEFENDS HIMSELF.

Upon the request of Mr. Tayler, Mr. Roberts was then given one and a half hours in which to present his side of the case. Standing in the side aisle near the centre of the House, he opened his speech. His words were scarcely audible first, but his voice grew louder as he proceeded. He appeared quite at ease and spoke without evidence of temper. The two arguments just presented, he began, made it appear that there was a difference of opinion as to the method of procedure in the case of the "member from Utah." From his standpoint he could agree with neither view presented.

"I find myself in the position," said he, "where I might say with propriety, 'A plague on both your houses,' since both propose my undoing." [Laughter.]

But, he continued, the situation was not altogether without its advantage. He was convinced with the minority that the House had no right to exclude him, and with the majority that, once admitted, he could not be expelled.

"Between the two," said he, "matters fall out about as I would have them, and substantial justice will be done." [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. Roberts gave notice that he should appropriate the arguments of the majority against expulsion and those of the minority against exclusion.

His Constitutional qualifications were admitted by both the majority and minority of the committee, and he declared that the members of the House, if they had regard to the Constitution of their country, would call him back to the bar from which he had been improperly turned away. He warned the House that nations fell because they departed from their traditions. If a nation indulged in Constitutional immorality, it died as did the individual who was guilty of physical immorality. He beseeched the House not to yield to the clamor of unthinking people.

What was the emergency for this proposed departure from the Constitution? A man who had married in the sanctity of the church a plurality of wives had been elected to Congress. The cry had gone up that the American home was endangered, and these extraordinary proceedings had been inaugurated against him.

POLYGAMY IS DEFENDED.

"For a few moments," said Mr. Roberts, "I want to pay attention to the nature of this crime, not with a view of showing that the American people have not the right to establish monogamy as a system of marriage that shall prevail, and not for the purpose of defending polygamy either; for in the early debate that took place with reference to this case on the floor of the House I then declared that I am not here to represent polygamy, nor to defend it. We have long ago passed that stage, and the thing is out of the realm of discussion.

"I do not wish my remarks construed as a defense of polygamy, but I do want to call attention to the nature of this crime in order that we may ascertain whether it is so awful in its aspect as to warrant a more lawless act than polygamy itself in order to rebuke a man who has been elected to the House of Representatives. Take the Jewish people, who were made the depository of God's revelation to humanity. You will not find the crime of polygamy referred to among that people as of the character that it is described here in the report of the committee. Evidently it is malum prohibitum. It is not malum in se. If it were, you would not find the jury law enforcing it under some circumstances, regulating it under other circumstances, and men after God's own heart sustaining those relations which are supposed to justify you in closing the doors from the member from Utah. If you go to the teachings of the Great Master, whom, I take it, we all revere, although He denounced every crime, every sin that man can commit, you will find no word of His in condemnation of the conduct of the patriarchs or of the law as it was given to Moses and ancient Israel.

HE QUOTES FROM LUTHER.

"Last week, when taking a walk in the resident portion of your city, I passed a magnificent heroic statue of stern old Martin Luther, than whom the nations of Western Europe and America owe no man more than they do to him for the religious and civil liberty that they now possess—the founder of Protestant Christendom. And that man, upon this subject that is here so much denounced, declared in the early days of Protestant Christendom when he was informed that his disciple Carlstadt was teaching polygamy: 'I indeed must confess that I cannot protest, when one takes many wives, for it does not contradict the Scriptures.'

"And again in his letter to Philip, the Landgrave of Hesse, remarking upon the fact that Philip had taken a second wife, his first wife being still living, he said: 'In matters of matrimony, the laws of Moses are not revoked or contradicted by the Gospels.'

"Yet we built monuments to Luther notwithstanding his toleration and defense of that form of marriage. Now I say all these things, not for the purpose of arguing here upon the rights of polygamy, but I do say what I have here remarked for the purpose of fixing it in the minds of members that it is merely a crime because prohibited by law. I say that the United States had the right to make that law if it wished to. The States have the right to make it. Utah had the right to make it the law of that State, and has done so. Consequently it is outside the realm of discussion further than in this incidental way."

Mr. Roberts then explained the Mormon belief in polygamy, and said the Church thought their creed on this point came within the Constitutional inhibition against laws prohibiting the free exercise of religious belief. He then continued:

"In 1876, desiring to put the matter to a test and not to be under the odium of violating the Constitution or the laws of the country, and being confident that the courts would sustain the views that they had had, the Mormon Church itself furnished a case, furnished the evidence and witnesses, and brought that case before the courts, carrying it from one court to another, until in 1878 the law against this form of marriage was sustained.

DECISION OF THE COURTS.

"It has been recited as the chief offense both of the people and of the member from Utah that, notwithstanding this decision, the people still continued to maintain the righteousness of that institution. The inference seems to be that as soon as the decision of the Supreme Court was rendered those people should have dropped their hands and instantly conformed to the law of the land. Limited, indeed, must have been the reading of that man who would suppose that controversies of this character would be so easily disposed of and that a great religious conviction would be immediately given up on the decision of a court. Worthy of all respect as the Supreme Court of the United States unquestionably is, and held in high esteem, amounting almost to veneration, by my people, still, we could not forget the fact that the court was still human and liable to fallibilities. We could not forget the fact that this Supreme Court of ours, high and exalted as it is, frequently reverses itself. We remember that it had sustained the constitutionality of the fugitive slave law and that its decisions had been overturned by the people by revolutions in tenements as well as revolutions in arms. I see upon the floor of this House a man belonging to a race who, if absolute submissiveness to the decision of the Supreme Court was to be the last of controversy, would have been but a piece of goods and chattels in this country instead of being a member of a House of Representatives.

"We thought," said Mr. Roberts, "there might spring up a sentiment which would lead to a reversal of opinion."

But it did not come, and Mr. Roberts, with arms outstretched, appealed to the country not to be too hard on the people of Utah.

DROVE WOMEN INTO EXILE.

He described the condition that existed in Utah in 1882 as a reign of terror. The Federal courts were being used, he said, to drive women into exile. A man was brought before the court. He was told that he need not go to prison if he would give up polygamy.

"But then," said Mr. Roberts, dramatically, "I felt it would have been deserting the cause of God to have agreed."

A scattering wave of applause passed over the galleries at this utterance, but it was quickly drowned with hisses

"I had rather had my flesh hewn from my limbs than to have been untrue to my people. It was this feeling that was the incentive to the lawlessness such as it was."

But, he continued, the time came when the Mormons of Utah were obliged to submit, and they did submit. Since then there had been not a single plural marriage in Utah. The plural relations had been broken up in many cases. Death had kindly solved the problem for some, and the heartaches it left for some made them wish the same end had come to them.

He insisted that the compact with the United States had been observed, that polygamy had practically ceased, that the Mormon Church had given up polygamy in good faith. Mr. Roberts said he had been in public life for twenty years and was not driven to the defense of his moral character. He was not here representing the Mormon Church. He had received a greater number of votes from Gentiles than Mormons.

"You can neither exclude nor expel me," said Mr. Roberts in conclusion. "I will cling so hard to the pillars of liberty that you shall not drag me from them without bringing down the whole temple. [Applause and hisses.]

"I have lived with a good conscience until this day and am sensible of no act of shame upon my part. You can brand me with shame and send me forth, but I shall leave with head erect and brow undaunted and walk the earth as angels walk the clouds. If you violate the Constitution, all the shame will be with you."

There was a great outburst in the galleries when Mr. Roberts concluded. Many of the ladies in the galleries were especially demonstrative.

At 5:35 the House adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

LITTLEFIELD IS A SURPRISE.

Maine's New Representative Makes a Strong Impression.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Washington is talking to-night about the impression made to-day in the House by Representative Littlefield of Maine in his speech this afternoon on the Roberts case. Suddenly, without any preparatory puffing or preliminary announcement, a new man, a man of brains and force of character, clear headed, with an argument that both sides enjoyed and both sides applauded when he had finished, after talking more than two hours, has appeared.

Mr. Littlefield is a man of less than fifty years of age, tall, strong, erect, with a fine presence and a good voice, which does not easily tire. The test of his power to hold an audience was shown in the close attention given to him by floor and galleries and the repeated applause with which his points were greeted. When he had concluded and the applause of Democrats and Republicans was ringing through the House, it was the general verdict that Maine had sent a worthy successor to Mr. Dingley, and that if his first appearance was indicative of his future it was one of very great promise, and that Maine and the country would be the better off for his coming to Congress.

SHIP SUBSIDY BILL MAY FAIL.

All House Democrats and Some Republicans Oppose the Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The Shipping bill, which is still before the Senate Committee on Commerce, and which is also being considered in a committee of the House, begins to be talked about by its advocates as if there might be some doubt about getting it through the House. In the Senate it is assumed that it will have little difficulty. Still, the Commerce Committee has learned enough of public sentiment to lead it to modify the bill so as to increase the subsidies to small vessels, the complaint having been made that the bill would chiefly benefit the owners of a few lines sailing large ships.

The subsidy people are confident that they will be able to overcome the opposition of the advocates of discriminating duties and those who favor paying bounties on cargoes of American ships. To impose the discriminating duties upon foreign ships would call for the abrogation of more than thirty treaties. Mr. Elkins has favored this plan, including the abrogation of the treaties.

A Democratic member of the House who has been looking up the chances for the passage of the Payne-Hanna bill in the House says that it cannot be passed easily.

"The Democratic side is solidly opposed to it," he said. "The Republican majority is about thirteen. From all I can learn there are some Republicans who will not vote for the measure. If all Republicans are opposed to it, it will be in grave doubt. If ten oppose it, it will be beaten. The impression prevails that it will benefit only a few lines, and the Democrats do not feel like pouring money into the pockets of a few lines that have been getting rich out of the war and hope now to be still further benefited by a subsidy bill the expense of which no man can safely predict."

WANTS OLD WAR CLAIMS PAID.

Senator Tillman Desires Action on Bill to Amend Former Act.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Senator Tillman (Dem., S. C.,) to-day called up a bill to revive and amend an act to provide for the collection of abandoned property and the prevention of frauds in insurrectionary districts within the United States. Mr. Tillman asked Mr. Davis (Rep., Minn.,) to make an explanation of the measure.

Mr. Davis said the claims were not only just, but it was the bounden duty of Congress to provide for their payment. In answer to an inquiry from Mr. Hale, (Rep., Me.,) Mr. Davis replied that the claims covered captured and abandoned cotton.

Mr. Hale—Why, that will amount to $90,000,000 or $100,000,000.

To this Mr. Davis dissented, saying that under court decisions the claims for captured and abandoned cotton would aggregate about $9,000,000. This money was in the Treasury, and had been held by the United States for twenty years for those to whom the courts had adjudged it to belong. He said that the payment of the claims was as clear an act of justice as ever was presented.

"The bill is not," said he, "a sluiceway for the payment of all the claims which have been referred to by Mr. Hale."

The bill was objected to, and it went over.

NEW TESTIMONY FAVORS CLARK.

Witnesses Assert that No Money Was Paid for Their Votes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—At to-day's investigation before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections of the charges of bribery in the Montana Senatorial fight a number of letters were read and identified as those written by Dr. Ector of Missoula. They contained little of importance.

State Senator B. R. Mackay, Republican, from Custer County, Mon., said he had been approached once or twice and asked to vote for Clark. Among those who had come to see him was Senator Phillips, who said he could get $15,000 for his vote. He had declined to enter into any agreement of the kind.

The next witness was B. J. Fine, a Democratic member of the Legislature from Madison County, who said he had never received any money from Mr. Clark or any of his representatives for his vote for Mr. Clark for United States Senator, nor for any promise to vote for him.

The last witness of the day was Mr. David G. Brown, a Democrat, who has been Collector of Customs for Montana and Idaho for the past seven years. He said that he was a friend of Senator Clark, but that he had never spent any money in the Senator's behalf. He denied emphatically that $20,000 had been placed to his credit in the bank at Fort Benton last January, for the benefit of Mr. J. L. Truscatt, a member of the Legislature.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. John K. Waring, Second Infantry, having been found by an Army Retiring Board physically incapacitated for active service by reason of disability incident to the service, is relieved from active service as a Major of infantry from Nov. 15, 1899.

Major Robert J. Gibson, Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the Examining Board convened at San Francisco, vice Capt. William O. Owen, Assistant Surgeon, who is relieved.

The resignation by Capt. George McK. Williamson, Assistant Quartermaster, of his commission as First Lieutenant of cavalry (Ninth Regiment) only, has been accepted to take effect Dec. 13, 1899.

Major Charles B. Thompson, Quartermaster United States Volunteers and Acting Chief Commissary of the Department of Texas, will proceed to Corpus Christi and Galveston, Texas, for the purpose of making suitable arrangements to supply the post of Fort Brown with fresh vegetables and other articles of perishable subsistence stores.

The following-named officers are relieved from duty as members of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications: Capt. Joseph E. Kuhn, Corps of Engineers, and Capt. Charles B. Wheeler, Ordnance Department.

The following-named officers are detailed as members of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications: Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, Chief of Engineers; Brig. Gen. Adelbert R. Buffington, Chief of Ordnance, and Col. John I. Rodgers, Fifth Artillery.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are made: Col. Charles W. Miner, (promoted from Lieutenant Colonel, Sixth Infantry, to the Sixth Infantry, to date from Dec. 15, 1899, vice Kellogg, appointed Brigadier General; Col. James M. J. Sanno (promoted from Lieutenant Colonel, Fourth Infantry,) to the Eighteenth Infantry, to date from Dec. 18, 1899, vice Carpenter, appointed Brigadier General; Lieut. Col. Charles L. Davis (promoted from Major, Eleventh Infantry,) to the Sixth Infantry, to date from Dec. 15, 1899, vice Miner, promoted. (He will remain on duty as at present assigned until further orders.) Lieut. Col. Frank D. Baldwin (promoted from Major, Third Infantry,) to the Fourth Infantry, to date from Dec. 18, 1899, vice Sanno, promoted.

The retirement from active service Jan. 21 of Brig. Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, by operation of law, is announced.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander J. M. Helm is detached from duty as Inspector in charge of the Fifteenth Lighthouse District, Feb. 15, and will continue duty as Inspector in charge of the Sixteenth Lighthouse District.

Lieut. Commander U. R. Harris is ordered to duty as Inspector in charge of the Fifteenth Lighthouse District, Feb. 15.

Movements of Government Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The Machias has sailed from San Juan for La Guayra.

The Scorpion has arrived at Colon.

The Adams has arrived at San Diego.

The Dolphin sailed to-day from Port of Spain for Washington.

The Kearsarge will be put in commission about Feb. 20.

The United States transport Kilpatrick has arrived at Norfolk.

Promotions in the Army and Navy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

NAVY.

Lieutenant Commanders to be Commanders—William K. Kimball, William P. Day, J. C. Wilson.

Lieutenants to be Lieutenant Commanders—William S. Hogg, Robert I. Reid.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Hatton N. T. Harris, to be Surgeon.

MARINE CORPS.

Lieut. Col. Henry C. Cochrane, to be a Colonel; Major Allan C. Kelton, to be a Lieutenant Colonel; Capt. Lincoln Karmany, to be a Major.

To be Second Lieutenants in the Marine Corps—S. W. Patterson of Pennsylvania and Herbert J. Hirshinger of North Carolina.

ARMY.

Second Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants—Charles B. Drake, Fifth Cavalry; Charles McK. Saltzman, First Cavalry.

NAVAL PARADE FOR DEWEY.

Chicago Will Have a Miniature Fleet Sail Down the Canal.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—At a meeting to-day of the Reception Committee having in charge the arrangements for Admiral Dewey's visit to Chicago May 1, it was decided to proceed immediately with preparations for a naval parade on the sanitary canal between this city and Lockport. The proposition to make the canal a part of a water way from the lakes to the Gulf of Mexico will be given prominence in the arrangements.

It is proposed to have a fleet of small vessels, the number to be the same as that which Dewey commanded at Manila. The long stretch of level country on each side of the canal will afford unlimited space for spectators, and the committee believes that the people of Chicago and the West can, by means of the waterway parade, have a better opportunity of seeing the Admiral than in any other way.

Spite Fence in Perth Amboy.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Jan. 23.—Trouble between his wife and a neighbor prompted the erection of a fifteen-foot board fence on the line of Horace Crowell's property, on McClellan Street. The neighbor's house is on the line and Crowell's wife claims she is continually annoyed by its inmates. The fence shuts off all view from the other house, which is occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Richard Bechtel.

Value is the magnet that draws you here. At our Remnant Sale it has proved a lucky magnet for many. All remnants regardless of their former prices. Suits formerly $20.00 to $40.00, now $14.00. Trousers formerly $5.00 to $10.00, now $4.00. About 250 overcoat lengths at $16.00. All fancy Vestings, silk trimmed, formerly $10.00 to $15.00, now $6.00. Full dress or tuxedo, silk lined throughout, $30.00. Money back for the asking.

ARNHEIM,

OUR ONLY STORE,

BROADWAY & 9TH STREET.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th 6th Ave.

Furniture---in Annex.

The rise didn't catch us. We were not napping. Knew prices were going to bound upward. They always do in times of prosperity. We bought largely before the advance. You're the gainer. If we hadn't acted at the vital moment this Furniture would now cost you from 15 to 25 per cent. more.

Chiffonieres, full size, solid oak, five deep drawers, $4.99.

Couches, full size, all-spring edge, four rows deep tufting, covered with velour in your choice of colorings, $9.99.

Sideboards, quartered oak, extra large size, full swell front, large pattern French plate mirror, $24.74.

Three-piece Parlor Suits, handsomely ornamented with French marqueterie, covered with satin damask in your choice of colors, $24.99.

Three-piece Bed Room Suits, solid oak, full swell quartered oak front dresser, large size pattern French plate mirror, $25.74.

Women's Shoes.

$6.24.

Made of fine Vici and French kidskin, cloth and kid tops, hand-turned and welted soles. These Shoes are equal to any we've ever seen at $8.00. We can safely recommend them because we know all about them.

Women's Shoes, box and kangaroo calf, full opera and mannish lasts, double soles, $4.00 value; at $2.99.

Women's Shoes, coltskin, mannish lasts double soles, $5.00 value; at $3.99.

Shoes and Slippers made to order at lowest prices.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th 6th Ave.

Cut Glass.

Our Cut Glass supremacy is not an accident. We went in to win. Laid the lines well and deep. The business is neither shallow nor superficial. Strong values all the time. We are not obliged to wait for the whims of manufacturers and jobbers to offer you bargains. They can't use our outlet to cover errors and mistakes of their own. Compare our regular prices with the special prices advertised elsewhere. That's the sure way of fixing leadership where it rightfully belongs—HERE.

"Straus" Cut Glass has prestige. It won first prize over all competition at the World's Fair. The same crystal beauty that achieved recognition then is still here in fine and resplendent variety. It is worth seeing—both from an artistic and economic stand-point.

Spite of showy arguments to the contrary, it is absolutely certain that so long as we are manufacturers, selling you Cut Glass without being forced to pay intermediate profits, our advantages over other retailers, who haven't the same facilities, cannot be overcome. There is no serious rivalry. We justly claim superiority while present conditions exist—and you spontaneously accord it.

Decorated Dinner Sets.

China. What to say? Nearly five decades of successful China selling—almost half a century of progressive retailing. The Macy tentative or experimental stage was passed before some of our contemporaries were out of their trade kilts. We have compassed the China business in all its details. It is just absurd for competitors to say they match our attractions. Nine times out of ten they say it without doing it, and the tenth time they make a strenuous effort and may do it—but for mere effect only. Can such processes create confidence? Well, hardly. Our bargains never cease. They are perennial—never ephemeral. Values like these are always in evidence:—

Dinner Sets; ornate underglaze decorations, as low as $5.87. Charming floral patterns, new shapes, as low as $7.87, and other Dinner Sets with fine old English decorations, as low as $9.87.

Limoges China Dinner Sets; ornamented in our own workshops with graceful floral schemes, gilt handles, 101 pieces. They are worth over $20.00 if others advertise the truth; our price is $14.63.

Austrian China Dinner Sets; yes, the decorations are pretty—sprays and gold edge. They are done in our Carlsbad shops and are thoroughly artistic, 101 pieces, usual $17.50 kind, at $13.87.

Haviland's China Dinner Sets; dainty spray decorations, handles gold stippled, 101 pieces. Dealers who call themselves authorities print that they are worth $25.00; our price $19.87.

Haviland's China Dinner Sets; exquisite flower studies, gilt handles, 113 pieces. These sets are very beautiful, but we are not sponsors for the statement made by others that they are worth $30.00; our price is $22.47.

The foregoing are only starters. Items and descriptions could be continued until the $287.43 Sets were reached. But that would take too long. Enough to say that there is relatively as much value in the $5.87 Sets as in the one at $287.43.

Open Stock Patterns.

The housewife who exercises forethought, who remembers the unavoidable domestic accidents and mischances—the crashes and tragedies at the table and the smashes in the dish-pan—will be interested in our open stock patterns. We show over thirty distinct styles. So easy to replace any article that may be broken.

German China Dinner Plates, petite bouquet, nosegay and garland decorations, gold edge, per dozen, $2.28.

Austrian China Dinner Plates, festoons of delicate sprays, gold edge, per dozen, $2.76. Austrian China Dinner Plates, superb gold lace borders, wonderfully beautiful, per dozen, $3.96.

Breakfast Plates, same effects as above, $2.83 per doz. Tea Plates, $2.76 and Bread and Butter Plates, $1.79.

Plates and Cups and Saucers.

19c. to 97c. Instead of 40c. to $2.25.

These fine Fancy Plates and Cups and Saucers have just been received from our French decorating shops at Limoges. They were sent on as specimens to let us know what our artists are doing—and for our criticism. They pleased us greatly. We had no suggestion to make. The samples will be sold at 19c. to 97c. each. They are the kind that usually sell at 40c. to $2.25.

China Toilet Sets.

Your particular attention is invited to a lot of handsomely decorated and gilt Sets, full size, including jar, at $3.97. They are advertised by others as being worth $7.00. Ours are and always have been $3.97.

$1.69 for China Toilet Sets, full size, printed decorations. With jar, $2.97.

Works of Art.

The exhibition of Mineral Paintings, Copper Enamels, and Ivory Miniatures is still going on in the China department. They are the things that only aesthetic and critical writers can describe. Entirely too splendid for the advertising pen. There are scores of ideal subjects—human, poetic, historic. Each one is a marvel of beauty. The collection is here for you to enjoy regardless of the usual business thought. But if you should care to buy, you'll find the prices extraordinarily low.

Embroideries.

Just in the nick of time. Spring sewing is about to start. These Embroideries couldn't have arrived at a happier time. Fine Nainsook and Swisses, excellent designs and wide margins.

Edgings, ½ and 1 in. patterns	5c	Insertings—1 in. patterns	7c
Edgings, 1 and 1½ in. patterns	7c	Insertings—1½ and 2 in. patterns	10c
Edgings, 2 in. patterns	9c	All-Overs, 22½ in. wide	69c
Edgings, 2½ in. patterns	11c	All-Overs, 22½ and 45 in. wide	89c
Edgings, 3 in. patterns	14c	All-Overs, 22½ and 45 in. wide	98c

Art Embroidery

10c.

Momie Linen Combing Towels, stamped for embroidering. Our regular price was 39c.

29c. for 75c. All-linen Table Covers, stamped for embroidering, 36 in. square; pink, blue, violet, olive, red, sage.

49c. for 80c. Covert Cloth Table Covers, 36 in. square, effectively embroidered,

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

MR. PLATT'S DILEMMA.

It is probably true, as the gossip of Albany has it, that PAYN has given Senator PLATT to understand that if he is driven from the Insurance Department by votes that the Senator can control, he will make the life of the Senator very uncomfortable. In the face of such a threat, the Senator may feel extremely puzzled. PAYN has wide experience in inside politics, a retentive memory, an uncontrollable temper, an active imagination, and no scruples. Once convinced that the Senator has gone back on him, and there is no limit to the ugly things he might say. Some of them might be true; some would doubtless be untrue, but the public would not be able to discriminate, and would not be very anxious to do so. Mr. PLATT'S reputation, acquired by painful as well as gainful experience in politics, is unfortunately not such that he would be able to defy a man like PAYN to do his worst. Nor has he accumulated such a competency in the way of affection, gratitude, and respect among the politicians of his party that he could be sure that they would be true to him when such a disaster seemed to offer a chance to unseat him from the throne he has so long occupied.

On the other hand, if PAYN compels him to take sides in the contest with the Governor, Senator PLATT cannot afford to make a fight on Gov. ROOSEVELT. He would be beaten, and beaten once for all. He would not only be beaten in the long run, but before the Senate. If he were to-morrow to espouse the cause of PAYN he could not prevent the appointment of a successor. The issue once made in the Senate, the force of public opinion would compel a majority to go with the Governor. It would be a plain contest between the preservation and the prostitution of the public service, and in such a contest, clearly determined, the course of the people is not open to doubt. The only man involved in this mattter who can regard its outcome with serenity is the Governor. He has set out to do right, with the aid of the party organization if possible, but to do it in any case, and the gates of 49 Broadway shall not prevail against him.

IT IS STILL THE ENEMY'S COUNTRY.

Nobody who was unfamiliar with New York politics would ever suspect from the appearance or the behavior of W. J. BRYAN that he was not meeting the flower of the local Democracy on the occasion of his present visit. He puts up at a hotel where the Democrats have established their headquarters in the great political contests of the past. There he receives the cards and the visits of many callers. With some he converses at breakfast or luncheon, or in the lobby of the hotel. To others, higher up in the councils of Bryanism, he accords the honor of a private and sometimes prolonged conference in his apartments. The crowds eye him curiously, the reporters are there all day, and the newspapers print columns about his goings and comings and his sayings.

Every exterior circumstance indicating the presence in New York of a very great man come here for consultation with the big leaders of the party is to be noted in this visit of W. J. BRYAN.

Yet the astounding fact is that since he set foot on the soil of Manhattan BRYAN has not been visited or consulted by any Democrat whose views on politics or any other subject would command hearing or respect among the intelligent people of the city. Not a leader, not one man of prominence in the old-time Democratic Party, has been near him or will go near him. He moves here in a strict society of little men, the very little men who like to put themselves to the fore upon occasions of public interest when the reporters are sure to take down many names in their notebooks; the little men who organize and operate little factions, the mere froth and spume of politics, some of it not altogether clean; and the grotesque horde of cranks and hare-brained fellows who hang around the outskirts of politics from vanity and the love of self-advertisement. None of these men who go to the Hoffman House to see BRYAN was ever heard of in New York politics until the rise of Bryanism. Hardly one of them has such standing in this community that well-informed men would be able to say what and who they are, what they do for a living, and what influence they possess.

If BRYAN ever thinks at all about such things, what on earth must he think of the intellectual and social quality of the New York Democracy, judging it, as he must, from the examples and specimens who daily seek his company? Probably he is pretty ignorant of the history of the Democratic Party, but he must know that in the campaigns of TILDEN, HANCOCK, and CLEVELAND a very different class of men surrounded the candidate whenever he visited New York, and that Democrats of National reputation and of high social and business or professional standing here were glad to give time and money and much hard work to the promotion of the success of the party. In the groups that throng his parlors and sit at his private council table does Mr. BRYAN see any men who are the peers of MANNING, WHITNEY, FLOWER, HILL, APGAR, TRACEY, MCCUNE, GRACE, FAIRCHILD, LAMONT, BANGS, MARBLE, STETSON, COOPER, and the elder BELMONT?

If BRYAN were a wise man and a loyal Democrat he would be appalled by this evidence of an organized conspiracy among the influential Democrats of New York to abstain from visiting him. He would instantly recognize the futility of running for the Presidency without the help of such Democrats and those whom they would represent and would forthwith betake himself to Nebraska. If he had any sense of humor among all his qualities of shallowness and insincerity he would be vastly amused by the appearance, the manners, the opinions, and particularly by the language of the crowd that comes to see him day after day. But he goes through his part of the farce with the solemnity of a performing jackass.

Nobody would ever guess from his looks or his language that BRYAN was not hobnobbing with the elect of this town. We pass by without comment the marked offishness of a great part of the chief men of Tammany. Their present indifference to BRYAN may be overcome by CROKER'S orders before the convention meets. But if the Colonel does not succeed in accomplishing the purpose of his mission here, which is understood to be the winning of Tammany's support, he will depart with a deepened impression that he is still, as he said he was in 1896, in the enemy's country.

SHIPS WITHOUT SUBSIDY.

Mr. JAMES J. HILL of the Great Northern Railroad is behaving in a most indecent manner toward the friends of the Hanna-Payne Subsidy bill. Instead of heading his private car for Washington to join the lobby that is shouting for the bill, he is making his plans to build several large and costly steamers for the China trade without the help of the Treasury. Listen to the man:

> I propose to build as many vessels as the trade with the Orient will justify, and that will be a great many. The natural market for the Pacific Coast is China, Japan, and the Philippines. The docks at Seattle are large enough to accommodate all the shipping for some time, but eventually other harbors will be used.
>
> It is too far from the Pacific Coast to the Eastern States to ship many of the products of the Northwest to the East. A market for grain in the Orient will give the farmers a higher price for their grain. The products of the iron mines, of the coal mines, and of the lumber regions in the Northwest can be sold at better advantage in the markets of the Orient than can be had in the East. It is not like forcing something on the market that the people do not want. They want everything we can take to them and we want their products. We shall have twenty-five steamships in this service within five years. The vessels will be of the largest size, with enormous carrying capacity and slow speed. Speed is not so much of an object as to be able to lay the goods down on the other side of the Pacific so that they compete with the native products.

Mr. HILL'S conduct tends to confirm the popular belief in the absurd old-fashioned doctrine that a ship ought to pay her way out of the business she does. It explodes all the arguments of the subsidy hunters and confounds the supporters of the proposition that $9,000,000 shall be appropriated out of the Federal Treasury to encourage the shipbuilding industry. He is going ahead to build his ships without waiting for a subsidy. What sort of a way is that to treat the gentlemen who had laid their plans to get a slice of the nine-million subsidy fund?

THE WAR.

Evidently there is "nothing proven" as yet, by the advance of Gen. BULLER'S forces, as to their ultimate success. What can be said with decisiveness is that the British have abandoned the tactics with which they began the campaign. These tactics proceeded from a contempt for the enemy which has cost them very dear. They consisted in charging stone walls. Each branch of the British force did this in turn, METHUEN at Modder River on the extreme left, GATACRE in the centre, and BULLER on the extreme right at Magersfontein. Each of these commanders has had his lesson, and has learned it. The British strategy at present seems to be modeled upon the obvious suggestion of the American Attaché who was shown the strength of the Boer position in front of the British lines, and who commented on the showing by asking "Isn't there any way around?"

Gen. BULLER is now trying to find a way around. Apparently he is trying to find two ways around, or, in other words, to outflank his enemy on both sides. The dispatches are not altogether clear on this head, but it seems that what WARREN'S column is attempting on one side CLERY'S is simultaneously attempting on the other. Meanwhile it is to be presumed that the central force, while abstaining from any direct attack, is within supporting distance of either.

This operation implies a considerable numerical superiority on the part of the assailants. This superiority should not only offset the disadvantage of the offensive, but the disadvantage also of the "exterior lines." Probably it does so. The event must show whether the Boers are actually driven out of their positions or whether they are falling back deliberately to positions where they expect to have the British at a still greater disadvantage. If the British can actually drive them out into the open there should not be much doubt about the result. For it is always to be borne in mind that, though the Boers have shown themselves to be the best militia in the world, they are still only militia, and in a pitched battle presumably incompetent to confront regular troops. Their skill has been shown in avoiding such conditions. In any event, it seems that a few days must now determine the relief of Ladysmith on the one hand or its fall on the other.

THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS AND THE TRUSTS.

We have received a considerable amount of literature in a convenient form for extensive circulation giving the arguments of the commercial travelers and hotel men with reference to trusts as an issue in the approaching Presidential campaign, and we published yesterday morning an enthusiastic letter from an official of the organization contributing this literature to the enlightenment of the voters.

We share the general liking for the members of the two classes alluded to. We appreciate their usefulness in the past, and the qualities of mind and heart that have aided in that usefulness and have served to make them an extremely popular element in the life of all parts of the country and on the roads connecting and traversing them. We are aware of the extent to which they conduct the social as well as the commercial exchanges of the land and leave not even the remotest corner of it destitute of the wares and the witticisms of the centres of production and invention. We might indeed speak of the two classes as one, so intimate is their connection and so nearly identical is the genial spirit that animates both. Nor are we indifferent to the influence that they are able at times to exert on the opinions and still more on the political action of their innumerable friends, clients, and traveling associates. It was a boast of GAMBETTA that all the aristocratic forces of France were helpless to resist him and his party as long as he retained the support of the "commis-voyageurs," the commercial travelers of that country, and he always cultivated their friendship and made them the agents of the tremendous republican propaganda which defeated the reaction under MACMAHON. In 1896 in the United States the commercial travelers, though not acting as a class, contributed largely to the triumph of sound money.

This year it seems that not only as individuals but as an organized class the commercial travelers and the hotel men are engaged in promoting the success of the Democratic Party as the only party that will undertake to suppress the trusts by law. We do not know how large a proportion of the members of the class are committed to this organization, but we venture to hope that it is not the majority, for, so far as we have been able to make out the motives of the movement, it is at once futile and inexpedient. The general feeling appears to be that the trusts should be suppressed because they dispense with the services of a considerable part of the traveling salesmen and tend to deprive the hotels of patronage. This seems to us a ground for political action that is not for the good of the people. It is the introduction into politics of class interests in a bad form, and is much the same as the opposition of the office seekers to the merit system.

On the other hand, it appears futile. If the trusts are in accord with the natural laws of commercial and industrial development, they cannot be suppressed by statutes and courts. If they are not, there is no necessity to suppress them. If business can be done better or more cheaply without so many agents, the number of agents will be reduced despite political action. But as a matter of fact, judging by history, every improvement in the processes of doing business, though it may change the nature of their service, increases the number of persons employed, because it increases the amount of business done. The trusts, so far as they are organizations for the more economical transaction of business, cannot be reasonably opposed simply because the demand for one class of work, which is more expensive, will be diminished. We might as well ask that railways be suppressed because it would give work to an enormously larger army of wagoners to do the same business. The trouble with that argument is that the business would not be done.

SEIZURES OF GERMAN SHIPS.

It is a pleasure to recognize that the German official procedures upon the seizure and detention of German ships by British cruisers have had nothing in common with the crassly ignorant talk of a large part of the German press upon the same subject. Count VON BUELOW'S statement in the Reichstag was quite unexceptionable, from the point of view both of international law and of international comity. The official proceedings since announced have been entirely in line with it. It is true that some of the remarks in the speech were calculated to make an instructed observer lift the eyebrows of astonishment, especially those in which the orator advised the British Navy to take pattern by the mild, pacific manners of the German Navy. Americans who recalled the conciliatory demeanor of Admiral VON DIEDERICHS and his officers in Manila Bay were especially entitled to make that expressive gesture. But naturally Britons did not recall so exactly the pleasing behavior which the Count commended to them as a model, and it was to Britons, so far as it was not to Germans, that he was particularly addressing his remarks.

And indeed we do not see that the German press has so much to reproach itself withal in this matter, as compared with the American. Not all the German newspapers behaved themselves absurdly over it, and a considerable part of the American press behaved itself with equal absurdity on far less provocation. Some of our own esteemed compatriots as well as contemporaries managed to pretend that it was an "insult to our flag" for Great Britain to take American flour, for which she was able and willing to pay, from British ships. To find a German parallel for this particular absurdity, we shall have to go back to the burst of indignation on the part of some uninformed Germans at the presumption of Admiral DEWEY in daring to suggest that a German flag might be flying over a Spanish torpedo boat, and his lèse-majesté remark that the emblem in question "could be bought anywhere for a dollar." Still it was by no means creditable to the popular education which constitutes one of the chief boasts of Germany that so many of her publicists should have jumped at the suggestion that it was an "insult to Germany" for a belligerent to stop and search a neutral mail steamer, if that steamer happened to be German.

The official tone and temper of the German Government being quite all that can be asked or desired by Great Britain, and the negotiations now proceeding, as it seems they are doing, in a spirit of comity, it may be expected that they will result in conclusions important as affecting some of the least settled parts of international law. There is reason to believe that the British cruisers were acting on no specific instructions in making the seizures, but only on the manual prepared for their use. It is evident, at least, that they had no specific information, but acted on vague suspicion, because in every case that has been brought to the test there has been proved to be no contraband on board. This is not only awkward for the British Government, but discreditable to it. It ought to have known, before a German ship sailed for Delagoa Bay, whether or not she had contraband men or contraband goods on board. That could have been very readily ascertained and all the resulting unpleasantness avoided. Now that the seizures have been made, Germany is entitled to call upon Great Britain for a statement of the doctrine, about both "occasional contraband" and "continuous voyage," by which Great Britain is willing to abide. It will not do for Great Britain to say that certain things are contraband or not, according as it is to her interest that they should or should not be. Such a challenge will induce the British Government to reflect that this is not the last or the greatest war in which the British Empire is likely to be engaged, and that it is her permanent interest that she ought to consult in the position she takes up now. That consideration will doubtless result in giving more fixity to certain doctrines of international law than they now possess.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—No really good dog story was ever received with such chilling indifference from our readers as was that recently presented in this column about the suburban collie Leo, who every day signals by leaps and barks the moment when his master takes the train for home at the Grand Central Station, some fourteen miles away. Our expectation was that the tale would attract immediate attention, and a lot of it, but nothing of the kind happened, and the almost unbroken silence of our correspondents on the subject left us in painful doubt whether they regarded the claims made in behalf of Leo as too absurd for discussion, or whether the display by dogs of the power ascribed to him is so frequent as to be an uninteresting commonplace. Of these two possible solutions of the mystery we dismiss the second with scorn, as involving the confession of an ignorance about dogs too complete to be pardonable in anybody. As for the theory that the story was beyond belief, we can not only declare that the human testimony on which it rests is thoroughly good, but we are fortunately able to adduce a parallel tale, coming straight from the steps of a European throne, and bold, indeed, will he be who does not yield assent in circumstances like that. When, in 1870, the Prince Regent departed from Munich at the order of the King of Prussia, he left behind in the palace two hunting dogs between whom and himself there existed a strong friendship of long standing. Some months later, when the Regent returned, there were great popular demonstrations of joy as he passed along the streets, but while the people waited till they saw the Prince before they began to cheer, his two dogs, who were shut up in a remote part of the palace, manifested a consciousness of his approach while he was still a mile away, and from that moment until he came to release them from their sorrowful imprisonment, they continued to show the signs of excited, almost frantic, impatience. The meaning of this behavior was obvious to all the courtiers who beheld and heard it. The dogs were in telepathic communication with their master as soon as he came within a mile of them, and surely, if German hunting dogs can telepath a mile, fourteen are no great or incredible range for a Scotch collie.

—No light has yet been cast on the Macrum mystery. On the contrary, it seems to grow darker and darker as that remarkable product of our Consular system draws slowly closer to his native shores. To the reporters who approached him in Egypt, and later in Italy, we are told that he firmly refused to talk, and yet he has somehow given them, or some of them, the impression that underlying his refusal to remain at his post at a time when there were many and important things for him to do, and adequately explanatory of his departure and subsequent wanderings, is a state secret not now to be divulged. It is even rumored that he claims still to be in the employment of the American Government, and that as soon as his weighty and confidential mission is accomplished he will return to his apparently abandoned duties, heaped high with official commendation. On the other hand, the department at Washington disowns him utterly, says his conduct is incomprehensible to it, and to all outward appearances is entirely indifferent to his future acts or fate. It's really a very queer case. The theory that young MACRUM was alarmed by the near approach of war and sought safety in flight without regard to the consequences to his reputation as a man is not a theory easy of acceptance. In the first place, the average young American is not famous for timidity, and in the second, MACRUM bears a good name among his acquaintances, and they find it hard to believe that he is a coward, a traitor, or a fool. There is no known reason, either, why he should have been particularly sympathetic for the Boers as against the practically unanimous opinion of all the other Americans in South Africa. As for the present repudiation of him by the State Department, that would be more convincing if experience had not taught us that in international diplomacy the obligation to be frank is never recognized, and that to be veracious—not always, even in these latter days. That somebody is—well, lying, to be explicit, is clear enough. Who it is, or who they are, remains to be seen. The mystery cannot be kept up much longer.

INSPECTION OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of the State Board of Charities versus the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children is not of extreme importance so far as regards the nominal question involved, for, whether the State Board of Charities inspects or does not inspect the building of the society, the welfare of only a comparatively small number of persons will be affected in a small degree, if at all. There are two other aspects of the decision, however, which seem to me to be of very great importance to the people of the State of New York, and these have received so far too little attention from the public press.

The State Board of Charities was established in 1867 by Chapter 951 and was required by that law to visit "all the charitable and correctional institutions of the State, excepting prisons, receiving State aid." By Chapter 571, laws of 1873, the powers of the board were enlarged, and the board or any of its Commissioners was thereby authorized, whenever they deemed it expedient "to visit and inspect any charitable, eleemosynary, correctional, or reformatory institution in the State, excepting prisons, whether receiving State aid or maintained by municipalities or otherwise."

After the passage of this law the board exercised this power whenever in its opinion any institution in the State which had the care of dependent persons, whether men, women, or children, was suspected of not giving proper care to those dependent persons. During the twenty-five years from 1873 to 1898 the only important society, if I remember rightly, which protested against the right of the State Board to inspect was the New York Hospital, and this upon the ground that the charter granted by King George III. to that society protected it from inspection by a board created only by the State of New York. But the present decision now, after twenty-seven years, plainly declares that the State Board of Charities has the power to inspect only institutions which receive "public money for use or distribution as charity," and thus all institutions which do not receive public money are withdrawn from its supervision, and the dependent inmates are left without the protection which the State has afforded them for more than a quarter of a century.

This aspect of the decision which affects the welfare of thousands of dependent and helpless men, women, and children is certainly important enough to attract public attention were there no other. There is another aspect of this decision, however, which is still more grave, for it tends to undermine respect for the opinion of the majority of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, and that certainly would be a public calamity. As stated above, the law of 1867, establishing the State Board of Charities, did provide that it should inspect only institutions receiving State aid; but the law of 1873 swept away that restriction, giving it power, in its discretion, to inspect others, and Article VIII. of the Constitution of 1894 with the laws of 1895 (Chapter 771) and of 1896 (Chapter 546) made it the duty of the board to inspect all charitable institutions, for they provided that the State Board of Charities "shall visit and inspect all institutions, societies, and associations, whether State, county, municipal, incorporated, or not incorporated, private or otherwise, which are of a charitable, eleemosynary, reformatory or correctional character or design."

Now, in the face of this explicit statement of the Constitution and the laws that the State Board of Charities shall visit and inspect all institutions coming under the above description, Judge O'Brien states, and Judges Parker, Gray, and Bartlett concur, that "The powers of the board over charitable institutions originated in the abuses supposed to exist in the appropriation and expenditure of public money for charitable purposes," and after elaborating this view, proceeds: "The charity with which the State is concerned * * * consists in the distribution of relief or public aid, the fruit of taxation levied alike upon the willing and the unwilling. The right of visitation and regulation applies only to those institutions, public or private, through which the State fulfills this function. They alone are within the reason of the law, and, consequently, within its scope and operation. One of the most familiar rules of statutory construction is that general words must be limited to the particular purpose or end which the lawmakers had in view. They must be understood and applied in the special sense in which they are used by legislators. What may be called governmental charity, or charity based upon public taxation and administered by a system of statute law, is a very different thing from the charity that moved the good Samaritan and prompted the widow's mite. The power of visitation and regulation applies to those institutions administering charity of the former kind, in whole or in part, but not to those voluntarily engaged in some good work of the latter character. They are left by the State to manage their own affairs in their own way, or, at all events, are not within the jurisdiction of the State Board of Charities. That jurisdiction can then be defined by the application of a very just and simple test. If the particular institution, whether public or private, receives public money for use or distribution as charity and not for some other reason and some other purpose, that institution is subject to visitation by the board, but this system of State supervision does not extend to the efforts of private benevolence. That may flow in various channels not subject to State regulation, since the Government is in no way concerned with it."

Now, the opinion is quite correct, so far as the first sentence refers to the law of 1867 (Chapter 951) establishing the State Board of Charities—by that law the board was empowered to visit and inspect only institutions receiving "State aid," but what explanation is there of the fact that the decision is based on this law, which was in force only five years, and practically ignores its amendment twenty-seven years ago, by the law of 1873 (Chapter 571) empowering the board and its Commissioners to visit all institutions "receiving State aid, or maintained by municipalities or otherwise," and further ignores the Constitution of 1894 and the laws of 1895, (Chapter 771,) and of 1896, (Chapter 546,) making it the duty of the board to visit all institutions, enumerating even those "not incorporated," which certainly never received any "State aid"? It is no light matter that the confidence of the public in the intelligence of the majority of the Judges of its highest court should be put to such a test.

JOSEPHINE SHAW LOWELL.
New York, Jan. 22, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Not His Choice.

She—You're inclined to be stout, aren't you?

He (rather obese)—No, indeed. I simply can't help it.—Chicago News.

Envy.

It is said that Mr. Howells gets $10 a line for his poetry. "And just think of it," exclaimed one of the envious, "he can write a thousand lines a day!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Altruism.

"How did Sinclair Shabbs win that rich Boston girl?"

"He told her to think of all the luxuries she would be able to give him if she married him."—Chicago Record.

A Sufferer.

"Has the thirteen superstition had any influence in your life?"

"Influence? I'm the youngest in a large family, and I wish I had a dollar for every dinner I've had to eat off the sideboard."—Indianapolis Journal.

Aids to Memory.

"You don't get much chance to ride your wheel this weather."

"No."

"I guess you almost forget you have a wheel, eh?"

"Oh, no! I'm still paying the installments."—Philadelphia Press.

WITH HER LITTLE HAND IN HIS.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

He held her hand in his,
And she was passing fair;
She did not say him nay,
And no one else was there.

He said some words to her
That made her sigh, and they
Had never met before—
She did not draw away!

He looked into her eyes,
Her blushes went and came;
He talked to her of love,
And did not know her name.

He told her she was born
To shatter hearts, to rule;
He was a palmist, she
Was just a little fool.

RAPID TRANSIT AMENDMENT.

Corporation Counsel Approves It After a Few Changes.

Controller Coler, Commissioner George L. Rives, and Albert B. Boardman will go to Albany this morning with the proposed amendment to the charter, making it impossible for the Municipal Assembly to interfere in the issue of bonds for the building of the rapid transit railroad. They were to have gone yesterday with the amendment as approved by the Rapid Transit Commission last Saturday, but decided to wait another day and make a few verbal changes in the bill. One of the reasons for this step was the opposition to the proposed amendment manifested by Corporation Counsel Whalen. The new form was shown to Mr. Whalen yesterday, after it had received the Mayor's sanction, and he gave it his full approval.

The amendment now has the approval of all the city authorities except a few members of the Municipal Assembly, who consider that their prerogatives have been more or less infringed upon. An effort will be made to have the amendment passed at once in both houses of the Legislature.

McDONALD-RYAN PARTNERSHIP.

Rapid Transit Contractor Suing for Its Dissolution.

John B. McDonald, the contractor for the rapid transit railroad, has had a suit pending for over two years against Cornelius J. Ryan for a dissolution of their copartnership and an accounting, and for the appointment of a receiver. An application made on Mr. McDonald's behalf for judgment in his favor on the pleadings was denied yesterday by Justice Fitzgerald in Supreme Court, Special Term.

The partnership was formed in 1880. Mr. McDonald's complaint alleges that in July, 1895, he asked Mr. Ryan to consent to dissolve the partnership and to sell the assets, which he said largely exceeded the liabilities, but that the latter refused. The main assets of the company, Mr. McDonald says, are bonds of the Lyons Water Works Company, real estate in Baltimore, Greenwich, Ohio, and Rockford, Ill., together with certain machinery, besides the proceeds of machinery sold. Mr. Ryan in his answer asserts that in fact the firm has been dissolved since 1896, and that the principal assets have been in the possession of Mr. McDonald. He has always been willing, Mr. Ryan says, to dispose of the assets, but he has been unable to inspect the books of the firm, of which Mr. McDonald had possession. Justice Truax last December granted an order requiring Mr. McDonald to grant an inspection of the books, and the examination is now in progress.

For a Rapid Transit Celebration.

A resolution was passed yesterday by the Board of Aldermen calling for the appointment of a committee of five by both branches of the Municipal Assembly to confer with the Mayor and the Rapid Transit Commissioners with the object of providing for suitable ceremonies to mark the breaking of ground for the rapid transit tunnel. Messrs. Muh, Murphy, Marks, Holler, and Gaffner were appointed as the Aldermanic committee.

THE PULLAR WILL CASE.

Testimony Admitted Regarding the Drawing Up of the Document.

The suit against ex-Gov. Waller of Connecticut and others, brought by Joseph W. Pullar to annul a contract by which he transferred a $50,000 interest in the will of his wife to Mr. Waller and Alfred R. Page was continued yesterday before Justice Eschoff, in the Supreme Court. The plaintiff alleges that he was incompetent from the use of liquors when he signed the contract, and that the defendants used a threat to prosecute him for bigamy to force him to agree to the terms.

The greater part of the day was taken up in hearing the testimony of James T. Farrell of Hartford, Conn. Gen. Burnett, the counsel for the defense, brought out the circumstances surrounding the death of Mrs. Pullar and her making of the will in her husband's favor as well as her legacy of $12,000 to Dr. Von Raitz of this city. This line of testimony was strongly objected to by counsel for the defense as irrelevant.

Gen. Burnett replied that it was relevant to bring up all the circumstances of the making of the will of Mrs. Pullar, and of her marriage to Pullar, because the complaint included an attack upon a "reputable member of the bar of New York and other reputable men as to their good faith."

Gen. Burnett's line of questioning was permitted by Justice Bischoff. Farrell testified that Mrs. Pullar had been removed from her home in New York to Stamford, Conn., just before her death, and that her relatives had known nothing of her serious condition until her death was announced. He also testified regarding the meeting at the Imperial Hotel of all the persons concerned, when the contract in question had been agreed to. He told of visiting the first wife of the plaintiff, and said that up to the time of the discovery of Pullar's alleged bigamous relations the heirs of the second Mrs. Pullar would have been satisfied to get the $10,000 they had been demanding.

Franklin A. Sage of Hartford, Conn., a law student, and George W. Gallinger, a lawyer, of this city, also testified concerning conferences regarding the settlement of Mrs. Pullar's estate. The latter admitted in cross-examination that he drew the will of the second Mrs. Pullar while he was counsel for Dr. Von Raitz. The case will be continued to-day.

THE MAZET COUNSEL FEES.

Three Lawyers to Receive $25,000—Mr. Moss Not Consulted.

Frank Moss admitted yesterday the truth of a report that he had not been consulted by the members of the Mazet committee regarding the fee he is to receive, and, although Mr. Moss did not say it, this omission is generally regarded as another evidence of the hostility of the Republican members of the committee toward him. Mr. Moss probably will receive $10,000, a similar amount will go to John Proctor Clarke, and $5,000 to Mr. Laimbeer.

Many persons are questioning the justice of paying $10,000 to Mr. Clarke, inasmuch as he attended few of the committee's sessions, leaving the bulk of the work to Mr. Moss and his staff. Mr. Moss would not say yesterday whether he thought $10,000 adequate compensation for his work. Recorder Goff received twice that sum for conducting the Lexow investigation, and did not consider it enough. Mr. Moss may yet have something to say to the committee regarding his fee. "Although I have not yet been consulted," he said, "I do not doubt that there will be a conference before we come to a settlement."

BRITISH STEAMER WRECKED.

Passengers of the Airlie Landed by American Supply Ship Culgoa.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—A dispatch has been received which says that the British steamer Airlie, Capt. Kock, from China ports via Hioga Dec. 27 for Sydney, is ashore on Chapman Island, in Torres Straits, north coast of Australia, and is probably a total wreck. The ship registers 1,492 tons and hails from London.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—A cablegram received at the Navy Department from Capt. Everet, commanding the United States supply ship Culgoa, which arrived at Cooktown, Australia, yesterday, states that he landed at that place the passengers and mail of the stranded steamer Airlie and would proceed to Sydney.

The officials of the Navy Department do not know how or under what conditions the Airlie was wrecked, and assume that Capt. Everet fell in with the passengers on his way from Manila to Sydney.

New Telephone Fire Alarm System.

Telephone connection between the Fire Department's central office and the fire-alarm signal boxes is being established rapidly, and the system will be soon in operation, in conjunction with the telegraph bureau, which will greatly facilitate the work of all chief officers of the department at large fires. Battalion Chiefs are required to report the size, extent, and progress of all fires by telephone immediately upon their arrival, and much valuable time is frequently lost in the search for public telephones. By means of a small pocket telephone, the invention of Superintendent Henry F. Blackwell, Jr., of the Fire Alarm Telegraph Bureau, this difficulty will be overcome.

Minister's Bride 41 Years His Junior.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 23.—The Rev. A. L. Armstrong, seventy-four years of age, a Baptist minister well known in the vicinity of Dutch Neck, Mercer County, married this afternoon Miss Annie Rue, thirty-three years of age. Mr. Armstrong is strong and active.

STEAMER ARDENDHU SUNK

Rammed by the Herman Winter in Vineyard Sound.

TWO OF VESSEL'S CREW LOST

So Far as Can Be Learned Collision Was Due to a Misunderstanding of Whistle Signals.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Jan. 23.—The Glasgow steamer Ardandhu, on her first trip on a new line from New London to Halifax and thence to Havana, was sunk by the Metropolitan liner Herman Winter, Boston for New York, off Robinson's Hole, Vineyard Sound, early this morning, and two men of a crew of thirty-one were lost. The Herman Winter made this port this morning with her bow badly stove in and carrying the twenty-nine survivors of the lost steamship.

The Glasgow vessel was struck about amidships on her starboard side by the Herman Winter's bow, and was cut half way through. She would have sunk immediately, but her watertight compartments kept her afloat for a time. The crew made a rush, and it was thought that all had succeeded in getting aboard the New York vessel, and it was not until there was time for consultation that it was found that two men were missing. The Ardandhu drifted toward the shore before she went down, and apparently she struck on the southwest end of Naushon Island and foundered stern first, her bow remaining out of water.

The officers and crew of the two steamers are exceedingly reticent as to the cause of the accident, but from facts gleaned from them, it is apparent that there was a misunderstanding of the signal whistle. It is claimed that when the steamers met, one whistle was blown by the Herman Winter, indicating that she would go to the right, leaving the Ardandhu on the port hand, but those in charge of the Ardandhu mistook the Winter's signal for two whistles, which would have indicated that she would pass the east-bound steamer to the left. This would have put the Ardandhu directly across the Winter's bow, and heading for the shore, in which position she was when the collision occurred.

The steamers hung together for a moment and then the Ardandhu settled away from the Herman Winter. It was evident that the Ardandhu had sustained serious injury, and the crew made a rush to escape. Apparently all of those on board the Glasgow steamer succeeded in reaching the Winter's deck. The latter vessel stood by for some time to ascertain the extent of her own injuries and to watch for signs of life on board the Ardandhu, which was sinking slowly, as the compartments filled.

At length, as nothing was seen on board the Ardandhu to indicate that any of the crew had been left behind, the Winter, finding that her bulkheads were keeping her free from water, started for Vineyard Haven to report the accident.

The Winter made good time to this port. On the way her bulkheads remained tight and practically no water worked aft. Her cargo of general merchandise was not damaged.

Capt. Dundas and the Boston Towboat Wrecking Company's agent visited the Ardandhu this afternoon and found that her bow had slid off the bank upon which it had apparently rested, and the ship now lies in an upright position in about ten fathoms of water, with the top of her masts and smokestack above water. As she is nearly in the track of vessels passing through Vineyard Sound, the wreck is exceedingly dangerous to navigation. The Merritt Wrecking Company has been engaged to work on her. Bales of hay have been washed out of the steamer, and are drifting in Vineyard Sound.

The Ardandhu was a comparatively new boat. She was built at Belfast, Ireland, in 1899. She was made of steel and was of 1,401 tons net register. The ship has had a somewhat unfortunate and checkered career. July 18, 1898, she left Kingston, Jamaica, and on the trip her steering gear and boilers became disabled, the ship caught fire, and she escaped a collision in a fog by about twenty feet. On Oct. 20 last in Boston Harbor the Ardandhu sunk a fishing schooner, the Two-Forty, four lives being lost from the schooner. For this she was libeled, and was released upon the filing of an eleven-thousand-dollar bond by her agents, for which they are now responsible.

At the office of the Munson Steamship Line, this city, the managing owners of the Ardandhu it was stated that the ship's cargo consisted of hay destined for Havana, for which port she was to complete loading at Halifax with potatoes, fish, and general merchandise. The steamer is worth from $250,000 to $300,000, and is fully insured. The other owners besides themselves are Clark & Service of Glasgow, Scotland.

GERMAN COURT FUNCTIONS.

Americans Attend the First Promenade of the Season.

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—The first Court promenade of the season, held at the castle to-night, was a splendid function. The members of the Diplomatic Corps, with their wives, many princely personages, and members of the Cabinet and of the Bundesrath, were present.

Emperor William and Empress Augusta Victoria headed the procession of Princes and moved to the Rittersaal, where they took their stand beside the throne. The guests then filed rapidly past to the strains of the Tannhäuser march. The Emperor who wore the uniform of a General of the Guard, looked serious. The Empress, in a gown of silver tissue, gave her hand to the wives of the Ambassadors.

The dress worn by Mrs. White, wife of the United States Ambassador, was of white satin Duchesse, with a green velvet train. Mrs. Jackson, wife of the Secretary of the United States Embassy, wore a dress of the same material, with a blue velvet train. Mrs. Beehler, wife of Lieut. Commander W. H. Beehler, United States Naval Attaché, wore a white satin dress, with brocade train. Mrs. Wurts was in cloth of gold under white gauze, with a purple velvet train.

The Americans presented for the first time were Lieut. Commander and Mrs. Beehler, Mr. and Mrs. Wurts, and Mr. Dodge.

The usual Court balls will be omitted, owing to the condition of the mother of the Empress, the Dowager Duchess of Schleswig-Holstein, which is said to be hopeless. For the same reason the gala opera, arranged for Saturday evening, will be abandoned.

RUSKIN'S LAST RESTING PLACE.

Relatives Decline Offer of a Grave in Westminster Abbey.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Dean of Westminster has offered a grave in Westminster Abbey for the body of John Ruskin. This honor, however, has been declined by Mr. Ruskin's relatives, who say, in their reply to Dr. Bradley, that it was the professor's own wish to be buried in Coniston Churchyard, where his body will be interred on Thursday.

Years ago Mr. Ruskin said: "If I die at Herne Hill, I wish to rest with my parents in Shirley Churchyard, but, if I die at Brantwood, I would prefer to rest in Coniston."

He added that if ever in his excursions among the Alps he should slip on a glacier and be killed, he would like to be left there with just snow enough to cover him.

Oppose Franco-American Reciprocity.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—The Commerce Committee of the Chamber of Deputies to-day began hearing the views of those opposed to the reciprocity treaty with the United States. Representatives of iron workers, iron smelters, tubing manufacturers, and manufacturers of railroad supplies were heard. They were all opposed to the treaty and demanded its rejection.

Assumptionist Fathers on Trial.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—In the trial of the twelve Assumptionist Fathers, which began here to-day before the Correctional Tribunal, on charges of having entered actively into the electoral campaign against the republic, the Public Prosecutor to-day demanded the dissolution of the Order of Assumptionists, contending that its continued existence was a menace to the social system in France.

German Treaty with Uruguay Revived

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count von Bülow, and the Minister of Uruguay have exchanged ratifications of the convention of June

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Another Big Spectacle Produced at the New York Theatre.

MUSIC HEARD YESTERDAY

"Broadway to Tokio" Is Lively and Splendid—Paderewski Again—Gossip of the Stage.

"Broadway to Tokio," the new scenic and terpsichorean spectacle, a combination of operetta, burlesque, "vaudeville," and ballet, was produced with unmistakable success before a great crowd of spectators at the New York Theatre last night. The words, which are frequently amusing, were written by Louis Harrison and George V. Hobart, and the new music, which is lively and melodious, was composed by A. E. Sloane and Reginald De Koven. Max Freeman, in the technical slang of the hour, "staged" the piece, and the ballets, including the Revels of the Fireflies in Act I., and the gorgeous Japanese pageant in Act III., were designed by the veteran Marwig. No more beautiful or more gracefully executed saltatorial divertisements have been seen on our stage.

The story does not count for much, of course. It relates to the pursuit of Cleopatra's heart from New York to San Francisco, back again, and then to Japan, where it is finally recovered by the lady herself, whose mummy, minus the heart, has been revivified. This part is taken by Miss Fay Templeton, who is fond of impersonating revivified mummies of Cleopatra, evidently, as it was in such a rôle that she appeared at the music hall of Messrs. Weber & Fields last season.

But mummy or no mummy, with or without heart, Fay Templeton made an extraordinarily big hit last night. Her triumph was due partly to the good opportunities the not too restricted scheme of the piece gives her partly to her rich fund of humor, and her experienced skill, and largely to the sheer force of personality. Her imitation of La Fougere's singing (especially of an American "coon" song) was delightful for its exactness and its touch of original humor. She sang several other songs, including a new darky ditty, "Now I've Got Some Money, Well, I'm Comin' 'Round," which were scarcely less successful. Her "cake walk" with Otis Harlan called forth an uproar of approval.

Other individual hits were made by the solo dancers, Mlle. Fanchonette and the Sisters Mahr, who are comely as well as nimble and graceful; by Joseph Sparks and Josephine Sadler, as a loquacious Irishman and his Teutonic wife, in the old Harrigan manner; by Joseph Ott as a grave, elderly Mormon lured from his seven sociable wives by the wiles of dusky Egypt; by rattling and cheerful Mr. Harlan and alert, voluble Mr. Martinetti; by Idalene Cotton and Nick Long in their burlesque of "Camille" in choice Italian a la Duse; by Alice Judson, the pretty singer of some of Mr. Sloane's prettiest tunes.

The principal dance music is De Koven's. Sloane's melodies are bright and taking, and many of them will have great vogue. "The Lovelorn Lily" and a Barcarole are particularly good. The choristers sing very well, but the orchestra was not in good form last night.

The first of the ballets has for its background a Dodge'e expansive view of the Golden Gate under changing light effects. With its flashing incandescent lights and the fanciful dresses, it fairly rivals the Orchid dance in "The Man in the Moon." The Japanese background for the later and even more elaborate Cherry Blossom Ballet was painted by Ernest Albert. Hoyt's deck of a Pacific mail steamship and Dodge's Longacre Square by night are also good scenic pictures.

The action begins in the repair shop of the Eden Musée, and proceeds to the main hall, where the crowned heads of the world leave their pedestals to dance and sing in honor of Cleopatra.

There are some defects in "Broadway to Tokio." Some of its episodes could be spared. New "business," of course, can be put in at any time. But the show is never dull, and at least nine-tenths of it is pleasing to the eye and ear. The "specialties" are short, and the encore nuisance is not encouraged. There is much good fun. From first to last there is not one coarse or indecent word or action.

As there is a constant demand for ballet spectacle in this big town, such an honest and skillful attempt as this to supply the demand deserves the heartiest encouragement.

RICHARD MANSFIELD'S HENRY V.

Preparations for the Production Well Under Way.

Tangible results are being reached with Richard Mansfield's plans for his production of Shakespeare's "King Henry V.," which he will present next season. Yesterday Richard Marston showed him the scene model of the presence chamber, which will be the first scene of the first act of the version which Mr. Mansfield will present, and which he has made himself. The scene is a reproduction of Westminster Hall, London, the most ancient of the old buildings of the old palace.

It is expected that other scene models for the more elaborate and intricate settings will be finished in time to be taken to Mr. Mansfield in Washington at the end of next month, before he starts on his tour of the South. The costume plates are so far completed as to indicate that work on the dresses may be begun within ten days. The armor will come from abroad.

A. M. Palmer, manager for Mr. Mansfield, will attend to its selection when he goes to England and France in the early Spring to consult with Stephen Phillips, Emile Moreau, Edmond Rostand, Herman Merivale, and other dramatists who have plays under progress for Mr. Mansfield. The contract for the music will be given to one of the most prominent American composers, with whom it is expected negotiations will be closed this month.

C. E. EVANS TO APPEAR AGAIN.

To Have an Interest and a Part in "Naughty Anthony."

Charles E. Evans, proprietor of the Herald Square Theatre, has decided to return to the stage after an absence of three years, his last appearance being in a revival of "A Parlor Match." It is Mr. Evans's intention to appear in a company which will be organized to tour with "Naughty Anthony," presenting himself in the title rôle, now being played by Frank Worthing at the Herald Square Theatre.

David Belasco said yesterday that he had sold to Mr. Evans a half-interest in the road rights of "Naughty Anthony" for $20,000. It has also been definitely decided that the comedy is to continue at the Herald Square Theatre for the remainder of the season. Mr. Evans regards the new comedy as the most available material for affording him a rôle adapted to his particular line of work that has been produced since he made his appearance in the Hoyt farce.

Cast for Ada Rehan's Company.

Since Miss Ada Rehan has concluded to trust the managerial end of her forthcoming tour in the hands of Klaw & Erlanger, the latter have been industriously engaged in securing a competent company to support her. Yesterday they closed the contracts of those who will be identified with the organization. The cast includes Eugene Ormonde, George Clarke, White Whittlesey, Wilfred Clark, Charles Harbury, De Witt C. Jennings, Foster Lardner, George Warnock, N. S. Lewis, John Taylor, R. F. Russell, R. S. Pigott T. Hadaway, Clement Hopkins, Mabel Roebuck, Louise Draper, Margaret Owen, Marion Stuart, Virginia Navara, and Catherine Yeiser.

Matinee for Actors at the Garrick.

Charles Frohman and William Gillette yesterday tendered to the members of Mr. Frohman's companies and many prominent members of the theatrical profession a special matinée at the Garrick Theatre, of the melodrama, "Sherlock Holmes." It is safe to say that Mr. Frohman could have filled his theatre twice over from the numerous applications he received. Those who were fortunate enough to obtain seats tendered Mr. Gillette and his company a cordial reception, calling them before the footlights after each act. Among those who occupied the boxes were Mrs. Langtry, Frederick Kerr, Miss Lucie Milner, Nat C. Goodwin, Maxine Elliott, Miss Ethel Barrymore, Mr. and Mrs. John Drew, Daniel Frohman, Mary Mannering, Elizabeth Tyree, Mrs. Thomas Whiffen, and Miss Julia Marlowe. Occupying two orchestra stall seats among numerous other prominent members of the profession were Charles Frohman and Miss Maude Adams.

"Sapho" Postponed Again.

It has been decided to postpone Miss Olga Nethersole's appearance at Wallack's Theatre in "Sapho" until Monday next, when, it is expected, she will be fully restored to health. This course was decided upon after the receipt of a telegram yesterday from Louis Nethersole to her manager, Marcus Mayer, which stated that Dr. Magruder finds Miss Nethersole generally better, but very weak. He thinks that under the circumstances it will be absolutely impossible to begin her New York engagement this week and advises very strongly to postpone her opening until Monday, when there is every prospect of her being well.

Salvini's Stage Effects Sold.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 23.—The stage property of the late Alexander Salvini, originally worth over $30,000, was sold today by the administrator, for $1,759 to George Wahlemir, connected with a local scenic studio.

New Date for "The Countess Chiffon."

William A. Brady's new production, "The Countess Chiffon," in which Grace George, John Blair, and others are to appear at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, will be withheld until Feb. 6. The postponement is made to avoid conflicting with other new productions that have been announced.

MUSIC HEARD YESTERDAY.

First Concert of the Pittsburg Orchestra in This City at Carnegie Hall.

The Pittsburg Orchestra, Victor Herbert conductor, gave its first concert in this city at Carnegie Hall last night. The audience was one of moderate size and was cordial, though not enthusiastic, in its treatment of the performance. The programme consisted of Berlioz's "Carnival Romain" overture, Rameau's "Air de Telaire'" and "'Menuet Chanté," the E minor symphony of Tschaikowsky, Liszt's "Mephisto Waltz," six "Chansons à Danser" by Bruneau, and the vorspiel to Wagner's "Die Meistersinger." The soloist was Mme. Marie Brema, who made her first appearance here this season at this concert.

It was to be expected that sooner or later the Pittsburg Orchestra would come to this city for dress parade and review. The visit was welcome, and the orchestra will return home with a creditable record. The performance was not one to call forth expressions of ecstasy, and it is wholly improbable that its projectors expected it to do so. There was one to call for the conveyance of felicitations to the flourishing and enterprising city at the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers. It is a happy thing for that city to possess so good an assembly of musicians, evidently inspired with ambition and seriousness of purpose and conducted with enthusiasm by so capable a musician as Mr. Herbert. With such an agency to labor for it the cause of good music has made progress in Pittsburg, and will make more.

It may be ingracious to comment on the present shortcomings of the orchestra and it certainly is ungrateful; yet such comment may be accepted merely as a suggestion as to ends yet to be reached. While the orchestra has made a considerable advance in the direction of a good ensemble, there is yet wanting a solid, rich homogeneity of tone, without which its utterance can never attain the highest nobility of instrumental speech. The strings can be improved in smoothness and sonority as well as in quality—in the latter particular especially in the 'cellos—and the brass will admit of much polish. The oboes, clarinets, and flutes are fairly good, but the bassoons have a poor tone. The attack of the whole orchestra yet lacks muscularity, and there are evidences of timidity in the treatment by the conductor of rests.

But when all is said and done, it is a more than ordinarily good orchestra, and has in it the promise of better things to come. Mr. Herbert has plainly worked hard with his men, and there could be no question that last night's programme had been carefully rehearsed. Mme. Brema was in good voice and sang her songs with spirit, but with her familiar want of discretion in the matter of tone production. The dance songs by Bruneau proved to be interesting trifles. They are attempts to reproduce the rhythm and mood of the old dances in vocal form, and are fairly successful, but by no means strikingly pleasing.

MR. AVERILL'S SONG RECITAL.

An Afternoon of Pleasant Music at Mendelssohn Hall.

Mr. Perry Averill, baritone, gave a song recital yesterday afternoon at Mendelssohn Hall. His audience was a large one, and he was heard with many evidences of pleasure. The programme was one of much merit. It consisted of Beethoven's "Adelaide," which Mr. Averill has made one of his most successful songs; von Eldlitz's cycle, "Elland," Victor Harris's "Alike for Those," (text from the Rubaiyat,) Edwin Cary's "The Captive Sunbeam," A. Goring Thompas's "Le Portrait." Fisher's "I Wait for Thee," Goring Thomas's "Le Bonheur et L'Amour" and "Si J'Etais Rol," Rubinstein's "Der Traum," Grieg's "Wiegenlied," Bungert's "Filina's Shoes," Costa's "Dis Carolo," and some scenes from Jens Hubay's "Violin Maker of Cremona."

This was certainly a list in which the familiar was reduced to the minimum. To get out of the beaten paths is a good thing for any singer in these days, for only the famous stars can hope to interest the general public with what is well known. Mr. Averill perhaps is not afraid of comparisons, no matter how odious they may be; but he is wise to sing songs which have their own interest. And when he sings them with as much taste, intelligence, clearness of enunciation, and nice quality of voice as he displayed yesterday afternoon, he deserves a double tribute of praise and gratitude. His recital was a genuinely pleasant entertainment, and the audience showed its appreciation of that fact. If it is necessary to specify anything in which the singing of Mr. Averill was heard to more than ordinarily good advantage, it was the "Helmlich Grüsse" of the cycle. But that is an exceptionally good song.

A POLISH CHAMBER CONCERT.

Mr. Paderewski and the Adamowski Quartet Heard at Sherry's.

The large ballroom at Sherry's was filled yesterday afternoon when Mr. Paderewski and the Adamowski Quartet gave a concert of chamber music. This joint appearance may be set down to the desire of the eminent Polish pianist to appear in the company of his compatriots, the Adamowski brothers, who form one-half of the quartet bearing their name. This is an amiable demonstration of brotherhood in a far land, and its results are very pleasing to those who have never seen Poland and have no no Polish sympathies except such as are irresistibly aroused by the performance of the Polish musicians. When one remembers that to the unhappy land we owe the de Reszkes, Paderewski, Sembrich, Joseph Hofmann, and a few others, we can easily see that the Poles are a great people in music.

The programme offered yesterday afternoon presented a string quartet by Roman Statkowski (another Pole) and Schumann's piano quartet, between which were placed a list of solo numbers for Mr. Paderewski. Not contented with his programme, he added something to it, so that the list as actually played consisted of the A flat ballade, a nocturne, a mazurka, (F sharp minor,) the "Butterfly" étude and the A flat valse of Chopin, the pianist's own "Cracovienne," and the sixth Hungarian rhapsody of Liszt. To these was added as an encore number the A minor barcarole of Rubinstein. The new quartet of Statkowski proved to be a pretty little work, of no great pretensions, clear in its part writing, melodious, especially in the second movement, and curiously free from nationalism of character. It was worth hearing, and it had the striking merit of being without the prolixity which is too common in the music of our time. It was charmingly played by the Adamowski Quartet, Mr. Paderewski was in his accustomed form, and played the piano numbers as only he can play them. The piano was a little too strong in the Schumann quartet, but otherwise it was played with fine spirit.

THE KNEISEL CONCERT.

People who make a point of attending the Kneisel concerts, and it is matter for public congratulation that there have come to be enough of them to make a "public," should make a point of hearing some other quartet once in a while. Then they would better appreciate their blessings. There are other quartets which have their points. But the harmony, the balance, the finish and precision that mark all the performances of this quartet are so unfailing that the hearer is prone to believe that they come by nature, instead of by hard as well as artistic work. Nothing could have exhibited the quartet to better advantage than the Haydn and the Beethoven numbers last night, wide apart spiritually and emotionally as they are, resembling each other in nothing but in being classics, perfect in their several kinds. From the daintiness with which the old-fashioned graces of Haydn are rendered one could never have inferred the power and passion that went to the playing of the Beethoven.

The contrast enhanced the effectiveness of each, and made this one of the most enjoyable of all the Kneisel concerts. Why the Fauré sonata should have been sandwiched between them, when there are sonatas for piano and violin that are on the same musical plane with the quartets, did not clearly appear. The sonata is a sound and scholarly and well made, and, as to the first two movements, a very nearly empty composition. The third "allegro vivo" is better, and comes nearest to giving the work a reason for being. Mme. Szumowska, who played the piano part, has before shown herself to be a sympathetic ensemble player, and in this work was more sympathetic than clear. She had the advantage of a more "grateful" part than that for the violin, with which Mr. Kneisel did his best; but he could not really endear the work to the audience.

The following is the programme:

Haydn.....Quartet in D major, Op. 76 No. 5
Fauré....Sonata for piano and violin in A major
Beethoven.....Quartet in E minor, Op. 59 No. 2

Mme. Melba a Grip Sufferer.

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—Mme. Melba has the grip, and the concert arranged for to-night was postponed.

Manhattan Life's Business.

The annual statement of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company of New York shows an increase in every account of the company, including assets, reserve, surplus, insurance in force, payments to policy holders, and new insurance written. The income for 1899 consisted of $1,952,975.25 in premiums, and $754,463.32 in interest, rents, and other receipts, a total of $2,707,438.57. The disbursements include $1,051,122.08 in payments to policy holders, and miscellaneous disbursements amounting to $718,176.24, a total of $2,769,298.32. The assets on Dec. 31 amounted to $15,803,962.37, and the total liabilities were $14,177,221.12, leaving a surplus of $1,626,741.25. The total amount paid to policy holders since the organization of the company exceeds $45,300,000.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The mild and beautiful weather which has again been a feature of this January, as it was of the same month a year ago, continues, and were it not for the fear of a repetition of last Winter's experience, when February and March brought blizzards and a succession of cold waves, many of the plans for Southern and even for European trips, which have been and are being made, would be changed. Even as it is, many of the projected parties for the South, Cuba, and Puerto Rico are delayed in starting, and, although there will be a flight out of town when the curtain finally falls on the season, if the cold weather does not come, it is more likely to be to Lakewood, Old Point Comfort, and Washington than to Florida, California, and the West Indies. The social calendar as a rule is little affected by weather conditions, save in late Winter and early Spring, when the presence of mild weather or the opposite makes all the difference in the world with crowds of people. The avenue yesterday resembled more a day in late October or early November than late January, and people drove in open carriages and walked without wraps.

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To-day will bring a number of small events, but nothing of marked importance. The third Wednesday cotillion will be danced this evening at Delmonico's, when Mr. Arthur Skelton Wily of Virginia will lead with Miss Heloise Beekman. The wedding of Mr. William A. Robinson and Miss Edwyna L. Lee, a niece of Mr. Henry Senff, will take place at St. George's Church at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and "at homes" will be given, among others, by Mrs. James M. Varnum, 87 Park Avenue; Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest, 31 West Thirty-seventh Street; Mrs. Lewis F. Whitin and Miss Whitin of 9 West Fifty-sixth Street; Mrs. J. Fred Pierson of 20 West Fifty-second Street, and Mrs. Willard S. Brown of 105 East Thirty-fifth Street.

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Yesterday brought the first of two afternoon receptions given by Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and the Misses Gerry at 2 East Sixty-first Street, the fourth of Miss Callender's and Miss De Forest's "Tuesday nights" with music, the fourth Fortnightly dance at the Astoria, the Tuesday evening Assembly at Delmonico's, a large luncheon given by Mrs. George Crocker, and a dance given by Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting at her residence, 24 East Sixty-seventh Street, for her niece, Miss Justine Cutting, daughter of Mr. Bayard Cutting, and to which the guests, mostly of the younger set, came from dinners given by Mrs. Lucius K. Wilmerding, Mrs. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. Frederic Kernochan, and others. The Lying-In Hospital Sewing Class met at Mrs. Richard Gambrill's, 30 Park Avenue, in the morning, and Paderewski played at the Adamowski subscription recital at Sherry's in the afternoon.

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The Oceanic, which sails to-day for Liverpool, has booked among other passengers Mr. J. C. Adam, Mr. Balfour, Mr. and Mrs. C. Bradford, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., Mrs. William F. Burden, Mrs. C. W. Chapin, Mr. and Mrs. Victor M. Clement, Mr. E. L. Corning, Mrs. Cowdin, Mr. L. W. Craven and Miss Craven, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Dunstan, Mr and Mrs. Everett, Mr. William B. Fitts, Mr. Leigh Hunt, the Rev. A. H. Kellogg, Mr. Hamilton King, Mrs. D. P. Kingsford, Mr. J. P. Messervy, Mr. C. M. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Richard P. McCreery, Lady Reid, the Misses Reid, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Suydam, Miss Helen Suydam, Mr. G. Meade Tooker, Mr. R. W. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Max Vogrich, and Mr. and Mrs. A. N. White.

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The New York, which sails to-day, has booked, among other passengers, Commander Joseph E. Craig, United States Navy, of Washington; Mr. H. Anderson, the Hon. Mrs. Eric Barrington of London, Mr. Casper S. Crowninshield of Washington, Mrs. G. Herbert, the Hon. George Keppel of London, Mrs. William F. King, Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Lawrence, the Hon. John G. Long, United States Consul General at Cairo, Egypt; Lieut. P. V. Mohun, United States Navy, Washington; Mrs. W. A. Slater, daughter, and son, of Boston, and Mr. S. O. Van Duzer.

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Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kelly are at Palm Beach, Fla., which place they will leave the last of the week, on the arrival from New York of their steam yacht Barracouta, for a cruise along the Cuban coast. Mr. Drummond of New York arrived yesterday at Jacksonville, Fla., with a party of guests on his steam yacht Sapphire. Mr. and Mrs. Louis K. Bell are at Jacksonville. At Jekyl Island Mr. Gordon McKay, with a party of friends, is due to-day.

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The Teutonic, due to-day, is said to be bringing, among others, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Burnham, the Hon. Sydney French, Mr. Moreton Frewen, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Giddings of Baltimore, Dr. Edward S. Niles, and Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Potter.

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The musicale which Mrs. George Gould is to give at her Fifth Avenue residence on Feb. 10 is to be an extremely elaborate affair, at which some of the leading artists of the Metropolitan are to sing. This musicale was planned before it was definitely known that the Count and Countess de Castellane were to come over, and, while they will be among the guests at the affair, it is not generally understood that it was planned, as has been stated, especially in their honor.

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Mrs. Fordyce Barker has sent out invitations to the wedding of her daughter, Miss Elizabeth C. Fordyce Barker, and Mr. Murray Witherbee Dodge at St. Thomas's Church at noon on Tuesday, Feb. 6. The breakfast which is to follow the ceremony will be given at the residence of the bride's grandfather, Mr. Samuel D. Babcock, 636 Fifth Avenue.

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Mrs. George Crocker gave yesterday at her residence, 1 East Sixty-fourth Street, a luncheon of fifteen covers. The decorations were white and green. The centrepiece was composed of many branches of white lilac in a tall silver vase, and at each corner of the table there was a mound of green orchids touched with white embedded in maidenhair and other fine ferns. A band of colored minstrels played banjo and other music during the luncheon. Among Mrs. Crocker's guests were Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. French, Mrs. Julian Davies, Mrs. Suydam, Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Wilmerding, Mrs. Childs, Mrs. Hoffman, Mrs. Pell, Mrs. Edey, Mrs. Furniss, Mrs. Alexander, and Miss McAllister. On Feb. 10 Mrs. Crocker is to give a large dinner.

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The fourth of the Tuesday nights with music was given last evening by Miss Callender and Miss De Forest at their beautiful apartment in the Tiffany Building. There were about 100 guests. The programme was more simple than at any of the preyolus musicales, and was rendered by the Kneisel Quartet and Mr. Alwin Schroeder, the 'cellist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and Miss Ruth Katherine Heyman, the pianist. Mr. Victor Harris was, as usual, in charge of the music, and was the accompanist. The usual light collation was served.

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There is much interest felt and expressed in musical and social circles in the recital to be given by Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink in Carnegie Hall on the afternoon of Thursday, Feb. 1. Both these singers have won many friends in New York society, so most of the boxes have already been disposed of privately to people musically and socially prominent, while there is a good demand for seats. Mme. Nordica will give selections from McDowell, Hahn, Bachelet, Richard Strauss, &c., and Mme. Schumann-Heink will be heard in selections from Schubert, Schumann, Brahms, &c., while both singers will render several duets by Rubinstein and Mendelssohn. The afternoon should be a rarely enjoyable one to music lovers.

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The Tuesday evening cotillion was danced at Delmonico's last night and was led by Mr. Henry D. Mills and Mr. F. Raymond Lefferts. There was a large attendance, chiefly of débutantes and young men. Among the débutantes present were Miss Grace Ballard, Miss Ethel Miller, Miss Fitch, Miss Grace Shirley, Miss Lucile Bacon, Miss Edith Hatch, and Miss Bertha Gilbert.

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Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting gave a dinner dance at her residence, 24 East Sixty-seventh Street, last evening for her niece, Miss Justine Cutting, daughter of Mr. W. Bayard Cutting. Preceding the dance dinners were given by Mrs. Cutting, Mrs. Lucius Wilmerding, Mrs. Frederic Kernochan, and Mrs. Bayard Cutting, and the guests came from these dinners to the dance. They were for the most part of the younger set in society. Mrs. Cutting received in the library. Her gown was of gray satin, decorated with white lace. The cotillion began about 11 o'clock and lasted about an hour and a half, when supper was served. Mr. Worthington Whitehouse led with Miss Justine Cutting. There were some forty-eight couples in the cotillion. The favors were banners, parasols of different colors trimmed with artificial flowers, rhinestone buckles, small mirrors framed in tiny pink artificial roses, and pearl pencils, paper cutters, and strawberry-shaped satin pincushions. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hammond, (Miss Sloane,) Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Courtlandt Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Frelinghuysen, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Auchmuty Tucker, (Miss Derby,) Miss Bend, Miss Clare Bryce, Miss Esther Hunt, the Misses Morton, Miss Elsie Bronson, Miss Emily Rogers, Miss Wood, Miss Clews, Miss Mary Crocker, Miss Haven, Miss Sloane, Miss Lila Sloane, Miss Evelyn Parsons, Miss Daisy Post, Miss Bishop, Miss Kernochan, Miss Marie Winthrop, Miss Charlotte Whiting, Miss Daisy Crocker, Miss Evelyn Burden, Miss Hare, Miss Marian Fish, Miss Fifi Potter, Miss Helen Lee, and the Messrs. Arden Robbins, Frank Harrison, Herman Kinicutt, David Bishop, Beekman Hoppin, Paul Grand d'Hauteville, William Cutting, Creighton Webb, Meredith Howland, Moncure Robinson, William Sloane, W. Hoyt, M. Morris, Alonzo Potter, James de W. Cutting, Thatcher Adams, the Messrs. Barney, Mr. Coffin, Mr. Pope, Mr. Ward, Mr. Tucker, Mr. Minturn, Henry Robbins, Barclay Kountze, Roger Winthrop, Craig Wadsworth, Gilbert Francklyn, Ogden Codman, Eliot Gregory, Cecil Baring, Mr. Kernochan, Reginald Ronalds, James Stevens, Milton Barger, Robert Van Cortlandt, J. Prentice, John Rogers, and Kenneth Robinson.

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The fourth of the Fortnightly subscription dances took place last evening in the Astor gallery of the Astoria. Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield, Mrs. H. C. Loomis, Mrs. J. C. Jay, and other patronesses received the guests. Mr. Vail Stebbins led the cotillion. There were two favor figures, for which the favors were artificial flowers and fancy favors. There was an unusually large number of invited guests in attendance last evening. The dancing began at an early hour, and was over about 12:15, when a seated supper was served. Among the members present were Dr. Louis F. Bishop and Mrs. Bishop, Miss Edith Van C. Jay, Miss Angelin Schuyler Church, the Misses Atterbury, Miss Julia Delafield, Miss Dorothy Higginson, Miss Louise Gallatin, Miss Josephine Drexel, Miss Georgette Kidd, Miss May Roker, the Messrs. De Courcy Ireland, A. Monnell Sayre, H. R. Cameron, Robert Hoe, Jr., James Hurry, H. H. Armstead, and Mr. H. R. Cameron. Among the guests who attended the dance were Mr. William Bard Johnstone, Miss Daily, Miss Mary Daily, Miss Lucy Mathews, Mr. R. S. Robertson, Miss Edith Burke, Mr. Edward F. Burke, Mr. Simmons, Mrs. Benjamin S. Church, Mrs. Dix, Miss O'Connor, Mr. Harris Lindsley, Miss Bogert, Mr. Sheppard Homans, Miss Underwood, Miss Virginia Underwood, Mr. Ely, Mr. H. L. Dangerfield Servis, Mr. G. Whitefreid Beltz, Mr. Walter Church, Mr. Lawrence B. Elliman, and Mrs. Alfred Pell. The floor Committee was composed of Messrs. Beverley Bogert, G. Cyrel Cassels, Harry Cleveland, W. F. Dominick, De Witt C. Falls, Thomas B. Harrison, Augustus F. Ireland, Reginald Jaffray, Morris Kellogg, and Van T. Lindsley.

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The wedding of Mr. Frederick Sherman Rook to Miss Katherine May Cargill, the actress who sang "Listen to the Band" in the "Runaway Girl," was not a matter of much surprise, as the engagement had been announced some weeks ago. Mr. Rook is the eldest son of Mrs. Edward F. Rook, who lives at Newport. His sister, Miss Edith Rook, is engaged to Mr. J. Nelson Howard of Newport. Mr. Frederick Rook has never been prominent in society. His bride before she went on the stage was educated in a fashionable convent, and numbers among her school friends many of the young women of the prominent Catholic set. She made her first appearance under the name of Yvette Violette at Hammerstein's in "Excelsior, Jr.," where she gave very clever imitations of Yvette Guilbert. She also appeared before the Midwinter Club, at Sherry's, two Winters ago, where she made a success by her singing of Yvette Guilbert's songs.

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The American colony at Mentone was much interested in the christening party given at the Palais Carnolas by Mr. Edward Phelps Allis for his daughter Maude. The ceremony was performed by Pasteur Delapirre of the Huguenot Church. Mrs. Philip Allis, Sr., and Miss Maude Allis, who have gone to Mentone from America to pass the Winter, were present. Mrs. Allis wore black, and Miss Allis wore cream brocaded satin, with roses. Mrs. Philip Allis, Jr., the mother of the infant, was in grey silk and passementerie. Among those present were the Marquis and Marquise de Choiseul, (Miss Claire Couders,) in black; Mrs. Hearn, who wore buff; the Marquis and Marquise de Cambefort, Mrs. Percy Cochrane, in pale blue, trimmed with white braid; Capt. Le Jeune, and others. Mrs. Cochrane on the day following gave a large luncheon, and Mrs. Hearn a dinner.

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Mrs. John Hadden of this city was registered at Nice last week. The Countess de Casa-Miranda (Christine Nilsson) has arrived at Monte Carlo with Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Bingham. Mrs. Hungerford is at Cannes, where there have been a few new American arrivals. Mr. and Mrs. Sheffield, Miss Stevenson, and Mr. Phelps are registered at Mentone. At Bordighera are Mrs. S. E. Buchanan, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Martin of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Franklin Shaw. Mrs. and Miss Winslow of Boston have settled there for the Winter. Mrs. J. U. Thorndike and Miss Kate Staley are also among the Americans whose names appear on the weekly lists of guests. San Remo is looking up, and it has been mildly gay there, with a dance at the Hotel des Anglais. Mr. and Mrs. W. D. J. Barton, Mr. and Mrs. Parish, Mr. and Mrs. James Ransom, and Mr. Henry Squires are at San Remo.

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Mr. and Mrs. Henry White are at Grasse for the Winter, but Mr. White makes frequent trips to and from London. Mrs. Henry White is improving slowly. Her daughter is with her. Mr. and Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck expect to go to the South of France and the Riviera shortly, and Mrs. Arthur Paget will leave England for a southern trip, as soon as the famous tableaus for the benefit of the Scots Guard Fund have taken place.

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The weather is so delightful in the country that house parties from Friday to Monday are still greatly in vogue. Mr. and Mrs. George Gould had a large one, at which Maurice Farkoa sang, and there were other artists. Mr. and Mrs. Gould came up from Lakewood on Monday. Mr. William C. Whitney, and Sir Edward and Lady Colebrook are at Wheately each week end.

WHITE HOUSE RECEPTION RULES.

Bonnets Must Not Be Worn at Evening Gatherings.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—In connection with the announcement of the preparations for the White House reception to-morrow night there are printed to-night some admonitions bearing the imprint of semi-official approval for the guidance of some of those persons who venture to the receptions without having made necessary or proper inquiries. This announcement says that it may seem unnecessary information to those acquainted with the customs which are ordinarily followed to state that women should not wear bonnets at evening receptions at the White House. While this practice has grown less and less frequent of late years, there are always a few who transgress against the law of evening dress which implies an unbonneted head. Head coverings of whatever style they may be should be left with the other wraps in the receptacles provided for that purpose in the main vestibule. A violation of this rule only subjects the offender to unnecessary observation and criticism.

Precisely the same thing applies to men who do not follow the accepted fashions of dress and appear in other than evening clothes. Every offender in this regard helps to detract from the fitness and harmony, to say nothing of the brilliancy, of the most important of all the social functions. Notables or those who are apt to reach that class never run any risk by violations of accepted customs in dress or anything else. There was only one really great man in the memory of the present generation who did not favor the clawhammer coat and did not own one. But he never appeared at evening festivities.

MISS JUILLIARD ENGAGED.

Niece of New Yorker Will Marry a Central American in Paris.

Special to The New York Times.

CANTON, Ohio, Jan. 23.—According to a letter received here to-day from Paris, the engagement is announced of Miss Laura Corneille Juilliard and J. Tible Machado, Viscount of Montamah, Consul General of Guatemala and Secretary of the Embassy in London. Miss Juilliard is a Stark County, Ohio, girl, and is a niece of A. D. Juilliard of New York, who has given the bride-to-be a handsome dowry. The marriage will be solemnized in Paris at the Roman Catholice Church of Notre Dame des Victoires. Miss Juilliard has adopted the Catholic faith and was rechristened Agnes.

Señor Machado is a Central American by birth. He comes from a family of the old Spanish nobility. He owns large interests in Central American coffee plantations as well as a house in Mayfair, London, a house in Paris, and a Winter residence in the south of France.

E. R. Morse Buys Newport Property.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 23.—John H. Davis has sold his property on Bellevue Avenue, known as Rhua House, to E. Rollins Morse of Boston, who has been a cottager for several seasons. Mr. Morse has also purchased the Coles property adjoining. Work on elaborate improvements will begin at once.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Chisholm—Card.

Stuart H. Chisholm and Mrs. Henry P. Card, both of Cleveland, were married at high noon yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Applegarth, pastor of the Second Baptist Church of Cleveland. The east room of the hotel, in which the wedding took place, was elaborately decorated for the occasion.

Mr. and Mrs. Chisholm are both prominent in Cleveland society, and there is a tinge of romance in their affairs by reason of the fact that the bride had nursed Mr. Chisholm through a long and serious illness. Mr. Chisholm is prominent in the management of the affairs of the American Steel and Wire Company.

There were fifty-five guests at the wedding, the majority of whom came from Cleveland by special train. Among those who were present were Mr. and Mrs. Tom L. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Brush, Gen. and Mrs. Garretson, and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wade. Luncheon was served in the private dining room immediately after the ceremony.

The bride's costume was of white handmade Russian lace, a skirt of white satin, and headgear of the same material. Her ornaments were diamonds and a string of Oriental pearls three and a half feet long, a gift of the bridegroom. The couple will sail on the Augusta Victoria to-morrow for a three months' tour in Europe.

Allen—Palmer.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Jan. 23.—Dr. A. H. Allen and Miss Ida H. Palmer, daughter of Reuben Palmer, both of this city, were married here to-night at the residence of the bride's parents. The Rev. J. W. Bixler, pastor of the Second Congregational Church performed the ceremony. The wedding was a quiet home affair, with but a few close friends and the near relatives of both parties present, among those attending from out of town were Mr. and Mrs. Tyler R. Palmer and Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Allen of New York and Miss Dr. Allen of Brooklyn.

ANDREW J. WHITE DEAD.

Injuries Sustained at Montreal Last Summer the Direct Cause—His Political Career.

Andrew J. White, the well-known politician, died yesterday at his home, at 6 Mount Morris Park West.

Mr. White was born in Brooklyn in 1845. Early in life he became identified with Tammany Hall, and upon the death of his father, Peter White, he succeeded to the contract for the removal and destruction of the city's offal. In 1881 Mayor Grace offered Mr. White an appointment as Police Justice. The latter's acceptance angered John Kelly, who then controlled Tammany, and Mr. White was expelled from the organization. He then joined the County Democracy and became one of its foremost men. With the death of that organization Mr. White again joined Tammany Hall, and on March 10, 1892, he was reappointed Police Justice by Mayor Hugh J. Grant, against whom he had unsuccessfully run as the County Democracy candidate for Sheriff in 1885.

Mr. White resigned as Police Justice in 1893 to accept the appointment of Dock Commissioner at the hands of Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy. Just prior to this time the Legislature had authorized a large appropriation—about $10,000,000—for the Department of Docks. The fact that Mr. White gave up an eight-thousand-dollar position for another paying $3,000 less per annum for a shorter term occasioned much comment and was inquired into by the Lexow committee.

Mr. White was removed from office by Mayor Strong in 1895, in accordance with the provisions of the Power of Removal act. At that time Mr. White was the Tammany leader in the Thirty-first District and a close friend of John C. Sheehan. This fact caused his displacement by Charles Welde, and it is generally believed that Mr. White had much to do with the defeat of Welde last year by Isaac A. Hopper, though he did not openly announce his support of the latter.

Mr. White was in robust health until last Summer, when, to mark the completion of the twenty-fifth year of his marriage, he took his family on a trip through the Eastern States and Canada. At Montreal he fell between the platforms of a railway

HEARING ON SCHOOL BILLS

Arguments at Albany Before the Senate Committee.

COLER'S MEASURE ATTACKED

The Controller Against All the Other Bills—McCarren Propositions Secure Most Support.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—For three hours this afternoon the members of the Cities Committee of the Senate listened to arguments for and against the three emergency bills introduced in the Senate by Messrs. Ford, Grady, and McCarren to relieve the existing condition of affairs in Greater New York's schools, and especially the boroughs of Richmond and Queens. Senator White of Syracuse presided in the absence of Senator Stranahan.

There was a representative gathering of those interested in educational affairs in Greater New York, representatives from the Borough of Brooklyn being in the majority. Among those in attendance were W. H. Maxwell, City Superintendent of the schools of New York; Horace E. Dresser, member of the Board of Education and the Central Board; C. E. Robertson, President of the Brooklyn Board of Education, and a member of the Central Board; James J. McCabe, President of the Principals' Association of Brooklyn; Mrs. Emma F. Pettingill, President of the High School Association of Brooklyn; Miss Grace Strachan, President of a branch of the Principals' Association of Brooklyn; Dr. Edward P. Cromwell, James M. Edsall, and other members of the Brooklyn Teachers' Association; Superintendent of Schools H. R. Yetman, J. J. Driscoll, President of the Teachers' Association of Richmond; Principal M. D. Quinn and Attorney W. C. Foster, representing the Teachers' Association of Queens; Charles C. Burlingham, a Commissioner from Manhattan and the Bronx, and ex-Commissioner John G. Apgar.

Of the three bills considered, that of Senator McCarren had the majority of followers. During last night and to-day over 2,000 telegrams were received by the Chairman of the committee favoring the McCarren bill.

Senator Ford's bill, which provides for the immediate payment of arrearages of salaries in the Boroughs of Queens and Richmond by the issuing of revenue bonds, was first considered. A brief prepared by Controller Coler in opposition to the bills of Senators Ford and McCarren was read by Senator Ahearn and submitted to the committee. It was quite lengthy and was in part as follows:

"The objection to be urged against all the emergency bills except Senator Grady's is that they are vicious examples of mandatory legislation. It can be shown beyond any possible doubt that permissive legislation is all that is required.

"The claim has been made that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment did not during the year 1899 appropriate sufficient money for educational purposes. This claim is without the slightest basis of truth. The fact of the matter is that the total amount of appropriations for educational purposes is sufficient to satisfy all known claims for teachers' salaries and other liabilities which have arisen during the year 1899. The sole difficulty has been with the vicious system of so-called apportionment of the general school fund directed by Section 1,065 of the charter, which takes away from certain School Boards money which they do require, and gives that money to other School Boards which do not require it. It seems to me that the mere statement of such a result should entail the condemnation of any provision of law.

"Senator Grady's bill obviates this difficulty. It places the general school fund on precisely the same basis as the appropriations for all the other departments of the City Government and enables the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to supply deficiencies therein by transfers from appropriations in which surpluses exist. The issue of revenue bonds for this purpose is entirely unnecessary."

Mr. Quinn of Queens County objected to the bill of Senator Ford because it does not legalize certain actions of the Queens County Borough Board. He had no other objection to the Ford bill except that it leaves the matter of the payment of the teachers at the discretion of the present powers. He said the trouble rested with the Board of Apportionment in not giving them money enough to run the schools. He also objected to the bill of Senator Grady.

Mr. Burlingham of Manhattan and the Bronx advocated the adoption of the Ford bill. He said it did not interfere with home rule and that the issue of revenue bonds presents a practical method of getting money at once.

"Do you believe the school question has reached a point where mandatory legislation is necessary?" he was asked, and in reply said:

"I believe it has reached a point where a permanent solution of the difficulty is necessary, and my solution is to cut down to the minimum the powers of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and let the Borough Boards manage their own affairs."

Superintendent Maxwell was another advocate of Senator Ford's bill. He said:

"The pay given to the teachers in Queens and Richmond is lower than that paid in the Boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx, or Brooklyn. I think that any legislation adopted that will immediately relieve the teachers in Queens and Richmond will be welcomed by all the cities in New York State. The refusal to pay the teachers has been a disgrace in the eyes of the country."

Superintendent Maxwell added that Senator Ford's bill was permissive and will accomplish the results at which it is aimed. "The Board of Estimate and Apportionment has declined to issue bonds because it has no authority. I am in favor of mandatory legislation; if the board will not issue bonds under permissive legislation, then make it mandatory.

"Controller Coler's bill under the guise of meeting a temporary emergency introduces a most radical change in the charter provisions and in the administration of schools. What will Mr. Coler's bill do? They propose to abolish Section 1,065 of the charter, and the first effect of the bill will be to deprive the Borough of Queens of a total appropriation of $63,277.92. Not a single borough in the whole City of New York that has not been cut off so much that there will be no unexpended balance remaining, but in nearly every case there will be a deficiency in 1900. A simple, plain measure is wanted for the relief in Richmond and Queens, then take up the entire educational matter, fix things permanently, and it will be satisfactory to the citizens of New York." Superintendent Maxwell also opposed the bill of Senator McCarren because he claimed it does an injustice to Brooklyn.

Ex-Commissioner John J. Apgar of New York also spoke in opposition to Senator McCarren's measure. Horace E. Dresser favored the bill. He maintained that the measure was not a violation of home rule, but that it allowed the borough boards to carry out the schedule of salaries they had made.

Mr. Robertson favored the McCarren bill, because, he said, it equalized the salaries of teachers not affected by the Ahearn law, and he voiced the sentiments of 3,600 teachers in Brooklyn who heartily approved of the measure. Prof. McCabe said that there was scarcely a teacher in Brooklyn who was opposed to it.

Mr. Burlingham argued against the Coler-Grady bill, characterizing it not as an emergency bill, but a bill which, taking advantage of an emergency, undertakes to make a radical change in school affairs and in the whole City Government.

Assemblyman Cyrus Cole of Queens County was next heard. He said that he favored the Coler bill because the Controller had assured him personally that he had sufficient funds on hand to pay the salaries due the teachers in Queens and Richmond. Assistant Corporation Counsel Creamer, who was the last one heard, argued in favor of the bill.

A hearing will be given on three other school measures, the centralization, decentralization, and finance bills on Tuesday next.

To Validate School Certificates.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—Mr. Wissell has introduced in the Assembly a bill to validate all certificates issued to school teachers in the different boroughs of New York prior to the consolidation. It provides that licenses granted by the School Superintendents, seat certificates issued by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, normal school diplomas, and School Commissioners' certificates of the first grade granted since 1894 by the School Commissioners of Queens and Richmond unless revoked by the State Superintendent shall be recognized by the City Superintendent of Schools and the Board of Examiners of New York City, and shall entitle the holders to appointment or promotion in the schools without further examination.

LEGISLATURE'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—The Senate met this morning, with Senator Raines presiding, and adjourned in half an hour, to meet to-morrow morning. No business was transacted other than the introduction of several bills.

The Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—In the Assembly to-day the minority attacked the bill of Mr. Apgar, on the order of second reading, which will permit the Pullman Palace Car Company to traffic in liquor on board its cars in this State.

Mr. Green of New York, who moved to strike out the enacting clause, styled it as another grab of the corporations, which would permit the company to conduct buffet cars at a less tax rate than saloon keepers in New York carry on their business. Mr. Rogers of Broome, who explained the provisions of the bill, said it was simple enough. The Wagner Palace Car Company had been merged with the Pullman Palace Car company. As the law now stands the latter company was precluded from making application for a liquor certificate, as it was a common carrier and was a foreign corporation. Mr. Apgar's amendment would remove the present obstacles by permitting the issuance of a certificate.

Mr. Trainor thought that the bill should be considered seriously, and in order to give it the attention its importance warranted it should go over to a future day.

Messrs. Harburger and Hyman spoke against the bill, which was advanced to third reading.

At 11:30 o'clock the Assembly adjourned until Wednesday at 11 A. M.

HEARING ON DRUG CLERKS' BILL.

Assembly Committee Listens to Those Who Favor the Measure.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—The contest which was carried on bitterly here last Winter against Mr. Maher's bill to shorten the hours of labor of New York City drug clerks and pharmacists, was renewed to-day before the Committee on Labor and Industries of the Assembly. A telegram was received from ex-Assemblyman Robert Mazet of New York City, asking for an adjournment on behalf of the opposition for two weeks. This was granted, but Chairman Costello decided to hear those in favor of the bill who were present. These included E. Thimme, C. F. Dohr, and John Gallagher, representing the Druggists' League for Shorter Hours; Maurice Zeitlin, Henry Brody, and Benjamin Halpin of the Drug Clerks' Circle, and John J. O'Hanlon of the Legislative Committee of the State Workingmen's Federation.

Mr. Thimme, who was the first speaker, said that the labor, reform, and religious organizations of New York City, together with the press of the State looked favorably upon the bill, together with 150 organizations of the great city. The other speakers argued in the same vein, urging the committee to report the bill favorably.

OPPOSITION TO FREE COAL BILL.

Representatives of Charity Organizations Argue Against It.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—Those in opposition to Mr. Harburger's bill appropriating $25,000 for free distribution of coal among the poor of New York City were given a hearing to-day before the Cities Committee of the Assembly.

The speakers in opposition included Edward T. Devine, General Secretary of the Charity Organization Society of New York City; William J. Nichols, General Secretary of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities; Frank Tucker, General Agent of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor; the Rev. Mr. Kerr, rector of the Protestant Episcopal City Mission of New York, and Homer Folks, General Secretary of the New York State Charities Aid Association.

The line of argument against the bill was that it was unnecessary, because all the aid necessary was furnished through the medium of private charitable and benevolent institutions of the city, and that it had a demoralizing effect for the poor to receive public aid, thereby enrolling them and branding them as public paupers.

In reply to his opponents, Mr. Hamburger styled them "sham reformers," who, he said, had come up to Albany in their own interests, only representing their own organizations and trying to show that they alone were doing the most good.

A STATE PRINTING OFFICE.

Assembly Bill Provides for Appointment of a State Printer.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—Assemblyman Frisbie has introduced a bill for the establishment of a State Printing Office, and to create the office of Superintendent of State Printing, said appointment to be made by the Governor. The State Printer is to hold office for five years, and may be removed by a two-thirds vote of the Legislature.

In case the Superintendent is convicted of collusion to defraud the State he shall be subject to imprisonment in the State Prison for not less than two years nor more than five years and to pay a fine of not more than $3,000.

A Home for the Aged.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—A bill introduced by Assemblyman Harburger provides for the establishment of a home for the aged of both sexes, residents of New York, Kings, Queens, Suffolk, Richmond, Westchester, Nassau, and Rockland Counties. Dependents over sixty years old shall be eligible for entrance. An appropriation of $100,000 is made for the purchase of land, erection and equipment of buildings, and temporary maintenance of the inmates.

Guard Rails on Elevated Tracks.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—Mr. Guider to-day introduced a bill to compel all elevated railroads in New York to place a guard rail with a platform the entire length of the system, the platform to extend at least three feet from the outer rail and the guard to be placed at least four feet high from the platform. All elevated systems operated by steam power shall place drip pans underneath the structures at the intersection of all streets and avenues.

Palisades Bill Introduced.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—Assemblyman Apgar of Westchester to-day introduced the bill of the Palisades Commission for the preservation of the Palisades, which appropriates $250,000 to be paid to the United States in consideration of the acquisition of such lands.

Other Senate Bills.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—The following bills were introduced in the Senate to-day:

Senator FORD—Fixing the salary of the stenographers to the Justices of the Appellate Division of the First Judicial Department at $3,000, payable in monthly installments.

Senator FORD—Requiring that warrants in summary proceedings for the dispossession of a tenant shall be served by a Marshal of the Municipal Court appointed for the judicial district in which the court having jurisdiction is held. Any other person who shall serve such a warrant shall by guilty of a misdemeanor.

Senator FORD—Authorizing the Police Commissioners of New York City to investigate the legality of the appointment of Solomon Cohen as a member of the department and to reinstate him at their discretion.

Senator ELSBERG—Giving to the Park Commissioners of New York power to regulate the erections and projections on and to determine the line for curb and the surface construction of all streets within any park, square, or public place in their jurisdiction.

Senator MARSHALL—An act to modify the exterior pier head line along the shores of the Borough of Brooklyn so as to make it conform to the line approved by the Secretary of War Nov. 17, 1897, upon the report of the New York Harbor Board.

Senator WAGNER—An amendment to the liquor tax law doing away with that portion which defines a hotel as a place in which there shall be at least ten furnished rooms for occupancy.

In the Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—The following bills were introduced in the Assembly to-day:

Mr. FISKE—Providing that bottles collected on dumps or by bottle exchanges must be cleaned with hot water and soap before being used, and making it the duty of the local Boards of Health to enforce the provisions of this act.

Mr. BRADLEY—Allowing baseball and football to be played on any inclosed grounds in cities of the first class between 1 and 6 P. M. on Sundays.

Mr. BURNETT—Amending the domestic relations law so as to allow an orphan asylum or charitable institution to place children for adoption with some suitable person by an indenture in writing. The child must have been absolutely surrendered to the custody of the institution for a year preceding.

Mr. GRAHAM—Providing a confidential clerk to each of the Supreme Court Justices of the Appellate Division in the Second Department. Each clerk is to receive a salary of $2,000 a year, which is to be paid by the county.

Mr. WEEKES—Changing the Board of Claims into a court with jurisdiction to hear claims against the State without waiting for certification of such claims by the Legislature.

Mr. WEEKES—Requiring Loan Commissioners of the United States Deposit Fund to record mortgages made by them in the City of New York.

Mr. HILL—Amending the jury law so as to exempt proprietors, editors, and reporters of daily and weekly newspapers, and editors and correspondents of The Associated Press from duty.

Mr. WISSELL—Making the amendment to the New York charter passed last year relative to the construction of sewers in Brooklyn, and the payment of the expense by local assessment upon the property benefited, applicable to all the boroughs of the city.

Mr. NELSON—Providing for a Board of Pharmacy for New York, to examine all applicants for licenses or registration. It shall be unlawful for any person unless a registered pharmacist to prepare or dispense a prescription or a physician's prescription, or to dispense or sell at retail poisons or medicines, or to supervise or have charge of any pharmacy or store.

Mr. PHILLIPS—Providing that loan contracts made with a building and loan association, and all contracts for building loans, either with or without the sale of land, shall be filed in the County Clerk's office of the county where made, and properly indexed according to the borrower's name.

Mr. BRENNAN—Providing that hereafter the eleven City Magistrates of the Second Division of New York City shall be elected instead of appointed by the Mayor. The terms of office of the incumbents are extended from May 1, 1901, to Jan. 1, 1902.

Mr. DAVIS—Removing the limit on the appropriation of $2,500,000 for the erection of a public library in Bryant Park, New York City.

Mr. HARBURGER—Amending the Greater New York charter by providing that it shall be the duty of the proprietor, owner, agent, manager, or lessee of every hotel, which shall have accommodations for 100 guests or more, to provide on the outside of such building or buildings fire escapes or means of escape in case of fire.

Mr. HARBURGER—Providing for the licensing of persons by the State Controller who desire to engage in the business of loaning money on estates and legacies or purchasing the same, and requiring the procurer of each license to pay a fee of $1,000, and give bonds in the sum of $20,000.

Mr. BURNETT—Providing for the acquisition of lands in cities for the erection of Post Offices and other Government offices. Under its provisions the Government is authorized to acquire by condemnation, gift, or purchase land not exceeding two acres in extent.

INFORMATION ON BIRDS WANTED

State Museum Asks Co-operation of Those Interested.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—The New York State Museum has issued a statement to those interested in ornithology. It requests the co-operation of those interested in securing information to be incorporated in a bulletin on the birds of New York.

The information desired consists of complete lists of the birds found in the various sections of the State, with notes on the comparative abundance of the different species, dates of arrival, time of nesting, singing period, facts relating to local distribution, effect of storms and severe weather on bird life, and the wet and dry season on the reproduction of species; notes on the food of birds at different seasons of the year and under different conditions, to determine the comparative benefit and injury done through the destruction of insects, &c.

WILL OF MRS. MARIE EICHLER.

Numerous Charitable Bequests and Legacies — Bulk of the Estate Goes to Two Nephews.

The will of Mrs. Marie Eichler of this city, the owner of the Eichler brewery, was offered for probate yesterday to the Surrogate of New York County by Ashbel P. Fitch, representing the executors, John C. Heintz and Jacob Seigel.

Mrs. Eichler, who died Dec. 14 last, left no children, and the beneficiaries under her will are mainly her nephews and nieces and those of her deceased husband, John Eichler. The estate is estimated to be worth at least $3,000,000.

To the Mayor and Council of Göllheim, Germany, Mrs. Eichler bequeaths $1,250 for the John and Marie Eichler Fund in that city; to the Home for Incurables, in this city, $2,000; to the Wartburg Orphans' Farm School of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, in the State of New York, $1,000; to the German Hospital and Dispensary, $3,000; to her executors in trust for the Training School for Nurses connected with the German Hospital and Dispensary, $1,000; to St. John's Lutheran Church, in East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, $2,000; to St. Joseph's Home for Consumptives, in East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, $1,000; to the Lebanon Hospital, at Westchester Avenue and One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, $1,000; to the Mayor and Council of the City of Rothenburg-an-der-Tauber, in Germany, $4,000, in trust for the support and maintenance of the school at that place known as The John and Marie Eichler Kindergarten.

She also gives to every person employed by the John Eichler Brewing Company or in her own employment legacies as follows: Those employed for five years or more, $200; to those employed for four years and less than five years, $100; to those employed for three years and less than four years, $50, and to every other person so employed $25.

To her five nieces in this city and to a nephew Mrs. Eichler gives the silver and furnishings in her home, at One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Fulton Avenue.

To her nephew, Jacob Seigel, she bequeaths the house and land at One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Fulton Avenue, providing that within two years he shall pay to his sister, Minna Endemann, $25,000. Mr. Seigel also receives 225 shares of the capital stock of the John Eichler Brewing Company on the condition that within two years he shall pay to his sister, Minna Endemann, $75,000, and to the testator's sister and her four daughters $15,000 each.

To another nephew, John C. Heintz, Mrs. Eichler bequeaths 225 shares of the brewing company's capital stock. This bequest is on the condition, however, that within two years Heintz shall pay to his mother and four sisters $20,000 each. He must also set aside a trust fund of $30,000 for the benefit of Louisa V. Heintz, the daughter of the testator's nephew, Louis J. Heintz. Mr. Heintz also receives 75 more shares of the stock of the brewing company, provided that within two years he pays to Jacob Seigel the sum of $50,000 and to the testator's sister, Charlotte Ott, $25,000.

To Minna Endemann, a niece the testator bequeaths 35 shares of the capital stock of the brewing company, provided that within two years she shall pay to Margarethe Uhl $25,000. To the latter the testatrix also bequeaths $50,000 outright.

To her nephew, William Uhl, who lives in Germany, Mrs. Eichler leaves $100,000, and to each of the following nephews and nieces of her husband, all of whom live in Germany, she gives $75,000—Margarethe Hoffmann, Elsie Goldbrunner, Heinrich Hoffmann, Carl Hoffmann, Heinrich Berg, Sophie Glueck, and Fritz Rothberg. The residue of the estate is to be divided equally between Jacob Seigel and John C. Heintz.

The citation is not made returnable until March 20 next, for the reason that it will be necessary to serve it on the beneficiaries in Germany.

ALLEGED WORTHLESS CHECKS.

J. H. Maldon Charged with Drawing on an Exhausted Bank Account.

John H. Maldon, twenty-six years old, was held on two charges of passing worthless checks by Magistrate Hogan, in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday afternoon. He was committed, in default of bail, pending an examination to-morrow morning.

The complainants against Maldon are Samuel W. Martin, a restaurant keeper at Fortieth Street and Broadway, and Frederick Pitney, a livery stable keeper, who lives at the Metropolitan Hotel. Upon each of these complainants Maldon, it is alleged, passed checks for $20, which were returned marked "No funds." Maldon was arrested at the Grenoble Hotel, where he has been living for some time.

The police say that within the last month Maldon has passed fully twenty-five checks, for sums ranging from $20 to $100. It is said that Maldon, who was formerly a railroad clerk, inherited $20,000 two years ago from his father, who was a wealthy merchant in Vermont. He deposited most of the money in the Lincoln National Bank. Within a year, the police say, he had drawn and spent the whole amount, but he continued to draw checks on the bank as though possessed of unlimited means.

Fined for Befouling the Harbor.

Albert Randall, Captain of a tugboat, and Cornelius Brown, master of a dumping scow, who were recently convicted on complaint of Lieut. Commander John C. Frémont, United States Navy, Supervisor of New York Harbor, of dumping a scow loaded with cellar refuse in the East River off Fortieth Street, were yesterday fined $250 each by Judge Thomas, in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court. An appeal will be taken.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

"There was a time under Col. Hain," said the man who spends many hours a day traveling on the elevated roads, "when there was a sort of military discipline among the guards and conductors on the roads, and when it was a rarity to see a drunken man traveling in the cars. That discipline seems to have gone to the dogs now, however, and it is getting so that these nuisances are common in the extreme, especially on the Third Avenue line. A couple of days ago a man deliberately smoked a cigar stump he carried in his hand after he had taken his seat, and the big bully refused to desist after being spoken to by a number of passengers who were annoyed by the stench of the smoke in the close car. When the guard was spoken to all he did was to shrug his shoulders and ask: 'what can I do about it?' It is the same when a passenger protests because a lot of drunken loafers are admitted to the cars, much to the annoyance of men as well as women. Discipline is wholly relaxed, it seems, else the ticket sellers would refuse to sell tickets to these drunken brutes, just as they used to do when Col. Hain was so strict about these matters. They are little things, perhaps, but they go to show why the present management of the roads is so unpopular with many people."

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"A peculiar combination that has struck me several times when I have been wandering about in the vicinity of Longacre Square," remarked the pedestrian who keeps his eyes open for the odd things of city life, "is the restaurant and undertaker's shop near Forty-third Street. Of course they are not exactly together, for the restaurant is one of those partially underground affairs, where one gets a cheap and a quick lunch. The undertaker's shop is on the floor above it. I should imagine getting a lunch there would be a gruesome sort of pleasure, particularly if they happened to be cracking ice in the undertaker's preparatory to packing the body of some unfortunate. Both affairs are of the open-all-night sort, but I presume the patrons are the sort of people to whom the incongruity of the situation does not appeal."

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"People who frequently ask, as Shakespeare once did, 'What's in a name?' would have found a ready answer if they had sprung the question on the late James Pyle," said a man who was acquainted with him in the early years of his business life. Mr. Pyle's fortune, as is well known, was mainly accumulated through the manufacture of a washing powder. "Mr. Pyle had every faith in that powder of his," went on this friend, "but he had the hardest kind of work in introducing it because he could not find a proper name for it. Three separate times he engaged in the manufacture of the thing, only to meet with failure in his attempts to make the public take to it. Finally some one suggested to him the name of 'Pearline,' and after long thought that name was adopted and one more trial was made. Now, the powder remained exactly the same as it had always been, but when it was put out with this new name attached, presto! there came a change in the fortune of the maker, and the stuff began to sell until he was actually pressed for facilities with which to fill his orders. No one can tell why that name should have caught the public fancy so completely when others that seemed to be equally as good failed, even though as well advertised. There is the simple fact, and it was the name rather than the goods that made the fortune of the maker. There are hundreds of patent remedies and goods with merits that have failed solely because they did not have a name that happened to catch the public fancy, as any one familiar with the trade will tell you. The name is everything."

***

Strawberries from Florida came into the market with such a rush at the end of last week as to glut the market. The result was that the surplus supply had to be sold for what it would fetch, and the fruit got into the hands of the hawkers and was selling on the streets at 25 cents a basket yesterday, the baskets being of the sort that are ordinarily called quarts. Men who have been in the fruit trade for many years say that this is the first time that strawberries have ever been hawked about the streets of New York in the month of January.

***

"Men make a great fuss about what they have to endure while hanging to the straps of the surface cars," remarked a woman to one of a party that was accompanying her to the theatre last evening, "but I think we ladies have an even better cause of complaint of which men never think, and for which some of that sex are responsible. I am a sufferer from the annoyance this very minute." Then she stretched out one of her white-gloved hands for the inspection of her companion and disclosed a dirty mark across the back of the white kid that completely ruined its appearance. "How was it done? Why, by that man hanging to the strap right there. His overcoat, which has brushed across the glove and ruined it, is simply filthy, and as he swayed to the motion of the car it rubbed across the back of my glove before I had a chance to dodge it. I wonder why in the world men will be so shiftless and neglect to properly dust their clothes before they go out of doors with them!" This observing woman had solved a mystery for the members of her party, all of whom had had gloves soiled while riding in the cars and had never been able to find how it happened.

***

Pitifully small specimens of new potatoes from the Bermudas have appeared in the markets, much to the delight of the lovers of the tuber fresh from the ground. The big hotels and restaurants manage to get most of those of good size and fair flavor, but the average man who tries to buy them gets potatoes about the size of English walnuts, and decidedly tasteless. New potatoes of good size and quality will be here next month, say the dealers in these vegetables.

***

Hotel men are gossiping as to the future of the Victoria Hotel, which, it was stated, was to be remodeled and run by Theodore F. Walton, of more or less meteoric fame. It is talked about town that the plan to make Mr. Walton manager has miscarried in some way, and that he will not be the man selected to try and restore its popularity the once fashionable hostelry. One rumor has it that the manager will be a man from Philadelphia, who has been successful with an ultra-fashionable hotel there, while another places a Chicago man as the prospective manager. Still another rumor is that the manager will be a gentleman who has all through his hotel life been identified with the management of hotels at Summer and Winter resorts, and has had no metropolitan experience. All the hotel men are speculating as to the future of this caravansary, but none seems able to put his finger on the man who will try his fortunes in the establishment that was at one time one of the best-paying hotels in the city. It is generally considered to be a bit too far down town to ever again have the vogue it once had, yet no hotel man wants to see too able a rival at the head of affairs there, as it is a site that is convenient, and might be made a thorn in the side of the hotels further up town, in the hands of the right party.

***

Horsemen are talking about a bet that has been made as to the winner of the Kentucky Futurity, to be trotted in October next. The wager was made just before the close of 1899, the parties to it being Col. E. M. Graves, a Democratic politician of Connecticut, and owner of the three-year-old colt Altoaline, and Welch had been asked by W. W. O'Brien what sort of a chance he thought the colt would have to win the race, and he said it would probably be about 10,000 to 1 against his doing so. Thereupon O'Brien, who is a friend of the Colonel, and a sporty sort of a fellow, went to Graves and began chaffing him about his colt. Before they got through with it, O'Brien wagered $10,000 against $250 that Graves's horse would not win the race. The money was deposited, and the winner will get the whole, with whatever of interest it may earn before the bet is decided. Fred Hyde is to handle and train the colt.

***

That they teach something besides "the three R's" at the public school at the corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fourth Street is shown by incidents that are of daily occurrence about there. Diagonally across the way from the school is a home for blind men. Inmates of the institution constantly wander about the streets for a breath of fresh air in good weather, sometimes alone and sometimes in couples, with no one with good eyes to guide them. When these afflicted men go out for their daily strolls about the time that the children are going to or coming from school, the little ones will leave their companions or their play, go to the blind men, take them by the hand, and lead them across the streets, and get them started for their walks all right. Then the children scamper away for their play. Which goes to show that the children are brought up in the right sort of way by their teachers, to whom at least a share of the praise is due. Such thoughtfulness is not natural to children.

LEGAL NOTES.

NEW QUESTION IN ELEVATED RAILROAD SUITS.—A new phase of the elevated railroad litigation in this city, differing in a marked degree from former cases in relation to the rights of abutting owners, has been passed upon by the Court of Appeals. In 1875 a ground lease was executed for fifty-seven years, divided into two periods, on unimproved property on the north side of Forty-second Street and on the east side of Depew Place, which separates those premises from the Grand Central Railroad station. The lease provided that at the expiration of the first period the rental for the second period might be fixed by arbitrators, who should "determine what would be a reasonable yearly rent for the piece of ground hereby demised during the next succeeding period of twenty-one years," which was accordingly done. The elevated railroad was erected in front of the premises during the first period of the term. The parties having been unable to agree in 1890 as to the rental to be paid from that date, the arbitrators who were appointed fixed the rental for the future term of twenty-one years upon all the demised premises at $15,000 a year. J. Frederick Kernochan, as trustee, brought suit to restrain the Manhattan Railway from maintaining or operating its road in East Forty-second Street, and to recover damages which plaintiff sustained to his abutting property, which was part of the middle portion of the plot subject to the ground lease referred to. The Special Term of the Supreme Court fixed the damages from loss of rental value since May 1, 1890, to the date of the trial at $5,666.66, and the value of the easement taken at $20,666.66. This decision, which was unanimously affirmed by the Appellate Division, is now sustained by the Court of Appeals, in an opinion by Judge Gray, Chief Judge Parker not sitting, and Judge O'Brien dissenting. It was contended on behalf of the railroad that the tenants, or lessees, were the only persons entitled to recover for any damage occasioned by its trespass during the continuance of their lease, and that therefore the award to the plaintiff of rental damages was erroneous. The Court of Appeals holds there is no principle of law that limits the number of actions which may be brought against a wrongdoer by those who have suffered from his acts. If the wrong is one committed upon the rights of the lessor of property by an injury done to the reversion, he may have his remedy. If it is one which diminishes the enjoyment of the tenant of the possession of the premises leased, he also may have his remedy. Neither litigant is the representative of the other in an action of trespass. The Court holds that it would be presumed that the arbitrators, in fixing the rental for the second period, took into account the presence of the road. In such a case the lessor might maintain an action against the company for damages caused by the reduced rental, as fixed by the arbitrators, in consequence of the road in front of the premises; and he might also recover the fee damages represented by the injury to the reversion, upon the theory that the structure was a permanent one and would remain in the street beyond the term of the lease.

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DAMAGES FOR PROSPECTIVE PROFITS.—The referee in a suit brought by Charles Jones and another against the City of New York for breach of contract gave the plaintiffs judgment for the value of their services and materials down to the time when they ceased work, but refused damages for loss of profits on work not then done. The referee found as a fact that the plaintiffs had performed the contract on their part, until Deputy Controller Daly refused to pay an instalment of $4,535.51 for which a certificate had been made by the proper officers entitling the plaintiffs to payment; that in refusing payment the Deputy Controller said: "The contract was invalid, and that no other or further payments would or could be made thereunder." On appeal by the plaintiff, the First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Barrett, has reversed the judgment, holding that allowance should have been made for loss of profits. A refusal to pay based upon the asserted invalidity of the contract went to the root of the contract, and was equivalent to an abandonment of it in its entirety. Under such circumstances the contractor was entitled to recover prospective profits.

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PERSONAL SERVICES TO A DECEDENT.—Carrie Kuhn brought a proceeding under section 2,718 of the Code of Civil Procedure to recover for personal services rendered to Rosa Raab, deceased, the latter's executor, Charles Herrlich, having rejected her claim. The referee appointed to hear and determine the matter found that the services specified in the claim were rendered upon the understanding that Mrs. Raab would compensate Mrs. Kuhn for them. The Appellate Division, by Justice Barrett, has affirmed judgment entered upon the referee's report, except as to an allowance of costs against the executor. No certificate having been given that the payment of the claim was unreasonably resisted or neglected, it was held that no costs should be allowed. Besides, Mrs. Kuhn's original demand as presented to the executor was doubtful, and had been reduced from $1,300 to $992.50.

CAPT. DINSMORE'S TROUBLES.

Says the Sunlight of His Existence Went Out Entirely When His Third Wife Left Him.

The suit of Capt. John Dinsmore of Bayonne against Peter Rosenthal of 86 East Eighty-first Street, Bayonne, for damages for the alienation of the affections of Dinsmore's wife, occupied the attention of Judge Nevins and an audience that filled the court room of the Hudson County Circuit Court, Jersey City, yesterday. Capt. Dinsmore is about seventy years old. He served as a Captain in a Maine regiment in the civil war. His wife is many years his junior.

Capt. Dinsmore testified that he had been married twice before when he married Rosetti McPherson, his last wife. She left him May 7, 1896, three days after their marriage. Afterward he learned that she was keeping house for Rosenthal.

Capt. Dinsmore said he was born in Rome, N. Y., but he was not sure about the year. His memory was failing fast. "I have had so many troubles of late," he said, "and an old musket wound on the head pains me."

"Then your mind, body, and heart are affected by Rosenthal's conduct," said his counsel, Mr. Anderson.

"Yes, when she left me the sunlight of my existence went out."

On cross-examination by ex-Judge Hudspeth, Capt. Dinsmore said the sunlight had disappeared from his life twice before when his former wives died. "The rays came back, but now all is darkness," he added.

Capt. Dinsmore admitted that he had twice caused warrants to be issued for his wife's arrest because of his jealousy. One of the warrants was for his wife and Louis Kellogg. Kellogg and a woman were arrested, but to the surprise of Dinsmore the woman was not his wife.

Mrs. Dinsmore testified that she left her husband because of his abuse. She said she was obliged to work as a housekeeper to make a living. In November, after she had left Dinsmore she was sick and went to a hospital in Bayonne. Capt. Dinsmore went to the hospital and, looking at her through a window, shook his fist at her and said: "I'll get even with you yet."

Capt. Dinsmore gave her earrings, she said, which were imitations of diamonds and worth about 15 cents. The gold watch he gave her turned black.

"I say it was a gold watch," shouted Capt. Dinsmore.

Mrs. Dinsmore said that when she left the Captain she left everything that was "no good" behind. She didn't have the jewelry for this reason.

Rosenthal denied that he had induced Mrs. Dinsmore to leave her husband. Out of sympathy for her he had given her a position as janitress in one of his flats. His wife visited the flat once and then accused him of harboring Mrs. Dinsmore. "My wife brought suit against me for separate maintenance," said Rosenthal. "But we finally settled the matter, and I am now living happily with her."

Mrs. Ahearn, a sister of Mrs. Dinsmore, testified that the Captain and her sister boarded with her for a while, but the Captain never paid for their board.

Mrs. Dinsmore passed near her husband during the trial to speak to a lawyer.

"Perjurer!" said the Captain in a stage whisper.

"Go smother yourself, you old fool!" was the wife's answer.

The case will go on to-day.

Well-Known Blairstown Man Killed.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Jan. 23.—John Burke, a well-known citizen of Blairstown, met his death to-day by falling or being pushed from the second floor of a vacant building. He had been in company with a lot of fellows, and they had been drinking. Afterward they went to this building, and while there the accident occurred. Burke's friends are of the opinion that he was foully dealt with.

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On Every Garment.
KOTEDSILK UNDERWEAR CO., MILLBURY, MASS.,
And All Leading Stores.

ROBBED BY HIGHWAYMEN.

Staten Island Man Assaulted and His Money and Watch Taken.

John H. Stephens, twenty-five years of age, of Mariner's Harbor, S. I., while on his way home early yesterday morning was attacked by two highwaymen. He was seriously injured and robbed of $100 in cash and his gold watch and chain.

De Forest Belving, who lives on Van Pelt Avenue, was passing a vacant lot along Springfield Avenue when he discovered Stephens lying

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TRAINING of attendants on the sick.

SEWING, graded system. DRESSMAKING, with or without chart. MILLINERY, embroidery.

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JAMES N. BERRY, formerly of Laurel-in-the-Pines, Assistant Manager.

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THE DUCHESS AND ALBERT GLOVES FIT to perfection, wear longer than any other gloves, cost less. JAMMES, 4 West 27th St., near 5th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID—HOUSEWORK.—By young French couple; wife chambermaid; good seamstress; husband general housework and waiting; best reference. M., 116 West 26th St., ground floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable woman as first-class chambermaid in a private family; first-class reference; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen, or address, for two days, at 22 Varick St.

CHAMBERMAID.—As chambermaid in a private family; best city reference. 318 East 32d St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; English; French in many branches; excellent bread, pastry; also soup, entrees, and desserts; good city reference. M. V., Box 138, Times Office.

COOK—BUTLER.—By French couple; wife good cook; husband butler; city reference. 116 West 26th St., ground floor.

COOK.—By the day; respectable woman; willing to clean; references. Carthar, 1,056 3d Av., two flights.

COOK.—By good cook; for small family; city references. 201 Lexington Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By first-class children's dress and cloak maker; years with Thurn, 5th Av.; reduced prices during January; will call at ladies' residences for measurement. Mrs. Williams, 147 East 39th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced dressmaker by day; first-class references; reduced rates for February. C. L., 844 3d Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a refined German girl as nursery governess; willing to travel; has first-class reference. Call afternoon, 130 West 83d St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By respectable young woman as working housekeeper in bachelor's or widower's home; understands cooking, marketing; capable of taking full charge; highest personal reference. E. W., Box 281, 1,269 Broadway.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—French hairdresser; first-class seamstress; one lady preferred; best reference. M. M., Box 283 1,269 Broadway.

MAID.—Assist with chambermork; six years' reference from last employer. Call Wednesday at 8 East 57th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing, finishing dresses, repairing, alterations; also curtains and cushions. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

Miscellaneous.

ACCOUNTANT.—By first-class accountant; few hours' evening engagement in a confidential capacity; highest references. Security, Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,260 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—(Calligraph;) experienced; salary, $9. S., Box 163 Times Office.

UPHOLSTRESS.—Curtains, Portieres, and all kinds of fancy articles, done; city or country; best references. Mme. Thiercel, 70 West 142d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By young man; first-class family coachman; strictly sober; economical; careful, stylish driver; 10 years' reference from last employer. J. M., 114 East 66th St., private stable.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—As useful man around private house; no waiting; sleep home; Protestant. William McMahon, 224 West 18th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Competent German cook in small private family. Call between 8 and 2 o'clock, 110 West 57th St. Car fare paid.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

BOY WANTED IN DRY GOODS COMMISSION house; a chance for advancement if capable; must be of good family. Address F. O., Box 1,986.

WANTED—Machinists, turners, and fitters for general machine work; Germans preferred. Call, 325 Bowery.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

In the North Side National League last night, the North New York, Belvidere, and Knickerbocker teams each won and lost a game. The Knickerbockers made the best average of the night and should have won two games. The team, however, missed a number of easy spares in the second game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

North New York—Luhrman, 163; Cyreaks, 145; Meyer, 201; Stelloh, 164; Kroos, 174. Total, 867.
Belvidere—Hotaling, 156; Newkirk, 194; Hunken, 169; Rehbein, 156; Lockwood, 141. Total, 815.

SECOND GAME.

Belvidere—Hotaling, 161; Newkirk, 164; Hunken, 163; Rehbein, 192; Lockwood, 182. Total, 862.
Knickerbocker—Snyder, 151; Le Forest, 161; Engelking, 177; Loehr, 182; Meyer, 158. Total, 829.

THIRD GAME.

Knickerbocker—Snyder, 168; Le Forest, 182; Engelking, 196; Loehr, 186; Meyer, 180. Total, 855.
North New York—Luhrman, 161; Cyreaks, 178; Meyer, 142; Stelloh, 168; Kroos, 189. Total, 838.

The Lancashire Company won two close games in the Fire Insurance League at Reid's alleys last night. In the second game its team won from the Queen representatives by 22 pins. The third game proved the best of the tourney, the Lancashire team winning from the Underwriters by 1 pin. The Queen bowlers won the first game from the Underwriters. Scores:

—FIRST GAME.

Queen—Doubleday, 132; Rea, 112; Provost, 146; Galloway, 152; Burdick, 132. Total, 674.
Underwriters'—Clark, 127; Bates, 97; Enderley, 129; Bock, 106; Block, 152. Total, 611.

SECOND GAME.

Queen—Doubleday, 184; Rea, 148; Provost, 143; Galloway, 135; Burdick, 122. Total, 732.
Lancashire—Haeflein, 156; Marks, 115; E. S. Munroe, 129; R. A. Munroe, 175; Wannemacher, 170. Total, 754.

THIRD GAME.

Lancashire—Haeflein, 135; Marks, 122; E. S. Munroe, 102; R. A. Munroe, 170; Wannemacher, 139. Total, 668.
Underwriters'—Clark, 118; Rasmussen, 142; Enderley, 145; Bates, 97; Block, 165. Total, 667.

The Empires bowled two good scores in the Columbia League last night, defeating the Columbias and Boulevards. The tournament will close to-morrow night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Empire—Shiman, 170; Howell, 177; Linden, 185; Young, 134; Arnold, 189. Total, 875.
Columbia—Johansmeyer, 149; Le Beau, 211; Koster, 157; Hall, 163; Guillaume, 170. Total, 850.

SECOND GAME.

Columbia—Johansmeyer, 198; Le Beau, 190; Koster, 157; Hall, 97; Guillaume, 171. Total, 813.
Boulevard—Dumble, 179; Howard, 143; Fuller, 112; Knaus, 161; Vetter, 171. Total, 766.

THIRD GAME.

Empire—Shiman, 173; Howell, 178; Sohl, 192; Young, 166; Arnold, 149. Total, 858.
Boulevard—Dumble, 167; Howard, 146; Fuller, 161; Knaus, 141; Vetter, 150. Total, 765.

The Eleventh Ward Bank did not respond with a complete team in the Bank Clerks' League at Reid's alleys last night. Only three members of the team were present. The Chemical National Bank bowlers won two games. They made a splendid showing in their game with Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Chemical National—G. Whitehead, 185; Wray, 129; E. Whitehead, 105; Hoyt, 139; E. Smith, 154. Total, 653.
Eleventh Ward—Ewing, 98; Nestell, 139; Mehling, 170. Total, 407.

SECOND GAME.

Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.—Smith, 111; Sacker, 107; Watson, 171; Wagner, 124; Hill, 170. Total, 743.
Eleventh Ward—Ewing, 101; Nestell, 99; Mehling, 132. Total, 332.

THIRD GAME.

Chemical National—G. Whitehead, 194; Wray, 179; E. Whitehead, 167; Hoyt, 113; E. Smith, 204. Total, 857.
Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.—Smith, 90; Sacker, 101; Watson, 151; Wagner, 153; Hill, 168. Total, 723.

Each of the competing teams in the Harlem League last night won and lost a game. The Morris Wheelmen rolled far below their average in the first game, and were beaten by the Friendships. In the second game the Morris Wheelmen bowled well, defeating the Grove Hills by a score of 907 to 883. The Grove Hills were victors in the third game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Morris Wheelmen—MacDonald, 160; Thompson, 158; O'Neill, 157; Schwager, 137; Gibson, 189. Total, 796.
Friendship—Hart, 174; Gerhardt, 155; Jarchow, 179; McDowell, 153; Botts, 177. Total, 830.

SECOND GAME.

Morris Wheelmen—Gibson, 196; Thompson, 169; O'Neill, 160; Schwager, 168; MacDonald, 214. Total, 907.
Grove Hill—Potts, 135; Robitzek, 176; Sowel, 163; Voigt, 188; Schleiger, 201. Total, 883.

THIRD GAME.

Grove Hill—Potts, 193; Robitzek, 183; Sowel, 179; Voigt, 170; Schleiger, 175. Total, 850.
Friendship—Hart, 174; Gerhardt, 154; Jarchow, 161; McDowell, 121; Botts, 104. Total, 808.

The Independent, Clio, and Freundshaft Clubs bowled yesterday in the tournament of the Brooklyn Arlington Ladies' League. Clio Club won two games and the Independent Club won and lost. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Independent—Mrs. Sharpe, 117; Mrs. Dieden, 114; Mrs. Kieselback, 103; Mrs. Blohm, 84; Mrs. Vondran, 113. Total, 531.
Freundschaft—Mrs. Rust, 74; Mrs. Baist, 102; Mrs. Feldman, 124; Mrs. Hustedt, 63; Mrs. Brunjes, 98. Total, 461.

SECOND GAME.

Clio—Mrs. Steltz, 107; Mrs. Fink, 137; Mrs. Koffler, 154; Mrs. Jacob, 160; Mrs. Jud, 134. Total, 692.
Freundschaft—Mrs. Rust, 86; Mrs. Baist, 98; Mrs. Feldman, 78; Mrs. Hustedt, 89; Mrs. Brunjes, 113. Total, 444.

THIRD GAME.

Clio—Mrs. Steltz, 101; Mrs. Fink, 110; Mrs. Koffler, 124; Mrs. Jacob, 129; Mrs. Jud, 158. Total, 628.
Independent—Mrs. Sharpe, 101; Mrs. Dieden, 107; Mrs. Kieselback, 100; Mrs. Blohm, 124; Mrs. Vondran, 140. Total, 572.

The Alcos scored two easy victories in the Arlington National tourney last night. The Manhattan team were victorious in one game, and the Holschens were beaten in two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Manhattan—Wiltse, 130; Thode, 157; White, 157; Steinmetz, 153; Witt, 148. Total, 745.
Holschen—Martin, 120; Luhrs, 143; Hauschild, 125; Hay, 153; Jantzen, 143. Total, 684.

SECOND GAME.

Alco—Dewes, 145; F. Klucken, 154; Jackson, 120; Rossbach, 163; A. Klucken, 158. Total, 740.
Holschen—Martin, 158; Luhrs, 118; Hauschild, 122; Hay, 131; Jantzen, 127. Total, 656.

THIRD GAME.

Alco—Dewes, 193; F. Klucken, 149; Jackson, 200; Rossbach, 151; A. Klucken, 185. Total, 878.
Manhattan—Wiltse, 141; Thode, 130; White, 152; Steinmetz, 146; Witt, 154. Total, 723.

Only one score of 800 was turned out in Section No. 2 of the United Bowling Clubs tournament at the Arcade alleys last night. The Gothams made 831 in the second game, defeating the Auranias. In the previous game the Gothams failed to roll up to the 700 mark, and were easily beaten by the Cyclones. The latter defeated the Auranias in the final game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Cyclone—A. Boettjer, 165; Miller, 144; Setzer, 151; C. Boettjer, 142; Prior, 118. Total, 720.
Gotham—Sowade, 121; Young, 143; Kappel, 106; King, 143; Lehmann, 106. Total, 679.

SECOND GAME.

Gotham—Sowade, 139; Young, 137; Kappel, 201; King, 220; Lehmann, 134. Total, 831.
Aurania—Steil, 136; Eckhardt, 141; Laig, 114; Krug, 153; Muller, 109. Total, 713.

THIRD GAME.

Cyclone—A. Boettjer, 203; Miller, 180; Setzer, 139; C. Boettjer, 141; Prior, 133. Total, 796.
Aurania—Steil, 136; Eckhardt, 122; Laig, 163; Krug, 182; Muller, 165. Total, 720.

Only four players of the Indian Cycle Club put in an appearance in the first game in the Associated Cycle Clubs of Long Island tournament, Class A, last night, on the Elephant Club alleys. Nassau Wheelmen had, therefore, no trouble in winning the first game. Orient Wheelmen won the next two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Nassau Wheelmen—C. Teare, 125; Hughes, 142; Nichols, 110; T. Teare, 122; Sparks, 145. Total, 644.
Indian Cycle Club—Littman, 162; Flegenheimer, 113; Herbst, 140. Total, 415.

SECOND GAME.

Orient Wheelmen—Mullins, 181; Burrows, 160; Moller, 155; Smith, 107; Meht, 167. Total, 820.
Indian Cycle Club—Littman, 132; Flegenheimer, 95; Lampe, 82; Leaventhall, 113; Herbst, 134. Total, 556.

THIRD GAME.

Orient Wheelmen—Mullins, 159; Burrows, 166; Moller, 135; Smith, 160; Meht, 146. Total, 765.
Nassau Wheelmen—C. Teare, 164; Hughes, 150; Nichols, 122; T. Teare, 117; Sparks, 181. Total, 734.

Welcome Council moved out of last place last night in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament by defeating Ridgewood Council. Gramercy Council is now the tail-ender. Fort Greene Council won two games and Ridgewood Council lost twice. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Fort Greene Council—Wallace, 145; Horton, 117; Snow, 130; Diehl, 161; Otis, 160. Total, 722.
Ridgewood Council—Van Wyck, 123; Lister, 118; Lewis, 117; Brown, 128; Mayer, 150. Total, 636.

SECOND GAME.

Welcome Council—H. Wyant, 180; F. Wydnt, 144; Roscoe, 114; Grosch, 170; Peters, 196. Total, 804.
Ridgewood Council—Van Wyck, 136; Lister, 115; Lewis, 132; Brown, 102; Mayer, 125. Total, 610.

THIRD GAME.

Fort Greene Council—Snow, 169; Wallace, 168; Horton, 164; Diehl, 188; Otis, 180. Total, 859.
Welcome Council—H. Wyant, 121; F. Wyant, 140; Roscoe, 129; Grosch, 189; Peters, 126. Total, 705.

The Doolittle team of Hoboken carried off the honors in the American National Tourney last night, defeating the Lotus and Monarch teams. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Doolittle—Wright, 189; Apmann, 198; Connolly, 157; Duke, 168; Coffman, 170. Total, 882.
Lotus—W. Gerdes, 179; Warmuth, 164; Modersohn, 135; Rehm, 165; Boemmermann, 158. Total, 796.

SECOND GAME.

Monarch—Krominga, 182; Walters, 213; Keppler, 168; Cadieu, 164; Maass, 181. Total, 908.
Lotus—W. Gerdes, 200; Warmuth, 160; Modersohn, 182; Rehm, 206; Boemmermann, 134. Total, 882.

THIRD GAME.

Doolittle—Wright, 188; Apmann, 155; Duke, 188; Gray, 172; Coffman, 134. Total, 837.
Monarch—Krominga, 140; Walters, 151; Keppler, 172; Cadieu, 162; Maass, 188. Total, 813.

Tournament Games To-day.

North Side National League—Hooker, Rosedale, Central.
Athletic League—Roseville A. A. vs. Jersey City Club, at Jersey City.
Archdiocesan Union—Holy Cross No. 1, Leo, Harlem Catholic Club.
Morning Newspaper League—The Herald vs. The Tribune.
Royal Arcanum League—New York No. 2, Stanley, Colonial.
American National—Empire, Germania, Fidelia.
Arlington National—Homestead, Amity, Linwood.
Life Insurance League—Germania, Metropolitan, Mutual Benefit of Newark.
Harlem League—Cyclone, Audubon, Boulevard.
Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League—Fraternity, Fulton, Peirce.
Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Sub League—Brooklyn, Fern, Lefferts.

AT THE BICYCLE SHOW.

The Count and Countess de Castellane Among the Visitors.

Madison Square Garden was thronged yesterday with visitors to the automobile and bicycle exhibition. Among the distinguished visitors were the Count and Countess de Castellane, Miss Helen Gould, and other members of the Gould family. There was excellent music by Prof. D'Aquin's band of fifty pieces. A visitor who attracted much attention was Arthur A. Zimmerman, the ex-champion bicycle rider.

Undoubtedly the greatest interest centres in the exhibit of automobiles. The sales of automobiles and the orders placed for vehicles are said to greatly exceed expectation. Among the purchasers yesterday were T. B. Lasher of New Haven and Peter Doelger of this city. What might be termed a mechanical horse can be seen at one of the stands. It is a device to take the place of front wheels, and is adaptable to any carriage. The gasoline motor of the other machinery may be placed within this apparatus, and a simple method permits its adjustment to any style of vehicle. It is a French invention.

SCHAEFER THE WINNER.

He Makes 3,000 at Billiards to 1,412 by Morningstar.

Jacob Schaefer reduced Ora Morningstar's lead in their billiard match yesterday afternoon, at the former's academy, and won the game last night by 88 points. The men started the game Jan. 15, and since that time Schaefer has attempted to play 400 points a day to Morningstar's 200, his final total being 3,000 to Morningstar's 1,412. Schaefer, who had been playing in poor form for the last two or three days, recovered his stroke and finished the afternoon session with an unfinished run of 168, made by deft nursing. In the evening he added 29 more to this, making a total of 194. His opponent played his usual steady game. Schaefer made an average of 18 138-159 for the match, while Morningstar made 8 140-159. The score last night:

Schaefer—3 42 2 45 194 40 14 16 42 53 1 2 1. Total, 461. Average, 35 6-13. Grand total, 3,000. Grand average, 18 138-159.
Morningstar—1 13 17 7 19 2 0 1 5 0 8 11 28. Total, 112. Average, 9 4-12. Grand total, 1,412. Grand average, 8 140-159.

GEORGE LOW WINS AT GOLF.

Special to The New York Times.

MAGNOLIA SPRINGS, Fla., Jan. 23.—Play between George Low and Harry Rawlings in the first eighteen holes of the finals for first prize was much closer than expected. At the end of the first round Low was ahead by one hole, five of the second nine holes were halved, and Low could only bring his score to one up; in fact, neither was ahead more than one hole until the last round. At the close of the third round the count was even, the tenth and eleventh holes went to Low, the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth were halved, and Low captured the sixteenth, making him the winner of the $100 purse, in a well-fought battle over thirty-six holes.

In the race for the consolation cup, Isaac Brereton met Barnett, and Servos played Col. Gillespie. After the start Barnett was called to Jacksonville by telegram, thus defaulting to his opponent, Brereton. Servos defeated Gillespie by four up and three to play. Brereton gave Servos a close rub in the finals on the sixteenth hole. Brereton was one up, but Servos got the last two in three each, capturing the purse of $25 by one up.

After the driving contest to-morrow the players will leave for Tampa, where a tournament opens Thursday.

Golf at St. Augustine.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Jan. 23.—In a challenge game on the Country Club links this afternoon Clayton Dixon of the University of Pennsylvania team defeated F. L. Champlin of the Chicago Athletic Club by 3 up, the winner giving the Western player a handicap of 18.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.—Oakland results:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs, selling. Momentum, 144 pounds, (Jenkins,) 3 to 1, won; Duke of York II., 141, (Thorpe,) 12 to 1, second; Strongoli, 141, (Conley,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:02. Mainstay, Storm King, Almoner, Tammany, Shellac, and Jael also ran. Greyhurst was left at the post.

SECOND RACE.—Futurity course, maidens, selling. Redwald, 110 pounds, (Spencer,) 5 to 2, won; J. V. Hays, 108, (E. Jones,) 6 to 1, second; Coming Event, 103, (Kiley,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:12⅘. Hipponax, Bernadetta, Sinuoso, Beautiful Bill, Miss Vera, Caesar Young, Leipzig, and Tom Sharkey also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs, selling. Revanna, 102 pounds, (Jenkins,) 5 to 2, won; Tiburon, 99, (Ross,) 8 to 5, second; Good Hope, 98, (T. Walsh,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:13⅘. Pompino, Melkarth, Brown Prince, and Poor Lands also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs, selling. Gauntlet, 103 pounds, (Bullman,) even, won; Montallade, 109, (T. Walsh,) 3 to 1, second; White Comb, 109, (E. Jones,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:27⅘. Yule, Alicia, Hohenlohe, Terrens, Dr. Marks, and Lost Girl also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile, selling. Silver Tone, 105, (Bullman,) 6 to 1, won; Wyoming, 106, (T. Walsh,) 2 to 1, second; Torbio, 106, (Jenkins,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:40⅘. Horton, Don Luis, Merry Boy, and Rachael C. also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Sly, 115 pounds, (Bullman,) 8 to 1, won; Afamada, 107, (T. Walsh,) 8 to 5, second; Snips, 98, (Henry,) 100 to 1, third. Time—1:13. Harry Thoburn, Amasa, and High Hoe also ran.

Seventh Regiment Shooting.

The shooting in the Edward Kemp and the Col. Emmons Clark trophy matches last night at the Seventh Regiment Armory was done by the teams from Company F. The best scores were made by Sergt. C. L. Comfort and Lieut. T. C. Wisnall, who each made 47 in the ten trials allowed them. The score in the Kemp match, while fairly good, is under that of Company B. As the scores stand a substitution of the seven first men in the Clark match for the seven last men in the Kemp would have placed the Company F men in the lead for the Kemp Trophy. The full score for the Kemp Trophy was 1,048 and the total score of both teams 1,996.

A Trophy for Hurling Clubs.

At an open house of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Club last night James R. Keane presented a cup to be known as the "Keane Gaelic Hurling Trophy." The cup is more than two feet in height and rests on an ebony base. Several hurling clubs have already been formed to compete for the trophy. Celtic Park, at Laurel Hill, Long Island City, is being put in shape, and as soon as suitable weather arrives games will be held there on Sundays. The cup will be held only by a team winning two years in succession.

Hockey Game in Brooklyn.

The Skating Club of Brooklyn hockey team and the team of the First Naval Battalion of Manhattan played a league championship match last night at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn. The sailors were defeated in a hotly contested game by 4 goals to 2.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JAMES CLARKE.—James Clarke, builder, of 223 West Thirty-sixth Street, made an assignment yesterday to Patrick A. Geoghegan, without preference. Two mechanics' liens were recently filed against James Clarke on buildings at 257 and 259 West Thirty-sixth Street.

EDWARD N. COOK.—Judgment for $19,864 was entered yesterday against Edward N. Cook in favor of Theodore W. Myers & Co., stock brokers, for balance due for money advanced in stock operations. They alleged that on June 23, 1898, they expended $48,000 in taking up for his account 400 shares of stock of the Eastern Elevator Company and 300 shares of Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, and afterward they received $30,000 for the St. Paul stock. He was served with the summons at 40 West Eighty-seventh Street.

B. GOLDBERG & SONS.—Deputy Sheriff Radley has received an attachment against B. Goldberg & Sons, manufacturers of clothing at 121 to 125 East Broadway, for $398 in favor of Louis Rosenberg for merchandise sold to the firm. The attachment was obtained on the ground that they had disposed of their property. It was alleged that since Dec. 23 they have been systematically disposing of their property; that their place of business is closed up, and that they refused to pay the amount due to Mr. Rosenberg. The partnership was composed of B. Goldberg and three sons, who had been in business together about a year. The senior partner was previously a contracting tailor. The Sheriff served the attachment on a storage warehouse, where it was thought there might be some goods in storage. The trade estimates the firm's liabilities at $5,000.

Out of Town.

GUSTAVE F. MILLER.—Gustave F. Miller, a real estate dealer at Buffalo, has been adjudged a bankrupt. His liabilities are given as $72,651.10, and he has no assets. Most of his debts are on notes and bonds issued to local houses.

NORTHCOTT WARMING AND VENTILATING COMPANY.—Former County Clerk Charles A. Pulford has been appointed receiver of the Northcott Warming and Ventilating Company at Elmira, N. Y. The petition of the company for voluntary dissolution has been granted by Justice Lyon of Binghamton. The company at one time old an extensive business in all parts of the United States, and was the successor of the Smead & Northcott Company.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

E. C. VAN HOUTEN.—Edward C. Van Houten of South Nyack, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities $9,608 and no assets.

HERBERT E. DENNISON.—Herbert E. Dennison of Boston, salesman, filed a petition in bankruptcy there, with liabilities of $174,215 and assets of $1,336.

JOSEPH SPELLY.—Joseph Spelly, manager, at Newburg, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $1,119 to two creditors for whisky and rent, and no assets.

EDWARD W. DODGE.—Among the petitions in bankruptcy filed yesterday at Boston was that of Edward W. Dodge of Everett, clerk, with liabilities of $180,442 and assets of $220.

A. HAMMEL.—Adolph Hammel, residing at Suffern, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities $4,743 and no assets except a burial plot at Paterson, N. J., valued at $150.

W. J. HOLMES.—William J. Holmes of Lowerre Station has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities $21,109 and no assets. He was formerly a hay merchant at 404 Eleventh Avenue, this city, and made an assignment on March 6, 1896. The assets realized $24,000, and creditors were paid a dividend of 48 per cent.

JOAQUIN LLERA.—Joaquin Llera, export commission merchant at 106 Wall Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $39,995 and no assets. Mr. Llera has been in the Cuban trade since 1870, and made an assignment on Sept. 15, 1894, to Samuel E. Duffey, the schedules showing nominal assets $26,835. The largest creditors are Coro Quesada & Co., $14,048.

D. HIRSCHBERG & BROTHER.—A meeting of the creditors of D. Hirschberg & Brother, importers of fancy goods at 450 Broadway, was held yesterday of the office of Referee in Bankruptcy Stanley W. Dexter, at 71 Broadway, and Albert Sanders was elected trustee. He was appointed receiver in this case in November last. The liabilities are $100,658 and nominal assets $56,400.

NORMAN H. EVANS.—Norman H. Evans, who resides in Brooklyn, and in business at Tarrytown, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $19,243 and no assets. He was formerly a manufacturer of silk hats from 1883 to 1893 as Miller & Evans, at 56 Prince Street, and in June, 1893, he gave a bill of sale of the business to Frederick H. Evans to secure the latter for $6,791, and the assets realized $424.

H. W. BRACKETT.—Henry W. Brackett, residing at 123 West Forty-fourth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $27,260 and no assets. The debts were contracted in the past eight years in this city, Boston, and Chicago. Among the creditors are the Auditorium Hotel Company of Chicago, $676, for rent of rooms, and the Commercial Loan and Trust Company of Chicago $5,000 secured by 2,100 shares of stock of the American Fire Extinguishing Company, and Bruce & Marine of this city, $2,927, balance due on stock transactions. Mr. Brackett was formerly in business in Chicago, and was principally interested in the American Fire Extinguishing Company.

IGNATZ NICHTHAUSER.—Ignatz Nichthauser, furrier at 32 West Houston Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy to have the firm composed of himself and Abraham Vorzimmer, under the style of Ignatz Nichthauser declared bankrupt. The firm's liabilities are $3,971, and he alleges that Mr. Vorzimmer has liabilities of $650, and refuses to join in the petition; also that the latter has kept himself concealed and absent from the place of business since Jan. 6, and has concealed or removed, or permitted to be concealed or removed, a large amount of property belonging to the firm. Mr. Nichthauser estimates the assets at $2,846, consisting of merchandise $2,200, fixtures $100, accounts $546.

Sheriff in Industrial Exchange.

The Industrial Exchange went out of business yesterday when the Sheriff took possession of the effects to satisfy a judgment of $14 in favor of the General Electric Company. The Exchange occupied quarters on the ground floor of the New Street side of the Edison Building. It had its origin in the new Mining Exchange, which started after the old Mining Exchange came to grief some four or five years ago.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADAMSON, Samuel J.—A. Bracco	$138
ATKINS, Joseph—M. Ginsberg	61
AUBREY, Charles W., and Ezra Goodspeed—F. H. Leggett and others	136
BIDDISCOMB,, Alice M., administratrix—A. J. Cameron and another, costs	111
BLUMENTHAL, Babette — Manhattan Brick and Terra Cotta Company	726
BRAY, James—Greenwich Insurance Company of New York, costs	24
BUHRER, Oscar—A. Jacob	34
BROWNE, Helen E.—E. Worth	253
BOYNTON, George R.—R. F. Knoedler and others	225
BOYNTON, George R.—Thomas A. Wilmurt, Jr., and another	101
COOK, Edward N.—Theodore W. Myers and another	19,864
CLOUGH, Obediah A.—George W. Carson	742
CAVANATO, James C.—Max Mosson and another	121
CORIELL, E. Edward—Peter Barry	324
CRAWFORD, George—John Goodwin	131
DIAMOND, Louis—Adams Brothers Company	264
EBERLE, William H.—James Barker	103
FARQUHAR, John B.—New Commercial Club of New York	118
GUNDN, Clement—John L. Hamilton and others	101
HACKETT, Mary—J. J. Bellman, executor, &c.	36
HEIMSOTH, Louis, administratrix, &c.—Henry Elias Brewing Company	9,589
HUMPHREY, George L.—Sadie C. Humphrey, costs	168
HORTON, John W., and William M. Bump—F. H. Leggett and others	63
JACOBS, Michael, and Cornelius H. Tallman—M. Bloom	513
JUCHEM, Philip—Jay C. Guggenheimer	278
KAPLAN, Abraham J.—G. W. Archer, trustee	183
KALMAN, Harry—Jacob Pirk	32
LOHMAN, Henry G.—F. W. Meeker and others	562
LUTZ, Louis—Eichler Brewing Company	129
LAUGHLIN, George H.—F. McCarton	1,026
MILLER, Isaac—L. Rosenberg	283
MOOREHOUSE, George H.—J. Wanamaker and others	78
METZ, Otto—C. C. Orr and others	509
MARTIN, William—U. T. Hungerford Brass and Copper Company	511
MACK, Jane—Charles D. Durkee & Co	37
MAGNUSSON, Theodore—Aspell & Co	92
McFADDEN, Samuel—H. F. Campbell and others, costs	132
McQUADE, Francis P.—M. L. Jardine	166
NAEGLI, Charles—Ronald F. Knoedler and others	135
PICKHARDT, Emilie H.—M. Cecil	36,827
PORTER, Mary F.—Acker, Merrall & Condit	101
PASSMAN, Nathan—F. Ecker	67
PITHMAN, Julia A. — Frederick Beiermeister and others	648
PITHMAN, Julia A.—May Orloff	93
REISS, William—John Blumers	146
ROBISON, Alasco C.—W. J. Overocker and another	339
STEARNS, Oscar H.—F. J. Dixon	95
STETSON, George H.—G. H. K. White	199
SHULDINER, David—B. J. Ludwig	1,488
SCOTT, James E.—L. B. Darling Fertilizer Company	261
SMITH, George P.—The Bryant Building Company	163
THE MAYOR, &c.—Peter Moebus, administrator	321
THE MAYOR, &c.—James Milliken and another, executors, &c	176
THE MAYOR, &c.—C. F. Mairs and another	2,585
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—Josephine Schmid	646
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—Theophilus Blum and others	330
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—Henry Dorzbacher	610
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—Henry Dorzbacher	567
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—Jacob Kohlweiler and another	178
MIXER ICE MACHINE COMPANY—Thomas G. Patterson	213
THE DEGNON-McLEAN CONSTRUCTION Company—Mendel Samuel and others	371
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—Anna M. Harrison	204
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY—Harriet R. McKim, costs	124
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY—T. B. Winthrop	124
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY—I. P. Kernochan, as trustee	124
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and New York Elevated Railway Company—William H. Rowe	476
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—C. Phelps	68
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—M. R. Vedder	68
ELBERON HOTEL AND COTTAGE Company—Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York	178
WESTCHESTER ELECTRIC RAILROAD Company—See & Theiss Marble Company	515
WALTERS, Annie M.—M. Straus	545
WAGNER, Albert—G. A. Spalding	131
WAGNER, William C.—John

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $5,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
620 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
40 Wall Street.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.

Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

The Corn Exchange Bank,
William and Beaver Sts., New York.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President.

Capital and Surplus . .	$3,000,000.00
Deposits	20,000,000.00

BRANCHES:
Broadway Branch, Astor Place Bank.
Broadway & Spring St. Astor Place.
Hudson River Bank. Queens County Bank.
12d St. & Columbus Ave. Borough of Queens.

36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK,
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MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
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STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash or on margin.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check. Telephone No. 1239 Cortlandt.

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BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
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N. Y. & N. J. TELEPHONE "RIGHTS"
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co.
37 William St., New York. 298 Montague St., Brooklyn.

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BANKERS,
New York and Boston.

A. J. DE KANTSTEIN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
30 West 23d St.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash and carried on margin.
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Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.,
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STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
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1,300 BROADWAY, CORNER 34TH ST.
621 BROADWAY, CORNER HOUSTON ST.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 & 34 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Co.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Default having been made in the principal of the above bonds, which became due on the first day of January, 1900, and foreclosure proceedings having been begun in pursuance of a plan of reorganization, formulated by the Company, under which plan the security of the bonds is seriously impaired:

At the request of a large number of holders of these bonds, resident in England, who have deposited their bonds under the Bondholders' Protective Agreement, dated December 21, 1899, the undersigned have agreed to represent the interests of the bondholders.

Holders of bonds in the United States can become parties to this agreement by depositing their bonds with the Central Trust Company of New York City, under said Protective Agreement, copies of which may be obtained from the Trust Company or at our office. Prompt deposit of the bonds is advisable.

Simon Borg & Company,
20 Nassau Street.
New York, January 5th, 1900.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

FINANCIAL.

International Zinc Co., Ltd.
SHARES ADVANCE JAN. 25TH TO 85c.

Purchasers at present price,

75c. Per Share,

secure **16%** on their investment and the regular monthly dividend, payable Feb. 1st to all shareholders of record Jan. 25th.

Applications for stock at 75c. per share **must bear date** not later than Thursday, Jan. 25th, 1900.

Such applications, accompanied by remittance, will be received at either of the following offices of the fiscal agents,

JOSHUA BROWN & CO., Bankers,
89 State St., Boston.
45 and 47 Wall St., New York.
421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
409 The Rookery, Chicago.

REDEMPTION OF
Duluth, Missabe, & Northern Railway Co.
First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1893.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Seventy-five (75) of the First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Company were this day drawn for redemption in accordance with the requirements of Article Five of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

1256	1514	1933	2413	2951	3274
1203	1516	1946	2440	2953	3391
1272	1545	1950	2463	2992	3403
1312	1674	1990	2499	3015	3432
1333	1709	2037	2525	3017	3437
1347	1725	2068	2577	3054	3447
1379	1743	2097	2585	3089	3466
1414	1828	2156	2592	3102	3485
1432	1833	2235	2599	3107	3486
1433	1856	2329	2601	3174	3489
1494	1885	2330	2656	3187	
1498	1904	2336	2674	3215	
1501	1911	2361	2751	3269	

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases February 2d, 1900, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice-President,
New York, January 22d, 1900.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the seventy-five bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.

FRED. C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
E. V. CARY,
of Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York County.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds will be paid at this office on or after the 2d of February, 1900, at 105 per centum and interest, say $1,055.17 per bond.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice-President.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 6.
RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.
EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED SEPTEMBER 3, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that forty-five (45) Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage numbered as follows, viz.:

38	237	380	577	721	834	1120
63	240	387	606	744	845	1179
102	272	393	612	747	901	1193
113	319	412	640	767	910	1198
166	332	414	642	777	923	1207
178	363	428	693	801	1116	1327
231	374	558				

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due March 1st, 1900, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By E. F. HYDE. 2d Vice President.
New York, December 6th, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the forty-five (45) bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.

FRED C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Co. of New York.
R. D. LANKFORD,
With Richmond & Danville R. R. Co.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds, and the coupons therefrom maturing March 1, 1900, will be paid at this office on or after the 1st day of March, 1900, at par.
Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE,
2d Vice President.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
38 Nassau St., New York.
Capital & Surplus—$2,500,000

LEVI P. MORTON.....President
EDWARD J. BERWIND..Vice-President.
JAMES K. CORBIÈRE....Second Vice-Pres.
WM. REDMOND CROSS..Secretary

DIRECTORS.

James W. Alexander,	James N. Jarvie,
John Jacob Astor,	Aug. D. Juilliard,
George F. Baker,	Joseph Larocque,
Edward J. Berwind,	D. O. Mills,
Frederic Cromwell,	Levi P. Morton,
Henry M. Flagler,	Richard A. McCurdy,
G. G. Haven,	W. G. Oakman,
Jos. C. Hendrix,	John Sloane,
Abram S. Hewitt,	William C. Whitney,
	A. Wolff.

Central Realty Bond and Trust Company,
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
Frederic P. Olcott, James Stillman,
Augustus D. Juilliard, James N. Jarvie,
Frederick Southack, Hugh J. Grant,
Henry Morgenthau.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. RANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 24th, 1900.
At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of the Central Trust Co., Executor.)
112 shs. Central Fire Works Co. Pfd.
9 shs. Lawyers' Mtge. Insurance Co.
$500 Montauk Club, B'klyn, 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bond.
60 shs. Bedford Riding Academy.
500 shs. Camden Land Co. of Maine.
32 shs. Thomas A. Edison Polyform Co.
10 shs. Brooklyn Turkish Bath Co.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
(By order of Executors.)
100 shs. Gansevoort Bank.
5 shs. 12th Ward Bank.
50 shs. State Trust Co.
100 shs. Long Island R. R. Co.
60 shs. Col., Hock. Valley & Toledo R. R. common.
8 shs. Col., Hock. Valley & Toledo R. R. Pfd.
(By order of Administratrix.)
10 shs. Dobbs Ferry Bank.
50 shs. Bemis Car Box Co.
400 shs. American Pneumatic Tool Co.
(By order of Trustees.)
38 shs. Old Dominion Steamship Co.
25 shs. State Trust Co.
20 shs. Pacific Fire Ins. Co.
20 shs. Continental Fire Ins. Co.
(For Account of Whom it may Concern.)
16 shs. Woodcliff Land Improvement Co.
50 shs. City Trust Co.
150 shs. North American Trust Co.
6 shs. Importers' and Traders' Nat'l Bank.
5 shs. National Park Bank.
25 shs. Bank of Manhattan Co.
15 shs. State Trust Co.
5 shs. National Union Bank.
34 shs. American Exchange Nat'l Bank.
58 shs. Phenix National Bank.
32 shs. Yellow Pine Pfd.
$200 New York Athletic Club 6 p. c. Bds., 1903.
$200 New York Athletic Club 2d 5 p. c. Bds., 1910.
15 shs. Metropolitan Plate Glass Ins. Co.
100 shs. Troy Steel Co. (hyp'd.)
12 shs. Bank of Metropolis.
14 shs. Merchants' Nat'l Bank.
7 shs. Bank of America.
60 shs. North American Trust Co.
2 shs. New York Life Ins. and Trust Co.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
10 shs. State Trust Co.
40 shs. Merchants' Nat'l Bank.
50 shs. Westchester Trust Co.
$18,000 Vicks., Shrev. & Pacific R. R. 1st assenting 6 p. c. Bds., 1920.
$4,000 Peo., Dec. & Evans. R. R. 2d 5 p. c. bds., 1926.
$20,000 Sav., Fla. & West. R. R. 1st 6 p. c. bds., 1934.
$7,500 Brooklyn City R. R. 1st consld. 5 p. c. Bds., 1941.
50 shs. Mechanics' Bank of B'klyn.
5 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
35 shs. Importers' and Traders' Nat'l Bank.
25 shs. National Park Bank.
40 shs. Bank of America.
63 shs. American Surety Co.
10 shs. Nat'l Union Bank.
25 shs. North American Trust Co.
50 shs. Standard Coal & Iron Co.
20 shs. Morning Star Consld. Mining Co.
200 shs. Armstrong Real Estate & Impt. Co.
97½ shs. Empire State Phosphate Co.
300 shs. San Diego Land & Town Co., pfd.
500 shs. San Diego Land & Town Co., common.
500 shs. Denver Union Water Co., pfd.
50 shs. Forest Hotel Co., Lakewood, N. J.
81 shs. International Express Co.
25 shs. State Trust Co.
10 shs. Hanover Nat'l Bank.
32 shs. Nat'l Park Bank.
100 shs. North American Trust Co.
25 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.
3 shs. American Exchange Nat'l Bank.
20 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
8 shs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.
6 shs. Lawyers' Mtge. Ins. Co.
100 shs. Bankers' Trust Co.
7 shs. Madison (Wis.) Gas and Elec. Co.
$11,000 Washington Trac. and Elec. Co. Coll. Trust 4½ p. c. Bds., 1949.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
50 shs. Trust Co. of America.
500 shs. Yellow Pine Co., common (Hypd.)
59 shs. Celluloid Co.
6 shs. Nat'l Park Bank.
70 shs. Empire Steel and Iron Co., Pfd.
70 shs. Empire Steel and Iron Co., common.
$2,000 Lotos Club 2d Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1902.
5 shs. United States Trust Co.
10 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
5 shs. State Trust Co.
10 shs. Leather Manftr's Nat'l Bank.
15 shs. Home Insurance Co.
300 shs. Jos. Ladue Gold Mining & Devl'p Co., Pfd.
4 shs. Phenix Insurance Co. of B'klyn.
50 shs. Butchers' & Drovers' Bank.
25 shs. State Trust Co.
100 shs. Gray National Telautograph Co.
15 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
50 shs. National Park Bank.
2 shs. Bankers' Trust Co.
50 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
25 shs. Westchester Trust Co.
80 shs. Traders' Fire Ins. Co.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.

OFFICE OF
The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company,
New York, January 23d, 1900.

The Trustees, in Conformity with the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1899:

Premiums on Marine Risks from 1st January, 1899, to 31st December, 1899	$3,166,420.39
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1899	967,555.24
Total Marine Premiums	$4,133,975.63
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1899, to 31st December, 1899	$3,305,179.38
Losses paid during the same period (less salvages, &c.)	$2,276,089.06
Returns of Premiums and expenses	$484,206.77

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank, and other Stocks	$5,483,944.00
Loans secured by Stocks and special deposits in Banks and Trust Company	2,395,500.00
Real Estate and Claims due the Company, estimated at	1,125,000.00
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	1,005,756.77
Cash in the hands of European Bankers to pay losses under policies payable in foreign countries	147,790.55
Cash in Bank	266,130.29
Amount	$10,424,130.61

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the sixth of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1894 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the sixth of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1899, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the first of May next.

By order of the Board,
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Gustav Amsinck,	Clifford A. Hand,
Vernon H. Brown,	John D. Hewlett,
Waldron P. Brown,	Charles D. Leverich,
William B. Boulton,	Leander N. Lovell,
Francis M. Bacon,	W. H. H. Moore,
George Coppell,	Charles H. Marshall,
Joseph H. Chapman,	George H. Macy,
James G. De Forest,	Levi P. Morton,
William E. Dodge,	Frederic A. Parsons,
James H. Dunham,	George W. Quintard,
Everett Frazar,	John L. Riker,
Ewald Fleitmann,	A. A. Raven,
Edward Floyd-Jones,	Gustav H. Schwab,
Horace Gray,	William C. Sturges.
Anson W. Hard,	

A. A. RAVEN, President.
F. A. PARSONS, Vice Pres't.
CORNELIUS ELDERT, 2d Vice Pres't.
THEO. P. JOHNSON, 3d Vice Pres't.

NATIONAL CITY BANK
NEW STOCK.
A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

LADD, WOOD & KING,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
AND
Dealers in Investment Securities,
31 PINE ST., N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. PNEUMATIC HORSE COLLAR CO.

are open for negotiations regarding
VALUABLE STATE RIGHTS and EUROPEAN PATENTS ON ROYALTY BASIS.

The company is now prepared to fill orders for their improved collar.

AS PROOF OF THEIR MERIT they have been thoroughly TESTED, ACCEPTED, and INDORSED by the

Best-equipped FIRE DEPARTMENTS in the UNITED STATES, and

Orders for the following cities are now being filled, viz.:
New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Milwaukee, Providence, New Haven, and others of lesser note.

HUNDREDS OF TESTIMONIALS from veterinary surgeons and others indorse their humane application to the horse and their practical result in general use.

Over 10 millions of Horse Collars in use in this country alone.

Agents wanted. Address
Main Office,
52 Broadway, New York.
Branch, 21 Palace Arcade, Buffalo.
Factories { 10 Clinton St., Brooklyn, N. Y., 108 Greenwich St.

DIVIDENDS.

The Colorado & Southern Railway Co.,
New York, January 11th, 1900.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings for the calendar year 1899 a dividend of two per cent. on the first preferred stock of this Company, payable to the holders of record of the first preferred stock on February 14th, 1900. For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company will be closed at three P. M. on January 31st, and will be reopened at ten A. M. on February 15th, 1900.

The Colorado & Southern Railway Co.,
By HARRY BRONNER, Assistant Secretary.

28 Broad Street, New York, January 11th, 1900.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for the First Preferred Stock of the Colorado & Southern Railway Company will be closed at three P. M. on January 31st, 1900, and will reopen at ten A. M. on February 15th, 1900. On February 14th, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above Dividend of two per cent., when received by them, at the office of Messrs. Hallgarten & Co., among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

HALLGARTEN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Oregon Short Line Railway Company
First Mortgage 6% Bonds.

Coupons due February 1, 1900, from the abovementioned bonds will be paid at maturity on presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Thursday, January 25, 1900.

Oregon Short Line Railroad Company,
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

The Colorado Fuel & Iron Co.,
Denver, Colorado, January 17, 1900.

Preferred Stock Dividends Nos. 7 & 8.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That a dividend of eight per cent. (8%) be declared upon the Preferred Stock of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company for the year ending June 30th, 1898, such dividend to be payable February 15th, 1900, in cash, to the stockholders of record January 26th, 1900. Transfer Books to be closed from January 26th, 1900, to February 15th, 1900, inclusive.

Be it further Resolved, That the Directors indorse the policy of continuing the declaration of dividends upon the Preferred Stock at short intervals as the earnings of the company warrant, until all the arrears have been paid in cash.

JOHN L. JEROME, Treasurer.

International Zinc Co., Limited
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Joplin, Mo., Jan. 18, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this company this day have declared the regular monthly dividend of 1% on the outstanding capital stock of this company, payable Feb. 1st to shareholders of record Jan. 25th. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 25th to Feb. 2d.

J. B. CARMICHAEL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Louisiana & Missouri River Railroad Co.
First Mortgage 7% Bonds.

Coupons due February 1, 1900, from the abovementioned bonds will be paid at maturity on presentation at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of The Chicago & Alton Railroad Co., No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Thursday, January 25, 1900.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad Co.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Ass't Treasurer.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 & 39 Liberty St. and 44½ & 46 Maiden Lane.
NEW YORK, Jan. 10, 1900.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent., and an extra dividend of One-Half Per Cent, payable at the company's offices on Feb. 1, 1900. The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, January 16, 1900, and will remain closed until after the meeting.

JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

Office of Phenix Insurance Company,
Brooklyn, N. Y., January 22, 1900.
87TH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the semi-annual dividend of five per cent., (5%,) payable on demand, at their branch office, No. 47 Cedar Street, New York City, to stockholders of record on this date.

WM. A. WRIGHT, Secretary.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, January 16, 1900.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable on and after February 15th. The transfer books will be closed from Feb. 1st to Feb. 15th, inclusive.

D. R. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

Pacific Bank.
No. 470 Broadway, New York.
Jan. 23, 1900.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2%, payable on and after Feburary 1 next. The transfer books will be closed to Feb'y 1, 1900.

S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

The Colorado & Southern Railway Co.,
Coupon No. 2, due February 1st, 1900, from the First Mortgage Bonds of the above company will be paid on and after that date at the Central Trust Co., 54 Wall Street, New York.

The Colorado & Southern Railway Co.
By HARRY BRONNER, Asst. Treas.

Mexican Mineral Railway Company.
Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due February 1st, 1900, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Compnay, No. 27 William St.

C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Treasurer.
January 17th, 1900.

Pacific Fire Insurance Company.
Ninety-fifth Dividend.

A semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. (5%) is payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 32 Pine Street, New York.

GEORGE JEREMIAH, Secretary.
New York, January 18, 1900.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF
Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.
Brooklyn, January 2, 1900.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for the election of thirteen (13) Directors for the ensuing year, and three (3) Inspectors of election to serve at the next succeeding annual meeting, and for the purpose of transacting other business as may be duly brought before the meeting, will be held at twelve o'clock noon, on FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1900, at the office of the company, 168 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City. The polls will remain open for one hour. The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, January 16, 1900, and will remain closed until after the meeting.

T. S. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Notice to the Stockholders of The Victoria Coffee Mills:

Please take notice that a meeting of the Stockholders of The Victoria Coffee Mills will be held at the office of the Counsel of the Company, Frederick Beltz, Room 136, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, January 31, 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to take action upon the unanimous resolution of the Board of Directors in relation to the voluntary dissolution of said Company.—Dated New York, December 30, 1899.

EDWARD B. McSHEEHY,
ARCHIBALD McNIOLL,
ALEXANDER McELWEE,
GEORGE W. BAILY,
Board of Directors.

THE PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE CO.
(of Chicago).

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Peoples Gas Light and Coke Company will be held at the office of the Company in Chicago, Adams Street and Michigan Avenue, on Saturday, February 10, 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will close, in New York, in accordance with the by-laws, at 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday, January 19th, and will reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Tuesday, February 13th, 1900.

C. K. G. BILLINGS, President.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks heavy.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 23	311,083
To date this year	7,671,368
Corresponding date last year	18,085,174

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 23	$2,098,500
To date this year	$35,756,100
Corresponding date last year	$111,126,040

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@3½ per cent.; at three months, 4@4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice	¾	Glucose S. pf	1½
Am. Cotton Oil pf	¾	Int. Silver	¾
Brunswick	⅝	Iowa Cent. pf	½
Chi. G. W. pf., B	½	Nat. Lead pf	½
Cleve., L. & W. pf	1½	Nat. Steel pf	¾
Consol. Gas	3	Peoria & East	1
General Electric	1	Pressed S. Car pf	⅝
Glucose Sugar	⅛	Third Avenue	¾

Stocks Declined.

Am. Dist. Tel	1½	National Steel	1
Am. Malt. pf	1	N. J. Central	1⅛
Am. Smelt. & Ref	1⅝	N. Y. Central	1
Am. Steel & W	1¼	N. Y., O. & W	½
Am. Sugar Ref	2¼	Norf. & West	⅛
Am. Steel Hoop pf	1	Norf. & West. pf	1
Am. Tobacco	1½	North. Amer.	⅝
Anaconda Copper	1	Northern Pacific	1½
At., T. & S. F.	⅛	North. Pacific pf	⅞
At., T. & S. F. pf	1	Pacific Mail	1½
Balt. & Ohio	1½	Penn. R. R.	1⅛
Balt. & Ohio pf	1⅝	Penn. Sub. R.	½
B'klyn Rapid Tr.	2½	People's Gas, Chi.	1⅝
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	Pullman Co.	⅞
Chi., B. & Q.	1½	Reading 1st pf	¾
Chi., Ind. & L. pf	2	Rep. Steel	¾
Chi., M. & St. P.	1½	St. L. & W. pf	1¼
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	¾	Southern Pacific	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1¼	Southern Ry. pf	1⅛
Col. Fuel & Iron	1½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1¼
Col. So. 1st pf	½	Texas & Pacific	½
Cont. Tobacco	¾	Un. Bag & Paper	1⅝
Federal Steel	1⅝	Union Pacific	1½
Louis. & Nash	1⅞	Union Pacific pf	½
Manhattan	¾	U. S. Leather	2
Missouri Pacific	¾	U. S. Leather pf	½
National Lead	½		

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

E. T., Va. & Ga. con. 5s	1½	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1
Kanawha & Mich. 4s	1	Tenn., C. & I., Birm. 6s	3¾

Bonds Declined.

Chi. Term. Tr. 4s	1	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st	2
Met. St. Ry. 5s	1		

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Total transactions on the Stock Exchange still make relatively small figures. The public continues to hold aloof and Stock Exchange business is confined almost exclusively to the professional transactions of room traders. Among such speculators sensationalism is the one factor sought for; and so it is that extraordinary tales touching South African war affairs get attention and are counted as influence.

Yesterday morning Wall Street was filled with "special dispatches," ostensibly from London, representing that Gen. Buller's forces had made further important progress and that one section of the British army had actually entered Ladysmith. Just how this accomplishment—even if true—would be of help to Third Avenue Railroad stock or Republic Steel shares or to Brunswick Land issues was not disclosed; but none the less the "news" was hailed with gusto and quotations were lifted on account of it.

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Of business conditions only good reports come. In every trade circle confidence is not only the ruling element, but enthusiasm is warranted by returns recorded. Commercially and industrially the country makes forward steps every day.

In money market conditions no changes of consequence appear. Every indication seems to point to continuing ease in call funds for a long time to come, though there is the uncertainty of British exigencies; and it may be that London operations may force quick change to harder rates here. In the time money market bankers generally are predicting a firm 5½ and 6 per cent. rate throughout the rest of the Winter and into the Spring.

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Commission house business continues nil. Commission house brokers change not at all from their attitude of advising customers to wait.

STILL LOSING MONEY.

The dealing in Sugar yesterday was quite heavy, considering the listless tone of the market, and the tendency of the quotation was clearly downward. From 118½ the price steadily declined to 115¾, with the close 116, marking a net loss of 2¼ points.

Probably the weakness was due to the fact that evidences multiply that the trade war is not only still on, but that, notwithstanding the recent advances in prices on every sale of sugar made the companies are losing money. This is made clear by a statement to THE NEW YORK TIMES made by a member of the firm of B. H. Howell, Son & Co., representing the Mollenhauer and the National refineries, which have been closed down for an indefinite period. Discussing this closing, this member said:

"We are simply not selling any sugar—that is, as little as possible. We have enough on hand to fill orders for some time, and when the supply is exhausted we shall start up again. But we are not anxious to sell, as at present prices every sale means a loss. And therefore to the Sugar Trust, which is selling far more than we are, the loss is greater. In other words, the more sugar the trust sells the more money it loses—and that is not idle talk, either. As for any settlement of the war, none is in sight."

PHENOMENAL EARNINGS.

The excellent condition of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company and the continued increased earnings were well shown in a statement of earnings issued by the company yesterday, showing for the month of December a net surplus of $255,570, as compared with $27,040 a year ago—an increase of $228,530, while as compared with November, 1899, the figures show an increase of $16,530.

For the fiscal year the net surplus was $1,304,380, and the increase $1,081,230.

The December surplus of the company is the largest for any one month during the year, and is all the more remarkable because, as is pointed out, December operations are always restricted by the holidays.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit, opening strong, turned weak after the first hour's trading yesterday, and gradually declined until it marked a loss of over 3 points from the high price. Traders were sellers, and it is said caught some stop orders on the fall. Some 15,000 shares changed hands between 72 and 73.

There was again no definite news in respect to developments at the coming meeting; but talk of Standard Oil being represented in the Directorate continued. In this connection Mr. D. O. Mills said yesterday: "I am a large stockholder of the company, but I do not expect to go on the Board of Directors."

PARTING COMPANY.

The three local traction stocks—Manhattan, Metropolitan, and Third Avenue—which for some time moved apparently in sympathy with one another, seem to have parted company. On Monday both Metropolitan and Manhattan scored net gains, while Third Avenue's closing price marked the same figure as on Saturday. Yesterday both Manhattan and Metropolitan declined, the former ¾ and the latter ⅛, while Third Avenue, dealt in to the extent of over 10,000 shares, bettered itself by a full point.

TWO GAS STOCKS.

Consolidated Gas, which on the previous day was not dealt in, was one of the few stocks which yesterday scored an advance, the appreciation being 3 points on sales of about 900 shares. Talk of impending deals, involving not alone electric and gas light companies, but also various street railways, aided in the upward movement.

People's Gas, on the other hand, declined 1⅝ points, on rumors of unfavorable developments in Chicago and rather indefinite talk of opposition, legislative and otherwise.

POOL COMES TO GRIEF.

The bull pool which has been operating lately in American Tobacco and bidding the price up on talk of forthcoming dividends came to grief yesterday. On sales of about 20,000 shares the quotation, which at one time touched 101½, steadily declined, and finally closed at 98⅝, a net loss for the day of 1⅞ points. There was apparently no more justification for the decline than there had been for the recent sudden upward movement.

LEATHER GOES DOWN.

Leather Trust common stock was under pressure yesterday, and showed a further decline, due principally to the sale of two blocks of 5,000 shares each. There appeared to be little support, and it was intimated not only that insiders were working for a decline, but that a further drive would be made at the stock to-day.

THE CLEARWATER TRUCE.

As had been predicted by President Mellen of the Northern Pacific, the truce, in respect to the Clearwater situation, between the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Oregon Navigation Company will be continued indefinitely. The date for the expiration of the truce under which the companies have been acting for some time was Feb. 5, but, as a result of informal conferences lately held, the continuation of the present amicable state of affairs has been satisfactorily arranged for.

In this connection it is worth noting that Northern Pacific, as appears from a published statement of earnings, made in the second week of January $84,750 more than in the same week last year. The total figures for the week were $445,820.

TO ACT ON A DIVIDEND.

The statement yesterday that Norfolk and Western would anticipate by several weeks the declaration of its regular half-yearly dividend on the preferred

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

No increase in activity appeared in the market for outside securities yesterday, but some improvement in prices resulted from the day's trading. Again, Standard Oil was the stock that attracted most attention, but other issues to some extent shared its strength and ended the day with substantial net gains. In many cases quotations remained unchanged, the amount of trading being so small that relatively few stocks were affected. The strength which the market showed seemed to indicate that no apprehension is felt as to the course the market is likely to follow when activity is sufficiently increased to bring about any marked movement in the general list. Practically the only unfavorable characteristic of the market at present is its extreme dullness, for only here and there does selling pressure appear and advances are very readily recorded on a slight increasing demand.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA advanced over half a point in the common stock and about a point in the preferred. The steadiness of these issues seems to indicate that developments in regard to the company's affairs, particularly in regard to the character of the report to be made by the committee now investigating the company's affairs, is awaited with a feeling of considerable confidence. Not so much has been heard within the last few days of the unfavorable surmises which helped so much to bring about the recent declines in the stock, and now the more or less general feeling seems to be that the report will furnish no ground for further declines in the stock. Naturally, the nature of that report is still a matter of supposition, but intimations from sources that appear to be well informed are to the effect that it will be of a favorable character. Speaking generally, officers of the company say that its affairs are in a most satisfactory condition, and that its business promises satisfactory returns on the company's stock. The common stock sold up to 7⅞, and the preferred stock to 24½.

STANDARD OIL sold up to 502 and closed at 501 bid, showing a net gain of 2 points. Transactions in the stock amounted probably to 500 shares, and as on the previous days, insiders appeared to be by far the largest buyers. Rumor has it that a stock dividend may be declared in the near future. In any event, it is felt that some development of a very favorable nature is indicated by the large buying for insiders which has brought the stock up to its present high level.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS common sold up to 23¾ and closed at 23 bid, showing a net gain of 1 point. A half lot of the preferred stock sold at 49¼, but the stock was later offered under this figure, and it closed unchanged for the day at 47 bid. In neither issue was the trading large. Transactions in much larger amount were made in the bonds, which were traded in to the extent of nearly $100,000. They were somewhat weak, selling from 94½ down to 94, and closing at 93½ bid, offered at 94¼. The weakness of the bonds was viewed with some surprise, in view of the strength in the stock and of the character of the buying the bonds, which was said to be by persons very closely connected with the management of the company.

RUBBER GOODS was notably strong at the close, advancing more than 2 points in the common, and a full point in the preferred. The latter sold as high as 80 and closed at 79½ bid, while the preferred stock ended the day at 29¼ bid, against 27 bid on the previous day. Very little of either issue was offered at the close. The strength of the stocks was attributed to the excellent reports in regard to the company's business, the demand for the company's goods being in excess of its manufacturing capacity.

HAVANA COMMERCIAL preferred sold in a small lot at 62½, and closed at 61 bid, a fractional net gain.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅝	1¾
New Amsterdam	23	24
New Amsterdam pf	47	49
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	93½	94¼

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	31¾	33
American Agricultural Chemical pf	76	78
American Bicycle	15	17
American Bicycle pf	43	45
American Bicycle bonds	..	92½
American Woolen Goods	23	24
American Woolen Goods pf., ex div.	78½	79½
Cast-Iron Pipe	8	9
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	42½	44½
Distilling Company of America	7	8
Distilling Company of America pf	23	23⅞
Electric Axle Light & Power	4¼	4½
Electric Boat	15	20
Electric Boat pf	..	30
Havana Commercial	21	..
Havana Commercial pf	61	..
International Pump	16	17
International Pump pf., ex div	62½	63½
National Gramophone	56	58
National Salt	43¼	48
National Salt pf	78½	79½
National Tube	42	44
National Tube pf	91½	93
Otis Elevator	22	25
Otis Elevator pf	86	89
Royal Baking Powder pf	94	95½
Rubber Goods Mfg.	29¼	31
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	79½	82
Sloss-Sheffield	28	30
Sloss-Sheffield pf	67	69
Standard Oil of New Jersey	501	501½
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅛	⅝

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	82¼	83
American Air Power	35	50
American Cotton	..	50
Arizona Lead	10	10½
Asphalt Company of America	12	13
British Columbia Copper	10	10⅝
California Copper	3	3½
Central Fireworks	12	15
Central Fireworks pf	53	58
Chicago & Alton sub	105	107
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	94	..
Electric Vehicle	40	50
Electric Vehicle pf	..	80
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1	1¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	22
General Carriage	5¾	6¼
Illinois Transportation	2½	3
*Mackeen Copper	5	7
Mexican 5s	97¼	98½
New York Transportation	94	98
New England Transportation	6½	6¾
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	102	104½
St. Louis subs	131	132
Retsof	25	30
Retsof bonds	80	84
Storage Power	11½	12½
Superior and Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Tennessee Copper	15	15¾
Trust Company of America	197	199
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	24	25½
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	59	62

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	220	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	109½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	103	104
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	237
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	193	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	108
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J.	66	68
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	375	400
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	85	87
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	68	75
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	88	90
Nassau Electric 4s	87	90
Nassau Electric 5s	108	112
New Orleans Traction	27	28
New Orleans Traction pf	100	102
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway	..	25½
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	108	111
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	30	31¼
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	105	106½

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4	7
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	72	75
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	100	103
Consolidated Gas of Newark	50	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	..	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21¾	23½
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	38	40
Denver Gas 5s	..	82
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Fort Wayne Gas	38	45
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	90	94
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Lafayette Gas Co	40	45
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	60	65
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	38	42
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	60	65
Mutual Gas of New York	275	290
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	19½	20½
New England Gas & Coke bonds	72½	75
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co., 1st	102	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co	55	58
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	38	45
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	60	65
St. Joseph, (Mo.)	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	84	88
St. Paul Gas bonds	86	89
Standard Gas, New York	100	..
Standard Gas, New York, pf	125	..

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 23.—In the market to-day the selling of long Arcadian continued, and it brought a further shrinkage of 3 points in its market value to 13¼. Arcadian was not the only soft spot. The whole group of coppers showed more or less of weakness. Montana was back to 270. Butte sold at 47 and 48. Osceola was down to 67½. Centennial to 15, Quincy to 135, Old Dominion to 17, Utah from 27½ to 25, Parrot below 40, Baltic to 17. The selling increased somewhat during the last hour, and the last prices as a rule were the lowest of the day.

In the general market New England Gas and Coke was off to 19; the 5s sold at 73. The selling of Sugar and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy reached good proportions and attracted considerable attention. The closing came unsettled and weak.

The feature of the market for the time being is the break in the Clearing House rate from 6 to 5 and 4 per cent. The 6 per cent. rate has been maintained for several months, but of late it had been more nominal than real, and the open quotation of a lower figure was therefore a matter of no surprise. Even at the reduced rates, little money was loaned. New York funds sold at par and 5 cents premium.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	6	6½	Old Colony	4	5
Allouez	2½	3	Old Dom	17½	17¾
Arcadian	13	14	Osceola	67½	68½
Arnold	5	..	Parrot	39½	40
Ash Bed	.50	.51½	Pioneer	1½	2½
Atlantic	25	26	Quincy	132	135
Baltic	17	18	Rhode Island	4½	4¾
Bos. & Cr.	.20	40	Santa Fé	5¼	5½
Bos. & Mont.	270	273	Santa Ysabel	6⅞	7
Butte & Bos.	45	50	Shoe	30	31
Cal. & Hecla	735	740	Tamarack	175	180
Centennial	15	16	Utah Cons	24	25
Franklin	14	14½	Washington	1⅛	1¼
Humboldt	1	2	White Knob	14	15
Isle Royale	21	22	Winona	4	4¾
Mohawk	14	15	Wolverine	38½	39½

Railroad Stocks.

Boston & A	239		Cen. M. pf.	60	65
Boston & L.	242	..	Fitchburg pf.	115	..
Boston & M.	196	199	N. Y. & N. E. 6s	118½	..
Boston & P.	800	..	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	114¾	..
Boston El.	95	..	West End	92½	93
Boston Gas 5s	80	..			
Cent. Mass.	10	12			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell Tel.	330	331	Mexican Tel.	3	3¼
Chi. Stk. Yds.	133½	135	N. Eng. Tel.	135	140
Dom. Coal	41½	42½	U. S. Oil	19	20
Dom. Coal pf	115	116	Westing. El.	40¼	..
Erie Tel.	.103	104½	West. El. pf.	..	63

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Business continues on a narrow range. Biscuit common reached 37, after opening at 36⅞. It closed at 36⅞. The preferred sold at 93¼@92¾. Metropolitan preferred opened at 76¾ and closed at 76. The bonds brought 95½@95¾.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.
443 Linseed	14½	14½	14½
1,317 Linseed pf	54⅞	54¼	54⅝
5 Radiator pf	104¾	104¾	104¾
50 Strawboard	31½	31½	31½
60 Chi. Union Trac. pf	75¼	75	75
82 City Railway	275	275	275
848 Lake St. Elevated	12¾	12	12¾
1,195 Lake St. El. ctfs	11	10¼	10¾
525 Metropolitan El. pf	76¾	76	76
560 National Biscuit	37	36¾	36⅞
22 National Biscuit pf	93¼	92¾	92¾
70 National Carbon pf	83	82½	82½
1 North Chicago	220	220	220
10 Union Loop	100	100	100
118 West Chicago	111¼	110¾	111

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23.—Trading today was about as uninteresting as it well could be. Many stocks were not dealt in at all, while in the rest sales were few and far between. Prices generally were motionless, but where there was any display of urgency in the selling low quotations were made. Marsden, Philadelphia Electric, and Asphalt were inclined to be weak, although their recessions were limited to small fractions. Elsewhere the changes were too unimportant to be noticed.

The close was about steady at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	21¾	21⅞	Union Trac.	38	38¼
Choctaw	34	..	U. Gas & I.	153½	154½
El. Co. of A.	12½	12⅝	Welsbach Lt.	42	45
Marsden	12¼	12½	W. N.Y.& P.	6⅞	7
Phila. Trac.	96¾	97			

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Monday were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.02	.02
Alpha Con.	.02	.02
Andes	.07	.07
Belcher	.11	.11
Best & Belcher	.27	.26
Billion	.04	.04
Caledonia	.49	.50
Challenge Con.	.19	.19
Chollar	.27	.27
Confidence	.65	.65
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.60	1.65
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.12	.12
Gould & Curry	.23	.24
Hale & Norcross	.40	.40
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.03	.02
Kentucky Con.	.02	.03
Lady Washington Con.	.02	.02
Mexican	.33	.35
Occidental Con.	.18	.18
Ophir	.69	.71
Overman	.06	.06
Potosi	.32	.31
Savage	.17	.17
Sag Belcher	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.49	.49
Standard	2.50	2.35
Syndicate	.05	.05
St. Louis	.07	.07
Union Con.	.30	.31
Utah Con.	.04	.04
Yellow Jacket	.23	.23
Silver bars	.60	.59
Mexican dollars	47¾@48¼	47¾@48¼
Drafts, sight	12½	12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 23.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	38¾	39	40	40½
Alamo	15	16½	15½	16
Anaconda	40	41	42	42½
Anchoria	80	85	80	85
Argentum	21	22	20	20½
Bankers'	13½	13¾	13½	13¾
Battle	33	33½	32¾	33⅜
Blue Bell	12	12½	12½	13½
Coin	257½	265	250	260
Columbine	20¼	20½	20	20⅝
Consolidated	16	16½	16	16½
Damon	28¾	29¼	29½	29⅝
Elkton	118	119½	119½	119⅞
El Paso	34	35½	34¾	35
Findlay	14½	14¾	14¾	15
Fleece	29	31	29	31
Garfield	15⅞	16	15¾	16
Gilton	28	29½	29	30
Gould	32⅜	33½	32½	33½
Isabella	129¾	130¼	130½	130⅞
Independence	56	57	55½	56
Jackpot	59½	60	59	60
Kipg	100	103	98	101
Moon Anchor	69½	71	69½	70
Matoa	28	30	26	30
National	11¼	11⅝	11⅝	11⅞
Ophir	62½	65	57	62
Pharmacist Con	14½	14½	14⅜	14⅝
Pinnacle	26	29½	26⅝	27
Portland	237	240	237½	240
Raven	83	83½	83⅜	84½
Rawlings	29¾	30½	30	31
Rosa	62¼	65	61½	65
Sovereign	13½	14	13½	14
Tornado	45⅝	47	47½	48½
Union	44	44½	44⅜	44⅞
Vindicator	150	160	150	160
Work	29¾	30¼	30½	30⅝
Zenobia	22	22½	21⅞	23

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Jan. 23, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
38½	39	2,032	American Ice	37½	38¾	37½	38½	+ ⅝
73	75	13	American Ice pf	73	73	73	73	..
60	60⅛	280	Am. Car & Found. pf	60¼	60½	60¼	60¼	− ¼
33½	34	600	American Cotton Oil	33⅝	34¼	33⅝	33¾	..
94	95	200	Am. Cotton Oil pf	94	94¼	94	94¼	+ ¾
30	33	200	American District Tel	32	32	32	32	−1½
13½	14¼	195	American Linseed	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	− ¼
54½	55	430	Am. Linseed pf	54⅜	55	54⅜	54⅜	− ¼
27	28	100	Am. Malting Co. pf	27	27	27	27	−1
37½	37¾	1,050	Am. Smelt. & Ref	39	39	37⅝	37⅝	−1⅝
88	89	185	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	89	89	89	89	..
46⅝	46¾	4,820	Am. Steel & Wire	48	48	46¾	46¾	−1¼
90	90½	350	Am. Steel & Wire pf	90½	90½	90½	90½	− ¼
115⅞	116	33,320	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	117⅝	118½	115⅝	116	−2¼
92	96	50	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	96	96	96	96	..
42	42½	100	Am. Steel Hoop	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	+ ¼
79½	81	150	Am. Steel Hoop pf	80	80	80	80	−1
98½	98¾	20,754	American Tobacco	100¾	101¾	98½	98⅝	−1⅞
39½	39⅝	250	Anaconda Copper	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	− ⅞
10	10½	200	At., T. & S. F	19⅝	19¼	19	19	− ⅞
60⅛	60¼	7,070	At., T. & S. F. pf	60¼	61	60¼	60¼	−1
56⅝	57	6,545	Baltimore & Ohio	58½	58½	56⅜	56⅜	−1½
73¾	74	2,030	Baltimore & Ohio pf	74⅝	74⅝	73¾	73¾	−1⅝
70¼	70½	42,295	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	72½	73¾	70½	70½	−2⅛
145½	147	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	146	146	146	146	..
15¼	15¾	2,025	Brunswick City	15⅝	16	15	15⅞	+ ⅛
92	100	90	Buf., Roch. & Pitts. pf	99	100	99	100	..
49	50	200	Canada Southern	49⅞	49⅞	49¼	49½	− ⅜
93⅝	93¼	600	Canadian Pacific	93⅜	93¾	93¼	93½	− ⅞
29⅜	29½	2,770	Chesapeake & Ohio	30¼	30¼	29½	29½	− ⅝
38	40	100	Chicago Con. Traction	39½	39½	39½	39½	− ½
121½	121¾	5,895	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	122⅝	122⅝	121¼	121⅜	−1½
13¼	13⅜	2,480	Chicago Great West	13½	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
75⅜	76	450	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A	75½	75¾	75½	75⅝	+ ⅜
38¼	38½	445	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B	38½	39	38¼	38½	+ ⅛
15	16¼	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅜
45	45½	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis, pf	46	46	46	46	−2
117½	117⅝	7,460	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	118⅞	118⅞	117½	117½	−1½
170	172	10	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	170	170	170	170	..
159¾	161½	240	Chicago & Northw	161	161	161	161	− ¼
..	..	45	Chicago & Northw. pf	190	190	190	190	..
106	106⅛	1,212	Chi., R. I. & Pac	107	107	106	106	− ⅜
10½	11	300	Chicago Term. Trans	11	11	11	11	+ ¼
34	36	750	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	35	36	35	35	+ ½
60½	61	560	C., C., C. & St. L	61	61	60¼	60½	−1¼
105	108	30	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	..
53	54	400	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf	51	53	51	53	+1½
41⅜	42	1,185	Colorado Fuel & Iron	43	43	41½	41½	−1⅝
22½	23¼	400	Colorado Midland pf	23	23½	23	23½	− ⅛
5¼	5½	200	Colorado Southern	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅛
43	43½	250	Col. Southern 1st pf	43	43	43	43	− ⅛
15	15½	200	Col. Southern 2d pf	15	15	15	15	− ⅛
189	190¼	926	Consolidated Gas	188	191½	188	190	+3
32¼	32¾	1,905	Continental Tobacco	32⅝	33	32¼	32½	− ⅜
84	86¼	300	Continental Tobac. pf	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	+ ⅛
114	115	200	Delaware & Hudson	116	116	115¾	115¾	+ ¼
17	18	150	Denver & R. G.	18	18	18	18	..
12⅜	13½	200	Dul., S. S. & At. pf	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
32¼	32¾	300	Erie 1st pf	32⅝	32⅝	32¾	32¾	..
..	..	300	Erie Tel. & Tel., rts	1	1	1	1	..
41¼	43	10	Evans, & T. H.	43	43	43	43	..
50	50⅛	4,480	Federal Steel	51⅞	51⅝	50	50	−1⅝
73½	74	85	Federal Steel pf	74	74	74	74	..
122½	123¼	250	General Electric	123	123	123	123	+ ¼
52¼	53	3,340	Glucose Sugar Ref	52	53⅜	52	52⅝	+ ⅛
99⅜	100	315	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf	98⅝	100	98⅝	100	+1½
59⅛	60½	132	Hocking Valley pf	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	− ⅛
113⅛	114	1,086	Illinois Central	114	114½	114	114½	+ ¼
67⅜	68¼	770	International Paper pf	67½	67⅝	67¼	67¼	+ ⅛
9	10	200	International Silver	9¼	9¾	9¼	9¾	+ ⅛
50½	52	225	Iowa Central pf	51	51	51	51	+ ⅛
12	13	262	Kanawha & Michigan	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
8⅜	9	100	K. C., P. & G., t. r	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
73½	80	300	Laclede Gas	79½	79½	79½	79½	+ ⅛
70⅜	79½	5,283	Louisville & Nashville	81	81	79¼	79¼	−1⅞
64,553	93	1,000	Manhattan Con	94	94⅞	93	93	− ⅝
165⅞	166	6,985	Met. Street Railway	166	168¼	165¼	165⅞	+ ⅛
11⅞	12¼	750	Mexican Central	12⅛	12⅜	12	12	+ ⅛
..	..	430	Mexican National ctfs	4⅛	4⅛	4	4	− ¼
..	..	100	M., S. P. & S. S. M	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	..
15,500	..	..	Missouri Pacific	43⅜	43⅞	42⅝	42⅝	− ¾
..	..	25	National Biscuit Co	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	..
..	..	300	National Lead Co	26	26	26	26	− ½
..	..	130	National Lead Co. pf	105½	105½	105½	105½	+ ½
..	..	425	National Steel	42	42	41½	41½	−1
..	..	270	National Steel pf	92¼	92⅜	92¼	92¾	+ ⅜
..	..	200	New Jersey Central	116⅜	116⅜	116⅝	116⅝	−1⅛
..	..	2,190	New York Central	133⅜	133⅞	133	133	−1
..	..	1,000	N. Y., Ont. & West	21⅞	22	21½	21½	− ½
..	..	3,625	Norfolk & Western	25¼	25¼	24½	24½	− ⅞
..	..	1,356	Norfolk & West. pf	70⅜	70⅜	70	70	−1
..	..	114	North American	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	− ⅞
..	..	1,975	Northern Pacific	51⅜	51⅝	50⅜	50⅜	−1⅝
..	..	1,080	Northern Pacific pf	74⅜	74⅝	73½	73½	− ⅞
..	..	200	Ontario Mining	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅛
..	..	1,625	Pacific Mail	44¼	44¼	42⅝	42⅝	−1½
..	..	1,866	Pennsylvania R. R	129¼	129⅝	128⅝	128⅝	−1⅛
..	..	150	Penn. R. R., sub. r	127½	127½	127¼	127¼	− ⅝
..	..	3,795	People's Gas, Chicago	105¼	105¼	103½	103⅝	−1⅝
..	..	335	Peo., Dec. & Evans	2½	2½	2½	2½	..
..	..	200	Peoria & Eastern	6½	6½	6½	6½	+1
..	..	540	Pressed Steel Car	56½	56⅝	56¼	56¼	− ⅛
..	..	100	Pressed Steel Car pf	88	88	88	88	− ⅛
..	..	130	Pullman Company	189	189	189	189	− ⅝
..	..	1,500	Reading 1st pf	51½	51½	50½	50½	− ⅜
..	..	100	Reading 2d pf	28	28	28	28	+ ⅛
..	..	720	Republic Iron & Steel	21⅜	21⅜	20¾	20¾	− ⅛
..	..	300	St. J. & G. I	6	6	6	6	− ⅛
..	..	280	St. L. & San Fran	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
..	..	310	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	33	33	32½	32⅞	− ⅜
..	..	700	St. Louis Southw	12	12	11½	11⅝	− ¼
..	..	825	St. Louis Southw. pf	28½	28½	27½	27½	−1¼
..	..	10,770	Southern Pacific	38⅜	38⅝	37⅜	37⅝	− ½
..	..	1,400	Southern Railway	11⅝	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	..
..	..	854	Southern Railway pf	54½	54⅞	53⅞	53⅞	−1½
..	..	185	Standard R. & T	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
..	..	575	Tenn. Coal & Iron	84¾	84¾	84	84½	−1¼
..	..	500	Texas Pacific	16	16	15½	15½	− ½
116¼	116½	10,164	Third Avenue	117	118	116½	116¾	+ ⅜
..	..	30	Twin City R. T. pf	137½	137½	137½	137½	..
21¼	22	100	Union Bag & Paper	22	22	22	22	− ½
71	100	100	Union Bag & Paper pf	75½	75½	75½	75⅛	+ ⅛
46¾	47	9,385	Union Pacific	47¼	47¼	46¼	46⅝	−1⅝
75⅝	75⅞	3,810	Union Pacific pf	75⅝	75⅝	75	75	− ⅞
47	49	10	United States Express	48	48	48	48	..
15⅝	15¾	39,725	United States Leather	17⅛	17⅝	15⅝	15¾	−2
75½	76	1,080	U. S. Leather pf	75½	78½	75½	75½	− ½
40¾	40¾	10	United States Rubber	40½	40½	40½	40½	..
101¼	102¼	10	U. S. Rubber pf	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	..
7½	7¾	200	Wabash	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
20¾	21¼	100	Wabash pf	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
120	126	25	Wells-F

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Upper Broadway Corner Sold for Improvement—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Charles E. Schuyler & Co. have sold for Le Grand K. Pettit the southeast corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Second Street, 75 by 100, to a builder, who will erect thereon a seven-story apartment house.

Schuyler & Co. have also sold for John McSweeney the two five-story flats 3,130 and 3,132 Broadway, just south of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, each 32.6 by 65 by 75.

Herbert A. Sherman, in conjunction with Bryan L. Kennelly, has sold for Charles T. Harbeck, as executor, for $27,500, the four-story dwelling, 135 West Seventieth Street, 20 by 80 by 100, to Jesse C. Bennett, for his own occupancy.

It is reported that William B. Franke has bought the plot at the northwest corner of West End Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street. The owner of record of this property is Thomas H. O'Connor. Mr. Franke recently sold his Monticello apartment house, at the northeast corner of West End Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street, to ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt.

Russell Sage has sold to Joseph Hamershlag, for an expressed consideration of $1,000, the northwest corner of Central Park West and Sixty-seventh Street, 25.5 by 100. Mr. Hamershlag gives a mortgage to Mr. Sage for $30,000, payable in three years.

The Church of St. Aloysius yesterday took title to the property 209 to 217 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, from Christian Schmitt and others. The consideration for the five lots averaged about $12,000 per lot. The church obtained a mortgage from the Mutual Life Insurance Company for $45,000 on the property, payable in one year.

Charles R. Faruolo & Co. have leased for Elias Kempner to J. Pasquale and A. Palazzo the six-story tenements 517 and 519 East Fourteenth Street, for five years and three months, at an annual rental of $4,320.

The Realty Corporation of New York City took title yesterday to the Hoe tract, included by Westchester Avenue, the Southern Boulevard, and the Bronx River. The purchasers gave back a five-year mortgage on the property for $495,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By James L. Wells.

3,760 and 3,762 Vanderbilt Avenue East, 20 and 15, respectively, by 150.5, two three-story frame flats; foreclosure sale, to J. C. Barr..... $8,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

55 to 61 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 120 by 100.11, four five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Isaac M. Berinstein and others..... 48,500

19 Leroy Street, 25 by 90, five-story brick tenement, with three-story brick tenement at the rear; foreclosure sale, to William Brewster 11,000

26 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 25 by 99.11, three-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Laura Le Conteulx..... 10,375

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 6 Park Place, south side, 122.7 feet west of Broadway, 25.1 by 81.9 and irregular, five-story brownstone-front building, with a two-story extension covering the lot.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executor's sale, 30 West Forty-sixth Street, south side, 408 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 256 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, south side, 325 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 17 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Messmore Kendall, referee, Lorillard Street, northwest side, 176.3 feet east of Third Avenue, 50 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $900.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George H. Hart, referee, 135 West Eighty-third Street, north side, 325 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 102.2, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $8,778; subject to another mortgage for $22,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, 652 Broadway, east side, about 57 feet south of Bond Street, 29 by 130, extending through to Cross Lane, five-story stone-front building.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Putzel, referee, 230 and 232 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, south side, 353 feet east of Eighth Avenue, each 34 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on 230 $5,796; on 232, $5,824; subject to other mortgages, on each, for $35,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 116 West Seventy-ninth Street, south side, 125 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling; all title and interest of Charles L. Bucki on May 29, 1895.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Sylvester B. H. Ward, referee, 62 Grand Street, north side, 160 feet west of Wooster Street, 25 by 100, seven-story brick building. Due on judgment, $56,936.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

The only plans filed yesterday were for the following alterations:

No. 146 Grand Street, to a five-story brick and stone school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $3,200.

No. 61 West End Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; William Stubenbord of 219 West Thirty-eighth Street, owner; Werner & Windolph, architects; cost, $5,000.

Thirty-ninth Street, northwest corner of Eighth Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement and store; H. and M. King of 601 Eighth Avenue, owners; H. P. Knowles, architect; cost, $4,500.

Twenty-second Street, northeast corner of Second Avenue, to a five-story brick factory; Ottenburg Brothers, owners; C. A. French of 406 West Fifty-second Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, northeast corner of Third Avenue, to a four-story brick store and meeting rooms; J. P. Friedhoff, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $1,500.

No. 184 South Street, to a five-story brick warehouse; W. J. Mathison of 182 Front Street, owner; G. P. Chappell, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 311 Bowery, to a four-story brick tenement and store; Morris Hertz of 7 First Street, owner; D. N. B. Sturgis, architect; cost, $250.

Central Park West, Seventy-first to Seventy-second Street, to a twelve-story brick and stone hotel; Jacob Rothschild of 58 West Fourteenth Street, owner; Harding & Gooch, architects; cost, $500.

TWO BROADWAY LEASES.

Butchers and Drovers' Bank Secures New Quarters.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank, which recently sold its building at the northwest corner of the Bowery and Grand Street to the Bowery Bank, has leased the ground floor, consisting of about 4,800 square feet, in the building now being erected by Robert Hoe at the northwest corner of Broadway and Third Street. The bank will take possession of its new quarters as soon as the building is ready for occupancy, which will probably be about May 1. The lease is for a long term of years.

The ground floor of the building at the northeast corner of Broadway and Houston Street has been leased for a term of years to John Miles, the wholesale milliner. Both leases were negotiated through Julius Friend.

New Factory for Greenpoint.

Through the efforts of the Greenpoint Board of Trade the firm of Vogeley & Lackman, manufacturers of plate-glass mirrors, now having a factory on West Broadway, will move its plant to Greenpoint. The firm has purchased a plot of ground at Union Avenue and Withers Street, fronting 172 feet on each street. The firm will erect a three-story brick factory building, at a cost of $15,000. The firm employs about 150 hands.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Jan. 23.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 179th St, 25x100; John Shea to Mary Shea..... 100

ARTHUR AV, e s, 275 ft n of Bayard St, 50x87.6; Augustus S. Nicholson and another to Alida McIlroy, quit claim..... 1

BERGEN AV, n w s, 153.8 ft s w of Brook Av, 38.10x39.3x19, gore; George Keller, Sr., to Barbara Keller..... 1

BRINCKERHOFF ST, n s, Lot 1,048, map of Lefferts Park, 26x132.11x25x143; James Demucci to Maria Toscano..... 700

BROOK AV, w s, 151 ft s of 168th St, 75.2x80, new lines; Chase Mellen, referee, to Charles Unangst..... 1,000

BROOME ST, 508 and 510, 41.10x irregular; George V. N. Baldwin to Walter L. Johnson 1

CANNON ST, 83 and 85, w s, 40x82; Isaac Cohn to Wolf Ballelsen, ½ part..... 1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 67th St, 25.5x100; Russell Sage to Joseph Hamershlag 1,000

CONVENT AV, n w corner of 133d St, —x100.1x200x100; Michael Hicks to Rosannah T. Hicks..... 1

DIVISION ST, 15, 12.6x½ block; Harris Mandelbaum and another to Israel D. Schlochetzky 1

EAGLE AV, w s, 78.8 ft n of Westchester Av, 25x97.1x25.1x94.10; Edward D. Bertine to Theodore M. Bertine..... 1

ELDRIDGE ST, e s, 103 ft s of Rivington St, 23x½ block; Charles Hartmann and another, executors and trustees, to Joseph Polstein 79,000

ELMWOOD PLACE, s s, 100 ft w of Clinton Av, 25x122.11x25x122.4; Ella J. Breckenridge to John L. Brower..... 1

LOTS 13, 14, and 15, map of 156 lots of Charles A. Stadler; Chase Mellen, referee, to Charles Unangst..... 500

LOT 23, map of 300 lots of the McGraw estate; James C. de la Mare, referee, to Christina Pott..... 3,750

NILES ST, s s, 175 ft w of Bainbridge Av, runs 122.2 ft to Mosholu Parkway x w 25.2x n 124.5 to Niles St x e 10.3x e 15.11; Edmund Hayes to Barber Asphalt Paving Company 1

PARK AV, e s, 240 ft s of 171st St, 40x150; Edward D. Bertine to Patrick H. Brown 1

PROSPECT AV, e s, 188.11 ft n of Westchester Av, 80.5x85.4x irregular; Daniel Farrell to Peter McDowell..... 1

PROSPECT AV, e s, 162 ft n of Westchester Av, 26.11x65.5x28.5x56.3; Daniel Farrell to Charles W. McDowell..... 100

PLOT begins 100 ft e of Union Av, and 136.3 ft s of 168th St, runs s 78.8s s e 64s n 80.5x w 64 ft; Thomas Farley to Elizabeth T. Bell..... 500

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, OR AV, e s, 925 ft n of 122d St, 25x86; James D. Putnam to Francis M. Jencks..... 1

ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 156th St, 105x84.7x90.11x153; Morris Neufeld and another to Julius G. Miller..... 1

SEDGWICK AV, w s, Lot 1, map of property of Lewis G. Morris, 25x100; Emily Sammis to Estelle L. Biggert..... 1

TINTON AV, 816, 16.9x110; Catharine McClusky to Sarah McDonald, 1-5 part..... 1

TINTON AV, 815, 16.9x110; Sarah McDonald to Bernhard Petzold..... 1

TINTON AV, 815, 16.9x100; Margaret Costello and others to Sarah McDonald..... 1

TINTON AV, w s, 147.9 ft n of 168th St, 184x110; Matilda P. White, as executrix, to Robert W. Todd..... 25,000

WATER ST, 149, 20.8x—x20x—; Henry Rosenwald and another, executors, &c., to Joseph E. and Alexander E. Hoffman 1

WATER ST, 143 and 145, 41.2x irregular; Henry Rosenwald and another, executors, &c., to Emma Rosenwald..... 1

WATER ST, 390 and 390½, 20.6x80.2x20.4x60.2; Margaret Foley to Bernard Golden.

WESTCHESTER AV, s e corner of Westchester to Hunt's Point Road or Southern Boulevard, runs n e — x e — to Bronx River x s — x w 140x s w 1.021x s e to s s of Franklin Av x n w 685.7 to Southern Boulevard x n — to beginning; Mary S. Hoe to Real Estate Corporation of New York City..... 1,000

1ST AV, e s, 100 ft s of 2d St, 45x100, map of Olinville; James H. Biggam to Abigail J. Purdy 1

1ST AV, e s, 75.8 ft s of 93d St, 25x94; Myer Hellman to Henry J. Lippe... 1

7TH AV, w s, 25 ft n of 132d St, 49.11x100; George W. Eggers to Thomas O'Gara..... 100

5TH ST, 739 East, 23x97; Louis Cohen to Esther Alexander Weiss and another.....

11TH ST, s s, 242.9 ft e of Avenue B, 0.3x94.8; Adolph Wexler to Harris Goldberg, quit claim..... 1

11TH ST, n s, Lot 301, map of Unionport, 100x108; Catherine Van Winkle, individually and as executrix, to Catharine E. Allison 50

11TH ST, n s, Lot 301, map of Unionport, 100x108; William T. Van Winkle and another to Catharine E. Allison.... 1

14TH ST, s s, 91.6 ft e of 2d Av, 19.6x103.3x irregular; Betty Leventritt to Mary Katz..... 1

16TH ST, 220 West, 25x103.3; Ray Karpas to Huda Wittner..... 1

26TH ST, n s, 527 ft w of 10th Av, 48x98.9; Simon Heron to Albert Blechner.. 1,572

35TH ST, n s, 294.9 ft w of 7th Av, 21.1x98.9; 35th St, n s, 505.3 ft e of 8th Av, 21.7x98.9; Thomas O'Gara to George W. Eggers 100

36TH ST, n s, 201.5 ft e of 8th Av, 33.8x98.9; James Clarke to Patrick Geoghegan

52D ST, n s, 275 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; John J. Jones, executor and trustee, and another to Meyer Solomon..... 15,450

52D ST, n s, 275 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Meyer Solomon to Kate Jordan..... 1

66TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 20x100.5; Henry Rosenwald and another, executors, &c., to Mathilda Veith..... 1

70TH ST, n s, 300.6 ft w of 3d Av, 15.6x100.5; Daniel A. Moran to Mary L. Moran 1

72D ST, s s, 125 ft e of West End Av, 25x112.2; Lydia R. Coffin to William F. Ingamells 1

80TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to Rachel Redelsheimer..... 2,850

96TH ST, n s, 141 ft e of Columbus Av, 21x100.11; Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, to Mary H. Myer, trustee..... 17,000

104TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Antonio Caggiano to Teresa Ferro, ½ part..... 5,000

112TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 50x100.11; Frederick W. Meyer to James H. Cassidy 26,250

118TH ST, n s, 90 ft e of Madison Av, 120x100.11; Charles D. Davison, referee, to Isaac M. Bernstein..... 20,000

118TH ST, s s, 400 ft e of 8th Av, 34 ft to St. Nicholas Av x30.2x49.0x25.11; John J. Keegan to the Catholic Church of St. Thomas 1

119TH ST, s s, 307 ft w of Lenox Av, 18x100.11; Daniel O'Connell, referee, &c., to Michael Feeney 16,600

119TH ST, s s, 289 ft w of Lenox Av, 18x100.11; Daniel O'Connell, referee, &c., to Michael Feeney 16,625

120TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 19.5x100.11; John G. Maeder to Lydia Maeder. 1

132D ST, 211 West, 16.8x99.11; Christian Schmitt to the Church of St. Aloysius.. 12,000

132D ST, 213 West, 16.8x99.11; Anna Kuhse to the Church of St. Aloysius.... 11,800

132D ST, 215 West, 16.8x99.11; Johannes Just to the Church of St. Aloysius..... 11,800

132D ST, 215 West; Mary Costello to the Church of St. Aloysius..... 1

132D ST, 217 West, 16.8x99.11; Herman Just to the Church of St. Aloysius..... 11,800

132D ST, 209 West, 16.8x99.11; Alice Fitzgerald to the Church of St. Aloysius.... 11,750

132D ST, n s, 183 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x99.11; Katharine Farrelly and another to the Church of St. Aloysius..... 12,000

135TH ST, n s, 179.8 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 33.11x75; Edward D. Bertine to Thomas J. McGuire 1

136TH ST, s s, 180 ft e of Willis Av, 15x100; Edward D. Bertine to Theodore M. Bertine 1

136TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Willis Av, 15x100; Edward D. Bertine to Theodore M. Bertine 1

Recorded Leases.

DODD, MEAD & CO. to James W. Bell, Son & Co.; 5th Av, n w corner of 35th St, 10½ years..... $5,000 5,500

FAY, Michael, and another to Morris Geib and another; 104 Cannon St, s e corner of Stanton St, 5 years..... 960

FARRELL, Patrick, to John F. Farrell; 80 Cherry St, 5 years..... 2,400

HEYZER, Sarah M., to Samuel Abrahams; 256 6th Av, 3½ years..... $3,000 3,600

SMITH, John V., to Jacob I. Alter; 239 Stanton St, s w corner of Willett St, 3 years $1,320

TOWNSHEND, John, to Valentine Gies; Park Av, w s, 75.8 ft n of 109th St, 25.3x80, 2½ years 540

UNDERHILL, John Q., to John McGinnis; 140 Park Row, 9 11-12 years, $3,500, 5,500

Recorded Mortgages.

ALLISON, Catherine E., to George McCurrach; 1st Av, e s, Lot 1,157, map of Wakefield, 1 year 350

BACHRACH, Louis, to Mary L. Reed, guardian, &c.; 518 East 11th St, 5 years.

BANNEN, John, to St. Lawrence University of Canton, N. Y.; St. Ann's Av, n w corner of 148th St, 3 years..... 25,000

BIGGERT, Estelle L., to American Baptist Home Mission Society; Sedgwick Av, w s, Lot 7, map of property of Louis G. Morris, 1 year 2,700

BRODERICK, Michael J., to John Hardy; Morris Av, e s, 50 ft s of 158th St, 1 year 1,500

BRYAN, Annie V., to City Trust Company; 122 West 83d St, 5 years..... 13,000

BRYAN, Annie V., to Margaret R. Bateman; Amsterdam Av, e s, 70.4 ft n of 74th St, 1 year 4,000

CALL, William, to Sarah A. Purdy; 132 West 76th St, 3 years..... 18,000

CASS, John, to William Marshall and another; Fordham Av, n w s, 540 ft from King's Bridge Road, 1-3 year..... 1,000

CASSIDY, James H., to Frederick W. Meyer; 112th St, s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year 13,250

CASSIDY, James H., to Frederick W. Meyer; 112th St, s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year..... 1,500

CASSIDY, James H., to Germania Life Insurance Company; 112th St, s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year..... 41,500

CHURCH OF ST. ALOYSIUS OF THE City of New York to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 209 to 219 West 132d St, 1 year..... 45,000

CLEMENT, Anna M., to Henry Roemer; 142d St, n s, 314.4 ft e of Boulevard, 3 years..... 14,000

DONOHUE, Philip F., to Cecilia A. Murphy; Anthony Av, n w corner of Travers St, ½ part; also Jerome Av, n e corner of Travers St, ½ part, 3 years. 5,000

EGGERS, George W., to Julius Wolff; 35th St, n s, 294.9 ft w of 7th Av; also 36th St, n s, 505.3 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years 20,000

EYMER, Bertha and John L., to Marie C. Wintjen; White Plains Road, w corner of Kossuth Av, 2 years..... 1,000

FEENEY, Michael, to Sarah A. Purdy; 119th St, s s, 307 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years 14,000

FEENEY, Michael, to Arthur Schwarzenbach; 119th St, s s, 289 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years..... 14,000

FERRO, Joseph, and wife to Antonio Caggiano; 104th St, s s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 2 years 1,000

GEHRIG, Anton J., and wife to Frederick and Catharine Dillemuth; 156th St, n s, 150.11 ft w of Elton Av, 3 years..... 600

HAMERSHLAG, Joseph, to Russell Sage; Central Park West, n w corner of 67th St, 3 years 30,000

HART, Nathan S., to Rosetta Hart; 348 West 16th St, 1 year 7,500

HEFFERMAN, James J., to Elizabeth L. Fowler; 120 West 68th St, 3 years..... 14,000

HOHL, Charles, to Philip Lahn and wife; Union Av, w s, 28 ft n of 166th St, 3 years..... 5,000

HOHL, Charles, to Philip Lahn and wife; Union Av, w s, 68 ft n of 166th St, 3 years 5,000

HOHL, Charles, to Philip Lahn and wife; Union Av, w s, 48 ft n of 166th St, 3 years..... 4,500

INGAMELLS, William F., to Washington Life Insurance Company; 258 West 72d St, 5 years..... 60,000

JORDAN, Kate, to Meyer Solomon; 52d St, n s, 275 ft w of 10th Av, 1 year..... 2,000

KATZ, Mary, to Betty Leventritt; 14th St, s s, 91.6 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year..... 7,500

KEMPF, Lillie H. and Otto J., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 117 West 124th St, 2 years..... 8,000

KIGHT, Alonzo H., to Edward and Henry Hirsh; Central Park West, w s, 50.5 ft n of 66th St, secures advances..... 21,500

LANE, Elizabeth, to Sallie Greenthal; 226 West 37th St, 4 years..... 2,500

LEE, Eucheris A., to F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company; 140 Park Row, saloon lease, demand..... 2,500

McDOWELL, Charles W., to Peter McDowell; Prospect Av, widened, e s, 162 ft n of Westchester Av, widened, demand 2,000

MISHKIND, Isidor, to Samuel Kahn; Madison St, s s, 104.6 ft e of Rutgers St, 2½ years..... 8,500

O'BRIEN, Mary S., and Agnes B. Colahan to Bowery Savings Bank; 221 and 223 East 35th St..... 3,000

PETZOLD, Bernhard, to Harlem Savings Bank; Tinton Av, w s, 141.8 ft n of Cedar St, 1 year..... 2,250

POLSTEIN, Joseph, to Henry F. C. Rahe; 180 Eldridge St, 1 year..... 15,000

POLSTEIN, Joseph, to American Mortgage Company; 178 Eldridge St, 1 year..... 13,000

POLSTEIN, Joseph, to American Mortgage Company; 178 Eldridge St, 1 year..... 2,000

POMEROY, Clara T., to the Bowery Savings Bank; 40 Fulton St, 1 year..... 5,000

REAL ESTATE CORPORATION OF NEW York City to Mary S. Hoe; Westchester Av, s e corner of Southern Boulevard, extends to Bronx River, &c., 5 years.. 495,000

ROBERTSON, John, and William Gammie to Frank and William F. Dunning, trustees, &c.; Prospect Av, n w corner of Ritter Place, 286.7 ft Jennings St, 3½ years 18,000

SCHLACHETZKY, Israel D., to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 15 Division St, installments 1,000

SOLOMON, Meyer, to Terence Jacobson; 52d St, n s, 275 ft w of 10th Av, 1 year 12,000

TODD, Robert W., to Matilda P. and James W. White, executors, &c.; Tinton Av, w s, 147.10 ft n of 168th St, 3 years. 20,000

WALLACE, Robert, to John Duer, trustee, &c.; 103d St, s s, 118 ft e of West End Av, 3 years 22,000

WALLACE, Robert, to John Duer, trustee, &c.; 103d St, s s, 136 ft e of West End Av, 3 years 22,250

WALLACE, Robert, to John Duer, trustee, &c.; 103d St, s s, 189 ft e of West End Av, 3 years 19,250

WALLACE, Robert, to Frances J. Gasquet and another, trustees; 103d St, s s, 154 ft e of West End Av, 3 years..... 22,000

WALLACE, Robert, to Sarah A. Jarvis, trustee, &c.; 103d St, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 3 years 22,000

WALLACE, Robert, to Peter Moller, Jr., and others, trustees; 103d St, s s, 172 ft e of West End Av, 3 years..... 20,000

WALLACE, Robert, to Joseph Hamershlag and another; 103d St, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, ½ year 10,500

WOLFF, Etta, to Frederick Hinners; 132d St, n s, 210 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years... 500

Assignments of Mortgages.

ADELSON, Thomas, and another to Sender Jarmulowsky..... Nom.

CLINCHY, Arthur H., to Robert B. Johnson, trustee $3,000

COIT, Emily E., guardian, to Clarence A. Eustaphine ..... Nom.

CRIMMINS, John D., to Mutual Life Insurance Company 70,000

DICKERSON, John S., and another, trustees, to United States Trust Company.. Nom.

ELSWORTH, Ada S., to Charlotte Le H. Ferry 8,000

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company.... 19,250

FRIEDRICH, Charles H., trustee, to Montrose R. Richard ..... Nom.

HAGAN, Caroline A., to Isabella Greacen, re-recorded..... 5,200

HASSENFRATZ, Louis, to Elizabeth Hassenfratz..... 1,600

JOHNSON, Robert B., trustee, to the Park Mortgage Company 3,000

MURPHY, Joseph, Jr., to John C. Barth.. Nom.

ROSENWALD, Henry, and another, trustees, to Matilda Veith..... Nom.

ROSENWALD, Henry, and another, trustees, to Matilda Veith..... Nom.

ROSENWALD, Henry, and another, trustees, to Emma Rosenwald..... Nom.

SCHUSTER, Ludwig D., to Margaretha Schuster 1,000

SUTPHEN, John L., executor, &c., to L. Irving Reichner, executor, &c..... 15,000

SUTPHEN, John, executor, &c., to L. Irving Reicher, executor, &c..... 65,000

THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT Company to Frederick M. Peyser, trustee

THE NORTHERN BUILDING SAVING and Loan Association to Margaret E. Waters 2,250

THE CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Henry W. Ford, trustee..... 100

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Thomas Morrissey..... 5,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to James R. Willets and another, trustees, &c..... 8,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to North River Savings Bank..... 20,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen 10,000

WANDELL, Caroline, to Josephine Van Boskerck 15,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BLEECKER ST, s e corner of Jones St, 27x80; Rider-Ericsson Engine Company against Mordecai S. Kauffman and Amelia Glass, owners and contractors... 212

GOERCK ST, 23 and 25; Hyman Delinsky against Pauline Aronowitz, owner and contractor 100

MANHATTAN AV, e s, extends from 117th to 118th St, 201.10x100; New York Architectural Terra Cotta Company against the Hyne Construction Company, owner and contractor 2,440

MONROE ST, n s, 175 ft w of Jackson St, 75x100; Bornstein Brothers against Joseph Freedman, owner and contractor. 300

MONROE ST, n s, 175 ft w of Jackson St, 75x100; Wiedbusch & Schwartz against Joseph Freedman, owner; Joseph Freedman, owner and contractor 1,550

MONROE ST, 255 to 259; Rider-Ericsson Engine Company against Jonas Freedman, owner; Joseph Freedman, owner and contractor..... 637

WEST END AV, 148; Ralph H. Reid against Henry R. Hinckley and J. M. Knox, owners; Walker & Dean, contractors 49

3D AV, w s, 100.2 ft s of 173d St, 50x95.8; Ferdinando Alfenito against Elias Feldman, owner and contractor..... 200

5TH AV, w s, 50 ft n of 13d St, 50x100; Steel Mantel Company against Thomas J. Jenkins, owner and contractor 17TH ST, 319 West; Tobias & Aronson against Sarah C. or Mrs. John Quinn, owner and contractor..... 15

25TH ST, 425 and 427 West; Robert G. Kenny against John and Henry Hencken, owners and contractors..... 4,579

93D ST, 24 East; George Alexander against Henry D. and Gismond D. Greenwald, owners; F. Klingman & Co., contractors 675

113TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 150x100; Rudolph Werner against David Cohen, owner and contractor..... 125

113TH ST, n s, 270 ft w of 3d Av, 75x100; Josepho Marckato and others against Meyer Bookstaver and others, owners and contractors..... 300

149TH ST, s s, 170 ft e of Morris Av, 50x106.6; the Legate Stone Company against Enrichetta and Maria Biondi, owners; Biondi Brothers, contractors .. 118

163D ST, s s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100; the New Jersey Adamant Manufacturing Company against John H. Styles, owner and contractor..... 282

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

112TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 50x100.11; Frederick W. Meyer, with James H. Cassidy, 11 payments..... $30,000

Lis Pendens.

HILLSIDE ST, s e s, at n e s of Plot 145, map of 128 acres of the Isaac Dyckman estate, known as Fort George property, 108x209.9 to 11th Av x 152.9x312.6; the Batavia and New York Wood Working Company against Jennie M. Tompkins and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, McKelvey & Mattocks.

LOTS 109 and 110, map of 330 lots at Woodlawn Heights, Twenty-fourth Ward, 40x100; Ellen Blackburn against Charles W. Furber and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. J. Brady.

ORCHARD ST, 15; Department of Buildings against Kate Friedman and another, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, s w corner of 6th St, 114x105; Ignatius E. Dickert against Josephine M. O'Brien and others, (partition;) attorney, J. W. Bartram.

7TH AV, 311 to 317; the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States against Thomas S. Godwin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Olcott & Mestere.

11TH ST, 327 to 331 East; also 213 and 176 2d Av; Marie Kunzemann, individually and as executrix, against Jacob Kunzemann and others, (action to recover possession, &c.;) attorney, A. Palmeri.

41ST ST, s s, 269 ft e of 2d Av, 16x98.9; Amasa W. Saltus against Abraham Frankel and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. S. Wait.

107TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.5; William C. Wood against Carl Roedelsperger and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. E. Haviland.

60TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Cecilia Hollmann against Margaret Mooney and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. A. Clark.

90TH ST, s s, 137.6 ft e of 9th Av, 18.9x100.8; Francis O. De Luze and another, executors, &c., against Maggie E. Forster and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. M. Whitlock.

12TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 28x99.11; Eleventh Ward Bank against George Finck and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. S. P. Stillman.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Supreme Court of the United States.

96—William Wheeler Hubbell, appellant, vs. the United States.—Leave granted to file supplemental brief herein on motion of William Wheeler Hubbell in propria persona.

12—The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, petitioner, vs. Nellie Phinney, executrix, &c.—Argument continued by Julien T. Davies for the petitioner, by Stanton Warburton for the respondent, and concluded by Julien T. Davies for the petitioner. Leave granted to counsel to file additional briefs within one week.

113—Samuel Castner, Jr., et al., petitioners, vs. W. H. Coffman, doing business as the Pocahontas Coke and Coal Company, &c.—Argument commenced by Arthur Briesen for the petitioners.

Call for Wednesday: 113, 114, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, (and 408,) 123, 124, 125.

Calendars for Wednesday, Jan. 24.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Court opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

94—Cons. Fastener Co. vs. Hays.
92—Cons. Fastener Co. vs. Bradt.
11—Wales vs. Waterbury Mfg. Co.
41—Schiff vs. United States.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 66 Post Office Building. In bankruptcy.

1626—In re N. Y. City District Water Supply Co.
1927—In re Upper N. Y. City Water Co.
1930—In re Moritz Bauer Discharges.
1435—Lawrence Marston
1817—Samuel Ritter.
1805—George S. Harral.
1333—William H. Bemlah.
1824—Agnes J. Leland.
1715—Harris Zimmerman.
1828—W. C. Romaine.
1731—Julius Schaumberger.
1811—Henry H. Elting.
1482—Joseph T. Mott.
1783—Isaac Windholz.
1780—John B. Pasca.
1760—Leopold Weiss.
1638—Perkins D. Fisher.
1800—Adolph Blitz.
1831—Joseph K. Emmet.
1243—Wise & Helm.
1630—Nicolas Bute.
Discharges under objection.
1755—Morris Becker.
1744—Garret D. Quackenbush.
Adjourned cases.
411—Schmetz & Schwerdt.
289—Albert B. Hilton.
1468—Charles A. Tinker.
1563—Victor A. Wilder.
257—Max Peller.
Adjourned motion.
1625—Louis Lowensohn.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

People ex rel. Ward vs. Drake et al., Board of Public Works of Buffalo; in re statement of account of Gabriel, executor; in re separate application of McGreivey et al., for writ of certiorari to review action of Saratoga County Treasurer, &c.; in re separate applications of Matthews et al., to review action of Washington County Treasurer, &c.; People ex rel. Brooks, respondent, vs. Dillon, Mayor of New Rochelle; People ex rel. Moyers, respondent, vs. Dillon; People ex rel. Conovey, respondent, vs. Kearney.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

In re will of Lampson, deceased.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, to respondent, payable out of the estate.

The Second National Bank of Elmira, appellant, vs. Weston, executor.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

In re general assignment of Talmage et al., individually and as copartners.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

People ex rel. American Banknote Company, appellant, vs. Morgan, Controller.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs, on the ground that the Superintendent of Public Works has no power to make the contract with the relator.

In re application for removal of Rupp and another from office of Police Commissioner of Buffalo.—Appeal dismissed.

In re application to substitute Sargent as attorney; Berkley, respondent, vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.—Appeal dismissed, without costs.

To-day's calendar: 231, 234, 923, 349, 217, 235, 950, 238.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Kerke vs. Lederer.
2—In re Hull.
3—Smith vs. Creamer.
4—Hees vs. Dougan.
5—Bush vs. Bush.
6—Werner vs. Franklin Nat. Bank.
7—Burton vs. Patterson
8—Gargan vs. York.
9—Daly vs. same.
10—Arfken vs. same.
11—Allen vs. same.
12—Armstrong vs. same.
13—Butler vs. same.
14—Began vs. same.
15—Berkley vs. same.
16—Brady vs. same.
17—Cronin vs. same.
18—Campbell vs. same.
19—Collins vs. same.
20—Chandler vs. same.
21—Capper vs. same.
22—Deevy vs. same.
23—Davis vs. same.
24—Driscoll vs. same.
25—Farley vs. same.
26—Flay vs. same.
27—Frazee vs. same.
28—Firneisen vs. same.
29—Faurot vs. same.
30—Funston vs. same.
31—Grabe vs. same.
32—Frauville vs. same.
33—Gallagher vs. same.
34—Hennessy vs. same.
35—Herlihy vs. same.
36—Kiernan vs. same.
37—Kenny vs. same.
38—Lang vs. same.
39—Lesson vs. same.
40—Meehan vs. same.
41—Mahoney vs. same.
42—Moody vs. same.
43—Milburn vs. same.
44—Millmore vs. same.
45—Mengoni vs. same.
46—Murphy vs. same.
47—Murray vs. same.
48—Mulcare vs. same.
49—Moore vs. same.
50—McDonough vs. same.
51—McCarthy vs. same.
52—McManus vs. same.
53—Oppenheim vs. same.
54—Powell vs. same.
55—O'Rorke vs. same.
56—Pollock vs. same.
57—Petrosino vs. same.
58—Powell vs. same.
59—Pepperted vs. same.
60—Rinders vs. same.
61—Rheaume vs. same.
62—Reith vs. same.
63—Rein vs. same.
64—Snyder vs. same.
65—Strausky vs. same.
66—Sullivan vs. same.
67—Taylor vs. same.
68—Thompson v

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	75¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	40⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	29¼
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.90
Cotton, middling	07⅞
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	08¼
Sugar, granulated	5.15
Molasses, O. K. prime	.38
Beef, family	12.75
Beef, hams	21.75
Tallow, prime	05¼
Pork, mess	10.75
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb.	06¾
Lard, prime	6.25
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	23.00
Butter, Western creamery	.25

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 60¾@64c; No. 2 red, 67@68c; No. 2 corn, 32½c; No. 2 white, 24¼@25½c; No. 2 rye, 55¾c; No. 2 barley, 38½c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.50; prime timothy seed, $2.60; mess pork, per barrel, $9.52½@9.65; lard, per 100-lb, $5.80@5.90; short ribs sides, (loose,) $5.55@5.95; clover, contract grade, $6.35.

COTTON.—Those members of the trade who had counted upon broadening speculation and enhanced prices were doomed to disappointment yesterday. The movement was a sluggish professional business, with more sluggish fluctuation in values. The wind was nearly all taken from the bulls' sails by unfavorable advices from the English market. When the market opened, but little resistance was made to half-hearted efforts on the part of the more prominent shorts to liquidate long cotton. First sales revealed a decline of 1@3 points, and all through the morning the breach between Monday's closing figures and prevailing quotations gradually widened. Later in the day there were brief periods of stability, during which prices rebounded a point or two, but as a whole, the market was not a successful one from whatever quarter viewed. Receipts at the ports of late have been gradually creeping up to a formidable volume as compared with those of a year ago, and, although this increase was ascribed by amateur statisticians as merely the result of the forward movement of recent purchases by exporters, it gave rise to rumors that cotton had been extensively held back until the present time, and that from now on a heavier movement should be expected. The attitude of spot holders in the South toward American and European buyers remains the same. In all instances outside quotations are demanded, and every concession on the part of sellers is followed by a further rise in asking rates. Southern spot markets, middling quoted, were officially reported by wire as follows: New Orleans, 7⅝c; Mobile, 7¼c; Savannah, 7⅛c; Charleston, 7¾c; Wilmington, 7¼c; Baltimore, 7¾c; Augusta, 7 9-16c; Memphis, 7 9-16c; St. Louis, 7 9-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	....	....	....	6.85@6.95
February	....	....	....	6.90@6.95
March	6.80	6.90	6.80	6.95@7.00
April	....	....	....	7.00@7.10
May	6.90	7.15	6.90	7.10@7.15
June	....	....	....	7.15@7.20
July	7.05	7.20	7.05	7.20@7.25
August	....	....	....	7.25@7.30
September	7.20	7.35	7.20	7.30@7.35
October	7.20	7.30	7.20	7.35@7.40
November	....	....	....	7.35@7.45
December	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.45@7.50

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos, Good average Santos, 9⅝00; receipts, 14,000 bags, two days; stock, 544,000 bags. Hamburg—Market opened ¾ pfennig lower; at 2:30 P. M., ¾@1¼ pfennig net lower; sales, 16,000 bags. Havre—Market opened irregular, ½@⅝f lower; at 12 M., declined ⅛f; at 3 P. M., unchanged; at 5:30 P. M., unchanged on near months, and ⅛f higher on far months; sales, 37,000 bags. January, 43; February, 43.25; March, 43.50; April, 44; May, 44.25; June, 44.50; July, 45; August, 45.30; September, 46.75; October, 46; November, 46.26; December, 46.25. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 10@07⅝; exchange, 7 20-32d; receipts, 21,000 bags, two days; cleared for the United States, 13,000 bags; cleared for Europe, nothing; stock, 180,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4⅝c; muscovado, 3 15-16c; molasses, 3 11-16c.

METALS.—Iron—Northern, No. 1 foundry $23; Southern, No. 2 soft, $20.75; steel rails, $36; pig iron, warrants, nominal; lake copper, ingot, $16.50; tin, $27.50; exchange lead, $4.72½; spelter, $4.75; brokers' price for lead, $4.72½, and for spelter, $4.75.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $9.90, and in bulk, $7.25; Philadelphia, barrels, $9.85, and in bulk, $7.20; refined, cases, New York, $11.10; deodorized naphtha, $11.25. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, barrels, 33c; prime Summer yellow, 35@36c; off Summer yellow, nominal; butter grades, 37@38c; prime white, 38@39c; prime Winter yellow, 38@39c. Linseed—American, raw, 53@54c; American, boiled, 55@56c; Calcutta, raw, 65c; boiled oil, 66c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.85; tar oil, barrels, $3.90; spirits of turpentine, 53@53¼c. Resin—Common to good, strained, $1.62½@1.65; E, $1.70; F, $1.75; G, $1.80; H, $1.95; I, $2.05; K, $2.20; M, $2.50; N, $3; W G, $3.60; W W, $4.10.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 23.—Spirits of turpentine, 51c. Resin—A, B, C and D, $1.25; E, $1.30; F, $1.35@1.37½; G, $1.45; H, $1.70@1.75; I, $1.90; K, $2; M, $2.25; N, $2.65; W G, $3.15; W W, $3.65.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 23.—Spirits of turpentine, 50@50½c. Resin unchanged. Crude turpentine, $1.60@2.90. Tar, $1.25.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 23.—Turpentine, 50c. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—There was no trading. CALVES—Veals, $6@$8.50; little calves, $4; fed calves, $4; city dressed veals, 9@12¾c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3.50@$4.75; medium to choice lambs, $6.50@$7; Canada lambs, $6.70. HOGS—$4.85@$5; pigs, $4.75@$4.90; State pigs, $5.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	72 9-16	73¼	72 9-16	73¼
July	72⅝	73⅝	72⅝	73⅝
Corn—				
May	39 3-16	39⅝	39⅛	39⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	66⅝	67 1-16	66⅜	67
July	67¼	67⅞	67 3-16	67⅝
Corn—				
May	33	33¼	32⅞	33¼
July	33⅜	33⅞	33⅜	33⅞
Oats—				
May	23⅜	23½	23¼	23½
July	22½	22 9-16	22½	22¾

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The net results of yesterday's wheat market were advances of ⅛@⅞c, with closing prices at the best point of the day and equal to the highest point attained on Monday. A stronger tone seemed to prevail than on the previous day, as there were fewer reactions, while the support came from several quarters and was well sustained throughout. So quickly were these declines recovered that they made little impression upon the minds of traders, and the bull element was disposed to look upon the day's developments as rather favorable. The chief influence of strength came from the same source as that of Monday; that is, the French markets, which made another gain of 20@40 points, making an advance since last Thursday equal to 5c per bushel. Crop accounts from France were of the usual bullish nature and generally accepted as the cause for continued strength. Early in the day unfavorable weather reports from the West proved to be of considerable influence on the market and led to some St. Louis buying. Foreign houses also took a little wheat, and scalpers bought on further advices of decrease of 1,254,000 bushels was noted in world's stocks, according to Bradstreet's, of which 1,900,000 bushels were made in European supplies. The Liverpool market showed ¾d loss at one time early in the day, but so far recovered that less prices were only ¼d under the previous night. Receipts at all interior points were 306,000 bushels, against 638,000 bushels a year ago.

DULUTH, Jan. 23.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 65¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 64⅜c; May, 66⅜c; July, 67⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 61⅞c; No. 3 Spring, 58⅝c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 23.—Wheat—In store: No. 1 Northern, January, 63½c; May, 64⅜c; July, 65¾c. On track: No. 1 hard, 65⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 64⅛c; No. 2 Northern, 62¼c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 23.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 65¾@66c; No. 2 Northern, 65½@66c. Rye—No. 1, 55½@56c. Barley—No. 2, 46c; sample, 84½@44½c.

CORN—No. 2 corn, 40c for both elevator and delivered, and 40⅝c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats, 29¼@29½c; No. 2 white, 31½c; No. 3 white, 31c; track mixed, 29@30c; track white, 31@35c; No. 2 white clips, 32c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 61c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 60½c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 55@56c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 43½@47½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; malting, 50@53c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 23.—Flour and bran unchanged.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.75@$4; Winter straights, $3.35@$3.45; Winter patents, $3.50@$3.80; Spring clears, $2.75@$3; extra No. 2, $2.35@$2.50; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.50@$2.65; rye, $2.60@$2.65; no grade, $18@$18.25 per ton, to arrive. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$2.15. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3.15@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.50. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.15@$2.25, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine, white and yellow, 85@90c; coarse, 75@82c. BRAN—In bulk, on spot, $17; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $17.50@$17.75; coarse Winter bran, $17@$18.50, latter white; middlings, $16@$18.50; city feed, $17.50@$18; hominy chop, $15.75@$16; oil meal, $26.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $10.50@$11; family, $13@$18.50; short clear, $11.50@$12.50. BEEF—Mess, $10.50; family, $12.50@$13; packet, $11@$11.50; extra India mess, $21@$23; beef hams, $21.50@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 6¼c; 180 lb, 6¼c; 160 lb, 6¼c; pigs, 6¾c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 6¾@7c; 10 lb, 6¼@6¼c; 12 lb, 6@6¼c; 14 lb, 5¾c; pickled shoulders, 6c; pickled hams, 9@9½c; Western greens, 8¾@9c; city greens, 9¾@9¾c. TALLOW—City, 5¼c; country, 5¼@5½c. LARD—$6.25; city lard, $5.75; refined lard, South America, $6.65; Continent, $6.45; Brazil, kegs, $7.80; compound, city, 5¾@6c; Western, 5¾@6c. STEARINE—Oleo, 7¼c asked; city lard stearine, 7½c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 23.—Closing: Beef—Extra India mess, 80s; prime mess 73s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 56s 8d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 46s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 20 to 30 lb, 32s 6d; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 32s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 34s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 33s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 33s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 32s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 33s. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 30s 6d; American refined, in pails, 32s 3d. Butter—Finest United States and good, nominal. Cheese—American finest, white, 57s 6d; American finest, colored, 58s. Tallow—Prime city, 27s 6d; Australian, in London, 27s 9d. Cottonseed Oil—Hull, refined, 21s 3d. Turpentine—Spirits, 39s 6d. Resin—Common, 4s 6d. Petroleum—Refined, 7¾d. Linseed Oil—24s.

COFFEE.—The outlook when the market opened yesterday morning was not a cheerful one either as regards the volume of speculation or the movement of prices. The European markets were seen to have broken heavily—considerably more than our decline of last night justified—and the crop movement in Brazil far exceeded expectations of the most hopeful bear. Coupled with these factors was an abnormally small movement from American warehouses, while demand for the spot article seemed to have run its course, at least for the time being. Prices declined 5@10 points at the opening, and during the forenoon the market showed feeble recuperative power. In the early afternoon, however, there was a decided change for the better in the general undercurrent of sentiment and tone of the market. At the close the market was firm in tone, with prices 5@10 points net higher. Total sales were 25,000 bags.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	....	....	....	6.85@6.95
February	....	....	....	6.90@6.95
March	6.80	6.90	6.80	6.95@7.00
April	....	....	....	7.00@7.10
May	6.90	7.15	6.90	7.10@7.15
June	....	....	....	7.15@7.20
July	7.05	7.20	7.05	7.20@7.25
August	....	....	....	7.25@7.30
September	7.20	7.35	7.20	7.30@7.35
October	7.20	7.30	7.20	7.35@7.40
November	....	....	....	7.35@7.45
December	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.45@7.50

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos, Good average Santos, 9⅝00; receipts, 14,000 bags, two days; stock, 544,000 bags. Hamburg—Market opened ¾ pfennig lower; at 2:30 P. M., ¾@1¼ pfennig net lower; sales, 16,000 bags. Havre—Market opened irregular, ½@⅝f lower; at 12 M., declined ⅛f; at 3 P. M., unchanged; at 5:30 P. M., unchanged on near months, and ⅛f higher on far months; sales, 37,000 bags. January, 43; February, 43.25; March, 43.50; April, 44; May, 44.25; June, 44.50; July, 45; August, 45.30; September, 46.75; October, 46; November, 46.26; December, 46.25. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 10@07⅝; exchange, 7 20-32d; receipts, 21,000 bags, two days; cleared for the United States, 13,000 bags; cleared for Europe, nothing; stock, 180,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4⅝c; muscovado, 3 15-16c; molasses, 3 11-16c.

METALS.—Iron—Northern, No. 1 foundry $23; Southern, No. 2 soft, $20.75; steel rails, $36; pig iron, warrants, nominal; lake copper, ingot, $16.50; tin, $27.50; exchange lead, $4.72½; spelter, $4.75; brokers' price for lead, $4.72½, and for spelter, $4.75.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $9.90, and in bulk, $7.25; Philadelphia, barrels, $9.85, and in bulk, $7.20; refined, cases, New York, $11.10; deodorized naphtha, $11.25. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, barrels, 33c; prime Summer yellow, 35@36c; off Summer yellow, nominal; butter grades, 37@38c; prime white, 38@39c; prime Winter yellow, 38@39c. Linseed—American, raw, 53@54c; American, boiled, 55@56c; Calcutta, raw, 65c; boiled oil, 66c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.85; tar oil, barrels, $3.90; spirits of turpentine, 53@53¼c. Resin—Common to good, strained, $1.62½@1.65; E, $1.70; F, $1.75; G, $1.80; H, $1.95; I, $2.05; K, $2.20; M, $2.50; N, $3; W G, $3.60; W W, $4.10.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 23.—Spirits of turpentine, 51c. Resin—A, B, C and D, $1.25; E, $1.30; F, $1.35@1.37½; G, $1.45; H, $1.70@1.75; I, $1.90; K, $2; M, $2.25; N, $2.65; W G, $3.15; W W, $3.65.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 23.—Spirits of turpentine, 50@50½c. Resin unchanged. Crude turpentine, $1.60@2.90. Tar, $1.25.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 23.—Turpentine, 50c. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—There was no trading. CALVES—Veals, $6@$8.50; little calves, $4; fed calves, $4; city dressed veals, 9@12¾c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3.50@$4.75; medium to choice lambs, $6.50@$7; Canada lambs, $6.70. HOGS—$4.85@$5; pigs, $4.75@$4.90; State pigs, $5.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CARDWELL, SOPHIA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To ROBERT HEWITT, send greeting:

You are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the twentieth (20th) day of February, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made awarding Letters of Administration of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of Sophia Cardwell, deceased, to Tillie Cardwell or to such other person or persons having a prior right as may be entitled thereto.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 9th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

d13-1aw6wW&j24

BAILEY, DEBORAH ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DEBORAH ANN BAILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Willis Benet, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 7th day of March, 1900.—Dated New York, the 6th day of September, 1899. CHARLES BENNER, WILLIAM H. BAILEY, WILLIAM E. FROST, Executors. WILLIS BENNER, Attorney for Executors, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s6-1aw6mW

DIECKMANN, CARL.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to HENRY A. DIECKMANN, Marie Dieckmann, Victor Dieckmann, and Ina Walz, and to all persons interested in the estate of CARL DIECKMANN, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 16th day of February, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of William Engelhardt, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 15th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

GEO. B. & ED. GOLDSCHMIDT, Attorneys for Executor, 30 Broadway, New York. d27-1awTuW

ENGLE, ROBERT S.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Agnes I. Gardner, Madame La Countess de Chevigne, Julia Tuck, Mary E. Merrihew, John J. Merrihew, Helen G. Stoddard, Sarah E. Homer, Fannie Thomas, Mary Lyons, Caroline Woolsey, Nellie B. Woolsey, Frank Richardson, Henry H. Rogers, William S. Engle, and to all other persons whose names and whose places of residence are unknown to the petitioner and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained, the heirs-at-law and next of kin of ROBERT S. ENGLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Susan A. Engle of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Robert S. Engle, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 30th day of January, one thousand and nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 21st day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ja10-1aw6wW

GIGLIO, SILVESTRO.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SILVESTRO GIGLIO, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 93 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of August next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of January, 1900. PROVIDENCE GIGLIO, Executrix. ABEL CROOK, Attorney for Executrix, 93 Nassau Street, New York City. ja24-1aw6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FITZGERALD, MARY A.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to THOMAS HODNETT, Richard Hodnett, Patrick Hodnett, and William Hodnett, the heirs and next of kin of MARY A. FITZGERALD, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, John E. FitzGerald of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Mary A. FitzGerald, late of the County of New York, deceased, Therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 18th day of February, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 9th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

d13-1aw6wW&j24

BAILEY, DEBORAH ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DEBORAH ANN BAILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Willis Benet, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 7th day of March, 1900.—Dated New York, the 6th day of September, 1899. CHARLES BENNER, WILLIAM H. BAILEY, WILLIAM E. FROST, Executors. WILLIS BENNER, Attorney for Executors, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s6-1aw6mW

DIECKMANN, CARL.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to HENRY A. DIECKMANN, Marie Dieckmann, Victor Dieckmann, and Ina Walz, and to all persons interested in the estate of CARL DIECKMANN, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 16th day of February, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of William Engelhardt, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 15th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

GEO. B. & ED. GOLDSCHMIDT, Attorneys for Executor, 30 Broadway, New York. d27-1awTuW

ENGLE, ROBERT S.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Agnes I. Gardner, Madame La Countess de Chevigne, Julia Tuck, Mary E. Merrihew, John J. Merrihew, Helen G. Stoddard, Sarah E. Homer, Fannie Thomas, Mary Lyons, Caroline Woolsey, Nellie B. Woolsey, Frank Richardson, Henry H. Rogers, William S. Engle, and to all other persons whose names and whose places of residence are unknown to the petitioner and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained, the heirs-at-law and next of kin of ROBERT S. ENGLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Susan A. Engle of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Robert S. Engle, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 30th day of January, one thousand and nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 21st day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ja10-1aw6wW

GIGLIO, SILVESTRO.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SILVESTRO GIGLIO, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 93 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of August next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of January, 1900. PROVIDENCE GIGLIO, Executrix. ABEL CROOK, Attorney for Executrix, 93 Nassau Street, New York City. ja24-1aw6mW

REFEREES' NOTICES.

FRIES, JOHN CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN CHARLES FRIES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Jno. Alex. Beall, their attorney, No. 150 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of May, 1900.—Dated New York, the 26th day of October, 1899. LOUISA FRIES, LOUIS and ROSENSTEIN, Executors. JNO. ALEX. BEALL, Attorney for Executors, 150 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan. o25-1aw6mW

GREMMLER, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH GREMMLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Coleman & Donohue, No. 203 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of February, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of August, 1899. CHARLES HEPS and LOUIS RUPP, Executors. COLEMAN & DONOHUE, Attorneys for Executors, 203 Broadway, N. Y. C.

HAINES, HARRIET A.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Rebecca Rylie, Pemella Snedeker, Emma Heerbrandt, Jennet Hilton, Ida Kassendieck Brunner, Ada Kassendieck, Emma Lansing, John Hawkins, Mary Hawkins Westerfield, George Hawkins, William Hawkins, Clara Hawkins, Addaline Pullis, Emeline Fountain, and Henrietta Tracy, the heirs and next of kin of Harriet A. Haines, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Simeon W. O'Donnel of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Harriet A. Haines, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 5th day of March, one thousand nine hundred at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the said County of New York, at the City of New York, the 15th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

GEO. B. & ED. GOLDSCHMIDT, Attorneys for Executor, 30 Broadway, New York. d27-1awTuW

ENGLE, ROBERT S.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Agnes I. Gardner, Madame La Countess de Chevigne, Julia Tuck, Mary E. Merrihew, John J. Merrihew, Helen G. Stoddard, Sarah E. Homer, Fannie Thomas, Mary Lyons, Caroline Woolsey, Nellie B. Woolsey, Frank Richardson, Henry H. Rogers, William S. Engle, and to all other persons whose names and whose places of residence are unknown to the petitioner and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained, the heirs-at-law and next of kin of ROBERT S. ENGLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Susan A. Engle of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Robert S. Engle, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 30th day of January, one thousand and nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 21st day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ja10-1aw6wW

GIGLIO, SILVESTRO.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SILVESTRO GIGLIO, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 93 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of August next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of January, 1900. PROVIDENCE GIGLIO, Executrix. ABEL CROOK, Attorney for Executrix, 93 Nassau Street, New York City. ja24-1aw6mW

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ARNOLD L. SCHEUER (STEPHEN PERRY STURGES, substituted as plaintiff,) against CHARLES BROWN and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above entitled action dated August 30th, 1899, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, by Peter P. Meyer, Auctioneer, at the New York Salesrooms, Hannifed, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of February, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, the lands and premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Thirteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Rivington Street, distant twenty-four feet and two inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of Rivington and Goerck Streets; from thence running easterly along the southerly side of Rivington Street thirty-seven feet and five inches; thence southerly and parallel with Goerck Street seventy-five feet; thence westerly and parallel with Rivington Street thirty-seven feet and six inches, and thence northerly and again parallel with Goerck Street seventy-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 22nd, 1900. WILLIAM F. GRELL, Sheriff.

LOUIS LEAVITT, Deputy Sheriff.

ROBY & TAYLOR, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 40 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Rivington Street.

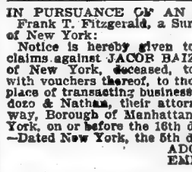

The approximate amount of liens or charges to satisfy which the above described property is sold is $7,928.09-100, with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum from August 30, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $474.25, with interest thereon and the expenses of the sale. That the approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Sheriff is nothing.—Dated January 22, 1900. WILLIAM F. GRELL, Sheriff.

LOUIS LEAVITT, Deputy Sheriff.

j24-2aw2wW&F&f14

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE RAUCHFUSS, plaintiff, against LOTTIE M. FOWLER, ELLEN BYRNES, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the 18th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, and City of New York, and located in Section Four, on Block 1,234, on the land map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eighty-third Street, distant three hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Eighty-third Street with the westerly side of Columbus (formerly Ninth) Av

BOY ACCUSES A POLICEMAN

Messenger's Charge Against Teator Under Investigation.

Story of the Alleged Finding of a Pocketbook and Division of Its Contents.

Milton H. Teator, a policeman connected with the Mercer Street Station, Capt. Chapman's command, was transferred to the East Twenty-second Street Station by order of Chief Devery last Saturday night, "for the good of the service." This is the usual information vouchsafed to the public when the Chief decides on transfers. In this instance it appears, according to Inspector Thompson, that the patrolman's conduct is still under investigation, although he continues to wear the uniform of the department and was on post yesterday afternoon.

The circumstances leading up to Teator's transfer occurred on Monday of last week in Fourteenth Street, where he was then on duty, and the charges on which he was brought before the Inspector last Thursday were made by Thomas Flashlan, a messenger boy in the employ of the American District Messenger Company's branch office in the Morton House. Just what Flashlan told to the Inspector could not be learned from that official. The boy, however, when seen at the office yesterday, said, in the presence of Manager Montgomery, that the story as set forth below was exactly the one he told to Capt. Chapman and to Inspector Thompson, with the exception of the alleged subornation practiced on him in the corridor of Police Headquarters.

On Monday, Jan. 15, in the forenoon, Flashlan said, he was out on a messenger call. While returning to the office, and as he was passing along Fourteenth Street, between Broadway and University Place, he saw a woman kick a pocketbook that she had either dropped or that had been lying on the walk. The boy darted forward and picked up the purse. He had no more than done so when a "barker" employed by a dental concern in the vicinity grabbed him, and, taking the pocketbook from him, passed it to Policeman Teator, who was standing by. Flashlan had had time to peep into the pocketbook and saw that it contained a goodly roll of bills. As soon as Teator got hold of the purse the boy said he jumped on a car going east on Fourteenth Street. Flashlan said he followed the car and asked the policeman what he had done with the pocketbook.

"I gave it to the lady it belonged to," was, according to the boy, the reply of the policeman.

Flashlan said he then went to the office, reported on his call, and obtained permission of the manager to go out to see a policeman on the corner. He found Teator, he said, in conversation with the employe of the dental establishment, and demanded to know to whom he had given the pocketbook. The boy said that Teator then pulled the pocketbook from his hip pocket, and, passing it to the "barker," told the latter to go into the hallway, take the money out, and give the messenger 75 cents. The man did as he was bid, and gave the messenger a dollar bill to get changed. When Flashlan came back he gave a twenty-five-cent piece to the dental man, and Teator, he said, then handed him the pocketbook, which was empty, and told him to throw it into the sewer.

"And did you do it?" the boy was asked.

"Yes, I did it because the cop told me," said he.

Flashlan said he then reported the facts to Manager Montgomery, who sent him at once to Capt. Chapman. The latter made out a complaint, which was sent to Inspector Thompson at Headquarters, and a few days later the boy was told to appear and tell his story before the Inspector. In relation to this he told the following story:

"I was told to go to 300 Mulberry Street and see Inspector Thompson. When I got to the place there were a lot of policemen standing in the hallway down stairs, and as soon as I came in several of them took me to one side and told me the most when I was brought up before the Inspector and the policeman was pointed out to me I must say that I was not sure he was the man. The whole thing frightened me, and I didn't know what to do, but I was told several times that I must say this. When I went up to the Inspector's office there were several policemen in the outer office, and they told me the same thing, but more quietly. Then I went in and told the story as I have told it here, to the Inspector. Teator was sitting in the room, and Inspector Thompson said to me, 'Is this the man?'"

"What did you say?" he was asked.

"I said I was not sure. Then I was told that I could go, and that's the last I heard of the thing."

Inspector Thompson was seen at Headquarters and asked about the affair. "The boy," he said, "told several different stories; but I won't talk of the case while it is under investigation." Chief Devery also refused to say anything about the matter.

Flashlan's story of being approached in the corridor of Headquarters is not a new experience. Chiefs Conlin and McCullagh several times issued orders that on trial days the corridors should be kept clear of policemen, it having come to their ears that friends of the accused policemen had sent witnesses away, telling them that the cases had been postponed. When the cases were afterward called and the witnesses did not appear the complaints were dismissed.

Hundreds have been cured of dangerous Lung and Throat troubles with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. For names, residences, and dates, see Jayne's Medical Almanac. Free, at your druggist. —Adv.

COLLARS.

2,000 dozen,—4 ply linen.
Eighteen varieties of shape, including the fashionable high "turn over," "Military," "lap," "space," and Standard models.
Round or square corners.
These are the standard 15 cent Collars,—taken from regular stock.
$1.25 per dozen.
65 cents per half dozen.
Sold during the sale, by the dozen and half dozen only.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

$3.00
Monarch Pats
The Patent Leather Shoe That Won't Break Thro'
Don't Pay $3.00 for This Shoe.
WE ARE SELLING THEM AT
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All Styles. All Widths.
BYCK BROS
DOWNTOWN STORE ONLY,
S. W. Corner Fulton and Nassau Sts.

ROYAL
Baking Powder

Made from most highly refined ingredients and free from alum and ammonia.

Royal Baking Powder may cost a little more per can, but it insures perfect, wholesome food. In fact, it is more economical in the end, because it goes further in leavening and never spoils the food.

Royal Baking Powder used always in making the biscuit and cake saves both health and money.

The low-grade, cheap powders contain alum and lime, and injuriously affect the stomach and kidneys.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

YING HONG'S BODY COMING HERE

Dead Man Said to Have Been the Wealthiest Chinese in America.

The body of Ying Hong, Grand Master of the Chinese Order of Lun Gee Tong in the United States and Canada, is on its way to this city from Toronto, where he died Saturday. The body will lie in state at the New York headquarters of the society, at 16 Pell Street, until Friday, when the funeral will be celebrated with a great feast.

According to New York representatives of the society, the dead Grand Master was the wealthiest Chinese in America and the proprietor of laundries all over the country. The society rooms on Pell Street have been decorated with red bunting in preparation for the funeral services, and are dim with the smoke of incense burning in honor of the dead man.

MAGISTRATE POOL INJURED.

His Head Cut by a Trolley Car on Amsterdam Avenue.

Magistrate Pool, who, in the customary shifting of Magistrates, has had ten days' freedom from court duties, goes to the Harlem Court this morning. He will carry with him a lively recollection and visible marks of an encounter with an Amsterdam Avenue trolley car. The marks consist of a cut over the right eye, requiring three stitches to close it, and a consequent court-plaster disfigurement. The recollection is about as follows:

Monday morning the Magistrate started from his home to come down town. He has always avoided trolley cars, both as destroyers of man and agencies of transportation, and he says of them, "You never know when you are going to sit down or get on or off." So, as was his custom, he started for the Eighty-first Street elevated station to take a Sixth Avenue train. It was necessary for him to cross Amsterdam Avenue. The Magistrat e let a northbound surface car pass him before crossing, and then, seeing none approaching from the opposite direction, he stepped out into the middle of the avenue. Just as he was about to step from the south track a car running swiftly struck him. He was insensible for a moment, but soon revived in a near-by drug store. Yesterday Magistrate Pool was able to be about.

Lecture on "The Castled Rhine."

Garrett P. Serviss will deliver the fifth lecture in the course on "Romance of Travel and History" at the Berkeley Lyceum, 19 West Forty-fourth Street, this morning at 11 o'clock. His subject will be "The Castled Rhine." He will give a description of the Rhine from its source to the ocean, together with the legends concerning the points along its banks.

The bargain-pot is still boiling.
Plenty of fuel on hand to keep it hot.
Men's shoes: Black Calfskin, Russet, Vici Kid, Button, Blucher, Lace, High Skating.
Most of them were $4.50 and $5.
Take pot-luck at $2.25.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.
350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

BARS OUT DIPHTHERIA PATIENTS

S. R. Smith Infirmary Has an Outbreak of Erysipelas to Cope With.

There was a meeting of the medical staff of the S. R. Smith Infirmary at New Brighton, S. I., yesterday, and at its conclusion it was announced that for the present no more diphtheria patients could be taken at the contagious disease wing of the institution. This action was not taken because of the wing being crowded, but because the wing is needed for other uses.

Several cases of erysipelas have broken out in one of the wards of the institution. It was decided that ordinary methods were not equal to the task of stamping it out, so it was arranged to remove all the patients to the contagious disease wing and keep them under observation and treatment there. Meanwhile the ward will be thoroughly overhauled and the walls torn out and replaced.

The hospital cases of diphtheria occurring in the borough will now have to be brought to Manhattan or Brooklyn for treatment.

Fire Captains Retired.

Capt. George W. Van Cott of Engine Company No. 134, of Brooklyn, and Capt. Andrew Gaffney of Engine Company No. 9, in East Broadway, Manhattan, were placed on the retired list yesterday. Capt. Van Cott was retired on the certificate of the Brooklyn fire surgeons, having been on the sick list for more than a year. Capt. Gaffney was retired on his own application, having served more than twenty years on the force. Both men will receive pensions of $1,000.

UPRIGHT BOILER EXPLODES.

Building in Front Street Damaged and an Engineer Injured.

A large upright boiler on the second floor of the five-story building at 53 Front Street exploded yesterday morning, breaking nearly all the windows in the building, tearing a large hole in the floor, and injuring Charles Williams, the engineer of the building. Williams, who was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, lives at 6 St. Edwards Street, Brokolyn. Several other men on the same floor were cut and injured slightly by flying fragments of glass and iron. Williams was standing near the boiler when the explosion occurred. The beams of the ceiling of the second floor were twisted and bent by the force of the explosion, but a Building Inspector who examined the structure decided that it was safe.

Henry Adams, dealer in molasses and syrups, occupies the building. His loss is about $1,000. The damage to the building was about the same amount.

$20,000 for an Aggrieved Husband.

Frederick C. Hinkle obtained a verdict for $20,000 in the Supreme Court yesterday in his suit against John C. Hayes to recover $50,000 damages for the alienation of the affections of his former wife. The suit, which was tried before Justice Gildersleeve, was a sequel to the divorce suit brought by Mr. Hinkle against his wife, a year ago, in which Mr. Hayes was named as co-respondent. Mr. Hinkle is a traveling salesman, while Mr. Hayes is a Wall Street broker. Soon after Hinkle obtained his decree of divorce Hayes and Mrs. Hinkle were married.

Silk.

15,000 yards Fancy Taffetas and Novelty Silks,—including corded and fancy weaves,—stripes, plaids and checks.
Various textures,—suitable for shirtwaists, trimmings or gowns.
75 cents, $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 per yard;
Formerly $1.25 to $3.50 per yard.

Black Satin Brocade,—floral and conventional figures,
75 cents per yard;
Formerly $1.25.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Sale.
Ladies' Shirt Waists.
Second Floor.

100 dozen. Made of imported Madras, fancy Piques, Embroidered, hemstitched Lawn, Sateen Broche, novelty French Percale, fancy white Madras and Madapolam.
Various handsome designs,—stripes or detached figures. Tailor-made.
$2.00 each;
Usual prices, $3.50, $4.00 and $6.50.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
CONSTRUCTION—THAT'S IT.

That makes your old pieces heirlooms and in our new pieces that will make them heirlooms, too. Construction is paramount and is the part you see least. We would like to point this out to you, so come in and see many odd pieces reduced this month, especially in bedroom and dining room furniture. Yet if none of these will fit, and you have a corner that is contrary, we will gladly furnish a design and estimate specially low just now. Either way—from the floor or made to order, you can get CONSTRUCTION, when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

AMUSEMENTS.

Koster & Bial's
Great Lafayette, Marion Manola, Marie Jansen, Ritchie, Binns & Binns, the 5 Cornallos Sisters, McNulty, Solaret, Others. Mat. TO-DAY, 50c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. Always Crowded. "WAY DOWN EAST." Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10.

Great Sale of Laces! | Great Sale of Laces! | Great Sale of Laces!

O'Neill's.

Beginning To-Day, Wednesday,
A Great Three Days' Sale of
Laces, Nets and Flouncings
At Less Than Fifty Cents on the Dollar.

We have been preparing for this sale since the first of the year and have gathered the largest stock ever offered at any special sale in New York—not old, out-of-date trash, but new, fresh goods, suitable for Garments, Gowns and Trimmings. We quote below a few of the prices—no doubt they will interest you, but that is not all we want. We want you to be convinced, to come to this sale beginning to-day and see for yourself the great values we offer. We promise you you will not be disappointed.

Chantilly, Spanish, Spanish Guipure, Llama, Cluny, Oriental, Duchesse, Renaissance, Point de Paris, Point d'Alencon and Point Gaze Laces, mostly in match sets,
Formerly 18c. to 75c. yard,
7c. to 25c. yard.

Silk Chantilly, La Tosca and Russian Drapery Nets, Plain, Figured and Chenille Dotted, in Black, Cream and Colors, 45 inches wide,
Worth 1.50 to 2.50 yard,
65c. and 95c. yard.

Very fine Black All-Silk Chantilly Lace Drapery Nets, latest designs and made of the best silk, 45 inches wide,
Cost to import 3.50 yard,
1.48.

Chantilly, Spanish and Spanish Guipure Silk Lace Flouncings in Black, White and Cream, 45 and 48 inches wide,
Import price 1.45 to 2.50 yard,
65c. yard.

Black Spangled and Beaded Nets, 27 inches wide,
Former prices 1.75 and 2.00 yard,
75c. yard.

Cluny Lace, All-Over Net, in White, Cream and Butter, 27 inches wide,
Regular value 85c. yard,
48c. yard.

Renaissance, Duchesse and Point de Paris All-Over Nets, in White, Cream and Butter, 27 inches wide,
Regular price 1.75 yard,
85c. yard.

Point Applique, Chantilly, Marquise, Escurial and Gramont Codet Laces, 8 and 10 inches wide, Black, White and Butter,
Cost to import 3.25 and 3.90 yard,
1.23 and 1.48 yard.

Real Irish Lace Revers, with Collars in White and Butter,
Formerly 1.98,
48c. each.

Black Escurial and Marquise Lace Capes, with and without spangles,
Former price 3.50 to 7.00,
1.98 each.

Orders by Mail Will Receive Prompt Attention.
H. O'NEILL & CO., 6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

The Liverpool and London and Globe
Insurance Company

52d Annual Statement United States Branch—Statement 31st Dec., 1899.

REAL ESTATE	$1,855,750.00
U. S. GOVERNMENT 4 PER CENT. BONDS	2,320,656.25
STATE AND CITY BONDS	352,981.25
BOND AND MORTGAGE LOANS	3,307,350.00
BANK BALANCES AND ALL OTHER ASSETS	1,590,590.79
Total Assets	$9,427,328.29
UNEARNED PREMIUMS AND ALL OTHER LIABILITIES	4,776,050.60
Surplus	$4,651,277.69

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A $2.00 Madras Pajama,
we sell at
$1.15.
A special for this week.
Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

AMUSEMENTS.

PROCTOR'S 23d ST. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. Marie Dressler 20 Min. in Shirtwaists Sims & Graham, Leo Dervalto, Kenno, Welch, o'rs.
PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. Montgomery & Stone Duncan's Collies. Halladay & Ward, McPhee & Hill, Moving Pictures, &c.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. OPEN 9 A. M. TO 11 P. M. ADM. 50c. 5th NATIONAL EXHIBITION of CYCLES, AUTOMOBILES AND ACCESSORIES.
AMERICAN "ADMIRABLY PUT ON."—Times. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. AT 9:15. in THE MAGIC MELODY AT THE LOWER HARBOUR Evs. 8:15. 25c. to $1. MAT. TO-DAY. 1,100 seats, 25c
WALLACK'S THE FIRST PERFORMANCE OF OLGA NETHERSOLE in SAPHO will be on MONDAY, JAN. 29TH. Seats for Jan. 22 will be good opening night. Other seats must be exchanged. Box Office open 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Seats on sale 6 weeks in advance.
COMIQUE TAINT TODAY TAINT TOMORROW GAY MASQUERADERS. 2 Burlesques and Vaudeville. Tobascoscope—New Sensational Moving Pictures.
CASINO! 1st Matinee To-day (Wed.) Geo. W. Lederer's Famous London Co. in The Belle of N. Y. Orig. Cast & Chorus of 2 years' run in London.
BROADWAY Theatre. 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2. THE GREAT SUCCESS, BEN-HUR
GRAND OPERA HOUSE. MATINEE TO-DAY, 25 & 50c. A STRANGER in a STRANGE LAND

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....at 8:30 Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Daniel Frohman's Company LAST 2 WEEKS. The Maneuvers of Jane
Monday, Feb. 5, the new play by John Oliver Hobbes, entitled. THE AMBASSADOR.
LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30 Daniel Frohman.....Manager Matinées Thursday & Sat. "The most original play that N. Y. has had to laugh over this season. Something entirely new."—World. "It aroused the audience, and was refreshingly original."—Sun. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS The Surprises of Love
Elsie de Wolfe, H. Reeves Smith, Eric Hope, W. Erskine, Chas. Bowser, Olive May, Margaret Robinson, Helen Keating, and others.
EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinées To-day & Saturday. "Another Empire success."—Charles Frohman. EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY in BROTHER OFFICERS.
Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:20. Matinées To-day and Saturday. MAUDE ADAMS | The Little Minister.
GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8 o'clock. Mats., 2:15. 3D MONTH. MATINEES SATURDAY ONLY. Wm. Gillette In His New Play, Sherlock Holmes.
MADISON SQ. THEATRE 24th St., nr. B'way Evgs., 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. Last 2 Weeks. Matinées To-day & Saturday. Greatest Hit This Season. WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS. Feb. 5—Coralie & Co., Dressmakers.
GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. Evgs., 8:20. Matinée Saturday. MRS. LANGTRY—THE DEGENERATES
5th Av. THEATRE. B'way & 28th. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. LAST WEEK BUT ONE. THREE LITTLE LAMBS
Knickerbocker. N. C. GOODWIN MAXINE ELLIOTT Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. LAST 2 WEEKS OF THE COWBOY AND THE LADY. Feb. 5—Mr. Goodwin-Miss Elliott (A New Play.)
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. LAST WEEK. 75TH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of OIL PAINTINGS at The Fine Arts Society, 215 West 57th St. Open 10 A. M. to 6 P. M., and 8 P. M. to 10 P. M. Admission .....25c.
Hammerstein's 42d St., B'way & 7th Av VICTORIA Evgs, 8:30. Sat. Mat. 2:15. Mat. Sat. Prices, 50, 75, $1.00 Jerome Sykes & Edna Wallace Hopper CHRIS AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP
KEITH'S Continuous Performance. MINNIE SELIGMAN. LeROY AND CLAYTON. Mr. and Mrs. ELLIS. CASE. LOUISE GUNNING. JOHN BOWKER: Transvaal Illustrated.
THE DEWEY MATINEE TO-D..Y. VICTORIA BURLESQUERS, East 14th St. "A High Ball." Calceda, The Nawns.
THE NEW YORK. B'way, 44-45 Sts. Evs. 8. Mat. Sat. The New Magnificent Spectacle, BROADWAY to TOKIO. 600 People.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
To-night, at 7:30, DIE MEISTERSINGER. Mmes. Emma Eames and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Rooy, Bertram, Friedrichs, (début,) Breuer, and Dippel. Conductor, Paur.
Fri. Ev'g, Jan. 26, at 7:45, Double Bill—DON PASQUALE. Mme. Sembrich; MM. Scotti, Pini-Corsi, and Saligmac. Conductor, Mancinelli. Followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Calvé and Mantelli; MM. Campanari and Dippel. Conductor, Bevignani.
Sat. Aft., Jan. 27, at 2, TANNHAUSER. Mmes. Ternina, Olitzka, and Nordica; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, and Plançon. Conductor, Paur.
Sat. Ev'g., Jan. 27, at 8, at Popular Prices, FAUST. Mmes. Emma Eames and Mancelli; MM. Saleza, Oceller (début) and Pringle. Conductor, Bevignani.
Sun. Ev'g, Jan. 28, at 8:15, Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Calvé (her only appearance at a Sunday concert) and Schumann-Heink; MM. Saignac and Plançon, together with the Met. Op. House Orchestra. Conductor, Paur. Special prices for this concert, 75c, $1.00, $1.50, and $2.00. General admission, 50c. Boxes as usual.
Mon. Ev'g, Jan. 29, at 8, LE NOZZE DI FIGARO. Mmes. Eames, De Lussan, and Sembrich; MM. Ed. de Reszke, Pini-Corsi, and Campanari. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Wed. Ev'g, Jan. 31, at 7:45, DIE WALKUERE. Mmes. Gadski, Schumann-Heink, and Ternina; MM. Van Dyck, Pringle, and Bertram. Conductor, Paur.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Tuesday Evening, February 6th,
GALA CONCERT
The entire proceeds to be devoted to the
Dewey Arch Fund
Among the distinguished artists who have kindly volunteered their services are:
Madame Nordica and Madame Gadski, Mr. Edouard de Reszke and Mr. Evan Williams, and other soloists.
Mr. Emil Paur, Mr. Walter Damrosch, } Conductors.
The full chorus of the Oratorio Society and an orchestra of sixty.
Prices: $3, $2, $1.50, and $1. Boxes, $50. Seats and boxes can be obtained at box office, Carnegie Hall, and Tyson's.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Thursday Afternoon, Feb. 1, at 3:30.
SONG RECITAL
by Madame
NORDICA
and Madame
SCHUMANN-HEINK
Tickets $2.50, $2, & $1. Boxes $50 & $30. Now on sale at Schuberth's and Box Office.

MENDELSSOHN HALL
To-morrow, Thursday Ev'g, at 8:15,
Mr. David Bispham's
REQUEST RECITAL
POPULAR PROGRAMME | Comprising songs most frequently asked for.
Res. seats $1.50. Now on sale at Schuberth's.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York
EMIL PAUR .....Conductor
Fri., Jan. 26, at 2 P.M. Sat., Jan. 27, at 8:15 P.M.
SOLOIST: MME. SCHUMANN-HEINK.
Program: Overture, "The Flying Dutchman," Wagner; "Ganymed," for Contralto and Orchestra, L. V. Saar; Symphony No. 4, B flat major, Beethoven; Songs by Schubert, Schumann, and Franz; Overture, "Prometheus," Goldmark.
Box office open daily from 9 to 5.

Two Piano Recitals | MENDELSSOHN HALL | THUR. AFT., Jan. 25; WED. AFT., JAN. 31, at 3 o'clock. Hambourg
Tickets, $1.50 & $1, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq. Direction VICTOR THRANE. Knabe Piano Used.

THE CHARITY BALL
for the Nursery and Child's Hospital, will take place on Thursday evening, Feb. 1, at the WALDORF-ASTORIA.
Boxes from 11 to 1 at 2 East 35th St. Tickets at 16 West 11th St. and 19 West 35th St.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LAST WEEK of the best of all rural plays, THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER. Next week—CHAUNCEY OLCOTT.

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL, Matinées B'way & 30 St., Tues. & Sat. Whirl-I-Gig & BARBARA FIDGETY

MANHATTAN Theatre, 33d & B'y. Ev. 8:15. Sat. Mat. ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH. EDEN MUSEE NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only. Phone 2224 Mad. Sq. MAY IRWIN IN SISTER MARY BEST ORCHESTRA SEATS ONLY $1.50.

Murray HILL THEATRE. 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. THIS WEEK—NEVER AGAIN.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. MR. JOHN DREW In the Tyranny of Tears. 8:15 Sat. Mat.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Mat. Sat. To-night, LIEDERKRANZ, Two Happy Days. Thursday, "IM WEISSEN ROESSL."

HERALD SQ. Thea. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat DAVID BELASCO presents his new triumph, Naughty Anthony

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. 10c. to all. Moore's New Orleans Minstrels.

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Rain and warmer; high east to south winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks firm.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40⅝c; cash cotton, 7⅛c.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.—A resolution was presented in the Senate asking Congress to pass a law regulating the importation of dairy products into one State from another. It was tabled. A similar resolution in the Assembly was also tabled. Two minor bills were passed by the Assembly. A public hearing for the advocates of the repeal of the "Horton law" was held by the Codes Committee. Those favorable to the law will be heard Feb. 7. President Low of Columbia has written to the Senate committee opposing the Coler-Grady School bill.—Page 8.

CONGRESS.—In the debate in the House yesterday in the Roberts case Representative Landis of Indiana delivered a scathing arraignment of polygamy. Senator Platt of Connecticut yesterday introduced a bill fixing the tariff on imports from Puerto Rico at 80 per cent. of the present rates. Mr. Pettigrew arraigned the Administration for its treaty with the Sultan of Sulu. The Senate refused to recede from its disagreement with the House on the pension bill. The House passed a bill abolishing the free zone in Mexico.—Page 5.

FOREIGN.—Extreme anxiety was felt in London yesterday over the absence of news from Gen. Buller, who had telegraphed that he would attempt to seize Spion Kop Tuesday night. No word was received as to the success or failure of the proposed movement. Cecil Rhodes is amusing himself at Kimberley by firing a cannon, made in the town, at the Boers. The latest dispatches from the correspondents with Gen. Buller say the British had forced a portion of the Boer army to retire from a kopje after a severe fight in which the British casualties were small. There were turbulent scenes in the French Chamber of Deputies yesterday. The Correctional Tribunal imposed a nominal fine on the Assumptionist fathers on trial and decreed the dissolution of the order. A Constantinople correspondent writes that the growth of American commerce in Turkey is threatening French industries. Unless the Empress's mother dies, the festivities at the German Court will continue. The plague has broken out in Argentina.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Private Sinclair Kuhn of the Seventy-first was bayoneted by accident at a review of the regiment by Gen. Hawkins.

The anti-trust conference will meet in Chicago Feb. 12 for a two days' session. Several New Yorkers will speak.

Louis F. Payn is beaten in his fight for the Insurance Superintendency. Mr. Platt will select his successor by agreement with Gov. Roosevelt.

The Executive Council of Massachusetts yesterday approved the proposition to sell 50,000 shares of Fitchburg common stock to the Boston and Maine for $5,000,000 in 3 per cent. gold bonds.

One woman is dead and two others are in Roosevelt Hospital suffering from severe burns as the result of a fire yesterday afternoon at 415 West Fifty-seventh Street.

The impression prevails in Washington that Ex-Consul Macrum will prove to be an envoy from President Krüger, and no surprise would be shown at the State Department if it turned out that he had changed his allegiance.

Page 2.

The Molineux trial was adjourned yesterday because of the illness of a juror.

Page 3.

President Johnston of the State Trust Company yesterday made a statement regarding the $2,000,000 syndicate loan, which he says has been paid.

Stephen M. Griswold, at the annual dinner of Group VII. of the New York State Bankers' Association, uttered a note of warning to bankers in view of the possible nomination and election of Bryan.

Page 4.

A heated discussion and criticism of City Superintendent of Schools Maxwell followed the presentation of a communication from him in regard to teachers' salaries to the Board of Education yesterday.

Page 7.

The Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences has secured the option for the purchase of the Tissot collection of paintings illustrating the life of Christ.

Henry W. Ranger, the landscape artist, has brought a charge of criminal libel against David C. Preyer, editor and publisher. Mr. Preyer was arrested and paroled.

Page 8.

Archbishop Corrigan has appointed the Rev. William Livingston to succeed Dr. McGlynn as pastor of the Church of St. Mary at Newburg, N. Y.

The report of the State Commissioner of Excise for the year ended Sept. 30, 1899, shows total collections of $12,643,593. There has been an increase in criminal convictions for violation of the law and a decrease in the number of arrests for drunkenness.

Page 9.

A sword and silver service were yesterday presented to Commander Wainwright at Washington.

Page 12.

In answer to a Wall Street report that the Carnegie Company has the contract to furnish the contractor, John B. McDonald, the steel for the rapid transit tunnel, Mr. McDonald said yesterday that he had no transactions with the Carnegie Company.

Page 14.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday affirmed the decision of Judge Lacombe in dismissing the habeas corpus proceedings in the Carter case.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 13.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Legal Notes.—Page 8.
Markets.—Page 13.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Railroads.—Page 8.
Real Estate—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

JESUITS REPLY TO DR. ELIOT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—A local paper to-day published an interview with President Eliot of Harvard, in which he reiterated the statement which he made in a recent magazine article that the Jesuit colleges teach to-day the same as they did 200 years ago; that they had made no progress, and that with the exception of Georgetown University, their graduates were not admitted to the Harvard Law School without examination. The Rev. W. G. Read Mullan, President of Boston College, said to-night:

"All the statements made by President Eliot relative to the curriculum of Jesuit colleges in this country have already been refuted by the Rev. Timothy Brosnahan, S. J., of Woodstock College, in Maryland, and the paper which he had published on the subject shows President Eliot to be badly at fault not only in his so-called facts but in his conclusions.

"Dr. Eliot says that we have been in correspondence lately regarding the points which he discussed. We are in correspondence, but the purpose of my letters is to get a definite statement of the ground of the Harvard Law School's action in excluding Boston College from the Law School's list of privileged colleges. I have been for five months trying to get this statement from him, but up to this time have failed.

"Regarding our standard of studies I have no hesitancy in saying that our course of studies produces as sound and thorough results as the course in any college of the country. Harvard College seems to be unwilling to consider what evidence I am able to show in support of this statement, and it is to this that I object.

"The articles of Father Brosnahan, to which I referred, has been pronounced by a certain member of the Harvard Faculty, whose name I must withhold, as being a splendid statement of views, for which, says he, 'I am at present fighting, and for which I shall continue to fight so long as I am a professor at Harvard University.'"

Mrs. Edward F. Croker Better.

Mrs. Edward F. Croker, wife of Chief Croker of the Fire Department, who is ill at her home, 327 West Twenty-eighth Street, was said to be better last night.

MEETS DEATH AT A FIRE

Woman Killed in a Fifty-seventh Street Boarding House Blaze.

TWO OTHERS BADLY BURNED

Panic-Stricken Inmates Carried Down Stairs Through Flame and Smoke by Firemen.

One woman is dead and two others are in Roosevelt Hospital suffering from severe burns as the result of a fire which started yesterday afternoon in a boarding house kept by Mrs. Anna Smith at 415 West Fifty-seventh Street. The victim was Natalie Miles, nineteen years old, who succumbed to her injuries last night in the hospital. The others are her sister Helen, twenty-five, burned about the arms, hands, and face, and Anna Holland, twenty-one years old, burned about the face and neck and suffering from shock.

On the east of the house which was partially destroyed is a four-story and basement apartment house of the same style of architecture, and on the west is the Central Catholic Apostolic Church. On the parlor floor lived Mrs. E. J. Lord, her granddaughter, Miss Potter, and Mrs. Smith, the landlady. The second floor was occupied by Dr. and Mrs. H. R. Stiles and B. Price. The third floor had for its tenants John W. Miles, his daughters, Helen and Natalie, and his son, Russell; Anton Metz, and Miss Anna Holland.

On the fourth floor were the rooms of Ada Smith, daughter of the landlady, and John Quinn, secretary to Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy. At the time of the discovery of the fire Miss Florence Frost, whose home is in the Windermere apartment house, opposite, was visiting the Miles family.

The blaze originated on the parlor floor, and was caused, it was reported, by a lighted wax taper coming in contact with a portière. In a moment the parlor was a mass of flames, and almost before the people in the house could be informed of their danger both smoke and fire made their way up the staircase. Smoke pouring from some of the windows attracted the attention of a passerby, and he turned in an alarm. As soon as the first detachment of firemen reached the scene a second alarm was sent in.

The tenants in the house became panic-stricken, and only a few of them managed to get to the street by the main stairway. Most of them ran to windows prepared to jump. Some were restrained from doing so by others in the house behind them, and the firemen quickly ran up ladders.

At the windows on the second floor were Dr. and Mrs. Stiles and Ada Davidson, a servant. These were helped out of the windows to the coping and were lifted into windows of the apartment house adjoining on the east, where they were cared for, uninjured but suffering from shock.

Fireman Thomas Mulvey of Engine Company No. 40, ran into the burning house and made his way to the third floor. There, groping about in the smoke, he found Miss Helen Miles overcome by smoke, with her hair burning. He picked her up in his arms, and, despite the smoke in the halls, managed to get her down to the street by the stairway, where she was placed in an ambulance and sent to the hospital. As Mulvey reached the outer air with his burden he fell fainting to the ground, but soon revived and resumed his work.

Natalie Miles was found in her apartments by Fireman Lawrence O'Brien of Hook and Ladder Company No. 21, and was also taken down to the street by the stairway with her face, arms, and shoulders badly burned. Miss Anna Holland was found by Fireman Burns of Hook and Ladder Company No. 21 about to jump from a rear window. Her face and hands were burned, and he took her to the street by the main stairway.

Miss Frost made a rush for a rear window as soon as the alarm was given and climbed out. She caught hold of a blind and was found hanging there by a fireman just as she was about to drop to the ground from exhaustion. She was pulled in and taken down the stairs, said to have been not much the worse for her experience.

Several of the tenants in the house who were partially affected by the smoke went into a drug store and were treated there. It was considered fortunate by Chief Croker that the fire was not accompanied by more serious consequences. He praised the work of the firemen in rescuing the inmates of the house by means of ladders and otherwise.

The blaze was witnessed by a great gathering of excited spectators who came from the dwellings and apartment houses in the vicinity. As the firemen helped one tenant after another out of the burning building the crowd shouted its approval of their work.

The house is owned by Francis H. Macy, who leases it to Mrs. Smith, and the total damage is estimated by the police at $5,000. Mr. Quinn, who had a valuable library on the fourth floor, was one of the heaviest losers.

Fatally Burned by an Exploding Lamp

Mrs. Catherine Tyne of 277 Monroe Street was fatally burned last night from the explosion of an oil lamp she was carrying, and died soon after her removal to Gouverneur Hospital. Thomas Maher, another tenant in the house, had his hands badly scorched while extinguishing Mrs. Tyne's blazing clothing.

CAPT. EDWARD TOBIN DEAD.

One of the Brave Firemen Overcome at West Fifty-ninth Street Fire—Pneumonia Followed Exposure.

Capt. Edward Tobin of Engine Company No. 23, in West Fifty-eighth Street, died in Roosevelt Hospital last night at 11 o'clock.

Capt. Tobin was one of the many firemen overcome by smoke in the fire at 310 West Fifty-ninth Street two weeks ago. With them he was brought to the hospital. The shock of the exposure and his advanced years together brought on pneumonia and it caused his death.

Capt. Tobin was forty-six years old. He leaves a wife and seven sons. His boys range from seven to twenty-one years of age. The entire family were at his deathbed. Their grief was profound and pitiful. The boys fairly worshipped their father.

The Captain was until two months ago in command of the company at Fire Headquarters. He was appointed to the department twenty-five years ago, and was one of the best-known and popular firemen in the city.

REPORTS ON THE HOLLAND BOAT.

Majority of Naval Board Does Not Favor a Purchase.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Secretary Long to-day received from the Board on Naval Construction two reports on the Holland submarine boat. The Holland Company had offered to sell the Holland to the Government for $165,000, to embody certain improvements in her and sell her for $170,000, or finally to build two new and larger boats for $170,000 each.

Four of the members of the board united in a majority report favoring the rejection of the propositions, based on the fact that the company is now a delinquent in the use of the submarine boat Plunger, on account of which the Government has already paid $99,716, with no likelihood of her completion in the near future. If the company makes satisfactory settlement for the Plunger, then the board will be willing to build one of the larger boats, but not to purchase the Holland.

The Chief Constructor, Admiral Hichborn, submits a minority report, declaring that the majority did not give sufficient credit and encouragement to the enterprise of the company. He declares that the results obtained with the Holland were very satisfactory, and that, in view of the small cost of submarine boats, the Government should accept the Holland and order two larger boats.

Finest Trains and Shortest Line to Chicago

and St. Louis via Pennsylvania Railroad, the Standard Railroad of America.—Adv.

CROKER TO REMAIN INACTIVE.

A New York Democrat Says He Will Take No Part in Ante-Convention Councils.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—"Mr. Croker," said a New York Democrat to-night, "will not take part in any of the controversies about Bryan or the platform for 1900.

"I am informed that he will remain abroad until after the National Convention, possibly until just before the election of 1900."

BAYONETED AT A REVIEW.

Charge of the Seventy-first, in the Presence of Gen. Hawkins, Marred by Strange Mischance.

One of the strangest accidents ever recorded in the local National Guard was the one that befell a soldier in the ranks of the Seventy-first Regiment while that command was being reviewed Tuesday night at its armory by Brig. Gen. H. S. Hawkins, United States Army, retired.

The regiment was going through the manual of arms. Round after round of applause greeted the quick, sharp movements of the men, and Gen. Hawkins, who commanded them at San Juan, smiled his pleasure at their military precision. The men were not altogether without nervousness, as they were performing before one of the largest "houses" that even that armory famed for crushing crowds had ever held, and their old brigade commander.

Perhaps it was that his presence made the rear rank man behind Private Sinclair Kuhn of Company C imagine that Spanish bullets were whizzing by and made his arm unsteady, but certain it is that as the regiment stood at a right shoulder the Colonel gave the command: "Charge, bayonets!" and Private Kuhn felt a fierce jab in his neck, that swung him nearly off his feet. In the forest of bayonets that glittered in the movement not more than a passing thought was given by anyone to the reeling of the soldier, who, however, quickly regained his equilibrium and came to the charge. The bayonet of the rifle of the rear ranker had caught him full in the neck and wanted only a little more to have penetrated the jugular vein. Kuhn bore up bravely although the pain was intense, but finally left the floor in such a condition of weakness that his wound had to be dressed under the direction of Surgeon E. T. T. Marsh.

Such an accident has not occurred in years, and some officers said they had never even heard of its happening before. Surgeon Marsh said that he expected nothing serious would result from the injury to Private Kuhn, although he had a narrow escape from a much severer wound.

WOULD SELL FITCHBURG STOCK

Massachusetts Proposes to Part with 50,000 Shares of Stock for $5,000,000 in Gold Bonds.

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—A proposition submitted by Gov. Crane to the Executive Council to exchange the 50,000 shares of the common stock of the Fitchburg Railroad held by the State for $5,000,000 in fifty-year 3 per cent. gold bonds of the Boston and Maine Railroad, was unanimously approved this afternoon. The Governor's action was the result of negotiations which have been pending between the officials of the Boston and Maine Road and the Executive for the past two days, and removes the opposition of the State to the proposed lease of the Fitchburg Railroad to the Boston and Maine, which was abandoned last week on account of the State's attitude.

This action was taken as assuring the lease of the Fitchburg to the Boston and Maine, as the transfer to the Boston and Maine stockholders a controlling interest in the Fitchburg. The vote of the council approving the exchange was taken with this provision:

"That the lease of the property of the Fitchburg Railroad as proposed be ratified by the Legislature during the present session, and that such sale of the common stock be also ratified by the Legislature during its present session."

In view of the proposed lease of the Boston and Albany to the New York Central, which is also before the Legislature for approval, the action of the Governor and council to-day is generally regarded as a shrewd business move. Although there is some doubt whether the selling of the stock is contrary to the act of the Legislature passed seven years ago, which contemplated keeping the stock in the possession of the Commonwealth, and not giving it up to a rival road, yet under the act of 1893 the stock and bonds of the road are put under the direction and control of a committee consisting of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Treasurer, and Receiver General, who shall in all cases in which said securities have a voting power at any meeting of said corporation, determine how and what way such voting power should be exercised.

In brief, the State Trustees, backed by the Governor and council, have succeeded in obtaining par for stock which only a week ago was quoted at 30, and have substituted for a non-dividend-paying security bonds paying a yearly interest at 3 per cent. Comment at the State House this afternoon after the Governor's action was known seemed to indicate that the ratification of the sale and lease would not be made without opposition. It is known that the New York Central not a long time ago attempted to gain control of the Fitchburg Railroad, and it was intimated this afternoon that the Boston and Albany interests might oppose the Fitchburg-Boston and Maine lease.

It was announced to-night by President Tuttle of the Boston and Maine that an opportunity similar to that offered to the State of Massachusetts would be given the minority stockholders upon the same basis and within the same period.

Dr. W. Seward Webb of the Fitchburg Directory gave out a statement, in which he said he was absolutely opposed to the lease of the road to the Boston and Maine, believing that the former should remain independent. At the same time, he would favor extending it into the larger towns in New Hampshire now under the control of the Boston and Maine. He denied having made an offer for the Fitchburg.

YALE WILL GET $150,000.

Court of Appeals Decides Against Contestants of Lampson Will.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—By a decision of the Court of Appeals yesterday Yale College will receive $150,000 bequeathed by William Lampson of Le Roy.

The heirs contested the will upon the ground that under its original charter Yale was not allowed to exact compensation for tuition, and was therefore a benevolent or charitable institution, and claimed that the bequest was invalid under the laws of 1848. The court affirmed the decision of the lower court, which granted a decree probating the will.

W. Bourke Cockran to Speak at Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 24.—Dean Francis Wayland of the Yale Law School announced this afternoon that the speaker for the commencement exercises next June would be W. Bourke Cockran of New York City. His acceptance of the invitation to deliver the annual address to the seniors of Yale Law School was received to-day.

Export Duty on Canadian Nickel.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 24.—A sub-committee of the Cabinet has been appointed to consider the question of putting an export duty on nickel. The members of the committee are Sir Richard Cartwright, Sir Louis Davies, W. S. Fielding, A. G. Blair, and William Paterson. A meeting of the committee was held in the office of the Minister of Trade and Commerce this afternoon.

The cry for Dominion legislation in the way of an export duty on nickel has been gradually dying away. However, a number of prominent men are still of the opinion that it would be a wise thing to enact an export duty, and strong representations have been made to the Government in that direction. It was to deal with these that to-day's meeting was held. Just what will be done has not yet been decided upon.

LOUIS F. PAYN IS BEATEN

Gov. Roosevelt Wins Fight for Insurance Superintendency.

PLATT TO SUGGEST A MAN

No Nomination to be Sent in Until Next Week—Democrats May Make Trouble.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Louis F. Payn has been beaten in his fight to retain his place as State Superintendent of Insurance. For the first time since the fight began his friends are disheartened, and they no longer claim that Mr. Payn will finally balk the Governor's attempt to place another man at the head of the Insurance Department.

Interest centres now in the man who will be named to succeed Mr. Payn, but, so far as can be learned, the Governor has not finally decided on him. He has several names under consideration, but even his closest friends have been unable to ascertain who his favorite is. It is thought that the nominee will be an organization Republican, one thoroughly acceptable to Senator Platt and his lieutenants. The announcement made by several Senators, known to be loyal to the State machine, that they will vote to confirm the Governor's nomination is taken to mean that the Governor has agreed to take the man selected by Senator Platt, and that the organization Senators will now be in line.

It is known that it is the Governor's intention to delay making a nomination until after the weekly recess, and unless something unexpected happens he will not send a name to the Senate before next Monday night. Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee did not arrive to-day, although he was expected. It is said that he will be here to-morrow to talk the matter over with the Governor.

It is believed that Mr. Odell will present the name of the organization candidate to the Governor, who said to-night that he did not expect to go to New York at the end of the week for another conference with Senator Platt, although he admitted that something might develop which would make such a trip necessary.

The Governor is well satisfied with the situation, and in conversation with the newspaper men this evening said:

"I cannot tell you anything, although I would like to, but I want to say that things are coming my way."

This is the nearest that the Governor has come to making a public announcement that he felt certain of victory over Superintendent Payn.

One of the stories heard to-night is a reiteration of the report of a few days ago that Senator Platt and Mr. Payn have reached an understanding by which the Insurance Superintendent will retire from the contest just as soon as the Governor agrees to accept the man named by the organization. Color is given to this report by the attitude of Republicans in the Senate who are known to be personally friendly to Mr. Payn, and who, while they will not be quoted, admit privately that they will vote in accordance with the wishes of the organization.

A canvass of the Republican Senators to-day revealed that with the exception of Henry S. Ambler of Chatham, who represents Mr. Payn's home district, they are either pledged to the Governor or will vote according to the dictates of the organization. Those who have announced their loyalty to the Governor are Senators Armstrong of Rochester, White of Syracuse, Ford and Elsberg of New York, Coggeshall of Waterville, Malby of Ogdensburg, Brown of Watertown, Humphrey of Warsaw, Davis of Lancaster, Higgins of Olean, Stranahan of Fulton, Ellsworth of Lockport, and Marshall and Davis of Brooklyn.

This will give the Governor fourteen votes in the caucus, enough to control it. Senators Sherwood of Hornellsville, Brackett of Saratoga, Chatfield of Auisable Forks, Feeter of Little Falls, Goodsell of Highland Falls, Johnson of Owego, Raines of Canandaigua, Krum of Schoharie, Parsons of Rochester, Wilcox of Auburn, Willis of Tyrone, and Thornton of Monticello, twelve in all, refuse to be quoted, but it is understood that they will abide by the wishes of Senator Platt, although several of them have had close personal relations with Mr. Payn for many years.

Senator Coggeshall expressed the feelings of many of his colleagues to-night when he said that, while he was a personal friend of Mr. Payn, he regarded the interests of his party as being paramount to those of any individual member of it, and as Mr. Payn's term is about to expire, he believed the Governor should be permitted to name his choice for the office, and that he would vote to confirm the nomination of any competent Republican.

Senator Platt has twelve votes in the Senate which it is understood he can depend on to carry out his wishes. With Democratic aid he could defeat the Governor's wishes, but it is believed that he has decided not to oppose the Chief Executive. The course of the Democratic Senators, with the exception of Mr. Sullivan of New York, who has come out for Mr. Payn, has been one of "wait and see what will happen." Senator Plunkitt of New York said to-night:

"We have not decided on anything. We are playing politics, and will do what we think will best serve the Democratic party. I like Mr. Payn and served in the Legislature with Gov Roosevelt, but I am here to look after the Democratic Party in political matters, and that is the policy of every Democrat in the Senate."

It is said that if the Democrats see that the Governor's nominee is bound to win with Republican votes they will vote for confirmation, but if they can cause trouble for the Republicans by voting against the Governor and preventing confirmation, they will do so, with a view of starting factional warfare in the Republican ranks.

The names most prominently mentioned to-night in connection with the Insurance Superintendency are those of ex-Mayor Green of Binghamton, Francis Hendricks of Syracuse, and ex-Senator Davies of Ulster.

Politicians in the city are strongly of the belief that Gov. Roosevelt will certainly win in his fight against Superintendent Louis F. Payn.

Chairman Odell left town on Tuesday ostensibly to go to his home in Newburg, but report has it that he will spend considerable time at the State capital in the hope of arriving at a satisfactory solution of the Roosevelt-Payn controversy.

THE MASCOT PIG IN COURT.

Sagasta, Who Came Over on the Olympia, the Bone of Contention.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—The ownership of Sagasta, the pig which figured extensively last Fall as the mascot of Admiral Dewey's flagship Olympia, is in question, and one of the courts is busying itself with the momentous question.

When Sagasta was a tiny mite he was purchased by Boatswain Olaf Olsen of the Olympia in a small town near Cavite. For a time Olsen had the pig with him on a captured Spanish gunboat, but when he brought it with him on board the Olympia it quickly won the affections of the crew and was named in honor of Spain's Prime Minister.

Boatswain Olsen, after the ship went out of commission, made a contract with a local dry goods firm to furnish the pig for exhibition purposes at $25 per week. It appears that one Andrew Olsen, a boarding-house keeper, claiming that Olaf gave him the pig, has collected $50 on this account. Olaf denies this, and has brought Andrew, who, by the way, is not related to him, before the courts to have his title cleared.

No Expense Has Been Spared

to make the Pennsylvania Limited the finest train in the world. Leaves New York every morning for Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis via Pennsylvania Railroad.—Adv.

IS EX-CONSUL MACRUM KRUEGER'S ENVOY?

Believed in Washington that He Has Changed His Allegiance.

MAY BE A TRANSVAAL CITIZEN

State Department Repudiates the ex-Consul at Pretoria, but Will Pay His Traveling Expenses.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The arrival of ex-Consul Charles E. Macrum in Washington from Pretoria is expected to solve some puzzling questions. It is admitted about the State Department that there will be no surprise if it should turn out that he has become a citizen of the Transvaal and that he left Pretoria for the purpose of reaching the United States as a consular or diplomatic representative of President Krüger.

It is recalled at the department that when Macrum was about to leave the Transvaal he was sent for by President Krüger and asked to undertake a mission to the United States, the object of which was then reported to be to secure the friendly mediation of the United States between Great Britain and the Transvaal. Just about that time he was requested to take charge of the interests in the Transvaal of the British subjects remaining there after war had broken out and to protect the prisoners who might fall into Boer hands. His failure to do so, and the lack of explanation as to his reasons for not accepting the trust, would be accounted for if it were discovered that he had accepted citizenship and so disqualified himself from acting in the capacity in which he was asked to serve. The department is under the impression that he comes as a messenger, and has announced that it has no control over him. The suspicion that he has transferred his allegiance is strengthened by the report that he is wearing a Transvaal flag in his lapel, instead of an American flag.

The question may arise in Macrum's case, as it has arisen in the case of Mr. Montagu White, whether he can be accepted diplomatically. The relations of Great Britain and the Transvaal immediately come in view, and they cannot easily be disregarded while the two countries are at war. Having repudiated Mr. Macrum in a very official statement, this makes two rejected American citizens—if Macrum has not expatriated himself—as the department has been at great trouble to repudiate Assistant Secretary of the Interior Webster Davis, who has chosen to spend a leave of absence from his post in the disturbed section of South Africa. Macrum has been three times repudiated. He will be paid his salary on his way home, but the fact that he is to receive the usual travel pay cannot be referred to to prove that he is still a Consul.

KIPLING PARODIED BY A BOER.

Transvaal Secretary of State Hits Off His "Recessional."

LONDON, Jan. 25.—F. W. Reitz, the Transvaal State Secretary, has written a parody upon Kipling's "Recessional" It is entitled "Progressional," and is dedicated to "Mudyard Pipling." The first stanza follows:

Gods of the Jingo, brass and gold,
Lords of the world, by right Divine,
Under whose baneful sway they hold
Dominion over mine and thine—
Such lords as these have made them rotten.
They have forgotten. They have forgotten.

SECRETARY LONG RE-ELECTED.

Again President of Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy, is still at the head of the Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society. At the annual meeting, held to-day, he was re-elected President. The Vice Presidents are William Claflin, the Rev. Dr. A. H. Plumb, M. H. Cushing, the Rev. Dr. Dorchester, B. B. Johnson, the Rev. Dr. L. B. Bates, E. H. Haskell, D. I. Robinson, I. N. Nutter, H. H. Faxon, Dr. Reuben Greene, the Rev. B. W. F. Mallalieu, and Lucius Clapp.

The Rev. Alfred Noon was re-elected Secretary, Benjamin R. Jewell Treasurer, and Miss Eva Brown, Clerk of the Corporation.

PUSHING THE WOODRUFF BOOM.

W. B. Atterbury of Brooklyn Says the Party Is for Him.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Walter B. Atterbury, the official head of the Republican Party in Kings County, came to Washington to-day to confer with Census Director Merriam. Mr. Atterbury talked politics at the Arlington to-night, and seemed serenely confident of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff's nomination for Vice President.

"The only delegates thus far elected," said he, "are those chosen in Florida, and five out of the six are for Mr. Woodruff. I think you will hear a similar story as other elections of delegates are held. Now, as to New York State. One can never prophesy about what may happen in the course of two or three months, but if the delegates were elected to-morrow there would be a unanimous delegation for Woodruff. It isn't machine-made enthusiasm, either. The rank and file of the party in New York are for him.

"Of course this surprises the people who look upon Mr. Woodruff as a light-weight and they are likely to be more surprised as time goes on. He is a remarkably able and forceful man, and he never has failed in anything he has undertaken. He is not making any effort to secure the nomination, but public sentiment is for him."

Funeral of John P. Stockton.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 24.—The funeral of John P. Stockton, ex-Attorney General of New Jersey, was held here this afternoon in Trinity Episcopal Church. The body lay in state this morning at Morven, the former home of Mr. Stockton. The pallbearers were ex-Senator James Smith, Newark; Attorney General Griffin, Camden; Judge Gray, Wilmington, Del.; Benjamin F. Lee, Trenton; Charles H. Jones, Philadelphia; Judge Dixon, Hackensack; Judge Ludlow, New Brunswick, and Vice Chancellor Stevens, Orange. Among others present were Gov. Foster M. Voorhees, Judge Garretson, Judge Thomas H. Henry, and Adjt. Gen. W. W. Stryker, Trenton. The interment was in Princeton Cemetery.

EMIL PRESSLER'S BODY FOUND?

Relatives of Missing Brooklynite Believe They Have Located It in a Nebraska Cemetery.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Jan. 24.—In the Sidney (Neb.) Cemetery has been found the body of Emil Pressler, a Brooklyn business man, for whom a search has been going on for more than a year.

Jan. 9, 1899, the Union Pacific overland train went into the ditch at Sunol. Among the killed who had been so badly disfigured as to be but a charred mass was a passenger found under the sleeper. It was thought to be the body of a tramp. Several months later the local police and Union Pacific officers received inquiries from Oscar Pfeiffel of 222 Keap Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., uncle of Emil Pressler, who so mysteriously disappeared in January while en route from New York to Honolulu.

Pressler's trunks arrived in San Francisco, but letters of credit for a large sum on banks in that city were never presented. He had written a letter to his mother, dated Jan. 9, "one day out of Chicago," and mailed it on the train. This would place the passenger somewhere in Central Nebraska, some distance this side of the wreck. The ticket used by the missing man was canceled to Cheyenne. This would be the case even if the passenger had not reached Cheyenne. The balance of the ticket has never turned up.

A letter received to-day from the relatives of Pressler by the Union Pacific officials asks that the body in the unmarked grave at Sidney be shipped to New York, as their investigation leads them to the belief that it is that of the missing man.

THE ANTI-TRUST CONFERENCE.

Large Attendance Expected in Chicago Feb. 12—The New York Speakers and Their Subjects.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—The National anti-trust two-day conference will be had at Central Music Hall, Feb. 12. A large attendance is expected. Delegates from many States and societies have been appointed, and others will be named before the conference begins. M. L. Lockwood, Chairman of the Executive Committee, will preside.

The New York speakers and their respective subjects, where selections have been made, are: F. M. Thorn, Orchard Park, N. Y., "A Hook for the Trust Leviathan"; Edward W. Bemis, Mount Vernon, N. Y., "Immediate Measures, Or First Steps"; Amasa Thornton, New York City, "The Closing Door of Opportunity—How to Keep It Open"; Edward B. Kennings, New York City, and Alexander Del Mar of New York.

Next Tuesday night a meeting will be held at the Auditorium. J. S. Crosby of New York, John P. Altgeld, and others will speak on this occasion.

In issuing the call for the conference the Executive Committee says:

"We are entering upon a period the most critical in the history of the Nation. Monopoly has pressed into its service and enlisted in defense of those privileges upon which its tyranny is based the strongest and ablest among that class of educated men who, at every similar crisis in the world's history, have prostituted their God-given talents to obscure the perceptions and misguide the noble impulses of the people.

"The people, if they can be brought to act unitedly and act now, have still the power to arrest the encroachments of monopoly and privilege upon their liberties."

FOR THE HOBART MEMORIAL.

President McKinley Sends a Check for One Hundred Dollars.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 24.—The fund for the Hobart monument passed the $5,000 mark to-day by the addition of $255 that was received by L. A. Piaget, Treasurer. The amounts contributed were: President McKinley, $100; J. E. Barbour, $100; Knipscher & Maas, $30, and J. W. Cleveland, $25. The President sent his check to William Barbour, who forwarded it to Mr. Piaget, with the following letter:

New York, Jan. 23, 1900.

Dear Mr. Piaget: Inclosed please find check for $100 toward the Hobart Memorial Fund, from President McKinley, whose address for the next five years will be, Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C. Yours very truly,

WILLIAM BARBOUR.

TRAMP TAKES PIANIST'S PLACE.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Jan. 24.—The regular pianist of the Market Street Mission failed to appear at the services last night, and Superintendent Ironside called upon some one in the audience to come forward and take his place. No one responded for a time, but finally a rough-looking tramp, who had sought shelter in the mission, volunteered. His playing was the feature of the evening.

At the conclusion of the services Superintendent Ironside ascertained that the wayfarer was a graduate of the New York Conservatory of Music, and spoke several languages. The stranger has held the position of organist in prominent churches. Drink, however, caused his downfall.

Superintendent Ironside secured the man's promise to remain here for a few days, and efforts to reform him will be made.

AFTER DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Kansas City is to make a strong push here to have the Democratic National Convention sent to that city. A committee is ready to come here about Feb. 15, to set forth the many advantages possessed by Kansas City over all other localities, and it is understood that every inducement that any other place is likely to offer will be met by Kansas City. The people of that city have made up their minds to win if promises can gain the convention. Next to Kansas City the strongest impression seems to have been made by Milwaukee, and much favor is expressed for it. The great advantage of Kansas City over Milwaukee is said to be abundant telegraphic facilities and convenience of access by many railroad lines.

If New York is seriously intent upon having the convention, it has not yet made its anxiety apparent here. Some of the Democrats who read every day the admonition to Bryan not to give up the sixteen to one idea, fear that if the convention goes to New York, the influences there will tend to the rejection of the free silver plank that Bryan insists must be held on to and which the incurable free silver men demand shall be one of the chief planks in the platform.

Bryan is said to favor Milwaukee. The only explanation made is that it is unnecessary to hold the convention in a Democratic city if there is anything to be gained by addressing a locality where the party hopes to gain strength. Bryan would much rather have the convention in a Republican State than in a Democratic one. The Democrats, he supposes, he will hold, anyhow; the recruits must be picked up from the enemy.

GUGGENHEIMER URGES NEW YORK.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—"New York wants the National Democratic Convention and will go after it," said Randolph Guggenheimer, President of the City Council of Greater New York, who arrived in Chicago to-day on a trip throughout the West and Mexico.

He continued:

"In my opinion, it would be good politics on the part of Mr. Bryan to have the convention held in New York, as it would to a great extent tend to consolidate the disaffected Democrats of the East. Bryan can undoubtedly place the convention where he wants it. There is already $150,000 practically assured for the convention if it comes to New York, and that is more than any other city will give."

Little Water in Chicago's Old Canal.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—Water in the river fell three feet at Bridgeport to-day, and as a result it was impossible to operate the pumps. The further result is that navigation in the old canal has been stopped. While every effort on the part of the city will be made to restore the artificial flow in the old canal, it was said a crisis in its affairs had been reached, and the use of the upper end of it as a navigable watercourse was at an end.

EXTREME ANXIETY FELT IN LONDON

News Awaited of Buller's Attempt to Seize Spion Kop.

CROWDS BESIEGE WAR OFFICE

Recognized that Success Must Be Bought at Great Cost.

Conjectures and Forecasts of All Sorts Take the Place of Actual News from the Scene of Action.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The assemblage in Pall Mall outside the War Office and those privileged to wait in the lobbies reluctantly dispersed at midnight, after the final word that nothing more would be announced and after a day and night of extreme anxiety. The morning papers went to press with conjectures and forecasts of all sorts, striving to guess out something from Spion Kop, which Gen. Buller said he would attempt to seize Tuesday night.

Topography maps show that

the Kreuz Zeitung says the movement to relieve Ladysmith has failed, rendering the British line of retreat endangered.

ARRAIGNS BRITAIN'S POLICY.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—John Morley, addressing his constituents this evening at Forfar, made but little reference to the present aspects of the war in South Africa, confining himself chiefly to a renewal of his indictment of the "policy which led to hostilities."

He ridiculed "the notion that a few Boer successes entitle the Transvaal to be described as a first class military power," and declared that "the fact of the Boers sending the ultimatum no more disposed of all other questions than the defiance of the American colonists in throwing the tea into Boston Harbor disposed of all the questions of the war of American independence."

"It is quite certain," continued Mr. Morley, "that had the Government appreciated the temper of the Transvaal people and foreseen what was coming—what we all know in these black, gloomy days—there would have been no war. It is dreadful, but true, that a want of decent foresight and decent information led the Government to stumble into war in the dark. Lord Salisbury's menacing speech of July 28, if applied to a great power, could only have meant war. It was absurd, if the Government really believed in a Dutch conspiracy, to spend time in negotiations regarding the franchise. This conspiracy was an afterthought of the Government, conjured up to mask a hideous and ghastly blunder."

In conclusion Mr. Morley declined to commit himself as to what would happen in the future; but he warned his hearers not to be duped by the idea that the Boers after defeat would settle down quietly.

With reference to the point at which the conflict would come to an end, Mr. Morley observed:

"Something depends on a chance, which I hope is remote, but is certainly not invisible, of our being called off to meet dangers in other quarters."

PRAISE FOR MAHAN'S ADVICE.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Commenting on Capt. Mahan's attitude, The St. James's Gazette to-day remarks:

"His advice is good and needed in America. While strict neutrality is maintained in the official world and good will for England is felt by the better informed, it is simply misleading the public of this country to suggest, as some correspondents are doing, that antagonism to England is confined to a negligible majority of Americans. The sympathy of America, as a whole, is as a matter of fact no more with England at this moment than was our popular sympathy with them at the outbreak of the war with Spain, and the contrast of official and popular attitudes is no less marked in the United States than it is in Germany."

FEVER ATTACKS THE BOERS.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—A correspondent of The Times at Modder River, telegraphing Tuesday, says:

"The reports of deserters agree that the situation of the Boers at Magersfontein is becoming unbearable, because the camp is unsanitary, enteric fever is spreading, and vegetables are wanting. On the other hand, the health of the British camp is satisfactory, although the ground has been exhausted by the long encampment, and the crees have been cut down by insect pests and dust storms."

BOERS THREATEN PROPERTY.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The correspondent of The Times at Lorenzo Marques, telegraphing yesterday, and dealing with "the lawlessness of the low class of Boers who are getting beyond the control of the Government and the better class of officials who are honestly desirous of protecting life and property," says:

"My informants are convinced that the only way to save the Rand from the fury of the rabble is to cut off the retreat of the Boers in the direction of Johannesburg. The hot-bloods among the Boers are convinced that the war is due to the capitalists, and that the only revenge possible is to dynamite the mines."

The Cape Town correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Tuesday, says:

"The Bondites are preparing to seize the first decisive British victory or the invasion of Republican territory as the signal for a violent peace agitation. They will accompany their appeal to magnanimity by covertly hinting that they are unable to restrain the Dutch colonists from rising."

CECIL RHODES HELPS TO FIGHT.

KIMBERLEY, Tuesday, Jan. 23.—The bombardments have ceased, but the Boers are perpetually engaged in sniping. "Long Cecil" is doing excellent work, and Cecil Rhodes has personally fired several shells from the gun.

MODDER RIVER, Jan. 23.—A heliograph message from Kimberley says the Boers vigorously renewed the bombardment today.

Transvaal Passengers Are Stopped.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Lorenzo Marques, dated Wednesday says: "This morning all passengers booked for the Transvaal were stopped by Government order, with the exception of the members of the Russian Ambulance Corps, who proceeded by special train."

German Bark Wagner Released.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—The German bark Hans Wagner, stopped on Dec. 19 in South African waters by the British gunboat Fearless and ordered to go to Port Elizabeth to unload, after leaving the contraband specified by the British authorities, has proceeded on her way to Delagoa Bay, being the last of the seized German vessels to be released.

Many Sign Petition to Mr. McKinley.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 24.—Nearly 100,000 signatures have been appended to the address, promoted by M. Lejeune and other members of the Universal Peace Society, asking President McKinley to mediate, which will be forwarded to Washington in the course of a fortnight.

TO REDUCE CAPITAL STOCK.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—A special meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Electric Vehicle Transportation Company will be held soon at which the stockholders will be asked to approve a resolution reducing the capital stock from $25,000,000 to $2,500,000.

This will mean a reduction in the face value of the shares from $100 each to $10 each. As $5 per share has already been paid in, the shares will be 50 per cent. paid after the decrease in the capital stock has been effected, instead of 5 per cent. as at present.

KILLED BY SMOKING OPIUM.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24.—May Bibehaus, aged nineteen years, died in a hospital to-day from the effects of opium smoking, and seven persons were arrested pending the Coroner's investigation.

The girl, whose parents are respectable, recently made the acquaintance of Harry Parker, who is said to have lured her to a house in the vicinity of Chinatown last night. While there she was induced to smoke opium. Shortly afterward she became violently ill, and early to-day was removed to the hospital, where death ensued. Besides Parker, the police have arrested Mrs. George White, keeper of the house; Frank Reynolds, Frank Gregg, Harry Reese, and George White, inmates.

At the inquest it developed that a young man named Hugh Kennedy met the girl and took her to Parker's room, in the den. Reynolds, Parker, and Kennedy were committed without bail pending an autopsy. The others were released on their own recognizance, except Reese, who was exonerated and discharged from custody.

West Point Entertainment Revived.

WEST POINT, Jan. 24.—The cadets have received permission to hold their one hundredth night entertainment in Memorial Hall Feb. 17. The one hundredth night hop will be given a week later. It is two years since an entertainment of this character was given here, and the officers thought the affair would be forgotten. The cadets cherish their old customs, however, especially when they afford an opportunity to lampoon the tactical officers. This entertainment was formerly one of the greatest events in cadet life.

Ship Architect Killed by a Fall.

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 24.—By missing his footing on a plank to-day John W. Mattix, a well-known ship architect, who was superintending some work at the Morris & Mathis shipbuilding plant, at Cooper's Point, fell into the Delaware River. He broke through the ice, but managed to secure hold of a piece of wood and keep his head above water until he was dragged out. He died soon afterward, however, from concussion and shock.

ROADS ABOLISH COMMISSIONS.

Eighty-seven Systems Send Out an Order to Go Into Effect Feb. 1—Further Action Anticipated.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—In the face of assertions that the policies of the railroads of the country are not dictated by two or three syndicates working in harmony, what seemed to be evidence of the excellence and strength of the combination appeared today. Two joint notices, representing eighty-seven railroad systems, were sent out from Chicago to 13,000 coupon ticket agents in the United States, Canada, and Mexico advising them that on Feb. 1 these companies would cease paying any commissions, side cuts, or other forms of gratuity or allowance for the sale of their tickets.

Assuming that the coupon ticket agents average $50 a month in commissions, the action of the railroads will mean a loss of more than $500,000 monthly to the agents affected. About 150,000 of the 180,000 miles of railway in the United States are covered in the new agreement.

The opinion among observers of railway matters is that the discontinuance of commissions is but a forerunner of more drastic action to bring all the transportation companies in one big pool and forever do away with competition of any kind. The discharge of traveling passenger and freight agents and solicitors is the next move looked for.

TO EXTEND THE KANSAS MIDLAND.

New Line Will Be Built from Wichita to Denison.

Special to The New York Times.

WICHITA, Kan., Jan. 24.—A. L. Wolff of the Kansas Midland Road to-day telegraphed the company's attorneys in this city from St. Louis that the Directors of the road had authorized the extension of the line from this city to Denison, Texas. The line will run southeast from this city through the McAlester (Indian Territory) coal fields, and from there to Denison.

Receiver Wolff has been working for the extension of the line for over two years, and has spent several months in Holland interesting the present bondholders of the road in the proposition. Work, it is said, will be commenced as soon as the material can be obtained.

The cost of the line, with equipment, is placed at about $300,000.

AN OFFER TO DAVID WARFIELD.

David Belasco Proposes to Star Him in a New Play.

David Belasco has made a flattering offer to David Warfield, the comedian, to star him in a new play at the expiration of his contract with Weber & Fields, which has one more year to run. Mr. Belasco has been watching for some time the advancement Mr. Warfield has made in his particular style of acting. Recently he decided that if suitable arrangements could be effected he would prepare a play and present Mr. Warfield in it.

At a conference recently between the playwright and the comedian it was decided to drop the negotiations during the existence of Mr. Warfield's present contract. It is said, however, that Mr. Warfield has promised to take up Mr. Belasco's proposition later, and that in all probability it will result in the comedian becoming a star under Mr. Belasco's management.

SKELETONS AT THE NAVY YARD.

Supposed Remains of British Prison Ship Victims Dug Up.

Workmen employed in digging a cellar for an extension to Storehouse No. 33 in the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday unearthed two skeletons, supposed to be those of victims of the British prison ships, which lay in the water near by during the American Revolution. The bones were dug up by Charles Steeger of 85 Bleecker Street and James Johnson of 247 Ryerson Street, who were engaged in the work of excavation.

Capt. Wildes, Captain of the yard, was informed of the find, which caused not a little excitement at the yard. Capt. Wildes visited the place and had the bones gathered up and placed in a box. All the bones were very badly decayed, and it was with difficulty that they were removed. The skeletons were found about four feet below the surface. That they are those of two American patriots, who were among the many who died aboard the British prison ships, is the general belief at the yard. Capt. Wildes has not decided yet as to what disposition to make of them. It is thought likely that more may be unearthed by the workmen engaged in digging the cellar.

Many of the patriots who died aboard the prison ships in the days of the Revolution were buried on the shores of Wallabout Bay. Shortly after the navy yard was established a number of skeletons were dug up there. These bones were placed in a vault near the yard, but were later transferred to Fort Greene, where they now lie.

RIDING FEATS AT DURLAND'S.

Mr. Whittal Worsts ex-Rough Rider Knoblauch in a Wrestling Bout.

It was a gala occasion at Durland's Riding Academy last night, and fully 1,000 people applauded the showing of the riders who participated in the fourteen numbers that made up the programme. The proceeds were divided among the various instructors. Col. A. H. Stoerzer, senior riding master of the academy, was in charge of the entertainment, which included wrestling on horseback by Messrs. Knoblauch and Whittal, a quadrille in which Miss A. Rozell, Miss M. Graham, Mrs. E. Keyes, and Mrs. E. S. Beach, and Messrs. Marshall Clapp, J. M. Bowman, O. W. Stiegler, and Carl Stoerger participated; a melee of rough riding, aptly called "Donnybrook Fair"; an exhibition of tandem riding in which Mrs. John Gerken, Mrs. Joseph Turl, Mrs. A. Turner, Mrs. E. Keyes, Miss R. Seibel, Miss O. W. Stiegler, and Messrs. John Gerken, Joseph Turl, A. Turner, J. I. D. Bristol, W. Trevor, and O. W. Stiegler participated.

A novelty race proved interesting as well as amusing and the military drill in uniform by the riding masters, in which the evolutions of German hussars, German uhlans, English dragoons, French dragoons, American light cavalry, and rough riders were the principal features.

The wrestling bout on horseback was the most exciting event. It brought to the Academy a large number of stockbrokers, for on the floor of the Stock Exchange, Charles Knoblauch, who was one of Roosevelt's Rough Riders during the Spanish-American war, is considered invincible. The brokers were willing to wager all sorts of sums that their favorite would win, especially since he had weight very much in his favor. Under the rules of the contest it was permissible for a contestant to scramble or vault on the back of his opponent's horse, and it was this that brought about the defeat of Mr. Knoblauch. His opponent, Mr. Whittal, caught him off guard, and quickly brought him to the ground.

The jeu de barre contest was won after an exciting chase for the ribbon by Marshall Clapp. Among those present were Edwin Gould, John A. McCall, Mr. and Mrs. John I. D. Bristol, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Turner, Park Commissioner and Mrs. George C. Clausen, Gen. and Mrs. Howard Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. H. Irwin, William L. Beadleston, Mr. and Mrs. George Baker, S. F. Adams, Perry Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Good, ex-Mayor and Mrs. Hugh J. Grant, Samuel Walter Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. John Gerken, Mr. and Mrs. S. Morrell, Miss E. T. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. W. Kotman, John R. Hegeman, John H. Starin, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Carmichael, and M. T. Myron.

Lumber Trade Association Dines.

The annual banquet of the New York Lumber Trade Association was held in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria last night. Charles L. Adams, President of the association, acted as toastmaster. There was an excellent musical and vaudeville programme. Among the guests were John N. Scatcherd, President of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association; John P. Leo, Pendennis White, J. C. Orr, Richard S. White, Wilson Godfrey, A. W. Booth, and Edward Booth.

Meyers Hanged for Double Murder.

SOMERSET, Penn., Jan. 24.—Samuel P. Meyers, convicted of the murder of Michael Karney and John Lenhart, was hanged in the county jail yard here to-day. He had a dispute with his father over the possession of a house and lot left to him by his mother. The father, with the assistance of Karney, attempted to install an objectionable woman as housekeeper. Young Meyers shot Karney dead, and later, when Lenhart, who was a constable, tried to arrest him, he killed him also. At the request of the condemned, the widows of the murdered men visited him last night and granted him forgiveness.

DELAY IN MOLINEUX TRIAL.

Juror Manheim Brown Ill with Rheumatism, and the Case May Not Go On To-day.

The Molineux trial was adjourned yesterday because of the sickness of the tenth juror, Manheim Brown, who was laid up with rheumatism. Mr. Brown was in considerable distress on Tuesday, and when he left court was compelled to take a cab from the Criminal Court Building to the Eighth Avenue car line by which he reached his home, at 219 West Forty-fourth Street.

The Recorder produced a telegram at the opening of court, sent by Mrs. Brown, saying her husband was too ill to leave the house. The Recorder announced he had caused further inquiry to be made by the Captain of the court squad, who had reported that Mr. Brown was suffering from an attack of rheumatism. He then adjourned court until this morning.

Mr. Brown was said to be somewhat better at a late hour last night. His nurse said it was not certain, however, whether the patient would sufficiently recover from his attack to attend court this morning. Mr. Brown sent out word that he would report to the Recorder if he could possibly do so to-day, but his physician said that he did not think he would be able to appear in court until Monday.

When the case goes on the reading of Molineux's testimony before the Coroner's inquest will be resumed, and after Detective Sergeant McCafferty and the chemists have reported on their ink experiments the prosecution will rest its case and Mr. Weeks will make his opening address for the defense.

FIGHT AGAINST UNITARIANISM.

A statement which caused something of a sensation in Brooklyn was made yesterday by the Rev. Dr. Amzi C. Dixon relative to the revival now being held in the borough. Dr. Dixon, who is pastor of the Hanson Place Baptist Church, and one of the leaders in the movement, declared that the religious fight now being waged was against Unitarianism. The Rev. Dr. Lindsay Parker recently resigned as a member of the Executive Committee of the revival because of the anti-Unitarian views expressed by the Rev. Dr. Len G. Broughton. Dr. Dixon's statement following upon Dr. Parker's resignation has greatly disturbed the church people of Brooklyn.

Dr. Dixon said that if there were any Unitarians in his church he would either invite them to get out or make an effort to convert them.

"This fight," said the doctor, "is against Unitarianism. This battle is on, and it will be fought all the year, ending in victory."

Arrangements were completed late yesterday afternoon for extending the revival work now in progress to the Williamsburg section. The services will be held in the Lee Avenue Congregational Church.

THE REV. J. D. WELLS HONORED.

Williamsburg Pastor's Congregation Celebrates His Golden Jubilee.

A reception was tendered to the Rev. John D. Wells, pastor of the South Third Street Presbyterian Church in Williamsburg last night by the members of the congregation in honor of the golden anniversary of his pastorate of the church. The reception was held in the church, which had been elaborately decorated with flowers and palms. The venerable minister was presented with $1,000 in gold, on a silver salver, as a token of the esteem in which he is held by his congregation. It was a complete surprise to Dr. Wells, and his emotion was such that he could scarcely acknowledge the gift.

Addresses were delivered by David S. Gifling, an elder, who presided; the Rev. Newell Woolsey Wells, a son of the pastor, who has been his father's assistant for fifteen years; George R. Valentine, on behalf of the session; John Petrie, for the Trustees; N. B. Roberts, for the Sunday school, and James K. Campbell, for the Christian Endeavor Society.

Dr. Wells was then presented with an engrossed copy of the minutes adopted on Sunday by the Sunday school and signed by every teacher and officer, after which Register James R. Howe, an elder of the church, stepped forward and with a few congratulatory remarks handed the $1,000 in golden eagles to the pastor.

The celebration will close to-night with a public reception held in the church.

STRANDED IN A PRISON VAN.

Experience of Prisoners on Their Way to Court in Brooklyn.

A dozen prisoners who were being taken in a prison van from Raymond Street Jail to the several courts in the vicinity of the Brooklyn Borough Hall, yesterday morning, had an unhappy experience. In turning out of the car tracks at Willoughby and Fleet Streets one of the wheels of the van was wrenched off. The prisoners inside were thrown together in a heap in the rear part of the van. The struggling and yelling which ensued caused a big crowd to gather, and the small boys in it roared with glee at the remarks which came from the van.

"Hey, you, take yer feet off me face, will yer?" howled one.

"Stop chewin' me neck, yer cannibal."

"Keep yer nose outer me mout' or I'll remove it from yer frace."

The van lying across the tracks blocked the Willoughby Street trolley line, and the passengers on the cars, delayed in getting to business, expressed sentiments akin to some of those which were hurled out through the barred windows of the van. Joseph Evans, the driver of the van, after calling a policeman to watch the wagon, hurried to the jail, a few blocks away, and secured another van. Warden Bergen and several keepers returned with him, and, with a number of policemen, stood guard while the prisoners were transferred from one van to the other.

CUBAN COLONISTS RETURN.

Some Discouraging Stories—Land Company to Make a Statement.

The Munson Line steamer Curityba, which came in yesterday, brought several discouraged colonists from La Gloria, the new settlement established in Cuba by the Cuban Land and Steamship Company.

One of these, O. B. Smith, and his wife, of Maine, said that after landing at Nuevitas they had to traverse some thirty-five miles, partly over a canal in a sailboat that had to be pushed with poles, partly on mule back, and partly by wading in the mud. When they reached La Gloria there were only tents there, and provisions were scarce and high. Several colonists who had reached there before them told them tales of suffering and hardship, and of having lost all that they had in the world. Several other of the returned colonists spoke in a similar strain.

The Directors of the Cuban Land and Steamship Company in this city held a meeting yesterday and afterward one of them said that the steamer Bay Shore arrived at Nuevitas yesterday and would make the transfer of passengers and freight to La Gloria more comfortable.

The affairs of the company, the Director said, were in good shape, and it would carry out every contract that it had made. He added:

"We understand that attacks are being made upon us, and we know the motives of the people who have made them. The company will make a statement in a few days."

BROKE HER PROMISE TO WED.

So Philadelphia Man Sued the Girl but Lost the Case.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24.—Before Judge Wiltbank in Common Pleas Court, No. 2, the jury in the case of Harry Shafer, who sought to recover $5,000 from Fannie Cahon because she refused to keep her promise to marry him, returned a verdict in favor of the defendant.

The couple had only known each other a few weeks when the engagement was entered into, and everything went along smoothly until within a week of the wedding day, when Fannie declared that she smelled whisky on her lover's breath, which confirmed a report which had reached her ears that he was a drinking man. She thereupon broke off the engagement.

This was the excuse she gave in court yesterday, and the plaintiff challenged his former sweetheart to produce a single witness who had ever seen him intoxicated, which she was unable to do.

The jury by its verdict decided that the defendant had merely exercised what is generally conceded to be a woman's prerogative.

Dr. C. C. Sprague Dead.

Dr. Christopher C. Sprague died Tuesday after a brief illness at his home, 125 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street. He was seventy-two years old. He was born in Mayfield, N. Y., and was graduated from the New Jersey Medical Electrical Institute in 1869. He was a resident of Harlem for twenty years, and ten years ago retired from active practice. He leaves a wife and three sons.

BULLFIGHTERS FOR NEW YORK.

Said W. A. Brady Is Negotiating to Bring Them from Mexico to Madison Square Garden.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 24.—A proposition has been made to Fuents and Minuto, the famous Spanish bullfighters, now playing an engagement here, to go to New York to exhibit in Madison Square Garden, where the cruel feature of the slaughtering of horses would be eliminated.

It is doubted here that the public sentiment in New York would permit the exhibition, but consultation by wire is being had with William A. Brady, pugilistic and amusement manager, of New York.

KILLED BY A REPTILE'S BITE.

Accident of a Chicago Business Man in South America.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—Word was received to-day of the tragic death in South America of Ervin Hopkins, Jr., son of Ervin Hopkins, a veteran member of the Chicago Board of Trade.

The young man was interested in a rubber concern which had obtained concessions from the Republic of Colombia. He made his headquarters at Bogota. While on an exploring expedition in the interior his boat ran aground. He was standing in the water to float his craft when he was bitten by a poisonous reptile, death ensuing in a short time.

Mr. Hopkins was a brother-in-law of N. W. Halsey of the firm of N. W. Harris & Co., bond dealers. Mr. Halsey is the New York resident partner.

UNIDENTIFIED WOMAN HURT.

Skull Fractured by Truck at Eighth Avenue and Fourteenth Street.

A loaded truck, owned by the Betz Brewing Company and driven by Dennis Hogan of 450 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, ran over and possibly fatally injured a woman at Eighth Avenue and Fourteenth Street yesterday afternoon.

The woman was taken to the New York Hospital, where it was found that her skull had been fractured. She was unconscious at a late hour last night and had not been identified. She appears to be fifty years old, is about 5 feet tall, of 130 pounds in weight, and has gray hair. She wore dark clothes of expensive material, a dark bonnet, a valuable diamond ring and a diamond brooch.

The driver of the truck was placed under arrest by the police of the West Twentieth Street Station.

WILD ANIMALS AT AUCTION.

Walter L. Main Is Selling Out His Circus in Ohio.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, Jan. 24.—Either the proprietors or representatives of all leading circuses and menageries in this country are in attendance at what is probably the first menagerie auction ever held in America. Walter L. Main, owner of a large show, is going out of business on account of ill-health, and is going to travel abroad.

The auction began to-day at Geneva with the sale of harness, miscellaneous paraphernalia, and 118 horses. To-morrow the wild animals will be put under the hammer and sold to the highest bidder. Among the leading showmen present to-day were a representative of Barnum-Bailey's and Lewis Sells, of the Forepaugh & Sells Brothers' shows, also John Hamilton of Buffalo, N. Y.; B. E. Wallace of Peru, Ind.; John Robinson, Jr., of Cincinnati, both of the Wells brothers, one of the Sun brothers, and one of the Downey brothers.

SAYS CORNICE ENCROACHES.

George Crocker's Suit Against Manhattan Life Insurance Company.

For hours yesterday in the Supreme Court before Justice Lawrence experts testified on both sides of the question as to whether the cornice of the twenty-story building of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, at 64, 66, and 68 Broadway, which extends over the adjoining building by five inches, is an encroachment on a vested right. Owners of the adjoining property claim that the cornice does a damage variously estimated from $50,000 to $250,000.

The plaintiff in the suit is George Crocker, who owns the four-story building at No. 70 Broadway. His contention is that the cornice of the Manhattan Life Building is over his line by five inches at a height of 300 feet.

The Manhattan Life Insurance Company says that the building does not overhang as charged, and that if it does it is so far skyward as to do no injury to Mr. Croker's property.

Mr. Crocker demands that the projecting portion of the building be removed, or that he be paid for five inches of lower Broadway real estate at the prevailing price. Mr. Crocker says he cannot afford to permit the alleged encroachment to go unchallenged. He may, some time in the future, he says, want to erect a building as high as the Manhattan Life. In such a case, if the ordinary laws of construction be followed, he must either stop when he reaches the troublesome cornice, have it cut off, or narrow his building. He cannot see any good reason for doing any of these things, and peremptorily demands protection, standing on his right to a full frontage.

Jutsice Lawrence heard all the testimony sumitted and reserved his decision.

The case is being closely watched by owners of property down town. It is said a decision in Mr. Crocker's favor will be followed by many other similar actions. Many of the recently constructed high buildings have built bronze and gilded cornices at great expense which are over the line, as alleged, from a few inches to a foot or more.

BOYS' CHALLENGE FATAL.

Little George Schubert's Daring Caused Fractured Skull and Death.

George Schubert, ten years old, died at his home, 139 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, last night from a fractured skull. The boy attended the public school in One Hundred and Ninth Street, between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue. When he was released for the noon recess Tuesday he started home with companions. Half way there he was challenged by one of the boys to walk on the top of a high brick wall they were passing. He accepted the challenge instantly and had about completed the perilous feat when he lost his balance and fell headlong to the sidewalk, a distance of seven feet. He was picked up, and the blood washed from his head.

"I'm not hurt," he declared, and marched bravely home. He told his mother it was only a little fall and he was none the worse except for a little headache. She allowed him to remain home for the day. At night he was so ill the family physician was called. Despite all his efforts the boy died.

ACCIDENT IN WORLD BUILDING.

Fireman Badly Injured by Bursting of a Blowpipe.

By the bursting of a blowpipe used for supplying a draught to the boilers in the pressroom of The World, last night, James O'Brien, a fireman, was badly burned. He was removed to Hudson Street Hospital and is in a critical condition.

O'Brien was in the boiler room alone at the time of the accident. He was throwing coal under the boilers, standing directly in front of the firebox. Suddenly there was an explosion, followed by a terrific rush of hot coals and steam, which struck O'Brien all over the body.

The explosion was heard by Angus Darroch, the chief engineer, who was sitting at his desk in the engine room, waiting to be relieved. Immediately after the explosion there was an inrush of ashes and steam that surrounded Darroch. He started toward the boiler room through a small passageway, thirty-five feet long. He found that it would be impossible to reach the room by this way and went up stairs, where he boarded an elevator to take him to the boiler room.

Upon reaching the room Darroch found the place covered with several inches of hot water, which had escaped from the open pipe. He secured several boxes, and in these, by paddling and wading through the water, managed to shut off the steam that entered the blowpipe.

O'Brien, in the meantime, had presence of mind to enter another room through a small opening.

The cause of the explosion is unknown. There are two other boilers in use, and the publication of the paper was not delayed.

Kicked to Death by a Horse.

Ludwig Rolfs of 542 West Forty-eighth Street, employed in a stable at Eleventh Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, was kicked in the groin by one of the horses he was caring for last night. He was removed to Roosevelt Hospital, where he died soon afterward.

DE CASTELLANE AND DE RODAYS

Count Receives a Cablegram from the Figaro's Director and Sends a Long Reply.

Count Boni de Castellane was annoyed beyond measure yesterday morning by the receipt of a cablegram from M. de Rodays, Director of the Paris Figaro, in which have appeared within the last two weeks stories alleging that the Count left Paris suddenly on his present visit to America in order to escape his creditors; that he had been "executed" on the Bourse, and had been fleeced at cards to such an extent that he was compelled to come to New York in order to attempt to "make a raise." The Count, upon his arrival here on the steamship La Bretagne on Monday, heard for the first time of the charges made in the Figaro, and lost no time in sending a message to M. de Rodays in which he told him in effect what he thought and gave intimation of a stormy meeting to come later.

M. de Rodays was out of Paris when the Count's fiery cablegram was received. The editor is evidently back in the French capital now, and his answer to the Count's menaces was received yesterday morning. It reads as follows:

Comte de Castellane, Waldorf-Astoria, New York:

Your denials and your menaces will change n ne of the facts which are now of public notoriety in Paris.

If The Figaro took notice of what is termed your discomfiture it was justified therein by the campaign of defamation and insult which you have inspired without provocation in the paper which you control. I hope you will succeed in getting out of the affair, and on your return I reserve to myself the right to tell you what I think of disloyalty and your attitude with regard to a journal and a journalist who had never been anything but kind to you and your wife, while you have never shown anything but ingratitude.

FERDINAND DE RODAYS,
Director of Figaro.

Count de Castellane immediately sent a reply in French, which, translated, was as follows:

Rodays, Director Figaro, Rue Drouot, Paris:

I have just received the dispatch which makes you so ridiculous and pitiable. It is in keeping with the "public notoriety" which characterizes the sheet which you direct in the interests of the vilest causes. In truth, you annoy me, and I shall withhold any further explanations until I see you in Paris upon my return from America, about Feb. 15. I must say that every one should be highly edified by the absurd allegations you have made concerning me—made with a grand flourish after my departure from France and when I was where I could not defend myself for nine days, and could not deny for that length of time that I had ever speculated on the Bourse.

You have had the bad taste to suggest that I seek redress from the Minister of Finance. The Figaro, having become the most corrupt and disreputable cosmopolitan newspaper, mainly through your fault, will now be compelled to pay damages to the amount of 100,000f., with interest. But this ought not to be hard on you, for you have a substantial basis in the fund which you collected for Mme. Klobb, but which she refused to accept.

I think I am very reasonable in asking that amount of damages after the questionable campaign which you have conducted in France for the last two years. I implore you, dear M. de Rodays, to occupy yourself with an attempt to resuscitate the Figaro, whose circulation and standing have been so seriously impaired, instead of meddling with affairs which do not concern you.

I have never "inspired" against you a "campaign of defamation and insult." But it is quite natural that, as an honest man, I should regard you as a poltroon who is not worth the ten louis which I am forced to expend in sending this message.

Say what you will, no one will take you seriously. Until we meet,

COMTE DE CASTELLANE, Deputy.

Count de Castellane said last night that he and the Countess had called on Mrs. Astor during the afternoon and that their plans for the future were not fully determined.

THE FIGARO KEEPS UP THE FIGHT.

Prints a Cartoon and Comments on the Count's Latest Cablegram.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—The Figaro publishes this morning a fresh cablegram from Count Boni de Castellane to M. de Rodays, its editor, to which it appends the following:

"Spurning with our feet the insults, we find but one thing in this document. M. de Castellane energetically refuses any intervention of the Inspector of Finances in his adventure. We are now enlightened respecting his desire for light.

"He seems, moreover, to reproach us for the outlay of the 200 francs which his dispatch cost him. This is already the commencement of confession.

"There cannot fail to be surprise that Gould's son-in-law should become so careful in money matters. This is the second time he asks us for 100,000 francs. It needs but little to induce him to demand that we reimburse to him his 200 francs. Decidedly he cannot have grown richer just recently."

The Figaro also prints a cartoon entitled "The Arrival at New York." This represents a customs official searching a passenger. The official says:

"What is in you satchel, M. Le Comte?"

The passenger replies: "This is money I am taking to my brothers-in-law."

The cartoon is by M. Herman Poul.

PAID $25, GOT NEARLY $5,000.

Plausible Stranger Swindled Mrs. Moorhead in a Real Estate Deal.

The police are investigating a real estate swindle which was brought to light by a complaint of Mrs. Martha Moorhead of 161 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street. A few days ago Mrs. Moorhead, who owns considerable real estate, answered an advertisement in a daily paper which offered cash for uptown lots. A well-dressed man called at her house in response on the following day. Learning the situation of her property he agreed to buy the lots, and paid Mrs. Moorhead $25 in cash to seal the agreement. By his easy address, the man made a good impression upon her, and when he offered to secure the necessary abstracts of title she intrusted the deeds to him. That was the last she saw of the man.

When two or three days had gone by she began to make inquiries. Then it was discovered that the man had negotiated a loan of $5,000 on the property. He had been accompanied in his negotiations by a woman whom he represented as the owner of the property. She was introduced to a notary as Mrs. Moorhead, and he attested her signature. The loan was then granted, and after deducting the agent's commission, some back taxes, notary's fees, and similar charges, $4,707 was turned over to the man in two certified checks, one for $207. The smaller check was cashed before the swindle was discovered. Payment was stopped on the check for $4,500. The swindler has not yet been found. Mrs. Moorhead's interests are in charge of her lawyer, George W. McAdam. He refused information as to the persons from whom the loan had been obtained.

CHILD RUN DOWN BY WAGON.

Annie Kalinski, seven years old, died yesday in the New York Hospital from injuries received by being knocked down by a wagon at Eighth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street yesterday morning. The child lived at 528 Eighth Avenue. At the time of the accident she was not thought to be seriously injured, and was taken to her home. She grew worse, however, and was taken to the hospital as a private patient.

The driver, Albert Ingel, twenty-four years old, of 327 Seventh Avenue, was placed under arrest at the time and taken to the West Side Court. Magistrate Mott, when told that the child was apparently not much hurt, discharged Ingel.

After the child died no report of the case was made to the police. Acting Captain Cooney passed the Kalinski house and noticed the crape on the door. He sent two detectives out, and they rearrested Ingel. The Coroners' Office was also notified, and Ingel will be given into its custody this morning.

Canoeists Camp at Sportsman's Show.

A novel feature of the Sportsmen's Show to be held in Madison Square Garden March 1-17 will be an exhibit of the amateur canoests in the form of a cruisers' camp. The camp will occupy over a thousand square feet of space at the western end of the miniature lake. Each tent will be fully equipped with all the paraphernalia that its owner has found to be most suitable for his own particular needs, and the differing ideas to each equipment will be of educational value to new and prospective canoeists. This feature of the show is the idea of The Amateur Sportsman, under the direction of which the exhibit will be given.

Slater's Majority, 857.

The official returns of the special election for Assemblyman in the Thirty-first Assembly District, held Tuesday, which were filed yesterday, give Samuel S. Slater, Republican, a majority of 857 votes, his total vote being 4,889. The total vote cast for Leon W. Goldrich, Democrat, was 4,042.

J. P. Duncan's Summer Cottage Burned

Fire last night destroyed the Summer cottage at Rownmore, N. J., owned by John P. Duncan of this city, entailing a loss estimated at $15,000. It is believed to have been of incendiary origin.

Theodore A. Kohn & Son,

JEWELERS,

56 West 23d Street.

Direct Attention to

Important Reductions

In Their Prices of

Solid Silver Table Wares.

Salt Spoons, Gilt	$3.75 per doz	Olive Spoon	$1 10 Each
Coffee Spoons, Gilt	$6.00 " "	Beef Fork	$1.25 "
Berry Forks, Gilt	$6.00 " "	Cream Ladle, Gilt	$1.60 "
Chocolate Spoons, Gilt	$6.75 " "	Chocolate Muddler	$1.80 "
Oyster Forks	$8.00 " "	Preserve Spoon	$2.00 "
Tea Spoons	$9.00 " "	Toast Fork	$3.00 "
Bouillon Spoons	$10.00 " "	Cold Meat Fork	$3.25 "
Butter Spreaders	$11.00 " "	Waffle Knife	$3.50 "
Dessert Forks	$13.50 " "	Ice Tongs	$4.00 "
Dessert Spoons	$13.50 " "	Asparagus Fork	$4 75 "
Individual Fish Forks	$14.00 " "	Saratoga Chip Server	$5.00 "
Ice Cream Forks	$15.00 " "	Salad Fork	$6.00 "
Table Forks	$20.00 " "	Bouillon Server	$6.75 "
Table Spoons	$20.00 " "	Soup Ladle	$7.75 "
Salad Forks	$24.00 " "	Punch Ladle, Gilt	$9.50 "

These quotations represent a substantial reduction in cost and offer an unusual opportunity to purchase regular stock patterns, of good weight and superior finish, at extremely low prices.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—Capt. H. T. May, Boston; John Hays Hammond, London; ex-Congressman L. D. Apsley, Massachusetts.

MANHATTAN—John R. Bartlett, United States Navy; H. H. Westinghouse, Pittsburg.

HOFFMAN—Lieut. Col. J. Vannovsky, St. Petersburg.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Congressman William Whiting, Massachusetts.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Silverman & Todes, Baltimore, Md.; S. Todes, small wares; Broadway Central Hotel.

Imwold, Kayser & Co., Baltimomre, Md.; H. Imwold, carpets; St. Denis Hotel.

Burns, W. H., & Co., Worcester, Mass.; W. H. Burns, cotton and piece goods; Hotel Albert.

Phillips & Scace, Ottumwa, Iowa; notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; W. M. Simpson, dry goods; 487 Broadway.

Benner, Ullman & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; Z. R. Ullman, dry goods and notions; Herald Square Hotel.

Myers, John G., Albany, N

MR. BRYAN IN JERSEY CITY

Entertained at Dinner and Afterward Addresses a Meeting.

HIS WELCOME A WARM ONE

Says Silver "Corpse" Has Life Enough to Last Another Year—Scores Philippine Policy.

When William Jennings Bryan returned to the city late yesterday afternoon from his flying trip into Connecticut he was met by Congressman William D. Daly of New Jersey, who had come over to escort him to Jersey City, where he had engagements to dine and to speak on National issues. On their arrival in Jersey City, Mr. Bryan and Mr. Daly drove to the clubhouse of the Robert Davis Association, where Mr. Davis, the Democratic leader of Hudson County, gave a dinner in his honor.

About the clubhouse a large crowd had assembled, and as Mr. Bryan's carriage approached there was a lively demonstration and loud cheers. Mr. Bryan acknowledged the greetings, and, leaning upon Mr. Daly's arm, entered the building, where Mr. Davis and a number of Democratic politicians who were to partake of the dinner clustered about him and gave him a hearty welcome. Among Mr. Davis's guests were Mayor Hoos of Jersey City, Mayor Fagan of Hoboken, ex-Congressman Johnston Cornish, Col. Robert G. Smith of the Fourth Regiment, Police Justice Nevins, and a number of Assemblymen and public officials. The menu bore the association's monogram in silver, and among the dishes served were "stuffed squab à la Bryan" and "English pudding with Boer sauce."

After the dinner the entire party drove to St. Peter's Hall, where a meeting, under the auspices of the Democratic County Committee, was held. The hall, which seats about 1,000 persons, was crowded to suffocation, and hundreds of persons who were anxious to get in were only repulsed through the efforts of a squad of police. So great was the desire to obtain admittance that a score of men swarmed into the space reserved for the orchestra. When the musicians arrived these trespassers were for the most part evicted and were forced to stand in the aisles at the back and sides of the hall.

ROUSING WELCOME FOR BRYAN.

It was after 8 o'clock when Mr. Bryan and his party reached the hall. Notice of their coming was heralded by loud cheers from the crowd in the street, and as Mr. Bryan, preceded by Robert Davis and Congressman Daly, walked upon the stage the audience enthusiastically welcomed him with cheer upon cheer. Mr. Davis waved his hand for quiet, but the signal went unheeded, and the crowd yelled itself into hoarseness before it gave Mr. Davis a chance to call the meeting to order. Mr. Davis introduced Mayor Hoos as the Chairman of the meeting and took his seat, after promising the audience "if you will all keep quiet a while you'll hear Col. Bryan."

Mayor Hoos's introductory speech was brief. He referred to the fact that Mr. Bryan had received the votes of 6,500,000 citizens of this country, and said that anything Mr. Bryan would say would be "food for the thoughtful consideration of every person in the hall." In conclusion he said: "There is doubt that the glorious banner of the Democracy will be carried by William Jennings Bryan to the Presidential chair this year."

Mr. Bryan began speaking at 8:15 o'clock and finished at 10:15. Throughout his whole address he had the careful attention of his audience and of the throng in the hall. At brief intervals the speaker illustrated his remarks with anecdotes, generally of a humorous character, and he was frequently interrupted by laughter and cheers. In prefacing his address, Mr. Bryan said that he purposed talking on the principles which he advocates, and he took up successively the income tax question, the silver issue, the Currency bill, trusts, and imperialism, and concluded with a brief allusion to the war in South Africa.

JOKES AMUSE THE CROWD.

In speaking of the income tax law, for which he voted while a member of Congress, he said that he had been told by friends that the passage of the bill would drive the rich Democrats out of the party. He had taken it on himself to defend the rich Democrats, he said, "but," he added, "I didn't know them as well then as I do now." Loud laughter followed this jest, and Mr. Bryan continued, saying that he had promised his colleagues that poor Republicans would take the places of rich Democrats who deserted the party, "but I was mistaken again," he said. "I didn't know poor Republicans as well as I do now, either, and I hadn't found out that they will swallow any platform prepared for them."

These sallies put the audience in a good humor, and Mr. Bryan went on from topic to topic, with the crowd in full sympathy with him. At the close of his remarks on the silver question, the audience was at its highest pitch of enthusiasm, and for several moments he was unable to proceed to his discussion of trusts.

He spoke longest on militarism and imperialism, and his denunciations of the Administration's Philippine policy aroused frequent and loud applause. In this section of his address, Mr. Bryan was extremely earnest, and he interpolated no witticisms of any character. Toward the end of the speech he recited with great elocutionary effect the last verse of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," and then startled his audience by reciting it in what he termed "an up-to-date" version, which ran as follows:

"In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea,
With a glory in His bosom that transfigures you and me.
As He died to make men holy,
Let us die to make men subjects of the United States,
As God is marching on."

No great outburst of applause followed this parody, and what little there was died away in a very brief time. After a brief allusion to the war in South Africa, in which he reiterated his former expressions of sympathy with the Boers and regretted our inability to interfere, Mr. Bryan took his seat amid applause, which was loud and prolonged.

MR. BRYAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Bryan spoke in part as follows:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: I am almost sorry that I came. I came supposing that you needed to be talked to, but I am satisfied that I am wasting time and ought to go somewhere else. But if I cannot do you any good, you may be able to do me some good and impart to me some of your enthusiasm that I may carry it to other parts of the country, where they may not be as earnest in the fight as you seem to be here.

"I am always glad to have some Republicans present. In fact, if I could divide the audience up just as I wanted, I think I would have a majority of Republicans, and just enough of my own side to keep the enthusiasm up while I was talking to the Republicans. I am glad to find the organization here in such good shape. I appreciate the opportunity I had this evening of meeting some of the members of the Davis organization, and I appreciate the words spoken by your Chief Executive.

"I must confess, however, that when men indulge in the pleasing prophecy that I am to be the next President of the United States it doesn't make my heart beat quite so fast as it used to when I first began to hear it. After 600 different prophets had introduced me to waiting audiences as the next President the election went the other way, and I found there were 600 prophets going around loose who had never been anointed.

"I don't want you to think that I am speaking to you as a candidate. It matters not what the future has for me in the way of offices, I am in politics for many years to come. In fact, you know that I rejoice that I am a young man because in the course of nature I will have more years to fight the Republicans in. Yet I believe that Republicans as a rule are as honest in their desire for good government as members of my own party.

"My criticism of the Republican Party is that to-day no policy is genuinely Republican unless you see the dollar mark blown in the bottle. I will take as my text the question, 'Are you on the inside—are you sure that you are going to stay there?' If not, you cannot afford to be a Republican. I believe that the Republican Party is casting its influence on the side of concentration of wealth, and that it is only the man who has money who can expect to get a fair chance in the race for life under the Republican Administration.

HANNA AND LINCOLN.

"In 1859 Abraham Lincoln wrote a letter to the Republicans of Boston, who were celebrating the birthday of Thomas Jefferson, the first Republican platform in 1856 appealed to all the people who wanted to carry the Government back to the principles of Washington and Jefferson, but if you go to a Republican meeting to-day you will hear what a great man Alexander Hamilton was.

"If you want an idea of how the Republican Party has fallen, picture to yourself two men, Hanna at one end and Lincoln at the other, and look at the toboggan slide. Mr. Hanna came back from London last year, and said of the English system of government: 'It is a great system. The English system is as good as ours, and perhaps better.'

"I favored the income tax, and I thought that if the rich Democrats left the party on account of it, the poor Republicans would come in to take their places, but I didn't know either of them as well as I do now. One of the members of the Supreme Court said of the income tax: 'I fear that in some hour of National peril this decision will rise up and paralyze the arm of the Government.'

"The hour of peril came, and the Government needed more revenue, but under that decision it could not put a tax upon the great fortunes but had to look around for something to put a stamp on. I want you to understand that as the Government is now administered money is more precious than blood. In the hour of peril you can draft the citizen, but you cannot draft the pocketbook.

"There is another question I am going to speak to you about. I know the Republicans say it is a dead question, but, my friends, the silver question has been buried so often that a little thing like a funeral doesn't bother it. I have examined this so-called corpse, and it is my candid opinion that it has life enough to last another year.

"When a man tells me that the increased production of gold makes the coinage of silver unnecessary he has demonstrated that the more money we have the better for the people, and if we had had gold and silver, too, we would have had not only the advantage from the increased production of gold, but of the silver along with the gold.

FINANCIERS AND THE WAR.

"The financiers to-day are trembling with fear lest the Boers win in their fight with England. They will tell you that if the Boers win it will be pretty nearly as difficult to get money as they said it would be if I was elected. It means that men who in their hearts love liberty and sympathize with a people struggling are compelled to pray that the dominion of a Queen shall be extended and a republic extinguished. In 1896 we said we wanted an American financial policy. We want it now—one that will enable us to sympathize with any human being fighting for right.

"The currency bill is an infamous bill. The Republicans could not get that bill through the Congress of 1896. They had to wait for the Congress elected in 1898. We had a war on, and while the people were thinking how to hold up the hands of the Government the financiers were thinking of holding up the people.

"In regard to the trusts, Mr. Bryan favored a law to prevent them from doing business outside of the States where they were formed without a license surrounded with such conditions as should prevent them from being monopolies. Mr. Bryan bitterly denounced the war in the Philippines and described it as "proselyting by the sword and scattering civilization with the bursting of the dynamite bomb," and declared it was the educated Christian portion of the islands that was in rebellion, while it was the Mohammedan portion that had raised the American flag over their Sultan's palace.

"It is temptation, not opportunity," he continued. "When the Republican Party was taken up on the mountain and shown the Philippine Islands and their people, instead of saying 'Get thee behind me, Satan,' it went to the Spanish monarch and said, 'We'll give you $2.50 a piece for 'em.'

"Must we stay in the Philippines because Dewey destroyed a fleet at Santiago—I mean Manila? Sampson also destroyed a fleet at Santiago, and the President has promised to lower the American flag over the Island of Cuba when the Cuban flag is ready to take its place."

After his speech Mr. Bryan held a reception to those who had sat on the stage. All the men and one woman crowded around him, and shook his hand. It took him about fifteen minutes to break away from the stage crowd and reach his carriage in front of the hall. Outside a crowd of 300 persons awaited his coming. Mr. Bryan raised his hat in response to the cheers of this crowd, and was driven to Cortlandt Street Ferry on his way to the Hoffman House. He was accompanied to his hotel by members of the Jersey City committee in carriages.

MR. BRYAN GOES WEST TO-DAY.

Will Address a Meeting in Harrisburg This Evening.

W. J. Bryan will leave this city for Harrisburg, Penn., over the Pennsylvania Railroad at 9:55 o'clock this morning. At Harrisburg he will meet the Pennsylvania State Democratic Committee, which will be in session for the purpose of arranging for the Fall campaign. The committee will submit a draft of its platform to Mr. Bryan for his approval. In the evening Mr. Bryan will address an open-air meeting from the balcony of his hotel.

It was announced last night that on the evening of Feb. 7 Mr. Bryan will speak at Carnegie Hall in this city. In the afternoon of the same day he will deliver an address at Plainfield, N. J.

Mr. Bryan arose rather earlier than usual yesterday morning, and after breakfasting with Mr. and Mrs. Norman E. Mack, Dr. John H. Girdner, and John Clark Ridpath, he was driven to the Grand Central Station, where he boarded the 10:02 train on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad for Stamford and New Haven, Conn.

STAMFORD HEARS MR. BRYAN.

Town Hall Filled While the Nebraskan Discusses the Issues.

STAMFORD, Jan. 24.—On his way to New Haven William J. Bryan stopped here long enough to make a speech at the Town Hall, which was filled. Most of these were men, and many of them workingmen who had been allowed an hour off to hear Bryan.

Mr. Bryan was greeted with hearty cheers. He was introduced by Homer S. Cummings, and so rapidly was the meeting opened that within ten minutes after he stepped off the train Mr. Bryan had opened a speech that lasted over three-quarters of an hour, and barely left time for the party to be driven to take luncheon with Mr. Cummings and a few friends.

The speech was about equally divided between the currency question, the trusts, and imperialism.

"The Republican Party," he said, "is trying to fasten upon the country a system of taxation made by financiers for their own benefit. When the doctrine of favoritism is once started, it cannot be stayed. To fasten upon the country the gold standard means that it will be affected by every change in Europe. If there is so much disturbance created because England is fighting a few Boers, who are struggling for their independence, what would be the result if England tackled a nation of her size?"

Mr. Bryan then entered into a bitter arraignment of the Republican Party in nection with trusts, and afterward went on to tell what he considered the distinction between expansion and imperialism. He questioned the right of the Government to rule the Philippines by force, and said that the title it obtained to the islands was a title to the land, not to the people.

MR. BRYAN SPEAKS AT NEW HAVEN.

Three Great Issues, but Declines to Specify Which Is Paramount.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 24.—William J. Bryan arrived here this afternoon. Contrary to plans at first announced, he was driven to the City Hall first, where a reception was planned for him. After a brief rest, Mr. Bryan, accompanied by Alexander Troup of this city, Homer S. Cummings of Stamford, and Philo S. Bantell, also of this city, repaired to Music Hall, where fully 2,000 people awaited his coming. Several hundreds more crowded into the aisles after he arrived, having followed his carriage through the streets.

Mr. Bryan's appearance on the stage was the signal for a wildly enthusiastic demonstration. Men and women rose to their feet and cheered themselves hoarse. Mr. Bryan bowed his thanks.

Mr. Bryan, in prefacing his remarks, referred to his former visits to the city. He did not directly refer to the student demonstration on the city green in 1896, but his words were so pointed as to indicate that he recalled it.

Mr. Bryan paved the way hastily for his speech by remarking that he had so little time, scarcely an hour, in which to say all that he wished to present, that he would plunge at once into a discussion of the "three great leading questions of the day, namely, trusts, money, and imperialism." Which of them is paramount depends upon the point of view of the individual, "and," he said, "personally, I do not care to specify." He believed that to assert that the money question as a political issue is dead is folly for the reason that it vitally concerns all men and because they are thinking of it no matter what their station in life.

Taking up the subject of trusts, Mr. Bryan said:

"The Republican Party is afraid to kill trusts because they constitute the hen that lays the golden egg in campaign times. But trusts are bad, intolerable, and indefensible. Bad things need not be tolerated in America. And trusts, though now only in the intermediate process of development, and bad at that, will be much worse in effect when they reach the consummation of their development."

Mr. Bryan concluded his speech by dealing with the question of imperialism. He said:

"There are three arguments usually advanced in defense of imperialism. The first is that there is money in it; second, God is in it, a mere religious argument about the destiny of our Nation, and, third, the political argument that we are in it and we can't get out. As to the first argument, I would not take all the trade in the universe if it had to be purchased by the loss of a single American life.

"The argument about God being in it is always coupled by the men who use it with the expression that 'it will pay.' As to the third argument. Who got us into it? It ought to be remembered that imperialism will impose on us the necessity of an army big enough to make our flag feared but not loved."

The conclusion of Mr. Bryan's speech was marked by another enthusiastic demonstration. He was driven at once from the hall through a wildly cheering crowd in the street to the station, where he took a train for New York.

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entire range of heavy weight fabrics. This comprises the finest and most select assortment of novelties imported for custom work—25% to 33⅓% saving guaranteed. No deviation in quality of work nor withdrawal of patterns or qualities.

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STATE BANKERS' DINNER.

Bryan's Possible Nomination and Election Taken as the Text of a Warning Speech.

The annual dinner of Group VII. of the New York State Bankers' Association was given last evening at the Clarendon Hotel, Brooklyn. The group comprises the banks of Long Island, including Brooklyn and Long Island City. H. Bernard Coombe of the People's Bank of Brooklyn presided, and among those present were Charles Adsit of the First National Bank of Hornellsville, Chairman of the State Association's Committee on Taxation; Stephen M. Griswold, W. E. Frew, Frank Jenkins, St. J. Olding, Hiram R. Smith, W. S. Hall, H. L. Bridgman, C. B. Roberts, W. A. Nash, Joseph C. Hendrix, D. N. Gay, and C. W. Cooper.

The principal speaker of the evening was Mr. Adsit, who gave a résumé of the efforts the association has made to secure more equable taxation for banks. He declared that the public had an altogether mistaken idea as to the supposed inflated profits of banks. There was, said Mr. Adsit, little profit, for instance, in depositing United States bonds and issuing notes. The average profit was about a half of 1 per cent., and that the profit was not larger was evidenced by the fact that the New York banks had not issued nearly all the notes to which they were entitled. The banks asked, the speaker proceeded, that the assessments upon them be made in accordance with the laws of the Nation and the State. In other words, they wanted fair play. Things went on as they existed now for much longer the result would be that the banks in the large cities would become trust companies, while those in the smaller places would do business as private bankers.

In conclusion, Mr. Adsit appealed to his hearers to do all in their power to secure the passage of the taxation equalization bill.

Stephen M. Griswold of the Union Bank of Brooklyn remarked that for some reason everything tending to make things easier for the banks was unpopular in the Legislature. Mr. Griswold proceeded to utter what he termed "a note of warning." He said that the times were ominous for several reasons. One of them was the war in South Africa, which had resulted in causing a feverish feeling among financial interests all over the world. Another reason for bankers to be careful was the manner in which class-against-class agitation was being conducted.

It was Mr. Griswold's opinion that Bryan would be nominated as Democratic candidate for President, and his great issue would be the issue against trusts. That was a powerful battle cry. There was no doubt, he declared, that Bryan would carry almost every State in the South. The real struggle would be in a few Northern States. Therefore let bankers look ahead with great caution, and prepare for any emergency that might come. He (the speaker) did not believe that Bryan would be elected, but he might be elected, and his election would mean a great disturbance in the financial affairs of the United States. Bankers should be wary and take no chances.

H. L. Bridgeman and others also spoke The Chairman read letters of regret at inability to be present from State Bank Examiner Kilburn, Alfred C. Barnes, and George H. Souther.

TO CALL POPULISTS TOGETHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Senator Butler of North Carolina, the Chairman of the People's Party, to-morrow will issue a call for a meeting of the National Committee of that party at Lincoln, Neb. The date has not yet been definitely settled, but will be about the middle of next month. The committee will decide upon the time and place for the next Populist National Convention. The Senator declares that there is no significance in the selection.

"I asked the members of the National Committee," he said, "where they would like to meet, and I felt bound, of course, to abide by their decision. There was no majority vote for any one place, but the plurality was in favor of Lincoln. I think this is due to the fact that the Populist State Committee sent out word that it would be glad to entertain the committee there."

The action of the Populists, it is learned, is without the knowledge of Mr. Bryan. It is said that the first intimation of the proposed action will come to him when he reads the call.

A majority of the National Committee now favors holding the Populist convention some time in May or early in June in order that Bryan may be nominated before the Democratic Convention is held. No consideration has yet been given as to his running mate upon the ticket.

Philadelphian Dies Suddenly.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Jan. 24.—A dispatch to The Observer from Lenoir, N. C., says that Lewis Havens of Philadelphia, a contractor, died very suddenly there this afternoon just after having bought a ticket for home and on taking his seat in the car. Mr. Havens had spent the forenoon hunting, and the exertion of several hours in the field probably induced heart failure. The body will be forwarded to Philadelphia tomorrow.

Rev. A. W. Wishart Must Testify.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 24.—The Rev. A. W. Wishart, who recently charged the local police with allowing Sunday liquor selling and gambling houses to keep open for certain considerations, and who refused to give evidence before the Police Commissioners, will now be subpoenaed by the Grand Jury to substantiate the allegations.

Dies Suddenly in the Street.

Mrs. Nannie Atwell of 1,080 Dean Street, Brooklyn, died suddenly while walking with a friend in Underhill Avenue, near Bergen Street, late yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Atwell was taken violently ill and died on the sidewalk before an ambulance could be summoned.

Union Pacific Will Not Be Leased.

OMAHA, Jan. 24.—The report from the East to the effect that arrangements are being completed for the lease of the Union Pacific Road by the Northwestern are discredited at Union Pacific headquarters by officials from President Burt down. The story is classed as a fake, pure and simple.

Munro's Publishing House Dinner.

The annual dinner to the staff of Munro's Publishing House, tendered by Mrs. Norman L. Munro, was held last evening at the roof garden restaurant in the Jersey Central Building, 143 Liberty Street, New York. Covers were laid for fifty persons, among whom were authors and the heads of the various departments of the publishing house.

THE STATE TRUST'S LOANS

Syndicate Has Paid Back the $2,000,000 Borrowed.

President Johnston Regrets This Ends the Most Profitable Business the Company Has Ever Done.

Walter S. Johnston, President of the State Trust Company, speaking of the efforts of Abram Kling, and his attorney, Charles P. Bacon, to cause the State authorities to take action against the Trust Company, said yesterday:

"These men are on their last legs. They have been compelled to abandon every charge that had the slightest substance in it. They went to Gov. Roosevelt with a story of the misuse of millions by influential Directors. They are now reduced to a plea of legal technicalities and to forced constructions of law concerning one single transaction—the loan of $2,000,000 to a syndicate of six persons, in which three of our Directors were interested as members.

"Well, in the first place, this loan has been paid. We have our money, the syndicate has its securities, and the transaction is concluded. And so ends, to my regret and against my protest, the most profitable business the company has ever done. The collateral security to the loan was worth from 50 to 60 per cent. more than the loan, and included $2,000,000 of Consolidated Gas bonds; and we were able to place the considerable sum of $2,000,000 at 6 per cent. interest, and to obtain at the same time the account of corporations whose average deposits were at all times more than $1,000,000.

"If this was a case of Directors misusing the company, I only wish I had a few more such Directors. As a matter of fact, it was a case of Directors sustaining the company, bringing useful business to the company, building the company up, and making their interest in its welfare shown in the profits to stockholders. And it is precisely this which has distnguished the State Trust Company since its present management secured control one year ago.

"Mind you, it is in the guise of stockholders that these people are making their attack. They own forty shares. They don't like the fact that our deposits are $14,000,000 to-day as against $7,000,000 a year ago; that our surplus is $1,200,000, as against $800,000, and that we are doing more business and a better business every day. Is any one so blind as not to see the motives of men who with pages of lies attack the integrity of a trust company's management, which has this record to the credit of a single year of administration?

"I do not believe it was a violation of law for us to lend money on good collateral to a partnership association of six persons on joint account, in which three of our Directors were interested. It happens that the three persons not Directors had the largest interest in the syndicate, and were persons of the highest responsibility and credit; any one of them able to pay the whole loan.

"I believe there are thousands of such loans in New York to-day. The large financial transactions of New York calling for the use of money are conducted by great firms. The individual members of such firms are sought for by trust companies as Trustees by reason of their knowledge of securities and their strong connections. If it is illegal for a trust company to loan on collateral to a syndicate or partnership, in which a Trustee has an interest, I am afraid there will have to be a general readjustment of loans.

"From one point of view our depositors, clients, and friends may be congratulated upon this assault. It has caused upon our demand an examination by the Banking Department of every loan, big and little, on our books. For three days the official examiners have sat here at my desk while there has passed in review before them every detail of our company's business. No bank in New York was ever subjected to so searching and complete an inquiry as the one we now cordially invited, but exacted, and the result places our company and its stockholders hereafter beyond the reach of raiding speculators."

Mr. Kling expressed the opinion that Mr. Kilburn was lacking in common sense if he refused to reply publicly to the letter Mr. Bacon sent to him demanding action against the State Trust Company. "The letter is a direct attack on him," said Mr. Kling. "It accuses him of suppressing the Andrews report in order to protect the State Trust Company. He can't afford to ignore it."

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—State Superintendent of Banks Kilburn stated to-day that he had nothing to say relative to the demand of Attorney Bacon that he take charge of the State Trust Company, made on behalf of Stockholder Kling. He further said that he had not seen the letter addressed to him by Mr. Bacon until he saw it in the newspapers.

Attorney General Davis said that charges that officers of the State Trust Company have violated the law have not been brought to his attention. He has neither seen a copy of Gen. Avery D. Andrews's report nor heard from Mr. Bacon.

FUGITIVE AUDITOR BACK.

T. J. Hunter, Southern Railway Employe, Accused of Fraud, Returns from Morocco in Custody.

T. J. Hunter, alleged defaulting Auditor of the Atlanta and West Point Railway, Georgia, who fled from this country last October and has been staying in Morocco, was brought back yesterday on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., which arrived from Genoa, by Detective John W. Rogers of the Pinkerton Agency. It could not be learned at the agency, 57 Broadway, last night, where the prisoner had been taken, but it was thought there that he would go direct to Atlanta before the detective reported.

Hunter is charged with taking about $100,000. He had no direct access to the funds of the railroad. It is alleged that he got his money by so arranging the accounts of the employes of the road as to indicate shortages, making the employes pay these up to himself, and then retaining the money for his own use.

Hunter spent money freely and an investigation was made. He fled to this city and took second-class passage to Europe, going direct to Ireland. The Pinkerton Agency was engaged to trace him, and they found that he had been at his home in Ireland. They traced him thence to London, then to France, and finally located him in Tangier, where he was living under the name F. L. Stevens.

There is no extradition treaty between this Government and that of Morocco, and so, early in December, the State Department at Washington, through Samuel R. Gummere, United States Consul General at Tangier, made a formal request of the Sultan of Morocco to cause the prisoner to be delivered up. The Sultan, as an act of courtesy, did so. Rogers then went to Tangier with a warrant issued by the Federal Government, and accredited as the agent of this Government. Hunter was arrested on Dec. 14, and very shortly afterward started home with Rogers.

Hunter declined to talk when seen at Quarantine. The detective said that the prisoner had run out of funds in Tangier and consented to come to the United States without any trouble.

DECISION AGAINST THE CITY.

Justice Garretson Orders Reinstatement of Sixty Employes.

Justice Garretson, in the Supreme Court, in Long Island City, yesterday decided that the City of New York must give employment to John Graham and about sixty other persons who were appointed by Mayor Gleason of Long Island City a short time before the consolidation, assigned to city departments, and afterward dropped by the departments to which they were assigned. Justice Garretson also decided that the city must pay to these men back salaries in full.

Graham's case is identical in all essential points with the other cases, and was selected to test the law. In addition to those involved in the decision, it is said, there may be many more who will now come forward with suits for reinstatement and back pay, not only in Queens, but in Brooklyn, and possibly Richmond.

John Reedy on Trial Again.

The second trial of John Reedy, the ex-Postmaster, telegrapher, and station agent at Peconic Hills, N. Y., and George Morris, accused of using the mails in connection with alleged green-goods operations, was begun yesterday before Judge Thomas, in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court.

A New Atlantic City Express, via Jersey Central, 136 miles in 3¼ Hours.
Special train of parlor cars and vestibuled coaches leave foot of Liberty Street at 3:30 P. M., South Ferry 3:25 P. M., arriving Atlantic City at 6:45 P. M. Northward, leaves Atlantic City 2:10 P. M., arriving New York 5:25 P. M. Tickets ... to stop over at Lakewood.—Adv.

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Couldn't do it if it were not for special lasts and special sizes carried by no other house—this is one of the advantages of the children's store—and they cost no more than any other well-made shoes.

Our Special Shoes for Toeing-In, Bow-Legs, Knock Knees, Weak Ankles, etc., are also inexpensive.

60-62 West 23d St.

PHILIPPINE PORTS OPEN.

Restrictions Removed from Western Coast of Panay—Filipinos Lose Minor Engagements.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Gen. Otis reported to the War Department to-day that the western coast of the Island of Panay is now open for trade, and that the coast of Laguna de Bay and the neighboring sections of the country will also be opened to unrestricted traffic by the end of the week. He also reports several minor engagements with the Filipinos, in which the American arms met with the usual success. The enemy lost heavily and a large amount of arms and ammunition was captured. Gen. Otis's dispatch reads:

"Manila, Jan. 24.

"MacArthur, 20th to 23d, reports four minor engagements, in which five insurgents were killed, several wounded and captured; also captured few rifles and other property; no casualties. Major Bishop, Thirty-sixth Infantry, in North Zambales, with detachment sixty men, attacked two insurgent companies; killed nine, wounded and captured fourteen, secured twenty-two rifles, several thousand rounds of ammunition, two horses with equipments; casualties, three men wounded, one seriously.

"Gen. Young reports action of Stoever, Third Cavalry, against Gen. Tina's forces in north. Inflicted very heavy loss on insurgents, twenty-eight being killed. Dodd's troop attacked insurgents near Santa Lucia; killed six; no casualties.

"Reported from the south, enemy evacuated Santa Cruz; supposed to be on eastern coast; that city in our possession last two days; Schwan believed to be in pursuit; no late report from him.

"Coast Laguna de Bay and neighboring sections of country opened to unrestricted traffic 27th inst.; western coast Island Panay opened for trade."

OFFICERS RETURN FROM MANILA.

Several Arrive on the City of Peking at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24.—The United States transport City of Peking arrived from Manila via Nagasaki to-day. On board were a large number of naval and army officers, including the following:

Col. R. E. Thompson, Lieut. Benjamin Tappen of the gunboat Callao, Lieut. Commander V. L. Cottman of the steamer Brutus, Capt. J. H. H. Peshine, Capt. F. R. Shunk, Capt. F. R. Butler, Lieuts. H. B. Nelson, James Ronayne, A. S. Wood, United States Navy; Dr. E. P. Howell, Dr. C. Y. Brownlee. In the steerage were 170 men returned to this country from the Philippines for various reasons.

The steamer also brought the bodies of 156 soldiers, including that of Commander James W. Carlin, United States Navy, who died Dec. 31 of peritonitis. The bodies of the dead soldiers will be taken off to-morrow and conveyed to the cemetery at the Presidio.

LIEUT. PAUL D. STOCKLY MISSING.

Gen. Otis Cables that New York Man Was Evidently Captured.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Gen. Otis to-day cabled the War Department as follows:

"Manila, Jan. 24.

"Lieut. Stockly, Twenty-first Infantry, has been missing since the 12th inst. He was on reconnoitring duty at Talisay, near San Tomas, Batangas, and was evidently captured. Search is still being prosecuted."

Paul Devereaux Stockly, twenty-four years of age, is the son of George W. Stockly, President of the Sims-Dudley Defense Company of 120 Liberty Street, this city. He was appointed Second Lieutenant of the Twenty-first Aug. 22, 1899, and owed his commission to the fact that he possessed a thorough knowledge of the use of the dynamite gun in use in the army and manufactured by a firm with which he was connected before he went to Cuba and Puerto Rico to exercise this knowledge in behalf of the Government during the Spanish war.

With Lieut. M. C. Buckey of the Third Artillery, Lieut. Stockly superintended the loading of dynamite guns at New York for Manila, and was then ordered to Europe and afterward to Manila to report to Gen. Otis.

Movements of Transports.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Gen. Otis has informed the War Department of the arrival at Manila of the transport Victoria on Jan. 6, and of the Flintshire Jan. 23.

The following transports, which carried the various regiments to the Philippines, have started on the return voyage to San Francisco: Ohio and Indiana, on the 5th inst.; St. Paul, City of Puebla, and the Siam, on the 6th; Pathan, on the 7th; Meade, on the 8th; Dalny Vostock, on the 12th; Sherman, on the 13th; Logan, on the 14th, and the Columbia, on the 15th. The Lennox left for Portland, Oregon, on the 2d inst.

Hears of His Son's Death in Manila.

News of the death in Manila on Jan. 9 of Arthur Euston, a private in the Twenty-sixth United States Volunteers, was received yesterday by his father, J. Euston, who lives at 260 Eckford Street, Greenpoint. Euston was thirty-one years old, and was born in Greenpoint. At the outbreak of the war with Spain he enlisted in the Ninth Regiment, and went to Chattanooga and Chickamauga. He enlisted afterward in the Twenty-sixth United States Volunteers and went to Manila.

Lieut. E. G. Wing Dead.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Gen. Otis informed the War Department this morning of the death of Second Lieut. Eugene G. Wing, Thirty-sixth Infantry, of hemorrhagic variola. He was a native of Alabama, and received his commission in the volunteers July 5 last.

RUNAWAY IN A CEMETERY.

Driver Caught Under His Coach and Probably Fatally Hurt.

Herman Rasscoff, one of a funeral party's drivers in Calvary Cemetery yesterday, tried to pass between two other coaches while driving his horses at a trot. His coach hit one of the carriages and overturned it. Michael Kelly, the driver, was caught under his coach and injured so severely that it is not thought he will live.

Kelly's horses ran away, and ran into another coach, the horses of which started up a steep embankment, and almost upset the carriage. Mrs. Matthew Smith, mother of Magistrate Smith, was in the coach, but escaped injury.

Kelly was taken to St. John's Hospital in Long Island City. Rasscoff was arrested and held without bail on a charge of assault in the second degree, it being claimed he was reckless in driving.

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Exceptional price cuts in Fancy and Staple Groceries, Fine Wines, and Liquors.

Groceries.

9½c **Sugar Cured Hams,** not more than one to a customer, per lb., 9½
Boneless Bacon, finest, per lb., 9½
Mackerel, 10-lb pails; Irish, $1.10; Norway, 1.19
Bismarck Herring, formerly 35c., per can, 25
Fresh **Camembert Cheese,** imported, wood box, 23
Smoked Sardines, imported, can, 10
French Sardines, extra fine, per can, 9c. & 13
French Capers, best, big bottle, 12
Our 12c. genuine French **Macaroni, Spaghetti, Vermicelli** or **Alphabets,** 1 lb. pkgs., 10
Vanilla, Sweet Chocolate, best from France, 1-4 lb. cakes, 9
Tomatoes, solid, red ripe, per can, 7
Tomatoes, our fancy New Jersey solid pack, 11c. kind, big cans, 8
Sugar Corn, fancy, tender and young, per can, 7
Corn, Maine, our 12c. kind, per can, 9
Stringless Beans, very fine, 2-lb. cans, 6
Stringless Beans, our fine 11c. kind, 2-lb. cans, 8½
Stringless Beans, our 15c. kind, 2-lb. cans, 12
California Asparagus, fancy, 18c., 23c., 26c., & 31
California Prunes, choice and meaty, 5-lb. packages, per lb., 6
California Prunes, large 2-lb. packages, per lb., 8
Sifted Peas, our 15c. kind, per can, 13
Extra fancy **Sifted Peas,** our 18c. kind, per can, 15
Preserved Strawberries, heavy syrup, delicious, 1-lb. can, 8

Wines & Liquors.

Allsopp's Stout or Ale, highest grade in the world, brewed at Burton-on-Trent, England; not more than six dozen to a customer; per dozen, 1.29
Tokay, finest domestic, healthful, nourishing; one half gallon, 49c.; per gallon, 94
Antediluvian Rye Whiskey, only 1 bottle to a customer, for 99
Strathtay Scotch Whiskey, best from Scotland, only 1 bottle of each to a customer,
Rare Old, per bot., 95
Fine Old, per bot., 78
Chanson Pere & Fils Burgundy, Gevrey-Chambertin, quart bottles, 48
Chanson Pere & Fils Chablis, quart bots., 45
Rhine Wine, finest Hochheimer, from A. Wilhelmj, Hattenheim; our former price, $6.74; this sale per doz. qts., 5.74
Herman Champagne Fine Cognac, best from France (rare old brandy), our $1.75 bot. for 1.25
Merman 2-Star Cognac, our $1.25 bottle for 99

Clairvoyant Arrested for Fraud.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 24.—Mrs. Belle Eddy, alias Mrs. R. B. Yates, of Cleveland, a well-known clairvoyant, was arrested today on the charge of using the mails to defraud. Mrs. C. L. Common, a widow, accuses her of wrongfully obtaining from her $10,000 for the purpose of breaking up a conspiracy alleged by the clairvoyant to exist, the object of which was said by Mrs. Eddy to be to deprive her of property which rightfully belonged to her dead husband.

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161 BROADWAY.
688 BROADWAY.
723 SIXTH AVENUE.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	7:16	Sun sets 5:09	Moon rises 2:03

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	1:55	Gov. Isl'd 2:17	H. Gate 4:13
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	2:06	Gov. Isl'd 2:10	H. Gate 4:06

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

Things of Beauty From the Orient

THOROUGHNESS is a characteristic of this business. We never start the selling of any particular line of goods on the vague chance of making a few dollars. Each store under this roof is complete in itself—is under the immediate charge of a thoroughly competent specialist: a man who could run the best store of its sort on his own account, but who prefers the larger field this consolidation of businesses offers.

Oriental goods are in charge of a man who has spent so many years in the business that he is personally skilled in the commercial usages of the various Eastern countries, a connoisseur of the products of those far-off lands.

What advantage do we offer you? Fair prices. It is amusing to watch the ways of the peregrinating auction-sale man—his great bargains quite apt to be twice as costly as our every-day stocks of equal beauty and artistic value.

But it is wasteful to cast loving glances in a dark room, and to-day we start

A Sale at Prices Lower than Ever

The Oriental Store is in the Basement; the special display and selling occupies aisles on the main floor.

We shall lose profits—no, we shall invest the computed "loss" in this movement to make you quickly and thoroughly know the store.

Quaint hand-carved silver from Madras, in Southern India; Cloisonne, Ivories—the whole line of queer, decorative and useful things from Sunrise Lands.

Regularly our goods are an average third less than usual prices. In this special sale we clip a third or a half off our regular marked prices. Interested—collector, furnisher, beautifier? Read on.

A 3-piece group of Cloisonne Ware, Japanese, at $1,500 instead of $2,500.

A Dragon Piece of Kioto Bronze, about ten feet high, at $1,500 instead of $3,000.

Japanese Carved Ivories, very wonderful things, half price, or at most three-quarters.

Hand-wrought Solid Silver from Madras, India—half price—it was intelligently bought at a fair price per tola—Tea Pot, $50 from $100, and down to the elaborate Pocket Match Box at $5.

Fine Screens—but alas! the finest is a bit marred, hence $150 instead of $500.

Another at $75 from $100. And one at $150 from $200.

Phoenician Glass, from tombs near Tyre and Sidon. Marked as though it were not wonderful.

Teakwood Stools and Stands, $4 from $5.50; $7.50 from $10; $12 from $15, and so on.

Espahan Tiles and Placques from Persia—$7.50 from $20; $4.50 from $9. Some at $2.50.

Imari Porcelain Ware—Bowls, 50c to $2.50, about half prices.

And much Japanese and Chinese Pottery at prices from 25c to $75—yesterday's prices a third or a half more.

Bamboo Furniture—Taborets, Book Shelves, Tables and Music Stands reduced like the rest. For instance, stools at 50c; a $9 cabinet at $6.75.

The most interesting pieces are shown in Tenth-street Aisle, but other aisles hold much that deserves notice—and that will be quickly bought.

Fur Rugs==Animal Skins Mounted

We have a fine Polar bear skin, with mounted head, that we shall sell at $250 instead of $450.

And a mounted rug of grizzly bear skin at $100 instead of $200.

Our animal rug store has proved a very great success—we are entirely satisfied to lose money on the few rugs left. This is a winter-time business, and we must be over with it now. These, as well—

Tiger Skins—$100, $150 and $250—were $150 to $350.
Leopards $30 and $35—about half price.
A jaguar at $45 from $75.
A wolf at $20 from $30.
Some Goatskin Rugs, of course not mounted—white or gray, at $1.75 from $2.25. Black, at $2.50. Some lined rugs, at $4 and $7.50.

Third floor.

Women's Jackets, $10

They are $18, $20 and $25 qualities. Kerseys and cheviots, in blacks and all the season's approved colors. And the styles are likewise those that have been best liked. The season's drawing to an end with us—wearing time enough to come, for you. $10 for your selection.

Second floor, Broadway.

Fancy Rockers Reduced It's a great big furniture store, still there comes frequent complaint; "Not room enough." 250 fancy rockers don't require much space, but they've been called upon to vacate. Evicted, yet these reduced prices should assure them of new homes quickly:

$3.50—Golden oak; inlaid lines; wood seats; was $4.50.
$4—Golden oak; embossed leather seats; spindle back; was $5.
$7.50—Imitation mahogany; embossed leather seat and back; was $9.
$9—Flemish oak; tapestry covering; leather trimmings; was $13.
$13—Mahogany; wood seat; fancy inlaid back; was $20.
$16—Mahogany; inlaid; upholstered spring seat; was $24.
$22—Mahogany; tapestry covering; upholstered spring seat; was $33.

Fourth floor.

Furs===The Annual Loss

Experts count the Wanamaker fur business as a large factor. Certain it is, that doing it thoroughly—furrier fashion, but without furrier extravagance—is bringing us a bigger and bigger business. To the natural and appreciated growth is added Fashion's favor this season—and furs have never been so necessary to the well-dressed woman.

Almost at the close of the usual selling time we purchased two entire stocks from important manufacturers. The garments thus obtained were sold at about **half price**—eighty-seven thousand dollars' worth (at retail valuation) coming to our two stores. The bulk of these lots was sold—but many individual pieces, some quite elegant, remain.

These and every fur garment in our stock shall go on sale this morning at—

One-fourth Off Yesterday's Prices

and this selling will continue to-morrow, and next day, as well, if you do not sooner take all that we have.

This reduction applies to the inexpensive Astrakhan Muff at $2.75, and right through to the finest Russian Sable Set.

Second floor, Broadway

Shoe Bargains Do not make the mistake of thinking that the prices in this Fifth-floor Annex Store have any effect in values. These—

Men's Shoes at $1.75 and $2.30

are regular $3 and $4 shoes. Lots come to us for three causes—

odd cases, which large producers count as remnants—and merely in the way;
recalled lots—where shipment is either refused or stopped because the seller has become afraid of the buyer, or,
shoes that for immaterial defects of finish are rejected in our regular shoe store.

We never buy shoes at auction—we do not sell anybody's job lots. These "bargains" are brand new fresh goods from the makers.

Women's Shoes at $1.40 and $2. Same story.

Children's Spring-heel Shoes, $1. Sizes, 8½ to 13.

Fifth floor.

Muslin Underwear Gets Mussed on the Counters and Is Reduced To-day

Measured by the lots we have left this January sale is almost over—for it is a very serious fact that we cannot re-order at the old prices; cannot buy, as a rule, for the prices we charge you to-day.

There has been much looking and measuring and comparing—the average "white sale" has been a delusion and you could not believe the garments here were full size and as good as ever—couldn't believe the papers; could scarcely believe the evidence of your own eyes.

To-day the mussed and tumbled pieces are ready—maybe sizes missing here and there, but quite a lot in all. Reductions are from the very specially low prices of this month—

NIGHT GOWNS—38c from 50c; 65c from $1; 50c from 85c; 75c from $1.25.
LONG WHITE PETTICOATS—50c from 85c; $1 from $1.50; $1.25 from $2.

There are Drawers at 10c and 15c, and, of course, for more—last of the special lots, and—

Chemises starting in price at 25c.
Flannelette Petticoats at 25c, 50c, 65c, 75c, 85c and $1.25.
Flannelette Night Gowns at $1.50 to $2.75.
A hundred Petticoats of black sateen, lined with flannelette—the flounce lined with crinoline—**at 75c.**

Second floor.

To-day's Bargains on the 5th Floor

Sales of importance are in progress up on the Fifth Floor. They really deserve more prominent mention, but this hint of their attractiveness must suffice.

There's a closing of floor and stair linens at half prices. The floor linens are 52 to 180 in. wide—45c to $1.95 qualities. The stair linens, 14 to 36 in. wide, 12c to 35c kinds. Now half those prices.

The seersucker petticoats at 50c are considered excellent value at a half more.

Mercerized cotton waists, black, blue, violet, cerise, at $1. The price is an agreeable surprise when you see the waists. Some cashmere and sateen waists, warm and pretty, are also $1.

Flannelette dressing sacques, blue, pink and red, 50c.

The Muslin Underwear—Gowns at 50c to $1.75, Petticoats at 35c to $1.75, drawers at 15c, are all exceptionally good values.

Dress Goods Remnants—a collection of serges, cheviots, homespuns, henriettas, and some of the season's best wool novelties. Prices are reduced a third to a half.

Gloves—Some little lots still remain. Excellent bargains for men, women and children. Kidskin and other sorts.

Club Vellum Writing Paper and Envelopes—10c a pound, 15c a hundred. A superior grade at a little price.

Fifth Floor.

Pens, Pencils, and Penholders Fancy pieces—gold, silver and plated ware—for desk and pocket. It's a dealer's entire stock—ours at a price, yours for a song. Half prices, mostly, though many are even less than half.

Gold Pens—No. 2, 45c; No. 3, 50c; No. 4, 60c; No. 5, 65c; No. 6, 75c; No. 7, $1; No. 8, $1.25.
Desk Pen Holders, ebony, rolled plate mountings, 15c to 35c.
Slide Pen Holders, ebony, rolled plate mountings, 25c to 75c.
Desk Pen Holders, pearl, rolled plate mountings, 35c to 50c.
Slide Pen Holders, pearl, rolled plate mountings, 35c to 50c.
Combination Pen Holder and Pencil, rolled plate, 85c to $1.10.
Rolled Plate Pencils, 45c to 60c.
Silver Whistles, 60c. Plated Toothpicks, 50c.
Silver Screw Pencils, 40c.
Silver Toothpick Holders, 25c.
Silver Tablet Pencils, 25c to 50c.
Silver Magic Pencils, plain, 50c; chased, 85c.
Large Silver Pencils, heavily chased, $1.25 to $1.65.
14-k. Gold Pencils, $6.25 to $17.

Broadway.

Infants' Long Dresses It saves mother strength, certainly, to be able to buy neat little dresses for 50c and thereabouts. This word of some of the newer lots—remembering that we have very elaborate baby-wear as well—

50c—Nainsook; 3 styles; all neatly trimmed with embroidery; some with hemstitched yoke; others have yokes of all-over embroidery.
60c—Nainsook; 3 styles; round yoke of insertion and plaits; some lace trimmed.
95c—Nainsook dresses; 2 styles; one with round yoke of plaits and valenciennes insertion; ruffle round yoke, edged with lace; deep hem and cluster of plaits on skirt. Another with square yoke of plaits and embroidery insertion; embroidery ruffle over shoulder; hem and cluster of plaits on skirt.
$1.45—Nainsook dresses; 2 styles; one with yoke of plaits and 5 rows of embroidery insertion; 2 embroidery ruffles over shoulder; skirt with deep hem and plaits. Another with round yoke of plaits and embroidery insertion; lawn ruffle with 5 fine plaits around yoke; skirt trimmed with ruffles and plaits.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

More Linen News We were first to give America linens made from the soft, satiny flax of Courtrai—at least first to introduce it in a large commercial way—and how it is appreciated!

Yet even the linen weavers of Flanders are not exempt from trade laws, and we bought these special "bargains"—

Table Cloths—
2x2 yards, $2.75 instead of $3.75.
2x2½ yards, $3.25 instead of $4.50.
2x3 yards, $4 instead of $5.50.
2½ by 2½ yards, $4.75 instead of $6.
2½x3 yards, $5.75 instead of $7.

Napkins—
26x26 in., $4.25 doz. instead of $5.50.
22x22 in., $3 doz. instead of $3.75.

Table Linen by the Yard—
72 in. wide, $1.25 instead of $1.75.

Fourth avenue side.

The New Spring Neckwear for Women It may be a trifle early—this showing—but better that than late. The search for best styles has been going on diligently for a month or more—the result awaits your viewing to-day. All of it is American, though much is in imitation of Paris products. New ideas in stock collars with bows, new styles of jabots, most attractively trimmed; revers of lace and silk in latest shapes; various fine fronts of elegant taffeta silks, and so on. All ready to-day. Broadway and Tenth street.

Men's Shirtings from Paris—such a collection of them as we never saw in any other American store.

Do you know our shirt maker? This is our, word for his work: Shirts that fit; fit before and after washing. You take no risk—we take it all, and it's small.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

BOARD FLOUTS MAXWELL

Request for Apportionment of the School Fund Tabled.

PRES. ROBERTSON'S ATTACK

City Superintendent Accused of Forcing His Ideas—His Reply—Committee to Watch Legislation.

The reading of a communication from City Superintendent Maxwell and Auditor Cook in regard to teachers' salaries led to a heated discussion at the meeting of the Board of Education yesterday afternoon. The document was dated yesterday, and was as follows:

"At the last session of the Board of Education, the Committee on Finance, in accordance with by-laws and Statute, presented the resolution to apportion the General School Fund for the current year.

"Your attention is called to certain facts at this time, with the suggestion that action be taken at the session of the board to be held to-day, of such a nature as will preclude any confusion or delay in making payments from the General School Fund for the year 1900.

"First—Section 1,065 of the Charter is operative at this time, no legislative action having occurred repealing it.

"Second—Failure to apportion the fund to the several boroughs may prevent payment being made from a fund not constituted and apportioned according to law.

"Third—Failure to apportion the General School Fund for the current year would probably result in falling back upon the separate items of appropriation as set up by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in the budget; for instance:

MANHATTAN AND BRONX BOROUGHS.

Salaries of teachers in public schools and of supervisors of special branches	$4,802,768.90
Salaries of additional teachers	180,000.00
Salaries of training school teachers.	50,000.00
Playgrounds and vacation schools	15,000.00
For the amount necessary to raise salaries to the minimum amounts specifically fixed by the provisions of Chapter 417 of the Laws of 1899, (the so-called Ahearn act)	795,532.00
For additions to and equalization of salaries of teachers other than supervisors of special branches and High School teachers	250,000.00
Total	$6,093,300.90

"From the next preceding paragraphs you will perceive that, so far as the preparation of teachers' pay-rolls is concerned, a failure to make the statutory apportionment would result in the segregation of such pay-rolls under six different heads. Furthermore, the School Boards would be hampered in their administration by the technical financial limitations established by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

"All things considered, we believe the situation sufficiently important to warrant immediate consideration by the Board of Education."

President Robertson of the Brooklyn School Board asked what was the date last year when the Central Board acted on the pay rolls. He was told it was Feb. 20.

"Then," said he, "I do not see why we should do as Supt. Maxwell suggests. Remedial legislation is now under consideration at Albany. It may be passed in good season. I do not think it right that the City Superintendent at this time should try to force his ideas on this board. We shall know in ten days just what ought to be done. I, therefore move that the communication be laid on the table."

"I'm glad," said President Burke of the Richmond School Board, "that the City Superintendent has brought this matter before us. I want the question determined once and for all as to who is the proper representative of this board, its President or the City Superintendent, and as to what are the respective duties of each. The City Superintendent appeared at Albany yesterday as the representative of the Board of Education. I think that if there is any legislation at Albany affecting the schools the proper representative of this board is a committee duly appointed for that purpose, or the President of the board. I think the City Superintendent is trying to force through a bill in which he and Senator Ford are interested. That bill retains the same vicious form which is responsible for the school trouble. I do not care what the scale of salaries may be, the viciousness is there I don't think the City Superintendent represented this board when he said it favored that bill.

"Any such action as this that we may take to-day will isimply tend to demoralize us and to force us again to be lawbreakers. It is true, as the President of the Brooklyn board says, that there is remedial legislation under consideration at Albany. The fact is that there is too much remedial legislation. I hope we shall appoint a special committee to look over these bills and pick out the best. I second Mr. Robertson's motion."

On motion of Commissioner O'Brien unanimous consent was given to City Superintendent Maxwell to reply.

DR. MAXWELL'S REPLY.

"I rise," said Dr. Maxwell, "not to debate this matter but to explain it. Mr. Burke has spoken somewhat hastily. It is quite true that I appeared yesterday before the Senate Cities Committee, but it is not true that I did so as the representative of the Board of Education, or that I said I represented it. It's not true that I thought even that the board held any views. I appeared there on the summons of the Chairman of the committee. I expressed only my own views, and I so stated. Permit me to add that the only motive which actuated the auditor and myself to present this communication was to prevent any complications arising in regard to the teachers' salaries in this or any other borough from the action of the Controller, who may again take it into his head to have the salaries charged to half a dozen accounts."

President Robertson's motion was then carried.

A bill introduced by Assemblyman Minton was then read to the board. It amends the present law in regard to School Inspectors so as to allow each of them whenever, in his opinion, a school in his district has too many pupils to cause a certain number to be transferred. A resolution was adopted declaring that such a law would result in serious disorganization of the school system. A copy of the resolution will be sent to Assemblyman Minton.

On motion of Commissioner O'Brien a special committee, consisting of the Presidents of the Central and School Boards and the Chairman of the Central Board's Committee on By-Laws and Legislation, was appointed to watch school legislation at Albany. Also, on motion of Commissioner O'Brien, the board decided to spend a sum not exceeding $200 to have a copy of each bill presented at Albany affecting the schools sent to each member of all the School Boards.

F. De Hass Simonson, President of the Queens School Board, was present at yesterday's meeting for the first time in five months. The meeting is the last to be held in the old Board of Education building, at Grand and Elm Streets.

The State Prison authorities have presented a bill for $120,000 for furniture delivered to the schools. The Examiners had decided that considerable of it was defective and had not paid the bill. It was decided yesterday by the board that one-half of the amount would be paid immediately as soon as 75 per cent. of the furniture was delivered, and that the other half would be paid as soon as all defects were remedied.

SETH LOW ON SCHOOL BILLS.

Writes Senate Committee that He Is Opposed to the Coler-Grady Measure and Favors Senator Ford's.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—The Senate Committee on Cities has received the following communication from President Low of Columbia University:

"A number of bills relating to the educational situation in the City of New York have been sent to me by Senator Ford with the request that I should examine them and acquaint the Committee on Cities with my views on the general subject. As I understand the matter, there are now pending in the Senate five bills purporting to deal with the temporary emergency and three bills aiming to reconstruct the provisions of the charter with reference to the administration of the school system of the city.

"The emergency to be dealt with, as I am informed, is to provide money enough to pay to the school teachers of Queens County and Richmond County the money that is due to them and which has not been provided, as it should have been, by the Board of Apportionment. It is evident that such an emergency should be dealt with by itself, and that no legislation should be had in dealing with this question which will complicate the more fundamental questions of school administration that are to be considered later. The bills relating to the emergency which are now in my hands are:

"Senate bills No. 12, introduced by Mr. Havens; No. 25, introduced by Mr. McCarren; No. 35, introduced by Mr. Ford, and No. 105, introduced by Mr. Norton.

"I am informed that there is also a bill, introduced or to be introduced by Senator Grady, but of this I have not the text. I am told that it proposes to increase the power of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and to interfere with the administration of the school funds of the city by giving it authority to make transfers from fund to fund, and that it further proposes to repeal Section 1,065 of the charter, which provides for the establishment of the general school fund and the special school fund. If I am correctly informed as to the nature of this bill, I think it ought by no means to be permitted to become a law. I think it is better as a matter of general policy to decrease rather than to increase the power of the Board of Estimate over hte school funds of the city, and I am very sure that no feature of the charter should be changed in the attempt to deal with an emergency.

"The Board of Estimate and Apportionment, I am told, declined last year to appropriate enough to support the school system of Queens County and of Richmond County. This deficiency certainly should be made good with as little delay as possible, but it ought to be made good in such a manner as to make it perfectly clear to the people of New York where the blame lies. It ought not to be possible to cover the matter up by a transfer of unexpended balances, which will make it difficult for any one to understand exactly what has taken place.

"Of the remaining bills it seems to me that Senator Ford's bill, No. 35, is in altogether the best form. It provides a direct and straightforward remedy. In form it is permissive rather than mandatory, and action under it will enable the people of the City of New York to understand perfectly who is responsible for the dilemma which calls for legislative remedy.

"I understand that the hearing upon the bills of permanent significance is to be held on the 30th of January. I hope to be able to look into the matter with some care during the interval, and by that time I shall hope to acquaint you in some way with my views upon the permanent aspects of the question. I understand these bills to be three in number—the Ford bill, the Elsberg bill, and the Marshall bill. If there are others, I shall be glad to receive copies.

"P. S.—Since writing the foregoing I have received a copy of Mr. Grady's bill. Upon examining it I see no occasion to modify what I have written."

CITY COLLEGE FUNDS.

Appropriation of $200,000 Divided—Pupils' Terms Shortened.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the City College yesterday afternoon the appropriation for 1900 of $200,000 by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment was divided so that $174,000 goes to pay the salaries of officers, teachers, &c., the remaining $26,000 for all other expenses.

On motion of Trustee Davis it was decided that all pupils of the high schools who have finished a three years' course should be admitted to the sophomore class of the college on probation of eight weeks without examination. This means that these pupils may graduate after a three years' term instead of four.

Asks Aid for School Children.

The aid of the school children of this city is sought to prevent the extermination of the buffalo. A letter has been received by the Board of Education from George R. Collins, Secretary of the Buffalo Preservation Society of the United States, dated Kansas City, Jan. 20, requesting that teachers and pupils do all in their power to influence the adoption of the resolution offered by United States Senator Baker for the setting aside of unsurveyed wild land in Southeastern New Mexico to perpetuate the buffalo, which, as a species is now nearly extinct.

Agree Upon a Salary Schedule.

Eighteen teachers, representing all of the teachers' organizations in the five boroughs, met yesterday afternoon at the City College and agreed upon a full uniform salary schedule which, after adoption by the different associations, will be embodied in a bill to be presented at Albany as soon as possible. At a meeting of the Male Teachers' Association in the City College yesterday the Fallows bill was indorsed.

THE W. T. EVANS PICTURES.

The collection of American paintings owned by Mr. William T. Evans, the well-known collector, and which numbers 270 examples, representing 102 native painters, is now on exhibition at the American Art Galleries, 6 East Twenty-third Street. The collection will remain on view until Wednesday afternoon next, and will be sold at auction on the evenings of Jan. 31 and Feb. 1 and 2, at Chickering Hall.

Mr. Evans was formerly a collector of foreign paintings, but some years ago and probably influenced by Mr. Thomas B. Clarke, whose famous collection of American pictures was sold last Winter, and who over twenty years ago began to collect native paintings, he sold every foreign picture he possessed, and devoted himself also exclusively to the collection of American pictures. We are told in the especially prepared introduction to the catalogue of the collection that Mr. Evans, who found, when he first began to collect American pictures, that native artists of the first rank were mostly landscape and marine painters, has become interested in the evolution of American figure works. This comparatively recent phenomenon in American painting has so fascinated him that he has resolved to devote himself more completely to figures than to landscapes, and hence the present sale. With all due respect to Mr. Evans's interest in the evolution of American art, and allowing him full credit for any eleemosynary purpose that he may have had in mind, it would hardly seem to be necessary for any excuses to be made for the sale of his collection at the present time. We are told in this same introduction that "he is a good man of business." He was, therefore, probably sufficiently impressed with the success last Winter of the Clarke sale to realize that the present is perhaps a good time for him to dispose of his collection of American works, and thus to secure perhaps a reflected golden as well as artistic glory. Mr. Evans's picture sale, like Mr. Clarke's, is more than anything else a legitimate commercial venture.

It is only natural that the collection should be compared with the Clarke collection, sold last Winter, and which, it will be remembered, realized a total, with four nights' sale, of $234,495 for 372 examples. The Clarke collection was especially rich in the works of Winslow Homer, and George Inness, and contained 31 examples of the former and 39 of the latter artist. Mr. Clarke also owned 12 examples of the noted figure painter, Louis Moeller, and 10 examples of the landscapist Tryon, whom some art lovers consider the successor of Inness. There are 17 examples of Inness in the Evans collection, 2 only of Homer, 3 of Moeller, and 4 of Tryon, but, on the other hand, Mr. Evans owns 13 Wyants, as against 7 in the Clarke collection, and has nearly as many examples of Homer Martin. After diligent study it would appear that Mr. Evans's collection, while perhaps more representative of American landscape art than the Clarke, from its lesser number of figure works, is not so thoroughly a representative one. Like Mr. Clarke, Mr. Evans has had his favorites, and while he probably secured all he could of the works of the great trio—Inness, Wyant, and Martin—he has devoted himself too strongly to several less notable painters. There are certainly too many examples of F. S. Church, attractive as they may be, and to be thoroughly comprehensive, some of the Bogerts, Currans, Nowmans, A. P. Ryders, Shirlaws, and even Rangers might have been dispensed with in favor of other painters, whose names will easily suggest themselves.

This may be hypercritical, for the collection, as a whole, is so thoroughly good that it may be commended to the study and attention, not only of believers in American art, but of art lovers in general. Many of the works shown are not only thoroughly representative, but are in themselves delightful, and were there nothing else displayed save the groups of Wyants, Innesses and Martins, to say nothing of the Deweys, the three Wyatt Eatons, the seven superior Minors, the seven Murphys, the four Tryons, the six Walkers, and examples here and there of such painters as W. M. Chase, Kenyon Cox, Frank De Haven, T. W. Dening, C. Harry Eaton, George Fuller, R. Swain Gifford, William H. Howe, William Morris Hunt, David, and Eastman Johnson, F. D. Millet, three of the colorist Mowbray, an Ochtman, a Quartley, two of Theodore Robinson, two of A. H. Thayer, two of H. O. Walker, and one each of C. Y. Turner, J. Alden Weir, and Irving R. Wiles, it would form a notable display.

It is impossible to describe at all in detail the collection. The majority of its examples have been shown at club exhibitions, have won prizes at annual Academy and society displays, and are known to New York art lovers. The collection must have been largely added to during the last few months, probably in anticipation of this sale, for there are familiar canvases, from the dealers' galleries and the studios, which were not a short time ago known as belonging to Mr. Evans. These have doubtless been added to the collection with the purpose of making it more complete and harmonious, and are therefore welcome additions. Perhaps the best canvas, or what may be called the star picture of the collection, although even as to this the opinions of individual critics may differ, is Wyant's noble landscape "In the Adirondacks," with its suggestion in subject of Diaz, an open glade, a stream in the foreground, rocks and woods in the middle distance, a sky of white and blue, tender and fresh in color, and all permeated with that outdoor sense and feeling which marks Wyant at his best. George Inness's "Winter Morning at Montclair" is stronger and more thoroughly characteristic than his larger canvas, "A Summer Morning," which was exhibited in 1885 at Munich. "The Winter Morning" is familiar to all students of Inness, with its crystal clear atmosphere, rich color, magnificent sky, and truthfulness of rendering. The larger Inness, "A Summer Morning," is broadly and strongly painted, with perhaps the best cattle that the artist ever portrayed, but while it is very true and has fine style, the greens are somewhat spotty and the sky does not recede. Among the other notable Innesses are the splendid "Sunset on the Passaic," with its glorious glow of color, and "The Georgia Pines," by some critics considered the artist's masterpiece, and which he himself, when he presented it to his wife, called his "best picture," and the poetic and tender tonal canvas "Nine O'Clock," the best rendering of a moonlight evening in America ever painted.

Of the Homer Martins, in which the collection is especially rich, unquestionably the strongest is the "Westchester Hills," which shows his poetic mind and strength of conception at their best. The landscape is elemental, and shows only a winding road in the foreground, lined with stone fences, leading to the hills, which rise in the middle distance, but it is very beautiful in color and attractive in every way. There is also splendid painting in the four Normandy landscapes, and especially in the "Old Church in Normandy," which is extremely fine in tone and rich in color.

Other notable canvases which must be mentioned in this first brief review are the exceptionally fine "Valley of the Seine," by Theodore Robinson; "Abbott Thayer's strong single figure, "The Young Woman," with its powerful drawing, fine color, pose, and expression; George H. Bogert's dramatic and stirring marine, "Sea and Rain," far better than his other examples; F. S. Church's graceful little "Pandora," the best of his twenty-one delicately colored, decorative, and characteristic works; Dewey's lovely and poetic tonal works, "Return of the Hay Boats" and "Shadows of the Evening Hour"; Wyatt Eaton's famous "Reverie," and George Fuller's equally famous "Lorette"; Gilbert Gaul's stirring and dramatic battle piece, "Charging the Battery"; Winslow Homer's representative Maine coast scene, "Weather Beaten," one of his characteristic studies of breaking surf, and his early example, interesting as showing his change of method, "Sunday Morning in Virginia"; William M. Hunt's "Spouting Whale," a simple and powerful marine; Bolton Jones's "Autumn Afternoon"; W. L. Lathrop's two prize-winning water colors, "November Evening" and "Twilight in Connecticut"; the seven superior examples of Minor; the five of R. L. Newman; the Murphys, seven in number, one a large landscape with almost the strength of Inness; Ranger's "Morning at High Bridge," and an "An East River Idyl," which, of his nine examples, are the most original and less like the Barbizon painters; A. P. Ryder's poetic "Moonlight"; Walter Shirlaw's strongly drawn "Autumn"; the four lovely canvases of Tryon; H. O. Walker's "Morning Vision," a group of five figures, full of thought and refined and spiritual in color; Horatio Walker's six low-keyed, soft-toned Dutch-American landscapes; J. Alden Weir's best landscape, "Lengthening Shadows," rich in meaning and color, and Carleton Wiggins's "Evening After Rain," a broad, fine conception, with a sky that Michel might have laid in.

These impressions may serve to indicate to the prospective visitor and buyer something of the general character of this superior collection. It is full of lessons from the past of American art, and full of promise for the future of that art. It shows not only the ability, but the versatility of American landscape painters, and is in itself an education.

ART DISPLAYS AND SALES.

There will be sold to-night at the Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, at 238 Fifth Avenue, some 167 canvases, both oils and water colors, owned by Mr. Henry Riemann. The collection is made up, with a few exceptions, including one or two landscapes by W. L. Metcalf and two very fair examples of Theodore Robinson, "In Virginia" and "A Bit of Giverny," from the sale of the artist's works in 1898, of pictures by B. W. Priestman, a landscape artist of more than average ability, and who has a good color sense and much feeling for nature, and by Emil Carlsen, the young Danish still-life painter. Several of the Priestman examples are water colors, and are good in tonal quality and atmosphere. The examples of Carlsen are in some instances large ones, and well show that artist's breadth of handling and dexterity. To the seekers for thoroughly good pictures which do not rely on names only for value this collection may be commended. The sale will be continued to-morrow evening.

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Mr. Isaac Walker has become quite well known as a picture collector in the past twenty years, and delights to clothe the walls of his establishment with well-selected examples of American and foreign brushes. Every few years, as is the custom of other collectors, he sells the paintings which have delighted himself and his friends, and starts in again to form a new aggregation. One of these Walker sales will take place at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries this and to-morrow evening. There are 153 numbers in the collection. Of these 63 are by foreign brushes, and include a fair Corot, a good Schreyer, a soft colored and pleasing little Trouillebert, a well-drawn nude by Gatot, a characteristic Hagborg, a nice little Mesgrigny, an excellent figure piece by Hermann, "The Cynic"; a thoroughly good genre by Spring of Munich, a charming cattle piece by Voltz, formerly owned by Major T. K. Gibbs; a queer looking Rousseau, and excellent examples of François Bonhuer and Delort. The American pictures have a higher average than the foreign ones. There is an Inness, a landscape, very delicate and soft in color; a good little Boughton, a charming Wyant, an excellent David Johnson, rich in color quality and softer than usual; a Whittredge, "Noonday," with nice light; an attractive Bermuda landscape by W. S. Macy, and a little Bristol—"Lumber Yard, Me."—an unusual motive, and fair to good examples of Van Boskerck, Harry Eaton, Dolph, Bolmer, Rehn, E. L. Henry, H. P. Smith, W. L. Sonntag, B. R. Fitz, and R. A. Blakelock. In the collection is E. R. Simmons's large figure canvas, "Low Tide," a realistic bit of painting, strongly drawn and well composed, but not particularly convincing. The collection, while not a particularly notable one, ranks much above the average of those usually found in New York picture auction rooms, and the sale should be well attended.

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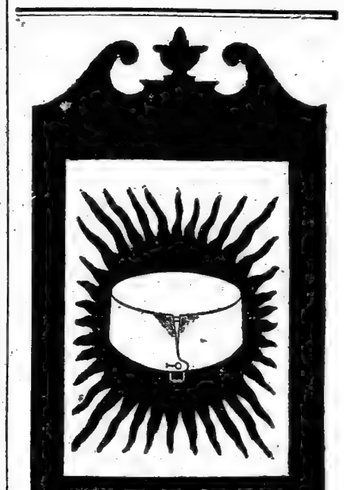

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MORMONS ARE EXCORIATED

Congressman Landis of Indiana Flays Them in the House.

ELDERS ACCUSED OF PERFIDY

Most Scathing Arraignment of Polygamy Ever Heard on the Floors of Congress—Roberts Not Present.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The second day's debate in the House in the Roberts case was less dramatic than that of yesterday. The galleries were almost as crowded, but the women were less demonstrative. Mr. Roberts was not present during the day. Had he been he would have heard the most scathing excoriation of the Mormons ever delivered upon the floor of the House. Mr. Landis, (Rep., Ind.) the young Representative who distinguished himself during the last Congress in an oratorical duel with Mr. Johnson of his State, won new laurels to-day. He charged that Utah had been admitted to the Union as a result of a Mormon conspiracy, and reviewed the history of the apostles of the Church, whom he charged with living in open and flagrant violation of the statute against polygamy to show that they had basely broken their solemn pledge to the Government.

The people of the United States, he said, thought that the birth of the State worked the death of the system of polygamy. Yet they were startled to learn in 1898 that Utah had elected as her sole Representative in the House a polygamist, and that he was moving upon Washington with a plurality of wives and a multiplicity of children. [Laughter.]

Mr. Landis resented as unworthy of belief the charge made, he said, by Senator Rawlins that the President had appointed notorious polygamists to office. The Senator might as well accuse the House of indorsing polygamy since it passed a bill appropriating $40,000 for the agricultural college at Logan, Utah.

LAUGHTER PROVOKING FIGURES.

"The President of that college," said he, "is a polygamist, living in open and notorious polygamy with three wives. One of his leading professors is a polygamist, living with two wives. The Trustee is a polygamist, living in open and notorious polygamy with seven wives, [laughter,] and they have blessed him with thirty-nine children. [Laughter.] The President is innocent and we are innocent, because we put faith in the pledge and promise of the pious covenant breakers." [Applause and laughter.]

He further asserted that three of the members of the first Presidency and ten of the twelve apostles who signed the petition for amnesty were polygamists.

"Of these fifteen leaders who solemnly pledged their honor and faith for the future obedience to the law by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints," he went on, "three have probably kept their pledges—namely, Wilfred Woodruff, Franklin D. Rogers, and Anthony H. Lunn. The two first-named at the time of ...e signing of the petition for amnesty were over eighty years of age, and that for all practical purposes barred them by the statute of limitation. [Laughter.] George Cannon, First Chancelor to the President of the Church, is also morally guilty. On the death of Elizabeth Hoaglin Cannon, his lawful wife, and after taking unto himself three additional wives, Mr. Cannon now claims to be legally married to one Caroline Croxall, a fifth wife, by whom he has had two children, and he and all his wives live in a suburb near Salt Lake City, having no neighbors, and it is known as Cannonville. [Laughter.]

"Mr. Rawlins might have said that Joseph F. Smith, Second Councilor to the Presidency, has three women among whom he distributes the title of wife. Mr. Rawlins might have stated that Lorenzo Snow, now Prophet, President, seer, and revelator, and at the time of the signing of the petition for amnesty President of the Forum of Apostles, is also trampling under foot the solemn compact made by the Government.

"He took his first two wives in Nauvoo, Ill., over forty years ago, by one and the same ceremony, in a block of two, as it were. [Laughter.] The elder of the two women has since died and he has since married, in the order named, Sarah, Harriet, Elinor, Mary, Phoebe, Minnie, and Caroline. [Laughter.] Would not you like to sit down to breakfast in that family? [Laughter.] Snow is now living with the youngest and last wife, by whom he had his youngest child during the Winter of 1896-7, six years after the manifesto pledging the faith and honor of the Church had been issued.

MORE TROUBLE AVERTED.

"Moses Thatcher, one of the apostles who signed the petition of amnesty, has three plural wives, two of whom bore him children, one on Jan. 8, 1899, and the other on Jan. 11, 1899. They just lacked three days of being twins. [Great laughter.] Mr. Roberts truly said yesterday that Moses Thatcher was by a majority of the members of the Utah Legislature tendered a seat in the United States Senate, and that Moses Thatcher, having more discretion than Mr. Roberts or the people of Utah, declined the honor, stating that he would add fuel to the flames already kindled by Mr. Roberts. So you see we had a narrow escape from having trouble in both ends of this Capitol. [Laughter and applause.]

"Pages might be written," continued Mr. Landis, "of the violation of the compact by which Utah was given a star. Ah, Mr. Speaker, that star is a fallen star; it does not shine with the brilliancy and lustre of its sister stars. It shines by cunning and by deceit, by treachery, by fraud. It speaks of crime and of violation of the most solemn covenant ever made between a Territory and the Union. [Applause.]

"We have as a Representative from Utah a man with three wives, the last one taken, the report says, as nearly as we can ascertain, before 1890. It is in evidence that he did not hold her out as his wife, nor she him as her husband until 1897. Up to 1895 she lived, under the name of Shipp and under the roof of Shipp. I do not believe, if any marriage ceremony was ever solemnized, that it was solemnized prior to 1896. I believe, and he did not deny, that that woman became his plural wife after Utah was taken into the American Union. And I charge here that Utah came in as the result of a deliberate conspiracy to free that people from the heavy hand of the Federal authority and then enable them to live their religion unhindered. In 1896 Mr. Roberts was a candidate for Congress and the Church disciplined and defeated him because the time was not then ripe for a polygamist to come to the American Congress. He became a candidate in 1898, and the man who placed him before the convention stated that he ran by permission of the Church.

WOULD EXPEL ALL POLYGAMISTS.

"In 1898 we were engaged in a war with a foreign foe. American manhood was away from home or all absorbed in country. Valor was at war and virtue was at prayer. The North and the South were under one flag. They hoped in this general condition of magnanimity to come back, and it was then this perjured cheat attempted to crawl in. Sir, it came by itself, but it will be hurled back boldly and in the open day by the outraged indignation of the American people. [Applause.] And across yon threshold will be written in letters large enough to be read from the National Capitol to the Mormon temple, 'No polygamist shall ever sit as a member of the American Congress.'" [Applause.]

"The gentleman from Utah [Mr. Roberts] has been particularly severe on the missionaries. I do not wonder at it. The missionary has given attention to the polygamist, has stood in his path, has scattered thorns along his way, and for this he is branded as a sporter, an informer, and a spy. History will bear out this statement, that although these fanatical priests and their deluded followers put a thousand miles of trackless wilderness, a thousand miles of desert waste infested with savages, between civilization and their camp of bigotry and crime, yet the distance was not too great nor were the hardships too severe to daunt the spirit of the missionary of the Christian Church. He tracked polygamy and faced it in its lair. The Danites, as cruel and as pitiless a band of cut-throats as ever handled the glittering steel, carried on the murderous work of the Church. Still the missionary toiled on. The Blood Atoners silenced forever in death the voice of apostasy, but that hindered not the missionary. The Government practically abandoned the field, considering that it was powerless to hinder that monster, fortified in those mountain fastnesses; but the American Christian missionary, with a courage that now seems sublime, with a fidelity to purpose that is now an inspiration, battled on in the fear of God and for the love of humanity. [Applause.]

"'But,' the gentleman says, 'we took these women in good faith and we should not abandon them.' There are two thousand polygamous families in Utah. Provide for your plural wives. Take care of your plural children, but refrain, for God's sake refrain, from multiplying the illegitimates in the State of Utah." [Applause.]

MISS GOULD DEFENDED.

Continuing, Mr. Landis said:

"Mr. Roberts has sneered at a good and noble woman [Miss Helen Gould] who helped to organize this movement against him. When our boys fell from disease or in battle her millions wept. And who knows but to-day the same name that was spoken so reverently at Santiago and Montauk Point by American soldiery is lisped in reverence out there in Utah by those women doomed by brutal bigots to the belief that their celestial exaltation will be in proportion as they minister to the rotten and lustful notions of a corrupt priesthood? [Applause.]

"I say that the people of this country expect us to turn him back," said Mr. Landis in conclusion. "I protest against his coming in. I protest on behalf of the constituency that has read the Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount. I protest on behalf of the American homes made beautiful by love and devotion and holy by the virtue of our womanhood. I protest on behalf of the American mother and her child and the American father, who will never consent to the enthronement and deification of human passion. I protest on behalf of those doomed to illegitimacy. I protest on behalf of the honest Mormons, those who believe in keeping inviolate the condition upon which Utah was admitted to the American Union. The country is waiting for us to act. The people are waiting off in New England, whose homes have been made a pattern for this continent. They are waiting in the broad sweep of the Mississippi Valley, a section of this country purged of this very infamy a half century ago. They are waiting in the new States of the West. States whose territory has been invaded and whose atmosphere has been poisoned by this very plague. And 'way down South in Dixie, where honor is religion, where gallantry is law, and virtue is the nigh ideal of beautiful womanhood, States are waiting to-day, waiting for the American chivalry to speak." [Loud applause.]

OTHER SPEAKERS HEARD.

Mr. Powers (Rep., Vt.,) argued in behalf of exclusion of Mr. Roberts.

Mr. Snodgrass (Dem., Tenn.,) followed Mr. Powers in behalf of the minority report.

Mr. Lacey (Rep., Iowa,) argued in behalf of his proposition for the expulsion of Mr. Roberts without swearing him in.

Mr. Miers, (Dem., Ind.,) a member of the special committee, supported the majority resolutions. He denied vigorously that the people of Utah were to be charged with disloyalty to their compact with the Union.

Mr. McPherson, (Rep., Iowa,) another member of the committee, also advocated the adoption of the majority resolution.

Mr. Crumpacker (Rep., Ind.,) was unable to agree with the resolutions of either branch of the committee. He wanted the majority resolutions amended so as to require a two-thirds vote to adopt them.

Mr. Wilson, (Silver Rep., Idaho,) challenged some of the statements made against the Mormon people. He said he represented 30,000 Mormons, and in all that made good citizenship they were the equal of any constituency in the country. He affirmed that the Mormon Church abandoned polygamy as a doctrine in 1890 in good faith, and he believed they had lived up to their promise.

Mr. Wilson was the last speaker to-day.

At the conclusion of the day's debate Chairman Tayler of the special committee expressed the belief that the majority report would be adopted when the vote is taken to-morrow.

TO FIX PUERTO RICO TARIFF.

Mr. Platt of Connecticut Proposes Imports from the Island Pay 80 Per Cent. of Present Rate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Senator Platt (Rep., Conn.,) to-day gave notice of important amendments he will offer to the bill providing for a form of government for Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

One of Senator Platt's proposed amendments to each of the bills strikes out the provision for the election of a delegate to Congress. If adopted, neither Puerto Rico nor Hawaii would be represented in Congress. The other amendments relate to the customs regulations. In the case of Hawaii, he proposes to eliminate the provision of the Hawaiian commission and insert a clause for the continuance of the existing customs relations between the United States and Hawaii until further legislation by Congress.

The customs provision suggested by Mr. Platt in the case of Puerto Rico requires the collection on Puerto Rican articles imported into the United States of "a sum equivalent to 80 per cent. of the customs duties levied upon like articles imported into the United States from foreign countries." All articles originating in the United States and shipped to Puerto Rico are to pay there 80 per cent. of the duty imposed upon importations from other countries.

CENSUS BILL IN THE SENATE.

After Sharp Debate Disagreement with House Is Insisted Upon.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Mr. Carter, (Rep., Mont.,) Chairman of the Census Committee, made a partial report of the conferees on the bill conferring additional authority upon the Director of the Census. The partial report was agreed to.

Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.), moved that the Senate recede from its disagreement as to the collection of statistics of the deaf, dumb, and blind.

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.,) spoke strongly against the letting down of the bars of the census, as the passage of the motion would do. If a special inquiry regarding the deaf, dumb, and blind were made, special inquiries would be asked for all sorts of class information. He insisted that the Senate should adhere to its original purpose of restricting the limits of the census proper.

Mr. Cockrell spoke in favor of his motion.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.), warned the Senate that any extension of the work of the census would result in so clogging it that it would be years before any tangible results would be obtained.

During the debate which followed the motion, Mr. Chandler and Mr. Tillman (Dem. S. C.), were pitted against each other. Mr. Chandler declared that it would be impossible for even the South Carolinian to get the necessary information within the period of thirty days.

"Possibly," responded Mr. Tillman. "I am not so nervous or so much like a grasshopper as the Senator from New Hampshire."

"A pitchfork never touches a grasshopper," said Mr. Chandler in reply to this sally and Mr. Tillman's reply was drowned in the burst of laughter which followed.

Mr. Cockrell's motion to recede was lost—yeas, 30; nays, 32.

Mr. Pettigrew (Silver Rep., S. D.), moved that the House amendment relating to the collection of statistics of mines and mining be agreed to by the Senate. The motion was defeated—25 to 16.

The Senate further insisted upon its disagreement, and Senators Carter (Rep., Mont.), Hale (Rep., Me.), and McEnery (Dem., La.) were named as conferees.

DEFICIENCY BILL IS INCREASED.

As Amended, It Is Reported Favorably to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Senate Committee on Appropriations to-day reported favorably the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill with amendments increasing the total amount of the appropriation to the extent of $485,439. The principal items of increase are $154,855 to pay judgments in Indian depredations cases, $122,832 on account of National and State soldiers' homes, $18,000 for six additional Commissioners to the Paris Exposition. The committee also inserted a provision directing the use of $130,000 of the sum appropriated for the construction of soldiers' barracks at Galveston, Texas. This latter action was taken upon the recommendation of the Secretary of War.

Another amendment extends to the heirs of men and officers engaged in the Spanish war the provision of a former appropriation bill giving them two months' extra pay.

PENSIONERS NOW ON THE ROLLS.

Commissioner Evans's Statement Shows a Total of 990,528.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Responding to an inquiry from Senator Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,) Commissioner of Pensions Evans sent to him a statement giving the number of pensioners borne on the rolls of the office on account of each of the wars of the United States and giving a brief review of the laws under which they were granted. The statement as to the number of pensioners is as follows:

On account of the Revolutionary War, 4 widows and 7 daughters; war of 1812, 1 survivor and 1,998 widows; Indian wars, 1832 to 1842, 1,656 survivors and 3,889 widows; Mexican war, 9,204 survivors and 8,175 widows.

Granted since 1861 under general law, 321,555 invalids and 92,901 widows and other dependents; under law of 1890, invalids, 420,912; widows and dependents, 130,226.

SULU TREATY IS DISCUSSED.

Senator Pettigrew, by Resolution, Asks for Information.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Pettigrew (Silver Rep., S. D.,) calling upon the President for the report of Gen. John C. Bates concerning the treaty made with the Sultan of Sulu was considered. The resolution recited the salaries paid to the Sultan and his officials and inquired what fund they were paid from and what services the officials rendered.

Mr. Pettigrew supported the resolution in a speech.

Mr. Pettigrew said that slavery in its worst form existed in the Sulu group of islands, and the treaty itself provided that every slave could purchase his freedom at the regular market price. He said the amount of the salaries paid to the Sultan and his officials under the treaty was $9,120, yet the Spanish Government paid to them only $6,300.

A translation of the treaty, he said, was withheld from the people until after the Ohio elections. This was merely a part of the policy of concealment and censoring adopted by the Administration.

Mr. Spooner (Wis.) asked Mr. Pettigrew if he meant to hold the President responsible for the slavery clause in the Sulu treaty.

"I do," Mr. Pettigrew replied.

"Then," said Mr. Spooner, "I read from the message of the President to Congress. The President says: 'I have confirmed said agreement, subject to the action of Congress, and with the reservation which I have directed shall be communicated to the Sultan of Jolo, that this agreement is not to be deemed in any way to authorize or give the consent of the United States to the existence of slavery in the Sulu Archipelago.'"

Mr. Pettigrew replied that there was no assurance that the President's statement would ever reach the Sultan. He declared it was simply a case of double dealing and nothing else.

At the conclusion of the address of Mr. Pettigrew Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) said that, while the resolution was covered by one previously adopted, there was no objection to its passage. It was then adopted.

MORE PAY FOR POSTAL CLERKS.

Postmaster General Smith Urges Congress to Grant an Increase.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Some time ago Postmaster General Smith reissued an order made by Postmaster General Wilson in 1895, prohibiting Post Office employes from visiting Washington to influence legislation. The order carried dismay to the hearts of employes in the railway mail service, who had been planning a vigorous campaign in support of their contention for a reclassification of the service. Mr. Smith, however, had no intention of leaving them in the lurch or of having the plan defeated through lack of support. He has himself laid before the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads the claims of the employes, with a strong argument in favor of increase in pay.

He points out that the United States expects more from its employes in this service, and pays them less, than the leading countries of Europe. Compared with France, our railway mail employes do the work of two men and receive comparatively less pay. In England appointment to the railway service comes as a promotion from city Post Office work, and carries with it an advance of from 30 to 80 per cent. Germany increases the salaries of its railway mail employes according to the length of service, the average being 30 per cent.

FREE ZONE TO BE ABOLISHED.

Effort Made to Restore Mexican Trade to American Ports.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Ways and Means Committee of the House to-day directed a favorable report on the bill of Representative Cooper, (Dem., Texas,) repealing the law of 1895 in reference to the free zone of Mexico. The purpose of that law was to suspend the bonding of goods arriving in this country and destined for Mexico, in the hope that Mexico would take like action and that the smuggling across the zone would be stopped.

But it has been found that the effect of the law was to divert traffic from American ports and send it to Tampico, Vera Cruz, and other Mexican ports, and to give the carrying to Mexican railroads. At the same time Mexico has not taken the action contemplated in 1895 and the smuggling continues. The bill now reported is designed to restore this trade to American ports and railroads.

Mr. Grosvenor, who will make the report, was instructed to offer the bill as an amendment to the Payne bill permitting the bonding of goods at all ports instead of at designated places.

AN OLD SCHEME REVIVED.

Mr. Ruppert Introduces the Stoughton Harlem Ship Canal Bill Again.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Representative Ruppert of New York has introduced a joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to contract with Charles Stoughton and others for a canal connecting Harlem Kills, New York City, with Long Island Sound. It is to be constructed according to designated plans approved by Col. Norton, United States Army.

SENATE CAUCUS FOR BENNETT.

The Brooklyn ex-Congressman Is Chosen for Secretary by the Republican Majority.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Republican caucus of the Senate to-day decided definitely upon the reorganization of the elective officers of that body and nominated Charles G. Bennett of New York for Secretary to succeed William R. Cox, and Daniel M. Ransdell of Indiana for Sergeant at Arms to succeed Col. R. J. Bright.

For Sergeant at Arms Mr. Ransdell was placed in nomination by Senator Fairbanks. Senator Allison named Mr. Alonzo H. Stewart of Iowa, present assistant doorkeeper of the Senate.

Senator Foraker nominated A. N. Shaw, and both Senators Gallinger and Chandler made an appeal for Capt. G. A. Curtice of New Hampshire. On the first ballot Mr. Shaw received one vote, Mr. Curtice five, Mr. Stewart eighteen, and Mr. Ransdell twenty. The second ballot resulted twenty-four for Ransdell and twenty for Stewart.

Senator Platt's assertion about the difficulty of the task of electing a New York man as Secretary of the Senate were justified in the contest that resulted in the election of Mr. Bennett. It was only last week that Mr. Platt made a remonstrance against the tendency of newspaper paragraphers to make light of the task of electing a candidate for Secretary, and said that he was not by any means sure that Sherman or any other candidate he might name would gain.

Some feeling was manifested over the election of a Secretary, caused by the circulation of reports concerning J. S. Clarkson, who was Mr. Bennett's only competitor, which his friends considered uncomplimentary and untrue. These reports were resented by his supporters, including Senators Mason, Gallinger, Carter, Scott, and others, who had known Mr. Clarkson as an officer of the Republican National Committee. A letter and a telegram from Mr. Clarkson were read declining the place, but some of the Senators declared their intention of voting for him regardless of these. The first vote was a tie, resulting 21 to 21. The second ballot brought out three votes not hitherto cast, and resulted 23 for Bennett and 22 for Clarkson. Mr. Bennett was placed in nomination by Senator Platt of New York. No selection was made for Chaplain, which will have the effect of continuing the blind Chaplain, William H. Milburn, in that office.

The allotment of the minor offices was placed in the hands of the Caucus Committee.

Mr. Clarkson authorized a statement asserting that he had never been a candidate for the office, and that his connection with the matter had been through voluntary efforts of the late Vice President Hobart, who had taken the initiative and had secured the written pledges of four-fifths of the Republican Senators, or a majority of the whole body. So far as he was personally concerned he had not solicited a vote, and when he found that opposition had developed he had asked that his name be withdrawn.

Bennett's victory has angered the friends of Gen. Clarkson a good deal. Just why they should be so anxious to have Clarkson in the office of Secretary was not made to appear by anything that was said in the caucus. If he had secured a majority of the caucus it is by no means certain that he would have been elected. The fact is asserted to be that if he had persisted in claiming the election because he had secured a majority there would have been a bolt, which might have balked the reorganization. The Republican Senators will not now discuss their reasons for being so decidedly opposed to Clarkson. One of them said to-night:

"The Republicans were ready to vote for almost any gentleman who would be offered to fill this place that has been occupied by only nine men since the organization of the body. The Secretary is an officer who is thrown very intimately into the society of Senators, and they have had some experiences that have led them to decide that a gentleman must occupy it or it must be left vacant. When Mr. Platt offered a candidate who was without doubt a gentleman more than half the Republican side supported him. It is inconceivable how a man could accept the place if he understood that even one Senator questioned the right of that candidate to be spoken of as a gentleman."

SENATE DEMOCRATS CONFER.

Discuss Reciprocity, Treaties, and the Financial Bill, but Decide on No Course of Action.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Senate Democrats held a caucus this afternoon and came to no resolution. They discussed many propositions in a desultory manner, principally touching upon the subjects upon which the party has been splitting apart for several years. The discussion brought forward no issue that promised to draw the party together against the common foe.

It is understood that one Senator who is assumed, from circumstantial description, to be either Lindsay or Caffery, directed the attention of the Senators to the opportunity presented by the Republicans of the Congress for good Democratic work along Democratic lines.

It was urged that the President has recommended the ratification of the reciprocity treaties with several countries, the principal one being with France. These treaties, recently made public, are in the Foreign Relations Committee, and that committee would have reported them if the Finance committee had not threatened to defeat them unless that committee was afforded the chance of amending the terms of the conventions.

It was suggested by the Democratic Senator who put forward this statement that even protectionist Democrats could stand by the President in this matter, as reciprocity was but a step toward free trade. By adopting that course they would not only carry out the expectations of the makers of the reciprocity treaties, but would be advancing a Democratic policy along with freer trade.

It may have been Senator Lindsay, but not Senator Caffery who recommended that the Democrats also take a firm stand for absolutely free trade between Puerto Rico and the United States. The President's reason for free trade had been followed only to-day with a proposition by Senator Platt of Connecticut, to make the Puerto Ricans pay 80 per cent. of our tariff against foreign countries, and the United States to pay 80 per cent. on imports from Puerto Rico. The recommendation made no impression.

With reference to the financial bill it was practically decided to offer a substitute providing for the free coinage of silver. Senators Lindsay and Caffery were present, and, while they indicated their intention not to be bound by any decision upon this line, they recognized the futility of any effort to prevent its being pursued.

The conference adjourned with the understanding that another meeting will be held soon.

MAY REBRIDGE THE POTOMAC.

Representative Levy Will Introduce a Bill to That Effect.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Representative Levy to-day presented a resolution in the House, the purpose of which was not at once apparent upon reading the paper. It called upon the Secretary of War for information concerning the expenditures that have been made on the long bridge across the Potomac. When the reply has been obtained, it is to be followed by a proposition for the erection of a new bridge, not a low dam, like the present antiquated structure, that often acts as an obstruction, and has been impairing the channel about as fast as the dredges can clean it, but a high bridge that will permit ice and mud to sweep past instead of being held up, to the injury of the channel and menace of a flood over the "made ground" of the park between the Maryland and Virginia shores.

A proposition to provide a railroad bridge and a separate wagon and passenger bridge is involved in a scheme before the District of Columbia Committee of the Senate, but that seems to be in danger of protracted delay in consequence of some opposition to features of it, and Mr. Levy hopes to get his measure forward independently.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

The House Committee on Agriculture has agreed on a favorable report on a bill reorganizing the Weather Bureau force and providing a system of retirements.

Senator Lodge yesterday introduced a bill reducing the postage on books and other printed matter belonging to public libraries when sent from one library to another. The privilege is restricted to libraries maintained by or exempt from taxation, the latter belonging to societies.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Pettigrew (Sil. Rep., S. D.,) offered a resolution declaring that the United States Government would not recognize the right of any nation to declare as contraband and seize food products as such, and that any such seizure would be an act unfriendly to the United States. The resolution went over under the rule.

PRESIDENT ON PROSPERITY.

Tells National Board of Trade that Its Continuance Depends on the Wisdom of Business Men.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The members of the National Board of Trade called at the White House this morning and paid their respects to the President. Gov. Stannard, the Chairman pro tem., speaking in behalf of the board, delivered an extended address to the President, in which he outlined the desires and purposes of the board, concluding in these words:

"We congratulate you, Mr. President, upon the prosperity of the country and the success of your Administration."

In replying, the President said:

"I cannot conceal the pleasure it gives me and the honor I feel in this call on the part of the National Board of Trade, representing as it does great and varied and important interests of our country. I rejoice with you all upon our universal prosperity, and I trust that that prosperity may be long continued to the American people. Its continuance will very much depend upon the wisdom and conservatism of the business men of the United States. We shall rely upon them to help us to solve the great and momentous problems to which your Chairman has referred, in the hope that their settlement may not only be to the highest interest of the American people, but for the highest good of those who by the fortunes of war have come within our jurisdiction and care."

At the subsequent meeting of the board, Congress was asked to establish another executive department, to be known as the Department of Commerce and Industry. It also adopted a resolution respecting the merchant marine, to the effect that the volume of exports and imports carried from and to this country increases yearly, and as trade grows, so grow the benefits derived from it by foreign vessels. Therefore the board urges the passage of either the Frye or Payne bill.

The board also asked for the enactment of a National trademark registration law at the earliest moment possible.

COURT FOR PENSION CLAIMS.

Grand Army Asks the President to Aid in Establishing One.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Commander in Chief and National Pension Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic called on the President to-day and presented a plan for the establishment of a court of appeals in pension cases, to sit in Washington and hear cases of appeal from the decisions of the Pension Bureau. These appeals heretofore have been heard by a board composed of clerks in the Interior Department, detailed by the Secretary of the Interior for this duty.

It is believed by the committee that an independent judicial tribunal, made up of judges of high character and standing in the legal profession, brought together from different parts of the country and sitting in Washington, with well-defined jurisdiction and powers, like the United States Circuit Court of Appeals or the Court of Claims, would remove in a large measure the dissatisfaction felt by a large class of people with the system which has prevailed for many years.

The President received the suggestions of the committee with favor, and promised to give his careful consideration to the draft of a bill which the committee in due time will present to him.

Pension Disabilities Removed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The House Committee on Pensions to-day ordered a favorable report on the bill making service in the Spanish-American war sufficient to remove the disabilities against those who aided or abetted Southern troops during the War of the Rebellion, in the matter of drawing pensions. At present the inhibition applies to widows, children, heirs, and others related to those having served or assisted the Confederacy, and the removal of inhibition is more particularly designed to apply to the parents of those serving in the war with Spain.

Soldier Dead Buried at Arlington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The remains of forty-three soldiers who died of yellow fever in Cuba, were interred at Arlington Cemetery to-day. The exercises were conducted according to the ritual of the Catholic and Episcopal Churches. President McKinley, Secretary Root, and Attorney-General Griggs were present. The religious services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Mackay-Smith and Father Dolan.

ARMY CHAPLAIN DISMISSED.

Convicted by a Court-Martial of Drunkenness.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Post Chaplain David Shields has been dismissed from the army of the United States, to take effect Feb. 1, and Edmund T. Esterbrook of New York has been selected for appointment to the vacancy. The action in the case of Chaplain Shields was the result of court-martial proceedings.

He was tried at San Francisco for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman in consequence of the alleged use of intoxicating liquor, and was convicted and sentenced to be dismissed. The case came before the President in the usual course of procedure and he approved the sentence yesterday, directing it to take effect on the 1st prox.

Chaplain Shields is a native of Pennsylvania, and has been in the military service since Aug. 18, 1897. His transgressions occurred while en route to San Francisco in compliance with an order to join the army in the Philippines.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Lieut. Col. William E. Dougherty, Seventh Infantry, will proceed to Fort Wayne, Mich., on business pertaining to the command of his regiment.

Second Lieut. Henry Wiegenstein, recently appointed, with rank, from Oct. 1, 1899, from Corporal Company C, Twentieth Infantry, is assigned to the Twenty-fifth Infantry.

Capt. Ira MacNutt, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the Sandy Hook proving ground on official business pertaining to the manufacture and inspection of seacoast gun carriages.

Capt. Peter C. Harris, Ninth Infantry, is detailed to represent the War Department as a member of the Board of Management of the Government exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition on the Niagara frontier, to be held at Buffalo during the year 1901.

Col. Charles D. Viele, Fourth Cavalry, having been found by an army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service Jan. 23 is announced by the Secretary of War.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander C. Thomas is ordered home and to wait orders.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Castine has arrived at Hongkong.

The Vixen has arrived at Fort Royal.
The Detroit has arrived at Key West.
The Adams has sailed from San Diego.

MANY DRESSMAKERS SWINDLED.

Bogus Factory Inspector Sells False Licenses in Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 24.—A young woman, described as being rather pretty, very nicely dressed, rather dark, and who spoke with a Southern accent, operated a flim-flam game on dressmakers in this city quite extensively all day yesterday.

She called upon the dressmakers, informing them that she was the authorized Deputy Factory Inspector, and that unless the dressmakers secured a license their business must be stopped at once. The woman carried with her a quantity of false certificates of license, which she doled out to those who paid $5, and to those who did not pay said she would call again.

Many of the dressmakers, not thoroughly understanding the new law, hastened to pay their money. About 100 dressmakers are thought to have been victimized.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Offering of Medium Grade Pianos

We have just received
TWENTY-FIVE
Special
Pianos

from our Mendelssohn Factory. The kind and quality that most Dealers offer as High grade.

We call them medium grade and offer them at prices that will sell them quickly. They have every modern improvement and possess a pure, full tone and are guaranteed for five years.

The Price:

15—Medium size, $175
10—Large size, $225

Terms as low as ten dollars down and six dollars per month.

"Privilege of exchange for

Sterling

with full amount paid allowed any time within two years from date of purchase."

THE
STERLING
Piano Co.,

MANUFACTURERS.
Wholesale and Retail Warerooms
(Entire building, four floors),
536 FULTON STREET,
BROOKLYN,
Opposite Montauk Theatre.
OPEN MONDAY & SATURDAY EVENINGS
Look for the name STERLING.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th 6th Av.

Good Groceries.

Our policy is well known. Its basic principles are very simple. We are not striving for your transient favor. Want your confidence to-day, to-morrow and for all the days to come. The Grocery—like all other interests of the Macy stores—is controlled by the highest and most honorable motive. It finds its fullest illustration in the oft-repeated and continuously sustained theory of Purest Qualities at Lowest Prices. That's the combination we ask you to consider.

Our telephone number is 3060—18th street. All orders received will be given prompt and painstaking care.

Our special importation of Ceylon Teas include the finest pickings. Put a slice of lemon in the cup, then pour in the hot tea, and you have a most delicious and refreshing beverage.

Ceylon Luncheon Tea, pound package, 49c.
Ceylon Luncheon Tea, half-pound pkg., 26c.
Ceylon Tea Buds, pound package, 74c.
Ceylon Tea Buds, half-pound pkg., 38c.

"Red Star" Brand of Coffee—a blend of the choicest imported Java and Mocha. Its strength, flavor and aroma are liked by the best judges of Coffee. A host of people who have experimented with costlier grades prefer the special qualities of the "Red Star" brand. We roast and grind it fresh every day.
Granulated, pulverized or roasted in the bean, 29c. per pound.

Bartlett Pears, ripe fruit from the orchards of this State, very flavorous, packed in sugar syrup, 2-lb. cans, 10c.

Blueberries, large ones, they look and taste like they do when just picked from the vine, 2-lb. can, 10c.; case of 2 dozen, $2.18.

Dewberries, (cultivated Blackberries), put up in heavy syrup—cheaper than gathering them from the fields, 2-lb. can, 11c.; case of 2 dozen, $2.49.

Jessamine Brand **California Fruits.**

Luscious Fruits from fallow California—extra carefully selected Fruit—large, juicy—put up in heavy sugar syrup and offered by us at peerlessly low prices.

Green Gages,	can, 15c.;	case of 2 doz., $3.38
Egg Plums,	can, 15c.;	case of 2 doz., $3.38
Ripe Apricots,	can, 21c.;	case of 2 doz., $4.82
Yellow Crawford Peaches,	can, 19c.;	case of 2 doz., $4.34
Lemon Cling Peaches,	can, 22c.;	case of 2 doz., $5.14
Sliced Lemon Cling Peaches,	can, 22c.;	case of 2 doz., $5.14
Bartlett Pears,	can, 22c.;	case of 2 doz., $5.14

Lily White Brand Corn and Succotash, finest packed, can, 10c.; case of 2 doz., $2.18.

Early June Peas, best quality, can, 11c.; case of 2 doz., $2.49.

Extra Sifted Early June Peas, very small, can, 16c.; case of 2 doz., $3.62.

Snow-white California Asparagus, large stalks, can, 23c.; case of 2 doz., $5.34.

Asparagus Tips, extra fine, can, 19c.; case of 2 doz., $4.34.

Lima Beans, small and tender, can, 7c.; case of 2 doz., $1.54.

Fig Jam, pound can	13c	Fresh Garden Beets, small and tender, can	12c
Red Currant Jelly, 10 oz. glass, worth 17c., at	12c	Columbia River Salmon, tall cans	14c
Stuffed Wiesbaden Prunes, pound boxes,	46c	Extra Fancy Sockeye Salmon, flat cans	16c
Rolled Oats, clean and fine, 2-lb package	9c	Washing Powder, strictly pure, 4-lb. package	14c
Dried Lima Beans, 2-lb package	12c	"Lily White" Floating Soap, large cakes	5c

Wines and Liquors—In Annex.

Our telephone Number is 3060 18th St. Connects direct with this dept. When you buy by the gallon we furnish jug free.

Old Pepper Whiskey, 5 years old, our regular price per bottle, 49c.; special price for this sale, 39c.

Finch's Golden Wedding Whiskey, 8 years old, aged in wood, rich and mellow, our regular price per bottle, 99c.; special price for this sale, per gallon, $2.94; bottle, 64c.

Genuine Jas. E. Pepper Whiskey, per gallon, $2.64; bottle, 59c.

Monogram Rye, 8 years old, per gallon, $5.38; bottle, $1.23.

Ramsey Scotch Whiskey, 8 years old, per gallon, $5.44; bottle, $1.24.

Imported Sherries.

Royal Cabinet, rich and fruity,	gal., $2.84;	bot.,	72c
Olorosa, delicious dinner wine,	gal., $3.88;	bot.,	93c
Imperial, very choice,	gal., $5.94;	bot.,	$1.34
Amontillado, superior quality,	gal., $5.69;	bot.,	$1.29
Amontillado, very old and dry,	gal., $6.69;	bot.,	$1.49

Rhine Wines, Vintage 1893.

Laubenheimer,	case pts., $6.74;	case qts.,	$5.74
Niersteiner,	case pts., $7.74;	case qts.,	$6.74
Deidesheimer,	case pts., $8.49;	case qts.,	$7.49
Hochheimer,	case pts., $9.49;	case qts.,	$8.49
Rudesheimer,	case pts., $10.24;	case qts.,	$9.24
Binger Riesling,	case pts., $7.99;	case qts.,	$6.99

Bashamer, Leon & Co., Bordeaux.

Medoc,	case pts., $5.49;	case qts.,	$4.49
St. Estephe,	case pts., $6.49;	case qts.,	$5.49
St. Julien,	case pts., $7.49;	case qts.,	$6.49
Pontet Can

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE SOLID SOUTH.

The South, it should be remembered, is just now experiencing an exceptional period of prosperity. The cotton crop has afforded a reasonable profit to growers, for the reasons that prices have ruled higher than last year, the cost of raising is less than formerly, and the utilization of the seed for oil and cake has added materially to Southern resources. The most striking feature of the South, however, is its marvelous industrial growth; not only in iron, but especially in cotton manufacturing. During 1899 plans were made for investing not less than $30,000,000 in cotton manufacturing, and already it is stated on good authority that the Southern States contain 5,000,000 spindles, against 13,000,000 in the New England States. As yet there is no fear of overproduction, for the South expects to largely produce the cheaper class of fabrics suitable for export. China will prove a large buyer of these products, and no section of the United States has a more vital interest in the open-door policy than the South.—Mr. HENRY CLEWS.

The Southern States have been the Gibraltar of the Democracy. Ever since the Tilden campaign in 1876 the chiefs of the party in their National headquarters have begun all their calculations by putting the 153 Electoral votes of the Solid South in the Democratic column. They knew that the South was theirs already. The fighting was to be done in the doubtful Northern States.

But the Democratic leaders of the past have always had something to offer to the South for its support, some valid reason, some beneficial principle, some promise of protection against the partisan and sectional designs of the Republicans. The Democratic Party showed itself to be the friend and protector of the South during the period of reconstruction. It was the foe of force bills and demanded that the Southern States should have a fair opportunity to rise from the condition of prostration in which they were left by the war.

Is there any statesman in the South, is there any intelligent manufacturer, merchant, railroad manager, or man of business, who can discern in the present programme of the Bryanite Democrats any promise whatever of benefit to the South? Mr. BLAINE said that the McKinley tariff of 1890 would not sell another barrel of flour or pound of pork for any American farmer. Will the programme of Bryanism sell any cotton goods for the South, any iron and steel? Will it aid the manufacturer to find new and profitable markets for his products?

The policy of the open door in the East means millions of profit for the Southern States. It marks the beginning of a new industrial era. It promises to put the South more nearly abreast of the North in wealth and prosperity. The present leaders of the perverted Democratic Party have evinced not the slightest interest in the open-door policy, although two years ago the tardiness of the Administration to see what the interests of this country demanded gave them a fine political opening. On this question, the greatest of the political issues of the day for the South, the Democratic Party has nothing to say. BRYAN, with his hazy notions of "expansion without imperialism," is against the open door, against new markets, against the growth and development of the South.

Why should the South be "solid" for a party that seems never to have heard that it had any interests to protect, any industries to foster, any ambitions to favor?

THE SITUATION IN NATAL.

No wonder that London should have been all day yesterday in a fever of excitement and suspense. Gen. BULLER had telegraphed the day before that WARREN had gone far enough to get himself to an "impasse" from which he could deliver himself only by a direct attack upon the key of the Boer position. This position, he did not conceal, was chosen with judgment, and was an exceedingly strong one. It was particularly strong in this, that it could not be commanded directly by the British artillery, and that an assault upon it would have to be made by unsupported infantry.

Nevertheless, Gen. BULLER telegraphed, the assault would be made. Inasmuch as this dispatch was sure to be cabled back to South Africa, the natural British conclusion was that the attack would be delivered on the next night after the dispatch was sent. This was the night before last. So all London waited all day yesterday for decisive news, without getting any. The nervous strain of such a waiting, even upon the most phlegmatic people in the world, which Englishmen scarcely are, however much they may like to be thought so, would have been very trying. It is always to be borne in mind that Gen. BULLER's plans are counsels of desperation. He absolutely must do something, that is to say. It is a fortnight or so since Gen. WHITE sent out word from Ladysmith that he was "very hard pressed." Doubtless he relieved his position somewhat by his brilliant repulse of a Boer attack, but it is likely that he is now more hard pressed than ever. The announcement that there are among the garrison ten deaths a day from fevers has the ugliest kind of suggestiveness. It suggests that the garrison is nearing the end of its resources, and that, if relief does not come at once, it will come too late, and that Ladysmith will fall a victim to its own weakness rather than to the Boer strength. Hence it is that Gen. BULLER's movement is a movement of desperation, and that every step of it is followed in England with a pitiful and painful anxiety.

THE ROBERTS CASE.

The case of ROBERTS is now, for the first time, fairly and fully before the country. This is a result that we owe chiefly to the courage and clearsightedness of Messrs. LITTLEFIELD and DE ARMOND, the two members of the House who signed the minority report. We owe it also to the clear exposition of the principles at issue made by one of these two, Mr. LITTLEFIELD, in the speech with which, on Tuesday, he supported that report.

It is not speaking too harshly of the majority report, or of the speech with which Mr. TAYLER attempted to support it, to say that they are attempts to bolster up by a show of reason conclusions with the reaching of which reason had nothing whatever to do. Because there was a gush of moral sentiment demanding that a polygamist should not sit in Congress, therefore the victims of it in Congress undertook to find some reason for excluding a man who fulfilled all the requirements of the Constitution. They can do this only by adding something to those requirements of their own authority. That is precisely what they have been doing, and the majority report and Mr. TAYLER's speech are simply unsuccessful attempts to conceal the nature of their operation. If a criminal be elected to Congress, Congress can expel him on proof of his crime. But to conduct an ex parte investigation into his alleged criminality as the basis of an attempt to prevent him from taking the seat to which he has been duly elected, and for the occupancy of which he presents credentials in due form—this is a piece of illegality and injustice to which it is not to be supposed that Congress will lend itself.

Evidently there is nothing to be gained by that course. A polygamist can be put out of Congress as well as any other criminal when his crime is proved. But people who do not see what difference it makes whether the man is unlawfully excluded or lawfully expelled overlook that there may some time be a very important party point to be gained. Suppose that the majority of the House were of one party, by a small margin, and the organization in the hands of the other. It would evidently be feasible to keep out enough of the majority to retain for the minority the control. There would be no lack of pretexts quite as good as those upon which the majority has thus far acted in this case. And the precedent of Roberts might in that case return to plague the inventors. In his zeal to sustain an untenable position, Mr. TAYLER went so far as to argue that Congress could not expel a member for acts done before his election. And this gave ROBERTS a chance to make a telling point in his own favor by showing that by combining the arguments of the majority and the minority, it could be proved that the House had no power to exclude him before taking his seat, nor to expel him afterward; that he, and by consequence any other malefactor of any kind, was secure of immunity so far as his seat was concerned, if he could only once get possession of regular credentials.

But evidently this is a "reductio ad absurdum." There must be a way of getting rid of a criminal. Mr. LITTLEFIELD showed, as a matter of precedent, as a matter of analogy, and as a matter of reason, what that method was. It involves no injustice to individuals and no dangerous precedent for Congress. As soon as the House ceases to look at the case from the hysterical, and begins to look at it from the historical, the reasonable, and the legal points of view, it ought to be impossible that it should accept the resolution of the majority of the committee. It really must declare that a prima facie case is a prima facie case.

FRANCE AND CATHOLIC ASSOCIATIONS.

The trial of the Assumptionist Fathers before the Correctional Tribunal in Paris seems to be generally viewed in this country as an attempt to decatholicize France. It is nothing of the sort. As an element in the policy of the present Government it is simply the beginning of an arraignment of certain Catholic associations whose influence, it is believed, has demoralized the French Army and whose existence is regarded as a constant menace to a republican form of government The distinction is important.

Everybody remembers the attitude of the press controlled by these associations during the struggle of fair-minded Frenchmen to undo a great error of justice. The restoration of the monarchy has ever been the hope of these associations. Their most conspicuous organ, La Croix, took for its creed "Down with Jews, Protestants, and Traitors!" and adroitly fashioned its articles so as to make these terms interchangeable. The first Royalist overtures that were made to the officers of the army were presented at the military clubs in the form of clerical propaganda. As the conspirators became more certain of their ground, and encouraged by the assurances from the traitors in the General Staff, an appeal was made to the "patriots" of France from the pulpits directly controlled by the associations. Père DIDON, the most popular preacher in Paris, publicly eulogized MERCIER & Co. and condemned "the pretensions of the civilians to subordinate the military to themselves and to their own ends." At length the campaign became so venomous that the Vatican was moved to intervene.

The conspiracy ended in a fiasco. The alliance of the Radical Republicans with the Socialists made possible the existence of an honest and justice-dealing Ministry. But even though the immediate danger to the republic was overcome, M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU and his fellow-Ministers felt it their duty not only to make future conspiracies impossible, but to destroy forever the very conditions which had made possible the most monstrous judicial crime of the age. The policy that was devised to accomplish this end was twofold—military and civil. Gen. DE GALLIFFET, the Minister of War, by a series of judicious decrees made it distinctly understood in military circles that the army was the servant and not the master of the people. At the same time M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU framed a law which was intended to prohibit the existence of every association founded with an illegal or unconstitutional object in view, and to render null every association of Frenchmen which was directed from abroad or the directors of which were foreigners. The various Catholic associations were not mentioned by name.

It was expected that this dual policy would not only instill a true spirit of patriotism in the army of the republic, but that it would forever divorce the military from the influence of the Royalists as well as from that of the Catholic associations. So far as we may judge Gen. DE GALLIFFET has accomplished his part of the programme with conspicuous success. The civil part, however, is much more delicate and complicated and subject to misconstruction. Its successful issue can be reached only by a thorough demonstration to the French mind that the evils which it attacks actually exist.

The recent conspiracy trials before the Senatorial High Court of Justice have probably left no doubt in the minds of a large majority of the Deputies that the measures taken against the Royalists, Nationalists, and anti-Semites were necessary for the maintenance of public order, if not for the actual preservation of the republic. It now remains to be seen whether the Government will be equally successful in revealing the obnoxious character of the Catholic associations.

Like the trial of the conspirators, the trial of the Assumptionist Fathers is simply intended as an exposition and justification of national policy. Should the Government again be successful, then the army which has been schooled in republican patriotism by the Minister of War may be expected to show slight opposition to further and more radical reforms. Of such are the closing of the Jesuit military schools throughout France and the qualification that every candidate admitted to Saint-Cyr and the Polytechnique must have received his preliminary education in the national lycées of the republic.

It must not be forgotten at this time that there are thousands of Catholics in France who are in entire sympathy with the policy of M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU. There are many noble priests, too, Abbé PICHOT, for example, and his colleagues of the Comité Catholique pour la Defense du Droit, whose pluck and independence baffled the treasonable designs of the associations, and whose patriotism has risen superior to the dictates of their clerical masters.

SILENT ABOUT SILVER.

Is W. J. BRYAN afraid to talk about free silver in New York? Is he willing to appear openly as a mere trimmer, adapting his principles to the views of the communities he visits? At his home in Populist Nebraska he insists that the 16-to-1 issue will be made prominent in the Presidential campaign. He comes here, to the greatest Democratic city in the United States, and never opens his lips about silver. He gives out a prepared statement embodying his views on the regulation of trusts. He will discuss imperialism by the hour. If silver is mentioned he skulks and dodges.

No man ever got to the Presidency by the concealment of his opinions. CLAY and WEBSTER both ardently desired that great office and both of them threw away every chance they ever had of getting it by utterances which were intended to "conciliate" the friends of slavery.

The people hate a trimmer. If a man has not courage enough to speak his mind in any part of the country and in any presence he is not fit to be President. BRYAN, a free-silver agitator and demagogue, owing everything that he is and has to his willingness to preach the doctrine of fiat money and the art of cheating creditors, comes here to the home of the dreadful money power, and among the goldbugs of New York, and instead of honorably proclaiming the faith he professes, cringes at the feet of the Tammany underlings with his cheap talk about a barrel of oil he has brought to pour upon the troubled waters of New York politics. The New York delegation at any price is the only principle W. J. BRYAN came to this city to promote. When he has come here to advocate openly his dishonest doctrines he has been considered dangerous. As a skulker and trimmer he is simply contemptible.

The "friends" of BRYAN in the West and at Washington are reported to be "uneasy" about his visits to New York, fearing that he may be persuaded or bamboozled into dropping the issue of 16 to 1 in the hope of carrying this sound-money State with its thirty-six Electoral votes. We have never read in any book of natural history, that the friends of the chameleon were uneasy over his frequent changes of color whenever he took his walks abroad. The changes which BRYAN and the chameleon undergo are identical in nature. They belong to that class of peculiarities that are called, in the animal world, protective. That is, they are intended to cheat the observer and baffle his attempt to find out what sort of a fellow or thing he is looking at. The chameleon is protected from discovery by his enemies by his faculty of taking on the color of the thing he lies on. So BRYAN in goldbug New York, talking anti-imperialism like a Bostonian or anti-trust doctrine like one of our own Socialists, attracts no notice from the foes of free silver coinage. But he does attract the notice of his friends in the silver States.

Plainly it would be the best politics for BRYAN to make rampant free silver speeches here. They will cost him nothing in New York, where the majority against him will be some three hundred thousand, whatever he says; but they will tend to confirm the confidence of his Populist friends out West and in the South, where are situated the only States he can have the ghost of a chance to carry.

BOSS AND HENCHMAN.

It seems to be clearly indicated from Albany that Boss PLATT has made up his mind that he can no longer afford to carry Henchman PAYN, and that he will accordingly drop him. That announcement will be received with some gloom by reformers who hold that any real reform must begin with the "downing" of PLATT, and that anything short of that is illusory. Such people have been hoping for a direct issue between the Governor and the Boss. Such an issue may yet be raised, but evidently not over PAYN. His case is too tough to make an issue over. If the Boss were fatuous enough to stand by PAYN in the assertion of the sacred right of holding over, it would do PAYN no good and PLATT much harm. We should see henchman and boss in one red burial blent. There was really nothing for the Boss to do but to yield to events, and to defy the wrath of PAYN.

This wrath is not likely to be very direful. Doubtless PAYN knows a good many disreputable things about PLATT. But so do other people whose credibility is very much higher than PAYN's. Some of these witnesses have told of some of these performances and convinced the public that they were telling the truth. Yet PLATT is still a boss in good and regular standing. Why should he be afraid of anything that PAYN can tell, when nobody would believe it without corroboration, and when, to the general incredulity that would naturally attend statements by PAYN, here is added the motive, to which PAYN would have to confess, of personal vindictiveness?

Moreover, PAYN will reconsider. The particular job for which he has acquired such a fondness is lost to him forever. But, if he does not "squeal," something else may be found for him, which, if not "equally as good," may yet be better than he deserves. There may be something within PLATT'S gift at Washington. There may be something in some other boss-ridden State, with the boss of which our Boss is on terms of comity. By the way, it would not be a bad notion for the bosses to agree to shift upon each other the henchmen who had become too high flavored at home. At any rate, there is a circumambient multitude of Republican legs that can be pulled in behalf of poor old PAYN, even if GOV. ROOSEVELT'S leg is inelastic. If PAYN insists upon "squealing," it is certain that he will get nothing but his revenge, and very doubtful if he will get that. If he holds his tongue something may be done to soothe his declining years. Wherefore it is to be expected that he will not squeal.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Few more amazing statements, probably, were ever made by an officer of the law than that which the dispatches ascribe to the County Attorney at Fort Scott, Kan. This person, addressing a Court in regard to the recent lynching of two prisoners in jail awaiting sentence for a capital crime, is said to have declared that he could not censure, or ask for the punishment of, people who had simply taken the execution of the law in a particular case out of the hands of their official servants. This is a view of mob violence strange, indeed, for a prosecuting officer to take, and we cannot believe that it will meet with any more general commendation in Kansas than it will in other civilized parts of the world. The Judge to whom the County Attorney talked this insolent and criminal folly seems to have contented himself with ignoring it, and with telling the jail officials that they should shoot to kill the next time rioters attempted to substitute murder for legal proceedings. That was all right in its way, but it is a pity that the defender of lynching did not receive some vigorous admonition then and there.

—By the way, what was the result of the Manauense investigation? It will be remembered that a transport of that name sailed from San Francisco for Manila, and arrived only because its crew and the troops on board made a desperate struggle for life with crippled machinery and leaky seams that let in no inconsiderable part of the Pacific Ocean. According to trustworthy report, the vessel was sent out in an unseaworthy condition—a fact that must have been known to a good many people, and for which somebody was directly responsible to the Government and the public. It was promised that the somebody should be discovered, but his name has not yet reached this side of the country.

—Among the bills now awaiting the action of Congress is one introduced by Representative DALY of New Jersey, which, by reason of the important interests that would be affected, either adversely or favorably, by its passage, is deserving of careful consideration. The bill takes from State boards the power which they now exercise of licensing and controlling pilots and intrusts it exclusively to the United States Steamboat Inspection Service, and while the validity of State licenses already issued is not revoked, the death or retirement of the present holders will be the end of the old system. The proposed plan is not one to be condemned offhand, for there would be evident advantages in establishing uniform standards of competency and conduct in all parts of the American seaboard. But while this is so, uniformity would be dearly purchased if the change involved any material lowering of the average requirements in the way of experience and demonstrated skill hitherto insisted upon by the State boards. If the Daly bill maintains, or even raises, these requirements, there are at any rate arguments in its favor; if its purpose is to demand from the general or distinctively professional pilot no more than the Board of Steamboat Inspectors now demands from those to whom it gives pilot licenses, then the innovation would clearly be a step backward, at once lamentable and dangerous. Naturally enough, all the present pilots and pilot officials are vehemently opposed to the bill, but their chief objection, that its passage would tend to decrease the profits of the trade by unduly increasing the number of its practitioners, is evidently a personal one, and is based on the assumption that examinations and discipline under the new law would be less rigid than under State control. This need not necessarily be the case.

—New perils have been added to the fireman's always more than sufficiently dangerous occupation by the present general adoption of electricity as a source of light and power. At almost every urban fire nowadays the would-be savers of life and property are confronted by the possibility that streams of water thrown on the burning building may fall on uncovered and heavily charged wires and serve as conductors to the men handling the hose of electrical currents of fatal strength. Accidents of this kind and of more or less seriousness are happening daily in this and other cities, and the instances in which they are narrowly escaped, and therefore unreported, are probably innumerable. The problem ought not to offer many difficulties to the ingenuity and skill of American electricians. The current which, traversing a stream of water, reaches the ground through the body of a fireman could easily be provided, it would seem, with a metallic pathway more to its liking. Perhaps an insulated copper wire, connected with the nozzle of the hose and running back along the hose to the wet pavement, would serve the required purpose. A less promising suggestion is to devise a means of throwing on the fire interrupted streams instead of continuous ones. This would be mechanically practicable, but its effectiveness would be more doubtful. Some way, however, there must be, and the discovery of that way cannot be too immediate.

—Decidedly fierce impatience is shown by The Troy Times with the demand recently made by the officials of two college towns in Massachusetts that they be allowed to tax property used for educational purposes. The argument put forward in support of this plea was that the college town profited no more from the existence within its limits of a great educational institution than did the rest of the State, while its municipal expenses were considerably increased. Therefore, was the conclusion, the regular local taxes should be imposed in all such cases, and they should be paid by the whole State. To this The Times says "Gammon!" and the continues more intelligibly as follows: "For every extra dollar imposed upon a college town, it is quite safe to say that $10 worth of extra benefit is conferred. Any serious proposition to remove one of the great institutions of learning would cause an almost unanimous uprising against it on the part of the townsfolk. Why, when it was proposed a few years ago to transfer the Union from Schenectady to Albany, 'Old Dorp' was up in arms, and considered the suggestion as the rankest kind of an affront. Northampton, Cambridge, Williamstown, Schenectady, New Haven, and other places where noted seats of learning are situated have great cause for gratulation, and show gross ingratitude, as well as a penurious, penny-wise spirit, in whining about exemptions from taxation." What have the discontented folks down in, or up in, or over in Massachusetts, whichever it is, to say about that? We are inclined to think that the lecture may mitigate their desire for a change, and yet, as we said before, there really is something in the claim that the present method of exempting educational property from taxation is in some degree unjust.

—While we Americans were exulting vociferously over the victory won in Manila Bay, more than a few residents of the British Isles did more than hint that the destruction of a little Spanish fleet was an achievement hardly remarkable enough to justify our excitement. Now it is different, for the British are doing the fighting with a nominally inferior enemy, and American critics are commenting, not on English demonstrations of joy, but on English emotion over losses which they regard as very terrible and over engagements which they proclaim without precedent. And the criticism, alas! is just a bit harsh. For instance, a veteran of the civil war, writing to The Charleston News and Courier, finds fault with the official dispatch describing the bombardment at the Tugela River as "probably the most frightful ever witnessed on land." As a matter of fact, "five naval guns frequently fired simultaneously at one intrenchment." The old Confederate smiles at that and says: "Compare it with the bombardment of Fort Wagner, on Morris Island, in 1863. Gen. GILLMORE concentrated on that little fort the fire of one ten-inch, four eight-inch, nine six-inch, and ten thirty-pounder rifles. These, with seventeen mortars and the support of the armored squadron, firing at least twenty more of the heaviest naval guns then used in warfare, made a grand total of sixty to seventy guns and mortars against Wagner's twelve effective guns. The area inclosed by Wagner was less than one acre. The total fire must have been little short of 4,000 shots in forty-two hours. The fort was successfully evacuated after a siege of fifty-eight days."

"ANTI-IMPERIALISM."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If anti-imperialism gets no harder "hit" than you, with the aid of Senator Davis, gave it in to-day's TIMES, it will remain the liveliest corpse of which history has any record, simply because it is based upon the immutable and enduring principles of right and justice, which are so clearly and forcibly enunciated in the Declaration of Independence and in the Constitution.

"The consent of the governed" was not, as you say, constructed by those who still believe that liberty is not a sham, but by that wise and far-seeing band that framed our "Bill of Rights," which made their names immortal, and against which no force can stand. The hands of Senators, nor any other hands, cannot prevail against it; least of all that of Senator Davis, with the puerile excuse which he gives for retaining the Philippines, namely, if we did not take them, Germany would! Therefore we have been compelled to sacrifice thousands of lives to prevent their occupation by a foreign power. How sad, indeed, it is to think that those who are opposed to the unknown policy of the President are minds "tightly shut against the truth of light and reason"! Who are those minds? Run them over in your mind's eye, beginning with Senator Edmunds, Tom Reed, Grover Cleveland, ex-Gov. Boutwell, Senators Caffery and Hoar, Andrew Carnegie, Dr. Parkhurst, &c., then, forsooth, match against them the President, Senators Davis and Beveridge, Hanna, Gray, and that immortal scholar in politics, Senator Lodge. When you have carefully scanned this list tell your readers which of those named best represent the American idea of right, justice, and liberty.

That which would have satisfied all America, and which would in all probability have prevented an ignoble war, would have been to offer to the Filipinos that condition which was made to the Cubans. That offer, made even now, would solidify the country upon this question, and it is practically all that the anti-imperialists have and do now ask. No question is settled until it is settled rightly. THE TIMES to the contrary notwithstanding, signs are becoming very numerous that the liberty of any nation, however insignificant, will not be destroyed by the efforts of those to whom the Declaration of Independence has become a "back number."

Referring again to Senator Davis's statement in regard to Germany, I ask you what part of the Philippines would Germany have secured had the Administration said to the Filipinos, "Go ahead with your government. No nation on earth shall interfere with you"? Dewey was there to open the "services," and all America would have got around in time for the doxology. THE TIMES should bear with us "antis," who cannot all at once forget that "to secure these rights—life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness—Governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

THEODORE McGARRAH.

Westfield, N. J., Jan. 20, 1900.

WEALTH THAT IS JUSTIFIED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As some of your contributors seem to really believe the somewhat sweeping generalization that no fortune of a million dollars could be honestly come by, it may be well to call their attention to the case of the late Daniel S Ford, the owner and publisher of The Youth's Companion. Forty years ago he took charge of that periodical when it had but 7,000 subscribers. From that time his life and energies, likewise his conscience, were devoted singly to its interests. Now it goes into half a million homes each week, and so quietly and modestly has this been done that, when Mr. Ford died the other day, leaving a fortune of over $2,500,000, the public knew for the first time that his had been the guiding hand. It cannot be said that he ever received a dollar for which he did not give a full commercial equivalent, nor that he ever wronged subscriber, advertiser, employe, or contributor. And more than this, it can be said that The Youth's Companion has always stood for the best and noblest things in business and politics, in social and public life, in morals, and in religion, and has never lowered its high standards of taste, culture, and literary excellence. To quote from a recent number of The Outlook.

"To us the most striking lesson of his life seems to be that a man may make a great commercial and pecuniary success, while preserving ideality of purpose, absolute rectitude of action, and the sincerest simplicity, modesty, and unselfishness of personal bearing."

If the long-continued inculcation of thrift, virtue, good taste, and intellectual aspiration in hundreds of thousands of American homes filled with the future citizens of the Republic could be paid for by any money reward, Mr. Ford still has his country in his debt, and if there was ever any honest money in this world it is these few millions which this modest citizen of ours has lately liberally scattered, and for the most part among religious and benevolent institutions.

THOMAS CONYNGTON.

New York, Jan. 19, 1900.

THE MERITS OF THE BOER WAR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It appears quite natural that your correspondent, A. T. Mahan, should speak advisedly of "the Boer war controversy." In fact, I believe he is the author of "English Sea Power in History." And while he knows the greatness of England on the sea, he confesses he does not know the facts of the Boer war as a lawyer. Now the whole controversy is involved in the forum of reason, where it should have been decided by a court of arbitration. Every point in dispute regarding the franchise can only be made clear by taking sides, in order to get a better grasp of the subject. Mankind being essentially fighting animals, a contest leads the public to interest themselves in questions to which otherwise they would give but a languid attention. Therefore, I believe that, however wise Mr. Mahan may be, we of New York are exemplifying the highest order of freemen when we express our sympathy for the brave and God-fearing Boer in his fight for what he believes is right.

To stand by and see a brave little republic assaulted by a big antagonist without one word of protest, because it would be politic and sacrificing our belief in what we believe is right, because we may find ourselves in need some day in the near future, is in line with the spirit of the times—self-interest and the devil take the hindmost. The Boer war is one of Gold, not of God. How sad to see a people going to war with a country where was found the brightest gem in the English crown!

England undoubtedly has had her share in the making of South Africa, but she is not blameless now, nor in the past, for what crimes have been committed in the name of civilization. We are too prone to give the credit to the Dutch in the upbuilding of South Africa. With all their faults, they have made South Africa what it is to-day.

The love of liberty is always to be found in the descendants of Hollanders, and the possession of it is the Americans' contribution to the Boers' cause in the present conflict. England, with all its greatness and glorious history, has often been too much lauded for its contribution to Anglo-Saxon supremacy.

The greatest lesson England ever learned was her defeat at the hands of the American colonists. Forever after England's colonial policy was improved and expanded to the islands of the sea. And she will regain her sober sense after the South African campaign. Because the Boers have been successful so far is another reason why they are worthy of all praise.

H. R. OSTROM, Holland Society.

New York, Jan. 23, 1900.

The Dog in the Manger.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When the Horse, the Ox, and the Ass in the story came to the manger to take of the food provided for them by the Master, they found the Dog asleep on the hay. He aroused and demanded that they leave alone his bed. They answered that it was their necessary food as provided for them. He assured them he knew nothing of any necessity for any one to eat hay. It was his bed. He came there before them, and had the prior right. If they wanted hay they might seek it elsewhere, and thereupon attempted to drive them from the premises.

In the so-called aggressions of the Government of the United States in the Philippines and the British in Africa, in the minds of some, the position of the Dog is correct. The Horse, the Ox, and the Ass, instead of defending their rights with horn and hoof, should peaceably retire and leave the Dog to his slumbers on the hay.

R. BUCKINGHAM.

Marble Dale, Conn., Jan. 22, 1900.

THE GOVERNMENT OF HAWAII.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Recent utterances of those who are trying to form a Government for Hawaii throw light on the annexation proceedings, and, incidentally, on all the plans for the management of our new possessions and dependencies. There is a distinct scheme to make them "white men's countries." There is no word of justice in all that is said about them. The Hawaiian Islands in this century have passed through the stages of despotism and then of social chaos into an oligarchy. Such was the real condition of matters under the recent kingdom; such it is to-day, and such the annexationists propose to keep it. To establish themselves firmly in power by means of the backing of the United States Government was the meaning of the revolution of 1893, as to gain that power was the intention in the previous revolt.

Now, what do the men in office and their supporters in the islands wish? Cheap labor, performed by non-voters; the direction of all public affairs by the men now in power, and every favor and benefit which they can get out of the United States. In all this there is nothing criminal. The objection to it is that it is wholly repugnant to our system and our ideals. We have struggled along from oligarchies and aristocracies into democratic methods, and a real American does not want to take the back track. I do not think we can afford to be half democratic, half aristocratic, any more than to be half free and half slave. Hence it seems to me that the proper form of government for Hawaii is that of a Territory, such as is New Mexico, with a distinct American tendency, and no class distinctions or property qualifications.

Many of us have regretted the failure of the plans of the missionaries in those islands. They sought to make an Arcadia, a limited monarchy, an industrious, well-schooled, and Christian people, and a reign of the Ten Commandments. It seems to me that they might have succeeded had not the sugar industry prospered. That was the curse of Hawaii, as a friend from Fiji told me it is everywhere a curse. It brought in monopolies, coolie workmen, and white overseers; and the three are enough to ruin any land. There are a great many people who seem to think that somehow a paradise awaits a white man settling in Hawaii. Indeed, the land is lovely, but the life there is not so. If you live in town, gossip, cliques, scandal, and narrowness annoy you; if you live in the country, society you have none. Of course, one in love with nature, or one who loves outdoor work, can be happy there; but for those who desire more, Hawaii is no place. A mechanic must enter into competition with Chinese, Japanese, and Portuguese. I don't think I see much chance for any other pursuit, where a man relies on his own industry, save stock raising and market gardening, and I fancy capital and Oriental labor would be needed there. Of course, there are nooks here and there where Arcadia still lingers in Hawaii, Kona, and Puna, on the great island, are still full of natives, who seem to be happy and thriving. But it seems to me that the day when Americans shall fill up Hawaii with their settlements is a long way off; and that day will never come with the form of government purposed to be inflicted on Hawaii by the foreigners there now.

HENRY C. CARTER.

New York, Jan. 23, 1900.

TOLERANCE AND INTOLERANCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While it is unmannerly to call names out of pure malice, it is clearly permissible, when men ally themselves with the brute creation or savage humanity in their exhibition of folly or passion or ignorance, to designate them definitively by such concrete terms as will best symbolize the passions with which they have identified themselves. On this ground I applaud, even to its title, the timely editorial of Jan. 23 under the caption "Wild Men in Public Life." It seems to me that it is possible to err in the matter of toleration for the sake of conserving a principle like that of the freedom of the press or freedom of speech. Granted that great personal inconvenience is not too large a price to pay, in order that every man may have his rightful freedom and a little more; but when the offense is so rank as that which occasioned the suppression of Havana papers by Gen. Ludlow, or that which called down the merited rebuke of The Times upon the Senators who have compromised the dignity of the American Nation, if they have not violated, as our representatives, the spirit of neutrality, then, I say, toleration ceases to be a virtue. We have been warned of the folly of treating semi-savages in the same way as we would treat persons accustomed to the usages of civilized life, on the principle involved in the precept, "Cast not your pearls before swine." Is there not danger of the same sort in according to our "wild men" at home privileges which they so wantonly abuse?

A READER.

Newburg, N. Y., Jan. 23, 1900.

Maryland Statues for Washington.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the "special" to your paper dated Baltimore, Jan. 16, which related to the statues of Marylanders to be placed in Washington, I beg to be allowed, as a descendant of none of the parties under discussion, but as a lover of justice, to correct a mistake of your correspondent which makes a vast difference in the view to be taken in the present situation. The Statuary Commission appointed to make its choice of names and to report to the last Legislature did not mention John Hanson as one of those to be honored by a statue. The act to provide for, placing two statues, &c., and indorsed, "Rules suspended, read third time, and passed by yeas and nays," went through the two houses in the night session of April 4, 1898, a little before the adjournment of the Legislature sine die. Its "acts" are all printed, and this particular act—No. 311, I believe—states very clearly that the Statuary Commission recommended Charles Carroll of Carrollton for one statue, and for the other they said that if military services were to be preferred for recognition, Col. John Eager Howard would be their choice, and if civil services were to be preferred, they would recommend Thomas Johnson, first Governor of the State. The Legislature set both suggestions aside and declared that the other should be "John Hanson, the first President of the Continental Congress and ex-officio President of the United States." This statement alone testifies to the ignorance of those who rushed the measure through, literally at the eleventh hour. John Hanson was a President of the Continental Congress, but not the first. For ten days the Governor could not be prevailed upon to sign the act, but finally the deed was done, and on the acts of the Maryland Legislature it stands, "Approved, April 14, 1898."

IN THE NAME OF JUSTICE.

Baltimore, Jan. 20, 1900.

A Wrong That Should Be Righted.

From The Rochester Union.

We direct attention to a leading article from THE NEW YORK TIMES printed in another column. In a word, it shows the justice of a bill pending in Congress to right the gross wrong and nullification of a provision of the Wilson tariff act of 1894 by which manufacturers using alcohol in the arts or in medicinal compounds have been robbed of $6,000,000 through neglect of the Secretary of the Treasury to obey the law and prescribe regulations for rebate or repayment as provided. His neglect is upheld on a mere technicality by decision of the Supreme Court on a divided bench of nine Judges, 5 to 4, and therefore there is no redress except by act of Congress. Whatever justification the five Judges may claim for their decision, there can be no possible defense for a refusal by Congress to give effect to the nullified section of the Wilson tariff.

NUGGETS.

Common Complaint.

Bill—What does Gill do for his dyspepsia?
Jill—Talks about it.—Yonkers Statesman.

Mated.

They were well matched, their friends among
It was agreed, and time reveals
'Tis true—she had the waggin' tongue,
And he—he had the wheels.

Bismarck Tribune.

Trust.

Hoax—I believe everything my wife tells me.
Joax—On general principles?
Hoax—Yes; I think every man should believe about half he hears, and I prefer to believe the better half.—Philadelphia Record.

Boorish and Horrid.

A boorish young fellow from Fla.,
Made a dash through a crowded inn's ca.;
Said a lady from Me.,
As he trod on her tre.,
"I ne'er met a man who was ha."—Philadelphia Press.

Good as the Best.

"You have some fine roads; I see," said the stranger, as the native drove him over the boulevards.
"Good roads!" repeated the Pittsburger; "I should say so! They haven't better roads in Rhode Island itself."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

KISSING OUR BOYS GOOD NIGHT.

W. L. Sanford in Galveston News.

Oh! what a change comes over things,
What quiet fills the place;
The Winter evening slowly drags,
The purple flames that race
Far up the chimney seem to shed
Less cheerful warmth and light,
When, putting on their little gowns,
We kiss our boys good night.

We follow them as off they go,
With ringing laugh and shout,
To fondly tuck them in the bed
And turn the gaslight out;
And, clasped in one another's arms,
So warm and snug and tight,
They fill our hearts with worship
When we kiss our boys good night.

And as they drift to Slumberland
We linger 'round their cot,
For lo! a strange enchantment
Binds us voiceless to the spot.
And life somehow grows sweeter,
And the vexing cares take flight,
When, bending o'er their sleeping forms
We kiss our boys good night.

Then, looking to the future,
Into whose mysterious years
They must go to meet life's issues,
Now with gladness, now in tears;
We pray that He may lead them
Ever in the path of right,
When no more beneath our roof tree
We may kiss our boys good night.

DEPUTIES PASS THE LIE

Trial of Assumptionists Causes Trouble in French Chamber.

SOLDIERS REMOVE A MEMBER

Correctional Tribunal Fines the Fathers and Decrees the Dissolution of the Order.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—As a result of the accusation of the Public Prosecutor, M. Bulot, at the trial of the Assumptionist Fathers before the Correctional Tribunal, that the Assumptionists were responsible for the election of M. Jean Charles Bernard, Socialist, member for the Second District of Bordeaux, there was a scene in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, when M. Bernard called M. Bulot a liar, and the Minister of Justice, M. Monis, who rose to explain, was similarly stigmatized.

The President of the Chamber of Deputies, M. Deschanel, asked the House to censure M. Bernard, saying that the day when the Chamber allows a Minister to be insulted with impunity no discussion is possible. Amid protests from the Rightists M. Bernard was censured.

M. Lasies, Anti-Semite, member for the Condom District of the Gers, who intends to challenge the Government on the High Court prosecution, here shouted:

"The Public Prosecutor is a mere minion of the law!"

M. Deschanel called M. Lasies to order and M. Bernard cried:

"Now the lies will recommence!"

M. Deschanel begged the Chamber to listen to M. Monis's statement and put an end to the "scandalous proceedings."

M. Monis said he had letters of M. Bernard and M. Chiche, Revisionist, member for the First Division of Bordeaux, showing the Assumptionists had sided in their election. Amid uproar M. Lasies exclaimed:

"You are a bandit and a canaille!"

M. Deschanel called on him to withdraw his statement and M. Lasies said he begged the Chamber's pardon, but maintained the truth of his remarks. This increased the tumult, during which the Chamber censured M. Lasies.

The discussion then proceeded in a comparatively quiet manner, M. Chiche denying that he wrote a letter to the Assumptionists saying he owed his election to them.

A little later another storm broke. M. Bernard called M. Monis a swindler and a canaille, refused to withdraw his expressions, and the Chamber, at M. Deschanel's request, voted his temporary expulsion. M. Bernard refused to budge, the session was suspended, and a squad of soldiers, headed by the Colonel commanding the guard at the Palais Bourbon, was marched into the Chamber. The Colonel summoned M. Bernard to withdraw, and the latter protested, but obeyed, shouting as he left, "Vive la republic honnête!" while his friends responded with "Vive Bernard!"

Several other Deputies having protested at remarks made by the Public Prosecutor concerning them, the Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, said he agreed that the rectifications made by some of the Deputies were perfectly legitimate. But, he added, he was astonished at the violence of the protests against a Magistrate who simply read prepared papers. The protests, he continued, were apparently based on newspaper reports, but there were none which he could declare alike, and he could not allow the Assumptionists' trial to be dragged into the Chamber for discussion while it was still proceeding.

M. Gourd, Progressist Republican, member for the Second Division of Lyons, asked that the matter be transformed into the regular form of an interpellation. M. Waldeck-Rousseau refused and asked that the interpellation be postponed until the end of the trial.

The Chamber, amid Ministerial cheers, voted, by 319 to 214, the postponement for a month of the discussion, the incident thus ending in a virtual vote of confidence in the Government.

The trial of the twelve Assumptionist Fathers before the Correctional Tribunal resulted to-day in the sentence to pay a fine of 16f. each and the Court decreed the dissolution of the order.

The imposition of merely nominal fines is explained by the fact that the main object of the prosecution was not the punishment of the Fathers, but the dissolution of the Order, which the Government had long regarded as a reactionary political association and an important financial buttress of the Nationalist movement.

The trial began Monday. The Public Prosecutor said the defendants were prosecuted because, in violation of the law, they had been living in France for the past fifty years without the authorization of the Government or the approbation of the Holy See. It was also alleged that the Fathers were involved in the so-called Royalist and anti-Republican conspiracy. The Superior of the Order, Father Picard, who was the first of the defendants questioned, denied that he belonged to an illegal association, and declared he never took part in political agitation. Father Picard added that the Assumptionists attended to purely religious questions.

The Public Prosecutor later produced facts in support of the charge that the Fathers had entered actively into the electoral campaign against the republic. Finally, the Public Prosecutor demanded the dissolution of the order, contending that its continued existence was a menace to the social system in France.

GERMAN COURT PLANS.

Festivities Will Continue If the Empress's Mother Survives.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—The curtailing of the Court festivities because the death of the mother of the Empress, the Dowager Duchess of Schleswig-Holstein, is expected daily, has occasioned numberless heartburns among the Court attendants. The Duchess, however, may live another week. In case she survives a défiler cour will be given for the military to-morrow. This is a novel feature, introduced by Emperor William, as hitherto the military and the civilians have been received together.

The programme for Saturday, the Emperor's birthday, as now arranged, is the following:

The Kaiser will receive the Diplomatic Corps and others in the morning. At noon he will attend religious services in the Castle Chapel. In the evening, instead of the gala opera performance, there will be a performance of Auber's "The Bronze Horse," members of the Diplomatic Corps paying for their boxes instead of attending as invited guests. Emperor William will probably appear for a short time in the royal box.

United States Ambassador White, with the other diplomats, will attend a dinner given by Prince Hohenlohe before the opera.

Ruskin's Body at Coniston Church.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The body of John Ruskin was removed to ... y from Brantwood to Coniston Church. The coffin was borne by twelve villagers, and was followed by Mr. and Mrs. Severns and a few friends and neighbors. The bier was covered with blossoms. The public will be admitted to view the casket until the time of the funeral, which takes place to-morrow.

Prussian Teachers May Whip Pupils.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—Dr. Studt, the new Prussian Minister of Education, has issued a decree abolishing the restrictions of his predecessor and fully re-establishing the right of a public school teacher to inflict corporal punishment. This has caused amazement in Liberal circles.

German Sugar Trust Established.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—The Vossische Zeitung to-night claims that the Sugar Trust is now fully established and that 200 out of the 400 sugar refineries in Germany have joined the combination.

The Afghan Ameer Takes Precautions.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—The Afghan Ameer, according to a dispatch from St. Petersburg, has ordered all roads leading from Herat to Kutschk, in Transcaspia, to be guarded, and at the same time the frontier garrisons have been reinforced.

Plague Invades Argentina.

BUENOS AYRES, Argentine Republic, Jan. 24.—The bubonic plague has broken out at Rosario, and a rigorous cordon has been established at that place.

CASE AGAINST ZOLA POSTPONED.

Libel Suit Goes Over a Week—Labori's Action Also Adjourned.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—The trial of the libel suit brought by M. Judet of the Petit Journal against M. Zola has been postponed for a week in order to allow the Assumptionists' trial to be disposed of.

The suit brought by Maître Labori against the Libre Parole has been postponed to Feb. 26.

CHINESE PIRATES ACTIVE.

Try to Levy Blackmail on Foreign Firms at Canton.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Times says:

"The pirates, emboldened by recent successes, have been again attempting to blackmail foreign firms at Canton. They have demanded 10,000 taels from the China Merchants' Steamship Company and 50,000 taels each from Reuter, Brackelman & Co. and Deacon & Co., under a threat to blow up their offices with dynamite.

"The Chinese authorities are consulting with the foreign Consuls. The German gunboat Itis was telegraphed for, and is now anchored off Shameen."

Will Exhibit German Wine at Paris.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—It is now decided that the German wine product dealers will exhibit at the Paris Exposition. Seventy-three exhibitors will place on view 332 samples.

Prairie Takes More Exhibits Feb. 1.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—It is announced at the Navy Department that the Prairie, with the second installment of exhibits for the Paris Exposition, will sail from New York about Feb. 1, and Baltimore Feb. 5, for Havre.

Blood Flows in a French Duel.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—A duel was fought yesterday at the village of Maisons-Laffitte between the well-known sportsman M. Jacques de Bremond, owner of the race horse Holocauste, which stumbled and broke his pastern at the English Derby last year, and a young clubman named Perier, partner in a champagne firm. It arose out of a trivial dispute. Both men were pinked in the lung, M. de Bremond dangerously and M. Perier slightly.

TO BUY TISSOT'S PAINTINGS.

Brooklyn Institute Secures an Option on the Collection Illustrating the Life of Christ.

The Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, through its President, A. Augustus Healy, has secured the option for the purchase of the Tissot collection of paintings illustrating the life of Christ, and numbering about 400 pictures. At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the institute, held on Tuesday, A. Augustus Healy, the President, said that through the efforts of a number of the members of the institute it was possible to buy the entire collection for $60,000, and a resolution authorizing the Director and the Committee on Art Museum to raise by public subscription the money necessary was adopted. The sum of $13,100 was subscribed at the meeting. The option on the paintings expires on March 1.

If the paintings become the property of the Brooklyn Institute they will be placed in one of the large galleries of the Institute Museum on Eastern Parkway. It is said that if the Institute purchases the paintings, M. Tissot has agreed to come to America and supervise the decoration of the gallery in which it is proposed to place them. It is also said that he has offered to paint a large portrait of Christ to place at the end of the gallery in which it is planned to place the smaller paintings.

The Tissot collection was painted between the years 1887 and 1897, and is considered to be the most important series of scenes in the life of Christ made since the great masters of the Italian, Spanish, and Dutch schools of painting. The artist spent ten years in Palestine in the study of the country, the people, the history of the Jews from the earliest times, the temples, the shrines, and all the physical conditions that surrounded Christ and the Jewish people at the beginning of the Christian era.

Interest in the works of M. Tissot has been greatly increased since his paintings have been exhibited in Paris, London, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, and other cities.

ARTIST ACCUSES A CRITIC.

Henry W. Ranger Has David C. Preyer Arrested on the Charge of Criminal Libel.

On the complaint of Henry W. Ranger, the well-known American landscape artist, David C. Preyer, editor and publisher of the art journal known as The Collector and Art Critic, was arrested yesterday on the charge of criminal libel, and brought before Justice Hogan at the Jefferson Market Police Court. Charles Miller appeared for Mr. Ranger, and Leavitt Hunt for Mr. Preyer. The arrest created much excitement in art circles up town when the news of it became known.

Justice Hogan, after looking at the papers in the case, released Mr. Preyer on his lawyer's parole until to-morrow. It is quite likely, it is said, that whether or not the case is dismissed to-morrow it will be pushed civilly by either plaintiff or defendant.

Mr. Ranger applied for the warrant for Mr. Preyer's arrest on the ground that he had been libeled in the issue of The Collector and Art Critic of Jan. 13. In this issue there appeared an editorial which alleged that Mr. Ranger, some of whose works were about to be introduced to the notice of the English public, was less representative of American art than others specified, and containing sharp criticism of his style.

It was said yesterday by people well informed in art matters that if Mr. Ranger could have Mr. Preyer held on the charge of criminal libel for this notice of his work, other artists and critics could be frequently proceeded against when they published adverse notices or criticisms of artists' works. Mr. Preyer, it is said, intends to summon other art writers, who he states have expressed opinions of the same general character as his own, and the case has led to wide discussion.

Mr. Preyer was formerly associated in the editorship of The Collector with C. C. Ruthrauff, the picture owner and collector. Mr. Preyer resigned from the editorship of The Collector last year, and started his present journal, The Collector and Art Critic. Mr. Ruthrauff and Mr. Ranger are said to be warm friends and associates in the Lotos and other clubs.

It was yesterday remarked in art circles that formerly when an artist of any standing in New York felt himself aggrieved by adverse criticism or notice on the part of any art writer or critic he took his revenge by using his influence to have the offending writer or critic blackballed whenever the latter might come up for election to a leading club of an artistic and literary character. The arrest for alleged criminal libel of an offending critic, it was further remarked, would seem to be a departure from the old method.

RUNAWAY IN SIXTH AVENUE.

Mrs. Egbert B. Seaman Hurt and Her Carriage Wrecked—Horses Frightened by an Elevated Train.

A team of horses attached to a coupé, in which was seated Mrs. Egbert B. Seaman of 788 Park Avenue, became unmanageable at Sixth Avenue and Fourteenth Street yesterday, and dashed into an elevated railroad pillar, wrecking the carriage and throwing the driver from his seat. The driver, Frederick Childs, of 16 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, was taken to the New York Hospital with a broken thigh. Mrs. Seaman was taken to the same hospital.

It was said at the hospital last night that Mrs. Seaman was not seriously hurt, her only injury being a bruise on the left side of the head. Mr. Seaman, who is the proprietor of a livery stable at Park Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street, said his wife would be out again in two or three days. He said she was riding behind a rather spirited team of horses, which became frightened at a passing elevated train, and that when the driver got them under control another train had come along, causing them to start again. Just then a newspaper wagon had come along, and the coupé collided with it. His wife had obeyed his oft-repeated instructions to remain quiet and open the window. She had not attempted to jump out, which accounted, in his opinion, for her not being killed.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

"Die Meistersinger" Sung for the First Time This Season.

Wagner's comic opera, "Die Meistersinger," was performed at the Metropolitan Opera House last night for the first time this season. The audience was one of uncommon size, and it paid the tribute of the closest attention to the performance. This tribute was more than perfunctory, for it was commanded by the merits of a representation of more than ordinary fidelity to the composer's intentions. If the outcome was not always in accord with the aims of the singers, the shortcomings were due to natural limitations and to personal peculiarities not always possible, and invariably very inconvenient to overstep. The interest of the comedy was sustained from beginning to end, and in the treatment of the stage groupings and action there were evidences that Mr. Van Rooy, the Hans Sachs; Mr. Friederichs, the Beckmesser, and Mme. Schumann-Heink, fresh from the Baireuth experiences of last Summer, had been potent influences in the preparations for the production.

The reconciliation of the two elements, recitative always bordering on speech and pure lyric singing, which are the fundamental factors of the vocal part of "Die Meistersinger," is not always so successfully achieved as it was last night. Most of the conversational recitation is in the hands of Beckmesser, and this character was last night, to the benefit of the audience, in the hands of such a capable interpreter as Fritz Friederichs, who is conceded to be the best Beckmesser in Germany. Those who were expecting that he would attempt to sing the music may have been disappointed, but those who fully understood the dramatic purpose of Wagner in writing the part were delighted with his complete and convincing conception of the character, one that did not include any element of buffoonery, and a presentation of it which never transcended the bounds of legitimate comedy. His treatment of the text was deliciously funny, and his parlando, which often ran into simple talk, was a much more convincing demonstration of the possibilities of Mr. Ffrangcon-Davies's "cantillation" than that admirable singer's own.

Happily paired with this Beckmesser was the Magdalena of Mme. Schumann-Heink, an impersonation perfect in its conception and deliciously, delicately artistic in its details of execution. It was worth going to the opera last night just to hear the humorous manner in which she pronounced the words. The contribution to the lower comedy of the opera made by Mr. Breuer as David was very small, and his singing was of a kind on which comment is best omitted.

Mr. Van Rooy appeared as Hans Sachs for the first time here. His interpretation of the part was conscientious and painstaking; but for some reason, not easy to name, it missed the note of genial bigheadedness which is essential to conviction in this part. Possibly this was due to his deficiency in variety of facial expression, and it may also have been the result of the explosive energy of his singing. Whatever was the cause, his Hans Sachs lacked definiteness of characterization and warmth of feeling. Mr. Dippel was a gallant and demonstrative Walther von Stolzing, but he was not wholly satisfactory in his delivery of the lyric measures of his rôle. Mr. Bertram was a wholly conventional Pogner, but he sang the address with dignity and earnestness. The minor masters were all badly represented, and their singing in the first act was a thing to make angels weep.

Mme. Eames was the same lovely Eva as of old, and the change from Italian to German, not made for the first time last night, did not prevent her from singing the music beautifully. The apprentices were a lively set and contributed much to the animation of the same. Mr. Paur conducted, and for him and the orchestra hearty commendation is in order. The orchestral work was full of flexibility, grace, and musical beauty. The instruments sang their share of the work most vocally, and Mr. Paur showed a complete understanding of the work and a genuine sympathy with it.

"THE ABSENT-MINDED BEGGAR."

Mrs. Langtry to Recite Kipling's Poem at Each Performance.

Mrs. Langtry having received numerous requests to recite Rudyard Kipling's patriotic poem, "The Absent-Minded Beggar," has consented to give the recitation every evening and matinee for the remainder of her engagement at the Garden Theatre, beginning next Monday night.

The poem will be recited at the close of each performance, as it was given in London, Mrs. Langtry being attired in the semi-military costume. Immediately following the close of the performance the orchestra will play the music composed by Sir Arthur Sullivan especially for this poem.

Charles Frohman's New Comic Opera.

From present indications and recent announcement from London, it appears that Charles Frohman intends to make a new departure in theatrical attractions by presenting for the first time in this city at some future date a new comic opera in two acts, entitled, "The Rose of Persia; or, The Story-Teller and the Slave." The piece is by Basil Hood and Sir Arthur Sullivan. Mr. Frohman purchased the American rights from D'Oly Carte through his English representative. The opera is the present attraction at the Savoy Theatre in London, where it has been filling a successful engagement since Nov. 29.

THE STRAND THEATRE TRANSFER.

The Broadhurst Brothers to Remain in the London Field.

The sudden leasing of the Strand Theatre in London by the Broadhurst Brothers last season has ended in the latter sub-letting the house to Frank Curzon, the present manager of the Avenue Theatre, who will take possession Feb. 10. Mr. Curzon will accordingly produce a three-act farcical comedy, entitled "Facing the Music," by H. J. Darnley.

George Broadhurst said yesterday that he and his brother had accomplished all they desired in the English metropolis by the establishment of their name, and that the turning over to the new managers of the Strand Theatre their lease, which has nearly seven years more to continue, does not in any way mean that they intend to abandon the English theatrical field. Mr. Broadhurst added that he and his brother were negotiating with the owners of the Vaudeville, and if successful in securing the house they would revive "The Wrong Mr. Wright," so as to extend the run of the play, which has been doing an excellent business, considering the unsettled condition of affairs in London on account of the South African war.

E. E. Rice to Have a Benefit.

Several prominent theatrical managers met yesterday and decided to tender a benefit performance to Edward E. Rice, at the Metropolitan Opera House Thursday afternoon, Feb. 15. Almost all the theatrical managers in this city will be identified with the affair, and they promise to do all they can to promote its success and make the bill to be presented a notable one. The entertainment will commemorate Mr. Rice's twenty-fifth year as a New York manager. Owing to some unfortunate enterprises he was identified with recently and to show their appreciation of his past service for theatricals the New York managers determined to give him the benefit.

Rudolph Aronson Goes to Europe.

Rudolph Aronson sailed for Europe yesterday on the White Star liner Oceanic. He will go direct to Paris for the purpose of closing negotiations for the establishment of a roof garden during the exposition. He will then visit Vienna to procure the American concession for the Buffet Automatique. During his stay abroad Mr. Aronson will make an effort to get some new specialties for the Sire Brothers to be given at the New York roof garden.

Benefit at Fifth Avenue Theatre.

A performance will be given Thursday afternoon, Feb. 8, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, for the benefit of the Sacred Heart Orphan Asylum, in charge of the Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart. Edwin Knowles has given the use of the theatre and the entertainment will be under the direction of Augustus Pitou, who promises to arrange an attractive programme for the occasion.

Miss Nethersole at Atlantic City.

Word was received in this city yesterday from Washington, D. C., that Miss Olga Nethersole has improved sufficiently to allow her to leave that city for Atlantic City, where she will remain until it is time for her to come to New York to appear at Wallack's Theatre in "Sapho." It is regarded as probable that the play will be presented next Monday night.

"The Belle of New York" in Berlin.

BERLIN Jan. 24.—The American play "The Belle of New York" will be presented here next Summer in English, with an American ensemble.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday was not a particularly gay day, and was filled with incidents more than events. The afternoon was devoted to "at homes," and the most notable of these informal receptions were given by Mrs. James M. Varnum, Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest, Mrs. Lewis F. Whitin, Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, and Mrs. Willard S. Brown. The evening, with no other distractions of importance, brought one of the best houses yet seen at the opera, where "Die Meistersinger" was produced. The third Wednesday cotillion was danced at Delmonico's, and there was quite a good attendance at the wedding at St. George's Church in the afternoon of Mr. William A. Robinson and Miss Elwyna L. Lee.

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To-day will make up in the way of social events for the dullness of yesterday. The afternoon is crowded with "at homes," including those of Mrs. George T. Bonner and Miss Mabel Bonner of 115 East Twenty-first Street, Mrs. Schuyler Quackenbush and daughters of 142 West Fifty-seventh Street, Mrs. George Shrady of 8 East Sixty-sixth Street, Mrs. James Francis Ruggles of 69 Irving Place, Mrs. Robert McMaster Gillespie of 8 West Fifty-third Street, Mrs. Louis F. Bishop of 54 West Fifty-fifth Street, Mrs. James Brown Lord of 603 Madison Avenue, Mrs. Lawrence Jacob of 42 East Forty-ninth Street, Mrs. R. P. Lounsbery of 12 East Thirty-fifth Street, and the Misses Parsons, daughters of Mr. John E. Parsons, of 30 East Thirty-sixth Street. Mrs. Henry H. Cook and her daughter, Mme. de Heredia, will give a large reception with music at their residence, 1 East Seventy-eighth Street, this afternoon. The evening will be filled with dancing, with the second meeting of the Knickerbocker Dancing Class at Delmonico's; the second Assembly ball at the Astoria, and for a less fashionable, but still representative element, the annual Old Guard ball at the Metropolitan Opera House.

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At the wedding of Miss Elizabeth C. Fordyce Barker and Mr. Murray Witherbee Dodge, which is to be celebrated at St. Thomas's Church on Feb. 6 at 12 o'clock, Miss Lillian F. Barker, sister of the bride, will be her maid of honor, and Miss Alice Babcock and Miss Fifi Potter will be the bridesmaids. Mr. Marshall Dodge, a brother of the bridegroom, will be best man, and the ushers will be William Dixon, Harry Hollister, Lawrence Stoddard, John Adams Dodge, Frederic Kernochan, Jr., Charles Brayton, and Samuel Hawley. The bridal party at the wedding of Mr. Eugene Lentilhon and Miss Florence Bergh Brown in the Church of the Heavenly Rest on Tuesday, Feb. 27, will be composed of Miss Mary Holden of Boston, Mass., who will be the maid of honor, and Messrs. Richard King, A. Cochran, A. W. Whitney, and A. Maclay Rentz, who will be Mr. Lentilhon's ushers. The wedding of Mr. Frederick Longfellow and Miss Julia Livingston Delafield will take place about the end of April.

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There was a quiet little wedding celebrated at St. John's Church at Far Rockaway, L. I., on Tuesday afternoon, the news of which will bring surprise to many people. It was that of Mr. Charles E. Sherman of California and Miss Hannah Newbold Lawrence, a daughter of the late Alfred Lawrence, and a sister of Mr. John Lawrence, who married Miss Alice W. Work. Miss Lawrence is related to several prominent Long Island families, and is a cousin of Mr. John Suydam and Mrs. Walter Suydam and of Mr. James W. Walsh. By the death of her parents in 1884, she and her brother, Mr. John Lawrence, inherited a goodly fortune, and are now owners of a large land holding at Lawrence, L. I., where for many years they have resided. Miss Lawrence, who has devoted herself for some years largely to charitable work, spent a Winter recently in Southern California, where she met Mr. Sherman. The ceremony, which was attended by only a few immediate relatives, was celebrated by the Rev. S. W. Sayres, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church.

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The advance notices for the Lenten badminton and other clubs are beginning to appear, a sure sign that the end of the season is in sight. The Junior Badminton Club will meet, as in previous years, on ten consecutive Tuesday evenings, excepting Shrove Tuesday, beginning next Tuesday evening. The meetings will be held in the armory of the Berkeley School Building at Madison Avenue and Forty-ninth Street. The officers of this club are Arthur M. Hunter, President; S. Schieffelin Stebbins, Vice President; P. Chauncey Anderson, Treasurer, and Philip Livingston, Secretary, and these with George B. Agnew, Rayner Clarkson, and Charles R. Swords, compose the Executive Committee of the club. The patronesses of the club are Mesdames Henry A. Coster, Delafield, Furniss, Howard H. Henry, Henry Lewis Morris, John G. Neeser, Parsons, John V. L. Pruyn, Philip Rhinelander, Samuel Riker, Jr., Philip J. Sands, and Henry G. Trevor.

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Florida is rejoicing in a titled visitor, who is said to be the Viscount de Visoni, a son of the Italian Chancellor. The Viscount is reported to be a crack golf player and a good all-around sportsman. He is at present displaying his skill and delighting the natives at Tampa, Fla.

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The reception and musicale to be given by Mrs. H. H. Cook and her daughter, Mme. de Heredia at their residence, 1 East Seventy-eighth Street, one of the most beautiful houses on upper Fifth Avenue, this afternoon will be one of the chief social events of the day. Mr. and Mrs. Cook have one of the finest estates at Lenox and have come to be prominent members of the Lenox colony. The place they formerly owned on the Cliffs at Newport, and which lies between the Brooks and Frederick Vanderbilt estates, is now owned by ex-Commodore Gerry. The artists who are to appear this afternoon at the musicale are M. Paul Plançon, Miss Metcalf, the soprano, and Mr. Frakoa, the English comic singer. The musicale will be under the management of Mr. Victor Beigel, who will be the accompanist.

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At the musicale to be given on Feb. 10 by Mrs. George Gould, at her residence, 857 Fifth Avenue, the Kaltenborn String Orchestra will play, and Mme. Emma Eames and Signor Scotti of the Metropolitan Opera Company will sing. The programme is not yet completed, and it is reported that Paderewski may appear and play a concerto with the orchestra.

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Notwithstanding repeated announcements to the contrary, Mrs. Charles H. Leland and Miss Luisita Leland, who are spending the Winter at the Cambridge, will not go abroad to join Mr. Leland and Miss Maude Leland, who are in Paris. Mrs. Leland suffers so when at sea that a trip abroad for her, is said to be out of the question. Mr. Leland and Miss Maude Leland may remain abroad for the Summer.

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Mr. Philip Livingston, who married Miss Juliet Morris of Morrisania, is not the Philip Livingston who has been mentioned as the brother of Lady Maria Livingston, who died in Paris on Jan. 13 last. Mr. Livingston is not in any way connected with the branch of the family to which Lady Maria Livingston belonged.

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Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman did not give a large dinner on Tuesday evening, as was erroneously announced yesterday in a morning newspaper. Mrs. Hoffman has, however, issued cards for a dinner at her residence, 58 East Seventy-ninth Street, on next Tuesday night. Mrs. Walter Watson, Jr., of 52 West Fifty-second Street, will give a dinner on Tuesday evening next and a luncheon on Feb. 1. There are no fewer than fifteen large dinners announced for next Tuesday evening.

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Among those booked to sail to-day for Mediterranean ports on the Augusta Victoria are Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Miss Elsa Branson, Col. William Jay and Mrs. Jay, Miss Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Howland Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Draper, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Ripley, and Mr. George C. Taylor.

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The Thursday Evening Club will hold its regular monthly meeting this evening at the residence of Mrs. E. H. Harriman, 1 East Fifty-fifth Street. The entertainment will consist of some stereopticon views of Alaskan scenery, taken by a member of Mr. Harriman's party to Alaska last Summer.

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The third meeting of the Wednesday or Southern Cotillion organization took place last evening at Delmonico's. The cotillion was led by Mr. Arthur Skelton Wily, dancing with Miss Heloise Beeckman. Among the members present were Henry C. Adams, William M. Aiken, George Gordon Battle, Edward L. Brown, John C. Breckinridge, Louis F. Bishop, Dr. George Huston Bell, Walter Coles Cabell, St. John Chilton, Dr. W. W. Carter, Norman J. Coudert, D. Mountjoy Cloud, Charles A. Deshon, Turner D. Day, John F. Everhart, Lieut. George R. Evans, U. S. N., Richard Francis Goldsborough, James Lindsay Gordon, Dr. Harwood Huntington, John S. Hill, Rider Henry, F. V. Henshaw, Bernard J. Harrison, Alfred D. Harding, James L. Johnson, Arthur Johns, F. G. Landon, Dr. George Bolling Lee, Julius J. Mason, H. Snowdon Marshall, Lang Murray, Archie M. Quarrier, Montgomery Schuyler, and John Howell Williams.

Noticeable among the young women present were: Miss Helen Aiken, Miss Marie Vernon Brown, Miss Lucy Carter Byrd, Miss Bettie B. Booker, Miss Auralie de Mauriac, Miss Marie S. Douglas, Miss Catharine Clark, Miss Pauline M. Cory, Miss Carolyn D. Edith, Miss Ethel T. Edson, Miss Olga L. Gossler, Miss Estelle Hartshorne, Miss Lelia B. Harrison, Miss Anna Herrick, Miss Louise E. Jones, Miss Ellen Bagby of Virginia, Miss Douglas Quinn, and Miss Castleman of Kentucky. The fourth and last Wednesday cotillion for the season will occur on St. Valentine's day, or rather evening, Feb. 14, at Delmonico's.

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At the Second Assembly Ball, this evening at the Astoria, the cotillion will be led by Mr. Alexander Hadden. Those who will receive are Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Mrs. Charles H. Marshall, and Mrs. John C. Wilmerding. The ball promises to be more largely attended than a Second Assembly has been for some years past.

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The first of a series of ten talks by M. L. Bolese, an officer of the French Academy, under the auspices of the "Huguenot Society of America," will take place to-day at the residence of Mr. James Stokes, 68 Park Avenue. The subject for this morning's talk will be "Etymologies du mot: Huguenot. Heresies—Progrès des Heresies.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt are yet at Biltmore, and they will remain there until late in the Spring. They have had a number of relatives and friends stopping with them, but have not been entertaining, as they are in mourning. The Marquise de Talleyrand Perigord has been one of their recent guests. Mr. Paul Leicester Ford and Mr. and Mrs. McNamee have been stopping on the Biltmore estate. Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Fabbri have taken a cottage near Biltmore, with a grand view of the sweep of the French Broad. Asheville, which is near by, has been very gay this Winter. Capt. O. W. Budd, United States Army, gave a tea at the Swannanoa Country Club on Tuesday. Golf has been very popular. Among the visitors at Asheville are Mrs. Chisolm, Miss G. Thompson, and Miss Folsom of this city and Mrs. W. H. Force of Cedarhurst, L. I.

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The season at Meadow Brook is over. Nearly every one has moved to town, and a large consignment of dogs and horses have been sent to Aiken, S. C. Mrs. Albert Stevens has closed her place at Wheatley Hills, and is at the Bristol, in this city. At Aiken are Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Mrs. E. Lee Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pellew (Miss Jay) and Miss Pellew, and Mr. and Mrs. Hollis Hunnewell. Mr. William Butler Duncan is at his place, Orange Grove, Inn, and Mrs. D. Clinch Smith and Mrs. Duncan Elliott and the Clarence Dinsmores have settled in their cottages.

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Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., were yesterday in Philadelphia. They have been on a visit South. According to a Philadelphia newspaper, "they only stopped en route from Aiken and Biltmore, and did not go anywhere, taking more interest in Baldwin's boiler factory than in society." This was the first visit of the Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jrs., to Biltmore since their wedding. At the christening of the little Vanderbilt baby some weeks ago, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Burden, Jr., and some of the Shepard family were present. Mrs. George Vanderbilt and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., have always kept up cordial relations. Since the death of the elder Mr. Vanderbilt the Cornelius Vanderbilts have been much more en rapport with the family, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt being a general favorite.

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On Tuesday evening Mr. Alexander Lambert gave a dinner at his residence, 122 East Fifty-eighth Street, to Mr. Paderewski, the famous pianist, prior to his departure yesterday for his Western tour. The decorations were in red and white, the Polish colors, and some of the dishes were Polish. The guests were, besides the guest of honor, Edouard de Reszke, Timothy Adamowski, Prof. Horatio Parker of Yale University, H. E. Krehbiel, W. J. Henderson, E. R. Bacon, Mr. Tauscher, the husband of Mme. Gadski, M. Maurice de Nevers, Dr. Albert W. Kohn, and Dr. Manges.

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The Philadelphia Drexels are still entertaining as an aftermath of the Cassatt-Fell wedding. Mr. and Mrs. George W. Childs Drexel gave a dinner on Tuesday in honor of Miss Grey of Albany and Miss McCormick of Chicago, who were two of the bridesmaids. Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel Biddle has also cards out for several dinners. The Duke and Duchess d'Arcos are in Philadelphia, and are being entertained, as is also Mr. Wu Ting Fang.

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Cards are out for the annual reception at the Metropolitan Club, on Feb. 22. To-day will bring the last of the receptions at the University Club.

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Senator Wetmore and Mrs. Wetmore and Miss Edith Wetmore are at present in Washington, where the Wetmores are established for the Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Emlen Roosevelt are in the same city. They were entertained on Tuesday by Secretary Root and Mrs. Root.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Robinson—Lee.

Mr. William Applebye Robinson of England and Miss Edwyna Louise Lee, niece of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Senff, were married at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Rainsford. The maid of honor was Miss Sallie Roe, youngest daughter of E. P. Roe, and the best man was Mr. Henry C. Lee. The bride's gown was of ivory white satin trimmed with tulle. Her veil was of tulle, and she carried a bouquet of white jonquils. The maid of honor and bridesmaids were gowned in white silk trimmed with tulle and wore white tulle hats. The bridesmaids carried bouquets of pink roses tied with pink ribbons, and the maid of honor's bouquet was of red roses.

Blodget—Thompson.

Special to The New York Times.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Jan. 24.—Miss Marie Louise, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis C. Thompson, and Henry Townsend Blodget of New York City were married to-day by the Rev. Dr. J. Huse Eastman at the First Presbyterian Church. Over one thousand invitations had been issued, and the large church edifice was thronged to witness the nuptials. The church interior was decorated with palms, ferns, flowers, and potted plants. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Elsie, as maid of honor. The flower girls were Miss Rebecca Clark of Brooklyn, N. Y., a cousin of the bride, and Miss Genevieve Sanford of Lawrence, L. I., a niece of the bridegroom. The best man was George B. Sanford of New York City, a brother-in-law of the bridegroom. F. B. Parsons of Boston, Mass.; John E. Carpenter of New York City, Norman Farquhar, and Henry Sheafer of Pottsville, Wilson Lloyd of New York City, and Capt. James Archbold of Pottsville were the ushers.

Lockwood—Manning.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Jan. 24.—Miss Daisy L. Manning and Lloyd T. Lockwood of Ridgefield were married this evening at the home of the bride's aunt, Miss M. J. Allen, the Rev. Dr. Washington Choate of New York officiating. The bride wore a costume of white silk, and carried bride roses. A hundred guests from New York, Brooklyn, Wilton, Ridgefield, and Stamford were present.

Brigham's Will to be Contested.

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—The will of the late Robert B. Brigham, the millionaire restaurant keeper, who left about $2,000,000 for a home for incurables, will be contested by Mrs. Frances G. Brigham of New York. She filed an appearance in the Suffolk Probate Court to-day through her New York and Boston counsel to oppose the will, which was to come to-morrow for allowance if no objection was made to it.

MRS. PULLAR SAW WALLER.

Testimony of First Wife of the Man Who Accuses ex-Governor of Connecticut.

When the suit against ex-Gov. Waller of Connecticut and others, brought by Joseph W. Pullar, to set aside a contract made under alleged duress by which he transferred a $50,000 interest in the will of his second wife, Johanna, to ex-Gov. Waller and Alfred K. Page, was resumed before Justice Bischoff in the Supreme Court yesterday, the plaintiff's first wife, Mary T. Pullar, took the stand.

Mrs. Pullar testified that she was married to Joseph W. Pullar in 1877 and separated from him in 1892. "I heard that Mrs. Johanna Goodwin had been married to Mr. Pullar after our separation," she continued. "I thought maybe she did not know that he was already married, so I called at her house to tell her about it."

Mrs. Pullar said that she heard of Mrs. Goodwin's death in 1896. She testified that James Farrell had called on her in April, 1897, and asked her if she knew that her husband had been married to another woman. "I told him," said Mrs. Pullar, "that there was no record of such a marriage. Mr. Farrell then told me that Mrs. Goodwin had left Pullar $70,000, and that he would look out for me in the matter."

She declared that she had called several times at ex-Gov. Waller's office, and that his partner, Mr. Carleton, had told her that Mrs. Goodwin was incompetent to make

AGAINST THE HORTON LAW

Advocates of Its Repeal Argue Before Codes Committee.

OPPOSITION TO APPEAR FEB. 7

Assemblyman Lewis, the Introducer of the Repeal, Defends His Bill in Strong Language.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—The Codes Committee of the Assembly gave a hearing to-day on Assemblyman Lewis's bill, which calls for the entire repeal of the so-called Horton law, which permits prize fighting in the State. Prior to listening to the arguments advanced in favor of the bill, Chairman Weekes fixed Wednesday, Feb. 7, as the date for the final hearing, at which time those in opposition will be heard, after which the adherents of the bill will reply briefly. Assemblyman T. P. Sullivan informed the committee that the opposition would be formidable, and would take up several hours of the committee's time.

Assemblyman H. D. Stevens of Franklin presented a memorial favoring the repeal of the Horton law, signed by the leading citizens of that county, and requesting their representatives in both branches of the Legislature to work for the passage of the Lewis bill. Assemblyman F. W. Griffiths of Wayne and L. M. Martin of Clinton presented petitions favoring the repeal of the present law singed by various organizations in those counties, all of which were placed on file.

The Rev. Dr. Hite, pastor of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church of this city, was the first speaker. He opened his remarks by stating that there was an overwhelming sentiment throughout the State for the repeal of the law which permits prize fighting, which was certainly an indication that the law as it now stands, would be repealed. "The repeal of this law would not interfere with athletics so far as it is wholesome, pure, and healthful," continued the speaker. "We all believe in taking care of our bodies from a physical standpoint, but we are denouncedly and strenuously opposed to prize fights and the prize ring. We as Americans feel a great horror and shrinkage for Spanish bull fights, but, gentlemen of the committee, I feel that the bull fight is not to be compared for brutality with prize fighting. I stand here before you in behalf of the fathers and mothers of the young men who are growing up and ask you to repeal this law, which has been a blot on the escutcheon of our State."

At the conclusion of the reverend gentleman's remarks, Mr. Sanders of New York asked him what he thought of football as a sport, to which he made answer that he was opposed to it as being brutal, but thought it infinitely removed from the atmosphere and level of the prize ring.

"Have you ever seen a prizefight?" interposed Mr. Roche.

"No."

"What athletic associations are there in Albany County?" was the next question put.

"I can't say."

Assemblyman Swift of Broome, who was the next speaker, said that he drew the line at prizefighting. The way to amend the present law, he thought, was to amend it by root and branch, as it was a standing disgrace to the State to have it on the statute books.

"Is it not a fact that the Young Men's Christian Associations have boxing in their gymnasiums," asked Mr. Frisbie.

"Very true," was the response, "but boxing and prizefighting I regard as entirely different things."

"Oh, then you sanction sparring exhibitions, but object to prizefighting?" interjected Mr. Sanders of New York.

"The law hasn't been lived up to or enforced, and these so-called scientific exhibitions are prizefights pure and simple," retorted Mr. Swift.

Mr. Lewis, the introducer of the bill, was the last speaker. He said:

"My bill was really introduced a year in advance of public sentiment, it was regarded at that time as a huge joke, and an amendment was tacked on by a gentleman supposed to be interested in prizefighting for profit which forced me to move to strike out the enacting clause and virtually killing the bill. For nearly fifty years the policy of the State of New York has been to prohibit everything in the nature of a prizefight. Fighters were regarded as brawlers and disturbers of the public peace.

"What are the results of the Horton law? The passage of that act opened the doors of the State of New York to every prizefighter. Those persons who 'toil not, neither do they spin,' but who desire to promote their own selfish purposes without giving anything of value in return, proceeded to incorporate athletic associations and to lease buildings in which to hold fights. The provision tacked to Section 408 in 1896 was designed deliberately for the purpose of permitting the carrying on of prizefighting in this State for profit. No other reason can be assigned. No person can tell me that George Horton did not know what results would follow.

"Sparring was permitted by members of athletic associations before the Horton law was passed, and will be permitted after it is repealed. But sparring for exercise and fun is not prizefighting, such as is conducted by the New York Athletic Club, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, Coney Island Club, Lenox Club, and other clubs of a like ilk in Greater New York.

"Statistics will show you gentlemen of the committee that last year nine human beings lost their lives in the United States in the prize ring. Is that sporting? In forty-four States of the union prizefighting is absolutely prohibited. This law as it now stands permits about a dozen men of New York City to fill their pockets; these favored few conspired together to secure the passage of an amendment to the law so that they could give prize fights for an admission and disgrace the State.

"No man here will dare say that the Choynski-McCoy fight was not a brutal exhibition, or the one that preceded it. If the law permitting prize fighting is to remain on our statute books, then in heaven's name let us place dueling also on the statute books. When you challenge a man to a duel you probably have good cause for it, but there is no good reason for prizefighting, excepting to pound one another for money.

"You legislators will be held responsible by the people if this law is not repealed, as the eyes of the masses are fastened upon you, and I tell you, gentlemen, that whosoever fails to vote for this repeal is a doomed man. Popular sentiment demands its repeal, and you must bow to the inevitable. If this Horton law has any supporters they are to be found among the Democratic members, not the Republicans, and you will find that those who are most active to defeat this bill are those who are personally interested and who represent the sporting element of New York City."

Mr. Fiske of Brooklyn wanted to know if the speaker knew how many deaths had been caused by football playing, which question Mr. Lewis answered in the negative.

Mr. Sanders of New York presented a petition from the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States urging the committee not to consider the Lewis bill in a favorable light.

BOXING PROMOTERS HAPPY.

Sure the Horton Law Is Safe and Will Introduce Reforms.

The managers of the boxing clubs in this city are in much better humor than for some time, for the word has been passed along the line to them that the Horton law will not be repealed, and they feel safe in going ahead with new plans. Manager Considine of the Broadway Athletic Club has arranged for several reforms which may in future do away with the dissatisfaction that has been shown by the patrons at many of the shows held there.

One of the improvements contemplated is the naming of two judges in addition to the referee. The judges will decide on what constitutes a foul or a hold, and at the conclusion of a bout they will vote that the decision be awarded as it appears to them it should be. If they do not agree the referee will be empowered to order extra rounds until a sufficient number have been fought for them to give a decision.

This change will meet with the approval generally of the patrons, for it will in a great measure do away with draw contests. It is also proposed to have an electrical clock hung in the ring in order that a correct count may be taken in scoring knockouts.

At the Coney Island Athletic Club there are signs of a new lease of life. The principal interest in the club passed yesterday to "Tom" O'Rourke, and he and "Alec" Brown will hereafter conduct the club's affairs. William A. Brady, who obtained the controlling interest in the club before the Jeffries-Fitzsimmons fight last year, has, it is said, been frozen out of the management.

Bids for Corbett-Jeffries Fight.

At a meeting yesterday between representatives of James J. Corbett and James J. Jeffries, Feb. 1 was decided upon as the closing date for bids by clubs for the boxing contest between these two men for the championship of the world. The Coney Island, Broadway, Utica, Buffalo, and San Francisco Athletic Clubs will bid for the contest. William A. Brady has received a proposition from the Paris Hippodrome, offering a percentage with a guarantee of 125,000f. for the contest to take place in Paris in July or August.

STATE EXCISE REPORT.

Total Collections, $12,643,593—Criminal Convictions Increase—Arrests for Drunkenness Decrease.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—The report of the State Commissioner of Excise for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1899, shows:

Total collections, $12,643,593.64; County Treasurers' fees, $61,344.93, leaving a net balance for the fiscal year of $12,582,248.71. Of this amount the State's share was $4,231,231.06, and the cities and towns' share $8,351,017.65.

The report states that a review of the year's work shows a large increase of business in every branch. Rebates exceed those of last year, and have greatly increased each year since the law went into effect. The system adopted for their payment operates satisfactorily when correct surrender papers are furnished.

Excise litigation during the year has been varied, and covers 453 legal proceedings in which the department has been interested, 361 of which pertain to the fiscal year. Many decisions have been made by the courts sustaining important and essential provisions of the law.

More criminal convictions have been secured under the law than in any previous year. Slot machine gambling had special attention, and the efforts of the Commissioner to rid the State of this nuisance from places selling liquor have been uniformly successful and satisfactory. A large number of actions were brought against dealers maintaining these machines.

The statistics of arrests for drunkenness and public intoxication have been compiled for the fiscal year, and show a decrease as compared with previous years, under the present law, or under operation of the old excise law. This decrease since 1895 is 12,600, or 14 per cent., the percentage being only a little less than the percentage of decrease in drinking places.

Among other things, the report shows the amount collected in every city, town, and county in the State; the share of liquor tax revenue received by each town and city, and by the State; comparative tables showing results under the old and new laws; present rate of liquor tax in every locality; a digest and table of cases decided and reported under the liquor tax law, and a statement showing the result of the vote in every town on local option questions submitted.

EXCISE LAW AMENDMENTS.

One Prohibits Sale of Fancy Drinks in Department Stores.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Assemblyman Nelson Henry of New York has introduced, by request, a bill amending the excise law which will prohibit the sale of fancy drinks, such as cocktails and cordials, in department stores in the Greater New York and other cities of the State, having a population of over 25,000.

Another amendment limits the number of licenses to the number that was in existence on Jan. 1, 1900.

Senator Mackey to-day introduced a bill amending the excise law, designed to protect an attorney who may have advanced money in a proceeding subsequent to the surrender of the liquor tax certificate. Under the proposed law the attorney would be enabled to recover the rebate now forfeited to the State.

Pharmacists in Department Stores.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Assemblyman Gale has introduced a bill requiring registered pharmacists in the drug departments connected with department stores in New York City.

ELECTION LAW PROSECUTIONS.

$20,000 Needed for Expenses of the Bureau—No Judge Yet Named.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—A bill will be introduced in the Legislature during the week at the request of State Superintendent of Elections McCullagh, asking for an appropriation of $20,000 to defray the expenses of the Bureau of Elections in prosecuting the cases of the persons already indicted for violating the election laws in New York City, to carry them through the year and the November election.

Chief Deputy Superintendent Van Dusen of the metropolitan election district conferred to-day with Gov. Roosevelt and Attorney General Davis regarding an assignment of a Justice of the Supreme Court in place of Justice Werner to try the persons indicted in New York City for violating the election law.

The case will come up at an extraordinary term of the Supreme Court, to be held in March. Justice Werner was to have presided, but he has since been elevated to the Court of Appeals bench. No decision was reached.

LAWS SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Gov. Roosevelt has signed Chapters III. and IV. of the Laws of 1900. They are:

Chapter III. Mr. Kelsey's bill legalizing a special election held at Lima, Livingston County, at which a bond issue for water works purposes was voted on.

Chapter IV. Mr. Fish's bill incorporating Edward O. Carpenter, Gardner Colby, and James C. Colgate, with additional persons not to exceed four, as trustees of the Dodge memorial fund of Colgate University.

LEGISLATURE'S PROCEEDINGS.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—In the Senate to-day Senator Ambler introduced a resolution requesting the Congress of the United States to pass a law providing that whenever any dairy or food products are imported from one State into another, or from any territory of the United States into another State or Territory, such goods, immediately upon coming into such State or Territory, shall become subject to the laws of such State or Territory to the same extent and in the same manner as though they had been manufactured within such State or Territory, and shall not be exempt therefrom by reason of the fact that they were imported or brought in in the original importer's package. The resolution was tabled.

The same resolution was offered in the Assembly by Mr. Witter, and was also tabled. Mr. Green offered an amendment that the Attorney General be instructed to proceed immediately against the violators of the law, and without settlement to proceed to trial for the collection of penalties.

These bills were passed in the Assembly: Mr. Allds—Increasing the salary of the Secretary of the Paris Exposition Commission from $2,500 to $5,000. Mr. Hill—Increasing the salary of the stenographer of the Erie County Court to $2,100.

Both the Senate and Assembly adjourned until Thursday at 11 A. M.

Injunctions in Labor Strikes.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Assemblyman S. F. Hyman of New York appeared before the Codes Committee of the Assembly to-day in favor of his bill to prohibit courts of law from issuing injunctions in labor strikes. Mr. Hyman is opposed to government by injunction, and thinks that it is an injustice to grant injunctions when the violators of the law may be reached by criminal process.

$5,000 for Quarantine Station.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—The Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly will report favorably to-morrow the bill of Mr. Fallows appropriating $5,000 for the maintenance of and repairs to the State Quarantine Station.

More Power for Borough Presidents.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Assemblyman Cooley to-day introduced a bill increasing the powers of the Borough Presidents of New York and their salaries, and also abolishing the office of Commissioners of Highways and Sewers, vesting the latters' authority with the Borough Presidents. Under the provisions of the bill the Presidents of Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx will receive $7,500, and those of Richmond and Queens $5,000.

BILLS TO BE REPORTED.

Senate Judiciary Committee Acts Favorably on Several Measures.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—The Senate Judiciary Committee met to-day and will report favorably to-morrow the following bills:

Senator Plunkitt's providing that Inspectors of Primary Elections in cities of the first class having a population of at least 1,500,000, shall be paid $7.50 per day while serving as such.

Senator Marshall's, confirming a grant of lands under the waters of the East River, made on May 5, 1885, by the Land Office Commissioner to John B. Reboul.

Senator McCarren's, providing for the appointment of additional Clerks to the Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the Second Judicial District.

Senator Martin's, to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, audit, and determine the claim of Susan Slattery of New York City against the State for damages, with a slight amendment.

Hearing on Municipal Gas Bill.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—A hearing on Senator Donnelly's Municipal Gas Plant bill for New York City has been set down for Feb. 6 before the Senate Cities Committee.

Public Park for Brooklyn.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Senator Cullen of Brooklyn has in preparation a bill which he intends to introduce providing for a public park in the Sixth Ward of Brooklyn, lying between Van Brunt, Columbia, Harrison, and Baltic Streets. The bill authorizes the Board of Local Improvements to acquire this property and to build thereon a park, playground, and a stationary bath on the water-front side. The proposed park fronts on East River.

Armory for Troop C.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—A new armory for Troop C of the National Guard, to be located in the Borough of Brooklyn, is proposed in a bill to-day introduced by Senator Laroche. The bill constitutes the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and the commanding officer of Troop C a commission, which is directed to select and purchase on behalf of the State a site for an armory in the Borough of Brooklyn, at a cost not to exceed $150,000. If such land cannot be obtained by agreement with the owner the commission is directed to proceed under condemnation.

Other Bills in the Senate.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—These bills have been introduced in the Senate:

Senator BROWN—Amending the Code of Civil Procedure so as to allow a Justice of the Supreme Court to grant an injunction order on Sunday when in his judgment it is necessary to prevent irremediable injury or the service of a summons with or without a compaint, if accompanied by an injunction order of such Justice permitting service on that day.

Senator BRACKETT—Amending the legislative law to provide that in the publication of the session laws, new or amended matter must be underscored, and the parts omitted placed in brackets in the same form as the bill when introduced.

Senator FORD—Making all police matrons, clerks, and Superintendents of boilers in the Police Department of New York City subject to the rules and regulations and all privileges of law relative to the police force.

Senator DOUGLAS—Giving jurisdiction to the Court of Claims to settle all claims arising in relation to money under the control of the State belonging to the Stockbridge tribe of Indians, or any individual Indian of that tribe or his descendants.

Senator MACKEY—Amending the Penal Code to provide that when the final award to any owner is less than $50 in proceedings, to condemn the right of way for telegraph poles and wires, he shall not be entitled to any costs in any action or proceeding that may be stayed, nor to any costs in the proceeding for the condemnation of real property.

Senator BROWN—Providing that cities of the second and third class shall make annual report to the Secretary of State of their financial condition, and directing the Secretary of State to report to the Legislature the feasibility of a system of uniform accounts for such cities.

Senator NORTON—Providing that sewage disposal works or plants in New York City shall be construed as being a part of a sewer, and the cost of constructing and erecting them shall be paid by local assessments on the property benefited, in the same way as the cost of constructing a sewer is now paid for in the City of New York. Power and authority to construct and maintain sewage disposal works are granted to the same authorities as the power to construct sewers.

Senator ELSBERG—Exempting from assessments of water rates the Emanu-El Sisterhood of Personal Service in the City of New York. Assessments and water rates heretofore imposed on the property are canceled and discharged.

Senator GRANEY—Providing for the distribution of the moneys collected on account of the taxation of foreign fire insurance companies doing business in that part of the Twenty-fourth Ward of the Borough of Bronx annexed to the City of New York. The Fire Commission is directed to pay 45 per cent. of the amount to the Fire Department Relief Fund, 10 per cent. to the Volunteer Firemen's Home at Hudson, and 45 per cent. to the Westchester Firemen's Association.

In the Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—The following bills were introduced in the Assembly to-day:

Mr. IRWIN—Appropriating $4,000 for improvements to the Glens Falls feeder of the Champlain Canal.

Mr. GALE—Shortening the period in which county race meets may be held. Heretofore they were held from April 15 to Nov. 15. Mr. Gale's bill provides that they shall be held from May 1 to Nov. 1.

Mr. GALE—Amending the railroad law which prohibits railroad companies from uncoupling the engine or tender from any passenger train until the train has come to a full stop at the stations and the passengers have alighted therefrom.

Mr. REISEN—Providing that the boundaries of an election district in New York or Kings County may be changed at any time when the number of registered voters at any city election exceeds 600. Under existing law the boundaries of a district may not be changed except when the number exceeds 600 at an election for Governor.

Mr. MEISTER—Making it unlawful for any person, firm, association, or corporation, proprietor or lessee of any hotel, club, building, or premises, to receive money for the use of any public street or place in front of such places unless permission is granted by the Municipal Assembly designating it as a public hack stand. This is aimed at hotels in New York City which allow certain livery men a special right to stand in front of their places.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

D. O. Mills Elected a Director of the New York Central—Company Takes Over Lunchrooms.

D. O. Mills was elected to the Directorate of the New York Central and Hudson River Railway at a meeting of the Board of Directors at the Grand Central Station yesterday morning, succeeding Horace J. Hayden. Nine Directors were present at the meeting, the absentees being W. K. Vanderbilt, H. J. Hayden, Charles C. Clarke, and William Bliss. Mr. Mills is a Director of the Lake Shore and a large stockholder of the Erie Railroad.

It is announced that the retirement from the Directorate of Mr. Hayden will make no change in his position as Vice President of the Central, and that he will be retained in the office.

An important step decided upon at the meeting was the taking over by the company of all the dining and lunch rooms along the line of the Central between New York and Chicago. It is believed that better service will be afforded if the company itself controls and operates the dining rooms, which it is intended shall be operated in connection with the dining cars by the passenger department.

THE WESTERN MARYLAND ROAD.

Baltimore's Mayor Will Ask that Foreclosure Be Deferred.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 24.—Mayor Hayes, after a conference to-day with City Solicitor Carter, decided to ask the City Council to defer the contemplated foreclosure of the Western Maryland Railroad for a year, in order to protect the floating debt of the road.

About $225,000 of floating indebtedness will fall due within a short time. The railroad company professed its inability to meet the amount unless the city would promise to protect holders of obligations chargeable to this account. The city's law officers could not see their way clear to indorse any more paper of the railroad company, and thus the matter stands at present.

A resolution will probably be presented to the Council at its next meeting, on Monday, which will postpone any foreclosure or proceedings on the part of the city.

STEEL CARS FOR FRANCE.

War Department Plans to Use Them for Transport of Troops.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—The French Government has given to the Pressed Steel Car Company of Pittsburg an order for 100 steel freight cars for the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean Railroad. The War Department of France is planning to equip the Government roads with steel cars that can be converted without difficulty into armored cars for use in the transportation of troops.

The results obtained in the use of these cars, which will be shipped to France in a short time, will determine the French Government's course of action in equipping all Government lines with steel cars. It is probable that orders for thousands will be placed in this country.

The order is the result of a visit to Chicago this week of Lucien Mareschal, Victor Peyras, and A. Paris, officials of the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean Railroad, who are in charge of the rolling stock of the Government roads. The cars weigh 100,000 pounds each, and will be shipped in sections.

PROGRESS IN MANZANILLO.

Gen. Wood Finds a Clean City and Much Evidence of Prosperity.

MANZANILLO, Cuba, Jan. 24.—Governor General Wood, with his party, arrived here at noon to-day on the Ingalls and spent three hours this afternoon in inspecting the city, which, according to a census taken with considerable care since the American occupation, has a population of 14,000. He expressed himself as greatly gratified with the police record, which showed only two cases untried.

Later Gen. Wood started on an overland trip, accompanied by Gen. Chaffee, Col. Black and others, with an escort of the Tenth Cavalry. All the sugar estates of the neighborhood were found running on full time, and any person wanting work can obtain it in that locality. The public buildings are gradually taking on an aspect of prosperity, and everything in the city proper is looking so much better than it did when Col. Ray took control in October, 1898, that it is difficult to realize that the old and the new Manzanillo are the same.

The greatest cordiality exists between the Americans and the Cubans. The public works have given employment to thousands, and as a result the whole section is filled with small farmers, owning their land, oxen, and tools. There is no wasted charity. Here at least "indigent rations" are not given to people who do not need them. The only charitable organizations are an orphan asylum, a hospital, and a dispensary, free to poor persons.

From the beginning of April to the end of December 140,000 cart loads of refuse were removed. In December there were 14,000 cart loads removed as compared with 10,000 in April. Gen. Ludlow believes that this increase shows that the inhabitants are becoming accustomed to the idea of having rubbish removed regularly and of cleaning out their own premises instead of allowing an accumulation.

Havana Vital Statistics.

HAVANA, Jan. 24.—A complete report of the vital statistics of Havana for 1899 has just been issued. The deaths show an apparent excess over the births of about 4,000. Gen. Ludlow says, however, that a great many births were not recorded.

GRAND JURY AND COL. GARDINER

Explanation Regarding the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Case Investigation.

Col. Gardiner and Assistant District Attorney McIntyre went before the Grand Jury yesterday to explain to that body why a Special Grand Jury had been ordered for February to investigate the Brooklyn Rapid Transit case. This case was considered by the December Grand Jury, and the present Grand Jury has been anxious to take it up.

The Grand Jury later went into Part I. of the Court of General Sessions and the District Attorney went in, too, and, after the usual business had been transacted, addressed the Court and the Grand Jurors.

"It has come to me," he said, "that the Grand Jury is anxious to continue the work of the December Grand Jury in regard to certain illegal actions in stock transactions. Your Honor remembers his attention being called to the matter at that time. I thought then that it would be possible to get the proper evidence in time to lay it before the present Grand Jury.

"I regret to say that, so far, I have not received all of the necessary evidence. My office is not a detective agency, and I have to rely on others to get the requisite testimony. I expect that in three or four days this evidence will be on hand. It will require fully a month or six weeks to properly investigate the matter, and I don't think this Grand Jury can give it the proper time."

"Of course," said Judge McMahon, "if the evidence is not ready the gentlemen of the jury cannot investigate the matter."

James S. Curry, foreman of the Grand Jury, arose and said the jury looked to Judge McMahon for advice. "Several members," he said, "are desirous of taking up the case, but only through their anxiety to do their duty. We are willing to take the advice of the Court."

"My advice," said Judge McMahon, "is to be bound by the District Attorney."

ORDER OF BLESSED SACRAMENT.

Branch to be Established Here to Control Eucharistic League.

Archbishop Corrigan has announced that he will sanction the establishment of a body of the Order of the Priests of the Blessed Sacrament in this city. The order will have control of the People's Eucharistic League, which was founded four years ago, and has now about 13,000 members in this city and elsewhere.

The league was organized by the Rev. J. F. O'Connor of St. Francis Xavier's Church in connection with the League of the Sacred Heart. Later branches were formed in connection with St. Stephen's Church and St. Patrick's Cathedral, until now there are branches in many other cities. The object of the league is the perpetual adoration of the Blessed Sacrament. Some time ago it was suggested that, as the organization had now grown to large proportions, it would be well to place it under the direct control of the Priests of the Blessed Sacrament. A meeting was held to discuss the subject at the home of Miss Anne Leary, at 3 Fifth Avenue, two days ago, and was attended by Archbishop Corrigan and many prominent priests and laymen. At this meeting the Archbishop announced that he would sanction the establishment of a branch of the Priests of the Blessed Sacrament in this diocese. A number of members of the order will arrive here next fall from Montreal. A house will be rented for them until a church and rectory can be built.

CABMAN'S ACTION MISTAKEN.

Crowd Thought He Struck Woman Who Was Hurt by His Vehicle.

While crossing the street at Lexington Avenue and Twenty-third Street at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, Miss Mary McCabe, fifty-one years old, of 1,212 Lexington Avenue, was knocked down by a cab. She received a scalp wound and a severe shock, and was taken to a doorway nearby. Some one sent in a hurry call to Bellevue for an ambulance, and two ambulances responded. A policeman also called an ambulance from St. Vincent's Hospital. All three ambulances appeared simultaneously, and a big crowd was attracted.

The crowd surrounded the injured woman, who was holding an earnest conversation with the driver. The latter, who was gesticulating with his whip in hand, created the impression that he had struck the woman with the whip. An outcry was raised against him and he was greatly frightened. The woman's injuries were attended to, but she refused to go to a hospital. The cab driver was arrested.

FOR THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

Map Showing Property to be Condemned for the City.

A map showing the property which must be taken by the city for the towers and anchorages of the proposed East River bridge which will extend from Pike Slip, Manhattan, to Washington Street, Broklyn, was filed with the Board of Public Improvements yesterday.

As the new bridge is to be 160 feet wide, it will be necessary for the city to take a strip of land of that width on both sides of the river. On the Manhattan side the land required for anchorage will include practically all of the north end of the block bounded by Monroe, Cherry, Market, and Pike Streets. Besides this the northerly end of the block bounded by Pike Slip, Cherry Water, and Market Streets must be taken and also a part of the block bounded by Pike Slip, Water, South, and Market Streets, Piers 40 and 41 will also be needed.

On the Brooklyn side the block occupied by the Moquin-Offerman-Heissenbuttel Coal Company will be taken, together with the open dock which belongs to the same firm. This land is required for the Brooklyn tower. Besides this, the south end of the block bounded by Plymouth, Pearl, Water, and Adams Streets, the north end of the block bounded by Adams, Washington, Water, and Plymouth Streets, and practically the entire block bounded by Adams, Water, Front, and Pearl Streets will be needed. On this latter block the anchorage will be located.

The purpose of the map is to enable the Board of Public Improvements to direct the beginning of condemnation proceedings whenever the Corporation Counsel is ready to proceed.

New England Women Meet.

Mrs. Henry Clark Coe, as President of the National Society of New England Women, gave a reception yesterday afternoon in the red ballroom at Delmonico's. There was a large attendance of members and their friends, who enjoyed an attractive musical programme as well as some of Mrs. Gielow's inimitable character recitations. Miss Florence de Vere Boese, Mrs. Lawrence Earle, and Master Harold Salter sang, Miss Mary Henry rendered a violin solo. Mrs. Henry M. Gielow gave a plantation life dialect reading and the "New England Seamstress" for her impersonations.

TEST PARTNERSHIP CASE.

Court Denies Good-Will Claim of ex-Clerk and Partner of Heilbut, Symons & Co.

A test case regarded as of importance to business men, in which the contention was that if a long established concern took a clerk into partnership, it could not, on the expiration of such partnership, continue to use its long established name or carry on its business without paying the retiring partner for his good will and interest in the name and business, was decided adversely to the plaintiff by Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court, yesterday. The case was that of Meyer against Reimers and Heilbut, Symons & Co.

Heilbut, Symons & Co. of London, dealers in crude rubber, with agencies all through South America, have a selling agency in this city, and, in accordance with a custom of the firm whereby agents are taken into partnership in the various branch businesses, Arthur Meyer and Herman Reimers became partners in the New York branch several years ago, and put money of their own into the business. This partnership expired by limitation on Jan. 31, 1899, and Richard Delafield was appointed liquidator by the firm, in conjunction with Messrs. Meyer and Reimers. The assets of the branch amounted to over $2,000,000, it is said.

Heilbut, Symons & Co. renewed the partnership agreement with Mr. Reimers, but not with Mr. Meyer, whereupon the latter obtained an injunction restraining the other liquidators from disposing of the assets, and applied for the appointment of a receiver.

Under the terms of the partnership contract, it had been agreed that on the limited partnership being ended, Heilbut, Symons & Co. would be entitled to assume sole control of the business, or to constitute another limited partnership, as they deemed fit.

Mr. Reimers, in his affidavit, stated that Mr. Meyer had first demanded $120,000 for his interest in the good will and then offered to settle for $60,000.

Justice Andrews held that Heilbut, Symons & Co. had a right to form a new partnership when the former contract expired by limitation, and that no claim for good will could be established. He therefore denied the motion for a receiver and dissolved the injunction.

KRAEMER'S HOUSE ELEVATOR.

Used Once, It Injured His Nurse—The Maker's Suit.

Anton Larson, a manufacturer of elevators, has, through his lawyers, Tansky & Lesser, had William Kraemer of 524 West One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street served with a complaint in the foreclosure of a mechanic's lien of $500 upon property worth $60,000. Kraemer has filed a general denial.

Kraemer, who was formerly proprietor of the Atlantic Garden and the Thalia Theatre, and is an invalid, had an elevator constructed last July outside of his residence. The elevator was designed to take Mr. Kraemer from his room to the family dining room. One entrance opened upon the driveway, so that he could be taken also from his room to his carriage. The day following the installation of the elevator, Mr. Kraemer's nurse was injured while operating it. The elevator was not used after that, and was not paid for. Last October Messrs. Tansky & Lesser secured a mechanic's lien on the property, for the foreclosure of which the present action is taken.

LEGAL NOTES.

LIABILITY FOR TRESPASS THOUGH WITHOUT NEGLIGENCE.—While Annie E. Harten, nineteen years of age, was traveling on a public highway near Irvington, Westchester County, on the 10th of June, 1895, she was killed by a blow from a section of a tree which fell upon her, after it had been hurled more than 400 feet by a blast of dynamite which had been exploded under the roots of a large elm tree. Between this tree and the highway was some woodland. In a suit by Mary Sullivan, as administratrix, against Carroll Dunham, the owner of the land, and Theodore H. Dinkel and Philip Jewell, whom he had employed to blast out this and other trees, a judgment rendered in favor of the plaintiff on the first trial was reversed by the Second Appellate Division, on account of erroneous rulings, but the judgment rendered in her favor on the second trial was unanimously affirmed, and has now been sustained by the Court of Appeals. Judge Vann, who gives the Court's unanimous opinion, holds that the defendants were liable, the act which caused the killing being a trespass, and it mattered not that the defendants acted without negligence or want of skill in performing the work.

***

NEGLIGENCE OF MOTORMAN.—John Costello, a child eight years old, who was living with his mother in the vicinity, was run over by a Third Avenue car at Ninety-ninth Street about noon of a pleasant day in the Summer of 1895, receiving injuries of a very serious character, one leg having been amputated above the knee. Other severe wounds were inflicted. The car was proceeding up town, and a covered wagon, going in the same direction, was in front of it, on the same track. The motorman was engaged in an altercation with the driver of the wagon because the latter was obstructing the car's progress. At Ninety-ninth Street the wagon turned off to the east. At this instant the motorman, who was still engaged in the dispute, without turning his face from the east to view the track, caused the car to shoot forward with violence and at a rapid rate. The boy was then crossing diagonally toward his mother's house and was struck by the car. The Trial Court dismissed the boy's suit against the Third Avenue Railroad for damages, holding that he was guilty of contributory negligence, as matter of law. The Court of Appeals, reversing an affirmance of the judgment below by the Appellate Division of the First Department, recently decided, in an opinion by Judge Bartlett, Judge Gray dissenting, that the boy not being admitted to be sui juris, the question of his contributory negligence was for the jury, taking into account his age and intelligence. The act of the motorman in projecting his car suddenly and rapidly forward in the crowded thoroughfare, and while looking in another direction, thus causing the injury, was held to be an act of negligence, for the consequence of which the company might be held liable.

***

LAND UNLAWFULLY TAKEN.—Sarah J. Singer, who was the owner of four lots bounded on the east side by Church Street and on the south by Weber's Lane, in this city, brought suit against the city to assert her title to a strip of land which had been taken by the Board of Education for school purposes. Weber's Lane had been laid out by the former owner of the land, on the division of the premises into lots and streets in 1847. It had been fenced on each side 33 feet wide. In 1877 the Department of Parks filed a map indicating a new street 60 feet wide, along Weber's Lane. That street, which was never opened, if named, was called Two Hundred and Thirty-second Street, but no change was made in the location of Weber's Lane or in its use, and Mrs. Singer occupied the land up to the fence. A condemnation proceeding by the Board of Education which was begun in 1892, described the lands to be condemned as being 200 feet on the north side on Church Street and 150 feet on Weber's Lane, and the line on Weber's Lane was indicated by the street line, which was marked, "Present line of Weber's Lane." The Board of Education, after the confirmation of the report, entered into possession of the premises, and in doing so made the southerly line of the property to correspond with the line of the street laid out on the map of 1877, which was 13 feet 6 inches north of the fence along the lane, thus taking a strip of land 13 feet 6 inches on the north side and 150 feet east and west, which was claimed by the plaintiff to be outside of the boundary of the land condemned. The Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Rumsey, now holds that the land described in the petition of the Board of Education and taken in the condemnation proceedings, had for its southern boundary the fence as it then existed on the north side of Weber's Lane. The street indicated on the map as being 60 feet wide, with the north line 13 feet 6 inches north of the fence, was not Weber's Lane, but when named was Two Hundred and Thirty-second Street, and the boundaries of Weber's Lane were never changed by this map. The laying out of the new street had no effect upon the rights of the plaintiff to the land which happened to be included within it. Therefore, there was no doubt, upon the undisputed facts, that the southern boundary of this land, which was fixed by the description at the north side of the present line of Weber's Lane, must be deemed to have extended to the lane as it was then fenced and occupied. It was therefore held that instead of a verdict having been ordered for the defendant, the verdict, upon the undisputed facts, should have been ordered for the plaintiff.

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We take the liberty of calling your attention to the suits of the Mercantile Publishing Syndicate (Limited) against the Western Union Telegraph Co., and same against the International Cable Directory Co., and another, decided in the High Court of Justice, Queen's Bench Division, (England,) before Mr. Justice Ridley, as appears from The London Times of July 11th, 1899, in which suits judgment was rendered, enjoining the publication or sale, by the defendants or their agents, of the Western Union Telegraphic Code and International Cable Directory, on the ground that such publication and sale are infringements on the copyright of the plaintiff in those actions.

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GOVERNESS.—By experienced governess, housekeeper; English; city or country; French, music; highest references. Governess, Box 284, 1,269 Broadway.

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NURSE.—By reliable young Protestant North of Ireland experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. Hetherington, 631 Columbus Av.

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BUTLER—VALET.—English; best references; city or country; just disengaged. G. M., 988 6th Av., second floor.

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COACHMAN.—By young man; first-class family coachman; strictly sober; economical; careful, stylish driver; ten years' reference from last employer. J. M., 114 East 60th St., private stable.

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WANTED—Girl for general housework at 54 Hamilton Terrace, near 144th St. and Convent Av.

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WANTED.—Office boy in a law office; must be upward of sixteen years of age, and reside with parents. Address, in applicant's handwriting, W. O. S., Box 172 Times Office.

WANTED—Machinists, turners, and fitters for general machine work; Germans preferred. Call, 188 Bowery.

A SWORD FOR WAINWRIGHT

Citizens of the District of Columbia Honor the Commander of the Gloucester.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24. — Commander Richard Wainwright, who was in charge of the Gloucester, the yacht Corsair, at the battle of Santiago, was presented a sword of honor and a silver service by a committee representing the citizens of the District of Columbia in the Columbia Theatre this afternoon. The theatre was filled with a fashionable audience of official and resident society, and the presentation was made under the shadow of the Stars and Stripes twined with the pennant that flew from the masthead of the Gloucester on the day of the battle.

President McKinley and Secretaries Hay and Gage and Gen and Mrs. Miles occupied boxes. Secretary Long and Admiral Dewey had seats on the stage with Commander Wainwright, immediately behind whom were the officers of the Gloucester in full uniform. President McKinley was warmly received as he came into the house, and Admiral Dewey was given an ovation as, escorted by the committee, he accompanied Secretary Long and Commander Wainwright to the stage. After a formal presentation speech by F. P. B. Sands, representing the committee, he handed the sword to Secretary Long, who, presenting the gift to Commander Wainwright, said:

"There is a roll of honor, Commander Wainwright, which is known as that of the bravest of the brave. On that imperishable roll your name has been written by your countrymen. In token of your title I present to you, to have and to hold, and to hand down to your boy, this sword, the loving gift of your many friends."

Commander Wainwright responded briefly to the Secretary's remarks, expressing thanks for the gift, and giving credit to the officers and men of the Gloucester for the work that had been done. The committee also presented to the commander a silver service, the presentation address being made by George H. Harries of this city.

Commander Wainwright is a resident of Washington, and the money necessary for the purchase of the gifts was raised among the citizens here.

The mountings of the sword, which was made by Tiffany & Co., New York, are entirely of solid gold. On the top of the pommel is a single silver oak leaf and foul anchor, the symbol of the Commander's rank, and around the edge are chased thirteen stars. Immediately below and on the forte of the hilt are the American eagle and the coat of arms of the District of Columbia. The grip is of white shark skin, bound with a band of gold sea shells. The guard is formed of dolphins and a sea nymph chased in full relief; upon the broad portion of the guard is shown the United States steamship Gloucester, accurately modeled in low relief, and upon the opposite side, in raised letters, "Santiago de Cuba, July 3, 1898."

The scabbard is of black steel damascened in gold with a decoration of dolphins and tridents, and further ornamented by three richly chased solid gold bands, composed of anchors, oak leaves, and laurel.

The blade is of fine steel, with an inscription damascened in gold and a succession of torpedo boats, suggesting the Furor and Pluton, as a fitting ornament. The belt and trappings conform in all respect to the regulations.

DOWN BANK WITH A TOMBSTONE.

Blast Responsible for a Peculiar Accident in Calvary Cemetery.

Thomas Kavanagh of the contracting firm of Kavanagh & Sharkey of this city was hurt in a peculiar manner yesterday. He was attending a funeral in Calvary Cemetery, and leaned against a tombstone standing at the head of a grave. Back of the stone was a steep terrace.

A short distance away men were blasting. A heavy blast was set off, and the shock threw the tombstone from its base, and it and Mr. Kavanagh rolled down the embankment. Mr. Kavanagh was considerably bruised.

MADE HOMELESS BY FIRE.

Fifty Families in a Colorado Town Are Without Shelter.

BOULDER, Col., Jan. 24.—A large part of the town of Ward, a mining camp in the mountains fifteen miles from this city, was destroyed by fire to-day. The mills and mines just outside the town were not damaged, however.

A fire broke out also in Lafayette, about twelve miles from this city, and spread rapidly before a high wind. Lafayette is the principal coal mining camp in Northern Colorado.

The loss at Ward is estimated at $75,000 and at Lafayette $100,000. About fifty families in Lafayette are homeless, and there is no place in the town to afford them shelter.

SUES SEWING MACHINE COMPANY

Chicago Woman Claims $100,000 for Use of Her Invention.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—Suit for $100,000 has been commenced by Miss Angelica R. Thomas against the Union Special Sewing Machine Company for alleged breach of contract. Miss Thomas claims to be the inventor of a ruffling device which accomplishes mechanical effects heretofore only obtainable by difficult handwork.

She alleges that she entered into a contract with the sewing machine company to manufacture machines embodying the invention, and that after they had made one machine for her they commenced making and selling them independently of her contract.

COUNTERFEITERS WORK IN JAIL.

Bogus Nickels Found in the Penitentiary in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 24.—The Virginia Penitentiary authorities are puzzled over the discovery that counterfeit nickels are in circulation within the prison walls. They are satisfied that they are made in the institution, but so far have not been able to find the plant, or connect any particular prisoner with the work.

The execution of the counterfeits is good. The theory is that the mold or molds were made in the shoe shops by taking impression of a genuine nickel in wet leather, but where the metal came from the officials have no idea. As the prisoners use oil stoves in their cells, the melting can be accounted for. It is stated that some of the counterfeits have gotten into circulation outside of the prison. A rigid investigation is being conducted.

VON HOLLEBEN IN CHICAGO.

German Ambassador the Guest of the University.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—Gay students and grave professors turned out at the University of Chicago to-day to greet Baron von Holleben, German Ambassador to the United States, who was the guest of the university. Enthusiasm over the diplomatic guest reached its height when 1,000 university people assembled in Kent Theatre. The Ambassador was escorted from Haskell Hall to the theatre by the University Band in uniform, the Glee Club, and the members of the Faculty attired in cap and gown. His entrance into Kent Theatre, accompanied by President Harper, was the signal for wild cheering from the dense mass of students present.

Dr. von Holleben was welcomed to the university by Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin, who spoke of the great debt owed by America to the German patriots, authors, and scientists who found a home in the United States and aided in the development of the Nation.

The Baron responded by expressing his gratification at the cordial reception awarded him. He then told about the German universities, drawing a comparison between them and the universities of America.

The Ambassador will leave for Washington Friday.

Revenue Officer Kills Moonshiner.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 24.—News reached here to-day of a fight between revenue officers and moonshiners in Breathitt County, in which Bud Noble, one of the latter, was killed by Deputy M. F. Horton. Horton is under arrest, and is said to be in danger of mob violence. He will be brought to Louisville. Two of the moonshiners were arrested.

Twenty-third Regiment Colonelcy.

It was said at the Twenty-third Regiment Armory in Brooklyn yesterday that Col. William Cary Sanger would not be a candidate for the Colonelcy of the regiment. The name of Col. Sanger had been frequently mentioned in connection with the matter of a successor to Col. Alexis C. Smith. Col. Sanger, it is said, could not find it convenient to accept the command of the regiment if it were offered to him. Col. Willis L. Ogden is being talked of as a probable successor to Col. Smith.

THIEF A WOMAN'S PRISONER.

Plucky and Keen-Witted Mrs. Herdling Tackled the Intruder on the Stairs and Held Him.

Through the quick wit of a woman, a man believed by the police to be an experienced burglar was caught in the five-story apartment house at 202 West Eighty-second Street last evening. Mrs. Charles Herdling, who lives on the top floor, is the heroine of the adventure.

She was going out, when she passed a dapper, rather goodlooking man on the stairs going up. He carried a small box wrapped in paper under his arm. Mrs. Herdling was robbed about a month ago, and ever since has been suspicious of strangers she encounters in the house. She challenged the man and demanded his business. "I have a package to deliver," he said, and passed up. Mrs. Herdling counted the flights and found that he had gone to the top.

She next heard him rapping on the door. She called up that there was nobody home, but getting no answer, went up to investigate, whereupon he descended two flights and rapped on the door there. There was nobody in that apartment, and the man attempted to go down another flight. Mrs. Herdling quick as a flash grabbed the box, opened it, found that it was empty, and then pluckily collared the man. So quickly had she acted that he had been unable to get away. He struggled violently and gave Mrs. Herdling several blows in the face, but she held to him, screaming for help all the while.

Janitor Henry Bolden heard her cries and ran to her assistance. He caught the intruder, and held him while Mrs. Herdling fetched Policeman John Bevins, who placed the man under arrest. As he was taking him from the place Detectives Deering and Day passed by. At their suggestion the fellow was searched. Two burglar's jummies, several skeleton keys, a number of watches, chains, and rings, and other articles were found on him; also $30 in money. The prisoner gave his name as David Wood, twenty-three years old, but declined to say where he lived. At the station he changed his name to George Wolf. He told Acting Captain Kear that he lived last in a Bowery lodging house. He professed not to know which one, nor could he tell its approximate location. He said he came to this city but a short time ago, but knows little about it. The Bowery lodging houses were searched to prove his claim, without success.

Clarence P. Smith of 105 West Sixty-eighth Street called at the West Sixty-eighth Street Station and identified a pencil and a gold bracelet found on the prisoner as his property. He said his house had been broken into during the afternoon in the family's absence. The two articles identified were the only things missed. There was more than $1,000 of valuable stuff lying about. He thought the thief was frightened away in some manner.

Several apartments on the upper west side have recently been robbed, and the police think their prisoner is the thief. They give Mrs. Herdling much credit for her pluck and excellent judgment. When she saw her prisoner was in safe keeping she coolly continued on the mission for which she was leaving the house, which was to make a call.

WANT TO GET CHEAPER PAPER.

DENVER, Jan. 24.—The Colorado Editorial Association, just adjourned, has stirred all Western newspaper publishers to action by adopting resolutions demanding of Congress that it repeal the tariff on wood pulp and all materials entering into the manufacture of white print paper. The resolutions adopted are broad and far-reeaching. They pledge the association to oppose for re-election any member or Senator in Congress who does not favor the immediate repeal of the duties mentioned.

To the end that all the newspapers in America shall have a voice in this matter, the association appointed a committee, consisting of T. M. Patterson, F. J. Arkins, and K. G. Cooper, to issue a call to the publishers, inviting the publishers of America to send representatives to the National Editorial Association, which meets in the City of New Orleans Feb. 26, during Mardi Gras, for the purpose of taking part in the discussion for the removal of such tariffs.

TO BRING HOME THE ALBANY.

Commander Joseph E. Craig sailed yesterday on the American liner New York to bring back the cruiser Albany, which is at the Armstrong yards, Newcastle, where the ship will be turned over to the United States Government in a few weeks. Commander Craig was accompanied by Lieut. V. Mohun, Assistant Paymaster.

The Albany was purchased from Chile just before the war with Spain. The entire crew, 240 men and eighteen officers, will sail from here on the steamer Prairie. The executive officer of the Albany will be Lieut. George F. W. Holman, formerly of the Maine, and the navigator will be Lieut. Albert G. Winterhalter. Commander Craig was formerly in command of the Concord, but during the late war he was in the Hydrographic Bureau, Washington, having succeeded Capt. Sigsbee. He said he did not know how soon he would be able to bring the Albany over. She will come to New York.

MR. HAYES WILL APPEAL.

John C. Hayes, against whom a judgment of $20,000 damages was awarded on Monday for the alienation of the affections of the wife of Frederick C. Hinkle, says he was very unjustly treated. He and his wife, formerly Mrs. Hinkle, are staying at the Hotel Washington, Jersey City. He did not put in a defense, he says, because he was assured that the trial would be adjourned. He said:

"The trial was postponed from time to time by the other side until my essential witnesses were all out of the way. If I had not been assured that the case would be postponed I would have been there. I have an absolutely good defense. Hinkle knew his wife had no affection for him, and he had neglected her.

"I met my wife three years ago. After Hinkle got a divorce I immediately married her. I intend to take an appeal. I am not a Wall Street broker as has been represented. I am in the insurance business. I have not been a member of the New York Athletic Club in a long time."

HEBREW ORPHAN ASYLUM BALL.

The seventeenth annual ball in aid of the Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum was held last evening in the Brooklyn Academy of Music. Previous to the opening of the ball the asylum band, composed of orphan boys, rendered a fine concert.

The ball was opened with a general promenade, led by Moses May. The attendance was very large, and the decorations of the ballroom were both novel and beautiful.

Among those present were County Judge William B. Hurd, District Attorney John F. Clarke, Abraham Abrahams, ex-Sheriff William J. Buttling, Justices John Courtney, Patrick J. Keady, and Howard J. Forker; Congressman Mitchell May, ex-Congressman Israel B. Fischer, Warden Patrick Hayes, Jacob Bauland, Herman Newman, Leopold Michel, Emanuel Weil, Louis Firuski, Benjamin Croner, Lawrence Abraham, M. H. Straus, J. Wechsler, S. F. Rothschild, A. J. Piddean, Ferdinand Reiss, and Albert Stern.

The officers of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum Society are Moses May, President; Abraham Abrahams, Vice President; Herman Newman, Treasurer, and A. J. Piddean, Secretary.

Old Guard Ball To-night.

The Old Guard Ball will take place to-night at the Metropolitan Opera House. The arrangements are on an elaborate scale, and there is every prospect that the affair will be the most successful one in the history of the organization. In the grand military march, led by Major S. Ellis Briggs, will be seen the members of the Old Guard and the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston and many well-known army officers.

For the Anthony Memorial Fund.

An entertainment will be given this evening at Chickering Hall for the benefit of the Bill Anthony Memorial Home Fund, out of which it is proposed to build a home for the widow of the Maine marine. Among those who will take part are Aunt Louisa Eldridge and Miss Nettie Van Sickle, who will recite. The guests of honor include Admiral Philip and staff, Capt. Sigsbee, Major Gen. Roe, Gen. Delafield, Lieut. Col. G. V. Greene, Chaplain Chidwick, and Mayor Van Wyck.

Ex-Minister Phelps Very Ill.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 24.—E. J. Phelps, ex-Minister to Great Britain, is ill with pneumonia at his residence on Whitney Avenue. His physician announced to-day that, while his patient is a very sick man, his condition is not yet serious. He has been suffering from a severe cold for several days and yesterday pneumonia developed. His condition to-day, however, is taking no alarming turn.

VETERAN IS EATEN BY WOLVES.

Portion of His Dead Body Found Near a Michigan Logging Camp.

DETROIT, Jan. 24.—A letter was received here to-night stating that John Smith, a former resident of this city, had been devoured by wolves a short distance from a logging camp, where he was employed near Presque Ile, in Presque Ile County. The letter states he strayed from the camp in the early evening, and the next morning his partially devoured body was found in the snow.

That he fought desperately for his life is evidenced by the bloody snow and the carcass of a wolf that was found close to the body. Smith was a veteran of the Spanish-American war, and was quite well-to-do.

BURGLAR LEAPED FROM WINDOW

Eluded a House Full of People and Made Good His Escape.

A burglar got into the rooms of Adolph Silverwitz, a tailor, on the second floor of 6 Allen Street, yesterday morning, and after eluding all the tenants in the house, who had been awakened by the noise he made, escaped by jumping from the window into the rear yard.

Emily Silverwitz, who is seventeen years old, was awakened by a man in her room. She saw the burglar feeling through the pockets of her brother Louis, who sleeps in the same room. Her screams aroused all the other tenants of the house, and when the burglar started to run down the stairs he found them crowded with people coming up to see what was the matter. He ran back into the room, and made a rush for the window, but Louis Silverwitz caught him. The burglar, however, threw him aside, and jumped out of the window.

HORACE BOIES FOR PRESIDENT.

Said to be the Man on Whom All Democrats Can Unite.

WATERLOO, Iowa, Jan. 24.—Horace Boies, as the Democratic nominee for President, is the suggestion of S. H. Bashor. Those who know the close relations existing between the two men regard the declaration as a practical announcement of his candidacy by Mr. Boies himself. In discussing the question to-day, Mr. Bashor said:

"Horace Boies was the ablest Governor Iowa ever had. On National questions he has shown a grasp and insight that time and events are proving accurate. Men who want a sound currency can find no objection to him or his ideas on bimetallism. Western men love, honor, and trust him, and Eastern men have no fear of him. He is the man upon whom all the great mass of Democrats can unite. He will poll a vote in the North and West that Mr. Bryan can never touch, and there is no Democratic sentiment in the East that cannot be enthusiastically for him.

"Mr. Bryan is only forty. If he is the statesman his friends think, he will ripen and grow with age, and years hence will be better than now. But Horace Boies is the man of the day and hour, and the Democrats of the Nation need him, can unite on him, and I believe will call him."

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The Mutual Benefit Life team did the best bowling in the Life Insurance League at Starr's tournament hall last night, winning its two games easily. The Metropolitan team downed the Germanias in the first game. In the next game the Germanias were again beaten by the Mutuals. In the final game the Mutuals rolled up a score of 807, to 682 for the Metropolitans. In this game Thomson of the Mutuals made 200, the best score of the night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Metropolitan—Moffatt, 160; Selleck, 147; Simpson, 150; Richardson, 24; Newkirk, 165; Total, 744.
Germania—Kruse, 160; Junge, 123; Meyer, 105; Arnhelter, 142; Leyser, 160. Total, 690.

SECOND GAME.

Mutual—Cadiz, 161; Gibson, 117; Williams, 104; Jacobus, 159; Thomson, 151. Total, 752.
Germania—Kruse, 132; Junge, 92; Meyer, 87; Arnhelter, 145; Leyser, 147. Total, 603.

THIRD GAME.

Mutual—Cadiz, 177; Gibson, 132; Williams, 153; Jacobus, 145; Thomson, 200. Total, 807.
Metropolitan—Moffatt, 140; Selleck, 121; Simpson, 120; Richardson, 129; Newkirk, 172. Total, 682.

Fraternity Council took its place among the leaders last night in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament by defeating both Fulton and J. F. Price Councils. The latter, through its defeat, loses its hold on second place. Fulton Council lost two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Fraternity Council—Lee, 156; Field, 136; Myerle, 159; Higgins, 154; Griffin, 129. Total, 734.
Fulton Council—H. Silveria, 135; White, 161; G. H. Silveria, 146; Miller, 127; Fernbach, 161. Total, 730.

SECOND GAME.

J. F. Price Council—Huebel, 176; Gehlhaus, 162; Shea, 179; Forman, 165; Potter, 170. Total, 852.
Fulton Council—H. Silveria, 126; White, 131; G. H. Silveria, 144; Miller, 125; Fernbach, 213. Total, 789.

THIRD GAME.

Fraternity Council—Lee, 163; Field, 159; Myerle, 197; Higgins, 150; Griffin, 169. Total, 838.
J. F. Price Council—Huebel, 144; Gehlhaus, 148; Shea, 168; Forman, 163; Potter, 163. Total, 786.

At the Jersey City Club last night the home team bowled a series in the Athletic League with the Roseville Athletic Association. The Rosevilles were victorious in two out of the three games. The Jersey City Club won the second game, rolling the best score of the night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Jersey City Club—Newkirk, 160; Pasch, 139; Brown, 153; Starrett, 137; Meyer, 169. Total, 758.
Roseville A. A.—Wood, 155; Van Ness, 143; Badger, 164; Pierson, 154; Meyer, 174. Total, 790.

SECOND GAME.

Jersey City Club—Newkirk, 218; Pasch, 173; Brown, 180; Starrett, 158; Meyer, 102. Total, 833.
Roseville A. A.—Wood, 139; Van Ness, 133; Badger, 156; Pierson, 139; Meyer, 165. Total, 732.

THIRD GAME.

Jersey City Club—Newkirk, 128; Pasch, 163; Brown, 147; Starrett, 133; Meyer, 135. Total, 706.
Roseville A. A.—Wood, 125; Van Ness, 165; Badger, 136; Pierson, 137; Meyer, 170. Total, 733.

The games in the North Side National League last night at the North Side alleys were productive of some good scores. The Centrals carried off the honors, defeating the Hooker and Rosedale teams. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Hooker—Junge, 148; Von Lien, 165; Ford, 167; Hinz, 183; Pump, 204. Total, 857.
Rosedale—C. Sievers, 151; Tadman, 171; Messloh, 162; Bellmer, 173; G. Sievers, 164. Total, 811.

SECOND GAME.

Central—Seher, 181; Kuehn, 168; Ward, 157; Behlmer, 170; Kahlsdorf, 223. Total, 909.
Rosedale—C. Sievers, 180; Tadman, 143; Messloh, 139; Bellmer, 179; G. Sievers, 160. Total, 800.

THIRD GAME.

Central—Seher, 153; Kuehn, 188; Ward, 151; Behlmer, 148; Kahlsdorf, 134. Total, 864.
Hooker—Junge, 151; Von Lien, 138; Ford, 138; Hinz, 141; Pump, 175. Total, 743.

The Archdiocesan League continued its tournament at Starr's last night. The first team of the Holy Cross Lyceum bowled in excellent form and won two games. The Holy Cross team made its best showing in the first game against the Leo Catholic Club, scoring 816 to 646. Reynolds in this game made 208. The Leo Catholic Club won its game with the Harlem Catholic Club, the latter losing two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Holy Cross No. 1—Booth, 146; Reynolds, 208; Morrisey, 157; Hennessey, 146; Doran, 159. Total, 816.
Leo Catholic Club—Etzel, 161; Boyle, 115; Dunn, 123; Plunkett, 100; McCarthy, 147. Total, 646.

SECOND GAME.

Leo Catholic Club—Etzel, 200; Boyle, 130; Dunn, 115; Plunkett, 111; McCarthy, 160. Total, 716.
Harlem Catholic Club—O'Connor, 158; O'Connell, 98; Walsh, 87; Carney, 111; Wallace, 147. Total, 601.

THIRD GAME.

Holy Cross No. 1—Booth, 161; Reynolds, 128; Morrisey, 146; Hennessey, 128; Doran, 158. Total, 719.
Harlem Catholic Club—O'Connor, 144; O'Connell, 100; Walsh, 174; Carney, 152; Wallace, 117. Total, 687.

The games in the American National tourney last night were between the Germania, Empire, and Fidelia teams, and resulted as follows:

FIRST GAME.

Germania—W. Sauer, 157; L. Sauer, 191; Clauss, 146; Bruechner, 180; C. Sauer, 176. Total, 850.
Empire—Howell, 156; Linden, 179; Williamson, 146; Sohl, 171; Helles, 180. Total, 841.

SECOND GAME.

Fidelia—Wagner, 169; Timm, 167; Koster, 198; Foege, 187; Amann, 166. Total, 887.
Empire—Howell, 170; Linden, 148; Williamson, 156; Sohl, 149; Helles, 225. Total, 848.

THIRD GAME.

Fidelia—Wagner, 157; Timm, 150; Koster, 202; Foege, 155; Amann, 156. Total, 829.
Germania—W. Sauer, 183; L. Sauer, 157; Clauss, 169; Bruechner, 168; C. Sauer, 136. Total, 813.

The Herald team scored another double victory in the Morning Newspaper League, defeating The Tribune bowlers at the Germania alleys yesterday afternoon. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Herald—J. Robinson, 166; Long, 129; Dewes, 180; Kells, 162; Gallagher, 136; Nutzhorn, 145; Moran, 139; Allen, 181. Total, 1,238.
Tribune—Roll, 149; Lewis, 127; Bentley, 173; Campbell, 137; Vanderveer, 174; Davis, 138; O'Neill and Mahood, 89; Knecht, 169. Total, 1,156.

SECOND GAME.

Herald—I. Robinson, 185; Long, 152; Dewes, 155; Kells, 173; Gallagher, 145; McCandless, 127; Nutzhorn, 148; Allen, 138. Total, 1,223.
Tribune—Roll, 155; Lewis, 171; Bentley, 157; Campbell, 107; Grimes, 76; Davis, 137; Vanderveer 131; Knecht, 142. Total, 1,078.

The Brooklyn Council team defeated both the Fern and Lefferts Councils last evening at the Elephant Club in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum sub-tournament. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Brooklyn Council—Murray, 161; Claus, 125; Phillips, 141; Spencer, 138; Brouard, 143. Total, 708.
Fern Council—Thorn, 141; Hunt, 92; Naylor, 115; Swan, 118; Weldman, 201. Total, 667.

SECOND GAME.

Fern Council—Thorn, 190; Hunt, 173; Naylor, 172; Swan, 140; Weldman, 151. Total, 826.
Lefferts Council—Van Riper, 116; Brown, 122; Aschenbach, 117; Kammerer, 190; Smith, 171. Total, 716.

THIRD GAME.

Brooklyn Council—Murray, 206; Claus, 126; Phillips, 130; Spencer, 131; Brouard, 141. Total, 734.
Lefferts Council—Van Riper, 142; Brown, 116; Aschenbach, 138; Kammerer, 146; Smith, 114. Total, 656.

The Colonial Council team won two games in the Royal Arcanum League at the Tennis Club Alleys last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

New York No. 2—Schroeder, 150; Dorland, Sr., 186; Crookston, 135; May, 150; Snover, 160. Total, 781.
Stanley—Finke, 161; Springer, 125; Schiff, 123; Lobenstein, 148; Schoenlein, 157. Total, 714.

SECOND GAME.

Colonial—Davis, 146; Brucker, 157; Reichardt, 104; Wanderer, 181; Haus, 152. Total, 740.
Stanley—Finke, 145; Springer, 121; Schiff, 117; Lobenstein, 140; Schoenlein, 139. Total, 662.

THIRD GAME.

Colonial—Davis, 147; Brucker, 141; Reichardt, 118; Wanderer, 158; Haus, 190. Total, 752.
New York No. 2—Schroeder, 153; Faber, 109; Crookston, 140; May, 168; Snover, 137. Total, 707.

The Audubon, Cyclone, and Boulevard teams bowled a postponed series in the Harlem League last night. The Boulevards won two games, the Audubons broke even, and the Cyclones lost two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Audubon—Maher, 151; McGuire, 163; Apt, 118; Dederich, 219; Brand, 161. Total, 807.
Cyclone—Johansmeyer, 136; Miller, 159; Schoales, 146; Le Beau, 160; Boettgaer, 169. Total, 779.

SECOND GAME.

Boulevard—Dumble, 161; Howard, 189; Jneuf, 183; Darrell, 190; Vetter, 147. Total, 860.
Cyclone—Johansmeyer, 163; Miller, 145; Schoales, 160; Le Beau, 145; Boettgaer, 156. Total, 780.

THIRD GAME.

Boulevard—Dumble, 153; Howard, 172; Jneuf, 170; Darrell, 163; Vetter, 193. Total, 856.
Audubon—Maher, 154; McGuire, 158; Adair, 129; Dederich, 188; Brand, 154. Total, 783.

The Amity Club scored its first victory in the Arlington National tourney last night, defeating the Linwood. In the first game the Homesteads defeated the Amitys by 7 pins. The latter's defeat was due to the absence of Singer in the first frame. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Homestead—Duncan, 155; Landry, 132; Griffith, 110; Cotte, 134; Moore, 170. Total, 701.
Amity—Mackey, 125; Daub, 146; Sorenson, 138; Snyder, 153; Singer, 132. Total, 694.

SECOND GAME.

Amity—Mackey, 135; Daub, 161; Sorenson, 154; Snyder, 110; Kalb, 152. Total, 712.
Linwood—Delehanty, 124; Courtney, 125; Hardiman, 133; Brennan, 145; Daley, 130. Total, 657.

THIRD GAME.

Linwood—Daley, 201; Brennan, 147; Courtney, 128; Hardiman, 138; Downes, 161. Total, 805.
Homestead, Duncan, 179; Landry, 128; Griffith, 95; Cotte, 169; Moore, 132. Total, 703.

Games were bowled in Sections Nos. 1 and 2 of the United Bowling Clubs tournament last night. In Section No. 1, at the Germania alleys, the Doppel Elche team won two games, and the Lotus team won and lost a game. The games in Section No. 2 were decided at the Arcade alleys, 9 St. Mark's Place, where the Owl team scored two victories. In the last game between the Owls and Welcomes both teams bowled scores of more than 900, the Owls winning by 13 pins. Scores:

FIRST GAME—SECTION NO. 1.

Doppel Elche—Meyer, 188; Eisemann, 142; Christopher, 176; Dettloff, 144; Truelsen, 180. Total, 830.
Lotus—W. Gerdes, 161; Heath, 147; Warmuth, 147; Rehm, 148; Boemmermann, 166. Total, 762.

SECOND GAME.

Lotus—W. Gerdes, 181; Heath, 195; Warmuth, 157; Rehm, 220; Boemmermann, 167. Total, 920.
Monarch—H. Boemmermann, 176; Wieschman, 172; Daly, 162; Martin, 163; Smith, 146. Total, 819.

THIRD GAME.

Doppel, Elche—Meyer, 151; Eisemann, 146; Christopher, 141; Dettloff, 119; Truelsen, 163. Total, 720.
Monarch—H. Boemmermann, 189; Wieschman, 124; Martin, 159; Smith, 164; Hasenzahl, 124. Total, 710.

FIRST GAME—SECTION NO. 2.

Welcome—Bernet, 156; Schulz, 146; Doerr, 156; Schmidt, 146; Wenderoth, 158. Total, 762.
Oerel—Otten, 132; Bullwinkel, 178; Mansees, 138; Luhrs, 141; Schultz, 158. Total, 747.

SECOND GAME.

Owl—Walsh, 162; Meyer, 199; Groebenstein, 131; Sauer, 201; Stearn, 166. Total, 850.
Oerel—Otten, 163; Bullwinkel, 132; Mansees, 125; Luhrs, 176; Schultz, 159. Total, 755.

THIRD GAME.

Owl—Walsh, 169; Meyer, 180; Kramer, 187; Sauer, 167; Stearn, 211. Total, 914.
Welcome—Bernet, 174; Schulz, 187; Doerr, 196; Schmidt, 149; Wenderoth, 195. Total, 901.

Tournament Games To-day.

Bank Clerks' League—National Park, Broadway of Brooklyn, Chase National No. 2.
Fire Insurance League—Greenwich, Royal, Palatine.
American National—Rosedale, Bleecker, Spartan.
Arlington National—Alco, Welcome, Glendale.
Columbia League—Diamond, Empire, Village.
North Side National—Pontiac Ponies, Dolando, Vernon.
Harlem League—Lotus, Riverdale, Oriental.
Arlington Ladies' Tournament, Brooklyn—Senate, Frohsin, Columbia No. 2.
Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League—De Long, Gilbert, Bushwick.
Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island—Carroll Park, Greater New York, South Brooklyn.
Brooklyn Arlington National—South No. 2, Monarch No. 1, Amerfort.

N. Y. U. ATHLETIC CONTESTS.

New Running Records Established by Denchfield and Trede.

The second of the preliminary athletic contests for the Banks' Cups was held yesterday afternoon at New York University. The events included pole vault, 175-yard dash, and three-quarter-mile run. In both track events new records were established, Denchfield covering 175 yards in 20 1-5 seconds and Trede running the three-quarters in 3 minutes 39 4-5 seconds. It was announced that Manager MacCracken of the track team had completed arrangements for a dual meet with Lafayette College in the Spring at Easton, Penn. This will be New York University's first meet away from home. Negotiations in the interest of a dual league between Rutgers and New York University are under way. The summary of yesterday's events follows:

175-Yard Dash.—Denchfield, 20 1-5 seconds; Duke, 20 4-5 seconds; Molleson, 21 1-5 seconds; Grasmuck, 21 4-5 seconds; Orr and Anderson, 22 seconds; Muldoon, 22 1-5 seconds.
Pole Vault.—Berrey, 8 feet 8 inches; Irwin,

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

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270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $5,500,000
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Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits $2,500,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
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Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL BLD'G.
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Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

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Fourth Street National Bank
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OF NEW YORK
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Capital & Surplus - $3,000,000
Acts in every trust capacity.
Represents security holders in investigating the affairs of corporations and in protecting their interests.
Receives deposits and allows interest on daily balances subject to check.
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Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.
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Louis V. Bright, Wm. H. Hollister,
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George Coppell, Francis H. Leggett,
Bayard Dominick, Almeric H. Paget,
John F. Dryden, William G. Park,
Benjamin N. Duke, Gilbert M. Plympton,
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LEVI P. MORTON, Pres't. EDWARD J. BERWIND, V.-Pres't.
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FINANCIAL.

LAST DAY AT 75c.

International Zinc Co., Ltd.

AFTER TO-DAY, 85c. PER SHARE.

Purchasers at present price,

75c. Per Share,

secure 16% on their investment and the regular monthly dividend, payable Feb. 1st to all shareholders of record Jan. 25th.

Applications for stock at 75c. per share must bear date not later than Thursday, Jan. 25th, 1900.

Such applications, accompanied by remittance, will be received at either of the following offices of the fiscal agents,

JOSHUA BROWN & CO., Bankers,
45 and 47 Wall St., New York.
89 State St., Boston.
421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
409 The Rookery, Chicago.

OFFICE OF
The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company,
New York, January 23d, 1900.

The Trustees, in Conformity with the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1899:

Premiums on Marine Risks from 1st January, 1899, to 31st December, 1899	$3,166,420.39
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1899	967,555.24
Total Marine Premiums	$4,133,975.63
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1899, to 31st December, 1899	$3,305,179.88
Losses paid during the same period (less salvages, &c.)	$2,276,689.96
Returns of Premiums and expenses	$484,296.77

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank, and other Stocks	$5,483,944.00
Loans secured by Stocks and special deposits in Banks and Trust Company	2,395,500.00
Real Estate and Claims due the Company, estimated at	1,125,000.00
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	1,005,756.77
Cash in the hands of European Bankers to pay losses under policies payable in foreign countries	147,790.55
Cash in Bank	286,139.29
Amount	$10,424,130.61

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the sixth of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1894 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the sixth of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1899, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the first of May next.

By order of the Board.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Gustav Amsinck,	Clifford A. Hand,
Vernon H. Brown,	John D. Hewlett,
Waldron P. Brown,	Charles D. Leverich,
William B. Boulton,	Leander N. Lovell,
Francis M. Bacon,	W. H. H. Moore,
George Coppell,	Charles H. Marshall,
Joseph H. Chapman,	George H. Macy,
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James H. Dunham,	George W. Quintard,
Everett Frazar,	John L. Riker,
Ewald Fleitmann,	A. A. Raven,
Edward Floyd-Jones,	Gustav H. Schwab,
Horace Gray,	William C. Sturges.

Anson W. Hard,
A. A. RAVEN, President.
F. A. PARSONS, Vice Pres't.
CORNELIUS ELDERT, 2d Vice Pres't.
THEO. P. JOHNSON, 3d Vice Pres't.

REDEMPTION OF
Duluth, Missabe, & Northern Railway Co.
First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1893.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Seventy-five (75) of the First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Company were this day drawn for redemption in accordance with the requirements of Article Five of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

1256	1514	1933	2413	2951	3274
1260	1516	1946	2440	2953	3391
1272	1645	1950	2463	2992	3405
1312	1674	1990	2499	3015	3432
1335	1709	2037	2525	3017	3437
1347	1725	2068	2577	3054	3447
1379	1743	2097	2585	3069	3466
1414	1828	2134	2592	3102	3485
1432	1833	2235	2599	3167	3486
1433	1856	2329	2601	3174	3489
1494	1885	2330	2656	3187	
1498	1904	2336	2674	3215	
1501	1911	2361	2751	3269	

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases February 2d, 1900, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice-President.

New York, January 22d, 1900.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the seventy-five bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.

FRED. C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
E. V. CARY,
of Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York County.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds will be paid at this office on or after the 2d of February, 1900, at 105 per centum and interest, say $1,055.17 per bond.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice-President.

The Colorado Coal and Iron Company,
6% MORTGAGE BONDS.

The Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, successor, by consolidation, to **The Colorado Coal & Iron Company, proposes to extend above bonds at the rate of 6% per annum until February 1, 1902,** the present security and lien to remain in full force, the principal and interest of the extended bonds to be payable in gold.

Arrangements have been made to purchase the bonds not extended by the holders, and to extend the same. Bondholders who wish to avail themselves of the privilege of extending the bonds may notify the Knickerbocker Trust Company at once of their intention so to do, and must present their bonds at the office of the **Knickerbocker Trust Company, No. 66 Broadway,** New York, between January 15th and January 27th, 1900, to have the contract of extension and new coupon sheets attached.

Bonds not extended by present holders should be presented to the **Knickerbocker Trust Company on February 1, 1900,** when the last coupon will be paid and the bonds will be taken at par by a purchasing syndicate.

JOHN L. JEROME, Treasurer.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
A growing business in the progressive South; 200-acre farm, 300 acres timber land, a gold mine that is producing and has produced over $500,000, a store well stocked, doing a good business; dwelling houses, &c., all on one tract of land in and near a thriving town of great possibilities. Principals only address the owner, RICHARD EAMES, Jr., Grand Hotel, City.

DIVIDENDS.

The German-American Bank,
New York, January 18, 1900.
The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after February 1st. The transfer books will be closed from January 24th to February 1st, inclusive.
J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

Pittsburg, Shawmut & Northern Railroad Company
First Mortgage 5% Bonds.
Coupons due February 1st, 1900, from the above-mentioned bonds will be paid at maturity on presentation at the office of Henry Marquand & Co., 160 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

The Colorado Fuel & Iron Co.,
Denver, Colorado, January 17, 1900.
Preferred Stock Dividends Nos. 7 & 8.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:
Resolved, That a dividend of eight per cent. (8%) be declared upon the Preferred Stock of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company for the year ending June 30th, 1899, such dividend to be payable February 15th, 1900, in cash, to the stockholders of record January 26th, 1900. Transfer Books to be closed from January 26th, 1900, to February 15th, 1900, inclusive.
Be it further Resolved, That the Directors indorse the policy of continuing the declaration of dividends upon the Preferred Stock at short intervals as the earnings of the company warrant, until all the arrears have been paid in cash.
JOHN L. JEROME, Treasurer.

Louisiana & Missouri River Railroad Co.
Semi-annual 3½% Dividend (No. 57) on the
GUARANTEED PREFERRED STOCK

Kansas City, St. Louis & Chicago R. R. Co.
Quarterly 1¼% Dividend (No. 83) on the
PREFERRED STOCK.
The above dividends will be paid February 1, 1900, at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of The Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., to stockholders of record at the close of business January 31, 1900.
The Chicago and Alton Railroad Co.
FREDERIC V. S CROSBY, Asst. Treasurer.

Office of the Consolidation Coal Company,
44 South Street, Baltimore, Maryland,
January 16th, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Two Dollars per share on the Capital Stock, payable at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York, on and after February 1st, 1900. Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. January 25th, 1900, and reopen at 10 A. M. February 2d, 1900.
T. K. STUART, Secretary.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 & 39 Liberty St. and 44½ & 46 Maiden Lane.
NEW YORK, Jan. 10, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent., and an extra dividend of One-Half Per Cent, payable at the company's offices on Feb. 1, 1900. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, Jan. 13, and reopened Friday, Feb. 2.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

Office of Phenix Insurance Company,
Brooklyn, N. Y., January 22, 1900.
57TH DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared the semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (5%) payable on demand, at their branch office, No. 47 Cedar Street, New York City, to stockholders of record on this date.
WM. A. WRIGHT, Secretary.

Twenty-third Ward Bank,
Cor. Third Av. and 125th St.
New York, Jan. 23, 1900.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of 2½ PER CENT., payable Feb. 1. Transfer books close Jan. 27 and reopen Feb. 2.
GEO. E. EDWARDS, Cashier.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Jan. 22, 1900.
The coupons due Feb. 1st, 1900, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Co., and the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City. J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Election Notice.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.,
New York, January 13, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company will be held in the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held in the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, January 30, 1900, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

Election Notice.
The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.,
New York, January 13, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held in the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held in the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1900, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

To the Stockholders:
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of THE AMERICAN STOKER COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, State of New York, on the 5th day of February, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before it.
Respectfully,
JOHN WOLFF, Secretary.
Section 4, By-Laws American Stoker Company: At each annual meeting of the Stockholders, the Stockholders shall elect by ballot, from their number Nine Directors, a majority of whom shall be residents of the City of New York, State of New York, and two Inspectors of Election, to serve until the next annual meeting, or until their successors are elected and qualify.

Metropolitan Tobacco Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the METROPOLITAN TOBACCO COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, Nos. 134 and 136 Grand Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on February 7th, 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors of the Company for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The transfer books will close January 27th, 1900, at 3 P. M., and reopen February 10th, 1900, at 10 A. M.
HENRY LEHMAN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Croscup & Sterling Company will be held at the office of the Company, 114 Fifth Av., New York City, on the 3d day of February, 1900, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting.
W. H. LUDINGTON, Sec'y.
Dated Jan. 23d, 1900.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF James Freeman Brown Co. will be held at the office of the company, 73 Franklin St., on Wednesday, Feb. 7, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon.
EDWARD H. WILLETT, Treasurer.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INstitute, February 1st, at 19 West 44th St., at 8 o'clock P. M. DAVID PETTIGREW, Secretary.

International Engineering Company.
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 24.—The certificate of incorporation of the International Engineering Company was filed today in the Westchester County Clerk's Office. The capital stock is placed at $200,000, and the three Directors named are James Cruikshank of New York and Rudolph C. Smith and Rudolph C. Smith, Jr., of Yonkers. The purpose of the corporation is to acquire the copyrights and letters patent heretofore granted by the Governments of the United States and European countries to Rudolph C. Smith; to manufacture and deal in the articles covered by such patents and copyrights, and to carry on the business of general publishers, with particular reference to the subject of engineering.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks firm.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 24	191,234
To date this year	7,862,702
Corresponding date last year	10,222,547

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 24	$1,238,000
To date this year	$36,504,100
Corresponding date last year	$116,498,040

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2½@3½ per cent.; at three months, 4@4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malting	½	Consol. Gas	2
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	⅝	Ev. & T. H.	1¼
Am. Steel & Wire	2¾	Ev. & T. H. pf.	8
Am. S. & W. pf.	¾	Federal Steel	1⅜
Am. Sugar Ref.	⅝	Great North. pf.	⅜
Am. Tobacco	⅞	Louis. & Nash.	1¼
At., T. & S. F.	½	Manhattan	1
Balt. & Ohio	1⅛	Met. Street Railway	2⅝
Balt. & Ohio pf.	⅞	N. Y. Central	⅝
B'klyn Rapid Trans.	1	Norf. & West.	½
Brooklyn Union Gas.	1	Northern Pacific	⅝
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	1⅞	Pacific Mail	½
Chi. G. W. deb.	⅝	People's Gas, Chi.	⅞
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅞	Rep. Iron & Steel	⅝
Chi. T. & T. pf.	½	Rio Grande W. pf.	5
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Texas Pacific Land T.	⅜
Col. Fuel & Iron	⅞	Twin City R. T.	2
Col. So. 1st pf.	1	Un. Bag & P. pf.	⅞

Stocks Declined.

Chi. I. & L. pf.	¾	Mobile & Ohio	½
Chi. & N. W.	1¼	P., C., C. & St. L.	⅝
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	1½	Wabash pf.	½
Cont. Tob. pf.	1⅝	Wells-Fargo Exp.	½
Erie Tel. & Tel.	⅜	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	½
H. B. Claflin	½	Wis. Cent. pf.	½
Knick Ice, Chi.	3		

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Can. South. 2d	1½	N. Y., O. & W. 4s	1
Erie 1st ext. 4s	1	St. P., M. & M., Mont. Ext. 4s	1
F. & P. M., P. & H. Div. 6s	3	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1
Iowa Central 1st	1	Tenn. C. & I., De B. 6s	1
Met. Elev. 1st	1	Wabash 2d	1¼
N. Y., S. & W. gen.	1		

Bonds Declined.

L., Ev. & St. L. con. 5s, t. r.	2⅞	Tenn. C. & I., Birm. 6s	2
N. Y. Cent., L. S. 3½s, reg.	1½		

MARKET CONDITIONS.

The stock market yesterday waited upon news from London bearing upon the progress of the campaign in South Africa. And for the reason that nothing definite was forthcoming speculation halted and transactions were comparatively few. Operators were not inclined further to extend their commitments pending the results of a battle which might turn the speculative tide as readily against them as in their favor.

But though the speculative spirit lagged, it was a gratifying fact, and evidence of some underlying substantial strength in the market, that alarmists' rumors of a kind that on previous days had been made to do more or less ruinous work were ignored; nor could all the efforts of professional calamity howlers gain for them serious attention. One of the reasons for this undoubtedly was the comparative strength of the London market, which refused to be affected, even though its fortnightly settlement was begun. The result was that prices here opened not only firm, but in some cases higher than the closing figures of the night previous, and, though with more or less irregularity, continued comparatively strong throughout the day, with net changes generally for the better.

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Railroad stocks were helped by the election of Mr. D. O. Mills to the Directorate of the New York Central and the announcement that he had also entered the board of the Southern Pacific. The financial world sees much that is significant in the more active participation in railroad matters of such a leader as Mr. Mills, and predictions are not lacking that developments of consequence affecting not alone these two roads, but others more or less intimately connected, are not far distant. The publication of the largely increased earnings of St. Paul for the third week in January had inspiriting effect also, following so closely upon the pessimistic wails of those sundry individuals who see only decreased earnings before the railroads of the country.

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Steel stocks, also, were better, thanks both to the continuing excellent trade conditions and to the knowledge that with largely increased earnings, dividends, where begun, are surer of continuance; where expected, nearer of realization. Announcements of fresh foreign orders were contributory to the better tone.

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Yet the market—save and except in respect to war rumors—was in some respects almost too easily influenced and showed clearly its feverishness. For instance, Metropolitan Railway stocks advanced over 2 points, Manhattan 1, and Third Avenue ¾ on vague and indefinite reports of a hitch in the proposed building of the Rapid Transit tunnel. On the day previous the Street had been arguing that the building of the tunnel would probably benefit one, if not all, of the local traction roads. Yesterday it was arguing that the failure to build would likewise help! Wherein is made manifest the Street's delightful consistency.

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The continued demand for bonds and the excellent investment buying are among the hopeful signs in the market.

THE PRESENT STATE OF THE STOCK MARKET.

(From a Special Contributor.)

If one sets out to ascertain from the men of "the Street" the underlying cause of the present dull and inactive state of the stock market, he will encounter difficulty. He is likely to conclude that the explanation of the supposed expert is little better than that of the lay observer. He will be most frequently told that the condition is merely one of suspense, of waiting for developments, and that the chief cause of uncertainty is the war in South Africa. Money has been flowing into New York since the beginning of the year, and is to be had in plenty on fairly easy terms, but it is not showing itself much on the Stock Exchange because it is uncertain whether the next battle in Natal or Cape Colony will result favorably to the British or the Boers. It is admitted that it cannot make any difference with the real value of the securities dealt in here, but it will have an effect in the London market, and variations in prices there will affect prices here, and so our people await the turn of events.

This seems like an explanation which does not explain. The South African war, with all its uncertainties, was going on five or six weeks ago, and there was a good deal of activity in the stock market of a kind. The real difference must lie in something else. The conservative banker, who deals with investments and scorns speculation, has a different explanation. Money may be plenty for loaning purposes, but the "dear public," who mostly furnish the funds for the game on the Stock Exchange, do not operate with borrowed money, and in the December activity they got pretty well cleaned out by selling on a falling market what they had bought for a rise. They are waiting to recuperate, and the market is left to the professional traders who watch for events that will set quotations moving, whether they are to occur in South Africa or the office of a gas company.

Disregarding the expert opinions of those who are in the midst of things on the Street, the studious observer may venture to see some general cause for the prevailing dullness which does not depend upon Gen. Buller or Gen. Joubert. In the early part of last year, when money was plenty and cheap and the hopefulness born of renewed prosperity was fresh and buoyant, there was great activity and advancing prices in the stock market. There was much promoting and exploiting, and frequent launching of new "securities." Speculation was rife and risks were taken. In short, the business was overdone, and toward the end of the year reaction came. Just when money was in full use and loaners demanded high rates and good security, there was much liquidating of expanded obligations under the pressure of a falling market. A good many people were badly squeezed and left feeling sore. A wholesome lesson had been taught, and the part of the public that is given to dabbling in stocks is still ruminating upon it.

There is more money here seeking investment than for some months past, and it can be borrowed on easier terms, but there is a lack of last year's eagerness. Investments are being made and there is considerable activity in the bond market. That is a healthy sign, for these are mostly real securities affording an assured and calculable income. So the shares of railroads which make reports of their business and make no secret of their financial condition are inactive because they are held for investment, and there is no immediate reason for their changing hands. They fluctuate little, and are not much speculated in. Those held in London may be affected from day to day by the turn of events in South Africa, and that will cause a little agitation in our market, but the general dullness is hardly due to those uncertainties. People are not waiting so much on account of the war as on account of a general condition at home. The professional speculators are doing what they can to manipulate the stocks of which the value is uncertain, and are turning to the best account war rumors and reports and agitating events, but the outside public is not heeding them much. The people are attending to business and investing more quietly than they were last year, and it is better for them. A. K. F.

New York, Jan. 24, 1900.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC'S AFFAIRS.

Of late Wall Street has heard much of pending developments of consequence to Southern Pacific. The purchase of the Stanford, Crocker, and Hubbard holdings by the Huntington-Speyer syndicate was regarded as the initial step in the movement, while, later, the buying of Southern Pacific stock at C. P. Huntington's advice by E. H. Harriman and Jacob H. Schiff, representing Union Pacific, was looked upon as no less consequential.

But significant as these developments appear, yesterday developed others which financiers and railroad men regard as equally significant. One of these is the announcement by President Huntington that Mr. D. O. Mills—who was yesterday elected to the New York Central Directorate—has been admitted to the Southern Pacific Board; that Mr. John W. Mackay will also join the board, and that the changes are due to the fact that holdings of the stock of the company have lately changed hands.

"It is a fact," said Mr. Huntington yesterday, "that Mr. Mills is now a Director of our company, and that Mr. Mackay will shortly become a Director also. There recently has been a change in the holdings of the stock of the company, and new interests have come in.

"Mr. Mills and Mr. Mackay are in sympathy with the plans for development which I have mapped out for the Southern Pacific, and which are going steadily ahead. I am very well satisfied with the outlook, and have every confidence in the future.

"As to the talk of a transcontinental trunk line, I do not think we will see one running through from New York to San Francisco for some time, although in a more limited sense of the word it might be said there are several transcontinental trunk lines now."

Exactly what are the plans of Southern Pacific development to which he referred Mr. Huntington did not disclose; but it is looked upon as more than a coincidence that the entrance of Mr. Mills into the Central Directorate should follow so closely after his election to the Southern Pacific Board.

OHIO SOFT COAL ROADS.

Nothing but favorable news comes concerning the condition and earnings of the Ohio soft-coal roads. From Columbus yesterday it was said that the statement of the Hocking Valley for the third week in January will probably be a record breaker in the history of the road, while of the Wheeling and Lake Erie the news is also especially favorable. In the third week of the present month the Wheeling Road increased its earnings at the rate of over $2,000 a day, while since July 1 the increase has been $238,970 and the total earnings $1,428,280.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit was strong yesterday on buying by Flower brokers and houses reported to be purchasing for Standard Oil interests. During the day further stories of new interests in the Directorate of the company were heard, this time the names mentioned being those of E. H. Harriman and H. H. Porter, the latter being said to be slated for the Chairmanship of the board. It was also said that while D. O. Mills will not enter the board, he will be represented by his personal nominee.

But, as on previous days, no definite information in the matter could be had. At the office of Flower & Co., a member of the firm said: "Wait and see."

FOREIGN ORDER FOR CARS.

A report from Chicago that the French Government has given to the Pressed Steel Car Company an order for 100 steel freight cars for the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean Railroad is officially confirmed at the offices of the company here. The order, concerning which correspondence has been passing for some time, was placed a few days ago, and the contract price is in the neighborhood of $100,000. Delivery will be made within two months.

DIVIDEND INCREASED.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Twin City Rapid Transit Company yesterday, a dividend of 1½ per cent. upon the common stock, payable Feb. 15, was declared. This is an advance of ½ per cent. over the dividend declared in August, 1899, which was the first paid by the company.

President Thomas Lowry, discussing the affairs of the company, says that its condition is satisfactory in every sense of the word.

DISCOUNT THE FUTURE.

The strength of American Steel and Wire yesterday, marked by a rise of nearly three points, was due to a revival of the reports of action on the common stock dividend to be taken at the meeting of the company Jan. 29. It is also said that a pool has been made to force the quotation higher.

SUGAR'S FLUCTUATIONS.

Sugar was neither weak nor strong yesterday, the quotation moving up and down spasmodically and with little apparent reason either for the decline or for the appreciation. Boston was a seller of the stock.

WHAT THE NEGOTIATIONS MEAN.

In connection with the denial by Senator Depew, who is a Director both of Union Pacific and of Northwest, that there is any truth in the report that Northwest will lease Union Pacific Wall Street now hears that the negotiations which have been going on between officials of the roads have looked simply to a renewal of the recently expired traffic arrangement which had existed for years.

GRANGER STOCKS ACTIVE.

The Granger roads continued strong yesterday on reports that the farmers would soon begin to send their crops forward, while there was added a better feeling by reason of the published statement of earnings of St. Paul which showed an increase in the third week of January of $89,200, and since July 1 of $2,352,770.

PAN HANDLE'S DIVIDEND.

The declaration by the Pan Handle Directors yesterday of a semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent. on the preferred stock places that stock definitely upon a 4 per cent. basis. No dividend on the common can be paid until the full 4 per cent. on the preferred is paid. The earnings of the road for eleven months of the current fiscal year show a net increase of $236,830. The total net earnings for the year, it is said, should be about $2,250,000, which will show about 2 per cent. earned on the common stock.

FEDERAL STEEL GOES UP.

In anticipation of the promised declaration on Feb. 13 of a further dividend on the common stock, Federal Steel, which latterly has been somewhat weak, yesterday was well supported by strong inside interests, who speak confidently of the outlook.

ABSORBING THE STOCK.

The pool buying of Missouri Pacific, which on Tuesday seemed to have ceased, was renewed yesterday. In this connection it is said that within the present week one Stock Exchange house has absorbed fully 15,000 shares of the stock.

NEW SECURITIES LISTED.

The Listing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange yesterday admitted to the regular list the following new securities:

Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway Company—$40,000 additional first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1928 for $1,000 each, Nos. 1,023 to 1,032, inclusive, making the total amount listed to date $6,253,000; Nos. 1 to 1,032 inclusive and Nos. 10,808 to 15,998 inclusive.

New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company—$1,000,000 additional capital stock, making the total amount listed to date $53,308,000. The committee was also empowered to add to the list from time to time additional amounts of the said stock up to $54,757,500, as and when officially notified that further amounts have been issued.

The Sherman Shreveport and Southern Railway Company—$1,100,000 first mortgage fifty-year 5 per cent. guaranteed gold coupon bonds of 1943 for $1,000 each, Nos. 1 to 1,100 inclusive.

Norfolk and Western Railway Company—$90,000 first consolidated mortgage 4 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1996 for $1,000 each, Nos. 19,335 to 19,624 inclusive, making the total amount listed to date $24,918,000; Nos. 1 to 19,034 inclusive, and Nos. 19,335 to 19,624 inclusive for $1,000 each; Nos. 1 to 9,991 inclusive for $500 each, and Nos. 1 to 7,991 inclusive for $100 each. The committee was also empowered to add to the list from time to time additional amounts of said bonds up to $28,704,000, as and when officially notified that bonds have been issued in exchange for or in payment of the above-named underlying bonds of the company.

Union Pacific Railroad Company—$111,400 additional of the preferred capital stock and $44,000 additional of the common capital stock, making the total amount of preferred capital stock listed to date $98,000,000, and of common capital stock $94,217,000. The committee was also empowered to add to the list from time to time additional amounts of preferred capital stock up to $25,000,000, and additional amounts of common capital stock up to $7,718,600, as and when official notice shall be received that said preferred and common stock has been issued in exchange for Oregon Short Line Income B bonds or for Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company common or preferred stock.

Père Marquette Railroad Company—$14,145,500 common stock and $10,162,200 4 per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock. The committee was also empowered to add to the list from time to time, but prior to Oct. 1, 1900, additional amounts of common and preferred stock, as and when officially notified that further amounts have been issued under the terms of the plan of agreement. The amounts of capital stock, including such additional issues, shall not exceed in the aggregate $16,000,000 common stock and $12,000,000 preferred stock.

The American Thread Company—$5,708,000 first mortgage 20-year collateral trust 4 per cent. gold or sterling coupon bonds of 1919, Nos. 1 to 5,498 inclusive, for $1,000 each, and Nos. 1 to 600, for $500 each.

IRON AND METAL TRADES.

Discussing the condition of the iron and metal trades, The Iron Age will to-day say:

"The present is a trying time for both sellers and buyers, since both are pretty far apart and there is practically a deadlock in nearly all the branches of the trades. Buyers have the encouragement which may come from the fact that there are some signs of yielding prices. Sellers hold that, considering the fact that the severest test is applied to values at this season of the year, the markets show great inherent strength, which in the opinion of many of them may develop into a further upward movement.

"In some departments of the iron trade values are upheld by main strength by leading interests, always a method which breeds suspicion and caution. Much is deservedly made of the fact that a very large tonnage is booked for a long time to come, but professions of this kind are perhaps too freely discounted by buyers when they find that sellers follow them only too closely by a willingness to meet requirements even for the first half of the year.

"The result is a nervous tension which makes the trade unusually watchful as to developments whose tendency is not very pronounced as yet. Consumption seems very heavy still, to judge from the manner in which deliveries are taken. The fact that consumers are constantly testing the market proves that they realize that any happenings likely to hamper output may swing values against them.

"Very little is being done in foundry irons. It is worthy of note, however, that export inquiries are again making their appearance, and that a little business has been done lately. The English warrant market is have recovered considerably lately, and whenever low rates of ocean freights can be secured business can be put through. To what extent the foreign markets would take larger quantities without flinching it is difficult to say. The Continent, from all advices, is drawing heavily upon England, and is seeking relief from famine by looking to this side.

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"In steel the deadlock is almost complete. If some of the large producing and consuming interests should come together, other buyers would probably follow suit soon, and we might experience a lively market.

"There has been more activity in steel rails, some good orders having been placed in the West, among which is one for 15,000 tons for a transcontinental road. A good deal of new construction is under consideration, and this will bring out additional tonnage. The renewal requirements for this year were pretty well covered when the last advance was decreed.

"Plates, which have had a somewhat sensational tumble from the famine prices of the Fall months, have lately shown some strength.

"The indications of an active demand for structural material continue good. The New York Central contract for 13,000 tons of bridge material has been divided among three works, Pencoyd, Pennsylvania, and Detroit. Another large order is now in the market for a

first nine months of the fiscal year were $4,000,000, and it is estimated that the total income for the year will approximate $6,000,000.

An official of the American Hide and Leather Company quoted as saying that the trade in upper leather is the most satisfactory in years. The output of the tanneries has been sold for six days in advance, and in some cases the output of the next six months is sold ahead.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 2½@3½ per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 4½@5 per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4¾@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@7 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $170,457,245; balances, $9,952,029; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $939,135.

Money on call in London, 1½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3@3⅛ per cent. for short, and 3⅛ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange strong. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84; demand, $4.87; cables, $4.87⅛@$4.87⅝; commercial bills, $4.83.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20@5.20 less 1-16 and 5.16⅞; reichsmarks, 94¾@94 7-16 and 95@95 1-16; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40⅝.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5c premium. Chicago—40c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 premium; bank, 75c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, $1 premium per $1,000; selling, par. St. Louis—10c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 35c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—American railway shares opened dull on the lower overnight prices from New York, but later recovered. During the rest of the session the market was dull but firm.

Consols for both money and the account, 101 9-16; Canadian Pacific, 96⅛; Erie, 11⅞; Erie first preferred, 33⅜; Illinois Central, 117; Union Pacific preferred, 77; St. Paul, 121½; New York Central, 137; Pennsylvania, 66; Reading, 9⅛; Northern Pacific preferred, 75⅜; Atchison, 19⅞; Louisville, 82¼; Grand Trunk, 7⅜; Anaconda, 8¼.

Money, 1½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3@3⅛ per cent.; three months' bills, 3¼ per cent.

Spanish fours closed at 67⅝.

Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, £59,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 129.40; Madrid, 28.20; Lisbon, 44; Rome, 7.12½.

India Council bills were allotted to-day at 1s. 4⅛d.

Bar silver closed weak at 27 7-16d per ounce.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—Business opened weak and inactive on the Bourse to-day, but later there was a good recovery on a London rumor that the British had scored a success in South Africa, and prices closed firm, although the report was unconfirmed. Spanish fours advanced, favoring international securities. Brazilians were easier on the decline in the rate of exchange. Rio Tintos were in demand for London account. De Beers were easier and Kaffirs were firm. Three per cent. rentes, 100f 10c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 19c for checks. Spanish fours closed at 68.50.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—Business on the Boerse to-day was hesitating despite the untruth of yesterday's rumors concerning affairs in South Africa. Local shares were in good demand. Exchange on London, 20 marks 49¾ pfennigs for checks. Rate of discount for short bills, 3½ per cent.; three months' bills, 4¼ per cent.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 24.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were dull. Bank and mine shares were in good demand.

MADRID, Jan. 24.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 75.90. Gold was quoted at 28.35.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59½@60½. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27 7-16d per ounce, and in New York at 59¾c. Mexican silver dollars at 47½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 800 shares of Argentum Juanita sold at .23, 1,100 Creede and Cripple Creek at .11, 500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .16, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.65, 500 Commstock at .03½, 100 Deadwood at .75, 1,000 Findlay at .14½, 2,000 Golden Age at .06, 200 Little Chief at .17, 500 Mollie Gibson at .26, 100 Mount Rosa at .65, 50 Ontario at 8.00, 400 Potosi at .30, 500 Sierra Nevada at .48, 100 Standard at 2.70, 1,000 Work at .32, and 500 Yellow Jacket at .25.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Anaconda	.37	Leadville Con	.07
Alice	.38	Little Chief	.16
Adams Con	.17	Mexican	.30
Best & Belcher	.23	Moulton	.30
Bruns. Consol	.28	Ontario	8.00
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Ophir	.63
Chrysolite	.12	Plymouth	.08
Challar	.24	Phoenix, Ariz.	.07
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.55	Potosi	.25
Com. T. Co. stock	.02	Quicksilver	1.75
Com. T. Co. bonds	.62	Quicksilver pf.	7.50
Com. T. Co. scrip	.05	Savage	.14
Deadwood Terra	.35	Sierra Nevada	.48
Eureka Consol	.15	Standard	2.40
Father de Smet	.08	Small Hopes	1.10
Golden Fleece	.28	Union Con	.27
Gould & Curry	.20	Victor	1.00
Hale & Norcross	.35	Yellow Jacket	.20
Homestake	55.00	Argentum Juanita	.21
Horn Silver	1.80	Iczbella	1.20
Iron Silver	.24	Mollie Gibson	.24
La Crosse	.14	Portland	2.30

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Müller & Son sold the following securities at auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, yesterday:

112 shares Central Fireworks Company pref., $100 each, 50.

9 shares Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company, $100 each 100¼.

$500 Montauk Club, Brooklyn, second mortgage 5 per cent. bond, 26.

69 shares Bedford Riding Academy, $25 each, 14.

5 shares Twelfth Ward Bank, $100 each, 120.

100 shares Long Island Railroad Company, $50 each, 50.

59 shares Hocking Valley Railroad common, $100 each, 36¾.

8 shares Hocking Valley Railroad pref., $100 each, 58½.

10 shares Dobbs Ferry Bank, $100 each, 130.

3 shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each, 187½.

24 shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each, 187½.

58 shares Phenix National Bank, $20 each, 107¼.

$200 the New York Athletic Club 6 per cent. debenture bonds, due 1903, $100 each, 110.

$200 the New York Athletic Club second mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1910, $100 each, 100.

15 shares Metropolitan Plate Glass Insurance Company, $100 each, 250.

12 shares Bank of Metropolis, $100 each, 425.

38 shares Old Dominion Steamship Company, $100 each, 96.

20 shares Pacific Fire Insurance Company, $25 each, 140.

20 shares Continental Fire Insurance Company, $100 each, 353.

2 shares New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, $100 each, 1425.

10 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, $100 each, 165.

50 shares Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn, $50 each, 200½.

30 shares Importers and Traders' National Bank, $100 each, 528½.

40 shares Bank of America, $100 each, 455.

50 shares Forest Hotel Company, (Laurel-in-the-Pines Hotel at Lakewood, N. J.), 91.

8 shares Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, $25 each, 1440.

10 shares Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, $25 each, 1440.

5 shares Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company, $100 each, 122.

7 shares Madison, Wis., Gas and Electric Company, $100 each, 76.

20 shares Trust Company of New York, $100 each, 200.

10 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each, 203.

10 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each, 202½.

25 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each, 196¾.

5 shares United States Trust Company, $100 each, 1540.

25 shares State Trust Company, $100 each, 350.

$11,000 Washington Traction and Electric Company collateral trust 4½ per cent. bonds, due 1949, 85.

500 shares Yellow Pine Company common, $100 each, 2½.

50 shares Celluloid Company, $100 each, 90.

$2,000 Lotos Club second mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due 1902, 85.

10 shares Leather Manufacturers' National Bank, $100 each, 245¼.

15 shares Home Insurance Company, $100 each, 518.

300 shares Joseph Ladue Gold Mining and Development Company of Yukon pref., $10 each, $1.25 per share.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading yesterday in the market for outside securities was broader and somewhat more active than on the previous days of the week, but prices were more irregular, and among the net changes for the day were several substantial net losses. As a whole, however, the market showed considerable firmness, and in some quarters where bear attacks were made final figures showed little sign of the efforts to reduce prices. Early in the day there was some selling that had the appearance of being forced, and some low prices were recorded, but at the close the market became stronger, and several of the issues most prominent in the early trading recovered from the morning prices and closed fairly strong. Good buying of Standard Oil continued, resulting in another large gain in that stock, which, with other less prominent stocks, served to improve the general condition of the market. Little news was had to affect the course of prices, though one or two issues were strengthened by reports of near at hand favorable developments.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was the object of a bear attack early in the day, which forced the stock down to 22. It showed much firmness, however, and recovered quickly from the figure to which the stock had been offered down, with the purpose seemingly of calling out loosely held stock. Bids for large blocks of the common stock appeared in the market, and with the strength showed by the preferred practically frustrated the effort to depress the stock. After selling at 22, the stock got back to 23, and closed with only a fractional net loss, at 22½ bid. In the common stock sales were made as high as 7½, and it closed at 7¼ bid, against 7 bid on the previous day. Friends of the stock commented on the strength which it showed in the face of the efforts made to bring about lower prices, and it was felt that this indicated that persons in a position to know the actual condition of the company are confident of better prices for the Distilling stocks.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS preferred was weak. It sold at 47, and later was offered as low as 46½, with practically no bid. The common stock was very dull, and at the close was quoted at 22½ bid, a fractional decline for the day. The bonds remained unchanged.

STANDARD GAS showed considerable strength, being in demand at figures considerably above those of last week, with little stock offered. It was reported that bids of as much as 112 were privately made for round lots of the stock, while none of the issue was offered under 125. The preferred stock closed at 130 bid, with none offered.

STANDARD OIL was less active than on the first two days of the week, total transactions for the day amounting to about 300 shares. It continued very strong, however, and recorded a larger net gain than that made on any day recently. It sold up to 509½, and closed at 508 bid, a net gain of seven points. Little disposition was shown to sell the stock, as much confidence is expressed as to the course the stock is likely to follow, and buyers found it difficult to procure stock anywhere near the opening price. It is said that the rumored extra distribution on the stock will be a stock dividend of probably two or three shares on every hundred, which would be equal to a cash dividend of about 10 to 15 per cent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER sold off a point, to 9, on transactions amounting to several hundred shares. It closed at 9¼ bid, showing a net loss of three-quarters of a point.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE was more active than on any day for some time past. It was traded in to the extent of about 700 shares, most of which sold in the neighborhood of 40, which was several points below the last previous sale. It later got up to 41¼, and closed at 41 bid. There was practically no demand of the preferred stock, which was offered at 75, the best bid being 51.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅝	1¾
New Amsterdam	22½	23½
New Amsterdam pf.	..	46½
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	..	94¼

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	31¼	33
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	76	78
American Bicycle	15	17
American Bicycle pf.	43	45
American Bicycle bonds	..	92½
American Woolen Goods	22¼	23
American Woolen Goods pf., ex div.	78⅜	79
Cast-Iron Pipe	7⅝	8½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	42	44
Distilling Company of America	7¼	7½
Distilling Company of America pf.	22½	23½
Electric Axle Light & Power	4⅜	4½
Electric Boat	15	20
Electric Boat pf.	..	30
Havana Commercial	20½	23
Havana Commercial pf.	60½	62
International Pump	16	17
International Pump pf., ex div.	62½	63½
Nat. Enameling & Stamp	29½	30½
Nat. Enameling & Stamp pf.	86	89
National Gramophone	56	58
National Salt	46¼	48
National Salt pf.	78½	79½
National Tube	43	44
National Tube pf.	91½	93
Otis Elevator	22	25
Otis Elevator pf.	86	89
Royal Baking Powder pf.	93¾	94½
Rubber Goods Mfg.	29½	30
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	80	81
Sloss-Sheffield	28	30
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	67	69
Standard Oil of New Jersey	508	510
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	½	⅝

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	82¾	83¼
American Air Power	35	50
American Cotton	..	50
Arizona Lead	10	10½
Asphalt Company of America	11⅞	12⅜
British Columbia Copper	9¼	9⅝
California Copper	..	3½
Central Fireworks	12	15
Central Fireworks pf.	53	58
Chicago & Alton sub.	106	106½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	41	47
Electric Vehicle pf.	51	75
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1	1¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	23
General Carriage	..	6¼
Illinois Transportation	2½	3
Marlcopper Copper	5	7
Mexican 5s	97½	98½
New York Transportation	9	10
New England Transportation	6⅜	6¾
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	19	19½
St. Louis subs.	131	132
Retsof	30	25
Retsof bonds	80	84
Storage Power	11⅞	12½
Superior and Boston Copper	..	3-16
Tennessee Copper	13¾	15
Trust Company of America	197	199
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	23	24
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	59	62

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	100½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	237
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	104	108
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf.	80	88
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	100	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	375	400
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	85	87
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	68	75
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	88	90
Nassau Electric 4s	87	90
Nassau Electric 5s	108	112
New Orleans Traction	27	28
New Orleans Traction pf.	100	102
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway	28½	..
North Jersey Street Railway 5s	86	89
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	30
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	108	111
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	30	31¾
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	103	106½

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4	7
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	72	75
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	100	103
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	..	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21¾	23½
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	38	40
Denver Gas 5s	82	86
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Fort Wayne Gas	38	45
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	60	64
Indianapolis Gas	100	103
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Lafayette Gas Co.	40	45
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	60	65
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	38	43
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	80	85
Mutual Gas of New York	275	290
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	19½	20½
New England Gas & Coke bonds	72½	73
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	103	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	38	45
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	60	63
St. Joseph, (Mo.)	40	49
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	98	98
St. Paul Gas stock	54	58
St. Paul Gas bonds	89	89
Standard Gas, New York	110	125
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	130	..
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	15	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas	99	101
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	105

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	23	26
Brooklyn Ferry 6s	88½	89½
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	85	88
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	93	94
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	103	110
Union Ferry	39	40
Union Ferry bonds	100	100¾

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	51	53
Barney & Smith	10	13½
Barney & Smith pf.	99	105
Barney & Smith bonds	103	108
Consolidated Rubber Tire	7⅛	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	30	35
Cramps' Shipyard	79	81
General Chemical	59	..
General Chemical pf.	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	116	118
Lorillard Company pf.	..	108
Standard Coupler	35	38
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	45	55
Union Typewriter	26	28
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110	113
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	120	122
Worthington Pump pf.	98	99

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel.	105	105½
Iron Steamboat	..	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	59	60

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—The market, while narrow, was not lacking in steadiness, and stocks when traded in were firm generally. The prospect that the Commonwealth will sell its holdings of Fitchburg Railroad common stock to the Boston and Maine caused an advance of $10 in Fitchburg preferred to 125, nearly 1,500 shares selling in the morning dealings; later there was reaction to 118. The common stock, rarely quoted, sold at 35 for twelve shares this morning.

Arcadian Mining was up 3½, at 17, closing at 16, and Centennial, ½, at 16; Parrot gained ¾, to 40¼. Erie Telephone rights were active, nearly 3,000 selling in the morning; the price touched 95 cents, thence rising to 98 cents, and later selling at 92½ cents. Isle Royale was ½ better, at 21½; Massachusetts Electric preferred, 1% better, at 76, and Boston and Montana hardened 2½, to 272½. New England Gas and Coke held at 19, and 5s at 73. The close, while dull, was steady and even firm in tone.

At the Clearing House 4 per cent. was the quoted rate, although little or no business was doing. New York funds sold at par and 5 cents premium. Call money ranges from 4@5 per cent. and is in good supply at the former rate to the strongest to borrowers. Time money can be obtained as low as 4 per cent. for six months or a year, when the collateral is first-class. From this level rates range up to 5 per cent. Commercial paper is in good demand, but relatively in small supply. The best names sell from 4@4½ per cent. and good names at 5 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	..	6½	Old Colony	4	5
Allouez	3	3½	Old Dominion	17	18
Arcadian	16	17	Osceola	67	69
Arnold	5	6	Parrot	40	40¾
Ash Bed	50	1	Pioneer	1½	2½
Atlantic	25	26	Quincy	135	140
Baltic	17	18	Rhode Island	4½	4¾
B. & Cr. C.	20	30	Santa Fe	5¼	5½
Bost. & Mon.	271½	273	Santa Ysabel	6½	7½
Butte & B.	46	50	Shoe	30	31
Cal. & Hecla	730	740	Tamarack	176	178
Centennial	15½	16	Utah Cons.	25	..
Franklin	14	14½	Washington	1⅛	1¼
Humboldt	1	2	White Knob	14	15
Isle Royale	21¼	22	Winona	4	5
Mohawk	14	15	Wolverine	38½	39¼

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	235	238¾	Cent. M. pf.	62	64
Bost. & Low.	243	..	Fitchburg pf.	118	120
Bost. & Me.	196	199	N. Y. & N.		
Bost. & Pr.	..	300	E. 6s	110½	..
Bost. Elev.	96	..	N. Y. & N.		
Bost. G. 5s	80	..	E. Ts.	114¾	..
Cent. Mass.	10	13	West End	92½	93

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. B. Tel.	330	331	N. Eng. Tel.	135	138
Chi. S. Y.	134½	136	U. S. Oil	19	20
Dom. Coal	41	..	Westinghouse		
Dom. C. pf.	115	116	Electric	40¼	..
Erie Tel.	102	103	Westinghouse		
Mex. Tel.	3	3½	Elect. pf.	..	63

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—Union Traction common advanced a point from 27 at the opening to-day and closed at 27½. The preferred advanced from 74 to 75, and closed there. Metropolitan Elevated preferred closed at 76½ and $20,000 of the bonds brought 95¾@95½. Other prices were practically unchanged.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
100	Linseed	14¾	14¾	14¾
955	Linseed pf.	54½	54½	54½
100	Radiator	49½	49½	49½
50	Radiator pf.	104¾	104¾	104¾
1,005	Chicago Union Trac.	28	27	27¾
125	Chicago Union Trac. pf.	75	74	75
10	Chicago Edison	160	160	160
150	Lake St. Elevated	12	12	12
50	International Pkg. Co.	6	6	6
150	Diamond Match	122¾	122¾	122¾
20	Chicago City R. R.	275	275	275
80	Strawboard	31½	31	31
100	Met. Elevated ctfs.	25	25	25
149	Met. Elevated pf.	76½	76	76½
240	National Carbon	19¾	19	19¾
445	National Biscuit	37	36½	36⅝
22	National Biscuit pf.	93	92½	93
350	National Steel	42¼	41¾	42¼
75	South Side Elevated	100½	100½	100¾
341	West Chicago	111½	110¾	111

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24.—Local trading continued very dull to-day. The changes in quotations were too insignificant for enumeration. Most of the stocks were inclined to heaviness. Brooklyn Gas sold at 3½. The few strong stocks were Pennsylvania, Union Traction, Warwick Iron and Steel, and Western New York and Pennsylvania. A decline of 2 points in United Gas—154 to 152—and a decline of 1 point in Electric Storage Battery—79 to 78—were exceptional movements, but neither had any significance.

The close was steady at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	21½	22	Union Trac.	38	38¼
Choctaw	33	34	U. Gas Imp.	151	152½
El. Co. of A.	12⅜	12½	Welsbach L.	41	43
Lehigh Val.	24⅜	24⅝	W. N. Y. & P.		
Marsden	11⅞	12	Penn.	7¼	7⅜
Phila. Trac.	96¾	97			

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$287,520,860
Gold reserve	219,581,746
Net silver	14,128,635
Unissued Silver notes in the Treasury	15,493,334
Treasury notes of 1890	2,056,691
Total receipts this day	2,140,393
Total receipts this month	36,941,117
Total receipts this year	321,734,612
Total expenditures this day	1,550,000
Total expenditures this month	32,952,000
Total expenditures this year	296,718,560
Deposits in National banks	102,302,643
Silver bullion	94,038
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	404,477
Government receipts—	
Internal revenue	719,131
Customs	1,191,579
Miscellaneous	229,682

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The January meeting of the Fire Underwriters' Eastern Union has been called for to-day at the rooms of the Down-Town Association.

The Moscow Fire Insurance Company of Russia has been admitted to Michigan, and the Lafayette Fire Insurance Company and the North German Insurance Company have been licensed to do business in Nebraska.

The Committee on Laws and Legislation of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, at its special meeting, took up the question as to the liability of local fire insurance companies for personal taxes. The matter was taken up because such a tax has already been levied on three companies. After some discussion the whole matter went over to another meeting. Several members of the committee said yesterday that no announcement could be made yet as to what course would be outlined for the companies.

The proposition to separate, at least partially, the Hudson County (N. J.) Board of Fire Underwriters from the jurisdiction of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange, which was seriously discussed in Jersey City offices last June, is being talked about again, and the manager of a large foreign company said yesterday that the chief delay in the effort to formally introduce the subject before the Exchange has been the indisposition of the Hudson County board to take the initiative by formulating a petition asking for power to regulate fire insurance rates in Jersey City independently of the Exchange.

Everett U. Crosby of Boston was appointed General Agent yesterday of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company of London and Edinburgh by United States Manager E. G. Richards. Mr. Crosby is the Secretary of the National Fire Protection Association and manager of the Underwriters' Bureau of New England, with which he has been connected since its inception. The companies composing the bureau are the Royal, National of Hartford, Phoenix of Hartford, Phenix of Brooklyn, Queen, New Hampshire, German-American, Home, Scottish Union and National, Liverpool and London and Globe, North British and Mercantile, Springfield and Aetna.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1900.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
12⅝	13¼	208	Am. Car & Foundry	13	13	13	13	..
59	60	110	Am. Car & Found. pf.	60	60	60	60	− ¼
38¼	38½	1,000	American Ice	38⅜	38⅞	38½	38⅝	+ ¼
71⅞	73	10	Am. Ice pf.	72½	72½	72½	72½	..
92½	94½	200	American Cotton Oil pf	94	94½	94	94½	..
14½	14½	400	American Linseed	14⅞	14⅞	14¼	14⅜	..
54½	55	220	Am. Linseed pf.	54⅜	54½	54⅜	54½	− ⅛
5⅜	6½	1,170	American Malting Co.	6	6	6	6	+ ⅛
27	28	300	Am. Malting Co. pf.	27	27	27	27	..
2¼	4	40	Am. Spirits Mfg.	3	3¼	3	3¼	..
37⅜	38⅝	464	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	37¾	38¼	37⅞	38¼	+ ⅜
88½	89	260	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	89	89	89	89	..
49¼	49¼	14,015	American Steel & Wire	46½	49½	46½	49	+ 2¼
90¼	91	200	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	90½	91	90½	91	+ ½
116½	116¾	29,165	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	116	117⅛	115¼	116⅝	+ ⅜
41½	42½	100	American Steel Hoop	42	42	42	42	− ¼
92	96	100	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	95	95	95	95	..
28	29½	100	American Tin Plate	29	29	29	29	− ½
99½	99⅝	8,780	American Tobacco	98½	100	98½	99½	+ ⅛
135	140	20	American Tobacco pf.	136	136	136	136	..
39⅜	40	20	Anaconda Copper	40	40	40	40	..
19½	20	100	At., T. & S. F.	19½	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
60½	60⅝	4,850	At., T. & S. F. pf.	60½	60⅝	60½	60⅝	+ ⅛
57⅜	58	2,840	Baltimore & Ohio	58	58	57⅞	57⅞	+ ⅛
74½	75	3,420	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	74¾	74¾	74⅝	74⅝	+ ⅛
71⅜	71½	16,620	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	71	72¼	71	71½	+1
146	147	550	Brooklyn Union Gas	145⅞	147	145⅞	147	+1
15⅝	15⅝	400	Brunswick City	15½	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	− ¼
94	94½	100	Canadian Pacific	93⅝	93⅞	93⅝	93⅞	+ ¼
29⅜	30	100	Chesapeake & Ohio	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ¼
121⅝	121⅞	2,330	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	121½	122⅜	121½	121⅝	+ ⅛
38	39¼	150	Chicago Con. Trac.	39	39	39	39	− ¼
13¼	13⅜	1,225	Chicago Great West.	13⅜	13½	13¼	13⅜	..
75½	75½	400	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	75½	75⅞	75⅜	75⅞	+ ⅛
40	40½	600	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	38⅝	40⅜	38⅝	40⅛	+ ⅛
88¾	89	400	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	87⅞	88⅝	87⅞	88⅝	+ ⅛
45	48	13	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	45½	45½	45¼	45½	+ ⅛
118	118¼	3,520	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	118¼	118½	118	118½	+ ⅛
169½	172	62	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	169¼	171	169¼	171	..
160	163½	100	Chicago & Northw.	159½	159½	159½	159½	− 1½
106	106⅜	1,964	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	160½	160¼	106	106¼	+ ¼
37	38	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	36	36	36	36	+1
60¼	61	100	C., C., C. & St. L.	61	61	61	61	+ ½
16½	17⅛	200	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	17	17	17	17	− ½
51	53	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	51½	51½	51½	51½	− 1½
42⅜	42¾	1,200	Colorado Fuel & Iron	42½	42½	42	42¾	+ ⅝
128	132	100	Col. Fuel & Iron p

TUNNEL STEEL SUPPLY

Mr. McDonald Denies Transactions with the Carnegie Company.

HAS SAFE MARGIN OF PROFIT

No Fear Expressed of His Retirement from Rapid Transit Contract—Celebration of Citizens.

A report in Wall Street yesterday that the Carnegie Company has the contract to furnish to John B. McDonald the steel for the rapid transit tunnel was not confirmed by Mr. McDonald. The report, which came in the way of a publication, says:

"It is positively stated that the Carnegie Company has the contract to furnish steel to Mr. McDonald, constructor of the tunnel road, for about $10,000,000. The price is said to be low. The trouble is asserted to be that the Carnegie Company has so many other orders in hand that McDonald's order cannot be filled on time. For this reason it is stated that McDonald can probably secure a good stiff bonus to relieve the Pittsburg firm from embarrassment."

At his office, at 100 Broadway, late in the afternoon, a question was put to Mr. McDonald concerning his reported relations with the Carnegie Company. He said:

"I have no transactions with the Carnegie Company, and if I should undertake to answer questions about the cost of the steel that is to go into the tunnel it would take me a year and a half."

The printed estimates issued at the office of William Barclay Parsons, Chief Engineer of the road, do not bear out the statement that the structural steel will cost $10,000,000, or even half that sum. According to these estimates of quantities to be used in the new tunnel the steel items are as follows: Steel beams, 21,729 net tons; riveted steel, 20,147 net tons; viaduct steel, 23,168 net tons; total, 65,044 net tons. Adding a margin of say 2,000 tons, the entire amount needed would, therefore, be 67,044 tons. Engineers have said that contract prices might be $60 a ton, and in any event not over $70 a ton. Taking the larger price, the amount for the item of steel would be $4,693,080, or at $60 a ton, $4,022,640.

It is considered that Mr. McDonald's bid of $35,000,000 gives him a safe margin of profit, and there is little danger, it is believed, that he will forfeit his $150,000 check and throw up the contract to prevent a losing venture. Controller Coler and the rapid transit officials have all along stated that they have no fear that Mr. McDonald will retire from the contract. Mr. McDonald, meantime, so far as appearances indicate, is steadily going ahead and will qualify within the specified time limit. The belief is also expressed that the Carnegie Company, even with its great quantity of work on hand, will be able to deliver the steel as it may be needed without delaying this branch of the tunnel work.

Residents of the upper part of Manhattan Island will celebrate the awarding of the rapid transit contract by holding a big meeting to-night in Brady's Hall, Amsterdam Avenue, near One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. Both Republican and Tammany organizations are working to make the celebration a success.

The meeting will be in charge of the William L. Marcy Tammany Association, which will be helped by the West End Association, the Harlem Board of Commerce, the Taxpayers' Alliance of the Borough of the Bronx, the Harlem Club, the Harlem Republican Club, the Columbia Club, the Democratic Club of the Thirty-first Assembly District, the Central Republican Club, the King's Bridge Improvement Association, the Heights Club of St. Nicholas Avenue, the Manhattan, the Sterling, and the Liberal Republican Clubs, the Minqua Club, the Washington Heights Taxpayers' Association, the Washington Heights Progressive Association, and the German American Democratic Club.

The call for the meeting is signed by Charles L. Guy, Dennis F. Murphy, Robert J. Hoguet, Thomas F. McAvoy, Collin H. Woodward, Edward J. Kiely, William E. Stillings, Henry J. Rottman, Julius M. Mayer, Moses M. McKee, and Newell Martin.

TO BID ON SUB-CONTRACT.

Paterson Official to Undertake Difficult Work at Contractor's Request.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 24.—Park Commissioner J. R. Lee of this city has been asked by John B. McDonald, contractor for the rapid transit tunnel in New York, to submit a bid for doing a part of the work, and he will do so. Mr. Lee will put in a bid for a part of the work above Fifty-ninth Street. He and Mr. McDonald are old friends and have been associated in railroad construction in the past.

It is understood the work Mr. Lee is to bid on is difficult, and it is Mr. McDonald's wish to place it in the hands of some one he knows.

To Push Rapid Transit Amendment.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Gov. Roosevelt has decided to send in an emergency message to the Legislature to-morrow, asking for the passage of the amendments to the rapid transit law suggested by Controller Coler. Senator Stranahan and Assemblyman Davis will introduce the bills, which will be passed at once, probably.

JEWISH ACTORS STILL OUT.

But Management Has Secured Substitutes from Chicago.

The strike of the Jewish actors at the People's Theatre, in the Bowery, was still on yesterday, but neither the strike nor the boycott which their union got the United Hebrew Trades to impose upon the theatre seems to have affected the business of the place. The theatre was crowded last evening, and the managers had secured substitutes for the strikers, and a full new chorus. Two or three of the members of the old chorus, Manager Edelstein said last evening, had returned, and were taken back.

"The actors were very foolish to strike," Mr. Edelstein went on to say, "but they have only injured themselves. They were making plenty of money, but they wanted their union to control this theatre and to dictate to us what we should do. Of course, we could not accede to their demands, and the other unions in the theatrical business have approved of the stand we have taken and disapproved of the strike. We have secured a company of eighteen actors in Chicago, and they will be here to-morrow afternoon."

The actors of the People's Theatre complained to the Central Federated Union on Sunday that they had been locked out because they had refused to play with non-union actors, and also that they earned only about $11 a week, and they asked the Theatrical Protective Union to order a sympathetic strike of the stage hands employed in that theatre. Delegate Philip Kelly of the Theatrical Protective Union, however, told them that their request could not be granted because they had struck too hastily and had not consulted with his union.

New York Managers in Trouble.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—J. Lewis and Isaac Abramson, Jewish theatrical managers of New York, were arrested to-day on charges of conspiracy preferred by E. F. Glickman, manager of the Jefferson Street Theatre, devoted exclusively to Jewish plays. The arrests are the result of a quarrel between Eastern and Western Jewish theatrical managers over the services of Jewish actors. Yiddish actors and actresses are said to be scarce, and some weeks ago Glickman secured twelve performers from New York. New York managers promptly offered larger salaries than the man from Chicago, and finally Glickman made charges of conspiracy to break up his business.

Flagman Averts a Wreck.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Jan. 24.—Fred Eck, a flagman on the Ontario and Western Railroad, failing to stop a rapidly approaching train near Fallsburg with a lantern early this morning, threw the lantern through the cab window as the engine passed by. Engineer Burke was cut in the face by flying glass, but stopped the train, avoiding a wreck.

Dr. W. T. Jones Committed to Jail.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Jan. 24.—Dr. William T. Jones of Pine Bush has been committed to Goshen Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury on the charge of murdering Charles Lewis, his colored coachman. Jones's examination, which commenced yesterday afternoon, lasted throughout the night.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

Noting the reference to the lack of politeness on the part of certain savings bank clerks in Brooklyn referred to in a recent issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES, a woman with accounts in a couple of savings banks in the city comes to the defense of the receiving tellers at the city savings banks with a statement that she never receives from them anything but the most courteous treatment. But at her bank of temporary deposit, on a very fashionable avenue, where are her funds for current needs, she finds a reason for complaint which she says applies to other customers who, like her, have small accounts, although the bank in question makes a feature of accommodation for women. It is the custom at this, as at other banks, that handle accounts of women to give to their patrons bills that are new or nearly so whenever this is possible. Women appreciate clean currency, and bank managers know it so well that for their patrons with accounts that are well worth the handling they always have a supply of new bills on hand. Minor depositors, on the other hand, have to be content with what they can get. "I have noticed," says this woman, "that women drawing the largest checks get the cleanest and crispest of bills handed to them by the paying teller, and treatment that is obsequious to a degree that is almost sickening. But when I and others like me present a small check, the gentleman behind the window always singles out from his pile the most soiled bills he can find. I have watched him make this selection of bills, and have seen the discrimination time and again, and other ladies have spoken of the same thing and have even dared to voice their complaint at this sort of treatment, for which of course we have no redress. I have never reached that point where I have dared complain, however, for to my few timid questions in the past I have received only monosyllabic and curt replies, generally in an incomprehensible murmur, and accompanied by a disdainful air, as if the teller could not be bothered with such as I. I presume the intention is to give me to understand that my account is of so little consequence that the bank does not care whether I continue my patronage. As I was invited to become a depositor, the treatment seems a bit unbusinesslike and discourteous. As the bank is the nearest to my residence, I don't like to go elsewhere, and so am forced to put up with soiled bills and curt treatment. But it is very annoying."

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Violet vendors on Fifth Avenue, especially in the vicinity of the Waldorf and the Holland House, are not only so numerous but so persistent as to warrant the attention of the police. These venders trot about with a tray of the flowers in their hands, dogging the footsteps of both ladies on shopping tours and gentlemen escorting other ladies through the avenue. The lads cry their wares and thrust them under the noses of pedestrians. Some are insistent to a degree that is annoying in the extreme. Their attentions have become more and more embarrassing as they see that a gentleman cannot well forcibly put them aside when he is escorting a lady. So they will not take "no" for an answer, but follow on for a block or so after their intended victim. They seemed particularly annoying yesterday when the cold wind came up in the late afternoon threatening the destruction of their stock unless it was disposed of before snow came. Complaints were made at the hotels of the annoyance and it would not be a bad plan for the police to curb the impetuosity of these urchins a trifle.

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If you ride a bicycle this year and wish to be thoroughly up to date you will wear a jacket of yellow khaki cloth, waterproofed. It is the proper caper now that the military spirit pervades. Besides, they have been announced in London as the very last thing. The ultra-fashionable form is to have the jacket in the military style, cut straight in front with strap and square buckle at the waist, four pockets, and a turn-down roll collar. Englishmen have pronounced this to be "the proper sort," as men connected with the military have adopted it. The less fashionable sort are cut on the regular Norfolk jacket shape. A man may wear one of these without being too much behind the procession if it be made of khaki cloth.

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On his way from Indianapolis to this city Father Huntington, who is identified with the work of the church army of the Protestant Episcopal Church, stopped off at Pittsburg on Monday evening and held services that created a sensation in the Smoky City. He arranged to have a choir of surpliced singers assist him in the services that were held on the steps of the court house, and, of course, in the open air. There were twenty of these surpliced singers, equally divided as to sex, and each one carried a lighted torch in his or her hand while marching to the place where the services were held. It was a decided innovation in the slumming work of the Episcopalians and naturally attracted a crowd, most of whom thought it was some sort of Roman Catholic service, as Father Huntington wore his robes and was accompanied by a crucifer clothed in white and carrying a cross at the head of the little procession. One of the church army people intimated that the same sort of trial would be made in this city in the Spring, as soon as the weather permits. It is expected that the surpliced procession will serve to attract the attention that the Salvation Army does by the use of its peculiar uniforms, its tambourines, and its singing of religious songs set to popular music.

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Some of the former subjects of Queen Victoria find solace in their expatriation in the fact that there have now appeared in the markets smoked English sprats. They come a dozen in a bunch, and retail at 10 cents, or three bunches for a quarter. As a novelty, they have caught the eye of searchers for such things, while Englishmen hail them as old friends.

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It is said among transportation people that a new steamer, a duplicate of the Chester W. Chapin, launched last year by the New Haven Steamboat Company, is to be ordered at once for service between this city and Providence. The intention is said to be to retire the Richard Peck as an extra boat when the new steamer is floated, though the Peck has the reputation of being one of the fastest boats in the Sound service.

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A story is afloat among the theatrical people to the effect that Blanche Walsh has found Fanny Davenport's bracelet to be a mascot. Miss Walsh, it will be remembered, paid $10,000 for the bauble when Miss Davenport's effects were disposed of. When the company with which she is playing Fanny Davenport's old parts was at Hot Springs, Ark., a week or so ago, Miss Walsh "took a flier" at roulette in one of the "clubs" at that place, and before she was wholly aware of the fact had parted with all the cash at her command. So she put up the bracelet as security for a few hundred dollars' worth of chips, and resumed the play, continuing until daylight, when the club closed. When she was compelled to cease play by the arrival of daylight she had not only won back all she had lost earlier in the game, but had recovered the money borrowed on the bracelet and had $2,900 besides. The yarn has a sort of press-agent flavor about it, however.

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Increase in passenger rates on the Atlantic steamers does not worry the young men and women of the Christian Endeavor Society, who have arranged to attend the international convention of their society in London in July. They have already chartered the City of Rome to carry them to Liverpool, and the steamer will sail from this city on June 30. A fare of $280 has been fixed for the delegates, who for that amount will have a forty-five days' vacation, one week of which will be spent in Paris, ostensibly for an inspection of the wonders of the Exposition. "Passages nearly up to the capacity of the vessel have already been engaged," said one of the men active in the management of the affair, "and there is no doubt but that the representation of American delegates will be all that we had expected when the scheme was first outlined."

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"It is a fact not generally known," said one of the exhibitors at the bicycle show, "that Marcena Hitchcock, notice of whose death appeared in all of the city papers last week, was one of the pioneers in the manufacture of bicycles. If I am not mistaken he was the very first man in this country to manufacture bicycles in any quantity. They were the old high wheels, and he told me that his first order was for fifty machines, and was given him by Col. Albert A. Pope, head of the then just organized Pope Manufacturing Company. Mr. Hitchcock was at the time connected with the Weed Sewing Machine Company of Hartford, Conn., and Col. Pope was then, as he is now, a resident of Boston. A rather singular fact in connection with the manufacture, too, is that the shop where the first wheels were made is now the Pope Company's bicycle factory, they having bought it after the failure of the Weed Sewing Machine Company. Mr. Hitchcock was one of the pioneers in the manufacture of the perfected firearm, and during the civil war was with the Remington Company at Ilion, in this State, leaving that concern to go to the Sharpe rifle and pistol people, then situated in Philadelphia, I believe."

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Park Place Parcel Bought by Adjoining Broadway Owner—Upper Fifth Avenue Corner Transferred.

The five-story building 6 Park Place, 25.1 by 81.9, sold at auction yesterday by Bryan L. Kennelly & Co. to Peter McDonnell for $104,000, has been resold through the same firm to Frederick B. Jennings at an advance over the auction price. Mr. Jennings is the owner of the property 234 Broadway, a seven-story structure, adjoining the National Broadway Bank Building, at the southeast corner of Broadway and Park Place, and connecting with the Park Place property at the rear. No immediate change in any of the properties is contemplated.

It was learned on good authority yesterday that negotiations have practically been closed for the sale of the stable properties occupying a plot 50 by 100 on the north side of Fifty-second Street, 120 feet west of Madison Avenue, opposite the Orphan Asylum block. Brokers said to be interested in the transaction refused to discuss it.

William R. Travers transferred yesterday to George C. Hall the plot 100 by 100 at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Ninety-second Street. By another deed Mr. Hall passes title to Worthington Whitehouse, who, it is admitted, acts only as the representative of the real buyer. The name of the latter could not be learned yesterday. Mr. Travers bought the property in December, 1898. There are mortgages on it for $225,000, including one for $100,000 recorded yesterday.

Bell & Houpt, in conjunction with E. Alexander, attorney for the owner, have sold for a Mr. Becker of Germany the irregular plot with buildings thereon at the northwest corner of Fifteenth Place and Twelfth Street. The purchaser, Charles G. Stevenson, buys the property, subject to leases, for all cash, as an investment.

Maclay & Davies have sold for J. Pierpont Morgan the three-story stone-front dwelling 540 West One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 23.3 by 50.11.

Charles E. Schuyler & Co. have sold for Herbert Dongan the plot of about three and one-half lots on the west side of Amsterdam Avenue at its junction with One Hundred and Twenty-sixth and Manhattan Streets, 197 by 90 by 175.

Kahn & Baumann have sold, in conjunction with J. Arthur Fisher, for about $35,000 the five-story double flat, with stores, 1,3,8 Fifth Avenue, 25 by 100.

Frederick Zittel has sold for the various owners the three five-story flats 237 to 241 East Thirty-fourth Street.

George M. Ehrgott has sold for William Rankin four lots on the south side of Sixty-second Street, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, to Ralph L. Reed, for improvement with five-story three-family flats.

C. A. Du Bois has sold for Henry C. Raynor the five-story flat 558 West One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, 25 by 87 by 100.

Karl M. Wallach & Son have sold for about $40,000 the six-story double tenement 39 Essex Street, 25 by 88, and have bought the five-story double tenement 424 East Seventy-third Street, 25 by 87 by 100.

Mandelbaum & Lindheim have bought from the Remsen estate 34 Rutgers Street, northwest corner of Madison Street.

The Auction Room.

Considerable interest centred in two of yesterday's offerings—652 Broadway and 6 Park Place. The former parcel, a five-story building, just south of Bond Street, sold in partition, went to interested parties on a bid of $145,000. The Park Place property, sold at voluntary sale, after being bid up from $90,000 to $104,000, was struck down to Peter McDonnell. Complete results follow:

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

6 Park Place; south side, 125.7 feet west of Broadway, 25.1 by 81.9 and irregular, five-story brownstone-front building, with a two-story extension covering the lot; public auction sale, to Peter McDonnell..$104,000

30 West Forty-sixth Street, 20 by 100.5, four-story brownstone-front dwelling; executor's sale, to S. C. Doty..... 43,000

256 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 17 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling; public auction sale, to Charles Lehmann 13,000

By William M. Ryan.

Lorillard Street, northwest side, 176.3 feet east of Third Avenue, 50 by 100, vacant; foreclosure sale, to J. C. Ryan..... 1,925

By William Kennelly.

135 West Eighty-third Street, 25 by 102.2, five-story stone-front flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, George Rauchfuss.. 24,144

652 Broadway, east side, about 87 feet south of Bond Street, 29 by 130, extending through to Cross Lane, five-story stone-front building; partition sale, to the plaintiff, Allen D. M. Defendorf and one of the defendants, Winifred L. Shethel.145,000

230 and 232 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, each 34 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, James D. Putnam..... 80,085

By John T. Boyd;

62 Grand Street, 20 by 100, seven-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company 58,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, Third Avenue, east side, 138.2 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, 100 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $11,-594; subject to other mortgage for $20,000.

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, George R. Carrington, referee, 591 Eagle Avenue, west side, 276.8 feet south of Westchester Avenue, 25 by 120, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $3,317; subject to another mortgage for $11,000.

By Strong & Ireland, partition sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 8 Christopher Street, south side, 103.6 feet west of Greenwich Avenue, 20.7 by 88.8 by 46.3 by 54.5, three-story brick building.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Nelson Smith, referee, 8 and 10 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 175 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 44 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $12,413.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edmund C. Tinsdale, referee, Brook Avenue, west side, 195.3 feet south of Wendover Avenue, 100 by 89.7, vacant. Due on judgment, $6,886.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 198 Fulton St, south side, about 90 feet west of Church Street, 22 by 70, five-story stone-front building; 31 Dey Street, north side, about 70 feet west of Church Street, 25 by 71, five-story stone-front building; all title and interest of Harry E Phyfe in the foregoing parcels on Dec. 4, 1899.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 321 and 323 East Third Street, north side, 120 feet west of Avenue A, 40 by 96, seven-story brick building; all title and interest of Neudorfer & Oshowitz, on May 26, 1896.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 219, 221, and 223 East Forty-fourth Street, north side, 305 feet west of Second Avenue, 75 by 100.6, three five-story brick tenements; all title and interest of Jessie Folsom on Oct. 31, 1899.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Brown Avenue, west side, 116.2 feet south of Mianna Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 48; Winifred Garvey, owner; William Garvey, architect; cost, $4,500.

One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, north side, 274 feet west of St. Nicholas Place, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 84.6; Oliver C. Moore, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $28,000.

Mapes Avenue, west side, 490 feet north of Samuel Street, for two four-story brick tenements 34.4 by 58.6; Otto Platz of 668 Eagle Avenue, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $9,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 285 feet east of Lenox Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, 25 by 84.9; T. S. Quinn of 2,740 Broadway, owner; W. O. Tait, architect; cost, $40,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 1,369 and 1,377 Amsterdam Avenue, to a one-story brick car depot and offices; Third Avenue Railroad Company, owner; George S. Drew, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 652 Madison Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; James O'Connor, premises, owner; W. F. Crockett, architect; cost, $100.

No. 1,257 Washington Avenue, to a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling; H. H. Tinker, premises, owner; E. R. Will, architect; cost, $200.

Ninety-ninth Street, southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue, to a five-story brick flat, with store; Edward Davis, owner; McBrien & Peckwith, builders; cost, $500.

Eighth Avenue, southwest corner of Nineteenth Street, to a five-story brick building, lodge room, and stores; Walter O. Jones of 48 West Twenty-first Street, owner; H. G. Knapp, architect; cost, $8,000.

Westchester Avenue, south side, 137 feet east of Eagle Avenue, to a one-story brick stable; Elizabeth Wright, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $200.

Nos. 542 to 546 West Twenty-second Street, to a three-story brick factory; F. S. Myers of 658 Broadway, owner; P. Downey, architect; cost, $150.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Jan. 24.

CLINTON AV, w s, 175 ft n of Fairmount Av, 25x100; Robert Rogers to John P. Clark and another 1

CORONA AV, s e corner of 170th St, 69.4x100x28.4x108.7; Ferdinand Hecht and another to Charles Hohl..... 9,000

HORTON AV, s e corner of Main St, 204x75.5x202x82.3; Main St, e s, 100 ft n of East St, 100x200; Prospect Av, n s, adjoining land of Samuel Dayton, 35x x110; Prospect Av, n s, adjoining land of Julia Baxter, 40x100, City Island; Alice D. Weaver and others to Annie Weaver.. Gift

LOT 28 to 27, map occupied by Ursuline Convent; St. Ann's Av, e s, 254.2 ft s of 156th St, 110x98.9x110.2x53.3; George E. Morgan, referee, to Frank Metzger..... 5,000

LOT 228, map of Van Nest Park; Edward J. Sandy to Nellie Sandy..... Gift

NEW CHAMBERS ST, 71 and 73; Nathalie J. Phillips to Goodman R. Davis 100

ST. MARK'S PLACE, or 8th St, 66, 25x 97.6; William N. Steinkamp to Robert Benjamin..... 41,000

UNION AV, w s, 130.4 ft n of 166th St, 19.8x90.9; Charles Hohl to Ferdinand Hecht and another 1

WESTCHESTER AV, n corner of Southern Boulevard, runs s e 1,206.11x s w 1,358 to Intervale Av x n751.7 to Westchester Av x n e 938.5x s e about 760.9x n e 288.7x n w 941.7 to Westchester Av x n e 286.10; also Westchester Av, n corner of Intervale Av, runs s e 417.5x n w 353 to Westchester Av x n e 161.2; except school property; William Simpson, Jr., and others to Real Estate Corporation of New York City, re-recorded. 100

WEST END AV, e s, 84.4 ft n of 73d St, 20x100; Mary A. McLaughlin to Louise V. Weber ..... Exchange.

WEST END AV, e s, 84.4 ft n of 73d St, 20x100; Louise V. Weber to Helen J. Erickson 1

1ST AV, 693, w s, 24.8x75; Adeline Ketcham and another to Alma L. Emmons.... 1

4TH AV, n w corner of 119th St, 25.11x90; Thomas Mackellar to Frederick H. Crary, quit claim..... 1

5TH AV, n e corner of 92d St, 100.8x100; William R. Travers to George C. Hall..800,000

5TH AV, n e corner of 92d St, 100.8x100; George C. Hall to Worthington Whitehouse 800,000

4TH ST, s s, 101.3 ft e of Bowery, 19.6x 95.3x20x99.10; John H. Rogan, referee, to Mary Arns, executrix, &c.; 5,100

47TH ST, 277 and 279, 40.8x96.2; Ignaz and Max A. Walzmann, executor, &c., to Marie M. J. Gottron..... 1

58TH ST, 320 East, 20x100.4; 58th St, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100.4; John J. Behringer to Louis J. Behringer..... 1

71ST ST, 245 West, 19x102.2; Michael Tully to Alfred Vondermuhl..... 100

78TH ST, n s, 111.4 ft w of 2d Av, 13.10x 102.2; Arthur Falk, assignee, and another individually, to Adele R. Davidson.. 185

92D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, runs n 100.8 x w 100 to avenue x n 0.½x e 102.3x s 100.8 to street x w 2.3; William R. Travers to George C. Hall, quit claim. 1

109TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 100.11; Anna S. Finck and another to Frank Garofalo..... 22,000

113TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of 1st Av, 125x 100.11; David Cohen to Jacob Leitner... 1

118TH ST, 77 West, 20x100.11; Louise V. Weber to Mary A. McLaughlin..... 1

123D ST, n s, 156.8 ft w of 3d Av, 34.1x 100.11; Esther B. Randolph and others to Andrew Bryce and another 1

128TH ST, n s, 403.9 ft w of 5th Av, 18.9x99.11; Gardner Landon and others, &c., to Edwin B. Bogart..... 8,000

132D ST, n s, 84 ft e of Lenox Av, 26x 98.11; Alfred T. Bertin to Charles Riley. 100

142D ST, n s, 334.6 ft e of Boulevard, 40.6x99.11; John R. Bowers to Martha Rose 28,000

142D ST, n s, 334.6 ft e of Boulevard, 40.6 x99.11; John C. Schawe to John R. Bowers 1

144TH ST, s s, 215 ft w of Brook Av, 100x99.10; Hugh Bonner to Thomas E. Lyons and another..... 15,000

154TH ST, s s, 375.3 ft e of Morris Av, old line, 50x100; F. W. Thomas, referee, to Ida Farber..... 5,000

156TH ST, s s, 210 ft w of Elton Av, 25x 100; Constantin Friedrich to Henry S. and Louisa Bauer..... 100

180TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 25x 210.6 to 181st St; James R. Ely, referee, to Henry McCabe and another..... 9,800

184TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 11th Av, 25x 99.11; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Max Marx..... 100

186TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 175x161.6; John P. Clarke, referee, to City Real Estate Company..... 86,000

Recorded Leases.

ASTOR, William W., to James Hetherington; Washington St, s s, 483.3 ft s of Little 12th St, 25.10x47.9x28.9x62.2, 20 years 438

BRUCE-BROWN, Ruth A., guardian, and others to the John Polhemus Printing Company; Fulton St, 121, and 48 Ann St, 5 years..... 8,000

CARLE, John J., trustee, to Daniel Ryan; Front St, 314, 5 years..... 450

COHEN, Michael, to Frank C. J. Becker; 8th Av, 605, 3 years..... 1,900

DANENFELSER, Henry, to Joseph Loewy; 2d Av, 2,723, 5 years..... $900 to 1,000

GLUCKMAN, Jacob, and another to Max Smith; Norfolk St, 119, 1 7-12 years..... 240

GOLDBERG, Abraham, to Jacob Gluckman and another; Norfolk St, 119, 3 years ..... $780 to $00

HASHAGEN, Mathilde, and another to Sussman Wyuker; Avenue A, 220, 5 years 900

LEWIS, Lena, to Francisco Rivellesa; Spring St, 266, 5 years..... 3,048

RAY, Sarah E., to James McKee; West St, 173, 10 years 2,000

SIMOWITZ, Albert, to Barenblat & Alfin; Grand St, 250, 2 years 300

ULLMAN, Max, to E. J. Kelly; 11th Av, 88, 3 3-12 years..... $960 to 1,200

VAN BUREN, Peter S., and others to Robert Maclay; 14th St, s s, 450 ft w of 5th Av, 25x103.3, 21 years..... 4,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ALTIERI, Jerry, to Samuel Green; 112th St, n s, 306.6 ft w of 1st Av, ¼ year... 4,250

ALTIERI, Jerry, to Samuel Green; 112th St, n s, 312.6 ft w of 1st Av, ¼ year... 4,250

ANDERSON, James, to Charles H. Darmstadt; Wendover Av, s e corner of Brook Av, secures contract, &c..... 4,895

BAUER, Henry S., and wife to Theodore Haussner; 156th St, s s, 270 ft w of Elton Av, 5 years..... 4,000

BENJAMIN, Robert, to Lena E. Vellens; 66 St. Mark's Place; 5 years..... 8,000

BLUMENTHAL, Mark, and another to Union Trust Company; 196 Rivington St, 5 years..... 21,500

BRAND, Max, to Mehry R. Loeb, executor, &c.; King's Bridge Road, widened, w s, 127.5 ft s of 192d or Primrose St, 5 years 1,500

BRAND, Max, to Mehry R. Loeb, individually, &c.; King's Bridge Road, widened, w s, 152.5 ft s of 192d or Primrose St, 5 years..... 1,500

CANFIELD, George, to New York Protestant Episcopal Public School; 1,182 and 1,184 Madison Av, 5 years..... 50,000

CARR, Eliza A. and William S., to the Trustees of the Second Reformed Church, Totowa Cemetery Association; 20th St, n e s, 242.11 ft n w of 1st Av, 1 year.. 1,000

FARBER, Ida, to Isaac S. and Max S. Boehm; 154th St, s s, 375.3 ft e of Morris Av, old line, ½ year..... 5,631

GAROFALO, Frank, to George H. Finck, guardian, &c.; 109th St, n s, 375 ft e of 2d Av, 4 years..... 4,000

GRAFF, Eva P., to William J. Donald; 322 West 70th St, 1 year..... 10,000

GRILL, Louise, to William Balser; plot begins at the s w corner of Lot 5, map of the village of Morrisania, 50x120; also Washington Av, e s, 758.11 ft s of 170th St, 5 years..... 2,000

HALL, George C., to Charles C. Worthington; 5th Av, n e corner of 92d St; also title to strip adjoining, 1 year..... 100,000

HANLEY, Frances E., to George Ehret; 2,257 1st Av, southeast lease, demand.. 3,179

HECHT, Ferdinand, and another to William R. Rose; Crotona Av, s e corner of 170th St, 1½ years..... 4,000

HECK, Mary, to Emile Cramer; 106th St, s s, 150 ft w of 3d Av, 2 years..... 2,000

HOFFMANN, George, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 8th St, n s, 263.5 ft w of Avenue C, and strip adjoining, 5 years..... 30,000

HOFFMANN, George, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 8th St, n s, 291.5 ft w of Avenue C, 5 years..... 30,000

HOFFMANN, George, to Jacob Fehlinger and others; 8th St, n s, 263.5 ft w of Avenue C, demand..... 16,912

HOFFMANN, George, to Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager; 8th St, n s, 263.5 ft w of Avenue C, demand..... 12,700

HOFFMANN, George, to Jane J. Thayer and others, executors, &c.; 319 and 321 East 8th St, 5 years..... 39,000

HORNE, Louther S., to Charles H. Darmstadt; Webster Av, s e corner of St. Paul's Place, new line, secures contract 675

HUGHES, Michael, to Walter L. Tyler; 137th St, n s, 375 ft e of Lenox Av, ½ year 2,000

HYNES, Michael J., to Minnie Trodden; 206th St, n s, 314.11 ft w of Perry Av, 3 years 500

KELLY, Edward J., to George Ehret; 838 11th Av, saloon lease, demand..... 1,200

LALLY, Mary, to North New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Simpson St, w s, 285 ft n of Westchester Av, 3 years 7,000

McCABE, Henry and Simon, to Ellen M. Bannon; 180th St, n s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 3 years 8,000

MEZGER, Frank, to Isaac and Max S. Boehm; Lot 23 to 27, map of property of Ursuline Convent; also St. Ann's Av, e s, 554.2 ft s of 156th St, 1-3 year..... 16,187

MORRONE, Frank, to William L. Flanagan, managing director; n ½ Lot 106 and s ½ of Lot 107, map of heirs of William Powell, demand..... 500

MURPHY, Catherine L., to Jacob Mohr; 110 East 113th St, 2 years..... 2,000

NAUGHTON, Michael J., to Wolf Silverman; 2,279 and 2,281 1st Av, 7 months... 18,000

PADWEE, Samuel, and Myer S. Perlstein to Henry Heide; 112th St, n s, 101 ft w of Lexington Av, 1 year..... 15,000

PIRK, Frederick, and others to the Bronx Borough Bank; Crotona Av, widened, e s, 150 ft n of 180th St, old line; also Crotona Av, widened, e s, 40 ft n of the land conveyed to James Kern by Becker, demand 9,250

RAISBECK, James J., and another to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 40th St, n s, 150 ft e of 8th Av; also 40th St, n s, Lot 938, map of the Hermitage, 1 year 16,000

RYAN, Daniel, to Jacob Ruppert; 814 Front St, saloon lease, demand..... 1,200

SCHIFFER, Henry, to Irving Savings Institution; 500 Lenox Av, 1 year..... 10,000

SCHWARZLER, Amelia, to Duane S. Everson; 173d St, s s, 230.1 ft e of Webster Av, demand..... 6,000

SINGER, Herman, to Louise M. Spooner; 85 East 107th St, 5 years..... 6,000

THE WASHINGTON HEIGHTS EVANgelical Lutheran Church to Irving Savings Institution; 163d St, s s, 125 ft e of Broadway, 1 year..... 1,500

TURNBULL, Samuel, and wife to Friederike Koppelmann; Lafontaine Av, e s, 250 ft s of Jay St; also 90.7 ft s of 179th St, 2½ years..... 3,200

VAN RIPER, William G., to Henry E. Stevens and another; Manhattan Av, n e corner of 117th St, demand..... 7,500

WEBER, Louise V., to Mary A. McLaughlin; West End Av, e s, 84.4 ft n of 73d St, 1½ years 3,500

WITTNER, Hulda, to Ida Rosenberg; 228 and 228 West 16th St, 3 years..... 3,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRADLEY & CURRIER COMPANY to L. & J. Brandt ..... Nominal

EMANUEL, Charles, to Sara Emanuel, 3 assignments ..... Nominal

FORD, Henry W., trustee, &c., to Continental Trust Company 14,408

HILDEBRAND, Diedrich G., to Dorothea Schumacher 5,000

HOGUET, Robert J., executor, &c., to Alonzo B. See and another 5,000

NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST Company to John M. Bowers, executor, &c. 18,050

SAXTON, Bernard F., and others, executors, &c., to Bernard F. Saxton..... 12,128

SCHOENFELD, Max, to James Dater 6,000

SCHUMACHER, Dorothea, administratrix, &c., to Diederich G. Hildebrand..... 5,000

STEIN, Henry B., to Emilie Schloss....Nominal

STENDER, Josephine, to T. Channon Press, 3 assignments ..... Nominal

SWINYARD, Marion M., to George McK. Brown 16,069

TRUSTEES OF EDWARD RIDLEY to Catherine Ridley 10,000

WHITING, William J., to Joseph Applegate 1,100

Mechanics' Liens.

MONROE ST, 255 to 259; Hyman Delinsky against Jonas Freedman, owner; Joseph Freedman, owner and contractor. 654

PARK AV, 1,642; Charles Winkel against Mr. Cantaballow, owner; Mrs. Hunter, contractor..... 6

PARK AV, n e corner of 170th St, 25x100; Pfotenhauer & Nesbit against Thomas J. Fanning, owner; Sheehy & Heney, contractors..... 99

PROSPECT AV, n e corner of Dawson St, 85x127; Vincenzo Rusciano against Joseph Gallo, owner and contractor... 550

PROSPECT AV, w s, 50 ft s of 151st St, 200x100; Salvatore Pendola against Mary Mier, owner; Rosa Pisciotta, contractor.

PROSPECT AV, w s, 50 ft s of 151st St, 200x100; Giuseppe Adamo against Mary Mier, owner; Rosa Pisciotta, contractor. 19

W

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.75⅛
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.40⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29¼
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.90
Cotton, middling	.07⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08¼
Sugar, granulated	5.15
Molasses, O. K. prime	.40
Beef, family	12.75
Beef, hams	21.75
Tellow, prime	.05½
Pork, mess	10.75
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.06¼
Lard, prime	6 20
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	23.00
Butter, Western creamery	.25

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 62c; No. 2 red, 67¾c; No. 2 corn, 31½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 31¾c; No. 2 oats, 23c; No. 2 white, 25⅝c; No. 3 white, 24½@25¼c; No. 2 rye, 53½c; No. 2 barley, 35@40c; No. 1 flaxseed and Northwest, $1.50; prime timothy seed, $2.35; mess pork, per barrel, $9.75@$10.55; lard, per 100 lb, $5.70@$5.82½; short ribs, sides (loose), $5.45@$5.75; cry salted shoulders, (boxed), 5½@5.75c; short clear sides (boxed), 6¾@6.92½; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.23½; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged; no clover.

COTTON.—The market was narrow and generally featureless, except for some pretty active trading in March contracts early in the session. The market opened steady at unchanged prices to a decline of 8 points, sales being disappointing and outside speculative interest offering no support. Before noon, however, the decline was recovered on covering which followed rather strong accounts from Southern spot markets, and a disposition to disregard predictions of heavier receipts in the interior. The future on large purchases by exporters in the interior. The trade was careless in respect to this feature, as it is generally expected that the movement will fall off again after the cotton en route for export shall have been shipped. During the afternoon the market was particularly dull, chiefly at a shade under yesterday's closing prices. Speculation was held in abeyance largely through uncertainties affecting the true situation of affairs in South Africa. The market closed steady with prices 1 point higher to 3 points net lower. Northern spot markets, middling quoted were officially reported by wire as follows: New Orleans, 7 9-16c; Mobile, 7¼c; Savannah, 7¼c; Charleston, 7½c; Wilmington, 7¼c; Norfolk, 7¾c; Baltimore, 7¾c; Augusta, 7 9-16c; Memphis, 7 9-16c; St. Louis, 7 9-16c

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	7.57	7.58	7.56	7.55@7.57
February	7.48	7.51	7.47	7.51@7.52
March	7.48	7.53	7.47	7.50@7.51
April	7.44	7.47	7.44	7.47@7.48
May	7.44	7.49	7.44	7.47@7.48
June	7.47	7.49	7.45	7.48@7.49
July	7.46	7.49	7.46	7.49@7.50
August	7.45	7.46	7.43	7.45@7.46
September				6.86@6.88
October	6.72	6.74	6.70	6.70@6.71
November				6.67@6.68
December	6.71	6.71	6.71	6.67@6.68

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 24.—Spot cotton easier; sales, 15,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 14,000 bales; receipts, 14,000 bales; American, 5,000 bales; middling upland, 4 19-32d; futures opened steady, partial 1 point advance; closed quiet, 1@1½ points net lower. January, 4.39⅝; January-February, 4.38⅝; February-March, 4.22⅜; March-April, 4.18½; April-May, 4.14½; May-June, 4.11⅛@; June-July, 4.09½; July-August, 4.06½b; August-September, 4.01⅜; September-October, 3.54@3.53; October-November, 3.47@3.48; November-December, 3.44@3. Manchester—Yarns quiet but steady; cloths, orders at low limits.

WOOL.—BOSTON, Jan. 24.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say to-morrow of the wool trade: "A very active inquiry has developed during the past week for medium and low wools, of which the American Woolen Company and other large mills have been free purchasers. They have taken on some good-sized lines of ⅜ and ⅜ blood fleeces, notably quarters, the sales of such wools amounting to something like 2,000,000 lb. These purchases, combined with those of one or two good-sized lines of Territories, have brought the total of the week's business up to silently close to 3,000,000 lb. Otherwise the demand is not at all active, and for fine wools it is practically nothing. There is no improvement in prices, however, which may be quoted as steady and on most lines nominally unchanged. The sales of the week in Boston amounted to 4,805,000 lb domestic and 15,000 lb foreign, making a total of 5,120,000 lb, against a total of 2,965,000 lb for the previous week, and a total of 3,524,000 lb for the corresponding week last year. The sales since Jan. 1 amount to 13,155,600 lb, against 15,216,000 lb for the corresponding time last year.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	73½	73 9-16	73⅛	73⅛
July	73½	73 11-16	73½	73½
Corn—				
May	..	..	..	39¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	67 5-16	67½	66⅞	66⅞
July	68 3-16	68⅝	67⅛	67⅛
Corn—				
May	33¼	33 5-16	33	33⅛
July	33⅝	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝
Oats—				
May	23½	23½	23⅛	23¼
July	22⅝	22⅝	22¼	22¼

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT.—During a good part of the session the local wheat market was moderately active and quite firm. At its best point May wheat reached 73 9-16. Foreign news acted first as a bull influence on the market and then by reason of reactions exerted the opposite effect. This was most noticeable in Paris advices, which, after several days of positive strength and advancing markets, closed unchanged to 10 points up. In explanation of this change in sentiment it was said that the best reports now received as to serious crop damage in France, the prospects at present being more satisfactory. Bromhall also reported that the Government of India confirms the rumors of good rains in the northwest provinces and parts of the central and Deccan districts, stating that it will result in small benefit to the famine districts. The same authority estimated that foreign importers will require 80,000,000 bushels of wheat during the next six months from Atlantic ports. The Liverpool market, at its opening, was 9@9½d net lower, subsequently lost half the advance and closed only ½d above the previous night. Speculation throughout the day was mostly for local account, neither foreign houses nor the public taking much interest in the market. Railroad officials state that farmers are talking of serious damage to Winter wheat as being among the future probabilities, and holding wheat in anticipation of higher prices. The Northwest movement reached 305 cars, and the primary receipts were 380,000 bushels.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 24.—Wheat—In store, No. 1 Northern, January, 65½c; May, 64½c; July, 64⅝@64¾c. On track, No. 1 hard, 65½c; No. 1 Northern, 64c; No. 2 Northern, 62c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 24.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 65¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 64¾c; May, 66⅝c; July, 67¾c; No. 2 Northern, 61¾c; No. 3 Spring, 58¾c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 24.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 66c; No. 2 Northern, 65c. Rye—No. 1, 55½@56c. Barley—No. 2, 46c; sample, 36@44c.

CORN—No. 2 corn closed at 40¾c for both elevator and delivered, and 40¾c free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed 29½c; No. 3 oats, 29c; No. 2 white, 31½c; No. 3 white, 31c; track mixed, 29½@30¼c; track white 31½@35c; No. 2 white clips, 32c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 61c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 60¾c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 53@58c, cost, insurance, freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 43½@47½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; malting, 50@53, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.75@$4; Winter straights, $3.35@$3.45; Winter patents, $3.50@$3.80; Spring clears, $2.75@$3; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.70@$2.85; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.55@$2.65; no grade, $18 per ton, to arrive. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$2.60@2.45. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3.15@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.35. CORNMEAL—Kiln dried, $2.15@2.25, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, 85@90c; coarse, 79@82c. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $17@$17.25 in sacks; to arrive, 200 lb, $17.50@$17.75; coarse Winter bran, $17@$18.50, latter white, middlings, $16@$18.50; city feed, $17.50@$18; hominy chop, $16 75; oilmeal, $26.50.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 24.—Flour, first patent, $3.45@$3.55; other grades on that basis. Bran, unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—Prices declined quite steadily during the day under a decline of 5c in hogs and moderate selling by commission houses and others. The only little change of buying interest from any quarter, although receipts were only moderate, amounting to 36,000, with 37,000 estimated for Thursday. The local market was dull and easy, closing about 5 points lower. PORK—Mess, $10.50@$11; family, $13½@13.50; short clear, $11.50@$12. BEEF—Mess, $10.50; family, $12.50@$13; packet, $11@$12; extra India mess, $21@$23; beef hams, $21.50@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 6¼c; 180 lb, 6¼c; 160 lb, 6¾c; pigs, 6¼c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 6¾@7½c; 30 lb, 6¾@6¾c; 12 lb, 6¾@6¾c; 14 lb, 6¾c; pickled shoulders, 6c; pickled hams, 9¾@9¾c; Western greens, 8¾@8¾c; city greens, 8¾@8¾c. TALLOW—City, 5¼c; country, 5¾@5½c. LARD—$6.20, asked; city lard, $5.75; refined lard, South America, $6.65; Continent, $6.45; Brazil, kegs, $7.80; compound city, 5¾@6c; Western, 5¾@5¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 7½c, asked; city lard stearine, 7½c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 24.—Closing: Beef, extra India mess, 80s, prime mess, 75s 9d. Pork, prime mess, Western, 56s 3d. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 45s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 32s 6d; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 33s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 34s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 33s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 33s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 38s. Shoulders, square, 12 to 14 lb, 33s. Lard, prime, Western, in tierces, 30s 6d; American, refined, in pails, 32s 3d. Butter, finest and good United States, nominal. Cheese, American, finest white, 57s 6d; American, finest colored, 58s. Tallow, prime city, 27s 6d; American, refined, in pails, 27s 9d. Cottonseed oil, Hull, refined, February-April, 21s 3d. Turpentine, spirits, 39s 6d. Resin, common, 4s 6d. Petroleum, refined, 7½d. Linseed oil, 24s.

COFFEE.—The indications of subsiding speculation in coffee, which have been noticed this week, were still more marked to-day. The local traders had the market pretty much to themselves, except for some outside selling in the way of liquidating long accounts. Cables were not satisfactory to the local contingent, and there was some disposition to take the short side of the account, although selling of this class was arrested by smaller receipts at Rio and Santos, and large warehouse deliveries in this country. The market opened barely steady at a decline of 5@10 points, and developed a weak feeling more or less general throughout the session. At the lowest point the decline was 10@15 points. A falling off in the demand for spot coffee was an element of instability. The market was finally steady, a net loss of 5@10 points. Total sales reached 34,000 bags.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January				6.80@6.90
February	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.85@6.90
March	6.90	6.95	6.90	6.90@6.95
April				6.95@7.00
May	7.05	7.05	7.00	7.00@7.05
June				7.05@7.10
July	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10@7.15
August	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.15@7.20
September	7.25	7.25	7.20	7.20@7.25
October	7.30	7.30	7.25	7.25@7.30
November				7.30@7.35
December	7.35	7.35	7.30	7.35@7.40

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average Santos, 9§200; receipts, 12,000 bags; stock, 546,000 bags. Hamburg—Market opened ¼ pfennig higher; at 2:30 P. M., net unchanged to ¼ pfennig lower; sales, 11,000 bags. Havre—Market opened ¼@¾f higher; at 12 M., unchanged; at 3 P. M., ¼f lower; at 5:30 P. M., ½f lower; sales, 55,000 bags. January, 42.75; February, 42.75; March, 43; April, 43.50; May, 43.75; June, 44; July, 44.25; August, 44.75; September, 45; October, 45.25; November, 45.50; December, 45.75. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 9§950; exchange, 7 11-16d; receipts, 9,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 12,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 3,000 bags; stock, 174,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4⅜c; muscovado, 3 13-16c; molasses, 3 11-16c.

METALS.—Iron—Northern, No. 1 foundry, $23; Southern, No. 2 soft, $20.75; steel rails, $36; pig iron warrants, nominal; lake copper, ingot, $16.50; tin, $27.50; exchange lead, $4.72½; spelter, $4.75; brokers' prices for lead, $4.72½, and for spelter, $4.75.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, 90.90, and in bulk $7.25; Philadelphia, barrels, $9.85, and in bulk $7.20; refined, cases, New York, $11.10; deodorized naphtha, $11.25. Cottonseed oil—Prime crude, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 33½@36c; off Summer yellow nominal; butter grades, 37@38c; prime white, 38@39c; prime Winter yellow, 38@39c. Linseed—American, raw, 53@54c; American, boiled, 55@56c; Calcutta, raw, 65c; laid, 66c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.85; tar oil, barrels, $3.90. Spirits of turpentine, 53@53½c. Resin—Common to good, strained, $1.62½@$1.65; E, $1.70; F, $1.75; G, $1.80; H, $1.95; I, $2.05; K, $2.20; M, $2.50; N, $3; W G, $3.60; W W, $4.10.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 24.—Spirits of turpentine, 50½@51c. Resin, $1.25@$1.30. Crude turpentine, $1.60@$2.00. Tar, $1.25.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 24.—Spirits of turpentine, 51c. Resin unchanged.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 24.—Turpentine, 50c. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Steers, $4.80@$5.70; oxen, $2.75@$4.80; bulls, $2.75@$4.05; cows, $2@$4. CALVES—Veals, $5@$8.50; little calves, $4@$4.50; barnyard calves, $3@$3.75; fed calves, $4; city-dressed veals, 9½@12c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3.50@$5.25; extra wethers, $5.75; culls, $2.75@$3.25. Lambs, $6@$7.12½; Canada lambs, $6.87½; culls, $4.50@$5.70. HOGS —No sales.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

KINERING & SPALCKHAVER.—Schedules of Kinering & Spalckhaver, dealers in plumbers' supplies at 170 Grand Street, show liabilities $13,510; nominal assets, $18,331; actual assets, $13,450.

F. L. SMITH.—Deficiency judgment for $8,395 was docketed yesterday against Frank Leon Smith, in favor of Mary H. Myers as trustee of Clark L. Sharpsteen, growing out of the foreclosure sale of 63 West Ninety-sixth Street.

PERCY F. PHILLIPS.—The Sheriff has received an attachment against Percy F. Phillips, trading business as Percy F. Phillips & Co., cotton goods broker, at 53 Leonard Street, for $3,653, in favor of Haines & Bishop, for balance due for merchandise. It was obtained on the ground that Mr. Phillips resides at Plainfield, N. J. He has been well known in this market for the past twenty years.

MICHAEL & CO.—Judgment for $3,280 was entered yesterday against Michael & Co., corporation printers, at 170 Fulton Street, in favor of Annie Michael on a demand note of the corporation dated Oct. 22 last. The summons was served on Charles W. Tracy, President. He filed a petition in bankruptcy on Saturday last as a manufacturer of fancy paper goods at 812 Greenwich Street. The business of Michael & Co. was started in 1884 by B. Michael, and was incorporated on June 1, 1896, with a capital stock of $7,000.

F. BIANCHI & CO.—Schedules of F. Bianchi & Co., importers of flowers, feathers, and millinery goods at 637 Broadway, by Charles Beers, surviving partner, show liabilities $138,275; nominal assets, $225,575; actual assets, $105,014. The principal items in the actual assets are merchandise, $52,676; cash, $24,191; accounts receivable, $19,410; bills receivable, $5,704; fixtures, $2,022. The difference between the nominal and actual assets is chiefly due to depreciation in stock of flowers and feathers, the nominal value of which is $127,491 and actual $52,670. Of the liabilities, $117,000 are due to banks as follows: Ninth National, $20,000; Shoe and Leather, $20,000; Pacific, $12,000; Astor Place, $15,000; National Broadway, $10,000; National Union, $10,000; Lancaster County National of Lancaster, Penn., $10,000; New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, $20,000.

Out of Town.

N. G. LOWER.—N. G. Lower, a clothing dealer at Little Falls, N. Y., assigned yesterday. His liabilities and assets are unknown.

THEODORE WEISS.—Theodore Weiss of Boston, formerly doing business under the firm name of Simonson & Weiss, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, showing liabilities of $120,464, nearly all of which is unsecured. He has no assets of any value to his creditors.

PURSGLOVE, GORDON & CO.—Pursglove, Gordon & Co. of Pittsburg were yesterday made defendants in a suit in which a foreign attachment was issued in the United States Circuit Court, directing the Marshal to attach all goods, moneys, and effects of the defendants in the hands of George L. Whitney, F. M. Stevenson, Whitney & Stevenson, Charles G. McIlvaine, George W. Wurzell, McIlvaine & Wurzell, J. B. Finley, and the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company. No statement in the case is issued, the precipe merely stating that the attachment is founded upon a written contract between plaintiffs and defendants dated June 29, 1899.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

S. M. JOHNSON.—Judge Brown has appointed Le Roy S. Gove receiver of the assets of Samuel M. Johnson, dealer in tobacco and cigars at 102 Broadway, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on the 22d inst.

MARIE HERSCHMAN.—Judge Brown of the United States District Court has appointed William Ford Upson, receiver for Marie Herschman, dealer in varieties and toys at 2,228 and 2,270 Third Avenue, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on the 22d inst.

JOHN MCCOURT.—John McCourt, residing at 121 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $8,402 and no assets. He was formerly in the liquor business for fifteen years and kept a saloon at Park Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street.

FINLAY BROTHERS.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Finlay Brothers, dealers in dry goods at 836 Columbus Avenue, by three creditors, as follows: H. L. Judd & Co. $195; Nonotuck Silk Company, $242, and William Morse & Co., $149. They allege that the firm committed an act of bankruptcy on Jan. 2 by making an assignment.

JOHN V. SCHAEFER COMPANY.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against the John V. Schaefer Company, manufacturer of Cabinet work at 157 and 159 East Eighty-eighth Street, by the following creditors: Theodore W. Morris & Co., $2,444; Jacques Kahn, $649; White, Van Glahn & Co., $849. They allege that the company committed an act of bankruptcy by making an assignment on Jan. 5.

LOUIS COMBREMONT.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Louis Combremont, wholesale dealer in watch materials at 45 Maiden Lane, by the following creditors: Perrenoud & Brodbeck, $8,554, and the Banque Federale, both of Chaux de Fonds, Switzerland; Henry Zimmerman & Co. of New York, $30. They allege that he committed an act of bankruptcy by making an assignment on Dec. 15.

BITTNER BROTHERS.—Andrew and Frederick J. Bittner, composing the firm of Bittner Brothers, liquor dealers at 2,322 Third Avenue, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with actual liabilities of $4,409 and no assets. In addition to the actual liabilities, there are claims against them by George Ringler & Co., $9,568, on notes given on the purchase of the saloon at 2,322 Third Avenue, and by Henry H. Meyer, $29,600 for the unexpired lease of the premises. The petitioners do not recognize the validity of these claims. They started there in November, 1895.

VIRGINIA PHILIPS.—Virginia Philips, manager at 254 West Thirty-fourth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $22,077 and no assets. The debts were contracted from 1895 to 1899, mostly in the latter year, and are due to sixty-three creditors, the largest being Stephen Elliott Curtis of Buffalo, $7,500, for borrowed money. She owes $1,450 to five hotels for board, $1,580 to five doctors for medical services, and $1,160 to five grocers for groceries. James J. Sullivan, her attorney, said that she is the manager of the Maryland Kitchen, at 254 West Thirty-fourth Street, which was recently fitted up at considerable expense to represent old Colonial times in the South, and which is run by the Maryland Company.

Dispute as to Liability as Partners.

The following judgments were entered yesterday against Bernhard Beinecke and Joseph Hesdorfer: National Broadway Bank, $10,419; Third National Bank, $14,016; National City Bank, $29,695, and the Hartford National Bank, $4,928. These judgments are the outgrowth of the failure of the tobacco firm of Siedenberg, Stiefel & Co., about four years ago. The referee in several cases decided that Messrs. Beinecke and Hesdorfer were general partners of the firm. They contend that they were special partners. They have appealed from the referee's decision, and have given security for the judgments and costs pending the decision of the courts.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Brown, in the United States District Court, yesterday, granted discharges to fifteen bankrupts, among whom were Perkins D. Fisher, actor and manager, of 235 West Twenty-second Street, whose liabilities were $5,970; George Harral, hotel clerk, formerly proprietor of a hotel at Black Rock Beach, Conn., liabilities $12,683, and Agnes J. Leland, wife of Charles E. Leland, liabilities, $9,375.

Attachment for Legal Services.

The Sheriff has received an attachment against Lillian Louise Dempsey of Macon, Ga., for $24,400 in favor of Robert O'Byrne of this city for balance due on a claim of $25,000 for legal services connected with the will of her husband, Thomas Charles Dempsey. The attachment was obtained on the ground of non-residence, and was served on a bank and safe deposit company here.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALEXANDER, Moritz—Isaac Goodman	$492
BANYARD, Edward H.—T. C. Underwood	412
BEINECKE, Bernhard, and Joseph Hesdorfer—The National Broadway Bank	10,419
BEINECKE, Bernhard, and Joseph Hesdorfer—Third National Bank of New York	14,016
BEINECKE, Bernhard, and Joseph Hesdorfer—National City Bank of New York	29,695
BEINECKE, Bernhard, and Joseph Hesdorfer—Hartford National Bank	4,928
CROSS, Thomas B.—Lewis Steinhardt and others	339
CRISLING, Max and Michael—J. Bertine and another	70
CROMWELL, William B.—S. O. Stillman	8,772
CLARKE, James—Bennet Sanberg	219
CHURCHILL, James S.—Katherine T. Martin and another, executors, &c	2,425
DELACEY, Elizabeth—A. P. Grunfeld	677
DAVIDSON, Leo—B. Baumgarten	27
DEMPSEY, John A.—E. Hymes and others, costs	53
ENNIS, Edward—D. Stevenson Brewing Company	477
FORD, George L.—Quan Foy, as Treasurer, &c	47
FISHER, John M.—Firm of John Matthews	33
GRANETT, Davis—S. Ziegel	285
GREGG, Robert G.—E. J. H. Tamsen, as Sheriff, &c	274
HALE, Robert—E. Elliott	41
HAYS, John C.—Frederick C. Hincke	20,648
HAYS, Charles M.—Edgar D. Bennett	72
HADLEY, Henry H.—Cornelius E. Byrne	435
HUME, Henry, Jr.—G. D. Sproul	148
HARRIS, George T.—J. A. Hodge, Jr	615
HEALY, Edward J., as Marshal, and others—Sarah Goldowsky	728
KNEVALS, Sherman W., as assignee—Gertrude M. Randall and others, costs	105
LIPSCHITZ, Bessie—Colonial Brewery	502
LOCKHART, Walter S.—William Ottmann & Co	555
MORRISON, James, and James Phimister —C. W. Wilson & Co	42
PORR, William—W. H. Griffin and another	361
PORR, William—John W. Davis	237
PORR, William—Henry Diehl and another	500
PORR, William—William J. Condren	115
PHILLIPS, Mary—W. B. Nason and another	190
RAIMONTE, Frank—N. Bavaso	105
ROSENBAUM, Selig, and Gustave Rothenberg—Max Scheuer and others	555
SEXTON, Edward M.—E. T. Smith and others	113
STEENKEN, Christian and Henrietta—Jessie Pride, by guardian	642
SEAVER, A. Hamen—M. K. Jesup	112
SOLOMON, Joseph—Maine Belting Company	1,308
SAUNDERS, Cole—M. B. Brown Company	82
SHARKEY, George F.—G. V. Muchmore	40
SMITH, Frank L.—M. H. Myer, trustee	8,385
TAYLOR, Kate—Phoebe Kaufman and another	135
VOORHIS, Benjamin F.—B. Smith	327
VOORHIS, Benjamin—H. Wohlgemuth	108
VOORHIS, Benjamin—Randolph & Slippell	116
MICHAEL & CO.—Annie Michael	3,281
NEW YORK ELEVATED RAILROAD Company and the Manhattan Railway Company—P. Turley and another	9,600
THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY —M. Masterson	5,271
ASHLEY ENGINEERING COMPANY—Martin and Charles Faas	353
THE NEW YORK ELEVATED RAILroad Company and the Manhattan Railway Company—William Lever	560
WOODS, Joseph S.—The J. Jones & Son Company	125
WOLFF, John—Gittle Smith	231
WIALLARD, Paul—Levi P. Morton	448
XIQUES, Francis W.—M. Peres and others	317
YESKY, Samuel—W. A. Dibblee	33

Feared Probate Would Eat Up Estate.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 24.—The will of Katherine L. Johnston of Elmsford, who died two months ago, was filed in the Surrogate's office to-day. She wrote it herself, and, after disposing of her little stock of worldly goods and appointing George F. Hills her executor, she says she hopes he will settle everything as she has requested "without probating this will, as that would use up all the money."

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 1,931.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—JOSEPH CAPUTA, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Caputa, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 23d, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 21st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
New York, Jan'y 24th, 1900.

NO. 165.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RUSSELL H. HOADLEY and CHESTER C. MUNROE, bankrupts.

To the creditors of Russell H. Hoadley and Chester C. Munroe, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that the accounts of James L. Weiss, trustee, from the time of his appointment down to date have been prepared, and filed at the office of the referee, No. 62 William Street; Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, with the bill rendered by the attorneys for the Trustee, and a list of all the claims allowed, and that the same will remain there, open to the inspection of creditors, until the 5th day of February, 1900, at four o'clock P. M., when the same will be passed upon, and a dividend declared on said claims, unless objection is made thereto.

Dated January 24th, 1900.
ERNEST HALL, Referee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRY JACOBSON, Bankrupt. No. 2,049.

To the creditors of Harry Jacobson of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of January, A. D., 1900, the said Harry Jacobson was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated January 24th, 1900.

NO. 1,707.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—MICHAEL MEIROWITZ, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Michael Meirowitz, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 22d, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 14th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Jan'y 24th, 1900.

NO. 2,068.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE PALEN, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of George Palen of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said George Palen was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated January 24, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—WALTER D. TURNER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Walter D. Turner, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 19th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 14th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated Jan'y 23, 1900.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROLLINS GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Rollins Gold and Silver Mining Company of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of December, A. D., 1899, the said Rollins Gold and Silver Mining Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 24th, 1900.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER, MADE BY the Hon. Miles Beach on the 14th day of December, 1899, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against the GIBBS & WILLIAMS COMPANY, a corporation lately doing business in the City and County of New York, that they are required to present their claims with the vouchers therefor, duly verified to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Gibbs & Williams Company, for the benefit of their creditors, at his place of transacting business, No. 68 New Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of March, 1900.—Dated New York, December 28th, 1899.

HENRY D. DUMONT, Assignee.
HUGH R. GARDEN, Attorney for Assignee, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.
d28-1aw6wTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BRUSSEL, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES BRUSSEL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Wilson Lee Cannon, Jr., No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of June, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of December, 1899. CHARLES J. MURPHY, HARRY GREEN, Administrators. WILSON LEE CANNON, Jr., Attorney for Administrators, No. 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
d21-1aw6m

ROBERT R. McBURNEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Robert R. McBurney, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 47 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of September, 1899.

CEPHAS BRAINERD, Executor.
TIMOTHY DAVENPORT, Atty. for Executor, 47 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
s7-1aw6mTh

RUPPANER, ANTOINE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Barbara Ellensohn, Kathi Kristof, Anna Kristof, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 23d day of February, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why the account of John S. Keyes and Theodore E. Smith, as trustees of the trust created in and by the will of ANTOINE RUPPANER, deceased, for the benefit of Barbara Ellensohn and others should not be judicially settled and a decree be made thereupon allowing the said trustees to resign their trust and discharging them accordingly, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding. In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the New York City of New York, the 28th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
Ja11-1aw6wTh

SCHWAB, MICHEL, or MICHAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

A Wonderful Department of Our Wonderful Basements Is That Devoted to

Wash Dress Fabrics.

Those who know this great department (and who does not?) know it as the place of large Assortments and Great Values. . . . Here are shown thousands of yards of what is Newest and Best in Ginghams, Batistes, Percales, Sateens, Organdies, Lawns, Ducks, Piques, Cambrics, Calicoes, and their many varieties—quantities and assortments that no other house attempts to show—shelves, counters and centre tables laden with goods that appear only to disappear, for whether it be the finest European Novelty or the simplest Calico, one rule applies to all—*Quick-selling Prices.* . . . Therefore are we the greatest distributers of Wash Dress Fabrics that the world knows, for nowhere on either side of the Atlantic is there another Stock so great, or any who will sell as we do sell.

Here Are Some Things New With Prices

French Novelty Cord Ginghams..... .32
Scotch Corded Bar Ginghams..... .24
French Loop Stripe Ginghams..... .35
French Ginghams—Inserting effects. .29
Scotch Cluster Stripe Ginghams..... .24
English Pin Check Ginghams..... .19

French Pineapple Grenadines—
Silk Brocade Stripes..... .55
Black Grenadines—novelty silk cords. .45

Fine French Chambrays in checks of all sizes—also Plain Colors in new tints of Helio, Pink, Blue, and Rose.. .19

French mercerized Zephyrs—high silk lustre that always remains—fast colors..... .44

American Novelty Ginghams—Highest grade—32 inch—sold elsewhere as "imported" at 18 and 20 cents—sold here as American at..... .12½

PERCALES—EVERYTHING—
All colors—All styles—
That our stock is always complete and varieties very great is a long-established fact—moreover, the goods are always clean and fresh, with advantage of exclusive designs, for many are made to order and cannot be found elsewhere.
The very best..... .12½
The next best..... 9¾
A good quality..... 6¾
All yard wide, full 36 inch

Batistes and Lawns—in all the pretty bright and fancy shades.....7¾ and .14

Irish Dimities—this season's choicest designs and colorings..... .18
(See if you can find them elsewhere under 25.)

Extra fine Pineapple Organdies..... .33

Satin Striped Mousselines—soft tintings in delicate designs—the most attractive Cloth imported this season..... .35

"Like Silk"—an exquisite novelty—
Looks like silk
Feels like silk
Just like silk
Make no mistake, you'll mistake and make the mistake in mistaking them for silk. .29

Fancy Corded Batistes—
Pique effects, but not so heavy—durability without weight—very effective for Shirt Waists..... .12½

Rich Black Dama Brocade Sateens—mercerized to look like satin—unchangeable dye—answer every purpose of a silk satin at a dollar the yard..... .29

Mercerized Colored Sateens—fancy shades for skirtings, waists, and linings..... .24

French Foulard Sateens—France's finest—choice colorings and designs..... .29

Fancy Printed Sateens—neat and striking effects in Navy and Black with white, also colors on Black—(no last year designs)..... .15

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF

Our Great White Sale

is another proof of

"the survival of the fittest."

Although the month started with "sales," "sales" everywhere, the public soon located Real Values, and its appreciation keeps our great White Sale high in favor, while others have dropped out one by one.

Sale of Suits.

Remainder of Winter Stock,
Including Tailor-made or Trimmed Gowns,—suitable for street, reception or theatre.
Various materials and colors.
$10.00, $15.00, $25.00, $45.00 and $95.00.
Value $25.00 to $145.00.

Separate Skirts, cloth or silk. Plaids, plain colors and black.
$10.00, $15.00 and $25.00.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Ribbon.

Taffetas,—moire or plain,—various shades of castor, pink, green, blue, brown, and heliotrope and black. 3 to 4½ inches wide. 15 cents per yard.

Double faced satin,—fancy Taffetas, and novelty corded ribbons. 3½ to 6 inches wide.
Extensive range of pastel, medium, deep colors and black.
25 cents per yard.
Value 40 to 65 cents.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Woolen Dress Goods.

Scotch plaid Cheviots, 54 inches wide,—and fancy or plain golf suitings.
90 Cents per yard.
Usual price $1.50 and $1.75.

Imported Robes,—handsomely embroidered shaped skirts and material prepared for bodices.
$25.00 each.
Originally $40.00 to $65.00.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

O'Neill's.

"La Vida" Straight Front Corsets.

The Best Product of American Skill, surpassing in Wearing Qualities and Fit and equaling in Finish the best imported gored corset sold in New York.

A Few Reasons Why They Are Better for American Women than the Imported Corset:

BECAUSE they are fitted to American models when manufactured and consequently fit the American figure. *The imported corsets are fitted to the French figure* and consequently do not.

BECAUSE, fitting the American figure, they are health-giving, their shape removing the overtax on the heart, increasing the mental and physical capacity, improving the digestion and assimilation, and giving new life and ambition to the wearer.

BECAUSE they are adapted to *any* style of dress, for they are made to fit the American figure, and a corset fitting correctly will enable any practical modiste to give the wearer entire satisfaction in the fit of her gown, *no matter what the style of her costume may be.*

BECAUSE, although superior in every way, they are 50 per cent. cheaper in price than the best imported gored corset sold in New York.

"La Vida" Corsets are strictly hand-made, French gored, bias cut and all whalebone, and we guarantee every pair to give entire satisfaction both as to fit and wearing qualities. An expert fitter in attendance.

H. O'NEILL & CO., Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Special Half-Price Sale

in the

NEW BROADWAY BASEMENT

(AN AREA OF 10,000 SQUARE FEET)

To-day, Friday, and Saturday of

Toilet Articles, Perfumeries & Soaps.

5,000 fine Tooth Brushes, value 25c., - - sold at - 10c
1,000 Nail Brushes, value 30c., - - - - sold at - 15c
Extra quality Hair Brushes, regular price 40c., - sold at - 20c
Higher Grade, do., value 60c., - - - - - sold at - 30c
Solid back do., value 75c., - - - - - - - sold at - 50c
Long Handle Bath Brush, value 35c., - - - sold at - 19c
Men's Real Badger Shaving Brushes, regular price 50c., - - - - - - - - - - sold at - 25c
Copco Floating Bath Soap, the 10c. size - - sold at - 5c
Fine Toilet Soaps, 3 cakes in box, worth 20c., - sold at - 10c
Castile Soap, large bar, regular 50c. kind - - sold at - 25c
Daland's "Immense" Bath Soap, the 5c size, for this sale, 2 cakes for - - - - - - - - - 5c
Finest Toilet Paper, the 10c. kind - - - sold at - 5c
Fehr's Talcum Powder, for this sale, per box - - - - 8c
Delettrez's finest Extracts, the 69c size, for - - - - 45c

Broadway, Eighth and Ninth Streets.

SHIRT WAISTS.

Fifteen hundred waists, made of white Lawn, or colored Madras, Percale, Lawn and Gingham. Fancy stripes or checks. Various colors.

The materials are excellent in quality, the garments attractively designed. They are reduced in preparation for spring stock.

35 cents each.
Formerly $1.00.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

HOSIERY.

25 cents per pair.

1,000 dozen. Entire remaining stock of heavy winter weight Hosiery,—in addition to one hundred dozen Manufacturer's samples.

Men's, Women's and Children's. Heavy Cashmere, Cotton or Merino, in natural colors, heather mixtures or black with fancy colored designs.

Unbleached or black cotton, silk plated and Lisle Thread,—plain or open work.
Value 50 cents to $1.50.

Bicycle Hose. For men or women. Imported Cotton or Lisle Thread, Black with fancy colored tops.
Value 75 cents to $2.00.
25 cents per pair.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

COURT ON STAR BOARDERS.

Mrs. Rhoder Complains that Her Husband Annoys Her Household—Lectured by Magistrate Brann.

"If the handsome landladies would only get rid of their star boarders they would not have so much trouble with their husbands," said Magistrate Brann, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday.

The occasion for this remark was the complaint of Mrs. Rhoder, who keeps a boarding house at 798 Lexington Avenue, who had her husband summoned into court to show cause why he should not cease annoying the ten boarders of his wife.

The ten boarders were all in the courtroom. They were clerks and professional men.

"There's a star boarder in this case," said Rhoder with much vehemence, "I think I am justified in objecting to certain things that have happened. I have no objection to the boarders, but all the other boarders stand by the star boarder. I do not like their interference. I am no longer master of the house. I do not count at all. The star boarder runs things, and whatever I say does not count. There is the star boarder, sitting over there."

Rhoder pointed to a young man in a frock coat, who blushed, and the auditors in the courtroom laughed.

The ten boarders were called to the bridge, and each one of them testified to the annoyance alleged against Rhoder. They declared that if Mrs. Rhoder would leave her husband they would help her fit up another place and would board with her.

"That's it! that's it!" exclaimed Magistrate Brann, when they had finished. "In all the cases of this character which have come before me the star boarder has been the cause of all the trouble in the family. I advise you, Mrs. Rhoder, to get rid of the star boarder. It would be better to get rid of all your boarders, if that should be necessary to have concord and happiness with your husband. The trouble with obliging landladies is that they think their husband of secondary importance when they take in boarders. The star boarder is often the cause of separations and divorces."

The husband smiled triumphantly as he left the courtroom. Lawyer Max Steinert, who represented Mrs. Rhoder, said that he would have occasion to have Rhoder in court again on account of the decision. Rhoder threatened to keep up his agitation until the star boarder should be eliminated from the economy of his household.

BRYANT PARK LIBRARY.

Mr. Bigelow Explains Why a Larger Appropriation Is Needed.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature by Assemblyman Davis, to remove the limit on the appropriation of $2,500,000 for the erection of the new public library in Bryant Park. President John Bigelow of the New York Public Library, yesterday explained why funds in excess of the original appropriation are needed.

"The bill," said he, "was drawn at the joint request of the Trustees of the Public Library and of the Park Commissioners. For some months it has been realized that the appropriation of $2,500,000 probably would not be sufficient for the construction of the building on the approved plans, the cost of building materials, etc., having gone up 20 to 30 per cent. Before going on with the work we wanted provision made so that no delay would arise over the question of money necessary to carry it to a successful conclusion.

"The plans, of course, could have been modified to bring the cost of the library within the limits of the appropriation, but it was not considered that such a measure would be advisable or meet with favor anywhere. The Trustees and city officials are in perfect accord in the matter. I hope the city will not be giving more than we shall give in return."

Andrew H. Green also said that the object of the bill was to enable the city to grant an extra appropriation if more money should be needed.

A Medal for Policemen.

John P. Haines, President of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, has written to the Police Board stating that the society has resolved to offer a gold medal to the policeman who during the present year secures the most convictions of persons for violations of the laws relating to cruelty to animals. The board accepted the offer.

While these $2.25 shoes are now to be found only at our Prince and Leonard Street Stores, there are plenty of the most sought-for sizes—7, 7½ and 8, still on hand.

That's where we're lucky.

You're lucky in being able to get for $2.25, shoes that ordinarily retail for $3.50 to $4.50—the $5 quality are all gone.

The styles may not be the advance shapes for 1900; or in every detail the finish may not be equal to that in our best shoes; but what constitutes the only real value of a shoe, quality and durability, those are there.

$2.25.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.
350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

DECIDE AGAINST CAPT. CARTER.

The Circuit Court of Appeals Judges Refuse to Grant a Writ of Habeas Corpus.

Capt. Oberlin M. Carter of the United States Engineer Corps, who was convicted by a court-martial of frauds in connection with the Savannah River and Cumberland Sound improvement, now a prisoner in Castle Williams, Governors Island, and who has been sentenced to a term of six years at Fort Leavenworth, must serve out that sentence unless the action of his counsel shall change the present situation.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday affirmed the decision of Judge Lacombe dismissing the habeas corpus proceedings. The decision was signed by Judges Shipman and Wallace.

Mr. Rose of Kellogg, Rose & Smith, counsel for Carter, said a mandate would issue, and that they would take steps, through a writ of error, to secure from the Supreme Court of the United States a writ of certiorari.

Major Roberts, who is in command of the post on Governors Island, said last evening in reference to the decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, that no official notice regarding it had yet reached headquarters, but it would most probably be received to-day. "After receipt of the decision," Major Roberts said, "we will have to wait for orders from the War Department as to where and when to send Capt. Carter."

Her Six Sons Her Pall Bearers.

In compliance with the request of their mother, who died on Sunday, the six sons of Mrs. Charles Clancy of 148 Fifth Street, Long Island City, acted as pall bearers at her funeral, which was held from the family residence yesterday. They carried their mother's body from their home to the Church of St. Mary, on the opposite side of the street, where a solemn requiem mass was sung. Mrs. Clancy was one of the pioneer settlers of Queens County.

Stern Bros

in their

Dressmaking Dep't

(Third Floor)

are prepared to take orders for

Tailor-made Gowns, Reception, Dinner and Evening Costumes

during the month of January at

Great Reductions from Regular Prices

West 23d St.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Yellow Is the Decorator's Sunshine.

That is why bird's-eye maple (the very tone of sunlight filtered through forest leaves) and birch (with glowing tints and marked with the curl of the swirling eddy over which the trees bent) are found in so many artistic bedrooms.

Our designs are exquisite, and many are now reduced. Beds and bureaux. Cheval glasses, daintily carved. Low dressing tables, with stool associates. In birch, white mahogany, and satinwood, too.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Birds Mate now: breeding pairs, singer, according to voice, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00; female, $1.00; Campanini Holden Canary, soft singer, $10. Holden's New Book on Birds, 136 pages, illustrated, all about mating, food, care, and how to keep bird singing, with full price list of all birds and cages, by mail, 25 cts., stamps. Song Restorer by mail, 25 cts. Birds sent everywhere. Angora Cats, Pocket Monkeys, Parrots.
G. H. HOLDEN, 240 6th Ave., N. Y.
Established 1875.

FOR POLICE INSPECTORSHIP.

Names of Kane, Allaire, and Druhan on Eligible List.

Acting Inspector James Kane, Capt. Anthony J. Allaire of the steamboat squad, and Capt. Thomas L. Druhan of the Fulton Street Station, in Brooklyn, who are candidates for the vacant Police Inspectorship, underwent a physical examination yesterday by the Civil Service Board. The three men have taken the mental examination, and their names are the only ones left on the eligible list for the Inspectorship.

Capt. Kane was appointed Inspector in December, 1898. The Civil Service Board, however, refused to certify his pay roll, because he had not taken an examination and the board rescinded the resolution making him an Inspector. Capt. Kane then agreed to take the examination, and although eleven other Captains were named as his competitors, Capts. Allaire and Druhan were the only ones who took the examinations with him. As Capts. Allaire and Druhan are both veterans, their names, if they are successful in their examinations, will stand before that of the Acting Inspectors on the list.

Sale of

Men's White Shirts.

For Full Dress;
open front with cuffs attached, made of light weight, soft finish muslin, and fine linen bosom and cuffs,

$1.00 each,
value $1.50.

For Every-day Wear;
open front and back, and open back only, without cuffs,

$1.00 each,
value $1.25.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Good Digestion
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Taken regularly after meals, removes the sense of distress, oppression and "all gone" feeling of the stomach.
Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....at 8:30 Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Daniel Frohman's Company. LAST 2 WEEKS. The Maneuvers of Jane
Monday, Feb. 5, the new play by John Oliver Hobbes, entitled, THE AMBASSADOR.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30 Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Thursday & Sat.
"Most original play that N. Y. has had to laugh over this season. Something entirely new."—World. "Aroused the audience, and was refreshingly original."—Sun.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
The Surprises of Love
Elsie de Wolfe, H. Reeves Smith, Eric Hope, W. Erskine, Chas. Bowser, Olive May, Margaret Robinson, Helen Keating.

Hammerstein's 42d St., B'way & 7th Av VICTORIA Evgs, 8:30. Sat. Mat. 2:15
No Smoking or Drinking at Matinées.
Mat. Sat. Prices, 50, 75, $1.00
Jerome Sykes & Edna Wallace Hopper in CHRIS AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP
50c. | Admission to Promenade. | 50c.

CASINO! Immence Houses! Great. Mat. Saturday!
Geo. W. Lederer's Famous London Co. in The Belle of N. Y.
Orig. Cast & Chorus of 2 years' run in London.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. Always Crowded. "WAY DOWN EAST." Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev, 8:10.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
"Another Empire success."—Charles Frohman.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY in BROTHER OFFICERS.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:20. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
MAUDE ADAMS | The Little Minister.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8 o'clock. Mats., 2:15.
3D MONTH. MATINEES SATURDAY ONLY.
Wm. Gillette In His New Play, Sherlock Holmes.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way. Last 2 Weeks. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday. Evgs., 8:30. Mats., 2:15. WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS.
Feb. 5—Coralie & Co., Dressmakers.

AMERICAN 42ND & 8TH AVE CASTLE SQ. OP. CO.
Women Wept. Most Artistic operatic Production.—NEWS.
1st American Presentations of Spinelli's Tragic Opera, At the Lower Harbour
PRECEDED BY THE MAGIC MELODY
Eves. 8:15, 25c. to $1. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 1,100 seats, 25c

THE NEW YORK. B'way, 44-45 Sts. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
The New Magnificent Spectacle,
BROADWAY to TOKIO. 600 People.

5th Av. THEATRE. B'way & 28th. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
THREE LITTLE LAMBS

BROADWAY Theatre. 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
NEXT MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.
THE GREAT SUCCESS, BEN-HUR

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. Evgs., 8:20. Matinée Saturday.
MRS. LANGTRY—THE DEGENERATES

Wallack's First time, Mon., Jan. 29th OLGA NETHERSOLE SAPHO Box Office Open 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL, B'w'y & 30 St. Matinées Tues. & Sat.
Whirl-I-Gig & BARBARA FIDGETY

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
LAST WEEK of the best of all rural plays, THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER.
Next week—CHAUNCEY OLCOTT.

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only. Phone 2224 Mad. Sq.
MAY IRWIN IN SISTER MARY
BEST ORCHESTRA SEATS ONLY $1.50.

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH.
EDEN MUSEE
NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC

Murray HILL THEATRE. 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c.
THIS WEEK—NEVER AGAIN.

HARLEM Op. House. MR. JOHN DREW In The Tyranny of Tears. Evs., 8:15 Sat. Mat
Nxt. Wk.—"MAKE WAY FOR THE LADIES."

HERALD SQ. Thea. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
DAVID BELASCO presents his new triumph, Naughty Anthony

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Mat. Sat.
IM WEISSEN ROESS'L.
Original of "At the White Horse Tavern."

Grand Opera House. A Stranger in a Strange Land.
Nxt. wk.—Ward & Vokes, "The Floor Walkers."

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1899—FIFTY-EIGHTH SEASON—1900.
EMIL PAUR.....Conductor
FRIDAY, JANUARY 26TH, at 2 P. M.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 27TH, at 8:15 P. M.
PROGRAM.
Overture, "The Flying Dutchman".....Wagner
"Ganymed," (Contralto & Orchestra)..L. V. Saar
Composed for and sung by
MME. SCHUMANN-HEINK
Symphony, No. 4, B flat major.....Beethoven
Songs.....Schubert, Schumann, Franz
MME. SCHUMANN-HEINK
Overture, "Prometheus Bound".....Goldmark
Tickets at Carnegie Hall and Tyson's. Seats, 75 cts. to $2; Boxes, $12 and $15. Admission, $1.
AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Tuesday Evening, February 6th.
GALA CONCERT
The entire proceeds to be devoted to the
Dewey Arch Fund
The program includes Walter Damrosch's MANILA TE DEUM.
16 SOLOISTS, ORATORIO SOCIETY CHORUS and ORCHESTRA, an address by GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT, and solos by
Madame Nordica and Madame Gadski, Mr. Edouard de Reszke and Mr. Evan Williams.
Prices: $3, $2, $1.50, and $1. Boxes, $50. Seats and boxes can be obtained at box office, Carnegie Hall, and Tyson's.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Thursday Afternoon, Feb. 1, at 3:30.
SONG RECITAL
by Madame
NORDICA
and Madame
SCHUMANN-HEINK
Tickets $2.50, $2, & $1. Boxes $50 & $30. Now on sale at Schuberth's and Box Office.

PROCTOR'S 23d ST. Cont. Perf. Marie Dressler
15, 25, 50c. 20 Min. in Shirtwaists
Sims & Graham, Leo Dervalto, Kenno, Welch, o'rs.

PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. Montgomery & Stone
15, 25, 50c. Duncan's Collies.
Halladay & Ward, McPhee & Hill, Moving Pictures, &c.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
OPEN 9 A. M. TO 11 P. M. ADM. 50c.
5th NATIONAL EXHIBITION of CYCLES, AUTOMOBILES AND ACCESSORIES.

COMIQUE B'WAY & 30TH. MATINEE TODAY 25 & 50c. THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.
GAY MASQUERADERS. 2 Burlesques and Vaudevilla.
Tobascoscope—New Sensational Moving Pictures.

Koster & Bial's
Great Lafayette, Marion Manola, Marie Jansen, Ritchie, Binns & Binns, the 5 Cornallos Sisters, McNulty, Solaret, Others. Mat. SAT'Y, 50c.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance. MINNIE SELIGMAN. LeROY AND CLAYTON.
Mr. and Mrs. ELLIS. CASE. LOUISE GUNNING. JOHN BOWKER: Transvaal Illustrated.

THE DEWEY MATINEE TO-DAY. VICTORIA BURLESQUERS.
East 14th St. "A High Ball," Caiceda, The Nawns.

Knickerbocker. N. C. GOODWIN MAXINE ELLIOTT Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. LAST 2 WEEKS OF THE COWBOY AND THE LADY.
Feb. 5—Mr. Goodwin-Miss Elliott (A New Play.)

MANHATTAN Theatre, 33d & B'y. Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
To-morrow Evg. at 7:45, Double Bill—DON PASQUALE. Mme. Sembrich; MM. Scotti, Pini-Corsi, and Saligmac. Conductor, Mancinelli. Followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Calvé and Mantelli; MM. Campanari and Dippel. Conductor, Bevignani.
Sat. Aft., Jan. 27, at 2, TANNHAUSER. Mmes. Ternina, Olitzka, and Nordica; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, and Plançon. Conductor, Paur.
Sat. Ev'g., Jan. 27, at 8, at Popular Prices, FAUST. Mmes. Emma Eames and Mantelli; MM. Saleza, Ocellier (début) and Pringle. Conductor, Bevignani.
Sun. Ev'g, Jan. 28, at 8:15, Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Calvé (her only appearance at a Sunday concert) and Schumann-Heink; MM. Salignac and Plançon, together with the Met. Op. House Orchestra. Conductor, Paur. Special prices for this concert, 75c, $1.00, $1.50, and $2.00. General admission, 50c. Boxes as usual.
Mon. Ev'g, Jan. 29, at 8, LE NOZZE DI FIGARO. Mmes. Eames, De Lussan, and Sembrich; MM. Ed. de Reszke, Pini-Corsi, and Campanari. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Wed. Ev'g, Jan. 31, at 7:45, DIE WALKUERE. Mmes. Gadski, Schumann-Heink, and Ternina; MM. Van Dyck, Pringle, and Bertram. Conductor, Paur.
Fri. Ev'g, Feb. 2, at 7:30, DIE MEISTERSINGER. Mmes. Emma Eames and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Rooy, Bertram, Friedrichs, Breuer, and Dippel. Conductor, Paur.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
Thurs. Aft., Feb. 8, at 2, Extra Matinée of CARMEN. Mmes. Calvé and Suzanne Adams; MM. Saleza and Plançon. Conductor, Bevignani.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

MENDELSSOHN HALL
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
Mr. David Bispham's
REQUEST RECITAL
POPULAR PROGRAMME | Comprising songs most frequently asked for.
Res. Seats $1.50, at Schuberth's. Adm., $1.

Two Piano Recitals | MENDELSSOHN HALL | This (Thurs.) Aft. at 3. WED. AFT., JAN. 31, at 3 o'clock.
Hambourg
Tickets, $1.50 & $1. at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq. Direction VICTOR THRANE. Knabe Piano Used.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. 75TH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of OIL PAINTINGS at The Fine Arts Society, 215 West 57th St.
LAST WEEK.
Open 10 A. M. to 6 P. M., and 8 P. M. to 10 P. M.
Admission.....25c.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. 10c. to all. Moore's New Orleans Minstrels.

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair, cold wave, high northwesterly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,616. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40⅝c; cash cotton, 7 15-16c.

FOREIGN.—Gen. Buller reported yesterday that Gen. Warren's night attack on Spion Kop had been successful, and that the British now held that eminence and commanded the Boer flank in such a way as probably to render their position untenable. The Boers, in spite of repeated attacks, had failed to retake the position captured by Gen. Warren. Count Tolstoi in an interview denounces Great Britain for making war on the Transvaal. Gen. French is expected to begin a forward movement at an early day. Confirmation has been received in London of the reported disagreement between the Transvaal and Orange Free State troops. Various reports as to the Emperor of China appeared yesterday. One of them is that he has committed suicide, while another says that he has been deposed in favor of Pu-Chun, the fourteen-year-old son of Prince Tuan. The German naval bill has been passed by the Bundesrath. The Dowager Duchess of Schleswig-Holstein, mother of the German Empress, died at Dresden yesterday morning. The Archbishop of Paris has visited and condoled with the Assumptionist Fathers, whose order was dissolved by the French Correctional Tribunal. John Ruskin was buried at Coniston in the presence of a large number of mourners from all parts of the United Kingdom. In the French Chamber of Deputies the interpellation of the Government on the conspiracy trials was postponed for a month. Emperor William's play, "The Iron Tooth," is to be produced to-night. There are many cases of influenza in Berlin and throughout Italy. West African tribesmen attacked members of the British West African frontier force.—Pages 1. and 7.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.—In the Senate three bills were passed, including one appropriating $200,000 for the equipment of the Metropolitan Museum. A minor bill was passed in the Assembly. Resolutions were introduced in both houses and passed, calling upon Congress to arm the National Guard with modern guns. The report of the State Commerce Commission was transmitted to the Legislature by the Governor, with a message, in which he approves most of its recommendations. The report finds the New York Central Railroad especially culpable in maintaining differentials against New York. Senator Ahearn introduced a bill specifying the salaries to be paid to the school teachers. The Governor also sent in the report of the Canal Commission and indorsed its recommendations. Senator Ellsworth introduced a bill allowing the abandonment of proposed lines by street railway companies without forfeiture of charter.—Pages 5 and 9.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate Mr. Chandler yesterday announced that the Quay case would not be brought up this week. Mr. Chandler also reproached the Southern Senators for their utterances on the race question. The Senate Committee on Commerce discussed a bill for the creation of a Department of Commerce.—Pages 1 and 8.

Page 2.

It is generally believed in Albany that ex-Senator Hendricks of Syracuse has been offered Payn's place as Superintendent of Insurance, and that he will accept.

Page 3.

The New Amsterdam Gas Company, which two months ago raised its price to the legal rate, in the hope that the other companies would follow suit, lowered it from $1.05 to 65 cents.

A statement purporting to be a translation of a paper by Emilio Aguinaldo appeared in The Springfield Daily Republican of yesterday. Aguinaldo says in it that he was deceived by Admiral Dewey and other American Commanders, who assured him that they were speaking on behalf of the United States Government when they told him that the Americans had no intention of annexing the Philippines. Gen. Schwan defeated a large body of insurgents at San Diego, and there is now said to be no considerable force of Filipinos remaining under one command.

Page 4.

The Pennsylvania State Democratic Committee yesterday declared for Mr. Bryan for the nomination for President.

Page 5.

August Kallmeyer, the favored editor of Miss Marie Gore of Dobbs Ferry, was assaulted after escorting her home. One of his rivals for the young woman's regard is suspected of the crime.

Page 10.

It is estimated that the approaches to the East River bridge between Pike Slip, Manhattan, and Washington Street, Brooklyn, will cost $8,000,000, making the total cost of the structure $23,000,000.

The Executive Committee of the Savings Banks Association yesterday discussed the bill now pending providing for a tax on real estate mortgages. Opinion was divided, and a full meeting of the association will be held. A bill introduced in the Assembly provides for deduction of taxes paid from interest due on mortgages.

Page 14.

The Manhattan Life Insurance Company has issued a statement in reply to the charge of George Crocker, who is suing for alleged encroachment upon his property from the overhang of the company's building.

The West End Woman's Republican Association yesterday discussed reform for the west side, and, incidentally, defects in trolley and cable car service and the difference between a saloon and a "Raines law hotel."

Amusements.—Page 4.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 13.
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UNKNOWN VESSEL WRECKED.

Went Ashore in Bay St. George, and Afterward Drove Out to Sea—Believed to be an American Ship.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 25.—News has just been received that a large unknown vessel went ashore on Foxtail Point in Bay St. George Jan. 17. Her spars were all gone and a lot of wreckage was along her side, but she showed no sign of men or boats. A southeast gale on Saturday drove the vessel off the shore and the ice prevented anybody getting near the scene of the wreck.

The wrecked vessel is believed to be a large American sailing ship, probably lumber laden. It is feared the crew have perished.

The hull has been sorely buffeted, either before or after striking the coast, and such portions of the wreckage as lined the shore were split into fragments.

The Government officials have arranged to find out the name of the vessel if possible.

OBJECT TO RAILROAD TAX.

Special to The New York Times.

SHREVEPORT, La., Jan. 25.—An injunction will be served on Sheriff T. J. Davis of Vernon Parish restraining county officers from collecting a five-mill tax for five years voted in 1895 to the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad. Non-residents are the complainants.

Among the plaintiffs are George, Edward, Howard, Frank, and Helen Gould, who own between them some 20,000 acres in the parish. The plaintiffs charge fraud in the election and promulgation of returns.

A similar suit filed by the taxpayers was recently compromised by the railroad releasing resident taxpayers from present payment of the tax.

Fastest Train Between New York and St. Louis

Leaves New York every morning via Pennsylvania Railroad. No extra fare.—Adv.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!

Recommended by eminent physicians for purity. —Adv.

DISAGREEMENT OVER RAPID TRANSIT BOND

Contractor McDonald and Surety Companies at Odds.

HE ASKS TEN DAYS' MORE TIME

Companies Demand 1 Per Cent. a Year on $5,000,000 to Guarantee the Construction of the Road.

There was considerable speculation yesterday over the fact that John B. McDonald, the successful bidder for the tunnel contract, had asked President Alexander E. Orr of the Rapid Transit Commission to grant him the extra ten days allowed under the terms of the advertisement for bids in which to deposit his $1,000,000 in cash or securities and the $5,000,000 construction bond.

One story was that Mr. McDonald would have to throw up the contract on account of trouble to be encountered in getting the steel necessary for the construction of the road, and another was that he had been unable to get together the $1,000,000 in cash or securities which he must deposit. Both of these stories were wide of the mark, according to the contractor and his friends, but there is another trouble which the contractor hopes to have straightened out before his time expires, and this is said to lie wholly with the surety companies named by Mr. McDonald to guarantee his bonds.

The companies named as sureties on the $1,000,000 continuing bond and the $5,000,000 construction bond are the Fidelity and Deposit Company and the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Maryland, and the American Surety Company of New York. The fees required by the bonding companies in such cases are fixed arbitrarily by the officers of the institutions. The fee is usually a percentage of the face of the bond, and in view of the fact that this is to be the largest item of business of this class yet awarded, it was expected by the contractor that a reasonably low rate of compensation for the surety would be demanded.

There is also another circumstance which entered into Mr. McDonald's calculations and on which his friends say he was justified in expecting liberal treatment from the surety companies. The construction of the road is to be awarded to sub-contractors and from each of these Mr. McDonald will exact a bond at least as large as the one he will have to give for the same amount of work. As a matter of fact, the bonds to be exacted by him from the sub-contractors would be larger in proportion than his own bond, so that should anything happen he would be fully indemnified against loss. The bonds of the sub-contractors in all probability would amount to $7,500,000. Mr. McDonald would naturally be the sole judge of the sufficiency of the sureties offered to him, and it is to be expected that he would exact from the sub-contractors bonds from the same companies by which he secured the city. This would mean the turning over to the companies named of a volume of business closely approximating $13,500,000, including his own bonds, so that Mr. McDonald's friends contend that he should receive the best possible terms from the surety concerns.

ADVANTAGE OF THE COMPANIES.

According to the story told yesterday by a gentleman who is closer to the contractor than any one else in this city, and who is absolutely in his confidence as regards the details of this contract, Mr. McDonald has been unable to obtain fair treatment from the surety companies. To use this gentleman's language, the surety companies think they have the contractor in a position where he will have to avail himself of their services as bondsmen, and they mean to make all they can out of him. They have demanded, it is said, a rate of 1 per cent. a year on the construction bond of $5,000,000, and in addition to this rate they are also said to have made other stipulations as to the continuance of the bond at the percentage stated for a certain time.

Mr. McDonald made a decided protest against this demand, and pointed out to the companies that he was in a position to turn over to them about $7,500,000 of additional business in the shape of bonds from subcontractors. He told them that although he desired no commission on this business, he yet expected that it would enter into the calculation in determining the rate on his bonds.

The same authority said that the surety companies absolutely refused to make any concessions, and there was a succession of warm passages between the authorities of the companies and Mr. McDonald which ended with a threat from at least two of the former that they would withdraw from the matter entirely unless their terms were met or if there was danger of any friction. It is for this reason that Mr. McDonald made the request of Mr. Orr to extend his time for qualifying ten days from to-morrow, when the original ten days allowed from the time of the awarding of the contract would expire. It is said that Mr. McDonald may be forced into line by the surety companies, but that in the additional ten days, if allowed, he will make every effort to get the other bondsmen to induce those named to make more favorable terms with him.

"It is a downright outrage," said the contractor's friend yesterday, "and McDonald can't be blamed if he takes all the time necessary to file his bonds. I don't doubt but that some of the people who are now trying to trim him are among those who were shouting the loudest for rapid transit and offering to do all in their power, as long as it did not affect their pockets, to get it. Now when it looks assured they put every obstacle in the way of the man who wants to engineer the greatest project ever attempted.

"One per cent. on McDonald's bond alone would be $50,000 a year, and on the $7,500,000 of bonds from the sub-contractors the percentage would be $75,000. An annual income of $125,000 a year for the bond companies would not be a bad thing. I'd rather have their end of it at that rate than the contractor's. So far as the $1,000,000 in cash or securities is concerned, I know that that is ready at any time. The whole trouble is with the construction bond of $5,000,000. When that is arranged, Mr. McDonald will be in a position to fulfill every item of his contract."

NO TROUBLE ABOUT STEEL.

There was a rumor in circulation yesterday to the effect that Mr. McDonald had based his bid of $35,000,000 for the construction of the tunnel and the equipment of the railroad on a contract which he had with the Carnegie Steel Company for supplying the steel. This contract, it was said, was made when the price of steel was much lower than at present, and it was asserted that the Carnegie Company had so many orders ahead of Mr. McDonald's that it would be impossible to fill the latter in time. It was also said that while the contractor would be indemnified for any loss he might sustain for the non-delivery of the material he could not undertake under the circumstances to go on with the work and would forfeit his deposit of $150,000.

"This rumor about the steel is absurd," said Mr. McDonald yesterday. "I shall be able to get all the steel I need without any trouble, and in plenty of time. I don't know what good the circulation of these rumors is going to do to the originators, but I will say that nothing but death can stop me from qualifying as a contractor or prevent me from carrying out the contract."

Mr. McDonald admitted that he had seen President Orr, but would not say on what subject. It is understood that he offered to deposit the $1,000,000 at once, but was told that the bonds would have to be filed at the same time. He told Mr. Orr that he would need time for that.

Mr. Orr said that Mr. McDonald told him that he might need a few days' more time, but did not say that he had granted the extension, which, under the terms of the contract, is a matter solely within his discretion.

"Will you grant the time desired by Mr. McDonald within the limit?" Mr. Orr was asked.

"I have not said that it was actually asked," he replied. "Mr. McDonald said he might need a few more days. His time does not expire until Saturday and we want an underground road."

Mr. Orr several days ago said that he would do everything in his power to help the contractor toward carrying out his contract, so that there is every reason to believe that Mr McDonald will get the ten days if he wants them. Edward M. Shepard and Controller Coler both said yesterday that they understood that Mr. McDonald had asked for the ten days' extra time, and that, as they understood the facts, it had been granted to him.

The officials of the surety companies refused yesterday to make any statement regarding the differences between themselves and Mr. McDonald. Such things, they said, were matters of corporation business and could not be discussed. They refused to say what rate had been asked from the contractor, and would neither affirm nor deny the story that they had withdrawn as bondsmen.

RAPID TRANSIT BILL PASSED.

Controller Coler's Amendment Meets but Little Opposition.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—The New York City Rapid Transit bill amendment passed both branches of the Legislature this morning with but little opposition. The bill is to expedite the ratification of the thirty-five-million-dollar contract.

Senator Stranahan introduced the bill in the Senate and secured its immediate advancement to the order of final passage by unanimous consent. A single objection offered was by Senator Elsberg, and his objection was not to the bill, but to the manner of its introduction. He considered it an act of discourtesy that the bill should have been presented to the Senate for final passage by Senator Stranahan without having consulted either Senator Ford or himself. Senator Stranahan stated in explanation that the bill had been presented to him last evening by Controller Coler, and that he had no intention of offending the Senators from New York.

Later an emergency message was received from the Governor, and the bill was passed.

In the Assembly Mr. Trainor objected to advancing the Rapid Transit bill introduced by Mr. Davis to a second reading, and the bill was referred to the Cities Committee after a somewhat spirited debate, in which Messrs. Allds, Green, Davis, and Trainor took part.

Subsequently Mr. Trainor withdrew his objections, and after Mr. Davis had secured the discharge of the Cities Committee from the further consideration of the bill, it was passed by a unanimous vote.

Tunnel Contract Indorsed.

A largely attended meeting was held last evening in Brady's Dancing Academy at 1,408 Amsterdam Avenue, under the auspices of the William L. Marcy Association, for the purpose of approving the rapid transit contract. Newell Martin, President of the Liberal Republican Club of the Twenty-third Assembly District, presided. Resolutions were passed congratulating the Rapid Transit Commission, Corporation Counsel Whalen, and the city authorities generally upon the progress made toward rapid transit. Several speakers, however, warned the citizens to be vigilant lest interested corporations should yet try to thwart the project.

CAR OF DYNAMITE EXPLODES.

Runaway Train Causes Fatal Accident in the Jersey Central Yards at Ashley, Penn.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Jan. 25.—A fearful explosion of dynamite occurred in the yards of the Jersey Central Railroad at Ashley, a suburb of this city, to-night, which resulted in the killing of Frank McLaughlin of Mauch Chunk, aged twenty-seven; Michael Bird, aged twenty-two, of Ashley; William Buckley of this city, aged twenty-eight, all brakemen, and fatally injuring two unknown men.

Engineer John Rehrig of Mauch Chunk was badly injured. Engineer John Roughley of Ashley, who ran a side engine, was severely scalded. William Brown of Ashley, night boss at the roundhouse; Brakeman Thomas Rowe of Newtown, and Flagman Michael Coyle of Ashley were badly injured.

The accident was caused by the loss of the control of a heavy freight train consisting of twenty-four cars which was coming from Mauch Chunk to Ashley. The train was in charge of Engineer John Rehrig. At Laurel Run, while descending the steep grade down the mountain, control was lost and the heavy train went thundering down in the direction of Ashley at a tremendous rate of speed. It had been raining during the early evening and the tracks were wet and slippery.

At the foot of the mountain, just where the Ashley yards commence, near the roundhouse, the fugitive train dashed into a helping engine standing in its path and it was sent flying along the track into a shifting engine. The shock exploded a car containing thirty boxes of dynamite and eighteen cars in the train were wrecked. Everything that stood near was knocked to pieces.

Ten locomotives were wrecked. The stacks of the roundhouse and a large portion of the roof were blown away. An immense tank containing thousands of gallons of water was torn to pieces, and several people who happened to be in the vicinity narrowly escaped drowning by the flood in which they were suddenly submerged. Nearly every window in the town was broken. Even in this city many of the strongest edifices felt the severity of the shock, and trembled violently. The scene of the disaster resembles the track of a cyclone.

Physicians were summoned to the scene by the company, who did all they could to alleviate the sufferings of the injured. The loss is heavy, and cannot as yet be fully estimated.

PLAGUE RAGING IN HONOLULU.

Steamer Brings News of Thirty-eight Deaths—The City Panic Stricken —Ten Blocks Ordered Burned.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 25.—The steamer Miowera, just arrived, has news of thirty-eight deaths at Honolulu from the plague. One death was that of a white woman of good class.

The city is panic-stricken. An armed mob prevents the landing of steamers at Hilo.

Mr. Cooper of the Board of Health of Honolulu ordered ten blocks to be burned. Thirty-four hundred Japanese at Honolulu are in Quarantine.

THE LAFAYETTE STATUE.

Senator Allison Says He Has Not Heard About Increase in Cost.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Senator Allison was asked to-day whether he had received the "open letter" written by Charles H. Niehaus to the committee of which the Senator is a member, concerning the cost of the Lafayette statue to be erected in Paris. He replied that he had read the letter.

The Senator was also asked if he had any response to make to the letter, or any comment to offer about the suggestion that an increase of cost was contemplated.

"The letter is an open letter," replied Senator Allison. "I assumed that it was meant for criticism and not for response. An open letter does not call for a reply. But I do not understand that there is any request for additional compensation to that already fixed upon. If such a question should arise I suppose that the commission, which includes Archbishop Ireland, Judge Day, and Mr. Peck, besides myself, would have something to say, just as we were empowered to make the original contract.

"There has been no other communication that I have heard of," continued the Senator, "touching the making of this statue. If there is any difficulty about it I suppose that the commission will be made aware of it by a direct communication giving the facts. In the absence of such a communication I do not see that there is anything for me to say."

1,000 ARMED MEN INVADE FRANKFORT

March Into the State House Yard and Stack Arms.

PASS SET OF RESOLUTIONS

Afterward a Majority of Them Were Induced to Leave.

All Were Provided with Taylor Badges —Threats Made Against Goebel —Preparations Were Made for Them.

Special to The New York Times.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 25.—By special train a thousand or more men from the mountain counties of Kentucky arrived in Frankfort this morning. Nearly all were armed, and many openly carried rifles. The men come in the guise of witnesses to testify for the Republicans in the Gubernatorial contest, but it is generally believed that they have been brought here to aid the Republicans in forcibly retaining possession of their offices if unseated by the Legislature and the contest board.

The men represented the Counties of Letcher, Harlan, Clay, Bell, Laurel, Whitley, Rockcastle, and Knox, and probably other counties. Militia companies have also been assembled from Middleborough, Pineville, Corbin, Barbourville, Mount Vernon, and other places in that section where the militia has been recently reorganized, and put in thorough sympathy with the present administration

AN ARMY OF INTIMIDATION.

The Democrats openly declare that the men were not brought here as witnesses, but as an army of intimidation. But two more days remain for the hearing of Republican testimony, and not more than 75 or 100 men can be heard under the most favorable circumstances. The Capitol was thrown into great excitement by the arrival of the army and the presence of so many armed men, many of whom were more or less under the influence of liquor, gives rise to the fear that there may be worse tragedies than that enacted in the lobby of the Capitol Hotel on Tuesday of last week, when three men were killed and four wounded.

The train on which the army arrived was provided by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. It was started on the Norfolk and Western in Southern Virginia, where the Letcher and Harlan County men joined it. These men were reinforced at every point on the Knoxville Division, and the train reached here by way of Lexington at 9 o'clock this morning.

There were fifteen coaches in the train, and when it reached here it was filled by a demonstrative crowd, many of whom had never been more than a few miles from their homes before. They had amused themselves on the way shooting from car windows, but as far as can be learned did no damage to any one.

On arrival the army plied out of the train, with weapons exposed, many carrying, besides a rifle, two large revolvers strapped around their waists, formed in line, and marched to the State House, where they were received at the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture, Throckmorton. His office and the office of the Adjutant General were made temporary arsenals, and weapons of all descriptions were stacked there, though the revolvers were mostly retained by the men.

ARRIVAL WAS EXPECTED.

In spite of the denials of Gov. Taylor, Adjt. Gen. Collier, and others in authority, the arrival of the men had been expected, for Frankfort is a small town and has difficulty in providing for the usual crowd of an ordinary legislative session. In advance of the men there had been sent here great quantities of food supplies, such as hams, bread, &c., and it developed when the men arrived that sandwiches had been made. These were distributed to the men in the State House yard, from a little red brick building at the side of the Legislative Hall, used ordinarily as an office building.

Despite the claims of the Governor that the army was not ordered here as part of a militia movement, tents belonging to the State were erected in the State House yard this afternoon for the accommodation of the men and the State Arsenal was also thrown open to them. The crowd is so great, however, that even with these accommodations the greater number will have to sleep out of doors, and as the cold-wave flag is now up the experience of the men promises to be anything but pleasant.

In compliance with a prearranged plan, published by the Republican organ—The Louisville Commercial—three days ago, and the following day denied by ex-Gov. Bradley, the men at 10:30 A. M. assembled on the steps of the Legislature Building to hold a meeting. The meeting was called to order by ex-Secretary of State Finley, and was presided over by Capt. Stephen G. Sharpe of Fayette County. Both men made speeches declaring that the men had not assembled to do violence, but to see that right and justice was meted out to those who had been elected to office. "We are here merely as witnesses," said Capt. Sharpe. Then a set of resolutions which had been drawn up were offered for adoption and after they had been adopted copies were sent to the General Assembly. The resolutions are as follows:

THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

"We Kentuckians here assembled in token of all the free and equal men of Kentucky, do reassert 'the great and essential principles of liberty and free government,' proclaimed in the bill of rights, not as derived to us therefrom but as inherent.

"Our property we may alienate from ourselves and our children, but our liberty is a heritage to us in trust for all generations, and we may not petition, surrender nor incumber it. We declare again the prerogative right of freely communicating our thoughts and opinions, and to assemble together in a peaceable manner for our common good and the good of our fellow-men of Kentucky.

"More especially do we declare our right and authority conferred on us by Almighty Power, and not otherwise of appealing to those invested with the power of government by either petition or remonstrance, and we represent to them, our brethren of Kentucky, our agents in the Legislature convened, that the Government of Kentucky is founded on our authority and instituted for our peace, safety, and happiness and the protection of property—our own and theirs—as well as that of the stranger within our gates.

"We petition them, our proxies in the General Assembly, to heed that there is peril hovering over all those things so dear to us and them, and that calmness and prudence and wisdom need be invoked in order that truth and justice may prevail, and we exercise our right of remonstrance against their suffering themselves to be led into the temptations of partisan pride in the crisis which is on us.

"We beseech them to remember that their own just powers were loaned them by us at the polls and that among these was the jurisdiction to decide judicially and by due process of law, and not otherwise, what was then our expressed will, not their present political preference.

"We implore them that they do not on slight or technical pretexts nor flimsy or trivial causes permit the subversion of that supreme law of the land, the will of the people.

"We beg of them that they receive from the hands of our messengers and consider and do not spurn or despise this, our earnest address, petition, and remonstrance, and that they by their considerate action protect, preserve, and promote the safety and welfare and above all, the honor of Kentucky, committed to their keeping.

CHARLES FINLEY,
Dr. THOMAS W. BERRY,
A. W. KAZOR,
CLAUD CHINN."

MOST OF THE MEN ARMED.

For the purpose of satisfying themselves that the men were armed, and also to be prepared to act in case of any violence, Circuit Judge Cantrill and Commonwealth's Attorney Franklin went to the State House and inspected the delegation as it was assembled for the adoption of the resolutions. They found no one carrying the rifles they had over their shoulders when they marched from the train, but there were any number with revolvers strapped outside their coats. Seeing this, the court officials retired to their place of business, but no order was issued during the day. Their mission was explained as being merely a precaution to enable them to act promptly in case there was any call for the protection of the court by the City of Frankfort.

By orders of the Speaker of the House all visitors were kept out of the galleries, owing to the fear that some trouble might result from their demonstrations. Representative Slack, one of the Republican leaders, called attention to the fact that certain persons were being excluded from the lobbies, and several other Republicans made speeches favoring the admittance of all who desired. Chairman Trimble replied that it was his duty to see that order was kept, and he did not propose to have the lobbies and galleries filled with armed men.

"These men are now surrounding this building," he said. "I saw them bearing arms, and hey shall not come here." When Mr. Finley presented himself for admission to the House to present the resolutions adopted on the State House steps Mr. Catron moved that he be recognized. Speaker Trimble stuck to his ruling, and no citizen could be heard unless the House went into Committee of the Whole. This it refused to do, and Finley retired.

MANY OF THE MEN LEAVE.

By desperate efforts on the part of the Republican leaders a majority of the mountaineers were induced to leave town to-night, but all declared they would come back. They were told to go anywhere just so they got away. Many had no money, but no tickets were necessary to ride on the special train, which is alleged to have been provided by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company.

The 500 who remained are in complete possession of the Capitol grounds to-night, which resembles a military camp. Many of the men are drunk to-night. One, armed with a revolver, held full possession for an hour of the lobby between the House and Senate Chamber, driving everybody out and firing off his pistol.

The town is overrun with men who since nightfall have become drunk. There seems to be no control over the men by the Republican leaders. Senator Deboe is on the ground advising moderation, as are the other leaders, but they appear to have absolutely no influence. Loud talking is heard of threats to assassinate Goebel, Chief Justice Hazelrigg and others, and the apprehension lest some of the men would start a tragedy is great.

The citizens at Frankfort, the members of the Legislature, and the better elements of both parties are holding aloof from the mountaineers, fearing lest there should be an outbreak.

Judge Wheeler McGee at Louisville is charged with being in charge of the arrangements for rations, and ex-Secretary of State Finley is accused of being the one who led the movement here.

A rumor is in circulation, but persistently denied, that Judge Cantrill of the local Circuit Court, has summoned all the Democratic Deputy Sheriffs of the State to come to Frankfort. Commonwealth's Attorney Franklin says he knows of no such order.

To-day the State Contest Boards announced the result of their consideration of the contestees' counter notices. Two paragraphs were stricken out entirely, demurrers to twenty-five paragraphs were sustained, and demurrers to nine paragraphs were overruled. Attorneys for the contestees asked for and were granted time to amend the paragraphs.

Ex-Gov. Bradley announced at the beginning of the day session that a warrant was issued for the arrest of Judge Sterling B. Toney of the Louisville Law and Equity Court, wanted on the ground that the Judge refused to come to Frankfort to testify. The warrant was sent to Louisville for service to-night in response to ex-Gov. Bradley's request.

DELAY FOR THE QUAY CASE.

Owing to the Absence of a Committeeman It Goes Over—Intentional Dilatoriness Charged.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Mr. Chandler, Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, said he had expected to call up the Quay case this week, but owing to the absence of Mr. Turley, (Dem., Tenn.,) a member of the committee, the case would go over.

"I hope, however," said Mr. Chandler, "in one of the periods of the Senate's indolence to get this case before the Senate at an early date."

Senator Chandler's show of impatience may have been mainly the utterance of a feeling of irritation because of the dawdling habits of the Senate, but it is suggested that it was inspired by a prevalent feeling of uneasiness among Senators owing to criticisms reaching them of the apparently trifling manner in which the case of Quay is being handled.

If Quay's case had been a strong one, from his point of view, as is asserted by Senators who are fretting because of the delay, he would not have permitted it to be put off from time to time. The fact is that it has not been strong, and there is grave doubt now as to whether it will be possible for Quay to secure enough votes to overturn the Privileges and Elections Committee and award him his seat. There is no doubt that if Quay were sure that he had a majority he would have his case discussed as speedily as possible and voted on at once.

Democratic members of the Senate have heard that communications have been received, and mentioned to them, representing the great desire of certain corporations that Quay receive his seat. Neither Democrats nor Republicans care to have it reported that their attitude toward Quay is to be modified because certain corporations that have appreciated his services in the Senate ask to have him kept in that body.

Just where the Quay and Clark cases are allied it is difficult to discover, but those who have been inquiring into the status of the two cases insist that Senator Faulkner, who is counsel for Quay, has been doing what he could to increase the Democratic vote for Quay, in the hope that if he is seated it will add one vote to those already secured for Clark and make it easier to retain Clark's seat than would be the case if Quay were rejected.

Business is to be managed so as to help the two contestants to gain time, if that is necessary and desirable to them. The Currency bill is to be discussed, and that will not be disposed of until after the middle of February. Then, it is asserted, the Puerto Rico bill, the Nicaragua Canal bill, and the Pacific Cable bill will be taken up in preference to the Quay and Clark cases. If appropriation bills come along they may interrupt the order indicated, but that will only prolong the taking up of the consideration of the contests in Pennsylvania and Montana.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!

Is the purest natural spring water in the world. —Adv.

Time Is Money.

Save both by using the trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad to St. Louis. Shortest line, finest trains, and fastest time.—Adv.

SPION KOP TAKEN BY GEN. WARREN

His Night Assault Surprised the Boers, Who Fled.

COUNTER ATTACKS REPULSED

Buller Reports He Fears the Loss Was Considerable.

Opinion Now Expressed that Gen. Joubert Will Be Forced to Retire—British Gen. Woodgate Killed.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The War Office has issued the following dispatch from Spearman's Camp, dated Jan. 25:

"Gen. Warren's troops last night occupied Spion Kop, surprising the small garrison, who fled.

"It has been held by us all day, though we were heavily attacked, especially by a very annoying shell fire.

"I fear our casualties are considerable and I have to inform you, with regret, that Gen. Woodgate was dangerously wounded.

"Gen. Warren is of the opinion that he has rendered the enemy's position untenable.

"The men are splendid."

Later advices from Spearman's Camp state that Gen. Woodgate has succumbed to the wounds he received in the attack upon Spion Kop.

Gen. Buller's phrase "The men are splendid" thrills England with pride and confidence. His taking and holding Spion Kop are considered permanent advantages.

Sir Charles Warren's opinion that miles of the adjacent Boer intrenchments are untenable is accepted by most expert observers as obviously true because of the height of the position, although some point out that it may lack adequate gun platform to resist artillery fire from the two extended sides.

It is not likely that Gen. Warren will let go anything he holds; and news of further success is calmly awaited. The military authorities recognize, of course, that in the twelve or fifteen miles between Spion Kop and Ladysmith there are continuous defensive positions and rugged hills and ravines which far outrange Spion Kop; but they are sure that the troops who have turned the Boers out of difficult places can do it again.

The military expert of The Times says:

"It is exceedingly difficult to arrive at any exact estimate of the advantage gained. A definite tactical object has been attained, and definite steps have been taken in the fulfillment of the strategic plan. It is necessary to await fuller information before attaching undue weight to the successes thus far attained. At least there has been steady progress."

It is evident, in spite of the fact that the British hold Potgieter's Drift and the hills above, that the Boers have succeeded in bringing up enough artillery to inflict considerable losses on the British force which seized Spion Kop, although Lord Dundonald is supposed to have been scouring the country beyond the ranges in order to prevent this very thing, and although Gen. Lyttleton ought to have got near enough to Spion Kop to either intercept the retreating Boers or prevent a serious attack once the British had taken possession of the hill.

The American scout, F. R. Burnham, now on his way back to South Africa, expressed considerable satisfaction at the news of the capture of Spion Kop. He said:

"It is evident that the Boer position is being shaken, and I do not think it will be a long business now to drive the Boers out of the Drakensburg. We shall then reach a rolling, open country, where there is a chance to display tactics and undertake flanking movements and cavalry operations. But the Boers are sure to make a most determined stand around Pretoria. It will not take long to reach the Boer capital, but the siege of Pretoria will be both long and difficult."

Burnham sails for South Africa Saturday on board the Scot, to take up his appointment on Field Marshal Lord Roberts's personal staff. He says Ingram, another scout, leaves San Francisco forthwith to join him in South Africa.

The relief of the tension on the Stock Exchange was very marked when Gen. Buller's dispatch was given out. Business began more cheerful all around, and with an unward movement, under the influence of the news at the War Office, and at the clubs and other resorts there was a notable change from the gloomy fears of yesterday. The appearance of the news placards on the streets sent crowds of people to the War Office, and the lobbies were soon filled to suffocation. Those near the notice board read out the news at frequent intervals for the benefit of the late arrivals, who were unable to approach, and each successive reading led to a renewal of cheering.

The Kildonan Castle reached Durban yesterday (Thursday) with 2,000 additional troops for Gen. Buller; and three troopships have arrived from India, bringing, among others, a regiment of lancers. Beyond these it is not publicly known here how heavily Gen. Buller has been reinforced; but those having certain connections with the War Office are confident that Gen. Buller will have as many more men as he may need to make his work easier.

"NO RETREAT," SAYS BULLER.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—In Gen. Buller's orders to his troops, the substance of which has already been cabled, after warning them to beware of false orders, he concludes:

"Our Generals will only give one order, namely, 'Advance!' Should any one at any time be surprised by a volley at close quarters he must remember that the only way to safety and victory lies in rushing upon the enemy, for the one thing the enemy cannot stand is a hand-to-hand fight. This war has been forced for the lowest and basest motives by an enemy who use every means of treachery, deceit, and conspiracy to gain their ends. Let us bear ourselves as the cause deserves."

SPION KOP AND THE SCENE OF THE FIGHTING.

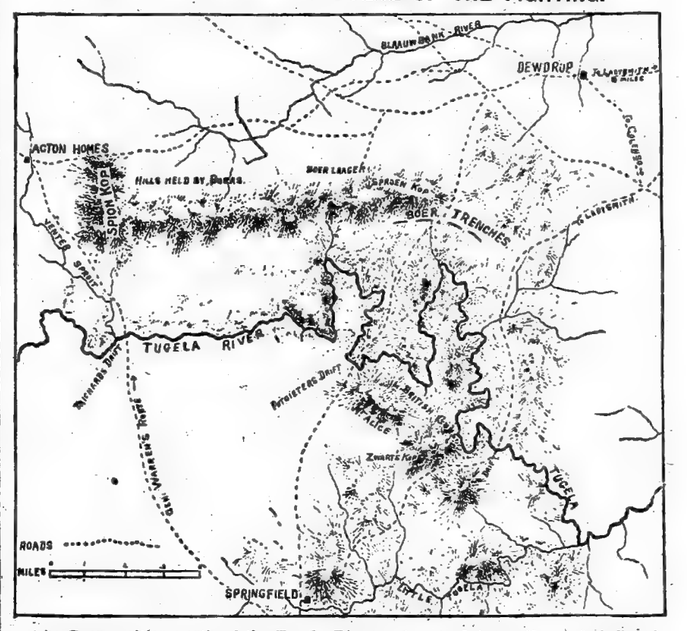

The Boer position north of the Tugela River and east of Acton Homes is believed to extend along the entire range of high hills from Spion Kop on the west to the road running to Dewdrop from Potgieter's Drift. Gen. Warren's operations were at the western end of the ridge, which is described as being connected with the Drakensberg Mountains to the west by long foothills. A large part of Gen. Buller's force was still located on the north side of Potgieter's Drift, at last accounts, facing the Boer trenches thrown across the road leading to Dewdrop, about thirteen miles to the north, and thence to Ladysmith, eight miles further on, to the east. British guns placed on the northern slopes of Mount Alice and Zwart's Kop, on the south side of the river, have been bombarding the Boer position for several days. The country between Potgieter's Drift and the Boer trenches, four and a half miles to the north, is broken and hilly.

FRENCH EXPECTED TO ADVANCE.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—A forward movement by Gen. French is daily expected. A dispatch to The Standard from Rensburg describes Gen. French's dispositions as now forming a great semi-circle around the Boer positions. The correspondent says he could take Colesburg, two miles away, at any time.

Gen. Macdonald at Modder River.

MODDER RIVER, Jan. 24.—Gen. Hector Archibald Macdonald has arrived and assumed command of the Highlanders.

KRUEGER AND STEYN FALL OUT?

LONDON, Jan. 25.—A letter from Pretoria gives the text of a complaint which President Krüger made to President Steyn regarding the want of co-operation on the part of the Free Staters at Modder River, and also President Steyn's address to the Free Staters. Mr. Krüger said he had learned with regret that "only about 1,000 men of the Free State fought in the last battle, and that many others remained in their camps while their brothers resisted and even defeated their enemy."

These statements appear to give official confirmation to the reports of disagreements between the allies.

TOLSTOI DENOUNCES THE WAR.

MOSCOW, Jan. 25.—Count Leo Tolstoi, in an interview published in the Russki Listok, denounces the war in South Africa as showing the "sordid and soulless commercialism that rules the world." He says:

"I hope daily to hear of a fresh British reverse. It is incomprehensible to me that England, boasting herself to be the land of freedom, should wish to crush out small republics which have never done her the slightest injury."

THE CAREER OF GEN. WOODGATE.

Gen. Edward Robert Prevost Woodgate, Companion of the Bath and of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, saw active service for the first time when he had but just joined the army as a Lieutenant of the Fourth King's Own Regiment. This was in the Abyssinian war in 1868, in which he gained a medal for distinguished bravery. He was several times mentioned in dispatches to the War Office in the course of the Ashanti war of 1873-4, and at its close received a medal and clasp.

Afterward he passed through the Staff College, and after having been promoted to be Captain was, in 1878, sent to South Africa on special service. He served in the Zulu war of 1879 as staff officer with the famous flying column, and was again mentioned in dispatches, receiving the brevet rank of Major and the medal with clasp in acknowledgment of his services.

After service in India and at home stations Major Woodgate was promoted to a Lieutenant Colon

country, to-day authorized the following statement:

"The impression that is said to exist in certain quarters that Dr. Leyds is not recognized by foreign powers as the Diplomatic Minister of the South African Republic on account of Great Britain's claim to suzerainty is false. Dr. Leyds is credited to and fully recognized as Minister Plenipotentiary of the South African Republic by the following powers: Russia, Germany, France, Holland, Belgium, and Portugal. The South African Republic was represented at different Courts in Europe and on the Continent for many years past by Dr. Leyds's predecessor, the late Jonkher Beelaerts van Blockland, who had also been indirectly recognized by Great Britain.

"The suzerainty was created by the convention of 1881, but was abolished by the convention of 1884. In 1897 it was suddenly revived by Mr. Chamberlain. The Government of the South African Republic strenuously repudiated the claim, and they have been supported in this by every international lawyer of note on the Continent, as well as by such eminent authorities as Prof. Wesley, Sir Edward Clark, and Sir William Harcourt in Great Britain. The international status of the South African Republic is moreover recognized by Great Britain, as the following extract from the oft-quoted letter of Lord Derby, dated Feb. 15, 1884, will show:

"'Your Government will be left free to govern the country without interference and to conduct its diplomatic intercourse and shape its foreign policy subject only to the requirements embodied in the fourth article of the new treaty, namely, that any treaty with any foreign State shall not be effective without the approval of the Queen.'"

EXPLAINS O'BEIRNE'S REJECTION

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The President to-day sent a response to the Senate resolution requesting information concerning a representative of the South African Republic. He simply transmitted a report of Secretary Hay, who says that—

"In October last Gen. James R. O'Beirne, a distinguished citizen of New York, visited the Department of State, intimating that he was the accredited representative of the South African Republic. He was courteously received and informed that it was not the practice of the Department of State to recognize a citizen of the United States as the representative of a foreign power.

"No Government and no representative of any Government objected or protested against the official recognition by the Government of the United States of Gen. O'Beirne, or of any one else, as the representative of the South African Republic."

DR. LEYDS REPUDIATES MACRUM

PARIS, Jan. 26.—The Patrie yesterday asserted that Mr. Charles E. Macrum, former United States Consul at Pretoria, had visited the Foreign Office with Dr. Leyds "in order to fulfill a mission intrusted to him by President Krüger."

The Foreign Office declared the story a "fake"; and Mr. Leyds, in an interview published this morning, says there is not a word of truth in the statement, that he has not seen Mr. Macrum, and that he is able to affirm publicly that Mr. Macrum is not the bearer of any letter from President Krüger.

On being asked his opinion regarding the capture of Spion Kop, Dr. Leyds declared himself skeptical, implying that Gen. Buller had not gained any serious advantage. He said he was convinced that the Boer commander had a plan drawn up, and that it was part of a prearranged scheme to leave Spion Kop in the hands of the British.

Dr. Leyds said it was not correct that he was about to open negotiations for the intervention of Germany and France in favor of peace.

"At least," he added, "not for the present, because such intervention would not be opportune just now, and we must await events."

GERMANY IS MORE FRIENDLY.

BERLIN, Jan. 25.—A German gentleman of high political and social status, who is fully empowered to express the views of Count von Buelow, the Foreign Secretary, upon Anglo-German relations, made the following statement to-day:

"The British now do not hold a single German vessel, and no negotiations are now in progress, since Germany has not yet formulated her claims for indemnity. Investigation is first necessary, and this is now proceeding.

"The feeling between Great Britain and Germany is growing better, despite the efforts of the jingoes of both countries to the contrary. Recent remarks must not be understood as meaning that Germany is aiming at convening a conference for the international settlement of the sea rights of neutrals before the end of the war.

"As for all the talk about intervention, it is baseless. No such intention exists anywhere."

It is reliably asserted that Dr. Leyds will come to Berlin at the end of the present week.

Discussing the latest news from the seat of war, most of the German papers ridicule the British victory. The Vossiche Zeitung says:

"Probably this British success, like all other prior successes, will dwindle with the receipt of further news."

The Foreign Office is still pushing its endeavors to secure the release of the Rev. Mr. Harmes, whom the British arrested in Natal last month on charge of aiding the Boers. The Durban authorities have informed London—so the Foreign Office here understands—that Mr. Harmes rendered himself an object of suspicion and that a thorough investigation is necessary, which will take considerable time.

THE GENERALS UNHAMPERED.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—William St. John Brodrick, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, speaking last evening at Newark, said:

"The Government has neither controlled the Generals in their operations nor stinted them in the forces they have demanded. We have implicitly followed the guidance of military advice."

Later in the speech he remarked:

"It will be the duty of the Government and the Parliament to see that our military organization is made equal to the needs of the Empire. We have had a great awakening on this subject."

The Pro-Boer Mass Meeting.

At the meeting of the New York committee to aid the United Republics of South Africa, held at the Morton House last night, committees were appointed to make arrangements for the pro-Boer mass meeting to be held at the Grand Central Palace next Monday night. A meeting of the Executive Committee will be held this evening. United States Senator Eugene Hale has written the committee commending its work.

War Furnished a Bargain in Bonds.

Essex County, N. J., in which the City of Newark is located, has just picked up a bond bargain, owing to the war in South Africa and the depression of securities in London. Some Essex Park bonds, which were sold in 1898 at the rate of 116.37, found their way to London. County Collector Keepers, who recently investigated an advertisement, found that the bonds could be bought now at 112, or 4.37 less than the price at which they were sold. The County Sinking Fund Commission considered the investment a good one and purchased $50,000 worth of the bonds at the price named.

Cement Combination Incorporated.

Articles of incorporation of the Great Northern Portland Cement Company were filed yesterday in New Jersey. The new corporation is said to include all the large cement manufacturers of the Middle West. It will have a capitalization of $5,000,000, of which $2,000,000 will be preferred and $3,000,000 common stock. This combination of Western cement manufacturers is said to have been effected after long attempts to induce a combination of both the Western and Eastern men. Whether the combination of the Western manufacturers will result in the harmonious combining of all, which has been hinted to be one purpose of the present move, is a matter of conjecture by the trade in this city.

West Hoboken Silk Weavers Strike.

Three hundred weavers employed in the Rolling, David & Schoen Silk Mills in West Hoboken struck yesterday for higher wages and recognition of their union. On Monday morning the firm received a communication from the weavers demanding the discharge of the non-union weavers and an increase of wages. A committee of the weavers visited Mr. Schoen on Tuesday night and repeated the demands. The result of their visit was not satisfactory, and the strike followed. Mr. Schoen declined last night to discuss the matter.

HOW BULLER MET DEFEAT

Correspondents Describe the Fighting at Colenso.

PRIVATE SOLDIERS PRAISED

Officers Are Accused of Incompetency by a Comrade—Rifle Fire Said to Have Been Terrific.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The following account of the battle of Colenso, written by an infantry officer present, was received by to-day's mail:

"How any one escaped on Friday is a marvel to me. We were nine and a half hours under fire, and it was like a severe hail storm on a tin roof. I couldn't put my glasses up without hearing 'phit, phit, phit.' From the very first I saw it would be no go. Directly we got under fire a Corporal said to me, 'I wonder how many Boers there are hidden in that wood opposite along the Tugela.' I said, 'I expect it is full of them, as Buller has never shelled it at all.'

"I was right. Two companies of the Twenty-third went in and jolly soon came out through us and exposed our four companies to a double fire, and I don't see how we escaped at all. Then I saw about three companies of the Seventh Fusiliers go in on the left of the taken guns, and they soon came out of it. After that we were told to advance a bit, and eventually we were told off as escort to the lost guns, with the result that we retired, (when ordered to, and 'Tommy' did not like that word at all,) and had six officers taken and over a hundred men killed, wounded, missing, or prisoners, out of a total of 13 officers and 172 men, with which we started at 4 A. M.

"I never was in such a veritable fix and hope I never shall be again, and then, to add to it all, they peppered us with shot, shell, and those beastly one-pound Maxim-Nordenfeldt shells and Mausers until we had retired well out of range.

"But poor 'Tommy' was simply grand. On the troops went through it all. They never hesitated one moment, never flinched. On they went with destruction and death and agony all around them. I shall never forget the sight. A man was hit, on the line went; a shell fell between two men at six paces, on they went. A shell blew a poor Captain of the Connaught Rangers to bits; a subaltern of the Inniskillings close by looked back, but could see absolutely no trace of his comrade left, and I see he is reported as missing, as they could not find him, and yet on went the lines. My own company was most lighthearted. The old soldier, who used to be the Quartermaster's storeman at Chatham, was in front of me while we once were ordered to turn in file to the left and wheel to right to double about half a mile to the right flank of the guns, and when a bullet whizzed very close to him he began to play antics and skip about, laughing and cracking jokes the while. The bullets were as thick as bees and I had several mighty close to my head. Directly we halted and lay down showers of bullets came, two pitching about half a yard in front of my head. It was truly a one-sided game, as we could see no one to aim at at all. Just before we lay down a private behind me said, 'Sir, I don't know how we got through all that without one of us getting hit. I think God must be good to us to-day.' I was much impressed by what this man said.

KINDNESS OF SOLDIERS.

"To show what a good fellow 'Tommy' is, when near camp, I felt very ill, my legs were giving way, I had a pain in my back, (the sun, and no food since 3 A. M.,) so one of the company asked leave to fall out and rushed off to the railway, where he had seen a train from Frere with water. There was a great crowd of men there jostling for water, and yet he came back with his own canteen full of water for me to drink. Really, their actions make them all beloved to me. I am fond of them all. And under the most trying circumstances in which our idiotic Generals unnecessarily placed us, I did my best to save all fatigue where I could. I always halted where the grass was longest, where there was any little rise, or where there was a 'nullah if I possibly could. Yet, of course, I was only a subordinate to the Major. He fortunately is a very sound man, full of common sense, and a thorough soldier—so we all had the greatest confidence in him.

"Can we not get the best men for every billet yet? We do get some, but not all. Social qualities still rule the day. It should not be so. Where do social qualities come in on a day like Friday? One instance of jobbery among many I will give you. Now I have made signaling a life study, so I know a bit about it. On the night before the battle I was sitting with three or four other officers of various regiments. A great fat-headed crutch and toothpick style of idiot passed me and said something as to 'he wondered who was signaling.' I saw his rank (subaltern) and mug and took him in at once as a four-letter man. So I determined to watch and listen. They were signaling from Weenen, twenty-seven miles off, with heliograph. He tried to read, but could not. The Boers called them up from Umbulwana and asked who they were, (well they might.)

"This fellow stood with his mouth open looking on and wondering what it was all about, and I asked who he was and was told that he was a signaling officer on the staff, that he came from the Royal Horse Guards, and wanted a medal and a soft job. 'Oh,' said I. 'Then I wasn't far wrong.'

"I can assure you all of us earned our wretched clasp at Colenso; but to make a frontal attack with the whole army, just like an Aldershot field day, was simply silly rot."

WORK OF THE ARTILLERY.

The correspondent of The Times with Buller's army, writing from Chieveley Camp Dec. 21, gives some interesting details of the same battle. After describing the movements of the previous day preliminary to the engagement, he says:

"At dawn on the 15th the troops were filing slowly out of camp to their respective positions. There was no wind, and not a cloud in the sky. By 4:45 o'clock there was sufficient light for the main naval battery to open fire, which it did upon Fort Wylie. The Boers made no response whatever. Shortly before 6 o'clock the Fourteenth and Sixty-sixth Batteries and the naval 12-pounder battery advanced across the plain to the right of the railway. Col. Long, Col. Hunt, and Lieut. Ogilvy, (commanding the naval battery,) were riding in front, and Col. Long selected a position about 800 yards from the river and 1,200 yards from Fort Wylie, more than a mile in advance of the infantry. He had scarcely given the order to unlimber when a single gun was fired from one of the kopjes behind Colenso.

WOUNDING OF COL. LONG.

"This was evidently the signal for the Boers to commence firing, and immediately a tremendous fire began from the intrenchments on the kopjes, from Fort Wylie, and from trenches along the river, all directed upon the two field batteries. Just behind the batteries lay a small donga, and 300 yards behind that a larger one. The naval battery, drawn by oxen, was in the middle of crossing this donga when the fire commenced. Two guns in charge of Lieut. James were already across, and they got into action behind and to the left of the field batteries. Two more were in the middle of the donga, and two more had not yet entered it. When the fire began the native drivers of the last four guns at once ran away, but the sailors manned the oxen and at last with great difficulty got their guns into action behind the donga.

"Meanwhile the other naval battery and Col. Long's two batteries were directing a tremendous fire upon Fort Wylie. The Fourteenth and Sixty-sixth were themselves the object of a most deadly musketry fire from the enemy, who were sheltered under the bank on the near side of the river at a range of about 800 yars, as well as a tremendously heavy but not so effective shell fire. At about a quarter past 6 Col. Long was wounded and was helped back into the donga behind the artillery. Shortly afterward Col. Hunt, commanding the two batteries, was also hit. The rifle fire from the enemy's trenches was terribly effective and our casualties were very heavy, but our men served their guns with the utmost gallantry and coolness.

"At 7 o'clock, the ammunition train not having come up, the ammunition in the limbers was exhausted. Capt Herbert, A. D. C., to Col. Long, and one of the few unwounded officers left, who had already had his horse shot in going to fetch a doctor, was sent off to ask for reinforcements, and while doing so had a second horse shot. The order was then given to retire into the donga behind until fresh ammunition should arrive. This was done, the men carrying their wounded with them. They did not attempt to destroy the guns by carrying away the breech-locks because they expected to return to them as soon as the infantry came up. The naval 12-pound battery, which was about 300 yards in the rear of the field batteries, continued the bombardment alone under very heavy fire. It was extraordinary that their loss of the wounded was not greater, for they remained in action entirely unsupported until 9:30, when they received the order from Gen. Buller to retire. There were several extraordinary escapes. Lieut. Ogilvy, after having his horse shot, had three shells from a Hotchkiss pass between his legs while looking through his field glasses.

RAKED BY THE ARTILLERY.

"Meanwhile on the left Gen. Hart was developing his attack. The Dublin Fusiliers were the leading battalion. The brigade advanced in column, and the Dublins had scarcely taken open order when the enemy opened on the column with shrapnel. They were temporarily unable to deploy owing to the nature of the ground, and in the interval the Connaught Rangers, who were now leading the column, suffered severe loss. At 6:30 the Dublin Fusiliers and the Connaught Rangers advanced across the open ground under fire, and as they came into the curve of the river the Boers opened an enfilading as well as a front fire upon them. The fire was terrific.

"Besides the musketry fire, the enemy shelled them with three guns—one directly ahead at comparatively short range, one on the flank at the foot of Grobler's Kleef, and a 40-pounder on the top of the Red Hill. The Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth Batteries on the left seemed unable to silence their fire, and the naval battery, which was the only one capable of doing it, was concentrating its fire on Fort Wylie. The Dublins and Connaughts advanced magnificently against the almost overwhelming fire, men falling at every step. As they approached the river the enemy's fire seemed to redouble. Every time a company rose to its feet to advance there was a perfect crash of musketry, and the plain all around them became a cloud of dust spurts. It seemed wonderful that any man could survive it. And yet there was nothing to tell where the enemy lay concealed. Not a single head even was visible. Nothing but a long line of smoke, scarcely visible, and the incessant, crackling roar. The batteries sent shell after shell wherever they could distinguish the line of trenches, but they failed to silence the terrible fire. At last our men reached the river, but where there should have been a ford there was seven feet of water. The few who tried to cross it, overcome by the weight of rifle and ammunition, were drowned. The rest lined the bank, and poured in a tremendous fire on the still almost invisible enemy. Then came the General's order to retire, and our men fell slowly back. It was during the retirement that the brigade suffered the heaviest loss.

"Meanwhile the central attack began to develop. Gen. Hildyard's Brigade on the left of the railway was advancing in extended order along the flat top of the spur straight on Colenso Bridge, and the Irish Brigade, a little behind them, was crossing the plain on the right of the railway in the rear of the now silent Fourteenth and Sixty-sixth Batteries. The Queen's, were the leading battalion of Hildyard's Brigade, supported by the Devons. From the manner in which they advanced they might have been taking part in a field day at Aldershot. The country over which they advanced was absolutely devoid of cover, and they were subjected to a heavy shell fire from the kopjes behind Colenso, which the naval battery did its best to silence. Nevertheless they advanced in perfect order, maintaining absolutely perfectly their intervals and their alignment. As they approached Colenso the enemy opened a heavy musketry fire upon them from the banks of the river.

"It was now that the want of artillery was most apparent. The naval battery, the only one supporting the advance, was unable to get at the enemy, who were down in the hollow, and there was nothing to check the latter's fire.

"The Boers' position was excellently planned, their trenches and emplacements were well hidden. All day we were fired at by guns whose position we could never find, and through the heat mirage we were never sure exactly where the musketry fire came from. It was one of the conditions of modern warfare. We had to attack an invisible enemy, whose position could not even be fixed by the smoke of his rifle. It was rifle fire that caused our losses. Their shell fire, though accurate enough, was not deadly, and during the advances men did not drop till they had come within effective range of the rifles. This was the case, in spite of the fact that by far the greater number of the Boer shells burst, and burst accurately, too, sometimes right in the middle of our men."

THE OLD GUARD BALL.

Brilliant Throng in the Metropolitan Opera House—Guests of the Veteran Organization.

The Old Guard Ball, held at the Metropolitan Opera House last night, was pronounced by many of the Old Guard members to be the largest in point of attendance ever given by the organization. Fully five thousand persons were crowded on the dancing floor and in the boxes and galleries when the grand march took place at midnight, and new arrivals were constantly appearing.

The military element, as usual, predominated, and the great dancing floor presented a fluttering field of gilt and lace and tinsel. National Guardsmen were present from a half dozen States and there were visitors from distant parts of the country. Clusters of American colors, here and there on the balcony fronts, and a series of garlands in the rear of the hall were the only decorations.

The Old Guard Military Orchestra struck up the music for the grand march promptly at midnight, and Major S. Ellis Briggs and Mrs. Briggs were followed out on the floor by fully 500 couples, including all the military and naval guests. After that hour the dancing was on in earnest, and was kept up during the remainder of the night.

Among those present were Gen. Roe and staff, Col. Franklin Bartlett, Col. F. Morris and staff, Gen. James McLeer and staff, Col. Putnam Bradlee Strong, members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston, Gen. Russell Frost and staff of the First Connecticut Brigade, Justice Fitzsimons, Justice Gildersleeve, Paymasters Dubois, Littell, Halton, and Jackson of the navy, Lieut. Commander Lawreace, United States Navy; Gen. George W. Wingate, President J. J. Little of the Board of Education, Lieut. Col. John H. Wade of the Connecticut Militia, and members of the Governor's Foot Guard of Hartford, Conn.

HEADQUARTERS FOR DEMOCRATS

Chairman Campbell Hopes to Have a Permanent Party Home.

Frank Campbell, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee and National Committeeman from this State, left for his home at Bath, last night. Just before his departure he said:

"I am strongly impressed with the urgent necessity for a more effective State organization. I purpose, at the earliest moment, to make strenuous efforts to obtain the necessary funds for the establishment and maintenance of permanent headquarters. The Republicans have a well-perfected organization, and disciplined men can always defeat an untrained mob."

DATE FOR GARDINER HEARING.

Commissioner Cox Will Be Ready to Take Testimony Feb. 6.

The Municipal Government Committee of the City Club last night received the report of the special committee which formulated the charges against District Attorney Gardiner. In this report the special committee announced that Ansley Wilcox, the Commissioner appointed by the Governor to take testimony, had set Tuesday, Feb. 6, as the date for the beginning of the hearing. The hearing will be begun in the Criminal Court room at 11 A. M. on that day, and will be continued from time to time to suit the convenience of Major Gardiner.

The Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, Chairman of the special committee, said last night: "So far the delays have been due to Major Gardiner's statement that he was intensely interested in and expected to sum up in the Molineux case, followed by the accident which confined him to his house for some time. The prosecution, represented by the Municipal Government Committee, is ready to go on at any date set by the Commissioner, and earnestly hopes that Major Gardiner will not plead any further delay."

Arthur F. Cosby, who has been specially deputized by Attorney General Davies to represent him in the case, said that the Attorney General is in full accord with the City Club and has always been anxious to bring the case to as speedy a hearing as possible.

"Whatever requests, if any, have been made for delay," Mr. Cosby said, "have emanated from the other side and not from the prosecution. While the Attorney General recognizes the fact that the District Attorney is a public officer, he feels that as matters now stand there is no reason for further delay, and does not suppose that there will be any."

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

SAYS BOERS ARE BEATEN

Mr. Hammond Sees Utter Failure in Plan of Campaign.

KRUGER ALONE SAW PERIL.

Outlander Committee Member Repeats Conspiracy Charge in Plymouth—Anti-Boer Speech Causes a Row.

John Hays Hammond, who, as a member of the Outlanders' Reform Committee, was imprisoned by the Transvaal Government after the Jameson raid, returned to this city yesterday from a business trip to Mexico, and in the evening was honored by a reception from the Plymouth League, the social organization of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. The reception was held in the lecture room and was largely attended. Dr. R. W. Raymond, one of the Trustees, presided. Mr. Hammond, who was accompanied by his wife, delivered an address in which he declared that the war was the result of a big conspiracy entered into by President Krüger to save South Africa, and showed why, in his opinion, American sympathy should be on the side of the British. The address gave rise to a very lively discussion.

Mr. Hammond said that the assertions that the Boers did not wish to have the Transvaal mines developed was ludicrously untrue. The contrary was the case, yet but for the large investments of European capitalists, on the one hand, and the technical direction of American engineers, on the other hand, the Transvaal mining industry would not have achieved any significance.

"As to the present production of gold," he went on, "I can only say that when the war began the well-managed mines of the Rand had been developed so as to show reserves of ore for two or three years in advance. Since that time, as I understand, some of the mines have been operated by the Boer Government, which is simply using up these reserves without doing any work to prepare new ores. In other words, it is 'gutting' the mines without regard to their permanent value."

THE OUTLANDERS' GRIEVANCES.

Mr. Hammond briefly enumerated the grievances of the Outlanders as follows:

"Two-thirds of the Transvaal population were Outlanders. We went thither by express invitation; our capital and enterprise developed what in Boer hands was a worthless territory into the greatest mining centre of the world; the country, now rich, was bankrupt before our arrival; we owned more than half the land, having purchased it from the Boers; we paid nine-tenths of the taxes, much of which amount was admitted by the Boer commission to be class taxation; and yet we had no submit to unlawful expenditure of the bulk of taxation, as we had no voice in the Government.

"We objected to the subversion of the High Court of Justice, in which rested our only hope of legal redress. In direct contravention of the Boer Constitution the Volksraad empowered the President and Executive Council to dismiss any Judge without trial who disputed the validity of any law passed by the Volksraad.

MURDERS OF NATIVES BY BOERS.

"We objected to the jury system; we were debarred from proper trial, as the law makes only burghers eligible for jury duty. Court records in the Transvaal prove that a small percentage of Boers are found guilty and a very large percentage of Outlanders are convicted. Nor was any Boer jury ever known to convict a Boer who had murdered a native.

"We objected to the Alien Expulsion Act, by which an Outlander can be put over the border at the will of the President without the right of appeal to a court of justice—a court open to the offending burgher.

"We objected to the prohibition of free speech, to the power vested in the President of suppressing any publication which, in his individual opinion, was opposed to good manners or subversive of order.

"We object to the Public Meetings act, which left discretionary power in the hands of Boer policemen to suppress assemblages.

"We object to the Boers being exclusively allowed to carry firearms.

"Finally, we objected to the prevalent official corruption and to the granting of concessions giving monopolies for the sale of supplies indispensable to the Outlanders.

ATTACKS PRO-BOER ATTITUDE.

"In view of these facts it is little short of criminal for American statesmen, through ignorance of such an important subject, to attempt to justify the position of the Boer Government in the controversy."

President Krüger's alleged lack of good faith in his treatment of the Reform Committee members, after the Jameson raid, Mr. Hammond said, was abundantly shown during the negotiations. He endeavored to throw dust in the eyes of the Europeans, Mr. Hammond declared, and gain a sympathy which he did not deserve. For at that time he was actively pursuing the scheme of a conspiracy which should drive England from South Africa altogether and establish Boer supremacy from the Zambesi River to the Cape.

"Long before the Jameson raid," continued Mr. Hammond, "Krüger had imported guns in great quantities. He erected fortifications at Pretoria, adopted plans, and secured an appropriation for a fort to overawe Johannesburg. The Boers had been secretly organized, and foreign officers had been employed to drill them. Provided with unlimited resources extorted from the Outlanders, they had secured arms enough to equip twice over every Boer in all South Africa.

"If the Fashoda incident had brought on a war between France and England it would have furnished the desired opportunity to the Boer conspirators. The same would have been the case if England, by reason of the stand she took during the Spanish war against interference with the United States, had become involved in war with any Continental powers. But no such favorable opening presented itself, and in my judgment the recent ultimatum of the Boer Government, followed by its instant invasion of the British colonies of Natal and the Cape, was forced upon President Krüger by his inability to control any longer the widespread conspiracy he had carefully built up.

SAYS BOERS HAVE LOST.

"Great bodies of ignorant, ardent, and confident people do not want to wait. And the hope of a swift conquest of English territory, before England could prepare for its defense, was too great to be resisted by those who did not rightly estimate either British valor or British resources. President Krüger, I think, knew better, but could not help himself. That hope has been disappointed. Not one place of importance has been captured by the Boers. Their plan was an offensive one, and it has utterly failed."

Mr. Hammond's pro-British utterances were warmly applauded by the majority of those present. At the conclusion of the address he expressed his willingness to answer questions, and in reply to a request for enlightenment concerning the conditions attaching to naturalization as citizen of the Transvaal Republic he said:

"A man cannot be naturalized until he is forty; he must renounce allegiance to all other powers; then, after fourteen years' probation, he must present a petition. He must also be acceptable to Krueger."

Lawyer Frederick W. Hinrichs wanted to know whether there was in this country any Boer speaking English who could give the Boer side of the controversy.

ATTACK ON MR. WHITE.

"Yes," said Mr. Hammond. "There's Montagu White, a renegade Englishman, who is a Boer agent. He's in Washington, I understand. I don't think he would undertake to deny any of the things I have recounted."

A person at the back of the room called out that there were plenty of sympathizers with the Boers both on this and the other side of the ocean.

"I know it," replied Mr. Hammond, "and I should like to tell you that the European press that is lauding them so fulsomely is subsidized by the Boers with money squeezed from the Outlanders."

Mr. Hammond added that he would stake his reputation as a professional man and as an American gentleman that he had not overstated on that or any other occasion the conditions that prevailed in the Transvaal, and that every statement he had made was susceptible of proof.

Dr. R. W. Raymond, who presided over the meeting, made an anti-Boer speech in which he declared that in the matter of the violation of diplomatic usages, as evidenced, he thought, in their refusal to permit the American Consul to act for British subjects during the war, the Boers took advantage of their alleged position of under dog to do things that would not be tolerated from a bigger-sized dog.

He extolled the manner in which Great Britain protected her citizens everywhere, and said he would rather see American citizens protected the world over in the same way than the evangelization and conquest by the United States of a score of archipelagoes like the Philippines.

Deacon White thereupon arose in great excitement and protested vehemently against the question of the policy of the United States in the Philippines being dragged into the discussion. He said it was most improper of Dr. Raymond to have done it, and he for one resented and repudiated the Chairman's action.

Dr. Raymond quietly replied that he hadn't done any such thing as that of which he was accused, "but," said he, "if I had to choose between the protection of an American like Mr. Hammond and the conquest of Mr. Aguinaldo, I would be for the protection of Mr. Hammond most decidedly."

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—Baron Herman, German Legation, Washington; H. Merritt, United States Army; Count and Countess de la Chesnaye, Paris.

CAMBRIDGE—H. L. Newbold, United States Army.

HOLLAND—Col. C. H. Heyl, Washington.

GRAND—Gen. E. M. Hoffman, Elmira.

MANHATTAN—Col. W. S. Davis, San Francisco.

GILSEY—William H. Driggs, United States Navy.

HOFFMAN—Ex-Congressman Nathan Frank, St. Louis.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; G. A. Swallow, laces and embroideries; Hotel Imperial.

Boston Dry Goods Co., Boston, Mass.; F. F. Baldwin, domestics; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Imperial.

Hengerer, William, Co., The, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. B. Eccleston, bicycles; 347 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Blackstone, N. B., & Co., Los Angeles, Cal.; N. B. Blackstone, notions and furnishing goods; 53 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Loveman, D. B., & Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Miss L. Conroy, cloaks; 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.

Barnard, Sumner, Putnam Co., Worcester, Mass.; E. A. Stone, linens; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Brown, Lotz & Watt, Jackson, Mich.; H. Lotz, cloaks, suits, and upholstery goods; Union Square Hotel.

White, R. H., Co., Boston, Mass.; J. W. Hayden, Jr., trunks; 480 Broome Street; Holland House.

Wilcox, R. M. & C. B., Sandusky, Ohio; C. B. Wilcox, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Manhattan.

Gutman, Joel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss Fink, shoes; 79 Grand Street; Ilsley House.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. Brown, carpets; 104 Worth Street; Gilsey House.

Tootle, Wheeler & Motter, St. Joseph, Mo.; W. C. Powell, manufacturing department; 338 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Cleland, Simpson & Taylor, Scranton, Penn.; J. Cleland, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; F. H. Meyer, dress goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Elsinger, W. H., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; B. Buchman, furnishing goods; A. W. Mundy, hosiery and ladies' underwear; Hotel Cadillac.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; C. B. Fargo, notions and fancy goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Langfeld, D., & Co., Baltimoer, Md.; L. Keene, cloaks and suits; Hotel Marlborough.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Kann, dry goods; 89 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Hull, C. S., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; C. H. Vedder, furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Strong, Lee & Co., Detroit, Mich.; J. L. Lee, domestics, silks, dress goods, and carpets; 58 Worth Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; W. K. Melcher, Jr., prints and ginglams, 8 Greene Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; R. B. Coupland, laces and embroideries; Hotel Albert.

Williams & McAnulty, Scranton, Penn.; R. J. Williams, carpets; H. Williams, carpets; Hotel Albert.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, cold wave, high northwesterly winds.

The cold wave which occupied the Upper Missouri and Red River of the North Valleys Wednesday night has extended over the Middle and Upper Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and the upper lake region, where the temperature has fallen about 30 degrees. During the next 24 hours this cold wave will cover the Atlantic and Gulf States, attended by a temperature fall of 20 degrees or more, and will probably carry the line of freezing weather to extreme Northern Florida to-night. The storm which was central at Sault Ste. Marie Wednesday night has advanced to the Southeast New England coast, with minimum pressure last evening 29.46 inches at Nantucket and Block Island. Rain has fallen in areas in the Atlantic Coast States, and rain has changed to snow in the Upper Ohio Valley and the lower lake region. In the West and Northwest and on the Pacific Coast the weather has been fair. The weather will continue cold and fair in the Atlantic Coast districts during to-morrow. In the interior of the country the temperature will moderate gradually, and in the Southwestern States rain is likely to occur by to-day. High northwesterly winds will diminish in force along the Middle Atlantic and New England Coast, and fresh northwesterly winds will prevail along the South Atlantic Coast. Notice has been sent of strong north to northwest winds and much lower temperature to points on the West Gulf coast as far south as Tampico, Mexico, and to points in Florida and to Havana. Storm signals are displayed from Sandy Hook to Eastport.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	35	35	38
6 A. M.	33	35	37
9 A. M.	33	37	39
12 M.	35	40	43
3 P. M.	38	40	43
6 P. M.	36	40	43
9 P. M.	32	38	42
12 P. M.	29	40	42

THE TIMES thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	40¾
Weather Bureau	38¾
Corresponding date 1899	33¾
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	29

The maximum temperature was 44 degrees at 9 P. M. and the minimum 34 degrees at 12:30 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 97 and at 8 P. M. 100. The barometer at 8 A. M. registered 29.91, and at 8 P. M. 29.52.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

1:45 A. M.—39 Columbia Street; Morris Moore; damage slight.

4:30 A. M.—319 East Twenty-fourth Street; unknown; damage slight.

8:55 A. M.—316 Water Street; McCauley Mission; damage slight.

10:45 A. M.—70 Greenwich Street; Max Ams; damage, $10.

2:25 P. M.—805 Second Avenue; Adam Yager; damage, $5.

3:50 P. M.—170 Worth Street; Joseph DeCasele; damage slight.

4:40 P. M.—136 Bowery; Louis Glassheimer; damage slight.

5:50 P. M.—300 East Ninety-third Street; William Lewis; damage slight.

9:40 P. M.—327 Church Street; Standard Clothing Company; damage, $500.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

WELLSVILLE, N. Y., Jan. 25.—The wholesale grocery establishment of Scoville, Brown & Co. of this town was burned this morning. The loss, which will be heavy, is partially covered by insurance.

Brooklyn Man's Slayer Sentenced.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 25.—George Davis, colored, twenty-one years of age, was found guilty of murder in the second degree to-day, in the Union County Court, for having shot and killed George Monks, of Brooklyn, on Dec. 24 last. Davis was sentenced by Judge Van Sickle to twenty years at hard labor in the State prison. The shooting followed a quarrel in a saloon.

Dr. McGlynn Memorial Meeting.

At a meeting of the Dr. McGlynn Memorial Association, held at Bricklayers' Hall, 229 East Twenty-fourth Street, last evening, final arrangements were made for the memorial meeting to be held in the Academy of Music Sunday evening. An orchestra of thirty pieces will furnish the instrumental music, and several well-known vocalists have promised to attend. Among those who have promised to make addresses are the Rev. Dr. R. L. Burtsell, Rabbi Gotthell, the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton, the Rev. Dr. Rainsford, Father Ducey, and John McMackin. Among those who have promised to be present and act as Vice Presidents are Gov. Roosevelt, Henry George, W. Dean Howells, John W. Keller, the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, Seth Low, and Bolton Hall.

Notable Special Articles in The New York Times Next Sunday, Jan. 28.

Among them will be: "Law of the Household," by Justice David McAdam of the Supreme Court; "The Evolution of the Seeing Eye," by William Patten, Professor of Zoology, Dartmouth College; "Needs of the Army," by Capt. E. L. Zalinski, United States Army, retired. Interesting articles on the Drama, Music, and Society, together with a variety of Entertaining Miscellaneous Matter will be found in Sunday's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES, a newspaper for the intelligent and thoughtful. Sunday 3 cents. Daily 1 cent. "All the News That's Fit to Print."

HENDRICKS AGREED UPON?

Will Probably Succeed Payn as Superintendent of Insurance.

A NOMINATION NEXT MONDAY

Ex-Senator from Syracuse, It Is Said, Will Obey the Machine and Accept the Place.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Unless something unexpected happens it is believed that Gov. Roosevelt will send to the Senate next Monday night the name of a successor to Louis F. Payn as Superintendent of Insurance. All signs point to the selection of ex-Senator Francis Hendricks of Syracuse, who has been agreed upon, it is said, by the Governor and the leaders of the Republican organization.

The Governor refused to-night to say whether he had received an answer from Mr. Hendricks, nor in fact would he admit that Mr. Hendricks was his choice for the position, but there is not a Senator here who does not hold the opinion that if he will accept, Mr. Hendricks will take Mr. Payn's place.

Gov. Roosevelt offered the place to Mr. Hendricks last month, but failed to secure his consent to enter the race. Since then, however, the situation has changed, and it is reported here now that Mr. Hendricks has agreed to comply with the wishes of the State machine and re-enter public life.

Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee, who has been expected here for the last two days, telephoned to-day that he would not visit Albany before next week. Mr. Odell's action is regarded here as meaning that the organization has received a promise from

STATEMENT BY AGUINALDO

His Account of Events Which Led Up to the Present War.

ACCUSES DEWEY AND OTHERS

Says the Americans Broke Promises Alleged to Have Been Made on Behalf of Their Government.

A paper purporting to be an authentic review of the Philippine revolution, written by Emilio Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, appeared yesterday in The Springfield Daily Republican.

The paper was received from Erving Winslow, the Eastern Secretary of the American Anti-Imperialist League and Secretary of the New England League, who describes it as a hasty but faithful translation of an official pamphlet in Spanish which came into his hands accidentally. It is announced that a copy of the translation has been submitted to Admiral Dewey, who is referred to many times in it. The Admiral replied through his secretary, J. W. Crawford, that after examining the article he still adhered to his determination not to talk of Philippine matters until the report of the commission is made public.

The document, which is addressed by its author "to the civilized nations, and particularly to the great North American Republic, which he salutes with all the effusion of his soul," is, in part, as follows:

"Spain ruled the Philippine Islands for more than three centuries and a half, during which time the abuses caused by the rule of the friars and the administration exhausted the patience of the natives, forcing them to throw off the yoke of oppression; this they did between the 26th and 31st of August, 1896, the Provinces of Manila and Cavite being the first to commence the revolution.

TERMS OF TREATY WITH SPAIN.

"After a year's fighting I pitched my camp in the wild and unknown range of Biak-na-bato, where, toward the end of May, 1897, I established the Republican Government of the Philippines, and where on the 14th of December, 1897, I concluded a treaty of peace with Don Pedro Alejandro Paterno on the following basis:

"Firstly—I was to be free to live abroad with the companions who were willing to follow me, and in Hongkong, which I had decided on as a place of residence, the payment of $800,000 indemnification money was to be made in three installments, $400,000 on receipt of all the arms that were in Biak-na-bato, $200,000 when the number of arms delivered up should amount to 800, and the remaining $200,000 on the total number of the same reaching 1,000, when, as a thank offering, the Te Deum should be celebrated in the cathedral of Manila. The last two weeks of the month of February were fixed upon as the final term for the delivering up of the arms.

"Secondly—The money was all to be delivered to me personally, and I was to settle without interference with my companions and the other revolutionists.

"Thirdly—Before the Philippine revolutionists should evacuate Biak-na-bato Capt. Gen. Don Primo de Rivera was to send me two Spanish Generals, who were to remain as hostages till I and my companions reached Honkong and the first installment of the indemnification—that is, $400,000, had been received.

"Fourthly—It was also agreed to suppress the religious societies in the islands, and that political and administrative autonomy should be established, although by request of Gen. Primo de Rivera these latter conditions were not put down in writing, owing to his assertion that otherwise the treaty would be in too humiliating a form for the Spanish Government, while on the other hand he guaranteed on his word as a gentleman and officer the fulfilment of the same.

"Gen. Primo de Rivera paid the first installment of $400,000, while the two Generals were still detained as hostages.

"We, the revolutionists, fulfilled the condition of delivering up the arms, but the Captain General failed to carry out the rest of his conditions. I later received a letter from his secretary forbidding my return to Manila.

URGED TO RENEW THE WAR.

"In March, 1898, I had various interviews with a gentleman who introduced himself as the commander of the American warship Petrel, who said that he spoke at the instigation of Admiral Dewey, and who wished me to renew the war of independence against Spain, and promised the assistance of the United States in case of a war between that Nation and Spain. He told me that the United States was a great and rich Nation and had no need of colonies. I explained the necessity of putting the above agreement in writing, and he replied that he would submit the matter to Admiral Dewey.

"Mr. Pratt, the United States Consul at Singapore, also urged me to renew the hostilities and told me that he had received a communication from Admiral Dewey that the United States would, at least, recognize the independence of the Philippine Islands under a naval protectorate, but that there would be no need of putting this agreement down in writing as his word was sacred. Admiral Dewey," the Consul added, "as chief of the expedition, had ample power from President McKinley. I yielded to the persuasions of Mr. Pratt, and promised to assist in the capture of Manila if provided with guns and ammunition. At the invitation of Admiral Dewey I went to Hongkong to have an interview with him, but found that he had left for Manila.

INTERVIEW WITH ADMIRAL DEWEY.

"On the 15th day of May the gunboat McCulloch conveyed me to Cavite by the Admiral's order. He received me there with all the honors of a General, and said that the messages he had sent to Consul Pratt were authentic. He said that America was rich in land and money, and that there would be no doubt as to its recognition of Philippine independence. He urged me to arouse the people against the Spaniards and to effect a quick campaign, said that the promise of the American people was more binding than a treaty with the Spaniards, and advised me to devise a national flag, which, he said, he would recognize before all the other squadrons in the bay.

"Rifles and other ammunition offered me by the Admiral were distributed among the first volunteers that presented themselves, and I set about promoting the insurrection without delay. After several victories of my army I ordered the national flag displayed on the eight launches and five larger vessels which comprised the Philippine navy. In all, the expeditions our ships, before clearing, saluted the Olympia as flagship, our salutes being replied to with equal demonstrations of friendship. On the 12th of June the independence of the republic was proclaimed at Kawit with due solemnity. Admiral Dewey, who was invited to take part in the celebrations, excused himself, alleging that this was his mail day.

GEN. ANDERSON'S ALLEGED PROMISE.

"Gen. Anderson, the commander of the first military expedition from the United States which arrived on July 4, ratified the Admiral's promises, affirming on his word of honor that America had come to the Philippines not to conquer our territory, but to free it from Spain.

"In the same month of July the Admiral, accompanied by Gen. Anderson, came to Cavite, and after the first exchange of courtesies said to me: 'You have now seen that all I said and promised has been confirmed. How handsome your flag is—it has a triangle similar to one of the Cuban flag. Will you give me one as a souvenir when I return to America?'

"I answered that I was convinced of the sincerity of his word, and that there was no necessity for putting in writing the agreement made with him, and as regarded the flag, he could count on having one at once if he wished it.

"Dewey continued: 'When there is no honor the contents of documents are not carried out, as happened with the one which you drew up with the Spaniards, who failed to fulfill that which was written down and signed. Trust to my word, which I pledge, that the United States will recognize the independence of this country. But I recommend that you maintain the greatest reserve with regard to all that we have said and agreed upon. And besides that, I beg that you will have patience if our soldiers should insult any Filipinos; for being volunteers, they as yet lack discipline.'

"I replied to the Admiral that I should remember all his suggestions for observing secrecy, and that as regarded possible disorder on the part of the soldiers, suitable orders with regard to this point had already been given; I at the same time suggested the same mode of proceeding to the Admiral respecting our own soldiers. I told the Admiral of the mixed commission under Gen. Augustin and Archbishop Nozaleda, which had come to me from Manila, and asked me what the attitude of the United States was toward the Philippine Republic. When I told him that I had answered that I was pledged to secrecy on that point, but that they might note the acts of sovereignty which had been performed by our Government, especially in the waters of the bay, he seemed greatly disturbed.

"'Why did you reveal our secret?' he cried. 'Was that fulfilling your promise of secrecy?'

"He took his departure, after asking me to defer my attack on Manila until I had formed some plan of concerted action with his troops.

THE CAPITULATION OF MANILA.

"More American troops arrived from time to time until the 13th of August, when I observed preparations for an attack on Manila by the Americans. Ordering an attack by my own troops, I captured the suburbs of Pretil, Tondo, Divis Oria, Paseo de Azcarraga, Singalong, and Pako. We learned at nightfall that the city had capitulated to the Americans and that the capitulation had been accepted, contrary to the agreement made with Admiral Dewey in the formation of plans by which the American and Philippine armies were to unite in taking Manila.

"This inexplicable conduct on the part of the American Generals was made more striking by the telegrams which Gen. Anderson directed to me from Maytubig on this 13th day of August, asking me to order our troops not to enter Manila. This demand was refused, inasmuch as the same was contrary to agreement and the important interests of the revolutionary government, which, when taking upon itself the immense burden of besieging Manila during two months and a half, sacrificing thousands of lives and material interests to a tremendous extent, could not surely have any other object than to capture the City of Manila and Spanish garrison, which defended this fortification with energy and tenacity.

WITHDRAWS HIS TROOPS.

"Gen. Merritt requested me, through Major Bell, to withdraw my troops from the suburbs in order to avoid conflict with the American soldiers, offering to negotiate after his wishes had been complied with. To this I acceded.

"I still cherished hopes that the verbal agreement made between our government and the American chiefs would be respected until I learned that Admiral Dewey had worked and was working thus against the revolutionary government by order of his excellency, Mr. McKinley, who, at the instigation of the imperialistic party, had decided to annex the Philippines, yielding perhaps to the ambition of exploiting the immense natural riches hidden in our virgin soil.

"I succeeded, however, in calming my own spirit as well as that of my companions by the reflection that the other American Generals who arrived after the glorious victories of the Admiral, Gens. Merritt, Anderson, and Otis, proclaimed to the Philippine people that 'America had not come to conquer new territories, but to liberate their inhabitants from the oppression of Spanish rule.' This would mean, therefore, to expose also to general ridicule the honor of these Generals, if the United States, disavowing their official and public conduct, should annex the islands by force.

"I was happy when I heard that the American Government at the instigation of Admiral Dewey had decided to send a civil commission to come to an amicable understanding with us. I had a commission nominated to receive them, and I exhorted my companions to bear with the brutality of the American soldiers, which was rapidly becoming unbearable.

OTIS'S "IMPOLITIC ACTIONS."

"In this trying and critical situation, and before the arrival of the longed-for American civil commission, it happened that Gen. Otis, the Military Governor of the American forces, carried into effect two actions, one as impolitic as the other. One was his order to search our telegraph offices in Sagundo Street, seizing the apparatus and detaining the official, Senor Reyna, at the Fortress of Santiago on the pretext that he was conspiring against the Americans.

"The other impolitic action committed by Gen. Otis was the issuing of a proclamation on the 4th of January, establishing in the name of the President, Mr. McKinley, the sovereignty of America in these islands, threatening ruin, death, and desolation to all who failed to recognize it.

"I protested against that proclamation, threatening also to open hostilities at once, as the whole nation was crying 'Treason,' saying with good reason that the civil commission already announced and asked for by Admiral Dewey was a farce, and that the object of Gen. Otis had been to put us off in order to draw more and more reinforcements from the United States so as to annihilate at one stroke our young and badly armed forces.

"But for the first time Gen. Otis resorted to diplomacy, sending me a letter through his secretary, Mr. Carman, in which he invited the Philippine Government to send a commission, which in conjunction with one composed of Americans, was to bring about an amicable settlement between the two parties. Although I did not trust in the sincerity of the amicable propositions of the said General, whose plain intention to prevent that the commission should find the country in peace had already been proved, I acceded all the same to the said invitation, because I saw it officially confirmed in the order of the 9th of January issued by that General, and also because I wanted to demonstrate before the whole world my evident desire to preserve the peace and friendship with the United Stats so solemnly agreed upon with Admiral Dewey.

"The conference of the mixed Americans and Philippine Commission took place in Manila from the 11th to the 31st of January. It ended in a harmonious manner, the American Commissioners promising to report to their Government, while we should await its answer.

FIRST HOSTILITIES.

"And while I, the Government, the Congress, the whole people, were waiting for the longed-for answer, the majority giving themselves up to the most flattering hopes, came the fatal day of the 4th of February, on the night of which the American troops suddenly attacked all our lines, which were practically abandoned, for, it being Saturday evening, our Generals and some of our foremost leaders had asked permission to repair to the bosom of their respective families.

"According to authentic information Gen. Otis telegraphed to Washington that the Filipinos had attacked the American Army. President McKinley laid the telegram before the Senate, where the ratification of the treaty of Paris of the 10th of December, 1898, was under debate, in so far as the same referred to the annexation of the Philippines, obtaining by this criminal means the completion a ratification of the treaty referred to, by a majority of only three votes, which were only given with the protestation that this was done in consideration of the state of war in these islands.

"The facts narrated are of recent date, and the recollection of them must be still fresh in the memory of all.

"Those who, in May, 1898, admired the bravery of the sailors under Admiral Dewey and the humane sentiments of this illustrious leader in lending his assistance to an oppressed people that they should secure their liberty and independence, can surely not reconcile the present inhuman war with those elevated and honorable ideas.

"The truth of these statements is vouched for by my word as President of this republic and by the honor of a whole nation of 8,000,000 souls, which for more than three years has sacrificed the lives and property of its heroic sons to obtain the due recognition of its natural rights to liberty and iddependence.

"And if you do me the honor to receive and to accept this document, and if then you will judge impartially on which side justice and right are standing, I shall always be your thankful and obedient servant.

EMILIO AGUINALDO."

SCHWAN ROUTS INSURGENTS.

Encounters Large Force at San Diego and Breaks It Up—Filipinos Believed to be All Dispersed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Gen. Otis's cabled report under to-day's date received this morning indicates that Gen. Schwan is conducting the campaign in the south of Luzon with the greatest energy. He located what was probably the last considerable force of insurgents remaining in one command, and to-day's report shows that, with small loss to himself and heavy loss to the enemy, he managed to completely dissipate this force, probably beyond the possibility of reconstruction. Gen. Otis's cablegram is as follows:

"Schwan concentrated Thirtieth Battalion, Thirty-seventh and Thirty-ninth Infantry at and near San Pablo, Laguna Province, on the afternoon of the 20th, Hayes, with cavalry, striking for Tayabas by lower road. The enemy had advanced from Santa Cruz to very strongly fortified positions at San Diego, Majayjay, and adjacent points, in country very broken and mountainous.

"Schwan struck the enemy at San Diego, and in an engagement lasting two hours, killed eighty-two and wounded a large number.

"Our casualties were one enlisted man killed and fourteen wounded, including three native scouts. Captured several rifles, ammunition, Bolos, and stock of uniform clothing.

"On the 22d Schwan pushed on through to Lilio, driving enemy back on Majayjay, where a force, reported by an escaped Spanish prisoner to number between 1,500 and 3,000, well equipped and supplied, had concentrated, waiting approach of troops. This position was impregnable via roads or trails, and the troops were working around on either flank of enemy, when the enemy retreated rapidly with Thirtieth Infantry and cavalry in pursuit.

"It is believed that the insurgents are widely dispersed. The country is now covered by troops, and our force occupies Santa Cruz, a few minor engagements at other points resulting in considerable loss to the enemy.

"MacArthur telegraphs that MacRae struck an insurgent post in the mountains northwest of Porac, capturing the arsenal, barracks, ten cartloads of powder and ammunition, and three insurgents with rifles. The barracks and arsenal were destroyed."

JESUIT SCIENTISTS FROM MANILA.

Fathers Algue and Clos Reach San Francisco En Route to Washington.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25.—Father José Algue, Director of the Manila Observatory, the largest and most notable institution of its kind in the Orient, and his associate, Father José Clos have arrived here en route to Washington with much valuable scientific data which they hope to have published by the Government.

They have come to America upon the urgent invitation of President Schurman of Cornell University, President of the Philippine Commission, and also by the request of Gen. Otis. Both of them are Spaniards and Jesuit priests.

Father Algue is a typhoon expert, and his companion is an authority on earthquakes. They bring with them, besides twelve manuscript volumes on scientific subjects, many valuable maps of the Philippine Islands.

Lawton Fund Still Growing.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Notwithstanding the fact that the persons who undertook the fund for the Lawton home have recently relinquished further efforts in that direction, the fund itself continues to grow through small contributions, and a statement issued to-day by Gen Corbin shows that the total subscriptions amount to $93,364.

Transport Grant Reaches Manila.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Gen. Otis informed the War Department to-day that the transport Grant arrived at Manila this morning, with the Forty-eighth Volunteer Infantry, Col. Duvall commanding.

Gen. Wheeler Starts for Home.

MANILA, Jan. 25.—Gen. Wheeler and his daughter left on Wednesday on the transport Warren for San Francisco, via Hongkong and Guam.

IN THE HOSPITAL AT MANILA.

Comfortable Home Provided for Sick American Soldiers in the Philippine Islands.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

MANILA, P. I., Dec. 19, 1899.—There are other hospitals in the City of Manila, but the Santa Mesa Hospital, three miles out from Manila, is the main "field" hospital. It stands on high ground about a quarter of a mile from the Pasig River. The location is superb, as the hospital almost always has the benefit of a slight breeze. The hospital consists of several large bamboo buildings, long and high. Each building has two wards, for instance, Ward 2A and Ward 2B. These wards are large, airy, and commodious.

Each building has its own kitchen, cook, and dining room; each ward has its corps of nurses, which consist of a wardmaster, a woman nurse and three or four male nurses. They are all extremely kind and attentive to the sick soldiers. The doctor makes his rounds twice a day, morning and evening. The patients are mostly fever cases. These cases almost without exception are not fatal. There have been very few deaths in the hospital.

Almost all the soldiers, some time or other during their stay on the island, have a fever of some sort, and it usually comes from intemperance in eating or drinking. This is proved by the fact that the ambulances are worked most and the hospital most fully occupied immediately after "pay day."

The patients are divided into three classes—the very sick, or liquid diets; the medium sick, or special diets, and the convalescents, or heavy diets. A patient usually advances through these grades, and is discharged when completely well once more.

There are Filipino servants in all these wards. They are, as a rule, lazy and pretend to be very dumb. They cannot stand cold at all, and during these chilly nights in December they beg the nurses very earnestly for blankets. The cooks in the different buildings are white men, but each one has a number of Chinese assistants. The cook in our ward was on the Baltimore at the battle of Manila Bay. He wears one of the Dewey medals, which were struck by order of Congress. He is a good cook and gives the "heavy diets" fine meals, and prepares the other diets in a very tasty manner. One of the boys attempted to transfer to his own plate food intended for an absent patient, and the cook caught him in the act, and had him tried for it. He was given a heavy fine.

There is a company of soldiers quartered opposite the hospital in a building like the hospital buildings, and it is a part of these soldiers' duty to guard the approaches and prevent any of the convalescent patients from going out of bounds. There is a canteen about a hundred yards out of bounds where pie, sandwiches, candy, and the like may be bought, and this makes the temptation to break the rules very hard to resist. If caught, the result is a heavy fine, so it makes the boys cautious.

Immediately back of the hospital is a marshy meadow where a herd of caribou (water buffalo) feed. This meadow is the way the boys take who wish to go shopping at the canteen without getting caught. The caribou are tame enough when attached to a cart, but they are not always so mild when at liberty, and one day when three of the boys were going through the meadow on their way to the canteen a caribou charged them. A number of us in the hospital were watching them, and had a great deal of fun estimating the time it took them to cover the distance to the road and safety. We concluded that Aguinaldo's record for running was equaled, if not beaten badly.

They provide us with reading matter, and every morning numbers of Filipino boys come in shouting, "Freedom to-day! Freedom to-day!" so we have the Manila papers to read also; but, for all that, time hangs heavy on our hands. We derive some amusement from the frequent changes they make in the ward. One morning they go through putting a spread top-most on our bed, and the next morning they go through and put our blanket on top, with the spread folded up small under it at the foot. Then another morning they change the positions of the iron bedsteads we sleep on. Finally, they decided that our numbers were not arranged in the most convenient manner for the doctor in making his rounds, so they changed all our numbers. This played havoc in the medicine list, and caused great fun in the ward. Some fellows who were getting quinine had physics offered them, and vice versa. Nobody came to grief, though, and at last accounts all were doing well.

LEMPKE'S HORRIBLE DEATH.

Christian Scientist Found with His Head in a Stove—Probably a Suicide.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., Jan. 25.—Frederick A. Lempke, who conducted "Christian Science parlors" in St. Cloud for some time, met a horrible death at the home of J. K. Orton in East St. Cloud this afternoon.

It is supposed he deliberately placed his head in a heating stove, for when found he was in this position, his head and shoulders burned to a crisp.

A letter was found in which he said he had been unable to concentrate his thoughts for some time.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

ANOTHER MOVE IN THE GAS COMPANIES' FIGHT

New Amsterdam Reduces Its Rate from $1.05 to 65 Cents.

RIVALRY COMPELS IT TO ACT

Possible Effect of Opposition to the Consolidated Management on the Situation.

Another notable move in the gas war was made yesterday, when at a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the New Amsterdam Company, held at the office of August Belmont, 23 Nassau Street, it was decided to reduce the price of gas from the legal rate of $1.05 per 1,000 feet to 65 cents, the rate charged by the rival Consolidated and Standard Companies. Two months had sufficed to convince the company that its former step in raising the price from 50 cents to the legal limit, whatever may have been the reason that impelled it, was a false one. This step was taken, as is now avowed, in the belief that the other companies would follow suit, and their failure to do so left the New Amsterdam Company no alternative but to cut its rate again.

The New Amsterdam, which is a merger of the East River and Equitable, had for some time offered its product at 50 cents, and this, with other inducements, obtained for it a big proportion of the custom of its rivals. Suddenly, on Nov. 23 last, it announced that, in view of the fact that the company's output had reached the limit of its capacity, it had been decided to restore the price of gas to the legal rate beginning Dec. 1. The legal rate up to Dec. 31 was $1.10, and is now $1.05.

The announcement caused considerable surprise, and in connection with a Wall Street bulletin of the previous day, which said that the gas companies were weary of the war and dissatisfied with prevailing prices, and that efforts being made to effect a settlement would result in some definite step to that end being taken within a few hours, was believed to be the beginning of the end of the conflict, denials to the contrary by the officers of the other companies notwithstanding.

NO SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT.

The denials of the Standard and Consolidated were seemingly made in good faith, and although many persons in Wall Street professed to see in yesterday's move another indication of an approaching settlement, the idea was scouted by those well posted on gas-war matters, who declared that the company was forced from an untenable position. This, in fact, was admitted by an official of the company. "It's the Spion Kop of the gas war," said the Wall Street wags, "and the Consolidated now holds the Kop."

Meanwhile the war within the Consolidated fold goes merrily on, and it is reported that George A. Lamb, counsel for the stockholders who protested against the election of the Trustees at the annual meeting on Monday, purposes to apply for a mandamus to compel the company to restore the price of its gas to the legal limit. This application, it is said, will be made should Mr. Lamb's efforts to have the vote at the annual meeting set aside by the courts be successful, and the mandamus will be directed against the Board of Trustees chosen on the election ordered by the courts.

There is said to be good precedent for the issuance by a court of a mandamus compelling the raising of the rate charged by a corporation when the Directors of the corporation have been shown to be acting against the interests of the shareholders in reducing its rate to its customers. Mr. Lamb, when questioned on this point yesterday, said:

"I know of cases that might be applicable, but I don't want to say at present what I will do. I am still working on the papers, and when they are completed the public will have a chance to be informed concerning them."

The meeting of the Directors of the New Amsterdam company yesterday was practically a full one, but an important member of the board, Anthony N. Brady, was not present. It was declared after the meeting that the board's action had been unanimously agreed upon, and the following announcement was given out:

"At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the New Amsterdam Gas Company, held to-day, the price of gas was reduced from the legal rate of $1.05 to 65 cents, commencing with Jan. 15. This action was taken for the purpose of holding the large amount of increased business secured by the company during the war."

ANTHONY N. BRADY'S POSITION.

The fact that Anthony N. Brady, who has just been elected to the Consolidated Directorate, did not attend the meeting was the subject of much comment. Though Mr. Brady is still a New Amsterdam Director, there is considerable speculation in financial circles as to whether he has still a dominant influence in the New Amsterdam company. Many think that he may have disposed of his New Amsterdam holdings. Mr. Brady himself could not be seen.

Mr. Brady's interest in the Consolidated company began when, a few weeks ago, it bought out the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, of which he was President. In disposing of his interests there he acquired his interest in the Consolidated company, and it is believed by many that his holdings in the Consolidated are of respectable proportions.

It was remarked in some quarters that if Mr. Brady, as a Consolidated Director, knew the intention of the Consolidated Gas Company to depress New Amsterdam stock by the process of cut-throat competition with a view to buying its securities in at a low rate, he would be apt to see the wisdom of parting with his holdings in New Amsterdam and waiting to buy them back at a lower figure just before the gas war came to an end. This is just the action Russell Sage took in selling out most of his Standard stock, as he frankly admitted.

After the New Amsterdam meeting down town, President Jourdan and other officers returned to the gas company's general offices at Twenty-fifth Street and Third Avenue. President Jourdan would not be seen personally, but deputed Assistant Secretary Malcolm M. Graham to answer inquiries as to the new move. Mr. Graham said that the decision had been reached to protect the company's customers and because it was found that business could not be carried on successfully at the legal rate.

ATTITUDE OF NEW AMSTERDAM.

The position of the company was further set forth in a statement by Frank S. Hastings, one of the Directors. "Our meeting," he said, "was a full one. By that I mean to say we had a good deal more than a quorum. Mr. Brady was not there. I don't know whether he approved the step we took or not. In fact, though I know Mr. Brady pretty well and see him often, I am unable to understand his position. Of course there is a rational explanation of it somewhere, if we could get at it.

"All of our Directors present were agreed as to the wisdom of making the reduction. The Consolidated shareholders are losing at least $3,500,000 yearly by the gas war. If they are willing to stand it, all right. The Consolidated Trustees thought they would force us to give in by this rate cutting. They have reckoned without their host, I think. Our Directors show absolutely no sign of weakening. They are determined to fight it out.

"All the companies are losing money by this fight, and they will as long as it goes on. I don't know when it will stop or whether it will ever stop. But you may hear of some developments in a few days that will put a new face on matters. The Consolidated shareholders are getting tired of a war which was brought on in order that the few men who control their Board of Trustees might put through a profitable speculation. They want to bear New Amsterdam securities by cutting rates and then buy them in at a cheap figure, and after bringing the war to a close sell out at a profit. They did something like that in the case of the Brooklyn gas companies. They are managing the Consolidated Company for their own ends, and the stockholders don't see where they come in. They are, therefore, taking the matter to court to test their rights."

Mr. Hastings went on to say that the interests behind George A. Lamb were a good deal stronger than the public supposed.

"Mr. Sloan, who sat on Mr. Lamb so forcibly at the Consolidated's annual meeting," said he, "may learn something that will surprise him. Mr. Sloan fairly told Mr. Lamb to shut up at the meeting. The whole affair was the most outrageous and disgraceful proceeding I have ever known in all my corporation practice. But it was just what this Consolidated opposition wanted. It will strengthen their case in the courts. If Mr. Sloan had knocked Mr. Lamb on the head with a club, or thrown him out of the window, or kicked him out of doors, the opposition would have been still better pleased, I dare say. I think Mr. Lamb has a good prospect of winning his entire case in court, setting aside the illegal election and restoring the old rate.

INTERESTS BEHIND MR. LAMB.

"The newspapers have been mistaken in thinking that the New Amsterdam Company is behind Mr. Lamb. It is true that we don't know where a great deal of the New Amsterdam stock is owned, but not one of the persons behind Mr. Lamb, so far as I know, owns a single share of it."

President Harrison E. Gawtry and the other officers of the Consolidated Gas Company declined to comment upon the action of the Amsterdam Company, except to say that the position of their own company was not in any way affected by what the rival concern had done.

John T. Terry, a Director of the Standard Company, said: "This move on the part of the New Amsterdam people brings the fight back to the position in which it was before they raised their rate. First, the New Amsterdam Company dropped its rate to 50 cents, much lower than the rate of its rivals. Then, having reached out and gathered in a host of customers of the Standard and Consolidated, it raised its rate to the legal limit, imagining that the others would follow suit and permit it to reap the benefit of the restored rate from the body of customers it had secured at our expense. The scheme didn't work, of course, and the New Amsterdam, seeing its customers falling away in an alarming manner under the new rate, had to climb down."

Russell Sage refused positively to be interviewed. "Tell 'em," he said to his office man, "that I won't discuss the gas question in any of its phases. I won't talk about it at all."

Both the stocks and bonds of the New Amsterdam Gas Company declined on the outside market yesterday as a result of its new departure.

FEW VETERANS ARE SWINDLERS

Not Many Cases of Pension Frauds Attributable to Them—Pensioners Kept as Prisoners.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—People who are not acquainted with the workings of the Pension Bureau imagine that its fraud-detecting machinery works chiefly against veteran soldiers. Many veterans have this idea themselves, and think of the Pension Office as at work to discover frauds on the part of pensioners.

As a matter of fact, a very small percentage of the frauds detected and punished by the bureau are committed by old soldiers. The Law Department is one of the busiest parts of the Pension Office, and its hands are always full of fraud cases, but the great majority of such attempts to swindle the Government are made by civilians.

The commonest case of fraud is that in which some one who never shouldered a musket attempts to get the pension that rightfully belongs to some old soldier. Cases are common in which old soldiers who have served their country and been wounded or incapacitated by illness in its service are kept in durance by civilians who draw their pensions.

Most frequent of all are cases in which veterans entitled to pensions are kept in insane asylums while their pensions are appropriated by some one posing as a "guardian." So common are these that the very name of guardian is in bad odor at the Pension Bureau. It is a kind of fraud hard to detect, for the soldier, who is generally imbecile, is unable to speak for himself. The pension was obtained for him by the criminal, who afterward had himself appointed guardian, and who is drawing the soldier's pay.

In some cases robberies of helpless and destitute soldiers have been carried on for years before they were discovered. A shocking case recently came to the knowledge of the bureau in Indian Territory, in which some bad characters formed a conspiracy to get a pension for a veteran. There was no doubt that he was entitled to it; he was a soldier with a fine record who had been wounded in the wor and was paralyzed. The conspirators enlisted the services of a disreputable woman. They got the soldier drunk, married him to the woman, obtained a pension for him, and drew it for him regularly, using the woman to dominate the man, keep him still, and prevent him from knowing what was going on.

A revolting case came up recently in Washington, in which an old soldier was found to be kept as a prisoner in a stable by some ruffians who were regularly drawing his pension. He was feeble, helpless, and practically an imbecile. He lived in the stable, being too feeble to walk for any distance. He had no clothes except such rags as they chose to give him; he had no bed, and was fed on refuse. When he complained, he was dosed with bad whisky, which was his principal article of diet.

A case came up in Pennsylvania some years ago in which a veteran soldier was kept a prisoner in a hut in a country district for a long time before his condition was discovered and he was rescued.

Another common form of fraud is that in which women represent themselves as widows of veterans and succeed in drawing widows pensions.

When a soldier is accused of fraud it is generally in connection with a request on his part for an increase of pension. But such cases form a small percentage of the total number, and one of the principal functions of the detective end of the Pension Bureau is the protection of helpless or infirm veterans from swindlers who try to despoil them of their pensions.

To-day and Saturday

Two great Clothing days at this sale. We have made further reductions—have again cut prices right and left—have made SPECIAL efforts to make To-day and Saturday the greatest selling days of this sale—(the largest ever known in the clothing trade)—and to more quickly dispose of the stock of

Bierman, Heidelberg & Co.

Whatever you've got to buy in CLOTHING, SHOES, HATS and FURNISHINGS, come here NOW,—it's safe to say you'll save one-half on every item. Everybody likes good clothes—especially at BARGAIN PRICES;—this store is loaded with them.

TO-DAY and SATURDAY

Note the Reductions.

BIERMAN, HEIDELBERG & CO.'S

$12 Overcoats NOW . . $7.50
$20 to $25 Overcoats NOW $11.00
$28 to $35 Overcoats NOW $15.00
$40 to $55 Overcoats NOW $19.50

B., H. & Co.'s FINE TROUSERS.

$3 Trousers NOW . . . $1.75
$4 Trousers NOW . . $2.50
$6, 7, $8 and $10 Trousers NOW $4 and $5.

$12 Suits NOW . . . $5.50
$15 Suits NOW . . . $7.50
$20 Suits NOW . . . $9.50
$25 Suits NOW . . $12.50
$28 to $30 Suits NOW . $14.50

B., H. & Co.'s FINE FANCY VESTS.

$2.00 Vests NOW . . $1.00
$2.50 Vests NOW . . $1.25
$3.50 Vests NOW . . $1.75
$4.50 Vests NOW . . $2.00
$5.00 Vests NOW . . $2.50

FURNISHINGS.
SHOES AND HATS.

Every High Grade Shoe in the Store.

$4.50 and $5.00 Shoes NOW $2.85
All the $3 Shoes NOW . $1.95
All the $3 Derbys and Alpines NOW . . . $1.65

Every Scarf in the Store. 50c., 75c., $1.00 grades, NOW 25c.

Frank L. Taylor Clothing Co.,

STEWART BUILDING,
BROADWAY, CORNER CHAMBERS STREET.

CASTELLANE'S ANGER RISING.

He Now Threatens to Blow Off the Head of the Editor of the Figaro, Instead of Caning Him.

Count Boni de Castellane, who since his arrival in this country has been annoyed exceedingly by stories printed in the Paris Figaro concerning his alleged reckless extravagance, may not cane M de Rodays, the editor of the journal, upon his return to Paris, as he has announced that he would. The Count, after thinking the matter over, said yesterday that he might blow M. de Rodays's head off instead. The Count has decided that his original plan of merely slapping the Paris editor's face is too mild.

The Count when seen yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria declared that he was bored beyond measure by this Figaro matter. "I shall make no further replies by cable to this wretch Rodays," he added. "My next reply will be given when I see him again. He will remember our meeting. M. de Rodays is now trying to make a farce out of his malicious attacks upon me in his newspaper, but it is a serious matter, as he will discover upon my return to Paris.

"I have not decided how to punish this unspeakable wretch, but will wait until I return to France, when I will probably blow his head off. I have received about 250 telegrams and cablegrams applauding my action in this matter, and expressing hope that I will blow the scoundrel to atoms."

The Count held in his hand a large bunch of unopened letters which he had received. He was busy in the forenoon attending to his mail, and after luncheon both he and the Countess were almost overrun by callers.

THE FIGARO TO SUE THE COUNT.

Will Claim 200,000 Francs Damages on Account of His Dispatch.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—The Figaro publishes this morning the following statement by the manager of the paper:

"Count Boni de Castellane having had inserted in several newspapers his dispatch of yesterday, which our chief editor personally could afford to disdain, but whose evident intention was to injure the commercial prosperity of the Figaro Company, we have decided to reply to the Count's claim of 100,000 francs by a cross action for 200,000 francs as damages."

John M. Peterson Dead.

John M. Peterson, a retired optician, one of the best-known residents of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, died last night from apoplexy at his home, at 428 Hamburg Avenue. He was sixty-one years old. He served with the Eighth New York Volunteers during the civil war, and was Adjutant of Dakin Post, G. A. R. His widow, one son, and one daughter survive him.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...7:15	Sun sets...5:10	Moon rises...3:09

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....2:57	Gov. Isl'd...3:21	H. Gate....5:17
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....3:21	Gov. Isl'd...3:27	H. Gate....5:23

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JAN. 26.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Maracaibo, San Juan	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*11:30 A. M.	
Roraima, St. Thomas	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	

SATURDAY, JAN. 27.

Adirondack, Jamaica, Costa Rica	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Andes, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
Carib, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Concho, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Sud, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Etiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Horatio Para	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Hudson, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
John Sanderson, La Plata Countries	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Manitou, London	.....	2:00 P. M.
Mexico, Havana, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Hamburg	.....	2:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Tjomo, Grenada	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Yarmouth, Nuevitas	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JAN. 30.

Aller, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 26, inclusive, for dispatch by ship City of Papeiti. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and the Philipp

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

Do You Really Know the Store

PLEASE do not think of it as merely a place of sale—a last chance as a place to get something you need.

Think of it—know it—as the first-chance place to see more of what all lands have produced for personal use and home adornment—more than any other store in America has shown at any time. We speak of the store as a unit—and so it is, though existing in two cities, and the better for the longer reach this consolidation gives.

It is a fashion show, and more.

Yesterday's showing of Oriental Goods was a revelation of the store's grasp on this line of business—we've no patience with "departments," with mere counters for this, that and the other.

Have you seen the

Queer, Quaint Things From the Orient

The first-floor display continues—the charm of it being that one can pick up whatever is appealing at a clear saving of a fourth, third or half less than the lowest regular prices.

Some Charmingly New Hats

Will you take a run down into the sunshine? Going to Florida? Or, ahead of the pilgrims of the year, off for Europe—to the Riviera, where fashions bloom earliest?

Show days for the new hats we have ready. The millinery chief has been in Europe for a month—we have the cue.

Picture hats and French leather sailor hats (which are trimmed). How much? The finest of this early blooming is $38. There are charming ones for less than $10. New, in every detail.

Winter Hats—and some are really fine—shall be sold to-day and to-morrow. $3 to $5—no matter how many times those prices they were. Not all that we have, but many.

Fashion's school takes no vacation and holds no "finals"—the best scholars we have are studying constantly, here and in Europe.

A Wanamaker label in a hat is there to dignify it—our styles are authoritative.

Ready—very ready. Come! Second Floor, Broadway.

Piano Recital
By JOHN FRANCIS GILDER, the composer
This afternoon at three.
This is our very hearty invitation to you to attend

...THE PROGRAM...

PART I.

1. Andante and Rondo Capricioso, *Mendelssohn*
2. *a* Amaranthus, } *Gilder*
   b Tarantelle Fantastique, }
3. *a* Waltz in D Flat, . . . *Chopin*
   b Battle Cry of Freedom, *Root-Gottschalk*
4. Cotton Field Dance, . . . *Gilder*
5. *a* The Brook (Dolores), . . . *Pape*
   b The Banjo, . . . *Gottschalk*

PART II.

6. Saltarello, . . . *Gilder*
7. Silver Spring, . . . *Wm. Mason*
8. Transcription—Il Trovatore, *Verdi-Pintard*
9. The Brook's Lullaby (new), . . *Gilder*
10. Pasquinade, . . . *Gottschalk*

Krell Elite Grand Piano Used.
Fifth Floor—The Piano Store.

The Foulards at Half

"Foulard" is a French word meaning "silk handkerchief," but like many words it has outgrown its meaning. To you it means a fabric silk or partly silk, but chiefly noted by the designs or patterns printed on it, or formed by extracting the body color of the fabric.

Foulards that we tell of this week are cotton-and-silk—classed as a cotton dress stuff, because the silk, fine as it is, was put into it simply for beauty's sake.

It is a 50c fabric—its value decided on by last year's selling and by this year's demand. But the maker calls the fabric by another name — which we dare not use. That's his protection—not your concern.

There are over two hundred designs or patterns. Cut into 12-yd. lengths this purchase would make only nine thousand and eighty dress lengths. In three days we have sold three thousand four hundred dress lengths.

You can count on your fingers the days it will take to end the lot—and in a jiffy the choice of designs will be less.

50c Cotton-and-silk Foulard at 25c.
Rotunda.

Dress Goods Bargains

One hears almost everything discussed on the in-coming commuters' trains. Sometimes Wanamaker's is the theme—heard it this very week: the wonder how this store could afford to lose money—as recently on gloves and hosiery; as right now on dress goods. For the talkers were solid, prosperous business men who watch the store and who know that Wanamaker bargains are very real. Do you wonder, as well?

Compared with the early full but fair prices we are selling **Colored Dress Goods** at these losses—

50c for $2.25 French Camel's-hair Cloth.
50c for $2 French Drap d'Ete.
50c for $1.50 Whipcord.
50c for $1.25 French Serge.
50c for $1 Sharkskin.
50c for $1.25 two-toned figured Granites; spring colorings.
50c for $1.25 Mixed Suitings; spring colorings.
50c for $1.25 silk-and-wool; blue and white stripes.
75c for $1.50 two-toned Diagonal Cheviots; 56 in. wide.

And Black Dress Goods this way—
$1.50 for $3 Velvet Chenille striped Venetian.
$1.75 for $3 Silk Bayadere striped Grenadine.
$1.50 for $3.50 Silk-and-wool figured Gauze Grenadine.
$1.25 for $2.50 Silk-and-wool Plaid Grenadine.
$1.75 for $2.50 Silk-and-wool Crystal Cord Grenadine.
$1.75 for $2.50 Silk Crepon figured Crystaline.
$2 for $4.50 Silk Crepon figured Grenadine.
$2 for $3.50 Silk-and-wool Hemstitched Bayadere striped Grenadine.
$2.50 for $4 Silk Crepon striped Caniche Cloth.
$3.50 for $5.50 Spangled silk Crepon striped Venetian.

Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

Women's Handkerchiefs

"Seconds," they're called—which means that little imperfections of weave, too many rough threads, dropped stitch in the embroidery or the hemstitching is a bit awry.

They sort them very closely in Belfast—because it is not profitable to pay duty on goods and have them rejected.

It's all simple enough—and the best way out of it, so far as the manufacturers are concerned.

To you it means a chance to buy handkerchiefs—
worth 25c to $1 each at 12½c
We've less than two thousand.
Broadway.

Muslin Underwear

Some of the Greatest Bargains

Every item in the lists that follow is at a price far lower than we can name in February. Not that February has anything to do with it, but our special lots will be practically gone with the present month—and underwear costs us a fourth to a half more to-day than we paid for these lots.

Some mussed pieces are offered to-day—those items that show reduction from January's prices. Read on.

Night Gowns

38c—Muslin; square neck; yoke of plaits and insertion; lawn ruffle on neck and sleeves. Were 50c.
50c—Muslin; clusters of plaits at neck; large collar and sleeves trimmed with embroidery; ribbon at neck. Were 85c.
65c—Muslin; V neck; yoke of all-over fine embroidery; neck and sleeves trimmed with neat embroidery. Were $1.
75c—Muslin; yoke of all-over embroidery; deep ruffle of embroidery around yoke, neck and sleeves. Were $1.25.

Petticoats

50c—Muslin; deep flounce with broad hem and row of hemstitching. Were 85c.
65c—Muslin; deep umbrella ruffle of lawn with ruffle of embroidery. Were $1.
$1—Muslin; deep umbrella ruffle of lawn with ruffle of embroidery insertion and clusters of fine plaits. Were $1.50.
$1.25—Fine muslin; deep umbrella ruffle of lawn, with wide ruffle of fine embroidery and clusters of fine plaits. Were $2.

Drawers

10c—Muslin; deep hem and 3 small plaits. At 15c, of muslin or cambric, with deep hem and clusters of fine plaits. And at 18c, of muslin; with deep lawn ruffle, edged with torchon lace; were 25c. Only 3 of any of these garments to a buyer.

Drawers

25c—Muslin; deep ruffle of cambric and small plaits.
35c—Muslin; deep ruffle of lawn, with row of torchon insertion and neat lace edging. Were 50c.

Cashmere Wrappers

$3.75—An especially low price for garments such as these. Of a good quality of cashmere; cadet blue, navy blue, red and purple; full front, plaited back, with yoke in both; collar, sleeves, yoke and belt prettily trimmed with black braid.

Eiderdown Robes

$2—These in blue, pink and red; made with full front and fitted back; large pointed collar bound with satin; closes with frogs and girdle. Were $3.
$3.50—Ripple eiderdown; solid colors; full front, fitted back; large collar bound with satin; ribbon at neck; frogs and girdle. They were $5.

Silk Petticoats

$5—But they were $6.50—a good value at that price. Of a rich, crisp taffeta in solid colors; cerise, bluet, brown and violet; deep ruffle and 3 small ruffles; all finished seams; full width. Carefully made throughout.

Another New Candy

Cocoanut Butter-Scotch Jumbles—rather new and certainly toothsome. Do you know, we've stopped charging for the art of candy-making. Now it is the actual cost and a storekeeping profit that you pay,

These Jumbles are **20c a pound.**

We candidly believe that as others reckon candy prices you'd need to pay 50c. No wonder this candy business gets bigger and bigger.

And the candies are pure—not only pure but the ingredients are of the very best grades.

Several favorite chocolate candies at 20c a pound—

nougat almonds
A little more of the fine Glace Fruit from France, $1.50 for 5-pound box. Basement.

Shoe Bargains

Six hundred and four pairs of Women's $2.50 Shoes at $1.20.

Just got them. Black kidskin—button; the rather fetching extension sole, with white stitching.

Little Boys' Shoes for 60c. Only two hundred and sixteen pairs. Black satin-finish, oil-tanned leather; tipped. Sizes 8 to 13.

Girls' Shoes—half price—black calfskin and kidskin—good styles—spring heels—
Sizes 8½ to 10½ at 80c.
Sizes 11 to 2 at 95c.
Sizes 2½ to 5 (women's size), $1.10.

Fifth Floor.

Men's Rain Coats

Any port in a storm. Any sort of a mackintosh if one buys in haste to avoid a wetting.

We saw a rather high-price garment from which the sleeves had melted and dropped. Just because it hung in a warm closet that developed the swindle.

If a mackintosh is properly made it does not fall apart, but is among the most durable of garments.

You don't know much about them—you buy on faith, as a rule. Let us offer certainty for uncertainty—for we guarantee all the rain coats we sell to be thoroughly rain-proof and durably made. Send one back that fails—time will tell, and we'll listen and be liberal.

Rain Coats, 54 inches long, $3.
A hundred at $5 that have necessarily sold at $6.50 till now.
The finest we have is $22.50.
Men's Goods—Ninth street side.

Men's and Boys' Clothing

IMPORTANT REDUCTIONS

Purchased for this season, they must be sold before the season grows too old. Active preparations are now making here for the spring trade. There's no room here for these stocks—they've outgrown their welcome. The new prices should make them welcome to you. And while noting these savings please remember that Wanamaker clothing **and prices** have received wide endorsement.

FOR MEN—
$12—About 200 suits of stylish cheviots and neat medium-color worsteds. All $15 to $20 kinds.
$5—Trousers of pure worsted, medium and dark colors. A fair $6.50 value—by some clothiers considered reasonable at $8.

FOR BOYS—
$3.50—Double-breasted jacket suits for boys 9 to 16 years; they were low at $5.
65c—300 all-wool knee trousers; $1 kind. Other exceptionally good values in knee at 75c.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Orient Bicycles Run Easiest

That seems to be proven by the fact that most of the world records for speed have been made by riders of Orient wheels. If fastest, then easiest—best for racer and road rider.

Roadsters, $50 Racers, $55 Chainless, $75

Same prices for diamond and drop frames.

Last year's Orients—good and bright as ever—$37.50 from $50; with Morrow Brake, $45 from $60; One-Thirty Racers, $52 from $65.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COMMITTEE FOR BRYAN

Democrats Meet and Indorse His Candidacy.

Action Practically Insures a State Platform in Line with That Adopted at Chicago in 1896.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 25.—The State Democratic Committee set the pace for the Democracy of other States to-day by making Col. William J. Bryan its choice for the Presidency in 1900. This action was taken by the committee while Col. Bryan was on his way to Harrisburg from New York to attend the meeting and confer with the party leaders. This is said to be the first time in the party's history that the Democrats of Pennsylvania have indicated their choice for President in advance of the State Convention.

There was a large attendance of Democrats from over the State to meet Col. Bryan and hear him discuss the issues on which the coming campaign will be waged. The State Convention will be held in this city on April 5, and will adopt a platform along the lines laid down by the Nebraska orator in his speech to-night before 5,000 people at the Kelker Street Hall. The platform will indorse the Chicago declaration of principles, denounce the trusts and imperialism, advocate ballot reform and pure elections, and condemn machine politics. The convention will also nominate candidates for Auditor General, Congressman at large, and Presidential Electors, and elect eight delegates at large to the National Convention.

Col. Bryan reached here at 3 o'clock, and was escorted to the Board of Trade rooms, where the State Committee was in session, by a committee representing the State and local Democratic Committee. He was introduced to the assemblage by State Chairman Rilling, and made a short speech, which was received with much enthusiasm. At the close of the meeting he held an informal reception at the Commonwealth Hotel, and later he was the guest of Mayor Fritchey at a dinner party, at which Col. Guffey, Chairman Rilling, and other party leaders were present.

After to-night's meeting he attended a session of the local lodge of Modern Woodmen, of which he is an active member in his home in Lincoln. Col. Bryan will go from here to Smyrna and Wilmington, Del., and from there to Washington to meet the National leaders. Congressman Hall of Elk, Polk of Columbia, and Green of Berks, who came here last night with the expectation of meeting Bryan, were called to Washington before he reached here to vote on the Roberts expulsion resolution.

Mr. Bryan, in his speech to the State Committee to-day, said, among other things:

"When I come to talk to Eastern Democrats I feel it is my duty to give them every assistance I can, and to tell them that we appreciate the odds they have to contend against. It is easy to be a Democrat in the South, and it is easier to be a Democrat in the West than it used to be. I believe the time will come when Chicago Platform Democracy will be as popular in Pennsylvania as it is out in Nebraska. While no Republican can remember what was in the Republican platform of 1896, and while no gold Democrat can repeat the Indianapolis platform, every Democrat and Republican can remember the Chicago platform. The Democrats ought to make progress in this State, because the Republican Party is more corrupt in this State than in any other State in the Union. Unless the people have forgotten to think and act for themselves, they ought to rise up and wipe the Republican Party out of existence.

"If the voters of the Democratic Party speak now as they did in 1896, they will send men to the National convention who will write a platform like that of the Chicago declaration of principles. I believe we are going to win in the campaign of 1900. The young men who are coming to vote this year for the first time are beginning to believe that the Republican Party is a good thing for the monopoly and a poor thing for the young man, who, as things are going now, can only hope to be a poor clerk for some monopoly."

BRYAN'S SNUB AT ANNAPOLIS.

Assembly Committee Reports—Majority Now Squarely on Record Against the Silver Leader.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 25.—In accordance with Mr. Gorman's anti-Bryan programme Mr. Willis's resolution that Bryan be invited to deliver an address before the General Assembly was reported to-day unfavorably by the House Committee on Federal Relations, to which it had been referred facetiously by Speaker Wilkinson, who also is Secretary of the Democratic State Committee. It was generally supposed that the party organization leaders would be satisfied with snubbing Bryan by referring the resolution to a committee and would let it sleep and die, but this was not enough. Gorman and the party organizations determined to place the Democratic majority in the Legislature on record as deliberately "turning down" the free-silver leader. The report of the committee was promptly adopted.

Speaker Wilkinson, in explanation of his action toward the Bryan invitation, says he always has been opposed to dragging national questions into the State Legislature.

"I am satisfied," he continues, "that the passage of the resolution could serve no good purpose as we were elected on State issues only. We must not suffer national questions to obtrude and disrupt and divide the party."

The action of the House to-day will widen the breach already apparent between the silver and the gold elements in the party in Maryland. It is considered another bit of evidence that Gorman has his eye on the Presidential nomination.

To Celebrate Bryan's Birthday.

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 25.—The Bryan Birthday Anniversary Club met here to make preliminary arrangements for the club's annual banquet on March 19, Mr. Bryan's birthday. Covers are to be laid for 400. F. H. Hood, President of the club, has assurances that Mr. Bryan will be here. George Fred Williams of Massachusetts has sent a note to say he will be here if business engagements allow. Senator Tillman, Mayor Carter H. Harrison of Chicago, ex-Gov. Hogg, and John R. McLean are expected to be among the invited guests.

FATAL FIRE AT FREDONIA.

Two Lives Lost and $200,000 in Property Destroyed by the Flames.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Jan. 25.—Fire this morning did $200,000 damage at Fredonia, a village three miles south of Dunkirk. Besides the loss to buildings, the power house of the Dunkirk and Fredonia Street Car Company was totally destroyed, together with all the cars, and as a result traffic between the two places by cars has been suspended.

Two lives were lost in the flames: Miss Alice Huntington and Warren Leopold Bretzckgl, a Swiss printer.

No insurance was carried on the power house, the loss being $60,000. The total insurance is only $62,150, while the total loss is estimated at $200,000.

PONY BEAT EXPRESS TRAIN.

Narrow Escape of a Vineland Woman in a Race for a Crossing.

VINELAND, N. J., Jan. 25.—Mrs. Ernest Fisher had a narrow escape from being killed to-day. She and her husband were out driving in a cart drawn by a pony. One of the reins broke, and the pony started to run. Mr. Fisher tried to leap upon the pony's back, but lost his footing and fell into the road. He was not badly hurt.

The pony dashed for the Central Railroad crossing at the depot. A fast express was approaching. To those who witnessed the race it looked as if the express would reach the crossing before, or at least the same time as the pony. Mrs. Fisher was clinging to the seat. The pony won the race and dashed across the tracks ahead of the engine, but by such a narrow margin that the engine just grazed one of the rear wheels and bent it. The pony ran to a livery stable and stopped against the door. Mrs. Fisher was lifted from the cart unconscious, having fainted. She has a slight cut on her head, but was otherwise unhurt.

PHILADELPHIA'S FUND SHORT.

Committee Unable to Raise the $100,000 for the Republican National Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.—Appeal has been made to Mayor Ashbridge to reorganize the plans for the work preliminary to the Republican National Convention, which work was undertaken by the citizens' association. Confession of their inability to raise the guarantee fund of $100,000 which was pledged to the National Committee was made by the members of the association's Executive Committee, and the Mayor has been urged to name a general committee to take charge of the movement.

Intimations of dissatisfaction among members of the Citizens' Association were given several days ago. Arrangements, including the selection of the Auditorium of the exposition for the meeting place of the convention and the raising of the $100,000 were made by the Executive Committee, but the finances were increased slowly and it was concluded to confer with the Mayor with a view of reorganization.

There were present at the conference Henry Burk, President of the Citizens' Association; W. S. P. Shields, Chairman of the Sub-Executive Committee, and Richard G. Oellers, Chairman of the Finance Committee recently appointed. To Mayor Ashbridge was made known the work which had been undertaken by the Citizens' Association and the difficulty encountered in efforts to make good the $100,000 pledge.

Mayor Ashbridge declared his desire to see Philadelphia make the convention a credit to the city's reputation, and said that he hoped the money would be raised. He will consider the matter, and in a few days it is expected that he will invite prominent citizens of the city to co-operate in injecting new life into the movement.

LONG ISLAND CONGRESSMEN.

Working Together, They Make Their Influence Felt in the House—Look Out for Home Interests.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Considerable interest has been aroused by the unusual influence of the Long Island delegation in this Congress. While this delegation does not number any men of National fame in its ranks, it has made itself felt and now has a weight and is received with a respect that have not always fallen to the lot of Long Island delegations. As a general thing Long Island Representatives make no mark, vanish after a term or two, and are forgotten.

One reason is, of course, that Long Island, or at least the Brooklyn part of it, is one of the communities which limit their Representatives to one or two terms. It is one of the communities which, instead of seeking to make themselves felt in Congress, make elections to the House rewards for party service, and therefore seek to bestow them on as many persons as possible.

The workings of the opposite theory are most strikingly illustrated in Maine—a small State, with only four Representatives, yet which has exercised an influence in National affairs utterly out of proportion to its size. The chief reason is that to be a Representative from Maine is practically to hold "a life job." The Maine Representatives go on from year to year acquiring experience, knowledge, and influence, until they become leaders of the House. The influence of Maine is such an accepted fact that the cause of it was hardly considered until, within two or three years, Reed, Dingley, and Milliken all disappeared from the House, and their places were taken by new men. Maine was at once shorn of most of her influence. If Mr. Boutelle's illness should prove fatal, her entire delegation will be made up of new men. But if she follows her old policy, she will keep them in Congress until she has regained all her old influence. The extent to which the custom is observed in Maine is shown by the fact that although Mr. Reed was in 1898 in flat opposition to the sentiment of his district, there was no opposition to his renomination and re-election. His influence in Congress was a capital for the State of Maine which it could not afford to throw away.

In the minority, Missouri has exercised a great influence in Congress through keeping her servants in the House year after year. The same is true of other States. But there are States and parts of States where the other rule holds away, and where the people prefer to carry the principle of rotation in office into the Congressional delegation. The rule in Congress is that a man must serve his time before he can acquire influence, and these States therefore fail to make the impression on National affairs which is made by smaller communities.

Long Island's delegation is entirely new, with the exception of Edmund H. Driggs, who is serving his second term. Its influence is due to the fact that its members work together intelligently. They early appreciated the fact that, owing to the short-service custom prevailing in their community, Brooklyn, with a delegation of new men, would have no influence in legislation unless they joined their efforts and worked together for a common end. The delegation acts as a unit in everything it wants to accomplish. This is made easier by the fact that they are all members of the same party.

The result is that the delegation is usually successful in protecting and advancing the interests of Brooklyn and Long Island, and that that locality's wishes are heard with respect. Mr. Driggs, the leader of the delegation, fared well in Speaker Henderson's committee appointments, and his fellow-members, Messrs. Scudder, May, Fitzgerald, Clayton, and Wiley fared better than many other new members. This indicates how early in the session the delegation had begun to make itself felt.

FOR AN ALASKAN-PACIFIC CABLE.

Plan to Lay One on That Route—Its Advantages and Disadvantages.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Copies of a circular advocating the laying of a cable to Asia by the Alaska route have been received here and have led to inquiries as to whether the suggestion has taken any more substantial form, but no bill has been introduced yet. The proposition embodied in the circular is that an American company will construct a cable to Asia by the Alaska route at its own expense, without asking for a Government subsidy, thus relieving the Government of the cost of laying a much longer cable by the route across the Pacific Ocean advocated in the bills introduced for the Navy Department.

Those who have inquired into the merits of the proposition admit at once that there is some saving to be made by laying a cable to Asia by way of the upper circle, but they assert that the saving in cost would be at the sacrifice of the chief objects sought to be secured by laying the longer cable at greater depths. While the route to Japan and the Philippines by way of Alaska is shorter than that directly across the Pacific, the cable suggested by the Navy Department will connect the Government with Hawaii, Guam, and the Philippines, and will touch only at American ports.

As a Government route, that by way of Alaska would lack several things. Very few ships go to Japan and the Philippines by way of the northern route, and there are no coaling stations, except a small one at Unalaska. There are some 30,000 Americans in Alaska who would be assisted by a cable, and commercially it is admitted that one would undoubtedly come nearer to being commercially self-supporting if laid on that route than by way of Hawaii. But the contention of the Navy Department is that a cable that does not touch at Hawaii will be a mistake, and that for many reasons a cable that touches anywhere at a foreign port will be weak in a military and governmental sense.

If the question of economy in laying the cable were the only one to be considered, it is admitted that the Alaska route would commend itself to the attention of Congress. It is believed, moreover, that the proposition to lay a cable to Alaska would not be very seriously resisted.

$6,000 in Diamonds Stolen from Safe.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 25.—Diamonds valued at $6,000 were stolen last night from the safe in the office of Joseph K. Davison & Son, manufacturing jewelers, and detectives are looking for a suspect, who is believed to have left the city. That the thief was in possession of the combination is evidenced by the absence of marks on the safe.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

WM VOGEL & SON

SPECIAL SALE
Men's Full Dress Suits

$20

A great bargain and extra valuable just at this season.
Tuxedo Coats to match, $12.

Broadway and Houston Street.

MR. BISPHAM'S REQUEST RECITAL

The Popular Baritone Sings the Songs Asked For by Friends.

Mr. David Bispham, the popular baritone, gave last night what he called a "request" song recital at Mendelssohn Hall. He had prepared a programme of songs asked for by his admirers. His plan had at least one merit. It insured favor for the music offered. It was hardly to be expected that it would produce a programme of a symmetrical kind. But the dear public must be pleased or else we must go out of the business. Nevertheless, the result of Mr. Bispham's experiment, if experiment it can be called, was one that calls for nothing but complimentary remarks on the public. The list of songs sung last night was one to suggest that the comment of to-day be on the high taste of a musical community which could make such a series of requests.

The list was as follows: Beethoven's "Adelaide" and "Die Himmel Rühmen," Brahms's "Wie Bist du Meine Konigin" and "Meine Liebe ist Grün," Schumann's "Widmung," "Die Lotosblume," and "Frühlingsnacht," Schubert's "Du bist die Ruh" and "Erl-König," Franz's "Im Herbst," Carnelius's "Ein Ton," Tschaikowsky's "Nun wer die Sehnsucht kennt," Grieg's "Ich liebe dich," Schubert's "Who Is Sylvia?" Liza Lehmann's "Myself When Young," (from "In a Persian Garden,") the old English song, "Drink to Me Only with Thine Eyes," and Walter Damrasch's "Danny Deever."

Mr. Bispham evidently enjoyed his self-appointed task and sang with a plenitude of tone and with feeling throughout the evening. It is hardly necessary to describe the manner of his treatment of any of these well-known songs. He has sung them often for us, and we all enjoy hearing him. It may be noted, however, that he was at his best last night in the second song of the Beethoven selections, in the first of the Brahms numbers, and in Schumann's "Widmung." But he sang all the evening in an interesting manner, and deserved the applause which he received in abundance. The audience, it should be added, was one of uncommon size, and its enthusiasm was such as might have been expected in the circumstances.

MR. HAMBOURG'S RECITAL.

No sooner had the echoes of Paderewski's piano playing died away than young Mark Hambourg returned to town, and yesterday afternoon he gave the first of two recitals at Mendelssohn Hall. It is hardly possible to say anything of the performances of this young bundle of nerves that has not already been said. Mr. Hambourg is not likely to change his style of playing in a single season, and his characteristics are the same as they were when he set out to amaze other communities with the strength of his hands and wrists and the rapidity of his octaves. His best work yesterday was done in the C major fantasia of Schumann. He showed an intelligent appreciation of the music, and his performance was marred only by a want of balance and repose.

He played the B flat minor sonata of Chopin in a manner calling for nothing but the severest condemnation. Sledgehammer tactics will not do in this sort of music, and the reading of the funeral march was almost exasperating. An Intermezzo in Octaves" by Leschitizky gave the pianist an opportunity to show his wonderful command of this species of technic. He also played a dreadful distortion of the prize song from "Die Meistersinger," by Schütt. It is bad enough to have men write such stuff, but there is absolutely no excuse for playing it. It seems a pity that a player with such a temperament as that of Mr. Hambourg and such a technic should not devote more consideration to the pure beauty of his art; but perhaps he will come to that in time. It would be a cause for sincere regret if he should develop into a rival of the piano playing machines which are now so common.

MANAGER STEWART RESIGNS.

Did Not Get a Satisfactory Role in "At the Lower Harbor."

William G. Stewart, one of the leading baritones of the Castle Square Opera Company, and managing director of the organization, has tendered his resignation to Henry W. Savage, proprietor of the company, to take effect Feb. 3. It was known for a week prior to the production of the new lyric drama "At the Lower Harbor" in this city, that Mr. Stewart was very desirous of singing the rôle of Cicilio, which was created in St. Louis, where the opera was first presented more than two weeks ago by William Pruette.

It is said that Mr. Savage partially promised to grant Mr. Stewart's request, but that subsequently he came to the conclusion that with Mr. Pruette's experience and reputation the latter would be the more desirable man for the rôle. This did not meet with Mr. Stewart's approval, particularly as he has heretofore had the whole of the management of the company in his own hands. In consequence his notice of resignation was handed to Mr. Savage last Monday.

Many members of the company are of the opinion that Mr. Stewart's friends will prevail upon him to withdraw his resignation and that a satisfactory arrangement with Mr. Savage will be effected. It is known, however, that if the reconciliation is not effected Mr. Stewart will organize a company in some other city and conduct it on the same lines as those on which the Castle Square Opera Company is conducted in this city, Chicago, and St. Louis. Mr. Stewart says he has ample financial backing for his scheme.

Weber and Fields in Chicago.

Weber and Field have entered into a contract by which a theatre in Chicago, probably the Columbia, will be opened under the management of Dunn and Ryley, and will be called Weber & Fields's Music Hall. All the burlesques produced at the New York house will be repeated in Chicago by a stock company organized by Dunn and Ryley. The new house will be opened Oct. 1 with "Whirl-i-Gig" and "Barbara Fidgety."

Long Island Theatrical Circuit.

SAG HARBOR, L. I., Jan. 25.—Ivan G. Byram of this place is working upon a scheme to establish six theatres on Long Island. Mr. Byram's idea is to have a circuit of six towns, engage companies for a week, and have them play one night at each of his theatres.

CAR STARTER FATALLY CRUSHED

The Accident Caused by a Car Leaving the Track.

John Cannon, twenty-two years old, of 22 Sixteenth Street, Brooklyn, a starter in the employ of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, was so badly crushed between two trolley cars last evening in front of the Hall of Records that he died soon afterward in the Brooklyn Hospital.

Cannon was stationed between the tracks at the junction of Willoughby, Adams, and Fulton Streets, the most dangerous railroad crossing in Brooklyn. While directing the movement of the cars of the different lines, he signaled Fulton Street Car No. 2,137 to proceed. The car jumped the track and crushed Cannon. The unfortunate man was caught between it and a De Kalb Avenue car. His back and several ribs were broken.

Trimble

"When you do drink, Drink Trimble."

Green Label.

The Green Label Bottling is 10 years old.

At all First-Class Dealers.
WHITE, HENTZ & CO., Phila. and N. Y.
Sole Proprietors.
Established 1793
Whiskey

Kennedy
12 CORTLANDT ST.
2 BARGAINS
Scarfs & Suspenders, 19c. each.
From fire underwriters' sale. They are half dollar values.
Colored Madras Shirts 59c. each.
New Spring Patterns; Open front and back (separate cuffs included.)

Underwear and Stockings—Clear-up Sale—sizes broken—half prices.

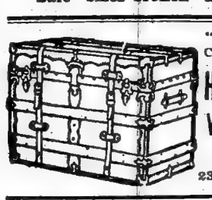

"Greatest Trunk Corner in America."
HAMILTON'S
Where Trunks Are Made.
23D ST. & 6TH Av

CROWDS AT THE BICYCLE SHOW.

Mrs. Langtry Attends and Inspects the Automobile Exhibit.

As the Bicycle and Automobile Show draws to a close the interest in it seems to increase, and yesterday, despite the rain, more than 15,000 persons visited Madison Square Garden. The average visitor is more interested in the automobile than anything else. This is well shown by the large crowds which gather wherever the vehicles are on exhibition. Mrs. Langtry inspected this part of the exhibition yesterday and spent considerable time examining one of the high-priced Victorias.

Charles Murphy, of mile-a-minute fame, gave another exhibition of the nerve-shaking order last evening on his home trainer, and this time succeeded in reducing the record to 55 seconds. When the time was announced the crowd, which had stopped promenading to watch him accomplish his feat, applauded.

The bicycle exhibits this year are more numerous than ever, and have many new features. The bicycles are arranged in order from the oldest to the latest models and form in themselves a history of the art of cycle making. A gasoline motor weighing only forty-five pounds was placed on exhibition yesterday. It is of one-horse power, and can be attached to any bicycle, which it can drive, it is said, at a speed of from thirty to thirty-five miles an hour.

...BE STRONG AND HEALTHY

Strength is not always a natural inheritance. The shortest road to strength and good health is through the stomach. Keep the stomach right and assist digestion by taking

JOHANN HOFF'S
MALT EXTRACT

with your meals.

Eugene Sandow, the Strongest Man in the World, says: "The secret of my strength is perfect digestion. I use Johann Hoff's Malt Extract, and find that it greatly aids me in the proper assimilation of food."

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract is the pioneer and standard—introduced in 1847. Insist upon having Johann Hoff's.

JOHANN HOFF'S New York, Berlin, Paris.

GOV. ROOSEVELT DISCUSSES CANALS

Special Message Transmitting Canal Commission's Report.

RECOMMENDS GREAT CHANGES

Plan for a Channel to Accommodate 1,000-Ton Boats Indorsed.

Sixty Million Dollars Estimated as the Sum Required—Believed Necessary to Keep Control of Commerce.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Gov. Roosevelt to day transmitted to the Legislature a special message accompanied by the report of the Canal Commission. The Governor concurs with the recommendations made. The report was referred to the Finance Committee on motion of Senator Raines. The text of the message is as follows:

To the Legislature: I herewith submit the report of the Canal Committee appointed by me March 8, 1899, to carefully investigate the whole question of the proper policy which the State of New York should pursue in canal matters. The committee consisted not only of the State engineers and surveyors and Superintendent of Public Works, but of five of the best-known and most responsible citizens of the State, who have taken over ten months to make their investigation. One of their number has carefully gone over, on the ground, some of the most important European canal systems. The whole committee visited the Canadian canals, besides going thoroughly over our own. They have collected an immense mass of testimony, and have had most careful surveys made. They went into the matter absolutely without prejudice, and have felt their way step by step, coming to no conclusion until the evidence in its favor seemed overwhelming. The report they now make is unanimous, and too much stress can hardly be laid upon it.

I am well aware of the gravity of the matter that they report. They deal with the most important single State interest which is cared for directly by the State Government. They propose a policy which will entail very heavy expenditures, which should only be justified by success, and which there would be no warrant in adopting save for the weightiest and most unanswerable reasons. Yet I am convinced that their reasoning is unanswerable; that the policy they propose is not merely wise and proper, but indispensable, if the future development of the State is to in any way correspond with its past.

THE EUROPEAN CANALS.

The committee pointed out that the first question to consider is whether the canals should be kept or abandoned. I call your attention on this point particularly to the report of Mr. Witherbee on the European canals. It appears from this that in the most highly developed portions of Europe there has been an immense positive and relative increase in the canal systems and in the traffic upon them, so that the experience of Germany, Russia, France, Belgium, or, in short, of all the great industrial communities where canal work is possible, is that it is desirable and profitable to keep up the development of the canals as fast as the railways are developed. It is alleged, however, that owing to America's advanced position in the equipment and management of her railways, as compared with Europe, the problem here is different, the canals being hopelessly at a disadvantage, it being alleged specifically that the railroads competing with the canals can now carry freight so cheaply that under no circumstances would it pay to transport it along an artificial waterway through this State. This subject the committee discusses at length. It comes to the conclusion, and fortifies it by arguments which are seemingly irrefutable, that if the canals are modified to meet the requirements of the business of to-day, freight can be transported upon them for about one-third of the cost by rail, and that so far as human foresight can look into the future this result can be guaranteed for at least a generation. If the facts thus set forth are true, and seemingly they cannot be successfully controverted, it is a matter of vital interest to New York State, and especially to New York City, Buffalo, and the great cities between them, that the canals should be put upon a really satisfactory working basis.

NEW YORK'S COMMERCIAL DECLINE.

New York has seen of recent years a steady relative decline of her commerce compared to that of other ports. This has largely been brought about by railroad discrimination; but there have been other factors at work. Among them the decadence of the canal commerce has been the most prominent. A new danger is now added by the upbuilding of the Canadian canal system, which was completed last Fall. I call your especial attention to the committee's reference to what this means in the way of the establishment of business plants at the sea to do the work that would otherwise be done in Buffalo and New York. Another fact upon which special emphasis should be laid is the rapid development of Buffalo as the centre of the iron industry and the probability that this development will go on in accentuated form during the next few years. The canals are of course specially fitted for transportation of bulky articles. Grain and lumber fulfill these requirements and so does iron. The growth of Buffalo as an iron centre would be enormously stimulated by, and in turn would of itself fully compensate for the proposed enlargement of the canals. And, on the other hand, if the canals are made large enough, they can successfully compete in the transportation of high-class freight, which is now exclusively carried by the railroads at high prices.

CHANGES IN BUSINESS METHODS.

The giant revolution in industrial conditions which the last generation has seen has worked as momentous changes in the conditions that affect the business prosperity of communities as in those affecting the business prosperity of individuals. The private corporation which refuses to adapt itself to the new conditions goes down, and it is not possible that a community which follows a similar course should continue to stand on its former plane. Neither New York State nor New York City can afford to rest supine while their eager business rivals strain every nerve to snatch away the commerce which has been so large a part of their life blood. New York is the only State through which, because of its topography, it is possible to transport freight by water from the great basin of the Mississippi to the Atlantic.

The Dominion of Canada on the north has similiar advantages, and how well the Canadians have availed themselves of them the final opening of their great canal system last Fall conclusively proves. If we do not improve our own canals we shall have nothing wherewith to meet the advantages conferred upon Canadian commerce by her canals on the north, while we deprive ourselves of a great aid in the struggle which our business rivals in our own country, leaving ourselves at the mercy of the combinations made by railroads for the benefit of other localities. The considerations affecting our commercial welfare are too vital for us to neglect them. It may, I think, therefore be assumed that we cannot abandon the canals. It remains to consider in what form we can make use of them. Obviously there is no sufficient object to be gained by keeping them as they are. They do not do enough at present to warrant our continuing them in their present shape. If we are not to abandon them they must be so improved as to make them a real benefit.

THREE PLANS PROPOSED.

Three plans are proposed:

1. To complete the canals much on the line of what was intended in 1895.
2. To make them ship canals.
3. To adopt an intermediate course.

As regards the ship canal, it suffices to say that at present the subject is not practicable as a State undertaking. The expense would be enormous, and it is by no means certain that it would be economical in the end to try to substitute for the three present types of cargo craft—that is, the lake steamer, the canalboat, and the ocean steamer—one ship which should go from an interior port across the ocean with unbroken cargo. Under any conceivable change the types of vessels best fitted for navigation, respectively upon the lakes, the canal, and the ocean, would be so great that it is doubtful whether it would be possible to make one type that would do for replacing all three.

There is a large and influential body of public opinion which favors completing the work begun in 1895, or making what are practically not very essential changes in it. The commission, however, gives excellent reasons why this should not be done. The work would be far more expensive than it was originally supposed would be the case. One great trouble with the present canal improvement is that it was undertaken without a thorough estimate of the total cost of completing it. No further enlargement should be undertaken without such an estimate, and this has been made by the committee with the utmost care. After careful investigation, the committee estimate that the nearest modification of the 1895 plan, which would be in any way satisfactory would cost $21,000,000. The State of New York is rich and can afford to pay heavily for a great and real improvement in its transportation facilities. But it can not afford an inadequate improvement. The committee give good reason for their belief that no adequate purposes would be served by changing the canals as they would be changed through the appropriation of $21,000,000 or less.

BARGE CANAL DISCUSSED.

There remains the committee's plan for a barge canal capable of carrying boats of a thousand tons' capacity to build which would involve an expenditure of $60,000,000. At the outset this seems a very large expenditure of money, but the more I have looked into this question the more I believe that, considering the interests of the State as if they were those of a mere business corporation, this expenditure will seem right and proper. With an expenditure of $21,000,000, the increase in the freight capacity of the canals and the diminution in the rate on freight might not be sufficient to enable the canals to compete with the railroads as an important factor in our transportation system, and there would be then no adequate return for the money. But $62,000,000 is not too large a sum for the great State of New York to expend, if it will secure for at least a generation the same canal advantages which were secured to this State in the early decades of the century by the original diminutive canals. There is every reason after the most patient investigation to believe that the large canals will result in a transportation cost across the State of New York as low as that on the St. Lawrence canals, and far less than any rate that is possible by railroads at any time within the immediate future, if ever, the difference in favor of the canals over the railroads being more than three-fold; that is, the freight rate on the canals being less than a third that by the railroads. The State of New York would thus receive the full advantages which its topography offers it in low rates of transportation, advantages possessed by no other State on the Atlantic Coast. It must be remembered that the Erie Canal has far more than paid its expenses and over and above this was the incalculable advantage to the State's commerce If the proposed barge canal is paid for as the committee purposes; that is, by taxing the people of the canal counties which would be almost immediately interested and which possessed 80 per cent. of the population and 90 per cent. of the assessed valuation of property of the State; by issuing bonds on this basis, the sum would represent less than one-half per cent. of the assessed valuation of the canal counties; whereas the original Erie Canal represented more than 3 per cent. of the valuation of the State, we shall assume a burden less than one-half so great relatively to our resources as was assumed by New York when she was a comparatively poor and weak community. We would assume a burden only about as great as the burden of the Brooklyn Bridge when it was assumed by New York and Brooklyn.

QUESTION OF MONEY.

If three-quarters of a century ago New York State could build the original Erie canal, if a quarter of a century ago the present City of Greater New York could start to build the Brooklyn Bridge, in each case to the enormous advantage of the community which incurred the burden of the expenditures, there is no reason why the Empire State should now shrink from such an undertaking, when it promises similar results. The eighteen-year bonds which will be negotiated would result in an increase of about ten cents on every hundred dollars of the present assessed valuation, and this would decrease year by year as the valuation increased. The aggregate tax of the canal counties is now about two dollars per hundred of valuation, and this would be an increase of but ten cents on each hundred dollars. As a matter of fact, this ten cents increase is much less than the fluctuations from year to year in taxation. It is the City of New York which will pay over two-thirds of the cost, or in other words, over forty millions of the amount. She is now considering the propriety of spending very nearly double that amount for railroads, bridges, and tunnels to facilitate the movement of her citizens within her own limits. It is surely worth while, when this is the case, to consider the propriety of a much smaller expenditure upon the success of which may depend the fact whether there will be enough passengers to make these enterprises successful.

I call your attention especially to that portion of the committee's report in which it sets forth that the efficiency of the canals depends upon their management quite as much as upon their physical size, and that there should be no further money spent upon them unless accompanied by measures which will secure their management upon an absolutely business basis.

PLAN IS PROPOSED.

The measures are these:

First: To improve all restrictions as to the amount of capital of companies engaged in transportation, so as to encourage instead of hampering the development of these modern business methods, which are largely the foundation of our present prosperity.

Second: To provide for mechanical means for traction and the use of mechanical power in the place of hand power in the locks.

Third: The regulation of the force on a permanent basis so as to afford a guarantee to applicants that their tenure of office and promotion will depend solely upon their fitness. This I consider a recommendation of vital importance. We must make it possible for young engineers to enter into work on the canals as they would into any other career, and the ordinary laborers and the like should be employed only when they show themselves presumably fit for the work, and should be kept so long, and only so long, as they render efficient service, being promoted, reduced, or dismissed strictly in accordance with the capacity, industry, and good conduct of which they give proof. There must be legislation to secure the permanence of any such system.

Fourth: A revision of the laws in regard to the letting of public contracts and of advertising, so as to prevent the repetition of the matters animadverted upon in the portion of my annual message on the subject of the canals, recently laid before your body.

I again earnestly ask your attention to this subject, than which no other can be more vital to the welfare of the State.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE COMMISSION'S REPORT

Recommendations Concerning the Needs of the State's Artificial Waterways.

The Committee on Canals, appointed by the Governor in March, 1899, to consider the canal policy of the State, consists of Gen. Francis V. Greene Chairman; ex-Mayor George E. Green of Binghamton, John N. Scatcherd of Buffalo, Frank S. Witherbee of Port Henry, Major Thomas W. Symons, United States Engineers, with the State Engineer and Surveyor, Edward A. Bond, and the Superintendent of Public Works John N. Partridge The report of the committee is signed by all the members, and it is understood that while there was much discussion at some of its meetings, yet at the end all the members were unanimously and heartily in favor of the report as finally adopted.

Following are the specific recommendations of the committee.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

First—That the canals connecting the Hudson River with Lakes Erie, Ontario, and Champlain should not be abandoned, but should be maintained and enlarged; and that the Black River and the Cayuga and Seneca Canals should be maintained as navigable feeders, but that they should not be enlarged at the present time.

Second—That the project of a ship canal to enable vessels to pass from the upper lakes to New York City (or beyond) without breaking bulk is a proper subject for consideration by the Federal Government, but not by the State of New York.

Third—That the project of 1895 for the enlargement of the Oswego and Champlain Canals should be completed at a cost of $2,642,120. That there are two projects for the enlargement of the Erie Canal which should be considered by the State of New York. The first is to complete the project undertaken in 1895, with certain modifications, to wit: The deepening of the prism to 9 feet throughout, and the lengthening of the locks on one tier so as to pass two boats, each 125 feet in length 17½ feet in width, and 8 feet in draught, with a cargo capacity of about 450 tons each, and the lengthening of the locks on the other tier so as to pass a single boat of the same size; the use of pneumatic locks, or other mechanical lifts, at Cohoes and Lockport, and new locks at Newark and Little Falls, by which twenty-one locks will be eliminated; the construction of a new canal from near Clyde to near New London—about eighty-one miles in length—giving a wide waterway throughout the Seneca and Oneida Rivers and Oneida Lake, and avoiding the Montezuma marshes; the abolition of the two aqueducts across the Mohawk River, and the substitution of the river for the canal from Cohoes to Rexford Flats near Schenectady, and possibly as far as Little Falls; the construction of a new canal from the foot of the falls of the Mohawk, near Cohoes, to the Hudson River near the West Troy side cut. The estimated cost of this project is $21,161,645.

The second project is to construct a canal along the same route as above named, but of sufficient size to carry boats 150 feet in length, 25 feet in width, and 10 feet draught, with a cargo capacity of approximately 1,000 tons each. The prism of such canal to be not less than 12 feet deep throughout, with not less than 11 feet of water in the locks and over all structures, and the locks to be about 310 feet long and 28 feet wide, so as to pass two boats at one lockage. Such a canal will be capable of carrying a tonnage equal to the capacity of the St. Lawrence canals. The estimated cost of this project is $58,894,668.

In our judgment, arrived at after long consideration, and with some reluctance, the State should undertake the larger project on the ground that the smaller one is at best a temporary makeshift, and that the larger project will permanently secure the commercial supremacy of New York, and that this can be assured by no other means. We believe our estimates of cost to be adequate for submitting this proposition to the voters at the election in November next, and in the meantime we advise that the Legislature make an appropriation of $200,000 to be immediately available for surveys, so that the detailed surveys, which are indispensable to the proper making of contracts, could be completed during the present year. If the proposition is approved by the people in 1900 the work can be completed, if properly managed, so as to be available for the season of 1905.

Fourth—That the money to pay for these improvements should be raised by the issue of eighteen-year bonds in the manner prescribed by the State Constitution, and that the interest and principal of these bonds should be paid out of taxes specifically levied, for benefits received, in the counties bordering in whole or in part on the canals, the Hudson River and Lake Champlain; such taxes to be levied in proportion to the assessed valuation of the real and personal estate in such counties. These taxes will amount to about 10 cents per $100 of assessed valuation annually during the period of eighteen years.

Fifth—That the efficiency of the canals depends upon their management quite as much as upon their physical size, and that no money should be spent for further enlargement unless accompanied by measures which will accomplish the following results:

(a) The removal of all restrictions as to the amount of capital of companies engaged in transportation on the canals, and the encouragement of large transportation lines for handling canal business, in place of hampering them, as has hitherto been the case.

(b) The use of mechanical means of traction, either steam or electricity, in place of draught animals; and the use of mechanical power in place of hand power for operating the gates and valves, and moving boats in locks.

(c) The organization of the force engaged on the public works of the State on a more permanent basis, so as to afford an attractive career to graduates of scientific institutions, with the assurance that their entry into the service, their tenure of office, and their promotion will depend solely on their fitness, as determined by proper and practical tests.

(d) A revision of the laws in regard to the letting of public contracts by the State, so as to make impossible a repetition of the unfortunate results of the $9,000,000 appropriation.

RAILROADS AND CANALS.

After alluding to the "inestimable benefits which have been derived from the Erie Canal in the past," the committee says that the question which now confronts us is whether the railroads, with their large capital and scientific management, their durable roadbeds, powerful locomotives, larger cars, greater train loads, greater speed, and more certainty of delivery, will be able now or in the early future to reduce the cost of transportation below what is possible on the canals. "If that is possible, it is of no use to spend more money on the canals. The committee does not believe it is possible. It cites the rate of 2½ mills per ton mile on grain from Buffalo to New York in 1899; 2¼ mills on coal on the Chesapeake and Ohio, and the possible rate of 1 mill per ton mile for lake freight on the New York Central Railroad. It quotes the opinion of railroad officers that no such freight charge as 1 mill per ton mile is likely in the near future, and points to the advance now being made. It says:

In our judgment, water transportation is inherently cheaper than rail transportation. It varies slightly with the size of the vessel and the restriction of the waterway. On the ocean, where the waterway is entirely unrestricted and the size of the vessel is the maximum, it averages about half a mill per ton mile; on the lakes, where the vessels are not so large, and occasional restrictions are encountered on the waterway, it is about six-tenths of a mill per ton mile; on the canals of New York, where the boats are very small, the waterway greatly restricted, and obsolete methods are employed for handling the business, it is about two mills per ton mile. By the enlargement of the canal which we fecommend, and the introduction of improved methods of management, we believe that the canal rate can be reduced to two-thirds of one mill per ton mile, or very nearly as low as the lake rates. All of these rates have varied in the past and will vary in the future to correspond with prosperity or depression in general business. But there is every reason to believe that they will maintain a corresponding ratio, the ocean, lake, and canal rates being from one-third to one-fourth of those by rail. The reductions which may be made hereafter in the railroad rate can be met by similar reductions in all three classes of the water rates, provided the same methods of skilled management are applied to all.

Moreover, the canals have been largely limited in the past to the lower grades of freight, and this is equally true of the transportation on the lakes. The canal has thus been in competition with the classes of freight which pay only between two and three mills per ton mile, and which the railroads will carry at a loss rather than lose the business, whereas, the railroads carry other classes of freight, some of which brings as high as fifteen to twenty mills per ton mile, and the average freight, including the low grades, as we have seen, being about six mills. There is no reason why the canals, if enlarged and properly managed, should not compete for the higher grades of freight, which, at prices far below those charged by the railroad, would bring very profitable returns on the lakes and canal.

POSSIBILITIES OF TRAFFIC.

The committee refers to the great extension of canals and canal traffic in recent years in Germany, France, and Russia, as sustaining the greater cheapness of water carriage. It points to the natural advantages of New York in having the only available route for water carriage from the great lakes to the Atlantic, with only the St. Lawrence route as a competitor, and it declares that only by the use of this advantage can New York get its full share in the trade of the country. This is true not only of the grain trade, but of the vast trade in iron and steel.

The changes which are now taking place in the iron trade give reason to believe that if an adequate waterway can be secured between Lake Erie and the Hudson River the centre of the iron industry can be brought within the State of New York. This has hitherto been within the State of Pennsylvania on account of its own resources in ores, coal, and limestone. But the discovery within a comparatively recent period of almost inexhaustible beds of iron ore in the upper lake region, combined with cheap water transportation on the lakes, has led to the abandonment of its own ore and the substitution of those from the lakes. These ores can be laid down at any point on a water route between Buffalo and New York at less cost than they can be laid down in Pittsburg; there is also a great abundance of suitable limestone within the State of New York and adjacent to the water route; and the improvements which we recommend will make available the Lake Champlain iron ores, as well as those of Cuba, for a very economical mixture. The only advantage which Pittsburg would have over Buffalo or New York in the manufacture of iron and steel is in its greater proximity to the coking coals. It is believed that this advantage can be overcome by the saving in the cost of ore and limestone and the great saving in the cost of transportation of the finished product. Between Pittsburg and tidewater the finished product must be transported a distance of 350 miles over a range of mountains, whereas from either Buffalo or New York, or any intermediate point on the water route, the enormous market for steel and iron in New York and New England, as well as abroad, can be supplied at greatly reduced charges for transportation. We believe that a suitable enlargement of the Erie Canal at the present time is justified by the prospect of its use in connection with manufacture of steel and iron and shipbuilding, fully as much as its original construction was justified by the prospect of transporting breadstuffs. Indeed it is not too much to expect that with a canal which can carry manufactured steel from Conneaut to New York for fifty cents a ton, and distribute this from New York to points on the New England coast without breaking bulk, the vast steel and allied industries centring at Pittsburg, which supports a population greater than that of Chicago, will seek an outlet for their products by rail to Conneaut and thence by the Erie Canal, rather than across the Alleghanies to Philadelphia.

The committee explains at length the facts and considerations that induce it to reject the various smaller plans submitted, and to recommend the larger above referred to, at a cost, including the subordinate canals, of $62,000,000. It says:

We have hesitated to recommend the expenditure of a sum of money which, although small in proportion to the resources of the State, is still a very great sum; but after much deliberation we are unwilling to recommend any temporary or partial settlement of the canal question. We do not believe that the adoption of the smaller plan will result in permanent benefit to the State of New York, and as the money expended on the smaller project would be almost entirely wasted in case a larger project should be determined upon later on, we do not feel justified in recommending the expenditure of so large a sum as $21,000,000 for a temporary purpose. We feel confident that the larger project will result in a transportation across the State of New York as low as that by the St. Lawrence canals, which constitute their chief rival at present, far less than any rate which is possible by railroad at any time within the immediate future, equal substantially to the results which could be obtained by a large barge canal or a ship canal, and, in short, would be a complete and permanent solution of the canal problem. It would give New York advantages in the low cost of transportation, and the commerce resulting therefrom which would be possessed by no other State on the Atlantic coast.

THE COST AND ITS PAYMENT.

Up to 1882, when tolls were abolished, the Erie Canal had paid into the Treasury, over all expenditures, over $42,000,000. The total expenditures since for maintenance and improvement, still leave a balance to the credit of the canal of more than $20,000,000. If the State were now to spend the same percentage as formerly on the canal it would appropriate for maintenance $10,000,000, and for construction as much as $50,000,000. No such expenditure is proposed. The proposition is to spend $62,000,000, assessed on the canal counties, and payable in eighteen years, as required by the Constitution. This is but 1¼ per cent. of their assessed valuation, and the annual tax would be at first only 10 cents per $100, decreasing as the assessed valuation increased. About 80 per cent. of the amount would be paid by the City of New York.

TERMINAL CHARGES.

The committee says:

The improvements which we recommend are designed to produce a freight rate not to exceed one cent per bushel from Buffalo to New York. The prevailing rate on the lakes from Chicago to Buffalo during the last few years has been 1½ cents, making a total of 2½ cents for transportation alone for a distance of 1,500 miles. The cost of handling at Buffalo and New York is 2 1-10 cents.

We think that the cost of rehandling is out of proportion to the cost of transportation. It is equivalent to 78 cents per ton. Ore and coal are handled at terminal points on the lakes in large quantities, at a cost of 8 to 10 cents per ton. We believe that the grain can be handled at a cost per ton little, if any, in excess of ore and coal.

Within the limits of the present City of New York and within the new harbor of Buffalo, there are miles of unoccupied and cheap waterfront where suitable structures and appliances for handling the grain out of the lake steamer into the canalboat at Buffalo and out of the canalboat into the seagoing vessel at New York can be erected, the result of which will produce a reduction in the grain rate fully equal to that which can be produced by an enlargement of the canal. If the elevator charges are not voluntarily reduced, then, with a waterway enlarged and made free as we recommend, the grain will sent through from Chicago to New York in a fleet of four or six barges (133,000 or 200,000 bushels) without breaking bulk. This, combined with the Montreal competition, will soon force the adoption of improved and cheaper methods of rehandling.

We do not believe that it is necessary to attempt to bring about these results by legislation. If the use of the canal is made free, without restriction as to amount of capital employed, these results will be brought about in the natural course of trade and competition.

OPENING THE CANALS TO ENTERPRISE.

The committee strongly recommends the repeal of the law limiting the capital of transportation companies on the canal to $50,000. It says:

We believe that, if the canal is enlarged and made free, methods will be introduced in the grain trade under which responsible companies with adequate capital will take charge of the grain at Chicago or Duluth and deliver it in the hold of the seagoing vessel at New York, making use at all points of the line of their own property in lake steamers, elevators, (both movable and floating,) canalboats, and towboats, and giving one through bill of lading. Such companies, it is hardly necessary to say, would not tolerate the antiquated method of hauling canalboats by horses or mules; self-interest would prompt and compel them in a very short time to find the best means of mechanical traction, whether by steam or electricity, whether to have the motive power in each boat, or to have a self-propelled boat which carries freight as well as tows other boats, or to have the motive power in a boat which carries no freight, but is used only for towing. The cost and methods of traction would be studied by such a transportation line with the same care that railroads now study improvements in locomotives, and the result would be constant improvements in the method of traction similar to those which have been in progress on the railroads for the last thirty years, and have resulted in the low rates which have practically driven the old-fashioned canalboat and methods out of the contest. Such a transportation line with such appliances would be able to run boats through the canals on schedule time, and with a more certain adherence to their schedule than the railroads make with their freight trains. It is well known that the schedule time of the lake steamers is far more certain than that of the freight trains on the railroads paralleling the lakes. The canalboats ought to be able to make at least four miles an hour, including lockage, night and day, which would bring the time from Buffalo to New York down in 126 hours, or 5¼ days, in place of about 12 days, as at present.

THE MERIT SYSTEM.

If the Erie Canal is enlarged in the manner we recommend, and becomes again a large factor in the transportation question in this State, the work in its two departments of engineering and management, as well as the minor public works of the State, will afford a life career to the graduates of scientific institutions which they would gladly enter if they could feel sure that their tenure of office depended on good behavior, their promotion upon merit, and that they were not liable to be turned out at any moment for some political reason. While the Constitution places in the hands of the Superintendent of Public Works the power of appointment and removal in his department, yet the law has already restricted his absolute power in the matter of appointments by prescribing examinations and tests of fitness which must be passed before he can make the appointment; and similarly, the Legislature can restrict his power of removal so as to limit it to removal for cause. It is also competent for the Legislature to classify and grade the permanent employes in both the public works and the engineering departments; to prescribe that appointments shall be made only in the lowest grade, and that promotion from one grade to the next higher shall be made after a suitable examination. We recommend that such legislation be passed; and we consider this essential in order to secure permanently an efficient, honest, and economical administration of the canals and public works of the State. If the State creates a service in which men will take pride in serving, and removal from which will constitute a stigma of disgrace, it will be able to secure for this class of work men of a higher order of ability, integrity, and character for a comparatively small compensation. We believe that a unique opportunity now exists for establishing the service of the public works in this State on this basis, to have such legislation firmly planted in the statutes of this State, and to get the system fairly inaugurated and put into practical operation. Your own experience in these matters so far exceeds that of any member of the committee that it seems to us unnecessary that we should attempt to point out in detail the character of this legislation. We have only to call your attention to the matter, and to state that in our judgment the proper administration of the canals and other public works requires legislation which shall prescribe tenure of office during good behavior, appointment only to the lowest grade, promotion from one grade to the next by selection, both appointment and promotion to be determined by suitable tests, and no removals to be made except for cause.

COMMITTEE REPORT PRAISED.

Chairman Hill of the Assembly Canal Committee Says the Recommendations Are Excellent.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Henry W. Hill, Chairman of the Assembly Canal Committee, said to-night that the recommendation of the Canal Advisory Commission for a barge canal is one of the most elaborate schemes ever proposed in this State.

"Such a canal is designed not only to handle local tonnage, but to compete successfully with the great trunk line railroads," he said. "If put through, it will hold the commerce of the State for a century. The recommendation provides for 1,000-ton barges, four times the capacity of the canalboat of to-day.

"One question which will give rise to serious consideration is the recommendation for the imposition of the tax for the improvement upon those counties only that are in touch with canal transportation. Heretofore it has been the policy of the State to carry forward all improvements by general taxation, as it is believed that all parts of the State are benefited by great public improvements. There may be a constitutional question as to the right to impose a tax on only part of the State. Then there is the broader question of public policy, which would seem to warrant the assumption of the burden of all great public improvements by general taxation. This is the theory upon which common schools and other public institutions are maintained."

Mr. Hill said he thought there would be legislation on the canal report this year. Whatever plan was adopted would undoubtedly be submitted to a vote of the people at the polls. Mr. Hill thought the matter would be voted on at the elecion next Fall. His committee will begin work on the two reports just as soon as they are printed.

LEFT TO THE LEGISLATURE.

The Governor Says He Will Abide by Whatever Action Is Taken.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—In speaking of the propositions relative to the improvement of the canals submitted to the Legislature today Gov. Roosevelt said:

"I will abide with the Legislature in anything it proposes to do."

POWERS OF STREET RAILWAYS.

Senator Ellsworth's Measure Allows Abandonment of Proposed Lines While Retaining Charter.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Senator Ellsworth today introduced a bill granting additional powers to street surface railroads in the extension of their lines.

It provides that if any street railroad corporation shall have made and filed a statement of proposed extensions or branches embracing a line from the boundary of a city or village to the boundary of another city or village, generally parallel with the route specified in its certificate of incorporation, and distant not more than one-half mile therefrom, and shall have made and filed an agreement of consolidation with some other street surface railroad corporation formed to build a street railway upon a route continuous or connecting with one or more of the routes described in the statement of proposed extensions, and thereafter there shall have been constructed and operated for a period of four years a street surface railroad from such city or village to such other city or village upon a line embraced in the proposed extension, such consolidated corporation may relinquish and abandon the unconstructed route or portions of route specified in the certificate of incorporation, or in any statement of proposed extensions, by filing in the office of the Secretary of State a copy of a resolution of the Board of Directors of the consolidated corporation declaring its unconstructed route abandoned.

Thereupon the corporate rights, power, and franchises of the corporations shall continue the same as if the certificate of the incorporation of the constituent corporation had specified the constructed and not the unconstructed portions of such route and proposed extensions.

LABOR LAW PENALTY.

Senate Bill Makes Presidents of Street Railways Responsible.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Senator Wagner has introduced a bill designed to fix upon an individual of a corporation the penalty for compelling street surface or elevated railway employes to work more than ten hours per day.

The bill provides that the President or executive head, by whatever title designated, of any such street surface or elevated railroad corporation that shall require its employes to work contrary to the requirements of this section, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than $500, or by imprisonment in a penitentiary or county jail for not less than ten days, nor more than six months, or by both fine and imprisonment.

PRESSLER'S UNCLE DOUBTS.

Heard Nothing of Railway Accidents When He Visited Nebraska—Missing Man's Papers.

Oscar Pfeiffer of 222 Keap Street, Brooklyn, an uncle of Emil Pressler, whose body is said to have been discovered in a cemetery in Sidney, Neb., he having been killed, as believed, in a railway accident while on his way to San Francisco, said last night that he had not received any intelligence concerning the discovery of the body. Pressler has been missing for a year, and every effort has been made by Mr. Pfeiffer to learn something of his nephew. Mr. Pfeiffer has had circulars distributed throughout the country, offering a liberal reward for any information regarding the missing man, whether dead or alive.

Mr. Pfeiffer stated that his nephew had in his possession at the time he was last seen alive letters of credit, as stated, as well as letters of introduction and identification. At San Francisco Pressler was to take a steamer for Honolulu to meet another uncle and engage in business with him. Had he been killed in a railway accident, Mr. Pfeiffer said, there were certainly enough documents in his pockets to show who he was. Mr. Pfeiffer said he went to Nebraska last October, searching for his nephew, but heard nothing of a railway accident.

Mr. Pfeiffer said he had not communicated with the Sidney authorities, but was awaiting developments.

A RIVAL IN LOVE SUSPECTED.

Young Man Assaulted with a Sandbag at Dobbs Ferry After Escorting His Sweetheart Home.

DOBBS FERRY, Jan. 25.—August Kallmeyer of Irvington was assaulted by an unknown man with a sandbag early this morning on Main Street, in this village. He is badly hurt, and it is feared there is a slight fracture of the skull. Robbery was not the motive and it is generally believed that the young man was a victim of some one jealous of him on account of the success of his love affair.

Kallmeyer is a son of Henry Kallmeyer, landscape gardener in charge of the H. C. Parrish grounds at Irvington. He is employed at the Seabury Launch and Motor Works, at Morris Heights. For some time he has been attentive to Miss Marie Gore, daughter of Detective Gore of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. Miss Gore is one of the prettiest young women in Dobbs Ferry, and has many admirers, but has appeared to prefer Kallmeyer.

Last night they went to a theatre in New York and reached Dobbs Ferry, on their return, a little after midnight. After escorting the young woman home, Kallmeyer started for the station to take the 1 o'clock train for Irvington. Just after he passed the Dobbs Ferry Bank Building he was felled by a blow from behind. The man who struck the blow must have been standing in a shadow near the building and stepped out as Kallmeyer passed and delivered the blow. The young man fell senseless and lay there almost an hour. A little before 2 o'clock he revived and made his way to the station. He was in a dazed condition, but managed to explain what had occurred. A doctor was called and attended to his injuries.

It was at first supposed the motive for the assault was robbery, but although the young man lay unconscious an hour, his valuables were untouched. This leads to the belief that some rejected suitor for Miss Gore's hand did the sandbagging.

California's "Cattle King" Injured.

GILROY, Cal., Jan. 25.—Henry Miller, the California cattle king, was thrown from his buggy to-day and sustained a concussion of the brain. It is feared that the injury is serious, owing to the severe shock coupled with the advanced age of the millionaire. Henry Miller is one of the richest men in California, and conducted the enormous cattle business of Miller & Lux.

Prisoner with Lockjaw Pardoned.

TRENTON, Jan. 25.—Frank Haley, who had about seven years to serve of a term of ten years, to which he was sentenced from Warren County in May, 1897, was liberated by the Court of Pardons this afternoon. He was convicted of breaking and entering. Haley has lockjaw, and his pardon was recommended by the prison physician and the Judge and Prosecutor of Warren County.

Dynamite Explosions in Leadville.

LEADVILLE, Col., Jan. 25.—The third of a series of dynamite explosions within the city limits occurred early this morning, wrecking the handsome residence of A. V. Hunter, the wealthy mine owner, and the home of J. C. Ritchey, adjoining. No one was injured in the explosions. Several suspicious characters have been arrested.

Cottage at Seabright Burned.

SEABRIGHT, Jan. 25.—The Summer cottage owned by John P. Duncan, on Ocean Avenue, was destroyed by fire early to-day. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin. The cottage was formerly owned by Senator John P. McPherson of New Jersey, and cost $20,000.

Archie Mull Guilty of Murder.

TROY, Jan. 25.—The jury in the case of Archie Mull, accused of the murder of Melville Lord of Nassau, to-day brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree. On a former trial the jury disagreed.

Benefits of a Business Training for Women

Is the title of an article written by Mrs. Hetty Green for the February number of the WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION.

Mrs. Hetty Green is the wealthiest woman in the world. Her remarkable business ability has been demonstrated in the accumulation and management of a vast fortune. She writes with the authority of the successful man of business and with the intimate knowledge of her sex that a woman only can have.

A Woman's Way Is the title of a complete story by Octave Thanet, the favorite American writer of short stories. In this tale the author pictures a peculiar phase of woman-nature, and does it in a most delightful manner. Her men and women have hearts; they are not shadowy outlines, but real people, and therefore they appeal to a large class of readers.

The February number of the WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION contains also the second installment of Mrs. Burton Harrison's splendid serial, ***"Chateaugay;" "What Might Have Been An American Colony;" "Florence Nightingale, the Soldier's Friend;" "Women and the Automobile;" "The Revival of Art and Beauty,"*** by Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, and ***"The Idiot at Home,"*** by John Kendrick Bangs.

The illustrations in this number are numerous and of a superior quality, embracing the work of B. West Clinedinst, C. M. Relyea, Irving R. Wiles, F. T. Richards, and several expert photographers. An exquisite cover page by Henry S. Hubbell is not the least pleasing of the many artistic features of the February WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION.

Interesting short stories, games and entertainments, gossip for clubwomen, helps for housekeepers, hints to dressmakers, talks with mothers, pages of fashions, fill out an unusually attractive number.

Woman's Home Companion

Is sold by newsdealers generally at ten cents a copy. If your dealer does not have it, send ten cents for sample copy, and we will mail also our handsomely illustrated catalogue, 8 by 11½ inches, of reproductions of famous paintings, free, explaining how to get the larger-size illustrations without cost.

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CONFIDENCE GAME A FAILURE.

Saloon Keeper, Instead of Losing $400, Is Richer by a Good Hundred-Dollar Bill.

Instead of being $400 poorer, as "Kid" Miller, the confidence man, intended he should be, Owen McGivney, proprietor of a Raines law hotel at 220 West Eighteenth Street, says he is richer by a $100 bill. Last Tuesday, he says, a stranger came into his place and told him that he was "all right."

"Well, I presume I am, but what of it?" Mr. McGivney asked.

The stranger, who said his name was Kennedy, hinted that owing to certain river-front friends he could furnish Havana cigars at a 66 2-3 per cent. discount. A member of the gang, one Murphy, he said, who could be found at the Grand Union Hotel, would sell the cigars in lots of 10,000.

"I've had a falling out with Murphy," the stranger said, "so that I can't deal personally with him. I have a commission from a friend for $100 worth of cigars. Now, if

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE CANAL AND THE FUTURE.

The question of the canals is a question of the share of the State of New York, and particularly of the City of New York, in the commerce of the continent and of the world. The movement of trade is necessarily along the line of least resistance, and on the route that offers the least resistance of every kind the movement will proceed. The report of the committee appointed last March by Gov. ROOSEVELT, with Gen. FRANCIS V. GREENE at its head, proposes the development of the Erie Canal at a total expense of $62,000,000, in a way to make the best channel for commerce from the head of the great lakes to the Atlantic seaboard, with cost of transport as low at least as on the line of the St. Lawrence, and lower than the railroads can hope to offer within any time that it is worth while to plan for. It is a proposition parallel with that of CLINTON eighty years ago, with possibilities far exceeding those that he contemplated, with influence on the future of the State more momentous and at a cost involving but a fraction of the proportion of the State's resources required for his scheme.

The fundamental fact in the problem is that water transportation, under modern conditions and with all the improvements made practicable by modern methods and machinery, is cheaper and for the great mass of traffic more desirable than transport by land, even in the most favorable circumstances. A second fact which is decisive of the problem for the State of New York is that in this State lies the only passage through the Appalachian Mountain barrier reared on the eastern edge of the continent from Maine to Alabama to the Atlantic seaboard and the ocean highway for the commerce of the entire world. These were the facts, broadly speaking, that determined the building of the Erie Canal in the first instance, and the wisdom of heeding them is abundantly justified. The canal made New York the city that it is by turning in this direction the current of the rapidly growing trade of the West, and that current caused the building of the great lines of railroads that now pour into and through this port the vast volume of the trade of the country. Conditions have changed, but the fundamental facts remain the same.

Relatively nothing has been done to keep the canals up to the steadily advancing standard of efficiency for instruments of trade, while all that energy, ingenuity, and vast capital, acting under the stimulus of large possible gains and active competition, could do has been done by the managers of the railways to increase capacity and reduce cost of operation. Not merely has the State done nothing worth doing in the direction of improvement, but by the fatuous prohibition of the employment of capital in canal transportation it has prevented private enterprise from doing what could have been done in this way. The proposition of the Canal Committee is that the canals from Lake Erie to the Hudson shall be reconstructed to admit of the passage of boats of 1,000 tons cargo, with steam or electricity as motive power; that the limit of capital for canal transportation shall be abolished; that the service of the canals shall be put upon a strictly business basis, with appointment and promotion for merit only, and adequate security of tenure, and that the cost of this work shall be assessed upon the counties directly benefited, being those along the line of the canals and the Hudson River.

All three features of the plan are equally essential.

The enlargement and improvement of the waterway and the locks will permit the use of vessels that can be loaded at any port on the great lakes and can deliver freight without breaking bulk at any point on the Atlantic Coast from Boston to Philadelphia. This possibility will leave to the elevator companies at Buffalo the choice of lowering the present heavy charges or of losing the business that can be transacted without them. The opening of the canals to sufficient capital invites the employment of the same forces for the development of trade and for progress in methods that have so greatly developed the railways. This is expected not merely to reduce cost, which is only one element in the transport of goods, but to secure care, safety, regularity, responsibility. The one tremendous advantage that the railroads now have in regard to all sorts of freight is that their bill of lading is a negotiable security, and the goods they carry can be bought and sold on the markets of the world through this bit of paper. This must be made possible for canal traffic also if it is to be able to enjoy the advantages that its lower cost should give it. The efficient and businesslike management of the State service of the canals is equally essential.

With these conditions fulfilled there is sound reason for thinking that the development of traffic on the canals will be all that the committee estimates. With a cost of only fifty-two-hundredths of a mill per ton per mile and a freight charge of two-thirds of a mill per ton per mile, yielding nearly 25 per cent. profit on the cost, the canals should be beyond the danger of immediate competition. The committee has studied this part of the question with the greatest care and thoroughness, and the authority of its conclusions is as great as could possibly be obtained from any source in the country. The lowest actual cost of transport by rail is for coal, and this is at least three times the freight charge and five times the actual cost of carriage on the improved canal, while the latter charge is estimated, not on such freight as coal, but on all kinds of freight. This difference in freight charge, when the canal shall have been fitted for modern freight traffic, is the net expression of the benefit to be obtained from the work recommended by the committee.

That benefit is great, varied, and enduring. It is not claimed by any reasonable person that the full relative share in the trade of the country possessed by New York thirty years ago can be restored and retained. The total is too vast and its increase is too certain. But what the modernization of the canal will enable New York to do is to secure a far greater share of this increase than it possibly could otherwise. Already the canal has built up along its line, independent of the effect on the trade of this city, a series of prosperous and active towns from Buffalo to Albany, such as nowhere else in the land exists. The development in the same line in the future will be far greater. The committee shows very clearly what may be counted on in the development of the iron trade with such advantages as can be steadily and surely attained by the canal improvement. That, however, is but one concrete example of the working of the principle on which the statesmanlike plan is firmly based, the principle with which we started out, that the trade of the country will move along the line of the least resistance. We entirely agree with the Governor that this principle abundantly justifies the plan of the committee.

It would be unfair to omit cordial recognition of the high value of the service of the members of the committee, rendered at great cost of time and labor, and wholly without other compensation than the consciousness of a public benefit conferred.

SOUND PREMISES, WRONG CONCLUSION.

New York business men who are abreast of the times will make short work of the report of the Schieren Commission on the decline of the commerce of the Port of New York. They will read with assenting minds these three paragraphs:

> The loss to New York is due in great measure to a discrimination against New York in railroad rates imposed by an agreement, known as the differential agreement, between the trunk line railroads of the American Atlantic seaports, including the New York railroads.
>
> This railroad discrimination against New York would be impossible without the participation of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, and the demand that it withdraw irrevocably from the differential agreement is now made understandingly.
>
> The State has it within its power, through an adequate improvement of the Erie Canal, not only to apply the remedy that will secure it against further loss of its commerce, but that will secure to it as well the restoration of that which has already been diverted.

But when they reach the paragraph containing the recommendation of the commission that the Legislature immediately pass "a bill providing for the earliest possible completion of the improvement of the State canals contemplated by Chapter 79 of the Laws of 1895, and providing for bonding the State in the sum of $15,000,000," and so forth and so forth, they will drop the report in utter disgust at such a policy of futile tinkering and turn with satisfaction to the report of the Special Committee on Canals, in which the canal problem is treated in a solid, constructive, and eminently convincing fashion.

The commercial pre-eminence of New York cannot be maintained by scraping the bottom of the Erie Canal. New York can make her position secure only by spending money enough to construct a waterway deep enough and wide enough to transport commodities in large masses at low cost. Then the railroad differentials, elevator extortions, and lighterage charges will take care of themselves.

"THOUGHTLESS REPUBLICANS."

Who could have expected to see the day when The New York Tribune, of all newspapers in these United States, should class the present President of the same with "some thoughtless Republicans"? Yet that is, in effect, what our esteemed contemporary had been doing. The characterization is made out of a survival of zeal for the once sacred tariff. It is a characterization of the Republicans who desire to extend the blessings of McKinleyism plus Dingleyism to the inhabitants of Puerto Rico. Now the President has not only found it feasible to write an entire message without reference to the blessings of protection, but he has also specifically recommended to Congress to extend our tariff so as to include Puerto Rico. Therefore does the calamity befall him in the house of his friends of being classed among the "thoughtless Republicans."

Of course, nothing but the survival of protectionism could move our esteemed contemporary to this strange and painful license of speech. It fiercely demands that we "keep the laws of the United States of America for the people of the United States of America," and that we bestow such special laws as we may find to be good enough for the likes of them upon the populations which we have found it or may find it convenient or desirable to annex. Anything else, it argues in a chain of reasoning which, doubtless through our own misfortune, we find it impracticable to follow, is somehow connected with the spirit of the late JEFFERSON DAVIS.

What we fail to find, in all the reason and eloquence which The Tribune bestows upon the subject, is a practical proposition for the relief of the people of Puerto Rico. Although we dislike to use the phrase, so ill-omened in a discussion of the tariff, yet it is in fact "a condition which confronts us, and not a theory." The Puerto Ricans are very badly off, much worse off, materially and industrially, than if they had remained under Spanish rule. Then they had a preference for their products in Spanish markets, in return for a preference of Spanish products in their markets, and a trade grew up whereby they lived. This trade we have destroyed without giving them, or pretending to give them, anything in return. And these people do not deserve ill of us. They deserve particularly well of us. They welcomed us as deliverers. They have shown us nothing but the utmost tractability in assisting our administrators. There is not a political question between us and them. There is only the question, for them, of getting a living. We are preventing them from doing that. And the prevention is a National reproach to us, which ought to be borne by every patriotic American with impatience and to be got rid of at the very earliest moment.

How it is to be got rid of is a fair question. Representative Puerto Ricans and representative Americans who have studied the question seem to be agreed that the readiest and most efficacious way of getting rid of it is to extend our tariff to the island. The arguments and the evidence of these people prevailed upon the President. He accordingly made the representation to Congress which has induced the leading journal of his own party in New York to describe him as a thoughtless Republican.

No substantial objections have been stated to this plan, not even from the protectionist point of view. The products of the island, of which coffee is the most important, do not really threaten any American industry. That bringing the island under our tariff will relieve its distress is the opinion of the experts. And the distress is real, is extensive, is urgent. It has been inflicted by us. Whoever objects to the President's plan for relieving it is bound to produce another. Otherwise he convicts himself of want of patriotism as well as of want of humanity. We readily acquit our neighbor of intentionally committing either offense. But its course seems to indicate that it is not the Republicans who have, but the Republicans who have not, any plan for relieving the distress of Puerto Rico who are properly to be described as "thoughtless."

A DEMOCRAT COMES OUT OF THE WOODS.

A person signing himself "Democrat" takes more than a column of the space of The Evening Post to say a lot of undisputed things in a most solemn way. In his artless, prattling fashion he warns the Gold Democrats of New York that they can do W. J. BRYAN no harm by snubbing him. It is only by leaving their cards on him, taking him for drives in the Park, and inviting him to dinner that they can discredit him with the Democratic masses of the Bryanite parts of this country. But let the good, simple man talk for himself:

> How curiously out of touch with the general currents of popular sentiment the New York newspapers are is strikingly exemplified by the parade they have been making these last few days over the "snubs" administered to Mr. BRYAN by the Democratic Club, by the "Tammany leaders," and by so-called "Gold Democrats" generally. The alleged Democratic newspapers, as well as the others, are quite obviously magnifying the "snubs," under the impression that they are damaging Mr. BRYAN and weakening his hold upon his party. Not one of them seems in the least aware that the most effective way to discredit Mr. BRYAN in the eyes of his party would be to pose him as the recipient of ostentatious courtesies at the hands of the "Gold Democrats" of New York, and especially of the Democratic Club.
>
> There is no newspaper in New York that has the least power to harm Mr. BRYAN. There is no newspaper here that supposes it has that power. There is none that thinks it can check the downward rush of Nebraska and Arkansas Populists into the deep sea. But there are Gold Democrats and sound-money newspapers in New York that still take pleasure in pointing out that Mr. BRYAN is not a Democrat, and that the leaders of his organization are as ignorant of Democratic principles as they are of the art of campaign management.
>
> To begin with, it is human nature for those who were right to twit those who were wrong. The Gold Democrats were right in 1896 when they told BRYAN and his managers that the Chicago ticket could not win. They know that he will be whipped this time worse than he was before. But there their interest in BRYAN and the plans of his managers ceases altogether. They are not trying to defeat his nomination, as they vainly tried to do in 1896. Then they made a strenuous effort to save the party. They know that they cannot save it now. It listens to the new and witless leaders and heeds not the old. It must go to smash once more before any salvage operations can begin—even if then.
>
> The newspapers refer to the snubs administered to BRYAN merely as evidence of the attitude of men of standing and influence here. These dislike and distrust him as much as ever. They will all vote against him, and any money his friends may spend on a campaign in New York will be wasted utterly. It is some comfort to feel that New York stands where she did.

So when this "Democrat" says that "if the so-called Democrats who deserted in 1896 return to the militant Democracy they must come back not as leaders, but as followers," he exhibits one of the familiar consequences of a prolonged sojourn in the deep woods away from all human society. Marooned sailors also show this infantile unawareness of the state of the world.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—"Anti-medicine faith healers" are treated with entirely commendable severity, and no less commendable sense, in the current number of The New York Christian Advocate, and it is a notable fact that quite as much of The Advocate's contemptuous denunciation falls upon those whom it calls "The Simpsonites" as upon the followers of more notorious perverters of reason and religion, like "Dr." DOWIE and Mrs. EDDY. The article begins with a well-founded declaration that these combinations of fraud and fanaticism are rolling up a most extraordinary list of agonizing and unnecessary deaths, and then explains why it is that argument and experience have so little effect upon victims of this form of superstition. "There is little use," it says, "in trying to open their eyes. For in science, religion, or finance, when a person adopts a principle which contradicts reason, philosophy, and the laws of nature, and then, if it happens to touch the subject of religion, distorts every passage of Scripture to make it agree with his irrational theory, he can believe anything. There are in this city well-known men who have all the signs of disease and look as though they had come out of their graves to transact some unfinished business, and could not find the way back, who yet declare that they are cured." In the occasional cures of the "healers" The Advocate sees only results of the strength of nature, concentrated by faith and encouragement, and the article concludes: "Religion, common sense, and experience are all united in one sentence, the author of which is unknown to us: The strongest confidence in the protection and favor of God does not preclude the use of any of the means of self-preservation and defense which His providence has put in our power."

—Reformers of the kind that would reject half a loaf for fear its acceptance might decrease their chances of getting all the bread there is, and who oppose any advance short of the attainment of perfection, continue to argue against the substitution of voting machines for the form of ballots now in use. They all admit everything that anybody claims in favor of the machines—namely, that they expedite voting, furnish complete returns the moment the polls close, and make both frauds and errors in counting practically impossible. These are obvious advantages over the present system, but, say the critics, the machines, like the so-called Australian ballots, make "straight" voting so much easier for the unintelligent that they are a severe handicap on the independent candidate and consequently of direct service to the organization politicians in restricting to their own nominees the choice of the voter. One correspondent, in deprecating our advocacy of voting machines, writes: "The effect of the 'party column' is that many of the offices which are of great importance have ceased to be elective offices in the real sense, and are filled by the 'machine.' This has been shown in New York to be the case with regard to the judiciary ticket. The normal Democratic majority is so large, and the voters really interested in deciding between judicial candidates so comparatively few, that the party column vote carries with it a sufficient number of meaningless votes to elect the candidates of Mr. CROKER'S selection for these important offices." There is logic in this, but it tells against the present form of the voting machines, rather than against machines as such. Those now offered for sale were undoubtedly constructed to meet the requirements of the existing ballot law. Had the law been different, presumably the inventors would have avoided the party column method, and so have pleased the radical independents better. Be the law what it may, the machines will probably adapt themselves to it.

—Patrons of the Topeka street cars have been variously impressed of late by a framed placard conspicuously placed in every one of the vehicles and reading as follows: "Passengers must not leave or enter the car while in motion." Of course, the average Topekan instantly understands what the inventor of this legend meant to convey, obeys or disobeys the command as caution or convenience dictates, and thinks no more of the matter. In Kansas, as elsewhere, however, there are people who think of the how as well as the what of language, and naturally these critical ones are having a good deal of fun over this latest specimen of English as she is wrote by some corporation officials. It's undoubtedly a gem of serenest ray.

—Down in Springfield, Mo., there has recently been organized a woman's society, every member of which has to sign the following decidedly queer agreement: "I do hereby solemnly pledge my word to speak no evil of any woman, whether such report be true or not. Any violation of this pledge, however, does not release me from its subsequent obligations, which are to continue for all time to come." The form of this promise is peculiar, in that it so frankly assumes the improbability of continuous observance of its provisions on the part of its signers, and obliges them to try, try again if at first they don't succeed. To recognize the weakness of human nature at the outset of an undertaking is as rare as it is admirable, and the originator of the society, if she also drew up its pledge, is to be congratulated not less on her practicality than on the excellence of her intentions. Her idea might well be copied by other organizations, the basis of which is a vow to do or not to do some act the commission or omission of which is considered desirable. As to the need of societies like this one in Springfield we would not care to express an opinion, but we do venture to assert that wherever the suppression of gossip would be advantageous, men as well as women should be included in the reform. Were they excluded in Missouri because there they never speak evil, or because of the hope that they will ever cease to do so?

—One whole page and nearly half of another is devoted by The Springfield (Mass.) Republican to the publication of "an appeal to the civilized nations," made by one EMILIO AGUINALDO, as President of a hitherto unidentified republic in the Philippine Islands. Introducing the document is a letter from Mr. ERVING WINSLOW, Eastern Secretary of the American Anti-Imperialist League, vouching for the authenticity of the appeal, and declaring that it came into his hands "accidentally." The same issue of The Republican contains two long editorial articles on Mr. WINSLOW'S accidental acquisition, from which we conclude that it regards him as a very fortunate person. Much to our regret, The Republican does not enter into a computation as to how many chances there were that this treasure from the Orient would drift over the indifferent seas to Mr. WINSLOW instead of to some other of the millions of Americans—of the millions in America, we mean. That problem will be extremely interesting to both amateur and professional mathematicians, and it was only in order that they might set to work on it that we mentioned the matter at all. It apparently has no other importance or significance.

—There seems to be considerable uncertainty, even in England, as to the proper pronunciation of the name of Lord METHUEN, and while its bearer is trying to win back a reputation as a military commander, the papers at home are struggling with the peculiarities of a patronymic in regard to which even he himself may have a little doubt. There is local authority for calling him Meth-u-en, Meth-uen, Methyoon, and Meth-oon, while it is a mere matter of choice whether the spelling is Methuen or Methven. The latter is the older form, but whether the "v" was or was not a substitute for "u" is a matter of opinion. His title is not the old Scots one, which, created in 1528, lapsed in 1580, but was recreated in 1675 along with the Dukedom of Lennox, the present Duke of RICHMOND, LENNOX, and GORDON being Baron METHVEN. Lord METHUEN is Baron METHUEN of Corsham, creation of 1838. The original METHVEN peerage (1528) was the only one created by King JAMES V. of Scotland, who conferred it on HENRY STEWART, his stepfather. STEWART, who was Lord Chancellor of the Kingdom, in that year had married the Queen Dowager, daughter of HENRY VII. of England, and the divorced wife of the Earl of ANGUS. The ground of this divorce was that ANGUS had plighted his troth to another woman, (JANE DOUGLAS of Traquair,) and, therefore, that the marriage was invalid, though the issue legitimate. This somewhat contradictory sentence from Rome was dated March 11, 1527, and, as proving the Queen a worthy sister of HENRY VIII., she was married to STEWART in the same month. The founder in Scotland of this distinguished house came over from Hungary with EDGAR ATHELING. Fearing that WILLIAM the Conqueror was conspiring against him, the visitor fled to Scotland, and was hospitably received by King MALCOLM CANMORE, ATHELING'S brother-in-law. The Scottish King gave the refugee the barony of Methuen, (now spelled Methven,) which stands in the centre of Strathmore.

ORIGIN OF THE ANGLO-BOER WAR

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When one man uses the letter of another as a peg on which to hang an argument, the least he can do is to quote with reasonable accuracy. Your correspondent of this morning, Mr. H. R. Ostrom, says Capt. Mahan "confesses he does not know the facts of the Boer war as a lawyer." I said nothing of the kind; nothing in the least like it. I made the statement that when the Boer Government encouraged the Uitlanders to enter the country and to institute improvements, which raised its revenue from less than $1,000,000 to $20,000,000, the term for attaining full franchise stood at five years; and that, before the new-comers as a class could avail themselves of this privilege, the term was extended to fourteen years, accompanied with other conditions, which made the franchise still more illusory. Concerning this particular action, which is but one incident, and not in the least directly connected with the war, I said I was not lawyer enough to know if it was strictly—i. e., technically—ex post facto; but that it was evidently unjust, and, in my opinion, illustrative of the general characteristics of the Boer Government.

In view of the failure in so many quarters to appreciate the real origin of this war, it may be desirable to emphasize the fact that Great Britain did not demand the franchise for the Uitlanders. Sir Alfred Milner, her representative at the Bloemfontein conference, last June, admitted implicitly that the franchise was a matter of the internal affairs of the Transvaal, control of which Great Britain had formally renounced. He said only that, in view of the many complaints of injustice made by British subjects there resident, and concerning which Great Britain had to make representations—as she would in like conditions to the United States—it was suggested that an extension of the franchise would of itself constitute a remedy, which would silence most complaints, and so remove causes of friction between the two countries. Krüger objected that, as the Uitlanders much exceeded the Boers in number—a significant fact little regarded by American sympathizers with so-called republics—the granting of suffrage to all would swamp the older inhabitants. This Milner at once admitted was too much to be expected; he said only that some representation, a possibility of returning one-fourth of the principal house—the first Volksraad, which practically controls legislation—would enable them to make their voices heard on the floor of the representation of the State, and to influence legislation, which it is needless to say they could not have controlled with such a proportion. Under the pressure of the situation, the Transvaal Government proposed eventually to submit to the Legislature terms of franchise similar to those indicated by Milner, but with the offer they coupled conditions irrelevant to franchise, which the British Government refused to accept; whereupon the offer was withdrawn. It appears, therefore, that the willingness to allow a reasonable representation to the population which produced nineteen-twentieths of the revenue did not exist, independent of external urgency, such as that exorcised by Great Britain on behalf of the Uitlanders, most of whom were her subjects, but among them many citizens of other nationalities, none of whom, of course, were willing to renounce their native citizenship so long as they could not, simultaneously with its relinquishment, obtain the privileges of Transvaal citizens, which under the law they could not.

Persons who will look carefully into this matter will find that the Boers doubtless are in their own opinion fighting to preserve their own liberty, but they have been brought into this dilemma because national liberty was in Mr. Krüger's mind inseparably associated with the right of a dominant minority, sole possessors of political power—in other words, an oligarchy—to oppress a majority, to tax it heavily, and to refuse it representation. The cause of the Uitlanders is in principle identical with that of the American Revolutionists; and when Mr. Ostrom says "the war is one of gold" he may be correct as regards Krüger's motives, but as regards the rights of the Uitlanders he takes the position of those—and there are some—who say our forefathers of 1776 fought, not for the principle, but to save their pockets.

A. T. MAHAN.

New York, Jan. 25, 1900.

AN ANSWER TO MR. ROOSEVELT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Robert B. Roosevelt, who has shown a remarkably fair and candid spirit throughout this discussion, although he is not willing to answer any of my questions, puts one to THE TIMES, which, with your leave, I will answer in your place. He says: "You denounce Oom Paul, calling him an 'uncommonly adroit and sordid old reprobate.' What is your authority for this statement?

The following extracts are taken from published reports of proceedings in the Boer Legislature, known as the Raad:

"July, 1889.—His Honor, Oom Paul, accepts a loan of $35,000 from the State funds at 2½ per cent. interest." The current rate was then about 6 per cent.

"May 24, 1892.—Resolved, that a dam be constructed on the President's farm, at a cost of $22,500, at the expense of the treasury.

"The Public Works Department reports that the road across the President's farm, estimated to cost $7,500, had actually cost $25,000. Mr. Meyer stated that this road was of absolutely no use to any one but the owner of the farm.'

"June 15.—Complaint made that of twelve tracts of land given by the Government to a certain church, it had been deprived of four, which had been handed over to the President's church; and that two of these had been transferred by that church to the President himself." The Raad resolved that the President was all right.

"Aug. 2.—Two years previously an official report of a Raad committee had stated that of $700,000 spent on the streets of Pretoria, vouchers for $110,000 were missing." The President stated that nothing was wrong; the Raad was entirely satisfied, and refused to make any investigation.

"Aug. 3.—Government land near Johannesburg, having been sold to certain private individuals, at a nominal figure, many thousands of pounds below the market value; the President offered no other explanation than that "speculation, when fairly conducted, was justifiable."

Oom Paul is reported, by his own advocates, to be worth $25,000,000. Where did he get it? His son-in-law and secretary, Eloff, is worth millions. He lives in a $230,000 house. How did he get it? He was proved in a Boer court to have taken bribes; as were twenty more of Oom Paul's close henchmen.

What was the authority, in 1870, for believing that William M. Tweed was a "sordid old reprobate"? Not half as good as there is to-day about Oom Paul.

THOMAS G. SHEARMAN.

Brooklyn, Jan. 25, 1900.

THE ESSENTIALS OF REFORM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dr. Parkhurst, as reported in THE TIMES of Monday, takes a very pessimistic view of matters Christian and political in the great metropolis. His plaint has a hopeless tone about it, which is truly melancholy. Hear him:

"Christians are Christians on Sundays, Christians at prayer meetings, Christians at the communion table; work like slaves six days out of the week making money, and leave the city to be ruled by a race of thieves and vagabonds. And the consequence is that more children are being started on the direct road to hell every week than all the churches, missions, and Sunday schools are saving in a year."

If this statement is true, or anywhere near true, it certainly behooves the Christian people of New York to enter on a period of fasting and prayer and self-examination. The latter will prove much the most effective, if it is done conscientiously, if each layman and each minister, too, will lift himself above the Phariseeism which is more or less a part of human nature, and judge his own character with the same unbiased criticism that he passes judgment on a neighbor. If this is done, I think the average Christian citizenship would be found defective in two particulars, which of themselves would be sufficient to account for the very sad condition of things which Dr. Parkhurst deplores. The first is the disposition to make success the criterion of effort. Better have righteous rulers by questionable alliance or methods, is the theory, than corrupt rulers by corrupt methods. But the questionable methods degrade Christian character, and necessarily lower the influence of the Church as the conservator of morality among the people.

The Church cannot afford to lower her standard, even to save the city from the rule of thieves and vagabonds. Let the thieves and vagabonds do their worst; they will the sooner reach a stage of corruption from which the common sense of the people from sheer self-protection will seek alliance with the moral forces of the community. But if these moral forces are already discredited in their estimation by unholy alliance with thieves and vagabonds, who differ from the other thieves and vagabonds only by the color of their political stripes, they naturally drift into the company of that growing class of despondent citizens who have about renounced all political duties because of the apparent hopelessness of the task of securing honest political service. In the second place, the self-examining churchman, if he be conscientious in his self-examination, will find himself very remiss in his Christian duty as respects his personal influence. Christianity, morality, and common sense all agree that the truest measure of moral power is personal example. A man's preaching will be in vain if his life does not bear out the words which he utters. To illustrate this observation, I will take a chapter from Dr. Parkhurst's own life.

Dr. Parkhurst came prominently before the public a few years ago as the President of the Society for the Prevention of Crime. He led the hosts of law and order against the forces of corruption most valiantly, and it really seemed as if the better element of the community had corrupt officialdom on the run. But throughout the whole contest and the political campaigns which followed Dr. Parkhurst and his henchmen were discreetly silent concerning a social institution which is the very propagating hotbed of corrupt officials and the real cause of "more children being started on the direct road to hell every week than all the churches, missions, and Sunday schools combined are saving in a year."

In defending the right of the poor man to his beer, as he did at this time, Dr. Parkhurst became the advocate of moderate drinking, and in advocating moderate drinking, his personal influence was thrown on the side of the whole saloon system; for the saloon is the natural product of the drinking habits of the people. No man is free from the terrible evils which flow from the liquor traffic if he gives the sanction of his personal influence to moderate drinking. There is no clearly defined line between moderate and immoderate drinking; the legislation of 400 years has failed to discover a law which permits the use and effectively prevents the abuse of intoxicants. What folly, then, for a minister of the Gospel to rail at the shortcomings of his followers when he himself falls in the first elements of moral leadership!

Let the Church of Christ elevate its ideals. Let it be true to the teachings of its great exemplar. Let it make no compromise with evil, however great the ensuing advantage, and let it stand true to truth, however great the seeming disaster. And in its fidelity to the higher law of conscience it may restore its waning power by winning to its standard the thousands who now wag their heads at it because of its failure to measure up to the common standards of every-day morality.

JAMES McNEILL.

Hudson, N. Y., Jan. 24, 1900.

THE FIRST TELEGRAPH MESSAGE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your obituary notice of the late Mrs. Roswell Smith, née Anne Goodrich Ellsworth, you allude to her as the author of the improperly called "historic telegraph message," "What hath God wrought?" and it as being the first telegram ever sent from Baltimore to Washington. Permit me, as the son of Alfred Vail, the partner and co-inventor with S. F. B. Morse, in the device and development, as well as introduction to public use, of the electric telegraph, to call to your attention a few errors in your statements.

On May 23, 1844, the wires of the line, which had been in process of construction since the previous Autumn, (under the authority of the Government, which had by act of Congress, passed March 3, 1843, appropriated $30,000,) reached the Mount Clare station of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Baltimore, the instruments were set up, and the line operated with gratifying success, through forty miles of wire, many messages passing to and from Morse at Washington and Alfred Vail at Baltimore. It was not until the next day, May 24, that the message "What hath God wrought?" was transmitted from Washington by Morse and received by my father at Baltimore, your statement that the message was sent from Baltimore being an error.

Furthermore, the real "historic message" was sent some weeks earlier, on the 1st of May, (the same month,) by my father at Annapolis Junction (a station of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad between Washington and Baltimore) to Morse at the Capitol in Washington, and under the following circumstances, which may prove interesting to some at least of the readers of THE TIMES. On May 1, 1844, Prof. Morse wrote to Mr. Vail at Annapolis Junction:

"Get from passengers in the cars all the news you can and transmit. A good way of exciting wonder will be to tell the passengers to give you some short sentence to send me, and let them note the time, and call at the Capitol to verify the time I received it. Before transmitting notify me (48.) Your message to-day that the passengers in the cars gave three cheers for Henry Clay excited the highest wonder in the passenger who gave it to you to send when he found it verified at the Capitol."

On May 2 Mr. Vail wrote to Mrs. Vail:

"I yesterday announced the nomination of Henry Clay and Frelinghuysen at Washington one hour and a quarter before the cars arrived there, distance twenty-two miles! Prof. Morse is so unstable and full of notions. He changes oftener than the wind, and seems to be exceedingly childish sometimes. Now he is elated up to the skies, and then he is down in the mud. It requires the utmost patience to get along with him. So far the telegraph succeeds perfectly, and perhaps in two weeks we shall be in Baltimore. The telegraph produces a great deal of excitement, and we are overrun with visitors. When we get to Baltimore it will be more astonishing. Persons at the Capitol ask Prof. Morse to ask me to write their names, that they may say that they were written in Washington by a person at the Junction. I was obliged to write Mr. Frelinghuysen's name a dozen times last night for as many persons who wanted the intelligence. I hope the thing will come to something by and by."

The announcement received by Mr. Vail from passengers on the afternoon train when it arrived at Annapolis Junction on May 1, 1844, (many of whom were delegates to the Whig Convention which had assembled that morning in Baltimore, nominated Henry Clay and Frelinghuysen as candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, and had adjourned,) was at once transmitted to Morse at the Capitol in Washington, and by him given immediately to the Washington newspapers. It is not difficult, then, to imagine the consternation (as one delegate years after expressed it to the writer hereof) of those passengers as they alighted from their train at the Washington station to find an immense and enthusiastic crowd awaiting their arrival, and, too, crying their hurrahs for the candidates, of the news of whose nominations they presumed they had the monopoly. And when they heard the newsboys shouting their extras, and saw, in cold print, their supposed exclusive information, their astonishment knew no bounds, for they had no belief in the ability of that little instrument they saw at Annapolis Junction to beat them in carrying the news to Washington.

This is the actual fact respecting the first news message, and as such it has always seemed to me should be considered "historic." The message sent at the dictation of Mrs. Ellsworth was purely a private one, and, moreover, was not the first message sent from Washington to Baltimore, for, as before mentioned, messages had been in transmission between my father and Morse very freely the day before hers was sent.

Sentiment may have a much larger representation in "What hath God wrought?" than the extremely practical one informing the public that candidates for the highest offices in the gift of that public had been nominated, but actual facts, I think, bear me out in my contention that the first message, which can only be the historic one, in this connection, at least, is that which really antedates all others in the date at which it was transmitted.

STEPHEN VAIL.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 23, 1900.

A COMMERCIAL TRAVELER'S VIEW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in to-day's issue, "The Commercial Travelers and the Trusts," is in line with your usual clear perception of affairs. Your correspondent, William Hoye, to whom you refer, represents himself only—possibly, of course, some others. He by no means represents the so-called Eastern traveling man. I say this with the utmost courtesy. The writer most decidedly believes trusts are here to stay. They succeed the old way of doing business, as railways succeeded stage coaches, when the cry of despair was heard that horses would be of no more value. Legislation regarding the organization of trusts should be and doubtless will be National. They should be compelled to issue periodical statements of their condition; the watering of their stock should be prohibited. I am not prepared to say that they are not a benefit to the country at large. Like the department store, which has also come to stay, they benefit the many at the expense of the few. The anti-trust sentiment among most travelers is based upon the selfish motive that trusts will and do perhaps discharge salesmen. That may be true to some extent. Illegitimate profits would quickly breed new trusts, which would be compelled to employ salesmen to introduce their wares. The more prosperous the country is, the more commercial travelers are needful. Undoubtedly their influence is far-reaching. Without question they played an important part in the election of McKinley. The issue is precisely the same this year if Bryan remains the candidate, plus trusts and imperialism. William Hoye's reference to a good story teller will not carry weight with any thinking traveler. It gives a false, superficial idea of traveling men's capacity to judge men and affairs. Traveling men, per se, must first be gentlemen in all that the term implies; but, in addition, they must be, and are, if successful, good business men, genial men, tactful men, more than an ordinary degree, keen judges of human nature—in short, good, all-around men. Not enough yet; they must be absolutely "diligent in business." In hotel lobbies, on railway trains, in country stores, unquestionably they are influential; especially if the issue is vital. And the party is fortunate, indeed, that can claim the support of the traveling men, but they are not a unit, any more than any other class of men. If they were, they would be a tremendous power. Their number is variously estimated from 300,000 to 500,000. It would be a sad day for railroads and hotels if their number should materially decrease. To the writer's mind, the gravity of a recent incident in New York is as important in the shaping of the character of this Nation as the fighting of trusts. I refer to the evasion of paying its just taxes of a monstrously strong bank in the greatest city in this country. Moses Taylor would not have done this. And yet a poor man must pay his taxes. Many poor men will have to be taxed to some extent to make up for this sharp financial transaction. What seems to be lacking these latter days is the high sense of commercial honor which prevailed in our fathers' days.

A COMMERCIAL TRAVELER.

Albany, Jan. 25, 1900.

The Establishment of Government.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, Mr. Theodore McGarrah, in his defense of anti-imperialism in to-day's issue, reminds me of the folks who insist that the new century began on the 1st of January last.

Mr. McGarrah and his fellow antis are not alone in their notion that to secure life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, governments were instituted among men. The President of the United States believes that, and so do George Dewey, Mr. Schurman, Seth Low, Chauncey M. Depew, Theodore Roosevelt, Elihu Root, Gens. Wood, Wheeler, and Lawton, and others, and these gentlemen insist, besides, that that is just what the United States Government was instituted at Manila for.

They may be wrong, but they are just as likely to be right as Senator Hoar or Mr. Carnegie, who, surprising as it may seem to Mr. McGarrah, have not a monopoly of virtues and brains.

HOWARD M. CANNON.

New York, Jan. 25, 1900.

NUGGETS.

At Present Prices.

Economy is the road to wealth. It is not passable to automobiles, as yet, we understand.—Detroit Journal.

Unequalled.

"He says he is wedded to art."
"That reminds me of an old novel."
"What's the title?"
"'Married but Not Mated.'"—Chicago Post.

Rarely Successful.

"I suppose you're a skillful watch maker?"
"Yes, indeed! Everybody who gets me to mend his watch is sure to come back again and again."—Philadelphia Record.

In Proper Form.

The society editor who was acting temporarily as news editor, worked over in this style a dispatch pertaining to a battle.

"Gen. Walker announces the engagement of Col. Thompson with a considerable force of the enemy yesterday afternoon. Col. Thompson will be at home within the enemy's lines until exchanged."—Chicago Tribune.

BE PATIENT!

E. B. Smith in Minneapolis Journal.

The longest night has its morning,
Its evening the weariest day;
The bluest of skies will grow filmy
And merge into clouds of gray;
The hot, burning drought will be broken
By showers of gentle rain,
And the mists that the showers engender
Be dispersed by the sun again.

The warm winds that drift from the southland
Will follow the icy blast
That sweeps over meadow and woodland
When the snowflakes fall thick and fast.
On the meadows, now brown and barren,
The daisies again will nod;
And the ripe, golden wheat will be gleaming
Where the snowdrifts lie deep on the sod.

The weariest lane has its turning,
The dawn on the darkness waits.
Through Death's portals, so dark

EMPEROR OF CHINA KILLS HIMSELF?

It Is Reported in Shanghai that He Has Done So.

HIS SUCCESSOR IS NAMED

He Is Pu-Chun, the Fourteen-Year Old Son of Prince Tuan.

A Revolution in China May Follow—Tuan Is Head of Two Great Anti-Foreign Secret Societies.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—According to a special dispatch from Shanghai it is reported there that Emperor Kwang-Su has committed suicide.

Yesterday a dispatch was received from Shanghai stating that The North China Daily News had published an edict, signed by the Emperor on Wednesday night. In the edict he appointed as Emperor in his place Pu-Chun, the young son of Prince Tuan.

The new Emperor, it was said, would ascend the throne on Jan. 31.

The imperial edict says that, owing to the Emperor's poor health, he is unable to conduct the business of state.

The Emperor has, it was said, been compelled by the Dowager Empress to abdicate, though the action would meet with considerable opposition in certain Court circles. The Dowager, however, intended to carry out the programme which she had been planning for years.

Another special dispatch from Shanghai says:

"The father of the new Emperor is the head of the great secret societies known as 'The Great Sword' and 'The Boxers,' extending over the Provinces of Chi-li, Shantung, and Ho-nan, which were responsible for the murder of Mr. Brookes, the missionary.

"Various edicts have been issued with a view to assuaging public anxiety, and the ominous rumors respecting the fate of the ex-Emperor are spreading widely. It is alleged that his dethronement was decided upon at a council convened by the Empress Dowager on Tuesday. The Manchu clan favors the change, but the Chinese proper oppose it and predict a tremendous upheaval.

"It is believed that the Russian and French Legations were notified of the impending change, and that they will support the new regime. It is also reported that a French naval force has already reached Peking.

"The British and United States Legations, which have been favorable to Kwangsu, were kept in ignorance of the new departure, but it is asserted that Li Hung Chang was sent as Viceroy to Kwang-tung to support the Dowager's policy and to repress any hostilities on the part of the Cantonese."

The Shanghai correspondent of The Times says:

"The edict is obviously a half-measure, intended to test the effect on public opinion of the restoration of the Regency and the selection of a new Emperor whose claims, according to the established succession laws, are open to question."

The Chinese Minister here was evidently expecting news of some important events at Peking, for when the story of the Emperor's abdication was communicated to him he said:

"I have no official news on the subject. I knew something was going on in Peking, but nothing has yet been officially communicated to me."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Secretary Hay was to-day advised by the United States Minister at Peking of the result of the convocation of Chinese notables there yesterday, his statement being that Pu-Chun, fourteen years of age, had been appointed heir apparent. It will be noticed that Mr. Conger does not indicate that the heir apparent has been named as Emperor, nor that he is to ascend the throne immediately.

Definite news is awaited with the greatest interest by the diplomatic body here, for by the character of the selection made as successor to the present Emperor can it is said, be determined the question whether Russian or Japanese influence is predominant in China.

The Chinese Minister, Wu Ting Fang, was at first inclined to discredit the news entirely, but on examining the circumstantial details of the reported edict, he said:

"I am unable to say whether it is true or not. Thus far I have received nothing, official or unofficial, to indicate that such a change has been made or was contemplated. A short time ago a report was current that the son of Prince Tuan would be named as heir apparent, but I have not been informed that this would be done. It would not be surprising if an heir apparent were designated, as this occurs at times, usually in order to provide a succession when an Emperor is sickly or otherwise incapacitated."

After consulting references on the genealogy of the imperial family, Mr. Wu said that as near as he could tell Prince Tuan is a son of the former Emperor, Hien-Fung. The latter was followed by Tung-Che, a son of the present Empress Dowager. He, dying without issue, was succeeded by the present Emperor, Kwang-Su, nephew of the Empress Dowager, and designated though her influence. In case the reported change has been made it will be a continuance of the same imperial family at the head of affairs, with the Empress Dowager remaining as the strong power behind the throne. Prince Tuan has been little known in public affairs, which, however, is not surprising, as members of the imperial household do not mingle with the outside world and are practically unknown.

When asked if such a change would entail any change of Chinese policy, Minister Wu said: "Not in the slightest. It does not indicate any change of policy on international or foreign affairs, nor on our domestic affairs. Our people are a quiet, peaceful people, and have little regard for personal changes which may occur in the Government."

Toward the end of 1898 various reports were current to the effect that the Emperor of China had been poisoned or otherwise made away with by the Dowager Empress. These reports were proved to have been unfounded, although it has been stated on good authority that he was cruelly used, and even imprisoned and half-starved.

Kwang-Su, formerly known as Tsai-Tien, is the ninth Emperor of China of the Manchu dynasty of Tsing, which overthrew the native dynasty of Ming in 1644. He was born in 1871, and at that time nobody supposed that there was the slightest chance of his succeeding to the throne. His predecessor, Tung-Che, died in 1875, and the Empress Dowager and Manchurian Princes held a meeting and selected Tsai-Tien, son of Prince Chung, as successor to the throne. Prince Chung was the seventh brother of the Emperor Hien-Fung. There exists in China no law of hereditary succession to the throne, each Emperor being supposed to nominate his own successor from among the members of the family of a younger generation. Of course this means that the real heads of affairs are able to nominate whom they choose.

It is probable that Tsai-Tien was made Emperor because of his extreme youth, and the consequent fact that there would be a long majority during which the Dowager Empress would be nominal as well as actual ruler. At any rate, he was chosen, and the name Kwang-Su, or "Glorious Successor," given to him. His education was conducted by the supposedly wisest men of the Empire, and when he was fifteen years old he was married to a bride chosen by the Dowager Empress.

Immediately after his marriage Kwang-Su formally ascended the throne with much ceremony, but he has been an utter cipher in the affairs of the nation ever since, and on only very rare occasions has even been allowed to receive the foreign Ministers. It was stated about eighteen months ago that he had at last dared to assert himself to the extent of supporting some reform measures, and it is supposed to be on account of this that he was confined and virtually, if not nominally, deposed.

KAISERIN'S MOTHER DEAD.

Dowager Duchess of Schleswig-Holstein Succumbs to Pleurisy—Court Festivities Abandoned.

DRESDEN, Jan. 25.—The Dowager Duchess of Schleswig-Holstein, who had been suffering from pleurisy, died here this morning.

The Emperor and Empress arrived at the castle this afternoon.

BERLIN, Jan. 25.—In consequence of the death of the mother of the Empress at Dresden this morning, to-day's Court reception and all ceremonies in connection with the Emperor's birthday were abandoned.

Immediately on the receipt of the news of the death of the Dowager Duchess, the imperial banner on the royal castle was placed at half-mast, and the music on the parade ground was countermanded. Throughout the city flags were half-masted, including those over the United States Embassy and Consulate.

The papers publish sympathetic obituaries, and express feeling for the sorrowing Empress. The Emperor quickly dispatched messengers countermanding several important appointments he had made, and then hastened with the Empress for the train that would carry them to Dresden. Their Majesties, however, intend to return here and again to start from Berlin for the funeral, which will probably take place on Sunday.

Prince and Princess Frederick Leopold, with the other daughters of the Dowager Duchess, and Duke Ernst Guenther, are now assembled at Dresden.

The Princess Adelaide Victoria Amelia Louise Marie Constance, Duchess Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein, was born at Langenburg on July 20, 1835. She was the only daughter of Prince Ernest of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, who died in 1860. Her mother was the Princess Feodora of Leiningen.

On Sept. 11, 1856, the Princess Adelaide was married at Langenberg to Frederick, the reigning Duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg. He died in 1880, and was succeeded by the present Duke, Ernest Gunther, his only son. The Princess Augusta Victoria, the eldest daughter, was married to Prince William of Prussia, now the German Emperor, in February, 1881. The second daughter, the Princess Victoria, is the wife of the Duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg. Another daughter is married to Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia, while the fourth is unmarried.

PLAGUE THROUGH FLEA BITE?

Doctors Believe Laborer at Sydney Contracted It in That Way.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Jan. 25.—A wharf laborer here has been stricken with the bubonic plague.

The attending doctors are of the opinion that he was inoculated with the disease through the bite of a flea.

FRENCH MINISTRY AGAIN WINS.

Interpellation on Conspiracy Trials Postponed for a Month.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Lasies, Anti-Semite, presented his interpellation of the Government on the High Court prosecution, but the Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, refused to accept it, and asked for its postponement for a month. M. Lasies then wanted to discuss it next week, but the Government scored a success, the Chamber agreeing to a postponement for a month. M. Lasies exclaimed:

"The people will say you are afraid! In a month's time we shall be in the midst of the carnival, and that is not a season to assassinate Ministries!"

TRIBESMEN ATTACK BRITISH.

Mitchis and Basas Battle with West African Frontier Force.

LAGOS, Colony of Lagos, British West Africa, Jan. 25.—Advices have just been received here from Jobba that Capt. Carrol of the Norfolk Regiment and 150 men of the West African frontier force, while escorting the telegraph construction staff, were attacked on Jan. 9 by 2,000 Mitchi and Basa tribesmen.

Capt. Eaton of the East Kent Regiment and twelve others were wounded, and one member of the escort was killed.

The tribesmen left eighty dead.

Jobba is probably northeast of Lokoja, on the Niger, in which vicinity the attack was apparently made.

BURIAL OF JOHN RUSKIN.

Mourners from All Parts of the United Kingdom at the Graveside.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The body of John Ruskin, which was removed from Brantwood yesterday, was buried at Coniston this afternoon amid universal signs of sadness, and with a ceremonial typically rural. The coffin was hidden beneath a mass of flowers, including a tribute from the Queen.

The body was laid in a grave lined with white tiles, and close, according to Mr. Ruskin's desire, to the last resting place of the three Misses Beever, to whom he addressed his famous Brantwood letters. All parts of Great Britain were represented at the graveside.

A memorial service in honor of Mr. Ruskin was held in Westminster Abbey this morning, and was largely attended.

INFLUENZA IN BERLIN.

Well Known People Attacked—117 Deaths in Two Weeks.

BERLIN, Jan. 25.—Influenza is now raging in Berlin, the spread of the disease being promoted by the moist, mild weather. The Rev. Mr. Dickie, pastor of the American Church, has just recovered from the disorder. Many courtiers have been attacked, among them Prince Albrecht. Dr. Hasse, a member of the Reichstag, is also a victim.

During the first half of this month the deaths from influenza in Berlin numbered 117.

Much Influenza in Italy.

ROME, Jan. 25.—There are several thousand cases of influenza here. The Lycée Cavour at Turin, is closed. There are 10,000 influenza cases in that city, and many thousands are reported all over Italy.

Italy and the Vatican.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—The Figaro's Rome correspondent says: "There are many comments in Government and religious circles in consequence of a speech of Cardinal Capecelatro, Archbishop of Capua and Prefect of the Vatican Library, on the reconciliation of the Vatican and the Italian Government. He said the Pope was only awaiting a Government capable of accepting his invitation.' These words are of great weight, because the Cardinal enjoys the complete confidence and friendship of the Pope."

Santo Domingo Asked to Pay.

SANTO DOMINGO, Jan. 25.—The American Minister is pressing a demand for the balance, $47,000, of the money due to American citizens on account of the absorption of a bridge concession by the Government of Santo Domingo. It is said that the Government will pay the amount of the claim in a few days.

American Prisoners in Venezuela.

CARACAS, Jan. 25.—A man named Holmes, alias, Kelly, who, it is alleged, was formerly a Sergeant and deserted from the United States Army, and another man named Coleman, accused of being an embezzler, both of whom, it is announced, are wanted by Governor General Davis of Puerto Rico, arrived at La Guayra Jan. 22.

Max Muller's Condition Serious.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Prof. F. Max Müller, Corpus Professor of Comparative Philology at Oxford, who was supposed to be recovering from a long illness, has suffered a relapse, and his condition is causing great anxiety.

Big Deficit in Argentine Budget.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The Financial News publishes a dispatch from Buenos Ayres asserting that the Argentine budget shows a deficit of $10,000,000.

The Shah Going to Berlin in April.

BERLIN, Jan. 25.—The Shah of Persia, Muzafer ed Din, with his eldest son, Prince Mohammed Ali Mirza, intends to visit Berlin next April.

THE GERMAN NAVAL BILL.

Passed by the Bundesrath—The Present Number of Battleships to be Doubled by 1916.

BERLIN, Jan. 25.—The Bundesrath today adopted the Naval bill.

The measure provides for the doubling of the present number of battleships and the construction of six large and seven small additional cruisers. The expenditure will be annually provided for in the estimates.

The preamble anticipates that the scheme will be completed by 1916 at an annual expenditure of eleven millions of marks, which sum is to be raised by loans without fresh taxation.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S PLAY.

BERLIN, Jan. 25.—To-morrow night Emperor William's play, "The Iron Tooth," will have its first performance at the Royal Theatre here.

His Majesty has taken much pains about the preparation, especially in drilling the soldiers, who have been detailed from the Alexander Regiment. Yesterday they were shown by the Emperor how to move about in the performance.

Herr Vorhuolson, the Emperor's favorite stage manager, is here from Wiesbaden and has been assisting the Emperor. His Majesty expresses the hope that the people of Berlin will appreciate the play.

VISITS THE ASSUMPTIONISTS.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—An incident which is certain to provoke vigorous protests is the visit of Cardinal Richard, the Archbishop of Paris, to the headquarters of the Assumptionist Fathers, (whose order was dissolved yesterday by the Correctional Tribunal,) to present his condolences on yesterday's conviction.

The Cardinal arrived unexpectedly while the fathers were praying in the chapel. Two fathers met him at the door. The Cardinal then proceeded to the editorial room of La Croix, which is the organ of the Assumptionists, and strongly anti-Ministerial. The prelate blessed the editors and said:

"I urge you to persevere in your work with simplicity and firmness."

France Gets More Chinese Territory.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 25.—The extension of the French settlement has been finally settled, and the new area will be two and a half times that of the present settlement. The arrangement will become effective on March 14.

Osman Digna Taken to Suez.

SUEZ, Jan. 25.—Osman Digna, the principal General of the late Khalifa, who was recently taken prisoner by the British, has been brought here.

TROUBLE IN PULLAR SUIT.

Gen. Burnett, Counsel for ex-Gov. Waller and Page, Sharply Rebukes Opposing Counsel.

Trial of the suit brought by Joseph W. Pullar against ex-Gov. Waller of Connecticut, Alfred R. Page, a lawyer of this city, and others to set aside a conveyance to them of a fifty-thousand-dollar interest in the will of Pullar's second wife, Johanna, was continued before Justice Bischoff in the Supreme Court yesterday. Pullar alleges that ex-Gov. Waller and others obtained the conveyance from him by means of fraud, conspiracy, and duress.

Dr. Theodore Von Reitz, executor of the will of Johanna Pullar, resumed the witness stand yesterday and continued his testimony as to Pullar's alleged addiction to stimulants. He said that in October, 1897, Pullar was mentally incompetent, that he was an inebriate. An inebriate he defined as a person addicted to the use of alcoholic liquors to such an extent that they disturbed his centres of nutrition and reason. He also testified as to his attendance upon Mrs. Pullar during her last illness.

At the afternoon session the witness admitted that he was interested in the outcome of the suit, and that he had secured counsel for Pullar.

The day's session closed amid excitement when Mr. Benjamin, counsel for the plaintiff, attempted to introduce as evidence the petitions and schedules in the late bankruptcy proceedings of Mr. Page. Gen. Burnett, counsel for the defense, objected, and demanded explanation of their relevancy. Mr. Benjamin replied that among the schedules was one which included certain sums of money collected for clients which had not been turned over to them by Mr. Page.

Gen. Burnett was shaking with excitement when he again arose.

"I have known Mr. Page for twenty years," he said. "He studied law in the same office with me, and I can truthfully say that I know not a man of sounder mind and cleaner heart than he." Turning to Mr. Benjamin, he added: "It will be a sorry day for you, Mr. Benjamin, that you should have come into court in this city and attack reputable men, men of character and standing."

At this point Justice Bischoff adjourned court.

"I do not want to hear any more of this," he said. "I will reserve decision upon the relevancy of the papers until to-morrow morning."

ART AT THE DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

A small but well selected exhibition of pictures comprising thirty-six numbers is now open in the parlors of the Democratic Club, which have been arranged so that the paintings are well displayed. These pictures are all owned by members of the club and will remain on view to-day and to-morrow.

The high quality of this club exhibition will be a surprise to those members of the organization who have any art knowledge, and to those of their guests who are art lovers and connoisseurs, for although the club has a large membership it was not known that it had on its list the owners of so many valuable and fine paintings. The chief contributors to the exhibition are William C. Whitney, Judge Truax, Samuel Untermyer, Senator W. A. Clark, John H. Flagler, and Perry and August Belmont. Senator Clark sends among other canvases a Fortuny, "The Chase," and Fromentin's celebrated "The Falconer," from the Stewart sale. From the collection of Perry Belmont there are: The Village Dance," an early but characteristic and strong example of Knaus; the important example of Meissonier, "Les Grand Manoeuvres"; the rich and notable Troyon, "The Water Cart"; a rarely attractive Bouguereau, two children sleeping, "The Babies"; one of the largest and best Clays ("Dutch Canal") ever imported, and exceptionally good examples of Diaz, Daubigny, Jacque, and Michel.

The "star" picture of the display is the splendid full-length female portrait by John Hoppner, which has the deserved place of honor at the east end of the room. This fine virile portrait, with its graceful lines and movement, for the figure is depicted as if about to step out from the canvas, and its color schemes of rich browns and reds, shows Hoppner at his best, and has almost the qualities of a Lawrence, which, indeed, it recalls. Other rarely fine canvases shown are "The Sower," by Millet, always seen with renewed pleasure and stronger at every new view; a large and luminous landscape by Anton Mauve, a splendid example of Rosa Bonheur, "Deer Feeding"; L'Hermitte's "Midday Repose," a large and important Cazin, "Weary Wayfarers," richer and stronger in color than usual with Cazin; an excellent Grolleron, "A French Prisoner"; Corot's "Dance of the Nymphs," a reproduction of his large Napetto canvas with the same motif, and unusually good examples of Van Marcke, Rousseau, Daubigny, Schreyer, Diaz, and of the figure painters, Worms and Vautier. There is also a good and characteristic example of Fritz Thaulow, the painter of "the night, the snow, and the stream."

American artists have not been neglected in this important and interesting little display. There are two examples of Inness, both, if recollection serves aright, from the Clarke sale, one, "Spring," notable for its tender greens and soft tone and sentiment, and the second, "The Storm," for its depth, rich color quality and fine composition. By Winslow Homer there is shown the well-known "West Wind," also from the Clarke collection—that famous canvas with the solitary female figure standing in a Winter's day on the ironbound Maine cliffs, watching the bull-mouthed breakers as they toss their manes to fall in thunder on the cliffs, her hair and clothes blown out by the cold blast from under the leaden sky, which one feels as if present at the actual scene. It is again a tribute to the strength of both these great American painters that their work holds well with that of the able foreign brushes that surrounds them.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The mist and fog of yesterday made the going rather uncomfortable for the many people rushing hither and thither up town to this or that entertainment or affair. The day had more of incidents and events than any of its predecessors of late. There were a number of receptions and "at homes," most of which were announced yesterday in this column; a large musicale given by Mrs. H. H. Cook and her daughter, Mme. de Heredia; the first of ten talks on French literature by M. L. Boisse, while the evening brought a number of dinners, including those given by Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest and Mrs. T. E. Eddy of eighteen covers each; the third meeting of the Thursday Evening Club, the second of the Knickerbocker dances at Delmonico's, and the second and last Assembly ball at the Astoria.

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To-day will bring the usual number of "at homes," among them those of Mrs. Charles H. Stebbins and the Misses Stebbins at 33 West Ninth Street; Mrs. Jules S. Bache, 8 East Sixty-seventh Street; Mrs. James A. Benedict and the Misses Benedict, 325 Fifth Avenue; Mrs. Peter Augustus Jay and Miss Mary Rutherford Jay, 29 Waverley Place; Mrs. Adolphus Smedburg, 51 West Eleventh Street; Mrs. J. Langdon Ward and Miss Ethel Ward, 125 West Seventy-fourth Street; a luncheon given by Mrs. Edwin Parsons of Riverside Drive, and the eighth meeting of Mrs. Pratt's afternoon class, at Sherry's. The evening will bring a dinner of about sixteen covers at Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs's residence, 1 East Fifty-seventh Street; the third meeting of Mrs. O'Connor's dancing class at Delmonico's, the third meeting of Mrs. Snedeker's dancing class in the small ballroom at Sherry's, and the third meeting of Mrs. Benjamin S. Church's class in Sherry's large ballroom. Mrs. Eugene Schieffelin will give this evening at her residence, 865 Madison Avenue, a dinner in honor of Miss Katherine Hall.

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The Teutonic, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, brought, among other passengers, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Smith, Dr. Edward S. Niles, and the Hon. Sydney French. The Teutonic will remain in port for ten days, and will not sail until Saturday week. She is to be held so as to carry the Saturday mail, as well as that listed for next Wednesday, as there will be no Cunarder to sail on Saturday, Feb. 3.

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The Auguste Victoria sailed yesterday on the annual excursion to the Orient under the auspices of the Hamburg-American Line, and her passenger list was even longer than that of a favorite liner in June or early July. This list is interesting to study, as it shows that those Americans who travel for the sake of traveling come, as a rule, more from the interior cities and towns than from the metropolis. The proportion of New York names on the list is very small, and the owners of some of these happened to book on the Auguste Victoria simply for the trip across, and will not remain on her throughout the cruise, which will include the ports of Alexandria, Smyrna, and Constantinople. Among those New Yorkers who were booked on the liner were Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Miss Elsa Bronson, Col. William Jay, Mrs. Jay, and Miss Eleanor Jay; Mr. and Mrs. Howland Davis, Dr. B. H. Birney and Mrs. Birney, Mr. Oscar E. Bailin, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Furman, Mr. Charles W. Gould, Miss Gertrude Howell, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Harkness, Mr. Edward S. Harkness, Miss Louise Harkness, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Knox, Mr. and Mrs. Foster Milliken, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. O'Connor, Mr. Cornelius D. Robbins, Mr. George C. Taylor, Mr. Charles Vischer, Mr. P. B. Worrall, and Miss F. Wells. Col. R. H. I. Goddard and Miss Madeline Ives Goddard of Providence, Col. Lawrence S. Babbitt, United States Army, and Mrs. Babbitt of Dover, N. J.; Capt. Edwin B. Babbitt, United States Army, and Mrs. Babbitt of Governors Island; David Q. Ewing of Pittsburg, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Draper of Hopedale, Mass.; Miss M. Louise Gregory of Wickford, R. I.; Mr. and Mrs. James H. Park of Pittsburg, Mr. C. H. Townsend and Miss Pauline Townsend of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Julia H. York of Cleveland, Ohio, also sailed on this steamer.

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Mrs. H. H. Cook and her daughter, Mme. de Heredia, gave a large reception and musicale at their residence, 1 East Seventy-eighth Street, yesterday afternoon. The musical programme was an unusually good one. M. Pol Plançon of the Metropolitan Opera Company sang some songs by Massenet, Godard, and Gounod; Miss Susan Metcalf, the mezzo-soprano, sang "Traume" from Wagner, a "Serenade" of Richard Strauss's, and some old French bergerettes of the eighteenth century; Maurice Farkoa rendered French and English comic songs, accompanied by Mr. Melville Ellis, and M. Victor Beigel, who had charge of the musical programme, played selections from Borkowski, and Chaminade, and also some Hungarian folk songs. Among those present were Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, the Misses Parsons, Mrs. Jordan L. Mott, Mrs. McNeil Bacon, Jr., Mrs. Henry Marquand, Mrs. Greenough, Mrs. McCullough Miller, the Misses Miller, the Misses Furness, Mrs John Sloane, Miss Sloane Mrs. Pollock, Mrs. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. George B. de Forest, Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman, Mrs. Brayton Ives, the Misses Ives, Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, Mrs. James Barclay, and Mrs. C. B. Alexander.

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The third meeting of the Thursday Evening Club for the season was held last night at the residence of Mrs. E. H. Harriman, 1 East Fifty-fifth Street. The entertainment consisted of a talk on Alaska by Mr. F. S. Dellenbaugh, the artist, who was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Harriman on their Alaskan exploring trip last Summer. Mr. Dellenbaugh illustrated his talk with stereopticon views from photographs made by the party on the Alaskan coast. The special guests of last evening were Gov. Brady of Alaska and Bishop Doane and Mrs. Doane of Albany. Of the members of the club there were present Mr. John E. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Burton Harrison, Mrs. John Minturn, Mrs. R. B. Minturn, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Post, Mr. John E. Parsons, the Misses Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. C. Lawrence Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. Harold de Raesloff, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Pellew, Mr. and Mrs. Robb, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, Miss Amy Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. T. K. Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. De Forest, Miss Bigelow, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Dana, Dr. W. H. Draper and Mrs. Draper, Mrs. James H. Dunham, Miss Helen Dunham, Miss Furniss, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Godkin, Mr. and Mrs. John Hone, Miss Elizabeth Kean, Miss Mary Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Howland, Dr. Kinnicut and Mrs. N. Kinnicut, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Barney, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Beaman, and Mr. and Mrs. Francis McNeil Bacon.

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Mrs. Albert Barnes Boardman of 40 West Fifty-third Street will give a dance early next week for her daughter, Miss Cecil Boardman. Mrs. Boardman will go to Bermuda with her daughter early in February. Mrs. John S. Barnes of 22 East Forty-eighth Street will give a dinner for her daughters, the Misses Charlotte and Cornelia Barnes, on Feb. 17.

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Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Claflin arrived at Jekyl Island yesterday. They had with them as their guest Mr. Dunham Wheeler of New York and have arranged a hunt for to-day.

The arrival of Mr. Gordon McKay of Newport at Jekyl Island has been delayed. The three days' golf tournament on the Tampa Bay course will begin to-day. There are few well-known golfers' names on the list of entries. The Florida season is still in the future, although the vestibule trains now running daily are beginning to take more visitors to the Land of Flowers.

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The second of the Knickerbocker dances, of which Mrs. Henry Clarke Coe was the organizer, was held in the large ballroom at Delmonico's last night. Mrs. Coe and Mrs. G. B. Hurd received. The floor committee consisted of Mr. Frank J. Gould, Mr. Hubert E. Rogers, Mr. J. F. Meadowbrook, Mr. D. E. Seybel, Dr. Bissell, and Mr. Frank Hurd. Among the guests were Miss Detweiler of Pennsylvania, who was the guest of Miss Helen Gould; Mr. Frederic Miller, Mr. Ernest F. Slocum, Miss Anne Ferris of Lakewood, Miss Helen Shepard, Mr. Lawrence Whitcomb, Miss Florence Park, and Miss Kimball. There was a large attendance and the dancing was general.

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Mrs. Richard Lounsbery gave the last of her Thursdays yesterday afternoon at her residence, 12 East Thirty-fifth Street. There was a large gathering of guests. Mrs. Lounsbery was assisted in receiving by Miss May Herrick and other young women. Quite a varied programme was rendered of musical and other selections. Burr McIntosh recited, Maurice Farkoa sang French and English songs, and the Osman banjo and piano trio played.

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Mr. C. Stacy Clark and Mr. John Y. C. Walker will entertain at their apartments, 28 East Twenty-eighth Street, this afternoon. The affair will be a musical tea. The Osman trio will play. Nearly two hundred people have been invited and it will be one of the smart bachelor affairs of the season. Mr. Clark will also give a tea on Saturday and a dinner on Saturday evening.

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Mr. and Mrs. Keit Walker have returned from Paris and are stopping at the Plaza Hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Walker were married last Summer. Mrs. Walker was Miss Julia Graham.

THE SECOND ASSEMBLY BALL.

The second and last Assembly ball of the season took place last evening at the Astoria. The ball opened late. The guests were received in the red, or west foyer, room, to the east of the large ballroom, by Mrs. Lloyd S. Bryce, who wore a gown of pink silk trimmed with lace and diamond ornaments; Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, whose costume was of white satin covered with black lace; Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, whose gown was of red brocade with golden paillettes with a gold aigrette in her coiffure, and Mrs. Charles H. Marshall, whose gown of white lace was trimmed with sable. The railings of both tiers of boxes were draped and fringed with greens, smilax, &c., and palms and ferns were placed about the sides of the room and near the pillars. The foyer was filled with a profusion of palms, Boston ferns, &c., and pink and white azaleas banked the mantle. Palms and ferns were also placed in the hallways. The new private entrance to the Waldorf on Thirty-third Street was the one used. Supper was served in the Astor Gallery, in which no effort at decorations was made, about 12:15 A. M. The following was the menu:

CHAUD.

Bouillon en tasse.
Terrapene a la Baltimore.
Canard Canvas Back.

FROID.

Chaud-Froid de Pluviers.
Filet Piquée Macedoine. Mayonnaise de Volaille.
Sandwiches Assortis.
Rillettes.
Glaces Assortis. Petits Fours.
Moet et Chandon.
Imperial brut. Apollinaris.
Café.

After supper the cotillion began. It was led by Mr. Alexander Hadden. Lander's Orchestra furnished the music. There was only one favor figure, and the favors were silken scarfs of different shades. The out-of-town guests included Miss Rollinson of Orange, N. J.; Miss Shepard of Farmwood, Miss Dobell of Ottawa, Miss Creighton of London, Mrs. Howard King of Albany, Mr. and Mrs. E. Lentilhon Foster of Wilmington, Del.; Mr. Henry Cardersen of Norway, Mr. Ralph Adams of Baltimore, Mr. H. K. W. Devereaux of Denver, Mr. Hall, Count von Blucher of Vienna, Mr. Percy Rodgers of Pittsburg, Duc le Favre of Spain, and the Count and Countess Castellane of Paris.

Among those present were Miss Georgeanna Wilmerding, Mr. and Mrs. Edgerton Winthrop, Jr., Mrs. Samuel M. Riker, Mrs. John C. Jay, Miss Edith Jay, Miss Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Beekman, Miss Beekman, Mrs. Edwin C. Post, Mr. and Mrs. John Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. James Hude Beekman, Mrs. William Street, Mr. William Hude Neilson, Mr. and Mrs. Beverly Robinson, Miss Pauline Robinson, Mrs. Fordyce Baker, Miss Barker, Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, Mr. and Mrs. Suffern Tailer, the Misses Robinson, Mr. Moncure Robinson, Mrs. Charles R. Huntington, Miss Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Francke, Mrs. T. M. Adams, Miss Katherine Dix, Mrs. Thomas S. Young, Miss Young, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mr. Percy Bramhall, Mr. Kenneth Robinson, Mr. John Iselin, the Misses Iselin, Mr. Wainwright Parish, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Coster, Miss Coster, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Q. Jones, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. Earle Dodge, Miss Anna Dodge, Miss Crocker, the Misses Rutherford, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Barnes, the Misses Barnes, Miss Mildred Stokes, the Misses de Peyster, the Misses Delafield, Miss Heloise Beeckman, Miss Gurnee, Miss Oliphant, Miss Mildred Dix, Miss Moran, Miss Wagstaff, Miss Enid Alden, the Misses Gerry, Miss Burden.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Oelrichs, Miss Lily Oelrichs, Mrs. A. P. Stokes, the Misses Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Vatable, Mrs. Anson W. Hard, Mrs. Henry J. Barbey, the Misses Barbey, Mrs. Stephen Van Rensselaer, the Misses Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Lanfear Norrie, Mrs. Frederic Kernochan, the Misses Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Cutting, Miss Justine Cutting, Mrs. W. H. Jackson, the Misses Jackson, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. T. Van Nest, Miss Van Nest, Mrs. William H. Jackson, the Misses Jackson, Mr. Walter Gurnee, Miss Georgette Kidd, Mrs. Prescott Butler, Miss Susan Prescott Butler, Miss Gallatin, Miss Atterbury, Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane, Miss Sloane, Mrs. Walter Langdon Kane, Miss Kane, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, Mrs. George Crocker, Mrs. George Bird, Mrs. Maturin Delafield, Mrs. Benjamin S. Church, Miss Angelica Schuyler Church, Mrs. Edwin C. Post, Mrs. William Street, Mrs. J. Hampden Robb, Mrs. Frank C. Hollins, the Misses Hollins, Miss Josephine Johnson, Mrs. James Russell Soley, Miss Soley, Miss Coudert, Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Pendleton, Miss Daisy Post, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod, Miss Bartlett, Miss Potter, Miss Pansy Roosevelt, Miss Dorothea Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Mr. Valentine C. Hall, Mr. Craig Wadsworth, and the Messrs. Lispenard Stewart, Robert Van Courtlandt, Robert Gerry, Marshall Dodge, Milton Barger, Macdougall Hawkes, Robert Cutting, Schuyler Schieffelin, Livingston Beekman, Barclay Kountze, Robert C. Sands, Frederic Baldwin, Montgomery Hare, Goelet Gallatin, Frank Polk, David Bishop, Jr., H. Vail Stebbins, J. Duane Ireland, and Harry Batcheller.

Rev. S. H. Virgin Goes to Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The Rev. Samuel H. Virgin, who recently resigned from the pastorate of the Church of the Pilgrims in New York, after serving in that capacity for thirty years, has come to Washington to spend the remainder of the Winter. He is accompanied by Mrs. Virgin and their daughter, Miss Edith M. Virgin.

Waddell—Watts.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—At the residence of Commander and Mrs. John K. Winn, United States Navy, retired, in Chelsea this afternoon their niece, Miss Dorothy Huntress Watts, was wedded to Edwin Waddell of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Waddell left for Miami, Fla., where they will reside. Mrs. Waddell is well and favorably known in naval circles. At the time of the blowing up of the Maine she was at Key West with Commander and Mrs. Winn, and Capt. Sigsbee presented her with his pet dog, Peggy, which was with him when the ship was destroyed. Peggy afterward became famous and was the object of many newspaper articles. The animal died last Summer.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Lieut. Col. G. M. Dewey.

Lieut. Col. George M. Dewey, a charter member of the New York Cotton Exchange, and a veteran of the civil war, died Wednesday of consumption at St. Gabriel's Sanitarium, conducted by the Sisters of Mercy, at Gabriels, Franklin County, N. Y. The news of his death was conveyed in a dispatch from the Sisters of Mercy to President Thomas M. Robinson of the Cotton Exchange yesterday. The flag on the Cotton Exchange building was lowered to half-mast and a bulletin posted in a black-bordered frame on the Exchange floor announcing the news.

Col. Dewey, who, it is said, was related to Admiral Dewey's family, was a well-known figure on the Exchange. He was a man of striking appearance, being well over 6 feet in height, splendidly built, and of exceptional physical strength. He was a cotton broker before the war, and left business to go to the front, serving as Lieutenant Colonel of the famous Duryee Zouaves, the Tenth New York. He went through a large number of battles and was severely wounded.

When the Cotton Exchange was founded, in 1870, Col. Dewey was a charter member of it. He was always an active broker, and was a member of the former large cotton importing firm of Dibble, Worth & Co., 174 Pearl Street, which did considerable business in North Carolina. Col. Dewey retired from business about three years ago because of ill-health. He went to the sanitarium early last Fall. Col. Dewey was a widower. Two children survive him.

William Q. Ewart.

News has been received in this city of the death of William Quintus Ewart, eldest son and heir of Sir William Quartus Ewart, Bart.,

ROBERTS EXCLUDED: VOTE 268 TO 50

Yeas, 168 Republicans, 96 Democrats, and 4 Populists.

MINORITY REPORT VOTED DOWN

Politics Did Not Enter Into the Contest in Any Way.

The Polygamist Declares, When He Hears the Result, that He Is a "Martyr to a Spasm of Prejudice."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The case of Brigham H. Roberts, the Mormon Representative-elect from Utah, which has occupied so much of the attention of the House since the assembling of Congress, was decided to-day by the adoption of a resolution to exclude him, by a vote of 268 to 50.

The exact language of the resolution was as follows:

"That, under the facts and circumstances of the case, Brigham H. Roberts, Representative-elect from the State of Utah, ought not to have or hold a seat in the House of Representatives, and that the seat to which he was elected is hereby declared vacant."

The amendment to expel Mr. Roberts without seating him, offered by Mr. Lacey, was ruled out on a point of order, and the House only voted upon the resolutions of the majority and minority of the committee. The latter—to seat and then expel Mr. Roberts—was defeated, 81 to 244.

An analysis of this vote shows that 170 Republicans, 72 Democrats, and 2 Populists voted against it, and 71 Democrats, 7 Republicans, 2 Populists, and 2 Silver Republicans for it. The majority resolutions—to exclude Mr. Roberts and declare the seat vacant—were adopted by 268 to 50. The affirmative vote was divided as follows:

Republicans, 168; Democrats, 96; Populists, 4, and the negative vote: Democrats, 47; Silver Republicans, 2; Populists, 1.

There were over a score of speakers today, and the closing speeches on each side were particularly able. Mr. Lanham (Dem., Texas,) closed for the majority, and Mr. De Armond (Dem., Mo.,) for the minority.

ROBERTS GIVES IT UP.

Mr. Roberts was present throughout the day, and only left the hall after the result of the last vote had been announced. As he did so he gave out a statement justifying his retention of his plural wives on the ground that his moral obligation was more binding upon his conscience than technical obedience to statutory law, and saying that there was little excuse for the extraordinary efforts to crush a system already abandoned and practically dead. He said he was a "martyr to a spasm of prejudice." He would not, he said, attempt to run for Congress again, although he would go back home with a light heart, confident of the future.

The others who spoke for the majority report were Mr. Bosius, (Rep., Penn.,) Mr. Grant, (Rep., Vt.,) Mr. Talbert, (Dem., S. C.,) Mr. Adamson, (Dem., Ga.,) Mr. Freer, (Rep., West Va.,) Mr. Ray, (Rep., N. Y.,) Mr. Grosvenor, (Rep., Ohio,) and Mr. Morris, (Rep., Minn.)

Mr. De Armond in closing the debate said that it mattered little whether he spoke long or briefly. The argument for the minority resolutions had been made beyond the power of any gentleman in or out of the House to answer when the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Littlefield) concluded his masterly effort on Tuesday. Anything he might say would be, in effect, a repetition. The argument of the majority that the method of turning Mr. Roberts out mattered not was the argument of Judge Lynch. When he decided that man should be hanged, he also said it was immaterial how he was hanged.

The real question at issue was not of consequence and interest only to-day, but through the centuries. It was, "Shall the Constitution be observed?" Roberts was entitled to be sworn in. Some gentlemen feared that if Roberts were declared entitled to be sworn in, he might hie himself off to Utah without taking the oath and leave the House powerless to expel him. In such a remote and improbable contingency, Mr. De Armond said, there would be no difficulty. If Mr. Roberts declined to be sworn in, he vacated his seat instanter.

PERSONAL ABUSE DEPRECATED.

Mr. De Armond devoted much of his time to a legal argument against the proposition that the House could add to the Constitutional qualifications of members. He scored those who had unnecessarily abused Mr. Roberts. Mr. Roberts, he said, had not a solitary champion or defender upon the floor, and he could scorn as beneath him and beneath contempt an effort to evoke applause by denunciation. But let it be not understood by some carping critic that he favored polygamy.

"I oppose it; I scorn it," said he; "but I do not feel it necessary in order to show how good I am, how I love motherhood and chastity, to lend myself to cheap abuse which requires neither ability nor courage."

This utterance drew forth applause. Mr. Roberts, who sat within twenty feet of Mr. De Armond, his head resting on his hand, did not move a muscle.

MR. LANHAM IN REPLY.

Mr. Lanham, who closed the debate in behalf of the majority resolutions, was listened to attentively and frequently evoked applause.

He said that if there ever had been a necessity for the rational assertion and vindication of the supreme prerogative of the House the occasion was now upon us. He loved the Constitution of his country and the institutions of his Government, but neither the Constitution requires nor do the people expect the House of Representatives to do anything ridiculous. The framers of the Constitution never contemplated that their work or any part of it should lead to any absurdity.

"We can never convince the American people," said he, "that to admit Roberts and instantly expel him is logical and consistent procedure. The motive that will prompt the vote either to expel or exclude will be precisely the same—and this is because he is a polygamist; if a disqualification not mentioned in the Constitution is imposed in the one case, it will be equally superadded in the other."

POWER OF THE HOUSE.

He maintained that the House possessed the inherent power, aside from its express and implied Constitutional warrant, to protect and uphold itself in its dignity, integrity, and reputation. The Constitution gives the right to make its rules, and the greatest rule of the House is that which declares that "questions of privilege shall be first, those affecting the rights of the House collectively, its dignity, safety, and the integrity of its proceedings." Aside from this express authority the House had the inherent power to do any act and make any rule "which might be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the power" belonging to it by virtue of its creation and existence.

He cited instances which would warrant the House in standing aside a person bearing a certificate of election.

"Suppose," he said, "there had been an election for territorial delegate, held in our alleged antipodal possessions, the Philippine Islands, and coming with a certificate of election issued by the Pro-Consul, or whoever might have been authorized to sign the commission, the Sultan of Jolo, fresh from his seraglio should appear and demand to have the oath administered to him, as a delegate to this Congress; if the facts which have been alleged against him were ascertained to be true, should he not be excluded? Under the theory of the minority of the committee we might say, 'Will your royal Highness be sworn?' and then kick him out instantly; under the theory of the majority, we would say to him at the threshold, 'Avaunt, and quit our sight!'"

He said there was no danger of the Roberts case ever being invoked as a precedent—that it was unique and solitary in its originality, and the case and the President would expire with each other.

THE CITIZENSHIP QUALIFICATION.

He said that the citizenship qualification in the Constitution was to prevent the election of foreigners and preclude extraneous influence on the legislative action of the new Republic. The disqualification mentioned in the Constitution were negatively stated, and hence not exclusive. There was a reason for each rule of disqualification, and each was constructed and designed for a specific purpose pertinent to particular conditions and surroundings. He urged the claims of Christian civilization, and quoted from Franklin and George Washington to show that the members of the Constitutional Convention respected morality and religion.

He said we are not here to impose moral or religious tests. We cheerfully accord to the people of Utah all the privileges and immunities of citizens of sovereign States. They may elect whomsoever they will, Mormon or Gentile, but we will not recognize his credentials, nor welcome their Representative-elect, if he be a polygamist in fact, and have more than one living wife. The people of Utah must keep their covenants with the American people and respect the laws and civilization of the age.

He said in conclusion: "In behalf of the altars and firesides of our common land—the roof-trees of American homes—the holy estate of matrimony, and the sacred and inviolable associations of the family circle, with a solemn regard for the Constitution of my country and the dignity of the popular branch of its legislature—with a decent respect to the opinions of mankind, and the fear of God before my eyes, I declare my belief that Brigham H. Roberts ought not, for one instant of time, to be admitted to membership in this House of Representatives."

COMPROMISE IS BEATEN.

When Mr. Lanham concluded, Mr. Lacey (Rep., Iowa,) offered an amendment to the majority resolutions providing for the expulsion of Mr. Roberts. To this Mr. Tayler made the point of order that the amendment was not germane. The Speaker sustained the point of order on the ground that the original proposition only required a majority vote, while, if the amendment were added, it would require a two-thirds vote. The Republicans applauded the Speaker's ruling. Mr. Lacey appealed from the decision of the Chair. Mr. Tayler moved to lay that motion upon the table. While the vote on the latter motion was being taken, it being apparent that it would carry by a large majority, Mr. Lacey withdrew the appeal. The first vote was then taken upon the adoption of the minority resolutions to seat and then expel Mr. Roberts. At the conclusion of the roll call Mr. Tawney, (Rep., Minn.,) the Republican whip, announced that on account of the non-partisan character of this motion he had made no offer to pair the absent Republicans.

Mr. Underwood (Dem., Ala.,) made a similar announcement concerning the Democratic absentees. The minority resolutions—to seat and expel Mr. Roberts—were defeated, 81 to 244.

VOTE ON MAJORITY REPORT.

The majority resolutions to exclude him were adopted, 268 to 50.

The vote was as follows:

YEAS.

Acheson, (Rep., Penn.)
Adams, (Rep., Penn.)
Allen, (Rep., Me.)
Atwater, (Dem., N. C.)
Babcock, (Rep., Wis.)
Bailey, (Rep., Kan.)
Baker, (Rep., Md.)
Barber, (Dem., Penn.)
Barham, (Rep., Cal.)
Barney, (Rep., Wis.)
Bartholdt, (Rep., Mo.)
Benton, (Dem., Mo.)
Bishop, (Rep., Mich.)
Boering, (Rep., Conn.)
Bourell, (Rep., Ill.)
Bowersock, (Rep., Kan.)
Bradley, (Dem., N. Y.)
Brantley, (Dem., Ga.)
Braezeale, (Dem., La.)
Brenner, (Dem., Ohio.)
Brick, (Rep., Ind.)
Bromins, (Rep., Penn.)
Brown, (Rep., Ohio.)
Brownlow, (Rep., Tenn.)
Brundidge, (Dem., Ark.)
Bull, (Rep., R. I.)
Burke, (Rep., S. D.)
Burke, (Dem., Texas.)
Burkett, (Rep., Neb.)
Burleigh, (Rep., Me.)
Burnett, (Dem., Ala.)
Burton, (Rep., Ohio.)
Butler, (Rep., Penn.)
Calderhead, (Rep., Kan.)
Caldwell, (Dem., Ill.)
Cannon, (Rep., Ill.)
Capron, (Rep., Ill.)
Chickering, (Rep., N. Y.)
Clark, (Dem., Mo.)
Clayton, (Dem., N. Y.)
Cochran, (Dem., Mo.)
Cochrane, (Rep., N. Y.)
Connell, (Rep., Penn.)
Cooney, (Dem., Mo.)
Cooper, (Rep., Wis.)
Corliss, (Rep., Mich.)
Cousins, (Rep., Iowa.)
Cowherd, (Dem., Mo.)
Cox, (Dem., Iowa.)
Crawford, (Dem., N. C.)
Cromer, (Rep., Ind.)
Crowley, (Dem., Ill.)
Crump, (Rep., Mich.)
Crumpacker, (Rep., Ind.)
Cummings, (Dem., N. Y.)
Curtis, (Rep., Kan.)
Dahle, (Rep., Wis.)
Daly, (Dem., N. J.)
Dalzell, (Rep., Penn.)
Davenport, Samuel, (Rep., Penn.)
Davenport, Stanley, (Rep., Penn.)
Davidson, (Rep., Wis.)
Davis, (Dem., Fla.)
Dayton, (Rep., West Va.)
De Vries, (Dem., Cal.)
Denny, (Dem., Md.)
Dick, (Rep., Ohio.)
Dolliver, (Rep., Ia.)
Dougherty, (Dem., Mo.)
Dovener, (Rep., W. Va.)
Driggs, (Dem., N. Y.)
Driscoll, (Rep., N. Y.)
Eddy, (Rep., Minn.)
Emerson, (Rep., N. Y.)
Epes, (Dem., Va.)
Esch, (Rep., Wis.)
Faris, (Rep., Ind.)
Finley, (Dem., S. C.)
Fitzgerald, (Dem., Mass.)
Fletcher, (Rep., Minn.)
Fordney, (Rep., Mich.)
Foss, (Rep., Ill.)
Foster, (Dem., Ill.)
Fowler, (Rep., N. J.)
Freer, (Rep., W. Va.)
Gaines, (Dem., Tenn.)
Gamble, (Rep., S. Dak.)
Gardner, (Rep., Mich.)
Gardner, (Rep., N. J.)
Gaston, (Dem., Penn.)
Gibson, (Rep., Tenn.)
Gilbert, (Dem., Ky.)
Gill, (Rep., Ohio.)
Gillett, (Rep., N. Y.)
Gillett, (Rep., Mass.)
Glynn (Dem., N. Y.)
Gordon, (Dem., Ohio.)
Graff, (Rep., Ill.)
Graham, Rep., Penn.)
Greene, (Rep., Mass.)
Griffith, (Dem., Ind.)
Grosvenor, (Rep., Ohio.)
Grout, (Rep., Vt.)
Grow, (Rep., Penn.)
Hall, (Dem., Penn.)
Hamilton, (Rep., Mich.)
Haugen, (Rep., Ia.)
Hawley, (Rep., Tex.)
Heatwole, (Rep., Minn.)
Hedge, (Rep., Ga.)
Hemenway, (Rep., Ind.)
Henry, (Rep., Conn.)
Henry, (Dem., Miss.)
Henry, (Dem., Tex.)
Hepburn, (Rep., Ia.)
Hill, (Rep., Conn.)
Hoffecker, (Rep., Del.)
Hopkins, (Rep., Ill.)
Howell, (Rep., N. J.)
Hull, (Rep., Iowa.)
Jack, (Rep., Penn.)
Jenkins, (Rep., Wis.)
Jett, (Dem., Ill.)
Johnston, (Dem., West Va.)
Jones, (Dem., Va.)
Jones, (Rep., Wash.)
Joy, (Rep., Mo.)
Ketcham, (Rep., N. Y.)
Kleberg, (Dem., Texas.)
Klutz, (Dem., N. C.)
Knox, (Rep., Mass.)
Lacey, (Rep., Iowa.)
Lamb, (Dem., Va.)
Landis, (Rep., Ind.)
Lane, (Rep., Iowa.)
Lanham, (Dem., Tex.)
Latimer, (Dem., S. C.)
Lawrence, (Rep., Mass.)
Lentz, (Dem., Ohio.)
Littauer, (Rep., N. Y.)
Little, (Dem., Ark.)
Lloyd, (Dem., Mo.)
Long, (Rep., Kan.)
Lorimer, (Rep., Ill.)
Loudenslager, (Rep., N. J.)
Lovering, (Rep., Mass.)
Lybrand, (Rep., Ohio.)
McAleer, (Dem., Penn.)
McCleary, (Rep., Minn.)
McDowell, (Dem., Ohio.
McLain, (Dem., Miss.)
McPherson, (Rep., Ia.)
McRae, (Dem., Ark.)
Mahon, (Rep., Penn.)
Mann, (Rep., Ill.)
Marsh, (Rep., Ill.)
Meekison, (Dem., Ohio.)
Mercer, (Rep., Neb.)
Mesick, (Rep., Mich.)
Metcalf, (Rep., Cal.)
Miers, (Dem., Ind.)
Miller, (Rep., Kan.)
Minor, (Rep., Wis.)
Mondell, (Rep., Wyo.)
Moody, (Rep., Mass.)
Moody, (Rep., Ore.)
Moon, (Dem., Tenn.)
Morgan, (Rep., Ohio.)
Morris, (Rep., Minn.)
Mudd, (Rep., Md.)
Muller, (Dem., N. Y.)
Naphen, (Dem., Mass.)
Needham, (Rep., Col.)
Neville, (Pop., Neb.)
Norton, (Dem., Ohio.)
Norton, (Dem., S. C.)
O'Grady, (Rep., N. Y.)
Olmsted, (Rep., Penn.)
Otey, (Dem., Va.)
Otjen, (Rep., Wis.)
Overstreet, (Rep., Ind.)
Packer, (Rep., Penn.)
Parker, (Rep., N. J.)
Payne, (Rep., N. Y.)
Pearce, (Rep., Mo.)
Pierce, (Dem., Tenn.)
Pearre, (Rep., Md.)
Phillips, (Rep., Ohio,)
Polk, (Dem., Penn.)
Powers, (Rep., Vt.)
Prince, (Rep., Ill.)
Pugh, (Rep., Ky.)
Quarles, (Dem., Va.)
Ray, (Rep., N. Y.)
Reeder, (Rep., Kan.)
Rhea, (Dem., Va.)
Ridgley, (Pop., Kan.)
Rixey, (Dem., Va.)
Robb, (Dem., Mo.)
Roberts, (Rep., Mass.)
Robinson, (Dem., Ind.)
Robinson, (Dem., Neb.)
Rucker, (Dem., Mo.)
Ruppert, (Dem., N. Y.)
Russell, (Rep., Conn.)
Ryan, (Dem., N. Y.)
Ryan, (Dem., Penn.)
Salmon, (Dem., N. J.)
Scudder, (Dem., N. Y.)
Schackleford, (Dem., Mo.)
Shafroth, (Silver, Col.)
Shattuc, (Rep., Ohio.)
Shelden, (Rep., Mich.)
Sheppard, (Dem., Tex.)
Sherman, (Rep., N. Y.)
Showalter, (Rep., Penn.)
Sibley, (Dem., Penn.)
Small, (Dem., N. C.)
Smith, (Rep., Ill.)
Smith, (Henry C.,) (Rep., Mich.)
Smith, (Samuel W.,) (Rep., Mich.)
Smith, (William Alden,) (Rep., Mich.)
Southard, (Rep., Ohio.)
Sperry, (Rep., Conn.)
Sprague, (Rep., Mass.)
Stark, (Pop., Neb.)
Steele, (Rep., Ind.)
Stevens, (Rep., Minn.)
Stewart, (Rep., N. J.)
Stewart, (Rep., N. Y.)
Stewart, (Rep., Wis.)
Stokes, (Dem., S. C.)
Sulloway, (Rep., N. H.)
Sulzer, (Dem., N. Y.)
Sutherland, (Pop., Neb.)
Talbert, (Dem., S. C.)
Tate, (Dem., Ga.)
Tawney, (Rep., Minn.)
Tayler, (Rep., Ohio.)
Taylor, (Dem., Ala.)
Terry, (Dem., Ark.)
Thayer, (Dem., Mass.)
Thomas, (Rep., Iowa.)
Thomas, (Dem., N. C.)
Thropp (Rep., Penn.)
Tompkins, (Rep., N. Y.)
Tongue, (Rep., Ore.)
Underhill, (Dem., N. Y.)
Van Voorhis, (Rep., Ohio.)
Vreeland, (Rep., N. Y.)
Wachter, (Rep., Md.)
Wadsworth, (Rep., N. Y.)
Wanger, (Rep., Penn.)
Warner, (Rep., Ill.)
Waters, (Rep., Cal.)
Watson, (Rep., Ind.)
Weaver, (Rep., Ohio.)
Weeks, (Rep., Mich.)
White, (Rep., N. C.)
Williams, James R., (Dem., Ill.)
Williams, William E., (Dem., Ill.)
Williams, (Dem., Miss.)
Wilson, (Dem., N. Y.)
Wilson, (Dem., S. C.)
Wright, (Rep., Penn.)
Young, (Rep., Penn.)
Zenor, (Dem., Ind.)
Zeigler, (Dem., Penn.)

NAYS.

Adamson, (Dem., Ga.)
Allen, (Dem., Ky.)
Allen, (Dem., Miss.)
Bailey, (Dem., Tex.)
Ball, (Dem., Tex.)
Bankhead, (Dem., Ala.)
Bartlett, (Dem., Ga.)
Brewer, (Dem., Ala.)
Broussard, (Dem., La.)
Burleson, (Dem., Tex.)
Catchings, (Dem., Miss.)
Chanler, (Dem., N. Y.)
Clayton, (Dem., Ala.)
Cooney, (Dem., Mo.)
Cooper, (Dem., Tex.)
De Armond, (Dem., Mo.)
De Graffenreid, (Dem., Tex.)
Dinsmore, (Dem., Ark.)
Elliott, (Dem., S. C.)
Eppes, (Dem., Va.)
Fitzgerald, (Dem., N. Y.)
Gaiye, (Dem., Ky.)
Gordon, (Dem., Ohio.)
Greene, (Dem., Penn.)
Griggs, (Dep., Ga.)
Hay, (Dem., Va.)
Howard, (Dem., Ga.)
Jenkins, (Rep., Wis.)
Johnston, (Dem., W. Va.)
Jones, (Dem., Va.)
Kahn, (Rep., Cal.)
Kitchin, (Dem., N. C.)
Kluttz, (Dem., N. C.)
Lester, (Dem., Ga.)
Levy, (Dem., N. Y.)
Lewis, (Dem., Ga.)
Littlefield, (Rep., Me.)
Livingston, (Dem., Ga.)
Lloyd, (Dem., Mo.)
Loud, (Rep., Cal.)
McCall, (Rep., Mass.)
McClellan, (Dem., N. Y.)
McCulloch, (Dem., Ark.)
Maddox, (Dem., Ga.)
May, (Dem., N. Y.)
Meekison, (Dem., Ohio.)
Meyer, (Dem., La.)
Newlands, (Silver, Nev.)
Norton, (Dem., Ohio.)
Norton, (Dem., S. C.)
Otey, (Dem., Va.)
Polk, (Dem., Penn.)
Ransdell, (Dem., La.)
Rhea, (Dem., Ky.)
Richardson, (Dem., Tenn.)
Robbins, (Dem., Ala.)
Robertson, (Dem., La.)
Sims, (Dem., Tenn.)
Slayden, (Dem., Tex.)
Smith, (Dem., Ky.)
Snodgrass, (Dem., Tenn.)
Stephens, (Dem., Tex.)
Swanson, (Dem., Va.)
Turner, (Dem., Ky.)
Underwood, (Dem., Ala.)
Wheeler, (Dem., Ky.)
Wilson, (Silver Rep., Idaho.)
Young, (Dem., Va.)

The result was greeted with cheers and the House then adjourned.

VOTE OF THE MINORITY.

The following members voted for the minority resolution:

Adamson, (Dem., Ga.)
Allen, (Dem., Ky.)
Allen, (Dem., Miss.)
Atwater, (Dem., N. C.)
Bailey, (Dem., Tex.)
Ball, (Dem., Tex.)
Bankhead, (Dem., Ala.)
Barthcidt, (Rep., Mo.)
Bartlett, (Dem., Ga.)
Bell, (Silver, Col.)

ROBERTS IS STILL DEFIANT.

Issues a Statement Declaring Himself the Victim of Misrepresentation and Prejudice.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Brigham H. Roberts gave out the following statement to-night in relation to his exclusion:

Our griefs are past when remedies are ended,
By seeing the worst which late on hope depended.

"I was elected by the people of Utah as their Representative by the substantial plurality of 5,665 votes. An effort was made by what I believe to be an unconstitutional and unprecedented process to exclude me from the House of Representatives. In behalf of myself and my constituents, comprising the entire population of the State of Utah, I did all I could to maintain the position to which they had elected me; but the House of Representatives, under the whip and spur of popular sentiment, have decided to exclude me from the House. I have contended for my rights and the rights of my constituents, single-handed and alone, to the best of my ability, but have been overwhelmed by force of numbers.

"Notwithstanding all that has been said, the people of Utah are not a lawless people. Those of them who have been involved in the past in the plural marriage system, once taught and sanctioned by the Church of Jesus of Latter Day Saints, are not wanton violators of the law; but finding themselves in the position where the law commonds them to do one thing and moral obligations sacredly entered into under the sanction of the Mormon Church commands them to do another, they are placed in a very trying situation; and some few of them, including the member from Utah, may have found it necessary to regard their moral obligations as more binding upon their consciences than their technical obedience to statutory law. Such a position, however, is but transitory in Utah, and comes down to the Mormon people from conditions growing out of the plural marriage system of the past. The condition here referred to, however, is rapidly passing away. From authoritative figures officially collected recently by the Mormon Church, it has been ascertained that at the time of the discontinuance of plural marriages under the authority of the late President Woodruff's manifesto, in September, 1890, there were 2,451 polygamous families throughout the whole Mormon Church. Since then it has been ascertained that 908 of these families have ceased to exist through death, divorce, or abandonment, leaving at the present time but 1,543 polygamous families in the Church throughout the world; and as most of these are well advanced in years and all beyond middle life, the system will soon be obliterated from the earth; and under these circumstances there has been little excuse for the extraordinary efforts put forth throughout the country to crush a system of marriage already practically abandoned and dead.

"The election of the member from Utah to the House of Representatives was no effort on the part of the Mormon Church to revive polygamy, or stuff it down the throat of the American Congress or people.

"Nothing of the kind was contemplated in either his nomination or election, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. The alleged statement often quoted to the effect that Brigham Young, on July 22, 1875, or at any other time, declared that he 'would make the American people swallow Mormonism, polygamy and all,' and that the election of the present member-elect from Utah was an effort to fulfill that prediction, is absolutely untrue. He made no such utterance, and the recent agitation respecting Mormonism and its being a menace to the purity of the American home is utterly unwarranted by the facts in the case.

"Congress has been made to believe, however, that such was the intention of Mormonism, or at least has been awed into acquiescence that such were its intentions, and hence has been led to vote to exclude the member from Utah. There is not virtue enough in it appears in the American House of Representatives to stand for its convictions as to what is right in this matter. Only this morning the Representative from Utah received a communication from a person who is evidently a member of the House of Representatives, since the letter is written upon House official stationery, and sent to him in an official envelope of the House of Representatives, although the signature is 'A Republican Friend.' After citing the member from Utah to a speech delivered by James G. Blaine in 1872, with reference to polygamy, he says:

"'I regret that I am not at liberty to vote as my conscience dictates on this question (the Roberts case) for reasons which you fully understand. President McKinley and Speaker Henderson have made the support of the Tayler resolution the test of Republican orthodoxy, and I am obliged to 'wear the yoke.'

"So far as this matter is a personal affair, I may say that whatever happens, the member from Utah can congratulate himself that from obscure birth and the conditions of from fortune, and in spite of having espoused an unpopular faith, he has fought his way upward until he has a sufficient prominence to be the decided champion of the people of a sovereign State to represent them in the American House of Representatives. From that summit he was hurled down by the House under a spasm of prejudice arising from misrepresentation. That will not ruin him. Conscious of the rectitude of his own intentions, he will face the future undiscouraged by this incident in his career, and will weave again his fortunes; he will face the future with a light heart and a determination to succeed.

"No, he will not stand for re-election as a vindication of himself even should his people desire it; he will ask that his exclusion shall be permitted to close, for the present, this incident in Utah's history."

OLD WAR ISSUE IS REVIVED.

Senator Chandler Assails Southern Senators for Their Utterances on the Race Question.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Money (Dem., Miss.,) replied to the speech of Mr. Pritchard (Rep., N. C.,) relating to the proposed amendment to the Constitution of North Carolina.

At the conclusion of the speech of Mr. Money, Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) said he desired to call the Senate's attention to the utterance of Mr. Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) which had called forth his criticism. He read that paragraph of Mr. Morgan's speech in which the Alabama Senator had charged that the civil war had been precipitated by designing politicians of the North with the idea of thrusting upon the people of the South the negro in social and political equality.

"I denounce that," shouted Mr. Chandler, "as a slander upon the North, and—"

Mr. Pettus (Alabama)—If the Senator will permit me—would it not be better—would it not be more decent for him to wait until the Senator [Mr. Morgan] returns before criticising him?

Mr. Chandler—I intend to wait, but I want the senior Senator from Alabama, who is absent; I want the junior Senator from Alabama, who is now here, and I want the Senators from the Southern States who have reopened this question which I supposed was forever dead in the Senate—to tell me whether the North is to be expected to allow a charge made upon this floor to go unanswered that the war for the Union, which was a war growing out of a Northern wish to prevent the extension of slavery into free territory, was a war of ambitious politicians, with a design to put negro slaves on a political and social footing of equality with the Southern whites. Now, if the Southern Senators wish to discuss that question, they will have plenty of time before this session ends.

That ended the incident.

FOR A SECRETARY OF COMMERCE.

Question Discussed at Length by a Committee of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The question of establishing a department of the Government to be known as the Department of Commerce, with a Cabinet officer at its head, was discussed at considerable length by the Senate Committee on Commerce to-day. The discussion was based upon a very complete report prepared by Senator Nelson, (Rep., Minn.) The committee adjourned without taking action.

Senator Nelson, after showing the gradual growth of the departmental business of the Government, dwelt upon the necessity for especial recognition of the manufacturing interests, with a view to the extension of our foreign trade. It is proposed to include in the department a Bureau of Manufactures, transfers from the Treasury Department, the Life Saving Service, the Lighthouse Service, the Marine Hospital Service, the Steamboat Inspection Service, the Bureaus of Navigation, Immigration, Statistics, and the Coast and Geodetic Survey; from the Interior Department, the Commission of Railroads, the Census Office, and the Geological Survey; from the State Department, the Bureau of Foreign Commerce. The Department of Labor and the Fish Commission are also placed under this supervision.

TILT OVER THE CURRENCY BILL.

Democrats Seek to Draw the Republicans Into Debate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The opposition in the Senate to-day attempted to draw the fire of the Republicans on the financial bill by asking if no Republican Senators were going to debate it. In response to a statement by Mr. Teller (Silver, Col.,) to the effect that the pending bill was the product of a caucus and represented the views only of those who constituted the caucus and that it was most remarkable the Republicans should not defend the measure, Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa,) replied that he believed there would be full and free debate on the bill by members on both sides of the chamber.

Referring to Mr. Teller's speech in the bill, Mr. Allison said he understood the Colorado Senator to say that the result of the bill's passage would be the withdrawal of the greenbacks, the silver certificates, and the silver dollars.

"I deny this statement," said Mr. Allison.

Mr. Allison—The House bill does that.

Mr. Allison—I am referring now to the Senate substitute. That may be true of the House bill. I shall undertake later to show that these Senate amendments are so made that it will not be possible for any Secretary of the Treasury to impound the greenbacks, silver certificates, or silver dollars."

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

POSTMASTERS — Connecticut — R. C. Tyler, Chester; Frederick A. Smith, Colchester.
New Jersey—Harry L. Jaques, Jamesburg.
New York—Charles G. Bacon, Northville; C. H. Willard, Randolph.
NAVY—To be Second Lieutenants in the Marine Corps—Harold C. Reisinger, at large; Frank Edgar Evans of Wisconsin; Harry Randolph Lay, at large; Thomas A. Mott of North Carolina, St. John L. Caffery of Louisiana, John C. Beaumont of Maryland, Charles S. Taylor of Virginia, John W. Wadleigh of New Hampshire, William Radford Coyle of the District of Columbia, and Henry D. F. Long, at large.

Railways Must Allow "Party Rates."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Robert J. Tracewell, the Controller of the Treasury, has rendered a decision to the effect that common carriers which do an inter-State business and give "party rates" to theatrical and other organizations must give the same rates to the general public under similar conditions, and also to the Government in the transportation of troops.

Congressional Notes.

Among the bills introduced in the House yesterday was one by Jones, (Rep., Wash.,) to pay each volunteer soldier who served in Cuba $250, and each one who served in the Philippines $750, in lieu of travel pay.

The Senate Committee on Commerce yesterday authorized a favorable report on the bill transferring the headquarters of the Mississippi River Commission from New York to some point on the Mississippi.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee yesterday gave hearing to the representatives of the Boards of Trade and Merchants' Associations of Boston, New York, Cleveland, and Chicago in favor of the reorganization of the Consular Service.

The Senate yesterday passed the Urgency Deficiency Appropriation bill.

A favorable report was yesterday made by the Senate Committee on Pensions on Senator McBride's bill extending the provisions of the act of 1892, giving pensions to the survivors of the Black Hawk war; to the survivors of the early Indian wars of Oregon, California, Texas, Florida, and other States.

The President to-day signed the resolution of Congress appointing former Secretary of State Richard Olney to the vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, vice William Preston Johnston.

The Senate yesterday adjourned until Monday.

NEW YORK IMPORTERS WIN.

Protest Against Ruling on Cotton Cloths Is Upheld.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Gen. Spaulding, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has sustained the decision of the Board of General Appraisers at New York against the ruling of the Appraiser increasing by two cents a yard the duty on certain cotton cloths, known as Madras shirtings, fancy vestings, &c., under the authority of Section 313 of the Tariff act.

A large number of heavy importers in New York protested against the Appraiser's ruling, and the matter was taken to the Board of General Appraisers, which sustained the protest. This position has been affirmed by the Treasury Department and no appeal from the board's decision will be taken.

WILL OF A WEALTHY NEGRO.

Many Charitable Bequests Made by Dempsey Butler of Camden.

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 25.—The will of Dempsey Butler, a negro who died two weeks ago, was admitted to probate to-day. It contains forty-two bequests, many of which are charitable.

The will directs that the executors provide free interment and the services of the sexton of Butler Cemetery for all Camden negro children who die in indigent circumstances in the next five years. A building to cost $3,000 is to be erected for Rising Sun Lodge of Colored Masons, and bequests ranging from $200 to $500 are made to Cooper Hospital, Pennsylvania Hospital, colored homes in Camden and Philadelphia, and other charitable institutions.

Mr. Butler is believed to have been the richest man of his race in this State and one of the richest in the country. The appraisement of the estate has not yet been made.

ORGANISTS' GUILD SERVICE.

Combined Choirs of South Church and St. Bartholomew's Take Part.

The tenth public service of the American Guild of Organists, an association formed for the advancement of church music, attracted a congregation that filled every pew in St. Bartholomew's Church last evening. The singers were the combined choirs of the South Church, forty-four men and women, in charge of Dr. Gerrit Smith, as musical director and organist, and Frank R. Gilbert, assistant organist, and St. Bartholomew's Church, sixty men and women, of which Richard Henry Warren is organist and musical director and Frank W. Robinson assistant. The soloists of the combined choir were Mrs. Gerrit Smith, soprano; Miss Marguerite Hall, contralto; Frederick W. Jameson, tenor, and Heinrich Meyn, baritone, of South Church, and Mrs. Theodore Toedt, soprano; Mrs. Katherine Fisk, contralto; Makenzie Gordon, tenor, and Leland H. Langley of St. Bartholomew's, baritone.

The various numbers of the programme were sung with exquisite taste and a quality of tone that is seldom heard. The solos, especially the recitative contralto solo from Handel's "Messiah," "O Thou that Tellest," by Mrs. Fisk, were up to the high standard of the various choruses. Among the principal numbers were a grand chorus from "The Golden Legend," by Sir Arthur Sullivan; the soprano solo, "Gallia," by Gounod, sung by Mrs. Smith; the majestic chorus, "As Bright the Star of Morning Gleams," from Mendelssohn's "Christus."

The eleventh public service will be held at the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, March 29, under the direction of John Hyatt Brewer, organist and choirmaster.

SCOTS REMEMBER BURNS

The Poet's Birthday Celebrated at the Hotel Marlborough.

JUSTICE McADAM'S SPEECH

He Defends Imperialism, and Says Schley Should Have the Credit for Santiago Battle.

The Marlborough Hotel dining room reverberated last night with the music of the bagpipe, and was gay with the colors of the plaid. The strollers in Broadway outside caught echoes of the pipes droning the air of "Cock of the North," and heard 150 strong voices join in the chorus of "Auld Lang Syne." It was the dinner of the Order of Scottish Clans, who were celebrating the anniversary of the birthday of Robert Burns.

The Clan MacKenzie, the Clan MacDuff, the Clan MacDonald of Brooklyn, the Clan Graham of Tremont, the Clan MacGregor of Yonkers, and a number of New Jersey clans had sent delegates to the feast. Scottish plaids hung upon the walls, which were also adorned with the Stars and Stripes, and many of the diners wore Glengarry and Balmoral bonnets, the sporran, and the kilt. Seven pipers were there in their plaids, and after the soup, the haggis, that famous Caledonian mixture, was brought in by waiters, who held it aloft, while a piper in kilts and bonnet marched proudly before it, playing "The Cock of the North."

James Kennedy, Royal Deputy for the State of New York, presided, and the Rev. Dr. David G. Wylie said grace. Songs of Burns were rendered by various members throughout the evening, and the Rev. Alexander CacColl made an address on Burns, in the course of which he said:

"We may differ as to policies, but we are all agreed on one matter, and as we think of those who are fighting across the seas, our brother Scots, defending their native land, we cannot but feel glad that in many a conflict they will hear in their souls the inspiring words of Burns: 'Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled.'"

Justice David McAdam of the Supreme Court defended imperialism in reply to the toast of "America."

Justice McAdam referred to his Scotch ancestry as something of which he was very proud and went on to say that he never knew a good Scot who didn't make the best sort of an American. He continued:

"Our imperialism, of which we hear so much, began away back in 1814, when we made the Louisiana purchase. Our next imperialistic step was taking Florida, an excellent purchase. Then we took in Texas, also a good purchase. After that came our little difficulty with Mexico, which resulted in further acquisition. Later we purchased Alaska, way up next to Russia, another act of imperialism.

"Our late civil war took place, and resulted in the right way, and now down there in the South they love the old flag, which was theirs in the days of Washington as much as we love it here. [Applause.] Then we got into our difficulty with the Spanish. What was the result? All Europe, with one single exception, was frowning down what they regarded as American interference. In all Europe there was but one ray of sunshine. That spoke out so clearly that foreign interference became impossible. We had the aid, comfort, and sympathy of that nation, which openly announced that a war on us by any European power would be a war on it. Its aid was of a more substantial character than some of you gentlemen suppose. I know that many British steamers brought us munitions of war in their holds, and I know that so much was done that it almost amounted to a violation of the neutrality law.

"Now we all know what Dewey did at Manila Bay. [Applause.] We all know what Schley did! [Applause.]

The New York Times
Saturday Review of Books and Art.

FEATURES TO-MORROW:

JOHN RUSKIN.
Praise He Has Repeatedly Bestowed on Books—Ruskin and Blackmore—Ruskin's Titles to Remembrance—Books of His That Are Rare.

WOMEN HUMORISTS.
A Flood of Letters Called Out by a Critic's Assertion That There Are None, with an Introductory Article by KATE SANBORN.

FOUR GREAT ART SHOWS.
The Rembrandt in London, the Velasquez in Madrid, the Cranach in Dresden, the Van Dyck in Antwerp.

BOOKS THAT ARE RARE.
What Makes Them So—Mr. A. R. Spofford's Excellent Account.

LONDON LITERARY LETTER.
By WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

GOLDSMITH.
Austin Dobson's Memoir Amplified and Reissued.

LIFE AT SEA.
Mr. Bullen's Autobiographical Volume "The Log of a Sea Waif."

FEUDAL CHATEAUX.
A Volume by Mrs. Champney on Their Romance and History.

FRANCIS LIEBER.
A Biography That Is a Thesis Upon His Work and Influence.

OUR RECENT WAR.
Capt. Mahan's Volume on Its Lessons.

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COOK.—By competent young woman as first-class cook in private family; best references. Cook, 554 3d Av., store.
Dressmakers.
DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class French dressmaker; perfect fitter; latest style Summer dresses; wish more customers. Mme. Passeron, 45 West 98th St.
Governesses.
GOVERNESS.—By experienced governess, housekeeper; English; city or country; French, music; highest references. Governess, Box 234, 1,269 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.
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BUTLER—VALET.—English; best references; city or country; just disengaged. G. M., 988 6th Av., second floor.
Coachmen.
COACHMAN.—By young man as first-class family coachman; strictly sober; economical; careful, stylish driver; ten years' reference from last employer. J. M., 114 East 66th St., private stable.
COACHMAN.—By thoroughly competent man; eleven years' city reference from late employer. J., 123 West 17th St.
Miscellaneous.
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ACCOUNTANT, &c.—By party of large experience as accountant, cashier, correspondent, &c.; of good education, character, and ability; active and responsible position in any suitable capacity; particulars by letter. Address W., Box 14, 92 East 14th St.

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WANTED—Competent French nurse for boy sixteen months of age; must have best of reference from last employer; a good needle-woman, honest, sober, with good disposition. Call Friday and Saturday, 10 to 12 and 5 to 9 P. M., 123 West 86th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.
WANTED—Young man to do financial reporting and similar work; stenographer preferred; write fully. Newbur, 1,750 North 15th St., Philadelphia.

STATE COMMISSION'S REPORT ON COMMERCE

Gov. Roosevelt Approves Some of its Recommendations.

NEW YORK CENTRAL SCORED

Said to be Exceptionally Culpable in Maintaining Differentials Against New York.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Gov. Roosevelt to-day sent the following communication to the Legislature:

To the Legislature:

I herewith transmit the report of the New York Commerce Commission, which was appointed by my predecessor in pursuance of Chapter 644 of the Laws of 1898. This report represents an immense amount of wholly disinterested labor, undertaken solely with a view of accomplishing something effectual to stop the decline in the commerce of New York. The thanks of the State are due the members of the commission for the marked ability and untiring industry they have shown throughout their labors.

In the first place, I call your especial attention to what the commission reports as to the main cause of the damage to New York commerce; that is, to the way in which the railroads, and especially the railroads of our own State, discriminate against her in the interest of competing ports. The commission presents a summary of its conclusions and recommendations, and the first ten sub-divisions of this summary relate to this railroad discrimination composed of what is known as the differential agreement between the trunk line railroads to the American Atlantic seaports. The commission shows that this discrimination is made so as to overcome the advantage which New York would have under natural condition as the cheapest route to foreign markets for the products of the West, and comments with especial severity upon the New York railroads which have received benefits from the State and yet participate in the discrimination, to the serious injury of New York. It does not appear, however, that any legislative action is at present recommended, and the commission, through its report, seeks to give widespread publicity to the facts, holding that the evil can be remedied by improving the canals, canal terminations, &c.

The Canal Committee, of which Gen. Greene is Chairman, (the report of which I am transmitting at the same time,) was appointed solely to consider the canal problem. The Commerce Commission was appointed to consider the whole problem of New York's loss of commerce, inquiring into all the causes, and seeking to find out all possible remedies. It speedily discovered, however, that the question of the canal was really the central question around which hinged all others concerned with benefiting the commercial development of New York or arresting the decline of this development. This is a further proof, if any be needed, of the immense importance of the canal, and extreme unwisdom of abandoning it as an outworn institution.

The commission makes eight recommendations to legislative action. As to seven of these there can be no question in my opinion. Proper terminal facilities should be immediately provided as the commission outlines. The act regulating the fees and charges for elevators should be amended. The act limiting corporations designed to navigate the canals to a capital stock of $50,000 should be repealed. The canal piers should again be reserved exclusively for canal boats. New York City should be allowed to carry out its plan for the construction of piers and improvement in dock facilities, and also to acquire possession of the water front between Gansevoort and Twenty-third Streets. With some hesitation I agree also to the wisdom of passing an act prohibiting the conveyance in perpetuity of any land under water within the limits of the Greater New York, but providing for the lease of such land with power of renewal. This is obviously proper for the crowded districts of the city. In remote parts of the city, however, the terms must be sufficiently liberal to encourage private parties to take hold and build up improvements which will help the whole water front.

The commission, as of the first importance, recommends action on the State canals themselves. They agree with the committee, of which Gen. Greene is Chairman, that in the first place the canal cannot be abandoned; that in the second place, a ship canal ought not to be built by the State, and that in the third place, the present canal must be enlarged. On these three fundamental points the reports of the commission and committee are as one. They differ, however, as to whether the thousand-ton barge canal should be built at a cost of some sixty million dollars, or whether the canal improvements proposed in the act of 1895 should be carried through at the cost, as they estimate it, of $15,000,000. This difference corresponds to the undoubted differences of opinion on this subject among the people in the State at large who are most interested in seeing the canals built up. In my message accompanying the Canal Committee's report I have given in detail the reasons why I accept their conclusions rather than the conclusion of the Commerce Commission on this matter.

I desire especially to call your attention to that portion of the Commerce Commission's report which shows the main source of the trouble over the $9,000,000 for improvements under the act of 1895. The Commerce Commission's report makes it perfectly clear that there never was sufficient authority, or indeed any authority, for supposing that this $9,000,000 would be enough to complete the work, and that a sum was named which was entirely insufficient. It was doubtless believed to be easier to get the small sum than a large one.

I call your attention to the whole report, which should be read and studied in detail. The commission held its hearings not only in New York and in the West, but also visited all the important seaports which are the business rivals of New York. We cannot afford to blink the fact that there has been a very serious loss in New York's commerce and that the State cannot allow this loss to go unchecked. The commission has gone at great length into all the various causes for the state of things described. Prompt action should be taken to remedy the evils complained of. We cannot afford to rest idle while our commerce is taken away from us, and we must act in the broadest and most liberal and most energetic spirit if we wish to retain the State's commercial supremacy. In accordance with the direction of the statute the commission will speedily submit drafts of bills designed to carry its recommendations into effect.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

COMMISSION'S CONCLUSIONS.

The commission presents a summary of its conclusions and recommendations as follows:

The decline in New York's commerce has been steady and continuous for many years, it has been more pronounced during recent years, and has now reached serious proportions in an actual loss of exports. This loss has been largely in exports of grain and flour.

The loss to New York is due in great measure to a discrimination against New York in railroad rates imposed by an agreement, known as the differential agreement, between the trunk line railroads of the American Atlantic seaports, including the New York railroads.

While this differential agreement, by its terms, gives preference in railroad rates only to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, and Newport News, the Port of Montreal and the Gulf ports are benefited to the injury of New York, to as full an extent as if they were parties to the agreement, in view of the fact that in the competition with the Gulf ports and with Montreal the differential agreement alone prevents the New York roads from giving New York as low a rate as is accorded by the agreement to Baltimore and to Newport News; and the same differential agreement, while providing the same rate for Boston as for New York, permits the Boston roads to allow free insurance and free storage to an extent that amounts to as substantial a discrimination against New York as is imposed by the discrimination in the rail rate in favor of Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Newport News.

As a result of this situation, in which New York is prevented from receiving the benefit of her natural advantages, in competition with these other ports, each of the ports named has made gains, while New York has continued to lose.

While there are port charges in New York that can and should be reduced, it will be impracticable to assure to New York any benefit from such reductions so long as the railroads are permitted to offset the saving in expense thus secured by correspondingly increasing the differential against New York. That such is the principle of the differential agreement and the policy of the New York roads, as well as the roads to the Southern Atlantic ports, was conceded by the officials of the New York roads when they appeared before the commission.

The theory of such discrimination is that under natural competitive conditions New York would maintain its pre-eminent position in the export as well as in the import trade of the country—New York under such natural conditions being the cheapest route to the foreign markets for the products of the West. To the extent that this differential agreement requires the New York roads to charge a higher rate than otherwise would be imposed upon the export products of the West, it is in effect an export tax upon such products.

To abolish the differential, therefore, would not only result in New York regaining the commerce now diverted to other ports, but it would also benefit the producers and exporters of the West when competing in the foreign markets.

The fact that the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company has received exceptional benefits from the State of New York makes that corporation exceptionally culpable for participating in the discrimination to the serious injury of New York. This railroad discrimination against New York would be impossible without the participation of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, and the demand that it withdraw irrevocably from the differential agreement is now made understandingly.

The State has it within its power, through an adequate improvement of the Erie Canal, not only to apply the remedy that will secure it against further loss of its commerce, but that will secure to it as well the restoration of that which has already been diverted.

This result may be achieved through the completion of the improvement of the State canals contemplated by Chapter 79 of the Laws of 1895, at an expenditure not exceeding $15,000,000. To receive full benefit from the completion of such improvement, canal terminals should be provided by the State both at Buffalo and at New York for the receipt, safeguarding, and delivery of package freight transported or destined for transportation over the Erie Canal.

While thus providing for competition with rail rates, sufficient to render difficult if not impossible a discrimination against New York, certain high charges at the port of New York should be reduced, including the charge for elevating grain, and also including the excessive rentals imposed for the use of public docks.

RECOMMENDATIONS MADE.

The commission recommend for immediate legislative action:

The passage of a bill providing for the earliest possible completion of the improvement of the State canals contemplated by Chapter 79 of the Laws of 1895, and providing for bonding the State in the sum of $15,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, the proceeds to be applied to such improvement, said bill to be submitted to the people for their approval at the next general election.

The amendment of Chapter 494 of the Laws of 1899, so as to authorize the designation for canal terminals of public piers in the City of New York, and suitable locations upon the Erie Canal lands at or near Buffalo, with power to cause to be erected thereon proper inclosures for the reception, safeguarding, and delivery of freight transported or destined for transportation over the State canals, and further providing that said piers and said canal lands, when so designated and so improved, shall be set apart exclusively for canal terminals under such rules and regulations as may be established. Said amendment should further provide for the appointment of two residents of the City of Buffalo as members of the commission.

That Chapter 585 of the Laws of 1888, entitled "an act to regulate the fees and charges for elevating, trimming, receiving, weighing, and discharging grain by means of floating and stationary elevators and warehouses within this State" be so amended as to make it more difficult of evasion and to provide for a maximum rate of ½ cent per bushel for all services performed in and about the elevation of grain, and providing a penalty for any violation of the act.

That Section 2, Article 2 of the transportation corporation law (being Chapter 40 of the General Laws) be amended by striking out the words "and no corporation organized under this act and designed to navigate any of the canals of the State, shall have a capital stock exceeding $50,000."

That the provisions of the charter of New York City, relating to the canal piers in the City of New York, shall be so amended as to restore the provisions contained in the original law, Chapter 276 of the Laws of 1882, limiting the use of said canal piers to "barges on the Hudson River, north of Castleton."

The passage of an act prohibiting the conveyance and perpetuity of any land under water within the limits of the City of New York, now owned by the State or city, and providing that leases and renewals thereof of such lands may be made under proper restrictions to the owners of the uplands when required by the necessities of commerce or manufacturing.

That the Legislature should confer annually such authorization as may be requested from time to time by the City of New York, to enable it to carry out plans for the construction of piers and the improvement in dock facilities at the Port of New York as rapidly as they may be required. The City of New York should endeavor speedily to supply the demands of commerce for modern piers, and the Legislature should aid the city in such endeavors in every way practicable.

That such authority within the constitutional limits be conferred on the City of New York as will enable the Dock Board upon the commencement of condemnation proceedings, to enter promptly into possession of lands necessary to be acquired for the improvement between Gansevoort and Twenty-third Streets; 6 per cent. interest upon the amount of each award calculated from the date the city shall thus acquire title to be paid by the City of New York to the owner of the property taken.

LEGISLATURE'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Senator Featherston introduced a resolution to-day at the request of Senator Ford that the attention of the United States Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State be called to the urgent necessity for the passage of an act directing the exchange of the Springfield rifles and carbines now used by the National Guard for an equal number of the arms used by the United States Army.

Several bills were introduced, and the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

The Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—In the Assembly this morning Mr. Henry introduced a concurrent resolution urging Congress to pass an act directing the exchange at the earliest possible date of the Springfield rifles and carbines, calibre .35, now in use by the National Guard or organized militia of this and other States, for equal numbers of the arms used by the United States Army. The resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Rogers of Broome a five-minute recess was taken while President Schurman of Cornell University addressed the House. Dr. Schurman said that the interests of the Legislature and Cornell were mutual, and thanked the members for the courtesy extended him.

Several bills were advanced to third reading, and the Assembly then adjourned until Friday at 10 o'clock.

BILLS PASSED.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—In the Senate to-day these bills were passed:

Senator ELLSWORTH'S—Authorizing the City of Lockport to borrow $5,000 for repairing and furnishing the Flagler Hospital.

Senator McCARREN'S—Increasing the salary of the doorkeeper in the District Attorney's office in Kings County from $600 to $1,200 a year.

Senator ELSBERG'S—Authorizing New York City to expend $200,000 for the extension and equipment of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in Central Park.

In the Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Mr. McEwan's bill creating a commission of jurors for Albany County was passed.

COMMITTE REPORTS ON BILLS.

In the Senate.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—In the Senate to-day the following bills were reported favorably:

Senator Brackett's—Confirming the action of the Volunteer Firemen's Home Association of the State of New York in transferring its rights and property to the Firemen's Association of the State of New York.

Senator Boyce's—Legalizing the special elections held in the Village of Lansingburg, to authorize the Board of Water Commissioners to borrow money and issue bonds for an additional water supply.

Senator Coggeshall's—Incorporating the New York and Vermont Synod of the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church.

Senator Wilcox's—Amending the poor law in relation to the burial of soldiers, sailors, and marines.

The Senate Codes Committee met to-day and will report favorably to-morrow these bills:

Senator Wagner's—Prohibiting the exhibition of immoral moving pictures in slot machines.

Senator Elsberg's—Amending the Code of Civil Procedure relating to certain allowances in Surrogates' courts.

Senator D. F. Davis's—Increasing the salary of interpreters in the Kings County Surrogate's Court from $1,200 to $1,800 per annum.

Senator Brackett's—Amending the Code of Civil Procedure relative to appointments of terms of the Supreme Court.

Senator Brackett's—Amending subdivision 3 of Section 2,514 of the Code of Civil Procedure relative to definition of expressions.

In the Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—The Judiciary Committee reported favorably the following bill:

Mr. Sand's—Providing that at a general election there shall be provided one and one-half times, instead of two times, as many ballots as there are names of electors on the register.

The following bills were reported by the Ways and Means Committee:

Mr. Allds's—Appropriating $30,000 for the State Engineer and Surveyor to continue to operate with the director of the United States Geological Survey in making a topographic survey and map of the State.

Mr. Allds's—Appropriating $20,580 for completing the Dannemora State Hospital for Insane Convicts.

The Codes Committee reported favorably the following bills:

Mr. Swift's—Providing that any person who sells or gives away any instrument or weapon commonly known as a toy pistol, in or upon which percussion caps, composed wholly or partly of metal or paper, are used or may be used, to any person under the age of sixteen years is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Mr. Patton's—Providing that the testimony of a witness before a Grand Jury may be produced in court to ascertain if it is consistent with the testimony of the witness given at the trial of the person indicted by such Grand Jury.

Mr. Fallows's—Giving to a joint committee of the Legislature or a committee of either house empowered by resolution to take testimony relative to any subject the same power as a court possesses to require the attendance of witnesses and the production of records.

The Cities Committee will to-morrow report favorably the following bills:

Mr. Gales's—Providing for the construction and erection of sewer disposal works or plants in the Borough of Queens and providing for the payment of the cost by local assessment.

Mr. Gales's—Conferring on the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York City the right to appropriate money as it may deem necessary for the purchase of apparatus and for the maintenance of fire alarm systems in the Borough of Queens.

Other Bills in the Senate.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—These bills were introduced in the Senate to-day:

Senator ARMSTRONG—Appropriating $35,000 for a bridge over the canal on Plymouth Avenue, in the City of Rochester.

Senator RICE—Providing that notices of village elections shall be published in each newspaper in the village rather than in one official paper.

Senator AMELER—Amending the agricultural law so as to authorize the State Commissioner of Agriculture to quarantine any district for the purpose of preventing the spread of the disease known as rabies.

Senator HUMPHREY—Amending the banking law to provide that building and mutual loan associations may purchase real estate for members upon application of such members, but no association shall hereafter purchase or exchange real estate for speculative purposes, and any contract made for such purposes will be void.

Senator ELLSWORTH—Empowering the Buffalo and Niagara Falls Electric Railway Company when authorized by the Province of Ontario or the Dominion of Canada to acquire the property of any railroad operated in the Province of Ontario.

Senator MITCHELL—Increasing the salary of the stenographer of the Municipal Courts in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn from $2,000 to $2,500 and allowing a stenographer to the Municipal Court of the Borough of the Bronx at the same salary.

Senator D. F. DAVIS—Authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York City to provide for the purchase of land and buildings for a headquarters for the Williamsburg Volunteer Firemen's Association, the cost not to exceed $10,000.

Senator G. A. DAVIS—Appropriating $994.41 for a deficiency in the salary of State Superintendent of Elections McCullagh to Oct. 1, 1900, and for a deficiency in the salaries of the Chief Deputy, the clerk, and stenographer, $3,129.97, and for a deficiency in his office expenses of $8,000.

In the Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—The following bills were introduced in the Assembly to-day:

Mr. WALRATH—Exempting Montgomery County from the provisions of the fish and game law prohibiting the killing of black and gray squirrels and hares and rabbits from Sept. 1 to Dec. 15 inclusive.

Mr. HARBURGER—Making it a misdemeanor to angle for salt-water striped bass with a net, and attaching a penalty, in case of conviction, of $60 for each violation, and $2 for each fish so taken, killed, or possessed.

Mr. COOK—Providing that the Indians of the Seneca Nation in proceedings brought where right to Indian lands is involved, may appeal from the decision of council of said nation to the Special or Equity Term of the Supreme Court in the county where such lands are situate.

Mr. FANCHER—Providing that in cases of appeal to the Appellate Divisions on argument where the Justice before whom the action is tried is a member of such Appellate Division, the appellant shall, on application, be granted an order transferring such appeal to an adjoining department.

Mr. COOLEY—Creating a Board of Water Commissioners for the City of Mount Vernon, and authorizing this board to procure a water supply for the city and assume control over such water system.

Another Pure Beer Bill.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Assemblyman Stevens has introduced a bill to prevent fraud in the sale of beer, ale, and porter. Under its provisions all liquors known as beer, ale or porter which may contain inferior ingredients shall be branded and labeled as "inferior." Any wholesaler or retailer who sells such "inferior" beer, ale or porter without displaying such sign shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to fine and imprisonment.

Power Bridge Over the Niagara.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—The Mather Bridge bill for the construction of an experimental span of a bridge for the generation of power over the Niagara River, which has been before the Legislature for eight years, was again introduced by Senator Mackey to-day. It is understood that in its present form it is satisfactory to the Governor and likely to become a law.

Fare on Thirty-fourth Street Ferry.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Mr. Honeck to-day introduced a bill which provides that the rate of fare for foot passengers and passengers with bicycles on the ferry between Long Island City and Thirty-fourth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, shall not be more than one cent for each passenger.

Another Recreation Pier.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—A bill introduced by Mr. Fitzgerald authorizes the Board of Docks to set apart the pier at the foot of Eighty-sixth Street on the East River for the recreation of the residents of that section.

Gerry Society Investigation.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Assemblyman Harburger of New York will on Wednesday next in the House call up his resolution providing for the appointment by the Speaker of a committee of five to investigate the affairs of the Gerry Society.

Public Hearings at Albany.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—The Senate Judiciary Committee has set down the following bills for a hearing Wednesday, Jan. 31:

Senator McCarren—Repealing Chapter 942 of the Laws of 1896, "an act relative to the supply of pure and wholesome water in certain counties of the State."

Senator Ambler—In relation to adulterated vinegar.

Senator Brown—Amending the stock corporation law in relation to books of account as evidence.

Senator Elsberg—Enabling the executors and Trustees of the estate of Bradish Johnson and others to invest the proceeds of the sale of certain real estate in capital stock and bonds of the "estate of Bradish Johnson," a corporation.

The Finance Committee of the Senate and the Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly will give a joint hearing Wednesday, Jan. 31, on the Davis-Hill Adirondack Consumptive Hospital bill, which carries with it an appropriation of $200,000.

Senator Stranahan, Chairman of the Senate Cities Committee, has invited the Presidents of the Borough Boards of Greater New York and other city authorities as well as the Presidents of the various gas companies to be present at the hearing on Senator Donnelly's Municipal Gas Plant bill for New York City, which is to be held on Feb. 6.

Mr. Harburger to-day appeared before the Gas, Electricity, and Water Supply Committee of the Assembly and demanded a hearing on his Municipal Gas Ownership bill. He showed the necessity of an early hearing because the people of Greater New York demanded it. Mr. Witter said that the gas companies wanted to be heard in opposition, and a date was set two weeks from to-day.

Horton Law License Refused.

NORTHPORT, L. I., Jan. 25.—The village Trustees have refused a license to the Northport Athletic Club, which has been organized here under the Horton law. The club has hired the First National Hall, and is having its ring built there. Manager Smith will now apply to a Supreme Court Justice for a mandamus to compel the board to grant his application. The first bouts are advertised to take place Saturday evening.

A SCHOOL TEACHERS' BILL

Senator Ahearn's Measure Specifies Salaries to be Paid.

HAS GOVERNOR'S APPROVAL

Graduated Rate of Compensation Provided in Proportion to Length of Service—Women Teachers' Pay.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Senator Ahearn to-day introduced in the Senate a new school bill, which is understood to have the approval, not only of the school teachers and authorities, but also of Gov. Roosevelt, who believes that any amendment to the Ahearn law should come from Senator Ahearn.

The bill provides for the schedules adopted by the borough boards in September, 1899, and which were then agreeable to all. It specifies that salaries to be finally established shall not be less than the salaries duly fixed and established by the several School Boards on or before the first day of September, 1899, and in force and payable on that day in the several schools in the City of New York.

No woman teacher in the public schools of any of the boroughs shall be paid a sum less than $800 per annum. No regular woman teacher shall, after ten years' service in the public schools of said boroughs, who has completed ten years of service as teacher in public schools shall receive less than $900 per annum; nor shall any woman teacher in said schools who has completed fifteen years of service as teacher in public schools receive less than $1,200 per annum; and no woman, Vice Principal, head of department, assistant, or teacher of graduating class in said schools shall be paid less than $1,400 per annum after ten years of service.

No male teacher in the public schools in said boroughs shall be paid a less sum than $900 per annum, and no male teacher in said schools who has completed twelve years of service as teacher in public schools shall receive less than $2,100 per annum. Women teachers shall receive an equal annual increase of not less than $30 from the first year of service up to and including the tenth year of service, and thereafter an equal annual increase of not less than $60 from the tenth year, up to and including the fifteenth year of service.

Women teachers of boys or mixed classes, or of classes containing boys and girls, shall receive not less than $60 per annum more than women teachers of girls' classes, of corresponding years of service. Men teachers shall receive an equal annual increase of not less than $105 from the first year of service up to and including the twelfth year of service. No male vice principal or first assistant or head of department, or teacher of graduating class shall be paid less than $2,400 per annum after twelve years of service.

But no increase of salary above provided for shall be paid unless the service of such teacher, vice principal, head of department, or first assistant, shall have been approved after inspection and investigation as fit and meritorious by a majority of the Borough Board of School Superintendents; such inspections and investigations shall be made at the end of the first, sixth, and twelfth years of service, and if the service of such teachers, vice principals, heads of departments, or first assistants, are found fit and meritorious at such times, they shall receive the annual increase provided in this section, until the next investigation and inspection is made by such Borough Board.

No woman principal shall receive a salary less than paid to a woman first assistant, vice principal, or head of department, nor a male principal less than that paid to a male first assistant, vice principal, or head of department.

Gov. Roosevelt's Opinion.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—In speaking of school legislation for New York City, Gov. Roosevelt to-day said that there was one thing which he did want, and that was that the purpose of the Ahearn law should be carried into practical effect. The increase of salaries for the teachers provided for in that act should be secured. That is all that he desires. The teachers should receive their salaries due them at once. Legislation seeking to accomplish that purpose should not be complicated with other propositions.

COMPULSORY INDIAN EDUCATION.

Assembly Bill Applies to Allegany and Cattaraugus Counties.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Assemblyman Fancher has introduced a bill to provide for the compulsory education of Indian children on the Allegany and Cattaraugus Reservations.

Parents who fail to send their children to school between the ages of six and sixteen years shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding $5 or by imprisonment not exceeding ten days; for a second offense, $25 fine, imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, or both.

SENATOR GRADY'S SCHOOL BILL.

Controller Coler Says the Measure Is Free from Politics.

In speaking of Senator Grady's bill providing for the repeal of Section 1,065 of the charter and permitting the transfer by the Board of Estimate of unexpended balances in the Department of Education for the purpose of meeting emergency deficiencies, Controller Coler said yesterday: "This bill provides for an adjustment of troubles which have threatened us in the last year and also a remedy for conditions which arose in Richmond and Queens. At present no provision is made for transfers of these balances, and in consequence in times of emergency it becomes necessary to issue bonds—an absurdity, as every one conversant with city affairs must know, when we have money that can be used for the same purpose.

"I have nothing to do with the reorganization of the educational system, much as one appears to be needed. This department will take no part in forwarding reorganization, believing that such matters should be left to those more familiar with the educational necessities of the city. What we desire is that the financial part of the school system should be so arranged that there shall be no more bill-ups of pay rolls.

"There is absolutely no politics about the bill. Any one who would play politics over the necessities of a few women is unworthy of the respect of the community."

COURT ORDER IN MARCUS CASE.

Mrs. Marcus Cited to Show Cause for Her Husband's Arrest.

Henry Marcus, a son of the late Martin Marcus of Baltimore, yesterday obtained from Justice Fitzgerald, in the Supreme Court, an order directing his wife to show cause why the order of arrest in a separation suit she has brought against him should not be vacated. Marcus had been arrested on the ground that he was a resident of Maryland and was about to leave the jurisdiction of the New York Court to avoid paying her alimony and counsel fees pending the trial of the action. He had been locked up in the Ludlow Street Jail in default of $2,000 bail.

In his wife's suit for separation Marcus was charged with failure to provide for her. It was alleged that he had inherited about $600,000 upon the death of his father. In his application Marcus denied that he had at any time refused to support his wife, and said that he is willing to do so now. He charged her with addiction to alcoholic drink and "cigars," and alleged that at one time she attempted to commit suicide while under the influence of liquor.

Marcus says his marriage took place Oct. 31, 1896, and had been kept a secret from his relatives in Baltimore because his wife was a Gentile. He left Baltimore after his marriage and found employment in this city. He alleged that his wife had left him to take pleasure trips alone on several occasions.

Funeral of Andrew J. White.

The funeral of ex-Police Justice Andrew J. White took place yesterday morning. Soon after 10 o'clock the body was taken from the family residence, 6 Mount Morris Park West, to All Saints' Church, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue. It was accompanied by a delegation of 200 members of the Sagamore Club, headed by Mayor Van Wyck and Peter F. Meyer. The pall bearers were Senator Thomas F. Grady, Commissioner Maurice J. Power, United States Marshal John P. McCarthy, John F. Carroll, Daniel F. McMahon, Commissioner Thaddeus Moriarty, Judge James Fitzgerald, Patrick Ferrigan, ex-Senator John Fox, William P. Mitchell, James W. Boyle, Philip J. Britt, and Judge Joseph Fallon. Solemn requiem mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Power, and the interment was in Calvary.

BICYCLES. BICYCLES.

For Lasting Qualities
The Spalding
Bevel Gear Chainless
has been proven superior to chain wheels.
Two mounts that have stood the test are exhibited at the Cycle Show.
One is the Spalding Chainless Will Brown rode 1,000 miles in making a new road record. No tool was used on it throughout the ride.
The other is an 1897 Spalding chainless, the first chainless ever exhibited at a Cycle show. It has been ridden over 36,000 miles and is still as good as new.
Imperial, Crawford and Nyack Bicycles
Exhibited at the same stand.
AMERICAN BICYCLE COMPANY,
SPALDING SALES DEPARTMENT,
83 CHAMBERS ST., NEW YORK.

BASEBALL "MAGNATES" MEET.

Refuse to Discuss Decisions, but It Is Reported Cleveland and Washington Will Leave the League.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 25.—A meeting of the National League baseball magnates, which has been in session here for two or three days past, and as to which, up to to-day, no definite information was obtainable, came to an end this afternoon and all but Messrs. Brush and Hart started for their homes.

While the representatives of the various clubs declined to give out the least information up to the time of their departure, it can be stated on the best of authority that as a result of the meeting Cleveland and Louisville will be dropped from the National League. It is also reasonably certain that Baltimore and Washington will not be in that organization when the coming season is opened. So far as Washington is concerned, the matter is already practically settled. But there is still a hitch on the Baltimore proposition upon which the Circuit Committee and the representatives of the latter club failed to reach an agreement. However, Messrs. Hanlon, Abell, Soden, and Ebbitt went East together on the same train this afternoon, and it is intimated that they may be able to reach a satisfactory solution on the Baltimore matter before they arrive home.

In case, however, no settlement is made in regard to Baltimore, it is probable that the National League will consist of ten clubs.

The League in each case will purchase outright the franchise and players. The purchase money is to be obtained by setting apart a small percentage of the gross receipts of each game played this season until the sum is fully made up. The amount will be considerably lessened by the sale of players and franchises, which will all be disposed of by the League. This will enable the New York Club to secure some good players, as it is the intention of the League to give the New York Club first choice of players.

Cleveland will undoubtedly be in the American Association, although no papers have been signed to that effect as yet. President Ban Johnson of the latter organization has made a proposition which will in all probability be accepted. The same is true of Louisville. An offer has been made for that club by the American Association, which is now under consideration. Indications are that the deal will soon be closed.

President Johnson of the American Association said he would put the best club in Cleveland that money could buy. He also said that he was still negotiating for a club in Chicago, and under certain conditions would have a club in that city. The National League "magnates" took every precaution to keep their presence in town a secret. Each of them registered at the Hollenden under a fictitious name, and in most cases actually denied their own identity when seen by newspaper men.

GOLF AT TAMPA.

Professionals from Magnolia Tournament Play for Qualification.

Special to The New York Times.

TAMPA, Fla., Jan. 25.—After a ride of six hours the professionals who were star players in the Magnolia tournament reached here last night. They found many golf enthusiasts awaiting their arrival with interest, as was evidenced by the large number of spectators on the links this morning.

Partly from the change of climate and partly from the effects of long games in the preceding tournament, the men became tired after playing thirty-six holes for qualification. George Low was in the lead, closely followed by Willie Smith. On the second round Smith's ball fell in a ditch, and he lost three strokes getting it out. Tom Dunn played in fine style, but was unlucky with two balls. One fell into the mat of Palmetto shrub that skirts the course, and will never be found even by caddies.

Among those entered were five professionals and three amateurs. Four qualified for the first division in the match play of eighteen holes to-morrow, and four for the second division. The qualifying scores for thirty-six holes were as follows:

George Low, 83, 83—166; Willie Smith, 88, 82—170; Harry Rawlins, 88 86—174; Launcelot Servos, 90, 98—188; Tom Dunn, 102, 93—195; J. Hamilton Gillespie, 102, 109—211; W. E. Burlock, Jr., 104, 106—210; A. E. Dick, 122, 108—230.

Baltimore Baseball Ground Leased.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 25.—The new American Baseball Association scored a point against the National League team here to-day when its representatives signed a lease for the Union Park Baseball Grounds. The lease is to run for one year and $3,500 is the consideration for the use of the grounds and stands.

British Golf Champion May Come Here

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Jan. 25.—Among those who are expected to play on the Fairfield County Golf Club's links here next season is Harry Varden, the British champion. Charles S. Cox, one of the best of Fairfield's players, has just returned from a trip to England, and has been authorized by Mr. Varden to make contracts with the different clubs in the United States who wish to have him play on their links.

Seventh Regiment Shooting.

The marksmen of Company I had their turn in the

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $5,500,000
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000 Surplus, $1,500,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

The Corn Exchange Bank,
William and Beaver Sts., New York.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President.

Capital and Surplus	$3,600,000.00
Deposits	20,000,000.00

BRANCHES:

Broadway Branch.	Astor Place Bank.
Broadway & Spring St.	Astor Place.
Hudson River Bank.	Queens County Bank.
72d St. & Columbus Ave.	Borough of Queens.

86 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK,
GEORGE H. ROBINSON.
Member New York Stock Exchange.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

Sutro Bros. & Co.,
BANKERS,
56 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Negotiate Security Issues of Railroad, Street Railway, Gas, Electric, and other Companies, and transact a General Banking Business.
Investment Securities.
Private wire connection to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Atlantic City.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.
H. F. Bachman & Co., Philadelphia.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.

Branch Offices	252 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg. 56 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
New York and Boston.

N. Y. & N. J. TELEPHONE "RIGHTS"
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co.
57 William St., New York.
208 Montague St., Brooklyn.

HAVEN & STOUT
Bankers and Brokers
Nassau Street Cor Wall St.
Members of
N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange.
N. Y. Produce Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Offices:
302 Broadway, cor. Duane St., New York.
84 Broadway, cor. Berry St., Brooklyn.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

A. J. DE KANTSTEIN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
30 West 23d St.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash and carried on margin.
SPECIAL LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.,
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch Offices.
1,300 BROADWAY, CORNER 34TH ST.
621 BROADWAY, CORNER HOUSTON ST.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 & 34 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

NATIONAL CITY BANK
NEW STOCK.
A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.
LADD, WOOD & KING,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
AND
Dealers in Investment Securities,
31 PINE ST., N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF
The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company,
New York, January 23d, 1900.

The Trustees, in Conformity with the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1899:

Premiums on Marine Risks from 1st January, 1899, to 31st December, 1899	$3,166,423.39
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1899	967,555 24
Total Marine Premiums	$4,133,975.63
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1899, to 31st December, 1899	$3,305,179.38
Losses paid during the same period (less salvages, &c.)	$2,276,683.96
Returns of Premiums and expenses	$484,296.77

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank, and other Stocks	$5,483,944.00
Loans secured by Stocks and special deposits in Banks and Trust Company	2,395,500.00
Real Estate and Claims due the Company, estimated at	1,125,000.00
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	1,005,756.77
Cash in the hands of European Bankers to pay losses under policies payable in foreign countries	147,790.55
Cash in Bank	263,129.29
Amount	$10,424,130.01

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the sixth of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1894 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the sixth of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1899, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the first of May next.

By order of the Board,
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Gustav Amsinck,	Clifford A. Hand,
Vernon H. Brown,	John D. Hewlett,
Waldron P. Brown,	Charles D. Leverich,
William B. Boulton,	Leander N. Lovell,
Francis M. Bacon,	W. H. H. Moore,
George Coppell,	Charles H. Marshall,
Joseph H. Chapman,	George H. Macy,
James G. De Forest,	Levi P. Morton,
William E. Dodge,	Frederic A. Parsons,
James H. Dunham,	George W. Quintard,
Everett Frazar,	John L. Riker,
Ewald Fleitmann,	A. A. Raven,
Edward Floyd-Jones,	Gustav H. Schwab,
Horace Gray,	William C. Sturges.
Ansen W. Hard,	

A. A. RAVEN, President.
F. A. PARSONS, Vice Pres't.
CORNELIUS ELDERT, 2d Vice Pres't.
THEO. P. JOHNSON, 3d Vice Pres't.

REDEMPTION OF
Duluth, Missabe, & Northern Railway Co.
First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1893.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Seventy-five (75) of the First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Company were this day drawn for redemption in accordance with the requirements of Article Five of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

1256	1514	1933	2413	2951	3274
1263	1516	1946	2440	2953	3391
1272	1645	1950	2463	2992	3405
1312	1674	1990	2489	3015	3432
1335	1709	2037	2525	3017	3437
1347	1725	2068	2571	3034	3447
1370	1743	2097	2585	3089	3466
1414	1828	2156	2592	3102	3485
1432	1833	2235	2599	3167	3486
1453	1856	2329	2601	3174	3489
1494	1885	2330	2656	3187	
1498	1904	2336	2674	3215	
1501	1911	2361	2751	3269	

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases February 2d, 1900, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice-President.

New York, January 22d, 1900.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the seventy-five bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.

FRED. C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
E. V. CARY,
of Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York County.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds will be paid at this office on or after the 2d of February, 1900, at 105 per centum and interest, say $1,055.17 per bond.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice-President.

WANTED.
Natl. Bank of Commerce
Natl. Union Bank
Natl. Union Bank Rights
Western Nat'l Bank
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
38 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH OFFICE, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.00
Legal Depository for State, City and Court Moneys.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Separate Department with special facilities for Ladies.
Checks Drawn may be cashed at either office.
Takes entire charge of Real Estate, Mortgages, etc.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Sec. and Treas.
FRED'K GORE KING, Ass't Sec. & Ass't. Treas.
WILLIAM B. RANDALL, Trust Officer.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus *$3,000,000*
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.

ASHBEL P. FITCH, President.	
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President.	WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATFIELD, Secretary.	HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. RANISTER, Treasurer.	LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

M. WEINFELD & CO.—Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between Morris Weinfeld, Harris Cohn, and Hyman Rachmil under the firm name of M. Weinfeld & Co. has been dissolved by mutual consent this 25th day of January, 1900. The egg and butter business heretofore conducted by said copartnership at No. 23 Harrison Street, N. Y. City, will hereafter be continued under the firm name of Cohn & Rachmil.

HARRIS COHN.
HYMAN RACHMIL.

PATTERSON & CLARKE.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between GEORGE T. PATTERSON and CHARLES M. CLARKE, under the firm name of PATTERSON & CLARKE, Insurance Brokers, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

GEORGE T. PATTERSON.
CHARLES M. CLARKE.

The business of PATTERSON & CLARKE will hereafter be conducted by the undersigned successor.

CHARLES M. CLARKE.

TAKE NOTICE THAT ON JAN. 22, THE FIRM of HALPERT, EPSTEIN & CO., doing business at 51 Grand St., has dissolved, and Messrs. HALPERT & EPSTEIN shall continue the business, and shall be liable for all liabilities.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Co.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Default having been made in the principal of the above bonds, which became due on the first day of January, 1900, and foreclosure proceedings having been begun in pursuance of a plan of reorganization, formulated by the Company, under which plan the security of the bonds is seriously impaired:

At the request of a large number of holders of these bonds, resident in England, who have deposited their bonds under the Bondholders' Protective Agreement, dated December 21, 1899, the undersigned have agreed to represent the interests of the bondholders.

Holders of bonds in the United States can become parties to this agreement by depositing their bonds with the Central Trust Company of New York City, under said Protective Agreement, copies of which may be obtained from the Trust Company or at our office. Prompt deposit of the bonds is advisable.

Simon Borg & Company,
23 Nassau Street.
New York, January 5th, 1900.

OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMpany, No. 23 Broad Street (Mills Building.)—Coupons due February 1, 1900, from the following Bonds will be paid on and after that date at this office: CENTRAL PACIFIC 1st mortgage refunding; TEXAS AND NEW ORLEANS R. R. CO. 1st mortgage 7 per cent., Main Line; GALVESTON, HARRISBURG AND SAN ANTONIO RY. CO. 1st mortgage 6 per cent., Eastern Division.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

TO INVESTORS.

A limited amount of Treasury Stock of a successful Automobile Company is offered for sale at an attractive figure, for the purpose of increasing the working capital of the company. For particulars address or call at ROOM 1,206, 170 Fifth Ave.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING,
New York, January 11, 1900.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending March 1, 1900, the same to be paid March 5, 1900, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on February 7, 1900.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on February 7, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on February 19, 1900.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, January 11, 1900.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on February 7, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on February 19, 1900.

On March 5, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York,
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
Mills Building, New York, Dec. 13, 1899.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there were declared from the net earnings of the company a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. on said common stock, both to be paid Feb. 5, 1900, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Jan. 11, 1900.

For the purpose of such dividends the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M on Jan. 11, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on Jan. 23, 1900.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street.
New York, Dec. 13, 1899.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Common Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on Jan. 11, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Jan. 23, 1900.

On Feb. 5, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividends, aggregating two per cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York,
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

Office of the Treasurer, New York, Jan. 27, 1900.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE QUARTER PER CENT. on the capital stock of the ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office, on and after February 15, 1900, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on January 31st, 1900. E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

New York, Jan. 25th, 1900.

A dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. on the First Preferred Stock, and ONE (1) PER CENT. on the Second Preferred Stock of the OMAHA WATER COMPANY will be paid by the undersigned on Feb. 10th, 1900, at its office, No. 22 William Street, New York, to the registered holders of the certificates of beneficial interest pertaining to said stock, of record on the books of the undersigned Feb. 1, 1900.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Agent.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.
December 20, 1899.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER (1¼) PER CENT. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on January 20, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 30, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 12 M. December 20, 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. January 26, 1900. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.
37 & 39 Liberty St. and 44½ & 46 Maiden Lane.
NEW YORK, Jan. 10, 1900.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a Dividend of 2½ Per Cent., and an extra dividend of One-Half Per Cent., payable at the company's offices on Feb. 1, 1900. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, Jan. 13, and reopened Friday, Feb. 2.

JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, January 10, 1900.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable on and after February 15th. The transfer books will be closed from Feb. 1st to Feb. 15th, inclusive. D. R. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

Pacific Bank,
No. 470 Broadway, New York.
Jan. 23, 1900.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2%, payable on and after Feburary 1 next. The transfer books will be closed to Feb'y 1, 1900.

S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

THE BANCO INTERNACIONAL E' HIPOTEcario de Mexico, Mexico City, Mexico, has declared a dividend of 7% Mexican money, payable at the equivalent of $1.42 American per share, at the Banking House of H. B. Hollins & Co., its agency in New York, on the 15th of February next, on presentation of Coupon No. 19.

Buffalo Railway Company First Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds.

Coupons on the above, maturing February 1st, 1900, will be paid on and after that date at the office of

CUYLER, MORGAN & CO.,
44 Pine St., New York.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Automatic Beer Cask Company.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the AUTOMATIC BEER CASK COMPANY will be held on the tenth day of February, 1900, at 2 o'clock P. M. at the office of Wallach & Cook, its attorneys, No. 33 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to reduce its capital stock from fifty thousand dollars, consisting of one thousand shares of the par value of fifty dollars each, to one thousand dollars, consisting of twenty shares of the par value of fifty dollars each.

A. W. CHRISTOPHER.
WOLF LIMPERT.
F. O. DETTMANN.
JOHN F. JACOBS,
A majority of Directors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A SPEcial Meeting of the Stockholders of the CONSOLIDATED KANSAS CITY SMELTING AND REFINING COMPANY will be held at the office of said Company, at Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 2d day of February, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering and voting on a proposed reduction of the capital stock of said Company from $4,500,000, its present amount, to $2,500,000.

Dated January 12th, 1900.

E. W. NASH,
BARTON SEWELL,
THOMAS B. ADAMS,
Directors.

EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 25	228,481
To date this year	8,091,183
Corresponding date last year	20,749,788

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 25	$2,320,500
To date this year	$39,314,600
Corresponding date last year	$124,315,040

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 2½@3½ per cent.; at three months, 4@4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice	1	Iowa Cent. pf	2
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	½	Louis. & Nash.	⅞
Am. S. H. pf	1½	Met. Street Ry	¾
Anaconda Copper	1½	Minn. & St. L.	1
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Nat. Steel pf	⅛
Balt. & Ohio pf	¾	North. Amer.	1⅝
B'klyn Union Gas	1	North. Pac.	½
Brunswick	⅝	North. Pac. pf	⅝
Chi., B. & Q.	⅞	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	¾
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	St. L. S. W.	⅛
Chi., R. I. & P.	⅝	Southern Pacific	½
Cleve., C. & W.	½	Southern Ry. pf	⅝
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	1	Tenn. C. & I.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	⅝	Twin C. R. T. pf	1
Hocking Valley pf	½	Union Pacific	½
Int. Silver	1½	U. S. Leather pf	¾

Stocks Declined.

Am. S. & R. pf.	⅝	Nat. Lead pf	½
Del., L. & W.	1½	Rep. Iron & Steel	¾
Federal Steel pf	⅛	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	2
Great North. pf	½	U. S. Rubber	1
Nat. Biscuit	⅞	W. & L. E. 2d pf	1¼

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C. & E. Ill. con. 6s.	2	Rio G. W. 4s	1
Iowa Cent. 1st	2½	W. N. Y. & P. 1st	2
Kent. Cent. 4s	1¼	W. N. Y. & P. gen.	2½
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, A.	1½	W. N. Y. & P. inc.	1¾

Bonds Declined.

Mo. Pacific coll 5s. 1

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Yesterday's stock market was narrow and irregular. Less than a quarter of a million of shares made up the total Stock Exchange transactions, and market values fluctuated but slightly—announcement of British victory in South Africa exerting no influence whatever upon security market sentiment.

Of more direct importance than anything else developing during the day was the action of the Bank of England in reducing its discount rate to 4 per cent., leaving it at two-thirds of the rate prevailing at New Year's. Announcement of this encouraging action was also without market effect, so far as either activity or the course of values might indicate.

The prospect of easy money is becoming accepted generally; and some financial authorities recently insistent that there could be but temporary yielding in interest rates are now among those who unqualifiedly forecast cheap money throughout the rest of the Winter and Spring.

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Yet notwithstanding the showing ease and the steady gain to the banks from the Sub-Treasury and the interior, some interests other than bankers on Wall Street are not all agreed that money will from this time on be easy. Six months' money now can be had in not a few quarters on good collateral at 4½ and 5 per cent., and yet it is a fact that a leading trust company this week has closed several six months' loans for very large amounts, and on excellent collateral, at from 6 to 7 per cent.

Discussing the situation, a well-known financial authority said yesterday: "Those people who are insisting on higher than the present prevailing rates for time money are acting wisely and are apparently keeping their eyes open to possible future developments. In my opinion when England calls for her new war loan you will see gold leaving this country in no inconsiderable amount."

And though views like these are relatively few, they are not wisely ignored—and so conservative commission brokers are insisting in their continuing counsels to customers to be patient rather than active just now.

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While the stock market lags there are not lacking indications that extraordinary plans are under way toward success in a variety of vast undertakings whose accomplishment will mean much that is good for financial interests. Concentration of control is impending in many corporation quarters, and though slight hints get to the public of what is proposed, it is probable that results of far-reaching influence are very close at hand. These plans have to do not only with the railway field, but some of them have consequential purposes in the industrial world.

The inactivity marking the stock market is no sign of inactivity upon the part of those financiers at whose will, eventually, stock market activity can be commanded.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

To-day is the day set for the annual meeting of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, and many are the conjectures in Wall Street as to what developments the meeting may bring forth. Of late there has been in the Street much talk of changes in the Directorate, and it is no exaggeration to say that at one time or another the name of almost every important financial interest in the Street has been heard in connection with the matter. These names included men prominent in Standard Oil interests, W. Seward Webb, C. M. Depew, D. O. Mills, E. H. Harriman, W. C. Whitney, H. H. Porter, and others But, despite all the talk, no positive information on the subject could be gotten, though there seems to be a rather strong opinion that some changes of consequence in the Directorate will be made.

In this connection a Wall Street bulletin yesterday said, discussing probable changes in the board:

"It is believed that the new board will practically represent the consolidated interests which now control the Third Avenue, Metropolitan Traction Company, Consolidated Gas, and the Electric Lighting Companies. It is thought that after these changes have taken place it will show that all the traction roads in this city, as well as in Brooklyn, are practically controlled by the same interests.

"Bearing still further upon this belief is a well defined rumor that a plan is now being matured to run Brooklyn Rapid Transit cars over specified routes on Manhattan Island and return over the new East River Bridge. It is said, for instance, that upon the expiration soon of the contract for the use of South Brooklyn ferry, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company will not renew the contract, but will put on its own boats over this route, equipped with accommodations for street cars to be carried to Manhattan. Thence these cars will proceed as stated over certain routes in Manhattan and return over present and future bridge routes to Brooklyn."

But on these matters, as on all others of a like kind, Directors of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and other gentlemen who might be concerned were silent.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Peoria & Eastern Railway Co. Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Peoria & Eastern Railway Co. for the election of Directors, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at Danville, Illinois, on Wednesday, February 14th, 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will close February 1st, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. February 15th, 1900.

J. C. DAVIE, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INstitute, February 1st, at 19 West 44th St., at 8 o'clock P. M. DAVID PETTIGREW, Secretary.

A RIDICULOUS REPORT.

Little attention was paid in the Street yesterday to the ridiculous report from Cleveland that the recently acquired holdings of Baltimore and Ohio stock by Pennsylvania interests were due to a sale by Mr. J. J. Hill of his Baltimore and Ohio stock. As a matter of fact, it is of record that most of the shares bought by Pennsylvania were acquired in the open market, while it is officially stated that Mr. Hill has not parted with any of his Baltimore and Ohio holdings.

LARGEST IN WEEKS.

Norfolk and Western shares continued strong yesterday on the certainty of the declaration next week of the semi-annual dividend on the preferred stock. It is officially stated that the earnings of the road for the third week of the present month show the largest increase for many weeks, the total gain being $54,940, or at the rate of nearly $8,000 a day. Since July 1 the increase has been $1,051,490.

Officials of the road point to the fact that these increases will be added to after April 1, when the higher coal rates go into effect.

GIVES ADDED STRENGTH.

Southern Pacific was bought yesterday, both for London and for home account, on the growing belief that the admission of Mr. D. O. Mills to the Directorate signified future important developments in the property. The statement was also made that the earnings of the company for the present month would show a handsome increase over the same month last year, and easily maintain the record of increases lately made.

KNOW OF NO STEEL WAR.

It was reported on the Street yesterday in a special dispatch from Pittsburg that a war among the steel companies was on, and that as a result prices of open hearth steel and billets were to be cut considerably below their present prices.

At the offices of the Carnegie Steel Company here and of the Federal Steel Company all knowledge of any such war or threatened reduction in price was denied.

LONDON'S SMALL BUYING.

It is a singular fact that, notwithstanding the buoyancy of the London market, London was only a comparatively small purchaser in the market here, not more than 30,000 shares being bought. Indeed, houses with London connections say that the trading for foreign account was less active yesterday than it had been for several days.

INCREASED EARNINGS.

The buying in Missouri Pacific was not large yesterday, but it was from the same source as recent buying, and was helped by the report that the earnings of the company in the third week in January increased $36,000 over the same week last year. Since the first of the year the increase has been $53,350.

PACIFIC MAIL'S MOVEMENT.

There was comparatively little trading in Pacific Mail yesterday, and what there was was principally prompted by the announcement of the presentation at Washington of the memorial from the National Board of Trade in favor of the bill. Reports were somewhat more hopeful in respect to the probability of the passage of the measure.

SOLD FOR $39,000.

A seat on the Stock Exchange was this week sold for $39,000—one thousand less than the highest price ever paid for a seat, which was some six or seven weeks ago. A seat sold since then brought only $37,000, but it is understood this was due to the fact that the owner took the first bid that was offered him.

SUGAR AND TOBACCO.

There was little change in the quotation for Sugar Trust and Tobacco Trust stocks yesterday, the former scoring a gain of ¼ point on sales of 19,000 shares and the latter losing ⅛ on transactions involving about 6,000 shares. There was nothing new in the way of news concerning either property.

FOR A RIGHT OF WAY.

Among the factors contributing to the strength of Rock Island yesterday was the report from Washington of the passage by the Senate of the bill granting to the railroad the right of way through the military reservation in Oklahoma. It is said that this will remove obstacles in the way of certain developments which the company has for some time had in mind.

PULLMAN CERTIFICATES.

The Committee on Securities of the New York Stock Exchange has ruled that contracts in Pullman Company made on the Exchange before March 19, 1900, may be settled by the delivery of certificates of the old Pullman's Palace Car Company or the new certificates of the Pullman Company. Contracts made after March 19, 1900, must be settled in the certificates of the new Pullman Company.

FLOUR MILLING COMPANY.

A report was printed yesterday to the effect that the United States Flour Milling Company was in danger of disintegration. It was said that the Hecker-Jones-Jewell milling interests would withdraw. The trust was formed in May, 1899.

Thomas A. McIntyre, Treasurer of the company, said yesterday that the report was untrue. President George Urban, who is in the city for a few days, said: "This report comes from Minneapolis. It is the result of some animus which so far we have not been able to trace, and it crops up every now and then. The Hecker-Jones-Jewell interests couldn't get out if they wanted to. We bought 95 per cent. of their stock and have covered their property with a mortgage. The company is not going to disintegrate. Business is good. We can sell more flour than we can make.

"We are accordingly looking for more working capital, and our chance of getting it is bright. I don't thing we shall get it by issuing new stock, though we are authorized to issue stock to the amount of $25,000,000, and we have only issued $8,000,000—$5,000,000 of preferred and $3,000,000 of common. As to a bond issue, I cannot say. Negotiations are going on now, but I am not prepared to talk as to what our plans are.

"We have not cut rates and have made no pretension to controlling the flour market."

THIRD AVENUE FLOATING DEBT.

The accountants engaged on the books of the Third Avenue Railroad Company are still at work, and it may be several days before the plans for the taking up of the $17,000,000 floating debt are made known in detail. Meanwhile there is a great deal of speculation regarding the corporation. An authorized representative of the Whitney syndicate denied yesterday that Metropolitan interests were in either the syndicate which is to take up the floating debt or in that which is to protect the individual holdings of Henry Hart.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Clearing House Building Company was held at the Clearing House yesterday. The following Directors were re-elected for a year: George G. Williams, President of the Chemical National Bank; F. D. Tappen, President of the Gallatin National Bank; J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank; E. H. Perkins, Jr., President of the Importers and Traders' Bank, and Dumont Clarke, President of the American Exchange Bank. The Directors re-elected the following officers for a year: President—G. G. Williams; Vice President—J. Edward Simmons; Secretary and Treasurer—William Sherer.

NEWS OF THE EXCHANGES.

The Cotton Exchange had a fairly active market yesterday, the trading amounting to some 350,000 bales. Cotton opened up 3 or 4 points, and steadily advanced, closing with a net gain of 7 or 8 points. It enjoyed a firm undertone. The demand for spot cotton in the South continues good.

Coffee gained slightly yesterday in a rather dull day's trading, amounting to 22,000 bags. It opened unchanged to 5 points off, and closed unchanged to 5 points up, without the presence of any exciting incidents.

Wheat was dull on the Produce Exchange but strong, making a slight net advance. Improving tendencies in foreign markets are reported, and confirmation was received of the news of plague at Rosario, Argentine Republic, and of crop damage in France. The export sales were small. Corn was dull, without much change. Oats were firm and steady.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE SURPLUS.

The younger members of the Produce Exchange were somewhat excited yesterday over a report that it is proposed by the Gratuity Fund Trustees to leave them out in the distribution of the $750,000 surplus and to divide the fund among the older members who helped swell it some time ago. The Trustees, it is said, are thinking of going to the courts to get them to help settle the distribution of the funds. There is no doubt, it is said, that the older members will get the larger share, but it is well understood by the Exchange generally that no one who has contributed anything at all will be entirely shut out of the division.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Reduction in the Bank of England's rate of discount from 4½ to 4 per cent., and in that of the Bank of France from 4 to 3½ per cent.

Capitalists of this city said to be forming a combination to control thousands of acres of valuable coal lands in Western Wyoming and the output of the mines in that region.

Extension to be built by the Kansas Midland Railroad from Wichita, Kan., to Denison, Texas, to cost $300,000.

Passage by both houses of the Legislature of the Rapid Transit bill authorizing the issue of $35,000,000 in bonds for the underground railway.

An official of the Wisconsin Central quoted as saying that work on the terminals in Minneapolis will be begun shortly, and that the ground for connecting with the Great Northern tracks has been secured and a freight house and roundhouse will be erected.

Final report of the Special Masters of the Baltimore and Ohio showing that all the old claims against the road have been paid, except six, most of which are in litigation.

Passage by the Senate of the bill granting the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad the right of way through the military reservation in Oklahoma.

Election of Arthur Whitney to membership in the Stock Exchange.

According to Chicago dispatches, two joint notices signed by eighty-seven railroad systems have been sent out announcing that all commissions will be abolished Feb. 1.

Request of the Mayor of Baltimore that the foreclosure sale of the Western Maryland Railroad be deferred for one year.

Consolidation of the properties of the Cincinnati and Hamilton, the Miami Valley Traction, and the Dayton Traction Companies with the Southern Ohio Traction Company, with an authorized capital of $2,000,000 and an authorized bond issue to the same amount.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 2½@3½ per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 4½@5 per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4¾@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@7 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $173,829,114; balances, $9,419,023; Sub-Treasury debt balance, $969,737.

Money on call in London, 1½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3 per cent. for short, and 3@3½ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange very firm. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the market for outside securities yesterday was more active and prices were more irregular than on the previous day. A number of issues were traded in, in the majority of which closing quotations showed some recession from Wednesday's final figures, while a few stocks closed with substantial net gains. Considerable willingness to sell, with a demand that in some stocks was rather meagre, with here and there a stock that was in excellent demand, led to the irregular condition of the market. For most of the movements that occurred there was no explanation in news developments, though most of the news that did come to hand was of a favorable character. The trading in the gas issues made less prominent the continuing advance in Standard Oil, but this issue, though less active than earlier in the week, remained the object of considerable interest and ended the day with another large net gain. One or two of the industrial stocks were in good demand and sold at advances over previous day's figures, but as a whole this group furnished only a small part of the day's business.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS common sold down to 22, the preferred stock to 43¼, and the bonds to 92¾. These declines were brought about by the announcement that the Directors of the company had reduced the rate of gas to 65 cents, thus bringing its price down to that fixed by the Consolidated Gas Company at the outbreak of the present rate-war, and still maintained by it. On the curb no definite opinion as to the significance of this move was expressed, but it was at first viewed as an indication that the conditions in the local gas industry are not quite as favorable as was supposed, and this led to the selling of the New Amsterdam issues, which brought about the sharp declines recorded. It was said, however, that insiders were buyers of the stock yesterday as they had been sellers when the New Amsterdam issues advanced after the price of gas was raised recently to the legal limit. Net declines in these issues for the day were half a point in the common stock, about 2 points in the preferred, and 1½ points in the bonds. The bonds were the most active of the three issues.

STANDARD GAS attracted attention in view of the strength it displayed, notwithstanding the declines in the New Amsterdam stocks. Standard common was in demand at 112, and the preferred stock was wanted at 135. Very little of either issue was offered.

ILLINOIS TRANSPORTATION was active to the extent of about 700 shares, which changed hands at 2⅝. It was offered at this figure at the close, and 2¾ was bid, showing a net loss of ⅛ of a point. The decline in this stock caused some surprise, for during the day it was officially announced that the second payment of $5 a share, which was due Feb. 1, would not be called until July 2. It was also reported that at the annual meeting of the company, to be held in the first week in April, a proposition to reduce the capitalization from $25,000,000 to $2,500,000 would be presented to the stockholders with all probability of the plan being adopted. If this suggestion meets with approval, as is expected, the stock will become full paid and non-assessable, with a par value of $10. It is said that a similar plan may later be adopted by the New York and New England Transportation Companies.

GENERAL CARRIAGE was fairly active at the close and was offered down with very little support showing. It sold at 5 and for a time was offered at that figure, but it rallied a little and closed at 5 bid, with a net loss of half a point.

BOROUGH GAS.—It was reported that at a meeting of the Borough Gas Company, held in Philadelphia on Wednesday, a new Board of Directors, consisting of R. L. Austin, H. Wichman, J. A. Eustis, Horace C. Potts of Philadelphia, and Albert Seligman of New York, was elected. It is said that the business of the company is growing rapidly and that a large number of new contracts have recently been made. It is thought that no further assessments will be called on the stock of the Brooklyn Gas and Electric Light Company, which was found last year to take over the Borough Gas Company, and which now controls that company.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1¾	1⅞
New Amsterdam	22	22¼
New Amsterdam pf	43½	45
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	92¾	93¼

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	29	31
American Agricultural Chemical pf	76	78
American Bicycle	15	17
American Bicycle pf	43	45
American Bicycle bonds		92¾
American Woolen	22¾	23¼
American Woolen Goods pf., ex div.	78½	79¼
Cast-Iron Pipe	7½	8½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	42	44
Distilling Company of America	7	7½
Distilling Company of America pf	23	24
Electric Axle Light & Power	4½	4¾
Electric Boat	15	17
Electric Boat pf		30
Havana Commercial	20½	23
Havana Commercial pf	60	61½
International Pump	16	17
International Pump pf., ex div.	62½	63¼
Nat. Enameling & Stamp	30	31
Nat. Enameling & Stamp pf	88	89
National Grain-o-phone	56	58
National Salt	40½	48
National Salt pf	78½	79½
National Tube	43½	44
National Tube pf	91½	93
Otis Elevator	22	23
Otis Elevator pf	86	89
Royal Baking Powder	93½	95
Rubber Goods Mfg.	23½	30
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	80	81
Sloss-Sheffield	29	31
Sloss-Sheffield pf	68	70
Standard Oil of New Jersey	514	514½
U.S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	½	⅝

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	82½	83¼
American Air Power	35	50
American Cotton		100
Arizona Lead	10	10½
Asphalt Company of America	11½	12⅝
British Columbia Copper	9	9¼
California Copper	3¼	3½
Central Fireworks	12	15
Central Fireworks pf	50	106½
Chicago & Alton sub	100	98
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	42	46
Electric Vehicle pf	88	95
Electric Vehicle 2d pf	8	11¼
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	23	24
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	23
General Carriage	5	5½
Illinois Transportation	2⅝	2¾
*Markeen Copper	5	7
Mexican 5s	97¼	98½
New York Transportation	10	15
New England Transportation	6¾	7
Newburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	10	19½
St. Louis subs	133¼	
St. Louis common	25	
St. Louis pf	80	
Retsof	25	30
Retsof bonds	80	84
Storage Power	10½	12
Superior and Boston Copper	3-16	
Tennessee Copper	13½	15
Trust Company of America	197	199
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	59	62
*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.		

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110¼	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	237
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	108	
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	108
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf	80	86
Con. Traction of N. J	59	60
Con. Traction of N. J 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	375	400
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	85	87
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	68	75
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	88	90
Nassau Electric 4s	87	90
Nassau Electric 5s	108	112
New Orleans Traction	27	28
New Orleans Traction pf	100	102
Ninth Avenue Railroad	200	205
North Jersey Street Railway		28½
North Jersey Street Railways 4s	86	89
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	100	200
United Traction, Providence	108	111
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	30	31½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	105	106½

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4	7
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	72	75
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	100	103
Consolidated Gas of Newark		55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds		103
Consolidated Gas of N. J	23½	23½
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J	87½	89½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas		37
Denver Gas 5s	77	79
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Fort Wayne Gas	38	45
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	60	64
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Lafayette Gas Co	40	45
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	60	65
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	38	43
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	60	65

	Bid.	Asked.
Mutual Gas of New York	275	290
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	19½	20½
New England Gas & Coke bonds	72½	73
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	38	45
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	60	65
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	54	58
St. Paul Gas bonds	86	89
Standard Gas, New York	112	
Standard Gas, New York, pf	135	
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock		15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas	99	101
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	105

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	23	30
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	93½	99½
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	65	68
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	93	94
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	39	40
Union Ferry bonds	100	100¾

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	51	53
Barney & Smith	10	15½
Barney & Smith pf	99	105
Barney & Smith bonds	103	106
Consolidated Rubber Tire	7½	
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	30	35
Cramps' Shipyard	79	81
General Chemical	5	50
General Chemical pf	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	116	119
Lorillard Company pf		108
Standard Coupler	35	38
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf	43	55
Union Typewriter	26	27
Union Typewriter 1st pf	110	113
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	122
Worthington Pump pf	98	99

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	105	105½
Iron Steamboat		3
Iron Steamboat bonds	59	60

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 50½@60½. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27⅝d per ounce, and in New York at 59½c. Mexican silver dollars at 47½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Alamo sold at .16, 250 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.80, 500 Cosmos at .02, 100 Crown Point at .13, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at 16½, 100 Hale & Norcross at .45, 300 Little Chief at .17, 500 Mexican at .40, 500 Mollie Gibson at .25, 100 Ontario at 8.25, and 300 Ophir at .77.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alice	.45	Potosi	.40
Adams Consol	.19	Quicksilver	1.75
Belcher	.08	Quicksilver pf	7.50
Best & Belcher	.22	Savage	.14
Breece	1.40	Standard	2.50
Bruns. Consol	.30	Small Hopes	1.00
Caledonia, B. H	.55	Union Consol	.28
Challenge Con	.24	Utah	.04
Crown Point	.13	Victor	1.00
Con. Cal. & Va	1.65	Yellow Jacket	.22
Con. T. Co. stock	.03	Argentum Juanita	.21
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Alamo	.15
Com. T. Co. scrip	.03	Anaconda	.36
Crescent	.15	Crip. Ck. Con	.15
Cetalpa	.20	Creede & Crip. Ck	.10
Dunkin	.10	Croesus	.01
Deadwood Terra	.50	Golden Fleece	.27
Eureka Consol	.15	Isabella	1.30
Father De Smet	.08	Mollie Gibson	.22
Gould & Curry	.23	Mount Rosa	.60
Hale & Norcross	.37	Pharmacist	13½
Homestake	50.00	Portland	2.30
Horn Silver	1.00	Specimen	.09
Iron Silver	.55	Union	.41
Julia Consol	.01	Work	.30
Kingston & Pemb	.45	Damon	.27
La Crosse	.14	Elkton	1.10
Leadville Con	.17	Findlay	13½
Little Chief	.14	Jackpot	.15
Mexican	.30	Garfield	.57
Moulton	.30	Pinnacle	.25
Ontario	8.00	Tornado	.23
Ophir	.73	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.17
Occidental	.14	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.15
Plymouth	.10	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.15
Phoenix G. M. Co.	.07	Grey Forge	.15

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—The developments regarding the Fitchburg property naturally had sympathetic influence to-day on Boston and Maine, Central Massachusetts, and Rutland, all of which made slight gains. Rutland preferred was up 10 points on the bidding quotation to 80, while the best offering price was 81½.

In the copper shares business was extremely light, but all of the specialties showed improvement. This was notably true of Butte, which at one time sold at 53, but later fell off to 51, while ¼ of 1 per cent. was bid to call it at 60 in 60 days. Osceola gained 4 points to 71; Montana sold at from 265 to 267 ex dividend; Calumet and Hecla was up 5 points to 745; Arcadian in a small way, on odd lot transactions, sold at 15½ and 16½; Parrot went to 41⅜; Centennial-Eureka sold at 22½.

In the general list Erie Telephone was in good demand up to 104 and the rights pushed up again to $1. Dominion Coal sold at 42, and Bell Telephone gained two points to 332. The last hour brought an intense dullness, with the ticker actually at a standstill for much of the time, and final prices generally came somewhat under the best figures of the day.

At the Clearing House 4 per cent. was the nominal rate, but it is understood that some of the banks made loans as low as 3 per cent. on rate that is just one-half that quoted a week ago. The actual business done, however, was so light that the loaning rate really counted for little. New York funds sold at 5 and 7½ cents premium.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	6		Old Colony	4	5
Allouez			Old Dom	18	18¼
Arcadian	16	17½	Osceola	70½	72
Arnold	5½	6½	Parrot	41¼	42
Ash Bd	.50	1¼	Pioneer	1¼	2¼
Atlantic	2	2¼	Quincy	142	145
Baltic	16½	17¾	Rhode Island	4¼	4⅝
Bos. & C.	.25	.35	Santa Fe	5¼	5½
Boston & M.	245	267	Santa Ysabel	6¼	6¾
Butte & Bost.	50	52	Shoe	31	31½
Cal. & Heela	742	750	Tamarack	177	180
Centennial	15½	16	Utah Cons.	2½	2¾
Franklin	15	15½	Washington	1	1¼
Humboldt	14	15	White Knob	14	15
Isle Royale	22½	23	Winona	4	5
Mohawk	14	15	Wolverine	39	39½

Railroad Stocks.

Boston & A	240	Cent. M. pf	63
Boston & L	242	Fitchburg pf	124½ 125
Boston & M	199	N. Y. & N. E. 5s	110½
Boston & Me	310	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	114½
Boston El	96	96½	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	112½
Bos. Gas 5s	80½		West. End	92½ 93

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell Tel	330	Mex. Tel	3 3 1-16
Mut. Stk. Yds	134½	136	Mex. Ener. Tel	135 136
Dom. Coal	41	42	U. S. Oil	19 20
Dom. Coal pf	115	116	Westing. El	40¾
Erie Tel	103½	104	West. El. pf	63

*Ex div.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—Chicago Union Traction closed at 7⅝, which was 1¼ gain over the opening. Metropolitan Elevated preferred sold at 77, and $20,000 bonds brought 95⅝; the certificates sold at 25. Other prices were practically stationary.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.
465 Linseed	14¾	14½	14¾
365 Linseed pf	54⅞	54¼	54⅝
50 American Strawboard	31	31	31
400 Central Union	50	50	50
367 Chicago Union Trac. pf	75¼	74	73½
2 Chicago City Ry	275	275	275
100 Diamond Match	122⅝	122	122
115 Lake Street Elevated	11½	11	11
110 Lake Stret Elev. ctfs	10½	10	10
100 Metropolitan Elevated	25	25	25
15 Metropolitan Elev. pf	77	77	77
670 National Biscuit	37	36⅝	36½
15 National Biscuit pf	92¾	92¾	92¾
300 National Carbon	19⅝	18⅝	19
63 National Carbon pf	82⅝	82¾	82¾
275 National Steel	41⅝	41	41¼
4 North Chicago	225	225	225
112 South Side Elevated	100	100	100
332 West Chicago	111⅛	110¾	111⅛
50 Western Stone	32	32	32

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends have been declared by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, the Omaha Water Company, and the Banco International E. Hipotecario de Mexico.

Coupons on the Buffalo Railway Company first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. bonds will be paid on and after Feb. 1.

Railroad Extension on Staten Island.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—The Staten Island Midland Railroad Company has certified to the Secretary of State the following extension of route: From present location on Midland Avenue, Borough of Richmond, along Ocean Avenue, to Lincoln Avenue, thence through private property, to New Dorp Lane, to Cedar Grove Avenue, and along the latter avenue for several hundred feet.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Jan. 25, 1900.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
113	116	45	Adams Express	114	115	114	115	.....
12¼	13¼	160	Am. Car & Foundry	12⅞	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
59	60¼	290	Am. Car & Found. pf	60¼	60¼	60	60	.....
38¼	40	1,350	American Ice	38½	39¾	38½	39⅝	+1
33⅛	34	200	American Cotton Oil	33½	33½	33½	33½	— ¼
14½	14⅝	300	American Linseed	14½	14⅝	14½	14½	.....
54⅝	54⅞	150	Am. Linseed pf	54½	54½	54½	54⅛	.....
5⅝	6	200	American Malting	6	6	6	6	.....
38⅝	38⅞	935	Am. Smelt. & Ref	38	38⅝	38	38⅝	+ ⅛
88	88½	300	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	88⅜	88⅝	88⅜	88⅝	— ⅛
42¼	42½	400	Am. Steel Hoop	42	42	42	42	.....
80	81	200	Am. Steel Hoop pf	81	81½	81	81½	+1½
49	49¼	9,855	Am. Steel Wire	49½	50	49	49½	+ ⅛
90¼	90¼	383	Am. Steel & Wire pf	90½	90⅝	90½	90⅝	— ⅛
116⅜	117	18,880	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	117⅝	117⅝	116½	116⅞	+ ¼
112¼	114	50	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	.....
92	96	10	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	96	96	96	96	.....
28	29⅜	100	American Tin Plate	29	29	29	29	.....
81	81⅜	312	Am. Tin Plate pf	81½	81½	81½	81½	+ ¼
99½	99⅝	6,190	American Tobacco	100⅜	100¾	99	99⅝	— ⅛
40¼	40½	850	Anaconda Copper	40½	41	40½	41	+1½
19⅞	20	600	At., T. & S. F.	19⅞	20	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛
61	61⅛	12,410	At., T. & S. F. pf	61⅜	61⅝	60¾	61	+ ⅛
57⅞	58	1,300	Baltimore & Ohio	58⅜	58⅝	58	58⅛	+ ⅛
75⅝	75¾	5,250	Baltimore & Ohio pf	75¾	75⅞	75¾	75⅞	+ ⅛
71¼	71⅞	21,260	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	72½	73	71½	71⅝	+ ⅛
149	150	1,365	Brooklyn Union Gas	146¾	148¼	146¾	148	+1
15⅜	16½	1,135	Brunswick City	15⅜	16⅝	15¾	16¼	+ ⅛
29⅞	30	2,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	29⅞	30	29⅞	29⅞	+ ⅛
122¼	122⅝	6,655	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	122	123	122¼	122⅝	+ ⅛
13½	13⅝	1,952	Chicago Great West	13½	13⅝	13½	13½	+ ⅛
40	40½	310	Chi. Gr. West. pf. B	40¾	41½	40	40	— ⅛
118⅞	119	7,855	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	119¼	119¼	118⅝	118⅞	+ ⅛
161	163½	29	Chicago & Northw	163	163	163	163	.....
106⅜	107	2,445	Chi., R. I. & Pac	106⅝	106⅞	106⅜	106⅞	+ ⅛
10⅜	11	100	Chicago Term. Trans	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ¼
61	61½	400	C., C., C. & St. L	61	61¼	61	61	.....
17	17½	400	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	17	17½	17	17¼	+ ½
52¼	52⅝	400	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf	52½	52½	52½	52½	+ ½
42⅞	43	550	Colorado Fuel & Iron	43	43	43	43	+ ⅝
		100	Col. Fuel & Iron pf					
129¾	130	1,475	Col. F. & I. pf., ex d	129¾	129¾	128¾	129¾	.....
121	124	48	Colorado Midland pf	121	121	121	121	.....
23	23½	100	Colorado Southern	23	23	23	23	— ⅛
5¼	5⅝	100	Colorado Southern pf	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
43¾	44½	110	Col. Southern 1st pf	44½	44¼	44¼	44½	+ ¼
32	32½	520	Continental Tobacco	32⅜	32½	32	32⅞	.....
115	116	500	Del. & Hudson	115	115⅞	115	115⅜	.....
175½	177	1,070	Del., Lack. & West	175	175	175	175	—1½
89¾	89⅞	540	Denver & R. G. pf	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	+ ⅛
103¾	104	355	Erie Tel. & Tel.	103	103⅞	103	103⅞	+ ⅛
		30	Erie Tel. & Tel., rts	1	1	1	1	.....
44	44¼	100	Evans. & T. H.	44	44	44	44	+ ¼
51½	51⅝	6,035	Federal Steel	51⅞	52	51½	51½	.....
73½	73⅞	1,795	Federal Steel pf	73½	74	73½	73½	— ⅛
123	123¼	100	General Electric	123½	123¼	123¼	123¼	+ ¼
53⅞	54¼	1,200	Glucose Sugar Ref	54⅛	55⅞	53½	53⅝	— ⅜
166½	167½	640	Great Northern pf	166⅜	166¾	166¼	166¼	— ⅛
112	113	13	H. B. Claflin Co	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	.....
32¼	34	210	Hocking Valley	32	32½	32	32½	+ ½
50¼	50⅞	10	Hocking Valley pf	50	50	50	50	.....
114½	114½	645	Illinois Central	114½	114½	114½	114½	+ ½
10⅜	11	1,000	International Silver	10	10⅝	10	10⅞	+1⅛
12¼	12⅜	335	Iowa Central	12⅜	12⅜	12¼	12¼	.....
52¼	54	200	Iowa Central pf	52½	53	52½	53	+2
8½	8⅝	200	K. C., P. & G., t. r	8½	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
79	79½	300	Laclede Gas	79	79½	79	79½	.....
23	23	25	Lake Erie & West	23¼	23¼	23¼	23⅞	.....
84	85	100	Lake Erie & West pf	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	— ⅛
81½	81⅝	10,275	Louisville & Nashville	81⅝	81⅝	81	81¼	+ ⅛
93¾	94⅛	5,730	Manhattan Con	94	94⅝	93¾	94	.....
169¾	170	8,740	Met. Street Railway	169½	171	168⅝	169¾	+ ⅜
12	12¼	200	Mexican Central	12	12	12	12	.....
4¼	4½	100	Mexican National ctfs	4¼	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
104	110	50	Michigan Central	110	110	110	110	.....
58	59	700	Minn. & St. Louis	58	59⅜	58	59⅜	—1
92	92	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	92	92	92	92	+ ⅛
4,780			Missouri Pacific	43⅝	43⅞	43¼	43¼	+ ½
		200	National Biscuit Co	36⅞	36⅞	36⅝	36⅞	— ⅛
		100	National Lead Co	26	26¼	26	26⅛	.....
		291	National Lead Co. pf	105	105	104¾	104¾	— ⅛
		660	National Steel	41⅝	41⅝	41	41	— ⅛
		190	National Steel pf	93	93	93	93	— ⅛
		320	New Jersey Central	116⅜	116⅝	116⅜	116⅜	+ ⅛
		134	New York Central	134	134¼	134	134¼	+ ⅛
		2,745	Norfolk & Western	25¼	25¾	25¼	25¾	+ ⅛
		725	Norfolk & West. pf	70⅝	70⅝	70¼	70¼	+ ⅛
		4,310	North American	14⅝	15½	14⅝	15	+1⅝
		4,110	Northern Pacific	51⅞	51⅞	51⅝	51⅞	+ ⅛
		910	Northern Pacific pf	74¾	74⅞	74⅜	74⅝	+ ⅛
		1,000	Pacific Mail	44	44	43	43⅜	+ ⅛
		1,475	Pennsylvania R. R.	129⅜	129⅝	129¼	129¼	+ ⅛
		10	Penn. R. R., sub. rcts.	128¼	128¼	128¼	128¼	.....
		2,850	People's Gas, Chicago	105⅜	105¾	104¾	104¾	— ⅛
		270	Peo. Gas, Chi. & Evans	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	+ ⅛
		840	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	93½	93½	93	93	.....
		210	Pressed Steel Car	56½	56½	56½	56½	— ⅛
		220	Pressed Steel Car pf	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	— ⅛
		210	Pullman Company	180½	189½	188¾	188¾	+ ⅛
		714	Reading 1st pf	50⅞	51	50⅝	50⅝	+ ⅛
		300	Reading 2d pf	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	.....
		600	Rep. Iron & Steel	21½	21½	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅜
		50	Rio Grande Western	43¾	43¾	43¼	43¼	.....
		250	St. Louis & San Fran	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	.....
		70	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	68	68	68	68	—2
		180	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅝
		600	St. Louis Southw	11⅝	12⅛	11⅜	12⅛	+ ⅝
		225	St. Louis Southw. pf	28	28	27¼	27½	.....
		10,650	Southern Pacific	38¼	38¼	38¼	38½	+ ½
		1,400	Southern Railway	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
		1,770	Southern Railway pf	54⅝	54⅝	54½	54⅝	+ ⅛
		910	Tenn. Coal & Iron	85⅜	85⅜	85	85	+ ½
		925	Texas Pacific	16	16	15⅝	15⅞	— ⅛
		117	Texas Pacific Land Tr	12¼	12½	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
		4,020	Third Avenue	117⅜	118	117⅜	118⅛	— ¼
		200	Twin City R. T. pf	137	138	137	138	+1
		100	Union Bag & Paper	22	22	22	22	.....
		13,800	Union Pacific	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	+ ½
		1,971	Union Pacific pf	75⅝	75⅝	75¼	75⅝	+ ⅛
		7,045	United States Leather	16⅜	16⅜	16	16¼	+ ⅛
		700	U. S. Leather pf	76½	76½	76¼	76¼	+ ⅛
		435	United States Rubber	40	40	40	40	—1
		55	U. S. Rubber pf	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	.....
		200	Wabash	7⅜	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
		200	Wabash pf	21½	21½	21	21	+ ¼
		800	Western Union Tel	87	87	86¼	86¼	— ⅝
		300	Wheel. & Lake Erie	10¼	10¼	10⅛	10¼	.....
		200	Wheel

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The teams of the New York and the Knickerbocker Athletic Club met in the Athletic League at the New York Athletic Club alleys last night. The result was a clean string of victories for the New Yorks. They made an average of 928 for the three games, and are now tied with the Roseville Athletic Association team for first place in the tournament. Klingelhoffer and Brown bowled in splendid form, the former making an average of 201 for the night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

New York A. C.—Armstrong, 168; Brown, 202; Toussaint, 168; Klingelhoffer, 229; Booth, 195. Total, 962.

Knickerbocker A. C.—Stone, 148; Davies, 140; Townley, 149; Safford, 153; Johnson, 170. Total, 760.

SECOND GAME.

New York A. C.—Armstrong, 178; Brown, 196; Toussaint, 197; Klingelhoffer, 182; Booth, 181. Total, 934.

Knickerbocker A. C.—Stone, 174; Davies, 115; Townley, 162; Safford, 200; Johnson, 175. Total, 826.

THIRD GAME.

New York A. C.—Armstrong, 150; Brown, 174; Toussaint, 192; Klingelhoffer, 193; Booth, 179. Total, 888.

Knickerbocker A. C.—Stone, 152; Davies, 172; Townley, 168; Safford, 180; Johnson, 171. Total, 843.

The final series of games was bowled in the Columbia League last night. The Empires won two games and the Village team won and lost a game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Empire—Shiman, 175; Howell, 175; Williamson, 195; Young, 159; Arnold, 211. Total, 915.

Diamond—M. Riedel, 170; Doscher, 157; Hartman, 109; Harder, 134; E. Riedel, 189. Total, 759.

SECOND GAME.

Village—Feeley, 199; Phillips, 154; R. Coleman, 199; Mahoney, 161; Faulk, 161. Total, 564.

Diamond—M. Riedel, 172; Doscher, 165; Hartman, 127; Harder, 162; E. Riedel, 148. Total, 774.

THIRD GAME.

Empire—Shiman, 149; Howell, 164; Williamson, 153; Young, 234; Arnold, 154. Total, 854.

Village—Feeley, 193; Phillips, 127; R. Coleman, 196; Mahoney, 148; Faulk, 166. Total, 830.

The Senate Club had no difficulty in winning both of its games yesterday in the Brooklyn Arlington ladies' tournament. Mrs. Eiserman of the Senate team made the highest average of the day. Of the other clubs playing, Frohsin won and lost a game and Columbia No. 2 lost twice. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Senate—Miss Louise Jacobi, 108; Mrs. Martin, 135; Miss Ruth Jacobi, 111; Mrs. Eiserman, 145; Mrs. Jackson, 144. Total, 643.

Frohsin—Miss A. Jacoby, 83; Mrs. Kofler, 112; Mrs. Bebenroth, 96; Mrs. Joch, 92; Mrs. Vandewall, 102. Total, 475.

SECOND GAME.

Frohsin—Miss A. Jacoby, 99; Mrs. Kofler, 86; Mrs. Bebenroth, 96; Mrs. Joch, 92; Mrs. Vandewall, 102. Total, 475.

Columbia No. 2—Mrs. Buck, 79; Mrs. Seeger, 99; Mrs. Laue, 89; Mrs. Geiger, 78; Mrs. Heyer, 95. Total, 430.

THIRD GAME.

Senate—Mrs. Martin, 155; Miss Louise Jacobi, 115; Miss Ruth Jacobi, 94; Mrs. Eiserman, 154; Mrs. Jackson, 148. Total, 666.

Columbia No. 2—Mrs. Buck, 82; Mrs. Seeger, 106; Mrs. Laue, 56; Mrs. Geiger, 85; Mrs. Heyer, 84. Total, 413.

The second team of the Pontiac Wheelmen bowled its games in the North Side National League last night with four men and were easily beaten in two games. The Dolando team scored a double victory and the Vernons broke even. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Dolando—Schlusing, 168; Burkitt, 187; Phillips, 150; Luhrs, 152; Moynahan, 131. Total, 888.

Pontiac Wheelmen No. 2—Kessler, 198; Bell, 128; Stearns, 181; Clinch, 158. Total, 665.

SECOND GAME.

Vernon—Bock, 156; Winters, 123; Conlin, 154; Gross, 130; Jordan, 150. Total, 713.

Pontiac Wheelmen No. 2—Kessler, 177; Bell, 124; Stearns, 161; Clinch, 160. Total, 622.

THIRD GAME.

Dolando—Schlusing, 157; Burkitt, 160; Phillips, 184; Luhrs, 201; Moynahan, 173. Total, 875.

Vernon—Bock, 154; Gross, 167; Conlin, 190; Winters, 163; Jordan, 156. Total, 800.

Only one game was bowled in Section No. 1 of the United Bowling Clubs tournament at the Germania alleys last night. Scores:

Spartan—Moje, 168; Dohm, 191; Rentsch, 164; Cammann, 163; Schilling, 163. Total, 849.

Grove Hill—Potts, 177; Robitzek, 195; Voigt, 154; Schneider, 125; Strack, 142. Total, 793.

The South Paw No. 2 team won two games last night in the Brooklyn Arlington tournament. The Amerfort team won and lost a game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Monarch No. 1—Krominge, 147; Walters, 172; Menking, 131; Caddieu, 134; Maas, 158. Total, 742.

South Paw No. 2—Rendell, 194; Sittley, 181; Biershank, 173; Howe, 165; Clover, 175. Total, 828.

SECOND GAME.

Monarch No. 1—Krominge, 166; Walters, 145; Menking, 151; Caddieu, 153; Maas, 136. Total, 751.

Amerfort—R. C. Bennett, 169; T. S. Remsen, 152; D. Remsen, 167; Ryder, 134; B. Bennett, 156. Total, 768.

THIRD GAME.

Amerfort—R. C. Bennett, 174; T. S. Remsen, 136; D. Remsen, 123; Ryder, 143; B. Bennett, 113. Total, 689.

South Paw No. 2—Rendell, 145; Sittley, 159; Biershank, 167; Howe, 163; Clover, 182. Total, 816.

The Greenwich Company team scored a double victory in the Fire Insurance League at Reid's alleys last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Greenwich—Falkland, 173; Fleming, 134; Grafius, 151; Sprague, 150; Van Sann, 155. Total, 775.

Royal—Burgess, 140; Thurston, 108; Booth, 95; Wells, 152; Hendricks, 178. Total, 673.

SECOND GAME.

Greenwich—Falkland, 142; Fleming, 149; Grafius, 144; Sprague, 156; Van Sann, 191. Total, 782.

Palatine—Emerson, 152; Rodgers, 129; Burgess, 164; Hassall, 141; Meagher, 148. Total, 725.

THIRD GAME.

Palatine—Emerson, 134; Rodgers, 108; Burgess, 155; Hassall, 170; Meagher, 146. Total, 773.

Royal—Burgess, 176; Thurston, 110; Booth, 146; Wells, 198; Hendricks, 165. Total, 795.

The Orientals rolled big scores in the Harlem League last night, and were victorious in two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Lotus—W. Warmuth, 165; Sieburg, 187; M. Warmuth, 175; Modersohn, 169; W. Gerdes, 200. Total, 896.

Riverdale—J. Ebling, 170; Monahan, 134; Bronwer, 185; Zollinger, 155; G. Ebling, 149. Total, 814.

SECOND GAME.

Oriental—Mitchell, 203; Vogel, 166; Rothermel, 199; Schultz, 198; Stumpfel, 211. Total, 977.

Riverdale—J. Ebling, 177; Monahan, 149; Bronwer, 191; Zollinger, 197; G. Ebling, 149. Total, 863.

THIRD GAME.

Oriental—Mitchell, 193; Vogel, 145; Rothermel, 189; Schultz, 205; Stumpfel, 178. Total, 910.

Lotus—W. Warmuth, 173; Sieburg, 182; M. Warmuth, 156; Modersohn, 201; W. Gerdes, 127. Total, 819.

In the Arlington National tournament last night the Alcos, Welcomes, and Glendales each won and lost a game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Welcome—Bernet, 149; Schulz, 209; Doerr, 157; Schmidt, 193; Wenderoth, 171. Total, 879.

Alco—Dewes, 180; F. Klucken, 195; Jackson, 169; Rossbach, 145; A. Klucken, 172. Total, 852.

SECOND GAME.

Alco—Dewes, 176; F. Klucken, 172; Jackson, 185; Rossbach, 141; A. Klucken, 216. Total, 890.

Glendale—Laine, 156; C. Fuchs, 169; Cohen, 136; Stutterheim, 137; R. Fuchs, 134. Total, 723.

THIRD GAME.

Glendale—Laine, 175; C. Fuchs, 180; Cohen, 132; Stutterheim, 159; R. Fuchs, 165. Total, 802.

Welcome—Bernet, 157; Schulz, 194; Doerr, 155; Schmidt, 180; Wenderoth, 165. Total, 790.

A series of games was bowled in Section 2 of the United Bowling Club's tournament last night at the Arcade Alleys, 9 St. Mark's Place. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

Orchard—Ochs, 165; Steffens, 148; Esselmann, 152; Schroeder, 197; Bucholz, 184. Total, 846.

Apollo—Hons, 186; Tepperwin, 157; Busch, 135; Wahlers, 160; Bertsch, 143. Total, 778.

SECOND GAME.

Manhatta—Zimmermann, 112; Thode, 150; Daly, 158; Steinmetz, 184; Witt, 178. Total, 782.

Apollo—Hons, 182; Tepperwin, 167; Busch, 116; Wahlers, 139; Bertsch, 137. Total, 741.

THIRD GAME.

Orchard—Ochs, 127; Steffens, 153; Esselmann, 170; Schroeder, 176; Bucholz, 185. Total, 811.

Manhatta—Zimmermann, 149; Thode, 143; Daly, 165; Steinmetz, 179; Witt, 145. Total, 781.

The scores made in the Bank Clerks' League at Reid's alleys last night were not very high. The games, however, were interesting. The National Park Bank team won both its games, and the Broadway Bank of Brooklyn won and lost a game, the Chase National Bank second team failing to win a game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

National Park—Elsemann, 146; Schultz, 132; Block, 149; Davidson, 195; Wylie, 196. Total, 818.

Broadway—Schaller, 120; Johnson, 126; Sandall, 129; Schneider, 164; Wortmann, 157. Total, 696.

SECOND GAME.

Broadway—Schaller, 179; Johnson, 108; Sandall, 186; Schneider, 189; Wortmann, 153. Total, 787.

Chase National, No. 2—Jones, 135; Tornipert, 1.0; Bohn, 122; Maqueston, 135; Delmar, 132. Total, 654.

THIRD GAME.

National Park—Elsemann, 154; Schultz, 117; Block, 186; Davidson, 147; Wylie, 172. Total, 776.

Chase National, No. 2—Jones, 119; Tornipert, 127; Bohn, 123; Maqueston, 106; Delmar, 121. Total, 596.

The feature of the bowling in the American National tourney last night was the second game, between the Spartans and Bleeckers. The score was a tie at the end of the tenth frame. In the extra frame the Bleeckers won by 10 pins. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Rosedale—C. Sievers, 198; Mesloh, 183; Tadman, 152; Bellmer, 124; A. Sievers, 183. Total, 840.

Bleecker—Beam, 142; Wragge, 171; Dorland, 164; Schlichte, 184; Ritter, 160. Total, 821.

SECOND GAME.

Spartan—Wingenfeld, 145; Matzen, 194; Westberg, 200; Coulon, 155; Maier, 184. Total, 883.

Bleecker—Beam, 176; Wragge, 144; Dorland, 175; Schlichte, 199; Ritter, 164. Total, 858.

THIRD GAME.

Spartan—Wingenfeld, 108; Matzen, 191; Westberg, 199; Coulon, 144; Maier, 197. Total, 899.

Rosedale—C. Sievers, 150; Mesloh, 170; Tadman, 119; Bellmer, 183; A. Sievers, 177. Total, 799.

At the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Tournament last night the Gilbert Council bowled big scores and won two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Gilbert Council—Anderson, 180; Fuller, 166; Hager, 127; Blerds, 167; Van Tassell, 189. Total, 827.

De Long Council—Bloke, 152; Schuman, 173; Herx, 149; Haff, 149; Landman, 125. Total, 748.

SECOND GAME.

Bushwick Council—Niles, 165; Bucken, 183; Corrigan, 147; Scharfenberg, 166; Baker, 160. Total, 821.

De Long Council—Blake, 150; Schuman, 159; Herx, 151; Haff, 188; Landman, 162. Total, 810.

THIRD GAME.

Gilbert Council—Anderson, 203; Fuller, 188; Hager, 192; Blerds, 206; Van Tassell, 169. Total, 958.

Bushwick Council—Niles, 168; Bucken, 124; Corrigan, 107; Scharfenberg, 155; Baker, 194. Total, 808.

The Greater New York Wheelmen won from Carroll Park and South Brooklyn Wheelmen last night in the tournament of the Associated Cycling Club of Long Island at the Elephant Club. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Greater New York Wheelmen—Schneider, 137; Smith, 142; Hauer, 169; Hause, 191; Grave, 167. Total, 808.

Carroll Park Wheelmen—Bee, 141; Nash, 84; Egelhoff, 140; Spellman, 147; Degrahart, 156. Total, 664.

SECOND GAME.

Carroll Park Wheelmen—Bee, 123; Nash, 135; Egelhoff, 128; Spellman, 147; Degrahart, 179. Total, 712.

South Brooklyn Wheelmen—Hamilton, 143; Eno, 157; Stoutenburg, 194; Henry, 111; Buckwoldt, 170. Total, 775.

THIRD GAME.

Greater New York Wheelmen—Schneider, 155; Smith, 158; Hauer, 133; Hause, 125; Grave, 164. Total, 737.

South Brooklyn Wheelmen—Hamilton, 129; Eno, 147; Stoutenburg, 122; Henry, 133; Buckwoldt, 181. Total, 712.

Tournament Games To-day.

Harlem League—Premier, Empire, Boulevard.
North Side National League—Empire, Prospect, Morris Wheelmen.
Bank Clerks' League—American Exchange, Chase National No. 1, Importers and Traders'.
Arlington National—Bleecker, Holschen, Black Bass.
American National—Lotus, Central, Arlington.
National League—America, Doolittle, Riverdale.
Morning Newspaper League—The Journal vs. The World.
Royal Arcanum League—Americus, Colfax, Clitheroe.
Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League—Lefferts, Washington Irving, Oxford.
Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Sub-League—Nassau, J. F. Price, Bushwick.

N. Y. A. C. Hockey Team Beaten.

The Crescent Athletic Club's hockey team defeated the team from the New York Athletic Club at the Clermont Avenue Ice Skating Rink, Brooklyn, last night, in one of the most closely contested games of the season. The final score was four goals to three, several additional minutes of play being necessary to change the tie of 3 to 3 which existed at the end of the second half.

THE ARDANDHU'S CREW HERE.

Charge Against the Captain of the Herman Winter.

The survivors of the crew of the steamer Ardandhu, arrived here yesterday on the Fall River steamer Pilgrim. The Ardandhu was in collision with the Herman Winter of Boston, in Robinson's Holl, Vineyard Sound, on Jan 23. Two men lost their lives as a result of the collision. The twenty-eight members of the crew who came here yesterday, were paid off at the British Vice-Consul's office, and a number of them left for their homes in Halifax.

Various stories were told by the crew as to the cause of the collision. These did not entirely agree, and the Munson Line is awaiting the report of Capt. Dundas of the disabled vessel. The Captain left Vineyard Haven last noght, and will make his report to-day.

Among the statements made by the crew of the Ardandhu was one to the effect that the Captain of the Herman Winter did not offer them any assistance after the collision.

John Lee, mate of the Ardandhu, was the spokesman of the crew.

SCHWARTZ DEFAULTS HIS BAIL.

Alleged Bucket Shop Keeper Fails to Face Grand Larceny Charge.

Samuel L. Schwartz, a broker, living at 701 Second Avenue, and who had a handsomely appointed office at 32 Broadway, where he is said to have conducted a bucket shop, disappeared yesterday, having defaulted the $1,000 bail fixed for his appearance in the Tombs Police Court. He was arrested Tuesday on the charge of grand larceny, made by Louis Lifschitz, a diamond cutter, of 321 East Eighteenth Street, who said he had been swindled out of $300.

Isadore Wolf, a real estate dealer of 220 Eldridge Street, qualified as a bondsman for Schwartz, who was held in $1,000 bail to await further examination yesterday. Schwartz could not be found yesterday. It developed in the Police Court that he had received $4,600 in foreign notes and jewelry from Lifschnitz for safe keeping in addition to the $300 specified in the charge.

The police say that the missing broker has a long record of crimes against him both in this country and Hungary, where he was born. He came to this country in 1896 and established himself at the Hoffman House, but was soon indicted for grand larceny in connection with a bucket shop then running at 49 New Street under the name of the "Schwartz Commission Company."

In September, 1898, he again gained notoriety in connection with the theft of a hat box containing $3,000 worth of jewelry from a wealthy Southern woman at Atlantic City.

Less Duty on Mr. Gould's Antiques.

Judge Wheeler, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday reversed the decision of the customs authorities in an appeal taken by Amerman & Patterson, importers of the George J. Gould ewer and tray, antique articles of a painted copper, which cost when purchased abroad $14,000. The Government had contended that the articles were dutiable as decorated china, on which the rate is 60 per cent. The importers insisted that the articles should have been classed as oil and water paintings, and assessed under Paragraph 454 of the Dingley law, which imposes a tariff of 20 per cent. Judge Wheeler upheld the latter contention.

Benefit for Mrs. Anthony.

The concert which was given in Chickering Hall last night for the benefit of Mrs. William Anthony, the widow of Marine "Bill" Anthony of battleship Maine fame, was not so largely attended as it was expected it would be, but there was a large sale of tickets. One of the principal features of the concert was the presence of a company of marines, about fifty in number, from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, under command of Sergt. Marr. Mrs. Mary D. Kennedy of Brooklyn, one of the managers of the benefit, said that it was expected to realize $2,000 from the affair.

Merchant Stricken in the Street.

Within a few doors of his own business place at 72 Murray Street, Philip J. Hahn, fifty-seven years old, a glassware merchant, who was returning from lunch shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was stricken with apoplexy and fell to the sidewalk. He was taken to Hudson Street Hospital, where it was said last night that he had a poor chance of recovery. His wife and daughter came from their home at 134 West Ninety-eighth Street last night, and were still at the bedside of the unconscious man at a late hour. Mr. Hahn's son Frederick, with whom he is in business, lives at 771 Hancock Street, Brooklyn.

New Jersey Centenarian Dead.

SUMMIT, N J., Jan. 25.—Mrs. C. Hedges died to-day at the age of 101, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Jeannette Morris. Mrs. Hedges was a descendent of an old Revolutionary family, and was a member of the Daughters of the Revolution. She celebrated her one hundred and first birthday in July last, and possessed all her faculties up to the time of her death. Her husband died a few years ago, after they had celebrated their golden wedding.

Funds Secured for a Yale Fence.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 25.—It was learned to-day that the authorities at Yale have been provided with funds for a new Yale fence, to perpetuate one of the traditional features of the institution. The site for the proposed fence is not definitely settled, but it will probably be somewhere in the vicinity of the present fence. William P. Eno of New York of the class of 1882 will furnish the money.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

William Street Building Sold—Other Dealings in Lots and Dwellings—Auction Sales.

Ruland & Whiting have sold for Diedrich Luhrsen to an investor the four-story brick building 192 William Street.

Charles S. Gregor has sold for Collis P. Huntington the two lots on the west side of Central Park West, 25 feet north of Sixty-seventh Street, 50 by 100, to Joseph Hamershlag.

The Batney-Sheldon Syndicate has resold the plot on the north side of Fifty-first Street, 222.6 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 30 by 100, adjoining that recently bought by Henry Lane Eno.

A. G. Loomis, Vice President of the National City Bank, is the buyer of the dwelling 149 Riverside Drive, the sale of which was recently reported.

Miles & Helfer have sold for James L. Miller to A. H. Price the lot, 25 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 275 feet west of Lenox Avenue, together with the abutting lot on the south side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street.

Max Marx has resold, through William J. Huston & Co., to Michael J. Dowd, the two lots on the east side of Broadway, 24.11 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, purchased a few days ago from Dr. L. A. Buenting.

Maclay & Davies report that they have sold the five-story flat 1,477 Lexington Avenue, 25 by 84.

North Brothers have purchased the plot, 50 by 100, on the east side of the Southern Boulevard, 125 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street.

Leopold Hitter has sold to Henry Degener the two-story frame building, on lot 25.6 by 105, on the east side of Washington Avenue, 123 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street.

It is reported that the Jason Rogers estate has sold a plot of eleven lots at the corner of Jackson Avenue and Home Street.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold to Lowenfeld & Prager two dwellings 17 and 17½ Attorney Street, on a lot 40 by 20. Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to Samuel Greenfield the old buildings at the northwest corner of Rivington and Mangin Streets, 60 by 81.

Frederick Haberman took title yesterday from the various owners to several parcels comprising a plot 100.5 by 100 at the southeast corner of Sixty-third Street and Madison Avenue. The stated considerations were nominal, but the revenue stamps affixed to the deeds indicated the price as $295,000. Mr. Haberman has acquired the property as a site for a fifteen-story apartment hotel.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

Third Avenue, east side, 138.2 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, 100 by 100, vacant; foreclosure sale, to Maximillian Morgenthau $32,240

By Strong & Ireland.

8 Christopher Street, 20.7 by 88.8 by 46.3 by 54.5, three-story brick building; partition sale, to James E. Levine 10,000

8 and 10 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 44 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Elizabeth Rankin 16,300

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

Brook Avenue, west side, 195.3 feet south of Wendover Avenue, 100 by 39.7, vacant; foreclosure sale, to Boehm & Boehm 5,000

198 Fulton Street, 22 by 70, five-story stone-front building; Sheriff's sale, all title and interest of Harry E. Phyfe on Dec. 4, 1899; to Edward B. Trott 325

38 Dey Street, 25 by 77, five-story stone-front building; Sheriff's sale, all title and interest of Harry E. Phyfe on Dec. 4, 1899; to H. B. Devoe 400

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

The only plans filed yesterday were for the following alterations:

Nos. 78 and 80 Worth Street, to a six-story brick store and lofts; New York Real Estate Association of 307 Broadway, owner; Richard Berger, architect; cost, $350.

Nos. 549 to 553 Broadway, to a ten-story brick and iron store and loft building; Charles B. Rouss of 632 Fifth Avenue, owner; William J. Dilthey, architect; cost, $250,000.

Rouss's Building Going Higher.

Charles Broadway Rouss will add two stories to that part of his building covering 549 to 553 Broadway, making it conform with that portion on No. 555, which is twelve stories in height. The plans, which were submitted to the Building Department yesterday by Architect William J. Dilthey, call for the expenditure of $250,000.

Street Openings and Improvements.

ASSESSMENTS COMPLETED.—Opening of Fordham Road, from Harlem River to Jerome Avenue. Report to be made in Part III., Supreme Court, Feb. 23, 1900.

FINAL REPORT.—Acquirement of approach and entrance to Grand Boulevard and Concourse. To be filed in Part I., Supreme Court, Feb. 1.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Jan. 25.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 102d St, 25.11x32.7x28.5x59.4; Harriet A. Tomlinson and others to Mary E. Taylor $1

ARTHUR AV, n e corner of 180th St, new line, 37.6x60.3; John T. Naughton to Fidelia Sabella 2,500

BECKER AV, e corner of Catharine St, 50x100; also Catharine St, s e s, Lot 194, map of Washington Heights, 50x100; John J. Roche, trustee, &c., to Caroline Stern, trust deed 1

CHARLES ST, n s, 45.9 ft e of Greenwich St, 25.8x14.2x15.4x32.2x19.4; Henry B. Mead to Jane B. Mead ..... Gift

CHARLES ST, n s, 45.9 ft e of Greenwich St, runs e 19.4x n 32.2x n w 15.4x s w 14.2x s 25.8; Jane B. Mead to Martha S. Mead ..... Gift

CHATHAM SQUARE, 22, or East Broadway at s s of New Bowery, runs s 63.3x e 16.2x n 60.10x w 17.3; Frank M. Scott to Henry C. Norris 1

EAGLE AV, w s, 276.9 ft s of Westchester Av, 25x120; Max Satore, Jr., to James A. Glover 17,000

FORDHAM AV, w s, 108.2 ft n of Fitch St, 50x104; Elizabeth Stoken to John W. Cornish 100

JACKSON AV, s w corner of 163d St, 98.8x50; Henry Cleland and another to George J. Fernschild 9,880

LEXINGTON AV, 1,926, 28.6x70x irregular; also, all title to Lexington Av, w s 110 110 of 119th St, runs w 40x n 10x w 30x s 0.10x e 5x s 10x e 65 to avenue x n 0.10; Charles N. Mendel to Moritz Samisch 1

MADISON AV, s e corner of 61st St, 25x 100.11, irregular; John F. Dillon to Frederick Haberman 1

MADISON AV, e s, 25 ft s of 61st St, 22x89; Hannah J. Hull to Frederick Haberman 1

MADISON AV, 867, e s, 16x39; Daniel C. Cornell to Frederick Haberman 1

MADISON AV, e s, 63 ft s of 61st St, 16x 89; Ephraim A. Jacob and another to Frederick Haberman 1

MADISON AV, e s, 79 ft s of 61st St, 21.5x 100; George W. Jacoby to Frederick Haberman 1

MADISON AV, w s, 52.9 ft n of Samuel St, 52.9x60.2x irregular; Joseph Meacle to Catherine Meacle 500

MORRIS PARK AV, s s, 25 ft e of Louise St, 25x100; Morris Park Av, s s, 100 ft e of Louise St, 25x100; Ephraim B. Levy to Louis and Tillie Weiss 100

NASSAU ST, 81, 25.8x108x24x108.6; also property in Kings and Queens Counties; William Ferris to Eugene Ferris, executor 1

VANDERBILT AV, East, e s, 280 ft s of 171st St, proposed, 16x150.5; Robert O'Byrne, referee, to John C. Barr 3,500

VANDERBILT AV, East, e s, 295 ft s of 171st St, proposed, 20x150.6x20x150.5; Robert O'Byrne, referee, to John C. Barr 4,500

WASHINGTON ST, 696, w s, 19.7x66x19x 70.8; Douglas Mathewson to Robert E. Creasey and wife 1

WASHINGTON ST, 696, w s, 19.7x66x19x 70.8; Robert E. Creasey to Douglas Mathewson 1

WAVERLEY PL, 100, 22x97; William H. Flitner to Herman Stall 1

WEST-END AV, n w corner of 79th St, 102.2x100; Charles N. Gunn to William B. Franke 100

14TH ST, n s, w 25 ft of Lot 896, map of Wakefield, 25x114; James A. Glover to Max Satore, Jr. 1

15TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of 7th Av, 25x106.8; Louis A. S. Bodine to George C. Bodine, 1-3 part 1

15TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of 7th Av, 25x 103.3; Alice M. Bodine and others to John Leslie 22,000

20TH ST, 220 West, 25x86.7; Rebecca Kohn to Adolph Nethe, ½ part 1

41ST ST, n s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, runs n 53.10x e 96x n 18.2x e 14.6x s 15x w 3.9x s 52 to street x w 20.3; Charles F. Livermore and others to Benjamin Knower, executor, &c., quit claim 1

41ST ST, n s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, runs n 53.10x e 96x n 13.2x e 14.6x s 15x w 3.9x s 52 to street x w 20.3; Edward Livermore, Jr., and another, to Benjamin Knower, executor, &c., quit claim 1

47TH ST, 617 and 619 West, 50x100.5; William Wetterer to Susan A. and Eugene C. Ludin 100

51ST ST, 424 West, 18x100.5; Louisa Samisch to Charles N. Mendel 1

72D ST, n s, 125 ft e of West End Av, 25x112.2; William F. Ingamells to Lydia B. Coffin 1

78TH ST, 111 East 18.8x102.2; Jacob Bernheim to Isaac J. Bernheim and others 1

82D ST, n s, 103.8 ft e of 3d Av, 16.6x 102.2; Henry Velten to Betty Velten ..... Gift

1147TH ST, n s, 130 ft w of Park Av, 25x 100.11; George E. Kent, referee, to Twelfth Ward Bank 1,600

118TH ST, n s, 90 ft e of Madison Av, 120 x100.11; Isaac M. Bernstein to Bessie Ruth 1

142D ST, n s, 334.6 ft e of Boulevard, 40.0x99.11; Martha Rose to Leopold S. Oppenheim 28,000

136TH ST, n s, 156 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; John B. Barchfield, Jr., to Ernest J. Stark and another 100

173D ST, 552 West, 16.6x50; Isaac Cohen to Harry L. Rosenbaum 14,000

173D ST, 552 West, 16.6x50; Mandelbert Caufeld to Isaac Cohen 1

Recorded Leases.

BOGAN, Annie E., to James J. Larkin; Houston St, 327 West, 10 years $1,080

COHEN, Nathan, to Joseph Wachenlinsky and another; Norfolk St, 134, 5 years ... 1,500

JENKINS, Thomas J., to Gustave Noren; 5th Av, 2,282, 5 years 900

ULRICH, John, to Louis Frucks; Chrystie St, 215 to 219, 10 years 7,300

Recorded Mortgages.

BILHOEFER, Andrew J., to M. A. Caroline and Julia E. Glover; 116th St, n s, 143.4 ft e of Madison Av, 5 years $9,000

BLISS, Anais C., to the Union Dime Savings Institution; Laight St, n w corner of Varick St, 3 years 90,000

BRUNCKHORST, John D. and Frederick, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 225 Alexander Av, 5 years 7,500

BRYAN, Annie V., to Margaret R. Bateman; Amsterdam Av, e s, 70.4 ft n of 74th St, rerecorded 4,000

COTTER, John, to John Leahy; 183½ Cherry St, 5 years 5,000

CUMMINGS, Mary F., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 221 East 101st St, 1 year 6,000

DIEHL, Charles, to Emma Schneider; 836 West 138th St, 5 years 4,000

DIEHL, Charles, to Josephine Hirschberg; 834 West 138th St, 5 years 12,000

FRANKE, William B., to Charles N. Gunn; Wendover Av, n w corner of 70th St, ½ year 29,000

FREEDMAN, Joseph, to Henry P. Robinson; 255 to 259 Monroe St, ½ year ... 10,000

GORSCH, Arthur, to Edward Herrmann; 76th St, s s, 248 ft e of Avenue A, and three adjoining lots, demand 7,000

HENNESSY, Walter G., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 135 East 58th St; also, 18th St, n s, 261.11 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year 6,000

HUGHES, Michael, to Emil Bloch; 187th St, n s, 300 ft e of Lenox Av, 1-3 year.. 9,400

KAUFMAN, Jacobina, to Adolph Bernstein; Home St, s s, 234 ft w of Barretto St, extends to 169th St, 3 years... 1,600

KEENAN, John, to Emilie Barbier; Clinton Av, s e s, 1 w ½ of Lot 67, map of village of Tremont, 2-3 years 100

KORN, Louis, to John D. Crimmins; 66th St, s e corner of Madison Av, 1¼ years. 10,000

LESLIE, John, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 136 and 136½ West 16th St, 3 years 11,000

LESLIE, John, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 138 West 15th St, 3 years 10,000

LEVY, Barnett, to Emilie J. Murray; 62 Monroe St, 5 years 20,000

LITTER, John, to Albert A. Levi, trustee; 34th St, n s, 305 ft e of 9th Av, 4 years. 11,000

MEEHAN, James F., to Arthur B. Remington; 624 and 626 East 153d St, ½ year 1,000

MORRISON, Samuel W., to Harriet E. Dunn; Anthony Av, w s, 218 ft n of Southern Boulevard, ¼ year 500

OPPENHEIM, Anne and Herman, to William and Rachel Lesser; Broome St, n w corner of Willett St, installments.... 3,500

OPPENHEIM, Herman and Annie, to William and Rachel Lesser; Pitt St, e s, 87.9 ft n of Broome St, installments.... 3,500

PARR, John, to Union Dime Savings Institution; 33d St, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 5 years 20,000

REINISCH, Caroline, to William Waterbury; 2,315 Cambreling Av, 3 years.... 2,000

RIVINIUS, Emilie, to Christine Zobelt; part of Lot 124, map of village of Morrisania, 2 years 2,000

ROMER, Gustav, to Harris D. Colt and another; 221 East 13th St, 5 years..... 6,000

RUTH, Bessie, to Isaac M. Berinstein; 118th St, n s, 90 ft e of Madison Av, 5 months 14,430

SATORE, Max, Jr., to Julia A. Morris; west 25 ft of Lot 896, map of Wakefield, 3 years 1,350

SCHULTZ, Ignatz, to Lawrence Jacobs; Charles St, s s, 112.6 ft e of Bleecker St, 16 years 5,000

SINGER, Annie M. and John A., to George Herold; Lot 384, map of Unionport, 2 years 1,000

STACK, Johanna and William, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 4 Worth St, n w corner of Baxter St, 1 year..... 1,000

STUMPFEL, Caroline M., to North New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Lots 233 and 234, map of 473 lots of Haight estate, installments..... 1,250

TIENKEN, John H., and wife to Lina A. Weber; 1,514 Lexington Av, 3 years..... 16,000

UMBERFIELD, Mary W., to the Dry Dock Savings Insitution; 75th St, n s, 123.9 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years 10,000

UTARD, Emile, to Railroad Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Undercliff Av, w s, 116.5 ft s from point 16.8 ft s of Sedgwick Av, runs w 96.7 to Sedgwick Av, installments 7,500

UTARD, Emile, to Railroad Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Undercliff Av, w s, 116.5 ft s of point 16.7 ft s of Sedgwick Av, runs w 96.7 ft to Sedgwick Av, &c., installments 7,000

WALSH, George W., to Cyrus Hitchcock; 5th Av, e s, 51.4 ft n of 11th St, 1-24 part, 2 years 1,800

WEISS, Louis, and wife to Ephraim B. Levy; Lots 188 and 191, map of portion of Hunt estate at Van Nest Station, 3 years 1,000

WOOD, Robert C., to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company; 183d St, n s, 25 ft e of Grand Av, 2 months..... 10,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BARTH, John C., to Margaret M. Slevin. $1,000

KRAUS, Leo M., to Harry Kraus..... 11,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to Henrietta, Kahn, (three assignments) 10,500

MAN, William, trustee, &c., to J. Frederic Kernochan and others, trustees.. Nom.

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederick J., to the City Mortgage Company 2,000

PINKNEY, Mary G., to Edmund Coffin. 16,700

PINKNEY, Mary G., to Edmund Coffin.. 13,500

RUTH, Abraham, to Isaac M. Berinstein. 5,964

SIAS, Arthur W., and others, executors, &c., to Lizzetta Binninger, executrix, &c 1,068

SIAS, Arthur W., and others, executors, &c., to Lizzetta Binninger, executrix, &c 14,179

THORNTON, Charles H. and Edward A., to John Theall..... 2,430

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Franz W. Moller..... 7,750

TRUSTEES OF SYBILLA K. W. HOFFMAN to J. Frederic Kernochan..... 6,000

Mechanics' Liens.

GOERCK ST, 23 and 25; D. Bravin & Co. against Pauline Aronowitz, owner and contractor $40

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 90.8 ft s of 95th St, 50x100; the Mulhern Steam Heating Company against Peter Talbot, owner and contractor 515

3D AV, n e corner of Wendover Av, 37x 100; Saruya Engineering Company against Smith & Co., owners and contractors 640

6TH AV, 375; East River Iron Works against Eliza A. Thorne, owner; J. Glassbrenner, contractor..... 65

9TH ST, 7 East; James

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.75⅞
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.40⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29¼
Flour, Minnesota patents	3.90
Cotton, middling	.07 15-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08¼
Sugar, granulated	$5.15
Molasses, O. K. prime	.40
Beef, family	12.75
Beef hams	21.75
Tallow, prime	.05⅛
Pork, mess	10.75
Hogs, dressed, 100 lb	.06¼
Lard, prime	6.22½
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	23.00
Butter, Western creamery	.25

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 62¼@63¼c; No. 2 red, 67½@68c; No. 2 corn, 31½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 34½c; No. 2 oats, 22½@22¾c; No. 3 white, 25¾@25¾c; No. 2 rye, 52@54c; No. 2 barley, 38@42c; No. 1 flaxseed and Northwestern, $1.50; prime timothy seed, $2.50@$2.60; mess pork, per bbl, $9.20@$10.60; lard, per 100 lb, $5.75@$5.87½; short ribs, sides, (loose) $5.15@$5.50; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed) 5¾@5¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.90@$6; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.23½; sugars, cutloaf, $6; granulated, $5.44; clover, contract grade, $8.25@$8.35.

COTTON.—Taken as a whole the cotton market showed all the symptoms of healthiness, although not making especially active nor scoring a pronounced advance. The opening was steady, with prices 3@6 points higher. The early improvement was the result of better English cables than looked for. Liquidation and covering on about even terms kept the market quite steady but new speculation was not attempted with much confidence, as there still remained some misgivings as to the real situation of affairs at the seat of war. At the best point of the session prices showed an advance of 8@10 points on Wednesday's closing figures, while during the weakest interval the net improvement was only a matter of 3@5 points. Whenever the market showed signs of breaking, however, there was a pretty good class of buying, with March contracts getting the preference. The bull contingent at this point were disposed to disregard current predictions of larger receipts upon the ground that they will merely represent recent heavy buying by exporters, and that as soon as this cotton is shipped the proportions of the movement will again become very small. The market was finally very steady at an advance of 6@8 points. Southern spot markets, middling quoted, were officially reported by wire as follows: New Orleans, 7 9-16c; Mobile, 7½c; Savannah, 7½c; Charleston, 7½c; Wilmington, 7½c; Norfolk, 7½c; Baltimore, 7⅞c; Memphis, 7½c; St. Louis, 7 9-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	7.61	7.63	7.61	7.63@7.65
February	7.57	7.57	7.55	7.55@7.60
March	7.56	7.60	7.53	7.58@7.59
April	7.51	7.52	7.51	7.54@7.55
May	7.51	7.55	7.50	7.54@7.55
June	7.51	7.55	7.51	7.54@7.56
July	7.53	7.56	7.53	7.55@7.56
August	7.52	7.48	7.51@7.52	
September	6.95	6.95	6.91	6.94@6.95
October	6.75	6.77	6.75	6.77@6.78
November	6.71	6.74	6.71	6.74@6.75
December	.....	.....	.....	6.74@6.76

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 25.—Spot cotton, good demand; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 10,000 bales; receipts, 15,000 bales; American, 15,000 bales; middling upland, 4¾d; futures opened steady, buyers partial 1-64d advance; closed steady, 15-64@1 3-64d net advance; January, 4.33s; January-February, 4.28s; February-March, 4.25s; March-April, 4.21s; April-May, 4.17s; May-June, 4.14s; June-July, 4.11½d; July-August, 4.09d; August-September, 4.03d; September-October, 3.56d; October-November, 3.49d; November-December, 3.46d. Manchester—Yarns and cloths, quiet but steady.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	73⅞	75⅞	73⅞	73⅞
July	73¾	73¾	73½	73⅝
Corn—				
May	39¼	39⅝	39¼	39¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	67⅛	67¼	66⅞	67
July	68⅛	68¼	67 13-16	67⅞
Corn—				
May	33¼	33¼	33 1-16	33¼
July	33⅝	33⅝	33 11-16	33⅝
Oats—				
May	23¼	23⅝	23⅛	23⅜
July	22 5-16	22⅜	22¼	22¼

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The wheat market yesterday was moderately active and generally firm, closing ¼@½c net higher. Local traders started the day with a bearish sentiment, and sold short quite freely during the first half hour, but failed to make any impression on the market owing to firmness abroad and a cold wave over Winter wheat States. One of the features of cable news was a confirmation of Wednesday's reports of plague in Rosario, coupled with the usual intimations that Argentine ports might have to close. Cables at first were considerably higher both at Liverpool and Paris, but subsequently eased off. The former closed unchanged to ¼d net higher, and Paris wheat 10 points up, with flour 5 points lower to 15 points net higher. The situation in our own crop States was about similar to that noted on Wednesday, the cold weather continuing over a good portion of the belt without snowfall. Arrivals at all interior points amounted to 317,000 bushels, and Northwest receipts were 261 cars.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 25.—Wheat—In store: Northern, January, 63½c; May, 64⅝@64½c; July, 65¾@65⅞c. On track: No. 1 hard, 65¾c; No. 1 Northern, 64½c; No. 2 Northern, 62½c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 25.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 66¾@66½c; No. 2 Northern, 64@65c. Rye—No. 1, 55¼@56c. Barley—No. 2, 40@46½c; sample, 35@40c.

DULUTH, Jan. 25.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 63⅞c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 64⅝c; May, 66⅝c; July, 67c; No. 3 Spring, 58⅝c.

CORN—No. 2 corn closed 40⅛c for both elevator and delivered, and 40⅝c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed 20½c; No. 3 oats, 28½c; No. 2 white, 31½c; No. 3 white, 31c; track mixed, 29@30½c; track white, 31@35c; No. 2 white clips, 32c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 61c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 60½c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 55@56c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 43½@47½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; malting, 50@53c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.75@$4; Winter straights, $3.35@$3.45; Winter patents, $3.50@$3.80; Spring patents, $3.75@$4; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.70@$2.85; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.55@$2.65; no grade, $18 per ton, to arrive. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$2@$2.15. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3.15@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.55. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.15@$2.25, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, 85@90c; coarse, 79@82c. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $17@$17.25; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $17@$17.25; coarse Winter bran, $17@$18.50, latter white; middlings, $16@$16.50; city feed, $17@$18; hominy chops, $17.25; oilmeal, $29.50.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $10.50@$11; family, $13@$13.50; short clear, $11.50@$12.50. BEEF—Mess, $10.50; family, $12.50@$13; jacket, $11@$12; extra India mess, $21@$23; beef hams, $21.50@$22.50. HOGS—Bacons, 6½c; 180-lb, 6¾c; 190-lb, 6¾c; pigs, 6¾c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 6¾@7c; 10-lb, 6¼c; 12-lb, 6c; 14-lb, 5¾c; pickled shoulders, 6c; pickled hams, 9¼@9½c; Western, greens, 8¾@8c; city, greens, 8½@8c. TALLOW—City, 4¾@5c; country, 5½@6¼c. LARD—$6.22½; city lard, $5.75; refined lard, South America, $6.65; Continent, $6.45; Brazil, kegs, $7.80; compound, city, 4½@6c; Western, 5¾@6c. STEARINE—Oleo, 7¼c; city lard, stearine, 7c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 25.—Flour and bran unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 25.—Closing: Beef, extra India mess, 80s; prime mess, 73s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 50s 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 47s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 32s 6d; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 33s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 34s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 33s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 32s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 38s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 32s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 30s 3d; American, refined, in pails, 32s. Butter—Finest United States and good do, nominal. Cheese—American finest white, 57s 6d; American finest colored, 58s. Tallow—Prime city, 27s 6d; Australian, in London, 27s 9d. Cottonseed Oil—Hull refined, February-April, 21s. Petroleum—Turpentine—Spirits, 40s. Resin—Common, 4s 6d. Petroleum—Refined, 7½d. Linseed oil, 24s.

COFFEE.—Speculation in Brazil coffee futures was moderate, and the general market developed increased weakness. The market opened steady at unchanged prices to a decline of 5 points, as cables, while of somewhat conflicting purport and generally higher, were not satisfactory. Against the firm feature of small receipts at Rio and Santos was the weak feature of much smaller warehouse deliveries in the United States. There was some local covering, however, which prevented any material decline. The market, following the opening call, ruled rather quiet within a range of 10 points for the entire session. Total sales were 22,000 bags. The market closed steady, with prices 5 points lower to 5 points net higher, having rallied late in the day on a spurt of local covering.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.85@6.90
February	.....	.....	.....	6.85@6.90
March	6.90	6.95	6.90	6.90@6.95
April	.....	.....	.....	7.00@7.10
May	7.00	7.05	7.00	7.05@7.10
June	.....	.....	.....	7.05@7.15
July	7.05	7.10	7.05	7.10@7.15
August	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.15@7.20
September	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.25@7.30
October	.....	.....	.....	7.25@7.30
November	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25@7.30
December	7.30	7.35	7.30	7.35@7.40

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average Santos, 9$300; receipts, 8,000 bags; stock, 531,000 bags. Hamburg—Market opened ¼ pfennig lower; at 2:30 P. M., ½ pfennig net lower; sales, 27,000 bags. Havre—Market opened quiet, ⅛f higher; at 12 M., unchanged; at 3 P. M., unchanged; at 5:30 P. M., ⅛f higher; sales, 42,000 bags. January, 43; February, 43.25; March, 43.50; April, 44; May, 44.25; June, 44.50; July, 44.75; August, 45.25; September, 45.50; October, 45.75; November, 46; December, 46.25. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 10@22$; Exchange, 7 9-16d; receipts, 11,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 12,000 bags; cleared for Europe, nothing; stock, 172,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4⅝c; muscovado, 3 15-16c; molasses, 3 11-16c.

METALS.—Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, 82$; iron, Northern, No. 2 soft, $29.75; steel rails, $36; pig iron warrants, nominal; lake copper, ingot, $16.50; tin, $27.50; Exchange, lead, $4.72½; spelter, $4.75; brokers' price for lead, $4.72½, and for spelter $4.75.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $9.00, and in bulk, $7.25; Philadelphia, barrels, $9.85, and in bulk, $7.20; refined, cases, New York, $11.10; deodorized naphtha, $11.25. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, barrels, 32½c; prime summer yellow, 36@35½c; off Summer yellow, nominal; butter grades, 37@38c; prime white, 38c; prime Winter yellow, 37@38c. Linseed—American, raw, 53@54c; American, boiled, 55@58c; Calcutta, raw, 65c; lard oil, 50c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.85; tar oil, barrels, $3.80@$3.90; spirits of turpentine, 53@53½c; resin, common to good, strained, $1.62½@$1.65; E, $1.70; F, $1.75; G, $1.80; H, $1.95; I, $2.05; K, $2.20; M, $2.50; N, $3; W G, $3.60; W W, $4.10.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 25.—Spirits of turpentine, 51½c. Resin—A, B, C, and D, $1.25@$1.30; E, $1.30@$1.35; F, $1.35@$1.40; G, $1.45; H, $1.75; I, $1.90; K, $2; M, $2.25; N, $2.65; W G, $3.15; W W, $3.65.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 25.—Spirits of turpentine, 51@51½c. Resin, $1.25. Crude turpentine unchanged.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 25.—Turpentine, 50c. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—There was no trading. CALVES—Veals, $5@$8.50; city dressed veals, 9@12½c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3.50@$5.25; lambs, $6.50@$7.25; culls, $5.50. HOGS—No sales.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

HEYMAN ROBINSON.—Deputy Sheriff Radley yesterday sold out the effects of Heyman Robinson, Manufacturer of mattresses at 111 Avenue B, for $415.

SOUTH BROOKLYN RAILROAD AND TERMINAL COMPANY.—Transcript of a judgment from Kings County was filed yesterday against the South Brooklyn Railroad and Terminal Company in favor of Jonathan K. Gapen for $39,644 for deficiency.

ISAAC MORAFF.—The Sheriff received an execution yesterday against Isaac Moraff of 807 Grand Street for $479 in favor of Uhlfelder & Hecht for dress goods sold to him. Max Silverstein, their attorney, said that Moraff formerly had a dry goods store on Grand Street and last Fall bought a lot of goods to take to Cuba to sell. He had returned from Cuba, and did not pay his bill for the goods purchased from Uhlfelder & Hecht, so they sued him for the money.

Out of Town.

VOSS CONCENTRATED SOUP AND FOOD COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Roberts received an attachment yesterday against the Voss Concentrated Soup and Food Company of Carthage, O., for $683 in favor of John P. Tuomey on an assigned claim for canned meats sold to the company by the Frank Diesel Can Company of Chicago. The attachment was served on two wholesale grocers here.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ADDISON E. DEDERICK.—Addison E. Dederick, a carpenter of Kingston, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $9,403 and no assets. He made an assignment on Dec. 31, 1896.

CHARLES REICH.—Charles Reich, a workman on furs, at 52 East Tenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,475, and no assets. The liabilities are all for eggs purchased in 1894, when he was a wholesale dealer in butter and eggs.

MEHAFFEY & PHILLIPS.—William H. Mehaffey and Charles H. Phillips, who composed the firm of Mehaffey & Phillips, importers of buttons, formerly at 27 Howard Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,327 to four creditors and no assets. The firm sold out in December, 1895, and it was said that they compromised with most of their creditors at 25 cents on the dollar.

MATHEW F. RILEY.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Mathew F. Riley, builder, of Union Avenue, near One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, by the following creditors: Luigi Marino, $1,087; Conrad Malkmes, $240; Pasquale Zeolla, $15; and Newschaffer & Co., $325; all for work on five buildings, which Riley was erecting on Union Avenue, near One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street. They allege that he is insolvent, and committed an act of bankruptcy by transferring the property above mentioned on Oct. 17 to John F. O'Leary, a creditor, in order to prefer him.

HUNNINGHAUS & LINDEMANN.—Hunninghaus & Lindemann, formerly manufacturers of window shades at 79 Walker Street, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Aug. 9, 1898, have asked leave to withdraw the petition and to have the proceedings dismissed. Creditors were ordered to show cause yesterday before Referee in Bankruptcy Seaman Miller at 346 Broadway why their request should not be granted. There was no opposition. The matter was merely formal, as the firm effected a settlement with their creditors sixteen months ago at 33 1-3 cents on the dollar, and dissolved partnership.

Receiver for Rents.

Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court has appointed William E. Wyatt receiver of rents of 255 Pearl Street in a suit brought by Mary A. Chisolm against Joseph E. Weed and others to foreclose a mortgage of $35,000 made by Mr. Weed on June 23, 1896. The property has passed through several hands since then, and on Oct. 28 last was purchased by Emma W. Vaughan and Kenerk & Healy. Miss Vaughan is a sister of William W. Vaughan, dealer in building materials, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Nov. 4 last, and it is said his interest was put in her name on account of his bankruptcy. His trustee in bankruptcy, it was stated, claims that the half interest in the property in her name belongs to his creditors.

E. Berry Wall's Creditors Meet.

A meeting of the creditors of E. Berry Wall was held yesterday before Referee in Bankruptcy Seaman Miller at 346 Broadway. Mr. Wall filed a petition in bankruptcy on Nov. 22, showing liabilities of $9,384 and no assets except clothing valued at $250, which is exempt. Three creditors proved their claims at the meeting yesterday, as follows: George Latham, $3,084; Henrietta Latham, $3,272; Oliver Moore's estate, $81. No trustee was elected.

Discharge in Bankruptcy.

Judge Brown of the United States District Court has granted a discharge in bankruptcy to Adolph Blitz of 824 Lexington Avenue, whose liabilities were $423,178. He was formerly in business at Nashville, Tenn.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AARON, Julius—John Schwenke	$92
ABELMAN, Abram—S. Anzelmo	895
BORNKAMP, Charles—R. M. Rodgers	98
BOYLE, James W.—E. Brown	2,180
BADGER, Mary—E. Bumble	50
BALL, Mary E. and Elmer E.—Lizzie F. Conabeer	1,123
BALL, Mary E. and Elmer E.—Same	410
BERTINE, Edward D.—Elihu Thomson	626
BERTINE, Edward D.—Isabella G. Francis	773
CLARK, Margaret—Equitable General Providing Co	61
CARMICHAEL, Thomas—George Day	199
CORBETT, Frank E.—Union Printing Co.	30
CLARK, David A.—J. W. Zeigler and another	129
DENNISON, Hugh—Aspell & Co	97
DOWNS, Joseph W.—W. D. Berrian	872
DILLER, William—F. H. Bresnan Type Founding Co	153
DALTON, Walter—A. J. Hague	104
DRIGGS, Louis L., Herman Dichting and Charles Posthauer—L. J. Boniface	177
GROTTA, Rosa—Christian Frank and another	176
GANNON, Sarah, administratrix—Catherine McGuire and another	369
GRANNIS, George H.—Theodore G. Stein	1,375
EWING, John—Horstman, Sanderson Co	52
FRISCH, Herman—R. Hill	39
FINKELSTEIN, John—R. Safian	34
FRIEDMAN, Joseph—G. Quiana	16
FARLEY, John—J. Reilly	338
FLYNN, Margaret—J. L. Lissner	62
FALES, Colgate—W. H. Henneberger and others	115
GILLETTE, Michael G.—Town Topics Publishing Company	61
HASBROUCK, Jacob C.—G. H. Rosenblatt	89
HURNEY, Joseph J.—Emanuel Eising and others	334
HOFFMAN, Charles, Jr.—William S. Lewis	6,175
HALL, James S.—William E. Gray	104
HIRSCH, William—Henrietta Adler	186
HAWKES, John W.—S. Schalnik	59
HORN & Brothers—M. Neuwirth	165
HUNGERBUHLER, Arnold A., Jr.—C. H. Meyer	152
HELMAN, Louis—J. H. Scully	175
JORDAN, Patrick—D. Miller	73
JUNG, Francis—Equitable General Providing Company	38
KOECHLEIN, John—Same	23
LESS, Louis—M. Sampter and others	133
LEOPOLD, Isaac—E. S. Alpaugh and others	119
MAHRS, Charles F.—S. S. Furman	660
MOORE, James F.—Kingan Provision Company	87
MILNE, Francis—Equitable General Providing Company	50
MEYERS, Michael—Equitable Providing Company	50
MARSTEN, Francis E.—Marie Obry	40
MORAFF, Isaac—S. Uhlfelder and another	499
McCLELLAND, David H.—F. J. McClelland, costs	90
McGOLDRICK, Honora—E. Eising and others	215
NEW YORK INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE —Mount & Robertson	120
O'NEIL, James—W. H. Mahoney	1,837
PRATT, William—R. Scott and another	2,096
PHYFE, Harry E.—Samuel H. Stone	840
PARKE, Mary A.—A. L. Bledler	151
PALE-, George, Frank E. Stephens, and Joseph C. Tocker—William M. Crane Company	473
RIORDAN, William J.—M. Meyer	282
REYNOLDS, John—Louis Brenner, costs	125
RAYMOND, Sarah E., executrix, &c.—A. L. Dittenhoefer and another, executors, &c., costs	121
ROBINSON, Heyman—N. Kirsh	99
SCHLMACHER, Anna, administratrix—B. Kahn, costs	70
SAGAR, John E.—United Electric Light and Power Company	133
STURLA, Annie H.—Stevens Real Estate Company	214
SCHWAB, Isaac—D. S. Yankauer	37
SOUTH BROOKLYN RAILROAD AND Terminal Company—Jonathan K. Gapen	39,644
STERECKY, Alphonse, and William A. Floyd—R. Lax	604
SMITH, James J.—National Cash Register Company	214
TIMPSON, Charles—Equitable General Providing Company	40
THE NEW YORK ELEVATED RAILroad Company and the Manhattan Railway Company—Metta Rosentreter and others	3,504
THE CONGREGATION RODEPH SHOlom Anshe Polotzk—Peretz Brainin	182
THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY —Isaac Jacobs	1,164

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 624.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—ISAAC BLANKFEIN and MORRIS DIETZ, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Isaac Blankfein and Morris Dietz, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated January 15th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 28th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also to attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 25 1900.

NO. 2,063.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH GOLDFINE, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Joseph Goldfine of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Joseph Goldfine was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 25th, 1900.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against CHARLES STEINHARDT and Elizabeth Cora Steinhardt, his wife; Joseph Fernando, Pauline Fernando, Jacob Schmitt and Margaretha Schmitt, his wife, and The Jacob Hoffman Brewing Company, defendants.—Summons.—Trial to be had in the County of New York.

To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. —Dated New York, October 4th, 1899.

GEORGE G. DE WITT,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 88 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

To the defendants Charles Steinhardt and Elizabeth Cora Steinhardt, his wife: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 13th day of December, 1899, and duly filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 15th day of December, 1899.—Dated New York, December 19th, 1899.

GEORGE G. DE WITT,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, No. 88 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

d22-1aw7wF

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ROBERT EDWARDS, Plaintiff, against HELEN CAMPBELL SMITH and George A. Smith, Defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated N. Y., May 16, 1899.

JOHN AB'NEY, Plaintiff's Attorney, Post Office address and office, No. 71 Broadway, New York City, New York.

To Helen Campbell Smith, one of the defendants herein: The foregoing summons is served upon you, by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. H. A. Gildersleeve, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court for New York County, dated December 28, 1899, and filed in the office of the County Clerk for said county on the said 28th day of December, 1899, the complaint herein having been filed in said County Clerk's Office on the 29th day of November, 1899.

Dated N. Y., December 29, 1899.

JOHN R. ABNEY, Plaintiff's Attorney, 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

d29-1aw6wF&f9

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the American Mining Company, held on the 22d day of January, 1900, the following preambles and resolution were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The stockholders of this Company have become satisfied that it is desirable to exchange their stock in this Company for the stock of the El Oro Mining and Railway Company, Limited, a corporation organized under the laws of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and that there shall be a transfer and conveyance of all its real and personal property, mining and other claims, and all other assets and effects, including the good-will and undertakings of this Company, to the said El Oro Mining and Railway Company, Limited, for the purpose of effectuating such exchange; and,

Whereas, Upon making such exchange, it is deemed unnecessary to further continue the business of this corporation, and that it is desirable to take such steps as are necessary under the laws of the State of West Virginia to dissolve this corporation;

Now, therefore, that the stockholders of this corporation consenting thereto, be it

Resolved, That the business of this corporation be discontinued, that the property and assets thereof which may remain after the payment of all the debts and liabilities of the corporation be divided among the stockholders, that public notice of this resolution be immediately given by advertisement in The Evening Mail, a newspaper of general circulation published at Charleston, West Virginia, and in The New York Times, a newspaper of general circulation published in the City of New York, once a week in each of said newspapers for at least six weeks; that said resolution be forthwith certified by the President of this corporation under his hand and the common seal of this Company to the Secretary of State of the State of West Virginia, and that all debts and liabilities of the corporation be forthwith paid.

JAMES B. HAGGIN, President.
ELLIOTT M. WEST, Secretary.

ja26-1aw6wFri

SURROGATE NOTICES.

APPLETON, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. APPLETON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Room 101, No. 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of June next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of November, 1899. THOMAS M. MARTIN, Executor. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Executor, 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

PONVERT, LOUIS J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS J. PONVERT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Lawrence & Hughes, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of August, 1899. AMY K. PONVERT, Executrix. LAWRENCE & HUGHES Attys. for Executrix, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au25-1aw6mF

BAILEY, ELLENE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated September 25, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLENE A. BAILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 256-257 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of September, 1899.—OSCAR F. GUNZ, Executor. ANDERSON PRICE, Attorney for Executor, 80 Broadway, New York City. s29-1aw6mF

LEGAULT, ELOI.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to SOPHIE DUFRESNE, Marie Martine Alma Legault, Marie Dreslixa Dufresne Frazer, Victoria Dufresne, and Francois Dufresne, if living, and if dead, to his widow and next of kin, his heirs at law, devisees, and legatees, whose names and residences are unknown and cannot after due inquiry be ascertained, the heirs and next of kin of ELOI LEGAULT, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Ida P. Emerson of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of ELOI LEGAULT, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 20th day of March, one thousand nine hundred, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 23d day of January, 1900.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ja26-1aw6wF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ARNOLD L. SCHEUER (STEPHEN PERRY STURGES, substituted as plaintiff,) against CHARLES BROWN and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above entitled action dated the 30th day of August, 1899, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, at the New York Salesrooms, Limited, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of February, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, the premises in the judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Thirteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Rivington Street, distant twenty-four feet and two inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of Rivington and Goerck Streets; from thence running easterly along the southerly side of Rivington Street thirty-seven feet and five inches; thence southerly and parallel with Goerck Street seventy-five feet; thence westerly and parallel with Rivington Street thirty-seven feet and six inches, and thence northerly and again parallel with Goerck Street seventy-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 22, 1900.

WILLIAM F. GRELL, Sheriff.

ROBY & TAYLOR, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 40 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Rivington Street.

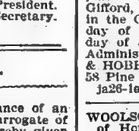

The approximate amount of liens or charges to satisfy which the above described property is sold is $7,928.09-100, with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum from August 30, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $474.25, with interest thereon and the expenses of the sale. That the approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Sheriff is nothing.—Dated January 22, 1900.

WILLIAM F. GRELL, Sheriff.

LOUIS LEAVITT, Deputy Sheriff.

j24-2aw3wW&F&f14

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CONLON, JOHN P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN P. CONLON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, his attorney, No. 41 Park Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 16th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of July, 1899. MICHAEL J. DWYER, Temporary Administrator of the estate of John P. Conlon, deceased. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Esq., Atty. for Temporary Administrator, No. 41 Park Row, New York City Borough of Manhattan. s4-1aw6MF

DEVLIN, DANIEL.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Caroline McNulty and Sarah O'Connor, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of March, 1900, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why Daniel J. Devlin, petitioner herein, should not be appointed as administrator, with the will annexed, of the estate of DANIEL DEVLIN, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 23d day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

[L. S.]

(Sd.

MANHATTAN LIFE REPLIES

Rock Foundation Permits No Settlement of Building.

Mr. Crocker's Counsel Declares the North Wall and the Big Cornice Overhang.

The Manhattan Life Insurance Company has issued a statement relative to the alleged encroachment of its building on the adjoining property of George Crocker, at 70 Broadway. It is in part as follows:

"William J. Fryer, a member of the Board of Examiners in the Department of Buildings, says that as a member of that board he carefully examined the original plans of both the foundations and the superstructure, and, in his opinion, the foundations placed under the building being carried down to bedrock, have never, and will never, permit any settlement of the building. In his personal and thorough examination, recently made, there is no evidence that the north wall, which adjoins the Crocker property, is in any different position from what it was when it was originally erected. It is conceded that the cornices project beyond the dividing lot lines, but these are purely ornamental and temporal, and must of necessity be removed when an adjoining building is erected to the same height.

"Mr. Sooysmith, the distinguished engineer, said that as to the foundations and stability in general of the building, these had never been questioned, and that the foundations were on bedrock and absolutely perfect, and that the walls built upon these foundations had never and could never settle a particle."

Eugene D. Hawkins of 111 Broadway, counsel for Mr. Crocker, made the following statement last night:

"The results of the three different surveys taken at the instance of Mr. Crocker, show that the north wall of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company Building at the Broadway end overhangs its base and Mr. Crocker's building, 70 Broadway, 5⅝ inches.

"Part of this overhang the Manhattan Life Insurance Company admits, but the most of it, it claims, is due to the lateral movement of Mr. Crocker's building at the time the Manhattan Life Insurance Company made the foundation for its new building. This southward movement of 70 Broadway, the witnesses for the Manhattan Life Insurance Company stated, was due in part to the pressure on 70 Broadway coming from the direction of the Union Trust Company Building, 80 Broadway, the foundations of which it claims are not upon bedrock.

"The improbability of these claims is clearly demonstrated (1) by the uncontradicted surveys of Mr. Francis W. Ford, which show that Mr. Crocker's building is exactly in the same position now as it was in 1892; (2) by the uncontradicted testimony that the Union Trust Company's building has not moved; (3) by the testimony that the flagging, coping, front walls, and foundations of the building between the Union Trust Company's building and the Manhattan Life Insurance Company's building are unbroken and all in line.

"It was because of the refusal of the Insurance Company to permit Mr. Crocker to utilize its wall so as not to lose the space occupied by the encroachment that Mr. Crocker began this action for an injunction to compel the removal of so much of the wall as the surveys showed overhang his premises.

"In addition to the above encroachment, the three cornices of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company's north wall overhang Mr. Crocker's property from one to three feet all the way from Broadway to New Street."

MISS KELLAM PLEADS GUILTY.

Actress Admits that She Committed Perjury to Avoid Paying Damages to Mary B. O. Maris.

Adelaide Kellam, an actress, who has been in Ludlow Street Jail for the last six months for contempt of court in refusing to pay a judgment obtained against her, pleaded guilty to perjury yesterday in the Court of General Sessions.

Miss Kellam was the defendant in a civil suit for $2,000 brought against her in the City Court in October, 1897, by Mary B. O. Maris, also an actress, who said that she had lent the money to the defendant. She stated in her complaint that she received as security for her loan a quantity of what purported to be diamond jewelry, but that afterward it turned out the gems were paste. Miss Kellam failed to pay the judgment obtained against her, and when examined in supplementary proceedings on Feb. 15, 1899, testified that she had no money. She was asked then if she had received any insurance at the time of her father's death, and answered that she had not, and that her father's life had never, to her knowledge, been insured. Francis A. Hine, an employe of the Equitable Life Insurance Company, testified that the company had issued a policy for $1,000 to Mr. Kellam Jan. 20, 1862, and that $1,248.37 was paid to Adelaide Kellam after his death, in November, 1898. The actress was committed to jail for contempt of court and afterward indicted for perjury. She was remanded until Friday for sentence.

POLICEMAN TRIED FOR ASSAULT.

Commissioner Hess Reserves Decision in the De Leon Case.

Policeman Patrick McGovern of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station was tried before Commissioner Hess yesterday on a complaint made by a boy, Solon De Leon, a son of Daniel De Leon, the Socialist leader. Young De Leon alleged that on Dec. 27 he was assaulted by the officer, and afterward arrested by him on a false charge. De Leon had been one of several boys engaged in a football game in a vacant lot at Seventy-eighth Street and Avenue A.

The boy said that after the game had been broken up by McGovern the latter struck him because he refused to leave the lot. Two other boys, Albert Bush and John Marshall, testified to the same effect. McGovern denied that he had struck the boy, and Patrolman Parsloe, who was with him at the time, confirmed his denial. The elder De Leon acted as counsel for his son. Commissioner Hess reserved his decision.

CITY SWEEPERS' PAY CUT.

New Rule of Deputy Commissioner Quinn—Funds Short.

Deputy Commissioner of Street Cleaning Quinn of Brooklyn Borough issued a notice to his sweepers yesterday that for an indefinite period they would have to take one day's leave of absence each week without pay. This is said to be due to the large increase in the salaries account of the sweepers.

When Commissioner Quinn presented his estimate last year he asked for $2,124,234 for the maintenance of the department. He was allowed $1,405,005. It was understood that the salaries of the sweepers were to be graded the same as those of policemen and firemen. The Board of Estimate adopted a resolution providing that the men receive the maximum amount, beginning on Jan. 1. This action was taken in accordance with the law known as the Prevailing Rate of Wages statute. While the Board fixed the salary at the maximum, $720, it is said, it made no provision for the increase, which, aggregated about $120,000 a year.

Commissioner Quinn was at first inclined to dismiss 150 to 200 of the sweepers to keep within the appropriation.

Life Saving at Many Stations.

The Volunteer Life-Saving Corps of the State of New York has issued its tenth annual report. The association has over six hundred life-saving stations, and more than 6,000 members enrolled. During the last year the expenditures amounted to $6,231.60, and contributions were received to the amount of $4,972.25. For lives saved from drowning 113 honor medals were awarded. The total number of lives saved during the season was 468.

To Succeed Inspector Quinlan.

Robert Warchorn, for some years an Inspector of Immigration, has been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury as Supervising Inspector in charge of the Contract Labor Bureau at this port to succeed John J. Quinlan, resigned. The appointment is understood to be a temporary one. Mr. Warchorn will take charge of the bureau on Feb. 1.

EX-GOV. MORTON WINS.

Jury Unmoved by Music Teacher's Complaints About the Douglass—Singers' Long Climb.

Prof. Paul Wiallard, a teacher of singing at 485 Fifth Avenue, was defeated on Wednesday in a suit brought against him by ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton in the City Court before Judges O'Dwyer and a jury. The action was brought to recover $330 alleged to be due for rent.

Prof. Wiallard in December, 1898, leased for a year a large suite of apartments on the sixth floor of the Douglass apartment house at One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and Seventh Avenue, which is owned by ex-Gov. Morton. The professor conducted his conservatory and lived on this floor until last May, when he suddenly sent his family to Montreal for the Summer and took up his temporary residence at the Lotos Club. The family never returned to the Douglass and the professor refused to pay the rent for the last seven months of the term of the lease.

When the case was called in court Prof. Wiallard told the jury that the elevator at the Douglass was nearly always out of repair, and his pupils were consequently compelled to walk up six flights of stairs to reach the conservatory of music. After walking up six flights of stairs, the professor averred, even the most ambitious singer could not accomplish much. Frequently, he declared, students had to sit in idleness trying to recover their breath. The professor also said that this was the cause of monetary loss to him. The heating apparatus, he further said, was erratic.

The jury decided against the professor.

SOUTHERN MORMON MISSIONS.

The American Missionary Association Reports on Its Progress.

The American Missionary Association, which through Prof. H. L. Hoyt of Chattanooga, Tenn., has been investigating the Mormon propaganda in the South, has issued a report on the subject, reviewing the methods of Mormon organization throughout the South and the work thus far accomplished by it.

Mr. Hoyt reports that there are now 500 Elders working as missionaries in Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Georgia. The entire work is under the direction of Elder Rich, whose headquarters are at Chattanooga. Although failing in their efforts at winning converts in the cities, except among the most illiterate classes, Mr. Hoyt says that they have met with some success with the mountain people, chiefly because the latter have natural religious inclinations and are isolated from counteracting influences. The Mormons claim between 9,000 and 10,000 converts in the South, which Mr. Hoyt concedes to be a fair estimate. The Elders do not urge their converts to emigrate to Utah, but rather to remain and propagate their faith in their own communities. They do not preach polygamy, but defend the doctrine in its relation to the history of the Mormon Church.

COURT ON WIFE-BEATERS.

Hot Oil Suggested as One Punishment —Mr. Schramm's Complaint.

Magistrate Pool, in the Harlem Court yesterday morning, made use of strong language in regard to wife beaters in general and Adam Schramm of 622 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, in particular.

"Any man who beats his wife," declared the Magistrate to Schramm, "should have hot oil poured over him, then be whipped, and afterward hanged. No punishment I can think of is bad enough for a wife beater."

Schramm had had his wife arrested, and wanted her sent to the workhouse, charging her with drinking and making home a place of misery. In reply the wife had told the Magistrate that she never drank anything except beer occasionally. She had a baby in her arms when she came to court. She further told the Magistrate that Schramm beat her.

Schramm said that he never struck her except once in a while when she was intoxicated and exasperated him by her conduct.

Mrs. Schramm said that Schramm had three sisters who came to the house and made trouble.

"Keep your sisters out of your house," was the Magistrate's order. And then, turning to Mrs. Schramm, he said:

"If any of those sisters of his come to the house let me know, and I will issue a warrant for the arrest of all of them."

LEGAL NOTES.

CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE A QUESTION OF FACT.—Mrs. Anna N. Beecher, as executrix of Charles L. C. Beecher, who was killed three years ago by being struck by a locomotive of the Long Island Railroad Company at Jamaica, L. I., brought a suit against the company for damages. A dismissal of the complaint at Trial Term was reversed by the Appellate Division of the Second Department, and that decision was recently affirmed by the Court of Appeals. Evidence was given upon the trial that the company had started the train on the south track at Jamaica substantially every morning for many years, and that during all that period of time, upon the announcement by the doorman of "the rapid transit for Brooklyn" the people were accustomed to rush out to the station over the platform to the north tracks, then across them to and upon the platform, in readiness to board the train as soon as it came to a stop. The Court of Appeals holds, in an opinion by Chief Judge Parker, that the jury were at liberty to find that this custom had been so long continued that such an announcement by the doorman on the morning of the accident constituted an invitation to every passenger there, including the decedent, to pass out of the station, across the station platform, then over the north tracks, and to the platform of the south track, with the assurance that the way was not only free from obstructions, but would remain so for such a reasonable time as would enable them to pass to the train in safety. The question whether or not the deceased man was guilty of contributory negligence in failing to look or listen as the train which caused his death approached was therefore one of fact and should be submitted to the jury. Judgment absolute was ordered for the plaintiff upon a stipulation made by the defendant.

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IMPORTING LOW-QUALITY TEAS.—The Secretary of the Treasury, by an act of Congress passed nearly three years ago, was authorized, with a board of tea experts, to establish standards of purity, quality, and fitness for consumption of all kinds of teas imported into the United States; and the act prohibited the importation of teas below the standard, on penalty of their reexportation or destruction. William J. Crulkshank, Montague Hope, Rowre Harris, Russell Bleecker, and Mark Bagaley, who —with knowledge of the act and of the standards—imported teas below standard, brought suit on their rejection by Collector Bidwell, to enjoin him from holding or destroying the teas, claiming the act to be unconstitutional, for various reasons. A decree of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York dismissing the bill of the complainants was recently affirmed by the United States Supreme Court. Chief Justice Fuller, giving the opinion, held that the mere fact that the law was unconstitutional did not entitle the parties to relief by injunction against proceedings in compliance with it. The sole ground of equity jurisdiction put forward in the bill of complaint was the inadequacy of the remedy at law, in that the injuries threatened were not susceptible of complete compensation in damages. The Court held that the bill was defective, in that it did not allege facts showing ground for equitable relief. Nobdy, the Chief Justice said, had a vested right to import tea of low quality.

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NE EXEAT IN BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS. —Abraham and Nathan Lipke, composing the firm of A. Lipke & Brother, against whom bankruptcy proceedings had been instituted by Messrs. Overstein & Kohner, for creditors, when arrested and brought before Judge Addison Brown, in the United States District Court, three weeks ago, on an order in the nature of a writ of ne exeat, were held in $1,500 bail that they should not depart from the jurisdiction of the court and would obey its lawful orders and decrees. No examination being asked for, bail was immediately given. Then a motion was made by Messrs. Goldfogle, Cohn & Lind on behalf of the bankrupts to vacate the writ, on the ground that it was void because it did not state on its face that the defendants were brought before the court for examination. Judge Brown has decided that, as no examination was asked for, the right to it had been waived, and he denied the motion, holding that the facts stated in the sworn petition upon which the writ was granted warranted the belief that the defendants were about to abscond, and thereby greatly embarrass the administration of the bankruptcy proceedings. Without the occasional exercise of this power, the Court says, a bankrupt could easily defy and largely nullify all adverse proceedings against him, by absconding with his assets.

WOMEN ON BIG REFORMS

Inquiring Spirit Moves West End Republican Association.

CHARGES A TAMMANY TRICK

May Ask Raines to Define Saloon and Hotel, and Legislature to Curb Surface Lines.

Trolley and cable cars, the sudden stops and starts thereof, the elevated structure in Battery Park, the difference between a "Raines law hotel" and a saloon, and the general desirability of reforming the west side, were some of the matters which received attention at yesterday's meeting of the West End Woman's Republican Association, held in the rooms of the West End Republican Club, Broadway near Eighty-second Street. On the subject of surface cars, it seemed agreed that something should be done to allow women time to board them, and several women imputed sinister motives to Tammany Hall in its fight against the Battery Park structure. As to the desirability of continuing personal efforts toward west side reform, there was some uncertainty, deepened by inquiries as to the essential points of difference between hotels and cafés.

The club had before yesterday's meeting discussed the question of excise violations, and taken action thereon. Last December Mrs. Charles O'Connor Irwin of 120 West Eighty-fourth Street, a member of the association, had a disagreeable experience associated with an open saloon while on her way to church. Other members of the association united with her in sending a letter of complaint to the Police Commissioners. The Commissioners replied through the commanders of the West Sixty-eighth Street and West One Hundredth Street Police Stations that the localities complained of were at all times orderly. On Wednesday, to their utter surprise, Mrs. Irwin and Mrs. B. F. Ostrom were subpoenaed by Magistrate Mott to give evidence in a case against Owen McCann, whose saloon had been complained of. This the women of course were unable to do. It was said yesterday that the members of the association did not care to act as detectives, but they wanted the police to do their duty. It was alleged by several members that the subpoena serving was a Tammany trick to discourage Republican women.

The matter came up yesterday, when the association went into Committee of the Whole. Mrs. Cornelia S. Robinson, the President, thought that the Police Board was able to provide its own detectives.

"All we want to know," she said, "is where they are."

Mrs. Clarence Burns announced that she had a letter giving a list of places run in violation of the law, which, after investigation, she would send to the public.

"I think we have gone as far as we want to in this matter," said Mrs. Irwin, who had been subpoenaed.

"Personally I draw the line at appearing in court. We were told yesterday afternoon that it was a mistake our being called, as we could know nothing of the case. It is strange that two women should be called from a club to give evidence against one whom we have never seen. We should make our reports more carefully in the future, I think."

Mrs. S. Solomons did not think that the saloon need concern the association.

"The liquor saloon," said she, "concerns full-grown men. I don't see why we should interfere with the province of the police. We—"

"Because the police don't do their duty," a member interrupted.

By this time the discussion had become general.

"How can you tell a Raines law hotel?" asked one woman.

Three answers came simultaneously.

"A dining room separate from the bar."

"The tables must be all up."

"A café is not a hotel."

"We ought to have a copy of the law," suggested one.

"Oh, write to Mr. Raines; he'll send it to you," was the general reply.

"I'd really like to know all about it," a member said in a short lull that followed, "because I've seen people going into a saloon on Sunday, and I couldn't tell whether it was a Raines law hotel or not."

The others laughed. It was finally agreed to leave the matter to a committee.

The association agreed to send for a copy "of some bill or other now pending in the Legislature," and to prepare an amendment requiring trolley and cable cars to come to a full stop in taking on or letting off passengers.

Mrs. L. B. Niver read a review in verse of current events whose concluding stanza was:

You see, I have the Roberts case,
The Taylor-Goebel feud,
Mr. Bryan on his ostrich,
With his doctrine that's no good.
As to Philippine expansion,
McKinley was my choice.
His policy is also mine,
With heart and soul and voice.

The meeting then adjourned.

MOLINEUX TRIAL POSTPONED.

Juror Brown Still Ill, and the Recorder Says His Fellow-Jurymen Need a Rest.

Court convened yesterday morning for the resumption of the trial of the Molineux case, but as reported would be the case, Manheim Brown, the tenth juror, was unable to be present, and Recorder Goff postponed the trial until Monday morning next at 10:30 o'clock. After the jury had been polled the Recorder made the following announcement:

"I have received a letter this morning from Mr. Brown's physician, also an oral message, in which Dr. Tyneberg states that Mr. Brown cannot appear to-day with safety to his health. The physician says that the illness is not serious. It is merely what is commonly called 'an attack of the grip' with a rheumatic affection. I do not think, under these circumstances, that the interests of this defendant will suffer in the least if Mr. Brown has two days more in which to recuperate. I am of the opinion you gentlemen all need a rest until that time."

Mr. Osborne was asked if he had succeeded in finding any new evidence for the prosecution, and replied that he had not been looking for any.

"I would not call another witness, other than those I have already summoned, the two experts and Dr. Weston, if you were to furnish me a dozen. What is the use of it? Haven't I called enough to prove my case?"

Mr. Weeks would not discuss any of the features of his defense, except to intimate that it would not be so long as the prosecution.

Dr. Tyneberg said last night that his patient, Juror Brown, was improving, and he thought he would be able to report at court for duty Monday morning.

Eleven Jurors Not Enough.

The trial of John Reedy, the Pocantico Hills Postmaster, and George Morris of this city, on the charge of using the United States mails in trying the "green goods" game was unexpectedly adjourned yesterday morning on account of an accident to George F. Doak of 500 West One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, one of the jurymen. Doak fell on Wednesday and broke three of his ribs. Assistant United States Attorney Baldwin proposed to go on with eleven jurors. Abraham Levy, attorney for Morris, opposed this, and Judge Thomas of the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court, who is presiding at the trial, held that such a proceeding would be of doubtful constitutionality.

TEACHER CALLS POLICEMAN.

Has Two of His Pupils Arrested for Fighting Out of School.

Homer C. Bristol, Principal of Public School No. 10, at Seventh Avenue and Windsor Place, Brooklyn, caused the arrest yesterday of two of his pupils, Frank Wicks, thirteen years old, and John Harvey, fourteen years old, for fighting during the noon recess.

When the boys returned to school in the afternoon the Principal, who had seen them fighting, sent for a policeman and had them taken to a police station. The Sergeant refused to hold the boys, and they were taken, together with the complaining Principal, to the Butler Street Court, where Magistrate Bristow paroled them until Saturday. The action of Principal Bristol is said to have caused much indignation among the parents of children attending his school. He defended his course as a necessary example to aid in suppressing the frequent schoolboy fights.

"Attractive figures."

We lose nothing on these $2.25 men's shoes—it's the other fellow that loses.

They were made to retail at $3.50 to $4.50.

Here, now, all sizes, $2.25.

An odd and end mixture of about 250 boys' double-breasted, short trouser suits, sizes 5 to 15.

Old price $5 to $8, now labelled $2.75.

A tiny handful of boys' reefers and overcoats, sizes 2½ to 5.

Were $6 to $8, now price matches quantity—$3.50.

These shoes, suits and reefers are all at the Leonard and Prince Street stores.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

Yale students are no more averse to turning an honest dollar when they can than the majority of mankind. They are the fiercest sort of speculators, as attendants at the football and baseball games played at New Haven have learned to their cost. Some of the alumni of that institution who were at the junior promenade on Tuesday—the social event of the year in college life—are telling a story of how a couple of the student speculators met with a financial Waterloo during the week. Violets are Yale's flower, and every lady wears them to the exclusion of all others during "promenade week." The price is generally $2 a hundred, and has been at that rate ever since junior "proms" were instituted. The two students referred to decided to make a bit of money by underselling the local florists, and bought 50,000 of the blossoms from New York dealers which they decided to sell at $1.75 per hundred to their fellow-students. The scheme started off all right and worked until the local florists began to notice a falling off in the demand for the Yale flower. Then they began an investigation, found what the scheme was, and cut their rates first to $1.50, and then, when the speculative students met that rate, to $1 a hundred, and at that price flooded the market to the sorrow of the student speculators, whose college mates refused to pay more than the market price even to help them out of a hole. As the wholesale price for the blossoms here is $1.25 per hundred, it was a losing transaction all round, but the florists won out and taught the student speculators a lesson that they think will be effective for some years to come. Midwinter violets have rarely sold so cheaply, and the New Haven girls were the winners, as their bouquets were larger and handsomer than were ever before seen at a Yale function.

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Stamp collectors have a novelty which reached here by the last mail in the shape of Cape Colony samps issued in that portion of the colony that has been annexed to the South African Republic, for a time at least. These are the regular issue of British stamps, across the face of which have been stamped the letters "S. A. R." and the value of the stamp in Boer coinage. Dealers have not yet been able to secure these specimens, in any number at least, and there is a fancy value attached to the bits of printed paper that makes their actual worth to collectors an unknown quantity until some one ascertains how many of them have been issued.

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"If Conolly had as many fingers as he had originally I think he would be much more satisfactory in Dan Daly's part," said the woman at the Casino who was watching the performance of "The Belle of New York." "Do you know, it positively makes me nervous, and while he is on the stage the sight of that missing finger overshadows everything else, in spite of the fact that that remark is the worst kind of an Irish bull. Every time he moves his right hand the one thing that strikes me is that missing first finger, and I really can think of nothing but it, no matter what else may be said or done."

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"Thursday is my apple day," said the buyer for one of the large up-town markets while on a visit to the fruit quarter down town yesterday. "I always stock up heavily then for the Saturday trade, which demands the best of apples. New York people are a funny lot to cater to, and a man who does not know the habits of the masses would have a hard time buying for his trade. I have a lot of customers who never buy apples except on Saturday, and then they want the very best. It seems that New York men have a fondness for crunching apples on Sunday, and the housewife of the great middle classes lays in a supply for his use on that day. During the rest of the week eating apples are a drug on the market, and the only apples for which there is then a demand are pie apples. Incidentally, too, it may be stated that the New Yorker is the greatest pie eater in the world, much as he may laugh at the New Englander for his pie habit. Pie stuffs are always saleable, and the market man who does not keep a good supply of them will find his trade leaving him."

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Mrs. Grace Van Studdiford, the prima donna of Jefferson de Angelis's comic opera company, and Papinta, the dancer of the continuous performance houses, are both owners of racing stables. The former goes in for the thoroughbred horse, and her name figures in the list of recent nominators to the stakes of Western racing associations. Papinta has a breeding farm in California, where she raises trotters and races them in the California circuit. All of which is suggested by the fact that the most famous racing woman since the death of the Duchess of Montrose, Lily Langtry, is acting here now, and has declared that she is out of racing for good. Her racing name was "Mr. Jersey." Papinta races as "Mr. Holpin," which is her husband's name.

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Half hose of deep Yale blue, with white polka dots of small size, are the latest imported novelty for men's wear, and were shown at one of the fashionable haberdashers yesterday. What with these and the shirts of bright pink that have been declared to be the correct thing for Spring wear, the up-to-date man will be a very gorgeous thing when the Winter has gone and he adds to these the bright-colored scarfs that he will wear about his neck if he would be thoroughly in the fashion.

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It would seem as if the Japanese scheme for house decoration had reached the limit and that a reaction was about to take place among fashionable people. At all events, there has been an outbreak of Japanese auction sales in all parts of the city. More than a score of these have been running between Central Park and the Battery during the week, at which all sorts of trinkets, presumably of Japanese make, have been disposed of in a way that would seem to indicate that the owners of the stock were anxious to get rid of it. These auction sales are good barometers, generally indicating that a prevailing fad has reached the limit, has become common, and is therefore dropped by the exclusive ones.

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"I see that we are now called upon to buy tickets for a benefit to Edward E. Rice, the theatrical speculator, whose balloon has burst again, as it has done a dozen times before in his career," remarked a gentleman whose face is always familiar at the first nights at the principal theatres. "Of course it is all very nice for theatrical managers to get together and try to pull Rice out of the financial waters that engulf him every year or so. It's a sort of brotherly love for which you and I have to pay, and for which a lot of actors have to contribute their services. But it strikes me that the proper thing under the circumstances would be for the managers to give the benefit for the men and women of Rice's company who did not receive their salaries and who cannot find a theatrical speculator at any street corner ready to back them in some new scheme. They are the actual sufferers from Rice's 'enterprises,' and they are the ones it strikes me who are in need of a benefit. Rice is always able to find a backer, and seems to come up smiling after every successive failure."

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"Do you know," asked the man who was fussing about one of the automobiles at the Madison Square Garden show, "that the first automobile that was successfully run as a public conveyance is now stowed away in a barn at Locust Valley, over on Long Island? It is a crude affair, and was built in 1866, I believe, by Richard Dudgeon, whose son still owns the rough and unsightly conveyance. It was propelled by steam, and looked something like the pictures of the old locomotives that were built when the steam railroad was in an experimental stage. The wheels are of cedar with steel tires, and are very solid affairs. There are four of them, the heaviest pair in front, where the greatest weight is, as the machinery is located there. The rear wheels are the drivers, connected with the machinery in front. The boiler, covered with a cocoa matting, formed the floor of the wagon, and the water tanks were stretched along the sides, seats being placed over them that would accommodate ten people. The seat for the driver of the machine is at the extreme rear end of the carriage, and from it he operated the steering gear with a lever, much as a sailor manages a boat. Mechanically the thing was all right, but it was clumsy, and the tread of the tire was not sufficiently wide to allow it to run over the ordinary dirt country road, though I believe it would run smoothly on an asphalt pavement if the experiment could be tried. It was not the first steam wagon that Mr. Dudgeon made, for he had one involving the same principles that was shown at the New York Crystal Palace in the days before the war, and that was burned in the fire that destroyed that show building. The one now in existence had a lot of actual use, and served the purposes for which it was built when the weather was fair and the roads dry enough for it to run over. Some experts who have looked over the old machine declare that the principle is one that is simple, and that there is no reason why it could not now be applied, as the first cost of such a direct-connected steam wagon would be smaller than for any other model. But I suppose our modern methods are so much better as a whole that steam will never again be a popular motive power in these days when electricity is so much more readily made available."

Sentenced for Naturalization Fraud.

Judge Thomas, in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court, yesterday sentenced Louis Hurvitz to imprisonment in Sing Sing for one year and three days for attempting to register at a polling booth in Chrystie Street last October on fraudulent naturalization papers, obtained in the United States Court in Brooklyn. The jury which found Hurwitz guilty recommended him to the mercy of the Court. The convicted man has a wife and three children.

Handkerchiefs.

500 dozen,—all linen, hand sewn lace edge,—hemstitched.
15 cents each.

Hemstitched Handkerchiefs,—with embroidered corner design and initial.
85 cents per half dozen.
Formerly $1.25.

Men's hand embroidered, initialed Handkerchiefs.
$1.50 per half dozen.

Hand embroidered and initialed, unlaundered sheer linen Handkerchiefs.
$1.50 per half dozen.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Shirts.

Made to Measure.

Finest materials,—latest designs and weaves.

Broches, French printed Sateen, Madras, Oxfords, Close or Rough Cheviots, Heavy "mat" weaves and "Knicker" cloth.

Patterns introduce many novel blendings of print and weave, controlled by this firm.

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THE FURNISHER'S VOBABULARY.

Speaking of Emerson's exquisite choice of words, Dr. Holmes said:

"If you have seen a cat picking her footsteps in wet weather, you have seen the picture of Emerson's exquisite intelligence, feeling for its phrase or epithet—and at last seizing the best—the only one which would serve his turn of thought."

In furniture we try to be an Emerson—feeling for and seizing the best, the only expression which will suit different tastes.

But a wide vocabulary is the first essential.

The decorative ideals of Gothic mediaeval carvers, of Italian, Dutch and Sheraton inlayers; of French lacquer-workers and painters; of Flemish and Oriental weavers—all these, together with a host of our own ideas for present comfort and beauty, fill our floors, and on many pieces factory prices are reduced.

You cannot help felicitous choosing, if you

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43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
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Notable Special Articles IN THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEXT SUNDAY, JAN. 28.

Among them will be:

Law of the Household

By JUSTICE DAVID McADAM of the Supreme Court.

The Evolution of the Seeing Eye

By WILLIAM PATTEN, Professor of Zoology, Dartmouth College

Needs of the Army

By CAPT. E. L. ZALINSKI, U. S. A., retired.

INTERESTING ARTICLES ON THE DRAMA, MUSIC, AND SOCIETY, TOGETHER WITH A VARIETY OF ENTERTAINING MISCELLANEOUS MATTER WILL BE FOUND IN SUNDAY'S ISSUE OF

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A Newspaper for the Intelligent and Thoughtful.

Sunday THREE Cents.
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Birds Mate now: breeding pairs, singer, according to voice, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00; female, $1.00; Campanini Holden Canary, soft singer, $10. Holden's New Book on Birds, 136 pages, illustrated, all about mating, food, care, and how to keep bird singing, with full price list of all birds and cages, by mail, 25 cts., stamps. Song Restorer by mail, 25 cts. Birds sent everywhere. Angora Cats, Pocket Monkeys, Parrots.
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Established 1875.

DRESSMAKERS' SUPPLIES.

Double Serge Belting, 65c per piece.
Bone Casing, 85c per dozen.
Dress Shields, $1.00 per dozen.
Silk Seam Binding, $1.10 per dozen.
Shell Whalebone, $1.35, $1.50 per dozen.
Double faced Sateen lining, 12 1-2 cents per yard.
Moire Percaline, 15c per yard.
Neva Lining, 18c per yard.
Moreen,—silk finish, 45 cents per yard.
Horse-hair Canvas, 24 in. wide, grey, white and black, 45 cents per yard.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
To-night at 7:45, Double Bill—DON PASQUALE. Mme. Sembrich; MM. Scotti, Pini-Corsi, and Salignac. Conductor, Mancinelli. Followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Calvé and Mantelli; MM. Campanari and Dippel. Conductor, Bevignani.
To-morrow Aft., at 2, TANNHAUSER. Mmes. Ternina, Olitzka, and Nordica; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, and Plançon. Conductor, Paur.
To-morrow Ev'g, at 8, at Popular Prices, FAUST. Mmes. Emma Eames and Mantelli; MM. Saleza, Ocelller (début) and Pringle. Conductor, Bevignani.
Sun. Ev'g, Jan. 28, at 8:15, Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Calvé (her only appearance at a Sunday concert) and Schumann-Heink; MM. Salignac and Plançon, together with the Met. Op. House Orchestra. Conductor, Paur. Special prices for this concert, 75c, $1.00, $1.50, and $2.00. General admission, 50c. Boxes as usual.
Mon. Ev'g, Jan. 29, at 8, LE NOZZE DI FIGARO. Mmes. Eames, De Lussan, and Sembrich; MM. Ed. de Reszke, Pini-Corsi, and Campanari. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Wed. Ev'g, Jan. 31, at 7:45, DIE WALKUERE. Mmes. Gadski, Schumann-Heink, and Ternina; MM. Van Dyck, Pringle, and Bertram. Conductor, Paur.
Fri. Ev'g, Feb. 2, at 7:30, DIE MEISTERSINGER. Mmes. Emma Eames and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Rooy, Bertram, Friedrichs, Breuer, and Dippel. Conductor, Paur.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
Thurs. Aft., Feb. 8, at 2, Extra Matinée of CARMEN.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1899—FIFTY-EIGHTH SEASON—1900.
EMIL PAUR.....Conductor
FRIDAY, JANUARY 26TH, at 2 P. M.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 27TH, at 8:15 P. M.
PROGRAM.
Overture, "The Flying Dutchman".....Wagner
"Ganymed," (Contralto & Orchestra)...L. V. Saar
Composed for and sung by
MME. SCHUMANN-HEINK
Symphony, No. 4, B flat major.....Beethoven
Songs.....Schubert, Schumann, Franz
MME. SCHUMANN-HEINK
Overture, "Prometheus Bound".....Goldmark
Tickets at Carnegie Hall and Tyson's. Seats, 75 cts. to $2; Boxes, $12 and $15. Admission, $1.
AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Tuesday Evening, February 6th.
GALA CONCERT
The entire proceeds to be devoted to the
Dewey Arch Fund
The program includes Walter Damrosch's
MANILA TE DEUM,
16 SOLOISTS, ORATORIO SOCIETY CHORUS and ORCHESTRA, an address by
GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT,
and solos by
Madame Nordica and Madame Gadski, Mr. Edouard de Reszke and Mr. Evan Williams.
Prices: $3, $2, $1.50, and $1. Boxes, $50. Seats and boxes can be obtained at box office, Carnegie Hall, and Tyson's.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Thursday Afternoon, Feb. 1, at 3:30.
SONG RECITAL
by Madame
NORDICA
and Madame
SCHUMANN-HEINK
Tickets $2.50, $2, & $1. Boxes $50 & $30. Now on sale at Schuberth's and Box Office.

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....at 8:30 Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Daniel Frohman's Company. LAST 2 WEEKS.
The Maneuvers of Jane
Monday, Feb. 5—THE AMBASSADOR.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30 Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Mat. Days Thursday & Sat., 2:15.
"Most original play seen here in a year. I had to laugh over this season. Something entirely new."—World. "Aroused the audience, and was refreshingly original."—Sun.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
The Surprises of Love
Elsie de Wolfe, H. Reeves Smith, Edie Hope, W. Erskine, Chas. Bowser, Olive May, Margaret Robinson, Helen Keating.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
OPEN 9 A. M. TO 11 P. M. ADM. 50c.
LAST TWO DAYS.
5th NATIONAL EXHIBITION of CYCLES, AUTOMOBILES AND ACCESSORIES.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. Cont. Perf. Marie Dressler 15, 25, 50c. 20 Min. in Shirtwaists Sims & Graham, Leo Dervalto, Renno, Welch, o'rs.
PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. Montgomery & Stone 15, 25, 50c. Duncan's Collies. Halladay & Ward, McPhee & Hill, Moving Pictures, &c.

Koster & Bial's
Great Lafayette, Marion Manola, Marie Jansen, Ritchie, Binns & Binns, the 5 Cornallos Sisters, McNulty, Solaret, Others. Mat. TO-M'RR'W, 50c.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. 75TH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of OIL PAINTINGS at The Fine Arts Society, 215 West 57th St.
Open 10 A. M. to 6 P. M., and 8 P. M. to 10 P. M. Admission.....25c.

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH.
EDEN MUSEE
NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC

MANHATTAN Theatre, 33d & B'y. Ev. 8:15. Sat. Mat. ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL. Matinees B'way & 30 St. Tues. & Sat.
Whirl-I-Gig & BARBARA FIDGETY

Wallack's OLGA NETHERSOLE
First time, Mon., Jan.

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; cold; diminishing northwesterly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,617. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1900.—14 Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY:
FOURTEEN PAGES,
With
REVIEW OF
BOOKS AND ART.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks heavy.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red 70⅝c; cash corn, No 2 mixed, 40¾c; cash cotton, 8c.

FOREIGN.—Gen. Buller reported yesterday that Gen. Warren had retired from his position on Spion Kop. There has been an improvement in sanitary conditions at Ladysmith. Dr. Leyds, the Transvaal agent in Europe, said yesterday in Paris that the time for intervention had not arrived. Five thousand carpenters working on the Paris Exposition buildings went on strike yesterday. Many Chinese are asking the American, British, and Japanese Ministers to intervene. The mother of the Empress of Germany will be buried Sunday. It is reported that the British have been successful in Borneo. It is said Russia is seeking a loan in Berlin. The plague continues unabated in New Caledonia.—Pages 1, 2, and 7.

CONGRESS.—Prominent shippers appeared before the Senate Committee on Commerce yesterday to urge the passage of a bill giving greater power to the Inter-State Commerce Commission. Several amendments to the Nicaragua Canal bill were agreed to in the House committee. Arguments were heard by Congressional committees yesterday in opposition to the Government ownership of a trans-Pacific cable. Eulogies were delivered in the House in memory of the late Garret A. Hobart. A Senate sub-committee recommended several changes in the subsidy shipping bill. The Committees on Public Grounds and Post Offices and Post Roads announced their intention of coming to New York to examine into the needs for a branch Post Office building.—Page 4.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.—The proceedings in both houses were very brief, those in the Senate occupying five minutes. Three bills were passed in the Assembly, including the annual appropriation of over $16,000,000.—Page 3.

Page 1.

Cotton Hayden Allen, ex-Mayor of Columbus, Ohio, died in St. Louis.

Chicago will issue next week $300,000 in scrip to pay employes and creditors.

W. Bourke Cockran has announced his determination to support Mr. Bryan as the Democratic nominee for President on the ground of his opposition to imperialism.

Gov. Roosevelt announced his intention of nominating ex-Senator Francis Hendricks of Syracuse to succeed Louis F. Payn as Superintendent of Insurance. Mr. Hendricks has accepted.

Page 3.

A test vote will be taken in the Kentucky House of Representatives to-day bearing on the contest for the Governorship. The mountaineers at Frankfort are quiet.

The crew of a trading schooner in the Admiralty Islands was massacred by the natives, and, it is said, were eaten.

Page 6.

Riverside Park taxpayers have begun suits to prevent the erection of the proposed Soldiers and Sailors' Monument.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's Directorate was strengthened yesterday by the election of six new members.

John B. McDonald, contractor for the construction of the underground rapid transit system, has planned the formation of a strong company to aid him in the work and overcome the difficulty in arranging for his bond.

Page 8.

The American collier Miami was wrecked on a reef off Vancouver Island while in charge of a Canadian pilot.

John D. Archbold spoke on "Trusts" last night at the dinner of the New York Association of Alumni of Syracuse University.

At a special meeting yesterday of the Board of Directors of the Standard Gas Light Company the resignation of Russell Sage as President was received and immediately accepted.

Page 9.

Tons of mail matter are stacked up on the British Columbia border on account of a dispute as to smallpox disinfection.

Page 12.

The report of the Canal Commission and the message of Gov. Roosevelt found hearty approval yesterday among shipping men.

Page 14.

The body of Ying Hing, Grand Master of the Chinese Masonic Order in North America, was buried yesterday.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels of Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 13.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Insurance Notes.—Page 5.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Markets.—Page 12.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
New Corporations.—Page 10.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 4.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

BLIZZARD UP THE STATE.

GENEVA, N. Y., Jan. 26.—The worst blizzard of the Winter prevails here. A high northwest wind has drifted the snow badly and traffic is impeded greatly. The streets are nearly deserted. Telephone and telegraph companies are suffering as a result of the high winds. The mercury dropped forty degrees last night.

LYONS, N. Y., Jan. 26.—A blizzard from the northwest struck here to-day, sending the thermometer from 45 to 5 degrees above zero. There was a forty-mile wind to-day. The snow is drifting badly, and trains on all roads have been badly delayed.

TO RAISE TICKET AGENTS' PAY.

Railroad Men Want to Make Up for Coming Loss of Commissions.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Plans to partially reimburse the ticket agents of the country for the losses they will sustain by the sweeping abolition of commissions Feb. 1, are being discussed by the general passenger agents of the roads operating west from Chicago.

A proposition is before the general passenger agents of these roads to call a meeting here to consider salaries to be paid agents who will be affected. Many of these have been receiving as high as $500 per month in commissions, while their salaries have been as low as $35 per month. The changes will not bring the salaries up to the commission point, but it is expected that reasonable advances will be made.

In this connection a new plan has been broached. It has been suggested that the railroads agree on a common scale that will give equal salaries to all agents having similar duties. Chicago tickets agents of the big Western roads will be dealt with first.

Ask Foreclosure of Western Road.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 26.—A suit to foreclose a mortgage on the St. Louis, Peoria and Northern Railroad was filed in the United States Circuit Court by the Central Trust Company of New York. The amount of mortgage bonds due is $2,000,000, with interest for the last six months. The complainants ask that the road and coal property be sold in three parcels.

Up to Date in Every Respect. Perfect in every detail. The Pennsylvania Limited leaving New York daily for Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo, and St. Louis.—Adv.

FRANCIS HENDRICKS WILL SUCCEED PAYN

Gov. Roosevelt Names the New Insurance Superintendent.

THE NOMINEE HAS ACCEPTED

Was Strongly Urged by Senator Platt and Other Leaders.

Payn's Friends Threaten to Fight the Machine—Platt Said to be Secretly Working to Nominate Gov. Roosevelt for Vice President.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—Francis Hendricks of Syracuse, long prominent in the offices of the Republican Party in this State, will succeed Louis F. Payn as State Superintendent of Insurance. Official announcement of this was made to-night by Gov. Roosevelt, who will send Mr. Hendricks's name to the Senate next Monday night. The prediction is made that Mr. Hendricks's nomination will be confirmed by the Senate before the adjournment next Friday. A caucus of the Republican Senators will be held early in the week, and it is believed that Mr. Hendricks will receive 26 of the 27 votes. The only Republican who may vote against the nomination is Senator Ambler of Chatham, who represents Mr. Payn's home district, and it is said to-night that even Mr. Ambler may fall into line, as there is no possibility of defeating the nomination.

In making the announcement that he had selected Mr. Hendricks, the Governor said: "Senator Hendricks was my first choice for the position, but on two occasions he said he could not possibly accept the appointment on account of his private business matters. I appreciate his acceptance very much. On Wednesday he telephoned me that he would accept.

"I wish to express my obligation to Judge Charles T. Saxton, ex-Senator Cuthbert W. Pound, and former Mayor Green of Binghamton, each of whom I considered for the office and to each of whom I wrote concerning a possible appointment. Each of them told me that he earnestly hoped I would get some one else to accept the office.

"Judge Saxton desired to remain on the Court of Claims bench. Prof. Pound did not see how he could relinquish his chair at Cornell University. Ex-Mayor Green has business interests which would interfere with an acceptance. But each said that he would accept if I found it necessary to name him. Judge Saxton wrote to me several days ago urging me to prevail upon Senator Hendricks to accept. I have known Senator Hendricks for a long period. We were in the Legislature together. He is an old friend of many years."

It is understood here that Mr. Hendricks consented to accept the place only after being strongly urged by Senator Platt and other organization leaders, as well as Gov. Roosevelt. He has been identified with the machine, and when Senator Platt saw that the Governor was determined to replace Mr. Payn, even if he had to engage in a factional warfare, it is said that the State leader's first choice was Mr. Hendricks.

Much speculation is being indulged in here as to what effect the refusal of Senator Platt to stand by Mr. Payn, who for forty years has been his personal friend and political ally, will have on the State organization and also on the next campaign. Mr. Payn's friends say that they will oppose the renomination of the Governor, and that ex-Gov. Black will use his influence to bring about such a result. Some of the more radical Payn men threaten that a fight will also be made against Senator Platt with a view of driving him from his place as leader of the organization forces in the State. They say that they will have no difficulty in securing the support of all the anti-machine element in the Republican Party, and predict that the Senator's reign as dictator of the organization is nearing its end.

Should they fail to defeat Gov. Roosevelt for renomination these radicals hint at employing treachery at the polls next Fall. Even conservative Republicans admit that they fear the Payn controversy will work to the serious disadvantage of the party in the State. They argue that, while the friends of ex-Gov. Black and Mr. Payn might not be able to prevent the renomination of Gov. Roosevelt or force Senator Platt from his leadership, they could do great harm to the Republican State ticket next Fall.

The story that Senator Platt is secretly working to have Gov. Roosevelt nominated at Philadelphia next June for Vice President finds many believers. The gossips have it that the machine leaders hope to have some delegate from a State well up on the roll call, such as Alabama, Arkansas, or California, present the name of Gov. Roosevelt to the National Convention, dwelling on his career as a soldier and trusting to stampede the convention for New York's Chief Executive. Those who hold this view say that the Governor would not be able to decline a unanimous nomination.

There has been much talk to the effect that Senator Platt wants to remove Gov. Roosevelt from State politics and nominate a man for Governor such as Benjamin B. Odell, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, whose loyalty to the organization has never been questioned.

Mr. Payn Refuses to Talk.

Mr. Payn was in consultation with friends at the Grand Union Hotel last night. In reply to a request for his views on the Governor's announcement of the choice of Mr. Hendricks, he replied:

"Really, I have nothing to say for publication. I don't know just what I shall do."

Friends of Mr. Payn, however, say that he realizes that he is beaten and feels more hurt than angry. While several prominent men want him to fight to the last ditch regardless of consequences, it is said by others in his confidence that he does not care to sacrifice lifelong friends by making an issue of his case. These men regard it as probable that he will retire without any further struggle.

FRANCIS HENDRICKS'S CAREER.

Francis Hendricks was born in Kingston, N. Y., Nov. 23, 1834, and after receiving a common school education took a course at the Albany Academy. He moved to Rochester, where he lived for eleven years preceding the civil war, and then went to Syracuse, where he has since made his home, and where almost from the first he has figured prominently in the political and business life of the city. He established a photographic supply house with a capital of only a few hundred dollars, but it grew under his management, until it became one of the largest concerns of its kind in the State outside of the metropolis.

He was appointed a Fire Commissioner of Syracuse in 1877, and was for two years President of the board, and during the time that he held this office the paid department was organized and brought to a high degree of efficiency. On account of his public services he was elected Mayor in 1880 and was re-elected the following year. He served his first term as a member of Assembly in 1884, and was re-elected for the next term.

While in the Assembly Mr. Hendricks was Chairman of the Committee on State Charitable Institutions and a member of the Committees on Cities and Indian Affairs. He was also Chairman of the select Committee to Investigate the State and Adirondack Surveys, and was chosen by the Reform Associations of New York and Brooklyn as their special representative to oversee legislation affecting the sister cities.

Mr. Hendricks was elected State Senator in 1885, and figured prominently in the election of two United States Senators, one of them his fellow-townsman, Frank Hiscock, and the other William M. Evarts. He served three consecutive terms in the Senate from 1886 to 1891. Mr. Hendricks was also Chairman of the Committee on Cities, and was Chairman of a committee which made a special investigation into the Tammany methods of conducting the municipal affairs of this city, although in that work he was overshadowed by J. Sloat Fassett. The committee's work was not so fruitful of results as the Lexow committee, for which it paved the way in a measure. Mr. Hendricks took an active part in the legislation which drove the New York Aqueduct Commissioners out of office.

He was appointed Collector of the Port of New York Sept. 17, 1891, to succeed Mr. Fassett, who had just accepted the nomination for Governor, and held that position until he resigned, March 6, 1893, giving as his reason a pressure of private business. His administration of the affairs of the Custom House was considered highly successful.

Mr. Hendrick's many battles with the Belden faction in Syracuse have been a feature of the political history of Central New York. Leaders of the organization urged the appointment of Mr. Hendricks to succeed George W. Aldridge as State Superintendent of Public Works, and it was considered almost certain that he would secure the place, but Gov. Roosevelt upon coming into office refused to appoint him.

MONTANA MAY LOSE SOME LANDS

Northern Pacific Railway Likely to Get Seventeen Townships.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 26.—The State Board of Land Commissioners received word to-day that Binger Hermann, Commissioner of the General Land Office, had refused to grant a motion for review applied for by Attorney General Nolan in a proceeding involving seventeen townships of valuable timber lands in Missoula County.

Unless the Secretary of the Interior should reverse the Commissioner's ruling, by the decision the Northern Pacific Railway Company will secure timber lands having a present value of at least $500,000, which the State itself had expected to obtain from the Federal Government under the grant to the State at the time of admission.

MUST USE INK IN CHECKS.

Secretary Gage Bars Typewriters and Rubber Stamps.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Secretary Gage has issued an order to United States District Attorneys forbidding them to use typewriters and rubber stamps for the purpose of filling in dates, payees' names, and amounts of checks issued in payment of public debts.

The order says that the use of the typewriter and rubber stamp for these purposes is not only unsatisfactory, but dangerous. Words and figures written on the typewriter can easily be erased, and this makes it easy to substitute other words and figures. The impression made by the rubber stamp is often so dim as to be almost illegible.

"Paid checks," says the order, "form important vouchers, which remain permanently on file and are often referred to years after their payment."

Official checks are to be filled in with ink only.

MANY UNDERPAID LETTERS SENT

Department's Collections Increase Over $27,000 in One Quarter.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The remarkable increase of $27,584 (26.78 per cent.) in the value of postage due stamps issued by the department during the quarter ended Dec. 31, over the corresponding quarter of 1898, taken in connection with Postmasters' reports of short paid matter received, indicates to Third Assistant Postmaster General Madden a very gratifying and commendable vigilance in detecting and properly collecting due postage.

One office alone, that at San Francisco, reports the receipt of over 20,000 short paid letters and the collection of $659 due postage between Sept. 26 and Jan. 15. It appears that a large proportion of short paid letters are dispatched without due postage being rated thereon, and postal officials are urged to exercise the utmost diligence in guarding against such violations of law hereafter.

TRAINOR TO AID SHEPARD.

Assemblyman Is Ready to Testify in Soldiers' Home Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 26—Assemblyman Patrick F. Trainor of New York, who was a member of the legislative committee which visited the Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Bath two years ago, will probably appear as a witness during the investigation into the charges preferred against Commandant Shepard.

Col. Shepard has been charged with having ordered wine to be served in the chapel to members of the committee. Mr. Trainor denied to-day that Col. Shepard delivered such an order. He said:

"If I am wanted I shall be glad to aid in the investigation. Col. Shepard did not direct that any wine be brought in the chapel, and he was not present when it was taken there. The committee had been in the chapel for some time, and about the time we were ready to go down to supper Col. Shepard told one of the physicians to treat us to some liquid refreshment. The Colonel did not tell him to bring it into the chapel, and the physician evidently misunderstood the commandant. When Col. Shepard returned later and found the wine there, he remarked that it 'was too bad.'" There was no dancing in the chapel as has been charged, and no one was intoxicated.

PRICE OF BIBLES INCREASES.

Cheaper Editions to Cost More Because of Advance in Paper, &c.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Dealers in religious literature say there is nothing surprising in the report from the East that the manufacturers of Bibles contemplate making an advance in teachers' Bibles. The advance in paper and bindery material has compelled the increase, but it is only the chapter editions that will be affected.

"Bibles have been advancing in cost for some time, but not over 5 per cent.," said Alexander McConnell of the Fleming H. Revell Company. "With the advance in material came the increase, but I do not expect to see much further advance."

"I do not anticipate an advance in teachers' bibles," said T. A. Mack, Secretary of the Chicago Bible Society, a branch of the American Bible Society. "A representative of the Oxford Bible Company called on me several days ago, but said the advance would be on the cheaper editions, and that it would be only a few cents."

Row in the Astor Military Company.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL LANDING, Jan. 26.—Trouble is brewing in the John Jacob Astor Military Company at Rhinebeck. It grows out of a desire on the part of an element of the organization to elect a new Commander in place of Capt. McCurdy. As a result, some of the unruly members have threatened a disturbance, but thus far nothing has come of it.

Is the Mystery of the Maine Cleared up? The New York Herald to-morrow (Sunday) will contain the amazing confession of a Spaniard, who asserts that he helped Spanish officials in the deliberate and premeditated destruction of the American war ship and the murder of our sailors and marines. He backs up his unheard of statement by affidavits, diagrams, &c. The New York Herald has submitted it to the highest naval authorities in Washington and to officials of the United States Secret Service. What the Spaniard says and what the officials say will all be printed in the New York Herald to-morrow. —Adv.

STRANGE PENSION ROMANCE.

Years After Husband's Death the Widow Finds He Had Been a Criminal and Abandoned His Real Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—A strange romance lies behind a commonplace looking private pension bill introduced by Senator Joseph V. Quarles of Wisconsin. The heroine, or rather victim of it, is Nellie A. West of Stevens Point, in that State, who has learned in her old age, years after her husband's death, of the deception practiced upon her by him in her girlhood, nearly forty years ago.

During the civil war she met a young soldier serving in Company B, First Wisconsin Cavalry. His name was West. They fell in love, and while he was at the front they corresponded and agreed to marry when the war was over. He served faithfully and was honorably discharged after Lee's surrender. When he returned they were married. Whispers concerning her husband's early life came to her ears, and he finally confessed to her that before the war he had fallen into evil courses, and had been convicted of counterfeiting, serving a term in the State Penitentiary at Waupun. But he was anxious to redeem himself. He turned over a new leaf, fought gallantly, and earned a good reputation.

The news was a blow to his wife, but there was no doubt of his reformation. They lived together happily for many years, and had eight children. He was wounded in the war and was a pensioner. After his death she applied for a pension. The Government authorities looked up his record, and the result of the widow's application was the discovery that she was not West's legal wife. Before the war he had married a girl in New York State, but he had deserted her, and had gone West shortly before his arrest for counterfeiting.

To West's legal wife, also, the news brought by the pension bureau detectives came as a revelation. She had known of her husband's trial and sentence, and of his subsequent release and enlistment in the army. One day during the war she received word from his army comrades that he had been killed in battle. There is no doubt that West, who had in the meantime met and become engaged to the Wisconsin girl, had himself arranged to send to his real wife this false information. West's first wife fell into the trap. In the course of time she married another man, and they have lived together happy and respected, in the New York town from that time to this.

Under the circumstances, the second Mrs. West could not receive a pension in the regular way. A special bill for her benefit was therefore drawn and presented by Senator Quarles.

AUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS.

An Elephant Brought $2,450, While a Camel Sold for $125.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, Jan. 26.—The big circus and menagerie auction of the Walter Main Shows is nearing a close. All the wild animals have now been sold to the highest bidders. Bostock Brothers of Boston bought more of the animals than any other showmen present. For a Bengal tiger they paid $410, for two leopards $650, two ostriches $200, one elephant $2,450, and another $1,800, a hyena $75, two kangaroos $200, and a female lion $500.

The llama was purchased by Welsh Brothers of Lancaster, Penn., for $350, a zebra for $475, a hyena for $150, an emu for $90. Lewis Sells, representing the Sells Brothers and Forepaugh shows purchased a camel for $125. A native buffalo, scarce as they are, was purchased by E. D. Colvin of Chicago for $275. A water buffalo purchased by William Sells of Chicago brought $100.

CHICAGO TO ISSUE SCRIP.

$300,000 Will Be Put Out to Pay Employes and Creditors.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—For the first time since 1887 employes and creditors of Cook County are to be paid in scrip. Warrants in anticipation of the tax levy will be issued by County Controller Monagan next week.

The first batch of warrants will aggregate $300,000, covering salaries and supply bills for December and January.

The paper is redeemable when the current tax levy is collected, but "loan sharks" are preparing for a rich harvest from employes receiving small salaries, who, on this account, are unable to hold the scrip until it can be redeemed at its face value. The brokers discount the paper at from 5 to 10 per cent.

DR. ABBOTT ON GENESIS.

Says that It Is an Edited Book Based on Legend and Myth.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott's lecture in the Lowell Institute course on "The Old Testament" was this evening devoted to the book of Genesis. It was the second lecture in the course, and, as on the first night, Dr. Abbott explained that his point of view in discussing the Old Testament was that of modern literary or scientific criticism.

"The Book of Genesis was supposed to have been written about 1,450 years before Christ," said the lecturer, "but it deals with a period twenty or twenty-five centuries before the time of Moses. Supposing, then, that Moses wrote the Book of Genesis, how did he obtain the fact found in the book? My own opinion," continued Dr. Abbott, "is that it was written by some unknown prophet as a sort of introduction to the Bible."

He called attention to the two separate and distinct acts of the deluge, and said that to him Genesis seemed like an edited book rather than a written book. It was known to be in existence long before the time of Noah. "What were the resources if not legend and myth?" he asked.

THE FORT RINGGOLD RIOT.

Gov. Sayers Notified that Civil Court Has No Jurisdiction.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 26.—Gov. Sayers to-day received a letter from Secretary of War Elihu Root regarding the recent trouble between the negro soldiers at Fort Ringgold and the citizens of Rio Grande City. Judge Advocate General Lieber has held that the soldiers are not liable to answer in a State court for the offense.

Secretary of War Root's letter is in part as follows: "I beg to assure you that I appreciate the temperate and kindly tone of your letter of Dec. 22, and I am glad to find, upon a careful examination of the papers, that the facts so far as now ascertained obviate any occasion for conflict between the authorities of the State of Texas and the military authorities upon the reservation at Fort Ringgold, for it appears by Gen. McKibbin's dispatch that the occurrences to which he refers as a cause for the arrests, which he does not propose to permit, are occurrences which took place on the reservation. Such occurrences the learned Attorney General of your State, in the opinion which you were good enough to transmit to me, dated Dec. 14, 1899, declares to be within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States and not within the jurisdiction of the State of Texas.

"It appears, so far as any papers which have come to my notice are concerned, that no one off the military reservation was wounded or struck by any shot fired during the occurrences in question, so that no act done on the reservation took effect off the reservation, and there is, therefore, no occasion for applying the rule laid down in the numerous and unquestioned cases which hold that an offense is deemed to be committed where the act takes effect. I beg to assure you that there is no disposition on the part of the military authorities of the United States to interfere in any way with the process of the State of Texas."

Beautiful, Swift, and Sure. The "Royal Limited," exquisite in all appointments, leaves New York, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty St., daily, 3 P. M.; arrives Washington 8 P. M. Unexcelled Dining and Café Car Service.—Adv.

New York to Cincinnati. Three Fastest Trains Between these great cities leave New York daily via Pennsylvania Railroad.—Adv.

W. BOURKE COCKRAN TO SUPPORT BRYAN

Imperialism, He Declares, Is the Real Campaign Issue.

FREE SILVER SHELVED NOW

Democratic Party's Only Obstacle to Success the Danger of Reaffirming That Financial Plank.

W. Bourke Cockran has come out in favor of W. J. Bryan as the Democratic nominee for President. Mr. Cockran still repudiates free silver, but proposes to support Mr. Bryan on the ground of his anti-imperialistic policy solely.

In a report sent out from Lincoln, Neb., it was said Mr. Cockran had associated himself with J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture under President Cleveland, in an effort to elect delegates to the Democratic National Convention who would be unalterably opposed to Mr. Bryan. It was this report which caused Mr. Cockran to give out the following statement, contradicting the report and defining his position in the coming campaign:

"There is no truth in the statement, so far as I am concerned. I am not engaged in any movements, plots, or enterprises to aid any Democratic faction or thwart any Democratic politicians. I am neither a 'Gold Democrat,' nor a 'Silver Democrat,' a 'Bryan' or an 'Anti-Bryan Democrat.' I am simply a Democrat, without adjective, qualification, or hyphen.

"In 1896 I believed that fidelity to Democratic principles imposed opposition to the Democratic Party. Therefore, I supported the Republican candidate. My opposition, however, was confined to the platform. To the candidate there was no objection, and there could have been none. Before his nomination I had served four years with him in Congress, and the high opinion which I formed then of his personal qualities I am glad to say is now held by the whole American people. But Mr. Bryan's personal virtues, far from diminishing my objection to the platform on which he stood, in 1896, intensify it. Vicious principles are never dangerous when supported by a vicious or commonplace man. It is only when they enlist the advocacy of enthusiastic but misguided virtue that they become really formidable. From all this you will perceive that the reason which led me to regard Mr. Bryan as a most dangerous candidate while he represented what I believed to be a vicious platform would lead me to support him warmly if he stood on a sound platform.

"I am very much mistaken in Mr. Bryan if he would be capable of suppressing, renouncing or disguising his views on any question for any reward, even the Presidency of the United States. But the issues of the campaign do not depend upon Mr. Bryan or any other leader. They are fixed by the preoccupation of the electors. Campaigns are always waged on the question which happens to be of chief interest to the people at the time. In this respect the convention has no other function than to formulate the opinion reached by the rank and file of the party as the result of individual reflection and of local discussions. The people seldom, if ever, pass upon more than one issue at a time, for the obvious reason that men who agree upon any one question are likely to differ upon another, and, therefore, the paramount question becomes the decisive issue.

IMPERIALISM THE ISSUE.

"The issue in the next election will be imperialism or silver; it cannot be both. No matter what platform the convention may adopt, if its candidates were elected the currency of this country could not be reduced to a silver basis for at least four years. The silver question, therefore, will not play a decisive part in the campaign. A question which cannot be decided by the election cannot become one of its issues. The American people have never waged a Presidential contest upon an abstraction. The maintenance of an imperialistic policy or its abandonment is the one question which can be decided—and decided forever—by the popular verdict next November. There is little doubt that it will be rejected, if all who condemn it are allowed to unite in opposing it. The only chance of its success lies in the danger that anti-imperialists may be divided by the injection of a financial discussion into the campaign. For my part, however, I believe this issue will be presented without any distracting question to complicate it. It is inconceivable that under our political system the people should be denied the right to pass directly upon a question involving the very structure and essence of our Government. While a desire for Mr. Bryan's renomination appears to be unanimous in his party, the sentiment is still stronger that the people of this country should have an opportunity to vote squarely upon this policy, which threatens to effect a divorce between our flag and our Constitution by unfurling the one over countries where the other cannot exist, and which has already deprived us of that unquestioned primacy among civilized nations which we had achieved during the first glorious century of our existence.

"To unite the Democratic Party it is not necessary that it should repudiate any of its former expressions; that it should renounce, suppress, or even disguise any of its beliefs. The Democratic Party would be invincible if, recognizing the fact that the silver question has been postponed by the people for at least four years, reaffirming, if necessary, the faith of the majority in the declarations of 1896, and their determination to press them whenever an occasion again arises for obtaining a popular verdict upon them, realizing that this election involves not any one policy, but the very existence of Democratic government, the convention should invite all citizens who abhor the attempt to clothe this Republic in the tawdry rags of imperialism to co-operate in maintaining the territorial integrity of the United States, leaving all questions affecting the financial integrity of the United States to be settled hereafter.

REAFFIRMS INDEPENDENCE.

"I would reaffirm the Declaration of Independence, and go to the people on that alone. On such a platform the campaign of 1900 would resemble the campaign of 1800 in its issues, its temper, and its results. Who can doubt that Jefferson's immortal work would obtain in 1900 an indorsement as emphatic and as salutary as its author received in 1800?

"I have no doubt Mr. Bryan will advocate the readoption of the Chicago platform in its entirety, and I am equally confident that he would decline to be a candidate or to remain in the convention if the Chicago platform was repudiated directly in words or indirectly by silence. But I cannot and do not believe that he would refuse to accept the judgment of the convention as to whether this is the proper time and occasion for submitting the doctrines embodied in that platform to the judgment of the people.

"If Mr. Bryan were elected upon a platform declaring that the financial status quo should be preserved for the next four years, I have no doubt that he would loyally abide by it. He would of course be free to seek re-election in 1904 as an advocate of free silver, and if he were renominated on such a platform I would oppose him again as earnestly as I did in 1896. In the meantime, he would have an entire right to surround himself with officials who shared his views and who could, therefore, be trusted to aid his renomination. This would exclude me and those who share my views from all prospect of holding office under his Administration, but whoever assumes an attitude of independence to his party from a sense of duty must be prepared to pay the price of his independence.

"I do not believe that Mr. Bryan's position on trusts is very different from mine, although his expressions on this subject are somewhat vague. I have no doubt that what he really condemns is an industrial organization which obtains control of the market through Government favor. An industry dominating the market by furnishing goods or service cheaper and better than any other I am sure he would not disturb. There is but one way in which such a predominance could be checked, and that is by reducing the excellence on which it rests. Mr. Bryan, I am sure, does not mean to denounce skill and industry or their natural fruits. In his opposition to trusts built upon the favor of Government or of railroads, or other public or quasi-public agencies, Mr. Bryan is no more resolute than any other Democrat.

"Opposition to trusts, in my judgment, really means opposition to special privileges. This discussion of trusts, while not always sensible, has already borne valuable fruit. It has shown that the tariff, if not exactly the mother of trusts, is to a large extent their nurse, and whatever tends to demonstrate the folly and vice of taxing some people for the benefit of others is calculated to promote Democratic principles and to secure good government, which is the same thing.

ATTACKS PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

"Every election depends largely upon the policy of the party in power. This discussion of trusts is one manifestation of this tendency. It shows that, notwithstanding the disturbing questions of foreign policy that have arisen during the last four years, the country has grown uneasy over the domestic policy of the present Administration. The men who have directed Republican councils in the past have either disappeared from the public service or they have been excluded from prominence in the Republican Administration. The policies which, however unsound, under their leadership were always dignified by a brilliant support, have sunk now into schemes of absurd paternalism, at once senseless and extravagant. The leading measure of this Administration is the Subsidy bill, the passage of which has been urged by the President on the ground that the business of shipping is highly profitable, so profitable, in fact, that the Government should undertake to pay the losses of those engaged in it. With a statesmanship too profound for me to comprehend he appears to believe that after a certain period accumulated losses will be metamorphosed into profits. What sensible man can contemplate the initiation of such a policy without apprehension as to its results? If it be advisable to guarantee profit to a new industry, it must be still more advisable to protect from loss an established industry. Surely, the laborer, the merchant, the farmer, or the lawyer has as much right to be guaranteed a profitable occupation as any person engaged in transportation. If this system of bounties be once established, I know of but one way in which we may hope to escape from it, and that is by insisting that everybody be pensioned—each individual thus forced to contribute to his fellows in the shape of taxation the equivalent of which he draws from them in the form of subsidy.

"No party ever entered a Presidential canvass with an easier road to success than that now open to the Democracy. The only cloud on its prospects is the danger that it will tie itself to a question, dead as a practical issue, but still sufficient to hamper its movements, distract its councils, and paralyze its efficiency."

COL. W. J. BRYAN IN DELAWARE.

He Makes Speeches at Wilmington and at Smyrna.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 26.—Col. W. J. Bryan spent to-day in Delaware making speeches here and at Smyrna. Mayor Fahey of Wilmington presided at the meeting in the Opera House here to-night. The place was crowded to the doors. Among those in the audience were ex-United States Senator Higgins, a Republican, and Patrick Neary, a well-known gold Democrat of Wilmington.

Mr. Bryan, in opening his address, said he felt flattered at the large turning out of the citizens. He said that he felt sure that the people were not so much interested in him as they were in the matter which he was about to discuss. He said the people throughout the country were just as much alive to the issues of the day as those in front of him were.

He immediately plunged into the subject of his speech, and severely arraigned the Republican Party for "its many failings," and accused the party of grand larceny by law for the many things that it has not done to better the condition of the workingmen of the land. He reiterated his oft-made charge that the Republican Party put the dollar above the man. He also discussed the financial question, expansion, and the income tax.

On the way to Smyrna Mr. Bryan met Abner McKinley, brother of President McKinley, who was on his way to Norfolk. The two exchanged pleasantries for five minutes, to the great amusement of the others in the car.

After luncheon Mr. Bryan was driven to the Opera House, where he delivered a lengthy speech.

FELT BROTHER WAS DEAD.

One Chicago Twin Knew the Other Had Died in Manila Days Before Cable Message Came.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—The news of the death of Fred Roe Pratt, a lawyer of this city, at Manila a few days ago, was received yesterday. His twin brother, Frank Fay Pratt, maintains that an instinctive knowledge of his death flashed quicker than the cable's message to his mind through some strange telepathic sympathy the brothers had known to exist between them for years. He says he knew the minute the occult chain had been severed. He informed his parents of the fact three days ago, and the fateful message reached him yesterday.

The life of one of the boys is practically the life of the other. Until they were twenty-three years of age they never had been away from each other for a single night. Frank went to Europe several years ago, and his first act upon his return was to go to a long-distance telephone to inform his brother of his safe arrival. It was not surprising to him, although it might have been to others, to find, after connections had been made, that Fred was on the other end of the line, trying to reach his brother by the same means and at the same time.

The young men were frequently referred to as the two Dromios of Chicago. The effect of the resemblance was heightened by the fact that they always dressed alike, even to the color and design of their neckwear. As youngsters, there were many complications resulting from the inability of all, even their parents, to tell which was which.

Fred Pratt was traveling in the Orient on a combined business and pleasure trip, and had gone to Manila to see something of the war. The cause of his death is not known.

STANDARD OIL BUYS STOCK?

It Is Said the Rockefeller Interests Own Chicago Railway Shares.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—The Times-Herald to-morrow will say:

"On the authority of men connected with the Chicago Union Traction Company, it is stated that large blocks of the stock of that corporation have recently been purchased by the Rockefeller interests. As confirmation of the announcement, shares of the Union Traction Company in thousand-share lots have recently been transferred to New York names. These shares were purchased in the local stock market, were paid for in cash, and shipped East to their new owners."

Mrs. T. C. Platt Ill, but Improving.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Mrs. Platt, wife of Senator T. C. Platt, who has been ill since Sunday last, has been steadily improving and is much better to-day.

Another Affray in Kentucky.

PRINCETON, Ky., Jan. 26.—On account of an old grudge, R. R. Pickering, ex-Sheriff, and Edward N. Daniel, a merchant, emptied their weapons at each other to-day. Daniel's wounds are not considered dangerous. Pickering is dying.

The Coke Trust and Employes.

Company Stores and Tenements and Slav Labor described in Sunday's Brooklyn Eagle.—Adv.

WARREN'S RETREAT DEPRESSES LONDON

News that He Has Abandoned Spion Kop Causes a Shock.

CHECKS BULLER'S MOVEMENTS

Seven Days' Fighting Leaves the Boer Position Intact.

Impression Grows in Great Britain tha Ladysmith Will Surrender Before Relief Can Arrive.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The chief interest in the news from the front in the last twenty-four hours attaches to Gen. Buller's dispatch, dated at Spearman's Camp, Jan. 25, noon, in which he says:

"Gen. Warren's garrison, I am sorry to say, I find this morning, had in the night abandoned Spion Kop."

Gen. Buller also reports that the British casualties, Jan. 24, were:

Killed—Officers, 6; non-commissioned officers and men, 18.

Wounded—Officers, 12; non-commissioned officers and men, 142.

Missing—31 men.

The killed include Col. Buchanan-Riddell of the King's Royal Rifles. He served in the Niger war of 1881.

It is not clear whether the casualties include those at Spion Kop, or only those resulting from the fighting prior to the Spion Kop engagement.

To sum it all up seven days of fighting have left the main Boer positions intact and Gen. Buller's army 706 men weaker, according to the official casualty lists, which may not include the Spion Kop losses, as those last forwarded do not mention Gen. Woodgate's wounding.

England is possess

what disquieting spirit displayed in Gen. Buller's comments as revealed in The Gazette's dispatches. For instance, his comment as to the action at Zoutpans Drift. His remark concerning the probability that British officers would in time learn the value of scouting, might properly have come from a foreign military attaché, but it is gather more than surprising that it should be thrown out in this casual, irresponsible fashion by the head of the forces concerning his subordinates, a week or two moreover after the loss of the guns on the Tugela.

"The consequences of this latest check may be very serious to the gallant Ladysmith garrison. It is impossible to estimate the next movement It may be that Gen. Buller will be compelled to retire from the ground he lately won; but, in any event, we may be sure that the British people will not show themselves wanting in fortitude and steadiness. The Government would be well advised to call out immediately all the militia and to expedite the dispatch of the Eighth Division and of the Fourth Cavalry Brigade. No doubt Lord Roberts will strain every nerve to enable Gen. Buller to renew the attempt to relieve Ladysmith."

The military critic of The Times, discussing various possible explanations, dwells strongly upon "the terrible drawback to British Generals involved in the absence of maps of this tangled hill country."

The Standard, which thinks still more troops will be required, and which comments upon the "astonishing manner in which South Africa swallows up troops wholesale without any appreciable result," goes on to refer to the Continental jubilation and to the predictions regarding Gen. Buller's check. It says:

"It is humiliating to find that the Natal tarrain has been more accurately studied in Berlin than at our own headquarters on the Tugela."

The afternoon newspapers only briefly comment on the situation, preferring to await fuller particulars. The St. James's Gazette says:

"We are only at the beginning."

Still, The Westminster Gazette suggests that the abandonment of Spion Kop need not mean more than that a miscalculation was made regarding the value of the Kop.

The Pall Mall Gazette expects that "the advance will again continue, as it began, with a series of rushes. A kopje taken here, half a mile gain there, and that we shall have, in short, to fight our way to the rescue by hardly won degrees. Ladysmith, nevertheless, will be saved."

The Globe says it is assured that the country will face the situation "calmly and bravely, with the firm determination to press forward unflinchingly in spite of all obstacles."

GERMANS CALL IT A DEFEAT.

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—The latest news from South Africa is interpreted as a signal defeat for the British. The Deutsche Tageszeitung calls the British position there "another step into the mouse trap."

The last direct German mails to the Transvaal are now being returned from Cape Town without any explanation on the part of he British authorities. The German press comments upon the fact with considerable heat.

An incident illustrating the bitterness of popular feeling in Germany against England is the appearance of a pamphlet today entitled "The Final Reckoning with England." This pretends to describe events in 1931, and sets forth descriptions of naval battles in which Germany defeats England, and a general break-up of the British Empire ensues, with Australia declaring her independence and the other British colonies being divided up amid various powers.

PARIS PLEASED WITH THE NEWS.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—Most of the French papers hail with keen satisfaction the announcement that the British have abandoned Spion Kop. The ambiguous wording of the first dispatch had led them to declare that the British War Office was keeping back something; and they now insist that this dispatch must have contained the fact that Sir Charles Warren had abandoned the position, and that this was suppressed by the War Office.

All comment upon this "extraordinary step" and express the opinion that it is sufficient to "drive any nation to despair."

The Matin even goes so far as to make this insinuation:

"The British Government willingly gave the nation false joy when it knew it had the truth. Was it from motives of policy or from other motives? To what must we attribute such sharp practices? Signor Crispi acted thus at the time of the Abyssinian war. We believe Lord Salisbury to be a stranger to such proceedings, which are only explicable if the direction of affairs is in the uncontrolled hands of Mr. Chamberlain."

LESS SICKNESS AT LADYSMITH.

LADYSMITH, Jan. 21, (by Runner, via Free Camp, Jan. 24.)—The garrison is watching Gen. Buller's guns shelling the Boers. Their fire can be seen at this distance, and appears to be very effective. The movements of the Boers show that they are evidently determined to stubbornly oppose the advance of the relief column. They show no signs of removing their guns, and have mounted new ones, and are continually strengthening their fortifications. Our fortifications have been greatly strengthened since Jan. 6, and Ladysmith is now practically impregnable.

Owing to the dry weather the fever has diminished, and the number of convalescents returning from Intombi Camp exceeds that of the patients being sent there. The supplies are spinning out splendidly, all the troops having sufficient wholesome food.

The heat is terrific, the thermometer registering 107 degrees in the shade.

LONDON Jan. 27.—A dispatch to The Standard from Ladysmith, dated Dec. 26, and describing the Christmas celebrations, says:

"Only a few were fortunate enough to get turkeys or geese. A majority had to be content with the hard beef of wasted, underfed oxen or the coarse goatflesh which does duty for mutton.

"On Saturday there was a provision auction. Potatoes brought at the rate of a shilling each, eggs averaged 10 pence each, carrots 7 pence each, ducks half a guinea each, cigarettes 42 pence per threepenny package, and whisky from £5 to £7 a bottle. Everybody, however, was able to indulge in Christmas pudding, as the commissariat kindly issued the necessary ingredients for the occasion.

BOERS TO RESIST TO THE LAST.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The Times publishes the following dispatch from Frere Camp, dated Wednesday morning, and evidently written before the capture of Spion Kop was known.

After describing the position of the Boers, actively intrenching and bringing fresh guns forward, the correspondent says:

"Their front extends ten miles, and we shall have to try to break it in the middle. Every prisoner says the Boers will never let us reach Ladysmith. This is their last chance of preventing us, for, behind this hill, lies open country, without a single fortifiable position. Therefore, they will strain every nerve to throw us back here."

SAY BOER LOSSES WERE HEAVY.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Special dispatches from Durban say the Boer losses on the Upper Tugela during the fighting Sunday last were very great

They add that Gen. Warren's men captured 100 prisoners, and that 130 Boers were found dead in one trench.

DURBAN, Wednesday, Jan. 24.—One hundred and sixty Boers captured during Gen. Buller's recent operations, have arrived here. A Free Stater, who is among the recent arrivals, says that President Steyn has been removing his furniture to Pretoria, where several of his officials have taken houses.

It is also reported that no big guns are now left in the Pretoria forts, and that the Boers have exhausted their stock of good Mauser cartridges, and are now issuing cartridges formerly condemned by Gen. Joubert. They are said to be manufacturing 12,000 cartridges and 200 shells daily at the dynamite factory.

METHUEN PRAISES THE BOERS.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The position of the British armies in Cape Colony is virtually unchanged. Lord Methuen forwards by mail the first official recognition of Boer valor and military art. He calls their tactics and their courage "indisputable." In defending frontal attacks, Lord Methuen says:

"The mobility of the Boers is such that they can change front in fifteen minutes, so that a flanking operation, when striking home, simply meets a new front."

The Daily Mail, referring to Boer resistance, and what may be necessary to overcome it, alludes to a saying of Napoleon that no position could resist 300,000 men.

CHEER THE PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—At the Life Guards' barracks, Regents Park, this morning, the Prince of Wales inspected the first lot of yeomanry who start for South Africa tomorrow. A number of well-known people were present, including Lady Essex, Lord Rothschild, and Lord and Lady Lonsdale. The Prince of Wales, who wore the undress uniform of a Staff General, walked along the entire line with Lord Chesham, making the most minute inspection of every man, often taking a rifle in his hands and examining all parts of the equipment. The men looked very businesslike in khaki and putties, with cowboy hats, turned up at the side, with a little bronze emblem representing the Prince of Wales's feathers. At the conclusion of the inspection the Prince of Wales made a speech, during which he said.

"I am proud of the privilege of inspecting you here to-day before you start for active service. I also feel it is a very high compliment that I have been asked to be your Honorary Colonel. You may be sure I shall take the deepest interest in your welfare and watch all your proceedings. Throughout you will, like all the men who have volunteered for active service, do your duty to your sovereign and your country. I am sure that, although you leave your homes and your country, you all feel that a great duty devolves upon you to maintain the honor of the British flag, and that you will assist the regular forces of her Majesty and do credit to your corps. I wish you now godspeed and a safe return."

Lord Chesham called for cheers for the Prince, which were enthusiastically given, the men hoisting their hats on their rifles. The officers were then presented to the Prince individually. Several of them were among his personal friends, notably Philip Percival of the Royal Yacht Squadron, who goes out as a Captain. Among the troopers is the husband of Mrs. Patrick Campbell, the actress.

REPORTS OF BRITISH GENERALS.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The Gazette to-day publishes a number of dispatches from Gen. Buller to the War Office, inclosing reports from Gens. White, Hildyard, Methuen, and other Generals regarding their various operations, but containing nothing later than the record of occurrences to the middle of December.

A dispatch from Gen. White, dated Nov. 2, says:

"I was so greatly impressed with the exposed position of the garrison of Glencoe that I determined, Oct. 11, to withdraw from there and concentrate all the troops at Ladysmith. But the Governor represented that this step would involve such grave political results that I determined to accept the military risk of holding Dundee, as the lesser of two evils."

Gen. White then proceeds to describe the subsequent attack by 4,000 Boers, of whom about 500 were killed or wounded, three of their guns being left dismounted at Talana Hill, but, he adds, there was no opportunity of bringing them off. He also describes how the Boers were seen streaming away in bodies of from fifty to one hundred, on which the British artillery could have inflicted great loss. But the Boers displayed a white flag and the British refrained from firing.

After describing the desperate fighting at Elandslaagte, culminating in the bitter, protracted fighting before the capture of the Boer final position, the General continues:

"At length the guns reached us and the captured end of the ridge was gained, from which the whole of the enemy's camp, full of tents and horsemen, was fully exposed to view at a fixed range. While the flag was shown in the centre of the camp, Col. Hamilton ordered 'Cease fire!' and some of the British moved in the direction of the camp. For a few moments there was a complete lull. Then a shot was heard, followed by a deadly fire from a near-by kopje. The British momentarily fell back, but charged and recaptured the position."

Gen. Methuen reports similar white flag incidents.

Gen. Buller, commenting on the action at Zoutpans Drift, Dec. 13, says:

"I suppose the British officers will learn the value of scouting in time; but, in spite of all none can say, our men seem to blunder into the middle of the enemy."

Describing the battle of Colenso, Gen. Buller, under date of Dec. 17, says:

"When I heard of the disaster to Long's artillery I believed the six naval guns had shared the same fate, and I decided immediately that it was impossible to force the passage without guns. Long was dangerously wounded and I was unable to obtain explanations. I had personally instructed him where to go into action, and with the naval guns only, but Long advanced so fast that he left the infantry escort and Naval Brigade behind. I believe that but for the failure of the artillery we would have carried the crossing."

Gen. Buller recommended the Victoria Cross for Capts. Congreve and Reid, Lieut. Roberts, and Corp. Nurse, all in connection with the attempts to save the guns.

Gen. Methuen in a dispatch dated Dec. 1, with reference to the battle of Modder River, confesses that he believed the force in his front was only fighting a retiring action. He had no idea that 8,000 Boers had been brought from Spytfontein to oppose his advance.

Commenting upon the difficulty of conveying orders, Gen. Methuen says, "The truth is that no one can be on horseback with any safety within 2,000 yards of the enemy," and he admits that he himself, most of the day, was in positions where he had no right to be, because, unless he went to the front, he could not see how the fight was progressing.

Gen. Methuen draws special attention to the services of Col. Paget of the Scots Guards in this action, in leading his men in the face of a punishing fire, during which his horse was killed after being hit five times.

BLAME IS LAID ON OFFICERS.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The following account of the Modder River fight was received today from one of the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders.

"We have had some hot fighting with Methuen, but we get through all right until the 11th, when we got a licking. We, of the Highland Brigade, had to march during the night to surprise the Boers. No one knew what we were going to do or where we were going. The rain came down in torrents, and we were soaked through, and that on empty stomachs. We were led right into the Boer trenches by guides, and before we could deploy from column half of us were shot down. We all ran for our lives, and reformed 500 yards back, when the Gordons joined us, and we again tried the trenches. But it was no good. All day we lay out in the sun without food or drink, and in the afternoon the Boer shells began bursting among us; so we made the best of our way to the rear. The men were sick and dispirited, there was no fight left in them, and they would not stop for the officers or for anyone else. Gen. Wauchope was killed—hit in seven places. He was the right sort. They say it wasn't his mistake at all, and he did not want the night attack. Anyway, it was a ghastly failure.

"The camp at Modder River was full of Boer spies—Colonials and others—so our every movement was watched, and information carried to the enemy. Why these people are allowed to mess about the camp I cannot understand. Some of these disloyal Colonials have been caught red-handed fighting against the Queen. Why don't they shoot them right off, instead of sending them down for trial—they don't deserve it.

"Most of the regiments here are full of young boys for officers, and the men don't care about them. I saw some of them at Modder River fight like a lot of schoolboys, shouting out orders that none of us could understand, so the old hands took no notice of them and went their own way as best they could. Most of the regiments are the same; the guards are the best off for officers. None of us can make out why so many young officers are sent out to take charge of old soldiers. Why can't we have more of our old officers? My late Captain, who left us at Aldershot, came to see us off, and we asked why he wasn't coming with us. He replied that the War Office would not let him rejoin. He was a good man. We should not have lost half the men we had if we had had older officers.

"We were a good brigade if we had not been messed up, and if only Wauchope had been left to handle us himself. This is a terrible war, and God only knows how it will end."

TOO EARLY FOR INTERVENTION.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—The Echo de Paris this morning publishes a report of an interview with Dr. Leyds, in which the Transvaal representative denies that Charles E. Macrum, former United States Consul at Pretoria, has been intrusted with any mission to President McKinley, and says:

"It is not time for intervention. We must await events."

The morning papers comment upon the absence of the British Ambassador, Sir Edmund J. Monson, from President Loubet's banquet last Thursday evening, at which Dr. Leyds was present. The Echo de Paris says:

"His absence was the cause of much remark. Moreover, the receptions at the British Embassy have been suspended for some weeks past. Marquis de Galliffet, who was formerly a constant visitor, has not been seen at the embassy during the last fortnight.

"We may add that the recall of Sir Edmund Monson, which was so much discussed before the Transvaal war, is only delayed. He will be replaced after the exposition."

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LONDON, Jan. 27.—The Standard this morning alludes to the significance of Dr. Leyds's doings in Paris, remarking:

"Dr. Leyds was a guest at President Loubet's banquet on Thursday, where, in consequence, the British Ambassador did not appear. M. Delcassé conversed some time with him, and it is believed that he has since received him at the Quai d'Orsay. Our Paris correspondent, however, assures us that the French Government is determined to preserve neutrality."

WAR TALK LEADS TO BLOWS.

Two Englishmen and a Boer Sympathizer in a Lively Mix-Up.

Great Britain won a battle on Thursday night over the Boers. The scene was not South Africa, but the Susquehanna Railroad Station at Homestead, in Hudson County, N. J. The Boer sympathizer, Louis M. Stein of Hoboken, was outnumbered three to one, and received the worst of the argument.

Mr. Stein was waiting for a train at Homestead about 6 o'clock, when three Englishmen employed in Givernaud's mills, and who knew Mr. Stein's feelings, stopped to gloat over the capture of Spion Kop by the British forces so as to be overheard by Mr. Stein.

Mr. Stein stood the taunts of the tormentors as long as his temper would allow him, but it finally got the better of him, and he asserted that he could whip any ten Englishmen. In less than a minute there was a lively mix-up.

One of Mr. Stein's enemies was of slender build, and did not engage in the encounter, beyond encouraging his comrades on. The other two Britons were stout and stocky, but neither of them was as large as Mr. Stein. They were handy with their fists, however, and when Mr. Stein gave them an opening they planted blow after blow upon him. He was knocked down once, but regained his feet. The arrival of the train stopped further hostilities.

Mr. Stein says he gave the men enough to let them realize they had been in a fight. When he heard yesterday that Warren had been driven back from Spion Kop he forgot his injuries and danced a jig.

Speakers at Pro-Boer Meeting.

The final arrangements for the big pro-Boer mass meeting to be held at the Grand Central Palace Monday were made last night at a meeting of the New York Committee to Aid the South African Republics. The speakers who will appear at the meeting are Senator Wellington of Maryland, Congressman Charles F. Cochran of Missouri, Congressman William Astor Chanler of New York, Congressman D. A. De Armond of Missouri, Augustus Van Wyck, and Robert B. Roosevelt.

MRS. RICH FOUND GUILTY.

Sentenced to Fourteen Years' Imprisonment in Mexico for Killing Her Husband.

EL PASO, Texas, Jan. 26.—Mrs. John D. Rich, the Chicago woman surrendered to Mexico to be tried for the murder of her husband in Juarez last May, was adjudged guilty to-day by the Mexican court and sentenced to serve fourteen years in prison. The finding of the court was read to the woman in her cell, she being unable to attend court owing to a broken leg. Only her attorneys and the court officials were present.

When she heard the sentence Mrs. Rich screamed like a maniac, and it required the combined strength of two guards to prevent her from assaulting the officials. She was finally quieted, however, and then asked the pardon of those present for her conduct.

Mrs. Rich's lawyers will appeal to the higher court at Chihuahua, and in the event the finding of the lower court is affirmed, Gov. Ahumada will be asked for a pardon. Money is required to prosecute the appeal, and a subscription list has been opened here by United States Marshal Hillebrand.

A search of Mrs. Rich's cell last night revealed the fact that a quantity of nitric acid and other poisons had been concealed there. Mrs. Rich had decided that she would commit suicide if convicted, and it is supposed that she procured the poison for the purpose. She will be imprisoned at Chihuahua.

WANTS PART OF $5,000,000.

Ruthven W. Stuart's Suit Against William Whitewright's Estate.

Ruthven W. Stuart, who is now eighteen years old, has brought an action in the Supreme Court to secure a share of the property left by his relative William Whitewright, who died a year ago, leaving an estate worth over $5,000,000.

Mrs. Jeannette R. Stuart Ruthven's mother, yesterday obtained from Justice Fitzgerald, in the Supreme Court, an order appointing J. T. Hurd guardian for her son, for the purpose of bringing the action. The plaintiff claims that his mother made an agreement in 1888 with Whitewright by which he consented to provide for Ruthven in his will as liberally as he would for his other grandnephews and grandnieces.

POLICEMEN CAUGHT NAPPING.

Thieves Rob a Saloon in Plain View of Adams Street Station.

While a dozen or more policemen were peacefully sleeping in the Adams Street Station, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning, a Sergeant dozing at the desk down stairs, and other policemen chatting pleasantly on the adjacent corners, two burglars robbed a saloon under their very noses and got safely away with the cash.

The saloon was that of John Ryan, at 323 Washington Street, which is immediately in the rear of the station house on Adams Street. The rear part of the saloon is plainly visible from the back windows of the police station, yet the thieves forced one of the rear windows, entered the place, robbed the cash registers of $40, and got away without being discovered. They overlooked $300 in cash in a drawer behind the bar.

AMERICANS SHOT IN MEXICO.

It Is Reported Gen. Torres Ordered Execution of Six Prospectors.

EL PASO, Texas, Jan. 26.—The mail tonight from Guayamas, Sonora, Mexico, brings the news that a report is current there that six Americans, David Cusick, John Eldridge, George Lunt, Charles Burns, Lon Webster, and Henry Williams, were shot during last week near the foot of the Bacatete Mountains, east of Guayamas, by order of Gen. Torres, who is in command of the Mexican troops now operating against the Yaqui Indians in the Bacatete range.

It is further reported that the matter was brought to the attention of the American Consul at Guayamas, but that the latter declined to act.

It is said the Mexican troops found the Americans in friendly intercourse with the Yaquis, whom the troops have surrounded in the range. Some of the names are known here as those of prospectors. Americans at Guayamas warn all Americans to keep away from the Yaqui country.

Col. Waring's Widow Wants Damages.

Mrs. Loise Waring, widow of Col. Waring, has filed papers in a suit for damages in the United States Circuit Court against the F. C. Austin Manufacturing Company, an Illinois corporation doing business in this city, and George B. Marx, a resident of this city, for infringement, as she claims, of her patent rights as inventor of improved receptacles for street sweepings. Mrs. Waring says that the Austin Company, without her license or allowance, is making and selling the receptacles which she invented. The amount of damages asked is not stated.

Agassiz's Scientific Party All Well.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 26.—Advices by the steamship Miowera say Prof. Agassiz's scientific party on the yacht Albatross asked to be reported at Suva, Fiji, Dec. 20, all well.

SONS OF DARTMOUTH DINE

Ex-Speaker Reed the College Association's Guest.

President Tucker on the Amos Tuck School of Administration—Competition of Alumnae.

Songs led by Musical Director Herbert R. Thurston and college yells given with full strength enlivened the thirty-sixth annual dinner of the Dartmouth College Association of New York, held at Delmonico's last evening. Ex-Justice William N. Cohen, President of the association, presided. On his right was the Rev. Dr. William J. Tucker, President of Dartmouth College, and on his left ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed. Others at the guests' table were Prof. Justin H. Smith, William B. Hornblower, Hamilton W. Mabie, Dr. John S. Warren, and Judge Warren W. Foster.

A feature of the evening was a yell given by members of the class of '99 for the class of '45, which was represented by Edwin T. Rice.

Toastmaster Cohen in his introductory remarks recalled that the association was the first of its kind established in this city. He said he wished to stimulate the activity of his hearers toward the association because there were new and dangerous rivals in the field.

"There used to be competition enough," he continued, "when we had to contend with the alumni of other colleges, but now there are alumnae, and our sisters of Polyoke and Barnard and Wellesley and Vassar are pushing us so hard that unless we are energetic, the women will have also encroached upon this new field. Information reaches me (quite confidential, however,) that one difficulty—almost insurmountable—confronts our sisters. That lies in the necessity of revealing their age. We have only to ascertain the class with which they graduated, then, by a simple mathematical calculation, we have the deadly fact. Can any woman, however intellectual, face these startling figures, and thus proclaim to the world, almost to a year, the date of her birth?

"We hope that they will have moral courage enough to confront the situation, and also that they will be successful. Their success would not be at all lamentable if they would let us join with them, but up to the present they have not shown that catholicity of spirit which would result in a new and added joy to their meetings and in the more orderly conduct of their proceedings."

Mr. Cohen then called upon President Tucker to respond to the toast of "The Relation of the Alumni to the College."

Dr. Tucker observed that there were three forces which are keeping the American college at the front in the quickening life of the generation—the growing enthusiasm of college men, the capacity of the colleges themselves for enlargement to meet new demands, and the increasing recognition and confidence of the public, especially as evinced in material support. The power to utilize these forces was the test of a college.

He referred to the establishment of the Amos Tuck School of Administration and Finance through the gift of $300,000 to the college by Edward Tuck of Paris, a member of the association, as a memorial to his father, Amos Tuck. This school, President Tucker explained, is not offered as a substitute for a college education, but has been established in the endeavor to make a college education available to those who possess it in the conduct of affairs.

He further announced that it was proposed to observe the centennial of the graduation of Daniel Webster at some time during 1901, and that in this connection a strong effort would be made to raise a fund of $1,000,000, including the amount of $300,000 given by Mr. Tuck, for the purposes of instruction in the different departments, and $400,000 for buildings and equipment.

Ex-Speaker Reed was called upon by Toastmaster Cohen in the following words:

"At gatherings of this kind it has almost become a formula to say that a person about to be introduced needs no introduction. If that statement were ever true, it is surely applicable to the giant among our living statesmen—he of childlike face, so strongly reminiscent of Raphael's cherub looking out in baby wonder upon a strange and unknown world! From the look of intelligence in your eyes I see that you know him without further characterization, and I call upon the gentleman on my left to tell us how to preserve the undergraduate spirit."

Mr. Reed responded briefly and in a vein complimentary to Dartmouth College and laudatory of his own college, Bowdoin.

The other speakers and the toasts to which they responded were: Prof. Justin H. Smith, "The College Idea of To-day"; William B. Hornblower, "Why I Entered Princeton when Dartmouth Existed"; Hamilton W. Mabie, "What Makes the College"; Judge Warren W. Foster, "A Judicial Comparison Between the Indian of Moor's Charity School and the Tammany Indian." Dr. John S. Warren recounted reminiscences of Edward Tuck, to whom Luther W. Emerson also paid a tribute.

The proceedings concluded with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

At a business meeting which preceded the dinner the following officers of the association for the ensuing year were chosen: President—William N. Cohen, '79, (re-elected;) Vice Presidents—Benjamin S. Harmon, '82; Hiram U. King, '73, (re-elected,) and Charles M. Hough, '79, (re-elected;) Secretary—Jordan J. Rollins, '92, (re-elected;) Corresponding Secretary—Albert A. Wheat, '89, (ree-lected.) Treasurer—John French, '86, (re-elected.)

CORNELL ALUMNI DINE.

President Schurman Says a Modern University Is Needed in the Philippines.

For the twentieth time in their history, the Cornell University alumni held their annual dinner last night, this time in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria. Nearly 300 graduates were present, and besides listening to several speeches, lived over again one phase of their college days in the songs of the University Glee Club, whose ditties, some old and others new, brought forth rousing applause, and seemed to please no one half so much as they did the old fellows who became young again in reminiscence.

One of the most pleasing events of the evening to the graduates as well as the few undergraduates present was the announcement by President Schurman of Cornell University of an anonymous gift of $80,000 to the university for a building for physiology and anatomy.

William R. Bronk, President of the Cornell University Club, presided. During the evening a letter from Ambassador White at Berlin was read regretting his inability to be present and extending congratulations. President Schurman, who was the first speaker, made an allusion to the Philippines, saying:

"We of Cornell believed with all our hearts and soul in the constitutive principles of the university. Of these the most essential is freedom—freedom expressing itself both in the curriculum of study and in the life of the students. Our aim was to give free play to the individual and to have as little government control as possible. I am inclined to think that this foundation principle of our university will be found to be of the greatest value in the solution of our Philippine problem.

"We can govern the Filipinos successfully by letting them, as far as possible, go their own way, by allowing the largest measure of home rule, and perhaps the greatest service we can render them is to educate them." He added that he often used to think that, from an educational point of view, the greatest desideratum for the archipelago was a modern university, where, as Ezra Cornell said, "Any person can find instruction in any study."

President Schurman, in speaking of Cornell University, took President Hadley of Yale to task for some remarks made by Yale's President in a recent address reflecting upon Cornell. Mr. Schurman said he had thought Cornell's conception of education and teaching had by this time been pretty well understood, but he found he was mistaken when he read the following from President Hadley in a Yale college paper:

"I believe it is possible to bring them [the professional schools] into closer connection with the life of the country, not by the so-called teaching of practical things, for, admirable as are some of the arrangements at Cornell, I have great doubt whether the best way to make a man a mechanical engineer is to teach him to hammer out a link of a chain with his own hands."

"If this means anything," he went on, "it means that in Cornell University, engineers are made by manual training, or that the larger part of the course, at least, consists of manual exercises. When President Hadley makes such a misstatement, I deem it my duty to state the actual facts. And the facts are that a student is not admitted to Sibley College of Mechanical Engineering or to the College of Civil Engineering without a preparatory training as complete as that required for admission to the academic department either of Cornell or of Yale, and that in his first year the engineering student takes higher mathematics than was ever prescribed for graduation at any of the New England colleges, and throughout the entire course he devotes the larger portion of his time to mathematics, physics, chemistry, and other sciences fundamental to the practice of engineering and only 15 per cent. of his whole time to shopwork or manual training. You may judge from this how much truth there is then in the statement that we make an engineer by teaching him 'to hammer out a link of a chain with his own hands.'

Following this speech a toast in silence was drunk to Ezra Cornell, and afterward came these: "Municipal Government," Controller Bird S. Coler; "Intercollegiate Relations," Dudley De Forest Van Vleet; "Good Citizenship," the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer; "Cornell in Greater New York," Dean of the Cornell Medical School in New York, Dr. W. M. Polk; "Cornellians," John De Witt Warner. Joseph C. Hendrix also spoke.

HILO SCARED BY PLAGUE.

Large Mob, Armed with Guns, Tries to Keep Sheriff Andrews from Coming Ashore.

HONOLULU, Jan. 17, via Victoria, B. C., Jan. 26.—The citizens of Hilo are worked into a frenzy by the plague news, and those on shore even tried to keep the Sheriff, Mr. Andrews, from returning after he made a visit to Minister Cooper on the steamer Kinau. Not only the organized movement to keep off communication with Honolulu manifested itself, but a mob armed with guns and stones made an ugly demonstration at the landing. Minister Cooper's show of authority was of not the slightest avail, and the people at Hilo did not mind being told that they were in rebellion against the Government.

"We don't care if it was the President of the United States," they shouted, "he could not land here."

Sheriff Andrews finally succeeded in getting ashore. He secured the aid of the United States survey ship Pathfinder, which vessel was in the harbor. He was finally landed, and then began another stormy meeting in Hilo.

A Red Cross society, formed by some of the most prominent ladies of Honolulu, has done most effective work, and the local physicians and clergymen have continually gone among the sick and dying, submitting to voluntary isolation to minister to the physical and spiritual needs of the stricken ones.

Honolulu is not a closed port. In spite of reports to the contrary from San Francisco, the Australian passengers will be quarantined in San Francisco, judging by advices received to-day via the Australia. The booking for San Francisco number 150, and W. G. Irwin & Co. are preparing to fit up the quarters of the vessel usually used by steerage passengers for cabin passengers. The quarantine at the other end will be fifteen days, though it is possible from this period the time occupied by the voyage will be deducted. San Francisco has apparently taken on a bit of a scare as a result of the latest advices, and the greatest precautions are now being taken against infection from Honolulu.

The Japanese steamer Yorohine Maru, with about 700 emigrants from Honolulu, arrived this morning from Yokohama. She was anchored outside the harbor, as there is no room on Quarantine Island for her passengers. The Japanese brought by the Deyo Maru are still on the vessel, Quarantine Island being about full, and it is likely to be a long time before the latest arrivals are taken off the steamer.

The arrival of the emigrants on the Yorohine Maru makes about 3,000 that have arrived this month. The Yorohine Maru is thought to have brought the last that are coming, and the importation of contract labor from Japan is probably about at an end.

THE PLAGUE IN NEW CALEDONIA.

Japanese, Tonkinese and Kanakas Are Victims—Eight Whites Recover.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 26.—From Noumea, New Caledonia, come the most alarming reports of the ravages of the plague, which has been prevalent there since early in December. There were six teen deaths during the first ten days following the development of the malady.

The origin of the plague, an account of which was brought by the steamer Miowera, is attributed to the filthy quarters where a number of Japanese, Tonkinese, and Kanakas were lodged. The scourge is believed to be local in origin, and all the Kanakas have been isolated on an island adjacent to the town. Up to Dec. 23 there had been no deaths among the whites, eight of whom had been infected, but nine Kanakas, two Japanese, and five Tonkinese had died of the disease, according to the latest advices.

The western end of the town, where the infection first developed, has been fenced off with a high galvanized iron fence 700 yards long. The principal business houses, official buildings, and the banking and shipping offices are guarded by posses of soldiers. Twenty buildings in the infected quarter of the town were demolished by the health authorities, but, despite all the precautions, the plague continued to spread. Much alarm is felt by the residents, and business is at a standstill.

The natives believe the plague is a visitation of Providence and that it is wrong to take measures to check the disease. Their ignorance and superstition make the labors of the officials doubly arduous.

AN UNDERTAKER ACCUSED.

Meagher Left Scarlet Fever Victim's Body Too Long Unburied.

William H. Meagher, an undertaker of 683 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, was charged in the Adams Street Police Court yesterday with violating the sanitary rules regarding funerals of persons who die of contagious diseases. On Tuesday last Michael J. Curley, thirty-two years old, of 606 Third Avenue, died of scarlet fever. Meagher took charge of the funeral.

The law requires the burial of contagious disease victims to be made within twenty-four hours after death. An Inspector of the Health Department, it is alleged, visited the Curley home on Wednesday night, and found that the body was still in the house and that a "wake" was in progress. It was promptly broken up.

The body of Curley was buried on Thursday morning. Dr. S. J. Byrne of the Health Department then secured a warrant for Meagher's arrest. The undertaker pleaded not guilty. His examination was set for next Thursday.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair; cold; diminishing northwesterly winds.

The cold wave which occupied the Ohio Valley and the lake regions Thursday night has extended over the Atlantic Coast States, attended in the Middle and North Atlantic States by a fall in temperature of 20 degrees or more. In the Western and Northwestern States the temperature has risen, while in the British Northwest Territory there has been a temperature fall of 10 to 20 degrees. In New England rain has been followed by snow flurries, and snow is reported in the lower lake region and the extreme Northwest; elsewhere fair weather has prevailed.

The storm which was central Thursday night over the Southeastern New England Coast has moved northeastward to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, with a marked increase in strength, and minimum barometric pressure of 28.76 inches was reported last evening at Farther Point. High northwesterly winds have prevailed along the Middle Atlantic and New England Coast, with a maximum velocity yesterday of 76 miles an hour in this city.

The weather will continue cold and fair in the Atlantic Coast States to-day, but will moderate during the day. Fair weather is indicated for the Western and Northwestern States, and rain for the Southwestern States.

Along the Middle Atlantic and New England Coast the winds will diminish in force from the northwest. On the South Atlantic Coast fresh northerly winds will shift to northeast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1899.	1900.	1900.
3 A. M.	30	39	34
6 A. M.	33	28	31
9 A. M.	39	24	30
12 M.	42	21	30
3 P. M.	46	20	27
6 P. M.	43	18	22
9 P. M.	38	17	20
12 P. M.	43	15	19

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	27
Weather Bureau	27
Corresponding date 1899	39
Corresponding date for last twenty years	28

The maximum temperature yesterday was 39 degrees at 3 A. M. and the minimum 15 degrees at 10:30 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 48 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 76 per cent. The barometer at 8 A. M. read 29.56 and at 8 P. M. 29.70.

"An honest tale speeds best being plainly told."—SHAKESPEARE.

Winter Warm, Heavy Stock.

Fancy Suits, some sold formerly as high as 22.00; only odds and ends; some of all sizes; not all sizes in some 8.00

Fancy Suits, some sold formerly as high as 18.00; now..... 12.00

Trousers fancy, nearly all sizes; were 4.00 to 5.50..... 3.00

Overcoats; were as high as 15.00; only odds and ends..... 8.00

Overcoats; were as high as 35.00; some silk lined..... 15.00

Paddock & Raglan Overcoats; sold as high as 35.00; not all sizes.. 20.00

HABERDASHERY REDUCED ACCORDINGLY.

Maduro Bros. & Co.

Morton Building,

110 to 116 Nassau St.,

Between Beekman and Ann.

Now is the time to put an anchor to windward

The season of colds, coughs, and all the attending evils is at hand. Our

OLD CROW RYE

Whiskey should be in every household, and at the first symptoms use it. It is HAND-MADE SOUR MASH and is, therefore, the purest stimulant in the world, and will not disappoint you.

Buy from reliable houses only.

H. B. Kirk & Co., Sole Bottlers, NEW YORK.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Russell M. Gray, Boston.

BUCKINGHAM—Ex-Congressman Benjamin L. Fairchild, Pelham.

CAMBRIDGE—Frank B. Noyes, Washington, and Count A. de Lichtervelde, Belgium.

FIFTH AVENUE—Congressman Galusha A. Grow, Pennsylvania.

GRAND—Major R. L. Frisbie, United States Army.

HOLLAND—Lieut. W. Romanoff, St. Petersburg; ex-Congressman T. C. Cockendall, Rondout, and Robert T. McCormick, Chicago.

MANHATTAN—C. A. Hopkins, Boston; Ames Van Etten, Rondout, and Otis A. Poole, Yokahama.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Ex-Gov. Morgan G. Bulkeley, Connecticut, and G. de la Gargass, Mexico City.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Hibben, J. H., Dry Goods Company, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. H. Hibben, dry goods, 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Loveman, Joseph & Loeb, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Atkins, shoes, 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Rivers.

Madden, Graham & Co., Des Moines, Iowa; J. W. Madden, shoes; St. George Hotel.

Graham Brothers, Greenville, Texas; W. T. Graham, clothing and shoes; St. George Hotel.

Rob

AMERICAN-ASIATIC DINNER

Wu Ting-fang, Chinese Minister, Guest of the Association.

OPPORTUNITIES CHINA OFFERS

Says Americans, However, Must Treat His Countrymen Fairly to Get Their Patronage.

The Chinese Minister, Wu Ting-fang, made a speech at the second annual dinner of the American Asiatic Association at Delmonico's last night which made a marked impression. The Minister, not only engaged in a little humor, but some raillery as well, and then he told the members of the association that if they expected to find an open door in China they must not expect to too closely exclude those whom they sought as customers from entering American markets to buy.

Covers were laid for about a hundred and a score more of the members and their guests in the Red Room. Over the guests' tables were draped the British and American colors and at the opposite end of the room were the colors of Japan and China.

At the guests' table with President Everett Frazar were ex-Minister to China Charles Denby, Wu Ting-fang, the Chinese Minister; Jutaro Komura, the Japanese Minister; Cornelius N. Bliss, John Barrett, ex-Minister to Siam; Brayton Ives, Senator Foster of Washington, Senator McLaurin of South Carolina, Richard Delafield, Dr. W. P. Wilson, and the Rev. Dr. McConnell. Among those at other tables were John Food, Secretary of the association; H. B. Montgomery, William E. Dodge, Pierre Mali, Horace J. Fairchild, S. M. Milliken, S. D. Brewster, Dexter N. Force, George C. Batcheller, F. B. Thurber, D. C. Ball, Herbert Appleton, Charles A. Schieren, A. O. Jennings, Francis E. Dodge, and Theodore Cooper.

Letters of regret were read from President McKinley, Secretaries Hay and Gage, Senators Beveridge and Aldrich, and President Morris K. Jesup of the Chamber of Commerce.

Minister Wu Ting-fang wore his brilliant Oriental costume of silk, embroidered with heavy gold braid and decorated with the Chinese characters, indicating his distinctions. He sat much of the time looking at Mr. Denby, as if very much interested in his every movement. The Minister from Japan wore full evening dress after the American model.

The toasts and speakers were as follows: "The President of the United States," Charles Denby; "The American Asiatic Association," Everett Frazar; "China, the Greatest Potential Market in the World," Wu Ting-fang; "Japan, the Pioneer of Asiatic Progress," Jutaro Komura; "The South and the Open Door in the Far East," Senator McLaurin; "The Pacific Slope and the Asiatic Trade," Senator Foster, and "The Paramount Interests of the United States in Asia," John Barrett.

MR. DENBY'S SPEECH.

Mr. Denby, speaking first, said: "Those of us who take an interest in the Far East and in its trade have peculiar reasons for being grateful to the present Administration for its efforts to secure fair and equal treatment for our trade and commerce in the Far East. It is understood that, owing to the efforts of the State Department under the direction of the President the great powers have all given their assurance that no discrimination will be made in China against the commerce and trade of the United States.

"We are a great nation, and it is not for us to stand aside, like a poor boy at a frolic, when international questions are on the tapis. We have just as much right to preserve and save our trade rights in China as England has, or Russia, or any other European power has to protect its own. We are the closest to China of all the great commercial nations except Japan. We have done more to open it to civilization than any country except England. Our trade is next to England's. Our population in China is next to England's.

"The Eldorado of commerce lies before us in the Far East. Hundreds of millions of people are awakening to the sense of new wants. The silent but persistent worker, the missionary, has been the pioneer of civilization as well as Christianity. Teach a Chinaman English and you make him a new man.

"All over that country the people are awake to-day. The whistle of the locomotive is heard in the land, and the syndicates of all nations are bidding against each other to open mines and to build railroads. China will be gridironed with railroads.

"Our own trade has recently been going by leaps and bounds. We sold to China twice as many pieces of goods in the past year as we sold in the year before, and the statistics of the current year will show still greater sales. Develop mines, send goods into the interior, and the Chinaman will buy.

"But if we are to compete with the world in trade we must use the methods that are commonly used by those who are our competitors. The Chinese are very critical, and are often attracted by the fine appearance of the packages containing the goods. Young Americans should be sent to China and made to study the language. A civil service system, so far as Consuls are concerned, should also be adopted for the Far East."

Mr. Denby concluded with an appeal for support for the policy now obtaining in the Philippines. "When the insurrection is over," said he, "we will discuss what to do with the Philippines."

Mr. Frazar the President of the association, followed in a brief address, in which he reviewed the work of the association and America's trade with and the commercial conditions as they now exist in the Far East, and then the Chinese Minister was called upon.

WU TING-FANG'S ADDRESS.

"Mr. President and gentlemen," he began. "I thank you for the manner in which you have referred to my country and the cordial manner in which you have received me, but I was puzzled at being put down as the third speaker. The mystery was why I was not first or second. But I am number three on the list.

"In reading the menu I think I have discovered the cause. The oysters come first, soup second, and third the side dishes. My toast is a side dish. It shows the ingenuity of the gentlemen who have framed this toast list, but it is not surprising, because you are all merchants. It is a merchant's trick.

"What I am going to say is a side dish. This association is, comparatively speaking, new. When we consider China it is a baby. I was fortunate to read its constitution, and I found its object was to foster and safeguard the commercial interests of the United States in China and the Far East. These gentlemen are very partiotic and honorable in what they have undertaken, but you must excuse me if I fear their object is selfish. I repeat it advisedly, and I am not surprised at it.

"We are all selfish. Show me the man who at some time is not selfish. Human nature is selfish. You can't repudiate that, Mr. President. I suppose if I stop here you will wish you had not invited me." The Minister smiled blandly, and was greeted with great applause and laughter.

"What!" he said, "you want me to go on? Gentlemen, be not impatient in condemning me. I was going to say there are men who are selfish regardless of the effect on others, but there are others who, in benefiting themselves, benefit others. I am here to protect the interests of my country and my people, but not to do anything to injure the interests of your country.

"My sole object is to draw closer and cement the bonds of friendship that bind us. We are on a common ground. I am here to give encouragement to your work. While I am here I feel as though I were in the East." Here he referred to the flags of China and Japan, which he said took him back to the Far East.

"My country," he continued, "is called the greatest potential market of the world. You all know that China is a great market with her 400,000,000 population, which has to be fed, clothed, and provided with all the necessaries of life. She wants the wheat of the Platte, the cotton of the Carolinas, the steel of Pennsylvania and Alabama.

"She is building railroads, and she must have rails and steel and electric power and hundreds of other things. Until she is able to develop her natural resources she must get these things abroad. There is a fine field for you. It is for you to realize it.

"With your Pacific a fine highway and the Philippines at our door, you have great opportunities. If you don't come up it is your fault. China wants these things. You must go to her. China is like the mountain, she doesn't go to Mahomet. You must go to the mountain. You must be on the alert. If you don't look out others will go and you will lose your opportunity. That will not be our fault.

SHOULD STUDY CHINA'S WANTS.

"I am not a commercial man, not an expert in these matters, but from contact with commercial men I have learned what is requisite. First you should study our wants. Find out what is suitable. Do not dump your surplus upon us without regard to our needs and irrespective of quality. If you did this you would rue the venture. You must supply according as you learn our needs from study.

"I would advocate an exhibition of your goods as I advocated before the Philadelphia International Commercial Congress. Such exhibitions should be established at the chief commercial ports. Chinese business people will not buy what they don't know. It would gratify me if the movement to ask the sanction of Congress to send a commission to the East to study the markets there should be carried out.

"You have done many things better than others have, and why should you be behind in these respects? In dealing with us study our manners, and be a little civil. Remember we in China are brought up in a different way. Our notions of etiquette are very different. Remember when you are in Shanghai or Peking you are not in Wall Street. There should be no browbeating, which, I am sorry to say, I have seen. A little civility goes a long way.

"Deal fairly and justly. I don't mean that you would cheat them, but don't be too sharp. I remember your President Lincoln said, 'You can fool some of the people all of the time, all of the people part of the time, but you can't fool all of the people all of the time.' That should be your motto when you go to China to deal with my people.

"You have a motto, 'Honesty is the best policy,' but a verbal promise should be as good as a bond. A verbal contract in China is as good as a bond. Here you will not enter into a contract until it is reduced to writing. Which is the better policy I leave you gentlemen to judge.

"If you want to have a share of China's trade, a good deal depends upon the kind of treatment you extend to my countrymen in this country, and especially in your new possessions. It is my duty as a friend to give you as much material support as I may, and I should be sorry to see my efforts offset by an unjust treatment of my countrymen in those places.

"I do not say my Government would take retaliatory measures, and I should be sorry and do my best to prevent. But remember there are 400,000,000 of people, and if you want their patronage you must be fair to them. You must give and take—not take everything and give nothing. It will not do for you to expect China to keep her door open all the time if you shut the doors on Chinese merchants who come to your gate. If you expect to have their custom you mustn't prevent their coming here to buy.

"I should not be surprised if some of my countrymen, in view of the exclusion, should boycott some American goods, but I hope this may not occur. I hope that your Congress may enact such laws as may be fair and just to my country. This society is composed of educated people, who should instruct the people here as to what we need and what is fair tratment."

The Japanese Minister, who followed, said: "I confess I did not receive notice early enough to prepare a speech for this meeting. The only merit I can claim is brevity.

"The pleasure of this occasion is enhanced owing to the position you have taken in entering the affairs of the Far East. Japan's most striking feature has been her transition from isolation to free and unrestricted intercourse. On July 17 last our treaties with all powers went into operation.

"Japan is now ready to welcome the cooperation of American enterprise. In Japan's advance none has been more sympathetic than the United States. The utterances of your President and press affords undoubted proof of your good will toward Japan. This has been so much impressed on the minds of Japanese that in the extension of your sphere of influence you have had no more sincere friends or well-wishers than the people of Japan."

COFFEY AND McLAUGHLIN.

Witness in Disloyalty Hearing Charges Senator with Making Sharp Attack on Brooklyn Leader.

The trial of Senator Michael J. Coffey on charges of political disloyalty before the special committee of the Kings County Democratic Executive Committee, was resumed last night. Boiler Inspector William O'Donnell, designated after the revolt in the Ninth Assembly District as Willoughby Street's representative in that district, testified to various conversations with Senator Coffey, in which the latter always expressed sentiments antagonistic to Hugh McLaughlin. On one occasion, Mr. O'Donnell alleged, Senator Coffey said:

"Do you suppose I am going to support the nominees of that poor, dopey, old fossil down in Willoughby Street? I guess not."

William A. Hervey, formerly a reporter, said that soon after the election he had a talk with Senator Coffey about the report that the Senator, with James Shevlin and Senator McCarren, was to form a combination in the county. Senator Coffey, he said, remarked:

"I will have nothing to do with Willoughby Street under any circumstances."

Mr. Kapper of Senator Coffey's counsel caused some surprise by admitting that Senator Coffey did make such a remark.

Mr. Kapper charged the committee with violating the Penal Code in issuing the form of subpoena used by it. This subpoena closes with the statement that a failure to attend will render the person subpoenaed liable to a fine of $50 for contempt. Mr. Kapper contended that the committee had no authority to issue such a subpoena.

The committee adjourned to meet again next Friday evening.

PLATT ON THE CAMPAIGN.

Says the Democrats Are Hopelessly Divided and Prospects for Republican Success Are Bright.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—In a letter expressing his regret at his inability to be present at the annual meeting and dinner of the Republican State Editorial Association, held here to-day, Senator Thomas C. Platt said:

"Probably no more interesting and important a campaign than the approaching one has confronted us in many years, because it deals not only with fundamental principles of Republicanism, but particularly with newly established precedents, tremendous in their scope, and bearing upon our National welfare, which mark this epoch of the country's history. The proper education of the masses on these burning questions and the counteracting of the insidious poisons disseminated by the Democratic organization, and by individual Republicans masquerading as statesmen and patriots, rest in large measure with your association. Happily you have not faltered or been false to your duty, and the sentiment of the people of our State is overwhelmingly right.

"But it must be remembered that your influence reaches beyond the boundary lines of our State, for the reason that the people of the Nation look to New York for a guiding impulse on great National questions. I congratulate you that the Democratic Party is hopelessly divided on important party policies, and that the outlook for Republican success in the ensuing election is so bright."

Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith also sent a letter of regret, in which he said:

"I cordially congratulate my brethren upon the great position of country which has come as the result of policies which they have steadily sustained and as the fruit of a course which has had their earnest and faithful support. I congratulate them also upon the bright outlook of the year in which we are just entering. The country has never been so prosperous as now. The promises and the predictions which accompanied the return of the Republican Party to power have been more than fulfilled. New and unexpected responsibilities have come with the present Administration and they have been met with courage, the sagacity, and the success which have distinguished Republican statesmanship since it was first charged with National authority under Abraham Lincoln.

"There is no citizen of the Republic but what must feel new pride in the name of American, with the higher respect and the new deference which that name now commands throughout the world. We have gained a new conception of our mission in advancing humanity and civilization and have entered upon a new epoch of commercial greatness and beneficent world influence.

"As Republican journalists, you can enter upon the contest before you with the strongest conviction of the justice and grandeur of the cause you sustain and with the serene confidence that it will command the approving judgment of the enlightened and progressive American people."

SEEKS TO BE VICE PRESIDENT.

Webster Davis of Kansas City Said to be an Aspirant.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 26.—Webster Davis, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, and ex-Mayor of Kansas City, has an ambition to become President McKinley's running mate this Fall, according to The Kansas City Star. The Star says:

"Davis's closest friends here in Kansas do not hesitate to express the belief that he went to South Africa on some mission other than in search of health. One of Davis's warmest admirers tells of a conversation he had with the Assistant Secretary of the Interior in Washington nearly a year ago.

"'I called on Mr. Davis in regard to a pension claim,' he said. 'He introduced me to Cornelius Bliss. Mr. Bliss talked of the future of Mr. Davis in politics. After we talked with Mr. Bliss we went over to see the President. Mr. McKinley declared that Davis was destined to be a great man in the Nation. The President questioned me closely about the standing of Davis in the West, and said that Missouri should be very proud of him.

"'After we left the White House Davis told me he was slated for the nomination for Vice President. He declared the President had taken up the subject with him voluntarily. McKinley believes that Davis can carry Missouri for the Republican ticket. The trip to South Africa is nothing more than a move on the political checkerboard to bring Davis into prominence.'"

THE KENTUCKY CONTEST.

Test Vote in the House of Representatives To-day—Mountaineers Remaining at Frankfort Are Quiet.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 26.—To-morrow a vote will be taken in the House of Representatives that is expected to foreshadow with some accuracy the strength that both sides will be able to muster when the Gubernatorial contest comes up. The vote will be on the contest brought by Van Meter, Democrat, for the seat now held by Berry, both being from Fayette County.

Both the Democrats and the Republicans claim to have a majority on the impending vote, and while it will not be decisive in any way, it will put every man upon record, and the party managers will know just who is for them and who is against them. There are 100 members of the House, and the Democrats claim with confidence that of these they will have at least 52 votes against 47 for the Republicans. The Republicans assert that they are absolutely certain that the vote will be at least 51 to 48 in their favor.

A vote taken in the House to-day forms a slight indication of the result of to-morrow's contest. Immediately after the opening of the session, Representative Grider presented a motion that, in hearing contests, the House go into a Committee of the Whole, listen to both sides when majority and minority reports are presented, and give to each side forty minutes for argument. After some debate, Representative Finn moved to table the Grider resolution, and the yeas and nays being called on the motion to table, it was lost by a vote of 49 to 47. Of the 49 votes received by the Republicans, 10 were cast by Democrats, as follows: Lafferty, Rawlins, Bagby, Hinton, Cochran, Orr, Willingham, Weatherford, Grider, and Lyon.

The city has been very quiet all day, without the slightest sign of trouble. There are still a number of visiting mountaineers in the city, but they are making no noise.

In case Goebel wins in the Legislature, the Republicans will make an effort to carry the matter to the United States Supreme Court. The Goebel men are anxious to have the matter settled by a joint ballot, and in the event of their being successful in this method of election, the claim will be made by the Republicans that Goebel was chosen illegally, because he did not have a majority of both houses independently. This possible plan of procedure was announced to-night by an anti-Goebel Democrat. The straight Republicans would not discuss it.

Scenes of unusual prominence testified before the Gubernatorial contest boards to-day. The number included Judge Sterling B. Toney of Louisville, for whom ex-Gov. Bradley, one of the contestee's attorneys, asked a warrant of arrest yesterday; United States Marshal A. D. James, Major A. T. Wood, former Republican candidate for Governor; Col. Thomas Landrum of Gov. Bradley's staff, and Dr. David Smith of Louisville.

Judge Toney retold the story of the granting of mandatory injunctions on election day, requiring the admittance of Inspectors for the Brown ticket to the voting places. In the course of his testimony he said that he believed that a Judge who took his politics upon the bench should be disrobed. He had done what he thought was right, and would have done as he did had his action ruined either the Democratic or the Republican Party.

Major Wood testified respecting the character of the speeches made by ex-Gov. Bradley during the campaign. The evidence was in rebuttal of the newspaper reports before the board to the effect that the Governor's speeches were inflammatory and were attacks upon Mr. Goebel. The witness said that Gov. Bradley had not attacked Mr. Goebel, that his speeches were chiefly a defense of his own administration.

BLACKBURN'S SENATORSHIP.

Gov. Taylor May Refuse to Sign the Certificate of Election.

Special to The New York Times.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 26.—Ex-Chief Justice Pryor, as counsel for Senator-elect Blackburn, to-day formally offered Gov. Taylor the report of the legislative sessions at which Blackburn was elected United States Senator, together with a request that a certificate be issued for his client.

The document was filed, but no official action was taken. Blackburn's friends are hoping that the certificate soon will be forthcoming, but Gov. Taylor declines to be interviewed upon this point. It is regarded as certain, however, that Gov. Taylor will not sign his name certifying Blackburn's election unless forced to do so. His failure to sign it may strengthen Bradley's claim for Blackburn's seat.

Gov. Taylor Pardons a Convict.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 26.—Gov. Taylor to-day pardoned John D. Young, convicted at Mount Sterling fifteen months ago of manslaughter, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. Young is the son of ex-Congressman John D. Young.

Contest of T. J. McManus.

The committee of members of the Legislature appointed in the matter of the contest of T. J. McManus for the post of Assemblyman from the Fifteenth District of New York, met in the Hotel Cadillac yesterday, with E. H. Fallows as Chairman. M. L. Bruce appeared as counsel for the contestant and T. C. O'Sullivan for James E. Smith, the successful Democratic candidate. Samuel E. Carter was counsel for the committee. The notice of contest was put in as evidence, and the Supreme Court order authorizing the production of the sealed packages containing the ballots alleged to be void or defective, was read. The committee examined the packages. Some of them were imperfectly fastened. Before the examination was completed the representative of the County Clerk's office announced that under the law the documents must be returned for the night, and that the office closed at 4 P. M. The committee then adjourned.

SAILORS KILLED AND EATEN.

Crew of a Trading Schooner in the Admiralty Islands Massacred—Expedition to Avenge Them Sets Out.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 26.—Details have been received here per steamer Miowera from Sydney of the killing of the Captain and crew of the schooner Nikamarra on one of the islands of the Admiralty group by the natives. It is said all of the victims were eaten.

The Nikamarra was owned by E. E. Forsythe, and had left New Britain early in October on a trading cruise to the Admiralty Islands. On arrival there she was boarded by a number of the natives with whom Capt. Balthe was unsuspectingly doing business, when he was set upon by his treacherous customers and killed, his fate being shared by the mate and six New Ireland natives, all of whom were cut and hacked with knives and tomahawks. The natives then plundered the vessel.

Nothing was known of the killing until some time afterward, when Mr. Forsythe arrived on the scene with his other schooner, the Niagara. He was accompanied by Messrs. Bullock and Doudney, and they, too, were set upon by the natives from ambush as the white men rowed shoreward, using the rifles taken from the Nikamarra. Bullock was badly wounded by a shot through the thigh, but the boat party regained the Niagara, which, with her gas engine, reached open water.

An expedition to revenge the massacre has set out from New Britain.

Ex-Governor of the Chickasaws Dead.

DENISON, Texas, Jan. 26.—Jones Wolf is dead of pneumonia at his home, near Tishomingo, Indian Territory. He was for years Governor of the Chickasaws, and was the last of the full-blood Indian rulers of that tribe.

CASTELLANE-DE RODAYS DUEL.

The Count Closes the Incident Until He Reaches Paris by Cabling to His Adversary "Poor Idiot."

The Count and Countess Castellane spent an uneventful day yesterday, there being nothing more exciting during their forenoon and afternoon than receiving and paying a few social calls and a limited shopping expedition, this last by the Countess. The Count's day was singularly free from annoying cablegrams from Paris editors, and he was consequently in a placid and contented frame of mind.

When asked what reply he would make to the latest statement published in the Paris Figaro that that newspaper would sue him for 200,000 francs damages for his recent cablegrams in which, it is alleged, he libeled M. de Rodays, the directer of the paper, the Count smiled and shrugged his shoulders complacently.

"What will I do now?" he said elevating his eyebrows haughtily. "Well, I think it would be a waste of time and money to send any more messages to the Figaro. In signifying its intention to bring a libel suit against me for 200,000f. it has virtually acknowledged that my last telegram, published in all the other Paris newspapers, has wounded the editor personally and impaired still further the standing of the Figaro. I shall therefore content myself with doing nothing further in the matter until I reach Paris. I really feel sorry for de Rodays in his present predicament, and so I have just sent him a cablegram, as follows.

De Rodays, Figaro, Paris:
Poor idiot. CASTELLANE.

"I think this is about the most appropriate message I could send him after his latest attempt to escape the responsibility for having maliciously abused me."

The Count left the Waldorf-Astoria during the forenoon for a visit into the downtown district, presumably to call upon one or more of his brothers-in-law. It could not be learned, however, at the offices of George or Edwin Gould whether the Count had or had not put in an appearance there. The Countess went out alone during the afternoon it was said at the hotel, to visit her sister, Miss Helen Gould, at the latter's residence, on Fifth Avenue.

The Count and Countess will go to Lakewood, N. J., to-day, where they will be the guests for several days of Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould.

AGENT AND MONEY MISSING.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Ticket Overseer Disappears with $1,000.

Charles E. Mackey, who had charge of the ticket agents employed by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company at the Manhattan terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge, was yesterday reported to be missing. About $1,000 of the receipts from Thursday's sales of tickets, it is alleged, has also disappeared. Mackey was last seen in his office Thursday night. When the safe was opened yesterday morning no money was found in it. Assistant Treasurer C. D. Meneely of the company said last night that the amount missing was more than $1,000.

Mackey is about thirty-five years old. His home is in East New York.

LEGISLATURE'S PROCEEDINGS.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—Ten Senators were in their seats when Senator Ellsworth, President pro tem. of the Senate, called the session to order to-day. Two bills were introduced, and an adjournment was taken until Monday evening. The session lasted but five minutes. In the Assembly Mr. Alids in submitting a report of the Committee on Rules introduced a resolution that a committee of seven be appointed by the Speaker to which be referred all codification bills as prepared by the Statutory Revision Commission. It was adopted.

Objections were raised to the bill of Mr. Hitchcock, authorizing the Hudson River Water Company to erect and maintain a dam across the Hudson River between Gens Falls and Palmer Falls, and it went over until Monday.

Mr. Hill's Pan-American Exhibition bill was advanced to third reading. Adjournment was then taken until Monday evening at 8:30 o'clock.

PUBLIC PARK AT OYSTER BAY.

Senator Norton's Bill Provides for One to Cost $30,000.

ALBANY, Jan 26.—A bill introduced by Senator Norton to-day has for its object the laying out and maintenance of a public park in the town of Oyster Bay, Nassau County. Henry P. Noyes, James M. O. Sherwood, and James Little were appointed Commissioners to select and acquire the lands necessary at a cost not to exceed $30,000.

The Supervisor of the Town of Oyster Bay is authorized to issue bonds upon the direction of the Park Commissioners for such sums as they may deem necessary, the bonds to bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent., payable in ten years from the date of issue, and at no time shall the total amount of such bonds outstanding and unpaid exceed $30,000.

The Board of Park Commissioners is charged with the maintenance of the park, and the Board of Supervisors of the County of Nassau is directed to include in the tax levy an amount sufficient for its maintenance not exceeding $1,500 a year.

Assembly Bills Passed.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—The following bills were passed in the Assembly to-day:

Mr. FALLOWS—Appropriating $5,000 for the care, maintenance, and repairs of the quarantine establishment at the Quarantine Station.

Mr. ALLDS—Appropriating $19,600 for the Dannemora State Hospital for Insane Convicts, for repairs.

The annual appropriation carrying over $16,000,000 for the support of the State government was also passed.

Other Bills in the Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—Among the bills introduced to-day in the Assembly were these:

Mr. SWIFT—Extending the time for the completion of the Brooklyn, Lestershire and Union Railway Company's extension until the year 1905.

Mr. CONGER—Prohibiting absolutely the sale of partridge, woodcock, quail, or gray squirrels. The effect of its passage would be that only persons who killed the game birds could enjoy them.

Mr. FOWLER—Removing the restriction that the annual income of the estate of any infant must exceed $100 in order to permit of the appointment of a banking corporation as guardian.

Mr. SANDS—Providing that any County Clerk or Register in the State in whose office affidavits in foreclosure of mortgage by advertisement or the certified copies thereof have been filed, is authorized to deliver the same to the purchaser of the mortgaged property on the foreclosure sale.

Mr. BELL—Providing that any locomotive engineer who shall fail to ring a bell or blow the whistle upon approaching a grade crossing shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Mr. SANDS—Extending the time for the completion of the Erie and Central New York Railway for five years beyond that fixed.

Mr. HALLECK—Appropriating $20,000 for the deepening of the channel of the Peconic River, Suffolk County.

Mr. STEVENS—Fixing the expenses of trials or proceedings in the courts of the State for felony and misdemeanors committed on Indian reservations, so that the moneys thus expended shall be refunded by the State to the counties and towns chargeable with the same.

Mr. COOLEY—Providing that compensation be allowed to the volunteer firemen of that portion of Westchester County annexed to the City of New York who were in service between June 12, 1865, and June 12, 1899.

Mr. BRENNAN—Increasing the power of the Borough Presidents of New York by placing them on the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and Public Improvement Board. They are to have a vote on all matters affecting their respective boroughs and a half representation on matters affecting the City of New York.

Mr. WEEKES—Providing for the appointment by the Justices of the Appellate Division First Department, of a court attorney to represent them in non-contested divorce cases.

Mr. WEEKES—Giving the right to appeal to the Court of Appeals from a denial of a motion for a writ of certiorari; also that on an application for an attachment the court may authorize any defect or insufficiency of proof necessary to support the attachment, to be supplied by affidavit.

Comparison of Assembly's Work.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—This is a comparison of work done up to Jan. 26 in the Assembly with last year:

	1899.	1900.
Assembly bills introduced	380	505
Assembly bills printed	288	434
Bills on order second reading	15	40
Bills on order third reading	22	32
Bills passed	3	16
Senate bills received	3	7
Senate bills passed	1	1

Died on Her Way to a Party.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 26.—Mrs. Gertrude N. Boice, while on her way last night to a party to be given at the house of her son, Cornelius Conover, died in her carriage. She was joking about the dances she intended having with the young men when she suddenly collapsed. She was sixty-six years of age.

SCHOOL LEGISLATION OUTLOOK

Catholic Club and Statutory Revision Commission's Bill—Mr. McKelway Thinks It Has No Chance.

Members of the Catholic Club, comprising a sub-Committee of the Educational Legislation Committee, are holding meetings at which school legislation is being discussed. The proposed Educational bill, prepared by the Statutory Revision Commission, was the special subject of discussion Thursday night.

This bill was prepared by Chairman Lincoln of the commission, and, it is understood, meets the approval of Deputy State Superintendent of Public Instruction Ainsworth and ex-Judge Joseph F. Daly. While none of the members of the sub-committee will discuss the result of their meeting, it is understood that they are not entirely satisfied with the bill. Judge Daly, who is a prominent member of the club, and was with the Committee at its meeting, said yesterday:

"No person has been authorized to say what the club has done or will do. It is true that the bill was under discussion by the sub-committee, but it has not yet reported the result of its investigations to the entire committee. When asked to give his own views on the proposed legislation, Judge Daly declined.

According to St. Clair McKelway, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the State Board of Regents, there is little danger of the proposed bill becoming a law during the present session. "I do not believe," he said, "that Gov. Roosevelt will sign any school bill that ought not to pass, and I do not believe that this Legislature will pass any bill that Gov. Roosevelt ought to sign. We therefore expect the net result of no school legislation this Winter.

"We further expect that during the ensuing year the ease with which the Board of Regents and the Department of Public Instruction will get along with one another will show that no legislation whatever is required. The whole demand for the unification of the school lows, now that there is harmony between the two departments, seems to be confined to those persons and their friends who wish to manufacture unnecessary high salaried positions, and to do so in such a way that they can fall into the places.

"The late Unification Commission, which undertook to revise the school laws, was composed of seven members, four of whom were candidates for positions under a scheme of their own devising, or, if not the entire four, certainly three, and certainly a friend of the fourth in the person of a more or less distinguished manufacturer of educational propositions in the City of New York. Gov. Roosevelt can be trusted to see that rapacious influences, whether in the Legislature or outside of it, shall not be allowed to thrust the school system of the State into politics."

ALLOTMENTS FOR SCHOOLS.

Apportionment Reported by State Superintendent Skinner Aggregates $3,859,000.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—State Superintendent of Public Instruction Charles R. Skinner reports the following apportionment of school moneys for the year 1900:

COUNTIES.

Albany	$20,887	Onondaga	47,192
Allegany	38,934	Ontario	37,897
Broome	28,494	Orange	38,834
Cattaraugus	55,648	Orleans	23,713
Cayuga	31,258	Oswego	42,322
Chautauqua	45,480	Otsego	46,692
Chemung	16,207	Putnam	9,555
Chenango	38,306	*Queens	
Clinton	31,910	Rensselaer	36,981
Columbia	23,537	*Richmond	
Cortland	23,493	Rockland	19,174
Delaware	46,712	St. Lawrence	68,253
Dutchess	33,164	Saratoga	44,054
Erie	51,245	Schenectady	8,600
Essex	27,020	Schoharie	25,441
Franklin	32,112	Schuyler	14,587
Fulton	12,929	Seneca	17,741
Genesee	23,549	Steuben	65,973
Greene	23,546	Suffolk	39,607
Hamilton	4,760	Sullivan	24,410
Herkimer	32,551	Tioga	26,417
Jefferson	50,308	Tompkins	20,277
*Kings		Ulster	48,831
Lewis	27,168	Warren	21,124
Livingston	27,814	Washington	39,197
Madison	31,822	Wayne	36,007
Monroe	35,070	Westchester	46,371
Montgomery	18,729	Wyoming	25,953
Nassau	25,903	Yates	16,234
*New York			
Niagara	27,462	Total for counties	$1,835,924
Oneida	51,334		

*Apportioned to New York City.

CITIES.

Albany	$40,468	New York	1,242,156
Amsterdam	8,535	Niagara Falls	10,547
Auburn	14,482	Ogdensburg	7,255
Binghamton	23,544	Oswego	11,537
Buffalo	143,689	Poughkeepsie	10,945
Cohoes	9,849	Rensselaer	4,558
Dunkirk	7,185	Rochester	86,674
Elmira	17,938	Rome	7,103
Gloversville	8,496	Schenectady	10,016
Hudson	4,750	Syracuse	53,699
Ithaca	9,987	Troy	56,532
Jamestown	13,643	Utica	25,611
Johnstown	5,268	Watertown	12,398
Little Falls	4,837	Watervliet	5,012
Lockport	9,419	Yonkers	18,571
Middletown	6,924		
Mt. Vernon	10,368	Total for cities	$1,889,563
Newburg	12,964		
New Rochelle	8,631		
Total for State			$3,725,488

MISCELLANEOUS.

Indians	$3,511	State Teachers' Library	10,000
Salaries of School Commissioners	114,000	Grand total	$3,859,000
Contingent fund	6,000		

ANOTHER SCHOOL TEACHERS' BILL.

Assemblyman Fallows's Measure Fixes Salaries to be Paid.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—Another school teachers' salary bill for New York City was introduced in the Assembly to-day by Assemblyman Fallows, which differs somewhat from the one introduced by Senator Ahearn yesterday. It provides for a different schedule of salaries, to take effect Feb. 1, 1900.

No teacher who has served ten years shall receive less than $1,080 per year, and for fifteen years less than $1,320. The first assistant, who shall discharge the duties of Vice Principal or head of department, is to receive $1,440, and no male teacher shall receive less than $1,080 after two years of service, nor less than $2,400 after twelve years of service. No male Vice Principal, male head of department, or male first assistant who shall discharge the duties of Vice Principal or head of department, shall receive less than $2,500. The salaries of women teachers shall not be more than $2,400 per year. No teacher shall receive a salary greater than that fixed for the seventh year of service, unless by a majority vote of the borough Board of School Superintendents.

The City Superintendent of Schools is directed to issue to teachers who have had experience in schools outside of New York City a certificate stating that the experience of such teachers has been equivalent to a certain number of years of experience in the New York City schools, and such certificate shall entitle the holder to salary in accordance with the minimum schedule of salaries established.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment is required to issue bonds to provide funds to carry into effect the provisions of the act during 1900, 1901, and succeeding years.

FATALLY WOUNDED BY BURGLAR

EASTON, Penn., Jan. 26.—J. F. Speer, a general merchant, is lying at the point of death at his home in Johnsonville, a hamlet in the northeastern section of this county, as a result of an encounter with a burglar last night. Johnsonville is situated in the backwoods, and it is one of the loneliest places in the county after nightfall.

When Speer was leaving his store last night he was confronted by a burly burglar, who, drawing a revolver, ordered him to throw up his hands. Speer showed fight and knocked the pistol from the fellow's hand. The burglar then attacked Speer with a club; in the scuffle he regained possession of the revolver, and fired at Speer, fatally wounding him.

The neighborhood was aroused and a posse started in pursuit of the burglar. He had not been caught at 9 o'clock this morning.

Thomas W. Grosvenor Dead.

UTICA, Jan. 26.—Thomas W. Grosvenor of Herkimer was found dead in his room in the Butterfield, in this city, this morning. Last Spring he was arrested in New York for uttering worthless checks at the Gilsey House. His relatives are wealthy, and this affair was settled up. During the last few weeks he had been drinking heavily, and his death was due to the excessive use of alcoholic drinks.

To-morrow (Sunday) Notable Special Articles in The New York Times.

Among them will be: "Law of the Household," by Justice David McAdam of the Supreme Court; "The Evolution of the Seeing Eye," by William Patten, Professor of Zoology, Dartmouth College; "Needs of the Army," by Capt. E. L. Zalinski, United States Army, retired. Interesting articles on the Drama, Music, and Society, together with a variety of Entertaining Miscellaneous Matter, will be found in to-morrow's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES, a newspaper for the intelligent and thoughtful. Sunday 3 cents. Daily 1 cent. "All the News That's Fit to Print."—Adv.

LOSS IN COLD-STORAGE EGGS.

Warm Weather in Chicago Brings Disaster to Holders.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Holders of eggs in cold storage have experienced a disastrous season. On South Water Street it was estimated that the loss upon eggs thus held amounts to at least $150,000. The warm weather is responsible. There are now in storage here 65,000 cases of eggs, and the uspply will not last more than fifteen days. The price has fallen to 11 cents, and recently was as low as 8 cents. It costs the holder about 14½ cents a dozen when he takes his eggs out of cold storage. The egg dealers started in the season with about 625,000 cases in cold storage, and for a time money was made on them. Then came the warm weather, and down went the prices.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...7:14	Sun sets...5:11	Moon rises...4:07

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....3:59	Gov. Isl'd...4:25	H. Gate....6:21
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....4:32	Gov. Isl'd...4:49	H. Gate....6:45

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JAN. 27.
Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Adirondack, Jamaica, Costa Rica	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Andes, Haiti	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

As a Place to Visit

DO you know our idea of a store? It is to have it so interesting that you'll feel any outing incomplete if it does not include a visit here; that you shall feel ashamed of the oversight if you fail to bring your visitors here. We want the store to be just as interesting as the matinee—want you to come here before or after it.

And yesterday we had a dry-goods man say that he believed New Yorkers did feel just that way toward Wanamaker's.

Now we haven't coaxed you to come to buy anything—we will not. Do as you please about buying—we know that if the store is good enough you'll come here when goods are needed. But come and enjoy it; come often—sketch; lunch; look; study.

To be sure, this beautiful store, that has been big enough, lo! these many years, doesn't seem so big now. But it is our welcome. If our wish would change it, the store—our welcome—would be as big again by Monday.

Fur Sale Continues—Prices Reduced One-fourth. Yet London cables report advances in prices of 20 to 100 per cent.

Three Shoe Bargains

At nine o'clock this morning we shall make a clear-up sale of three hundred and twelve pairs of **Mens' $3 Shoes at $1.** Tan and russet; good toe shapes.

It costs a third we'll get for the shoes to print the story—but little lots are the store's one bugbear.

Women's $2.50 Shoes at $1.20. Black kidskin; all the regular sizes, but we're afraid not enough to meet all to-day's demands. These are here as a factory clearance—glad we skip the loss; glad to give you the bargain.

Some black Box-Calf Shoes for Misses, at **95c.** At the maker's regular price these would necessarily sell at $1.75. Fifth floor.

Men's Scarfs and Smoking Jackets

One move is as good as a fire to this neckwear maker, for he has sold us every worthy scarf that he owned and sent to auction the last bit that we refused. He starts up in a new factory within a fortnight—everything new.

Seventy-two hundred Scarfs and Ties—we believe all, excepting possibly two hundred, were made for this winter's selling.

Ready for you this morning—a third of the lot are Batwing and String Ties—50c to $1 in these qualities—these we shall sell at **25c.**

The rest of the lot is made up of Tecks, Puffs, Imperials and a few English Square Ties—a few are 50c quality, but most of them $1 and $1.50 sorts. These are **35c,** or three for **$1.**

Sixty-two Men's Dressing Gowns are left from our holiday stock. As you read, yesterday, the prices were $10 to $22.50; to-day they are $5 to $11.25.

Smoking Jackets, just half of yesterday's prices. $2.50 to $8.25. Until this morning they were $5 to $16.50.

Ready when the store opens this morning.

Men's Goods, Ninth street side.

Girl's Dresses and Wraps Reduced! And they don't deserve it. But of the regular winter dresses there are just about two hundred, grouping certain lots, that must go out right away.

At $5—Dresses that ran up to $12 in value. Eton, Double-breasted, Guimpe and One-piece garments. For ages 4 to 12.

At $7.50—Dresses in value up to $16. Some are tailor-made, some are blouse suits; others one-piece. For ages 4 to 18.

At $30—Dresses in values up to $24, for girls of 8 to the miss of 18. Tailor made—single and double-breasted jackets.

Reefers for girls of 6 to 10 years—$2.50, $5 and $7.50—half the early prices.

Some Three-quarter Box Coats for girls of 6 to 12, $15. Of navy blue and brown velveteen. Second floor.

Men's and Women's Umbrellas Here are four groups of bargains—two for men, two for women. It's not umbrella weather, to be sure, but it's always wise to prepare for a rainy day—These may not be here when it comes.

$2.90—Women's 26-in. all silk umbrellas; fancy handles in all new designs; pearl, ivory, horn and natural wood, all silver mounted, and fine Dresden. The least expensive umbrella in the lot is a good $3.75 value. Others that are fairly worth $5.

$2.90—Men's 28-in.; all silk; fancy natural wood handles, trimmed with silver; the newest styles; regularly $4.

$1.75—Women's 26-in. Union taffeta umbrellas; various fancy handles.

$1.75—Men's 28-in. Union taffeta; handles of natural wood with silver trimmings.

Broadway.

Men's Overcoats for Real-Winter Wear

Ulsters of all-wool frieze—black or Oxford-gray; plaid lining; genteel and durable, $12.

Ulsters of frieze, Oxford-gray, (no use of saying "all wool;" we won't sell a man's garment unless it is absolutely all wool); frieze or cheviot; lined with a durable worsted stuff. $15. A clothing man, whom we thoroughly believe in, says they are fully equal to the best twenty dollar overcoats he has seen.

Ulsters of navy blue chinchilla, wool lined, $18.

But this is list enough—a mere hint that we have whatever you need for the winter days that come sooner or later—that seem to be here now. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Underwear and Hosiery Likely as not you shared the good fortune of last week—when we sold hosiery and knitted underwear at a half, third or fourth its worth. We do that once a year to make an absolute clearance of both the very extreme styles and broken lots of every-day styles.

Most of the things were sold.

To-day, the remnant lots—good as any—at still less prices—

Women's Stockings, that last week were reduced to 25c and 50c (some were $1) are **15c.** Eight hundred and fifty pairs

Women's Knitted Under-garments that last week were reduced to 50c and 75c (some were $1.50) are **25c.** Corset Covers, vests, drawers, Union suits. About five hundred pieces.

Ready at nine o'clock. Fifth floor.

Gloves Cheaper Than Ever

Completing the recent stock adjustment of Gloves, we have marked the remaining pairs at prices next to nothing.

If we were careless talkers you might pass this statement in contempt. But here is the price-list—

12½c a pair—Children's Scotch-knit Gloves. Children's Kidskin Mittens. Children's Cashmere Gloves—colors and black. Women's Cashmere Gloves—black. Women's Golf Gloves. Women's Silk Fleece-lined Gloves. —you know at full prices these were 50c to $1 a pair.

25c a pair—Children's Kidskin Gloves. Children's Mocha Mittens. Women's Mocha Mittens—black. —you know these at full prices were 50c to $1.50.

50c a pair—Women's Kidskin Gloves—black and colors—originally $1 to $2. All the above on Fifth floor.

65c a pair—Women's 12, 16 and 20-button length Suede Gloves—pink, lavender, straw, pearl, yellow and black—in good condition; bought to sell at $2, $2.50 and $3.

Men's Gloves, 50c—broken sizes—1-clasp Pique. 1-clasp Out-Seam. 1-button Driving Gloves, heavy—originally $1, $1.25 and $2.

Men's Gloves, 75c—all sizes—1-clasp Pique or Out-Seam. 1-clasp English Cape 1-button Deerskin, tan or gray—the best were $2; the cheapest were $1. Main floor.

In the Muslin Underwear Store

We are almost sure of it—these special lots of under garments will be sold in less than a week. What difference does that make? Well, prices must necessarily be much higher after that—in some cases we must charge half as much again as these are marked.

Petticoats

35c—Muslin; deep ruffle of cambric; small plaits. Only 3 to a buyer.

50c—Muslin; deep flounce of lawn with hem and row of hemstitching. Were 85c.

65c—Muslin; deep lawn ruffle and ruffle of fine embroidery. Were $1.

$1—Muslin; umbrella ruffle of lawn with clusters of plaits; rows of insertion and deep ruffle of embroidery. Were $1.50.

Drawers

10c—Muslin; deep hem and 3 small plaits. Some of muslin or cambric, with deep hem and clusters of small plaits, at 15c. And some of muslin, with deep ruffle of lawn edged with torchon lace and plaits above, at 18c. Not more than 3 of either of these to a buyer.

25c—Muslin; deep ruffle of cambric and small plaits.

35c—Cambric; deep umbrella ruffle of lawn; row of torchon insertion and lace edging.

Seersucker Petticoats.

50c—Of good quality striped seersucker; umbrella ruffle; very wide. Good value at 75c

Gowns

38c—Muslin; square neck; yoke of fine plaits and embroidery insertion; neck and sleeves trimmed with lawn ruffle. Were 50c.

50c—Muslin; fine plaits at neck; large collar and sleeves trimmed with embroidery.

Flannelette Gowns

75c—In blue and pink stripes on white; worn as negligee and as night gowns. Prettily made. Were $1.50.

Black Sateen Petticoats

75c—Lined with flannelette; deep ruffle, corded, lined with crinoline; an especially good value.

Silk Waists

$4.75—In solid colors, red, blue or violet; entire body, collar and tops of sleeves covered with rows of fine cording; full front, fitted back.

Flannelette Waists

Some at 75c, of striped flannelette, others at 95c in black and white shepherd's checks. Bargains both.

Men's Prince Albert Coats and Vests We'll fit you perfectly with a double-breasted frock coat, and the proper style vest, at a saving that's worth while.

At $20—Prince Albert coat with double-breasted vest, of black Thibet; serge lined and silk faced.

At $25—Prince Albert coat with double-breasted vest; of black Thibet; silk lined throughout.

At $35—Prince Albert coat and double-breasted vest of imported black Vicuna. The usual custom tailors charge at least a half more for no better.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Lillian Corsets at Half Prices and Less All fine imported corsets—*best*, according to our judgment, after years of experience. Sometimes when lots become incomplete prices are reduced; that's the only reason for this lowering of price. Odds and ends, yet perfect goods, at $1 to $3 for kinds that were $2 to $7. They're of coutil, sateen or satin, in white, drab, pink and black; nearly all have real whalebone.

Some domestic corsets at 45c and 65c, that would be considered fairly priced at 75c and $1.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Imported Suspenders We've some Parisian-made Suspenders to sell at 25c. Not elaborate, but thoroughly good. Any color. But their charm is their comfortableness.

Men's Goods—Ninth street side.

Girls' Petticoats Just of two styles—both pretty and both very moderately priced. For ages 10 to 16 years.

35c—Of muslin; umbrella ruffle; hemstitched; value 50c.

55c—Muslin; lawn ruffle, edged with lace; value 75c. Fifth floor.

For the Bath and Toilet The Tenth-street aisle is given over to-day to the selling of a special line of Toilet Goods—inexpensive, but good, for all that.

This is the list—

Violet Witch-Hazel, 16 oz., 25c.
Florida Water, 8oz., 25c. Another, less pungent, at 10c.
Violet Toilet Water, 3½oz., 25c.
Violet Waters, in long green bottles, 15c and 25c.
Wildwood Violet Perfume, 2 oz., 25c.
Perfumed Bath Tablets, box of 8, 25c.
Violet Ammonia, 16 oz., 15c; 8 oz., 10c.
Sweet Violet Soap, 15c a box.
Violet Talcum Powder, in bottles, 15c.
Bay Rum, 8 oz., 10c.
Woodland Violet Essence, 10c.
Violet Smelling Salts, 10c.
Almond Meal, 10c.
Olive-oil Soap, pound bars at 10c.
Bay Rum Soap, 10c a box.
Rose Soap, 10c a box.

Enameled Ware at Half Prices All sorts of utensils in every-day use in the kitchen. We had a great quantity—sold much of it. If you would share in the half-price offer, be prompt. The goods are "seconds"—little hurts that don't hurt much. Maybe you won't discover them at all—

Covered Buckets, 1 qt., 15c; 2 qts., 18c; 3 qts., 20c.
Cooking Pots, straight side handles, 19c to 55c.
Lipped Stewing Kettles, 13c to 60c.
Measures, 1 qt., 23c; 4 qt., 28c.
Saucepans, 2 qts., 18c.
Water Pitchers, 35c and 38c.
Pudding Pans, 8c to 23c.
Cake Moulds 15c and 18c.
Coffee and Tea Pots, 19c to 39c.
Muffin Pans, 28c to 38c.
Milk Kettles, 25c and 28c.
Cuspidors, 32c. Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

TO CHECK THE RAILROADS

Shippers Urge Legislation on the Part of Congress.

DISCRIMINATION IS CHARGED

Business Men Assert that More Power Should Be Given the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Senate Committee on Commerce to-day gave a hearing to the representatives of a number of business organizations throughout the country in support of the bill to amend the inter-State commerce law. The first statement was made by Mr. Frank Barry of Milwaukee. He is Secretary of the National Millers' Association and the accredited representative of the National League of Industrial Associations. He commended the pending bill, saying that it had been framed with a view to doing justice to both the shipper and carrier. He condemned the present law, saying that it had become impotent and valueless, and the Inter-State Commerce Commission was nothing more than a moot court.

In reply to questions from Senator Tillman, Mr. Barry said the Standard Oil, Sugar Trust, and the large flouring mills of the Northwest and grain elevator interests were not co-operating in this movement. He had no direct information on the subject of favoritism, but he called attention to the recent change of freight classification made by the railroads, which he said left carload rates on oil practically where they were, while it raised the rate on fractional carload rates from 200 to 300 per cent. It was not difficult to see that this was in the interest of the Standard Oil Company. Mr. Barry expressed the opinion that the Minneapolis millers were receiving discriminatory rates from the railroads.

Mr. Barry also made complaint of the discrimination by the railroads in favor of wheat for export as against flour for export. He thought the discrimination was due to the fact that many of the railroad men were large owners in the elevators.

Augustin Gallagher of St. Louis, Commissioner of the Millers' National Association, spoke especially of the interests of the millers in the proposed legislation. He said that the railroads were not content with controlling the mines and the forests of the country, but that they were now attempting to control the ballots of the people along their lines. He contended that the railroad systems of the Middle West, so far as the grain interests are concerned, are practically parceled out by large firms in Chicago and other cities.

Mr. Gallagher, in response to an inquiry of Chairman Cullom, said he firmly believed the adoption of the amendment proposed by the National Board of Trade would produce results immensely beneficial to the whole people.

Further along Mr. Gallagher said that the exportation of wheat from the United States last year was about 148,000,000 bushels, possibly 60 per cent. of which went to the British Isles. The labor cost of producing flour, he said, was something more than 20 cents a barrel, and, of course, that amount was lost to the labor of this country on the exported wheat. In answer to a question by Mr. Chandler, Mr. Gallagher said that the National Millers' Association and the National Board of Trade were favorable to such legislation as would restore practically an organization similar to the recent Joint Traffic Association.

"You are here to-day, then," said Mr. Chandler, "to advocate a railroad trust with $1,100,000,000 capital. Is it not in effect a fact that you propose to organize a gigantic railroad trust which is to abolish all competition in traffic rates?"

"As a member of the National Millers' Association and of the National Board of Trade, I deny that I have any such intention. I do not, and they do not, advocate anything of the kind," replied Mr. Gallagher.

"You understand, I take it," said Mr. Chandler, "that the great mass of shippers want an organization similar to the old Joint Traffic Association?"

"They do," replied Mr. Gallagher. "If the resolution adopted by the National Board of Trade does not convey that idea, I ask this committee to prepare one that will."

"Well," said Mr. Chandler, "some of us politicians cannot understand why the National Board of Trade and the National Millers' Association should desire the establishment of a railroad trust, the idea of which is to crush railway competition."

"We do not want to crush competition," replied Mr. Gallagher, "and what we ask will not accomplish such an end."

"You want, then," inquired Senator Allen, "to authorize the railroads to maintain rates without the pooling of the railroads?"

"That's it," replied Mr. Gallagher.

"Well," said Mr. Allen, "that's another name for the same thing."

E. O. Stanard of St. Louis, a flour manufacturer, stated that the railroads for years had been giving rates to wheat shippers in discrimination against the flour manufacturers.

"This discrimination is so great that the British manufacturer can make flour from American wheat at least 18 cents a barrel cheaper than the same flour can be made here," he said.

In conclusion, Mr. Stanard stated there was nothing in the proposed amendment, which would enable the railroads to consolidate or pool their interests.

E. P. Wilson of Cincinnati, Secretary of the National Association of Manufacturers, said it was essential that the Inter-State commerce law be amended so that the Inter-State Commerce Commission would have some vitality, and be able to do something definite.

He believed that the commission ought to have authority to step in between the railroads and shippers, and settle disputes until the question could be adjudicated by the courts. He did not approve of the idea of permitting the Inter-State Commission to fix the rates of railroads. That would be an insane notion, in his opinion. In conclusion, Mr. Wilson said that the bill before the committee was an excellent measure, and would accomplish, he believed, the ends desired.

L. B. Boswell, of Quincy, Ill., representing the Quincy Chamber of Commerce and Quincy Freight Bureau, urged Congress to come to the relief of shippers, by establishing an intermediary between shippers and railroads, whose action would be equitable and fair.

L. W. Noyes, representing the National Business League of Chicago, urged the proposed legislation. He declared that if some remedy for the present ills was not provided by Congress, and more distinct authority were not conferred upon the commission, local legislation against the railroads would result.

Edward P. Bacon, of Milwaukee, a member of the Financial Committee of the National Board of Trade, said that while the railroads were anxious, probably, to pool their interests, the National Board of Trade was not in favor of pooling. In response to inquiries by Senator Chandler, who declared the National Board of Trade desired simply to abolish all competition between railroads, Mr. Bacon maintained that while the railroad companies might be afforded some advantages, the proposed law would be of vast advantage to the people.

C. B. Cole, of Chester, Ill., a miller, said: "If this bill is passed it will stop the discrimination in freight rates, and it will strike trusts a harder blow than any other kind of legislation. It will be a benefit to the entire country, with special benefit to none and advantages to all."

John A. Smith, manager of the Charleston (S. C.) Bureau of Freight and Transportation, said the City of Charleston and the entire Southeast had been suffering from the most arbitrary, shameless, and reckless system of freight transportation that any people ever were afflicted with." He declared there would be no development in that section until the freight situation was relieved.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL BILL.

House Committee Provides for Only $10,000,000 to be Made Available Immediately.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce to-day reconsidered the Nicaragua Canal bill, which had been reported with an appropriation of $140,000,000, and changed the appropriation section so as to make $10,000,000 available, with authority to contract for the entire excavation, construction, defense, and completion of the canal at a total cost not exceeding $140,000,000.

Before this action was taken Mr. Hepburn, Chairman of the committee, stated that as all the members of the committee were anxious for the success of the bill, it was well to consider some objections which had been raised. He had heard several objections on the ground that the whole $140,000,000 was appropriated now, and three or four gentlemen had said they would not support the bill if the entire sum was appropriated now, but would support it if only a portion was made available at once, to begin the work.

Mr. Corliss (Rep., Mich.,) thereupon offered the following new section, which was adopted:

"Section 6—That the sum of $10,000,000 is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, toward the project herein contemplated, and the Secretary of War is further hereby authorized to enter into a contract or contracts for materials and work that may be deemed necessary for the proper construction, defense, and completion of said canal, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be hereafter made not to exceed in the aggregate $140,000,000."

A statement made last week by authority, to the effect that the Government has engaged in no exchanges with foreign Governments respecting the Nicaragua Canal since the beginning of the present Congress, may now be reiterated.

Certain conferences which have taken place in London between Mr. Choate, our Ambassador, and Lord Salisbury have not, as erroneously inferred in some quarters, had to do with the subject of an isthmian canal, but related entirely to minor affairs.

Respecting the attitude of foreign nations toward the United States in the event that the pending Nicaraguan bill becomes a law, it can be stated that the subject has received nothing more than a preliminary consideration, and it is questionable whether inquiries from any foreign power would be acceptable while the bill itself is pending before Congress and its fate is uncertain. In the event of the final passage of the bill, it is probable that the first overtures directed to any foreign Government by the United States in connection with this matter would be made to Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and not to a European power.

Mr. Fletcher (Rep., Minn.,) asked: "When you get that canal half built for $140,000,000, what will you do for the other half?"

Mr. Corliss answered that the highest estimate of cost thus far was $133,000,000.

Mr. Hepburn added that in the amended form the bill simply applied the contract system, and limited the aggregate to $140,000,000.

In the amended form the bill was ordered reported.

URGES BRITIAN TO ACQUIESCE.

London Newspaper Favors the Cutting of the Big Canal.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The Spectator, in the course of an important article arguing that it is entirely to the advantage of Great Britain that the Nicaragua Canal should be cut, urges the Government to "anticipate the possibility of the Washington Administration raising the problem of the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty in an offensive form by voluntarily offering to abrogate the treaty."

"We should thus avoid," says the Spectator, "being put into a ridiculous position by seeming unwilling to yield to pressure when pressure was being exerted in regard to something which it was our own interest to do.

"We do not want, in fact, to quarrel with America over not doing something which would be greatly to the advantage of the British Empire. If the canal is to be made, and cannot be under our control, it is immensely important that it should be in the hands of a strong, friendly neutral power; and, God be thanked, there is less fear of our being at war with America than with any other power in the world. We do not believe Canada would block the way in a matter concerning the welfare of the whole empire."

GERMAN EXPORTERS COMPLAIN.

Ambassador at Washington Calls Attention to Alleged Faults in American Customs Laws.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Secretary Hay has sent to Speaker Henderson for submission to the House copies of complaints of the German Government, presented by its Ambassador here, Dr. von Holleben, against the existing customs regulations of the United States applicable to merchandise imported from Germany.

These complaints, as summarized by Mr. Hay, are as follows:

First—That the regulation governing the authentication of invoices by the Consular officers of the United States confer upon them the power of obtaining from the shippers such information as might be used to the detriment of the German trade, if disclosed to American competitors, and that, in any event, the details which may be inquired into by the Consul constitute a hindrance to the speedy transaction of the business and a course of molestation.

Second—That in the American ports of arrival the Consular certificates are merely examined with regard to their form, while the market value of the goods is finally decided by the American customs appraisers without regard to the invoice statement.

Third—That owing to the mode of procedure of the appraisers, it is hardly possible to prove the correctness of the declarations in the invoice, because their decisions are rendered on the strength of assertions and facts which never come to the knowledge of the exporter.

Secretary of the Treasury Gage, in a letter reviewing the Ambassador's complaints, states that the existing Consular and customs regulations cannot be modified without a departure from the law of 1890, and that such regulations "are equally applicable to shipments from any foreign country and do not discriminate against or in favor of any particular foreign market." Mr. Gage suggests that Congress deal with the matter.

Ambassador von Holleben's letter specifies that the system is highly calculated to injure the German export trade and in some cases lead to an entire disclosure of the conditions of production and the business secrets of German industry.

In conclusion he asks Secretary Hay "to give to the complaints of my Government the kind consideration demanded by the friendly relations existing between the two countries."

HOUSE EULOGIZES MR. HOBART.

Tributes of Respect Paid to the Late Vice President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The House today at 2 o'clock suspended public business to listen to tributes to the memory of the late Vice President Hobart.

Mr. Gardiner, (Rep., N. J.,) who served for several years in the State Senate with Mr. Hobart, presented the resolutions of regret and was the first speaker.

He said, in part:

"The career of Mr. Hobart is another of those of the recurring examples offered to young American manhood that energy, integrity, and courage, if seconded by real ability, may traverse all the weary paths that lie between the lowly and the highest estates—and sit triumphantly in an exalted place, for he rose with no aid but his merit; with no friend equal to his deserts, and no claim to recognition but his fitness. In the career of Mr. Hobart there was nothing sensational or episodical. His aims were definite, his course steady as the granite hills, his effort sustained as the motion of the planets. To every task he brought the energy of a splendid hope. With him all objects were specific and every duty great, and to his conviction of duty, his definite aims, his tireless energy and steady purpose, quietly pursued, are largely due the success and honor that crowned his life."

Mr. Payne, (Rep., N. Y.,) the leader of the majority, and Mr. Richardson, (Dem., Tenn.,) the leader of the minority, each paid an impressive tribute to the memory of the late Vice President. Mr. Grosvenor, (Rep., Ohio,) in a warm eulogy, said Mr. Hobart was the first Vice President within his recollection who gave dignity and value and executive co-operation to the office. He said when the present tariff law hung in the balance in conference no one man did as much to effect the result as did he.

The other speakers were Messrs. Stewart, (Rep., N. J.;) Dalzell, (Rep., Penn.;) Brosius, (Rep., Penn.;) Parker, (Rep., N. J.;) Fowler, (Rep., N. J.;) Daly, (Dem., N. J.;) Griggs, (Dem., Ga.,) and Doliver, (Rep., Iowa.)

At 4:20 P. M., as a further mark of respect, the House adjourned.

MAY AMEND THE SUBSIDY BILL.

Senate Sub-Committee Agrees Upon Several Changes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Commerce appointed to consider the ship subsidy bill to-day agreed to recommend several changes in the bill. One of the amendments agreed upon limits the amount to be paid in any one year to 20 and 21 knot vessels to $2,000,000 in the aggregate.

Another change places vessels of 11, 12, and 13 knots speed in the special premium class, this action being taken to encourage low-power freight vessels. A third amendment provides for the admission of foreign-built ships of certain classes where a majority of the stock is owned by American citizens. The requirement in the bill as introduced was that 80 per cent. of the stock should be owned in this country.

COMMITTEES COMING TO NEW YORK.

Will Examine Into the Need for a Branch Post Office.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—William R. Corwine, representing the Merchant Association of New York, to-day extended the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds an invitation to go to New York as the guests of these organizations to examine into the necessity for a large branch Post Office up town near the Grand Central Station. The invitation contemplates meeting the commercial organizations interested in the project, a banquet, and elaborate entertainment from Friday until Monday at such time as the committee shall fix.

Representative Cummings of New York, the author of the bill for the branch Post Office, also appeared before the committee and urged the acceptance of the invitation. The committee subsequently in executive session accepted the invitation and fixed Feb. 16, 17, and 18 as the days for the visit.

The House Committee on Post Office and Post Roads accepted a similar invitation.

DAMAGES TO THE MANILA CABLE.

Congressmen Protest Against Paying for Loss by Interruption.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—In the House to-day Mr. Mahon (Rep., Penn.,) called up the bill to authorize the Secretary of State to pay the Australasia and China Telegraph Company the amount of the expenses incurred in repairing the Manila-Hongkong cable, cut by Admiral Dewey during the war with Spain.

Mr. Mahon explained that the Government took the position that it was not liable for loss due to the interruption of business, but only for the actual expense of repairing the cable.

Mr. Ray (Rep., N. Y.,) said the Attorney General had reported that the company had no claim for indemnity. There were thousands of claims pending, and he thought it would establish a dangerous precedent to pay one which the Attorney General had reported against.

Mr. Moody (Rep., Mass.,) argued that the law of nations was well settled that property of neutrals within the theatre of war operations had to take its chances.

No action was taken on the bill.

MANILA CABLE IS DISCUSSED.

Louis Marshall and Gen. Swayne Oppose Government Control.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Louis Marshall of New York appeared before the Senate Committee on Commerce in behalf of the Eastern Extension and Australasian Telegraph Company, the British company which now operates the cable connections with the Philippines, and stated that he was present to submit a "caveat," or notice, of prior rights. He explained the concessions held by this company from Spain, some of them extending until 1940, and one of them granted in 1898 giving exclusive landing rights in the Spanish Pacific islands until 1918.

Mr. Marshall said the company maintained that these grants by Spain were binding on the United States, as this Government had succeeded to Spain's sovereignty and had put herself in Spain's shoes.

Mr. Corliss asked if it was claimed the United States could not lay a cable to Manila.

Mr. Marshall said it was held this could not be done without extinguishing the existing rights in some regular way. He submitted a brief on this point, and will be heard further.

Capt. Squier, acting Chief Signal Officer, stated that owing to the assertion of exclusive rights, the War Department had secured copies of the original concessions under which this British company was operating. He said these controverted the claims of exclusive rights. They were being translated, and would soon be submitted to Congress.

The Pacific cable question was also taken up by the House committee, and Gen. Wager Swayne of New York spoke in favor of private construction and operation of the cable line as against Government ownership.

DEMOCRATS TO FILL VACANCIES.

Numerous Places on the Congressional Committee Now Exist.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Democratic Congressional Committee ought to consist of forty-five members of Congress, one from each State, but there are several States which omitted to elect Democratic Representatives in 1898, and the committee will soon have to appoint members who are not Representatives.

The States which have no Democratic members of the House are Wisconsin, Minnesota, Washington, Oregon, Delaware, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Iowa, Michigan, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, and Nevada. To these Utah has been added by the expulsion of Brigham H. Roberts. Idaho, Colorado, Kansas, and Nevada, however, are represented in the House by silverites and Populists.

Representative Hay, Chairman of the Democratic caucus, says that as soon as a quorum of the Congressional Committee has been chosen he will call a meeting to elect members for States that have not sent Democratic Representatives to the House.

PATRONAGE IN THE SENATE.

Republicans Will Soon Have Almost All the Offices.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The reorganization of the Senate is now an absorbing topic among the hundreds of employes about the North wing of the Capitol. Until a few days ago it appeared very doubtful that the reorganization would go very much beyond a change in the offices of Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms. The caucus Committee appointed to inquire into the distribution of patronage, of which Mr. Mason was Chairman, reported to the caucus, which rejected the recommendations, and appointed another committee, composed of Senators Platt of Connecticut, McMillan of Michigan, Perkins of California, Sewell of New Jersey, Carter of Montana, Hanna of Ohio, and Mason of Illinois, and this Committee has determined upon a plan which will doubtlessly be carried out within a comparatively short time.

This plan involves changes in about seventy-five positions now held by men whose "influence" has passed out of the Senate, or is wholly Democratic. The salaries of these places aggregate about $90,000 per annum. Under the plan only such Senators of the minority who have long been in the Senate will be allowed a certain amount of patronage. Younger Senators of the minority will not be recognized in the distribution of places.

These changes involve the offices of the Secretary and the Sergeant-at-Arms, and other positions, from high salaried clerkships to places on the watch force in the folding room and mechanical departments, connected with the Senate. The reorganization will soon begin, and within three or four weeks it is likely that all the changes to be made under the plan of reorganization will have taken place.

ROBERTS AND HIS SALARY.

Matter of Pay and Mileage Is a Subject of Discussion.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The question of salary and mileage allowance for Mr. Roberts is to be considered by the House Committee on Accounts. There is about $1,000 on mileage and a like amount for salary conditionally due Mr. Roberts, but there is some doubt as to whether the sums should be allowed.

The Attorney General, on application, has refused to pass on the subject, as it is not in his jurisdiction, and the Controller of the Treasury has also referred the matter back to the Committee on Accounts. The latter body will now seek to get at the law in the case and reach a decision.

Call for Republican Caucus.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—A call has been issued for the joint caucus of Republican Senators and Representatives at 5 o'clock P. M., Jan. 30, in the hall of the House, for the purpose of organizing the Republican National Congressional Committee.

Nashville Gets a Navy Gun.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Secretary Long, at the request of Representative Gaines, has presented the City of Nashville, Tenn., a one-pound Hotchkiss gun which was aboard the gunboat Nashville, and which was the first American gun fired in the Spanish war.

Congress to Create Corporations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26:—Representative Jenkins (Rep., Wis.,) to-day introduced a joint resolution providing for an amendment to the Constitution giving Congress the power to create corporations for the purpose of commerce between the States, including railroads, telegraph, telephone, transportation, express, and sleeping car companies, and giving Congress power of control over such corporations.

Two New Postal Sub-Stations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Postmaster General Smith has ordered the establishment on Feb. 1 of two postal sub-stations with facilities for the transaction of money order and registry business, and for the sale of postal supplies, one to be known as No. 131, at Unionport Road, near Morris Park Avenue, and the other as No. 132, at 795 Eighth Avenue.

B. Altman & Co.

LADIES'

MACKINTOSHES.

This Day—Saturday.

BLUE, DOUBLE FACED, WITH SINGLE CAPE, INLAID VELVET COLLAR, . . $2.95

ALSO OF FINER GRADE, WITH PLAID BACK, . . $3.90

Best Value.

Commands the highest price.
Used by the best people.
Buy the distillery bottling in square bottles.
THE COOK & BERNHEIMER CO., New York.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Transfers in the First Artillery: First Lieut. Harry E. Smith, from Battery N to Battery A; First Lieut. Frank W. Coe, from Battery A to Battery N.

Changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Pay Department: Major William W. Gilbert, Paymaster, and Major William Monaghan, additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Manila and report to the commanding General, Department of the Pacific and Eighth Army Corps, for assignment to duty; Major George G. Arthur, additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed to San Francisco and report to the commanding General Department of California, for assignment to duty.

Second Lieut. Abraham U. Loeb, recently appointed, with rank from Dec. 1, 1899, is assigned to the Ninth Infantry, and will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., and report to the commanding officer of that post for assignment to duty temporarily and for instruction, and upon the completion thereof will proceed to San Francisco and report to the commanding General Department of California, for further orders. Lieut. Loeb will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander.

Major Rudolph G. Ebert, surgeon, is relieved from further duty as surgeon at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, and as acting chief surgeon, Department of Columbia, and will proceed to Seattle, Wash., and report to Col. George M. Randall, Eighth Infantry, commanding the Department of Alaska, for duty as Chief Surgeon of that department.

Transfers in the Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers: Capt. Theodore B. Taylor, from Company F to Company A; Capt. James D. Fauntleroy, from Company A to Company F; First Lieut. Louis St. Clair Mumford, from Company A to Company M; First Lieut. John C. Cassels, from Company M to Company A.

Major Richard E. Thompson, Signal Corps, will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., and carry out such instructions as he may receive from the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, and on completion of this duty will proceed to Washington, take station, and report to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for duty.

Second Lieut. Allen Trotter, recently appointed, with rank from Dec. 1, 1899, is assigned to the Second Infantry, and will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander. Lieut. Trotter will proceed to Fort Thomas, Ky., and report to the commanding officer for assignment to duty with the battalion of his regiment stationed there.

Orders to Major John P. Baker, Chief Paymaster, Department of the Missouri, to take station at St. Louis, are amended so as to assign him with station at Omaha.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander I. S. K. Reeves is detached from the Franklin and ordered to duty in the steam engineering department of the Norfolk Yard.

Lieut. R. L. Russell is relieved from recruiting duty at Cleveland and ordered to establish a recruiting rendezvous at New Orleans, Feb. 5.

Lieut. William S. Smith is detached from the works of the William R. Trigg Company at Richmond, Feb. 5, and ordered to temporary duty on the Pensacola, and then to the Asiatic Station for engineer duty.

Lieut. H. H. Whittlesey is ordered to duty in charge of the engineering department of the Prairie.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Sylph arrived here yesterday.

The New York and the gunboat Machias have arrived at La Guayra.

The Celtic has sailed from Sydney for Manila, by way of Brisbane.

Fire at St. George.

The large railroad station and ferryhouse of the Staten Island Ferry Company had a narrow escape from destruction by fire yesterday morning. A building on the end of the Baltimore and Ohio wharf, near the ferryhouse, and occupied by the United States Mills Export Company, caught fire, and the flames were prevented from spreading with great difficulty, owing to the high wind. The loss was almost $5,000.

Loving Cup for Justice O'Brien.

Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, who recently retired from the Presidency of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, will be the guest of honor at a dinner to be given next Wednesday night at Delmonico's by the society. Justice O'Brien presided over the society for five years. His administration was the most successful one in the history of the body, which was organized shortly after the Revolution, and to mark the close of his term a handsome loving cup will be presented to him. Judge James A. O'Gorman, the newly inaugurated President of the society, will make the presentation speech.

Drops Dead in Detroit Post Office.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 26.—Col. Louis Strassberger of this city dropped dead today in the Post Office from apoplexy. Col. Strassberger formerly resided in Baltimore. He served on the military staffs of three Governors of Maryland—McLean, Lloyd, and Jackson. Col. Strassberger served for a year and a half in the Confederate Army, enlisting at the age of thirteen. He had been Poor Commissioner and a City Councilor of Baltimore and was prominent in business there.

TUNNEL WILL BE BUILT BY COMPANY

John B. McDonald's Plan to Overcome Bond Difficulty.

TO SECURE STRONG BACKING

Members of the Construction Syndicate Would Constitute the Contractor's Bondsmen, Sharing Profits.

As a result of the attitude of the surety companies in the matter of furnishing the bond of $5,000,000 which Contractor John B. McDonald must give before he can proceed with the construction of the rapid transit tunnel, he has set on foot a plan to form a large construction company, the members of which will be of such individual responsibility as to do away with any objection the surety companies may have had in the matter of securities to be furnished on the bond. Mr. McDonald yesterday stated to President Orr that such a construction company was to be formed, and later in the day he, with his counsel, De Lancey Nicoll, met the representatives of the various surety companies already nominated by the contractor—the American Surety Company, the Fidelity and Deposit Company, and the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Maryland—when the question of securities and the compensation for the bonding was thoroughly gone into.

According to Mr. Nicoll, no definite conclusion was reached, but he and Mr. McDonald expressed their firm belief that all obstacles would be overcome and that in the additional ten days allowed the contractor yesterday by the Rapid Transit Commission all matters relating to the five-million-dollar bond would be satisfactorily settled.

TO BE CONTRACTOR'S BONDSMEN.

It is understood that the proposed construction company, or, more exactly, the members who are to comprise it, will in themselves constitute the bondsmen for the contractor and that it will not be necessary for Mr. McDonald to call on the surety companies at all. It is pointed out that if the members of the construction company can give the necessary security demanded by the surety companies for the alleged protection of their stockholders, they can just as well become personal sureties for the carrying out of the contract to the extent demanded by the contract.

Mr. McDonald's plan, therefore, is to gather around him a number of men who will form the construction company and build the tunnel and the road in it. They will be sharers in the profit obtained under the contract, and in consideration of this they will pledge themselves individually to furnish a proportionate share of the $6,000,000 security demanded—$1,000,000 in continuing bond or marketable securities and $5,000,000 in bonds for construction. While Mr. McDonald in forming this company would be departing from the rule he established when he became a bidder to do all the work himself, he would, on the other hand, be backed by men of great financial responsibility.

SAVING OF $50,000 A YEAR.

The first question that would be presented to a company of this kind would be the saving of $50,000 a year which will go to the bonding companies if they furnish the sureties, for their officers would not admit yesterday that they intended under any circumstances to accept less than 1 per cent. a year for their suretyship. As the five-million-dollar bond will continue until the road is in actual operation, and as it is stated by the surety companies themselves that they expect the bond to run for at least five years, the neat sum of $250,000 could be saved to the construction company alone.

But there is another fact which will be taken into consideration. The sub-contractors will be required to give bonds for the part of the work they undertake, and Mr. McDonald, or the construction company, will be the sole judges of what sureties are to be accepted on this bond. If, therefore, the construction company should also in time see its way clear to become a surety company as well, it could not alone underwrite the five-million-dollar bond of Mr. McDonald, but the bonds of the various sub-contractors. This would also add to the profits of the construction company, at the current rate, if these bonds should amount to $7,500,000, about $75,000 a year, and would go far toward figuring up the profits that are to be derived from all sources.

STATEMENT OF MR. ORR.

President Orr first made known the construction company project. He said yesterday that Mr. McDonald and Mr. Nicoll had called on him and had asked for an extension of ten days, which had been freely granted. He said that Mr. McDonald had told him then of the plan to form the construction company, the formation of which would do away with any difficulty in the bonding question.

"I do not know of any of the details of the proposed construction company," said Mr. Orr, "but I believe that Mr. McDonald will be able to adjust matters before his time has expired and that he will qualify and proceed with the work in good order."

Controller Coler was not surprised that Mr. McDonald had asked for more time. He said that the contractor was a thoroughly responsible man and that in all his dealings with the city there had been never a hitch. "I am positive that he will be able to qualify," said Mr. Coler. "There have been difficulties about the bonds, but this is only natural when the enormous nature of the contract is understood. The city is ready to do anything it can to help Mr. McDonald, but he has asked for no quarter or favor."

"It is true," said Mr. McDonald yesterday, "that there have been some unexpected hitches in the negotiations with the surety companies. I think that the immense amount of business given to them should call for consideration from them in the form of a special rate. That is one of the points of difference. But there are matters under way which I am sure will do away with every difficulty. I am sorry that I had to ask for the extension of time, and I saw no necessity for it before this question of bonds arose. I'll build the road, however, you can be sure of that."

CONFIRMS COMPANY PLAN.

On the question of the construction company, Mr. McDonald refused to talk, and his attorney, Mr. Nicoll, was equally reticent, except that he admitted that such a company was to be formed. He said that he and Mr. McDonald had late yesterday afternoon met representatives of the three surety companies and that he expected fully to have the matter settled within a few days. He refused to state who were the persons who were to form the construction company.

President Lyman of the American Surety Company said that his company was still engaged in examining the contract made by Mr. McDonald and the law relating to the construction of the road, and until the officers had examined it thoroughly he was not in a position to state just what the American Surety Company would do in the matter. "You can say," he said, "that we have not refused to go on Mr. McDonald's bond for our share of the $5,000,000, nor has the question of rate been fully considered. So far as we are concerned, the whole matter is yet under consideration."

Henry B. Platt, Vice President of the Fidelity and Deposit Company, said: "This company does not care to write any part of the bond except under conditions that will protect the stockholders, and the conditions so far presented to Mr. McDonald have not been satisfactory to him. As to the rate, I would rather say nothing. We would be quite as well satisfied if Mr. McDonald were able to get individual bondsmen or even other companies. I want to say positively that politics cuts no figure in the matter. No one has been keener for rapid transit than Mr. Boardman, but the Fidelity and Deposit Company is not made up of philanthropists."

SURETY COMPANIES' MOTIVES.

Edward M. Shepard of counsel to the commission said that he had heard about the construction company and said he had no doubt that the members of it would be able to give the securities desired, and thus be independent of the surety companies. "That," he said, "would seem to be the logical reason for the formation of such a company. The commission has never said that it wanted surety company bonds, and will accept personal security if it is satisfactory. It is not that the surety companies are in doubt as to the value of the contract or the ability of the contractor to carry it through, but that they see the profits and want a share of them."

The formation of the construction company has brought again to the surface the question, Who is behind Mr. McDonald? At the outset he said that he intended to handle the matter alone, but he did not then see the difficulties which now beset him and make the project too large, it is said, for one man to handle. It was thought that Gen. Samuel Thomas might have been asked to join the company. Gen. Thomas said that no such offer had been made to him, but added that he would consider it when it was made. It was said after the meeting between the contractor, his lawyer, and the surety company representatives that a number of wealthy men had become interested in the scheme and that there was not a doubt that all difficulties in the way of building the tunnel would be soon removed

SURFACE LINES' ATTITUDE.

There was a rumor afloat yesterday to the effect that the attitude of the surety companies—at least the two that are known to be holding out more strongly, the American Surety and the Fidelity and Deposit—was caused by the street railroad interests, which are said to be opposed to the building of the tunnel. The Metropolitan Street Railway Company is credited with a wish to have the building of the tunnel postponed until the law should be modified so as to make it more advantageous for a corporation to operate it. The Directorate of the Metropolitan is strongly represented in the Directorate of the American Surety, and it was said yesterday that if it chose the street railway company could at any time bring such pressure to bear as would take the American Surety out of consideration. The same condition, practically, exists, it is pointed out, between the powers in the Fidelity and Casualty and the Third Avenue Railroad Company, and the latter can bring quite as much influence to bear on the former as can the Metropolitan toward the American Surety Company.

BIG BRIDGE OPPOSED.

West End and Real Estate Associations Declare It May Cost $25,000,000—Queens's Fight.

The Committee on Bridges and Tunnels of the Council yesterday gave a hearing to those opposed to the proposed bridge across the East River at Blackwell's Island, between Sixtieth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan and Charles Street, in Long Island City.

Representatives were present from the Real Estate Owners' Associations of the Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-second, and Twenty-third Wards; the West End Association, and other organizations. They presented a communication stating that a bridge at the point proposed was unnecessary; that five or six blocks of tenements on Manhattan Island, worth $5,000,000 or $6,000,000, would have to be taken; that the bridge might cost anywhere from $15,000,000 to $25,000,000, and that the location was not of such importance as to warrant such a heavy expenditure.

Speeches in opposition to the bridge were made by Adolph Bloch and G. T. Lorenz. The former presented figures showing the ultimate cost of the structure and the latter emphatically declared that Manhattan Island could not stand the expense, except at the risk of confiscating the property of residents of the Bronx.

Councilman Cassidy of Queens questioned both speakers and declared that the proposed bridge would not cost over $9,000,000, though the Bridge Department estimates its cost at $13,500,000. He also said that the rapid transit tunnel would cost $100,000,000. Several property owners of the Borough of Queens spoke in favor of the bridge. The hearing closed without a decision being reached.

LONG ISLAND WATER PLANT.

Mr. Coler Will Ask the Amount Due Mercantile Trust Company.

The purchase by the city of the plant of the Long Island Water Company, for which the Municipal Assembly in September last adopted a resolution authorizing an issue of $570,000 in bonds, will probably be completed within a short time. The bonds were sold on Oct. 3, but the money has remained in the Controller's office because of confusion in the company's financial condition.

Controller Coler wrote to the Corporation Counsel some time ago for an opinion directing him how to liquidate the indebtedness. The Corporation Counsel replied Thursday that the vital point appeared to be the rights of the Mercantile Trust Company as Trustee of the water company, to which the latter had executed in 1881 and 1885 two mortgages to secure the payment of its bonds. This obligation has been decided by the Supreme Court of Kings County to be $530,000 and accrued interest.

The Corporation Counsel advises that the best plan for the Controller is to communicate with the President of the Mercantile Trust Company regarding the amount due, with the understanding that it is the intent of the city to tender the amount to the trust company as the Trustee of the water company. The Controller will conform with Mr. Whalen's advice, and if the Mercantile Trust Company makes adequate reply will take immediate steps to conclude the purchase of the plant.

AGAINST SUFFOLK WATER PLAN.

Mr. Dalton Gets Letters of Protest—Mr. Coler Accused.

Commissioner Dalton of the Department of Water Supply yesterday announced that he had received a number of letters protesting against the passage of Senate Bill No. 24, introduced by Senator McCarren, and providing for the repeal of the Burr act of 1896, which prohibits the former City of Brooklyn from going into Suffolk County for a water supply. At its meeting last week the Board of Public Improvements indorsed the McCarren bill, and Commissioner Dalton said yesterday that at its next meeting an effort would be made to rescind that action.

In the letters which he has received, Mr. Dalton says, the charge is made that certain leaders of the Brooklyn Democratic organization have taken options on Suffolk County lands, and have thus acquired the water rights entailed. One of Mr. Dalton's correspondents accuses Controller Coler and Bridge Commissioner Shea, who were most active in killing the Ramapo job, of being in the combination to secure these rights in Suffolk County. The writer alleges that their purpose was not so much to save the city from a $200,000,000 contract as to fill their own pockets by "cornering" the supply upon which Brooklyn must in the future depend.

Both Mr. Coler and Mr. Shea yesterday denied any connection with such a scheme, if one exists, and also the existence of such a combination. The repeal of the Burr act, they said, was the only feasible way to provide against a water famine in Brooklyn, and no matter who owns the land, the city could get it by condemnation at reasonable cost.

LIQUOR DEALER SUES ORDER.

Suspended When He Changed Business, He Demands Reinstatement.

Members of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and other fraternal insurance societies will watch with interest a case which will come up for trial in the Supreme Court of this county next month to test the right of such associations to enact retroactive laws under which a member, otherwise in good standing, may be deprived of the benefits of the order for engaging in a particular business.

The case is that of John Goett, formerly a member of Tremont Lodge, No. 238, A. O. U. W., against the order. At the annual session of the Grand Lodge of the order held in 1898 an amendment to the general laws was passed whereby all members who had engaged in the retail liquor trade after March of the previous year were suspended from the beneficiary agreements of the order. Mr. Goett, who joined Tremont Lodge as a hatter in March, 1896, was thus suspended last November, when it was learned that he had entered the retail liquor business. He has obtained a writ requiring the order to show cause why he should not be reinstated.

Park District Protective League.

A meeting of the property owners of the Hudson River District above the Harlem Ship Canal was held Thursday evening, and resulted in a vote to incorporate a regular association to be known as "The Park District Protective League," for the purpose of the preservation of this suburban district as a park residence district and for the further purpose of taking united action with reference to any proposed improvements. The district referred to includes the localities known as Spuyten Duyvil, Hudson Park, and Riverdale.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT

Directorate Strengthened by Election of Six New Members.

MR. ROSSITER'S POLICY UPHELD

No Direct Presence of Either Standard Oil or Vanderbilt Interests in the Board.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's Directorate was strengthened at a stockholders' meeting in the company's offices yesterday by the election of the following board: Anthony N. Brady, Clinton L. Rossiter, Henry Siebert, John G. Jenkins, D. H. Valentine, T. S. Williams, H. C. Du Val, F. P. Olcott, Walter G. Oakman, Anson R. Flower, E. H. Harriman, August Belmont, and H. H. Porter. The last six mentioned are the new members of the board, and take the places of Theodore F. Jackson, W. C. Bryant, Seth L. Keeney, John D. Kelly, John Englis, and Charles D. Meneely.

At the meeting 434,304 out of a total of the 450,000 shares of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company were voted either personally or by proxy, the ticket being elected without opposition. The same board was selected for the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, the total of 2,000 shares being cast. Contrary to expectation, Wall Street could not trace, in the influx of new blood, the presence of either Standard Oil or Vanderbilt interests except perhaps remotely indirect.

It is held in some quarters that the addition of H. H. Porter to the new board is perhaps the most important. Mr. Porter has been largely instrumental in the development of the Chicago and Northwestern, the Omaha and Rock Island systems, and has long been a factor in the Rock Island, and is now Chairman of the board in the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad. He was also prominent in the organization of the Federal Steel Company and other large enterprises, and is a warm friend of John D. Rockefeller.

Like President Rossiter and Vice President Du Val of the company, E. H. Harriman has been mentioned as a representative of the Vanderbilts, but this was denied. Mr. Harriman was one of the big security holders in the old Nassau system taken over by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and his election confirms the rumor that he has been a recent heavy buyer of Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock. Mr. Harriman is Chairman of the Union Pacific Executive Committee.

August Belmont is regarded specially as a factor of the banking interests, but principally representing himself. Frederic P. Olcott, President of the Central Trust Company, was one of the members of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit voting Trust during its continuance, and his company was the depository of the securities. Messrs. Belmont, Olcott, and Oakman, together with A. R. Flower, represent large holdings.

A belief was expressed during the afternoon, when the result became known, that Mr. Oakman's election foreshadows a possible union of interests of Brooklyn Rapid Transit with the Long Island Railroad. Mr. Oakman is President of the Guaranty Trust Company, known as a Mutual Life institution, and is a factor in the Long Island Company, wherein the Mutual holdings are said to be large. Mr. Oakman was at the head of the syndicate which over two years ago bought the Austin Corbin estate's holdings in Long Island Railroad stock. Many expect to see in his election to the Directorate important traffic developments between the two companies in relation to the proposed Long Island Railroad tunnel under the East River.

Said one of the Directors yesterday: "There is no truth in all this talk about Vanderbilt, Rockefeller, or Whitney-Elkins-Widener interests being specially represented in this board. One might surmise that, because A. N. Brady is a member of the board, he represents the latter syndicate, but the surmise would have no more foundation in fact than any other of the baseless rumors floating about. The whole thing in a nutshell is that six heavy financial men have just come into the company, and their standing has added greatly to the confidence that the Street will have in the road. I do not think there will be any change in the officers at the election to take place next week."

Vice President Du Val, who will now serve his third term as a Director, was asked in view of the opposition that has been heard to President Rossiter's policy whether Mr. Rossiter would likely be superseded. "The vote to-day," said he, "is a vote of confidence in Mr. Rossiter in re-electing him a Director. He has developed into one of the best railroad men in the United States. It is more difficult to run a street railroad than a steam railroad. Mr. Rossiter has had countless problems to solve, conflicting interests to reconcile, local competition to confront and overcome, and now you see he has come out with flying colors."

President Rossiter said he felt gratified at the result of the election. "I do not care to say anything about our plans," he added, "except to mention that 97 per cent. of the stockholders voted as a unit, and this would seem to show faith in the present management."

Pending the announcement of the result of the meeting, the dealings in Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock on the Stock Exchange were conducted on a rather more cautious basis than for some time heretofore, though a drive at the stock shortly after noon by a few bear operators resulted in depressing the quotation several points, until it touched 70¾, as compared with the previous highest figure of 72.

When the change in the Directorate was announced another drive against the stock was made, but with little success, as Wall Street was inclined much to believe that the new members of the board added to the strength of the system. The closing quotation for the day was 71¾, a net loss from the previous day of a half point. Considering the general weakness of the market, friends of the company considered this slight recession of no consequence.

WRANGLE IN PULLAR CASE.

Bankruptcy Records of Alfred R. Page Admitted as Evidence.

Proceedings in the suit brought against ex-Gov. Waller of Connecticut and others, by Joseph W. Pullar, to set aside a contract by which he transferred to them a $50,000 interest in the will of his second wife, Johanna, opened before Justice Bischoff, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, with a wrangle between counsel over the admission of court records in the bankruptcy of Alfred R. Page, one of the defendants. These records were offered by W. D. Benjamin, counsel for Mr. Pullar, to prove he said, Mr. Page's character. He alleged that they showed that he had converted to his own use money which he had collected for clients. Justice Bischoff finally admitted the record, conditionally, to show that Mr. Page was insolvent at the time the Pullar contract was signed.

Mr. Benjamin then read from the schedules to show that Mr. Page swore that his liabilities were more than $15,000 while his assets were but $625.

William G. Leonard, a commercial traveler, then testified that he had known Pullar for a long time, and that at about the time of his wife's death he had not been sober for a year. "He drank as much as five ordinary men." He said that Pullar was irrational, and that at about the same time, he had expressed his intention of opening a hat store, an English chop house, and of erecting a big office building.

Agnes E. Bell of 193 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, corroborated the first Mrs. Pullar's testimony of the day before, concerning visits to ex-Gov. Waller at his office, and to a visit which they had paid to the second Mrs. Pullar. Mrs. Pullar then told Mrs. Johanna Pullar that Pullar was her husband, and that she was the mother of his children. Mrs. Johanna Pullar answered that she didn't care, that she was also his wife.

Jacob Hinrichs, a bartender in a saloon in West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, which Pullar frequented, testified that at about the time of the signing of the contract Pullar would often remain in the saloon drinking whisky from noon until evening. The bartender said he did not consider Pullar in his right mind.

James T. Farrell of Hartford then told of various legal measures preceding the signing of the contract, and an adjournment was taken until Monday.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

"Of the interest we manufacturers take in the proposition to establish a Department of Commerce by the Government, with a Cabinet officer at the head of it, the public has no adequate idea," said the head of one of the largest malleable iron manufactories in this country yesterday. "Publication by the Bureau of Foreign Commerce of the reports of the Consuls in various parts of the world have perhaps led up to it. The manufacturer who would be up to date reads these as carefully as he does the reports of his own agents abroad, who sometimes miss the points the Consular Agent makes. If we manufacturers are not the backbone of the country, we are certainly one of the important vertebrae in it, as the agriculturists are another, and the miners still another. The farmer may not admit it, but it is a fact, all the same. All that we ask is that the Government, which is very paternal to the wheat and corn and cotton and tea grower, shall do as much for us at the public expense as it does for them. We want no more. Where is there a department with chemists and technical experts aiming to improve industrial processes as the experts of the Agricultural Department are doing in their experimentation for the farmer and wool grower and fruit raiser? I don't know of any. We do all that at our own expense in our factory laboratories. No one aims to instruct us as to what is best to do to increase our trade abroad in any such intelligent fashion as the Agricultural Department is doing for the farmers. We should have trained men—not demagogues or politicians—studying the labor problem in its many phases, in order to prevent strikes and block that contest between labor and capital that the demagogues are striving to bring about for their own ends. We should have experiment stations for original investigation into the problems that are constantly facing manufacturers, so that we may meet competition from abroad. We have no textile schools supported by the Government, as agricultural schools are supported and coddled. No one looks intelligently after the demands of foreign markets for us except in the accidental sort of fashion which the Consuls undertake without any Governmental suggestion and supervision. This desultory work that has been done is good, as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. What we want is the same sort of thing that the Agricultural Department is giving to the farmer, and we shall keep at it until we get it, for I have little hope that Congress will do anything for us this session. When we get that the tariff question, about which a lot of people are worrying unnecessarily, will take care of itself."

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How thoroughly the war spirit pervades the community is very well indicated by a daily sight on Fifth Avenue. One of the art stores there has its large show window pretty well filled with war pictures, chief of which is that of the charge of the Collis Zouaves at Gettysburg, painted by a German artist. There are a half-dozen colored prints, mainly of cavalry charges. From earliest morning as long as light lasts there is a crowd in front of that window. Men and women of all social grades stand and study the pictures as if entranced by them. Better paintings, perhaps, are prominently shown in other windows, but these are ignored in favor of the pictures of carnage, which make them so timely now that every one is talking about the war in the Transvaal.

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The limit seems to have been reached in its line at one of the continuous performance theatres, where there are a couple of performers, a man and woman, who vary the demand for that sort of entertainment by presenting a Yiddish cakewalk, making up like a couple from the east side ghetto. The performers are of the sort used as "fillers-in" between the more pretentious features. They sing and dance badly, yet their act seems to "go" tremendously with the occupants of the gallery.

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"It seems rather strange to me," said a teacher in the public schools yesterday, "that no official action has been taken by either the Board of Education or the School Board concerning the death of James De Milt, who was for fifty-eight years continuously a teacher in the schools on the east side, and latterly in his career Principal of the Rivington Street School. Of French and Dutch Colonial ancestry, he was one of the most earnest as well as most modest men ever connected with our public school system. When he went on the east side to teach it was a semi-fashionable quarter, with a population almost wholly native American. He lived to see that character change entirely, so that when he retired, in 1895, the population was almost wholly foreign. If he had a particular abhorrence it was the mispronunciation of New York names, and there were none of his pupils who did not at least know how to pronounce them aright. Many of the residents would pronounce Goerck Street Garrick Street, and he was perpetually correcting students for that fault. He was averse to newspaper notoriety, and when the fiftieth anniversary of his service as a teacher was celebrated, in 1887, he said the only objection he had to it was that he would have to be paraded in the newspapers. The children of the east side lost a good friend when Mr. De Milt passed away."

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"I wonder if the death of John P. Stockton will also mean the death of Edward Clifford," mused a New Jersey lawyer, yesterday. "Clifford was charged with the murder of Superintendent Wattson of the West Shore Railroad some years ago, and his defense was the last case in which Mr. Stockton figured in court, I believe. Mr. Stockton's defense was that the accused was insane at the time that the murder was committed, and that therefore the State had no right to hang him. Clifford was convicted and sentenced in spite of the very able presentation of the case. But in some way or other he has escaped paying the penalty up to this. Execution is now set for February, however, and I am wondering if the same powerful influences that have saved him will operate now that Mr. Stockton is dead."

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John B. Bromley of Boston, who is just back from a visit to Costa Rica, was a visitor to Central Park yesterday and swapped stories for a time with "Jake" Cook, who has charge of the monkeys at the menagerie. "Do you know they make mighty good eating?" asked Bromley. Cook was horrified, and did not hesitate to express his disgust at the thought of eating one of the simians. "It was this way," explained the traveler. "Beef in any form, and beefsteaks in particular, are a scarce commodity down in the Central American States, and if you want flesh food you must take what you can get. Roasted monkey is a common item on the bill of fare in consequence, and take one properly cooked by a native who is an adept at cooking and it is better than even possum or coon, such as we do not hesitate to eat here in the States. It went against me at first, just as it did to eat skunk at a hunting dinner in New England a few years ago, but when the prejudice is overcome, any of these go all right. Monkeys are better than any rabbit I ever tasted, at all events." Then Cook went on to tell all about the intelligence of the monkeys, winding up with the declaration that most of his charges knew more than many of the visitors to the cages, and that he "would as soon think of eating the roasted body of a child as that of a monkey." That was a bit too much for Mr. Bromley, who when telling of his chat declared that what Cook had told him had impressed him so much that hereafter monkey will be eliminated from his bill of fare when he visits the Central American countries.

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Stories of the destruction of the peach crop have not found their way into circulation to any extent as yet, though there was a dispatch recently published as coming from Maryland that was decidedly pessimistic in tone. But J. H. Hale of Connecticut, who is the owner of the largest peach orchard in Georgia, comes from that State with a story that the crop of peaches there the coming year promises to more than make amends for the failure of last year, unless, of course, there should be such another late frost as that of last Spring that blighted all the peach buds. Mr. Hale thinks there will be a late blossoming this Spring, and that therefore there is a better chance for the fruit than at any time since he has become familiar with the peach-growing of that State.

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"I heartily wish there was some place in this country where they could raise grape fruit besides Florida," said a physician who was purchasing a few of the fruit that are now held at such fancy prices. "I believe in the fruit myself, and whenever I can get it always preface my breakfast with one. It seems to be the best fruit grown to correct minor stomach troubles. Before that freeze of 1895 I used to tell my patients to eat grape fruit with their breakfasts and I do it now with such as I know can afford to buy the fruit. Until that unfortunate freeze came and killed off the thousands of trees in Northern and Central Florida that had been grafted to this fruit, it was plenty. Now there is little to be had from that State, and what we get comes from the West Indian Islands, and is so expensive that it has been converted from a necessity to a luxury. Nor is it so good as was the Florida fruit, for it lacks something of the bitterness that made that fruit so tasty and helpful as a stomach tonic. The more of the quinine taste to the bitterness of the fruit the better it is, and the better the effects produced from a medicinal point of view."

FOCHT WILL CONTROVERSY.

Master in Chancery to Take Testimony in Jersey City.

Special Master in Chancery George T. Werts sat in Jersey City yesterday to hear testimony in the case of Carrie Buddington Focht, who asserts that she was the common-law wife of the late George Focht. Mr. Focht was the owner of the George Focht Iron Works, Hoboken, and died in that city June 20, 1898, leaving an estate valued at $500,000. His will was admitted to probate July 1, 1898. The bulk of the estate was divided among Focht's six adult children by his first wife, who died in 1893. Then came this clause:

"I give to my friend, Mrs. Carrie Buddington Focht, all my household furniture, wearing apparel, and jewelry; also $500 in cash, and an annuity of $100 a month during her life; besides the use of certain parts of the house at 102 Adams Street, Hoboken, during her natural life, or so long as she remains a widow."

This provision, the will stated, was to be in lieu of any dower right she might claim. The children accepted the terms, but after they had probated the will, Mrs. Focht refused to waive her dower right and brought suit to establish her claim that she was Focht's common-law wife. The children filed an answer to the effect that while Mrs. Focht presided over their father's house after the death of their mother, she was never his wife.

In the absence of the witnesses summoned yesterday, the will was read by Mrs. Focht's counsel, and the hearing was then adjourned until next Wednesday.

AGAINST SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

Riverside Park Taxpayers Begin Suits to Restrain the Commission.

Two suits have been brought in the Supreme Court to restrain the erection of the proposed Soldiers and Sailors' Memorial in Riverside Park or its vicinity.

Mary Llewellyn Parsons, a taxpayer, has, through her attorneys, Young, Ver Planck & Prince of 149 Broadway, begun an action for an injunction against Mayor Van Wyck, the President of the Park Board, Recorder Goff, Controller Coler, and Joseph A. Goulden, the Chairman of the Memorial Committee of the Grand Army.

Mrs. Parsons says that the erection of the monument is contemplated at Riverside Park or near the foot of East Eighty-ninth Street, and asks that the defendants be enjoined from accepting any contract for its erection or from expending any money belonging to the city for such a monument.

Mrs. Elizabeth S. Clark of Cooperstown, Otsego County, another taxpayer, has brought a similar suit against the city to enjoin it from accepting bids for the erection of the monument and from awarding a contract.

Justice Fitzgerald, in the Supreme Court, yesterday granted a preliminary injunction in each case.

The three members of the Monument Commission forming the sub-committee assembled at the Arsenal yesterday afternoon, and they were at once served with the injunctions. The members of the committee are President Clausen, Recorder Goff, and Joseph A. Goulden. The other members of the Monument Commission received notices of the injunction.

The sub-committee opened the bids for the erection of the monument. The bids in order, beginning with the lowest, were as follows: John H. Deeves, $210,826; James D. Murphy, $211,[illegible]4; Norcross Brothers, $230,370; Eugene [illegible]tilhon, $239,134; United Engineering and Contracting Company, $253,420; National Contracting Company, $285,000.

In Mrs. Clark's affidavit she declares that the monument is to be so constructed that it will interfere with the flow of light and air and obstruct the view and prospect from her home. She says, also, that it will constitute a breach of the trust under which Riverside Park and Riverside Drive are held.

Prayer Meeting Anniversary.

During the religious interest awakened in New York by the visit of Moody and Sankey in 1875, the West Side Noonday Prayer Meeting was organized at 281 Greenwich Street. The first meeting was held Jan. 26, 1876. The twenty-fourth anniversary of the prayer meeting was celebrated yesterday. Among the speakers were William P. Hall, known as the "millionaire evangelist"; the Rev. D. V. Gwillym, the Rev. Walter A. A. Gardner of the Church of the Holy Comforter for Seamen, the Rev. Dr. J. F. Morgan of the Park Reformed Church, Jersey City, and Joseph B. Maxfield, who led the meeting. Mr. Maxfield said that the service had been conducted daily, except Sundays and holidays, without an exception during the whole twenty-four years.

Molineux Juror Brown Improving.

Manheim Brown, the tenth juror in the Molineux trial, whose illness has kept the trial at a standstill for the last three days, was announced yesterday to be in a fair way to recovery. His physician, Dr. Sigmund Tynberg, says that he is resting easily, and that he will probably be able to resume his seat in the jury box on Monday.

The Baking Powder Story

may be told in a few words. A prevalent idea among manufacturers and producers recently has been that it was a fine thing for them to get together, mark up prices and force enormous profits at the expense of the consumer. It was a fine idea—for the combines; that is, the trusts; but there has been mighty little fun in it for the consumer.

As it was in many other industries so it was in the baking powder industry. A baking powder trust was formed, and it has been a fine thing for the members of the trust, but the consumer pays the fiddler.

SOLAR BAKING POWDER

is NOT made by a trust. The manufacturers of this absolutely pure cream of tartar powder think that the trust business has been overdone. They are content with the ordinary profits of the business world. They want to make money—everybody does who has any sense; but they do not want and they do not try to make extortionate profits. So they make an absolutely PURE cream of tartar baking powder, and they sell it for EIGHT CENTS A POUND LESS than the Baking Powder Trust asks for powders which do not cost so much to make.

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MANHATTAN TAX HEARING.

Arguments on the Appeal from Justice Nash's Order.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court was occupied during its entire session yesterday in hearing argument upon the appeal of the Manhattan Railway Company from an order made by Justice Nash quashing a writ of certiorari and affirming the action of the Commissioners of Taxes in assessing the company's capital stock for taxation for 1894 at $15,526,800.

The company, which was represented by ex-Judge John F. Dillon, Julien T. Davies, and Brainard Tolles, contended that the actual value of the Manhattan's capital stock was to be ascertained by a direct valuation of its assets and liabilities, and not by presumptions or intricate theories founded upon the payment of dividends or the market value of its shares. The sums paid to abutting owners as land damages and costs, it was asserted, did not represent any existing taxable property of the company, and no part of its bonded indebtedness was contracted or incurred in the purchase of non-taxable property or securities. All this indebtedness was, therefore, legally deductible in determining the actual value of the capital stock. It was contended that the company's capital stock, after deducting the assessed value of its real estate, and the shares of other corporations owned by it and taxable on their capital stock, had no value for the purpose of assessment and taxation in 1894.

It was contended on behalf of the Tax Commissioners, represented by Corporation Counsel Whalen and William L. Turner and James M. Ward, that the decision of the Special Term presented an equitable solution of the questions raised in the litigation.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Brokerage Committee of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange, at its meeting yesterday confined itself chiefly to details of the work of revising the list of licensed brokers. Several charges against brokers for alleged violation of the rules of the Exchange were taken up, and one brokerage certificate was revoked.

A petition from fire insurance agents in Staten Island is being prepared for presentation to the New York Fire Insurance Exchange at its next meeting, asking that the Borough of Richmond be added to the territory now under the jurisdiction of the Exchange. It is thought doubtful whether the Jersey City agents, who wish to obtain the separation Hudson County, N. J., from the Exchange, will endeavor at that time to get the subject before the Exchange.

James H. Brewster, assistant United States manager of the Lion Fire Insurance Company of London and the Scottisch Union and the National Insurance Company of Edinburgh, and J. Hugh Middleton of Holitcher & Middleton of London, who has been in this country in connection with the entrance of the Moscow Fire Insurance Company and the St. Petehsburg Insurance Company of Russia, will sail for England to-day on the Campania. It is understood that the Russian Reinsurance Company, which was considering the advisability of coming into this country with one of the other Russian companies, will take no further steps in this direction at the present time.

The heavy fire losses of 1899, together with the present unregulated condition of suburban fire insurance rates, which were discussed Thursday by members of the Fire Underwriters' Eastern Union, may, according to a number of prominent underwriters yesterday, lead to the issuance of a call for the companies to consider the possibility of re-establishing a suburban rating compact. The question as to issuing such a call will probably be determined by the degree of success experienced in obtaining, within the next few days, assurances of support from companies, which stand outside of the membership of the old Suburban Fire Underwriters' Association.

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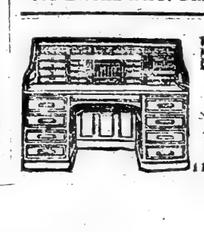

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AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE GREATEST QUESTION.

The violation of the Constitution involved in the vote to exclude Congressman ROBERTS from his seat is a matter of grave interest, but it is not the most momentous of the questions raised by the reckless action of the House.

The real question—the greatest question—is, What possible defense have we against the overslaughing of the law and the lawmakers by a public opinion perfectly uninstructed, half mad, generated by that psychical contagion that carries thoughtless impulses through crowds and rising in the end to a menace that only the well-balanced Congressional mind could resist?

Law, justice, and the "sanctity of the home" would have been faithfully conserved and regarded had the House admitted ROBERTS to take the oath and his seat and then expelled him. By that course, too, the Constitution would have been respected. But the vast mob bawled for the shutting out of ROBERTS, and he was shut out. The women of America who largely made up the mob were for the most part absolutely incapable of understanding why the Constitution should be permitted to stand in the way of inflicting immediate and exemplary disgrace upon a man who had married several wives.

Occasions of this nature are unlikely to arise, fortunately, but when they do arise, where is the safeguard?

ATTEMPTING THE IMPOSSIBLE.

One of the reforms recommended by the Joint Committee on Taxation is salutary and worthy of support. There is a well-nigh universal agreement, we suppose, that it would be wise to provide means for raising all the revenue needed by the State by indirect taxation, in order to do away with the scandals of the State Board of Equalization. When the taxes raised on assessed valuations are devoted wholly to local purposes and the State gets its revenues from inheritance taxes, corporation taxes, excise taxes, and the like, no county will have reason to complain that property is assessed at a lower rate in other counties to its detriment. The only persons who will oppose this reform are the predatory rural statesmen who are always devising ways to take the burden of taxation off the farming counties and put it on New York.

So, too, the recommendation that mortgages be relieved of taxation for local purposes finds many supporters, who are well pleased with a project of law that offers to take off the high local tax on mortgages and substitute a State tax of only one-half of 1 per cent. It is argued that the declaration that it is the established policy of the State of New York to tax mortgages at the fixed and known amount of one-half of 1 per cent. and no more will attract investment money to the State which would not have come here under the present law. The easy reply to this, of course, is that a declaration that it is the policy and determination of the State of New York not to tax mortgages at all would attract still more foreign capital for bond and mortgage investment.

The discussion of the proposed mortgage tax reveals not only wide difference of opinion, but also the unpreparedness of the legislative mind for the consideration of the difficult and exceedingly complex subject of taxation. This has been exhibited in many ways, among others by Mr. STRANAHAN'S effort to prove that the mortgage tax will be paid by the lender of the money, not by the borrower. We have already shown by references to the actual experience of other States under similar laws, as well as to our own experience, that this theory is delusive. Yet somebody has induced Assemblyman ROBERTS to introduce "by request" a bill to make the mortgagee pay the tax in spite of himself. This is to be done by the ingenious device of a provision of law permitting the borrower, or mortgageor, to deduct from his payments of principal or interest whatever sum he may have paid for taxes "more than should have been paid on account of indebtedness upon such estate." This is an attempt to tax the borrower upon his equity in the estate and the lender on the mortgage, which would be a fair arrangement if it were practicable.

The objection to it is that it is trying to override natural law by statute law. The 16 to 1 delusion is of the same nature. It can be laid down as a fundamental proposition that the lender will not pay the tax if he can avoid it; in the vast majority of cases he can avoid it, the law to the contrary notwithstanding. The reason of this is that in loan transactions it is usually the borrower who is the more anxious of the two. The money lender commonly has a great many loans outstanding. It makes no very great difference to him whether he concludes any particular transaction; accordingly, he can afford to hold out for a high rate and for a stipulation that the borrower shall pay all taxes. It is easy to make stipulations of that nature that will evade any law. The borrower, on the other hand, is generally in urgent need of the money. Often he must have it to prevent the loss of what he already has or to increase his gains by new enterprises. He is generally willing to give the market rate, and that is what the owner of the money thinks he can get at that time. Experience proves that the borrower will assume the tax if the lender insists on it. He is not independent; the lender is much more nearly so.

Again, Mr. STRANAHAN argues that in the rural districts the lender of money on farm mortgages will doubtless be willing to assume the tax because the prevailing rate in such transactions is 6 per cent. The farmer, he says, even at that rate borrows money only "with extreme difficulty." This difficulty, of course, is the measure of the reluctance of the lender to let the farmer have his money. The high rate also measures this reluctance. Does Mr. STRANAHAN suppose that there is any virtue in his tax bill which will make the reluctant lender glad to assume the one-half of 1 per cent. tax, thereby getting only 5½ per cent. interest on his farm loan where he now readily gets 6 per cent.?

The general purpose of the Joint Committee's bill is commendable. Some of its specific provisions are sound. But it is impossible to discuss such a measure, general in its nature, without having some regard to its underlying principles, and the principles of taxation which have been followed in this bill are not sound and cannot be made sound by ignoring them.

PRESIDENT CALLAWAY'S VIEW.

The President of the New York Central Railroad is quite justified in coming to the defense of the policy of his company against the "frontal attack" of the Schieren commission, and he shows more tactical intelligence than the commission in seeking, as recommended by the American Attaché to Gen. METHUEN a "way round."

It is true that he practically concedes about all that can be alleged against the policy of the company as to differentials when he says that "they were the outgrowth of competitive conditions which they were expected to modify, and were agreed to on no other basis." But most persons would hardly recognize that this is a concession of the essential fact, and Mr. CALLAWAY proceeds promptly to execute his flank movement by calling attention to the figures which show that the trade of New York in cereals has not fallen off within the past few years in proportion to the general total, and by attempting to show that the grain trade can be handled by the railroads at less than the cost of the interest and maintenance of the proposed enlarged canals.

This is a movement by the flank, but by no means around the flank, of his opponents. He bases his argument solely on the grain trade, which is only about one-sixth of the present traffic of the canal and one-tenth of that of the railroads, and may well be a much smaller fraction in the future. Moreover, the traffic with reference to which the plan of the Greene committee is proposed is that of the future as it can fairly be estimated according to known facts. Of this traffic the railroads will always get their share, but the total will be far greater if the canal is fitted as proposed by the committee to do its work under modern conditions.

We do not agree with the Schieren commission in its recommendations, and we are persuaded that the Central Railroad would gladly abolish the differentials if it could. But we are also convinced that the canal can be made to put the State of New York in a position enormously to increase its trade independently of what the railroads can or will do.

THE RECEPTION OF THE CANAL REPORT

The report of the Canal Committee sent to the Legislature by Gov. ROOSEVELT on Thursday is very favorably received by the press of this city, and as this city would have to bear the greater part of the expenditure recommended this is an important fact.

A significant point in the comments of the New York papers is that there is in them almost no trace of political feeling. The World, for instance, says:

> To regain the lost ground and insure the future $60,000,000 are necessary. That is a large sum of money, but it is a trifle in comparison with the mighty stake of commercial supremacy that turns with its withholding or putting out.
>
> This cannot be made a party question. It too nearly affects the prosperity of every citizen of the Empire State.

The Journal, which is more aggressively partisan than any other paper on the Democratic side, says:

> The purpose is laudable. The canals should be deepened and widened, and our commerce should be protected. But how does Gov. ROOSEVELT propose to protect the people's money?
>
> Can he give a better guarantee than was offered in 1896 that the hard-won taxes of the people given into the hands of ALDRIDGE will not be passed through the door of the Fifth Avenue Hotel later on?
>
> It will be a serious matter if Gov. ROOSEVELT does not take note of the fact that, while ALDRIDGE has been deposed from the head of the Canal Department, the rest of the same old crowd that scattered the people's money broadcast are still on the pay rolls of the State, holding practically their former positions.
>
> Let us have the canal improvements. Sixty million dollars is an enormous sum, but it will not be begrudged if it is honestly spent. But turn out the thieves first.

The Evening Post, frankly revising its "preconceived opinion," declares the recommendations of the committee "wise and proper." It thus sums up "the great question" presented to the people of the State:

> Will you avail yourselves of the advantages that nature bestowed upon you; will you preserve the supremacy that your fathers bought for you when they opened the great waterway to the West; will you keep what you have got; or will you let all these things pass away, lose half your property, and sink into decrepitude and decay? To these questions there should be only one answer. The cost of the work seems large. It rises to $60,000,000, but the losses that confront us if we do nothing are obviously much greater. They cannot be computed in exact figures, but they must be many times the cost of the proposed work on the canal.

The Commercial Advertiser, which, we suppose, may be taken to represent partisan Republicanism, slightly sweetened and diluted, is unqualified in its indorsement:

> The Governor, in the brief and luminous message which he sends with it to the Legislature, gives these recommendations his cordial approval. Whether the people of the State, who are to pass judgment upon them, will do the same is a debatable question, but we are confident that if all the facts in the case are brought home to their minds they will give their approval by a decisive majority.

The Sun is kindly but philosophic, after its fashion with matters of large import in their earlier stages:

> The subject is one of such great importance, and the facts which must serve as the basis for action upon it are so many and so intricate, that the public attitude in the matter should be one of careful reflection rather than hasty judgment. The matter will, of course, be fully debated in the Legislature, and if action favorable to the proposed improvement is there taken it must be thrashed out thoroughly by the people on the stump and at the polls.

The Tribune lays especial stress on the absolute necessity of placing work of this sort and magnitude firmly on the basis of the merit system, and this position is clearly and emphatically taken also by The Post and The Commercial. It must be remembered that the committee makes this a condition precedent to any action whatever. It is not that Gen. GREENE and his associates are particularly interested in the civil service reform or have any especial fondness for its theories. They are simply business men with great experience and of great ability, and they see and say that if a work of this sort is not done on the business principle underlying the merit system it cannot be done at all.

THE INVASION OF FRANKFORT.

It is not pleasant for any American to read that a contested election in any State of the Union is followed by the appearance of "the people," in their primary capacity, to the number of a thousand, with arms in their hands and a willingness to use them.

The notion that this uprising is spontaneous is of course absurd. It has evidently been carefully prepared as part of a political scheme for the purpose of influencing the action of the Legislature. The pretense that men who have "come up" from half a dozen counties to the capital have been persuaded by "the Republican leaders" to go down again without making any progress toward their object is also not easily credible.

It does not follow that either the men themselves or the political managers who arranged their coming are in the wrong. The only way of meeting fraud which has managed to intrench itself in the control of the machinery of government may be by force. That there has been a deliberate attempt to take possession of the State of Kentucky against the vote of its people is believed by a great number of people outside of the State as well as within it. There is not a Kentuckian who is not absolutely crazed by partisanship who has any doubt that GOEBEL and his gang were beaten at the polls. If such a gang, under the lead of the most desperate of all the bosses, has control of machinery by which it can nullify the will of the people and falsify the results of the election, it is a fair presumption that nothing but physical fear will prevent it from trying to do it. To infuse that fear is the object of the gathering of armed men at Frankfort.

Those who are really responsible for this deplorable result are the men who have undertaken to do by fraud what they can be prevented from doing only by force. If that is really the political condition of Kentucky, it is a condition very shameful to the Commonwealth which has allowed it to come about that there is no choice but between fraud and force. In that case it would be difficult to blame men who took the only means in their power to prevent the triumph of fraud. But it seems out of the question that there should not be in Kentucky enough of honesty and reason and civilization to prevent the people from being shut up to such a choice.

BULLER AND LADYSMITH.

The exploit of Gen. WARREN in capturing and then abandoning Spion Kop recalls the tactics of that King of France who "marched up a hill and then marched down again." Gen. BULLER is "sorry to say" that WARREN has abandoned the position, as he may well be. Because Gen. BULLER had already given Gen. WARREN'S authority for believing that the capture of the hill had rendered the Boer position untenable.

Not only must this flattering unction be removed from the British mind, but it is proved that the position thus boasted of is untenable for the British. Why this should not have been ascertained before taking it, instead of afterward, is an addition to the puzzles of the war. So far as the reports go it does not seem that the British have been beaten out of it. The list of casualties forwarded by Gen. BULLER does not seem to refer to those suffered either in taking or holding the hill, but to those of the previous engagement. What seems to have happened is that the British General, after he had taken the hill with a surprisingly and suspiciously slight resistance, found that he had altogether overestimated the strategical value of it, that he could not effectively use his own artillery from it, while the Boers could effectively use theirs against it. In that case, after undergoing one day's shelling, to which he could not reply, undoubtedly he acted judiciously in withdrawing from it, as he had taken it, under cover of darkness. But the wording of Gen. BULLER'S dispatch may be taken to indicate that he does not agree with the judgment of Gen. WARREN nor approve his action.

It is quite certain that, if the abandonment of the position was not a blunder, the capture of it was, and vice versa. Why should the British commanders keep on making such blunders? Their best excuse must be that they are ignorant of the country they are operating in, and can obtain no trustworthy information. There is probably a good deal in that. The farmers of Natal seem to be in as complete sympathy with the Boers as the farmers of the northern part of Cape Colony and as willing to mislead them, so far as they can do so without risking their own necks. This is one of the disadvantages against which the British have had all along to contend, and will still have to contend.

The relation of this latest failure to the fate of Ladysmith is what gives it its chief importance. For the present Gen. BULLER is baffled and disabled from doing anything for the relief of the place. On the other hand Dr. LEYDS, the very capable agent of the Transvaal in Europe, expressed the belief a fortnight ago that the Boers did not want Ladysmith, that the garrison, if captured, would be an elephant on their hands, since they would have to subsist it, and that to "immobilize" Gen. WHITE'S force was much better business than to capture it. There is force in this suggestion, although it was taken in England to be a cry of "sour grapes." There is still more force in it if we assume that Gen. BULLER has been taken out of his way by the necessity of trying to relieve Ladysmith, and that he is moving along a line of greater resistance than he would meet if his problem were simply the invasion of the Transvaal. But, however it may be on purely military grounds, the capture of Ladysmith and its garrison would be by far the heaviest blow at British prestige which has been dealt, even in a war which has dealt so many. The effect on Europe of the surrender of Sir GEORGE WHITE would be comparable, if not equal, to the effect of the surrender of BURGOYNE.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—There is a common impression that fast trains are run by the railways at a cost considerably greater than the revenues they bring in, and that though it is done chiefly under the compulsion of reluctantly cruel competitors, yet there is an element of corporate generosity in it, and the traveling public, since they profit materially in convenience and otherwise by something for which they do not fully pay, owe a very appreciable debt of gratitude to the roads that maintain these trains. It is more than a little surprising that the first manifestation of doubt as to the truth of this theory about fast trains—the first, that is, which we have ever noticed—appears on the editorial page of The Railroad Gazette, a paper not much given, naturally enough, to the promulgation of heretical doctrines in regard to the business of transportation. The Gazette does not go so far as to deny that slow passenger trains are more profitable than very rapid ones, but it does assert that the difference is considerably less than is frequently declared, and still more frequently assumed to be the case. Commenting on some statistics presented at the last meeting of the Western Railway Club, as proof of the extravagance of a high-speed passenger service, The Gazette says that a number of the items "may really be offset in one way and another, so that the net saving attending a reduction in passenger speeds from sixty to thirty miles an hour might not result in any very important difference in the actual cost of hauling trains." There can be no question, the writer adds, "that the first cost and maintenance charges for track, bridges, and rolling stock are greater for fast passenger service than for trains run at moderate speeds, but the risk of accidents and greater chances for delays may be offset largely by the greater vigilance of all departments, better materials and construction and increased efficiency of operating officers. It is a question whether a good deal is not gained by a few fast trains in the way of keeping every one awake."

—A thrilling episode of the Philippine war is well described by Lieut. G. R. D. MACGREGOR of the Twenty-sixth Volunteers in a letter published by The Boston Journal. It seems that the Lieutenant, while at the head of thirty men near the town of Jaro, wherever that may be, unexpectedly came upon an intrenched body of 500 insurgents. After the absurd but very charming fashion of American officers, he immediately ordered a charge. "I led my men," he writes, "under a tremendous fire from the enemy across an open field and through a rice field up near their position, and did not lose a man. Bullets cut our sleeves, went through our blouses, stuck in our blanket rolls, cut leggin strings, broke bayonet scabbards, and yet only one of the men got wounded, and he was shot through the foot." And the Filipinos? The Lieutenant noticed them, too. "They were surprised and excited, and I determined to keep on in a series of short rushes, just as though the rest of our men were close at hand and not miles away. So I yelled 'Forward!' and on we went and dropped fifteen or twenty yards nearer; then, after watching our movements twice or thrice and seeing we were on the aggressive, they suddenly put a white flag out over their earthwork, and the whole outfit scampered away." In explanation of the absence of casualties among men who had charged a much superior force of well-armed enemies, the Lieutenant says: "It was one of God's miracles." From which one can safely infer that he didn't get his name by act of Legislature, and that he will never be a member of the Anti-Imperialist League.

—That ingenious resident of Long Island to whom credit was given yesterday for having constructed in 1866 "the first automobile that was successfully run as a public conveyance" will apparently have to be content with whatever fame there is in recognition as not the first to demonstrate the practicability of this kind of vehicle, but the first to do it in America. A Brooklyn reader of THE TIMES has sent us a page from The Mechanics' Magazine and Register of Inventions, published at 35 Wall Street in 1834, and containing an illustrated description of a steam omnibus which for some time before had been conveying passengers between Finsbury Square and Pentonville, London. The picture shows a far from ill-looking covered conveyance, with the machinery resting on the rear wheels, well out of the way, and the accompanying text declares that the contrivance had not only done its work safely, but had been a source of considerable profit to its inventor. Painted on the side of this—perhaps—oldest of automobiles was the curious name "Autopsy." That was a title hardly likely to inspire possible passengers with cheerful thoughts, and why it was chosen is certainly a mystery. But "autopsy" is a queer word, anyhow, and rarely, indeed, finds itself employed in service for which its etymology fits it. A steam carriage comes about as near to being an "autopsy" as does the dismemberment of a dead body.

—It is not less painful than surprising to find in The Boston Transcript a question which more than hints at lack of a kind of knowledge hitherto supposed to be almost superabundant in every Bostonian brain. The Transcript first inquires why "front" is not as good a word as "frontal." That is a question to which we haven't the slightest objection, though the idea that there is any difference in the merits of the two words had never suggested itself to us. They often mean much the same thing, and so far as we are aware the choice between them in such cases can be safely left to the dictation of euphony. But our indifference vanishes when The Transcript asks: "We do not say a 'rearal' attack; then why a 'frontal'?" Can it possibly be that our enormously esteemed contemporary doesn't know why? With all the culture of an Athens but recently modern to draw upon, was there nobody to tell it why the termination "al" blends harmoniously with "front" and makes a brutal and barbaric discord with "rear"? Why, even in Chicago there are lots and lots of men who wouldn't have to think a minute more than half an hour to evolve a correct solution of the problem which The Transcript seems to regard as unanswerable, and in Brooklyn, Hoboken, and Kokomo even the kindergartners would blush if they couldn't give offhand a good reason for condemning "rearal." We are really worried about The Transcript—yes, and about Boston, too. Both of them are evidently in a bad way.

THE TAXATION OF MORTGAGES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As counsel to Senator Stranahan's Joint Committee on Taxation, and in the interest of open and fair discussion, I have the honor to request your assistance in bringing sharply and clearly before the public the true issues involved in the recommendation of the committee as to the taxation of mortgages.

By much the larger part of the comments which thus far have been made are the sort of criticism which would be appropriate if property in mortgages had heretofore been exempt from taxation, and it were now proposed to tax mortgages as a new subject. This is not the fact. Mortgages are now, and always have been, taxable in this State, and they must continue so until there is a marked change in public opinion throughout the State. It is open to anybody who pleases to argue that mortgages ought not to be taxed at all, but his arguments would not be germane to a decision upon the committee's recommendation unless he goes further and shows (1) that the abolition of mortgage taxation is feasible in the present state of public sentiment, and (2) that the evils due to the necessity of equalizing assessments of realty between the counties can be done away with, the onerous burdens now pressing upon real estate owners lightened, and the revenue needed by the State supplied by some other tax.

Under the present law mortgages are taxable at a cruelly high rate, equivalent to from 40 to 60 per cent. of the income, but the methods of collection are so lax that very little revenue is realized. The committee's proposition is to change the rate so as to make it low, and to change the methods of collection so as to make them certain.

What will be the result if this recommendation is adopted? Will existing conditions be changed for the better? Will the classes of the people who are now overburdened by taxation be relieved? Will the classes of the people who do not now bear their fair share be compelled to yield some part of their unjust advantage? It would seem that these are the questions to which the discussion ought to be narrowed by everybody who is not prepared to advocate the entire abolition of the mortgage tax.

Who are the overburdened classes of the people, and how does the committee suppose they will be benefited so that their condition under the law proposed would be better than it is now?

Widows and orphans and other beneficiaries of trust estates invested in mortgages are one overburdened class. They have to pay the present high tax. It is plain that the proposed law would afford them great and instantaneous relief. Instead of losing half of their income, they would have to give up only a comparatively small part of it—on the average probably less than 10 per cent. To be sure, the members of this class are relatively few, but it is a shame for a civilized State to neglect them as New York has done hitherto.

Another overburdened class is made up of the owners of real estate. Plainly, the proposed law will benefit them by relieving them from about $10,000,000 which they pay under the present law for State purposes.

Another overburdened class is made up of the borrowers on real estate security. The committee believes that such borrowers, in addition to the benefit which they will enjoy in common with all other real estate owners, will receive a peculiar benefit, arising out of the fact, which is established by satisfactory evidence, that the liability to heavy taxation under the present law affects the average interest rate on mortgage loans to an extent of over one-half of 1 per cent. The influx of capital into mortgage investments, which holds aloof because of the present onerous tax liability, will reduce the average interest rate more than one-half of 1 per cent., so that, notwithstanding Brundage contracts and other similar stipulations, borrowers will be benfited.

Who are the classes who, under the present law, do not bear their just share of the burden, and how will the proposed change compel them to give up their unjust advantage? They are, first, those who, under the present law, are exempt from taxation, and, second, those who are willing to take the risk of being taxed, relying upon the defective machinery for enforcing personal property taxation, and taking advantage of many modes of legal evasion. The advantages which these people possess over other citizens are measured by that element in the interest rate which is due to the liability to tax under the present law. On the evidence that element is more than one-half of 1 per cent. To this extent the present law, while ineffective as a revenue raiser, makes the whole community pay tribute to particular classes. If the committee's bill becomes law, there will be no exemptions and no opportunity for evasion, and there will therefore be no element of compensation for risk or special privilege value in the interest rate, and the whole effect of the law will be to raise revenue for the common benefit of all the people.

These are the true issues. Upon them attention ought to be concentrated. Nobody having at heart the interests of the whole people, rather than the interests of privileged classes, will evade them or seek to darken counsel in regard to them.

An attentive consideration of what has been said will show that one of the most important questions is as to the effect of the present law. That is largely a question of evidence and of expert opinion. Inclosed herewith is a memorandum of some of the evidence on this subject which ought to be spread before the people, so that they may be able to judge of its weight.

New York, Jan. 26, 1900. S. B. CLARKE.

MEMORANDUM.

I.—Mr. J. Harsen Rhoades and the Presidents of four New York City savings banks appeared before the committee, and all of them concurred in the following statements by Mr. McMahon and Mr. Rhoades:

(Question by Committee's Counsel)—I want to get your estimate of the effect of the present law. I construe your answers to be, gentlemen, this: That the present law, which makes these mortgages liable to 2½ per cent., while it is not executed so as to catch all mortgages, but only catches a few, yet the liability to the tax has an effect on the rate of interest of over half of 1 per cent.

(Answer by Mr. McMahon)—I believe that to be thoroughly truthful and correct.

(Answer by Mr. Rhoades)—I think if you were to ask a hundred men accustomed to dealing in securities, active in financial affairs, I think you would get that as an answer.

II.—Mr. Frank Bailey, Vice President of the Title Guaranty and Trust Company, testified to the committee that since the abolition of a mortgage tax in Massachusetts, it has been found, from the savings banks records, that the bulk of investments on bond and mortgage are at 3½ per cent., and that in Pennsylvania the result of putting a single tax of four mills on mortgages was that the tax and the interest rate together were less than the interest rate had been before.

III.—It is matter of common knowledge that bonds which are exempt from taxation sell at prices which give a net interest return on the investment fully 1 per cent. lower than taxable bonds which are equally secure. It was shown to the committee that when State bonds were offered for sale there was a difference in the bids equal to nine-tenths of 1 per cent. in the interest rate, according as the bonds were or were not to be exempt from taxation.

IV.—Since the presentation of the committee's report to the Legislature, Mr. Morgenthau of the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company and Mr. Loew of the German-American Real Estate Title Guaranty Company are reported to have expressed the following opinions:

My Mr. Morgenthau—I believe that if it were distinctly understood to-day that such a tax would be all the tax to be imposed on mortgages they would take the same position in the eyes of investors as city bonds or United States bonds, which are selling on a basis of less than 3 per cent.

By Mr. Loew—The more I study it, the better I like it. I believe it would be a good thing for real estate, because it would bring in millions now withheld from bond and mortgage investments through fear of the present uncertain taxation. With a fixed low rate like the one proposed, and the assurance that it would be the only tax, vast sums of money would be set free in loans on real property. I believe that the result would be a reduction of the rate of interest to 3½ per cent. on gilt-edged loans. I don't think the rate would in any event exceed 4 per cent. Real property would be relieved and benefited. I do not accord with the view that the passage of the proposed bill would result in a general calling of mortgages held by savings banks and trust companies. Neither do I believe that it would cause a general insertion into mortgages of the Brundage clause providing that the mortgagor should pay the tax. If the trust companies and banks called in their mortgage loans as the result of this law, what would they do with their money? If they cannot get 5 per cent., they will take 4 per cent.; if they cannot get 4 per cent., they will take 3½ per cent., and they will be glad to get it. All this, in my opinion, will benefit real estate in a far-reaching way.

A TRIBUTE TO MR. BRYAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was with astonishment bordering upon amazement that the writer saw an editorial in this morning's issue of THE TIMES charging Mr. Bryan with silence on the money question and calling him a political trimmer. This charge is puerile and unfounded, altogether unworthy of so valuable a paper as THE TIMES. Mr. Bryan, if I am rightly informed, made no public speeches while in New York, but never ceased to reiterate again and again to newspaper correspondents and others his unchanged and unchangeable views on the money question. Many of the papers are even now bewailing the fact that Mr. Bryan refused to be silent. If THE TIMES is really anxious to find an example of political trimming, why not go back to the historic silence of Mr. McKinley on bimetallism, just prior to his election? Mr. Bryan is not obliging enough to furnish such an example. We know he ought to, but he won't, and what is THE TIMES going to do about it? It is Mr. Bryan's magnificent fearlessness of purpose and integrity of character that are rallying around him devoted adherents in support of his ideas and ideals, adherents who have never before been interested in politics. He has lifted politics into the region of ethics, where high-minded men and women can follow him. This is to do a good service to humanity. It is really immaterial whether such a man is President or not. The ordinary man can rise no higher in his ideals. The great man will sink no lower.

The writer finds it difficult to understand THE TIMES'S hostility to Mr. Bryan. Has it allowed its prejudice to obscure its clarity of vision? Nothing is ever gained by injustice or misrepresentation. Turn as strong a light upon Mr. Bryan as you will—the stronger the better—for his nobility stands out in higher relief against a background of misrepresentation. Magnificent in soul and purpose, unselfish and with a wonderful capacity for sacrifice, with a magnetic temperament that draws men to him and a simple yet overawing dignity of character, Mr. Bryan stands the foremost American of to-day, and the noblest of Democrats.

Every age brings forward just such men to do its noblest work for humanity. Happy the age that receives them.

ANNA H. THORNE,
Woman's Bryan League.

New York, Jan. 25, 1900.

ROBERTS'S EXPULSION AS VIEWED IN UTAH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Bearing in mind the fate that befell Señor de Lome for expressing an honest opinion of President McKinley in a private letter to a friend, I have suppressed the name of the correspondent from whom I have just received the inclosed letter. I have only to say that no man stands higher in the estimation of his fellow-citizens in Salt Lake City. I may remark that Bishop Tuttle, formerly of Utah, had said in his note to a respected clergyman of this city that Mr. Roberts, aside from his polygamy, was an honest and reliable man, but still that he hoped he would be expelled, as a warning to the Mormon people. My correspondent would not have expressed his belief that the President purposely appointed the polygamous Postmasters if it had not been well grounded. His action was in keeping with his "ear-to-the-ground" policy and his desire for re-election which prompt everything he says or does.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 21, 1900.

I think Bishop Tuttle touches the Roberts matter just on the spot. None of us cares a continental for Roberts's polygamy or his unlawful cohabitation. But none of us likes to know that a man living is he lives sits in Congress. The example isn't good, nor is the fact relishabe to people who don't think that polygamy is right or divine. I am not grieving in the least because they are making it warm for Roberts. I do think, however, that he should have been sworn in, his credentials being regular, and then bounced bodily. There was no occasion for violating law in order to achieve an end. My observation has been that the practice of irregular and improper methods, no matter how praiseworthy the object, results injuriously. Precedents thus established come back to plague those who make them. It is not improbable that one of these days a majority in Congress will be forced to turn aside somebody it does not want to turn down. However, let Roberts go. His rejection may prove a valuable lesson to the Saints, and teach them that they must not try to take advantage of the toleration and goodness of heart of those who are willing to let bygones be bygones.

I am not mourning because McKinley is being dressed down for appointing polygamists to Postmasterships. The Administration may deny it, but the fact cannot be changed that these appointments were made for the purpose of encouraging the Mormons to stand in with the Republicans. It has been the boast here for two or three years that McKinley was the friend of the Mormons, and these polygamous appointments are pointed at as proof that he is 'their friend.' The appointments have also had the effect of leading many Saints into the Republican fold. McKinley is a coward. He knew that he was appointing polygamists, but now he hasn't the courage to face the music.

JOHN CODMAN.

New York, Jan. 25, 1900.

ANGLO-BOER WAR OPINIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Capt. Mahan's letter was most interesting and timely. It reminds one of another danger of which we shall speak here. Before coming to the main point let us note two broad propositions, namely:

1. Of any given matter opinion is of two classes, noisy opinion and public opinion, the former of the nervous, eccentric, and restless people and the latter of the quiet and well disposed of all social classes.

2. The price not only of liberty but of National principle is eternal vigilance. As a rule, noisy opinion is pro-Boer, and public opinion is either pro-British, a prey to conflicting emotions, or neutral. The latter shades are sometimes mistaken for Boer sympathy by many here and in England. Again, it is said that half or more of the American newspapers are pro-Boer, upon which fact are based such misleading estimates of our people's opinion. The tendency to mistake noisy for public opinion, and cater thereto, by the politicians is too well known to be dwelt upon here. As so much of the press represents political faction, it very largely shares the same weakness, and is thus very misleading. Now we come to the point. The danger of this condition at present is that some of the party conventions—National as well as local—to assemble later, or platform committees thereof, may be so composed as to have the very men who will fish for votes by pro-Boer declarations. More stress is laid upon the danger of these rather than pro-British ones, partly because the British advocates, or the neutrals, are not the kind to seek such a violation of our neutrality as party resolutions for or against either power are, and partly for a reason of which we shall presently speak. Any one who has noticed from whom come pro-Boer resolutions of meetings can clearly see that too many such people are the very kind who will make every effort to get their ideas expressed in a party platform by even a Presidential convention.

This dishonor of anything of the kind is obvious. The moral effect upon our relations with the British Empire may be mischief of a far-reaching kind. I have already pointed out in your columns a strong stimulus to Canadian jingoism in this country. The jingo north of us has long tried to estrange Britain and America for his own selfish ends. What but the tact of Col. Hay prevented his success during the Alaska boundary dispute? May he not be successful in the future if we are falsely represented this year in the manner spoken of in this letter? Would he not have powerful allies in the British faction and press, especially in view of colonial loyalty now? Would not such be as much against our interest as it is wrong in principle to give cause for it?

The "eternal vigilance" alluded to alone can prevent such contingencies. The danger is that well-disposed people may not realize this sufficiently to exert the proper influence to prevent either cause we here speak of. I here beg you to exert yourself to the utmost to duly enlighten them before it is too late. JAMES H. BATES.

Hoboken, N. J., Jan. 25, 1900.

Firemen and Electric Currents.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under the heading of "Topics of the Times" in your issue of Jan. 25 you speak of the danger to the firemen from electric currents through the stream of water from the hose while playing on a fire where there are exposed electric wires. It seems to me the danger is great in the heart of the city as well as in the suburbs. Why not put all the wires under ground and have a shut-off from the house, as we now have for the water supply? Our streets and roads should not be disfigured by unsightly poles; our trees should not be trimmed and destroyed.

Our streets and roads are lined with trees—dead trees—adorned with wires in place of leaves. In London they have a subway under the sidewalks for wires. The streets are clear of all obstructions. Nothing interferes with clear sidewalks except lamp-posts and mail boxes. The water supply for fire purposes and flushing is connected from a nozzle in the middle of the roadway, on a level with the surface, and is covered with a plate screwed on. It is a good arrangement, for when the hose is attached one-half of the road is free for traffic. An iron plate on the railing or side of the house opposite is marked "H," so many feet and inches. The location can always be found. W. T. BRUNDAGE.

Brooklyn, Jan. 25, 1900.

The Lamp-post Street Signs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is quite a while since I have seen any communication in regard to the abomination of the lamp-post street signs. I think this ball should be kept a-rolling and this utterly senseless system persistently and vigorously fought against by every person of reason. It has already offended too long against the patience and taste of nearly every citizen of the metropolis, and it is to be hoped that the signs will soon be replaced in intelligent accord with the requirements of municipal life. I don't know who is the author of the outrage, but it is to be hoped that the evil genius who is responsible for it will be heavily sat down upon and not be permitted to inflict any further atrocities of the kind.

CHARLES B. STEBBINS.

New York, Jan. 24, 1900.

A Cheerful Enthusiast.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Hurrah for the Boers! They have those marauding Englishers now again just where they want them, and will dispose of them just as people do with vermin caught in a molasses-smeared trap. Hurrah for the Boers and their kind of civilization!!!

R. LENGGENHAGEN.

New York, Jan. 26, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Bicycle Confidences.

First Bike—I saw something to-day that makes me tired.

Second Bike—What's that?

First Bike—Rubber.—Detroit Free Press.

Frightened by Neglect.

"Your enemies don't seem to abuse you as they used to," said one politician.

"Yes," answered the other. "It's a very bad sign. It shows they are no longer afraid of me."—Washington Star.

Not Equal to the Situation.

Professor (feelingly)—When I first began teaching music the wolf was often at my door.

Listener (unfeelingly)—Gracious! Why didn't you pound the piano then as you do now?—Indianapolis Journal.

Appreciation.

"I tell you," exclaimed the slim individual, "that water is Heaven's greatest gift to man."

"Are you a prohibitionist?" asked a bystander, taking him cordially by the hand.

"No, sir," was the contemptuous reply, "I sell milk."—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

Without Regard to Expense.

The King assembles the royal architects. "Build me a temple," he commands, "so costly that no smoker will ever be told he might have owned it had he let tobacco alone!"

Ah, this was aiming high, indeed! But when was true art ever known to falter?—Detroit Journal.

THE CARRIER PIGEON OF LADYSMITH.

(By courtesy of the Funk & Wagnalls Company.)

A carrier dove from the cage they bring,
The keenest of vision and fleetest of wing.

Of love and peace once the avatar,
Now held for the grim, sad service of war.

They write a message of hope and cheer
Tho' the vengeful shells are bursting near,

Beneath her wing it is bound with care,
And they set her free with a silent prayer.

She stands at gaze for a moment's space,
And warily poises with airy grace.

Then, lightly leaping, a gleam of white
Goes flashing upward in pulsing flight.

Up, up, to the freedom of God's blue sky,
In widening circles she mounts on high,

Till, far beneath her, she gazes down
On Natal's green veldts and the kopjes brown.

The boom of cannon and shriek of shell
Of the grisly tumult of war still tell.

Still flame the hilltops with fitful red,
And the slopes and summit are strewn with dead.

But a scene more joyous in vision bright,
Allures the dove in her strenuous flight.

There's a cote in Durban, beside the sea,
Where home and her own dear nestlings be.

And tho' an empire may rock below,
On the lurid tides that ebb and flow,

She sees beyond to the peaceful nest,
And the heart is singing within her breast.

I too o'er the green veldt sweep along,
On the pinions of fancy, swift and strong.

I see the flashes and battle gleams,
The stiffening forms and thin red streams;

And I too, looking beyond the strife,
See a fairer vision of peaceful life:—

One great republic that stretches free
From Cape to desert, from sea to sea;

Where crown and sceptre shall find no rule,
And freedom brightens o'er church and school;

Where class and privilege fade from sight,
And the Right of Man is the sovereign right;

One more broad continent consecrate
To the people's rule in a

MORE FIGHTING IN LUZON

Insurgents Make Stubborn Resistance at Hemp Ports.

THE ENEMY'S LOSS IS LARGE

Twenty-eight Killed in Hand-to-Hand Encounter — Ports Will Be Open Jan. 30.

MANILA, Jan. 26.—A dispatch from Sorsogon, dated Thursday, Jan. 25, says Brig. Gen. Kobbé's expedition occupied Sorsogon, Dunsol, Bulan, Logaspi, and Virac. The only resistance was at Legaspi, where five Americans were wounded, and forty-five dead and fifteen wounded Filipinos were found.

It is estimated that there are 125,000 bales of hemp in these provinces, and 16,000 bales in the ports of Sorsogon and Legaspi. The United States gunboat Nashville's shrapnel burned 8,000 bales in Legaspi.

The expedition arrived off Sorsogon Jan. 20, and the town displayed white flags. Gen. Kobbé and Col. Howe, with a battalion of the Forty-seventh Infantry, landed and raised the United States flag. The insurgent force, numbering 300 men, evacuated the place. The natives were passive.

During the morning of Jan. 23, the Nashville and Venus, with four companies of the Forty-seventh Regiment, under Major Shipton, approached Legaspi. Filipino flags were flying, and the trenches were crowded. A detachment of 150 picked men, led by Major Shipton, landed on the beach about a mile north of the town, the Nashville bombarded the trenches, and the enemy retreated to Albay, whence they were easily dispersed to the hills.

About two hundred insurgents, armed with rifles, forced 600 unwilling villagers, armed with bows and arrows, to serve in the trenches in the close range street fighting before the enemy fled. The Filipino dead were mostly villagers, who were attempting to flee.

The expedition will proceed to Samar and Leyte, where the Forty-third Infantry and a battalion of the Third Artillery will be distributed.

The natives complain of lack of food, resulting from the blockade. They are strongly opposed to the return of the friars. Native priests are officiating in the churches.

Lieut. Col. Webb C. Hayes has defeated an entrenched force of the enemy at Sariago. One American was killed and five were wounded. A record of eleven American prisoners was found.

Capt. Casteel, while scouting near Báras with his company encountered 400 insurgents. He was reinforced by Capt. Gracie and the enemy was driven to Tanay. One American was killed and one was wounded.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Gen. Otis cabled the War Department to-day, as follows:

Manila, Jan. 26.

Kobbe's troops occupy the hemp ports of Sorsogon, Dunsol, Bulan, Albay, and Legaspi, Southeastern Luzon, Virac Island, Catanduanes; will probably occupy the ports of Calbayec, Cathbalogan, and Tacloban on the islands of Samar and of Leyte before to-morrow evening. No opposition except at Legaspi, where 800 insurgents, strongly entrenched, under Chinese Gen. Powah, made stubborn resistance, troops landed under protection of guns of Nashville, which severely bombarded fortifications at close range.

Enemy's loss over fifty killed or mortally wounded, twenty-eight killed at bridge head in hand-to-hand encounter, refusing to surrender; our casualties, Capt. Bradley Hancock, Quartermaster Volunteers, aide to Kobbé, wounded in hand, six men, including one sailor on Nashville, slightly wounded.

These ports contain great quantities of hemp ready for shipment, and will be open on 13th instant."

NAVY ASSISTS THE ARMY.

In the Southern Luzon Campaign—News of Prisoners Found.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Admiral Watson has cabled the Navy Department an account of the part taken by the navy in the campaign now being made in Southern Luzon by Gen. Schwan. The Admiral's dispatch refers to the engagement, or rather series of engagements, which took place along the eastern and southern shores of Lake Taal a week ago. There is no outlet from Lake Taal into the sea navigable for warships, but the Marietta took up a position close to the narrow neck of land which separated the lake from the sea, and threw shells across into the insurgents' defenses. The Admiral's account of the affair is as follows:

"'The Marietta, with Gheen commanding, on the 19th co-operated with the army in the capture of Taal. Embarked the insurgent trenches at about 1,630 yards. Lieut. Price landed with Colt gun. Gheen reports that a battalion of the Forty-sixth, under Major Johnston, carried the bridge and town very gallantly, facing artillery and rifle fire."

Gen. Otis's report of yesterday's movements in the campaign in Luzon is as follows:

"Hayes's cavalry reported at Santa Cruz, drove enemy out of Luzona, Tayabas, and adjacent towns, rescuing twenty Spanish prisoners and five women; other Spanish prisoners moved back in small detachments into mountains; enemy dispersed, and greater part believed to be seeking homes at Tayabas; found record dated 15th inst. saying eleven American prisoners leave tomorrow; know not to what place; Hayes's casualties, one killed, three mortally wounded, two slightly wounded."

SPANIARDS HOMEWARD BOUND.

Gen. Otis Furnishes Transportation to Released Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The progress of the movement inaugurated about three months ago toward the return to Spain of the prisoners released from the Filipinos is reported by Gen. Otis in the following cablegram received at the War Department to-day:

"Released Spanish prisoners, 74 officers, 1,000 enlisted men, 22 civilian officials, 21 wives, and 35 children, were furnished transportation to Spain yesterday."

ALL FILIPINOS ARE NOT BAD.

So Says Prof. Worcester in Endeavoring to Correct Misleading Reports of His Remarks.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Prof. Worcester of the Philippine Commission to-night gave out the following statement:

"I have been greatly annoyed by misleading reports of remarks which I have recently made in public concerning the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands. There are three very distinct races in the archipelago, and the races are again subdivided into numerous tribes, the total being no less than eighty-four. These tribes vary in social development from the most abject savagery to a relatively high degree of civilization. Among certain of the wild tribes such customs as head hunting, the sacrificing of human beings to heathen divinities, child marriage, polygamy, infanticide, and slavery are to be found, although some of the wild tribes are very pacific and indulge in none of the objectionable practices above enumerated.

"The remarks, which I have made concerning one or two of the head-hunting tribes have been taken as applicable to the entire population, which is, of course, absurd. Furthermore, I note with regret that after my address before the Commercial Club of Boston, in which I discussed the pros and cons of the Tagalog character, the undesirable characteristics which I mentioned were quite fully enumerated, but the good qualities which I was especially careful to discuss have been entirely omitted.

"In my books on the Philippines as well as in a magazine article and in numerous public lectures and addresses, I have repeatedly expressed my opinion of the civilized native, and I wish now to repeat that, while I consider him quite unfit to establish and maintain an independent national government at the present time, I nevertheless believe that his good qualities far outweigh his bad ones, and I have great hope for his future.

"As the customs, manners, and laws of the civilized as well as the wild tribes are fully discussed in the second volume of the forthcoming report of the commission, it is to be hoped that public opinion may eventually be set right and that the confusion which, perhaps not unnaturally, results from attempts to describe separately certain ones of the numerous tribes may be avoided when all are discussed within the limits of a single volume."

GOMEZ OBJECTS TO SBARETTI.

The General Says Church Dignitaries Should Be Cubans.

HAVANA, Jan. 26.—Gen. Maximo Gomez said to-day, regarding the appointment of Mgr. Sbaretti as Bishop of Havana:

"The Cubans have shed their blood in order that everything in the island might be born again. When Cuba was a Spanish colony her officials and clergy were Spaniards. Now that she is a free country, such dignitaries should be Cubans. Cuba needs independence in matters religious as well as political. If Mgr. Sbaretti does not take into account the opposition Cubans feel in this respect, but accepts the Bishopric, he will be indeed the genuine representative of an irritating usurpation."

Employment Bureau for Havana.

HAVANA, Jan. 26.—Gen. Ludlow is arranging to open an employment information bureau, his idea being to relieve Havana of vagrants and also to help immigrants in getting work. In his opinion such an office will save the city much more than the cost of keeping it up by elliminating the extra expenditure now made for the unemployed, while it will also act as an educational influence.

Growth of Schools in Cuba.

HAVANA, Jan. 26.—Mr. Frye, Superintendent of Public Schools, is in receipt of reports showing that 879 schools have already been organized. Reports are coming in at the rate of seventy-five a day, and it is expected that the number will reach 2,000, representing 100,000 children.

PUERTO RICO AND FREE TRADE.

Rice Grower Says Both the Island and This Country Would Benefit.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Dr. S. O. Knapp, a rice producer of Lake Charles, La., was heard to-day by the Insular Committee of the House as to the advantage of free trade with Puerto Rico in giving a market on the island for American rice. He said there was a large surplus of our crop of "broken rice." The lower grade was just what the Puerto Ricans desired. Enormous quantities are imported annually into Puerto Rico and the Philippines.

Dr. Knapp held therefore that free trade would not alone be beneficial in giving their products a market here, but also in giving a market for the surplus of American rice of lower grades.

PARIS CARPENTERS STRIKE.

Five Thousand at Work on Exposition Buildings Ask More Pay.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—A great strike of carpenters employed on the Exposition buildings, involving 5,000 men, has been inaugurated.

The strike is due to a demand for an increase from eighteen sous to one franc per hour. All the workyards are now guarded by strong forces of police. Officials do not consider the strike serious, and believe it will be settled in two or three days.

A BLOW TO THE MAFIA.

King of Italy Dissolves the Palermo Municipal Council.

ROME, Jan. 26.—The Government has struck the Mafia another blow. A royal decree dissolves the Palermo Municipal Council, which was composed, mostly, of friends of Signor Palizzolo. The Council almost caused a riot recently by increasing the octroi.

As cabled Dec. 8 last, a great sensation was caused throughout Italy by the trial of two railroad men on the charge of murder and robbery in a railroad car near Palermo, the victim being Signor Notarbartolo, a former Director of the Bank of Sicily, and one of the most prominent citizens of Palermo. The trial was attended with a number of dramatic incidents, the murdered man's son accusing Signor Palizzolo, a Member of the Chamber of Deputies from Palermo, of giving the order for the murder of Signor Notarbartolo.

As a result of this accusation the Chamber of Deputies met in special session and authorized the prosecution of Signor Palizzolo, who was arrested in Palermo on the evening of Dec. 8.

KAISERIN'S MOTHER'S FUNERAL.

Body Will Be Placed in the Family Vault at Primkenau Sunday.

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—The funeral of the Dowager Duchess of Schleswig-Holstein, mother of the Empress of Germany, will take place Sunday at Primkenau, a town of Silesia, in the Liegnitz district.

The body of the Dowager Duchess left Dresden at 11 o'clock this evening for Primkenau, where it will be placed in the family vault beside that of her husband.

The Court will go into mourning until Feb. 15.

Their Majesties started for Berlin immediately after the mourning services, which were held at 5 o'clock this afternoon at the King of Saxony's château, at Strehlon.

KAISER'S BIRTHDAY TO-DAY.

No Court Fetes, but People and Military Will Celebrate.

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—While the orders of Emperor William to omit all Court fêtes, owing to the death of the mother of the Empress, will be carried out rigorously, the military and popular celebration of his Majesty's birthday to-morrow will not be omitted. At 8 o'clock in the morning military bands will perform the so-called "waking" along the Unter den Linden to Brandenburg Gate. Simultaneously trumpeters from the castle cupola will play several chorals.

At noon there will be a parole at the arsenal, at which all the Generals and Admirals will be present. On his Majesty's appearance a salute of 101 guns will be fired. The parole is "Long Life to the Emperor-King."

The Bundesrath, Reichstag, and Diet will give banquets, omitting their usual sessions; the Municipal Council will present an address to the Emperor, the schools and universities will celebrate, and all Berlin will be illuminated in the evening.

British Win in Borneo.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The British expedition against the rebellious Tagas, under Mat Salleh, in British North Borneo, has been entirely successful. Capt. Harrington, with 100 Sikhs, after two days' fighting, Jan. 8 and 9, against 1,000 rebels, captured two forts and two villages, blew up the rebels' magazine and killed or wounded sixty Tagas. The British had four men wounded. The remaining villages of the disturbed district submitted.

Political Changes in Brazil.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 26.—Senhor Severino Vieira, the Minister of the Interior, has resigned and Senhor Maia has been nominated to succeed him. Senhor Silveira, Director of the Central Railroad; Judge Galvao, Chief of Police, and all the District Delegates have been changed. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. de Magalhaes, remains until the return of the President from Argentina.

Andrade Will Be a Farmer.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Jan. 26.—The family of former President Andrade of Venezuela, consisting of ten persons, arrived here from Venezuela yesterday. Andrade has been residing in the suburbs of this city for several months. It is rumored that he will engage in agriculture, now that he has been joined by his family, and that Puerto Rico will probably be his permanent home.

B. Kiralfy Arrested in Paris.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—As a result of charges brought by shareholders of the Columbia Theatre against Bolossy Kiralfy, the latter has been arrested, and the books of the theatre have been seized at his home. The shareholders claim he fails to give a proper accounting.

Expedition to Search for Andree.

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—Herr Vaze, the Polar explorer, announces that he will lead an expedition next Summer into Arctic regions in the hope of finding Andree, the missing aeronaut, or his remains.

CHINESE ASK INTERVENTION.

Beg American, British, and Japanese Ministers to Restore the Emperor to Power.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—An official communication received here from Peking says:

"Pu Chun, who has been appointed heir apparent to the throne, has been given the status of a son of the last Emperor. The statement that a new Emperor has ascended the throne is premature, although it is believed the appointment is preparatory thereto."

The Dowager Empress has dismissed Jung Lu, Generalissimo of the Chinese forces, on account of his supposed disapproval of the coup d'etat. Other high officials have been superseded. Extraordinary precautions have been taken at the vice-regal capitals to prevent risings. The troops have been served with ball cartridges.

The interior of China is greatly excited, and progressive Chinese are begging the American, British, and Japanese Ministers to intervene and restore the Emperor to power.

A special dispatch from Shanghai says the report of the abdication of the Chinese Emperor has caused a tremendous sensation in Japan, where a strong desire is expressed to adopt stringent measures, as it is believed Russia is the leading hand in the coup d'etat.

The Shanghai correspondent of The Times says: "A petition was forwarded by telegram to Peking, signed by 1,200 representatives of local Chinese merchants and gentry, begging the Princes and Ministers of the Tsung-li-Yamen to urge the Emperor to reconsider his abdication and to revoke the edict."

The Hong Kong correspondent of The Times says he has received a dispatch intimating the dethronement and death of Emperor Kwangsu.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Nothing further has been heard from United States Minister Conger at Peking since his cablegram yesterday announcing the selection of an heir apparent to the Chinese throne. Hence it is concluded that the action taken by the convocation of Chinese notables was technically limited to the naming of Pu Chun as heir apparent.

OPPOSES MERCIER'S CANDIDACY.

Figaro Says the General Was Negligent and Incapable.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—The Figaro to-day publishes a bitter article against Gen. Mercier on his arrival at Nantes in support of his candidacy for the Senate in next Sunday's election. It says:

"There is something terrifying and lugubrious in the idea that representatives of the French aristocracy can descend to the level of putting forward a General, not for military merits or victories—since Mercier's negligence and incapacity cost France the lives of 5,756 of her sons in Madagascar—but merely because he deceived a court-martial by sending it forged documents in order to secure the conviction of an innocent Jewish Captain, who barely missed becoming his five thousand seven hundred and fifty-seventh victim."

TROUBLE BREWING IN SAMOA.

It Is Said Mataafa Natives Contemplate an Outbreak.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 26.—Recent reports from Samoa are to the effect that its annexation by Germany is regarded with increasing disfavor by both American and British residents and by the natives themselves. The natives, it is said, are exceedingly dissatisfied at the turn affairs have taken, the Mataafa followers particularly so, as they had understood that a protectorate was contemplated by the powers and that they would be allowed to select their own King.

The Mataafa natives never recognized the provisional Government in Samoa, but have continued to collect taxes on their own account. It is believed by many in the islands that the new arrangements will simply mark the beginning of fresh troubles with the natives, an early uprising of whom is feared. English and Americans are leaving Upolu and Savau to take up their residence in Fiji and Tonga, and the more wealthy of the Malietoan natives are also leaving the country for the present or until matters appear more settled.

It is predicted in the advices that nothing short of the presence at Samoa of several German cruisers will prevent a native outbreak.

THE GOVERNMENT OF TUTUILA.

Admirals Crowninshield and Kautz Will Confer Regarding It.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 26.—Instead of going to Florida for his health, as reported from Washington, Rear Admiral Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, passed through here to-day en route to California on two important missions. He goes to inspect the new naval station at Yerba Buena Island, thirty miles below Mare Island, and to confer with Admiral Kautz at Santiago, Southern California, who is in command of the Pacific Station, regarding the establishment of the Federal Government over the Island of Tutuila, the new possession in the Samoan group.

This mission has been intrusted to Admiral Kautz. Admiral Crowninshield says Tutuila will prove a great boon to America, as it is one of the finest harbors in the Pacific.

Left $1,600,000 to London Hospitals.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Prof. David Edward Hughes, the electrician and inventor, who died on Tuesday, left numerous benevolent bequests. To each of four leading London hospitals he bequeathed £80,000. He had an income of £40,000 ($200,000) a year.

GLOUCESTER FISHERS MISSING.

Effort to Identify One as the Vessel Ashore at Foxtail Point.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 26.—No fewer than four American herring vessels supply many of the conditions necessary to identify them with the large unknown vessel which went ashore Wednesday, Jan. 17, on Foxtail Point, in Bay St. George. These are the Oliver Wendell Holmes, the Essex, and the Phomha, which left Bay of Islands a few days before the disaster with cargoes of frozen herring, and the Harvard, which was going there for cargo from Placentia Bay.

Quite likely other vessels in the same category may have left Gloucester and Boston for the same waters which are from ten to fourteen days out. Any and all such would increase the number of suspects. Thus far nothing has been recovered near the wreck that would help to identify her.

A BICYCLE TIRE TRUST.

Two Companies Abandon a Fight and Prices Will Advance.

AKRON, Ohio, Jan. 26.—Announcement was made to-day of an agreement on the Tillinghast bicycle tire patents which amounts to the forming of a tire trust that will include every manufacturer.

The Diamond and Goodyear Companies in Akron, which have fought the Tillinghast patents, have been won over, and have taken out a license issued by Theodore A. Dodge of New York, owner of the patents, whereby they are allowed to use them. Dodge made concessions to secure the Diamond and Goodyear people. They will pay only half the amount in royalties at first demanded of them. The license the companies take out binds them to maintain a fixed scale of prices.

The effect of the agreement will be an advance of the price of tires of all grades. Although retailers may fix their own prices, all must pay the same for their goods, and the general result will be, it is said, that bicycle tires will cost the consumer 50 per cent. more this year than last. By the new arrangement bicycle dealers will be largely prevented from making a profit on tires in addition to that on the bicycles without the tires.

Suicide in a Small Hotel.

William E. Squire, whose address is unknown to the police, committed suicide some time Thursday at a small hotel at 328 Fourth Avenue, where he had registered Wednesday as "J. D. Haderson, New York City." The body was found lying fully dressed on the bed in his room yesterday morning. On a card on the table near by was "William E. Squire, with Ruggles Brothers, brokers, 52 Broadway." Henry F. Holbrook of the firm of Ruggles Brothers said that the man had applied to the firm for work some time ago, but had not been regularly employed.

MUSIC HEARD YESTERDAY.

Fourth Public Rehearsal of the Philharmonic Society at Carnegie Hall.

The fourth public rehearsal of the Philharmonic Society took place at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon. The programme consisted of the overture to Wagner's "Flying Dutchman," Louis Saar's dramatic scena for contralto and orchestra, entitled "Ganymed," Beethoven's fourth symphony, three songs with piano accompaniment—Schubert's "Der Kreuzsug," Schumann's "Der arme Peter," and Franz's "Er ists gekommen"—and Goldmark's overture to "Prometheus." The singer was Mme. Schumann-Heink. The B flat symphony of Beethoven has not been heard in so long that it was a treat to listen to it yesterday. The clearness of the form is a lesson which some recent composers might study with profit to themselves and happy results to the progress of music in the twentieth century.

Especialy in the fascinating scherzo does the easy method of Beethoven show how far it overtops the straining after effect and the instrumental contortions of some of his successors. The music is so simple, so spontaneous, and withal so lovely, that one wonders constantly at the remarkable results attained by the employment of such elementary means. But it all goes to show that the principal thing a composer needs is ideas. The symphony was beautifully read by Mr. Paur, who showed a fine insight into its nature, and a complete mastery of the means needed to produce the right effects. That the wood wind did not play in tune was not his fault. He cannot make the wood players of the Philharmonic other than they are. But for the excellence of the ensemble, which gives constant evidence of improvement under his direction, he must be praised.

Mr. Saar's new vocal piece pleased the audience, and with reason. The text is thoroughly favorable to musical embodiment, and Mr. Saar has undertaken his task in a sincere spirit. He has written a fine piece of introductory recitative, melodious in its character and dramatic in its significance. His andante and allegro which follow, are conceived on broad lines and written with skill. The orchestral accompaniment is well devised and the composition as a whole is sufficiently dignified and meritorious to have deserved thoroughly a place on a Philharmonic programme. Mme. Schumann-Heink was altogether out of sorts yesterday. Indeed, to those who know the strain under which she is laboring at the present time, it is wonderful that she appears at all. In such circumstances she is not to be held accountable for any shortcomings, but to be praised for the sincerity which characterizes all her efforts.

Especial commendation must be given to the beautiful and impressive reading of the Wagner overture by Mr. Paur, and to the way in which the fathers played it. The Goldmark work was not so well done. One is often led to fancy that the works on the Philharmonic programmes are taken up for rehearsal in the order in which they stand, and that the last one gets the smallest amount of study. But it was a good performance, taking it all in all, and we should be thankful for it.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

"Don Pasquale" and "Cavalleria Rusticana" Once More.

An audience of very large size was present in the Metropolitan Opera House last night when "Don Pasquale" and "Cavalleria Rusticana" were repeated. The attractiveness of this combination of operas is due not only to the fact that it affords an opportunity to the public to hear two such singers as Mme. Sembrich and Mme Calvé in the same evening, but to the agreeable contrast of the two works themselves. After the bright and sparkling comedy of Donizetti's work the tragedy of the Mascagni piece comes with redoubled force. Both works are among the best of their kinds, and both kinds have their merits. Some considerable comment has already been made in this place on the delights of "Don Pasquale," but there is no harm in once more calling the attention of the readers of THE TIMES to this admirable musical comedy. The play itself is most amusing. Three of the four characters are excellently drawn and are well characterized in the music, and the good old-fashioned plot is based on an idea which never grows old. As for the music, it is bright, spirited, tuneful, and thoroughly in keeping with the mood of the story.

Mme. Sembrich, who repeated her impersonation of Norina, was in splendid voice last night, and her singing was a glorious exhibition of the good old art of bel canto, so much abused, but so invaluable. As before, she acted with consummate skill, and showed herself in every way a mistress of her art. At the end of the opera she again interpolated the "Luce quest' anima" from "Linda di Chamounix." Signor Scotti repeated his admirable singing and acting as Dr. Malatesta, and Signor Pini-Corsi was once more a capital Don Pasquale. Ernesto is not one of M. Saligniac's happiest parts, but he sings the serenade well.

In "Cavalleria Rusticana," the audience was permitted once more to be moved and thrilled by the superb Santuzza of Mme. Calvé, an impersonation which will be remembered as one of the operatic masterpieces of our time. Her associates last night were Mr. Dippel as Turiddu, Signor Campanari as Alfio, Mme. Mantelli as Lola, and Mlle. Bauermeister as Lola.

MISS CLAUDE MAKES TROUBLE.

Casino Actress Insists on Having a Dressing Room by Herself.

A delay in the performance of "The Belle of New York" at the Casino Thursday night and last night was only avoided through the manner in which Stage Manager Gerald Coventry handled a request coming from Miss Toby Claude, the young English actress who plays the part of Fifi Fricot and who received such favorable comment on her appearance here. The first indication that she was dissatisfied came on Thursday, when she told the stage manager that she desired a dressing room alone, notwithstanding the fact that when she selected her room Sunday she expressed her willingness to share it with Miss Ella Snyder, who plays the part of Mamie Clancy. Mr. Coventry said he could not attend to the matter at once, but would try to do everything possible to make things agreeable for every one.

Miss Claude decided last night she would wait no longer for matters to be arranged as she desired, and shortly before the orchestra began to play the overture her husband, William P. Carleton, who is also a member of the company, went up to Mr. Coventry and insisted upon an improvement in his wife's dressing room. He said he would not let her enter the theatre unless she could have a room by herself. As this demand came but a short time before the curtain was to go up, Mr. Coventry saw he could do nothing but ask Miss Snyder to vacate the room, which she did willingly, thereby avoiding considerable delay in the beginning of the performance.

It was said at the Casino that Mr. Lederer would not tolerate any further trouble from Miss Claude, and that any more extraordinary demands coming from her would result in the return of Miss Phyllis Rankin to the role of Fifi Fricot, which she created, and the retirement of Miss Claude from the cast.

Kate Claxton a Bankrupt.

Kate Claxton, the actress, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday under the name of Kate E. Stevenson, giving her residence as 288 West Seventieth Street. Her husband, Charles A. Stevenson, filed a petition in bankruptcy on Dec. 2 last. In her schedules she gives the liabilities at $10,739, due to the following creditors: Rose Eytinge, London, $3,481; Edgar Bruce, London, $2,211; Gillin Printing Company, $985; A. Hoen & Co., Baltimore, $2,797, balance due for printing; Union Advertiser Job and Printing Company, Rochester $81; W. J. Jennings, Hartford, $80; Calvert Lithographing Company, Detroit, $1,000, and Winters Lithographing Company, Springfield, Ohio $101. Her assets consist of clothing, $100, which is exempt, and an accident insurance policy for $12,000, which expires on Feb. 4 next.

Miss Nethersole in the City.

After an illness of almost a week's duration in Washington, which prevented the opening of her season at Wallack's Theatre in "Sapho" last Monday night, Miss Olga Nethersole returned to this city yesterday. She went direct to the Hoffman House, accompanied by her brother, Louis Nethersole. She was met there by Dr. Holbrook Curtis, who, after making a thorough examination of Miss Nethersole's throat, announced that unless something unforeseen should happen she would be able to appear Monday night.

Lecture by Garrett P. Serviss.

Garrett P. Serviss will deliver the sixth and last lecture of the course on the "Romance of Travel and History" at the Berkeley Lyceum to-day at 11 o'clock. His subject will be "William Tell and the Romance of the Alps."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday, as is usually the case on a Friday during the season, did not bring much of incident or event in the social world of New York. The cold and blustering weather, which was all the more disagreeable as it followed so abruptly on the unseasonably warm weather of the past fortnight, kept people of leisure within doors, and the avenue and uptown fashionable districts were deserted until the afternoon. The fatigue consequent upon the Assembly ball of Thursday night, which did not close until after 3 o'clock yesterday morning, also had something to do with society's apparent retirement from view during the morning. Even the fashionable restaurants were comparatively deserted at the luncheon hour, and the few "at homes" of the afternoon were slimly attended. It was decidedly an "off day" in society. The evening brought the fourth meeting of Mrs. Church's dancing class at Sherry's, the third meeting of Mrs. Sneeker's class at the same place, but in the small ball room, and the third meeting of Mrs. O'Connor's class at Delmonico's. Mr. Hermann Oelrichs gave a stag dinner of sixteen covers at his residence, and Mrs. Eugene Schieffelin gave a dinner in honor of her niece, Miss Katherine Hall a debutanté of the season. The double bill of "Don Pasquale" and "Cavalleria Rusticana" at the opera brought out a large house.

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To-day will bring a few informal receptions, the third meeting of Mrs. Pratt's evening class at Sherry's, and the third and last of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's "Saturday nights," at which a cotillion will be danced, and in which some handsome and novel favors will be given out.

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The Campania, which sails to-day for Liverpool, has booked, among other passengers, Count de la Chesnaye and Countess de la Chesnaye of Paris; Rear Admiral Penrose Fitzgerald, Capt. the Honorable Cecil Colville, R. N., and Lieut. C. R. Crosby, R. N., all of England; Julius Moeller, Lieut. Romanoff, Mr. Charles P. Vaughn, United States Deputy Consul General at Frankfort, Germany, and Mrs. Vaughn, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Wendell, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Atkinson, two daughters and son, of Quebec.

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The Kaiser Wilhelm II., which sails today for Genoa, via Gibraltar and Naples, has an exceedingly long passenger list, which, like that of the Augusta Victoria on Thursday, contains comparatively few well-known New York names. Among the New Yorkers booked to sail on this steamer are Mrs. Neilson and her daughter, Miss L. Hebbard Neilson; W. L. Clark, and Mrs. Moses T. Campbell. On the same ship there are booked to sail Prof. J. H. Westcott, Mrs. J. H. Westcott and children of Princeton, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. John Price Wetherill, and the Misses Florence, Isabel, and Gertrude Wetherill of Philadelphia, and Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Joly de Lotbiniere and Mr. and Mrs. William Molson MacPherson of Quebec, Canada. These last two families are among the most prominent in the old Canadian city.

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Gen. E. Burd Grubb of Edgewater, N. J., has almost entirely recovered from the severe illness which prostrated him last Autumn. He will soon go South for the rest of the Winter. Mrs. Grubb's sister, Miss Sopworth of England, has been visiting her this Winter, and Mrs. Grubb gave a luncheon in honor of Miss Sopworth at the Bellevue in Philadelphia, on Thursday. Among the guests at this luncheon were Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson, Mrs. Alfred Whelen, and Mrs. Thomas Leaming.

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Mr. and Mrs. Robert Kelso Cassatt, who were married in Philadelphia last week, are now on their honeymoon tour in Florida. They are traveling in Mr. Cassatt's private car, and will make a tour of Florida before their return. Yesterday they were at the Ponce de Leon, in St. Augustine.

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The engagement has been announced in Baltimore of Mr. George Howard Elder and Miss Anita Mactavish. Miss Mactavish is the great-great-granddaughter of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and her family is one of the most prominent, socially, in Maryland. Baltimore continues to be very gay, and its society is evidently as novelty mad as that of New York. Miss Champe Robinson gave a tea in honor of Miss Ethel Barrymore on a recent day. The publication of a small volume of poems by Miss Hannah Norris has made quite a sensation in Baltimore society, as some of the verses, while clever, have a decided personal bearing, and the young poetess has not spared her friends.

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Philadelphia seems to have suffered this season, as the following wail in The Times of that city would seem to show, from the depredations of society thieves:

"The wind-up of the social season," it says, "generally finds many hostesses in arrears for such things as silver-backed brushes, scent bottles, and other trinkets usually found on the toilet tables of dressing rooms. A woman who entertains a great deal was bewailing her losses yesterday afternoon over her luncheon coffee in a restaurant. What she said about society kleptomaniacs was forceful, if not too elegant, from such a charming source. Last Winter, she said, she lost at least $250 worth of ornaments of one kind or another, and 'what was hardest to bear,' she went on, 'was the discovery of one of my favorite scent bottles on the dressing table of an intimate friend.' Many expedients have been resorted to to stop the disappearances, though so far nothing but the locking up of all articles in the least likely to attract a covetous eye has to any extent sufficed. But at that point the vanity of the hostess is touched usually, and she dislikes the notion of hiding from sight all of the pretty things that she would like to show on such occasions. The course of one woman who gave a luncheon one day not so long ago, and afterward missed a small gold mirror, was a little crude, perhaps, but it answered the purpose. She sent to each of the women who had been her guests a postal card, upon which was written: 'Dear Madame, a gold mirror was stolen from my dressing table yesterday. Have you got it?' The mirror was returned, but whence it came its owner up to the present has never been able to find out."

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Mr. and Mrs. F. Norton Goddard are being congratulated on the recent birth of a daughter. Mrs. Goddard is the daughter of Mrs. Grenville Winthrop.

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Mrs. Francis H. Leggett is in California, where she went some weeks ago to visit her sister, Miss MacLeod. Miss Sturgis remains in New York, but will sail shortly for Europe.

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Mrs. John Robinson of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. Boykin, (Miss Mary Washington Robinson,) and the Misses Robinson sail for Europe in a fortnight. They will go to the Riviera and Egypt, and be gone until late next Summer.

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A large house party will be given by Mr. and Mrs. George Gould over Sunday at Georgian Court. The Count and Countess de Castellane, Mr. Harry Lehr, and Mr. James De W. Cutting are among the guests expected. There will be a concert, and on Sunday open-air amusements. The party will return on Monday, as some of them are to be guests at Mrs. Astor's ball on the same date.

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Mr. George Keppel has sailed for Europe. He was in this country for several weeks, and was entertained by Mr. William C. Whitney, and was also the guest at several dinners given in Philadelphia and Washington. Mrs. Keppel, his wife, is one of the leaders in the set of the Prince of Wales. She has recently been on a long visit to the Princess of Wales at Sandringham. On the same ship was the Hon. Mrs. Eric Barrington, who had been visiting Miss Ada Rehan. Mrs. Barrington is the wife of the private Secretary of the Marquis of Salisbury. She has a handsome London house at 62 Cadogan Place.

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Apartments have been secured for the Duchess of Marlborough and her mother at Nice. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt Jr., are already there, and Mr. Vanderbilt has not been in as good health as usual. The Valiant has arrived at Nice with William K. Vanderbilt and Mr. Winfield Hoyt on board. They will remain for a short time on the Riviera.

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Prince Henri de Croy, who has been some time in this country, sails this coming week for Europe. He was at Newport in the Summer, and afterward went to Chicago as the guest of the Potter Palmers. More recently he has been in Washington. He comes from a very old but much impoverished family of Belgium.

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Mrs. Eugene Schieffelin of 805 Madison Avenue gave last evening a dinner in honor of her niece, Miss Katherine Hall, a débutante of this season. The girl guests were all débutantes, and among them were Miss Lucy Morgan, Miss Clare Bryce, Miss Mildred Stokes, and Miss Barbey.

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On Thursday, Feb. 1, Miss Hopeton Drake will give a luncheon of fifteen covers at her residence, 137 West Eightieth Street. This luncheon will be for young people. On the following day, Feb. 2, Miss Edith de Russy, daughter of Gen. de Russy, United States Army, will give a large luncheon, also for young people. On Friday, Feb. 9, Miss Schell of 15 East Eighth Street will give a large dinner for Miss Florence Cragin. Mrs. Henry Holt will on the evening of Feb. 17 give a bal de tête at her residence, 711 Madison Avenue. On Feb. 14 Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster will give a Valentine dance for her daughters. Mr. Alexander Hadden will lead the cotillion.

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Mrs. Benjamin S. Church's dancing class held its fourth meeting for the season in the large ballroom at Sherry's last night. Those who received were Mrs. Benjamin S. Church, Mrs. Edward Curtis, Mrs. Henry R. Beekman, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish Morris, Mrs. John M. Bowers, Mrs. George R. Schieffelin, and Mrs. John Clarkson Jay. The cotillion was led by Mr. John Van Schaick Oddie. There were two favor figures, and the favors, which were unusually handsome, consisted of large bunches of artificial flowers, pink and white roses, lilacs, &c., tied with satin ribbons; gilt butterflies for the hair, fancy toilet mirrors on chains, and a variety of Japanese curios, lacquered trays, &c. Among the guests present were Mr. McLean of Princeton, Dr. J. Herbert Claiborne of Virginia, Mr. F. L. Lutz of Boston, the Misses Daly of Montana, Miss Dorothy Bunker of Englewood, Miss Hall of Morristown, Miss Rose Fox of Montevideo, N. Y., Mrs. Christopher Wolfe of Tuxedo, Mrs. Percy Mills of Flushing, Mrs. Charles B. Curtis, Mr. Halsey of Elizabeth, N. J.

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Among the members of the class present at this dance were Miss Ruth Emmons, Miss Lydia Loring, Miss Pansy B. Roosevelt, Miss May Beekman, Miss Frances V. Stewart, Miss Lucile C. Weeks, Miss Mary Beekman, Miss Janet de Kay, Miss Mary A. Parrott, Miss Maude Nicholas, Miss Mary H. Drake, the Misses Josephine and Sallie Atterbury, Miss Rosina Boardman, Miss Mildred Barnes, Miss Angelica Schuyler Church, Miss Helen C. Merrill, Miss Florence Cragin, Miss Ella H. Vandervere, Miss Harriet Fowler, Miss Carola L. Churchill, Miss Zadie Lord, the Misses Maizie and Harriet Delafield, the Misses Alice and Anita Dominick, the Misses Anna and Gertrude Herrick, the Misses de Peyster, Miss Josephine Drexel, Miss Mary Newbold Lawrence, Miss Lilian Carpenter, Miss Mary Wagstaff, Miss Emma Wallace Rutherfurd, Miss Amelia Pierson, Miss Georgette Kidd, the Misses Schefer, Miss Alberta Sturgis, and the Messrs. John R. Delafield, Francis G.

RUSSELL SAGE RESIGNS

Standard Gas Prepares a Way for His Retirement.

HIS STOCK SALE THE CAUSE

Directors Give Him a Vote of Thanks —Effect on the Local Gas Situation.

A special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Standard Gas Light Company was held yesterday afternoon to receive the resignation of Russell Sage as President. The retirement of Mr. Sage was the direct result of his recent action in disposing of nearly all of his stock in the company, which was declared by other Directors and stockholders to be an act of bad faith. At a meeting of the Directors held soon after it became known that Mr. Sage had sold his stock some of the members of the board told him with emphasis that it was manifestly improper that he should continue to hold the office of President. Mr. Sage flatly refused to resign, and declared in a published statement that he had no intention of retiring until the expiration of his term. He soon found, however, that his position was untenable, it is alleged, and, it is understood, informed the other Directors that he was ready to resign. A way was found for him to do so without loss of dignity, and yesterday's meeting was the result.

The meeting was held at 2 o'clock in the offices of the company, at 31 Nassau Street. All the members of the board were present, except Charles Dana, who is ill. Mr. Sage left the meeting almost immediately after calling it to order, Vice President Frank Tilford taking the chair, and retired to his own offices across the corridor. The resignation of Mr. Sage as President was then presented, and was immediately accepted. In his letter, which was brief, Mr. Sage said that he recognized the right of those holding the larger interests in the company to control its policy and administration, and therefore he had concluded to place his resignation in the hands of the board, to take effect Feb. 1.

Mr. Sage did not resign as a Director of the company, and was not asked to do so. His fellow-Directors showed a disposition to treat the retiring President with the utmost courtesy, and did not neglect to pass a resolution expressing regret at his retirement and thanks for his services to the company.

The only other business transacted at the meeting was the election of Oliver S. Carter, President of the National Bank of the Republic, as a member of the Executive Committee in place of Charles Dana. This change was not connected in any way with the retirement of Mr. Sage, and was due solely to the illness of Mr. Dana, it being desired to have some one in the position who could devote attention to the affairs of the company in the present disturbed situation of the gas business.

Mr. Sage declined to see a reporter after the meeting of the Board of Directors, or to make any statement in regard to his resignation.

When W. Greeley Hoyt, Secretary of the company, was asked if anything had been said at the meeting reflecting upon Mr. Sage, he replied: "Quite the contrary. The best of feeling was manifested all around, and the board adopted a very cordial vote of regret upon Mr. Sage's retirement."

Charles E. Orvis of Orvis Brothers & Co., a Director of the company, who has sympathized actively with the efforts of the Protective Committee of stockholders to prevent Standard Gas stock from falling into hands unfriendly to the policy of the company in the gas war, was asked what had been learned with reference to the sale of stock which led to Mr. Sage's retirement and how the latter had been prevailed upon to resign after having declared his intention to hold on until the expiration of his term.

"We are not certain," he replied, "who are the actual holders of the stock that Mr. Sage sold, but we have pretty well-founded suspicions on the subject. Of course, we know the 'dummies' in whose name the was purchased. Mr. Sage sold 5,600 —nearly all his holdings. He still has a few shares, and so is qualified to continue as a Director. His interest in the company was never as large as was popularly supposed. He got a good price for his stock, but no more than it would have been worth under ordinary conditions, with gas selling at a fair price. By the sale of his stock under the existing circumstances it was considered that he had broken faith with the other Directors and stockholders. We told him what we thought of his action in plain terms at a previous meeting of the board, but there was no disposition to-day to make his retirement difficult or unpleasant. He was entitled to the vote of thanks which he received, for he had been a good President for the company. Perhaps he was a little too conservative at times, but there was no real fault found with his management up to the time he sold his stock, when the other Directors felt that they had a right to expect him to stand by them in the war with the other companies."

Mr. Orvis said that no action had been taken thus far toward choosing Mr. Sage's successor. "Mr. Sage will be President until Feb. 1," he added, "and it is not certain when a new President will be chosen. None but a first-class man will be elected."

In reply to a question as to the possible effect of the retirement of Mr. Sage upon the gas war situation, Mr. Orvis said: "The only effect it will have, so far as the Standard Company is concerned, is to be to establish more firmly the policy that has been pursued throughout the fight. The company's affairs are in good condition. Instead of being $400,000 in debt, as has been reported, it has no debts, and has $700,000 in the treasury. Of course, it is not making money, and cannot as long as the war continues. But the Protective Committee has control of a large majority of the stock, which is in strong hands, and there will be no weakening on the part of this company."

Mr. Sage had about two months more to serve as President of the company, and by his resignation will lose his salary for that period. It is understood that his salary was $5,000 a year.

MORE GAS RUMORS.

Consolidated Reported as Securing Sage Holdings of New Amsterdam—Explanation About Consolidated Bonds.

The report was current in Wall Street yesterday that the Consolidated Gas Company had acquired control of the New Amsterdam Company. It is not a new rumor. Yesterday its reappearance had a pleasant effect for people long of New Amsterdam Gas. The common and preferred stock each advanced about 2½ points in the outside securities market, while the bonds were strong.

One of the Trustees of the Consolidated Gas Company said that, to the best of his knowledge, there was no truth in the report. An officer of the New Amsterdam Company was inclined to admit that some large holdings in New Amsterdam had recently changed hands, but to doubt that Consolidated interests had acquired them. In some quarters the story was freely described as a mere stockjobbing scheme.

There was some talk in Wall Street yesterday about a paragraph in a recent statement by President Johnston of the State Trust Company, in which he gave $2,000,000 bonds of the Consolidated Gas Company as being partial collateral for the two-million-dollar loan to the Whitney syndicate. It had been popularly supposed that the only Consolidated bonds out were $1,500,000 in 5 per cent debentures, besides the $695,000 in Mutual Gas Light Company 6s, for which the Consolidated people are also responsible. The matter was explained by a Consolidated Trustee as follows:

"When we bought the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company we gave in exchange an obligation of our company—an interest-bearing note. That is what they call a bond in this case. The full details of the transaction will be made public to our stockholders soon."

The Consolidated Gas Company Trustees met yesterday and re-elected the old officers for another year.

George A. Lamb has completed his papers in his action to procure a new election of Consolidated Trustees. The papers will probably be served to-day, and he will take the case into court, he expects, on Monday. Felix Jellenik said yesterday that he would not bring a suit if Mr. Lamb brought one.

"What I think can be established by an action for a new election," said he, "is the serving of substantial notice on the Consolidated Trustees that they must be honest with the stockholders."

JOHN D. ARCHBOLD ON TRUSTS.

Tells Alumni of Syracuse University They Are a Necessary Evolution of the Times.

The ninth annual dinner of the New York Association of Alumni of Syracuse University was held at the St. Denis Hotel last evening. Chancellor James R. Day, who spoke on the future of the university, said that the only thing needed by Syracuse in order to "secure the most magnificent opportunity of any university in America is a million dollars of endowments at once."

John D Archbold, President of the Board of Trustees of the university and a Director of the Standard Oil Company, responded to a toast on "Trusts." He said in part:

"Trusts, or, to speak correctly, large corporations, are a necessary evolution of the times. They represent a tremendous step of progress. The year 1900 will be marked in the history of our country for its great events in many ways affecting our National life, but in no one respect with more pronounced importance than in this commercial or corporate evolution.

"The outcry against these developments does not come from the great busy industrial classes, but from impractical sentimentalists, yellow journals, and political demagogues—from the latter perhaps more than any other. It is impossible to imagine in our National life any more pitiful object than that presented in the conceded representative head of one of the great political parties finding the principal topic for his demagogic harangues in attacks on our National thrift and financial stability.

"The remedy for the unrest on this question undoubtedly lies in the direction of National or Federal corporations. If such corporations should be made possible under such fair restrictions and provisions as should rightfully attach to them, any branch of business could be freely entered upon by all comers, and the talk of monopoly would be done away with.

"Our present system of State corporations, almost as varied in their provisions as the number of States, is vexatious alike to the business community and to the authorities of the several States. Such Federal action need not take away from the State its right to taxation or police regulation, but would make it possible for business organizations to know the general terms, on which they could conduct their business in the country at large."

The other speakers were Dean Albert Leonard of the College of Liberal Arts, George H. Bond, Arthur Copeland, and Miss Austiana E. Taylor. The following officers of the association were elected for the ensuing year: President—Charles O. Dewey; First Vice President—J. Frank Tallman; Second Vice President—The Rev. E. L. Fox; Secretary—Lincoln E. Rowley; Treasurer—F. Z. Lewis; Corresponding Secretary—Miss Florence Hermans.

HONORS HIS OWN MEMORY.

Brady for Years Bedecks Monument Bearing His Name with Those of Known Soldier Dead.

In the public park at Flushing, L. I., is a monument erected by the citizens of that place. The inscription on the monument is as follows:

"Erected in honor of the patriotic volunteers from Flushing who sacrificed their lives in the war for the preservation of our Union, 1861-1865."

On four tablets are inscribed the names of the men who fell in battle. On the north tablet of the monument the third name is that of John Brady. For more than thirty years the people of Flushing have supposed him to be dead. It now appears that Brady is alive and that he has known of the mistake for a number of years. Once a year, on Memorial Day, he has gone to the monument and placed flowers thereon in honor of himself and his fallen comrades.

Brady lives at Corona, L. I. He is sexton of the Methodist church there. He has raised a family of five children. On Oct. 21, 1861, he enlisted at Palace Garden on Fourteenth Street as a member of Company H, Eighty-seventh New York Volunteers His Captain was John Betts, and Col. Dodge commanded the regiment. Brady went first to Washington with the regiment. He was afterward in the Peninsular campaign, and was at the battle of Gettysburg. He was wounded four times. He was discharged at Bundy Station, Va., on Dec. 28, 1863.

Brady returned to Flishing, and after a short rest decided to re-enlist. Just before his regiment, the Fortieth New York, left for the seat of war he injured his hand Before the injury got well the fighting was over. Brady's name appeared on the list of the men who went to the front, but it did not appear among those mustered out. Hence the impression got abroad that he was among the dead. He dropped out of sight, and did not appear until after the monument was erected. When Brady discovered that his name was on the monument he said nothing about it until within the past few days.

WOULD BOYCOTT MRS. BOOTH.

Flushing Residents Asked to Remain Away from a Lecture.

Mrs. Ballington Booth is scheduled to lecture in Flushing next Monday night. Mrs. Booth recently established her home for ex-convicts there, and has caused considerable indignation among the residents of the place. Walter B. Lawrence, one of the most prominent men of the village, has issued a public statement in which he requests all residents of the place to stay away from Mrs. Booth's lecture.

Mr. Lawrence says: "I hope there is enough public spirit in Flushing to induce all good people to stay away from Mrs. Booth's lecture. Here is a woman—however good her intentions—whose fanatical disregard of private rights has put a stigma upon our town which will cling to us for years."

Mrs. Booth's lecture is to be given under the auspices of the Good Citizenship League, in which are most of the prominent women of the town.

MILLER AGAIN INDICTED.

Kings Grand Jury's Reported Findings Against Franklin Syndicate.

The Kings County Grand Jury yesterday handed to Judge Aspinall three indictments which are alleged to be against members of the Franklin Syndicate. The indictments were placed in the court safe by direction of the Judge, and nothing concerning them was made public.

It is asserted that one of the indictments has been found against William F. Miller, the missing manager of the syndicate. Miller is said to be in Canada, and under the new indictment, which is alleged to be for a felony, he can be extradited. One of the other indictments presented yesterday is declared to be against a man who backed the syndicate. The third indictment was reported to be against a man who aided Miller to escape. It was said about the Court House late yesterday afternoon, however, that this indictment had no connection with the Miller case.

District Attorney Clarke refused to disclose the nature of the indictments.

MONTREAL, Jan. 26.—The Associated Press is authorized to announce on the very highest authority that the Dominion police have no knowledge of the whereabouts of Miller, the Franklin Syndicate manager, and that no representations have been made to them by any of the United States authorities in the matter.

Steamer Herman Winter Arrives.

The Metropolitan Line steamer Herman Winter, which ran down and sank the steamer Ardandhu off Vineyard Haven early in the week, arrived here yesterday. Officers of the Metropolitan Line gave out a statement yesterday in which they said the accident was caused by the Ardandhu crossing the Herman Winter's bow, apparently through a misunderstanding of signals.

Crew of Sinking Schooner Rescued.

The Captain and crew of the schooner Allan A. McIntyre, which was abandoned last Tuesday in latitude 30.55 and longitude 67.29, arrived here yesterday by the Red Cross steamer Lisbouense. The schooner, which hailed from St. John, N. B., left Pensacola, Fla., about three weeks ago with a cargo of lumber. She encountered rough weather and became water-logged.

Justice William J. Gaynor Ill.

Justice William J. Gaynor of the Supreme Court is ill at his home in Brooklyn. He is said to be suffering from overwork. Justice Gaynor has not appeared in court since Monday last, when he was obliged to leave the bench and go home. It was said yesterday that he may take a trip to Southern Europe for his health.

WINTER COMES TO TOWN.

Borne on the Wings of a Seventy-six-Mile Breeze—Thermometer Takes a Slump.

Winter, which has been lingering for several months somewhere out in the wilds of the Northwest until New Yorkers got the impression that they were going to be neglected this year, got into town yesterday morning with a full assortment of plumbers' luxuries ready to do business at the old stand.

The cold wave arrived shortly after midnight on the Dakota Limited seventy-six mile-an-hour zephyr, and as soon as it had flanked the greater city began to whoop things up in lively fashion. It was raining at midnight on Thursday, and two hours later the gentle breeze from the Northwest took a hand, and the mercury from that time forward began to crawl back down toward the bulb.

At 3 o'clock the thermometer registered 39 degrees, and by 6 o'clock the mercury showed but 28 degrees. At 6:30 o'clock the northwest wind was howling through the street at the rate of seventy-six miles an hour. Three hours later this speed had lessened to sixty-six miles an hour, and at noon the dust-filled breeze was only drifting along at the rate of a mile a minute. The thermometer at this hour registered 21 degrees and the mercury was still retreating in disorder.

Throughout the entire afternoon and evening the wind rarely decreased its speed below sixty miles an hour, and occasionally spurted to seventy miles, which, with the increasing cold, caused such good old-fashioned annoyance and misery as have not been enjoyed by New Yorkers this season As the breezes swept around corners signboards were torn loose from their fastenings and hurled to the street, where they were shunted along at alarming rates. Pedestrians held their hats on with one benumbed hand, while with the other they held together their overcoats or skirts.

At frequent intervals angry men were seen frantically chasing their hats down the streets. In the clouds of dust and whistling wind it was exceedingly difficult to dodge trolley cars, and several serious accidents in this respect were narrowly averted. For a woman to walk anywhere was a serious undertaking, and there were few of them on the street. The wind burst in a plate-glass window in a drug store at Eighty-second Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

All this time the thermometer was retiring modestly. At 6 o'clock in the evening it showed 18 degrees. It lost another degree by 9 o'clock, and at 10:15 o'clock 15 degrees was the figure, with the mercury still bounding downward.

The Weather Bureau people stated that this cold wave was what was left of a genuine northwest blizzard on its way to the sea. The storm centre was off Eastport, Me., last night.

AMERICAN COLLIER WRECKED.

Struck a Reef Off Vancouver While in Charge of Canadian Pilot.

SEATTLE, Washington, Jan. 26.—The steel collier Miami, belonging to the Pacific Coast Company, was wrecked on a reef near Oyster Bay, on the east shore of Vancouver Island. She is a total loss, as she broke in two and went to the bottom. Her entire crew were saved.

The Miami was on her way to San Francisco with 4,000 tons of coal when the accident occurred. She struck amidships, and when the tide receded the weight of her cargo broke her back. Underwriters and agents have gone to the scene of the wreck. The loss is estimated at $250,000, with $10,000 additional for the cargo.

The ship was in charge of a Canadian pilot at the time, in accordance with the Dominion regulations requiring an American vessel to have a Canadian pilot in Canadian waters. The Miami has been in service between Puget Sound and British Columbia ports and San Francisco as a collier for less than a year.

PATRIA'S CAPTAIN CENSURED.

Investigators Say He Should Have Run Burning Ship Ashore.

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—The report of the official investigators at Hamburg into the causes of the loss of the Hamburg-American liner Patria, which took fire at sea Nov. 15 last, was deserted by her crew, then taken in tow, and after varying fortunes ultimately sank off the English coast, concludes with a censure of Capt. Froelich for not running the burning vessel ashore, expressing the belief that the fire was due to the self-ignition of clover seed stored near the engine room.

Dominion Liner Jamestown Aground.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 26.—The Old Dominion liner Jamestown was driven ashore in a heavy gale off Lambert's Point to-day. She was coming from Newport News to Norfolk, and in trying to avoid collision with a coal fleet off the point was run aground. No passengers were on board. Tugs are trying to float her.

Stranded Danish Steamer a Wreck.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The Danish steamer Livadia, Capt. Jorgensen, from Hamburg for Philadelphia, before reported ashore at Terschelling and a gale prevailing, has become a total wreck. The crew have been all safely landed.

WOMAN CATCHES ALLEGED THIEF

Recognizes Him on the Street and Holds Him Until Help Comes.

A man thought to be a sneakthief implicated in several recent boarding house robberies, was caught by the police yesterday through the pluck of Mrs. E. J. Kimball, who keeps a boarding house at 24 Irving Place. Mrs. Kimball, whose house, it is alleged, was robbed by the man several days ago, after he had engaged a room from her under the name of Gilbert Mantell, caught sight of him in Irving Place. She seized him and screamed, holding him in spite of his struggles, until Detectives Kelly and Cain had rushed to the spot.

Mrs. Kimball charged the man with theft, and he was taken to the police station. On him were found a bunch of skeleton keys and a note addressed to a lawyer, which said: "I am going to take your advice and skip the town." Mantell was arraigned before Magistrate Pool in the Yorkville Police Court, and held until this morning without bail.

Mantell, who is a good-looking man about thirty years old, is thought to be the man who robbed a boarding house in the Bronx several weeks ago. He was also recognized in court as the man who was arraigned on Dec. 28, charged with stealing a bicycle, a suit of clothes, and an umbrella under the name of Judah T. Schinisky. He furnished $1,000 bail at that time and jumped the bond.

COUNSELOR NOLAN ANNOYED.

Complains of Policeman Boyle's Habit of Dropping Paperweights.

Thomas Nolan, Junior Assistant Corporation Counsel, has a grievance against Policeman Boyle, who is detailed at the Corporation Counsel's office. He says that Boyle has been annoying him for some time, and announced several days ago that he would stand it no longer. Two days ago he notified Chief Devery of his trouble, and the Chief, in turn, notified Inspector Cross.

When the counselor was summoned to appear before the Inspector, at Police Headquarters yesterday, however, he sent back word that he had decided not to make any formal complaint against Boyle.

Boyle has a desk in a room through which the junior Assistant Corporation Counsel is frequently obliged to pass. To assist him in his clerical duties, he has assembled a large collection of paperweights, of various shapes and sizes on his desk.

Counselor Nolan, who has been extremely nervous ever since his accident on a street car some time ago, says that Boyle has collected the paperweights just to annoy him, and drops several of them on the floor with a crash whenever he enters the room.

Several attendants in the Corporation Counsel's office think that the policeman has caught the nervous contagion from the counselor. At any rate, it is certain that he is careless in handling his stack of paperweights, and at times fills the room with a sound like the rattle of musketry.

Mr. Nolan says the dropping of an occasional paperweight would not bother him in the least, but that the constant succession of crashes which he is obliged to listen to is gradually wearing away his nervous system.

Refuses a Call to New York.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—The Rev. Joseph Stolz has decided not to leave Israel Temple to accept the offer from the Temple Ahawath Chesed of New York.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

President McKinley Will Attend Foreign Missions Conference.

TO BE HELD HERE NEXT APRIL

He Expresses His Interest in the Work and Is Gratified So Many Delegates Will Be Present.

President McKinley will attend the Ecumenical Conference on Foreign Missions in this city in April, and preside on one of the ten days of the meeting, unless something unforeseen prevents. To a committee, consisting of Bishop Satterlee, Morris K. Jesup, Henry W. Grant, and others, which called upon him in Washington this week, he expressed warm interest in the conference, and was gratified when told that already the number of delegates to be in attendance reaches about 1,200. Continental Europe and some other foreign societies are to be heard from, and it is now anticipated that the total number of delegates will reach 2,000.

Gratifying success has attended the efforts of the Committee on Entertainment. Originally it was planned to raise a large fund to pay the cost of entertaining foreign delegates. By asking Methodist families to take Methodist delegates to their homes, Congregational families to take Congregational delegates, and so on, it is found that the necessary entertainment fund is lessened, and the probabilities of benefit from the conference enhanced. It is now planned to have union meetings in adjacent towns both in advance of the conference and on the Sundays which its dates cover.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Feb. 4, 1900.

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SUBJECT—The First Disciples of Jesus. John, i., 35-46.

GOLDEN TEXT—They followed Jesus. John, i., 37.

Exactly when the incident brought before us in this lesson occurred is by no means clear. Neither is its relation to the temptation in the wilderness. The time and relationship are therefore evidently of not much practical importance, except to the critic and the harmonist. To the humble believer the facts themselves are sufficient to satisfy his faith and to awaken his devout thanksgiving, no matter when or under what circumstances they occurred.

It is not unreasonable, however, to suppose, from the records as they stand, that immediately after "the temptation," if that was an isolated and specific event, Jesus "returned in the power of the Spirit into Galilee," as stated by St. Luke. There His ministrations and His teaching, whatever they were, excited great attention. (Luke, iv., 14, 15.) How long they were continued we are not told. Probably, as we shall see later on, it was during this visit that the memorable scene in the synagogue of Nazareth took place. (Luke, iv., 16-30.)

While Jesus was thus in Galilee, John the Baptist continued his ministry near the banks of the Jordan, at a place called "Bethabara." (John i., 28.) While he baptized at Bethabara his fame had so greatly spread abroad that "the Jews"—that is, the great council of the Jews, the Sanhedrin—"sent priests and Levites from Jerusalem to ask him, 'Who art thou?'" Faithfully and clearly he gave his testimony that he was "not the Christ," but only "the voice of one crying in the wilderness, Make straight the way of the Lord, as said the prophet Esaias." (vv., 19-27.)

"The next day," after John had given this testimony to the deputation from Jerusalem, Jesus appeared again before him as suddenly and as unexpectedly as He did at His baptism. He had come from Galilee, but He came alone as He did before. His ministry there had awakened curiosity, and anger and opposition, but apparently it had not drawn to Him any disciples. John, however, knew Him now as he did not at His baptism. So as he saw "Jesus coming unto him," he called the attention of all about him to His presence, but it was by a new and very significant title. He did not say, Behold Him who baptized with the Holy Ghost, or even, Behold the Son of God, but "Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world." (v. 29.)

Probably those who heard this strange announcement thought that all that was required of them was to live better lives, and that all that they needed was care to resist and overcome temptation, which would daily assail them. This is the thought of very many in our own day, and knowing of Jesus's temptation, as the men who stood before John did not know, they look upon it not as an experience necessary in His work of redemption in order that He might "be made like unto His brethren," (Hebrew. ii., 17,) but as an example by the copying of which His brethren might be made like unto Him. If they "resist the devil," as He did, they are assured that "he will flee from" them. (James, iv., 7,) and so they satisfy themselves that this is all that is needed to make them acceptable to God as well as to men. For then they will be without reproach. This is the logic of human reason, but it is not the teaching of the Holy Ghost. If it were then repentance, prayer and watchfulness without any atonement would be sufficient to give peace to the troubled conscience, and acceptance with God.

WHAT JOHN TAUGHT.

But John taught very differently from this. When he pointed out Jesus as "The Lamb of God," he went on to tell his hearers more fully concerning him. A portion of what he said is recorded in John, i., 26-34, and another portion in John iii., 28-36. Putting them together, the testimony is, This is He of whom I said—After me cometh a Man which was before me. He must increase, but I must decrease, for He was before me. He that cometh from above is above all; he that is of the earth is earthly, and speaketh of the earth; He that cometh from heaven is above all. I knew Him not. "But He that sent me to baptize with water, the same said unto me: Upon whom thou shalt see the Spirit descending, and remaining on Him, the same is He which baptizeth with the Holy Ghost, and I saw, and bare record, that this is the Son of God. He that believeth on the Son hath everlasting life; and he that believeth not the Son shall not see life, but the wrath of God abideth on him." For He is the "Lamb of God"; the only One "Which taketh away the sin of the world."

According to this testimony of John the Baptist, therefore, Jesus of Nazareth was One who had come down from Heaven. He was the very Son of God. By his baptism it had been declared that He would meet every demand of the law of righteousness, and by this testimony that He would also meet all its demands for penalty. As "the Son of God" in the flesh He would live a life of obedience to the law to be imputed to the sinner, and as "the Lamb of God" in the flesh He would die as a sacrifice acceptable to God, to atone for the sinner's disobedience. And all this was to be made available to the sinner by faith, for "He that believeth on the Son hath everlasting life." Thus John the Baptist gave "knowledge of salvation by the remission of sins," (Luke, i., 77,) through an acceptable sacrifice. Evidently he had a very deep spiritual insight into the grace of God.

But John also testified of this God-Man, "What He hath seen and heard, that He testifieth; and no man receiveth His testimony." (John iii., 32.) Neither did the multitude receive John's testimony concerning Him. When he said "Behold the Lamb of God which taketh away the sins of the world," the whole multitude probably turned and looked after Jesus, as many do to-day as an object worthy of a moment's attention, but not as an object for their faith, and that because of their idea of sin. That idea was that it could be washed away by water and overcome by good resolutions. It was far beyond their comprehension that it was of such a character that only the sacrifice of the Son of God "as a lamb without blemish and without spot" (1 Peter, i., 19,) could at all atone for it. So there is no record that a single one of all of John's hearers that day followed Jesus. They heard of His origin and of His work, they saw His very person, they were told plainly by one in whom they had every confidence "he that believeth not on the Son shall not see life," and yet they were satisfied with the baptism of repentance, and felt no need of that of the Holy Ghost, or of the cleansing blood of "The Lamb of God."

"THE LAMB OF GOD."

On "the next day" (v. 35) John was engaged in conversation with two of his disciples. They, probably, were not present when he pointed out Jesus to the multitude, and it was, probably, in an interval between his public preaching services. They were fishermen from the neighborhood of the Sea of Galilee. They were evidently earnest, thoughtful men. As they plied their trade on the sea, they had heard of his preaching. It at once made a strong appeal to them, for they were evidently not satisfied with themselves or with their prospects. So they left their nets to sit at John's feet and learn how they could be delivered from the power and the penalty of sin.

They were Andrew and John, but John is careful to conceal his name in telling the story. They were accompanied by Simon, the brother of Andrew, and probably by James, the brother of John. These two brothers, however, were not with them on this day, when they were enjoying the private and personal instructions of their teacher. He had undoubtedly told them, as he had told the multitude the day before, that "he that believeth on the Son hath everlasting life," (iii., 36,) but who "the Son" was and how He could take away sin must have been very obscure to their minds. They had never seen Him, and they knew nothing of His work. But as John endeavor to instruct them, and as they listened, eager to be instructed, suddenly Jesus Himself walked by them. Evidently He had had no communication with John since His arrival; the day before He had come suddenly into the neighborhood and had then as suddenly disappeared. But John at once recognized Him again, and, turning to his disciples, he said: "Behold the Lamb of God." (v. 36.) They immediately left John and "they followed Jesus."

The peculiar and important part a lamb took in their religious services they well understood. Every day, morning and evening, (Exodus, xxix., 39,) a lamb "without blemish" was offered as a whole burnt offering on the great altar in the Temple as an atonement for the sins of the people. Once every year, on the great day of the Atonement, they also knew that the high priest took two lambs of the goats and, offering one of them upon the altar, he sprinkled its blood upon the other, and then, laying "both his hands upon the head of the live goat," he confessed "over him all the iniquities of the children of Israel and all their transgressions in all their sins," putting them "upon the head of the goat," or "imputing" them to him. Then he sent "him away by the hand of a fit man into the wilderness." (Leviticus, xvi.,) and they were taken away, to be remembered no more forever.

They also knew that the great feast of "The Passover"—to which as devout Jews they had gone up to Jerusalem every year since they were fifteen years old—was instituted expressly to keep them in mind of the deliverance of their forefathers from the bondage of Egypt, through the blood of a lamb sprinkled in faith upon the doors of their houses. (Exodus, xii.) But all of these lambs were selected by men. They had probably often selected such themselves, and they knew from sad experience that "it is not possible that the blood of bulls, and of goats, should take away sins." (Hebrews, x., 4.) Here, however, in the person of the living man, they were told to "behold the Lamb" selected by God Himself, and who could take away "the sin of the world."

Leaving, therefore, John the Baptist, Andrew and John drew near to Jesus of Nazareth. As soon as He saw them He turned—as He always does to those who truly seek Him—and inquired: "What seek ye?"

"Master," they said, "where dwellest Thou?"

"Come and see," was His gracious reply. So they went in with Him into the place where He lodged, "and abode with Him that day." "It was about the tenth hour." (v. 39.) If the time was reckoned according to the Roman day—as probably it was—it was 10 o'clock in the morning, and nearly the whole day was spent "with Him." If, however, the time was Jewish time, it was 4 in the afternoon, and only two hours yet remained before night. But even this was long enough to make a complete change in the purposes and hopes of these two men. Those few hours of personal communion with "The Lamb of God" must have been very precious hours. They were men who were deeply conscious that they were sinners. It was that which had sent them to John the Baptist. But now they had sat at the feet of Him who could take away sin—"the sin of the world"—by the atoning sacrifice of Himself. They must have come away with a gladness of heart to which they had long been strangers.

SPREADING THE GOOD NEWS.

But when they went out from His presence it was not to keep their joy to themselves. No one who has ever had the experiences which they had that day ever did. Although they were not called immediately to follow Jesus as His recognized disciples, yet they were ready to respond to His call to be so enrolled whenever He should make it. But they did not wait for that. Immediately Andrew found his brother Simon, and probably John his brother James, although with characteristic modesty he never tells us of what he did himself. As soon as they found them they told them the good news which had filled their own hearts with so much joy. "We have found the Messias," they said.

Evidently this was the great fact made known to them by Jesus Himself just as He afterward revealed it to the woman of Sychar. (John, iv., 25, 26.) It said to them in some dim, perhaps, but no uncertain way that this man of Nazareth was none other than the long-expected Messiah of whom "Moses in the law, and the prophets did write." (v. 45,) and of whom the Psalmist had sung, the very Son of God, and the Lamb of God.

So they brought their brothers to Jesus. As soon as He saw Simon, He welcomed him to Himself, and gave him a new name. He would not know him simply as "the son of Jona," but uniting him to Himself, the living "Rock," (I Cor., x., 4,) He said: "Thou shalt be called Cephas;" Cephas in Syriac meaning rock, or a stone, the same as Petros in Greek.

The next day Jesus returned to Galilee. (v. 43.) Probably Andrew and Peter, and John and James accompanied Him. (ii., 2.) On His arrival there He did not wait for some one to bring new disciples to Him, but Himself "findeth Philip, and saith unto him, Follow Me." So He often deals with the sons of men even yet; some are called by the zeal of those who have found Him, and some are called by Himself directly. Probably Philip had attended His ministry when in Galilee before, but had not joined himself to Him. Now, however, he was ready to be called into His fellowship and service.

But as soon as he was joined to Jesus Himself, like Andrew and John, he sought out his friend Nathaniel. At first his friend was staggered at the idea of the Messiah coming out of Nazareth, but all of his objections were stilled by Philip's simple request, "Come and see." This is the only way to know Him, whom to know is eternal life. (John, xvii., 3.) It was the way by which each one of these first six disciples were taught. It has been the way by which all have learned since then, and probably will be the only way until the end of time. It is the silencer of doubt and the strengthener of faith.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What is said of the time when this incident occurred?

Where was John baptizing, and what took place there?

How did Jesus come to John, and by what title did John point Him out?

What was the probable thought of those who heard this title, and what is said of Jesus's temptation?

What was John's fuller testimony concerning Jesus, and how did it give "knowledge of salvation"?

What was the effect of John's testimony, and what is said of it?

What occurred "the next day," and what is said of Andrew and John?

What did they know concerning the part a lamb took in their religious services, and at the Passover?

What did they do when Jesus was pointed out to them as "The Lamb of God," and how did He receive them?

How long did they stay with Him, and what is said of their interview?

What did Jesus reveal to them concerning Himself—what did they do—and what is said of Simon?

What did Jesus do on "the day following," and what is said of Philip and Nathaniel?

What is the way to know the truth concerning Jesus?

Church News and Notes.

The sermon this morning in the Temple Israel of Harlem will be on "Subserviency."

The Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs will preach his fourth sermon on the Incarnation to-morrow afternoon in the Church of the Holy Communion.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman will speak to-morrow morning in Temple Emanu-El on "Progress in Religion and Liberalism."

Prof. Wharton James will speak to-morrow morning and evening in the West Side Auditorium, 318 West Fifty-seventh Street.

The Rev. Dr. Krans will preach to-morrow morning in St. Matthew's Church on "Moses at the Burning Bush." Bishop Funston will preach in the evening.

The Rev. Thomas R. Slicer will preach to-morrow morning in All Souls' Unitarian Church on "The Inspiration of a Great Purpose."

Hugh O. Pentecost will speak to-morrow morning in Mott Memorial Hall on "Foreordination."

The Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry will speak to-morrow morning in South Church, Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, on "The Good Physician." There will be a children's praise service at 9:45 A. M.

The Rev. Dr. D. Sage Mackay will preach to-morrow evening in the Fifth Avenue Collegiate Church on "The Prodigal Son." Ira D. Sankey will sing "Welcome, Wanderer, Welcome."

An evangelistic rally will be held in the Marble Collegiate Church on Monday afternoon. The Countess Schimmelmann of Denmark will give an account of her conversion and work.

The Rev. Dr. Steele will speak to-morrow morning in the Willett Street Methodist Episcopal Church on "Helps and Hindrances to a Revival," and in the evening on "The Soul, Its Worth and Salvation."

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton will speak in the Church of the Divine Paternity to-morrow morning on "Brooklyn and Mediaeval Theology." In the evening he will speak on "Differences; or, the Clash of Classes, How Remedied."

The Rev. Dr. Howard H. Russell of Columbus, Ohio, will speak before the Young Men's Christian Association, 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to-morrow afternoon.

The Rev. Howard L. Jones will speak to-morrow morning in the Baptist Church of the Epiphany, Sixty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue, on "Christianity and Caste." In the evening he will speak on "Some Types of New York City Life."

Dr. Felix Adler will speak to-morrow morning in Carnegie Music Hall on "The Teaching of Religion in Regard to Divorce."

Henry Frank of the Metropolitan Independent Church will speak in Carnegie Lyceum to-morrow morning on "The Real Thomas Paine."

A "popular free concert" will be given this evening in the Metropolitan Temple. P. W. Radcliffe will preside.

The Rev. George P. Eckman will speak to-morrow morning in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church on "An Ideal Church," and in the evening on "Sowing the Wind."

The Rev. L. W. Batten will preach to-morrow morning in St. Mark's Church on "Causes of Unbelief." In the evening the Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell of Brooklyn will preach.

"Emanuel Swedenborg, the Man and His Mission," will be the subject of a discourse by the Rev. Julian K. Smyth at the Church of the New Jerusalem, Thirty-fifth Street, between Park and Lexington Avenues, to-morrow evening. This is the first of a short series explanatory of the nature, position, and teachings of the New Jerusalem Church. Other topics in the course are: "What Is the New Church?" "The Key and the Book; or, the True Character of the Bible"; "The Corner-Stone of the Christian Religion; or, Who Was Jesus Christ?" The pastor's sermon to-morrow morning will be "The Doctrine of the Remnant; or, The Responsibilities of the Few."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ADAMS CHAPEL, UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary, 700 Park Av.—Sunday afternoon service at 4:30 o'clock; preacher, the Rev. William Adams Brown, M. A.; all are welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, (UNITARIAN,) 4TH Avenue and 20th St.—Sunday school, 10 A. M. At 11 A. M., the pastor, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, will preach the fourth in the course of sermons upon "The Inspirations of Life." "Inspirations of a Great Purpose." The public cordially invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 68th St., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Rev. J. H. Ryland, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and Rev. R. M. W. Black at 8 P. M.

A SERMON BY J. A. FORNEY ON PHYSICAL and spiritual development, matrimonial relations, proved from a Biblical standpoint as the only sure method to be followed to prolong life and to attain immortality of spirit, soul, and body without blood. Church, 108 1st St.; 7:30 P. M.

AT EIGHTEENTH ST. AND EIGHTH AV. Methodist Episcopal Church the revival meetings continue. Dr. Darwood will preach morning and evening.

AT LENOX AVE. UNITARIAN CHURCH, CORner 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11; subject—"The World We Live In." Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. Anti-saloon League meeting, 8 P. M.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES IN Christ Mission, 142 West 21st St.—Evening, 7:45, Rev. James A. O'Connor, preaches. Subject: "Methods of the Paulists and Jesuits in Converting Weak Protestants to Roman Catholicism."

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., P

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CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent chambermaid; will do plain sewing and as maid to lady; several years' reference. 138 West 33d St.

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WANTED—Young man to do financial reporting and similar work; stenographer preferred; write fully. Newbee, 1,750 North 15th St., Philadelphia.

DEPOSITORS DEMAND MONEY

Closing of the Canajoharie Bank Causes Run in Fort Plain.

Institution in That Place, However, Meets the Emergency—Richmond's Death Doubted.

FORT PLAIN, N. Y., Jan. 26.—Owing to the closing of the Canajoharie National Bank yesterday by order of the Controller of the Currency at Washington on account of the condition of affairs left by the late President A. G. Richmond, the run continued here to-day on the Farmers and Mechanics', Bank, of which Richmond was also President. The Farmers and Mechanics', however, was equal to the emergency, having received assistance from the Fort Plain National Bank, and proffers of assistance from National banks at Little Falls and St. Johnsville.

All day long the Farmers and Mechanics' was filled with more or less nervous men and women holding certificates of deposit, but as fast as the money was demanded it was handed out, the force being doubled for the occasion, and big piles of currency being conspicuously and conveniently displayed. Toward the close of banking hours the excitement subsided, while the stacks of money apparently had not decreased.

Considerable distress has been caused by the closing of the Canajoharie National Bank. Many men, both of large and small means, are tied up financially. It now appears that Richmond traveled extensively, lived and entertained ostentatiously, and was supposed to be worth at least $250,000. It is now believed that he was not worth more than $35,000. His paper is coming to the front on all sides. An Albany bank recently filed a judgment against his estate for $7,000.

It is now believed that the Clark Fabric Company, at Sydney, N. Y., was the cause of Richmond's trouble.

Richmond is said to have been found dead at his sister's home in an obscure hamlet in Madison County, far from his town residence, and at the time, and more so lately, there were various rumors of suicide. But now there are those of the opinion that he is not dead at all, but that he is traveling abroad. It is known that he carried big life insurance policies, over $50,000 in all, $10,000 having been taken out only a few months prior to his reported death. It is said that only one payment was ever made on the $10,000 policy before Richmond's death or disappearance.

EX-MAYOR OF COLUMBUS DEAD.

Cotton Hayden Allen Expires in St. Louis After a Long Illness.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 26.—After an illness of several months, Cotton Hayden Allen, ex-Mayor of Columbus, died to-day at the Southern Hotel, aged sixty-five years. The body will be taken to Columbus for interment.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 26.—There was rpofound regret manifested here on the announcement of the death of former Mayor Allen, who was one of the foremost business men of Columbus. He was the general manager of the vast Hayden interests in this city. The City Council and the Board of Trade have called special meetings to take action on his death.

PHILADELPHIA FACTORY BURNS.

Twelve Employes Hurt and One Reported Missing.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—The Angora Manufacturing Company's plant was destroyed by fire to-day and one employe, Lizzie Blackburn, aged seventeen, is missing. Her body is believed to be in the ruins. The factory was located at Angora, in the southwestern extremity of the city, and employed 130 hands in the manufacture of cotton yarns.

The fire started in the "mule room," and is believed to have originated from an overheated bearing on one of the machines. The flames spread rapidly, and soon the entire mill, a four-story brick structure, was levelled to the ground. The male employes who worked on the first floor escaped without difficulty, but there was a panic among the upper floors, twelve of the employes being injured. The loss is about $150,000, partly covered by insurance.

"HYPNOTIC" CRIMINAL DEAD.

Joseph Lamb, the Toledo Peddler, Who Was Accused of Forgery.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 26.—Joseph Lamb, for many years an express agent here, died of heart disease in the house of strangers this afternoon, where he went to peddle brooms.

Lamb acquired notoriety ten years ago through his connection with Mme. Lydia Devere, for whom he negotiated a note for $5,000, to which the name of C. F. Brown, a wealthy Youngstown iron manufacturer, was forged. This was one of several similar cases, and both were arrested and tried.

Irving Belford, now Clerk of the Federal Court here, defended Lamb and astonished the bar and jurors by admitting all charges but pleading that Lamb had acted while under hypnotic influence.

It was the first time this defense was ever made in an American court, but it was established to the satisfaction of the jury, and the express agent was acquitted. He lost his position, and has since been making and peddling brooms.

PRAIRIE FIRE NEAR TARRYTOWN

Big Marsh Burned Over, Flames Leaping Twenty Feet Into the Air.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 26.—This village had an illustration to-night of what a fire on the prairies is like. A big marsh, eight acres in extent, north of the village, was burned over. During the Summer the grass and weeds grew to a height of four or five feet. This was uncut, and in some manner took fire.

Flames twenty to thirty feet high rolled in the air and the roar could be heard for a mile. Several large residences are situated not far from the swamp, and there was danger that the high winds would carry the flames to them.

The firemen were called out to fight back the flames, and despite the great heat they suffered severely. Close to the fire the heat was great enough to blister their faces, but further back the wind cut through them and their wet clothing froze stiff. The fire presented a fine sight and, unmindful of the weather, a large crowd turned out to see the sight.

The marsh was formerly owned by William Rockefeller. He sold it some time ago to J. B. Walker of The Cosmopolitan, and it is said that a large automobile factory is to be built upon it.

Preferences in Bankruptcy Cases.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Ruling was made in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals to-day by Judges Jenkins, Wood, and Bunn that a creditor who within four months of his debtors' bankruptcy has innocently received a payment on his debt cannot be permitted to prove his debt in the bankruptcy proceedings nor receive from the estate of the bankrupt a dividend thereon without surrendering the preference allowed. The ruling is said to establish a new precedent for creditors under the National bankruptcy law. The decision was handed down in the appeal of the Columbus Electric Company against Charles H. Worden, Trustee of the Fort Wayne Electric Corporation.

War Department Orders.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The War Department has issued an order providing for the filling of vacancies in the Signal Corps by transfer from the line of the army of officers less than thirty years of age, who have served at least two years, and passed a satisfactory examination. The order provides that exception be made in the case of officers with distinguished war service, when the age limit may be increased to forty years.

Another order allows thirty cents for every twenty miles of travel to discharged soldiers making their way home.

Mite of Human Kind Dead.

John Murray, ten days old, died last night at 457 West Fiftieth Street. When little John came into this world he weighed but twenty ounces, and was one of the smallest children ever born in this city. The mite of humanity attracted much notice, and the tenants of the big house, as well as his parents, sincerely mourn his death.

LYNCHING IN COLORADO.

One of the Convicts Who Murdered the Night Captain of Canyon City Penitentiary Hanged by a Mob.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 26.—A man named Reynolds was taken from the officers of the law at Canyon City to-night and hanged to a telegraph pole just outside the penitentiary walls.

Reynolds and a companion named Wagner escaped from the Colorado penitentiary after killing Night Captain Rooney. Wagner is said to have held Rooney, while Reynolds stabbed him. The men were subsequently captured, but Wagner escaped.

Immediately on receipt of the news that Reynolds was in custody the fire bells at Canyon City were rung and the town turned out en masse for the lynching.

TONS OF MAIL MATTER HELD.

Stacked Up on the British Columbia Border on Account of Dispute as to Smallpox Disinfection.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Jan. 26.—International authorities have clashed over the quarantine declared by British Columbia against Eastern Washington mails on account of smallpox. Since Tuesday night all American mail over the Spokane Falls and Northern Railway has been tied up at Northport, Washington, at the boundary line. Canadian officials insist that Americans fumigate the mails. Americans insist that Canadians disinfect it. The matter was referred to Washington, and the Postmaster General refuses to give orders to disinfect the mail on this side. The Canadians referred the matter to Ottawa, and the dispute is now being waged between the Canadian and American postal authorities. Meanwhile tons of mail are being stacked up at Northport.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Superintendent White of the Railway Mail Service said to-day that the United States officials, when they learned of the prevalence of smallpox at Spokane, had directed that all mail leaving that place should be disinfected, but as the disease has not appeared between Spokane and the Canadian border, it has not been deemed necessary to fumigate the mail after it leaves the infected city.

But few Post Offices on the Gulf coast are permenently provided with disinfecting apparatus, so the order could not be put into effect immediately. It was also directed that any mail which may have left Spokane for British Columbia, which is suspected of being infected, shall be returned to Spokane for fumigation.

Post Office officials here are of opinion that if the British Columbian officials desire to have the mails disinfected at the border they should attend to that duty themselves. All the mail in question is addressed to residents of British Columbia, and some of it originated in Canada. It has been the custom of this Government to disinfect mails from infected countries as soon as they cross the borders.

MRS. BOWMAN'S DIAMONDS FOUND

Damage Suit Threatened by the Mother of the Girl Arrested.

Mrs. G. A. Bowman of the St. Cloud Hotel, who caused the arrest Sunday night of her nurse girl, Viola Moore, a mulatto, thirteen years old, on the charge of taking diamonds valued at $600, sent word to the police yesterday that she had found her diamonds. Before leaving the hotel Sunday afternoon she had put her jewels in a chamois bag, which she placed in her corsage. Upon her return she disrobed and lay down in a wrapper to take a nap. When she awoke the diamonds were missing and could not be found. Yesterday Mrs. Bowman found the bag of jewels caught in the torn lining of a skirt she was about to put on.

When arrested the girl was so frightened that she told the police that she had found the diamonds on the floor, and had thrown them out of the window. At another time she said she had placed them in the Sixth Avenue trolley slot. She was placed in the custody of the Gerry society. Her mother now threatens to bring a suit for damages against Mrs. Bowman.

HOBOKEN'S NEW LIGHT CONCERN.

Mayor Fagan Said to be Interested in the Company.

The Municipal Light, Heat, and Power Company, which on Wednesday applied to the Hoboken Common Council for a franchise, yesterday filed articles of incorporation with County Clerk Fisher, at Jersey City. The capital stock is $300,000. The incorporators are John Bruning, 2,000 shares, and Joseph Walsh and Mr. Wallenstein, 500 shares each.

It was reported in Hoboken yesterday that Mayor Fagan was interested in the new company, but he refused to confirm or deny the statement or to discuss the matter in any way. Mr. Bruning, the principal stockholder, said Mayor Fagan had no interest in the company, direct or indirect.

It was also reported that Mayor Fagan had purchased the property recently owned by the defunct North River Light and Power Company. This the Mayor denied positively.

James F. Minturn, Corporation Attorney, has given an opinion informally to Councilmen Steil and Frommel to the effect that the present contract with the North Hudson Light, Heat, and Power Company for lighting the streets and public buildings of Hoboken is invalid and may be set aside at any time.

CHURCH-GOING CARD PLAYERS.

Evangelist Compares Them with Darky Crap Shooters.

The Rev. L. G. Broughton, the Atlanta evangelist, who is leading the revival in Brooklyn, made an attack upon euchre players at the meeting in Association Hall yesterday.

"These society folks," said Dr. Broughton, "go about playing euchre for prizes, and it is advertised in the society columns that Mrs. So and So won a box of candy or something else, but they don't call it gambling.

"Why, down my way, if they catch two or three little darkies in the back alley shooting craps they'll arrest them and put them in jail. Are they doing anything worse than these churchgoing card players?

"What's the difference between them and regular gamblers? Only the difference between a streak of green and a streak of red."

Mr. Shearman on Revival Movement.

Much criticism of the present revival movement in Brooklyn was made at the regular weekly prayer meeting at Plymouth Church last night. Thomas G. Shearman declared that the present movement had developed into a tirade against Unitarianism rather than a fight against sin, and his opinion was echoed by many others present. The present revivals were complained of as unlike in spirit and tone the revivals which had been conducted by Plymouth Church.

Public School Pupils Graduated.

The semi-annual graduation exercises of the female department of Public School No. 6, at Eighty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, were held yesterday morning. School Inspector Louis P. Bach presided and an interesting programme was rendered by the pupils. Addresses were made by Dr. A. P. Marble, the Rev. Dr. Plagg, and the Rev. Dr. H. A. Johnston. Miss Irene I. Nathan was valedictorian. Diplomas were awarded to forty graduates, and scholarship medals were awarded to Euphemia Shearer, Irene I. Nathan, and Edna A. Palmer.

Western Man a Suicide in Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—William E. Francis of Peoria, Ill., a well-known liquor dealer, took cyanide of potassium and died at the Hotel Rexford to-night. He left letters to his wife and father, who live in Peoria.

E. J. Phelps's Condition Encouraging.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 26.—The condition of E. J. Phelps, ex-Minister to England, who is ill with pneumonia, was reported more hopeful at a late hour to-night. The symptoms are somewhat encouraging for his recovery.

Could Remember It.

"Is it the grip that ails me, doctor?"

"It's the grip. Take this powder three times a day. As soon as you go home have your wife mix you some hot whisky and lemon juice—wait a moment. I'll write it down."

"That won't be necessary, doctor. I can remember the hot whisky and lemon juice."—Chicago Tribune.

POLITICIANS IN A DISPUTE.

S. M. Brice and Jocelyn Johnson Bring Cab Driver to Terms.

Councilman Stewart M. Brice and Jocelyn Johnson, President Guggenheimer's secretary, had a lively discussion with a cab driver last night over an alleged overcharge, which was finally submitted to the arbitration of the Night Sergeant at the West Thirtieth Street Police Station.

Mr. Brice and Mr. Johnson hired a cab at the Holland House early in the evening and drove to the Democratic Club. The driver was Martin Hedron of 419 West Fifty-third Street. About two hours and a half were spent at the Democratic Club. At the end of that time they drove to Thirtieth Street and Sixth Avenue. Here they alighted and offered to pay the fare.

The whole time occupied had been 3½ hours, which, according to the city ordinance, fixing cab rates at $1 per hour, made the fare $3.50. Hedron, however, demanded $4.50, and said he had never heard of the ordinance.

The argument had begun to draw a crowd, so the disputants agreed to submit the question to the Sergeant of the police station near by. Hedron was instructed in the law and accepted $3.50.

Asked Col. Gardiner Too High a Fare.

A cab driver who gave his name as James Bengough of 99 Perry Street, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, charged with refusing to get out of line at the Old Guard ball when ordered to do so. The policeman who made the arrest told Magistrate Hogan that the prisoner had been called by Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, and had demanded $2 to go from the Opera House to the Waldorf-Astoria. This Col. Gardiner refused to pay, and when the driver refused to get out of the line and give place to another driver, he had arrested him. Magistrate Hogan said it was wrong to try to extort $2 from the Colonel, and discharged the prisoner.

A BURGLAR'S HUMOROUS PRANK.

Took Long Risk to Collect Valuables and Then Left Them Behind.

A burglar visited the flat of Morris Iselbacker, at 871 Third Avenue, Wednesday afternoon. As a gentle intimation of his sense of humor, he removed a pillow case from a bed upon which Mrs. Iselbacker was taking a nap at the time. Then carefully avoiding the five other members of the family who were in the other rooms, he slipped into each room as it was temporarily vacated, collecting altogether $200 worth of clothing and jewelry. This he appropriately placed in the pillow case. Then his sense of humor, or his nerve, or both, failed him, and from the heap of plunder he selected a dress suit, with proper cuff, collar, and shirt accompaniments, and then, throwing a light overcoat over his arm, walked out.

Mrs. Iselbacker had gone into the front room to lie down. The other members of the family, two children, a cousin, a nurse, and a servant, were in other parts of the flat when five-year-old Elsie found the hall door open. She thought this was queer, as she had locked it half an hour before. She alarmed the household and a search was begun. In the parlor they found the missing articles packed in the pillow case, among them a sealskin jacket. Only the overcoat and dress suit were gone.

PRESIDENT EBBETS HOME.

Says Cleveland and Louisville Have Agreed to Leave the League.

Charles H. Ebbets, President of the Brooklyn Baseball Club and part owner of the Baltimore Club, returned yesterday from Cleveland, where he attended the meeting of the Circuit Committee of the National League. Mr. Ebbets said that the question of reducing the circuit to eight clubs this season was thoroughly discussed, but no definite action was taken.

As the question now stands the committee has decided to go along on a ten-club basis, the Cleveland and Louisville clubs having accepted the offer of the League to drop out. It is not known, however, whether the League will adopt a circuit of ten clubs. If it decides against a ten-club circuit two other cities will have to be added, and the twelve-club agreement carried cut until its expiration in 1902.

Mr. Ebbets announced that the Baltimore Club would proceed to send contracts to the Baltimore players despite the reports that McGraw, Robinson, and others of the team will join the American Association. He did not believe the report that the new association had secured the lease of the grounds of the Baltimore Club, as the present lease covers the season of 1900.

BASEBALL IN BALTIMORE.

McGraw Is Trying to Get Old Players for the New Association.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 26.—Fourteen men met in the Eutaw House to-night, and formally organized the Baltimore Club of the American Association of Baseball Players. Officers were elected as follows: President—Philip Peterson; Secretary and Treasurer—Harry Goldman; General Manager—John J. McGraw.

Messrs. Peterson, McGraw, and Conway, with W. Sams, counsel for the club, will attend the meeting of the association members at Philadelphia Tuesday.

Ned Hanlon's loss by his star players like McGraw and Robinson casting their fortunes with the new association will amount to $50,000. He valued the releases of McGraw and Robinson alone at $20,000.

It is apparent here that there will be a big bolt of players from the League to the association. Robinson, McGraw, and "Bill" Clarke say the blacklisting threats of the National League are a joke. All declared that they welcomed an organization which would treat them like men, and not sell them around like slaves.

McGraw sent letters to every member of the old Baltimore team asking them to sign with the new association. "Bill" Clarke says that he knows a number of good players now with league teams who will go with the association if the salary offered them is reasonable.

GOLF CONTESTS AT TAMPA.

Rawlins Defeats Low and Will Meet Smith To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

TAMPA, Fla., Jan. 26.—Harry Rawlins beat out all new-comers to-day in a game of almost perfect golf. He was matched against George Low in the semi-finals, 18 holes, and beat him by 5 up and 4 to play. In addition to this, he beat bogey one stroke, making the course in 75. His opponent to-morrow will be Willie Smith, who met Launcelot Servos to-day and defeated him 2 up and 1 to play.

Both matches were strongly contested. Smith and Low were somewhat handicapped by playing over a new course against men accustomed to the lay of the land. The first three holes in their match were halved, the fourth went to Rawlins, the fifth halved, the sixth to Rawlins. This made them even. Then the seventh and eighth were halved. Rawlins made the ninth and was three up. After this Low could do no better than halve holes.

After warm work between Smith and Servos, they were even on the fifteenth hole, and Smith won the sixteenth and seventeenth, where Servos's ball fell in the sand road, and he lost the match in lifting it out. Smith scored 2 up and 1 to play.

Tom Dunn beat Col. Dick, 9 up, and W. E. Burlock, Jr., defeated Col. Gillespie, 2 up and 1 to play. This will bring Dunn and Burlock together in the finals to-morrow, 36 holes.

GOLF AT PALM BEACH.

Finals for Three Cups Will Be Played Off To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 26.—The contestants in the tournament for the President's Cups played down to the finals today. The results of the day's work are:

First Round—President's Cup.—C. B. Cory beat H. Suydam, 8 up and 7 to play. S. Maddock beat A. W. Black, 3 up and 1 to play; W. H. Davis beat G. F. Kennedy, 4 up and 2 to play. H. M. Forrest beat E. C. Green, 5 up and 4 to play.

Semi-Finals.—C. B. Cory beat S. Maddock, 2 up and 1 to play. W. H. Davis beat H. M. Forrest, 4 up and 3 to play.

Consolation Cup—First Round.—D. Loring beat C. W. MacQuoid, 4 up and 2 to play. G. H. Johnson beat L. F. Brigham, 4 up and 3 to play. C. C. Sinnott beat C. B. Dorsey, 4 up and 2 to play. A. E. Kennedy beat F. A. Drake, 5 up and 4 to play.

Semi-Finals.—D. A. Loring, Jr., beat J. H. Johnson, 3 up and 1 to play. A. E. Kennedy beat C. C. Sinnott, 7 up and 5 to play.

Inconsolable Cup.—First Round—L. H. Kennedy beat J. Sinnott, 3 up and 1 to play. J. H. Babcock beat P. C. Wiest, 5 up and 4 to play. W. Gordon Brown beat F. E. Brown by default.

Finals are scheduled for to-morrow afternoon.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

Two of the games in the Harlem League last night were closely contested. In the first game the Empires turned out the best score of the night, 970, easily defeating the Premiers. The second game, between the Boulevards and Premiers, was close throughout, the Boulevards winning by three pins. The final game furnished another close contest, in which the Empires won from the Boulevards by eight pins. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Empire—Voorhees, 219; Mische, 134; Howell, 184; Sohl, 210; Arnold, 225. Total, 970.
Premier—Moritz, 186; Ullman, 147; Moses, 154; Levy, 167; Davidson, 141. Total, 745.

SECOND GAME.

Boulevard—Knaus, 173; Howard, 152; Darrell, 139; Wanderer, 190; Vetter, 160. Total, 814.
Premier—Davidson, 176; Ullman, 139; Moses, 158; Levy, 181; Moritz, 157. Total, 811.

THIRD GAME.

Empire—Voorhees, 148; Mische, 212; Howell, 156; Sohl, 181; Arnold, 194. Total, 886.
Boulevard—Knaus, 200; Howard, 175; Darrell, 185; Wanderer, 171; Vetter, 147. Total, 878.

The Morris Wheelmen defeated the Empires and Prospects in the North Side National League last night. The Empires were beaten in two games, the Prospects defeating them in the second game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Morris Wheelmen—Gibson, 177; Schwager, 151; O'Neill, 157; Thompson, 180; MacDonald, 157. Total, 822.
Empire—Schmitt, 141; Heusser, 133; Hammond, 139; Wyman, 179; Williamson, 175. Total, 767.

SECOND GAME.

Prospect—Beaumont, 162; Spring, 146; Stumpf, 145; Gorges, 146; Korndorfer, 172. Total, 771.
Empire—Schmitt, 162; Heusser, 134; Hammond, 106; Wyman, 169; Williamson, 159. Total, 730.

THIRD GAME.

Morris Wheelmen—Gibson, 164; Schwager, 154; O'Neill, 207; Thompson, 203; MacDonald, 143. Total, 871.
Prospect—Beaumont, 148; Daum, 184; Stumpf, 160; Gorges, 136; Korndorfer, 159. Total, 787.

In a match game last night between Company G, Thirteenth Regiment, and Company K, Twenty-third Regiment, at the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, Company G won three straight games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Company G, Thirteenth Regiment—Townsend, 182; Bogert, 153; Frank, 167; Easson, 124; Purdy, 111. Total, 737.
Company K, Twenty-third Regiment—Whitlock, 199; Smith, 129; Booth, 117; Hillman, 129; Royce, 130. Total, 704.

SECOND GAME.

Company G, Thirteenth Regiment—Townsend, 135; Bogert, 114; Frank, 169; Easson, 138; Purdy, 167. Total, 723.
Company K, Twenty-third Regiment—Whitlock, 138; Smith, 124; Booth, 119; Hillman, 117; Royce, 144. Total, 642.

THIRD GAME.

Company G, Thirteenth Regiment—Townsend, 136; Bogert, 115; Frank, 143; Easson, 187; Purdy, 123. Total, 704.
Company K, Twenty-third Regiment—Whitlock, 144; Smith, 113; Booth, 151; Hillman, 120; Royce, 107. Total, 635.

Lefferts Council won two games last night in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tourney on Trainor's alleys, defeating Washington Irving and Oxford Councils. Washington Irving Council also won one game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Lefferts Council—Taylor, 165; Freed, 143; Dodez, 121; Smith, 168; Sellers, 183. Total, 780.
Washington Irving Council—Thieringer, 138; Campbell, 160; Waterbury, 148; Cordeau, 148; Glendenning, 155. Total, 744.

SECOND GAME.

Washington Irving Council—Thieringer, 146; Campbell, 158; Waterbury, 131; Cordeau, 133; Glendenning, 172. Total, 740.
Oxford Council—Thompson, 135; Trumpton, 102; Baden, 130; Zwiser, 105; Carmon, 148. Total, 626.

THIRD GAME.

Lefferts Council—Taylor, 176; Freed, 116; Dodez, 137; Smith, 130; Sellers, 125. Total, 684.
Oxford Council—Thompson, 178; Trompton, 92; Baden, 130; Zinser, 144; Carmon, 133. Total, 677.

The Americus Council did not appear with its complete team in the Royal Arcanum League at the Tennis Club alleys, last night, and with only four men were easily beaten in two games by the Colfax and the Citizens' Council teams. The Citizens' Council won its game with Colfax Council by two pins. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Colfax—Hinds, 135; McMillan, 105; Hodges, 120; Schroeder, 107; Meier, 129. Total, 665.
Americus—Johansmeyer, 184; Le Beau, 154; Miller, 169; Ostertag, 147. Total, 654.

SECOND GAME.

Citizens'—Helmers, 133; Spreen, 126; Wilkens, 122; Schweibert, 121; Powles, 161. Total, 663.
Americus—Johansmeyer, 148; Le Beau, 122; Miller, 163; Ostertag, 115. Total, 548.

THIRD GAME.

Citizens'—Helmers, 175; Spreen, 148; Wilkens, 127; Schweibert, 138; Powles, 168. Total, 756.
Colfax—Arnold, 144; Hinds, 161; Hodges, 165; Schroeder, 148; Meier, 136. Total, 754.

J. F. Price Council and Nassau Council were the winners last night in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum sub-tournament on the Elephant Club alleys. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

J. F. Price Council—Traver, 125; Lorentz, 163; Christ, 129; Campman, 130; Ostreicher, 120. Total, 679.
Nassau Council—E. Pye, 123; Marshall, 120; Rusher, 155; L. Pye, 119; Kerr, 156. Total, 673.

SECOND GAME.

Nassau Council—E. Pye, 138; Marshall, 149; Rusher, 126; L. Pye, 137; Kerr, 114. Total, 664.
Bushwick Council—Fennelly, 129; Brandt, 108; Knopf, 124; Miller, 120; Wischman, 159. Total, 640.

THIRD GAME.

J. F. Price Council—Traver, 153; Lorentz, 158; Christ, 128; Campman, 129; Ostreicher, 133. Total, 701.
Bushwick Council—Fennelly, 184; Brandt, 111; Knopf, 163; Miller, 92; Wischman, 134. Total, 684.

The National League tournament was resumed at Starr's tournament hall last night. A change in the schedule was necessary because of the recent fire at Starr's. Commencing next Friday night, a series will be bowled every Friday and Saturday night until the alleys damaged by the fire are rebuilt, when the regular schedule will be continued. The scores of the games last night follow:

FIRST GAME.

America—Heltzman, 189; Dibley, 194; Cooke, 159; Freudenthal, 173; Buehler, 163. Total, 880.
Doolittle—Gray, 167; Wright, 143; Barnes, 143; Duke, 169; Coffman, 182. Total, 804.

SECOND GAME.

Riverdale—H. Ebling, 177; Monaghan, 165; Broadbeck, 155; Zollinger, 153; E. Ebling, 167. Total, 817.
Doolittle—Gray, 176; Wright, 136; Barnes, 129; Duke, 182; Coffman, 159. Total, 782.

THIRD GAME.

Riverdale—H. Ebling, 154; Monaghan, 176; Broadbeck, 173; Zollinger, 144; E. Ebling, 171. Total, 818.
America—Heltzman, 158; Dibley, 178; Cooke, 171; Freudenthal, 150; Buehler, 131. Total, 794.

Only one of the scheduled games was bowled in the Bank Clerks' League at Reid's alleys last night. The Chase National Bank team failed to appear to bowl its games with the Importers and Traders' and the American Exchange Bank. The two latter teams bowled, the Importers and Traders' team winning by a score of 820 to 698. It was decided to allow the Chase National Bank team to bowl its games scheduled last night at some future date. Scores:

Importers and Traders'—Benn, 149; Gilmore, 144; Marshall, 236; Lupton, 147; Spencer, 144. Total, 820.
American Exchange—A. G. Armstrong, 151; Ferdon, 133; H. N. Armstrong, 162; Lee, 137; Kennedy, 115. Total, 698.

The Bleecker Club added two more victories to its credit in the Arlington National tournament last night. The Black Bass team won one game and the Holschens were twice defeated. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Bleecker—Beam, 155; Wragge, 131; Bonneau, 209; Rosenberg, 155; Ritter, 160. Total, 817.
Holschen—Luhrs, 121; Martins, 153; Jantzen, 146; Kaiser, 96; Hay, 163. Total, 682.

SECOND GAME.

Black Bass—Schulze, 168; Merz, 94; Wolfram, 153; Ochler, 32; Maier, 195. Total, 742.
Holschen—Luhrs, 144; Martins, 144; Jantzen, 128; Kaiser, 130; Hay, 108. Total, 654.

THIRD GAME.

Beam, 159; Wragge, 146; Bonneau, 172; Rosenberg, 173; Ritter, 141. Total, 791.
Black Bass—Schulze, 164; Merz, 102; Wolfram, 128; Ochler, 166; Maier, 179. Total, 739.

The Central Club had out the strongest team in the American National tournament at the Germania alleys last night and won two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Central—Hotaling, 216; Behlmer, 197; Ward, 148; Schilling, 145; Seher, 194. Total, 900.
Lotus—W. Gerdes, 195; Mdersohn, 191; Rehm, 150; F. Gerdes, 157; Boemmermann, 136. Total, 868.

SECOND GAME.

Lotus—W. Gerdes, 167; Modersohn, 180; Rehm, 151; F. Gerdes, 181; Boemmermann, 180. Total, 859.
Arlington—Arps, 153; H. Boemmermann, Jr., 188; H. Boemmermann, 128; H. Boemmermann, Sr., 179, Meyer, 171. Total, 819.

THIRD GAME.

Central—Hotaling, 223; Behlmer, 157; Ward, 185; Schilling, 168; Seher, 171. Total, 912.
Arlington—Arps, 193; H. Boemmermann, Jr., 121; H. Boemmermann, 122; H. Boemmermann, Sr., 179; Meyer, 109. Total, 736.

The Journal and The World teams, the leaders in the Morning Newspaper League, competed yesterday afternoon. The Journal winning both games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Journal—Holman, 160; Robertson, 130; Juppe, 208; Fisher, 139; Armstrong, 167; Perkins, 168; Jeffries, 169; Strawinski, 176. Total, 1,317.
World—Perkins, 143; Riley, 147; MacLauchlan, 142; Kenney, 153; Siddall, 174; Yates, 161; Cyplot, 194; Farlow, 178. Total, 1,292.

SECOND GAME.

Journal—Holman, 154; Robertson, 165; Juppe, 169; Fisher, 129; Armstrong, 100; Perkins, 149; Jeffries, 125; Strawinski, 192. Total, 1,183.
World—Perkins, 137; Riley, 148; MacLauchlan, 157; Kinney, 155; Siddall, 134; Yates, 106; Cyplot, 136; Farlow, 139. Total, 1,112.

Tournament Games To-day.

Wholesale Drug Trade Association—National Lead Company, General Chemical Company, Dodge & Olcott, Colgate & Co., Seabury & Johnson, Parke, Davis & Co.
Harlem League—Standard, Premier, Belvidere.
Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island—

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $5,500,000
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
French Office: 65 State St., Albany.

Hurlbutt, Hatch & Co.,
BANKERS.
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
71 Broadway, N. Y. City.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash or on margin.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check. Telephone No. 1239 Cortlandt.

N. Y. & N. J. TELEPHONE "RIGHTS"
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co.
57 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.

TUNSTALL & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Branch Office Hoffman House.
STOCKS, BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
35 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.

OFFICERS:
JAS. ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, Asst. Secretary.

STATEMENT DECEMBER 30TH, 1899.

RESOURCES.

N. Y. City Bonds		$1,095,000 00
Other Bonds and Securities		264,505 00
Bonds and Mortgages		36,000 00
Loans on Collaterals		8,340,796 87
Bills Purchased		328,917 17
Cash in Vault and Banks		1,965,853 44
Overdrafts		30 68
Furniture and Fixtures		14,086 66
Interest, Commissions, etc., Receivable		78,531 23
		$12,123,721 05

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$1,000,000 00
Surplus		1,000,000 00
Undivided Profits		181,277 23
Deposits:		
General	$9,647,818 86	
In Trust	227,150 72	
		9,874,969 58
Interest, Taxes, etc., Payable		67,474 24
		$12,123,721 05

Began Business March 1, 1899.

TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF

The Mechanical Rubber Co.

The undersigned Trustees, under the mortgage above referred to, desire, under authority of said mortgage, to expend the sum of Forty thousand four hundred and two dollars and ninety-nine cents ($40,402.99) in the purchase of bonds of said issue, provided such purchase can, in their opinion, be now made advantageously.

Sealed offers of said bonds may be sent to the KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, 66 Broadway, New York, addressed to the undersigned, on or before February 1, 1900. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any and all bids not in accordance with the above announcement.

CHAS. T. BARNEY,
JOHN McANERNEY,
Trustees.

New York, Jan. 18, 1900.

NATIONAL CITY BANK
NEW STOCK.
A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.
LADD, WOOD & KING,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
AND
Dealers in Investment Securities,
31 PINE ST., N. Y.

TO INVESTORS.
A limited amount of Treasury Stock of a successful Automobile Company is offered for sale at an attractive figure, for the purpose of increasing the working capital of the company. For particulars address or call at ROOM 1,206, 170 Fifth Ave.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF
The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company,
New York, January 23d, 1900.

The Trustees, in Conformity with the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1899:

Premiums on Marine Risks from 1st January, 1899, to 31st December, 1899		$3,166,423.39
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1899		967,555.24
Total Marine Premiums		$4,133,975.63
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1899, to 31st December, 1899		$3,305,179.38
Losses paid during the same period (less salvages, &c.)	$2,276,689.90	
Returns of Premiums and expenses	$484,296.77	
		$2,760,986.67

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank, and other Stocks	$5,483,944.00
Loans secured by Stocks and special deposits in Banks and Trust Company	2,395,500.00
Real Estate and Claims due the Company, estimated at	1,125,000.00
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	1,005,756.77
Cash in the hands of European Bankers to pay losses under policies payable in foreign countries	147,790.55
Cash in Bank	266,139.29
Amount	$10,424,130.61

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the sixth of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1894 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the sixth of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1899, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the first of May next.

By order of the Board,
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Gustav Amsinck,	Clifford A. Hand,
Vernon H. Brown,	John D. Hewlett,
Watson P. Brown,	Charles D. Leverich,
William B. Boulton,	Leander N. Lovell,
Francis M. Bacon,	W. H. H. Moore,
George Coppell,	Charles H. Marshall,
Joseph H. Chapman,	George H. Macy,
James G. De Forest,	Levi P. Morton,
William E. Dodge,	Frederic A. Parsons,
James H. Dunham,	George W. Quintard,
Everett Frazar,	John L. Riker,
Ewald Fleitmann,	A. A. Raven,
Edward Floyd-Jones,	Gustav H. Schwab,
Horace Gray,	William C. Sturges.
Anson W. Hard,	

A. A. RAVEN, President.
F. A. PARSONS, Vice Pres't.
CORNELIUS ELDERT, 2d Vice Pres't.
THEO. P. JOHNSON, 3d Vice Pres't.

ELYTON COMPANY,
ELYTON LAND COMPANY,
BIRMINGHAM REALTY COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDERS OF THE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT ISSUED BY

Union Trust Company of New York,
Birmingham Trust & Savings Company, Birmingham, Ala.,
Whitney National Bank, New Orleans, La.,

for the following bonds, stocks, and coupons, viz.:

ELYTON COMPANY 5% FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
ELYTON COMPANY STOCK,
ELYTON LAND COMPANY 6% DIVIDEND TRUST BONDS,

embraced in the Agreement dated October 4th, 1898, and Plan of Reorganization dated May 29th, 1899, that on and after Thursday, February 8th, 1900, they may receive the new bonds and stocks to which they are entitled upon presentation and surrender of their Certificates at the office of the respective depositories, above named.

Holders entitled to fractions of bonds or fractional shares of stock must either sell the fractions or purchase such amounts as may be necessary to entitle them to an entire bond or a whole share of stock at an approximate market price to be fixed by the Committee.

Holders of Dividend Trust 6% Bonds of Elyton Land Company will please state whether they elect to take new prior lien 5% bonds of Birmingham Realty Company or cash, for face of their bonds.

Holders of the OLD stock of the Elyton Land Company are requested to deliver their Certificates of said stock at the time they present the Certificates of Deposit for Elyton Company stock.

Holders transmitting Certificates of Deposit by mail will please indicate whether they wish to sell or buy the fractions, and whether they desire the new securities sent by express at their expense, and at what valuation.

WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Chairman;
AUGUSTUS W. KELLEY,
ALEXANDER D. SEYMOUR,
THOMAS G. JONES,
WILLIAM T. HARDIE,
C. C. RAWLINGS, Secretary.
Reorganization Committee.

New York, January 19th, 1900.

REDEMPTION OF
Duluth, Missabe, & Northern Railway Co.
First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1893.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Seventy-five (75) of the First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Company were this day drawn for redemption in accordance with the requirements of Article Five of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

1256	1514	1933	2413	2951	3274
1263	1516	1946	2440	2953	3391
1272	1645	1950	2463	2992	3432
1312	1674	1990	2498	3015	3432
1335	1709	2037	2525	3017	3437
1347	1725	2068	2577	3054	3447
1379	1748	2097	2585	3069	3466
1414	1828	2156	2592	3102	3485
1432	1833	2235	2599	3167	3486
1439	1853	2329	2601	3174	3489
1494	1885	2330	2656	3187	
1498	1904	2336	2674	3216	
1501	1911	2361	2751	3269	

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases February 2d, 1900, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice-President,
New York, January 22d, 1900.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the seventy-five bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.

FRED. C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
E. V. CARY,
of Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Company.

FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York County.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds will be paid at this office on or after the 2d of February, 1900, at 105 per centum and interest, say $1,055.17 per bond.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice-President.

WANTED.
Natl. Bank of Commerce
Natl. Union Bank
Natl. Union Bank Rights
Western Nat'l Bank
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
38 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879.

Notice is hereby given that enough of the above-entitled bonds, both FIVE and SIX PER CENT., will be drawn by lot on January 31st, 1900, at the rate of 105 and accrued interest, to absorb the sum of $144,525.75 deposited in the Sinking Fund with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, and interest will cease to accrue upon the bonds so drawn on and after January 31st, 1900, upon publication of the numbers designating the drawn bonds, pursuant to the terms of the mortgage securing the same.

CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY CO.
By S. O. HOWE, TREASURER.
December 30th, 1899.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 31ST, 1900

At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

By order of Wm. M. Hoes, Public Adm'r.
$5,000 United States 4 p. c. Reg. Bond.
15 shs. N. Y., Ontario & Western R. R. common.

By order of Executors.
50 shs. 1st Natl. Bank, (Elizabeth, N. J.)
800 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
400 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
200 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
1 Right N. Y. Society Library.
250 shs. Duluth Transfer Rwy. Co.
100 shs. Cook County Land Co.
100 shs. American Grocery Co. 2d pfd.
20 shs. do. 1st pfd.

By order of Trustees.
3 shs. Chemical Natl. Bank.
$11,000 Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. 5 p. c. Regstd. Bds. 1939.
$4,000 Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. 4½ p. c. Bds., 1992.
20 shs. Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. common.
13⅝ shs. Newport News & Miss. Valley Co. common.

By order of Administratrix.
$3,000 Cass County (Mo.) 5 p. c. Funding Bds., 1913.
20 shs. Consumers' Gas Co., Newburgh.

For Account of Whom It may Concern.
85 shs. Fair Haven & Westville R. R.
12 shs. United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co.
275 shs. Central Foundry Co. common.
40 shs. State Trust Co.
100 shs. Troy Steel Co., (Hypd.)
50 shs. E. W. Bliss Co. common.
50 shs. do. do.
50 shs. City Trust Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
20 shs. Bond & Mortgage Guar. Co.
13 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
50 shs. Natl. Butchers & Drovers' Bank.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$500 N. Y. Athletic Club 6 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1903.
$200 N. Y. Athletic Club 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1910.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
40 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Improved Dwelling Assn.
1 sh. Clinton Hall Assn.
1 sh. Christian Union Publishing Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
25 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
50 shs. North River Ins. Co.
25 shs. Kings County Elec. Light & Power Co.
100 shs. B'klyn Union Elevated R. R. common.
15 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
30 shs. Nassau Bank.
50 shs. Home Life Ins. Co.
90 shs. Central Park, North & East River R. R.
30 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
4 shs. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.
50 shs. E. W. Bliss Co. common.
20 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
100 shs. Celluloid Co.
1 sh. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.
20 shs. Trust Co. of America.
25 shs. Natl. Citizens' Bank.
40 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
40 shs. Bank of Metropolis.
2 shs. Chemical Natl. Bank.
10 shs. North American Trust Co.
$2,000 Metropolitan Water Works Co. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Gold Bds. 1919.
$250 N. Y. Athletic Club 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1910.
5 shs. North American Trust Co.
80 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
20 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Mechanics' Bank, B'klyn.
5 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
500 shs. Jos. Ladue Gold Mining & Dev. Co. pfd.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company
CAR TRUST SERIES "A."

Holders of Car Trust Series "A" Bonds are hereby notified that Bonds Nos. 26, 28, 40, 54, 91, 223, 256, 257, 285, 371, 387, 404, 528, 626, 643, 657, 701, 712, 728, 826, 1024, 1074, 1075, 1077, 1094, 1176, 1177, 1180, 1189, 1258, 1321, 1433, 1439, 1460, 1475, 1498, 1532, 1533, 1577, 1673, 1708 have in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust or Mortgage dated April 2d, 1894, given by the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company to the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, been drawn by lot for redemption at par and accrued interest, on the 1st day of April, 1900, at the office of Atlantic Trust Company, No. 39 William Street, New York, after which date interest thereon will cease.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

The Colorado & Southern Railway Co.,
New York, January 11th, 1900.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings for the calendar year 1899 a dividend of two per cent. on the first preferred stock of this Company, payable to the holders of record of the first preferred stock on February 14th, 1900. For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company will be closed at three P. M. on January 31st, and will be reopened at ten A. M. on February 15th, 1900.

The Colorado & Southern Railway Co.,
By HARRY BRONNER, Assistant Secretary.

28 Broad Street, New York, January 11th, 1900.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for the First Preferred Stock of the Colorado & Southern Railway Company will be closed at three P. M. on January 31st, 1900, and will reopen at ten A. M. on February 15th, 1900. On February 14th, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above Dividend of two per cent., when received by them, at the office of Messrs. Hallgarten & Co., among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

HALLGARTEN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
Pittsburgh, Penn., January 24, 1900.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) upon the PREFERRED stock of this Company, out of the net earnings of the Company, payable in cash on and after Wednesday, February 14th, 1900, to the Preferred Stockholders, or their legal representatives as they may stand registered on the books of the Company at 12 o'clock noon February 3d, 1900.

The transfer books will close February 3d and open February 14th.

Checks for dividend will be mailed on February 14th to all stockholders who have filed permanent dividend orders with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York.

T. H. E. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

Office of the Consolidation Coal Company,
44 South Street, Baltimore, Maryland,
January 16th, 1900.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Two Dollars per share on the Capital Stock, payable at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York, on and after February 1st, 1900. Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. January 25th, 1900, and reopen at 10 A. M. February 2d, 1900.

T. K. STUART, Secretary.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

Office of the Treasurer, New York, Jan. 27, 1900.

A dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. on the capital stock of the ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on and after February 15, 1900, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on January 31st, 1900.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.
37 & 39 Liberty St. and 44½ & 46 Maiden Lane.
NEW YORK, Jan. 10, 1900.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent., and an extra dividend of One-Half Per Cent, payable at the company's offices on Feb. 1, 1900. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, Jan. 13, and reopened Friday, Feb. 2.

JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

Pacific Bank.
No. 470 Broadway, New York.
Jan. 23, 1900.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2%, payable on and after Feburary 1 next. The transfer books will be closed to Feb'y 1, 1900.

S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

THE BANCO INTERNACIONAL E HIPOTECARIO de Mexico, Mexico City, Mexico, has declared a dividend of 3% Mexican money, payable at the equivalent of $1.42 American per share, at the Banking House of H. B. Hollins & Co., its agency in New York, on the 15th of February next, on presentation of Coupon No. 19.

Standard Rope and Twine Company
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

COUPONS DUE FEBRUARY 1st on the above will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Manhattan Trust Company, Wall and Nassau Streets, New York City.

JOSEPH G. TAYLOR, Treasurer.

Pittsburg, Shawmut & Northern Railroad Company
First Mortgage 5% Bonds.

Coupons due February 1st, 1900, from the above-mentioned bonds will be paid at maturity on presentation at the office of Henry Marquand & Co., 160 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

The German-American Bank.
New York, January 18, 1900.

The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after February 1st. The transfer books will be closed from January 24th to February 1st, inclusive.

J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Jan. 22, 1900.

The coupons due Feb. 1st, 1900, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Co., and the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City. J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

Buffalo Railway Company First Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds.

Coupons on the above, maturing February 1st, 1900, will be paid on and after that date at the office of

CUYLER, MORGAN & CO.,
44 Pine St., New York.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting Notice.
OFFICE OF THE
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RWAY CO.,
45 Wall Street,
New York, January 23, 1900.

The Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before such meeting, will be held at the General Office of the Company, at Parsons, Kansas, on the 5th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock M.

Stock transfer books will be closed from and after the afternoon of March 2d until the morning of April 7th next.

By order of the Directors, such meeting is also called to act upon, authorize and ratify the purchase by this Company of the railroad and franchises of the Kansas City, Eldorado & Southern Railway Company, extending from Walker, Missouri, a station on the main line of this Company, to Eldorado Springs, Missouri, a distance of fourteen miles, and to pay for the same by the issue and delivery of $250,000 of Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company First Mortgage Extension Bonds, and to issue and exchange, conformably to law and the by-laws, 2,310 shares of the common stock of this Company for the stock of the Kansas City, Eldorado & Southern Railway Company, shares for share.

S. HALLINE, Secretary.

H. C. ROUSE, President.

Election Notice.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.,
New York, January 13, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company will be held in the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held in the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, January 30, 1900, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.

GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

Election Notice.
The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.,
New York, January 13, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held in the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held in the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1900, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.

GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Annual Meetings of the registered holders of the General Mortgage Bonds of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, pursuant to the General Mortgage of May 15, 1888, and of the holders of the Preferred Income and Sinking Fund Debentures of said Company, pursuant to the Deed of Trust of May 1, 1879, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 11 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, February 7, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, and 2 o'clock P. M., respectively. The Voting Register of the said General Mortgage Bonds and the Transfer Books of the said Debentures will close at 3 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, January 31, 1900, and reopen on Friday, February 23, 1900.

HY. TUCON, Secretary.

Mobile, Ala., January 20, 1900.

The Colonial Bank of the City of New York,
Jan'y 19th, 1900.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of any other business that may come before it will be held at the Banking Rooms, 480 Columbus Avenue, on MONDAY, February 5th, 1900, from 4 to 5 P. M.

WM. C. DUNCAN, Cashier.

EUGENE P. PEYSER,
381 and 383 Broadway,
New York, January 26, 1900.

The Annual Meeting of this Corporation will take place on Tuesday, March 6th, 1900, at two P. M., for the transaction of any business that may be brought before the Board of Directors.

EUGENE P. PEYSER,
A. SAKS, President.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at No. 750 Washington Street, New York, on Tuesday, Feb. 13th, 1900, 12 to 1 o'clock. Transfer books closed Feb. 2 to Feb. 13th.

E. H. GARRISON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at No. 750 Washington Street, New York, on TUESDAY, Feb. 13th, 1900, 12 to 1 o'clock. Transfer books closed Feb. 2 to Feb. 13th.

E. H. GARRISON, Secretary.

Provident Loan Society.

The annual meeting of the Society will be held on February 5, 1900, at 4 P. M., in the Trustees' room of the United Charities Building, 105 East 22d Street, New York.

ROBERT W. DE FOREST, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INstitute, February 1st, at 19 West 44th St., at 8 o'clock P. M. DAVID PETTIGREW, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE ALABAMA AND VICKSBURG RY. CO., 833-835 Gravier St.,
New Orleans, La., Jan. 1, 1900.

Sealed proposals for the sale to this company of its Second Mortgage Bonds, with all unpaid coupons attached, under Article 9 of said Mortgage, to the extent of Ten Thousand Dollars, will be received at this office until Feb. 15, 1900.

C. C. HARVEY, President.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The New England Company of New York City, to publish books and magazines; capital, $50,000. Directors—A. R. Keller and A. S. Keller of East Orange, N. J., and J. C. Lelmey of New York City.

The Columbia Firemen's Land Company of Mamaroneck; capital, $600. Directors—Chauncey Haviland, Harry E. Archer, and Edwin C. Turner of Mamaroneck.

The Deinzer-Harris Company of Brooklyn, to manufacture playing chips; capital, $15,000. Directors—Maurice Deinzer, Godfrey H. Harris, and Manuel Deinzer of New York City.

The International Library Publishing Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—Alexander M. Evalenko, Mark A. Evalenko, and Jennie E. Liebsky, of New York City.

The Physicians' Protective Alliance of Rochester, to conduct a general collecting agency; capital, $600. Directors—Harold C. Mitchell, Rollson S. Bostwick, and L. L. Dick of Rochester.

The Highland Telephone Company of Highland Mills, Orange County, to conduct a telephone system in Orange, Delaware, Ulster, and other counties; capital, $2,000. Directors—J. W. Cummin of Cornwall and W. S. Russell and Henry M. Fitch of Highland Falls.

The New York State Publishing Company of Rochester; capital, $25,000. Directors—E. Y. Neal, Thomas F. Adkins, J. H. Miller, and P. J. Nagle of Rochester.

The New York State Saw Filers' Association of Brooklyn; capital, $150,000. Directors—Francis Raymond, D. W. Martin, Willis A. Bardell, G. W. Bardwell, and Augustus C. Saxton of Brooklyn.

The Rochester Hide, Skin, and Fat Melting Association of Rochester; capital, $2,500. Directors—Benjamin Haag, Joseph Vocht, F. J. Blaesi, William C. Cook, D. A. Sampson, William P. Webber, Charles Erdle, James C. Austin, and Henry W. Holler of Rochester.

The Security Company of North Tonawanda; capital, $5,000. Directors—A. M. Hathaway, K. B. Hathaway, and K. S. Hathaway of North Tonawanda.

The River District Light, Heat, and Power Company of New York City, to manufacture gas and electricity for sale in New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—James Douglass, Cleveland; H. Dodge, E. M. Johnson, William H. Yale, and John Jay McKilvey of New York City.

The Surpassing Down and Feather Company of Brooklyn; capital, $10,000. Directors—Anthony Huber, Adolph Hettler, and Matilda H. Huber of Brooklyn.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 26.—Articles of incorporation were filed with the Secretary of State to-day by the Cosmos Company, capital $5,000,000. The company is authorized to do a mining and constructing business.

The Wilmore Computing Scale Company, capital $1,500,000, also filed articles of incorporation. The company is empowered to manufacture computing machines, and also to manufacture scales with and without computing apparatus. The incorporators are Bird S. Coler, New York; J. Herbert Ballentine, Newark; William N. Coler, Jr., Newark; L. H. Hole, Carl H. Fowler, J. G. Lynch, and George W. Scurmay, New York.

Dividend for Boston Bank Depositors.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—It is announced that within two weeks depositors of the Broadway National Bank, which failed several weeks ago, will receive their first dividend. The outlook is at present that this will be a payment of 60 per cent.

Springfield's $300,000 Loan Awarded.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 26.—The city's loan of $300,000 in anticipation of the 1900 taxes was awarded to-day to George Mixter of Boston at a discount of 3.445 per cent.

Russia Seeks Money in Berlin.

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—In financial circles this evening it is rumored that the Russian Government has begun negotiations here for a loan. It is said the chances of success are good.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks heavy.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 26	229,681
To date this year	8,320,864
Corresponding date last year	21,781,220

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 26	$1,527,500
To date this year	$40,842,100
Corresponding date last year	$130,616,040

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 2@3 per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

B'klyn Un. Gas	1¾	Evans. & T. H.	½
Col. & H. C. & I.	1	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	⅝
Erie Tel. & Tel.	1¼		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Dist. Tel.	1	Met. Street Ry.	1¼
Am. Steel & W. pf.	½	Minn. & St. L.	¼
Am. Sugar Ref.	1¼	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1
Am. Tin Plate	½	Missouri Pacific	½
Anaconda Copper	1¾	National Steel	1
At., T. & S. F.	½	National Steel pf.	¾
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅞	N. Y. Central	½
Balt. & Ohio	1	Norf. & West.	½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	⅝	Norf. & W. pf.	½
E'klyn Rapid Trans.	½	North Amer.	½
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	¾	North. Pacific	⅞
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅞	North. Pac. pf.	⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	¾	People's Gas, Chi.	¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Pressed Steel Car	½
Cleve., L. & W.	½	Reading 1st pf.	¾
Col. F. & I.	¾	Rep. Steel	½
Consol. Gas	1	Rep. Steel pf.	1
Cont. Tobacco	½	St. L. S. W. pf.	1½
Den. M. & Ft. D.	½	Southern Pacific	¾
Federal Steel	½	Southern Ry. pf.	1
Ill. Central	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	2
Int. Paper	⅝	Third Avenue	2
Iowa Cent. pf.	1	Un. Bag & Paper pf.	1
Laclede Gas	½	Union Pacific	¾
Louis. & Nash.	1	U. S. Rubber	2
Manhattan	¾	U. S. Rubber pf.	1

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Mor. & Essex 1st	6	S. V. & N. E. 4s	2½

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn W. & W. 5s	4	Erie gen. 4s	1¼
Chi. Term. Tr. 4s	1		

MARKET CONDITIONS.

News of British war disappointment cut as little figure in yesterday's stock market as on the day previous did favorable news. The market continued narrow and fluctuations were largely confined within the bounds of a single point.

Professional speculative interests alone show in the market—public activity having disappeared utterly. Even those pools which recently have been most aggressive show now disposition to be quiet and wait for opportunities which may promise something like fair response to their manipulative efforts to attract attention and customers.

It is probably within reasonable bounds to estimate that over 75 per cent. of transactions executed on the Stock Exchange originate upon the Stock Exchange floor, representing bets upon the part of the participating brokers and representing nothing else. Of any movement suggestive of intelligent appreciation of the country's business condition no sign is discernible anywhere.

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To-day's bank statement will suggest some of the reasons which are warranting money market ease. Generally in banking circles the view obtains that cheap money will rule for some months to come—providing nothing disturbing intervenes. This sort of a forecast is not, however, inducing conservative users of capital to hesitate in arranging loans on time. Call funds are tending to figure so low that speculators are urging that such cheapness of funds assures security market activity, that lenders of money will be unable elsewhere to obtain fair returns. This view, though, is not so much underwritten by bankers of first importance as the chatter of Wall Street might suggest. Inquiring customers are being pretty uniformly advised by their bankers that it is wise to rely upon accommodation beyond call loan limits.

One uncertain factor of consequence has to do with the British Government's war loan programme. Advices from London have till this week been representing that such a loan would not be brought out before midsummer, but the cables of the last few days have named much earlier dates; and the rapid way in which the Bank of England has been reducing its discount rate is referred to by English financial authorities as indicative of a change in the loan plan, in so far, at least, as regards the date of its issue. Involved in this war loan's appearance is the question of effect upon international exchange, the question of the international gold movement. If to help out England the United States sends much gold abroad, money will hardly rule here at rates as low as Wall Street is predicting.

SUGAR'S UPS AND DOWNS

Sugar was under bear pressure yesterday for a number of hours, with the result that at one time the quotation touched as low as 114¼, though the close was over a point higher, a net loss for the day of 1⅛ points.

The selling was said to come from brokers

Company, at present $3,400,000, will be doubled at the approaching annual meeting.

Increase of $185,312 in imports of dry dry goods for the week, as compared with the previous week, but decrease of $764,742 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Decision of the Court of Appeals in the suit against the Flat Top Coal Company of Philadelphia, that the latter must pay the royalties received from the coal land since 1887, amounting to about $300,000.

Statement that the 200-mile line to be constructed from Sapulpa, Indian Territory, to Denison, Texas, will give the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway a valuable and long-desired connection for business over the entire State of Texas.

Advance of 1d. in the price of bar gold in London, bringing the quotation up to 77s. 9½d.

Circular issued by the Illinois Electric Vehicle Transportation Company to subscribers to and holders of certificates for the company's capital stock, announcing that the payment of the second installment of 5 per cent., or $5 per share, due Feb. 1 next, is further extended to July 2, without interest, as the company has adequate funds to meet the present requirements of its business.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 2@3 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $156,322,320; balances, $7,752,302; Sub-Treasury debt balance, $1,007,266.

Money on call in London, 1¾@2 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3 per cent. for short, and 3 1-16@3⅛ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange strong. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84⅞; demand, $4.87½; cables, $4.87⅝; commercial bills, $4.83¼@$4.83⅝.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19⅜ less 1-16 and 5.16¾ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 7-16 and 95⅜; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40⅝.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5c premium. Chicago—30c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 premium; bank, 75c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 3/4c premium. Savannah—Buying, $1 premium per $1,000; selling, par. St. Louis—10c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 35c premium, over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—There was a general collapse in the stock market to-day, especially in Kafirs, following the announcement of Gen. Warren's abandonment of Spion Kop.

The market for American securities, which was rather better than that for home securities, opened lower on unfavorable advices from South Africa. Later prices rallied slightly and the market ruled quiet, with a hardening tendency to the close. Business was limited to professional trading. The final tone was steady.

Consols for both money and the account, 100⅞; Canadian, 99½; Erie, 11⅞; Erie first preferred, 33⅛; Illinois Central, 115 ex dividend; Union Pacific preferred, 77; St. Paul, 121; New York Central, 136½; Pennsylvania, 66; Reading, 9; Northern Pacific preferred, 75⅞; Atchison, 19⅝; Louisville, 80⅝, ex dividend; Grand Trunk, 7⅝; Anaconda, 8⅝.

Bar silver steady at 27 7-16d per ounce.

Money 1¾@2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3 per cent., and for three months' bills, 3 1-16@3⅛ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 131; Madrid, 28.40; Lisbon, 43.50; Rome, 7.17½. Bar gold, 77s. 9½d.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—Prices were weak at the opening on the Bourse to-day, owing to the announcement of the abandonment of Spion Kop by the British troops, and during the day international securities were quiet. Kafirs were greatly agitated, closing decidedly weaker. Other departments were dull. Rio Tintos were adversely affected, owing to large realizations on Darline Copper and the lack of confirmation of a rumor that a dividend was to be paid. Three per cent. rentes, 100f 25c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 18c for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 68.27½.

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—Prices opened firm on the Boerse to-day, owing to the ease of money, but on the receipt of the unfavorable war news they relapsed. Exchange on London, 20 marks 453 pfennigs for checks. Rate of discount for short bills, 3¾ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3⅞ per cent.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand increased 41,880,000 marks, Treasury notes increased 1,940,000 marks, other securities decreased 90,040,000 marks, and notes in circulation decreased 69,140,000 marks.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 26.—On the Boerse to-day prices commenced with a hardening tendency, but subsequently received a setback.

MADRID, Jan. 26.—The gold quotation today was 28.82.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.02	.02
Alpha Consolidated	.02	.02
Andes	.08	.07
Belcher	.10	.10
Best & Belcher	.24	.25
Bullion	.05	.05
Caledonia	.57	.49
Challenge Consolidated	.22	.21
Chollar	.27	.27
Confidence	.70	.70
Consolidated Cal. & Virginia	1.45	1.50
Consolidated Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.11	.13
Gould & Curry	.24	.23
Hale & Norcross	.30	.28
Justice	.02	.02
Kentucky Consolidated	.01	.01
L. Wash. Consolidated	.02	.02
Mexican	.31	.31
Occidental Consolidated	.17	.18
Ophir	.66	.67
Overman	.05	.05
Potosi	.36	.35
Savage	.16	.16
Sea Beicher	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.47	.49
Standard	2.50	2.80
Syndicate	.05	.05
St. Louis	.07	.07
Union Consolidated	.29	.29
Utah Consolidated	.06	.03
Yellow Jacket	.23	.23
Silver bars	59¾	59½
Mexican dollars	47½@48⅛	47½@48⅛
Drafts, sight	12⅝	12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 26.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	57½	70	58½	59½
Alamo	16	16¼	16	16½
Anaconda	38	40	38	38½
Anchoria	80	85	80	90
Argentum	20	22	20½	21
Bankers'	13⅝	14½	13¾	13¾
Battle	32½	33	31	32½
Blue Bell	12½	13	12	12½
Coin	255	260	256½	265
Columbine	20	20½	20	20½
Consolidated	16¼	16½	16½	16½
Damon	29	29½	29½	29¼
Ekkton	116	118	118	120
El Paso	32½	32½	34	35½
Findlay	14½	14⅝	14¼	14⅝
Fleece	30	35	29½	31
Garfield	15½	16¼	16	16⅜
Gibson	24½	25¼	25½	26½
Gould	32	34	32	34
Isabella	127¾	127⅝	127¾	128½
Independence	57	59	56	56¾
Jackpot	60	61	59½	60
King	98	100	99	101
Moon Anchor	66	71	69¼	72
Matoa	25	29½	26	30
National	11⅜	13⅜	11⅝	11½
Ophir	57	60	57	60
Pharmacist Con.	14	15	14	14½
Pinnacle	26	26¼	26	26½
Portland	238	239	238	240
Raven	82	82⅞	82	83
Rawlings	30	32	29	31
Rosa	64	65	64	65
Sovereign	13	13½	13	13½
Tornado	45	46	45	46
Union	42½	44	43¾	44
Vindicator	150	155	153	155
Work	29½	29½	29	30
Zenobia	22	22½	22	22¾

Chicago Wheat Advances.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—The wheat market, inspired by higher Liverpool and Paris cables, cold weather, and confirmation of Roumania plague rumors, was active, and closed very strong at 1½ over yesterday.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Very few stocks showed much activity in yesterday's market for outside securities. New Amsterdam Gas and one or two other issues supplied business in excess of recent averages, but the extreme dullness that prevailed in the majority of outside stocks made the day's total a small one. In some cases large net changes were recorded, some stocks being offered down without sales, while others showed considerable net gains, but important changes were few and in proportion with the general inactivity. Good demand was had for Standard Oil and for some other issues, but no general disposition to buy was shown, those interested in the market preferring still to follow a waiting policy. A few forced sales are made evident, but as a rule holders of stocks have shown willingness to await the future development of the market.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS was the object of much attention, owing to a sharp advance which occurred in both the common and preferred stocks, following immediately upon the marked weakness in these issues on the previous day. No explanation appeared for the suddenly assumed strength, the only reason for the advances being the presence of large buying orders. What brought about the greater demand for the stocks was not made evident. In some quarters it is said that interests allied with the Consolidated Gas Company have recently been large buyers of the New Amsterdam stocks, and the intimation is that an effort is being made by those interests to secure control of the company by purchases of stock in the open market. Persons well informed as to the local gas situation say that conditions are practically the same as they were many weeks ago; that the cut just made by the New Amsterdam Company is an admission of failure in its effort to advance the price of gas, and that a settlement is seemingly no nearer now than it was several months ago. Recent developments have not served to strengthen the belief that was current at the beginning of the year that the gas war was practically over, and doubt is now felt if any real progress toward a settlement has been made or not.

STANDARD OIL continued to advance point after point, and on no very heavy transactions it got as high as 518, and closed at 517 bid, showing a net gain of 3 points. Rumor in regard to the reason for the continuing advance in the stock is to the effect that the earnings of the company have increased so much of late that dividends even much in excess of those already paid may be expected in the near future. Insiders continue to buy practically all the stock that comes on the market, but the supply at present figures seems much smaller than it was around 500.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE was notably weak, particularly in the preferred stock, which was offered down to 60, without a sale. The best bid for this issue was 52. The last sale of a full lot was made in the neighborhood of 90, and the last sale of odd lots is said to have been made at 85. Yesterday's offer showed a decline of more than 25 points since the last sale. In the common stock, which has been more active, sales of small lots were made as high as 43. It closed at 40 bid, showing a net loss of 2 points for the day.

AMALGAMATED COPPER sold to the extent of 200 shares at 83. This was the first sale of full lots in several days. It closed at 82⅝ bid, showing a net gain of three-eighths of a point.

BAY STATE GAS was fairly active, most of the sales being made at 1⅞. It closed unchanged at 1⅞ bid.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅞	1⅞
New Amsterdam	24½	25
New Amsterdam pf	47½	47½
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	93	93½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	29	31
American Agricultural Chemical pf	76	78
American Bicycle	15½	18
American Bicycle pf	44½	47
American Bicycle bonds		92¼
American Vehicle	52	55
American Vehicle pf	75	
American Woolen Goods	22½	23⅝
American Woolen Goods pf., ex div	78¾	79½
Cast-Iron Pipe	7	8
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	42	44
Distilling Company of America	7	7½
Distilling Company of America pf	21	21½
Electric Axle Light & Power	4	4½
Electric Boat	17	
Electric Boat pf		40
Havana Commercial	20½	23
Havana Comercial pf	60	62
International Pump	15	17
International Pump pf., ex div	62½	63½
Nat. Enameling & Stamp	21½	31
Nat. Enameling & Stamp pf	80½	90
National Grimshopene	50	58
National Salt	46¼	48
National Salt pf	77	78½
Nati nal Tube	44¼	44½
National Tube pf	93½	99¼
Otis Elevator	22	25
Otis Elevator pf	86	89
Royal Baking Powder pf	93	94½
Rubber Goods Mfg	28½	29
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	70½	80½
Shoe-Sheffield	28¾	30½
Shoe-Sheffield pf	68	70
Standard Oil of New Jersey	517	520
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	½	⅝

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	82⅞	83¼
American Air Power	35	50
American Cotton		50
Arizona Lead	10	10½
Asphalt Company of America	11	12
British Columbia Copper	9	9¼
California Copper	3½	4⅜
Central Fireworks	12	15
Central Fireworks pf	50	55
Chicago & Alton sub	106	106½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	40	44
Electric Vehicle pf	52	60
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1	1¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	25
General Carriage		4⅞
Illinois Transportation		2⅜
*Markeen Copper	5	7
Mexican 5s	97¼	98⅛
New York Transportation	9	9¼
New England Transportation	6	6½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	19	19½
Pittsburg Coal	22	
Pittsburg Coal pf	79	
St. Louis subs	133	135
St. Louis common	25	
St. Louis pf	80	
Retsof	26	32
Retsof bonds	80	84
Storage Power	12	13
Superior and Boston Copper		3-16
Tennessee Copper	13	14
Trust Company of America	187	199
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	23	24

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	100½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 5s	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	237
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	108
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf	80	86
Con. Traction of N. J	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	375	400
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	85	87
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	68	75
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	88	90
Nassau Electric 4s	87	90
Nassau Electric 5s	108	112
New Orleans Traction	26½	27½
New Orleans Traction pf	99	102
Ninth Avenue Railroad	200	205
North Jersey Street Railway	28½	29½
North Jersey Street Railways 4s	86	89
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	108	111
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	30	31¼
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	105	106½

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4	7
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	72	75
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103	103½
Consolidated Gas of Newark		
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds		103
Consolidated Gas of N. J	21¾	23½
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J	87½	89½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	37	39
Denver Gas 5s	75	77½
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Fort Wayne Gas	38	45
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	60	64
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Lafayette Gas Co	40	45
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	60	65
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	38	43
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	60	65
Mutual Gas of New York	275	300
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	19½	20½
New England Gas & Coke bonds	72½	73
N. Y. & S. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	38	45
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	60	65
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	54	58
St. Paul Gas bonds	86	89
Standard Gas, New York	112	
Standard Gas, New York, pf	133	
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	15	
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas	99	100½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	105

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	23	25
Brooklyn Ferry 6s	88½	90½
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	65	68
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	93	94
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	39	40
Union Ferry bonds	100	100¾

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	51	53
Barney & Smith	10	13½
Barney & Smith pf	99	105
Barney & Smith bonds	103	106
Consolidated Rubber Tire	7½	
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	40	45
Cramps' Shipyard	79	81
General Chemical	99	
General Chemical pf	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	116	119
Lorillard Company pf		38
Standard Coupler	35	38
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf	45	55
Union Typewriter	26	27
Union Typewriter 1st pf	11	113
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	122
Worthington Pump pf	98	99

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	105	108½
Iron Steamboat		3
Iron Steamboat bonds	59	60

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59½@60½. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27 7-16d per ounce, and in New York at 59⅝c. Mexican silver dollars at 47½c.

On the Stock Exchange 1,100 shares of Kingston & Pembroke sold at .50@.70.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Argentum Juanita sold at .24, 50 Breece at 1.50, 300 Best & Belcher at .31, 250 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.65@1.55, 700 Comstock at .04, 100 Elkton at 1.20, 1,000 Golden Age at .06, 600 Isabella at 1.25, 600 Mollie Gibson at .25, 30 Ontario at 8, and 2,000 Utah at .05, seller 30.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alice	.40	Potosi	.32
Adams Consol	.15	Quicksilver	1.75
Belcher	.09	Quicksilver pf	7.75
Best & Belcher	.24	Savage	.13
Breece	1.40	Sierra Nevada	.45
Brunswick Consol	.28	Standard	2.50
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Small Hopes	1.00
Challar	.23	Union Consol	.25
Crown Point	.11	Utah	.01
Chrysolite	.05	Victor	1.90
Con. Cal. & Va	1.40	Yellow Jacket	.20
Con. T. Co. stock	.02½	Argentum Juanita	.21
Con. T. Co. bonds	.02	Alumo	.13
Con. T. Co. scrip	.01	Anaconda	.36
Crescent	.15	Chp. Ch. Cons	.15
Catalpa	.20	Creede & Crip. Ck	.10
Deadwood Terra	.55	Croesus	.04
Eureka Consol	.15	Dahlia	1.25
Father De Smet	.08	Mollie Gibson	.24
Gould & Curry	.20	Mount Rosa	.60
Hale & Norcross	.35	Pharmacist	.13
Homestake	50.00	Portland	2.30
Horn Silver	1.00	Specimen	.09
Iron Silver	.50	Union	.41
Julia Consol	.01	Work	.29
Kingston & Pemb	.48	Damon	.27
La Crosse	.14	Elkton	1.15
Leadville Con	.07	Firdlay	.14
Little Chief	.10½	Garfield	.15
Mexican	.30	Jackpot	.57
Moulton	.50	Pinnacle	.24
Ontario	7.75	Tornado	.47
Ophir	.60	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.17
Occidental	.14	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.15
Plymouth	.08	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.15
Phoenix G. M. Co.	.08	Grey Forge	.15

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—The stock market was irregular, and, aside from the arbitrage shares, showed little disposition to follow the course of the Wall Street list. The copper shares generally were steady. The other home specialties were neglected. Calumet and Hecla was up 5, to 750; Boston and Montana lost 2, to 265; Quincy was up 2, to 142; Osceola gained ⅛, to 71; Franklin held at 15; Arcadian sold at 18 and 17 for odd lots, against 16¼ Thursday; Amalgamated was unchanged at 82; Butte and Boston was off ⅛, at 50½; Old Dominion was ¼ lower, at 18; Massachusetts came out at 6: Santa Ysabel sold at 7; Michigan brought 6; Eld River sold at 5; Bingham was off a point, to 9½, rallying ⅛, to 10; Baltic sold at 18; Centennial Eureka ranged from 22½ to 21½; Parrot was up ⅝, to 42, but later sold off to 41; American Zinc was steady at 15¼; Centennial lost to 15¼.

Among the home railroads, Boston and Albany sold at 240; West End at 93, and the preferred at 110; Fitchburg preferred lost 2¼, to 122⅜; Old Colony held at 203; Erie Telephone lost ½, to 103½, while the rights sold at 97½c and $1; Central Massachusetts late in the day advanced from 12½ to 14.

At the Clearing House the rate between banks was still 4 per cent., with little business doing, however. New York funds sold at 5c premium.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	..	5½	Old Colony	4	5½
Allouez	3	3½	Old Dominion	18	18¼
Arcadian	15½	17	Osceola	69	71
Arnold	5½	6½	Parrot	40½	41⅜
Ash Bed	.50	..	Pioneer	1½	2½
Atlantic	2½	..	Quincy	140	142
Baltic	18	..	Rhode Isla'd	4½	4⅝
Bost. & C. C.	20	25	Santa Fe	5	5½
Bost. & Mon.	265	267	Santa Ysabel	6½	7
Butte & Bos.	48	52	Shoe	30½	31½
Cal. & Hec.	740	750	Tamarack	175	180
Centennial	15½	16	Utah Cons	25	26
Franklin	14	15	Washington	1	1¼
Humboldt	1	2	Winona	4	5
Isle Royale	21	22½	Wolverine	39	39¼
Mohawk	14	15			

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	240	245	C. Mass. pf.	65	66
Bost. & Low.	242	..	Fitchburg pf.	122	123
Bost. & Me.	..	200	N. Y. & N. E.	..	..
Bost. & Prov.	..	300	E. 6s	110½	..
Bost. Elev.	96	96½	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	..	..
Bost. Gas 5s	80½	..	E. 7s	114¾	..
Cent. Mass.	14½	15	West End	92½	93

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell Tel.	332	335	Mex. Tel.	3	3½
Chi. Sk. Yds.	133½	136	N. Eng. Tel.	135	136
Dom. Coal	41	42½	U. S. Oil	10⅝	20
D. Coal pf.	115	116	West. Elec.	41⅜	42½
Erie Tel.	103½	104	West. El. pf.	..	93

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—There was continued pressure on several stocks in the market to-day, the list including United Gas, Marsden, Asphalt, Cambria Steel, Consolidated Lake Superior and Electric Storage Battery. Lower prices were made in this group extending from small fractions to a point in Consolidated Lake Superior and Electric Storage Battery. Later in the day the demand for Asphalt exceeded the supply and the stock made partial recovery, while the bonds moved up two points to 83. The only other feature was the persistent buying of Western New York and Pennsylvania, although it produced no effect on the price.

The close was steady at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	21⅝	21¾	Trion Trac.	38	38¾
Choctaw	33	34	Un. Gas Imp.	147⅝	148¼
E. Co. of A.	12¼	12⅜	Welsbach Lt.	42	44
Lehigh Val.	24	24¼	W. N. Y. & Penn.	7⅜	7½
Marsden	11⅜	12			
Phila. Trac.	96⅜	97			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Metropolitan Elevated preferred to-day opened at 76½, but closed a point lower. Of the bonds, $20,000 sold at 95⅜@95½. Lake Street Elevated debenture 5s sold from 88 to 90, but closed at 89½. About $19,700 were bought. Match rose from 122 to 123, but closed at the opening price. Other stocks sold at about yesterday's prices.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
500	Linseed	54⅜	54¼	54⅜
210	Linseed pf.	54½	54¼	54⅜
100	Chi. Br. & M. Co. pf.	12	12	12
188	Diamond Match	123	122	122
100	Lake St. Elevated	11¼	11	11
330	Metropolitan Elev. pf.	75½	75¼	75½
227	National Biscuit	36½	36⅛	36½
180	National Biscuit pf.	92½	92	92
354	National Carbon	19⅝	19½	19⅝
40	National Carbon pf.	83	82¾	82¾
103	South Side Elevated	100	100	100
91	West Chicago	111	110	110½
15	Western Stone	32	32	32

Germany's Exports and Imports.

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—Germany's imports last year, according to an official statement just issued, aggregated 5,495,000,000 marks, which was a slight increase upon the previous year. The exports aggregated 4,517,000,000 marks, which was an increase of 141,000,000 marks upon the figures of 1898. The pig iron production for 1899 was over 8,000,000 tons, being an increase of 8 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Jan. 26, 1900.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
11¾	13¼	50	Am. Car & Foundry	13	13	13	13	.....
50	60	45	Am. Car & Found. pf	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	.....
39⅞	40	925	American Ice	39¾	39⅞	39⅝	39⅞	+ ⅛
146	150	36	American Express	148	148	147	147	.....
92½	94½	30	Am. Cotton Oil pf	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	.....
30	32	200	American Dist. Tel	31⅝	31⅝	31	31	— 1
14	14½	23	American Linseed	14⅞	14½	14¼	14½	.....
54⅜	54⅞	10	Am. Linseed pf	55	55	55	55	.....
5⅞	6	400	American Malting Co	6	6	6	6	.....
38⅝	39	622	Am. Smelt. & Ref	38⅞	39⅛	38⅜	38⅞	+ ⅛
88	89	115	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	88	88	88	88	— ⅛
48⅝	49	6,220	American Steel & Wire	48½	49	48⅜	48⅝	— ⅛
90½	91	200	Am. Steel & Wire pf	90⅞	90⅞	90¼	90¼	— ⅝
115⅝	115¾	45,285	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	115¾	116¼	114¼	115¾	— 1⅛
80	81	200	Am. Steel Hoop pf	81	81	81	81	— ⅛
28½	29½	900	American Tin Plate	28½	28¾	28½	28½	— ½
99½	99¾	6,800	American Tobacco	99	99⅝	98⅝	99⅝	.....
39⅝	40	500	Anaconda Copper	39¾	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝	— 1⅛
19⅜	19½	1,500	At., T. & S. F	19¼	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	— ⅛
60¼	60⅝	9,835	At., T. & S. F. pf	60⅛	60⅝	59⅝	60¼	— ⅝
57⅜	57½	1,550	Baltimore & Ohio	57	57½	57	57⅜	— 1
74½	75	300	Baltimore & Ohio pf	74⅝	74¾	74½	74⅝	— ⅛
71⅜	71½	42,085	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	71	72	70¼	71⅜	— ⅛
140	149½	710	Brooklyn Union Gas	149½	150	149¼	149¾	+1½
16	16⅜	810	Brunswick City	16⅛	16½	16	16½	+ ⅛
290¼	290⅝	1,670	Chesapeake & Ohio	290⅛	291½	290	291½	— ⅜
121⅜	122	3,540	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	121⅝	121⅝	121⅛	121⅝	— ⅜
13½	13⅜	2,200	Chicago Great West	13⅜	13½	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
40½	40⅝	300	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	40	40	40	40	.....
117⅛	118	4,825	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	118	118¼	118	118	— ⅞
159	160½	10	Chicago & Northw	158	158	158	158	.....
106	106½	2,290	Chi., R. I. & Pac	106½	106¾	106	106⅛	— ¾
31⅞	32	200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	36	36	36	36	.....
60¼	60⅜	100	C., C., C. & St. L	60⅛	60¼	60⅛	60¼	— ⅛
103	108	50	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	.....
16¼	17½	100	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	17	17	17	17	— ⅜
42¼	42½	900	Colorado Fuel & Iron	42	42¼	41⅜	42¼	+ ⅜
121	122	50	Col. Fuel & Iron pf	121¾	121¾	121⅜	121⅜	.....
16	17	300	Col. & H. C. & I	16	16	16	16	+1
190½	193	650	Consolidated Gas	191	192	191	191	—1
31½	32	905	Continental Tobacco	31⅞	32	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅛
84	85½	25	Continental Tobac. pf	86	86	85¾	85¾	— ⅛
114	116	250	Delaware & Hudson	114⅞	115	114⅞	115	— ⅛

FOR CANAL IMPROVEMENT

Shipping Men Heartily Indorse the Report of the Commission.

CITY'S SUPREMACY AT STAKE

Views of Lester W. Beasley, Emil L. Boas, and Gustav H. Schwab—Check to Railroads.

The report of the Canal Commission and the message of Gov. Roosevelt found hearty approval yesterday among shipping men and those who, as members of the Produce Exchange and Maritime Exchange Canal Committees, had sought action favorable to canal improvement. While the Maritime Exchange committee had advocated only such measure of improvement as that provided in the act of 1895, yet the broader scheme outlined by the State Commission and approved by the Governor was regarded only as looking to so much greater an improvement than they had thought it expedient to ask.

Thus, Lester W. Beasley, Chairman of that committee, said: "I at one time favored a canal of less capacity than that now proposed, but only because I feared that the necessary funds would not be forthcoming for anything better. It was then a matter of expediency, and I supported the lesser scheme for that reason, and not because I thought it the wisest thing to do."

Of the present project Mr. Beasley said: "I favor the largest canal the State can afford. For many years it has been apparent that a large canal was necessary, and when we had a convention of commercial bodies here, five or six years ago, I expressed the opinion that such a canal must eventually be built. The supremacy of New York City depends more upon such a canal than upon any other thing. All this talk of discrimination against New York will pass away with the improvement of the canal as advocated by the Governor.

"One thing which seems not to have been put to the front in the discussion is this—that freight carried by the canal is so much more easily exported about the harbor and placed aboard the ocean steamships than that brought here by rail. One thousand tons of freight by canalboat can be put alongside any ocean vessel for $5 or $6, while the transfer from railroads costs from $400 to $500.

"For my part I would advocate that the Counties of New York, Kings, and Erie, if there was no other way, should submit to the necessary taxation to bring about the improvement of the canal. The State can, however, afford such expense as may be necessary to-day better than it could in the day the Erie Canal was built."

VIEWS OF EMIL L. BOAS.

Emil L. Boas of the Hamburg-American Line, who is a member of the Produce Exchange Canal Committee, said: "I am much pleased with the Governor's message and the decision of the State Canal Commission. This result is just what we have been contending for all along. It will give us a canal accommodating ships of proper size to bring grain from Buffalo to New York at a cost that will enable New York to compete with the so-called outports.

"A curious coincidence is presented by the canal situation in Prussia. The German Emperor, as King of Prussia, has been trying to have a canal bill passed. It failed last year, but will be submitted again to the Prussian Diet. This canal would connect the Rhine and Elbe, and it is to cost 261,000,000 marks. The Elbe is already connected with the Oder.

"Now, the curious feature about it is that the Agrarians of Prussia object to this canal for the same reason that our Western farmers favor a cheap waterway to the seaboard. It would give cheap transportation. But the Prussian Agrarian fears cheap transportation because it would bring foreign grain to his home market cheaply, and therefore underbid him. The Western farmer wants cheap transportation in order to be able to compete in the foreign market.

"How much he is interested in this canalway is proved in the fact that the world's grain rate is fixed in Liverpool, and the Liverpool price means the price a bushel at which it can be put down at Liverpool, the producer and his agent being compelled to pay the price of transportation. The cheaper this is the more the farmer will get for his grain.

"You all know that the lowest freight rates are those of railroads paralelling waterways, as, for instance, the route from Chicago to New York, or the route down the Mississippi Valley. The influence of the waterway, however, is not confined alone to places along those routes, but extends to points in the interior.

INFLUENCE ON INTERIOR POINTS.

"Thus, if there is a cheap freight rate by the waterway from Chicago to New York, the railroad rate cannot be higher from St. Louis or Cincinnati than the cheap water route freight from Chicago to New York, plus the freight from St. Louis or Cincinnati to Chicago.

"Again, when we consider the canal question, we generally think of the freight movement from the West to the East; we do not always consider the importance which a proper waterway may have for the trade and traffic of New York in the westbound movement. It must be of great importance for the large and bulky manufactures sent West.

"Of the talked-of discrimination by the railroads, it is a fact that the Erie Canal has not proved a sufficient check, and that a great deal of grain has gone to the so-called outports, such as Portland, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and even Montreal. Steamers, in consequence, are sent to those ports to get cargoes.

"Our own company was compelled, in consequence of this, to open regular services with Montreal, and to the other outports named, from Hamburg, and it is unnecessary to add that the fact that these services are maintained brings west-bound freight from Europe to these same ports, while the favorable railway rates from those ports to the West also attract ocean freight to them.

"Ours and other lines would much prefer to concentrate our business in this city for purposes of economy, but we are compelled to get it where it offers. The canal, improved, will offer such cheap through rates as to minimize the competition of the outports."

Gustav H. Schwab of the North German Lloyd Line, who is a member of the Maritime Exchange Canal Committee, said: "The Governor's message, accompanying the report of the Canal Commission, is a document that should be read by every citizen of this State. It shows a thorough knowledge of the situation which now confronts the citizens of the State, and it shows a remarkable mastery of the problems presented, stated in the Governor's terse style.

NEW YORK'S SUPREMACY AT STAKE.

"The report displays a most thorough and careful study of the subject by men who are peculiarly fitted for the task that was allotted to them by the Governor, and I do not see how any one, after careful consideration of the premises and the conclusions arrived at by the commission, can fail to heartily indorse the recommendations made by the commission, namely, that to maintain the supremacy of New York and to recover what has been lost, the modernization of the chief waterway of this State is absolutely indispensable, and that, to enable this waterway, to which New York owes its present position in the world's commerce, to continue its function, a canal will be needed equal to the latest improved waterways completed by the Canadians.

"The railroad discriminations against New York, furthermore, which have done so much to divert New York's commerce, can only be met by the construction of a large canal which will reduce the cost of transportation from Buffalo to tidewater to less than 1 cent a bushel.

"The work of securing the approval of the people to the far-seeing and wise plan arrived at by the Canal Commission and so emphatically indorsed by the Governor will require the united efforts of all business men who realize what New York City has at stake."

Superintendent Haughton of the Maritime Exchange said: "I am glad to see that the view we have taken has been approved by both the Canal and State Commerce Commissions. It is substantially what we have always sought, and there should be only one opinion as to the desirability and necessity of immediate favorable action."

MR. CALLAWAY ON NEW YORK'S TRADE.

Says City Is Not Losing Any Through Differential Rates.

President Callaway of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company said yesterday of the statements made by the New York Commerce Commission and the Governor's message submitting the report of the Commission: "A study of statistics will show that New York is not losing any trade through the differential rates established in favor of other ports. So far as the report deals with the discrimination against New York by the New York Central, I would say that this port has no stronger friend and ally than this road.

"As to the freight differentials accorded Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Newport News, I can only say that they were the outgrowth of competitive conditions which they were expected to modify, and were agreed to on no other basis. In the beginning our road looked upon them as excessive, and we have succeeded several times in having them reduced. The lake differentials have been abolished and others cut in two. We have always said they were too high.

"But when we asked for a further reduction it has been pointed out that we already get 40 per cent. of the grain that is exported, and that at least 60 per cent. belongs to other ports. And we have not been able to answer that. Here is a table of percentages of grain receipts for the past three years. It shows little change during that period:

Ports—	1897.	1898.	1899.
New York City, (rail)....	38.4	36.0	36.0
New York City, (canal)...	6.0	4.9	4.8
Boston	9.6	10.7	12.6
Philadelphia	10.8	12.0	12.8
Baltimore	18.1	17.8	17.0
Portland	0.5	0.5	0.5
Montreal, (river).....	2.4	3.1	2.2
Montreal, (rail).....	5.7	6.9	6.0
Norfolk	3.4	2.3	1.7
Newport News.....	5.9	5.8	6.4

"The table shows a slight decrease at Baltimore, and an increase at Philadelphia, which is due to increased railroad facilities. The 40 per cent. which comes to this port means about 136,000,000 bushels of grain, and of that amount the table shows during the past year, all but 4.8 per cent. came by rail.

"Montreal has been spoken of as a dangerous competitor to New York through its waterway accessibility, and that was one of the strong arguments used by those favoring canal enlargements. But every one knows that not more than 8 feet of water can be guaranteed all the way there, and the statistics certainly do not show an alarming increase. I do not care to oppose the canal project of the Governor, and do not want to enter into any controversy over the matter, but I should like to have the statistics of trade and the plain facts as to the cost of these great improvements set out before the charges are made that the railroads are discriminating against this city.

"The canal as proposed by the Governor's recommendation is to cost about $60,000,000. Allowing interest at 4 per cent. and half a million a year for operating expenses would make the annual expenditures about $3,000,000. This would amount to a charge of nearly 2 cents a bushel for every bit of grain received at this port. The prevailing rate on the New York Central is now about 2½ cents a bushel from Buffalo to the ship's side."

PLANS DINNER TO GOV. ROOSEVELT.

Produce Exchange to Show Appreciation of His Work for Canals.

Gov. Roosevelt's message recommending a large canal capable of use by boats of a thousand tons' capacity has so pleased the members of the Produce Exchange that they have planned to give him a dinner as a compliment on his attitude in favor of amplifying the canal system.

Elliot T. Barrows, President of the Exchange, presided at a meeting in the Board of Managers' room yesterday afternoon, which lasted about an hour, and which about fifty members, including many well-known men, attended by invitation. The matter was discussed, and it was soon found that the bulk of the sentiment represented was strongly in favor of a dinner. The question was also taken up as to the willingness of the members of the Produce Exchange to subscribe for such a dinner.

It was finally decided to authorize the President to appoint a committee of twenty-five, who should consult with representatives of other commercial bodies, and make arrangements, if possible, for the dinner to the Governor. They are, so to speak, to canvass the situation. It is planned to invite as honored guests, if the dinner is given, the members of the New York State Canal Commission and of the New York State Commerce Commission.

President Barrows appointed the following committee: H. B. Hebert, (Chairman of Canal Committee.) Chairman; ex-President Frank Brainard of the Exchange, ex-President Alfred Romer of the Exchange, Franklin Quinby, Thomas A. McIntyre, Franklin Edson, Gustav H. Schwab, George Milmine, John P. Truesdell, Emil L. Boas, Evan Thomas, F. A. Ferris, C. H. Wessels, Oswald Sanderson, O. R. Cauchois, Lewis H. Speice, W. P. Callaghan, E. Pfarrius, F. H. Anderson, Lorenz Loeser, John Valiant, Grenville Perrin, Paul Gotthelf, H. A. McGee, and G. A. Zabriskie. This list includes practically all of the regular Canal Committee.

"We think the prospects for giving the dinner are bright," said Mr. Barrows. "Gov. Roosevelt has come out for something we have been working for for years."

COMMENTS OF THE NEWSPAPERS.

Editorial Opinions of the Proposed Canal Improvement.

The following editorial opinions of the proposed canal improvement are gleaned from yesterday's papers:

New York Daily News.—The object sought is a laudable one, but the belief is widespread that this object could be attained by fearless legislation without burdening the people with an additional debt of nearly $60,000,000. * * * Under the circumstances it is a mighty poor brand of statesmanship that cannot devise some method of bringing the New York Central to book.

Mail and Express.—We confess to somewhat of a shock when reading a proposition put forward thus boldly to invest $60,000,000 in the canals of the State. * * * Nevertheless the report of Gen. Greene and his associates is entitled to most deliberate consideration before final judgment is passed. They have planned in a broad way, looking far into the future; and having reached definite conclusions they have had the courage to defend them and their gigantic cost, leaving it to the people to do or not. * * * Something must and should be done, and promptly too, but it is a daring leap forward that the Canal Commission propose.

The Brooklyn Times.—The commission has performed a most important public duty in a thorough and comprehensive manner, and it is to be hoped that the Legislature of this State will promptly act upon its recommendations.

The Brooklyn Citizen.—Except in matters of detail there is little or nothing in the reports telling of the cause of the decadence of the commerce of the city and State of New York that was not already known. * * * At the same time it is well to have the evidence laid before an intelligent people who will read and digest it for further use.

The Evening Post.—After attentive perusal of the report of the Canal Committee, of which Gen. F. V. Greene is Chairman, we concur with Gov. Roosevelt that its recommendations are wise and proper, and that the State ought not to abandon its canal.

The Brooklyn Daily Eagle.—If the investment of that sum of money shall reslut in the adoption of plans for the enlargement of canals to such an extent that New York City can regain its old place in the commerce of the nation, and can save to shippers, and thus to the people, $12,000,000 a year in freight rates, it will not have been spent in vain. The problem which the people and the Legislature must solve is a big one, and it should not be approached in any petty or partisan spirit.

The Herald.—The Governor calls attention to the committee's statement "that the efficiency of the canals depends upon their management quite as much as on their physical size." In that connection, it would be well to let the people know just what privileges and franchises in connection with the use of the canals and of their towpaths in the way of towing, the planting of electric light wires, and so on, granted by past Legislatures, are in existence to-day.

The Journal—The people of the State gave the Republican Party $9,000,000 with which to improve their canals. The money was stolen. The tax dollars of the farmer, the mechanic, the hodcarrier, the day laborer, the sweatshop starveling, went into the pockets of a few favored thieves. Gov. Roosevelt now asks the people to turn their pockets inside out and put into the hands of the Canal Ring $60,000,000 for further "canal improvements."

importance, and the facts, which must serve as a basis for action upon it, are so many and intricate that the public attitude in the matter should be one of careful reflection, rather than hasty judgment.

The World—To regain the lost ground and insure the future, $60,000,000 are necessary. This is a large sum of money, but it is a trifle in comparison with the mighty stake of commercial supremacy that turns with its withholding or putting out. This cannot be made a party question. It too nearly affects the prosperity of every citizen of the Empire State.

The Tribune—If the canal is really going to save New York's commerce under modern conditions it must be managed as a great railroad is managed. With such conduct even a smaller canal than some desire would make possible the cheap rates on which depends New York's continued supremacy. Without it even a ship canal would be a disappointment, and of no avail against competition of alert and business-like rivals.

State Editors Oppose Canal Plans.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—The New York State Republican Editorial Association, composed of editors of newspapers in the smaller cities, towns, and villages of the State, at their meeting this afternoon adopted resolutions antagonistic to the expenditure of $62,000,000 for the improvement of the State canals. A majority of the editors come from anti-canal counties that under the proposition would not be taxed for the improvement, but they used the argument that the improvement was mainly for the benefit of through traffic from the West, and that the cost should be defrayed by the United States Government.

J. ROBERTSON SMILEY MISSING.

Was Ill When He Left His Office at the Lyceum Theatre Saturday.

J. Robertson Smiley, assistant business manager of the Lyceum Theatre, has been missing since Saturday night. A general alarm was sent out from Police Headquarters yesterday. Mr. Smiley left the theatre at 9 o'clock Saturday night, telling George Audie, the Treasurer, that he had a severe headache and intended to take a walk. Later he was seen at the Manor House, Broadway and Twenty-sixth Street, where he was well-known. A check for $5 was cashed for him there. Early Sunday morning he was at the Aulic in the company of newspaper men. Since then he has not been seen by any of his associates, but George Kingsbury, business manager of the American Theatre, said that he saw him at either the Tuesday or Wednesday matinée at the American. Nothing has been heard from him since that time.

Mr. Smiley, who is still a young man, came to New York from Ohio several years ago. He first did some newspaper work, and later went to the Klondike. Upon his return he was engaged by Daniel Frohman as advance agent for his production on the read of "At the White Horse Tavern." Later he acted as advance agent for Mr. and Mrs. Kendal. When they reached New York this season, he took up his position at the Lyceum Theatre. Until three weeks ago he had lived at the Ashland House. He removed then to the Van Twiller Hotel, at Twenty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue, where his belongings still are. No financial difficulties are known to exist in connection with his affairs.

New Anchorage for Canalboats.

The Dock Board received yesterday a request from the United States Government asking the board to do all in its power to change the anchorage of the canalboats from the district in South Street, as the towing of canalboats around the waters of the Battery is a serious menace to navigation. The Commissioners decided to reply to the Government that steps in that direction will be taken at once. An appeal will be made to the owners of the canalboats to take up their anchorage at the piers between Fiftieth and Fifty-sixth Streets, North River, where this district will be set apart for their use.

Coe Released from Custody.

WHITE PLAINS, Jan. 26.—William W. Coe, who has been in jail here since Sunday, on a charge of grand larceny preferred by Charles Francis of Boston, was released today. It was alleged by Francis that Coe swindled him out of $10,000 by inducing him to lend Coe the money to invest. A hearing was held to-day before Justice Cupion, who decided that the evidence did not warrant Coe's detention.

Oliver Pike Not Dead After All.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 26.—The people of the village of Delta, east of here, were surprised to-day at the return of Oliver Pike, whose body was supposed to be buried in the village cemetery. Pike was in Chicago when word came three or four years ago of his supposed death. The body was recognized and buried. His mother about a year later received a letter signed Harry Pierce, which purported to come from her son. It was postmarked Chicago, but no address was given. She did not recognize the writing as her son's. Pike will not tell why he assumed an alias, nor does he reveal the identity of the body shipped from Chicago and buried four years ago.

Murderer Mull Sentenced to Die.

TROY, Jan. 26.—Archie S. Mull, convicted of the murder of Melville B. Lord of Nassau, was this morning sentenced by Justice Chester to die at Dannemora Prison during the week commencing March 4, 1900.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Large Deals in Vacant Property on Convent Avenue and in the Bronx—Other Business.

Leopold Weil has sold for Jacob D. Butler to Maurice Polk the plot of about twelve lots, 204.6 by 100, on the east side of Convent Avenue, beginning 125 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street. The purchaser will erect fifteen twenty-foot dwellings on the property.

J. Edgar Leaycraft has sold for Lewis and Winthrop Rutherfurd and Mrs. R. J. White to Mandelbaum & Lewine the plot, 67 by 103.6, on the north side of Eleventh Street, 130 feet west of Second Avenue. This property is opposite St. Mark's Churchyard and adjoins the old Stuyvesant mansion, at the northwest corner of Second Avenue and Eleventh Street, altered into an apartment house a few years ago. Mandelbaum & Lewine have also bought through the same broker 233 East Eleventh Street, a stable, on a plot 30 by 100 and irregular, adjoining the foregoing parcel.

Mr. Leaycraft has also sold for Henry C. Niedenstein to Arthur S. Luria the plot, 100 by 100.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue.

Edward P. Hamilton & Co. have sold for Cummings & Ferguson the five-story apartment house 85 West One Hundred and Third Street, 27 by 85 by 100.

Pease & Elliman were the brokers in the sale of the stable properties on the north side of Fifty-second Street, 120 feet west of Madison Avenue, for the estate of Elizabeth Ward. The buyer's name is still withheld, but it is announced that the plot, which is 50 by 100, has been purchased for a residence site.

Herbert A. Sherman has sold to Samuel P. Colt the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 121 West Eighty-second Street, 20.6 by 102.2.

Collins & Collins have sold for Marie C. Smith to an investor the brownstone-front dwelling 131 East Thirty-ninth Street, 18 by 55 by 83.

Brokers W. F. & C. H. Smith report that they have effected a sale of the block bounded by Wales and Beach Avenues, Kelly and Beck Streets, consisting of twenty-four lots.

Layton & Rogers have sold for John A. Picken the three-story dwelling 556 West One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 16 by 100.

Barnett & Co. have sold for Theodore Valentine the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 156 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 16 by 55 by 100.

It is reported that Mary P. Kingsford has sold the four-story brick building 21 East Sixteenth Street, 25 by 92.

John Fitzgerald, seller of the flat 1,477 Lexington Avenue, took in part payment vacant property in the Twenty-fourth Ward. Henry S. Hewson and Maclay & Davies were the brokers.

There were no sales at auction scheduled for yesterday.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, northwest corner of Morris Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 80 by 40; Mott Haven Company, owner; cost, $1,300.

Alterations.

Nos. 56 and 58 West Eighteenth Street, to two four-story brick hotel and offices; G. A. Morgenthau, owner; Frederick Jacobson of 54 West Eighteenth Street, architect; cost, $25.

No. 442 East Eighty-eighth Street, to a three-story brick flat; Philip Schulang, premises, owner; John H. Kimbel, architect; cost, $250.

No. 7 East Fifty-eighth Street, to a three-story brick stable; the Riding Club, premises, owner; B. L. Gilbert, architect; cost, $500.

No. 32 West Tenth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Geraldine Goddard of 52 East Fifty-seventh Street, owner; J. C. Hoe's Sons, builders; cost, $25.

Nos. 101 and 103 Wooster Street, to a seven-story brick loft building; Leon Tanenbaum, owner; Buchanan & Fox of 11 East Fifty-ninth Street, architects cost, $250.

NEW TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Will Make Brooklyn Its Principal Field of Activity.

A new title insurance company is organizing to carry on business in this city, but which, it is presumed, will make Brooklyn its principal field of activity. The new company will be chartered by legislative enactment, and with this end in view Assemblyman Joseph Guider introduced at Albany a few days ago a bill providing for the incorporation of the Fidelity Mutual Title Insurance Company. It is intended to start the company with a capital of $100,000, which sum will be kept intact for the protection of policy holders.

The incorporators are to be Cyrus E. Staples, Thomas F. Byrnes, James A. Murtha, ex-County Clerk William P. Wuest, ex-County Register Henry F. Haggerty, Edward C. Tucker, and William T. Read, all of Brooklyn, and Michael McCormick of Buffalo.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Jan. 26.

BROADWAY, e s, 26.10 ft n of 100th St, 25x90; Francis M. Jencks to Herbert Dongan $100

CARTER AV, w s, 26.9 ft n of 175th St, 63.8x151.11x63x158.6; Jane A. Keegan to John Keegan 1

DITMARS ST, n s, 325 ft e of King Av, 43 ft to Long Island Sound, x—x106x100; Annie C. King and others to Jacob Smith 600

PARK AV WEST, w s, 367.6 ft s of 182d St, 25x96.11x25x96; Northern Improvement Company to Charles A. Bernhardt.. 1

SPRING ST, 383, n s, 20.1x59.9x19.4x59.9; Edmund Coffin to William H. Fischer... 1

VALENTINE AV, w s, 241 ft s of 180th St, 16.7x99.5; John H. Metzler to Annie M. Metzler 1

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 218.10 ft n of 166th St, 66x142.11x66x143.2; Vincent Bonsgur to Minnie Bonsgur..... 1

WATER ST, n w s, at s w s of Fletcher St, 27x43.4x27x43.7; Harriet S. Arnold to William H. Arnold, 1/2 part..... 2,500

WATER ST, 660, 25x87.8x25x88.11; Minnie Mendlowitz to Michael Silverman..... 22,000

6TH AV, 859, 20x75; Rosanna Smith to Philip Smith..... 1

24TH ST, n s, 293 ft e of 11th Av, 57x98.9; Thomas Allison, referee, to Timothy Donovan 18,700

32D ST, 346 West, 12.6x98.9; Jessie M. Booke to Henry Kensing..... $10,000

34TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 10th Av, 20x98.9; John Dawson to Enid M. Dawson..... 1

38TH ST, 139 East, 19x98.9; Catherine Stacom, individually and as executrix, and another to Cornelius Gallagher..... 17,500

53D ST, 238 East, 20x100.5; Ida Hoffmann to Hulda Wittner..... 1

85TH ST, s s, 82.8 ft w of Park Av, 25.7x102.2; Francis B. Delehanty, referee, to Jacob Rauth..... 25,916

94TH ST, s s, 80 ft w of 2d Av, 27.6x100.8; 94th St, n s, 234.1 ft w of 2d Av, 51.5x100.8; 95th St, s s, 212.6 ft e of Avenue A, 18.9x100.8; John A. Schappert to Theresa Schappert..... 1

114TH ST, n s, 345 ft w of 5th Av, 50x100.11; F. B. Wemple, to Marcetta E. English 1,050

119TH ST, s s, 600 ft e of Lenox Av, 15x100.11; Sidney J. Cowen, referee, to American Baptist Home Mission Society. 8,000

122D ST, s s, 389 ft e of 8th Av, 34x100.11; Charles Putzel, referee, to James D. Putnam 3,000

122D ST, s s, 355 ft e of 8th Av, 34x100.11; Charles Putzel, referee, to James D. Putnam 3,000

124TH ST, 142 West, 25x100.11; Albert M. Ohayon to Richard Sentner..... 1

125TH ST, 220 and 222 East, 50x100.11; Otis K. Dimock and Martin D. Fink to Rachel M. Hustace 1

152D ST, 533 East, 25x100; Charles M. Karpp to Rieger & Hogeboome..... 1

153D ST, 540 West, 25x99.11; Mary A. Cannon to Julia M. Cannon..... 1

Recorded Leases.

ADLER, Frederick, to Peter Adler; Amsterdam av, 2,184, 5 years..... $600 to 800

BLOOD, Arthur, and another, to Maud M. Spreter; Columbus av, 580 and 582, 5 years..... 4,500

CIMINERA, Pasquale, to Louis Sussman; Bowery, 49, store, 6 months, fr years..... 420

ELGAR, Benjamin F., to John F. Mitchel; Greenwich St, 823, s e corner of Horatio St, 5 years..... 1,020

FAY, Betsey A., executrix of and trustee of, to Hancke Hencken and another; bulkhead, e s, extends n and s between 4th and 5th Sts, 5 years..... 1,020

GOLDSTEIN, Joseph, to Isidor Horwitz and another; 6th St, 739 and 741 East, 3 years..... 7,750

HART, Harry C., to Freund Brothers & Co.; 3d Av, 2,997, 5¼ years from Feb. 1, 1900..... $4,750 to 1,020

HUSTACE, Rachel M., to Dimock & Fink Company; 125th St, 220 and 222 East, 10 years..... 5,000

JURGENS, Henry, to Peter J. Quinn; Duane St, 1, 3 years..... $780 to 900

LANGDON, Woodbury G., to David Hassett; Crosby St, 72, s w corner of Spring St, 5 years..... 1,200

MORGENROTH, Julius, and another to Thomas J. Brennan; Madison av, s w corner of 105th St, 5 years..... 1,200

OTTENBURG, Simon, to Marcus Schwarz and others; 2d Av, 1,397 and 1,399, s w corner of 52d St, 5 years..... 1,200

ROSENFIELD, David, to Isaac Joyce; 2d Av, 586, 3 years..... 1,140

TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED PRESBYterian Church of Harlem, to David Tomkins; 2d Av, 2,314, 13-12 years..... 500

WITTE, Meta, to Henry G. Plumb; 21st St, 227 East, 5 years 1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

ANZOLONE, Pietro, to Dimock & Fink Company; 111th St, n s, 75 ft e of 2d Av, installments $1,850

BALLIN, Adelaide, to Julie F. Nevins; 72d St, s s, 134 ft e of Lexington Av, 3 years 15,000

BERNHARDT, Charles A., to Berger L. Curran, guardian, &c., and another; Park Av West, w s, 367.6 ft s of 182d St, 3 years 4,000

BROUWER-ANCHER, Agnes, to Georgine L. Brouwer-Ancher; 524 West 149th St, secures note 2,800

BUDD, Margaret, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 164 5th Av, 1 year... 85,000

CARZILLO, Domenick, to North New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Arthur Av, w s, 233 ft s of Pelham Av, installments 5,500

CLAPP, Edward G., to L. Napoleon Levy; 323 West 48th St, 1 year..... 2,000

DAWSON, John to Anna M. Schneider; 30th St, s s, 425 ft w of 10th Av, 3 years, 3,000

DISKEN, May, to John J. Mullen; 277 West 117th St, ½ year..... 4,000

DONALDSON, William, to Louise S. Dudgeon; Tremont Av, n s, 100 ft n w of Anthony Av, 3 years 2,000

DONGAN, Herbert, to Francis M. Jencks; Broadway, e s, 26.10 ft n of 100th St, 1 year 18,250

DYER, Margaret, to Paul R. Pugh; Jackson Av, e s, 41.8 ft n of 158th St, installments 1,341

FARLEY, Thomas, and Edward G. Williams to Isabel S. Kemp; Freeman St, 225.5 w of Prospect Av, 3 years..... 4,500

FEEHAN, Emma, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 127th St, s s, 250 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year..... 10,000

FOX, John, to German Savings Bank; Wendover Av, n w corner of Bathgate Av, 1 year..... 22,000

FOX, John, to Richard Webber; Lot 4, Block 2,913, map of 176 lots, Bathgate estate, demand..... 8,407

FRIEDLINE, Albine B., to Isidore S. and Max S. Korn; 29 East 10th St, demand.. 3,500

FULD, August E., to Andrew A. Ebby; 151st St, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, secures advances 83,000

GAVIN, Thomas, to Martin J. Keogh; 19th St, Lot 35, map of 82 lots, 18th and 19th Sts, map of Wakefield, 3 years... 175

GIBNEY, Bernard P., to William Risick; Crimmins Av, w s, 27 ft n of 141st St, 3 years..... 2,000

GOLDEN, Bernard, to Frederic D. Weekes; 390 and 390½ Water St, 1¼ years 1,000

HAMBURGER, Barnett, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 143 Avenue B, 1 year. 15,000

KAPELANSKY, Samuel, and another to Ruth A. Bruce-Brown; 62 East 101st St, 5 years 19,500

KAPELANSKY, Samuel, and another to Calman Rouse; 62 East 101st St, demand 5,000

KEE, Frank T., to John A. Lewis and others, trustees; Audubon Av, n e corner of 174th St, 1 year..... 6,000

KELLEHER, Mary J., to Emil Heller and another; 414 West 47th St, 11 months, secures notes 275

KELLY, Thomas D., to Fannie H. Youngs, trustee; 2,161 Bathgate Av, 5 years 2,000

KELLY, Thomas D., to Alice E. Nash; 2,161 Bathgate Av, 5 years..... 2,000

KELLY, Thomas D., to Peter McDowell; 2,161 Bathgate Av, installments 1,410

KIPP, Samuel C., Sr., to Frank I. Ughetta; 4th St, e s, 66 ft s of Jane St, 5 years.. 10,000

KRAUSHAAR, Charles, and wife to Martha A. Roby; Lot 326, map of 370 lots of McGraw estate, near Van Nest station, 2 years 500

LANSING INVESTMENT COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Boulevard Lafayette, w s, at centre of 156th St, if produced; extends to 157th St, if produced, except plot 50x100; also 157th St, s s, produced, 450 ft w from e s of Broadway, 1 year..... 60,000

LUCAR, Frank, to Broadway Savings Institution; 136 East 25th St, 1 year..... 15,000

MANDELSTEIN, Morris, to the German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; 100th St n s, 151 ft w of Lexington Av, demand..... 4,500

MARTIN, Howard, and August Feick to Enoch C. Bell; 163d St, n s, 25 ft w of Jackson Av, ¼ year..... 1,000

MARTIN, Howard, and August Feick to Enoch C. Bell; 163d St, n s, 50 ft w of Jackson Av, ¼ year..... 1,000

MARTIN, Howard, and August Feick to John J. Bell; 163d St, n w corner of Jackson Av, ½ year..... 2,500

MARTIN, Howard, and August Feick to American Missionary Association; 163d St, n w corner of Jackson Av, 3 years... 17,500

MARTIN, Howard, and August Feick to American Missionary Association; 163d St, n s, 25 ft w of Jackson Av, 3 years.. 11,500

MARTIN, Howard, and August Feick to Robert F. Seiffert; 163d St, n s, 50 ft w of Jackson Av, installments..... 1,000

MARTIN, Howard, and August Feick to Robert F. Seiffert; 163d St, n s, 25 ft w of Jackson Av, installments..... 1,000

MARTIN, Howard, and August Feick to Talladega College; 163d St, n s, 50 ft w of Jackson Av, 3 years..... 11,500

PALMER, Edwin, to Joseph A. Dean and others, trustees; 102 West 57th St, 3 years 22,000

PREUSS, Bernardine and William, Jr., to Nora C. Thomas; 211 West 106th St, 3 years 40,000

ROSE, Frank W., to L. Lindsey Fountaine; 22d St, n w corner of 9th Av, demand 1,000

SCHWARTZ, Jeanette, to Samuel L. Schwartz; 114th St, s s, 146.8 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years 5,000

SMITH, Jacob, to Annie C. King and others; Ditmars St, n s, 325 ft e of King Av, City Island, 3 years..... 400

TOMBACK, Samuel D., to Dimock & Fink Company; 118th St, n s, 285 ft w of 5th Av, demand 8,000

VAN DER EMDE, Reinold, to John Rottkamp; Lenox Av, s w corner of 114th St, 2 years 5,000

VAN DER EMDE, Reinold, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Lenox Av, s w corner of 114th St, 1 year..... 20,000

VAN RIPER, William G., to John R. Smith; Manhattan Av, n e corner of 117th St, 201.10 to 118th St x irregular, demand 9,750

WEBBER, William G., to Sophie Rothschild; 7th Av, n w corner of 120th St, 2 months 15,000

WEINTRAUB, Fischel, and Osias Kestenbaum to Eliza C. Farnham; 181 Stanton St, 5 years 9,500

WITTNER, Hulda and Joseph, to Fanning C. T. Beck, trustee; 258 East 83d St, 3 years 10,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BIBBY, Andrew A., to James M. Wentz.. 55,000

CALLANAN, William H., to Francis McDermott..... 10,032

DICKERSON, John S., and another, trustees, &c., to United States Trust Company ..... Nom.

HARRIS, Tracy H., trustee, &c., to Middleton S. Borland..... 25,000

HEILNER, Emanuel, and Moses J. Wolf, to Allen L. Mordecai..... Nom.

JASSOY, Matilda F., to Caroline A. Weber..... 500

KINGSLAND, George L., and others, executors, &c., to Cornelius F. Kingsland ..... Nom.

LINDO, Aurelia, to Benjamin C. Lockett and another, trustees, (discharged Jan. 26, 1900)..... 3,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus and another to State Bank..... Nom.

OTTERSON, William C., and others to Tracy H. Harris, trustee..... 25,000

PARK MORTGAGE COMPANY to Sarah Welling, executrix, &c..... 6,250

SIEGLE, Louis, to Catherine Young..... Nom.

SLADE, Mabel, to Augusta Trageser..... 16,000

STEINER, Josef, to Frederick H. Howell. 45,000

THE CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Continental Trust Company, (assigns three mortgages)..... 36,032

THE INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS of Merchants' Clerks to Florence G. Ryder..... 25,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Howard Thornton, executor.... 18,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to North River Savings Bank..... 10,000

VAN VALIN, Katharine, to William H. Bormann 2,000

WILLIAMS, Leighton, and another, trustees, to John J. Jones and another, trustees..... 6,000

WILLIAMS, William, executor, &c., to President, Directors, &c., of the Union Bank of New London, Conn., ½ part.... 2,850

WILSON DISTILLING COMPANY of Baltimore City to Anna M. Fischer..... 1,500

YOUNG, Catharine, to Frederick M. St. John..... 3,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 86th St, 100x100; Protenhauer & Nesbit against Mark E. Stevens and Arthur C. Searles, owners and contractors..... 1,479

AVENUE A, 1,634 to 1,636; Bernard Edelman against Hannah Wallach, owner; H. Henderson, contractor..... 415

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 478, 479, 480, and 481; Cassidy & Son Manufacturing Company against Richard U. Greenalch, owner; William Noble & Co., contractors.. 1,700

CHERRY ST, 93 to 97; Nell Brothers against Elias Feldman, owner and contractor; Samuel Sherofsky, contractor.... 300

MONROE ST, 255 to 259; Frank S. Grob against Joseph Freedman, owner and contractor 515

PROSPECT AV, n corner of Dawson St, 57x106x irregular; Fred Buchsbaum and another against Joseph Gallo, owner and contractor 225

WATER ST, 161 and 163; George Hayes against Lichtenstein Brothers, owners; Smith & Ryan, contractors..... 230

WATER ST, 161 and 163; Smith & Ryan against Lichtenstein Brothers, owners; Robert G. Kenny, contractor..... 2,265

72D ST, 153 East; Louis A. Wright against Davis S. Ritterband, owner; Abraham Kelter, lessee and contractor..... 130

82D ST, 206 to 214 West; Keshin, Blitstein & Frank against Edward Meltzer, owner and contractor..... 600

86TH ST, 118 and 120 West; A. E. Ellis & Co. against Samuel Johnpole and Harry L. Weiss, owners and contractors..... 1,538

156TH ST, n e corner of Hewitt Place, 25x85; Fred Buchsbaum and another against Joseph G

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

F. F. RITCHIE.—Schedules of F. F. Ritchie, merchant tailor, at 187 Broadway, show liabilities, $2,186; nominal assets, $2,683; actual assets, $1,341.

JACOB OSNOWITZ.—Deputy Sheriff O'Donnell received an execution yesterday against Jacob Osnowitz, surviving partner of Neudorfer & Osnowitz, formerly dealers in rags at 504 West Broadway, for $3,770, in favor of Hugo Cohen on notes. The Sheriff said that Mr. Osnowitz's property at 321 and 323 East Third Street is set down for sale at auction on Feb. 1 under prior executions.

MICHAEL L. FANE.—Judge Andrews of the Supreme Court has appointed John J. Breen receiver of rents of 517 and 519 Eighth Avenue, in a suit brought by Thomas B. Hidden against Michael L. Fane to foreclose two mortgages aggregating $93,000, made by Mr. Fane in August, 1898, on which there is $2,325 interest due. There are prior mortgages on the property for $47,000, and the total incumbrances on the property are $142,325. It was stated that only a portion of the property is rented for $3,800 a year. It was also stated that Mr. Fane resides at 229 East Twenty-second Street, paying about $18 a month for his rooms there. He has been a carpenter for many years.

W. H. HASBROUCK & CO.—W. H. Hasbrouck & Co., corporation manufacturing stationers at 536 and 538 Pearl Street, have applied to the Supreme Court, through Directors W. H. Hasbrouck, Arthur G. Holman, and Clara E. Holman, for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation, and Justice Andrews has appointed John E. Brodsky referee, and set down the order to show cause for April 26. It was stated that the corporation is unable to meet obligations, that business has been conducted at a loss, and the receipts have been less than the expenses. The liabilities are $19,496, and nominal assets $35,967, consisting of merchandise, $26,027; accounts, $5,875; machinery and fixtures, $3,821; cash, $244. The actual value of the assets is not given, but is considerably less than the nominal value, on account of some of the stock being sold and some of the accounts uncollectible. The largest creditors are the Carew Manufacturing Company of South Hadley Falls, Mass., $8,467, and Bulkley, Dunton & Co., $4,850. The corporation was organized on Sept. 21, 1898, with a capital stock of $25,000. William H. Hasbrouck is President, and Arthur G. Holman Treasurer. Mr. Hasbrouck started the business in 1873. Hastings & Gleason are the attorneys.

Out of Town.

J. K. SOUTHER & SONS.—J. K. Souther & Sons, brewers, of Roxbury, Mass., have assigned to Charles R. Batt, cashier of the National Security Bank, and Ambrose Eastman, lawyer. Souther & Sons were borrowers of money at the Globe Bank. The loans were called, and they were forced to assign. The firm was practically in liquidation, but was financing its successor, the Souther Brewing Company, which latter concern is said to be perfectly solvent. Charles R. Batt, one of the assignees, says that no statement has been prepared as yet, although approximate figures of the firm's liabilities are between $200,000 and $300,000. Asked as to the assets of the company, Mr. Batt said: "If the Souther stock was liquidated at par at any moment, there would be a large fortune left over the liabilities. The loans made by the Globe National Bank amounted to between $300,000 in $400,000, and just at present everybody is a little hard pressed. For that reason, Mr. Souther thought the best thing to do was to assign."

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 252 failures in the United States during the week, against 255 for the previous week, and 246, 288, 326, and 393 for the corresponding weeks of 1899 to 1896. The Middle States had 74, New England 59, Southern 31, Western 47, Northwestern 14, Pacific 21, Territories 6, Canada had 39, against 35 for the preceding week. About 91 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had $5,000 capital or less, and 6 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

A. M. ENGLANDER.—Abraham M. Englander of 1,747 Lexington Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities at $1,183 and no assets.

JACOB WIENER.—Jacob Wiener, clerk, of 2,005 Madison Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities at $3,529 and no assets. The debts were contracted in Chicago in 1891.

HERBERT A. ROBERTS.—A meeting of the creditors of Herbert A. Roberts, shoe dealer, at Third Avenue and Astor Place, was held yesterday at the office of Referee in Bankruptcy Macgrane Coxe, and Le Roy S. Gove was elected Trustee. He had previously been appointed receiver by Judge Brown of the United States District Court.

MAX PERMANSKY.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Max Permansky, a vendor of diamonds, watches, and jewelry, at 11 Pike Street, by the following creditors: Julius M. Lyon, $2,777; Abraham Roseman, $1,143, and Jacob Macher, $1,101. They allege that he permitted his property to be sold by the Sheriff on a judgment for $524 in favor of Nieberg & Brothers to give the latter a preference.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADAMS, Joseph H.—Lewis A. W. Allen	$145
BABCOCK, Frederick S.—E. Weber and another	72
BUTT, Henry C.—Krystaleid Water Company	24
BOTTJER, Anna, and George C. Tonjes—Samuel C. Hayne	6,961
BRUNNING & JACOBS—Norman F. Kerr	126
BRYANT, Harry B.—John T. Lee	412
BROWN, Walter—George Blanche	42
COPIUS, Theresa—S. Insky	24
CENTRAL NOVELTY COMPANY—Annie M. Sadlier	71
CENTRAL NOVELTY COMPANY—Annie M. Sadlier	71
CUSHING, Harry C., Jr.—W. M. Dailey	30
COHEN, Isidore—Self	102
CLUB WOMAN'S MAGAZINE PUBLISHing Company—J. O. McShane	200
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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—FERDINAND BOHM, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby that Ferdinand Bohm, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 23, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 7th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Jan. 26, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—VICTOR GRAND, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Victor Grand, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 20th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 7th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Jan. 26, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ELIAS G. COHEN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Elias G. Cohen, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 17th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 7th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of J. GORDON COSGRARE, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of J. Gordon Cosgray of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said J. Gordon Cosgray was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Jan. 26, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MAX BRAND, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Max Brand, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 16th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 7th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 26, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ELIAS G. COHEN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Elias G. Cohen, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 17th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 7th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of J. GORDON COSGRARE, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of J. Gordon Cosgray of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said J. Gordon Cosgray was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Jan. 26, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS DINITZ, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Morris Dinitz of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Morris Dinitz was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Jan. 26, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BARTHOLOMEW DONOVAN, bankrupt.—No. 1,991.

To the creditors of Bartholomew Donovan of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Bartholomew Donovan was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated January 26th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HENRIETTA M. M. FRAME, bankrupt.—No. 1,890.

Notice is hereby given that Henrietta M. M. Frame, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated Jan. 25, 1900, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 7th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 26, 1900.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 2,051.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISRAEL GRAUSEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Israel Grausen of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Israel Grausen was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in New York City, on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Jan. 26, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARIE HERSCHMAN, (trading as Mary Herschman,) bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Marie Herschman, (trading as Mary Herschman,) of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Marie Herschman was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALLL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Jan. 26, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DANIEL JONES and HYMAN FRANK, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Daniel Jones and Hyman Frank of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Daniel Jones and Hyman Frank were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 26th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ELIAS G. COHEN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Elias G. Cohen, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 17th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 7th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of VASILIOS ELIADES, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Vasilios Eliades of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Vasilios Eliades was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Jan. 26, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ANTON FUERST, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 2,032.

To the creditors of Anton Fuerst of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Anton Fuerst was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 26th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—GEORGE HAGEMEYER, bankrupt.—No. 1,893.

Notice is hereby given that George Hagemeyer, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 22, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 7, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Jan. 26, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—GEORGE HAMLIN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that George Hamlin, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 17th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 7th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 26, 1900.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC STORCH, individually and as a partner of the firm of Blumenkrohn, Storch & Co., Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Isaac Storch of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Isaac Storch was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Jan. 26, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES W. TRACY, bankrupt.—No. 2,089.

To the creditors of Charles W. Tracy of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Charles W. Tracy was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 13th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Jan. 25, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—GEORGE J. TRAGIDIS, bankrupt.—No. 1,903.

Notice is hereby given that George J. Tragidis, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 22, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 7, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Jan. 26, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HAIGOZOUN H. TOPAKYAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Haigozoun H. Topakyan, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 24, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 7, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of WILLIAM W. VAUGHAN, bankrupt.—No. 1,676.

Notice is hereby given that WILLIAM W. VAUGHAN, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 22d, A. D. 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 7th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated January 26th, 1900.

NO. 2,026.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN P. KLATTHAAR, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of John P. Klatthaar of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said John P. Klatthaar was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in New York City, on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Jan. 26, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—CLARENCE E. McDOWELL, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Clarence E. McDowell, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 16, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 7, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM POPKIN, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Abraham Popkin of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Abraham Popkin was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 26, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS ROVICS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of MORRIS ROVICS of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Morris Rovics was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Jan. 26, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 1,921.—SIMON FINE, individually and as a member of the firm of Fine & Boskey, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Simon Fine, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 22, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 7, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Jan. 26, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD SMITH, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Edward Smith of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Edward Smith was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 26, 1900.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HUNTER, AGNES E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AGNES E. HUNTER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Townsend & Mahan, No. 18 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of March next. Dated New York, the 30th day of August, 1899. JOHN BLACK TOWNSEND and MAHLON MEAD, Administrators. TOWNSEND & MAHAN, Attorneys for Administrators, No. 18 Chambers Street, New York. sep2-1aw6msat

KIP, LAWRENCE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAWRENCE KIP, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Bowers & Sands, 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the second day of July next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of December, 1899. EVA L. KIP, Administratrix. BOWERS & SANDS, Attys. for Administratrix. d16-1aw6mS

KIRKLAND, ANNE P. R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNE P. R. KIRKLAND, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 11th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of November, 1899. BENJAMIN H. KIRKLAND, Executor. WM. CLARKE STEWART, Att'y for Executor, 35 Wall Street, N. Y. City. n11-1aw6mSa

STEINBRING, FRANK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK STEINBRING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 23 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of October, 1899. FRANK J. FREDERICKS, Executor. JOHN BOTTOMLEY, Attorney for Executor, 34 Pine Street, New York. o7-1w6mS

VOORHIS, WILLIAM W. L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W. L. VOORHIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Room 49, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of July, 1899. LAVINIA C. HOPPOCK, WILLIAM H. ACKEN, TOWNSEND WANDELL, Executors. THOMAS W. BUTTS, Attorney, 51 Chambers St. jy29-1aw6mS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BUTTNER, ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA BUTTNER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, their attorney, at No. 41 Park Row, Times Building, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of October, 1899. JACOB C. GOEBEL, Executor; HENRY BUTTNER, Executor. LEWIS S GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. o14-1aw6mSa

DEFOREST, KATHARINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINE DEFOREST, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edward G. Whitaker, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 30th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1900.

WILLIAM T. COLBRON,
ISABEL DEFOREST COLBRON,
Executors.

EDWARD G. WHITAKER, Attorney for Executors, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. ja20-1aw6mS

WILSON, JOHN F.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN F. WILSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Wilder & Anderson, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of August, 1899.—ELIZABETH JANE WILSON, Executrix. WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Executrix, 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au12-1aw6mS

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ALBERT L. FOSS, plaintiff, vs. MICHAEL ROMEO, MAGDELENA M. ROMEO et al., defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in above-entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of February, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot of ground in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninety-eighth Street distant two hundred feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street, running thence northerly parallel with Madison Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line one hundred feet; thence southerly parallel with Madison Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly side of Ninety-eighth Street, and thence westerly along said northerly side of Nin

CHINESE MASONIC FUNERAL

Ying Hing, Grand Master of the North American Order, Buried.

Gorgeous Oriental Pageant Escorts the Body from Chinatown to Evergreens Cemetery.

On a dreary, wind-swept slope of Evergreens Cemetery the body of Ying Hing, Grand Master of the Lone We Tong Eng Ti, the Chinese Masonic Order in North America, was buried yesterday afternoon with rites that were a fitting ending to a series of scenes which began in Chinatown, and the like of which for strangeness and splendor has not been witnessed in New York in many years.

That something unusual was preparing was early evident to the passers-by in Chinatown. A big red triangular flag floated at half-mast over 16 Pell Street, on the top floor of which the headquarters of the Chinese Masonic organization in New York is situated. Red streamers hung from many windows, groups of Caucasians and Celestials, stamping to keep themselves warm, were assembled in Pell and Mott Streets, and policemen were stationed at the entrance to 16 Pell and 3 Mott Street. In a vacant store at the latter address Ying Hing's body, which was recently brought here from Toronto, Canada, lay in barbaric state. In the lodgeroom of the Lone We Tong Eng Ti a procession to render funeral honors to the dead and that was destined to set the Bowery agape with astonishment was being formed.

By 10 o'clock, when the funeral ceremonies began, crowds had gathered in Mott and Pell Streets. At that hour the store in Mott Street, the windows of which had been whitewashed nearly to the top to prevent the uninvited from seeing what was going on inside, was opened, and Chinese and a few privileged Americans were admitted.

At the further extremity of the store, against the wall, was a sort of chiffonier, upon which were a couple of floral tributes to the deceased. One was a cushion of roses, and bore in English the words "Grand Master"; the other was in the form of the familiar triangular emblem of the Freemasons. In front of this, with the head pointed south, was a brown, polished coffin, on trestles, in which, dressed in a green robe and with a black Chinese skull cap, lay the body of Ying Hing. On the coffin was a triangular branch of faded flowers.

At the foot of the coffin, and a few feet from it, was a table, on which were four square pewter candlesticks containing red candles ornamented with yellow dragons and lighted, and a couple of pewter vases in which were paper flowers arranged to form long triangles. In a tin can filled with sand bunches of incense sticks were stuck, and they filled the place with a choking smoke. Arranged neatly before the candlesticks were three chopsticks and a number of little bowls containing rice, pickles, vegetables, and the mysterious sweetmeats dear to the Chinese palate.

In front of this and a few feet distant was another table, with more chopsticks and bowls and plates of dainties similar to those described, but behind these, and facing toward the body, were a couple of large roast sucking pigs on wooden trays, and beside the table, on trestles, and also facing the body, were the carcasses of two rams, skinned, but with the eyes and horns respected. Lastly, on a small table, were two curiously shaped silver flagons containing saki.

Beside these tables were four Chinese in bright-blue robes with scarlet cord cestures, and with scarlet plait extensions plaited to their queues. Three others in robes of unbleached cotton and with bandages of bleached cotton around their brows stood near. The Chinamen who trooped in to do homage to the dead stood three deep on the display board along the store window or ranged themselves along the walls. At intervals three men created a terrific din with tom-tom, cymbals, and gong to scare away the spirits of evil that might be hovering too near the body. Occasionally another man joined in with a sort of shepherd's pipe of ear-piercing tone. At the rear end of the line of tables, behind the pigs, an aged man in the ordinary street costume of the Chinese in New York bowed and gesticulated as he muttered an incantation.

At last, just before noon, the procession from Pell Street arrived, amid the excitement of crowds which lined the street in each direction and blocked traffic on the Bowery for some distance. Its approach was heralded by a burst of funereal music from the uncelestial but harmonious instruments of a military band, and in an instant balconies, windows, and housetops that commanded a view of it were black with spectators.

The procession halted in front of the store, and Gong Hoar, Grand Master of the society's lodge of the District of Baltimore, clad in an unbleached cotton robe with a black sash, a bright-red cloth tied on his head, and bearing a gilded gavel, emblem of his office, entered, accompanied by a dozen other men similarly attired. He delivered an oration extolling the virtues of the deceased, burned a prayer written on gold and silver paper, and then amid the din of gong and cymbal and tom-tom the casket was carried out and placed in a hearse surmounted with black and white plumes, and the procession started for Grand Street Ferry on its way to Evergreens Cemetery.

First walked four poucemen, and with them Wong Fong, a notable resident of Chinatown, who had charge of the procession to the ferry. Then came a carriage with the Committee of Arrangements. This was followed by two other carriages containing the Chinese musicians, who kept up a cacophanous duet with the funeral music of the band behind them. Next was the hearse, flanked by the chief mourners in blue and others in unbleached cotton robes, then a riderless horse, the charger of the dead man, and Gong Hoar and dignitaries of the Masonic order from various places in the United States and Canada. Next were four Chinese women carrying quaintly shaped lanterns and baskets of flowers on the end of sticks.

Then towered two mounted warriors in robes of bright-colored satin glittering with gold and silver spangles and with gigantic and wonderful headpieces tipped with coontails and long pheasant plumes. They represented Lieutenants of the Imperial War Guard. Four flags protruded from them, each flag representing a regiment that will mourn for Ying Hing. Following them were a couple of hundred warriors in brilliant multi-colored costumes representative of officers and soldiers of various grades in the Chinese Army, and armed with three-pronged spears, swords on poles, and rifles with bayonets fixed. Others in equally splendid raiment carried red boards with Chinese characters on them setting forth the deceased's virtues, a great red flag edged with black, a transparency bearing the Masonic emblem, globular funeral lanterns, small flags and standards of every imaginable hue, and two magnificent umbrellas indicative of Ying Hing's rank as a mandarin. Another dignitary on horseback looked after this section of the procession, the rear of which was formed by a score of carriages.

The pageant went twice around by the Bowery through Pell Street, amid the laughter and cheers of an enormous crowd, and then proceeded to the ferry. On the other side of the river the procession took carriages to the cemetery, where it formed again and trailed shiveringly up and down hill over the frost-hardened roads through the dreary abode of the dead, buffeted by a wind which played havoc with standards and lanterns and swept great veils of dust over the weirdly picturesque scene.

Fully 2,000 persons braved the fierce blast to witness the ceremony in the Chinese section, which is situated in a far corner near a bone-boiling establishment. It did not last long. The cold was too much for the most enthusiastic. The food which the deceased is supposed to need on his long journey to the realms of bliss having been deposited, there was a stampede for the carriages, and Ying Hing's body was left to lie in foreign soil until four years hence, when it will be taken for final interment to the land of his forefathers.

Contributions for Lester Livermore.

Lester Livermore and his dog Kaiser remain in the Hudson County Jail, where they were sent for thirty days as vagrants by Recorder Stanton of Hoboken, on Jan. 5, because the man refused to part with the dog and go to the almshouse. Livermore has not decided whether he will apply to Recorder Stanton to be resentenced as a vagrant when he is released or take his chances with the outside world. THE NEW YORK TIMES has received $2 more, from Mrs. S. K. Bolton of Cleveland, Ohio, to add to the amount already received for Livermore. The money has been delivered to Livermore at the jail.

Royal

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

Makes light, flaky, delicious hot biscuits, rolls, muffins and crusts. Makes hot bread wholesome. These are qualities peculiar to it alone.

I have found the Royal Baking Powder superior to all others.
C. GORJU, late *Chef*, Delmonico's.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

SCOPE OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Unitarian Union Discusses Its Relation to the World of Affairs.

The New York Unitarian Sunday School Union, at afternoon and evening sessions in the parish house of All Souls' Church, yesterday, discussed "The Sunday School and the World of Affairs." In the afternoon Rev. W. I. Nichols of Brooklyn read a paper showing how Sunday schools can co-operate to advantage in the work of local charities. Lawyer Sumner B. Stiles of Manhattan read a paper telling how current questions of social reform can be treated in the Sunday school. He said that all "isms" and "fads" should be avoided and questions of the day should be treated in a critical yet sympathetic manner.

At the evening session the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, pastor of All Souls' Church, made an address on "The Sunday School and the World of Affairs." He said our lives were made up of what we do and what we dream. The child was the best type of enterprise. He was never blasé. He was not a little saint, nor a cup to be filled up, nor a blank sheet to be written on. He was not goody or he was not a real boy. The proper way to do was to take the child as he is, and, following the example of Jesus, to build from the ground up.

At the close of the address a Sunday school teacher stood up and asked Mr. Slicer what was to be done with a Sunday school boy who stuck a pin through a grasshopper, tied a string to the pin, and brought the grasshopper to the Sunday school to wriggle about in pain. She said that sort of a boy seemed always to be in a Sunday school. Mr. Slicer replied that the best way to deal with such a lad was to interest him in a more heroic form of cruelty. The cruelty to the grasshopper was only the inheritance from the boy's ancestors, who stuck skewers through larger and more important objects and roasted them over a fire as morsels for a meal.

Flag Presented to School No. 165.

A large silk American flag was presented to the Primary Department of Public School No. 165, in West One Hundred and Ninth Street, yesterday morning, by Lafayette Post, No. 140, G. A. R., as a part of its plan to give a flag to each department in every public school in the city. Nearly 700 children and many visitors were present. The presentation was made by a committee from the post, consisting of Col. Allen Blakewell, Commander; Adjt. W. F. Brown, Col. Charles F. Homer, Col. A. P. Greene, and others. Col. Homer and Col. Blakewell made addresses.

LEGAL NOTES.

WRONGFUL CONVERSION OF A LIFE POLICY.—Rosa and George Lissner, in July, 1880, borrowed $1,100 from Charles Bauer, pledging in writing, as security, a policy on the life of George Lissner in the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and made Charles Bauer their lawful attorney. On Oct. 13 following the policy was surrendered to the company, Bauer receiving $1,494. Mrs. Lissner, a few days later, upon receiving information that the policy had been surrendered, called upon Charles Bauer and protested against the act of his brother Louis in surrendering it. Efforts were made to have it reinstated, but the company refused because of the precarious state of health of the insured, who died six months afterward. In a suit by Cecilia Toplitz and another against Louis Bauer and others, as executors of Charles Bauer, for the alleged wrongful conversion of the policy, the Court of Appeals last week affirmed judgment of the First Appellate Divsion, which sustained judgment of the Trial Term in favor of the plaintiff. The Court held, in an opinion by Judge O'Brien, that the pledgee, having waived the right to exact strict performance of the contract according to its terms, and given time and indulgence to the Lissners, he could not recall this waiver at his own option, without notice to the pledgor, to the end that the latter might have an opportunity of protecting the pledge. The policy having been wrongfully surrendered by the pledgee without authority, and it appeared that, at the time of the surrender, the insured was dying of paresis, and was unable to procure the policy to be reinstated or to procure new insurance, the reasonable and just rule of damages for the pledgee's wrongful act was held to be the face of the policy less the amount of the pledgor's indebtedness and the insurance premiums, payable on the policy between the day of surrender and the death of the insured, to which the jury, in its discretion, might allow interest from the date of the conversion.

***

BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE.—Edward Conroy became a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen of the State of New York in 1888, and in the certificate issued to him, designated his daughter, Margaret M. Conroy, as beneficiary. Then he changed this designation and had his wife named as beneficiary. She having died, he in May, 1895, designated Mary Ann Cecilia Bowe as beneficiary. In February, 1896, he inserted the name of Louis Ungerland as beneficiary. The Grand Lodge of the order, when sued by Margaret Coyne to recover $2,000 upon the beneficiary certificate, admitted its liability to some one, and paid the money into court. Mrs. Bowe and Margaret M. Conroy were then substituted as defendants. The Court of Appeals has now affirmed the judgment of the Appellate Division of the Second Department, rendered in December, 1897, in favor of Mrs. Bowe. The Court held that no valid change in the beneficiary had been effected since the designation of Mrs Bowe.

EX-ALDERMAN IN COURT.

Mrs. Charles Parks's Charges—A Weekly Sum Awarded.

Ex-Alderman Charles Parks of the Thirteenth Assembly District was the defendant yesterday in a charge of non-support brought by his wife and decided in the Harlem Court by Magistrate Pool.

Parks is fifty-six years old. His wife is twenty years his junior. They have three children. Parks has two daughters by his first wife. All lived together until recently in the Parks Hotel, which he owns, at Eighth Avenue and Fourteenth Street.

Mrs. Parks says her stepdaughters got such control of their father as to compel her to move. She secured her husband's arrest for non-support.

The testimony showed Parks to be worth about $150,000, but he had some time ago transferred most of the property to his two daughters by his first wife.

Magistrate Pool awarded Mrs. Parks $8 a week pending action for a divorce.

MR. GARDINER ASKS NO DELAY.

Reply to Mr. Cosby's Remarks—District Attorney Still Suffering.

Acting District Attorney McIntyre flatly contradicted yesterday morning the statements made by Assistant Attorney General Arthur F. Cosby in regard to the District Attorney and the hearing of the charges against him at the City Club the night before.

"This boy Cosby," he said, "has just been admitted to the bar. If he said what is credited to him at the City Club last night, he says what is not so. This office has asked for no delays. In fact, it was only apprised yesterday that Feb. 6 was set as the day for the hearing, and there has been neither time nor occasion to seek delay. We are ready to go on at any minute."

Mr. McIntyre said that District Attorney Gardiner had been examined yesterday by Dr. Robert Safford Newton, who found that the injuries he had received had affected his spine and that he was in danger of spinal meningitis unless he was allowed to rest for some time yet. The doctor recommended a trip to a warmer climate, and it is likely that Col. Gardiner will start for Puerto Rico in a short time. Mr. McIntyre says that no application for a delay in the investigation will be asked on this account, and that he himself will probably act as the District Attorney's counsel at the trial.

"The charges against the office are so trifling that we have not considered them seriously," he said. "We will engage no outside counsel."

New Telephone Company.

Articles of incorporation were filed with County Clerk Fisher at Jersey City yesterday by the Midland Telephone and Telegraph Company. The capital stock is $15,000. The incorporators are Edward J. Hale, Melville Egg-eston, and James C. Vale of New Jersey, and Alfred E. Holcomb of New York. The purpose of the company is to construct telephone and telegraph lines from Hudson County to the Delaware River. The capital stock may be increased if necessary.

We didn't expect to sell 12,000 shoes in a day, so to-day "every size is still on hand."

$2.25 for $4 and $3.50 shoes; shoes that we stand back of just the same as though sold at the regular price.

Russet, vici kid and black calfskin.

But you mustn't forget the cosy ulster or overcoat, the suit or hat for any and every purpose.

Nor underwear at from $1 to $10, nor—anything, everything man or boy wears.

ROGERS, PEET CO.,
350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

JACKETS.
Entire remaining winter stock,
$5.00, $10.00, $15.00 each.
Automobile Coats, $25.00 each.
Misses' and Children's Jackets,
$5.00 and $10.00 each.

CAPES.
Jetted and fur trimmed velour or braided and fur trimmed cloth, at exactly one-half price.

SILK WAISTS. (2nd Floor)
1,000,—Taffetas Silk. Various colors, black and white,
$2.50, $3.50, $5.00, $7.50 and $10.00 each.
250 China Silk Waists,
75 cents each.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

LINEN DEP'T.
Basement Salesroom.

Linen D'Oyleys,—floral designs embroidered in colored silks,—white silk scalloped edges.
6, 8 and 10 inches in diameter.
15, 35 and 45 cents each.

Hand made Renaissance Lace D'Oyleys,—square or round.
15 and 25 cents each.

Centre pieces and large D'Oyleys,—of hand made Renaissance lace, with and without linen centres. Handsome patterns.
32, 50, 75 & 85 cents each.

Renaissance scarfs, table covers, pillow shams, tray cloths, centre pieces, worked with fine linen thread and braid.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

FANCY GOODS DEP'T.

Jewelled Side Combs,—set with pearls or rhine stones.
$2.75 per pair.

Jewelled Back Combs,—Empire or fancy shapes,—set with pearls or rhine stones.
$2.75 each.

Gilt Photo Frames,—new designs, Cabinet, Carte de Visite, or Miniature size. Oval or square.
45, 75 and 95 cents each.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

January buyers of Overcoats or Suits look for bargains.

Here's a list of very attractive ones:

$45 & $40 Silk lined Overcoats, at $25.00.

$30 Silk lined Overcoats, at $20.00.

$18 & $15 Overcoats, at $12.00.

And $20 & $22 Suits, at $15.00.

Stores open this evening.

Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

"A blink o' rest's a sweet enjoyment."

Our Morris chairs are for "a blink o' rest" and easy reading. Of Flemish or golden oak or mahogany, with backs adjustable to the angle that best suits yours; with loose fitted hair cushions (the lasting kind), covered with art denim or tapestry; with broad, convenient arms—altogether the kind of comfort that is hard to live without. No need to be without one, as our oak ones, with plain tapestry cushions, are only $7.00.

Furniture comforts below factory prices now.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

C. H. PEPPER'S LINOLEUM
IS THE BEST FLOOR CLOTH
FOR OFFICES.
1,319-1,321 BROADWAY,
HERALD SQUARE.

INSURANCE CASHIER ARRESTED.

Henry Athing, nineteen years of age, cashier of the Prudential Insurance Company at 85 Borden Avenue, Long Island City, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Detective Peter Kelly and James McGill on suspicion of robbery.

Athing was arraigned before City Magistrate Connorton and committed without bail to await examination on Monday. The detectives positively declined to say whether they had any evidence against the accused cashier.

Athing, about ten days ago, reported to the police that while he was working on his books at the office two men entered, and while one engaged him in conversation, the other walked behind the rail, and presenting a revolver at his head, warned him not to make any outcry. This man, Athing said, then took $800 from the desk, and placing the money in his overcoat pocket, fled with his companion.

The police have since been at work on the case, and it is alleged that they have discovered evidence against Athing.

It has nearly a seventy year record of cures, certified over the signatures of many prominent people—JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Remember, This Is the Last Day of the
SPECIAL HALF-PRICE SALE
In the New Broadway Basement
OF
TOILET ARTICLES,
PERFUMERIES & SOAPS.
The Stock Is Large. The Assortment Is Complete.
Daniell's, Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

Notable Special Articles
IN
THE NEW YORK TIMES

TO-MORROW (SUNDAY).
Among them will be:

Law of the Household
By JUSTICE DAVID McADAM
of the Supreme Court.

The Evolution of the Seeing Eye
By WILLIAM PATTEN, Professor of Zoology, Dartmouth College

Needs of the Army
By CAPT. E. L. ZALINSKI, U. S. A., retired.

INTERESTING ARTICLES ON THE DRAMA, MUSIC, AND SOCIETY, TOGETHER WITH A VARIETY OF ENTERTAINING MISCELLANEOUS MATTER, WILL BE FOUND IN SUNDAY'S ISSUE OF

The New York Times

A Newspaper for the Intelligent and Thoughtful.

Sunday THREE Cents.
Daily ONE Cent.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Nervous Exhaustion.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Acts as a tonic and nerve food, imparting vigor and strength to the entire system. Induces refreshing sleep.
Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

Birds Mate now: breeding pairs, singer, according to voice, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00; female, $1.00; Campanini Holden Canary, soft singer, $10. Holden's New Book on Birds, 136 pages, illustrated, all about mating, food, care, and how to keep bird singing, with full price list of all birds and cages, by mail, 25 cts., stamps. Song Restorer by mail, 25 cts. Birds sent everywhere. Angora Cats, Pocket Monkeys, Parrots. All kinds singers and talkers. G. H. HOLDEN, 240 6th Ave., N. Y. Established 1875.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinées To-day & Wednesday.
"Another Empire success."—Charles Frohman.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY in BROTHER OFFICERS.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:20. Matinées To-day & Wednesday.
MAUDE ADAMS | The Little Minister.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8 o'clock. Mats., 2:15.
3D MONTH. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:15.
Wm. Gillette New Play Sherlock Holmes.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way. Last 2 Weeks. Matinée To-day & Wednesday. Evgs., 8:30. Mats., 2:15. WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS. Feb. 5—Coralie & Co., Dressmakers.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. Ev'gs, 8:20. Matinée To-day.
MRS. LANGTRY—THE DEGENERATES
Beginning Monday Mrs. Langtry will recite "The Absent-Minded Beggar" at every performance.

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....at 8:30 Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Daniel Frohman's Company. LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
The Maneuvers of Jane
Monday, Feb. 5—THE AMBASSADOR.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30 Daniel Frohman.....Manager Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2:15.
"Most original play that N. Y. has had to laugh over this season. Something entirely new."—World. "Aroused the audience, and was refreshingly original."—Sun.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
The Surprises of Love
Elsie de Wolfe, H. Reeves Smith, Eric Hope, W. Erskine, Chas. Bowser, Olive May, Margaret Robinson, Helen Keating.

Koster & Bial's
Great Lafayette, Marion Manola, Marie Jansen, Ritchie, Binns & Binns, the 5 Cornallos Sisters, McNulty, Solaret, Others. Mat. TO-DAY, 50c.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN. LAST DAY.
Open 9 A. M. to 11 P. M. ADM., 50c.
5th NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF CYCLES, AUTOMOBILES, and ACCESSORIES.

CASINO! Great Matinee TO-DAY 2 P.M.
Geo. W. Lederer's Famous London Co. in The Belle of N. Y.
Orig. Cast & Chorus of 2 years' run in London.

GRAND Opera House A Stranger in a Strange Land Mat. To-day
Nxt. wk.—Ward & Vokes, "The Floor Walkers."

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
This Aft., at 2, TANNHAUSER. Mmes. Ternina, Olitzka, and Nordica; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, and Plançon. Conductor, Paur.
To-night, at 8, at Popular Prices, FAUST. Mmes. Emma Eames and Mantelli; MM. Saleza, Ocellier (début) and Pringle. Conductor, Bevignani.
Sun. Ev'g, Jan. 28, at 8:15, Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Calvé (her only appearance at a Sunday concert) and Schumann-Heink; MM. Salignac and Plançon, together with the Met. Op. House Orchestra. Conductor, Paur. Special prices for this concert, 75c, $1.00, $1.50, and $2.00. General admission, 50c. Boxes as usual.
Mon. Ev'g, Jan. 29, at 8, LE NOZZE DI FIGARO. Mmes. Eames, De Lussan, and Sembrich; MM. Ed. de Reszke, Pini-Corsi, and Campanari. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Wed. Ev'g, Jan. 31, at 7:45, DIE WALKUERE. Mmes. Gadski, Schumann-Heink, and Ternina; MM. Van Dyck, Pringle, and Bertram. Conductor, Paur.
Fri. Ev'g, Feb. 2, at 7:30, DIE MEISTERSINGER. Mmes. Emma Eames and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Rooy, Bertram, Friedrichs, Breuer, and Dippel. Conductor, Paur.
Thurs. Aft., Feb. 8, at 2, Extra Matinée of CARMEN.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Tuesday Evening, February 6th.
GALA CONCERT
The entire proceeds to be devoted to the
Dewey Arch Fund
The program includes Walter Damrosch's MANILA TE DEUM.
16 SOLOISTS, ORATORIO SOCIETY CHORUS and ORCHESTRA, an address by GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT, and solos by Madame Nordica, Mr. Edouard de Reszke and Madame Gadski, Mr. Evan Williams.
Prices: $3, $2, $1.50, and $1. Boxes, $50. Seats and boxes can be obtained at box office, Carnegie Hall, and Tyson's.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1899—FIFTY-EIGHTH SEASON—1900.
EMIL PAUR.....Conductor
SATURDAY, JANUARY 27TH, at 8:15 P. M.
PROGRAM.
Overture, "The Flying Dutchman".....Wagner
"Ganymed," (Contralto & Orchestra)...L. V. Saar
Composed for and sung by MME. SCHUMANN-HEINK.
Symphony, No. 4, B flat major.....Beethoven
Songs.....Schubert, Schumann, Franz
MME. SCHUMANN-HEINK.
Overture, "Prometheus Bound".....Goldmark
Tickets at Carnegie Hall and Tyson's. Seats, 75 cts. to $2; Boxes, $12 and $15. Admission, $1.
AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Thursday Afternoon, Feb. 1, at 3:30.
SONG RECITAL
by Madame NORDICA
and Madame SCHUMANN-HEINK
Tickets $2.50, $2, & $1. Boxes $50 & $30. Now on sale at Schuberth's and Box Office.

AMERICAN 42ND & 8TH AVE. CASTLE SQ. OP. CO. LAST TIMES.
The MAGIC MELODY, preceding
AT THE LOWER HARBOUR.
Evs. 8:15. 25c. to $1. MAT. TODAY. 1,100 seats, 25c.
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Hammerstein's VICTORIA 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Evgs, 8:30. Sat. Mat. 2:15
No Smoking or Drinking at Matinées.
Mat. To-day Prices, 50, 75, $1.00. Jerome Sykes & Edna Wallace Hopper CHRIS AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP
50c. | Admission to Promenade, | 50c.

COMIQUE B'WAY & 29TH ST. MATINEE TODAY 25 & 50 THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT
GAY MASQUERADERS. 2 Burlesques and Vaudeville.
Tobascoscope—New Sensational Moving Pictures.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. LAST DAY. Open 10 A. M. to 6 P. M., and 8 P. M. to 10 P. M. Admission.....25c.
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N. C. GOODWIN MAXINE ELLIOTT
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JAN 1900

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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The New York Times
Saturday Review.
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

In a very few weeks Herbert Spencer will have passed the fourscore mark. It is therefore with a certain reverence that scholars will examine the second volume of his "Principles of Biology," the revision and augmentation of which has occupied the last few years—years that have been filled for the eminent savant with great bodily suffering and with greater sorrow. The work, it will be recalled, first saw light in 1867. Owing to the great strides that have since then been made in all departments of science, one might imagine that a revision of a work like "The Principles of Biology" must of necessity be of an extensive character. This is not the case, however, although many valuable data are added. At the end of his later preface, which is dated October, 1899, Mr. Spencer has placed this note, which is at the same time pathetic and reassuring: "On now finally leaving biological studies, it remains only to say that I am glad I have survived long enough to give this work its finished form."

Mr. Bird S. Coler, Controller of the City of New York, has just completed an important work, entitled, "Municipal Government," being an illustration of the working of the charter and chief departments of New York. The author will present an exhaustive examination of what he believes to be defects in the charter, and will carefully weigh the pros and cons of his suggested remedies. Among the chief features of the work will also be a discussion of municipal charities and of private charitable institutions and their relations to the public and to the City Government. The water supply of a great city is another important topic, concerning which Mr. Coler has decided views. Persons who have been fortunate enough to peruse the manuscript say that the author has presented his theme with great force and with absolute sincerity.

Elizabeth Luther Cary, whose charming volumes on Tennyson and Browning have presented to the lovers of these poets pictures of great intimacy and sympathy is now engaged on a volume dealing with the lives of The Rossettis, which will be similar in character to the others. This author makes attempts opposition nor criticism of her subjects. It is simply her intention to show them as they were in their intimate life, in their homes, and among their friends. "The Rossettis" will, in binding, letter press, and illustration, be a worthy artistic companion to the other volumes of the set, which bears the imprint of G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Prof. Brander Matthews has written a novel which will begin its run as a serial in the forthcoming number of Harper's Weekly. It will be entitled "The Action and the World," and is said to be a vivid picture of a certain phase of New York life that reveals a field which has not yet received serious attention from writers of fiction. Prof. Matthews's most recent work, "A Confident To-morrow," published by Harper & Brothers, has just passed into its second edition. It bids fair to become the most popular book by this author. A large number of copies have been sold in the metropolis, or have been ordered by New Yorkers elsewhere.

"Castle or Manor?," we are informed, is to be the title of the novel by Dr. St. George Mivart, which will shortly be published in London. The author is now seventy-three years of age, and nobody will doubt that his full, round life has given him plenty of material for an extraordinary work of fiction if he has only allowed his pen the freedom and employs the precision of diction that have characterized his critical works. "Castle or Manor?" is described briefly as a "story of social life." This may mean a great deal; Dr. St. George Mivart has had it within his power to make it mean a great deal.

Lindsay Swift's book, "Brook Farm: Its Members, Scholars, and Visitors," which is being published by the Macmillan Company, will appeal to the sociologist as well as to the man of letters. It gives a complete history of one of the most remarkable experiments in social reform of the century, together with a biographical and critical account of the distinguished persons associated with it—Dana, Curtis, Ripley, Alcott, Channing, Margaret Fuller, Hawthorne, Hecker, and many lesser lights. A particular feature of the book is the explanation of the causes which led up to that intellectual and social ferment in New England which later found expression in a great literary period. But, although the literary phase of the question receives exhaustive treatment, the religious and the political sides are by no means neglected.

We believe that there has been no popular book hitherto written concerning birds' nests, notwithstanding the fact that this is a subject which particularly appeals to persons who love nature and yet have not the time or opportunity to pursue regular scientific investigation. To overcome this want A. Radclyffe Dugmore has written and illustrated for the Doubleday & McClure Company a book which will bear the title "Bird Homes." Mr. Dugmore, who began his career as a marine artist of considerable promise, will be remembered as the illustrator of Sidney Lanier's posthumous little volume, "Bob, the Story of a Mocking Bird," published by Charles Scribner's Sons. For several years Mr. Dugmore has made a careful study of the habits and haunts of the more common wild birds; he has photographed them in the most interesting attitudes, and these photographs he has colored according to nature. Sixteen specimens of his color work will form part of the illustrations of "Bird Homes." There will also be about forty half-tone reproductions of his photographic plates.

D. Appleton & Co. will shortly publish an important work on "Trusts and the Public," by Mr. George Gunton. This book discusses almost every phase of the trust question, and, while in the main the principle of trusts as an auxiliary of economic development is defended, the abuses of the trust principle are pointed out and criticised with equal frankness.

Charles Johnston, late of the Bengal Civil Service, has a short novel in preparation at Doubleday & McClure Company's. It is his first work of fiction, and, rather than merely showing much promise, is said to have all the characteristics of a work by a trained man of letters. There is, therefore, the supposition that Mr. Johnston has practiced the literary art in private, even as Guy de Maupassant practiced it before he attempted to win public laurels; and, by a singular coincident, too, Mr. Johnston's style is not unlike that of the gifted French conteur. His tale will be called "Kela Bai: An Anglo-Indian Idyl." In it the author strikingly portrays the intimate life of the natives in a small village in India, contrasting their simple existence with that of the governing classes.

FOUR GREAT ART SHOWS.

The Rembrandt in London, the Velasquez in Madrid, the Cranach in Dresden, and the Van Dyck in Antwerp.

I.—REMBRANDT.

Within the twelve months just ended art history has been studied, not made. The past year has become of capital importance, not through the rise of new, but owing to a renaissance of interest in old, masters. It is upon the art of yesterday, not of to-day, that attention has been concentrated; retrospection, not creation, has been the rule. Four great exhibitions—the Rembrandt at London, the Velasquez at Madrid, the Cranach at Dresden, and the Van Dyck at Antwerp—have overtopped all the salons and salonettes of the day. Each achieved its proper triumph; together they constitute an unrivaled quartet.

To have opened an exhibition of Rembrandt's works at the Royal Academy so close on the heels of a similar display at Amsterdam was daring but judicious, for it proved not a redite but the complement of its predecessor. From January until March London saw Rembrandt as he had not been seen even at the Stedelijk Museum the previous Autumn. Barring the great Corporation pictures, the balance of interest fell in favor of the Royal Academy exhibition. While not contributing so much to a synoptic study of Rembrandt's art, while distinctly less documentary, the London display was more homogeneous, more of a unit. Though less complete, it was more characteristic.

It is in his portraits that Rembrandt reveals his overpowering genius, and in these was the exhibition strongest. There were no less than eleven of the forty odd portraits which the master painted of himself. Ranging from 1632 to 1661, they constitute an almost unbroken record of technical as well as psychical evolution. Conceived in a spirit of pseudo-Titianesque splendor, the earlier portraits are full of the pride and the pose of youth. The later show the master stripped of his Dutch studio properties, sad, broken, but a supreme artist.

In the place of honor was the double portrait of "The Shipbuilder and His Wife," a chef d'oeuvre, in the painter's first manner, loaned from Buckingham Palace by her Majesty the Queen. Though the contours are still a trifle hard, and certain details insufficiently developed, this picture already foreshadows that savant mastery of chiaroscuro, that exact rendering of physiognomy, which were to achieve their sovereign expression in the Syndics. From Buckingham Palace came also the miscatalogued "Burgomaster Pancras and His Wife," which is, in reality, a somewhat uninteresting and pretentious portrait of Rembrandt and Saskia. Among the best portraits taken at hazard were Mr. Morrison's superb "Hendrickje Staffels," the sol-disant second wife of the painter; the Earl of Faversham's "Merchant," and Carl' Spencer's fulfillingly beautiful and little known "Portrait of a Boy." Two large canvases, "Belshazzar's Feast" and a "Deposition," both of which smacked of Italian inspiration, as well as a few landscapes and several excellent collections of drawings, were also shown.

The Marquis of Lansdowne's "Windmill," not only recalls but advances upon Ruysdael. For poetic feeling, unity of expression, and pure technical mastery this canvas is unsurpassed. Not only is the physical impression of space created, but the haunting, mysterious beauty of nature is here reflected as never before in the history of landscape painting.

The Royal Academy exhibition enjoyed a continuous measure of success. From its walls glowed in warm amber tints the entire comédie humaine. It showed at his best the great master, who through studying the play of light and shadow on the rude features of his kinsfolk gave the world the most profound and penetrating version of life yet given. Deep-rooted in actuality, he had little care for conventional prettiness; he sought beauty in what was homely and common. A physiologist, a psychologist, he reads for us the sad enigmas of not alone a few stolid women and rugged men, but of all humanity. He focuses the light of his genius on the souls of his fellow-creatures. In these canvases, so transfused with sombre beauty, he teaches us to pity, to struggle, perhaps to succeed; but, above all, to realize as he himself did that the drama of life is enacted against a background of darkness.

II.—VELASQUEZ.

As great and in certain minor regards a greater genius than Rembrandt shone with unwonted splendor on June 6 last, when Madrid celebrated the tercentenary of Velasquez. This anniversary was much in the nature of a family or Court affair. Though distinctly

national and local, its artistic effervescence was, however, universal.

The incidental ceremonies were rich in Old World flavor. In the dark church, solemn mass was said for the dead in the presence of the Knights of the Order of Santiago, robed in white, each wearing on his breast the red cross of the order and carrying in his hand a lighted taper. Out in the bright plaza in front of the Prado a very uninspired statue of Velasquez was unveiled. Commemorative verses were read by the Duke de Perios, and speeches were made by M. Carolus-Duran and others. It was all decorous, punctilious, and essentially Castilian.

Within the Prado was reserved the real surprise, the chief lesson of the event. For the first time in the history of art galleries were the masterpieces of one painter permanently installed in a single room. The plan had often been debated, but it remained for Spain to take the initial step. The Tribuna and the Salon Carré contain more treasures than any similar rooms the world over, but they are not dedicated to a single individual, and their effect is splendid but diverse.

Here was a Velasquez room. The great, disdainful, nonchalant painter's master works were marshaled together in one salon. It was Velasquez concentrated, Velasquez telling a continuous and consecutive story of supremé achievement after supreme achievement. There was but one flaw, and that was due to an excess of zeal coupled with a pathetic lack of finesse. The potent restorer had been allowed to show too free a hand. Mysterious time-dimmed canvases were revarnished and reframed. It was Velasquez on dress parade, not the subtle-toned Velasquez of former visits to the Prado. It was Velasquez supreme—but shiny. Only a few escaped—"Los Borrachos," "La Fragua de Vulcano," "Las Hilanderas"—a chance picture here and there.

Saving this pitiable piece of irreverence, the changes were all vastly for the better. "Las Lanzas," the noblest war epic ever imagined, so superb in color, so effective in composition, occupied the place of honor. In a small sanctuary apart hung "Las Meninas," certainly one of the finest triumphs of pure brushwork ever attained. The entire occasion was a rare tribute to the memory of the great master who in his day had cared so little for applause, who "never painted," he said, "save for my own amusement and to obey my King."

Like Rembrandt, he, too, was a pioneer. Born with a sacred contempt for Raphael and for his immediate predecessors, the "Mannerists," he painted after his own fashion, putting on the pigments thinly with swift, simple strokes, unkindly foreshadowing all the moderns, chiefly, though, Mr. Whistler and Manet. If in Rembrandt we find the apostle of Protestantism and the people, in Velasquez we have the supreme painter of a Catholic Court. The Dutchman's life was sad and checkered; the Spaniard knew no greater privation than being forced by a cast-iron Court etiquette to sit among servants, barbers, and the like while watching bull fights in the Plaza Mayar. Rembrandt died in poverty and obscurity; on hearing of Velasquez's death Philip wrote on the margin of a dispatch "Estoy abatido," ("I am cast down.")

More completely than anything else could have, this rearranged Prado placed in relief the real Velasquez, the painter whose particular achievement was and still is unique—le plus peintre des peintres. The many full-length figures enforced the fact that Velasquez stands alone in his ability to render with convincing naturalism every aspect of a scene. Himself apasentadar, master of ceremonies, he poses his Kings, dwarfs, and maids of honor with equal grace and force. Painted against the luminous gloom of the Alcazar, these sombre garbs and sullen faces embody the most magical effects of art.

Stress of necessity made him a rapid, nervous workman, taught him to give the maximum of truth with the minimum of effort. He who had seen and devised so many pageants learned what was vital and enduring in the eternal pageant which flits before the eyes of all men in all ages.

III.—CRANACH.

Though in no way absorbing to the rank and file, the Cranach exhibition, held last midsummer in Dresden, had unusual interest for the curious. Through the industry and enthusiasm of Dr. Karl Woermann, Director of the Royal Gallery, this project, so long in mind, was finally realized in connection with the recent Kunst-Austellung.

After Dürer and Holbein, Lucas Cranach the elder takes place as the chief figure in German art. If not the founder, he was the leader and principal exponent of the Saxon school. Born in that fruitful period when the artist and the artisan were still one and the same, Lucas Cranach was not only pietar ducalis to three successive Electors, but was twice Burgomaster of Wittenberg, besides being engraver, printer, house painter, and proprietor of a pharmacy.

With the present display came the first opportunity for a complete and coherent study of the works of this quaint and many-sided individual, in whom we still find traces of those stiff and unlovely figures which are the heritage of Byzantine art. One large and one small room were devoted to a trifle under one hundred signed and dated pictures, supplemented by over three-score paintings of variable authority, and, for comparison, a few canvases by Lucas Cranach the younger, and Matthias Grünewald's "Beweinung Christi."

In "The Repose During the Flight into Egypt," dated 1504, and his earliest known work, Cranach shows a charm, a naïveté, and a freshness of fancy which he never attained later. Rustic children under Pippingtown forest, Joseph and Mary minister unto the Christ Child. A cherub dust caper about on the flower-flecked grass little angel-children; one is catching a bird, another is drawing water from a spring. It is all delightful in spirit and thoroughly imaginative in conception.

The Saxon master's ability to treat landscape with mistiness and yet charm is further illustrated by the picture of "Cardinal Albrecht von Brandenburg at the Feet of Christ," in "The Madonna under the Apple Tree," and "The Judgment of Paris."

Throughout his long career Cranach continued to paint, to engrave on wood and copper, and to manage his pharmacy. Though his best achievements were certainly in the field of engraving, his success in depicting hunting scenes, in religious and mythological subjects, and in portraiture was not inconsiderable. Never strikingly original, often intensely banal, he stands as the admirable Bouguereau of his day.

A crashing thunderstorm which drenched the smug Saxon capital and darkened the exhibition rooms prevented a detailed consideration of the pseudo-Grünewald frage and other moot points. This question remains, however, with a certain Venus unadorned save by a ludicrous crimson velvet hat, the most piquant legacy which Cranach has left posterity.

IV.—VAN DYCK.

From a spectacular point of view by far the most ambitious exposition of the year was the tercentenary of Van Dyck, which took place at Antwerp in the early Autumn.

In the Grande Place facing the Hotel de Ville assembled all the Belgian civil, military, and religious authorities—the King of Belgium, Burgomaster Van Ryswyck, (who strongly resembles Van Dyck,) guests from the various art academies of Europe, sightseers, tourists, travelers, fat burghers, and wide-eyed peasants. After a carillon of cathedral bells, began the chief open-air feature of the occasion—the pageant. This was a great lusty colored Rubenian cortége illutrating the "Progress of Art Through the Ages." Headed by colossal figures of the giant Antigonus and his wife, the legendary patrons of the city, it was continued through crooked, flower-strewn streets with representations of Assyrian, Egyptian, Greek, Roman, Byzantine, Gothic, and Renaissance arts, and ended with a "Homage to Sir Anthony Van Dyck."

The objective of the event was naturally the glorification of Van Dyck the painter, and as such the exhibition, which had been installed by N. Pierre Koch in four large rooms of the museum, easily ranked as the most complete and splendid display of Sir Anthony's oeuvre ever held. Though lacking certain features of the Grosvenor Gallery Exhibition of 1887, it nevertheless gave a far wider view of an artist whose great religious canvases proved something of a revelation to those who had known him in the light of a portrait painter only. It served to crystallize in the mind those multiple influences which helped Van Dyck in his onward course, giving an accurate picture of a man, great, yet never quite able to free himself from the shadows of men still greater.

Each of the four periods into which Van Dyck's art naturally divides itself was characteristically represented. Belonging to the first Flemish period were "Christ Sinking Under the Cross," painted in 1617, when the artist was but eighteen, and the legend-capped "Saint Martin Dividing His Cloak with a Beggar."

So precarious has been the career of this latter picture, so often has it narrowly escaped fire, rioters, and robbers, that for a long time an armed caretaker slept beside it in the Church at Sevensthem, a story which lent color to the suspicion that the Directors had a cot rigged up in the museum each night whereon slept a similar functionary.

A pupil at this date of Rubens, the great glory of Flemish art, it is natural that most of Van Dyck's paintings should have been religious in character. Sir Francis Cook contributed interesting paraphrases of the "Betrayal of Christ" and "The Brazen Serpent," the final versions of which are at Madrid, and a little-known "Good Samaritan" was loaned by Prince Sanguszko.

By no means so well represented was the next (the Italian) period, the gloomy Genoese palaces refusing to part with their treasures even for so brief a space. Though the young and supremely patrician "Paolo Adorno" of the Palazzo Rasso was not there, her place was taken by the even more mellow and beautiful "Paolo" from Hampden House, in whom we see painted with unrivaled brilliancy, depth, and richness of tone, a portrait of the aristocratic woman whose life was linked for a short hour with an artist, youthful, but already petted and world-weary.

Owing to the number of altar pieces which are still in the great Low Country churches, the second Flemish period was amply represented. "The Ecstasy of Saint Augustine" and the "Elevation of the Cross," from Antwerp and Courtrai, respectively, were among the best of these. It was a source of regret that the beautiful and delicate "Madone aux Perdrix" could not have been won from the Hermitage, and to feel that among the portraits Prince Lichtenstein's "Maria Louisa von Tassis" and the Louvre's superb equestrian of "François de Moncado" were among the missing.

To the generosity of British collectors was due the successful showing here made by the last chapter of Van Dyck's art—a period during which he gave himself over to depicting the English King and Court. Though much of Van Dyck's work now begins to show signs of haste of indecision, of the waning of a never robust talent, of the effects of an ever-increasing life, a few canvases such as "Lord Philip Wharton," "Thomas Killigrew and Thomas Carew," and, above all, "The Earl of Arundel and One of His Grandsons," prove him in full possession of unimpaired powers. Yet when death came of a bleak morning at Blackfriars, though still a young man, he would seem to have finished his work, to have "carried little with him to the grave."

Like the Rembrandt and the Velasquez, the Van Dyck exhibition contributed much to a better understanding of the artist and the man. It would be enthusiastic and uncritical to place Van Dyck beside either Rembrandt or Velasquez. He was a genius, but not a great creative force. He has no sombre, splendid-hued message for mankind; nor was he the creator of anything comparable to that fine, reticent, nonchalant art which is the achievement of Velasquez. He painted better than any one the grace and elegance of gay cavaliers and courtly dames, but the flower of his genius was delicate, exotic, expatriated. He was a Fleming, but an Italianised Fleming. Directly he found himself among marble palaces and languid fountains, a part of that elegant, indolent world; once he had assimilated the divine suavity of Titian, he became—and remained—il pittore cavalleresco. His art is brilliant, sumptuous, aristocratic, and essentially communicative; it has little of that mystery which is felt alike while watching little "Balthasar Carlos" on his prancing pony or studying "La Giaconda" as she sits beside great rocks and silent waters.

CHRISTIAN BRINTON.

Rare Ruskin Books.

The earliest of Ruskin's books is "Salsette and Elephanta; a Prize Poem, Recited in the Theatre, Oxford, June 12, 1839," Oxford, 1839, a small octavo of nineteen pages, issued in colored paper wrappers, (in some instances drab and in others blue,) at 1s. 6d. It was reprinted the same year, in "Oxford Prize Poems," Oxford, 1839, also in the "Poems," 1850, and in 1879 a "Second Edition" was published by George Allen at Sunnyside, Orpington, Kent. J. H. Slater, in his "Early Editions," 1894, estimates the value of the first editions at "2 or 3 guineas." A copy, in original paper, was sold by Bangs & Co. last March for $9.50.

In 1850 appeared an octavo volume, with fifty-one distinct poems, of which ten were now first printed, and of pages iv.+283, with this simple title: "Poems. J. R. Collected 1850." It was issued in cloth boards, which in some instances were green and in others purple. The cover was lettered across the back, "Poems, J. R.," and was further ornamented by a gilt lyre stamped upon the side. In most cases the edges of the leaves were cut and gilded. It was not published, but merely printed for private circulation, and has now become the rara avis of Ruskin literature. Thomas J. Wise, in his invaluable "Complete Bibliography of the Writings in Prose and Verse of John Ruskin," 1893, says that the present value of an uncut copy in original state is about £50. In February, 1897, a copy fetched £22 in London; in May, 1897, another brought £12 10s., and in February, 1899, a third sold for £22. Each was described as being in "original cloth," but there was reference to cut or uncut edges. Maxwell's fetched $190 in Boston in 1895.

Toward the close of 1850 was published what has now become a rather rare book: "The King of the Golden River; or, the Black Brothers. A Legend of Stiria." The title page, however, reads: "London, 1851." It is a small square octavo of pages viii+56, and was issued in ornamental glazed paper boards. This "imitation of Grimm and Dickens," which was illustrated by Richard Doyle, was written, according to the "Advertisement" on Page 5, "at the request of a very young lady." This little girl was Miss Euphemia Gray, one of the daughters of a Perth lawyer, and later Lady Millais. A copy of the book, in original boards, but wanting back, fetched £2 8s. in 1896; another, in calf extra, gilt edges, sold for £2 in 1894.

The three foregoing books, together with several later publications, strongly appeal, of course, to collectors of nineteenth century literature; but the giants among the Ruskin books, and those which possess greatest value, are "Modern Painters," "The Seven Lamps of Architecture," and "The Stones of Venice." The first edition of "The Seven Lamps of Architecture" was published in 1849, (the second in 1855, and the third in 1880,) and, though Ives's copy, in morocco extra by Zaehnsdorf, fetched $52.50 and other finely bound copies have sold high, the book, in original cloth, is worth less. The latest quotation is that of November, 1899, when a copy, in cloth, fetched £2 18s. at Sotheby's.

The first edition of "The Stones of Venice" appeared in 1851-3, (the first volume, 1851, the second and third, 1853.) Copies in original cloth have brought £10, £12, and £15, nicely bound copies fetching larger sums, (Ives's in morocco extra selling for $90 in 1891;) but recent quotations have been lower. A copy, in original cloth, fetched £7 5s. at Sotheby's last November.

The first volume of "Modern Painters" appeared in 1843, (second edition, same year, third in 1846, fourth in 1848, and the fifth, sixth, and seventh in 1851, 1857, and 1867, respectively.) The second volume appeared in 1846, (second edition in 1848, third, fourth, and fifth in 1851, 1856, and 1860.) The first edition of the third volume appeared in 1856, (second in 1857,) and in this year also appeared the fourth volume, (second edition in 1868.) The only separate edition of the fifth volume was in 1860. As the first editions of Volumes I. and II. have no illustrations, later editions, with the author's revisions, are sought for by collectors when making up sets, and the fourth edition of Volume I., the second of Volume II., and the first editions of the Volumes III.-V. are chosen, for example. Such a set, in original cloth, is worth from £10 to £25. Ives's, a good set, in morocco extra, brought $155 in 1891. The latest quotation is that of Nov. 13, 1899, when John Kermack's copy, original cloth, fetched £15 at Sotheby's.

Ruskin's "Leoni: A Legend of Italy," an octavo of fifteen pages, issued in gray wrappers, is something of a rarity. There are the following quotations: July, 1898, £2 2s.; February, 1899, £4; April, 1899, $35.50; January, 1900, $17. It was privately printed.

Ruskin as His Own Publisher.

"Problems of Booksellers in England," which formed the subject of an article by Sir Walter Besant in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Jan. 21, is a theme which, about thirty years ago, particularly appealed to the late John Ruskin. When, in 1871, his "Sesame and Lilies" was issued, Ruskin inserted the following notice in the earlier copies of the book:

It has long been on my mind to make some small beginning of resistance to the existing system of irregular discount in the bookselling trade—not in hostility to booksellers, but, as I think they will find eventually, with a just regard to their interests as well as to that of the authors. Every volume of this series of my collected works will be sold to the trade without any discount or allowance for quantity, at such a fixed price as will allow both author and publisher a moderate profit on each volume. It will be sold to the trade only, who can then fix such further profit on it as they deem fitting for retail.

Mr. Ruskin then established the price—half a guinea—and added: "Nor do I wish it to be less." The cost to the trade was 7s. But Mr. Ruskin found the trade unwilling to accept his terms. More than that, as an author-publisher he made the discovery that he was losing money. He could not furnish his book at 7s. He modified his plans. In 1875 Mr. Ruskin wrote to The London World a lengthy communication in regard to his "new method of publication." The World had questioned the advantages of his proposed methods. Mr. Ruskin began by asking:

I. How many authors are strong enough to do without advertisements?

None; while advertisement is the practice. But let it become the fashion to announce books once for all in a monthly circular, (publishers', for instance,) and the public will simply refer to that for all they want to know. Such advertisement I use now, and always would.

II. Why had he determined to be his own publisher?

I wish to resist the practice of writing for money early in life. I think an author's business requires as much training as a musician's, and that as soon as he can write really well there would always, for a man of worth and sense, be found capital enough to enable him to be able to print, say, a hundred pages of his careful work, which, if the public were pleased with, they would soon enable him to print more. I do not think young men should rush into print nor old ones modify their books to please publishers.

III. And it seeme to me, considering that the existing excellent books in the world would if they were heaped together in great tower overtop their cathedrals, that at any rate a man should think long before he invites his neighbors to listen to his sayings on any subject whatever.

What I do, therefore, is done only in the conviction—foolish, egotistic, whatever you like to call it, but firm—that I am writing what is needful and useful for my fellow-creatures; that if it is so, they will in due time discover it, and that before due time I do not want it discovered. And it seems to me that no sound scholar or true well-wisher to the people about him would write in any other temper. I mean to be paid for my work, if it is worth payment. Not otherwise. And it seems to me my mode of publication is the proper method of ascertaining the fact.

A Letter Ruskin Disowned.

At Chesterfield, in England, on the occasion of a distribution of prizes to art classes in that town, a letter was read to the assemblage as the reply of John Ruskin to an invitation to be present at the meeting. It said:

I have just returned from Venice, where I have been ruminating in the pasturages of the home of art, the loveliest and holiest of lovely and holy cities, where the very stones cry out eloquent in the elegancies of iambics. I could not if I would go to Chesterfield, and I much doubt whether I would go if I could. I have heard of Chesterfield. Hath it not a steeple abomination, and is it not the home, if not the cradle, of that arch abomination, Creator Stephenson? To him we are indebted for the screeching and howling and shrieking fiends fit only for a pandemonium called locomotives, which disfigure the loveliest spots of God's own land. My good young people, this is pre-eminently the foolishest, yes, quite the foolishest, notion that you can get into your empty little eggshells of heads, that you can be a Titian or a Raphael or a Phidias, or that you can write like Seneca; but because you cannot be great, there is no reason why you should not aspire to greatness. In joy, humility, and humbleness work together. Only don't study art because it will pay, and do not ask for payment because you study art. Wisdom is more precious than rubies, and is offered to you as a blessing in herself. She is the reward of industry, kindness, and modesty. She is the prize of prizes, the strength of your life now and an earnest of the life that is to come. This advice is better than money, and I give it to you gratis. Ponder it and profit by it. Ever faithfully yours, JOHN RUSKIN.

It was a message of monition and instruction, not lacking confidence in tone, like others conveyed over its appended signature, and the classes received it in a proper spirit of humility. The next morning, however, the paper which had printed the report of the meeting was adorned with this briefer missive, bearing the same autograph, this time authentic:

Sir: The letter you quote in your last night's issue as having been sent by me to the Secretary of the art school at Chesterfield is an impudent hoax from beginning to end, and you will oblige me by letting this be known as soon as possible. I am, Sir, your faithful servant, JOHN RUSKIN.

JAN

1900

OUR RECENT WAR.

Capt. Mahan's Volume on Its Lesson.*

Capt. Mahan says that he "has done a little editing" in reproducing the nine magazine articles included in his "Lessons of the War with Spain," but the earliest appeared only eighteen months ago, and was written not quite two years ago, and comparison with the original shows that it needed but very slight revision. This is not because two years have not wrought great changes, but because Capt. Mahan, being one of those uncommon persons able to distinguish an impression from an opinion, is never rash in stating either, and because he reasons, a much less ordinary act than is sometimes supposed. Consequently, when he ventures upon stating a theory, and that is his nearest approach to a prophecy, events generally justify it. It is therefore worth noting and remembering that he regards Japan's altered attitude toward the United States as a Pacific power an alteration from virtually protesting against Hawaiian annexation to an actual welcome of the Philippines, as a striking indication of the degree to which the attention of mankind has been aroused by the character of Russia's progress in Northeastern Asia and upon the Pacific, and also the influence thereby exerted upon the currents of men's thoughts and of international relations.

As to the position of Great Britain and the United States, he says:

> At such a time and on such a scene, the momentous drawing together of the two great English-speaking nations, intensely commercial and enterprising, yet also intensely warlike when aroused, and exceeding all others in their possibilities for maritime greatness, gave reason for reflection far exceeding that which springs from imaginative calculations of the future devastations of war. It was a direct result of the war with Spain, inevitably suggesting a probable drift toward concurrent action upon the greatest question of the immediate future, in which the influence of force will be none the less real because sedulously kept in the background of controversies.

On the other hand, he is persuaded that between the Peace Conference and the hostilities with Spain there was the direct sequence of a corollary to its proposition. Russia found herself confronted with the appearance of the United States in the Philippines under conditions which made inevitable both a continuance of occupancy and a great increase of military and naval strength, and the intrusion was attended by circumstances which caused Great Britain alone among the nations of the world to appear as the friend of the United States in their conflict. That the United States would reciprocate seemed probable, and thence came sudden Russian illumination as to the charms of peace. He might have said that the Irish, both at home and in this country, after protesting and showing their American preference during the Cuban contest, now feel an almost inexpressible longing for peace and spare no effort to discredit the American army in the Philippines from the commander down to the newest recruit, thus indirectly strengthening Russia's hands against Great Britain, and doing their best to bring about that British adversity which is Ireland's opportunity. This he does not say, but he writes significantly:

> If, however, the organic development of military strength could be temporarily arrested by general agreement or by the prevalence of an opinion that war is practically a thing of the past, the odds would be in favor of the State which at the moment of such arrest enjoys the most advantageous conditions of position and of power already created.

He reaffirms his belief in the primacy of the navy in maritime warfare, does not retreat from his position in regard to the utility of coast and inland frontier defenses and their value in conducting the energetic prosecution of offensive war, and he cites in illustration the fears for Washington in the civil war, and for the seaports during the war with Spain, saying that in both instances disposition of the mobile force viewed from a purely military standpoint was imposed by fear for stationary positions believed rightly or wrongly to be in peril.

The articles included in the volume are the five published in McClure's Magazine in 1898 and 1899, and will be remembered as containing some emphatic statements as to the necessity of popular understanding of war. In briefer form these are restated in the preface and their spirit is felt in the paper on "The Peace Conference and the Moral Aspect of the War" reprinted from the October North American Review. This article led to the author receiving permission to print a letter of Gen. Sherman's written to Gen. Meigs in February, 1890, after attending a "grand banquet of 850 lawyers" after the centennial ceremonies in honor of the Supreme Court. "No place for a soldier," said the wrathful chief.

> The Bar Association of the United States has manifestly cast aside the Sword of Liberty. Justice and Law have ignored the significance of the Great Seal of the United States, with its emblematic olive branch and thirteen arrows, "all proper," and now claim that, without force, law and moral suasion have carried us through one hundred years of history. * * * I was in hopes the civil war had dispelled this dangerous illusion, but it seems not. You and I can fold our hands and truly say we have done a man's share, and leave the consequences to younger men who must buffet with the next storms; but a Government which ignores the great truths illuminated in heraldic language over its very Capitol is not yet at the end of its woes.

"Current Fallacies on Naval Subjects," written before the destruction of the Maine; "Distinguishing Qualities of Ships of War," and "The Relation of the United States to Their New Dependencies," the latter written for The Engineering Maga-

*LESSONS OF THE WAR WITH SPAIN. By A. T. Mahan. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.50.

sine, and, naturally, much superior to all the others, complete the group. In this article, not being burdened with the necessity of making explanations of definitions, Capt. Mahan considers what must follow the effective and successful use of force, that is, beneficence.

> "Ideals underly action," he says. "If the paramount idea of beneficence becomes a National conviction we may stumble and err; we may at times sin or be betrayed by unworthy representatives, but we shall advance unfailingly. * * * The inhabitants may not return love for their benefits; comprehension or gratitude may fail them; but the sense of duty achieved, and the security of the tenure are the reward of the ruler."

Mrs. Moulton's Latest Verse.*

Mrs. Moulton's last volume of poems, "At the Wind's Will," fitly crowns the literary achievement of the century. It is poetry at high-water mark. Her work exhibited in previous volumes has given her a rank among the foremost poets of the world, and much of the work in "At the Wind's Will" exceeds in grasp and in surrender, in strength and in beauty, anything she has hitherto published. Long ago Philip Bourke Marston declared that the "divine simplicity, strength, and subtlety, the intense, fragrant, genuine individuality of her poems, made them imperishable." A poet himself, he found certain of her verses, as he said, possessed by the melancholy yet tender music of birds singing in twilight in some churchyard, through old trees that watch beside silent graves.

Of many of the verses in the present volume one can speak with no less enthusiasm. Great work as we found "The House of Death"—of which the same critic said, "It is one of the most beautiful as well as one of the most powerful poems I know; no poem gives me such an idea of the heartlessness of nature; the poem is death within and Summer without, light girdling darkness"—yet it is wonderfully matched, or should one say rivaled, by the "Arcady" of these pages? Arcady has been the hunting ground of poets since Spenser and before, but Mrs. Moulton lends it a fine grace of fancy all her own, as the song lilts its way along in full sunshine to perfect music:

> I dwell no more in Arcady—
> But when the sky is blue with May,
> And flowers spring up along the way,
> And birds are blithe, and winds are free,
> I know what message is for me,
> For I have been in Arcady.

There is the same evasive and tender charm in other of the lyrics, here touching airily a slender string, and there one vibrating with passion; in "The Lure," sweet as the song of some bird that stirs in his nest and pours his strain across the night; in "The Sun Is Low"; in "Bend Low and Hark," as dramatic as poetic; in "To Sleep," and in "The Lost Eden." Who is there gives a sweeter, fuller note than this of "A Winter's Dream":

> Wild is my heart, with its hopeless pain—
> Oh, for one hour of the past again!
> One brief, bright hour—one least little touch!
> Do you forgive me the words I said,
> As you look back from the realm of the dead?—
> Much is forgiven—when one loves much.

And who more lightly touches to heal than this poet in "The Birds and I"?

> What matter though sometimes the cup of tears
> We drink, instead of the rich wine of mirth,
> There are as many Springs as there are years,
> And glad or sad, we love this dear old earth.

With all the loveliness of these lyrics, abounding as they do in single fortunate lines—"jewels five words long"—with their atmosphere of music and beauty, their felicitous antique spirit, their captivating personality, they are also full of feeling and of that sympathy with human nature which makes them melt into the heart and become household words.

It is in the masterly sonnets of the volume that the poet reveals her highest power. It is conceded, both here and in England, that Mrs. Moulton's command of the sonnet is absolute. And it seems to me that it would be difficult to name one who, since Wordsworth, has approached the greatness of the best of these—"Though We Were Dust," with its passionate outcry; the heart-breaking "Rose of Dawn"; the large and splendid "Were but My Spirit Loosed Upon the Air"; the intense humanity of "Vain Freedom"; the pathetic and sympathetic tenderness of "A Poet's Second Love"; the lofty insight of "Aspiration"; the magnificence of "When We Confront the Vastness of the Night."

It has been said that Browning's mention of old age in the singing of the gypsy crone in the "Flight of the Duchess" is something that appeals peculiarly to the old themselves; but is it more effective than this, from the sonnet "Shall I Complain"?

> To sit alone and dream at set of sun,
> When all the world is vague with coming night—
> To hear old voices whisper, sweet and low,
> And see dear faces steal back, one by one,
> And thrill anew to each long-past delight—
> Shall I complain, who still this bliss may know?

There is a superb sweep and breadth, indeed, to every one of these sonnets, with a phrasing that has the true Shakespearean ring, fraught with meaning. Many of them signify a rich spiritual growth. One comprehends that the thought has traveled on large meridians when coming upon lines like these:

> Shall not the soul, new-born in heavenly spheres,
> Forget the paths it traversed, and the night
> It journeyed through, and all old hopes and fears,
> Caught up into that Infinite Great Light?

Through all the pages of the book there is an affluent variety of theme and treatment; and it is really marvelous that the hand tracing the large lines of "Land of My Dreams," of "Lethe," of "Midsummer," of "Soul to Body," should be able to touch the lute so lightly, so perfectly, with such delicate artistry, as in the translation from Montenaeken, on the last page:

> Ah, brief is Life—
> Love's short, sweet way,
> With dreamings rife,
> And then—Good-day!
>
> And Life is vain—
> Hope's vague delight,
> Grief's transient pain,
> And then—Good-night!

The whole book, with its fine workmanship, its purity, its grace and beauty, its deep feeling, the loftiness of its thought, is one to make the reader glad and grateful.

HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD.

*AT THE WIND'S WILL. Poems by Louise Chandler Moulton. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

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THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, NEW YORK.

A Book of the New York Banks.*

When did business, as it is understood in its proper sense, begin in New York? Was it when exchanges were made—so many beads or shells being worth so many beaver skins? Was there ever a corner in wampum or shell currency? There might even have been a Mr. Bryan in those primitive times. The editor of "Financial New York" says that there was. He describes what was the very earliest currency and the beginnings of the banking business in New York.

The work, compiled by Mr. William Ten Eyck Hardenbrook, is a major opus, and gives particular details of all the banks or other financial institutions which have ever been established in New York. The plan of the publication, which is of the widest scope, includes the history of the banks, the trust companies, the savings banks, of the New York Stock Exchange, of the United States Sub-Treasury, and of the Clearing House. There are many illustrations, where may be found the portraits of former Presidents of our important financial institutions, and, when such have been obtainable, the likenesses of those of to-day. Banking houses past and present are also described, and there are reproductions in fac simile of many of the ancient bank bills.

This volume is, then, of the most comprehensive kind, being not only historical, but biographical. To render it accurate, all possible sources of information have been sought both at home and abroad. "Financial New York" is a standard work. As to the typography of the volume, it is at the best, having been executed by the De Vinne Press.

*FINANCIAL NEW YORK. A History. Vol. I. By William Ten Eyck Hardenbrook. New York: Published by the Author.

WOMEN HUMORISTS.

Kate Sanborn, One of Them, Makes a Defense.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.

Found! A "real" woman humorous writer. I take pleasure in referring to Miss Marietta Holley of North Adams, N. Y., as a "real woman" and a "professedly" humorous writer. She is well known as the creator of Samantha Allen, Betsy Bobbett, &c. Her half dozen books are "permeated" with fun and humor quite equal to Mark Twain or Bill Nye and others.

"Women among humorists" are like mice among cats—severely and summarily dealt with. The writer in last week's TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW seems ignorant—or is he indulging in would-be irony? "Sporadic flashes," he says he does find, but all "women humorous writers" (I should say humorous women writers) soon lapse, he complains, into gravity or sentimentality. Does he mean sentiment, or is ality the feminine termination? Is Thackeray to be deprived of his reputation as a humorist because he was also a moralist, a cynic, a man who gave us sad, tender verses full of sentiment? Dickens then we must drop from the ranks of humorists, because he was an earnest reformer, every novel of his having in view the combating of a great public wrong. Is the "Tale of Two Cities" a side-splitting farce? Does the death of Little Nell fairly convulse you with merriment?

And Tom Hood! He was a sad invalid who had to be a lively Hood to make a livelihood. It was with him a case of "broad grins under narrow circumstances." He was professedly a humorist for daily bread. He wrote amusing articles in bed when near death. He wrote the very last one to pay the undertaker. Grim business! I open the first volume and am greeted by the haggard face and skeleton form of the wretched seamstress about whom he sang that immortal, heart-breaking "Song of the Shirt," which is not permeated with fun!

> But why do I talk of death,
> That phantom of grisly bone!
> I hardly fear his terrible shape,
> It seems so like my own—
> It seems so like my own,
> Because of the fast I keep.
> Oh, God! that bread would be so dear,
> And flesh and blood so cheap!

"The Bridge of Sighs" is not exactly a rollicking skit! "The Lady's Dream" could not be called fun! One volume is devoted entirely to Hood's serious poems, at his earnest request. He was a great author; his essays are equal to those of "Elia" (Charles Lamb.) Humor and pathos are twins; one alone is a tedious thing. Beecher said that if he wanted to make his audience cry, he first made them laugh. If a man is eternally funny in public or print, he becomes mighty near being a colossal bore! Persons tire of such constant waggishness. Do you want all maple syrup and candies and butter and whipped froth? Not for a steady diet. Kipling's "Recessional" does not bar him from being a wit.

I supposed these facts were universally known. Is a humorous woman to be pronounced in a Helen Kellerish condition because she shows power in other directions? Your critic gives a list of "male humorists" and challenges an equal list among women. Most of Rabelais's wit is too obscene to quote; there is a popular kind of humor that verges on vulgarity. Striking out this maleish factor, also profanity, double-entendres, and heavy, hoary stories, long since in their anec-dotage, (just slightly galvanized by wine,) I offer the following list of "Real Women Humorous Writers":

Lady H. Ashburton.	Lucretia P. Hale.
Susan B. Anthony.	Susan Hale.
Sophie Arnould.	Sarah Orne Jewett.
Jane Austen.	Mrs. Kemble.
Louisa M. Alcott.	Caroline M. Kirkland.
Charlotte F. Bates.	Caroline B. Le Row.
"Sherwood Bonner."	Eliza Leslie.
"Aunt Fanny" "Barrows."	Sallie P. McLean.
Isabel F. Bellows.	Mary R. Mitford.
Lady Blessington.	Mme. Mohl.
Mary D. Brine.	Lady Montagu.
Frederika Bremer.	Lady Morgan.
Aphra Behn.	Lucretia Mott.
Fanny Burney.	Martha Morton.
Phoebe Cary.	Marguerite Merington.
E. G. Corbett.	Louise C. Moulton.
Lydia M. Child.	Miss Murfree.
Lady Clarke.	Hannah More.
Mrs. Cleaveland.	"Ouida."
Mrs. Carlyle.	Carlotta Perry.
Mary Clemmer.	Josephine Pollard.
Rose Terry Cooke.	Frances Lee Pratt.
Frances P. Cobbe.	Alice W. Rollins.
Lizzie W. Champney.	Ellen H. Rollins.
Susanna Centlivre.	Lucia G. Runkle.
Helen Gray Cone.	Harriet Beecher Stowe.
Lucretia Davidson.	Julia Schayer.
Mme. du Deffand.	Catherine Sedgwick.
Abby M. Diaz.	Jane Taylor.
Mary Kyle Dallas.	"Octave Thanet."
Mary Mapes Dodge.	Margaret Vandergrift.
M. Eytinge.	Metta V. Victor.
George Eliot.	Mrs. Whicher.
Fanny Fern.	Lillian Whiting.
Fanny Forrester.	Constance F. Woolson.
Anna Fuller.	Arabella Wilson.
Margaret Fuller.	Mrs. Phelps-Ward.
Kate Field.	Mary Wilkins.
Grace Greenwood.	Kate Douglas Wiggin.
Mrs. Gaskell.	
Mme. de Genlis.	
Caroline Gilman.	
Mrs. Grote.	

I do not hope to convince or even to interest male humorists by this list. The physiologists and psychologists must take up that inability to see wit in the other sex. Talk about the deaf, blind, and stupid! I will close with quotations from two excellent judges:

"Women have more humor than wit."—John Boyle O'Reilly.

"Women have more wit than humor."—Dr. Holmes.

You notice (if not deaf, blind, and dull!) that both qualities in women are hereby acknowledged.

KATE SANBORN.

The Clowns All Men—Where Women Show Humor Unfailingly.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

"Search the list of women writers from Mary E. Wilkins to Mrs. Aphra Behn, and you will not find a single professedly humorous writer." Therefore, "Most, if not all women are entirely devoid of a sense of humor." And: "It may be that women are deprived of the humorous sense in the same manner that a person may be born without sight or hearing or speech."

This argument of the Literary Person in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, while not "professedly humorous," has a tipsy, topheavy gravity that certainly does appeal to a sense of humor, however rudimentary. One is reminded of the precarious balance of an elephant on his trunk.

No woman writer has been unmitigatedly funny. No woman writer who is not always funny has a sense of humor. Therefore, most if not all women are entirely devoid of a sense of humor. George Eliot was often serious. Therefore, she had no sense of humor; maybe was born without it. Walter Scott never wrote a jokebook. He probably lost the humorous sense early in life, as, being a man, he was presumably born with it. Mr. Mark Twain has of late years sometimes "lapsed into gravity." When did he part with his birthright? Perhaps in his first visit to England. It is too bad that the Well-known Woman Writer took the Literary Person so seriously as somewhat to impair his exquisite if unconscious humor. She should have answered, "Well, there's Gail Hamilton. She could have been funny all the time if she had chosen. As it is, she is remembered as much for her humor as for any of her fine qualities."

But suppose no woman should ever be unremittingly funny, day and night, week in and week out, year after year, at home and abroad, with tongue and pen? This may be, for the cynicism that has so large a part in present day mirth is not in woman as in man, and "Il Penseroso" presses so close to womankind as sometimes to shut out the jocund face of "L'Allegro."

It had been well had the Literary Person and the Well-Known Woman Writer settled on the spot the definition of "sense of humor." The Literary Person seems to have held the field much as did Tammas Haggart against T'nowhead and Hendry in their sympostum on a similar subject.

In order to lay claim to a sense of humor, must one make jokes, and that continually? Or may the sense be shown in the power to see the comic side of domestic losses and limitations, in the light answer that turneth away the wrath among the children; in the graceful badinage that affords a safe and sure descent to the youth who has taken himself too seriously? We all have seen the Howell pair, the scintillating cynic unequally yoked with the serious feminine who views her husband's pyrotechnics with puzzled alarm.

But why overlook the nimble-witted woman whose good man's lumber wagon toils slowly after her Queen Mab chariot? If we may trust our Shakespeare, the woman with a sense of humor was, in his time at least, not an extinct species. What more excellent fooling than that of Portia, Jessica, Rosalind, Beatrice? To be sure, the "professedly humorous" personages, the clowns, are all men.

If the Literary Person has failed to discover the type in his world, it is possibly because of his close attention to his own profession of—logician. There are other questions which tempt one, as, Which lives longer, the humor that "lapses into gravity," or that which flows on and on until it runs into the ground?

For that which "lapses into sentimentality," does the Literary Person forget Thomas Hood and Charles Lamb? Does he repudiate the truism that "the sources of smiles and tears are close together"?

Then, as to the dignity, value, and permanence of "professedly humorous" writing—why, Mr. Bangs himself will not be even confessedly a humorist!

B.

Yonkers, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1900.

A Cloud of Witnesses.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The following had already been written when your issue of Saturday last came into my hands. Your little citation, "Women Among Humorists," is so irritating that I place the manuscript at your disposal as an answer to the "literary person" quoted.

Several weeks since one of the "essayists" of the metropolitan press absorbed a column and a half of space in demonstrating the absence of wit in woman. It was not a hypothesis, but a determinable quantity, and as the journal for which he caters is one of eminent standing, its authority, of course, made conclusive the pronunciamento that there is no wit in woman. She is incapable of the faculty for the discovery of the opposite. She is imitative, not inventive. She is a reflex of conditions, not a maker of them. Her thought-methods are far too plastic and indirect for the subtle processes of wit-coinage. But if, by chance, a woman is wit-endowed she is an anomaly—a kind of Dr. Mary Walker, of whom the sex are afraid, who never enlists their sympathies or commands their admiration. All of which this promoter of luminous ideas conclusively determined.

Says George Eliot: "There were many crass minds in Middlemarch whose reflective scales could only weigh things in a lump." Out of Middlemarch our essayist must have come. No American genesis could have been his who places woman on a lower mental plane than man, or who regards her as being, by reason of her sex, a minor factor in our intellectual or inspirational life—for wit is intellectual and inspirational in the highest degree.

What impresses the educated foreigner in his study of American character, manners and thought, if his mind is on the alert for discovery, is the vivacity of American women, their readiness in conversation, their quickness in repartee, their fondness for humor, and their decided preference for the brightest-minded men. Every function he attends evidences this versatility; he soon is aware that it is not exceptional but general, or even in any true special sense, as he dances upon him, as by a revolution, of his wits with extended vision, that in woman's free apprehension of wit, humor, satire, conceit, and pun, he finds ample proof of possibilities of the supremest order. Then he the more clearly comprehends why the American woman in Europe has won such marked prominence; and if he reasons ever so little he will discern in that quickness of her perceptions and skill in language a consequent of the self-assertion here made possible to women of all conditions.

That woman has not written for print in the field of humor as fully and freely as man has counts for nothing—in no sense disqualifies her claim to equality with her brothers in creative and spontaneous wit. A dozen all-sufficient reasons restrict and repress this publicity, yet the record of her work in our literature of humor, both in prose and verse, is not scant or insignificant. Indeed, some of the most enjoyable productions along the lines of the humorous are to her credit. Mrs. Miriam Whitcher's "Widow Bedott" is but a type of portraiture that runs through the literature of the past fifty years—New England, Western, and Southern—all from women's pens, and without which the droll vernacular, the inimitable character, the utterly peculiar indigenous life of States and sections would never have had expression, for men, as a rule, do not seem to catch the lights and shades of well-localized life that the woman, with her quicker sensibility, apprehends, enjoys, and takes delight in its expostion.

The list that comes at call of such witnesses of woman's distinction embraces these names: Miss Murfee, (Charles Egbert Craddock,) Mary L. Wilkins, Sara Orne Jewett, Louisa Alcott, Metta Victoria Victor, Mary Mapes Dodge, Rose Terry Cooke, Phoebe Cary, Sherwood Bonner, (Mrs. McDowell,) Clara Augusta, Lizzie Champney, Alice B. Neal, Marian Douglas, Kate Field, Gail Hamilton, Amanda T. Jones, Grace Greenwood, Eleanor Kirke, and Fanny Fern. Each and every one of these has put in print enough to justify her recognition among the wits and humorists who have given to American claimants such world-wide distinction.

Of Miss Dodge, (Gail Hamilton,) Kate Field, Grace Greenwood, and a host of their sisters noted for the brilliancy of their talk, the keenness of their wit, and their entire sufficiency in "holding their own" in any company, it is to be said what Mary Clemmer Hudson wrote of Phoebe Cary:

> Her most brilliant sallies were perfectly unpremeditated, and by herself never repeated or remembered. When she was in her best moods they came like flashes of heat lightning, like a rush of meteors, so suddenly and constantly you were dazzled while you were delighted, and afterward found it difficult to single out any distinct flash or separate meteor from the multitude. * * * This most wonderful of her gifts can only be represented by a few stray sentences gleaned here and there from the faithful memories of loving friends.

And this is one of the "dozen sufficient reasons" why the printed record of woman's wit is so comparatively meagre.

It was a rare treat when John Godfrey Saxe was present (as he often was) at the famous Sunday evening receptions of the Cary sisters, in their New York City home, for when he was one of the goodly company then was Phoebe "at her best," and it was almost unfailingly remarked that the nimble-witted Vermonter more than found his match in the sallies of the "abounding Buckeye," as he had characterized her. Yet Saxe is a "noted American wit" in our autorial biographies and anthologies, while Phoebe Cary is, by the same authorities, spoken of as a writer of poems and parodies—just this and nothing more!

Wherefore, haec fabula docet: That men, being their own editors, critics, and book makers, fail not to exalt that which they themselves are; that which women are is left for the pilgrim to discover—if he can!

ORVILLE J. VICTOR.

"The Terraces," Hohokus, N. J., Jan. 21, 1900.

Sweden Produced One.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

You can tell the lady who is looking for a real woman humorous writer that she can find one in the Swedish poetess, Anna Maria Lenngren, who still is considered one of the best humorists known. She was born in Upsala, June 18, 1754, and died in Stockholm March 8, 1817. Her poems "Love and Folly," "My Blessed Husband," "The Boys," "To My Daughter, if I Had One," &c., are jewels read, appreciated, and laughed at as much to-day as a hundred years ago.

ARON INZVALL.

New York, Jan. 20, 1900.

"Comin' Through the Rye" Cited.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Possibly the name of Helen B. Mathers, author of "Comin' Through the Rye," may with reasonable assurance be suggested as that of a woman humorist. Few people, men or women, have produced books more genuinely humorous than her first and greatest work. The fact that the story is also a serious one, and is touched here and there with dashes of extreme pathos and sobriety of thought, does not alter the truth that as a humorist its author stands well up to the line with others. Even Dickens, the great humorist, is also grave and serious. Ask your perplexed "well-known woman writer" to read "Comin' Through the Rye." I think she will find her answer there. She will also find, in Godey's Magazine for February, 1897, Page 176, an interesting sketch of Helen B. Mathers and her work, with portrait, that cannot fail to prove her claim to a place among the ablest humorists of her time. The sketch is by Maude Andrews, a prominent American newspaper woman, formerly of The Atlanta Constitution staff, and was furnished me at the time I was editing the magazine and was seeking information concerning certain women of mark.

FREDERIC W. PANGBORN.

Hackensack, N. J., Jan. 21, 1900.

Names Several Who Are Famous.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Although the feminine never seems to give itself over to that form of drollery variously exemplified by Mark Twain, A. Ward, P. V. Nasby, &c., it still is capable of producing much humor, satire, and fun of the sort of which Dickens and Thackeray were masters. It must be a dull reader who cannot detect the flavor in Mary E. Wilkins's stories. The touches in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" which relieve the sombreness of the tale are often intensely humorous. Topsy is a distinct creation, a type as good in her way as Sam Weller or Handy Andy are in theirs. Mrs. Burton Harrison gets off many a bit of delicate humor, and humor and wit, too, are not hard to find in the work of many other women novelists and writers of stories for children and short sketches for magazines and newspapers. If most of them are serious in intention, this is also true of Dickens, Thackeray, and novelists in general most noted for their humor. But Marietta Holly and her numerous admirers would surely claim that she is a professedly humorous writer, whatever others may think of her humor and the several "purposes" masquerading behind it. There is an almost forgotten book written by a woman who, had she lived longer, might have become a first-class humorist. I am a frank admiref of "Widow Bedott," and Mrs. Whitcher, its author, certainly saw the funny side of some things as keenly as any writer ever did, besides being a pioneer in the American dialect school.

A. G. MARSHALL.

Brooklyn, Jan. 20, 1900.

Finds Them Very Often.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Though I am only a passenger through this city, I hope I am gallant enough to break my lance for the fair sex when they are attacked upon the literary highway.

I therefore beg leave to challenge the accuracy of any one who avers that women writers are destitute of humor. The first exception to the rash statement of your critic that came to my mind was Ruth McEnery Stuart, in whose short stories there is a perpetual bubbling up of humor. In most of the works of Kate Douglas Wiggin there is also a delicious vein of humor. In London Mrs. Roy Devereux furnishes another happy exception to your scoffer's rule. And finally, any one who sees all the current magazines of the day—as the present writer happens to—will find many a promising bit of humor from the pen of woman. Two random instances are "Elton Slade's Auction Habit," (in one of the Summer issues of The Cosmopolitan,) and "The Salt Lake of Literature," by Ellen Burns Sherman, in a Summer issue of The Book Buyer. Lastly, but by no means late, let the scoffer re-read the Essays of Agnes Repplier.

With all due deference, I beg to sign myself yours in the interests of justice.

ERNEST M. HARDENBERG.

New York, Jan. 21, 1900.

Sarah Jeannette Duncan for One.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In regard to the man who thinks the gentler sex lacks humor, I presume he has entirely overlooked Sarah Jeannette Duncan, for surely he will admit the humor of "A Social Departure," and many a clever joke in both that and "A Voyage of Consolation."

With many thanks for your weekly treat,

BIRDIE CAHN.

New York, Jan. 21, 1900.

A Word for Miss Holley.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In looking through your issue of to-day, "Woman Among Humorists" calls forth a protest in favor of my sex as I recall the works of Marietta Holley. I don't know that the man referred to would call her or that she calls herself a "professedly humorous woman writer," but the fact remains that her writings many times provoke the risibles to the point of tears. I consider it the surest proof that her works are to the reading public humorous that her advocacy of temperance, equal rights and kindred unpopular subjects is put in a form that is read by so long a list of persons as is indicated by the slips in the volumes by that author that we find in the public libraries. If it is said that chapters in Miss Holley's books are not humorous, it ought also to be said that the same is true of the works of a number of the writers whom the male speaker classed in the "long list of male humorists."

In appreciation of the interest and value of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, I am cordially yours,

CHRISTINE V. WHIPPLE CLARKE.

New York, Jan. 20, 1900.

Two That Easily Refute the Critic.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The old, though unjust, claim that women cannot write purely humorous books is easily refuted by the works of at least two woman authors—Marietta Holley and Lillian Bell.

Miss Holley, author of the "Samantha" books, is best known under the title of "Josiah Allen's Wife"; and, if mirth-provoking books are humorous, hers certainly deserve the name. Who can read the amusing adventures of Josiah Allen and his devoted spouse at Saratoga without a smile, no matter how blue and out of sorts he may feel? and the other books, whether

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they treat of Josiah Allen as a politician, or describe Samantha at the World's Fair or in Europe, are equally amusing. We become quite attached to the homely characters of Samantha and her "pardner," and accept them as good types of the country "hayseed," as indeed they are, without any of that third-rate vulgarity generally pervading descriptions of country folk. The fun in the books, especially in "Samantha at Saratoga," is entirely spontaneous, which is certainly a great point in a humorous work, and a quality which some men humorists sadly lack.

What Miss Holley is to simple country humor, Miss Bell is to the more subtle fun of high society in large cities. But Miss Bell's books are far superior in literary style to Miss Holley's, and her characterizations immediately impress one with her marvelous insight into human nature—especially male human nature. It would do such gentlemen as "Cynic" good to read a few of the different portraits of themselves to be found between the covers of that one book, from a girl's point of view, and to see themselves as one clever, brilliant woman sees them. Perhaps her opinion will be found no more complimentary to the male sex than "Cynic's" is to the female sex, and she voices the impressions of a very large class of women. It is needless to say that one laughs from the beginning to the end of her books—at least the women do.

These two women humorists appeal to all fun-loving people, though perhaps Miss Bell's books find more readers among lovers of satire than among good people who never make fun of anybody. Each writer is admirable in her way, and certainly deserves to be ranked with most of the male humorists mentioned in your article of last week. JOHANNA LOKENZ.

New York, Jan. 24, 1900.

Marguerite Merington Cited.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In the SATURDAY REVIEW of this date an article requests the names of "real women humorous writers." I would like to suggest Miss Holley, who has written a series of books under the nom de plume of "Josiah Allen's Wife," which are brimful of humor, written in a dry, quaint, original style that would cause even a chronic hypochondriac to indulge in a hearty laugh. Another humorous woman writer is Miss Marguerite Merington, author of "Captain Lettarblair," a play presented with success by Mr. Edward Sothern some time ago, that is humorous both in lines and action, scintillating with witty jests, and even in the love passages abounds in merry play upon words and laughable situations.

MARIE A. DORNEY.

New York, Jan. 20, 1900.

Miss Kingsley, Kate Sanborn, et al.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In the works of May H. Kingsley, in her "Travels in West Africa" and "West African Studies," you will find a most exuberant humor, a quality supposed to be absent from a woman's mind. In these two works you will find a broad sense of humor combined with vigor and an extraordinary power of endurance. I remember the laughter over "Gala Days" and some other sketches by "Gail Hamilton" a few years ago—a person highly appreciated by James G. Blaine. Also Kate Sanborn's sketches, "An Abandoned Farm," &c. These are a few works that go to prove the existence of that quality in the serious and sentimental sex. F. P. ROBERTSON.

New York, Jan. 22, 1900.

Ostensibly Humorous, at Any Rate.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In regard to the query in your last SATURDAY REVIEW as to whether there have been any women writers who have been distinctively humorists, I would mention the name of Miss Marietta Holley, "Josiah Allen's Wife." Whatever one may think of the quality of her humor, her works are ostensibly as purely humorous as many of the works of the authors mentioned.

TRUMAN JOSEPH SPENCER.

New Britain, Conn., Jan. 22, 1900.

One Among German Writers.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Agreeable to your request in the last SATURDAY REVIEW, under the heading, "Women Among Humorists," I beg to mention a German authoress of highly humorous endowment. Helene Böhlau may be considered the foremost among the younger generation of German women authors. It seems to me that, although her best-known work is written in a decidedly serious strain, revealing a general understanding of life's woe and tragedy, still her greatest artistic ability tends toward the humorous. She neither has Thackeray's satirical sting, nor do her characters remind us of Dickens's caricatures.

Hers is an original species of the comic which as yet has not entered literature, as far as I know. She treats her subjects in such a droll and simple manner, that her descriptions, mostly taken from every-day occurrences, possess the peculiar charm always found in works of genuine artists.

It would be very gratifying to me if I could induce some of your German reading subscribers to peruse some of her humorous novels. For this purpose I should propose the following works: "Ratsmädelgeschichten," "Neue Ratsmädelgeschichten," "Alt-Weimarische Ehestandsgeschichten," published in "Engelhorn's Roman Bibliothek; and "Des Bäckerlehrlings Johannisnacht," (the latter is a tragical story, but contains passages of delightful mirth.)

I do not know whether any of Frau Böhlau's novels have been translated into English, but I am quite sure that Americans would greatly enjoy their drollery (although of a typical German kind) just as Germans undoubtedly would appreciate the exquisitely comic American "David Harum." Yours very truly, HANS OTTO.

New York, Jan. 23, 1900.

More Wit Than Humor Among Them.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

It is an axiom among men that women have no sense of humor. While I think women are not entirely destitute of humor, I do think they are more apt to be witty and sarcastic than humorous. There are men to whom life seems all a joke, but I never knew a woman of that description. One of the best jokes I ever heard was by a woman, who was perfectly unconscious of it. I never heard of any professional humorists among women. It is to be hoped if there are any they are something besides mere humorists. Think of a feminine Josh Billings, Petroleum V. Nasby, or Bill Nye! Oh, "Doctors Nausheatus."

ONE WOMAN.

New York, Jan. 22, 1900.

Several Modern Instances.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In a recent issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW the statement was quoted that women were destitute of the sense of humor, and that you might search the annals of English literature in vain to find a single humorist of the gentler sex.

I beg leave to differ from your authority on this point. I shall only mention a few of the many instances that might be given, as you have requested that the replies should be brief.

Let us first take the greatest writer of fiction of her day, George Eliot. When shall we find a keener or more delicate sense of humor than is displayed in her portrayal of Mrs. Poyser, Lisbeth Bede, the Gleggs and Pullets, and the inimitable Garth family? Mrs. Poyser's sayings fairly sparkle with the brightest humor.

Then I would challenge your authority to produce a book that from beginning to end is more replete with quaint and delicious humor than Mrs. Gaskell's "Cranford." Who has not laughed over it, and yet felt at times the unbidden tears spring to his eyes at some sudden turn from mirth to pathos? And this, you remember, is Thackeray's definition of humor.

In our own day we have a host of women humorists, but I shall only make special mention of Kate Douglas Wiggin, Octave Thanet, and Ruth McEnery Stuart. I recommend your critic to read "Penelope's Progress," "The Missionary Sheriff," and "Moriah's Mornin' and Other Tales," and then to make an humble apology to the talented authoresses, who, endowed by nature with a rare gift of humor, are doing so much to brighten the literature of our own day. SALLIE McGAVOCK LACY.

Fredericksburg, Va., Jan. 24, 1900.

Another Word for Samantha.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In your SATURDAY REVIEW of Jan. 20 some "literary persons" assert that "women are devoid of a sense of humor," also that "there are no women humorous writers." Is not "Samantha Allen" a humorous writer? MISS GRAY.

Morristown, N. J., Jan. 22, 1900.

Aubrey Beardsley's Drawings.*

A. E. Gallatin, in an edition of one hundred beautifully printed copies, the work of the De Vinne Press, has compiled and published a list of Aubrey Beardsley's drawings, intended to supplement a list published by Leonard Smithers of London, in 1897, prepared by Mr. Vallance, and accompanying an album of Beardsley drawings. Miss Gallatin's list contains no items mentioned by Vallance, and has in addition an interesting and valuable supplementary list of articles on Breadsley and his work that have appeared in various periodicals, none already listed by Vallance being given, so that this little catalogue, in its pretty gray boards and paper label, will be found of much interest and service to the Beardsley collector.

To show the plan and thoroughness of the little list, extracts from the first item in the book—"A Second Book of Fifty Drawings; New York, John Lane; London, Leonard Smithers, 1899"—are here given. After a prefatory note of description, Miss Gallatin enumerates fifteen drawings in this album hitherto unpublished: "These fifteen drawings are in the possession of Mr. R. B. Ross, and reproduced by his permission. Several of these drawings are included in Mr. Vallance's item, 'scrap-book containing various early sketches, studies, &c., unpublished, property of R. B. Ross, Esq.' Then follow three photogravures—'Adoramus Te,' 'A Christmas Carol,' and 'A Head.' These drawings were made in 1892, and belong to the Rev. Alfred Gurney. Two drawings, 'Incipit Vita Nova,' and 'The Litany of Mary Magdalen,' done in 1892. Both by permission of Mr. More Adey. . . . 'La Dame aux Camélias,' a sketch in water colors, painted in 1897 on the flyleaf of a copy of 'La Dame aux Camélias' which was given to the artist by Alexandre Dumas, fils."

Miss Gallatin also enumerates several American books which contain Beardsley illustrations or reproductions such as "Posters in Miniature," New York, R. H. Russell, 1896, containing seven illustrations; "The Modern Poster," New York, Scribners, 1895, containing one Beardsley drawing, "La Dame aux Camélias"; "The Reign of the Poster," by C. R. Bolton, Boston, W. B. Jones, 1895, containing two Beardsley drawings; "The Land of Heart's Desire," by W. B. Yeats, Chicago, Stone & Kimball, 1897, in which the left-hand side of "The Avenue Theatre" poster, which is among the most successful things Beardsley ever did, is used as a frontispiece, this being one of the two plays for which the Avenue Theatre poster was originally made. In Mr. W. C. Whitehead's "List of Posters," privately printed, Cleveland, 1895, a number of Beardsley posters were catalogued.

Miss Gallatin's book also contains a descriptive list of articles on Beardsley, many of which were illustrated, in which case such drawings are also carefully listed. Many of these articles will be found of much interest to the ordinary reader, who simply desires a fuller knowledge both of Beardsley the man and of his work than he already possesses, the little list thus assuming considerable importance for reference purposes.

For instance, among those so listed will be found an illustrated article by the late Gleeson White, "Aubrey Beardsley: In Memoriam," which appeared in The International Studio for June, 1898. There are also listed three Book Buyer articles, one in the issue for February, 1895, an illustrated paper by Herbert Small, "No, Ten of Book Illustrators, Aubrey Beardsley"; and an illustrated article, October, 1898, by Penrhyn Stanslaw, "Some Personal Recollections of Aubrey Beardsley"; and in the issue for June, 1899, "The Memorial of Aubrey Beardsley," by W. S. M. The New York Tribune, Sept. 20, 1896, and Jan. 3, 1897, contained "Notes on Beardsley," while THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, May 27, 1899, contained "A Review of the Early Work"; THE REVIEW containing through 1898-9 many "Notes" on Beardsley.

The above extracts have been given to show the thoroughness with which Miss Gallatin's work has been done bibliographically, and too much cannot be said for the artistic excellence of the catalogue as a whole.

The Tragedy in "Shirley."

The publication of "Shirley" last week in the Haworth Edition, issued by Harper & Brothers, recalls the circumstances, possibly unknown to the general reader, in which Charlotte Brontë wrote this novel. Miss Brontë, it may be recalled, only revealed her identity as the author of "Jane Eyre" when certain critics charged that in the character of Rochester she had satirized Thackeray. On her making the revelation to her publisher, Mr. Smith of Cornhill, London, she received an order to write another novel. She returned to Haworth and began "Shirley." She had completed a few chapters when her brother Bramwell, who, after having given some signs of literary genius in his youth, had become a drunkard and a victim of opium, died. Charlotte had scarcely recovered from this shock, when, on the 19th of December of the same year, (1848,) her sister Emily, the author of "Wuthering Heights," died from consumption, being nursed through her illness by Charlotte. During the Winter of 1848-9 the author of "Jane Eyre" sought to gain relief from her grief by devoting her entire time to the composition of "Shirley." The novel was almost completed when, on May 28, 1849, her younger sister Anne, author of "Agnes Grey," also died. It was under these painfully mournful conditions that "Shirley" gradually grew into being and was finished. It was impossible that the author should not be influenced in her work by her sad surroundings. The scenes in the sick-room of Caroline are a pathetic yet vivid reproduction of the emotions that stirred the author at this time.

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BOOKS THAT ARE RARE.

What Makes Them So—Mr. Spofford's Excellent Account.

Part of an Address Before the Washington Library Association, at its January Meeting, by A. R. Spofford, formerly Librarian of Congress.

There is perhaps in kind of inquiry concerning literature in which so large an amount of actual misinformation or of ignorance exists as that of the rarity of many books. The makers of second-hand catalogues are responsible for much of this, in describing the books which they wish to sell as "rare," "very scarce," &c., but more of it proceeds from absolute ignorance of the book markets of the world. Most libraries have had multitudes of volumes offered for sale whose commercial value was hardly as many cents as was demanded in dollars by their ill-informed owners, who fancied the commonest book valuable because they "had never seen another copy." No one's ideas of the money value of any book are worth anything, unless he has had long experimental knowledge of the market for books both in America and Europe.

What constitutes rarity in books is a question that involves many particulars. Thus, a given book may be rare in the United States which is abundant in London, or rare in London when common enough in Germany. So books may be rare in one age which were easily found in another, and again, books on certain subjects may be so absorbed by public demand when events excite interest enough in that subject to take up most of the copies in market and enhance the price of the remainder. Thus, Napoleon's conquering career in Egypt created a great demand for all books on Egypt and Africa. The scheme for founding a great French colony in Louisiana raised the price of all books and pamphlets on that region, which soon after fell into the possession of the United States. President Lincoln's assassination caused a demand for all accounts of the murder of the heads of nations. Latterly, all books on Cuba, the West Indies, and the Philippines have been in unprecedented demand, and dealers have raised the prices, which will again decline after the recent public interest in them has been supplanted by future events.

There is a broad distinction to be drawn between books which are absolutely rare and those which are only relatively scarce, or which become temporarily rare, as just explained. Thus, a large share of the books published in the infancy of printing are rare; nearly all which appeared in the quarter century after printing began are very rare, and several among these last are superlatively rare. I may instance the Mazarin Bible of Gutenberg and Schoeffer, (about 1455,) of which only twenty-four copies are known, nearly all in public libraries, where they ought to be; the Mentz Psalter of the same printers, 1457, the first book ever printed with a date, and the first edition of Livy, Rome, (1469,) the only copy of which printed on vellum is in the British Museum Library.

One reason of the scarcity of books emanating from the presses of the fifteenth century is that of many of them the editions consisted of only 200 to 300 copies, of which the large number absorbed in public libraries or destroyed by use, fires, or decay, left very few in the hands of booksellers or private persons. Still it is a great mistake to infer that all books printed before A. D. 1500 are rare. The editions of many were large, especially after about 1480, many were reprinted in several editions, and of such incunabula copies can even now be picked up on the Continent at very low prices.

Contrary to a widespread belief, mere age adds very little to the value of any book, and ofttimes nothing at all. All librarians are pestered to buy "100-year-old" treatises on theology or philosophy, as dry as the Desert of Sahara, on the ground that they are both old and rare, whereas such books, 200 and even 300 years old, swarm in unsalable masses on the shelves of London and provincial booksellers at a few pence per volume. The reason that they are comparatively rare in this country is that nobody wants them, and so they do not get imported.

A rare book is, strictly speaking, only one which is found with difficulty, taking into view all the principal book markets of various countries. Very few books printed since 1650 have any particular value on account of their age. Of many books, both old and new, the reason of scarcity is that only a few copies actually remain, outside of public libraries, and these last, of course, are not for sale. This scarcity of copies is produced by a great variety of causes, most of which I shall note.

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1. The small number of the books originally printed leads to rarity. This is by no means peculiar to early impressions of the press; on the contrary, of many of the books printed only last year not one-tenth as many exist as of a multitude of books printed four centuries ago. Not only privately printed books, not designed for publication, but some family or personal memoirs, or original works circulated only among friends, and many other publications belong to this class of rarities. The books printed at private presses are mostly rare. Horace Walpole's Strawberry Hill Press produced some thirty works from 1757 to 1789, in editions varying from 50 to 600 copies. The Lee Priory Press of Sir E. Brydges printed many literary curiosities, none of which had more than 100 impressions. Most of the editions of the Shakespearean and other critical essays of J. O. Halliwell-Phillipps were limited to forty copies, or even less. The genealogical and heraldic imprints of Sir Thomas Phillipps, at the Middle Hill Press, 1819-50, numbering some hundreds of different works, were mostly confined to twenty copies each, and some to only six copies. Some of them are as rare as many manuscripts, of which several copies have been made, and sell at prices dictated by their scarcity. Most of them are in the Library of Congress. The Kelmscott Press of William Morris printed in sumptuous style, improved upon the finest models of antique typography, a number of literary works, which now bring enhanced prices.

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2. Even where many copies have been printed, the destruction of the greater part of the edition has rendered the book very [illegible] The great theological libraries edited by the Abbé J. P. Migne, the Patrologiæ Græcæ et Latinæ, owe their scarcity and advanced prices to a fire which consumed the entire remainder of the edition. All the copies of the first edition of "Twenty Years Among Our Savage Indians," by J. L. Humfreville, were destroyed by fire in a Hartford printing office in 1887, except two, which had been deposited in the Library of Congress to secure the copyright. The whole edition of the "Machina Coelestis" of Hevelius was burned, except the few copies which the author had presented to friends before the fire occurred. The earlier issues in Spanish of the Mexican and Peruvian presses prior to 1600 are exceedingly rare. And editions of books printed at places in the United States where no books are now published are sought for their imprint alone, and seldom found.

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3. Many books have become rare because proscribed and in part destroyed by governmental or ecclesiastical authority. This applies more especially to the ages that succeeded the application of printing to the art of multiplying books. The freedom of many writers upon politics and popular rights led to the suppression of their books by Kings, Emperors, or Parliaments. At the same time, books of church history or doctrinal theology which departed, in however slight degree, from the standard of faith proclaimed by the Church, were put in the Index Expurgatorius, or list of works condemned in whole or in part as heretical and unlawful to be read. A long and melancholy record of such proscriptions, civil and ecclesiastical, is found in Gabriel Peignot's two volumes, Dictionnaire des livres condamnes au feu, supprimes ou censures, &c.

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4. Another source of rarity is the great extent and cost of many works, outrunning the ability of most collectors to buy or to accommodate them on their shelves. These costly possessions have been commonly printed in limited numbers for subscribers or for distribution by Governments under whose patronage they were produced. Such are some of the notable collections of early voyages, the great folios of many illustrated scientific works on natural history, antiquities, local geography, &c. That great scholar, Baron von Humboldt, used jocosely to say that he could not afford to own a set of his own works, most of which are folios, sumptuously printed, with finely engraved illustrations. The collection known as the "Grands et Petits Voyages" of De Bry, the former in thirteen volumes, relating to America, and finely illustrated with copper plates produced in the highest style of that art, are among the rarest sets of books to find complete. The collection of voyages by Huisius is equally difficult to procure. A really perfect set of Piranesi's great illustrated work on the art and architecture of ancient Rome is very difficult to acquire. The Acta Sanctorum, in the original edition, is very seldom found. But there is no room to multiply examples.

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5. What adds to the rarity and cost of certain books is the peculiarly expensive style or condition in which they are produced or preserved. Some few copies of an edition, for example, are printed on vellum, or on China or India or other choice paper, in colored ink or bronze, on colored paper, (rose-tinted or green, blue, or yellow,) on large paper, with broad margins, &c. Uncut copies always fetch a higher price than those whose edges are trimmed down in binding. To some book-collecting amateurs cut edges are an abomination. They will pay more for a book "in sheets," which they can bind after their own taste, than for the finest copy in calf or morocco with gilt edges. Some books, also, are exceptionally costly because bound in a style of superior elegance and beauty, or as having belonged to a crowned head or a noble person ("books with a pedigree") or an eminent author, or having autographs of notable characters on the fly leaves or title pages, or original letters inserted in the volume. Others still are "extra illustrated" works, in which one volume is swelled to several by the insertion of a multitude of portraits, autographs, and engravings, more or less illustrative of the contents of the book.

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6. The books emanating from the presses of famous printers are more sought for by collectors and libraries than other publications, because of their superior excellence. Sometimes this is found in the beauty of the type or the clear and elegant presswork; sometimes in the printers' marks, monograms, engraved initial letters, head and tail pieces, or other illustrations, and sometimes in the fine quality of the choice paper on which the books are printed. Thus the productions of the presses of Aldus, Giunta, Bodoni, Estienne, Elzevir, Froben, Gutenberg, Fust and Schoeffer, Plantin, Caxton, Wynkyn de Worde, Bulmer, Didot, Baskerville, Pickering, Whittingham, and others, are always in demand, and some of the choicer specimens of their art, if in fine condition, bring great prices in the second-hand bookshops or the auction room. An example of Caxton's press is now almost unattainable, except in fragmentary copies. There are known to be only about 560 examples of Caxtons in the world, four-fifths of which are in England, and thirty-one of these are unique. His "King Arthur" (1485) brought £1,950 at auction in 1885, and the Polychronicon (1482) was sold at the Ives sale (New York) in 1891 for $1,500.

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7. In the case of all finely illustrated works, the earlier impressions taken, both of text and plates, are more rare, and hence more valuable, than the bulk of the edition. Thus, copies with "proofs before letters" of the steel engravings or etchings, sometimes command more than double the price of copies having only the ordinary plates. Each added impression deteriorates a little from the sharp, clear outlines and brilliant impressions which are peculiar to the first copies printed.

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8. Of some books certain volumes only are rare, and very costly in consequence. Thus, Burk's "History of Virginia" is common enough in three volumes, but Vol. IV. of the set, by Jones and Girardin, (1816,) [illegible] Two with said last volume of Burk's "History of Virginia" is very scarce, while the others are readily procured. Of De Bry's Voyages the thirteenth and last part of the American voyages is so rare as to be quite unattainable, unless after long years of search and at an unconscionable price for an imperfect copy.

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9. The condition of any book is an unfailing factor in its price. Many, if not most, books offered by second-hand dealers, or at auction, are shop worn, soiled, or with broken bindings, or some other defect. A pure, clean copy, in handsome condition without and within, commands invariably an extra price. Thus the noted "Nuremberg Chronicle" of 1493, a huge, portly folio, with 2,250 woodcuts in the text, many of them by Albert Dürer or other early artists, is priced in London catalogues all the way from £7 15s. up to £35 for identically the same edition. The difference is dependent wholly on the condition of the copies offered.

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10. The first editions printed of many books always command high prices. Not only is this true of the editio princeps of Homer, Virgil, Tacitus, and other Greek and Roman writers, published in the infancy of printing, but of every noted author of ancient or modern date. The edition printed during the life of the writer has had his own oversight and correction. And when more than one issue of his book has thus appeared, one sees how his maturer judgment may have altered the substance or the style of his work. First editions of any very successful work always tend to become scarce, since the number printed is smaller, as a rule, and a large part of the issue is absorbed by public libraries. The earliest published writings of Tennyson, now found with difficulty, show how much of emendation and omission this great poet thought proper to make in his poems in after years. A first edition of "Ivanhoe," in three volumes, 1820, brings £7 or more in the original boards, but if rebound in any style, the first Waverley novels can be had at much less, though collectors are many.

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11. Another class of rare books is found in many local histories, both among the county histories of Great Britain and those of towns and counties in the United States. Jay Gould's history of Delaware County, New York, published in 1856, and sought after in later times because of his note as a financier, is seldom found. Of family genealogies, too, printed in small editions, there are many which cannot be had at all, and many more which have risen to double or even quadruple price. The market value of these books, always dependent on demand, is enhanced by the wants of public libraries, which are making or completing collections of these much sought sources of information.

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12. There is a large variety of books that are sought mainly on account, not of their authors, nor for their value as literature, but for their illustrations. Many eminent artists (in fact, most of those of any period) have made designs for certain books of their day. The reputation of an artist sometimes rests more upon his work given to the public in engravings, etchings, wood cuts, &c., that illustrate books, than upon his works on canvas or in marble. Many finely illustrated works bear prices enhanced by the eagerness of collectors who are bent upon possessing the designs of some favorite artist, while some amateurs covet a collection of far wider scope. This demand, although fitful, and sometimes evanescent, (though more frequently recurrent,) lessens the supply of illustrated books, and with the constant draughts of new libraries, raises prices. Turner's exquisite pictures in Roger's "Italy" and "Poems" (1830-34) have floated into fame books of verse which find very few readers. Hablot K. Browne ("Phiz") designed those immortal Wellers in "Pickwick" which have delighted and amused two whole generations of readers. The "Cruikshankiana" are sought with avidity, in whatever numerous volumes they adorn.

Finally, that extensive class of books known as early Americana have been steadily growing rarer, and rising in commercial value, since about the middle of the nineteenth century. Books and pamphlets relating to any part of the American continent or islands, the first voyages, discoveries, narratives, or histories of those regions which were hardly noted or cared for a century ago, are now eagerly sought by collectors for libraries, both public and private. In this field the keen competition of American historical societies, and of several great libraries, besides the ever-increasing number of private collectors with large means, has notably enhanced the prices of all desirable and rare books. Nor do the many reprints which have appeared at all affect the market value of the originals, or first editions.

The rise in prices, while far from uniform, and furnishing many examples of isolated extravagance, has been marked. Witness some examples: The "Bay Psalm Book," Cambridge, Mass., A. D. 1640, is the Caxton of New England, so rare that no perfect copy has been found for many years. In 1855 Henry Stevens had the singular good fortune to find this typographical gem sandwiched in an odd bundle of old hymn books, unknown to the auctioneers or the catalogue, at a London book sale. Keeping his own counsel, he bid off the lot at 9 shillings, completed an imperfection in the book, had it bound in Bedford's best, and sold it to Mr. Lenox's library at £90. In 1868 Stevens sold another copy to George Brinley for 150 guineas, which was bought for $1,200 in 1878 by C. Vanderbilt at the Brinley sale.

The numerous and now rare works of Increase and Cotton Mather, printed from 1667 to 1728, though mostly sermons, are collected by a sufficient number of libraries to maintain prices at from $4 to $25 each, according to condition. They number over 470 different volumes.

Several collections have been attempted of Frankliniana, or works printed at Benjamin Franklin's press, and of the many editions of his writings, with all books concerning the illustrious printer-statesman of America. His "Poor Richard's Almanacs," printed by him from 1733 to 1758, and by successors, to 1796, are so rare that Mr. P. L. Ford found a visit to three cities requisite to see all of them. The Library of Congress possesses thirty-eight years of these issues.

Of notable auction sales of books, and of the extravagant prices obtained for certain editions by ambitious and eager competitors, there is ample room to treat. The oft-told story of the Valdarfer Boccaccio of 1471, carried off at the Roxburghe sale in 1812, at £2,260 from Earl Spencer by the Marquis of Blandford, and repurchased seven years after at another auction for £918, has been far surpassed in modern bibliomania. "The sound of that hammer," wrote the melodramatic Dibdin, "echoed through Europe"! But what would he have said of the Mazarin Bible of Gutenberg and Füst (1450-55) sold in 1807, at the Ashburnham sale, for £4,000, or of the Latin Psalter of Füst and Schoeffer, second edition, 1459, which brought £4,950 at the Syston Park sale in 1884? This last sum (nearly $24,000) is the largest price ever yet recorded as received for a single volume. Among books of less rarity, though always eagerly sought, is the first folio of Shakespeare of 1623, a very fine and perfect copy of which brought £716 2s. at Daniel's sale in 1864. Copies warranted perfect have since been sold in London for £415 to £470. In New York a perfect but not "tall" copy brought $4,200 in 1891 at auction. The copy in the Library of Congress, which is "letter perfect," though the title is mounted, cost £310 at a London sale (twenty years ago. Walton's "Compleat Angler," London, first edition, 1653, a little book of only 250 pages, sold for £310 in 1891. It was published for 1s. 6d. The first edition of "Robinson Crusoe" brought £75 at the Crampton sale in 1896.

The rage for first editions of very modern books reached what might be called high-water mark some time since, and has been on the decline. In New York some first editions of Shelley's poems brought enormous prices in 1897. Shelley's "Adonais," first edition, Pisa, Italy, 1821, $335; "Alastor," London, 1816, $130. But these were purely adventitious prices, as was clearly shown in the sale at the same auction rooms a year or two earlier of Shelley's "Adonais," first edition, Pisa, 1821, $10, as against $335; "Alastor," London, 1816, $32.

The sales occasionally made at auction of certain books at extraordinary prices prove nothing whatever as to the real market value, for these reasons: (1) The auctioneer often has an unlimited bid, and the price is carried up to an inordinate height; (2) Two or more bidders present, infatuated by the idea of extreme rarity, bid against one another until all but one succumb, when the price has reached a figure which it is a mild use of terms to call preposterous; (3) Descriptions in sale catalogues, though often entirely unfounded, characterizing a book as "excessively rare," "only four copies known," "never before offered at our sales," &c., may carry the bidding on a book up to an unheard-of price.

Of some scarce books it may be said that they are as rare as the individuals who want them; and of a very few, that they are as rare as the extinct dodo. In fact, volumes have been written concerning extinct books, not without interest to the bibliomaniac who is fired with the passion for possessing something which no one else has. Some books are quite as worthless as they are rare. But books deemed worthless by the common or even by the enlightened mind are cherished as treasures by many collectors. The "Pastisser Français," an Elzevir of 1655, is so rare as to have brought several times its weight in gold. Nearly all the copies of some books have been worn to rags by anglers, devout women, cooks, or children.

When a book is sold at a great price as "very rare," it often happens that several copies come into the market, and there being no demand, the commercial value is correspondingly depressed. The books most sure of maintaining full prices are first editions of masterpieces in literature. Fitz Gerald's version of "Omar Khayyam" was bought by nobody when Quaritch first published it in 1859. After eight years he put the remainder of the edition—a paper-covered volume—down to a penny each. When the book had grown into fame, and the many variations in later issues were discovered, this first edition, no longer procurable, rose to £21, the price actually paid by Mr. Quaritch himself at a book auction in 1893.

The passion for rare books, merely because of their rarity, is a low order of the taste for books. But the desire to possess and read wise old books which have been touched by the hoar frost of time is of a higher mood. The first impression of "Paradise Lost," (1667,) with its quarto page and antique orthography, is it not more redolent of the author's age than the elegant Pickering edition or the one illustrated by John Martin or Gustave Doré? When you hold in your hand Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," (A. D. 1600,) and read with fresh admiration and delight the exquisite speeches of Oberon and Titania, may not the thought that perhaps that very copy may once have been held in the immortal bard's own hand send a thrill through you own?

The genuine book lover is he who reads books; who values them for what they contain, not for their rarity, nor for the preposterous prices which have been paid for them. To him book hunting is an ever-enduring delight. Of all the pleasures tasted here below that of the book lover in finding a precious and long-sought volume is one of the purest and most innocent. In books he becomes master of all the kingdoms of the world.

The Doubleday & McClure Company has received from England a striking photograph of Sir Philip Burne-Jones's picture of "Rudyard Kipling in His Workshop," painted last Autumn at the poet's place in Rothingdean, near Brighton. Sir Philip, it will be recalled, painted "The Vampire," concerning which Kipling wrote some curious verses. In the picture recently completed, Mr. Kipling is represented seated at his writing table—an ironing board resting upon a couple of carpenter benches—while within easy reach lie his pipe, books, and other lares and penates.

1900

LONDON LITERARY LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

William L. Alden.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—In the recent history of Punch, that was published in Literature, a list is given of the various rivals to Punch which have appeared in London from time to time. It is certainly a curious thing that Englishmen seem unable to support more than one paper of the character of Punch. Several of the rivals of Punch have been quite as good in all respects as Punch itself, but nearly all of them have either died at a very early age, or have lingered on for a few years, and then died of gradually falling circulation. Fun and, I think, Judy are still alive, and doubtless have sufficient circulation to make it worth while to publish them, but although they occasionally contain good cartoons, they can hardly be classed as rivals to Punch, whatever they may have been in their early youth. One would fancy that in a city like London—to say nothing of the provinces—there would be enough people capable of appreciating the sort of humor which Punch supplies to support half a dozen papers of the same type, but it is plain that there is not the requisite supply of such people. This seems to show that the Englishman is as the Frenchman imagines him, a grim melancholy person, who only smiles when he beats his wife.

On the other hand, there is a swarm of professedly comic papers, some of which make fortunes for their owners. Nearly twenty years ago Mr. James Mortimer, in his weekly paper called Figaro, invented a bottle-nosed drunken Londoner, whom he named Ally Sloper, and who was every week represented as getting himself into difficulties, chiefly through too much drink. Ally Sloper became such a favorite among the class which has never heard of Meredith or Stevenson that a comic illustrated paper called Ally Sloper's Half-Holiday was started, part of which is every week devoted to chronicling the deeds of the bottle-nosed drunkard. There is not a gleam of humor rightly so-called in the paper, but it has an enormous sale, and now owns a large building, which it calls with its peculiar humor, "The Sloperies." This is but one of the alleged comic illustrated papers which flourish in London, and its success shows that the Londoner is extremely fond of what he conceives to be humor.

Just at present the sort of person who takes in Ally Sloper's Half Holiday remarks a dozen times a day, "Wot ho! She bumps!" This is regarded as killingly funny. No one attaches the slightest meaning to the phrase, but the Sloperian public has decided that it is wonderfully humorous, and extracts vast delight from it. Some years ago a similar wild delight was achieved by asking the casual stranger in the street, "How's your poor feet"? London is never without some variety of this especial form of humor, and it evokes floods of laughter in the course of the year. Apparently the Londoner who delights in this sort of joke accepts as humor whatever is put up by the publishers and labeled "funny." Punch does not seem to him to be humorous because it does not deal with drunkenness and assault and battery and the other delights to which the Sloperian papers have accustomed him. If it is strange that London cannot support but one Punch, it is infinitely stranger that it can, and does, support a dozen papers in which humor consists in drawing a man with a big nose, or in the repetition of such witticisms as "Wot ho! She bumps." There is no use in trying to solve the mystery of the existence of this state of things. It is a mystery, and an unfathomable one. It shows on the one hand an inextinguishable thirst for humor, and on the other a general incapacity to distinguish humor from the dullest idiocy.

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There is, moreover, a third class of people who care very little for Punch and never dream of looking at Ally Sloper, but, nevertheless, read with eagerness such humorous books as Mr. Jerome's "Three Men in a Boat." These people know and can appreciate genuine humor, but it must be of a certain pattern. They probably would fail to see any humor whatever in Stevenson's letters, and to them the humor of Mr. Birrell is incomprehensible. From all of which there may perhaps be a moral to be drawn, though I confess that I do not know what it is.

Certain people who vainly imagine themselves to be capable of understanding Stevenson are constantly writing to the daily papers, insisting that now that Samoa is a German possession, Stevenson's remains should be exhumed and brought to Scotland. It is true that Stevenson was indignant at some of the acts of some of the German representatives in Samoa, although on the other hand he recognized the honesty and honorable character of other German representatives. But he is now under the stern indignation against German stupidity no longer tears his soul. He chose to be buried at Samoa, and of all places on this earth it was the fittest for the purpose. The island where he lies will be his monument forever, and the vast Pacific his cemetery. To take his ashes from Samoa and shut them up in a narrow Scottish tomb would be an injustice to his free spirit. No one can read his letters without comprehending how essentially lonely that lofty and gentle soul was doomed to be. Alone and high is his tomb on the Samoan mountain, and it typifies the man. Let us have a monument to him in his own Edinburgh, and a bust in the Abbey, but let him rest in the place which was his choice. As for the argument that his bones must be taken out of the political jurisdiction of Germany, that is the rankest nonsense. What has he now to do with national divisions and quarrels? He is at home. Is it not written on his tomb that the sailor is home from the sea, and the hunter home from the hill? To disturb him now and bring his bones to Scotland would be at least as sacrilegious as it would be to disturb the bones of Shakespeare and bring them to London to be buried in the Abbey with a brand new monument by the worst sculptor in London.

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I had known that a translation of Turgenieff by Mrs. Edward Garnett was in process of publication, but it was not until to-day that I noticed that it had been completed, and that now, for the first time, a complete edition of the great novelist's works is accessible in English. I am in hopes that there will be a revival of interest in the great Russian's works. Of late years he has been obscured by Tolstoi, although the two men are so essentially different that one ought not in any way to interfere with the other. Turgenieff was a novelist, while Tolstoi is simply a preacher who illustrates his sermons with vivid pictures. Compare "Smoke" with "Peace and War." Certainly there are magnificent pages in the latter, but is it in any sense a novel? Does one person in twenty who reads through its ponderous volumes ever succeed in keeping the characters separate in his mind, or in comprehending what the plot of the book is? Whereas "Smoke" is artistically perfect. Every man and woman in it is alive, and they live out the episode which Turgenieff selected in the only way that it could possibly be lived. Very possibly Tolstoi is the greater genius of the two, though I have never been able to see the proof of it, but it seems to be incontestable that Turgenieff is far and away the greater novelist.

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We have been told so often of late years that Tolstoi is the greatest of all Russian novelists that we have almost forgotten the name of Turgenieff, or, if we have remembered it, we have classed it with the other second rate Russians. I have loved Turgenieff—the author, not the man—for years, and I earnestly hope that now that he can be read in Mrs. Garnett's admirable translation, he will gain his right place in the affections of the English-speaking public. I should not know which to select as the greatest of his books. They should all be read, and the man who wants to make the best possible addition to his library of fiction should add to it this edition of Turgenieff without a moment's hesitation.

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Has Frank Norris's "McTeague" been published in America yet? It is a most unpleasant book, but it is a real book. The author has genuine power, and when he uses it in a less unpleasant way he will assuredly come to his own. In some respects it is the most powerful novel of the year, though it has other faults than that of dealing with an unpleasant subject. There is a future for Mr. Norris if he will only consent to write more for the public and less for himself.

***

A book that ought to be in every household is Mrs. Janet Ross's "Leaves from My Tuscan Kitchen; or How to Cook Vegetables." I do not exactly remember ever to have seen a Tuscan or any other kitchen that had leaves, but, then, I am not very familiar with kitchens. Mrs. Ross has lived for many years in Florence, and has learned all the secrets of Italian cookery. The Italian particularly excels in cooking vegetables, and Mrs. Ross has collected no less than 250 receipts for this purpose. To the Anglo-Saxon, whose idea of cooking vegetables consists either in boiling or in roasting them, this book ought to be a revelation of the possibilities of cookery. The Italian cook can make a dozen different dishes from the same vegetable, every one of which will be palatable, and will differ entirely from the other ways of cooking it. The Anglo-Saxon, with plain boiled, roasted, or fried potatoes, will be amazed to learn of the possibilities that potatoes develop in the hands of the Italian cook. Mrs. Ross, however, seems to forget that many delicious Italian vegetables are practicably unattainable in England. For example, the artichoke of the British islands bears about the same relation to the Italian artichoke that the horse chestnut bears to the genuine chestnut. To know all the possibilities of vegetables one needs not only an Italian cook, but also Italian vegetables.

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The Argosy Magazine, which has lived on the memory of Mrs. Henry Wood and her posthumous manuscripts for several years, has changed hands, and a new editor is about to try the task of rehabilitating it. It is a curious delusion that a magazine which has ceased to pay offers more promise to a proprietor than an entirely new magazine would offer. I do not mean to say that The Argosy does not pay, for I know nothing of its financial position, but if the new proprietor intends to make it the efficient rival of the other magazines he will have a more difficult task than would have been his if he had started an entirely new magazine. W. L. ALDEN.

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for FEBRUARY out to-day

THE FIRST STAGE OF THE BOER WAR (the first of the Scribner articles on the war) is by H. J. Whigham, the correspondent who went with the column for the relief of Kimberley. Illustrated with photographs by the author.

TOMMY AND GRIZEL. J. M. Barrie's great novel (begun in the January Scribner) continues—"*Cause for devout rejoicing among novel-weary readers.*"—N. Y. Eve. Post.

THE MASTER OF EDGEWOOD (Donald G. Mitchell) by Arthur Reed Kimball will show the life and atmosphere of a distinctive type of American literary man. The illustrations by A. I. Keller include a portrait in tint.

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The New York Times.
Saturday Review of Books and Art
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES.
SIXTEEN PAGES.
NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 27, 1900.

JAN

RUSKIN'S PRAISES OF BOOKS.

In all estimates of the life work of John Ruskin particular emphasis must be laid upon a side of his character perhaps not generally recognised—his great influence for good as regards the value and importance of books and reading, which was not at all his life work, which lay in the direction of art, architecture, and kindred subjects. Ruskin never allowed any opportunity to pass by when he reasonably could either speak or write in praise of books or reading. His utterances in this direction were so forcibly put, so clearly stated as well as so widely diffused, that they undoubtedly carried much more than ordinary weight, and are probably more widely known than those of any other writer on bookish subjects.

Leaving entirely out of the question the lasting importance of Ruskin's position as an art critic and writer on art, there can be no question as to the value and interest of his ideas on the position books should assume in men's lives, and the proper spirit in which they are to be approached It is of course quite unnecessary to say that a certain unusualness in the way in which such opinions are stated makes Mr. Ruskin's obiter dicta all the more impressive and likely to be the longer remembered. Then, too, Ruskin had entirely the courage of his opinions and never hesitated in making a strong point from any fear of hurting or offending his auditors.

In one of his lectures about "books, and about the way we read them, and could or should read them," one of the first points Ruskin makes is an extremely important one. He states that he has received many letters from parents as to the proper education of their children, in which the main question set forth was how best to obtain "the education befitting such and such a station in life," in short that the education oftenest asked for is the one likely to lead to "advancement in life." He adds:

> It never seems to occur to the parents that there may be an education which, in itself, is advancement in life, * * * and that this essential education might be more easily got, or given, than they fancy, if they set about it in the right way; while it is for no price, and by no favor, to be got, if they set about it in the wrong

To explain and illustrate exactly what such right way is seems to be the idea underlying all of Ruskin's many utterances regarding books and reading. And it will, perhaps, never be known how great an inspiration many of his words on this subject have been to young readers. Ruskin points out first how difficult it often is to choose our friends in the flesh as we would like to do, and how entirely such companionship is limited by our environment and circumstances, including lack of time, and perhaps as well the ability to make ourselves interesting to those whose companionship we would choose; for even more than lack of money and other temporal conditions will the lack of these qualifications be found to exert an influence upon our friendships. But Ruskin reminds us that the best society is continually open to us:

> People who will talk to us as long as we like; * * * talk to us in the best words they can choose, * * * and this society, because it is so gentle and so numerous, * * * Kings and statesmen lingering patiently in those plainly furnished and narrow ante-rooms, our bookcase shelves—we make no account of their company. * * * You may tell me, perhaps, that the apathy with which we regard this company of the noble, * * * is that we can see the faces of the living men, and it is themselves and not their sayings with which we desire to become familiar. * * * Suppose you could be put behind a screen in the stateman's cabinet, or the Prince's chamber, would you not be glad to listen to their words, though you were forbidden to advance beyond the screen? And when the screen is only a little less folded in two, instead of four, and you can be hidden behind the cover of the two boards that bind a book, and listen all day long, not to the casual talk, but to the studied, determined, chosen addresses of the wisest of

Mr. Ruskin, in the best and clearest fashion, points out the difference between the book of the hour and the book for all time, defining also the good and bad books of both classes. A volume may be very bright and interesting—the last book of travels, or a discussion of some question of the day, or even the last good novel may all be quite well worth reading, and properly to be classed among the good books of the hour—but the book for all time is the one written because the author had something to say of lasting importance, and which he sets forth to the best of his ability. The great book, as Ruskin says, is considered by its author as:

> "The best of me—for the rest, I ate and drank, and slept—loved and hated—like another; * * * but this I saw and knew; this, if anything of mine, is worth your memory!" That is his writing; it is, in his small human way, and with whatever degree of true inspiration is in him, his inscription, or Scripture—that is a "book."

Another valuable feature of Mr. Ruskin's teaching about literature is the importance he attaches to the fact that upon ourselves personally depends the position we take toward books and reading. In such measure as we devote ourselves to the best literature will come our reward. That reading must be done in the proper spirit—reverently, earnestly, and with the hope and expectation of mental gain—is self-evident, and to get the most out of a book it must be approached in the right way. We must enter into its author's thoughts, who must of necessity be wiser than we, else why read the book at all? Ruskin reminds us that it is possible, where sufficient time can be found, to read through all the books in a great library, and still remain utterly illiterate and uneducated:

> A well-educated gentleman may not know many languages; may not be able to speak any but his own; may have read very few books. But whatever language he knows, he knows precisely; whatever word he pronounces, he pronounces rightly; above all, he is learned in the Peerage of words; knows the words of true descent and ancient blood at a glance from words of modern canaille; remembers all their ancestry, their intermarriages, distantest relationships, and the extent to which they were admitted, and offices they hold among the national noblesse of words, at any time and in any country.

Again Ruskin reminds us that no book is worth all it might be to us until it has been read and reread so many times that it comes almost to form part of our very natures, and becomes so intimately known to us that we can lay our hands at need upon any favorite passage, reminding us, too, that the very cheapness of books is making many of us forget that if a volume is worth reading, especially more than once, it is quite well worth buying. Mr. Ruskin also draws an interesting parallel between the sums spent annually for horses, for luxurious eating, for wine, for luxuries of all sorts; men even ruining themselves over horses or kindred sports, but never for books.

> Bread of flour is good, but there is bread sweet as honey if we would eat it, in a good book, and the family must be poor indeed which once in their lives cannot, for such multipliable barley loaves, pay their baker's bill. We call ourselves a rich nation, and we are filthy and foolish enough to thumb each other's books out of circulating libraries.

We all know how, even at the present day, this statement is only too true. How many people do we all number among our friends who with good or even large incomes cannot afford to buy books. Even when fond of reading, they so often depend upon chance loans from friends or from libraries, and upon other accidental gettings hold of the books they wish to read; thinking they have been unduly extravagant if a dozen new volumes are added to their shelves by purchase yearly. And yet these very people will give you a good dinner amid luxurious surroundings without any question of expense entering their minds.

Ruskin points out some of the many privileges pertaining to a love for books—the aristocracy of letters being open to labor and merit and to nothing else. The books of the past, as of the present, have been written by the greatest men of the age; great leaders, great statesmen, great thinkers. He sums up the whole situation clearly and forcibly as follows:

> These books are all at your choice, and life is short—you have heard as much before. Yet have you measured and mapped out this short life and its possibilities? Do you know if you read this

> This eternal court is open to you, with its society wide as the world, multitudinous as its days, the chosen and the mighty of every place and time? Into that you may enter always; in that you may take fellowship and rank according to your wish; from that, once entered into it, you can never be outcast but by your own fault; by your aristocracy of companionship there your own inherent aristocracy will be assuredly tested, and the motives with which you strive to take high place in the society of the living, measured as to all the truth and sincerity that are in them, by the place you desire to take in this company of the dead.

RUSKIN AND BLACKMORE.

The passing of Ruskin and Blackmore, so near together in point of time, of the same generation and the same race, suggests a study of the sharp contrast that their attitude toward life exhibits.

Ruskin's was the more subtle intelligence, to whom life appeared always as a province in the domain of art. He saw the world as no other man perhaps has seen it, but it was the world of cathedral lights and solemn and stately presences discerned through mullioned windows, in the iridescent hues that his soul loved.

It was the majesty of a fresco, the contour of an arch, the color of an altar piece that led his mind into regions of sublime thought and gave it its chief delight. The cedars of an Alpine crag were to him the candles flaming upward from the sconces of an altar, and the curling reek from a cottager's chimney ascended through the treetops like incense among the ranks of acolytes.

Not that he used always churchly imagery or forced a sacred symbolism upon his subject, but there was that unfailing suggestion of organ music and rolling paternosters and moving antiphonies, whether he discoursed of the dust or lighted the flame of his inspiration by the lamps of an ancient architecture.

Remember how his love for all that was stately and worshipful and suggestive of exalted thoughts carried its corrollary of loathing for what was low and base. Read, as you read years ago, his brave reproach of sordidness, in "Sesame and Lilies," and the ringing sentences that introduce a picture—a poet's picture—of:

> That mighty granite arch, beyond the moors of Anglesea, splendid in its heathery crest and foot planted in the deep sea, once thought of as sacred—a divine promontory, looking westward; the holyhead, or headland, still not without awe when its red light gleams first through storm. These are the hills and these the bays and blue inlets which, among the Greeks, would have been always loved, always fateful in influence on the national mind. That Snowdon is your Parnassus, but where are its muses? That Holyhead mountain is your Island of Aegina, but where is its temple to Minerva? * * * O ye women of England, from the Princess of that Wales to the simplest among you, do not think your own children can be brought into their true fold of rest while these (of the region of Holyhead) are scattered on the hills as sheep having no shepherd. * * * You cannot baptize them rightly in those inch-deep fonts of yours unless you baptize them also in the sweet waters which the great Lawgiver strikes forth forever from the rocks of your native land—waters which a pagan would have worshipped in their purity and you only worship in pollution. You cannot lead your children faithfully to these narrow axe-hewn altars of yours while the dark azure of altars in heaven, the mountains that sustain your island home—mountains on which the pagan world would have seen the powers of heaven rest in every wreathed cloud—remain for you without inscription, altars built not to, but by, an unknown God.

The keynote of Ruskin's life and work was in that: his love for the pure, the ideal, the unworldly, and his bitter hatred of whatever appeared sordid.

His most famous and forcible utterances were perhaps his gospels according to Giotto or Angelo and his revelation of Turner. Mere realism, mere naturalness, were to him mere worthlessness. Behind everything he must see its meaning, its soul. If there was not one at hand to fit he created it from his imagination, and it breathed and lived thereafter, immortal.

Twenty years ago the death of John Ruskin would have created consternation and grief among his worshippers. To-day the sensation is much less marked, but his influence is still a living one. Even in the obscurity of retirement his eclipse displayed the penumbra of a great light, and if his influence waned when his pen was laid down it did not disappear, but will be revived again as surely as beauty and truth are immortal.

It is as a word painter that we may contrast the author of "Modern Painters" with the author of "Lorna Doone"; this and the fact that they may almost

Ruskin's Titles to Remembrance.

Which is sadder, the sudden passing of the full-blown rose, whose velvet petals fall, still clothed with color and laden with perfume, or the slow death of the goldenrod, lingering weary weeks upon its stalk, the stiff, gray ghost of its former sunclad self?

As it steals upon the goldenrod, so death has come to some of the great ones of the world. Form has survived color, and a cold silence muffled the prelude to eternity. Such has been the passing of Ruskin, art critic, reformer, and man. For he was one whose last years were wrapped in stillness, so that, on our side of the deep, many would need to think twice, during the last few years, to assure themselves that the author still held any carnal title in the "pale glimpses of the moon." It is perhaps because his title to remembrance was at any time so little carnal that the sense of his bodily presence or absence was lost or merged in the more vivid consciousness of his spirit still abiding with us, clothed in the mundane immortality of type.

Of the various manifestations of that spirit, this paper can give but a brief and faulty survey. For it would require a regiment of reviewers to make anything like an accurate estimate of the intellectual and moral dimensions of a man like Ruskin, who, in his capacity of art critic, or rhetorician, was always, in an interlinear way, a moralist and reformer. Perhaps no man who, like Ruskin, has felt an ecclesiastical clutch at his sleeve, can ever get entirely over a clerical bend of the elbow. Whatever his line of activity, the air of the pulpit hangs round him still. This fact has accounted for much of the adverse criticism on Ruskin's works on art. To him art was good or bad according as it produced certain emotional or moral effects. Naturally such a theory would find little favor with those whose shibboleth is "art for art's sake." A sentence from "Modern Painters" will give Ruskin's idea of the true purpose of art: "That which ought to have been a witness to the omnipotence of God has become an exhibition of the dexterity of man, and that which should have lifted our thoughts to the throne of the Deity has encumbered them with the inventions of His creatures."

While it may be possible that Ruskin is justified in expecting a "moral end" and a "permanent good" from a landscape painting, it is an attitude that will always be opposed by those who like to see the lilies arrayed in all their glory, but resent the notion of making them toil and spin in the cause of morality. If it is a sense of the omnipotence of God that Ruskin would have impressed upon the world, why should it not be gained directly from nature herself. If there is anywhere any intelligent human being who could not get such a message from the myriad of miracles by which he is surrounded, he certainly would not be likely to get it from such a tiny, imperfect copy of one of nature's infinitesimal parts as any man could put on canvas.

It is sometimes difficult to determine how much of Ruskin's vehemence in bestowing praise or blame was due to an enthusiastic temperament and how much to a natural incisiveness of diction and an overflowing vocabulary. Speaking of a critic in Blackwood's Magazine, Ruskin remarked that "writers like him deserved the respect due to honest, hopeless, helpless imbecility." The same amount of arduous feeling welling up in the bosom of a man devoid of oratorical gifts might have passed off in a comparatively mild and impotent sputter of words. Any one who will carefully note the different expressions used by his friends and acquaintances when their emotional mercury is in the nineties will perceive that it

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is the man with incisive rhetorical gifts who makes the deepest gashes, though his temperature may be no higher and his moral attitude no more reprehensible than that of another who has at his command fewer choice pungent and assorted adjectives. The latter may use just as much muscle in delivering his blow, but his battleaxe will not cut if it has no edge.

But the enthusiastic tone of Ruskin's praise was as objectionable in certain quarters as his censure in others. The world has for so long practiced the obituary method of appreciation that it feels a slight sense of impropriety and insecurity in any contemporary plaudits. Wait till he is well dead and four or five decades of daisies have bloomed over him, says the world; then, if there is any virtue in his works we will tag and label them and confer immortality upon him. In open defiance of such precedents, Ruskin boldly came forth and dared to be enthusiastic about an artist upon whom the world had at that time bestowed hardly any distinguishing tags and labels. For ten long years Ruskin continued to proclaim the laws of light and shade and justify the ways of Turner's art. In his fifty-first year, looking back at his undaunted efforts in that artist's behalf, Ruskin made the pathetic confession that those ten years were lost so far as their chief purpose was concerned, and a similar avowal was made concerning his researches in the byways of architecture.

So after innumerable discouragements Ruskin reached the stage where men sigh and quote Pope, especially the lines

> One pleasure past, another still we gain,
> And not a vanity is given in vain.

Ruskin learned that the power of appreciation cannot be transferred to the masses. He had also made some valuable, but painful discoveries concerning some of his earlier work, which he frankly imparts to his readers in the preface to "Sesame and Lilies." He acknowledged that some of his criticisms were "disfigured by affected language, partly through the desire to be thought a fine writer and partly in the notion of returning to the better style of old English literature." Page after page of what he himself has called "fine writing" may be found in "Modern Painters," but one sentence or two will serve as an illustration:

> Between these two ridges the fire of the sunset falls along the trough of the sea, dyeing it with an awful but glorious light, the intense and lurid splendor of which burns like gold and bathes like blood. Purple and blue, the lurid shadows of the hollow breakers are cast on the mist of the night, which gathers cold and low, advancing like the shadow of death upon the guilty ship as it labors amidst the lightning of the sea, its thin masts written upon the sky in lines of blood, girded with condemnation in that fearful hue which signs the sky with horror, and mixes its flaming flood with the sunlight, and, cast far along the desolate heave of the sepulchral waves, incarnadines the multitudinous sea.

This description, and many others like it, were rhetorical color conflagrations, in their effect very much like Turner's blazing landscapes. Whether nature would recognize her own portrait in either case, or whether she could ever materialize in all its luxuriance one of Ruskin's verbal landscapes, is still a matter of doubt with many.

But it would be ungracious, as well as unnecessary, to dwell upon such features of Ruskin's work. In pleading guilty to the charge of "fine writing," Ruskin made further criticism unnecessary, and left to others the more grateful task of appreciating the wondrous beauty and sublimity that have made his works classic. Though it is now read on a well-thumbed page, will the following paragraph ever cease to delight us? "Who saw the narrow sunbeam that came out of the south and smote upon their summits until they melted and mouldered away in a dust of blue rain? Who saw the dance of the dead clouds when the sunlight left them last night, and the west wind blew them before it like withered leaves? All has passed, unregretted as unseen; or if the apathy be ever shaken off, even for an instant, it is only by what is gross or what is extraordinary; and yet it is not in the broad and fierce manifestations of the elemental energies, not in the clash of hail nor the drift of the whirlwind that the highest characters of the sublime are developed. God is not in the earthquake, nor in the fire, but in the still, small voice."

Times have changed since Ruskin wailed over the indifference of mortals to the charms of nature. Nowadays the "puny person," with only a bowing acquaintance with the birds and buttercups, rushes into printed ecstasies, or, as Lowell plaintively puts it, people "blab" till it becomes "refreshing to find a man as supremely indifferent to Nature as she is to him." From the time of Job down to the present day it is probable that many a high message has been delivered to man from mountain and sky almost too sacred to be divulged to the dull ears of the multitude. From nature, as from art, Ruskin always forced a text, and candor compels the admission that his sermons were generally worth hearing. There are critics, indeed, who maintain that Ruskin's proper province was the pulpit. But the kingdom of might-have-beens may be left to the ah me! poets who find in it rich material for moistening lines that sigh alas! and nevermore! The hard prose point of view would rather seem to be that Ruskin, like Emerson, only indefinitely enlarged his audience and multiplied his influence by being an author and lecturer, instead of a clergyman. The preacher is more or less manacled—sometimes muzzled—by the dogmas or deacons, or both, of the church with which he is connected. He must be very careful, if he wishes to remain in his pulpit, even in these days of enlightenment, not to disturb any of the crusts of prejudice and fallacy that have gathered on old truths and still adhere even to new ones. Many clergymen, because of certain temperamental qualities, have no difficulty in keeping within the "safe" ecclesiastical palings set up by those who think

> The cisterns of those Hebrew brains
> Drew dry the springs of the all-knower's thought.

But Ruskin was not of these. His light was never busheled. He believed that in the province of morality and religion, as in the material world, there was as wide opportunity and need of improvement as lay between the pine-knot light and tallow candle of other days and the brilliant electric illuminations of to-day. His own contribution to the moral illumination of the world was of the electric-light order. He exposed and denounced especially those self-complacent sinners who luxuriate in an emotional pseudo Christianity that ignores the wants and woes of the world, and spends itself in incense and "artistically modulated Dios." To Ruskin all this was "dramatic Christianity" that began and ended at the church doors, and against it he used all his store of rhetorical artillery. Naturally, dramatic Christians and all those who do not like to have their attention called to painful facts, found little soothing in Ruskin's works. But soothing people is not the only mission which life offers. Some people need unsoothing. Jeremiah was not precisely soothing, but his remarks had their own excuse for being.

But it was not always as a prophet of fire and smoke that Ruskin addressed an ignorant and erring world. Listen to him in "Sesame and Lilies," as he talks in his dear, motherly, sometimes almost grandmotherly, way, making out the most exact time tables on the pleasant roads to piety. Notice, also, how adroitly he follows up a gift of bitter herbs with a nosegay of pinks and mignonettes.

The unintentional humor of what has been irreverently called grandmotherly advice to young women is unique and delicious. For instance, he counsels young women "to make every day some little piece of useful clothing sewn with her own fingers," and accumulate the articles until she hears of some person in need of such things. Wayward fancy can scarcely contain itself at the thought of the mammoth stack of misfits turned out at the sweating rate of "a garment a day." Many of Ruskin's admonitions to the young must be read with indulgent tenderness and adopted with latter-day discretions. But when he leaves the realm of details and sets before women the goal toward which they should strive his tones have in them the reverberations of Sinai.

In all modern literature is there a more inspired and inspiring tribute to women than in the chapter on "Queen's Gardens" in "Sesame and Lilies"? And it is a significant fact that this volume of Ruskin's has the widest sale—in America, at least—of all his books. Probably few clergymen, in the course of a long life, have found and "touched to nobler issues" larger audiences than "Sesame and Lilies" has found among us. In this book and "Fors Clavigera" Ruskin, the man, over and above the art critic and rhetorician, stands revealed. The man as his friends knew him, pure, noble, compassionate, and tender, capable of the most heroic sacrifice for those whom he loved or for the justice of the cause in which he believed; capable also of impulsive unkindness, always regretted afterward and frankly acknowledged. These and many similar traits have been called "feminine" by Ruskin's masculine critics—a point which the present writer waives, leaving perfect liberty of conscience to every reader to decide whether impulsiveness is an exclusively feminine trait.

One might go on indefinitely cataloguing the virtue and foibles of a man like Ruskin and still be far from giving anything like a portrait of the man himself, for a critical composite of a hundred critics would still present but an indistinct and blurred image of the subject. "A man is known to his dog by the smell, to his tailor by the coat, to his friend by his smile." Each of these knows him, but how little or how much depends on the dignity of the intelligence? That which is truly and indeed characteristic of the man is known only to God.

ELLEN BURNS SHERMAN.

When George Eliot Was a Popular Theme.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

"Paradoxical as it may seem," said Dr. Emily Blackwell in a lecture last week, "change is the only fixed fact in life!" The truth of this dictum is microscopically clear to the reader of books. Authors come and go, novels have their short hours of life and die, the idol of yesterday is buried and forgotten. This reflection carries me back to the time when George Eliot's novels were the popular theme. Every hand was lifted, every voice raised, for or against. While the discussion was ripest I went for a day to an Eastern Chautauqua, where in one of the hours a popular minister occupied the query chair. According to the general vogue, the question soon went up, "Should we read George Eliot?" "No," thundered the ministerial voice, "not unless you want to be steeped in pessimism!" (Before you hasten with your acquiescence, let me tell you that the good man has long since recanted. Progress is a law of life!)

"What do you think of that?" I said to my neighbor. "I think," she answered, with expressive deliberation, "that the longer I live the more I value silence."

At dinner that day we had a George Eliot discussion. The young college girl contributed the interesting bit of information that she had no respect for people who read George Eliot, and was told in reply that she was too young for an opinion on religious problems. She and the good minister [illegible]

boat, by the way, and thoroughly seaworthy, but hardly large enough.

The next Summer, while in London with a bright little girl of fourteen, we went to the grave of George Eliot. Noticing that the little girl carried a tall English lily, I said "Patty, what are you going to do with your lily?"

"I am going to put it on George Eliot's grave for grandfather," she said. "He thinks she is next to Shakespeare!"

Coming down the Rhigi the next afternoon, the mountain world all aglow with snowlight and sunlight, the same little girl filled my lap with Alpine roses. "I shall press them," I said, "I shall write against them your name, this date, and the best thought I can find in English books."

"I bet (!) it'll be from George Eliot," she said, with an assertive toss of her head. How well she knew her grandfather and her teacher.

At Christmas of the same year one of the travelers received a small gift, with a card bearing the words, "In testimony of my admiration of your admiration of George Eliot." The writer was a man of distinction, and these were the words of a great soul. In reply to my double thanks he said: "I place the George Eliot books next to the Epistles of Paul!"

A traveler, writing from Texas a few years ago, said that he had found the unexpected on a lonely Texan stretch of prairie land—an old woman doing all her household work and finding recreation, refreshment, and strength in "Middlemarch."

A friend recently returned from California reported that she met on a ranch far removed from town or settlement the most brilliant and interesting woman she had ever known, "but," she said, in a half-apologetic tone, "she is literally the woman of one book. She reads nothing but George Eliot!"

From these special observations, I make the following generalization: These great masterpieces of fiction make no appeal to those who are snugly tucked away in a cozy, orthodox corner, but to the bewildered seeker after truth or the honest mind befogged by the mists of many creeds they are a sure and steady beacon light in the darkness. "Janet's Repentance" is an epoch maker in the life of spirit. Better that one little story for "sweetness and light" than all of the books of —— or —— or ——! It makes you feel the life that might be pulsing beneath the life that is.

And "Silas Marner" is the perfect literary model, to say nothing of the sweetest child that ever lived in fiction, child of George Eliot's heart and brain, toddling Eppie.

If you are holding up your hands in pious or impious anathema, I do not say under the breath, as in the old days, "You dogmatist! You ignoramus!" I only say to myself, with a little sigh, "He has not the temperament!" For I, too, like the friend in the early part of the story, have learned the value of silence. Another paradox! The truth lies somewhere between this word and that other, "The way to be tiresome is to say everything." CLARA CONWAY.

New York, Jan. 21, 1900.

Another Word with Mr. Newberry.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In THE REVIEW of Dec. 30 appeared a "Call to Arms" from "C. H. M.," one of the lonesome anti-Hugoites. With Mr. Newberry's "gem of humor" shining on his shirt front, he marches straight out before the vast army of Hugoites and throws down his lionskin gauntlet, the while he brands the enemy as caitiff hypocrites, yet kindly admitting that there are some "who genuinely admire 'Les Miserables.'" But Mr. Newberry says there are "millions" of sincere admirers of the book. Even the native Nyacker to the manner born would admit that that is "quite some." I envy the mind-reading powers of "C. H. M." that enable him to separate the honest sheep from the hypocritical goats.

At the next roll call Mr. William H. Keller is the sole recruit, bringing with him a protest against the Hugoites for resenting Mr. Newberry's fiery onslaught that by implication rated them as blind worshippers of an insane literary mountebank. "C. H. M." is quite right, with a qualification, when he says that "grown people should receive an honest opinion with equanimity," but one may be pardoned for squirming a little if an opinion, no matter how honest, is presented through a cerebral surgical operation with a jagged-edged meat axe. Even the good Quaker whose throat was being cut by a robber objected to the unbusiness-like manner. "Friend," said he, "if thee must cut my throat, do so; but thee haggles."

I am pleased to learn that the Christian Science treatment by means of "thoughts of arnica, and court plaster" is proving so efficacious with Mr. Newberry, after being laid up so long for repairs. His calling my attention to the fact that "The Scarlet Letter" has a preface containing humorous features was well meant, but superfluous. Hawthorne's story, per se, is, I still maintain, as free from humor as "Les Miserables," and properly so. I can hardly think, however, that what Mr. Newberry would seem to imply would be true—that "Les Miserables," depicting, as it does, heart struggles, the development and final triumph of a tempest-tossed soul, only needed a humorous preface to have made it a masterpiece equal to Hawthorne's. How strange that the earlier "Imitations of Christ" has had such a vogue among so many millions for more than 400 years—with no humorous preface.

As for criticism in general, it is illogical and unfair to exhaust the vocabulary of vituperation while wholly ignoring the good points in book or picture, (new or old;) but especially so when the work has stood the test of time, and won its way with multitudes quite able to judge of its merits and demerits. We all have a right to our own opinions, but it is the judicious criticism of literature and art—in the spirit of fairness—that is valuable. Ragging with a renomed pen is not criticism; it is mere abuse.

[illegible] N. Y. Times.

THE PUBLISHER'S POINT OF VIEW.

NEXT week our spring publishing season begins, when we issue Miss Tarbell's "Life of Lincoln," Mr. Frank Norris's "A Man's Woman" and Prof. Goldwin Smith's "Shakespeare: The Man."

* * *

AT the opening of a new term of activity perhaps the time is opportune to state again our theory of book publishing: to issue only the books which have a real reason for existence. There are thousands of books put out each year which merely clog the booksellers' shelves—indeed, one publisher, who has recently gone out of business, used to announce that he got out "a book a day." Last year we put forth about 85 volumes: if this year we can reduce the number to 60 and have the average in standing and success twice as high, our ambition will be attained. Only by being honestly enthusiastic himself can a publisher communicate enthusiasm to book buyers; and only with a reasonably small list can the personal and individual attention which is so essential be given to each volume.

* * *

LAST week we printed an elaborate advertisement in The Times about M. Bloch's "The Future of War," a splendid, timely, and really necessary book which doesn't sell. The lengthy advertisement failed to bring an order—so we try a small item this time. If the reader won't pay $2.00 for a book as good as this, we hope he will go to the library and get it there.

* * *

BY purchase from Way & Williams we have just secured a book which we have long believed in and hope to get others to believe in. The most delightful way of learning history is through the historical novel. The book we speak of is a novel of the Stone Age by Stanley Waterloo, "The Story of Ab"—a tale of the time of the cave man. It pre-empts a great field absolutely. There is not a tree nor bush nor bird nor beast nor conformation of land nor climatic condition mentioned in it which has not been proved scientically accurate. Unless some telling scientific discoveries take place, the book will need no revision for a quarter of a century. It has, even in its brief exploitation, proved a successful romance as well. We hope that it may not make the book seem less attractive when we say that it has been taken by many high schools as "required reading," giving as it does the most faithful and interesting picture of the cave man. The Chicago Board of Education has, among others, just "adopted" it.

$1.50; Illustrated; 5th Printing.

* * *

FOR January our best selling books are:

"The Gentleman from Indiana," by Tarkington; "Bob, Son of Battle," by Ollivant; "The Man with the Hoe," by Markham; Stalky & Co." and "The Day's Work," by Kipling; "Blix," by Norris; "Dracula," by Bram Stoker; "Bandanna Ballads," by Weeden, and "Bird Neighbors," by Blanchan—but it's a dull month at best.

* * *

All our publications are sent on approval, to be paid for, if desired, after examination, (a postal will bring any volume.) We have at least the courage of our own convictions as to our books.

DOUBLEDAY & McCLURE CO.,

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NOTES AND NEWS.

An Old-Time Bookseller.

It is possibly not an exaggeration to say that the last of what might be called the old-time booksellers has just passed away in the person of Alexander Williams, who, for many years, was identified with the famous "Old Corner Book Store" of Boston, where, in 1866, he succeeded E. P. Dutton & Co., now of this city. Nowadays the head of a large bookselling establishment usually sits in his office leaving customers to be waited upon by clerks. Mr. Williams always stood on the floor of his store where his broad knowledge of books and his taste in selection were at the disposal of the customer. The late Bernard Quaritch and Daniel Macmillan also sold books in this way. Perhaps it is owing to the very fact that the modern bookseller secludes himself in his office that certain pieces of modern fiction have reached such a high figure. The book store clerk of to-day simply informs the customer what books are being sold and who buys them. He has a certain knowledge of literature, past and current, to be sure, but he rarely imparts it to the customer unless requested to do so. Particularly in the field of fiction, the general reader selects the book about which people are talking. It is the decreasing demand made upon the special knowledge of the old-time bookseller that has caused him gradually to retire to his sanctum in the rear of his store, where, however, the genuine book collector is still an eager visitor.

Mr. George P. Brett, President of the Macmillan Company, has many pleasant recollections of Mr. Williams. Their acquaintance began in the early seventies, when Mr. Brett was traveling salesman for the Macmillans. "Many times," said Mr. Brett to us the other day, "I have seen 'old man Williams,' as we younger men by no means disrespectfully called him among ourselves, standing on the floor of his shop discoursing to an eager little group of customers on the varied merits of his books—books that were soon purchased on the strength of his brief yet comprehensive criticisms. Owing to the gruff exterior which he turned toward the men who wanted him to buy books, we did not always appreciate him at his full worth. Nevertheless, he had a warm place in his heart for young men. He sympathized with their ambitions, even though he did not always feel justified in ordering as liberally as they thought he might. Later, when I was obliged to go to California for my health, I met him again. He visited me at my little farm, where, between devouring insects and a blanket mortgage, I was experiencing the joys and sorrows, especially the sorrows, of fruit raising. It was then that, possibly for the first time, I fully began to realize the many amiable qualities of the man and the interest that he took in the aims and ambitions of a younger generation. He very soon showed me that I could never make a success as a fruit raiser, and that my proper place was among books. He placed at my disposal the good will of his many friends in the East, and advised me to return here at once. Mingled with his admonition, he contrived to give me the latest gossip of the bookmaking world—what publishers were doing and what they hoped to do—and soon the enthusiasm for my old calling returned to me, and I became eager again for the very sight of the crowded shelves and the chatter of the book shop."

BOOKS AND THEIR MAKERS.

Robert W. Chambers was recently asked by a publisher for some news of a personal nature. He wrote: "There is nothing in particular to tell since I last saw you, except that the shooting has been pretty poor—or, rather, my shooting has been pretty poor—and my small kennel has turned out probably the worst dogs west of Constantinople." It is said that when Mr. Chambers has nothing more inspiring to do, he takes his blue pencil and hacks away at the manuscript that he happens to have in hand. In one of these "editing" moods he cut out 30,000 words from the manuscript of "The Cambric Mask," which is being published by the Frederick A. Stokes Company. When not "cutting copy," this author is supposed to be at work on the fourth and last volume of his Franco-Prussian series of novels, which will round out the ideas so ably conceived in "Ashes of Empire," "Lorraine," and "The Red Republic."

Collectors of the portraits of celebrities will be sorry to learn that there is only one picture of the late R. D. Blackmore known to be in existence. This is a line drawing which was reproduced some years ago in that London periodical, The Publishers' Weekly. Here we see the gifted author of "Lorna Doone" with clean shaven upper lip, with a round, full neck beard, and looking for all the world like the skipper of a Channel trader. It may interest the lovers of Mr. Blackmore's novels to know that "Lorna Doone" was published by Harper & Brothers after several eminent critics had declared that it was a most unpromising novel for American publication. As everybody now knows, this turned out not to be the case. Mr. Blackmore numbered his readers in America by the hundred thousands.

A short time ago we had occasion to comment on the fact that the London literary journals, in speaking of Dr. Conan Doyle's volunteering for service in South Africa, appeared ignorant of the fact that the creator of the famous Sherlock Holmes was also a military strategist and a surgeon of recognized standing as well; and we added that in the last capacity the services of the author-scientist would very likely be much in demand. It seems that it as a surgeon that Dr. Doyle will go to South Africa, where he will be attached to the Langman Field Hospital.

While the readers of "The Adventures of Gavin Hamilton," the latest book from the pen of Molly Elliot Seawell, which was published by Harper & Brothers, are multiplying, a touch of sadness may mingle with their pleasure when they learn that the eyesight of this author is rapidly leaving her. Her affliction, however, has not so far caused her to abandon her literary industry. She now dictates to her secretary, who, in turn, reads aloud what has been taken down, that the author may suggest changes.

Unquestionably publishers have the right to dedicate certain works of their press, although it is a right that is not usually availed of. The new edition of Gilbert White's "The Natural History of Selborne," which John Lane of the Bodley Head has just published, bears this inscription on the title page: "To A. E. L., in Commemoration of Aug. 13, 1898, This Edition is Dedicated by the Publisher." Nobody will question the appropriateness of the dedication, however, when it is learned that the initials "A. E. L." stand for the present Mrs. Lane, who on the date set down was married to the proprietor of the Bodley Head in the historic church of Selborne.

Arthur Paterson, the author of "Cromwell's Own," which was published by Harper & Brothers last July, is also the writer of no less than seven novels of life and character as found in the Western States. Mr. Paterson will visit this country next season for a lecture tour. He is a nephew of the Rev. Brooke Herford. A brochure published by the City Library Association of Springfield, Mass., devotes considerable space to him and to the significance of his work on Cromwell's famous regiment. This brochure is illustrated with the reproduction of many Cromwellian relics and portraits and also contains a carefully compiled Cromwell bibliography. It is entitled "The Cromwell List: Being Notes for the Study of Oliver Cromwell and His Times, with Special Reference to Arthur Paterson's Novel, 'Cromwell's Own,' Together with Various Other Writings Relating to the Life of the Lord Protector."

Appreciation differs so much. Mr. H. Sutcliffe in his "By Moor and Fell" tells of his meeting an old gamekeeper who had known the Brontë family. He remembered Charlotte distinctly. He seemed to have been annoyed because visitors were constantly asking questions about the Brontë sisters. He could not understand it. This was what he said to an inquirer:

Can ye tell me what hes brought yond so far across the moor? Why, nowt no more nor Charlotte Brontë—little Charlotte o' the Parsonage, as weakly, undersized a piece o' goods as iver I clapped een on. Her write printed books? I'll niver believe it. She got some cleverish sort o' chap to write 'em for her, an' then put her name to 'em for pride; an' that's Gospel truth, for I've seen her myseln often, an it war plain to ony man 'at it took a bigger nor her to mak a printed book.

Let the sound of alarm be raised. The forger is around. There having been a great demand for the early editions of Kipling, there are a number of rascals who are prepared to manufacture Kiplings. There are many book cranks. The forger, if he has the chance, will batten on such. There is said to exist in India quite a stock of early Kiplings, and that the possessors of these are keeping them in reserve. Not so long ago a copy of Kipling's "Schoolboy Lyrics" fetched £135, and quite recently another copy only £46. Somebody had found out that there were more "Schoolboy Lyrics" to be soon put on the market.

If there is sluggishness in the English book trade to-day, just as soon as the war is over there will be a huge demand for publications of a military character. As it is, the large libraries in London can hardly supply readers, who ask for the histories of former English campaigns. There will be in the time to come Col. Baden Powell, who will tell of his gallant defense of Mafeking. We are sure to have books galore, called "With White," or "With Methuen," or "With Buller," or "With Gatacre." Will not Kipling write? Poor Steevens! How unfortunate was his death! The field of military action has been so wide, that the opportunities for description will permit of the most varied treatment.

In Longman's Mr. Andrew Lang is quite put out because he is an object of interest to Americans who visit St. Andrews. When Mr. Lang appears (so it has been printed) the American blurts out "That's him." Then American journals insist that Mr. Lang plays golf, with a white ball in Summer and a black one in Winter. Another peculiarity, so it is reported of him, is that he lunches on scones, which his caddie carries around, and that he eats these scones in the most public manner. Mr. Lang writes: "As I have not played golf for years, never carry scones, or eat them in public, and, of all things, never played with a black ball, I conceive that some one has hoaxed the inquiring American."

ITEMS OF THE DAY.

A Popular "Swinburne" Desired.

The sentiment voiced by The Academy of London must find a response in the hearts of the admirers of good poetry in this country. They say in London that the poems of Mr. Swinburne cost too much. The Academy notes that Dodd, Mead & Co. are about to bring out a new edition of this author's poems, "revised and rearranged by the author, who may prefix to it a new essay on his work." It is then inquired whether Messrs. Chatto & Windus, who issue all Mr. Swinburne's works in England, would permit this edition for American readers. The writer in the London Journal then continues: "I have, I think, suggested before now in this column that the poems of Mr. Swinburne should be made more accessible to the great public by a substantial lowering of the price. Personally, I should like to see a liberal selection from the lyrics and sonnets issued in the form of half a dozen cheap and handy volumes. This selection would be addressed to the average English reader, and would therefore contain none of the semi-political poems. In my opinion, Mr. Swinburne's poetry has yet to be popularised."

An Important Franklin Discovery.

Dr. Moncure D. Conway, who is in Paris looking for material for a forthcoming work on demonology, has made an interesting discovery concerning the last words of Benjamin Franklin. Parton's description of the scene in the death chamber has generally been accepted as authentic. According to Franklin's biographer, when the dying man was asked to change his position that he might breathe easier, Franklin replied: "A dying man can do nothing easy." Mr. Parton adds: "These were the last words of his that have been recorded." Dr. Conway finds this statement to be erroneous. He recently wrote to a friend in London that he had found in the archives of the Department of State in Paris a letter from Louis Otto, French Chargé d'Affaires in Philadelphia, dated May 10, 1790, (Franklin's death occurred April 17, 1790,) in which he says:

Peu de momens avant sa dissolution il répéta encore ces paroles, fondées sur la religion qu'il s'etoit fait à lui même qu'un homme n'etoit parfaitement né qu'après sa mort.

Dr. Conway adds: "Otto, who married in America, (Miss Livingston of New York,) was well acquainted with the Franklin family and there is little reason to doubt that he had good authority for the incident reported to his Government."

The Author of Primitive Love.

Henry T. Finck, whose new book, "Primitive Love and Love Stories," was recently published by Charles Scribner's Sons, is a graduate of Harvard of the Class of 1876. He was born in Missouri in 1854. When he was a lad his parents moved to Oregon, where he passed his youth. After he was graduated he spent several years in Germany studying comparative psychology and giving much time also to music, a love for which he inherited from his father. For many years he has been the musical editor of a New York paper. It has been Mr. Finck's custom to spend the Summer in traveling, and several of his books, "Lotos Time in Japan," "Spain and Morocco," and "The Pacific Coast Scenic Tour," are the fruit of these journeys. "Primitive Love and Love Stories" is the result of thirteen years' labor—ten years in the collection of the material from original sources in Europe and America and three years in giving this material form. The work is expected by those who have read it to create a new epoch in the sociology of marriage and love, and to be of great scientific value as well as of extraordinary interest to collectors. It is an entirely different book from Mr. Finck's "Romantic Love and Personal Beauty."

Lady Randolph Churchill's Quarterly.

The third volume of Lady Randolph Churchill's quarterly, The Anglo-Saxon Review, will be ready at John Lane's early in February. There are six elaborate portraits in the number: Paderewski, Napoleon Bonaparte, Percy B. Shelley, Mary Shelley, George Canning, and Marie de Guise-Lorraine, Queen of Scotland. The principal literary features will be "War Memories," by Stephen Crane; "Spain: Financial and Political," by Señor Moret Prendergast; "Some Letters of George Channing," (mostly unpublished,) edited by the Rev. Canon Raven; "Lucretius on Life and Death," by W. H. Mallock; "Talbot of Ursula," by Gertrude Atherton; "Our Sea Fights with the Dutch," by David Hannay; "The Merciful Soul," by Laurence Alma Tadema; "Notes on the Venezuelan Arbitration," by G. R. Askwith; "Paolo and Francesca," by Richard Garnett, LL. D.; "Four Poems Written in Norway in 1899," by Edmund Gosse; "Changes in Parliamentary Speech," by the Hon. Alfred Lyttleton, M. P.; "On the Art of Going to War," by Spenser Wilkinson; "The Unflinching Realist," by H. D. Traill; "Past and Future in South Africa," by Lionel Phillips; "The Outcasts," by H. De Vere Stacpoole; "Chinese Doctors and Medical Treatment," by Isabella L. Bishop, and "Sikhs and Boers: A Parallel," by Stephen Wheeler.

Mr. Howells on Frank R. Stockton.

The February number of The Book Buyer will contain an article, "Mr. Stockton and All His Work," from the pen of the eminent novelist William D. Howells. This is written as an appreciation of the Shenandoah edition of Mr. Stockton's works, which Charles Scribner's Sons are publishing. Mr. Stockton's action is "loved," not "liked," says Mr. Howells. People "like it first, not for the story which nearly always amuses, not for the character, which under whatever fantastic disguise is commonly native American; not even for the humor, which is of as new a kind as any I know, but for the delightful personality which imbues it all." How many readers of Mr. Stockton's tales will find in the above words what they have always thought yet have never been able to express! Concerning the fact that the library of the late Augustin Daly will be sold at the American Art Galleries in March, an article, also in the February number of The Book Buyer, entitled "A Group of Rare Lambs," will be read with much interest by collectors. In the same number Archdeacon Cyrus Townsend Brady reviews two recent books concerning the American Navy, "Twenty Famous Naval Battles," by Prof. E. K. Rawson, and "A History of American Privateers," by Edgar Stanton Maclay.

Dr. Johnson's Capacity for Tea.

It will always be turning up. And the question is: If tea is to be measured by quarts, how many of these did Dr. Johnson absorb at one sitting? The record is that the lexicographer drank during one evening from twenty-four to twenty-five cups; let us say twenty-four cups. We have it in black and white that Boswell tactfully chilled the Doctor for such excessive indulgence, and the great man owned up, and called himself a hardened and shameless tea drinker. A collector of the tea-cups of the past, though not disputing the tale of the cups, is of the opinion that the cups of 150 years ago were very much smaller than they are to-day. The question then narrows itself down to the gauge of the cups of say 1750. Some one in Notes and Queries writes that the cup in the Johnsonian period held a third of a pint. Then twenty-four helpings of tea would represent four quarts. If only those who brewed Bohea for the doctor had told us how many teapots had been filled, then some positive conclusions might have been arrived at. Miss Alice Morse Earle, as an authority on old china, might settle this vexed question. Tending toward the solution of the matter the capacity of a teapot known to be one hundred and seventy-seven years old has been taken. This teapot holds exactly a pint and a gill, United States measure. A party with Gargantuan capabilities with such a teapot would have had a great deal of trouble before thirst was appeased. If the Doctor had faced such a little teapot he would have shown impatience. Anyhow, the Doctor wrote to Miss Reynolds:

"Thou cans't not make the tea so fast,
As I can drink it down."

The probability is that the great man could take down his four quarts at a single sitting.

Books Mr. Tirebuck Wrote.

There died last Monday a writer who, if he never attained any considerable degree of fame, had yet done a great deal to popularize art and was the author of a number of novels far above the average of the last twenty years. William Edwards Tirebuck was a native of Liverpool, and as a boy and young man had no opportunities to study art other than those afforded by the ugliest of English cities. Nevertheless he succeeded in educating himself to an appreciation of the beautiful and a remarkably complete knowledge of the various schools of painting, especially those of the Italian pre-Raphaelites. He was, as the phrase goes, "destined for a commercial career," but, after working for some time as a clerk, succeeded in obtaining a position as one of the sub-editors of The Liverpool Mail. From there he went to The Yorkshire Post, and, having written two or three books which sold well, decided to devote himself entirely to literature. The best known of Mr. Tirebuck's books on art is "Dante G. Rossetti: His Work and Influence." This was published in 1882, and, though it was rather severely handled by the critics, attained a wide circulation. "Great Minds in Art" appeared in 1888, and was also successful, at any rate from a financial point of view. Mr. Tirebuck wrote a large number of novels, the best known of which are "Dorrie," "Sweetheart Gwen," "Meg of the Scarlet Foot," and "The White Woman."

Charles A. Kip has opened an office in this city at 156 Fifth Avenue for the exhibition and sale of the popular Copley prints. One of the most charming of the newest things is a series of five heads illustrative of the five senses by J. Wells Champney. The soft tone of the Copley print brings out in admirable light the beauties of famous paintings, among those from which copies have been made being selections from Corot, Daubigny, Millet, Inness, Dupee, Thompson, and John La Forge. The Copley prints won their first high favor from the reproductions of Sargent's frescoes in the Boston Public Library, and to these have since been added copies of the rich mural paintings in the Library of Congress, and some of William M. Hunt's frescoes in the State Capitol at Albany.

It seems that Mr. Hillaire Belloc, whose "Life of Danton" was published last Spring by Charles Scribner's Sons, is a humorist as well as a distinguished historian of the Freeman school. His book on the great Frenchman of the Revolution has rightly become an authority on the subject, and has taken its place for supplementary reading in the historical courses given at several American colleges and universities. Some London reviewers, it appears, have believed that the Hillaire Belloc who wrote "The Bad Child's Book of Beasts" was altogether a different person from the author of "The Life of Danton." He is one and the same person, and now all academic England is laughing at Mr. Belloc's recently issued skit on Oxford University dons, entitled "Lambkin's Remains."

People interested in old New York will be glad to make note of a new book that will shortly be published by Francis P. Harper. It is a complete "Historical Index to the Manuals of the Corporation of the City of New York," better known as "Valentine's Manuals." For a number of years the editor of the forthcoming volume, whose identity is concealed behind the initials "O. H." on the title page, has been a close student of the early history of the city, and found the "Manuals" most valuable guides, if only one could get at the material distributed, without any idea of system, throughout the twenty-eight volumes. He was thus induced to undertake the compilation of an index. By means of the index articles of the highest importance are made readily accessible to the student of old New York.

A new volume of short stories from the pen of Owen Wister, entitled "Jimmijohn Boss," is in preparation at Harper & Brothers, for publication early in the Spring.

A translation of Mme. Blanc's latest novelette, "Malentendus," will shortly begin its course as a serial in The Critic.

Although the fact, by an inadvertence, was not noted on the title page, Mr. Joel Benton's book "Emerson as a Poet," issued by Mansfield & Wessels, is the second edition, much enlarged. The later poems are treated in a separate essay, and the bibliography is extended over several new pages. The portrait of Emerson which the book contains represents him in middle life, not far from his fiftieth year, and is altogether the best and most satisfactory one of him extant. It was taken subsequent to the

1900

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Rowse portrait, and it is said that Emerson, having committed himself to that, did not, from a delicate sense of honor, lend encouragement at that time to the circulation of any other. The result has been that Rowse's picture, which has an unnatural twist in the face, and certain others, taken when senility had made its mark, are those most usually seen by the public.

The new edition of "Briton and Boer," which will shortly be presented by Harper & Brothers, will contain three new articles and a number of new illustrations. The articles will be entitled "Sir Redvers Buller," a character sketch by Edmund Gosse; "Great Britain on the Warpath," by Prince Oisthomsky, and "England and the European Powers."

"The Nerve of Foley, and Other Railroad Stories," by F. H. Spearman, will be published Feb. 8 by Harper & Brothers.

Norman Hapgood's "Abraham Lincoln" has just passed into its second edition at the Macmillan Company.

The current number of The International Studio contains an article on "The Work of Alfred Sisley," by Burnley Bibb; "Wilhelm Leibl," by Georg Gronau, and "Religious Plays in Japan," by Osman Edwards. All the articles are elaborately illustrated in a way that is usual with The International Studio.

"Madame Dreyfus," an appreciation, by Josephine Lazarus, has just been published by Brentano's. It is intended as an introduction and companion volume to the book of "Capt. Dreyfus's Letters to His Wife," published last Summer by Harper & Brothers.

D. Appleton & Co. will publish next week "The Gentleman Pensioner," by Albert Lee, author of "The Key of the Holy House"; a revised edition of Herbert Spencer's "The Principles of Biology," Volume II.; "Stories from the Arabian Nights," by Adam Singleton, and George Eliot's "Silas Marner," edited by Richard Jones.

The contents of The International Monthly for February, published by the Macmillan Company, will be as follows: "Art as a Means of Expression," by W. J. Stillman, London; "Japan's Entry into the World's Politics," by Garrett Droppers, University of South Dakota; "The Opera in America and Europe," by H. T. Finck, New York; "The Future of the Short Story," by E. Charlton Black, Cambridge; "Recent Work in the Science of Religion," by C. H. Toy, Harvard University.

Boston Items.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. find themselves with a list so long that its division is almost unavoidable, and accordingly they have prepared a "Catalogue of Publications in General Literature," arranged alphabetically by authors and titles. The recent purchase of the publications of Messrs. Roberts Brothers has contributed many series and authors to this catalogue, and circumstances make certain of them especially noteworthy at present. There is no better picture of the utter ugliness and squalor of Boer farm life than is given in "The Story of an African Farm." The description of wedding festivities reads like one of Mr. Garland's searching studies of disagreeable folk. In its discontented skepticism, this story and the other books written by its author are among the most conspicuous embodiments of that "modern" spirit which Mr. Clement Scott declares impossible to neglect. The author's other books are more visionary, more characteristic of her Dutch blood, more suggestive of a nature resembling that of the women in the novels of Maarten Maartens.

Three Martineau books are in the catalogue, the two series of "Hours of Thought on Sacred Things," by the Rev. James Martineau, who died the other day, and Mrs. Fenwick Miller's very curious biography of his sister, the cause of lively discussion when it appeared sixteen years ago. It elicited newspaper letters not only from Dr. Martineau himself, but from Harriet Martineau's friends, and from a flock of writers quite ignorant of both brother and sister and of the cause of their disagreement, but with endless theories about Woman and Emancipation and Thought and other things beautified with capitals. Mrs. Oliphant's "Stories of the Seen and the Unseen," including "Little Pilgrim" and "Old Lady Mary," almost the only pictures of a future life quite free from the ludicrous element; Emily Dickinson's strange verses, the "Great Speeches" of Webster, and the complete works of "H. H.," Miss Ingelow, Miss Alcott, and Mrs. Ewing are only the beginning.

The catalogue is indexed by titles and illustrated with portraits, many of which are of authors whose faces appear for the first time in such a setting, among them those of Miss Lagerlöf and "Sheppard Stevens" and Mrs. Maud Wilder Goodwin.

A work of no small importance to teachers and students of design is published this week by Mr. W. R. Clarke under the title, "Illustrations of Balance and Rhythm in Design," by Mr. Denman W. Ross, Harvard lecturer; Mr. Edgar O. Parker, and Mr. S. Clifford Fatchett. It is a large portfolio, accompanied by a circular which is small but quite large enough for those for whom the book is prepared. The grouping of the elementary forms is very ingenious, and the study of the designs is a real refreshment in a world which, after enduring the distortions of Beardsley, now seems anxious to seek consolation in the irritating symmetries of M. de Monvel. It may be that the angels can endure the sight of his childish figures, smug, stiff, with pinpoints for eyes, combinations of the graces of the paper doll and the tailor's model; but regarding them long, the mere mortal becomes ready to canonise King Herod. Luckily, no real child can be coaxed to stand like those which he draws, much less to sit on a piano stool with his feet hanging on each side at precisely the same angle, and his hair arranged so as to look exactly like those table mats which country housewives rip under dishes of hot vegetables.

Reading accounts of the "marvelous circulation" of this or that book novel and commercial shrewdness, and might Dear Dan Frohman never forget books, but in truth, they bought quite as many as their descendants. In 1840 Boston was a very small place, but when Mr. James Brown of the present house of Little, Brown & Co. published the "Letters" of Mrs. John Adams, the first edition disappeared almost immediately, and of the second edition of 1,500, 200 were sold the first day. Nobody waited "to get it from the public library," or to "take it in turn at the book club"; it was bought.

A Comedy by de Bergerac.*

The publication in accessible form of Cyrano de Bergerac's "Le Pédant Joué," as it was recently produced on the amateur stage by the members of the Cercle Français of Harvard University, is not only a valuable addition to the reprints of the Cercle, but it is a notable contribution to the literature of that man whose strangely absorbing personality inspired M. Rostand to write one of the most notable plays of the century. As an introduction to "Le Pédant Joué" we have a brief, comprehensive preface by Prof. Böcher, head of the French department at Harvard, and a biographical sketch of Cyrano by Mr. H. B. Stanton, (Harvard, 1900,) which is without doubt the most complete and authoritative that has ever appeared on the subject, even in France.

In order to make "Le Pédant Joué" intelligible, if not amusing, to a modern audience M. Charles N. L. N. Bernard was obliged to apply the pruning knife rather freely. He has performed his task in a judicious and artistic manner. He has perceptibly augmented the histrionic qualities of the original; he has emphasized its literary merits; but he has in no way dwarfed or rendered insignificant the peculiar charm of the comedy as it came from Cyrano's pen.

Mr. Stanton, after the most careful research in Paris, has failed to find confirmation of the story that the play was first produced in 1645. It is doubtful, he says, whether the play was ever produced at all. Still, he does not insist on this point, for it may be argued that, if "Le Pédant Joué" were not produced, how could its two features which mark it as an epoch-making comedy have been handed down through a long line of French dramatic commentators with the invariable observation, "une comédie qui eut un grand succès"? Until M. Rostand's "Cyrano de Bergerac" took Paris by storm, causing all known data concerning the model to be placed under particular examination, "Le Pédant Joué" had been a mere title with a tag attached. Few students of literature had cared to take the trouble to examine it. The tag was sufficient, for it read, "C'est la première comédie en prose et ou un paysan parle son jargon." These attributes have been handed down by literary historians without question. They are probably just. Mr. Stanton gives proper emphasis to the second when he says: "He [the peasant Gareau] stands pre-eminent in his time as the first true representation of his class in French comedy, and the ancestor of almost every peasant on the French stage."

As has already been said, Mr. Stanton's life of Cyrano is most noteworthy. How he collected most of the material for it Prof. Böcher tells us in the preface:

Last Summer he ran over the whole dossier of the Cyrano family, now deposited in the National Library in Paris; sixty-one pieces, in writing of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries—often difficult to decipher. He went to Chevreuse, near Versailles, and took a personal view of the estates from which Cyrano drew his name, Bergerac, near Dampierre. Thus he has been able to state correctly Cyrano's ancestry, and to prove the fact that he was not of noble family, and also that he had never been at the College of Beauvais. I think he has at last successfully made clear that there was no schoolboy collaboration between Molière and Cyrano.

Mr. Stanton's discoveries indicated by Prof. Böcher are particularly important, as they upset the theories of the French commentators who have recently been writing on the subject, and whose essays in translation or adaptation have been widely circulated in this country. Of course M. Rostand was at liberty to treat his hero as the exigencies of his art required. The wonder is that he has been able to introduce so much actual data into "Cyrano de Bergerac." Still, Mr. Stanton's research has brought forth quite a different person from the poet's creation. And the real Cyrano is quite as interesting, if less romantic and fateful.

TO KIPLING: ENGLAND'S UNOFFICIAL LAUREATE.

Suggested by the Editorial Article, "Kipling and an Old Assistant," in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Jan. 20.

There's meaning in his method
And music in his mirth;
A purpose in his poems,
With promise in their birth.
There's magic in his singing,
A daintiness of choice,
With grace-notes in the setting
That warble in his voice.

Free as the wind—there cometh
His message 'cross the sea;
With pathos and with passion
He strikes a minor key.
As tender oft as brilliant,
As quietsome as strong,
This song bird of young England
In virile sea-set song.

Life moves in all its phases,
With thought in every theme;
Swift to its mark it flieth,
Without a halt between.
He sways us to his singing
By the genius in his soul.
He lifts us in his soaring
Till we reach the poet's goal.

BLANCHE WOODYEAR.

*LE PEDANT JOUE. Comedy by Cyrano de Bergerac. With a Life of Cyrano by H. B. Stanton and Preface by Prof. Ferdinand Böcher. Published under the auspices of the Cercle Français of Harvard University.

Putnam's New Books

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Their Relations to the National Life of the American People. By ERNEST BRUNCKEN, Secretary of the late Forestry Commission of Wisconsin. 8°, $2.00.

Those readers who are interested in the vigorous young science of American forestry will find in this book a philosophical and historical view of the subject, presented in an attractive manner.

The Tears of the Heliades

or, Amber as a Gem. By W. ARNOLD BUFFUM. First American, reprinted from the third English, edition. Revised by the author. Illustrated, 12°, $1.50.

This graphic description, setting forth the beauty of the many colored ambers and of the brilliant hued objects made from these "tears of Heliades," which are commonly supposed to be "amber-colored" only, has been widely read in England. This, however, is the first American edition.

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JAN

The week has been a busy one in the New York art world. In addition to the continuing exhibitions of the National Academy of Design, (which closes to-night), of the Chase portraits at Knoedler's, the Childe Hassam drawings and sketches at Macbeth's, the Hamilton pictures at Clausen's, and numerous other little displays, there have been exhibitions of two good collections, the Reimann and Isaac Walker at the Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms and Art Galleries respectively, and the sale of the same at the same places, while as a climax Wednesday brought the press and private view of Mr. W. T. Evans's notable collection of American pictures at the American Art Galleries, and which is to be sold at auction at Chickering Hall on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings next. The week brought also a sensation in art circles, namely, the arrest on a charge of criminal libel of Mr. David C. Preyer, editor and publisher of The Art Collector and Critic, preferred by Henry Ranger, the well-known American landscape painter, and which as it bids fair to open up the old and still disputed question of the relations of painter and art critic, has deep significance.

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The exhibition of a number of pictures by E. S. Hamilton at the Clausen galleries is the first of a series of similar exhibitions by American artists which are to be held there. Edgar S. Hamilton is a painter comparatively new to the New York art public. He was born in San Antonio, Texas, in 1869, is the son of a clergyman in Trenton, N. J., and studied at the Art Students' League, and under George de Forest Brush in New York, and later in Paris under Laurens, Benjamin Constant, and Gérôme. He returned to New York in 1894, and his work has been seen at the local exhibitions. Mr. Hamilton is essentially a colorist. The examples of his work shown at the Clausen gallery are decorative, soft, and pleasing in color. They are figure works, and strange to say, with all his instruction under such good draughtsmen, the artist has not learned to draw the figure. One can forgive, in many instances, defects in drawing and foreshortening when one looks at Mr. Hamilton's work simply as that of a decorative colorist, but some of his drawing is so faulty as to be insistent and to spoil the effect of individual examples. It is only kindness to recommend to Mr. Hamilton a further and diligent course of study in the life classes. He is represented in the Evans collection by an example "Slumber," which is subdued and forceful in color, and which has two figures of young girls gracefully posed and not badly drawn. This picture is so much better than anything he shows at the Clausen gallery in draughtsmanship as to evidence that more care and study would enable him to overcome the faults so apparent in that display.

***

The collection of modern French paintings owned by Austin H. King, a well-known collector of Providence, R. I., and which is to be sold at auction in Chickering Hall on Monday evening, Feb. 5, is to open to-day at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, 366 Fifth Avenue. There are fifty-seven pictures in the collection, painted by forty-six artists, and all the masters of the Barbizon school are represented, together with Jules Breton, de Neufville, Detaille, Gérôme, Zamacois, Alma Tadema, and other modern painters of note. This sale, which will follow immediately that of the Evans collection of American pictures, will have added interest in that it will give some idea of the effect of the sale of the Clarke and Evans representative American pictures on the market for foreign canvases in America.

***

An exhibition of some recent work of Augustus St. Gaudens, reproduced in bronze, is now being held at Tiffany's, on Union Square Mr. St. Gaudens, who has virtually become a resident of Paris, where he has a handsome studio, and who has received several honors from the French Government, including medals, the Legion of Honor cross, and the purchase of two of his sculptures for the Luxembourg galleries, has not shown for a long time any work in New York. Among the pieces in the present display are two of the original experimental models for the Madison Square Garden tower Diana, a reduced model of his statue of the Puritan in Springfield, Mass., reproductions of "The Angel with the Tablet," and of the portrait bas relief of the late Robert Louis Stevenson, the originals of which last were the pieces purchased by the Luxembourg galleries. The friends of Mr. St. Gaudens and lovers of the art of sculpture in general should not fail to visit this little display, which is filled with convincing evidence that Mr. St. Gaudens's hand has not lost its cunning, and that his natural artistic force and skill have not abated.

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The annual display at the Lotos Club of pictures painted by members of the club is now being arranged by Mr. W. A. Fraser of the Art Committee, and will open at the club with a private view on Thursday, Feb. 22.

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The Black and White Club will hold its second annual exhibition in the rooms of the National Sculpture Society in the American Fine Arts Building from Saturday, Feb. 10, to Saturday, Feb. 24, inclusive. Only members of the club can exhibit, and original works in any monotint never before shown will be received on Fe'. 5 at the building.

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An exhibition of thirty-five paintings by Frank T. Hutchens opened on Monday in the members' room of the Art Students' League in the Fine Arts Gallery, and will

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Thomas Shields Clarke, the sculptor, gave a press and private view on Thursday at his studio, 343 West Seventy-seventh Street, of his recently completed model for a monument entitled "To Alma Mater," which it is proposed to erect on the campus at Princeton University. Mr. Clarke is a graduate of Princeton, and has resided there much of the time during the last few years. Further notice of the work will be made later on.

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The Salmagundi Club gave an exhibition of works in black and white by its members at the clubhouse in West Twelfth Street last night. The monthly dinner will be held to-night at the clubhouse.

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The March and April numbers of The International Studio will contain articles written with the sanction and approval of the artist by A. L. Baldry, and which will be copiously illustrated. Biographies of other American artists will follow during the year.

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The annual display of portraits by M. de Madrazo will open to-day in the Oehme galleries, 384 Fifth Avenue. M. de Madrazo's portraits to be shown include those of Mrs. F. B. Jennings, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Miss Lamont, Mrs. F. S. Smithers, Mrs. E. Lyman Short, Miss Rice, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Berry Wall, Mrs. G. L. Winthrop, Mrs. Isidor Wormser, Jr., Mr. H. J. Chisholm, Mr. H. M. Flagler, and Mr. F. S. Smithers.

***

The annual exhibition of the work of the students of the American Art Association of Paris has just closed at the Durand-Ruel galleries in that city. Comparatively few of the artists represented are known here, with the exception of H. O. Tanner and V. D. Brenner, who showed a bas relief of Mr. G. A. Lucas, well known in New York. Mr. Brenner is a medallist, and went from this city to pursue his sculpture studies in Paris. The first prize in the sculpture department, of 600 francs, was won by H. A. McNeil, the second, of 400 francs, by S. H. Borglum, a Scandinavian painter and sculptor now working in London, but who lived and worked for some years in California, and the third, of 200 francs, by V. D. Brenner, for his bas relief of Mr. Lucas, above mentioned.

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A collection of drawings by F. O. C. Darley, loaned by Mrs. F. O. C. Darley, with additions loaned by Mrs. William T. Blodgett, the American Bank Note Company, and Mr. Alfred Jones, is now on exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Darley was born in Philadelphia, of English parentage, on June 22, 1821, and died at his residence in Tremont, Del., March 27, 1888. From the age of eighteen he became a professional artist, chiefly self-taught. He confined himself almost entirely to outline drawing and black and white, and mainly to illustrations. As is well remembered, he illustrated the works of Cooper, Irving, Judd, Hawthorne, Longfellow, Simms, and other American authors, and also executed a number of large drawings relating to the history of the Revolution and to the civil war. Some of his best work was done for the American Bank Note Company, mainly in vignette form, which comprised commercial, Indian, and domestic incidents. Many of his happiest inspirations were drawn upon the wood, were frequently spoiled in the engraving, and are buried in innumerable volumes which he illustrated. The exhibition includes thirty drawings in India ink, illustrating Shakespeare's plays; sixteen pen and ink drawings, very elaborate in finish, illustrating Longfellow's "Evangeline," never published and never before exhibited, scene landscape studies in pencil, and water color, made at Mount Desert, &c., in 1871, and other illustrations of Dickens's and Cooper's works. This exhibition should be particularly interesting to art connoisseurs of an older generation, for it will recall many memories of their youth.

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The centre of art interest for the next few days lies in the exhibition and sale of Mr. W. T. Evans's collection of American pictures. This was reviewed in general in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Thursday morning, Jan. 25. No review, however, can give to the art student and lover an adequate idea of the richness of the collection and its splendid exemplification of the progress and present standing and promise of American landscape art. There are a few figure works, notably a large assortment of the decorative figure pieces of F. S. Church, some of the colorist Mowbray, and examples of such figure painters as Broughton, Maria Brooks, J. G. Brown, C. C. Curran, Kenyon Cox, T. W. Dening, F. Dielman, Wyatt Eaton, Gilbert Gaul, S. J. Guy, W. St. John Harper, Thomas Hovendon, F. C. Jones, W. H. Low, F. D. Millet, Louis Moeller, R. L. Newman, P. P. Ryder, Walter Shirlaw, E. C. Tarbell, A. H. Thayer, C. Y. Turner, C. F. Ulrich, H. O. Walker, and I. R. Wiles. While these painters are all well represented, the work of the landscapists so predominates that it gives the chief character to the display. The landscape showing is a dignified and noble one, and the groups of Innesses, Wyants, Homer Martins, and Murphys would alone make the collection a remarkable one. When all this, however, is said, it is evident that the collection as a whole is not as broadly and thoroughly representative of American art as that of Mr. Thomas B. Clarke sold last Winter. This is not to be wondered at, for

Some criticism has been expressed of the laudation of Mr. Evans in the introduction to his catalogue, as a patron of American artists, and the emphasizing of "the assistance he has given to the artists of the city and country by the mere fact of seeking out those workers whom he considered most promising." It is said that he has "paid for his pictures always a fair and reasonable price; that he has been acting the part of a patriot," and that "his exclusive passion for the work of American artists has materially aided in giving the latter heart and in stirring hope among our painters generally." The same criticism that lies against this laudation of a picture buyer who it is also said "is a shrewd business man" was leveled last year against a somewhat milder laudation of Mr. Clarke, also voiced, if memory serves aright, in the introduction to the catalogue of his pictures. While it is undoubtedly true that both Mr. Clarke and Mr. Evans have aided the cause of American art by buying American pictures, it is questionable whether it is in good taste for a collector's catalogue to sound his own praises as an altruistic collector. There would seem to be a good deal of "fudge" in this. Mr. Evans, like other collectors, has probably at times driven sharp bargains, and has, perfectly legitimately, bought American pictures not only for his pleasure and possibly to encourage American art, but also to realise a good profit from them at a fitting period. The sale of the collection is more a matter of business than of American art encouragement, and catalogue makers should bear this in mind. There is a proper time for sentiment, and also a proper time for business. This would appear to be the time for business.

***

The arrest of Mr. David C. Preyer, publisher of an art journal, and also an art writer and critic, on the charge of criminal libel preferred by Henry W. Ranger, the landscape painter, has astonished the art world of New York. The opinion is generally expressed that Mr. Ranger could hardly have proceeded to such extreme measures simply because Mr. Preyer spoke disparagingly of his work, and that there must have been some motive not yet disclosed, other than the mere resentment of an artist offended by a critic's publicly expressed opinion. If this principle is allowed there will probably be frequent arrests for criminal libel of art writers and critics everywhere, while even musical and dramatic critics might be haled into court by aggrieved musicians and actors. This arrest raises the question of what is the value of criticism, if it is to be muzzled by threat or fear of the stigma of an arrest. The case comes up to-day in court, and its outcome will be watched with the greatest interest, for it involves a broad and wide-reaching question."

***

Henry W. Ranger was born in Central New York in 1858 and is self-taught. He belongs to no art societies, either at home or abroad, with the exception of the American Water Color Society. He has never been a competitor for official honors or medals. He is a man of aggressive, forceful personality, which is shown in his canvases, whose chief characteristics are depth and richness of tone, synthetic method and fullness and strength of color. He is in close sympathy with the masters of the Barbizon school, and his work of recent years, while virile and attractive, has been freely criticised as too directly influenced by the French painters, and especially Dupré, Rousseau, and Diaz, whom he greatly admires. It has been said of Thomas Moran that "he would have been a great master had he not studied Turner too closely." It might also be said of Ranger that he may become a great artist if he will try to paint other than under the influence of the masters of the Barbizon school.

***

Commissioner Peck has appointed Mr. Charles Volkmar, Mr. Marshall Fry, Jr., Mrs. Anna B. Leonard, and Mme. Le Prince to act as judges for the ceramic exhibition of the National League of Mineral Painters to be sent to Paris on Feb. 1.

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The members of the National League of Mineral Painters will give a reception to Mrs. Mary L. Wagner of Detroit Thursday afternoon at the studio of Mrs. Anna B. Leonard, 28 East Twenty-third Street. Mrs. Wagner sails on Saturday next for Europe.

An Alpine Rose.

Sweet rose that blooms in higher air,
On Alpine cliffs, by fields of snow,
Go thou to her I love, and bear
A breath from lands where roses blow.

Tell her my joyous feet have climbed
To heights where only eagles were,
To cliffs and rocks, that I might find
One little flower most worthy her.

Tell her, that by a little brook
I found thee growing one sweet day,
And when I, stooping, rose and took
Thee from the stem thou heardst me say:

"Sweet rose, dear rose, come go to her—
She'll press thee on her snowy breast,
And thou wilt feel her warm heart stir—
Oh, happy rose to be so blest!"

"And, if she give a kiss to thee,
And question with her eyes of blue,
Say yes, dear rose, say yes, for me,
He kissed me when he found me, too."

—S. H. M. BYERS.

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1900

LIFE AT SEA.

Mr. Bullen's Autobiographical Volume "The Log of a Sea Waif."*

Mr. Frank Bullen, the author of these reminiscenes, is too well known as a writer of delightful sea stories to need any introduction. His present book is autobiographical, and covers the first four years of his sea life, which began when he was only a lad of twelve. The story of his life is written in such a strong, truthful, and convincing manner that it is more than probable his readers would have discovered for themselves that the book had a solid foundation in fact had its author not assured us that he had written—

Nothing but the truth, and, in most cases, gives the real names of ships and individuals. If the book, then, does not please it will be owing to my lack of discrimination between interesting and commonplace details, and not because the pictures given of life at sea in the forecastle are not faithful.

Mr. Bullen's preface shows most conclusively the too modest estimate he puts upon his literary ability, which is in reality very remarkable—asking himself in reference to writers of other sea stories, "Who, then, are you, that presumes to compete with these master magicians?" He thinks that our own period has been unusually full of books filled with the most charming sea pictures:

Writers like Kipling, Cutlyffe Hyne, Joseph Conrad, and Clark Russell, each in his own style, has presented us with a series of sea pictures that need not fear comparison with any nautical writer's work of any day, although they deal almost exclusively with the generally considered unromantic merchant service. * * * Having been for fifteen years a seafarer in almost every capacity except that of a master, * * * it has often occurred to me how little landsmen really know of the seaman's actual life. "Two Years Before the Mast," although written by an American, and of life on board an American merchantman, has long held undisputed sway as a classic upon the subject. And for the only reason, as it seems, that no serious attempt has been made by a Britisher to do the same thing for life in British ships.

Mr. Bullen closes his preface by "commending this 'Autobiography of a Nobody' to that tremendous tribunal, with whom lies the verdict of success or failure, and from whose fiat there is no appeal—to the public."

The opening chapter, "My First Ship," gives an extremely fascinating picture of a boy who did not choose the sea because of a prevailing epidemic of "going to sea," which sometimes runs through a community and is so hard upon those parents who have made other plans for their children. Mr. Bullen, indeed, "belonged to the ignoble company of the unwanted. In spite of hard usage, scanty food, and overwork, I ridiculously persisted in living, until at the approach of my twelfth year an eligible opening presented itself for me to go to sea. Being under no delusion whatever as to the prospect that awaited me, since I had known intimately those who had experienced all the vicissitudes of a sailor's life, I was not unduly elated at the idea."

The boy knew he would be sure of shelter and enough to eat, even though not of the best, so he shipped, not unwillingly, on a clumsy, worn-out vessel, a survival of an earlier age, commanded by his uncle, who was willing to take young Bullen as a cabin boy. The former was a thoroughly capable and perfectly honest old seaman, but stubborn and surly—soured by misfortune and cross-grained by nature, his honesty and good seamanship could not counterbalance his atrocious temper.

The whole chapter is unusually interesting, being full of details of the boy's first impression of the ship—his first ship. "Her cutwater was sunken between two swelling bows, like the cheeks of a conventional cherub. * * * Her bowsprit and jibboom soared into the air exactly like those of the galleons of old, and her three skimpy masts stood like broomsticks at different angles—the foremast especially, which looked over the bows."

There was so much dirt and confusion on deck—which had not been swept for a month—that the boy would have retreated had it been possible. Below, it was even worse, dark and dirty, the air so bad—a compound of bilge water, moldy stores, and unventilated sleeping quarters—that the boy was forced to get on deck again as rapidly as possible, but first having pointed out to him "a small locker by the ladder's foot, reminding me curiously of a rabbit-hutch, which was pointed out to me as my berth, but I naturally supposed it to be a place for my bag. How could I have dreamed it was also to be my chamber!" Later, after getting under way, and finding no other place to sleep, the boy "made just such a lair as a dog might, in the hutch that held my scanty stock of clothing, and, crowding into it, was soon in the land of perfect peace."

And so the chapter goes on, now describing the dividing of the crew into watches, now the pumping of the ship—always a decidedly hard and disagreeable operation. Again, telling of the cook, or "doctor's" coffee, "unlike any beverage called by that name ashore, even the fusty mixture sold at halfpenny a cup at street corners being quite luxurious in comparison with it; yet it was a godsend, boiling hot, with plenty of sugar in it, to those poor wretches with the quenchless thirst of many days' indulgence in the vilest liquor, making their throats like furred old drain pipes."

Mr. Bullen seems to have been a most unusual boy. Busy a great deal of the time, he yet felt miserable because there was no one he could ask the numberless questions about navigation and other sea matters that were constantly perplexing him.

But the sea itself was full of interest, * * * hanging spellbound over the side, gazing with evergrowing wonder and delight upon this marvelous world of abounding life. * * * There were no books on board, or reading matter of any kind, except the necessary works on navigation on the Captain's shelf, so it was just as well that I could take some interest in our surroundings, if I was not to die mentally, as most of the sailors seemed to have done. * * * I found to my amazement that they could tell me nothing of what I wanted to know; * * * they seemed totally ignorant of everything connected with the wonders of the ocean.

Mr. Bullen's description of the Sargasso Sea is most fascinating:

The constantly increasing masses of Gulf seaweed that, with all its delicate beauty of branch and bud, came drifting past our sides; * * * through the bewildering mazes of that aquatic forest moved an innumerable multitude of fish of every shape, size, and hue; while the branches themselves swarmed with crustacea. * * * I could have wished the day forty-eight hours long, but I was the only one on board that derived any pleasure from the snaillike progress we made.

The arrival at their destination—Demerara—on this first voyage gives Mr. Bullen a chance for a beautiful bit of descriptive writing, especially in his account of the natural scenery there:

The nights rival the days. During the absence of the moon the blue-black vault appears like a robe of imperial purple, besprent with innumerable diamonds of a lustre unknown to earth's feeble gems. * * * But when the full-orbed moon in a molten glow of purest silver, before which the eye shrinks almost with pain, traverses the purple concave, * * * the night becomes a sweeter, softer day, in which the men may sit at ease reading or working, as fancy dictates. They dare not sleep in that white glare, lest with distorted features and sightless eyeballs they vainly regret their careless disregard of the pale beam's power. And as the stately satellite settles slowly horizonward, or ascends majestically toward the zenith, how dazzling the mile-wide pathway of shimmering radiance she sheds along the face of the deep! The whalers, with more poetic feeling than one would expect, call it the "moon glade," as though she must needs spread a savannah of splendor for her solemn progress over the waste of ocean.

So far only the pleasanter side of life at sea has been touched upon in these selections, but the book is full of all sorts of stirring incident, the first voyage, indeed, ending in a mutiny, which resulted in the members of the old crew involved in it receiving a sentence of two months at hard labor, a new crew being shipped. Later a curious illness attacked all on board, causing the legs and feet to swell enormously, the trouble culminating in a suppurating wound, horribly painful and hard to cure. Next followed shipwreck, the old Arabella going ashore on a coral reef and becoming a total wreck. Here the men spent a number of days happily enough, until, one of the small boats having been repaired, they finally reached the nearest port.

So the book goes on, from one adventure to another, the boy experiencing all sorts of hardships and all kinds of brutal treatment, all of which will be found as exciting as a novel, but it is impossible to even attempt mentioning them all. At last came a time when the boy was adrift in Liverpool, "still so puny in size and delicate in appearance, I knew it would be no easy matter to persuade any one to employ me. * * * Besides, I was penniless. I had so little clothes, but what I was wearing, that I felt sure no boarding master would take me in on the chance of my paying him out of my advance note here." A dreadful time followed, but a happy chance meeting with the Captain of a fine ship not only proved the temporary help the boy so much desired, but was in reality the beginning of better days.

Those who follow Mr. Bullen through these four years of a varied and eventful career will find themselves amply repaid not only by the incidents described, but by the clear, forcible style of his narrative. Space must be found for Bullen's concluding words; his summing up of a sailor's—an ordinary seaman's—mental condition:

With the close of this voyage, I felt I was a boy no longer. I was getting more confident of my ability to hold my own in the struggle for life, and although I saw nothing before me but a dreary round of the drudgery of the merchant seaman's career before the mast, the prospect did not trouble me. I had no plans, no ambitions, nobody to work for, no one to encourage me to try for better things. I lived only for the day's need. My only trouble, the possible difficulty of getting a ship. Of the future, and of what it had in store for me, I thought nothing—cared nothing—and yet I was not unhappy.

Mr. Bullen, even as a boy, was wise enough to keep away from the ordinary pleasures of the sailor's life; visits to museums, picture galleries, and the theatre keeping him occupied while in port, at other and all times finding in good books an ever-increasing satisfaction. It is without doubt to these unusual tastes for a boy, and especially so in one who was also a sailor, that Mr. Bullen owes his present culture and prominence.

If the author's later adventures are as interesting as those contained in the present volume, may we not hope for a continuation of this story? The book is a well-printed volume of about 400 pages, containing several illustrations, the story being a worthy successor to "Idylls of the Sea" and "The Cruise of the Cachalot." Indeed, the present story may be said to exceed them in interest, which is certainly high praise.

*"THE LOG OF A SEA WAIF: Being Recollections of the First Four Years of My Life. By Frank T. Bullen, F. R. G. S., Author of 'The Cruise of the Cachalot,' 'Idylls of the Sea,' &c. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1900. $1.50.

"When Knighthood Was in Flower" Again.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

"A Seeker After Knowledge" in your issue of this date takes considerable pains and more pleasure in ridiculing "When Knighthood Was in Flower," one of last year's successes, and asks for an explanation of what he calls a phenomenon—the immense sale of that book.

I confess to such a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

JAN

Austin Dobson's Memoir Amplified and Reissued.*

First issued by Walter Scott in 1883 in the Great Writers Series, edited by Prof. Hugh Robertson, this perhaps the most thoroughly interesting brief life of Goldsmith that has just been published again, and is, we believe, the first American edition. It is the work of Austin Dobson, whose familiarity with and love for eighteenth century authors and knowledge of the literary history of that period make him particularly fitted to write of the author of "The Vicar of Wakefield." Beginning with Goldsmith's ascentry, the family being of English origin but emigrating to Ireland some time in the sixteenth century, it is said that the Goldsmith family have a marked mental likeness, being "all equally generous, credulous, simple, and improvident."

Oliver was the son of the Rev. Charles Goldsmith of Pallas, who was a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin. At the time of Oliver's birth his father, who was curate to his wife's uncle, the Vicar of Kilkenny West, had an income from his farm and curacy amounting in all to only £40 a year, "And passing rich on forty pounds a year." Later, on Mr. Green's death, Charles Goldsmith succeeded to the vacant rectory of Kilkenny West, taking up his residence at Lissoy, a little village between Ballymahon and Athlone. His house was connected with the highway by a long avenue of ash trees, and had a pleasant garden and orchard at the back. The new living was worth £200 a year, and here Charles Goldsmith lived in a kindly, hospitable way, which his son sketched later in the "Man in Black."

His education was above his fortune and his generosity greater than his education. Poor as he was, he had his flatterers still poorer than himself; for every dinner he gave them they returned him an equivalent in praise. * * * He told the story of the ivy tree, and that was laughed at; he repeated the jest of the two scholars and the one pair of breeches, and the company laughed at that, but the story of Jobby in the sedan chair was sure to set the table in a roar. Neither his practice nor his precepts were those that make rich men. Learning, he held, was better than silver or gold, and benevolence than either. In this way he brought up his children to be "mere machines of pity" and perfectly instructed them in the art of giving away thousands before they were taught the more necessary qualifications of getting a farthing.

Growing up under such influences, is it at all wonderful that Oliver Goldsmith was in money difficulties all the days of his short life? His happiest school days were those passed under the care of the Rev. Patrick Hughes of Edgeworthtown, a friend of the older Goldsmith. Mr. Hughes understood the boy and recognized his morbid, sensitive nature, under its disguise of superficial obtuseness. It is said that returning once from some holidays the boy unfortunately asked a practical joker as to the best house—meaning best inn—in the neighborhood, and was gravely directed by him to the abode of the local magnate, Squire Featherston; the succeeding events, for the boy did not discover until he was about leaving the next morning that he was at a private house, were afterward utilized in "She Stoops to Conquer."

Owing to his father's having mortgaged his farm and tithes until a marriage portion of £400 for his daughter Catherine could be paid, Oliver had to go up to Trinity College as a "sizar" or poor scholar, who at that time was educated, lodged, and fed for nothing, but had to perform certain menial offices, which were not pleasing to Goldsmith. His career at college was not at all remarkable, but after various ups and downs he finally received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1749, his college days coming to an end.

When Oliver returned home his father had lately died, his favorite brother, Henry, was curate and teacher of the village school, and his mother, who lived in a small cottage at Ballymahon, too poor to do anything for him. It was decided he must enter the Church, and, although Oliver raised many objections, he finally agreed to make the needful preparations. But, for some reason, he was refused acceptance as a clergyman, and must try a new vocation. He next became tutor, but with equally small success. Then it was decided the law was the proper calling, but on his way to London he met a sharper at Dublin, who won all his money—£50, which had been given him for the expenses of his journey—at cards, Oliver returning once more to the arms of his family. But now a relation, Dean Goldsmith of Cloyne, suggested medicine, and a new purse was made up by Oliver's uncle, brother, and sister, and in 1752 he once more set out to seek his fortune. His destination was Edinburgh, which he reached safely, becoming a member of the Medical Society of Edinburgh in 1753, attending lectures, &c., "but the record of his social qualities, his tale-telling, and his singing, is richer than the record of his studies." This residence in Edinburgh was followed by wanderings over the Continent, the journey lasting an entire year:

At the time of Golsmith's arrival in England * * * his previous career could certainly not be described as a success. If his school days had been but moderately promising, his college life might almost be called discreditable. He had tried many things and failed. He had estranged his sole remining parent; he had sorely taxed the patience of the rest of his relatives, and he had latterly been living as a wanderer on the face of the earth. This was his record in the past. And yet read in the light of his subsequent story, he had unconsciously gone through a course of training and accumulated a stock of experience of which little or nothing was to be lost. He had looked at sorrow close and learned to sympathize with poverty; he had known men and cities; he had studied character in its undress.

So the memoir goes on from Goldsmith's first employment in London as an apothe-

*OLIVER GOLDSMITH: A Memoir. By Austin Dobson. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 1900. $1.25.

Then, too, the friendships of "Nolly" Goldsmith are here recorded; the Hornecks and particularly "The Jessamy Bride," Sir Joshua Reynolds, and Dr. Johnson, as well as Burke, Garrick, the immortal Boswell, and many others. We all remember how Garrick's impromptu

Here lies Nolly Goldsmith, for shortness called Noll,
Who wrote like an angel, but talked like poor Poll!

was followed by "Retaliation," which contains such fine pen portraits of Garrick:

On the stage he was natural, simple, affecting,
'Twas only that when he was off he was acting.

That of Burke and Reynolds was equally fine. Then, too, one would like to dwell upon the Chambers, 2 Brick Court, Middle Temple—"a couple of reasonably sized old-fashioned rooms, with a third smaller room, or sleeping closet, * * * wilton carpets, blue marine festoon window curtains complete; Pembroke tables, 'a very large dressing glass,' and his friend Sir Joshua's 'Tragic Muse' in a gold frame," all suggesting the necessity for frequent visits to "Filby" so Goldsmith might be attired suitably to live up to his rooms.

Nor can we touch upon his many friendships, only adding one story of Dr. Johnson, perhaps the most devoted of them all. After Goldsmith's death, Johnson, hearing some busybodies running down the former's work, "rose with great dignity, looked them full in the face, and exclaimed, 'If nobody was suffered to abuse poor Goldy but those who could write as well, he would have few censors.'" American readers who have never seen this memoir have before them a great pleasure, as may be seen from Mr. Dobson's final summing up of Goldsmith's character:

Let not his frailties be remembered; he was a very great man; and, what is perhaps more to the purpose of the present memoir, he was assuredly a great writer. In the fifteen years over which his literary activity extended he managed to produce a record which has given him an unassailable position in English letters. Apart from mere hack work and compilation—hack work and compilation which in most cases he all but lifted to the level of a fine art—he wrote some of the best familiar verse in the language. In an age barren of poetry he wrote two didactic poems which are still among the memories of the old, as they are among the first lessons of the young. He wrote a series of essays which for style and individuality fairly hold their own between the best work of Addison and Steele on the one hand and the best work of Charles Lamb on the other. He wrote a domestic novel, unique in kind and as cosmopolitan as "Robinson Crusoe." Finally, he wrote two excellent plays, one of which, "She Stoops to Conquer," still stands in the front rank of the few popular masterpieces of English comedy.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

HISTORY.

THE REGENERATION OF THE UNITED STATES. A Forecast of Its Industrial Evolution. By William Morton Grinnell. 12mo. Pp. v.-145. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

THE REAL FRENCH REVOLUTIONISTS. By Henry Jephson. 12mo. Pp. x.-423. New York: Macmillan & Co. $1.75.

THE DESTRUCTION OF ANCIENT ROME. A Sketch of the History of the Monuments. By Rodolfo Lanciani. 12mo. Pp. xv.-279. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

THE STORY OF FRANCE. From the Earliest Times to the Consulate of Napoleon Bonaparte. By Thomas E. Watson. In two volumes. Vol. II. From the end of the Reign of Louis XV. to the Consulate of Napoleon Bonaparte. 8vo. Pp. xi.-1,076. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.50.

THE GOLDEN HORSESHOE. Extracts from the letters of Capt. H. L. Herndon of the Twenty-first United States Infantry, on duty in the Philippine Islands, and Lieut. Lawrence Gill, aide de camp to the Military Governor of Puerto Rico, with a postscript by J. Sherman, private, Company D, Twenty-first Infantry. Edited by Stephen Bonsal. 12mo. Pp. xi.-318. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

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FLAMBOROUGH HEAD AND OTHER POEMS. By St. James Cummings. 18mo. Pp. 55. Published by the author, Charleston, S. C. Paper.

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NEW EDITIONS.

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BENJAMIN'S ATLANTIC DIARY AND DIRECTORY for the Season of 1900. New York: Pub. Jan. 1, 1900. 16 pp. 8vo. 1901. Published annually; about Jan. 10. 8vo. Pp. 845. Ninth year. Kilsey Matthews Benjamin, the publisher, 331 Broadway, New York. $2.

GARDENS, ANCIENT AND MODERN. An epitome of the literature of the garden art; with an historical epilogue, by Albert Forbes Sieveking, F. S. A. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. xvi.-422. London: J. M. Dent & Co. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.

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THE HARVARD UNIVERSITY CATALOGUE. 1899-1900. 12mo. Pp. 716. Cambridge: Published by the University.

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THE ENGLISHWOMAN'S YEAR BOOK AND DIRECTORY. 1900. Second Year of New Issue. By Emily Janes. 12mo. London: Adam & Charles Black. New York: The Macmillan Company.

PEPYS'S GHOST. His Wanderings in Greater Gotham; His Adventures in the Spanish War, together with His Minor Exploits in the Field of Love and Fashion, with His Thoughts Thereon. Now Deciphered and Here Set Down, with Many Annotations. By Edwin Emerson, Jr. 18mo. New York: Richard G. Badger & Co. $1.50.

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PUBLISHING A BOOK. Being a few practical hints to authors as to the preparation of manuscript, the correction of proof, and arrangement with the publisher. By Charles Welsh. 24mo. Pp. xiii.-45. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. Paper, 50 cents.

COALS AND COKE IN WEST VIRGINIA. A handbook on the coals and cokes of the Great Kanawha, New River, Flat Top, and adjacent coal districts in West Virginia. By William Seymour Edwards. 8vo. Pp. iii.-163. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co.

CRITICAL CONFESSIONS. By Neal Brown. 8vo. Pp. 245. Wausau, Wis.: The Philosopher Press. $1.50.

THE PRESERVATION OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FOR FOOD. By Charles H. Stevenson. 8vo. Pp. 563. Washington Printing Office.

Kipling and Buchanan.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Let me express my pleasure in the editorial comment in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW on Mr. Buchanan's article in The Contemporary. It was to be hoped we should have to seek far for such a lack of fine feeling as is shown, for example, in Mr. Buchanan's allusion to the "Dedication" to the "Ballads." If Mr. Kipling lacks deep feeling, where among living writers may we hope to find it? You quote as an example of his strong feeling the envoi to the "Departmental Ditties." Let me suggest another, the verses beginning:

And they were stronger hands than mine.
That digged the ruby from the earth.

It would give me pleasure to see in your columns a word of protest against the lightly assumed attitude of depreciation which certain reviewers have adopted toward what Mr. Kipling has published within the year. Whether or not he has touched his highest level is the tone of this criticism kindly or even discriminating? Mr. Kipling's work can assuredly stand or fall on its own merits, but is this attitude quite creditable to the American people, and will not its chief effect be to suggest the worthlessness of an interest so quickly changed to ill-considered condemnation?

H. M.

New York, Jan. 23, 1900.

The current number of Harper's Bazar contains an article on Miss Mary E. Wilkins, with portrait, by Margaret Hamilton Welch.

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

Readers will permit us again to remind them of the necessity for inclosing their full names and addresses with letters intended for this department of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. Our mails are now heavily freighted with "queries and answers." We are glad to get them and shall welcome all that our readers are pleased to send—all, that is, that are not trivial.

"M. C. S.," New York City: "Writing in answer to James Price, New York, I would say that, judging from the comments of English periodicals at the time of her death in 1883, Miss Emily S. Holt's historical stories were exceptionally accurate in their presentation of the life of the times of which she wrote. In answer to another correspondent (F. Cornell) I inclose these verses, written by E. R. Sill:

In the deep night a little bird
Wakens, or dreams he is awake;
Cheerily clear one phrase is heard,
And you almost hear the morning break.

In the deep dark of loss and wrong
One face like a lovely dawn will thrill,
And all night long at my heart a song
Suddenly stirs and then is still."

Miss E. St. J. Seaman, 123 Pacific Street, Brooklyn: "What is the value of Mrs. Rowson's 'Charlotte Temple,' published by Fisher & Brother of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, with no date?"

The first edition of "Charlotte Temple" was published in London in 1790. The first American edition appeared in Philadelphia in 1794. ("Printed by D. Humphreys for M. Carey.") These editions have some little value; the edition owned by our correspondent (and probably printed about 1810) has none.

Adam Weiffenbach, 2,039 Washington Avenue, New York City: "Please inform me in what public library I could find 'New York in the Revolution'?"

The New York Public Library, Astor, or Lenox branches.

T. L. Watson, 93 Sheperd Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "What is the value of a German Bible of 1656?"

About $10. Only the very earliest editions of the Bible in German possess value.

"F. J. M.," Newark, N. J.: "You would oblige me greatly by informing me through the columns of THE SATURDAY REVIEW whether or not the following volumes are of any particular value: 'Chartism,' Thomas Carlyle, London, 1840; 'Black Riders,' Crane, limited edition, London, 1896; 'Countess Kathleen,' W. B. Yeats, London, 1892; 'Catalogue of the Library of H. B. Humphrey,' Cambridge, 1871, priced; 'Nothing to Wear,' William Allen Butler, New York, (Rudd & Carleton,) 1857, illustrated by Hoppin; 'Two Millions,' William Allen Butler, New York, (Appleton,) 1858; 'Selections from the Works of Sylvester Genin,' 8vo, New York, 1855, engravings; 'De Animi Immortalitate,' Isaac Hawkins Browne, London, 1811, presentation copy, and 'Cotoni Posthuma,' (reprint Goldschmidt) of Cotton's 'Antiquarian Researches,' 1679.) Edinburgh, 1884."

They would bring at auction an average of 75 cents apiece.

A. Von W. Leslie, Waco, Texas: "H. H. Waldo, Rockford, Ill., who wishes a copy of Dwight's 'Columbia, Columbia, to Glory Arise,' will find the poem printed in Stedman and Hutchinson's 'Library of American Literature,' which is easy of access in almost any public library."

"L. D. B.," New York City: "Has a clean copy of Zola's 'J'Accuse,' which was printed in the Paris Aurore of Jan. 13, 1898, any value to amateurs?"

At the time of the Dreyfus trial it would have had considerable interest. Now its interest is only slight.

"A. L.," St. John's College, Washington, D. C.: "I would like to know where I can get works or articles on the late John Gilmary Shea. I am writing an essay on him, and find it difficult to obtain matter even at the Congressional Library."

There is an article on Shea by M. F. Vallette in The Catholic World for April, 1892. Our correspondent has probably such sources of information as Allibone and Appleton.

Miss Elizabeth Kellogg, Avondale, Cincinnati, Ohio: "Will you kindly direct me toward such information as is accessible to the reading public about Kenneth Grahame, author of 'The Golden Age,' &c., and very greatly oblige?"

There is little to say about Kenneth Grahame, save that he is Secretary of the Bank of England and a delightful author.

"Blue Grass," Louisville, Ky.: "Please tell me where I can get James Lane Allen's books and the prices?"

"The Choir Invisible," Macmillan, illustrated edition, $2.50; "A Kentucky Cardinal," illustrated edition, Harper & Brothers, $1; "Aftermath," (continuation of "A Kentucky Cardinal,") Harpers, $1; "Flute and Violin, and Other Kentucky Tales and Romances," Harpers, 75 cents; "Two Gentlemen of Kentucky," Harpers, 50 cents; "The Blue Grass Region of Kentucky," Harpers, $1.50.

"E. F. J.," Brooklyn, N. Y.: "What is a recent book on manners, &c., for men?"

Mrs. Humphrey's "Manners for Men," Mansfield & Wessels, 1,135 Broadway, 1898, 50 cents.

L. Otway, St. Louis, Mo.: "Kindly tell me something about Arthur O'Shaughnessy, the poet?"

He was born in London March 14, 1844, and educated privately. In June, 1861, he was appointed an assistant in the library of the British Museum, and in August, 1863, was promoted to the natural history department. His first literary success was his "Epic of Women," 1870, a volume of exceptional promise. His "Lays of France," 1872, was followed by "Music and Moonlight," 1874, and a posthumous volume, "Songs of a Worker," 1881. In 1875 appeared "Toyland," written with his wife, Eleanor Marston, (whom he married in 1873,) the daughter of Dr. Westland Marston, and sister of the blind poet, Philip Bourke Marston. A memoir of him, by Dr. Garnett, appears in Vol. VIII. of Miles's "Poets and Poetry of This Century," and in 1894 Mrs. Moulton published his "Life, with Selections from His Poems." A sketch and appreciation, by William Sharp, may be found on Pages 394-5 of "Lyra Celtica," Edinburgh, 1896, where his lovely "Fountain of Tears" is reprinted. His full name was Arthur William Edgar O'Shaughnessy. He died in London, Jan. 30, 1881.

Wanted and to Exchange.

It is still necessary to remind readers who send letters for this department of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW that their full names and addresses should be given. We are pleased to note the wide interest taken in the department and are glad always to receive our readers' letters, but such letters cannot be printed unless the writers' names and addresses are given.

deal with books of value and interest. Most letters do this already, but some do not.

C. Walter Cushier, 308 West Twenty-second Street, New York City: "I would like to obtain 'Handbook of British Fungi,' by M. C. Cooke. 2 volumes."

John Hossack, 105 Princeton Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.: "I would like to hear from any one having pictures illustrating methods of work and machinery of production in use during the first fifty years of the present century."

O. S. Haas, 42 East Ninth Street, New York City: "I would like to dispose of an extremely scarce book, 'Obsequies to the Memory of Mr. Edward King,' 1638. Th. Buck & R. Daniel, Cambridge, 1638, containing Milton's 'Lycidas,' first edition."

Our correspondent should not part with his "Lycidas" for a song. Two copies were sold at auction in 1897. One brought £60, the other £70.

Clifton B. Gates, Jamestown, N. Y.: "I wish to sell an artist's Japan edition of Triumphs of Modern Art, Copy No. 103, and the same of World's Masterpieces of Modern Painting, Copy No. 58, in portfolios, with etchings and water colors as published."

J. Orr Kyle, 59 West Thirty-fifth Street, New York City: "I have duplicates of some numbers of the following magazines: 'Magazine of American History,' 'Philistine,' 'Chap-Book,' 'The Bibelot,' 'English Ex Libris Journal.' I will exchange or buy in order to complete my sets. I have also a lot of early copies of Harper's Magazine in numbers that I would exchange for any of the above."

Maurice H. Rosenzweig, 212 Clinton Street, New York City: "I wish to exchange with any of the readers of the SATURDAY REVIEW the following books, all bound in cloth: Charlotte Bronte's 'Vilette,' (illustrated;) Cooper's 'Sea Tales,' (first few pages torn out,) and 'Last of the Mohicans,' Disraeli's 'Lothair,' Hope's 'Father Stafford,' Benjamin Harrison's 'Speeches,' A. C. Lust's 'A Test of Grace,' (just published;) Mrs. Burnett's 'His Grace of Osmonde,' Louis Pendleton's 'Lost Prince Almon,' Verne's 'Mysterious Island,' Munchausen's 'Tales.' I would like to exchange these for standard authors. No novels. Essays and poetry preferred."

READY TO-DAY.
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NAPOLEON AT ST. HELENA.
The Original Record made by Napoleon's Physician, Dr. O'Meara.
DR. O'MEARA, author of the famous volume, "Napoleon at St. Helena," left a journal of his daily intercourse with Napoleon in exile, less than half of which was drawn upon in his published work. The original journal, containing upwards of 180,000 words, was bequeathed by Dr. O'Meara to a friend, by whose heirs it has been placed in the hands of the Editors of The Century, and extracts from its pages will appear, beginning in the present number. The journal abounds in passages of the greatest interest, as bearing on the character and opinions of Napoleon, including matter which was suppressed by Dr. O'Meara at the time of the publication of his book in 1822. It details the life and conversation at Longwood without reserve.

THE PARIS OF TO-DAY.
By Richard Whiteing, Author of "No. 5 John Street."
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THE CENTURY CO. - NEW YORK.

Essays by Prof. Trent.*

Professor Trent, like Mr. Burroughs, has been stirred to a criticism of criticism by M. Brunetière's formal and austere philosophy. Like Mr. Burroughs, too, he accepts Arnold's idea of disinterested search after the excellent as the critic's most important function, and decides with him that it takes all sorts and conditions of critics to appreciate literature as a whole, but for self expression in criticism he would substitute self-effacement. His ideal critic is one who can put himself in the place of readers differing in culture and intelligence and discern the appeal made to them by their favorite books. This method makes it difficult to cherish vital preferences or a stimulating personal view of books; on the other hand, it is possible to gain from it the impartiality and emancipation of taste at which Mr. Burroughs says we should aim. The point upon which Prof. Trent lays most stress is the necessity of considering what he calls the "emotive" quality of a book without much reference to its intellectual qualities or deficiencies, "not much positive thought or intellectual power pure and simple" being necessary to literature as distinguished from "stuff," he thinks. Briefly this means, we suppose, that a book is "literature" if it move hearts, whether the hearts happen to belong to university professors or to Bowery factory girls. The Divine Comedy may be a higher grade of literature than the ballad of Little Billie, but neither excludes the other, and if the critic sees the charm of both he is the better guide for the public; or, in Prof. Trent's own words, he "sympathizes with the literary tastes of people of inferior culture" to "be able to help them to rise in the scale of taste and intelligence." Provided the critic's intellectual standard can bear the strain, this benevolent intent can at least do no harm to his readers, and he himself can get much more fun from his work for adopting a democratic method. If, however, he cannot claim the "broad culture" of which, as Prof. Trent truly says, "our teachers and journalistic critics are rarely possessed," he is in some danger of losing his perspective and falling into the Duke of Arden's mistake of seeing good in everything. Nor would Prof. Trent's formula for determining the presence of the literary quality in a composition help him materially toward just estimates. This amazing formula is worth quoting in full and runs as follows:

Nothing belongs to real literature unless it consists of written words that constitute a carrying statement which makes sense, arranged rhythmically, euphoniously, and harmoniously, and so chosen as to connote an adequate number of ideas and things the suggestion of which will call up in the reader sustained emotions which do not produce undue tension and in which the element of pleasure predominates, on the whole, over that of pain.

Every term of this description, Prof. Trent adds, should be kept in mind, "so that we may consciously apply it as a test to any piece of writing about the literary character of which we are in doubt."

We confess to some degree of doubt as to the literary character of Prof. Trent's essay on Shelley, certain passages of which certainly produce "undue tension" of emotion on the part of the reader. When we read "Here, alas! was the rock on which Shelley split—he had no common sense," or, "Poor Shelley—he was always, to use a homely metaphor, jumping from the frying pan into the fire with regard to the 'company he kept,' especially the women," or "Shelley is like an aeolian harp—the winds of his sad fate play upon him and immortal, weird, sad, and haunting melodies float away to us and enter our souls and abide there," we feel that Prof. Trent has at least escaped the defect of a too "intellectualized" mode of expression, to run perhaps to the other extreme. His impressive reiteration that Shelley—himself like his own maniac, "a nerve o'er which did creep the else unfelt oppression of this earth"—lacked common sense, reminds one of Mr. Freude's admission that Henry VIII. lacked delicacy.

On the whole, Prof. Trent's ideas about criticism seem to us rather more sound than his application of them. His paper on "The Spirit of Literature" is the embodiment of excellent advice to teachers and critics, and his conviction that teachers of literature would succeed better if they read more and criticised less, can hardly fail to carry weight with the more intelligent of his readers.

*"THE AUTHORITY OF CRITICISM, AND OTHER ESSAYS. By William P. Trent. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

JAN

1900

FRANCIS LIEBER.

A Biography That Is a Thesis Upon His Work and Influence.*

This biography of Dr. and Prof. Lieber is more than a mere account of his life; it is a thesis upon the work and influence of one of the profoundest scholars and most substantial public counselors that ever was lost to Europe and gained by America. Born in Berlin in 1800, as one of the younger sons of a prosperous iron dealer, who was soon overwhelmed by sacrifices he made for the country, his youth was passed amid the turmoil that followed Napoleon's onslaught upon Prussia, and he imbibed as a mere child that intense hatred of tyranny and despotism and that passionate desire for personal and political liberty which were the mainsprings of his long and active life. It was the stress of soul as well as the bodily hardships that he was compelled to endure in his youth that made him, as writer and teacher, the living force for liberty and the higher law that he was.

As one of the earliest students of Jahn, the originator of the German Gymnasia and Turners movement, he imbibed the ardency of that enthusiast for patriotism. At the age of only thirteen he saw his elder brother going off to resist the new uprising of the French power, and within a year, when scarcely fourteen, he himself marched with the Colberg regiment, only to be struck down at Waterloo, where his life was saved in the hospital almost as by a miracle.

Then followed the terrible rule of Austria and the effort of Metternich to crush out of Germany every thought of freedom. The lad's education was restricted and interrupted by governmental decrees and police hounding, increasing in annoyance and severity year after year, until it became almost unbearable, and occasional periods of imprisonment were welcomed as periods of peace for study. When Greece made its abortive rising for liberty in 1822, Lieber was one of a crowd of young enthusiasts who stole out of Germany and ran to her aid, only to be cruelly disappointed in the temper and substance of the people and cause which they sought to champion. Struggling in illness and penury to get home again, young Lieber fortunately secured the friendship of the great Niebuhr in Rome, and this resulted in years of association and the highest guidance in the direction of the historical studies in which afterward he himself became so eminent. Upon his return to Berlin he found himself so watched and harassed by a suspicious Government that the conditions finally became unendurable, and he fled from the country to England. Here he supported himself by teaching, &c., and made acquaintances which led to an offer of a position at Harvard, where he was to conduct the newly organized gymnasium and evening school. This was gladly accepted, and with vast enthusiasm this young, poetic lover of freedom entered the New World, and found himself not only welcomed, but lifted to heights of joy by the atmosphere of liberty, which he could now breathe unrestrained.

The Harvard work soon came to an end, and then Lieber proposed and found a publisher for the "Encyclopedia Americana," which he edited, largely wrote, and carried to success during the next few years. Among his contributors and co-editors were the leading men of letters in the country at that time, and this encyclopedia was for a long time the most authoritative American work of reference. It was finished, and again Lieber, now married to an English lady, was out of employment, and earnestly seeking a permanent place where he might have leisure enough beyond gaining a livelihood to write the books upon history and economics which had already taken shape in his busy brain, and for which the years of varied study of American institutions required by his editorial work had been a most fertile preparation. This opportunity came when he was elected to the chair of Political History and Economics in the South Carolina State College. In this position, which he regarded as an intellectual exile, and where the admiration and honor in which he was held as a scholar became more and more tempered with hatred for his anti-slavery and anti-Calvinism views, he remained twenty years, and during that time wrote three great books, "Political Ethics," "Legal and Political Hermeneutics," and "Civil Liberty and Self-Government." "It is upon these," says Mr. Harley, "that his fame will chiefly rest." The disunion sentiment rampant in South Carolina and other things finally made Dr. Lieber's position intolerable, and in 1857 he came to New York and entered upon that brilliant career as Professor of History and Political Science at Columbia which had so large a part in establishing the status of the modern university. This appointment was a source of great pride and satisfaction to him, and he worked with extraordinary assiduity as well as largeness of purpose to make it all that his high ideal of education demanded. Nevertheless, his department was abolished ten years later, and Dr. Lieber was given the Chair of Constitutional History and Public Law in the newly founded Law School, where he remained until his sudden death from heart disease in 1872.

Mr. Harley devotes a special chapter to Lieber's views on education, a high ideal of which he regarded as of great political significance. One of his earlier essays was upon the relation between education and crime, and he was in favor of the State undertaking the utmost possible breadth of public instruction. This chapter ought to be of great interest and value to teachers, and no publicist can afford not to read Lieber's philosophy of history, an admirable statement of which is contained in the present volume.

It was, however, in the more practical field of law, and especially of military law, that Lieber made himself publicly felt. He was constantly consulted by the Presidents and leading politicians of his time, and at the time of his death was umpire in the tedious settlements of the vast Mexican claims affair. His patriotism was mightily aroused by the civil war, and not only were his voice and pen forcibly on the side of the Union, but two of his sons were officers in the Northern Army, one of whom is now Judge Advocate General, United States Army. Great need was soon felt for a code of legal instructions for the guidance of officers in their conduct of military operations, small as well as great. Nothing of the sort existed, and the Government requested Dr. Lieber to prepare something. His success was so great that this code has remained, not only the military law of this country for its soldiers in actual service, but has formed the basis for similar European codes. It is founded upon the broadest principles of justice and equity, and insists upon the need of recognizing and preserving individual rights and responsibilities beneath the temporary relation of a soldier to his flag, or a belligerent to his foe.

Mr. Harley tells us that so universal were its principles and conclusions that but a single case arose in the course of the Franco-Prussian war that could not be settled by the rules of those "Instructions." This critical review of Dr. Lieber's work is timely and valuable.

*"FRANCIS LIEBER: His Life and Political Philosophy. By Lewis R. Harley, Ph. D. New York: Columbia University Press. 1899. $1.75.

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The February Number

...OF...

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The Fish We Eat.*

A very handsome volume, and well illustrated, with the title, "The Preservation of Fishery Products for Food," has just been issued by the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries. There are the six processes for the preservation of fish: The keeping of them alive, refrigeration, desiccation, canning, pickling, and smoking.

Certain fish, such as the cod, are taken at great depths. When brought to the surface, the water pressure no longer existing, the cod may be said to burst. The air bladder explodes. The cod are, then, dead as soon as they come to the surface. Of course, as food they are excellent; but the question arises, How can this strangulation be prevented? There seems to be no remedy for the cod, but this method for keeping the life in certain deep-swimming fish, as the red snappers and groupers, is most ingenious. Actual trachyotomy is carried on. A metal tube ¼ inch in diameter is forced into the fish, a little beyond the pectoral fin, the pressure on the air bladder is lessened, and the fish, thus relieved, can be kept alive. The method is ingenious, but certainly cruel.

A curious way of keeping alive an oyster is to muzzle it. Wire-bound oysters have, so it seems, a fairly long lease on life. Philadelphians will be glad to learn that the terrapin may be frozen in a cake of ice and be quite comfortable. Many are the methods in use for the preservation of shad. There are not less than 52,500,000 pounds of shad marketed annually coming from the Atlantic Coast of the United States. A very large proportion of these fish is sent into distant parts of the country. Cold storage has been brought to a great state of efficiency in this country. In regard to natural and artificial ice, the following, coming from the United States expert, is worthy of notice:

Natural ice being less cold, is generally more desirable for shipping fish than artificial ice, since it gives off its coldness quickly, and the moisture coming in contact with the fish, acts as a good conductor, and the fish is more rapidly cooled. But as artificial ice lasts longer, it is better for long distances, providing the fish have been thoroughly chilled before being placed in the shipping box.

The duration of the ice in the family refrigerator follows the same rules.

The world's annual production of dried codfish amounts to about 600,000,000 pounds. We have been every year exporting codfish worth some $737,000. Many curious fish products are mentioned in the volume under notice. There is the industrious Chinaman on the California coast, who prepares dried shrimp for his home market. He is so little wasteful that he keeps the shells of the shrimps and sends them to China, where they are used for manure. In Oregon we used to manufacture a very toothsome product made from the spinal column of the sturgeon. It found a market in Russia. The sea slug some years ago was prepared on the coast of Florida for the Chinese and Japanese. Fancy a business done in dried or smoked catfish! The "bloater" is the most appetizing of all methods of preparing the herring. How may you "bloat" a herring? The entire mystery is divulged in the work before us. Very clever was that party who tried to convert menhaden into sardines. But the menhaden was obstinate and refused to be converted.

It is an eminently wise thing to know what you eat and how food is prepared and as far as fish go Mr. Charles H. Stevenson tells all that is discoverable. Are we to disdain that perfect gentleman, Pliny? Did he not give us the method in use in his time for the preparation of "garum"? Anchovy paste sinks into utter insignificance when compared with garum, for Pliny quotes its price. Twenty pounds of it were worth "a thousand pieces of money."

*"THE PRESERVATION OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FOR FOOD. By Charles H. Stevenson. United States Fish Commission. Washington: Government Printing Office.

Links Between Shiplake, England and the United States.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Dec. 23, 1899, your editor said some unsolicited but kind words of me and my works. A previous introduction to my brethren in the United States was from the critique of my book, "Passages from the Diaries of Mrs. P. Lybbe Powis," in the same paper, of Nov. 4. These sort of wireless telephonings between Shiplake and the United States being established, I fancy the readers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW may be interested to learn that between this small but romantically situated parish in the Old World and the mighty New World across the seas exist links of intense interest in their history.

In the year 1620 Edmund Plowden of Shiplake and his wife, Mary, née Marriner, sailed for America with a numerous company of emigrants, to establish the plantation of New Albion, as it was called. Edmund Plowden was the second son of Francis Plowden of Shiplake Court, Oxon., and Plowden, Salox, a very ancient Roman Catholic family, the first member of whom, who was seated at Shiplake, was Edmund Plowden, the celebrated lawyer, he being granted the estate and manor of Shiplake by Queen Elizabeth on the seizure of Sir Francis Englefield's estate, Shiplake forming a portion of it.

Edmund Plowden returned to England from Virginia in 1630. During his absence from England his sister, Anne, had married Sir Arthur Lake, son of Sir Thomas Lake, who had been Secretary to James I. and previous to that Clerk of the Signet to Queen Elizabeth. The influence of his new brother-in-law procured Edmund's introduction to Lord Strafford, and he appears to have accompanied Strafford to Ireland. In the year 1632 Edmund Plowden petitioned King Charles I., through Lord Strafford, for a grant of the territory of New Albion. The petition runs:

Near the continent of Virginia, sixty leagues from James City, without the Bay of Chesapeake there is a habitable and fruitful island, named Plowden, otherwise Long Isle, about sixty leagues from the main, near Del a Warre Bay, whereof your Majesty nor any of your progenitors were ever possessed of any estate, &c., * * * to enable the petitioners, their heirs, and assigns forever to enjoy the said Isle and the forty leagues square of the adjoining continent, as in a nature of a County Palatine, or body politick; by the name of New Albion, to be held of your Majesty's Crown of Virginia, and with such additions, privileges, and dignities therein, to be given to Sir Edmund Plowden, like has been heretofore granted to Sir George Calvert, knight, in Newfoundland, together with the usual grants and privileges that other colonies have for governing, &c., and we agree to settle with 500 inhabitants.

This petition was favorably received, and a royal warrant at Oatlands July 24, 1632, was issued under the Great Seal of England and signed by Sir John Coke, granting all that had been asked for. Between 1632 and 1634 Sir Edmund Plowden was engaged in fulfilling the conditions of the warrant, and various indentures for colonizing the territory in question were executed and enrolled in Dublin and in St. Mary's in Maryland, America. Having completed the conditions, Edmund Plowden was granted a charter, enrolled in Dublin, in seventeen pages folio, bearing date June 21, 1634. In this charter, after grant of land was specified, Edmund Plowden was permitted to confer honors upon the well-deserving citizens and inhabitants of the new province, and "to cut and stamp different pieces of gold such as shall be lawful, current, and acceptable to all the inhabitants." He was made a peer of Ireland as Earl Plowden, and Governor of the New Province of "New Albion." He was termed in the charter "Earl of Albion," also "Earl Palatine," and remainder was made to his eldest son, Lord Francis Plowden, and his two younger sons, George and Thomas. Earl Plowden now proceeded to New Albion and remained there several years. He resided principally at the Manor of Watsesset. He seems to have made an excellent Governor, as it is stated—

Plowden offered the fullest freedom and protection to all, and gave his voice in favour of mildness, charity, and love, and he deserves to be ranked with the benefactors of our race and New Albion is entitled to a higher place in the human progress than is often allotted to older and greater and more fortunate States.

How Edmund Plowden came to be dispossessed of New Albion, the few remaining relics of those days left, and other events relating to another link between Shiplake and the States must be left to another day.

EMILY C. CLEMENSON.

Shiplake Vicarage, Henley-on-Thames, England, Jan. 8, 1900.

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EUROPE AFRAID TO ATTACK BRITAIN

Consequences That Would Follow Her Downfall Realized.

THE GOVERNMENT IS SAFE

But the Parliamentary Session Promises to Be Stormy.

Disgust at Mr. Chamberlain's Subserviency to Rhodes and Beit—Ruskin's Popularity Less Great Than Supposed.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—"As the fleets and armies of England went forth to consolidate arbitrary power, the sound of war everywhere else on the earth died away. Kings sat still in awe and nations turned to watch the issue."

With these words your historian Bancroft closes the fifty-second chapter of his "History of the United States." The words exactly describe the world's attitude to-day toward this appalling conflict in South Africa. Strife is hushed among the nations, and throughout the earlier part of this week, while we waited for news from Buller, our enemies on the Continent almost ceased to abuse us.

When at the end of the week a brief moment of exultant hope was converted again into gloom and doubt there was less disposition shown abroad to jeer at us than has hitherto been customary. They all hate us, doubtless, but all begin to recognize that wiping out Britain as a great power could not take place without shaking thrones and dominions the world over.

***

THE CZAR WANTS PEACE.

For some weeks past we have been hearing much about Russia's designs upon Afghanistan, and busy newspaper correspondents gather up for our consumption rumors of extensive movements of Russian troops toward Herat, accompanied by siege trains and extraordinary amounts of ammunition.

These may all be true, but I doubt it. Russian soldiers and bureaucrats would unquestionably be delighted to do something toward checkmating us in Persia and on the frontiers of India, but I am more and more satisfied that the Czar means to have peace, because he is so intent upon developing his immense empire by means of railways and industrial undertakings of all kinds.

And neither Russia nor her ally, France, would care to see Great Britain replaced by Germany as the dominant moral and military force of Europe. We have our uses, they recognize, although they love us not.

To tell the truth, however, little attention is being paid by us at present to anything happening in the world, except on the battle grounds around Ladysmith. We have almost forgotten Lord Methuen and his curious inactivity north of the Modder River in our anxiety to see Gen. White's beleaguered army released and the Burgher forces driven back over the frontier. This accomplished, many hope that the end of the war would be in sight, and therefore all thoughts are concentrated upon the titanic conflict being waged among the eastern foothills of the Drakenberg Mountains.

But our hopes are not so strong as they were two days ago, and the feeling of dissatisfaction with the War Office increases daily in intensity. Only belated news reaches us, and even that in the most fragmentary and tantalizing shape.

***

FRAGMENTARY WAR NEWS.

We cannot form a guess of what is really doing all along the line of fire. Last night, for instance, a list of casualties was published in a manner that led the cursory reader to suppose that it represented our losses in the storming of Spion Kop. But it does not seem to be that at all. The regiments named in the return were part of Gen. Lyttleton's brigade, which had been put in charge of Potgieter's Ford, a vital point in our line of communications between Frere, Chieveley, and the front. The same day brought its news of some losses at Chieveley itself, and later information, quite as obscure and illusive, compels us to infer that the enemy has been making more or less determined efforts to break through our line of communications at both points.

Should this inference prove to be correct, and it can only be wrong on the supposition that Gen. Warren was so hard pressed as to require assistance from Lyttleton at the risk of a break in our communications, then the position of Gen. Buller's forces, scattered as they are among the hills and dells along a front of some twenty-five miles, is one of no small peril.

This will be sufficient to indicate to you the ground of our intense anxiety. Whether by design or accident, the republicans of the Transvaal and Orange Free State have succeeded in drawing us into a country where their undisciplined fighters can act with enormous advantage against our troops, and no civilian can possibly realize what the strain is to keep our men supplied with food and ammunition at the front.

***

BULLER'S RETREAT POSSIBLE.

Unless Gen. Buller succeeds within the next few days in breaking through the Boers' entrenchments, and so far threatening the routes by which they can go home as to compel them to take flight, it is by no means improbable that the destruction of his baggage animals may alone be sufficient to oblige him to fall back behind the Tugela.

Should that catastrophe occur Ladysmith must surrender, because, in spite of its brave resistance, and the bold words sent out to the world about its impregnability, its population and troops are all now at starvation point, if not past it.

In circumstances like these, when no authentic cheering news comes from any point, unless we may regard Gen. French's movements around the Boers at Colesberg as something suggestive of a turning of the tide, Parliament meets next Tuesday to commence a session that promises to be one of the stormiest of her Majesty's reign. Not that there will be any opposition powerful enough to throw the Government out. Its defeat can only occur should our armies in South Africa be driven to retreat, and even then I am doubtful whether the Ministry would go without being forced to first submit itself to the judgment of the country. Nobody wants its job, and, as I have before explained, the Opposition is completely disorganized, split into fragments composed of the Imperialist Liberals, the peace-at-any-price men, the Irishmen full of rebellious words, the Socialists, and some few men of sense.

***

COURTNEY A PROBABLE LEADER.

It looks as if the Right Hon. Leonard H. Courtney might emerge for a time as leader of the malcontents drawn from all parties, but disinterested and high minded as he is, he can never become the leader of a great party in the country, because he is a man of too much singleness of mind and independence of character to submit fully to party discipline

But just because parties are disorganized to an extent that makes the Ministry safe, criticism will have a scope greater than usual in debates. Angry Tories will feel themselves as free to pummel the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Lord Lansdowne, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer as the wildest Radical of them all. The policy of the war will be attacked, also the finances of the Ministry and the administration of the War Office, and efforts will be made from many quarters of the House to get at the truth about Chamberlain's alleged complicity with Rhodes in the Jameson raid.

Since the publication of that fragmentary correspondence in the Indépendance Belge, one can see that a ferment of wrath has been getting up in the minds of politicians of all sections over this business, and this mental attitude was fairly described by Mr. Courtney in a speech the other day as one of disgust. People are disgusted, not merely because Chamberlain seems to have known what was going on, and to have been too complacent to check it, but even more perhaps at the exhibition made of the Colonial Office's subserviency to the Rhodes and Beit faction. This was pushed so far as to allow the Chartered Company to pack the committee of inquiry into the raid in its own interests.

We know well enough that this kind of thing is frequently done in our Parliamentary life, but we do not like it to come before the public eye. Then it is a scandal, to be resented, denounced, and if possible rooted out, till the public forgets.

***

THE DEATH OF MR. RUSKIN.

Much has been made in the newspapers this week of the passing away of John Ruskin. Reading what they say might give you the idea that widespread popular sorrow has been felt at his death. This is not so. Ruskin was all his life the prophet of the select, not of the multitude. His curious periodical, "Fors Clavigera," was professedly issued for the benefit of workingmen, but comparatively few of that class read it, subscribed for it, or even knew of its existence.

In the world of art Ruskin had supreme influence along certain lines, but art is not a subject that fascinates the common people, and his excursions into the domain of politics and political economy struck one too much as if a knight of ancient chivalry had come back to tilt against a battery of modern artillery to bring round to him the general sympathy of the multitude.

Partly, however, Ruskin had himself to blame for the circumscribed range of his influence. Being a man of great wealth, at least down to a comparatively recent period, he was able to indulge in all kinds of fancies, and one of those fancies took the shape of discontent with the ordinary methods of book publishing.

That a book should be advertised and sent round to the press for notices became abhorrent to Ruskin's spirit, so he took his works out of the hands of Smith, Elder & Co., and for some time refused to allow his "Modern Painters," his "Stones of Venice," and others of his greater works to be reprinted at all. Such new things as he issued were for a considerable period to be obtained only from his friend and former amanuensis George Allen, who lived in the village of Orpington, Kent. Ordinary booksellers had often difficulty in obtaining copies of such books and pamphlets, and for some years the volumes were only issued in elaborate and expensive bindings, gratifying to the eyes of people of taste, but at prices by no means popular. Toward the close of Ruskin's life this rigor was relaxed. Reprints were allowed, still at high prices, however, and Mr. Allen developed into a London publisher of dainty and tastefully gotten up books by Ruskin and others.

Naturally, however, a system that prevented Ruskin's works from being brought under the public eye greatly helped to limit public knowledge of his writings, and only the cultured, and not all of that class, recognized him as, if not the greatest of critics and wisest of philosophers, at least as one of the greatest masters of English prose the country has ever known.

Ruskin's best works, taking all things into account, are to my mind "The Stones of Venice" and "The Seven Lamps of Architecture," but some of his minor volumes of essays, although occasionally wild in their ideas, are yet noble in their moral elevation and exquisite in their literary style. It is quite probable that now when he is gone, and cheap reissues of his books at popular prices will become possible, his influence will be greater and more widespread among the people than it ever was during his life.

***

INDIAN WAR CONTRIBUTIONS.

I must not burden you further with the Indian famine, heartbreaking though the news about it continues to be, but I should like to warn your readers against accepting too implicitly the statements circulated about the big sums which Indian native Princes are subscribing to our war funds, and about the volunteer troops being equipped in India for service in South Africa.

From what I know of Indian ideas, and I may say even of the views of Indian Princes, I do not believe that these subscriptions were spontaneous. Pressure is being put upon them to show their loyalty, and that at a time which could not be more ill chosen. Every rupee the wealthy people of India can find or spare ought to be devoted to relief of the famine sufferers, whose numbers promise soon to exceed four millions in spite of every effort made by the Government officials to keep them down.

***

GRAVE SITUATION IN CHINA.

Some few people here are languidly asking what is happening in China, but they get no clear answer. We cannot tell, and the mass of us do not care

Yet unless I misread the indications greatly, this Dowager Empress, a woman of comparatively low origin and not royal at all, is proceeding in a manner calculated to fan the flame of civil strife all over the empire. Her authority is dispensed by favorites, as that of female rulers invariably is, and these favorites are met by jealous intrigue, and sometimes by determination to resist, even to bloodshed, their pretensions.

In itself the substitution of a child as titular Emperor for a man too feeble of will to maintain his authority, and who is probably by this time dead, might mean little, but when it is considered that crafty self-seekers like Li Hung Chang still retain a dominant influence in the Empress's councils, and that all around her fortune seekers crowd, eager to make money by squeezing the native or cheating the foreigner, it is but reasonable to expect that something approaching internal disruption must be looked for.

The Japanese are said to be greatly excited over the news, and I am not surprised. Of course they blame Russia, but I do not believe that Russia had anything particular to do with this latest plot and revolution.

All the Western powers, however, may have to bestir themselves, and combine to prevent the "open door" from being banged in their faces. Not only so, but they may be driven to send naval and military forces to occupy various strategic positions in China, in order to protect their own subjects and trade, and perhaps also to prevent the spread of internal cleavages.

In short, I do not at all like the latest news from Peking, and feel certain that had our minds been less occupied with our own disastrous conflict in South Africa we should have been considerably excited about what may happen in the Celestial Empire at no distant date.

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THE ASSUMPTIONIST TRIAL.

France is having a little effervescence over the condemnation of the Assumptionist Fathers, the religious order declared to be illegal and therefore sentenced to be dissolved and have its property confiscated. There have in consequence been rows in the Chamber, of the usual type, between Clerical and anti-Clerical partisans, and a certain amount of chatter in the press.

The episode, however, is really of very little importance, and is not likely to weaken the position of the Ministry, or in any way change the political outlook in Paris. It seems only a small incident in the eternal war that a freethinking republic is compelled by the nature of its constitution to wage against clericalism in all its forms.

A. J. W.

H. C. FRICK IN SHIPBUILDING.

Is Said to be the Financial Power Behind the New York Shipbuilding Company of Camden.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27.—A conference, having for its purpose, it is said, the bringing of additional capital into the recently incorporated New York Ship Building Company, located on the Delaware River opposite this city, was held here to-day between Henry C. Frick, until recently at the head of the Carnegie interests, and several other capitalists. Besides Mr. Frick, those present were Andrew Mellon, a wealthy banker of Pittsburg; Henry Phipps, H. L. Shaffer, and M. S. Schoonmaker, all of Pittsburg; Mr. McCook and Jay Phipps of New York, and Henry G. Morse of the shipbuilding company.

The company was incorporated with a capital of $3,000,000, and occupies an extensive area of ground along the Camden (N. J.) river front.

The conference is said to have been suggested by Mr. Frick, who is reputed to be the financial power behind the company, and who conceived the idea of increasing the capitalization to $6,000,000. Nothing definite was decided upon at the conference as far as is known. During the day a visit to the yards was made and the plant inspected.

CONGRESSMEN INVESTIGATE.

Committee Looks Over the Midvale Steel Works in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27.—The Congressional Committee on Naval Affairs visited this city to-day for the purpose of inspecting the Midvale Steel Works. Following the inspection the members of the committee were the guests of the Five o'Clock Club at dinner. It was due largely to the recommendation of this committee that Philadelphia was awarded a stone dock at League Island and an appropriation for the opening of a channel in the Delaware River.

A number of prominent citizens accompanied the committee on their tour of inspection through the steel works. The committee will visit this city again within a week to make an inspection of the harbor and the League Island Navy Yard.

At the banquet 135 covers were laid. The members of the committee present were George E. Foss of Illinois, Acting Chairman; ex-Gov. J. T. Hull of Iowa, also Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs; H. C. Loudenslager, New Jersey; Thomas S. Butler, Pennsylvania; Sydney E. Mudd, Maryland, and William D. Vandiver, Missouri.

PADEREWSKI LOST HIS CANE.

Kept an Ohio Audience Waiting Until It Was Found.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 27.—Paderewski kept a select audience in suspense forty minutes last night. The cause was not made known by Manager Boda until to-day, after the pianist had departed.

Paderewski was billed for a recital at the Great Southern Theatre. The seats were filled long before the hour for the programme to begin, and hundreds were turned away. At the expiration of a delay that seemed unreasonable, Manager Boda telephoned the artist's hotel to know what was the matter. Paderewski's manager answered that the pianist would not appear. When asked the reason, the manager said that the artist had lost his cane and would not go to the theatre without it. Manager Boda threatened to go before the curtain with this reason, but finally decided to wait a while longer. The cane was found at the theatre and Paderewski was advised, and in a few minutes he appeared, smiling and happy.

COMMISSION DIVIDED ON TRUSTS.

Congress May Receive No Suggestions for Legislation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Industrial Commission may not make any recommendations to Congress for the suppression of trusts. It is reported that members are not agreed on the extent to which trusts can be handled by legislation, and it is quite likely that they will merely transmit to Congress the printed copy of the testimony taken.

On one thing, however, the commission's members are in thorough accord, and that is the subject of convict labor. They are convinced that goods made by convict labor should not compete in open market with the product of free laborers, and that such goods should be used only in State institutions. Some of the members are now framing recommendations on this subject. The commission was authorized by the law under which it was appointed to recommend legislation not only to Congress, but to the several States.

Lake Shore Limited.
Every day leaves New York 5:30 P. M., arrives Cleveland next morning for breakfast and Chicago 4:30 P. M. via New York Central and Lake Shore.—Adv.

EDITOR AND PASTOR EXCHANGE.

Newspaper Man Will Occupy the Rev. Sheldon's Pulpit While He Is Running a Christian Newspaper.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 27.—The experiment of running a Christian daily newspaper for a week will not be the first newspaper venture of the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, author of "In His Steps." The Topeka Mail and Breese to-day recalled that he edited that paper one week in 1895. He introduced no innovations, nor did he change the tone of the editorial page. In an editorial written by him at that time on "What Is News?" he said:

"A definition of what is news requires a definition of what is not. It is not news, for example, to publish in a Topeka paper the account of a murder trial in California. It is not news to print hearsay. The news of the day is facts. Everything in the nature of supposition should have a column to itself headed 'rumor.'

"One definition of a newspaper would be a journal of information concerning what people ought to know, and not what they want to know. A paper is not obliged to publish what the public demands if that demand is vicious."

E. W. Howe, the author and editor of The Atchison Globe, in the editorial columns of his paper, says he will take the place of the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon as pastor of the Congregational Church in Topeka during the week he is running The Topeka Capital as a Christian newspaper. Among other things Mr. Howe says:

"The Rev. Mr. Sheldon's desire to publish a newspaper for a week is evidence that he does not believe a sufficient amount of religion is injected into the columns of the newspapers. Neither is there enough common sense or ability in the average sermon. If we fail to make out as much of a case against preachers as the Rev. Mr. Sheldon makes out against newspapers we will buy a Bible and join the church."

Mr. Howe has had experience on the lecture platform, and his ability as a writer is well known.

DEWEY WILL VISIT NEW YORK.

Series of Entertainments Planned Here for the Admiral and Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Extraordinary interest is manifested in this brief society paragraph published in The Post this morning:

"Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Hague gave a dinner last evening in honor of the Admiral of the Navy, Mrs. Dewey, however, not being present. This interesting invalid is still confined to the house, but hopes to be able to accompany the Admiral to New York early next month, where a series of entertainments are planned in their honor."

BRYAN SPENDS A QUIET DAY.

Remains in His Room at Washington and Answers Letters.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTGON, Jan. 27.—Col. William J. Bryan's day in Washington, up to the time of his visit to the Gridiron Club, was This is largely due to the fact that he has been in Washington so recently that there was little to call for new conferences with National leaders.

It was shortly before noon when he walked into the Metropolitan Hotel, where he always stops. He did not register, and was assigned to a room on the second floor, just off the parlor. He ran up stairs, disdaining the elevator, and disappeared within his room, where, with the exception of the time he spent at luncheon, he remained for the most of the day.

He spent nearly all the time writing answers to letters. He had few visitors, and those who did call did not stay long. None of them were of National prominence. Late in the afternoon he went out and was gone some time. He spent most of the time in the office of The Washington Sentinel. He reached the hotel again at 7:15 o'clock, and dashed up to his room in a hurry, for the carriage was to call to take him to the Gridiron dinner at 7:30. Col. Bryan shaved himself and got into evening dress in little more than half an hour, and was at the Gridiron Club only a few minutes late.

SUNDAY CRUSADE IN BALTIMORE

The Police Are Determined to Enforce the Old Blue Laws.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 27.—Old Sunday blue laws, for years more honored in the breach than in the observance, will be rigorously enforced to-morrow by order of the Grand Jury. Police Marshal Hamilton to-night stated that the law would be carried out to the letter. The people are indignant, and the leading newspapers denounce the action of the Grand Jury, and warn that body to be careful lest it carry the old law too far, and cause a reaction which would damage Baltimore's reputation.

Here is a partial list of those who will be reported to the Grand Jury if they sell anything or do any work to-morrow:

Cigar dealers, grocers, meat dealers, messenger boys, hackmen, coachmen, saloon keepers, drivers, bootblacks, fruit dealers, soda water dealers, ice cream dealers, newsboys, lunchroom dealers, clerks, typewriters, confectioners, and stationers.

Marshal Hamilton says that, while necessary to the public, telegraph messenger boys are not exempt. The cabmen at the railway station will have to give their names to the policemen. Whether any attempt will be made to stop the issuing or publication of the Sunday newspapers is not yet known. Several of the biggest drug stores will close entirely, so that people will not be able even to get prescriptions filled.

RANCHERS SEEK NEW FIELDS.

Texas Cattlemen Start for Argentina to Engage in Business.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, Jan. 27.—The Mallory Line steamer Lampasas, due in New York about Jan. 30, took out a party of Texas cattlemen, consisting of William Veck, Jeff Woodward, and J. M. Sewell, together with Mrs. Crocker and four daughters, all of whom are on the way to Argentina to engage in cattle raising. From New York the party sails for Southampton, England, on the steamer St. Louis, and from thence to Buenos Ayres.

These people are from the San Angelo district, in Tom Green County, in Western Texas. They assign as the reason for leaving Texas that the range has been cut up into farms, rendering it difficult to secure grazing lands at reasonable figures, hence they are going to South America, where pasture lands are open.

A number of inquiries have been received from cattlemen in the Indian Territory, Wyoming, and Oklahoma concerning rates to South America, and a number of other cattlemen have signified their intention of going there and embarking in the business.

Yale's Old Buildings Must Go.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 27.—President Hadley's announcement that some of the buildings constituting the Brick Row were to be torn down has caused a commotion among Yale undergraduates. At present there are but three of the original buildings standing, North College, Lyceum, and South Middle. Of these North College was the last to be built, having been completed in 1821. The other two buildings, formerly called Connecticut Lyceum and Berkeley Hall, were completed as early as 1804. The traditions clinging to these old dormitories is so dearly cherished by Yale men that it has been voted to leave South Middle standing as a memorial to the time when the college was in its infancy.

A Day and a Night to Florida.
"Florida Special." Quickest to all Georgia Resorts, Florida, Cuba, Nassau. Two other trains. Apply Atlantic Coast Line, 229 Broadway.—Adv.

Golf, Hunting, Fishing at Tampa Bay and Florida West Coast Hotels. Through train service—Plant System, 290 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

JAPAN MAY ATTACK RUSSIA

Great Naval Preparations Suggest Such an Intention.

TO OPPOSE DESIGNS IN CHINA

Sailing of a New Battleship from England Falsely Construed as the First Hostile Move.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Some of the afternoon newspapers associated the departure to-day of the new Japanese battleship Shikishima with possible complications in regard to the situation in China, especially as it was announced that the Shikishima would endeavor to traverse the Suez Canal by divesting herself of her armament. Up to the present time no ship of such size has traversed the canal.

It is not true that the departure of the Shikishima was directly due to the situation in China. The date for the sailing was decided on many weeks ago, and a farewell party was held on board of her previous to the deposition of the Emperor of China. But, though exaggerated importance was attributed to the departure of the new warship in the afternoon newspapers, those in England most cognizant of the secret aims of Japan, and especially those who are fulfilling her naval contracts, have for some time past thoroughly believed that she meditated striking a blow at Russia.

If this impression be correct, and there is the highest and most conservative authority on which to base it, it is not unlikely that Japan's hand may be forced and that her intended coup will be attempted before her plans are completed. It may be that Japan only meditates for the present a demonstration to prevent Russia from accomplishing the designs with which various correspondents have credited her since the change in China's Emperor.

Two powerful war vessels, built for Japan on the Clyde, will soon be ready to sail, while others are under course of rapid construction. Their strength has not attracted much attention, but their importance as international factors can be judged from a statement made to-day by one of England's greatest shipbuilders, who declared that the vessels building for Japan were the most powerful in the world and could destroy the best British ships in fifteen minutes.

Several of Japan's vessels in course of construction would have been completed before now had not Japan encountered financial difficulties. The British builders would not let the vessels sail until everything was paid for in cash. To accomplish this Japan induced a syndicate of English bankers to advance the money, and their action has been the subject of a good deal of private criticism in the inner Admiralty circles, when it was realized what tremendous naval power Japan was accumulating. Though Great Britain's strength was not impaired, it was thought unadvisable for British capitalists so materially to assist Japan to become a dangerous rival.

A well-known naval expert says that if Japan puts in commission the ships scheduled for service in the near future she will be ready for war within six months, and can then defy Russia, and, as the Japanese and Russian ships at present in the Far East compare, Japan's fleet would have an excellent chance of controlling the situation.

The battleship Shikishima, which was laid down at the Thames Iron Works in March, 1897, was launched Nov. 1, 1898. She is 400 feet long and 75 feet 6 inches wide, and has a draught of 27 feet 3 inches. Her displacement is 14,850 tons; indicated horse-power, 14,500, and speed, 18.5 knots. Her armament consists of four 12-inch guns in barbettes, fourteen 6-inch, quick-firing guns, all mounted in casemates; twenty 12-pounders, and eight Maxim guns. Her complement of officers and men is 741.

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

Transfer of Troops Admitted to be a Precautionary Measure.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 27.—The Herald publishes a pointed article discussing the recent experimental transfer of Russian troops to Kushk, and says plainly:

"Russia is obliged to take precautionary measures, owing to the disturbance of the balance of power in consequence of recent events. It is unjust, therefore, to blame Russia if she is making preparations regarding the long strip between Persia and Afghanistan."

STEEL PLANT FOR WATERTOWN.

Addition to the United States Arsenal May Be Made.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Jan. 27.—In all probability a steel plant will be established at the United States Arsenal here. The need of such a plant has been apparent to the officials here for some time. The force of men at the present is kept busy turning out the new guns for Nantasket, Rocky Point, Baltimore, and Galveston, Texas.

Two six-inch rapid-fire carriages are to be sent to Rocky Point. These differ somewhat from the larger ones. Although the principle is the same, they can be sighted from above or below the parapet, and fired by electricity, but cannot be discharged until in position, when connection is made with the electric current. Two six-inch rapid-fire guns are to be added to the fortifications at Nantasket. The second of the ten-inch all-round fire disappearing gun carriages has been finished and tested and will be shipped to Galveston.

The employes of the arsenal have enough work on hand to keep them busy for a long time, and when the steel plant is added the force of men will have to be greatly increased.

William Rockefeller, Jr., to Build.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Jan. 27.—William Rockefeller, Jr., who purchased the country home of T. F. Secor last Spring, and made it the Summer residence of himself and family last season, it is said, will build a large residence on a knoll on the farm this Spring. The site commands an extended view of Long Island Sound, the Catskill Mountains, and lower end of the Green Mountain range. It is also reported that William Rockefeller, Sr., will erect a mansion on his farm, just opposite, for his daughter, Mrs. McAlpin.

Torpedo Station Shops Shut Down.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 27.—On account of the short supply of coal remaining at the torpedo station and the fact that the supply asked for some time ago has not arrived, Commander N. E. Mason, the Inspector in charge of the station, has shut down the manufacturing shops of the station. Some forty machinists have been laid off.

Champagne Record Smashed.
109,303 cases imported in 1899 of G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry was never before approached. Carrying an enormous stock of choicest wines, its fine quality cannot be excelled, regardless of price. Its remarkable 1895 vintage now being imported is exceptionally fine.—Adv.

THE RED FLAG IN CHICAGO.

Strikers Threaten a Demonstration at the Funeral of a Labor Leader —Police Prepared.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—"If the strikers carry the red flag at the funeral of Edward O'Connor, as it is reported they intend to do to-morrow, the Police Department will carry the Stars and Stripes and will see that the principles for which the United States flag stands are not violated," said Chief of Police Kipley to-day.

The Police Department will be present in force at the funeral of O'Connor, who was the Secretary of the Chicago Metal Workers' Union and was killed last Tuesday by one of the non-union workmen at Winslow Brothers' factory. The Chief has made special arrangements to stop any unlawful celebration and has given orders that the funeral must be orderly.

Special policemen from private detective agencies have been sworn in to watch the interests of the factory. Chief of Police Kipley authorizing their appointment. The Chief says he is ready to take all steps to prevent any further trouble. Members of the firm of Winslow Brothers called upon him to ask for the special service, and it was granted.

CLERGYMAN FROZEN TO DEATH.

The Rev. Henry D. Strodach, Formerly of Brooklyn, Overcome by Cold at Reading, Penn.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., Jan. 27.—The Rev. Henry D. Strodarch, a well-known Lutheran clergyman, was found this morning lying unconscious in the City Park. An ambulance was summoned and he was taken to the City Hall, where he died.

Mr. Strodach had been ill, and was being treated at St. Joseph's Hospital. Last evening he declared he felt well enough to take a little exercise, and left the hospital. He entered the park, which is near the hospital, and was not seen by any one knowing him until this morning, when he was found in an unconscious condition.

The park is situated in an exposed section of Reading. It was very cold here last night, a northwest wind blowing a gale. It is believed that Mr. Strodach, who was weak from sickness, was overcome by cold in the park, sank to the ground and was almost frozen to death during the night.

Mr. Strodach was fifty-three years of age, and was born in Germany. He came to this country when six years of age. He was graduated from Muhlenburg College, Allentown, and subsequently became a student at Mount Airy Lutheran Seminary, near Philadelphia. One of his first charges was at the Lutheran Church at Dushore, Penn., and from there he was transferred to St. Paul's, Norristown, where he remained for thirteen years. From there he went to Brooklyn, where he took charge of St. Paul's Church. He remained there for twelve years. Later he came to Reading and supplied several pulpits. During the last year he had been in charge of a congregation at Pine Grove, Schuylkill County. A widow survives him, together with a son, the Rev. Paul Z. Strodach, who has charge of a Lutheran mission in New Jersey.

The Rev. Mr. Strodach left Brooklyn about five years ago. While he was pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, at South Fifth and Rodney Streets, a division occurred between the older and younger members over the question of using the English language in the services. Many of the younger members seceded from the church, and organized what is now the English Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, at Bedford Avenue and Hewes Street. Mr. Strodach remained only a short time after the secession of the young people. It was through Mr. Strodach's efforts that the handsome edifice at South Fifth and Rodney Streets was built.

WILL HELP PHILADELPHIA OUT.

Senator Hanna Believes Money Can Be Raised.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27.—It is now generally understood that Chairman Hanna of the Republican National Committee will take a hand in the dispute which threatens to interfere seriously with the success of plans for holding the Republican Convention in this city. Word was received to-day that the National leader had determined to do so, and an early visit to the city will follow. It will be a simple matter for Mr. Hanna to arrange the affair and to smooth out all the rough places that now appear on the surface.

It is said that Chairman Hanna on his last visit to this city became firmly convinced that the committee in charge of the arrangements would meet with failure. He said on different occasions that he had no doubt of the ability of Philadelphia to acquit herself proudly, but he also declared that the movement seemed to lack a competent head.

It was for the purpose of straightening out this feature that he called on Mayor Ashbridge and discussed the situation at length. He urged upon the Mayor the necessity of prompt and decisive measures, but the latter informed him that under the prevailing conditions he could not interfere.

Mayor Ashbridge consented to take hold of the money already collected and the entire management were placed in his hands. To this all agreed with the exception of W. S. P. Shields, who declined to yield on the ground that he was recognized as the official head by the Republican National Committee.

Mayor Ashbridge is ready to proceed with the work as soon as he has the proper assurance there will be no interference from those now in charge.

GAINS FOR SENATOR MORGAN.

Elections in Alabama Seem to Insure His Re-election.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 27.—In the Democratic election in Marengo and Crenshaw Counties to-day Senator John T. Morgan swept the field over his chief opponent for re-election, Gov. Joseph F. Johnston. The result gives Morgan 19 votes for re-election to date to 11 for Johnston.

To-day's election evidences a strong Morgan sentiment, and his return to the Senate seems almost certain.

MRS. PLATT IS WORSE.

Condition of the Senator's Wife Not Thought Critical.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Mrs. Platt, the wife of Senator Platt of New York, who is seriously ill at the Arlington Hotel, in this city, for some time past has been subjected to attacks involving the heart, and a few days ago was again taken with her old malady.

Upon inquiry to-night it was learned that her condition, though not believed to be critical, was worse than it was this morning.

BLOWN INTO THE RIVER.

Wind Carries Man, Woman, Horse, and Carriage from a Bridge.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., Jan. 27.—While returning from a dance early this morning, Henry Noble and Miss Cynthia Davis of Milltown were blown, with their horse and carriage, from a bridge into a stream about 15 feet below. It was early in the morning when they started to drive to their homes, several miles away. Before they started they raised the carriage top to protect themselves from the wind, which was on their backs. The wind rocked and swayed the vehicle dangerously, but Milltown was nearly reached before the accident occurred.

As they were crossing the bridge the wind caught the carriage top like a parachute, lifting it in the air, and hurled the entire outfit into the stream below.

It was only after a hard fight against the numbing water that Mr. Noble finally succeeded in reaching the bank with his companion.

FAST TIME TO TEXAS.
Only two nights N. Y. to San Antonio and Galveston, via Iron Mountain Route. Office, 391 B'way.—Adv.

BULLER'S POSITION FULL OF DANGER

He Must Win or Risk Having His Communications Cut.

EXPERT INDICATES THE PERIL

Rumored in London that the Army Is in Full Retreat.

Asserted Also that the War Office Is Withholding News from the Front of the Gravest Import.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Spenser Wilkinson, whose articles on the war situation have attracted such attention here and abroad, wrote the following review of the situation last night, after the War Office had given out a telegram from Lord Roberts, dated at Cape Town Saturday, saying there was no change in the situation:

"The affair of Spion Kop appears very like a reverse at the decisive point of the decisive battle. According to Gen. Buller's telegram, Gen. Warren determined to take the hill because it commanded the enemy's other positions. Having taken it Tuesday night, he abandoned it Wednesday night, presumably because he was unable to hold it.

"The published words of Gen. Buller's telegram have the tone in which a reverse is announced. Whether the mishap can be made good it is impossible to say.

"A General attacking has, to some extent, the power of making his own decisive point. Gen. Warren may yet best the enemy by success at some other point, or he may retake Spion Kop and keep it; but, unless in one way or another the battle now going on can be won, there is no probability of Ladysmith being relieved.

"Gen. Buller's army, unless successful, will be in a critical position, for its retreat would be a difficult operation. The main Boer force is as near to any point on the railway as is Gen. Warren's wing of Buller's army, and the Boers have the advantage of speed. For this reason, as well as because of the importance of his purpose to relieve Gen. White, we may expect Gen. Buller to do his very utmost before giving up the attempt, and in this necessity lies the best hope of success.

"The American civil war showed how rifled firearms, by rendering assault difficult, produced battles lasting several days, and as since then the range and rate of fire have been greatly increased, the prolongation of the duration of battles was to be expected. But without a fuller knowledge than the telegrams as yet afford, it is not possible clearly to interpret the episodes of the unfinished fight.

"The report from Boer sources that Mafeking has been relieved is credible, for Col. Plumer has been persistently working in that direction, and there has been time since he was last heard of near Gaberones for him to cover the intervening distance. Moreover, the Boers have wisely been concentrating their forces at more decisive points, but it requires a report."

An eminent British General, reviewing the campaign, thus summed it up:

"First of all, we underestimated the enemy. Secondly, we knew nothing of the power of modern weapons when opposed to each other in the hands of tolerably equal forces. Thirdly, we deserted strategy to satisfy sentiment. By that I mean Ladysmith and Kimberley appealed to us, and we answered as quickly and as unthinkingly as does an electric receiver to a transmitter.

"We have learned many things, but, chiefly, we have learned that long-range guns and rifles minimize tremendously the advantage which formerly accrued to the aggressor. Yet I thoroughly believe, and I am not speaking without experience, that had any continental nation undertaken the same task with the same force, it would by this time have been wiped out. There are a lot of things which might have been learned had we watched your land fighting at Santiago. But we did not. As a result we did not have nippers to cut wire, and we knew nothing about Mausers. But the appreciation of our shortcomings only makes us the more determined. It may be six months, and it may be a year, but we shall achieve our object."

An important meeting of the Defense Committee of the Cabinet, at which Lord Salisbury presided, was held at the War Office this afternoon, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, came to London purposely to attend, and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, gave up other engagements for the same reason. Lord Wolseley, the Commander in Chief of the forces, was also present.

In connection with this meeting the rumor was reiterated that the War Office is concealing the gravest kind of news from the Upper Tugela River. The reports even go so far as to say the forces of Gen. Buller are in full retreat. It is impossible to confirm or deny the reports, as the officials maintain silence. They say they have nothing for publication. But it is evident from the War Office announcements that the casualties reported by Gen. Buller occurred in Gen. Lyttleton's brigade, which apparently was not engaged at Spion Kop, and that there has been severe fighting not yet reported.

RUMOR OF WARREN'S DEFEAT.

Berlin Has an Unconfirmed Report That the British Have Suffered Heavy Losses.

BERLIN, Jan. 27.—Some of the papers here claim to have a telegram from Pretoria saying that Gen. Warren was enticed into Spion Kop, where the Boers fell upon him; that seventeen of his cannon were

captured, and that Buller's hasty retreat over the Tugela River alone can save him.

The alleged Pretoria telegram adds that the British losses were 800 men killed and 1,500 wounded. The dispatch comes through Brussels and does not receive much credit in this city.

It was also said in this city to-day that the officials of the German Foreign Office had received information confirming the reports that the division of Gen. Buller's army commanded by Gen. Warren had been crushed by the Boers.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The War Office has no news of the catastrophe to Gen. Buller's forces reported from Berlin and discredits the story. Neither has the War Office any explanation—at least for publication—of the abandonment of Spion Kop, and there are no advices in this connection from independent sources. The disposition to-day is to regard the evacuation as not so serious as at first thought, and commentators are abusing the military authorities, both at the front and at home, for publishing hasty accounts of an incomplete, half-understood operation, thus alternately thrilling and depressing the nation.

There is no mention here of the reports circulated in the United States that Gen. Clery has been defeated by the Boers. The last heard of Gen. Clery was that he was participating in Gen. Warren's movements.

The War Office announces that the casualties reported by Gen. Buller yesterday occurred in the battalions of Gen. Lyttleton's brigade, which, so far as known at the War Office, was not engaged in the capture or defense of Spion Kop. It appears, therefore, that they are additional to the considerable casualties which Gen. Buller has reported as having occurred at Spion Kop.

BETHUNE'S MEN SURPRISED.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—A special dispatch from Colenso, dated Wednesday, Jan. 24, says that Commandant Lucas Meyer's commando surprised and surrounded a strong body of Gen. Bethune's troops, killing or wounding twenty-three and capturing fifteen.

HAS MAFEKING BEEN RELIEVED?

LORENZO MARQUES, Delagoa Bay, Jan. 26.—It is reported on good Transvaal authority that Mafeking was relieved Tuesday, Jan. 23.

Mafeking was invested on Oct. 15 by the Boers of the South African Republic. Gen. Cronje was in personal command of the forces until called to command the army which repulsed the expedition under Gen. Lord Methuen sent to relieve Kimberley.

Col. Robert Stephenson Smyth Baden-Powell, who had been Lieutenant Colonel of the Fifth Dragoon Guards since 1897, has commanded the British force at Mafeking. It consists of about 2,000 men, comprising a battalion of the Lancashire Regiment, the First Battalion of the Munster Fusiliers, with about 1,000 volunteers enrolled in South Africa. A number of sorties have been made by the garrison, which has acted with the greatest gallantry throughout the siege.

Mafeking is about 160 miles north of Kimberley. It was recently reported that Col. Plumer, with a force of between 1,000 and 2,000 rough riders, was near the beleaguered garrison. The relief, however, has been accomplished by the withdrawal of the burgher force for use against Methuen.

BOERS TELL OF HARD FIGHTING.

BOER CAMP, Modder Spruit, Upper Tugela River, Tuesday, Jan. 23.—The British are now endeavoring to force with 40,000 troops the Spion Kop route to Ladysmith. The firing on Gen. Botha's position yesterday was terrific. The grass was fired, rocks dislodged, and trenches pierced, but the battle was practically one-sided, the Federals only firing thirty shots. A ball from a shell landed in Gen. Botha's pocket.

The only Boer casualties were some horses wounded. The firing ceased at dark, but was resumed this morning in the vicinity of Ladysmith and here, but up to noon it lacked vigor.

GALLANTRY OF BRITISH TROOPS.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—From the field of party strife and military criticism it is a relief to turn to an extract from a letter of an officer at the front, who writes:

"An orderly was bringing some water to a wounded man lying on the ground near me, shot through the abdomen. He could hardly speak, owing to the dryness of his mouth; but he said:

"'Take it to my pal first. He's worse hit than me.'

After reading this one can understand that Gen. Buller did not slop over when he wired: "The men are splendid."

DR. LEYDS ARRIVES AT BERLIN.

BERLIN, Jan. 27.—The North German Gazette this afternoon says that Dr. Leyds, the Diplomatic Agent of the Transvaal, who has arrived here for the celebration of the Emperor's birthday, was received by Count von Bülow, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to-day.

The Lokal-Anzeiger publishes a report of an interview with Dr. Leyds, in which he is quoted as saying his presence in Berlin has nothing to do with politics, but is due merely to the invitation to the diplomatic dinner which he had received from the Imperial Chancellor. He proposed to remain some days, but had no political designs.

Regarding mediation, Dr. Leyds said the Boers had no occasion to appeal to any one. Everything was going splendidly. As to the conclusion of peace, his personal opinion was that Great Britain would have to return a large portion of the territory she had seized from the Boers, and the Federal Republics would, of course, obtain every guarantee that not a hair of the heads of their kinsmen would suffer.

No words, he continued, need be wasted about the absolute independence of the two republics.

Ladysmith, Mafeking, and Kimberley, Dr. Leyds continued, were simply prisons, with the sole difference that the British had to consume their own provisions.

SALISBURY TO STAY IN POWER.

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LONDON, Jan. 27.—Though criticism of the Government and its methods of handling the war is unabated, it is safe to say that when Parliament meets, Tuesday next, nothing serious will result. There will be the usual motions of censure with, perhaps, more than usually impassioned denunciations of the various departments of the Administration, especially the War and Colonial Offices. But such is the patriotism of the average Englishman and such is the strength of the Conservative organization that it will be surprising if Lord Salisbury's majority is even appreciably weakened.

This mere tally of votes, however, must not be construed as a real index of national feeling, for many a man will go to the Government lobby who, outside, has privately declared some one ought to be hanged for maladministration, and that if Lord Salisbury did not disassociate himself from the system or culprits responsible for the national humiliation, he must eventually take the consequences. The inner circles of the Government are perfectly well aware of such an eventuality, but they have no fears for the immediate future, implicitly believing in a successful climax of the war and trusting it will offset the initial blunders.

Another cogent reason for prophesying that the session will be barren of changes affecting the balance of power is that the Opposition, apparently, is hopelessly divided. Nothing showed this better than Mr. John Morley's speech at Forfar Jan. 24, when, for the first time, he publicly sneered at Lord Rosebery, who numbers among his devoted adherents such brilliant Liberals as Mr. H. H. Asquith and Sir Edward Grey. Lord Rosebery's magnificent speech this week and the speeches which he has recently delivered have been convincing men of all parties of his exceptional breadth of mind, patriotism, and ability to face a national crisis sanely and perhaps it is not stretching the bow to say he, to-day, commands British confidence to a greater extent than Lord Salisbury. Yet it is impossible for the Liberals to unite on him and, as The Saturday Review says, "he is so admirable out of office that no one would risk putting him in."

With Mr. Morley so bitterly opposed to the Rosebery section of the Liberals and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman such a non-committal nonentity that his own party press scarcely ever refers to him, the Liberals have no leader upon whom to unite, even should they cohese sufficiently to make a determined attempt to oust the Government, so it is probable the Opposition's tactics will be of the guerrilla order, contenting themselves with putting up Sir Charles Dilke and others to criticise individual points, and while not directly challenging a vote upon the morality of the war and the Government's waging of it for fear of incurring the accusation of being unpatriotic, achieving the same end by vigorous academic criticism of the antebellum diplomacy, bringing up the Jameson raid skeleton and demanding the production of the withheld correspondence, which was referred to by Mr. B. F. Hawksley, counsel for Mr. Cecil Rhodes, in the letters recently published by the Independance Belge.

This line of policy, however, will not prevent the Irish members and most of the Advanced Liberals from bringing to vote most sweeping measures of censure. But the Liberal leaders of all sections are likely to abstain from supporting the war itself, which has now been in progress over three months, and the British position is worse than when Parliament was hastily assembled to grant supplies.

From the English point of view, there is not a cloud on the sky of international relations. The war is far too engrossing to permit people to pause and consider the effect on Great Britain of the apparent change of régime in China, while Congressional action on the Nicaragua Canal or the proposed increase in the armament of the United States scarcely causes a ripple of interest. The Foreign Office, apparently, has not the slightest belief that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is in danger of violation, and so far has taken no steps in the matter.

Neither do the pro-Boer or other meetings in the United States any longer attract serious attention or comment, for the majority of the British have made up their minds that the United States is friendly to them, and they put aside any manifestations to the contrary as due to local political causes which cannot be taken as in any way representing National opinion.

BRITISH CABINET DEFENDED.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Joseph Chamberlain, who expected to attend the banquet of the Birmingham jewelers and silversmiths this evening, was unable to be present owing to a holding of a meeting of the Defense Committee. His place was taken by the Right Hon. Jesse Collings, Under Secretary of State for the Home Office, and J. Austen Chamberlain, Civil Lord of the Admiralty.

The former, replying to a toast to "Her Majesty's Ministers," deplored the attitude of the press in regard to the war in South Africa. He said there had been no muddle in its conduct; and the facts, when known, would show there had been no war in which more foresight, skill, and care had been displayed by the Government than the present one. The reverses, he declared, only increased the determination to prosecute the work to the end. The war involved the question whether Great Britain should maintain her position or sink into an insignificant third rate power.

J. Austen Chamberlain, in the course of his remarks, said that if Great Britain had shirked her responsibility, the price paid would have been the loss in the near future of South Africa and her separation in the not remote future from those great branches of the Anglo-Saxon stock whose loyalty—which is due to their confidence in Great Britain's power to see right done her subjects in every portion of the world—was so dear to Great Britain.

PROF. SMITH WRITES A LETTER.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Prof. Goldwin Smith writes to The Speaker one of the most misleading letters which could possibly be put before the British public. It commences with saying:

"I suppose the donors of the Maine thought they were paying a compliment to America in calling it by that name, but really they were pricking the American conscience, as there are few things more certain than that the Maine was blown up by the ignition of the coal in her bunkers. The same accident has happened to three American vessels since, one of them commanded by the same Captain of the Maine, though in these cases the vessels were saved. Nothing is more certain than that the Maine was not blown up by the Spaniards."

There is more in the same strain, including, as proof of his contention, the remark that "No more now is heard of the monument which was to be erected to the crew of the Maine."

MORE VOLUNTEERS DEPART.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 27.—The second detachment of the second Canadian contingent to South Africa embarked on the Pomeranian to-day, marching through the city on their way to the transport. After inspection, they were addressed by Lieut. Gov. P. M. B. Daly and Mayor Hamilton, who wished them godspeed. The line of march was crowded with people, who cheered the departing troops.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The last detachment of the infantry section of the London volunteers, numbering 134 men, were entrained this morning for Southampton, where they will embark to-day for Africa. The route from Wellington Barracks to Nine-Elms Station was thronged with cheering spectators, but not in the same degree as on previous occasions, so the order of march was undisturbed.

The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs accompanied the troops to Southampton. The battery section and ammunition column, completing the regiment, will leave on Feb. 3.

Only a very few of the regulars are left in England, and these are bitterly disappointed because they are unable to get out to South Africa. The shipment of raw yeomanry to South Africa and keeping these men home has given rise to further sharp criticism in military circles.

The War Office has decided to embody two additional militia battalions and another battery of artillery.

Lord Dunraven, who is Chairman of the committee having in charge the raising of a force of mounted sharpshooters for service with the Yeomanry in South Africa, has appealed to the public for subscriptions in aid of this object. He says he already has 400 applicants, whose shooting records are high, and many of whom have had experience in the bush.

The amount needed is £20,000, of which £2,000 has already been subscribed.

Natives of India Avow Loyalty.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 27.—A monster meeting of Hindus and Mohammedans in the Town Hall here to-day passed a resolution expressing unswerving loyalty and attachment to the throne and deciding to offer prayers for the victory of the British in all places of worship. The meeting also subscribed 63,000 rupees toward the Mansion House Fund for the relief of the widows and families of the victims of the South African war.

Macrum Prepares to Sail.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—Charles E. Macrum, ex-United States Consul at Pretoria, left here this morning for Cherbourg, intending to sail to-day from that port for New York on the American Line steamer St. Paul.

Cargo of the Beatrice Sold.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The American shippers whose goods were on the British ship Beatrice, seized off the African coast by British warships, have had news to the effect that the vessel was released six weeks ago, and that the goods which were landed at East London have in large part been sold. Therefore it is believed that this incident is closed.

The Pro-Boer Mass Meeting.

Arrangements for the pro-Boer mass meeting to be held to-morrow evening in the Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street, have been completed by the Executive Committee of the General Committee to Aid the United Republics of South Africa. Several labor societies have announced their intention to be represented. The Seventy-first Regiment Band will furnish music. Ex-Judge George M. Van Hoesen will preside. The list of speakers includes ex-Congressman George M. Van Voorhis, Congressman William Astor Chanler, Robert B. Roosevelt, Augustus Van Wyck, United States Senators Turner of Washington and Mason of Illinois, Congressmen De Armond and Cochran of Missouri and Bailey of Texas, ex-Congressman Timothy J. Campbell, William L. Brown, and Judge Thomas W. Pittman.

John Hays Hammond on the War.

John Hays Hammond of the Outlander Reform Committee repeated his account of the events which led up to the Boer war before an enthusiastic audience of 200 members of the Southern Society. In the course of his remarks he explained the topographical difficulties with which the British have to contend at the present stage of the conflict. He added: "I am of the opinion that when they have been forced back on to their lands, as they will no doubt be as soon as the English cease thinking in their complacent way that they can whip anybody, the Boers will begin to be homesick and long for the seclusion of their farms, and after one or two reverses will give up and go home."

To Withdraw Her Divorce Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—Arthur K. Lee and wife of New York arrived at the Palmer House last night. They came to Chicago to have withdrawn a suit for divorce began Oct. 4 by the wife.

GOEBEL GAINS ONE POINT

Test Vote in the Kentucky Legislature in His Favor.

TAYLOR ADHERENT UNSEATED

Republicans Admit They Have Received a Setback, but Insist that They Will Fight It Out.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 27.—The first actual test of strength between the Republican and Democratic forces in the Goebel-Taylor contest came to-day, and by the admission of the Republican leaders, proved a victory for Goebel. The Democrats claim the result of to-day's struggle as decisive, with the Republicans, although admitting a defeat, declare that they will fight to the finish, and have still strong hopes of retaining Gov. Taylor in his seat. The fight to-day came on the vote of the House in the contest brought by H. S. Van Meter of Fayette County for the seat heretofore held by Henry S. Berry. Both sides realized that the test of real strength would be made on this issue, and every effort was made to get out the largest possible vote.

There were before the contest 59 Democrats, including Speaker Trimble, in the House and 41 Republicans. The latter claimed confidently that they would be able to swing at least 50 votes, with excellent chances of two or three additional. The Democrats claimed to be certain of 52 votes. The vote in favor of Van Meter was 51 to 45. Hayes (Rep.) and Sledge (Dem.) were absent. Berry had no vote because of his personal interest in the contest. Speaker Trimble did not vote.

As soon as the session began, W. A. Burkamp, Chairman of the committee which had heard the evidence in the contest, rose to speak in behalf of the adoption of the majority report, which he had presented yesterday. Under special rules of the House, adopted yesterday, each side was to have not less than twenty nor more than fifty minutes for argument, and the member presenting a report to have thirty minutes to speak for his cause. Mr. Burkamp made an elaborate legal argument in support of Mr. Berry, as did Representative G. A. Holland in behalf of Van Meter. Representative Lafferty of Harrison County rose to explain the vote he intended to cast.

Mr. Lafferty is a Democrat, and it was accordingly understood that if he felt called upon to explain anything it was because he intended to side with Mr. Berry. He was allowed the floor, and said that it had been reported that he was to vote in defense of Mr. Berry. He intended, he said, to vote in defense of himself and his ideas of what was proper.

"I just want to read a legal decision," said Mr. Lafferty, producing a pamphlet, "which I am surprised that at least one side of this contest has not brought into evidence. I don't see how, after reading this decision, any man can vote against Mr. Berry."

A dozen Democrats were on their feet with protests that, inasmuch as the main question was then before the House, which was the adoption of the minority report as a substitute for that of the majority, Mr. Lafferty was out of order. The Chair ruled against Mr. Lafferty, who sat down with the remark: "I only wanted to explain my vote, but if the House don't want to hear my explanation I don't care."

Mr. Burkamp then rose to take his thirty minutes allowed to him under the rules, as having presented the majority report. He announced that he wished to divide his time with Representative Slack, the House leader of the Republican minority. The Speaker ruled that he could divide his time with nobody, the rules providing that the member presenting the report should have thirty minutes, and that he only should have it.

The vote on the motion to substitute the minority report in favor of Mr. Van Meter for the majority report in favor of Mr. Berry then began. As the call proceeded Representative Baird, who was considered doubtful by both sides, declined to vote. Cochran was the first Democrat to vote for Berry. Egbert followed him, then came Grider, Lafferty, Orr, Hinton, and Willingham. When the call was finished the vote was 46 to 46, several members not voting.

Egbert changed his vote, making it 47 to 45 in favor of Van Meter. On the call for absentees, Baird sided with Van Meter, Democratic cheers greeting him as he announced his vote. Three more Democrats who had not responded to the roll call voted for the minority report, and the clerk announced the total 51 to 45. The majority report as amended by the minority report was then adopted, and Mr. Van Meter was declared a member of the House.

E. G. Sebree, the Republican campaign manager said to-night:

"They knocked us out. There is no doubt about that. I felt sure of 50 votes, of course including Hayes, and counted on 10 Democratic votes for Berry. However, this is not the vote for Governor, although the seating of Van Meter increases the odds against us. I presume the Democrats will decide the other contests now pending as this one has been decided. We will fight it out to the end, however. The people may be sure of that."

The Democratic leaders, without exception, claim that the seating of Van Meter foreshadows accurately the seating of Goebel.

The House now stands 60 Democrats, including Van Meter and Speaker Trimble, and 40 Republicans, the Senate 26 Democrats and 12 Republicans. The Democrats on a vote in the Gubernatorial contest can have but a possible maximum of 24. As Goebel will have no vote, and Senator Hill, a Goebel man, is incapacitated by illness and has never qualified, both sides admit the Senate to be very evenly divided. Seventy votes are necessary on joint ballot to seat Goebel as Governor.

ALLEGED BRIBERY IS EXPLAINED.

Col. Whallen Tells Why He Paid Money to a Legislator.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 27.—The trial of State Senator S. B. Harrell, charged by Col. John H. Whallen with securing money under false pretenses, was begun here to-day. The case grew out of Harrell's charge made at Frankfort that Whallen paid him $4,500 to vote against Goebel in the contest now before the Legislature.

Col. Whallen, the first witness, told of his meetings with Harrell in this city. Harrell, he said, wanted $10,000 to stop the contest, saying he had a letter that would damage Goebel. Whallen said he and Harrell agreed that the latter was to get $5,000 to stop the contest. Col. Whallen agreed to this after informing Harrell that he was not bribing him to vote, but simply paying him to produce valuable evidence.

According to Whallen, Harrell said he had accepted $500 from Goebel's managers and had the promise of the superintendency of the Hopkinsville asylum. Whallen said he gave Harrell $500 and $4,500 was deposited in a box at the Louisville Trust Company's vaults. Then, the witness continued, an agreement was signed by himself, Harrell, and two witnesses, which read in part as follows:

"In consideration of $5,000 I agree and bind myself to stop the contest in the Legislature between Goebel and Taylor, $500 of which is to be paid in cash that I may be able to return the $500 they paid to me on contract.

"In consideration of the $5,000, I agree and bind myself at the proper time to make a full statement of contract with Goebel's managers. Should I fail to make the exposure or stop the contest, I agree to return the $500 in cash and lay no claim to the remaining $4,500."

C. H. Ryan and Frank Dugan, who signed the alleged agreement as witnesses, then gave testimony corroborating Whallen's account of what occurred at the meeting with Harrell.

INSURANCE MEN ARE AT ODDS.

Differ as to Whether Agents Are Changing Companies.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—Edward O'Brien, general attorney of the New York Life Company, said to-day:

"There is absolutely no truth in the reports that our agents here are leaving us to go with the Equitable. Of that whole number I know of but one who is going into the service of the Equitable."

Walter M. Hodge, Inspector of Agencies of the Equitable Company, said:

"I am signing contracts every day with insurance men. I do not care whether they come from the New York Life or some other company, as long as they are good men. I have already signed contracts with some of the New York Life's men, and would not be surprised if more came to us, but I do not care to give any names now."

MR. CARNEGIE GUEST OF THE LOTOS CLUB

Sees a Great Future for Steel Industry of the United States.

HOW TO DISTRIBUTE CHARITY

Believes in Helping Those Who Help Themselves—Tribute of President Lawrence.

Andrew Carnegie was the guest of honor at a dinner given last evening at the Lotos Club. Over 200 members of the club and guests were present, the President of the club, Frank R. Lawrence, presiding. Those who sat at the guests' table included, besides Mr. Carnegie, Seth Low, Abram S. Hewitt, W. Bourke Cockran, the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, the Rev. Mr. Thomas R. Slicer, John Kendrick Bangs, William H. McElroy, Howard R. Butler, and Chester S. Lord.

The menu cards at Lotos Club dinners are always beautifully decorated and appropriate in design, but that of last evening's dinner was even more elaborate than usual. The term "card" can hardly be applied to it, for it consisted of eight large pages.

The cover was decorated with a thistle in colors, while on the inside page, printed on thick Japanese paper, was an excellent portrait of the guest of the evening, surrounded by a design of bluebells and heather, and with the arms of Scotland and the United States and other appropriate designs. The following quotation from Mr. Carnegie's "Triumphant Democracy" appeared to the right of the portrait:

"Upon no foundation but that of popular education can man erect the structure of an enduring civilization. This is the basis of all stability and underlies all progress."

After dinner the Chairman rose and in the course of an introductory speech said: "The Lotos Club approaches the completion of its thirtieth year. It is now old enough to be ranked among the permanent institutions of New York. From its beginning its members have found it good to dine sometimes together, usually in honor of some guest of distinction, often a man illustrious in some department of art or science, yet at times to greet one of our own members who has endeared himself either to us or to mankind in general.

HIS CLAIMS TO ESTEEM.

"To-night we give greeting to a fellow-member who has many claims upon our esteem. Were Mr. Carnegie only the author of his very delightful books, there would be a sufficient tie between him and ourselves to justify the present occasion; but he has devoted himself of recent years to purposes so worthy and so beneficial to mankind that we forget his lesser deeds, and we hail him to-night as a philanthropist and as a public benefactor. [Loud applause.]

"Here in this country, where most men are earnestly engaged in the pursuit after wealth, this gentleman is just as earnestly engaged in distributing it. This task has some advantages, for he will not find the competition excessive, and he is certain of ultimate success. [Laughter and applause.]

"Through means of his providing, art galleries, museums, and free public libraries have sprung up on almost every hand. Through these gifts he is doing incalculable benefit in diffusing knowledge, and placing within the reach of men and women the means to help themselves.

"How highly the world should honor every such man! And what an answer is furnished by the career of Andrew Carnegie to the argument which we constantly hear about the dangers to the public good, resulting from the encroachments of wealth!

"Every New Yorker, every man of the present generation, who has walked the streets of this city as a boy, knows the great pile of brownstone, which stands on the east side of the city, with its simple yet splendid dedication, 'To Science and Art.' There is no more noble monument in all the land.

"From Cooper Union thousands of young men have gone forth in every direction, and, taking advantage of the training there acquired, have become skilled in many of the arts and industries which are building up our country.

"It is fortunate for New York, fortunate for our whole people, fortunate for the advancement of industrial skill and knowledge, that when the work of the Cooper Union required to be enlarged, Andrew Carnegie was ready, out of his boundless liberality, to supply the means, and many as are his claims upon public gratitude, we, in this city, can pay him no higher compliment than to assure him that henceforth, in the minds of the people of New York, at least, his name will be forever linked with that of Peter Cooper." [Loud applause.]

MR. CARNEGIE'S REPLY.

On rising to reply, Mr. Carnegie was greeted with prolonged cheering. He spoke as follows: "There is a certain school of modern painters who regard the painting of a portrait as the production of a high work of art; but the last thing they desire is to make a likeness. I must regard your Chairman as one of the leaders of that small but powerful school.

"It is fortunate that the recipients of such honor as you confer upon me to-night are quite aware that the altogether too flattering compliments paid are to be taken in a Pickwickian sense. I quite understand this. The recipients should also understand that they are paid after dinner. It makes such a difference.

"I made an address to a Baptist society last week at the request of a young multimillionaire, the son of the richest man in the world. He shuns delights and lives laborious days and labors among his poorer and therefore more fortunate associates for their good. My views on the uses of wealth were given, but the newspapers published detached scraps, which gave a very false impression of what those views were.

"I was speaking of the best uses which individuals could make of their surplus wealth, what we may call private charity, and I expressed the opinion, which I repeat, that the truly helpless, those who live by begging or by alms, the idiotic, the confirmed drunkard, and the class generally known as the submerged tenth, should be the care of the State and not of the individual. Being human they should be housed, fed, clothed, educated, and bathed, but they should be isolated and not permitted to marry.

"When I speak of this subject I am reminded of the first article I ever wrote. I said in that article that $900 out of every $1,000 that was spent on private charity had better be thrown into the sea. The editor who used my article said to me, 'Better make it $930,' and so it appeared that way.

DISTRIBUTION OF CHARITY.

"Years ago I distributed charity indiscriminately, and in doing so committed perhaps the greatest evil I have committed in my life. Let a multi-millionaire take his millions to the slums and call the people together, saying: 'There is a wrong distribution of wealth in the world; you have not got your share; I give to each one of you his share in my millions.'

"Let that be done in the morning, and let the millionaire return at night to see what good his action has done, and he will find not happiness but pandemonium. Let him distribute another million every day for a month, and at the end of that time what ought we to say to him? We ought to say, 'Go on your knees and crawl for pardon. You have done more harm in a month than you can ever undo in all your life.'

"The name of philanthropist is a dubious one to apply to any one, Mr. Chairman. I didn't quite like it when you applied it to me. It usually means a man who has more money than sense. Now my sympathies go out to those who help themselves. I am not looking for popularity.

"My preference for free libraries as a means of helping the swimming, not the 'submerged,' tenth is that libraries give nothing for nothing. In order to get benefit from them a man must help himself, must read and study. You cannot boost a man up a ladder if he does not do a little of the climbing himself. It is only pouring water into a sieve to give money to those who have no desire to improve their condition.

"Reference has sometimes been made to the share I have in the work of insuring for our country supremacy in steel, a supremacy which obviously carries with it future supremacy in so many different departments of industry, for steel is the great foundation article, on which so many other articles rest.

"The cheapest steel means before long the cheapest ships, as it to-day means the cheapest agricultural instruments, bicycles, motor cars, wire, nails, and the thousand and one things of which steel is the chief part.

SHIPBUILDING CENTRE HERE.

"It goes without saying that we are to stop exporting steel in crude forms, and more and more to export it in manufactured finished articles, from needles to ships. As Historian Green says, 'the future home of the English-speaking race is to be found not on the banks of the Tweed or the Thames, but on those of the Hudson and the Mississippi.' So I predict that the future seat of shipbuilding is to be found not on the shores of Britain, but upon our Atlantic seaboard.

"I see nothing to prevent this country of ours from being the chief source of the supply of steel and the articles made from steel for the rest of the less-favored world. Our supplies of the raw materials—iron-stone, coal, limestone—are superior to those of any other nation in any known part of the globe, and we have in the American workingman which our stimulating climate and our free schools and, I hope, our free libraries produce, a workman superior to any other that has appeared upon the earth—more intelligent, quicker, more versatile, more progressive and more fairminded, more industrious, more sober, and, let me add, altogether more of a self-respecting man than any other nation has been favored with.

"I wish, however, to disclaim a great part of the credit which has been placed to my account. I was fortunate enough to travel a great deal in early life, and when I visited my uncle in the highlands of Scotland I had an opportunity to see what was being done in Great Britain in steel manufacture. We were then twenty years behind the times. I saw what the Briton had done, and I said to myself that what the Briton could do the American workman could do better. I have often told my friends over there that one American is worth two British workmen, as workmen—and he is.

"Sometimes reference has been made to the books which I have inflicted on a long-suffering public. This I can say for them: I have never written one word that I did not believe to be true. I have never supported a cause I did not believe to be right. The most valuable citizen is not the man who follows public opinion, but the man who, when all are mad, dares to speak of the sacred blessings of peace.

"One thing I may claim. You have had many more distinguished guests than myself at this club, but you never had one who was more resolved so to lead his life that you will never have cause to regret your action in making me your honored guest to-night."

Mr. Carnegie's address had been frequently interrupted by applause, and when he concluded he received an ovation, the guests rising to their feet and cheering for a considerable space of time.

BOURKE COCKRAN SPEAKS.

The Chairman then introduced W. Bourke Cockran, who made an eloquent address, in the course of which he said: "Your President dwelt on the distribution of wealth as though it was more credit to a man than the acquisition of wealth. This suggested to me the propriety of saying something less about the individual millionaire than about the class he represents. The millionaire has ceased to be an isolated individual, and is rapidly developing into a class. Nobody is less popular in the community than he and nobody is more envied.

"Mr. Carnegie alone among the millionaire class seems to have properly gauged the functions of the millionaire, and to have acted upon his discoveries. As a matter of fact, if we exclude the fortunes made by the capitalization of pulls, [loud laughter,] I don't think any millionaire makes his fortune except by giving the public the value of it.

"I am not sure that to get 5, 6, or 7 per cent. for his money is not the best form of activity for the millionaire. He cannot increase the product of his capital except by employing more labor, and either increasing wages or sustaining them.

"There is no better philanthropy than to increase the rate of wages. And it is not so pleasant for the millionaire to do this. It is not so pleasant as to play the grand seigneur. Some millionaires are taking an interest in education, but I don't think many of them know much about it. It is like the parson who started saloons. He made doubtful cocktails, and I think it would have been better for him to stick to his own work. It is not at all a bad thing for the community for a man to succeed in his occupation and to stick to it.

"The feature of the civilization of the nineteenth century is the development of mechanics. That means the use of coal and iron and the improvement of the lot of the laborer. A man who understands the laborers who work for him, and the relation of capital to labor, is the greatest benefactor of his kind.

SEES A CENTURY OF PEACE.

"I believe we are now witnessing the last expiring effort of barbarism to lift its head again. The coming century will be a century of peace and good will. Men will come to realize that the words of the Master are true: that next to loving the Creator comes the love of man to man. Peace makes for the prosperity of a nation, and all nations will participate in the universal prosperity that will come in the era of universal peace."

Seth Low followed Mr. Cockran. He referred to Mr. Carnegie's fortune as the greatest that was ever gained in legitimate business, and said that in profiting himself he had profited an infinite number of others. "The greatest of Mr. Carnegie's benefactions," Mr. Low added, "are the numerous and splendid libraries he has established. A library is like the sun—it gives light. It has this character of all-wise giving—it gives light not to the giver but to the user."

Dr. MacArthur was the next speaker. He said that he and Mr. Carnegie had one point in common. "We both," said Dr. MacArthur, "come from good, Highland Scotch mothers. As I remember the love that existed between this man and his mother, I must attribute his success to the good influence, the high ideals, and the lofty example of that Highland Scotch mother."

Short speeches were made by William H. McElroy, George W. Smalley, the Rev. Mr. Thomas R. Slicer, and Charles Stewart Smith. The last-named speaker said that he considered that a large share of the inspiration that Mr. Carnegie had received had come from Mrs. Carnegie, and he proposed that a toast to her be drunk.

The toast was drunk standing. A. Henry Savage Landor was to be the last speaker, but the toast to Mrs. Carnegie seemed to finish the evening's proceedings suitably, and he asked the guests to excuse him. The dinner came to an end soon after midnight.

IRON PRICES ARE SLASHED.

Carnegie and Jones & Laughlins in a War of Prices.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 27.—The Post will say to-morrow:

"Slashing of prices has been started by two of the largest steel and iron concerns in the country. The cuts are affecting two of the products, and there is danger of others being disturbed. It started with one class of material, and a second has followed in sympathy. The firms to the contest for business are the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, and Jones & Laughlins, Limited. The products thus far sought to be put on the market are tank and boiler plates.

"One month ago tank plates sold at $62.50 a ton. Now they are selling at $45, a cut of $17.50. Boiler plates readily brought $62.50, and after the decline on tank material started it has reached the fifty-two-dollar mark. It is possible that it will ultimately follow closely in the footsteps of the tank product.

"As yet no efforts have been made looking to a re-establishment of prices, and as both are determined, with plenty of financial and other facilities, the near future will be watched with interest in iron and steel circles."

BIG DRY DOCK FOR BROOKLYN.

The Morse Iron Works and Dry Dock Company was incorporated at Albany yesterday with a capital stock of $550,000. It is designed to be an enlargement of the Morse Iron Works, located at the foot of Twenty-sixth Street, Brooklyn. E. P. Morse, a Director of the latter, and one of the incorporators of the new corporation, said last night:

"The company has options on a large strip of land from First Avenue to the channel, along the water front at Bay Ridge. The company proposes to build a dry dock 800 feet long. That will be the largest private dry dock on the Atlantic Coast, and will accommodate a vessel of any size. It will be built in sections, two or three of which will be finished by next November, and will be used for smaller craft.

"A two-story brick machine shop, 600 feet in length, will also be built for the repairing and overhauling of ships. As for shipbuilding, that may come later.

"The contracts for the work will probably be signed within the next two weeks."

Ohio Electric Road Incorporated.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 27.—The Columbus, London and Springfield Railway was incorporated to-day by John G. Webb, John M. Good, Hart F. Fisher, Emmet Tompkins, and Fletcher S. Penfield, with a capital stock of $1,600,000. The company, besides operating a passenger and freight electric road, will have its own telegraph service, and will furnish electricity for power, light, and heating to the towns along the route. It is intended to make the service equal to steam roads.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—A. H. Potter, United States Army; ex-Gov. J. S. Hogg, Texas; State Attorney F. S. Monett, Columbus, Ohio; Josiah Quincy, Boston.

HOLLAND—A. Henry Savage Lander, London.

BUCKINGHAM—Col. Spencer Borden, Fall River, Mass.

ALBEMARLE—Prof. Palmer C. Ricketts, Troy.

MURRAY HILL—Major J. W. Dillenbach, United States Army.

HOFFMAN—Senator Joseph Simon, Oregon.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Solomon, S., & B., Wilmington, N. C.; B. Solomon, notions and furnishing goods; Union Square Hotel.

Hengerer, William Company, The, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. H. Nagel, hosiery and underwear, 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Cohn, A., & Co. Pittsburg, Penn.; A. Cohn, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Horne & Stewart Company, The, Pittsburg, Penn.; C. S. Baker, dress goods, 28 Howard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. A. Devlin, hosiery and underwear, 115 Worth Street.

Grunsfeld Brothers, Albuquerque, N. M.; A. Grunsfeld, notions and furnishing goods, 151 Greene Street; Hotel Savoy.

Loeb, H., & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; H. Loeb, linens; Hoffman House.

Gutterman Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; L. Gutterman, 51 Franklin Street.

August, A., & L., Fort Worth, Texas; A. August, clothing; Pabst Hotel.

Olds & King, Portland, Oregon; A. J. Liban, house furnishing goods; 438 Broadway; Union Square Hotel.

Townsend & Wyatt Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. M. Lerche, carpets and upholstery goods, 415 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

12:40 A. M.—414 East Ninth Street; Max W. Mundle; damage, $200.

5 A. M.—70 James Street; Rosardo Sacanda; damage slight.

5:30 A. M.—1,477 Second Avenue; Edlemuchs Brothers; damage, $50.

7:25 A. M.—337 West Thirtieth Street; William Seisson; damage, $50.

8 A. M.—799 Park Avenue; Christopher Evers; damage, $10.

8:45 A. M.—49 Christopher Street; Mrs. Ward; damage, $10.

10:35 A. M.—523 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street; W. H. Southworth; damage slight.

11:55 A. M.—1,823 Madison Avenue; Louis Lotsch; damage slight.

12:10 P. M.—336 East Fortieth Street; James Badue; damage, $65.

12:30 P. M.—400 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street; Charles Kaiser; damage, $1,300.

2:20 P. M.—669 First Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $50.

3:30 P. M.—Foot of East Sixtieth Street; New York Steam Heating Company; damage, $200.

4:40 P. M.—821 Washington Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

5:40 P. M.—165 Eighth Avenue; William Flanagan; damage, $250.

5:55 P. M.—273 West Thirty-ninth Street; Mary Oliver; damage, $50.

8:20 P. M.—28 and 30 University Place; Simon & Stearn; damage, $5,000.

8:15 P. M.—185 Delancy Street; Hyman Shinderinger; damage trifling.

10:10 P. M.—1,719 West Fourth Street; The Brooklyn Waist Company; damage, $25,000.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Jan. 27.—The works of the Electric Improvement Company were destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is estimated at $100,000; insurance, $50,000.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 27

RAPID TRANSIT BOND SITUATION

Surety Companies or Individual Bondsmen Ready to Act.

CAPITAL BACKS MR. McDONALD

His Attitude Toward Guaranteeing Corporations—His Counsel and President Orr Make Statements.

The bonding problem which Contractor John B. McDonald has had to meet, and which has necessitated his asking President Orr of the Rapid Transit Commission for the extra ten days specified in the resolution of the board, was practically settled yesterday, it was stated, and it only remains, it is further said, for the new construction company which Mr. McDonald proposes to form to take over the work on the tunnel to choose between two propositions. These propositions, according to the statements of the contractor's advisers, are, the one, the acceptance of the terms proposed by the surety companies; the other, the question of the members individually going on the contractor's bond for the amount required. De Lancey Nicoll, Mr. McDonald's counsel, yesterday intimated that the latter is the probable course. President Orr and others closely connected with the contractor also intimated that this plan might be adopted.

The surety companies have denied all along that there were any differences between them and Mr. McDonald on the question of a rate, yet Mr. McDonald has stated unequivocally that he thought the rate proposed by the companies, 1 per cent., too high for such a large contract. The companies have stated that they wanted Mr. McDonald to ally himself with some responsible financiers who would be able to guarantee them above the amount they can become surety for, and they intimated yesterday that in the formation of the construction company he had done just that, and that, therefore, many of the difficulties had been removed.

MR. McDONALD'S ATTITUDE.

According to the statements of counsel, now that the surety companies have become satisfied and are willing to act, Mr. McDonald is not so ready to accept their aid as he was before. It has occurred to the members of the proposed company, it is asserted, that they are entirely able to furnish individual bonds for the amount required that would be beyond cavil and that by this means a saving of $50,000 a year could be made by them from the outset. Mr. Nicoll said yesterday that this question was being very seriously considered, and had been talked about at a meeting of the members of the proposed syndicate yesterday. No definite arrangement has been made, he said, and there will be other meetings before it is finally settled.

Mr. Nicoll also stated yesterday that the contract will be taken by Mr. McDonald individually. Later, he said, it will be turned over to the proposed construction company, with the consent of the Rapid Transit Commission, and no hitch in this regard is expected on account of the standing of the men interested.

MR. ORR ON THE COMPANY.

President Orr said yesterday that the Rapid Transit Commission would accept individual bonds that were satisfactory, and that the members at no time had made any stipulation that surety companies would have to furnish the security. "What further I know about the formation of the company or its personnel," Mr. Orr said, "I am not at liberty now to state. I know only the names of two or three persons who will be connected with it, and these, as well as the others I have heard spoken of, are men of the soundest financial standing. I cannot give their names now. I apprehend no trouble whatever regarding the subsequent question of the assignment or transfer of the contract from Mr. McDonald to the company."

On the same subject Edward M. Shepard of counsel to the commission said:

"The formation of a construction or other company by the contractor is the contractor's own business until he shall have his arrangements complete. When he is ready to make the cash deposit of $1,000,000 and to give the bonds the Rapid Transit Board will execute and deliver the contract. If then he desires to have the contract transferred to a company, the board will no doubt then require from him proper evidence as to the character and responsibility of the company. Meantime he is not bound to consult either the board or its counsel about the formation of the company. If the proposed company be organized on lines satisfactory to the board, I assume that the board would approve a transfer of the contract to such a company upon its assuming the obligations of the contract."

MR. NICOLL'S STATEMENT.

"The question of whether the members of the company will personally furnish the surety or whether the surety companies will be asked to act, is one that is being gravely considered, and there was much talk about it at a meeting of the members to-day," said Mr. Nicoll. "We have no desire to make a mystery of any of our movements, and it will not be long before we will be in a position to talk freely about our plans.

"Of one thing the public can be assured. Mr. McDonald will get the contract and will be able to furnish the necessary bonds within the required time. This is a pretty big thing and needs careful handling, and any one interested in it feels that he wants to be protected. I can say that there is nothing in the story of any surety company wanting a slice of the contract. Under the new conditions they are willing to help the contractor in every way, but only remains for us to choose the method of giving the bonds and the contract will have been completed. We expect to have the construction company incorporated next week."

At the office of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, of which Andrew Freedman is Vice President, it was said yesterday by a financier who had attended the conferences between the members of the proposed company and the surety company representatives that the men behind Mr. McDonald were amply able to give bonds without recourse to surety companies, but that it was possible they would rather let the surety companies go on the bonds than assume all the risk themselves.

HENRY B. PLATT'S DENIAL.

Henry B. Platt of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland denied that his company had asked for any share of the contract to build the tunnel. He said that his company was already on Mr. McDonald's bond for $400,000 for the construction of the Jerome Park Reservoir, and the officers had perfect confidence in him.

"The work of building and operating this road," he said, "is a great undertaking, and the possible death of the contractor while the work is in progress makes the problem a different one from the mere building of a public work.

"It is not true that any stockholder of this company desires to become a member of the construction company. We are in the bond business for legitimate profits, and there are all we wish. It is true that we have consulted with other companies in reference to Mr. McDonald's bond, because we naturally wish to know who our companions are, should we decide to become one of the surety companies."

President Lyman of the American Surety Company said that his company wished to know exactly who were interested with Mr. McDonald before it would go on his bond for such a large amount. He said that he expected no trouble in the matter finally.

SAYS TROUBLE IS OVERCOME.

It was said yesterday by an official of a surety company who has been present at all the conferences between John B. McDonald and the representatives of the surety companies that the difficulties in the way of the execution of the construction bond had been surmounted and that the bond would be ready for filing with the commission before the end of the week.

According to this official, those present at the final conference included Mr. McDonald and the lawyers representing the various interests, together with John R. Bland, President of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore; Thomas F. Goodrich, Vice President of the National Surety Company; James Bond, President of the American Bonding and Trust Company of Baltimore, and a representative of the Lawyers' Surety Company, of which Joel B. Erhardt is President.

"The newspapers have been misinformed on some points," said this official. "The question which has led to some delay in the execution of the bond was not one regarding the rate of compensation to be paid to the surety companies. There is now no disagreement whatever upon that point. The companies have fixed a rate which, I believe, is conceded to be reasonable by Mr. McDonald and the men who are backing him, and it is settled that his bond is to be guaranteed by the surety companies.

BIG MEN IN THE COMPANY.

"In order to afford the guarantees which the surety companies required, Mr. McDonald has obtained the support of some of the leading financiers of New York, who are to form a construction company, with a capital of $5,000,000. The incorporation papers will be filed early next week, and this company will become jointly responsible with Mr. McDonald to the surety companies for the execution ow the contract. Mr. McDonald himself will be a stockholder in the construction company."

The rapid transit amendment providing for the issuance of parts of the $35,000,000 in bonds for the construction of the tunnel by the Board of Estimate and the Controller without recourse to the Municipal Assembly, reached the Mayor yesterday. The bill was passed by the Legislature on Thursday, following the urgency message of the Governor. Mayor Van Wyck at once announced that there would be a public hearing on the matter at 10:30 o'clock on Wednesday morning, which is the earliest time under the law that it can be had, the law requiring that a hearing be advertised for at least two days. As the Mayor approved the measure before it was sent to Albany, it is reported that he will accept it for the city, and that it will be returned to Albany on Wednesday afternoon. The Governor will at once sign it.

Controller Coler expressed the opinion yesterday that this act will remove every shadow of doubt about legal form and regularity from the rapid transit bonds, and that they will sell in such lots as may be selected, for a large premium. His estimate of the premium is about $2,000,000, so that the city will not have to pay interest on more than $33,000,000 of bonds for the construction of the road.

WORK ON THE SIMPLON TUNNEL.

Consul at Berne Reports Progress on the Undertaking.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—A report to the State Department from Consul Frankenthal, at Berne, records the progress of one of the greatest engineering enterprises of the century, which was begun Nov. 13, 1898, when the first blow was struck on the Simplon Tunnel. This tunnel will be twelve and a half miles long—the longest in the world—is to be completed in five and a half years, and is to cost $13,413,500. It will be the third tunnel connecting Italy with outlying countries by rail, and will save forty-three and a half miles between Paris and Milan.

There are many engineering features of this great undertaking, briefly referred to in the Consul's report, which make it of extraordinary interest to civil engineers. All of these were the inventions of Engineer Brandt, who died a year after the beginning of the work. Up to the date of the report—Dec 12 last—two and one-fifth miles of the tunnel has been completed.

LEARY REPORTS FROM GUAM.

Says Typhoid Epidemic Is Waning, Work Is Progressing, and Thanksgiving Service Was a Success.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The latest official news received here regarding the condition of affairs in Guam, the mid-Pacific possession of the United States, is contained in a report just received by the Secretary of the Navy from Capt. Leary, U. S. N., Governor of Guam. The report is dated Government House, Agana, Guam, L. I., Dec. 7, 1899, and is as follows:

"During the past week the epidemic of typhoid fever ashore seems to be waning, and I am pleased to report that nearly all of our men now in the hospital are doing well, and that there have been no deaths in the command since the three already reported, but unfortunately at this important period the Yosemite's ice machine is again out of commission, and the sick are crying for ice.

"We have been able to secure an additional force of native laborers to work on the sewer ditches, and the work is progressing favorably, as is that on the evaporating plant.

"I will take this opportunity to commend Lieut. Leopold for the excellent services that he has performed at this station, for his zeal, ability, and energy, and especially for his courageous determination to overcome obstacles and utilize all possible resources available or procurable for a successful termination of the difficult task assigned to him.

"The Thanksgiving Day service on shore at the Roman Catholic church was a great success, and was attended by a larger congregation than has ever gathered together before in this island. The entire assemblage seemed to evince a sincere, earnest, and devout interest in their first American Thanksgiving Day service, and reports from other villages assure me that the day was properly respected throughout the island, all of which is most gratifying to us as being representative of their cordial and faithful acceptance of the radical change of government.

"It is a pleasure to report that in response to my General Order No. 5, more than 200 people have already enlisted in the ranks of domestic and civil reformation, a small army of children are jubilant, and the wedding bells are yet a-ringing."

OLD HULK RECALLS A TRAGEDY.

Removal of New York Steamer Wreck Revives Memories of Disaster.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, Jan. 27.—For nearly twenty-five years the wreck of the iron steamship City of Waco, sunk just outside the entrance to the jetties at this port, has been a menace to navigation, lying, as she did, in thirty-five feet of water, and directly in the track of vessels. After repeated appeals to the Government, the Engineer's Department was granted authority for the removal of the obstruction, and a contract was made to blow up the wreck and to leave a clear space of thirty-five feet of water over the débris.

The work was completed to-day, the remnants of the iron hull having been blown to pieces, and all that remains to be done is the removal of a few pieces of the machinery sticking out of the mud at the bottom of the Gulf.

The removal of the wreck recalls one of the most heartrending tragedies ever occurring upon the Mexican Gulf Coast, the destruction of a large steamer with all on board within plain view of a seaport, and in the midst of a fleet of fifteen steam and sailing vessels.

The City of Waco, owned by the New York and Texas Steamship Company, generally known as the Mallory Line, arrived on her last voyage from New York on the afternoon of Monday, Nov. 8, 1875, and came to anchor in the outer roads, as there was a strong southeast gale prevailing and a high sea running, which rendered it impossible for her to pass the bar at that time, but it was decided to make the attempt the next morning.

The gale increased after nightfall, being accompanied with thunder and lightning. About midnight the steamer suddenly broke into a mass of flame, and although the cries of those on board could be heard by the near-by vessels such a heavy sea was running as to render it impossible to launch a boat and no help could be given. The flames continued to eat into the ship until she burned to the water's edge and sank at her anchors.

SAILORS BLOWN OUT TO SEA.

On a Burning Ship, Wind Makes Them the Sport of the Waves.

CHATHAM, Mass., Jan. 27.—The terrific northwest gale, the heaviest blow for nearly a year, came very near claiming the lives of five Rockland seamen to-day, whose vessel, the schooner Helen, Capt. Hutchins, after losing both her fore and main sail through their catching fire from the burning cargo of lime, began to drift seaward.

Fortunately a friendly tug was near, and with the assistance of the life-saving crews of the Orleans and Old Harbor stations the five men were taken off, all badly frostbitten, while the schooner also was saved.

The crew had a terrible experience yesterday afternoon last night, and this forenoon battling with the fire and the mighty seas that were breaking over the little schooner, threatened with the great accumulation of ice to sink her.

Killed While Boarding a Train.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Jan. 27.—An unknown man, probably thirty-seven years of age, was killed while attempting to board a moving coal train on the Lehigh Valley Road at West Portal this afternoon. His head and one leg were cut off. On papers found in the man's clothing was found the name "Henry Fenders."

EAST RIVER TUNNEL PLAN

Councilmen on the Delay to Long Island Road's Application.

Members of the Railroad Committee with Which It Has Slumbered Hold Different Views.

The public hearing on the application of the Long Island Railroad Company for its tunnel under the East River will be heard in the Council Chamber to-morrow at 2 P. M., after about ten months of waiting on the part of the company, a delay which various members of the Council committee with which the application has slumbered interpret differently.

A great many people interested in rapid transit development have often wondered why the Long Island Company's application has been buried out of sight for so long a time, especially since the Atlantic Avenue Commission reported favorably upon the project, of which the tunnel under the East River to Cortlandt Street Ferry is an important link. A legislative bill bearing upon the commission's report was subsequently passed, but since then the Municipal Assembly up to a short time ago had apparently forgotten the subject.

The application for a franchise was sent in due course to the Municipal Assembly and referred to the proper committee. There it rested. For months there was considerable gossip around the City Hall concerning the delay, which, however, amounted to nothing. There seemed to be no political reason for the delay, and recently, since the new board was organized, mysterious hints have been thrown out from various quarters of a "hold-up" of the Long Island Company's franchise.

Renewed interest was given the project last week, when President Baldwin of the Long Island Company stated it was the intention of the company to begin building the tunnel simultaneously with the one to be built in Manhattan, providing the company could get the franchise it has been waiting for so long. Last Friday a notice was issued of the hearing to-morrow.

Members of the Council Railroad Committee who were seen yesterday expressed various divergent views on the matter. One or two of them seemed to know little or nothing about the tunnel, and one man thought he had voted for some such sort of a scheme several months ago, but he could not tell what happened then, and since that time he had forgotten all about it, he said, believing it dead.

Councilman Cassidy, a member of the committee from Queens, said: "We had one hearing nearly a year ago, and then another application was made three weeks ago. The first application died a natural death. It was among about twenty others of a similar character, but these seemed to be paper affairs, and we had no assurance from the representatives of the companies that they wanted a franchise for a bona fide scheme.

"We believed that these people desired to simply secure a valuable franchise to hold until they had a chance to sell out at a profit to some company really intending to build. Therefore these applications remained in committee.

"What I believe to be the Long Island Railroad Company's application appeared before us under the name of the New York and Long Island Terminal Railroad Company. Mr. Baldwin is President of both companies. Now, if the Long Island people want a franchise, why don't they ask under their own name in order to give the application a substantial flavor.

"I understand their last application is made under the same title. Personally I feel that if the city can satisfy itself that the application is genuine and can get from the Long Island Company adequate compensation, the franchise ought to be given to it.

"As the application bears directly upon the depression on the company's tracks as reported by the Atlantic Avenue Commission, I do not think that if the city grants a franchise it ought to pay one-half the cost for the depression of the tracks, as the bill provides. Considering the value of the franchise, the road ought to relieve the city of that expense.

"The bill as passed gives the company the right to use the street above the tunnel when built, and they can go ahead and use the street for trolleys if they like. A railroad company ought to pay for all these things. The Long Island Road has received valuable franchises which it has never paid for. They run their cars over the bridge to-day and don't pay a cent. I regard that privilege as a franchise. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company gets a rental for that, but the city gets none.

"It would be a great boon for the company to get into Manhattan. It is easy to see what it would be to have a terminal in this borough which doubtless would connect in time with the trunk lines centring in this city and in New Jersey, but I for one want to see the Long Island people show their hand.

"If they want this privilege, let them come out and say directly that it is for the company. We do not want any paper projects thrown at us with the real backers hiding in the dark. There has been no such thing as a 'hold-up' in the sense in which that is meant."

Councilman William J. Hyland, who lives up in the Bronx, said he knew very little about the proposed Long Island tunnel, but he would be willing to vote for it, providing the people of Brooklyn want it and really need it. "I am more interested in rapid transit up this way," said he.

"Come to think of it, there was an application up a year ago in committee from the Long Island Railroad Company, I am sure, and I feel sure I voted for it when it was brought up. I do not know what became of it, though. I guess it died a natural death.

"Do I know why? No, except that there was no one to take a sufficiently deep interest in the application. The Brooklyn members ought to know. I was instrumental in calling this last hearing. Harry Hart said they wanted a hearing, and I said: 'Go ahead, Harry.' I suppose the Brooklyn League has been writing letters about the tunnel. At this meeting six or eight months ago I don't know who voted for or against the franchise."

Councilman Harry C. Hart appeared to have the haziest possible idea of the matter, and was reluctant to discuss it. He declared in answer to a question that the application had been discussed by the committee several times. Asked what took place at the meetings when the application came up for discussion, he excused himself from answering on the ground that he was too busy," and also required time for reflection.

"What has been the cause of the delay in reporting on the petition, if it has been discussed several times?" queried his interlocutor.

"A question of law, I fancy," replied Mr. Hart, hesitatingly.

He would not say what this question of law was, and declined to talk any further.

Councilman Martin Conly candidly declared that the application had never been considered by the committee.

"What became of it after it was referred?" Mr. Conly was asked.

"It died, just died, like a good many other things that were left over from the old Board of Aldermen," he said.

"Do you mean that it did not come up for consideration at any time?"

"That is what I mean. It never came up once—just died."

"You presumably knew it was understood that the company was prepared to undertake the work forthwith. Were you in favor of the tunnel plan or opposed to it?"

"I didn't know whether they were ready to go on with it or not. Didn't know a thing about it, and don't know anything about it now. I never gave it a thought, for, as I told you, it never came up for consideration. It died—just died."

MYSTERY IN PRIEST'S DEATH.

It Is Thought Father Sullivan was Murdered in Springfield, Ill.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 27.—An aspect of mystery surrounds the death of the Rev. Father James Sullivan, whose dead body was found early this morning by the janitor in the rear of the residence of Vicar General Hickey, which is back of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, and the police are of the opinion that a murder was committed.

Father Sullivan was pastor of the Catholic church at Liberty, Adams County, Ill. He came to this city yesterday, and left the St. Nicholas Hotel about 4 o'clock in the evening. Accompanied by John W. O'Brien, an acquaintance, he walked as far as the Jefferson House, one block north of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, where they parted. That was the last seen of him alive. His hat, overcoat, and coat were lying on the ground beside the body when found. There was no money, but a silver watch was found in his pocket. In one pocket was a ticket issued by a Quincy pawnbroker for a gold watch.

The mother and brother of the dead priest reside at Worcester, Mass., where the remains will be shipped.

COLLEGE BOYS CAUSE A RIOT.

Serious Trouble at Ninth Regiment Armory Over a Baseball Game—Attempt Made to Seize Arms.

The indoor baseball game played last evening between teams from the College of the City of New York and the Ninth Regiment at the armory in West Fourteenth Street ended in a riot.

The college boys and their adherents were not satisfied with the decision of the umpire in the second half of the fifth inning. The first protest was made to the umpire direct. This had no effect, and some of the college boys started in to make things lively. Their first move was to threaten the umpire. This was followed by a more serious demonstration, when a crowd of the students rushed to one end of the drill floor and tried to break open the cases in which the guns are kept. The protests against the umpire's decision had excited the students to such an extent that a crowd of those who had been sitting in the galleries rushed down to the drill floor and joined with the others in the attempted raid on the guns.

Meanwhile members of the Ninth Regiment, under the direction of an armorer, had gathered near the guns and were doing their best to prevent the students from breaking open the cases. Some one called the nearest policemen, who by persuasion and threats of arrest succeeded in clearing the armory.

A group of college boys stood on the street in front of the building for some time waiting for the umpire who had incurred their displeasure. The man was taken out of one of the other doors by the police, however, and escaped the threatened trouble.

At the time of the outbreak the score stood 11 to 9 in favor of the regiment team. The college boys up to that inning had held the score a tie, and the protest was against a decision of the umpire's which admitted 2 runs against them.

The only serious damage done as a result of the trouble was the wrecking of the large blackboard on which the score was posted.

The umpires, against whom the college boys became incensed were Messers. Lichtenstein and Jenks. As a result of the trouble orders will be issued by Col. Morris of the Ninth Regiment that the members shall not play with outside teams in future.

GAINS A DAY'S WATER SUPPLY.

Department Increases Capacity of Sodom and Carmel Reservoirs.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL LANDING, Jan. 27.—The storage capacity of the Sodom and Carmel reservoirs for supplying New York City with water will be increased 300,000,000 gallons during the coming Summer by improvements which have been ordered by Commissioner Dalton, upon plans drawn by Chief Engineer Birdsall, at comparatively small expense.

It is proposed to raise the lip of the Sodom dam two feet by an iron work, supplemented by wood. This is the largest dam in the system and drains ninety square miles. Its normal capacity, aside from storage, is 30,000,000 gallons daily, and the gates are left open for this amount of water to escape. The elevation of the Carmel reservoir will be even greater. This is the second largest reservoir in the Croton system. During the two months of the extremely dry Summer 100,000,000 gallons were drawn from it daily, and there still remained another month's supply at the same rate when the heavy draught was stopped.

The material for the improvements has been ordered and the increased storage capacity will be ready for next Summer's use.

Chief Engineer Birdsall of the Department of Water Supply said last night that the proposed improvement of the Sodom and Carmel reservoirs would add 300,000,000 gallons to the supply, which is approximately the amount of water consumed in one day. There was nothing extraordinary about the use of planks made fast to the sills of the dams, Mr. Birdsall said, as the practice was followed nearly every year. By its use, the department is able to compound the water which falls early in the Spring, and while the supply will not be materially increased the fact that the city is able to hold enough for one day's needs is important, and might obviate considerable trouble.

Awards for Reservoir Lands.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL LANDING, Jan. 27.—The Commissioners for the appraisal of additional lands taken for double reservoir No. 1 at Brewsters for the New York water supply system have just made their report. Eighty parcels of land were taken, the claims aggregating $369,350. The Commissioners allowed $162,597.03. The fees of witnesses were $8,088.95, and of Abram J. Miller and Frederic S. Barnum, who appeared as counsel for all the claimants, $5,342.79. For mineral rights $910 was awarded. The Commissioners appointed to make awards for lands taken for the Shenelda reservoir have filed their fifth and last report. The total amount awarded claimants was $400,490.

PHILIP D. ARMOUR, JR., DEAD.

Younger Son of Chicago's Millionaire Packer Stricken with Congestion of the Lungs in California.

PASADENA, Cal., Jan. 27.—News has been received of the sudden death of Phil D. Armour, Jr., at Montecito, near Santa Barbara. Young Armour was ill but twenty-four hours, and his death was due to congestion of the lungs. He was thirty-one years of age. He left Chicago three weeks ago in excellent health. Young Mr. Armour left Pasadena the first of last week, and had been at Montecito about ten days.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—The news of the death of Philip D. Armour, Jr., at Montecito, Cal., came as a complete surprise, as it was known that when he left for the Pacific Coast he was in the best of health. A telegram from a member of the party that accompanied young Mr. Armour from Chicago when he went to California to join his father conveyed the information to J. Ogden Armour, a brother.

It is undetermined whether the remains will be shipped to Chicago or interred in California, where the senior Armour has decided to live permanently.

Philip D. Armour, Jr., with his wife and two children, Philip D. III. and Lester, aged seven and five, respectively, went to California three weeks ago, the double purpose of the visit being apprehension for the health of Mr. Armour's oldest child, and a desire to be near Philip D. Armour, Sr., who had preceded them with his wife a fortnight or more.

P. D. Armour, Jr., was born in Milwaukee, but when a small child came with his parents to Chicago. He attended Phillips Andover Academy, and later Yale, but after two years left the university and traveled extensively in Europe. Soon after his return from Europe, and when he was barely of age, he married May, the daughter of John T. Lester.

Mr. Armour was a member of the Chicago, the Calumet, the Athletic, and the Wheaton Golf Clubs. He was one of the three members of the firm of Armour & Co., the other two being his father and his brother, J. Ogden Armour. He was not an athlete, but always had reasonably good health, and his sudden death will cause a great surprise to all who knew him.

Schooner E. M. J. Beatty Wrecked.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 27.—The schooner E. M. J. Beatty, Capt. Charles Grigg, bound to New Jersey with a cargo of stone, ran on a reef off Calves Island during a dense fog Thursday night and remained hard aground until she was pounded to pieces in the heavy gale of yesterday. The crew of four men were rescued by Howard E. Bell, who keeps a life-saving station on Calves Island.

Sudden Death from Heart Disease.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Jan. 27. — Daniel Sullivan, a well-known citizen of Flemington Junction, was found dead in bed this morning. County Physician Cramer decided that Mr. Sullivan's death was caused by heart disease.

Roberts's Successor to be Chosen.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Jan. 27.—In compliance with the revised statutes of the State of Utah, Gov. Wells has issued a proclamation calling an election to be held on Monday, April 2 next, for the purpose of electing a Representative in the Fifty-sixth Congress, to fill the vacancy now existing

Sale of Manufacturers' Stocks!

All Cars Transfer to Bloomingdale's 3d Ave., 59th & 60th Sts

Sale of Manufacturers' Stocks!

A Million in Merchandise!

New, bright and dependable, and underpriced to a degree unprecedented in the history of our notable sales of Manufacturers' Stocks. This remarkable sale means a complete reversal of present trade conditions. In the face of a rising market we name lower prices than ever. As types of the prices now prevailing in all of our 65 great departments for this sale we submit the following:

Fine Fur Collarettes.

Fur collarettes with long tabs and tails, also round collarettes with large storm collars and combination yokes. Just the sort of a garment for January, February and March weather.

Lot 1—Collarettes consisting of Electric and Electric and Chinchilla Combination, Black Marten, Gray Fox and Nearseal, Nearseal and Astrachan, Nearseal and Krimmer, Nearseal and Black Marten, Genuine Seal and Persian, Nearseal and Persian, Krimmer and Moufflon, Nearseal and Moufflon. There are garments in this lot that sell as high as $15.00; we offer the choice until sold at **7.65**

Lot 2—Beautiful Combination Collarettes of Nearseal and Krimmer, Nearseal and Black Marten, Natural Lynx and Nearseal, Sable Fox and Nearseal, Genuine Krimmer, Nearseal and Persian Lamb, Moufflon and Krimmer, Nearseal and Moufflon, Alaska Sable, etc. Many garments in this lot worth $25.00; choice of the entire lot, **11.95**

Lot 3—Collarettes, embracing Mink and Nearseal Combination, Nearseal and Persian Combination, Blue Lynx and Nearseal Combination, Genuine Alaska Sable, Nearseal and Red Fox Combination, Alaska Sable and Persian, Alaska Sable and Nearseal Combination, Genuine Beaver, Persian Lamb, Mink and Persian Combination, Mink and Seal Combination, Sable Fox and Nearseal. Many garments among this lot worth as high as $35.00; choice of the entire lot, **14.75**

Sale of Fine Fur Coats.

Persian Lamb Coats, $65.00—Best Dye, value $100, to be closed out at Leipzig **65.00**

Genuine **Alaska Seal Jackets**, value of which is $175, at **115.00**

Second Floor, 59th St. Section.

Ladies' Dress Skirts

from the stock of one of New York's greatest manufacturers, purchased at about 50c. on the dollar and offered as follows:

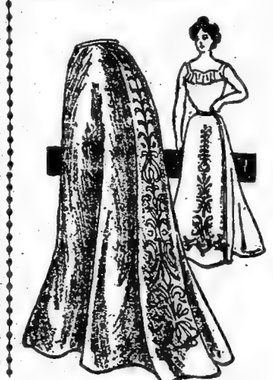

9.98 —**Ladies' Black Broadcloth,** with taffeta, appliqued panel front and back, like cut, of extra quality materials, nearsilk lining, velvet binding, newest shape, box plait or saddle back and open front; a large purchase at a low price only is the means of our offering this $15 value at such a price, **9.98**

8.98 —**Ladies' Skirts** of finest quality black camel's hair cloth, box plait back and open panel front, appliqued with taffeta silk and braid, like cut, lined with nearsilk and velvet bound, real value $12.00; our price, **8.98**

Ladies' Dress Skirts, of fine black broadcloth or black serge cheviot, box plaited back and panel front, open on side, back and front handsomely appliqued with taffeta silk and braid, lined with percaline and velvet bound; a rare bargain at **6.98**

Ladies' Dress Skirts of Gray Homespun Cheviots, box-plaited back, taffeta appliqued front only, lined with best quality percaline and velvet bound; regularly sold for $6.98; to-morrow only **4.98**

Ladies' Skirts of Oxford gray, bluish gray, black and brown homespun cheviot, box-plaited back, panel side stitched and trimmed with large steeline buttons, percale lined, velvet bound; our usual price is $5.98; for this sale, **4.49**

Second Floor, 59th St. Section.

INDIAN WAR PENSION BILL

The Senate Committee Acts Favorably on the Measure.

SURVIVORS OF EARLY WARS

Widows of Those Who Fought the Red Men Will Participate—Cost to the Government.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—A number of wars, the very names of which are unknown to many Americans, are recalled by the action of the Senate Committee on Pensions in favorably reporting a bill to grant pensions to the survivors of the Indian wars from 1817 to 1842 inclusive. The first name on the list, the Seminole war, is of course well known, but the names that follow are those of the Fevre River war of 1827, the Sac and Fox war of 1831, the Sabine war of 1836-7, the Cayuse war of 1847-8, the Texas and New Mexico war of 1849-56, the California war of 1851-2, the Utah war of 1850-3, and the Oregon and Washington Territory wars from 1851 to 1856. The Seminole wars in Florida from 1842 to 1858 are also included.

The bill, which was introduced by Senator McBride, pensions everybody who served thirty days in any of these wars and was honorably discharged, and also pensions widows. Senator Gallinger has reported an amendment to the McBride bill annulling all contracts heretofore made between the veterans of these wars and pension attorneys or claim agents.

A former Pension Commissioner was once asked for an opinion as to the cost to the Government of the passage of such a bill. He estimated it at $730,656 for the first year and figured that the average pensionable period would be seven and two-thirds years.

There are, it is said, only 5 survivors of the Seminole war of 1817, and 120 widows. Of the Lafevre war, there remain but 14 survivors and 107 widows. Of the Sabine war, there remain but 221 survivors and 155 widows. Of the Cayuse war, there are 144 survivors and 82 widows. Of the Texas and New Mexico Indian wars, there still survive 1,448, with 890 widows. Of the California Indian war, there still survive 476 and 230 widows. Of the Indian wars of the Territories of Oregon and Washington, prior to 1856, there still survive 2,399 and 1,340 widows.

The committee in its report says: "The latest of these wars occurred forty years ago, and the estimated age of the survivors is fixed at sixty-five years, while estimated age of the Seminole survivors is ninety-four years.

"To the inestimable services of these pioneer men and soldiers we deem it unnecessary to refer. History recognizes the results they have achieved. In the South and West they endured the greatest privations, sacrifices, and sufferings. We owe to them largely, if not entirely, the acquisition of the vast empire of the Pacific Northwest.

"It having been the policy of the Government and the uniform course of legislation that service pensions should be granted at the expiration of forty years following the wars for which such pensions have been granted, it will be seen that this period has now been reached as to all the wars mentioned in the present bill, while as to some over seventy-seven years have elapsed since the war. Most of these old survivors are in needy circumstances, while all are in old age, and, as estimated by the Commissioner of Pensions, the average pensionable period cannot extend beyond about seven years hence."

WIFE WANTS A SEPARATION.

Mrs. White of Boston, Who Married Employer's Son, Seeks Relief.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—Mrs. Lucy White, the wife of R. H. White, Jr., has applied to the Probate Court for a separate maintenance, accusing her husband of neglect to support her, of abusing her, and of paying too much attention to other women. Mr. White, the respondent, is the son of R. H. White, the dry goods merchant, and he married his wife five years ago, when she was a saleswoman in his father's establishment. The marriage enraged Mr. White senior, and it was several years before the young couple received the parental blessing.

Mrs. Bartlett, the bride's mother, was also opposed to the match, and she, it is said, has never welcomed her son-in-law to her home.

Young Mrs. White is living with friends in Roslyndale, and has been with them since her separation from Mr. White some five weeks ago. These friends had learned of the abusive treatment which Mrs. White claims was shown her by her husband and wished to have her remain with them. Her friends say that her husband has neglected her, has been away from home a great deal, and has made female acquaintances, which last-named fact was the formal cause for the legal proceedings.

ANTI-BRYAN PLOT IN KINGS.

Hugh McLaughlin, Mr. Brewster Thinks, Wants Hill or Van Wyck to Head Ticket.

Eugene V. Brewster, one of the leaders of the Chicago Platform Democracy in Brooklyn, declared yesterday that that borough was the headquarters of a conspiracy to deprive William Jennings Bryan of the Democratic nomination for President. Mr. Brewster alleges that Hugh McLaughlin wants to have either ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck or ex-Senator David B. Hill head the Democratic ticket. The conspiracy against Mr. Bryan, Mr. Brewster says, has ramifications in every State in the Union.

"I have told Mr. Bryan of the situation in Kings County," said Mr. Brewster, "and have asked him to come over here to the Academy of Music to speak. I hardly think he will, because he does not wish to make more than one speech in New York now. I know, of course, that he takes no part in local politics, but here is a bit of National politics.

"I don't know whether Mr. McLaughlin wants to nominate Hill or Van Wyck for President, but I do know that Gorman is behind the National movement to defeat Mr. Bryan. Perhaps he wants the nomination himself. There is also an element trying to bring Grover Cleveland to the front again."

MURDERER CLIFFORD'S CASE.

Gov. Voorhees Refuses to Lay It Again Before the Court of Pardons.

Charles J. Peshall, the Jersey City lawyer who secured the second stay granted to Edward Clifford, who killed Assistant Division Superintendent William G. Watson, at Weehawken, on March 5, 1896, yesterday sent to Gov. Voorhees a telegram asking that Clifford's case be again laid before the Court of Pardons. In support of his request, Mr. Peshall said he had a petition, signed by all the members of the Legislature, asking that Clifford's sentence be commuted.

Gov. Voorhees sent this reply: "The matter has been finally disposed of, and further agitation can only result in raising in the prisoner's mind false hopes which are sure to end in disappointment.

"FOSTER M. VOORHEES."

When Clifford was resentenced to be hanged on Feb. 9 his counsel applied for a writ of certiorari, on the ground that the insanity proceedings had in the case should have been before a jury and not before Judge Lippincott. The argument will be heard this week. Should the writ be denied counsel will take an appeal. This will act as a stay.

Travelers' Sound Money League.

President H. W. Dearborn will issue a call within a few days for a convention of the Commercial Travelers' Sound Money League. The present plan is to hold the convention in this city the latter part of February, and to have speeches delivered by Senator Chauncey M. Depew, ex-Mayor Charles F. Warwick of Philadelphia, Edward Lauterbach, and others. Since the campaign of 1896 the league has been incorporated and reorganized. Among the members of its Advisory Committee are Senator Hanna, J. H. Manley of Maine, Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott, Edward Lauterbach, and Col. A. A. Pope of Boston.

Mme. Calvé Not to Sing To-night.

Maurice Grau had arranged for Mme. Calvé this evening to make her only appearance in concert this season. He was informed by her yesterday that she was suffering from rheumatism, making it absolutely impossible for her to appear. In consequence of her indisposition, Mr. Grau is compelled to substitute Miss Suzanne Adams. Prices had been advanced for the concert because of the expected appearance of Mme. Calvé, and they will now be reduced to the regular amount. Persons who purchased tickets at the advanced rate may either have their money refunded or retain their seats and get the difference between the regular price and the amount paid for the seats.

INSANE MOTHER TRIES MURDER.

Four Policemen Necessary to Save Her Children's Lives.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—In a fit of insanity to-day, caused, it is believed, by too close attention to church duties, Mrs. Anna Kudzen attempted to murder her husband and six children, and was only subdued after a terrible struggle, in which Kudzen had one eye destroyed and a policeman named Peters was severely scalded with a kettle of boiling water which the frenzied woman threw at him.

Kudzen was awakened by the screams of his children and saw his wife standing near their beds holding a potato masher in one hand. Kudzen asked her what she was doing.

"Never mind," she replied. "The Lord has told me to kill them all."

Kudzen immediately seized her and sent his children for assistance, but it took the combined strength of Kudzen and four police officers to subdue the woman. One of the children was slightly scalded by the water thrown at the officer.

Insurance Agent Found Dead.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Jan. 27.—Fred Lee, a prominent insurance agent of this State, was found dead in the river here early to-day. He probably was murdered. The affair is a mystery.

AUTHORITIES IN CUBA CLASH.

HAVANA, Jan. 27.—The Discusion says the order of Gov. Gen. Wood instructing military commanders not to interfere in the functions of civil authorities except in extreme cases virtually gives Gen. Emilio Nunez, the Civil Governor of Havana, and not Gen. Ludlow, the Military Governor, power in the matter of the budget.

Gen. Nunez says the matter of the budget is only one instance of what will result from his undefined prerogatives. If Gen. Ludlow be empowered to use his own discretion as to whether or not he shall attend to certain matters himself, the position of Gen. Nunez as Civil Governor, it is asserted, will become farcical.

La Lucha is very indignant over the recent letter from Gen.

MR. PAYN NOT TALKATIVE

Sees Chairman Odell, but Refuses to Discuss the Situation.

Mr. Odell Hopes the Controversy Will Be Settled at a Caucus of Senators on Tuesday.

Louis F. Payn, Superintendent of the State Insurance Department, it was said yesterday, realizes that he has to go, and at last believes that his successor will be named by Gov. Roosevelt to-morrow night and will be confirmed by the Senate at an early day. Mr. Payn was not in a talkative mood when he visited the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He refused to talk with reporters, except to admit that he had seen Chairman B. B. Odell, Jr., of the Republican State Committee.

Mr. Odell intimated early in the day that he would give out a statement to the press, and shortly before going up town to a dinner with Leader Charles Hess last night said:

"I had a pleasant interview with Mr. Payn. I do not understand that he will resign or withdraw. I am hopeful that the controversy will be satisfactorily settled and within party lines at a caucus of Republican Senators, which I am informed will be held on Tuesday.

"The nomination of Francis Hendricks of Syracuse will, I understand, be sent to the Senate on Monday. I do not know whether there are enough votes to confirm his nomination, nor will I know until I go to Albany, possibly on Monday. But I believe Mr. Hendricks will be confirmed."

Mr. Odell declined to say anything about the attitude of the organization in the matter. It is understood, and neither Mr. Odell nor Mr. Payn will affirm or deny it, that Mr. Payn asserted that he could control at least six votes in the Republican caucus just so long as he wanted them.

Senator Platt did not come over from Washington yesterday on account, it was said, of the illness of his wife. Some of Mr. Payn's friends intimated that the Senator did not care for another interview with Mr. Payn just at this time. Mr. Payn left the Grand Union Hotel in the early afternoon, ostensibly for Albany, but it was intimated that he might have gone to Washington.

Le Grand C. Tibbits, ex-Senator from Rensselaer, and one of the few Republicans who voted against the confirmation of Mr. Payn three years ago, suggested that the organization had sacrificed Mr. Payn because Senator Platt feared that his retention in office would materially strengthen the hands of ex-Gov. F. S. Black, who, in many quarters, is strongly suspected of a desire to depose Mr. Platt as leader of the State organization.

No matter how the controversy results politicians believe it will be the cause of serious factional differences in the Republican Party.

COLORED REPUBLICANS DINE.

Edward Lauterbach Comments on Their Loyalty—Boom for Lieut. Gov. Woodruff.

The Young Men's Colored Republican Association of the Borough of Manhattan gave a dinner last night in the West Side Lyceum, Fifty-second Street and Seventh Avenue, to the colored Republican workers of the city. About 100 guests sat down at 9:30 o'clock, and the speaking began about an hour later. W. H. Butler, President of the association, presided, and Charles W. Anderson acted as toastmaster.

Edward Lauterbach, who was warmly welcomed, was the first speaker. So far as he was concerned, he said, he would never forget the unselfish loyalty of the colored men of the Republican Party. They at all times stood by him. While he was Chairman of the County Committee he was often at odds with Mayor Strong and the City Government. There was maladministration by men who called themselves Republicans, but who were the greatest enemies the Republican Party had ever known in this city. It was then that the loyalty of the colored Republicans was shown, and they never asked for anything in return.

Because of their patriotism and sincere Republicanism, it had become the fashion to say they were Republicans because they couldn't help it. He would say, however, that they were Republicans because more than any other people in New York or elsewhere they were especially Americans. They needed not to be naturalized. Many of them could trace their Americanism back to Revolutionary times. He called on them to show their party loyalty by helping to reelect President McKinley. Mr. Lauterbach's remarks were often loudly applauded.

Letters of regret were read from Senator Thomas C. Platt, Gov. Roosevelt, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Secretary of War Elihu Root, and Charles A. Hess. On motion of George E. Wibecan, Jr., who represented the Brooklyn colored Republicans, a resolution was unanimously adopted heartily indorsing Mr. Woodruff for the Vice Presidency. Speaker Wibecan spoke of Mr. Woodruff's "incorruptible patriotism" and integrity of his private character.

Other speakers were Judson W. Lyons, Senator Elsberg, Job E. Hedges, Assemblymen Henry and Gherardi Davis, George R. Manchester, Henry Burrell, Aldermen Matthews, Ordman, and Parsons, Bishop W. B. Derrick, and T. Thomas Fortune.

McCARREN TIRES OF INQUIRY.

Senator May Resign from Committee Now Trying Mr. Coffey.

Democratic politicians in Brooklyn were much interested yesterday in a report that Senator P. H. McCarren had become tired of serving on the special committee of the County Committee, which is hearing the charges against Senator Coffey, and intended to resign. Mr. McCarren, it was said, does not fancy the alleged farcical manner in which the inquiry is being conducted.

One of Senator McCarren's associates in Willoughby Street said yesterday afternoon that he did not know that the Senator contemplated resigning from the committee.

"I don't think he would get out merely because some people were trying to make a farce out of the affair," he continued. "Such action would in effect look like a moral victory for the Coffey people. If the Senator does resign, however, it will be because he is very busy in Albany and cannot find time to attend the sessions of the committee."

Socialist-Labor Party Convention.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 27.—A National Convention of Socialist-Labor Party representatives began a session in the Common Council Chamber in this city to-day. Fifty delegates from various parts of the United States were called to order by Henry L. Slobodin, who is the National Secretary of the party. Temporary organization was effected by the election of Frank A. Silverman of Rochester as Chairman and Richard Kitchelt of Buffalo as Secretary. The following Committee on Rules to govern the convention was appointed: Messrs. Katz of New Jersey, Fenner of Massachusetts, Gerber of New York, Edlin of California, and Crowell of Missouri.

Strike in a Montana Mine.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mon., Jan. 27.—A. M. Holter of Helena, Vice President of the recently organized Frisco Consolidated Mining Company, which corporation owns the principal mines of the Coeur d'Alene (Idaho) region, has received telegraphic advices from Manager McDonald of a rich strike made while drifting from the 1,000-foot level of the Helena-Frisco Mine. The magnitude of the strike may be regarded as almost phenomenal.

Factory to Move to End a Strike.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—The strike at the Temple Glove Factory at Jamaica Plain, which began several weeks ago, is still on; and to-day Louis Weisner, junior member of the firm, said that the plant would in all probability move to Gloversville, N. Y., before March 1. About sixty girl operatives are out.

Labor Troubles in Germany.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—During the first nine months of last year, 78,300 persons in the German Empire engaged in strikes, the majority of the troubles occurring during the Summer months. Detailed statements of these strikes are furnished in a report to the State Department by Consul Worman, at Munich.

TRYING NEW AIR MOTORS.

Unsatisfactory Power System on Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets to be Abandoned.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company is experimenting with new air motors for use on the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Street lines. The experiment will continue for several months in the hopes that a thoroughly satisfactory system may be found eventually. Ever since the present air motors have been in use there has been more or less trouble. The "chuck-chuck" and "swish-swish" of the starting and stopping of the motors has been an annoyance to pedestrians and horses at street crossings. The dirty trail of oil left along the tracks has helped to aggravate the feeling that has arisen against the cars in use. The worst drawback, however, is the fact that many times the line has been compelled to go back to the old horse-car system of transportation.

President H. H. Vreeland, in speaking yesterday of the tests being made, said:

"When we put the air motors on the line we did not lay rails for the new cars. Because of an accident to the machinery supplying the power, we have been running the horse cars on the lines for two days. We have been experimenting with what is known as the 'Hardy' motor, since Thursday. To give this motor a thorough test, new rails, specially adapted, will be laid. The horse-car rails are not suited for the use of air motors. To the fact that we did not relay the rails when we began to use the air motors, but merely changed the wheels on the cars, the jarring sensation experienced by the passengers on the line is probably due."

PLAN TO INCREASE MARRIAGES.

Jersey City Company Will Pay $250 to a Couple After Certain Rules Have Been Complied With.

A new matrimonial business scheme that has been introduced from Germany, where it is said to have failed to succeed, has been started in Jersey City, at 47 Montgomery Street, after the principals had taken legal advice that it was not against the laws of that State. By paying an initiation fee of $30 a man or a woman may, if a thousand initiation fees have been paid in, get $250 on their marriage.

Charles A. McGuire and Franklin B. Packard are, respectively, the President and Secretary of what is called the Mutual Home Aid Association, which has got up the scheme, but their home addresses do not appear in either the Jersey City or the New York City Directory. The association was opened about two weeks ago, and the principals are said by the people in the building to have come from New York.

The principals say there are thousands of people in this country who are kept from entering the state of matrimony by lack of means, and it is their purpose to reach them and remove the great obstacle from their path. Their circulars, which bear blank applications for membership, say that "the association is not an insurance company into which a person must pay his money for perhaps years and only hope to get something out of it for other persons after he is dead. Nor is it a beneficial society, in which a member must wait until he is sick to obtain a benefit. It is far in advance of all these inasmuch as it pays its certificate holders the benefit when they enter that state which all look forward to—matrimony."

No matter how anxious and in how great a hurry a couple may be to get married, they will have to exercise their patience until 1,000 membership certificates of what is called a circle, at $30 each, are sold by the association. If the circle is complete, couples may begin marrying, and the association will then proceed to assess the members 30 cents each to pay itself for its trouble.

The promoters will also retain $50 out of the $250. Should, however, a circle not be completed within a reasonable time, the promoters promise to refund the initiation fees to the members.

VICTIM BAGS NO SWINDLERS.

Rittenberg Travels Far, but Vainly Looks for "Green-Goods" Men.

William F. Rittenberg, a lumberman, whose home is in Valentine, Mich., yesterday gave up his search for "green goods" men who had obtained $600 from him on a promise to send him bills worth $3,000 by express, and returned home after vainly seeking for a chance to shoot the swindlers.

Rittenberg, while in a logging camp last Fall, received a "green goods" circular, telling the usual tale of plates, which had been stolen from the Government, and within a few days he decided that this opportunity was to be preferred to the swinging of an axe in a lumber camp. When he reached this city on Dec. 10 he registered at the Yonkers Hotel in Yonkers as "O. Zumsell" in accordance with the instructions.

One of the "green goods" operators, who described himself as J. B. Hoffman of 124 Bond Avenue, Baltimore, soon called, and after showing a sample of the bills, took Rittenberg by a circuitous route to a house in Greenpoint, where the lumberman paid over $600. The counterfeit money was placed in a valise, he said, and it was agreed that it would be safer if expressed to Michigan. The contented Rittenberg then started home, and soon received a letter and a batch of alleged newspaper clippings, which stated that the valise had been confiscated by United States Secret Service agents, while on its way to the express office.

At the suggestion of a friend, Rittenberg returned to this city, and reported his troubles to the police, and then to the Federal authorities. The swindlers not being located, Rittenberg started out himself with a revolver, saying: "I'll catch them fellows myself." For two weeks he has been hunting for them in the saloons on Sixth Avenue and along the Bowery.

Becoming discouraged yesterday, he concluded to go back to the timber district of Michigan.

GOV. GEN. WOOD AT SANTIAGO.

Observes Signs of Improvement on His Tour of Inspection.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Jan. 27.—Gov. Gen. Wood, Gen. Chaffee, and Col. Black arrived at noon after an overland trip from Manzanillo. Gen. Demetrio Castillo headed a party of Cubans who went by special train to San Luis and rode from there fifteen miles on horseback to meet Gen. Wood. A thousand persons were gathered at the station to meet the Governor General's party.

A peculiar feature of the antagonism of the Cuban patriots toward the Americans is displayed in the effort of the Cuban Club to excel the Americans in the demonstration in honor of Gen. Wood. To-night a reception and banquet, the most elaborate ever given here, occurred.

Gen. Wood says he observed numerous signs of improvement on the plantations and in the mines along the route of his trip. The party will leave for Guantanamo and the north coast Tuesday morning.

Swarthmore Alumni Dine.

The second annual dinner of the New York Swarthmore Association was held in the Hotel St. Denis last evening. One Hundred alumni of Swarthmore College sat around the tables, which were decorated with red roses and the college and National colors. Alexander G. Cummins, Jr., presided. The speakers and toasts were: "Swarthmore Memories," ex-President Edward H. Magill; "Swarthmore in the Vigor of Youth—Her Responsibilities," President William W. Birdsall; "Thoughts of Yesterday," Amy Willets; "Odds and Ends," Elizabeth H. Cocke Thayer; "The New Century," George R. Ellsler; "College Fraternities," Lila K. Willets.

Five Altars for a Chicago Church.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—The Church of Notre Dame, (French,) one of the most beautiful edifices in this city, has contracted for five marble altars of the famous stone of Carrare, Italy. The new altars will cost $50,000, and will be dedicated on Easter Sunday. The beautiful stained glass windows in this church are said to be unsurpassed by any church in this country. Other improvements in the church will bring the total outlay up to $100,000. Not one cent of debt will be incurred by these changes, as the parish fund is one of the strongest in this city.

PUERTO RICO MAY SUFFER

American Interests Protest Against Removal of Tariff.

TOBACCO MEN TAKE THE LEAD

It Is Said the President Has Changed His Mind About Free Trade for the Island.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—It was only a few days ago that Representative Payne of New York introduced a bill providing for the extension to Puerto Rico of the advantages of free trade with the United States, and reciprocal freedom of trade in the other direction, and declared that the bill was to be passed. This was in accord with the recommendations of the President and the understanding that unless free trade was given to the people of Puerto Rico they must at once suffer many inconveniences resulting from the transfer of authority from Spain to the United States, the loss of Spain's trade, and the failure to secure equivalent advantages from the United States.

There was a great howl of indignation from the protectionist part of the Republican Party. Remonstrances from every interest that feared a reduction of profits were made, and a particular objection was lodged here from the seed-leaf tobacco growers of Connecticut. The resistance to the free trade proposition took form in the proposed amendment offered by Senator Platt of Connecticut to the Puerto Rico bill already introduced in the Senate, by the terms of which the Puerto Ricans are to pay 80 per cent. of the United States tariff and enjoy a 20 per cent. reduction on all goods dutiable sent to the United States.

The Republicans have not yet adjusted themselves to the change that appears to have come over them, but some of the papers of that party, presumably well informed, assert that the President himself has changed his mind, and that he will consent to the application of a tariff against Puerto Rico that will save the interests that feel a menace in the proposition for Puerto Rican free trade.

The abandonment of the free trade proposition, which Puerto Ricans say is vital to them, is not to be accomplished by direct methods, but upon the declaration that the announcement of a free trade plan for Puerto Rico might be taken as an admission that Puerto Rico has become a part of the United States; and is therefore entitled to be treated with on terms of advantage like those to be enjoyed by any State or Territory. The Constitutional shield thus interposed against all our new possessions is to be made broad enough to justify Congress in refusing Puerto Rico the opportunity to thrive.

Mention has been made of the fact that in the caucus of Democrats of the Senate it was suggested by a Democrat that the opposition take the ground that the recommendation of the President be pushed by the Democrats with all the power they could muster. It was also mentioned that this suggestion met with no expression of favor. Democrats still entertain the idea that upon this proposition there could be no ground for dispute, and that the chance was one not to be ignored by a party divided on most other questions. It is apparent to many Democrats that free trade between the United States and Puerto Rico is to be prevented in the interest of certain American producers who might have their profits slightly curtailed if the plan was adopted.

GOVERNMENT OF PUERTO RICO.

Senate Committee on the Island Discusses the Foraker Bill and Makes Changes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Senate Committee on Puerto Rico has decided, so far as it can decide, that the island whose affairs it has under its particular care shall be known as Porto Rico, and not Puerto Rico, as fixed by a recent Executive order. The question came up to-day in the meeting of the committee in connection with the Foraker bill providing a form of government for the island, and the decision upon the spelling of the name was unanimous.

The committee went over the bill in detail, deciding upon many changes in phraseology and some alteration in the general provisions of the measure. Probably one of the most important changes was to strike out the word "constitution" wherever it appeared in the original print of the bill, which extended the provisions of the Constitution as well as of the laws of the United States to the island. The change was made because of the opinion generally expressed by the members of the committee that our Constitution is not suited to the Puerto Rican people. The opinion was also quite general that the extension of the Constitution was not necessary. Some of the Senators expressed the opinion that the natives of the island were not yet prepared for jury trials.

Another important amendment provided for the retirement of Puerto Rican coins, and the substitution for them of coins of the United States. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to redeem the silver coin known as the peso, and all other silver and copper Puerto Rican coins now in circulation at the present rate of 60 cents in the money of the United States for one peso, this rate to be applied in the exchange of all other coins. No coins but those of the United States are to be legal tender in Puerto Rico for more than three months after the passage of this act.

Another provision authorizes the President to appoint an officer of the army to be Governor of the island, notwithstanding any present laws to the contrary, but the appointment of such officer is made optional with the President. All laws enacted by the Puerto Rican Legislature are to be reported to Congress, which reserves the right to annul them if considered necessary.

The provisions of the bill relating to the questions of the tariff, the Federal courts, the internal revenue, and a Delegate in the Congress of the United States were passed over until a full attendance of members of the committee could be secured, one or two of the members being absent during a greater part of the day. There was, however, more or less discussion of the provisions relating to all these subjects, and especially to that giving free trade to the island with the United States proper.

The consensus of opinion of the members present seemed to be favorable to a slight duty, amounting to 25 or 30 per cent., on articles imported into the United States from other countries. It was decided to amend the provision relating to a Congressional Delegate so as to require that if the provision is left in the bill, the Delegate shall read and write the English language.

The provision for the election of members of the lower house of the Puerto Rican Legislature was left unchanged, but there was considerable discussion of an amendment suggested by Senator Fairbanks abolishing the Legislature and putting the Government entirely in the hands of a council to be appointed by the President of the United States, this council to consist of twelve members, and only five of them to be residents of the island.

The committee will probably meet again Wednesday to complete the bill.

Puerto Rican Exports and Imports.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The War Department gave out for publication to-day the following summary of imports and exports of merchandise in the Island of Puerto Rico during the month of July, 1899. The total value of merchandise imported for the month was $864,205. Articles of food and animals amounted to $391,509, or 46 per cent. of the total imports. Manufactured articles to the value of $336,158, or 39 per cent. of the total imports. Merchandise to the value of $789,730 was exported from the several ports in the island during said month. Products of agriculture amounted to $622,019, or 79 per cent. of the total; manufactures to $144,526, or 18 per cent. of the total.

AMNESTY FOR THE FILIPINOS.

It Is Said When Otis Gives the Word the Government Will Be Ready to Grant Pardon.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—An amnesty proclamation will be issued to the Filipinos whenever Gen. Otis reports that the situation in the islands justifies such action, which it is now believed he will soon do. This proclamation will grant amnesty to all who will lay down their arms and return to their homes within a specified time, and will notify all others that they will be treated as outlaws.

This policy was suggested at the Cabinet meetings about two months ago, when it was reported that the insurrection was practically at an end. It was then said that a policy of treating all insurgents in arms as brigands was considered, but that Gen. Otis reported that the time was not yet up. It is now believed, however, that the rebellion is practically put down, and that a few more aggressive movements like those of the past few days will see the end of Aguinaldo's so-called army.

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Burnham & Phillips
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Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

PRAISE FOR NAVAL FIGHTERS.

Men in Watson's Fleet Commended—The Admiral Reports Deaths.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Admiral Watson cables the department to-day of the part taken by the navy in Kobbe's campaign, and says, "Capt. Rodgers commends Moore of the Helena, Gilpin of the Mariveles, Moale, Cook, Yuenzli, Castleman, and Cadet Evans for services rendered during the expedition."

The Admiral also reports the following deaths in the fleet: Lawrence Orson Adams, apprentice, of the Solace; W. P. Walker, ordinary seaman, of the Wheeling; Henry Thomas, landsman, of the Bennington; James Franklin, ordinary seaman, of the Castine, and P. C. Fenaney, private marine, of the New Orleans.

NAVY TAKES COALING STATION.

Admiral Watson Occupies Isabella and Establishes a Garrison.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Admiral Watson reports this morning that he has taken possession of Isabella coaling station and established a marine garrison there under command of Lieut. Long. A short time ago, feeling the need of a coaling station for the use of the smaller vessels in the Philippine Archipelago in the southern islands remote from Manila, Admiral Watson dispatched a vessel to look into the conditions at Zamboanga, where the Spaniards had maintained a garrison and a small coaling station for many years. It was found upon investigation, however, that the harbor at that point was not suitable for naval vessels, owing to shallow water, and attention being directed elsewhere, a small but perfectly protected and deep harbor was found on Basilan Island, where the Spaniards had already established a coaling station. The navy took possession of this, garrisoned the place, and is taking steps to add to its coal supply.

The Solace sailed to-day from Manila for San Francisco, and on the way she will touch at the new coaling station, as well as at Iloilo, Cebu, and Guam, and thence, returning to Yokohama, will strike across the Pacific for San Francisco. She will carry the bodies of Capt. Nichols, who died while in command of the Monadnock, and Capt. Ingate of the Marine Corps, who died at Guam from a surgical operation.

Socks for Men in the Philippines.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27.—A consignment of cotton socks destined to clothe the feet of United States troops now in Manila have reached here from Philadelphia, and will be forwarded to the Philippines by the next transport going out. The consignment filled two freight cars.

DENTISTS FOR THE ARMY.

Effort Is Being Made to Appoint One for Each Regiment.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—A strong effort is being made to open the army to dental surgeons, and a bill has been prepared for introduction in Congress authorising the appointment of such surgeons with the rank of Major, so as to allow one for each regiment. Adjt. Gen. Corbin and Surgeon Gen. Sternberg disapprove the proposed legislation.

A similar move is being made to have veterinary surgeons incorporated into the regular establishment as commissioned officers, but, like the dental surgeon scheme, the plan is said to lack the favor and support of the military authorities.

Successful Test of New Naval Gun.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—A new fourteen-pounder semi-automatic rapid-fire gun, made by the Vickers-Maxim Company for the United States Navy Department, was tested this week in the presence of the United States Naval Attaché, Lieut. Commander Colwell, and the Admiralty officials. Twelve rounds were fired satisfactorily and 2,500 feet initial velocity was secured with seventeen tons pressure. The weapon will now be shipped to the United States.

Gen. Stanton Buried in Arlington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The body of Gen. Thomas H. Stanton arrived here to-day over the Pennsylvania Railroad from Omaha. Four troops of cavalry and a battery of siege guns from Fort Myer escorted the body to Arlington Cemetery, where the interment was with full military honors. A large number of army officers, relatives, and friends were in the funeral procession.

Gen. Greely Not So Well.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Gen. Greely was reported this morning as being not quite so well. He is suffering from a cold contracted several days ago.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. John B. Bennet, Seventh Infantry, will report to Lieut. Col. Theodore J. Wint, Sixth Cavalry, President of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Fort Riley, Kan., at such time as he may be required by the board for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

Capt. Harry H. Stout, Ordnance Department, will make three visits during each of the months of February, March, and April, to the works of the California Powder Company, Pinole, Cal., on official business pertaining to the manufacture of smokeless powder.

The following named officers, recently appointed, with rank from Dec. 1, 1899, are assigned to regiments, as herein after specified, and will proceed to Governors Island and report, to the commanding General, Department of the East, for assignment to duty temporarily and for instruction until the departure of the transport Sumner for the Philippine Islands. They will be assigned to duty with recruits on that transport, and upon their arrival at Manila will proceed to join their respective regiments and will be assigned to companies by their regimental commanders: Second Lieut. William B. Baker, to the Eighteenth Infantry; Second Lieut. Frank A. Awl, to the Sixth Infantry; Second Lieut. Charles J. Nelson, to the Seventeenth Infantry.

Capt. Benjamin W. Leavell, Twenty-fourth Infantry, now on sick leave of absence at Piqua, Ohio, will proceed to Fort Bayard, New Mexico, and report to the commanding officer of the United States General Hospital at that place for treatment therein.

Navy.

E. T. Pollock is promoted to be Lieutenant, and is assigned to the Alliance.

C. D. Stearns is promoted to be Lieutenant, and is assigned to the Saratoga.

J. H. Rowen is promoted to be Lieutenant, and is assigned to the Helena.

H. H. Hough is promoted to be Lieutenant, and is assigned to the Manilla.

M. E. Reed is promoted to be Lieutenant, and is assigned to the New Orleans.

H. H. Christy is promoted to be Lieutenant, and is assigned to the Amphitrite.

A. L. Willard is promoted to be Lieutenant, and is assigned to the Machias.

Commander H. Webster is detached from the Bureau of Steam Engineering Jan. 29, and is ordered to duty as Inspector of Machinery at the William R. Trigg Company Works, Richmond, Va., Feb. 3.

Lieut. G. W. Logan is detached from the Detroit and ordered to the Dolphin.

Lieut. G. P. Blow is ordered to duty at the League Island Navy Yard, in the office of the Captain of the yard.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The flagship New York has arrived at La Guayra.

The Texas was ordered from New York to San Juan.

The Montgomery has sailed from Montevideo for Ensenada.

Admiral Kautz has been ordered to hold the cruiser Philadelphia at San Diego until further instructions from the Navy Department. The vessel was expected to leave for Mare Island to-day.

DR. PARKHURST ON SALOONS

Sunday Beer Selling, He Says, Should Be Made Legal.

Better, He Declares, than Unenforced Law, and a Weapon Against Tammany Spoliation.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, in a talk at his home last night on the moral and political conditions in New York, expressed himself to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES as in favor of permitting the sale of beer during certain hours on Sunday.

"I believe," he said, "that it would be better if it were provided by law that saloons should be open for certain hours on Sunday, and that they should be allowed to sell beer as well as soft drinks; but I would not include the privilege of selling either whisky or any other distilled liquor in such a statute.

"There would be three chief advantages, which would be derived from allowing the saloons to remain open part of the day each Sunday.

"In the first place, it is not so degrading to public morals to have an imperfect law on the statute books, provided it is enforced, as it is to have a more perfect law that is absolutely ignored.

"In the second place, just so much opportunity would be taken away for traffic between the police and the lawbreakers.

"In the third place, it would secure us the undivided support of the German population, and the direct benefit of such a gain is due to the fact that a combination between native Americans, Germans, and Hebrews ought to enable us to gain a steady victory over Tammany.

"I don't suppose that so long as the present administration is in power any such law would be enforced, or, for that matter, any excise law. Tammany is naturally opposed to any such scheme, because a legal provision for the Sunday opening of saloons would tend to destroy its revenues, and the revenues of Tammany Hall are its only raison d'etre. Tammany cannot afford to favor such a plan.

"Restricted Sunday opening would surely weaken the Tammany organization, and would go a long way toward securing another city administration.

"You cannot make Tammany enforce any excise law. You cannot compel that set of freebooters to enforce the excise laws any more than you can compel a burglar to give up his stealing. Tammany would no more favor the Sunday opening of saloons than it would favor the licensing of disorderly women.

"This effort which is now being made to clean up Harlem cannot succeed. The method is ill-advised. The only way to clean up Harlem is to change the administration. Tammany would drive the women off the streets and into houses, because it would make more if they were not on the streets.

"You cannot change a single spot on the leopard, and the only thing to do is to kill the leopard—or, if you prefer, the tiger.

"A law with limited provisions and strictly enforced is infinitely better than the most rigorous statute, either enforced laxly or not administered at all. An unenforced law tends to deprave the public conscience.

"The only remedy lies in a change of the city administration. Any such cleaning up as that crusade on the lower east side is of little value. I told the Society for the Prevention of Crime that if the Police Commissioners would give me fifty picked men I could clean up that district in a few weeks, but Tammany does not want it cleaned up. However, I have no method for dealing with these evils. What I am after is to stop the turning of these evils into revenue producers for Tammany Hall by means of unenforced laws."

TRIED TO BURN DRUG STORE.

Authorities Say Five Indiana Men Conspired to Commit Arson.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 27.—Dr. J. C. Casto and four of his clerks were arrested to-day for a conspiracy to burn and blow up his drug store this morning. The fire was discovered in its incipiency, and after it was extinguished dynamite and powder were found to be placed where they would work the most destruction. Not less than thirty lives were endangered.

Long fuses were attached to barrels of oil. Ingenious connection between the place where the fire was started and the oil paints and the like in a stairway had been made. Holes had been cut through the floor to make draughts. From thirty to forty pounds of dynamite was found, and gunpowder was in a number of places.

Schooner Industry Ashore.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., Jan. 27.—The schoner Industry is ashore on the rocks at Cockenoes Island, near the entrance to Norwalk Harbor, pounding badly, and probably will be a total wreck. She was abandoned by her crew during the gale of yesterday, while bound from Bridgeport for Harlem River. Capt. John Merritt and a seaman named Meyers, who comprised the crew of the vessel, had a narrow escape from death, being taken from the schooner in an exhausted condition by the lighthouse tender Cardenia. Owing to the high sea which was running to-day, it was impossible to approach the vessel, but she is in a very bad position, and it is thought she will go to pieces.

Wind Does Damage in Monticello.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., Jan. 27.—A windstorm with the fierceness of a genuine hurricane prevailed in this section yesterday afternoon and last night doing considerable damage to buildings. At the new Catholic Church of Monticello, which was erected last Summer at a cost of $30,000, two plate glass windows measuring 18 by 30 feet were blown in and demolished and many valuable altar pieces were broken. The windows alone cost about a thousand dollars. Many small buildings in the path of the storm were blown down and many chimneys blown from the houses.

The Charles F. Atwood Founders.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Jan. 27.—The sand schooner Charles F. Atwood of Lynn foundered off Milk Island Bar, inside of Thatcher's Island, this forenoon. Her crew abandoned her last night and succeeded in reaching Rockport.

State Engineer's Canal Conference.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—There waited on the Governor to-day State Engineer Bond and the division engineers, assistants, and levelers employed on canal work, who have been in conference with their chief for the last two days. The conference was held to forward plans for harmonious work in case the State is called upon to deal with a canal improvement. The State Engineer has decided to recommend that a system of unit prices shall prevail for receiving bids for canal work, as suggested in the report of the Canal Commission.

Finds Her Missing Husband.

MIDDLETOWN, Jan. 27.—Mrs. Fred Reed of Boonton, N. J., having tried in vain to find her husband with the aid of the police, came here and discovered the missing man near this city to-day. He returned home with her. He disappeared several weeks ago.

Fire Burns Since July, 1898.

MIDDLETOWN, Jan. 27.—The bed of an old dry pond at Mongaup Valley, Sullivan County, which has been burning since July, 1898, is attracting attention, and all efforts to extinguish the flames are ineffectual. The fire was started by unknown parties in an accumulation of sawdust and tanbark.

Struck by a Train and Lives.

MIDDLETOWN, Jan. 27.—Edward Jackson, while driving a team across the Erie track here to-night, was struck by a fast train. He was hurled a considerable distance, but clung to the reins, and was but slightly injured. The wagon was demolished and the horse had to be shot.

Oberammergau Passion Play Roles.

BERLIN, Jan. 27.—The rôles for the Passion Play at Oberammergau have now been awarded, the character of the Holy Mother to be represented by Anna Flunger and that of Christ by Anton Lang. Edward Lang remains as the musical director.

B. Altman & Co.

FOR MONDAY, JANUARY 29th.

Upholstery Dep't. (THIRD FLOOR.)

125 Pairs Lamballe and Reversible Satin Derby Portieres,
Formerly $11.75 and $12.50, at $8.75

Irish Point Lace Curtains (White), 3½ yards long,
Value $3.90 to $5.50 per pair, at $2.75 & 3.75

Ruffled Bobbinet Lace Curtains with Lace Insertion and Edge (3 yards long),
Value $2.50 to $4.90 per pair, at $1.50, 2.10 & 2.75

Furs and Fur Garments. SECOND FLOOR.

THE BALANCE OF THIS SEASON'S STOCK OFFERED AT CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION IN PRICES, COMPRISING—

Collarettes of Persian, Mink, Chinchilla and Electric Coney. Neckpieces of Mink, Stone Marten and Blue Fox. Muffs of Stone Marten, Blue Fox, Brown Fox, Alaska Sable and Chinchilla.

FUR LINED CAPES, WRAPS AND LONG COATS, ALASKA SEAL AND PERSIAN LAMB COATS, PLAIN AND TRIMMED BABY LAMB COATS AND ETONS; RUGS, ROBES, MATS, ETC.

—ALSO—

ALASKA SEAL COATS, $190.00
Formerly $265.00

Eighteenth St., Nineteenth St. and Sixth Avenue.

When Whiskies Galore Are Put Upon the Market Daily

the consumer has but to stand the great mass of them aside Hold fast to the old reliable that has held "first place" for so many years. You cannot make a mistake.

OLD CROW RYE

is the same last year, this year, and the next. We pay the distiller more for it than is paid for any other on earth, and it's the best. We sell it in its purity. Buy only from reliable houses

H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, New York.

BLAZE IN FIRE-PROOF BUILDING

Firemen Have to Break Down the Doors Before They Can Enter—Damage About $25,000.

Fire and water did damage to the extent of $25,000 in the eight-story brick and granite fire-proof building, 15 to 19 West Fourth Street and 263 to 271 Mercer Street last night. The fire was discovered by Policeman Upham of the Mercer Street Station, who happened to be at Mercer and Fourth Streets, when he heard glass falling. He looked up and saw flames leaping from the top story of the building.

When the firemen, under Chief Croker, arrived at the scene they found it necessary to break down the massive doors before they could enter the structure. After forty-five minutes' work the flames were extinguished.

The floor where the fire occurred is occupied by the Brooklyn Waist Company. The seventh floor is occupied by J. Frederick Lenhard, hat and cap leathers. Other tenants are Steinberg Brothers, pantaloons; M. Goldberg, Waring Hat Company, Charles Lyford & Son, Tenny & Dixon, and Levitt & Shonberg.

When the fire was discovered there was no one in the building. Chief Croker believes the flames had been spreading for some time. He says that when his men reached the top floor they found the floor so hot that it was with difficulty they were able to remain in the place.

REGISTER HOWE'S BIRTHDAY.

Comments on Fee System to Employes Who Remember Him.

Register James R. Howe of Brooklyn yesterday received a basket of flowers, a gold matchbox, and a leather cigar case from the employes of his office. The day was the sixty-first anniversary of his birth.

In accepting the gifts Mr. Howe said, among other things: "I hope you will pile up the fees that they may be such an object lesson that no one will dare hereafter to go into office and take as his emoluments fees which in a year amount to as much as the average man can earn in a lifetime."

$25,000 Fire in Camden.

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 27.—Fire of mysterious origin last night gutted the two-story brick bakery of William G. Kairer at 116 Line Street, causing a loss of about $25,000, with $15,000 insurance. The business was started about 20 years ago by William Kairer, who was murdered by Theodore Lambert, a colored burglar.

MR. FALLOWS'S TEACHERS' BILL

Explains the Provisions of His Measure for the Settlement of the Salary Question.

In speaking of the teachers' bill, which he introduced at Albany last week, Assemblyman E. H. Fallows said yesterday:

"The endless friction in our schools, I am convinced, is due more to the absence of some satisfactory system of paying teachers' salaries than to anything else. If they could be determined once for all on a satisfactory basis, with the assurance of steady yearly promotions for merit, there would be little need for other changes in the law. The uncertainty as to teachers' salaries and the complete control of a political Board of Estimate over them are clearly shown in the budget for 1900. The Ahearn law was never intended as a local schedule. It was supposed that the city officials would allow money enough for regular yearly increments. Unfortunately they did not do so. It is with this condition that my bill is concerned, although I differ with the Ahearn law as to the salaries to be paid after the fixed periods of service. They should be much higher.

"Now, there are various ways of remedying this condition by legislation. One is to enact the schedule in effect in September, as Mr. Ahearn's amendment would do. The other way is the one I have followed in my bill. It provides the following minima, which are considerably higher than those suggested by Senator Ahearn: No teacher shall receive less than $900 and no male teacher less than $800. After ten and fifteen years of service no woman teacher shall receive less than $1,080 and $1,320, respectively. Men after twelve years' service shall receive not less than $2,400. No Vice Principal, first assistant, or head of department serving as such shall receive less than $1,440, while men in those positions shall be paid not less than $2,500. These rates are also to be the minima for Principals of schools of less than twelve classes. Between the minimum salary of all teachers there shall be a regular yearly increase until the highest minimum is reached.

"The teachers come up for trial of merit in the seventh and twelfth years. This would guarantee fitness on the part of the teachers, but

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

As Governor of his State, George E. Lounsbury of Connecticut hasn't had much of a chance to attain prominence. He now proposes to secure a little bit of a niche in the Temple of Fame. To that end he contemplates calling a National convention of two delegates from each State to meet in New Haven some time in March or April to decide upon a National flower, which shall be recommended to Congress for adoption. A city florist has kept track of what has been done in this direction by the various States, under the lead of New York, and there seems a wide divergence of opinion as to which flower may take a place alongside the lily of France, the rose of England, the thistle of Scotland, and the shamrock of Ireland. Largely through the efforts of the late Col. Elliott F. Shepard, New York's school children, at a vote taken on Arbor Day in 1891, decided for the rose as against the goldenrod, a typical American flower. This was done after a vote the year previous which showed no majority for any one blossom, though the goldenrod had a slight lead among the more than 125 varieties voted for. Since then Iowa has declared in favor of the rose, North Dakota for the wild rose, while Georgia has said the Cherokee rose of its hedges is its favorite. Alabama, Nebraska, and Oregon have declared for the goldenrod. These two flowers are the leaders in the race for popularity. Other States, either by vote of school children, popular vote, or legislation, have made choices for State flower which serve to indicate how they would vote on a ballot for a National flower. The choices, according to the tabulator referred to, are these: Maine, pine cone and tassel; Vermont, red clover; Rhode Island, violet; Massachusetts, mayflower, (trailing arbutus;) Delaware, peach; Minnesota, moccasin; Michigan, apple; Montana, bitter root; Colorado, columbine; Idaho, syringa; Kansas, sunflower; Oklahoma Territory, mistletoe; Utah, sago lily; Nevada, sage brush; New Mexico, cactus; California, poppy; Washington, rhododendron, and in Illinois, where a vote was taken as to a choice, there was almost an equal division between the rose and the violet, the former being a slight choice. Florists rather favor the adoption of the American Beauty rose, as an essentially American production and one that will grow in any State of the Union, as well as because of its intrinsic beauty.

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"Tom" McManus, once a welcome model at many of the studios in this city, has turned up in a Connecticut poorhouse, a complete physical wreck from pulmonary disease. McManus was once a well-known character down-town, particularly in the vicinity of Harper Brothers' publishing house, for he was for a long time a model for Edwin A. Abbey and C. S. Reinhart when they were engaged as illustrators on the publications of that firm. He also posed for Gilbert Gaul for some of his military figures, and was pretty well known about the studios of figure painters, for McManus was of splendid physique and apt at his work. He served a term in the army, another in the navy, and while in the latter service acquired the seeds of the disease that will soon cause his death. Broken in health, he drifted to his native State, where he is now a public charge, unable to work and waiting for the end.

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"It seems as if the Government were making a mistake in retiring our army and navy officers early in their sixties," said E. J. McKay, a Pittsburg railroad man while chatting at the Waldorf yesterday afternoon. "Business men are considered to be in their prime at that age, and our Judges are often at their best at ages that would retire them from active life if they were in the army or navy. Only last week I had occasion to go to Waynesburg, in Greene County, Penn., to transact some business with the President of the Farmers and Drovers' National Bank there. He is E. M. Sayers, and is not only the active manager of the bank, but a practicing attorney as well. He told me he was ninety years old, though I never should have suspected it, for he is more active than some men I know at not much more than half his age. Greene County, by the way, is just now the centre of a boom of the sort that characterized the oil region some thirty years ago. Vast deposits of oil, natural gas, and coal have been uncovered, and there are at least two railroads that are getting ready to break into that district toward the development of which nothing has ever been done, as no one has suspected how rich it was in natural resources. A tinplate mill and a big brick kiln are to be built there at once, and the veteran Mr. Sayers is as active in planning for the development of the territory as any resident of the district. Nothing goes on in that section that he is not conversant with, and he knows more than a lot of the professional 'scouts' who are there spying out the land for their employers. Yet, according to our National bureau theories, he should have retired from active life twenty-six years ago. Bah!"

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While ice is in the river and there is no chance for them to cast their hooks, the contingent that fish the waters of the Hudson whenever the weather permits, wander over to the river banks and watch the construction of a new fishing house. It is about opposite the foot of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, a frame building of two stories that was about half inclosed on Saturday. From the river front of the house there is to be built a wide fishing platform that will give those having the privileges of the house a chance to cast as often as they may wish. The Hudson River Bass Fishing Club is the name of the organization erecting the house, and a jolly lot of old fishermen they are. During the season when bass are running they spend all their spare time trying to land the striped beauties of the salt water. Many of them have hair whiter than any snow we have seen here this Winter; men who have a sufficient income to keep them in comfort, and with no greater cause for worry than the run of the fish, the quality of the bait, and the value of tackle. Such of the members as are not of this class are younger and well-to-do Germans, who are both persistent and successful fishermen.

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Wanderers on the lower Bowery find in the windows of one of the saloons there a collection that divides interest among the denizens with the shows of the pawn brokers. Admirers of the collection are young fellows of the Bowery type whose chief end and ambition in life is to figure as a "champeen middleweight" prize fighter. It is to this class that the crafty saloon keeper caters. So he has arranged in his window a lot of boxing gloves appropriately labeled as having been worn by "Jim" Corbett, "Kid McCoy," Peter Maher, "Jim" Jeffries, "Mysterious Billie Smith," and a host of other "heroes" of the prize ring. They are a badly battered and shapeless lot of gloves, but the gamins of that section gaze at and gloat over them as fondly as does a collector of a different stamp over some precious bit of blackletter.

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Windstorms such as prevailed on Thursday and Friday raise the mischief with the big stand of the billposters and cost some one a lot of money. All about town yesterday there were evidences of the havoc wrought. The wind had stripped costly posters from the boards—which, by the way, are generally galvanized iron nowadays—and left but scant remains of the gorgeous sheets that were pasted up perhaps a week ago. Most of these sheets were the costly lithographs of the theatres and patent medicine or tobacco men, and each costs several cents to print, without counting the cost of the rent of the stands and the posting. "Take it far and near," said one of the men who was superintending the mending of the ravages of the wind, "it has cost advertisers considerably more than $1,000 in this city, without counting the cost to the people who have bills posted in Brooklyn. Such a storm as we have just had is worse than any but the most driving of rainstorms. If there is but a corner of one of the bills that is not properly pasted down, the gusts of wind catch it, keep pulling away at it until more of the sheet gets torn from its fastening, and finally, before you can say 'Jack Robinson,' the whole stand is gone, and new sheets all through are the only things that will mend the damage. With all the companies and theatres he has in his control, the largest sufferer from the storm will be Charles Frohman. Several of his attractions are fixtures at his theatres, and the bills that were up before the storm would have done him until the runs of the plays were ended. Now we will have to get new paper to take the place of that torn down, which will cost him a good bit and make a material hole in his profits. The Tobacco Trust is probably the next largest sufferer in this way from the storm."

The Silk Department

offers for to-morrow, Monday, these very special inducements:

Black Silks. 50 pieces of All-Silk BLACK TAFFETAS, 20 inches wide, a strong, firm quality that we recommend highly for wear; you cannot buy it anywhere at the present time in 100-piece lots at the price at which we will offer it to-morrow at retail, per yard 59c

25 pieces of BLACK SATIN DUCHESSE, all silk and of a superior quality, 21 inches wide, with a soft, mellow finish. We secured this quantity at a price that enables us to offer you the best satin ever retailed at, per yard 1.00

500 yards of BLACK FIGURED CRÊPE DE CHINE and PLAIN BLACK SATIN CREPE, 24 inches wide, never offered for less than $1.50 per yard; here to-morrow, special at 98c

450 yards of BLACK CORDED TAFFETA, 27 inches wide, four different sized cords, of a heavy, rich quality that is worth fully $1.50 per yard; on sale to-morrow, special at 98c

Colored Silks. 75 pieces of PLAIN COLOR SILK AND WOOL POPLINS, in all the most looked-for shades, 21 inches wide and very lustrous; highly recommended for wear; an ideal fabric for a new spring gown; doubly so at Monday's price, per yard 88c

White Goods.

The last Monday of our Big Annual White Goods Sale will be made memorable by these remarkable offerings:

All-linen MOMIE TRAY COVERS, worth 10c. each, at . . . 5c

FRINGED DRESSER SCARFS, worth 25c., at . . . 12½c

Extra wide SHEETING, 2¼ and 2½ yds. wide, in white or brown, worth 25c., at 18c

Fine quality of COTTON BATTING, worth 12c. per roll, at . . 9c

All-linen DOUBLE DAMASK, bleached, extra fine, 72 inches wide, worth $1.00, at 75c

LONG CLOTH, 36 inches wide, worth 10c. per yard, at . . . 6c

English PERCALE, best quality, worth 12½c. per yard, at . . 10c

SEERSUCKER GINGHAMS, worth 10c. a yard, at . . . 7½c

FRENCH HAIR CLOTH, already shrunk, worth 19c., at . . 10c

Extra wide FACING or SKIRT STIFFENING, worth 25c. a yard, at 15c

Silk-finished PERCALINE of the highest grade, worth 25c. a yard, on sale at 18c

Odd lots of SHEETS, for single and double beds, at the special closing price of, each, 25c. and 33c

Extra heavy OUTING FLANNEL, in the new spring styles, worth 12c. a yard, on sale at 8½c

BED COMFORTERS, full size, spring weight, worth $1.50, at . 98c

BED PILLOWS, filled with feathers and covered with a good quality of ticking, worth 75c. each, on sale at 55c

These prices are less than present wholesale prices.

Women's Black and Colored Skirts.

We will clean out all our black and colored skirts, in heavy and medium weights, lined and unlined styles, at these greatly reduced prices:

WOMEN'S WARM FLANNEL SKIRTS, made with ruffle around bottom; worth $1.25 each; on sale to-morrow at the reduced price of 75c

Women's QUILTED SKIRTS, velveteen bound, worth $1.95, reduced now to 1.25

Any black or colored SKIRT in stock, lined or unlined, garments that formerly sold at as high as $1.65, including women's flannel or sateen quilted skirts, now offered at just 1.00

ONE LOT OF WOMEN'S BLACK OR FANCY COLORED SKIRTS, slightly mussed by handling, made of fine mercerized sateen, in a variety of handsome styles, that formerly sold at retail from $2.35 up—some at $4.95—now offered at the specially reduced price of 1.75

100 DOZEN WOMEN'S PRINT WRAPPERS, of a heavy quality, in navy blue and black figures; 3½ yards skirt and lined waist; the kind that you've always paid $1.25 for here and elsewhere; to be closed out at 79c

China and Glassware.

We are selling fine China and Glassware these days for less money than the inferior kinds will cost you elsewhere, as will be seen by these random selections from our big stock:

DINNER SETS of best English porcelain, 100 pieces, nicely decorated, everywhere sold at $8.50; here for to-morrow at . 5.50

DINNER SETS of thin English porcelain, 115 pieces, handsomely decorated; imported to sell at $15.00; here to-morrow, very special at 10.00

TEA SETS of Lanternier Limoges China, 56 pieces, in the newest shapes, richly decorated and traced with coin gold; imported to sell at $10.00 and $12.00; on sale to-morrow at the very special price of 4.75

CUPS AND SAUCERS of fine imported china, handsomely decorated and gold stippled; regularly sold at 25c. each; your choice to-morrow at 10c

CUSPIDORES of the best English porcelain, richly decorated, large size, new shape; regularly sold at 45c. each; your choice to-morrow at 25c

WATER TUMBLERS of the best crystal glass, large size; regularly sold at 25c. per doz.; special to-morrow, per dozen . . 15c

PUNCH BOWL, with foot, new design, of the best crystal glass; regularly sold at $2.75 each; very special for to-morrow at 1.25

Men's Mackintosh Coats

Our Mackintosh business has grown to such proportions that we deem it good business policy to separate it from the Men's Clothing and Women's Clothing Departments it was formerly an adjunct of, and inaugurate a separate and distinct store, in charge of a Mackintosh expert, who will devote his entire time and attention to still further develop our Mackintosh business. You will find the Mackintosh store on the second floor, section 26, near elevators, commodiously housed and supplied with every desirable style of rain-proof coat known to the trade. For Monday "special" we offer as follows:

MEN'S MACKINTOSH COATS of strictly all-wool French tricot, navy blue or black; English box coat or detachable cape styles; made with double-sewed and cemented seams, at 3.95

MEN'S ENGLISH COVERT CLOTH MACKINTOSHES, well lined, made with sewed and cemented seams, velvet collars, box coat styles, in tan or light shades, at 2.95

Watches.

For Monday we offer two good timekeepers at these very moderate prices:

AN AMERICAN WATCH FOR 95c.—Only Yankee brains and skill could produce a watch that would keep good time and admit of being sold at such a price. This watch has a second-hand and is stem wound and stem set. We guarantee it for one year from the date of purchase.

LADIES' WATCHES, 14-karat gold filled, open-face style, with handsomely embossed case which is guaranteed for 25 years, fitted with a fine American movement; formerly sold at $7.50; on sale to-morrow at the very special price of 4.75

Silver-Mounted Toilet Goods.

Real ebony and ebonoid Toilet Articles, handsomely silver mounted and forming striking combinations in black and white, are all the rage just now. We have them in great variety and sell them for less money than they can be had elsewhere. Here are some of our prices:

REAL EBONY HAIR BRUSHES, with genuine bristles, mounted with sterling silver; worth fully $1.50; on sale to-morrow at 75c

EBONOID MANICURE SETS, consisting of 4 pieces—tray, polisher, file and cuticle, sterling silver mounted; worth fully $1.50 per set; on sale to-morrow at 59c

EBONOID MANICURE PIECES—file, cuticle, buttonhook, eraser and seal—all sterling silver mounted; worth 25c. each; your choice to-morrow at 9c

EBONOID MILITARY BRUSHES, full size, sterling silver mounted, with genuine bristles; formerly sold at $1.75 per pair; on sale to-morrow at 75c

Also special offer for to-morrow

POMPADOUR SIDE COMBS, of imitation shell, with quill top; extra heavy quality and well worth 48c. per pair; on sale to-morrow at 25c

The Daily Story of The Big Store.

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

Sixth Ave., 18th and 19th Streets.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 28, 1900.

A Sale of Shirts

that Will Eclipse Anything Yet Attempted in Shirt Values.

Last year we sold just about at this time a lot of shirts, and we got into trouble about them because we said plainly whose shirts they were. We have got the lot again—the annual clean-up of the factory—but only upon promise NOT to mention the maker's name. Our own labels are sewed over the original shirt labels of every shirt, but *after* you buy them there's nothing to prevent *you* from ripping them off again, and then you'll see one of America's foremost brands. Perhaps you are clever enough at guessing to know it anyhow. However, all we are permitted to print is the fact that we will offer for sale, beginning with Monday,

1,000 Dozen Men's Fine Shirts,

white as well as colored, perfectly laundered, without a flaw or blemish, colored shirts having attached link cuffs, white shirts being in open or closed front styles, the lowest priced one in the lot being worth $1.50 each, at . . . . . 65c. each

It is not Half Price, it's less than Half Price now. All sizes, all sleeve lengths.

Another Wonderful Neckwear Sale.

And, What Is Most Remarkable---the Goods Are, Without Exception, the Latest "Advance" Spring Styles of 1900.

It's a long story—we'll make it as short as we can. A prominent firm of neckwear makers—one that makes a specialty of Cravats for the exclusive trade of New York—dissolved partnership, each partner expecting to continue in business for his own account. This prevents us from naming them. In order to realize quickly on their assets they sold us, for cash, of course,

All Their Finest Neckwear, Made Up for the Coming Spring, at Less Than the Cost of the Silks Used.

Much of the Neckwear was made to order for some of New York's swellest retailers, and you'll see their names on boxes and ties. Now you can buy them for a song, for we'll sell the entire immense lot at prices that will astonish you. Just see here:

One lot of MEN'S TECKS, 4-IN-HANDS, BOWS, SHIELD BOWS and STRING TIES—a superb assortment of styles and colors, will be sold for, each 12½c

One lot of MEN'S AND BOYS' TECKS, PUFFS, 4-IN-HANDS and IMPERIALS, worth all of 50c., will be sold for 19c

One lot of MEN'S TECKS, PUFFS, ENGLISH SQUARES, 4-IN-HANDS and IMPERIALS, worth up to $1.50, will be sold for 35c

One lot of MEN'S WIDE-END TIES and BOWS, in newest and richest styles, worth 50c. and 75c., will be sold for 25c

Neckwear sales will come and neckwear sales will go, but we doubt if ever there will be another chance like this.

Ten Thousand Dozen Collars and Cuffs

for Men, Women and Boys, every one of them pure linen and of very best make, will go on sale Monday *at 1-3 of Real Values.*

Of course there *is* something the matter with them, but that something *you* care very little about. The shapes are all right—every new correct style being liberally represented, and not a passe collar or cuff in the lot. They are new, clean and perfect goods. The workmanship is all that can be desired. What's wrong? The stamping. They are stamped wrong, and stamped imperfectly. That's all. It's nothing you care about—yet it was cause sufficient for the goods to be rejected, and so here they are, an enormous lot of 10,000 dozen collars and cuffs to be sold at prices, as we said, just ⅓ of their real worth.

Collars, worth 15c. and 20c. each, for . . . . . 5c. each.

Cuffs, worth 25c., for . . . . . 9c. pair.

All sizes, from 12 to 20. No restrictions of any kind; you can buy as few or as many as you want.

In the Cloak Department.

We offer for to-morrow

100 Kersey Jackets, in tan, castor, brown and blue; former selling prices were $7.00 to $10.00 each; to-morrow's price for a choice 3.75

We offer for to-morrow

100 Kersey Jackets, in tan, castor, brown, royal navy and gray and black; former selling prices were from $11.50 to $15.00; to-morrow's price for a choice will be but . . . 6.75

We offer for to-morrow

100 Kersey Jackets, in tan, castor, brown, gray and black; former selling prices were from $16.50 to $26.50; to-morrow's price 9.75

We offer for to-morrow

$30 Velour Jackets at 17.50

$40 Velour Jackets at 27.50

We offer for to-morrow

Golf Capes, made of imported shawls, either plain with hood, or with plaid ruffle and fringe, the real value of which is $7.50, at 4.90

We offer for to-morrow

Plush Capes, with elaborate embroidery edging of fur, lined with silk rhadame, 30 inches long and with full sweep; former selling price was $12.50; to-morrow's price will be but 7.90

We offer for to-morrow

200 Homespun Skirts, with taffeta applique scroll work and Watteau plaited back, in Oxford, light, medium and dark gray, blue and brown, at 2.90

We offer for to-morrow

French Flannel Waists, in all the fashionable dark and delicate tints, a strictly tailor-made and up-to-date $3.00 waist, at 1.90

Also Taffeta Silk Waists, with elaborate and new style of tuckings, new style back and scalloped front, full $6.00 value, at 4.50

Clearance Prices on Fine Furs.

A winterless winter has left us with a large stock of fine Furs still unsold, which we do not wish to carry over till next season. This is why we make these remarkable reductions:

ELECTRIC SEAL COLLARETTES, of the best quality, made with rolling storm collar and lined with colored satin; regularly worth $6; reduced for to-morrow to 3.95

ALASKA SABLE SCARFS, with 8 natural tails well made and well shaped; sold early in the season for $10 apiece; reduced for to-morrow to 5.90

ANIMAL SCARFS, of silver fox and blue lynx, with natural heads, claws and tails; actually worth $17.50, and sold for that throughout the season; reduced for to-morrow to 11.75

FUR COLLARETTES, in fancy tab or plain circular effects, combination dark and light hues, also in many solid, dark colorings; two lots, as follows:

Lot 1—Collarettes that formerly sold for $10 and $12, now reduced in price to 7.50

Lot 2—Collarettes that formerly sold for $15, $18 and $20, now reduced in price to 11.75

ELECTRIC SEAL COATS, fully worth $30, now reduced to 19.75

ELECTRIC SEAL COATS, fully worth $40, now reduced to 29.75

ELECTRIC SEAL COATS, Persian lamb trimmed, now reduced in price to 35.00

Pings and Pinner Gloves for 50c

This is the last chance you will have to buy P. & P. GLOVES at a cut price—at such a deeply cut price—so don't miss it. The lot represents all that's left of last week's great sale—Ladies' Kid Gloves that are really worth 75c. and up to $1.25 and are sold for half a dollar simply because they have been used for samples.

Wines and Liquors.

"Use a little wine for thy stomach's sake."—I Timothy, v. 23.

Be careful, however, to see that the wines or liquors are good—such as these, for instance—and that you do not pay more for them than you can buy them for here:

PRINCE, an American Wine, regularly fermented by the same process as all French Champagnes, per case 12.00

ST. JULIEN, a fine California Claret, per doz. . . 2.60

RIESLING, type of light Rhine Wine, per doz. . . 2.95

PONTET CANET, imported from Armand Freres, Bordeaux, France, per case . . . 6.00

NIERSTEINER, imported Rhine Wine, imported from Burckhardt & Sohne, Diedesheim, A | R., per case 5.50

SAUTERNE, BORDEAUX, a high class California Sauterne, equal to many imported Haut Sauternes, per dozen quarts 3.75

PENNSYLVANIA WHISKEY, per gal., including jug 1.85

MARYLAND RYE WHISKEY, por gal., including jug 2.00

JAMES E. PEPPER WHISKEY, per gal. . . 2.50

MONTICELLO and GUCKENHEIMER RYE, per gallon 3.00

OLD CABINET RYE, per gallon 4.00

The Hayes Dental Ass'n,

Incorporated.

Balcony, Main Floor.

Parlors—Elaborate and private; skilled specialists; "lowest prices:" the best guaranteed—plate; crown and bridge work at half the usual prices; full set of Teeth 8.00

NO RELIABLE Plate can be made for less money. Consultation free.

E. P. HAYES, D. D. S., Mgr.

Dress Goods.

To-morrow's special offerings should prove unusually attractive, as they are all of unusual merit, both as to quality and price. See for yourself:

225 pieces of EMBROIDERED POLKA DOT HENRIETTAS, the largest stock of this scarce and fashionable fabric owned by any one house in this city—an immense variety, including all the choice popular colors, from the most delicate evening tints to the sober every day shades, for tea gowns, waists and children's dresses, on sale to-morrow at, per yard . . . 1.50, 1.25 and 95c

NOVELTIES, TWO-TONED POPLINS AND CHEVIOTS, the balance of our stock from this season's selling, the original prices of which ranged from $1.25 to $2.25 per yard, to be cleared out at, per yard 59c

25 pieces of BLACK CREPON, in a new and effective weave that promises to be popular, will go on sale to-morrow, for one day only, at, per yard 59c

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

We will place on sale to-morrow, for the first time, about 300 pieces of SILK AND WOOL AND ALL-WOOL CHALLIES, in the newest and choicest of spring styles. You'll be pleased with the goods themselves, and you'll find the prices very reasonable, too.

Housefurnishing Goods.

If you are practicing economy this year a study of the following list will prove interesting and profitable reading:

IRONING BOARDS, the folding style, made of hardwood, fully 4½ ft. long and very strong, on sale to-morrow at . . . 65c

CLOTHES HORSE, 4 feet high, strongly made and durable, the folding style, on sale to-morrow at 30c

PASTRY BOARDS, made of good, clear lumber, with cleated ends, size 16x22 inches, now on sale at 15c

CURTAIN STRETCHER, the latest improved make, of hardwood, with retinned pins, very special for to-morrow at . . . 70c

SKIRT BOARDS, smoothly finished, full size; to-morrow's special price for the 4½ ft. size 15c

RATTAN CARPET BEATERS, strongly made, at . . . 3c

COTTON-BRAIDED CLOTHES LINE, 90 feet in length, at 10c

UMBRELLA STANDS, made of heavy japanned tin, handsomely decorated in floral designs, special to-morrow at . 1.00

AMMONIA for housecleaning purposes, of a good quality and full 13 degree test, per bottle 3c

St. Louis Genuine Granite Enamel Ware at 33 1-3 per cent. off!

The fame of this GRANITE WARE is known throughout the length and breadth of the land. It was the first made, and it is the best ware of the kind ever made. None of the many imitations has ever equalled it for finish, appearance or durability. WE KEEP NO SECONDS. Remember that, please.

That Special Clearance Sale of Stoves, Ranges, Heaters, &c.,

full particulars of which were announced in our advertisement in the evening papers of Thursday of last week, will be continued to-morrow, and all the original offerings hold good. If you miss them, you'll miss "Red-Hot Bargains!"

The Wall-Paper Dept.

will place on sale to-morrow a large assortment of advance spring styles of fine Wall Papers, comprising all the latest and newest designs, suitable for parlors, halls, bedrooms, &c., at these very low prices:

WALL PAPERS, in handsome designs—greens, reds and blues—burlap effects, tapestry stripes, &c., the kinds that will sell elsewhere at 50c. and 60c. per roll; on sale to-morrow at 35c

WALL PAPERS for halls and dining-rooms, with elegantly blended borders to match, in all the latest shades and designs; worth 30c. and 35c. per roll; on sale to-morrow at 20c

WALL PAPERS that are suitable for any and all apartments—the newest effects in stripes, floral and set figures; on sale to-morrow at per roll 12½c

WALL PAPERS that are appropriate for the papering of any room in your house—an unlimited quantity in a great variety of patterns and colorings; here to-morrow at, per roll 7c

Clearance Sale of Men's & Women's Winter Shoes.

The mild Winter weather has left us with far too many Winter-weight Shoes on hand, and our new Spring goods will soon be coming in. For this all-sufficient reason we have decided to close out these Shoes as quickly as possible regardless of cost or loss. Now's your chance! Look at the big cut in prices:

Men's $4.00 "FOOT MOULD" SHOES, made from box calf, wax calf, Vici kid, enamel or patent leather, with double soles, now reduced to 2.85

Men's $3.00 "FOOT MOULD" SHOES, of wax calf, box calf, Vici kid, enamel, patent leather and tan calf, with double soles, now reduced to 2.25

Men's $2.50 box calf LACE SHOES, with double welt soles, specially reduced to-morrow to 1.75

Women's $4.00 LACE SHOES, of smooth French calf, custom hand made, regular height and extra high cut, suitable for outdoor wear, sizes slightly broken, now reduced in price to 2.50

Women's $3.00 SHOES, tan and black, in winter weight, several styles, in broken sizes, but a fit can be had in some style, now specially reduced to 1.75

The World's Pure Food Mart

sells only pure, nutritious food that nourishes and strengthens mind and body for the battle of life, and it also sells them for less money than even foods of inferior quality cost elsewhere. Here are some of our goods and prices, by way of comparison. It's not our fault if you do not benefit by them:

SUGAR—H. & E. Refined Granulated Sugar, 7 lbs.	34c
BACON—Armour's mild-cured lean strip Bacon, lb.	10c
COFFEE—Again we call your attention to our special high-grade Mocha and Java Coffee, distinguished for its full rich flavor and exquisite cup qualities, per 4 lbs., $1; per lb.	28c
Combination Java, a mild, full-flavored Coffee, per lb.	22c
TEA—Just received, large shipment 1899 crop choice Oolong, Young Hyson, English Breakfast, Japan, India, and Ceylon, exceptional rich cup qualities, 60c. grades, special for this sale, per 5 lbs., $2; per lb.	43c
CANNED VEGETABLES—"Worthington," or Delaware, Southern red ripe Tomatoes, New York State Sugar Corn, per doz., 90c.; per can	8c
"Quinton Beauty" or "Trenton" brands, solid hand-packed, extra selected Jersey Tomatoes, "Lilac" or "Pleasant Mountain" brand, fancy Maine Corn, doz., $1.15; can	10c
Hazel Brand Early June Peas, very sweet and tender, per doz., $1.40; per can	12c
"Victor" or "Acorn" brand String Beans, or "Victory" brand Golden Wax Beans, per doz., 80c.; per can	7c
"Belle of Salem" brand Baked Beans, or celebrated "American" brand Pork and Beans in tomato sauce, per doz., 90c.; per can	8c
"Dolphin" or "Eagle" brands Marrow Squash, choice quality, per doz., 90c.; per can	8c
Asparagus, "Gold Dust" brand, white, tender stalks, California packing, per doz., $2.70; per can	23c
CANNED FRUITS—Anderson's "Favorite" brand Bartlett Pears, per doz., $1.65; per can	14c
"Royal Red" brand choice California Apricots, packed in syrup, per doz., $1.75; per can	15c
"Park" brand Green Gage or Egg Plums, "Popular" brand White Oxheart Cherries, in heavy syrup, per doz., $1.40; per can	12c
Wyman's Fancy Maine Blueberries, or "Dulcet" brand Red or Black Raspberries, very delicious, per doz., $1.25; per can	11c
JAMS—Milford Brand Pure Fruit Jams, 1-lb. tin, per doz., $1.05; per can	9c
SOUPS—Hazel Soups, quarts, carefully prepared, tastily seasoned, per doz., $2.40; per can	22c
CEREALS—Granulated Hominy, or White Rolled Oat Flakes, per 10-lb.	25c
Hazel Breakfast Food, a delightful morning dish, per doz., $1.40; per package	12c
RICE—Choice Carolina Rice, 20 lbs.	1.00
PRUNES—Choice Santa Clara Valley Prunes, 10 lbs.	55c
COCOA—Absolutely pure bulk Cocoa, 2 lbs.	35c
SALMON—From Columbia River, "Merrimac" brand; flat can, per doz., $1.05; per can	9c
SAUCE—Mason's A1 International Sauce, pints, per bottle	23c
PEARS—N. Y. State Preserved Pears, quart glass jars, per doz., $2.35; per jar	20c
OLIVE OIL—"Beaumarchand" pure Olive Oil, quart bottles; per bottle	45c
OLIVES—Fancy Queen Olives, "Kenwood" brand, per doz., $2.95; per bottle	25c
SALAD DRESSING—Yacht Club Dressing, ½ pints, per dozen, $2.70; per bottle	23c
CAPERS—Fancy Capers, "Nonpareilles," a dainty relish; per dozen, $2.10; per bottle	18c
CATSUP—Hazel Tomato Catsup, made from choice extra selected ripe Jersey Tomatoes and seasoned with absolutely pure spices; pint bottles, per dozen, $2.00; per bottle	17c
APPLE BUTTER—"Milford" brand choice Apple Butter, 5-lb. jars, per jar	25c
VINEGAR—Strictly pure Apple Cider Vinegar, per jug	25c
SYRUP—Hazel pure Rock Candy Syrup, excellent for colds or sore throats, half-gallon can	35c
CRACKERS—H. & C. Cream Dessert, per 1-lb. pkge.	10c
Fancy Combination Mixed Crackers, per lb.	11c
STARCH—Hazel Genuine Gloss Starch, per 1-lb. pkge.	5c
SOAP—Kirk's White Cloud, large 10c. size; 100 cakes to box; per box, $4.67; per cake	5c
Dobbin's Electric Soap, per cake	3½c
Fairbank's "Mascot" Soap, 100 cakes to box; per box, $2.95; 10 cakes	31c
WASHING POWDER—Fairbank's "Gold Dust" brand, 4-lb pkge.	14c

THE LOWELL OF THE SOUTH

Spartanburg and Its Great Cluster of Cotton Mills.

HOW THE INDUSTRY GREW

A County in Which More Than 400,000 Spindles and About 2,500 Looms Whirl Night and Day.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Jan. 27.—The further one goes in South Carolina, proceeding from Augusta, Ga., to Columbia and then northwestward, the more fascinating and astonishing become the evidences of industrial development and the promises of future commercial importance. Before you reach this "Lowell of the South," as Spartanburg County is called, you may have passed the great stacks of dozens of cotton mills, all smoking in proof of use, with the mills beside them aglow with light at night, to enable the second shifts of operatives to keep the supply of cotton goods pouring out of the mills without the slightest avoidable interruption.

Uninformed visitors from the North may be disposed to smile at the adoption of the description, "Lowell of the South." Lowell does not smile at it. For this is the great cotton manufacturing centre of the South, the county that has set the example which other counties are following with advantage and great profit. Augusta, Ga., talks with pride of her 200,000 spindles. Columbia, with scarce five years' experience in cotton manufacturing in real earnest, also boasts of 200,000 spindles and a promise of speedy increase; Spartanburg County calmly shows the record of twenty-four cotton mills, capitalized at $5,110,200, with 410,640 spindles and 12,454 looms, turning into cloth about 250,000 bales of cotton each year.

HISTORY OF THE INDUSTRY.

Cotton manufacturing is not a new thing at Spartanburg. As long ago as 1812 the Buena Vista Mill was erected, and is said to have done a lively business, although it is related that its first pound of yarn sold for $3.50, and that 30 feet of it would not bear its own weight. The present Pelham Mill Company, incorporated in 1883, built its mill in 1889, started with 5,000 spindles, and has been increased in capacity until now it operates 11,000 spindles. A knitting mill was added in 1897, which now runs 70 machines on full time, making cheap and medium grade hosiery for women and children. This is one of the small concerns of the county. Its capital is but $150,000. The Clifton and Spartan Mills Companies have each $1,000,000 capital; the Pacolet, with three mills, has $700,000 capital; the Enoree Mill has a capital of $400,000, and there are several mills with more than $300,000 capital each.

Each mill is a history in itself of the progress of the industrial movement in South Carolina. But all of them acknowledge an influence, the wisdom and sagacity of a leader who pointed out the way with a confidence, foresight, energy, and ability that entitle him to the honor in which his memory is held. D. E. Converse, a Virginian, born in 1828, who lived in Three Rivers, Canada, during his boyhood, took a position in a cotton mill at Cohoes when he was twenty-one years of age. In 1854 he went to Lincolnton, N. C., where he was employed several months in a cotton mill, and in 1855 he reached Bivingsville, S. C., and bought an interest in a factory with 1,300 spindles and twenty-six looms. With A. H. Twitchell, born at New York Mills, Oneida County, N. Y., who served in the Confederate Army during the civil war, he in 1870 formed a partnership under the name of D. E. Converse & Co.

These men became the managers and directors of the Clifton and Glendale Mills, the Glendale having 17,280 spindles and 518 looms, a pay roll of $60,000, 450 operatives, and consuming 7,500 bales of cotton each year. The Clifton Mill, an outgrowth of the Glendale Mill, incorporated in 1880 with a capital stock of $200,000, has become three mills, with $1,000,000 capital, 100,792 spindles, 3,250 looms, and with the Glendale mills is turning out 10,000,000 pounds annually of sheetings and drills for export. Mr. Converse died last October. Not, however, before he had endeared himself to a host of employes and to the community in which he had lived by the endowment of a noble institution, of which it will be a pleasure to say something later.

THE GREAT MILL AT SPARTANBURG.

Right in Spartanburg is one of the great concerns for converting cotton into cloth—the double mill of the Spartan Mills Company. Part of it is old; the newer half was built to keep up with the increased demand for South Carolina productions. Its million dollars of capital and its 74,000 spindles tell the story of development, as do all the other mills, and it is one of the establishments that relied upon steam and not upon water power to accomplish its work. Its newer building is one of the most substantial of all mills. About two miles from the centre of the town, out in the pleasant suburbs of Spartanburg, is the Arkwright Mill. Begun in 1836, and opening with 11,000 spindles and 347 looms, it is now running, or will soon run, 22,000 spindles and 700 looms. There are about 500 persons employed in the mill.

Aside from the two mills just mentioned, most of those attributed to Spartanburg, and really in the county of that name, are at greater or less distances from the town. It seems to be the intention of the mill managers to make each mill or group of mills the centre of a settlement and a community by itself. The Pacolet Mills, operated by the Spartan Mill Company, are three buildings, with water power, 57,000 spindles, 2,100 looms, and the ability to consume 30,000 bales of cotton each year. The Valley Falls Mill is a creation of the last season. Its factory is but six miles from town, on the Asheville branch of the Southern Railway, and with its 6,000 spindles it will eat up 3,000 bales of cotton each year in producing brown sheetings. The Pelham, Fairmont, Cowpens, Fingerville, and Arlington are other mills that would be described in similar language with the differences being only those of capacity in spindles and looms and in the consumption of the cotton grown all about in the county and beyond.

EFFECT ON POPULATION.

These great mills have made of a once diminutive but pleasant town a large and thriving one, with a future that must be full of comfort to those who choose to settle down here almost under the shadow of the hills of the Blue Ridge. In 1870 the population was but 1,500. In 1880, after the development of cotton spinning and weaving had begun, it had increased to 5,500. Judging by the public school attendance, it is now considered a moderate estimate to put the population at 17,000. With the influx of builders, of mill operatives, of persons interested in the direction of new enterprises, all sorts of business have marched along, until now the number of wholesale houses is impressive, the increase in the number of churches and schools and of the quality of all such structures tell of the prosperity of the mills, running night and day, and of the share that the people of the town have in it.

The natural attractions, the scenery, the water supply, the health statistics, invite more comers from the mountain and the lowlands. The statement that more than 1,000 houses have been built in the last year ought to convey an idea of the activity prevailing in this bustling little city, with its quaint, old-fashioned, irregular public square, ornamented with a fine bronze statue in honor of Morgan, the patriotic rifleman of the Revolution. The stores are many and well stocked. Along the street are seen many mountaineers, the tall, athletic men of the type found in Eastern Kentucky and Tennessee, and you are told that there has been a greater infusion of them in recent years than before the industrial era set in. The schools are not only in good buildings, but are said to be as efficient as the best in the South.

CONVERSE COLLEGE.

A short drive from the centre of the town to the eastward brings the visitor to Converse College, an institution broadly established and liberally endowed by E. D. Converse, the gentleman whose enterprise encouraged and guided the recent development of the cotton manufacture in this part of South Carolina. Within certain limits it is an independent institution. It is Christian but not denominational, and the founder took great pains that his intentions should be carried out. The situation and grounds are superb. Upon the highest spot in Spartanburg, elevated 1,200 feet above the sea level, with fifty acres of ground about the establishment, and commanding a view of the near-by Blue Ridge that is exquisite, there are fine brick buildings costing $120,000, that are complete in every detail. The main building is 400 feet long and 100 feet deep, and contains 175 rooms. Then there is a chapel, and spacious wings increasing the capacity of the college, a gymnasium fitted up with all appliances that the students can use, and a climate that President Wilson, who directs the college, says is unsurpassed for healthfulness. The auditorium, in the southeast wing is one of the finest of assembly rooms, with a stage and powerful organ, opera seats, and no echo.

Mr. Converse would not permit Converse College to be called a frame college, but it is exclusively for girls. The Directors are cultivating a taste in the section for the highest class of music. Each Spring a musical festival is organized, when the auditorium is filled on several nights with patrons who come to hear the great chorus assembled to render standard music, assisted by an orchestra and a few of the very best soloists that can be engaged. The town has great pride in Converse College, both as an institution and as a manifestation of a new spirit of public interest in education that has not been characteristic of the South.

There is another educational institution in Spartanburg, older than Converse College, with a name familiar to the Southern Methodist Church. This is Wofford College, founded by the Rev. Benjamin Wofford, who died in 1850, four years before the college was opened. It has large and commodious buildings in ample grounds and has a record of 400 graduates since it was founded. It is controlled by the Methodist Church in South Carolina. At its head is Dr. James H. Carlisle, who is one of the few living signers of the Ordinance of Secession adopted at Charleston in 1860.

COMPANY STORES IN VOGUE.

As has been mentioned, most of the mills in Spartanburg County are away from Spartanburg, some at greater distances than others, but each placed as if it were desired to isolate the mill from old neighborhoods. While some of them have been located with reference to the water power to be obtained by going out of town, and others have been erected in the country to escape future town rates of taxation—an exemption for ten years invites all new enterprises—I am assured that there is another reason controlling most of the mill companies. In many cases the mill is the motive and only excuse for the being of a settlement. The mill operatives live in the house built and owned by the companies, pay rent to the companies for their use, and obtain pretty nearly everything they need in the way of clothing and food from the company store.

Where you find a mill out of town there you find the general store, in which the operative keeps an account with the mill, and so he lives. There are no other stores. I did not hear any report that the system was complained of as a hardship, or that the corporations charged rates greatly in excess of those made in town. But it was asserted as a fact that the mills near Spartanburg, which soon will be connected by that town with a trolley line of street cars, do not look with great favor upon the coming of the trolley. If the town stores compete with the mill stores the mills must pay more cash and get less labor for supplies. By isolation the operatives are considered to be kept out of reach of agitators and trouble makers, although the mill owners admit that they have had little trouble here, and that their employes are not born strikers.

PUBLIC SPIRIT IN THE TOWN.

Public spirit is asserting itself in Spartanburg. J. C. Garlington, the proprietor of The Herald, who cherishes a worthy ambition for the town, predicts that it will not be long before the many evidences of awakening enterprise will be crystallized in improvements that will add to the comfort of a place greatly favored by nature. Hitherto there has been so much concentration of interest in the construction of mills that there has been little attention given to municipal improvemens. For the sake of business in its closely built-up main street, Spartanburg must soon have pavements. It is promising to be rich; it cannot afford to be wastefully economical. When prosperity has been sufficiently diffused, it is to be hoped that the people in the hotel business will rely less upon entertaining their guests with an infinite variety of slot machines making rag-time music, for a cent or a nickel and so contrive it that when the shivering Winter gust asks for steam in his cheerless room it shall not be necessary to wait until the laundry shuts up before steam is permitted to course its way through the radiators. And to compel guests to use lamps in order to be able to write in their rooms after dark is not keeping step to the march of Spartanburg's development in manufactures and in obvious propriety.

When you are in Spartanburg you cannot help getting the notion that Spartans may practice some of the rugged habits that inspired the man who gave the name to the place. The modern Spartanburger is not a Spartan in the historical or traditional sense. They turn up their coat-collars and shiver by the fire when the mercury drops to the freezing point. Perforce they are abstemious in their use of red liquor. But this is perforce. Of all other things that people everywhere else need and use, Spartanburg seems to have its share. When it comes to grog, that must be obtained, if it is used, at one of the dispensaries established under the rule of Gov. Tillman. As elsewhere in the State, the dispensary law is regarded as an impertinence and an encroachment upon personal liberty, while it is admitted that it has exercised a good purpose in keeping liquor out of the easy reach of the least educated and cultivated classes, and so has reduced the amount of drunkenness that once prevailed.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC HEAVY.

If railroad travel can be taken as any sort of an index of the business activity of a section, business is unquestionably active in and beyond Spartanburg in all directions. The trains of the Southern Railway, the main line of which runs through Spartanburg, reaching in its connections a vast area of Southern territory, which it gridirons in a most comprehensive manner, are constantly thronged with passengers, so that it is often difficult to find seats.

The demand for freight cars is incessant and increasing. The mills that run night and day demand that the goods they turn out shall be shipped promptly to market, and in the effort to gratify this demand every effort of the administration of the Southern is put forth to supply cars and keep them in motion. And it is an indication of the confidence of capital that it is preparing to embark in competition with the Southern Railway to Spartanburg's present facilities. The farmers in the outlying country are sharing the prosperity incidental to an increase of the number of mills. Formerly they dealt with a distant market and paid commissions that now are saved and put into their own pockets. It is the story heard all through the Piedmont district. It is but a beginning, the seed time, say the wise. "What will the harvest be?

E. G. D,

TRIED TO BURN A THEATRE.

Building in Vancouver Occupied by Chinese Set Fire To.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 27.—Last night an attempt was made to burn down the Chinese theatre when there were probably 400 people in the building. The theatre is in the third story of a large boarding house. The fire was smouldering under the house, where a pile of kindling had been placed and lighted, but was discovered by Policeman Byers before any damage had been done.

The theatre had been closed for an hour and a half, but the Chinese in attendance were lying on the benches smoking. In the scores of rooms in the big boarding house there were at least 100 Chinamen sleeping. The police have been told that the cause of the fire was attempted revenge for the moving of the Chinese hospital to a dark alley from the site of the present boarding house. Chinatown is greatly excited.

SITE FOR WASHINGTON STATUE.

Paris Municipality Grants Good Place for American Women's Gift.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Washington Statue Association, the object of which is to present to France a statue of Washington, commemorative of the gratitude of the women of America for the aid rendered to their country in its infancy and hour of need by France, has just received a concession from the municipality of Paris of a site for the statue on the beautiful Place de Jena, at the intersection of the Avenue de Jena and the Avenue du Trocadero.

The monument will be thoroughly American, in that the statue was modeled in this country by American sculptors and has been cast in bronze by an American company. Moreover, the pedestal was designed by an American and will be executed in American granite.

The incident chosen is when Washington took command of the army at Cambridge, and he is represented with uplifted sword, invoking Divine aid.

The statue is equestrian, of bronze, and of heroic size, being about twenty-one feet in height. It is to be erected on a pedestal of granite fourteen feet in height.

It is designed to unveil the monument next July 3, the anniversary of the day on which Washington assumed command of the army. The statue has been fully paid for, but several thousand dollars are needed for the completion of the pedestal, and the expenses incident to the unveiling. The association hopes for the prompt co-operation of patriotic women of the United States in raising the additional amount required.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

Method of Unseating Roberts Is Being Criticised.

SECRETARY GAGE TO REMAIN

Washington Hotels Unfavorably Affected by Mild Weather—Mr. Allison Tells a Lincoln Story.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Brigham Young Roberts, who came to the National capital with the support of 35,000 voters of Utah and with a majority of 5,600 over his opponent, has been sent back to Utah with an admonition to that State not to send any more polygamists to Congress. Now that the vote has been taken, and an immense vote was secured for the report of the majority of the Elections Committee, there are much more than eighty-one members of the House who admit in private conversation that the proposition of Representative Littlefield of Maine, to admit and then expel him, was the less brutal method to be followed. But there was a weight of sentiment, exerted by so many respected people all over the country, known to the Representatives of each district, that it became practically—from a political point of view—impossible to avoid the most direct way to exclusion.

After the speech of Mr. Littlefield, which continues to be talked about as one of great interest, force, and ability, there was a decided trend of opinion in the direction of admission first, upon the ground that it is an unsafe thing to do to permit one or two objectors to set aside an unquestionably fairly elected Representative, and that it would have been wiser and quite as conclusive against Roberts to admit and then expel him, as the test shows would have been done by much more than the two-thirds vote required. It has been curious to observe the workings of men's minds as this case has proceeded. There was rage first, upon the appearance of Roberts in the House. Then, as members listened to him and really began to think of the matter for themselves, the manly bearing of the applicant, his isolation, the reports of indignities offered by vulgar and brutal persons to his daughter, a young woman who stood by him alone all through his contest, appealed to the common sense of fairness, this feeling being at once dissipated when the suggestion was made that all the appeals to charitable feeling were but part of the Mormon plan to defy the National antipathy to Mormonism and polygamy and that reliance had been placed upon the success of just such tactics when Roberts was chosen to be the representative of the old, defiant Brigham Young spirit. Roberts's statement, following the vote of exclusion, carries an intimation that the postponement of the dispute may not be perpetual, but it is believed that Utah will not send another polygamist to be its Representative in Congress.

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Secretary Gage may be found in his office at the Treasury Department every day in the week except Sunday, from about 9 o'clock until after 4—usually some time after the last clerk is out of the building and on his way home. He has been astonished and amused to hear of surprise on the part of visitors, of course of that very large class that does not keep close track of Government and its personnel, because he has not complied with demands in a few newspapers, in large type, that "Mr. Gage Must Go." It cannot be ascertained from him or from the White House that there is any immediate or prospective intention to comply with that demand, whether made in small type or large. Intimations are made, from hostile sources that the Administration would gladly be relieved of his presence. They do not come from the President. It has not been possible to trace the reported hostility to him in the Cabinet to any member of it. There are Senators and Representatives who are sore about the publication of some letters that seemed to mix up business and politics rather indiscriminately, and one Senator has been heard to express his disgust because Mr. Gage uncovered the awkward correspondence. From the point of view of the Secretary, the publication of the embarrassing letters, which manifestly were not intended to be published, could not have been evaded, if he had desired to screen the imprudence of those who sent them. It is believed at the Treasury that the character, if not the contents, of the letters which have provoked so much comment, was known to those who have been promoting the attacks upon the Secretary, and that if they had been withheld there would have been a second demand for them that would have put the Secretary of the Treasury in a very serious predicament. Unless a more effective and damaging attack is to be made on Mr. Gage, it is safe to say that he will serve out his term.

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"Right here, where we are sitting," said an old resident of Washington, while in the new and elaborately decorated hall of the Arlington Hotel, "is where Secretary of State William L. Marcy lived. It was a plain brownstone-front building, very stylish in Marcy's day, and resorted to by the leading Democrats as to a shrine. Marcy exercised a profound influence over his associates, and in the Cabinet he was regarded as a man of statesmanlike qualities that never wavered or paled. In Marcy's day there was more talk about some other New York men who had served in Cabinets than there is now. Gen. John Armstrong, who was seventh Secretary of War, who suffered from public criticism about as much as Gen. Alger has since suffered, was often talked of in Marcy's time as the most unfortunate of Secretaries. It was he who invited the President and Cabinet out to Bladensburg to see the British beaten in 1814, and he was among the hurrying crowd that fled back to Washington to avoid being captured. His portrait in the War Department, painted by Huntington and presented by William B. Astor, I have been assured is an excellent one. Public clamor drove him out of the Cabinet about a week after the capture of Washington by the British forces. There was also much talk about Gen. Peter B. Porter, who was twelfth Secretary of War. He had fought against the British and the Indians, and had received a medal of gold from Congress. He had personal bravery, for he fought a duel with an officer of the army, who had intimated that Porter made money out of contracts. He lived to be seventy-one years of age, and when he died he was reputed to be worth half a million—a great fortune in 1844. A really great New York man, whose reputation should be kept alive, was Benjamin F. Butler, who had the blood of Cromwell in his veins. He left the Democratic Party in 1854, in consequence of his opposition to the Nebraska compromise, and died in Paris in 1858, without having won the enduring renown to which he is entitled."

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Long-tailed horses may be forced into fashion in Washington. There have been laws upon the books to prevent "docking," but it has been discovered that they are of little or no avail to prevent the practice of amputating horses' tails, and then bringing the horses into Washington in defiance of the legislation intended to check the practice, which humane observers consider cruel. While short-tailed horses do not seem to be so generally favored as formerly, the "docking" practice continues, and even in fly-time the beast is sometimes deprived of his only means of discouraging the pest that thrives here as it does along the Jersey shore in months of the year that would be pleasant but for its aggravating presence. The friends of long-tailed horses have hit upon a way of stopping amputation. They have asked for a law which will impose a penalty upon the owner or user of a horse with an amputated tail. Under this law it will not be possible for a person to take his horse out into Montgomery County to have him deprived of excessive tail and then to flaunt his mutilation in the faces of the helpless police. Owners of horses already docked must at once register their animals, or suffer a penalty for failure to do so. From statements made by the promoters of the bill it is believed that the fashion has so passed that as soon as the bill is a law it will be found that the docked horses registered are mostly once fine animals that have deteriorated and fallen from the service of stylish owners until they have landed between the shafts of cabs and carts. This inevitable relegation of horses trimmed to any fashion is regarded as having helped the decline of the cruel practice that the proposed law has undertaken to make criminal.

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Beautiful Winter weather is all very well, but some of the Washington hotelkeepers would be glad if it were not so general as it has been since Winter ought to have set in in the lake region. The season in Washington has been about what it usually is up to New Year's. But it is commonly the case that this section enjoys a monopoly of mild Winter weather long after people to the north of the mountains have had several snowstorms and incidental inconveniences. The snow, the bad walking, the damp that comes with melting intervals, send Northern unfortunates toward the South, and many of them stop at Washington on the way. This arrested flight tells upon the hotel registers, and as the travelers are usually persons of means who live by the way, they make good guests, requiring everything that money can buy of comfortable things. As the Winter has held off, the rush of these seekers for sunshine and a temperature somewhere near 70, have yet to their homes. The hotels have missed them. The same thing is true of the Florida hotels, which have been tenanted up to this time chiefly by those who must have milder weather than that of this season in New York or Chicago. But the Washington hotels have not thought of closing. The business has not been much better than half as much as it was in December, 1898, but the coming of severe weather may yet make up in February for all losses this season. The throng of sightseers is about as large as ever. Capitol guides assert that the people who come here do not care as much for guides as formerly. Some of those who dispense with them miss a treat, for several of the Capitol men are entertaining enough to justify the small outlay that their services call for. Many residents have adopted the plan of turning their guests over to the guides. They cannot stand the same sights over and over again, and would prefer to pay the professional guide and lecturer rather than wander and talk themselves.

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Senator Allison, who was giving some reasons a few days ago for asking to be excused from making a dinner engagement, told a story that sometimes came to him to remind him of the danger of making dinner engagements and forgetting them. "When Henry Wilson was a Senator and Lincoln was President," said Senator Allison, "the two men, being very intimate, and Lincoln very much enjoying the friendship of Wilson, the President sent an invitation to dinner to Senator and Mrs. Wilson. I do not know whether the invitation was formally accepted or not. When the dinner night arrived President Lincoln and his guests waited at the White House until 8 o'clock, the dinner having been appointed for 7:30, which was late enough for Washington back in those days. Wilson was a forgetful man. That was notorious. He and his wife sat in their rooms until 9:30 o'clock, when Mr. Wilson remembered the dinner. 'Why, Becky,' he said, 'we ought to have gone to that dinner. But it is too late now.' Next day, or the day after that, Wilson was at the White House. President Lincoln mildly suggested that Wilson ought to have come, and told him that he had been waited for for half an hour after the appointed time. Wilson expressed his regret. 'Do you know, Mr. President,' he said, 'that Becky and I quite forgot it?' The President looked queerly at him. 'Oh!' said Wilson, anxious to make amends, 'it shall never happen again. The next time you invite us to the White House to dinner, I promise you we'll be there.'

"I do not know," said Senator Allison, "whether Wilson was ever invited again or not. I know that his experience ought to be a warning to forgetful men." E. G. D.

NEW WEATHER BUREAU SYSTEM.

Committee's Report on the Bill to Inaugurate a Merit System.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The report of the House Committee on Agriculture on the bill to reorganize and improve the United States Weather Bureau states that this measure is designed to inaugurate an ideal merit system. The report says in part: "The aim is to make ability and industry the basis of promotion, and to prohibit the advancement of employes by means of political or other influence, which has proved so demoralizing to the public service.

"To briefly summarize the salient features of the proposed law, it may be said that it apportions appointments among Senators, Representatives, and Delegates without regard to their political faith, and it provides that candidates shall be nominated under such conditions as will render it difficult if not impossible to effect the permanent appointment or the promotion of an unfit person. It prohibits the use of political or other influences to secure promotin or assignment. The bill is strictly in line with the most advanced ideas on civil service as espoused by many executive officers who have had wide experience in the public service."

To Occupy the Late Prof. Hazen's Post.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Prof. Alfred J. Henry, who for twenty years has been actively connected with the Weather Bureau service, has been chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Prof. Henry A. Hazen. At present Prof. Henry is Chief of the Meteorological Division.

COST OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Statement of Extra Amount Needed Sent to Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Chairman Mercer of the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, has received from Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Taylor a detailed statement of the additional amounts required for public buildings now under construction throughout the country, chiefly because of the large rise in building material. The list shows the present limit of cost and the proposed limit as follows:

City.	Present Limit.	Recommendation.
Altoona, Penn.	$125,000	$150,000
Bristol, Tenn.	50,000	60,000
Brunswick, Ga.	50,000	120,000
Buffalo, N. Y.	2,000,000	2,100,000
Elizabeth City, N. C.	50,000	83,000
Immigrant Station, Ellis Island	1,125,000	1,325,000
Elmira, N. Y.	185,000	215,000
Fitchburg, Mass.	100,000	125,000
Jamestown, N. Y.	75,000	95,000
Lawrence, Mass.	100,000	200,000
Lockport, N. Y.	50,000	120,000
New Iberia, La.	50,000	60,000
Newport, Vt.	50,000	90,000
Norwich, Conn.	100,000	120,000
Rome, N. Y.	60,000	85,000
Springfield, Mass.	20,000	27,000
Tampa, Fla.	250,000	350,000
Wilkesbarre, Penn.	125,000	220,000
Winston, N. C.	50,000	63,000
Newport News, Va.	100,000	220,000

This information was in answer to a request made a few days ago.

THE SCOTT CONTEST IS ARGUED.

Senate Elections Committee Takes Up the West Virginia Dispute.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections met to-day to hear arguments by counsel in the case of the remonstrance against permitting Nathan B. Scott of West Virginia to occupy his seat in the Senate. The principal objection to Mr. Scott urged by the protestants was based upon the contention that he received only 48 votes, or one less than a majority, and that he secured his election by causing the suspension of two members of the Legislature who were afterward given seats, thus reducing the membership from 97 to 95.

Much was also made of the circumstances that two of the members of the State Senate, by which he was elected, were officers in the volunteer army of the United States during the Spanish war. These Senators were named Getzendanner and Pierson. They were hold-overs, having been elected in 1896. Both accepted commissions in the Second West Virginia Regiment in the Summer of 1898, and, notwithstanding this circumstance, entered the Legislature in the Winter of 1898-9. They voted for Mr. Scott, and with their votes he received 48 votes, or a majority of one of the ninety-five members of the joint Assembly then occupying seats. The protestants claimed that by accepting commissions in the army, Getzendanner and Pierson, respectively, vacated their office as members of the State Senate. Without their votes Mr. Scott would have had 46 votes.

John H. Holt, for the protestants, devoted much of his time to consideration of the right of the Senate of the United States to investigate the qualifications of members of the State Senate, holding that, as a matter of self-preservation. The Federal Senate was bound to go behind the decisions of a State body. The qualifications of its own members were involved, and the Federal Senate could not afford to say that it would be bound by the conclusions of a State Legislature, however foolish they might be.

Ex-Senator Faulkner presented the case of Senator Scott.

House Time Given Over to Eulogies.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The House gave an hour to eulogies on the late Representative Baird of Louisiana, and beyond this transacted no business of importance.

New Bills in the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Among the House measures introduced to-day were:

By Mr. GLYNN, (Dem., N. Y.)—To protect labor against the competition of convict made goods; also to establish a $1.50 standard of wages for unskilled labor under the Government.

By Mr. LAWRENCE, (Rep., Mass.)—For a one cent per pound postage rate on books for libraries.

By Mr. ROBB, (Dem., Mo.)—To place wire and wire nails on the free list.

By Mr. KAHN, (Rep., Calif.,) by request—For a tunnel under San Francisco Bay, with openings on Yerba Buena Island, &c.

By Mr. DALZELL, (Rep., Penn.)—For a bronze statue to Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

EX-TRUANTS OF NEW YORK.

They Become Steady, Industrious Boys—Respond Quickly to Personal Interest—To Save Juvenile Criminals.

"The best part of it," says Mrs. Alger, when she talks about her friends the boys, "is that the little chaps remember me." These are the little fellows she has picked up on the streets, hundreds of them, since she first became attendance officer, some years ago, the boys who went to the truant school which she organized and was in charge of for over a year, and many of whom have become honest, self-respecting little fellows, working or at school. There are others who have grown up in the time, but when they meet her on the street, young men of eighteen or nineteen, they know her immediately. "When I get home some nights," she goes on, "tired, and life seems hardly worth living, and I find a letter from some little fellow who has been bad, but is doing well now, it makes it all seem worth while again."

Mrs. M. E. R. Alger was the first woman attendance officer in New York to look after small truants. People said she could not do the work, but she had a warm personal interest in every little truant, and there are hundreds of urchins in the city whom she has steered into a steady business life.

This is one of the letters that came not long ago from one of "her boys." It was written from a small place up the State, and began:

"Dear Miss Alger: I am gald [glad] to write I am sound and safe in the village of Blank. I go to school steady. I will be in New York before this Winter is over. I am sorry I could not visit you before I rode away. Give my regard to all. Yours truly, Abr." The abbreviation stands for Abram.

He was one of the bad boys. He had never been in the country until last year, when Mrs. Alger took a host of her boys to Flushing on an outing. It was after that that she advised him to go to the country to get out of the way of temptation. She would try to get him a place. But in the meantime he found one himself, and his first thought was to tell Mrs. Alger that he had followed her advice.

"This compulsory education law is one of the most important we have," Mrs. Alger says. "If it was properly enforced, if there was school room enough for all the children and a truant school that would accommodate from 300 to 500 boys, we would not have any juvenile criminals. It only needs a short time in the school. Four weeks is as goods as six months. Keep the boys busy until they are fourteen, and then get them to work, and they will be all right and look out for their small brothers.

"Some of the boys are doing this now. The other day I said to one of them, who is a clever little fellow and has a responsible place in a big dry goods house:

"'How is your little brother? It's about time he was running away from school.'

"'I'd like to catch him running away,' answered the one-time truant and now steady business man. 'Why, I'd throw him out the window.'

"He did run away,' another elder brother and ex-truant said of his younger brother, 'and Mis' Alger, I locked him in a room all one day.'

"The boys who have given up playing truant themselves realize the value of going to school now. The little fellow in the dry goods house had never been on Broadway until he went up one day to get the position which had been promised him. He had been down to the Board of Health to get his permit to go to work, and went up to the store and looked at the beautiful things in the window, but he couldn't go in. It was too big. He wanted to know if he was really going to work inside that great big store. He was one of the bad boys, and he didn't have a coat or shoes to go to work in at first, but now he is a regular little dude. He is at the head of a department in the store, and you ask for him by name anywhere in the store and they know him. He goes to night school now. As soon as he got into business he realized the deficiencies in his education. He learned more of arithmetic, spelling, and writing in the twenty-seven weeks of night school than he had in the whole six years of his regular school days. He had something to work for, he knew why he should study, and he made the most of his time. He comes to see me now and then. The other night two other little fellows came with him. They had heard that I was going to leave my present residence, and thought I was going to leave the city, and came to see me before I went.

"There isn't a boy that can't be reached and saved, I believe, if there is only a little personal interest taken in him. It is that personal equation which means so much. In the case of some boys no one has taken an interest in them in all their lives, and when they feel that somebody really cares whether they do well or not and remembers them it will work wonders in them.

"The Principal of one of the schools came to visit the truant schools while I was there and inquired for one of the boys in his school. 'We can't have this,' he said. 'I can't have one of my boys down. I want my boys in school.' And it made a most wonderful difference to the boy. If it had been the teacher it would have been of importance, but to think that the Principal knew him by name and had thought about his being in the truant school. Such a thing will change the entire life of the boy. Some of the teachers take this personal interest in the boys. One of them will say to a boy who has been absent: 'I couldn't help thinking about you last night after I went home and wondering where you were.' That teacher doesn't have truants in her school. Every scholar knows that she is personally interested in him.

"Some of the boys are really bad, but I don't believe that there are any that can't be reclaimed if some one will only be interested enough to follow them up. It means so very little to them and so much to the boy. On one occasion I came across some boys who were having what they called a 'Dewey' bake. I saw them in a vacant lot through a fence. They had stolen potatoes and built a fire, and were cooking them. As I came up they dropped one little fellow over the fence, and he had picked up some potatoes from in front of a near-by store, and was throwing them over a fence to them. I find it hard to blame the little fellows for stealing when they are hungry, and things are spread out so temptingly before them.

"I took th's boy to school, and the others followed, calling me names; nothing very bad, only rather impudent. 'Why do you do that?' I asked the eldest boy. 'Well, you can't arrest me,' he said. 'No,' I answered. 'I can't. You are too old, but I would like to talk to you. If you will go up to the school door I will tell you what you can do for me.' He followed to the school. 'If you will wait now until I come out I will tell you what you can do for me,' I repeated, and when I came out he was there, but he rather edged away as if he was afraid I would try to take him.

"'You can tell me,' I said, 'who the boys are who were with you in the lot, and where they live.'

"'I ain't goin' to tell,' he answered.

"'You needn't,' I said, 'I shall get them anyway, but I am going to trust you. You will have all day to-morrow to get them. I am going to give you this card—one of the prepared postals we have—and you can mail it to me, or you can come up to my house after 5 o'clock.' He came to the house with the card and the names in his hand. I told him to come in; that I would like to talk to him, and he did.

"His father and mother were dead, and he lived with a married sister, who didn't know what to do with him. He slept on the floor. That is nothing, however; many of the boys do that.

"'Don't you know that is all your own fault?' I said. 'You could go to work and earn nice money and get good clothes and go to Coney Island and have a good time.' Some of those trips have been the rewards I have given to the boys. I had at one time tickets on the boat that went around Staten Island and to Rockaway. The boys couldn't go alone, but they could go with mother or sister. This boy had tried to get work, and they wouldn't have him, he said. That was the truth, too. That's the way it is with a great many of the boys. I told him I would take him around to the rope factory and they would take him.

"We went to the factory, and they took him, and he staid three weeks. That showed what he could do. They don't usually work more than a week or two at first. He went to a carpet factory after that, and now he is in an iron foundry. I hadn't seen him until the second of this month, and I hardly knew him. 'I know you are one of my boys,' I said. He was at work and paying his board to his sister.

"Then there was the little fellow who wrote to me from the Tombs. He had been in bad company. I found him in a craps cellar. He said he was bad, and I couldn't do anything with him. He had been arrested eighteen times. For a long time he went straight. He came to report to me every week that he was getting along all right. Then one night he failed to come. The night before I had given him 25 cents to go to the theatre. But on his way home he met some of his old friends with a sheep. They had stolen it from the slaughter house, and when they met him they said that if he would help them carry it they would give him part. Then the police found them, and this boy had a bad record, and he was put in the Tombs and wrote me from there. He had been guilty every time before, and served short sentences, but this time he was arrested for grand larceny. I knew that he couldn't have gone to the theatre and afterward to the slaughter house way up town, and I went down to see the Judge, and sentence was suspended. He is doing well, a big fellow in his nineteenth year. The Judges have been more than kind in helping with the boys.

"I met a little fellow recently for whom I had found a position as messenger. He was a regular messenger two years, and now he is on the bicycle squad and gets $6 a week. 'How nice you look,' I said. 'This is a fine job, Mis' Alger,' he answered. He was suspended nine times from school. The little fellows walk way up town from Oliver Street now to report their progress, and some of them used to walk down town to the truant school from a long distance. There was a Christmas tree at one time at my house, and no boy could come unless he had a good card from his teacher to hang on the tree for me.

"One poor little fellow whom I found one day was covered with vermin. The teachers wouldn't have him in school, he said. I took him to an Italian barber nearby and had his hair cut, got some medicine for him, and took him home. His mother, poor woman, was a tired-out creature who didn't have strength to do anything for her children. The house was filthy. The baby was playing with the ashes, and the other children were in as bad condition as the one I had found. Her husband was dead and she tried to support the family by scrubbing in a saloon.

"'I am going to give you $1,' I said, 'and send you some soap. The dollar is more than you will earn scrubbing in one day, and you can stay at home and clean up, because I couldn't ask any one to come and see you here.' The boys had to have shoes, too, before they could go to school, but they are paying for them now with good tickets, and they are nearly paid for.

"It takes very little personal effort and interest, with the co-operation of the city and State, to save the boys, and the results mean a great deal for the future."

GRIDIRON CLUB AT DINNER.

Many Prominent Men Among the Organization's Guests.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The fifteenth annual dinner of the Gridiron Club was given at the Arlington Hotel to-night, and, like its predecessors, was the most successful event of the season. The club is composed of forty Washington correspondents, who each year give a number of dinners and make the last Saturday evening in January a notable occasion, as it is the anniversary of the organization.

The menu was an exquisite affair, being a little volume bound in leather, each page having the name of a member together with his vignette set in a reduced front page of the paper he represents. It was designed as a souvenir of the fifteenth annual dinner. The initiation of two new members was made the text for a burlesque on imperialism. The club "expanded" for the new members, raised the President to the rank of Emperor and "crowned" him. Reports from colonial Governors and vassal States and the conferring of titles were rudely interrupted by "Uncle Sam," who seized the "crown" and drove the decorated "officials" from the room.

The speeches were especially good, Senator Depew and the Chinese Minister being at their best, while the remarks of Messrs. Frye, Bryan, Gorman, Chandler, Tillman, Hanna, and Beveridge were of the usual high order.

Among the guests were the following: Senator Frye, President of the Senate; William J. Bryan, Arthur P. Gorman, Mr. Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese Minister; Senators Depew, Beveridge, Burrows,

BIRTHDAY OF THE KAISER

Generally Celebrated in Berlin, but Court Fetes Omitted.

Many Decorations and Promotions Conferred—Diplomatic and Reichstag Dinners.

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BERLIN, Jan. 27.—Excepting that it was lacking in Court fêtes, the Emperor's birthday to-day was kept in the usual way. Flags were displayed everywhere, and the papers published congratulatory articles, in which his Majesty was praised as the champion of peace, the promoter of civilization and the vigorous helmsman of Germany's destinies. The Freuz Zeitung's house poet published his usual congratulatory ode. The Centre organs reminded the Emperor that the Jesuits were not yet recalled, and said he would earn the Catholics' lasting gratitude by signing the Jesuit recall.

The Emperor conferred many decorations and promotions. Count Posadowsky-Werner received the decoration of the Wilhelm Order; Dr. Schoenstedt, Prussian Minister of Justice, and Freiheer von Hammerstein-Loxten, Prussian Minister of Agriculture, the Grand Cross of the Order of the Red Eagle, and Dr. Studt, Minister of Public Instruction, and Count Hochberg, the Order of the Red Eagle, first class. Admiral Tirpitz, the Secretary of the Admiralty, received the first-class Order of the Red Eagle, with oak leaves.

Prince Guenther of Schwarzburg-Budolstadt and Hereditary Grand Duke Ernst Ludwig of Hesse were promoted to be Generals of Cavalry.

All the Ambassadors and Ministers, including United States Ambassador White, attended the dinner given this evening by Prince Hatzfeldt. Dr. Leyds and the British Ambassador, Sir Frank Lascelles, exchanged friendly greetings. The subject of the war in South Africa was not mentioned during the evening.

At the banquet of members of the Reichstag this evening in celebration of the anniversary of the Emperor's birth, Count von Ballestrem, the President, in proposing the health of the Emperor, described his Majesty and the Reichstag as the two representatives of German unity. The Reichstag, he said, constituted the support of the empire through the love and confidence of the people. In order that the two national forces might understand each other, the Emperor took his position on all questions, raising his banner aloft, visible to all men, where it might be observed and discussed with reflection. Count von Ballestrem pledged himself to promote as far as possible "the admirable intentions of the Kaiser, for whom we must always be grateful to Providence."

The birthday illumination was less general by half than in previous years. None of the public buildings, except that of the Reichstag, was illuminated, and the crowds on the streets were much smaller than on former occasions, owing to the rainstorm which prevailed.

Munich celebrated the Emperor's birthday by a banquet, in which all the Bavarian Princes shared. The heir to the throne, Prince Ludwig, toasted the Emperor, and spoke in favor of the naval increase.

The Court mourning has stopped projected festivities among the higher classes in Berlin. The Austrian Ambassador's big ball, arranged for the 29th, is off, and the same is the case with the balls which were to have been given by Count Schaffgotsch, Count Sierstorf, and Count Beraldingen, the two last named with American wives; Count Lerchenfeld and Admirals Tirpitz and Sendenbibran. All of these balls were to have been honored by the Emperor's presence.

M. CAMBON DUE HERE TO-DAY.

Delayed His Departure from France to Aid the Reciprocity Treaty.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—M. Cambon, the French Ambassador at Washington, who is due to arrive in America to-morrow, delayed his departure from the date originally fixed in an effort to overcome the opposition to the French-American reciprocity treaty, and occupied much time in explaining its terms. But protests against it are coming to the Government from Chambers of Commerce all over France.

The Agricultural Committee of the Department of Seine et Oise denounces the measure as an economic peril, because, it is claimed, it would destroy the effects of the protection so laboriously acquired for French agriculture in the last few years. The Chamber of Commerce of Elboeuf bitterly complains that the Government has secured no benefits for French wool and wool products at a time when that industry is so tried by the lack of markets.

5,000 MEN FOR MADAGASCAR.

France Denies that They Are Sent in Fear of a British Attack.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—Repeated affirmations by a large section of the French press that the British Jingoes and the Chamberlain clique in the Cabinet had determined to pick a quarrel with France in order to recover the prestige Great Britain has lost in Europe by her reverse in South Africa, and that Madagascar would be the first point of attack, have received what is regarded here as confirmation in the announcement that the Government has decided to dispatch 5,000 troops there and to form a fortified camp and arsenal at Diego Suarez. The Government explains that this move has no special significance, but is merely a part of the already announced plan of fortifying the colonies. It is denied that it has any connection whatever with Great Britain.

English designs in Madagascar and her rumored intention to provoke war sooner or later is not merely a constant cry of "wolf" in Anglophobe papers, but is undoubtedly becoming an article of faith with the mass of the French people.

The composition of the body of troops destined for Madagascar marks an innovation in the system of reinforcing the colonies. Instead of sending French troops, Algerian and Soudanese sharpshooters have been forwarded.

WOMEN SPECULATORS POSTED.

Earl's Sister One of Two Declared Unreliable by London Brokers.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—A sensation has been caused in society and Stock Exchange circles by the recent posting on the Stock Exchange of the names of two women, clients of well-known bankers. The brokers requested other brokers to communicate with them before carrying out any transactions with these women, who were declared to be unreliable. One of these is Lady Elizabeth Bertie, sister of the Earl of Lindsey, one of the oldest peers in England, while the other is a Mrs. Manby, whose antecedents are little known.

It appears they speculated heavily, especially in Rands, and when the slump came they were unable to meet their losses. Mrs. Manby is said to be the instigator of the business. Neither of the women had any large amount of money, but they were dazzled by the prospects of making a fortune easily, and succeeded in getting introduced to some brokers who, on the strength of the ancient name of Lindsey, gave them a free hand, without making any investigation. The subsequent action of posting their clients' names has given rise to considerable criticism, as it is an unprecedented action, and in the Street the brokers are almost as much blamed as the women for allowing matters to reach such a stage.

The Louvre in Danger of Fire.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—A discussion in the Chamber of Deputies has revealed the fact that the Louvre is in perpetual danger of fire. The building adjoins the Ministry of the Colonies, where fourteen fires occurred last year. M. Redon, the architect of the Louvre, shares the apprehension, and as a result of the debate better measures of protection will be taken.

Fire at a Peruvian Seaport.

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 27.—A big fire occurred to-day at Ilo, a seaport town of Peru, about sixty-five miles southwest of Mequegua. The Custom House, Post Office, and many other buildings have already been destroyed, and the fire is not yet under control.

Germany's Great Naval Programme.

BERLIN, Jan. 27.—Herr Eugen Richter says that the expenses of the navy from 1901 to 1920 will amount to 5,773,000,000 marks.

CARDINAL RICHARD EXPLAINS.

His Visit to the Assumptionists in Paris Misconstrued—The Incident Regretted in Rome.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—The private secretary of the Archbishop of Paris, Cardinal Richard, says the Prelate's reply to the Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, on the subject of the comments on the Cardinal's visit to the Assumptionist Fathers after the Correctional Tribunal had pronounced the dissolution of the order, was very simple. The Cardinal said he had no thought that his action had political significance. He simply wished to sympathize with the fathers on passing through a painful event. He did not wish to protest against the verdict, and the words attributed to the Cardinal, the secretary added, were a garbled summary without official character.

A special dispatch to the Temps from Rome says:

"According to information from the best sources, the Vatican, though regretting the conviction of the Assumptionists, would have preferred that Cardinal Richard had not made the visit, by which the enemies of religion might profit. Had Pope Leo been consulted, Cardinal Richard would not have made the visit, which was kind, but not politic."

The Rome correspondent of the Figaro says the news of the visit of Cardinal Richard to the condemned Assumptionist Fathers is badly received at the Vatican, where it is considered quite inopportune. The Pope would have preferred a more reserved attitude. He has always condemned any conflict when the interests of religion were not at stake, it is declared, and it is certain that all demonstrations hostile to the republic on the part of certain high clericals in France will only cause his Holiness displeasure.

The Echo de Paris says it is informed that the Government has decided to suspend Cardinal Richard's stipend for three months and that similar measures will be taken against a number of Archbishops, Bishops, and priests in Paris who have written to the Assumptionist Fathers letters of congratulation and encouragement.

THE EXPANSION OF BUSINESS.

Period Not So Far Advanced Here as in Other Countries.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Reviewing the business of 1899, The Times says:

"The fact that in the United States the expansion of business commenced about a year later than elsewhere seems to explain the fact, which must be admitted, that American expansion is not so far advanced, relatively, as that of the United Kingdom and Germany, and may, consequently, be expected to continue for a while after the business of the two latter countries shows signs of contracting. That advantage, however, may be conceivably nullified by the occurrence this year of another Presidential election."

THE VENEZUELAN REVOLUTION.

Hernandez Hailed as a Pacificator as He Advances.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 27.—In spite of the rigidity of the censorship, Venezuelan mail news indicates continued activity by and in behalf of the Hernandez revolution, which is spreading, the Government having failed to divert public excitement from domestic politics by alleged wanton provocation of the diplomatic complication with France.

A week ago the insurgent headquarters were strongly established at San Fernando de Apure, under the popular triumvirate, in behalf of Hernandez, who was advancing from the Colombian frontier, the populace acclaiming him as the only possible pacificator of the anarchic elements, which were rending the country and threatening unlimited fratricide.

CZAR'S MESSAGE TO FINLAND.

An Offer of Aid Accompanied by a Hint of a New Constitution.

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Jan. 27.—The Czar's speech, which was read at the opening of the Diet to-day, explained that it was intended to take measures to meet the recent misfortunes in Finland, the principal of which was the failure of the crops, causing large emigration. The proposed measures, it was announced, included the postponement of the manœuvres of the reserves, so that the men might not be prevented from following their ordinary occupations.

As a means to check emigration, the speech said, measures would be taken to place people not possessed of property in a position to acquire land. Questions not connected with these subjects, the speech declared, should not be discussed in the Diet, and such discussions would raise a doubt as to whether the constitution of Finland was compatible with existing conditions.

After the reading of the speech, the Presidents of the four Estates replied. The representative of the Nobles dwelt upon the importance which the people attached to self-government, which they regarded as a necessity of life. The representative of the Peasantry attributed the increase in emigration to the oppressive conditions weighing on the Finlanders, who agreed to the doubling of their military burdens on condition that their free social institutions should be preserved. The fulfillment of this understanding, he said, was necessary to enable the people to bear their burdens.

Saxons to Start Factories Here.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Brainard H. Warner, Jr., United States Consul at Leipsic, Germany, reports to the State Department that several Saxon textile manufacturers, having come to the conclusion that it is impossible to sell their products to the United States under the present tariff law, are about to establish factories in this country. The Consul names two concerns which are about to do this, and says that many more could be induced to come if they were supported and encouraged

Terrific Heat in Melbourne.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 27.—The weather in the vicinity of Melbourne, Australia, has broken all records for heat recently. On New Year's Day five deaths occurred from prostration, and as late as 5 o'clock in the afternoon the thermometer stood at 114 in the shade. In the sun the temperature was recorded as high as 150 degrees, and it stood at that point for several hours.

Mays-Guatemala Arbitration Chosen.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The State Department has been advised that G. Jenner, the British Minister at Guatemala City, has accepted the post of arbitrator of the claim of Mr. Mays, an American railroad contractor, against the Government of Guatemala for $100,000 damages on account of the forfeiture of his contract to build a railroad.

Interment of the Duke of Teck.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The interment of the remains of the Duke of Teck, who died on Sunday, at White Lodge, Richmond Park, Surrey, took place at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, this morning. It was a simple ceremonial. Fifteen members of the royal family were present, the Prince of Wales representing the Queen.

Ruskin Died Comparatively Poor.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—It is said that John Ruskin, though he inherited a fortune, died a comparatively poor man, living in his later years on £1 a day, which, he characteristically remarked, was enough for any man. His dwindling fortune was undoubtedly due to his indiscriminate generosity.

Electricity on Berlin Railroad.

BERLIN, Jan. 27.—The Berlin Elevated Railroad intends to introduce electric motive power, at the expense of 43,000,000 marks. The projected system will be modeled after the Chicago South Side Railroad, the present steam system having proved inadequate.

Brazilian Forces Ordered to Acre.

RIO JANEIRO, an. 27.—The Brazilian gunboats Juruema, Juthay, Timbira, and Tocantins, besides a force of troops, have been ordered to proceed to Acre to enforce the protocol agreed upon between Bolivia and Brazil and to protect all citizens.

Paris Exposition Strikers Arrested.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—A body of about 100 striking carpenters entered the work yards of the exposition to-day, but the police drove the men back. Three arrests were made and one policeman was injured.

Brazilian Guard's New Commander.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 27.—Gen Leite Castro has been made Commander of the National Guard in place of Gen. Fernando Mendez, editor and proprietor of the Jornal de Brazil.

McGRAW AND HANLON CONFER.

Relations Between Opposing Baseball Managers Apparently Cordial—Hanlon Has Nothing to Say.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 27.—There is mystery about a midnight conference held last night by Ned Hanlon and John McGraw and the action of Von der Horst and Hanlon in deliberately ignoring the notices that their lease on the Union Park had expired, which is leading to the suspicion here that Hanlon and probably one or two other National League club owners have all along known more about this American Association movement than they would admit.

It is hardly likely that McGraw and Quin, the leading spirits in the association, would maintain such cordial relations with Hanlon when ostensibly they were depriving the League manager of his ball grounds and the pick of his players. Although they are now supposed to be bitter competitors, leaders of the opposing forces in the new ball world, they appear to perfectly understand each other.

McGraw frowned and fumed to-day over a statement published that he had promised Hanlon at the conference to consider a very liberal offer to give up the new association. McGraw admits the conference, but says he told Hanlon that he had cast his lot with the new association and that no inducement he could offer would be considered.

To-day McGraw received dispatches from Brooklyn stating that Howell and Crisham will sign with him. "Bill" Clarke of Boston has also come over. McGraw is apparently master of the baseball situation.

The League magnates are reported to be coming to Baltimore to confer with Hanlon, and possibly McGraw. Robinson of Cleveland arrived to-night, but he declines to talk. Von Der Horst is also here declaring that he is very angry at the action of McGraw and the other players.

Hanlon positively asserts that no business was accomplished with Baltimore at the Cleveland meeting, and that it would surely have remained in the league had recent developments not occurred. Since the complexion of the local situation has changed he will not say what will happen. Of course there was no use asking the "Sphinx" if developments might not induce or force him to cast his fortune with the new association.

VANDALS DESTROY LAMPS.

Much Damage Done Along the Hudson County Boulevard.

The Hudson County Boulevard Commissioners are worried over the destruction of lamps along the boulevard. In one night recently fifty-two lamps on the Weehawken section of the road were destroyed. Feed wires have been cut a dozen times, and the police say the work is being done by expert linemen.

From the reports received, it appears to be the systematic operation of vandals. The lamps are worth $18 each, and the property destroyed amounts to almost $1,000. The Commissioners have offered a reward for the apprehension of the vandals.

DREYFUS SENTENCE POSTED.

Anger Excited by the Form Used by the Marquis de Galliffet.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—The hatred of Dreyfus has not yet subsided in some quarters. The Nationalist press has been attacking the Government for having suppressed, illegally, it is alleged, the publication of the judgment of the Rennes court-martial. Marquis de Galliffet, the Minister of War, has yielded by having the sentence posted at Rennes this week in the following form:

"Dreyfus, Alfred; volunteer, Captain-probationer on the general staff; high treason; ten years' detention and military degradation, without interdiction of residence."

The Dreyfusards are very angry at the form of the announcement. The Aurore calls it an outright forgery, because it omits all mention of the extenuating circumstances found by the court-martial, and of the pardon.

CHICAGO MAY EXHIBIT FREAKS.

Law Recently Enacted in Illinois Declared Unconstitutional.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—Judge Gibbons of the Circuit Court to-day rendered a decision in regard to the anti-freak law passed by the last Legislature, which prohibited the public exhibition of persons who have become conspicuous through some criminal act or whose deformity is such as to attract pure curiosity.

Judge Gibbons sustains the clause of the law prohibiting the exhibition of criminals as a wise and salutary measure, but declares unconstitutional the clause prohibiting the exhibition of deformed persons. The ruling of the court was made in the case of a colored boy born without arms, who has been on exhibition in a Chicago museum, and who has acquired skill in sketching with pen or pencil held between his toes.

MRS. OAKES WANTS $250,000.

Divorced Wife Sues for Husband's Lost Love and Conspiracy.

Two suits are about to come to trial in which Mrs. Luella C. Oakes, the divorced wife of Francis J. Oakes, President of the Oakes Chemical Manufacturing Company, demands damages in the sum of $250,000.

The first case is an action for $100,000 damages for alienation of her husband's affections against Mrs. Adelaide Sullivan Oakes, the present wife of Mr. Oakes, whom he married in December, 1894, after obtaining a divorce from the plaintiff. In this suit, which will come to trial Feb. 5, it is alleged the defendant made charges against the plaintiff, induced the latter's husband to put her in various insane asylums, and finally to divorce her. It is admitted the divorce was obtained in this State on statutory grounds, but the plaintiff's lawyer, B. F. Spellman, declared yesterday his client's interests were not adequately protected.

The second suit is an action for $150,000 damages on account of an alleged conspiracy, the defendants being Mr. Oakes and his present wife, together with Dr. Neil O. Fitch and Dr. William J. Burnett. The plaintiff alleges that, through the action of these persons she was confined for most of the time from Nov. 5, 1891, until June 10, 1894, in insane asylums, although she was perfectly sane throughout this period.

The two women in the case are cousins. Mr. Oakes and his present wife, who are living at the Hotel Majestic, deny all the allegations of the former Mrs. Oakes.

TRUST LAWS IN ILLINOIS.

Federal Court Will Pass on Constitutionality of State Acts.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—Judge Kohlsaat, in the United States Circuit Court, has been asked to pass on the constitutionality of the Illinois statute which declares that a trust has no right to sue or recover on any contract made in this State, and his ruling is expected to be announced Monday. The Court will decide whether he is to take from the jury the case of the Union Sewer Pipe Company against Thomas Connolly and William B. Dee, which is on trial.

The constitutionality of the anti-trust statute in Illinois is being attacked by the plaintiff in the case, which seeks to recover about $6,000 said to be due from the defendants on a contract. The statute in question has already been sustained by the Illinois Supreme Court in the cases of Ford against the Chicago Milk Shippers' Association, and Harding against the American Glucose Company, but the Federal court has never before been asked to decide as to the validity of this law.

The Union Sewer Pipe Company of Akron, Ohio, is one of the old trusts, while the defendants are dealers in sewer pipe in Chicago.

Paper Trust in Bavaria.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Consul Worman at Munich reports to the State Department the creation of a paper trust in Bavaria, embodying the entire industry in that country

Shipments of Oleomargarine.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day furnished a statement of the amount of oleomargarine shipped into the various States. The total shipments are 79,635,744 pounds, and the main shipments to States are as follows: Colorado, 1,123,537 pounds; Illinois, 18,838,921; Indiana 3,923,228; Kansas, 1,658,544; Kentucky, 1,490,577; Louisiana, 1,043,502; Maryland, 1,791,959; Massachusetts, 2,033,060; Michigan, 2,092,000; Minnesota, 1,343,000; Missouri, 3,133,000; Nebraska, 1,024,000; New Jersey, 5,576,000; Ohio, 8,830,000; Pennsylvania, 11,433,000; Rhode Island, 3,594,000; Texas, 1,518,000; Virginia, 1,159,000, and West Virginia, 1,206,000.

HOWARD SALE QUESTIONED.

Collection Disposed of at Auction Declared Not Genuine—Statement by the Auctioneers.

According to The Baltimore Sun the Knickerbocker Auction Company has been conducting a sale of various articles of furniture at 8 West Twenty-eighth Street, this city, during the last week, which are not what they were advertised to be. The auction company advertised the collection in all the New York papers as "the rare and valuable collection of antiquities formed by the Hon. John Eager Howard of Revolutionary fame, removed from the old homestead at Claremont, Calverton Heights, near Baltimore, Md., comprising rare specimens of Colonial and Chippendale furniture." The sale began last Wednesday, and yesterday evening all the 1,093 articles in the collection had been sold off at prices ranging from $1 to $135.

A story in regard to the sale appeared yesterday in The Baltimore Sun. According to The Sun "the relatives and descendants of Col. Howard were more than surprised when they saw the advertisements and catalogue."

"Mr. McHenry Howard," says The Baltimore Sun, "who is a grandson of John Eager Howard, said in regard to the sale:

'In addition to showing pictures of the various rooms in the Howard house, and mentioning the dining room table and china used by George Washington and other distinguished personages, who often feasted at the homestead, the catalogue states that the old homestead itself is to be offered for sale, with many acres of land, and that the particulars can be learned from the auctioneer who is conducting the sale.

"'Col. Howard's home was at Belvidere, the site of the house, which was torn down about twenty-five years ago, being near the present corner of Calvert and Chase Streets, the estate extending southerly over the Washington Monument grounds and through the centre of the city to Federal Hill. He never lived at or near Claremont, and had no possessions in that direction. The furniture and other effects now offered for sale were not Col. Howard's and have no association with him.'"

According to the Baltimore paper James Howard is the recipient of a letter from the New York auctioneer, to whom he wrote respecting the sale. It gives the letter as follows:

"Yours at hand in reference to the Howard sale, which surprises me very much. Some three or four weeks ago I received a letter from one of the leading antique furniture houses of your town asking me if I would be interested in bringing the effects of John Eager Howard to New York for auction. After one or two days I concluded to go down and investigate, and was shown the homestead, of which you see a picture in the catalogue. The goods and everything in it impressed me very much, and I immediately arranged for the sale of same, and thought so well of it that I photographed some of the rooms.

"My contract with the people who are selling this furniture reads: 'The contents of homestead of John Eager Howard, with the privilege to advertise same as such.' Your letter says the place 'Claremont' was owned by the father of the late Carroll Spence, formerly Minister to Turkey. I shall make an investigation and find out more of it, as I do not care to get into anything of this kind."

C. E. Smith of the Knickerbocker Auction Company admits to having written this letter. "I made an investigation," he said, "and I found that I was right. The goods I sold came from the house occupied by Col. Howard previous to the building of his more pretentious residence at Belvidere. The house, with all its furniture, came into the possession of Carroll Spence, Minister to Turkey, in 1828, when Col. Howard moved out. Its present owner, for whom I am conducting the sale, and who is the head of one of the most prominent business houses in Baltimore, has been occupying the house for many years. He is breaking up his house preparatory to going to Europe, and is selling everything. I am perfectly confident of my position, as I have papers in my possession which prove that the articles I sold were genuine. Any of the old residents of Baltimore will vouch for my statements."

MADRAZO'S LAST PORTRAITS.

A private view was given yesterday at the Oehme galleries, 384 Fifth Avenue, of a dozen or more portraits by the well-known Spanish-French painter Raymundo de Madrazo, all, with the exception of those of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and of a woman not named in the catalogue, recent work. The exhibition will be open to the public from to-morrow morning. The portraits now shown are of Mrs. F. B. Jennings, Miss Lamont, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Smithers, Mrs. E. Lyman Short, Miss Rice, Mrs. Berry Wall, Mrs. G. L. Winthrop, Mrs. Isidor Wormser, Jr., Mr. H. J. Chisholm, Mr. H. M. Flagler, a child of Mrs. Wormser, and, as said above, of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and an unnamed young woman.

The art of M. de Madrazo of the present day is a different art from that of his earlier days. Its chief characteristics now are refinement, decorative quality, delicate color, and artificiality. The art of his earlier days, when he was still under the direct influence of his father-in-law and master, Fortuny, and when he was known as the painter of pierrettes, harlequins, Japanese beauties, and rococo dandies, was a virile art, and in his work of that day, good examples of which were shown in recent picture sales here, "The Woman with a Parrot" of the A. T. Stewart and the "Departure from the Masked Ball" of the W. A. Stewart sales, there was a suggestion that the mantle of the great Fortuny, while it might not fall upon his shoulders, was still hovering above them.

But time, with increasing income, and as a resultant more temptation to ease, and during the last three or four years, it is to be feared, the temptation of flattering American millionaires, which has led other modern French portraitists into inferior work, have not improved the art of M. de Madrazo. His art now is prettier, and, although one still sees in it a facile touch, a refined taste, and a rarely delicate decorative color sense, one misses the strong, dexterous brush of the Madrazo of the past. It is to be feared that the all-powerful American dollar is as blighting at times to good art inspiration as is the upas tree of Java to the unfortunate traveler who sits beneath it.

One cannot afford to be hypercritical in the presence of such graceful, reined, and no doubt eminently satisfactory portraits to the originals as the present pictures of M. de Madrazo. They are all worth seeing and studying, and their owners will doubtless cover them with glass and cherish them in their dainty frames not only from their cost, but for their delicate and artificial beauty. From this last criticism one must except the male portraits of Messrs. H. J. Chisholm, H. M. Flagler, and F. S. Smithers, which, with the exception of the one feminine portrait of Mrs. Grenville L. Winthrop, (Miss Mary Trevor,) are the best works shown and have a touch of the artist's old-time strength. The portrait of Mr. Flagler, a full length standing one, while rather stiff in pose, is well drawn, an excellent likeness, with somewhat cold flesh tones and dexterous handling of the textures in the silk-lapelled broadcloth frock coat, and the details of the Vernis-Martin table on which Mr. Flagler rests his left hand. The portrait is one of the man as he is known, clear-eyed, resolute, shrewd, and exceedingly reserved. The portrait of Mr. H. J. Chisholm, a half-length, is good in color and excellent in expression. The bust portrait of Mr. F. S. Smithers is the strongest portrait displayed, with rich, warm flesh tones and good expression—an admirable interpretation of character.

The portrait of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., was painted in 1901, and is not a good likeness of her as she is to-day. It is exceedingly decorative, graceful in pose, and marks the transition period of the artist, having something of both his earlier and later methods. Mrs. Grenville L. Winthrop, who is depicted in a low-cut black velvet gown, with a broad fuffle of point lace at the corsage and over the shoulders, is seated leaning slightly forward, so that her face is shown in a three-quarters view. The pose is natural, the drawing strong, and the color scheme charming and effective. The texture of the velvet and the lace is extremely well rendered and the figure is strongly modeled. The portraits of Mrs. Isidor Wormser, Jr., (Miss Lauer,) and of Mrs. Berry Wall are disappointing. The former is flat and cold in color, and has the effect of being painted on china. Mrs. Wormser is an exceedingly handsome brunette, and, while her portrait is attractive as a piece of decoration, it lacks strength.

The half-length seated portrait of Mrs. E. Lyman Short is equally disappointing. The flesh tones are too cold. Mrs. Short appears as if slipping out of the high-backed old chair on which she sits, and her arms and neck look "pudgy." The portrait of Mrs. F. B. Jennings is graceful, full of expression, and evidently a good likeness. The color scheme is of light grays and whites, and the gray hair tones well with the white lace of the gown.

Miss Lamont's portrait is one of a girl in outdoor costume seated on a garden bench, with a landscape background. This is one of the best works shown, the figure being well drawn and posed and the picture sunny and bright, full of outdoor feeling, and with the landscape well painted. The bust portraits of Miss Rice and Mrs. Smithers are fresh in color, the former noticeable for the fine pose of the head.

NOTES IN THE ART WORLD.

The plan to form an American Salon, in which to hold the exhibitions of all the societies, is at present absorbing the attention of the New York art world. A dinner will take place shortly, which will be attended by committees from the several art organizations in this city, where the policy of such a movement will be discussed, and the same subject will be further considered at the annual dinner of the Architects' League, on Feb. 8. Such an arrangement would furnish a welcome line of retreat for the doughty generals who have driven the Academy's tentpegs on Morningside Heights. At the yearly business meeting of the Water Color Society Mr. J. G. Brown, the society's President, was elected as one of the delegates to the dinner above mentioned. Mr. Thomas Moran rose to say that he objected to Mr. Brown as entirely unfit for such a committee, as a man of very poor judgment, which had already been shown. Mr. Brown replied that he entirely agreed with all the statements that Mr. Moran had made.

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The annual black and white exhibition of the Salmagundi Club, at which members compete for the Samuel T. Shaw Prize of $125, will open to-day and will remain open until Thursday next. It was preceded by a reception on Friday, at which the prize was awarded by vote of members, and a ladies' day was held yesterday. The place of honor at the head of the gallery is occupied by the President of the club, Mr. A. T. Van Laer, with a large oil of the Washington Arch on a wet day. To the right is "Toilers in the Field," by Harry Roseland, and near by to the left a fine moonlight over salt meadows, by F. K. M. Rehn, called "The Last Gleam." Mr. Irving Couse, who won the prize last year, and took, by the way, the second Halarten Prize at the present Academy, shows only an "Indian Hunter," a slight effort which frankly proclaims him out of the race this time. Mr. William Verplanck Birney, on the other hand, makes a loud bid for the prize with three very expressive children hanging over a fence, and Mr. Will H. Drake has sent a man after Mr. Shaw's money in an ox cart, under a thin disguise of gathering seaweed on the beach. Mr. George McCord exhibits a storm breaking upon a picturesque group of cottages and a wet road with cattle, with a complacent sense of deserving the prize, which is much the attitude of Myles Collier, with his fine picture of a herring boat on the sand. Prof. Rufus Sheldon and O. C. Wigand and Charles Warren Eaton, with their dainty monotypes and Malcolm Fraser, with a pencilling of a circus rider "Between the Acts," and William N. Hays, with a bright drawing in ink of a dog and shoe, stand in line with a knowing air.

MRS. FISH'S COTILLION.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave last evening at her residence, as the third and last of her series of three Saturday night entertainments, a cotillion. To this cotillion there were invited about the same people who were asked to Mrs. Fish to her first and second Saturday nights, which were, as will be remembered, respectively a musicale and a vaudeville. As it was Saturday evening the guests were invited to come at an earlier hour than usual, and nearly all were present by 9 o'clock. The cotillion was danced before supper, which was served about midnight.

The house was decorated with palms and ferns and pink roses. The table decorations were of pink roses, but neither these nor the general decorations, while handsome and appropriate, were at all profuse. Mrs. Fish received her guests standing at the head of the main stairway, which winds up from the entrance hall to the second floor. The cotillion, in which there were about fifty couples, was danced in the ballroom, at the west end of the house, on the second floor. It was led by Mr. Elisha Dyer, Jr., dancing with Mrs. Fish. There were five favor figures, and in one or two of these the favors were designed after old French paintings by Watteau, Boucher, Nattier, and other early French artists, and comprised shepherds' pipes and shepherdesses' crooks. In other figures there were large bouquets of artificial flowers tied with ribbons, gun metal pencils, Russian and Egyptian enameled clasps in scarab and other odd designs, and other quaint and artistic conceits. These favors were furnished by Mrs. Kate Collins.

Supper was served at small tables placed in the hall and dining room downstairs. The guests as said above were about the same as those present at Mrs. Fish's previous two Saturdays, and were composed for the most part of the younger set in society.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, the Count and Countess de Castellane, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, the Misses Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. de Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Oelrichs.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, Mr. and Mrs. Lanfear Norrie, Mr. and Mrs. Post, Mr. and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Henry McVickar, Mr. Heber Bishop, Miss Bishop, Miss Marie Winthrop, Miss Atherton Blight, Miss Anna Sands, Miss Anna Dodge, the Misses Morton, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Travers, and Messrs. Goelet, Gallatin, Harry Lehr, J. W. Gerard, Jr., Eliot Gregory, Bartley, Kountze, T. Sanford Beatty, Robert Gerry, David Bishop, Robert Van Cortlandt, J. De W. Cutting, and Lispenard Stewart.

MRS. ENO'S RECEPTION.

Mrs. John C. Eno gave a large reception yesterday afternoon at her apartments in the Astoria for her younger daughter, Miss Mary Phelps Eno, who was introduced at this affair. Mrs. Eno's elder daughter, Mrs. William Leon Graves, who was married last Autumn, is now in France with her husband. There was quite a large attendance at yesterday's reception, which was a very handsome and elaborate affair. Among the guests were a number of Canadians, who became friends of Mr. and Mrs. Eno during their long sojourn in Quebec, where they were very popular.

WASHINGTON'S SOCIAL RULES.

Ambassadorial Rank Causes Numerous Misunderstandings.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Society is discussing with animation the recent assertion of ex-Secretary Foster that it was a mistake for the United States to create the rank in diplomacy of Ambassador. A writer for The Star, taking up the current gossip and detailing some particulars of it that may have interest outside the capital, discusses them to-day with minute attention to details. At the diplomatic dinner last week it says the President escorted Lady Pauncefote to the table. Lord Pauncefote took in Mrs. McKinley. The next ranking Ambassador, Baron Fava, took in the wife of the Mexican Ambassador, and to the Mexican Ambassador was assigned the Baroness Hengelmuller.

The moment the latter found out who her escort was to be she protested through her husband, the Austrian Minister, to the Secretary of State. A hasty consultation took place between the President, Col. Hay, and Col. Bingham, with the result that the lady from the country which remembers the Maximilian episode was taken to dinner by a diplomat of lower station, and an equally satisfactory arrangement allowed the Mexican Ambassador to partake of the Executive salt beside another partner.

Another incident concerning Ambassadorial personages is still talked about. The Ambassadors were not present at the recent musicale at John R. McLean's home because they were invited to meet a personage of less rank than their own. An Ambassador who directly represents his sovereign can only be invited to "meet" the President in this country.

Still another tid-bit of gossip on official etiquette pertains to the first State dinner this season. The Cabinet is the honored body always at this formal opening of the White House hospitalities. On this occasion the President took out Mrs. Frye, and Mrs. McKinley was escorted by Senator Frye. This interpretation of the honor due to the Vice President pro tem. is absolutely correct, yet there are those who imagined that the Secretary of State and Mrs. Hay should have ranked Senator and Mrs. Frye.

It is not generally known that the recent ruling which has removed from the receiving line at the White House daughters of Cabinet officers who were wont to take their mothers' places was largely due to the criticisms of several foreign Ministers. They did not object so much to the presence of these young women in the receiving line as that the rank inherited, so to speak, from that prerogative caused them to be seated ahead of these foreigners and their wives at dinners. They endured it at first smilingly, then less good naturedly, until the present Winter, when to keep down further growls the daughters of Cabinet officers no longer receive on the line.

This ruling, of course, does not apply to the daughter of the Secretary of Agriculture, who presides over her father's household, and is in no sense a substitute, such as other young ladies of the Cabinet have been on many memorable occasions.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Charles Giles Foster.

Charles Giles Foster, who was formerly the owner of The Kansas City Journal, and afterward conducted a special advertising agency in Chicago, died in the latter city yesterday. Mr. Foster became totally blind four years ago. Mr. Foster was a prominent Mason. He was born in Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 14, 1821. He learned the printer's trade on The Genesee Farmer, in Rochester, and later worked on The Albany Cultivator. In 1849 Mr. Foster went to Beloit, Wis., and purchased an interest in The Beloit Journal. He bought The Kansas City Journal from Col. Wild in 1869, and sold it two years later to Col. R. T. Van Horn. Mr. Foster married twice, and five children survive him.

T. Salter Tredick.

A cablegram received at Portsmouth, N. H., last night announced the death at Cambridge Wells, England, of T. Salter Tredick of that city. Mr. Tredick was a retired capitalist and well known in New York and Boston. He was sixty-five years old. Death was due to pneumonia.

Obituary Notes.

THOMAS HALLIDAY, a well-known Scottish piper, died Friday at his home, at 119 Prospect Street, Brooklyn. He was a member of Kilwinning Lodge No. 825, F. and A. M. He leaves a wife and several children.

WILLIAM OGDEN WHEELER, son of the late Nelson K. Wheeler of this city, died yesterday at a private sanitarium in West Thirty-third Street, where he had been ill for several weeks. He was in his sixty-third year. Mr. Wheeler's home was in Sharon, Conn. He was unmarried, and a brother-in-law of Gustav H. Schwab. He was a member of the St. Nicholas, Players, and other clubs.

WILLIAM H. HAVENS died suddenly at his home, 906 Garden Street, Hoboken, Friday night, from apoplexy. He was born in Hoboken, Oct. 14, 1828. For forty years Mr. Havens was in charge of the Hoboken office of the Hudson County Gaslight Company, of which he was one of the organizers. He was an active Democrat, and was several times a member of the Common Council and also of the Board of Education. He leaves a wife, one son, and one daughter.

BRITISH STEAMER IN DISTRESS.

The Queen Wilhelmina, with a Broken Shaft, Picked Up at Sea.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The Atlantic Trans

CAPE NOME GOLD FIELDS

Incidents and Conditions Told in Letters from Rev. R. S. Wirt.

FORTY HOURS' WORK, $18,000

Saloon Becomes a Church—Some Prices —Three Thousand Are Spending the Winter There.

Apropos of the expected great rush in the Spring to Cape Nome gold fields, a description of which has been published in these columns, anything relating to the place, and of what is going on there is of especial interest at this time. Last August the Rev. Royal L. Wirt, a representative of the Alaska Missions under the auspices of the Congregational Churches, visited Cape Nome for the purpose of making arrangements to establish a Christian church, hospital, library, and reading rooms for the benefit of the miners. He found them very anxious for him to remain with them, and they accordingly contributed generously of their money to help him in carrying out his designs. Mr. Wirt and his family concluded to face the perils of an arctic Winter to carry on their great work.

Letters written home to relatives tell of his arrival there, and some of his interesting experiences up to the time of the leaving of the last ship before the freezing of Bering Sea. In one of these letters he says:

"After my arrival at Anvil City I was asked if I wished to undertake a long tramp out to the hills to see for myself the exact truth concerning the reported richness of the placers. I was warned that it would be an exceedingly hard trip, but I assured my guide I was no novice at that sort of thing, and began drawing on the mutlocks he had kindly provided. At 9 o'clock we started, and for four miles walked over the tundra, a thick growth of soft spongy moss. With ordinary boots this would have been almost impossible, but with our light mutlocks we could jump from tuft to tuft, and so keep out of the bog-holes. There were five in our party, two old miners acting as guides. After reaching the foothills the walking became better, though the tundra covers everything, even the hills, except along the edges of streams. There are no trees in this whole region. The landscape is absolutely barren of vegetation other than the water-soaked tundra. Building material and fuel are, in consequence, very difficult to obtain. Lumber sells for $100 per thousand, and coal brings anywhere from $60 to $100 per ton. The absence of mountains is also a unique feature of this mining district.

"Seven or eight miles back from the town is a hill of some prominence, perhaps 1,000 feet above the sea level. On the summit of this hill stands a lone rock about 40 feet high, which has been worn by glacial action into a remarkable likeness to a huge anvil. Whether seen from the sea or the interior the striking resemblance is apparent. Skirting this hill, we soon came upon the famous Anvil Creek, where gold was first discovered in October, 1898.

"The 'strike' was made by three Scandinavians who had been employed as Government reindeer herders. Winter closed down soon after these men started their claims, so that no development work was done until after the ground was thawed out late last Spring. When we, therefore, reached Claim No. 1, below Discovery, the method of extracting the gold from the gravel, called sluicing, had been in operation less than two months. In that time, despite all sorts of hindrances and primitive machinery, the claim had yielded upward of $100,000.

"The camp consists of a cook tent, around which are grouped half a dozen weather-beaten sleeping tents. From one of these, hearing our voices, the genial owner of this rich twenty-acre claim, issued, and gave us a genuine miner's welcome. For open-handed generosity give me the miner in his mining camp. Invited into the tent, our astonished eyes soon discovered a common milk pan heaped full of shining yellow dust, not dust, properly speaking, but granules of gold, averaging about the size of a wheat grain. 'This,' said our host, 'represents a three-and-a-half day's run in the sluice-boxes, working seven men.' There was not far from seventy-five pounds of gold dust in the pan, which would bring perhaps $12,000 at the mint. Eighteen thousand dollars in forty hours was his best run.

"It was not far from the noon hour, and, of course, we were not allowed to continue our journey until the cook had done his best to fortify us against the next stage of our journey. But imagine our surprise when our host took us once more into his tent, poured out $2,000 in big nuggets, and said: 'Help yourselves each to a souvenir, gentlemen.' The five souvenirs weighed just $51.

"From claim to claim we passed over Anvil Creek, and in a good many tents saw wonderful clean-ups standing around in tin cans, bottles, and buckskin 'pokes,' with an apparent carelessness, which would have been sheer recklessness anywhere else. From Anvil Creek we crossed a divide to Glacier Creek, and from Glacier Creek to Snow Gulch, thence we proceeded homeward by way of Snake River and Bourbon Creek. Just at midnight we dragged our weary feet into the store. Twenty-five miles of the roughest kind of walking had put one in a condition where I could appreciate a fairly good bed, but I looked around the big warehouse in vain for any such article of furniture. I was soon relieved by hearing the Captain's cheery voice calling from out the shadow: 'Here's the prophet's chamber; it's not what we would wish, but you will find the bed not so bad.' Nor did I. A great pile of soft furs made a bed fit for a King. There was no symptom of insomnia that night, I'll assure you.

"In this visit to the creek diggings we had seen enough to make it evident that this is to be a very rich district, but our visit the next day to the beach diggings revealed the peculiar feature of this marvelous camp—a feature which must soon command wide attention.

"Three weeks before my visit to Anvil City, it was discovered that the very sand of the beach contained gold in large quantities. As the United States Government reserves sixty feet above tide on all shores, the local United States Commissioner held that the beach could not be controlled by private parties. This kept off claim locators, but permitted any one to mine the beach anywhere at his free will. The result of this ruling is that every man who has not been fortunate enough to get a creek claim, may provide himself with a rocker and go to work cooking the ruby sand on the beach. Seldom in the history of mining has there been a camp where every body could turn his labor to gold, but here every man who is not doing better, may be found down on the shore line, rocking out from $10 to $100 per day. The average is not far from $50. We found about 1,500 men thus employed. There are probably 4,000 people in the district, with Anvil as a trading centre.

"Although this settlement is nearly a year old, not a sermon was the first ever heard in the place. It is estimated that 3,000 people will Winter here. There are twenty-two physicians on the ground, but there was no minister until my coming.

"I was greatly surprised to have a large portion of the people urge me, with rough but unmistakable sincerity, to remain with them.

"They pointed out the need of a church, a hospital, and a public reading room. They urged that the rigors of an arctic Winter would soon be upon them, and that, unless I stood by to help them in these things, their lot would be almost unendurable. Many of these men have spent one or more Winters in Alaska, and know by bitter experience what it means to be shut up by scurvy and darkness for six months, with the thermometer 40, 50, and 60 degrees below zero.

"A subscription was started among the miners, and $5,000 was soon obtained. About this time I learned that in the incorporation of the town a few weeks before a hospital committee had been appointed. One lot in each block was to be reserved and sold for hospital funds. A public square was also set apart for buildings of this nature. So at once the city deeded to me, in trust, six beautiful lots, each 50 by 140 feet, upon which to build a hospital, church, public library, or other building for benevolent or charitable purposes. There was need for haste, for navigation closes with the freezing of Bering Sea, some time in October. There was little building material in Anvil City, and nothing by way of furniture.

"The fame of Anvil City has gone out, and people will flock here from the ends of the earth in the Spring. Typhoid pneumonia has appeared, and there will be more sickness as the Winter progresses. Building material cannot be obtained nearer than Seattle, and but one or two more steamers can be expected to make the round trip. A steamer soon left for Seattle and I took passage on this. She would remain there about ten days and then return to Cape Nome on her last trip. This would give me time to purchase what I desired and then the miners could put up the buildings before the severest weather set in."

Another letter, written in the latter part of October, says: "It is with feelings of sadness that I write that a barge filled with our material sank at the ship's side while being loaded. Some few things were saved from the wreck, but of course we cannot build now. I hope, however, that our work can go on. I have rented a large two-story building for $200 per month, and this we are fitting up to care for the sick during the Winter. As nearly all of our books were saved, we have also obtained a large room, for $100 per month, for our library, and, best of all, a hall originally designed for a saloon has been found in which to hold religious services.

"I said you could see how we are living. One corner of a large warehouse is curtained off with a big tarpaulin, and that we call home. At night I fix cot beds and two sleeping bags and cover the floor. The weather is warm and cold by turns, with snow on the ground and the streams frozen. There is a great deal of sickness. Scores if not hundreds are down with typhoid fever.

"Coal here is out of the market. I bought ten tons at $75 per ton. Flour is $10 per hundredweight; sugar, $25 per pound; butter, $1 per pound; all candles, $1 per box; coal oil, $1 per gallon; meals, $3 each; labor, $2 per hour.

"There are plenty of thieves and hard characters in the camp. The water is deadly, and there is no attempt whatever at sanitation. The tents are three and four deep on the beach for miles. We are only a little way back from the beach, and the men are rocking gold at our very doorstep. I at first thought they were digging to lay a pipe or something—it never occurred to me that there was gold in our front yard. Many of the poor fellows work long hours, with poor shelter and improper food. The situation is desperate, indeed, and I tremble a little for the women and children as we face the Winter."

Later communications say that quite an amount of building materials were received from the sunken barge, and the situation in that respect is found to be a little more encouraging. Some building can be carried on after all. The last boat leaving in November reported that 2,000 people were to winter there, many in tents.

FEEING IN PRIVATE HOUSES.

What Servants Should Guests Remember?—Is Too Much Demanded?—A New York Society Woman Says No.

The other day a woman, talking about visiting, declared that it had become a bugbear to her because of the necessity of tipping the servants, and spoke of an elaborate system of tipping which she said was in force in the house of one of her friends. It made her feel that she was obliged to follow the example, and give more than she felt was right, or than she could afford to give.

"I know," she said, "that a near relative of the family, a woman, never fails, upon spending a few days at the house, to give the servants each a dollar upon leaving. This is not only to the servants who may wait upon her directly, but, as I said, to all of them, even to the children's nurse. Now, I know the nurses are paid from $20 to $25 a month and the other servants in proportion. But, as I know what is done in the family and, therefore, undoubtedly countenanced, I feel that I ought to do the same, and it is distinctly a tax upon my resources, to say nothing of the fact that I feel that it is uncalled for. Why should I fee the children's nurses when, as a matter of fact, they have more leisure when I am at the house? For I am fond of the children and keep them frequently with me.

"I know one woman," she went on, "who, when visitors come to her house tells them that she does not allow her servants to receive tips. That seems to me very sensible, but the friends in whose house there is such an elaborate system of tipping seems to think it very strange. If tipping is to be carried to such an extent, visiting will become an impossibility."

Is it really the case that servants are feed to this extent by visitors in wealthy households and is this necessary to insure willing service from the servants at the houses of friends? A New York woman who has known the social world at its best, the social world where brains and breeding count, all her life, says it is not.

"In all my life," she said when the story had been told her, "I have never known such an experience. If it was some holiday or some festival season, some celebration in the family where the members themselves are making gifts to the servants, the guests might give something to each one, but not under ordinary circumstances.

"The practice of tipping has come down from the old days in England when the servants were given a place to sleep and their board and little more, and depended upon what they received from guests. The idea now is that one is not to make money out of one's friends—one does not visit to save hotel bills. That is carried out in England and in this country.

"I believe that a certain amount of tipping is perfectly legitimate. In going to a house an extra amount of work is made. There are more dishes to wash, there is an extra room to be cared for, and there is very good reason for leaving some money for the servants who have been obliged to do the extra work. When servants take a position they ask how many there are in the family, and how much work there will be, and it is perfectly proper that they should. It is very easy for the mistress of the house to invite guests. She makes a little difference in ordering, and there is a slight increase in her bills, which, if she is a woman who has money, is immaterial. Only the servants have extra trouble.

"So it is customary to give those who are called upon for this service some return. One does not usually stay less than two or three or four days, and it is not customary to break a dollar. There is a dollar for the chambermaid and one for the waitress. It is usually the upper servants who are remembered, perhaps on the principle of to him that hath shall be given. If the visitor drives with the hostess it is not necessary to give anything to the coachman, for he would drive anyway. But if there is some extra service, if the coachman is obliged to drive six miles in the country to meet you and take you back to the station, take you out on a stormy day, and make an extra effort on your account, then it is well to remember him.

"The cook has a certain amount of cooking to do, and it is not customary to give her anything unless there is some extra service required. If one is ill for two or three days, confined to the room, and requires some special cooking to be done, then it is only right that the cook should be remembered. That is for a woman who is visiting. A man may have his shoes brushed every day, and then he sends something down stairs to the man who attends to that, but that is not required of the woman.

"One is not expected to get something for nothing, to save hotel bills in visiting, but it is not expected that the visitor will inconvenience herself or give more than she is able. Servants do not expect more than can be afforded. They know better than any one else how much the visitor can afford to give, and they gauge accordingly. They are close observers. It is their business to always keep a level, to preserve a certain equilibrium among guests, and they know what to expect. They do not think better of a person for giving more lavishly than he can afford. One might put on all the airs of multimillionaires, but it would never deceive the servants.

"They know people by their gloves, they know them by their underclothes, they know very well when a person arrives with a small trunk and perhaps a cotton-lined gown when some one else has one that is silk-lined, that their circumstances are different. There is a great deal in giving a pleasant word. It is a simple matter to thank servants courteously for any service received, and I do not think that any servant will treat the guests less courteously because they have less money to give than more wealthy visitors. When I invite a governess to make me a visit she is treated, I know, just as courteously as a wealthy woman, and that not only before my face, but always. It is not a certain amount that the servants expect, but an amount in proportion to what may be due from the person.

"It is not possible to go into the matter of fees in England, for we live so differently here. Living there is upon an elaborate scale, with hunting and many things that call for extra service. If a long visit is made there will be $5, perhaps, for the servants from whom service is received, but usually for an ordinary visit there would be a dollar for the two servants who give the most service, and it is not customary as a general thing to break a dollar. Yet if one staid only a very short time, a day, say, that might be done; or if one did not feel like spending so much, a small article, or something pretty for the maid to wear at her neck, that would cost only 75 cents, would afford her just as much pleasure. You give the chambermaid at a hotel something when you leave; why not the chambermaid in a private house?

"I would, however, gauge my giving always by the means of the people where I was staying. If I were in a quiet country place where the servant received a small salary I would not give so much. I would not at any time seem to give more in proportion than the master of the house would give. I do not think there is overdoing in tipping in private houses or that it is abused. I can say, however, it has increased as we have improved in our style of living. We have more money now than we had. I remember hearing at one time of guests who, after making a visit at a country house, would give a servant 25 cents. But at that time everything would be put on the table at once, with a ham at one end and a pair of chickens at the other. Now we have better service and require more of the servants, and fees have increased accordingly."

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NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The National Guard Association of New York includes in its membership all the prominent officers of the National Guard of the State. It is expected that the annual convention of the association, to be held in Albany, Thursday, Feb. 8, will surpass all previous ones in point of interest, and a very large number of delegates have signified their intention of being present. The morning session of the convention will take place at the armory of the Tenth Battalion at 10 o'clock. At this session general business will be transacted. An innovation, and one that promises to give great satisfaction, will be an afternoon session, which will take place at 2 P. M. at Odd Fellows' Hall. An address will be delivered by the Commander in Chief, Gov. Roosevelt. Then will follow these papers: "The Military Code," by Col. Samuel M. Welch, Jr., Chairman of the Code Committee; "Camp Sanitation: The Health and Care of Men," by Major William H. Briggs, late Sanitary Inspector, Second Army Corps; "The Army Lyceum: Its Application to the National Guard," by Capt. Jasper Ewing Brady, United States Army; "Provost Guard: Authority and Duty Defined," by Lieut. Col. Edmund P. Cottle, late Provost Marshal of the Second Army Corps. Lieut. Col. W. H. Chapin, President of the association, who was recently appointed Inspector of Small Arms on the staff of Major Gen. Roe, has been indefatigable in his efforts to make the convention one that will be beneficial from every standpoint to the guard. He has selected the speakers and has had various interviews with them concerning their papers. Those who know him best understand fully what a thoroughgoing officer he is. He believes in the true educational spirit, and it is expected that his annual address will contain many interesting features.

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Col. Appleton of the Seventh Regiment has prepared some interesting and complete statistics covering the rifle practice in his command for the past twenty-five years, which also includes the team work of the regiment at Creedmoor last year, and a list of the experts, sharpshooters, and marksmen. The names and records of these have already appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES. The figures of the aggregate number of men qualifying for the past twenty-five years, during which time the Seventh has maintained the lead in rifle practice, given below, will be found of interest:

1875, 58; 1876, 107; 1877, 209; 1878, 322; 1879, 411; 1880, 342; 1881, 330; 1882, 527; 1883, 694; 1884, 583; 1885, 628; 1886, 640; 1887, 864; 1888, 919; 1889, 1,045; 1890, 1,041; 1891, 1,047; 1892, 1,077; 1893, 1,094; 1894, 1,101; 1895, 1,069; 1896, 1,057; 1897, 1,061; 1898, 917; 1899, 985.

Major J. C. Abrams has the distinguished honor of having qualified in 1875 and in every subsequent year.

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Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, who will be accompanied by his staff, will review the Ninth Regiment at its armory to-morrow night, and dancing will follow the military exercises. The review was to have taken place next Tuesday, but the date was changed in order to suit Gen. Roe's convenience. During the ceremony members of the regiment will be presented with bars for volunteer service. There will be a lecture in the armory on Saturday evening, Feb. 6, under the management of Chaplain Peters. The subject will be "Scenes in the Philippines." Company C hopes to give an entertainment in the near future whereby it may raise sufficient sums to restore the company room furniture, which was placed in a storage warehouse before the Spanish war, under the orders of former Capt. Quimby. Lieuts. R. N. Mackin of Company F and James Lynch of Company K, who were recently elected and passed the board, have received their commissions. The regiment is very proud of its indoor baseball team, which stands near the head of the list in percentages of games won, and strong hopes are entertained that it will yet be on top.

***

The review of the Seventy-first Regiment last Tuesday night attracted one of the largest audiences ever in the armory, and, in fact, Col. Bates was at his wits' end to accommodate the friends of the regiment who desired admission. The main galleries were filled and were lined with spectators who remained standing, while above, the galleries in front of the company rooms were similarly filled, and even down in the drill hall a large number of extra seats was placed wherever there was available space. In the main hallway was a number of other spectators, who stood patiently waiting all evening to get a glimpse of the regiment. The parade strength was ten companies of sixteen files each, and, generally speaking, the display made was one of the best ever given by the regiment. In executing a movement in street-riot drill, by a mistake of the bugler in giving a wrong signal, part of the regiment executed fours right, while another portion executed fours left, which marred the excellence of this portion of the drill. The ceremony of review in parade was all that could be desired. The excellence of the band and field music under Prof. Fanciulli, in its evolutions and the music discoursed, is also worthy of note. The ceremony of presenting the war colors the volunteer regiment carried in Cuba to the custody of the Veteran Corps was a very impressive one. Company H, in command of Capt. McCloud, carried the battle-torn colors to the reviewing point and turned them over to Color Bearers Ferguson and Turner of the Veteran Corps, two of the oldest members of the Seventy-first, who joined it away back in the fifties. The Veteran Corps, composed almost entirely of gray-haired men, was in command of Capt. W. D. Goss, and was drawn up in line facing Company H. The colors have not been presented to the veterans as their personal property, as has been stated, but have merely been turned over to them for safe keeping. Among the military men present were Gen. George Moore Smith, First Brigade; Major G. F. Hurry of the division staff, Capt. L. Wendel, First Battery; Capts. Falls and MacLean, Seventh Regiment; ex-Col. Francis, One Hundred and Seventy-first; Col. C. F. Homer, Seventy-first Veterans, and ex-Capt. W. Sprague of the Seventy-first. Company D was presented with the bronze trophy for having the best percentage at drill, and Company I, Capt. Williams, was presented with the silver cup for the best record in regimental athletics.

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At the vaudeville entertainment and dance of the Hospital Corps of the Seventy-first Regiment, to be held at the armory Wednesday evening, Feb. 14, the programme will include "Grig Pattl," "St. John," "Musical Russells," and the Tuxedo Comedy Company. The regimental band, under Prof. Fanciulli, will furnish the music. The corps has received a new ambulance, to replace the one sold for service in South Africa.

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The event most looked forward to in the Twelfth Regiment is the review by Gov. Elisha Dyer of Rhode Island at the armory next Thursday night. The Governor it is expected, will be accompanied by his staff, and a number of prominent military men and society people have been invited. The competition open to teams of seven men from the different companies of the regiment for the Leonard Trophy will be shot for in the armory range to-morrow night. The officers of the regiment have elected civil officers as follows: Secretary—Capt. T. W. Huston; Treasurer—Capt. A. M. White. Col. Dyer has appointed Capt. Huston, Lieut. Downs, and Lieut. Preece a board for the examination of non-commissioned officers. Company G will hold a ball at the armory next Saturday evening, and quite a large attendance is expected. The grand march will be led by Capt. Benkard, and the different officers of the regiment have been invited. Previous to the dance the company will give an exhibition drill, going through a number of battle exercises, in which blank cartridges will be used.

***

A review of the Thirteenth Regiment, Col. Austen, by the Hon. Bird S. Coler, will be held at the armory next Tuesday night, and after the review there will be a dance. Company I is at present in bad shape, but with some radical changes may pull up to the required standard, which Col. Austen is determined to maintain. A committee from the company have waited on Col. Austen in regard to the matter, and he informed them they would have to select a new company commander as soon as possible, and perform the prescribed duty if they wished to retain their organization. Avery D. McDougall, who was recently elected Captain of Company I, has declined the election. Company A will have a military euchre and dance on the evening of Feb. 9. In Company G, Private William S. Harris has been appointed Quartermaster Sergeant, vice Eason, made Battalion Quartermaster Sergeant. No less than twenty-eight dishonorable discharges from the regiment have been issued within the past few days for non-attendance at drill and neglect of duty. Company M has elected ex-Capt. Washington I. Taylor first Lieutenant and Sergt. F. W. Robb Second Lieutenant. A board for the examination of all non-commissioned officers appointed has been constituted as follows: Capt. James W. Stewart, First Lieut. John D. Eiseman, Second Lieut. Charles M. Reid, First Lieut. Charles P. Shinn, and Second Lieut. James Lynch, Jr.

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In the Twenty-second Regiment, Company I, Capt. Stott, has decided to hold a dance in the armory on the evening of Feb. 15. Company C, Capt. Lilliendahl, will hold an election to-morrow night for a First Lieutenant. The members of the Hospital Corps of the regiment will meet at the armory to-morrow night for a competitive examination for the Marion Sims Trophy. The committee in charge of the entertainment of Company C, to be held in Lyric Hall Feb. 7, report a large sale of tickets. In Company E, Corp. C. F. Winters has been promoted Sergeant and Private Edward Murphy of Company F has been promoted Corporal. Company H will hold a dance at the armory next Tuesday night at 9:30 o'clock.

***

The Non-Commissioned Staff Association of the Twenty-third Regiment has elected the following officers for the ensuing term: President—Sergt. Major E. Penn Ferguson; Secretary—Color Bearer Louis W. Butler; Treasurer—Ordnance Sergt. Charles E. Bryant. The sixteenth annual games of the regiment will be held in the armory March 17. Yale, Harvard, Cornell, Pennsylvania, and Columbia will probably enter teams. Company E will hold a reception at the armory next Tuesday. Major D. K. Case, who is now in command of the regiment, has decided to order battalion drills, and is planning to hold a review early in February. There will be no changes in the staff at present, but the regimental examining board will be reorganized. As to who will succeed Col. Smith no one can tell yet, and some of the names mentioned are the result of idle speculation.

***

Major Charles P. Dillon, supernumerary, has been assigned to duty in the Forty-seventh Regiment as Assistant Inspector of Small Arms Practice. Col. Eddy has ordered drills as follows: Companies I, G, B, F, Tuesday, Feb. 6; Companies A, K, E, D, Thursdays, Feb. 1 and 8. Frederick H. Swenson has been elected Second Lieutenant of Company E. He was formerly Second Lieutenant in the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment. It is intended to encourage the men in taking up athletics, and in this connection a regimental athletic stag will be held next Friday. It is intended to have athletic contests as follows: 100-yard dash, 220-yard dash, 440-yard run, 880-yard run, high jump, and bicycle races. Between the events there will be music by the regimental band and an exhibition by a moving picture machine. Col. Eddy has been collecting photographs taken while the regiment was in the volunteer service, and these will be shown also. No prizes will be given to the individual winners of the games, but a banner will be given to the company whose men score the highest number of points. Musician William H. Solomon has been promoted Drum Major. The following men, having passed the examining board, have been warranted: Private H. G. Hogeboom to be Corporal, and Corp. C. A. Miller to be Sergeant.

***

Sergt. Major William Mullins of the Fourteenth Regiment has accepted an offer of a Second Lieutenancy from Company K. Recently appointed "non-coms" are: William J. Wilson, First Sergeant, Company L; Frank H. O'Neill, Quartermaster Sergeant, Company B; George L. Bouton, Corporal, Company A; Floyd E. Wilder, Corporal, Company M; Clarence G. Monroe, Corporal, Company M. Lieut. H. M. Horton, who resigned recently, has been honorably discharged.

***

Major Bridgman of Squadron A has directed the non-commissioned officers to assemble at the armory next Friday night for instruction in the use of the pistol by Lieut. Sayre. After Feb. 5 the carbine practice on the armory range will be discontinued and practice with the pistol taken up by the entire squadron. An election will be held in Troop A next Thursday to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lieut. G. P. Robbins.

***

The officers of the Fourth Regiment of Jersey City are making great preparations for the annual subscription ball of the regiment, to be held in the armory on the night of Feb. 21. As in former years, the event will be patronized by the most prominent military and society people in New Jersey, and the record of the regiment for having one of the best managed social events of the season it is intended to fully maintain. Quite a number of officers from neighboring States will be invited. The patronesses of the ball are as follows: Mrs. Leon Abbett, Mrs. Louis J. Apgar, Mrs. Marcus Beach, Mrs. Hudspeth Benson, Mrs. G. Bumsted, Mrs. Joseph A. Deer, Miss M. Louise Egg, Mrs. William C. Heppenheimer, Mrs. J. E. Hulshiner, Mrs. George W. Judson, Mrs. J. Bates Lippincott, Miss E. C. McCarten, Mrs. Allen L. McDermott, Mrs. A. T. McGill, Mrs. John S. Meener, Mrs. James H. Noe, Mrs. George E. Perkins, Mrs. Andrew J. Post, Mrs. George T. Smith, Mrs. Charles T. Stimeta, Mrs. John J. Coffey, Miss Van Winkle, and Mrs. George B. Wilson.

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The Third Battery, Capt. Resquin, will hold a review at the armory in February.

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Lieut. Charles L. Andrews of the Second Division of the First Naval Battalion and Ensign Henry M. Magie, recently elected, have been commissioned. At the review of the battalion at the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment on Feb. 16 medals will be presented to Gun Captain E. C. De Kay, Second Division; Gun Captain M. C. Boyd, and Seaman W. J. Buzzini, First Division, for their superior marksmanship on the cruise of the Prairie in carrying away the target. The drill of the battalion at the armory of the Second Battery will be held on Feb. 7 instead of Feb. 6, as at first intended.

***

The Naval Reserve Association gave the second smoker of the season at the clubrooms last Friday evening, and it was a very enjoyable affair, there being a large attendance of the members and their guests. Among the distinguished guests present were the ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy, William A. McAdoo; Rear Armiral John W. Philip, United States Navy; Lieut. C. W. Hazeltine, United States Navy, formerly commanding officer of the United States steamer Hist, and several other well-known naval officers. The association will give its third and fourth entertainments on the evenings of Feb. 16 and March 2.

***

Col. Jarvis of the Eighth Regiment has ordered company drills suspended for the present week, and drills by battalion to be held instead. The First Battalion will drill to-morrow night, and the Second Battalion next Thursday night.

***

The First Signal Corps will hold a dance at its armory next Tuesday, and will resume its mounted drills next Thursday at the Central Park Riding Academy.

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New and Clean—Odd and Soiled Lots.

The high quality and low price kind. More magnetic inducements to attract and satisfy you. The designs of these gowns are new and exclusive, the materials the best, laces and embroideries dainty, pretty patterns and workmanship not to be excelled.

Extra Size Garments.

One of the attractive features of this department is a complete line of extra size garments.

Gowns, extra sizes, of heavy muslin, with embroidery insertings and tucks, also yokes of solid tucks, sizes 44 to 50 inches; special at 79c

Drawers, extra sizes, of good muslin, trimmed with one and two clusters of tucks and deep hems; special at 39c

Drawers, extra sizes, of fine muslin and trimmed with fine Hamburg ruffle band, 38 inches; special at 49c

Skirts, extra sizes, of heavy muslin, yoke band, with tucked ruffle of fine cambric; special at 98c

Petticoats at a Sacrifice.

We secured an elegant lot of silk and colored Petticoats. These unusual offerings will be ready Monday morning. The three here mentioned give an estimate of this valuable offering.

Skirts, of fine taffeta silk, all the newest colorings, with one, two and three corded ruffles, also velvet bound dust ruffle; the swell walking skirt, a good value at $7.50; special at 4.98

Finer grades to 19.98

Skirts, of colored and black mercerized and sateen, lined and unlined, full umbrella ruffles, excellent value at $1.50; special at 98c

Skirts—Fine quality mercerized in colored and black, with two and three ruffles; $2.50 would be a low value, special at 1.49

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A Week of Half Prices and Less.

MANY new arrivals and pretty things here to maintain the interest in our January Introduction Sales, and especially so during the coming week. Our stock is fuller and finer than ever before, at the most economical prices—very low. This department is making thousands of friends for the New Store.

Wide **Cambric Embroidery,** special, per yd. . 8c

Wide **Cambric Embroidery and Bandings,** per yd. . 10c

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And qualities 49c., 59c. up.

All-Over **Embroideries,** at, per yd. 49c

And qualities at 59c., 69c., 89c., 98c. up.

Wash Goods, White Goods, &c.

12½c. **Wamsutta Nainsooks,** 36 inches wide, very fine and sheer 6¾c

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12½c. **Dimities** in all the latest designs 6½c

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Bed Spreads.

75c. full size **Bed Spreads,** hemmed and ready for use . 59c

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$1.50 full size **Bed Spreads,** hemmed and ready for use . 1.00

Sheets and Pillow Cases.

These goods are made of the best standard muslin, are torn and hemmed, and are 25 per cent. less than the wholesale prices.

42x36	**Pillow Cases,**	10c	72x90	**Sheets**	46c
45x36	" "	12c	81x90	"	47c
54x36	" "	13c	90x90	"	49c

The Liberty $3.50 Shoe for Women. 1.98 A Triumph in Shoe Selling.

Every pair of LIBERTY Shoes bears the stamp of expert workmanship. The qualities of leather are of the best. They consist of the softest and strongest Dongola and Vici kids. Only the very latest styles are made and sold; every pair has strictly hand-welted soles, making walking so easy you will not want to remove these comforters. Every pair of Liberty $3.50 Shoes has trade-mark woven into the silk top facing. This makes it a guarantee for wearing qualities.

The special price of the $3.50 Liberty Shoe, pair, is 1.98

But a few of the many styles can be quoted here.

Styles 1 and 2—Dongola or Vici Kid, lace or button, with dull or bright kid tops, pug or English toe, heavy hand-sewed welted soles, all sizes and widths.

Styles 3 and 4—Dongola or Vici Kid, lace or button, dull kid top, kid or patent leather toe caps, hand-sewed welted sole, pug or English toes.

Styles 5 and 6—Dongola Kid Skin, dull top, button, coin toe and patent tip, also cloth tops, with pug or English toes and patent tips.

Style 7—Vici Kid Skin, common sense or comfort last, hand-sewed welted sole.

$3.50 Women's Patent Leathers, $1.98.

In connection with the Liberty Sale we have an exceptional offering of many thousand pairs of **Women's Patent Leathers,** of lace and button, with cloth or kid tops, dull kid tops, fancy vesting tops, etc. The handsomest shoes ever offered at this or any other store near this price. Every pair just from the maker, all up to date. These $3.50 values, will not last long, selling as low as these do, pair 1.98

ARION BALL PREPARATIONS.

Carnival in Venice to be Reproduced—Other Features.

The carnival in Venice will be reproduced at the Arion ball with faithfulness of detail as to color and spectacular ceremony. The ball will be held at Madison Square Garden on the night of Feb. 9. There will be six entrances from the promenade to the dancing floor. Each will be lavishly decorated. Radiating from the dome to the balconies will be floral streamers and festoons of blue and yellow ribbons, forming a picturesque canopy.

In the centre of the dancing floor will stand the temple in which the prince of the carnival will crown Arion with the fool's cap. Floral and electrical effects will reach to the dome. Six floats in the grand procession will represent "Ancient Time," "Folk Lore," "Age of Reformation," "Age of Absolutism," "Modern Times," and "Prince Carnival and Arion."

Amherst Alumni Dinner.

The annual reunion and dinner of the Amherst Alumni Association of New York will be held at Sherry's on Tuesday evening, Feb. 6, at 7 o'clock. The new President of Amherst College, Dr. George Harris, will be the guest of honor. The dinner will be preceded by a brief reception, beginning at 6:30 o'clock, so that the President may make the acquaintance of as many of the alumni as possible. Music will be furnished by a special orchestra, and there will be appropriate souvenirs of the dinner. It is believed that the occasion will prove a noteworthy event for Amherst men in this vicinity, and a large attendance of the graduates hereabouts is looked for.

University of Rochester Alumni.

The annual dinner of the New York Alumni Association of the University of Rochester will be held at the Savoy Hotel to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock. President John B. Calvert, '76, will preside, and the speakers will be President-elect of the University Rush Rhees, Acting-President Henry P. Burton, A. C. Gaylord Slocum, LL. D., '74, President of Kalamazoo College; Theron G. Strong, '68; Galusha Anderson, S. T. D., LL. D., '51, and the Rev. Dr. Henry L. Morehouse, '58.

Mr. Percy's Organ Recitals.

Richard T. Percy will give his sixth annual series of organ recitals at the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, on the first and third Thursday afternoons of February and March at 4 o'clock. At the first recital Mr. Percy will be assisted by Miss Sara Anderson and H. Evan Williams.

Senator Mason Asked to Resign.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—By an almost unanimous vote of the Old Tippecanoe Club of Chicago, Senator William E. Mason was today requested to at once resign his seat in the United States Senate and the Secretary of the club was directed to erase his name from the roll of honorary members of the organization.

Mormon Church in Georgia Growing.

MACON, Ga., Jan. 27.—The annual conference of the Mormon Church of Georgia was held here to-day. It was reported that the work of Mormons in Georgia for the past year had met with success, and that there are now 150 converts in the State.

A New EYEGLASS Invention.

We present to the public the Lens-Locked Screw, a new invention which makes eyeglasses set firmly on the nose, securing perfect visual results and the greatest comfort to the wearer.

The Lens-Locked Screw does not cost any more, but it makes a pair of eyeglasses worth many times what it used to be.

We shall be glad to explain to all who are interested the principle of the Lens-Locked Screw.

If you want the best optical work, bring your oculists' prescriptions to us.

We are not only most careful in grinding the lenses, but we also use especial care in the mountings.

An eyeglass which is not correctly and firmly mounted is more of an injury than a benefit.

Do not trifle with your precious eyesight, but make sure, at any cost, that the treatment is correct.

We offer some special opportunities to purchase optical goods at unusual prices, which we

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
3D WEEK.
Seats one month in advance.
"ANOTHER EMPIRE SUCCESS."
—CHARLES FROHMAN.
"A success."—Herald.
Charles Frohman's EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY
In a New Comedy, Entitled
BROTHER OFFICERS
"Another Empire success."—Mail and Express.
"Immediate success."—Evg. Post.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S
CRITERION THEATRE, Broadway and 44th St.
Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15.
MONDAY, 724TH PERFORMANCE
ANOTHER WEDNESDAY MATINEE THIS WEEK.
"A TRIUMPH FOR PURITY IN THEATRICALS."—HERALD.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
MAUDE ADAMS
IN
THE LITTLE MINISTER
By J. M. Barrie.
"MISS ADAMS'S ART IS UNIMPEACHABLE."—HERALD.
Editorial in Evening Journal: Miss Adams's theatre is packed. Men and women are glad that they took their daughters there. They go again and again.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8. Matinées, 2:15.
Hoyt & McKee, Lessees. Charles Frohman, Mgr.
15TH CROWDED WEEK.
Charles Frohman Presents
William Gillette
In the new four-act drama, entitled.
SHERLOCK HOLMES
By Wm. Gillette and A. Conan Doyle.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. and Madison Ave.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
3D WEEK—ENGAGEMENT OF
MRS. LANGTRY
And Her London Company.
Presenting Sydney Grundy's Comedy,
The DEGENERATES
BEGINNING TO-MORROW EVENING
MRS. LANGTRY
will recite at every performance
Mr. Rudyard Kipling's **The Absent Minded Beggar**
Music by Sir Arthur Sullivan. Dress by Worth.
Mrs. Langtry's engagement terminates Feb. 17th. Seats for every performance now on sale.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE 24th St., nr. B'way.
Hoyt & McKee, Lessees. Charles Frohman, Mgr.
Evenings, 8:30. Matinees, 2.
LAST WEEK
FOR THE PRESENT.
LAST MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY
THE MESSRS. FROHMAN PRESENT
WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS
Hilda Spong and John Mason Grant Stewart, Grace Elliston, Eva Vincent and Robt Hilliard.
"Cast far above the usual production of modern comedy."—Eve. Sun.
Monday, Feb. 5 Charles Frohman will present
CORALIE & CO., Dressmakers,
CORALIE & CO., Dressmakers,
The Great Farce Success of the Palais Royale, Paris.
SEATS READY THURSDAY.

THIRD AVE. THEATRE, Monday Matinée.
Sensation—MAN OF MYSTERY.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way & 38th.
AL. HAYMAN & CO.....Proprietors
Evgs. at 8:15. Matinée Sat. only, 2:15.
SIXTH CROWDED WEEK.
MR. N. C. GOODWIN
MISS MAXINE ELLIOTT.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK,
THE COWBOY AND THE LADY.
NEXT WEEK
MR. GOODWIN AND MISS ELLIOTT
will present for the first time on any stage, a new play by Henry V. Esmond, entitled
WHEN WE WERE TWENTY-ONE.
SEATS READY THURSDAY.
SPECIAL WED. MATINEE FEB. 7.

TO-NIGHT!
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE LOCKED-OUT EMPLOYES OF THE N. Y. SUN!
AMERICAN THEATRE, 42D ST. & 8TH AVE.
YOUR MONEY'S WORTH TWICE OVER.
John W. Ransone, Joe Welch,
J. Aldrich Libby, Ada Jones,
Mark Sullivan, Dillon Bros.,
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Robyns.
An orchestra of 36 under the direction of Mr. HERMAN PERLET.
TO-NIGHT! 50c., 75c., $1.00. Gen. Adm., 50c.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St.....at 8:30
Daniel Frohman .....Mgr.
Matinées Wed. & Sat.....2:15
Daniel Frohman's Company.
Matinée Lincoln's Birthday.
....THIRD MONTH....
and LAST 6 NIGHTS of Henry Arthur Jones's Comedy,
The Maneuvers of Jane.
MONDAY, FEB. 5, the new Society Comedy,
THE AMBASSADOR
.....by "John Oliver Hobbes."
SEATS NOW ON SALE at the box office.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2:15.
Extra Matinée Lincoln's Birthday.
"Most original play that N. Y. has had to laugh over this season. Something entirely new."—World. "Aroused the audience, and was refreshingly original."—Sun.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
The Surprises of Love
Elsie de Wolfe, E. Reeves Smith, Eric Hope, W. Erskine, Chas. Bowser, Olive May, Margaret Robinson, Helen Keating.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way. To-night at 8:15. Sat. Mat. Only.
F. Ziegfeld, Jr., Presents
Anna Held
with Chas. A. Bigelow, In Smith & De Koven's **PAPA'S WIFE.**
4TH MONTH.
ENTIRE ORCH. $1.50 AT SAT. MATS.
FAM. CIRCLE, RESERVED, 50c.
"Anna Held is the magnet that draws the town."—Eve. Sun.
LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY. HOLIDAY MATS. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
100TH TIME. MEMENTOS, FEB. 15.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE Chas. E. Evans, Prop.
The Hosiery Model Play. **DAVID BELASCO'S** Broadway & 35th St. Silk Stocking Comedy.
Clever—Full of bright, happy lines.—Herald.
NAUGHTY ANTHONY Mats. Wed. & Sat. Crowds turned away.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Only Mat. Sat.
CHARLES FROHMAN'S COMEDIANS IN
MAKE WAY FOR THE LADIES.
Feb. 5—FRANK DANIELS in "THE AMEER."

CARNEGIE HALL.
Tuesday Evening, February 6th,
GALA CONCERT
The entire proceeds to be donated to the
Dewey Arch Fund
The Program includes
WALTER DAMROSCH'S
MANILA TE DEUM.
16 SOLOISTS,
ORATORIO SOCIETY CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
An Address by
GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT
And solos by
MADAME NORDICA
and
MADAME GADSKI
M. EDOUARD DE RESZKE
and
MR. EVAN WILLIAMS
Prices: $3, $2, $1.50, and $1. Boxes, $50. Seats and boxes can be obtained at box office, Carnegie Hall, and Tyson's.

WALLACK'S.
Curtain will rise promptly at 8:00.
MONDAY NIGHT, JAN. 29,
OLGA
NETHERSOLE
Will appear as FANNY LE GRAND in
SAPHO.
Dramatized from Daudet's Novel by Clyde Fitch.
FIRST MAT. SAT. AT 2:00.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Eve., 8:15. Matinée Saturday only.
—TELEPHONE NO. 2224 MAD. SQ.—
Last chances to see the Woman who makes you laugh.
MAY IRWIN
Don't Miss Last Weeks. Best Orchestra seat only $1.50.
and her company in her new delicious funny comedy,
SISTER MARY.
The crowning triumph of her many successes.

Koster and Bial's
THE GREAT **LAFAYETTE.**
ADELE PURVIS ORNI.
MARION MANOLA, THE 6 SENNETTS, HILDRED HOWARD DE COSBY, in her "Naughty Anthony" Dance; O'BRIEN & HAVEL, RAMZA & ARNO, SISTERS M'NULTY, FRED NIBLO, THE TOBINS, ETHEL TILSON.
TO-NIGHT'S CONCERT THE U. S. MARINE BAND.
Sig. A. C. Rosati, Conductor.
Lafayette, Marion Manola, Marie Jansen, Etta Butler, Bobby Gaylor, Jess Dandy, Ed. S. Jolly, Sisters M'Nulty, Bessie Gilbert, Florence Moore.

14TH ST. THEATRE, near 6th Av. Mats. Wed. and Sat. Res. orch. circle or bal., 50c.
Annual engagement for a LIMITED PERIOD of
MR. CHAUNCEY **OLCOTT**
in A ROMANCE OF ATHLONE.
A NEW SONG.
In addition to "MANY YEARS AGO," "OLCOTT'S LULLABY," "THE IRISH SWELL," and "MY WILD IRISH ROSE."
HEAR OLCOTT SING
Tosti's Latest
"MY DREAMS."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props. & Mgrs.
SOUVENIRS—Monday, Feb. 5th.
WAY DOWN EAST
PRICES 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00.
Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Evening, 8:10.

AMERICAN 42nd ST. AND 8th AVE.
CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO.
THE ONLY PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IN NEW YORK WHERE THE PRICES ARE LOW ENOUGH FOR THE HUMBLE AS WELL AS THE RICH TO HEAR ALL THE MODERN MASTERPIECES AND THE FAVORITE GRAND AND LIGHT OPERAS, AND ALWAYS IN ENGLISH.
3D YEAR. 100 PEOPLE. IN ENGLISH.
TO-MORROW NIGHT,
SUPERB REVIVAL OF LANQUETTE'S PERENNIALLY POPULAR
CHIMES OF NORMANDY
Misses Morgan, Quinlan, Zabelle, Martz, Messrs. Roberts, Stewart, Moulan, Cheavant, Meyers, and the "Best light opera chorus in N. Y."—Herald.
Evenings 8:15, 25c 50c 75c $1. Nothing Higher.
MATS. WED. & SAT., 2:15. 1,100 Reserved Seats 25c.
NEXT WEEK—THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE.

HAMMERSTEIN'S **VICTORIA**
Evenings at 8:30. Matinée Saturday at 2:30.
No Smoking or Drinking at Matinées.
EXTRA MATINEES LINCOLN'S AND WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAYS, Feb. 12 and 22.
5th WEEK! GREAT HIT!
Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger and B. D. Stevens Present
Jerome Sykes & Edna Wallace Hopper
Chris and the Wonderful Lamp
Sousa's Music. Book by Glen MacDonough.
CAST AND ENSEMBLE OF 100.
Under Stage Direction of Ben. Teal.
Only Mats. Sat. Mat. Prices, 50c., 75c., $1.00.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St., One Block East Grand Central Depot. Mats. at 2.
SECOND YEAR. MATINEE 25c EVERY DAY Evgs., 8:15.
SECOND YEAR. HENRY V. DONNELLY STOCK CO.
SECOND YEAR.

THIS WEEK **CAPT. LETTARBLAIR** BY MARGUERITE MERINGTON.
EVENING PRICES. 25-35-50 EVENING PRICES.
SUBSCRIBERS' SEATS RESERVED EACH WEEK WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS.
WORLD IN WAX.
EDEN MUSEE
NEW TO-DAY
SPECIAL GROUPS AND FIGURES.
NEAPOLITAN TROUBADOURS AND ORCHESTRA
This Afternoon and Evening.
The WONDERFUL CINEMATOGRAPH
TO-NIGHT AT 9 O'CLOCK.

KEITH'S
14th St., bet. Broadway & 4th Av.
Continuous Performance. 12:30 to 10:45 P. M.
CORA STUART & CO.
In "The Fair Equestrienne" ("The Circus Rider.")
CARON & HERBERT, MIDGLEY & CARLISLE, GEORGE EVANS, FIELDS & WARD, GRAZER & HAZEL: Very Novel Dancing Act.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. MAT. SAT.
Mon. & Tues., "IM WEISSEN ROESS'L"
Wed. & Thurs., "Ein Spielteufel des Lebens,"
Sat. Mat. & Eve. (The Game of Life,) by Arsen.
Friday, (pop. pr.,) "'s Nullerl," (A Nobody.)

5th Ave THEATRE, BROADWAY AND 28TH STREET.
EDWIN KNOWLES.....Sole Manager
Evgs. at 8:15. Matinées Wed. & Sat.
LAST WEEK.
THE MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESS
THREE LITTLE LAMBS
By R. A. BARNET.
MECCA TEMPLE NIGHT. FRIDAY, FEB. 2.
COMPANY OF 65, INCLUDING
Miss Adele Ritchie,
Miss Nellie Braggins,
Miss Marie Cahill,
Miss Clara Palmer,
Mr. W. E. Philp,
Mr. W. T. Carleton,
Mr. Raymond Hitchcock,
Mr. Edmund Lawrence.
SPECIAL PRICES WEDNESDAY MATINEE.
TUESDAY, FEB. 6TH.
A New Play of Social Serious Interest,
THE COUNTESS "CHIFFON."

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way.
Evs. at 8. Wed. & Sat. Mats. at 2.
JACOB LITT.....Proprietor
ALL ROADS LEAD TO THE BROADWAY
EXTRA MATINEES LINCOLN'S AND WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAYS, FEB. 12TH AND 22ND. SEATS ON SALE.

10th WEEK
KLAW & ERLANGER'S STUPENDOUS PRODUCTION, GEN. LEW WALLACE'S
Ben-Hur
Arranged for the stage by WILLIAM YOUNG.
Music by EDGAR STILLMAN KELLEY.
Under Stage Direction of BEN TEAL.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL
LADIES MATINEES—EVE. PRICES.
WED. & SAT. RES. ORCH. 50c BALCONY 25c
125th ST. & 7th AVENUE.
TO NIGHT KATHRYN OSTERMAN & CO.
VESS OSSMAN—JOHN KERNELL.
Lew Hawkins, Stanley & Wilson, The Eldridges, Ward & Curran, Dean & Jose, others.
NEXT WEEK WEBER'S BEAUTIFUL DAINTY DUCHESS CO.
EXTRA MONROE & MACK.

THE DEWEY
14th St. Between 3d & 4th Aves.
TO-NIGHT Banner Bill.
GUS WILLIAMS
THE NAWNS
JORDAN & WELCH
ANNA TERESA BERGER
BEN HARNEY TRIO
GEORGE C. DAVIS
WESTON & YOST
C. W. LITTLEFIELD
THE BROWNINGS
LITTLE FLORINE
PIERCE & EGBERT (Illustrated Songs.)
Robt. Recker's Harmonists.
Com. To-morrow, Mon. Mat. and all week,
THE UTOPIANS.
Two Great Burlesques. Charming Patrice.

POULTRY — PIGEONS — RABBITS — CAVIES — CATS.
Eleventh Annual Show
NEW YORK POULTRY AND PIGEON ASSOCIATION, (Ltd.)
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
TUESDAY, JAN. 30, to Saturday, Feb. 3, 9 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.
Adm. 50c. Children, 25c.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. Rossow Midgets
Montgomery & Stone
Merkel Sisters, Diana, McPhee & Hill, Mov. Pic's, &c.

PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. Four Cohans, Yorke & Adams,
Ethel Levey, J. E. Camp, Whitney Bros. Mov. Pic's, &c.

CASINO! POSITIVELY LAST 2 WKS!
Last 12 Ngts! Last 4 Mats. (Weds. & Sats.)
The Belle of N. Y.
LAST APPEARANCES in N. Y. of Geo. W. Lederer's famous London Co
Lincoln Day, Feb. 12—"PRINCESS CHIC," with all-star cast.
OPENING WITH MONDAY (HOLIDAY) MAT.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. 10c. TO ALL.
Continuous Show for Ladies and Children.
COME WHEN YOU PLEASE. STAY AS LONG AS YOU LIKE.
Popular Resort. American and European Novelties. First Time in This Country of European Sensation.
Princess Olga,
Fearless exhibition of taming alligators and snakes, largest in captivity.

J. M. MOORE'S COLORED MINSTRELS in grand carnival of old-fashioned minstrelsy, old-time burnt-cork merriment, by genuine Southern darkies, with winners of Palace Cakewalk; 20 others, including Monsulla and Russell, aerialists; Italian Four, Porello's illusions, Young Americus, Hussey, ventriloquist; Lottie, orang.
THEATRE. 2 Co.'s; 20 stars. Continuous Show. Negro Minstrels; Ada Jones, Lombard Bros., Edison's Projectoscope, Barth and Fleming.
SUNDAY CONCERTS. SPECIAL BILL.

ARION SOCIETY.
GRAND MASQUERADE BALL,
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
FRIDAY FEB. 9, 1900.
Tickets, $10 for lady and gentleman; extra ladies' tickets, $5; may be obtained at Arion Hall, 59th St. and Park Ave.; headquarters; Hanft Bros., corner Madison Ave. and 58th St.; Ogden & Katzenmayer, 20 Liberty St.; Wm. Jurgensen, 48 Exchange Place; Wm. Barthman, 174 Broadway, corner Maiden Lane; Schmer & Co., 170 5th Ave., corner 22d St.; Tyson & Co., general agents at all principal hotels. A limited number of boxes and reserved seats can be had at Arion Hall and at Tyson's. Arrangements have been made to heat the hall in the coldest weather.

Palestine Commandery
NO. 18, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR,
22D ANNUAL RECEPTION.
WALDORF - ASTORIA,
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 30, 1900.
TICKETS, $5.00 EACH,
Admitting Gentleman and Ladies, may be obtained from any member of the Commandery.
BOXES MAY BE PROCURED FROM E. H. HAMMER, 116 WILLIAM STREET; F. W. GOODWIN, 26 PARK PLACE, and C. A. SMALL, 1,153 BROADWAY.

WALDORF-ASTORIA ASTOR GALLERY.
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 2D, AT 3:30.
In compliance with numerous requests,
MR. A. HENRY SAVAGE LANDOR
will repeat his lecture given in Chickering Hall on the 23d inst. Subject: IN THE FORBIDDEN LAND. (Illustrated.) Thrilling story of his journey into Tibet, Capture by the Lamas, Imprisonment, Torture, and ultimate release.
Tickets, $1.50, $1.00, and 75 cts. For sale at the Waldorf News Stand, and J. B. POND, Everett House.

French Cooks' Ball,
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN,
TUESDAY, FEB. 6, 1900.
Grand display of pieces de fantasie from 2:30 until 6.

THE NEW YORK TO-NIGHT
All-Star Vaudeville CONCERT Immense Bill. Popular Prices. | ADM. 50c.
To-morrow, (Mond.) Eve. & Wedy. & Saty. Mats.
THE GREAT GLITTERING EXTRAVAGANZA, BROADWAY to TOKIO.
Otis Harlan, Fay Templeton, and 600 people.

THE CHARITY BALL
for the Nursery and Child's Hospital, will take place on Thursday evening, Feb. 1, at the WALDORF-ASTORIA.
Boxes from 11 to 1 at 2 East 35th St. Tickets at 16 West 11th St. and 19 West 56th St.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. WARD and VOKES THE FLOOR WALKERS.
Popular Prices! Wed. Mat., 25c. & 50c.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way & 30th St. | Matinées Tues. & Sat.
WHIRL-I-GIG AND BARBARA FIDGETY

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15 O'CLOCK!
SIXTH GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
MLLE. CALVE
Is suffering from rheumatism, and will be unable to sing this evening. Her place on the programme will be taken by
MME. SUZANNE ADAMS.
Parties having purchased tickets and desiring to have their money refunded can do so by applying at the box office, and those who wish to attend the concert can have the excess in price over the regular Sunday Concert prices refunded by presenting tickets at the box office.
Soloists: SUZANNE ADAMS and SCHUMANN-HEINK; MM. SALIGNA and PLANCON. Entire Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Mr. EMIL PAUR.
Prices as usual—50c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.50. Boxes, $8, $10, and $12. General admission 50c. Box office open all day.

Mon. Evg., Jan. 29, at 8—LE NOZZE DI FIGARO. Mmes. Eames, De Lussan, and Sembrich; MM. Ed. de Reszke, Pini-Corsi, and Campanari. Conductor, Maneinelli.
Wed. Evg., Jan. 31, at 7:45—DIE WALKURE. Mmes. Gadski, Schumann-Heink, and Ternina; MM. Van Dyck, Pringle, and Bertram. Conductor, Paur.
Fri. Evg., Feb. 2, at 7:30—DIE MEISTERSINGER. Mmes. Emma Eames and Schumann-Heink. MM. Van Rooy, Bertram, Freiderichs, Breuer, and Dippel. Conductor, Paur.
Sat. Mat., Feb. 3, at 2—AIDA. Mmes. Nordica and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez, Scotti, and Plançon. Conductor, Bevignani.
Sat. Eve., Feb. 3, at 8, at Popular Prices—DER FLIEGENDE HOLLANDER. Mmes. Gadski and Schumann-Heink; MM. Bertram, Dippel, and Pringle. Thurs. aft., Feb. 8, at 2—Ext. Matinée of Carmen. Conductor, Paur.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

Six Symphony Concerts for Young People.
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
Third Concert Sat. Feb 3, at 2:30,
AT CARNEGIE HALL.
Soloist...Miss MARGUERITE HALL
Programme: WAGNER Overture, "Flying Dutchman"; TSCHAIKOWSKY, Andante from Cantatine Quartet, Op. 11; RAFF, March from Symphony "Leonore."
Each number on the programme will be preceded by a short explanation.
Subscriptions and Single Tickets now at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Thursday Afternoon, Feb. 1, at 3:30.
SONG RECITAL
by Madame
NORDICA
and Madame
SCHUMANN-HEINK
Tickets $2.50, $2, & $1. Boxes $50 & $30. Now on sale at Schuberth's and Box Office.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.
Tuesday Evening, February 13th, 8:30 o'clock.
LUDWIG BREITNER'S
GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.
GUSTAV HINRICHS.....CONDUCTOR
Reserved Seats, $1.50 and $2 each. Boxes (seating seven,) $15.00 each. For Sale at SCHUBERTH'S MUSIC STORE, 23 Union Square.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Tuesday Afternoon, February 6th, 2:30 o'clock.
SECOND PIANO RECITAL BY
MISS ETHEL NEWCOMB.
Reserved Seats, $1.00 and $1.50 each. For Sale at Schuberth's Music Store, 23 Union Square.

PEACE AND ARBITRATION MEETING, Carnegie Hall, February 1st, 1900.
Rev. George C. Houghton, D. D., Presiding.
100 New York City Clergymen, Vice Presidents.
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MUSIC HEARD YESTERDAY.

"Tannhauser" at the Opera Matinee and "Faust" in the Evening.

"Tannhäuser" was performed at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday afternoon, and in the evening Gounod's "Faust" was given. At both performances the house was crowded, and it seems that by announcing exclusive single appearances of prima donnas Mr. Grau has found a plan by which the Saturday evening performances at popular prices may be made profitable. The star of the evening was Mme. Eames, but for the moment she must give place to her of the afternoon, Mme. Milka Ternina, who made her first appearance at the Metropolitan Opera House as Elizabeth. This lady has been most unfortunate in her experiences here. She made her début in New York at the Academy of Music on March 4, 1896, as Elsa, being then a member of Mr. Walter Damrosch's company. She was heard that season also as Elizabeth and Brünnhilde in "Siegfried."

She made a most favorable impression and was warmly praised in THE NEW YORK TIMES and other papers for her lovely singing. Last season she was engaged as a member of Mr. Ellis's company, but she was taken sick and was unable to appear. She returned to Europe without having made an appearance. The interval since she sang under Mr. Damrosch's management is so long and her appearances then were so few that when she was announced for this season she was probably thought by many to be wholly a newcomer. On arriving here she was again seized with a throat affliction, and it was not till yesterday that she was able to appear under Mr. Grau's direction.

It is a great pleasure to record the fact that her voice yesterday showed no deterioration by reason of her sufferings, and that she achieved an immediate, emphatic, and thoroughly deserved success with the audience. Her voice is one of the most beautiful now before the public—round, sweet, and sympathetic in quality and of sufficient carrying power. She uses it with admirable method. The tones are well placed, are produced with almost perfect attack, and employed with the discretion of a true vocal artist. Her phrasing is exquisite, her diction perfect, and her declamation full of intelligence. She sings with deep feeling, and wins the affection as well as the respect of an audience. Her reading of the scene with Tannhäuser in the second act was most eloquent, and her delivery of the prayer was touching. On the whole, her impersonation was one of the finest that could be conceived.

The other members of the cast were Messrs. Van Dyck as Tannhäuser, Bertram as Wolfram, Plançon as the Landgrave, Mühlmann as Biterolf, and Bars as Walter, and Mme. Nordica as Venus. Mr. Bertram's Wolfram was a most successful piece of work. He was particularly happy in his treatment of the opening passage of the contest of song. The other singers repeated their commendable work, and there is always room for an expression of admiration of Mr. Van Dyk's intelligent Tannhäuser and Mme. Nordica's splendid Venus.

Mme. Eames was in good voice last night, and her Marguerite aroused the enthusiasm of the audience. There is nothing to be said of it that has not been said before, while all the familiar praise might be repeated were that necessary. The other singers were Mme. Mantelli as Siebel, Mr. Dippel as Faust, Mr. Pringle as Mephistopheles, and Mr. Ocellier as Valentine. It may be said of Mr. Dippel that he achieved at least one feat, which may go on record. He sang the high C in "Salut demeure." Only Signor Campanini and the delectable Signor Ceppi have previously done this in the Grau seasons in the Metropolitan. Mr. Pringle and Mr. Ocellier were conventional in their parts.

Brooklyn Man's Summer Home Robbed

BAY SHORE, L. I., Jan. 27.—The handsome Summer residence of George W. Burchell of Brooklyn was entered by thieves and nearly everything of any value was taken away. The robbery was not known until yesterday, when the caretaker of the house went to see if everything about the house was all right. The house has been unoccupied since Mr. Burchell moved to Brooklyn with his family last Fall.

Abraham Lincoln's Partner Dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27.—Charles Maltby, who for three years was associated in business with Abraham Lincoln at Waynesville, Ill., is dead, aged eighty-eight years. He was born in Vermont, and during an active life occupied many positions of public trust.

MOLINEUX JUROR BETTER.

Prof. Scheele Takes What He Declares Is Cyanide of Mercury in a Glass of Bromo Seltzer.

The physician who is attending Manheim Brown, the sick Molineux juror, said last night that his patient was improving, and would, he thought, be able to enter the jury box again to-morrow morning.

Prof. Walter T. Scheele, who has appeared as an expert witness in many poisoning cases, in the course of a demonstration of the toxic properties of cyanide of mercury, before three witnesses Friday evening swallowed what he asserted was an even larger dose of the deadly salt than that which killed Mrs. Adams. He mixed it with bromo seltzer precisely as the famous poison package was mixed and declared he made the test to prove a German theory that any cyanide in the presence of even the smallest possible quantity of carbonic acid gas is immediately decomposed, thus allowing the hydrocyanic acid gas to escape and rendering the compound comparatively harmless.

Prof. Scheele declared he made the experiment without the knowledge of any person connected with the Molineux case. Before he took the draught he killed a guinea pig with a small quantity of plain cyanide of mercury, and as he compounded the mixture and stirred it into water he said he would give it to another to show that it was innocuous. It was more than a surprise to those present when he took it himself. Prof. Scheele said there were about three grains of cyanide of mercury in the glassful he swallowed, while a half grain had been considered enough to kill an adult.

He experienced a slight feeling of suffocation and a numbness in the limbs for an hour or so afterward, but three hours after he had taken the mixture he started for his home at Woodbridge, N. J., and telephoned back that he was entirely well again. Prof. R. A. Witthaus, expert for the prosecution in the Molineux trial, had only this to say when the matter was brought to his attention:

"I do not consider any statement made by Mr. Scheele as worthy of any consideration whatever. My opinion is based on the gross inaccuracy of his statements made under oath in the Fleming case."

In answer to a question as to whether bromo seltzer would have any tendency to counteract the poison, Prof. Witthaus said, "On the contrary, it makes its effect more rapid and deadly."

Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, who is eminent as a toxicologist, said he was prevented from discussing the experiment as he has been retained as an expert for Molineux, but he smiled as he said 'I very much doubt whether any such quantity of the poison was taken."

George Gordon Battle, counsel for Molineux, said: "All the experts have testified that Mrs. Adams died from cyanic poisoning."

Dr. Ernest J. Lederle, chief chemist of the Board of Health, said: "Under the circumstances as published I do not believe a test like that could have been made without serious results." Dr. Lederle said that if plenty of time had elapsed between the mixing and swallowing of the composition it was possible the test could have been made, but not if, as the spectators assert, he took it while it was effervescing and giving off its deadly gas.

Dr. Scheele was criticised in the murder trial to which Prof. Witthaus referred by the wide divergence in many important respects between his testimony and that of other experts. He appeared for the prosecution.

WOODBRIDGE, N. J., Jan. 27.—Dr. Walter T. Scheele appeared to be all right today, and his wife said he had gone to the city. Mrs. Scheele would not go into details as to whether her husband had experienced any bad effect during the night.

Trenton Man Kills Himself.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 27.—William L. Marshall, manager of the Floral Company, committed suicide to-day by taking carbolic acid. Marshall's affairs with the company are straight, and no cause for the suicide is known. After taking the acid, Mr. Marshall called his wife, and, telling her what he had done, asked her to send for a doctor. He died before the physician arrived.

STOCKHOLDERS PROTEST.

Say the Baltimore and Ohio Is Wrong in Its Pittsburg and Western Foreclosure Suit.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 27.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day in the case of the Mercantile Trust Company against the Pittsburg and Western Railway Company, A. Foster Higgins, John Harsen Rhoades, and Charles W. Baker filed a petition asking to be made defendants.

The petition alleges that the Pittsburg Company was created for the purpose of carrying into effect a scheme to reorganize the defendant company. It is alleged that an increase of $1,500,000 in the capital stock of the company was never subscribed for or paid for in cash or labor. Therefore the capital stock of the company is $12,000,000 and there has been no increase in accordance with the law.

It is charged that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company since January, 1891, has been a holder of a small majority of capital stock, and has therefore been able to control the policy of the defendant company. Also that the Baltimore and Ohio proposes and intends to force a swift sale of the property of the defendant company so as to destroy the value of the stock held by petitioners and to vest a new title to the property of the defendant company in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company; that the decree of sale was not based upon any report or evidence, but on admissions contained in the answer of the defendant company, and that the foreclosure suit has been absolutely undefended; that there are divers valid defenses against a very material portion of the claims of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. The petitioners allege that the sum of $29,416, being interest on unpaid coupons, is illegally required to be paid by the defendant company.

The petitioners also say that after the alleged increase of the capital stock of $13,500,000 there never was thereafter any meeting of the holders of such increased capital to vote upon the increase of the bonded debt of the defendant company, and that not a dollar of money was realized by the treasury of the defendant company by the fictitious increase of its capital stock.

It is further charged that the second mortgage bonds numbered 2,001 to 3,500 inclusive are illegal and void and that the $520,000 of bonds in the hands of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company are absolutely void.

The Court is asked to decree that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company is liable for the common stock it holds in the defendant company to the amount of $1,027,500, and interest thereon since 1892, and that such sum constitutes a just set-off against the Baltimore and Ohio, to be credited upon the bonds held by the company. Next Saturday has been fixed for a hearing in the case.

SEABOARD CASE UP AGAIN.

Judge in Georgia Refuses an Injunction to Prevent Consolidation.

MACON, Ga., Jan. 27.—In the case of Dady against the Georgia and Alabama Railroad, Judge Speer to-day refused the injunction sought to prevent the consolidation of the Seaboard Air Line system.

The Judge referred to the fact that causes substantially similar were pending in the Federal jurisdictions of Virginia and North Carolina, holding that the court which first took cognizance of the case should carry it to its termination. Holding that the plaintiffs were privy with Thomas F. Ryan in his suits in the jurisdictions referred to, he held that those tribunals were the proper ones for him to resort to, the same issues being involved. He further held that only a majority vote of stockholders was necessary for such consolidation in Georgia, and that it was not properly maintainable that because the defendant, John Skelton Williams, occupied the position of a member of the voting trust, President of the Georgia and Alabama and of the Florida Central and Peninsular, that merger or consolidation brought about through his instrumentality should be enjoined.

Morris Branden of counsel for the plaintiffs, says:

"The only way in which the consolidation can be carried out is by the method pointed out in the bill, and should the different companies attempt to merge a final hearing will be had on the present bill, and the plaintiffs will then take an appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals."

Promotion on New Haven Road.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 27.—President John M. Hall of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad to-day announced that F. A. Farnam, who for some time has been acting as assistant to William E. Barnett at Boston, would be appointed attorney of the road, to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Barnett's promotion to the Vice Presidency.

99-Year Railway Lease in the West.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—A railroad lease which is to run for ninety-nine years, and which carries with it a rental of over $100,000 per month, has been filed with County Recorder Simon. By the terms of the instrument the St. Louis, Peoria and Northern Railway Company leases to the Chicago Terminal Transfer Company for the common use the tracks on its main line. The lessor has a line from St. Louis to Peoria, and is about to construct a line to Chicago, with a terminal in Cicero, and then by the main tracks run into the Grand Central Station.

New York Road Elects Directors.

KINGSTON, Jan. 27.—The stockholders of the Kingston and Rondout Valley Railroad, at a meeting held in this city to-day, elected the following Directors: A. E. Godefroy, I. W. Lillie, H. F. Serle, A. L. Parmalee, A. G. Norrie, A. Ahern, W. V. Kings, and W. W. Bramie, all residents of New York City.

MONUMENT TABLET STOLEN.

Erected at Summit, N. J., in 1896 by Revolutionary Sons.

SUMMIT, N. J., Jan. 27.—Some miscreants have stolen the bronze tablet from the monument erected in October, 1896, by the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution to mark the spot where, during the War of the Revolution, was located the beacon and the cannon known as "The Old Sow," used to summon the minute men of the vicinity to the defense of the country.

The monument is a large boulder about six feet high and weighing four tons, upon the face of which was the bronze tablet.

SAY RICHMOND IS DEAD.

Friends Deny Rumor That Canajoharie Banker Still Lives.

CANAJOHARIE, Jan. 27.—Those who knew G. Richmond say the report sent out from Fort Plain that the late President of the Canajoharie National Bank, who died at his mother's home in New Woodstock, Madison County, Nov. 13, had not died, but is

GIVING TO THE CHURCHES

The Rev. Mr. Johnson Suggests Four Per Cent. of Income.

OTHER CLERGYMEN DIFFER

Dr. Greer and Dr. Parkhurst Oppose Any Exact Rule—Father Colton Talks of Various Methods.

The view expressed by the wardens and vestrymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Redeemer in a recent appeal to the members of the congregation for more liberal donations, that "in general a church is entitled to at least 4 per cent. of every man's expenditure," was criticised as unwise by prominent clergymen to whose attention the appeal was directed yesterday. They also declared that any such proposition was impracticable.

In this they differ diametrically from the Rev. W. Everett Johnson, rector of the Church of the Redeemer, who not only approves very heartily of the general proposition laid down, but thinks that the vestrymen and wardens did not go far enough.

The Rev. Mr. Johnson explained that the appeal of the wardens and vestrymen was not made because the church is in any financial difficulty, but simply because it was considered that the scope of the church's work ought to be extended.

"They estimated this percentage of a comfortable and assured income," he continued, "on the basis that 10 per cent. of a man's expenditures belongs to charity and religious work, and that of this money at least 4 per cent. should be given as a regular contribution to the church of which he is a member, without reference to contributions for special purposes.

"I would go further. I would make this percentage on a man's income, instead of his expenditures, for many men have a large balance of income over their expenditures. Contributions on this plan would enable us to do three times as much work. I ought to have two or three assistants, instead of one. If the work of the churches is to be made more effective, the wherewithal to do it must be forthcoming. I don't believe the Episcopal Church in this city gets 1 per cent. of the expenditures of its flock.

"I consider that for a vestry to take the position this one has is very significant of a progressive spirit in church work, and is full of hopeful possibilities."

The Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, expressed a contrary opinion with much emphasis.

"I don't believe," he said, "we could determine by arithmetic what a man should do in church or any other kind of work. If people believe in a thing or a cause, they will give to it. If they don't, they will not, and should not.

"There is no difficulty in getting money when you can persuade people that the work for which you ask their contributions is good work But to undertake to fix or prescribe a certain percentage of a man's income does not meet the requirements of the case. Sometimes he can give more and sometimes he can give less, and of that he must be the best judge. I should regard it as an interference with my personal liberty if any person, priest or layman, were to undertake to dictate to me any amount I ought to give and I should think that nine men out of ten, perhaps ten men out of ten, feel that way about it. The probability is, therefore, that any attempt of that sort would break down under the weight of its own impracticability."

Speaking of the work being done by the churches, Dr. Greer remarked that the assertions made by certain clergymen and evangelists as to the large proportion of the population of the city not reached by the churches and out of sympathy with them were "wild and unwarrantable."

"As far as my observation and experience go," said he, "more people go to church to-day than ever, and the masses are being reached as they never were before. Besides, it doesn't necessarily follow because a man doesn't go to church, that he is not religious. The value of church work depends upon the value of what he gets when he goes to church. The work of the world is never done, and, as in a man's business, there is always more than a church might do. Churchgoing is not an end of itself. So many persons talk as if it were.

"It is only a means to an end, which end is the development of the moral and spiritual life, and whatever contributes to that is a co-operative agency of the church. I look upon churchgoing as a privilege rather than a duty, a privilege which, I think, is more generally appreciated than ever.

"My impression is that people are very deeply interested to-day in the things for which religion stands and that they do respond, and always will respond, to any helpful effort which the church makes to minister to their religious nature."

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, pastor of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, remarked:

"If a man is in this world and has any desire to see the world become a better one, it is his business to take hold and help make it better; and to the extent that money is required it's his business to give his own fair share of the money, and not act as a drag upon the chariot that he ought to be one of the steeds to help draw. Undoubtedly a man is safer if he fixes upon a certain percentage of his means, but he must do the fixing, not the rector or pastor or vestry.

"I know a man who is receiving a large income from his business who has undertaken to give 10 per cent. of his receipts to the Lord. Some of the 10 per cent. goes to the church of which he is a member and I am the pastor, and it's a very good thing to have the percentage idea in one's mind, for it helps to hold a man up to the mark of generous giving. Undoubtedly men who have no system of giving either a percentage of their expenses or income fail to realize how mighty little they do give.

"A great many men who call themselves Christians will lay out as much as possible on houses, horses, and entertainments, and just as little as they can afford on charitable enterprises, missionary efforts, and a church pew. In all departments of life, religious, humanitarian, and otherwise, there is a very considerable element even of our better class of people who make it their constant study to discover how much of the intellectual, material, and moral benefits of living they can get out of the world without returning a quid pro quo. I have for some time been trying to discover a passage of Scripture that I can use as a suitable text for a sermon on sponging. I have not yet found one that quite hits it. The variety of applications that could be made of such a sermon, however, is so great that only a discourse of extraordinary length would probably be found sufficient to traverse all the ground it would be necessary to cover.

"There are hosts of people not church members and who have no pews or sittings who go to church occasionally. These are what we call 'church rounders.' They are worth nothing to the Church, and the Church is practically worth nothing to them. They go on occasion, just as they would go to witness the performance of a prestidigitator or go to a circus. They are sensation-led people. Yet these same people would be ashamed, and all their friends would be ashamed of them, if they undertook in the same way to deadhead themselves into an opera, prizefight, or circus.

"Now as to this talk of the large percentage of people who are unchurched and the horrified astonishment this talk evokes. There are certainly a great many people who never go inside a church, and who, nevertheless, would resent the idea that they are out of sympathy with all that the Church stands for, and probably 90 per cent. of them would be angered at the idea of not receiving a burial with religious services. It is one of those things that can't be settled by counting noses. The number of people who regularly go to church must not be taken as a fair index of the religion or amount of Christianity there is in the world."

The Rev. Father Charles H. Colton, pastor of St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, said that no rule could well be established for Church support among Catholic congregations in large cities because of the number and varied condition of the people, but in small country and manufacturing districts, where people are more of the same class, a uniform rate of support is often obtained.

"For example," continued Father Colton, "in these districts, in addition to the ordinary basket or open collection, heads of families, and in fact all adults, are asked to contribute from their earnings one day's pay each month. In this and similar ways have been built the magnificent Catholic churches seen all through the country in the manufacturing districts. In cities, however, such a rule would be impracticable for the reasons I mentioned. The practice is to leave every man to do what he believes conscientiously to be his duty, whether he be rich or poor. While some disappoint the Church, the greater number give sufficient to enable it to carry on its work. The greatest help received is from an occasional bequest made by some good souls who have no immediate relations. Of all things the most difficult to speak about is the money question, and those who have the most money are the most sensitive as to any suggestion, much less dictation, of the use they ought to make of it, even for religious purposes."

The Roman Catholic Church, Father Colton declared, is steadily gaining in influence among the people in all walks of life. This, he said, was not the result of any propaganda carried on by the priests, who do not believe in seeking to turn a man from his convictions, whatever they may be, but of the piety, zeal, and intelligence of Roman Catholics in general. There are 500,000 Roman Catholics in New York, he said, and the average aggregate attendance on Sundays at the one hundred churches in the city is 300,000. Fully 30,000 converts are made every year in the United States, a large proportion of whom are gained through the marriage of Roman Catholics with persons of other religious denominations. From this and other causes 1,500 to 2,000 converts are made yearly in the diocese of New York alone.

NATIONAL GOLF CONTESTS.

Efforts to Bring Some of the Events to This District — Metropolitan Association Ticket.

In marked contrast to the reluctance among golf clubs last year to apply for the National championship tournaments is the unusual energy displayed this season to bring those big events here. Inter-club rivalry, therefore, is likely to play an important and exciting part in the deliberations at the annual meeting of the United States Golf Association, Feb. 28, at Delmonico's, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street.

Secretary Robert B. Kerr announced yesterday the clubs that have applied for one or more of the three championships. For the amateur, the blue ribbon event of the series, the applicants are the Garden City and the Lakewood Golf Clubs. Four have asked for the women's event. They are the Garden City, the Lakewood, the Baltusrol, and the Shinnecock Hills Clubs. Seven rivals are in the field for the open championships, generally considered the professional competition. They are Garden City, Lakewood, St. Andrew's, Myopia Hunt, Chicago, Onwentsia, and Midlothian, the latter three of Chicago.

This is a good showing, when it is remembered that last year only one formal application was received—that of the Baltimore Country Club—for the open tournament. The selection of all courses was then left to the Executive Committee. The same policy may be repeated this year, but there is a strong impression that the delegates will cast the deciding vote themselves. They have a month before the meeting to think over the question and determine what clubs will receive their support. According to the constitution, only the associate clubs can vote. These are the one-hundred-dollar clubs in the association, and they only are eligible for the plums and the vote. There are about twenty-five of them, while of the allied clubs there are more than 120. The latter can talk, but not vote.

The list of applications shows that Garden City and Lakewood are "in it" for what they can get. The idea evidently is that they want something and will be ready to take whatever the delegates award them. Garden City has been spoken of most prominently as the club for the amateur event, but if it is selected, the event will probably be played in the Fall. Many golfers think that the time chosen last year was too early, and as the Garden City Hotel will not be ready for occupancy until late in the season it would be impossible to hold a big event there without ample accommodations.

In this latter respect Lakewood is admirably fitted. The close of the season there early in the Spring precludes the big event at that time of the year, and the first week in November would be the earliest that the contest could be held. That would be rather late for the amateur fraternity. As three months must intervene between the amateur and open tournaments, the latter could very well go to Lakewood early in the season. "It looks to me," said a golfer yesterday, "as though Garden City and Lakewood were in it to help each other out, and I would not be surprised to see each club get one of the events."

Shinnecock and Baltusrol are likely to fight it out for the women's tournament. Each has plenty of friends, but if it comes to a tussle Shinnecock stands the better chance. Three Chicago clubs have applied for the open event but the sentiment in the East is that the West has had its share for the time being, and it seems probable that nothing will be given to that locality this year. In the meantime the qualifications of the applicants will be the basis of many earnest discussions in golf circles, and the delegates ought to go to the annual meeting with minds fully made up as to what they will do.

Secretary John Du Fais of the Metropolitan Golf Association announced yesterday the ticket presented by the Nominating Committee for officers to be elected at the annual meeting of the association, to be held next Thursday night at the Metropolitan Club. They are: President—Robert H. Robertson, Shinnecock Hills Golf Club; Vice President—Walter Breese Smith, Tuxedo Golf Club; Secretary—John Du Fais, Baltusrol Golf Club; Treasurer—William Fellowes Morgan, Morris County Golf Club; Executive Committee—Oliver W. Bird, Jr., Meadow Brook Hunt Club; Percy Chubb, Garden City Golf Club; Robert Bage Kerr, Lakewood Golf Club; Arden M. Robbins, St. Andrew's Golf Club; Charles F. Watson, Essex County Country Club.

The principal change is the retirement from the Presidency of Henry B. Hollins. A more important question to be determined at the meeting will be the date of the Metropolitan Championship, and the links where that event will be held. Owing to the burning of the Garden City Hotel last Fall, the event may be held in May at another club.

SMITH A WINNER AT GOLF.

Beats Rawlins at Tampa in Record Game Over the Course.

Special to The New York Times.

TAMPA, Fla., Jan. 27.—Willie Smith, the open champion for the United States, played phenomenal golf here to-day in the finals of the three days' tournament, thereby winning the purse of $100. He not only beat Harry Rawlins by six up and four to play, but lowered the record established by Rawlins yesterday by three points, making it 72. Rawlins played a fine game, but the pace commenced to tell on him toward the end of the second round, while Smith still played in beautiful form.

They started off this morning with long drives, halving the first hole in four. On the second Smith drove his ball twelve feet from the hole, Rawlins putted his to the left. Smith won in three to four. Indifferent putting by Smith gave Rawlins the third in four to five, making the game square. Both played the fourth hole in regulation five. On the fifth they cleared all hazards and halved the hole. The sixth was halved in par four. By superior mashie play Rawlins won out the seventh in three to four. On the eighth Smith overdrove Rawlins twenty yards, but by fine short play the latter was able to make a half and the outward hole went to Rawlins with five to six, making him two up. Turning for home, Rawlins holed a wonderful four to Smith's five. At eleven Rawlins pulled off a half by holing a fifteen-foot put. The twelfth or long fell to Smith by skillful mashie work. On the thirteenth he was unlucky in getting a bad lie from his drive, but recovered and after playing two more, actually won. The fourteenth proved a good half in five, as did the fifteenth in four. Smith evened up the game on the sixteenth by holing a put from the edge of the green, but on the seventeenth drove out of bonds to the right and had to return to tee for another play. Rawlins won this, which made him doormie. With the aid of a 200-yard carry, Smith won the last hole, and they were then all even.

After the second round started it was early seen that a record game was in store for the spectators. In the last nine Smith did the first five holes in 16 and Rawlins 18. Phenomenal playing of this kind has never been seen in this part of the country. The men kept up this gait for the remaining four holes, when the totals read: Smith, 35; Rawlings, 37. Their medal scores were: Smith, 78-72; Rawlins, 78-75.

In the second division Tom Dunn won the consolation prize of $25 by defeating W. E. Burlock, Jr., fourteen up. Lancelot Servos made the longest drive in the contest that followed the match, thus winning a purse of $10. His ball carried 230 yards. Smith and Low were both over the 200-yard mark, as was Rawlins.

SKATING RACES AT NEWBURG.

E. A. Thomas Wins All the Eastern Championship Events.

NEWBURG, Jan. 27.—The Eastern championship skating races were concluded on Downing Park Lake this afternoon. The 1,500-meter championship was skated in two heats. The first heat was won by E. A. Thomas, Newburg Wheelmen; William Coldwell and James Drury of Montreal second and third, respectively. Time, 3m. 3 2-5s. The second heat was won by Fred S. Gibbs, Newburg Wheelmen; A. E. Pilkie, Montreal, second; F. R. Sanger, Newburg, third. Time, 3m. 10 2-5s. The final heat was won by E. A. Thomas; Sanger, second, and Drury third. Time, 3m. 2s.

The 3,000-meter handicap followed. Thomas, Gibbs, and Sanger of Newburg were scratch men. Fred Hoffman, Cohoes, (25 yards;) James Wray, New York, (50 yards;) G. P. Holland, New Haven, (75 yards;) A. E. Leach, Chester, (125 yards;) James H. Williams, Orange Lake, (175 yards.) Leach, a novice, held the lead to the last lap. Thomas won; F. R. Sanger, second; Leach, third. Time, 5m. 52s.

The last race, the 5,000-meter Eastern championship, was skated in one heat. The starters were Thomas, Sanger, and Gibbs, Newburg; Holland, New Haven; Hoffman, Cohoes; Wray, New York, and A. E. Pilkie, Montreal. Thomas won in 11m. 46 2-5s. Sanger was second and Gibbs third.

CHESS AS PLAYED IN VIENNA.

Details of Games Contested in the Recent Tournament.

The following is a selection of games from the recent Vienna Kolisch tournament:

FOUR KNIGHTS' GAME.

Popiel. White.	Maroczy. Black.	Popiel. White.	Maroczy. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	24. R—Q2	Kt—B3
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—KB3	25. K—B2	P—KR4
3. Kt—B3	Kt—B3	26. B—B5	P—R5
4. B—Kt5	B—Kt5	27. B—R2	Kt(B5)—R4
5. Castles	Castles	28. P—KKt3	PxPch
6. P—Q3	BxKt	29. BxP	KtxB
7. PxB	P—Q3	30. KxKt	Q—R4
8. B—Kt5	P—KR3	31. Q—B	QR—KB
9. B—R4	B—KKt5	32. K—R2	Kt—Kt3
10. P—KR3	BxKt	33. R—B2	K—R5
11. QxB	P—KKt4	34. B—Kt4	Q—B2
12. B—Kt3	Kt—R2	35. P—QB4	Q—Bsch
13. P—Q4	P—B3	36. K—R	R(Kt2)—B2
14. KR—Q	Q—B	37. Q—K2	Q—B3
15. Q—K3	Kt—K2	38. QR—KB	Q—R3
16. Q—Q3	Kt—Kt3	39. R—R2	R—B5
17. B—K2	K—R	40. R(R2)—B2	K—Kt2
18. B—Kt4	Q—K	41. R—R2	Q—B3
19. QR—Kt	P—Kt3	42. R(R2)—B2	Q—B2
20. Q—Q3	KR—Kt	43. Q—Q3	P—R4
21. Q—B4	R—Kt2	44. Q—Q5	K—Kt3
22. P—B3	Kt—B5	45. Q—Q3	Drawn.
23. PxP	BPxP		

KING'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Schlechter. White.	Schwarz. Black.	Schlechter. White.	Schwarz. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	23. Q—B2	P—B4
2. P—KB4	B—B4	24. P—B4	Kt—K2
3. Kt—KB3	P—Q3	25. P—QKt4	Kt—B3
4. B—B4	Kt—QB3	26. B—B3	Kt—Q5ch
5. P—Q3	Kt—B3	27. BxKt	BPxB
6. Kt—B3	B—Kt5	28. P—B6	Q—B3
7. Kt—Q5	B—K3	29. K—Kt2	P—Q4
8. Q—K2	B—B7ch	30. Kt—Q2	KR—K
9. K—Q	B—QB4	31. QR—K	QR—B
10. KR—B	P—KR3	32. P—Kt4	R—B2
11. P—B3	B—Kt3	33. Kt—B3	R—K2
12. K—B2	K—Q2	34. Q—K3	K—Kt
13. P—QR4	CastlesQR	35. R—B2	K—B2
14. B—QKt5	P—QR3	36. R(B2)—K2	K—Q2
15. BxKt	PxB	37. Q—R5	K—Q
16. KtxB	PxKt	38. KtxQP	PxR
17. P—B5	BxP	39. QxRP	RxQ
18. PxB	Kt—KB3	40. RxRch	QxR
19. Kt—Q2	K—Kt2	41. RxQch	KxR
20. P—R5	P—QKt4	42. K—B2	K—B2
21. Kt—K4	Kt—Q4	43. K—Q2	Resigns.
22. B—Q2	P—KB3		

PETROFF'S DEFENSE.

Popiel. White.	Prock. Black.	Popiel. White.	Prock. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	18. B—Kt2	Q—KB2
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—KB3	19. Q—K3	R—R2
3. P—Q4	PxP	20. Kt—Q5	KtxKt
4. QxP	Kt—B3	21. KtxKt	B—K2
5. Q—K3	P—Q3	22. R—B4	P—QKt4
6. B—Q3	Kt—K4	23. R—Kt4	Q—B
7. Kt—B3	KtxBch	24. Q—K3	K—R
8. PxKt	B—K2	25. R—Kt6	B—Q
9. Castles	Castles	26. R—KB	R—KB2
10. P—KR3	Kt—K2	27. R—B3	P—KR3
11. Kt—Q4	Kt—Kt3	28. Kt—B4	K—R2
12. P—KB4	BxKt	29. R(B3)—Kt3	B—K2
13. KtxP	RxKt	30. Kt—B5	B—Q
14. Q—B3	P—KB3	31. KtxKtP	QxKt
15. P—B5	B—B	32. RxQch	RxR
16. Kt—B4	P—QR3	33. RxRch	KxR
17. P—QKt3	Q—K2	34. Q—R5	Resigns.

GIUOCO PIANO.

Maroczy. White.	Schlechter. Black.	Maroczy. White.	Schlechter. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	17. P—K4	R—KB
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	18. RxRch	KtxR
3. B—B4	B—B4	19. Q—B2	Q—Q
4. Kt—B3	Kt—B3	20. Kt—B3	P—QR3
5. P—Q3	P—Q3	21. P—Q4	Kt—Kt3
6. B—KKt5	P—KR3	22. PxP	KtxP
7. B—K3	BxB	23. KtxKt	PxKt
8. PxB	Kt—QR4	24. Q—K3	Q—Q3
9. B—Kt3	Castles	25. K—B2	Q—R3
10. Castles	KtxB	26. K—K	K—B2
11. RPxKt	Kt—R2	27. Kt—K2	B—Kt5
12. Q—K	P—KB4	28. Kt—B3	B—K3
13. PxP	BxP	29. Kt—K2	B—Kt5
14. Kt—KR4	B—K3	30. Kt—B3	B—K3
15. Q—Kt3	RxRch	Drawn.	
16. RxR	Q—Q2		

RUY LOPEZ.

Kotrc. White.	Wolf. Black.	Kotrc. White.	Wolf. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	25. Q—B	K—Kt
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	26. P—KKt4	Kt—B6
3. B—Kt5	P—QR3	27. P—Kt5	Q—Kt2
4. B—R4	P—Q3	28. R—R5	Q—Kt6
5. BxKt	PxB	29. P—R6	Q—B2
6. P—Q4	P—KB4	30. P—R7ch	K—R
7. QPxP	BPxP	31. KtxPch	QxKt
8. Kt—Kt5	P—Q4	32. R—R6	QxR
9. KtxKt	QPxKt	33. RxQch	RxR
10. Kt—B7	BxP	34. QxB	KxP
11. KtxR	P—KKt3	35. P—R3	R—R2
12. Kt—B3	B—Q3	36. Q—R	P—Q5
13. Kt—K2	Kt—K2	37. PxP	PxP
14. B—K3	P—B4	38. BxP	R—K2
15. QB—Kt	Kt—B3	39. Q—Q	P—B4
16. Q—K4	B—Q2	40. B—K3	B—K4
17. Q—B2	Kt—K4	41. QxP	Kt—Q5
18. CastlesQR	B—Kt4	42. K—R2	B—B3
19. Kt—B4	P—B3	43. Q—R6	K—Kt3
20. P—KR4	P—QR4	44. Q—B6	Kt—K3
21. P—Kt3	P—R5	45. KtBch	K—B4
22. KKtxP	PxKt	46. P—R7	R—Kt2
23. K—Kt	K—B2	47. B—B	P—K6
24. K—R	B—B5	48. PxP	Resigns.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Schlechter. White.	Brody. Black.	Schlechter. White.	Brody. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	22. B—K4	KR—B2
2. P—QB4	P—K3	23. PxP	QxP
3. Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	24. QxQ	RxQ
4. B—Kt5	B—K2	25. RxR	RxR
5. P—K3	P—QR3	26. P—QKt3	h—1;
6. P—K3	PxP	27. K—B	K—K2
7. BxP	P—QR3	28. K—K2	R—QR4
8. R—QB	P—QKt4	29. B—Kt	B—B6
9. B—Q3	B—Kt2	30. R—Q3	R—R4
10. Castles	QKt—Q2	31. P—KR3	R—KKt4
11. Kt—K5	P—B4	32. P—Kt4	P—KR4
12. Q—K2	Q—Kt3	33. P—B4	R—QB4
13. KR—Q	KR—Q	34. R—Q	PxP
14. B—Kt	QR—B	35. PxP	R—B
15. Kt—B3	Kt—Q5	36. R—KR	R—KR
16. B—K5	P—Kt5	37. RxR	BxR
17. BxKt	BxB	38. K—Q3	K—Q3
18. Kt—K4	BxKt	39. K—B4	B—B6
19. BxB	P—KKt3	40. P—K4	P—K4
20. B—Q3	R—Q3	41. P—B5	Drawn.
21. Q—B2	KR—B3		

FRENCH DEFENSE.

Marco. White.	Albin. Black.	Marco. White.	Albin. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K3	24. P—Kt6	K—Kt
2. P—Q4	Kt—K2	25. PxBP	R—B3
3. Kt—KB3	P—Q4	26. Q—Kt3	RxP(B7)
4. PxP	PxP	27. QxQP	P—KR3
5. B—Q3	B—KKt5	28. Q—Kt5	QR—QB
6. Castles	QKt—B3	29. P—Q5	Kt—B
7. P—B3	Q—Q3	30. P—QB4	Q—Q2
8. P—QKt4	Q—B3	31. Q—Kt2	Kt—Kt3
9. QKt—Q2	Kt—Kt3	32. Q—K3	R—B4
10. R—Kch	B—K2	33. P—QR4	P—QR3
11. BxKt	QxB	34. Kt—Kt6	K—R2
12. P—Kt5	Kt—Q	35. P—B4	P—QR4(?)
13. B—R3	Kt—K3	36. Q—Kt	P—B4
14. BxB	KxB	37. R—K6	R—KB
15. Q—Kt3	KR—Q	38. Q—Kt6	RxQP
16. Kt—K5	Q—Kt4	39. P—Kt5	QxPch
17. KtxB	QxKt	40. K—Kt	QxKt
18. R—K3	Kt—B5	41. QxKtP	R—B3
19. QR—K	Kt—B5	42. Q—KKt2	Q—Kt5
20. P—KKt3	R—Q3	43. Q—K2	R—B2
21. Q—R3	Kt—R6ch	44. Q—Kt5	Q—B
22. K—Kt2	Kt—B5ch	45. Q—B4	R—Kt2
23. K—R	Kt—K3		

*Black here lost the game under the time-limit rule.

RUY LOPEZ.

Marco. White.	Alapin. Black.	Marco. White.	Alapin. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	13. QxQ	KtxQ
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	14. Kt—B4	P—KB4
3. B—Kt5	P—QR3	15. KtxB	PxKt
4. B—R4	P—Kt5	16. BxK3	PxP
5. Castles	KKt—K2	17. BxKP	P—QKt4
6. P—QB3	B—B4	18. K—B2	B—K3
7. P—Q4	PxP	19. B—B5	KR—K
8. KtxP	Castles	20. P—B3	QR—Q
9. KtxKt	QPxKt	21. B—Q4	Kt—B4
10. Q—R5	B—Kt3	22. BxKt	BxB
11. B—B2	Kt—Kt3	Drawn.	
12. QKt—Q	Q—R5		

GIUOCO PIANO.

Prock. White.	Brody. Black.	Prock. White.	Brody. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	17. K—K2	B—Kt3
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	18. R—Kt2	Q—B2
3. B—B4	B—B4	19. QR—KKt	QxQ
4. P—Q3	P—Q3	20. PxQ	PxP
5. Kt—B3	B—KKt5	21. PxP	P—QR4
6. B—K3	P—KR3	22. R—Q	R—B4
7. Kt—K5	P—Q4	23. R—Kt4	B—B4
8. Kt—QR4	P—QR3	24. Q—K2	K—R
9. P—B3	B—R2	25. P—KB4	KR—QKt
10. Q—Kt3	P—QKt4	26. PxP	PxP
11. BxBPch	K—B	27. R—QB4	B—Q3
12. PxKt	RxP	28. R—QR	RxQP
13. PxKt	BxKt	29. KR—QR4	RxP
14. PxB	PxKt	30. RxP	RxR
15. R—KKt	R—QKt	31. RxR	RxP
16. P—QKt3	Q—B3	Resigns.	

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Schwarz. White.	Zinkl. Black.	Schwarz. White.	Zinkl. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	27. P—B	B—R5
2. P—QB4	P—Q4	28. P—KKt3	B—Kt4
3. P—K3	Kt—KB3	29. Kt—R	K—Kt2
4. P—QR3	P—B3	30. Kt—B2	P—KR4
5. Kt—QB3	QKt—Q2	31. BxKt	BPxB
6. P—Q5	P—K4	32. RxR	RxR
7. B—B3	Q—B2	33. R—KB	B—Kt5
8. B—K2	B—K2	34. Q—Q2	RxRch
9. Castles	Castles	35. KxR	P—R5
10. P—QKt4	P—KB3	36. Q—B2	P—R6
11. RPxKt	Kt—K	37. B—Q2	Q—B3
12. P—KB4	PxPe.p.	38. QxQch	KxQ
13. KtxBP	P—KB4	39. K—B2	K—B4
14. B—Q3	P—KKt3	40. Kt—K	B—Q8
15. Castles	QKt—B3	41. K—Kt	K—Kt5
16. Q—Kt3	Kt—Kt2	42. K—B2	B—Q
17. P—QR4	B—K3	43. K—Kt	B—B2
18. QR—K	Kt—K5	44. K—B2	B—B6
19. B—B	QR—K	45. KtxB	PxKt
20. Kt—K2	B—B3	46. K—Kt	P—KKt4
21. Q—B2	P—QR3	47. B—K	K—B4
22. B—Kt2	Q—K2	48. P—QR4	K—K5
23. Kt—B	B—B	49. K—B2	P—Kt5
24. Q—K2	Kt—K3	50. B—Q2	K—Q6
25. Kt—Kt3	KKt—Kt4	51. R—K	B—Q
26. KtxKt	BxKt	Resigns.	

NATIONAL LEAGUE OUTLOOK.

Baltimore, Washington, Louisville, and Cleveland May Leave the Circuit.

The past week has shown some development in the baseball affairs of the National League and American Association of Baseball Clubs. The committee appointed at the meeting last December to reduce the circuit after a long delay got to work in Cleveland. Those who attended the meeting refused to give out any information, but there is every reason to believe that the circuit will not include Baltimore, Washington, Cleveland, or Louisville when the committee makes its report to the League next month.

The Washington, Cleveland, and Louisville Clubs have decided to relinquish their places in the circuit. This much was learned from a club owner who attended the conference.

The trouble with the Baltimore Club seems to centre in the fact that McGraw and Robinson have signified their intention to drop out of the League. A rival club, controlled by McGraw and Robinson, has a franchise in the American Association now being organized, and has secured a lease of the grounds used by the Baltimore Club. From this it looks as though the present Baltimore Club would be left without grounds, and if it is true that the majority of Baltimore players will jump their contracts and play in the new association under McGraw, it will leave the Baltimore Club without a team, which is considered by many to indicate that an eight-club circuit will be arranged. The Baltimore Club would then have nothing to sell to the League in giving up its franchise. Manager Hanlon of Brooklyn, formerly of Baltimore, last year valued the releases of McGraw and Robinson at about $25,000, and if he was forced to sell them they would certainly bring at least $20,000.

It is reasonably sure that all players who cast in their lot with the new association will be blacklisted by the National League and all other leagues under the National agreement.

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President Johnson of the Western League and President P. T. Powers of the Eastern League attended the meeting in Cleveland. The Western League will secure franchises in Cleveland and Louisville. The Eastern League wants to control the franchises in Baltimore and Washington, if satisfactory arrangements can be made.

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLISTS.

The annual bicycle show that came to a close at Madison Square Garden last night was a veritable panorama of wheels. It was one of the best exhibits ever held, and in point of attendance the managers claim it was far more successful than any of the previous shows. This is taken as an indication that cycling will be more popular than ever this season. The show developed the fact that there are many new features in the 1900 model of wheels. There was an absence of fads and freaks just added to the machine to attract attention, and which are never of any service in a practical way.

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The show demonstrated that there is a general improvement in the construction of tires, particularly in relation to their valves, which have always been a source of worriment to a rider. There is a variety in the way of cranks, some wheels being constructed with the solid rectangular crank and some with the square crank with a groove cut out on the under side. There are many improvements in the spoke fastenings. One of the most notable improvements in this line is on a wheel in which the hub flange on the sprocket side of the rear hub is made so that the spokes slip into a buttonhole slot and pull taut, and the spokes can be removed without detaching the sprocket.

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As was expected, the coaster brake proved to be one of the greatest novelties at the show. There were nine varieties of this new device to be seen at the various booths. Some riders have objections to a brake in the rear hub or to any that affects the rear hub. One maker had on exhibition one of the "free wheel" devices, as they are called in England. It permits the wheel to be set free so as to revolve while the sprocket and cranks are stationary, there being no brake appliance on the rear wheel. This particular wheel, however, is not without a brake. There is one attached to the front wheel. It is of the plunger pattern, but instead of there being an ordinary spoon piece on the end of the plunger, the rod branches like an inverted Y, and to each arm is attached, so that it revolves, a hemisphere of rubber-covered wood. When the brake is set against the tire the rubber-covered wood acts as rollers, so that there is no wear of the tire.

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The chainless type of wheels came in for a great share of attention. The most notable improvement in the chainless is the decrease in weight over last season.

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One of the most striking facts impressed upon the critical investigator at the show was the improvement that has been made in the lower-priced wheels. While the chainless and the highest-grade chain wheels have been benefited by the general refinement of methods, the medium grades have not been neglected, but have come forward in a style that has brought them to where the high-grade wheel was a year ago. Indeed, some of the so-called cheap wheels are equipped with the up-to-date parts found in the high-grade wheels. It is safe to say that a good serviceable wheel can be bought for $35.

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Every cyclist was interested in the exhibition of saddles. As in previous years there was a large variety of saddles, all of them designed for comfort. One type for women is made of natural leather, with an extended and curved pommel, but without the flap of leather usually attached to the pommel. For heavy riders there is what is known as the modified cavalry saddle. It is large, with raised pads of wood felt, and is fitted with coil springs under the rear. A majority of the saddles shown have the high back, which not only supports the body, but will, with the pommel, which gradually slopes upward, prevent the rider from slipping either backward or forward.

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The Board of Officers of the New York Division of the League of American Wheelmen has instructed the delegates to the National Assembly, to be held at Philadelphia, Feb. 14 and 15, to exert their efforts to secure the publication of an official organ to be devoted exclusively to the issuing of official announcements and communications; to the latest information respecting good roads, touring, cycle improvements, and cycle path construction; and to the passage and amendment of laws relating to cycling and other matters of interest to cyclists, and tending to increase the membership and influence of the League as a cycling organization.

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In addition to the space necessarily required for official matters and the good roads department of the work, the aforesaid organ should devote a large amount of space to advancing the touring interests of the members by publishing in every issue maps and itineraries, according to the belief of the Board of Officers.

AMONG THE OARSMEN.

The decision of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen to hold the National regatta of 1900 in the Harlem River has put new life into the rowing clubs in and about this city, and there is every prospect of the season opening very early if the weather permits. Several of the Harlem River organizations have kept crews in training all Winter, and owing to the many mild days they have done almost as much training on the water as they have on the rowing machines in the gymnasiums.

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The famous Nassau four, which carried everything before it last season, is in excellent condition, and will be boated as soon as the weather will permit. Capt. Brown of the Atalanta Boat Club already has a long list of candidates for a junior eight-oared crew, and he expects to have them at work

BOWLING RECORDS.

The following tables show the standing of the bowling clubs competing in the various tournaments:

AMERICAN NATIONAL.

	W.	L.	High Sc'e.		W.	L.	High Sc'e.
Corinthian	13	3	938	Doolittle	10	10	941
Monarch	13	5	971	Rosedale	9	11	973
Germania	14	6	965	Morningside.	9	11	991
Fidelia	14	6	926	Oriental	6	8	934
Spartan	12	8	994	Golden Rod.	8	12	989
South Paw.	11	9	984	Arlington	6	10	926
Metropolitan.	10	8	950	Central	6	12	912
Empire	10	8	975	Riverdale	4	12	879
Orchard	9	7	1006	Lotus	6	14	894
Columbia	10	10	958	Glendale	5	15	894
Bleecker	10	10	935				

HARLEM LEAGUE.

Knickerbocker	15	5	905	Lotus	10	10	924
Washington.	15	5	906	Standard	8	10	961
Belvidere	13	5	965	Audubon	9	11	950
Empire	14	6	1103	Grove Hill.	8	12	936
Phoenix	13	7	936	Colonial	8	12	910
Oriental	14	6	994	Central	7	13	978
Morris W'n.	11	9	1004	Cyclone	5	13	885
Riverdale	10	8	934	Premier	5	13	933
Boulevard	11	9	935	Friendship	4	14	912
Corinthian	10	10	914	Harlem W'n.	4	16	909
Morningside.	10	10	941				

ARLINGTON NATIONAL.

Bleecker	20	4	888	Manning,			
Alco	18	6	880	Maxwell,			
Gotham	16	6	881	and Moore.	10	12	887
Welcome	16	8	884	Holschen	10	14	790
Edison	16	6	913	Manhatta.	8	14	849
Oradell	16	6	873	Linwood	8	16	805
Straggler	11	11	830	Homestead	7	17	817
Glendale	12	12	855	Black Bass	5	19	783
				Amity	1	23	722

COLUMBIA LEAGUE—COMPLETED.

Oriental	19	1	1023	Premier	9	11	869
Corinthian	18	2	998	Audubon	6	14	823
Empire	17	3	994	Boulevard	7	13	837
Standard	16	4	942	Jerell	6	14	897
Morningside.	14	6	904	Mercury	7	13	891
Belvidere	14	6	922	Empire City	5	15	833
Riverdale	13	7	928	Enterprise	5	15	832
Owl	13	7	961	Puritan	4	16	877
Columbia	12	8	870	Mephistc	3	17	826
Village	9	11	882	Diamond	1	19	774
Hamilton	9	11	905				

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Metropolitan.	11	1	968	Riverdale	7	7	920
Corinthian	10	2	945	Pontiac, Wh.	5	5	937
Berkeley	6	4	904	Kings Co.	4	4	922
Rosev'le A.A.	8	4	912	Washington.	5	5	918
Golden Rod.	6	4	880	Oriental	4	10	967
Knick. A. C.	9	5	918	Imperial	4	12	938
Empire	9	5	923	N. Y. A. C.	1	5	885
Doolittle	7	7	937	Lotus	1	7	916
America	10	6	925	Phoenix	1	7	847
Morningside.	5	5	926	Harlem Re-			
Fidelia	5	5	1017	publican C.	1	11	818

ROYAL ARCANUM.

Our No. 1.	12	1	951	Our No. 2.	8	8	844
N. Y. No. 1.	12	2	860	Americus	7	9	829
Lenox	9	3	893	De Vinne	5	7	804
Yonkers	11	5	842	N. Y. No. 2.	3	8	741
Harlem	8	4	893	Stanley	2	13	700
Colonial	10	6	800	Manhattan.	3	13	739
Empire City.	9	5	880	Defendam	2	14	764
Citizens'	9	5	830	Knick'bocker	1	10	589
Colfax	9	7	872				

BANK CLERKS' LEAGUE.

Imp. & Trad.	10	1	847	Ladenberg,			
Mech. & Trad.	10	2	838	Thalman &			
Republic	9	1	851	Co.	4	6	773
Sub-T'sury.	8	2	870	Amer'n Ex.	4	7	763
Nat. Bank	9	3	858	Hamilton	3	7	762
Plaza	6	4	715	Hanover	4	8	783
Chase No. 1.	6	4	785	Mercantile	2	6	733
Broadway,				J. P. Mor-			
Brooklyn	7	5	832	gan & Co.	2	6	754
Chemical	7	5	857	Eleventh			
Seaf'd Nat'l	5	5	745	Ward	2	8	694
Mt. Morris	4	4	771	Kountze Bros.	1	9	694
Manh'n Co.	3	3	862	Chase No. 2.	0	10	700

LIFE INSURANCE LEAGUE.

Fid. & Cas.	10	0	838	J. Hancock.	5	6	938
Equitable	7	4	806	Prudential.	3	4	852
Metrop'n	6	3	821	Germania	1	9	830
Mut. B'ft	6	3	841	Mutual	0	9	856

FIRE INSURANCE LEAGUE.

Greenwich	10	2	785	London & L.			
Palatine	9	3	833	& G.	5	7	789
German-				Royal	5	7	749
American	8	4	779	Norwich-			
American	7	3	842	Union	4	6	761
Atlantic Mu-				Home	4	8	742
tual	7	3	764	Queen	4	8	751
Germania	7	3	820	Hanover	3	7	715
Niagara	6	4	772	Allimence	2	6	774
Phenix	6	4	786	Northern	1	9	698
Caledonia	6	4	779	Union	0	10	742
Underwritr's'	6	6	760				

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM.

Philadelphos	13	1	949	Fern	9	9	882
East N. Y.	13	3	960	De Forest	6	6	866
Bushwick	13	5	915	Washington			
Bedford	11	4	884	Irving	10	12	825
J. F. Price	15	5	922	Brooklyn	7	9	875
Ft. Greene	12	6	911	Atlantic	7	9	816
Fraternity	12	4	885	Fulton	7	11	889
De Witt Clin-				Common-			
ton	12	6	899	wealth	5	11	802
Burnside	10	6	868	Firevort	5	13	879
Gilbert	10	8	958	Iolanthe	5	13	922
De Long	11	9	899	Alert	5	13	868
Lefferts	10	9	892	Oxford	2	16	751
Welcome	9	9	888	Ridgewood	1	7	815
Nassau	8	8	883	Gramercy	1	13	760
Long Island	9	9	937				

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM SUB-LEAGUE.

E. N. York	14	0	869	Brevoort	8	8	789
Gilbert	11	4	899	Philadelphos.	6	8	775
Bedford	11	4	856	Brooklyn	6	9	762
Long Island.	11	4	788	Bushwick	6	11	769
Fern	10	6	823	Nassau	5	11	746
Fort Greene.	11	6	836	Fulton	6	12	773
De Long	9	5	889	J. F. Price.	5	11	736
Lefferts	8	7	777	Fraternity	4	12	723
De Witt Clin-				Burnside	2	15	769
ton	9	8	763				

ASSOCIATED CYCLING CLUBS OF LONG ISLAND, (CLASS B.)

Greater New				Defender	6	6	711
York	12	1	844	Amphion	7	9	764
E. Brooklyn.	12	3	789	Pierce	5	7	733
Carroll Park.	8	8	724	Red Hook	3	9	762
Williamsb'g.	6	6	756	Montauk	2	12	720

MORNING NEWSPAPER LEAGUE.

Journal	5	1	1317	Tribune	2	4	1156
World	5	1	1292	Bulletin	0	4	1136
Herald	4	2	1228	Times	0	4	1156

WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE ASSOCIATION.

Colgate & Co	15	5	915	R. W. Robin-			
Dodge & Ol-				son & Son.	8	8	791
cott	14	6	845	Merck & Co.	9	9	769
Parke, Davis				N. Lazul Co.	9	11	795
Co	12	8	854	G. Chem. Co.	8	10	778
Seabury &				Roessler &			
Johnson	8	6	796	Hasslacher			
				Chem. Co.	1	17	710

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

Parke, Davis & Co. improved its position in the Wholesale Drug Trade Association tournament by winning two games at Reid's alleys yesterday afternoon. The best game of the series was the fourth, between Colgate & Co. and Seabury & Johnson. The latter team had a lead of 28 pins when the final frame began, but the Colgate & Co. team, by good strike bowling, won out by 4 pins. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

General Chemical Company—Joerger, 123; Ackerson, 185; Gore, 154; Norman, 136; Storm, 140. Total, 738.

National Lead Company—Kemble, 118; Saunders, 152; C. E. Meek, 160; Sidford, 137; R. P. Meek, 147. Total, 714.

SECOND GAME.

General Chemical Company—Joerger, 195; Ackerson, 142; Gore, 116; Norman, 142; Storm, 147. Total, 742.

Dodge & Olcott—Howe, 182; Ely, 165; Olin, 170; Robertson, 198; Ruddeman, 148. Total, 863.

THIRD GAME.

Dodge & Olcott—Howe, 152; Ely, 156; Olin, 147; Robertson, 163; Ruddeman, 165. Total, 783.

National Lead Company—Kemble, 155; Saunders, 120; C. E. Meek, 154, Sidford, 198; R. P. Meek, 132. Total, 760.

FOURTH GAME.

Colgate & Co.—Barnes, 154; Crystal, 143; Kennedy, 120; Faulkner, 177; Colgate, 131. Total, 725.

Seabury & Johnson—Withers, 155; Caughey, 138; Scrimshaw, 160; Benjiman, 123; Judge, 145. Total, 721.

FIFTH GAME.

Seabury & Johnson—Withers, 159; Caughey, 130; Scrimshaw, 166; Benjiman, 126; Judge, 153. Total, 734.

Parke, Davis & Co.—Mariager, 159; Dalon, 162; Blake, 157; Drunn, 180; Carr, 164. Total, 822.

SIXTH GAME.

Parke, Davis & Co.—Mariager, 207; Dolan, 149; Blake, 172; Drunn, 167; Carr, 159. Total, 854.

Colgate & Co.—Barnes, 117; Crystal, 152; Kennedy, 125; Faulkner, 157; Colgate, 128. Total, 679.

The Belvideres won and lost a game in the Harlem League last night. A double victory for the Belvideres would have given them a chance to win first prize. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Standard—Deidrich, 159; Hall, 203; Holt, 202; Tobin, 182; Koehler, 193. Total, 939.

Premier—Davidson, 151; Moses, 146; Koening, 146; Ulman, 143; Moritz, 155. Total, 740.

SECOND GAME.

Premier—Davidson, 160; Moses, 153; Koening, 123; Ulman, 169; Moritz, 189. Total, 794.

Belvidere—Hotaling, 215; Newkirk, 181; Hill, 242; Lockwood, 158; Heiles, 190. Total, 986.

THIRD GAME.

Standard—Deidrich, 169; Hall, 182; Holt, 181; Tobin, 194; Koehler, 171. Total, 897.

Belvidere—Hotaling, 194; Newkirk, 141; Hill, 143; Lockwood, 158; Heiles, 174. Total, 810.

Bowling Notes.

The members of the Washington team won three of the five individual prizes offered in the Harlem League. Linden won first prize, D. Shiman second, and A. Shiman fifth prize. Voorhees and Mitchell of the Orientals won third and fourth prizes, respectively.

***

C. Schaeffer of the Corinthians and P. Wolf of the Greater New York Club will roll a series of games for $50 a side at Schlusing's Columbia alleys next Wednesday night.

***

The Belvideres and Morningsides will bowl a game at the Columbia alleys on Tuesday night to decide fifth prize in the Columbia League tournament.

***

The three-man team tournament at the Columbia alleys will begin on Feb. 5. Twenty-one teams are entered.

EFFECT OF VASSAR ATHLETICS.

Indorsement of Physical Training by President Taylor.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 27.—The young women at Vassar are highly pleased with an address made several days ago by President Taylor before the students of the Halstead School in Yonkers. They regard it as a distinct indorsement of the athletic side of student life at Vassar, to which much attention has been paid of late, and which has transformed the general appearance of the students. In the course of the speech at Yonkers President Taylor said:

"You may ask if the colleges for women are sustaining themselves. I will say that the best women's colleges ask no favors from the best of colleges for men to-day for intellectual standards. We are keeping up the high ideals of scholarship; and when it comes to the physical standard, that is equally good. In recent years we have kept pace with the colleges for men in physical training. If you desire to see healthy, strong, and vigorous women, you should see the 650 young women at Vassar.

"Sane, healthy, frank, and wholesome young women, free from morbidness, are the kind to be found at our college. That is the tone they maintain because that is the ideal they are seeking. The question is often asked, 'Can they stand the strain of such an education?' Nearly all of them go out of college stronger and healthier than when they enter. Forty years ago, when Vassar was founded, it was called 'Vassar's folly,' but we are now living under a vastly changed condition of things. The movement is growing apace, and it is the movement of our time."

COLUMBIA WINS AT HOCKEY.

Defeats Brown University by 7 to 2 in the Intercollegiate Tourney.

Another game in the intercollegiate hockey tournament was played last night between teams representing Columbia and Brown Universities at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink. It was won rather easily by the former, the score at the finish being 7 goals to 2. Toward the end of the second half the Brown players objected to Mortimer, one of the umpires, claiming that he was unfair in his decisions. They refused to continue unless he left the game, which he did.

Henderson made the first two goals for Columbia in the first half shortly after the opening of the game. Wolf and Eyer also made goals for Columbia in this half. Pevear and Bates scored for Brown, making the score at the end of the half 4 to 2 in Columbia's favor. In the second half Henderson succeeded in making two more goals, and Wolf made another, bringing the total up to seven. The following is the line-up:

Columbia.		Brown.
Geischen	Goal	Chase
Lawrence	Point	Steere
Dwyer	Cover Point	Low
Eyer	Forward	Bates
Henderson	Forward	Pevear
Copeland	Forward	Cooke
Wolf	Forward	Phillips

Referee—Fenwick, New York A. C. Umpires—Renney, New York A. C., and Mortimer, St. Nicholas S. C. Goals—Henderson, 4; Wolf, 2; Eyer, 1; Pevear, 1; Bates, 1.

SEVENTH REGIMENT SHOOTING.

Contests in the Non-Expert and Prone Classes.

The ranges at the Seventh Regiment Armory last night were occupied with the riflemen contesting for the five prizes annually awarded in the non-expert and prone-class matches. The scores in each match were made in seven shots standing at 200 yards and seven shots prone at 500 yards. Those who have never made 68 in any competition are admitted in the non-expert match. The prone-class match is so named because the prone scores are shot first and also serve as the basis in deciding ties. The entries last night numbered more than 100 in each match. The scores of the prize winners follow:

PRONE CLASS MATCH.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
A. Stein, (Veteran)	33	35	68
Sergt. R. M. Kallock, Non-Com. Staff	34	33	67
Corp. L. L. Clarke, Co. F	32	34	66
Private W. H. Hanley, Co. C	31	34	65
Private W. H. Palmer, Jr., Co. G	29	35	64

NON-EXPERT MATCH.

Capt. W. J. Underwood, Co. G	32	33	65
Private A. C. Briner, Co. G	32	33	65
Corp. G. H. Gilman, Co. B	30	35	65
Private W. C. Meissner, Co. K	33	31	64
Private W. B. Short, Co. D	31	33	64

ATHLETIC GAMES AT BOSTON.

Harvard Students Defeat Columbia in the Team Race.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—At the Boston college games to-night in Mechanics' Building in team races Harvard beat Columbia, Bowdoin beat Amherst, Georgetown beat another Harvard team, Cornell beat Brown, Williams beat Wesleyan. Eddie Duffey, Georgetown University, won the 40-yard invitation dash in 0:04 3-5; C. J. Sweeney, Holy Cross, won the 40-yard handicap dash (7 feet) in 0:04 3-5; J. H. Shirk, Harvard, (8 feet) won the 40-yard handicap, hurdles, in 0:05 3-5. "Dick" Grant, Harvard, won the two-mile race; time—10:05 4-5. Winchester, Harvard, won the 16-pound shot put, (5 feet,) distance 41 feet 9 inches; E. C. Rust, (21 yards,) Nobles School, won the quarter-mile handicap; time, 0:53 4-5. F. M. Kanaly, Charlesbank Gymnasium, (5 yards,) won the mile run; time, 04:25 2-5. S. F. Rockwell, Harvard, (25 yards,) won the half-mile handicap; time, 2:05.

Intercollegiate Cricket.

The Intercollegiate Cricket Association intends this year to make a strong effort to promote interest in the game among the colleges. At the annual meeting held recently the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—C. L. Clay, Harvard; Vice President—T. C. Jordon, University of Pennsylvania; Secretary and Treasurer—L. W. De Mott, Haverford College. Negotiations have been entered into with the colleges of Canada for an international game, and it is probable that this will be played in Toronto in June or July. A series of games has also been arranged to decide the championship of the United States. Harvard, the University of Pennsylvania, and Haverford College have entered for this and will play the following matches: May 19, Haverford vs. University of Pennsylvania, at Manheim; May 25, University of Pennsylvania vs. Harvard, at Manheim; May 26, Haverford vs. Harvard, at Haverford.

Golf Contests at Palm Beach.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Jan. 27.—In the finals for the President's Cup, played here to-day, C. B. Cory played great golf, winning the match by beating W. H. Davis 5 up and 4 to play. In the play for the Consolation Cup, D. A. Loring, Jr., beat A. E. Kennedy 5 up and 3 to play. In the inconsolables' finish, Dr. Kennedy beat W. Gordon Brown 1 up. The handicap cup tournament was also played to-day, S. Murdock winning by a net score of 83.

Pennsylvania Not Going to Henley.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27.—The rowing authorities of the University of Pennsylvania have abandoned the idea of a Henley trip and the matter of the proposed Paris trip will not be acted upon until after the Hudson River regatta. The Rowing Committee reported that the crew could not be entered at Henley without losing at Poughkeepsie.

Basket Ball at Yonkers.

YONKERS, N. Y., Jan. 27.—The basket ball game between teams from Yale University and the Fourth Separate Company, N. G. N. Y., played at the armory of the latter in this city to-night, resulted in a victory for the militiamen by the score of 9 to 7. The winning goal was tossed by McQuillan for the militiamen after ten minutes of extra play, a tie standing at the end of the second half.

Pierce Wins Six-Day Bicycle Race.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 27.—The six days' bicycle race had an exciting finish to-night as Otis Pierce of this city succeeded in catching Thayer of Avon and winning out in the last hour with 387 miles 9 laps to his credit. Sulkins of Boston finished third.

Harry Vardon Sails for New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, England, Jan. 27.—Harry Vardon, the open golf champion, sailed from here for the United States to-day on the American Line steamer St. Paul.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

PIANO News

FOR THINKING FOLKS

Each January We Hold Our

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE,

Comprising all the sample pianos from our Factory exhibition rooms. All specials not in our catalogue and all discontinned styles which will not appear in our new 1900 catalogue.

We Have Three Piano Factories,

each making distinct styles and qualities of **Upright** and **Grand** Pianos, **with a combined production of 8,000** annually.

The Half Year's Accumulation

is now on sale at a substantial reduction from regular prices. **If you value money we would** suggest an early investigation, for

Real Bargains

find ready buyers, especialy when backed by a

Sterling

guarantee, which not only protects the buyer, but assures perfect satisfaction from a musical and mechanical point of view.

Special Offering

of over 30 medium grade

Upright Pianos

from our Mendelssohn Factory.

Medium Size, 7⅓ octave, all modern improvements. } **$175.00**

Large Size 7⅓ octave, Boston fall, duet desk, practice attachment, } **$225.00**

IN OUR

Exchange Department

slightly used uprights of many makes, including some of the old reliable kinds. All are in perfect repair and newly finished.

Prices From **$125.00** to **$175.00**

and a few small and medium size uprights at $75.00 to $100.00.

Square Pianos.

One lot, $40. { Medium size, but good tone and easily worth $60.00 to $75.00.

One lot, $65. { Large size, carved legs, fancy case, rich tone, well worth $90.00 to $125.00.

(Terms to fit your purse.)

THE STERLING Piano Co.,

MANUFACTURERS.

Wholesale and Retail Warerooms

(Entire building, four floors),

536 FULTON ST., Brooklyn.

Open Monday and Saturday Evenings.

Look for the name STERLING.

Yale Oarsmen at Work.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 27.—The work for the 'Varsity crew began to-day. The candidates were divided into class squads, according to a new plan. The work at the start will be light, consisting of rowing practice on the machines, calisthenics, and short outdoor runs, led by the coaches.

To Postpone International Games.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—It has been learned that Oxford and Cambridge, after consultation, have decided that it would be better to postpone the return field games with Harvard and Yale until 1901, principally owing to the difficulty of arranging a date suitable to both sides.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27.—Oakland results:

FIRST RACE.—Selling. Seven-eighths of a mile. Tuthill, 107 pounds, (Vittatoe,) 3 to 1, won; Limerick, 107, (E. Jones,) 3 to 1, second; Monteagle, 104, (Jenkins,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:27½. Essence, Daniel, and Antonietta also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Purse. Three-quarters of a mile. Diomed, 101 pounds, (T. Walsh,) 4 to 5, won; Redwald, 104, (Spencer,) 4 to 1, second; Louis B. McWhirter, 104, (Jenkins,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:13½. First Shot, Norfolk, Harry Thatcher, and Gundara also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Purse; for maidens two years old. Three-eighths of a mile. Sig Levy, 113 pounds, (Jengins,) 7 to 10, won; Lilly Diggs, 110, (T. Walsh,) 5 to 1, second; Game Warden, 110, (Spencer,) 8 to 1, third. Time—0:36¼. Peu Etre, Cavanagh, Parsiful, Aphrodis, Glady, Grafter, Woeful, and Shotaway also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Lissaz Handicap. One mile. Bannockburn, 128 pounds, (Bullman,) 7 to 10, won; Flamora, 96, (J. Martin,) 7 to 1, second; Dr. Sheppard, 110, (E. Jones,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:39. Rosormonde and David Tenney also ran. Dr. Nembula left at the post.

FIFTH RACE.—Free handicap. Three-quarters of a mile. Bendorea, 122 pounds, (Spencer,) 2 to 5, won; Frank Bell, 116, (Perkins,) 8 to 1, second; Ben Loll, 105, (Ross,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:12½, which equals track record at Oakland. Nova also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling. One mile. Sisquoc, 107 pounds, (Buchanan,) 25 to 1, won; Flora Bird, 110, (Jenkins,) 3 to 1, second; Aborigine, 107, (E. Jones,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:42. Mission, Choteau, Hipponax, Saul of Tarsus, Miss Vera, Ting-a-ling, Nance O'Neill, and Fille D'Or also ran.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRAORDINARY LACE SELLING.

MATTHEWS

JACKET & GARMENT SALE.

This being INVENTORY WEEK Unusually LOW PRICES PREVAIL on Many Odd Lots, We Preferring to Close—Buying Made Interesting to Cash Buyers.

MILLINERY. We are showing an unusually large and attractive line of winter styles in TRIMMED HATS, containing SAMPLES of the best work, made in our own work rooms. For Monday we offer two SPLENDID VALUES, in ladies' DRESS HATS, TURBANS, trimmed according to the newest ideas, at a price far below their actual value, special at . . **$1.98** and **$3.48**

Children's and Misses' Trimmed Hats, beautifully and artistically trimmed, at special price of . . . **$1.98**

MIDWINTER STYLES. A number of broken lots of Women's and Misses' ready to wear hats, comprising some of the best selling style of the season, have been grouped for quick selling at half price, some of them are trimmed with ribbon, others with wings or quills, all are stylish and desirable, up-to-date, and up to the present time were marked $2.48 and $6.98, but special now at . . . . . **98c.** and **$3.48**

Miss Hobbs Black Velvet Shape, at **$1.98**
Black and Colored Fur Felt Hats, all shapes, at **25c**
Black and Colored Fancy Feather Breasts, Birds and Wings, at **25c**
Black Ostrich Tips, three in bunch, at **25c**
Violets, three shades, at . . . . . **9c.** a bunch

Two Good Values in **WOMEN'S SHOES.** **$1.75 a Pair.** Women's best French diagonal cloth top, button shoes, soft Vici kid vamps, stitched extension soles, broad and medium opera toes, patent leather tips. The price at which they were made to sell at, and which they do sell at regularly, is $3.00 a pair, but the closing out of the New York Agent of the Manufacturer makes possible the offering of them to you at, a pair **$1.75**

A. and B. Widths, broken sizes.
C. D. and E. Widths, every size from 2½ to 7.

At $1.95 a Pair. 300 Pairs of Women's Vici Kid, Button and Lace Shoes, hand welted and stitched soles, opera, round and bull-dog toe shapes, patent leather and kid tips, heavy and medium weight soles. A clear up of our stock previous to inventory, sizes are broken, and if you can be fitted you get one of the best values of the year. Real values range from $3.00 to $4.00 a pair; Monday, at, per pair **$1.95**

LACES. IMPORTANT FEATURE. The holding of Special Sales a Valuable Aid.

Late Advices received from the lace manufacturers at Plann, Calais, Nottingham, and St. Gall all indicate that a big season is anticipated.

From the foreign markets, just arrived and now open for inspection, full line of Lace All Overs, from **27c.** to **$6.50** per yard, trimming lace to match.

MONDAY'S SPECIALS. Imitation torchons, edge and insertion, worth from 8c. to 12c. per yard, while they last, **5c.** per yard.

Black and White Chantilly Laces, Imitation Valenciennes Laces, Point de Paris Laces and insertions from 3½ to 9 inches wide; special **12½c.** to **19c.** per yard, usually sold from 15c. to 35c. per yard.

CHIFFONS. Chiffon is used in all shapes and modes as draperies, folds, loops, shirred, tucked and in Pompon and flowers.

We will place on sale Monday morning, 597 yards Black Mousseline de Soie, our 69c. kind, as a leader as long as it lasts, at **29c.** per yard.

MALINES. Predominance of Greens. Green seems to predominate, always in the soft pastel tones—lizard green is the newest, a light green with grayish tinge; meadow green is another new one, a tone less vivid than the name would seem to suggest.

A full assortment of new spring shades goes on sale on Monday morning at **15c.** per yard, regular 25c. quality.

STATIONERY. CALENDARS FOR 1900. A special lot of Art Calendars, **19c.** each. Diaries for 1900. Closing out our Diaries at reduced prices.

Old English and Royal Finish Writing Paper, **6c.** per quire, former price, 12c.; Envelopes to match, **6c.** a package.

Mourning Paper, wide border, billet size; former price, 39c. per quire, closing out at **6c.** per quire; Envelopes to match, **6c.** per package.

Dresden Seals, special, **25c.**

Sterling Silver Pencils, **25c.** each.

Hurd's Vellum, parchment and wove finish writing paper in cabinet boxes, 100 sheets paper with envelopes to match, **48c.**

French Organdy Writing Paper, in all the newest tints and sizes, **14c., 17c.** and **19c.** per quire.

Whiting's Standard Linen Writing Paper, Hurd's Marlborough Writing Paper, **25c.** per box.

ENGRAVING DEPT.

Visiting Cards engraved in the newest correct styles.

BOOKS! LITTLE CLASSICS stamped in gilt, never sold for less than 25c.; our price on Monday, **14c.**; such books as Natural Law in the Spiritual World, Plain Tales From the Hills, Emerson's Essays, Bacon's Essays, &c.

We will also close out the remainder of our Shelf-worn or Hurt Books for **15c.**

FUNK AND WAGNALLS STANDARD DICTIONARY, with index, bound in sheep, **$6.40.** Dictionary Stands, **$3.50** and **$3.98.**

LITTLE MINISTER, illustrated in white and gilt, green room edition, publisher's price, $2.00, our price, **98c.**

EPISCOPAL HYMNALS, **75** per cent. less than list price.

Fulton St., Gallatin Place, Livingston and Smith Sts., Brooklyn.

Ten Clubs in the League.

President Soden Says It May Be Cut Down to Eight.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—President Soden of the Boston Club returned to Boston from Cleveland yesterday afternoon, and was this morning found at his office. When asked what he thought the probabilities were regarding the coming season, he said:

"It looks to me like ten clubs, but we may be able to get it down to eight. It is practically certain that Cleveland and Louisville will drop out, but I don't know any more about Washington and Baltimore than any one else does.

"Yes, we must pay something to Cleveland and Louisville, and they can make all they are able to out of the sale of their players. I am not at liberty to state what the amounts involved are."

Mr. Soden said that he knew nothing except what he read in the newspapers about the stories from Baltimore saying that McGraw and Robinson, the whole Baltimore team, and Clarke of Boston are going over to the association. The Boston Club, he said, was not doing any worrying about Catcher Clarke.

Twelfth Regiment Baseball Game.

The Twelfth Regiment defeated the Second Naval Battalion at indoor baseball last night, in the former's armory, by a score of 14 to 6. The game was close and exciting for the first five innings, the Second Naval Battalion boys leading by one run. Their pitcher then went to pieces, and in the next three innings the Twelfth's team had it all their own way

NEW YORK IN THE ASSOCIATION.

Friend of A. C. Anson Insists This City Should Be Admitted.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27.—Acting Secretary Richter of the proposed American Association of Baseball Clubs to-night received a telegram from Temporary President Whitesides of the newly organized Louisville club, applying for admission to the proposed association, which is scheduled to meet here on Tuesday night for organization. President Whitesides in his dispatch says he is prepared to put up $20,000.

Secretary Richter to-night said, "A New York man, who is a friend of Anson and who has ample capital, insists on New York being admitted to the association."

Mr. Richter withholds the man's name, but says that he now has two sites for ball parks in that city.

Home for Newspaper Men.

The International League of Press Clubs met yesterday afternoon at the New York Press Club to organize the International League of Press Clubs' Benevolent Association. It is to found a home for aged and indigent newspaper men. The members adjourned to Jersey City, where articles of incorporation were executed at the office of the New Jersey Title and Abstract Company. A tract of land near Orange, N. J., was turned over to the association, and it was decided to begin on this site a $20,000 home before long. John M. Carter, Jr., of the Journalists' Club, Baltimore, is President of the association.

ROSSMORE HOTEL AGAIN.

Col. Rivers Disposes of His Interest in Broadway House.

Again has the Hotel Rivers, on Broadway, near Forty-second Street, changed hands. Yesterday Col. Rivers disposed of his interest in the house to George T. Putney, who was one of the firm of Green & Putney, who managed the house when it was known as the Rossmore. Mr. Green, after Mr. Putney's retirement, changed the name to Hotel Metropole. After Mr. Green's death Col. Rivers of New Orleans secured the house and gave it the name of Hotel Rivers.

Mr. Putney said last night that henceforth the hotel will be known again as the Rossmore. Col. Rivers will return to New Orleans.

SLOT GAS METER DEALT DEATH.

Mrs. Alice Kelly, twenty-four years old and the wife of John Kelly, a mechanic of 464 Court Street, Brooklyn, was found dead in the parlor of her home at 6 o'clock last night by her husband when he returned from work. She had been suffocated by escaping gas.

They were married in October of last year and moved into the Court Street house on Nov. 1. The ground floor consisted of a vacant store, which was rented last Friday by John Gee, a fish dealer. The Kellys had not burned gas but Gee yesterday morning had a slot meter put into the cellar.

When he dropped in a quarter late yesterday afternoon he was unable to get any light. He was talking about the machine and its uselessness when Kelly came home and found his wife had been suffocated while taking a nap in her parlor. Investigation showed that the end of a gaspipe which protruded

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—As companion and invalid attendant; highly recommended; understands massage thoroughly; with gentleman; willing to travel; employed in one position eight years. Sincere, 257 West 42d St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By competent girl as first-class cook; understands soups, meats, desserts, side dishes; good baker; best reference; city or country; lady can be seen. Call, Monday, 106 West 47th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; three years' reference from last place; wages, $30. M. E., Box 292, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a neat colored girl as cook and to do washing in flat. Lottie Olsten, 319 West 42d St.

COOK.—By competent young woman as first-class cook; private family; best reference. M., care Lawler, 161 East 34th St. Janitress.

COOK.—By first-class cook; English, French, and German cooking; good personal references. S. B., 162 East 23d St.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook by day or week; city references. 308 East 26th St., rear.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class children's dressmaker, formerly with Felicen of 5th Av., more customers by day or at home. Mrs. Windsor, 250 West 54th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a refined, industrious, working housekeeper; thorough knowledge of catering and servants; willing in every particular; personal reference. E. M., 254 8th Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By American widow; thoroughly competent and trustworthy; also excellent nurse. Box 371, Ridgewood, N. J.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent French maid, dressmaker, hairdresser; experienced seamstress; best reference; no cards answered. Eloise, 146 West 31st St. Ring twice.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent maid; good packer, hairdresser, and dressmaker. Care McCabe, 591 Park Av.

MAID.—Best city reference from last employer. Call, Monday, at 8 East 57th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; private family; first-class city reference; lady can be seen; no intelligence office need answer. 200 East 76th St.

LAUNDRY WORK.—By a thoroughly competent colored woman, laundry work at home; all kinds of fine and family washing; open-air drying. Mrs. H., Box 168, Times Office.

LAUNDRESS.—By good washer and ironer; out by the day; family and boarding; 75 and 50 cents per dozen. Mrs. Hawley, 235 East 54th St., third floor, back.

LAUNDRESS.—Washing and ironing at home; 75 cents a dozen; good reference. Mrs. J. P., 144 West 30th St., rear house.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By an experienced Englishwoman; capable of taking entire charge of infant from birth; also understands all kinds of bottle food; good city reference. Apply by letter, A. G., 336 East 66th St.

NURSE.—By young colored girl as child's nurse; can give two years' reference. Answer to mother, Mrs. J. P. Ross, 144 West 30th St., rear house.

NURSE.—Masseur; highest standing; twelve years' experience. Nurse, 112 East 54th St.

Miscellaneous.

LADY WISHES OTHER LADIES JOINING French conversation class; terms very moderate. M., 49 Columbus Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a German; 26; now or on Feb. 15; with a German; bachelor apartments or private family; thoroughly competent, reliable; best of references; wages, $45 to $50. Max Vaupel, 416 East 15th St.

BUTLER.—By sober, experienced Englishman; lived in good families; aged 38; $35; city recommendations. D. M., Box 290, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By respectable colored man as butler in private family; best city reference. L. Y., Box 291, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By French young man as butler. Henri, 236 West 24th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By young man; first-class family coachman; strictly sober, economical; careful, stylish driver; ten years' reference from last employer. J. M., 114 East 66th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; thoroughly understands his business; willing and reliable; city or country; good references. Lynch, care of Smith, 232 East 56th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young French couple; man as gardener and general housework; wife as chambermaid and seamstress; good references. V., 116 West 26th St., ground floor.

Valets.

VALET and COURIER.—Speaks five languages; to travel with family; first-class references from well known people. Courier, Box 78, 1,242 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

PHYSICIAN IN PRACTICE 15 YEARS WISHES employment where his medical knowledge will be of use for part or full time; references. J. O., Box 278, 1,269 Broadway.

STOCK CLERK.—By a young man, 22, as stock clerk in wholesale dry goods house; 6 years' experience; can furnish best references. S., Box 193 Times.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAUBORGNE METHOD, 346 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone 967 Columbus.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

UMBRELLAS.—Tippers for Lyon Umbrella Company, New London, Conn. Apply by mail, stating experience. Piece work.

UMBRELLAS.—Operators for Lyon Umbrella Company, New London, Conn. Apply by mail, stating experience. Piece work.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

MOTORMEN WANTED.—Experienced and capable motormen for out of town street railway. Steady employment; good wages and hours. Apply at once at No. 316 Livingston St., Borough of Brooklyn, New York.

WANTED—By a firm of real estate agents and brokers, a young man who is a resident of this borough, for outside and office work in renting and sales department. Real Estate, Box 132 Times.

WANTED—Experienced fireman; strong and willing; one with some knowledge of gasfitting and trimming are lights preferred; must come well recommended. Apply No. 1 Greene St., City.

WANTED—Strong, able-bodied men as watchmen; immediate employment and good pay. Call Sunday, Room 101 Occidental Hotel, Bowery and Broome St.

WANTED—Young man to do financial reporting and similar work; stenographer preferred; write fully. Newbur, 1,750 North 15th St., Philadelphia.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. At 4 P. M., oratorio, "The Redemption," by Charles Gounod, will be sung.

CHRIST CHURCH, 71ST ST. AND BROADWAY, Rev. Dr. J. S. Shipman, Rector.—Morning service at 11; evening at 8; Sunday school at 9:45 A. M.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, N. Y., 122d St. and Lenox Ave., Rev. H. P. Nichols, Rector.—Services, 7:30 and 11 A. M.; 3:45 and 8 P. M.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, SUNDAY, Jan. 28, 1900, at 11:20 A. M., at Carnegie Music Hall, Corner of 57th St. and 7th Av.—Lecture by Dr Felix Adler, subject, "The Teaching of Religion in Regard to Divorce." All interested are invited.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D ST.—On Sunday Dr. Silverman will lecture on "Progress of Religion and Liberalism in the Nineteenth Century." Service begins at 11:30.

MEDICAL.

DR. E. C. PIXLEY, 161 WEST 92D ST., N. Y. City.—Treatment of CANCER a specialty.

GRUBER ATTACKS QUIGG

Rally of His Friends in District Leadership Fight.

CONDEMNS MAZET INQUIRY

Mr. Gruber Says It Cost 20,000 Votes Daily—Quigg Accused of Knifing Adler.

The friends of Abraham Gruber, the Republican leader of the Twenty-first Assembly District, met in the assembly hall at the southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixth Street and Broadway last night, to express their preference for him in the fight which George C. Austin is making against him with the district leadership as a prize.

It was supposed at the time of the last Republican County Committee meeting that Gruber and Austin had patched up their differences, especially as Austin then supported a measure Gruber was urging, but this report, it is declared, was simply a huge political joke. The fight which is precipitated by Gruber's fight with President Lemuel E. Quigg of the County Committee is raging bitterly, and will culminate at the coming March primaries.

H. M. France presided at the meeting last night, and the speakers, chief of whom was Mr. Gruber, denounced Quigg in unmeasured terms. Mr. Gruber impugned the wisdom of the Mazet investigation, and reiterated his views of Quigg's unfitness for his place. William S. Bennett, the first speaker, declared that Austin had told him that Quigg had come to him (Austin) right in the heat of the last Aldermanic campaign, in search of a new leader for the district. Mr. Bennett instanced this, he said, to prove Quigg's disregard of party interests.

"Mr. Gruber gets nothing out of politics," said he. "His expenses for the district run into the four figures yearly. They want to replace him with a man who gets from $5,000 to $15,000 yearly out of politics, and therefore has to do the bidding of those above him. The Austin movement is the deadest thing in history since Lazarus."

E. F. Phillips, the next speaker, said that since "the peg on which Quigg hangs his hat got too small for him," he told Republicans who came to him for favors to wait. "I understand Mr. Austin is an office holder," said he, addressing Mr. Gruber.

"Yes," said Mr. Gruber. "He is counsel for the Manhattan State Hospital—an office specially created by statute."

"Well," said Mr. Phillips, "I'm sorry for the Manhattan State Hospital. I don't want to use any qualifications about Mr. Austin's ability, only I wish some one would get a good fat place for me." [Laughter.]

SAYS QUIGG HURTS PARTY.

"I'm glad," he continued, "we have a few men in this district independent enough to stand up and say, 'Damn Mr. Quigg,' or 'Damn anybody else who wants to use the party in his own interest.' I think the party would be 5,000 votes better off if Quigg were never in it. Show me a Republican for whom he ever did a favor! The intelligent element can't swallow him.

Mr. Gruber was then introduced and heartily applauded. He read the speech which he delivered at the County Committee meeting last September opposing Quigg's re-election. "Immediately upon my making that speech," said he, "Mr. Quigg began to suggest that it was time to relieve Mr. Gruber of the Twenty-first District leadership. He sent for the men in that district who held office and told them he was going to take the management of the campaign funds there away from me, notwithstanding the fact that after I had made that speech the district delegation had unanimously elected me leader."

Mr. Gruber then went on to sketch the political history of the district since he took hold, twelve years ago, and spoke of his having recommended men for office (including Mr. Austin on four occasions) who were not his personal friends. The Democrats had only carried the district in one year, said he, in 1897, when the Republican Party was divided, and even then Mr. Olcott, Republican candidate for District Attorney, had carried it.

"I've got a whole lot of scars I received fighting for the organization," said he. "What is the organization? Is it a man who gets cold, who overeats and gets dyspepsia, who gets tired and has to lie down, who gets the sniffles when he wets his feet and catches cold? Or does it consist of all the enrolled Republicans of the district? Mr. Austin and his friends, in opposing me at the March primaries, are strictly anti-organization."

GRUBER ON QUIGG.

"I say, without any personal feeling, that Lemuel Ely Quigg is politically unfit to be President of the Republican County Committee. [Applause.] It behooves every Republican who loves his party to do all he can, day in and day out, to drive Quigg out of the Chairmanship. Talk to Republicans wherever you meet them and you will find that 90 per cent. of them say his occupancy will lose 20,000 votes for the Republican Party in this county at the next election.

"Mr. Austin went about and said, 'Gruber's my friend (and then he cried inwardly.) Everybody loves him. But he ought to go. He's against McKinley and against Roosevelt.' Why, every Republican in the land wants the renomination of William McKinley. The primaries to choose men to nominate a candidate for Governor will not take place till next September, and if Lemuel E. Quigg is for Roosevelt, then it will be because he is compelled to change his mind in the meantime.

"Then Austin's friends say, 'Oh, Gruber can't get any more patronage for the boys, and those who follow him will continue to have long thirsts.'" Here Mr. Gruber took a drink of ice water and resumed:

"Well, all right. It is not the first time in politics men have stood up for principle. It's not the first time men have stood up and said, 'We do not care for offices, but we do care a great deal about political principles.' George C. Austin has gone to Federal officeholders in this district and said, 'If you, Mr. Officeholder, want to follow Mr. Gruber, why, I can't be responsible for what the Collector of the Port may do.' Those men have came to me and asked me what to do, and I have said, 'Go to Mr. Austin. I would rather you had your bread and butter than that you proclaimed my name from the housetops.' But some of those men are made of the stuff martyrs are made of. I have known men living in tenement houses, earning $2.50 a day, with wives and children to support, who have said in reply to Mr. Austin, 'You can have your office. I'll stand by my friend.' And their friend is willing to take his shirt off for them. [Applause.]

WARNS COLLECTOR BIDWELL.

"I should just like to see Collector George R. Bidwell—who is busily engaged in this fight and who got his office largely through my influence—touch the head of a single man in New York because he votes for the man he loves. We'd make things so hot around the Custom House that a cry for ice would go up to heaven.

"But I don't want those men to risk their heads for me. I am not anxious to be a leader, so that I can stick out my chest and walk all the way through this district and say, 'All this territory belongs to me.' That sort of thing doesn't appeal to me. Some people like to play chess, some like to play the piano, and I like to play the game of politics. But I like to play it fair, and in the best interests of the Republican Party. Here, only in this city, the centre of the wealth and learning of the country, we, as a party, lie prostrate on our backs, not able to command the confidence of the voters or the respect of the enrolled Republicans!"

Mr. Gruber then went on to pay his respects to the judgment of the party leaders which dictated the Mazet investigation. He spoke of his "respected friends, Frederick S. Gibbs, Lemuel E. Quigg, and the senior Senator from New York," going to Albany and returning to announce that they had won a moral victory in securing that investigation.

"There were men in the party like Cornelius Van Cott," said he, "who in the early fifties had forgotten more about politics than the President of the County Committee could learn in ten years by hard study and application. They weren't consulted. Nobody was consulted as to counsel for the committee. They chose Mr. Moss, I suppose, to give it some respectable clothes. Well, the Mazet committee went at everything without any advice as to what ought to be investigated, and finally they dug up Ramapo. Then every Republican said: 'Now, we've got the Democrats tight. We've connected them with water.' [Laughter.]

COST 20,000 VOTES A DAY.

"Well, you all know what the Ramapo investigation developed. The committee went on every day, and every day it sat 20,000 Republican votes went into the sewer.

"Then election came, and the Bryanite-Labor-Republican-Good Government-Citizens' Union-Glory Hallelujah combination polled less than 90,000 votes, and Quigg was beaten in his own district. Even old Republican districts went Democratic. Down in the Eighth, for instance, where Charles Adler and Charles Murray had been working for years to build up a Republican organization, Quigg went in and said: 'Your man, Adler, can't be retained because he voted against the Astoria Gas bill.'

"After election the only bright spot, the only place where a Republican could draw his breath and say, 'Thank God!' was the Twenty-first Assembly District. Mr. Quigg and Mr. Austin made up their minds there was too much happiness here. So they came up here with a shovel and a shroud and a coffin. An old German proverb says, 'He that digs a grave shall be laid in it,' and the man that goes through the world seeking whom he may slug is pretty apt to get slugged. To capture Spion Kop does not always mean that you can hold it. At present I am in Natal, and I propose to stay there till I am licked by Quigg and Austin, and if I am licked in the March primaries, you will find me up at 9 A. M. the next day. I'll be doing business at the old stand, and the war will be still on. [Applause.]

"I can afford to fight Quigg and Austin as long as Quigg and Austin are dishonest politically, and not doing their best for the Republican Party. I hope always to be 'on the level' with everybody, as I hope everybody will be with me."

Mr. Gruber here paused and invited any one who could say that he had ever had to be asked a second time to do a Republican a favor or to do something for the good of the party, to speak. No one spoke.

He concluded by saying that there was but one opinion in the district on the fight against him—that it was conceived in iniquity, and that only the officeholders were for Austin. "When they shout, 'I'm for Austin,'" said he, "they are sure to do it where he can hear it, and they usually shout the loudest when their thirst is most extensive."

ROMAN CATHOLIC DIRECTORY.

Population of the Church in the United States More Than Ten Millions —Local Statistics.

The Catholic Directory, which has just been issued, contains statistics supplied by the various Roman Catholic dioceses of the country. These statistics show that the Catholic population of the United Staes at present is 10,129,677. The clergy of the church consists of 14 Archbishops, 77 Bishops, and 11,636 priests. Of these, 8,660 are secular priests, and 2,976 are members of religious orders, such as Jesuits, Dominicans, Franciscans, Paulists, &c. The churches number 10,339. Of these, 6,400 have resident pastors, and 3,930 are mission stations attended by priests who are attached to other churches.

There are 10 Catholic universities, 30 secular seminaries, with 2,630 seminarians; 79 religious seminaries, with 1,198 seminarians; 178 colleges for boys, 662 academies for girls, 3,811 parishes with schools, with 854,523 pupils. In 251 orphan asylums there are 35,453 orphans, and the charitable institutions number 827. The number of children in Catholic institutions is 980,670.

The statistics for 1900, compared with those for 1899, show that the Catholic population of the country has increased 222,265. The number of priests has increased 517 in the last year, and the churches 237.

In the Archdiocese of New York, which is the most important ecclesiastical district of the Catholic Church in the United States, there are reported to be 825,000 Catholics. The Archdiocese is ruled by one Archbishop, one Bishop, and 676 priests. The churches with resident pastors number 259, missions with churches 120, and the chapels 154.

There are three universities, one seminary, with 112 students; eleven colleges for boys, thirty-eight academies for girls, 190 parochial schools attended by 43,417 pupils; six orphan asylums, with 2,307 orphans; sixty-seven charitable institutions, and 68,269 children in Catholic institutions.

The diocese of Brooklyn, which includes the whole of Long Island, contains 500,000 Catholics, whose spiritual interests are looked after by one Bishop and 318 priests. They attend 145 churches and 20 chapels. There is one seminary, with 54 students. The colleges for boys number four, and the academies for girls 16. Sixty-four parochial schools are attended by 29,929 pupils, and 12 orphan asylums shelter 3,590 orphans. The charitable institutions are 25, and the children in charitable institutions number 36,715.

In the State of New Jersey the Catholics, who number 344,490, are divided into two dioceses—those of Newark and of Trenton. The Newark Diocese has a Catholic population of 272,490, 256 priests, and 153 churches. In the Trenton Diocese there are 72,000 Catholics, 120 priests, and 114 churches.

The Catholic diocese that contains the smallest number of priests, churches, and Catholics is that of Alaska, in which there are only 13 priests, 5 churches, 5 chapels, 4 parishes, with schools, 2 charitable institutions, and 1,000 of a Catholic population.

SHORTER ROUTE TO LIVERPOOL.

The Dakotas Plan an Outlet by Way of Hudson Bay.

WHITE ROCK, S. D., Jan. 27.—At the opening of the Red River Drainage Canal convention Edgar M. Bennett of Big Stone City, S. D., delivered an address outlining what it is proposed to accomplish. He pointed out that by making reservoirs of Big Stone and Traverse Lakes, as recommended in the 1892 report of the Government Engineers, the Red River Valley would be delivered from floods and the beginning would be made in a system of navigation beginning at the foot of the Big Stone Lake and extending 990 miles north to Lake Winnipeg and eventually to Hudson Bay.

Big Stone Lake would thus be 1,300 miles nearer Liverpool than Chicago and 1,400 miles nearer than Duluth. The cost of the reservoir system would be $1,000,000, but the losses by floods in the Red River Valley have already been ten times that amount.

WOMAN STABS HER HUSBAND.

It was reported to the police of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station last night that Abraham Cohen, twenty-sixt years old, the proprietor of a ladies' tailoring establishment at 49 West Thirty-fifth Street, had been stabbed in the breast, and that his throat had been cut by his wife, Sadie. The Cohens live at 326 East Thirty-sixth Street. They have a baby two years old, and Cohen's brother lives with them.

On Wednesday night Cohen, with his wife and child, went to visit Mrs. Cohen's brother, who is named Schinsky and lives at Eighty-first Street and Third Avenue. The woman and her brother six months ago had a quarrel, and, although not the best of friends, frequently visited each other.

When Cohen woke up Thursday morning he found that his throat had been cut, and that he had been stabbed in the breast. His wife was standing beside the bed. In her hand she held a large knife, the blade of which was covered with blood.

When the detectives went to Schinsky's house last night they learned that Mrs. Cohen had been sent to St. Vincent's Hospital. At the hospital they were told that the woman had just been admitted to be treated for nervous prostration. She was placed under arrest and a policeman placed to guard her.

The woman when questioned merely said that if she had cut her husband's throat she did not remember anything about it. Cohen was removed to his home after, and is now in a critical condition.

Newfoundland Wreck a Fisher.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 27.—There is nothing new from the wreck of the large unknown vessel which went ashore on Wednesday, Jan. 17, on Foxtail Point, in Bay St. George. The locality where the ship struck makes it certain that she was a herring vessel leaving Bay of Islands, as a deviation of one point of the compass, would land her right on the rocks. Though the wreck is almost certainly that of an American ship, it is possible she is a Canadian vessel, three of these also having left Bay of Islands recently.

Dominion Liner Still Aground.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 27.—The Jamestown is still stuck in the sand on Boush Bluff, where she grounded early yesterday morning in returning from Newport News to this city. Every pound of her cargo has been removed, but the efforts to float her on the tides this morning and evening proved unsuccessful on account of a strong northwest wind. The effort will be renewed in the morning, but with little hope of success unless the wind changes.

Whirlwind Damages American Ship.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The ship Challenger of Bath, Me., Capt. Gould, from Hongkong Oct. 6 for New York, passed St. Helena Jan. 4 jury-rigged forward, having lost bowsprit, foretopmast, and maintopgallast mast, which she reported occurred in a whirlwind Dec. 12, in latitude 30 south longitude 34 east.

MR. MONNETT ON TRUSTS

Standard Oil His Example of All Their Imputed Evils.

One-third of the Present United States Senators He Accuses of Receiving Favors.

Attorney General F. S. Monnett of Ohio delivered his deferred lecture on trusts before an audience that nearly filled the Young Men's Christian Association Hall last evening. He was to have spoken at the Cooper Union a few weeks ago, but the lecture was abandoned at the last moment, it was rumored, because of the antagonism of the Standard Oil Company, against which Mr. Monnett has long carried on a fierce legal warfare, but this was denied.

The lecture was under the auspices of the Manhattan Single Tax Club, and Mr. Monnett read from a manuscript. He quoted many legal authorities, some of them English jurists of 150 years ago, in support of his position that the powers of great corporations should be brought under closer Governmental supervision, particularly with a view to prevent discriminations in favor of their larger customers, which he described as their greatest evil. Whenever he needed a specific instance, he almost invariably fell back on the Standard Oil Company to furnish it. While the speaker was telling of the great profits of the oil corporation a man called out, "I think we should call for special prayers for Rockefeller."

"Oh, I have no doubt he is getting his Sunday school lesson to-night," replied the Attorney General.

Mr. Monnett said, in part:

"I do not believe I am a pessimist. I know I never lost a fortune by the trusts, for I never had one to lose. There are State, National, and international undertakings which require combinations of capital and combinations of labor. The physical endurance, mental scope, and length of life of the ordinary business man was not commensurate with the business burdens of the nineteenth century, and therefore, we have built up a new creature, omnipresent, omniscient, and even immortal, that works night and day upon the land and sea.

"This new creature, almost a divinity, has accomplished some of the wonders of this age. Its beneficiaries have written its biography in hopeful lines, but no one has yet written its obituary. He must be blind indeed who does not see in all this some triumph of mind over matter.

"I am not here to demand the equality of fortune nor the division of wealth, but to insist upon the God-given right of equal opportunity and upon the wealthy bearing the burden of taxation equally with the poorer, struggling, weaker portion of the community.

"This Empire State is a corporation. Its charter is its Constitution, and its by-laws are its statutes, and, combined with forty-four others, it forms the Government, which makes a fair illustration of the ideal development of the trust.

"Every dollar that the Rockefellers, the Rogerses, the Pratts obtained from rebates from railroad corporations through favoritism in terminal charges and fictitious billing has been as wrongfully wrung from the pockets of the owners of the oil rocks in Pennsylvania and the washerwoman filling her oil can at the corner store in this city as any dollar that any man ever took by embezzlement.

"The Standard Oil Company was ungrateful enough to build a pipe line as competitor to the railroads which had fattened it, but they never reduced the price of oil anywhere or at any time when they did not have to do it through the meagre competition which outsiders were able to give them.

"Instead of using the advantages derived from the Government for the common welfare and benefit this model Sunday-school building, church-organizing, and philanthropic organization has exacted, extorted, and filched from the helpless widow and the day laborer 100 per cent. more for its commodity than under the law of good morality it was entitled to—100 per cent. taken from the washerwoman's wages to be dropped to-morrow into the Sunday school box.

"The question as to whether or not Aguinaldo has insulted our flag 12,000 miles away is an affair of more importance in the eyes of State and National and editorial savants than the fact that National sovereignty is defied and courts spit upon by these criminal trasactions that they do not dare disclose under judicial demand. The trusts in Ohio are now in exactly the same position as a felon in a New York Police Court who says: 'I dare not open my mouth and testify because it would incriminate me.' Unless you men that are sufferers and victims lift up your voices the courts may become lax."

Mr. Monnett then entered into a long discussion of social topics with his hearers. He said he thought the judiciary was, in the main, ready to do its duty, but Government officials were needed who would enforce the laws. He said in the course of his remarks that he believed that at least one-third of the members of the present United States Senate had received fees, dividends, or other emoluments from great corporations, and added that it was noticeable that when any of the great trusts became involved in court litigation of any kind they generally called upon members of the National Legislature or Government officials to defend them instead of members of the bar in private life.

DOCTORS OF PEDAGOGY DINE.

Chancellor MacCracken on the Contest Over Unification Bills.

The seventh annual dinner of the Doctors of Pedagogy was held last evening in the Hotel St. Denis. Forty graduates of the School of Pedagogy of the University of New York were present. B. C. Magre, President of the School of Pedagogy, presided. At the guests' table were also Dr. Thomas Hunter, Chancellor Henry M. MacCracken, and Col. Alexander P. Ketchum.

Among those present were Dr. E. L. Stephens, President of the Southwest Industrial School, Louisiana; Dr. William Army, Principal of the Orange High School; Dr. A. F. Thompson, Superintendent of the Jersey City High Schools; Dr. Thomas O. Baker, Principal of the Yonkers High School; Dr. J. M. Taylor, Mrs. Jennie B. Merrill, Superintendent of New York Kindergartens, and Dr. A. G. Merwin.

Dr. MacCracken, in speaking to the toast "The University," said that New York University has officially taken no side in the present contest at Albany regarding unification. "This is partly," he said, "because neither the one side nor the other is fully indorsed by our corporation or Faculties. We prefer to wait to see the bills that may be introduced. The matter is so important that I ask every friend of education, and in particular the friends of New York University, to study the proposed measures and to let their voices be heard for the very best.

"New York State is logically bound to either refuse to give money from the State Treasury to university schools of pedagogy or else to subsidize in due proportion every university school of pedagogy that will accept the State requirements. I favor the State Government, when unification shall have been accomplished, adopting a definite policy as to State appropriations."

STATE OF NEBRASKA OVERDUE.

Friends of Passengers Make Inquiries at Steamship Offices.

Several inquiries were made yesterday at the office of the Allan State Line by friends of persons who took passage on the overdue steamer State of Nebraska, which sailed from Glasgow on Jan. 10. She was said to have on board twenty passengers.

She is a slow vessel, and last year she was overdue five or six days on two trips from Glasgow, but she was reported en route by faster vessels. She has not yet been reported on this trip. She was due here on Jan. 22.

Wreck on the Burlington.

STERLING, Ill., Jan. 27.—A combination train on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad was wrecked to-day near Lynden by breaking in two, the rear section crashing into the forward as the latter stopped at the station. Six persons, four trainmen and two passengers, were injured, one seriously.

Railroad President Dead.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Jan. 27.—Col. John Hornby, President of the Fort Worth and Rio Grande Railroad, died suddenly to-night at his home as the result of a severe cold.

Resigns from Plant System.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 27.—General Superintendent Dunham of the Plant system has resigned, to take effect Feb. 1.

PALISADE COMMISSIONERS OUT

W. C. Morse and J. J. R. Croes Resign at the Request of Gov. Roosevelt to Clear a Muddle.

The announcement was made in this city yesterday that Waldo C. Morse and J. James R. Croes of Yonkers, the two living of the three members of the Palisade Commission appointed in 1895, have resigned, at the request of Gov. Roosevelt. The resignation, it is said, was directly brought about by a notice from the Governor asking them to appear before him and show cause why they should not be removed.

The resignation somewhat simplifies, it is said, a situation which had become embarrassing for Gov. Roosevelt, and has led recently to more or less humorous complications. One bill relating to the preservation of the Palisades, sent to the Governor by the old commission, it now before the Legislature, having gotten there in some mysterious way, and another bill prepared by a new commission appointed by Gov. Roosevelt last year, and acting conjointly with the New Jersey Palisade Commissioners, is to be introduced into the Legislature to-morrow night.

Gov. Roosevelt, since he discovered that the 1895 commission's bill had gotten past him, it was said yesterday, has been casting about for a way to get out of the muddle.

The explanation of all this dates back to 1895, when the Legislature passed a law authorizing the Governor, then Levi P. Morton, to appoint a committee of three to confer with a similar commission from New Jersey, the two bodies being appointed for the purpose "of adopting such means as may be deemed expedient and necessary in the view and for the object of securing action on the part of the United States Government for the acquisition of that part of the west shore of the Hudson River within the States of New York and New Jersey known as the Palisades, to be set apart for a reservation or for the purposes of fortifications."

The result of this proposition to preserve the Palisades was that a joint commission from the two States went to Washington, but upon investigation the plan was found to be impracticable, and was abandoned, because chiefly of the great expenditure found to be necessary to acquire the lands. It was supposed then, it was said, that the New York commission's duties were at an end, and that Messrs. Morse and Croes took the view that the plan for a military reservation was impracticable, in line with the ideas of military officers who passed upon the question.

It was said, also, that, while the Governor has power to remove at his discretion, he did not remove them before, apparently taking it for granted that they were out of existence as a commission, and consequently appointed his own commission to work with the Jersey Commissioners on a new plan for preserving the Palisades. To all intents and purposes the old commission was ignored as out of existence.

While the new bill was being put in shape the commission of 1895 took to Albany another report and bill favoring the old military park idea, and proposing that New York State appropriate $250,000 to be paid to the United States to aid in securing the property for this purpose. This bill, it was said, in some way got into Gov. Roosevelt's hands, was approved "by mistake," and introduced into both houses, where it has been bothering the legislators to know what to do with it.

Gov. Roosevelt is reported to have said that he never approved it or the report, and just how it got into both houses has not yet been explained. The new bill proposes to condemn land at the foot of the cliffs, and small portions on top of the Palisades.

THIEVES MAKE A $500 HAUL.

Confidence Game Successfully Worked in a West Thirty-third Street Boarding House.

Mrs. E. M. Weil, who keeps a boarding house in West Thirty-third Street, is congratulating herself because she refused to cash a check for two new boarders. A woman who resides in the house is mourning the loss of jewelry and clothing estimated to be worth $500, which the same new boarders, it is believed, took with them when they disappeared without a formal leave-taking.

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon two fashionably dressed young men carrying dress suit cases called at the house and engaged two rooms. They said they were A. B. Towns and William S. Sanford, that they came from Syracuse, and were engaged in secret service for the Government. They added that they had offices at 280 Broadway, and gave as reference a Mr. Hall, supposed to have offices in the same building.

They were most courteous and affable, and expressed their intention of paying for their rooms in advance. They offered Mrs. Weil a check for a large amount. Mrs. Weil explained that she couldn't cash the check just then. The men assured her that it didn't matter, and that they would get it cashed and pay her the rent in the evening. They went out ostensibly to give instructions for a quantity of luggage to be sent to them. About 3 o'clock they returned, and were shown to their rooms.

An hour later a woman who occupied apartments next to the room allotted to Towns returned after a brief absence to find that her jewelry, furs, and best silk dresses were missing. The new boarders were also missing, and had left no trace behind save the frame hangers on which the stolen garments had been hung, and which were found in Towns's room.

MRS. MINTON DIES SUDDENLY.

Wife of Charles T. Minton—He Discovers Her Body.

Mrs. Margaret E. Minton, wife of Charles T. Minton, a member of the Stock Exchange, was found dead in her bed at the Brevoort House, Fifth Avenue and Eighth Street, by her husband upon his return home from his office in Wall Street yesterday. Mr. Minton found the rooms in darkness, and upon striking a match, discovered his wife lying dead on the bed.

Mrs. Minton was a Miss Rogers. Her father, Henry M. Rogers, was a well-known resident of this city. She was forty-two years old, and a native of this city. Her death was due to apoplexy and Bright's disease. She had been married eighteen years, and leaves two sons. Assemblyman Maurice M. Minton is her brother-in-law.

The funeral will be held from the Church of the Ascension at 2 o'clock P. M. to-morrow.

Cab Drivers Organize.

The Cab and Automobile Drivers' Unions of Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, and Queens have organized what they call the Traffic Trades Council of the Greater New York, with the object of enforcing the laws providing for the licensing only of citizens. The principal unions are the Liberty Dawn Association of Manhattan, Local Coach Drivers Nos. 1 and 2 of Brooklyn, the Bronx Drivers' Union, the Amalgamated Society of Far Rockaway, and the Richmond Union of College Point.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...7:18	Sun sets...5:12	Moon rises...5:04

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....4:59	Gov. Isl'd...5:26	H. Gate....7:22
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....5:35	Gov. Isl'd...5:57	H. Gate....7:53

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) JAN. 28.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
MONDAY, JAN. 29.		
Manitou, London		12:00 M.
TUESDAY, JAN. 30.		
Aller, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Belvernon, Haiti	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Cid, New Orleans		
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Kaffir Prince, Santos		2:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 31.		
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Mae, Ponce	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp		
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
U. S. transport, Puerto Rico	10:30 A. M.	
THURSDAY, FEB. 1.		
Ardanrose, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
La Normandie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Santiago, Nassau	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, FEB. 2.		
Hansa, Belize and Guatemala	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Hugin, Progreso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Erna, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, FEB. 3.		
Alene, Jamaica and Greytown	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Auchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Dean, Haiti	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	
Hekla, Christiania	11:00 A. M.	
Maasdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Olinda, Nuevitas	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Tartar Prince, Mediterranean ports	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Werra, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Haw

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Business of Fair Volume, but Along More Conventional Lines.

BUYING OF APARTMENT SITES

Pending Legislation—Latest Sales—Little of Importance at Auction—Offerings for This Week.

In point of large transactions and those to which any general interest attaches the last week has made a rather poor showing. There has been a fair volume of business, however, and even if it has followed somewhat conventional lines, this is only to be expected and need not be made the basis for any apprehension as to the character of the Spring market.

The reselling of the Orphan Asylum block goes on apace. Scarcely a day passes without some addition to the list of wealthy men who will build residences on Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets between Fifth and Madison Avenues. The sale of the stables belonging to the Ward estate on the north side of Fifty-second Street just west of Madison Avenue is, it is believed, only the first of a series of transactions which will end in the conversion into residence sites of all the similar properties on that block. The other stables are owned by the Goelet estate and others, who, up to the present, have persistently refused to sell. It is reasonable to suppose, however, that with fine dwellings on the south side of the street instead of an institution, that the folly of maintaining stables on such desirable lots may appear to these owners.

Vacant property sales, most of them preliminary to apartment house building operations, included several desirable plots—the northwest corner of West End Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street, the southeast corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Second Street, and four lots on the south side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, adjoining the Amsterdam Avenue corner. Joseph Hamershlag took title to the single lot at the northwest corner of Central Park West and Sixty-seventh Street from Russell Sage, and increased his holdings later in the week by buying two adjoining lots from Collis P. Huntington. The only deal of any importance reported from the Bronx was the sale of the block of twenty-four lots bounded by Wales and Beach Avenues, Kelly and Beck Streets.

Two pieces of pending legislation are watched with no little interest in real estate circles, although neither one of them gives signs of affecting the market very seriously—not, at least, in their present intangible shape. The proposed mortgage tax is receiving the discussion which it merits, and if the legislators at Albany are paying any attention to all that is being said and written on this subject, there need be no fear that the vote on the measure will not be an intelligent one.

The other bill that is commanding attention, although in no such measure as the one providing for the mortgage tax, is that making it a misdemeanor to offer a piece of property for sale or to negotiate a loan upon it without being duly authorized so to do by the owner or his accredited representative. This bill is looked upon with favor by nearly all reputable brokers. It seems to be the general opinion, however, that that part of the measure relating to the sale of a property, while perhaps not actually objectionable, is to a large extent unnecessary. It is pointed out that the offering of a property without authority is not liable to do harm of any serious nature either upon the property itself or its owner, except perhaps a little annoyance to the latter. Attempts to negotiate a loan, on the other hands without being duly authorized, might very easily work to the detriment of the property involved and to the financial disadvantage of its owner. The latter section of the bill, therefore, meets with general approval, particularly among those brokers who are interested in the welfare of the mortgage loan branch of the business.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Stewart & Smith, to Charles Osborne, the five-story American-basement dwelling, 321 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, 18 by 80 by 100.

Albert L. Conklin, Jr., has bought from Elizabeth A. Talbot the three-story dwelling, 102 West Forty-sixth Street, 20 by 100.

F. Hartley Proctor is the buyer of the 50-foot plot, with stables, on the north side of Fifty-second Street, 120 feet west of Madison Avenue.

Robert Willets has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 17 East Eighty-third Street, 18 by 102.2.

A. M. Bendheim has sold to Joseph Roberts, for $28,500, the four-story building, southeast corner of Avenue A and Eleventh Street, 20 by 75.6.

It is reported that Daniel B. Freedman has bought the four-story dwelling, 38 West Ninety-seventh Street, 18 by 100.

Max Marx has sold, through Williamson & Bryan, to Timothy F. Sullivan, the plot northwest corner of Park Avenue West and One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, 25 by 82; also to W. C. Coffin, the southwest corner of Morris Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 25 by 92, a five-story flat, with stores.

H. T. Gurney has sold for Robert F. Horsey, his country place at Oyster Bay, L. I., at one time the home of Col. S. V. R. Cruger. The property adjoins the large estate recently sold to Camille Weidenfeld of Lawson, Weidenfeld & Co. The purchaser of the Horsey place is one of the H. B. Claflin Company.

A building loan contract was placed on record yesterday, made by Hellner & Wolf, with Owen Costello, and involving the property on the south side of Eleventh Street, 180.10 feet east of University Place, 25 by 98.9. The amount advanced is $40,000.

A large deal was closed in Brooklyn real estate yesterday by Vanderbilt Soader and Joseph E. Segrell, by which S. Clarke Rowen secures the following properties: The two-story and basement brick dwellings 424, 426, 426A, 428, and 430 Lewis Avenue; the two-story and basement stone dwellings 186, 188, 190, 190A, and 192 Decatur Street; the brick apartment house 583 Pacific Street, the brick apartments 542A, 544, 548, and 552 Lexington Avenue; the two-story and basement brick dwellings 564A, 566, 568, 570, and 572 Lexington Avenue, and 1,077 Fulton Street; the three-story dwelling 46 Chauncey Street, the brick store and dwelling 679 Atlantic Avenue, the dwellings 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 588, 590, and 592 Herkimer Street, and a number of apartment flats where improvements will soon be started by Mr. Bowen.

The Auction Room.

Offerings last week were few and, with the exceptions of 632 Broadway and 6 Park Place, wholly unimportant. The sale of the former parcel likewise lost much of its interest when it became evident that parties interested in the partition suit were to be the most active bidders. Competition for the Park Place piece hardly came up to expectations, possibly through the failure of the National Broadway Bank, which owns the adjoining Broadway corner, to take part in the bidding. The bid started at $90,000 and advanced to only $104,000, at which figure Peter McDonnell became the purchaser. The property was subsequently resold by him to Frederick B. Jennings, owner of 234 Broadway, but at how much of an advance over the auction figures is not known.

Of the voluntary offerings for this week, perhaps the most important will be that announced by Bryan L. Kennelly for Wednesday involving five lots on the north side of Ninety-second Street, 94 feet east of First Avenue, together with five abutting lots on the south side of Ninety-third Street, making in all a plot 125 by 200. Other properties to be put up at public sale by the same auctioneer include 624 to 625 East Ninth Street, 61 and 63 East One Hundred and First Street, 390 Madison Street, and 46 West Sixty-fourth Street.

The southwest corner of Avenue D and Fifth Street is to be sold on Wednesday by order of the heirs. Among the week's more important foreclosures will be noticed those of the Soncy apartment house, at 49 to 53 West Fifty-seventh Street, and of 27 Union Square West, just south of Sixteenth Street.

There were recorded last week 251 mortgages, for $3,283,809, of which 80, for $939,400, were at 5 per cent.; 112, for $744,767, were at more, and 59, for $1,599,642, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 353 mortgages, for $5,446,268, of which 105, for $1,572,451, were at 5 per cent.; 161, for $1,757,117, were at more, and 87, for $2,115,500, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, JAN. 29.—By McClellar & Co., foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 614 and 616 Ninth Avenue, east side, 40.2 feet south of Forty-fourth Street, 40.2 by 100, two three-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $5,504.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 481 and 483 Third Avenue, east side, 49.4 feet south of Thirty-third Street, each 18.6 by 85, two four-story brick tenements, with stores.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 27 Union Square, west side, 32.6 feet south of Sixteenth Street, 32.6 by 141.10, five-story brick building. Due on judgment, $83,036.

TUESDAY, JAN. 30.—By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, George Edward Kent, referee, 125 East Eighty-eighth Street, north side, 337.9 feet east of Fourth Avenue, 25.6 by 100.8, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $22,577.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 145 Suffolk Street, west side, 40 feet south of Stanton Street, 20 by 75, three-story brick building. Due on judgment, $3,301; subject to another mortgage for $12,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, J. Campbell Thomson, referee, 7 Teasdale Place, north side, 155 feet east of Boston Road, 25 by 100, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $847; subject to another mortgage for $11,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 6 Albany Street, south side, 87.7 feet east of Washington Street, 20 by 54, five-story brick building, with store.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 62 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 162.8 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 32.4 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $36,570.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 31.—By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 390 Madison Street, south side, 100 feet east of Jackson Street, 25 by 94.8, seven-story flat, with two stores; 621, 623, and 625 East Ninth Street, north side, 293 feet east of Avenue B, each 25 by 92.3, three six-story flats, with two stores; 61 and 65 East One Hundred and First Street, north side, 175 and 225 feet, respectively, east of Madison Avenue, each 25 by 100.11, two five-story double flats.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, Ninety-second and Ninety-third Streets, 94 feet east of First Avenue, five lots on each street, each 25 by 100.8.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 46 West Sixty-fourth Street, south side, 159 feet east of Broadway, 30 by 100.5, five-story brick double flat.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executor's sale, 186, 188, and 190 Union Avenue, Brooklyn, northeast corner of Devoe Street, each 25 by 110, two-story brick factory on 186, two three-story brick flats on 188 and 190; Jerome Avenue, Yonkers, northwest corner of Vernon Place, 100 by 154.3, vacant; Vernon Place, Yonkers, west side, 154.8 feet north of Jerome Avenue, adjoining the foregoing, 50 by 200, vacant.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., public auction sale, 36 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, south side, 470 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 18.4 by 100, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles A. Decker, referee, 2,046 First Avenue, east side, 50.11 feet south of One Hundred and Sixth Street, 25 by 84, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $3,865; subject to another mortgage for $15,000.

By William Kennelly, public auction sale, 322 Henry Street, south side, 200.7 feet west of Jackson Street, 25 by 95.1, five-story brick flat.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, by order of the heirs, 55 and 57 Avenue D, and 750 and 752 Fifth Street, being the southwest corner of the streets named, 41 by 80, two five-story brick and brownstone-front flats on the avenue and a two-story brick building at the rear on the street.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Francis C. Castine, referee, 49, 51, and 53 West Fifty-seventh Street, north side, 75.5 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 69.7 by 100.5, seven-story stone-front flat, known as the Soncy. Due on judgment, $163,400.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Peter L. Olney, referee, 1,311 and 1,313 Amsterdam Avenue, east side, 25.2 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 50.5 by 100, five-story brick building. Due on judgment, $32,084.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 132 and 134 West Forty-seventh Street, south side, 400 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 37.6 by 100.5, two four-story stone-front dwellings. Due on judgment; $11,910; subject to other mortgages for $40,000.

THURSDAY, FEB. 1.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 1,264 East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, south side, 41.8 feet east of the Southern Boulevard, 16.8 by 90, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,447.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, Ralph G. Miller, referee, 88 West One Hundred and Third Street, south side, 153.6 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; 43 West Sixty-sixth Street, north side, 350 feet west of Central Park West, 25 by 100.5, five-story stone-front flat; 43 Greenwich Avenue, west side, 47.10 feet north of Charles Street, 21 by 72.1 by 21.4 by 68.2, four-story brick dwelling. Subject to other mortgages, on 88 West One Hundred and Third Street, $18,000; on 43 West Sixty-sixth Street, $12,000; on 43 Greenwich Avenue, $8,000.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, James W. Hawes, referee, 149 West Sixty-first Street, north side, 486.1 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 13.10 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,445.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 321 and 325 East Third Street, north side, 120 feet west of Avenue D, 40 by 96, seven-story brick building; all title and interest of Neuberger & Osnowitz on May 29, 1896.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 219, 221, and 223 East Forty-fourth Street, north side, 305 feet west of Second Avenue, 75 by 100.6, three five-story brick tenements; all title and interest of Jessie Folsom on Oct. 31, 1899.

By John T. Boyd, partition sale, Louis Hannaman, referee, 755 East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, north side, 142.8 feet east of Washington Avenue, 25 by 200, three-story brick dwelling.

By Thomas C. Smith, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, Edgecombe Avenue, east side, 142.1 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, if extended, 126.10 by 126.4 by 125.7 by 116.4, vacant. Due on judgment, $17,587.

FRIDAY, FEB. 2.—By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Jacob P. Solomon, referee, Marion Street, Twenty-fourth Ward, east side, 150 feet north of Elizabeth Street, 50 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,821.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George H. Hart, referee, Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, north side, at its junction with the property of the Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad, 133.6 by 131.8 and irregular, vacant. Due on judgment, $4,660.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 542 to 548 West Forty-seventh Street, four four-story brick flats, 25 by 86.5; John D. Karst, Jr., of 2,051 Eighth Avenue, owner; Louis Korn, architect; cost, $80,000.

Locust Avenue, east side, 95 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, for a two-story frame shed, 21 by 150; H. G. Selleck, Jr., owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 36 Sheriff Street, for a one-story brick storage house, 21.10 by 27; G. Greenberg of 262 Henry Street, owner; Sass & Smallhelser, architects; cost, $250.

Dauntsey Street, northeast corner of Suffolk Street, for a six-story brick shop and stable, 22.3 by 50; Yittel Smith of 81 Suffolk Street, owner; Frederick Ebeling, architect; cost, $18,000.

No. 307 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, for two one-story brick schools, 19.10 by 35; Francisca Siscella, premises, owner; J. W. Ringrose, architect; cost, $2,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 101 and 103 Wooster Street, to a seven-story brick loft building; Leon Tanenbaum, owner; Buchman & Fox, architects; cost, $250.

No. 158 Rivington Street, to a four-story brick dwelling and shop; M. Pomeranz of 158 Rivington Street, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $100.

Eleventh Avenue, east side, 50 feet south of Thirtieth Street, to a two-story brick shop; Clarence L. Smith, owner; C. F. Rose of 1 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $300.

Minneford Avenue, west side, 150 feet south of Cross Street, City Island, to a two-story frame dwelling; L. F. W. Seifert, City Island, owner; J. H. Becker, architect; cost, $500.

No. 247 West Eightieth Street, to a one-story brick store; Mrs. Julia Schwarz of 175 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, owner; C. H. Richter, Jr., architect; cost, $200.

Ninth Street, Third and Fourth Avenues, to store in the Bible House; American Bible Society, premises, owner; Vaux & Emery, architects; cost, $300.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Jan. 27.

AVENUE A, w s, 24.6 ft n of 7th St, 24.4x100; Minnie Casper to Edward Bachman 1

BROADWAY, n w corner of 51st St, runs w 108 x n — x w 5 x n — to 52d St, x e 103 x s e 201; Thomas J. Emery to John J. Emery, ½ part 1

CANAL ST, 332, s s, 24.9x106.2, to Lispenard St x25x irregular, and No. 41 Lispenard St; M. F. Fitzgerald to Fannie Hamlin 1

DEAUR AV, n e corner of 194th St, 20x100; Ellen Anderson to George W. Flagg 1

FORDHAM AV, n s, 210 ft w of Main St, 100x100; Lydia A. Scofield to John W. Miller 1

FREDERICK ST, w s, 350 ft n of Bayard St, 50x87.6; Mary E. Keller and another to Helena Lienesch 1,500

FRONT ST, 233, s e s, 28.3x37.4x28.3x38.3; John P. Clarke, referee, to George M. Miller and another, trustees 10,090

LORILLARD PLACE, n e corner of 188th St, 393x200 to Hoffman St; St. Joseph's Institute for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes to Samuel H. Crawford 30,000

LOT 250, map of portion of Hunt estate; Edward Muller to Emil N. Sorgenfrei .. 1,000

MARIAN ST, n w s, Lot 311, map of Washingtonville, 50x100; August C. Nanz, referee, to William D. Berrien 500

TELLER AV, s e s, 680.9 ft n e of 169th St, runs n e 77.4x n w 59.8x s w 78.7 to Teller Av x s w 50; Katharine S. Haynes to Thomas A. Johnson 2,100

VANDEWATER ST, n s, Lot 31, adjoining lands of Michael Merritt, 18.1x39x irregular; Robert F. Cole to George W. Munro 100

3D AV, w s, 47.9 ft s of St. Paul's Place, 26x129.9x25.10x131.5; Marie B. Denicke to Moses Cowen 4,675

2D ST, s s, 201.8 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x55x16.8x61.9; Edward Menocal to Augustus J. Du Bois 1

11TH ST, s s, 180.10 ft e of University Place, 25x94.9; Emanuel Hellner and another to Owen Costello 100

10TH ST, 130 East, 17.5x92x irregular; Sarah T. Horner to Louis Bernstein 15,500

30TH ST, s s, Lot 470, map of Cornelius Ray, 25x98.9; Charles J. Tagliabue to Frances O. Van Riper 1

30TH ST, s s, Lot 470, map of Cornelius Ray, 25x98.9; Caroline J. Hawxhurst to Charles O. Van Riper 1

56TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 9th Av, 25x 100.2x25.3x103.3; Marcus Nathan to Jessie Meyer 100

56TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 9th Av, 25x 106.2x25.3x103.3; Jessie Meyer to Donatus Rieger 1

57TH ST, n s, 525 ft w of 10th Av, 50x 100.5; Edward J. Wilkinson to Peter A. Wilkinson and another 1

111TH ST, n s, 485 ft e of 7th Av, 15x 100.11; 111th St, n s, 470 ft e of 7th Av, 15x100.11; 111th St, n s, 426 ft e of 7th Av, 14x100.11; Emil Bloch to Julia C. Willett 1

129TH ST, 26 East, 25x99.11; Francis V. S. Oliver, referee, to Laura Le C. De Cammont 1,000

132D ST, 34 West, 25x99.11; Sophia Wiemert to Philip Baer 1

161ST ST, n s, 119.6 ft e of 3d Av, 28.11x 100; Kate B. Decker, individually and as executrix and trustee, to Clara Decker. 15,100

18TH ST, s w s, w ½ of Lot 92, map of Union Hill, 62x50; Mary Kinary to Calcateria Ygnazio 2,400

Recorded Leases.

DE MARCO, Celestino, to Giuseppe Strongone; Elizabeth St, 203, 5 years 492

DRISCOLL, Ellen, to Nichols Zito; Mulberry St, 26, 5 years 600

LOUBAT, Joseph F., to James F. Sutton and another; 23d St, 6 East, and 7 East 22d St, 5 years $19,500

SMITH, William C., to Gustav Kaufmann and others; Watts St, 34, 36, 38, parts, 4 9-12 years ..... $1,800 to 3,600

TAILER, Robert W., to Herman B. Schlobohm; 11th St, 31 West, 2 11-12 years 1,600

WACHT, Samuel, to Morris Harrison; Clinton St, 14, 3 years 2,750

WALLACH, Karl M., to Louis Harber; Essex St, 39, 5 years 840

WELLS, Sarah R., trustee, to Isaac Lipschitz; Market St, 20, 5 years 2,880

Recorded Mortgages.

BARR, John C., to Isabella G. Francis; Vanderbilt Av, e s, 295 ft s of proposed 171st St, 3 years 4,000

BERNSTEIN, Louis, to Sarah T. Horner; 130 East 19th St, 5 years 7,000

BRENNAN, Thomas, to Harlem Savings Bank; 10th Av, n s, Lot 937, map of Village of Wakefield, 1 year 2,500

BRENNAN, William, to Mary J. Mondorf, guardian; 10th Av, w s, 49.4 ft s of 22d St, 3 years 5,000

COLES, Nathaniel B., to Alexander and George Coles; South St, n e corner of Whitehall St.; State St, 1 and 2; Whitehall St, 40 to 46; Gansevoort St, s s, 212 ft e of Hudson St; 7th Av, 384; ¼ part, 3 years 10,000

COSTELLO, Owen, to Emanuel Hellner and another; 11th St, s s, 180.10 ft e of University Place, 7 months 28,500

COSTELLO, Owen, to Emanuel Hellner and another; 11th St, s s, 180.10 ft e of University Place, 7 months 40,000

COWEN, Moses, to Marie B. Denicke; 3d Av, w s, 47.9 ft s of St. Paul's Place, 5 years 3,500

CRAWFORD, Samuel H., to St. Joseph's Institute for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes; Hoffman St, n w corner of 188th St, 2 years 5,000

CRAWFORD, Samuel H., to St. Joseph's Institute for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes; Hoffman St, w s, 175 ft n of 188th St, 2 years 4,000

CRAWFORD, Samuel H., to St. Joseph's Institute for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes; Lorillard Place, n e corner of 188th St, 2 years 5,000

CRAWFORD, Samuel H., to St. Joseph's Institute for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes; Lorillard Place, e s, 175 ft n of 188th St, 2 years 4,000

DE BALAINE, Mary A., to G. D., to the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, 2½ years 1,000

DISKEN, May, to George Mackenzie; 147th St, n s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 3 months 2,500

DOMBROWSKA, Josephine, to Emma Blath; Longfellow St, e s, 50 ft n of 173d St, 3 years 600

FLAGG, George W., to Anthony Smyth; Decatur Av, n e corner of 194th St, as widened, demand 650

FRANK, Louis, and Joseph Brass to Isaac M. Berinstein; 270 to 276 Madison St, ½ year 2,500

HAMM, Andrew J., and wife to Bloomingdale Brothers' Employes' Mutual Aid Society; 2d Av, w s, Lot 1,130, map of Wakefield, 3 years 15,000

HANO, Philip, and wife to Clara Liebenberg; 86 and 88 Greenwich St, 3 years 2,000

HULSHOF, John L., and wife to Henry Fulling; 116th St, n s, 120 ft e of 2d Av; also, Hobart St, s s, 205.5 ft w of White Plains Road, Eastchester, 1 year 10,000

LEVY, Ernest, to Emile J. Murray; 62 Monroe St, instalments 2,000

MILLER, John W., to Frank Levison; Fordham Av, n s, 210 ft w of Main St, City Island, 1 year 2,000

MUNRO, George W., to Charles A. Moran, trustee, 26 to 30 Cumberland St, 1 year 700

OVERING, Henry C., to James E. Brush; Cherry St, n s, 162.10 ft e of Roosevelt St, 2 years 3,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to George Wolf, 2d Av, n e corner of 91st St, 1½ years 6,000

STAVEY, Ernest N., to Matilda W. Brower; 100th St, s s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 1 year 5,000

UHLFELDER, Morris, to Matilda B. Brown; 115th St, n s, 250 ft e of Lenox Av, 2 years 2,000

VAN VEEN, Jane, to Joseph Van Veen; 672 East 136th St, 5 years 20,000

YGNAZIO, Calcateria, to Mary Kinary; w ½ of Lot 92, map of Union Hill, Powell estate, 3 years 1,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BEYER, George H., to Amelia M. E. Huber 1,000

CAMPBELL, Mary A., to Esther Morgan ..... Nom.

SCHAEFER, Henry A., individually, &c., to Manufactures and Traders' Bank 1,207

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Eli H. Bernheim ..... Nom.

MEYER, Adolph J. H., to Charlotte Mayer 25,800

NICHOLS, James E., and others to James E. Nichols, trustee 4,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Emma J. De Long, as guardian, &c. ..... Nom.

2,500

Mechanics' Liens.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 84th St, —x—x32.2x—; New York Lumber and Storage Company against William R. and James M. Stewart, owners; Morrison & Plimister, contractors 1,097

27TH ST, 39 to 43 East; Brun & Hauser against Edward W. Candee, owner and contractor $9,000

136TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 125x 100; Myer Hellman against James J. Pryor, owner; the John E. Scharsmith Building and Constructing Company, contractors 135

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

82D ST, 205 to 214 West; Nathan Passman, on Edward Meltzer, to W. F. Kilpatrick, (two orders) 521

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

11TH ST, s s, 180.10 ft e of University Place, 25x94.9; Emanuel Hellner and Moses J. Wolf, with Owen Costello, 10 payments $40,000

11TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; Emanuel Hellner and Moses J. Wolf, with James Brown, 15 payments 79,000

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 151st St, 25.7x 100; Sarah H. Powell against Herman C. Borger and wife, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. Bell.

HIGHLAND PLACE, centre line, 800.3 ft n e of land of Abraham Schermerhorn, runs n e 50.1x w 200x s 50.1x e 200 to place of beginning; also, Highland Place, centre line, 700.3 ft n e of land of Abraham Schermerhorn, runs w 461.9 to centre of Palisade Av x s — x e 450.3 to Highland Place centre line x n 100 to beginning; Louis Dannhauser against Michaelis Simonson, individually and as administrator, &c., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Kurzman & Frankenheimer.

HIGHLAND PLACE, centre line, 800.3 ft n e of land of Abraham Schermerhorn, runs w 459.8 to centre of Palisade Av x s w — x e 461.9 to Highland Place, centre line, x n e 100 to beginning; also Highland Place, centre line, 900.6 ft n e of land of Abraham Schermerhorn, runs w 200x s 50.1x e 200 to centre line of Highland Place x n e 50.1 to beginning; Louis Dannhauser against Sophie Kalman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Kurzman & Frankenheimer.

WADSWORTH AV, w s, 150 ft s of 187th St, proposed, 25x150; Thomas E. Greacen, executor, &c., against Ellen Lyman and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Carrington & Pierce.

2D AV, e s, 60.5 ft n of 50th St, 20x70; Lawrence E. Embree, trustee, against Frederick Stobbe and John Evers, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. C. Embree.

96TH ST, s s, 190 ft w of 3d Av, 30x100.8; Charles Griffen and others, trustees, &c., against Selig Housah and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. M. Powell.

14TH ST, s s, 185 ft w of Boulevard, 15x99.11; Anna L. Simonson against Eva Steinmets and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. S. Fowler.

149TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of Broadway, 16.8x99.11; Cynthia H. B. Clark against Thomas F. Roys and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Clark.

President Hill's First Vacation.

From The St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer Press.

James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railway Company, will enjoy this Summer his first vacation since he became a railroad man twenty years ago. He will pass several months at Paris during the Exposition. Mr. Hill will be accompanied by most of his family, but his sons, J. N. and L. W. Hill, will, it is said, remain here in their father's absence, and go abroad after his return. Mr. Hill is said to have leased already at Paris a house which his family will occupy. Mrs. Hill and her daughters will sail, it is expected, about the first of May. Mr. Hill will start later, and come back earlier. He will remain absent but two months, being unwilling to stay long from the centre of his important business interests. He has gone frequently abroad, and he has often been accompanied by members of his family. But this is the first time that his object has been relaxation.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.76⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.40⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29¼
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.00
Cotton, middling	.08
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08¼
Sugar, granulated	5.15
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	12.50
Beef, hams	21.75
Tallow, prime	.05 1-16
Pork, mess	10.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.06⅜
Lard, prime	6.27½
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	23.00
Butter, Western creamery	.25

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 64@65c; No. 2 red, 68½@69¼c; No. 2 corn, 31¼@31⅝c; No. 2 yellow corn, 31¼@31⅜c; No. 2 oats, 23@24¼c; No. 2 white, 25½c; No. 3 white, 25@25½c; No. 2 rye, 50@52c; No. 2 barley, 38@42c; No. 1 flaxseed and Northwest, $1.53; prime timothy seed, $2.50@$2.65; mess pork, per barrel, $10.55; lard, per 100 lb, $5.75@$5.92½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $5.65@$5.95; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5½@5¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.90@$6; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.23½; sugars, cutloaf, $6; granulated, $5.44; clover, contract grade, $8.25@$8.35.

COTTON.—The cotton market was strongly bullish, a fact that some regarded as particularly significant in view of the recent reverses sustained by the English forces in South Africa. Prices at the opening showed an advance of 2@9 points. There was a further advance of 2@4 points, with a partial recession as the market drew toward the close, under selling for realizing purposes. The undertone of the market throughout, however, was unmistakably firm, the principal factor of strength being the strong attitude of Southern spot sellers. The morning's advance in the local market was attended by active covering and by extensive buying for Southern and Wall Street and other large accounts. The crop movement was light; contradicting predictions of an increase in receipts on account of heavy export purchases at the interior. The statistical situation was a confirmation of previous estimates, pointing to subsiding supplies. The market closed steady at a net advance of 3@7 points.

Contract prices range as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	7.68	7.70	7.68	7.68@7.70
February	7.64	7.67	7.64	7.65@7.66
March	7.61	7.64	7.60	7.62@7.63
April	7.57	7.60	7.57	7.59@7.60
May	7.56	7.60	7.56	7.59@7.60
June	7.57	7.60	7.57	7.59@7.60
July	7.59	7.61	7.57	7.59@7.60
August	7.53	7.58	7.54	7.56@7.57
September	7.05	7.06	7.04	7.04@7.05
October	6.86	6.88	6.85	6.85@6.86
November	6.83	6.84	6.83	6.82@6.83
December	..	..	..	6.82@6.83

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 27.—Spot cotton quiet and firm; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 5,000 bales; receipts, 18,000 bales; American, 8,000 bales; middling upland, 4⅝d; futures opened steady at 2-6d advance; closed irregular at 2½@4-64d net advance; January, 4.34b; January-February, 4.30b; February-March, 4.29½b; March-April, 4.22½b; April-May, 4.19b; May-June, 4.16½b; June-July, 4.14b; July-August, 4.12b; August-September, 4.06½b; September-October, 3.58½b; October-November, 3.51½b; November-December, 3.48b.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	74⅝	75⅝	74⅝	74⅝
July	74 11-16	75⅝	74⅝	75⅞
Corn—				
May	..	..	..	39½

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	68¼	68⅝	68½	68⅝
July	69¼	69⅝	68½	69½
Corn—				
May	33 1-16	33¼	32⅝	33
July	33⅜	33⅝	33½	33⅝
Oats—				
May	23⅜	23 7-16	23¼	23½
July	22⅜	22⅜	22¼	22½

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—There was further activity in wheat yesterday, and a sharp advance in prices at one time, following bullish advices from abroad, particularly from France. Toward midday, however, realizing developed on a moderate scale and the attendant decline left the market at the official close rather easy at ⅛c under top point. The advance in Paris amounted to 15@25 points. This circumstance led to various rumors that manipulation was responsible in part for French strength, as well as unfavorable crop news. Still another factor in the early advance was a report that both Rosario and Buenos Ayres had been closed by the plague. Further war news, and continued cold weather in Winter wheat States, acted as minor bull points during the forenoon, and until May reached 75⅝c there was little or no influential selling. At that point room operators began to take profits, and it was not long before the market had an easy look, breaking about half a cent. On the whole, trade was reasonably broad. Northwest receipts amounted to 299 cars, against 374 cars last week. Export business was unimportant.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 27.—Wheat—In store: No. 1 Northern, 65c; May, 65⅝c; July, 67c. On track: No. 1 hard, 66⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 65¾c; No. 2 Northern, 63¾c.

DULUTH, Jan. 27.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 67⅛c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 65⅝c; May, 67⅜c bid; July, 68⅞c; No. 2 Northern, 63½c; No. 3 Spring, 59⅝c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 27.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 67½c; No. 2 Northern, 65¾c. Rye—No. 1, 55½@56c. Barley—No. 2, 46c; sample, 36@42½c.

CORN—No. 2 corn closed at 40½c, elevator and delivered, and 40¾c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats, 29¼c; No. 3 oats, 28½c; No. 2 white, 31½c; No. 3 white, 31c; track mixed, 29@30½c; track white, 31@35c; No. 2 white clips, 32c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 61c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 60½c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 55@56c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots, prompt shipment.

BARLEY—Feeding, 42½@47½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; malting, 50@53c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.85@$4.10; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.45; Winter patents, $3.55@$3.80; Spring clears, $2.60@$3; extra No.

PINGREE DISCUSSES MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP

Michigan's Governor Says It Is a Future Certainty.

Sharp Line Drawn Between Public Utilities and Private Enterprise—Street Railways Considered.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—At the Marquette Club to-night Gen. Pingree of Michigan and Charles T. Yerkes debated the municipal ownership and operation of street railways. Gov. Pingree said in part:

"Municipal ownership is not a new thing. The principle involved in it is almost as old as democratic government itself. There are more than three hundred varieties of undertaking and businesses now engaged in by Governments. Among these are schools, parks, streets, bridges, water works, libraries, museums, armies, navies, Post Offices, lighting plants, &c. They are either for the benefit or convenience or protection of all the people. None of them is now regarded as the especial province of private corporations. One by one the Government has been assuming the ownership and control of these public utilities. Very little complaint has been heard because it has done so.

"At the beginning of the century there was only one public water works in the country. Now, over 53 per cent. of the water works are owned by municipalities. Nowadays the supply of water is looked upon as a proper Government function. Even private interests have ceased denouncing advocates of municipal ownership of water works as demagogues, Populists, Socialists, and Anarchists. In a few years there will not be a private water supply corporation in existence. In Illinois 78 per cent. of the water works are owned by the people, and in Michigan 81 per cent.

"Two decades ago there were no public lighting plants in the country. Now there are nearly 400. Private owners of lighting plants are vigorous in their condemnation of municipal ownership. But with the growth of public sentiment their epithets are becoming milder. They have ceased scoffing at the advocate of municipal ownership of lighting plants as an Anarchist. According to them, he is now a Socialist. A few years from now he will be called a demagogue. After the private lighting plants have practically disappeared, people will wonder why public ownership of them was ever opposed.

"Water, light, and transportation are the three great public necessities. Public ownership of the first two being assured, the last, namely, transportation, is bound to follow.

THE STREET RAILWAYS.

"I will endeavor to state and then answer the principal objections which are offered to municipal ownership of street railways. I believe, however, that most, if not all, of these objections have already been answered by actual experience under municipal ownership of other public utilities.

"The first objection is that City Governments should not engage in businesses which properly belong to the domain of private enterprise. A Government which does so is socialistic in character, the objectors say. Socialism is the inevitable ultimate outcome of municipal ownership.

"This is one of the principal objections urged against municipal ownership of street railways. It has its origin, of course, in the offices of private street railway corporations and other natural monopoly corporations. It is repeated by their attorneys. It finds an echoing response among other people of high financial and social standing, whose fortunes have been made by means of special privileges and favors, granted and bought from legislative bodies, National, State, and city. But the most powerful and effective opposition, by word and deed, to municipal ownership of public utilities, does not come from the owners themselves of franchises and other special privileges. It comes from that large class of people who cater to the capitalists—who follow them blindly—who seek to curry favor with them for financial and social reasons—who imitate them, or to speak more plainly—and perhaps in not very elegant terms—the 'toadies.'

"I do not wish to be understood as decrying or as speaking contemptuously of the capitalists or the wealthy proprietors of large enterorises, as a class. I have nothing but admiration for their skill and pluck in managing large affairs, provided they have reached their positions by honest methods unaided by special privileges. They will generally be found among the advocates of municipal ownership. It is my purpose, rather, to emphasize the fact that the cry of 'Socialism' comes principally from those who have gained their wealth and position because of special Government favors and privileges, and also from their blind followers.

NOT PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

"I do not claim that Government ownership should extend beyond natural monopolies. The streets, rivers, and other water courses belong to all the people. There is no reason why a favored few should make money out of them at the expense of their real owners. The people should reclaim, and operate for their own benefit, such natural public monopolies as streets and street railways, telephone plants, gas and electric lighting works, water works, canals, ferries, bridges, harbors, water fronts and docks, &c. There is a well-defined line between private enterprise and public ownership. I would be the last to assert that Governments should engage in businesses naturally belonging to the domain of private enterprise.

"A business which requires an extensive use of the streets, or which is a natural monopoly, like a street railway, is not the especial domain of private enterprise. It is a business which properly belongs to the people, and should be operated by them for their own benefit. Private companies have no right to that kind of a business. They are the usurpers, although they would have us believe that municipal ownership is an effort to rob them of vested and natural rights—a claim that is preposterous when we know to whom the streets belong. It is absurd, therefore, to say that municipal ownership of street railways leads naturally to municipal ownership of drug stores, dry goods stores, grocery stores, &c. Yet that claim is frequently made, and advocates of municipal ownership of street railways are consequently called 'Socialists.'

"Probably the objection to municipal ownership most frequently urged is that it would tend to greater corruption in city government. Fearful pictures of evil are painted. It is said that the political bosses would control the management of street railways, for instance, and cities would be boss-ridden and boss-plagued. You are familiar with the argument. It originates, as usual, with those whose interests lie in the perpetuation of private control. It is skillfully fanned and encouraged by them and by their agents. The influence of this objection is unquestionably great. It is like the cry of 'Socialism'—advanced to frighten people.

EVILS OF CITY RULE.

"Our City Governments are suffering from various ills, boss plague, ring rule, and corruption in Common Councils being among them. But these evils exist because of the indifference of the people, and especially because of the neglect of the ordinary obligations of citizenship by those who declaim the bitterest against those evils. The only way to cure these ills is to rouse the people to an appreciation of their obligations as citizens. Not until then will the cause be removed. I have no hesitation whatever in stating that there is infinitely more corruption now under private ownership than there ever has been, or ever could be, under public ownership of public utilities. I do not make this assertion upon the strength of the testimony of others. I know it from personal experience.

"The granting of franchises to private corporations is the direct cause in nearly every city of the most dangerous form of corruption—namely, bribery. The disgraceful and discouraging feature of it is that those citizens who rarely attend primaries and who are loudest in their denunciation of municipal ownership, are many of them parties (indirectly perhaps) to the corruption surrounding the granting of franchises. While Mayor of Detroit, I was offered $75,000 if I would sign a gas franchise, or if I would be out of town and let it become a law without my signature. At another time I was reliably informed that a fund of the same amount was subscribed to induce me to sign a street railway franchise for high rates of fare.

BRIBERY IN NEW YORK.

"You will remember when a street-railway franchise was secured in New York City that it was proved that a large number of the Aldermen had received $20,000 apiece for their votes. Those who have been intimately associated with city government in our large cities, although they may not be in possession of facts sufficient to secure conviction, know that scarcely a franchise is granted to a private corporation in which there is not bribery in some form. It is also well known that candidates for Aldermen are allowed, in many cities, to select men for conductors and motormen on street railways. This is but another way of paying for their votes upon franchises. On the other hand, where the employes are working for the city, it is impossible for a boss to control their votes. This is well illustrated in the case of postmen. A Postmaster General of the United States once told me that officials of the Post Office Department had tried repeatedly to influence and control the votes of the Post Office employes throughout the country, but found it absolutely impossible to do so.

"I believe that public ownership will purify, rather than be an additional cause of corruption in, politics and municipal government. The extension of municipal ownership leads to a more enlightened public conscience, and a more direct interest in municipal government, by the people. Under such circumstances, deception and fraud become less possible. I do not believe that there is any force in the objection that municipal ownership leads to corruption in city government. I am confident that the reverse will be found true—that city ownership will not only tend to purify municipal government, but that it will also bring a larger proportion of citizens to a better realization of the duties and obligations of citizenship.

"A third objection to municipal ownership of street railways is that railways cannot be managed as economically as under private ownership, where the incentive to economical management is so much greater, because of the opportunity for private profit. This objection is absolutely without foundation. The history of municipal water works and lighting plants proves, beyond contradiction, that the cost to the consumer is very much less under public ownership.

WHAT NEW YORKERS PAY.

"As business men, you know that the private company operating street railways is compelled to charge fares high enough to pay dividends and interest upon heavily 'watered' stock and bonds. One of the most striking illustrations of this is the case of the Metropolitan Street Railway lines in New York City. At the time the figures were produced, the nominal capitalization per mile of track was $1,130,000. The market capitalization was $2,225,000 per mile, while the cost of duplicating the system did not exceed $100,000 per mile. You will thus see that there were twenty-two parts market value to one part actual value. In other words, there were $2,125,000 'water' in the market value and $1,030,000 water in the capitalization for each mile of track. Is it any wonder that the New York lines were obliged to charge high rates of fare in order to pay interest and dividends upon so much 'water'?

"Under municipal ownership of street railways this would be impossible. The people would ride at cost, which would mean three-cent fares and less. Even if public ownership were twice as expensive as private ownership (which I do not admit) the results of municipal ownership, with fares at cost, would be far preferable.

CHEAP FARES WANTED.

"I do not believe in granting franchises conditioned upon the payment of taxes upon earnings. I have always contended that the sole condition upon which franchises should be granted is a reduction in fares. I firmly believe also that the time has come when street railways can be operated successfully, and yield reasonable interest upon the actual investment, under three-cent fares. If run at cost by the city, the fare can be reduced to two cents in most instances. As I have often stated upon the platform, there is no reason why the poor washerwoman who patronizes the street railways should, through the fare which she pays, help the well-to-do property owner pay his taxes.

"The streets belong to the entire people, and the granting of the use of them to street railways should result in benefits to all the people and not alone to those who own property."

VALUE OF CITY REFUSE.

Privilege of Sorting to be Offered to Highest Bidder.

The contract entered into between Herbert R. Tait and the city, by which the former has the privilege of sorting over the refuse gathered up by the carts of the Street Cleaning Department, will expire soon, and Commissioner McCartney proposes to award the contract for six months to the person who will bid highest for the privilege. Mr. Tait originally received the privilege from the late Commissioner Waring, at the time the department was being organized on its present lines, and he has worked ever since at a pier rented by the city, at the end of East Eighteenth Street. If the amount bid is large enough, the system will be extended so that every load of refuse collected will be treated, instead of only a small percentage, as at present.

Mr. Tait during 1898 received 15,345 loads of refuse, for which he paid the city $41. In 1899 he handled 12,925 loads and paid $31,000. Only 3 per cent. of the paper carts were turned over to the contractor last year, and, as this class of refuse is extremely profitable, Commissioner McCartney hopes to be able to obtain a large sum for the privilege by handing over all the refuse to the successful bidder.

The scow-trimming contract for the year will also be let on Feb. 5. This privilege has produced a revenue of $50,000 a year ever since it was put into operation.

BOY HAS A REMARKABLE ESCAPE

Tossed Fifty Feet Into the Air by a Locomotive—Practically Unhurt.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 28.—John Beirne, thirteen years old, had a remarkable escape from death to-day at Elizabethport. He was crossing the tracks at Second Street and Port Avenue and was struck by the locomotive of a fast freight. His body was thrown fifty feet into the air.

The train was stopped and the crew went back expecting to find his mangled body. They found the lad lying close to the track, stunned. There was a lacerated wound on one knee, but otherwise he seemed unhurt. He was taken to the hospital and thoroughly examined, but no bones were found broken. He was removed to his parents' residence at 650 Court Street.

Rig Hit by Train, Occupants Escape.

MADISON, N. J., Jan. 28.—While Miss Louise and Jennie Hancock of Madison were returning home from a reception at East Madison at 11 o'clock last night, their carriage was struck by a freight train at the Green Village road crossing. The wagon was overturned, and the two young women and the driver were thrown under it. They escaped with a few bruises.

MRS. C. E. COX IS MISSING.

She Fails to Call to Get Transportation to Bridgeport, Conn.

Mrs. Caroline E. Cox, the Bridgeport (Conn.) woman who applied a few days ago to George Blair, Superintendent of Outdoor Relief of the Charities Department for transportation to her former home, did not return yesterday as she had been instructed to do. In her application Mrs. Cox said she had property in Bridgeport, and that she had left there owing to the fact that the Charity Commissioners had declared that she should be examined as to her sanity. She feared that she would be incarcerated, and as a result fled to this city a few weeks ago. For some time she staid with friends in Central Park West.

Superintendent Blair wrote to the Bridgeport authorities regarding the woman and received this reply:

"She belongs to this city. Her first husband and herself come of good families. She has been worth considerable property, but was beat out of it by Cox, her second husband."

The Bridgeport authorities said they were willing to take care of Mrs. Cox when she returned to that place. The woman is well known in this city.

Leaves $30,000 to a Church.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 27.—The will of Mrs. Elizabeth Minturn Hardenbergh was filed for probate to-day. It disposes of an estate valued at several hundred thousand dollars. Apart from a few bequests to charity and to her sisters and the children of her sisters, the entire fortune is divided among the four children of her husband by a former marriage. Mrs. Hardenbergh leaves $30,000 to the Second Reformed Church of New Brunswick.

It has nearly a seventy years record of cures, certified over the signatures of many prominent people—JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Horner's Furniture.

Moderate cost and unequalled assortments are the characteristics of our stock, which represents the best of everything in the Furniture and Upholstery arts produced at home and abroad. The satisfaction of selecting from such a stock will be self-evident.

To make room for incoming goods we have reduced the prices on many pieces in all lines, which are well worthy the attention of those who wish to secure fine Furniture away below regular prices.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

LEGAL NOTES.

DUTY AND LIABILITY OF SHERIFFS.—In June last William V. Malloy, Sheriff of Westchester County, having discharged Susan Slater Weeks from the county jail, where she had been committed by order of the Surrogate, he was adjudged, in a proceeding brought against him by Laura Leggat, to be guilty of contempt of court, and was fined $250. Mrs. Weeks's commitment was for neglecting or refusing to comply with the Surrogate's order directing distribution of certain funds which had come into her possession as executrix of Laura Slater. Before her discharge by the Sheriff, Mrs. Weeks's commitment had been judicially declared in habeas corpus proceedings to be "void upon the face," by a court of competent jurisdiction. The Appellate Division of the Second Department has directed a reversal of the order committing the Sheriff for contempt, holding, Justice Woodward giving the opinion, that it having been judicially determined in the habeas corpus proceedings that the prisoner was illegally confined, such judicial determination protected the Sheriff in discharging her. The Court held that it was not the province of the Sheriff, in habeas corpus proceedings, to inquire whether the Court, in directing the discharge of the prisoner, had erred in acquiring jurisdiction. While neglect of the formalities provided by the code might afford grounds for reversing the decision of the Judge, it did not subject the Sheriff, who acted under the order of the Court, to punishment.

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TAXATION OF CORPORATIONS.—In 1898 the Cornell Steamboat Company, engaged in the business of towing vessels upon the Hudson River, was assessed by the City of Kingston, where it has its office, for $250,000 for personal property in addition to its real estate. Subsequently by the testimony of the company's President, after objections had been filed, it was shown that its property amounted to $890,000, while the amount of its debts, mortgage indebtedness, and real estate aggregated $945,000, leaving a deficiency of over $54,000. In a proceeding to review the assessment, the sum of $250,000 was stricken out, and that decision was affirmed by the Appellate Division of the Third Department. The orders below have recently been modified by the Court of Appeals, so as to fix the value of the company's personal property for assessment at $95,251.77. This sum was arrived at by deducting from the value of the assets the sum of $550,000 instead of $700,000 as the amount of the mortgage indebtedness. The Court holds unanimously, in an opinion by Judge Haight, that a corporation is included in the word "person" as mentioned in Sections 21 and 37 of the tax law, providing for deduction of debts from personal property, and the company was therefore entitled to have its debts deducted from the value of the property in an assessment of its personal property for town, county, or municipal purposes. The provisions for the assessment of capital stock of a corporation at its actual value made by Section 12 of the tax law was held not to conflict with or prohibit a deduction of the company's indebtedness in determining such value. The Court holds also that good will is not taxable property for town, county, and municipal purposes, and that debts or liabilities contracted in the purchase of such property should not be deducted from the value of the taxable personal property.

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TRUST FUNDS AS COLLATERAL SECURITY.—In a suit brought by Gertrude M. Randall and others to recover fourteen bonds of $1,000 each, in possession of the Bank of America, it appeared that the bank held them as security for notes of the firm of Caldwell & Bunker. No claim was made against the bank, its right to these bonds as pledges not being questioned, but it was contended that other securities held by it for the notes should be first applied to their payment. It appeared that these bonds were part of the estate of Mary H. Holley, who married William R. Bunker, one of the members of the firm. She died in 1891, and by her will left her residuary estate to her husband in trust for her two daughters, with remainder to their children. These daughters and their children are the plaintiffs, and the action was defended by Sherman W. Knevals, assignee of Caldwell & Bunker, who was joined as defendant. A judgment of the Appellate Division of the First Department, affirming the judgment given at Special Term, on the report of a referee, in favor of the plaintiffs, has been unanimously sustained by the Court of Appeals, which held, on the opinion of Justice Barrett below, that the firm of Caldwell & Bunker, which took these bonds as security for a loan to W. R. Bunker, one of its members, was not a bona fide holder of them, as the knowledge of the borrowing partner concerning their ownership was imputable to the firm. In any event, the bad faith of W. R. Bunker, the borrowing partner, if not conclusively imputable to the firm's assignee as matter of law, threw upon such assignee the burden of showing good faith, and the absence of notice as matter of fact. The declaration of Bunker, while the firm was in existence and practicing its ordinary business, that the bonds then in possession of the firm belonged to the trust estate, was held to be admissible against the assignee.

VETERAN FIREMAN DEAD.

Cold Contracted on Duty Kills Capt. Joseph Shaw.

Capt. Joseph Shaw, foreman of Engine Company 43, in the New York Fire Department, died at his residence, 238 East Eighty-seventh Street, yesterday, from pneumonia, resulting from cold he contracted at a fire on Ward's Island, Nov. 16. He was born in Ireland in 1836, and came to this city when a boy. On becoming twenty-one years old he joined Engine Company 13 of the old Volunteer Fire Department, then stationed in Duane Street. When the new department was organized Capt. Shaw was assigned to duty on Engine Company 12, in William Street. In 1879 he was made an assistant foreman, and foreman in 1881 of Hook and Ladder Company 13. There he remained until 1898, when he was transferred to Engine Company 43.

Capt. Shaw was one of the most popular firemen in the department. In 1885 he won the Stephenson medal for having the best disciplined company in the department. He has frequently been rewarded for bravery, and his company was always said to be one of the best working companies.

He leaves a wife and seven children, four of whom are boys and three girls, ranging in ages from nine to twenty-four years. The funeral will take place Tuesday morning from the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel.

St. Mary's School Alumnae Dine.

The alumnae of St. Mary's School, 8 East Forty-sixth Street, gave its annual luncheon at the Hotel Manhattan yesterday. A musical programme and addresses by prominent graduates of the school were included in the afternoon's entertainment. Among those present who contributed to the success of the luncheon were Mrs. William Reynolds Brown, President of Vassar Alumnae; Mrs. Ernest P. Thompson, Miss Edith Carruth, Miss May Tracy Earle, Mrs. William Sidney Rossiter, and Miss Maude Fowler.

Stern Brothers

To-morrow, Monday

Annual January Sale

of

Ladies' Muslin, Cambric and Nainsook

Underwear

at

Extremely Low Prices

Silk Departments

4750 yards
Printed Liberty Satins, in Pastel Shades and Solid Grounds; Broche and Plaid Taffetas; Milleraye Satin Stripes, Pinhead Checks with Colored Satin Pekins, all at 73c

2200 yards
Imported Black Taffetas, at 58c

1250 yards
Black Satin Striped Grosgrains, at 69c

35 Pieces
Black Broche Taffetas, in small designs, at 75c

Unusual Values in

Ladies' Tailor-made Suits

Another collection of entirely new styles,
Black, Brown and Oxford Camel's Hair and Cheviots,
with Fly-front Reefers or Close-fitting Coats;
also
Black, Blue and Gray Zibelenes with double-breasted Box Coats;
All coats interlined, velvet collar and lined
with colored satin; Skirts made on Black Taffeta Silk Lining

All at the Special Price of $24.50

Ladies' Shirt Waists

Will place on sale to-morrow
New Effects in
Plain and Striped Percales, at 85c

White Lawns,
Hemstitched and Box Plaited, at $1.25

Ladies' Neckwear

Point d'Alencon Barbs, at 35c & 48c

Oriental Lace Scarfs, at 43c & 55c

West Twenty-Third Street

HIGHWAYMAN'S FIERCE ATTACK

Bodger, Bearing Large Sum from Bank, Followed and Knocked from Car—The Robber Escapes.

A most daring attempt at a daylight highway robbery was made yesterday morning some time after 11 o'clock in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, near Seventh Avenue. The victim of the attempted robbery was Thomas W. Bodger, who lives in Amsterdam Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-first and One Hundred and Thirty-second Streets, and who is the confidential assistant of George Grossman, a dealer in sand and cement at 606 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street.

Bodger went to the Twelfth Ward Bank at 11 o'clock to deposit $400 in checks. He drew out $300 in bills to pay the employes of Mr. Grossman. While in the bank he noticed a large, heavy man with sandy hair and mustache and with peculiar movements watching him. He placed no significance on this at the time. After placing the bills in his inside coat pocket he buttoned up his coat, and over it his overcoat, and started for his place of business.

Bodger ran to a car at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue, near where the bank is located. The man he had noticed in the bank ran behind him. The car stopped. In some manner in boarding the car Bodger stepped on the foot of the man. The latter resented it, and some emphatic conversation was indulged in. Both Bodger and the man stood on the rear platform. At Seventh Avenue the car stopped to let off a passenger.

Suddenly and without warning the large man dealt Bodger a heavy blow on the nose, knocking him from the car platform and splitting his nose from the bridge to the tip. The stranger jumped from the car and stooping over Bodger thrust his hand inside Bodger's overcoat. Bodger yelled "Police! thief!" The man arose and dashed away, going up One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to Eighth Avenue, and turning into the latter thoroughfare. There was no one about at the time and the man escaped arrest. The conductor jumped from the car and picked Bodger up. He was dazed. He went into a neighboring drug store, where a physician attended to his nose, and then he went to the office of Mr. Grossman and reported the affair.

The matter was then reported to the police of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station. Bodger and the police both think that the attack on him was a deliberate preliminary to robbery. The buttoning of his overcoat over his inner coat prevented the success of the attempted robbery. Bodger gave the police a description of his assailant.

KILLED HIS BABY BROTHER.

Yonkers Lad Did Not Look to See If the Revolver Was Loaded.

YONKERS, N. Y., Jan. 27.—Max Stark, fourteen years of age, was arrested to-day on a charge of homicide. He shot his eleven-months-old brother Ernest Thursday and the little fellow died to-day. Coroner Banning, after making an investigation and hearing Max's story, was satisfied that the baby's death was accidental and the prisoner was allowed to return to his father's home at 141 Herriot Street after promising to appear when wanted.

Mrs. Stark was sewing in the kitchen Thursday and Max, who is employed in a store as a messenger, was home for lunch. Mrs. Stark sent the boy into an adjoining room for some thread. Max in looking through the bureau came across his father's revolver. Picking it up, he pointed it at his reflection in a looking glass, and then, turning around, saw his little brother lying on a bed asleep.

Without stopping to see if the weapon was loaded, Max pointed it at Ernest and, after taking deliberate aim, pulled the trigger. He was so frightened when he heard the report that he fainted, and when Mrs. Stark rushed into the room she thought Max had shot himself. Just then there was a cry from the direction of the bed.

Turning around, the mother saw a stream of blood flowing down the face of the baby. He had turned half way round, facing his mother, and she saw a wound in his temple. The bullet had penetrated the skull.

Mrs. Stark screamed and neighbors came to her assistance. Max was revived and Drs. Schooner and Kroeber were summoned. The physicians did all in their power to restore Ernest, who was unconscious, but failed. The child was taken to the hospital, where he died at 5 o'clock this morning.

Cornell Alumnae Meet.

The annual luncheon of the Cornell Alumnae of New York and vicinity was held yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Manhattan under the auspices of the Cornell Alumnae Club. Miss Edith Grant, President of the club, presided at the luncheon. The speakers were President Schurman, Prof. George L. Burr, Dr. William M. Polk, Dean of Cornell Medical College; Miss L. S. Brownell, Warden of Sage College; Mrs. Florence Kelly, Joseph H. Hendrix, and William Bronk.

RUTH CONDE IS A BRIDE.

Rumor of the Runaway Marriage of Swits Conde's Daughter Confirmed by Fact—Wed in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 27.—The story that Ruth Condé, daughter of Swits Condé of Oswego, and Sergeant Major George B. Thorn of this city were married here yesterday by Rev. W. B. Coleman, rector of St. George's church, is true. Mr. and Mrs. Thorn are at the Butterfield at present, and intend remaining there a few days. Mr. Thorn is twenty-seven years of age and his bride is twenty-two. The marriage was legally witnessed, and has been recorded.

Mr. Thorn and Miss Condé came here from the West very early yesterday morning. Mr. Thorn is a member of St. George's church, and it is believed he informed his pastor of the fact that Miss Condé's parents did not favor the marriage. The determination of both to be married was very apparent, however, and the ceremony was performed in Miss Condé's room in the hotel. A rumor that the wedding had taken place got about at 5 o'clock, but could not be verified until late in the evening, and outside of the witnesses and two or three persons there was no one that could give any information. All interested refused to be interviewed or to make any statement until this morning, when the rumor was confirmed.

Mr. Thorn arrived at Oswego Thursday, hired a rig at a local livery, and with Miss Condé drove to Fulton, where they remained overnight at the home of Miss Condé's aunt, Mrs. Brown. On Friday morning they came to Utica.

Miss Marie Dorcas Condé, now dead, sister of the heroine of this elopement, figured in a romantic episode of similar nature three years ago, in which the other principal was Ensign G. L. P. Stone of the monitor Puritan. There was no elopement, owing to the intervention of the young woman's brother, but Ensign Stone and Ensign R. H. Osborne of the Alliance, who helped him in his attempt to win the young woman, were threatened with a court-martial and were put under nominal arrest on their respective vessels for several days while an official inquiry was made into their conduct.

Ensign Stone had met Miss Condé in Washington while he was attached to the cruiser New York, and upon her return to her home at 6 West Fifty-sixth Street, adroitly secured his transfer to the monitor, which was stationed at this city. As long as his attentions were merely friendly he was welcomed by the family, but when he declared him as a would-be son-in-law vigorous parental opposition set in and the young officer was forbidden the house and the family moved to their Summer home at Oswego in order that Miss Condé might be further removed from his influence. Ensign Stone replied to these tactics with a fusillade of letters and declared even to the day of the inquiry that he would marry Miss Condé with or without her parents' consent.

Ensign Osborne helped him, and after the elopement had been defeated, Swits Condé, the father of the young woman, complained to Secretary Long that the young men had used false names, and tried to obtain entrance into his residence under various pretenses giving rise to scandalous newspaper articles. The investigation began on May 31 on the battleship Maine, Capt. Sigsbee presiding over the proceedings. Mr. Condé and various members of his household, including a number of servants, were examined, and after five days the court made its report. Both officers were declared guiltless of any infraction of the naval regulations, and Mr. Condé was caustically informed that if the facts had been known the case would never have been allowed to assume the importance it did.

The Rev. Dr. John Hall, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, announced on June 16 of that year that Miss Condé had finally closed her communication with Ensign Stone, but gossip did not entirely cease until the following January, when the Condés announced Miss Marie's engagement to Lebbeus Harding Rogers, Jr., a Yale student living in this city. She died about a year after her marriage.

GOMPERS SEES THE PRESIDENT.

Legislation Asked in the Interests of Union Labor.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, accompanied by other representatives of labor interests, had a conference with the President to-day to urge upon him their desire that he should advocate certain legislation in which they are interested. They want an eight-hour law for all Government work, a law to prohibit the products of convict labor from being transferred from one State to another, and a law to restrict the authority of Federal courts in the issuance of injunctions in labor troubles.

Mr. Gompers filed with the President informal charges against Claud M. Johnson, Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The charges allege inefficiency and partiality in the conduct of the affairs of the office. Similar charges were filed against Director Johnson a year ago by Mr. Gompers, and, after an investigation by the Treasury Department, they were dismissed as unfounded.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

SILK DEPARTMENT.

Inventory week with us means giving the best values of the business year. Note the representative bargains among others mentioned below.

25-inch Pure Silk Foulards, soft, bright sheen, a regular 85c. quality, superb designs, printed on Navy, Gobelin, Silver, Old Rose, Black and Royal Grounds, at - - 69c. yard.

20-inch Lyons Printed fine silk Liberty Satins, in a charming assortment of small Patterns, Stripes and Polka Dots in Spring colorings; value 75c., at - - - - 48c. yard.

24-inch Persian Indias; also a lot of pretty designs, large and small, in Navy and White, Royal and White, Black and White and other desirable shades, at - - - - - - - - - 55c. and 59c. yard.

Colored Corded Taffeta Novelties, especially imported for Walsts, Fronts, etc.; Broche, Pompadour, and Bayadere effects in Pastel, Evening and Street Colors, value $1.00 and $1.25, at - - - - - - - - - 79c. yard.

BLACK SILKS.

IN BRIEF:

A 70c. 19½-inch Black Taffeta at - - - - 55c. yard.
A $1.25 27-inch Black Taffeta at - - - - 95c. yard.
A $1.00 19½-inch Black Armure at - - - - 75c. yard.
A $1.25 20-inch Black Peau de Soie at - - 95c. yard.
A $1.15 23-inch Black Crepe de Chine at - - 75c. yard.
A $1.25 24-inch Black Satin Duchesse at - - 85c. yard.

The new weave 24-inch Black Crinkle Crepe, the proper texture - - - - - - - - - $1.00 yard.

Broadway, Eighth and Ninth Streets.

R. H. MACY & CO.
Macy's
6TH AVE 14TH ST

Our advertisement in this paper to-morrow will contain items of interest to

Your Home
Your Dress
Your Purse

BE SURE TO READ IT.

WATERS PIANOS

Have been known for **FIFTY YEARS** as standard high-grade pianos.

They are famous for their **FINE TONE** and are warranted to be **DURABLE.**

Let us send you our catalogue with **REDUCED PRICES** and **TERMS** on our new **3-YEAR SYSTEM,** giving you **THREE YEARS'** time without interest.

No Pianos so celebrated as the WATERS are sold at such LOW PRICES and on such EASY TERMS. Call and see them or send postal for a catalogue.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.

FIRE DEPARTMENT CRIPPLED.

Chief Croker Says It Never Has Been in Such a Condition Owing to Lack of Officers.

The failure of the Municipal Civil Service Commission to furnish eligible lists for promotions in the Fire Department has, according to Chief Croker, interfered with the workings of his department. About thirty officers are needed, and they rank from a Deputy Chief down to assistant foreman.

The ranks of officers have been badly depleted through sickness and death. Two Captains succumbed to sickness contracted while in discharge of their duties. The two officers who died are Capt. Tobin, whose funeral was held yesterday, and Capt. Shaw, who died yesterday.

The department, says Chief Croker and Commissioner Scannell, is crippled, and the men have to work double time. Chief Croker says that owing to the present condition of affairs, the officers are sometimes kept from their respective companies a whole day in doing work for other companies.

"The department has never been in such a condition," said Chief Croker yesterday, "and unless lists for promotions are furnished soon, the officers who are now at work will become worn out, and then there will be another big gap in the ranks."

Lee Phillips, Secretary of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, was not aware of the condition of affairs in the Fire Department. He said the delay in getting out the eligible lists for the Fire Department was largely due to pressure of business in the bureau.

"We did not get down to work until Aug. 1, because of the change made in the civil service laws," he said. "The examinations for promotions in the Fire Department have been going on since early in October, and the lists are now practically completed. The work of rating the applicants is now being done, and some of the lists will be ready within a week."

Lived Over a Century.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 27.—Henry Warington, colored, a well-known resident of this place, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Ella Han, here to-day, aged 101 years. He was born in Farmville, Va., and came North seventy-five years ago. He leaves five daughters and four sons. He had been attending to his usual duties about the place until a week ago.

Camden Saloon Keepers Hard Hit.

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 27.—The Grand Jury this morning caused consternation among the saloon keepers by presenting 136 true bills. It was learned that in each saloon keeper's case two indictments were found, so that if, by recourse to a technicality, the defendants escape, Prosecutor Lloyd can try them on the other indictments.

E. J. Phelps Somewhat Better.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 27.—E. J. Phelps, ex-Minister to England, who is seriously ill with pneumonia at his home here, passed a comfortable night, and this morning appeared to be slightly stronger.

FFF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

AN ART ATMOSPHERE.

We have collected from splendid sources of supply. From Persia, Upper India and Turkey, the lands of rugs and draperies; from England, France and Holland with their past skill, and centuries of art and tradition; from Japan with her airy and impressionable art;—from every people that has delighted in beautiful interiors, we have gathered a rich harvest of materials and ideas for home beautifying.

We have studied to get the most pleasant and artistic results; to adapt the decorations and furniture to individual tastes and ideals and to rooms' individualities; to keep the flavor of poetry and romance that comes fro mthe life of other climes and times.

Come and talk it over and gather ideas in our Decorative Studio—seventh floor.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

BODY HELD FOR EXPRESSAGE.

Father of George Woodward Says the Charges Are Excessive.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Jan. 27.—When the body of George Woodward, who died in Denver, Col., arrived at New Egypt today there was some misunderstanding about the payment of the express charges, which amounted to $247. The express company demanded the payment of these charges before releasing the casket containing the body.

The dead man was a son of Dr. Woodward, whose domestic troubles were recently made public and who was ordered by the Court to pay his wife alimony. Dr. Woodward this afternoon called at the express company's office, but refused to pay the charges, saying they were excessive.

LODGING HOUSE FOR CHICAGO.

Franklin MacVeagh, Presents Plans for a Municipal Institution.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—Plans for a municipal lodging house have been presented to Mayor Harrison by Franklin MacVeagh, President of the Bureau of Associated Charities. He suggests the establishment of houses similar to those which have been established in New York, Boston, and Baltimore, and have solved the tramp problem in those cities.

The purpose of the lodging house is to provide a suitable place for the man without a home who is willing to work for what help he gets and who now has to share the floor of a police station with the tramp and the criminal. The plan is in operation at the Relief and Aid and Salvation Army lodging houses, but the power is lacking to make a man do any work in the morning after he has had a bed and breakfast. It is proposed to make compulsory baths a feature.

The police, under the plan proposed, will take charge of all men and women found wandering in the streets and begging, and send them to the city lodging house. If they refuse to work they will be arrested as vagrants and sent out of the city.

Building at Denver Collapses.

DENVER, Jan. 27.—One-half of the three-story building occupied by W. A. Hover & Co., wholesale druggists, collapsed to-day. The City Building Inspector said that the building was overloaded, causing the joists to break. The firm carried a stock worth about $125,000, and its loss is estimated at $50,000. Nobody was injured.

Commissioner Lyman Goes to Bermuda

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—State Commissioner of Excise Lyman, who has not entirely recovered from the effects of his recent illness, has gone to the Bermuda Islands for a sojourn of two months. He is accompanied by his wife and Deputy Commissioner O'Grady and Mrs. O'Grady.

New York Man Gets $20,000 Legacy.

NYACK, Jan. 27.—William Scoval, a young man of Congers, has been notified that an uncle in Michigan had died and left him $20,000, which he is to have when he is twenty-seven years old. He will draw interest on the amount until then.

Sunday
January 28-1900

Daily, 1 Cent.

The New York Times.

Sunday, 3 Cents.

Part Two
Pages 15-28

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You are invited to consider the claims, charms and varied richness shown by nearly

500,000 Yards of Staples and Novelties.

From time to time, since the first style came, we gave you bits of Wash Goods news, the tiny instalments, as it were, of a serial story. To-day, adding a tremendously long chapter, we publish the whole in book form.

No stock was ever better bought than this; selected discerningly; with name to guard and fame to strengthen; giving equal room to beauty, newness and values. And these facts hold good (in proportionate measure) all through the long range, that starts with fine, dainty Dimities at 12½c. and closes with the most elaborate $2.00 a yard high novelty.

Eminent artists have lent their talents to this commercial decoration.

Soft sheer weavings pique approval with their inimitable combinations. These will go fast and first.

Rare blends are all about. Pastel greys, lavenders, pinks, blues and niles tone the color-glare. Silk stripes give gleams of gold, silver and vivid shades. Dots, pin stripes, flowers, mosaics, lace effects prove that originality never sleeps.

THIS YEAR'S PRICES TAKE ON A NEW SPECIAL INTEREST.

Statisticians figured out a cotton shortage from obvious data. We took warning. Armed with full powers, our agents waited only for styles to crystallize before pouring in orders. We paid, you pay, ante-advance prices, and while this stock lasts it will

STAND BETWEEN YOU AND SUBSEQUENT HIGHER RATES.

Just as an earnest, we quote one special, far out of the ordinary, to take effect to-morrow morning and all day long:

Corded Tissue Imprimes . . . . 15c.

One of the showiest newcomers. Cords in relief hold the fabric firmly strong, light grounds set off pretty printings of fronds and leafage, flowers and figured variety. Later, in Shirt Waist time, we shall have more to sell at advanced prices. To-morrow 70 pieces will be sold out at 15c. per yard.

NOVELTIES.
MERCERIZED ORGANDY RAYE,
PLUMETIS IMPRIME ET BRODE,
INDIA BRILLIANTES,
CREPON NOUVEAUTES,
PERSIAN TISSUES,
NATURAL SWISSES,
EMBROIDERED SWISS TRAVERSES,
MOUSSELINE DE L'INDE,
MOUSSELINE A BANDE,
SILK WARP EMBOSSED MULLS,
SATIN STRIPE DIMITIES,
LAPPET MULLS DE L'ETE,
CORDETTE ZEPHYRS DE SOIE,
IMPRIMES GRENADINES,
BRODES DIAGONAL TISSUES, Etc.

SOME STAPLES.
FINE SCOTCH ZEPHYRS,
FINE LINEN GINGHAMS,
SCOTCH DIMITIES,
IRISH DIMITIES,
INDIA DIMITIES,
MERCERIZED MADRAS,
SILK GINGHAMS,
EGYPTIAN TISSUES,
BURLAP SKIRTINGS,
KAIKI CLOTHS,
DUCK SUITINGS, Etc.

19th St. SIXTH AVENUE. 20th St.

"Buy China and Glass Right"

HIGGINS & SEITER.

FINE CHINA

RICH CUT GLASS.

Prices always ¼ less than elsewhere. Sometimes the reduction is even more; here is a time when it is a whole lot more. Are you interested in prices? Read on!

PLATES AT HALF REAL VALUE OR LESS.

Three hundred and seventy-five dozen plates which we ordered many months ago, expecting them to arrive in time for our Annual Plate Sale, which occurred January 7th, have just been received. As they did not arrive at the time specified, and not wishing to keep them in our regular stock, we have decided to offer the entire lot at one half, or less, than their real value, or what they ordinarily would sell for. Here is an opportunity for advantageous plate buying which ordinarily we cannot offer. The entire lot will be arranged in three groups, as follows:

AT 25c. Entrée tea, or bread and butter plates. There are several different patterns all worth at least 50c., some very choice. As many as you wish..... **25c. each.**

AT 45c. In this group are all sizes of plates. Many different decorations, colors, etc. No plate in the group worth less than $1.00; you select as you wish. **45c. each.**

AT 75c. Here also are all sizes of plates, richer decorations and many patterns. Ordinarily the prices on this lot would range from $15.00 to $20.00 per dozen. Any from this group that you like..... **75c. each.**

LIMOGES CHINA DINNER SETS AT $18.00. At first you might say, impossible. It's the manufacturer's loss, not ours. They are fine Limoges china, such as ordinarily would bring $25.00. There are four very attractive flower decorations; handles are traced gold, the pattern which pleases you most, at..... **$18.00**

You may have the same sets with edges of each piece decorated with best burnished gold in clouded effect, at. **$26.75**

ENGLISH DINNER SETS AT $9.75. 112 piece English dinner sets, in border decorations in either green, dark blue, or peacock blue..... **$9.75**

CUT GLASS TUMBLERS AT $2.00 PER DOZEN.

Only about 400 dozen of these strawberry, diamond and fan cut tumblers. It is possible that this may just be enough for Monday's selling, instead of $3.50.

$2.00 per dozen.

A NEW WEDGWOOD SET. Among several new patterns in rich English dinner ware is one of Wedgwood. It has a border decoration in conventional pattern in rich dark blue with gold lace. We consider this one of the handsomest sets we have ever had, dinner service..... **$180.75**

CUT GLASS JUGS. Here is a large group of cut glass jugs; assorted sizes. For some reason they have not sold as rapidly as they ought to. We give them a good-bye, quick-step price, and you take the size best adapted for your use, at..... **$3.00 each.**

CUT GLASS WATER BOTTLES.

Strawberry, diamond and fan cut water bottles, quart size,

$1.50 each.

GOLD GLASS SETS.

We are constantly adding new patterns to our gold glass table ware. To direct your attention to this department we will offer a very handsome set of 60 pieces, beautifully decorated with encrusted gold, cut stems, as follows:
12 Saucer champagnes
12 Wines
12 Clarets
12 Wines
12 Tumblers,
Complete, for..... **$50.00**

ODDS AND ENDS IN GLASS WARE. This lot is exactly what the heading implies; odds and ends. It is a mixed mess of goblets, clarets, wines, tumblers, etc., all patterns, the regular stock of which have been discontinued; these are left-overs. Possibly you might be able to match a pattern which you are now using; if so you can take as many pieces as you wish at..... **10c. each.**

Finger Bowls..... **20c. each.**

Decanters, Water Bottles, &c., at ¼ Value.

50-54 West 22d Street.

WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.

STERN BROTHERS

In order to effect an immediate clearance of

Misses' & Girls' Winter Garments

have made **Exceptional** and **Final Reductions**

Misses' Jackets, Girls' Reefers, Box Coats and Gretchens, at **$3.50, 4.95**

Girls' Tailor-made and One Piece Dresses, 6 to 14 years, at **$4.85**

Heretofore $8.50 to $12.90

West Twenty-Third Street

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Ladies' Cloths.

New Spring Shades in Faced Cloths.

Plain, Striped, Plaid and Mixed Cheviots.

Meltons, Venetians.

Golf and Bicycle Suitings.

Handmade Homespuns.

Broadway & 19th Street.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday Are Last Days of

The Great White Sale

A Sale that has demonstrated anew that

WHAT WE PROMISE, WE PERFORM.

Appreciation of customers has made it a success from the beginning, and attractions of next four days will insure continuance to the end.

Imported Dress Goods

Conservative value 98 cents..... .69

This offering is result of one of those unexpected happenings that come even in a time of rising values like the present—giving an opportunity to obtain fashionable, desirable goods for less than import price.

There are
Whipcords, Coverts and Granites
in
plain and mixed tintings of
Gray, Brown, Cadet, Castor, Peacock, Reseda, Violet, Navy, Tan and Plum—handsome, stylish fabrics, suitable for wear nine months of the year.

We are showing an attractive variety of New Dress Goods for intermediate wear, including Broadcloths in new shades, also Silk Embroidered Henriettas—
All very favorably priced.

Wash Dress Fabrics

If there is anything new, you might as well come here first. We lead, others follow.

LANGTRY KHAKI CLOTH—
Correct for Summer, Golf, Boating, Tourist, Tramping and Bicycle wear—manufacturers claim them to be waterproof—we have them—
Do you see them elsewhere?

And Here Are Other Things New

French Novelty Cord Ginghams..... .32
Scotch Corded Bar Ginghams..... .24
French Loop Stripe Ginghams..... .35
French Ginghams—Inserting effects.. .29
Scotch Cluster Stripe Ginghams..... .24
English Pin Check Ginghams..... .19

French Pineapple Grenadines—
Silk Brocade Stripes..... .55
Black Grenadines—novelty silk cords.. .45

Fine French Chambrays in checks of all sizes—also Plain Colors in new tints of Helio, Pink, Blue and Rose... .19

French mercerized Zephyrs—
permanent silk lustre, fast colors..... .24

Extra fine Pineapple Organdies..... .33

Satin Striped Mousselines—soft tintings in delicate designs—the most attractive Cloth imported this season..... .35

"Like Silk"—an exquisite novelty—
Looks like silk
Feels like silk
Just like silk..... .29

Make no mistake, you'll mistake and make the mistake in mistaking them for silk.

Rich Black Dama Brocade Sateens—
mercerized to look like satin—
unchangeable dye..... .29

It is to Laugh!

Certain efforts to regenerate an unsuccessful, would-be

"Sale of Muslin Underwear"

would be pitiable, if assertions of superiority were not laughable.... Investigation of offerings made by those who should not, and neither would nor could not, touch a "skimped garment" shows that their "cheap underwear" failed as drawing cards—garments made of Cheap John Muslins of the "print cloth" grade no longer attract.

The Day of such Sales is past
Never to Return!
Buyers of New York are too intelligent.

CERTAIN NIGHT DRESSES
offered elsewhere
At SIXTY-FIVE CENTS
are not only of inferior muslin,
but
TWO inches shorter and
TWO inches narrower
Than NIGHT DRESSES sold by us
AT 38 CENTS!
furthermore
Our prices for finer qualities
are in every instance
Ten to Fifty cents per garment less.

Here are Quotations for Good, Reliable Underwear

full sizes, good styles, that will pay to buy, and whose wear will prove their worth.

Good Muslin Drawers—deep cambric ruffle—with hemstitching..... .21

Muslin and Cambric Drawers—
inserting of lace or emb'y—
deep emb'd ruffle..... .49

Gowns—superior muslin—empire, V or high neck—fancy trim—12 styles.... .59

Muslin and Cambric Gowns—20 styles—
elaborately trim'd with lace or emb'y.. .95

Muslin Skirts—deep flounce with two or three insertings of fancy lace or deep emb'y..... .98

Cambric Skirts—deep flounce—twenty insertings of Val lace—cluster tucks and lace ruffle..... 1.35

Cambric Corset Covers—V or square neck—inserting and edge of emb'y.. .25

Fine Cambric Corset Covers—
French and other dainty styles—
lace or emb'y trim..... .49

Novelties in Fine Corset Covers—Fancy effects to wear under thin waists. Ask Prices and Remember them, when you elsewhere see similar goods at higher cost.

Clearance Sale of Fine Imported Madras

Cream and Col'd—40 to 54 inch—
Lot one—hitherto .49..... .19 cents
Lot two—hitherto 1.19..... .49 cents

New Damascus Tapestries—heavy interwoven gold threads—American goods—Bizarre and Oriental effects as name implies—very desirable for dens and cozy corners..... .9

About one-half the price of anything as beautiful imported.

500 pair Cross Stripe Curtains

Grenadine, Snowflake and Egyptian yarn, mercerised or Silk Cross stripes ....There being not more than four pairs of any one style or coloring, we sell as follows:—

10 colorings 1.19: usual price 1.49
15 colorings 1.49: usual price 2.19
10 colorings 1.98: usual price 2.98
15 colorings 2.49: usual price 3.98
15 colorings 2.98: usual price 4.49
10 colorings 3.98: usual price 5.98
15 colorings 4.98: usual price 6.98
15 colorings 5.98: usual price 7.98

New Spring assortment of Cretonnes, Figured Denims, Sateens, Art Tickings and Decorative Burlaps, 12½ cents to .49

That Famous Muslin

Yard-wide, Bleached ..... 4¾ cents —with which we have been surprising the town—for merchants know that case price is 7¼ cents—you cannot buy much longer at the price.

In this sale we are selling Muslins, Sheetings, Pillow Cases and Sheets as you positively cannot buy again for many a day—reliable makes—we offer and sell no others. . . . . Don't let these last days of the "White Sale" slip by, if you have a present or possible need.

Table Linens

Last days of the "White Sale." Do not put off buying if you have a niche to fill in your Linen Closet. . . . "Procrastination is the thief of time," also of many an opportunity.

DAMASKS BY YARD—
All Linen, Cream, 64 inch..... .39
Extra Heavy, 60 to 70 inch..... .48
Satin Damask, 66 to 72 inch..... .67
Satin Double Damasks..... .76
Extra Quality 68 inch..... .85
Choice designs, 68 to 72 inch..... .98

LUNCH SETS.
All Linen—white and col'd borders—
Cloth and dozen Doylies..... 1.98

LUNCH AND DINING CLOTHS.
All Linen—hemmed—openwork border—2½ yards long—value 1.59..... 1.19
All Linen—full 2½ yards long—
col'd borders—fringed..... .98
Union Linen—col'd borders—
nearly 2 yards long..... .49
nearly 2½ yards long..... .79

Sofa Pillows

Turkish, Empire, Medallion and Watteau figure effects—24 inches square—with and without cords and tassels.

Value, 1.98..... .98
Value, 2.50..... 1.29

Because we cleared up a maker's surplus—
Best colorings—all new, fine goods.

New designs in articles for home use and decoration. New Sofa Cushions and Head Rests. New Lambrequins in the popular fabrics. Decorative Draperies in Oriental colorings. Prices, as always, moderate.

Ladies' Tailor Made Suits

Medium weight for present and Spring wear—Black and Colors—Fitted Coats or fly front Jackets—all lined with Satin or Taffeta Silk; all sizes to 42—
Values, 14.00 and 16.00..... 8.98

Golf Capes

Extra long—Double face Cloth—
plaid lining—stitched strap hood..... 4.98
Finer—Natural fringe—value 15.98..... 8.98

New White Lawn Waists
New All Over Lace Waists
New All Over Embroidery Waists
Novelties cheerfully shown—No obligation to buy.

Mid-Winter Novelties in Ladies' Round Hats

Parisian Chiffon and Spangled effects for Day and Evening.....12.98. 9.98. 7.98
Equal to any that exclusive milliners show at nearly double.

BOYS' SUITS

We always carry a special line at..... 2.98
Year in, year out, we meet demand for inexpensive, well-wearing, good-fitting suits, for growing boys, with an assortment of from fifty to one hundred styles, in reliable all-wool fabrics, at the popular price of TWO dollars and ninety-eight cents.
All ages, 7 to 16 years.

Jackets—Cut large and roomy across back and chest—have cloth-faced undercollars—insuring good shape as long as worn—wide lapels.
Pants—patent waist bands—
all sizes, cut full—No skimping in sizes—no careless stitching—no poor linings.
In brief, at TWO DOLLARS and ninety-eight you here obtain as much style, value and durability as outfitters give at 4.00 and 5.00.
Come, Look, Judge for yourself.

CHICAGO SHORT OF MONEY

City's Finances in an Unsatisfactory Condition.

DIRT LEFT IN THE STREETS

Even the School Department Must Retrench—Gas Bills Unpaid and Robberies Increase.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—The City of Chicago has just completed a drainage canal at a cost of $32,000,000, but half a dozen rickety bridges and viaducts on important thoroughfares are closed to public traffic because the City of Chicago cannot afford either to repair or replace them. The Board of Education, which annually spends a sum approximating $6,000,000, is hard at work trying to pare down its estimate of expenses for 1900 so it will fit within a shortage of $1,200,000 in its appropriation. When a visitor to Chicago is towed around town by a native to marvel at the skyscrapers and dodge the trolley cars, to inhale the stock yards and consume a little of the smoke, the inevitable question of the visitor is in regard to the dirt on the public streets, which even in the busiest district of the city is amazing.

"Oh, yes," says the Chicagoan, "they are a little bit dirty, ain't they? But have you seen the Board of Trade? It fixes the price of wheat for the world—"

"Yes, but why don't they clean the streets?" persists the stranger.

"Oh, that's simple enough," says the native, cheerfully, "the city hasn't enough money to keep 'em clean."

The fact is indisputable. For some inscrutable reason the finances of Chicago seem, to a layman, to be managetd on the hodge-podge order of the five-pin circus the children hold in a barn. There is never enough money for anything—except to meet the pay rolls. And even that is not invariable. Only a month ago it was seriously said that the school teachers would have to go without their salaries for a while, or else take "scrip" and discount it among the brokerage sharks who infest La Salle Street opposite the City Hall and make a thriving business out of the necessities of certain public servants whose departments are chronically out of ready money. The School Board gets something over $6,000,000 to spend every year, yet it occasionally drifts into the same financial "hole" which other departments of the Municipal Government are perpetually slipping into, and then there must be transferring from one fund to another, robbing Peter to pay Paul, or the teachers must wait for their salaries. At present the Board of Education is of opinion that the school year must be cut short one month to bring expenses within the appropriation. About 250,000 children attend the public schools of Chicago, and it is calmly arranged to cut off a month's schooling from every child to patch up the financial mismanagement of some of the people who get good salaries for looking after the details of the school system.

But that is only one department. There are a lot of people in Chicago who pay taxes. They declare taxes were never so high in the history of the city as they are at present, yet never before were things quite so "short" financially. There has been an epidemic of robberies and "hold-ups"—bold cases of garroting which would have disgraced Paris or London in the sixteenth century. One alderman startled the timorous and added his moiety to the gayety of nations by suggesting in the City Council that a price of $200 be placed on the head of every dead burglar or "hold-up" man brought in. That shows the pass things have come to. But when less sensational citizens turn to the municipal administration and ask for a more rational relief from lawlessness—an increase in the police force—they are met with the same old tiresome answer, "The city has not enough money to increase the police force." There are a trifle over 2,000 police officers in Chicago, covering 184 square miles of territory, and covering it very badly. They do the best they can, perhaps. No one stays awake all night to watch them except the burglars. There should be 5,000 men on the force. But Chicago cannot afford it, and the robberies go gayly on.

There is an election in Chicago twice a year. It is a mighty undertaking under the existing State law. The primaries are held under the law with election officers in each of the 238 primary districts of the city. There is a polling place in each district which is rented by the Board of Election Commissioners. The Judges and Clerks of Election, who serve four days in all, get $5 and $3 a day respectively at each election, and there are three in each polling place. Therefore it is evident that an election costs about $50,000 or $60,000 altogether, including the printing and distribution of ballots and all the other details. But some time ago the Election Board got into the same "hole" that the other departments spend so much time in, and it has never gotten out. Every election puts it just so much further behind. The Judges and Clerks are given "warrants" for their salaries, which are payable sometime—whenever the city gets the money. The brokers opposite the City Hall, with their windows prominently lettered in gold "City Warrants Cashed," would not see the poor Judges and Clerks go hungry, so they cash the warrants at the usual slight reduction from face value, and will by and by collect the face of the warrant, with interest, from the city.

One of the standard commodities of barter and sale among the loan brokers is judgments against the city. A man falls through one of the miserable wooden sidewalks which the city is too busy to inspect or enforce repairs of, and he gets judgment for $5,000 or $15,000. Of course the city cannot pay it. There is no money in that particular fund. But the judgment draws interest and there are lots of people eager to buy it from the lucky litigant and hold it for the interest—indefinitely it would seem.

Chicagoans are fond of pointing out to visitors, with much swelling of the chest, "the richest square mile in the world," including the whole business district of the city. But the city cannot afford to keep the streets of that square mile clean, not to mention the other hundred and eighty-odd square miles in which the 2,000,000 unfortunates live and move and breathe smoke into their patient lungs and wade through mud to reach their doorsteps. There are two public baths in the City of Chicago. That there is urgent demand for more in the congested slum districts of the city is agreed by every one. But the city has not the money to build them.

The city, except a few fortunate miles of the more prominent arteries of commerce, is lighted by gas. The trust gets $14 a year from the city for each gas lamp—that is, the bills are rendered by the Gas Trust, but the city has not the money to meet them, and the head of the Law Department appears in court at stated intervals and confesses judgment in behalf of the city in favor of the gas company. The city owns the plants which operate the existing electric street lights. The way out of the gas muddle is the rapid extension of the electric street lighting from the city plants. But the city cannot afford to extend the electric lighting system just at present, so it continues to confess judgment to the gas company at $14 per lamp.

If the City of Chicago were a private firm it would probably be in the hands of the Sheriff long ago. As a municipality it collects taxes and sets up to do certain things for the comfort and convenience of its citizens, for which they pay good round sums in taxes. But:

It cannot afford to clean the streets.

It cannot afford to collect and burn the city garbage in a city crematory, but allows disease-breeding "dumps."

It cannot afford to light the city by electricity or to pay its own gas bills.

It cannot afford to pay for its elections the year they occur.

It cannot afford to rebuild condemned bridges, but closes traffic on important streets.

It cannot afford to give its public school children a full term of schooling.

It cannot afford to give its citizens sufficient police protection from the hordes of crooks overunning the town.

It cannot afford to replace the obsolete centre pier bridges in its narrow river, with those of the bascule type, and hence is losing the bulk of its grain and lumber trade.

What is the matter with Chicago?

R. B. P.

SALE OF GAME OUT OF SEASON.

A Test of the State Law to be Made in the Case of August Silz.

What is practically a test case to determine the legality of the sale of imported game here during the close season in this State has been begun by the officers of the American League of Sportsmen by the arrest of August Silz, a game dealer, at 75 Barclay Street. The case came up Friday before Justice Crane, and Mr. Silz was held for the Grand Jury, being paroled in the custody of his counsel, Kantrowitz & Esberg. The league has retained John S. Wise to assist the District Attorney's office in the prosecution of the case. It is understood that Mr. Silz is backed by the Game Dealers' Association and that in the event of his conviction the case will be carried to the higher courts.

Mr. Silz said last evening that the game which he had exposed for sale was not such as is described in the New York statutes. The alleged deer, which are specified in the charges, he said, were chevreuils, a species of deer which do not inhabit this country, and the quail were becasses, or French woodcock. He said that State Game Protector Edgar Hicks had inspected his stock and told him that he was not violating the law in selling imported game. He declared that he would be able to produce at the trial his foreign bills of lading, and numerous employes of steamship lines to prove that he imported all his game.

The officers of the League of American Sportsmen assert that the sale of game either foreign or domestic, in the close season is a violation of the law. In a statement issued by the league yesterday it was said that the carcasses of ten deer and twenty-nine quails were found in Silz's place after he had been warned to comply with the game laws, and that a test would be made of his case, even to the bringing of a civil action after the present suit is disposed of.

Can Make Vichy Water.

In an opinion written by Judge Shipman, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals has affirmed the decision of the Second Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York in the action brought by La République Française against Carl H. Schultz. The French Republic, as owner of the mineral springs at Vichy, Department Allier, asked for an injunction restraining the use of the name Vichy as applied to a manufactured mineral water, containing the same ingredients as the natural spring, made at the Carl H. Schultz mineral water factory. The application was denied by Judge Wallace in the lower court.

HE WANTED NAETHING.

A Glasgow Bon Vivant Who Was Really Satisfied.

The Rev. Alexander MacColl of Briarcliffe Manor, N. Y., a young Scotch preacher, told a story in reference to a citizen of his native town at a dinner at the Hotel Marlborough the other night, which shows that contentment is a virtue really existent in some cases.

"One of the inhabitants of Glasgow, where I was born," said he, "was making his way homeward on a certain evening, and taking a good deal more than his share of the pavement, when he encountered a Glasgow Town Councilman walking along in a respectable fashion. The Councilman, noticing our friend's unbalanced condition, stopped and shouted with wrathful dignity:

"'Whad d' ye want?'

To this his fellow-townsman blithely replied:

"'I want—naething! I'm as fu' 's I can haud.'"

HAIR CUT WHILE SHOP BURNS.

Customer Compels Barber to Finish the Job in a Grocery Store.

A one-story building was destroyed by fire at 400 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street half an hour after noon yesterday, attended by various incidents. It burned out a barber and a tailor. The loss to them and the owner of the house was about $1,400. A defective flue started the fire.

There were four or five customers in the barber's shop when the fire started. James Baum, the proprietor, and his assistants had partly completed the work on some of them. Two men were half shaved and one a musician, had had half of a large head of hair removed.

At the alarm of fire customers, assistants, and barber ran into the street, the customers carrying their bibs and two of them some lather. The man who had been cutting the musician's hair was the only man to take his instruments. He retained the scissors and comb he had been using.

This man's customer said he could not be seen with half a head of hair, and he insisted on the job being finished at once. He led the way into a corner grocery, and sat down, while the barber's assistant followed him. Then, while the barber's shop burned and a crowd looked on at the hair cutting in amusement, the barber relieved the musician of the rest of his hair.

BRODIE GOING TO BUFFALO.

Will Enliven the Town with a Saloon and Concert Hall.

To quicken the "sporting blood" flowing in sluggish Buffalo arteries is the task Steve Brodie, bridge jumper and saloon keeper of 117 Bowery, has set for himself. Blood spilled by Charley Mitchell in his fight with Sullivan, Sullivan's colors worn in the same fight, and pieces of the dress of murderers sent to the chair are some of the Bowery novelties he proposes to transplant in Main Street, Buffalo.

"Yes, Sir," said Steve yesterday, "Buffalo is dull, dead, lifeless. Why, all the saloons look alike. They are painted yellow, and you can't tell 'em from a banker's office. I've bought a concert hall resort next to the Tifft House, on Main Street, and I'm going to paint it all green inside and wake up the town with a little Irish. Outside I'll have signs that'll be a novelty to Buffalo. On top of the building there'll be a big Brooklyn Bridge all in electric lights. Another'll be over the sidewalk.

"Inside I'll have a concert hall and bar on the ground floor, above that a gallery and room for dancing, and a hotel in the remainder. I'll reproduce all of my sporting pictures. Of course relics of famous men that could not be duplicated I'll have to take along with me. I mean, for instance, Sharkey's colors, Sullivan's trunks, and Mitchell's colors. I rather hate to leave the Bowery. I've made over $100,000 here, but I expect to do Buffalo some good and make some money, especially during the Pan-American Exposition. My place here will be run by my brother, and I shall move my family to Buffalo."

Boston City Employes Discharged.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—Another permanent reduction in the Water Department force of this city, to the extent of 93 discharges, went into effect to-day. This is in addition to the permanent cut-down of 72 men about two weeks ago, making in all 165 discharges. There are 64 men on the suspension list. The entire lay-off up to date is 229.

Janitors Will Have a Clubhouse.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—A certificate of incorporation of the "Engineers' Janitors' Association of the Public Schools of the City of New York," whose object is to maintain a clubhouse, was filed with the Secretary of State to-day.

Bishop Littlejohn's Anniversary.

Bishop A. N. Littlejohn will to-day celebrate his thirty-first anniversary as Bishop of the Diocese of Long Island. Special services will be held in the cathedral at Garden City.

Evans Collection on View.

The William T. Evans collection of American paintings will be on view at the American Art Galleries, Madison Square, to-day, from 2 until 6 o'clock P. M.

TWO IN AMBULANCE TOO MANY.

Intrusion Restores Patient Whose Illness Startled Car Passengers.

A Broadway cable car had bumped its way down to a point opposite Barclay Street yesterday morning when, amid the startled exclamations of women, a tall, lank young man slipped from his seat to the floor. His eyes rolled and froth lined his lips. The car stopped, blocking those behind, while all hands aboard held a consultation.

A policeman and the conductor carried the convulsed, trembling young man toward the Post Office, just outside of which a Hudson Street Hospital ambulance was standing. As they carefully pushed him in the Post Office doors opened. Four policemen came out carrying a man apparently unconscious. He, too, was placed in the ambulance. In the process his hat fell across the other's face. The first patient, startled at this intrusion upon his privacy, sat up suddenly. Then he crawled out of the ambulance.

"You get back there; you're ill," the surgeon ordered.

"No; I'm all right," the other replied, as he walked away.

Surgeon Sherrill took his remaining patient to the hospital, where an examination convinced him that the man was intoxicated. He was turned over to the police of the City Hall Station, able to talk. He described himself as Alfred J. Hutton, a printer, of 1,338 Third Avenue.

New Post Office for Long Island City.

Contracts have been made for a new Post Office for Long Island City. The building will be put up as a private enterprise, and the ground floor will be leased by the Government. It will be located at 57 Jackson Avenue.

At the Play and With the Players

The illness of Miss Nethersole and the postponement of "Sapho" left the first honors of the theatrical week "easy" between "The Belle of New York" and the new ballet spectacle at the big music hall called the New York Theatre. The recurrence of the first-named piece at the Casino kept that house crowded all the week, but by the least effusive and most discriminating audiences ever seen in the abiding place of burletta. Why it was I cannot tell, but encores were infrequent and violent bursts of applause from disingenuous persons in the rear of the house were gravely hissed down.

Miss Edna May, who is as pretty as ever, but a trifle more affected in her manner than when she went to London, was politely requested to sing one or two of her songs twice; and the disposition to induce Miss Toby Claude to linger on the stage was noticeable, perhaps because Miss Claude is a stranger, deserving welcome on that account, certainly not because she is extraordinarily gifted in a musical way. There is a hint of the uncanny in the appearance and actions of this knee-high comédienne, and though she is not grotesque, like the queer little cockney, Louie Freear, who failed of appreciation here last Summer, and has since made a great hit on her native heath as Shakespeare's Puck, she seems more like a precocious child or an elfin than a woman capable of awakening the passion of love. She and her husband, Mr. Carleton, might well have a play written for them on the subject of Jack the Giant Killer.

To tell the plain truth, "The Belle of New York" is not at this late day a fertile or suggestive topic, even though it ran for nearly 700 nights in London. It is a very good show of its kind, though it always was a trifle slow and is slower than ever now. It is very well done, but genius is not conspicuous in the company. There is no doubt that it will draw crowds while it is on view, but Mr. Lederer is rushing preparations for his new musical piece, "The Casino Girl," in which Virginia Earle will reappear, with what sort of a welcome may very well be imagined. There is no rival of Miss Earle, in the present stage of her artistic development, in "The Belle of New York." Since the era of "The Lady Slavey" she has acted Ariel in "The Tempest," and has had a course of training in the old comedies, to say nothing of her triumphs in "The Geisha," "The Circus Girl," and "A Runaway Girl."

"Broadway to Tokio" is the liveliest of recent productions of its kind, and excepting a few of Mr. Joseph Ott's harmless but Mormon remarks, it is absolutely free from indelicacy. The children may safely be taken to see the new spectacle, for the ballet has always been regarded as safe entertainment for them, and the dresses of the ballet girls are as modest as such dresses can be. The two elaborate divertissements are of fairly dazzling beauty.

There is no doubt, therefore, that the piece will run as long and as profitably as its less lively predecessor, "The Man in the Moon." Yet it suggests few remarks in the way of criticism. A great deal of money has been wisely spent upon it, and while the play itself is not remarkable for wit or ingenuity, it serves, while the incidental specialties are well chosen and well executed. The music of Mr. A. B. Sloane is of the least ambitious sort, but is "catchy" and one or two airs will become very popular. The scenic pictures are pleasing and all the performers are competent.

The greatest individual triumph of the first night was Fay Templeton's. She never before made so pronounced a hit in all her varied career since she acted Robin Goodfellow in "A Midsummer Night's Dream" at the Grand Opera House. A large fund of personal humor, an attractive presence, a good voice, and facile mimetic powers are in Miss Templeton's equipment. She has nothing to do in the new piece of a remarkable sort. The burlesque cake walk is now in every variety show—why, the most tolerant and tireless observer could not tell. Imitations of the accent and motions of the French chansonette singers like Fougère are common. But it is the way Miss Templeton does these things that makes them tell. If she takes the tide she has now reached at the flood it will surely lead her on to fortune. That much is easily said.

Nothing can be quite so easily said about "The Surprises of Love" at the Lyceum Theatre. The play is not wholly bad either in conception or in execution, and it is novel enough to excite some sort of curiosity. It is grossly and intentionally indecent in one scene, and is elsewhere as innocuous as a child's story book. The piquant fancy on which it is founded suggests such plays as Gilbert's "Tom Cobb," while the main idea in the development was clearly taken from Octave Feuillet's "Romance of a Poor Young Man" and purposely perverted. Manuel, Marquis de Champcey, that ineffable hero of our youth, jumped at the risk of his life to save the reputation of his lady love from the whisper of slander. Leduc, locked by mistake in a garden pavilion with the lady of his love, has no chance to jump and would not if he could. Instead, he leers, and when the curtain falls, some of us remember Boucicault's "Pauvrette," one of the many plays of that happy and storied age when the drama was never immoral. Then, in another act, the satyr dances. With it all, one yawns and rubs his eyes to keep from nodding. It is all, after the rather smart first act, so dull. I doubt very much if MM. Bilhaud and Carre will get their new play acted in Paris.

Yet some of it might seem better with better acting. The gentleman from London who tries to act the vociferous and jealous Academician has the most considerable part in the piece, if not the best, and he cannot act it at all. His symbols for pride of achievement, for vanity, for indignation, for suspicion, are quite unintelligible. So with two of the young women who represent amorous adulators of the hero. They are clearly nothing of the sort, but rather nervous and overemphatic theatrical novices, and the uncertain youth, named Eric Hope on the bill, makes nothing of his part.

On the other hand, no fault is reasonably to be found with Miss de Wolfe's acting in the rôle of the fascinating widow; she is graceful and adroit, and looks a picture. Miss Olive May, as pretty as ever, (like the other May girl,) overdid her part just a bit at the first performance, but there was much genuine humor in her work. Margaret Robinson sang her little song with just the right effect of simplicity, and acted her equally small part with a proper understanding of its value.

"The Surprises of Love" is very prettily set, and it had a respectful hearing the first night, but it is another mistake of a season of many mistakes.

The remarks on Pinero's "Gay Lord Quex," quoted from some of the German newspaper critics, are droll reading. The translation of the play which has had such a long run in London seems to have failed utterly in Berlin. Perhaps we shall not like the piece here. But that will not prove that Pinero is not a first-rate dramatist or that modern English drama is "the most backward and coarsest of all forms of literature." Backwardness, as a fact, and coarseness, also, are too conspicuous in the contemporary German drama. Still, there is no reason why Pinero's play should have been translated for Berlin. There are enough starving German playwrights now.

Another recent discussion in Germany which concerns English-speaking playgoers slightly was started by von Berger's lecture in Berlin on "How to Act Shakespeare," in which he declared that no scenery or stage machinery should be used in performances of the Elizabethan plays. All the same, Prof. von Berger is mistaken. Shakespeare should have every pictorial and mechanical device demanded for Wagner, nothing too much in any department, but in all the best fruits of modern ingenuity and improved stagecraft.

The steady prosperity of the re-established stock company system, wherever it is associated with wise management, and the recent failure to draw, in various cities, of certain "high priced" attractions upon which large hopes had been founded, are significant facts. Present theatrical development is clearly toward the multiplication of clean, well-managed playhouses for the people of moderate means.

The theatres in Boston run on the "popular price" plan have been making a great deal of money lately, while many of the stars and combinations have found Boston a "poor show town." A capitalist who would dare to "back" a big, well-equipped stock theatre centrally located in this city, where the plays of Shakespeare and other worthy and famous works could be acted and the prices of admission could be kept within the limits of the purses of the moderately poor, would surely deserve credit as a philanthropist, and would probably increase his capital if he secured the right advisers.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

THIS WEEK'S NEW BILLS.

The deferred engagement of Olga Nethersole will begin at Wallack's Theatre tomorrow night when Clyde Fitch's dramatization of Alphonse Daudet's "Sapho" will be acted for the first time in New York. This play has drawn great crowds in many other cities and has caused a hot but futile discussion of the relation of morality to art in many newspapers.

The protagonist in "Sapho" is a bad woman, to use a familiar phrase which is sufficiently descriptive, and her name is Fanny Legrand, but she is called after the Poetess of Lesbos because of her powers of fascination. Sapho (the French spelling of the name is retained in the play) has a son by a felon named Flamant, who is serving a term in prison, and this child whom she loves is in a charitable institution. She meets Jean Gaussin, fascinates and conquers him, and lives with him as his wife. This new life is the nearest to a respectable existence she has ever known. She is very happy in her love of Gaussin and yearns for her child to share her happiness. Gaussin gives her permission to adopt a child and she thus gains possession of her own boy, but she is betrayed by an acquaintance and this leads to the first misunderstanding with Gaussin and finally to the rupture of their relations and her departure with the liberated convict and their son to lead a new life.

Life is painted without idealization in this play, and the objection urged against it is that it deals with phases of social life that art should ignore. This opens up a big question which is not likely to have any satisfactory answer in a newspaper discussion of the morality of a play. Few persons who have ever taken the aggressive side in such an argument, from old Jeremy Collier down, have had any clear conception of the province of art, or any sympathy with artistic aspirations, but the modern theatre is a huge democratic diversion, and art, after all, is only a small element in its complex constitution. It would decidedly be better for the moral tone of the chattering multitude if the theatre could be compelled to avoid such subjects as the subject of "Sapho." But that fact has nothing to do with its artistic quality.

Miss Nethersole's acting in "Sapho" has been praised in hysterical terms in some of the newspapers of other cities. If it is nearly as good as has been said, it is much better than any acting she has ever done in this town. Her supporting company includes Hamilton Revelle, John Glendenning, Helen Braithwaite, Fred Thorne, Nellie Thorne, and others.

Mr. Conried's programme of German plays at the Irving Place Theatre for the next few weeks is full of promise. To-morrow and Tuesday nights "Im Weissen Roess'l" will be the play. Wednesday night Klaus Arsen's schauspiel called "Am Spieltisch des Lebens," ("The Gamble of Life,") will be acted for the first time in this country. The cast will include Carl Bender, Julius Strobl, Emmy Scroth, Martha Schiffel, Gustav von Seyffertitz, and Meyer-Eigen.

In preparation Mr. Conried has "Der Goldene Kafig," by Felix Phillippi, "Einsame Menschen," by Gerhardt Hauptmann; "Hans," by Max Dreyer, and "Wieder im Roess'l." The story of this week's new play, "Am Spieltisch des Lebens," is told as follows:

Lieut. von Rietberg, a social favorite, and admired by women, is a gambler, and near ruin. He has made the acquaintance of the young Countess Ellen von Triburg, an orphan, and heiress to an immense estate, who in her innocence shows him plainly that she is in love with him. Although earlier ties hold him to the Countess Eva von Brandt, he is unable to resist the fascination of Ellen. Countess Eva has refused the offer of a wealthy elderly admirer, Count von Stengel, but when she sees the fickleness of Lieut. von Rietberg she changes her mind and weds the old Count.

Both couples are living on adjoining estates. Countess Eva is determined never to see Rietberg again, except where a meeting in the presence of others, is unavoidable, and even refuses his proffered friendship, and declines to listen to his explanations. Social obligations, however, bring the two families, whose homes adjoin, into intimacy.

Rietberg and his young wife are for a few days the guests of Count Stengel. During their visit, an old friend of Rietberg, a former officer, Zettnitz, appears on the scene. After an adventurous life in America, he returns to marry the girl he deserted years ago. He gets acquainted with Count Stengel who invites him to spend a night at the castle. Zettnitz is the only man who knew of Rietberg's affair with the Countess Eva, and his presence causes uneasiness to both. At supper he imbibes too much, and after quarreling with Rietberg, discloses the secret, which overwhelms Count Stengel. After a night of meditation this nobleman, however, concludes that his wife's conduct since their marriage has been exemplary, and that her preceding life does not concern him, and therefore forgives her, and offers Rietberg his friendship, but to avoid too much intimacy, he decides to spend the Winter in the South. All three promise to keep this secret from Rietberg's young wife, Countess Ellen, whose innocent happiness is touching. Zettnitz joins in the reconciliation and starts on his further journey, accompanied by the good wishes of those whose peace he so nearly destroyed.

After the performance of "The Degenerates" at the Garden Theatre to-morrow and every night this week, Mrs. Langtry, attired in khaki, will recite "The Absent-Minded Beggar," Kipling's patriotic verses. She explains that a large English contingent in New York demands this recognition of the prevailing English idea by an English actress. She recited the poem with great success in London. While she is substituting her khaki dress for Mrs. Trevelyan's elaborate morning toilet the orchestra will play Sir Arthur Sullivan's music composed for the poem.

A TALK WITH CLYDE FITCH

The Successful Dramatist on His Calling and Its Prospects in America.

The house of Clyde Fitch, the dramatist, looks as if it belonged to him, and as if it was, indeed, the birthplace of plays. It is a quaint little house up in one of the streets among the thirties on the east side, and it is filled with all sorts of quaint and curious things of past but unforgotten days, charming, original pieces of Old World furniture, fountains in interesting marble basins that came from Florence, a real Della Robbia, which Mr. Fitch found and superintended the removal from the wall of a chapel in an old Italian town; funny little heads which hold bracket candlesticks, tapestries, all sorts of things which a collector picks up and for which Mr. Fitch spends his Summers rambling around searching in out-of-the-way towns abroad.

One of the most interesting rooms in the house is the study, done in green, a restful shade, green hangings, comfortable couches, books, of course, and a desk, a good place to work in and a good place in which to talk, and it was there that the dramatist had something to say about plays the other day.

But Mr. Fitch is a modest man, and while he has his own opinions about different things, he does not like to give them out in the form of a monologue. The reporter who called on Mr. Fitch the other day had a long list of questions to ask him, and if they are not repeated, it is because questions, after they have called forth a response, are stupid and uninteresting and take up valuable space. And if full justice is not given to the answers it is because a man who talks fluently and well can never be adequately reproduced in the limited space of a newspaper.

The theatre is probably the most democratic of amusements, the one enjoyed by the greatest number of people of all kinds and conditions, so a man who writes successful plays may be supposed to know about as well as any one what the taste of the public demands. That was the substance of the first question asked.

"Perhaps it is so," said Mr. Fitch, speaking of the theatre as a popular amusement, "though I suppose there are a good many people who never go near a theatre. Still I know that before I had anything to do with plays I was interested in everything connected with the stage. I didn't know then the methods people took to bring themselves before the public and I read everything written about the stage and believed every word of it.

PUBLIC TASTE AND THE THEATRE.

"But can it be said that the public has a taste for any particular kind of a play? How can it be when in a single season there will be so many different plays that are great successes? You will have a romantic costume play, a farce comedy, a dramatization of a book; the people will crowd to see an innocent, bright, clean little play, which might be said to be just the kind of a play they wanted, if at the same time they were not crowding another theatre where there was a play which was just the opposite. There may be, perhaps, a season when there is a preponderance of romantic plays, but that is because one romantic play has been a success and every one then rushes in haste after a romantic play, because they think those are the plays the people like.

"It is hard to tell what kind of a play will make a success. Good plays are not all successful, and some plays that are not considered good make very popular productions. It seems to me that no play will ever succeed unless there is something really good in it—that is, if it is a play which does not have illegitimate advertisement. A play may be licentious; that fact is advertised; people flock to see it on that account, and it achieves a certain success. But for other plays, when they succeed there must be some good reason for it. People like novelty and they like a love story in a play; all mankind loves a lover.

"While there are good plays that have not succeeded, I believe that all the great plays that come down to us, as I find from studying the history of the stage—the plays of the Elizabethan period, the Shakespearean drama, the plays of the Georgian period. Sheridan's plays—met with an immediate success. Because one dramatization of a book has succeeded, it is not at all certain that another will, though a popular book always has a certain amount of patronage assured for the play. The people who have read it and liked it are very sure to go and see how they like it as a play. A good many things go to make up the success of a play. A play may be written which is not so good in itself, but it will give some popular actor a chance to appear in a new way, and the audiences are grateful for the opportunity of seeing a favorite in the play, and it becomes popular.

A popular actor and a popular book will always give a play a certain chance aside from its own merits. It would not be difficult to say that such and such a class of people like such a kind of a play, but taking the people as a whole, the people all over the country, it cannot be said that they like one kind of a play more than another, though for the drama as a whole the taste of the people is constantly improving.

"There is not much to be said about the choice of the subject for a play. History has always interested and amused me, and it is a pleasure for me to write on historical subjects. I had always considered Nathan Hale an interesting character. He was noble and manly; that little love scene might have occurred in his life, and so the play developed around him.

"There is no reason why the history and legends of the country should not be used in this way. Barbara Frietchie must have been an old woman confined to her room at the time when Stonewall Jackson passed through Fredericksburg. I got my details about it from a man who was with him. Whittier used the story, as it pleased him, and there was no reason why it should not be used in another form.

"There is a great field in America, I believe, for plays dealing with the history of the country. Such plays in England are made social documents. There is no reason why we should not have them. To give value to such plays the manners and customs of the people at the time described must be given with accuracy of detail. The object of a play is to entertain and amuse; it is not to teach or to preach. To preach is the work of the churches, and yet it should be artistically accurate and in no way demoralizing.

PLAYS WRITTEN TO FIT ACTORS.

"In writing a play for an individual there is usually an attempt to throw one's self in sympathy with him to look upon the character from the point of view of the person who is to take the part. It does not make the work more difficult, and perhaps it is rather a help to have in mind one person always in connection with the character. But the writer cannot be too much hampered by this. The first object is the story, and it must tell itself in its own way naturally; but if the people who are to take certain characters are always in mind, they will not be asked to do anything entirely out of the range of their possibilities in acting. And yet this is not at all necessary to the success of the actor. "Nathan Hale," in which Mr. Goodwin made a conspicuous success, was not written for him.

"There was no special reason for choosing the plot of 'The Cowboy and the Lady,' in which he is now playing, except that it is radically different from 'Nathan Hale.' He had had a successful run of a romantic costume play, and the Western life of today would give him something entirely new.

"Is it easier or more difficult to write a play than a novel? It requires an entirely different kind of ability. There are novelists who cannot write plays or dramatize their own books, and there are playwrights who cannot write books. There are a great many more books written than plays, though I don't know that it could be said that there are more good books written than there are good plays. Still, nowadays every one writes plays. Every one I know is writing a play, and I have learned—what is it they say?—'All roads lead to Rome,' and all invitations to offers of collaboration."

Mr. Fitch's correspondence is this respect is interesting. He has letters from all sorts of people who wish to act in his plays, assist him in writing them, or have him assist them in their own productions. One young woman is anxious to go on the stage was a teacher of Greek and Latin who wished to bring out the Greek and Roman drama. She told of her aspirations, as well as her personal appearance, height, weight, and complexion. Some one of his own name, some one of whom he had never heard, addressed him as "Dear Cousin." One of the most amusing letters was from an embryo play writer in an Ohio restaurant, a man who was undoubtedly a foreigner, and possibly one of the proprietors of the restaurant, as the name was the same. The letter ran thus, spelling and punctuation copied:

"Dear Sir. Mr. Clyde Fitch. I thought I would write you a few lines in regard to Theatre or Opera plays. For the past year I have been spending considerable time to the making up of plays. It seems as though it was born within one's brain, or it is natural to the one who is possessed of such a mind. Now I have what you might say composed or studied out over a dozen plays, which I believe would make if properly arranged, would meet with success. I have visited most all the leading shows that have showed at our city the last season, and I have got an idea what a fake is an what a success is, and my plays are of no humbug in the least, as I have not got the brain to write something that is simple, they are of talent and interest. Now I don't want any of your plays, or any money, but I am a new beginner and I want to stand in with some one that knows the trade and learn from them. Read my letter and think a moment, if some one young comes to you, and wants to learn. I don't think there is anyone that would turn them away. All I ask from you is give me a few pointers about plays, also explain how a play is written down to be put upon the market, and so forth. Now don't think I am trying to humbug you for I am not that kind. I have found out what my talent is for and I want to get someone who understands something about it to give me a clearer idea of it. For the part in making up new plays is no trouble to me. My brain seems to be always at something and I have no trouble in composing a play, but I want to know how to start the business. I ask you this favor. If I am a stranger. I secured your address from a New York dramatic paper, and thought there was no harm in writing, and should you give me some good advice. I am sure I will repay you. Enclose find stamp and my address."

Some of the letters are answered and some are not. The writer of this epistle being apparently very much in earnest a reply was sent saying something to the effect that as there was as a rule much more chance of success as a writer than as a playwright, the young aspirant with the fertile brain had better remain in his present business.

THE NATIVE DRAMA.

Going on to speak of the drama in America and the American dramatists, Mr. Fitch was enthusiastic.

"America is the great growing country in everything," he said, "and the American drama is not going to the dogs. We are making a wonderful growth in literature, art, and architecture, and the drama is not failing behind, it is improving with the rest. How does our work of to-day compare with the contemporaneous work in other countries? To be sure, the art of painting was started in Italy, but the modern art of the country is not worth a row of pins. We can compare favorably with other countries in all the arts. We have not started a school of painting in America because our artists go abroad to study, but we have a school of architecture, and we are putting up some wonderfully fine and beautiful buildings. We are writing good books; we have fine actors and actresses, and our dramatists are trying to write better plays.

"They say that American dramatists do not have a fair chance, but if we take a healthy, normal view of the situation we need not be discouraged. We have a larger field to fight against than writers of other countries. We have plays from England, Germany, and France, as well as the plays from our own friendly rivals in this country—and we should consider the latter only friendly rivals, for the success which comes to one of us means success for us all.

"In the other countries they fill their theatres with the plays by their own writers. That is so in Germany; in France they have their own, and while some of our plays have been successful in England, they are not anxious for them. But plays from those countries are brought here, and we cannot expect it to be otherwise. It would be madness to ask a manager not to take a play which has been proved to be successful. They are writing fine plays in England, and very good in France, but there is not a bit of doubt of the future of the drama in America.

"American dramatists say that preference is given to foreign plays, but that is not exactly so. We have got to fight and work hard, and if we take a healthy, manly view of it, there is no doubt but we shall succeed. We have a great many theatres to fill, and we are producing nearly as many plays as they are in England. We must find out, if our plays are not successful, where the trouble lies. It has been demonstrated that good American plays can be successful and have an enormous vogue. The people don't care who write plays. They want to be entertained and amused, and if American dramatists write the plays that will do this they will succeed."

RICH DRESSING IN PLAYS

Miss Elizabeth Tyree Talks Sensibly on That and Other Theatrical Subjects.

"Actresses are all getting very tired of the elaborate dressing we have on the stage now, I think," said Miss Elizabeth Tyree, talking about dressing parts one day last week. "They would be glad to return to the old-time simplicity. Think of it, a woman on the stage at one time, if she had a black dress and a white one, would get along very well with a change of ribbons for whatever part she was called upon to take. Now the public demands elaborate dressing, and it is something of a task to realize expectations.

"For one thing, it takes a great deal of money to dress a part elegantly and thoughtfully as well. It is much more difficult to get modern, up-to-date gowns than to dress a 'character' part. Is it a trouble to plan the gowns? Yes, indeed, it is. I lie awake nights planning a modern gown, and then it does not always come up to my expectations.

"As for the expense, it is a great deal more expensive dressing now than it was even three or four years ago. Materials are more expensive, and it costs a great deal more for the making. At one time you could get a gown for $45 or $50, but now you can't get one for less than $100 or $125. The dressmakers consider that their reputations are at stake, and they insist upon putting just so much work into a gown and bringing up the cost to about so much.

"Just look at the straps on the skirt of this gown." [It was the pretty, tan gown that Miss Tyree wears as Connie in "The Manoeuvres of Jane," cut and brought up through the cloth and stitched.] It is a great deal of work, but who in the audience do you suppose sees it? Not one, and yet you can't have it made more simply. My pink gown is a mass of stitching that no one sees.

"And the gowns have to be new and original, for people look for good styles on the stage. One can't wear a model gown. I wouldn't wear one. Women on the stage ought not to be expected to compete in dressing with society women who spend several hundred dollars on each of their gowns.

"It is different in Paris, where different modistes dress the actresses for the privilege of having their work seen on the stage, and do not spare time or expense in doing it. Here the actresses or the management provide all the gowns. The thin materials, laces, chiffons, and tulles, which are so perishable, increase the expense of modern gowns.

"One thing stress might be laid on in gowns for the stage is the need of dressmakers who will consider the use to be made of them and consider hygiene as well as art in the work. Now dressmakers make dresses so snug and draw them in so tightly over the diaphragm that you can't speak in them, Mr. and Mrs. Tom McIntosh, and the Zara troupe.

"The Sunday before a new play I usually spend in loosening the sleeves and getting a little more room in the collars of the gowns that have come home late the night before. Then when the night of the play comes I am all tired out instead of being fresh, as I ought to be. If the dressmaker could get a little idea and know what you are going to do in a gown—for instance, throw your arms around some one's neck—she would be more likely to give you room enough to do it.

"Everything comes out right finally, of course, as I say I alter my gowns. Everything is too carefully arranged on the stage now for accidents to happen—and they are not accidents, they are tragedies.

"We did meet with one accident, though, with 'Trelawny' in Chicago, where Miss Mannering's gowns were lost, and we didn't know it until 12 o'clock, and that afternoon we made her two gowns and got the rest of the things together between us, and that in a play like 'Trelawny.'

"No, it doesn't make any difference to me what my costumes are, whether they are pretty or humorous, if they only help to bring out the part I am playing. I like the costumes best in the best parts. Where the character is pronounced and clear-cut the costumes are likely to be, and they should be. I don't believe small, unimportant parts should be accentuated any more than the smaller objects should be in a picture. They are important as a part of the detail work, but they should not be brought prominently into the foreground.

"People can hardly understand how much difference a costume makes to one's feelings. If you are not dressed properly, it is almost impossible to act the part. People off the stage have the same feeling to some extent. The way a woman is dressed has a great deal to do with the way she feels, and if she is dressed, for instance, some times with particular daintiness it can almost be felt in her manners.

"And, I suppose, it is more so with actresses because we are more temperamental. We make an effort to feel the part for which we are dressed. Two parts that I liked were in 'The Amazons' and 'Trelawny.' I had never worn a man's costume before, and it didn't seem to me that I could ever feel like a boy. But then when I had on the costume, an up-to-date man's riding suit with a nice little cutaway coat, I felt as I think my brother would have felt. Then in 'Trelawny' I didn't feel as though I could wear the tights, but when it came to putting them on it was quite different. I was another person.

"No, I don't like the part of Connie in this play as well as some others. I don't think I am as well suited to it. I don't think I look it. The woman who acted it in England had long, rather lynx-like eyes. I have round eyes and a round face. I am naturally outspoken and haven't any of Connie's attributes.

"Why do I call myself Elizabeth, instead of Bessie, now? It was about four years ago, and I came to the conclusion that Elizabeth was more dignified. I may not always play soubrette parts, though I am not ambitious to do heavy work. I think I am best suited to comedy. But we do grow old on the stage, though they won't let us; names that end in 'ie' are not dignified and it was well to change before it became necessary.

"As for costumes, rehearsing every day, and going late in the afternoon to be fitted, it is hard work, and an actress earns every cent of the money she makes then. If she doesn't at any other time; everything else about the stage is delightful, and stage gowns make all other gowns seem unimportant and not worth while. Off the stage it is pleasant to dress as simply as possible."

VARIOUS DRAMATIC TOPICS.

Julia Marlowe will act Barbara Frietchie in Cleveland this week, Mme. Modjeska will appear in Buffalo, W. H. Crane will be in Boston, and Sir Henry Irving, accompanied by Ellen Terry, will visit cities of Ohio and Indiana. Richard Mansfield will fulfill an engagement in Newark, N. J.; "Arizona" will be acted in Canadian towns, and Stuart Robson will impersonate Oliver Goldsmith in some of the Southern cities. Julia Arthur will be in Chicago, John Drew in Baltimore, and Herbert Kelcey and Effie Shannon in Milwaukee.

T. D. Frawley lately produced, with his stock company, in San Francisco, Pinero's fanciful comedy, "The Princess and the Butterfly," which ran so well at the Lyceum Theatre in this city two seasons ago. Mary Hampton acted the Princess, while in the rôle of Fay Zulland, a débutante, Mary Scott, in private life Mrs. Neville Castle of San Francisco, seems to have made a noteworthy hit.

The drama called "Lord Byron," lately produced by James Young at Norfolk, Va., appears to be a rather commonplace piece of work, considering the romantic and historical importance of the subject. A revival of interest in Byron, who is esteemed by many the second in rank among English poets, and a writer whose fame is for all time, is quite within probability, and one of the signs of such a revival might be the production of plays and novels dealing with phases of Byron's life. But, according to a sketch of the plot of Miss Rida Louise Johnson's play, it is bad history and is of small value as a study of the poet's character. Mrs. Clermont, the hated heroine of "A Sketch," Lady Byron's companion, to whom Byron attributed his marital unhappiness; the unidentified Thyrza, and other personages who should, it seems, suggest themselves to the dramatist, are missing. Lady Caroline Lamb, whose husband, afterward Lord Melbourne, is curiously called Sir Charles Lamb, and is killed in a melodramatic and impossible duel with the poet, is made the rival of Lady Byron and the cause of that sweet-tempered and gracious woman's return to her father. The Countess Guiccioli appears as the Countess Varjoli. The single cup fashioned from a skull and used in some fairly frugal roystering at Newstead, becomes a whole sideboard full of skulls employed in mad revels. There are four acts and the scene is shifted from England to Greece, the play ending with its hero's death brought about by the treachery of his secretary.

Few variety "turns" of the present hour are as clever as that of the "team" comprising Mr. Nick Long and Miss Idalene Cotton. The lady is a daughter of Ben Cotton, the popular comedian, and she made her first appearance on the stage in W. H. Crane's company a few years ago. She is of short stature, and has a fine head of auburn hair, which is very serviceable in her imitation of Mrs. Leslie Carter as Zaza. But in the "turn" under notice Miss Cotton wears black hair combed close to the sides of her head and represents an Italian woman who helps her husband sell bananas in the streets. They come on in the Longacre Square scene of "Broadway to Tokio," at the New York, with their pushcart, and after the accustomed "sidewalk conversation" in Dago English offer a clever travesty of Italian opera, in a bit from "Ernani," and an imitation of Duse and her leading man in the ball room scene of "Camille."

The device of painted dresses for the dancers, so successfully introduced in the famous orchid ballet in "The Man in the Moon" at the New York Theatre, is employed again to excellent effect in the Firefly Ballet of the new spectacle, "Broadway to Tokio." The dancers now represent insects instead of flowers, and each girl is elaborately installed with an electric lighting plant of great magnitude. Every dancer must carry enough incandescent lamps about her person to fairly illuminate a comparatively long thoroughfare on a moonless night. The dancing in the new spectacle is all admirable. Of the solo dancers, Mlle. Fanchonette is the leader, and she is plump but agile, graceful, and expert, and has a remarkably pretty face. Though they all pleasantly beam upon the spectators, this lady and her associates, the Mahr sisters, who are lithe and comely girls, do not use the sad stereotyped smile of the ballet.

Only once in the present performances of "The Belle of New York" at the Casino, is the run of the piece in London referred to. In the candy shop scene the elder Bronson has a colloquy with the young ladies of Miss Cora Angelique's comic opera company. One of them addresses a facetious remark to him with an English affectation of speech. "Ah!" he remarks, "I see you brought your new dialect back with you." The actor of Old Bronson, E. J. Connelly, is one of those rasping irrepressible comedians like the Londoner, Lonnen, who are never popular here. Mr. Connelly is quite devoid, it seems, of native humor. It is not alone the intrusive memory of Dan Daly's funny performance that makes his wheezing seem so feeble. The part is exceptionally rich and any comedian with a fund of personal humor could make a great hit with it.

"A Juliet of the People," a one-act drama, by Willis Steell, setting forth in simple and natural action and with a touch of poetical feeling, the incidents of a tragedy in humble life, much in the manner of the stories of the operas of the latest Italian school, had a trial performance last week at an exhibition matinée of a school of acting. Its personages are humble Veronese of the present day. Some of them abide in the ruined home of the Capulets, transformed by the cruel irony of fate and time, into a tenement for the poor. A Juliet loves a Romeo and a jealous rival slays him. Mr. Steell has not been heard from hitherto as a playwright, though other plays by him are spoken of now as theatrical possibilities of the future. He once published a volume of poems and his book of travels in Spain is pleasantly remembered. He is a journalist by trade, but that, as a means of introduction to art or literature nowadays, is no better than being a ship-carpenter or a market-gardener.

Toby Claude, the petite Fifi of "The Belle of New York," is not a child, but a married woman and the wife of William P. Carleton, the young giant, who figures now as Young Bronson, the hero of the burletta. They are certainly a strangely matched couple, for there must be three feet difference in their respective heights. Miss Claude, like her husband, comes of a theatrical family. He is a son of William T. Carleton, the famous baritone singer, now of "Three Little Lambs," a nephew of Herbert Standing, the popular London comedian, and a cousin of Guy Standing of the Empire Theatre company. Mr. Carleton began his stage career in small rôles at Daly's Theatre some years ago, and thereafter played the juvenile rôle in "The Cherry Pickers" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. He made a hit as Harry Bronson at the Shaftesbury Theatre, in London, after Harry Davenport resigned the part to return home, and thinks seriously of going back to England to pursue his professional career there.

Besides Shakespeare's "Henry V.," in which he will impersonate the dashing hero of Agincourt, and Herman Merivale's version of "Don Juan," Richard Mansfield intends to produce the new play upon which Stephen Phillips, the young English poet, is now at work. This has no title as yet. Its subject is historical and the action passes in the Middle Ages. Likely this drama will be acted in New York before it is seen in London. George Alexander, however, has promised to produce Phillips's other play, "Paolo and Francesca," at his St. James's Theatre before he comes to this country in 1901.

It seeems strange to find in a new, up-to-date comic entertainment the employment of funmaking devices so ancient as those in the representation of the interior of a Pullman car in the spectacle at the New York Theatre. There the authors deliberately hark back to the year 1878 and "The Tourists in a Pullman Palace Car," in which large, plump W. A. Mestayer, lithe Theresa Vaughan, and a number of other comedians made appreciable fame and much money. The humors of the shouting train boy, the gruff conductor, the rapacious porter, and the imitation of the motion of the train by the swaying and bounding bodies of the passengers are all reproduced. Instead of an invasion of Indians there is a visit of Salvation lasses and cowboys, while the introduction of a Mormon elder and his large family may recall to a very few old staggers the "Deseret Deserted" of the fifties. This burlesque play was done at Wallack's at the time of a Mormon excitement. The present revival of the old fun, of course, is due to the notoriety of the Roberts case.

Next week there will be another rush of new plays. Monday night, Feb. 5, will be one of the busiest of the season for habitual and professional "first nighters." Mrs. Craigie's society play, which will introduce a profusion of elegant toilets worn by many charming women, will be acted at Daly's; Mr. Goodwin will produce at the Knickerbocker an entirely new piece, by Henry V. Esmond, called "When We Were Twenty-one," in which he, Maxine Elliott, and Harry Woodruff will have important parts, and a new farce from the French "Coralie et Cie," will be given at the Madison Square Theatre. "The Ambassador" deals only with the nicest kind of nice folks, so far as social station is concerned. The action passes in Paris and London among people who are always dining, wining, and giving fêtes to each other. Tuesday night, Feb. 6, a play said to have been taken from the French by Henry St. Maur, and called "Countess Chiffon," will be produced at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.—"Wheels Within Wheels" is continued, and it will remain one week longer.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—"Naughty Anthony" will begin its fourth week to-morrow evening. The houses are still good.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Manager Knowles announces the last week of "Three Little Lambs." Miss Adele Ritchie has entirely recovered and appears nightly.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA.—Jerome Sykes and Mrs. Edna Wallace Hopper in "Chris and the Wonderful Lamp" are attracting large audiences and evidently pleasing them.

BIJOU THEATRE.—May Irwin is still defying the flight of time with her performances of "Sister Mary." The houses are still large and the end of the run is not yet in sight.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—"Ben-Hur" begins the tenth week of its career to-morrow evening. There is as yet not the slightest sign of diminishing interest in this production.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—The success the Empire company has met with in its new play, "Brother Officers," indicates that there will be no prospects of a change of bill for a long time.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Ward and Vokes, the comedians, begin an engagement, when they will present for the first time in this city a new farce-comedy called "The Floor Walkers."

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—Chauncey Olcott, who comes to this city to-morrow night to begin his annual engagement, will again be seen in his Irish drama entitled "A Romance of Athlone."

CRITERION THEATRE.—It is evident from the business Miss Maude Adams is doing with "The Little Minister" that she could remain all season, but contracts made for her appearance in other cities prevent it.

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—After three months, Anna Held in "Papa's Wife" is crowding the house as during her first week. The new Hussar costumes of the chorus in the last act are very beautiful.

WEBER AND FIELDS'S MUSIC HALL.—"Whirl-i-Gig" and "Barbara Fidgety" are still playing to crowded houses. The burlesques are never twice alike in their entirety, as fresh matter is introduced at every performance.

DALY'S THEATRE.—One more week of "The Manoeuvres of Jane" remains. Mr. Frohman has decided to present "The Ambassador" on Monday, Feb. 5, in order that the entire force of his stock company may be seen in Daly's Theatre.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Way Down East" will celebrate the 100th performance of its present run on Feb. 5. This will also be the 300th representation of the play in New York. Manager Brady has determined to make the occasion memorable by the distribution of a souvenir.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—An uncommonly good vaudeville programme is offered the patrons of this house, the star feature being the Rossow midgets, Montgomery and Stone, three Merkel sisters, Charlie Rossow, Dempsey, Mitchell and company in a sketch, Diana McPhee, and Hill, and W. J. Mills.

GARRICK THEATRE.—The official announcement comes that William Gillette is to continue to present "Sherlock Holmes" throughout the entire season at this house.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Charles Frohman's comedians will begin a week's engagement in "Make Way for the Ladies" at this house.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—A very strong programme for continuous vaudeville is announced for this week. The bill is headed by the four Cohans, Yorke and Adams, John E. Camp, Ethel Levey, Whitney brothers, Raymond, West, and Sunshine, Lenton brothers, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Barrow, Grace Smythe, and others.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—To-morrow the Rose Hill English Folly Company will make their appearance for a week's engagement. The curtain raiser will be a sketch called "The Jolly Old Sports." This will be followed by vaud

Some Happenings in Good Society.

Congratulations may be extended this week on the anniversaries of their weddings to—

Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Coffin, (Miss Euphemia Sloane,) Feb. 3, 1874.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Henderson, (Miss Jennie North,) Jan. 28, 1874.

Mr. and Mrs. Clement C. Moore, (Miss Laura Williams,) Jan. 28, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., (Miss Grace Carley,) Jan. 28, 1890, their tin wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Carlos M. de Heredia, (Miss Georgie Cook,) Feb. 3, 1891.

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With four weeks and two days only of the season proper remaining, it may be said to have reached its height this morning. There are still to come a few important and interesting events, notably Mrs. Astor's annual ball to-morrow night, Mrs. Gerry's annual ball on Feb. 5, the musicale at Mrs. George Gould on Feb. 10, and a dinner dance at Mrs. Crocker's on the same day. The annual Charity Ball, which in its new quarters at the Astoria is reviving its old time popularity and prestige, will take place there on Thursday night next. In addition to these more important events there are still to come several musical Tuesday nights at Miss Callender and Miss de Forest's, the subscription concerts of the Adamowski Quartet, the second of which will take place at Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler's, 22 Park Avenue, on Feb. 5, a number of luncheons and dinners, several musicales, and, of course, the meetings of the various dancing classes, of which the more important are Mrs. Church's, Mrs. Sands's, the Fortnightlies, the De Coverely's, the Cinderellas, and the Junior Cotillion. The third De Coverley dance will take place at Sherry's on Feb. 3, and the last Junior Cotillion at Sherry's on Feb. 6, while the Fortnightlies will be danced at the Astoria on Feb. 6 and 20.

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There will be several weddings during February of interest to society. Mr. James M. Brown and Miss Rebecca Patterson Cooper will be married at Shrewsbury, N. J., on Monday, Feb. 5, and the wedding of Mr. Murray W. Dodge and Miss Elsie Barker, daughter of the late Dr. Forcyce C. Barker, will take place on Feb. 6. Mr. Ellery O. Anderson and Miss Millicent Duryea will be married at the residence of the bride's parents, 80 Madison Avenue, on Thursday Feb. 15. Mr. Engene Lentilhon and Miss Florence Bergh Brown will be married in the Church of the Heavenly Rest on Tuesday, Feb. 27. The bridal parties at the weddings of Mr. Dodge and Miss Barker, and Mr. Lentilhon and Miss Bergh Brown were published in this column first on Thursday morning last, but may be repeated this morning. Miss Lilian F. Barker, a sister of Miss Barker, will be her maid of honor, and her bridesmaids will be Miss Alice Babcock and Miss Potter. Mr. Marshall Dodge, a brother of the bridegroom, will be his best man, and his ushers will be Messrs. Harry Hollister, William Dixon, Lawrence Stoddard, John Adams Dodge, Frederic Kernochan, Jr., Charles Brayton and Samuel Hawley. Miss Mary Holden of Boston will be Miss Bergh Brown's maid of honor on the occasion of the latter's marriage to Mr. Eugene Lentilhon, and Messrs. Richard King, Andrew Cochran, A. W. Whitney, and A. Maclay Rentz will be Mr. Lentilhon's ushers.

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There was a quiet little wedding at Far Rockaway, L. I., on Tuesday last, which greatly interested the old Long Island family of Lawrences, and also many other old Long Island families, with which the Lawrences are connected by ties of blood and marriage. The story of this wedding was told exclusively in this column on Thursday morning last. It was that of Mr. Charles E. Sherman and Miss Hannah Newbold Lawrence, a daughter of the late Alfred Lawrence, and a sister of Mr. John Lawrence who married Miss Alice Work. Mrs. Sherman, who was an heiress to a large fortune, has for some years been devoted to charitable work. It was not thought that she would marry, and her wedding, therefore, was a great surprise, even to her relatives.

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The week which opens to-day has a programme which, while it bears many pleasant incidents, is not a full one for this period of the season. Indeed, Tuesday is the only day which has much of promise. The event of the week will come to-morrow night, and will be Mrs. Astor's annual ball. This ball will follow certain lines, as always, and has become a fixed feature of the recurring Winter seasons in New York. For it Mrs. Astor has issued some 400 invitations, and there will be about 300 guests present. While it is Mrs. Astor's custom to speak of this annual entertainment as a small dance, the entertainment in lavishness of appointment and decoration and in the prominence of the guests who will attend it must be considered, in the general acceptance of that term, a ball. A number of the guests will go to the ball directly from the opera, where "The Marriage of Figaro" is to be sung, so that the opera audience will have an opportunity to see many of the handsome gowns which will be worn at the ball and which will previously be displayed in the Opera House. Mrs. Astor will probably receive alone in the great drawing room in the north house, which is her own, but is so called to distinguish it from Col. John Jacob Astor's house adjoining, when the two houses are thrown together, as they will be to-morrow night. The cotillion will be a large one, and will be led from both ends. Mr. Harry Lehr will lead one from end with Mrs. Odgen Mills, and the leader from the other end will probably dance with Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Astor's second daughter.

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The last of the second series of the Bagby musical mornings will take place at the Astoria to-morrow. A number of the seats and boxes have been sold for the benefit of the Neighborhood Clubs Association. There will be a large and fashionable attendance, as the patronesses of this organization have exerted themselves to get as large a profit as possible for the charity, while Mr. Bagby's old patrons will be present in force. Among the selections will be a quartette written by the late Clarence Barker, a grandson of Commodore Vanderbilt.

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On Tuesday there will be a second of Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and the Misses Gerry's reception and a meeting of the Lying-In Sewing class at Mrs. George Crocker's, and at least twenty large dinners, among others, those to be given by Mrs. George L. Rives, Mrs. William Schermerhorn, Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman, and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop. The Junior Badmington Club will hold its first meeting also on Tuesday evening at the Berkeley School building. On the afternoon of Tuesday Miss Grace Coppell, youngest daughter of Mr. Charles Coppell, will be introduced at a reception at her father's residence, 40 Fifth Avenue. Miss Marian Gallaudet of Washington, Miss Martha Bowers, Miss Ruth Austin, Miss Louise Gulliver, and Miss Margaret Kean of Philadelphia, and Miss Helen Hotchkiss of New Haven will assist Miss Coppell in receiving.

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Wednesday will bring the wedding in Boston of the Hon. Archibald Lionel Lindsay, son of the Scottish Earl of Lindsay, and Miss Ethel Tucker, daughter of Mr. William A. Tucker of Boston. The ninth meeting of Mrs. Pratt's evening class will be held at Sherry's, and Mrs. Henry H. Cook and her daughter, Mme. de Heredia, will give the first of two "at homes" at their residence, 1 East Seventy-eighth Street.

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Thursday will bring the annual Charity Ball at the Astoria, the fourth dance of the Bachelors' and Sprinters' at Delmonico's, the opening ride of the Knickerbocker Riding Club at Durland's, and a luncheon to be given by Mrs. Walter Watson, Jr., of 52 West Fifty-second Street.

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The events scheduled Friday and Saturday are not as many in number. The third and last of the dances for young men and girls organized by Mrs. Dallas B. Pratt will take place at the Metropolitan Club Annex on Friday evening, to which the girls will go dressed as French Marquises of the eighteenth century. Mrs. Quackenbush's class will also hold its third meeting on Friday evening. Saturday will bring a number of "at homes," the fifth meeting of Mrs. Sands's class at Delmonico's, and the fourth De Coverley dance at Sherry's.

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The past week brought several dancing events. It began with Mrs. Ogden Mills's annual dinner dance on Monday, and then came in succession Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting's dance for her niece, Miss Justine Cutting, on Tuesday evening, the fourth Fortnightly dance at the Astoria, and the fourth Subscription dance at Delmonico's on the same evening, the third of the Wednesday cotillions at Delmonico's on Wednesday evening, the second and last Assembly Ball at the Astoria, and the second Knickerbocker dance at Delmonico's on Thursday evening, the fourth meeting of Mrs. Benjamin S. Church's class in the large ballroom at Sherry's, and the third meeting of Mrs. Snedeker's class in the small ballroom at Sherry's on Friday evening, and the cotillion given by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish at her residence last evening. All these dances, with the exception of Mrs. Fish's, have been fully described in these columns on the morning after their occurrence, and the story of Mrs. Fish's will be found in another column this morning.

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These balls and dances of the week past were for the most part successful, and although many of the young women, and especially the débutantes, are beginning to show signs of fatigue, the events were lively and enjoyable. The second and last Assembly Ball had about the same number of guests as the first, but there was a difference in its atmosphere. A number of older men and women of position who were at the first Assembly have now left town, and, as is always the case at Assembly balls, the subscribers divide their invitations among their friends, so that the guests of last Thursday night were not the same, with some exceptions, as those at the first ball. The Reception Committee was entirely changed, and the women who received on Thursday night were Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, Mrs. Charles H. Marshall, and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce. The women who received at the first ball, it will be remembered, were Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry. Some very handsome gowns were worn at this last Assembly, remarkably handsome for this late period of the season. Of the débutantes, Miss Katherine Hall, who wore pink satin veiled with tulle and trimmed with rosebuds; Miss Clare Bryce, who was in simple white, and Miss Anna Dodge, who was also in white, were greatly admired. Mrs. Lloyd Bryce wore one of the most beautiful gowns at the ball. It was a pale pink brocaded silk, embroidered with flowers, with black shoulder knots. Mrs. Cadwalader Jones wore a handsome gown of white satin, covered with black lace and pearls and diamonds. Mrs. Louis Q. Jones wore a handsome gown of white satin trimmed with point lace, which was extremely becoming, as was also Mrs. Sydney Smith's gown of white satin trimmed with roses. Mrs. George J. Gould, who was at the ball with her sister-in-law, the Countess Castellane, looked unusually well in a gown of a delicate shade of pink crêpe de chine, spangled with silver, and with an overdress of white lace. The Countess Castellane also wore a pink. Mr. Alexander Hadden led a spirited cotillion, and very wisely danced alone.

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One of the most enjoyable entertainments of the week was the musicale given by Mrs. Addison Cammack on Thursday afternoon. At this musicale there appeared a new soprano, Mlle. de Rohan; David Mannes, the violinist, and Emelio Gorgorza, the baritone. Mrs. Cammack's guests were mostly members of the Tuxedo colony, and included among others Mrs. James Brown Lord, Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt, the Misses Hewitt, Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mrs. James M. Varnum, Mrs. William Kent, Mrs. Alfred Seton, Jr., Mrs. Arthur Mason Jones, Mrs. Newbold Edgar, Mrs. George Griswold, Mrs. Walker Breese Smith, Mrs. Richard Delafield, Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. George Hoffman, Mrs. Charles Grenville Peters, Mrs. Frederic H. Benedict, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Herbert C. Pell, Mrs. George Crocker, Mrs. George B. De Forest, and Mrs. John R. Drexel. Mrs. Cammack, who received alone, looked remarkably handsome in a superb gown of white lace.

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Mrs. Crocker's luncheon on Tuesday, the large musicale given by Mrs. Henry H. Cook and Mme. de Heredia, her daughter, on Thursday afternoon in their beautiful house on upper Fifth Avenue, where M. Plançon, Miss Susan Metcalfe, and Maurice Farkoa sang and Mr. Victor Biegel played; a meeting of the Thursday Evening Club at Mrs. E. H. Harriman's, where the members and guests were entertained by a graphic story of the Harriman exploring expedition's Alaskan experiences last Summer by Mr. F. S. B. Dellenbaugh, the artist, and which was illustrated by stereopticon views, and the meeting of Mrs. Church's dancing class on Friday evening at Sherry's, were other important and interesting incidents of the week.

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The Valentine dance, which Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster is to give on Feb. 14 for her daughters at her residence, 7 East Forty-seventh Street, excites pleasant anticipations among the younger members of society. Mr. Alexander Hadden will lead the cotillion.

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Prominent among the gayeties of this week will be the Charity Ball, given for the benefit of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, on Thursday evening. Nothing has been spared to insure this being the most brilliant of any preceding Charity Ball. A large delegation of army and navy men is expected, and gold lace and bright uniforms will add lustre to the scene. Many private dinners are to be given, from which the guests will afterward go to the ball. The Floor Committee, headed by Mr. Alexander Hadden, its Chairman, will provide every detail of comfort for the guests. Music will be furnished by Lander and A. A. Clappé, conductor of the Astoria Band. The demand for boxes has been so great that the committee has been obliged to build two additional, which may be had at 2 East Thirty-fifth Street. Entrance for those holding box tickets will be on Thirty-fourth Street. Those holding simply entrance tickets will enter on Thirty-third Street. The doors will open at 9 o'clock. The grand march will open the ball at 10 o'clock punctually. The box holders will be: 1, Mrs. Fred Baker; 2, Mrs. J. B. Hurd; 3, Mrs. William P. Eno; 4, Mrs. G. J. Schermerhorn; 5, Mrs. Postley; 6, Mrs. George Arents; 7, Mrs. C. M. Hyde; 8, Mrs. Boldt; 9, Samuel Valentine and James Bergen; 10, Mrs. W. B. Dickerman; 11, Mrs. George D. Young; 12, Mrs. William H. Bliss; 13, Mrs. D. S. Lamont; 14, Mrs. William Moir; 15, Mrs. H. F. Dimock; 16, Robert Olyphant; 17, Mrs. C. B. Wood; 18, Mrs. J. C. Everet; 19, Mrs. J. Hood Wright; 20, Dr. Everet M. Culver; 21, Mrs. J. L. Adams; 22, Mrs. George Leary; 23, J. J. Ayer, and 24, Mrs. A. D. Juilliard. Floor—A, Mrs. B. Knower; B, Mrs. William M. Kingsland; E, Mrs. Henry Parish; F, Mrs. Stickney; G, Mrs. G. De Almagro; K, Col. William H. Rowe, Jr.; L, Mrs. E. J. Berwind, and M, Mrs. A. T. Van Nest. Second Tier—28, John H. Patterson; 30, Mrs. J. Coddington; 31, Mrs. M. C. Maison; 32, Mrs. Beadleston; 33, Mrs. B. F. Hooper; 34, Mrs. Thomas H. Browning; 35, Mrs. A. B. Boardman; 36, J. Jurgenson; 37, Mrs. Jules S. Bache; 38, Mrs. A. J. Adams; 39, Mrs. George R. Howell; 40, J. B. Baker; 42, Mrs. A. E. Outerbridge, and 43, Mrs. Charles D. Freeman.

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Senator Kean and Miss Kean gave a dinner in Washington on Tuesday night in honor of Admiral and Mrs. Dewey. Mrs. Dewey being still quite ill with tonsolitus, the Admiral has to attend these numerous entertainments alone, as he did the large musicale given for him by his sister-in-law, Mrs. John R. McLean, on the 19th. Gen. Bates and Mrs. Bates gave a dinner in Washington on Tuesday night in honor of the Secretary of War and Mrs. Root. Mrs. Fairbanks gave a beautifully appointed luncheon in honor of Miss Grace McKinley, Miss Duncan, and Miss Osborne, who are staying at the White House during the season. The guests were the young girls of the Cabinet circle.

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The second dinner-dance took place in Washington on Tuesday evening. The dance was given at the German Embassy, the spacious rooms of which were loaned by the Ambassador for the occasion, he himself being absent from town for some days. Mrs. Hay welcomed the guests, and among the dinner givers were Mrs. Hay, Mrs. John Davis, Mrs. Hugh Legaré, Mrs. Alexander Legaré, Mrs. Henry May, and Mrs. Lodge. It was found expedient to invite a list of extra men; no more girls were, however, bidden.

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The Belgian Minister and Countess Lichtervelde gave a dinner last night in Washington in honor of Prince Henri de Croy of Belgium, who was in Newport last Summer, and Wednesday night the Russian Ambassador entertains in his honor. Many entertainments have taken place complimentary to the Prince, who will leave on Friday, and expects to travel extensively through the United States.

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Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, it is reported at Newport, are to pass the coming Summer there, and will take a large villa. Among the others who are expected for a part of the season at Newport are the Duchess of Marlborough, while Mr. James J. Van Alen, whose villa, Wakehurst, was closed last season, intends to bring over from England for the season a house party, who will be present at the coming-out ball which Mr. Van Alen intends giving in honor of his second daughter, Miss Sarah Van Alen. Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, when he returns to America, will bring over on his yacht, the Valiant, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and during the season Newport will be his headquarters.

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The Gooseberry Island Club is to build a fine stone clubhouse on the island, and in this building will be a bowling alley, a banquet hall, billiard room, and other departments, while squash court and several lawn tennis courts will be built on the island.

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The sale of the Coles estate, as well as the adjoining property on Bellevue Avenue, Newport, known as Rhua House, the property of Mr. John H. Davis, to Mr. E. Rollins Morse of Boston, means the removal of an eyesore on that part of the avenue. With the purchase of these two estates Mr. Morse will soon begin elaborate improvements.

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A bal poudre is to be given by Mr. and Mrs. De La Vergne in New Orleans this week. Notice has been sent to the men invited to appear in fancy lace neck ties. Mrs. Lucian Lynns entertained at luncheon on Friday. The flower decorations were beautiful. The widow of Bishop Gallegee, formerly of Louisiana, is visiting her son-in-law, Bishop Sessums.

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Mrs. William A. Thompson of New Orleans, formerly Miss Kitty Cheatham, will leave in a few weeks to live permanently in England. She will be much missed. Mrs. Dr. May of Washington and Mrs. Nesbit entertains on Friday. They have visited several plantations.

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Although the present season has been made the subject of much comment, as far as New York is concerned, the prospects abroad just now are far from reassuring. Indeed, the gayest spot in the other hemisphere is South Africa, and there has been such an influx of English society, with a sprinkling of Americans, that one sees in the mail more evidences of entertaining at Cape Town than on the Riviera. The Maine had a delightful reception, and Lady Randolph Churchill and the attachés have been dined and lunched to their heart's content in Cape Town. It is almost useless to speak of London just now, which is absolutely out of season. The death of the mother of the Empress of Germany has thrown that Court in mourning. There seems some shadow hovering over Russia and Italy, and Austria and the home of the little Queen of Holland seem the only places on the other side where there is even a semblance of gayety.

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There has usually been a Winter season in Paris. This year it has proved the exception. The English who take in Paris on the way down to the Riviera for a few days are passing through without stopping, and the Americans are following their example. The entertaining in the Paris colony, which has received a blow in the death of Mrs. Walden Pell, is confined to receptions and musicales at Miss Fanny Reed's, at Mrs. Ingraham's, and at Mme. de Coetlogens, who was Miss Blake of Boston. The Porters have their regular days, but they have not been doing very much entertaining. At the Ritz there are still a few familiar faces. Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Miss Smith Clift, and Mrs. Griswold Gray are among those who have been recently seen there at the tea hour. The weather has been extremely cold and disagreeable. The Duchess of Marlborough is expected this week, and Col. Astor and Mrs. Astor passed through Paris recently.

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Influenza is so prevalent in both London and Paris that every one who can leave for the South is rushing away, and this is possibly another cause of the general dullness. In Ireland there is much gloom caused by the death of the Marquis of Ava in South Africa. It has been erroneously stated that Lord Terence Blackwood would succeed to the courtesy title of Marquis of Ava, and that his wife, the daughter of Mr. John Davis of this city, would be a Countess. The second son seldom, if ever, takes the courtesy title which his elder brother has borne. Lord Terence Blackwood will be now known as Lord Clandeboye. At the death of his father, the Earl of Dufferin, he will succeed to the Earldom.

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The bachelor apartment of the Duke of Marlborough, about which so much has been written recently, has been maintained by him, in case either he or the Duchess wanted to run down to London for a few days, and as the Duchess has stopped there often, and was there with her husband until his sailing for South Africa, last Saturday. Before he left for the Cape, he and the Duchess equipped twenty beds in the Yeomanry Hospital. Many people even in London, now, as well as on the Riviera, are placing their houses at the service of the Government for hospital purposes. The Misses Kayser have been among these and they have offered their beautiful town home for this purpose. These young women are well known at Hambourg, and they entertain the Prince and Princess of Wales frequently, as well as other royalties. They are the heiresses of a mineral water spring, which the Prince not only indorsed, but allowed a photograph of himself to be taken in the act of drinking the water, which is used as an advertisement all over England.

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The funeral of Lady Alice Montagu took place in England at Kimbelton, where her twin sister is buried. Many messages of sympathy have been sent to the Duchess of Manchester from the royal family and others. The Duchess, who is still quite a sick woman, will remain on the continent for some time longer. Mr. Fernando Yznaga was to join Mr. William K. Vanderbilt at Nice.

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William Waldorf Astor started last week on a four months' cruise in the yacht Catania, which he had hired of the Duke of Sutherland. Miss Astor and a party go with him. They will stop at various ports on the Riviera. The Varuna has also left Southampton for Nice, where she will be boarded by her owner, Mr. Eugene Higgins, who has arrangements made for a long cruise.

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At St. Moritz and along the Engadine the weather has again been very good, and there are bandy and hockey matches being arranged. The tobogganing race for the Astor Cup takes place this last week of January. Col. John Jacob and Mrs. Astor and suite are expected daily at the Palace Hotel, St. Moritz. Several entertainments at Davos were abandoned because of the sad news of the death of Lady Alice Montagu. Lady Montagu was seen at breakfast and around the hotel to within a very few days of her death.

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The Marquise de Choiseul (Miss Clare Coudert) is passing the Winter at Mentone. Her health is very much improved. The first dance at the International Club there was a great success. Mr. and Mrs. Phelps Allis and Miss Allis were among the Americans present.

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The following item comes from Constantinople: The sale of work at the rooms in the Scotch Mission, on the Grande Rue, was liberally patronized by the English and Americans. Miss Mason of the American Legation took charge of the principal stall, and with her charming manners soon succeeded in disposing of all of the beautiful articles. Miss Dr. Hornik, an American, who is the only lady dentist in Constantinople, was one of the handsomest-dressed women at the fête. She wore a Parisian tight-fitting cloth costume and a large black velvet picture hat with magnificent ostrich feathers.

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The Wadsworth Ritchies are among the Americans who have joined the hunting colony near Melton Mowbray. Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Kane are near Market Harborough. Mr. and Mrs. Richard McCreery, who sailed this week will try some hunting with the pack at Pau, where a very gay carnival is promised with races and golf matches. There is very little that is new from Cannes. The Count and Countess Pourtales (Miss Barbey) have been entertaining a great deal at their villa, and their small racing yacht has arrived at the club, and will take part in the regattas in March.

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It is very pleasant in this arctic weather to dream of the land of orange blossoms, mocking birds, and roses, but with the exception of the very far South, there does not seem to be a warm place in the land. Aiken has been cold and rainy this week and very dull. The hunts have begun, and there is much dining around at the houses of a few in one small coterie. Mr. and Mrs. Cassatt are on their bridal trip at St. Augustine. In New Orleans there is much preparation for the Carnival, and society seems otherwise divided in its attention between subscription cotillions, the opera, and whist and euchre. The George Vanderbilts are entertaining as usual at Biltmore, and the Harry Payne Whitneys have gone across the Tennessee Mountains to Hickory Gap.

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Letters from Rome speak of the gayety there, and the American Colony is well represented at many smart functions. Mrs. David Stewart, who has apartments there, and recently was a guest at a dinner of the Drapers—Mrs. Draper uses her famous gold service, which is so much admired, at her dinners; her jewels are superb; in fact, society in Rome is ablaze always with magnificent jewels, pearls being the favorite. Some of the women have such strings of pearls that their necks are entirely covered even down to the edge of the low gowns.

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Mrs. Everett Culver and Miss Katheryn Clark seem to have solved the problem of living in two places at once. On Wednesday evening they gave a large dinner of fifty covers at their apartment and on Friday Senator Clark, with his daughters as hostesses, gave another dinner in Washington.

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The tea given by Mr. Stacy Clarke and Mr. "Jack" Walker was a great success. There were over 100 guests present. The Osman Banjo and Piano trio played. Among those who were there were Miss Maisie Remsen, Mrs. George Crocker, the Misses Rutherford, Miss De Forest, Miss Susan Day, Mrs. Henry L. Burnet, Mrs. Frederic Pierson, the Misses de Peyster, Mrs. Charles Childs, Mrs. Stickney, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Hillhouse, Mr. Harry Batcheller, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Edward Lyman Short, Mrs. N. E. Baylies, and Mrs. William Frazer.

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There are some wild but unconfirmed rumors to the effect that Mrs. George Gould will give an amateur circus this coming month at Georgean Court. According to the story, it will be under the management of Sidney Smith, who is an excellent performer of athletic feats. Miss Hoffman, however, denies the story that she under any circumstances is to take the part of a whirling dervish, but if there shall be an entertainment she may give a dance in the manner of her recent efforts at various other affairs. Harry Lehr is also scheduled to take part. On Friday evening Mrs. George Gould had the Countess de Castellane and Mrs. Kingdon as guests at the opera. The Count and Countess de Castellane will go this morning by special train to Lakewood. Mr. and Mrs. George Gould will accompany them. At Lakewood the Count and Countess de Castellane will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harris.

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A.fred Vanderbilt sailed yesterday for Europe. It is said that his trip will be short. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., remains at her residence, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street. She will sail later in the Spring.

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Mrs. James H. Stebbins, 80 Madison Avenue, will receive informally Thursdays in February.

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Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lanier and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Claflin are at Jekyl Island. H. M. Flagler has a party at Palm Beach.

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Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, who have settled at Aiken, have been giving a number of small dinners. Mr. and Mrs. Valentine Mott have also been entertaining. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sackett are at Jacksonville en route to St. Augustine.

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Among the dinners not hitherto announced are the one to be given to-morrow night by Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, at her residence, 451 Madison Avenue; another by Mrs. Eben Wright at her residence, 10 West Fifty-third Street, on Tuesday evening; a large dinner to be given on Wednesday, Jan. 31, by Miss Leary of No. 3 Fifth Avenue, at which the guest of honor will be Mrs. Astor; a dinner for young people to be given by Mrs. Albert Barnes Boardman of No. 40 West Fifty-third Street on Thursday evening for her young son, Sewall Boardman, and another large dinner on Tuesday, Feb. 6, to be given by Mrs. E. J. Berwind, at her residence, 2 East Sixty-fourth Street. Two other dinners are those to be given by Mrs. Julian T. Davies of 17 West Ninth Street on Thursday, Feb. 15, and another on Monday, Feb. 19 by Mrs. Joseph Stickney at her residence, 874 Fifth Avenue.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mrs. D. B. Van Emburgh will be at home Tuesdays in February.

Next Thursday will bring Mrs. Richard B. Hartshorne's and her daughter's last reception.

Mrs. John Fletcher Shera of 127 West Seventy-third Street will be at home on Wednesdays until Lent.

The Misses Steinhardt of 17 West Ninety-sixth Street gave three receptions on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of last week.

The Freundschaft Club last Sunday night gave a good vaudeville performance at the clubhouse, which was followed by supper and dancing.

Mrs. Wm. H. Falconer and the Misses Falconer will be at home Fridays, informally, during the season at 8 East Sixty-second Street.

Miss Rothschild was married to Mr. Heyman at Sherry's on Wednesday last. Miss Clara Friedman was married to Mr. Emil Kohn last Monday.

Mrs. Henry Seligman of 74 East Fifty-fifth Street gave a dinner last evening. Congratulations are being extended to Mrs. Seligman's brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Willie Walter, on the arrival of a daughter.

Mrs. D. Du Bois Sahler and the Misses Sahler, 312 Fifth Avenue, gave the second of their Mondays at home from 4 to 7. Mrs. Sahler was assisted in receiving by her sister, Miss Merriam, Miss Brush, and Miss Julia Pierson.

The engagement has just been announced of Mr. Harry Rescovar and Miss Myra G. Louchaim, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Louchaim of 629 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street. They will be at home on Feb. 4, from 3 to 7.

Mr. and Mrs. James Augustus Johnson have issued cards for the marriage reception of their daughter, Grace, and Mr. George Briggs Fredenburg, on Wednesday, Feb. 7, from 8:30 until 11 o'clock, at their residence, 156 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, New York.

Mr. Ralph A. Spotts of Canton, Ohio, and Miss Josephine L. Kirk, daughter of Mr. H. B. Kirk of this city, were married on Wednesday last, Jan. 24, by the Rev. Victor Smith, rector of the Church of the Holy Faith, at the residence of the bride's father, 1,133 Boston Avenue.

The engagement of Mr. Stephen D. Bayer and Miss Lena Steinberger is announced. Miss Steinberger is a sister of Mrs. Clarence Minzesheimer. The engagement of her cousin, Miss Clotilde Wertheim and Mr. Lucius Wolff was announced some time ago. The latter couple will be married in February.

Mrs. Egbert Guernsey's drawing rooms at the Madrid were well filled on Thursday morning when Mme. Alice Le Plongeon gave her illustrated lecture on "The Development of Ancient American Architecture." Next Thursday Mme. Le Plongeon reads an original poem, "Queen Moo's Talisman."

The University Club gave the third of its house warmings on Thursday afternoon and evening last, in the afternoon for men and women and in the evening for men alone. Some of the guests of the afternoon were Mrs. C. C. Worthington, Mrs. Hayden Butts, Dr. Seaman, Dr. Haight, Miss Jenner, Mr. and Mrs. Felix Warburg, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Bijur, and Mr and Mrs. Bridgman.

The Harmonie Club gave recently a billiard tournament for members. Among the participants were the Messrs. H. Hahlo, E. Ullmann, Richard Siegman, J. Honig, Heilbron, Rindskopf, Steinhardt, Jacoby, Limburger, and Levy. It was a close contest, and lay between Oswald Jacobi, Ernst Limburger, and Berthold Levi, but was finally won by Mr. Berthold Levi, Mr. Limburger coming out second.

The annual meeting of the Consumers' League of the City of New York will be held in the Assembly Hall, 156 Fifth Avenue, corner of Twentieth Street, to-morrow afternoon at 3:30 P. M. Mrs. Frederick Nathan will preside. Short addresses will be delivered by Dr. Felix Adler and Mrs. Florence Kelley, Secretary of the National Consumers' League. Mr. Edwin Markham will make a few remarks on "Labor versus Drudgery" before reciting his poem, "The Man with the Hoe."

Beneath a canopy of roses, in the presence of a large assemblage of relatives and friends, Miss Jeanette Richman and Mr. David M. Rockmore were married last Sunday (Jan. 21) at Vienna Hall, Fifty-eighth Street and Lexington Avenue. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Zensler. The bride, who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis M. Richman, was attired in white satin, trimmed with orange blossoms and duchesse lace. There were no bridesmaids or best man. Mr. and Mrs. Rockmore will spend a few weeks at Old Point Comfort, and on their return will reside in New York.

The College Women's Club will give a benefit concert and subscription dance for the scholarship fund, Tuesday evening, Jan. 30, at Sherry's, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street. The patronesses are: Mesdames Angus Cameron, Benjamin Silliman Church, R. Ogden Doremus, Charles H. Eaton, Josiah M. Fiske, Marcellus Hartley, Charles Harvey Hartman, Henry Bridges Hebert, Joseph F. Knapp, Ruth Lawrence, Josiah Taylor Marean, John Middleberger, Samuel McComb, James Robert McKee, Frederick L. Pinkus, Roger A. Pryor, Russell Sage, A. B. Stone, N. Wyckoff Vanderhoef, Mary Van Buren Vanderpoel, Mariana Velazquez, and Joshua Wilbour.

Mrs. Richard P. Lounsbery gave the last of her January at homes on Thursday. She was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Perry, Mrs. Vivanti, Miss Loew, who made her début last Saturday; Miss Eleanor Sedley, Miss Grace Hubbell, Miss Eno, Miss Fairbairne, Miss Mal Herrick, Miss Elsie Brown, Miss Mildred Barnes, the Misses Daly, Miss Hatch, and Miss Lounsbery. Mr. Maurice Farkoa sang delightful French songs, Mr. Melville Ellis played, and Mr. Burr McIntosh recited some negro dialect poems. There was also banjo music, Mr. Ossmann and others playing, Mrs. Lounsbery wore a perfectly superb gown fashioned wholly of black paillettes, which in effect was like a coat of mail. On Tuesday last Mrs. Lounsbery gave a dinner of twelve covers.

The Columbia University Musical Society will produce the comic opera entitled "The Governor's Vrouw," by John Erskine, 1900; Melville H. Crane, 1900, and Henry S. Harrison, 1900, at the Carnegie Lyceum during the week of Feb. 19, for the benefit of Columbia University athletics. The committee is composed of Goelet Gallatin, Chairman; Hjalmar H. Boyesen, Gustavus W. Buchholz, H. Duncan Bulkley, William H. Dixon, Bruce McL. Falconer, Wm. Lindsley Fiske, Jr., Edward C. Fiedler, Eliot Lee, Franklin B. Lefferts, Augustine N. Lawrence, Robert Maclay, Clive S. Mapes, Stephen P. Nash, Walton L. Oakley, Harold H. Oddie, Walden Pell, Asa P. Potter, Jr., Maxwell Stevenson, Wallis S. Turner, Reginald S. Willis, and Howard S. Harrington and W. Robert Quinn, ex officio.

The home of Mrs. William Crittenden Adams, at 323 West Seventy-fourth Street, was opened Thursday afternoon for the annual reception of the Woman's National Sabbath Alliance. Mrs. Adams received assisted by her mother, Mrs. Darwin R. James, President of the Alliance, and by the ladies of the Board of Directors, among whom were Mrs. D. J. Burrell, Mrs. John T. Stanley, Mrs. James Talcott, Mrs. A. Alexander, Mrs. James Yereance, Mrs. J. H. Knowles, and others. A goodly number of women and men were present despite the inclemency of the weather, and among them friends of the alliance from White Plains, Bridgeport, Mount Vernon, and other places. Refreshments were served in the dining room, and there was music. This delightful social affair forms a very pleasant feature of the Winter's record of the alliance.

The students of Berkeley School give their second annual minstrel show last evening at Carnegie Lyceum. The proceeds will be devoted to the Berkeley School Athletic Association, and it is expected that the success of last year's performance will be doubled. The company has been much enlarged. There were thirty-five in the "first part." Van Baar's orchestra of fourteen pieces furnished the music, and all were in black face. The "first part" was a combination of old-time and modern minstrelsy. The endmen were E. T. Granbery, P. G., '99, bones, and G. A. Mohlman, 1900, tambourine, both of whom made successes. Douglas McKee, 1900, acted as interlocutor. All the choruses were sung by the Berkeley Minstrels Double Quartet, composed of C. O. Young, 1900; L. B. Hughes, '02; R. H. Darnell, 1900; C. L. Huston, 1900; E. C. Carpentier, 1900; D. McKee, 1900; H. G. Underwood, '01, and J. E. Miller, 1900. The second part of the entertainment included a Dutch comedy act by Whitely, '97, and Groesbeck, '97; an Irish act by Moen and Phelan, '99; a musical sketch by Robinson and Harding, '98; ragtime banjo solos by W. S. Daniell, '95, and a monologue by E. T. Granbery, P. G., '99. The performance was managed by E. T. Granbery, P. G., '99, and coached by Mr. Charles D. Simerson, to whom the success of last year's entertainment was largely due. There were sixty patronesses, prominent among whom were Miss Helen Gould, Mrs. Edward V. Thébaud, Mrs. E. R. Ladew, Mrs. E. L. Marston, La Marquise de San Marzano, Mrs. Franklin Farrel, Mrs. G. F. Vietor, Mrs. James Whitely, Mrs. Horace C. Du Val, Mrs. Eastman, Mrs. Lawton, Mrs. McKenney, and Mrs. Sheffield.

Senator W. A. Clark gave a dinner of sixty-two covers on Friday last in his apartments in West Fifty-eighth Street, this city. Dr. and Mrs. Culver and Miss Clark were also hosts. The dinner was given for the Senator's daughter-in-law, Mrs. Charles Clark of Montana. The dinner was served at eight small tables. At the hosts' table twelve were seated and the decorations were American Beauty roses. Mrs. Culver's table was decorated with purple orchids, Miss Clark's with white roses and white lilacs, and Dr. Culver's with red roses. Mrs. Richard P. Lounsbery presided at one table; this was decorated with green orchids

Themes and Topics
In the Musical World

The discussion of the art of singing which has been in progress in these columns may be said now to have reached the acute stage. In other words, the writer has now come to ground on which he must tread with the greatest caution, for in it are many pitfalls for the unwary. The musical editor of THE TIMES has on several occasions called attention to the fact that he is not a singing teacher. If he were, he would have certain theories about the mechanical processes of producing tone and he would defend these theories with much violence in the public prints and would even issue challenges to other singing teachers to debate the points at issue with him. Being, however, but a simple commentator on music, a person who occupies merely the position of a particularly interested listener and who reports to others the results of his listening, he will venture only to put forward what seem to him to be some general truths.

It has been said here that there is only one way to sing all kinds of music, and that this way is right for Bellini or for Wagner. Of course, that means the method of using the voice, not the style of the singing. It has also been said in these columns that the aim of all technic is tone. This is a law that the musical editor of THE TIMES has learned from experience and observation. Musicians do not all subscribe to it. Certainly it is true in singing. Say what you will about spoiling such music as Wagner's by singing it too prettily, the fault does not lie in the beauty of the quality of tone, but in the application of an incorrect style of delivery. To sing "Nothung, nothung, neidliches schwert," in a sugary legato, as I have no doubt it was lately sung in Rome, is an outrage on the art of Wagner. But it is none the less right to sing that splendid forge song with all the power and beauty of a grand tone. To do so is to imbue it with a value which no amount of shouting or barking in the fashion of some vicious German singers can ever give to it.

Now how is this grand, flowing, sonorous tone to be attained? Reader, that question cannot be answered here. That is the question which the singing teachers do not answer, because each one of them is morally certain that he alone possesses the secret. As the secret chances to be different in each case there is no satisfaction for the searcher after truth. But in the course of a long and earnest study of the art of singing and after an equally long course of listening to singers of every possible degree of merit or demerit, from Adelina Patti to base howlers of indescribable turpitude, the musical editor of THE TIMES has arrived at some conclusions. These may be set forth. They are, perhaps, not very important, nor are they new, but they may serve to show how these matters strike the thoughtful listener.

While I am quite ready to concede that the teachers are right in placing respiration at the top of the list of essentials of good singing, I am not prepared to express any opinions as to the comparative value of chest and diaphragmatic breathing. Naturally, I have my own opinion, but it is of no importance, and I cannot support it by exhaustive argument. To me as a listener nothing seems more important than a good attack, behind which the respiration lies. I hear the results of bad attack at once, and therefore its evils are brought home to me more forcibly than those of ill-managed breathing. To my mind the most pernicious feature of attack ever invented is the stroke of the glottis. Some medical authorities are of the belief that it is injurious to the voice, and their teachings seem to be rational. Dr. Holbrook Curtis, who has had a long experience in the treatment of the throats of singers, says in his "Voice Building and Tone Placing" that the coup de glotte is responsible for the formation of nodules on the vocal cords; and every singer knows that these mean the destruction of the voice. Dr. Curtis lays the greatest possible stress on the methods of practicing singing for the purpose of counteracting the effect of this pernicious habit, and believes that its evil effects can be removed by a radical change in the method of attack. Naturally, I am not prepared to offer an opinion on such a question as this. I am quite sure that Dr. Curtis knows vastly more about it than I do.

But the present writer has no hesitation in saying that the stroke of the glottis is productive of decided ugliness in singing. It is ugly in itself, and it is the cause of a good deal of poor and unsteady tone. The audible cluck which so many exponents of this method make in beginning a tone has no place in music. It is ignoble. It is not a component part of a musical tone. It is an extraneous sound rudely injected into a melody, where it has no business to be. That in my mind is a sufficient argument for its abolition from vocal art. It is a kind of technic which does not produce a beautiful tone, and indeed produces something which is not tone at all.

But after careful observation I am convinced that the stroke of the glottis is one of the causes of bad quality in the tone after it is started, and that it also gives rise to unsteadiness. I shall gladly accept correction on this point if it is shown that I am wrong. But the action of the coup de glotte is one of violence, and all violence is opposed to a clear, sonorous, and steady tone. In the stroke of the glottis the vocal cords are, as the sailors say, "set taut," and then the column of air is projected against them. As it strikes them they are forced apart with a rude suddenness, that causes the cluck in the throat. The column of air is pitched forward and upward into the resonance chambers, much as a man might be thrown from a hallway through a pair of closed folding doors into a room.

Now how is it possible for the singer to poise perfectly the vocal mechanism in the emission of tone by this process? How can he direct the column of air steadily at the roof of the mouth as he should in order properly to place the tone? The beginning of the tone must be shaken by the shock imparted by the stroke of the glottis, and this must result in unsteady tone, and eventually, if not at first, in uncertain intonation.

Dr. Curtis may or may not be right as to the injury done to the cords by the stroke of the glottis, but there can be no doubt, it seems to me, as to the injury done to the tone. Privately it is my belief that any violation of the laws of good tone production will in the long run prove to be injurious to the voice. The art of singing is founded in natural law. If we are right as to the laws, we may be sure that any violation of them must be paid for in ill health of the affected parts. The stroke of the glottis is not natural. It is an invention of singing teachers of a certain school. If you think it natural, try to talk with it. And to repeat what seems to me to be an equally strong argument against it—nay, the strongest—it is ugly. When Mme. Melba opens her mouth and the tone begins to flow like water through the gates of a lock, so that you can hardly tell when it begins, she produces a tone which for perfect purity, truth of intonation and steadiness has no superior. There is no cluck at the beginning of her tones.

The tone and the emission of breath should begin at the same instant. Of that I am convinced. The singing teachers seem to agree on this point, but in the stroke of the glottis this is not strictly the case. The breath, the column of air, is used as a sort of battering ram, to break open the closed vocal cords in order that the tone may begin. Of course, there is always the danger of running to the opposite extreme and singing in a breathy fashion. This, too, is a pernicious habit, though it is hardly likely that it causes such harm to the voice as the coup de glotte. But it produces weak, thin, and unsteady tone and leads to flatness, and for these reasons it is to be avoided. The ideal attack is of course that in which the vocal cords meet in the formation of the tone at the same instant as the column of air reaches them. There is neither a preliminary puff of breath, producing a sound like that indicated by the letter "h," nor an introductory cluck.

Another deplorable cause of poor and unsteady tone is the vicious tremolo. Oh, that it were abolished from the stage! My protest against it is, first, because it is musically not beautiful. It is absurd to hear a melody always being shaken out as if it came from the hopper of some sort of a vocal mill. If it is right for a singer to do that, why is it not a good thing for a clarinet or a flute player? The violinists do it, I know, but no amount of agitation of the left wrist will produce such a shaky tone as the singers get from the paroxysms in their throats. Ugliness, pure ugliness, results from this thing, which some singers think is so desirable. There are times when it may be employed with fine dramatic effect, but when it is used all the time it becomes a piece of cheap and stupid artificiality. When I hear the singers trembling on the sunny slopes of their upper tones and gurgling stertorously in their lower ones, I wonder what they can find so alluring in this practice.

Now it has been forced upon my attention that to the employment of the tremolo is due a great deal of the unsteadiness of tone and uncertainty of intonation now to be heard on the concert platform and the operatic stage. The tremolo is not far away from the shake, and the shake is a rapid passing from one tone to another and back again. The tremolo, in its approach to this, must necessarily unsteady the tone, because the tone is always on the verge of changing its pitch. In the case of a singer in whom the tremolo has reached its worst state this change of pitch actually takes place, and such a singer cannot sing any one tone, but is always trying to sing two tones at once. Consequently he never sings a tune, but whenever he attempts to do so he simply has a vocal chill.

The tremolo was at its worst, it is said, in the early fifties. Signor Ferri, a baritone who sang at La Scala in 1853, is said to have had such a tremolo that his whole singing was no better than a distressing wabble. Critics of the day declared that this tremolo was the result of straining the voice in the attempt to sing against the heavy instrumentation which had come into fashion in operas. But, as one writer on the topic has justly observed, "this is clearly not the case, since many who use it are as fresh at the end of an opera as at the beginning. It is probably sometimes used with the view of making the voice carry, but if it does it is at the expense of intonation." The writer might have added that the tremolo actually prevents the voice from carrying. The best carrying power in singing is a clear, fluent sustained tone without any shakiness. Has any one ever found any failure in the carrying power of the voices of Mme. Melba or Mme. Eames? One would have to listen closely, I fancy, to find any evidence of the tremolo in their song. The truth is that this is a cheap affectation, practiced with the silly idea that it adds to the sympathetic quality of the song. There are times when it may do so. One's voice would naturally tremble with emotion occasionally, but not all the time. As a witty tenor said to me of a man who had a great tremolo, "He sings always as if he were being shaken up in a bag." Campanini said to me once, "I detest the tremolo. It is so foolish." And that was one of the wisest remarks that the great Don José ever made.

For the conclusion of these somewhat desultory remarks may I be permitted to make my vehement protest against all forms of forcing the voice? It is saddening to me to observe how frequently singers who should know better fall before the subtle temptation of the big sound. The populace loves a great noise, and it is so easy to get glory out of volume of tone. And then the auditorium looks from the stage to be a huge, yawning chasm into which sound mysteriously disappears and is forgotten. So let us rush down to the footlights and lift up our voices. Let us take the upper dominant at every opportunity, no matter how it distorts the melody set down for us by the composer. We must make our effect with the unthinking. We must have our round of applause. And let us not forget that our lower tones are not as full and vibrant as our upper ones, and therefore let us push them, lest they be unheard.

Now what are the musical results of this forcing process? One I have indicated. It is the distortion of the melody for the sake of a high note. Accursed be the memory of Rubini, who is said to have invented the tremolo and who was the chief among sinners in the use of high tones. Read the score of "Il Trovatore" and see how many of the familiar high notes are missing from the composer's own notation. But beyond the distortion of the melody comes the wear and tear on voices caused by this bad habit. The voice, as every teacher will admit, is at its best in its medium. There it will stand the greatest wear, and most teachers discourage the habitual practice of the high tones. Mme. Melba, for example, never tries her high tones when preparing to go on the stage. She warms up her voice by the use of her medium notes and can tell by the state of her throat whether she can sing the high ones. I state this on the authority of Dr. Curtis, never having asked Mme. Melba about it. But I do know that M. Jean de Reszke's practice is similar.

To sing a high tone occasionally and with the natural strength of the voice is not forcing. But to sing high tones frequently is likely to compel forcing, and the average singer is prone to try to make his high tone sound bigger than it normally is. And that is where the forcing process begins.

Worse still is the forcing of the lower tones, for the strain is more unnatural. Nothing will take the velvet off a voice more quickly than the forcing of the lower tones. And it does not make them carry a bit better. Tone, as I have already said, carries best when it is firmly attacked and sustained with purity and steadiness. The singer who does not practice the coup de glotte and who has no tremolo, but who can open his mouth and let the tone flow out of it like water from a faucet, need have no fear that his singing will not be heard. The tiniest pianissimo that Marcella Sembrich sings is heard all over the Metropolitan Opera House, the most voracious of sound swallowers. Forced tone is not beautiful; its results are not beautiful. It has no musical reason for existence.

And in this lies the gist of my text. The aim of all technic is tone. And in singing that which militates against the production of a beautiful tone is almost invariably unmusical, and therefore is doubly condemned. The foundation of all good singing is the same as the foundation of all good music, namely, a perfect legato. Smoothness and breadth of style are entirely dependent on the mastery of the legato, and so are flexibility and agility. The perfection of intonation depends upon it. But the singer who falls into any of the habits of which I have been speaking either endangers or wholly destroys his command of legato, and when he does that he ceases to be a fine singer.

"What difference does it make," I hear some one saying, "since so many singers have tremendous success with the public in spite of their doing all the things that you say they should not do?" The answer to that is to be found in the famous remark of Abraham Lincoln on a very different matter: "You can fool all of the people some of the time, and some of the people all of the time; but you can't fool all of the people all of the time." Rest assured that in singing, as in life, your sins will find you out. Some day the public will discover that the velvety quality of your voice is gone and that you are only a shouter. About the same time it will discover that you do not sing in tune, that you are unmusical, that you have no artistic instincts, and that you are generally unfit for publication. When the public turns against an artist it is brutal.

Meanwhile may the thoughtful readers of this department of THE NEW YORK TIMES set their faces against the habits of which I have written. Do not believe a singer when he sings Wagner badly and tells you it is because it is Wagner. Tell him it is because he does not know how to sing. Do not applaud a singer who attacks his tones with a stroke like the blow of a piano hammer. Do not applaud a singer who makes every tone shiver as if it had the ague. Do not applaud a singer who rushes down to the footlights and bawls high tones at you till he looks as if he would burst. Do not applaud a singer who growls out his lower tones in a rough noise. And do not applaud a singer who slides through all the infinite gradations of pitch which lie between two tones, using perpetually that vicious portamento which almost invariably accompanies the shouting processes of all kinds. You are not hearing music when you hear that sort of singing. We have no system by which such singing can be set down in notation. It is vile. It should be hooted out of existence. Glorify a beautiful legato, but have no pity for a "scooper."

Let us try to encourage real art in singing. The teachers will all thank us, for they will perhaps be able to induce their pupils properly to prepare themselves before rushing into the presence of a critical public. The composers will thank us, for they will have hopes of hearing their music really sung. And in the end all good singers will thank us, for they will know that their study has not produced results beyond our appreciation. And Music will be our debtor, for her dignity and her beauty will be preserved.

W. J. HENDERSON.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR THE WEEK

SUNDAY—Popular concert, Metropolitan Opera House, 8:15 P. M.

MONDAY—"Le Nozze di Figaro," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.
"Chimes of Normany," American Theatre, 8:15 P. M.

TUESDAY—Dewey Arch concert, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.

WEDNESDAY—Mark Hambourg, piano recital, Mendelssohn Hall 3 P. M.
"Die Walkure," Metropolitan Opera House, 7:45 P. M.

THURSDAY—Nordica-Schumann-Heink song recital, Carnegie Hall, 3:30 P. M.

FRIDAY—"Die Meistersinger," Metropolitan Opera House, 7:30 P. M.

SATURDAY—"Aida," Metropolitan Opera House, 2 P. M.
Young People's symphony concert, Carnegie Hall, 2:30 P. M.
"Der Fliegender Hollander," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.

THE WEEK AT THE OPERA.

The programme for the week at the Metropolitan Opera House is one of repetitions. It is as follows: Monday, "Le Nozze di Figaro," with the same cast as heretofore; Wednesday, "Die Walküre," with Mme. Ternina as Brünnhilde, Mme. Gadski as Sieglinde, and Mr. Bertram as Wotan, and the remainder of the cast the same as before; Friday evening, "Die Meistersinger," with the same cast as that of Wednesday night; Saturday afternoon, "Aida," with Mme. Nordica as Aida and the others as before, and Saturday evening, "Der Fliegender Holländer," with Mme. Gadski, Mme. Schumann-Heink, Mr. Bertram, and Mr. Pringle in the leading rôles.

THE OPERA HOUSE CONCERT.

The programme for the weekly concert at the Metropolitan Opera House to-night is as follows:

Overture, "Egmont" ..... Beethoven
Air, "Manon" ..... Massenet
M. Salignac.
Aria, "Orpheus" ..... Gluck
Mme. Schumann-Heink.
Aria, "Der Freischutz" ..... Weber
M. Plançon.
Air du Livre, "Hamlet" ..... Thomas
Mme. Calvé.
"Invitation to the Dance" ..... Weber-Weingartner
Songs.
M. Plançon.
Air, "La Perle du Bresil" ..... Felicien David
Mme. Calvé.
Aria, "Martha" ..... Flotow
M. Salignac.
"Ich Liebe Dich" ..... Louis V. Saar
"Drei Lieder aus Dichterliebe" ..... Schumann
Mme. Schumann-Heink.
Overture, "William Tell" ..... Rossini

THE AMERICAN THEATRE.

"The Chimes of Normandy" will ring out merrily again at the American Theatre next week. Planquette's charming, tuneful work has not lost its savor in the years that have elapsed since it was first brought to the attention of the New York music loving public. The melodic charms which the composer embodied in the score are perennial in their fascination, and the book has more originality, wit, and humor than those of the more modern efforts at musical fun. Last season it proved to be one of the Castle Square Opera Company's most popular and enjoyable light opera presentations. Next week's production promises to be of an even greater degree of excellence, as the cast comprises singers more suited to the various assignments. Miss Morgan will sing Germaine; Miss Quinlan, Serpolette; Mr. Roberts, Grenicheux; Mr. Pruette, Henri; Mr. Moulan, Gaspard; Mr. Casavant, The Bailli, and Mr. Meyers, the Notary. The light opera chorus will appear to advantage in the swinging ensembles of the opera. New scenery has been provided for the occasion, the fair at Corneville being an especially elaborate stage picture.

THE DEWEY ARCH CONCERT.

The sale of seats for the Dewey Arch concert to be held at Carnegie Hall on Tuesday evening, Feb. 6, opened last Monday and is already very large. It is expected that every seat will have been sold by the end of the coming week. The list of artists taking part in the concert is a very strong one, but no doubt the promised presence of Admiral Dewey and Gov. Roosevelt has had a great deal to do with the public's interest in the concert. The programme has been arranged as follows:

Part 1. Walter Damrosch's Manila Te Deum and an address by Gov. Roosevelt. Part 2. The Inflammatus from Rossini's Stabat Mater, sung by Mme. Nordica; aria from "L'Etoile du Nord," Meyerbeer, and Plunkett's air from "Martha," sung by M. Edouard de Reszke; air, "Ocean, Thou Mighty Monster," from Weber's "Oberon," sung by Mme. Gadski; air from Goring Thomas's "The Swan and the Skylark," sung by Mr. Evan Williams, and "My Country 'Tis of Thee," to be sung standing by all those present on the stage and the auditorium. Mr. Paur, who was to have conducted in the second part of the programme, is prevented, owing to his duties as conductor of the Metropolitan Opera Company, which gives "Rheingold" in Philadelphia on Feb. 6.

MR. HAMBOURG'S SECOND RECITAL.

Mark Hambourg will give his second piano recital Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 31, at 3 o'clock, at Mendelssohn Hall. The programme, which is especially interesting, will be:

Sonata, op. 31, No. 3, E flat ..... Beethoven
Fantasia, C major, op. 15, (The Wanderer) ..... Schubert
Des Abends, } Traumeswirren, } Four Studies, } Berceuse, } ..... Schumann
Etude on false notes ..... Chopin
Tarantella ..... Rubinstein
Volkslied ..... Leschetzky
Rhapsodie, No. 11 ..... Hambourg
Liszt

AN INTERESTING SONG RECITAL.

Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink will give a joint song recital at Carnegie Hall on Thursday at 3:30. The programme:

Duet ..... Rubinstein
Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink.
Frauen Lieb und Leben ..... Schumann
Er der Herrlichste von Allen.
Du Ring an meinen Finger.
An meinen Herzen, an meine Brust.
Nun hast Du mir den ersten Schwur gethan.
Mme. Schumann-Heink.
The Robin Sings ..... McDowell
Those Brown Eyes ..... McDowell
Spring Song ..... Mrs. Beach
Serenade ..... R. Strauss
Mme. Nordica.
Sapphische Ode ..... Brahms
Es blinkt der Thau ..... Rubinstein
Lied ..... Franz
Drei Zigeuner ..... Liszt
Mme. Schumann-Heink.
Song ..... Chaminade
Nocturne, E flat ..... Chopin
Valse ..... Chopin
Mme. Nordica.
Duet ..... Widor
Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink.

MUSIC FOR THE YOUNG.

The third symphony concert for young people, with explanations by Mr. Frank Damrosch, will be given in Carnegie Hall next Saturday afternoon. The audience at these concerts is interesting; it is large, the upper boxes and galleries being quite full, but the young and older children are attentive and interested listeners. On Saturday next Miss Marguerite Hall will be the soloist. The following programme will be given:

Overture, "Rienzi" ..... Wagner
Songs, Miss Marguerite Hall.
Largo, (solo violin, strings, harp, and organ) ..... Handel
The Water Babies: "Clear and Cool."
"When All the World is Young, Lad."
"I Once Had a Sweet Little Doll, Dear" ..... Henschel
March from Symphony "Leonore" ..... Raff

THE RING OF THE NIBELUNG.

Programme of the Approaching Performances of the Wagner Cycle.

Two performances of Wagner's "Der Ring des Nibelungen," without cuts, are announced by the manager of the Metropolitan Opera House. The works composing the cycle will be offered with as much completeness of detail as all departments as the institution commands. The hours are set so that the dramas may be concluded within a reasonable period. The time table is as follows:

"Das Rheingold"—Tuesday evening, Feb. 20; Thursday afternoon, March 15.
Evening performance to commence at 8:30 o'clock and finish at 11. Afternoon performance to commence at 2:30 o'clock and finish at 5. There will be no intermission.

"Die Walkuere"—Thursday evening, Feb. 22; Tuesday afternoon, March 20.
Evening Performance—Act. I. from 7 to 8:15; Act II. from 8:40 to 10:10; Act III. from 10:30 to 11:45. Afternoon Performance—Act I. from 1 to 2:15; Act. II. from 2:40 to 4:10; Act III. from 4:30 to 5:45.

"Siegfried"—Tuesday evening, Feb. 27; Thursday afternoon, March 22.
Evening Performance—Act I. from 7 to 8:25; Act II. from 8:45 to 10; Act III. from 10:20 to 11:50. Afternoon Performance—Act I. from 1 to 2:25; Act. II. from 2:45 to 4; Act III. from 4:20 to 5:50.

"Goetterdaemmerung"—Thursday evening, March 1; Tuesday afternoon, March 27.
Evening Performance—Act I. from 6:45 to 8:45; Act II. from 9:05 to 10:10; Act III. from 10:30 to 11:45. Afternoon Performance—Act I. from 12:45 to 2:45; Act II. from 3:05 to 4:10; Act III. from 4:30 to 5:45.

The casts are as follows:

"DAS RHEINGOLD."

Wotan ..... Herr Van Rooy
Donner ..... M. Hermann Devries or M. Meux
Froh ..... Herr Dippell or M. Bars
Loge ..... M. Van Dyck or M. Dippel
Alberich ..... Herr Fritz Friedrichs or Herr Muhlmann
Mime ..... Herr Breuer
Fasolt ..... Herr Muhlmann
Fafner ..... Mr. Lempriere Pringle
Fricka ..... Miss Marie Brema
Freia ..... Miss Susan Strong or Frl. Olga Pevny
Erda ..... Frau Schumann-Heink or Mlle. Olitzka
Woglinde, Wellgunde, Flosshilde } Rheintoechter { Fraulein Olga Pevny, Mlle. Olitzka, Frau Schumann-Heink

"DIE WALKUERE."

Siegmund ..... M. Van Dyck or Herr Dippel
Hunding ..... Mr. Lempriere Pringle
Wotan ..... Herr Van Rooy or Herr Bertram
Sieglinde ..... Mmes. Emma Eames, Milka Ternina or Miss Susan Strong
Bruennhilde ..... Mmes. Nordica, Milka Ternina, or Miss Marie Brema
Fricka ..... Frau Schumann-Heink or Mlle. Olitzka
Walkuren ..... Mmes. Schumann-Heink, Olitza, Pevny, Bauermeister, Bouton, Van Cauteren, Molka-Kellogg, Broadfoot.

"SIEGFRIED."

Siegfried ..... Herr Dippel
Mime ..... Herr Breuer
Der Wanderer ..... Herr Van Rooy or Herr Bertram
Alberich ..... Herr Fritz Friedrichs or Herr Muhlmann
Fafner ..... Mr. Lempriere Pringle
Erda ..... Frau Schumann-Heink or Mlle. Olitzka
Bruennhilde ..... Mmes. Milka Ternina, Nordica, or Miss Susan Strong
Stimme des Waldvogels ..... Miss Suzanne Adams or Frl. Pevny

"GOETTERDAEMMERUNG."

Siegfried ..... M. Dippel
Gunther ..... Herr Muhlmann
Hagen ..... M. Edouard de Reszke or Herr Bertram
Alberich ..... Herr Fritz Friedrichs
Bruennhilde ..... Mmes. Nordica, Milka Ternina, or Miss Susan Strong
Gutrune ..... Miss Susan Strong or Frl. Pevny
Waltraute ..... Frau Schumann-Heink
Woglinde ..... Fraulein Olga Pevny
Wellgunde ..... Mme. Molka-Kellogg
Flosshilde ..... Mlle. Olitzka
Die Drie Nornen ..... Mmes. Pevny, Olitzka, and Schumann-Heink

Conductor, Mr. Emil Paur.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

The dates of the Kaltenborn Quartet concerts have finally been arranged. They are as follows: Feb. 7, March 7, and March 28, at 8:15 P. M., in Mendelssohn Hall. At the first concert the quartet will be assisted by Katherine Pelton, contralto, and Ward Stephens, pianist.

Alexandre Petschnikoff, the famous Russian violinist, will give his first New York recital at Mendelssohn Hall on the afternoon of Feb. 8. Aime Lachaume, the distinguished French pianist, will be at the piano.

The first of Victor Thrane's series of high noon recitals will be given at Sherry's Tuesday, Feb. 6. Alexandre Petschnikoff, the famous Russian violinist; Elsa Ruegger, the distinguished young Swiss 'cellist, and Aime Lachaume, the eminent French pianist, will contribute to a programme, both choice and exclusive in makeup, and which will include a sonata for violin and piano, another for 'cello and piano, and the great Tschikowski trio for violin, 'cello, and piano, in which all three artists will be heard. The full programme will be given next week.

Dr. Gerrit Smith will give four free organ recitals at the South Church, Madison Avenue, corner of Thirty-eighth Street, on Mondays, beginning Jan. 29, at 3:30 o'clock. At the first recital he will be assisted by Mrs. Mary C. Fisher, organist, and Mr. Herbert Witherspoon, basso.

The operatic performances in the Germania Theatre have proved to be an immense success. Hundreds of people are thronging daily the theatre, which is much too small for the multitude. On Tuesday night, Jan. 30, Julius Perotti will sing for the first time "Max" in "Freischütz," and also the first appearance of the Hungarian prima donna, Mathilde Barthocky, will take place. Wednesday, Jan. 31, for the last time, "Der Troubadour"; Thursday, Feb. 1, and Saturday, Feb. 3, "Martha," with Julius Perotti and Mme. Moran Olden in the principal parts, will be given.

The Georgetown Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Clubs will give their annual New York concert at the Waldorf-Astoria on the evening of Feb. 7. This famous college organization from Lisle is sure of a very enthusiastic welcome in New York from its many friends. Already most of the Southern society contingent in town have secured boxes and seats for the concert. The association will play under the patronage of many of the best-known society women in town. Among those are Mrs. W. Gould Jennings, Mrs. John G. Agar, Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, Mrs. F. R. Coudert, Mrs. F. Burrall Hoffman, Miss Leary, Mrs. Thomas Barrett, and many others.

OREGON'S NEW CONCERT MASTER.

A Wagner Disciple Settles in the City of Portland.

Gustavus Muller, the new concertmaster of the Portland Symphony Orchestra, has had a remarkable musical experience, having played under all the famous conductors of Europe, and many of the great composers besides, during the first production of their works—Wagner, Liszt, Brahms, von Bülow, Humperdinck, Strauss, Tschaikowsky, Dvorak, Anton Seidl, Theodore Thomas, and a host of others.

For a considerable time he lived in the same house with Wagner at Baireuth, and he has many interesting stories to tell of the great master, who was very eccentric in his habits. He used to walk in the garden clothed in theatrical costume; one day it would be velvet he preferred, for he maintained that the touch of velvet brought him certain musical ideas; another day it was silk that he needed to influence his inspiration. He was very sensitive to matters of this sort, and very excitable in temperament. Whenever a musical idea came to him, no matter where he happened to be, or in what company, he would burst out singing lustily.

On the approach of a thunderstorm he opened all the windows to his apartments, and, sitting down at the piano, improvised a fantasia to the accompaniment of the storm, whistling as he did so, for he was an exceptionally fine whistler. In this way was produced much of his storm music—that, for example, in "The Flying Dutchman."

The following story is told for the consolation of violin players who have experienced difficulty in Wagnerian music: Once Wagner was present at a rehearsal, and was busy giving directions to the stage manager, when he happened to overhear some violin players making frantic efforts to get in every note of certain exceedingly hard passages in the opera. He came forward to the footlights and said to the disheartened violin players: "Why do you break your fingers trying to get every note of that passage. Wilhelmj himself cannot play it as it is written. That ought to end the matter. I did not write that passage with a view to having every note in it played. All that is necessary is to produce a vague, undefined noise as of the wind rustling the leaves of the forest."

Wilhelmj, by the way, was Mr. Muller's godfather, and helped to decide him upon his career of music. That was when he was seventeen years old. During four years previous to that, as a young boy, he had been a member of the Heidelberg Orchestra, for Heidelberg was his early home, his father being a professor in the Heidelberg University, a position he still fills. In a recent visit to Heidelberg he was again a member of the same orchestra, which had meantime become increased to 104 players. It now enjoys the distinction of being selected to play the new compositions of all the great composers of the day under their personal leadership.

After studying with Reno Walter in Munich a year, Mr. Muller pursued his studies in Berlin under the great Joachim, and from there went to Weimar as a pupil of Concertmaster August Koempel, a disciple of Spohr, soon joining the Wagner Theatre, under Anton Seidl. After being concertmaster for three years at Freiburg, in the "Black Forest," he came to America, as second concertmaster in Thomas's Orchestra, and with him came to the Pacific Coast. In San Francisco he joined the Pike opera company, traveling with them three years. In 1883 he settled in Portland, entered the army in Vancouver, went to Germany for a few years, and upon his return to Oregon joined the Second Oregon troops in the Spanish-American war. For the future he expects to make his home in Portland, which is fortunate in having so experienced and capable a musician for the concertmaster of its symphony orchestra.

MUSICAL MATTERS AT HOME

Mme. Johanna Gadski, the distinguished soprano of the Metropolitan Opera House, gave an impromptu musicale at the New York College of Music on Thursday afternoon. The college hall was crowded with the pupils and friends of the institution and the singing of the noted artist was much enjoyed. It was a graceful act on the part of Mme. Gadski to sing for the students of her art, and no doubt some of them learned not a little from hearing her.

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Mr. Paderewski, the pianist, left this city at 8 o'clock last Wednesday morning on his Western tour. He played in Buffalo on Wednesday evening and will not be heard again in this city unless he elects to give a farewell recital here when he returns from the West. He will visit the South while away and will be heard even in Texas. He works very hard during his seasons in this country, but the pecuniary returns make the labor well worth while. It is estimated that he will earn over $200,000 in the present season.

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The Pittsburg Orchestra, which was heard here on Tuesday evening with pleasure, will come back next month and give a concert on the 27th. The local musicians do not look with favor on the visits of the out-of-town orchestras, but the general public enjoys the novelty of the affairs. The Pittsburg Orchestra gives a series of weekly concerts in the Pennsylvania city and acts as the centre of the musical life of the place. Its activity has made the Pittsburgers acquainted with a good deal of excellent music.

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The Connecticut Music Teachers' Association will hold its annual convention in New Haven in the second week in May. Preparations are making to have entertainments of much interest, and the musical programmes are expected to be of uncommon merit.

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The New Orleans French opera company has given a series of performances in Atlanta, where the members of the company received plenty of warm praise for their singing and acting. The tone of the criticisms in the local papers was favorable, but the writers showed that there was not a little knowledge of the essentials of good operatic art in Atlanta. M. Bonnard, for example, was censured for making exhibitions of his high notes at the expense of the dramatic and musical situation. Criticism of this sort shows the existence of a healthy musical feeling.

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Some of the Boston papers appear still to be suffering from the sting of the recent remarks of the New York journals on singing out of tune. Objections to this pernicious habit are spoken of as a new development here. Well, there was a time when a good deal of false intonation had to be endured, but it was never popular.

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Frederick Stearns of Detroit, who presented the University of Michigan a year ago with one of the finest collections of musical instruments in existence, has added another gift, which comes rather as a supplement. The new donation is a collection of musical scores and compositions of the old and modern masters. It includes nearly complete sets from the old masters, and in many cases they are the original manuscripts. The total number is 1,501, and the collection is valued by Prof. Stanley at over $3,000.

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An attempt is being made to organize in America a branch of the English Plainsong and Mediaeval Music Society. The American members have not hitherto been numerous enough to have their own organization and place of meeting. But as the aims of the society become better known it is not impossible that the American division may assume a considerable importance. When it is borne in mind that the membership in England included such well-known names as those of Sir Arthur Sullivan, Sir John Stainer, Sir George Martin, Sir J. F. Bridge, Mr. F. J. Crowest, and others, it would not be surprising if some of our own best-known musicians gave the society their support. The society was organized a little over ten years ago, with the objects: (1) To be a centre of information in England for students of plainsong and mediaeval music, and a means of communication between them and those of other countries; (2) to publish fac similes of important manuscripts, translations of foreign works on the subject, adaptations to the Anglican service, &c. The membership comprises a number of distinguished churchmen, the Bishop of Salisbury being President, and also a large number of prominent professional musicians and amateurs. From the first its numbers have steadily increased. At the same time, the society would be much larger if it were better known to the public.

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A gentleman who had heard most of the eminent living pianists, but who had never before heard Paderewski, attended his last recital at Carnegie Hall. After listening to him for an hour, he said to a friend: "Why, there's only one pianist in the world. All the rest of them are just hired help."

MUSICAL MATTERS ABROAD

If reports do not wrong him, Rossini's ideas as to what a singer needs were, first, voice, secondly, voice, and thirdly, voice. Verdi's ideas are widely different. As a writer in The Pall Mall Gazette, who visited him, writes: Singing with most people, or, rather, in the opinion of the majority, teachers included, means "voice production" and little else. So that if you get a nice tone, a pleasing quality, and a sufficient volume of sound, if your intonation is correct, and the voice generally steady, you are put down as a singer. With Verdi all these qualities, undoubted as they are, go for nothing as qualifications. His opinion is that "non s'impara a cantare," you cannot learn how to sing; no, you must have it in you, and by singing he means accentuation, articulation, and enthusiasm. The most beautiful voice on earth meant nothing to him without these, and he would not accept any arguments in proof of possibilities of teaching to accentuate. "No," he positively shouted, "you must feel the accents," and then he told us how once he was coaching a celebrated singer in a part that just suited his splendid voice. The man would have been the success of the opera but for his inability to understand what Verdi wanted. "I was asking him to give me more accent, and he was giving me more voice; then I sang to him, and he repeated phrase after phrase correctly; but the care in accentuating was so patent that the whole became worse and worse, and I had to give the man up. You must be born with accents."

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Rome has been applauding a new "genius." His name is Randegger. He was born at Trieste, and is only twenty years old. This last fact may explain the subject of his opera, which is called "L'Ombra di Werther." It is in one act, and its characters are Charlotte and the ghost of Werther. Not a comic ghost, but a weird, ghostly ghost. Just a year after the suicide of Werther, Charlotte is sitting in her room reading his last letters. Suddenly there is a rap on the door, and Werther's ghost appears. She recognizes him by his passionate, amorous ululation. The grave had been obliged to give him up because his repose was marred by the thought that he had died without knowing whether his love was reciprocated. His laments continue till twilight appears, when he departs, his last strains being merged in a joyous Christmas carol sung in the street below.

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A well-founded rumor is now going abroad that the well known and old-established house of Erard, the piano manufacturers of Paris, is contemplating retiring from business in the near future. Sebastien Erard, the founder of the house, was born in Strasburg in 1752, and died in 1831. He proceeded to Paris at the age of sixteen and started business as a pianoforte manufacturer about 1776. His life was spent partly in Paris and partly in London. He was the inventor of the harp with double pedals, and he also improved the sound-body of the instrument. But his fame chiefly rests upon his invention of the grand piano action, modifications of which are in use at the present day. His daughter married Spontini.

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The death of M. Joseph Dupont, the famous conductor, who was for many years at the head of the orchestra of the Monnaie, Brussels, is announced. He labored for the Wagner cause, being the first to revive (1873) "Tannhäuser" in French after the Paris fiasco of 1861, and also the first to give "Die Walküre" and "Die Meistersinger" in French. M. Dupont, born in 1838, was conductor of the popular concerts at Brussels for over a quarter of century.

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Sig. Mancinelli's opera, "Ero e Leandro," is to be sung this season at the San Carlo in Naples. Other operas in the repertory are "La Boheme" and "La Gioconda."

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The intelligence has been received that S. E. Hartman of this city, who has been studying in Italy for the last four years, entered on an engagement at Ivera (near Turin) on Dec. 24, during the carnival season. The engagement will last until Feb. 10, during which time he will sing in "Traviata," "Trovatore," and "La Boheme." Mr. Hartman also has filled an engagement at Saluzza.

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The discussion respecting the grave in which Mozart's remains were deposited has been increased by a letter from Karl Kruby of the Carl Theatre, Vienna. He writes: "King Ludwig of Bavaria having asked the widow of Mozart why she had not erected a monument on the tomb of her illustrious husband, she replied: 'I believe that the priest who officiated undertook to furnish the cross.' This is incorrect. In reality, neither the widow nor any of the relatives went to the cemetery because the weather was atrocious, and the composer was conveyed to his last resting place without the usual ceremonies, and buried in the common pit. Three days after the interment the exact place where Mozart reposed could not have been discovered. Moreover, since that time there have been four interments at the spot where he was supposed to be buried, the last occasions being in 1861 and 1869. It would be strange if his remains were not dispersed."

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The Society of German Composers has published the following curious statistics, showing the growth of music in that country: Among virtuosi it places 580 singers, 240 pianists, 130 violinists, 110 various; 650 organists, 13,000 musicians of orchestras, of whom 8,000 belong to municipal theatres or orchestras; 1,300 capellmeisters, 8,000 military musicians, with 410 bandmasters; 2,350 directors of singing societies, 3,700 teachers of instrumental music, 1,350 teachers of singing, and 435

Women Here and There—Their Frills and Fancies

An ex-naval officer gives a hint for cooking fish and oysters which is perhaps more necessary for people on board ship in all sorts of waters than for people living on land with sea food supposed to come from places where the sanitary conditions are what they should be. The ex-officer says that while he was in service all fish and oysters cooked on board ship were cooked with a silver coin. If the coin turned black the fish and oysters were promptly returned to their native element and if it remained bright they were eaten.

The silver test has been proved to be an absolute fallacy with mushrooms, with which it was for a long time supposed to be a safe guide in detecting the poisonous ones. Now it is known that it is the same substance in the mushroom which makes the silver spoon become discolored that discolors them in the egg, and it is very likely the same with the fish.

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There is an old couple in Brooklyn, said to be near relations of Admiral Dewey, who are dependant upon the charity of one of the churches. The man says that his mother was the sister of Admiral Dewey's father. He is between sixty and seventy, and his chief trait is vanity concerning his personal appearance. He always keeps his hair dyed a vivid black. The church pays the rent for the old couple, and sends them a certain amount of food each week, one of the church visitors having them in charge. They are somewhat particular about these contributions to their support; like their tea and butter of the best, and if cranberry or celery are missing from the holiday dinners provided for them, the visitor is sure to hear of it. They would never think, however, the wife says, of notifying the Admiral of their condition or asking him for assistance.

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"The most attractive looking group I have seen for a long time," says a traveler, "was a mother with three children. They were people who belonged to the upper classes, evidently, and when I saw them they had just come into the city, and a porter was with them carrying their hand luggage. The children looked to be the same age, somewhere about five, six, or seven, and they were rosy, well-dressed little creatures, and the mother was equally attractive. She looked like a woman in perfect physical condition, pretty and plump, a woman who would never be troubled with nerves, and I can imagine no greater happiness for a woman than to be such a mother of such children. They all boarded a street car to go up town. The children sat quietly beside their mother, and she apparently gave them no special thought. They did not seem to be anxious to be amused, to look out of the window or do anything but sit there quietly. They, too, were without nerves.

"People are saying that the children of the present generation are being better cared for, but I think that is somewhat of a mistake. They are too well cared for. I call to mind one little boy, the child of wealthy parents, who cannot sit still one moment; he must do something always or go somewhere. He has too much notice taken of him; he is too much entertained. His restlessness amounts almost to a disease. If you see a French mother out with her children she tells them to sit down for a moment, and they remain quietly where she leaves them. One of the best things that can be done for a child is to leave it alone. Children are too much studied. I know a young woman who has everything to live for, and yet she has a nervous affection, due undoubtedly to undue care and attention. She has been entertained constantly from the time she was a baby in her cradle, and her nerves are overstrained."

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There is one comfortable thing about getting into a new century, we shall probably not hear so much of the fin de siècle girl. She has been cavorting around in conversation and cold type in all sorts of possible and impossible ways for the last few years, until the words have come to be meaningless, not to say deadly dull. Probably not half the people who use the expression knew what it means, so it may last over for a time until the really bright person who says things not half bad in the first saying starts something about the beginning-of-the-century girl.

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There is no use talking, the motorman does have a hard time. He needs sympathy, even if he has a bad habit of whisking cars by waiting passengers without so much as a sign of having seen them. Brooklyn has had a bad reputation for trolley accidents, and this little story will give an idea of how some of them occur. It was down on Flushing Avenue, not far from the navy yard, and the car was coming along rapidly. On the sidewalk stood two children, and in the street, not far from the track, a small boy of perhaps five or six, in an attitude as if ready to run at an instant's notice. That was exactly what he was about to do, for he was evidently "doing a stunt." Perhaps the motorman did not notice him, or seeing him standing there quietly in the street, he did not think anything about it. He came on at the regular rate of speed, when, just a second before he reached the child the latter darted across in front of the car. Poor motorman! He threw on his brake with all force, but not in time to reduce the speed of the car immediately. But the child's guardian angels were surely looking out for him that time or it would have been his last "stunt."

With the brake being put on so quickly and the boy being ready to give a quick jump, he got over, only the fender of the car striking him and throwing down, but at a safe distance. Poor motorman! The car had stopped and he did not look as if he had an atom of strength left in his body. It is not a pleasant thing to run over a child, though in case of accidents people seem to have a different opinion. The passengers in the car who had seen the narrow escape of the child were in almost as nerveless a condition as the motorman. The boy was on his feet in the meantime, running away as fast as he could go. When the motorman came to himself he started for him, but the child was too far away, and luckily, perhaps, for after that awful suspense, in the rage and anger of the reaction, it might have been better for the small boy to have met the car itself at full tilt than its ill-treated engineer.

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She was a nice [illegible] woman and clever enough in many ways, but she was not a linguist and this sometimes made her a trifle unhappy. She could not even rattle off the few badly pronounced phrases in French that every one knows and that every one but a Frenchman would probably understand. So the other day at the literary meeting when the President suggested that the party use as many different languages as it could command in saying good night, this one little lady felt aggrieved. Why, when there were so many things which she might have done, did they happen to strike upon this stupid way of showing their literary ability? Then a bright thought occurred to her, and one smile after another chased itself over her face. She was one of the last to leave and good night had been said in French, German, Italian, Spanish, Turkish, and even Armenian, when, beaming with smiles, the little lady made her parting salute, saying as she did so, "Min bow, that's Chinese." She was not a teacher in a Chinese Sunday school for nothing and she had really made quite the hit of the evening.

"Say," she said confidentially to another teacher in the school whom she met the next day, "what does 'min bow' mean?"

"Why 'bread,'" replied the other woman, astonished that any teacher in the school should be ignorant of that common word.

"Oh, yes, of course, so it does, doesn't it?" murmured the little woman as she departed with a thoughtful expression on her face.

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The family sold a dining-room table last week. It was a black walnut table that had been in use in the family for a good many years, but it was a perfectly good table and had six extra leaves. But when a bona-fide mahogany table, an heirloom of worth, had come to take its place, it seemed well to make a little capital out of the old standby, and it was finally decided to sell it. There was some consultation before this was done. One member of the family thought that as black walnut was scarce and high at the present time it ought to be kept.

"How nice," she said, "if we want a few bookshelves some time. You can go to work and make them up yourself," she said to the head of the house, "and we shall have good wood in them and it will not cost anything."

The head of the family demurred. He had made things before of things in the house and he knew that with a tool box containing only a gimlet, chisel, screwdriver, and hammer it was something of a task to make up these simple pieces of household furniture, to say nothing of the expense of having made to order the pieces that demanded certain tools he did not possess. Besides, there was the danger to life and limb in the process of construction. Then a practical member of the family proposed that the table be chopped up for kindling wood.

"Who do you think would buy such a table any way?" he queried. Can you imagine a dining table with six leaves in it in an ordinary flat or apartment house? It is too big for a house dining room, and any one who had money enough to live in a large house would not buy an old table like that, and you couldn't even get a boarding house keeper to take it, for while they want long tables, they must have them narrow."

But this good advice, as well as the other, was overruled, and it was decided to send the family treasure to the auction room. Paterfamilias went down to the cellar where the table had been stored to get it ready.

"There is nothing like having things you are going to sell in good condition," he said as he came up stairs, looking very warm but well satisfied. "I have brushed that table with the greatest care and tied it up so that it will not break in transportation," and he went into his room to change his underclothing, for he had worked hard and it would not do to go out on a cold day without a rubbing down and dry clothes.

An expressman came to take the table away and left the family in a blissful state of excitement. Even those members who had objected in the first place to the auction room felt deeply interested in the result. No one could have the slightest idea what that table would bring. It was like investing in stocks, only the returns would come in more quickly. The family discussed the matter of going down to the auction room on the day of the sale to bid the table up a little, but there were objections to that scheme. For one thing, it would be a good deal of trouble, you might have to wait half a day before the table would be brought out, and the woman of the family said that it would be dishonest. But it was really very interesting, and every one made a guess as to how much the table would bring. The next day there came a letter with a check. It was a business-looking letter and a check always seems to represent a good deal of money.

"Fifty!" exclaimed paterfamilias with glee as he glanced at the check; "can it be possible?" Then he looked over the bill. It read thus:

"For sale of wal. ex. table, $1.25; commissions, expenses, labor, and guarantee, .25; cartage, .50; balance, .50."

"There, I told you," said the woman, almost in tears; "we ought to have saved it for book shelves."

"It would have made fine fire wood," said the younger man of the family, also with an I-told-you-so air.

"And think of all my work," said paterfamilias, gloomily.

"That's the way they go," said the grocery man, sympathetically, as he cashed the 50-cent check. "When that grocery store up here sold out at auction they sold any number of boxes of soap at 25 cents which all the stores are selling for 24."

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"Yes," said the girl at the hosiery counter to the woman clerk in confidential tones, "I want 'em good and large at the top, for you see when I go shopping I carry all my small packages in 'em."

"Goodness gracious!" exclaimed the clerk; "whoever heard of such a thing! I've known people to carry money that way, but nothing else."

"Oh my, yes," returned the girl with an air of modest pride; "I just hate to carry parcels, you know. Why one time I took home a little bottle of ink in that way. Yes, true as you live; but I wished afterward I hadn't, for after I got in the car it got twisted some way, and of course I couldn't fix it, and there was that ink trickling down into my shoe. I tell you it made a mess. I had to take off my shoes before I could go into the house."

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If there had been more people at the station it would never have happened. If there had been a crowd, those three charming women would have been impelled by the feeling that always works in a crowd, and nustled in as fast as they could in their anxiety to get a seat. It was at one of the up town elevated stations and the three women, who were friends, were almost the only people there. They had the entrance by which they expected to get into the car all to themselves, and so it enabled them to be as leisurely as they liked about it. Probably they did not even stop to think that, but the room around them, and the absence of people, gave them the idea that there was plenty of time; there really was for once in New York's rapid transit system time to be polite, so each of those three nice women insisted that the other nice women should enter the car ahead of her. In the meantime the few other people at the station, less polite, had entered the car and the other gates were shut.

"Well," said the oldest of the three women, giving in gracefully at last. She made a little movement forward as if to enter the car, but just at that moment the gate was slammed and—it was too bad in these hurrying days when there is so little time for politeness—those three nice women were left behind.

The look of utter bewilderment and blank amazement on their faces was something astonishing to see. Not a thought of trains running on time had entered their heads while they were engaged in their little courtesies. It is too bad there cannot be a "concluded" to this story, but no one knows which woman went into the car first when the next train came along.

SOME GOWNS.

"The Surprises of Love" is an exceedingly well-gowned play. The wedding frock worn by the young woman who, in the absence of the real bride, poses in her gown for the amusement of the wedding guests; the pretty bouquet of hyacinths with the flying streamers of narrow white ribbons; the pretty hats, the pretty girls who wear them, are all attractive and up to date.

That wedding gown is supposed to be the gown of Mme. Marcelle Duval, the heroine of the play, Miss Elsie De Wolfe. Naturally, it was not made for her, but one does not have to know that to see the difference between that and Miss De Wolfe's other gowns. The wedding frock is very charming, but it is not Miss De Wolfe's style, which is quite individual, on as well as off the stage. Of the gowns she wears in this play the one which occupies the most prominent place in the last two acts is most distinctly characteristic. That charming blue house coat, as Doucet calls it, is worth consideration. It is really charming. It does not reach the edge of the gown by a foot. It hangs open at the sides from the shoulders, edged with dark fur, which contrasts charmingly with the soft, dull blue of the velvet, and held in place by straps of embroidery which cross from front to back. It fits to the figure only at the waist line at the back, where a bodicelike piece of the white satin belt lying in soft folds shows with a bit of blue embroidery upon it. The belt passes around to the front inside and fastens with a beautiful diamond buckle. That it is part and parcel of the simple little frock of white chiffon beneath it is shown by the bit of blue embroidery, like that which straps the coat holding the loose chiffon lace-edged sleeves at the elbow, and the fur bands at the wrist match the fur which bands the fronts and sides of the coat. Then, to go with this is the big black hood of tulle and velvet, which the handsome widow wears from her house to the pavilion in the garden, when she visits her extraordinary lottery prize. It is all unique and attractive.

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The pink gown in which Mme. Marvelle makes her first appearance on the stage is a charming gown, also made up in simple lines and effects of soft chiffon, with a soft velvet belt around the waist. It is a warm deep pink, which contrasts prettily with the paler pink, blue, and heliotrope of the other gowns that are on the stage at the same time. The chiffon is made up with white panne velvet, delicately painted with pale pink flowers and duchesse lace. The skirt is made entirely of half-inch tucks, running lengthwise around the entire skirt. Or, they do not really run lengthwise in the front, for there they seem to have made an independent step and run diagonally, taking with them up one side the trimming of the skirt, pieces of the panne velvet in a cream duchesse lace setting, carrying it up to the waist at one side, while at the other it falls off into the demi-train at the back. Just how the tucks do this, and without an effort become perfectly straight in the back, it is impossible to tell, for it is a sartorial mystery, and the panne velvet mingles with and loosens itself from the lace ruffle of duchesse which edges the skirt in an equally mysterious fashion.

The bodice also loses itself in intricacies of lace and velvet. There might be an Eton jacket effect, there might be a collar, but whether there is or not it would take the modiste who made it to decide. There are the velvet and the lace over pink, all mingling harmoniously, and finished at the waist with the wide soft belt of pink panne velvet, with a big chou at one side. The bodice is cut pointed at the neck, but filled in with white tulle, which forms the collar and finishes the neck in the back with a big soft bow. The sleeves are all of the pink-flowered white velvet, the whole length of the sleeve on the inside of the lace and outside of the velvet, while the flare over the hand is of the lace. There is a pretty finish to the bodice of this gown, just at one side of the open-pointed neck—a poppy of black lace, with sparkling pistils and stamens of diamonds.

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The second gown Miss De Wolfe wears in the first act is of cream silk net over yellow satin. The skirt of the net, which has a handsome appliqued pattern of lace around the lower edge, falls simple and straight over the accordion-plaited chiffon of yellow, which fluffs out a little at the lower edge. The pattern of lace comes up on the skirt in a pattern of deep points. The bodice is a simple little round waist of the net, and over this a little jacket of the lace applique with a slight point in the back and rounding up a little in the front. The sleeves and the collar are of the net.

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There is a little hat that is worn with the pink gown that is very effective on but the simplest kind of a little hat off the head. It is one of those thin black straws, a Tuscany braid of black, and around the crown is twisted a fold of pink satin finished with a big chou or bow at the side, while under the edge of the brim are a few little blush roses.

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For jewels with her yellow house gown Miss De Wolfe wears a long chain of diamonds set in platinum, with a small diamond heart with a ruby in the centre pendant. Two little diamond wings she wears, in her hair strings of pearls, a short string close around the throat, and sometimes a longer string, for pearls, while the most costly of jewels, are the least pretentious, and can be worn at all times and seasons. She wears only a few rings in the last act—three, and one of them is unique and attractive. One ring has three large diamonds, one two diamonds and an emerald, and the other ring is double of rich Roman gold, a ring for the little finger and one for the middle together. There is a diamond in the rings for each of the fingers, and joining the two stones a quaint emerald oblong square with an Egyptian inscription upon it, signifying good luck, an amulet perhaps or mascot which may assist Miss De Wolfe to do the good acting she does in that last act.

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To speak of other stage gowns, there are those elaborate frocks of Mrs. Langtry's which have attracted so much attention. The principal feature of these in written descriptions that have been given both here and in England has been the low cut of the décolleté bodice. People have repeated with glee that old joke of the woman who is undressed for the evening. As a matter of fact, Mrs. Langtry's gowns, while they are cut low, are as eminently modest and respectable as a low-cut gown can be. There is hardly a chorus girl in town who wears so modest a gown, so there is one less reason for people going to see that very dull play "The Degenerates."

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Velvet is being worn a great deal this Winter. One sees it more and more. Possibly it is, as one woman suggests, that people have been keeping their velvet frocks hoping for cold weather, and now giving up hope of that they are putting them on regardless. Velvet skirts are worn with separate waists with agreeable effect. One well-gowned woman wore at a lecture in a large hotel the other morning a black velvet skirt and a waist of velvet, with a delicate Persian stripe on a background of delicate pink, and a small, fancy yoke of pale blue velvet, with a high collar of the same, with appliques of white lace upon both. With this she wore a hat of light velvet, one of those millnery affairs which are apparently composed of high folds of velvet laid carelessly around the head.

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A pretty hat that a pretty girl has given good service this Winter was made entirely of bright red silk, the crown and rolling rim all tucked, the hat set a little off the face, and in the front a big chou of black velvet standing up from the face and being carried over to the crown in the back.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

OFFICIAL GREEK SYMPATHY FOR THE BRITISH.—In spite of the fact that the rules of the Greek Church prevented the holding of a memorial service in Athens for the English soldiers who had fallen on the battlefields of South Africa, the recent sittings of the Greek Chamber have been the occasion for some remarkable and eloquent avowals of moral support for Great Britain. The speeches made in Athens have far exceeded in fervor those made in Budapest, or even the Anglophile utterances of certain Italian Deputies. In the course of a debate the other day, M. Theotokis, the Prime Minister of Greece, said:

"It is the right of the Greek Government to declare that in the innermost soul of every Greek there is a deep sorrow for the reverses of England, toward whom remote as well as very recent history imposes upon us feelings of the deepest gratitude. England has not only contributed efficaciously to the creation of a free Greek State, but only lately has she again tendered us, among the first, a helpful hand in our misfortunes. There is no Greek who can forget England's kindness, and these feelings will always remain in the hearts of the Greeks as long as Greece exists."

M. Delyanni, ex-Premier, and now the leader of the Opposition, made a long and impassioned reply to the speech of M. Theotokis, from which the following passage is taken:

"The words of the honorable President of the Council certainly do interpret the feeling not only of the Government but of the entire Opposition as well, and not only of us who have seats in this Assembly, but of the whole Helenic race within and without the boundaries of the kingdom. The debt of gratitude of the Greek people toward the English Nation arises not only out of the prominent services rendered to the cause of Greek independence, but also out of the untiring endeavors which in common with those of other powers succeeded in extracting the great Greek island of Crete from her direful condition. Besides, Greece is bound to cherish and honor England if only by reason of her being the protector of liberty."

The Greek press of Candia, Crete, follows with keen interest the events of the war, and whenever the papers discover among the victims the names of any of the officers or soldiers whom they had known during the British occupation of Crete, they are eager to express in every possible way their sorrow and grateful affection.

THE FRENCH PRESS AND AN ENGLISH EXECUTION.—The execution of the confessed murderess, Louise Masset, in England, has afforded the Paris Anglophobic press the opportunity to renew the attacks upon the British Government, British laws, and British sentiment. Some of the papers even pretend to see in the hanging of the French woman the evidence of British revenge for the way in which the news of British defeats in South Africa has been generally received in the French capital. The following is a passage from an article by M. Millevoye, which appeared in La Patrie:

"The ignoble crowd saluted the black flag with enthusiastic cheers. England is the only country in the world where the executioner is popular. Whereas elsewhere the heads of States regard the prerogative of mercy as the highest attribute of their power, the reigning house of England is proud of showing itself merciless. The people approve this royal ferocity; they applaud this insensibility. It is the token of their loyalty. This Queen has certainly been created after the image of this nation, and each is worthy of the other. Moreover, at the present moment both one and the other are thirsting for reprisals. This corpse of a French woman consoles them somewhat for the thousands of English corpses—food for the African vultures. Will the Queen send to her General-in-Chief an end of the hangman's rope?"

M. Edouard Drumont, the anti-Semitic leader, write as follows in his paper, La Libre Parole: "Yes, we can affirm it: the execution of Louise Masset is the revenge of England for the joy with which France has received the news of her defeats; it is the revenge of Chamberlain, this hatefully vulgar fellow, who has a woman hanged, not being able to have the French hanged en bloc. * * * The persons who thundered against the French General Staff and courts-martial, and who called for the punishment of Jehovah to fall on the French people, did not find their hearts beat—if they have any—the slightest in the world at the thought that this Papist could be innocent, and at least was worthy of compassion."

IMPORTANT DECISIONS BY THE FRENCH MINISTER OF WAR.—Gen. de Galliffet has just solved a vexing question, which at one time threatened to assume an important political aspect—could the Minister of War punish citizens, who, being no longer under military discipline, had availed themselves of the right of petition? Several months ago fifty-six reservists of Auxerre, who had finished their period of military training, sent in a petition to the Minister of War complaining of one of their officers who was accused of having used insulting language toward them. According to precedent, those who signed the petition were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. The officer himself was punished by eight days' confinement.

The Reservists concerned referred their case to the League of the Rights of Man, founded by the Dreyfusites two years ago, and sent an appeal to the Council of State against the Ministerial decision. Senator Delpech used his friendly offices with the Minister of War, who thereupon frankly acknowledged that he had been overhasty in conforming to the precedent which demanded the punishment of the Reservists. He moreover added that the maintenance of such a precedent was inimical to the right of petition under a republican form of government.

Gen. de Galliffet therefore annulled the punishment inflicted on the petitioners and addressed a letter to the General commanding the Fifth Army Corps, pointing out that the disciplinary punishment inflicted on the Reservists, who had signed the petition after they had returned home, could not be maintained.

The Minister of War has just issued a decree prohibiting in the military clubs the following journals: Le Petit Journal, Le Gaulois, L'Echo de Paris, La Patrie, Le Journal, L'Intransigeant, La Croix, La Libre Parole, L'Autorité, L'Eclair, Le Petit Caporal, La Presse, and Le Soir. The committee of the syndicate of the military press passed a resolution protesting against this decree as contrary to the principle of the liberty of the press.

THE FIRST OFFENDER'S ACT AND THE CONVICTED FRENCH CONSPIRATORS.—Some of the Paris papers, in discussing the conviction by the Senatorial High Court of M. André Buffet, director of the political bureau of the Duc d'Orléans; the Comte de Saluces, and MM. Guérin and Déroulède, on various charges included in the general accusation of conspiracy against the republic, have raised the question as to whether the cases just tried actually come within the scope of the Bérenger law, which practically corresponds to what is generally understood as a First Offender's act.

Le Temps recently sent a communication of M. Bérenger, the father of the law, requesting his opinion on the matter. M. Bérenger replied as follows: "The answer to the question you put to me is to be found in the text of the law of March 29, 1891.

"In case of a defendant being sentenced to imprisonment or fine, if he has not already been convicted of crime or offense against the common law, the court may suspend judgment. So long as the defendant has not already undergone a term of imprisonment as mentioned above the suspension of judgment may be accorded, whatever might be the offense charged."

The text of the law is taken to mean that the High Court has it within its power to suspend the various sentences inflicted upon the defendants before it. The court, however, did not attempt to give the convicted men the advantage of the Bérenger law. Both MM. Guérin and Déroulède made it clear in their last utterances before the court that if freedom were given them they would not hesitate to join in any demonstration against the Government that might arise. It is now the consensus of opinion that the Bérenger law cannot be made to apply to the four convicted conspirators unless the Senatorial High Court of Justice is particularly reconvened for the purpose. This is considered as a most unlikely procedure.

FRENCH RESIDENTS IN LONDON APPEAL TO THE FRENCH MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—Le Siècle publishes a letter to M. Delcassé, signed by 125 French residents in London. The letter says in part: "We vigorously protest against the campaign of insults which has of late been directed by a portion of the Paris press against Queen Victoria, insults as unworthy of Frenchmen as they are unjustifiable. We protest quite as strongly against the evidently set purpose of certain English newspapers to receive and publish daily anything insulting or unfavorable to France, an intention which was shown particularly on the occasion of the recent events. These abuses of the press are creating an intolerable situation for us, their effect being to tarnish our good reputation in the eyes of a part of the British public, to diminish our prestige, to make our relations difficult instead of cordial, and in a certain degree to lead to the boycotting of everything French."

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HOUSEKEEPING IN HAVANA.

American Tradesmen Charge Extortionate Prices—More Servants Necessary Than Here.

Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Jan. 22.—Keeping house in Cuba is far from being an easy matter. In the United States, where near or in a large city one may buy anything one wishes in the central market or in small neighboring ones. Not long ago we dined here with some friends, and our hostess remarked that she came very near telegraphing us not to come, as it was absolutely impossible to find anything in the market, meats or vegetables.

It is expensive at best living here, but for those who are privileged to buy provisions from the Commissary the expense is lightened. That privilege is granted to the army and to civilian employes of the Government. Everything is sealed tightly, so that there is no trouble in keeping it in this climate. Many things can only be bought in large quantities—cheese, for instance, which comes in nine-pound cakes, and soda and graham crackers, in ten-pound cans.

Americans complain of being cheated by Cuban dealers, and it is true that in many stores Americans are asked a much higher price than natives for the same article. However, persons who have been here for some time say that American dealers who have come here are far more exorbitant than the Cubans, and I observed this for myself a short time ago. I bought some Holland cheese at an American grocery, paying 40 cents a pound for it. The next day I bought the same kind of cheese of a Cuban on the next corner for 10 cents less on the pound, and I also found most other articles less expeusive there.

It is necessary to have several servants to do the work that one would do in the United States. The tiled floors need scrubbing very often in many houses it is done every day. This is offset in a measure by the absence of windows to be washed, although in the better houses there are a few panes of glass in every window. Besides the tiled floors of the rooms, there is the floor of the porch, without which no house in Cuba is incomplete, even the rudest houses having porches of some description, and they often extend half way around the house.

One feels very safe from fire in these houses, for, with the exception of the doors, doorsills, &c., there is no inflammable material about them. However, there are fire alarm stations at every turn, and an organized fire department. I am told that it is a volunteer organization, and that when there is an alarm the firemen, all of whom are society men, hurry home from party, dinner, business, or wherever they may be, and after doffing their civilian clothing and donning that of the fire department, drive to the scene of action. Last week there was a big fire in a lumber yard, when this plan was carried out, and before the ashes were cold the firemen were enjoying an "after-the-fire" supper in a neighboring café.

An American seamstress has just arrived here. According to her own statement she is going to work for the same pay as the Cubans. If so, then she is one of the few who have not come to make money, for the poor Cuban seamstresses receive very little. She works from 7 o'clock in the morning until 7 o'clock in the evening for 75 cents Spanish, equivalent in our money to about 58 cents. Besides this she receives a cantina for her meals. This amounts to between $2 and $3 a week.

DOROTHY STANHOPE.

FIREMEN AND ELECTRICITY.

Little Danger of Fatal Accidents from Contact with Currents, Says an Electrical Engineer.

"Yes," said the chief engineer of one of the large general electric companies, "the growing use of electricity, with the multiplicity of commercial currents, does offer new problems to the Fire Departments of large cities." The remark was made in connection with a discussion of the experience of the Brooklyn firemen with the current rail of the Fifth Avenue elevated road, when they attempted Tuesday night to play a stream on a burning motor car at the Flatbush Avenue station.

"Nine times out of ten, however," he continued, "the results will be more ludicrous than serious, as in the Brooklyn case, where the six men directing the stream were shocked by a current communicated from the exposed third rail through the steady stream of water. There no harm was done beyond startling the men into dropping the hose, which, when released, writhed about like a giant snake, drenched every one within range, and smashed a few windows. That was, of course, not pleasant for the dripping people nor the owners of the windows, but there was absolutely no danger to the lives of the firemen. The current in the third rail was only one of 550 volts, which, dissipated as it was by being so conducted, could give only a severe tingle.

"Oh, yes, it is perfectly true that a stream of water will act as a conductor in such cases. But it is a very imperfect one. In the first place pure water is in itself a poor conductor. Its efficiency as a conductor varies directly with the solid impurities in it. Then, though the stream forms an unbroken circuit from the rail to the metal nozzle held by the men, and through them to the earth, the spraying and large surface area of the stream dissipates the current greatly. In the third place, a short circuit is almost sure to be formed by the stream from the third rail to the track rails as the water spreads. This in itself would divert the current so that very little would be felt by the human beings who form a link in the longer circuit.

"The experience of the Brooklyn firemen might be duplicated wherever the stream falls upon a non-insulated wire conveying a current of any considerable voltage. It is possible in the case of trolley wires, and, I believe, also in the case of the main cables which carry the current for lighting purposes in a large office building. But, as I said before, there is no danger to life. It is only a disagreeable thing which the firemen may have to contend with. There may be a case, but this is scarcely more than hypothetical, where there is a real danger to life in a current conducted by a stream of water. It is only about two weeks ago that we had an example of such a case here in Manhattan. That was the fire in the testing department of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company's building in West Twenty-sixth Street. If the firemen had not been warned to withhold the stream until the current had been turned off from the large motors, it might have been a tragedy instead of a comedy, like the Brooklyn fire. Perhaps I ought to moderate my remark as to danger being merely hypothetical. But, after all, it could only be through ignorance, on which we need not reckon, that there would be real danger. When the presence of such great electric currents is known, it is a simple matter to turn them off before playing streams on the fire. In all buildings containing large motors or dynamos, the current, by means of switchboards, can be turned off at various distant parts of the building. It would surely be a hypothetical case where one of these switchboards could not be got at in case of fire.

"Moreover, if you stop to think about it, if the fireman would add rubber gloves to his present gutta percha outfit he would be practically insulated, with rubber coat, hip boots, and gloves. An electric current might pass along the dampness of his garments, reach the ground, and thus complete a circuit, but it would not be felt by the man himself unless he got soaked through. Even then the current transmitted by permeating moisture would be too slight to take seriously. If the intelligence used by the firefighters in meeting other difficulties is also exercised in this matter they need not fear electricity."

DEEP SPOTS IN THE HUDSON.

In One Place a Fifty Fathom Line Failed to Touch Bottom.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, Jan. 27.—There are a number of deep places in the Hudson, as every one is aware, but few know that spots ranging from a depth of twenty to twenty-four fathoms are frequently met with south of the Highlands. The deepest spot in the river is just north of West Point, where a fifty-fathom line failed to touch bottom. It is in the narrowest part of the river, where, during the Revolution, a chain was placed as an obstruction to British men-of-war. Recently it was suggested by Gen. John M. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, that the enormous quantity of stone taken from Dyckman's Cut could be dumped into one of those big holes.

A few years ago, when one of the Hudson River steamers was wrecked south of Cornwall and afterward drifted to the north dock, which is a little east of this bottomless hole, a diver was sent down to examine the boat. He barely escaped with his life. The boat rested on what appeared to be a ledge of rock. The diver stepped off this ledge and began to sink rapidly. The men on the surface felt the tugging at the ropes, and, knowing that something was wrong, pulled him to the surface. When he told them of the bottomless pit that nearly swallowed him the men all laughed, but the diver got out of his apparatus and refused to go down again.

From Haverstraw to Sing Sing the depth of the river is not more than seven fathoms, but off Fort Montgomery, where another chain was stretched during the Revolution, it is thirteen fathoms. There is a hole off Fort Washington Point which shows a depth of twenty-four fathoms. At the base of Cro' Nest is a stretch of water thirty fathoms deep. Here many soldiers have been drowned while bathing. Just south of this is a spot the bottom of which no man knoweth. It is called the World's End. How it got the name is a mystery. The oldest inhabitants knew of the dangerous spot and called it by this name.

At Blue Point, a few miles above Newburg, "there is another deep spot, where scores of skaters have lost their lives. It is a curious fact that over these deep holes only the thinnest ice forms, and most of those who go under could have avoided the localities had they only been acquainted with their dangerous character.

There are many legends connected with these deep spots in the Hudson, and stories of the most improbable nature are frequently told by the old boatmen who ferry passengers across from West Point to Cold Spring.

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Emil Paur

Conductor of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra and the Metropolitan Opera Orchestra, and formerly of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, writes as follows regarding the

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HOMES FOR ELDERLY WOMEN.

Need in This City for Institutions of the Sort—A Letter from One Applicant.

A letter sent to THE NEW YORK TIMES serves again to draw attention

ST. PETERSBURG POLITICS

The International Situation Attracts Much Attention.

HONOR FOR A JEWISH SURGEON

Prosecution of the Finns Continues—Accidents in the Russian Navy—The Future of Servia.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 31.—Many sensational rumors have been current in St. Petersburg during the past fortnight concerning the international political situation. The one most worthy of comment is that Great Britain and the United States are on the point of joining forces with the Triple Alliance. This is the announcement gravely made by two or three leading newspapers of the Russian capital. This new alliance must, it is said, necessarily be directed against Russia and France. The Sviet, in an editorial on this supposed alliance, expresses the opinion that the object of this new combination of powers is to regulate the partition of China, between Germany, Great Britain, and the United States. The Sviet, however, stands alone in this view of the matter, the remaining papers being convinced that the new alliance is directed against the Muscovite.

Much has also been heard in St. Petersburg during the past few days concerning a mysterious scheme for the partition of Austria. All the world is, of course, aware of the serious crisis the dual monarchy is is at present passing through. In St. Petersburg, more particularly, it has been persistently rumored, of late, that the final break-up of the old empire is near at hand. The purpose of German politicians, and of Kaiser Wilhelm himself is, it is said, very evident. That purpose is the annexation of the 10,000,000 or 12,000,000 Austrians of Teutonic ancestry. As for Hungary, it would be left independent by Germany, to form a kind of buffer State (under the protection of Emperor William) between the Slavs and the Teutons.

In Russia, it is well to remark, the proposed dismemberment of Austria would be opposed by force. Should the Prussians attempt to invade Moravia and Bohemia the Russians would at once be up in arms. A Russian statesman with whom I was recently speaking on this subject said that nothing could stop the outburst of indignation among the masses of the Czar's subjects were Prussia to attempt the annexation of the Bohemian and Moravian Slavs. I have been assured on good authority that the eventuality of aggressive action by Germany in Austria was discussed at length recently by Count Mouravieff and M. Delcassé. It is even asserted that a new clause was added to the existing Franco-Russian treaty of alliance concerning Austria.

PROSECUTION OF THE FINNS.

The crisis in South Africa and other leading questions of international interest have put the subject of Finland in the background. Nevertheless, the process of Russifying the Grand Duchy is steadily pursued by the Czar's Government. In fact, the Governor General of the Grand Duchy loses no opportunity to make the existence of the Finnish people as intolerable as possible, notwithstanding that Nicholas II. recently renewed the declaration that "he sincerely wished to insure the happiness and prosperity of the Finns." The means taken by the Governor General, Gen. Bobrikoff, to carry out the wish of his sovereign are, to say the least, somewhat singular. It would seem rather as if Gen. Bobrikoff was doing his utmost to exasperate the naturally peaceable population of the Grand Duchy. A few examples of the measures taken by him will prove this. During the course of the year 1899 he suppressed, either absolutely or for a period of from three to six months, more than twenty Finnish newspapers; and this, notwithstanding the fact that these suppressions were in flagrant violation of the law and Constitution of Finland. The immediate results of the arbitrary and intolerant actions of the Governor General have been to deprive hundreds of people, employed in one way or another by the newspapers in question, of their means of livelihood, although their sole and only crime was to have been contributors or employes of newspapers which had displeased the Governor General.

The Finnish people, as is well known, are one of the best educated in Europe. Public instruction is carried to a high degree in the Grand Duchy, and many students devote their holidays to the education of the masses. This is displeasing to the Governor General. A fortnight ago he sent a letter to the Dean of the University of Helsingfors, relating to a report of the Russian police, in which complaint was made concerning "seditious courses of instruction" held by students. The Governor General, at the same time, let the Dean clearly understand that he would be put to the painful necessity of "taking vigorous measures" toward the university if such occurrences were reneated. The Dean at once investigated the matter, and soon made the discovery that the police report in question was a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end, and informed the Governor General of the fact. A few days later the Dean called on Gen. Bobrikoff to give him a verbal explanation of the matter, and declared that the "university extension" movement of the students was worthy of the highest praise.

"Very well," replied the General, "but since this student propaganda seems to have resulted in some unfortunate misunderstandings, I think it will be wise for me to ask permission of the home Government at St. Petersburg to prohibit the university extension movement for two or three years."

It will be interesting to note what action the St. Petersburg Government takes in this matter. In the meantime, the Governor has taken another vexatious measure by prohibiting the Finnish soldiers from making the military salute whenever the National Hymn of Finland is played.

A NOVEL "JEWISH QUESTION."

A somewhat novel "Jewish question" has recently divided Russian society into two hostile camps. Following are the facts of the case: During the Russo-Turkish war, in 1877, a young military doctor, Mr. Grankrug, of Jewish ancestry, distinguished himself on several occasions by his bravery in caring for the wounded in battle. Every one agreed that he well deserved the Cross of Saint Vladimir destowed on him by the Czar. To fully understand the point of the story, it should be stated that this order confers on the recipient hereditary nobility with the many privileges attached. About a year ago Dr. Grunkrug requested the Assembly of Nobility of the Smolensk Province to have his name inscribed on the list of noblemen. The Assembly refused to grant the request. Dr. Grunkrug was, however, not to be browbeaten in that fashion, and appealed from the decision of the Assembly to the College of Heralds, which decided in the doctor's favor. In the verdict on the case it is stated "that the Smolensk Assembly has exceeded its powers; Dr. Grunkrug is a bona fide member of the Russian nobility, and consequently he has the right to have his name registered on the lists of nobles."

As was to have been expected, this decision, from which there can be no appeal, has enraged the anti-Semitic press in the empire. "A pretty sight," exclaims one of these sheets, "it is to see the Jewish name of Grunkrug figure on the lists of the nobility, side by side with such famous historical names as the Souvoroff, the Miklumoff, and others! The fact seems to have been forgotten that the law forbids Jews from becoming army officers, and yet the decision in the Grunkrug case recognizes their right to become officially enrolled in the ranks of the nobility, which furnishes by far the greater proportion of our officers."

On the other hand, however, it is a pleasing fact to note that the Russian Liberals heartily indorse the decision of the College of Heralds. The Vlëstnik Jëvropi, (Messenger of Europe,) which may be considered as the official organ of Russian Liberalism, expressed the following sentiments in a review of the Grunkrug case: "The College of Heralds must be congratulated for having put the Smolensk Assembly of Nobility in its place, and it is to be hoped that this rebuff will serve as a lesson for other provincial Assemblies. When the Czar bestows a title of nobility on one of his subjects, he, by that fact alone, deems the recipient worthy of the honor, and the nobles have but to bow their heads."

Russians are beginning to think that accidents in the navy are becoming too frequent. It is barely two years since the new battleship Hangoudd, which had been built at a cost of $5,000,000, was wrecked on the coast of Finland, and became a total loss. To-day, it is, likewise, a new man-of-war, the iron-clad cruiser Admiral Apraxine, which has been wrecked near the Hochland Islands. A salvage company is attempting to save the vessel, but it is feared that the efforts will be unavailing, and that the man-of-war will be a total wreck.

THE CONDITION OF SERVIA.

It is announced that Prince Nicholas of Montenegro will be the guest of the Czar at St. Petersburg in the early Spring. The purpose of the Prince's visit is, it is said, not unconnected with recent events in Servia. It is probable that the whole question of the present political condition of Servia will be discussed by the Czar and Prince Nicholas.

Much importance is attached to the coming interview, in view of the present disturbed condition of Servia, and the well-known sympathy of the Romanoffs for the Montenegrin Princely family. In fact, from what I hear, the chances are stronger than ever before that Prince Nicholas will, before long, be proclaimed sovereign of the "Greater Servia," which would include the Kingdom of Servia and the Black Mountain Principality. B. C. de W.

POLITICS OF SOUTH AFRICA.

British Colonists, Aroused to the Danger of Dutch Domination, Prepare for Sacrifices.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

NAAUPORT, Dec. 11.—The loyal Colonial has been awakened to a peril of British supremacy that he has hitherto underrated with the assumption peculiar to the Britisher, especially the British Colonial. The apathy of the Cape is now past, and all loyal classes are rousing themselves for even heroic sacrifices to implant firmly and forever Crown control from the Cape to the Zambesi. "Africa for Afrikanders," the rallying cry of the Afrikander Bond, would be more correctly rendered, "Africa for African-Dutch." I had expected to find at least English Radicals enrolled in its ranks. So far I have discovered none but Dutch—the Hofmeyrs, Sauers, and such. The British Afrikander, even of the third and fourth generation, has an inherent love of the country of his progenitors—Onsland to him is England.

If the Cape Dutch Bond has no desire to see Boer supremacy in South Africa, he has conspired in no very intelligent fashion to further the imbroglio between Boer and Briton, hoping to profit thereby. Positive proofs of Bond intrigue in the Transvaal have come to light. The revelations of Mr. Heyer, confidential clerk to the General Manager of the Transvaal National Bank, have caused some trepidation in Afrikander circles, and in countries less tolerant than England men now of authority in Cape politics would be languishing in prison for high treason.

If the Bond has had a definite policy, its retrogressive members have shown no great foresight in its pursuance. The Bond appears to have dabbled with Germany, the Transvaal, and the Free State. If they strove to attain independence, they showed but little disposition themselves to strike the blow.

Oom Jan Hofmeyr, the head of this caucus, is charged by some, on supposed positive proof, to have received in 1894 £2,000 from the Berliner Handslogessellschaft for electioneering purposes. Yet the Emperor's congratulatory cablegram after the raid was indignantly condemned by the Bond, and in an open letter Mr. Hofmeyr stated that German interference in South Africa would meet the bitter opposition of all Afrikanders and the seizure of Damaraland would be a first result. I believe that the hundreds of instances of past disloyalty now flooding the British press are grossly misrepresented. Bond intrigues were not aimed at immediate imperial control, but undertaken rather to combat at all hazards and submerge the Rhodes party. The future, I fear, will prove that the Bond actions have played directly into the hands of their opponents.

At the last Cape general election, while more actual votes were polled for English candidates, the numerical inequality of the polling districts gave a Dutch majority. The Bond undoubtedly led the Free State to count Cape disloyalty as an important factor for their success. The Bond was the power behind the Ministry—the inspiration of the Parliamentary majority. The Bond decreed neutrality of the Colony during the crisis, and neutrality was in part effected. Forgetting in their political hatred that the Rhodes party was, professedly at least, the imperialist party, that by aiming injudiciously at their opponents it would appear that they were aiming at the Crown, the Afrikanders have followed a reactive course. The present Cape Ministry now stands charged with responsibility for the early Boer success—even Mr. Schreiner has not escaped the brand of traitor. With the preponderance of home opinion behind them the imperialist party will not only urge extreme terms of annexation against the republics, but they will attempt the political humiliation of the Cape Dutch and an alteration of the liberal Constitution, so that an Afrikander majority will be impossible when the war closes.

British South Africa to-day is divided into hostile camps, arrayed against race. The endeavor of British and Dutch has unfortunately been sustained too strongly for a common stock to arise as true Afrikander. It is hard for the loyal British colonist to re nain quietly under what he terms a "traitorous allen administration of a crown colony." He is now ready to resent the liberal autonomy that allows an administration in an allen tongue to Britishers numerically their superiors.

The South African problem can never be solved until the fusion of the races has produced the true Afrikander. If the attitude of the Cape Dutch causes restriction of the liberal Constitution of Cape Colony and Natal, the Afrikander Bond will be alone to blame. Racial instinct may be strong, but, sentimental issues aside, the advantage that the Dutch party has taken of the liberal colonial policy that has given them practical control and their intrigues, which have menaced the peace of the colonies, do not demand sympathy.

In an old Dutch mansion in Cape Town the Afrikanders meet. The members of the Bond may be easily detected—they are polished editions of the Boer—short, ample waisted, bewhiskered men, in tall hats, frock coats, and the omnipresent rucked up trousers reaching to the tops of elastic side boots. This salon has made much of the history of South Africa—it is the home of the opposition of imperialism, and its existence is a tribute to England's political tolerance. The Bond leaders in the eleventh hour are protesting their loyalty to the Crown, but it is only because the success of Krüger and the inpouring of a new army corps have shown them that the friend of the war does not verge toward their ideal. But Imperialism and the Afrikander Bond are in antithesis, and thoughtful Dutch at the Cape are realizing that ir justice to her own people in her own colony, England may now severely curtail the Dutch privileges. Realizing this, they are making strenuous effort to substantiate their doubted loyalty and prove themselves true subjects of the Queen.

In the above I have spoken of the Cape Dutch generally. In this district, and, indeed, along the entire Free State border, genuine disaffection does exist, and riding away from the lines of communication one finds bitter hostility to the British among the more ignorant Dutch, and a widespread "hen on the fence" attitude inspired by the exegesis of the Boers, verified by recent defeats. "The Lord, indeed, is delivering the English Philistine into the hands of his people" they argue. These farmers are Boers living in British territory—they loudly denounce the apathy of Afrikanders in general, and boastfully jeer at the loyalists "so soon to be driven to the sea." But these malcontents are not typical Cape Dutch.

I have asked a dozen prominent Afrikanders, all exponents of Dutch South Africa, what policy the predominant party in the colony will support when the war ends. "Now this deplorable war is here, it will be the best for all concerned if the republics are brought into the empire," they replied. "And do you think this federation may ultimately become a great republic of South Africa?"

The Dutchmen shrugged their shoulders.

G. C. M.

Arbitration Mass Meeting.

A mass meeting in favor of arbitration and peace is to be held at Carnegie Hall Thursday. Over 100 clergymen of this city have written letters accepting the position of Vice President of this meeting. The Chairman will also be a clergyman. Among the Vice Presidents are the Rev. Drs. David J. Burrell, Samuel H. Virgin, W. H. P. Faunce, President of Brown University; Henry E. Cobb, George C. Houghton, G. F. Krotel, J. B. Remensnyder, Charles E. Jefferson, Charles H. Parkhurst, Henry van Dyke, R. Heber Newton, Maltbie D. Babcock, and Charles H. Eaton. The merits of both sides of the South African war will not be discussed at this meeting. Its object is peace by arbitration, and the President of the United States will be urged to act, under the Peace Convention of The Hague. The addresses and resolutions will be solely in the interest of peace and the cessation of the slaughter of men on both sides.

AT THE TEATRO ITALIANO

A Primitive Temple of Tragedy on the East Side.

"AIDA" WITHOUT THE MUSIC

Boxes for Twenty-five and Orchestra Stalls for Twenty Cents—Good Acting in Queer Surroundings.

The fact that "all the world's a stage, and all the men and women merely players," may be the reason why love of the mimic stage, the portrayal of character, the visible expression of the emotions reduced to the fine art of the Thespian, is inherent in the human breast. For it is inherent in the breast of all mankind without distinction of class or nationality or race. The mimic stage, indeed, is, often enough, the camera obscura—the only medium—by means of which one class of society sees how another class on the higher or lower plane to which it may not ascend or will not descend lives and moves in the milieu in which fate has placed it.

Thus the Bowery has its serious histrionic attractions no less than the Tenderloin. The great difference between these attractions lies mainly in the poverty and wealth of the mise en scène rather than in the art with which sentiments and emotions are rendered by the actors. King Lear brought up to date as a venerable and highly respectable Jewish inhabitant of Vilna, will suffer no slow music at the People's Theatre the indignities heaped upon him by an ungrateful daughter dressed in latest New York fashion, and by heartless students in the low-crowned castors peculiar to the inhabitants of modern Russian provincial cities, with a realism that will bring floods of sympathetic tears to the eyes of his audience of Russian and Polish Jewish origin, and cause them to clinch their fists with virtuous indignation.

A block and a half west of the Bowery, on Spring Street, is another theatre, the Teatro Italiano, that is famed among the vast army of poor Italian denizens of the city below Fourteenth Street. This theatre caters to the needs of those to whom English is yet an unknown, or imperfectly known, tongue, sounding hard and unmusical to the ear, who seek solace and recreation in listening to high-souled sentiments uttered in their own soft vernacular, and in witnessing noble deeds performed by men and women of their own country.

EXTERIOR OF THE THEATRE.

Unlike the People's Theatre and similar institutions on the Bowery, there is nothing about the Teatro Italiano externally that is even remotely suggestive of a temple of the drama. In the basement is a restaurant. Above this is a projecting store front a few feet above the street level, the woodwork of which is painted brown. Over the store are the windows of two floors, the only other stories in the small brick house, which above the store is of a whity-brown hue, if it can be said to have any hue at all. Across the space between the two rows of windows appears in black paint the legend Pantagruel's Hall. Pantagruel! What, pray, is the joyous Pantagruel doing in this galley? It is a theatre, true; but Momus has no place here, and if he were to seek to install himself, or were he even to present himself at the door, Melpomene would meet him with sombre frown and send him about his business with scant ceremony.

For the Teatro Italiano has been consecrated to the tragic muse. The shade of Shakespeare is welcomed here, as are also the ghosts of other immortals of his ilk, and they give freely of their inspiration to an unknown genius, who adapts their language, ideas, and situations to the understanding of the theatre's clientèle.

Pasted on the store window is a small yellow playbill of the conventional ambulant circus order. Beneath this, stretching the whole width of the window, is a narrow strip of tarpaulin on which is painted the title of the piece holding the boards, with the announcement, in Italian, of course, that it is being performed by "insistent general request"—"ad insistente richiesta generale." Every attraction presented is in response to general request. This week it is the tragedy of "Aida." Next week it will be "Romeo and Juliet," or "Amleto, principe di Danimarca," or perchance "Cavalleria Rusticana," shorn, like "Aida," of its musical garlands.

Accommodation is to be had at truly popular prices. These range from 10 cents for a back seat to 25 cents for a seat in a box, and the habitué who indulges in the luxury of a box seat can economize by paying a dollar down, which will give him his entrée for five performances.

Come one, come all. Accorre tutti—all are welcome. Enter, enter. Why not? The American passer-by, with leisure and a penchant for the curious, fumbles in his pocket for 20 cents, the price of an orchestra stall, ascends half a dozen worn wooden steps, is headed off from a staircase, that leads up to the managerial sanctum and home, to a side door, and finds himself in the store—pardon, the foyer.

A CURIOUS INTERIOR.

The foyer is very small. It contains nothing but a most unaesthetic, unpolished coal stove, with its rusty pipe, in the middle of the floor, and a miniature cupboard-like box office against the east wall. Under foot is a cheap, patterned oilcloth considerably the worse for wear. Singing cheerily on top of the stove is a kettle belonging to the wife of the managerial bosom.

On presentation of the check, a door against which the doorkeeper leans, as he engages in conversation with the imprisoned ticket-seller, is opened, and a vista of a long narrow hall is disclosed. The ceiling is little higher than the top of the door, but from the entrance the floor slopes down to the fall in front of the stage, where the orchestra is installed, forming a gallery, as it were, from each seat of which a good view of the play is obtainable. The hall is about seven yards wide. Wooden benches, six to a row, on each side of a narrow aisle carpeted with occoanut matting, constitute the orchestra stalls. In the rear of these are a few rows of cane-bottomed chairs—the 15 cent places; and behind these, rough wooden benches, with backs, for the 10-cent patrons.

On each side, above the orchestra stalls and posti distinti, is a balcony—the boxes. These balconies are very near the ceiling, so near that their occupants run the risk of bumping their heads on rising, unless they are careful. In all there is accommodation for about 250 persons.

The walls and balcony fronts are adorned with wall paper of a gorgeous flower design, and Cupids sport in festoons of flowers on the ceiling around a star of electric lights that shines only on state occasions. Otherwise the place is lighted by electric bulbs and gas jets grouped at intervals on the balconies.

The stage is naturally on the same miniature scale, being, with the space usually available, about the size of the hall bedroom of a Harlem flat.

THE ORCHESTRA.

The visitor, after taking in his surroundings, ensconces himself in his fauteuil and awaits developments. In a few minutes half a dozen men make their way down the aisle, unceremoniously climb over the rail in front of the stage, and install themselves in a narrow pit. They constitute the orchestra of the celebrated Maestro Pasquale Priola, who seats himself at a piano below the prompter's hood. He gives the key to the violin, and then, using his forefinger as a baton, leads his musicians through the maze of a medley of operatic airs that takes in grand opera and opera bouffe, "Aida" and "The Serenade," "Le Prophète" and "Les Cloches de Corneville"—il y en a pour tous les goûts.

At last the little curtain, which has a view of New York Bay, with the Statue of Liberty, rises upon the hall in the Palace of the King at Memphis. The hall is not particularly grandiose. In fact, Ramphis and Radames appear ludicrously out of proportion to it, for their heads nearly reach the flies, and the throne, which is suggestive of a Punch and Judy show, affords ample furniture for the hall. The colonnade, with statues and flowering shrubs, however, is cheerfully dispensed with by the audience, and the picture of a mediaeval castle bathed in moonlight hanging on the wall on one side of the throne, with the daylight scene of an Italian valley forming its pendant on the other side, doubtless constitutes a sufficient substitute for the vista of the Pyramids and of the temples and palaces of Memphis.

The drama follows the plot of the opera pretty closely. Its main action passes in the hall of the palace, and a smaller room, which contains an exceedingly small and exceedingly modern kitchen table and a dining room chair that bears the same familiar stamp of the Bowery furniture store. It is in this room that the lovely, though dusky Aïda, la Schiava, her father Amon-Assar, Re di Etiopia, and the gallant Radames, Capitano Egizio, are overheard by the unspeakable Ramfis, capo dei Sacerdoti, plotting to fly "from where these burning skies are all beneath them blighting." The chair and table, it must be confessed, scarcely harmonize with the gorgeous costumes of Aïda and Radames and the other dramatis personae.

COSTUMES OF MANY HUES.

Aïda is attired in a black bolero edged with silver braid, which opens over a white bodice. Around her waist is a gorgeous pink scarf, whose ends dangle on a short black skirt with red embroidery over a longer skirt of pink and gold that descends nearly to her knees, displaying her crimson trousers, which end at the calf of the leg in white figured brown stockings. She wears black gloves and her hair down her back. Radames is resplendent in a green silk tunic with sleeves of faded blue and a crimson cloak. His legs are encased in glittering scale armor. He also wears his hair down his back; likewise a cap of greenish hue and of indescribable shape.

The revengeful Amneris is attired in a bright-yellow, low-necked costume of distinctly up-to-date cut. A red cloak hangs from her shoulder. Her hair is caught up in a knot on her neck, and she wears a little blue toque edged with fur. She and her father, Faraone, Re d'Egitto, who is enwrapped in a blue robe figured with white flowers and wears a turban with a conical crown, are very cramped on their narrow throne, and the King has to sit sideways in order not to mask Amneris's costume from the admiring gaze of the audience.

At one time, when the sacordoti, sacerdotesse, dame di corte, soldati Egiziani, and soldati Etiopi are supposed to crowd the hall there are as many as eleven persons on the stage. The hall certainly is crowded. So much so that if the high-spirited Radames were to emphasize his emotions with passionate gesture, which one sees he is hardly able to restrain himself from doing, he would be apt to knock somebody down. If that somebody chanced to be the white-robed, white-bearded fanatic Ramfis, however, the audience, it is easy to see, would manifest their satisfaction by enthusiastic plaudits. It would literally be the "hit" of the evening.

THE AUDIENCE.

And, by the bye, the spectators themselves are by no means an uninteresting part of the show. The occupants of the "boxes" and orchestra stalls are obviously tradesmen—opulent pushcart and coal and ice men. Some have brought their wives. Some have tired children on their knees. One man has a child on each knee—a boy and a girl. Secure in his clasp, the little ones lay their heads against his breast and fall into a deep slumber that even the music of the orchestra during the entr'actes does not disturb. No woman is with the man. This, one cannot help but conjecture, may be why the devotion of Aïda, whose love is stronger than the terrors of the tomb, moves him so that now and then he releases his protecting clasp of the little girl to brush away a furtive tear with his big, toil-grimed right hand.

A boardless youth squeezes the hand of his best girl, who giggles, as Radames and Aïda exchange a kiss with a passion in it that would make the famed Olga Nethersole kiss seem platonic.

Some of the women are hatless and a few wear shawls, but the younger women and the girls are for the most part attired in showy finery. The spectators on the rear seats—the gods—are of another set. Several of the men have no collars, and the linen of all is dirty. But from the front row to the last and up in the balconies everybody is intensely interested and appreciative, and follows the woes of the hapless lovers with sympathetic emotion.

They cannot help it, for the acting of Aïda and Radames is of a character to offset all the shortcomings in the matter of scenery and want of space, and even the distracting duet kept up with the performers by the prompter, whose hoarse stage whisper is distinctly audible even in the rear of the theatre, and in the death scene in the vault—where Aïda succumbs to the exhaustion of hunger and Radames slays himself with a dagger à la Juliet—is louder than Aïda's expiring accents.

THE CAST.

The stars who play the leading rôles so well, and whose names are familiar to all the Italian colony down town, are Antonio Majori, manager of the theatre, and Concetta Arcamone. The other members of the company with the parts allotted to them in "Aïda" are:

Faraone, Re d'Egitto, G. Orlandi; Amneris, sua figlia, Renata Brunorini; Amonassar, Re di Etiopia, Salvatore Lampiase; Ramfis, capo dei Sacerdoti, Giuseppe Zacconi; Una Spia, Eduardo Cinnirella; Franck, carceriere, Francesco Minciotti.

SNAKES FED BY TRICKERY.

Some of Keeper Charles Snyder's Thrilling Experiences with His Charges in the Bronx Zoological Park.

Queer and thrilling are the methods employed at the reptile house in Bronx Zoological Park in satisfying the eccentric appetites of the snakes, as recounted by Keeper Charles Snyder, who has charge of the north cases in the reptile house. These cages contain most of the big snakes, and the poisonous species. Snyder has only been in the Zoological Park since August, but he has acquired plenty of experience.

A few days ago he emerged from the cobra's cage, where he had been nonchalantly seated upon the edge of the bathing tank, feeding the formidable inmates with fishes, which he presented to them upon a pair of forceps. He was asked how he felt during the performance.

"Oh, those fellows are easy," he replied. "They wouldn't bite. It's the diamond rattlers and the cottonmouths that keep a bead on you all the time, and wait for a chance to do business. When I go into the cage with those fellows to clean up, or to repair the damage when a ten-pound snake has tried to roost on one of the Chief Forester's pet rubber plants, I cover the beasts over with soap boxes.

"We have some pretty lively times in the cages once in a while. Day before yesterday I had orders to go into the boas' cage to rub some vaseline on The Ghost's nose. 'The Ghost' is our white boa constrictor. She had been trying to bore her way out of the ventilator, and had skinned the front of her face. I threw a blanket over her mate, and caught her by the neck. She put up a pretty stiff fight, but I was getting along all right when I felt something on my shoulder. I was kneeling down at the time, and when I looked around I saw that the male, the tan-colored boa, had lit out and was going to crawl over me. He's a regular fiend when he gets mad, and I didn't dare move. I stuck in that position for about ten minutes, holding 'The Ghost' by the neck, while the big fellow crawled over my shoulder and over into the corner, where he coiled up. He stopped a couple of times, and it was hardly a pleasant thing to think of what he might do. I was pretty stiff when I got up, but that's the only thing you can do in such a case.

"We've been having lots of fun lately in feeding our yellow tree snake. She's about the most stubborn beast in the collection. She came in last October from Trinidad and refused to take any food, so we stuffed her—that is, we forced some fish down her throat. Then we tried some other tactics. She is an awful biter, and she has such long teeth that when she grabs hold of anything she can't let go for a minute. A few days ago we stirred her up a bit, and then let her snap at a fish on a stick. It caught in her teeth and she held on. Then, finding all of sudden that she had something to eat in her mouth, she swallowed it. We followed this with about a dozen more. It worked like a charm. All we have to do when we want to feed her now is to pinch her tail, and at the same time poke a fish at her. The fish go every time when we do this, but if she isn't in a temper she won't even look at the fish."

"Do you have any trouble in procuring food for your snakes?" Snyder was asked.

"Yes, for some of the new ones, but after they've been in our care for a time we don't have any trouble. Some of the rat-eating snakes want live rats, but they don't get them except at pretty long intervals. We keep a few rats on hand, and when we want to feed a ratter we take a long strip of beef, clip a little hair from a live rat, and sprinkle it over the meat. The snake smells the rat's fur and dives in without loss of time. As for the rat, he doesn't mind being sheared at all, but seems to like it after a while. We often work the same racket on bird-eating snakes. In this case we have some of the smaller feathers from a chicken on hand, which we sprinkle over the meat."

Mr. Ditmars, who has charge of the reptile house, is anxiously watching the process of raising a colony of little water snakes which were born in the park last September. These youngsters at birth were eight inches long, and barely able to swallow a tiny minnow. They are now fifteen inches in length and feed voraciously on small fish. It is believed that the specimens will be much brighter in color, when adult, than specimens of the same species taken from their native wilds. This, Mr. Ditmars explains, is through the little fellows having been brought up in a uniform temperature, and protected from atmospheric changes of the outside air.

The little snakes are being cared for by Keeper "Fred" Dahl, who feeds them dead fish on the end of a pair of forceps, but so voracious are these youthful ophidians that he stands ready with a pair of sharp scissors, ready to cut the fish apart in case two, or sometimes three, of the reptiles start to swallow the fish at the same time, and, during this operation, endeavor to swallow each other.

THE STARS IN FEBRUARY

Positions of Saturn and Orion Favorable for Observation.

"THE LADY IN HER CHAIR"

Constellations That Will Be Especially Brilliant — Six Conjunctions Between the Moon and Planets.

Aside from the knowledge that we are gradually being brought nearer the time of bright blue skies and warmer weather, the month of February has no very particular interest to us from an astronomical standpoint, for, with the exception of the zodiacal light that about this time makes its appearance in the western horizon, there are few features of special interest to attract us. A remarkable appendage to the sun which extends to an immense distance from it produces the phenomenon of the zodiacal light. A pearly glow is sometimes seen to spread over a part of the sky in the vicinity of the point where the sun has disappeared after sunset. The same spectacle may also be witnessed before sunrise, and it would seem as if the material producing the zodiacal light, whatever it may be, has a lenslike form with the sun in the centre. The nature of this object is still a matter of great uncertainty.

It is probably now quite apparent to even the most casual of observers that the sun's influence is more powerful now than it was at the opening of the year. A lengthened daylight is also perceptible, as we have both an earlier sunrise and a later sunset, which unite in giving us almost an additional hour of precious daylight. The speed of the sun as it moves on its way toward the equator is also increased in February over what it was in January, southerly declination decreasing nine degrees between now and when March comes in.

We can begin to realize at this time, however, that as the sun pours forth in all directions with most prodigal liberality its torrents of light and heat, that our earth is intercepting but a small fraction of the whole. It seems as though the greater part of it must be wasted in the depths of space. Our fellow-planets and the moon also have but a trifle bestowed upon them. The portion allotted to us is, however, very precious, for if the radiation of the sun were intercepted, all life on this earth would cease. An immovable atmosphere would brood over an ocean which, if not actually frozen, could be only disturbed by the sullen undulations of the tides, and the deathly silence pervading the surface of the earth would only be broken by volcanic disturbance. Such, at least, is the reasoning of scientists who delight in speculating upon the theories of the improbabilities.

The moon is at first quarter on the 6th, reaches the full on the 14th, is at last quarter on the 22d, while the new moon does not make its appearance before the arrival of March. Viewed from the way we consider our time, the astronomers, however, say that it comes on the 28th at 23 hours and 25.2 minutes Greenwich mean time. This matter of different times, mean, civil, astronomical, and so forth, is always a perplexing matter, and although like numerous other things simple enough when understood, it is somewhat intricate to explain; so that it will be a very convenient matter to many if the proposition to have but one kind of time be agreed upon. February furnishes but six conjunctions in which moon and planets are interested, and, while three of the planets are occulted, there are no very picturesque events scheduled for the evening skies. Early risers may be repaid on the 24th by watching the near approach of the moon to Saturn and the hiding of the latter from view for a short while. At about 9 o'clock in the evening the glorious constellation of Orion stands in midheaven almost due south, while overhead is the constellation Auriga, the principal star of which, Capella, ranks in splendor second only to the Dog Star, as Sirius is familiarly known. In the north the two most striking of the circumpolar constellations—the Dipper, (or the Plow, as our friends in England call it,) and the W-shaped figure of Cassiopeia, "The Lady in Her Chair"—may be seen at about equal altitudes above the horizon, the one to the right and the other to the left of the pole stars. In the east is the constellation Leo, containing as a first-class attraction the bright star Regulus. This sickle-shaped group of stars, forming the head of the constellation, being about one-third of the distance from the horizon to the zenith. At about the same altitude in the west is noticeable a pair of second magnitude stars in the head of Aries.

These first magnitude stars can easily be identified by noting their relations to one another on any clear night as given here. Capella will be found almost directly overhead, Betelgeuse is the upper and Rigel the lower of the two bright stars in Orion. Sirius is situated below and a little to the left—the left of the observer is meant—of the constellation, its surpassing brilliancy rendering its identity unmistakable. Procyon, still further to the left and at a greater altitude, is at about the same distance from both Sirius and Betelgeuse, forming with these two stars nearly an equilateral triangle. Aldebaran is to the right of Orion, the three stars in the Giant's Belt lying about midway between this star and Sirius.

Regulus, although usually reckoned as a star of the first magnitude, hardly equals any of the others under that heading in brilliancy. Midway between Regulus and Capella, a little below a straight line drawn from one to the other, are the Twins—Castor and Pollux, the Gemini of the almanac. Pollux, the more southerly of the two, is somewhat the brighter.

Venus, brilliant and charming, is about two and a half hours behind the sun, and in the constellation of the Water Bearer. On the 1st she and the moon will be some 7 degrees from each other, which is their closest approach for the month. It is pleasant to know that this most beautiful of the planets is getting gradually larger and lovelier as she gets further and further away from the sun, and that this process of becoming more enticing will continue until the year is half gone.

Neptune is one of the planets occulted by the moon; and the event takes place on the 9th. To those who have access to glasses of sufficient power the planet it will be interesting to see the two bodies gradually approach until they seem to touch, when one apparently disappears, only to reappear on the other side when the separation begins. Mercury is now too close to the sun for us to see him, and is in conjunction with the latter on the 9th. When he passes to the other side he will be an evening star, and early in March we shall probably be able to find him just after sunset. Jupiter is up now away ahead of the sun, and on the 28th will be at the position known as quadrature, which is six hours in advance of the sun and half way on toward opposition. He is still the most conspicuous object of the morning hours, and his size is increasing as he draws on to the half-way post. Uranus is ranged under Jupiter's banner as one of the morning stars, and he, too, is occulted by the moon on the 23d of the month, Uranus and Jupiter keep fairly close to one another in some of the events on the monthly programme for less than three days after Jupiter is in quadrature. Uranus experiences a similar phenomenon.

Saturn is another of Jupiter's intimates in the early morn and is also one of the occulted. He also will reach quadrature the coming month, but is a bit outclassed by Jupiter in the race toward opposition.

Mars is the last of the planets for February to be in conjunction with Luna. This meeting is not of particular interest, as there is too much distance separating the two celestial actors. Mars is now in the constellation of the Goat, and is no doubt well known to the residents of the upper portion of Gotham.

Annual Report of Norwegian Home.

The seventeenth annual report of the Norwegian Lutheran Deaconesses' Home and Hospital, at Forty-sixth Street and Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, has been issued. During 1899 the hospital was constantly filled with patients, the total number being 1,621. Medical attendance was furnished to 71 cases outside the hospital, 258 were assisted with medicine, 54 with coal and wood, and 85 with lodging and house rent.

Consumers' League Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Consumers' League of this city will be held in Assembly Hall, 156 Fifth Avenue, to-morrow afternoon. Mrs. Frederick Nathan will preside, and short addresses will be delivered by Dr. Felix Adler and Mrs. Florence Kelley, Secretary of the National Consumers' League. Edwin Markham will make a few remarks on "Labor vs. Drudgery" before reciting his poem, "The Man with the Hoe."

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THE BABIES' MICROBE CLUB.

"We call ourselves the 'Children of the Microbes.' Pete Murphy doesn't like the name. He says there 'ain't no microbes in his family,' but Pete doesn't understand, and when you explain he isn't very polite. He says just what he thinks instead of agreeing, and then saying he doesn't like a thing after he gets home. It is very hard to form a club with people like Pete in it. But then Pete doesn't belong in club circles. He is the little boy of Mrs. Murphy, the washwoman. His mother doesn't belong to any clubs. My mother does, and that is the way I came to organize this. I know all about it. My mother has just joined a new club. They call it the 'Bay Ridge Association for the Introduction of the Hygienic Element into the Home.'

"Isn't that a lovely name? They don't say it all at once, usually. They call it for short the 'B. R. A. I. H. E. H.' You can't say that until you have practiced a good while, but it needs to be a good long name, for they talk a great deal about microbes, and no one who has not had

Features of Some Seasonable Sports.

Show the average man a new bicycle, and the first thing which he does is to spin the pedals. Hand him an unloaded gun, and he immediately snaps the hammer. The first operation does him no particular amount of good, but it doesn't hurt the wheel, while the latter bit of playfulness raises the very mischief with firearms. The shoulder of the firing pin of a centre-fire gun or rifle was never intended to come down hard in contact with the casing in which it slides, and it does not improve it to have it snapped down without the soft metal of a cartridge to act as a cushion. The effect is still worse when the arm so treated is a rim-fire weapon.

The rim-fire cartridges are exploded by the hammer or firing pin squeezing the rim of the cartridge—in which the fulminate rests—against the unyielding surface of the end of the barrel. When no cartridge is in the chamber, the firing pin, or hammer, strikes the end of the barrel, making a tiny dent, which is deepened at each repetition of the operation until there is soon a hole in front of the rim, and the hammer must be snapped several times until the cartridge is jammed down into the cavity sufficiently tight to be fired. Hundreds of rim-fire rifles, pocket rifles, and target pistols are annually ruined through this practice on the part of people whose common sense should teach them better. It is, therefore, a good plan when handing a man an arm for examination, to either tell him that it is loaded, or else to first place an exploded shell in the chamber. In the first instance he will refrain from his usual pleasantry, or in the second, the soft metal of the shell, or primer, will intervene between his folly and probable damage.

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Speaking of pocket rifles reminds me that if the fisherman, cyclist, pedestrian, and canoeist were more intimately acquainted with the merits of this convenient little arm, it would occupy an honored position in the equipment of each. They are a single-shot pistol with barrels of from ten to eighteen inches in length, and furnished with a detachable stock, which makes them practically rifles of light weight and great compactness. Slung over the shoulder, strapped to the cycle frame, hung to the side of the canoe, or even carried in the overcoat pocket, they are always with one, affording many an opportunity to carry home unexpected game and take advantage of chance shots that may be offered.

There are several makes on the market, but it is odd that most of them have a rather inconvenient method of fastening the detachable stock by means of a set screw, which is sometimes a slower operation than the shooter would wish. The best model for quick work is one in which the stock remains permanently affixed to the arm, but is easily pushed up forward, out of the way for pistol practice, but quickly drawn out and automatically locked in place for use when needed.

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There is a point that most pocket rifles and target pistols share that causes a great deal of unnecessary expense. I allude to the fact that they are chambered to take the long rifle cartridge. Now a barrel of from six to twelve inches in length is not sufficiently long to burn the amount of powder contained in the long rifle cartridge, and there is no earthly advantage gained by using a heavy instead of a light charge of powder, unless the difference in the loads be burned in the barrel where it will give additional velocity to the bullet, and the man who shoots a long rifle cartridge in a short barrel simply pays the difference in price between this ammunition and the short, for the privilege of scattering sparks and unburned powder from the muzzle of his arm.

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By many well-meaning and tender-hearted people the sport of live-bird shooting from traps is regarded as a cruel practice, and many efforts have been made in some localities to have such matches prevented by law. If those who believe the practice to be a cruel one would attend a few pigeon shoots, they would, if open to conviction, become speedily converted to the opinion that there is no more cruelty practiced at the shooting grounds than in the average chicken yard, where fowls are killed for the table—less, in fact, for the doomed chicken is very often chased all over the place and frightened half to death before a badly nicked hatchet completes the operation.

The quality of the sport derived from pigeon shoots depends upon the condition of the birds, and, in order that they may fly strongly and promptly, every care is taken that they be in the best shape when put into the traps. Compared with the treatment received by poultry shipped to market, that of the bird intended for a gun-club tournament is simply regal, and it is probably a matter of supreme indifference to the pigeon itself, whether the end comes through being cut down in mid air by a charge of shot or having its neck wrung. Possibly the former, being quicker, is preferable. Still, some people who enjoy pâte-de-foie-gras do a great of talking in regard to the cruelty of live-bird shoots.

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The despised blue print, which many amateur photographers regard only in the light of a proof paper, is nevertheless capable of very pretty results if a reasonable amount of care is taken in working with it. This applies particularly to marine views, in which it gives beautiful water effects. To those who are tired of paying 10 cents per dozen for blue print paper the following formula is given, by the aid of which they may become their own manufacturers and try the effects obtained with papers of different grades of surface finish:

Take 1¾ ounces red prussiate potash, 1½ ounces citric iron, and 16 ounces distilled water. Fasten the paper securely at the corners to a piece of planed board with pins or thumb tacks, and apply the above solution with a camel's hair brush. Lay the board, with paper attached, in a dark drawer to dry. It is best to use large sheets of paper, cutting them to the size desired after drying. Considerable time and trouble is involved but the amount of solution given above will be found sufficient to treat more than a thousand 4x5 printing papers. Letter sheets, 16x21, will be found to cut up most economically for the above size of prints.

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Crow hunting does not sound very sportsmanlike, and certainly the game if bagged would scarcely appeal to the palate of an epicure, yet considerable sport may be had in the pursuit of the sable thief and much good work done by the lessening of his numbers. While generally hated by the farmer as a robber of his cornfields, this is really the least of his offenses, and if the sportsman were aware of the number of birds' nests annually pillaged by the sharp-eyed bandit, he would be shot upon every opportunity.

The crow has all the omnivorous characteristics of the barnyard fowl, with greater intelligence and strength, added to considerably better facilities for getting over large tracts of country. Indeed, the amount of successful hard work which he does annually in keeping down the census of birds smaller than himself entitles him to a special crusade at the hands of riflemen. I say riflemen advisedly, for any one who has ever tried to bag him with a shotgun knows that the task is pretty close to being a hopeless one. Many shooters of fastidious tastes will probably be inclined to laugh at the idea of seriously trying their hand at crow hunting, but, really, there seems to be much better reason for it than for banging away at a poor little woodchuck, peacefully sunning himself in fancied security on his doorstep, and the rifleman who can approach within range of a crow and bring him down has earned the pair of wings that falls to him as trophy. At this season of the year the crow may be found along the salt meadows, mud flats, and beaches of the small tidal waterways of the country above the Harlem and along the Sound.

A wheelman, equipped with a take-down rifle, who will ride along the Prospect Hill Road, which connects Pelhamville with Bartow-on-the-Sound, and leave his wheel at the roadside, may, by pushing down hill to East Chester Creek, find the object of his quest along the shores or in the dead trees on its banks. It is not precisely easy work, as the crows always have a lookout in some high tree in the vicinity of their feeding grounds. Although they seldom allow one to approach within effective shotgun range, a rifleman will often be able to get a shot at them before they take alarm. A rifle taking the twenty-five or thirty-two Ideal cartridge, loaded with smokeless powder, will be about right for this kind of work, and a short telescope sight, the same as used for woodchuck shooting, will be found a great help and is easily carried.

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Next to the crow the red squirrel is probably the most ruthless destroyer of bird life. Eggs or nestlings are all the same to his taste, and when his appetite is appeased he will continue to kill just for the pure love of killing. The pretty little fellow is a small fiend incarnate, and is so dreaded by his larger gray cousin that the latter never attempts to make a stand when attacked, but takes to immediate and undignified flight, pursued by the little gladiator.

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The present tendency toward the substitution of blue steel for Damascus barrels in shotguns makes things much more comfortable for the shooter owning a moderate-priced weapon, for, although there are several grades of the former variety, it would take an expert to distinguish them at a casual observation, while the fineness of the figure in the Damascus barrel gives a pretty approximate idea of its value at sight.

Years ago when the high-grade steel barrel was something new on the other side and many cheap grades of American guns were fitted with "decarbonized" steel barrels, a shooter sent his brother an expensive English hammerless. "Seems to me," he observed, looking askance at the arm, "that Bob might have bought a decent pair of barrels while he was about it." A little closer examination showed "Whitworth Compressed Fluid Steel" stamped on the breech, and an inquiry at a gun store disclosed the fact that those plain blue tubes had cost about £8 more than the price of a handsome pair of Damascus barrels.

Nowadays it's different, and the man with a low-grade gun and cheap steel barrels feels sweller than one equipped with the more expensive figured variety.

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I wonder, of the multitude who attended the cycle show, how many were riders in the early eighties. Those who were realized that great as have been the changes in models since that time, they were as nothing compared to the different status of the wheelman then and now. Then we were barred from the Park and the Riverside Drive, now we ride everywhere and have cycle paths for our exclusive use. Then we were looked upon with disapproval and sternly dealt with if a horse shied at us. Now, if run down or crowded by a vehicle, we have the driver promptly arrested and subsequently collect damages for any injury that he has done us or our mount. Then we were regarded as a lot of hare-brained riders of freaks and our "knickers" called forth unflattering comments from the irreverent small boy. Now "knickers" are the fashionable dress for all out-door sports and may be worn to business without exciting interest. And still, in spite of all that has come to us, first in the way of privileges, then of rights, I doubt if the rider of to-day's safety feels half the thrill of exhilaration that we old riders on the high wheel experienced as we rolled through the country, perched high in the air.

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The wheelman of to-day, warned by road maps and carefully placed League of American Wheelmen signposts, either dismounts at the brow of dangerous hills and leads his wheel, or back pedals all the way. We of the old days, with no idea of what was coming threw our legs over the handle bars and trusted that Providence would help us out, and Providence generally did, for very few of us were killed or seriously injured. In spite of this fact no bicycle riders could for years take out an accident policy covering injuries received while awheel. The man of the present day either has an effective brake or utilizes his foot; the old-timer's spoon brake, on the large wheel, generally made matters worse by hastening a spill, and its proper use was only acquired after many headers over the handle bars.

The cyclist of to-day can get a good ridable mount for $30, while we paid $150. We also paid $8 for a lantern and $10 for a cyclometer that lied like a gas meter; but we were happy, and I rather incline to the opinion that we had a better time. You see we were, like all men, terribly vain, and those who did not despise us admired our apparent rashness in tempting such awful falls, which, by the way, we rarely took. It looked so terribly hard to ride a wheel and there were so few, that we received credit for an amount of skill which we never possessed, and the girls generally thought us little short of heroes. The advent of the low woman's wheel taught them how very easy it really was, and we have fallen from our pinnacle, never to be reinstated.

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On Thursday night of next week there will be a meeting of a number of revolver shooters at the gallery of Capt. John S. Conlin, 315 Sixth Avenue, for the purpose of definitely deciding upon the date and the details of a revolver tournament, to be held some time this Winter. Among the gentlemen who are interested in the proposed shoot are Dr. Sayre, Theodore Beck, J. B. Collins, George Bird, A. A. Weber, F. E. Haynes, Benjamin F. Wilder, "Aleck" Stein, A. C. Cohen, Dr. C. T. Adams, Major Crocker, and Col. N. B. Thurston.

In order to make the tournament interesting to many who have not had very much experience in this branch of sport and who object to being placed on the same level with the expert amateurs or even professional shooters, as has been done in many affairs of this kind, it is proposed to divide the shooters into five classes. Class No. 1 will consist of beginners who have not practiced for over six months. The second class will contain amateurs who have been shooting for one year or more, but who have won no prizes in any event in which they have participated. Class No. 3 will consist of amateurs who have won prizes other than the first. Class No. 4 will contain those who are amateur shooters and have won one or more first prizes. The fifth class is open for entry to any one either amateur or professional, and with no limitations as to previous records in shooting.

It is proposed to allow the use of any revolver with a barrel of seven inches or under in this contest, and in the matter of ammunition every shooter may use such as appeals to his own particular fancy, either factory made or reloaded with full or reduced charges. It is altogether probable that this tournament, in which the prizes will be simply badges of small intrinsic value, and in which the object will simply be to encourage shooting among those who have heretofore been barred from taking part in similar events, will prove extremely popular, and one which will interest most of the shooters in this city. Special pains will be taken to give every one, from the beginner to the expert, as even a chance as is possible.

A cordial invitation is extended to all who are interested in the matter to meet at the gallery next Thursday night and offer such suggestions as they may think advisable toward making the tournament a success.

E. T. KEYSER.

AUTOMOBILES ON VIEW.

Features of Some Horseless Carriages Exhibited at the Bicycle Show.

The exhibition that has attracted thousands to Madison Square Garden during the past week did not bring them to the vast amphitheatre for the purpose of examining the bicycles exclusively. As a matter of fact, the show of automobile vehicles of every description was the strongest feature of the week, and hundreds examined the mechanism of the horseless carriages with great care and minuteness, while but a casual glance was given to the bicycle, with all of its up-to-date improvements.

There were all kinds of motors as well as shapes of vehicles, and the difference between the gasoline, naphtha, electric, and other motors was the subject of anxious inquiry on the part of interested spectators. Each of the various salesmen in turn glibly attempted to convince every prospective purchaser that his particular motor was the only reliable one.

"Useless carriage" was the humorous term applied to an automobile by one of the spectators who strolled past the stand of one of the exhibitors. Upon being asked to qualify his remarks, he replied that he meant "horseless," and then further explained by saying that they were doubtless "useless" when the electricity did not work.

A feature of one of the gasoline automobiles on exhibition is an arrangement by which no water is used in its operation, gasoline only being employed, there being no carburettor present. There is a compensating rear axle for turning corners and an equalizing front axle for uneven roads. The motor can be attached to any carriage body, for the reason that no machinery is used in the body of the vehicle. There is no steering lever in front to interfere with the knees. There are two steer centres hung on ball bearings, and all of the ball bearings have two rows of balls. A compound hand brake is used on wood or steel rims. The truck is made of steel tubing. Pushing one button rings the bell, another operates the brake, and a third changes the speed. The engine is operated by a dry battery and is self-oiling.

Another motor that has attracted a goodly amount of attention is propelled by a storage battery. The storage battery is a number of lead plates placed in a rubber cell and submerged in acid. The current is led from the batteries to a controller, and from the controller to the motor. The controller is practically a number of small switches operated by a single lever. In going ahead the lever is pushed ahead, thus closing a certain number of switches which group the batteries, allowing a small amount of current to the motor. Pushing the controller ahead into the second notch groups the cells differently, allowing a greater amount of current to flow, and consequently increasing the speed. On the reverse, the direction of the current on the motors is simply changed, which causes it to run in an opposite direction, by the same handle on the controller. Steering is done by a handle that comes within reach of the hand, which is simply pushed backward and forward. The brake is operated by the foot, and is generally what is called a band brake. The carriages are generally perfectly noiseless, and there is absolutely no vibration, because the motor is of rubber.

An advantage claimed for the electric automobile is the absence of smoke or smell; but this is offset, in the opinion of many enthusiastic automobilists, by the fact that the fuel for a gasoline or naphtha carriage can be replenished at any place in the country at a low rate, while if the storage battery of an electric vehicle is exhausted, the operator is practically helpless.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC NOTES.

The New York Interscholastic Athletic Association and the Long Island Interscholastic Athletic League have arranged for a series of inter-city contests. The champion hockey team of each association will meet at the Clermont Avenue Rink in Brooklyn on March 7. A track athletic meeting has also been arranged to be held on May 19. This is to be after the two associations have held their annual games, so that the winners of the various events will compete for the inter-city championship.

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New York University, through its track athletic manager, F. H. Cann, has sent in its entry for the college relay race to be held in conjunction with the games under the auspices of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club at Madison Square Garden Feb. 10. Columbia, Cornell, Princeton, and University of Pennsylvania have also entered teams in this event.

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An international flavor will be given to the boxing and wrestling championships of the Amateur Athletic Union, which will be held in the Broadway Athletic Club on Feb. 14, 15, and 17, in the entry of John H. Scholes of Toronto, Ont. Scholes is one of the best 125-pound men in the amateur ranks, and was to have competed in the Amateur Athletic Union championships last season; but owing to illness he was unable to come on. Later on, however, he went abroad and competed successfully in his class in the English championships, returning with a handsome trophy.

FIELD AND TRAP SHOOTING.

A National shooting tournament will be held at Hot Springs, Ark., during the week beginning Feb. 12, under the auspices of the Arkansas Gun Club. It will consist of target and live bird events, and will be open to the world. The preliminaries will be held on Monday, Feb. 12, to be followed by three days of target shooting, ten events each day, with $25 added money to each event.

The live bird handicaps will begin on Feb. 16, and will be concluded on the day following, with $200 added money. "Jake" Parker of Detroit will have the management of the tournament, and from indications it will be a great success, as scores of shooters from all parts of the country have already expressed their intention to be present. The feature of the tournament will be 2-cent targets and 25-cent live birds, affording a great saving to shooters. The railroads have made a rate of one and one-third fare for the occasion in the territory between the Atlantic Ocean and the Rocky Mountains.

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Mr. George S. McAlpin, the champion amateur wing shot of America, has announced his intention of withdrawing entirely from match shooting. In making this announcement Mr. McAlpin said that he had found the notoriety that he was receiving exceedingly objectionable, and that it is, from a business point, injurious to his interests. If Mr. McAlpin sticks to this determination he will, like Charles Macalester of Philadelphia, retire from match shooting at the traps, an unbeaten man.

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The Possum Club of Staten Island will hold a target shoot at Castleton Corners on Washington's Birthday, to be followed by a dinner at Mulvaney's Capital, on the Turnpike Road.

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The recently organized Medicus Gun Club of Brooklyn is composed of five active members, each of whom is a physician.

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Louis H. Schootemeier has arranged to hold a live bird tournament under his own management at Dexter Park on Feb. 6 and 7.

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Capt. A. W. Money of the Carteret Gun Club started on a Western trip a few days ago. While away he proposes to visit Omaha, reaching there in time to be present at the great intercity shooting contest between teams representing the highest order of skill to be found in Omaha and Kansas City. At the contest between the same teams shot some weeks ago the Omaha team won. The rivalry is friendly, the only thing at stake being that the losers shall pay for the birds shot at, fifty for each contestant.

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Justus von Lengerke and Fred Dallett of Orange, N. J., and Charles S. Campbell of Glen Ridge have started South for a ten days' shoot in North Carolina, making Asheville as their objective point. From that place their plans will be arranged according to what they learn as to different places in regard to the supply of quail.

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George A. Barker, a member of the Carteret Gun Club, and one of the most enthusiastic of sportsmen, has recently placed an order with a prominent firm of silversmiths in this city for a magnificent silver trophy, which will be presented as a prize at the club shoots.

Shooting at Sportsmen's Show.

The committee in charge of the trap shooting tournament that will form one of the features of the Sportsmen's Show at Madison Square Garden has completed its work. The hours of shooting will be from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. on each day that the Sportsmen's Show is open to the public, with the exception of Wednesdays and Saturdays, on which days, owing to the matinées in the Garden Theatre, shooting will end at 1:30 P. M. On these days the Sportsmen's Association championship will be the only competition, commencing at 10 A. M. and closing at 1:30 P. M.

There will be two distinct competitions, the continuous match and the Sportsmen's Association championship, in each of which there will be four prizes. The rifle, revolver, and pistol matches include the individual rifle championship, continuous match, point or practice target match, bull's-eye target match, revolver championship, pistol championship, continuous revolver match, military revolver match, continuous pistol match, police revolver continuous match, point contests with any revolver. Valuable prizes will be awarded in the various competitions.

Annual Games of Squadron A.

Squadron A will hold its games this year on Friday, March 9. The events are twelve in number, as follows: Pony express, polo balls in water buckets; first half, football; double pursuit; two men, with one horse; jumping hurdles, back to back; second half, football, head cutting with hurdle, skirmish drill, rough riding, three horses ridden by two men, and the mêlée.

GOLF HAS ITS FUNNY SIDE

Queer Things Will Happen to All Players on the Links.

OVERCONFIDENCE NO HELP

Balls Sometimes Lodge in Houses and Trees—Thomas B. Reed Calls the Game Shinny.

Golf has its funny side, just like everything else in this world. The man or woman who has ever tried the game knows this from hard as well as ludicrous experience. It is not conducive to good nature when, still a novice, you attempt to drive a "screamer" from the first tee to feel a score or more of curious, prying, critical eyes riveted upon your back, ready to smile significantly when you do what they all fully expect—miss.

Yet every one has done it in his early days—swung his club with pendulum regularity a few times to get the swing of the thing, you know, then back over the right shoulder for the final stroke, down strong, and, swish, the club cuts the air, stopping over the left shoulder, but the ball is still there on its little pyramid of sand waiting to be hit. The miserable realization comes over you that all your heroic posing has been for naught, and with a vicious whack at the ball you send it bouncing along the grass for a few yards, and hasten to get out of sight.

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"Oh, that game's easy; something like shinny we used to play when young, only they dress up more for it now," remarked a Florida visitor last year, as he saw a famous Northern professional send off a ball that was pronounced a "beauty" by his admirers. "Never had a club in my hand in my life, but I'll warrant I'll play as well as the best of them with a few days' practice."

"But you couldn't hit a ball the first time three times out of five," chimed in his friend, and the two at once sallied forth to the tee. By rare good luck, which will happen sometimes, even in golf, the boastful visitor struck the first ball cleanly, and it made what an expert would have called a tolerable drive.

"I told you so," he shouted, with glee. "Give us another."

But that ball failed to get away as had its predecessor, nor was the third or the fourth shot more successful. "Hang it, what's the matter with this club?" ejaculated the thoroughly irritated player as he swung wildly for the fifth time, and then, uttering a word that is occasionally heard elsewhere than on a golf course, he went into the clubhouse café to square matters with his friends.

The professional, who heard of the incident later, laughed with unfeigned glee, for if one thing warms the heart of a professional more than anything else, barring a Scotch and soda, of course, it is the discomfiture of a player who thinks the game is easy. Don't ever tell a professional, if you hope to keep on good terms with him, that you can become a first-class golfer in six months. You will be pestered to death with inquiries about your score, and the result may be that either you or that professional will have to leave the club.

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These professionals hear and see many comical things during their career of instructing others how to play the game, but they maintain a properly sober face, until they have retired to their shop, when the stories are told amid peals of laughter. Willie Norton, who has charge of the Lakewood Club, related one of these tales of the links a year ago which was more than usually entertaining. One of the dapper young women of whom Lakewood gets so many during the Winter season came out to the club for her first lesson. Her costume was the latest that fashion papers recommended for golf, and her vocabulary contained a few words peculiar to the sport. Willie Norton patiently explained to her the different uses of the wooden and iron headed clubs.

"Yes, I see," exclaimed the golf débutante. "Swinging the clubs must be fine exercise, but, Mr. Norton, you have not told me about the caddies; do you swing the caddie the same way?"

The diminutive youth standing near hastily checked an explosion, while Norton explained that the rules of golf treated caddies more leniently.

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It is curious what a peculiar direction the golf ball will sometimes take after it has been struck. Of course, the player is sure that he struck it all right, but, nevertheless the little white sphere will seem possessed of an evil spirit and will land where no one ever dreamed of a golf ball going before. At the Morris County links, during a tournament, William Shippen, one of the original golfers, drove his ball into an apple tree, and after a long hunt it was discovered, firmly caught between two twigs, over fifty feet above the ground. Under a fusillade of sticks and green apples, the ball was dislodged, and, counting an extra stroke for the descent of the ball from the tree counted one, Shippen continued the game.

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A still more amusing thing occurred during the first open tournament held by the Norwood Field Club, near Long Branch. The links there run in and out among the cottages, and many a golf ball finds its way into the yards of the residents. One of the players, in driving by the cottage of John A. McCall, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, caught the wrong angle and the ball struck the house amidships.

"Horrors, there's a window gone!" said the luckless golfer to his partner; "guess I'll have to face the music, though," and he boldly marched toward the house. Fortunately, no windows were broken, but would he "like to go up stairs and find his ball?"

A humorous smile came over the golfer's features as he thought, "Good idea; why not play it from where it lies." Thanking the occupants for their courtesy, he dexterously climbed out of a second-story window, and with his cleek raised the ball from its position in the rain gutter, sending it onto the lawn below. Then the game went on in its usually orderly manner.

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A similarity in names, which was followed by a similarity in play, caused considerable amusement in the open tournament of the Nassau Country Club at Glen Cove last Fall. For several days prior to the event, W. L. Thompson, a Stock Exchange member, and a popular golfer at the Morris County Club, had been asked by his friends how he managed to play in tournaments in different parts of the country, and yet appear in New York regularly.

"Wonder who that other W. L. Thompson is?" said the Stock Exchange Thompson. "I'd like to see him, just to see how my namesake looks."

This occurred unexpectedly at the Nassau Club event, and, curiously enough, the men were drawn as partners. At it they went nip and tuck, each one doing his best to show that he was the superior W. L. Thompson, but when the footings for the 36 holes were made they burst into roars of laughter, for the totals were exactly alike—192 strokes. The men challenged each other for another match before leaving the club.

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When a group of the original members of the Baltusrol Golf Club, at Short Hills, N. J., get together in a reminiscent mood many interesting events are recalled of the days when the links were in a much rougher condition than they are at present. One of the best of these tales has to do with the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, who used to be a frequent competitor in golf events. He was playing in a Washington's Birthday tournament at Baltusrol, and running along in low figures, too, when in attempting a difficult approach to the green his ball struck a tree uncomfortably near, but which, with advancing golf wisdom, has since been eliminated. The ball flew back nearly fifty feet, in a worse position than it had before. Dr. Rainsford regarded the catastrophe in silence for a second, and then a more demonstrative spectator blurted out, "Damn that tree!" Quick as a wink the reverend golfer looked up, and with genuine feeling in his voice replied, "Thank you." On the next shot he reached the green easily.

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A good story from Scotland that has recently been going the rounds is said to have occurred on the famous Musselburgh links, near Edinburgh. One of the members drove his ball into a sand bunker, and the first shot to dislodge it seemed to bury it deeper. The second and third strokes had no better result, when a peculiar piece of wire on the ball attracted the player's attention. He picked up the ball and discovered that in some mysterious way it had picked up a lady's hairpin, one prong of which had become imbedded in the gutta percha for about an inch. The remainder of the pin was twisted firmly around the ball. This freak of the links was accordingly added to the club's museum of oddities in golf.

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From Chicago comes the story that a couple of ingenious professionals have formulated the following cleverly worded card, to enhance their business in the making and fixing of clubs: "Because we cure all the ailments of golf clubs from head to toe—broken bones, displaced joints, deformed necks, injured faces, bruised heels, smashed heads. We strengthen the bodies of clubs when they are played out or bent with age, and, no matter how broken down their condition, they can be successfully handled, put in good shape, and made to feel well. Any irregularities in connection with the grip speedily relieved, and we guarantee we can give in every case satisfaction of a particularly striking nature. In this respect we operate a golf hospital."

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The story has also been told of two balls colliding in midair, and a member of the Dyker Meadow Club, Brooklyn, hit a bird at one time while playing a tournament. Rabbits have also been struck by golf balls, and what is gravely reported as a truthful incident at an English club was the unexpected finding of a sixpence by a player on top of his ball after a long drive from the tee.

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It is well known that a man may belong to a club and yet do little golfing. An amusing example of this fact comes from a Chicago club into which a young man of social and financial ambitions was elected. He went to his club and engaged a room for a two-weeks' stay to learn the game. At the end of that period, it is stated, his bill looked something like this: Bar, $160; restaurant, $65; caddie service 40 cents. By way of contrast the same club has another member who stopps at the clubhouse each week for two days. His bill for maintenance during his visit is about $1.20, and the items are tea and toast, while his caddie bill for the same time amounts to from $5 to $7.

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Most of the annual golf events are intensely serious affairs, where the contestants put forth every effort to do their prettiest. In the Stock Exchange tournament, however, this serious state of mind is relaxed and the golfing brokers go forth for an afternoon of genuine sport and festivity. There is fun enough for the expert golfer in the high scores turned in, for the majority are well over the century mark, and, as an encouragement to this kind of play, the Stock Exchange committee offers a booby prize, the award of which is always the occasion of great hilarity. The Stock Exchange, however, has a number of first-class golfers, including W. H. Sands, for three years champion of St. Andrew's; Daniel Chauncey, Henry P. Toler, Ransom H. Thomas, Louis H. Kerr, J. Borden Harriman, and A. L. Norris.

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A good story is told of Thomas B. Reed, when he was Speaker of the House in Washington. One day he went out to the links of the Chevy Chase Club with the English Ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote. While watching some players the latter asked Mr. Reed if he had ever played, to which the man from Maine promptly replied: "Why, yes; only when I was a boy we called it shinny." Only a thorough golfer can realize the shock this must have been to Sir Julian, who learned the game on a famous English links. The moral is, if you are a novice, don't ever allude to golf in the presence of an expert as bearing the slightest comparison to shinny.

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Keep your eye on the ball and don't get nervous are two excellent rules for every golfer to remember, but they are often exceedingly difficult. The members of the Morris County Golf Club had a good laugh on one of their members last year who was more than usually annoyed at players behind him. One day he was out alone, and immediately after he had struck his ball another one from a short distance in the rear came spinning by dangerously near his head. Determined on revenge he marched to the spot where he saw the ball fall, and, picking it up, hurled it with all his force into the woods.

"There!" he muttered. "That'll teach that fellow to keep his proper distance after this."

Soon the offending golfer appeared and said cheerily, "Hello, old man; guess my ball came here. Oh, yes, there it is!"

"I beg your pardon, that's my ball," replied the irate player.

"But I'm sure that's the Ocobo ball I was playing with," was the reply. "What was your ball?" "A Henley," the angry man said with a gasp at the sudden recollection that he had thrown away his own ball instead of the offending member's, and for the next five minutes his feelings can be better imagined than described.

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These tales of the links crop out every year where the game is played, and the best of it is that the true ones are much more remarkable than any one would think of making up for effect. The case actually happened last year of a player giving up the hole because he could not find his ball after a long hunt, and when his partner putted out, the missing ball was discovered in the hole, the ball having gone in on one stroke, entirely unknown to the man who played it.

METROPOLITAN GOLF TOURNEY.

Committee on Date and Place to Meet —Views of John Du Fais.

Considerable discussion has arisen in local golf circles regarding the coming metropolitan championship tournament, which will be the second annual event of that character. The annual meeting, to decide upon date and place, will be held next Thursday night at the Metropolitan Club. The Executive Committee of the Metropolitan Golf Association recently met to talk over the subject, and instead of determining a date the members decided to leave final action for the delegates in the larger meeting. Secretary John Du Fais, in speaking yesterday of the subjects discussed by the committee, said:

"Last year the tournament was held at Garden City early in April, and it would appear that only two of the association courses are available for good play at so early a date—that is, the Garden City course and the Lakewood course. In view of the destruction by fire of the Garden City Hotel, and possibly for other reasons, that course is not as available this year as it was last. Should the tournament, however, be held at a later date—toward the middle or end of May—several courses in the immediate vicinity of New York would be in splendid playing condition, and, therefore, it was thought that the selection of the course should be made contingent on the date of the tournament. In other words, the date of the tournament having been first determined, the course should be settled on afterward.

"The consensus of opinion of the committee was that it would be desirable to hold the tournament as early in the year as possible, as the policy the association adopted last year was to open the golfing season in this neighborhood with the tournament of the Metropolitan Golf Association. The freest expression of opinion on the part of the clubs at the Annual meeting is looked for on this question."

The Tournament Committee appointed consists of R. H. Robertson, Shinnecock Hills Club; Oliver W. Bird, Meadow Brook, and C. L. Tappin, Westbrook.

NEWS FROM THE GOLF LINKS.

President W. B. Thomas of the United States Golf Association has appointed as the Nominating Committee to bring in a list of officers for the annual meeting, Feb. 28, Samuel L. Parrish, Shinnecock; A. L. Ripley, Boston, and William H. Sands, Country Club of Westchester.

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The committees that have recently been appointed by the Executive Committee of the Metropolitan Golf Association are:

Tournament—R. H. Robertson, Shinnecock Hills, Chairman; O. W. Bird, Jr., Meadow Brook Hunt Club, and C. L. Tappin, Garden City Golf Club.

Handicap—Daniel Chauncey, Dyker Meadow Golf Club, Chairman; Arden M. Robbins, St. Andrew's Golf Club. The third member will be announced later.

Nominating—J. A. Wright, St. Andrew's Golf Club, Chairman; George E. Perkins, Garden City Golf Club, and W. Alliston Flagg, Morris County Golf Club.

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David Chauncey, who is well known to all local golfers, has been elected President of the Dyker Meadow Club, Brooklyn. The retiring President, Norman S. Dike, has been chosen Captain. The other officers are W. A. Putnam, Vice President; Secretary, E. L. Kalbfleisch; Treasurer, Irving T. Bush.

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The members of the Lawrence Harbor Country Club are preparing for an active season, and two of the most important committees have lately been formed. They are: Greens Committee, H. C. Villepique, Jr., John M. Ward, E. B. Alvord, Findlay S. Douglas, and E. T. Wilson. House Committee, M. M. Singer, J. Bradley Patterson, and Charles F. Wildey, Jr.

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Interest in Great Britain's open champion, Harry Varden, has again been revived from the statements made by Charles S. Cox, who lately returned from abroad, to the effect that the English champion is surely coming to America. "If Varden carries out the plans which he agreed upon just before I left, he sails to-day for New York and will probably arrive next Saturday or Sunday," said Cox yesterday. No definite plans have been made by any local clubs for exhibition or match games, although numerous talks have been made and many members of different clubs have said they would be glad to entertain the foreign golfer. It is not likely that any games will be definitely arranged until after Varden's arrival. He will probably start for Florida soon after reaching this city, and most of the prospective matches in this locality will be held over until later in the season, when the links will be in better condition.

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Charles B. Macdonald, the Chicago golfer and once amateur champion of the United States, was elected President of the Chicago Golf Club last week, and Allen L. Reid was chosen Captain. The Skokie Country Club, near Chicago, presents another example of the success of golf from a popular and financial standpoint in the West. The Skokie members decided last week to lease the property they now occupy, with twenty-five additional acres, for twenty years for $20,000, retaining an option to purchase the land within that time. The lease is made with the stipulation that no liquors can be sold on the grounds.

W. C. WHITNEY'S RACERS.

Some Two-Year-Olds in Training at His Westbury Stables — Good Colts Across the Sea.

Recent purchases of horseflesh by William C. Whitney, and the fact that he has given notice to the jockey clubs that his horses that have previously been entered under the nominal ownership of Sidney Paget will hereafter be raced under his own colors, have made Mr. Whitney the most prominent figure in turf circles during the past two weeks. At the Whitney stables, at Westbury, L. I., his vast string are jogging on the track every pleasant day and are looking in the pink of condition.

The barn where the racers are housed is a third of a mile long and has accommodations for 100 horses. In bad weather the animals are exercised under cover, while the mile track, which includes a straightaway course for the sprinters, on the ground adjoining the barn is kept in excellent shape, and every pleasant day is the scene of activity from early dawn until far into the afternoon. Trainer Hildreth has the following two-year-olds under his charge, every one of which is given some kind of work daily:

Sir Charles, roan colt, by Loyalist-Yorkville Belle; brown colt by Kingston-Ballyhoo, brown colt by Belmere-Elkhorn Lass, brown colt by Dixon-Meriden, bay filly by Meddler-Carzon, bay colt by Kingston-My Gyps, brown colt by Belvidere-Weway, bay colt by St. Julien-Flitaway, chestnut gelding by Lord Esterling-Not In It, bay filly by Meddler-Money Box, bay filly by Meddler-Frolic Grace, chestnut filly by Goldfinch-Firenzi, brown filly by Belvidere-Legacy, chestnut filly by Meddler-Leonora, bay gelding by Sir Dixon-Vassar, bay colt by Lissak-Unadilla, bay colt by The Bard-Water Lily, black colt by Lissak-La Gascogne, and chestnut colt by Lissak-Roysterer.

Mr. Whitney's racers in England are said to be a fine-looking lot, and reports from the other side have it that there are some smart ones in the lot. Of his two-year-olds, Faison d'Or, by Goldfinch-Flavina, is reported to be exceptionally fast. He also has a three-year-old by The Miguel-Aurora that has shown some good work. This animal was handled last season by John Porter, the trainer of Flying Fox, that was purchased by Mr. Gilpin, acting for Mr. Whitney, at Newmarket. The price was quoted at the time as $10,000. Experts on the other side expect that the "Eton blue and brown cap" will be seen well to the fore in many of the important events this season.

HARNESS RACING RECORDS.

Prospects for the Performances of Trotters and Pacers This Year.

"Whether the two-minute trotter will arrive before the end of 1900 is a much mooted question," remarked a well known horseman in the Hoffman House a few days ago. "It hardly seems possible," he continued, as he sent a ring of blue smoke from his perfecto curdling ceilingward, "yet there is reason to believe that the existing records for both pacing and trotting will be placed a notch lower during the year."

The same hope was voiced a year ago, but fate decreed it otherwise. A year ago it appeared that Star Pointer would be able to lower his wonderful pacing record of 1:59¼, and but for the severe campaign that he was compelled to go through many horsemen whose opinion is of value believe he would have done so. Star Pointer is now but little more than a possibility, and it is extremely doubtful whether he will ever be raced again. John R. Gentry and Joe Patchen will be in training, but to negotiate a mile inside of two minutes appears a trifle more than either of them can do.

Searchlight seems at present to be the coming king. Tom Keating and Ed Mills, who will manage Searchlight, are both confident that the brown stallion will lower Star Pointer's record. Klatowah, with a mark of 2:05½, is another comer that will make the best of them look well to their laurels. He was not sent along last year, but will be out for further honors during the coming Summer. McHenry has told a few friends that he has driven Klatowah a mile in 2:03, and the year is young yet.

While the pacers are working down close to the two-minute mark, the two-minute trotter is apparently some distance away in the dim future. Before the death of Nico, it appeared that there would be a new gelding record. The Abbot would have had a competitor nearer his equal than any he met had Nico lived.

For some reason C. J. & H. Hamlin are not anxious to see The Abbot step a mile against the watch, but if the great gelding is barred in the free-for-all they will probably permit Geers to get the unbeaten champion of

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TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES.

ENGLAND AND EUROPE.

That is an interesting and a pregnant question which our London correspondent raises in his cable letter printed to-day. It is the question how far the Continental Governments really desire, or in their own interests ought to desire, to have Great Britain defeated or humiliated. We are prone to regard the Continent, which calls itself "Europe," as, for some purposes, a single political entity, having a common sentiment and a common interest. That way of regarding it has been strengthened in this country by the insults that were pretty impartially heaped upon us by the Continental press during our war with Spain. We knew that we had entered upon that war with good motives. The political condition in which Spain had put and was keeping Cuba was intolerable to us as the nearest neighbor. When the Spanish policy became almost avowedly a policy of extermination and we were called upon to use our good offices as a friendly nation, to enable and help her to starve the people of Cuba to death, we refused. That was the real, as the destruction of the Maine was the proximate, cause of the war which the French and the German press thought to please their readers by describing as a "robber raid."

The real ground of hatred to us was the same then as the real cause of hatred to Great Britain now. It was envy, envy of our peace, envy of our prosperity, envy, especially on the part of Governments monarchical in fact as well as in form, of our freedom, and of our exemption from the huge and crushing armaments which they were representing as necessary to a powerful State. To these causes of hatred are joined, in respect to England, envy of her immense success, as compared with their wasteful and ridiculous failures, as a colonizing power.

Here are reasons enough, of their kind, why Europe should rejoice in the defeats and the humiliations of Great Britain, and why the journalists of Paris and Berlin and St. Petersburg should mock at her calamity. But only up to a certain point. When that point is passed, and it appears that the position of Great Britain in the world is seriously endangered, then the "solidarity" of Continental Europe disappears. The nearer hatreds will prevail, and, as a rule, every nation hates its nearest neighbor most. The representatives of each of the great powers have to ask themselves wherein their Government and their country would be better off if the result of the pending war should be really to displace her from the pre-eminence she has so long enjoyed. We say the great powers advisedly, for it is noticeable that among the smaller powers the jealousy does not exist. Even Austria, which can no longer be called a first-class power, by no means shows the Anglophobia so freely displayed in France, Russia, and Germany. We have already adduced evidence to show the friendliness of Italian and of Hungarian feeling, and in another column we give some remarkable evidence of the friendliness of Greek feeling, shown without distinction of party. But among the citizens of France and the subjects of the Kaiser and the Czar the question of what would succeed British paramountcy would present itself as part of the question whether the downfall of Great Britain was desirable. In spite of the "alliance," reasonable Frenchmen would view with alarm the succession of Russia, which would be still more strongly resented at Berlin. From both Paris and St. Petersburg would proceed groans of anguish at the prospect of the meddlesome and uneasy Kaiser in the place of "paramountcy." That would be recognized on all hands as an exchange of King Stork for King Log.

But of one thing there can be no doubt, and that is that the very discussion of such a question must be humiliating and disgusting to Englishmen, and that it has been provoked by the conduct of their own rulers. To justify the war, in the phase which it has now assumed, it is necessary to believe not only that the grievances of the Uitlanders were substantial, as they undoubtedly were, and that the redress of them could not have been obtained without war, which is not so certain, but that they were so urgent and intolerable that to obtain a chance of redressing them, it was worth while not only to risk the lives of thousands upon thousands of Englishmen, but to risk the prestige of the empire and its proud place among the nations of the earth. If Englishmen come to believe that war could have been avoided, they will find some way of making their resentment felt by those who made war inevitable. Their resentment is not likely to take the form of turning out the present Government, for the reason, idiomatically stated by our London correspondent, that "nobody wants its job." But it will be likely to take some form unpleasant to its victims.

INSTEAD OF PAYN, HENDRICKS.

Much is accomplished by the assured appointment of Mr. FRANCIS HENDRICKS of Syracuse to the Insurance Department in place of PAYN. In the words of The Evening Post, which deplores his selection as a "triumph of the machine," he is "a man of unsullied personal character, high business standing, and ambition to make a good record in public office." In these regards he comes about as near to being an ideal appointee as the most sanguine optimist could reasonably expect or the most exacting reformer reasonably demand.

The appointment is made with the assent and co-operation of the Republican organization, and is, indeed, accepted by Mr. HENDRICKS at the earnest solicitation of Senator PLATT. It is the opinion of some very sincere advocates of reform that this is a misfortune, and that it is an evil thing that a man as good as he has not been appointed in defiance of the organization and after a conflict with it. That, of course, would have been a good thing, had it been practicable. We do not in the least see how it could have been done. The conflict which would have been made, and the only one that could have been made, would not have been over the choice of PAYN supported by the machine and the best possible man supported by the Governor. It would have been over the choice of such a man as Mr. HENDRICKS, supported by the machine, and a man of little if any superiority to Mr. HENDRICKS, insisted on by the Governor. This is not an issue that can be taken "to the people." It is not an issue on which the people, if it could be taken to them, would be at all sure to side with the Governor. And the sole possible result of provoking such a conflict would have been that PAYN would have remained in the Insurance Department.

That would have suited the machine much better than the selection of HENDRICKS. To have compelled the machine to support the best man proposed because it was powerless to aid any poorer candidate is a triumph for the Governor and for the cause of clean politics.

THE BRYANISM OF BOURKE COCKRAN.

When Harper's Weekly some years ago published a portrait of W. BOURKE COCKRAN as one of the Big Four of Tammany Hall—an affront to civilization for which it was rebuked in a severe and magisterial manner by The Evening Post—nobody could have foreseen that within the ensuing decade Mr. COCKRAN would be found twice acting with members of the Republican Party, with intervals of relapse into Democracy. Having become well known to the people of the city and country in the past by the fervor of his defense of JOHN KELLY, JACOB SHARP, and RICHARD CROKER, and for the eloquence of his denunciations of GROVER CLEVELAND, it was indeed a surprise to see him desert Tammany, and after an interval of retirement come out boldly in opposition to the Democratic Party and in support of WILLIAM MCKINLEY, an incipient Republican habit which later became confirmed by his advocacy of the election of Mr. PLATT'S candidate for Mayor in 1897.

Nobody could doubt the effectiveness and nobody impugned the sincerity of Mr. COCKRAN'S attacks upon Bryanism in 1896. Therefore, when he now publicly announces his intention to support Mr. BRYAN, Chicago platform and all, during the coming campaign, it is only by reference to his many tergiversations in the past that Mr. COCKRAN'S present position can be understood and justly appreciated.

Our readers have no doubt sufficiently attended to the remarkable statement printed by us yesterday, in which Mr. COCKRAN attempts to justify his promised support of BRYAN. He tells us that W. J. BRYAN was not objectionable to him in 1896; it was the platform, not the man, against which his gorge rose. He expects the Democratic Party to reaffirm the Chicago platform. He does not ask as a condition of his support that it abate its attachment to Populism and repudiation. He believes, however, that anti-imperialism will be the dominating issue of the campaign and that he may safely support Mr. BRYAN, standing upon a platform of free silver, Populism, and Socialism, confident that nothing can be done in the next four years to impair the safety of our currency, and feeling in his soul that the awful peril of imperialism must be now averted at all hazards. In effect, Mr. COCKRAN sets up the novel proposition that the issues of the campaign will be those which are presented, not in the person of the candidate and the declarations of the platform, but in the beliefs which the individual supporter of the candidate may find it convenient to profess. While we are aware that citations from the past utterances of Mr. COCKRAN can hardly impair whatever political influence he may have preserved through his changes of party and principle, it is impossible to refrain from presenting a few quotations which will make evident the immense space he has traversed in his sudden bound from Republicanism to Bryanism.

In September, 1897, previous to the nomination of Gen. TRACY for the Mayoralty, Mr. COCKRAN addressed a friend a letter, in which he severely arraigned SETH LOW, and made plain his intention to support the Platt candidate, whoever he might be. He then insisted that the issues raised by the Chicago platform were moral in their nature and continuing in respect to the evil they might do. From that letter we quote:

> But you and I believe that a declaration in favor of the repudiation of public and private contracts presented a moral as well as a political question, and we could not conceive that political conventions have any power to license violations of the moral law. Because we believe that the Chicago platform was a crusade against honesty, we felt ourselves bound in conscience to repudiate its utterances, to deny the authority of the convention to adopt it, and to oppose the candidates who stood upon it.
>
> Now, the moral law does not change with a lapse of time nor the passage of a season. What was immoral last year is immoral this year.

Mr. COCKRAN addressed a great Republican meeting in the Grand Central Palace on Saturday evening, Oct. 30, 1897, in support of the candidacy of Gen. TRACY. We take pleasure in quoting some of the orator's utterances upon that occasion:

> Then [last year] we battled against the forces of Bryanism for the defense of those material possessions which are only owned by a majority of our population. To-day we stand arrayed in defense of those same possessions, against the same forces, reinforced by deserters from the supporters of order.
>
> The contest bears directly upon the fortunes of Bryanism in this respect, that if the Bryanites succeed in electing a Mayor in this capital of Eastern civilization and progress, nothing will avert a repetition of the campaign of 1896 in 1900.
>
> Now, I hold it that the next gravest danger that could overhang this country to the absolute election of BRYAN, is a renewed candidacy of BRYAN. The prosperity and industry of this country cannot stand contests such as that we have passed through last year repeated every Presidential election.
>
> The Democratic ship is no longer Democratic. It has been seized by a Populist crew who have run up the black flag of piracy and Anarchy to the masthead.
>
> "What was immoral last year is immoral this year," said Mr. COCKRAN, but he avows his cheerful willingness to put up with all the monstrous immorality of the Chicago platform and to support BRYAN, shifty, unsteady, and unsafe, the living embodiment of all the mischief written into that platform by its Populist authors.
>
> "The Democratic ship has been seized by a Populist crew who have run up the black flag of piracy and Anarchy to the masthead," said Mr. COCKRAN two years ago. "What ho! my hearties!" now exclaims this same Mr. COCKRAN, as he steps upon the deck, salutes the commander, doffs his cap to the Jolly Roger, and enrolls himself among the pirates and Anarchists of the crew.
>
> "Populism," said Mr. COCKRAN, "is a sonorous declamation, based on a fundamental misconception of facts." So is anti-imperialism. It is a word, a silly and empty war cry of the infatuated, corresponding to no political condition or existing state of facts. Yet this myth and phantom of anti-imperialism is Mr. COCKRAN'S only pretext for going over to the pirates and Anarchists.
>
> No man can attain to any standing in our politics, no man can gain the ear or influence the minds of honest Americans who has within the space of four years expressed his devotion to the utterly incompatible and mutually destructive principles which Mr. COCKRAN has professed.

MISS ANTHONY'S MILLION.

During the past week Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY has resigned her place at the head of the organization for the promotion of woman suffrage in order to devote her time and energies to raising a fund of $1,000,000—a sort of endowment of the movement to secure its continuous active agitation. Of time she cannot in the ordinary course of things count on very much, for she will be eighty years old on the 15th of next month; of energy her supply seems unimpaired and ample.

Miss ANTHONY'S name is known to most of the newspaper readers of the United States in connection with her vigorous and uncompromising advocacy of equal political rights for women. Very many of the allusions to her have been intended to be humorous and have been unsympathetic. Her downright expression and bearing, her fearlessness in every direction, her indifference to many of the cherished conventions of her sex, combined with some striking peculiarities of appearance, have at once challenged the newspaper humorist and brought her within the range of his not very extended resources. But among those who have known her best and those who have in State and Federal Legislatures had to deal with the questions she has discussed before them, she has won cordial respect for her character and for her intellectual powers. And if her life shall ever be fully written it will contain proof of unselfish helpfulness to others and of many a winning womanly quality which her critics delight to deny to her.

We should not at all be surprised if Miss ANTHONY succeeded in raising the fund she has undertaken to raise. It will be in these days, with the amount of what may be called idle wealth in the possession of men and still more of women who do not care to spend it after the fashionable manner and who find some difficulty in bestowing it on objects that really appeal to their minds, a far easier task than some that she has carried through with triumph in the past. And no one can deny that the creation of such a fund will be as good use for money as many that the rich indulge in. The promotion of agitation of the political rights of women can at the very worst do no harm, because, though those rights may be as pregnant with mischief as their most bitter opponents believe, they will not be secured until the public mind is well prepared for them nor until these opponents have had a good chance to demonstrate the evils involved in their exercise. We certainly are not of those who think with Miss ANTHONY that the suffrage and all other political rights should be extended to women on the conditions now applied to men. But on the other hand we are still less to be counted among those that think that the rule of men is beyond criticism or that the movement for the extension of the suffrage and for the protection of the property and personal rights of women which has accompanied it has not already done a great deal of good. Men are in theory chivalrous, of course, and there may be nothing finer than their instinctive reverence and tender regard for the weaker creatures depending on them, but in practice the possession of undisputed and indisputable monopoly of control is sadly demoralizing for human beings of either sex. The changes in the status of women before the law in the last half century have been both substantial and beneficent, and they have in the main been due to the agitation that such women as Miss ANTHONY have conducted. If there shall be found men and women to give a million of dollars to continue it the world will, perhaps, not be so much nearer the millennium as the promoters expect, but it may be really a little better than it is. Even that would be worth a million as millions go.

THE PUERTO RICAN TARIFF.

It seems that the President has seen a light on the question of Puerto Rico. In his message he recommended that the tariff of the United States should be extended to the island. This was the desire of the islanders. In his eagerness to serve them the President seems quite to have forgotten that there was such a thing as the sacred principle of Protection and that he had been personally much interested in it until his attention was distracted by other matters. It was not, apparently, until the faithful wound of The Tribune took him under the fifth rib that his attention was recalled to it. For a McKinley to be described by a Tribune as a "thoughtless Republican" was, indeed, calculated to break in upon his golden dreams of Free Trade.

It is now given out from Washington that "the Administration has not changed its policy in respect to Puerto Rico" and is still of the opinion that, while concessions may properly be made to the island, it would be a dangerous precedent to extend the tariff ring fence so as to include any of our dependencies. With the President's message not yet two months old, in which he distinctly recommended what the Administration now opposes, there is a refreshing coolness about this manifest untruth. The Tribune and the Protectionists are to be congratulated upon their victory.

Practically, and for the present purpose, it does not much matter. The concession for the products of Puerto Rico of 20 per cent., recommended by Senator PLATT of Connecticut, having been accepted by the Administration, will doubtless be enacted. It is to be hoped that it will be enacted at once, and the sufferings of the island, which are real and serious, be thereby relieved. A differential of one-fifth in their favor will apparently open our markets as widely to the sugar, tobacco, and coffee of the island as would the removal of duties from them altogether. It will make a market for everything the island produces. The long stagnation, followed by the recent acute distress, seems likely to be succeeded by something in the nature of a "boom." American capital, as well as American enterprise, may be expected to be attracted thither. It is obvious what an effect the sight of the prosperity of Puerto Rico will have upon Cuban politics. The industrial and commercial classes of Cuba will begin to clamor for similar privileges, even though they are to be had only by the acceptance of similar conditions. Those conditions do not include political assimilation, much less the prospect of admission to Statehood. At most they point to as large a measure of local self-government as it may be found desirable to bestow, under the flag and protection of the United States.

THE CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Jan. 16 a bill was introduced into the Senate at Albany calling for an appropriation of $200,000 for the purpose of establishing a State hospital for the treatment of incipient pulmonary tuberculosis. This subject should be promptly brought to the attention of the taxpayers through the medium of your valuable paper. The questions to be considered are: Should the State enter into a matter of this kind from philanthropic motives, or in order to protect its citizens from this disease, and the probable cost to the taxpayers? It will be conceded by a very large majority that philanthropic motives should be ruled out from this discussion, and that each county should be required to care for its sick poor without aid from the State. The important considerations, then, are protection and expense.

It require no elaborate argument to prove that the proposition as it stands involves a very considerable initial outlay upon the part of the State, besides large annual appropriations to sustain the work, while the effort would be a farce as a means of protection, and would probably deter the Legislature from attacking this disease at its most vulnerable point. Tuberculosis is not confined to the hovels of the poor, or to crowded tenement houses, but attacks persons in all classes of society. The disease is conceded to be infectious, and it is supposed to spread from one individual to another in a similar manner to typhoid fever. The question then is, Will the establishment of a State sanatorium as proposed protect the citizens of this State? Most assuredly not. In the first place, it is only proposed to deal with incipient cases among the poor, leaving the advanced cases as centres of infection, and allowing the rich, who can travel, to scatter the tubercle bacilli from one end of the State to the other. Secondly, it cannot, because in order to stamp out an infectious disease the quarantine must not only include all of the infected persons, but it must guard against every source of infection. If the proposition were enlarged to include the quarantine of every infected individual in the State, it would still be inadequate, as one of the chief sources of infection would remain.

The Tuberculosis Committee of the New York State Board of Health, in its reports for 1897 and 1898, asserts that one of the chief sources of tubercular infection is the infected food products from tuberculous cattle, and that it is only by eradicating tuberculosis among cattle that the increased spread of tuberculosis in the human family can be successfully restricted. It is, therefore, probable that should every infected person in the State be quarantined immediately and infected persons from other States be refused admission to the State of New York, within one year a very large additional number of persons would show signs of the disease unless this source of infection is removed. As well might the State attempt to pump Lake Ontario dry while the Niagara River continues to pour into the lake its huge volume of water as to try to eradicate tuberculosis by means of quarantine and sanatoria while its citizens continue to partake of infected food products. Granting that every person suffering from this disease may become a centre of infection, the question arises whether the danger from this source is sufficiently urgent to demand isolation.

In 1897 the New York City Board of Health, in a circular of information issued to physicians, states: "It is to be remembered that while tuberculosis is always the result of infection, yet it is far less readily communicated than such diseases as smallpox, scarlatina, &c., and if proper sanitary conditions can be secured in each case there is little danger of the transmission of the disease to others." It is also freely admitted by sanitarians everywhere that when a consumptive carefully attends to the destruction of his sputum he may with impunity mingle freely with his family. It is moreover a matter of record that during the period between 1884 and 1896 the decrease of the death rate from tuberculosis in the City of New York was 14.8 per cent. This result was obtained by means of the unusual precautions taken by the local Board of Health, and proves that the disease may not only be controlled, but practically eradicated, by the persistent and energetic use of the agencies now in existence. What seems to be required is not isolation, but education and a wise use of their discretionary powers by the various Health Boards in the State, and a hearty co-operation between these boards and the medical profession.

Another phase of this subject should not be overlooked. Second only in its baneful effects to infected food products is the habit indulged in by our citizens of taking patent and proprietary medicines. Inspired by the numerous advertisements in both the secular and religious press or by the advice of some well-meaning though ill-advised friend, a large number of people prescribe for themselves only to discover when too late that they have been grossly deceived and that their lives must pay the forfeit. It is, indeed, extremely doubtful whether the majority of cases of incipient tuberculosis can be discovered until the Legislature prohibits the sale of these nostrums. The suggestions has been made that a State sanatorium could be used as an experimental station where the disease could be studied and new methods of treatment tested. No reasonable objection can be made to an appropriation to enable the State Board of Health to investigate the disease and the various methods adopted in dealing with it; but even such investigation can be carried on in connection with the large sanatorium at Saranac Lake without the necessity of a new foundation.

The question of expense should the State undertake to deal effectually with this disease by quarantine is appalling. Dr. Veeder estimates the number of infected persons in the State of New York at 50,000. To properly care for this large number would, at the least calculation, cost about $1 per day per capita, which would amount in one year to $18,250,000, to say nothing of buildings, equipment, medical attendance, &c. Add to this the outlay required to protect our citizens from infected food products, and the conclusion is irresistible that even the Empire State cannot assume a burden so vast. All idea of restricting this disease by means of sanatoria or of stamping it out by means of the isolation of infected persons should be abandoned and the same modus operandi observed as obtains in other infectious disease viz., each case should be reported to the local Board of Health and proper hygiene taught by the physician in charge of the case. When an infected family changes its location the Board of Health should be notified, and the vacated apartments, rooms, or houses should be thoroughly disinfected under the supervision of the health authorities.

The State Board of Health should be directed to cause the slaughter of all infected animals and the destruction of all infected food products in the State and to maintain a strict quarantine against infected animals and infected food products from other States. In addition to this, immediate steps should be taken to have physiology, hygiene, and dietetics taught in the public schools in order that the rising generation may know how to escape disease. If necessary, additional powers should be conferred upon the State Board of Health and these regulations rigidly enforced. In no other way is it possible to efficiently deal with this disease. In no other way can the work be accomplished at so small an expense to the State.

JOSHUA L. BARTON, M. D.
New York, Jan. 24, 1900.

COST OF GAS SEVENTY YEARS AGO

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your fine comprehensive summary of the progress of the century, which appeared editorially at the beginning of the year, you make especial mention of the fact that it was not until about 1830 or later that gas came into use as an illuminant. Perhaps, in view of the present animated discussion concerning gas affairs in general, and the demand for cheaper gas in particular, it may interest you to learn both the exact date at which it was in actual use by some householders in the City of New York and also the price at which it was then furnished them, as is revealed by an examination of some bundles of old bills of various items covering two or three years of that period. That both the date and cost may be fixed thus precisely, we are indebted to the fact that these bills were for the most part rendered to an old-time lawyer with an instinctive aversion to destroying any black-and-white evidence whatever that might later be available.

One gas bill, transcribed verbatim, reads as follows:

New York, Nov. 2, 1831.
Mr. C. H. S. 102 Blank Street.
Index 400. 1700.

From Oct. 1 to Nov. 2.	$ c.
To 1,300 cubic feet of gas, at 7.00	9.10
To 1 month's rent of meter	.15
To 1 month's rent of fixtures	.96
	10.21

Received payment 6 Nov., 1831.
S. B. DEAN, Collector.

The bill for November and December immediately following was larger, being for 3,875 cubic feet, $27.12; a charge of $2.50 for two months' rent of meter and fixtures making its sum total $29.71. The large and varied assortment of candlesticks which survived with the bills furnish evidence that the record of the meter was kept down by tallow dips and spermaceti candles.

In all the scores of items both of necessities and luxuries in daily life enumerated in these bills no one other particular shows so wide a variance in cost during a period of seventy years. Even the coal bills—when the then slow, tedious method of transportation to tide water is considered—seem moderate by comparison, for, although the holder of these must have kept them for his own amusement, after he arrived in a region where 3s. 6d. per ton, delivered, was then a fair average price for anthracite, they variously show that "Lackawanna coal" was bought of E. H. Blasdell, 13 Batavia Street, at $12.50 per ton, or of Jones & Wurts at $11, while in bills from other agents "Lehigh" as well as "Schuylkill" was somewhat less. But it remained for Samuel B. Reeve & Co., corner Canal and Elm and Murray and Washington Streets, to foreshadow a coal trust, and show a possible benefit to the consumer in a combination, by the selling at "The Peach Orchard Coal Landing" of the entire list at an average price of $7.50; moreover, catering not alone to the economies of their patrons, but to their sense of the aesthetic as well by imprinting on the end of each bill slip a fine steel engraving that would be no discredit to a banknote, portraying said "Peach Orchard," rising on a sunny slope above the coal-laden boats, presumably on the North River waterfront. There are many further features of interest to be noted in these files of old accounts which serve to show vivid and picturesque characteristics of their day, but only in the one instance to which I called your attention in the beginning do they seem to come in touch again with the affairs of to-day; all the rest are entirely things of the past and gone. C. E. S.

Scranton, Penn., Jan. 25, 1900.

THE CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some of the letters on public questions printed in THE TIMES are quite as interesting and instructive as the editorials. That of Thomas Conyngton in THE TIMES of last Sunday, (Jan. 21,) in which he criticises a portion of Senator Beveridge's speech on the Philippines, makes the Senator's rhetoric look rather foolish. Speaking of the Government jobs in the Philippines, the Senator says: "Let no one fear that our party workers will seek to fill these places without regard to fitness." Your correspondent's answer is a clincher: "This fear would seem to have the best justification in our own experience. * * * Who brought pressure to bear on our too amiable President to relax the civil service rules * * *? Who is responsible for the power and prominence of men like Platt, Quay, Gorman, Croker, and Louis Payn in the administration of civilized government in our country but these same party workers? * * * Can the leopard change his spots or the Ethiopian his skin?" To reason as Senator Beveridge does is to reason that because the Tammany Government of New York City has been faithless over a few things we ought to make it a ruler over many. Ought not good government, like charity, to begin at home?

In another letter, in to-day's (Jan. 25) TIMES, Theodore McGarrah somewhat heatedly, but on the whole rightly, criticises your editorial, "Anti-Imperialism Hard Hit," in THE TIMES of Jan. 20. After rereading the editorial I find it rather flippant, and hardly worthy of serious notice. But I would like to say a few words, even if stammeringly, in regard to your attack on the principle of "the consent of the governed" and the Declaration of Independence.

It seems that you have a good deal of contempt for this document, for no other reason than that those who differ with you on the Philippine question cling to it as one of the pillars of popular liberty. You have said somewhere, I believe, that the Declaration was never intended to apply to a people like the Filipinos, but to peoples more or less accustomed to Anglo-Saxon institutions. Now, it seems to me that the Declaration is the enunciation by some of the best and wisest men this country has produced of an ideal of popular government in which this Nation had its birth, and that to ridicule this idea, because it stands in the way of some little scheme in which we are temporarily interested is unwise and dangerous. To deny the application of the principle that "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed" to the Filipinos, seems to be a long step toward denying its application to a large portion of our own people, whose use of the right of suffrage could scarcely be less intelligent and noxious than it is. Allow me to quote a passage from Abraham Lincoln's Lewiston speech which is well worth printing. Speaking of the fathers of this Republic, he says: "Wise statesmen as they were, they knew the tendency of prosperity to breed tyrants, and so they established these great self-evident truths, that when in the distant future some man, some faction, some interest, should set up the doctrine that none but rich men, or none but white men, or none but Anglo-Saxon white men, were entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, their posterity might look up again to the Declaration of Independence and take courage to renew the battle which their fathers began, so that truth and justice and mercy and all the humane and Christian virtues might not be extinguished from the land; so that no man should thereafter dare to limit or circumscribe the great principles on which the temple of liberty was being built. Now, my countrymen, if you have been taught doctrines conflicting with the Declaration of Independence; if you have listened to suggestions which would take away from its grandeur and mutilate the fair symmetry of its proportions, * * * let me entreat you to come back. Return to the fountain whose waters spring close by the blood of the Revolution."

Perhaps we run less risk of being wrong on this question by believing with Lincoln than by believing with those whom self-interest has made temporarily blind to the leavening power of high political ideals.

Brooklyn, Jan. 25, 1900. P. A. N.

SYMPATHY FOR THE UNDER DOG.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is altogether too much talk about the "under dog" in this Anglo-Boer controversy. Carried to its logical conclusion, the inference to be drawn from H. R. Ostrom's letter is obvious. If we should see a burly wrongdoer resisting the attempts of five or more policemen to arrest him, our sympathies should all be on the side of the wrongdoer, because he is the "under dog." This may be sportsmanlike, love of fair play, but it surely is not just reasoning. The arbitrament of nations is far too serious a matter to be mentally linked with a twenty-foot ring or a set of Marquis of Queensberry rules.

To those whose hysterical vision can see in this war nothing but a gigantic empire bending all its ponderous forces to crush the life out of two feeble republics it would no doubt be more satisfactory if Clullius Krüger and Tullius Hostilius Kaller would agree to select three men from each side, (say three Boers vs. three British,) and let the sextet settle the dispute by combat to the death in view of the assembled armies. This would be giving the "under dog" a chance, sure enough, but alas! (H. R. Ostrom et al.) the methods of belligerent nations in A. D. 1900 show no tendency to return to those of 650 B. C.

Capt. Mahan, formerly commander of the United States cruiser Chicago, and author of "The Life of Admiral Farragut," is well able to take care of himself in National polemics, but where probably his modesty forbids him to reply to certain details of H. R. Ostrom's letter I may be permitted to say that, if my memory does not deceive me, the title of "Mr." Mahan's greatest work is not, as quoted by the former, "English Sea Power in History," but "Influence of Sea Power upon History," a distinctive difference which, if I quote correctly, deprives of its sting the opening sentence of the honorable member of the Holland Society.

MATTHEW C. WOODWARD.
New York, Jan. 26, 1900.

A QUESTION OF CREED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your paper this morning there is an article, "Fight Against Unitarianism." I wonder if Dr. Dixon and his friends ever saw the "Service Book" of the Unitarian Church of Charleston, S. C. If so, they will read that "Jesus of Nazareth is the Christ, the Son, and Messenger of God." In the "Family Prayers" they will read "We ask all things in the name and as disciples of Thy blessed Son, our Lord Jesus Christ. * * * Above all, we adore Thy mercy in sending Thy Son into the world to redeem us from sin, and show us the Father."

A few years ago the Rev. Dr. Henry J. Van Dyke, whose theology and Christian life are above question or reproach, received by letter as a member into his church a person from the Unitarian Church of Charleston, S. C. Do Dr. Dixon and his friends remember the demonstration in the Brooklyn Academy of Music a few years ago in commemoration of the birthday of William Ellery Channing, the father, so called, of Unitarianism in this country? A Methodist Bishop said his library would not be complete without Channing's works. Of course, like all beliefs, there are Unitarians and Unitarians, as there are open and close communion Baptists.

It is said a man went to heaven, saw all kinds of "beliefs," but looked in vain for a certain sect. He asked "Are there no Baptists here?" He was told to look in a far-off corner, and there was a little company of them holding close communion.

L. A. PAYNE.
Brooklyn, Jan. 26, 1900.

THE DEATH PENALTY AND CRIME

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have carefully read the article about capital punishment which Mr. N. M. Curtis wrote for your issue of last Sunday. I have considered the arguments for its abolition which he presents. I attended the initial meeting of those who gathered in the little meeting house in East Sixteenth Street one Saturday evening in December, and have since met again to form an association to fight for the repeal of the death-dealing provision of the laws of our State. I believe the arguments which are presented by Mr. Curtis, and which were given at the meeting, to be reasonable and convincing. I sincerely hope that they may have great influence to remedy this defect in our laws. If this proves to be so, I shall feel encouraged to have greater faith in our State Legislature.

But though the law dealing capital punishment to certain sorts of offenders may be cause for thankfulness to those who desire to see criminals punished and pecuniary expense saved to the State, would not the repeal of this law be greater cause for thanksgiving to those who are lovers of peace and good morals, if the reason given for the repeal were that society desired to strive by appeal to reason rather than brute fear, to diminish that most reprehensible of crimes for which death stands as the penalty in this State? I have not heard from a single advocate of the abolition of capital punishment a single protest of this nature against this barbarous way of "revenging an evil," or "righting a wrong," or "protecting society," or whatever else advocates of capital punishment may claim is its effect. I have heard our good friends the Quakers declare they believe "that man has no right to destroy what he cannot give or restore—human life," and I have heard these same friends admit that that argument is sentiment; but I have not met any who believe that killing by right of law to remedy any evil whatsoever is virtually admitting the inefficacy of the human intellect to govern the state which we call "society." Yet such an admission it is. We have arisen from the prehistoric barbarous state in which we once lived by cultivation of intellect. We have formed social order and maintained it by development of and reliance upon the intellect. We have striven to prove that far mightier is right than might, and in the teaching of the axiom we have necessarily taught one another that we can live happiest by conforming our lives to the Golden Rule. We (I speak of law-abiding citizens) believe and understand its wisdom; murderers and other lawbreakers do not. Yet to ultimately enforce its truth upon other (to-be) lawbreakers we revert to an instrument of savagery which the inception of the age of reason taught us to discard as cumbersome and ineffectual. Why do we do it? Why do we seek by appealing to the brute fear of the community to teach what for years and years we have believed, have in truth known, cannot be taught save by cultivation of intellect and reason that finds response in the brain? Why our despair? Do we admit after these many centuries that the brain is futile to guide us in certain phases of our civilization? Are we ready to agree in saying that the baser elements, like fear, are more potent to help the right and prevent the wrong than is an argument that appeals to the mind of a man? I do not believe it.

I anticipate hearing the assertion that murderers' brains will not respond to intellectual appeal, that they are in a state of disease. But society has its remedies for the infirm, and it gives all possible nourishment and stimulus to such, and the killing of murderers is not intended for deterring them. They cannot be reached by warnings of a fearful end more than by reason. If indifferent to reason, they will, by the same token, be indifferent to fear. Gen. Curtis and others have proved that fear is not an efficient deterrent. But it is known that in the last moments of murderers they have expressed—nay, more, they have betrayed—great sorrow for their deeds, and (as the observers believed) because they in the exercise of that better element of their nature—the intellect—had seen the great damage they had wrought in the world—not wholly because they feared hell or other punishment beyond the grave. Have not we, here, reason to be encouraged to believe that the work of prevention may be rendered as effective through the instrumentality of reason as by brute force, and, further, without that incalculable, that stupendous moral stupefaction that is wrought by the shedding of blood in the blind, desperate effort to attain to what we cannot reach by means which are compatible with our philosophy?

I take it, we all see the same ends. But I am sorry to have to believe that Mr. Curtis and our friends who use his argument seek it not for the reason I have endeavored to here review. JAY KNICKERBOCKER.

New York, Jan. 24, 1900.

THE SPITTING NUISANCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Much has been said and written of late concerning the disregard of sanitary laws on the cars of the surface and elevated roads of this city. Granting the need for general improvement, would it not be well in the crusade against overcrowding, imperfect heating and ventilation, and neglect of broom and scrubbing brush, to direct a vigorous effort toward stamping out an evil far more dangerous to the public health, namely, that still unabated nuisance, the spitting habit?

It is not a pleasant theme to discuss, nor will fine, soft words express the loathing and disgust refinement feels at the frequent exhibitions of the abominable practice; but when it comes to the condition of the stairways leading to some of the elevated stations, the whole range of the English language hasn't an expletive strong enough to fit the offense.

It cannot be ignored, however, for there, day after day, may be seen those accumulations of rotten expectoration left to besmear the gowns of the women, or ground into dust under foot, ready at the first puff of wind to offer their myriads of disease germs to throat and nostril.

While the remedy lies with the individual, there is always ignorance to reckon with, as well as a selfishness that will not voluntarily respect the rights of others, and an ill-bred vulgarity that has no appreciation of delicate sensibilities. Boards of Health may go on passing resolutions and posting notices until the crack of doom, but without the active co-operation of the railroad management and the support of the law no lasting impression will ever be made upon such offenders. PRISCA.

New York, Jan. 26, 1900.

The Death of Ervin Hopkins, Jr.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A telegram from Chicago appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES and several local papers in the editions of Jan. 25 announcing the death of Ervin Hopkins, Jr., a former resident of New York City.

The items erroneously stated that the death occurred from the bite of a poisonous reptile. The facts, as vouched for by his friends who were with him at the time of his death, are that his death occurred from an acute attack of heart disease.

He was engaged in superintending the affairs of the firm in which he was interested, which had valuable concessions from the Colombian Government along the head waters of the Orinoco River. In order to carry out the terms of the concession, he was operating a steel boat, built for him in the United States last Fall. Some accident had occurred to the boat, and while attempting to raise it, the cable broke, and Mr. Hopkins started in a rowboat for Arauca, a distance of twenty miles, to procure more material and assistance. While making this trip he was stricken with heart disease, and lived only long enough to reach the shore of the river. He was subject to attacks of this kind.

N. W. HALSEY.

New York, Jan. 27, 1900.

Why the British Fail.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES has several times discussed with much intelligence the causes of the failure of British military operations in South Africa. Is it not possible that the British officers and soldiers soon lose heart in such a struggle against liberty? Perhaps Tommy Atkins is really too brave a man to enjoy slaughtering the beardless boys and graybeards who cling so heroically to their kopjes and shoot and sing "Old Hundred" with equal enthusiasm. This view of the case may not strike the general public or military critics, but is not military history full of examples of the failure of the best organized campaigns when brave men are sent to do that which humanity cannot but lament? After all, was not Gladstone right when he solved the South African problem on a basis of noble generosity, and are not his enemies brought to confusion for introducing pessimism where a little broad optimism as to peaceable methods might have gone a long way in the real civilization of South Africa?

G. H. BENEDICT.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 25, 1900.

NUGGETS.

New Leaves.

Teacher—Johnny, what time of the year is it when the leaves begin to turn?

Johnny Update—New Year's.—Brooklyn Life.

The Inevitable Reminder.

An Atchison man who gives little children nickels says that their mothers never fail to say, "Now, what do you say for it?"—Atchison Globe.

Would Have It Sheltered.

Native—Yes, that's where the lighthouse stood; but the big storm last Fall swept it down.

Lady Visitor—I don't wonder. It was foolish of them to build it in such an exposed place—Philadelphia Record.

The Hitless Hunters.

City Sportsman—Any game around here?

Farmer—

The Evolution of the Seeing Eye.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By WILLIAM PATTEN.

Professor of Zoölogy in Dartmouth College.

TO the laymen it is no doubt something of a mystery how the biologist can feel sure that animals so different (from one another as fishes, frogs, or mammals are blood relatives having a common descent from ancestors that must have lived many millions of years ago.

But the methods used by the biologist are very simple. He goes on the assumption that blood relationship and similarity in descent are indicated by similarity in structure.

The scientist, in reading the remote past of the organic kingdom and predicting its future, uses the same method that a boy does when he unhesitatingly identifies a kitten as the offspring of a cat, and, barring accidents, feels sure that it is destined to become a cat and the ancestor of cats. The boy recognizes the kitten because it is like other kittens in color, shape, and the proportion of its various parts. But as color, size, and the proportion of parts are extremely variable quantities, the anatomist neglects them altogether when he wishes to determine more remote relationships, as, for instance, the relationship between a fish, a frog, and a dog. He then goes below the surface and looks for similarities in the relative position of one part to another, and in the manner in which they grow and are bound together to form a complete organism.

There are certain structural and mental resemblances between mankind and the apes so obvious as to at once arouse in one the sense of the ludicrous, or of the deepest awe and reverence, according as one's eye is caught by the unexpected resemblances, or pictures to one's self these two organisms as different stages in a line of organic progress that extends downward far beyond the simplest animals and plants into the bottomless abyss of the past, and upward and onward into a future as bright with possibilities for man's progress as was ever imagined.

There are some organs which for some reason or other always appear at certain stages of development, and may remain practically unchanged throughout life; in other animals they are seen for a short time only, or perhaps a mere trace of them appears and then vanishes. For example, every back-boned animal has a series of perforations or slits on either side of the throat, and around these slits, or gill openings, the blood vessels are arranged in a characteristic manner. In all true fishes a stream of water is forced through these openings, which aerates the blood that flows in abundance through the surrounding tissue. In frogs the same gill slits and blood vessels are present during the tadpole stage, but they gradually disappear as the tadpole changes into a frog, and only the first two pairs remain, in a greatly modified form, as the lower jaw and parts of the cartilaginous support for the larynx. We find the same gill slits during the early stages of foetal life in the throat of human beings, but all except the first two pairs quickly disappear; these remain, as in the frog, and ultimately form the lower jaw and certain cartilages that attach the larynx to the base of the skull. Wherever these gill slits occur, whether in a shark, a frog, a bird, or a human being, they are always situated in the same relative place, and grow in the same way; the blood comes to them from the same sources, passes around them in the same direction, and is finally discharged into the same vessels, whether the animal happens to make use of its gills in respiration or not; and finally each gill-bar, that is the flesh and bone that lie between two adjacent slits is supplied by a set of nerves arising from exactly the same part of the brain. Every vertebrate animal known has at one time or another just such a set of gill slits, and no other animals, not belonging to the vertebrates, have anything resembling them in these respects. The same thing is seen to be true of almost every other important organ of the body, when we come to analyze its structure and see how it develops in the egg or embryo.

The brain of a fish, for example, differs from that of a human being only in size and in the relative development of its various parts; it is composed of the same elements, the same subdivisions; contains very nearly the same number of nerves, supplying the same organs, and arising from the same corresponding parts of the brain. No animal not a back-boned animal, has a brain showing anything like such an arrangement. As we ascend the vertebrate series, from the lowest fishes to man, we find that by an almost imperceptible series of changes, of course fluctuating here and there, the fish brain assumes more and more the characteristics of the higher mammals, and finally of man. The style of architecture changes as development goes on, and each great group of back-boned animals, such as birds, frogs, turtles, and mammals, has its own characteristic structure, but the anatomist sees the same plan in them all, just as you would recognize your own nine-room Colonial homestead, even though a modern tenant should add a Queen Anne roof or a bow-window here and there. The biologist concludes from such facts as these, that have been worked out with an astonishing amount of care and detail, that all vertebrates have descended from a common stock, most of the existing forms being more or less modified offshoots from different levels along the line of development. Some organs seem to quickly reach their full development and remain practically unchanged through an enormously long line of ancestors, as, for example, the lateral eyes, the two eyes you and I see with; they are called "lateral" to distinguish them from other eyes that perhaps you never heard of, and yet remnants of them are hidden away in your brain and have been in the brains of your remote ancestors for countless generations past. The lateral eyes have come down to us from our fish-like ancestors practically unchanged, except for eyelids and tear glands, and some other parts of minor importance. The coats of the eye, the muscles that move the eyeball, and the nerves that supply them, differ in unimportant respects only from the human eye or from that of any other back-boned animal. Such an eye is of little value to the comparative anatomist for determining relationships within the back-boned animals, because all subdivisions of the vertebrates show very nearly the same peculiarities in the structure of their eyes. The same thing is true of the median eye, just mentioned. This organ has long been known as the pineal gland. It is a conical body about as big as a pea, lying near the centre of the brain, deeply covered by overlying folds of the cerebrum and cerebellum. Some of the old philosophers thought it might be the seat of the soul, perhaps because it was situated near the centre of the brain, and because it afforded a sufficiently secluded spot within which the soul could hide itself.

But the biologist finally discovered in certain frogs and lizards, where the brain is simpler and its various lobes are smaller, that the pineal gland was situated at the end of a long, hollow stalk just under a semi-transparent spot in the roof of the skull, so that a glimmer of light could fall on the gland. In these animals the organ did not look like a gland, but showed unmistakable evidences of being a rudimentary eye. Since this discovery many students have studied the structure and development of this organ, and we now know that a rudimentary eye like this is present in almost every backboned animal. It always begins its growth in the young animal as a tubular projection from the roof of a brain chamber, and so constant is its location throughout the vertebrates that it serves as a very valuable landmark by which to identify and locate other parts of the brain. It is doubtful whether it is ever of much value as an eye, even, although it does in some cases have a very respectable lens, optic nerve, and retina. I mean by that if the lateral eye of an animal were destroyed its median eye, even at its best, would hardly do more than enable the animal to respond to a change from light to dark or vice versa. In the great majority of cases it is of no use whatever as an eye. The pineal eye lies underneath the soft spot on the top of a baby's head, and if its nerve were long enough the eye might reach the surface in that region, and not in the middle of the forehead as sometimes represented on the old cyclopean monsters. The Greeks probably drew their inspiration for the creation of these mythical beings not from any knowledge of the pineal eye, but from the observation of rather rare human freaks in which the two median eyes are actually fused into one. If you ever get a good look at a tadpole you may be able to see a minute whitish spot on top of its head between the eyes. The pineal eye lies under this spot just inside the skull.

Of course, you have already asked why does every backboned animal have such an eye if it is of no use. Different biologists would answer that question in different ways, but most of them would say that such an eye was probably present in the ancestors of the vertebrates, and that for some reason, perhaps because it did not have the right construction or connections, it was finally in part supplanted by the more favorably circumstanced lateral eyes.

There is one remarkable feature about the eyes of vertebrates not seen in any other animals. In both the lateral and pineal eyes, the retina, or the sensitive part of the eye, on which the light acts, is a part of the wall of the brain, which, when the animal is very young, grows out toward the surface of the head so that the light can reach it. Each retina is finally located at the end of a long hollow tube that leads into the cavity of the brain. The tube, which is made of the same kind of tissue as the brain and retina, is ultimately converted into the optic nerve.

As we have already indicated, biologists are agreed that the higher warm-blooded vertebrates are descended from fishes much like those that exist to-day, because there is a really wonderful resemblance in structure between a fish and a human being, the two extreme types in the series; and the younger the human being is, say during the first few weeks of its development within the mother's womb, the more perfect is this resemblance. But when we ask what were the ancestors of the lowest vertebrates, we find that the greatest difference of opinion prevails, and the problem is so difficult that many believe that it will never be solved, because it is probably that the real ancestors have long been extinct, and perhaps have left no trace behind by which their structure can be determined. This, then, is the real gap in our genealogy, and it is more important for the biologist to discover the animals that filled it than those that bridge over the narrow space between man and the apes. Some have thought the ancestors of the vertebrates were like annelida, that is, worms made of a succession of joints or rings, like the earth worms and clam worms; others have assigned this honor to insects, or to the ascidians, and to several other forms, whose names would not mean anything except to a naturalist. If we could only find in any of these animals indications of a hollow brain like that found in all vertebrates, or gill slits, or a primitive backbone, or tubular brain eyes, we would feel pretty confident that animals having such organs were either the ancestors of the vertebrates or very much like them. Now we find that almost without exception the invertebrates, that is all those animals that do not have a backbone, have eyes formed of little pits or depressions in the outer skin, sometimes a comparatively long way off from the brain; and although the retina of an invertebrate and a vertebrate eye is much alike, the latter is always inside out, and arises from the inside of the brain, while the former is right side up and arises from the outer skin of the body.

If a vertebrate inherits its eyes from some invertebrate, how did its eyes happen to get inside its brain? That is not so hard to answer as it may appear. If you examine a frog's egg, or that of a chick or a mouse, you will see that the whole brain and spinal cord is merely a slipper-shaped thickening of the outer skin, like a callous on the palm of your hand, and of course exposed to the direct action of everything that can stimulate the skin. As it grows thicker it is gradually folded into a long tube that quickly sinks out of sight below the surface, without leaving even a scar behind. Now, in some cases, while the brain is still on the surface of the back, we can see the eyes developing out of a part of the skin just as they are in invertebrates, but they are here situated on the very edge of the brain, and when the brain is infolded the eyes are carried down with it, turned inside out, and a little later, at the time when the eyes are first seen by the older observers, they appear to be growing out from the wall of the brain toward the surface of the head. This shows that the eyes of vertebrates were originally derived from the skin, some distance away from the brain, and that they have not always been a part of the brain wall, as they are now.

If we could find some invertebrate whose eyes were in danger of being ingulfed by an ingrowing brain it might give us some clue to the ancestry of the vertebrates. Indications of such a condition have been found in insects and scorpions, and in the horseshoe crap, or king crab, we find a very close approach to the vertebrate condition. The king crab has two large eyes on the side of the head, and in the middle three smaller ones about as big as the head of a pin. The extraordinary thing about it is that in the embryo crabs all these eyes lie on the edge of the brain, and as the front part of the brain is infolded the middle eyes are swept in with it, turned inside out, and finally all three of them come to lie at the end of a long tube growing out from the roof of the brain, just as the pineal eye of vertebrates. The lateral eyes barely escape being infolded with them.

But we have always supposed that the pineal eye of vertebrates was a single eye, until recently. But now that its very earliest stages of development have been studied with extreme care in some sharks, we know that it arises from several separate eyes that quickly unite to form what appears to be a single eye. Thus the resemblance between the midian eye of a crab and the pineal eye of vertebrates is made still more striking.

Of course we may not conclude from these facts that vertebrates have descended from king crabs, because the latter are comparatively modern animals that did not appear on the earth till many millions of years after the vertebrate stock was established. But the king crabs are the sole survivors of a very ancient group of spider-like crustacea that did flourish about the time the first vertebrates appeared. They are called trilobites and merostommata; some of them were gigantic fellows nearly 5 feet long and having in some respects a decidedly fish-like appearance, so much so that the elder Agassiz mistook some of them for very primitive kinds of vertebrates. Judging from the markings on their shells they must have had eyes very much like those of the king crab. These facts, together with many others that we cannot explain here, furnish very strong evidence that these ancient crabs are the long-lost ancestors of the vertebrates.

Such a study as we have outlined will serve to show how the biologist makes use of the structure and growth of various organs to read the history of the remote past; it also illustrates the way in which some organs are handed down with wonderful persistency through countless generations, long after they have passed their period of usefulness.

WILLIAM PATTEN.

Columbia Reviews the Century.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By Col. Archibald Hopkins,

Chief Clerk, U. S. Court of Claims.

She stands as the years pass by her and
views the grand parade,
As it sweeps, resistless, onward through
sunshine and through shade.
Clad in the Spring's fresh verdure, alight
with the Summer's glow,
Bedecked with Autumn's fruitage, white
with the Winter's snow.
First 1800 enters with slow and stately
tread,
To wailing martial dirges, for Washington
is dead.
And all along the highways, at shops and
mills and farms,
His veterans are gathered with crêpe upon
their arms;
The nations stand uncovered, and all the
people mourn
For the father, and the chieftain, who had
all their burdens borne.
Right on the column marches, with never a
halt or break,
With a mighty swinging cadence that
makes the old thrones shake;
Naught checks its steady progress, none
dare to say it nay,
And Jefferson annexes an empire in a day.
Anon with streaming banners, with fifes
and throbbing drums,
Grim Jackson heads the legions where 1814
comes;
The people throng about him to welcome
and to greet.
The sturdy Indian fighters, rough sailors
from the fleet,
The leathern-clad backwoodsmen, the hardy
pioneers,
Stout matrons in their homespun, join in
the roaring cheers;
And on, unstayed, unfearing, till all the
land be won,
They press with axe and rifle toward the
setting of the sun;
With every group of cabins a rude log
schoolhouse grows,
The country's surest bulwark, the dread of
freedom's foes.
Swift years pass by and vanish, the seas
grow white with sails,
Great cities line the harbors, fair hamlets
dot the vales,
Mines sink along the hillsides, great factories rise and whirr,
The furnace fires are lighted, the land is
all astir;
The axe sounds in the woodland, the rifle
rings out clear;
Vast forests yield to tillage, the red men
disappear;
Town, city, village, hamlet, with strong
newcomers teem,
And marching with the vanguard is the
mighty conqueror, steam;
It bridges rushing rivers, cuts through the
forest's gloom,
It carries every burden, moves wheel and
lathe and loom;
On stream and lake and inlet the steamboat
whistle shrill
Awakes the sleeping echoes, from rock and
wood and hill.
Full thirty years have passed her, and again
Columbia hears
The rattling, rolling drum-beat, that fills
her eyes with tears;
And doughty Scott and Taylor salute her
as they go,
Crowned with the deathless laurels of far-off Mexico;
Again there comes expansion; wide stretching fair domains,
Great mountains stored with riches, vast
fertile, blooming plains,
Bring stars to deck the banner, and o'er
their farthest reach
Extends our Saxon justice, prevails our
Saxon speech;
And California opens, and pours forth
golden streams,
Enriching, stimulating, beyond all hopes or
dreams;
Spires, hospitals, fair colleges, great legislative domes
Spring up as if by magic; the land grows
full of homes:
Art, science, oratory, the skill to nurse and
heal,
The law, the stage, the pulpit, care for the
poor man's weal;
Philosophy and literature, the bank, the
mart, the press,
The teacher's desk, the platform, all glow
with high success;
Morse flashes o'er the wires, "Behold what
God hath wrought,"
And trains the captive lightning to carry
human thought;
And patient high endeavor and dauntless
courage yield
At last their wreath of victory, to crown
heroic Field;
The thoughts of men are widened, time
almost is no more,
When underneath the ocean, from shore to
listening shore,
Is borne the healing message, writ down by
ancient pen,
"Peace, peace on earth is coming, good
will, good will to men."
But the years have grown despondent, reluctant, halting slow,
For the skies are full of portent of coming
strife and woe;
Columbia stands grief-stricken, with half-averted gaze,
As '61 comes forward, with civil war ablaze,
And the land is rent and shaken, while four
long bloody years
Drag past with roar of battle, with agony
and tears.
But peace at last emerges, the Constitution
stands,
And, lo! there march the black men all
with unshackled hands.
And then with deep lamenting the Nation
once more weeps,
And bows herself heart-broken where murdered Lincoln sleeps;
Just in the hour of victory his gentle spirit
fled,
The greatest, wisest, noblest, of all the
martyred dead.
Columbia beams triumphant, as conscious
of new birth,
While the mightiest army passes that ever
trod the earth
Back to their farms and firesides, back to
the ways of peace,
And thro' her wide dominions all sounds of
conflict cease.
The silent, tireless soldier, he of the iron
will,
And Farragut and Sherman, and "gallant
little Phil,"
Who led the fleets and armies, and won the
Titan game,
Pass on down endless ages, to never-dying fame;
Beyond the far horizon we know, we almost see,
They are holding friendly converse with
Stonewall and with Lee.
Again the years press onward, the frontier
is no more,
Steel highways gird the country from east
to western shore;
Vast energies awaken, and cheerful, happy
toil
Fills every port and market, from factory,
mine, and soil;
Again the nimble lightning, caught by a
wizard spell,
Yields new, undreamed-of service to Edison
and Bell:
Records, and reproduces, the lightest word
and tone,
And talks along the wires in every language known;
And men grow surely better, more gentle
and more wise,
More helpful and more hopeful, less credulous of lies,
Till down the trodden highway, big with
two nations' fate,
With troubled eyes, expectant, comes 1898.
And soon again the drum-beat; nor North
nor South may lag;
Both muster at the summons beneath the
dear old flag.
First Dewey at Manila strikes such a staggering blow
That none can doubt the finish; Spain's sun
is sinking low;
And then at Santiago, on land and on the
sea,
Are won the mighty victories that make
the islands free.
Columbia smiles most proudly as down
along the line,
Erect, alert, and buoyant, steps youthful
'90,
With map all reconstructed, with treaty
newly signed,
With Union Jack and Stars and Stripes
most lovingly entwined;
And in her kindling glances who looks may
plainly see
An august, glorious vision of the century to
be.

—ARCHIBALD HOPKINS.

Washington, D. C.

Needs of the United States Army.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By Capt. E. L. ZALINSKI,

United States Army, Retired.

THE report of the Secretary of War for the year 1899 touches vitally the most important needs of the armies and defenses of the Nation. It refers to nearly every essential point, but treats some by inference only. It is, however, the most businesslike and comprehensive consideration of a subject which has been heretofore treated in "spots." The point of view ordinarily taken has been the expediency demands of the moment, and not that for all time.

The affairs of a nation, as of individuals, should be so arranged as to meet the exigencies and dangers not alone of the current times, but of the probable future. So, it would appear, should be the case in National preparations for the dangers and contingencies of war. When the millennium has really come, it will be time enough to disarm and leave our households open for whoever may desire to enter.

The following extracts from the report give a concrete text upon which action should be based:

"The method of proposing and considering, one by one, specific defects does not seem to be an adequate treatment of the subject. It seems to me that the best course would be to settle upon the true principle which should govern the use to be made of the army and then inquire in what respect our present arrangement fails to conform to that principle, and make it conform."

"Two propositions seem to me fundamental in the consideration of the subject."

"First, that the real object of having an army is to provide for war."

"Second, that the regular establishment in the United States will probably never be by itself the whole machine with which any war will be fought."

This is somewhat analogous to Horace Greeley's dictum, that "the way to resumption is to resume," referring to specie payment. To leave the strength of the army the subject of chance and demagogic vituperations should be no longer thought of.

The general problem is here definitely presented. The various factors involved must be considered. A solution must be looked for which, above all other considerations, will give the regular army the greatest attainable effectiveness.

This, however, we must strive to attain with a minimum of expenditure and tax upon the productive energies of the Nation. Furthermore, there must be an entire absence of even the appearance of endangering the cherished National liberties.

A regular army of respectable numbers must be maintained—a large contingent of trained National reserves, drawn directly from the people, must be available, and behind these all we must have a military people ready to make any and all sacrifices to maintain the honor and integrity of the Nation against the world, if need be.

A well-defended coast, a powerful navy, and magazines stored with adequate supplies of arms, ammunition, and equipments wherewith to arm the Reserves, the people and arsenals equipped with machinery adequate to supply the waste of war, are essential. We have, then, to provide as follows:

1. An adequate Regular Army, with a competent staff.

2. A powerful Navy and a sufficient coast defense system.

3. An enrolled and trained National Volunteer reserve, both military and naval.

4. A system by which the enrolled Reserves shall have only competent officers.

5. Military instruction in public schools, to create a military people.

6. Rifle ranges.

7. Large reserve stores of arms, ammunition, and equipment.

8. Arsenals equipped with special machinery for resupplying these in very great quantities.

These will be considered in their order.

1. It would appear that the strength of the regular army should be fixed at each census, to bear a definite ratio to the population. The proportion of 1 regular soldier to 1,000 inhabitants can certainly not be considered as dangerous to the National liberties.

The law should, therefore, be enacted, fixing, at the discretion of the President, the strength of the army in time of peace at a maximum of one-tenth of 1 per cent. of the population as given by the last census. This would give a change in the strength of the army at each census taken. The strength of the company units should be at a maximum of one-half of the strength which could be readily handled by its complement of officers in time of war. This would permit of the doubling of the regular army in time of war, or threatened war, without reducing its efficiency. The third battalion of each regiment should be retained a skeleton, having only the officers and non-commissioned officers assigned thereto. The officers and non-commissioned officers of this skeleton battalion could be utilized for the numerous duties which are unavoidable in the administration of the army, for duties with the National Guard and reserves, and for instruction of colleges, public schools, &c. The non-commissioned officers could play an important and valuable part in the military instruction in public schools.

In time of war, a fourth battalion should be organized as a depot battalion. To this battalion the officers and non-commissioned officers least fitted for field service could be assigned. Recruits for the three battalions, which presumably are in the field, could be sent for instruction to the depot battalion. Thus a supply of material could be constantly trained in readiness to fill up vacancies which are sure to occur from disease and casualties incurred in action.

Such regiments of the regular army as are not serving abroad should be cantoned so that no State could be without at least one regular organization within its limits. They could there serve as a school of instruction for the National Guard and reserve officers and non-commissioned officers who should desire to become more efficient in military knowledge.

The maximum vigor and value of the regular army would be more sure to be obtained under a system where merit may receive its reward of promotion, or otherwise, as indicated in the report of the Secretary.

The necessity of a General Staff, which should receive its lifeblood by the selection of the fittest from the line, and which would constantly renew its vigor by contact with Mother Earth—i.e., the line troops from which they came—is too obvious to require further comment in this brief review. Recent events in our own history, as well as that of other nations, emphasize this as most essential. The evils of too great centralization in the system of the War Department have been shown in glaring colors both in our recent war with Spain and in Great Britain's present war operations in South Africa; a system admirably adapted for a small army in time of peace only, is not likely to be adequate for very great armies in time of war.

A system especially adapted for great armies in times of war may, however, be adapted to peace conditions without losing sight of the requirements for war conditions.

Above all, it would seem that in times of peace and war "the tail should not wag the dog."

A corollary of the second proposition quoted from the Secretary's report is that it is necessary to provide in time of peace a very large and effective auxiliary force, to be drawn from the people. In the past it has been thought that the National Guard of the various States would form the first line of this reserve.

But the experiences of the recent war, as well as some of those of previous wars, indicate that some very radical changes are demanded in this direction, if we would not have a broken reed to lean upon. It would seem as if an additional force should be formed in each State on a basis similar to the Naval Reserve, and directly allied to one of the regiments of the regular army. Such reserves should be divided into two classes:

(a) One organized for National purposes, available for service at home or abroad.

(b) For service at home in a designated harbor or fortification, both for artillery purposes and for submarine mining.

These last two services would attract men of intelligence and position in the community, who would gladly serve their country, but whose business and family relations are such as to render it most difficult and inadvisable to leave their homes.

Congress must initiate a much more liberal policy in making appropriations for supply of arms and equipments to the National Guard and to the National reserve forces just mentioned.

Steps should be taken to provide Summer schools of instruction for officers and non-commissioned officers of the National Guard and National reserve forces, with the regular troops serving in each State. After such course of instruction they should be required to pass examinations conducted by boards consisting of officers of the regular army. Graded certificates should be issued to the graduates of these regimental schools. Those passing such examinations with honor should have their names carried on a list of those who are eligible for commissions with troops of the National reserve. Officers of the National Guard should also be permitted to have their names enrolled in this list of eligible officers. When it becomes necessary to raise large bodies of volunteer troops, a sufficient number of instructed and capable officers would thus be available. It would take such appointments out of the field of political and personal "pull," which has been so fatal in our past history.

To provide material from the mass of our people, who should have some preliminary military training, it is proposed that military instruction should be given in public schools throughout the country, by officers and non-commissioned officers of the regular army, detailed by the General Government. Such instruction must be beneficial to the Nation from a purely military point of view, and also must necessarily be advantageous, in that it creates in the rising generation a tangible sense of public duties to be performed. It also tends to secure improved physique and personal bearing.

Such material must, without question, furnish a more quickly assimilated citizen soldiery than were this system not in existence. In modern wars time is a most essential element. All the potential strength of a nation must be quickly available, or it might as well not have been in existence, so far as being of any practical value. All its assets must be "quick assets," ready for the emergencies of the times.

4. Our own experience in war and the more recent examples given by the battles in South Africa should make obvious the enormous importance and value for defensive purposes, of skill in the use of rifles by the mass of the people. The military value of a people accustomed to the accurate use of rifles cannot be overrated. In the United States, skill in the use of firearms is no longer necessitated by having to secure game for food or for defense against Indians. The acquirement of such skill among the masses of the people might very easily be attained, and at relatively small cost, by the establishment of suitable rifle ranges in accessible parts of the country. The competitions at these ranges should be managed by the State and National officials, and the interest therein should be stimulated by competitions at which handsome National and State prizes should be awarded.

5. It is futile and puerile to have large bodies of men willing to serve and not have arms, ammunition, and equipments in readiness for them. It would seem that we should have a reserve at least 50 per cent. greater than would be required for the first armament and equipment for the maximum which would be available forces at the outbreak of war. This should be so distributed and stored that no time would be lost in the distribution. The more perishable supplies could be distributed from time to time to the regular troops, National Guards, and reserves for current uses, to be replaced as soon as issued.

6. But, besides these reserves, the Government should be provided with arsenals having a large surplusage of special machinery ready to turn out a very large volume of ammunition and other material which is expended in times of war with enormous rapidity, and which cannot ordinarily be obtained in sufficient quantities from the private manufactories of our own country and still less from those of other countries.

England has in its arsenal at Woolwich and private manufactories ready resources for manufacturing ammunition, &c., far above anything we have. Yet in the little war now going on in South Africa, which has only been in operation for a few weeks, we find that England is obliged to try to secure ammunition from other countries. The existing condition of affairs permits them to do this to some extent, but conditions can be easily imagined which render the obtaining of war supplies from foreign countries impossible for ourselves. It appears the part of wisdom, therefore, to anticipate the most unfavorable conditions which are likely to arise by now providing ourselves for an adequate plant for such purposes.

E. L. ZALINSKI,
Captain United States Army, (retired.)

The Law of the Household in New York.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By Justice David McAdam

OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The husband is the head of the family and the dignitor persona. As there must be a home, the husband has the right to fix it where he pleases. The wife's domicile merges in that of her husband. If the husband proposes a radical change of the place of abode, it must be in good faith and upon reasonable cause, or otherwise a place might be selected entirely unsuited to the wife. The husband must furnish a suitable home, provide according to his means and conditions of life for the wife's maintenance and support, see that the offspring of their union are brought up with tenderness and care, and generally conduct himself according to the spirit of the matrimonial union, the basis of society. The relation is one of mutual affection, and the best of reciprocal faith is required, ending only when death removes one or the other from the world's cares and responsibilities.

The wife is the accredited agent of the husband in all ordinary matters pertaining to the household, and he the paymaster of all bills which she may contract for necessaries.

If the husband wrongfully casts the wife off, he sends her into the world with authority to purchase necessaries according to his condition in life, or his credit.

The husband's obligations do not cease on the wife's death, for, in the language of a recent decision:, "it is the right and the duty of the husband to bury his deceased wife in a suitable manner. His wishes in the premises must be respected, and no gratuitous intermeddling therewith by third parties will be encouraged. But if he neglects to discharge the duty of burying his dead wife he is liable to one who provides for her necessary and reasonable burial." (81 N. W. R., 206.) A corresponding right and duty falls on the wife when the husband dies.

If the husband dies the wife is entitled, by way of dower, to a life interest in one-third of his real estate and to part of his personalty, the portion of the latter depending on circumstances.

A deed executed by the husband alone leaves the wife's right of dower in the property conveyed unaffected. She must join in the deed to bar it.

The wife may by statute dispose of all her property by deed or will, cutting the husband off entirely. This statute was passed to protect the wife, the law supposing the husband to be capable of protecting himself.

If the wife fails to dispose of her property by deed or will and has issue, the property goes to the children, suject to the husband's common-law right as tenant by the courtesy, which in effect means that he takes the rents, issues, and profits during his life.

The husband, being the head of the family, is generally regarded as the principal; hence his acts do not bind the wife without authority from her, express or implied.

The wife by statute may now contract debts the same as if she were a single woman, and may therefore pledge her credit for debts pertaining to the household which the husband alone would otherwise have to pay.

The wife may engage in business on her own account, or become a member of a firm with her husband, or with strangers.

The wife or the husband may employ and discharge the help required to run the household. The husband must foot the bills unless the wife has agreed to do so.

Bills contracted with the grocer, the butcher, or baker become the debts of the husband, unless the wife has pledged her own credit for their payment.

Each is entitled to the society of the other as far as circumstances will permit. Partial separation for purposes connected with the husband's profession or trade, not unnecessarily prolonged, is allowed; as, for instance, where he is an army officer or a traveling salesman. Such absence does not constitute a breach of the marital relation, unless accompanied by neglect to provide for the family's maintenance.

Each is expected to overlook and smooth over the other's natural frailties and infirmities of temper, and to forget and forgive little differences, which, with a little sunshine, vanish when the storm subsides.

As the wife "left her happy home" for him, the husband is expected to make the new one as happy as the old.

A divorce obtained in one State without service of process therein on the defendant or without an appearance therein by the defendant is valueless in any other State or country.

Happiness is the true aim of life, and if skirmishing parties and pyrotechnics are discouraged, and the efforts of husband and wife are bent on attaining the desired end, there will be no trouble in pointing to theirs as "a happy home," and to its occupants "as two souls with but a single thought, two hearts that beat as one."

In the language of Somerville:

"True happiness (if understood)
Consists alone in doing good."

DAVID McADAM.

Needless Noises of a Great City.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By M. G. ADAMS.

AMONG famous satires of London life drawn by the graphic pencil of Hogarth is the well-known print, "Enraged Musician." Various noises of the London streets are concentrated in the figures passing before the open window of a distracted composer, himself a conspirator against his neighbor's peace.

But the London of Hogarth and 1740 was a wilderness, albeit a howling wilderness, compared with the metropolis of our day and progressive country.

His fish peddler and milkmaid had but to voice their wares to the height of low buildings. Ballad singer and piper combined had not the resonance of one piano-organ penned in by the echoing walls of a modern street. The provincial play of children was not like the forays of the shrill-voiced street Arabs of to-day roaming in lawless bands, defiant, aggressive, leather-lunged, adding to the din while trying to overtop it.

The unpaved streets of all London gave back no answering ring to iron-shod hoof and wheel, or the hurrying feet of the multitude.

A city of the olden times seems like a pastoral quiet in comparison with the ceaseless roar of to-day's traffic—the babel of sound that smites the ear and strains the nerves of the citizen of the Borough of Manhattan.

This era may be again called the Iron Age—when imperative need for enduring material to resist life's hard grind has resulted in arming all opposing surfaces with iron or its equivalent.

Where the tide of travel or trade runs swiftest, the result is becoming every day more insupportable. Selfishness and greed show increasing indifference to the rights of humanity, and law seems inoperative when it clashes with the interests of corporations or contractors.

The enormous use of structural iron wherever new buildings, piers, bridging or trestle work are erecting has introduced a new and intolerable noise producer. Loading, hauling, and delivery of the heavy girders and beams, the placing and riveting of hollow columns and cornices under resonant blows of the smith's hammer, make a frightful din that is going on in almost every street, as new structures climb skyward.

A special ordinance forbids transportation of this material through the city without separate wrappings for each piece of metal. Yet daily one may see great trucks lumbering heavily over the pavements with a deafening rattle of loosely piled iron bars.

Constant change in leasehold and real estate values invades every part of the town with armies of busy workmen—who tear down and cart away apparently valuable buildings to make room for the skeleton of steel that rears its slender outlines so rapidly. As each story advances the metal and stone workers advance with it, all pounding and shouting and scurrying about to an accompaniment of creaking windlass and puffing engine, shrill whistles signaling the orders for hoisting—swinging inward and releasing the great tackles. Building operations are no longer dependent on favorable weather conditions, so the unbearable racket is uninterrupted.

It is equally clamorous in the business district or in upper Fifth Avenue, when a clubhouse, fashionable hotel, or millionaire's palace may force you to endure through many months the noisy rock-drill, succeeded by blasting, stone-dressing, and the lusty housesmith—with a daily procession of trucks and carts unloading material.

The eight-hour labor law blesses more than the workmen in giving some respite from the clamor of their various crafts, but the 6 o'clock whistle does not bring peace. Delivery wagons are clattering through the echoing streets all the evening. Legions of cabs and hansoms dash about on call as if they were messengers of life and death. Why does the steel-clad hoof of the belated cab horse seem to smite the pavement with special venom and resonance?

The unintelligible bellowing of "extras" in the early evening is replaced the hour before midnight by an impish crew of spidery youngsters who shriek their 10 o'clock "extra!" on the chance of selling one stray copy in a sleepy cross-town block.

For a few blessed hours the city naps—when tinkling car horses roll over on their musty bedding, the "L" cars are few and far between, the whirr of the cable becomes a drowsy hum, and unholy revelers break the silence for only the passing moment. Of course, there is always a plaintive cat, equally distressing, whether flocking by himself or rending his fellow. His intermezzo can be silenced by a skillfully delivered missile—and—the nap resumed.

But just when the nerve tension relaxes and exhausted Nature is beginning her task of refreshment—in that delicious hour of deep sleep at early morn—comes the rumble of the heavy ice wagon with its clanking chains, and the cheerful song of the milkman, who thinks all the rest of the world should be up and doing, and clinks or smashes his empty bottles with a fine disregard of auditory nerves. Whistling butcher boys shout in challenge as they cool their heels in areas waiting for a drowsy cook. House porters converse in high key with fellow potters across the street as they splash and sputter high pressure hose over the house fronts. When it becomes a chorus one may drop off again, until the "White Wings" swoop down with their infernal sheet iron scrapers on the aspalt. Then, indeed, farewell to "Nature's foster-nurse, Repose," for a more insistent, rasping, penetrative racket never assailed the ear, unless that kindred device—the iron coal chute, delivering a season's supply of coal with thunderous clamor and lightning speed.

Vendors of flowers, fruit, honey, vegetables, begin early the shouting of their wares, with a skill in "projecting the voice" worth a fortune to a vocalist. The sound is bandied back and forth between the high walled streets in shrill echoes.

The aforetime bell of the knife grinder has been replaced by a coaching horn of sonorous quality warranted to put an edge on the dullest temper a block away. Diligent ragmen clamor for "bottles" from dawn till dark, along with several newer industries, proclaiming at the top of their lungs their desire to clean your refrigerator, to renew your clothes line, to convert your old clothes into the price of new. These are the solo performers to the general chorus of rumbling truck, rattling cart, the clatter of iron ash barrels on iron-sheathed ash carts, and the endless procession of tradesmen's wagons with their whistling, chaffing drivers.

The human voice in conversation is no factor in the case, because it is drowned in the general hubbub.

This for the side streets. On the business avenues matters are much worse. There is no intermission from early morning until well into the night in that ceaseless tide of traffic and travel surging through these great arteries of the city's life. Here the surface area is wholly occupied to imminent danger of humanity. Cable cars rush by with clanging gongs and grind of steel wheels in steel grooves; enormous vans and drays, heavy-laden trucks, and mail wagons rumble along with clatter of ponderous iron shoes on their powerful draught horses. Street peddlers ply a noisy trade at the edge of the sidewalks filled with an eager hurrying throng.

Overhead move the shuttles of the elevated roads, too busy with their problem of overcrowded transportation to heed the din of their mechanical operation. Day and night, past bedroom windows and living apartments of thousands of decent families, steam engines are puffing, whistling, sizzling, and the sharp sudden blast of the exhaust, the resonant bang of couplings and buffers, the whirr and grind of onrushing trains, at little more than arm's length!

Birth and death, and often the tragedies of life, must go on in this ceaseless roar—the home life of little children, the traffic of a myriad small shops. Perhaps the accommodative faculty of the ear is as ready to requirement as that of the eye. It is said people become dulled in time to the uproar about them. But it must be at the loss of power to perceive ordinary harmonious sound or the modulations of music. Will permanent dwellers on Third or Ninth Avenue be able to enjoy anything ultimately but the brazen blast of the "little German band" or the harsh chords of the calliope?

The situation has become of gravest importance when hearings in the courts have to be suspended. Official protest was made by the August Grand Jury "against noises of such volume at all times from the streets about the Court House that testimony given in court could not be heard by all the jurors."

Up-town movement of churches was largely necessitated because services could not be held comfortably even with closed windows.

To the observer of current events, relief seems close at hand for many of these conditions. Radical changes are beginning that must result in greatly lessening what seem now the necessary noises.

Muffling of all stone pavements by a covering of asphalt is the first and imperative need. Increasing application of rubber to metal surfaces is the next step of importance, and its use in the pneumatic tire is becoming so general for all the lighter class of vehicles, that the old type of wheel will soon be gone. Experience proves its economy in great saving of general repairs to carriages fitted with pneumatic wheel rims. Their manufacture has become one of the great industries. The development of inventions for propelling vehicles by electricity, various gases from petroleum, compressed air, and other elements, signs the death warrant of the noisy horseshoe, even if it, too, were not improving with the use of rubber.

Rapid advance in automobile construction has already produced the heavier class of vehicles for the world's work as well as pleasure. Self-propelling trucks, and delivery wagons, electric street cars, each with its own motor, are operating successfully. An automobile carrying three and a half tons has just made the run of 220 miles between Liverpool and London. Heavily capitalized companies organized to manufacture self-motor trucks have large advance orders. One express company has received a new wagon for test, and if a success, announces that it will use no more horses.

With the automobile will come the increase of danger signals, but we can cheerfully accept the music of the bells in exchange for the Anvil Chorus of to-day's traffic!

When our elevated roads are run by electric or air engines, and the reverberations of the wheel grind deadened by some of the simple devices for sinking the rails in sand or water channels, as advanced by Mr. James J. Russell and others; or that recently adopted by the New York Central Railroad on its viaduct at One Hundred and Tenth Street, we shall wake as from a nightmare to bless the relief.

Officials of the Chicago Board of Health and Police Departments are working jointly to enforce all city ordinances against peace disturb

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $5,500,000
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St., NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
Foreign Exchange.
Loans made against approved collateral.
Interest allowed on deposits.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS,
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general Banking Business.
Interest allowed on deposits.
Orders for Stocks and Bonds executed for cash or on margin.
Investment Securities

Sutro Bros. & Co.,
BANKERS,
56 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Negotiate Security Issues of Railroad, Street Railway, Gas, Electric, and other Companies, and transact a General Banking Business.
Investment Securities.
Private wire connection to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Atlantic City.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.
H. F. Bachman & Co., Philadelphia.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg. 56 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
New York and Boston.

HAVEN & STOUT
Bankers and Brokers.
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange, N. Y. Cotton Exchange, N. Y. Produce Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Offices: 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St., New York. 84 Broadway, cor. Berry St., Brooklyn.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

W. C. Ashwell. E. D. Morgan Waterman.

Ashwell & Co.
30 BROAD ST.
MEMBERS { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Produce Exchange.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

R. J. JACOBS & CO.,
41 New Street, New York.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Orders Executed for Investment or on Margin.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

MORTON TRUST CO.
38 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, $2,500,000.
LEVI P. MORTON, Pres't. EDWARD J. BERWIND, V.-Pres't.
JAS. K. CORBIÈRE, 2d V.-Pres't. WM. REDMOND CROSS, Sec.

TO INVESTORS.
A limited amount of Treasury Stock of a successful Automobile Company is offered for sale at an attractive figure, for the purpose of increasing the working capital of the company. For particulars address or call at Room 1,206, 170 Fifth Ave.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

WILL SELL A BLOCK OF ANITA MINING stock for 45 cents a share. ANITA, 794 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, February 1st, at 19 West 44th St., at 8 o'clock P. M. DAVID PETTIGREW, Secretary.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

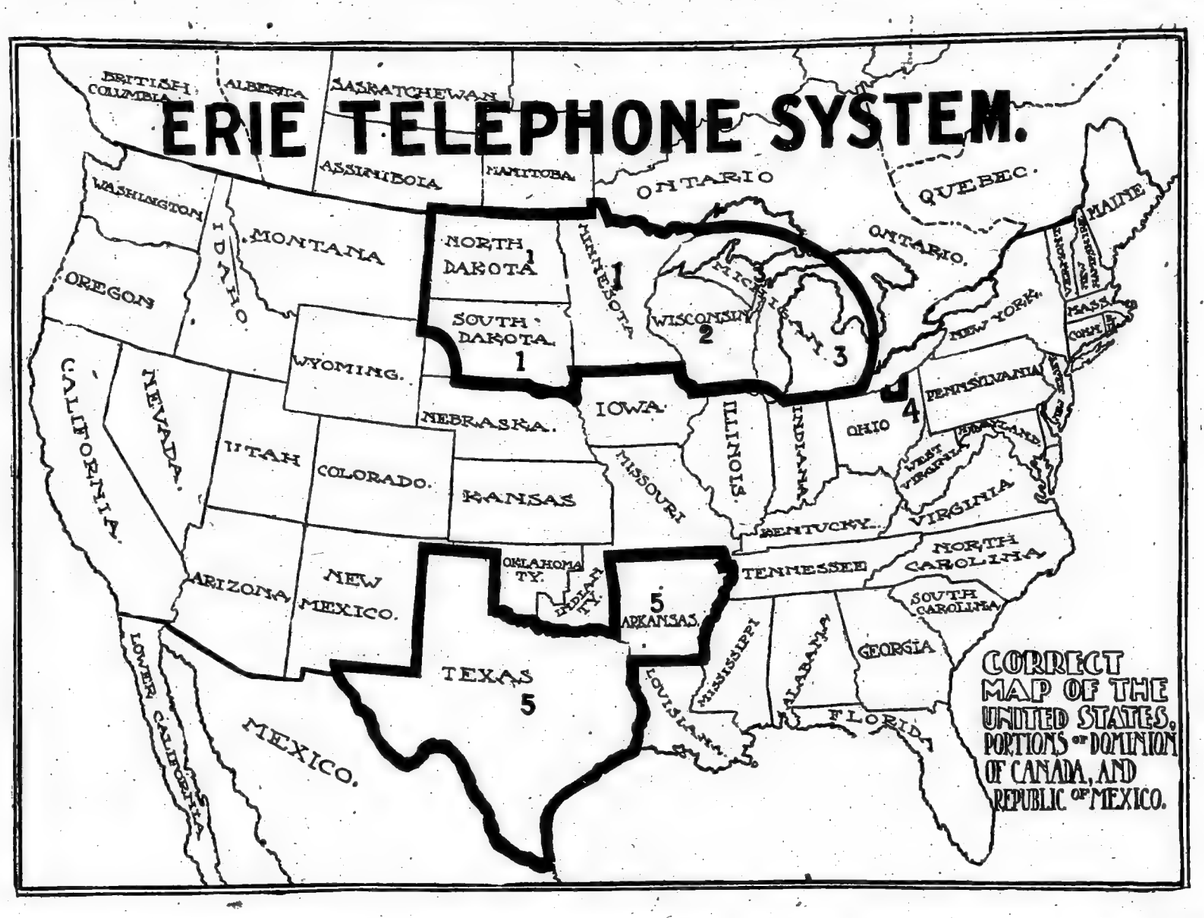

References to Figures on the Map Denoting Location of Companies Composing the Erie Telephone System:

1—NORTHWESTERN TELEPHONE EXCHANGE COMPANY,
2—WISCONSIN TELEPHONE COMPANY,
3—MICHIGAN TELEPHONE COMPANY,
4—CLEVELAND TELEPHONE COMPANY,
5—SOUTHWESTERN TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE COMPANY,

} LICENSEES OF THE AMERICAN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY.

Operating Dec. 31st, 1899:

Telephone Stations	106,564
Exchanges	337
Miles of Long Distance Wire	71,691
Miles of Exchange Wire	124,658
Total Miles of Wire	196,349
Number Stations, Dec. 31, 1900, estimated	150,000

OFFICERS OF ERIE TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CO.:

CHAS. J. GLIDDEN, President . . . . Lowell, Mass.
H. J. PETTENGILL, Vice-President . Lowell, Mass. J. P. McKinstry, Vice-President . Cleveland, Ohio.

DIRECTORS OF THE ERIE TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CO.:

JOHN C. BURKE, Attorney-at-Law	Lowell, Mass.	ASA C. RUSSELL, Capitalist	Lowell, Mass.
CHARLES J. GLIDDEN, Prest. of the Traders' Natl. Bank	Lowell, Mass.	LEVI SPRAGUE, Prest. of the Traders & Mechanics' Ins. Co.	Lowell, Mass.
WESLEY A. GOVE, Vice-Prest. of the First Ward Natl. Bank	Boston, Mass.	CHAS. S. TUCKERMAN, Vice-Prest. and Treasurer Old Colony Trust Co.	Boston, Mass.
DAVID S. GREENOUGH, Capitalist	Boston, Mass.	HARVEY A. WHITING, of the firm of D. Whiting & Sons	Wilton, N. H.
JAS. H. MILLS, Capitalist	Lowell, Mass.	A. B. CHANDLER, Prest. of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.	New York, N. Y.
J. W. C. PICKERING, Manufacturer	Lowell, Mass.	H. F. STEVENS, Treas. of the New York and Pennsylvania Tel. Co.	New York, N. Y.

Bankers' Trust Company
OF NEW YORK
10 WALL STREET
Capital & Surplus - $3,000,000
Acts in every trust capacity.
Represents security holders in investigating the affairs of corporations and in protecting their interests.
Receives deposits and allows interest on daily balances, subject to check.

OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, Louis V. Bright, } Vice Presidents.
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secretary.

DIRECTORS:
Louis V. Bright, D. Crawford Clark, George Coppell, Bayard Dominick, John F. Dryden, Benjamin N. Duke, George W. Ely, Albert E. Goodhart, Edwin Gould, Edmund T. Halsey, Wm. H. Hollister, Percival Knauth, Francis H. Leggett, Almeric H. Paget, William G. Park, Gilbert M. Plympton, William Schall, Jr., John W. Simpson, Francis S. Smithers, Ransom H. Thomas, J. Walter Wood, Jr.

N.Y. SECURITY AND TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus.....$3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
WM. L. STRONG, 1st Vice-Prest. ABRAM M. HYATT, 2d Vice-Prest.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, Secretary. ZELAH VAN LOAN, Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
Chas. S. Fairchild, Wm. L. Strong, James J. Hill, Wm. F. Buckley, Stuart G. Nelson, Hudson Hoagland, James Stillman, Edward N. Gibbs, M. C. D. Borden, Jno. G. McCullough, Edward Uhl, Frederic R. Coudert, B. Aymar Sands, John W. Sterling, John A. McCall, H. Walter Webb, James A. Blair, Frank W. Stearns, Edm. D. Randolph, Aldace F. Walker.
This company is authorized to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent.
Receives deposits subject to sight drafts, allowing interest on daily balances.
BOND DEPARTMENT.
CAREFULLY CHOSEN SECURITIES FOR INVESTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

WANTED.
Natl. Bank of Commerce
Natl. Union Bank
Natl. Union Bank Rights
Western Nat'l Bank
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
38 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

REDEMPTION OF Duluth, Missabe, & Northern Railway Co.
First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1893.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Seventy-five (75) of the First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Company were this day drawn for redemption in accordance with the requirements of Article Five of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

1256	1514	1933	2413	2951	3274
1263	1516	1946	2440	2953	3391
1272	1645	1950	2483	2992	3405
1312	1674	1990	2499	3015	3432
1335	1709	2037	2525	3017	3437
1347	1725	2068	2577	3054	3447
1379	1743	2097	2585	3069	3466
1414	1829	2156	2592	3102	3485
1432	1833	2235	2599	3167	3486
1433	1856	2329	2601	3174	3489
1494	1885	2330	2656	3187	
1498	1904	2336	2674	3215	
1501	1911	2361	2751	3269	

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases February 2d, 1900, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice-President.
New York, January 22d, 1900.
We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the seventy-five bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.
FRED. C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
E. V. CARY,
of Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York County.
In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds will be paid at this office on or after the 2d of February, 1900, at 105 per centum and interest, say $1,055.17 per bond.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice-President.

$15,000.00
Partner wanted with the above-named capital to extend a growing mercantile business. A good opening for a college graduate. References exchanged. No brokers.
ADDRESS H. T. K., BOX 140 TIMES.

DIVIDENDS.

United Breweries Company (of Chicago).
Coupons due February 1st, 1900, upon the First Mortgage 6 % Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the United Breweries Company will be paid by the Continental Trust Company, 30 Broad Street, New York, or by the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago.
UNITED BREWERIES COMPANY,
By ISIDOR BAUMGARTL, President.

THE BANCO INTERNACIONAL E HIPOTECARIO de Mexico, Mexico City, Mexico, has declared a dividend of 3% Mexican money, payable at the equivalent of $1.42 American per share, at the Banking House of H. B. Hollins & Co., its agency in New York, on the 15th of February next, on presentation of Coupon No. 19.

COMMON-WEALTH ZINC CO.
Paying Nearly 14 Per Cent. Per Annum
In Monthly Dividends of One Per Cent. on Par.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:—
President, JAMES A. HOUSTON, of Houston & Henderson, Dry Goods Merchants, Boston, Mass.
Vice President, EBEN SUTTON, of Sutton & Bowen, Bankers and Brokers, Boston, Members Boston and New York Stock Exchanges.
Sec'y and Treas'r, W. H. HAMMETT, late Cashier of Hammett Banking Co., Joplin, Mo.
J. C. STEWART, Pres. Webb City, Mo., National Bank.
NEIL McNEIL, of McNeil Bros., Builders, Boston.
Registrars and Transfer Agents, AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST CO., Boston.
Counsel, CHARLES P. SEARLE, Stock Exchange Building, Boston.
Depository, METROPOLITAN NAT'L Bank, Boston.
Consulting Engineer, GEORGE B. PAXTON, late Sec'y Mo.-Kan. Zinc Miners' Ass'n.

Messrs. JAMES A. HOUSTON, EBEN SUTTON, and NEIL McNEIL, three of Boston's most conservative, prominent, and best known business men, officers and Directors of the Commonwealth Zinc Co., have carefully investigated this company's condition and prospects, and their unanimous report, made January 20, indorses an investment in this company's shares in the most unmistakable terms. The Commonwealth Zinc Co. is unique in having received such an indorsement from its Board of Directors, whose standing is unexcelled.
Send for and read this report, containing their personal testimony as eye witnesses of the properties owned and the work thereon accomplished by this company.
A limited issue of stock is now being sold at
$4.50 PER SHARE
to provide the requisite funds for new mills and opening up new mines, thereby largely increasing the company's net income and consequent increased profits.
In view, however, of the extremely favorable conditions above noted, the Directors have decided to advance the price of stock to par. Books close Wednesday, January 31, at $4.50 per share, after which date no stock will be sold at less than par ($5.00 per share.)
Address applications to
COMMONWEALTH ZINC CO.,
342 Stock Exchange Building, Boston.

New National Bank for Rahway.

RAHWAY, N. J., Jan. 27.—County Clerk Howard to-day said the movement for the establishment of a new National bank in this city had been successful. Over $70,000 had been subscribed and the balance needed, $30,000, had been promised. It is believed Edward H. Sherwood, cashier of the suspended Union County Bank, will be selected as cashier of the new bank.

Wisconsin Bank Robbed of $17,000.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 27.—The Bank of Deerfield, sixteen miles east of Madison, was robbed of about $17,000 last night. The vault was blown open with dynamite. The robbers escaped.

COMMISSION TO TEST COINS.

The President Appoints the Men to Make the Annual Examination.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—President McKinley has designated the following as Commissioners to test and examine the weight and fineness of the coin reserved at the several mints during the calendar year 1899:

Senator John P. Jones, Representative E. J. Hill, Dr. H. S. Pritchett, Superintendent Coast and Geodetic Survey; Prof. S. A. Lattimore, University of Rochester; Prof. H. H. Nicholson, University of Nebraka; Prof. John A. Mathews, Columbia University; Dr. Cabell Whitehead, Bureau of Mint; Marcus Benjamin, Smithsonian Institution; Calvin Cobb, Boisé, Idaho; Thomas B. Miller, Helena, Montana; Edward Harden, New York; E. H. Rich, Fort Dodge, Iowa; Francis Beidler, Chicago, and John H. Perry, Connecticut.

The commission will meet in Philadelphia on Feb. 14.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

W. S. James has been appointed Cleveland agent of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company.

The Southern Insurance Company of New Orleans has withdrawn from Illinois and Massachusetts.

Charles T. Evans has been appointed Philadelphia agent of the Potomac Fire Insurance Company of Washington.

The Salamandra Fire Insurance Company of St. Petersburg has been admitted to Massachusetts and Herbert G. Fairfield appointed Boston agent.

C. F. Shallcross of the home office of the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool has been attached to the New York office of the company under United States Manager E. F. Beddall.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Life Insurance Company of Montpelier, Vt., the following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year: President—Charles Dewey; First Vice President—James C. Houghton; Second Vice President—J. A. De Boer; Secretary—O. D. Clark; Treasurer—H. M. Cutler. J. T. Phelps of Boston was elected a Director.

The Committee of Twenty-five, which was named by President E. C. Irvin of the National Board of Fire Underwriters to consider the general condition of fire insurance with a view to the development of a plan to advance rates in different parts of the United States, will hold its first meeting in this city on Tuesday. The present plan of the committee is to hold a series of conferences in several cities and then formulate a definite programme to be reported at a meeting of the companies in April. The action of this April meeting will be strictly advisory in its character, but it is expected to exert considerable influence upon the agents of the country, because it will represent the consensus of opinion among the officers of the companies. It is especially designed to affect rates in such cities as Chicago and Philadelphia, where the brokerage interests of the agents have been sufficiently powerful so far to prevent the advance in rates desired by the companies to offset the severe fire losses of 1899.

The losses of the marine insurance companies sustained on their ocean marine business last year, which were unusually severe, as were the losses of fire underwriters, have led to a general discussion in the marine offices as to the necessity of increasing their premium charges. The matter has been more or less talked about for the last six weeks, and the appearance of the annual statements of the companies, which are being made up this month, has increased the probability that the whole question of deep-sea marine rates will be taken up in an advisory way by the members of the American Institute of Marine Underwriters. Should a definite agreement be reached, the companies are likely to observe any suggested advance, although no binding action is probable, because of the difficulty in reconciling the methods of mutual companies and stock companies. The lake business of the companies was somewhat improved last year.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Wall Street is spending its energy in talk; of action there is practically none. Total transactions on the Stock Exchange last week fell short of a million and a half shares—just about the average per day during the corresponding week of last year.

With this dullness there is irregularity in quotations, those stocks which are most conspicuous showing not unnatural weakness through lack of support. Only the room traders of the Stock Exchange seem at all interested in the market's immediate course—seem to be almost the only interests disposed to operate at all. Of outside business practically none shows, commission house brokers being almost uniformly outspoken in advising customers to wait for better opportunities than now offer—their view not being so much that quotations are likely to drop as that there is small prospect of early gains. The situation differs from the apathy which comes not infrequently in midsummer, for financiers who then enjoy vacations are now continually at business. And this fact induces confidence in quarters where it is insisted that current quiet in the market will be soon followed by an activity to result from plans now being perfected by interests which see advantages in holding the market in check pending the accomplishment of important corporate purposes.

While Stock Exchange business stands still, all Wall Street drifts into philosophy, of course; and the financial district is crowded with theories as to what this, that, or the other possibility may effect. Of topics most in view, the British-Boer war cuts the largest figure. According to the professional logicians who supplant the ticker, the course of events in South Africa must be consequential in the making or unmaking of values here. Yet during the past week there was forcible illustration that this idea may be overdrawn. In the early stages of this foreign war almost any development in the Transvaal could affect our market; but it is different now—as was indicated by the utter refusal of Wall Street to arouse when British victory was proclaimed on Thursday, and as was indicated on the day following, when British disaster was the chronicle. Neither successes nor rout brought other than the feeblest response.

As a trade fact, the continuance of a foreign war, wherein our own country does not become embroiled, cannot be without broadening effects upon our markets. Foodstuffs, war munitions, a wide variety of manufactures must be drawn from here, and not merely by the two nations directly involved, for every European country so closely touches the British-Boer situation that normal conditions are affected, normal producing powers reduced—which is but to say that thus larger drafts must be made upon the only actually independent country having crop and commodity surpluses to sell.

They who worry most over possibilities of damage to the American security market because of the Transvaal conflict lay chief stress upon what may come from disturbance to the money markets of the world. They insist that the rapid reduction of the Bank of England's discount rate represents manipulative force rather than natural influences and is but preliminary to the flotation of a tremendous British war loan which will quickly push up rates again the world over. Theories of this sort are guesses, but even while Wall Street's general view is that such apprehensions are unwarranted, it is not difficult to find thoughtful and careful bankers in Wall Street who discuss just such contingencies—and some bankers, in confidences, predict substantial American exports of gold. Their view is that we have the yellow metal to spare, and that advancing it to England will chiefly certify our financial strength, make emphatic our pre-eminence as the creditor nation of the world; but coincidentally they do not disguise their calculation that along with any important shipments of gold we would have money market rates automatically rising.

General trade conditions are satisfactory. Review agencies suggest that some slackening in both industrial and commercial activity impends, but practically one view is expressed by business men throughout the country, and that is unqualifiedly confident. The agreement seems to be that in volume of trade this year will break all past records, and there are few who doubt that rates for staples will be well maintained. One fact indisputable is that the country, every part of the country, is prosperous beyond prediction. The security market buoyancy of last year was based on anticipation; and it seems beyond credibility that actual realization can result in disturbance.

Railway earnings continue to expand. The returns of 1898 were considered big, the figures of 1899 were bigger, while the showings coming along in 1900 mount yet higher. Traffic managers of importance are predicting that this year's results will show even more favorably than yet has been indicated. New relations between the great railway systems of the country are already producing profitable effects, rate cutting being followed by cooperation and the maintenance of better schedules than formerly were possible.

Some incidental exhibits are not too encouraging, however. Yesterday the St. Paul Railroad issued its statement of net earnings for December, showing that a gross increase approximating $100,000 was turned into a decrease in net earnings close to $170,000. This makes the same company's exhibit for the first six months of its fiscal year a gain of over $2,250,000 in gross earnings, with a decrease in net earnings for the same period of over $300,000. It is theorized that this disappointing showing is to be accounted for by extraordinary improvement disbursements being charged arbitrarily into current operating expenses; but the truth is that even so great a property as the St. Paul Railroad obliges investors to be content with guessing. Unattended by some hypothesis, which can be based only upon speculation, such gains in gross converted into losses in net are not inspiriting. The matter of the wisdom of a financial policy which does away with the old fashion of waste-basket "construction accounts" and imposes extraordinary charges upon current operations is not at issue; many conservative authorities champion just such policy, regard any other procedure as hurtful. But there can fairly be no reason why the owners of any railroad, investors in the railroad's securities, should not be kept informed as to where their property stands—whether net losses are naturally resulting from the cost of making increases in gross earnings or whether such net losses betoken the investment of capital whereby to make the company more productive. Why should there be any mystery? What interest can be so furthered? The security holder is put at disadvantage. The Wall Street bear profits.

The gravest elements in the financial situation have to do with systems of secrecy which too many corporation managers feel themselves able to pursue. Third Avenue Street Railway disclosures illustrate this. There a floating debt close approaching $20,000,000 confronts the public all of a sudden, and the company is obliged to make appeals to outsiders to rescue it. While this crushing debt was being piled up nothing was heard of what was going on. Mystery with destruction sequels gets not new but only extraordinary exemplification in this Third Avenue incident.

Openness in corporation management can be neglected only at terrific risks.

SATURDAY.

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 27	94,028
To date this year	8,414,890
Corresponding date last year	22,343,235

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 27	$709,500
To date this year	$41,736,100
Corresponding date last year	$133,714,540

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

C. G. W. pf., A	½	Evans. & T. H. pf	2
C. G. W. pf., B	½	Laclede Gas	1
Cent. Tobacco	1	Minn. & St. L.	½
Erie Tel. & Tel.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Chi., B. & Q.	½	N. Y. Air Brake	4
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	1	Reading	½
Int. Paper	½	Third Avenue	4½
Int. Silver	½	Un. Bag & Paper	1
Met. Street Ry.	½	Wabash pf.	½

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of N. J. gen.	1½	M. & St. L. 1st & ref.	
Cent. of N. J. gen. r.	1½	4s	1½
C., M. & St. P. gen.		Nash., C. & St. L.	
4s, Series A	1	1st 7s	1½
P. & P. M. 6s	2	T. C. & I., Birm. 6s	2
L., N. A. & C. 1st	1	T. C. & I., De B. 6s	1
M. & St. L. 1st 7s	1½		

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn, Q. Co. & Sub., 5s	1	Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1½

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement issued yesterday shortly before the close of the market was, as had been anticipated, a very favorable one. Surplus reserves increased more than $5,000,000, while specie increased $5,154,700, legal tenders $3,689,600, deposits $15,008,000, and loans $7,515,600.

The increase in loans is said to be due principally to the steady buying of bonds, while the increase in cash shows that money from the interior continues steadily to come in. In the listless state of the market, the statement had little effect, though quotations seemed to be inclined to sag.

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The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same period in 1899 and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Loans	$688,332,800	$726,372,200	$625,865,700
Deposits	780,526,100	861,637,500	722,484,200
Circulation	16,837,100	14,700,000	14,468,700
Specie	137,762,500	193,484,000	113,092,800
Legal tenders	66,647,000	61,156,500	103,137,700
Tot'l res'e.	$224,409,500	$254,641,400	$216,230,500
Reserve req'd.	195,131,525	215,409,375	180,621,050
Surplus res'e.	$29,277,975	$39,232,025	$35,609,450

C. P. HUNTINGTON ON RAILWAY LEGISLATION.

Some adroit efforts are put forth to persuade Wall Street that misfortune threatens the railroads of the country because of new legislative enactments which may be aimed against traffic carrying corporations, and inquiries put by a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES to Mr. C. P. Huntington elicit the following significant expression:

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"What do I think of legislation adverse to railroads? Well, I do not think much of it—which may be taken in two ways. That is, I do not spend much time thinking about it, for one thing, and in the next place I naturally do not approve of it.

"This question of adverse legislation is an old one, which has come before me in various phases during the last sixty-five years that I have been in business for myself. The history of one State in that respect is only a repetition of conflicts which have occurred in many States of the Union, run their course, and been supplanted finally by the conservative, moderate, and generally just attitude taken and maintained by the legislators of the older States, notably in the East. Of course I speak from the railroad standpoint, being a railroad man, and more familiar with the history of railroads than of other enterprises.

"In my official capacity as a railroad officer I have encountered a number of these preliminary antagonisms, which are almost inevitable on account of the constantly recurring changes, economically speaking, which are brought about through the construction of lines of railroads and the bettering here and there of transportation facilities. These changes make the communities concerned readjust values to competitive trade conditions, and jealousies arise because of the personal interests affected, while for the time being the broader question of the general interest of the State becomes secondary. We expect opposition from new States—I mean States whose existence as such is, compared with the veteran States of the North and East, comparatively brief. In California we have had to contend with this opposition. There has been there, and elsewhere, a short-sighted apprehension that somebody may make money out of these investments, and that is in itself childish, for men of means do not risk the loss of large amounts of capital for the sole purpose of helping any community without regard to their own interests. Though they may be glad—and they always are—to have the improvements they create inure to the benefit of such communities and of the whole State, yet they demand, and rightfully, too, that, when they take all the risks and do all the work, they are entitled to a fair share in the rewards. I have yet to see a case where the creation of railroad facilities has not been of incalculably greater advantage and benefit to communities and States where railroads have been built than it has to the individuals who spent their money in establishing them. Since my associates and myself began railroad building in California we have bought many small roads on which the owners were losing money; in fact, if my memory serves me right, all of them. save one, were running at a loss on current expenses, to say nothing of the fixed expenses, such as interest, taxes, &c., and in every case but one, I believe, where we have taken these roads into the general system of the Southern Pacific Company we have been able to reduce the rates, accommodate the public better, and have at the same time made some money out of the properties themselves. Meantime the State herself has grown enormously, as we all know, until she has taken the prominent rank she is entitled to among the sisterhood of States. That this progress and prosperity is in the largest measure due to the transportation facilities which have been created through the building of the various railroads which now reach that State, I think no intelligent and fair man will for a moment deny.

"We are a very considerable factor in the growth and development of Texas also, and here, too, I regret to say, there has ex-

isted in the recent past an element of hostility to railroads, which has directly tended to retard the rapid development of the State's resources; and it is surprising to me that, with the careers of other States before her, Texas has not long ago repudiated counsels which were contrary to her best interests. She is so great in her undeveloped resources and in the character of her wideawake people that she should be great enough and acute enough, it seems to me, to realize that her growth and development are really dependent upon these aggregations of capital in the hands of able and strong men, who stand ready to expend large amounts of money there in a way to redound to the direct advantage of the whole State. But I am sure that I have seen within the last year or two better indications and the growth of a better public sentiment in Texas than was formerly the case. The people, as they are brought closer and closer together through the great agencies of the railroad, the telegraph, and the telephone, are growing wiser with respect to the vital relation between themselves and these vast, active, and growing interests that are doing so much for the advance of civilization and trade. I believe the people of Texas want to be just, and I have no fear but that in time they will be, for the question rests with themselves. If they send to the Legislature good and true men, of broad intelligence, who are awake to the situation, Texas will certainly take the place she is entitled to. If they send as their representatives agrarians and demagogues, they must expect that the detriment to the railroads, which such men seek to bring about without regard to the effect upon the State, will react even more strongly upon the State's own interest. The people of any State who discriminate against corporations do an unwise thing, as a corporation is chartered to do certain kinds of work and business because capital is needed to carry on the business than can be furnished by a single individual, except in very few instances—at least, I think one can count on his fingers the number of men who can with their own personal resources build any considerable system of railroads—and people will not accept the responsibility of going into an ordinary copartnership, under which each member becomes responsible for the indebtedness of the whole concern. Hence, the organization of a corporation permits men of moderate means to take stock aggregating very large amounts of money and to thus compete with large capital concentrated in single individuals. By means of these aggregations of small sums railroads can be built and transportation over them furnished to the people at the minimum cost.

"How many railroads have we in Texas now? We have some ten or twelve organizations there, which under a single complete and efficient management could be operated at the smallest possible expense and the public could be better accommodated than it is to-day. Under the present method compelled by the laws of Texas, separate or independent organizations are required to be kept, involving the additional expense of different sets of officers and offices, different machine shops and tools, and, to a certain extent, different depots and stations. Many expenses have to be duplicated, and this could be avoided by having all the organizations concentrated into one, business would be done with greater advantage to shippers, and the very minimum rates would be made possible. Texas, as a matter of fact, requires longer communicating lines than almost any other State, on account of its vast area, over which the population is spread out. The soil of the State is varied, but fine in its character, and the different sections must all be reached by railroad facilities in order to allow the various productions of those sections to be taken to the centres of trade and traffic. These long distances have to be overcome at great cost to those who are willing to take the risks of railroad construction, yet it must be done if the people of the State are to be in touch with the people of other States.

"Now, I am quite sure that no other State or Territory of this country receives greater benefit from her railroads than Texas does; and I do not believe there is any other State where the owners of such property are receiving less for their investments. I believe, too, that the people of Texas are finding out these things for themselves, for there certainly seems to be a better feeling there toward corporate property than there has been in the past; and I hope that good feeling will continue and increase as the people learn—as they must—the great benefits they are receiving from the railroads operating in that State.

"We are doing a great deal of work at Galveston and elsewhere in the State also, but particularly in Galveston, in the way of establishing great wharves for the transfer of our business between rail and ship. Galveston people are alive to the importance of their seaport, and still more alive to the necessity of improving it. There has been a great bound in business prosperity there since the work of deepening their harbor channel was first begun, and to-day, with deep water at her wharves, Galveston is confident of a great future, as she well may be. We are preparing to keep pace with what is expected of us there, and I think the Southern Pacific Company is fairly entitled to the sympathy and moral support of every interest of the State for it proposes to create splendid facilities for such an embarkadero as Texas ought to have. The great States of the East which have pushed forward to the front rank of progress have been those States which have been not only hospitable to great corporative enterprises, but have treated them justly and equitably after they have got them.

"Justice and fair play is all the railroads ask. It certainly is all they ought to ask for, and I will say for the Southern Pacific Company that all it asks for is the same equitable and fair treatment by legislators that the railroads of the older States get and that individuals generally receive.

"C. P. HUNTINGTON."

WALL STREET AND THE WAR.

Why should Wall Street worry; why should American business interests be adversely affected by the course of the British-Boer war? Effects are shown, the popular Wall Street theory as to current Stock Exchange dullness and market value nervousness being that events in South Africa are damaging here.

On this subject are presented herewith views from representative Wall Street authorities:

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Disturbance Reflected Here.

H. H. Hollister—England, of course, is the financial centre of the world, and anything that disturbs its finances is reflected elsewhere. The probabilities are that the South African war is going to be a long one, and England will doubtless draw gold from us later on. Fortunately, we can afford to give it to her.

If the events of Friday had happened a few years ago the effect on Wall Street would have been very serious. Fortunately, again for this country, we have got into the position where the effect is very moderate. From now on I do not believe Wall Street markets will be seriously disturbed by the vicissitudes of the English campaign. I am looking more to the general business situation of our own country, which is excellent. At the present moment the leaders representing important interests are engaged in getting together the strings and tying up the loose ends. Later on, regardless of the war situation, I believe that the conditions existing in the country will dominate the situation in Wall Street.

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A Steadily Diminishing Force.

John H. Davis—Beginning at home, the influence of the war upon our own markets is a steadily diminishing force. The first effect was to cause the New York market to reflect the uneasiness and depression in London. To a certain extent this will continue, but we have readily absorbed all American securities that London wished or was forced to sell, our money market has worked into a condition of ease, our industries are stimulated rather than retarded, and we are prepared to trade and invest upon the conditions existing within our own borders, irrespective of the varying fortunes of the war. This position may be changed if there should be European complications and such a violent monetary stringency as was witnessed in September in London, Berlin, Frankfort, and Paris simultaneously. But I do not anticipate any such complications, either political or financial, and therefore think we can look forward with complacency, so far as our markets are concerned. This view is strengthened by the fact that the war will give increased demand for our commercial products and will therefore stimulate American industries. It will open new channels and markets for our goods, which we shall permanently hold. This is, perhaps, a selfish view, but it is only another illustration of the adage that "what is one man's loss is another's gain."

The ultimate outcome of this war will prove that it is of incalculable value to the future of the British Empire, and, therefore, to the permanence and strength of good government throughout the civilized world. In the first place, it is binding together the mother country and all of her colonies as no other event could have done. this experience following the history of our own late war with Spain, which eliminated sectionalism and united the North and South, East and West, in the face of a common duty and a common danger. The British Empire to-day is stronger in a common purpose for the integrity of her institutions and her system of enlightened, beneficial government by reason of the trials through which she is passing, and the benefits of this will extend to all time.

In the next place, this war is teaching Great Britain her weak points, and this is always good for a nation as well as an individual. Tremendously strong in naval power, England has neglected her army, and was strangely and notably deficient when this war began. Through a most severe experience she has disclosed the defects which must be remedied, the deficiencies which must be supplied. It is certain that the lesson will not be unheeded, and England will look back to the African war as the date from which her military strength was established and maintained. The spirit of patriotism is as strongly demonstrated there at the present time as it was two years ago in the United States. Our millionaires and laborers, as privates in the ranks, shared equal dangers and duties; so to-day the titled members of the highest families in Great Britain are fighting and dying alongside the commoners and the humblest recruits.

It is because we are so closely identified with England in trade, in language, and in methods that I attach special importance to these views of the effect of the war. What helps England helps us; her strength supplements our own; her progress means our greater progress. So, looking for no immediate disturbance of our values here, for reasons which I stated at first, and then to ultimate advancement of the joint interests of the two nations, I see no reason to look for detrimental effects of the African war upon American markets.

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Uncertainty Provokes Distrust.

Jefferson Seligman—The immediate issues of war are always uncertain. Uncertainty is always provocative of distrust, and distrust always results in lower quotations for Stock Exchange securities. No one may doubt, however, the ultimate issue of the unfortunate war in South Africa. All wars must come to an end. The only uncertain factor in the problem is when. It is but natural that the market should follow the trend of events in the Transvaal. Thus far it has been a one-sided contest, and consequently a one-sided market. Nevertheless, while quotations do not go up, it is to be noted that they go but mildly down. This shows that the foundations of values are strong. Cheap money, enormous earnings of the railroads and other corporations, manufacturing plants running day and night and unable to keep pace with their orders, capital in all lines well employed, and, better still, labor well employed and well remunerated, and the percentage of business failure less than ever before known—surely the underlying strata upon which all prosperity in the last analysis must rest were never more secure. Our warm sympathies are with our kinsmen across the sea, as were theirs with us in our recent war. We cannot doubt the final issue. History repeats itself. Civilization in its onward march takes no step backward. The tide of war will turn, and when it does we may confidentially expect as substantial an advance in all securities of merit as that following the Spanish-American conflict.

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The Wild Rush to Buy.

Alfred de Cordova—Had not the stock market been resting on a foundation of unshakable strength, born of business stability, prosperity, and sound and solid facts, the outcome would have been a sorry tale to chronicle and a hideous one to contemplate. Accumulations of three years' business prosperity intensified by speculative craze on the part of nearly every one in this country and of other countries, the speculative ball kept rolling almost perpetually, and as it merely went around gathered converts to its merry gyrations. Savings were drawn from banks, money that was hiding in the proverbial stocking found its way to the marts of speculation, to add to the craze and to make up the wild rush to "buy—buy—buy."

The natural sequence to such a condition: Prices for all securities went to an unnaturally high plane, and fictitious values were created, but as long as the music lasted the revelry was unchecked. But the old adage again asserted its correctness—those who dance must pay the piper. A halt to speculation was called by banks and trust companies refusing first to continue to loan money to the middle class of brokers with good standing. This created the first ripple of uncertainty, and as those securities were sold a lower range of prices had to be made. To save themselves from too much loss and too heavy shrinkages these securities had to be absorbed by the pools, promoters, and syndicates, already largely long of them. Then came the crash. It was a rich man's panic. Even the wealthiest and best names were asked by the banks and money lenders to lighten their loads and pay off some of their loans.

The result was that in the mad rush to sell, without any buyers, quotations went to panic prices, and at one time a very serious financial condition threatened the business situation, which was happily averted. Since then the atmosphere has cleared; money is easy, and all strained conditions, as to money for the present, have passed. The South African situation is made to play the important part in what little lifeless speculation now exists. Fluctuations swing up and down in a narrow range, with reports of English victory or defeat. To believe the misfortunes or successes of a nation so closely allied to us by ties of friendship and business relations would be folly. Still, there is a salve to the wounds of our friends' reverses in the benefit that must eventually accrue to us in any prolonged struggle.

Had not the speculative rank and file been badly damaged the market in the main would not loose from these influences, and we would have a great trading market, with swings both ways of the pendulum, but such is not the case; hence inertia and inactivity. The market is suffering now not from lack of merit or demerit, but from lack of buyers and sellers, a most important factor in every business. When this changes, or when it will, one man's guess is as good as another.

What the speculator must now content himself with is: Be prepared for the worst and hope for the best.

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A Buller and Boer Market.

Henry Clews—Wall Street used to be influenced by bulls and bears in making the fluctuations of the Street. But now it is influenced for the time being by Buller and Boers, and, instead of saying, as formerly, that the market is a bull market, we have to say it is a Buller market, or, vice versa, a Boer market. Shortly, when the British get properly "in fighting time," we shall see the commencement of the end, which will remove the only cloud now hanging over the situation.

The country certainly is very prosperous and has a look of continuing so. There is no better evidence of this than the present phenomenal railroad earnings. The corn crop, which is the largest in this country's history, being over two billion bushels, has only just commenced to move. This, therefore, gives the railroads business enough in sight to admit of continued good earnings and continued big business for the balance of this year at least. The railroads of the country occupy a prouder high-trade position than ever before in the history of the Nation. They have passed through reorganization, fixed charges have been cut down to a 4 per cent. basis, and they are under better, more expert, and more honest management than ever before, with the search light of public opinion turned on them, which compels officials to be honest. There is, therefore, no reason why these securities should not have equal standing with investors to those in Great Britain.

It is true we are on the eve of a Presidential campaign, which generally is disturbing to business interests, but there is every reason why it should be less disturbing at this period than at any previous period. There is no better evidence of this than the recent visit of William Jennings Bryan to this city. If he had come on an ostrich's back there would have been a big turnout to see him, but they would have been curiosity-seekers—not voters. In that event he might have flattered himself that the reception was a warm one instead of finding a freeze-out. He certainly has asserted by his visit that things have changed slightly at this end. When he was here before the rag-tag and bobtail were with him 16 to 1 in numbers, whereas these same people, by the prosperous condition of the country, have since ceased to be of that grade, and in consequence have changed their debased ideas and now are 16 to 1 against him. For that reason his visit to us was a very brief one, and we ne'er shall see him more on a political mission. Mr. Bryan's attitude in continuing to advocate silver at 16 to 1 is, to say the least, audacious and an insult to American intelligence.

And inasmuch as we are growing more and more stable and prosperous here, the war's effects will begin less and less to be felt.

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Market Will Cut Loose.

Daniel O'Dell—To me the market seems better. It goes up on good news and does not go down on bad. I think we will cut loose from the foreign market, and from this time on be less influenced by the course of events in South Africa. One thing is certain, and that is that many good things can be bought cheaply now.

DULLEST DAY IN MONTHS.

Yesterday was one of the dullest Saturdays on the Stock Exchange in months. Barely 90,000 shares were traded in, and of this total over one-third was in three stocks—Brooklyn Rapid Transit, American Sugar, and Third Avenue, transactions in each of which totalled about 11,500. Such figures, as compared with those of past days in the same three stocks, are so insignificant as to be almost remarkable. Such stocks, for instance, as New York Central, Delaware and Hudson, and Federal Steel preferred were not even dealt in during the day.

RUMORS ABOUT THIRD AVENUE.

Third Avenue Railroad stock was subject to a pronounced attack in the market yesterday, coincident with the reappearance of the rumor about a hitch in the negotiations for taking up the floating debt of the corporation. People identified with the road denounced this as a stock-jobbing report, and it met prompt denial from Kuhn, Loeb & Co., who head the syndicate which is to finance the debt.

But, although its guise was painfully like that which it wore on a previous occasion, it found credence enough with the speculatively minded to prove effectual. Considerable selling for forward delivery, and the steady offering down of the stock by brokers popularly supposed to be identified with interests which are financing the debt, led to the impression in some quarters that the stock was being depressed to get more advantageous terms in the new financial arrangements. There was no really substantial evidence, however, to show that the raid was anything more than an attack by operators who thought the time opportune to reap profits in this way.

The range of prices for the stock was from 108½ to 114, in dealings amounting to well over 11,000 shares, it closed at 110, a net decline of 4¾ points. The price on two or three occasions broke a point at a time.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. have issued a private circular inviting some of their friends to enter the syndicate to take up the Third Avenue debt. The assumption by the syndicate of the task is dependent, however, on satisfactory results of the examination now being made of the company's books by expert accountants, acting on behalf of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. A representative of the firm said yesterday: "Our experts are still at work examining the financial and physical condition of the Third Avenue Road. It is not likely that they will complete their work before the latter part of next week. By that time we will have a definite idea of the company's affairs. We know nothing about the cause of the break in the stock. Certainly there is no hitch in the negotiations with which we are concerned."

NEWS OF THE EXCHANGES.

The coffee market was fairly active in yesterday's two hours of trading. Transactions aggregated 24,750 bags. Weakness was developed in coffee, in sympathy with weak foreign advices, and as a result of increased receipts in Brazilian ports. The receipts at Rio Janeiro amounted to 13,000 bags and those at Santos to 17,000 bags, a total of 30,000 bags, against 17,000 for Friday, 21,000 for Thursday, and 27,000 on Wednesday. Coffee opened 5 points off and closed barely steady, at a net decline of from 10 to 15 points.

Cotton was strong. The Cotton Exchange market opened 2 to 3 points up, advanced some 6 points, and, receding, closed with a net gain of 3 to 4 points, after dealings of perhaps 150,000 bales. Liverpool straddle buying and purchases by a prominent financial house, (which is said to have sold later in the day,) caused a large proportion of the demand for cotton. The receipts were 22,896 bales, about the same as they were a year previous. The estimates for to-morrow's receipts are high. Demand for spot cotton is steady to 1-16 higher in the South.

Wheat closed on the Produce Exchange at prices near the top, after a three-cent rise for the week. Opening trades were the lowest of the day, and prices soon stiffened in sympathy with higher cables and news of unfavorable weather in the West. French markets are strong. There was practically no export buying of wheat, and the market was not active. The corn market was featureless. The week has effected almost no change in it. Oats remain dull.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

The newly elected Board of Directors of Brooklyn Rapid Transit will meet some time this week for organization, probably Tuesday. It was learned yesterday that the re-election of Clinton L. Rossiter as President of the company and Col Williams as Secretary and Treasurer is assured. Henry H. Porter, who is largely identified with Federal Steel, and who is one of the new Directors of Brooklyn Rapid Transit, will be chosen to act in an important capacity, which will enable him to have an influence on the management of the corporation. He may be made Chairman of the Board of Directors.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $155,285,102; balances, $5,745,213; Sub-Treasury debt balance, $1,157,008.

Money on call in London, 1½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3¼ per cent. for short, and 3⅛@3¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange dull and nominal. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84½; demand, $4.87½; cables, $4.87¾; commercial bills, $4.83½@$4.83¾.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19¾ less 1-16 and 5.16¼ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 7-16 and 95¼; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40⅜.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par@5c premium. Chicago—30c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 premium; bank, 75c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, $1 premium per $1,000; selling, par. St. Louis—10c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 35c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Jan 27.—The market for American securities was dully from opening to close to-day. Traders were inactive, and prices showed irregular changes.

Consols for both money and the account, 100⅞; Canadian, 96½; Erie, 11¾; Erie first preferred, 33⅛; Illinois Central, 114½; Union Pacific preferred, 76⅜; St. Paul, 120⅝; New York Central, 136½; Pennsylvania, 66⅛; Reading, 9; Northern Pacific preferred, 75¾; Atchison, 19⅝; Louisville, 80⅝; Grand Trunk, 7½; Anaconda 8⅛.

Bar silver firm at 27½d per ounce.

Money, 1½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3@3¼ per cent., and for three months' bills 3⅛@3¼ per cent.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £40,000.

Spanish fours closed at 67¼.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 139.50; Madrid, 28.82; Lisbon, 43.50; Rome, 7.17½.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—Owing to the unfavorable war news, business on the Bourse opened with an all-round slump. Afterward a tendency to recover passed off, and the market closed dull. Government securities were practically unchanged. Rio Tintos were steadier and De Beers Mines declined. Kafir shares were agitated, on London selling. On the street after the closing of the Bourse the market was distinctly flat.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 2½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 18c for checks.

Spanish 4s closed at 68.32½.

BERLIN, Jan. 27.—Prices were buoyant on the Borse to-day, which was induced by the ease and cheapness of money. Foreign securities were maintained. Iron shares were strong, in consequence of the order for 9,000 trucks for the Russian State Railways. Canadian Pacifics were higher and Americans quiet.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 49 pfenings for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

The Bank of Germany reduced the rate of discount to 5½.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 27.—Business opened dull on the Boerse to-day on the unfavorable advices from other Bourses, but improved later. American securities were weaker.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In yesterday's market for outside securities the only stock that attracted much attention was New Amsterdam Gas. The rest of the market showed little change from the closing figures of the previous day, and the total transactions were very small. A little more firmness appeared, and some few stocks advanced substantially—in some cases without sales. Rumors affecting the market mostly had to do with the gas situation, but no actual news of importance came to hand. The market was even less active than on the previous days of the week, with the one exception of the trading in the New Amsterdam issues, but the day appeared somewhat more favorable on account of the steadier tone of the market.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS common was traded in to the extent of about 3,000 shares, an amount much in excess of any single day's trading in this issue for many weeks past. On these transactions the price advanced to 26⅝, and it closed at 26 bid, showing a net gain of 1½ points. The preferred stock got as high as 49 and ended the day at 48½ bid, a net advance of 2 points. Practically no change occurred in the price of the bonds, which were traded in in small amount around 93. Buying of the stock was of the same character as that which showed on the previous day, and it was still attributed to the same interests. Friends of the stock insist that developments of consequence are near at hand, and that an important change in the gas situation may be looked for within a month or even a week. On the other hand, persons seemingly as well informed say that the question stands as it did weeks ago. That Consolidated Gas interests are making any effort to buy a controlling interest in New Amsterdam Gas is by no means generally credited, and in some quarters the explanation offered for the strength which the New Amsterdam Gas issues have shown for the past two days is that is due to manipulative efforts to advance the price of these stocks. At all events, nothing of a very definite character has yet been made public pointing to an agreement between the Consolidated and the New Amsterdam Companies.

STANDARD OIL advanced 2 points further, to 520, and closed at 518 bid, showing a net gain of 1 point. Confident predictions of much higher prices for the stock are made, but thus far it has not appeared what the immediate reason for the advance is. It is generally believed that the earnings of the company are beyond precedent and that the coming year will see a large increase in the amount of extra dividends. This belief is the reason for the buying of the stock, so far as it is being bought by persons not in a position to be closely informed as to the company's condition, but insiders continue to be the large buyers of the stock.

RUBBER GOODS was strong. It advanced a full point in the common stock and half a point in the preferred. The former ended the day at 20½ bid, and the preferred stock closed at 80 bid, with little stock offered. The stocks were favorably affected by the announcement that an agreement in regard to the Tillinghast patents had been reached between the owners of those patents and the Diamond and Goodyear Companies. It is thought that the agreement will lead to a considerable increase in the earnings of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company, which owns a three-quarter interest in the Tillinghast patents.

ST. LOUIS subscriptions were in good demand and enjoyed a net gain of 1 point on light transactions.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE common advanced 2 points, to 42, and the preferred stock made a net gain of 3 points, closing at 55 bid.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1¾	1⅞
New Amsterdam	26	26⅜
New Amsterdam pf	48½	49½
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	93	94

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	29	31
American Agricultural Chemical pf	76	78
American Bicycle	15½	18
American Bicycle pf	44¼	47
American Bicycle bonds	..	92½
American Chicle	52	55
American Chicle pf	75	..
American Woolen Co	22¼	22⅜
American Woolen Goods pf., ex div.	78¾	79¼
Cast-Iron Pipe	7	8
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	42	44
Distilling Company of America	6⅝	7
Distilling Company of America pf	21	22
Electric Axle Light & Power	3⅝	4
Electric Boat	17	..
Electric Boat pf	..	40
Havana Commercial	20½	23
Havana Commercial pf	60	62
International Pump	15	16½
International Pump pf., ex div	62	64½
Nat. Enameling & Stamp	31½	32
Nat. Enameling & Stamp pf	86½	90
National Graraphone	56	58
National Salt	46¾	48
National Salt pf	77	78½
National Tube	44½	45
National Tube pf	91¾	92¼
Otis Elevator	22	25
Otis Elevator pf	86	89
Royal Baking Powder pf	93	94¼
Rubber Goods Mfg	29½	30
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	80	81
Sloss-Sheffield	28¼	30
Sloss-Sheffield pf	68	69
Standard Oil of New Jersey	518	520
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	½	⅝

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	82¾	83¼
American Air Power	35	50
American Cotton	..	50
Arizona Lead	10	10½
Asphalt Company of America	11	12
British Columbia Copper	9	9¾
California Copper	3¼	3½
Central Fireworks	..	13½
Central Fireworks pf	55	60
Chicago & Alton sub	106	106½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	42	44
Electric Vehicle pf	55	55
Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1	1¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	23
General Carriage	4¼	..
Illinois Transportation	2⅞	2½
*Marreen Copper	7	..
Mexican 5s	97½	98½
New York Transportation	9	9½
New England Transportation	6	6½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	19	19½
Pittsburg Coal	22¼	22
Pittsburg Coal pf	79	80
St. Louis subs	134	135
St. Louis common	25	..
St. Louis pf	80	..
Retsof	26	32
Retsof bonds	80	84
Storage Power	11¼	..
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Tennessee Copper	13	14
Trust Company of America	195	200
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	24	26

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	109½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	237
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	..
Columbus Railway	20	..
Columbus Railway pf	80	..
Con. Traction of N. J	58	..
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	..
Eighth Avenue Railroad	375	..
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	84	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	88½	..
Nassau Electric 4s	87	..
Nassau Electric 5s	108	..
New Orleans Traction	20½	..
New Orleans Traction pf	90	..
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	..
North Jersey Street Railway	..	..
North Jersey Street Railways 4s	86	..
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	100	..
Steinway Railway 1st M. 5. c. 1st	117	..
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	..
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	..
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	..
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	35	..
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	..
Union Railway stock	190	..
United Traction, Providence	108	..
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	28	..
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103	..

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4	7
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	72	75
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103	103½
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	..	103
Consolidated Gas of N. Y.	21⅞	23½
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	37	40
Denver Gas 5s	75	77½
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Fort Wayne Gas	38	45
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	60	64
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Lafayette Gas Co	40	45
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	60	65
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	38	43
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	60	65
Mutual Gas of New York	275	300
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	19½	20½
New England Gas & Coke bonds	72½	73
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	..
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	..
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	..
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co	55	..
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	..
Ohio & Indiana	38	..
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	60	..
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	..
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	..
St. Paul Gas stock	54	..
St. Paul Gas bonds	86	..
Standard Gas, New York	115	..
Standard Gas, New York, pf	135	..
Standard Gas 1st	115	..

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	23	26
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	88	90
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	65	68
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	93	94
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	39	40
Union Ferry bonds	100	100¾

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	51	53
Barney & Smith	10	13½
Barney & Smith pf	99	105
Barney & Smith bonds	103	106
Consolidated Rubber Tire	7	9
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	39	44
Cramps' Shipyard	79	81
General Chemical	59	..
General Chemical pf	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	117	118
Lorillard Company pf	..	107
Standard Coupler	35	38
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf	45	55
Union Typewriter	26½	27½
Union Typewriter 1st pf	110½	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	123
Worthington Pump pf	98	102

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	105	105½
Iron Steamboat	..	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	47	55

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—The Boston market was even duller than Wall Street, but, on the whole, firmer, although the close was irregular. What feature there was in the trading was to be found in the interesting gossip regarding Bay State Gas. This long-idle outsider was quoted to-day at 95c bid, $1.05 asked. Just what is back of the trading, if indeed anything, has not as yet transpired. Still there appears to be a very confident feeling abroad, and it is said to be good for at least 5 points.

For strength attention was directed principally to Old Dominion, Chicago Junction, Erie Telephone, Bell Telephone, Pullman, United States Oil, and Arcadian. One-quarter of 1 per cent was bid to call 3,000 shares of United States Mining at 10 for thirty days. There was a sale of 50 shares of the stock to-day in the market at 7⅞, the first for many days.

At the local Clearing House 4 per cent. was again the nominal rate between the banks, but the business done was extremely small. On call money is in large supply to the best borrowers at 4 per cent. Four to six months' money is easily obtainable at 4 per cent on the strongest grade of collateral. This is also the rate for twelve months. Business in mercantile paper is slow, because of the scarcity of offerings. The best names are quoted at 4@4½ per cent.

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	5	5¼	Old Colony	4½	5
Allouez	3	3½	Osceola	68	70
Arcadian	16½	17	Parrot	40½	41
Arnold	5	6	Pioneer	2	2½
Ash Bed	.50	1	Quincy	140	145
Atlantic	24	..	R. Island	4½	4⅝
Baltic	17	18	Santa Fé	5¼	5½
B. & Cr. C.	.20	.35	S. Ysabel	6½	7
Bos. & Mont.	265	266	Shoe	..	..
Butte & Bos.	48	52	Tamarack	177	180
C. & Hecla	740	750	Utah Con	25	25⅞
Centennial	15½	16	Washington	1	1¼
Franklin	14	14¼	White Knob	12	14½
Humboldt	1	2	Winona	4	4½
Isle Royale	21	23	Wolverine	40	..
Mohawk	13	13¾			

Railroad Stocks.

Boston & A.	240	..	C. Mass. pf.	64	..
Boston & L.	242	..	Fitchburg pf.	123	124
Boston & Me.	196	198	N. Y. & N. E. 6s	110½	..
Boston & P.	300	..	N. & N.	..	..
Boston Elev.	96¼	..	E. 7s	114½	..
Bos. Gas 5s	80½	..	West End	92½	93
Cen. Mass.	13½	14			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. B. Tel.	335	340	Mex. Tele	3	3¼
C. Stk. Yds.	133½	136	N. E. Tel.	135	140
Dom. Coal	41	..	U. S. Tel.	19¾	20
D. Coal pf.	115	116	West. Elec.	41¾	..
Erie Tel.	105	106	W. Elec. pf.	..	63

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27.—Except for the recovery in two stocks, United Gas Improvement and Electric Storage Battery, the market here was dead. In both of the issues named the advance reflected a scarcity of stock rather than any activity in demand. The minor steel stocks were under the ban most of the day. New Haven falling to a new low record, and Susquehanna, on light offerings, declined ¼, to 4. Not a sale of Union Traction was made. This is the first instance of this on record.

The specialties were well held with American Asphalt the feature. That stock rose ⅛, and Wes'ern New York maintained its strength of yesterday. No change was effected in Philadelphia Electric, but Tidewater yielded a point, to 14½. There was a better commission house business, though orders were small.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	21¼	21½	Union Trac.	38	38¼
Choctaw	33	34	U. Gas Imp.	149¼	151
El. Co. of A.	12¾	12¾	Welsbach Lt.	42½	44
Lehigh Val.	24	24¼	W. N. Y. & P.	..	..
Marsden	11¾	12	Penn.	7⅞	7½
Phila. Trac.

ment issued yesterday with that of the previous Saturday:

	Jan. 20.	Jan. 27.	Increase.
Loans	$680,817,200	$688,332,800	$7,515,600
Deposits	765,518,100	780,526,100	15,008,000
Circulation	16,294,600	16,637,100	342,500
Legal tend.	62,957,400	66,647,000	3,689,600
Specie	152,807,800	157,762,500	5,154,700
Reserve	213,565,200	224,406,500	9,844,300
Res. required	191,379,525	195,131,525	3,752,600
Surplus	24,185,675	29,277,975	5,092,300

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding weeks in 1899 and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Jan. 6	$11,757,725	$23,530,375	$22,264,575
Jan. 13	16,727,350	28,263,075	25,968,775
Jan. 20	24,185,675	34,893,675	31,275,200
Jan. 27	29,277,975	39,232,025	35,609,450

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1900	$29,277,975	1895	$45,880,450
1899	39,232,025	1894	109,043,000
1898	35,609,450	1893	23,143,300
1897	59,148,250	1892	36,020,900
1896	39,623,400	1891	23,943,125

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,445	1,445	1,445
3d week Jan.	$256,622	$212,232	$227,584
From July 1	7,515,440	6,865,657	
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	547	537	537
3d week Jan.	75,387	57,243	53,233
From July 1	2,354,294	1,943,063	
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	103	93	74
3d week Jan.	23,732	22,712	22,600
From July 1	689,240	671,433	616,786
C., C. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,838	1,838	1,838
3d week Jan.	298,273	231,518	253,516
From July 1	9,520,929	8,477,803	8,181,388
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	589	589	589
3d week Jan.	38,936	36,146	
From Jan. 1	108,149	103,074	
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
3d week Jan.	8,630	8,375	8,879
From July 1	301,081	283,051	236,502
BOSTON, REVERE BEACH & LYNN for the quarter ended Dec. 31:			
	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross	77,014	53,142	23,872
Op. expenses	72,802	50,923	21,879
Net	4,240	2,219	2,021
Other income	4,509	99	4,410
Total income	8,830	6,729	2,121
Deficit	3,833	4,134	*301
Charges	12,683	10,863	2,000
*Decrease.			
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG for December:			
	1899.	1898.	1897.
Gross	390,867	288,854	286,812
Op. expenses	220,569	203,988	189,761
Net	130,298	84,866	97,051
Prop. op. expenses to gross	63	70⅜	66⅛
Gross, 6 months	2,278,071	2,005,481	1,899,855
Net, 6 months	880,037	705,981	693,191
CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY for the year ended Dec. 31—			
Gross	$5,194,439	$4,832,806	$4,816,516
Op. expenses	3,325,677	2,926,490	2,908,982
Net	1,868,762	1,906,316	1,907,534
Prop. op. expenses to gross	61	60½	60%
Interest	207,877	207,877	207,877
Dividends	1,449,997	1,440,000	1,440,000
Balance	210,888	258,439	259,657
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL for December—			
Gross	3,595,398	3,504,277	2,817,081
Op. expenses	2,172,928	2,012,971	1,562,586
Net	1,422,470	1,491,306	1,254,515
Prop. op. expenses to gross	60⅜	54⅝	55⅜
Gross, 6 month	22,586,348	20,330,348	18,480,280
Net, 6 months	8,168,052	8,507,240	7,333,087
CHOCTAW, OKLAHAMA & GULF for the year ended Oct. 31—			
Gross	1,352,127	1,067,534	717,956
Earnings mining department	606,965	567,398	511,728
Earnings both departments	1,959,092	1,634,932	1,229,684
Op. expenses	1,242,190	1,037,141	837,339
Net charges	716,902	597,791	392,355
Prop. op. expenses to gross	62⅜	63 7-16	68¼
Interest	235,204	270,208	
Taxes	23,000	22,000	225,974
Dividend	275,000	200,000	
Total charges	533,204	442,208	225,974
Surplus	183,698	155,583	166,380
GEORGIA RAILROAD for December—			
Gross earnings	146,204	154,440	159,196
Operating ex.	89,561	113,287	115,649
Net earnings	56,695	41,153	43,547
Prop. op. ex. to gross	61⅞	73½	72½
Gross, 6 months	833,518	858,835	882,870
Net, 6 months	299,193	295,719	257,652
GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD OF CANADA for November—			
Gross earnings	2,008,932	1,817,008	1,832,035
Operating ex.	1,292,569	1,176,612	1,186,759
Net earnings	716,363	640,396	645,276
Prop. op. ex. to gross	64%	65%	65 15-16
Gross, 5 months	9,818,106	8,668,534	9,139,221
Net, 5 months	3,598,032	3,149,347	3,363,327
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN for November—			
Gross earnings	348,671	294,208	277,113
Operating ex.	179,564	158,920	151,627
Net earnings	169,107	125,288	125,386
Charges	65,340	65,223	90,518
Surplus	103,623	59,765	64,868
Gross, 5 months	3,524,988	3,164,248	3,125,998
Net, 5 months	1,591,804	1,321,053	1,310,107
Surplus, 5 months	873,131	645,903	648,319
LAKE SHORE ELEVATED (Chicago) for year ended Dec. 31—			
Gross	697,513	633,463	579,961
Op. expenses	331,553	324,947	329,124
Net	365,960	308,456	250,837
Prop. op. ex. to gr.	47 7-16	51⅜	56⅞
Taxes	13,742	13,849	18,651
Int. bonds	229,655	221,677	227,605
Miscel. int.	37,745	37,697	29,874
Rent	87,177	61,954	15,707
Total	362,320	335,147	291,798
Surplus	3,640	*26,691	*40,961
*Deficit.			
PITTS., CIN., CHI. & ST. LOUIS for December—			
Gross	1,674,407	1,529,495	1,588,947
Op. expenses	1,176,052	1,122,200	1,011,223
Net	498,355	407,295	577,724
Charges	599,880	524,833	558,421
Deficit	101,534	117,538	19,303
Gross, 12 months	18,964,375	16,230,679	15,109,634
Net, 12 months	4,975,898	4,633,050	4,884,761
Surplus, 12 mos.	1,308,467	1,055,627	1,004,742
READING COMPANIES for December—			
Railway Company:			
Gross	2,365,428	2,006,794	1,947,585
Op. expenses	1,465,468	1,163,704	1,075,356
Net	845,960	843,090	872,229
Gross, 6 months	13,741,777	11,984,487	11,886,164
Net, 6 months	5,375,169	5,255,128	5,559,761
Coal and Iron Company:			
Gross	2,568,969	2,553,946	2,024,988
Op. expenses	2,316,534	2,435,418	1,944,491
Net	252,435	118,528	80,487
Gross, 6 months	16,656,932	12,921,375	13,382,882
Net, 6 months	1,515,132	803,737	818,121
Reading Company:			
Net	15,752	14,584	27,444
Net, 6 months	120,027	104,230	184,285
All companies:			
Net	1,168,148	976,202	979,960
Charges	772,000	756,154	753,662
Surplus	396,148	220,048	226,298
Net, 6 months	7,010,329	6,163,102	6,562,167
Surplus, 6 mos.	2,078,329	1,024,170	2,040,185
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO for December—			
Gross earnings	676,327	607,695	543,714
Oper. expenses	397,250	378,727	332,573
Net earnings	279,077	228,967	211,341
Prop. op. exp. to gross	58⅞	63⅛	61¼
Gross, 6 months	4,154,454	3,706,377	3,609,746
Net, 6 months	1,802,533	1,534,444	1,610,694
ST. PAUL & DULUTH for November—	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross earnings	206,653	281,289	5,364
Oper. expenses	122,721	131,409	*8,778
Net earnings	83,932	69,970	14,142
Gross, 5 months	982,534	864,101	118,433
Net, 5 months	393,913	296,181	97,732
SAN FRANCISCO & NORTHERN PACIFIC for December—			
Gross earnings	69,832	67,000	2,832
Oper. expenses	59,742	45,363	14,379
Net earnings	10,090	21,637	*11,547
Gross, 6 months	391,250	353,951	37,299
Net, 6 months	217,480	173,934	43,546
WISCONSIN CENTRAL for December—			
Gross earnings	385,357	397,441	*1,504
Oper. expenses	263,907	246,409	16,620
Net earnings	132,907	151,031	*18,124
Prop. op. exp. to gross	66⅝	65½	
Other income	2,305	10,158	*7,853
Total income	135,213	161,189	*25,976
Charges	128,270	117,599	10,671
Surplus	6,942	43,590	*36,648
Gross, 6 months	3,037,356	2,618,586	418,780
Net, 6 months	1,262,936	1,114,484	148,452
Total income, 6 months	1,273,113	1,177,993	95,120
Surplus, 6 months	494,339	377,279	17,060
*Decrease.			

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Close.
300	Am. Ice	40	40	39⅝	39⅝
20	Am. Smelt & R.	38½	38½	38¼	38¼
730	Am. Steel & W.	48⅞	49¼	48⅞	49¼
12,250	Am. Sugar Ref.	115¼	116⅜	115¼	115⅜
340	Am. Tobacco	98⅜	99¼	98⅜	99¼
600	A., T. & S. F. pf.	60⅛	60⅝	59⅞	60⅛
5,730	Brook. R. T.	71½	72¾	70⅝	71⅜
30	Brunswick City	16	16	15½	15½
10	Ches. & Ohio	29½	29½	29½	29½
1,030	C., B. & Q.	121⅜	121⅞	121¼	121¼
2,240	C., M. & St. P.	118	118¼	117⅜	117⅜
170	C., R. I. & P.	106⅜	106⅜	106	106
40	Col. Fuel & Iron	42	42	42	42
70	Cont. Tobacco	32	32	31⅞	31⅞
90	Federal Steel	51	51½	50⅜	50⅞
280	Louis. & Nash.	78⅜	78½	78	78
310	Manhattan	93⅞	93⅞	93⅜	93½
350	Met. Street	167	167	167	167
800	Mo. Pacific	42⅞	43¼	42⅝	42⅝
200	National Steel	40½	40½	40½	40½
20	Pacific Mail	42⅞	43	42⅝	43
200	Pennsylvania	129	129	129	129
40	Reading	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
40	Reading 1st pf.	50	50	50	50
350	Southern Pacific	37⅝	37⅝	37¼	37½
100	Tenn. C. & I.	83¼	83¼	82⅞	83½
380	Third Avenue	110	110	108	109
40	Union Pacific	46⅝	46⅝	46¼	46¼
10	Union Pac. pf.	75	75	75	75
510	U. S. Leather	16⅜	16⅜	15⅞	16
10	Wabash pf.	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
27,320					

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Close.
$6,000	Am. Gas 5s	93½	93½	93½	93½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Jan. 27, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
59	59¾	60	Am. Car & Found. pf.	60¼	60¼	60	60	.....
39¾	40	590	American Ice	39⅞	39⅞	39½	39⅞	.....
72½	75	139	Am. Ice pf.	73	73	73	73	.....
14⅝	14⅝	110	American Linseed	14½	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
54¾	55½	110	Am. Linseed pf.	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	+ ⅜
5⅞	6½	200	American Malting	6	6	6	6	.....
38⅝	39	510	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	38½	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛	− ⅜
88	89	40	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	.....
41¼	42½	25	Am. Steel Hoop	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	.....
49⅛	49¼	5,085	Am. Steel & Wire	48¾	49¼	48⅝	49⅛	+ ⅜
89	90½	1,010	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	90	90	90	90	+ ½
115⅜	116	11,550	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	115½	116¼	115⅜	116	+ ¼
81½	82½	435	Am. Tin Plate pf.	81½	81½	81½	81¼	.....
99	99¼	1,930	American Tobacco	99	99¾	99	99⅛	− ⅛
39½	40	100	Anaconda Copper	39½	39½	39½	39½	− ⅛
43	45	32	Ann Arbor pf.	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	.....
19¼	19¼	183	At., T. & S. F.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	− ⅛
59⅝	60	4,075	At., T. & S. F. pf.	60⅛	60¼	60	60	− ⅛
57½	58	911	Baltimore & Ohio	57¼	57⅝	57⅛	57¼	+ ⅛
74½	74⅝	700	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	74½	75	74⅜	74⅜	+ ⅛
71⅛	71¼	10,770	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	71⅛	72¼	70⅞	71¼	− ⅛
16	16¼	2,470	Brunswick City	15⅝	16¼	15¼	16⅛	− ⅛
29⅜	29½	100	Chesapeake & Ohio	29¼	29½	29½	29½	.....
121¼	121¼	4,200	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	121⅝	121¾	121⅜	121¼	− ⅝
13¾	13⅞	375	Chicago Great West	13⅝	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	.....
76¼	76½	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	76	76½	76	76½	+ ⅝
40½	41	520	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	40½	40½	40½	40½	+ ⅛
117½	117⅝	3,710	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	118	118	117¼	117½	− ½
		170	Chi. & Northw. pf.	198	198	198	198	.....
106	106¼	500	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	106½	106¼	106	106	− ⅛
17	17½	200	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	17	17	17	17	− ¼
41⅞	42	300	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	42	42	42	42	.....
120	122¼	150	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	121	121	121	121	−1
31⅜	32	500	Continental Tobacco	32	32	32	32	+1
84	85½	51	Continental Tobac. pf.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	.....
68	68½	62	Denver & R. G. pf.	68¼	68¾	68¼	68⅜	.....
105	106	580	Erie Tel. & Tel.	104⅜	105⅜	104⅜	105¼	+ ⅝
91½	93	100	Evans. & T. H. pf.	92	92	92	92	+2
50¾	51	1,315	Federal Steel	50⅝	51¼	50⅜	50⅞	− ¼
53¾	54	100	Glucose Sugar Ref.	54	54	53⅜	53⅜	+ ¼
164	167	10	Great Northern pf.	166½	166½	166½	166½	.....
33	34	40	Hocking Valley	32½	32¾	32½	32¾	.....
113⅞	114	300	Illinois Central	113⅜	114	113¾	114	.....
22⅛	23	500	International Paper	22¾	23	22½	22½	− ⅛
10⅝	10⅞	754	International Silver	10⅝	10½	10	10	− ⅛
79	80	200	Laclede Gas	80	80	80	80	+1
83¼	85	20	Lake Erie & West. pf.	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	.....
78¾	78¾	1,300	Louisville & Nashville	78⅜	78⅜	78	78	− ⅛
93¼	93½	810	Manhattan Con	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	.....
167½	167½	1,880	Met. Street Railway	167	168	166½	167⅝	− ⅜
59¼	60	500	Minn. & St. Louis	59¼	59⅝	59¼	59⅝	+ ⅜
42⅝	42⅝	2,150	Missouri Pacific	42⅞	42⅞	42⅝	42⅝	− ⅛
26¼	26½	100	National Lead Co.	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
40¼	41	320	National Steel	40¾	40¾	40¼	40¼	+ ⅛
130	131	101	New York Air Brake	130	130	130	130	−4
133¾	134	38	New York Central	133¾	133¾	133¾	133¾	.....
75	85	20	N. Y., C. & S. L. 1st pf.	76	76	76	76	.....
21¾	21½	250	N. Y., Ont. & West	21¾	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	.....
24½	25	200	Norfolk & Western	24½	24⅝	24½	24⅝	.....
70¼	70	10	Norfolk & West. pf.	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼	.....
51	51¼	600	Northern Pacific	51	51¼	51	51	.....
42⅝	43	350	Pacific Mail	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	− ⅛
129¼	129¾	1,010	Pennsylvania R. R.	129	129	129	129	.....
103⅜	103¾	755	People's Gas, Chicago	103¼	103⅜	103¼	103⅜	.....
2⅝	2⅞	150	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	.....
90	90¼	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	92	92	92	92	−1
185	189	110	Pullman Company	188¾	188¾	188¾	188¾	.....
17¾	18	100	Reading	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	− ⅝
50¼	50¾	320	Reading 1st pf	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	+ ¼
20⅝	20¾	300	Republic Iron & Steel	20⅝	20⅝	20½	20½	+ ⅛
43¼	45	100	Rio Grande West	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	+ ⅛
46	48	25	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	47	47	47	47	.....
9⅝	9⅝	205	St. Louis & San Fran.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
33¼	34	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	33	33¼	33	33¼	− ⅛
26¾	26⅞	600	St. L. Southw. pf.	26¾	26⅞	26¼	26¼	.....
37⅝	37⅝	524	Southern Pacific	37⅝	37⅝	37⅜	37½	.....
11⅝	11¾	125	Southern Railway	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	.....
53⅞	54¼	45	Southern Railway pf.	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	54⅜	.....
82½	83¼	300	Tenn. Coal & Iron	83½	83½	83	83	.....
15⅛	15¾	100	Texas Pacific	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅜
10,985	11½	10,985	Third Avenue	11¼	11⅝	10⅝½	110	−4¾
23	23	225	Union Bag & Paper	21¼	21¼	21	21	−1
46¼	46¾	2,300	Union Pacific	46¼	46⅝	46¼	46⅜	− ⅛
75¼	75¾	462	Union Pacific pf.	75	75¼	75	75	− ⅛
16	16¼	2,700	United States Leather	16¼	16¾	16	16	− ⅛
75⅞	76	10	U. S. Leather pf.	76	76	76	76	.....
37½	38	260	United States Rubber	38	38	38	38	.....
100¾	101½	15	U. S. Rubber pf.	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	.....
6⅞	7	100	Wabash	7	7	7	7	− ⅛
20¼	20½	200	Wabash pf	20⅝	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	− ⅜
86¼	87	107	Western Union Tel.	86¼	87¼	86½	87¼	.....
9⅝	9⅞	160	Wheel. & Lake Erie	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	.....
52	53	100	Wheel. & L. E., 1st pf.	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	+ ¼
Sales		94,026						

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following is the New York Clearing House bank statement in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits of the principal banks:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Per Cent.
$2,000,000	$1,999,200	Bk. N. Y., N. B. A.	$13,450,000	$2,002,000	$1,136,000	$12,938,000	24.9
2,050,000	2,114,100	Bk. of Manhattan Co	14,670,000	3,423,000	4,066,000	21,954,000	35.6
2,000,000	1,162,500	Merchants' National	12,517,900	1,958,700	1,642,000	14,193,000	25.4
2,000,000	2,197,100	Mechanics' Nat.	10,090,000	1,625,000	1,044,000	9,807,000	27.2
1,500,000	2,814,200	Bk. of America	20,081,200	3,799,400	1,650,100	22,528,800	24.2
1,000,000	252,500	Phenix National	4,110,000	980,000	189,000	4,188,000	27.9
1,000,000	4,828,700	National City	81,172,600	35,483,000	5,281,900	114,889,200	37.2
300,000	6,560,100	Chemical National	24,518,100	4,602,700	3,060,600	25,649,300	29.9
600,000	207,000	Merchants' Ex. Nat.	4,452,800	796,200	596,900	5,055,100	27.6
1,000,000	1,718,600	Gallatin National	7,027,500	919,400	734,200	6,459,900	25.6
300,000	101,000	Nat. Butch. & Drov.	1,079,000	243,000	42,000	1,085,100	26.3
400,000	129,800	Mech. & Traders'	2,090,000	248,000	190,000	2,203,000	19.9
200,000	168,600	Greenwich	913,300	101,100	172,500	834,600	32.8
600,000	505,300	Leath. Mfg's. Nat.	3,572,200	441,700	371,300	3,254,000	25.0
300,000	200,300	Seventh National	3,025,000	662,700	497,300	4,216,700	27.5
1,200,000	528,000	Bk. State of N. Y.	3,840,600	161,700	670,200	3,426,500	24.3
5,000,000	2,651,800	Am. Ex. National	23,030,000	3,875,000	2,181,000	22,341,000	27.1
5,000,000	3,778,800	Nat. Bk. of Com.	23,403,700	3,090,900	3,429,900	23,176,600	28.1
1,000,000	1,624,300	Nat. Broadway	6,068,000	947,900	239,300	5,202,200	22.8
1,000,000	1,024,500	Mercantile National	9,052,200	2,454,200	319,900	8,740,400	26.5
1,000,000	492,200	Pacific	2,570,800	644,600	429,700	3,199,300	33.6
1,500,000	974,100	Nat. Bk. of the Rep.	17,110,200	3,409,500	1,246,700	18,271,500	25.5
450,000	991,300	Chatham National	6,287,400	643,500	941,000	6,378,900	24.8
200,000	298,400	People's	2,224,800	153,700	439,300	2,719,800	22.2
1,000,000	633,300	Nat. Bk. of N. A.	11,734,000	2,892,000	852,000	13,852,000	28.0
2,711,900	1,941,900	Hanover National	32,948,200	10,091,600	2,388,500	42,124,700	29.6
500,000	412,200	Irving National	4,244,000	569,400	541,800	4,486,000	24.8
600,000	383,200	National Citizen's	2,763,800	529,200	146,200	2,829,100	23.9
500,000	264,800	Nassau	2,345,700	331,200	383,100	2,816,400	25.4
1,017,900	1,127,000	Mech. & Fulton Nat.	6,314,200	1,127,000	572,400	6,853,400	25.5
1,000,000	170,100	Nat. Shoe & Leather	3,476,200	652,300	318,300	3,879,800	25.9
1,400,000	1,731,500	Corn Exchange	16,516,000	1,816,100	2,863,000	18,955,200	24.7
1,000,000	531,600	Continental National	4,675,600	1,024,700	389,900	5,610,100	25.2
300,000	395,600	Oriental	2,156,100	232,500	286,100	2,130,000	24.3
1,500,000	5,820,800	Imp'rs & T'ders' Nat.	24,061,000	4,317,000	1,324,000	23,415,000	24.1
2,000,000	3,339,500	National Park	35,364,000	14,283,000	2,898,000	43,315,000	35.0
250,000	148,200	East River Nat.	1,282,600	297,200	161,300	1,503,700	30.5
3,000,000	2,171,800	Fourth National	21,686,000	3,933,000	1,642,800	22,492,400	24.8
1,000,000	534,500	Central National	9,233,000	2,171,000	1,215,000	12,410,000	27.3
300,000	776,600	Second National	8,146,000	1,616,000	462,000	8,761,000	23.7
750,000	172,100	Ninth National	2,674,200	417,200	229,400	2,812,200	23.0
5,000,000	7,767,300	First National	32,088,100	7,294,500	1,311,700	32,012,200	26.9
300,000	78,100	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	2,328,700	327,100	363,600	2,570,200	26.9
250,000	682,500	Bowery Bank	3,363,000	544,500	398,500	3,669,000	24.9
200,000	413,600	N. Y. County Nat.	3,040,700	752,200	376,000	3,942,900	28.6
750,000	318,500	German-American	5,418,500	681,100	665,900	5,431,000	27.6
1,000,000	1,316,700	Chase National	29,021,700	6,492,000	4,474,000	37,739,100	29.6
1,211,500	1,211,500	Fifth Avenue	8,209,700	1,802,300	418,400	9,143,000	24.3
200,000	585,400	German Exchange	2,605,400	228,600	686,700	3,260,400	28.1
200,000	774,600	Germania	2,802,500	401,700	567,900	4,221,200	23.6
300,000	848,200	Lincoln National	9,334,200	2,151,300	811,800	10,731,000	27.6
200,000	979,100	Garfield National	6,355,700	1,446,400	411,100	7,456,900	24.9
200,000	331,800	Fifth National	2,112,300	468,400	184,800	2,336,600	28.9
300,000	911,600	Bank of Metropolis	5,275,700	1,389,200	530,900	6,607,700	29.1
200,000	393,300	West Side	2,554,000	430,000	295,000	2,721,000	26.6
500,000	629,500	Seaboard National	9,486,000	1,181,000	2,418,000	12,052,000	20.9
2,100,000	1,292,800	Western National	28,234,300	6,669,200	2,142,400	33,732,300	26.9
300,000	529,600	First Nat., Brklyn	5,052,000	523,000	653,000	4,365,000	27.2
1,200,000	1,301,700	National Union	13,376,800	3,260,800	494,900	14,336,700	23.1
500,000	445,900	Liberty National	4,868,100	911,000	226,600	4,587,000	24.8
1,000,000	329,900	N. Y. Produce Ex.	3,654,700	427,900	364,500	3,076,900	25.8
250,000	397,400	New Amsterdam	3,065,300	642,500	408,600	4,124,200	25.5
350,000	181,400	Astor National	3,725,000	537,600	223,100	3,732,100	20.3
500,000	252,500	Hide and Leath. Nat.	2,236,900	130,400	363,000	1,619,200	30.5
$48,000,000	$66,438,300	Total, National Bks.					
11,422,700	14,541,900	Total, State Banks.					
$59,422,700	$80,980,200	Total	688,332,800

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

England at War.

'Tis past; the hour of parting's o'er,
The troopship's on the main,
And some have looked on England's shore
That ne'er shall look again:
The last adieus come faint and low,
Borne on the wintry wind—
God's mercy on the men that go,
And those they leave behind!

For them, the strife—for us, the fears
That grow with hope's delay,
The daily dread, the nightly tears
For loved ones far away:
Yet O though loss be hard to bear,
And sense of threatening harm,
Let not the thought of private care
Unnerve a nation's arm!

For sternly must the soldier fight
Whose country stakes her all:
Now is the day when England's might
Must conquer, or must fall:
Though Valor unrewarded die
Nor every field be won,
We'll bate no jot of courage high
Before our task be done.

Souls of our best! whose bodies fill
Their unforgotten grave
By Magersfontein's murderous hill
Or dark Tugela's wave,
Nobly ye strove, ye gallant dead,
For England's honor slain!
'Tis ours to prove the blood ye shed
Has not been shed in vain!
—A. D. GODLEY in The Spectator.

A Flash of Lightning, Natal.

Lady Broome in The Cornhill Magazine.

A very few days after my arrival at Maritzburg, at the end of 1875, I was standing one afternoon in the shade of my little house on a hill, anxiously watching the picturesque arrival of an ox wagon laden with my boxes. It was in the very early Summer, and the exigencies of settling in left me no time to worry about the thunderstorms, of which, of course, I had often heard. A more serene and brilliant afternoon could not be imagined, and it was not even hot—at all events, out of the sun. My two small boys, as usual, trotted after me like dogs, and clamored to assist at the arrival of the wagon; so I lifted the little one up in my arms and stood there, with the elder boy clinging to my skirts. Suddenly, out of the blue unclouded sky, out of the blaze of golden sunshine, came a flash and a crash which seemed as if it must be the crack of doom. No words at my command can give any idea of the intolerable blinding glare of the light which seemed to wrap us round, or of the rending sound, as if the universe were being torn asunder.

I suppose I flung myself on the ground, because I was crouching there, holding the little boys beneath me with some sort of protective instinct, when in a second or two of time it had all passed, for I heard only a short and distant rumble. I do not believe the sun had ceased shining for an instant, though its light had seemed to be extinguished by that blaze of fire. Never can I forget my amazement, an amazement which even preceded my deep thankfulness at finding we were absolutely unhurt, the fearless little boys only inquiring, "What was that, Mummy?" There had been no time for their rosy cheeks even to pale. I wonder what color I was? I looked at the little stone house with astonishment to find it still there, for I had expected to see nothing but a heap of ruins. Nay, it seemed miraculous that the hills all around should still be standing.

Booming a Weekly.

From "The Bread Line," by Albert Bigelow Paine, in Lippincott's.

"Ours will be religious in tone, too, and a home paper besides. It will go to every household that Frisby's would reach, and to thousands besides who are not of any particular denomination. We also will offer Bibles, but we will offer other things, too. We will offer watches and cameras and premiums for boys and girls; dolls, fishing tackle, and guns—"

"I should think," interrupted Van Dorn dryly, "that with a gun and a Bible we might gather in the most of them."

"Now you're talking sense!" said Barrifield excitedly. "We'll get all of them. We'll capture the whole country. Frisby had a quarter of a million circulation in six months! We'll have half a million circulation in three months! Mark my words—half a million in three months!"

"But the price, Barry! A dollar a year and a premium." Perner was still unsatisfied. "How are we going to do it?"

Barrifield regarded him in a superior way. "The paper itself," he said, "will cost us less than 50 cents a year, even figuring on a basis of only a quarter of a million circulation. Most of the premiums can now be bought for less than the other fifty. Those that can't we'll give just the same, only we'll add on the difference in the form of postage and packing. Nobody ever thinks of objecting to a slight additional charge for postage and packing."

A Diplomat's Pug.

From Chambers's Journal.

One almost forgets how long ago it is since the muzzling order was first issued, but shortly after the inception of that order a housemaid "attached" to a foreign legation took a pug dog, also "attached" to the same legation, out for a walk. She was stopped by a Constable, who asked her why the dog was not wearing a muzzle. The housemaid replied that the dog did not possess a muzzle, because it was a diplomatic dog. The Constable responded that the dog was a pug, and that he was not a fool. The Constable took the name and address of the housemaid. A few days later a summons arrived at the legation. The housemaid did not present herself at the court, and the Magistrate imposed a fine on her. At last the Foreign Minister went to the Marquis of Salisbury about the matter. The result was that all the officials connected with the case were reprimanded, and a "note" was addressed from Lord Salisbury to all the legations in London, in which note Lord Salisbury said he had the honor to call attention to a certain order entitled the "muzzling order," by which it was enacted that all dogs, when taken into public places, should wear a muzzle over the head.

Somali Life.

From "Sport in Somaliland." By Count Potocki.

The camel yields them milk—frequently the only food of the natives—gives them meat and hides, facilitates transport from one place to another, and forms the means of exchange, which at any moment it is possible to barter for other articles, thus taking the place of money. The Somalis also accommodate their existence to the wants of the camels; they go with the herd wherever pasture is best, or where rain has recently fallen; and on this account one may frequently not find the trace of a village where yesterday a place was full of life and people. The camels, in fact, carry away the village on their backs miles distant. * * * Such are the chief events in the life of a Somali. Everything is governed according to some ancient unwritten law, not contained in any codex, not dictated by any tribunal, but still sacredly observed and carried out for centuries throughout the whole region inhabited by the Somalis.

Lord Kelvin.

From Good Words.

Lord Kelvin's scientific discoveries do not lend themselves easily to popular description His work has had many sides. To perhaps the majority of pepole he is known as an inventor whose instruments are the standards used in all exact electrical measurements, whether in the laboratory or in the workshop, whose compass and sounding machine, by freeing the course of the mariner from error due to the magnetism of the ship, and making his approach to the coast in thick weather easily ascertainable, has saved thousands of lives, and robbed ocean navigation to a great extent of its perils and delays. By his telegraph instruments, founded on a perception of the conditions of successful submarine telegraphy, he first made cable signaling commercially possible, and played a great part in the practical working out of the immense enterprise initiated forty years ago by the first Atlantic cable, and now represented by the network of cables connecting all the countries of the world in which there are civilized settlements.

These are great achievements, but the writer of this article once at a public luncheon in a large town in South Wales met a gentleman who seemed to know nothing of them, but recognized Lord Kelvin's name as that of the inventor of a water-tap. The tap in question is useful and efficient, and many men have achieved great fortune and bulked much in the public estimation, whose real services to the arts represented less—an improved paper-fastener or a collar button perhaps; but this conception of Lord Kelvin's eminence as an inventor shows how little many men of affairs may know of the services which have been rendered to the country by its greatest citizens.

The Fighting Wapiti.

From "Game and Life in the Far West," by Baillie-Grohman.

The combatants had moved about the meadows, much as expert boxers would, though after a quarter of an hour's fighting weight had told its tale, and the smaller stag had to retreat more frequently than ever, and the adversaries were fast approaching the edge of the forest at the latter's back. Here a last stand was made by the defeated one, and a ten minutes' tussle ended by bringing both on to their knees; and here, too, the repulsed one received his death wound, though I failed to see exactly how it was inflicted, the movements being so rapid and the light too indistinct. It appeared to me, however, that the weaker stag, on regaining his feet first, made a dash at his foe, but from some cause or other his lunge missed its aim, and, while the impeteus carried him past his still kneeling adversary, his whole flank was exposed to the thrust of the latter's horns. The next second he was down, too, but this time with a heavy thud stretched out at full length, just out of reach of the kneeling victor's horns, who, too exhausted to rise, kept butting at the body which he could not reach. A minute later they were both up again, but the battle was decided, and the wounded hart fled into the forest, where I found him the next morning dead, with a ghastly slash 2 feet in length, that had ripped open his side and penetrated to his vitals.

To Fly in Your Dreams.

From Longman's.

There is a peculiarity about the flying dream that seems to be constant. Of all those whom I asked about the matter, and who are conscious of the flying dream at all, not one has ever known himself to make any high flights in his dreams. One always flies low, with a skimming manner, slightly but only slightly above the heads of pedestrians. And one's critical attitude in a dream toward one's own performance is always interesting to note, both in regard to this particular class of dream and even more toward one of the other classes. It is an attitude that is well brought out in "Alice in Wonderland," where Alice is made to exclaim or to think while she is falling, "How brave they will all think it of me at home not to mind a great fall like this!"

English and Dutch Migration.

From "The Dutch and Quaker Colonies in America," by John Fiske.

The migration to New England was a migration of communities already organized in England; the parish, crossing the ocean, became the township, and, in its relation to the powers above it, assumed a shape essentially similar to that which it had maintained in the old country. The most fundamental fact in the case was that government by the primary assembly had not lost its vitality in rural England. What did not cross the ocean at that time, but was at a later period made the subject of conscious imitation, was the urban form of representative government, with the Mayor at its head. Now the Dutch migration to New Netherland was not a migration of churches but of individuals. It brought with it no pre-existing organization. The resulting community was for a long time a fortuitous aggregation of traders, more at home on a ship's deck than in the farmyard, and without that abiding interest in creating and sustaining homes which an agricultural community feels.

This shifting mercantile community was governed by a commercial company, whose prime interest in it was to make large dividends for its stockholders. The Director General was the salaried servant of the company, and felt responsible to the company rather than to the people whose affairs he administered.

The First Coaches in London.

The Bishop of London in The Cornhill Magazine.

Riding was the only alternative to walking at the beginning of Elizabeth's reign, and a lady never rode without six or seven serving men to carry attire suitable to all contingencies, and the means to repair a toilet which might suffer on the journey. To diminish this cost coaches came into use. They were introduced in 1564 by a Dutch coachman of the Queen; but we are told "a coach was a strange monster in those days, and the sight of it put both man and horse into amazement; some said it was a great crabshell brought out of China, and some imagined it to be one of the pagan temples in which the cannibals worshipped the devil." But at length these doubts were cleared and coachmaking became a substantial trade. So rapid was the increase of coaches that in 1601 an act of Parliament was passed "to restrain the excessive and superfluous use of coaches within this realm." In spite of this innovation, no method could be devised which made locomotion pleasant through streets which were alternately torrents of dirt finding their way to the Fleet ditch, and thick deposits of black mud, which furnished a ready weapon to any one who wished to express disapprobation. It is difficult for us to picture London without either cabs or omnibuses.

A Question of Clocks.

From "The Lewis Carroll Picture Book."

"Which is the best, a clock that is right only once a year, or a clock that is right twice every day? 'The latter,' you reply, 'unquestionably.' Very good, reader, now attend. I have two clocks; one doesn't go at all, and the other loses a minute a day; which would you prefer? 'The losing one,' you answer, 'without a doubt.' Now observe: the one which loses a minute a day has to lose twelve hours, or 720 minutes, before it is right again; consequently it is only right once in two years, whereas the other is evidently right as often as the time it points to comes round, which happens twice a day. So you've contradicted yourself once. 'Ah, but,' you say, 'what's the use of its being right twice a day, if I can't tell when the time comes?' Why, suppose the clock points to 8 o'clock, don't you see that the clock is right at 8 o'clock? Consequently when 8 o'clock comes your clock is right. 'Yes, I see that,' you reply. Very good, then you've contradicted yourself twice; now get out of the difficulty as you can, and don't contradict yourself again if you can help it."

How Long?

Out of the south is the chill wind blowing,
Straight from the white world of ice and snow;
And over the wild sea my thoughts are going
To a far country where roses glow.
For, dear, unto thee, when the clouds are flying
Like war-torn banners the skies along,
In mournful measure my heart is crying—
"Oh, my beloved! How long? how long?"

Low overhead are the dark mists trailing,
And hiding the mountains from longing eyes;
And, far beyond them, the ships are sailing
To thy fair home-land—Love's paradise!
But here the skylark has ceased his singing,
And dropped to his nest with a broken song,
And ever to thee is my wild cry winging—
"Love of my heart! How long? how long?"

CLARA SINGER POYNTER in Chambers's Journal.
Otago, New Zealand.

A Question of Artillery.

From The Contemporary Review.

Considerable comment has been made on the alleged inability of English artillery to deal effectively with the Boer guns. Our field pieces are said to be outranged, to be of inferior metal, and altogether to be outclassed by the weapons of our opponents. A little calm consideration, however, may serve to allay the discontent which has arisen on these points. The guns we have had in the field have been twelve-pounders and so-called fifteen—really fourteen—pounders; for the howitzer batteries, firing a fifty-pound shell with a bursting charge of nearly ten pounds of lyddite, have only been used by Methuen. Against these have been brought, not in large number, forty-five-pound howitzers and a few guns firing a shell of about 100 pounds, besides ordinary field guns firing a fourteen-pound shell. Why have we not had similar weapons? As a fact, we have had the long-range naval twelve-pounder of twelve hundred weight and the 4.7-inch gun of two tons—thanks to naval assistance. But both we and the Boers have only been able to employ the heaviest guns we have because the fighting has been stationary. "Long Tom" was not in use at Elandslaagte, because he could not be manoeuvred in the field. Had the progress of the war been swifter, we should not have found our enemies using anything heavier than their twelve centimeter howitzers—somewhat inferior weapons to our own five-inch. No doubt it was unwise not to send more howitzer batteries into the field at first, because, considering Boer tactics and the nature of the ground on which the fighting was to take place, it was certain that field guns firing only shrapnel were not the best of weapons to form practically the whole armament. So far the authorities are to blame. But in face of the good service the guns have done in keeping down the Boer rifle fire and silencing their guns by killing their gunners, it is idle to talk of our artillery as if it were useless.

A newspaper correspondent wires that a Boer gun is firing shells at us from a range of 8,000 yards, and that our field guns cannot reply. No more could those of any other power with any good effect. But he does not tell us that this 8,000 yards fire has produced any great result, and he does not state—probably because he does not know—that the gun in question has only been dragged into position by a painfully long process, and that this was only done because of our own lack of mobility, owing to the absence of a proper number of mounted men and possibly to the absence of proper transport, has rendered our movements so slow. I don't say our field guns are perfect. I have always preached the desirability of more powerful weapons, considering the increase in value of modern rifle fire. Although events in South Africa have seemed to justify my views. I am free to admit that the tendency in Europe has been to diminish the shell weight fired from field guns, with a view to increased mobility. Rapidity of motion has always been the characteristic of our artillery. The well-known story of the Horse Artilleryman who said he could take his battery anywhere if it were not for the beastly guns, is perhaps an exaggeration. But one thing is certain, that guns to be of use must be mobile.

A Song.

The rose-root takes earth's kisses for its meat;
The rose-leaf makes its blush from the sun's heat;
The rose-scent wakes—who knows from what thing sweet?
Who knows
The secret of the perfume of the rose?

A rose ungathered is but a rose;
Pluck it, lover, don't mind a thorn!
Tuck it away in your bosom-clothes
And drink its beauty from night to morn.

Dig, gardener, deep, till the Earth-lips cling tight.
Prune, gardener! keep those blushes to the light.
Then, gardener, sleep. He brings the scent by night.
Who knows
The secret of the perfume of the rose?

Pale, pale are the rose lips, sweet!
Red is the heart of the rose,
But red are the lips mine meet,
And your heart white as the snows.
—FLORA ANNIE STEEL in The New Lippincott.

The Hospital Orderly.

From The Cornhill Magazine.

The position of hospital orderly, though not such an easy one as that of the patient, is also not to be despised. The hours off duty are many, and the work by no means hard. The orderly is supposed to undergo a course of training; one of his duties is to write accurate reports. These begin in a crude and elementary form. A night report on a serious case which demanded hourly attention ran thus: "Patient were of no trubbel." (As an amendment to this report, "Nurse and patient slept well" was suggested.)

Another on an unpopular Sergeant was brief: "Jackson is a confounded newsance." More advanced specimens are these: "Saunders 'ad is nurrishment regular, he also 'ad bleeding from the nose." "O'Flanagan were very restless and would not sleep without I sot beside 'im and took milk reglar." But why wonder at these efforts of ignorant orderlies, when medical students have been known to write notes thus: "The house surgeon dressed the wound looking red and angry;" or, "Patient complains of severe headache, but has no children."

Disraeli's Wife.

From Blackwood.

Lady Beaconsfield was an enthusiastic sympathizer with her husband in all his interests, and was devoted to him. When in the Commons he was constantly at work and gave himself little rest. He used to dine late at night, and very sparingly, always with a bottle of Beaune. Once, referring to this hasty dinner and assiduous attendance, I said to Lady Beaconsfield that I could not understand how he kept going. "Ah, but," she answered, "I always have supper for him when he comes home, and lights, lights, plenty of lights—Dizzy always likes lights, and then he tells me everything that has happened in the house, and then I clap him off to bed."

Why We Sit on Tables.

From The Criterion.

About ten million women are exasperated every day by men sitting on tables. So far as I am aware, women do not pay for the furniture, and it is none of their business how it is used. The habit of men sitting on tables has led to the invention of the cushioned billiard table and will no doubt ultimately result in other clever notions. At one time it was supposed that men chose to sit on tables because they could get exercise without exertion by swinging their own legs and by kicking the legs of the table. The scientific fact is that tables are more magnetic than chairs. If three men walk into a room where there is no woman, two of them will make for the table naturally. The third one will try two or three chairs and finally give up in despair and join the others. The source of this magnetism is the friction that women create by polishing tables so frequently. Of course, women say that they only polish tables because men sit on them and spoil them, but this is illogical and feminine. No really clever men sit on chairs. They use their chairs for keeping their papers and things on, also their feet.

Chairs are notoriously immoral. You will notice that a well-bred man, when he finds himself losing his temper, invariably gets up from his chair and makes a direct line for the nearest table. This enables him to keep his temper and to argue reasonably.

The English Intelligence Department.

Major Arthur Griffiths in The Fortnightly Review.

There is a general impression that the formidable armed strength of the Boers, which has lately made itself so unmistakably evident, was not fully known to our authorities. But this is not quite the case. Our Military Intelligence Department may not have been fully informed on all points, and more particularly as to the presence in the Transvaal ranks of leaders of such undoubted military skill, but the facts as to numbers, weapons, war material, were all pretty accurately tabulated and at the disposal of our authorities. That such good use would be made of their means may not have been exactly foreseen, and this was what Lord Wolseley no doubt intended to convey when speaking on a late occasion as to our having underrated the Boer power until taught better by actual collision. But the military side of the War Office—and it cannot be stated too emphatically that there are two "sides" there, one with expert knowledge subordinate to a second with no mission seemingly but to hamper and impede military administration—the military chiefs were so fully alive to the danger that threatened British South Africa in its then defenseless state that as far back as last July the Government was urged with much insistence to dispatch an army corps to the Cape. We have since been told that such a step would only have hastened the Boer ultimatum; that being on the spot they could still have concentrated their forces to invade British territory before we could send out reinforcements. The answer to this is that in July the Boers could not have mastered, there was no grass, and the season was unfavorable to military operations.

The Sailor in a Land Fight.

From The Spectator.

Wherever and whenever Jack has been permitted to join in the work of the army he has made his mark so deeply that he has come to be looked upon as indispensable, invincible. His effervescent humor never seems to desert him, as the following anecdote, told the writer recently, fairly well illustrates: It was at Gingihlovo, and the Naval Brigade was face to face with an apparently overwhelming force of Zulus, numbers of whom were armed with rifles. The sailors were reserving their fire, only sending an occasional volley when a favorable opportunity presented itself. Forth from the Zulu host stepped a warrior laden with an ancient firearm, which he calmly mounted upon a tripod in the open, while the sailors looked on admiring his pluck, but wondering much what he was proposing to do. At last one jovial tar suggested that their photographs were going to be taken, and, by common consent, no shots were sent at the supposed photographer. Having loaded his piece with great deliberation, the Zulu primed it, sighted, and, leaning hard against its breech, he fired. The recoil—for the thing was much overloaded—knocked him head over heels backward, while a great roar of laughter went up from the delighted sailors. He sat up looking hurt and dazed, and then, the amusement over, he, along with a suddenly charging impi of his countrymen, was annihilated by a volley from the steadily aimed pieces of the little cheerful band of bluejackets.

The Trouble Over the Umbrella.

From The Cornhill Magazine.

"Old Mike and his wife lived in a little cabin on the mountain, one of a type which is happily becoming every day more rare. The walls were of mud, and the floor of the same useful material, with a gutter running down the middle to divide the family apartment from that of the cow and ass, for Mike did not rise to the dignity of a 'harse baste.' To this mansion came his reverence one cold showery morning in March, to hold a station. His umbrella was wet and dripping, so, being a careful man, he placed it open in the space vacated by the animals, who were grazing outside. After the usual devotions, when the congregation had dispersed, he went for a stroll while Moira prepared his breakfast, for to entertain his reverence afterward is the crowning honor of a station. He had not gone far when a heavy shower obliged him to take shelter under a tree, and send a little gossoon running back for his umbrella. 'His riverence is afther sinding me to bring him his ombrell,' said the boy, bursting into the cabin. 'The saints preserve us! said Mike. 'Maybe it's the thing he left there beyant in the corner,' and seizing the umbrella he tried to pass it through the door, but the entrance was low and narrow and the umbrella large and wide.

"Without a moment's hesitation he caught up a spade and began shoveling down the wall at either side of the door. 'Man alive!' said the priest, appearing on the scene, 'whatever are ye at?' 'Shure, its makin' way I am for yer riverence's ombrell,' said old Mike; 'divil a bit of it 'ill go through the door at all, at all.' 'Ah, nonsense, man,' said his reverence, laughing, and stepping inside he took the umbrella out of Moira's hand and closed it before them. Old Mike stared at it aghast. Then he turned to his wife. 'Glory be to God, Moira,' he said; 'is there anything beyant the power of the priest?'"

Dutch Streets.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

Commend us to the ever-tranquil Dutch streets with their mellow antique houses. These mostly follow circles, as is to be expected in a fortified place. But the typical Dutch street, found everywhere, is the line of houses by the canal, a range of old trees in front, shading the Indian red brick behind, with its bright white window sashes, as bright as much-polished brass. Nothing is more suggestive of tranquil repose and old fashion. They stretch along the broad canal before them, where bridges cross and barges lie together alongside. Even in very populous capitals we come in the suburbs on some delightful, retired bits of canal, leaving much the same effect as does Church Row at Hampstead. Old-fashioned well-to-do folk live here in retirement. There is one such at the entrance of The Hague on the Scheveningen side, where the charming woods begin; anything more old-world and solemnly attractive cannot be imagined. We might well fancy ourselves back to the days of Sir William Temple and of William of Orange, who may have strolled along these banks.

The Mormons Still Polygamous.

R. L. Hartt in The Atlantic.

With the survival or rehabilitation of plural marriages contracted before the manifesto we have been altogether too lenient. Mormons say: "Sir, suppose that for fifteen years you have had two wives; suppose you tenderly loved them both, and then suppose that Congress should compel you to relinquish one of them. Do you think you would keep the law?" What puling sentimentality! These Mormons took their plural wives when polygamy was a crime; they perjured themselves, one and all, when they promised to give them up; and now they stand defiant. A thousand polygamous children have been born in Utah since Statehood. The Church smugly grins and approves. Naturally, for its leaders rank chief among the offenders. Mr. C. M. Owen, who is traversing the State to expose polygamists, telegraphed his paper a dispatch which concluded with this interesting summary: Of the whole fifteen members of the First President and Twelve Apostles, who pledged their faith and honor for the future compliance with the law by the members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, eleven have been actually guilty of the transgression of the law; one is undoubtedly morally so; and three, two of whom are exceedingly old and feeble men, have complied with the pledge given to the people of the United States through their President."

The Open Heart.

Would you understand
The language with no word,
The speech of brook and bird,
Of waves along the sand?

Would you make your own
The meaning of the leaves,
The song the silence weaves
Where little winds made moan?

Would you know how sweet
The falling of the rill,
The calling on the hill—
All tunes the days repeat?

Neither aims nor art,
No toil, can help you hear;
The secret of the ear
Is in the open heart.
—JOHN VANCE CHENEY in The Century.

Napier at the Battle of Meeanee.

From a Letter of Sir Charles Napier's.

When in the fight I held my life as gone; for as to escaping, all idea of that vanished when I saw the Twenty-second giving way and was obliged to ride between the fires of two lines not twenty yards apart. I expected death as much from our men as the enemy, and I was much singed by our fire; my whiskers twice or thrice so, and my face peppered by fellows who in their fear fired high over all heads but mine, and nearly scattered my brains. In agony I rode, holding my reins with a broken hand (he had sprained it a few days before) and quite unequal to a single combat, had a Beloochee picked me out, as one was about to do when Marston slew him.

Rather Cold-Blooded.

From "How Soldiers Fight." By F. Norreys Connell.

Of the tactics of infantry there is no end, but there are some simple rules for the individual foot soldier to remember when lost in the chaos of battle. If you cannot bayonet your enemy, shoot him; if he goes away, aim at the base of his spine. But do not let your attention be distracted from business by the consideration that other people are making a mark of you. It is your duty to kill the highest possible number of those opposed to you, not to save your own skin.

Thackeray's Taverns.

From Blackwood.

When Harry Warrington comes to London he puts up at the Bedford and dines with Mr. Draper at the Cock. That establishment, however, must have been conducted on somewhat different principles in George II.'s reign from those which governed it in the days of Queen Victoria, for Mr. Draper had ordered what he called "an elegant collation there" beforehand, a thing unknown at the Cock when the plump head waiter held sway. In "Vanity Fair," Dobbin and George Osborne dine at Slaughter's, in St. Martin's Lane, a house which seems in Colman's time to have been much used by Frenchmen. There he and Mr. Chopper, Osborne's head clerk, and the two ensigns, Spooner and Stubble, have "a famous dinner" together, before the officers depart on the Waterloo campaign.

When Dobbin revisits the house after ten years in India, John, the old waiter, receives him as if he had only left the day before, and supposes he'll have a roast fowl for his dinner. These faithful old waiters at these old taverns regarded regular customers as friends, and practiced much the same familiarity with them as the old-fashioned man servant used with his master's family in which he had lived perhaps half a century and for whom he would have died. In "Pendennis" we have Dick's and the Albion. Of Dick's Thackeray seems to write with special interest, as if it had been a favorite resort of his own in early days.

Schoenbein and Guncotton.

From "The Letters of Faraday and Schoenbein."

On March 18, 1846, Schönbein wrote to Faraday:

"I am enabled to prepare in any quantity a matter which, next to gunpowder, must be regarded as the most combustible substance known. So inflammable is this matter that, on being brought in contact with the slightest spark, it will instantly be set on fire, leaving hardly any trace of ashes, and if the combustion be caused within closed vessels a violent explosion takes place. * * * What shall I do with that matter? Shall I offer it to your Government?"

Then in a letter written five days later he sends this postscript:

"I open the letter to tell you that I have just now made some preliminary experiments about the explosive powder of my prepared cotton, and found that it is rather considerable. A common soldier's gun, charged with the eighth part of an ounce only, caused a pretty strong explosion."

Having perfected his remarkable discovery he visited England in August with the view of securing patent rights, and he then writes to Faraday as follows:

"The affair which has brought me over to England refers to my explosive cotton, which I have so much improved that it has all the appearance of becoming a dangerous rival to gunpowder. As to its explosive powers, 'guncotton,' as I call it, is very superior to powder; in given cases one part of it does the work of four parts of gunpowder, and under the most unfavorable circumstances the force of guncotton is as 2 to 1 to that of gunpowder. In the course of the last two months I have made many experiments with cannons, mortars, rifles, &c., and obtained results which I am allowed to call highly satisfactory. The same may be said with regard to blasting rocks."

The Mocker.

One there came to my casement shouting,
Loudly lilting a norland stave,
Merrily fleering and madly flouting,
Making a mock o'er the Summer's grave.

"What," I said, "shall some riant fellow
Gird at her whom I held most dear,
Some cup-companion grown over-mellow
Scoff at the dead in my very ear?"

Swiftly then to the casement faring,
While still the riotous mirth upwelled,
Back I turned with a mute despairing
From one who gleamed with the snows of eld—

Winter the willful, the wild intriguer,
Winter who blighted my fair one's breath,
Winter the wary, the world-old leaguer
With him who sits on the throne of Death.

And now while I brood 'neath the fire-lit rafter,
And mourn for her whom I might not save,
Nightly he, with his boisterous laughter,
Makes his mock o'er the Summer's grave.
—CLINTON SCOLLARD in Collier's Weekly.

New Crimes and Penalties.

From The Forum.

The theft of a lamp is larceny; it may be a Roman lamp or a Greek lamp, an oil lamp or an electric lamp. Whether it constitutes grand larceny or petit larceny will in certain States of the Union depend, not upon its age or newness, but upon its market value. On the other hand, there are a great number of modern crimes which could not have been committed in ancient days because the instruments for their perpetration did not exist. They are the outcome of modern civilization and they require new legislation.

The tapping of a telegraph wire is a modern form of highway robbery. In the old days the method was to waylay the courier on the road and to rob him of his purse or of his message. The formula of the modern highwayman is not "Stand and deliver," but simply "Deliver!" And he may get a message from the lightning courier which may be worth more to him than a well-filled purse. But there is nothing to be gained by indiscriminate tapping. It is some special message or information that the thief is looking for, possibly for its effect on the stock market or on other business ventures; but the use of cipher codes renders the tapping of telegraph wires of little avail even in time of war, unless the code as well as the message has been stolen. For the tapping of power or light lines the modern highwayman comes in out of the rain. He can do his business better indoors by attacking the electric meter, confusing its calculations, and thus getting more current than he pays for. Such at least seems to be the implication of recent statutes.

The Lightship.

When boats come home across the bar,
And Winter's sunlight dies afar;
When green and purple dusk creeps down
And hides the harbor and the town;
Each night far out to sea a beam
Of pale, wan light sends forth its gleam
Across the peaceful, darkening tides,
And marks the lightship where she rides.

When tempest-tossed, the ships slip by
The foam-hid headland, and the sky
Is torn with wrack of scudding cloud,
And winds of Winter cry aloud:
Lo, through the roar of crashing wave,
Above the tempest's moan and rave,
A voice comes o'er the troubled tides,
And marks where yet the lightship rides!
—RICHARD STILLMAN POWELL in The Criterion.

Some Epitaphs.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

At length, my friends, the feast of life is o'er,
I've eat sufficient, and I'll drink no more;
My night is come, I've spent a jovial day.
'Tis time to part, but oh, what is to pay?

In Wolverhampton Church, ob. 1690:

Here lie the bones
Of Joseph Jones,
Who eat whilst he was able;
But once o'er fed,
He dropt down dead,
And fell beneath the table.
When from the tomb,
To meet his doom,
He rises amidst sinners:
Since he must dwell
In Heav'n or Hell,
Take him—which gives best dinners!

Here lies Johnny Cole,
Who died, on my soul,
After eating a plentiful dinner;
While chewing his crust,
He was turned into dust,
With his crimes undigested—poor sinner.

Mr. Chamberlain as a Sunday School Teacher.

From The Sunday Strand.

In his Sunday-school days Mr. Chamberlain wore an eyeglass, but no orchid. He always kept on his hat and overcoat, and carried his umbrella, while teaching. He was fond of walking about the room as he taught; and when, as sometimes happened, one of the tired factory lads in his class showed unmistakable signs of drowsiness, the teacher would point with his umbrella to the sleepy boy and say, "Good night, Jones! I have no objection to your going to sleep, only please don't snore."

On one occasion a scholar was reading about the battle of Bunker's Hill, and dropped the "h" in the word "Hill," pronouncing it "ill." It was necessary, of course, to correct the blunderer. Mr. Chamberlain convulsed the class with laughter by putting his glass to his eye and saying, "Poor old Bunker! What's the matter with him?"

He was questioning the class, and, our answers not satisfying him, he rose from his chair, and, surveying us through his eyeglass, observed, "Well! you are, without exception, the most ignorant set of fellows I ever came across."

The Religious Sentiment in Naples.

From the Gentleman's Magazine.

Volumes might be written about the religious sentiment and the superstition of the Neapolitans. I will restrict myself here to a few remarks. Among the poor or criminal classes in Naples it would be impossible to find an atheist or materialist. The worst subjects are often the most devout, and Camorrists are generally found wearing a number of amulets and religious symbols. Ignorance and the influence of the priests are the chief sources of superstition. In the lower middle class the father-confessor has often such an ascendency that in many families nothing is done without his advice and approbation. These priests harness the members of the family to the ecclesiastical car, impress on them ascetic practices, turn the women into bigots, and force the girls into a nunnery. The most vile and miserable of the population will keep a picture of the Madonna in their houses, and never grudge the price of the oil in the never-extinguished lamp. The cheat, the thief, the assassin, take religious vows and keep them, often at a considerable sacrifice.

Before breaking into a shop or committing some other crime the perpetrators will devoutly make the sign of the cross, and when a man goes to a duel he will sprinkle himself with holy water at the nearest church, in order to make sure that his revolver will not miss fire, or his knife fail. Even when robbing some valuable objects from a church altar the thief will first kneel down, murmuring an assurance that it is not contempt for the sacred utensils, but necessity, which leads him to the crime. A very superstitious rascal will try to avoid fighting with a man who has a dagger with a handle in the form of a cross. Very many are the miraculous shrines in Naples and the neighboring country, and not only do the poor and ignorant congregate there, but the rich and educated.

The Stag-Beetle.

From Longman's.

As you walk by the hedgeside a strange noise suddenly arrests your attention; it is the buzz of an insect, but loud enough to startle you; it might be mistaken for the reeling of a nightjar, but it is perhaps more like the jarring hum of a fastly driven motor car. The reason of the noise is that the beetle has with great pains climbed up a certain height from the ground, and in order to ascertain whether he has got far enough, he erects himself on his stand, lifts his wing-cases, shakes out his wings, and begins to agitate them violently, turning this way and that to make sure that he has a clear space. If he then attempts to fly—it is one of his common blunders—he instantly strikes against some branch or cluster of leaves, and is thrown down. The tumble does not hurt him in the least, but so greatly astonishes him that he remains motionless a good while; then, recovering his senses, he begins to ascend again. At length, after a good many accidents and adventures by the way, he gets on to the topmost twig, and, after some buzzing to get up steam, launches himself heavily on the air and goes away in grand style.

The Old Coffee House.

From The Connoisseur.

The coffee house is every night crowded with men of parts. Almost every one you meet is a polite scholar and a wit. Jokes and bon-mots are echoed from box to box; every branch of nature is critically examined, and the merit of every production of the press, or performance at the theatres, weighed and determined. This school (to which I am myself indebted for a great part of my education, and in which, though unworthy, I am now arrived at the honor of being a public lecturer) has bred up many authors, to the amazing entertainment and instruction of their readers. Button's, the grand archetype of the Bedford, was frequented by Addison, Steele, Pope, and the rest of that celebrated set, who flourished at the beginning of this century, and was regarded with just deference on account of the real geniuses who frequented it. But we can now boast men of superior abilities; men who, without any one acquired excellence, by the mere dint of a happy assurance, can exact the same tribute of veneration, and receive it as due to the illustrious characters, the scribblers, players, fiddlers, gamblers, that make so large a part of the company at the Bedford.

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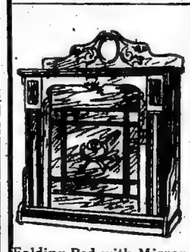

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METHODS OF TAXATION

John Brisben Walker Writes the Governor on the Subject.

Some Remedies Needed in the Present System—Property Now Taxed Doubly and Trebly.

John Brisben Walker has addressed a letter to Gov. Roosevelt in regard to what he considers the evils of the present taxation system of this State. He outlines in the communication the principles which in his opinion underlie just taxation. His letter is as follows:

Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y., Jan. 25, 1900.
The Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Governor of New York:

Dear Sir: The iniquities of taxation as now practiced in the State of New York would do credit to the most remote province of Turkey. If the matter is to be taken up at Albany it is of importance to have a radical reconsideration of the entire subject. Before any action can be taken that will be other than bungling and inefficient the State of New York must first decide upon the principles which underlie just taxation. I beg to present for your consideration an attempt to formulate these principles.

First—All property of every kind and description, real or personal, shall bear its pro rata share of State, county, town, and school taxes, so that where the property is represented in two or three ways, as in the case of real estate held by a company for which stock has been issued and at the same time mortgage bonds given, the taxation shall be levied upon the property itself, thus preventing all confusion as to the manner of assessment.

Second—No property shall be taxed more than once.

Third—The valuation of all property shall be fixed at a mean between the price at which such property would sell at forced sale and the price at which its owner holds it for personal uses or speculative purposes—in other words, a just mean of valuation.

Fourth—All State, county, town, village, school, and other taxes shall be paid at one central county office—namely, that of the County Treasurer—and all accounts pertaining thereto shall become a part of the county records, so that a single reference will at all times show the condition of taxes paid and unpaid.

Fifth—The County Treasurer shall mail to each taxpayer who shall return his list of property holdings an itemized bill giving clearly the description of the property, its valuation, the rate of taxation, and the total of each kind of taxes—State, county, town, village, and school; and the best principles known to the mercantile world of to-day shall be introduced to facilitate the easy collection of taxes.

Sixth—No extraordinary usury shall be charged for non-payment of taxes, but the delinquent taxes negotiated with the leading trust companies so as to leave the unfortunate non-taxpayer in the position of least loss until the property shal be finally sold or redeemed.

If fundamental principles of just taxation could be established in law, most of the difficulties which now surround the subject would disappear. It is the injustice and inequality of the existing system which gives excuse for many men in their avoidance of taxes and leaves a violent disgust in the minds of all regarding the methods in use.

Under the existing practice, it is quite possible for a piece of property to be taxed not less than three times, while on the other hand we know that large amounts of property escape taxation altogether. If men could feel that all others were paying their fair share of taxes, and that they would not be called upon to pay taxes twice on the same property, I believe that nine-tenths of the effort to avoid taxation would cease.

I have talked with many business men and officers of corporations and have usually discovered that the motive beneath the avoidance of taxes arose from these two facts: That other men are not fairly assessed and consequently are not paying their share of taxation, and that property under the laws of the State is likely to be taxed two or even three times.

There should be a State court, to which any man having reason to believe that his property was taxed twice could submit his grievance in a businesslike way, so that the securing of justice would not be attended by the expensive litigation now required. Under the present system, a man's taxes may be outrageously unjust through mistake or intentional malice on the part of the Assessors. He has practically no recourse to-day except through litigation so expensive that the property holder of moderate means had better bear his grievance in silence.

With reference to methods of collecting taxes: In Westchester County, for instance, the Collector is allowed 10 per cent. if the property holder fails to pay by a certain date. The taxpayer very often receives no notice, because it is to the interest of the Collector that he should not have this notice. The Collector moves his tax office from town to town. Small bills are posted on trees and in obscure places to the effect that he will be in one town from the 1st to the 3d of the month; in another from the 4th to the 6th; in still a third from the 7th to the 10th, and so on. Considerable perseverance is required to follow up these movements and know where to send taxes. In consequence of the system, the Tax Collector, tempted to become a thief, in but too many cases fails to use the exertion which the law contemplates for the notification of the taxpayer, and for which notification the Collector receives compensation and pockets the iniquitous 10 per cent. to which through his own connivance he becomes legally entitled.

Still other difficulties are found in the payment of the village taxes at one point and of the county taxes at another; while in purchasing a piece of property there is no way of determining whether the taxes have been paid without reference to several records.

In States whose laws are of modern origin, all taxes—State, county, town, village, and school—are collected in the County Treasurer's office, and properly itemized bills for the taxes on all property returned are sent at the proper time to the taxpayer. The County Treasurer should see that the taxpayer's work is made as easy as possible, and that he is not subjected to snap judgments or usurious penalties because of oversight upon the part of the public servant who is employed to notify him in regard to paying his taxes.

Finally, when taxes have been settled, they should become a part of the county records, so that a single reference will tell the exact condition of all taxes paid and unpaid.

The burden of the infamous usury which is now practiced with regard to tax collection is as a rule borne by the poor man who is struggling along, and through sickness or unexpected difficulty is unable to secure the money to pay his taxes at the proper time. These unfortunates are subjected to penalties of 10, 20, and even 30 or 40 per cent. in some States. Very often a ring of unscrupulous men is formed around the tax office which makes a business of this kind of usury and annoys the unfortunate by unjust claims upon property. There are many instances of property passing into the hands of these robbers at only one-twentieth or even a fiftieth of its value.

Such practices are contrary to public interest, and it is impossible to conceive of intelligent lawmakers countenancing them. Taxes form the very highest class of security that can be found in the whole business world, and money, with proper negotiation, should be loaned on them by the large trust and insurance companies at the lowest rate at which money is loaned on Government bonds, because the security is absolute.

JOHN BRISBEN WALKER.

TAXATION OF MORTGAGES AND DEDUCTION OF DEBTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Clarke, the counsel of the Stranahan Committee on Taxation, says "mortgages are now taxable by the law of the State" and that "the committee's proposition is to change the rate so as to make it low." He suppresses all mention of the other change which the law makes, namely, that under the Stranahan law mortgages are taxable WITHOUT DEDUCTION FOR DEBT. In all other personal property the tax is offset by the owner's just debts, which is rightful. On real estate no such deduction is made, and under the Stranahan bill mortgages would be classed with real estate in this respect. Mr. Clarke is silent about this important change, and I do not believe that the eminent gentlemen whom he quotes had clearly in mind that the proposed law would change not only the rate but the mode of taxation.

This is the real grievance, and this is what makes it certain that the mortgage tax, being essentially a realty tax, will be finally paid by the owner or user of the realty. Then we shall have the gross unfairness of mortgaged property alone paying State tax, while free-and-clear property is exempt.

The bill under consideration might be appropriately headed "An act to burden the heavily laden and weigh down the oppressed."

As to the statement that the mortgageor will, even if he has to pay the five mills, receive the counterbalancing benefit of a reduction in local taxation, let us see how the counterbalancing will work.

Let us suppose that all the real estate in a certain county is represented by two farms, the one (M) being worth $10,000, subject to an overdue mortgage of $8,000, while the other (N) is free and clear of mortgage. The owner of N is so fortunate as to have inherited his property or paid for it in cash, or perhaps has given his personal notes.

Let us further suppose that this county has to raise on its real estate $420 for local purposes and $40 for State purposes.

A.

Distribution of Taxes Under Present Law.

Amount to be raised on real estate, $460, equals 2.3 per cent. of $20,000.

M pays on $10,000 freehold	$230
N pays on $10,000 freehold	230
Total	$460

B.

Distribution of Tax Under Stranahan Bill.

Amount to be raised by mortgage tax fixed at one-half of 1 per cent of $8,000.	$40
Amount to be raised on freehold. (Equals 2.1 per cent. of $20,000.)	420
N pays on $10,000 freehold	$210
M pays on $10,000 freehold	$210
And also by increase of rate of interest on mortgage	40
	$250

If N pays $210 and M pays $250, where is the equalization?

If the farms in one county are more heavily mortgaged than those in another, the former must be more heavily taxed for State purposes. Is this fair?

It is idle to say that the tax will come out of the mortgagee. No matter who pays it, it must come out of the produce of the property. There is no other source of earning but the physical property and the skill with which it is managed.

To call mortgages personalty is a fiction. But if they are taxed as personalty they should be subject to the same allowance as personalty, the deduction of just debts.

CHARLES E. SPRAGUE.

New York, Jan. 27, 1900.

AGAINST THE DEATH PENALTY.

Society of Friends and Others Urge Legislature to Act.

The Society of Friends, with others interested, held a conference yesterday afternoon at the Friends' Meeting House in Rutherfurd Place upon the subject, "Our Responsibility in Regard to the Abolition of the Death Penalty." All those who spoke unanimously condemned capital punishment and no word was spoken in its favor. At the close of the meeting petitions were circulated calling upon the members of the State Legislature to pass the Maher bill now pending, which abolishes the death penalty.

The first speaker was the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer. "Punishment by death," said he, "does not prevent crime, and statistics show it. Does any one claim that lynching stops killing? That community where it is practiced has not yet passed out of the first crude stages of civilization."

The speaker held that being forever shut off from an adequate knowledge of a man's mental life, mankind were not in a position to execute a judgment which belonged in the province of Deity.

Gen. Newton M. Curtis, who during forty years of agitation has gained a National reputation as a foe of capital punishment, cited Michigan, Wisconsin, Rhode Island, and Maine as States employing the life sentence alone, and claimed that without the death penalty convictions were more certainly, quickly, and inexpensively secured. He asserted that the increase of homicide in States where capital punishment prevailed was fourfold in comparison to what it was in States where it had been abolished.

J. William Hutchinson followed with a paper, in which he made an attempt to show the inconsistency of modern Christians in attaching such unalterable authority to the verse in Genesis, "Whoso shedeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed," and treating other Old Testament injunctions with disregard.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

FREDERICK CLINCH.—The word "trolley" is derived from the Middle Low German "drol" or "drul," which means anything round. Thence came the Middle Dutch "drol," a top, and the Scotch "trolley," which is used in various senses, the most ordinary being that of any long, unshapely thing that trails on the ground. "Isinglass" comes from the Middle Dutch "huysenblas" and the German "hausenblase," which signify literally "sturgeon bladder." That is one of the substances of which isinglass is formed. "Macadamize" is one of the few words in the English language derived from a proper name in comparatively recent times. John London Macadam was a Scotchman who, born in 1756 and dying in 1836, invented an improved process for forming roads, which proved a great success in England, and was named after the inventor.

"J. N."—"Bar sinister" is an erroneous expression for "bend sinister," a term in heraldry. A bend is one of the nine "ordinaries" of a coat of arms. It consists of a diagonal band drawn from the dexter chief (left top corner) to the sinister base, (right bottom corner.) A bend sinister is drawn from the sinister chief to the dexter base. It is one of the rarest features of a coat of arms, and usually, though not always, denotes illegitimacy of birth. From this circumstance comes the ordinary use of the expression "bar sinister" to denote illegitimacy.

"DISPUTANTS."—As a general rule the United States grants the same privileges to an alien as are granted in the latter's country to citizens of the United States. There are also special National and State acts regarding the status of the citizens of various foreign countries. An act was, for instance, passed by the Legislature of this State in 1897 providing that "any citizen of a State or Nation which, by its laws, confers similar privileges on citizens of the United States, may take, acquire, hold, or convey lands or real estate within the State, in the same manner and with like effect as if such person were, at the time, a citizen of the United States." As Americans are allowed in Great Britain and most of the important countries of Europe to hold and dispose of real estate, the generality of foreigners have the same privileges here.

H. W. MILLER.—Price lists of stamps and coins may be obtained from the J. W. Scott Company, 36 John Street.

"A DAILY READER."—The report of the death of Henry Dodez, a bookkeeper who died suddenly on the Brooklyn Bridge, was published in THE TIMES Dec. 27, 1899.

"S. R."—The first step in procuring a patent for mechanical contrivances or therapeutic preparations is to consult a patent lawyer. Many of them issue pamphlets of instructions which are free to inventors.

"D. A."—Interest on savings bank deposits continues until the deposit is withdrawn. If the interest is not entered in the bank book at least annually, only the annual interest on the amount entered is credited to the depositor.

"I. G."—Inquiry at the office of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children elicited the response that it is legal for a child of eleven years to play violin solos on a theatrical or other stage. But there is a certain formality to be observed before any public performances of this sort. The law prescribes that a permit must be obtained from the Mayor and at least twenty-four hours before application is made, notice of such application must be given the Gerry society. The Mayor's permit covers all public performances for a week, and a new one can be obtained for subsequent appearances.

Church News and Notes.

John M. Cornell will make an address this afternoon in the Jane Street Church. P. W. Radcliffe will lead the meeting.

The Rev. James A. O'Connor will speak this evening at Christ's Mission, 142 West Twenty-first Street, on "The Methods of the Paulist Fathers in Converting Protestants to Roman Catholicism."

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters will speak in the Bloomingdale Church this morning on "The Church in Thyatira; The Church of False Teachers and Loose Morals." In the evening he will speak on marriage. In the afternoon he and the Rev. Leighton Williams will speak in the Ninth Regiment Armory.

Bishop A. N. Littlejohn will celebrate today his thirty-fifth anniversary as Bishop of the Long Island Diocese. He was consecrated to that office in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, on Jan. 27, 1869. He was born at Florida, N. Y., on Dec. 13, 1824, and is now eighth on the list of eighty-nine living Bishops.

The Salvation Army will hold its National convention in Carnegie Music Hall, beginning Feb. 13, and lasting nine days. Among the leading features will be addresses by Commander Booth-Tucker and Mrs. Booth-Tucker, the dedication of Commander and Consul Booth-Tucker's infant son, tableaus, flag and Chinese lantern drills, songs, striking testimonies, and the Passion service.

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The immense enlargements and extensive improvements to our furniture store made possible by our new building are now complete.

The facilities for properly showing furniture, the clever arrangement and classification will make shopping here the most convenient, pleasant and advantageous anywhere in America. It is with feelings of justifiable pride that we invite you to inspect these great improvements, not equalled anywhere, and in order to commemorate the event we introduce a one-week's sale, offering every piece of furniture in stock at a sweeping reduction of 25 to 50 per cent. The stock itself,

Nearly $200,000 Worth,

embraces everything that's new and beautiful and worthy. Every piece will be marked with a red ticket showing clearly the regular price, and the special sale price. The only restriction to this offer being that the discount applies to goods in stock, that is that we cannot guarantee to duplicate pieces after they have been sold, and that all goods must be delivered within 30 days.

We are sure a visit to this exceptional display will be found of very great interest, to say nothing of the buying advantages should you wish anything whatever in furniture.

It may be a simple one dollar chair on which you can save fifty cents, or on up to a thousand dollar parlor suit on which you can save hundreds. And all the newest furniture of the season, quaint, handsome, simple and massive things never shown before. Almost a forest of different woods, coverings of every description and the colorings of an autumn landscape. One week only and 25 to 50 per cent. from everything without any exception.

Rich Furs at One-Half. And in Their New Home.

Second Floor.

The success of our recent Fur Sale naturally has become the talk of the trade, and has brought those to us who have large lots to offer. One of the very best Fur Merchants known would rather have cash than run the risk of carrying stock over. He sold his extensive collection to us and we in turn pass it along to you to-morrow at half regular prices. Jackets, Collarettes, Capes, Scarfs, Muffs, etc. Here are some of the items. In many cases there are no duplicates. The new home for the Furs will be open Monday. You will find it the best lighted, most conveniently arranged and most pleasant, thoroughly up-to-date fur store in New York.

AT $49.00—Persian Collarette with long tabs; high collar and flounce of blue fox.
AT $9.50—Collarette of Alaska Sable, 10 inches deep and 66 inch sweep.
AT $9.98—Grey Muffalon Collarette with tabs and high flare collar.
AT $65.00 AND $75.00—Alaskan Sable Capes, 24 and 30 inches long, full sweep.
AT $139.00 AND $148.00—Sealskin Jackets, London Dye.
AT $75.00 AND $95.00—Persian Lamb Jackets, fine full curl.
AT $49.00—Imitation Sealskin Jackets with revers of Natural Beaver or Mink.
AT $8.25—Imitation Sable Scarf with cluster of 10 tails.
MUFFS—
Persian, $6.90.
Imitation Sealskin, $2.98.
Alaska Sable, $5.50.
Mink, $6.90.
Astrachan, $2.25.

Tailor Made Suits and Skirts 25 to 30 per cent: Saved.

Last week we gave you the first showing in this country of the new 1900 Spring Tailor Made Suits and Skirts, and introduced them to you at very low prices, because we got one of the very best makers to make them for us at a special price. He wanted to keep his force intact during the between season time. The balance of this order is now here and the prices from 25 to 30 per cent. lower than the regular. The garments are irresistible both in price, material, finish and style.

AT $18.00—Black, Navy, Castor or Brown Venetian Cloth Suit, Tight Fitting Jacket lined with tailor serge, lapped seams, skirt with double box plait back.
AT $24.75—Suit in English Cheviot Cloth, lined throughout with taffeta silk, single box plait, fly front jacket, with braid facing of peau de soie, skirt cut according to new spring model.
AT $26.50—Suit in Oxford Mixture, Black or Tan effects, lined with colored taffeta silk. Jacket is tight fitting and box plait skirt, Suit is excellent in style and very elegantly finished.
SEPARATE SKIRTS AT $3.25 INSTEAD of $5.25—Cheviot Cloth Skirt, box plaited back with scroll work of taffeta applique with braid down front.
AT $5.50 INSTEAD OF $8.25—Black Cheviot Skirt, new spring model, trimmed with inlaid taffeta down front, box plaited back.
AT $8.25 INSTEAD OF $11.50—Black Cheviot Skirt, with seven inch circular flounce, box plait in back trimmed with rows of stitching.

Winter Cloaks at Half and Less

We are closing out the remainder of our stock of Women's, Misses' and Children's Coats and Capes at ½ price and in many cases less.

Men's Suits to Measure.

$18.50 for Our $23.50 and $25.50 Kinds.

We still have some of the winter cloths left. They are the balance of our winter goods, but many of them are really suitable for spring wear. Enough cloth left to make about 190 Suits. Over twenty different and exclusive patterns, worsteds, cassimeres, tweeds, cheviots, oxford mixtures and black. Really Suits in every way that cannot be equalled for the money. They are our regular $23.50 and $25.50 ones in make and cloth and trimming and guaranteed—$18.50 each.

We can also make you a good Business Suit for $15.00. It may pay you to examine them while looking at the above cloths.

The New Spring Dress Goods.

Second Floor, Take Revolving Stairway.

It seems almost strange to show these sweet and simple and summery things when the snow storms are not all over. But after all it's the chance of the first choice and plenty of time to consider what you'll like best.

Cotton Dress Goods.

Second Floor.

AT 12½c. A YARD—31-inch Glorians printed Batistes, fine texture, beautiful designs and fast colors.
AT 15c. A YARD—32-inch fine corded zephyr Gingham in stripes and small broken plaids, strong, clear, reliable colors.
AT 19c.—28-inch loom embroidered Chambreys in pretty scroll designs, white on colored grounds.
AT 22c.—27-inch pointed embroidered Swiss Muslins in dotted and lace designs.

Colored Dress Goods.

Second Floor.

REGULAR 48c. AT 29c.—38-inch all-wool Mixtures and Plaids, a broken assortment to close.
REGULAR 50c. AT 39c.—42-inch heavy all-wool Cheviot in navys and browns.
REGULAR 65c. AT 49c.—43-inch all-wool Henriettas in all the new colors for street and evening wear.
REGULAR 75c. AT 59c.—13-inch silk-barred all-wool Granite Plaids in a full line of effective colorings.

Black Dress Goods.

Second Floor.

REGULAR 50c. AT 39c. A YARD—38-inch all-wool French Serge, good weight and fine black.
REGULAR 69c. AT 49c.—45-inch Tricot Crepon, in rich Mohair designs, surprising goods for the price.
REGULAR 75c. AT 59c.—48-inch all-wool Paquin Serges, heavy, substantial fabric, excellent for tailor-made suits.

More Silk Significance.

Black, Colored, Fancy and Printed Silks. 39c., 49c., 59c., 69c., 79c., 89c. & $1.00

Silks, as much, if not more than any other article of merchandise, must needs be new and up-to-date or else what real satisfactory use can they be to the well dressed woman? Herein, mark you, has been one of the most characteristic features of our great Supremacy Silk Sales. The prices have been old silk prices, but the silks have been the new, up-to-date, well chosen, beautiful and desirable things. Those silks that you can't like after they've been made up are never cheap however little the price you pay for them. And so in this combination sale, as it were, for to-morrow, we give you in every instance exclusively low prices for exclusively high style silks. They are incomparable in price and quality.

AT 39c. INSTEAD OF 50c.—Genuine Striped Habutai Wash Silks, warranted to wash.
AT 49c. AND 69c. INSTEAD OF 89c. and $1.25—Black Surah Foulard, double warp and very strong.
AT 59c. INSTEAD OF 75c.—Black American Taffetas.
AT 79c. INSTEAD OF $1.25 AND $1.50—Fancy Silks; bright and pretty; largest variety for waists and costumes to be found in Greater New York.
AT 89c. INSTEAD OF $1.25—Reversible Black Peau de Soie. These are American-made silks of the very best type, strong and durable.
AT $1.00 INSTEAD OF $2.00—White Crepe de Chine. Not absolutely perfect as to weave, but imperceptible in the folds of a gown; a decided bargain at half price.
AT $1.00—New Lyons Printed Foulards. This exhibit represents new patterns in new ideas (as to style and coloring); just arrived from Paris and later than goods ordered three months ago. Price $1.00.
Some beautiful new things in Plain and Fancy Panne Velvets. The colors and the combinations are all thoroughly up to date. They are sure to please you.

Advance Styles in Women's Waists. These extraordinary prices are not the only inducements for you to buy these garments. The Waists are the new spring styles, and far beyond the ordinary make; artistic touches about them that at once give them distinction.

AT $3.98 INSTEAD OF $5.00 AND $5.50—350 Assorted Taffeta Silk Waists, in black, heliotrope, cerise, turquoise, purple, brown, gray and light blue; made in two styles, one tucked lengthwise and crossed with tucks. Dress Waist Sleeve, also tucked back and collar, the other tucks and cords front and back, assorted colors, sizes 32 to 42.
Also some beautiful new Spring Silk Waists, at $4.98 and $5.98, regular $6.50 and $8.50.
New arrivals in Cotton Shirt Waists, dainty new materials of the Geisha, opera and derby makes.
Fine White Lawn Waists, tucked and embroidered, 98c. to $16.50.
Fine White Pique, plain, $1.45.
Fine White Pique, fancy stripes, $1.98.

Closing Week of Muslin Underwear Sale. There was a day when a woman had to steal time to make her Muslin Underwear. Now we can sell the beautifully made and finished garment in many cases for less than she can buy the muslin and embroideries. It is certainly the case at this January sale. This week will close the most successful midwinter underwear selling in our history.
Good Muslin Gowns with two insertings in yoke, 39c.
In finer quality Muslin, trimmed with fine embroidery, yoke effects, open necks, 69c.
Cambric and Muslin, open and closed necks, some square yokes, other V shapes, insertings and tucks, fine embroidered edgings, 79c.
Cambric and Muslin Gowns, ten styles to choose from, elaborately trimmed with embroidery and laces, 98c.
Good Muslin Drawers, cambric ruffle, 25c.
Good Muslin Drawers, embroidered ruffle, 39c.
Good Muslin Drawers, regular shape, lace ruffle and cluster of tucks, 49c.
Finer styles, handsomely trimmed with embroidery, umbrella and regular shapes, 79c. and 98c.
White Muslin Petticoats, lace inserting and edge, 49c.
In umbrella shapes, deep embroidered flounce, 79c. and 98c.

Linen Surprises. We do not mean to be boastful when we say best quality and price to be had anywhere. We are earnestly particular about our linens and can furnish you with linen quality not to be found elsewhere.

Bleached Table Linen—
63 inches wide, 47c. yard instead of 59c.
72 " " 59c. " " " 65c.
Fine Irish Bleached Damask, extra good quality, 70 inches wide, $1.00 yard instead of $1.25.
Silver Bleached Damask, red border, 35c. yard instead of 45c.
Kitchen Toweling, pure linen, 9c. yard instead of 11c.
Irish Bleached Table Cloths—
2 x2 yards, $1.95 each instead of $2,50
2½x2 " $2.39 " " " $3.12
2 x2 " $2.89 " " " $3.75

Blankets and Comfortables 2d Floor. This is good Blanket weather, but even if it were not, here are some values that it would well pay you to take advantage of in midsummer.

White Cotton Blankets, medium weight, 75c. pair, real value $1.00.
$1.10 pair, real value $1.50.
White Wool Blankets—
Single Bed Size, $1.89, pair $2.25.
Double Bed Size, $2.10, " $2.50.
" " " $2.95, " $3.50.
" " " $4.69, " $5.50.
" " " $6.50, " $7.50.
Comfortables, filled with pure white cotton, covered with silkoline, 72x72 inches, $1.49 each instead of $1.75.
Extra heavy sateen coverings, $2.00 each instead of $2.50.
Quilts, filled with odorless down, size 6x6, $3.50 each instead of $5.00.
White Counterpanes, Marseilles pattern, 89c. each instead of $1.25.

Items of Interest in White Goods. Nainsook, 40 inches wide, 15c. yard, instead of 20c.
Good Quality Nainsook, 9c. yard, instead of 12½c.
Good White Dimity Stripes, 8c. yard for 12½c. quality.
White Pique Remnants, slightly soiled, 7c. yard.
White Pique, 12½c. for 18c. quality.
White Cambric Muslin, yard wide, 5c. yard for 8c. quality.
Bleached Muslin, yard wide, 6c. yard instead of 8c.
Unbleached Sheeting Muslin, good quality, 2 yards wide, 18c. yard; 2¼ yards wide, 20c.
White Lawn, sheer quality, 9c. yard instead of 12½c.

The Best Rugs That Are Cheap. Best quality all wool ingrain art squares, about 100 in all, very pretty designs, sizes from 2 yards x 3 yards to as large as 4 yards x 5 yards. To close out quickly we offer them at from $3.95 to $12.65.
John Bromleys & Sons, and Fries Breslin & Co. best quality ROYAL all wool reversible SMRYNA rugs, about 250 rugs, only in the following sizes:
1 ft. 9x3 ft. 9, $1.35, regular price $1.85.
2 ft. 2x4 ft. 6, $1.95, regular price, $2.75.
2 ft. 6x5 ft. $2.35, regular price, $3.25.
36 x 40 in., $2.29, regular price, $3.00.
About 35 rugs old antique silk pieces, different shapes and sizes, slight imperfections; a little repairing and you will have a rug regularly worth twice our price to-morrow—$11.95.
200 carpet rugs in all the popular sizes at half the usual cost to make up.

Venetian Lanterns at 1-4 and 1-2 Prices.

Basement.

An attractive lot of several hundred Venetian Wrought Iron Lanterns and some Jewelled Lamps we offer to-morrow at one-fourth and one-half the prices of yesterday. Lanterns of the largest sizes, artistically wrought, from Italy. These are genuine Venetian Lamps—not American reproductions. Electric lights can be used in any of them, but they are fitted to burn candles. The smaller Lamps are American made and are fitted to burn oil. The Jewelled Lamps run from the tiny up to the larger sizes.

The genuine Venetian Lamps are
$2.97 reduced from $5.95
3.25 " " 6.50
4.50 " " 8.75
5.00 " " 10.00
10.50 " " 21.00
A lot of seventy Venetian Lanterns, American made, are specially priced at 75c., $1.00 and $1.25.
Black Iron Banquet and Table Lamps, $2.25, reduced from $4.50.
Lamp Globes, large size, (10 inch), decorated and tinted, 75c. instead of $1.50.
A number of Lamps, one of a kind, are marked to close at one-half to one-fourth price.

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Snow and colder, brisk north-easterly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,618. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1900.—Ten Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY:

TEN PAGES,

WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—Gen. Warren's entire force retreated to the south side of the Tugela River, under the personal direction of Gen. Buller, who reports that the place was "abandoned" because its perimeter was too large and there was little water. Circumstantial Boer accounts state that the republicans took Spion Kop by direct assault, driving the British step by step until they showed the white flag, and 150 of them surrendered. Other Boer reports place the British loss in dead left on the battlefield at 1,500 men. It is reported from London that Dr. Leyds, the Transvaal Agent in Europe, is trying to secure the mediation of Germany. He himself in an interview, said that the Boers did not desire peace at this time on the basis of the status quo. Gen. Mercier was yesterday elected to the French Senate. The situation in China is receiving serious attention in Austria.—Pages 1 and 6.

Page 1.

The condition of P. D. Armour, the Chicago packer, is said to be very serious.

The Count and Countess de Castellane went to Lakewood yesterday.

A "blue law" 177 years old is being enforced in Baltimore.

A speech delivered by Brig. Gen. Hawkins Tuesday, before the officers of the Seventy-first Regiment, was made public yesterday. Gen. Hawkins contradicts the testimony of Gen. Kent regarding the regiment's movements at San Juan, and declares the whole trouble was due to the fact that the command was taken out of his brigade without his knowledge and contrary to his plans.

Page 2.

Quincy, Ill., police officers killed two safe blowers and wounded a third.

Charles Nord, a waiter employed in a café at 383 Bowery, was instantly killed last night in front of the place by an electric shock.

The Central Federated Union yesterday adopted a resolution that citizens only should be employed on the Rapid Transit tunnel work.

Page 3.

The Rev. Dr. W. S. Crowe lectured on "Christian Science" at the Church of the Eternal Hope.

David E. McClure, from papers found in his possession believed to have been a resident of Glasgow, Scotland, died in the Homeopathic Hospital, Brooklyn, yesterday from the effects of chloral, given to him by thieves, the police believe.

Page 4.

Mrs. Fannie Leslie of 1,000 Broadway, Brooklyn, committed suicide in a restaurant. Her mother, upon identifying her body at the Morgue, vowed to have vengeance upon the man with whom her daughter left home.

Mrs. Mary Gray Mexia, a New York woman, who claims to have been married by proxy in 1867 to Gen. Enrique A. Mexia of Mexico, will testify to-day at Dallas, Texas, in a contest of his will by a son of the General by another alleged marriage.

Page 5.

The Anti-Saloon League, an organization formed to work on political lines, began work here by holding services in many churches and halls in the northern part of the city.

The plans for the new buildings of Mount Sinai Hospital were on view at the annual meeting. It was announced that an additional $500,000 would be required to pay for them.

Page 7.

Bishop Satterlee, in Trinity Church yesterday, made a plea for the establishment of a National cathedral in Washington.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton, in a sermon on "Brooklyn Mediaeval Theology," defended Unitarianism against the attacks of the Brooklyn revivalists.

Page 10.

The Post Office officials have decided to take action warning all citizens against the schemes of "green goods" swindlers.

The demands of Brooklyn High School delegates to the teachers' salary schedule conferences are reported to have dissolved an important meeting after a sharp war of words.

Amusements.—Page 6.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.
Real Estate.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

PRESIDENT DIAZ'S SUCCESSOR.

It is Said Gen. Reyes Will be Mexico's Next Chief Executive.

Special to The New York Times.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 28.—The gazetting of Gen. Bernardo Reyes to be Minister of War is but the carrying out of a plan long entertained by President Diaz of providing for the succession and retiring from active participation in public affairs. For years he has regarded Reyes as his right hand man. His political experience as Governor of Nuevo de Leon and his military career have endowed him with those qualities here considered necessary to the Chief Executive.

It was well known that four years ago President Diaz was sincere in his desire to retire. He feels that his mission has been fulfilled and that he merits a rest. The plan is to make Gen. Reyes the personal representative of the President, who will thus be relieved and enabled to make the tour which he has from time to time postponed, in deference to the pleadings of his advisers.

Four years hence it is expected that Reyes will succeed Diaz in proper person. The President will go abroad as soon as the preliminaries for carrying on the Government as indicated are fully completed.

GOT EVEN WITH INSURGENTS.

American Civil Prisoner Told Where Treasure Was Concealed.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—The transport City of Pekin brings a story from Manila to the effect that Harvey L. Jackson, a trader of Malolos, who succeeded in having $40,000 of insurgent coin turned over to the United States, is a beach comber in Manila, without funds to return to this country or start again in business.

Jackson did well as a trader at Malolos until the war came. Then the insurgents looted his store and took him prisoner, dragging him around from place to place.

When Lawton captured San Nicolas, Jackson escaped to the American lines, and in revenge promised to reveal the hiding place of the Spanish commander's treasure which Aguinaldo had taken. Under his guidance some soldiers recovered $40,000 in coin, but they found much more in coin and jewelry, which was divided among themselves. Several soldiers wore diamond rings and all had money to burn.

Jackson got nothing of the plunder, and his part in the recovery of the treasure was never reported to headquarters.

To Inspect the Semmes Statue.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 28.—The committee of citizens of Mobile, Ala., which has in charge the erection of a statue to the late Confederate Admiral Raphael Semmes, will arrive here on Tuesday to inspect the statue which has been cast by Ernest Vatier at his foundry in Market Street. The statue, which was begun last August, is not complete. It is of bronze, life size. The statue will be shipped next month.

VINDICATES 71ST REGIMENT

Gen. Hawkins Contradicts the Testimony of Gen. Kent.

NO NOTICE OF CHANGED PLANS

Says Trouble at San Juan Was Due to Men Being Taken Out of His Brigade Without His Knowledge.

When Brig. Gen. Hamilton S. Hawkins, United States Army, retired, reviewed the Seventy-first Regiment last Tuesday night at the armory, after the military ceremonies he met the officers of the regiment and a few special guests in the Colonel's room, and there made some remarks on the campaign against the Spanish in Cuba, and particularly as to the part played by the Seventy-first Regiment. While the General's remarks were not intended for publication, a number of the officers, after a conference, decided yesterday that they had such an important bearing in relation to the war history of the Seventy-first that they should be made public. Some of the officers go so far as to express the possibility of a new court of inquiry being appointed, in view of them.

Gen Hawkins was in command of the brigade of which the Seventy-first was a part. The importance of his speech lies in its contradiction of the testimony of Major Gen. Jacob Kent, who commanded the division in which the Seventy-first Regiment fought. This testimony appears in the proceedings of the court of inquiry. The officers of the Seventy-first have always claimed that the regiment, on account of its black-powder rifles and lack of experience, was intended for a reserve, and that it did not receive orders to cross the San Juan River. The testimony in question reads as follows:

Question by Col. Bacon—Then from the time you left Col. Downs at the forks (10 A. M.) until night you sent no further orders to him?

Answer by Gen. Kent—No; I virtually abandoned him, as far as I was concerned. That belonged to his brigade commander.

In his speech, Gen. Hawkins took occasion to emphasize the fact that the Seventy-first was taken out of his brigade without his knowledge, and contrary to his plans and intentions, and that the whole trouble arose from that fact. After the regiment had been deflected into the trail, it was two miles away from Gen. Hawkins the distance between being an impenetrable jungle of cactus. Communication was practically impossible. Col. Downs has always claimed that he received no orders after 10 o'clock, and Gen. Hawkins's statement now that he did not know about Gen. Kent's plan to deflect the Seventy-first, the officers of the regiment take as a vindication of Col. Downs. Gen. Hawkins was not called before the court of inquiry, and the officers now claim that his testimony would have cleared every member of the regiment.

WHAT GEN. HAWKINS SAYS.

The remarks made by Gen. Hawkins were as follows. "When we were at Tampa the regular officers had an opportunity of watching the Seventy-first Regiment, and had all formed a good opinion of it. When the assignments were made, I felt myself especially honored to have the Seventy-first assigned to my brigade. Going down on the transports I saw little of it, but I saw that it was landed promptly.

"I remained on the transports after my brigade was landed, for the reason that I did not wish to have my personal horses swim out to sea, as most of you gentlemen remember was a common occurrence. I had determined that the navy should furnish small boats to act as sort of lane through which the horses could be taken ashore. It took so long that I turned the matter over to one of my trusted aides, and I left the transport.

"When I put my foot on land I was met by a civilian and told that a great battle had taken place at the front, and that we had met reverses. To substantiate this statement, he pointed up the hill at some Rough Riders who were returning wounded. I looked up the hill and did see some wounded men. I was then asked who was in command, and I said that I did not know, but that possibly I was.

"I then gave orders that my brigade and one or two other regiments should leave immediately for the front. I was struck by the prompt response of the Seventy-first. Going up the hill, you gentlemen will, no doubt, remember that we met some of the Rough Riders who were returning in a demoralized condition, and who reported that the Rough Riders had been annhilated, and that their Colonel had been killed. The first regiment I found coming up the hill was the Seventy-first in good order. We found that the great battle had not taken place, so we returned to Siboney.

"We now come to the morning of the first day of July, when so many unfortunate occurrences took place. The orders were to start the night before, but we did not start until the morning. We had no orders to take the hill, and could receive none from Gen. Shafter. Gen. Kent seemed much troubled. Lieut. Miley of Gen. Shafter's staff, when the situation seemed critical, stated to Gen. Kent that if he had no objection, he would give orders to advance in the name of Gen. Shafter. To which Gen. Kent replied: 'Very well, Sir,' and started down the road to give the necessary orders.

SAYS KENT ACTED UNFORTUNATELY.

"My intention was that the Seventy-first should be in the second line, in rear of the Sixth and Sixteenth, to act as a sort of reserve, and when the final charge should come that my whole brigade should advance together. But Gen. Kent, without my knowledge, deflected the Seventy-first Regiment to the left when its head reached a trail discovered by the balloon.

"He evidently thought that my intention was to have the Seventy-first on the left of my brigade, and that this would be a shorter way to accomplish this object, but such was not my intention. It was a most unfortunate circumstance, for it removed the Seventy-first Regiment far from the rest of my brigade and placed it in the most trying position that troops could be thrown.

"When the Seventy-first came up the hill I placed them on the line, and as far as my observation went, it acted splendidly. The firing had ceased, but Gen. Shafter, who was in the rear had sent word to Lawton at El Caney, to leave and reinforce our right, as he was needed. It is certainly wonderful how fierce a battle seems when viewed from the rear. [Laughter.]

"I saw a shell burst over the left company of the Seventy-first Regiment. It did not become panic-stricken, but behaved in a soldierly manner, and quickly recovered itself and seemed to be kept well in hand by its officers.

"A battery seemed to be inactive, and I sent word to it to commence firing. My aide brought back a reply from its commanding officer that his men and horses were too much exposed and that he was going to move, which he did.

"I then placed two or three companies of the Seventy-first Regiment in the position vacated by the battery, and although just as much exposed, I heard no complaints from them or its officers of being in too much danger, and when I left on July 2, having been promoted, the Seventy-first was doing its duty.

"I have every reason to believe that if the Seventy-first Regiment was permitted to go where I intended that it should, and was not deflected to the left without my knowledge, it would have done equally well as the other two regiments of my brigade, and I am pleased to testify to the worth of the Seventy-first Regiment at any time.

COL. DOWNS PLEASED.

Col. Wallace Downs, formerly commander of the regiment, was asked what he thought of the remarks of Gen. Hawkins: "They are just what I should expect from a fair and impartial man," he said, "who was at the scene and knew how the Seventy-first was sacrificed by being thrown into the trail. I hear that Gen. Hawkins went even further, and said that the trail ought never to have been discovered.

"It is perfectly true that I was abandoned to my brigade commander by Gen. Kent, and as he had fixed it so that Gen. Hawkins was completely out of touch with me, I could get no orders from him. I am still waiting for them. Here is a fact that no military man has yet disputed:

"Gen. Kent gave me his last orders, he admits on the witness stand, at 10 A. M. The attack was not to begin on San Juan till after Lawton had taken El Caney. This capture was delayed, and finally, with every prospect of our position being made untenable, Col. Miley, at 12:20, ordered the regulars to attack the hill. I had been left to my brigade commander two hours before, and he could not communicate with me.

"If the blunder had not been made of pushing the Seventy-first into the trail that had been discovered only a few minutes before, and the outlet of which no one knew anything about, there would have been none of the bungling and confusion which interested persons tried to unload upon the Seventy-first. I am profoundly grateful to Gen. Hawkins for having let light in upon the situation at last."

Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith of the Fifth Brigade, who was among those present, also expressed his approval of the remarks of Gen. Hawkins.

BLUE LAWS IN BALTIMORE.

Every Store in the City Ordered Closed on Sunday—Police Take Names of All Offenders.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 28.—Not even a cigarette or a seidlitz powder could be bought in Baltimore to-day. For the first Sunday in many years every cigar store, corner grocery, bakery, and the like were closed up tight. Few drug stores kept open, and those that did displayed placards informing the public that the soda fountains were closed and that absolutely nothing would be sold without a prescription.

Five or six hundred policemen were kept busy all day taking the names of bootblacks, cabmen, and the keepers of little shops or fruit stands, for presentation to the Grand Jury. The Sunday newspapers were not stopped, but policemen took the names of the pressmen and other employes. The Police Department will hand in enough names to the Grand Jury to keep that body busy for nearly the rest of the term to the exclusion of the regular business for which it was chosen. Cases of petty offenders will receive attention while the gross violators lay low until the agitation blows over.

The down-town saloons which have a "pull" were given the tip that even side doors must be closed. Not a drink was obtainable for love or money.

The statute which the ministers' associations of various denominations insist upon being enforced is Article XXVII., Section 247, of the public general laws of Maryland. It is 177 years old, and reads as follows:

"No person shall work or do any bodily labor on the Lord's Day, commonly called Sunday, and no person having children or servants shall command or willingly suffer any of them to do any manner of work or labor on the Lord's Day, (works of necessity or charity always excepted,) nor shall any one suffer or permit any children or servants to profane the Lord's Day by gaming, fishing, fowling, hunting, or unlawful pastime or recreation."

This action of the authorities, it is asserted, will lead to a revision of the statute by the Legislature now in session.

ELOPERS COME TO NEW YORK.

Step-daughter of Thomas Nelson Page of Washington and Preston Gibson Are Married Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The magnificent home of Thomas Nelson Page, the author, was thrown into great excitement to-day by the announcement from New York of the elopement of his young step-daughter, Miss Mina Field, and Preston Gibson, son of the late Senator Gibson of Louisiana, and nephew of Justice White of the United States Supreme Court.

According to their usual custom, Mr. and Mrs. Page refuse to see representatives of the press, but a friend of the family has authorized a local paper to make a formal announcement of the marriage to-morrow morning, the date of the ceremony being given as Jan. 27. The place or name of the officiating clergyman is scrupulously withheld.

Miss Field is just seventeen, a petite brunette. She was until last Saturday a pupil at a fashionable finishing school at Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., and was to have been presented in society next Winter. She spent the Christmas holidays at her home in this city, one of the smartest junior dances of that season being given by Mrs. Page in honor of her two young daughters. These young women are among the heiresses of the capital, their father having been a brother and partner of Marshal Field of Chicago.

Young Gibson was a junior at Princeton, and like his bride spent the Christmas holidays in Washington, when an engagement of marriage is said to have come about.

The young people met in New York on Saturday, and are spending the early days of their honeymoon in that city. They are expected to return to Washington at the end of the month, when they will be received by the bride's family.

CASTELLANES AT LAKEWOOD.

The Count and Countess Guests of Mr. and Mrs. Dwight M. Harris—Outwit Crowd at the Station.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 28.—Count and Countess de Castellane, Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Snowden, Robert Collier, George Taylor, and S. L. Herbert arrived here on the 10:15 train from New York this morning. While the Count and Countess alighted from the front part of the parlor car and were received by Dwight Miller Harris, who escorted them to his private carriage in the rear of the station unnoticed, the rest of the party came from the rear end of the car and proceeded to the large coach of Mr. Gould, which was surrounded by four or five hundred people, all expecting to see the distinguished visitors enter the Gould coach.

During this commotion the Count and Countess were riding away with Mr. Harris to his beautiful colonial home on the lake just opposite the Gould mansion. During their stay here the Count and Countess are to be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Miller Harris.

Luncheon was served on the arrival of the Castellanes at the Harris mansion, and later a visit was made to Georgian Court, where Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould are entertaining some guests from New York and Philadelphia. Both families and their guests, with the Count and Countess, then drove to the Country Club, returning before dark.

It is expected that the Count will go to the Country Club to-morrow as the guest of Mr. Harris and engage in some shooting before the traps and take a turn at golf.

The grounds of Georgian Court were brilliantly illuminated to-night in honor of the Count and Countess. The Castellanes dined with Mr. and Mrs. Harris. Among those at the table were Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, Miss May, Mr. and Mrs. E. Robbins Walker, Mr. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. James Converse, and Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Miller Harris.

NEW SCHOOL FOR WOMEN.

Sisters of St. Joseph Will Conduct One at Cliff Haven.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT HENRY, N. Y., Jan. 28.—The Order of the Sisters of St. Joseph, which conducts the Champlain Institute in this place, is about to erect on the Summer School property at Cliff Haven a collegiate institute for the higher education of women. The building will be of the latest style with modern improvements. Each student will have her own separate apartment. The instructors will be selected from the most learned members of the order in various sections of this State. Sister M. Josephine, who has had great experience in this line as a public and parochial school teacher in New York City, has been selected as the head of the new institution.

BRITISH CAMPAIGN AN ENTIRE FAILURE

London Times Looks Forward to a Terrible Disaster.

FALL OF LADYSMITH CERTAIN

No Relief Could Reach Gen. White for a Month at Least.

HE CANNOT HOLD OUT.

Said to Have Expended His Rations Freely in His Confidence of Early Succor by Buller's Army.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The week has opened with the utmost gloom for the British public, and the reaction is all the stronger because of the high hopes that were reposed in Gen. Buller's turning movement and of his announcement that there would be "no turning back."

The Times says: "The most carefully planned and executed movement of the whole campaign has entirely failed, and it can hardly be necessary to dwell upon the extreme probability that we shall learn, a little sooner or a little later, of a catastrophe almost without precedent in our military history, a catastrophe, indeed, without a parallel except in the surrender at Yorktown.

"We are checked at every point in the campaign. In fact, the campaign is still to begin. We wish we had clearer proofs that even now the Government has any adequate comprehension of the situation. The utterances of responsible Ministers have done nothing to reassure the country on this point.

MORE TROOPS NECESSARY.

"Heavy or light, the thing has to be done, and the Government ought to prepare for the immediate dispatch of 50,000 men and to take steps to send yet another 50,000, if those should be needed. The hopeless attempts to carry on the campaign with four widely separated columns, each unequal to its task, must be abandoned for a concentration of force and of purpose."

All the editorials this morning breathe the spirit of calm determination. Not one will allow that any reverse could deter the country from the object it has set itself to attain, whatever the sacrifices which may be involved.

CRITICISM OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Very frank criticism of the Government, however, is beginning to be heard even in quarters that have hitherto refrained. The Daily Mail boldly throws all the blame upon Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Lord Lansdowne, and Lord Wolseley. It points to President Lincoln's dismissal of Simon Cameron from the post of Secretary of War as a precedent for "getting rid of incompetent Ministers."

The Morning Post dwells upon the danger of further rebellion at the cape, and of possible European complications. It urges that the navy be prepared for "any emergency."

The Standard and other papers reflect the anxiety of the public to learn how much truth there is in the Boer accounts of the fighting at Spion Kop. Gen. Buller's obscurity in his dispatches is bitterly criticised, as well as the evident fact that the censor is not only delaying but is removing all important matters from the newspaper dispatches. To judge with any accuracy of the extent of the disaster is virtually impossible.

THE FORCE ENGAGED.

It appears that Gen. Buller had altogether—five brigades wholly or partly engaged, Gen. Coke's, Gen. Hildyard's, Gen. Hart's, Gen. Woodgate's, and Gen. Lyttleton's, and the 270 casualties already announced in Lyttleton's brigade are thus explained.

Much mystery still surrounds the retreat. It is possible that Gen. Buller has withdrawn his whole forces; but it is generally assumed that Lyttleton's brigade and Lord Dundonald's cavalry and other troops are still on the north side of the Tugela.

Gen. Buller's confidence that the Boers did not molest his retreat because they had been taught to respect the fighting powers of the British soldier, is not shared in London. It is thought rather that the Boers had some other plan in store, or did not wish to waste their men

CRITICISM OF BULLER.

At the service clubs the situation as revealed by Gen. Buller was considered very unpleasant. His excuses or explanations were characterized as very weak. The absence of water, which Sir Charles Warren was "led to believe" existed, and the facts that Spion Kop was "indeed a mountain," and that its "perimeter was too large," are all matters which even Gen. Buller's warmest admirers hold should have been ascertained before he attacked.

The comforting feature of the situation, however, is the fact that Gen. Buller's retirement across the Tugela was accomplished without loss, which puts an end to the unpleasant rumors that were in circulation here and on the Continent.

To Ladysmith the disappointment must be very bitter. A dispatch from the Boer laager near the town, dated Jan. 24, describes the garrison as "very evidently preparing a desperate coup in order to effect a junction with Gen. Buller's advancing army."

GEN. WHITE'S CONDITION.

It may be regarded as a certainty that, in the confident hope of early relief, Sir George White has lately been issuing extra rations, and this fact has given rise to an exaggerated idea as to the length of time the provisions would last.

Even should it be decided to send Gen. Buller reinforcements and to attempt to reach Ladysmith by a movement through the still more difficult country east of Colenso, it is extremely doubtful whether the garrison could hold out long enough, as such a movement would occupy at least a month.

MAY ABANDON LADYSMITH.

Open talk is heard of the absolute necessity of abandoning Ladysmith to its fate, while Lord Rob[illegible] reverts to the original plan of an adva[illegible] over the Orange River upon Bloemfontein.

It is reported from Boer headquarters near Ladysmith that Gen. Buller had been down with fever, but had recovered.

Large arrivals of troops are due at Cape Town during the week.

There has been great activity in military quarters in all parts of England since Saturday morning.

The War Office, anticipating a great crush at the opening of Parliament, has placed new restrictions upon visitors during the session.

The situation at other points is unchanged, but indications that Lord Roberts is preparing plans for an advance across the Orange River come in a dispatch to The Daily Chronicle from Storkstroom, dated Jan. 25, which says that Thebits, an important position near Steynsburg, on the Stormberg-Rosmead line, is now occupied by the British, who are repairing the railway and bridges.

The correspondent observes that this will facilitate communication between Gen. Gatacre and Gen. Kelly-Kenny.

KILLED BY HIS OWN CROWD?

One of the Invaders of Frankfort, Ky., Reported Murdered on the Train Because He Yelled for Goebel.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Ky., Jan. 28.—J. W. Bryant, who went to Frankfort a few days ago on the special train that carried more than 1,000 mountain men to the State Capitol, has not returned, although it is certain he left Frankfort for his home Friday.

Two of the men who were on the special train and have returned here say that Bryant was shot and killed and pitched from the train window by the crowd as they were returning. Whether this be true or not, his family at East Bernsted, this county, are much worried about his whereabouts.

The two men who report that Bryant was killed are Messrs. Smith and Moore of this county and are reliable men. They say he was shot in the face and mouth and thrown from the car window because he yelled for Goebel.

ALL QUIET AT FRANKFORT.

Another Contest in the Legislature to Take Place To-day.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 28.—Politicians of both parties took a rest to-day, and the lobby of the Capitol Hotel was more quiet than it has been for several weeks. Last night the leaders of both parties were in caucus, that of the Republicans being prolonged until a late hour. No action of any kind was taken during the day, however. There were persistent rumors that another detachment of men from the mountains would arrive in Frankfort during the first half of the week.

E. G. Sebree, campaign manager for the Republicans, denied the story positively. "Nobody is coming that I know of," he said, "and if there was any organized movement among the Republicans to come to Frankfort I would know it. No such thing is contemplated by anybody."

To-morrow morning another contest will be heard in the House—that of Gill, Democrat, against Brister, Republican, from Logan County. This case was made a special order for Saturday morning at the same time as the Van Metter-Berry case. The majority of the Contest Committee is composed of Republicans, and will report in favor of Brister. A minority report will be presented in favor of Gill.

ANNA MAUD BOWEN DEAD.

Dean of Woman's Hall at Northwestern University.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—Miss Anna Maud Bowen, Dean of Woman's Hall, Northwestern University, dropped dead at noon to-day of heart disease. She was appointed Dean in June last year, and was the youngest woman ever appointed to the post.

She was born in Chicago in 1872, and entered the university in 1891 from the Southside High School. As freshman in the philosophical course she accomplished twice the amount of work that the ordinary student did, and finished the four-year course in three years, and was graduated in 1894 with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. In 1895 she was made a Fellow of Philosophy at Cornell, and after two years secured the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, being the youngest of 150 students. She then went to Leipsic.

Returning she was made Dean of the seminary at Martin's Ferry, Ohio, and then became an editorial writer on The Nation. She held the editorial position until her appointment as Dean last year.

FIRE IN HAWTHORNE MILLS.

Connecticut Factory Damaged on Account of Lack of Water.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Jan. 28.—Fire in the Hawthorne Woolen Mills at Glenville, one of the mills in the American Felt Company's trust, did $5,000 damage to-day. Oily waste caused a spontaneous combustion in the stock room, and the flames burned through the ceiling to the weaving room above.

When the flames were discovered first it was found that the storage reservoir generally reserved for fire purposes was empty, and it became necessary to first start the water wheel to force the water into the tank, and then to start the engine to pump it into the building.

The floors were flooded to a depth of six inches before the fire was subdued.

P. D. ARMOUR SERIOUSLY ILL.

Special to The New York Times.

PASADENA, Cal., Jan. 28.—Mrs. Philip D. Armour, Jr., left Santa Barbara at 10 o'clock this morning with the body of her husband, and will arrive in Chicago some time Wednesday evening. The physicians have told Mr Armour, the father, that the trip to Chicago, with its attendant grief and excitement, would be almost certain to result in his death. His wife has decided to remain here with her husband, who is sadly in need of her care and encouragement. His condition is said to be very serious.

Mrs. Platt's Condition Improves.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The condition of Mrs. Platt, the wife of the Senator from New York, was reported to be better to-day.

Travel, a Luxury.

The "Royal Limited." Finest Day Train in the World, leaves New York, South Ferry and Foot of Liberty St., Daily, 3 P. M.; arrives Washington 8 P. M. Splendid Dining and Café Car Service.—Adv.

BRITISH RETREAT OVER THE TUGELA

Warren's Force Crosses Under Buller's Personal Direction.

BRITISH DEAD MAY BE 1,500

Were Driven by the Boers from Spion Kop, Step by Step.

HOIST A WHITE FLAG

150 of Them Taken Prisoners in the Assault.

Spion Kop Lacked Water, Gen. Buller Reports, and Its Perimeter Was Too Large, So It Was "Abandoned."

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The War Office has received the following from Gen. Buller announcing that Gen. Warren has retreated to the south side of the Tugela River:

Spearman's Camp, Jan. 27, 6:10 P. M.

"On Jan. 20 Warren drove back the enemy and obtained possession of the southern crests of the high tableland extending from the line of Acton Homes and Hongers Poort to the western Ladysmith hills. From then to Jan. 25 he remained in close contact with the enemy.

"The enemy held a strong position on a range of small kopjes stretching from northwest to southeast across the plateau from Acton Homes, through Spion Kop, to the left bank of the Tugela.

"The actual position held was perfectly tenable, but did not lend itself to an advance, as the southern slopes were so steep that Warren could not get an effective artillery position, and water supply was a difficulty.

"On Jan. 23 I assented to his attacking Spion Kop, a large hill, indeed a mountain, which was evidently the key of the position, but was far more accessible from the north than from the south.

"On the night of Jan. 23 he attacked Spion Kop, but found it very difficult to hold, as its perimiter was too large and water, which he had been led to believe existed in this extraordinarily dry season, was found very deficient.

"The crests were held all that day against severe attack and a heavy shell fire. Our men fought with great gallantry.

"I would especially mention the conduct of the Second Cameronians and the Third King's Rifles, who supported the attack on the mountain from the steepest side and, in each case, fought their way to the top, and the Second Lancashire Fusiliers and Second Middlesex, who magnificently maintained the best traditions of the British Army throughout the trying day of Jan. 24, and Thornycroft's Mounted Infantry, who fought throughout the day equally well alongside of them.

"Gen. Woodgate, who was in command at the summit, having been wounded, the officer who succeeded him decided on the night of Jan. 24 to abandon the position and did so before dawn Jan. 25.

"I reached Warren's camp at 5 A. M. on Jan. 25 and decided that a second attack upon Spion Kop was useless and that the enemy's right was too strong to allow me to force it.

"Accordingly, I decided to withdraw the force to the south of the Tugela.

"At 6 A. M. we commenced withdrawing the train and by 8 A. M. Jan. 27, (Saturday,) Warren's force was concentrated south of the Tugela without the loss of a man of a pound of stores.

"The fact that the force could withdraw from actual touch—in some cases the lines were less than 1,000 yards apart—with the enemy in the manner it did is, I think, sufficient evidence of the morale of the troops; and that we were permitted to withdraw our cumbrous ox and mule transport across the river, 85 yards broad, with 20-foot banks, and a very swift current, unmolested, is, I think, proof that the enemy has been taught to respect our soldiers' fighting powers."

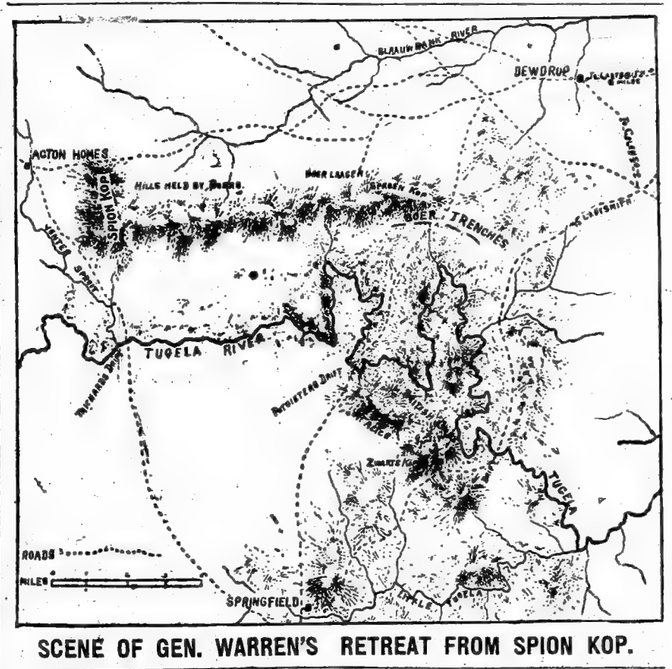

SCENE OF GEN. WARREN'S RETREAT FROM SPION KOP.

WARREN WAS DRIVEN OUT

Boer Report of the Retaking of Spion Kop by Direct Assault in the Face of Heavy Fire.

BOER HEADQUARTERS, MODDER SPRUIT, Upper Tugela, Wednesday, Jan. 24, Midnight, (via Lorenzo Marques, Thursday, Jan. 25.)—Some Vryheid burghers from the outposts on the highest hills on the Spion Kop group rushed into the laager, saying that the kop was lost and that the English had taken it. Reinforcements were ordered up, but nothing could be done for some time, the hill being enveloped in thick mist.

At dawn the Heidelberg and Carolina contingents, supplemented from other commandoes, began the ascent of the hill. Three spurs, precipitous projections, faced the Boer positions. Up these the advance was made. The horses were left under the first terrace of rocks.

Scaling the steep, the Boers found that the English had improved the opportunity and intrenched heavily. Between the lines of trenches was an open veldt, which had to be rushed under a heavy fire not only from rifles, but of lyddite and shrapnel from field guns.

Three forces ascended the three spurs coordinately under cover of fire from the Free State Krupps, a Creusot, and a big Maxim. The English tried to rush the Boers with the bayonet, but their infantry went down before the Boer rifle fire as before a scythe.

The Boer investing party advanced step by step until 2 in the afternoon, when a white flag went up and 150 men in the front trenches surrendered, being sent as prisoners to the head laager.

The Boer advance continued on the two kopjes east of Spion Kop. Many Boers were shot, but so numerous were the burghers that the gaps filled automatically. Toward twilight they reached the summit of the second kopje, but did not get further.

The British Maxims belched flame, but a wall of fire from the Mausers held the English back. Their centre under this pressure gradually gave way and broke, abandoning the position.

The prisoners speak highly of the bravery of the burghers, who, despising cover, stood against the skyline edges of the summit to shoot the Dublin Fusiliers, sheltered in the trenches.

Firing continued for some time, and then the fusiliers and the Light Horse serving as infantry threw up their arms and rushed out of the trenches.

The effect of the abandonment of Spion Kop by the English can hardly be gauged as yet, but it must prove to be immense.

An unusually high proportion of lyddite shells did not explode.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The following dispatch has been received in London from Pretoria, dated Jan. 25, via Lorenzo Marques, Jan. 28:

"The Government is advised that, after heavy fighting near Spion Kop, some British on the kop, being stormed, hoisted a white flag. One hundred and fifty prisoners. God be thanked! Although we also had to give brave and valuable lives."

1,500 BRITISH KILLED?

BOER HEAD LAAGER, Ladysmith, Jan 25—6 P. M.—The British dead left on the battlefield yesterday numbered 1,500.

BRITISH CAPTURE OF SPION KOP.

SPEARMAN'S CAMP, Friday, Jan. 26.—About 2 o'clock on the morning of Jan. 24, (Wednesday,) when heavy clouds rested upon the kopjes, the main point of the Boer position, Tabanyama, was stormed by the British infantry under Gen. Woodgate. Our

force crossed over a ravine and climbed the mountain side steadily, getting within thirty yards of the enemy's first line of trenches.

The Boers, who had been asleep, decamped, leaving everything behind, and the British, with a ringing cheer, climbed to the summit.

The Boers opened fire from several points, but it was apparent that they had been taken completely by surprise, and their resistance was dispirited. The western crest of the hill was soon won, and the infantry crept along the top of the hill.

At daybreak, however, the Boers, from a high point on the extreme east, sent a withering fire among the British, which momentarily staggered them. The Boers had the range fixed to a nicety, and their artillery sent several shells right to the top of the crest, forcing the infantry to take cover. A Boer Nordenfeldt also was worked with great precision.

The British held the position against great odds. At 10 o'clock strong reinforcements were sent up the hill and advanced in skeleton formation, the enemy being driven back to the extreme point.

A special dispatch from Spearman's Camp, dated Friday, and supplying additional details of the operations of Wednesday, says:

"The British made a most successful movement to-day. They deployed to Gen. Warren's right flank and reinforced the troops in possession of Tabanyama. They were subjected to a heavy Boer shell fire, but stood their ground nobly.

"Part of Gen. Lyttleton's brigade extended on the plain in front of Mount Alice and, within two hours, scaled the height of Spion Kop under a heavy fire. One rifleman, who reached the summit before his comrades, proudly stood on top."

The Daily News publishes a dispatch dated Spearman's Camp, Wednesday afternoon, but held back presumably by the censor until Friday, Jan. 26, 6:40 P. M. The correspondent says:

"Having gallantly taken a portion of Tabanyama Mountain during last night, Gen. Warren's troops are finding considerable difficulty in holding it. There has been heavy fighting to-day. The Boer shells are splendidly directed, and in the face of the enemy's heavy fire the further advance of our forces has been checked.

"Again and again attempts had been made to dislodge the enemy, and things had begun to look serious. Determined as had been their attack, however, the Boers had not succeeded in dislodging them.

"Meanwhile the King's Royal Rifles, approaching from Potgieter's Drift side of the mountain range, began the arduous ascent of Spion Kop. The heights at the place where they arrived were precipitous and their task was no light one. They advanced, however, and apparently at first without the knowledge of the Boers, but before reaching the top they became exposed to a flank fire from the enemy.

"The other part of the hill was even more precipitous than the road along which they had come, but the brave fellows scrambled up, little by little, sometimes on their feet and hands, sometimes crawling on their knees until, panting and exhausted, they reached the top and threw themselves upon the ground with a cheer. It was grandly accomplished."

LEYDS AT WORK IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, Jan. 28.—The Deutsche Tageszeitung publishes an interview to-day with Dr. Leyds, which represents him as having said:

"The war will certainly last a very long time. The Transvaal will decidedly not be the first to seek peace, and will refuse any proposals on the basis of the status quo."

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Dr Leyds is a popular lion here. He is being welcomed with an enthusiasm ordinarily extended only to most favored envoys. I have ascertained, from unimpeachable evidence, that he is trying to induce Germany to mediate on the basis of a guarantee of the independence of the Boer Republics, which would be granted some minor territorial concessions, but not a port, this latter being left for future negotiation with a certain power having colonies in South Africa.

"Dr. Leyds is offering Germany commercial, railway, and mining monopolies, as well as other inducements. If he fails here he will try Washington through Mr. Mahrum and Montagu White, and St. Petersburg by an envoy to Russia.

"It is not likely that he will obtain an audience of Emperor William. During his reception by Count von Bülow no political matters were mentioned."

FRENCHMEN JOIN THE BOERS.

LONDON, Jan 28.—The correspondent of The Times at Lorenzo Marques telegraphing Jan. 25, says:

"Over thirty Frenchmen, who arrived here by the French steamer Gironde and were prohibited from proceeding to the Transvaal, appealed to the French Consul, who protested that they held passports indorsed by the Transvaal Consul, and who declared that he would hold the Portuguese Government liable in damages for a breach of international law in the event of continued refusal to allow them to go forward.

"As the Portuguese Governor General had previously signed the passports, he was compelled to admit the validity of the French Consul's contention. The result was that the Frenchmen were allowed to proceed.

"Eighty more foreigners are expected by a German steamer next week."

Dr. Jameson Wounded at Ladysmith.

BOER HEAD LAAGER, NEAR LADYSMITH, Jan. 25.—It is reported here that as the result of "Long Tom's" practice on Monday Dr. Jameson was wounded in the leg.

Lord Roberts Pleased with the Maine.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 25.—Lord Roberts, after visiting the hospital ship Maine, over which he was conducted by Lady Randolph Churchill, expressed his entire satisfaction with the arrangements. The Maine will sail for Durban to-morrow.

Volunteers from Barbados.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., Jan. 28.—An enthusiastic meeting was held in Bridgetown, Barbados, last Wednesday, to consider steps for the organization of a volunteer force and to demonstrate the desire of Barbados to share in the defense of the empire.

Wake-Up of the Strathcona Horse.

OTTAWA Ont., Jan. 29.—The Militia Department has decided on the basis of organization of the Strathcona Horse. There will be twenty-five officers, thirty-six noncommissioned officers, and 470 men, making a total of 531 in all, and 536 horses. Some additional horses will be taken in case of casualties. The contingent will be divided into three squadrons. There will be three Maxim guns.

John Churchill Got a Commission.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 26.—John Churchill, second son of Lady Randolph Churchill, who accompanied her in the Maine, has received from Lord Roberts his commission in the South African Light Horse.

Milner Issues a Proclamation.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 26.—Sir Alfred Milner, British High Commissioner, has issued a proclamation announcing that her Majesty's Government will not recognize as valid any forfeiture, fine, or incumbrance upon property in the Transvaal or the Free State subsequent to Oct. 10, the date when war was declared.

HEARING ON FLOUR SEIZURES.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 25.—The Prize Court has fixed Monday, Jan. 29, for the hearing of the charges with respect to the American flour, said to be intended for the Boers, which was on board the British steamer Mashona, from New York Nov. 3, when she was captured by the British gunboat Partridge last month.

PRO-BOER MASS MEETING.

Committee Makes Arrangements for Grand Central Palace Gathering.

At the Morton House last night the New York committee to aid the South African Republics perfected arrangements for the mass meeting of citizens of New York, which takes place at the Grand Central Palace this evening, to express sympathy with the Boers.

Ex-Judge George M. Van Hoesen will preside, and the speakers announced are Senator Wellington of Maryland, Robert B. Roosevelt, Congressman Cochrane Chanler, Glynn, ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck, William McAdoo, John Van Voorhis, and the Rev. Father Brady of the Oblat Fathers, who spent many years in the Transvaal, whose remarks will principally be in rebuttal of the assertion that the Boers are antagonists of the Catholic religion.

The Seventy-first Regiment Band will furnish the music, and will render the Boer national anthem.

War Causes Insanity and Suicide.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Jan. 28.—James Jubb, an Englishman, aged twenty-eight, in a fit of insanity, committed suicide this morning by gashing his throat with a carving knife. It is said his insanity was the outcome of constant brooding on the war in the Transvaal.

BROOKLYN ELEVATED TRAGEDY.

An Electrician Killed on the Fifth Avenue Line Either by Shock or the Wheels of a Train.

Louis Lipton, an electrician employed by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit System, was killed at one o'clock this morning on the Fifth Avenue Elevated Road at Thirty-sixth Street.

He was adjusting a brush on the commutator of the motor and in doing so placed one hand on the third rail. In this manner he completed a circuit, which started the car forward.

His body was mangled, but it could not be ascertained whether or not he had been shocked to death before the wheels of the car passed over him. He was dead when picked up.

Lipton lived in the East New York section of Brooklyn.

DEATH SHOCK IN ARC LIGHT.

Waiter in a Bowery Cafe Instantly Killed—Employer Hurt Trying to Rescue Him.

Charles Nord, a waiter employed at the Café Schumann at 383 Bowery was instantly killed last evening by an electric shock. Nord had been employed at the café for several years up to a few weeks ago when he lost his position. His young wife pleaded with the proprietors, Kunst & Conde, with the result that they took Nord back on Saturday evening.

In front of the café is an arc light hanging from an iron rod. In some way this rod became loosened from the building last night, and the light dropped down to within three feet of the sidewalk. Nord, who was working in the front part of the café, ran out to the street intending to swing the light around so that it would be out of the way of people desiring to enter the café.

He caught hold of the iron bars connecting the upper and lower parts of the lamp. As he did so the electric current passed through his body. There was a number of pedestrians on the street at the time. They saw Nord's body twitching and trembling.

Some person called for help and Conde went to Nord's assistance. Conde succeeded in dragging the limp body of the waiter away from the lamp. In doing so he received a severe shock, and had to be carried into the café himself.

An ambulance surgeon from Bellevue Hospital on his arrival said that Nord had been instantly killed by the shock. The surgeon, after administering stimulants to Mr. Conde, found that it was not necessary to take him to the hospital.

Nord's body was taken to the Fifth Street Police Station and from there to his home, at 214 East Thirteenth Street. He was twenty-seven years old, and had been married only eight months.

KILLED WHILE HUNTING.

Utica Attorney Accidentally Shoots Himself in the Adirondacks.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 28.—Rees E. Thomas, a well-known attorney of this city, was shot and instantly killed Saturday afternoon in the Adirondacks about forty miles from this city by the discharge of a shotgun which he had been carrying.

He was on a hunting trip with three companions, John G. Beltz of this city, and Develto Williams and Frank W. Smith of Mooseview, when the fatality occurred. Mr. Thomas was prominent in the Masonic Order here, and was a member of several other bodies. He leaves a wife and five children.

PURIFYING PHILADELPHIA.

Police Raid Six Opium Dens and Gather in Forty Prisoners.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.—As a result of the tragic death of a young woman last week in an opium den, located in Chinatown, the police at one o'clock this morning started to clean out many of the resorts in that locality.

Six places had been visited up to 1:45 o'clock and over forty persons have been arrested, many of them being under the influence of opium. At 2 o'clock the raids were still in progress. Those arrested included Chinamen and white and black males and females.

TRYING MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

Indiana Town Furnishes Cheap Light, Water, and Telephone Service.

Special to The New York Times.

BUTLER, Ind., Jan 28.—One of the most remarkable examples of municipal ownership in the United States is shown by the town reports of Edinburg, Ind.

Incandescent electric lights are furnished to residences for 15 cents a month and to business houses for 20 cents a month for sixteen candle-power lights. Waterworks are also operated at an annual charge of $1 to each consumer, and a complete and perfect telephone exchange is maintained with a monthly rental of 50 cents.

These are municipal enterprises, all self-supporting.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

The Dowager Empress's Action Arouses No Official Protest.

PEKING, Jan. 28.—The latest move of the Empress Dowager appears to be accepted by both officials and people with the greatest equanimity. None of the high officials, either metropolitan or provincial, seems to have thought it worth while even to enter a protest.

The prevailing impression among all classes of Chinese seems to be that, in order to consolidate her power, the Empress Dowager must at all costs effect the removal of the present Emperor. Having now felt the pulse of the country and having found the Emperor's party unprepared to rally to his protection, it is likely that the Empress Dowager is preparing for a still more striking move with the advent of the Chinese New Year.

Judging from surface indications, it is almost safe to predict that any action she may take will be accepted quietly, not leading to anything in the shape of internal convulsions or outward complications.

Plymouth Church Sends a Missionary.

There was a discussion of missionary work at the morning service yesterday at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. S. E. Wishard of Boston, speaking for the American Board, told of the work being done in China. At the conclusion of his address $1,700 was subscribed by the members of the church for the purpose of supporting what will be known as the fifth pastor of Plymouth Church. This fifth pastor, Dr. Arthur Smith, will labor as a missionary for the Church in China.

Declines a Brooklyn Pastorate.

SING SING, Jan. 28.—The Rev. Dr. Charles Martin Niles, pastor of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church of this village, recently received a call from St. Michael's Church, in Brooklyn. He has had the matter under advisement for two weeks, and this morning announced to his congregation that he would remain here. He has been here four years.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

LABOR FOR TUNNEL WORK

Central Federated Union Wants Citizens Only Employed.

DISPUTE OVER ACTORS' STRIKE

Brooklyn Telephone Employes Ordered Out—Cloak Cutters Against Mortgage Tax.

The question of labor on the rapid transit tunnel which is being agitated by the trades unions of this city came up again for discussion before the Central Federated Union yesterday in the form of a resolution that citizens only should be employed on the work.

Delegate Brown of the Cigarmakers objected to the resolution, and held that the resolution should demand that only union men be employed. The aliens, he held, had done a great deal in developing the city, and it would be wrong to exclude them now.

Delegate Joseph Barondess spoke in the same vein, and then Delegate William J. O'Brien of the Granite Workers insisted on protesting against the employment of aliens. "If we do not enforce this resolution," he said, "the Italian padrones will advertise in the newspapers in Italy that men are wanted to work on the rapid transit road in New York, and we will have the city crowded with alien Italians, who will work for the lowest wages possible, while our own American workingmen will go about starving. I have seen these Italians going out to work. They carry a loaf of bread under the arm, and it is that with a couple of onions that they live upon during the day. They do not benefit the country they live in, and after saving up $300 or $400 they go back to their own country. I know one public job in this city on which 500 Italians are employed, but not one American. And why? Simply because they work cheap, while the American is accustomed to live decently and requires living wages."

"It would be an outrage to let the aliens come here and take away the money which belongs to good American citizens," remarked Patrick J. McNulty of the Street Sweepers.

"The law says that only citizens should be employed on public works, and we should place ourselves on record as supporting the labor laws," said Delegate George H. Warner of the International Association of Machinists.

The resolution was adopted and a committee was appointed to call on the city authorities and insist on its being enforced.

Delegate Simons of the Cigar Packers brought up the subject of the Jewish actors' strike in the People's Theatre by saying that Manager Edelstein of the theatre had charged two members of the United Hebrew Trades with having offered to break up the actors' union for $500.

One of the men against whom the charges were alleged to have been made was present and said they were not true, and Delegate Philip Kelly of the Theatrical Protective Union said the complaints of the actors that they made only $11 a week were not true. They earned much more, and he knew of one actress who was paid $40 a week for an entire season of twenty-three weeks. Mr. Kelly believed that an attempt had been made to blackmail Manager Edelstein, and said he would not be a party to any such conspiracy.

"Manager Adler said that Mr. Kelly was the best walking delegate he ever knew, and gave him $5," remarked Delegate Barondess. Then he added: "Of the new actors that were brought from Chicago to replace the strikers one is a bag of bones and another, a centenarian, was introduced as a hero of Baxter Street." Then he added: "Delegate Kelly would not call out the stage carpenters to help the actors, but if they win they will insist upon those carpenters being discharged."

Delegate Kelly shook his fist at Barondess as he cried, "You can't organize another stage carpenters' union. If you want a strike a strike we will be prepared and can retaliate."

The meeting passed a resolution ordering the Theatrical Protective Union to call out the stage carpenters in the People's Theatre on a sympathetic strike, but they refused to obey the mandate.

Grand Treasurer Wissinger of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers said the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company had discharged members of the union in its employ in Newark and also in Brooklyn, with the intention of breaking up the union. Thereupon the Brooklyn local union held a meeting and decided to order strikes to-day in all the offices of the company in Brooklyn until the discharged members were reinstated.

The cloak cutters sent in resolutions protesting against a bill proposing to impose a tax on mortgages. The protest said that the joint committee, which represented eighty-nine trades organizations which had been requested to recommend to the Legislature a bill for home rule in taxation, had failed to do so, and instead had prepared a bill imposing a tax on mortgages, by whomsoever held, rather than taxing monopolies, franchises, and trusts.

This bill, the protest continued, would impose a tax on deposits in savings banks where poor working people have their savings, and would thus discourage them. It would also impose an unnecessary burden on building loan associations, in which many workingmen had their money tied up; it would discourage building operations, and would thus deprive many workingmen in the building trades of the means of making a living.

The meeting indorsed the protest and appointed a committee to send a protest against the bill to the Legislature.

A circular was received from ex-Judge Van Hoesen, Chairman of the committee to arrange for the pro-Boer mass meeting, but as the circular did not bear a union stamp the meeting would not consider it.

The letter carriers announced that they would have a grand reception and ball at the Grand Central Palace on Feb. 12 for the benefit of their sick benefit fund.

The New York Elevator Operators' Benevolent Association will have their annual reception and ball at the Lenox Lyceum on the evening of Feb. 21.

FAVORS A TAX ON ALIEN LABOR.

Rev. Dr. Peters Would Bar All But Citizens from Working on Tunnel.

The Rev. Madison C. Peters of the Bloomingdale Reformed Church at his Sunday afternoon service in the Ninth Regiment Armory yesterday, spoke in opposition to the system of glutting the labor market with European laborers whenever there is to be any great work begun in the United States, to the hurt of the American laborer, and advocated the placing of the protective tax upon every alien laborer who comes into this country.

"It is a remarkable fact," said he, "which is borne out by statistics, that whenever there is a business depression in this country there is a decrease in the number of immigrants, and whenever there is prosperity or a big enterprise on there is a tremendous increase in immigration. Ninety per cent. of this immigration consists of unskilled laborers, and it therefore enters into direct competition with the laborers who are already in the country.

"The present is the time when our immigration laws should be amended, and we should exclude the birds of passage, who live in a way utterly incompatible with American decency, and who have no intention of becoming American citizens, who simply stay here for a short time and take home to their native land what they have earned. The employer has become independent of American workmen because of the ease with which their places can be filled by immigrants who are glad to get work at any price.

"It is said you could not get enough American citizens who would be willing to perform the common labor required on our new tunnel. This is not true. American citizens will be glad to get the work, but they dislike to be put on a level with the pauper labor of Europe and live according to their standards. Under present conditions the United States is trying to solve the question of non-employment for Europe as well as for itself. We have already tens of thousands more men and women than necessary to perform the labor required, and I favor the law that will give the American citizen the first chance."

Dr. Peters said he knew there was a law prohibiting the employment of any but citizens upon municipal works like the new tunnel road, but he declared that it was impossible to detect among the thousands employed which are and which are not citizens, and the law is violated continually.

The Rev. Leighton Williams of the Amity Baptist Church also spoke at the meeting. His subject was "The Just Man." He spoke, in the course of his remarks, of the stay-at-home voter, saying that it had been said that the Board of Aldermen in this city was representative of the voters who allowed it to exist, but he believed that it was also representative of the citizens who staid away from the polls and allowed the election of these men.

"God is the final judge of the man," said he. "He will decide whether the man who gives millions to perpetuate his name in charitable institutions, and who should rather return the money he gives this way to the employes from whom he has got it in small salaries, is a just man or a hypocrite. I believe that the hypocrite who oppresses the poor is on his way to hell, no matter what amounts he gives in his ostentatious way to churches."

No Aliens on Tunnel Work.

The Laborers' Union Protective Society, that has some 13,000 members in this city, is agitating to have only citizens employed on the underground railroad, and those members who are not yet citizens are taking steps to get out their papers. The members say that the prevailing rate of wages in their work, and which they get from the Master Builders' Association, is 33 cents an hour, and they want double pay for overtime—that is, after eight hours' work.

JAMES WATSON GERARD DEAD.

The Distinguished Author and Lawyer Passed Away in His Gramercy Park Home.

James Watson Gerard, the well-known lawyer and author, died at his home, 17 Gramercy Park, yesterday morning. The direct cause of death was hemorrhage of the brain. He had been ill for the past year.

Mr. Gerard was born in lower Broadway in 1822, and was the son of James Watson Gerard, also a distinguished lawyer of this city, who was born in 1794 and died in 1874. The Gerards were among the notable families driven from France by the troubles of the reign of Louis XVI. The members of the family went to Scotland, where William Gerard was born, near Banff. For a time William Gerard was a resident of Gibraltar, but came to this country previous to 1780 and engaged in business. The year after his arrival here he married Christina Glass of a Sutherlandshire family, whose mother was a grandniece of Sir Thomas Hector Monroe, Governor of the East Indies, and a favorite niece of Dr. Alexander Monroe, one of the founders of the University of Edinburgh. A brother of Miss Glass was a well-known New York merchant of the early part of this century.

William and Christina Gerard had seven children. Ann married Andrew Hosie, and was the mother of Mrs. Schuyler Livingston. Christina married Dr. Jeremiah Fisher, a Surgeon in the war of 1812, in the United States Army. James W. was the youngest of three sons, and was graduated from Columbia College in 1811. Soon after leaving college he became enrolled in a volunteer company called "The Iron Grays," which was raised for the defense of the harbor during the war with Great Britain. After the war he entered the law office of George Griffin, who was one of the most distinguished members of the bar at that time, and in 1816 took the degree of M. A. from Columbia, being then admitted to his profession. He continued to practice in New York until 1869. He was, it is said, the first person in this country to advocate uniformed police. Early in life he married Eliza, daughter of Increase and Elizabeth Sumner Boston.

James Watson Gerard, the second of the name, was born in this city in 1822, and was graduated from Columbia with the honors of valedictorian in 1843. The same institution conferred the degree of LL. D. upon him in 1892. He was an able advocate in the courts, and became a recognized authority on real estate and property. He devoted a great deal of his time to the schools of this city, and was School Trustee, Inspector, and Commissioner, holding the last named office for two terms. In 1876-7 he was State Senator. In 1880 he ran for Congress against Levi P. Morton, but was defeated, President Cleveland, during his second term, offered Mr. Gerard the office of Special Commissioner to the Hawaiian Islands, but on account of ill-health the office was declined.

Mr. Gerard wrote a number of books, among them "The Pelican Papers," "Titles to Real Estate in the State of New York," and "The Peace of Utrecht," his most important historical work.

Mr. Gerard in 1866 married Miss Jennie Angel, daughter of Benjamin F. Angel of Geneseo, N. Y., who was United States Minister to Sweden during President Buchanan's Administration. Mrs. Gerard and three sons, James W., Sumner, and Julian, survive Mr. Gerard. They were all present at his bedside when he died. He was a member of the Union, Players, and Tuxedo Clubs, and the St. Nicholas and Historical Societies. The house Mr. Gerard died in had been his home for more than forty years.

The funeral will take place from Calvary Episcopal Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning. The rector, the Rev. Dr. J. L. Parks, will officiate. The burial will be in the Gerard family plot in Greenwood Cemetery.

SMALLPOX IN KENTUCKY.

The Disease Rages in Thirty-five Counties and There Is No Money to Fight It.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 28.—The whole State of Kentucky is at the mercy of smallpox. With the disease prevalent in thirty-five counties of the State, the State Board of Health finds itself without money to fight the epidemic.

Secretary J. N. McCormack has received the resignations of the County Boards of Health in about a dozen counties in which the disease is the most serious, the last being that of Caldwell County, where nearly 50 per cent. of the people are suffering from the disease.

The cause of these resignations is the lack of money with which to combat the disease. Daily requests for inspectors come from other counties where smallpox undoubtedly exists, but the State Board has no money with which to send the inspectors, so the county authorities refuse to take any action.

The disease is becoming more virulent, and fatalities are being reported in considerable numbers. Paducah, next to Princeton, shows the largest percentage of afflicted, and the whites are becoming victims. Dr. McCormack has advanced the State Board $1,500 out of his own pocket, but refuses to do anything further.

SHOT BY HER STEP-BROTHER.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 28.—A distressing accident occurred at the residence of John P. Shannahan this afternoon, by which his fourteen-year-old daughter Nora was shot and almost instantly killed by John J. Gallagher, the seventeen-year-old son of Mrs. Shannahan by a former husband.

Gallagher was cleaning a revolver in his room when Nora came up to make the bed. In the room was another revolver that had lain unused since last Fourth of July, and which Gallagher did not know was loaded. This he took up, and, while he was explaining how it worked, the weapon was accidentally discharged, the bullet entering the girl's face under the right eye and lodging at the base of the brain. An ambulance was summoned, but the girl died before she could be taken away. Gallagher was arrested, but was later admitted to bail.

READY FOR TRAIN ROBBERS.

Armed Posse on Missouri Pacific Train Leaving Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 28.—In anticipation of a hold-up, six local policemen in citizens' clothes and a number of Pinkerton detectives occupied the express car on the Missouri Pacific passenger train leaving Kansas City at 9 P. M. for St. Louis.

The officials of the road had, it is said, received information that an attempt would be made to rob the train. The officials refused to make known the point at which the attack was expected to take place. Up to mid night no report had been received in this city from the fortified train.

Leeds and Cracker Neck, desolate places situated in the woods a few miles out of Kansas City on the Missouri Pacific, were the favorite stamping grounds of the James Bryan gang and the gang that more recently worked out of Kansas City under John (Quail Hunter) Kennedy, whose seventeen-year sentence to the penitentiary for robbing a train at Macomb, Mo., has just been affirmed.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 28.—Fire practically destroyed the bakery of J. H. Althans, corner of Brook and John Streets, to-day. The loss on the building will be about $10,000, and on the contents about an equal amount.

POLICE KILL SAFE BLOWERS.

Quincy (Ill.) Officers End the Careers of Two Burglars and Wound a Third.

QUINCY, Ill., Jan. 28.—Quincy police officers last night killed two expert safe blowers, supposed to be from Chicago, and seriously wounded another. The men are believed to be the same who recently operated in Galesburg, Freeport, and other Illinois cities, making a specialty of cracking safes in building and loan association offices.

On Jan. 6 the safe in the offices of the Adams County Building and Loan Association in this city was blown open at the noon hour, and cash and securities amounting to $20,000 taken. Saturday last three men came to Moecker's Hotel, two of them registering from Kansas City. The proprietor suspected them, and warned the police, and when one of the men went out he was shadowed by Detective George Koch. The officer finally asked the suspect to go to the station and explain himself. The man drew a pistol and pointed it at the officer's heart, but as he did so, Koch drew his own pistol and fired four shots. Three took effect, and the man fell dead. This occurred at 11 o'clock Saturday night in front of the Newcomb Hotel.

Meanwhile officers had examined the baggage of the suspected men, and found it included burglars' tools, skeleton keys, dynamite sticks, and nitro-glycerine. When the other two men returned to the hotel at 2 o'clock this morning they found the hotel surrounded by officers. They ran into the hotel saloon and loaded their revolvers. Then ensued a running fight in the hotel corridor. One man reached the street, pursued by Chief of Police John Ahearn. He turned to fire, and as he did so Ahearn sent a bullet crashing through his skull. He died in a few minutes. The third man was shot on the stairs by Officer Charnhorst, and sank to the floor with a broken hip. He refused to say who his accomplices were.

When the men came here Jan. 5 they registered as J. M. Burt and H. F. Crowley. Saturday Burt was registered as C. H. Rogers. From letters found on his person it appears he also used the name of C. H. Prince of Chicago. The wounded man refused to give his name.

KEEPING UP PIG IRON PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., Jan. 28.—A number of furnace men in Eastern Pennsylvania are, it is said, storing pig iron, because consumers decline to pay the prices asked by the producers. It is reported that 3,000 tons have been stored at Birdsborough, Berks County, and that other furnaces have large quantities of pig put away as a measure to maintain present prices. The railroad men say immense quantities of iron, as much as at any time the past year, are being shipped now.

KILLED IN FIRE AND RUNAWAY.

Two Victims of a Peculiar Double Accident in Muncie, Ind.

MUNCIE, Ind., Jan. 28.—Two lives were lost as the result of a fire which to-night destroyed the residence of William Miller, four miles west of here. Miller's two-year-old grandchild was smothered to death.

Frank Stephens, who was driving past with his wife, discovered the fire and jumped from the buggy to alarm the Miller family. The horses became frightened, and Mrs. Stephens was thrown from the buggy, sustaining fatal injuries.

CATHOLIC PRIEST SUSPENDED.

Was Too Radical in Advocacy of Temperance Measures.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 28.—The Rev. Father George Zurcher of St. Joseph's Church at Buffalo Plains has been suspended from his charge by Bishop Quigley because of a "notorious disobedience, not to say defiance, of the ordinary of the diocese during the Bishop's absence in Europe."

Father Zurcher has been in conflict with the diocesan authorities on several occasions within the last few months, owing to his strong advocacy of temperance measures which were considered too radical and a sermon preached by him on All Souls' Day, in which he stated that there was nothing in the canons of the Church that compelled its adherents to send in contributions of money on that day in order that their friends should be remembered in the masses said for the dead.

MANY CHINAMEN TO BE TRIED.

Batch of 74 in Fargo, N. D., Charged with Violating Exclusion Act.

FARGO, N. D., Jan. 28.—The trial of the Chinamen, who have been in jail here two or three months awaiting a hearing on the charge of violating the exclusion act, will commence to-morrow. United States District Attorney Rourke has been in Green Bay, Chicago, and other points for some time taking testimony. There are seventy-four Celestials here who have been in jail some time, another has been held for a longer period awaiting deportation, and the colony was increased yesterday by the arrival of Jung On, who was caught this week attempting to cross into the United States at Porta.

District Attorney Rourke has apparently unearthed a plot by which the Mongolians who return to their native country permanently sell their passports, and by substitution of photographs many illegal entries are made.

FIRE TEAM IN A TRENCH.

Driver and Centre Horse of Three Seriously Injured.

Going west at a high rate of speed through Forty-third Street to a fire last night Driver Timothy Donovan of Engine No. 65 drove his three-horse team into the trench at Seventh Avenue, where the work of introducing the sub-trolley is under way. The centre horse was injured so seriously that it will have to be shot. Donovan was thrown fifteen feet and was seriously hurt. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital.

Donovan saw his peril in time to apply the brakes, and the engine was stopped on the brink of the excavation. Had it been otherwise the three horses would have been crushed under the heavy weight of the engine.

There was until a few days ago a fairly strong bridge over the excavation. For some reason it was taken away, and the substitute left was so weak that the weight of the three horses carried it down with a crash. Donovan noticed when about 30 feet away that a change had been made, and not wishing to take a chance, applied the brake with all his power in the effort to stop and take the bridge at a walk.

Engine No. 65 is located in Forty-third Street, near Fifth Avenue.

Higher Prices for Baby Carriages.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 28.—Manufacturers of baby carriages and children's wagons will soon advance prices. Representatives of the Toledo Metal Wheel Company and the Gendron Iron Wheel Company of Toledo, the American Rattan Company of St. Louis, and the Wilkinson Toy and Carriage Company of Troy, N. Y., held a secret meeting here Saturday, at which a 30 per cent. increase was agreed upon. Those interested deny any intentions of forming a combination, but say a uniform advance is necessitated by the increased price of iron.

American Art Study in Paris.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—The American National Institute, just founded in Paris for the study of art, has secured a new honorary committee, composed of many prominent French litterateurs and artists. The list of names includes MM. Jules Cambon, Heredia, Sully-Prudhomme, Massenet, Benjamin Constant, and Carolus-Duran.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

2:30 A. M.—2221 West Sixty-second Street; Robert Hill; damage, $200.

9:50 A. M.—26 Suffolk Street; Charles Novisky; damage, $15.

12:50 P. M.—230 Sixth Avenue; M. Blacker; damage, $15.

4 P. M.—2,472 Eighth Avenue; Mrs. Dean; damage, $150.

7:30 P. M.—561 Morris Avenue; Samuel Tilden; damage, $300.

8:00 P. M.—30 Scammel Street; William Sabalsky; damage, $25.

10:55 P. M.—102 West Forty-sixth Street; Samuel P. Byrnes; damage, $200.

11:45 P. M.—325 West Forty-fourth Street; owner unknown; no damage.

Leaves foot of Liberty Street at 3:30 P. M., South Ferry, 3:25 P. M., arriving Atlantic City at 6:45 P. M. Returning, leaves Atlantic City at 2:10 P. M., arriving New York 5:25 P. M. Tickets are good for a stop-over at Lakewood.—Adv.

B'NAI B'RITH LODGE MEETS.

The Biennial Session Is in Progress in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.—The Grand Lodge of Improved Order B'nai B'rith went into biennial conclave this morning at Masnherchor Hall. The sessions will continue to-morrow. The order was founded in 1887, and held annual conventions until 1898, from which time it was decided to hold biennial sessions.

The Grand Lodge officers are: Supreme President—Ralph Sachs, Baltimore; First Supreme Vice President—Solomon S. Schloss, Baltimore; Second Supreme Vice President—Simon Spardau, New York City; Supreme Guide—Herman Baumgarten, Washington; Supreme Secretary—Moses Kats, Baltimore; Supreme Treasurer—Kaufman Katz, Baltimore.

The session opened with the reading of the Supreme President's message, reports of the Secretary, Treasurer, Executive Committee, and Endowment Committee.

The report of the President showed that, although the condition of the order was not as flourishing as had been hoped for, there was promise of unprecedented progress in the coming two years; the membership had been reduced to about 1,500, the report said, but the time was not far distant when the rolls of the order would show 5,000 names.

A banquet was served late in the afternoon to the delegates and their families. Prominent representatives of kindred Jewish organizations were guests. Moses Moses of Baltimore, the venerable founder of the order, was also present.

Delegates representing all the lodges of the order are attending the convention from Baltimore, Washington, Chicago, Boston, and New York.

GOLD DEMOCRATS AND BRYAN.

S. P. Sheerin Thinks It Impossible for Them to Support Him.

S. P. Sheerin of Indianapolis, who was Secretary of the Democratic National Committee in the campaign of 1892, was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. Mr. Sheerin retired from politics after the National Convention of 1896, and for the last four years has devoted his time exclusively to business. When asked if he believed that many Gold Democrats of prominence would follow W. Bourke Cockran's example and come out for Bryan, Mr. Sheerin said:

"Unquestionably many Gold Democrats would vote for Bryan if anti-imperialism were made the issue and free silver cut out. This, however, is almost an impossibility, and as there do not seem to be many chances of promoting harmony unless this is done, it appears to me that Gold Democrats will again be forced outside the breastworks. I'm out of politics, however, and my judgment may not be considered specially valuable."

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—Luis F. Corea, Charge d'Affaires, Nicaraguan Legation, Washington; A. C. Baker, United States Navy; Gov. Asa Bushnell, Ohio; Ex-Secretary of War Russell A. Alger, Detroit.

HOLLAND—W. S. Silsby, Seneca Falls; Max Agassiz, Boston.

CAMBRIDGE—Judge S. A. Kellogg, Supreme Court Plattsburg; Baron von Hasperg, Germany.

FIFTH AVENUE—J. B. Calvo, Costa Rican Minister, Washington; Manuel Cuesto Sallardo, Guadalajara, Mexico.

ASTOR—Congressman Galusha A. Grow, Pennsylvania.

HOFFMAN.—Major Graham, London; Senator J. P. Jones, Nevada.

SAVOY—Richard Barschall, Berlin.

BUCKINGHAM—Col. Clarence McNamee, Biltmore, N. C.; Prince de Croy, Vienna.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits, 57 White Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits, 57 White Street.

Dreyfuss Company, New Orleans, La.; J. Dreyfuss, domestics and dress goods, 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Millhiser Manufacturing Company, Richmond, Va.; A. J. Marcuse, piece goods, 258 Church Street; Hoffman House.

Loh, Charles, Sons, New Orleans, La.; A. Loh, cloths; Hoffman House.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. F. Cosgrove, housefurnishing goods, 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Chapman, T. A., Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; R. A. Williams, silks; W. Smith, dress and wash goods; Hoffman House.

Stevens, C. A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; T. A. Stevens, ribbons, hosiery, and gloves; Mrs. Renard, ribbons, 487 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Reins & Meiss, Cincinnati, Ohio; I. Reins, notions and infants' wear, 514 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; W. E. Smith, furnishing goods; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.

"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; F. J. Schwelnbold, linens and white goods; Hotel Cadillac; C. A. Birkle, carpets and upholstery goods; Holland House.

Loveman, D. B., Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. Twinan, laces, embroideries, ladies' and infants' wear; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.

Bass Dry Goods Co., Atlanta, Ga.; B. F. Joel, dress goods, silks, millinery and ribbons; Hotel Vendome.

Loveman, Joseph & Loeb, Birmingham, Ala.; L. Loeb, millinery, laces and trimmings; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.

Greif, L., & Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; S. Gre

TO DR. M'GLYNN'S MEMORY

Clergymen of Various Denominations Pay Tribute to the Priest.

Dr. Burtsell, Dr. Rainsford, Rabbi Wise, and Father Ducey Speak at the Academy of Music.

Despite the inclement weather the Academy of Music was fairly well filled last evening at the Father McGlynn memorial meeting, held under the auspices of the Rev. Dr. McGlynn Memorial Association. The exercises consisted of addresses by Roman Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish ministers, music rendered by an orchestra, and a trombone quartet, and vocal selections by Edward O'Mahony.

Sylvester L. Malone, President of the memorial association, acted as Chairman, and opened the proceedings with an address in which he paid a tribute to the memory of Father McGlynn.

He prefaced his remarks with the request that in view of the solemn nature of the meeting the audience would refrain from all applause or other demonstrations of feeling, but the request was disregarded, and some of the speakers when they advanced to the front of the platform were greeted with enthusiasm. Very frequently, too, their remarks were interrupted by applause.

The Rev. Dr. Richard L. Burtsell of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Rondout, was the first speaker introduced by Chairman Malone. Dr. Burtsell said he met Father McGlynn in 1853 at the College of the Propaganda, in Rome, where they studied together, and there had never been any separation of heart between them to the day of his beloved friend's death. He dwelt at great length on Father McGlynn's learning, intelligence, wit, humor, and his marvelous eloquence, which, he said, was not confined to English, for he spoke Italian and Latin with equal elegance and fluency. Referring to Father McGlynn's deposition from and reinstatement to the priesthood he said:

"When he heard from the Papal delegate the admission that his teachings had not ne doctrines of the Catholic Church he felt repaid for all that he had endured. Ah, woe to the Church if ever the priest should be prohibited from going among the people and helping them to solve their problems, and woe to the State if ever the priest is not permitted to actively interest himself in the welfare of the State." [Applause.]

The Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church delivered a vigorous address that won him the frequently manifested sympathy of the audience.

"Though not all of us are members of this same branch of the Christian Church as Father McGlynn, nor all believers in the economic doctrines in which he thought he had found a panacea for humanity's ills," he said, "we meet together on the broad ground of fellowship to pay a tribute to a great, good, and brave man. What the age wants is brave men. It's mighty hard to find to-day men who will come out before they have gauged their company and say what is true. All honor to Dr. McGlynn for the profound Christian truth that made his life the power for good it was in the community. When a suitable monument shall have been raised to him, let the motto in all reverence be

"'For this cause was I born, for this cause came I into the world to bear witness to the truth.'

"It is the price men are prepared to pay for the truth that should be the standard by which we honor their memory. Father McGlynn gave up everything for what he believed to be the right. Placed between the alternative of remaining mute or losing all, his answer came: 'So help me God, I will let everything go but truth.' We are sorry not for the man who is gone, but for those who maligned him."

John McMackin, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, in a eulogy said: "The downtrodden hailed him as a new Moses. The rich, the privileged class, looked upon him as a revolutionist, an enemy of society, and hence the cry went forth 'Society must be saved,' and saved from what—the doing of God's justice on earth, the obeying of the command of the Master, 'Thou shalt not steal.'"

Father Ducey, the next speaker, observed that when Christ preached his Sermon on the Mount he told many truths that were not acceptable to some men of his day, and are not any more acceptable to some men of the present day.

"Father McGlynn's life," he continued, "was a constant homage to and defense of true manhood. His teachings were in keeping with all that the great fathers of the Church taught, and he was as great a light of the Church in his day as Ambrose, Augustin, Chrysostom, and others were in their time.

"People are not justified in believing that enforced poverty is a blessing because two slaves of avarice and covetousness recently made addresses in a Fifth Avenue church in which they spoke of the danger of inherited wealth and the blessings of poverty. Is not this blasphemy of the deepest dye? Christ never intended that any of His creatures should be degraded and made social outcasts by pauperism. Father McGlynn had a heart and an intellect, but, thank God, he lacked servility to any man."

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise said he had come there in the enforced absence of Rabbi Gottheil to testify to the reverence, affection, and love in which those of the Jewish faith held Father McGlynn. "We honor him for that he stood for the truth and defended the right," he said. "If all the world were made up of Father McGlynns there would be no persecution of the Jews such as prevails in Europe. [Applause.] Father McGlynn said of Henry George that he was a man sent of God, and in the same spirit we say that there was a man sent of God, and he was Father McGlynn."

Rabbi Wise told how twenty years ago Father McGlynn from his own depleted purse furnished the wherewithal to complete a synagogue in East Twenty-ninth Street that the Jews were building and found they could not finish for lack of funds.

"Father McGlynn," said the Rabbi, "thus enabled men of an alien faith to worship God in their synagogue according to their lights. That is why I say that he was not only a priest of the Roman Catholic Church but of that larger church in which all men worship and are bound together in the eyes of God the Father."

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Currency Bill Will Occupy Time of the Senate—Quay's Case Goes Over—No House Programme.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Senators Bacon and Tillman have given notice of speeches during the present week upon the Philippine question, but beyond these notices no indication has been given of the probable course of events in the Senate during the week. The Currency bill continues to hold the right of way, and it is not improbable that it will be made the subject of more or less speechmaking.

It is also quite certain that during the early part of the week there will be a change in the elective offices in the Senate and that in accordance with the decision of the Republican caucus of last week Mr. Bennett will be installed as Secretary and Mr. Ransdell as Sergeant at Arms.

Senator Jones of Arkansas, will continue, in executive session, his effort to secure reconsideration of the Samoan treaty, but this motion will be resisted by the Republicans.

There is a tacit understanding that the Quay contest will not be taken up until after the disposition of the Currency bill.

There is no programme mapped out for the House this week. The Indian Appropriation bill has been reported and the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill is in preparation. It is expected that these bills will occupy the major portion of the week.

Insane Man Kills Wife and Children.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 28.—In an "Over the Rhine" tenement to-day Charles Bartruff, a tanner, murdered his wife, his son Carl, aged five, and his daughter, aged three, and then tried to set the house on fire by overturning the hot stove and piling furniture on it. The skulls of all the victims were crushed with a blunt instrument. Bartruff remained in the burning room until arrested by the police. It is asserted that he is insane.

Aged Woman Killed by a Fall.

Mrs. Anna M. Benning, seventy-five years old, of 157 Oakland Avenue, Jersey City, while descending the stairs yesterday missed her footing and fell from the second to the first floor. Her son, who went to her aid, found her unconscious. Dr. Martin, who was summoned, said Mrs. Benning had suffered a compound fracture of the skull. She died an hour later without recovering consciousness.

MRS. HETNER'S THREE WILLS.

Long Island City Woman's Grandchildren May Contest Any One Offered for Probate.

When the estate of Mary E. Hetner comes up for division and her will is offered for probate there will probably be a contest, as she appears to have had a habit of making wills. It is expected that some time during the week there will be a will offered for probate before Surrogate Daniel Noble.

Mrs. Hetner died on Thursday. She was eighty years of age and lived at 13 Borden Avenue, Long Island City. Her next of kin are Mrs. Rosa Krider, a sister living at Philadelphia, and George and Joseph Hetner, her grandchildren. George is blind and is a piano teacher. He lives at 302 Vernon Avenue, Long Island City. Joseph is a plumber and lives at 231 Nott Avenue.

George Hetner, son of Mrs. Hetner, made a comfortable fortune in the cigar and tobacco business in Long Island City. He died in 1891 and left an estate valued at about $14,000 in trust for his mother for her use during her lifetime, and also provided that upon her death his estate was to revert to his nephews, George and Joseph.

Some years ago Joseph Hetner borrowed $3,000 from his grandmother, and with it built a house, upon which she took a mortgage. About that time Mrs. Hetner made a will in which she bequeathed the estate between the brothers except for a legacy of $500 which she left to her sister. It was provided that from Joseph's share should be deducted the $3,000 and any interest due at the time of the settlement of the estate, thus making an equal division.

This will stood for some time and then she made a new one. She had given her sister $300 in cash and therefore left her out of the new will. She then provided for an equal division of the estate between the two men, but about the time the will was made she transferred the mortgage upon his house to Joseph. This cleared him of the debt and he therefore would divide equally with George the remainder of the estate.

Things stood in that way until Dec. 10 last, when ex-Judge L. N. Manley was summoned to Mrs. Hether and directed to make another will. The third will wiped Joseph out of participation entirely. It left everything to George. Neither brother appears to have known of the existence and provisions of this will.

Shortly before her death Mrs. Hetner presented to George a bag of diamonds. She knew she was going to die, and according to the story told by her attendant, she caused a box in which she kept her valuables to be brought to her and then took the diamonds and presented them to George. It appears to have been understood that these were to have gone to Mrs. Hetner's sister.

In case the third will is presented, Joseph will probably contest it on the ground that the testator was not mentally capable. In case George has to make the fight it will probably be on the ground that undue influence was used to cause Will No. 2 to be made and to have the mortgage canceled and annulled. The second will was drawn by Surrogate Noble some years ago.

DOUBTS SPANISH SPY'S STORY.

Secretary Long Thinks Little of the Latest Version of the Destruction of the Maine.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Secretary of the Navy Long said to-night that he had not heard of the story about the destruction of the Maine, published to-day in The New York Herald upon the authority of an alleged spy of the Spanish Government, whose affidavits allege that the destruction of the vessel was brought about by arrangement and by the explosion of a submarine mine operated from Fuerza Battery.

"A great many stories of this sort have been mentioned to me from time to time," said Mr. Long, "but little attention has been given to them. If this latest one is of any importance it has not been brought to my attention. If Commander Wainwright has thought it worthy of attention he has not communicated the fact to me, and if I find that it is worthy of investigation I shall ask Commander Wainwright to tell me about it.

"Up to the present time I have had only the most indefinite accounts of this discovery. I first heard of it about ten days ago from a newspaper man, and I have not heard of it since. If it had been a serious story I believe I should have been informed of it."

TESTIMONIAL FROM FIREMEN.

Men Overcome in Fifty-ninth Street Would Reward Mrs. Madden.

The firemen who were overcome at the recent fire in West Fifty-ninth Street are getting up a testimonial for Mrs. J. Madden, the janitress of 312 and 314 West Fifty-ninth Street, next door to the scene of the fire. The firemen state that Mrs. Madden made many gallons of hot coffee and milk for them, which was distributed to the men in the burning building by Miss Minnie Swarts, the heroine of the fire, who refused a purse from Commissioner Scannell.

Firemen overcome by smoke were taken into Mrs. Madden's rooms. Here their boots were taken off and their feet rubbed with alcohol and dry socks put on them. What form the firemen's testimonial will take has not yet been decided upon. It is said that a purse to recompense Mrs. Madden for her considerable outlay will be presented.

MORE DELAY IN POISON TRIAL.

Juror Brown Will Not be Able to Attend Court To-day.

It will not be possible for the Molineux case to go on this morning, as Juror Manheim Brown, who has been ill with rheumatism, will not be well enough to attend. Dr. Sigmund Tynberg said late last night concerning his patient:

"While Mr. Brown has about recovered he will not attend court to-morrow morning. Owing to the uncertain state of the weather, I have advised him, as a precautionary measure, to remain at home. Should the weather be favorable, he will be in the jury box Tuesday."

COLOMBIAN REBELS TRICKED.

Fled When Told German Steamer Brought Government Troops.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Jan. 28.—From reports brought by the Hamburg steamer Volumnia it appears that the arrival of the vessel at Tumaco, Colombia, where she touched on the way up, had the effect of saving the place from capture by Colombian rebels. The latter had demanded the surrender of the town, and the Governor was at his wits' end. Just then the Volumnia was sighted.

The Governor then sent a defiant message to the revolutionists, and told them that the steamer off port was bringing 500 Government troops. The trick succeeded, and the rebels abandoned their purpose to capture Tumaco.

TO IMPROVE LONG BEACH.

Plan to Make an All-the-Year-Round Resort of the Place.

The Long Beach Association, of which Paul K. Ames is the receiver, holds an eighteen months' option to purchase from the town of Hempstead five miles of the beaches along the town's water front at $25,000, and may sell this to a corporation which is forming. It is said this company will have a million dollars capital. It will, it is said, take hold of this property and also buy up all the Long Beach leases, options, and improvements, including the hotel and cottages.

The purpose is to create an all-the-year-round resort. Long Beach is seven miles in length. The Long Beach Association's option includes five-sevenths of the island, a tract extending from East Rockaway Inlet to Point Lookout Life Saving Station, and comprises about 1,000 acres of beach land, with its five miles of ocean front.

Long Beach Channel, Inner Beach Lead, and other channels bound the property on the north. These interior waterways will be greatly improved. They will be dredged where it is necessary to secure a greater depth of water, the shore will be graveled where necessary, in order to create a beach, and docks and bulkheads will be built.

Streets about half a mile long extending from the interior waterway to the ocean are to be laid out and building sites sold. With each lot will go the privilege of a common ocean and inside water front. The company will also erect houses.

It is the intention of the syndicate to commence operations on the beach next September, the preliminary work being done during the Summer.

TOURIST, THIEVES' VICTIM

David E. McClure Killed by Chloral "Knock-Out" Dose.

A SCOTCHMAN WITH MEANS

He Had Been Beaten and Was Found by the Police Unconscious in Brooklyn.

David E. McClure, twenty-eight years old, who, it is believed, lived in Glasgow, Scotland, died yesterday morning in the Homeopathic Hospital, Brooklyn, from the effects of "knock-out" drops. He also showed evidences of having been beaten. It is believed by the police that he fell into the hands of thieves, who, after dosing and beating him, robbed him of his money and jewelry.

McClure occupied lodgings at the house of Mrs. H. Holland, at 51 Concord Street, Brooklyn. From what can be learned of him, it appears that he was in this country on a sight-seeing tour. Mrs. Holland understood from conversations she had with him that he had traveled a great deal in all parts of the world. He sailed from Scotland for New York on Nov. 27 last on the Anchor Line steamship Tainui. He told Mrs. Holland that on his arrival here he put up at a hotel in Manhattan, but got tired of paying $8 a day for board and moved over to the house in Brooklyn. That was six weeks ago.

McClure on Friday night last was arrested by the police of the Adams Street Station on a charge of intoxication. When arraigned in court he was discharged. He returned to his lodgings, and remained there, Mrs. Holland says, until about 9 o'clock Saturday night, when he went out.

Mrs. Holland at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning, was summoned to the Homeopathic Hospital. There she found McClure, dying. He had sent for her, but was unconscious when she reached the hospital and died without regaining consciousness.

According to the police reports McClure was picked up on the street in the vicinity of Fulton Ferry at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning. One side of his head was badly bruised, and he was in a delirious condition. In a lucid moment he told the police that he had been beaten and robbed by thieves. No further information could be obtained from him.

McClure brought a lot of baggage to his lodging house with him. His personal effects were of a character to indicate that he was a man of means. Mrs. Holland said that her lodger always appeared to be plentifully supplied with money; that he received remittances regularly from Scotland, and that he had opened an account at the Brooklyn Savings Bank. On Wednesday last, she said, he deposited $50 there.

From letters and papers found among McClure's effects it is believed that his home was at 6 Florentine Terrace, Hill Head, Glasgow, Scotland. On the supposition that McClure's near relatives live there, Mrs. Holland last evening cabled to that address the fact of his death, requesting instructions as to the disposal of the body.

So far as is known, McClure had no relatives or friends in this city.

It was at first thought that McClure's death was due to the beating he had undoubtedly received, but an autopsy which was performed last night developed the fact that the immediate cause of his death was chloral, given to him, as is believed, as "knockout" drops.

Detectives from the local Central Office and the Fulton Street Station were at work last night trying to locate the place where McClure received the fatal dose.

OUR GROWING EASTERN TRADE.

Gain of 256 Per Cent. in Exports and But 36 Per Cent. in Imports Within the Past Decade.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—A report on our Asiatic trade prepared by Frank H. Hitchcock, Chief of the Foreign Markets Section of the Agricultural Department, shows that there has been a great development of our trade with China and Japan during the past decade. Record figures were easily reached in the fiscal year 1899, when the value of the merchandise exchanged with these two countries, including the port of Hongkong, reached $87,305,688, against only $46,294,167 in 1889. The four years following 1889 witnessed a steady increase that finally culminated in 1893 with a record of $60,281,386, the highest up to that time. In the fiscal year 1894, during which our importations were greatly curtailed as a result of a prevailing financial depression, the trade dropped to $51,513,149, and thereafter rose steadily by leaps and bounds.

Of the $87,305,688 valuation placed upon our trade with Japan, China, and Hongkong during 1899, $47,815,035 represented the imports into the United States and $39,490,653 the exports from this country. The excess of imports over exports amounted to $8,324,382. In 1889 the imports were valued at $35,196,670 and the exports at $11,097,497, a difference of $24,099,173. These figures show that in the decade ended with 1899 there was a gain of $28,398,156, or 256 per cent. in exports, while the increase in imports amounted to only $12,618,365, or 36 per cent. During the last few years, in fact, the imports disclosed an actual falling off, the value for 1899 being $1,164,131 less than that for 1896, which was recorded at $48,979,166. Our exports, on the other hand, more than doubled during the three years succeeding 1896.

During the years 1889-1899 our imports from Japan advanced from $16,687,092 to $26,716,493, and the exports from $4,619,985 to $17,264,688. In the last few years there was a remarkable growth of exports. From $7,689,685 in 1896, the value of exported merchandise rose to $13,255,478 in 1897, and to $20,388,420 in 1898. The value for 1899, $17,264,688, although somewhat less than that for 1898, was larger than any previous record.

In our commerce with China during 1889-1899 there was a gain of $13,293,168. The increase occurred almost entirely in the export trade, which advanced from $2,791,128 in 1889 to $14,493,440 in 1899. Our imports for 1899, amounting to $18,619,268, were only slightly larger than in 1898, when a value of $17,028,412 was reported. The exports to China, like those to Japan, showed an exceptional growth in 1897, 1898, and in 1899.

Our trade with Hongkong, although less important than that credited directly to China, was almost doubled during 1889-90. Exports for 1899 were $7,732,525, as compared with only $3,896,334 for 1889. The imports were considerably smaller and showed marked fluctuations. In 1889 they were valued at $1,480,266, but these figures were not equaled again until 1895, when a value of $2,479,274 was recorded.

Our exports to the countries mentioned consisted chiefly of cotton, cotton goods, kerosene oil, wheat flour, and manufactures of iron and steel, the value of these five classes of articles exported aggregating in 1898 nearly 80 per cent. of the total exports to China, Japan, and Hongkong. Japan took nearly all the raw cotton, while cotton manufactures went quite as largely to China. All three took kerosene oil in large quantities. The exports of wheat flour almost trebled during the decade, exports for Japan actually rising from 19,677 barrels in 1889 to 161,654 barrels in 1898, while Hongkong the latter year took 139,053 barrels, against 378,634 in 1889. China's direct flour importations were small.

The gain in exports of iron and steel was very rapid in 1896, 1897, and 1898, most of the exports going to Japan, which took $3,195,152 worth in 1898, out of a total for the year of $3,713,867. For 1899 the iron and steel exports to the three places named were only $519,212. Generally speaking, it may be stated that the figures show that the gain in our Asiatic exports has been nearly all made in the last five years.

Aside from the five classes mentioned the chief exports have been paper, alcohol, tobacco, leather, lubricating oils, lumber, and scientific apparatus. Of the imports silk and tea made up 70 per cent. of the total, Japan sending most of the former and China most of the latter. Silk imports were $23,950,935 in 1898 and tea imports $8,896,836. In that year we imported $16,453,406 worth of raw silk and $2,068,648 worth of silk manufactures from Japan, while from China came $7,506,409 in raw silk and only $135,906 in silk manufactures.

Second Naval Battalion Athletes.

At the annual meeting of the Second Naval Battalion of Brooklyn the following officers were chosen by the Athletic Association of the command for the year: President—Herbert A. Kellum; Vice President—Lieut A. P. Partington; Secretary—H. P. Hamilton; Treasurer—S. Gilbert Farnham; Manager Hockey Team—George F. Dobson, Jr.; Captain Baseball Team—S. Gilbert Farnham.

Silver Plated Ware.

We are selling Tea Spoons, plated on the best quality nickel silver, in sets of six, at $1.25; Dessert Spoons and Forks, $1.75. Table Spoons and Forks, $2.00. Hollow-handled Knives at $3.75 and $4.25. Our new patterns in Tea Sets, Berry Dishes, and other hollow ware are exceptionally advantageous.

A. Frankfield & Co.

Jewelers and Importers,
52 WEST 14TH ST.

HIGH CLASS TAILORING at Moderate Prices. Fit Guaranteed.
Nicoll.
771 BROADWAY, 145-147 BOWERY.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CREED

The Rev. Dr. W. S. Crowe Says It Did Not Originate in Boston.

A PROBLEM IN ANCIENT ROME

The Preacher Formulates a Rule for Judging the Two Theories of Matter and Spirit.

Bad weather materially affected the attendance at the Church of the Eternal Hope, in West Eighty-first Street, last evening, when the Rev. Dr. W. S. Crowe lectured on "Christian Science." Those who were present, however, seemed to enjoy the manner in which he approached the new creed as applied to healing, and more than once faintly audible expressions of approval rippled through the church. He disavowed any intention other than to present both sides of his subject. At the very close, however, when asking that due attention be paid to the collection, he remarked: "You see, I believe in material things." Dr. Crowe said in part, as follows:

"Christian science, or mental science, in so far as they are one, as a philosophy is one phase of a philosophic problem that has dominated the ages. Romans were struggling with it long before Boston was founded. Practically the Christian Science explanation of a mighty problem has been given and opposed by the contrary solution in every age throughout the history of intelligence. Is mind a real thing and matter but an appearance, or is matter a real thing and mind but an appearance? With almost the regularity of a pendulum philosophy swung to one extreme or the other across the primitive fields of speculation.

"The rule by which to form what will nearly always be a safe conclusion when you are confronted by two theories of matter and spirit which contradict each other is to accept all that both theories affirm and reject all that both theories deny. The complete truth will be what both sides affirm, and the sum of error will be the denials of both. It is a kind of celestial instinct that when the human mind is in an affirmative mood it has truth for its companion.

"But I do not understand why a theorist must always deny something. Why can't he go on and tell what he knows and what he believes, and stop? They always will insist on saying that nothing else is true. Hobbes tells me as I look about this house that the house is real and I am a fiction. Berkeley tells me that I am here and the house is not—that I simply project my thoughts outward into the form of a house. That would be a cheap way to build a house. I cannot understand why any man should be without a house if that is the way to circumvent real estate agents. Kant says your soul and your body are both genuine, and that matter, spirit, and God are realities."

Referring to those who insist that mind and morality depend on perfect physical health the minister said: "The mighty souls of William of Orange and Luxembourg dragged their weak bodies over the earth and the earth trembled; Buckle never knew the joy of health, although he wrote out the history of human thought." To another class who hold that right thinking and pure emotions must give bodily health he said that every successful physician, however materialistic, practiced mental science to an extent, as was shown by their kindly falsehoods day after day when entering the sick room. "We all of us, when we are not theorizing, recognize the reality of both mind and matter," he exclaimed.

Another theory that diseases produce wrong thinking and impure emotions, Dr. Crowe declared was just as wrong as anything could possibly be. "If there ever was a man of lofty mind and pure thought who trod the rocks of Manhattan, it was Dr. Chapin," he said. "It simply will not do to say that he became impure before he became an invalid. If diseases prove the degradation of the soul, then health must prove the celestial quality of the soul. See where the logic will take you. What splendor of mind, what unerring wisdom, what fine grasp of spiritual and interior truth, what sanctity of life must belong to James Corbett, prize fighter and saloon keeper. An angel in disguise! It must be so, for they say that his health is simply perfect.

"A generation ago, when Darwinism was becoming popularized and the American people began to appreciate the sway of material forces and laws and to understand the facts of heredity and environment, and to lose faith in miracles and prophets, there came a great revolt in religious belief and a fast sinking down into materialism, until human life was regarded very much as the Orientals regard it and picture it, as a link in an endless chain which wends forth down through matter and up through faith. Confidence in spiritual realities a generation ago was befalling rapidly extinguished. The world could not go back to the age of miracles, and it could not deny the facts of material science. What was it to do? It could never again renew its confidence in spiritual realities unless it went forward into a spirit science or a mind science.

"It must come to understand that the expression of natural law is a subtle expression. It has two meanings. It is a law of the spirit as well as a law of matter. It must come to understand that the great word 'force' has two meanings. It means soul force as well as chemical force. I am glad to say that I am profoundly grateful to Christian Scientists and Mental Scientists and Theosophists and all other extremists who are teaching the modern world to believe in the power of the human soul. I speak of the facts of material science, but I part company with materialists when they deny the reality of spiritual things. My notion of it is that this is a double universe, material and spiritual, and that the two individual halves of it intersphere with constant action and reaction, and my mind is open and my heart is open and I want to know everything that scientists can teach me."

FRIEND OF LINCOLN TALKS.

J. H. Littlefield's Reminiscences in Plymouth Church—Beecher's Work.

John H. Littlefield entertained the congregation of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, last evening by narrating his personal recollections of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Littlefield studied law under Lincoln, and practiced in his office during the year preceding his election to the Presidency. Mr. Littlefield was in Washington and in close personal touch with Lincoln during the whole of the latter's Administration.

"I consider it an honor to stand here," said Mr. Littlefield. "The two men I loved better than any other two men were Abraham Lincoln and Henry Ward Beecher. I knew Beecher well, and do not believe that justice has ever been done to his memory. He will be more reverenced fifty years hence. He it was who liberated theology. Abraham Lincoln, Gettysburg, the Monitor, and Henry Ward Beecher were the four forces which saved the Nation at the time of the rebellion."

Mr. Littlefield described Lincoln's personality, and related many interesting and amusing anecdotes of him. He told of a letter which Lincoln received from a young woman in Buffalo, in which she said:

"If you will allow your whiskers to grow I think I can get three votes for you, those of father and my two brothers. They say now that they will not vote for such a homely man as you are."

Referring to the religious side of Lincoln's life, Mr. Littlefield said that, as far as he knew, Lincoln did not attend a church in Springfield, but he believed him, nevertheless, to have been a most religious man.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Av.

You Can't Beat These Black Silks.

Faint-heartedness at the vital moment would have lost these values to you. Our buyer bought at the right time. He did not hesitate to place orders when raw silk was at the lowest ebb of the market. His merchant's prescience and sound judgment convinced him that prices would advance. Raw silk is now fluctuating between $6.25 and $7.00 per pound. But so long as our present stock lasts you may buy the finished product on the basis of raw silk at $4.50 a pound. That was its price when we bought these:

Triple-warped, satin-striped Foulard, soft, delicate finish, will neither crush nor crack, 24 in. wide, $1.00 value; our price 49c

Pongee Silks, not a mongrel, all silk, peculiarly adapted for Summer dresses—nothing better to wear when traveling, 32 in., value 75c; our price . . . 49c

Rustling Taffeta Silk, the firm, strong spinning and the fine, bright dyeing render them particularly serviceable, 21 in. wide, value 75c; our price 59c

Corded and Plisse Taffeta Silk, two styles that hold their own—they are novel and substantial—similar goods are selling elsewhere at 85c; our price . 69c

Plain Taffeta, plain but rich—rich with the charm of unmistakable quality, notice weight and width—one yard wide, value $1.25; our price 98c

Satin Duchesse and Peau de Soie, two handsome weaves for elegant costumes; two qualities of each, value $2 and $1.60; our prices, $1.48 and . $1.25

$1.88 Fancy Silks Reduced to $1.19.

About twenty styles of Novelty Silks have dropped to a new price-level. We want to close them out this week, sure. Our original price was $1.88. That means the silks are the kind which sell elsewhere at $2.00 and $2.25. In order to be rid of them and secure needed shelf-space for the new goods we make the price $1.19. It's a brilliant, iridescent, beautiful miscellany of foreign and domestic productions—$1.19.

Two thousand yards triple-chain, twisted-warp Pongee Silk; white stripes on royal blue grounds, white polka dots and stripes on black grounds, very durable, 30 in. wide, value 75c.; our price . 49c

Five thousand yards Changeable Taffeta Silk, twenty distinct color-plays and combinings, medium and dark effects; were we to buy them to-day our price would have to be fixed at 79c. instead of . 59c

Quick Glance at Colored Dress Goods.

Our Dress Goods business is forging to the front. It is a grand stock we ask you to patronize—one of the greatest of its class in America. Our appeal is not through the medium of ultra, supreme and costly novelties. We reach for the allegiance of all who want serviceable, handsome and fashionable stuffs at the lowest prices. It isn't an exclusive, recherche cloth-of-gold display,—but a massive collection of solid, seasonable and desirable weaves, representing in bulk, quality and economy all the sterling Macy Characteristics.

Homespun Cheviot and Camel's-hair Zibeline—every thread pure wool. Both are conspicuous among the recent arrivals of fabrics for early spring gowns. Select either and be sure of satisfaction; 58 in., $1.35 value, at 98c

Ladies' Cloth—an old familiar and just as popular as ever. We are showing a complete assortment of colors in two qualities. We couldn't buy them to-day and sell them at present prices. $1.50 kind at $1.24; $1.25 kind at 98c

Scotch Tweeds, stanch, rough Zibeline effects, ten of the most inviting Spring mixtures. Your choice couldn't fall upon a hardier and more stylish weave. Full of tone and beauty, 54 in. wide, $1.50 value; our price . . $1.24

French Broadcloth—all the favorite shades, including the delicate pastel tints. Our early buying protects you against the recent great rise; 50 to 52 in. wide, considered good value elsewhere at $2.00 and $2.25; our price . $1.49

Among the Wash Goods.

Spring is coming—surely coming. The great heaps of softly-tinted Cottons bear silent witness of her gentle approach. February should be a great month for these rich, thin stuffs. The stock is overflowing—variety, novelty, daintiness and cheapness—as never before:

Scotch Ginghams, very fine grade, one hundred styles of corded stripe effects to choose from, 25c. value; at 19c

Linen Lawn, for children's dresses and women's waists, twenty-two designs on light grounds, 35c. value; at 24c

Silk-striped Scotch Ginghams, twenty-five patterns, exquisite color combinations, 45c. value; at . . 39c

Satin Corded Ginghams, bright plaid and stripe designs, thirty-two color effects, 60c. value; at . . . 48c

Silk Waists.

$2.99.

People who are not fulsome declare that our Silk Waists unite style and economy in the highest degree. Good judges say our values are incomparable. We are sure that the opinions thus expressed are impartial and correct. Examine our $2.99 Waist, for instance. It's other stores' $4.00 kind. Made of strong taffeta, front and back corded, lined throughout, dress sleeves, flare cuffs—$2.99.

Fancy striped Taffeta Silk Waists, back nicely tucked, $3.49.

Taffeta Waists, front, back and sleeves corded, value $5.50; at $3.99.

Striped Taffeta and Satin Waists, back and front tucked, value $10.00; at $6.99.

Silk Petticoats.

$11.99.

That's the price here. Petticoats of equal quality, workmanship and style will cost you $16.50 elsewhere. They are made of heavy taffeta silk, trimmed with graceful graduated accordion plaiting—nine inches deep in front, eighteen inches in back. Two pinked ruches on plaiting and one above it.

And here's another:—Made of taffeta, finished with umbrella-shaped ruffle, tucked perpendicularly, trimmed with dainty corded ruffles, any clever woman would call their value $8.50; our price $5.99.

Furniture in Annex.

$1.99.

Dining Chairs, solid oak frames, high backs, seats covered with genuine leather, $1.99.

Rockers, solid oak or mahogany finished, high backs, full arms, twisted spindles in back and arms, wood or cobbler seats, $2.67.

Arm Chairs, solid oak frames, high backs, seats covered with genuine leather, $4.34.

Morris Chairs, solid oak frames, reversible cushions, covered with velour in your choice of colors, $4.99.

Five-piece Parlor Suits, handsomely carved frames, inlaid with French marqueterie, covered with satin damask in your choice of colors, $59.74.

Beds and Bedding—Annex.

$6.48.

White Enameled Iron Beds, trimmed with brass, all iron frames, woven wire spring, $6.48.

Mattresses made of No. 2 South American hair, full forty pounds weight, covered with A. C. A. ticking, in one or two parts, sold elsewhere as pure South American hair, at $20.00; our price $14.99.

Carpets—in Annex.

To illustrate the resources of our Carpet business we call your attention to Axminsters in one hundred and five patterns, representing the choicest colorings and patterns, 69c. to $1.49.

China Dinner Sets.

It isn't within the bounds of probability for any store to match our China offerings. We enjoy facilities possessed by no other American retailer. Whenever competition attempts to equal the variety we display, or parallel the prices we quote, a personal examination on your part will settle the question of leadership. Compare our varieties with their varieties, our prices with their prices. That's all we ask. Nothing else needed. For the present we hint of excellent Dinner Sets at very modest rates.

English Underglaze Decorations, 100 pieces, for cottage use, $5.87.

Carlsbad China, spray decorations, gold lined, 101 pieces, including soup tureen, $13.87.

French china, various decorations, gold stippeled, 101 pieces, including soup tureen, $14.63.

Theo. Haviland's China, beautiful ornamentations, gold stippled, 101 pieces, including tureen, $19.87.

Finer qualities, ranging up to $287.43—and the bargain flavor is strong in every one.

Sale of Rugs.

All we have to do is to get this advertisement before the people who need Rugs. Business will follow as a logical sequence. The quotations will command a rousing response.

Iran Wilton Rugs, made of jute, rich Oriental designs and colorings.

$11.49 instead of $17.50—8¼x10½ ft.

$13.99 instead of $20.00—9x12 ft.

Moquette Rugs, colorings and patterns that are sure to please you.

77c. instead of $1.00—18x36 in.

$1.79 instead of $2.50—27x53 in.

$2.89 instead of $3.50—36x72 in.

All-wool ingrain Art Squares—extra heavy quality—fine color blendings and designs.

$3.84 instead of $4.50—3x2 yds.

$4.81 instead of $6.00—3x2½ yds.

$5.76 instead of $7.50—3x3 yds.

$6.74 instead of $8.00—3x3½ yds.

$7.68 instead of $9.50—3x4 yds.

Lace Curtains.

We distribute enough Lace Curtain bargains alone to make the store famous. The wonderful values advertised last Wednesday created a furore. Buying was enthusiastic and intense. And now others are ready. For example:

Colored Organdie Curtains, with ruffle to match, per pair, $1.24.

Irish Point Lace Curtains, with 18 in. border, value $7.00 per pair; our price $4.98.

Plain ruffled bobinet Curtains, lace edging and inserting, per pair, $1.49, $1.74. Better qualities at prices correspondingly low, ranging up to $6.24.

Figured sateen Curtains, the latest novelty in bedroom hangings, striped Swiss muslin band and plain muslin ruffle, at $2.49 a pair.

Upholstery.

The Upholstery department is always in tune with the needs of prudent buyers. The little list we print to-day is merely a fraction of the attractions that await you.

Cotton Armure Portieres, solid colors, fringed top and bottom, value $4.50 and $6.00 per pair; our prices, $3.48 and $4.98.

All-Silk Tapestry Portieres, heavily fringed top and bottom, value $17.00 per pair; our price, $12.48.

Imported embroidered Velour Portieres, large assortment of colors, special at $16.89 a pair.

Imported Velour Table Covers, figured all over, two yards square, value $11.00, at $8.24.

Satin Lambrequins, embroidered with silk floss and tinsel, value $7.00, at $3.99.

Japanese Fire Screens, four panels, ornamented with tinsel embroidery, value $5.00, at $2.99.

Silk Moire, 50 in. wide, for cushion covering and other upholstery uses, value per yard $3.00, at $1.49.

Plain Upholstery Satin, 50 in. wide, large variety of colors, value $3.50 per yard, at $1.59.

FATHER DUCEY'S BIRTHDAY.

Tells His Congregation He Will be Fifty-seven Next Sunday.

The Rev. Father Ducey, pastor of St. Leo's Church, informed his congregation yesterday that he would tell them something that he had not told them before during his twenty-odd years as pastor of the church. He said he would tell them when his next birthday would be. He said there would be the usual monthly envelope collection for the church on Sunday next and that the day would mark his fifty-seventh year of life.

"I will be fifty-seven years old on Sunday," said Father Ducey with a smile. "I will accept any donations offered to me as birthday gifts, and on the Sunday following I shall let you know what I shall do with the money. But don't forget that the envelope collection and my birthday come together."

Baseball Cup for Harvard "Scrubs."

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 28.—Joseph Leiter, Harvard, '91, has again offered to give a baseball cup for the Harvard scrub baseball series in the Spring. This series will be continued under the same rules as usual, under the management of R. S. Hale, Capt. Reid, and H. H. Murdock, who is assistant manager of the nine. The effect of the series is to be to bring out as many men as possible, so that material can be chosen for the class and 'Varsity nines.

Traveling Salesman Stricken.

Col. Lawrence Rhoades, a traveling salesman from Providence, R. I., who has been staying the past week at the Metropolitan Hotel, was stricken with apoplexy late last night in his room. At 10:20 o'clock his condition became so serious that an ambulance was summoned, and he was removed to the New York Hospital. At a late hour last night he was still living. Col. Rhoades is fifty-eight years old.

RAINSTORM STRIKES THE CITY.

Developed Off the South Atlantic Coast—Snow in the Interior.

The forerunner of a snowstorm struck this city yesterday afternoon in the form of a constant downpour of rain. The storm developed off the South

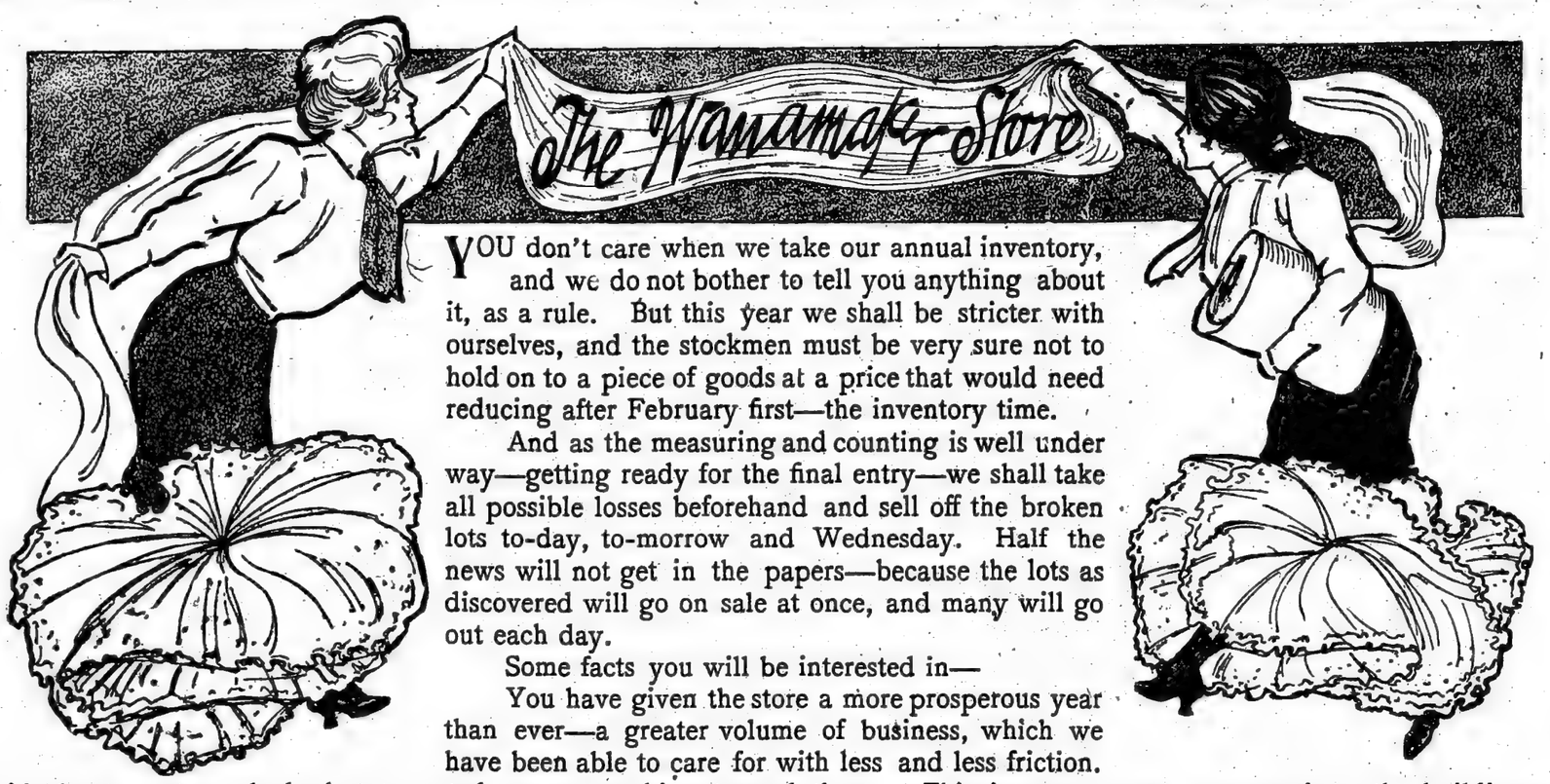

YOU don't care when we take our annual inventory, and we do not bother to tell you anything about it, as a rule. But this year we shall be stricter with ourselves, and the stockmen must be very sure not to hold on to a piece of goods at a price that would need reducing after February first—the inventory time.

And as the measuring and counting is well under way—getting ready for the final entry—we shall take all possible losses beforehand and sell off the broken lots to-day, to-morrow and Wednesday. Half the news will not get in the papers—because the lots as discovered will go on sale at once, and many will go out each day.

Some facts you will be interested in—

You have given the store a more prosperous year than ever—a greater volume of business, which we have been able to care for with less and less friction.

Our ideals are not reached—but you and we are working toward them. This is a very great co-operation—the building of a business for careful people; a store that shall value quality above all else; that has grown large enough to be the strongest single factor in many markets, and that consequently can give, and is giving,

The Really Lowest Prices Known to New York

Yet no store shall excel it as a style setter, nor show such a range of exclusive and elegant things along with its great stocks of every-day merchandise.

50c Cotton-and-Silk Foulards, 25c

Told of them last Monday—how two hundred and four styles of this really fine dress stuff had come to us, and should go to you, at half price. We had a hundred and nine thousand yards—sixty-two miles—a mass entirely too large to open and show at one time.

The last cases have just been opened, and this final display is maybe best of all.

We devote the Tenth-street aisle to the goods and to the comfort of you who come for them to-day.

This fabric is half silk, but is classed with the cottons because the silk is its decorative feature. Depend on it, we can get no more at the price—the mill-men are busy enough now selling it at full value. They don't let us use their trade-name for this lot we bought at half—but a rose by any other name would smell as sweet.

Tenth street side.

A Sale of Reception Lamps The owner wished to sell these quickly. He named a low figure. We were prompt and secured the lot. They're displayed in the main aisle, first floor, and in the basement, to-day. Not enough of them; hence, come promptly, if you'd get one.

Three groups, that are valued and priced thus—

The $6 to $8 kinds are $4

The $8.50 to $12 kinds are $6

The $12 to $15 kinds are $7.50

Main floor, Center aisle, and Basement.

Silks---Short Pieces---Half Prices

Do you know we have over eleven hundred pieces of silk that must be classed as "remnants" despite all our care?

The longest is eight yards. Then there are bits not over a yard long—first rate for trimmings, no doubt; but almost absolutely worthless to us.

Will you take these pieces to-day at half price?—starting at about 35c a yard (but priced by the piece)—

taffetas	satin brocades	Liberty satins
French poplins	surahs	Satin Duchesse

They will be ready at 10 o'clock.

A little group of elegant French Embroidered Silks is to be sold at $1 a yard, no matter if the fabrics did cost us two, three or four times as much.

Rotunda.

Handkerchiefs Half Prices. Or, approximately half price. What ever loss we take is simply in the interest of stock-straightening—the handkerchiefs are perfect; are of our regular stock—

Men's Extra-big Hemstitched Handkerchiefs—20c, 25c, 35c, 40c, 45c and 50c. Saturday they were 35c to $1.

Women's Plain Hemstitched Handkerchiefs—25c kind at 15c, 35c kind at 18c, 50c kind at 25c

There are about two hundred dozens in all—a mere bagatelle, measured by the whole business, but fine values for those who get a share.

Broadway.

New Costumes and Skirts

Fashions have changed. As noiselessly as the frost gathers on the window-pane, the eel-tight skirt has given place to less rigorous style—and a style that admits of safe variation.

The plait, widening as it runs down from the waist line; several plaits, widening in the same way, but lying very flat; a hand plait that seems to hold a transverse puckering of the skirt—take your choice.

But the cut is not half the battle in making a woman's tailored suit—it's the tailoring. And we are glad to have had most to do with raising the standard of it. The bodice or jacket is fashioned—worked into enduring good shape—by the tailors as they build it. No mere shaping of the cloth, and sewing it up, will give the effect.

Do not imagine that our authoritative position in matters of woman's dress has been gained by chance—very serious, intelligent hard work has won it. The costume chief spends well nigh half his time in Europe—is off for the Riviera as we write.

New Tailored Suits, cheviot, full silk lined, $18.

New Tailored Suits, cheviot and Venetian cloth—several styles; some introducing trimming, $26.

Others at prices running to $110.

Separate Skirts, $4 to $45.

Second Floor, Broadway.

Laces A third less than regular prices—less than our regular prices, which are apt to be least.

You'll need them for the summer dresses—you'll pay more if you wait; need them for the children's clothes and for under-garments that you make at home.

French Valenciennes Laces, 22c to 75c a dozen yards.

Platt Valenciennes Laces, 5 to 18c a yard.

Imitation Torchon Laces, 3c to 14c a yard.

Tenth street side.

Umbrella Jars Owari ware from Japan—blue-and-white pottery. By some miscalculation we bought too many. Will you take one at $1.50 instead of $2.50? We have two hundred.

Oriental Store, Basement.

Black Dress Goods---Bargains

Half price. Two-thirds price at most. Why? Stripes run wrong in many cases and we're ashamed to keep them.

Yet they are as good as brand new to the sensible woman. These are largely bayadere goods—cross stripe. This spring will demand that stripes run up-and-down. All you've got to do is to make the stuff up sidewise. The fabrics are wider than your dress skirt is long, in almost every case.

We can talk this way to you in this between-season time, but you'd not thank us for excuses or advice in April—you will want what alone will be here, new stuffs right from the loom.

$1.25 for $2.50 Silk-and-wool Plaid Berege.
$1.75 for $3.50 Silk-and-wool Bayadere Striped Crepon Velour.
$1.75 for $3 Silk-and-wool Crepon Figured Crystaline.
$1.75 for $2.50 Silk-and-wool Crepon Figured Crystaline.
$2 for $3.50 Silk-and-wool Figured Crepon.
$2 for $3 Silk-and-wool Crepon Bayadere Striped Velour.
$2 for $3 Silk-and-wool Bayadere Striped Crepon Velour.
$2.25 for $3.25 Silk-and-wool Bayadere Figured Striped Velour.
$2.50 for $4.50 Crepon Striped Caniche Cloth.
$2.50 for $3.50 Silk-and-wool Striped Crepon.
$2.50 for $3.50 Silk-and-wool Crepon Bayadere Striped Velour.
$2.50 for $3.50 Silk-and-wool Figured Bayadere Striped Velour.
$2.50 for $3.50 Silk-and-wool fancy Bayadere Corded Velour.
$2.75 for $4 Silk-and-wool Bayadere Figured Velour.
$3 for $4.50 Fancy Bayadere Striped Silk-and-wool Velour.
$3.50 for $5.50 Spangled and Crepon striped Venetian Cloth.

Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

Fifth Floor Bargains

If you missed Saturday's news of the Glove Sale, or were unable to attend, you may find it still profitable to-day. Numerous kinds for children at 12½c, values 50c to $1.50. Women's gloves at 25c—values 50c to $1.50, and some at 50c—values $1 to $2.

Dress goods remnants at a third and a half less than regular.

Remnants of floor and stair linens, table felt, and towels in odd lots, wonderfully cheap.

Lillian corsets—the best we know—at half prices and less—$1, $2 and $3. Values $2 to $7.

Club Vellum Writing Paper, 10c a pound; Envelopes, 15c a hundred.

Calendars The very last of the calendars—a scant five thousand. You may take your pick at 5c, but what if some shrewd advertising man comes in and takes the lot? He could not buy them regularly at four times our price.

Book Store, Main floor.

Housekeeping Linens—Special Prices

Every item in the list that follows is cheaper than it can be again—cheaper, we believe, than equal goods are sold for in any store you know.

There is nothing speculative in our policy—lots of goods that we buy abnormally cheap we sell the same way. We get a storekeeper's commission even on these. Is that plain?

Table Cloths—

$2—Bleached double damask; floral patterns,—tulips, ferns, chrysanthemums; 68 in. square. $2.50 for size 68x87 in.

$2.90—Fine Irish damask; 72x90 in. Napkins to match, 26 in., $2.90 doz.

Table Linen—By the yard—

40c yd.—Loom dice table linen; 56 in. wide.

75c yd.—Bleached Scotch damask; 72 in. wide.

$1 yd.—Double damask, snow white; 70 in. wide.

Towels—

12½c each—Hemmed huckaback; 17x32 in.

16c each—Bleached Huckaback; hemmed ends; 18x36 in.

19c each—"Old Bleach" fringed huckaback; 29x39 in.

25c each—Fringed huckaback; fine, satiny; 24x45 in.

Fourth avenue side.

Napkins—

85c doz.—Silver bleached Bohemian; 22 in.

95c doz.—Bleached German; fringed; 17 in.

$1.25 doz.—Bleached Irish; 20 in.

$2 doz.—Bleached Scotch; 23 in.

$4 doz.—Bleached Irish; 26 in.

$4.75 doz.—Bleached Irish; 26 in.

Fancy Linens—

83c each—Momie Scarfs, assorted sizes; grass bleached; hemstitched and one row hand-drawn work. Some with drawn centres.

90c each—Bleached damask cloths; yard square; hemmed ends, with drawn work.

$3.95 each—Damask tea cloths; 1½ yards square; hemstitched and one row of fancy drawn work.

Toweling—

6¼c yd.—White or brown crash; 20 in.

12½c yd.—Bleached twills, 20 in.; also checked glass; 18 in.

Blankets and Comfortables

Pretty blankets—soft, luxurious—are dear to the housewife's heart, as are fine linens. But to get really fine blankets at reduced prices is unusual.

That pleasure may be yours to-day.

Some good warm blankets, serviceable but not so fine, are cheaper than usual to-day. And—but never mind more rigmarole, here is the price list—

Comfortables—

$1.50 each—Light, fluffy cotton filling; silkoline covering; $2.25 kind.

$3.25 each—Pure, odorless down filling; figured sateen covering; $3.75 kind.

$3.50 each—Pure wool filling; silkoline covering; $4.50 kind.

$7.50 each—Filling of fine down; silk covering; in dark colorings only. $10 kind.

Blankets—

$2.50 a pair—White wool on cotton warp; 70x82 in.; 5 lbs. $3 kind.

$3 a pair—White wool, cotton warp; 72x84 in.; 5½ lbs. $3.50 kind.

$4.50 a pair—Pure white wool; 74x84 in.; 6 lbs. $5 kind.

$12 a pair—Fine white wool, warp and filling; 90x90 in.; 9½ lbs. $16 kind.

Third floor, Ninth street.

Scotch Ginghams at Half Price

Not very many—ten thousands yards in all. But there is choice of seventy-four styles—quite a range of prettiness in medium colorings—and we can sell them at

12½c a yard

—although all are 25c ginghams, and we do not recognize over a dozen styles that were ever sold for less. Even they were 20c.

Both sides of the Broadway approach to the Rotunda are given to the selling.

25c Scotch Ginghams at 12½c.

Some Superior Shoes The Main Floor Shoe Store holds only shoes of assured excellence, in the best styles. And these are not priced fancifully. It's our effort, and we're successful generally, to keep prices on our high-grade shoes below those of equal quality elsewhere. And here are some instances:

For Men, shoes at $3.90. They may be had in black kidskin, box calf, enamel, patent leather, water-proof tan storm calf; all lengths and widths, and in the newest forms. We know that dozens of the best stores sell these at $5.

For women, shoes at $4. Choose of kidskin and box calf; all have welted soles with flexible insoles. An excellent value at $5

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Men's Sack Suits to Order Cheviots and many worsteds of which we have only a suit-length, are grouped for your easy choosing. The fabric you select will be made into a sack-coat suit and the price will be

twenty dollars

—though regularly these fabrics were intended for $25 to $38 suits.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Muslin Underwear---Large Reductions

We all believe so many things in an easy indifferent way that amounts to nothing. We know that muslins and cambrics and embroideries are dearer—that, do our best, we shall pay in the ratio of $5.50 for goods that cost us $4.50 last time. In many cases the increase is still more. You believe that we know, but you do not believe actively, else this January sale—bigger than ever, as it is—would have been bigger still, or sooner over.

The very last of almost every special lot is on the counters and tables to-day. Wonder who will be lucky enough to get all they need from these heaps?

We've let the goods be their own decoration—festooned garments and hung them about in prettiest fashion. To-day, all these pieces, now soiled and mussed, are to be sold at reductions from the little prices of the month. So are lots that are broken in size. Here is the list—

Gowns—

50c quality at 38c; $1 quality at 65c

85c quality at 50c; $1.25 quality at 75

Long Petticoats—

85c quality at 50c; $1.50 quality at $1

$1 quality at 65c; $2 quality at $1.25

Drawers—

25c quality at 18c; 50c quality at 35c

Exceptionally good qualities at 10c and 15c

Elderdown Sacques—

Only a few of these, and not all sizes. Good solid colors.

$1 quality at 59c; $3.25 quality at $1.75

Warm Waists—

Of flannel and cashmere. Broken sizes, small quantities. Solid colors. Were $1.75 to $5; now $1 to $2.50

Imported Underwear

The Little French Store on the second floor furnishes its quota of reduced garments to this sale of mussed lots and odds and ends. Half Prices for all these Paris-made garments—

White Flannel Skirts; silk embroidered ruffles; some lace-trimmed. Prices, $4 to $10; were $8 to $20.

Chemises and Drawers; all silk. Prices, $8 to $12; were $16 to $24.

Combination Corset Covers and Skirts; fine nainsooks and lawns; trimming of laces and ribbons; some hand-embroidered. Prices, $4 to $8.25; were $8 to $16.50.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

TO PROVE A PROXY MARRIAGE.

Mrs. Mary Gray Mexia, Widow of a Mexican General, to Testify in the Contest of His Will.

Mrs. Mary Gray Mexia, a niece of Parke Godwin of this city, will testify to-day at Dallas, Texas, in the contest of the will of her husband, Gen. Enrique A. Mexia, a millionaire Mexican soldier and statesman. Mrs. Mexia, according to her own statement, was married to the General by proxy in this city on July 30, 1867. She is now sixty-three years old. The proxy ceremony was performed on account of the fact that Gen. Mexia was on active military service at Tampico and could not come to this city.

Since the General's death it has been alleged that he married at least two other women. One of his alleged wives is now dead, and another, according to Dallas dispatches, is living in this city. Her name is given as Mrs. Martha W. Weightman. The wife who died is said to have been Sarah R. Ramsey, widow of Col. Ramsey, United States Army. Gen. Mexia is supposed to have married her on Sept. 15, 1868, in Christ Church, Jersey City. Clarence M. Mexia, a son of this alleged marriage, is the one who started the present will contest.

Mrs. Mary Gray Mexia lived with her husband in this city and Paterson, N. J., and was generally supposed to be his only wife. The fact that her own marriage with the General was a proxy marriage has caused considerable surprise among her friends and relatives here. Her own statement is that on July 30, 1867, she went to the office of Edwin F. Corey, a Notary Public at 56 Wall Street, and a young man represented Gen. Mexia, while at Tampico a young woman was taking her place for the marriage ceremony. Dr. Navarro, the then Mexican Consul here, performed the ceremony.

Mr. Corey is now living at 30 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. He can remember nothing about any such ceremony having been performed in his office. His son, George H. Corey of 200 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, now occupies the office. In looking over his father's records he found that on July 30, 1867, a Mrs. Mary C. Gray appeared at the office and acknowledged a power of attorney whereby she delegated certain powers to some person, not named in the records, to appear for her before some proper authority in Mexico and enter into a contract of marriage. As Mr. Corey had no power to perform the marriage ceremony, it is probable that Mrs. Mexia took the document, with that sent to her by Gen. Mexia, to Dr. Navarro, and he performed the ceremony. The Mexican Consulate in this city has no record of this act having been performed by Dr. Navarro.

Mr. Godwin, when seen at his home, 19 East Thirty-seventh Street, yesterday afternoon, said: "I am very much surprised to hear of my niece having been married to Gen. Mexia by proxy. She always went by the name of Mrs. Mexia, and there was no doubt in the minds of any of her relatives that she had been legally married to Gen. Mexia. She met Mexia in New Orleans in 1864, when he was a Colonel in the Mexican Army. I was in Europe at the time of her marriage.

"She is a singularly accomplished woman, very retiring and modest. I believe that her marriage was perfectly regular, and that there is a mistake about Gen. Mexia having married other women after he married her."

THREAT OF SUICIDE'S MOTHER.

Vows to Have Vengeance on the Man with Whom Her Daughter Left Her Home in Brooklyn.

A woman fairly well dressed and about thirty years old walked into the restaurant connected with the hotel of Henry Wulfers, at 148 East Fourteenth Street, shortly before 9 o'clock yesterday morning, seated herself at one of the tables, drew a bottle of carbolic acid from her pocket and swallowed the contents quickly. The first intimation that anything was wrong was the sound of the breaking of the bottle, which she threw on the floor after having disposed of its contents. Employes of the hotel ran to her and caught her as she was about to fall from her chair. They held her until Patrolman Winkelman of the Fifth Street Police Station had called an ambulance from Bellevue Hospital, to which institution she was taken. She died there an hour later.

Mrs. Eliza McKean of 161 South Eighth Street, Brooklyn, accompanied by two daughters, called at the Morgue last night and identified the woman's body as that of Mrs. Fannie Leslie, thirty years old, of 1,090 Broadway, Brooklyn, her daughter. The three women became hysterical when they saw the body, and the mother said that she had warned her daughter. "She has been murdered by the attentions of that villain," she cried.

Mrs. McKean said that her daughter had left home in company with an athlete well known in New York clubs. This was the last seen of her by the family. The elder of the two daughters begged her mother not to say anything more. "I will tell it all," replied the mother. "I will tell all about this villain." The daughters urged her not to talk any more, but she persisted and one of the daughters slapped her mother in the face.

Morgue Keeper Fayne finally quieted the women and the three left together, the mother vowing that she would have vengeance on the man, who, she said, had caused her daughter's death. Arrangements were made for the removal of the body.

THE HOWARD AUCTION SALE.

Mr. Smith Says Authenticity of Collection Has Been Proved.

C. E. Smith of the Knickerbocker Auction Company said yesterday that he had received a letter from R. B. Tippett & Brother, a Baltimore law firm, which removed all doubt as to the authenticity of the antique furniture and other articles which the company has sold in this city, advertising the collection as having been made by John Eager Howard of Revolutionary fame and taken from his homestead at Claremont, near Baltimore. Doubt was cast upon the alleged history of the collection by The Baltimore Sun, which caused Mr. Smith to employ the Baltimore law firm to make an investigation.

Mr. Smith said in the letter which he received from the lawyers the complete chain of title of the Howard homestead and the collection was given. "The lawyers found from a search of the records," he said, "that upon the death of John Eager Howard the property reverted to Mrs. Frances Key Howard, who sold it to Carroll Spence, formerly Minister to Turkey. From him the property was transferred to John B. Morris, and it next passed into the hands of the present owner, for whom we are conducting the sale. Every one of these transfers is a matter of public record, and there can be no doubt whatever of the authenticity of the collection."

Two Overcome by Escaping Gas.

Allen Washington, thirty years old, and Carlton F. German, twenty years old, both clerks and living in the same room at 41 Washington Square South, were overcome by gas in their room yesterday afternoon, and were taken to the New York Hospital. The two men have lived in the place, which is a furnished-room house, for only two weeks, and little is known of them by the other occupants. They are expected to recover. The gas escaped from the tubing of a gas stove, which is thought to have been disconnected accidentally.

Hoboken Has a $60,000 Fire.

Fire started in Frederick Verdon's iron foundry and machine shop, Hoboken, at 5 o'clock A. M. yesterday. The flames spread through the building, a four-story brick structure, and communicated to the three-story brick building adjoining, occupied by the Floyd Oilcloth Factory. Both were destroyed. Verdon estimated his loss at $50,000. The Floyd company places its loss at $10,000. Both are covered by insurance. The cause of the fire could not be learned.

Catholic Club Bachelors' Ball.

The bachelors of the Catholic Club have decided to give a ball. The affair will take place on Friday evening, Feb. 16, and will be held at the clubhouse, Central Park South, at which place preparation for the occasion has already commenced. The Committee Chairmen are John J. Aspell, M. D., John Monks, Jr., John F. Ryan, and James M. Fitzpatrick.

Brooklyn Eagle Almanac.

The Brooklyn Daily Eagle Almanac for 1900 and Guide to New York, the fifteenth volume, has just been issued. It is a book of 576 pages, and contains in addition to items of general information details of the educational, charitable, and other institutions of the greater city. It is illustrated by maps of Greater New York, the five boroughs, Long Island, and Prospect Park.

FAST WORK ON THE SPEEDWAY.

Mr. Croker's Gelding Chanty Shows Speed in Several Brushes—The Spectators Enthusiastic.

Several of the most spirited races witnessed on the Speedway this Winter took place yesterday morning. The roadbed was in excellent condition. Both sidewalks from Washington Bridge north were lined with spectators, who were as enthusiastic as though they were at a track meet, and warmly applauded the winners of the various contests.

There were several surprises during the morning, one of which was the speed shown by Richard Croker's gelding Chanty, driven by Trainer Currey. Although the animal was defeated one or twice, he showed great speed, especially at the finish. The pacer King Tom, driven by J. C. Hackett, showed his heels to some of the best horses on the road, and gave David B., 2:09¼, driven by J. Cornish, two hard races.

One of the first races of the morning was between Ambidexter, 2:11¼, driven by J. Wilbur, and Laura W., with Dr. H. H. Kane handling the ribbons. They started at the north end of the stretch on even terms. For a quarter they traveled about nose and nose, and then Ambidexter took the lead. Laura W. made several desperate efforts to recover the lost ground, and finally did so, but she was unable to hold her opponent, who passed her at the half, and won easily. Laura W. next fell a victim to the speed of Madison Chief, 2:17¼, driven by M. L. Reid.

Among the closest brushes of the day was one between Baylight, 2:33¼, driven by M. Radel, and Brandywine, 2:20¼, driven by A. Maynard. They covered a quarter in fast time without either gaining a nose. Nearing the half-mile post Baylight obtained a lead of half a length, but Brandywine, showing a remarkable burst of speed, soon had him again on even terms. When they were pulled up under Washington Bridge honors were about even. On the return trip Brandywine was matched against Chanty, but the latter had an easy victory, as Brandywine was somewhat winded. Sir Eld, 2:14¾, driven by A. M. Rose, also had a losing race with Chanty.

A very pretty race in which four horses participated resulted in a victory for Ambidexter. The four were Chanty, Swift, driven by J. Cockerill; Ambidexter, and Sir Eld. In the next race Chanty met Honor Bright, 2:28¼, and Ambidexter. The start was a fair one, but the first quarter was slow. Finally Chanty took the lead and held it to the finish, closely followed by Ambidexter.

The last and one of the best races of the morning was between Madison Chief and Laura W. From start to finish the pace was a furious one, first one horse leading and then the other, and when they were pulled up neither had an advantage, and the race was declared a dead heat.

Among those who watched the sport were Bernard Zahn, driving Dundess; Charles Weiland, driving his pacer Pansy Blossom; Elmer Stevens, behind the pacer Hazel Kirke; E. C. Burnett, driving a team of handsome blacks; J. McGuire, driving Gesner, 2:13¾; Dr. Flagg, driving Alice B.; Mr. and Mrs. James Canavan, behind a team; A. Newberger, driving Smilax, and A. Kerker, with Ateka Boy.

ATHLETICS AT COLUMBIA.

Meet Arranged for the Gymnastic Team with Yale.

The manager of the gymnastic team of Columbia University has arranged the following schedule of meets to be held this season: Feb. 7, with Haverford, at Philadelphia; March 2, with Yale, at Columbia; March 23, intercollegiate meet, at Columbia; March 31, exhibition, at New York Y. M. C. A.

In connection with the dual meet with Yale on March 2, a handball tournament between Yale and Columbia has been arranged. During the past week the first round of a tournament to select teams to represent Columbia against Yale was held in the gymnasium. The following teams qualified for the finals: Armstrong and Hogan, Reilly and Speigel, Parker and Norman, Marcus and Dweyer, Bensel and Jackcocks, and Cobb and Logan.

In addition to this handball tournament a fencing match between teams representing Cornell and Columbia will be held on the same evening. The team to represent Columbia will be chosen from the following men: Ware, Baxter, Hewlitt, De Mille, and Fuller.

BOXING CLUB AT MOUNT KISCO.

Residents Indignant at the Invasion of the Pugilists.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT KISCO, N. Y., Jan. 28.—Aristocratic Mount Kisco is to be invaded by the pugilist. A number of local sporting men have formed the Mount Kisco Athletic Association, whose principal series of athletics is to be in the form of glove bouts. The announcement is made that all provisions of the Horton law have been complied with to make the corporation a bona-fide one.

The good people of the town are up in arms against the invasion of the pugilists, and threaten injunction proceedings if the show which is announced to be given by the club is successfully carried out and the town authorities grant the necessary license.

The opening boxing show of the club is scheduled for Feb. 13, but it will never take place if the church people and the opponents of such exhibitions are able to exert the necessary influence to prevent it. The sporting men laugh at the license fee of $100 which it is threatened to charge.

Wheeling Club May Disband.

The members of the Richmond County Wheelmen, with a clubhouse at Tompkinsville, S. I., have called a special meeting for Feb. 7 for the purpose of considering the advisability of disbanding. Lack of interest in the club and non-payment of dues by the majority of the members have endangered the operating expenses, and the majority of the members are in favor of disbanding the club while the treasury is still sufficient to meet all the club's obligations.

J. B. Haggin's Candlemas Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 28.—Imp. Candlemas, the seventeen-year-old chestnut stallion by Hermit, dam Fuze, died to-day at Elmendorff. The horse was a full brother to St. Blaize, and cost Mr. Haggin $15,000 four years ago, when he bought him of C. J. Enright. He sired Dr. Cattlet, Martimas, the Futurity winner; McLeod of Dare, Carnero, Lady Mitchell, and had out last season eight two-year-old winners, of which Daily Report was the best.

Bowling Tournament Games To-day.

North Side National—Swiss-American, Pontiac Wheelmen, Knickerbocker.

American National—Orchard, Corinthian, Central.

Royal Arcanum League—Our No. 2 vs. New York No. 2, Knickerbocker vs. New York No. 2, Knickerbocker vs. Harlem.

Junior Order United American Mechanics—Martha Washington, Sherman, George Washington.

National League—Roseville A. A., Harlem Republican Club, New York Athletic Club.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League—Philadelphos, Gramercy, Atlantic.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Sub-League—Brevoort vs. De Long, Fraternity vs. Burnside, Nassau vs. Bedford.

Brooklyn Inter-Club League—Aurora Grata vs. Carleton, Crescent vs. Lincoln, Knickerbocker vs. Columbian, Hanover vs. Brooklyn Bicycle Club.

Arlington National—Arlington, Kings County, Orient.

To Form a Georgia Society.

A meeting of natives of Georgia and persons who have lived in that State, now resident in this city, will be held this evening at Room 905 in the Townsend Building, Broadway and Twenty-fifth Street, for the purpose of forming a Georgia Society. Between fifty and sixty gentlemen have signified their intention of becoming members of the society, and it is hoped to bring together all the residents of New York who are interested in the progress of Georgia. It has been decided to hold the first dinner of the society on the evening of Feb. 5, the one hundred and twenty-third anniversary of the enactment of the Georgia Constitution.

The Sergt. Anthony Fund.

The committee which is endeavoring to raise a fund to provide a home for the widow of Sergt. Anthony of battleship Maine fame has $2,000 in its treasury as the result of the recent entertainment at Chickering Hall. It is desired to raise $10,000. A bazaar and another concert will be held in this city, and an entertainment for the benefit of the fund will be given in Chicago under the direction of Harry Kiely, a theatrical man of that city. An Anthony souvenir is also to be placed on sale. Persons desiring to contribute to the fund may communicate with the committee at 68 East Forty-ninth Street.

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SEWING, graded system.
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Apply YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASS'N, 7 East 15th St. 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. 7 to 9 P. M. Saturday afternoons and evenings excepted.

LANGUAGES.

The Berlitz School of Languages, 1,122 Broadway, New York. 73 Court St., B'klyn. Special advantages for Visitors to Paris Exposition.

ANNOUNCEMENT: Walworth Institute, 29 W. 42d St., (Down-town School.) Stenography and Typewriting, will open Feb. 1; office now open. Call or write for particulars.

WINTER RESORTS.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS,
ON CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RY.
A DISTINCTIVE HEALTH RESORT,
combining a perfect Fall climate, an elevation of 2,500 feet, picturesque mountain surroundings, and HOTEL OF THE HIGHEST CLASS.
The fine course of the Virginia Hot Springs Golf Club adjoins the hotel. Through compartment cars from New York. Excursion tickets at C. & O. Offices, 362 and 1,354 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania R. R., New York; also offices N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., throughout New England.
FRED STERRY, Manager,
Hot Springs, Bath Co., Va.

THE LAKEWOOD
Lakewood, New Jersey.
M. C. WENTWORTH of Wentworth Hall, Jackson, White Mts., N. H., Lessee and Manager.
JAMES N. BERRY, formerly of Laurel-in-the-Pines, Assistant Manager.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold. : 1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and other standard makes rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway. Telephone 1338 Franklin.

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MANUFACTURERS wishing a representative of experience and responsibility, with best metropolitan and local references, for England and the Continent, please address E. C. HAYWARD, 1,018 Fullerton Building, St. Louis, Mo.

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AUCTION SALES.

MORTGAGE SALE.
GEORGE GEOGHEGAN, Auctioneer.
On Monday, January 29, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M., I will sell at public auction at No. 9 Baxter Street, top floor, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, by virtue of a certain chattel mortgage, made by Elizabeth M. Kaltenback to Clarence F. Kaltenback, the following described property covered by said mortgage, viz.: 12 lathes, 6 pieces shafting, 25 hangers, 1 turning machine, 25 pulleys, 1 Stern machine 1 organ machine 1 push frazing machine, 4 benches, 1 desk, 1 stove, 3 counter shafts, all the partitions and bench materials, tools, gas fixtures, office fixtures, planking for hangers, and all other goods and chattels covered by said mortgage.
JAS. F. HIGGINS,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.—LOUIS LEVY, AUCTIONEER, will sell this day at 9 o'clock, at Number 2,075 Seventh Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, the stock and fixtures of a Milk Dairy and Ice Cream establishment, consisting of horses, trucks, sets of harness, wagons, iceboxes, milkboxes, and bottles, safe, and desk, by order of KAUFMAN DAIRY AND ICE CREAM COMPANY, mortgagors.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Caretakers.

CARETAKERS.—By two young women, sisters, one a widow with a little girl, to take care of private house or would do the work of bachelor apartment house; first-class references from private family and real estate brokers. Call or address for two days, 201 East 28th St., Kilcline's bell.

CARETAKER.—Respectable woman would like house to care for for the Summer; no small children; personal reference. Mrs. J. Plunket, 311 West 39th St.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going abroad wishes a situation for her chambermaid and seamstress; will be disengaged Feb. 8. 681 West End Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—As chambermaid and seamstress or assist with waiting. Call Monday at 43 West 52d St., present employer's.

Cooks.

COOK.—By young woman as cook in private family; no cards. 129 East 54th St., employer's.

COOK.—Call Monday at 43 West 52d St., present employer's.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent maid; good packer, hairdresser, and dressmaker. Care McCabe, 591 Park Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—A lady going abroad desires a situation for her competent waitress; disengaged Feb. 8. 681 West End Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; thoroughly understands his business; willing and reliable; city or country; good references. Lynch, care of Smith, 232 East 56th St.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—As companion and invalid attendant; highly recommended; understands massage thoroughly; with gentleman; willing to travel; employed in one position eight years. Sincere, 257 West 42d St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—Masseur; highest standing; twelve years' experience. Nurse, 112 East 54th St.

Miscellaneous.

ACCOUNTANT.—By first-class accountant; few hours' evening engagement in a confidential capacity; highest references. Security, Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CLERKSHIP.—By law student, 20; experienced, college education; salary no object; draw papers; references. Box 165 Times Office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—First-class laundress and chambermaid; city reference. Apply Monday between 9 and 11 at 57 West 56th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Experienced fireman; strong and willing; one with some knowledge of gasfitting and trimming arc lights preferred; must come well recommended. Apply No. 1 Greene St., City.

WANTED—Young man to do financial reporting and similar work; stenographer preferred; write fully. Newbur, 1,750 North 15th St., Philadelphia.

NEW MT. SINAI HOSPITAL

Plans for the Buildings on View at the Annual Meeting.

An Additional $500,000 Required to Cover Their Cost—Work of the Institution.

Prospects for the speedy erection of the magnificent new Mount Sinai Hospital, which is to cover the entire block bounded by Fifth and Madison Avenues, One Hundredth and One Hundred and First Streets, received the principal attention at the annual meeting, held at the Training School for Nurses, attached to the present hospital in Lexington Avenue, yesterday morning. Several large elevations of the new buildings were displayed and greatly admired. The attendance at the meeting was large.

President Isaac Wallach announced that the four remaining lots of the new site had been purchased last August, and that four apartment houses on them would be permitted to remain as a source of income until it was necessary to tear them down as the work progressed. He said the excavation was practically completed, and that specifications were being prepared, and that bids for the erection of the buildings would soon be asked for.

The reports of the Treasurer and the Finance Committee showed the following assets: Plot of ground for new hospital, (cost $531,682.04, less a mortgage of $80,000,) $451,682.04; invested in bonds and mortgages, $150,000; cash in hands of Treasurer, $4,831.52; building fund, (held in trust,) $43,174.88.

Mr. Wallach said that during the year 304 patients had been turned away because of lack of room, and added: "Our inability to provide for a large number of applicants is liable to occasion discontent among our constituents. The Directors are placed in an unpleasant position, and their duties made doubly onerous." He said that the board also found itself in an embarrassing position, owing to the marked advance in the cost of building materials and labor, and said that an additional $500,000 must be obtained to cover the cost of the new buildings. The large amount already raised had been obtained through the personal solicitation of the Directors, which, though a slow method, had been found better than circulars. Many had not yet been applied to. "I am sure you will not let the glory of our hospital be dimmed," he said. "We have our semi-centennial in February, 1902, and it cannot be better celebrated than by opening the new buildings."

In closing the meeting, after a vote of thanks to the officers, he said: "We are engaged in a great work, not alone for us, but for coming generations, to erect buildings in our community which will be a pride to the Jewish people, and second to no other institution of its kind in the West. We are willing to put in our time, but the community ought to give us the money, and we need but a little more. It is but a little to the citizens of this great city, and we feel satisfied that it will come in due time, and that when our work is completed, you will still say, as you have said this morning, that we have done well."

Mount Sinai has cared for 65,000 patients since its foundation. The statistics for the past year showed that 3,065 patients had been admitted to the hospital, of whom over 81 per cent. were free. There was an increase of 578 in the number of applicants over 1898. Four hundred and fifty-three accident cases had been treated, and the total number of patients in the hospital, dispensary, and district service was 36,734. Of the patients admitted, 1,786 had been discharged as cured, 691 were discharged as improved, 171 as not improved, 7 had been transferred to other institutions, and 408 had died. There were 2,098 operations, considerably more than in any previous year. The receipts had been $125,370.91, and the disbursements for the hospital and dispensary had been $122,130.04.

There were thirty deaths among the donors, patrons, and other members. President Wallach dwelt affectionately on the memory of Meyer Stern. As he said, "We owe duties to the dead as well as to the living," he broke down, and it was several minutes before he could continue his address. The present membership was shown to be: Donors, 169; patrons, 769; members, 2,949, and juniors, 17, a total of 3,904.

The following officers were re-elected: Isaac Wallach, President; Isaac Stern, Vice President; E. Asiel, Treasurer; L. M. Josephthal, Secretary, and Max Nathan, Herman Mendel, Kalman Haas, George Blumenthal, and Meyer H. Lehman, Directors.

STATE TRUST EXAMINATION.

Clearing House Association, After Investigation, Reports the Company Solvent.

An examination of the State Trust Company, against whose officers charges were made by Abram Kling to Gov. Roosevelt, has been made by the Clearing House Committee of the Clearing House Association. The Clearing House Association has reported to Gov. Roosevelt that the company is not only solvent, but has a large surplus.

The Clearing House Committee is empowered by the by-laws of the association to examine into the affairs of any of its members and such non-members as are represented in the association by an agent. The members of the committee are Frederick D. Tappen, President of the Gallatin National Bank; J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank; Henry W. Cannon, President of the Chase National Bank; Edward H. Perkins, Jr., President of the Importers and Traders' National Bank, and Edward E. Poor, President of the National Park Bank.

This is the third examination that has been made, the others having been by State Superintendent Kilburn and by ex-Adjt. Gen. Avery D. Andrews. It was undertaken at the request of Gov. Roosevelt and Superintendent Frederick D. Kilburn, in order that there might be no possible question as to the thorough soundness of the institution.

Frederick D. Tappen yesterday admitted that the committee's report was returned on Thursday last. "The Clearing House Committees," he said, "began the examination of the State Trust Company's affairs on Jan. 12. The result of this examination is now in the hands of the Superintendent of the State Banking Department. We were asked to find as to the solvency of the company at that date. We found that it was not only solvent, but possessed a large surplus. The examination was made at the instance of Gov. Roosevelt and of Superintendent Kilburn."

Mr. Tappen refused to say anything concerning the collateral for loans held by the company or to go into the details of the report, adding: "The members of the Clearing House Committee will make public no statement further than to say that they have examined the company and found that on Jan. 12 it was in good condition."

THE OVERDUE STEAMSHIPS.

State of Nebraska Not Reported—Ethiopia's Agents Not Alarmed.

The Allan Line steamer State of Nebraska, which left Glasgow Jan. 10 with twenty-six steerage passengers aboard, is now several days overdue, and her failure to arrive is causing some anxiety to her owners and agents, and the friends and relatives of those on board. The State of Nebraska is a twelve-day boat; it is now nineteen days since she left port.

Several friends and relatives of the passengers on board gathered at the pier at the foot of West Twenty-first Street yesterday and made anxious inquiries about the steamer. The agents of the line did their best to quiet their fears. The agents say they fear no catastrophe.

The Ethiopia of the Anchor Line is also a week overdue, but her agents say they are not worried because the weather on the Atlantic for a week past has been such as would retard west-bound steamers.

Fictsam from the Missing Merrimac.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—It has been learned that the British steamer Malin Head, Capt. McKee, which sailed from Ardressan for St. John, N. B., Jan. 23, picked up a piece of wood marked "Merrim." The board is supposed to be a part of one of the boats belonging to the missing British steamer Merrimac, which sailed from Quebec Oct. 27 for Belfast, in command of Capt. Shallis. Nothing has been heard of her since she left Canada.

The Jamestown Floated.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 28.—Tugs succeeded in getting the Old Dominion steamship Jamestown off the flats at Lambert's Point early this morning. Inspectors say she is not damaged.

"LA TOSCA" SUNG IN ROME.

Puccini's Opera, Founded on Sardou's Play, Received with Great Favor—Success Is Pronounced.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Jan. 15.—After many postponements and delays, Maestro Giacomo Puccini's long-awaited music-drama "La Tosca" was given at the Costanzi Theatre last night in the presence of one of the greatest audiences which have ever filled that theatre. The work was enthusiastically received from beginning to end, amid a constantly increasing amount of attention and admiration. The success of Puccini's work is uncontested in every way.

At an early hour the spacious theatre began to fill with a seemingly unending crowd. The house was packed to its utmost capacity from top to bottom, every seat and every ticket for standing room having been sold days before. The many tiers of boxes offered a most brilliant display, and the whole theatre seemed filled with celebrities of every kind; the Court, the diplomatic circles, the artistic and literary world, the press, the army and navy, all were strongly represented. "First nights" equal to this one have seldom been seen in Rome.

The expectation and anxiety evinced by the audience was intense and was felt by every one in the house.

The librettists have kept the main points of Sardou's play well in mind, and the changes that are to be found in the new version have not only been made with the great French dramatist's consent, but with his assistance as well. The action is dramatic throughout to an extraordinary extent, and Puccini has set it to music worthy of it. In music and libretto alike there is a long crescendo of interest and dramatic power.

The same sense of harmony with the subject, which is one of the strongest points in the music of "La Bohème," is again apparent in "La Tosca," added to the same characteristic sense, the same open sincerity, and the same passionate depth of expression.

In his orchestration and general technical handling of his material, there is a marked advance between the Puccini of "Le Bohème," with his not infrequent roughness, and the Puccini of to-day, with his sure and more settled mastery, his greater ease, and smoothness.

The first act brought the composer to the footlights eight times, in response to the repeated calls for his appearance on the part of the audience. The tenor "aria" was encored, and brought out the first loud applause, which broke out again after the chorus of the priests and burst into a perfect ovation at the end of the powerful finale. The public would listen to no protestations, and the whole latter part of the act had to be repeated.

The Queen and her ladies-in-waiting arrived at the end of this tremendous demonstration of applause, and she was accorded a smaller ovation herself by the public, which had been warmed into a spirit of generous expansiveness.

The second act, with the impressive torture scene, in spite of its great difficulties, has been most cleverly and successfully treated. The beautiful prayer of "La Tosca," finely rendered by Signorina Darclée, was the signal for renewed applause, and was repeated, as well as the great culminating part of the act, the killing of Scarpia by La Tosca, one of the most powerful parts in the whole drama.

The third and last act was as fully appreciated as the others, and shows the composer in some of his best points. Cavaradossi's romance and his duo with La Tosca were both repeated, and the work closed amid a perfect storm of enthusiasm, Puccini being called out no less than eight times to bow his acknowledgments.

Naturally, as on all "first-night" performances, it has been impossible to gain more than a general idea of the whole work, and Puccini may rest assured that on future occasions the audience will be enabled to enjoy and appreciate much that escaped it on the first hearing. The Wagneresque importance given to the orchestral part is noticeable in the new work, which, all in all, is indeed an "event" of the greatest importance to the musical world.

The work was staged magnificently, and with an unusually deep artistic sense. The orchestra, under Mugnone, was all that could be desired, and the singers acquitted themselves worthily. Darclée especially showing herself to be an actress of no low order, as well as a singer, in her part of "La Tosca." The role of Cavaradossi was ably sung and acted by the tenor De Marchi, and Scarpia by Giraldoni.

The concourse of critics from every part of Europe, as well as of Italy, was remarkable, and their various reports and judgments will be looked for with interest.

TRIAL OF 400 BRIGANDS.

Special Court Being Built for the Proceedings in Sardinia.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Jan. 13.—The trial of the brigands and their "accomplices," captured or arrested during the energetic operations against these disturbers of the peace in Sardinia last year, is to take place at Saroari before very long, and bids fair to be handed down in history as unique among modern trials, as far as the numbers of the witnesses and accused are concerned. The latter number no less than 400, while the forces of the witnesses rise to over 900 for the prosecution and 1,000 for the defense!

Among the accused, either as being guilty of brigandage itself or as having favored and assisted the bandits, are many persons holding high positions in the island, such as Mayors of towns, Municipal Councilors, schoolmasters, landed proprietors, tradesmen, priests, &c. Several of the prisoners are of the gentler sex, and among these is a sister of the terrible bandits Serra-Sanna, who were killed in the Spring of last year by carabiniri in the mountains of Argoorio, near Morgogliai.

In consideration of the numbers of witnesses and accused, a special court is being temporarily erected at Sassan in which the lengthy trial will take place.

COLUMBIA EXHIBIT FOR PARIS.

Will Be Representative of Higher Education in America.

Columbia University has been requested to send an exhibit to the Paris Exposition. The space allotted to educational interests at the exposition is comparatively small, therefore the request was with the understanding that any exhibit which might be sent should not represent Columbia or any other particular university, but should be representative of the various branches of higher education in America. The space allotted to Columbia is ten feet of shelf room.

Into this will be folded a number of swinging brackets, consisting of fifteen frames each. Each of these frames will be filled with charts, photographs, and other matter illustrative of the different departments represented.

The Columbia library, as it is the only one to be represented, will send matter typical of American libraries in general. This part of the exhibit will consist of a large number of photographs and statistical charts and also a huge bound volume of architectural floor plans illustrated by engravings.

The remainder of the exhibit will represent the Schools of Law, Applied Science, Psychology, Manual Training, and the Teachers' College.

Heavy Snowstorm at Dunkirk.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Jan. 28.—A heavy snow and wind storm came upon this city this afternoon. Several feet of snow have fallen. Considerable damage has been done to telegraph and telephone poles and wires. Trains are delayed.

Blizzard in Texas.

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 28.—A blizzard has prevailed in South and Central Texas today. It is increasing in severity as the night grows. The temperature has fallen 30 degrees since noon.

An Answer to Mr. Shearman.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think it is only fair to say or let me say that Mr. Shearman is most egregiously mistaken in saying I was "not willing to answer any of his questions." I wrote what I thought a most complete answer, and in my heart I believe you thought so, too, for you declined to publish it as too long and because you had given a great deal of space to the subject, unless I would cut it down one-half. This, of course, was your absolute right, with which I find no fault whatever, although my answer was not more than a column of matter to Mr. Shearman's column and a half. So now I think I could answer his arraignment of Krüger's honesty so conclusively that I almost wonder that a gentleman of his ability should present such evidence or make such a comparison. ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT.
New York, Jan. 26, 1900.

Our Remnant Sale has brought us a large circle of new friends, and the continuation of this Sale will bring us many more. High grade suits to order, formerly $20.00 to $40.00, now $14.00. Trousers, formerly $5.00 to $10.00, now $4.00. 200 Overcoat lengths, $16.00. Our Full Dress or Tuxedo, silk lined throughout, at $30.00, is special value which we cannot cut. Up-to-date Raglan, long and loose, skeleton, $25.00; silk lined, $30.00.

All our fancy vestings reduced to $6.00; former price $8.00 to $15.00. Money back is your protection.

ARNHEIM,
OUR ONLY STORE,
BROADWAY & 9TH STREET.

ANTI-SALOON CRUSADE BEGUN.

Opening Services Held Here by a League Organized to Work on Political Lines.

The Anti-Saloon League began a crusade yesterday in New York. The northern part of the city was selected as the scene of the initial efforts, the plan being to cover the entire territory of the Greater New York, taking one district at a time. Nine services were held yesterday morning, two in the afternoon, and nine in the evening in churches and halls in the territory above Eighty-third Street. The objects of the movement and the methods to be pursued were outlined in an address delivered in the morning by the Rev. J. Q. A. Henry, State Superintendent of the league, at the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. He said, in part:

"We have four departments. The first is the department of agitation. Its work is to create and to foster a sentiment against the saloon.

"Another department is that of law and enforcement. Laws are not enforced against the saloon because there is no public sentiment calling for their rigid interpretation. We propose to cover this section of the State with a coterie that will create a public sentiment so strong that the laws against the sale of liquor will be enforced to the letter. We will make office holders understand that it is better and safer for them to do right than to do wrong. In Poughkeepsie we have driven eight or ten of the worst of the saloon keepers out of town. One of them, the very worst, has gone to Yonkers. We will drive him out of there. He may come to New York, but we will drive him from pillar to post—we will drive them all from pillar to post until we have driven them back to their native hell.

"The third department is legislation. The Raines law is bad. It is full of imperfect and vicious features. It permits every gin mill to become a hotel. These hotels are chambers of horrors. We want the Raines law put away and something cleaner and better substituted. What we want here is municipal local option by wards. Let every neighborhood in this city vote whether it will or will not tolerate saloons, and there will be a decrease in the number that will be startling.

"Another thing that this department wants to take care of is the hours of a saloon day. The crimes that are committed in direct consequence of the drinking of liquor are night crimes. The night hours are, therefore, the most dangerous ones. Shut up the saloons at night, and the number of crimes will diminish in proportions that will be alarming to the saloon keepers and satisfactory to those who are opposed to them.

"We will organize so that every town, village, and ward in the State will have its quota of antis. We will control the municipal elections through the primaries and caucuses, and we will send to Albany men who are pledged against the saloons. In this way we will get laws enacted that will bring about our object and inaugurate an era of peace and prosperity such as has never been known before.

"The other department is the financial department. We have a plan for getting funds that cannot fail. It is because of this plan that we have never been forced to give up a place where we have once started. Here are some cards. You have never seen any like them unless you have been to an Anti-Saloon League meeting. They call for subscriptions of so much a month. You may put down your name for any amount you want—from 25 cents to $25. We make a list of our subscribers, and a collector calls once a quarter to collect the amount that you have promised to pay per month."

Sunday Vigilance of the Police.

In accordance with instruction from the Chief of Police, the members of the force were vigilant yesterday in the enforcement of the provisions of the Sunday laws. A constant watch was kept on concert and music halls and on Raines law hotels. There were 21 excise arrests in the city, 16 in the Borough of Manhattan, 3 in the Borough of the Bronx, and 2 in the Borough of Brooklyn. On the previous Sunday there were 19 arrests.

Six Card Players Arrested.

Acting Capt. Hammond, in command of the Madison Street Police Station, personally patrolled his precinct last night with a squad of plain clothes men in a hunt for gamblers. He made several arrests. Barnett Brown of 259 Madison Street and two other men were taken out of that place. Cards and chips enough to fill a small basket were confiscated. Bernard Schwartz and two friends were arrested at 183 East Broadway. Their cards and 32 cents, the stakes, were seized.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	7:12	Sun sets	5:14
Moon rises	5:57		

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	5:55	Gov. Isl'd	6:21
H. Gate	8:17		
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	6:30	Gov. Isl'd	6:55
H. Gate	8:51		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JAN. 29.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Manitou, London	.....	12:00 M.
TUESDAY, JAN. 30.		
Aller, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Belvernon, Haiti	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Cid, New Orleans	.....	.....
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaffir Prince, Santos	.....	2:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 31.		
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Mae, Ponce	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp	.....	.....
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
U. S. transport, Puerto Rico	10:30 A. M.	.....
THURSDAY, FEB. 1.		
Ardanrose, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
La Normandie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	*10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Santiago, Nassau	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, FEB. 2.		
Hansa, Belize and Guatemala	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Hugin, Progreso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Erna, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

Benefits of a Business Training for Women

Is the title of an article written by Mrs. Hetty Green for the February number of the WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION.

Mrs. Hetty Green is the wealthiest woman in the world. Her remarkable business ability has been demonstrated in the accumulation and management of a vast fortune She writes with the authority of the successful man of business and with the intimate knowledge of her sex that a woman only can have.

A Woman's Way Is the title of a complete story by Octave Thanet, the favorite American writer of short stories. In this tale the author pictures a peculiar phase of woman-nature, and does it in a most delightful manner. Her men and women have hearts; they are not shadowy outlines, but real people, and therefore they appeal to a large class of readers.

The February number of the WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION contains also the second installment of Mrs. Burton Harrison's splendid serial, ***"Chateaugay;" "What Might Have Been An American Colony;" "Florence Nightingale, the Soldier's Friend;" "Women and the Automobile;" "The Revival of Art and Beauty,"*** by Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, and ***"The Idiot at Home,"*** by John Kendrick Bangs.

The illustrations in this number are numerous and of a superior quality, embracing the work of B. West Clinedinst, C. M. Relyea, Irving R. Wiles, F. T. Richards, and several expert photographers. An exquisite cover page by Henry S. Hubbell is not the least pleasing of the many artistic features of the February WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION.

Interesting short stories, games and entertainments, gossip for clubwomen, helps for housekeepers, hints to dressmakers, talks with mothers, pages of fashions, fill out an unusually attractive number.

Woman's Home Companion

Is sold by newsdealers generally at ten cents a copy. If your dealer does not have it, send ten cents for sample copy, and we will mail also our handsomely illustrated catalogue, 8 by 11½ inches, of reproductions of famous paintings, free, explaining how to get the larger-size illustrations without cost.

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is a true winter month; the air is bracing and crisp. Life can be enjoyed if the bodily temperature is properly regulated.

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underwear adapts itself to changes of temperature, and, being a non-conductor of electricity, equalizes warmth and vitality.

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TRADE MARK REGISTERED

On Every Garment.

All Leading Stores and
KOTEDSILK UNDERWEAR CO., MILLBURY, MASS

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JAN. 29.

Amity, Bordeaux, Jan. 8.
Anchoria, Glasgow, Jan. 13.
Aquileja, Algiers, Jan. 9.
Camatense, Para, Jan. 15.
Cluden, Amsterdam, Jan. 6.
Cufic, Liverpool, Jan. 20.
El Monte, New Orleans, Jan. 24.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Jan. 18.
Glanton, Hamburg, Jan. 1.
La Normandie, Havre, Jan. 20
Louisiana, New Orleans, Jan. 24.
Rhein, Bremen, Jan. 26.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Jan. 26.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Jan. 10.
St. Leonards, Antwerp, Jan. 8.
Trapani, Bremen, Jan. 10.
Ydun, Shields, Jan. 15.

TUESDAY, JAN. 30.

Ardanrose, Havana, Jan. 25.
Bath City, Swansea, Jan. 16.
Maasdam, Rotterdam, Jan. 18.
Mariposa, Sunderland, Jan. 17.
Seminole, Jacksonville, Jan. 27.
Westernland, Antwerp, Jan. 20.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 31.

Alene, Port Limon, Jan. 25.
Athos, Colon, Jan. 24.
Caracas, San Juan, Jan. 23.
Hekla, Christiansand, Jan. 17.
Lampasas Galveston, Jan. 24.
Menominee, London, Jan. 21.
Werra, Gibraltar, Jan. 22.

THURSDAY, FEB. 1.

Dresden, Bremen, Jan. 20.
El Paso, New Orleans, Jan. 27.
Germanic, Liverpool, Jan. 24.
Mozart, St. Lucia, Jan. 25.
Saale, Bremen, Jan. 23.
Tuscarora, London, Jan. 18.

FRIDAY, FEB. 2.

Buffalo, Hull, Jan. 20.
Patricia, Hamburg, Jan. 22.
Peconic, Liverpool, Jan. 19.

SATURDAY, FEB. 3.

Albano, Hamburg, Jan. 19.
Lucania, Liverpool, Jan. 27.
St. Paul, Cherbourg, Jan. 27.

Arrived.

SS Parran, (Nor.,) Henriksen, Sidney, C. B., Jan. 23, with coal to R. Francklyn. Arrived at the Bar at 4:55 P. M.
SS Aller, (Ger.,) Petermann, Bremen Jan. 18, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.
SS Palatia, (Ger.,) Reesing, Hamburg Jan. 14 and Boulogne 15th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.
SS Briscoe, (Br.,) Faulkner, Girgenti, &c., Dec. 22, with mdse. to the Cuneo Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:45 P. M. 27th.
SS Ilsenstein, (Ger.,) Haller, Tampico, &c., Dec. 31, with mdse. to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.
SS Talbot, (Br.,) Winter, Smyrna, Dec. 22, with mdse. to MacAndrews & Forbes—vessel to John C. Seager Company. Arrived at the Bar at 8:15 A. M.
SS St. Louis, Passow, Southampton and Cherbourg Jan. 20, with mdse. and passengers to International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:03 P. M.
SS Jefferson, Dole, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.
SS City of Philadelphia, Curry, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.
SS Yemassee, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
SS Carib, Proctor, Boston Jan. 26, in ballast to W. P. Clyde & Co.
SS San Marcos, Young, Boston, in ballast to C. H. Mallory & Co.
WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Jan. 28, 9:30 P. M., northeast, 26 miles an hour; raining.

Sailed.

SS Kong Frode, (Nor.,) for Banes.
SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Aragon, (from Providence,) for Newport News.
SS Hisperia, (Br.,) for Mediterranean ports.
SS Powderham, (Br.,) for Algoa Bay, &c.
SS Sirabo, (Br.,) for Manchester.
SS Florida, for Brunswick, Ga.
SS Dona Maria, (Port.,) for Oporto, &c.
SS Bendo (Br.,) for Wilmington.
SS Horatio, (Br.,) for Barbados, Para, &c.
SS Moyuno, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Kansas City, for Savannah, Ga.
SS City of Everitt, (from Carteret,) for ——.
United States battleship Texas passed out Sandy Hook at 9:40 A. M.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 10:30 A. M. to-day.
SS H. H. Meier, (Ger.,) Capt. Steencken, from Bremen for New York, passed Dover to-day.
SS Kensington, (Br.,) Capt. Albrecht, from Antwerp for New York, passed Prawle Point to-day.
SS Marquette, (Br.,) Capt. Gates, from New York, arr. here yesterday.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 614 and 616 Ninth Avenue, east side, 40.2 feet south of Forty-fourth Street, 40.2 by 100, two three-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $5,504.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 481 and 483 Third Avenue, east side, 49.4 feet south of Thirty-third Street, each 18.6 by 85, two four-story brick tenements, with stores.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 27 Union Square, west side, 32.6 feet south of Sixteenth Street, 32.6 by 141.10, five-story brick building. Due on judgment, $83,836.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auct'r,
will sell at auction on
Tuesday, February 6, 1900,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

EXECUTORS' SALE
OF THE
Estate of Charles H. Contoit, deceased,
THE
Choice and Valuable Investment Property
Nos. 353, 355, & 357 Broadway,
70 and 72 Franklin Street,
302 Church Street and 27 and 29 Walker Street,
63, 65 & 67 Prince Street and 113 Crosby Street,
34 and 36 West Houston Street,
376 and 378 Bowery, and
672 and 929 6th Ave.

For book-maps, terms, &c., apply to DE WITT, LOCKMAN & DE WITT, Esqs., Attorneys for Executors, 88 Nassau Street, or at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

SPECIAL 4% FUND. $235,000 60% of Valuation. Business, Residence, and Avenue Properties amounts to suit.
FRANK W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.,
Real Estate Mortgages,
Washington Life Building, 141 Broadway.

A COMFORTABLE 3-STORY AND BASEMENT b. s. modern house in excellent condition. 16x60; fine hardwood finish; pleasant neighborhood; Morningside Park; owner removing from the city; any part of furniture for sale. Inquire on the premises, 8 to 9, or 4 to 6 o'clock.
359 WEST 121ST ST.

REAL ESTATE.

WE HAVE TO LOAN $400,000 TRUST FUNDS on Bond and Mortgage at 4 per cent. Will loan in amounts to suit borrowers.
J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO., 59 West 33d St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TO LET.
NOS. 16 CLIFF ST. AND 241 PEARL ST.,
4-story building, 28x196,
now occupied by Amer. Steel & Wire Co.
Apply to
RULAND & WHITING,
5 BEEKMAN ST.

FOR RENT—The Lofts of
NO. 435 BROADWAY,
near Howard Street,
at a low rental. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY,
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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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IT PAYS.

It is reported of a canny Scotsman that he said of the old maxim that honesty is the best policy: "I ken it weel, for I have tried them baith." The people of the State of New York can echo the sentiment as to honesty and dishonesty in the public service, though much is left to be desired in their experiment with the former. So much of it as they have succeeded in putting in practice has unquestionably proved profitable.

Now comes the Canal Committee, of which Gen. GREENE is Chairman, and reads them a plain, emphatic, impressive lesson.

There is no more important matter in the future of the State than the share it can secure of the vast trade that seeks a channel to and fro across the continent and beyond its shores to the markets of the world. The committee, after the maturest investigation and the exercise of ability as great as can be commanded anywhere in the country, declare that this share of the world's trade can be had for New York by means of a waterway from the lakes to the sea at a cost of $60,000,000. They work out their calculations minutely and carefully and sustain their conclusions by facts and arguments of the highest authority, so that their plan is accepted with a profound feeling of hopefulness and confidence by the leaders of business in this city and throughout the State. But to the success of this plan the committee say that there is one absolute condition.

This condition is that the construction and administration of the canal they recommend shall be placed on the solid basis of the merit system, that appointments and promotions in the service shall be made for tested merit, that the tenure shall be free from the vicissitudes of political favoritism, and thus that the service shall be made a career for men of ability and training. This is precisely the thing that has been aimed at in all the legislation for the reform of the civil service in the State and in the Federal Government. It is the principle proposed in the earliest plans of the reform under Gen. GRANT, embodied in the National law of 1883 and in the law of this State the next year. And it is the principle imbedded in the Constitution of the State. The significance of the statement of the Canal Committee lies in the fact that it is unqualified and that it is put forward as the indispensable precedent to their plan. They say, in so many words, that it is of no use even to think of their plan unless this is decided and fixed in advance. In this way only can the work be done in a businesslike manner and be made capable of rendering the benefit that it ought to render. In short, honesty and intelligence are the price we must offer for the immense advantages that are open to us. If we will not pay it, all the money, time, and labor we may spend will be thrown away.

THE FUTURE OF SHIPBUILDING.

In his very interesting speech before the Lotos Club on Saturday evening, Mr. CARNEGIE made the prediction that the centre of the shipbuilding industry would be transferred to this country, and would be on the Atlantic Coast. He also quoted with approval the statement of the historian GREEN that the home of that interest might be on the Hudson. The same issue of the papers that contained the report of Mr. CARNEGIE'S speech also reported the conference of his former partner, Mr. FRICK, with a company of shipbuilders intending to establish large works at Camden, N. J.

It is to be noted that in his speech Mr. CARNEGIE did not base his sanguine expectations as to the development of this great industry on any stimulus to it from the pockets of the taxpayers. On the contrary, he regarded it solely from the point of view of an experienced business man, who makes his calculations as far as possible from ascertained and stable data, and does not like to include anything so uncertain in its source and in its operation as the subsidies which Congress may vote. He pointed out that we had the three most important advantages connected with the trade, raw material in abundance, skilled labor of surpassing efficiency, and a situation of the utmost convenience. We have already outstripped England in the production of steel and iron. We have carried our rivalry successfully into the markets of the world in the exports of many of the products of steel. Mr. CARNEGIE believes that we can do so in ships, which are, after all, only a manufacture of steel, as much as needles are or locomotives.

There is not a single element in the cost or distribution of the manufactures of steel which we are now selling at a profit in the markets formerly held securely by England that help us any more than the same elements would help us in the making and selling of steamships. Practically the only difference in the two sets of industries is that in shipbuilding our manufacturers lack the stimulus of competition in our own markets. In other matters the price of raw material at home and the improvements in processes due largely to the pressure of bad times for a number of years brought the cost of production to a point where the tariff was no protection against foreign competition, and our manufacturers were driven to do their best to find a market for their products and found it in all parts of the globe. But in shipbuilding there has been not merely protection but prohibition, and enterprise and energy have lagged accordingly. Now that the condition of the commerce of the world and the great advance in our own exports have created a demand for ships such as we have not had in many long years the builders are stirring themselves to take the chances offered to them.

This is the time seized by the subsidy hunters to demand that the taxpayer shall be forced to subscribe to their profits. With incredible fatuousness they base their demand largely on the pressing need of ships existing and progressive in all parts of the world. It is as if the farmers, finding an increasing demand for grain, should ask the State or the Nation to buy them plows and harrows and fertilizers to enable them to supply that demand at greater profit to themselves, or as if THE TIMES should ask the Treasury to furnish new presses to meet the requirements of its growing circulation. Whatever force there may have been in the plea for taxation in the interest of infant industries, surely there is none in the hardy demand of a few shipbuilders—it is not at all a universal demand—for money from the pockets of their fellow-citizens to help them increase the profits offered them by the swelling trade of the country.

GEN. BULLER'S SITUATION.

It is not surprising that the account given by Gen. BULLER of the withdrawal of his left wing under Gen. WARREN across the Tugela River is received in London with little satisfaction and some impatience and incredulity.

The one fact that is at all consoling, if it has been accurately reported, is that the withdrawal at the last was made in good order and without loss of men or stores. It is not, indeed, easy to understand why this was allowed by the Boers, unless in accordance with their apparently firm decision to act only on the defensive within the lines they have occupied. But it appears from the account of the battles on and about Spion Kop that the British were not influenced solely in abandoning that position by the want of water or by the difficulty of handling their artillery, but were literally driven from the hill by a sharp attack directly delivered on their front by the Boers, in which some 150 of their force surrendered.

It is intimated in the dispatches from London that Gen. BULLER'S entire force is back on the south side of the Tugela, but the definite report relates only to the force on the left wing under WARREN, which was withdrawn with BULLER'S approval, after the repulse at Spion Kop. But the improbability that the British can now advance again on the line already attempted is very great, and if they cannot, the fall of Ladysmith seems inevitable. Nor is it at all impossible that BULLER'S forces, lying, as they appear to lie, part on the north and part on the south of the Tugela, may be exposed to attack. The course of events for the next week will be watched in England with the intensest anxiety.

DR. PARKHURST REDIVIVUS.

Within the past few weeks Dr. PARKHURST has shown a marked tendency to re-enter the field of active political labor, from which he had for a long time almost completely absented himself. He has published in The Independent a strongly condemnatory article on the work of the Mazet committee. In this he scores the motives of both the majority and the minority members who were engaged, the one set in trying to make party capital of the iniquities of Tammany and the other set in trying to prevent this, and to make like capital from the assaults on the reputation of the City Government. In a recent sermon he painted in the blackest colors the condition of the city under Tammany, and he upbraided the so-called Christians of the town for their indifference to this condition and their refusal or neglect to stir a hand to remedy it. A little later he sent a telegram to Gov. ROOSEVELT, which he made public, apropos of the nomination for the Insurance Department, exhorting him to choose that day whom he would serve, the inference plainly being that the Governor was hesitating between GOD and Mammon.

Two things are to be noted in the action and words of the Doctor thus far. One is a great hatred of evil, with a corresponding zeal in contending with it, and the other is a singular lack of perspective as to the complex forces that decide the course of affairs in a great community like this. The former is entirely creditable, and might be useful if it were not interfered with by the latter. For instance, the Doctor is quite justified in his criticism of the motives of the members of the Mazet committee, and his denunciation of them would have much effect if it did not in the same article hold up Mr. Moss, his friend and former associate, as an exceptionally honest man, more or less deceived as to the real motives of his committee. We do not pretend to pass judgment on the honesty of Mr. Moss, but his outrageous "report," issued on the eve of the election last Fall for the plain purpose of promoting the election of MAZET in his district, proved him to be as blind and bigoted and unfair a partisan as any member of the committee. Again, the implication in the telegram of the Doctor to the Governor was practically an assertion of the sinfulness of differing from the author on a matter as to which the Governor was in a position to know all the facts, as the Doctor did not, and as to which his responsibility was direct and complete. Still again, the one count against Tammany in the Doctor's indictment on which he lays especial stress is its permitting the practice of evils the attempt to abolish which, made with Dr. PARKHURST'S approval and largely with the aid of his society, has, in the opinion of many competent observers, done more harm than good.

There is a general impression that Dr. PARKHURST is too strongly inclined to play the rôle of the Hebrew prophet, and to denounce evil and the doers of evil with all the precision and authority of one divinely instructed. That, in New York and at present, is a difficult and probably an impossible rôle. The definiteness of information is unattainable, and the authority is not acknowledged. "Thou art the man" is easy to say, but it is not easy to be sure of the fact, and it is still less easy to convince public opinion, by which the decrees of Providence, if at all, are carried out in a democracy, that the statement is correct.

There are, however, signs that the tendency that we have noted in the mind of Dr. PARKHURST is weakening, and that he is beginning to see with a wider and surer vision. His advocacy of the policy of permitting the saloons to be opened for a part of Sunday for the sale of fermented drink, and the arguments he uses for this policy, show a degree of practical sense extremely creditable and encouraging. We recognizes that there is no moral principle involved, and that the moderate use of drinks like beer on the Sabbath is consistent with the sincerest respect for the Christian religion and for the Protestant form of it, since it is practiced by people of undoubted sincerity in this regard. He sees that the rights of people holding such views are entitled to consideration. He acknowledges the evil that comes from the neglect to enforce the law, and the greater evil that comes from the sale of exemption from the enforcement of the law. With a shrewdness worthy of a politician and not in the least unworthy of a clergyman engaged in public affairs, he perceives that a change such as he suggests would sever one strong tie that has bound large numbers of our people to Tammany, and make easier the overthrow of that singularly pernicious organization. This is sound, and backed by the untiring moral earnestness of Dr. PARKHURST, may do great good.

AN OBJECT LESSON IN COLONIZATION.

The recent report of the Colonial Committee of the French Chamber not only gives an illuminating view of the actual working of the French colonial system, but is filled with unhappy indications of its ultimate effect upon the republic maintaining it, and the colonists who are shackled to its principles. Wonder at its present deplorable aspect becomes amazement when we view the plans that have been conceived for the remedy of its defects.

The fundamental idea of French colonization is very simple. It was devised to provide France with what she could not produce herself, and to secure a monopoly market for French commodities. These ends, it was believed, and is still believed, can only be attained through a policy of centralization and protection. In other words, Frenchmen have sought to apply to their territories beyond sea the same principles that RICHELIEU conceived for the centralization of France herself. And it seems incredible to most French minds that the success of LOUIS XIII.'s wise adviser is not repeated.

Aside from the enormous expenditures which are charged up to the Ministries of War and Marine, and which we are invited to believe are merely the results of passing exigencies, let us see what is the state of the colonial system as viewed solely from the Ministry for the Colonies. In the first place, to maintain the policy an enormous corps of Colonial officials has been found necessary, both in Paris and throughout the colonies. While the British Colonial Office in Downing Street requires seventy-nine officials for the forty-six British colonies, the Ministry in Paris supports 231 officials to look after the affairs of seventeen colonies. One example will suffice to show the extent of officialdom in the French dependencies themselves. Guadaloupe, with a population of only 167,000, has within her territory 1,152 officials of the Colonial Ministry. Of course, the support of this enormous corps might be justified by financial results. But such is not the case.

During the last ten years the contributions of the French colonies to the Colonial exchequer have amounted to $12,500,000, while the Colonial budgets for the same period (exclusive of subsidies and other expenditures which have been made as baits to trade, industry, and emigration) have reached the extraordinary total of $164,400,000. The difference is divided between the home taxpayer and the colonial taxpayer, 44 per cent. to the former and 56 per cent. to the latter. No wonder that the Colonial Committee of the Chamber is conscious of the fact that something must be done, and it is but natural that the first thought should be to devise some "reform" by which the 44 per cent. of the deficit, which is made up from the pockets of the taxpayers of the mother country, may be materially reduced.

To begin, the committee expatiates upon the admirable qualities of "autonomie," and with a benevolence that is wholly Latin suggests that certain of the expenditures that are at present paid by the Ministry be transferred to the several colonial governments, to be met in ways most convenient for those governments. At the same time it implores the colonists to look beyond the mere "financial side" and rest assured that this experiment in "autonomie," if proved successful, will shortly be followed by more important concessions to the beneficent principle hereby introduced. It adjures the colonists to remember the privileges that they enjoy under the protection of a wise and charitable Government, and it admonishes them to cultivate the spirit of patriotism, which alone can pave the way to their future prosperity. As the local Legislatures of French colonies have hitherto been unable even to provide funds for the construction of necessary roads and the establishment of an adequate postal service, it is impossible to say how they can bear the increased expenditures. But that is a question for them to settle. They have that privilege. A taste of the blessings of "autonomie" has been offered them.

For more than fifteen years France has been attempting to sustain her colonies for her special benefit. To maintain the principles of centralization and protection she has expended vast sums, not only through the Colonial Ministry, but through the Ministries of Marine and War. She has subsidized industries; she has offered every inducement for French families to become colonists; all without avail. In all her foreign dominions native industry has been narrowed to meet the demands of the French market, and native enterprise has been dwarfed for the sole purpose of preserving a monopoly of French products. Native life, character, and energy have been stunted or ruthlessly destroyed. And now to perpetuate the obnoxious system, she invokes the word "autonomie" to delude her colonists as to the weight of a further burden inflicted.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—An editorial article in the current number of The Medical Record begins with the following statement: "The announcement made in several British lay journals that Prof. METCHNIKOFF of the Pasteur Institute has discovered the means of almost indefinitely prolonging life, will be received by the medical profession with feelings akin to disgust." This is certainly a most astounding confession. Perhaps the rest of the article shows that its author did not intend that his words should be taken literally, and that the disgust of the medical profession is due, not to the arrival of news which, if true, means the immediate attainment of the end toward which all doctors are supposed by laymen to be striving, but to a belief that this story is so obviously false as to be beneath the consideration of the learned. The introduction was so startling, however, that we didn't have the courage to read any further. It seemed a safer course to remain in uncertainty as to the nature of what came next, for that not only avoided the imperiling of our confidence that the remainder of the article does straighten out satisfactorily the sentence quoted—a confidence which is very precious to us—but it left time for pondering on the emotions with which the late M. JEAN BAPTISTE POQUELIN would have perused The Record's rash confession, and on the use he might have made of it in his business.

—A paragraph in this column the other day credited to The Troy Times some sensible remarks on the exemption of college property from taxation that had in reality made their first appearance in The Troy Press. Realization of the blunder came next day, as it always does in such cases, and the comments that The Press would make on it were awaited, not exactly with apprehension, but with a resentful and therefore unpleasant certainty that our involuntary injustice would be denounced either with contemptuous scorn, as evidence of our unpardonable stupidity, or else with hot anger, as proving the limitlessness of our malice. For it is a journalistic habit lamentably common to inflict one or the other of these punishments on a tripping contemporary whenever opportunity offers, and of course they offer more frequently than now and then. Yesterday the inevitable correction arrived, and was it fierce, was it scornful, did it find offense where none was intended, did it twist a mishap into a crime, did it do any of the expected things? Not one of them! Except for the not entirely kind statement that "THE NEW YORK TIMES is barking at the wrong door," The Press is delightfully gentle and good natured. "In the office of our New York namesake," it says, "the word 'Times' flows naturally to the pen. But, while on both sides of the water the journals named 'Times' are the leaders in the newspaper world, there are others of one sort and another. And it was one of the 'others' in Troy that made the remarks which have evoked the comment of THE NEW YORK TIMES." Now, isn't that nice? Isn't it a model of courtesy and fraternal consideration? We can hardly regret having made a mistake that elicited so unusual and so admirable a rejoinder. We trust that The Troy Press will accept these presents as a mark of our profound appreciation of its generosity.

—Certain public-spirited citizens of North Carolina, having noted with apprehension the speed with which the forests are disappearing from the mountains of the State, are making efforts to awaken general interest in the matter and to arouse action by which the work of destruction may be stopped before irretrievable harm is done. Their fears and their intentions are alike commendable, but we cannot see why they should seek for the establishment of a National forest reserve and not of one planned, controlled, and paid for by the State of North Carolina. It is true, as the authors of the pamphlets and other literature on the subject which we have received assert with great emphasis, that the Federal Government has set apart land for such purposes in the West, and has expended a good deal of money in improving and protecting the so-called parks, but there the conditions and circumstances were not what they are in North Carolina. The Government owned the land, for one thing, and for another the benefits conferred were much more distinctly public benefits than they would be in a region nearer the present centres of population. If North Carolina has come to a realizing sense of the value of forests she has reached a point at which not many of her sister States have yet arrived, and may well be proud of herself. But such elevation and wisdom should involve the development of an independent spirit, and a disinclination to ask help in a matter to which she could attend unaided. New York has a forest preserve, small but steadily growing in both size and value, and she paid for every acre of it out of her own pocket. It is open to all the world on fairly equal terms, so that its pleasures and profits are far from confined to the residents of New York State. North Carolina ought to have a similar preserve—and she ought to get it in the same way.

—Deep as were the emotions of Mr BRIGHAM H. ROBERTS when by the emphatic request of Congress he closed his brief career as a would-be member of that body, he did not seek to regain his calmness in seclusion, nor did he hasten to betake himself to the more appreciative communities of Utah. Instead he lingered in the capital, and on Friday evening he occupied a prominent seat in the Lafayette Opera House, and seemed rather to enjoy than to resent the not entirely respectful attention he received. "He was attired in full dress," according to one observer, "and succeeded pretty well in the effort to appear unconscious of the attention his presence excited, but he could not help seeing the hundreds of opera glasses leveled at him from all sides of the house, or catching now and then the echoes of the very audible comments." Continuing, the same authority narrates: "In the nearly two months Mr. ROBERTS has been in Washington he has shown not the slightest aversion to the notoriety which he has created, and the prominence with which he exhibited himself at the Opera House would indicate that he enjoys it. While he was having a good time, it did not look as if the two other occupants of the box were in any particular state of felicitation. The box was one of those reserved for the sale of single seats, and the neighbors of the Mormon were one of the highest officers of the regular army and his wife. The discipline and the self-possession induced by army influences and surroundings stood them in pretty fair stead, but not enough not to show they would sooner have been in some other part of the theatre. One thing is sure, the officer's wife will not for many a day to come escape the chaffing of her feminine friends over the incident."

THE TAX ON MORTGAGES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Clarke's letter and your editorial on the tax question are very interesting. The abolition of the equalization muddle is to be desired, but the method of abolishing it proposed by the State Tax Commission is very undesirable. It is proposed to tax mortgages held by savings banks, thereby discouraging saving by the poor, and in the case of mortgages where the tax can be shifted, to compel owners of mortgaged real estate to pay the State tax, while propertly owners who are free from debt will pay no State tax.

Would it not be a much better plan to raise State taxes by a tax on the total public revenues of counties, and leave the question as to how local revenues shall be raised to local option? To the latter plan it may be objected that it would compel a larger per capita tax to be paid by the cities than by the rural districts, on account of the larger city revenues.

The same objection in greater degree can be raised against the plan of the State Tax Commission, as the stocks of banks and trust companies and the great bulk of the mortgages are held by people living in cities.

New York, Jan. 27, 1900. L. T.

NUGGETS.

The Remorseless Boy.

Mr. Wise—What are you going to do with that penny your teacher gave you, Johnny?

Johnny—Goin' to buy a comic valentine, an' send it to him.—Baltimore American.

Juvenile Rivalries.

First Little Montana Boy—Huh! my papa is a bigger man'n yours is!

Second Little Montana Boy—Huh! my pa got $5,000 more fer his vote'n yours did, anyway.—Baltimore American.

A Dreary Future.

"Miss Bing, why do you refuse to marry me?"

"Because you are in the dry-goods business, and I'd never have a chance to pick up bargains at other shops."—Chicago Record.

Realism.

"That mob scene was handled with splendid effect," said the critic.

"Oh, yes," replied the manager. "You see, we hire the villain's creditors to go on in that scene."—Philadelphia North American.

Incidental Request.

"Do you go to school, Johnny?" asked Mr. Spoonamore.

"Yes, Sir," responded Johnny, who was entertaining the young man in the parlor for a few minutes at the request of his elder sister. "I study geography. The world's round, just like a orange. Got one?"—Chicago Tribune.

A Plutocrat.

"Is he very rich?" they asked.

"Rich!" was the reply. "Rich! Why, how much money do you think he has?"

"Give it up," they answered. "How much?"

"Why, gentlemen," said the authority, impressively, "that man has enough money to go into politics in Montana."—Chicago Post.

WITH LOVE—FROM MOTHER.

Holman F. Day in Lewiston Journal.

There's a letter on the bottom of the pile,
Its envelope a faded, sallow brown,
It has traveled to the city many a mile,
And the postmark names a little unknown town.

But the hurried man of business pushes all the others by,
And on the scrawly characters he turns a glistening eye.
He forgets the cares of commerce and his anxious schemes for gain,
The while he reads what mother writes from up in Maine.

There are quirks and scratchy quavers of the pen
Where it struggled in the fingers old and bent,
There are places that he has to read again
And ponder on to find what mother meant.

There are letters on his table that inclose some bouncing checks;
There are letters giving promises of profits on his "specs,"
But he tosses all the litter by, forgets the golden rain,
Until he reads what mother writes from up in Maine.

At last he finds "with love—we all are well,"
And softly lays the homely letter down
And dashes at his headlong tasks pellmell,
—Once more the busy, anxious man of town.

But whenever in his duties as the rushing moments fly
That faded little envelope smiles up to meet his eye,
He turns again to labor with a stronger, truer brain,
From thinking on what mother wrote from up in Maine.

Through all the day he dictates brisk replies,
To his amanuensis at his side.
—The curt and stern demand and business lies
—The doubting man cajoled, and threat defied.

And then at dusk when all are gone he drops his worldly mask
And takes his pen and lovingly performs a welcome task;
For never shall the clicking type or shorthand scrawl profane
The message to the dear old home up there in Maine.

The penmanship is rounded schoolboy style,
For mother's eyes are getting dim, she wrote;
And, as he sits and writes there, all the while
A bit of homesick feeling grips his throat.

For all the city friendships here with Tom and Dick and Jim
And all the ties of later years grow very, very dim;
While boyhood's loves in manhood's heart rise deep and pure and plain,
Called forth by mother's homely words from up in Maine.

IN DOUBT ABOUT PUERTO RICO.

Republicans Differ as to the Best Thing to Do in the Matter of Tariff Regulations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The difference of opinion among Republicans about the course to be pursued in dealing with the people of Puerto Rico is admitted by members of the Cabinet as being rather embarrassing.

The President has recommended free trade for Puerto Rico, to give the people every advantage that can be enjoyed by the people of Florida or New York to be obtained by free commercial communication between parts of the United States. Senator Platt of Connecticut, usually a supporter of the Administration, has submitted an amendment to the bill providing a form of government for Puerto Rico, by which the island is to pay 80 per cent. of the customs duties demanded from other foreign countries. This is not what Puerto Rico expected, but it is better than nothing, and in a degree is an admission that Puerto Rico should not be taxed as severely as strictly foreign countries.

The Democrats, instead of taking the open and direct stand that Puerto Rico should have all possible encouragement, have assumed that the best results can be accomplished by adhering to Constitutional interpretations and insisting that if the island of Puerto Rico is to be treated as a part of the United States, the other possessions acquired by reason of the war with Spain are to enjoy the like liberty.

The disappointment to Puerto Rico, which it is asserted, will be very deep, does not seem to affect the Republicans. It is very well known that the islanders need encouragement; that they have very loyally devoted themselves to acts assuring the United States of their acquiescence in the annexation of Puerto Rico, and that they have looked for such treatment from their new friends as would increase trade beyond any former record.

COLLEGE BOYS ON PHILIPPINES.

Subject of a Debate to be Held Between Columbia and Chicago.

Arrangements have been completed for a debate to be held between Columbia University and the University of Chicago. The question to be debated is: "Resolved, That the United States Government is not justified in taking control of the Philippines." Chicago has chosen the negative side of the question.

This debate is the last of a series of three held between Chicago and Columbia, and as the score at present stands a tie, each of the two universities will put forth an unusual effort to win it.

The speakers chosen to represent Columbia are E. U. Wood, 1902, law, of North Dakota; M. J. France of New York and B. M. L. Ernst of Alabama with E. A. Cardozo of New York as alternate. France and Ernst were members of last year's team.

The Collier Alexander Disabled.

GIBRALTAR, Jan. 28.—The United States collier Alexander has arrived here with her machinery out of order.

Mgr. Sbaretti's Consecration.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Extensive preparations are now being made at St. Aloysius's Church, this city, for the ceremonies attending the consecration of Mgr. Sbaretti, Bishop-elect of Havana, on Sunday morning, Feb. 4. The ceremony will be performed by the Right Rev. Mgr. Martinelli, Apostolic Delegate, assisted by Bishop Curtus and Bishop Monohan of Wilmington, Del. Mgr. Sbaretti will leave this city en route to Havana the last week in February.

WARSHIPS TO GO TO CHINA.

Austrian Diplomats Take a Serious View of the Situation.

VIENNA, Jan. 28.—A serious view is taken in diplomatic circles here of the situation in China. The Neue Freie Presse thinks that other powers will follow the example of France and send warships to protect their subjects.

The Austro-Hungarian cruiser Xenta will arrive at Hongkong in a few days and will be at the disposal of the Austro-Hungarian Minister, Baron de Wahlborn, at Peking.

Bavarian Prince Decorates Dr. Nansen

BERLIN, Jan. 28.—The Prince Regent of Bavaria has conferred the Order of St. Michael, First Class, on Dr. Nansen, the explorer.

BRYAN AND THE POPULISTS.

Alleged Plan to Pre-empt the Nebraskan in the Interests of the Populist Party.

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 28.—The Populists of Texas publicly announce that W. J. Bryan will accept the Populist nomination for President if it is tendered him. A circular letter outlining the plan of action for the coming campaign was issued to-day by Chairman J. H. Foster, who says the propositions he outlines come direct from the national Populist headquarters. The circular letter is addressed to all County Chairmen, and reads as follows:

"You are no doubt aware of the fact that if the Bryan Democracy, when they meet in National Convention, reaffirm the Chicago platform of 1896, with a direct legislation plank as an issue—and it seems probable that they will—and nominate W. J. Bryan and some irreproachable Southern man, such action will be the death of our party. Should the Democracy do this, it will be only a repetition of their policy, plans, and, like their advocacy of 16 to 1, short lived. In view of such action on the part of this new-born Democracy, it is the duty of every Populist who loves the principles he advocates to lend his aid to thwart the destruction, if his party.

"A plan has been suggested and is being discussed all over the Nation. The details of this plan are, in part:

"That when our National Convention assembles it reaffirm the Omaha platform, with direct legislation as the paramount issue, nominate W. J. Bryan (and the assurance has been given by Mr. Bryan's friends that he will accept the nomination) and some Southern Populist;

"That the free silver Republicans will indorse the platform and its candidates;

"That Mr. Bryan's friends will go before the National Democratic Convention with a demand for the indorsement of the action of the Populist Convention, and it is argued that they will not refuse. In the event that they do so, Mr. Bryan may refuse the nomination at the hands of the Democracy.

"This action of itself will, by the Democrats, signal their utter defeat, and also that of the Populists, but defeat will lie at the doors of the Democrats."

BRYAN OFF FOR PROVIDENCE.

Left Washington Last Night After a Day Spent with Friends.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Col. William J. Bryan attended divine service this morning at the First Presbyterian Church, on Four and a Half Street, of which the Rev. Donald McLeod is pastor. After the service he went to see William M. Springer, who Mr. Bryan says was "my guardian when I was in Congress." He dined with Mr. Springer.

In the afternoon Mr. Bryan received a number of callers and took tea with O. O. Stealey of The Louisville Courier-Journal. After leaving Mr. Stealey, on his way back to the Metropolitan Hotel he dropped in at the Ebbitt House, where he encountered a number of old friends and spent much time in conversation. Most of the evening was spent in attending to his correspondence. He took the 11:50 o'clock train for Providence.

MISS NETHERSOLE STILL ILL.

Another Week's Postponement of the Opening of Her Engagement.

The opening of the engagement of Miss Olga Nethersole in "Sapho" at Wallack's Theatre, which was first announced for last Monday, has been postponed for another week. The first performance is now announced to be given next Monday evening. This postponement was due to the following opinion received yesterday by Manager Moss from Dr. H. Holbrook Curtis, in which Dr. Charles Phelps concurred:

"I have been asked to give my opinion as to the possibility of Miss Nethersole's being able to give a performance to-morrow (Monday) evening at your theatre. In consideration of that fact that the bronchitis from which she has been suffering for a week has been followed by a great constitutional disturbance, attended by fever and severe prostration, I must therefore say that it would be extremely dangerous for her to attempt to play before Monday, Feb. 5."

The management of the theatre announces that the seats purchased for the opening night originally selected, Jan. 22, will be available for next Monday night. Seats for other performances will be exchanged or the money refunded on application at the theatre.

CONCERT AT THE METROPOLITAN.

Money Refunded to Those Who Had Paid to Hear Mme. Calve.

The rain and Mme. Calvé's rheumatism did not prevent the regular concert audience from gathering last night at the Metropolitan Opera House. In consequence of the withdrawal of Mme. Calvé from the programme the management refunded to a long line of ticketholders the excess they had paid for the especial privilege of hearing her. Suzanne Adams, Mme. Schumann-Heink, and MM. Salignac and Plançon were the soloists.

Suzanne Adams sang the Polonaise from "Mignon" and Delibes's "Les Filles de Cadix," and was compelled to repeat each one. M. Salignac was down for only two arias, "Manon" (Massenet) and "Martha," (Flotow), but he was obliged to sing another selection on each appearance. Mme. Schumann-Heink contributed the Gluck aria "Orpheus," and in the second part, "Ich liebe Dich" (Louis Saar) and "Drei Lieder aus Dicterliebe" (Schumann. The hearty recall that followed elicited her rendition of the Brindisi from "Lucrezia Borgia." M. Plançon was heard in Weber's "Der Freischütz" and a couple of French songs, followed by "The Two Grenadiers." The "William Tell" overture by the orchestra brought the programme to a close.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE CZAR IS SAID TO BE AFFRONTED AT THE TONE OF THE FRENCH PRESS.—Some of the Paris papers are discussing the fact that in the recent imperial rescript issued by the Czar no reference was made to the dual alliance. The Nationalist press asserts that the omission was intended as a direct snub to the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry. The Government journals reply that, as the dual alliance, is founded upon a rock, a reference to it in the rescript would not only have been superfluous, but would have tended to irritate Germany, which is now rapidly assuming a friendly tone toward both France and Russia.

It is believed in diplomatic circles in Paris that the name of France was omitted by the Czar for the reason that the Russian Government has not been particularly pleased by the overtures which have so openly been made to Germany in the French press and it is pointed out that Russia would like to maintain the balance of power between France and Germany, remaining on good terms with both, and that the advances made in France toward a rapprochement with her eastern neighbor have quite naturally given some offense in St. Petersburg. Comte de Mouy, a well-known retired diplomatist, has declared, nevertheless, that the surprise created by the Czar's action was perfectly justified. "Although," he added, "this is only my personal opinion, I cannot help thinking that if France, which is, above all things, a chivalrous nation, were to return to a sentimental policy, Russia would content herself with looking on as she did during the Fashoda crisis."

MORE REPRESSIVE MEASURES FOR FINLAND.—The Russian administration in Finland has just introduced further restrictive and repressive measures for dealing with the Finnish press. A fine of 500 marks is to be imposed for any attempt to elude a prohibition to publish. The right is given the Governor General to demand a change of the responsible publishers on pain of suppression of the journal. A consultative committee on press affairs, which is to include a censor's bureau, composed of six members, has also been appointed by the Governor General. Moreover, the Finnish journals may not publish imperial decisions until they have appeared in the Government organs, nor the doings of scientific societies, conferences, public speeches, nor commercial affairs without having first obtained the consent of the Governor General.

THE QUARREL BETWEEN THE SULTAN AND THE KHEDIVE OF EGYPT.—For some time past rumors have come from Cairo to the London press that the relations between the Khedive of Egypt and his nominal master, the Sultan of Turkey, had become intensely strained. It seems that the trouble began when Ghazi Ahmed Mukhatar Pasha, the Turkish High Commissioner in Egypt, wrote to the Sultan a frank letter regarding the necessity of certain reforms in Turkey, and was promptly dismissed for his impertinence.

When the Khedive, Abbas Pasha, heard of the dismissal, he caused it to be intimated to the Sultan that there was really no cause for punishing Mukhatar Pasha, as he had only expressed the views of all the Mohammedans in Egypt, who, without distinction, were most anxious to see reforms introduced throughout the empire. The Khedive's message closed with the remark that, in his opinion, the best way of raising the prestige of Islam in Europe would be to take the advice offered by the High Commissioner. Since this outspoken message, it is said, the relations between the Sultan and the Khedive have become so strained that the former is contemplating deposing Abbas Pasha. It is believed in Cairo, however, that Great Britain would not permit such interference with the Egyptian Government.

FOR A NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.—The scheme of establishing a strong central bank in India, which was recently introduced in the Legislative Council in Calcutta, has now been adopted as part of the programme of the Indian Government, notwithstanding the opposition manifested by the managers of the exchange banks, who assert that their interests are being sacrificed to some financial Moloch in London. It is the general belief among Calcutta financiers that Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty will also see the establishment of the gold standard, followed by a comprehensive measure which would give India the full advantage, through access to London, of the new currency and remedy a situation that is seriously antagonistic to the development of the country.

Clinton Dawkins, the financial member of the Legislative Council, recently made a report in which he pointed out that the amalgamation of the Presidency banks was most desirable in the interest of the general development of Indian railway construction and municipal enterprises. Replying to the objections made by the managers of the exchange banks, he said that the present shareholders of the Presidency banks would have a prior right to subscribe to new capital.

Should the amalgamated bank be established, it is generally understood in financial circles that the note issue will be entirely transferred to it.

M. DEROULEDE A CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.—M. Paul Déroulède, the leader of the Nationalists, who was recently sentenced by the Senatorial High Court of France to ten years' banishment, has informed his friends in and out of the Chamber that he has acceded to the demands of the Nationalists and will consider himself a candidate for the Presidency "whenever the voice of the people of France shall call him." He has also issued a manifesto from his place of exile in San Sebastian repudiating any amnesty which would not restore his civic rights. Moreover, he implores his constituents to do nothing except at the Senatorial and municipal elections until the close of the exhibition, thus vouchsafing the republic a truce till next November.

In the course of a signed interview recently published in Paris M. Déroulède said: "As to the choice of San Sebastian, it in no way indicates what will be the route of my return. I am here in a post of waiting, of labor, and of patience. When the success of the exhibition shall have been exhausted, and all the benefit that the nation can derive from it has been obtained, amnestied or not, I shall attempt for my country the supreme effort which I owe to it, and at the proper moment I shall reenter France by the means and the route of my choice and with the trusted companions who will seem to me the best fitted to insure the triumph of the republic of the people."

In another manifesto addressed to his Angoulême constituents he reviews the failure of his recent effort to establish "a government of the people in France," and adds: "I ask you to intrust my post of combat to the most glorious, eloquent, and ardent of my champions during the last struggle—my fraternal friend, François Coppée."

FOR NATIONAL CATHEDRAL

Bishop Satterlee Pleads for Its Establishment in Washington.

Declares that Government Will Be Asked No Favors—An Influence Against Corruption.

Bishop Satterlee of Washington preached in Trinity Church yesterday morning in support of his plea for the establishment of a National cathedral in the capital.

"While the Roman Catholics," he said, "have established great Catholic universities, the Methodist Methodist universities, and the Baptists Columbian University, the Episcopal Church, the last in the field, moves toward the establishment of a National cathedral in the National capital as a witness before the whole country of Christian unity with an Anglican basis.

"This is no new idea. Major Lenfant, the architect for Gen. Washington, projected in laying out the Federal city a State church, to belong to no denomination. The Patent Office stands on the site he selected for such a church. The church was not built. Such a State church could never be built in a country where Church and State are not one and the sects are so divided. The Episcopal cathedral was thought of twenty-five years ago, and about ten years later a charter was granted and land bought. It proved inadequate for a building to stand for centuries, with ever-growing work, and the cathedral Trustees purchased Mount St. Albans, one of the most commanding sites in the whole District of Columbia. The first cathedral service was that of the unveiling of the Peace Cross at the termination of the Spanish-American war, and on that site to-day, beside the little free church of St. Albans, are the Peace Cross and the grave of the Rev. Dr. Claggett, the first Bishop of any branch of the Christian Church ever consecrated on American soil."

Bishop Satterlee went on to say that the Episcopal Church is peculiarly fitted to build a National cathedral, because it combines in itself Protestant and Catholic tendencies, and is, he asserted, the lineal descendant and successor of the primitive Church as it was in the first four centuries before Church and State were ever heard of, and before "the mediaeval novelties of Roman Catholicism" had appeared.

"It stands," he said, "for the principle of irrevocable separation of Church and State, as it did in the earlier days, and for primitive Christian worship in a language understood by the people. The Church, to be free, as the ancient Apostolic world was, must be untrammeled herself by any political influence.

"The National cathedral will have no favors to ask or receive from the Government, no proselytizing work to do. The lives of her officers will be an epistle seen and read of all men. It will constitute a tremendous moral and spiritual power. The cathedral preachers from the pulpit of a free church in a free State can boldly rebuke vice and political corruption and hold up the mirror of Christ's pure Gospel to those who neglect the responsibility their country has laid upon them or upon those who forget that public office is a public trust."

Bishop Satterlee spoke of the work necessary before the cathedral can be an accomplished fact, with all the pomp and power needed for the proper carrying out of its projected influence, and then made an appeal for aid for the school started in connection with the projected cathedral.

"Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst," he continued, "has generously given a building for a cathedral school for girls, in which the highest and best kind of education is to be afforded. This school is complete, and the school will be opened in the Autumn, but before that is done there is a debt of $150,000 upon the cathedral land that should be cleared off. We hope that the whole amount will be raised this Winter."

Bishop Satterlee told of many women who had told him they are Roman Catholics because of the influences of the convent schools at which they were educated, and said that when the Episcopal school is working he hoped never again to hear such a statement from a woman whose family had been confirmed in the Episcopal Church.

Bishop Satterlee purposes delivering an address in all the cities of the Union in furtherance of the plan of the establishment of the cathedral.

BISHOP LITTLEJOHN CELEBRATES

Thirty-first Anniversary of His Elevation to the Bishopric.

Bishop A. N. Littlejohn of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Long Island yesterday celebrated the thirty-first anniversary of his elevation to the Bishopric at the Cathedral of the Incarnation, Garden City. He preached at the morning service, but made no reference to the event.

A special musical service had been arranged by Dr. William Woodcock, the musical director of the cathedral. The full vested choir sang. At the service the Bishop was assisted by Dean Samuel Cox and Canons Lord and Bryan.

During the afternoon many of the members of the cathedral congregation and other residents of Garden City called on the Bishop and extended their congratulations. The Bishop is now over seventy-five years of age, and is the third oldest Bishop in point of service in this country. He is outranked only by Bishops Morris of Oregon and Tuttle of Missouri.

SWEDENBORG AND HIS MISSION.

Doctrine Named for Him the Rev. Mr. Smith Calls Christianity.

"Emanuel Swedenborg, the Man and His Mission," was the subject of the Rev. Julian K. Smyth's discourse last night at the New Jerusalem Church. The speaker dwelt upon the scientific attainments of the Swedish seer and then outlined his work in theology. In conclusion Mr. Smyth protested against the misrepresentations current regarding the "Swedenborgians"—the name which the world had fastened upon them as a religious body and which was offensive to them. He denied they were followers of Swedenborg, whom they regarded only as an instrument in God's hands for making known the truth.

"As for Swedenborg being substituted," he said, "either as a man or as an authority, for our blessed Saviour, if there is one truth that is vital to the new Church it is that there is but one God and Saviour, and that the Lord Jesus Christ in His Divine Humanity is He. Swedenborg's writings are fairly loaded down with Scripture testimony on this point.

"No herald ever sank his personality more thoroughly in his mission than Swedenborg. 'Our Saviour,' he wrote in a letter toward the close of his life, 'even as to His humanity is God.' * * * This doctrine they call 'Swedenborgianism,' but for my part I call it genuine Christianity."

MAY BE MADE A CARDINAL.

Archbishop Corrigan Is Going to Rome After Easter.

It was stated yesterday in Catholic circles in this city that Archbishop Corrigan is going to Rome after Easter. The Archbishop, it was said, is then to make his visit ad limina to the Pope. This visit, during which an account of the affairs of his diocese is given, must be made to the Pope by Archbishops and Bishops in charge of Episcopal Sees every ten years.

During his stay in Rome the Archbishop will participate in ceremonies in honor of the Holy Year. Before his departure the Archbishop will consecrate the new chapel at St. Joseph's Seminary, Dunwoodie, Yonkers.

The news that Archbishop Corrigan is going to Rome has revived talk of the possibility of his being made a Cardinal. The Syracuse Catholic Sun declares that it is stated on the best authority that Archbishop Corrigan will soon be raised to the Cardinalate.

To Succeed Dr. Babcock in Baltimore.

CORTLANDT, N. Y., Jan. 28.—At the close of the sermon in the Presbyterian Church here this morning, the Rev. John Timothy Stone sent in his resignation, to take effect March 1, to accept a call to the Brown Memorial Church of Baltimore, to succeed the Rev. Dr. Maltby D. Babcock. There were about 1,000 persons present at the service, and they were much affected when appprised of their pastor's intention.

A. G. Vanderbilt Looking for a House.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 28.—Albert G. Vanderbilt was joined this morning by Robert L. Gerry, at the Muenchinger-King cottage, and before noon they went out on a second inspection of the cottage owned by Paul A. Andrews, at Narragansett and Bellevue Avenues, which, it is understood, will be occupied by Mr. Vanderbilt next Summer.

AN ANSWER TO REVIVALISTS.

Dr. Eaton Preaches on "Brooklyn Mediaeval Theology" and Defends Unitarianism.

"Brooklyn Mediaeval Theology" was the subject of the sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton at the Church of the Divine Paternity yesterday morning. Dr. Eaton took as his text the twenty-first verse of the seventh chapter of Matthew: "Not every one that saith unto me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of Heaven, but he that doeth the will of my Father which is in Heaven." The sermon was a reply to arguments against Unitarianism made recently at the revival meetings in Brooklyn.

Brooklyn, Dr. Eaton said, was a city known for the depth of its religious convictions and the breadth of its mentality. The city has had among its noted ministers such men as Henry Ward Beecher and Father Malone, and need not blush for its religious freedom and progress; but it had lately been touched by mediaeval theology. While he did not doubt the sincerity of the preachers of that school, yet their dogmas defamed God, dented Christianity, and disgraced humanity.

"'All Unitarians are sinners, and all sinners are Unitarians,' makes a clever epigram," said Dr. Eaton, "but let us try some others and change that of the Brooklyn ministers. Let us say that all Presbyterians are sinners and all sinners are Presbyterians, or all Baptists are sinners, and all sinners are Baptists. They all make equally good epigrams, but the only thing wrong about them is that none of them is true. These teachers undoubtedly have a right to their own opinion, and are no doubt honest, but who shall guarantee their infallibility? If their doctrine of the Trinity and the atonement of Christ is right, whose doctrine am I to believe?

"'Luther did not make faith synonymous with intelligence. Prof. Mitchell of the Methodist Theological Seminary says that belief in the Deity of Jesus Christ is not essential to salvation. According to the Brooklyn revivalists, this is rank heresy; but John Wesley, the father of Methodism, is guilty of the same heresy. This doctrine is not made by Christ a test of discipleship.

"'Mediaeval theology is that salvation is an escape from hell. We are saved just so far as we embody in our lives the Beatitudes and the Golden Rule, and are Christ-like in our lives. The mediaeval theology places Plato, Socrates, Emerson, Garrison and Abraham Lincoln in hell. If such is the case, hell must become a far more interesting place than heaven. Taylor was wiser than Dr. Dixon. In speaking of Emerson, he said that if Emerson were in hell, he would purify the atmosphere and convert hell itself.

"One is saved only in living the Christ-like life. As a man sows in this world, so shall he reap. It is not possible to shift the responsibility of our acts to the shoulders of Jesus Christ. More than all, its effect is to make true revivals impossible. An honest and earnest man can have nothing to do with these conceptions."

REVIVAL NOTICE NOT READ.

Applause in Plymouth Church for a Criticism of the Movement.

That Plymouth Church is not in sympathy with the spirit of the revival which is being held in Brooklyn was evidenced yesterday morning, when the Rev. Horace Porter announced from the pulpit that because of the illiberality shown by the leaders of the revival he would decline to read a printed notice of the meetings to be held this week. This notice had been sent to Mr. Porter with the request that it be read to the congregation. Mr. Porter's announcement was greeted with general applause.

"If this revival," said Mr. Porter, "is indeed, as seems to be indicated by the leaders, not one against vice and crime, which is rampant, but directed against one particular class, I shall, in the absence of Dr. Hillis, take the responsibility of declining to read this notice. This class in question has been eminent for the nobility of its character and the largeness of its charity. If these leaders will turn from their deliberate effort against one class to a general regeneration of the wicked, they will find no heartier support than from the people of Plymouth Church."

GEN. MERCIER IS ELECTED.

Is One of Three Successful Nationalist Candidates in the French Senatorial Contest.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—The election of ninety-nine Senators yesterday resulted in a practical rout for the Nationalists, only three out of their thirty candidates being elected.

The Nationalists made a great show of military men, including Gens. Mercier, Lambert, Prax, Rebillot, Pothier, Cluseret, and La Veuve, and Cols. Ravant and Monteil. Admiral Gallibert was also a Nationalist candidate. Of these Generals Mercier and Lambert alone succeeded, both commanding large majorities. Mercier was the principal Nationalist candidate.

The defeat of their whole list including Gens. Prax and La Veuve in the Department of Charente, is tantamount to a rebuff to M. Cavaignac, former Minister of War, who had backed the list. He immediately resigned the Presidency of the General Council of the department, which had opposed his nominees.

On the first balloting the elections were decisive in eighty-seven cases, the results being divided as follows: Republicans, 54; Liberal Republicans, 5; Radicals, 15; Socialists, 6; Nationalists, 3; and Monarchists, 4.

In twelve cases second ballotings were necessary. The final result modified the figures of the first balloting, so that the Senators elected yesterday show the following party divisions: Republicans, 61; Liberal Republicans, 6; Radicals, 18; Socialists, 7; Monarchists, 4, and Nationalists, 3.

The general result leaves the composition of the Senate virtually unchanged. The Figaro says:

"We have gained nothing and lost nothing. If to-morrow a Ministry came before the Senate tending toward either unintelligent reaction or Socialist adventure, the Senate would repeat its treatment of the Ministry of M. Bourgeois and would force a resignation."

The Nationalist press is elated at the success of Gen. Mercier and the defeat of the Dreyfusard publicist, M. Reus. The Dreyfusard papers alone express their regret at the latter's rejection because he took a leading part throughout the Dreyfusard campaign.

There was a scene of excitement outside the Hotel de Ville when M. Rane's defeat and Gen. Mercier's election were announced almost simultaneously, the news being greeted with cries and counter-cries of "Vive Mercier," "Vive la République," and "Conspuez Rane," but there were no disorders.

Gen. Mercier was Minister of War when Dreyfus was arrested and tried in 1894. Eighteen months ago, when it became evident that the case would probably be reopened, it was charged by the Dreyfusards that Mercier had secured the conviction of Dreyfus in order to protect himself from the attacks of the radical and clerical press led by L'Intransigeant and La Libre Parole.

The evidence given a year ago before the Cour de Cassation, and later repeated at the Rennes court-martial, clearly showed that Mercier, when Minister of War, had permitted the introduction of evidence before the first court-martial, the existence of which both Dreyfus and his counsel were ignorant. Moreover, it was shown that the most important piece of the evidence thus illegally introduced, did not refer to the prisoner, and that Mercier had deliberately lied to his colleagues in the Ministry concerning it. On account of these revelations a bill was introduced in the Chamber to bring the ex-Minister of War before the Senatorial High Court. The bill was laid aside and has not since been called up.

Owing to the position that Mercier had assumed at the court-martial as the defender of "honor of the army," he was invited by the Nationalists to stand as a candidate for Senatorial honors. During the last month he has made several speeches, the burden of which has been that France was in peril and that only he could save her.

Woman Killed by Coal Gas.

HAZLETON, Penn., Jan. 28.—Gas escaping from a defective stove in the home of Stephen Kandolf of Honeybrook, while all members of the family and six boarders were fast asleep early this morning, caused the death of Mrs. Kandolf, aged thirty-nine years, and almost suffocated all who were in the house. The gas was detected by two boarders who returned home after 3 o'clock this morning, and who thereupon awakened the household. Mr. Kandolf and two of the boarders are in a serious condition, but will probably recover.

General Manager of Plant System.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 28.—It is announced that on Feb. 1 Capt. W. B. Denham, Division Superintendent at Gainesville, Fla., will succeed Bradford Dunham, who has resigned, as General Manager of the Plant system.

ANGLOPHOBES IN PARIS

Open Antagonism to the British Becomes Less Evident.

RUSSIA'S ATTITUDE THE CAUSE

Malato's Dreyfusard Play Produced—Count d'Assailly, Accused of Murder, Is Acquitted.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—The anti-English feeling has not been so rampant here during the past few days as it was at the beginning of the Boer war. The principal reason of this is that the French temperament easily tires of any one point of view, but there is also another consideration which has its importance. Russia, the sole friend which France has in the world, has declined to take any steps which might tend to divert the attention of the British Government from its enormous task in Africa.

A far-seeing diplomatist, with whom I had some conversation yesterday, enunciated the startling theory that when the Boer war was terminated it is quite possible that a very thorough understanding might be come to between England and Russia.

Russia has watched closely the attitude of Germany toward England since the outbreak of the war. In spite of the apparent friendliness of the German Emperor, the irreconcilable hostility of the German people is visible to all. Only the most persistent optimist could hope that England could ever forgive the German people for its recent attitude, or that any real good feeling can subsist again between these two countries. Anybody who knows Germany knows that the English and the German character are opposed to one another at nearly every point. There is not this fundamental antagonism of sentiment between the Englishman and the Russian. The United States has an old friendship for Russia, and is now on very friendly terms with Great Britain.

France seems to have some inkling of this change of front on the part of Russia toward England. It was noticeable that in the recent letter addressed by the Czar to Count Mouravieff he made no mention of France. Politicians here are a little sore about this omission, but they have accepted it as a warning, for which it was probably intended. France is certain to follow Russia's lead whatever it may be, and should it take the direction which my diplomatic friend thought likely, Germany would find herself very effectually isolated. Neither Italy nor Austria could be of much practical service to her, and in the presence of such a coalition the Triple Alliance might find its foundations shaken to the very bottom.

An echo of the Bourgogne disaster is a decision of the Court of Appeal reversing the verdict of a lower court which awarded 100,000 francs damages against the French company to which the ill-fated liner belonged. The Court of Appeal has come to the conclusion that the accident in which so many people lost their lives could not possibly have been avoided, and paid a tribute of the highest admiration to Capt. Deloncle, who, it will be remembered, was last seen before the boat went down, swinging like a madman to the rope of the foghorn. A leading decision of this kind will not tend to increase the popularity of the French Transatlantic service.

M. Malato's Dreyfusard drama "Barbapoux" was produced with great success last Saturday at the Théatre du Peuple. In the neighborhood of the Place de la République in a side street conveniently near to the local police station is the House of the People. It contains the Peoples' Theatre. "Barbapoux," which was the "clou" of the evening's programme, was preceded by a lecture by M. Cyvoct formerly of New Caledonia, on the new development to be given to popular dramatic art. He said that the Boers had proved the inability of trained Generals to compete in military strategy with the most ordinary grocer. There was no reason, therefore, that a simple citizen should not act as well as Mounet Sully or Réjane, in spite of inexperience.

M. Urbain Gohier, the well-known journalist who conducted such a vigorous campaign against the General Staff during the Dreyfus case, will also shortly make his début as a playwright. His first play, entitled "Le Resort," is a most powerful and daring work, dealing with the Revolution from a novel point of view. Some of the scenes are so realistic that the work will be given privately. The prèmiere, which will be quite a sensational event, is announced for the end of the month, at the Nouveau Theatre, and the piece will only be played for a few nights.

M. d'Harcourt is one of the best conductors in France, and now that Lamoureux is dead he is about the only man who can fill the void. With the permission of the curé of Ste. Eustache, he has arranged a series of grand oratorios, the first of which, Handel's "Messiah," was given yesterday. The performance was faultless and the church was packed.

A somewhat violent argument has arisen in connection with these concerts, as to whether a church is a proper place for them to be held. In France a curé's church is his castle, and he can do in it pretty well what he likes. But the Archbishop of Paris is an autocrat who does not allow his authority to be disputed. Whether he could have actually prevented these performances being given is rather difficult to say. He claims the right to do so, but a curé is an awkward customer to tackle. So Cardinal Richard contented himself with writing a reproachful letter on the subject to the curé and giving orders that special precautions be taken to prevent the concert from interfering with the ordinary services.

The artistic and literary club known as the Cercle de la Rue Volney has just opened its annual exhibition of paintings and sculptures. One hundred and forty-three painters and fourteen sculptors—all members of the club—have sent in work. Among the members I noticed canvases by Bouguereau, Bonnat, Carolus-Duran, Henner, and Benjamin Constant. The latter has sent a large portrait of an aged lady, dressed in black, sitting in an arm chair and with her hands clasped about her knees. The execution of the work is admirable. It is sure to receive great attention in the coming Salon, where, in due course, it will be hung. Bouguereau sends "Une jeune Mère," a big picture representing a young woman in light attire, holding a baby in her arms. Bonnat shows a portrait of Mlle. M., an excellent piece of work. Carolus-Duran sends a sketch representing two female figures bathing in the fountain of a park. Henner has a young Alsatian woman, and Jules Lefebre a Velléda.

The exhibitions of the Cercle de la Rue Volney being as it were, percursors to the annual exhibitions of the Salon des Beaux Arts, many of the pictures will go from the former to the latter place.

In the Central Criminal Court of Justice the trial of Count d'Assailly—a case which has been arousing considerable interest—was brought to a termination yesterday. The story, as unfolded to the Court, is as follows: Count d'Assailly is man of fifty-five. As a young man he passed with success the various examinations in the military schools of Saint Cyr and later on as an officer served with distinction in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870. The war over, the Count left the army and, coming in for considerable fortune, led a life of ease and dissipation. In 1887 he married. Then years later and at the age of fifty-four, the Count fell violently in love with a demi-mondaine. After spending all his money the moment for separation came, and the Count, although married, could not support the idea of bidding a final good-bye to the young woman in question.

The Count played a final game of poker with her, in which he rose a heavy loser, and then shot the girl through the head. He fled from the house and was picked up in the gutter, insensible from drink, by the waiter of a neighboring café. The girl recovered, or the Count might have been guillotined. As it was, his mother and the girl's mother met, there was an exchange of condolences and congratulations, in which a check for 12,000 francs was carefully wrapped up.

The Countess d'Assailly, the prisoner's wife, begged the jury to give her her husband back. This they did, for they promptly acquitted him, and the Count, in a transport of gratitude, kissed his counsel.

R. S.

Turpentine Producers to Combine.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 28.—The Southern Naval Stores Company has applied to the Superior Court here for a charter. The capital is to be $300,000, with the privilege of increasing to $2,000,000. It is proposed to bring the producers of turpentine in Georgia, Alabama, and Florida into the company, which will succeed the Savannah Naval Stores Company. The main office is to be in this city, with branches at New York, Jacksonville, Fernandina, and other places.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

There is a New Jersey clergyman with a well-deserved reputation as a sportsman, who was one of the early frequenters of the Richardson and Rangeley Lake regions, in Maine. His tall, athletic figure has always been seen at the Sportsman's Shows at the Garden, and the Maine guides have always been glad to welcome him, as they knew and admired his skill. Three years ago he found a new friend in Campbell McNab, a Canadian guide, with whom he hunted and fished in the River du Loup country. "McNab will not be here this Spring," said he to a friend on a commuters' train, who had also had the benefit of McNab's skill as a guide in some of his outings. The friendly commuter was surprised, and said there must be some mistake, as the Canadian had promised to be here. "I have received a letter from Mr. X. of Quebec, telling me that in some sort of a quarrel with his Indians McNab had been murdered," said the dominie, "and I feel as if I had lost a valued friend, for I took the greatest liking to that man. He must have had some sort of a romantic history behind him. He was one of the best educated men I have met in my travels, for, besides knowing all there was to know about the woods and waters of his section of Canada, he had a fund of book learning that was away beyond that of the average man. I suppose he was another case of a younger son gone wrong, or something of that sort, for I remember that he gave me one of the hardest arguments I ever had in my life on a theological point, on which he was as well posted as I was, I am sure. By the camp fire I have been charmed with his talk about authors, their lives, and their motives. Poetry he was thoroughly conversant with, and back of the roughness of his exterior there was a gentleness and manliness that seemed to tell of good birth and breeding. Well, a good hunter, a charming man, and a perfect companion is gone, and I am very sorry, for it had been my intention to hunt him up this Fall for a final season in the woods. But now I think I shall go back to Maine once more and try some of the old-time guides that are still to be found at Phillips."

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A couple of weeks ago it was pointed out in this column that the flag of the Grant Monument Association, which flies from the pole given by the Daughters of the American Revolution, was so thoroughly whipped cut and ragged as to be a disgrace to the location and the city. This week a new flag with all the stripes and stars that belong to an American flag was flown, and had a windy baptism. It is a very welcome improvement.

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One of the Fulton Market fish dealers just back from a trip to the East has found a speculative Maine fisherman who expects to reap a good profit as a result of his foresight. Lobsters, he knew, as did every one else in Maine, were a scarce article in the market, and one that was always salable. When the catch was at its best he bought all the lobsters he could get with his capital. He got about 25,000. These he has impounded in "cars," holding them for the demand in the New York market in the Spring. As the lobsters are of good size, he will be able to supply a demand that it is very hard to meet. He will place no price on his stock now, preferring to carry his speculation to the end.

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When he ordered the bottle of low-priced claret with his luncheon he repeated the same old joke about it being California wine with a French label. But the man who was his guest happened to be in the wine trade in a way, and he prepared once more to explode the joke. "That's the foolish sort of talk you can hear all over the country," said he, "and it really is foolish when you know the facts. French clarets, unless they come from some vineyard of repute, when they are known as 'chateau wines,' sell at the presses for about 50 cents a gallon in our money. It would cost a Frenchman more than double that to import New York, St. Louis, or California wines of the cheapest grades. Now, it happens that there has been a heavy crop of foreign wines for several years past, and there has been no reason for its importation, except for blending purposes. That is indulged in to a certain extent because the American wines have considerable more body than do the French wines. The American wine is added to French wines, of the costlier classes at that, and not to the commoner grades, such as are ordinarily sold at the restaurants. I do not say that some of the dealers are above putting French labels on California wines and selling it as imported, but there is less necessity for that now than ever before. Connoisseurs in wines have begun to use American vintages in place of French, unless they can get French wines that they know to be the real thing, bottled by French handlers, who would not stoop to deception. With the incentive for the deception lacking, does it seem probable that the wine we are drinking at so moderate a price should be other than exactly what it pretends to be, when it costs the importer less than he would pay for California wine. And you can get better California wine for less money if you only knew how and where to order it."

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Pioneers in the menhaden fisheries which have grown to be so great an industry in this country, and incidentally, so some claim, wholesale destroyers of food fish of the sea, were the Church Brothers of Providence. One of the men connected with the concern tells of an experiment making at this time in the Gulf of Mexico, which, if it proves successful, will keep the industry running all the year round, instead of during the six months which is now devoted to operating in Northern waters. The American Fisheries Company, which is the Fish Oil Trust, has sent four steamers to the Gulf, where the menhaden are supposed to spend the Winter months, and which it is also suspected is the spawning ground of the bony fish, or menhaden. "If the fish prove to be residents of the Gulf, as we expect," said this menhaden expert, "it will completely revolutionize our business and open up a field that was never before explored. But if you say anything about the matter, please make it very plain that we are not going there after mullet, sea trout, squeteague, shad, or any other food fishes. We do not want that sort of fish at all, as they are no good for our purposes. What we want are the bony fish, whitefish, or menhaden, as they are variously called, which are all oil and bone, and utterly unfit for food."

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A party of horsemen were chatting about the prospects of the coming season at the Hoffman House last evening, when one of them remarked: "The most significant evidence to me that the coming season will be an exceptionally good one, is the fact that one of the best-informed men in the business recently offered the widow of Col. Kip $165 per share for the entire block of stock that the Colonel held in the Coney Island Jockey Club. She refused the offer on the advice of W. K. Vanderbilt, the new President of the club, who told her agent that she had better hold it for at least $200, as the stock was well worth that sum."

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"Speaking about foxes," said J. E. Bain of Poughkeepsie, "I think the residents of Connecticut and Massachusetts are playing it rather low down on the Supervisors of our county (Dutchess.) We pay a bounty of $1 a head for every fox snout turned in as a means of getting rid of the nuisances. They are coming in so thickly that our folks have come to believe that the people of neighboring States and counties are raising foxes and turning in the heads for us to pay for. No one has ever seen so many live foxes in our section as we now see pelts at $1 each."

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To the visitor at the Aquarium who came from the country originally and had fished in the muddy streams in his boyhood days for bullheads, a most attractive feature of the big glass tanks are the two big catfish from the muddy waters of the Mississippi, at St. Louis. They have places of honor on the seaward side of the big building, and their tank is constantly surrounded by men, who are almost sure to ask with a laugh: "Did you ever catch such a big bullhead as that?" The fish are about four feet long, and weigh about seventy-five pounds each. So they are not large ones of their kind, for the Mississippi River catfish sometimes runs close to 200 pounds in weight. This pair were dug out of the mud to be sent here last December as a present to the city. Their appetites are not so ferocious as the size of their mouths would indicate, which is perhaps due to the fact that this is their hibernating season, and they have not yet got thoroughly used to the change in their surroundings and habits.

***

Judging from the outbreak of Chinese restaurants all over town, the city has gone "chop-suey" mad. Two new ones were opened in the Tenderloin district last week, according to the police, and both of them are restaurants where Chinese dishes are served, and not masks for something worse. Jaded appetites of "men-about-town" who affect absinthe frappé, brandy, and strong cigars, may take to the curious compounds that the Chinese cooks serve, but the money comes from the stranger in town. They take in one of these institutions without going down town to the Chinese quarter, so that they may talk about it when they get back home as one of the "elephants" to be met with in gay New York.

GRAND JURY CALLS WISHART.

Clergyman Who Gravely Accuses the Police of Trenton Must Substantiate His Charges.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 28.—The Rev. Alfred W. Wishart of the Central Baptist Church, who, in a sermon a week ago, severely arraigned the Police Department of this city, charging that gambling, prize fighting, Sunday liquor selling, and improper exhibitions were being conducted in Trenton, has received a subpoena to appear before the Mercer County Grand Jury tomorrow to substantiate his assertions. Dr. Wishart stated that the Chief of Police was being restrained in his duty by powerful influences, and that money was being paid for police protection.

The Grand Jury has taken hold of the matter at the instance of Mayor Briggs, who went before it and said that Dr. Wishart's charges were of such a nature that they should either be substantiated or the Police Department exonerated.

Dr. Wishart made no reference to the matter in his sermon to-night.

WILL BE A PURE BEER BILL.

Assemblyman Burnett Says a Proper Measure Would Be Approved by Gov. Roosevelt.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—Assemblyman Jean L. Burnett of Ontario County, a member of the Public Health Committee, said to-day there was little doubt in his mind that the proposition to regulate by statute the making and disposition of fermented liquors in this State would be brought to the notice of the Legislature during the Winter.

"While on this subject," said Assemblyman Burnett, "I am reminded to say that a great deal of misapprehension appears to exist as to the outcome of the pure beer agitation in the Legislature last year. The impression seems to be widespread that the bill passed both houses, but was not approved by the Governor. It is fair to Gov. Roosevelt that the facts should be understood by the public at large, who certainly favor the passage of a pure beer act.

"The Public Health Committee's bill passed the Assembly, was reported from the Senate committee, but never came to a final vote in the upper house. The Coggeshall bill, which was termed by some a pure beer bill, simply provided that no substitute for hops should be used in the making of beer, and was all right as far as it went. It passed both houses, but failed of Executive approval for the reason that the present public health law covers the point. While I have no authority to quote Gov. Roosevelt, I am satisfied that he would indorse a practical measure dealing with this subject if it should come to him."

When asked if he intended to present a pure beer bill at the present session, Mr. Burnett said: "As to that I do not care to say. Rest assured, however, that such a measure will be introduced, and vigorously championed. It makes no difference who offers it, so long as it is practically drawn."

ATTACKED MOTHER AND SISTER.

Man Thought to Be Insane from Cigarette Smoking Tries Murder.

BOUND BROOK, N. J., Jan. 28.—John Dagel, supposed to be insane from cigarette smoking, last night attempted to murder his mother and sister. Seizing a knife he first attacked his sister, who escaped from him unharmed. He then turned upon his mother and inflicted several long but not deep gashes on her face and body. The sister summoned help, and the young man was overpowered and taken to jail. A commission will inquire into his sanity.

Dagel is twenty-three years old, and for a number of years has been a heavy cigarette smoker. He is said to have frequently smoked from 125 to 150 in a day.

CHI SIGMA CHI FRATERNITY.

Eleventh Annual Convention and Banquet of the Organization.

The eleventh annual convention and banquet of the Chi Sigma Chi Fraternity was held at Marsh's, 104 West Thirty-fourth Street, last Saturday. Matters pertaining to the business of the fraternity were discussed and acted upon until 6:30 P. M., after which a recess was taken until 8:30, when the banquet was served.

Several speeches were made and toasts responded to during the evening. The announcement was made that the fraternity will meet next year, in January, in this city. At the conclusion of the last toast, "Good Night," the convention adjourned, the members all agreeing that they had had a pleasant evening and a good time.

Those present were Wm. Conklin, T. B. Connery, C. L. Talty, F. S. Hoeckley, H. A. Thomson, F. K. Lord, C. H. Caldwell, W. L. Brooks, H. B. Aschoff, S. B. Munson, E. R. Palmer, A. D. Griffith, H. D. Waters, A. S. Moore, E. Moore, C. Meyer, C. Mead, A. Henderson, G. Crawford, R. Wheeler, L. Fassett, W. McCord, H. Fletcher, J. Haswell, R. Dewey, C. Mason, H. Hart, and C. Fincke.

MASON MAKES A STATEMENT.

Senator Says He Did Not Know He Was in the Tippecanoe Club.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Senator Mason of Illinois in a signed statement concerning the published report that he had been requested to withdraw from the Old Tippecanoe Club of Chicago said to-night:

"I notice by the paper that I was expelled from the Tippecanoe Republican Club in Chicago. I never applied for membership. I heard through the press that charges against me had been preferred by Col. (?) McWhorter, that I did not agree with the President on the Philippine and Boer questions.

The Senator then makes a personal attack upon the integrity of Col. McWhorter, and adds:

"This (the reference being to a personal and not political matter) is the only communication as to any charges against my Republicanism, directly or indirectly, I have ever had with Col. (?) McWhorter, Chairman of the Committee on Political Action of the Old Tippecanoe Club of Chicago. Had I known that I was a member of the club and that McWhorter was Chairman of any important committee, I should have resigned. Meantime I am for liberty and self-government in Cuba, Philippine Islands, South Africa, and Chicago, McWhorter or no McWhorter."

MONTAUK CLUBHOUSE ROBBED.

EAST HAMPTON, L. I., Jan. 28.—A stranger who gave his name as Allen E. Johnston of Brooklyn was arrested on board a train at Patchogue last night. He was taken before Justice Hiram Sheritt, at this place, and charged with grand larceny by Phineas Dickinson, caretaker of the Montauk Association's clubhouse, near the site of Camp Wickoff, at Montauk.

It is alleged that Johnston obtained admittance to the unoccupied club building by claiming to represent the Crescent Club of Brooklyn, which he said was negotiating for a lease of the property with De Forest Brothers of 30 Broad Street, New York City. After being shown the premises he returned to Dickinson's house and then returned alone to the clubhouse on a pretext of taking the outside measurements.

It is alleged he ransacked the premises and secured about seventy pounds of silverware. He took the westbound train on Saturday afternoon, and the robbery was afterward discovered by Dickinson, who telegraphed the Southampton and Patchogue authorities.

Say Fredonia Fire Was Incendiary.

FREDONIA, N. Y., Jan. 28.—Owing to rumors that the recent fire in this place that caused the loss of two lives and some $200,000 worth of property was of incendiary origin, an investigation has been started by Coroner Charles Blood. It is understood that the insurance companies intrested are withholding the payment of claims until the investigation has been held.

Ex-Volunteer Officer Arrested.

JOHNSON CITY, Tenn., Jan. 28.—"Ike" T. Jobe, formerly a Captain in the Sixth United States Immunes, who is accused of fraudulently selling Government transportation orders to ticket scalpers and of an illegal use of Government penalty envelopes, was captured near here to-day. If Jobe fails to give a bond of $3,000 he will be placed in Knoxville jail to await transfer to Columbus, Ohio.

INSANITY AMONG CRIMINALS.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—In his annual report to be submitted to the Legislature to-morrow State Superintendent of Prisons Collins devotes some space to the increase in the number of insane criminals. He says there are now confined at Matteawan nearly 200 more than the hospital was designed to accommodate, it having been built to house 550 patients, while 719 are now crowded into it. Mr. Collins says:

"In view of the character of this excessive population, the condition of the institution is one of great discomfort, and the cause of much concern that compels the most constant watchfulness by the administration.

"The overpopulation of the institution is a very urgent demand for the earliest practicable completion of the new hospital at Dannemora, so as to afford the necessary relief at Matteawan which can be obtained in no other way."

The east wing, kitchen, and dining room of the Dannemore institution are complete, excepting doors and floors and the plastering of the interior walls. For this work no funds are available. On account of the advance in the price of plumbing materials, all bids received for plumbing and draining the buildings exceeded the appropriation of $10,000 made by the last Legislature for the purpose. Nothing can be done in plumbing and draining until a further appropriation be made.

A pecular fact is that the Elmira Reformatory sent within five as many insane to the prison as all of the State prisons put together, and fifteen more than all the penitentiaries. Forty were sent from Elmira and forty-five from the three State prisons.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Major Thomas A. Brander.

Major Thomas A. Brander, Past Grand Commander of the Virginia Grand Camp of Confederate Veterans, and who was known throughout the South for his prominence in all Confederate reunions, died at Richmond yesterday, aged sixty years.

At the outbreak of the civil war young Brander joined the famous F Company, First Virginia Regiment, which was ordered to Harper's Ferry at the time of the capture of John Brown, and was sent to Charleston at the time of Brown's execution. He entered the Confederate Army as a private in 1861. His promotion was rapid, and within a year he was made Captain in the Provisional Army of Virginia. In the latter part of 1861 he assisted in raising the Letcher Battery, and was commissioned First Lieutenant by Gov. Letcher.

At the battle of Chancellorsville, May, 1862, he was promoted to the Captaincy of the battery for bravery. Capt. Brander was badly wounded at the first battle of Fredericksburg, December, 1862. He served as Captain till 1865, when he was made Major of artillery, serving until the surrender at Appomattox. He took part in nearly all of the battles of the Army of Northern Virginia.

Major Brander held the honorary rank of Major-General, commanding the Virginia Division, United Confederate Veterans.

Alanson Borden.

Alanson Borden, ex-Mayor of New Bedford, and for many years Judge of the Third District Court of Bristol County, died at that place yesterday, aged seventy-seven years. He was born in Tiverton, R. I., in 1823, was educated in New York State, admitted to the bar in 1850, and was made Judge in 1864. He served as representative to the Massachusetts Legislature in 1859 60, and as Assistant Assessor under the internal revenue law in 1864. As Mayor of New Bedford in 1877 Judge Borden will be long remembered, being on a platform of the enforcement of the no-license law. After election Mayor Borden lived up to his platform. Judge Borden had been married three times, surviving his last wife two years. He leaves two children, his son being William A. Borden of New Haven, Conn.

The Rev. William W. Fessenden.

The Rev. William W. Fessenden died at his home, 339 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, on Saturday. He was born in Brattleborough, Vt., eighty-eight years ago, and was a nephew of Gov. Holbrook of that State. He was ordained a minister at the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, twenty years ago. Since that time he had devoted himself to mission work at his own expense. Part of the time his work was prosecuted under the direction of the City Mission and T

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $4,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St., NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
Foreign Exchange.
Loans made against approved collateral.
Interest allowed on deposits.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

N. Y. & N. J. TELEPHONE "RIGHTS"
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co.
37 William St., New York.
208 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.,
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch Offices,
1,300 BROADWAY, CORNER 34TH ST.
621 BROADWAY, CORNER HOUSTON ST.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 & 34 BROADWAY.

A. J. DE KANTSTEIN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
30 West 23d St.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash and carried on margin.
SPECIAL LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

E. C. POTTER & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
36 WALL STREET.
Members of New York Stock Exchange

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION OF
Duluth, Missabe, & Northern Railway Co.
First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1893.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Seventy-five (75) of the First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Company were this day drawn for redemption in accordance with the requirements of Article Five of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

1256	1514	1933	2413	2951	3274
1283	1516	1946	2440	2953	3391
1272	1645	1950	2463	2992	3405
1312	1674	1980	2499	3015	3432
1335	1709	1937	2525	3017	3437
1347	1725	2068	2577	3054	3447
1379	1743	2097	2585	3069	3466
1414	1838	2156	2592	3102	3485
1432	1833	2235	2599	3167	3486
1433	1858	2329	2601	3174	3489
1494	1895	2330	2656	3187	
1498	1904	2336	2674	3215	
1501	1911	2361	2751	3269	

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases February 2d, 1900, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice-President.
New York, January 22d, 1900.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the seventy-five bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.
FRED. C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
E. V. CARY,
of Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York County.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds will be paid at this office on or after the 2d of February, 1900, at 105 per centum and interest, say $1,055.17 per bond.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice-President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Co.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Default having been made in the principal of the above bonds, which became due on the first day of January, 1900, and foreclosure proceedings having been begun in pursuance of a plan of reorganization, formulated by the Company, under which plan the security of the bonds is seriously impaired:

At the request of a large number of holders of these bonds, resident in England, who have deposited their bonds under the Bondholders' Protective Agreement, dated December 21, 1899, the undersigned have agreed to represent the interests of the bondholders.

Holders of bonds in the United States can become parties to this agreement by depositing their bonds with the Central Trust Company of New York City, under said Protective Agreement, copies of which may be obtained from the Trust Company or at our office. Prompt deposit of the bonds is advisable.

Simon Borg & Company,
20 Nassau Street.
New York, January 5th, 1900.

OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY, No. 23 Broad Street (Mills Building.)—Coupons due February 1, 1900, from the following Bonds will be paid on and after that date at this office: CENTRAL PACIFIC 1st refunding mortgage; TEXAS AND NEW ORLEANS R. R. CO. 1st mortgage 7 per cent., Main Line; GALVESTON, HARRISBURG AND SAN ANTONIO RY. CO. 1st mortgage 6 per cent., Eastern Division. N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

$350,000

First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Sinking Fund Forty Year Gold Bonds

OF THE

PEOPLE'S BREWING COMPANY OF TRENTON

Are offered for subscription at 103½ and accrued interest—interest from November 1st, 1899.

DENOMINATION $1,000 AND $500.

DATED MAY 1ST, 1899.....MATURE MAY 1ST, 1939
INTEREST PAYABLE MAY 1ST AND NOVEMBER 1ST.

Total authorized issue	**$1,500,000**
Reserve in Treasury	**$400,000**
Present Issue	**1,100,100**

The Bonds offered for subscription are part of the present issue of $1,100,000. The balance of the present issue, $759,000, has been taken by the vendors. These bonds are in coupon form, with provision for registration of principal, and are secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE on the real estate, property, and plant of the combination.

DIRECTORS:

H. T. NEIDLINGER of NEIDLINGER & SONS.....NEW YORK
A. R. KUSER, SECRETARY and TREASURER, TRENTON GAS & ELEC. CO.....TRENTON
JOHN I. KUSER, TREASURER, THE TRENTON BREWING COMPANY.....TRENTON
MAHLON H. MARGERUM of MAHLON H. MARGERUM & BRO.....TRENTON
THOMAS HILLIARD of the WALDORF-ASTORIA.....NEW YORK
FRANZ HILL, former owner of HILL'S BREWERY.....TRENTON
RICHARD BARLOW, PRESIDENT, CONSUMERS' BREWING COMPANY.....TRENTON
CHARLES A. MAY, GENERAL MANAGER, MADDOCK POTTERY COMPANY.....TRENTON
T. E. OTIS, PRESIDENT, PEOPLE'S BREWING COMPANY.....TRENTON
RAYMOND L. WARD, 59 BROAD STREET.....NEW YORK
G. D. W. VROOM.....TRENTON

TRUSTEE AND REGISTRAR,
TRENTON TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, TRENTON, N. J.

FINANCIAL AGENTS,
THE TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA.

The "PEOPLE'S BREWING COMPANY OF TRENTON" own the following Breweries and Ice Plant:

TRENTON BREWING COMPANY.....TRENTON, N. J.
FRANZ HILL'S BREWERY.....TRENTON, N. J.
CONSUMERS' BREWING COMPANY.....TRENTON, N. J.
HYGEIA ICE COMPANY.....TRENTON, N. J.

These Breweries control the Beer trade of the progressive manufacturing city of Trenton, and sell largely to cities and towns within a radius of fifty (50) miles of Trenton.

In addition to the properties above mentioned, the People's Brewing Company of Trenton own several other valuable real estate properties in Trenton and elsewhere.

The central idea in the consolidation of these Breweries is to leave the management practically in the hands of the men who have built up the business, and have so popularized their products that foreign competition is practically eliminated.

EARNINGS.

Following find reports of the past and present earnings of the Breweries and Ice Plant (the Consumers' Brewing Company not being in operation) now belonging to the People's Brewing Company of Trenton.

New York, March 20th, 1899.

The Guaranty Development Co., 10 Wall Street, City:

Dear Sirs: The net profits of the Trenton Brewing Co., Trenton Hygeia Ice Co., and Franz Hill's Brewing Co. for 1896, 1897, and 1898, averaged $200,880.64 per annum.

All the expenses pertaining to the business, including bad debts and depreciation on Machinery and Plant, were charged off before obtaining the above figures.

Yours very truly, (Signed) WILLIAM WADDELL,
Public Accountant and Auditor, N. Y.

T. E. Otis, Esq., Pres. The People's Brewing Co.:

Dear Sir: Agreeably to your instructions we made an audit of the Account Books, etc., relative to the operations of the various Companies comprising The People's Brewing Company of Trenton, N. J., covering the period as follows:

The Trenton Brewing Co., June 1st to Oct. 31st, 1899.
Bottling Dep't of the Trenton B. Co., June 1st to Oct. 31st.....
The Franz Hill Brewing Co., March 24th to Oct. 31st.
The Hygeia Ice Co., June 1st to Oct. 31st.....
} $103,932.21

In accordance with such examination we certify that for the specified periods the aggregate net earnings from operations amounted to $103,932.

Yours truly, THE AMERICAN AUDIT CO.,
(Signed) R. GRAHAM WOODWARD,
Vice-Pres. and Gen'l Mgr.

The semi-annual interest, due November 1st, 1899, amounting to $33,000, was paid on that date. The appraised valuation of the properties owned by the "PEOPLE'S BREWING COMPANY OF TRENTON" is $1,240,000—other assets of this company amount to between three and four hundred thousand dollars.

The organization of the Company and the legal validity of its Bonds and Stock issue have been passed upon by Frank Bergen of Elizabeth, New Jersey, and G. D. W. Vroom of Trenton, New Jersey.

The right is reserved to reject or reduce any subscription and to make allotments of less than the amount applied for.

Subscription books will be opened at the offices of the undersigned, at 10 o'clock, January 31st, 1900, and will close at 3 P. M., January 31st, 1900.

THE TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA . . . . . New York City
THE REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, Philadelphia, Pa.
THE TRENTON TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, Trenton, New Jersey

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,
ST. PAUL BUILDING,
222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
Transacts a General Trust and Banking Business.
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.

Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on Certificates of Deposit.

OFFICERS:
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, JAMES W. TAPPIN, } Vice-Presidents.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.

TRUSTEES:

Henry O. Havemeyer,	Cord Meyer,
Anson R. Flower,	Perry Belmont,
Lowell M. Palmer,	Wm. T. Wardwell,
John E. Borne,	Henry N. Whitney,
Richard Delafield,	Theo. W. Myers,
Daniel O'Day,	L. C. Dessar,
Percival Kühne,	Geo. Warren Smith,
Frank Curtiss,	John S. Dickerson,
Vernon H. Brown,	James W. Tappin,
Seth M. Milliken,	Geo. W. Quintard,
W. Seward Webb.	

North American Trust Company
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL..... $2,000,000
SURPLUS..... 1,000,000
Fiscal Agent for the United States in Cuba.

OUR FOREIGN DEPARTMENT has reliable agents in all cities and towns of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Austria, Hungary, France, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, and Holland; also Mexico, Central and South America, and is prepared to give prompt attention to the collection of legacies, management of estates, special payments, etc., in those countries.

OFFICERS.

Alvah Trowbridge	President
Heman Dowd	Vice-President
Stanley L. Conklin	Secretary
Francis C. Prest	Assistant Secretary

DIRECTORS.

Alvah Trowbridge,	Luis Suarez Galban,
John G. Carlisle,	Henry F. Shoemaker,
Charlton T. Lewis,	Roland R. Conklin,
Samuel M. Jarvis,	Wager Swayne,
James B. Dill,	James S. Kuhn,
Hugh Kelly,	Arnold Marcus,
Charles W. Drake,	Stanley L. Conklin,
Heman Dowd,	Archer Brown,
Fletcher S. Heath,	L. Carbajal,
	Marques de Pinar del Rio.

The Northern Pacific Terminal Co.
OF OREGON.

In accordance with the provisions of the Deed of Trust of the Northern Pacific Terminal Company of Oregon, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the Sinking Fund, viz.:

Nos. 336, 416, 417, 846, 852, 853, 877, 964, 1071, 1208, 2134, 2693, 2770, 3320, 3499, 3598, 3612, 3618, 3620, 3829, 3891,

and will be redeemed by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, at its office, 16-22 William Street, New York, at 110 and accrued interest, on the 10th day of February, 1900, at which date interest will cease on the above bonds.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee
by E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, January 17th, 1900.

FINANCIAL.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
37 and 39 Wall St.
Capital.....$1,000,000
Surplus and profits.....$1,425,000

BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, V.-Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Asst. Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

Morris K. Jesup,	D. O. Mills,
Dudley Olcott,	Fred'k D. Tappen,
Geo. A. Hardin,	C. P. Huntington,
Edward B. Judson,	Bradley Martin,
Robert Hoe,	Heber R. Bishop,
William L. Bull,	J. Howard King,
Richard Mortimer,	Wm. H. Tillinghast,
Samuel Thomas,	Geo. Henry Warren,
John E. Parsons,	Hamilton Smith,
John T. Terry,	Haley Fiske,
Brayton Ives,	J. Edward Simmons,
George Coppell.	

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WILLIAM BARROUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

CERTIFICATE OF FORMATION
OF
LIMITED PARTNERSHIP OF LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO.

The undersigned, desirous of forming a limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of the Statutes of the State of New York, do hereby certify as follows:

I.

That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO., and the county wherein the principal place of business is located is the City and County of New York.

II.

That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is the general commission brokerage and mercantile business.

III.

That the names and residences of all the general and special partners interested in said partnership are as follows:

ERNST THALMANN, who resides at Number 150 West 59th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, and RICHARD LIMBURGER, who resides at Number 38 East 72d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, are the General Partners; and HANS VON BLEICHRODER, who resides at Berlin, in the Empire of Germany; Dr. GEORG VON BLEICHRODER, who resides at Berlin, in the Empire of Germany, and Dr. PAUL SCHWABACH, who resides at Berlin, in the Empire of Germany, are the Special Partners. The said General Partners and the said Special Partners are each of them of full age.

IV.

That the said Hans Von Bleichröder has contributed the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars ($500,000,) and the said Dr. Georg Von Bleichröder the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars ($500,000,) and the said Dr. Paul Schwabach the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars ($500,000) to the Common Stock of such limited partnership in cash.

V.

That the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the first day of January, Nineteen Hundred, and the period at which the said partnership is to be terminated is the thirty-first day of December, Nineteen Hundred and Four, both inclusive.

Dated this 21st day of November, Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-nine.

ERNST THALMANN.
RICHARD LIMBURGER.
HANS VON BLEICHRODER.
GEORG v. BLEICHRODER.
PAUL H. SCHWABACH.

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:

On this 21st day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-nine, before me personally came the above named ERNST THALMANN and RICHARD LIMBURGER, to me known and known to me to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and they severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

J. W. ROTCHILD,
[Seal.] Notary Public No. 42,
City and County of New York.

10c. internal revenue stamp canceled.

Consul General of the United States, City of Berlin, German Empire, ss.:

On this fourth day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-nine, before me personally came HANS VON BLEICHRODER, Dr. GEORG VON BLEICHRODER, and Dr. PAUL SCHWABACH, known to me and to me known to be the individuals described in and who executed the within instrument, and severally acknowledged that they executed the same for the purposes therein mentioned.

Witness my hand and Consular Seal of Office this fourth day of December, Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-nine. FRANK H. MASON,
[Seal.] U. S. Consul General, Berlin.

City and County of New York, ss.:

ERNST THALMANN, being duly sworn, says:

That he is one of the General Partners named in the annexed certificate, and that the several sums specified in said certificate to have been contributed by the Special Partners, respectively, in said certificate named to the common stock of said partnership, have been actually and in good faith paid in cash.

ERNST THALMANN.

Sworn to before me this 30th day of December, 1899. MICHAEL GAVIN 2d,
[Seal.] Notary Public No. 88,
New York County.

10c. internal revenue stamp canceled.

LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO.

Whereas, The limited partnership heretofore existing between Ernst Thalmann, Adolf Ladenburg, Richard Limburger, Julius Schwabach, Hans von Bleichröder, and Dr. Georg von Bleichröder will terminate by limitation on the thirty-first day of December, 1899; and,

Whereas, The business heretofore conducted by the said copartnership has been transacted within the State of New York for a period of three years and upwards, and also with foreign countries, under the said copartnership name of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.; and

Whereas, The undersigned have agreed to form a new limited partnership to commence on the First Day of January, 1900, and to terminate on the Thirty-first Day of December, 1904, and intend to continue the use of said firm name of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.; and,

Whereas, The undersigned, Ernst Thalmann and Richard Limburger, constitute a majority of the General Partners in said limited copartnership of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., and are to be the General Partners in said new limited partnership of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., and the said Hans von Bleichröder and Dr. Georg von Bleichröder constitute a majority of the special partners in said limited copartnership of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., and are to be Special Partners in said new limited partnership of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.; and,

Whereas, The said Ernst Thalmann and Richard Limburger, who are to be such General Partners, and the said Hans von Bleichröder and Dr. Georg von Bleichröder, who are to be Special Partners in said new limited partnership of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., have acquired the right to use the firm name of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., and have consented and elected and do consent and elect to continue the business heretofore carried on under such limited copartnership and under the same firm name of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.

Now, therefore, We, the said ERNST THALMANN, whose place of abode is at Number 150 West 59th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and RICHARD LIMBURGER, whose place of abode is at Number 38 East 72d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, who are to be the General Prrtners, and HANS VON BLEICHRODER, whose place of abode is at Berlin, in the Empire of Germany, and Dr. GEORG VON BLEICHRODER, whose place of abode is at Berlin, in the Empire of Germany, and Dr. PAUL SCHWABACH, whose place of abode is at Berlin, in the Empire of Germany, who are to be the Special Partners, do hereby certify and declare, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that we are the only persons who are to constitute the said limited partnership of LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO., commencing on the First Day of January, Nineteen Hundred, and terminating on the Thirty-first Day of December, Nineteen Hundred and Four, and who are hereafter to deal under said firm name of LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO., and that the principal place of the business to be continued and conducted under said firm name by said limited partnership is to be in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York.

In witness whereof we have made, severally signed, and acknowledged this certificate, this 21st day of November, Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-nine.

ERNST THALMANN.
RICHARD LIMBURGER.
HANS VON BLEICHRODER.
GEORG v. BLEICHRODER.
PAUL H. SCHWABACH.

State of New York, County of New York:

On this 21st day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-nine, before me personally came ERNST THALMANN and RICHARD LIMBURGER, to me personally severally known, and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and they severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

J. W. ROTCHILD,
[Seal.] Notary Public No. 42,
City and County of New York.

10c. internal revenue stamp canceled.

Consul General of the United States, City of Berlin, German Empire, ss.:

On this fourth day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-nine, before me personally came HANS VON BLEICHRODER, Dr. GEORG VON BLEICHRODER, and Dr. PAUL SCHWABACH, known to me and to me known to be the individuals described in and who executed the within instrument, and severally acknowledged that they executed the same for the purposes therein mentioned.

Witness my hand and Consular Seal of Office, this fourth day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-nine.

FRANK H. MASON,
[Seal.] U. S. Consul General, Berlin.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, February 1st, at 19 West 44th St., at 8 o'clock P. M. DAVID PETTIGREW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company,
New York, January 22d, 1900.

The Trustees, in conformity with the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1899:

Premiums on Marine Risks from 1st January, 1899, to 31st December, 1899.....	$3,166,420.39
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1899.....	967,555.24
Total Marine Premiums.....	$4,133,975.63
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1899, to 31st December, 1899..	$3,305,179.88
Losses paid during the same period (less salvages, &c.).....	$2,276,689.96
Returns of Premiums and expenses.....	$484,296.77

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank, and other Stocks.....	$5,483,944.00
Loans secured by Stocks and special deposits in Banks and Trust Company.....	2,395,500.00
Real Estate and Claims due the Company, estimated at.....	1,125,000.00
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	1,005,756.77
Cash in the hands of European Bankers to pay losses under policies payable in foreign countries.....	147,790.55
Cash in Bank.....	286,189.29
Amount.....	$10,424,130.61

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the sixth of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1894 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the sixth of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1899, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the first of May next.

By order of the Board.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Gustav Amsinck,	Clifford A. Hand,
Vernon H. Brown,	John D. Hewlett,
Waldron P. Brown,	Charles D. Leverich,
William B. Boulton,	Leander N. Lovell,
Francis M. Bacon,	W. H. H. Moore,
George Coppell,	Charles H. Marshall,
Joseph H. Chapman,	George H. Macy,
James G. De Forest,	Levi P. Morton,
William E. Dodge,	Frederic A. Parsons,
James H. Dunham,	George W. Quintard,
Everett Frazar,	John L. Riker,
Ewald Fleitmann,	A. A. Raven,
Edward Floyd-Jones,	Gustav H. Schwab,
Horace Gray,	William C. Sturges.
Anson W. Hard,	

A. A. RAVEN, President.
F. A. PARSONS, Vice Pres't.
CORNELIUS ELDERT, 2d Vice Pres't.
THEO. P. JOHNSON, 3d Vice Pres't.

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, SINKING FUND.—In pursuance of the provisions of the Deed of Trust, dated May 1, 1879, the undersigned, The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee, solicits proposals of the First Preferred Income and Sinking Fund Debentures of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company to the aggregate par amount of $75,000, for account of the Sinking Fund. Sealed offers will be received until 12 o'clock, noon, Monday, February 5, 1900, and should be addressed, "Proposals for the Sinking Fund, E. S. Marston, President of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, New York."

THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO.,
Trustee.
By E. S. MARSTON, President.

New York, Jan. 29, 1900.

N. B.—Extract from General Mortgage:

"The holders of any of the Bonds issued under this Mortgage shall have the right, if they so desire, to dispose of their holdings to the Trustees of the Sinking Fund, provided for in the Trust Deed of May 1, 1870, who may ask for tenders of Debentures as provided in said Deed; and in that case, each such holder may for that purpose obtain from the Trustees hereof, in exchange for the Bonds secured hereby, dollar for dollar, the Debentures called for the purpose of delivering the same to the Trustees of the Sinking Fund, and in such event the Trustee hereof shall cancel the Bonds so exchanged for Debentures."

HOLDERS OF UNDEPOSITED
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville
2D MORTGAGE 5s,

and of unassented certificates, are requested to communicate with the undersigned for the purpose of protecting their interests.

F. J. LISMAN & CO.,
30 BROAD STREET, - NEW YORK.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879.

Notice is hereby given that enough of the above-entitled bonds, both FIVE and SIX PER CENT., will be drawn by lot on January 31st, 1900, at the rate of 106 and accrued interest, to absorb the sum of $144,525.75 deposited in the Sinking Fund with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, and interest will cease to accrue upon the bonds so drawn on and after January 31st, 1900, upon publication of the numbers designating the drawn bonds, pursuant to the terms of the mortgage securing the same.

CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY CO.
By S. O. HOWE, TREASURER.
December 30th, 1899.

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Atch., T. & S. F. pf. (semi-annual)..	1½	Feb. 1	Jan. 10	Feb. 2
Boston & Maine pf. (semi-annual)..	$3	Mch. 1	Feb. 5	Feb. 20
Bur., C. R. & Northern.....	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 20	Feb. 1
Bur., C. R. & Northern (extra).....	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 20	Feb. 1
Canada Southern.....	1	Feb. 1	.....	.....
Central R. R. of N. J. (quarter).....	1¼	Feb. 1	Jan. 15	Jan. 22
Chicago Great Western pf. A.....	2½	Jan. 31	.....	.....
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific (quarter).....	1¾	Feb. 1	Dec. 29	Jan. 8
Chi., St. P., M. & Omaha (annual)..	5	Feb. 20	Jan. 31	Feb. 15
C., St. P., M. & O. pf. (semi-annual).	3½	Feb. 20	Jan. 31	Feb. 15
Cin., Ham. & Day. new pf. (quarter).	1¾	Feb. 8	Jan. 27	Feb. 9
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. com.....	1½	Mch. 1	.....	.....
Colorado & Southern 1st pf.....	2	Feb. 14	Jan. 31	Feb. 15
Cornwall & Lebanon.....	2½	Feb. 1	.....	.....
Delaware & Hudson (quarter).....	1¾	Mch. 15	Feb. 28	Mch. 16
Great Northern pf.....	1¾	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 15
Green Bay & Western.....	2½	Feb. 1	Jan. 20	Feb. 2
Hartford & Conn. Western.....	2½	Feb. 28	Feb. 20	Feb. 28
Illinois Central (semi-annual).....	1	Mch. 1	Jan. 31	Feb. 23
K. C., St. L. & Chi. pf. (quarter)....	2½	Mch. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 31
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern...	1¼	Jan. 29	.....	.....
La. & Missouri River pf.....	3½	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 31
Louisville & Nashville.....	3½	Feb. 1	Jan. 26	Feb. 10
Michigan Central.....	2	Jan. 29	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	2	Jan. 20	.....	.....
Northern Pacific.....	3½	Feb. 10	.....	.....
Northern Pacific (extra).....	1	Feb. 5	Jan. 11	Jan. 23
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter).....	1	Feb. 5	Jan. 11	Jan. 23
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.....	2	Mch. 5	Feb. 7	Feb. 17
Pittsburg & Lake Erie.....	2	Feb. 14	Feb. 3	Feb. 15
Rio Grande West. pf. (quarter).....	5	Feb. 1	Jan. 24	Feb. 2
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg....	1¼	Feb. 1	.....	.....
St. Jo. & Grand Island 1st pf.....	1¼	Feb. 15	.....	.....
Syracuse, Geneva & Corning.....	2	Jan. 31	Jan. 15	Feb. 1
	⅞	Feb. 1	.....	.....

STREET RAILWAYS.

Cin., Newport & Covington.....	½	Feb. 1	Jan. 24	Feb. 2
Cin., Newport & Covington pf.....	½	May 1	Apr. 24	May 2
Columbus (Ohio) Railway pf.....	1½	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 16
Coney Island & Bklyn. (quarter)....	2½	Feb. 1	Jan. 26	Feb. 2
Harrisburg (Penn.) Traction.....	1½	Feb. 1	Jan. 20	Feb. 1
North Ohio Traction (Akron, O.,) pf.	2½	Feb. 1	Jan. 22	Feb. 1
Twin City Rapid Transit.....	1½	Feb. 15	Feb. 10	Feb. 16
Union St., New Bedford, (quarter)...	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 20	Feb. 2
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.....	3	Feb. 1	Jan. 23	Feb. 2

BANK STOCKS.

Banco Internacional E'Hipotecano de Mexico.....	$1.42	Feb. 15	.....	.....
Corn Exchange.....	6	Feb. 1	.....	.....
German American.....	3	Feb. 1	.....	.....
Lincoln National (quarter).....	3	Feb. 1	Jan. 24	Feb. 1
Pacific (quarter).....	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 23	Feb. 1
Twenty-third Ward.....	2½	Feb. 1	Jan. 27	Feb. 1

TRUST COMPANIES.

Farmers' Loan & Trust (quarter)...	5	Feb. 1	Jan. 20	Feb. 2
Guarantee Trust & Safe Deposit Co. (Philadelphia).....	5	Feb. 6	.....	.....
Hamilton, Brooklyn, (quarter).....	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 25	Feb. 1
Kings County, Brooklyn, (quarter)..	2½	Feb. 1	Jan. 25	Feb. 2
Nassau (Brooklyn).....	3	Feb. 1	Jan. 26	Feb. 1
N. Y. Security & Trust.....	5	Feb. 1	Jan. 26	Feb. 1

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alabama Consol. Coal & Iron Co. pf. (quarterly).....	1¾	Feb. 1	Jan. 20	Feb. 1
Am. Dist. Tel., Phila., (quarter).....	1	Feb. 15	Holders of record	Feb. 5
American Glue pf.....	$4	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 16
American Ice Co. common.....	1	Feb. 15	Feb. 1	Feb. 16
Am. Car & Foundry pf.....	1¾	Feb. 1	Jan. 10	Feb. 3
Am. Steel Hoop pf. (quarter).....	1¾	Jan. 31	Jan. 20	Feb. 1
Am. Tin Plate pf. (quarter).....	1¾	Jan. 31	Jan. 22	Feb. 1
American Tobacco (quarter).....	1½	Feb. 1	Jan. 15	Feb. 2
American Tobacco pf. (quarter).....	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 15	Feb. 2
Atlantic Copper Mining.....	$2	Feb. 15	Feb. 3	Feb. 15
Boston & Montana Mining (quarter).	$5	Feb. 20	Jan. 25	Feb. 8
Boston & Montana Mining (extra)..	$3	Feb. 20	Jan. 25	Feb. 8
Boston South Dakota Gold Mining..	1	Feb. 15	Feb. 1	Feb. 16
Cambria Steel (quarter).....	50c	Feb. 15	Jan. 31	.....
Cambria Steel (extra).....	$1.50	To pay installment on stock.		
Central Oil Co. (quarter).....	1½	Feb. 1	Jan. 24	Feb. 2
Chicago Edison (quarter).....	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 25	Feb. 1
Claflin, H. B., Co. 1st pf. (quarter)...	1¼	Feb. 1	Jan. 24	Feb. 2
Claflin, H. B., Co. 2d pf. (quarter)..	1½	Feb. 1	Jan. 24	Feb. 2
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf..

large decrease in the notes of the Bank of Russia in 1897 was largely due to the fact that the monetary reform plan, by making the gold imperial equal to 15 rubles instead of 10, reduced the liability for the notes (then at a discount) by one-third, and that this and the subsequent large accumulations of gold brought about the present favorable situation of the bank. In Austria, while there has been an increase of notes, the ratio has been maintained above 50 per cent. for three years, but gold has not been paid out freely for notes.

Comparing England and the United States, Mr. Muhlman says that the Bank of England regulates its own discount rate as well as that of the rest of the financial world by the relation between the cash in its banking, and not its note issue department. On account of the liabilities to depositors in the New York associated banks, they are also required to consider their cash reserves as against their deposits, 25 per cent. being the tacitly fixed minimum, and not cash being practically equal to gold, since the notes included therein are convertible at once into gold at the Treasury.

These tables of the Bank of England, the New York banks, and the United States Treasury are offered in support of his statement by Mr. Muhlman:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

End of	Deposits.	Cash.	Ratio.	New York Banks. Deposits.	Cash.	Ratio.
1896	274	123	45.0	530	166	31.3
1897	253	100	39.1	675	185	27.4
1898	245	97	39.2	823	225	27.3
1899	286	103	38.5	740	195	26.4

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

End of	Notes.	Gold.	Ratio.
1896	466	137	29.4
1897	453	161	35.5
1898	443	246	55.5
1899	435	240	55.2

From these figures Mr. Muhlman deduces that the sharp advance in the London discount rate at the end of 1899 was justified, but the only institution in Europe that could spare gold was the Bank of Russia. It is reported that the Bank of Germany actually gained some $23,000,000 from Russia soon after the close of 1899, but the demands were naturally directed to this country.

NEW ENGLAND PROSPERITY.

Discussing business conditions, A. J. Miller of Providence, Vice President of Whitehead Brothers' Company, says:

"General business conditions have not been so good in New England in years. Our State is a perfect hive of industry, and mills that have not been in operation in years are now running full blast. In textiles the manufacturers of our State are doing a great business, and it is a fact that some of our cotton mills are so filled with orders that they are running nights—a condition of things that has not prevailed in years.

"The manufacturers of locomotives and steam engines are also very busy, while the makers of jewelry, especially of the cheaper kind, which the working people buy when they have money, are especially active.

"In our own line—steel and iron products—I may say that our sales last year exceeded our sales in any year of business. As for the outlook, it is most promising."

TO REGULATE PRICES.

Meetings of the leading manufacturers of nuts, bolts, and screws were held in this city last week for the purpose of discussing plans to regulate prices. It was intimated that a consolidation of the various interests was in contemplation, but an official of one of the companies, discussing the matter, said:

"No consolidation is in view—certainly not at present, in the peculiar condition of the money market and the doubtful view which some people are at present inclined to take of consolidations. We shall be content at present if we can assure to ourselves fair and stable prices for our products. Any increase that may be made will be a necessary one, due to the increase of our raw material."

MORE EQUIPMENT.

Among the orders for new equipment placed last week by various railroads are the following:

Columbia Southern, 50 box cars; Gulf and Ship Island, 200 flat cars; Mobile and Ohio, 500 freight cars; Duluth, Messabee and Northern, 10 caboose cars; Colorado and Southern, 250 coal cars; Monterey and Mexican Gulf, 100 box cars; Pecos Valley and Northeastern, 300 stock cars; Bangor and Portland, 25 gondola cars; Hocking Valley, 1,000 coal cars; New York, Ontario and Western, 5 drawing-room cars; Atchison, 200 furniture and 10 chair cars; Pittsburg and Western, 6 locomotives; Mobile and Ohio, 10 locomotives, and Iowa Central, 15 locomotives.

THE GERMAN MONEY MARKET.

BERLIN, Jan. 28.—An official of the Reichsbank, who was interviewed to-day regarding the financial situation, said:

"In deciding to reduce the rate only ½ per cent. the bank was influenced by the large volume of discounts, which are 160,000,000 marks above those of last year, by the heavy money demands of domestic business, and by the unfavorable foreign exchange rates. Moreover, Great Britain will raise a big war loan, and we understand that Russia will make another effort to raise a loan.

"The present rate of private discount is abnormal, not representing the actual condition of the money market, but caused by an artificial maneuvre made to prepare the market for municipal loans, a large volume of which has been waiting for more favorable conditions. Many cities wish money for electric lighting and traction plants; but the bank considers it advisable to restrict this borrowing to the limits of what is really necessary.

"A further rate reduction, however, is probable about Feb. 7. The gold movement this month has been very slight; several millions have gone to England upon Russian account, and there has been an insignificant export to Holland."

The speculation last week was chiefly in coalers, which were very firm, owing to the increasing coal famine. Iron shares were also strong. The Government has ordered 9,304 freight cars. Owing to the rise of foreign ores and ocean freights, German miners will raise the price of ore 2 or 3 marks per ton for 1901 delivery. The coke syndicate is getting 24 marks for 1901, as against 16 for the present. The Japanese Government has sent 200 tons of coal to Germany to experiment in coking.

Lehigh Valley Elevator Burned.

PERTH AMBOY, Jan. 28.—Fire was discovered in the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company's grain elevator at this place early this morning. The local Fire Department and two of the company's tugs responded. It was impossible to check the flames, and the entire structure was consumed. The New Haven schooner Alice B. Phillips caught fire, and was damaged to the extent of $3,000. The total loss is estimated at $25,000. The origin of the fire is not known.

LEHIGH VALLEY PURCHASE.

Reported Acquirement of the Newark Park House Property.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 28.—The Park House property, at the corner of Park Place and North Canal Street, which has been owned for over a quarter of a century by the William Walter Phelps estate, has been sold to a corporation represented by State Senator Thomas N. McCarter, Jr. What corporation Mr. McCarter represents he declines to tell, but it is believed to be the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

The railroad company owns the Morris Canal, which runs parallel with North Canal Street directly opposite the hotel property. It is believed that it is the intention of the company to utilize the bed of the canal, which runs from Jersey City to Mauch Chunk, for railroad purposes, as it has ceased to be profitable as a freight waterway. If that realy be the intention, the Park House property will make an admirable site for a station, as it would practically front on Broad Street within two blocks of Market Street, the principal square in the city. All the company would have to do is tunnel about forty feet under Canal Street for passengers to reach the cars.

If this change should come to pass, it is believed the Pennsylvania Railroad would also have use of the spur, which could be laid from its tracks at Market Street Bridge to Broad Street, and thus give it a station at the latter street where up-town passengers could board trains, instead of having to go to Market Street Station, as at present.

Receiver for New York Trolley Road.

SARATOGA, Jan. 28.—Justice Houghton, in the Supreme Court, yesterday appointed Fred H. Beach receiver of the Ballston Terminal Railroad, a twelve-mile county trolley line owned in Philadelphia, and bonded for $250,000. The application for a receiver was made by David Taompson, a judgment creditor of Ballston Lake.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Monday, Jan. 29.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Court opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

98—Dexter vs. Kellas.
102—N. Y. Insulated Wire Co. vs. Broadnax.
106—Macy vs. Perry.
106—Herrmann vs. Central Car Trust Co.
107—United States vs. Roessler.
108—Middleton vs. La Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.
109—Philip vs. S. S. Geo. Farwell.
110—Niemann vs. same.
111—Pollock vs. same.
112—Hoffmire vs. same.
113—Tregarthen vs. same.

Motion calendar.
1—In re S. S. Strathlon.
2—Excelsior vs. Morse.
3—Cary vs. Acme.
4—Kendall vs. Hardenburg.
5—In re Schlesinger.
6—In re Vietor.
7—In re Russell & Birkett.
8—Welsbach L. Co. vs. Union L. Co.
9—Werner vs. Hearst.
10—In re Gormully & Jeffrey.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
1—Kerber vs. Lederer.
2—Ayer vs. Gill.
3—Saalfield vs. Cutting.
4—Farmers' L. & T. Co. vs. Hunter.
5—Iselin vs. Cappelle.
5½—Triest vs. Van Gelder.
6—Ernst vs. Feldman.
7—Sarle vs. Cohen.
8—Kennard vs. Kennard
9—In re New York Bridge Co.
10—Somers vs. La Bau.
11—Hahn vs. Thornton.
12—Am. Soc'y. for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals vs. Seitz.
13—Wharton vs. Jordan.
14—Lagowitz vs. Arendt.
15—Freeman vs. Rapp.
16—In re Hall.
17—Schnugg vs. Naarden.
18—Crawford vs. Hughes
19—Muller vs. Nylin.
20—Eckhard vs. Monterey and Fresno R. R.
21—Egan vs. Eagan.
22—Early vs. Ferris.
23—Chatfield vs. Merchants' Nat. Bank of R.
24—Halloran vs. O'Kane.
25—Clausman vs. Clausman.
26—Regan vs. Regan.
27—Hirsch vs. Schmans.
28—Palmer vs. Western Union Tel. Co.
29—Pendleton vs. Harris
30—In re Riverside Park Extension.
31—Clarkson vs. Adams.
32—Livingston vs. Cornwall.
33—Kauffeld vs. Wallach
34—Place vs. Mayor, &c.
35—Wolf vs. Degenhardt
36—In re Hasbrouck & Co.
37—Germania Life Ins. Co. vs. Turner.
38—Seaway Sav. Inst. vs. Smith.
39—In re Higgins.
40—Peters vs. Queen.
41—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Saunders.
42—Johnston vs. Harris.
43—Dunbocker vs. Met. St. Ry.
44—Germania Life Ins. Co. vs. Luke.
45—Fritz vs. Wendell.
46—Lacov vs. Lacov.
47—Bush vs. Bush.
48—Parsons vs. Parsons.
49—Youngs vs. McDonald.
50—In re Forgay.
51—Mueller vs. Bry.
52—Haffey vs. Lynch.
53—Berkowitz vs. Berkowitz.
54—Universal Trust Co. vs. Frederick.
55—In re Fort Washington Ridge Road.
56—Morton vs. N. Y. Elev. R. R.
57—Tull vs. Met. St. Ry.
58—Post vs. Savage.
59—Evans vs. Muller.
60—In re Chaye Harris Ladies' Soc'y.
61—Lewin vs. Towbin.
62—People, &c., vs. Gruber.
63—Goodman vs. Rosenzwieg.
64—In re Comer.
65—Dickson vs. Delaney
66—Vanderbilt vs. Benson.
67—Leipziger vs. Askey.
68—Welch vs. Kingsley.
69—Smith vs. Gallatin.
70—Philbrick vs. Naarden.
71—Thompson vs. Remsen.
72—Loder vs. Haskell.
73—Basch vs. Basch.
74—Weiner vs. Hillman.
75—Forbes vs. Primrose.
76—Jerome vs. Johnson.
77—In re Estabrook.
78—Tutschku vs. Cudahy Packing Co.
79—Meyer vs. Fritz.
80—In re Bank of Bethune Sts.
81—Miner vs. Weber.
82—Friedman vs. Saul.
83—Jayne vs. Ingham.
84—Abell vs. Abell.
85—English vs. McIntyre
86—Schaeffler vs. Lederer.
87—Heller vs. Goslin.
88—In re Bradley.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 3360—Jurgensen vs. Waller. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Hennessy for the People. 1—Frank Merino.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 6701—Dunuco vs. Murray. No day calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogate's Chambers, ground floor, In County Court House.

Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Marion E. Tucker,
Maria Lally,
William Lauterschlager,
Katharina Spindler,
Thomas Risk,
Phebe Friedenberg,
Michael Karl,
Max Kroll,
Cornelius V. Sidell.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, Second Floor, in County Court House—Fitzgerald, S. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.
1502—James MacKean.
1499—James Mullins.
1510—Robert Bonner.
1531—Sarah Goodheim.
1534—Michael Redmond.
1536—Richard Tighe.

CITY COURT—General Term—Fitzsimons, C. J.; Conlan and O'Dwyer, JJ.—Held in General Term Room, second floor, 32 Chambers Street, (Brownstone Building.)—Opens at 10 A. M. On call of calendar all causes must be marked either ready or off term, and those marked ready must be argued or submitted as reached. Appeals from orders.
1—Matter of Thompson.
2—Rice vs. Curtis.
3—Bueb vs. Geraty.
4—McCourt vs. Cowperthwait.
5—Blanck vs. Spies.
6—Dorgan vs. Scheer.
7—Fox vs. Muller.
8—Morris vs. Kahn.
9—Kubie vs. Miller Bros. & Co.
10—Mensching vs. Curtin.
11—Same vs. same.
12—Keller vs. Schrady. Appeals from judgments.
1—Eberle vs. Van Riper
2—Patterson vs. Powell.
3—Dudley vs. Campbell
4—Edgar vs. Clason.
5—De Grazia vs. Ferretti.
6—Harlani vs. Green.
7—Falk vs. R. R. Appleton Co.
8—Hatch vs. Van Taube
9—Wirth vs. Kahlenberg.
10—Sweeny vs. Union Railway.
11—Cruger vs. Dockstadter.
12—Schuchman vs. Club Stables.
13—Clapp vs. Cooper.
14—Sykes vs. A. D. Farmer & Son, T. F. Co.
15—Beck vs. Cooke.
16—Schnitzer vs. Friedrich.
17—Leber vs. Campbell Stores.
18—Levison vs. Bernheimer.
19—Braun vs. Webb.
20—Kelly vs. Wm. J. Merritt Co.
21—Rose vs. Andrews. Motion.
1—Keller vs. Shrady.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Hascall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. and must be placed upon the Chambers Clerk's calendar before that hour to entitle them to be heard. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Gordon for the People.
1—Louise Bergon,
Ernestine Marcolon.
2—James Regan.
3—Louis Ballon.
4—Michael Hanley.
5—Thomas Berger, otherwise called Edward Peterson.
6—Joseph Podesta.
7—David Dunckley.
8—John F. Dunphy, Michael Murphy, George Peters.
9—Bernhard Kitascher.
10—John Wright.
11—Viola Russell.
12—Alfred Samuel.
Pleadings.
1—William Scott, Oliver Williams.
2—George Davis, Charles Kennedy.
3—George Kaylor.
4—John J. Vought.
5—Arthur Featherstone George Jones.
6—Joseph Volpe.
7—Margaret Hines.
8—Ethel Ryan, James Daly.
9—Meyer Goldstein.
10—Edward Freiberg.
11—Constantine Volpe.
12—Oliver E. Williams.
13—Peter Fox.
14—Patrick Haverty, Frank Cullen.
15—Vircenzo Carrano, Michael Aitea.
16—Otto Sigmon.
17—Giuseppe Pompa.
18—Louis Strongin.
19—Harry McCarthy.
20—John Bryggan.
21—John Touhey.
22—Patrick Kelly.
23—John Celestin.
24—Edward J. Grogan.
25—Mathias Balogh.
26—John Burns.
27—Thomas J. Kiernan.
28—Patrick McCabe.
29—Vincenzo Riccordelly
30—Ernest Schlieper.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—November Term Continued.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Gardiner and Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, O'Connor, and Collins for the People. 1—Roland B. Molineaux.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Herrmann for the People.
1—Melvin J. Wheeler.
2—Timothy Shea.
3—Samuel Wright.
4—William Tyler.
5—Martin Kelly, Frank Riley.
6—William Markuskle.
7—Charles Hastings.
8—Frank Darmody.
9—Carlo Messuri.
10—Morris Rosenzweig.
11—Francesco De Muca, Agnesa De Luca.
12—Alice L. Snyder.
13—William Glickman.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Blumenthal for the People.
1—William Atcheson.
2—Owen McCabe.
3—Patrick Sullivan.
4—Philip Bachman.
5—Henry Picke.
6—James Barry.
7—Bernardo Calabrese.
8—Benjamin Gainsborg.
9—James Devine.
10—Charles Schmitz.
11—James Duff.
12—Theodore Kurrus.
13—Thomas S. Mackey.
14—Leo Rosenfeld.
15—Edward E. Gottlieb.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

Referee Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Reuter vs. Sturz—Ralph H. Holland.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Jenks, J.—Day calendar.
441—India Wharf Brewing Co. vs. Brooklyn Wharf & Storage Co.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division, Second Judicial Department.—Goodrich, P. J.; Bartlett, Hatch, Woodward, and Hirschberg, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar.
99 and 121—Hollingsworth vs. Spectator Company.
111—Gibbons vs. Bush.
78—Cahill Iron Works vs. [illegible].
19—Ringer vs. N. Y. Elevated R. R.
20—Kerr vs. Manhattan R'way.

94—Delano vs. Manhattan R'way.
91—Day vs. E. H. R. R.
93—Connor vs. Met. St. R'way.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—Part I.—Dickey, J.; Part IV.—Maddox, J.; Part V.—Lambert, J.
2899—Nelson vs. Masonic Life Ins. Co.
1745—Goldklang vs. Nassau Railroad.
2282—Schrasck vs. Nassau R. R.
984—Hodgins vs. Carlin.
1751—Flanagan vs. B. H. R. R.
3041—Simonson vs. B. H. R. R.
3191—Rhoades vs. B'k'n Union El. R. R.
2606—Wilson vs. Nassau R. R.
2352—Baldwin vs. Abraham.
2951—Dubbloso vs. Feron
4705—Josephine M. Hausman, an alleged incompetent.
1266—Stuart vs. B'klyn Wharf Co.
2961—O'Connor vs. B'lyn Heights R. R.
2052—Annunziato vs. Rudolph.
3625—Wolf vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.
4506—King vs. B. H. R. R.
4571—Anwater vs. same.
4598—Gambino vs. Romeo.
4699—Hoy vs. B'klyn H. R. R.
4646—Viergutz vs. Laughlin.
4661—Mayer vs. Nassau R. R.
25—Poulson vs. Navarro.
1215—Quirk vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
2254—Maske vs. Lanzer.
2195—Welge vs. B., Q. Co. & Sub. R. R.
1936—Mollenhauer vs. Nassau R. R.
1109—Bowie vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
2486—Kelly vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2948—Miller vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
4670—Riese vs. Cross, Austin & Ireland.
3284—Waring vs. Journeay.
2124—Dillon vs. Nassau R. R.
3606—Kelly vs. City of New York et al.
4740—Freeman vs. B. H. R. R.
4603—Williamson vs. B. H. R. R.
2139—Knight vs. same.
1451—McCarroll vs. same.
3454—Connell vs. Standard Oil Co.
882—Flatow vs. Jenkins.
1726—Reeder vs. Mersereau & Co.
2798—Gardiner vs. Campbell.
3424—Brown vs. B. H. R. R.
2384—Cowley vs. Nassau R. R.
3198—Morean vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
4667—Baccio vs. N. Y. Condensed Milk Co.
4134—Reeder vs. Westphal.
4359—Francois vs. Morrison.
4577—Coughlin vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
2597—American Surety Co. vs. Coyle.
2177, 2187—Huners vs. Rueger.
1701—Seintsch vs. Clark.
2612—Terhune vs. City of New York.
2996—Cassano vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2104—McNulty vs. Nassau R. R.
3412—Heinlein vs. Kleinert.
2017—Biehnsen vs. Haywood.
2409—Hickey vs. Johns Mfg. Co.
3321—Van Houten vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
4726—Ferris vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2038—Samuel vs. Coney Island and B'klyn R. R.
340—Horeis vs. B., Q. Co. and Sub. R. R.
1735—Leroy vs. Met. St. R. R. Co.
1676—Seymour vs. Nassau R. R.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3,465.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I.—Aspinall, J.—Otto Heith, Thomas Shanley, Edward McCarthy, Owen Reilly, James Esposito, John Jenkins, and Frederick Lunsman.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Part II.—Hurd, J.
170—De Forest vs. B'k'n Heights R. R.
347—O'Dell vs. Budweiser Brew. Co.
348—Hagan vs. same.
369—Kromfeld vs. Western Assn. of Toronto.
382—Cox vs. Muller.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The wills of Jacob B. Van Arsdale, Sophie Drissler, Barbara Raber, Charles S. Ferguson, John McMahon, Eliza McCarrick, John H. Martinhoff, Catharine C. Martinhoff, Elizabeth Egel, John Cullen, and William I. Tiernan.
The accounting of Samuel F. Engs, (motion.)
The estates of Thomas Nolan, Wilhelmina Stohlman, and Hannah Quinlan.
Contested calendar at 10:30.—16—The will of William E. Fritt. 4—Real estate of Margaret Nolan.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SELIG BARDIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,605.

To the creditors of Selig Bardin of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Selig Bardin was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 27th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of VICTOIRE BRAQUEHAIS, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Victoire Braquehais of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Victoire Braquehais was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 26th, 1900.

NO. 1,766.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—ISRAEL L. CURRIER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Israel L. Currier, bankrupt, has filed his petition dated January 17th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 7th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 27th, 1900.

NO. 1,625.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—LOUIS LEWENSOHN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Lewensohn, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 19th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 7th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 27th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CUNO PERLMUTER and HERMAN HAAR, individually and as copartners in the firm of C. PERLMUTER & CO., bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 2,048.

To the creditors of Cuno Perlmuter and Herman Haar, individually and as copartners in the firm of C. Perlmuter & Co., of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Cuno Perlmuter and Herman Haar were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, in New York City, N. Y., on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 27th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of IGNATZ SCHNITZLER, bankrupt.—No. 1,793.

To the creditors of Ignatz Schnitzler of the City of New York, County and State of New York, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Ignatz Schnitzler of the City of New York, County and State of New York, was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, County and State of New York, on the eighth day of February, A. D. 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, January 24th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MICHAEL O'NEILL, bankrupt.—No. 2,052.

To the creditors of Michael O'Neill of the City of New York, County and State of New York, banrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Michael O'Neill of the City of New York, County and State of New York, was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, County and State of New York, on the eighth day of February, A. D. 1900, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, January 22d, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC WEIL, bankrupt.—No. 1,888.

To the creditors of Isaac Weil of the City, County, and State of New York, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Isaac Weil of the City, County, and State of New York, was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 346 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the eighth day of February, A. D. 1900, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, January 24th, 1900.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 1,891.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—MELVIN L. TULLER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Melvin L. Tuller, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 19th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 7th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 27th, 1900.

NO. 1,904.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—JACOB RUDEN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob Ruden, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 20th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 7th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 27th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of GEORGE J. WALLACE and DANIEL CARY, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,104.

To the creditors of George J. Wallace and Daniel Cary, in the City of New York, County of New York, and district aforesaid:

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, New York City, on Feb. 9, 1900, at 12 o'clock M., to consider a proposed compromise of the claim of the Crane Company, and to transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee.

Dated New York, January 27th, 1900.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FRENCH, MATILDA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Matilda French, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 135 West 44th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 24 day of August next. Dated New York, the 25th day of January, 1900. CHARLES T. FRENCH, LOUIS FRENCH, Executors. ja29-1aw6mM

FRY, SIMON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON FRY, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Horwitz & Samuels, their attorneys, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of December, 1899. MARY FRY, Executrix. ISAAC FRY Executor. HORWITZ & SAMUELS, Attorneys for Executors, 346 Broadway.

HEARN, EDWIN R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWIN R. HEARN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of King & Jessup, their attorneys, No. 30 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of October, 1899. FRANK J. HEARNE and WILLIAM H. HEARN, Executors. KING & JESSUP, Attorneys for Executors, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL JACOBY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Attorney at Executors, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 15th day of May next.

Dated New York, the 28th day of October, 1899.
EDWIN A. JACOBY,
GEORGE W. JACOBY, } Executors.
JOHN C. F. JACOBY, }

RONALDS, MARIA D. L.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ALFRED R. CONKLING, as trustee; Peter Lorillard Ronalds, Mary Frances Ronalds, Fannie F. Ritchie, P. Lorillard Ronalds, Jr., Reginald Ronalds, Catherine d'Anglemont, Henri d'Anglemont, Blanche d'Anglemont, Houston Addison Thomas, Ronald Thomas, the younger of that name; Ida Leonora Thomas, Alfred R. Conkling, Muriel R. L. Conkling, Alexandra R. Conkling, Howard Conkling, Laura R. Conkling, George Lorillard Ronalds, and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of the City of New York, as guardian of the estate of Ida Leonora Thomas, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 20th day of February, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why Addison Thomas and Ronald Thomas, as trustees for Peter Lorillard Ronalds under the will of Maria D. L. Ronalds, deceased, the petitioners herein, should not be permitted to resign and be discharged from further liability as trustees of said trust, and why their account of capital should not be judicially settled, passed, and allowed, and why such further order or direction should not be made in the premises as justice may require; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County [L. S.] of New York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 21st day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

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THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, by the grace of God free and independent, To SOPHIA SCHRAG, Carl Schrag, Rosa Plochman, Clara Schrag, Julius Schrag, Edward Schrag, and Albertina Schrag, and to all persons interested in the estate of PHILIP SCHRAG, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 23d day of March, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of J. Eberhard Faber, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Wit-
[L. S.] ness, Hon.

To-day we're aiming at you big men of many pounds, men that can throw a chest of 48 to 52 inches.

The offering is far from large, but the largest offering we ever made. It's the price you'll fall in love with.

39 sack and 14 cutaway suits in fancy mixtures; 40 overcoats, light and heavy weights, formerly marked $16 to $35.
Now $15.

32 black cutaway coats and vests, $12.50.

29 Prince Albert coats and vests, $15.

55 pair of trousers, $5.

For little men of 40 to 46 inches chest a number of similar garments at same prices.

All at our Prince St. store.

ROGERS, PEET CO.,

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

WAR AMONG THE TEACHERS

Demands of Brooklyn High School Delegates Make Trouble.

Arrangement of Salary Schedule Upset—Queens Borough Teachers Dissatisfied—School Bill Muddle.

Public school teachers eagerly discussed yesterday a report to the effect that at the meeting of the conference committee at the City College last Wednesday there was a lively difference of opinion and a sharp exchange of words.

For some time an effort has been made to get the teachers' associations in the five boroughs to come to an agreement as to a uniform salary schedule, the idea being to have a bill introduced at Albany embodying the rates agreed upon. It was found difficult to prepare a schedule that was satisfactory to all the associations, owing to the differences in grade that exist in the various boroughs. On the afternoon of Jan. 20, however, after a three hours' conference at Public School No. 1, on Henry Street, an agreement apparently satisfactory to all the associations was devised. There were present at this meeting eleven delegates, seven women and four men, representing the different tea c hers' associations in Manhattan and the Bronx; six delegates, three men and three women, representing the Brooklyn associations; two male delegates from Richmond, and one male delegate from Queens. It was announced at the close of the meeting, which was private, that the salaries of all the different grades of teachers in the elementary schools had been arranged, and that at another meeting in the City College last Wednesday the salaries of Principals, Vice Principals, first assistants, and heads of departments would be considered. It was said that this would be done quickly, as very little, if any, change in the salaries of these teachers was contemplated.

Dr. W. L. Ettinger, who is President of the New York City Teachers' Association, was not present at Wednesday's meeting. It was learned next day that he had gone to Albany with Mr. Walmsley and Miss Granger, two prominent Brooklyn teachers, to look after school affairs there.

There were eighteen delegates at Wednesday's meeting. Matters progressed quietly. It is said, until representatives from the Brooklyn High Schools' Association appeared on the scene and demanded that a certain schedule of salaries for them be made out. This demand, it is said, led to some heated talk, and the meeting came to a sudden end, amid some disorder.

It is also alleged that the Queens Borough teachers are annoyed because, as they claim, they have not been properly represented at the conferences.

It semed to be the general impression among teachers yesterday that there would be no school legislation at Albany this Winter. It is alleged that all or nearly all of the members of the Senate Cities Committee have each a school bill, and that, as each appears determined to pass his own bill, the result will be that none of the bills will become law.

BOOKKEEPING IN THE SCHOOLS.

Principal Stitt's Novel Plan to Teach Practical Methods.

Principal Edward W. Stitt of Public School No. 89, Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, has hit upon a novel plan for teaching his pupils practical methods of bookkeeping. He has addressed a circular to many of the principal business houses in the city saying:

"Will you please send me a few problems of the kind which ordinarily occur in your business? I would like to have first stated the actual problem and then your way of solving the same. I am trying to discover how the business method of solving problems varies from that usually taught in the schools, in an effort to secure, if possible, a uniformity of method and a harmony between the schoolroom practice and the experience of the world.

"Wherever your method varies from the one you were taught in school a slight explanation of your new plan will greatly facilitate the comparison of your letter with those from other houses. I trust you may interest yourself in this matter and spare a minute from your valuable time to mark this request with your 'O. K. Answer,' so that it may receive the careful attention of your bookkeeper or cashier. Any further remarks or suggestions which from your long business experience you think may be of value will be fully appreciated."

Principal Stitt's plan has the cordial indorsement of President Little, Commissioners Kittel and O'Brien, Superintendent Jasper, Prof. Edward R. Shaw of the School of Pedagogy, R. H. Macy & Co., and John Wanamaker.

"It's a plan to teach the pupils practical in place of theoretical bookkeeping," said Commissioner O'Brien yesterday. "Principal Stitt talked it over with me, and it met with my hearty approval. It's an excellent idea."

German Charity Ball.

The tenth German Charity Ball, given under the auspices of the Bachelors' Society of the German Liederkranz, Arion, and Beethoven Maennerchor, will take place at the Metropolitan Opera House on Thursday, Feb. 1. In the past nine years over $80,000 has been distributed to the various German charities as the net results of these balls. Among the prominent boxholders are George Ehret, Jacob Ruppert, Oswald Ottendorfer, Henry Villard, and Adam Weber. The ball will be opened by Robert C. Kammerer, President, and Mrs. William Forster.

Stabbing in Long Island City.

James Vogel of 69 Borden Avenue is in St. John's Hospital in Long Island City suffering from what may prove to be fatal wounds. He was stabbed in the back during a quarrel yesterday by Richard Krisse, with whom he boarded. Krisse claims the stabbing was done in self-defense. The stories of the men as to what led up to the quarrel disagree.

Ladies' Gloves.

TRADE MARK
Marque de XAVIER JOUVIN
INVENTEUR
BREVET D'INVENTION 1834
GANTS
JOUVIN
MÉDAILLE D'OR.
REGISTERED

The celebrated Jouvin make,—finest quality suede.

12	button length,	$1.50	per pair.
16	" "	1.75	" "
20	" "	2.00	" "
25	" "	2.50	" "

Tan, modes, pearl, yellow and black.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Upholstery Department.
4th Floor.

Lace Curtains,—French, hand made Renaissance,—new designs,—full length.
$4.75, $6.75 and $8.50 per pair.
Usual price $7.50 to $12.50.

About 400 pairs Swiss Renaissance, and Irish Point Lace Curtains,—a wide range of patterns,—white ivory and ecru. Per pair, $4.00, $6.00 and $8.00.

Lace Bed Sets,—full size,—complete with Pillow Shams.
Embroidered Muslin, $4.00, $5.75 and $8.50.
Irish Point, $5.00, $5.75 and $8.50.
Arabian Lace, $12.50, $15.00 and $18.00.
Renaissance and Marie Antoinette, $11.50, $16.50 and $22.50.
One-third less than usual prices.

Portieres, — Armures, Oriental striped fabrics, Lambelles and Derbys,—remainder of fall season's stock.
$3.75, $7.50, $9.75 per pair.
Originally $5.00 to $13.50.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

WAR ON "GREEN GOODS" MEN.

Post Office Officials to Disseminate Plain Warning—Congress May Repeal Law Which Holds Victims.

In all the large cities of the country gangs of "green goods" swindlers are operating successfully at present, and on account of the renewed activity of this class of rogues the United States Government authorities are considering steps which will, it is expected, put a stop to the business. The Federal statutes, although severe and covering all forms of swindling operated by means of the mails, are in a measure nullified by the fact that they make the unsophisticated dupe of the "green goods" men equally liable as a principal in the swindling transaction. For fear of punishment the "Come-ons," as they are called, after being robbed fail to complain to the authorities for fear of being sent to prison for contracting to buy counterfeit money.

Fourth Assistant Postmaster General J. L. Bristow and W. E. Cochrane, Chief of the Post Office Inspectors in Washington, have undertaken to fight the "green goods" men outside the courts. They have conferred with Chief Post Office Inspector J. D. King of this city on the subject and also with M. C. Forness, who is the Chief Post Office Inspector in Philadelphia. They have decided that publicity will be a powerful aid to the law and that posters describing "green goods" displayed at all the Post Offices in the United States will prevent the swindlers from finding victims. They may also, in the country, distribute leaflets describing the methods employed by the swindlers. This draft of a poster may be accepted at a conference which Assistant Postmaster General Bristow is to hold this week with the Chief Post Office Inspectors in Philadelphia:

"Beware of confidence men known to the authorities everywhere in the United States as 'green goods' operators, who send circulars through the mails offering to sell counterfeit paper money printed from plates which they say have been stolen from the Treasury Department in Washington. There are no such plates in existence, and the money which they exhibit as examples of alleged counterfeits are really genuine United States bills. These swindlers have no counterfeit money to dispose of, but by cunning schemes induce people to believe that they have, and then defraud them.

"The confidence men, all shrewd rogues, have many ways of playing their fraudulent tricks. A great many of them substitute dummy valises for the one containing the money which they exhibit to their dupes as the 'stuff.' Others make the change of valises when they undertake to express them to the home of the defrauded buyer. Still others of these rogues—desperadoes of the most pronounced type—lure their victims into a room and by force or the display of weapons rob them.

"It is a crime against the United States statutes to engage to either buy or sell counterfeit money, and also for confidence men to send circulars advertising counterfeit money—which they do not possess—through the mails. If you get such circulars turn them over to the Postmaster in your town.

"You are likewise cautioned against what may seem to you to be newspaper clippings telling of arrests of counterfeiters and the stealing of plates for printing paper money from the Bureau of Printing and Engraving in Washington, which usually accompany the 'green goods' circulars. These items are gotten up and printed by the confidence men so as to lead you to believe that they are true and were culled from the newspapers."

It is probable that at this session of Congress that part of the law which makes the "green goods" swindlers' dupe liable to imprisonment will be repealed.

O'Neill's

A Dress Goods Advertisement That Has Merit.

By that we mean that the following offer is a most remarkable one and is not exaggerated—Read it.

5000 yards of HOMESPUNS,

All wool, fifty inches wide, in five shades of Gray, also Brown and Blue. Goods actually equal in style to the regular 1.25 quality, at

69c. yard

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Shapes of the Ind and Far Cathay.

One would think that Lacshmi, the beautiful Hindu goddess of abundance, had put a special charm on our floors for the bargain season.

In the ruggery are marvelous color sheens mellowed by age only. Here a special lot of fine Persians—

MIRS, KIRMANS, TEBREZ, IRANS, SENNAS, SERABANS, FEREGHANS, averaging 7.2 x 3.4 ft., at $62.50 (value $85.00 to $125.00.)

Not only in pale soft tints, but in as full rich tones as a cabinet of gems could reveal.

Finest furniture, to which these give a perfect setting, now reduced even below factory prices.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

CARPETS!

Great Sale of

RUGS! RUGS! RUGS!

Beginning TUESDAY A. M., JAN. 30, Manufacturers' Samples, in carpet sizes, CHENILLES AND SMYRNAS, at the uniform price of $17 each; some worth $35.00.

Art Squares,
in all sizes, at $5 each.

Remnants of Linoleums and Oil Cloths at cost.

FURNITURE SALE
Balance of our Holiday Stock.
3-piece Parlor Suits from $20 up.
Gilt and odd Mahogany Chairs from $5 up.
MUSIC & PARLOR CABINETS (some in Vernis Martin and Mahogany;) also Draperies, Sofa Pillows, Scarfs, &c.,

At About 1/2 Price.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,
SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

BURMESE STOWAWAY'S TALE.

Experienced in Love's Sorrows and Travel, Though a Boy.

One of the most interesting persons at the Barge Office yesterday was Peter Bacon, seventeen years old, who, despite his rather prosaic name, is a full-blooded Burmese, with a luxuriant crop of black curly hair and fine eyes. He speaks English and several other languages fluently.

Bacon came here as a stowaway on the steamer Bucentaur, which arrived from Port Said on Saturday. Although so young, he has seen much of the world. He was for several years a wild animal trainer for a traveling menagerie and circus, but recently he fell in love with an equestrienne in the circus, who laughed at his suit. At Port Said his sorrow caused him to leave the circus and come to America to try and forget. He stowed himself away on the Bucentaur, and now he will be a prisoner until he or some good Samaritan pays his fine.

TO WELCOME MAUD GONNE.

La Normandie Disappoints Big Crowd on the Starr.

If the French Line steamship La Normandie, from Havre, on which Miss Maud Gonne, the "Irish Joan of Arc," is a passenger, had arrived yesterday afternoon the other passengers on the vessel might have imagined that the young woman was an American heroine. From 10 o'clock in the morning until 7 o'clock in the evening a crowd of enthusiastic persons cruised around the lower bay ready to give her a notable reception. They were under the leadership of the Maud Gonne Reception Committee, and consisted of men and women well known in Irish-American circles.

The steamer George B. Starr, flying Transvaal, Orange Free State, and American flags in about equal proportion, left the Barge Office pier at 10 o'clock, and dropped down the bay to await the big steamer. Among those on board were Patrick O'Brien, Thomas Brennan, Charles Burke, Edward Cary, C. C. Gladstone, John O'Connor, Miss E. M. Griffin, Miss Kate Hanbury, and Miss Maloney. The George B. Starr, after cruising about the Horseshoe for a time, steamed back to the Quarantine dock and tied up. The big band of music on board gave popular American and Irish airs, and the welcomers broached the cargo of refreshments, and, despite the bad weather, made a sort of picnic of the occasion.

The liner did not arrive, and the party reluctantly returned to the city, arriving at 7 o'clock last night. The George B. Starr will not make another trip to-day, but Miss Gonne will be received by the welcoming committee on the pier.

Former Real Estate Man Dead.

George Marshall, seventy years old, was found dead yesterday afternoon in his room in the lodging house at 47 Bowery. Gas was escaping in a small quantity from one jet. It is thought death was caused by a stroke of apoplexy which occurred just as the old man was turning out the gas before getting into bed. Mr. Marshall was employed at different times by real estate dealers. In former years he was in that business.

French Chefs' Exhibition and Ball.

Each of the prominent French chefs of the city is now at work devising some wonderful exhibit for the display and contest which precedes the French Cooks' Ball. The latter is to be held at Madison Square Garden on the night of Feb. 6, and the exhibition will be on view from 2 until 6 o'clock on the same afternoon. The proceeds of the exhibition and ball go to the Société Culinaire Philanthropique.

Great Furniture Sale! | Great Furniture Sale! | Great Furniture Sale! | Great Furniture Sale!

SIXTH AVENUE, 20th to 21st Street

O'Neill's.

SIXTH AVENUE, 20th to 21st Street.

A Colossal Sale of Furniture, Beds and Bedding!

By Far the Greatest Ever Held in the City of New York!

$25,000.00 Worth of Reliable Goods at Less Than Factory Prices!

You can buy Furniture, Beds and Bedding cheaper here to-day than in any other store on earth—less even than it cost to make it two years ago when prices were at their lowest. This is claiming a great deal, we know, but if you will come here to-day you can see for yourself and be convinced that we have not exaggerated in the least. Hundreds of pieces, comprising the richest designs in Dining-Room Furniture, Hall Trees, Rockers, Morris Chairs, Tea Tables, Centre Tables, Hall Chairs, Beds, Bedding—in fact, everything that goes to make up a perfectly equipped house,

AT PRICES THAT WILL ASTONISH YOU!

The sale opens at 8 o'clock this morning, and remember, first come, first served! These are some of the very remarkable values you will find—there are scores of others even more attractive.

INDIA STOOLS in Oak and Mahogany finish, just the things for Dens and Smoking Rooms, ☞REGULAR PRICE 1.50, **87c each**

TABOURETTES AND JARDINIERE STANDS, in Oak and Mahogany finish, large variety of styles to pick from, ☞REGULAR PRICE 1.75, **97c each**

TEA TABLES—A large lot of Golden Oak Tables, with 24-inch top and bottom shelf, fancy legs, ☞REGULAR PRICE 1.75, **98c each**

CENTRE TABLES—Mahogany finish Centre Tables, with bottom shelf, good design, beautifully decorated, ☞REGULAR PRICE 3.50. **1.48 each**

DINING-ROOM CHAIRS!

If you are looking for a bargain in Dining Chairs come to this sale this morning—early. We guarantee you'll not be disappointed. Just a hint:

SOLID OAK DINING CHAIRS, rubbed finish, box cane seat, ☞REGULAR PRICE 4.00 and 5.00, **1.98 each**

ARM CHAIRS to go with the above 2.98

SOLID OAK CHAIRS, with Box Shape Leather Spring Seats, ☞REGULAR PRICE 5.00 to 7.50, **2.98 and 3.98 each**

ARM CHAIRS to go with the above, with fancy backs, and worth from 7.50 to 10.00, **4.98**

GILT RECEPTION AND CORNER CHAIRS—A large lot of Gilt Reception and Corner Chairs, with handsome Upholstered Seats, Biscuit Tufting, ☞REGULAR PRICE 8.50, **3.25**

CORNER CHAIRS to match, worth 10.00 . . . . . 4.75

LADIES' WRITING DESKS—A large lot of Oak and Mahogany finish Writing Desks, with bottom drawer, beautifully finished, ☞REGULAR PRICE 15.00 to 35.00, **6.98, 8.98 and 14.98 each**

ROCKERS—If you want to obtain a bargain in a Rocking Chair, attend this sale. We have grouped for this offering about 750 of them—oak and mahogany finish; plain, fancy and inlaid. ☞Former Prices Ranged as High as 15.00,
For This Sale, **1.98, 2.98 and 3.98 each.**

Brass and White Enamel Beds and Bedding!

These are without question the greatest values ever given by any house in this country. Read:

25.00 BRASS BEDS for 12.50
50.00 BRASS BEDS for 25.00
85.00 BRASS BEDS for 37.50
125.00 BRASS BEDS for 50.00

75 WHITE ENAMELLED AND BRASS TRIMMED BEDS, all odd sizes at these prices.
The 6.00 Grade for 2.50
The 10.00 Grade for 5.00
The 20.00 Grade for 7.50
The 30.00 Grade for 12.50
The 35.00 Grade for 15.00

CRIBS FOR THE BABIES!—Fifty Brass and White Enamelled Cribs, that formerly sold at 10.00 to 25.00 each, marked for this sale, **5.00 each.**

FIFTY MATTRESSES, in all grades and sizes, to be disposed of at once. These prices will accomplish our purpose, and quickly:
The Regular 2.50 Grade for 98c
The Regular 10.00 Grade for 5.00
The Regular 18.00 Grade for 7.50
The Regular 30.00 Grade for 12.50

SPRINGS AND COTS—A special lot of them, can be used either in wood or iron beds; a large variety of sizes to pick from, **45c each.**
☞They Are Worth from 2.00 to 6.75 each.

☞Owing to the Enormous Sacrifice we have made in offering the goods at these prices we have decided to sell none C. O. D., and every article is sold as it stands on the floor—No goods taken back.

H. O'NEILL & CO., 6TH AVENUE, 20TH TO 21ST STREET.

BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

150 Tailor Suits, made from remaining lengths of fine medium weight winter cloths.
Oxford Homespuns, Covert Cloths and fancy check Worsteds.
New Spring Models,—Coat with tight fitting or fly front,—Skirt with 'inverted' or box pleated back.
Lined with fancy colored taffetas,

$22.50;
Value $30.00 to $35.00

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

POLICEMAN CHASES RUNAWAY.

Frightened Horse Causes Lively Stir in Brooklyn Streets.

A runaway horse belonging to the grocery firm of Stemmermann & Rademacher at Broadway and Lewis Avenue, Brooklyn, caused considerable excitement yesterday morning before it was caught by a policeman.

The animal, harnessed to a wagon, was left standing in front of the firm's store on the Lewis Avenue side. The hissing of steam from an elevated train and the clanging of a trolley car bell frightened the horse and it ran away. It dashed along Lewis Avenue, and at Myrtle Avenue it just grazed two cars going in opposite directions. At Vernon Avenue two men, while trying to get out of the way, fell. The animal turned into Vernon Avenue and was pursued by Policeman Poplers, who captured it in front of the Vernon Avenue Police Station at Tompkins Avenue. The wagon was badly wrecked, and the horse slightly cut.

ST. LOUIS'S STORMY VOYAGE.

Passengers Alarmed by Wind and Wave—Ship Behaved Well.

The American Liner St. Louis, from Southampton, reached her dock at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, thirty hours overdue. The St. Louis reported a most tempestuous voyage, during almost the entire length of which she encountered tremendous head seas and fierce westerly gales. Such was the violence of wind and sea that Capt. Passow was compelled to order the engines run at half speed Saturday afternoon and night and yesterday forenoon.

The passengers were compelled to remain in the saloon and staterooms throughout the whole of the voyage, and at times when gigantic waves hurled themselves against the bows there was some excitement. Rumors among the passengers that one of the bow plates had been loosened and that the rolling and pitching of the ship had caused a slight displacement of the engine foundations, were laughingly denied by Chief Officer Taylor, who said:

"Although we had a very rough passage, the vessel behaved splendidly, and not the slightest damage was sustained."

FOR HEADACHE
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
It soothes and strengthens the nerves, relieves the severe pain in the temples and depressing sickness at the stomach
Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
TO-NIGHT at 8—LE NOZZE DI FIGARO. Mmes. Eames, De Lussan, and Sembrich; MM. Ed. de Reszke, Pini-Corsi, and Campanari. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Wed. Evg., Jan. 31, at 7:45—DIE WALKURE. Mmes. Gadski, Schumann-Heink, and Ternina; MM. Van Dyck, Pringle, and Bertram. Conductor, Paur.
Fri. Eve., Feb. 2, at 7:30—DIE MEISTERSINGER. Mmes. Emma Eames and Schumann-Heink. MM. Van Rooy, Bertram, Freiderichs, Breuer, and Dippel. Conductor, Paur.
Sat. Mat., Feb. 3, at 2—AIDA. Mmes. Nordica and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez, Scotti, and Plançon. Conductor, Bevignani.
Sat. Eve., Feb. 3, at 8, at Popular Prices—DER FLIEGENDE HOLLANDER. Mmes. Gadski and Schumann-Heink; MM. Bertram, Dippel, and Pringle. Conductor, Paur.
Thurs. Aft. Feb. 8, at 2—Extra Matinée of Carmen.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

WALDORF-ASTORIA ASTOR GALLERY.
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 2D, AT 3:30.
In compliance with numerous requests,
MR. HENRY SAVAGE LANDOR
will repeat his lecture given in Chickering Hall on last inst. Subject: IN THE FORBIDDEN LAND. Illustrated. Thrilling story of his journey into Tibet. Capture by the Lamas, Imprisonment, Torture, and ultimate release.
Tickets $1.50, $1.00, and 75c. For sale at the Waldorf Newsstand & J. B. Pond, Everett House.

AMERICAN 42ND & 8TH AVE. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO.
3d Year. 100 People. In English.
CHIMES OF NORMANDY.
Evs. 8:15, 25c. to $1. Mats. Wed., Sat. 1,100 Seats 25c. Next Week—The Pirates of Penzance.

CASINO! Last 12 nights! Mats. Wed. & Sat! Engagmnt positively closes Feb. 10.
Geo. W. Lederer's Famous London Co. in The Belle of N. Y.
Feb. 12, (Linc'n Day,) Princess Chic, open'g with Mat.

5TH AV. THEATRE. B'way & 28th. Last Week. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
THREE LITTLE LAMBS
Tuesday, Feb. 6—"The Countess Chiffon."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
12TH WEEK. WAY DOWN EAST.
Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8.10.

THE DEWEY. EAST 14TH ST.
Matinee To-Day.
THE UTOPIANS.
TWO GREAT BURLESQUES, "PATRICE," &c.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. WARD and VOKES THE FLOOR WALKERS.
Popular Prices! Wed. Mat., 25c. & 50c.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Mat. Sat.
To-night & Tuesday, "IM WEISSEN ROESS'L," Original of At the White Horse Tavern

KEITH'S Continuous Performance. CORA STUART & CO. CARON & HERBERT MIDGLEY & CARLISLE. GEORGE EVANS. GRAZER & HAZEL. FIELDS & WARD.

14th St. THEATRE nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat
Annual engagement for a LIMITED PERIOD of MR. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in "A ROMANCE OF ATHLONE."

HERALD SQ. Thea. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
DAVID BELASCO'S Greatest Success. Naughty Anthony
Special Mats. Lincoln's & Washington's B'days.

Wallack's OLGA NETHERSOLE
APPEARANCE POSTPONED. DUE NOTICE OF OPENING IN TO-MORROW'S PAPERS.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. . . . . at 8:30
Daniel Frohman . . . . . Mgr.
Matinées Wed. & Sat. 2:15
Daniel Frohman's Company.
Matinée Lincoln's Birthday.
. . . THIRD MONTH. . . .
and LAST 6 NIGHTS of Henry Arthur Jones's Comedy.
The Maneuvers of Jane.
MONDAY, FEB. 5, the new Society Comedy, THE AMBASSADOR . . . . . by "John Oliver Hobbes."
SEATS NOW ON SALE at the box office.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d. . . . . at 8:30
Daniel Frohman . . . . . Manager
Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2:15.
Extra Matinée Lincoln's Birthday.
"Most original play that N. Y. has had to laugh over this season. Something entirely new."—World. "Aroused the audience, and was refreshingly original."—Sun.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
The Surprises of Love
Elsie de Wolfe, H. Reeves Smith, Eric Hope, W. Erskine, Chas. Bowser, Olive May, Margaret Robinson, Helen Keating.

EMPIRE Theatre, B'way & 40th St. Evgs, 8.20.
Mats. Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15.
"Another Empire success."—Charles Frohman.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY in BROTHER OFFICERS

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:20.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday at 2:15.
MAUDE ADAMS in The LITTLE MINISTER

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. and B'way Ev'gs, 8. Matinée Saturday.
WM. GILLETTE In His New Play, SHERLOCK HOLMES

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St., nr. B'way
LAST WEEK. LAST WED. & SAT. MATS.
Ev'gs, 8:30. Mats., 2:15. WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS
Feb. 5—The Farce, Coralie & Co., Dressmakers.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. Ev'gs, 8:20. Matinée Saturday.
MRS. LANGTRY—THE DEGENERATES
Mrs. Langtry recites "The Absent-Minded Beggar."

Murray HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av.
Matinee Every Day, 25c.
This Week—Capt. Lettarblair.

POULTRY PIGEONS RABBITS CAVIES CATS
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
OPENS TO-MORROW, 9 A. M.
Eleventh Annual Show
NEW YORK POULTRY AND PIGEON ASSOCIATION (Ltd.)
The show that Everybody Likes. 9A.M. to 10:30P.M. Adm. 50c. Children, 25c.

Koster & Bial's
The Great Lafayette, Adele Purvis Orni, Marion Manola, The 6 Sennetts, Hildred Howard Degrey, O'Brien & Havel, Ramza & Arno, Sisters McNulty, others.

BROADWAY Theatre. 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
NEXT MATINEE WEDNESDAY AT 2.
THE GREAT SUCCESS. BEN-HUR

Knickerbocker. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
N. C. GOODWIN LAST WEEK OF
MAXINE ELLIOTT THE COWBOY AND THE LADY.
Next Week—Mr. Goodwin-Miss Elliott in a new play, "WHEN WE WERE TWENTY-ONE."
SEATS READY THURSDAY.

THE NEW YORK. B'way, 44-45 Sts. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
BROADWAY to TOKIO. 600 People.
Smoking not permitted at Matinées.

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only.
DON'T MISS Last Chances to see
MAY IRWIN Phone 2224 Mad. Sq. IN SISTER MARY

MANHATTAN Theatre, 33d & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat.
ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.
HOLIDAY MAT., LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY.

COMIQUE B'WAY & 27TH ST.
MAT TO-DAY 25c & 50c
JACK BUILT ROSE HILL ENGLISH FOLLY CO.
2 BURLESQUES. VAUDEVILLE

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Tuesday Evening, February 6th.
GALA CONCERT
The entire proceeds to be devoted to the
Dewey Arch Fund
The program includes Walter Damrosch's MANILA TE DEUM.
16 SOLOISTS, ORATORIO SOCIETY CHORUS and ORCHESTRA, an address by GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT, and solos by Madame Nordica and Madame Gadski, Mr. Edouard de Reszke and Mr. Evan Williams.
Prices: $3, $2, $1.50, and $1. Boxes, $50. Seats and boxes can be obtained at box office, Carnegie Hall, and Tyson's.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Thursday Afternoon, Feb. 1, at 3:30.
SONG RECITAL by Madame NORDICA and Madame SCHUMANN-HEINK
Tickets $2.50, $2, & $1. Boxes $50 & $30. Now on sale at Schuberth's and Box Office.

THE CHARITY BALL
for the Nursery and Child's Hospital, will take place on Thursday evening, Feb. 1, at the WALDORF-ASTORIA.
Boxes from 11 to 1 at 2 East 35th St. Tickets at 16 West 11th St. and 19 West 56th St.

Last Piano Recital MENDELSSOHN HALL. Hambourg WED. AFT. JAN. 31, at 3 o'clock.
Tickets, $1.50 & $1, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq. Direction VICTOR THRANE. Knabe Piano Used.

HURTIG & SEAMONS West 125th St. WEBER'S BEAUTIFUL DAINTY DUCHESS CO.
EXTRA—MONROE & MACK.
MAT. WED. & SAT. ORCH. 25c.

Lion Palace Western Boulevard Music Hall Broadway and 125th St. HIGH CLASS VARIETY. NEW ATTRACTIONS EVERY WEEK. SUNDAY SACRED CONCERTS AFTERNOON & EVENING.

Hammerstein's 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. VICTORIA Evgs. 8:30. Sat. Mat. 2:15
Mat. Sat. Prices, 50, 75, $1.00. Jerome Sykes & Edna Wallace Hopper CHRIS AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP

PROCTOR'S 23d St. Cont. Perf. Rossow Midgets
15, 25, 50c. Montgomery & Stone
Merkel Sisters, Diana, McPhee & Hill, Mov. Pic's, &c.

PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. FOUR COHANS
15, 25, 50c. Yorke & Adams,
Ethel Levey, J. E. Camp, Whitney Bros. Mov. Pic's, &c.

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL, B'way & 30 St. Matinées Tues. & Sat.
Whirl-I-Gig & BARBARA FIDGETY

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH.
EDEN MUSEE
NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. CHAS. FROHMAN'S COMEDIANS in MAKE WAY FOR THE LADIES

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. 10c. to all. OLGA, QUEEN OF ALLIGATORS.

LECTURES.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LECTURES
FOR FEBRUARY.
AT COOPER UNION, Tuesdays, except Feb. 20, 8 P. M.—ALEXANDER S. CHESSIN, "Russia and Russians." No tickets required.
AT METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART. Saturdays, 11 A. M.—JEAN SCHOPFER, "French Architecture and Sculpture." No tickets required.
AT AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, Saturdays, 8 P. M.—Palæontology.—Apply for tickets to the Secretary of Columbia University.
AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, Feb. 14, 21, 28, 4:30 P. M.—Lectures in German. Feb. 15, 3:30 P. M., Lecture in French.

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1900. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Jan. 27...	1,314,858
Same week last year.....	7,207,528
To date this year.....	8,414,890
Corresponding date last year..	22,343,235

Bonds for the week.....	$11,253,000
Same week last year.....	$37,998,000
To date this year.....	$41,736,100
Corresponding date last year.	$133,714,540

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2@4; at three months, 4; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	2½	Evans. & T. Haute	2
Am. Ice	3¾	Glucose Sugar Ref.	3¾
Am. Steel & Wire	1	Int. Paper pf.	3
Ann Arbor pf.	1	Int. Silver	1
Brooklyn U. Gas	3½	Iowa Central pf.	1½
Brunswick City	1½	Met. Street Ry.	2⅞
Chi. Gt. W. pf. A.	1½	Minn. & St. Louis	1
Chi. Gt. W. pf. B.	2	National Biscuit	1
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	3½	Peoria & Eastern	1
Clev., Lorain & W.	1¼	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	1
Clev., L. & W. pf.	1	Rio G. West. pf.	5
C. & Hock. C. & I.	1	Texas P. Land Tr.	1
Consolidated Gas	5	Twin City R. T.	2
Erie Tel. & Tel.	1½	Twin City R. T. pf.	1

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sugar Ref.	1⅝	Northern Pacific	1½
Am. Tin Plate	1¼	Pacific Mail	1¼
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	1	Pressed Steel Car	1
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	1⅝	Pennsylvania	1
Baltimore & Ohio	1⅞	Pullman Co.	1
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	1½	St. L. Southwest. pf.	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	1	Southern Pacific	1
Chi. & Northwest.	1⅜	Southern Ry. pf.	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	2½
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	1	Third Avenue	2
Del., Lack. & West.	1½	Union Bag & Paper	1½
Des Moines & Ft. D.	1	Union Pacific	1⅛
International Paper.	1⅛	U. S. Leather	1⅛
Louisville & Nashv.	1	U. S. Rubber	3
Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	1	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	1
National Steel	2¼	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	1
New York Central	1⅛		

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Dock & Imp. 5s.	1	Met. El. 1st 6s	1
Austin & North. 1st.	1	M. & St. L. 1st ref. 4s.	1½
B'klyn Un. El. 1st.	1½	Mob. & Ohio gen. 4s.	1¼
B., R. & P. gen.	1¼	N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. cfs. 4s.	1
Can. South. 2d	1½	N. Y., Ont. & W. ref. 4s	2
Cent. of N. J. gen.	3½	St. L. & I. M. 5s.	1¼
Cent. of N. J. gen., r.	1¼	St. L. & I. M. 4s.	1
C., M. & St. P. 4s, Series A	1	St. P., M. & M. con. 4½s	1⅝
E. T., Va. & Ga. con. 5s	2½	St. P. M. & M., Mont. Ext. 4s	1
Erie 1st ext. 4s.	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s.	2
Erie 1st con. 7s.	2	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1
Flint & P. M. 6s.	2	T. C. & I., Birm. 6s.	3⅝
F. & P. M., Pt. H. Div. 5s.	3	T., C. & L. De B. 6s.	3
Houston & Texas gen.	1	W. N. Y. & Penn. 1st.	2
Kan. & Mich. 4s.	2¾	W. N. Y. & P. gen.	2
Louis. & Nash. unif. 4s	1¼	W. N. Y. & P. inc.	2¾
Laclede Gas 1st.	1		

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn W. & W. 5s.	4	P., St. L. & K. C. 1st, L. r.	2
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	1½	Wabash 1st, Des M. Div. 4s.	1
L. Ev. & St. L. con. 5s, t. r.	2		

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Jan. 27, total transactions included 1,314,858 shares of stock, $11,158,500 bonds, including $43,100 Government and $52,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings compared with those of the corresponding week last year show:

STOCKS.

	Jan 28, '99.	Jan. 27, 1900.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.	7,207,528	1,314,858	5,892,670
Banks	45	.....	45
Mining	1,600	1,200	400

BONDS.

	Jan. 28, '99.	Jan. 27, 1900.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.	$37,583,000	$11,158,500	$26,424,500
State	136,500	52,000	84,500
Government	279,000	43,100	235,900

OUR LONDON CABLE.

DOUBT IN THE MONEY MARKET.

Coming Demands of the Government the Key to the Situation—Diminished Trade Helps to Maintain Low Rates—Condition of Banks and Railroads.

Cable Correspondence.

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LONDON, Jan. 28.—Have we got to the bottom? That is the question of most interest in the money market. I am disposed to think we have, for after the bank rate was reduced to 4 per cent. on Thursday, the open market began to harden. On Wednesday three months' bank bills could now and then be discounted at a fraction under 3 per cent.; Saturday the rate was passing firm at 3¼. Short loans have not risen above per cent., but they are sure to follow discounts if the denudation of balances continues. There, however, is the doubtful point.

In the last fortnight the open market has lost upward of £4,000,000 through the collection of revenue and the repayments yesterday, but next week the Government, which has flooded the market with £4,000,000 in new credit procured from the bank, will in the ordinary course release large amounts and thus restore the money taken away, or part of it. It is consequently probable that the market may ease down again, and, as all the Continental markets are falling, a period of low rates might be considered assured.

The Bank of Germany's note circulation is now about £2,000,000 within the amount for which it has to pay the Government 5 per cent., and therefore it will probably come down to 5 per cent. soon. The Bank of France is back almost at the normal level, and your market seems to promise cheapness for a considerable period. Why, then, should not London rates further recede?

The recent dearness has stifled speculation, so much so that the Pennsylvania Railroad's issue of new shares was the only fresh public demand on capital made this week. Six per cent. has been like the Canadian Winter to the beaver, and general business has suffered as if from a stroke of paralysis. The fair inference, therefore, is that we are at the beginning of a period of stagnation and that the bank rate may even go lower.

I am not going to prophesy, but think a further reduction improbable, were it for no other reason than that the Government must soon be a heavy borrower and that foreign demands on the bank's stock of bullion are sure to revive ominously if the discount rate is allowed to go below 3 per cent. Even this rate is too low for safety, as witness the fact that all the other markets are now above us. But the truth is, guessing is barred by ignorance of the Government demands.

Report gives various amounts as about to be asked for next week by Parliament, the lowest £15,000,000, a sum altogether inadequate. Take it at that, and its collection and disbursement must have a powerful influence in first curtailing and then expanding the credit supplies of the market as the money is collected and paid out. If the payments involve exports of gold, stringency is certain again to appear. Further, India must soon come for a loan, and the Cape has been obliged to raise £600,000 already to avoid a default. It will be necessary to fund this and to provide for other colonies considerable sums, so as to keep the wolf from the door, and all this means either gold exported or intercepted.

On the best supposition, therefore, the London money market cannot remain comfortably easy for more than a week or two at a time. It stands to be shot at from all over the world.

The greatest help in the maintenance of low rates lies in the shocking destruction not only of speculative business on the Stock Exchange, but of trade enterprise in all directions. Although the 6 per cent. rate has gone like a bad dream, its consequences are with us still and will presently appear in diminished trade returns, factories running on half time or shut down, and general complaint. On the industrial side I think the reaction has made some progress and that we shall see a reduction in the use of banking credit in this direction alone which might under ordinary circumstances suffice to fix cheapness on the money market for months. All, however, depends on the Government, even the coal scarcity, which is becoming more and more acute and driving manufacturers to despair.

Our banks did well the last half of the year—much better than in the first month of the new year. Most of them have distributed higher dividends and in other directions strengthened their position with the public. It is otherwise with our railways. What between the steady increase of capital charges and the equally steady growth of working expenses, their common stocks are destined to suffer a slow, relentless diminution in dividends as the years pass. But our companies do not imitate the example of the best among the American ones and liberally screen themselves against future adversity by stopping capital outlay and providing for improvements from revenue. The universal motto is to pay dividends up to the hilt and let the future look after itself.

A. J. W.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Jan. 29.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad—Dividend payable.
Michigan Central Railroad—Dividend payable.
Universal Preservative Company—Special meeting.

Tuesday, Jan. 30.

Daylight Prism Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Electric Company of America—Dividend payable.
Missouri Pacific Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
National Surety Company—Annual meeting.
St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.

Wednesday, Jan. 31.

American Steel Hoop Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Tin Plate Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Chicago Great Western Railway—Dividend payable on preferred A.
Cambria Steel Company—Books close.
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Colorado and Southern Railroad—Books close for dividend on first preferred.
Copper Range Company—Books close for annual meeting.
General Chemical Company—Annual meeting.
General Electric Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Illinois Central Railroad—Dividend payable.
Mobile and Ohio Railroad—Books close for annual meeting of bondholders.
New England Telephone and Telegraph Company—Books close.
St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway—Dividend payable on first preferred.
Sicilian Asphalt Company—Annual meeting.
United States Rubber Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Victoria Cotton Mills Company—Special meeting.

Thursday, Feb. 1.

Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Car and Foundry Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Glue Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Ice Company—Books close.
American Institute—Annual meeting.
American Tobacco Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad—Dividend payable.
Canada Southern Railroad—Dividend payable.
Central Oil Company—Dividend payable.
Central Railroad of New Jersey—Dividend payable.
Chicago Edison Company—Dividend payable.
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad—Dividend payable.
Cincinnati, Newport and Covington Railroad—Dividend payable.
Claflin (H. B.) Company—Dividend payable on first and second preferred.
Columbus (Ohio) Gas, Light and Heat Company—Dividend payable.
Columbus (Ohio) Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad—Dividend payable.
Consolidated Coal Company, Maryland—Dividend payable.
Cornwall and Lebanon Railroad—Dividend payable.
Corn Exchange Bank—Dividend payable.
Consolidated Gas Company, Pittsburg—Dividend payable.
Edison Electric Illuminating Company, Boston—Dividend payable.
Erie and West Transportation Company—Dividend payable.
Farmers' Loan and Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Finance Company, Philadelphia—Dividend payable.
Flat Top Land Association—Dividend payable.
German-American Bank—Dividend payable.
Great Northern Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Green Bay and Western Railroad—Dividend payable.
Hamilton Trust Company, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Harrisburg Traction Company—Dividend payable.
Harrison Brothers, Philadelphia—Dividend payable on preferred.
Henderson Bridge Company—Dividend payable.
Hudson River Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
International Steam Pump Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
International Zinc Company—Dividend payable.
Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Keystone Watch Company—Dividend payable.
Kings County Trust Company, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Knickerbocker Machine Company—Dividend payable.
Lawyers' Title Insurance Company—Dividend payable.
Lincoln National Bank—Dividend payable.
Louisiana and Missouri River Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Municipal Gas Company of Albany—Dividend payable.
Nassau Trust Company, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
New York Security and Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Northern Ohio Traction Company—Dividend payable.
Pacific Coast Company—Dividend payable on common, first and second preferred.
Pennsylvania Coal Company—Dividend payable.

Continued on Page 6.

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 27, 1900.

Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Range for Year 1900. Lowest.	Closing Sat., Jan. 27. Bid.	Closing Sat., Jan. 27. Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended Jan. 27, 1,314,858.	Amount Capi'l Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period.	Week Ended Jan. 27. First.	Week Ended Jan. 27. High.	Week Ended Jan. 27. Low.	Week Ended Jan. 27. Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Jan. 27, 1900.
114 January 6.	114 January 6.	114	117	..	Adams Express	$12,000,000	Dec. 11, '99.	2	SA	114	115	114	115	109⅞	45
14⅜ January 4.	12½ January 15.	12	13½	..	American Car & Foundry Co.	20,000,000	.....	..	..	13	13	12¾	12¾	....	538
62½ January 4.	50½ January 2.	59	60½	+ ⅛	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	29,000,000	Nov. 1, '99.	1¾	Q	60	60½	60	60	....	1,327
34½ January 5.	32½ January 17.	33½	34	+ ⅛	American Cotton Oil.	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '99.	4	A	33½	34½	33⅛	33½	36	1,240
94½ January 23.	90 January 8.	92½	94	+ 2¼	American Cotton Oil pf.	10,198,800	Dec. 1, '99.	3	SA	92½	94¼	92½	94¼	90	730
33⅛ January 22.	24⅞ January 4.	30½	32½	..	American District Telegraph.	8,845,000	Nov. 15, '99.	1¼	SA	32	33½	31	31	44⅜	900
145 January 18.	145 January 18.	146	150	..	American Express	18,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	3	SA	148	148	147	147	143½	39
39⅞ January 26.	33⅛ January 15.	39¾	40	+ 3⅝	American Ice Co.	22,839,100	Nov. 15, '99.	1	..	36¾	36⅞	36½	39⅞	....	6,907
73 January 17.	72½ January 5.	72½	73	..	American Ice Co. pf.	12,440,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	73	73	73	73	....	162
15½ January 17.	12⅜ January 4.	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛	American Linseed Co.	16,750,000	.....	..	..	14½	14⅞	14¼	14½	....	1,488
56⅜ January 2.	52⅜ January 11.	54⅞	55½	+ ⅞	American Linseed Co. pf.	16,750,000	Dec. 15, '99.	1¾	Q	55	55	54⅛	54⅞	....	1,232
7⅜ January 2.	5¼ January 18.	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛	American Malting Co.	14,500,000	.....	..	..	6	6	6	6	32½	1,970
31½ January 2.	26½ January 19.	27	28	..	American Malting Co. pf.	14,400,000	Oct. 16, '99.	1½	Q	28	28	27	27	85½	500
39¼ January 22.	35½ January 2.	38⅝	39	— ¼	American Smelting & Refining Co.	27,000,000	.....	..	..	39	39¼	37⅝	38½	....	4,601
89⅜ January 20.	86 January 2.	88	89	— 1⅜	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	27,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	89¼	89½	88	88	....	1,310
3½ January 22.	3½ January 22.	3	3⅜	..	American Spirits Mfg. Co.	27,983,300	.....	..	..	3½	3⅝	3½	3½	14	140
45 January 3.	41½ January 17.	41½	42½	..	American Steel Hoop Co.	10,190,800	.....	..	..	42	42½	42	42	....	725
83 January 2.	80 January 23.	80	81	..	American Steel Hoop Co. pf.	14,000,000	Oct. 10, '99.	1¾	Q	81	81¼	80	81	....	650
50⅜ January 2.	45¼ January 15.	49¼	49⅝	+ 1	American Steel & Wire Co.	50,000,000	.....	..	..	48½	50	48¼	49¼	49	45,140
102½ January 3.	80 January 15.	90	90½	— ½	American Steel & Wire Co. pf.	40,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	90½	91	90	90	122½	2,363
137½ January 4.	112¾ January 11.	115¾	116	— 1½	American Sugar Refining Co.	36,988,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	3	Q	118	119¼	114¼	116	145½	165,210
115 January 10.	111 January 11.	112	114	+ ⅛	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	36,988,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	114¼	114¾	114¼	114¼	113¾	150
92¾ January 18.	92¾ January 18.	92	96	..	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	14,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1¼	Q	96	96	95	96	101	100
34½ January 3.	28⅝ January 15.	29¾	29¼	— 1¼	American Tin Plate.	28,000,000	.....	..	..	29¾	29¾	28½	28½	....	1,060
83 January 2.	80½ January 12.	81½	82⅞	+ ¼	American Tin Plate pf.	18,000,000	Oct. 30, '99.	1¾	Q	81½	81¾	81½	81½	....	747
107⅜ January 3.	94½ January 12.	99	99¼	— ⅛	American Tobacco.	54,500,000	Nov. 1, '99.	1½	Q	100	101½	98½	99⅛	146⅜	54,094
*140½ January 18.	*136 January 24.	135	140	..	American Tobacco pf.	14,000,000	Nov. 1, '99.	2	Q	136	136	136	136	138	20
41¾ January 3.	36 January 8.	39¼	40	— ½	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	30,000,000	Nov. 1, '99.	12	SA	40¾	40¾	39½	39½	....	2,700
45 January 22.	41 January 3.	43	45	+ 1..	Ann Arbor pf.	4,000,000	.....	..	..	44½	45	44½	45	....	200
20⅝ January 2.	18⅝ January 8.	19½	19¾	— ⅜	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	102,000,000	.....	..	..	19⅝	20	19	19¾	35	8,800
63½ January 2.	55½ January 11.	59⅝	60	— 1	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	114,199,500	July 20, '99.	1½	SA	61	61⅝	59⅝	60	93⅜	41,000
80¼ January 13.	55⅝ January 8.	57¼	58	— 1½	Baltimore & Ohio.	42,500,000	.....	..	..	56⅝	58	56⅜	57⅝	97¼	19,000
77⅞ January 2.	72⅜ January 9.	74⅛	74⅜	— ½	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	52,227,000	.....	..	..	73	74⅜	73	74⅛	97	12,000
10⅞ January 8.	6½ January 12.	7¼	7¼	+ ⅜	Brooklyn Rapid Transit.	48,000,000	.....	..	..	7	7¼	7	7¼	17⅞	2,000
150 January 26.	140 January 3.	149	150	+ 5⅛	Brooklyn Union Gas.	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	4	SA	149	150	149	150	140¾	3,100

Note.—The highest and lowest prices, unless otherwise designated, are based on sales of 100-share lots. *Sales of less than 100 shares. †Including extra dividend of ¾. ‡Including extra dividend of 2½. **Dividend paid changed from semi-annual to quarterly and extra payments omitted. §Including payments of 5-22 of 1 per cent. on first preferred and 1-3 of 1 per cent. on second preferred to make it conform with fiscal year, which ends June 30. A.—Annual. Sa.—Semi-annual. Q.—Quarterly. M.—Monthly. All stocks in this table par $100, with these exceptions: Swarthmore & Terre Haute common and preferred; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western; Pennsylvania; the Readings, and American Tobacco, each of which is $50 par.

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 27, 1900.

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Jan. 27, $11,253,600

	Week Ending Jan. 27. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	104	104½	104	104½	32½
American Dock & Improvement 5s	114	114	114	114	10
American Tobacco scrip	100	100	100	100	10
Ann Arbor 4s	93	94	93	93½	54
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	100½	101⅜	100½	100⅞	40½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	81	81¾	81	81¼	225
Austin & Northwest 5s	95½	96½	95½	96½	49
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	94⅜	95⅜	94⅜	94⅜	513
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	100	100½	100	100⅛	280
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	90	90¼	89½	89⅝	592½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st con. 5s	119	119	119	119	1
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	102	102	102	102	1
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	105	105	104⅞	104⅞	9
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	96⅜	97	96	96⅜	57
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	116	116	116	116	1
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	70	70	70	70	5
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	110½	110¼	110¼	110¼	2
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	2
Canada Southern 1st 5s	107	107	107	107	39
Canada Southern 2d 5s	108	108½	108	108½	42
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	90¼	90½	90	90	127
Central of New Jersey general 5s	110½	122¾	119½	122¾	222
Central of New Jersey general 5s, reg	117½	119	117½	119	2
Central Pacific 3½s	83⅞	84	83¾	83¾	201½
Central Pacific 1st 4s	100¾	100⅜	100¼	100⅜	323½
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	97	97½	97	97½	239
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, 1911	118	118	118	118	5
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, Series A	115¼	115½	115¼	115½	2
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s	116½	116½	116¼	116½	34
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	104	104½	104	104¼	33
Chi., Bur. & Quincy consol. 7s	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	4
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver Div. 4s	102	102	102	102	4
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	110½	111	110½	111	17
Chicago & Eastern Illinois consol. 6s	138	138	138	138	1
Chicago & Eastern Illinois 1st 7s	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	1
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	115	115	115	115	4
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	108	108	108	108	1
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 6s	112	112	112	112	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul consol. 7s	166¼	167½	166¼	167½	18
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi. & Pacific 6s	119	119	119	119	27
Chi., M. & St. P., Chi. & Pac. West. Div. 5s	119	119⅞	119⅝	119⅞	30
Chi., Mil. & St. P., So. Minn. 6s	119	119¼	119	119¼	6
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi. & Lake Sup. Div. 5s	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	3
Chi., M. & St. P., Hastings & Dakota 7s	127⅞	127⅞	127⅞	127⅞	8
Chi., M. & St. P., Hastings & Dakota 5s	110	110	110	110	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	110½	110½	110½	110½	5
Chicago & Northwestern general 3½s	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	39
Chicago & Northwestern extended 4s	108½	109	108½	109	9
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s, reg	110	110	110	110	20
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s, coupon	110	110	110	110	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s	130	130	130	130	10
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific general 4s	105½	106	105½	106	279
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 3½s	100	100	100	100	1
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha con. 6s	133¼	133¼	133¼	133¼	5
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	94	94	92½	93	8
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. 4s	96¼	96⅜	96½	96½	89
C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	101½	101½	101½	101½	6
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling 1st 5s	107	107	107	107	3
Cleveland & Marietta 4½s	110	110	110	110	5
Colorado Coal & Iron 6s	103¼	103¼	103½	103¼	61
Colorado Midland 2-4s	66¼	66⅝	66	66½	112
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	73	73	73	73	15
Colorado & Southern 4s	85	85⅞	85	85⅞	218
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 5s	123	123	123	123	3
Denver & Rio Grande 1st 7s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	3
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	99	99¼	98⅜	99	36
Denver & Rio Grande Improvement 5s	104	104	103½	104	14
Detroit City Gas 5s	95	95	95	95	8
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette 1. g. 3½s	21	21	21	21	10
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	116½	117⅛	116½	117½	41
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. Div. 5s	115	115	115	115	2
Edison Elec. Ill. Co. of N. Y. conv. 5s	110	110	110	110	4
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern 1st 5s	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	2
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	102	102	102	102	8
Erie 1st consol 7s	141½	142	141½	142	10
Erie 1st extended 4s	118	118	118	118	5
Erie prior lien 4s	90½	90⅝	90½	90⅞	59
Erie general lien 4s	69⅝	69⅝	68½	68½	12
Evansville & Terre Haute gen. 6s	106¾	107½	106¾	107½	33
Flint & P. M., Fort Huron Div. 5s	108	108	108	108	16
Flint & Pere Marquette consol. 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	21
Flint & Pere Marquette 6s	122	122	122	122	10
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	74½	74⅝	73	73	44
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	102	102½	102	102½	56
General Electric debenture 5s	113	113	113	113	2
Georgia, Carolina & Northern 1st 5s	99½	99½	99½	99½	5
Green Bay & Western debenture, A	56½	56⅞	54½	56½	1
Green Bay & Western debenture, B	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7½	60
Hocking Valley 4½s	99⅝	99⅝	99½	99⅝	72
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	85	85⅝	85	85⅞	42
Houston, East & West Texas 1st 5s	100	100	100	100	1
Illinois Central, St. Louis Div. 3½s	100½	100⅝	100½	100⅜	10
Illinois Central, Louisville Div. 3½s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	1
Indiana, Decatur & Western 1st 5s	106	106	106	106	2
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa 1st ref. 5s	108	108	108	108	15
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞	20
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	3
Iowa Central 1st 5s	111	114⅜	111	114	17
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	86½	88	86½	87⅜	17
Kansas City, Pitts. & Gulf 1st 5s, tr. rects	69	69	68½	68½	60
Kentucky Central 4s	97	97	97	97	28
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	10
Lake Shore 2d 7s	113¼	113¼	113½	113½	13
Lake Shore 3½s	110⅛	110½	110⅛	110⅛	39
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consol. 7s	101	101	101	101	10
Louis., Evans. & St. Louis consol. 5s, tr. r.	67½	68	67	68	35
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	98½	99¼	98¼	99¼	43
Louis. & Nash. collateral trust 4s	98¾	98½	98	98	10
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	116	116	116	116	1
Louis. & Nash., Ev., Hend. & Nash. 6s	111½	111½	111¼	111½	4
Louis. & Nash. collateral trust 5s	107	107	107	107	3
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago 1st 6s	113	113	113	113	14
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	104	104¼	104	104¼	51
Metropolitan Elevated 6s	115	115	115	115	6
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	119½	120	119½	119⅞	94
Metropolitan West Side El., Chicago, 4s	97½	97½	97¼	97⅜	27
Mexican Central 1st income	24½	24⅝	24	24	92
Mexican Central 2d income	12	12	12	12	18
Mexican International consol. 4s	88¼	88½	88¼	88½	36
Michigan Central cons. 7s	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	1
Midland of New Jersey 1st 6s	116½	116½	116½	116½	1
Mil., Lake Shore & West. ext. & imp. 5s	125	125	125	125	10
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st 7s	145½	145	143½	145	2
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	112	112¼	112	112¼	8
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	96¼	96¼	95¼	95¾	5
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	99⅝	99⅝	99	99	63
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	69	69	68½	68½	68
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	92¾	93	92	92½	22
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	94⅞	94¼	94	94⅜	34
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	97½	97½	97	97	35
Missouri Pacific coll. gold 5s	94	94	93	93	25
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	116¼	117	116¼	116¼	78
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	125	125	125	125	5
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	85¼	85	85⅞	85	60
Morris & Essex 1st 7s	142	142	142	142	1
Morris & Essex 7s, 1901	107½	107½	107½	107½	4
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis con. 5s	105	105	105	105	10
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	125½	125½	125¾	125½	4
New York Central, Mich. Cent. collat. 3½s	97	97⅛	97	97⅛	61
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	96¼	96	95¾	95	53
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s, reg	96	96	95¾	95¾	23
New York Central 1st 7s	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾	6
New York Central debenture 5s, 1884-1904	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	8
New York Central general 3½s	103	103	103	103	50
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	108	108½	108	108½	19
N. Y. G., Elec. L., H. & P., pur. money 5s	95½	95⅝	95¼	95⅝	20
N. Y. Gas, Elec. Light, Heat & Power 5s	105	105	104	104	18
New York & Harlem 1st 7s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	2
N. Y., N. H. & H. 4s, deb. certis	187½	188	187½	188	11
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	105	105½	105	105½	97
New York, Sus. & Western gen. 5s	96¾	96	94¾	96	29
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	98¾	99¼	98¾	98⅝	108
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	66¾	67	66¾	66¾	160
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	103⅝	104	103⅝	104	265
Northern Pacific terminal 6s	118	118	118	118	23
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	103	103	103¼	103½	30
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	112	113⅝	113	113⅝	14
Oregon Short Line 6s	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	1
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	53
Panama 1st 6s	105	105	105	105	13
Peo., Dec. & Evans. 4s, tr. rects	103	103	103	103	16
Phila., Wil. & Balto. 4½s, Div. C, tr. rects	112	112	112	112	10
Phila. & Reading 2d 4s	84	84	84	84	5

	Week Ending Jan. 27. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales
Peoria & Eastern income	26	26	26	26	15
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, Series A	115½	115½	115¼	115½	13
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, Series B	115	115½	115	115½	27
Pittsburg & Western 4s	100	100	100	100	20
Pittsburg & Western 4s, tr. rects	99⅞	100½	99⅞	100½	3
Reading general 4s	84½	84¾	84	84¼	180
Rio Grande Western 4s	95½	96	95	95¼	19
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 2-3-4s	84	84	84	84	1
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	111	112	111	111¾	125
St. Louis & Iron Mount. gen. 5s, st. guar	110	110	110	110	1
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern 4s	80	81	80	80½	195
St. Louis & San Francisco 6s	122½	122½	122½	122½	20
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s	80½	80½	80½	80½	2
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	107½	107¾	107½	107¾	49
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	90½	91	90¼	90¼	138
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income	58½	59½	58	58½	400
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Dakota ext. 6s	120½	120½	120¼	120½	4
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana ext. 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	10
St. P., M. & M. con. 6s, reduced to 4½s	113½	114⅝	113½	114⅝	32
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	78	78½	78	78	94
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	99¼	99½	99¼	99¼	5
Sherman, Shreveport & Southern 5s	92¼	93⅜	92¼	93⅜	30
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	10
Southern Pacific col. tr. 4s	83½	83⅝	82½	82⅝	159
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	110½	110½	110½	110½	17
Southern Pac. of Cal. consol. 5s, stamped	106	106	105½	105⅝	34
Southern Railway 5s	107½	107⅝	107⅜	107⅝	57
Standard Rope & Twine income	22	22	21½	22	28
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	83	84	83	84	18
Tenn. Coal & Iron, De Bard. 6s	107	109	107	109	10
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st 6s, Birm. Div	109	109¼	107	109	25
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	103	103¾	103	103½	52
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	113	113	112⅜	112⅜	65
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 6s, tr. r	115	115	115	115	1
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	1
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	104	104	104	104	8
Union Pacific 1st 4s	104⅛	104⅞	104¼	104⅝	307
Wabash 1st 5s	115½	115⅝	115	115½	11
Wabash 2d 5s	101	101½	100½	101½	19
Wabash debenture, Series A	83	84	83	84	20
Wabash debenture, Series B	37½	38½	37⅛	37⅜	914
Wabash 1st, Des Moines Div. 4s	92	92	92	92	19
West Shore 4s	113	113⅜	113	113	19
West Shore 4s, registered	112⅜	112½	112	112	30
West. New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	113	113½	113	113	4
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen. 3-4s	70⅝	73	70⅝	73	99
Western New York & Pennsylvania income	23⅞	26	23⅞	26	168
Western Union collateral trust 5s	111⅝	112½	111⅝	112¼	6
Western Union debenture 7s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	2
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	105	105	104½	104½	7
Wisconsin Central 1st 4s	90½	91	90¾	90½	119

Total sales.....$11,158,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 27, 1900.

United States 4s, 1925, coupon	134	134	133¾	133¾	2
United States 5s, coupon	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	20
United States 4s, 1907, registered	114½	114½	114½	114½	7
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	10
United States 3s, coupon	110½	110¾	110½	110½	3
United States 3s, small	110	110	110	110	*1
United States 3s, registered	109½	109½	109⅜	109⅜	1

Total sales.....$43,100

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 27, 1900.

Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991	85½	86	85½	85⅝	52

Grand total.....$11,253,600

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last sale in 1899 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered					102	Dec. 2
United States 4s, 1907, registered	114¾	Jan. 5	114	Jan. 3	114½	Jan. 26
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114¾	Jan. 22	114	Jan. 2	114¾	Jan. 22
United States 4s, 1925, registered	133½	Jan. 19	133½	Jan. 19	133½	Jan. 19
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	134½	Jan. 19	133¾	Jan. 2	133¾	Jan. 26
United States 5s, registered	112⅝	Jan. 19	112⅝	Jan. 19	112⅝	Jan. 19
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	113⅝	Jan. 25	113¼	Jan. 15	113⅝	Jan. 25
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	110⅝	Jan. 6	110	Jan. 2	110½	Jan. 25
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	110¼	Jan. 3	109½	Jan. 19	109½	Jan. 19
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	109⅝	Jan. 6	109¼	Jan. 2	109½	Jan. 13

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last sale in 1899 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	111	Jan. 17	108½	Jan. 8	111	Jan. 17
Alabama, Class C	102	Jan. 16	102	Jan. 16	102	Jan. 16
Louisiana consolidated 4s					110	Apr. 28
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small					109½	Feb. 27
North Carolina consolidated 4s					97	July 12
Tennessee settlement 3s	94½	Jan. 19	94	Jan. 17	94½	Jan. 19
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	91	Jan. 17	91	Jan. 17	91	Jan. 17
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts					5⅝	Dec. 21
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	86	Jan. 24	85	Jan. 5	85⅝	Jan. 27

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, showed an increase in the reserve of $5,092,800. The banks now hold a surplus of $29,277,975 above the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in the loans of $7,515,600, an increase in specie of $5,154,700, an increase in legal tenders of $3,639,600, an increase in deposits of $15,008,000, and a decrease in circulation of $343,500.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and the corresponding date last year:

	Jan. 27, 1900.	Jan. 20, '00.	Jan. 28, '99.
Loans	$633,352,500	$630,817,200	$726,372,200
Specie	157,762,600	152,607,900	193,464,900
Legal tenders	66,047,000	62,957,400	61,156,500
Net Deposits	798,232,100	783,516,100	881,637,500
Circulation	24,687,300	25,031,000	14,700,000

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Jan. 27, 1900.	Jan. 20, '00.	Jan. 28, '99.
Specie	$157,762,600	$152,607,900	$193,464,900
Legal tenders	66,047,000	62,957,400	61,156,500
Total reserve	$223,809,600	$215,565,300	$254,621,400
Reserve req'd against dep.	195,131,525	191,378,525	215,466,375
Surplus of reserve above legal requirements	$28,678,075	$24,186,675	$39,232,025

The following table shows the amount of reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year, and at the corresponding dates in 1899 and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Jan. 6	$11,307,625	$25,530,375	$22,264,575
Jan. 13	28,127,250	28,303,075	25,963,775
Jan. 20	24,186,675	24,695,675	21,275,200
Jan. 27	29,278,075	30,232,025	25,698,450

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1900	$29,278,075
1899	30,232,025
1898	25,698,450
1897	21,275,200
1896	22,963,775
1895	25,530,375
1894	11,307,625

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Jan. 27	$972,111,857	$49,416,899
Jan. 20	1,005,176,062	56,908,365
Jan. 13	1,097,626,402	58,654,838
Jan. 6	1,146,108,226	62,735,507
*Dec. 30	680,902,603	46,539,980
Dec. 23	1,425,305,943	56,302,736
Dec. 16	1,249,644,823	51,907,123
Dec. 9	1,114,068,435	45,117,036
*Dec. 2	1,032,136,986	46,097,701
Nov. 25	1,086,762,288	56,933,109
Nov. 18	1,263,834,833	55,800,585
*Nov. 11	1,001,754,797	37,124,068
Nov. 4	1,234,288,145	54,874,678
Oct. 28	1,099,029,146	54,975,280
Oct. 21	1,202,533,092	56,925,993
Oct. 14	1,165,902,483	53,291,186
Oct. 7	1,450,632,832	60,504,730
†Sept. 30	749,284,191	38,614,303
Sept. 23	1,350,088,288	58,354,945
Sept. 16	1,063,748,286	43,451,021
†Sept. 9	886,526,474	43,742,432
Sept. 2	933,858,272	53,225,980
Aug. 26	972,668,143	44,757,304
Aug. 19	965,519,793	49,230,721
Aug. 12	905,780,548	47,310,779
Aug. 5	1,022,980,475	54,447,146
July 29	875,946,085	57,845,059
July 22	980,471,913	55,028,502
July 15	1,195,996,402	63,065,519
*July 8	1,026,944,959	64,460,370
July 1	1,165,535,116	66,953,466
June 24	945,788,538	52,452,898
June 17	1,137,692,946	66,904,470
June 10	1,029,306,504	56,814,127
*June 3	954,342,886	54,274,907
May 27	1,231,015,011	69,989,009
MAY 20	1,245,292,906	68,891,513
MAY 13	1,324,833,511	77,221,294
May 6	1,439,473,965	72,063,496
April 29	1,291,119,869	67,723,055
April 22	1,302,919,610	77,752,586
April 15	1,454,348,235	82,534,464
April 8	1,582,060,641	77,272,983
April 1	1,[illegible]30,167	60,615,694
March 25	1,[illegible]37,065	74,448,296
March 18	1,[illegible]52,739	67,781,545
March 11	1,[illegible]50,337	76,578,536
March 4	1,[illegible]28,600	74,090,301
Feb. 25	1,[illegible]30,[illegible]	80,387,372
Feb. 18	1,[illegible]30,[illegible]	80,387,372
Feb. 11	1,[illegible]30,[illegible]	84,905,364
Feb. 4	1,[illegible]30,[illegible]	73,925,718
Jan. 28	1,[illegible]30,[illegible]	64,[illegible]

1900

		Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Mil. Elec. Ry & L. con. g.5s,1926	*F A	..	....	..	....	106	Oct 27,99	..	..
Mo., Kan. & Tex. 1st g. 4s, 1990	*J D	90½	Jan 2	88¼	Jan 9	90	Jan 26	90	90¼
Do 2d g. 4s, June 1, 1990	F A	69	Jan 19	67	Jan 10	68½	Jan 27	68¼	69¾
Do 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	M N*	95¾	Jan 4	93¼	Jan 4	94½	Jan 26	95¾	94¼
M.,K. & T. of T.1st gtd.g.5s,1942	M S*	93	Jan 26	91	Jan 1	93	Jan 26	..	..
K. C. & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	F A*	77	Jan 3	77	Jan 3	77	Jan 18	..	..
Dallas& Waco 1st gtd.g.5s,1940	M N*	..	....	..	....	94	De 8, 99	..	..
Boonville Bridge gtd. g. 7s,1906	*M N	..	....	..	....	100½	No 22,99	..	..
Sher.,Shr. & So. 1st gtd. 5s, 1943	*J E	93¾	Jan 27	92¼	Jan 27	93¾	Jan 27	92	95
Mo., K. & E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	*A O	103	Jan 8	102¼	Jan 3	103	Jan 8	..	..
Missouri Pac. 1st con. 6s, 1920	M N*	117	Jan 22	114⅞	Jan 13	116¼	Jan 26	..	..
Do 3d 7s, 1906	M N*	..	....	..	....	114	De 7, 99	111¼	..
Do 1r. g. 5s, stpd., Jan., 1917	M S	98	Jan 17	94	Jan 2	97¼	Jan 24	..	..
Do 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	F A*	94	Jan 3	92	Jan 2	93	Jan 25	93	94
Pac. R. of M. 1st ext.g.4s,1938	F A*	105¾	Jan 6	105¾	Jan 6	105¾	Jan 6	..	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	J J*	..	....	..	....	110	No 11,99	..	112
St. L. & I.M.gn.con.l.g.g.5s,1931	*A O	112	Jan 23	109¾	Jan 8	111¾	Jan 27	111½	112
Do do gtd. g. 5s, 1931	*A O	110	Jan 23	110	Jan 23	110	Jan 23	..	..
Do do unified & ref. g. 4s, 1929	J J*	81	Jan 23	77¾	Jan 8	80½	Jan 27	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	J D*	125	Jan 23	124	Jan 3	125	Jan 24	124	..
Do 1st ex.l. g. 6s, July, 1927	Q J	..	....	..	....	121¾	Jne 30,99	116	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938	M S*	85	Jan 23	83	Jan 8	85	Jan 26	..	..
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	*F A	107	Jan 9	107	Jan 9	107	Jan 9	108½	..
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931	*J J	..	....	..	....	84	Apr., 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st, 1913	J J*	128½	Jan 27	126	Jan 8	128½	Jan 27	..	..
Do 2d 6s, 1901	*J J	..	....	..	....	101	Sep 12,99	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	*A O	105	Jan 5	104⅞	Jan 6	105	Jan 23	..	..
Do T. & P. Bch. 6s, 1917	*J J	..	....	..	....	111	De 20, 99	..	..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Alb.	*J J	..	....	..	....	108	Mar., 96	..	..
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Br., 1923	*J J	..	....	..	....	113	De 1, 99	..	..
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s,Nov.,1915	A O	..	....	..	....	106¼	Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y.Cen & Hud. 1st 7s, 1903	*J J	109½	Jan 22	109	Jan 4	109¾	Jan 23	109½	..
Do registered	*J J	..	....	..	....	111½	Oct 3, 99	109½	..
Dc deb. 5s of 1884-1904	M S*	107¾	Jan 23	107	Jan 12	107¾	Jan 23	107½	..
Do do registered	M S*	..	....	..	....	106½	De 12, 99	107¾	..
Do reg. deb. 5s, 1889-1904	M S*	..	....	..	....	108½	Fe 21, 98	107¾	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905	*J D	..	....	..	....	103½	Jne 26,99	102¼	..
Do do registered	*J D	..	....	..	....	104¾	Fe 25, 98	102¼	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	*M N	101½	Jan 16	101	Jan 11	101¼	Jan 16	102¼	..
Do do registered	*M N	..	....	..	....	102¾	Aug 99	102½	..
Do g. mtge. 3½s, 1997	J J*	109¼	Jan 15	100	Jan 2	109	Jan 23	..	..
Do do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	112½	Ap 14, 99	..	..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s,1998	*F A	97⅞	Jan 26	96	Jan 3	97½	Jan 27	..	..
Do do registered	*F A	..	....	..	....	96	De 12, 99	..	..
Do Lake Shore col. g.3½s,1998	*F A	99	Jan 27	97	Jan 2	99	Jan 27	..	..
Do do registered	*F A	97	Jan 10	95½	Jan 24	95½	Jan 26	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*J J	113¾	Jan 26	110	Jan 2	113	Jan 26	113	..
Do registered	*J J	112½	Jan 24	110	Jan 4	112	Jan 25	..	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	J J*	108	Jan 4	108	Jan 4	108	Jan 5	..	..
Do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	106	Jne 17,98	..	..
Clear. Bl. C.1st s.f.gtd.4s,S.A.1940	J J	..	....	..	....	95	Jul 28,98	..	..
Do do registered	J J	..	....	..	....	104	Jul 24,97	..	..
N. Y. Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	*M N	101¾	Jan 25	101¼	Jan 5	101¾	Jan 25	101¾	102
Do registered	*M N	..	....	..	....	101½	De 20, 99	101¾	102
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	*F A	..	....	..	....	103	May 7,97	104	..
R.,W. & O.cn.1st ext.5s,July,1922	A O	128½	Jan 5	128¼	Jan 5	128¼	Jan 8	129	134
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918	*M N	..	....	..	....	100	Jan., 97	..	..
Os. & Rom. 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	*F A	..	....	..	....	113	Ap 13, 99	..	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	J J*	..	....	..	....	107	Au 13,98	..	..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	M S*	107	Jan 18	107	Jan 18	107	Jan 18	..	107½
N. Y. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1927	A O*	..	....	..	....	123	Jul 14,99	..	124
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—									
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	F A*	121	Jan 13	121	Jan 13	121	Jan 13		
Lake Shore con. 1st 7s, 1900	J J*	101½	Jan 18	100⅞	Jan 4	101¼	Jan 18	101¼	102
Do do registered, 1900	Q J*	100⅝	Jan 2	100⅝	Jan 2	100⅝	Jan 2	101¼	..
Do con. 2d 7s, 1903	J D*	113⅛	Jan 24	112⅜	Jan 10	113¼	Jan 24	112¼	..
Do do registered, 1903	J D*	112⅛	Jan 10	112⅛	Jan 10	112½	Jan 10	112½	..
Do g. 3½s, 1997	*J D	110½	Jan 24	109⅜	Jan 6	110¼	Jan 25	..	..
Do do registered	*J D	..	....	..	....	109¼	De 4, 99	..	..
C. & Sp. 1st gtd. L.S.&M.S, 1901	*A O	..	....	..	....	108¼	De 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	J J*	..	....	..	....	122¾	No 3, 99	..	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902	*M N	108¾	Jan 24	108¼	Jan 5	108¾	Jan 24	108½	108¾
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902	*M N	..	....	..	....	103	De 28, 99	103	..
Do 6s, 1900	M S*	..	....	..	....	122	Fe 25, 98	120	..
Do 5s, 1931	*M S	..	....	..	....	129	No 20, 99	125	..
Do do registered, March, 1931	Q M	..	....	..	....	127	De 2, 99	125	..
Do 4s, 1940	*J	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	104	..
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	A O*	106½	Jan 23	104⅝	Jan 3	106½	Jan 23	107½	..
Do registered	A O*	103½	Jan 3	103½	Jan 3	103½	Jan 3	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903	*J D	..	....	..	....	104½	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000	A O*	188	Jan 27	185¾	Jan 5	188	Jan 27	185	..
Do registered	..	..	....	..	....	187	Nc 17,99	..	..
Do do small certs., $100	..	..	....	..	....	185	Au 26,99	..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	..	....	..	....	128	De 27, 99	..	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*M N	..	....	..	....	125½	Fe 4, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905	J J*	114	Jan 5	114	Jan 5	114	Jan 5	114¾	118
Do 1st 6s, 1905	J J	..	....	..	....	113	Jul 29,99	109¾	113¼
N.Y.,O. & W.ref.1st g.4s,June,1992	M S	106½	Jan 25	102	Jan 10	106¼	Jan 25	106	..
Do do reg., $5,000 only	M S	..	....	..	....	101½	No 30,98	..	..
Nor. Pa. Ry. gen. l.g.1st g.6s,1921	*J J	..	....	..	....	119½	Ap 12, 99	..	..
Do registered	*J J	..	....	..	....	112	Jul 20,99	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*F A	..	....	..	....	131¼	My 15,99	124	..
Do registered certificates	Q F	..	....	..	....	132	Jul 28,99	..	..
N. P. Ry p.in.ry.&l.g.g.4s,Jan.,1997	Q J	104	Jan 22	102¼	Jan 2	104	Jan 27	103¾	104
Do registered	Q J	103	Jan 8	103	Jan 8	103	Jan 8	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	Q F	67	Jan 27	65	Jan. 10	66¾	Jan 27	66¾	67¼
Do do registered	Q F	..	....	..	....	66	Sep 21,98	..	..
Wash. Cen. 1st g 4s, Mch.,1948	Q M	..	....	..	....	93	My 11,99	..	86½
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	J J*	118	Jan 5	118	Jan 5	118	Jan 26	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N	110	Jan 15	110	Jan 15	110	Jan 15	110	112½
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	*M N	129	Jan 2	129	Jan 2	129	Jan 2	..	..
Do New Riv. 1st g. 6s, 1932	*A O	..	....	..	....	128	De 1, 99	..	..
Do imp. & ext. 6s, 1934	*F A	..	....	..	....	117½	Au 30,98	..	..
Col. C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	*J J	..	....	..	....	101	Fe 23, 97	..	..
Sci. V. & N. E. 1st gtd.g.4s,1989	M N*	99½	Jan 26	99½	Jan 26	99½	Jan 26	98	100
Nor. & W. R 1st con.g.4s,1906	A O*	94½	Jan 22	90¾	Jan 3	93⅞	Jan 27	93½	94
Ohio Riv.R.R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*J D	..	....	..	....	103	Oct 24,99	105	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	*A O	..	....	..	....	85	De 8, 99	90	..
Omaha & St L. 1st g. 4s, 1001	J J*	65	Jan 11	60	Jan 5	65	Jan 13	..	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*J D	107½	Jan 27	104¼	Jan 6	107¼	Jan 27	106¾	107½
1st Panama sk. fd. sub. 6s, 1910	M N*	105	Jan 16	105	Jan 16	105	Jan 24	105	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	J J*	112¾	Jan 11	111¼	Jan 10	112½	Jan 11	112	..
Do registered, 1921	J J*	111¼	Jan 19	111¼	Jan 19	111½	Jan 19	..	..
Do gtd.3½s,col.tr.reg.cfs.,1937	M S*	..	....	..	....	102	No 11,98	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. cst. g.4s,1923	*M N	..	....	..	....	108	My 12,97	..	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C.gen.4s,1944	*M S	..	....	..	....	115¼	Fe 24, 98	..	..
Clev. & Marietta 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	..	110	Jan 22	109	Jan. 12	110	Jan 22	109½	110
P., D. & E. Tr. Co. cf. 1st 6s, 1920	*J J	100	Jan 18	100	Jan 18	100	Jan 23	..	..
Do Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	..	....	..	....	100	De 23, 97	..	..
Do E. Div.T.Co.cfs.1st 6s,1920	M S*	99½	Jan 22	99½	Jan 22	99½	Jan 22	..	100
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926	M N*	..	....	..	....	17	My 23,98	..	..
Do do Tr. Co. cfs. 1st inst. pd.	..	22	Jan 18	22	Jan 18	22	Jan 18	..	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb.,1921	Q F	..	....	..	....	126	Ap 28, 99	120	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	M N	..	....	..	....	96	De 9, 99	90	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	J D*	..	....	..	....	137	No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922	A O*	..	....	..	....	107¼	Oct 26,98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	..	....	..	....	121	No 25,98	..	..
P.,C., C. & St.L.cn.g.gt.4½s,A,1940	A O*	115¼	Jan 27	114	Jan 9	115¼	Jan 27	..	116½
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	*A O	115¼	Jan 23	113⅜	Jan 12	115¼	Jan 23	..	116½
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	M N*	..	....	..	....	113	No 23, 98	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	M N*	..	....	..	....	107	De 5, 99	..	..
P., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	F A*	..	....	..	....	105⅝	Ap 13, 99	103	..
Do registered, 1900	F A*	..	....	..	....	103¼	Ap 23, 97	..	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	J J*	135	Jan 12	135	Jan 12	135	Jan 12	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	J J*	..	....	..	....	139	No 16,99	..	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	A O	..	....	..	....	135	Jne 7, 99	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1032	A O*	..	....	..	....	119¼	Oct 4, 99	..	..
C. & P. con. sk.g. fd. 7s, 1900	M N*	108	Jan 5	102	Jan 12	102	Jan 12	103	..
Do gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser.A,1942	J J	..	....	..	....	121	Jne 30,99	117	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd.g.4½s,1941	J J*	106	Jan 15	106	Jan 15	106	Jan 15	..	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*M S	..	....	..	....	102	No 10,97	..	..
P. & L.E. 2d g.5s,Ser.A&B,Ja.,1928	A O	..	....	..	....	114	Mar., 93	..	..
P., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 1. 6s, 1932	J J*	..	....	..	....	117	Mar., 99	..	..
P., P. & F. 1st g. 6s, 1916	J J*	..	....	..	....	90	Jne 24,99	90	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	A O*	113¼	Jan 16	113¼	Jan 16	113¼	Jan 16	113	114½
Do 1st con g. 5s, 1943	J J*	..	....	..	....	96	Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J*	100	Jan 25	99¾	Jan 18	100	Jan 26	..	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs	..	100¼	Jan 26	99¾	Jan 11	100¼	Jan 26	..	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*J J	85	Jan 2	83	Jan 9	84¼	Jan 27	84¼	84⅝
Do registered	*J J	..	....	..	....	84¾	De 6, 99	..	..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J*	96	Jan 18	94¾	Jan 4	95¼	Jan 26	95	96¼
Utah Cent. 1st gtd. g. l. g.4s,1917	A O	..	....	..	....	89	Jne 27,99	89	..
Rio Gde. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	J D*	..	....	..	....	105	No 10, 99	102½	..
Rio Gde. South. 1st g. 5-4s, 1940	J J*	..	....	..	....	74½	De 15, 99	..	..
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	*J J	84¾	Jan 18	82	Jan 3	84	Jan 22	83	84
St. L. & S. F. 2d g.6s,Cl.A,1906	M N*	..	....	..	....	110	No 15, 99	110½	112½
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1906	M N*	..	....	..	....	112	De 9, 99	110½	112½
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	M N*	..	....	..	....	110	No 15, 99	110½	112½
Do 1st g. 6s, P., C. & O., 1919	F A*	..	....	..	....	113¼	July, 96	..	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	J J*	..	....	..	....	124	De 16, 99	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	J J*	107¾	Jan 27	106	Jan 4	107¾	Jan 27	..	..
Do 1st tr. g. 5s, 1987	A O*	..	....	..	....	100½	Oct 5, 99	..	..
Ft. S. & V. B. B. 1st g. 6s, 1910	*A O	..	....	..	....	105	Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	J J*	81	Jan 2	79	Jan 8	80¾	Jan 26	79½	81
Do Southw. Div. g. 5s, 1947	A O*	..	....	..	....	96¾	De 18, 99	98	100
Do Cent. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929	*A O	..	....	..	....	92⅜	De 13, 99	..	..
St. L. & W. 1st g. 4s, bd.cts.,1989	M N*	91	Jan 25	86½	Jan 9	90¼	Jan 27	90	90¾
Do 2d g. 4s, inc.bd.cts, Nov., 1989	J J	58¼	Jan 25	53¾	Jan 10	58¼	Jan 27	58¾	59
St. P. City Ry Co. cn. g.5s,1937	*J J15	..	....	..	....	112	No 23, 99	109	..
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931	F A*	..	....	..	....	120	Fe 8, 99	..	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	A O*	..	....	..	....	110¼	De 5, 99	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	*J D	96¾	Jan 20	96	Jan 13	96¾	Jan 20	..	..
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	A O*	..	....	..	....	115¾	No 26, 98	116	121¾
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	M N*	120¾	Jan 23	119¾	Jan 6	120¾	Jan 23	120	123¾
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	J J*	137	Jan 3	137	Jan 3	137	Jan 3	135	..
Do do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	137½	Fe 28, 99	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s	J J*	114¾	Jan 26	112¾	Jan 2	114¾	Jan 26	112½	..
Do do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	106¾	My 20,97	..	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	*J D	104¼	Jan 24	102¾	Jan 3	104¼	Jan 24	..	..
Do do registered	*J D	..	....	..	....	104	Ja 24, 99	..	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	..	....	..	....	122¾	Ja 18, 99	..	..
Mon. Cent. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	J J*	124¾	Jan 10	124¾	Jan 10	124¾	Jan 10	..	126¾
Do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	118	Au 27,97	..	..
Do 2d inc. g. 6s, 1937	J J*	..	....	..	....	118	Au 27,97	..	..
Do 2d inc. g. 6s, 1937	J J*	..	....	..	....	118	Au 27,97	..	..

		Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942	M S*	..	....	..	....	106¾	No 20,99	..	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*J J	..	....	..	....	112½	Oct 2, 99	..	..
Sa., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	*A O	126½	Jan 13	125¼	Jan 3	126¼	Jan 13	125	128
D. 1st g. 5s, 1934	*A O	..	....	..	....	113	Mr 17,99	..	..
Sea. & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	J J*	..	....	..	....	104¾	Fe 5, 97	..	..
Southern Pacific Co.—									
Do g. 4s, Cen. F. col.,Aug.,1949	J D	83¾	Jan 23	80	Jan 9	82¾	Jan 26	82	82½
Do do registered	J D	..	....	..	....	85	No 6, 99	..	..
Cen. F. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949	F A*	100¾	Jan 23	97¾	Jan 11	100¾	Jan 27	100½	100¾
Do mtge. gtd. g. 3½s, Aug., 1929	J D	84	Jan 22	81	Jan 9	83¾	Jan 27	83¼	84
Ga., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910	F A*	..	....	..	....	106	Oct 17,99	108	..
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905	M N*	..	....	..	....	114	De 7, 99	103¼	..
Do M. & F. Div. 1st 5s, 1931	*M N	102½	Jan 26	101	Jan 4	102½	Jan 27	101¼	..
Hous. & T. C. 1st W. & N.7s,1903	J J	..	....	..	....	102	Nov., 94	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937	J J*	110½	Jan 9	110½	Jan 9	110¾	Jan 18	..	..
Do con. g. 6s, 1st. gtd., 1912	A O*	..	....	..	....	110¼	De 26, 99	110	..
Do gen g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921	*A O	85¾	Jan 26	83¾	Jan 3	85¾	Jan 27	84	..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920	J J*	..	....	..	....	114	No 17, 97	120½	..
Dc 1st 7s, 1918	*A O	..	....	..	....	134	No 22, 99	..	139¾
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927	J J*	..	....	..	....	99	De 27, 99	..	..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd.g.4s,1943	*J J	78½	Jan 2	76	Jan 9	78	Jan 27	78	78¼
Tex. & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905	F A*	..	....	..	....	116	De 14, 98	..	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	M S*	..	....	..	....	106¼	No 17,97	..	..
Do con. g. 6s, 1943	J J*	103¾	Jan 25	101	Jan 2	103¼	Jaq 27	102¼	..
S.P.of Ari.gtd.1st g.6s,Mch.,1909-10	J J	110¾	Jan 4	110	Jan 2	110¼	Jan 23	110	..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s,Ser.A,1903	*A O	..	....	..	....	107	No 1, 99	107	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	105½	Jan 19	105½	Jan 19	105¼	Jan 19	..	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37	M N	106	Jan 3	104½	Jan 10	105¾	Jan 27	..	105⅞
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	J J*	96¾	Jan 26	95	Jan 4	96¼	Jan 27	..	..
So. Pac of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	*J J	..	....	..	....	113¾	No 23,98	..	..
Gila V.,G. & N.1st gtd.g.5s,1924	M N*	..	....	..	....	103¾	De 27,99	..	..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907	*J J	..	....	..	....	98	Au 6, 97	..	..
Dc 50-year g. 5s, 1938	A O*	..	....	..	....	100	Au 23,99	..	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	J J*	107¾	Jan 23	106	Jan 8	107⅝	Jan 27	107½	107¾
Do registered	J J	..	....	..	....	98	Oct 31,98	..	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g.4-4½-5s,1996	J J	..	....	..	....	108¼	Au 14, 99	108	..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	*M S	108½	Jan 10	108¼	Jan 10	108¼	Jan 10	..	..
Ala Central 1st g. 6s, 1918	J J*	..	....	..	....	112¼	Au 17,97	..	..
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916	J J*	..	....	..	....	118¾	Jne 8, 99	..	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	J J*	..	....	..	....	103⅜	De 1, 99	..	..
Do divisional g. 5s, 1930	J J*	115½	Jan 10	115¼	Jan 16	115½	Jan 16	..	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956	M N*	117½	Jan 25	114	Jan 2	117½	Jan 27	..	..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	*J J	121	Jan 4	119¼	Jan 16	120	Jan 16	121	121½
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	J J*	121	Jan 18	118	Jan 13	121	Jan 19	..	..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915	*J J	120½	Jan 18	118¾	Jan 2	120½	Jan 18	..	..
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909	M S*	101	Jan 11	101	Jan 11	101	Jan 11	..	..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	*A O	..	....	..	....	105	De 12, 99	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	*M N	110	Jan 13	109	Jan 8	110	Jan 13	110	..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936	*M N	110	Jan 18	108	Jan 4	110	Jan 18	110	..
Do serial, Series D	A O*	..	....	..	....	102	Oct 13,99	..	..
Do serial, Series E	*A O	..	....	..	....	108	Ja 12, 99	..	..
W., O. & W. 1st cur.gtd.4s,1924	*F A	..	....	..	....	90	Fe 23, 99	..	..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	J J*	114½	Jan 10	114½	Jan 10	114½	Jan 10	..	..
So. Car & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	M N*	105	Jan 3	102	Jan 15	104⅝	Jan 27	..	..
Atlantic & Dan. 1st g. 5s, 1950	J J*	100	Jan 12	99¾	Jan 10	100	Jan 16	100¼	..
Ter. Ass. of St. L. 1st 4½s,1930	A O*	..	....	..	....	113	Oct 2, 99	110½	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1914	F A*	..	....	..	....	111¾	No 3, 99	114	..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1939	A O	111	Jan 19	111	Jan 19	111	Jan 19	111½	..
Tex. & Pac. E. Div. 1st g. 6s,1905	M S	..	....	..	....	107	No 2, 99	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000	*J D	113	Jan 22	111	Jan 3	112¾	Jan 27	112¾	..
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000	Mar	..	....	..	....	50	Oct 27,99	..	..
Do do Trust certificates	..	..	....	..	....	51½	No 20,99	..	..
Third Avenue 1st g. 5s, 1937	J J*	125	Jan 15	125	Jan 15	125	Jan 15	124	..
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935	J J*	106½	Jan 27	106	Jan 8	106¼	Jan 27	..	..
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	A O*	..	....	..	....	103½	De 5, 99	103	105
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s,1990	A O	88	Jan 23	84½	Jan 2	87¾	Jan 27	..	..
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J*	78¼	Jan 12	78	J

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Continued from Page 1.

Pacific Bank—Dividend payable.
Pepperil Manufacturing Company—Dividend payable.
Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad—Dividend payable.
Pullman Company—Books close.
Rochester Gas and Electric Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Rio Grande Western Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Syracuse, Geneva and Corning Railroad—Dividend payable.
Torrington Company—Dividend payable on Class A stock.
Twenty-third Ward Bank—Dividend payable.
Worcester Traction Company—Dividend payable.

Friday, Feb. 2.

Consolidated Kansas City Smelting and Refining Company—Special meeting.
Standard Plate Glass Company—Dividend payable.
Sixth Avenue Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.

Saturday, Feb. 3.

Croscup & Sterling Company—Annual meeting.
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Net changes for the week of 1 point or more in the more active securities were:

Advances.

Am. Agri. Chem. pf	1	New A. Gas pf	1½
Am. Bicycle pf	1¼	Otis Elevator	2
Cen. Fireworks	1½	Rubber Goods	2½
Central F. pf	2	Sloss-Sheffield pf	1
Chicago & Alton	1	Standard Gas	15
Con. Rub. Tire pf	9	Standard Gas pf	10
National Tube	1½	Standard Oil	20
New Amst. Gas	4	Union Typewriter	3½

Declines.

Am. Agri. Chem.	1	Nat. Salt pf	1
Am. Woolen	1	N. Y. Trans.	1
Asphalt	1	New Am. Gas 5s	1½
Brit. Col. Copper	1½	Royal Bak. Pow.	1
Electric Vehicle	3	Storage Power	2¼
Elec. Vehicle pf	16		

Interest in the trading in the market for outside securities during the past week was confined to a very few issues which were particularly prominent in an otherwise dull market. At the beginning of the week the amount of daily transactions was very small, and the market was dull, with a tendency, so far as it showed any tendency, toward lower prices. It was most irregular at the middle of the week, and then on the last two days assumed new strength and in a number of issues closing prices showed substantial improvement over the figures of the previous Saturday. The net gains amounting to 1 point or more were more numerous than the declines, and most of the stocks that were fairly active showed some improvement in price. Very little disposition was shown to take any active part in the market, which was, so to speak, left to itself. There was a certain amount of forced selling and a little buying of stock by persons attracted by the relatively low prices prevailing in a number of issues, but the public generally seemed to be waiting. Until the Stock Exchange market takes a more decided course and becomes more active, it does not seem probable that trading in the outside market will assume large proportions.

Little of a disquieting nature appears—on the contrary, practically all the news that comes to hand is of a favorable character. Where apprehension has been felt, such reports as were had tended to lessen fear as to the condition of the properties concerned, while stocks that were viewed with favor were pretty generally the subject of good news when any news at all was had. Few items of news of importance affecting curb stocks came to hand during the week, and relatively few rumors were heard. Some of the latter had to do with the local gas situation, and these attracted most attention at the close of the week.

That developments of much importance affecting the status of the several city gas companies are under way was the impression conveyed by the sharp advances which occurred in both issues of New Amsterdam Gas on Friday and Saturday. Following the announcement by that company that its charge for gas had been again reduced, this time to 65 cents, the rate charged by the Consolidated Company, a sharp decline occurred in the stock and the disposition appeared to be to let the stock go. The cut, it was said, meant that the gas war had not at all abated and showed that there was no prospect of an early settlement of the long-standing contest. The next day, however, large buying orders appeared in the market, and the price of both the common and preferred stocks rose considerably. That of the common went from 22 to 26⅝, and this issue closed at 26 bid, showing a net gain of 4 points. The preferred stock sold up to 49 and showed a net gain of 1½ points. This buying was accompanied by rumors to the effect that Consolidated Gas interests were making an effort to secure control of the New Amsterdam Gas Company by purchases of stock in the open market. Not much foundation appeared for this report, and it was not generally credited.

Interest in the stock appeared to be in a speculative following of the market movement, rather than in changes that had taken place and that the several companies stood about as they had several months ago. Nothing has yet occurred to show that the position of the New Amsterdam Company is other than it has been practically from the beginning of the fight, although the friends of the stock maintain that developments favorable to the New Amsterdam Company are near at hand. Those inclined to lessen the worth of these stocks point to the fact that the New Amsterdam Company's capitalization is proportionally very much larger than those of the other companies, and that in any consolidation practically the only one of the New Amsterdam issues that would be considered would be the bonds, which they say fully represent the value of the company's property, or nearly so. On the other hand it is maintained that the strategic position of this company adds very considerably to the value of its property and that there is no reason why the stock of the company should be ignored. As far as appears, the gas situation in so far as the New Amsterdam Gas Company is concerned remains unchanged. In some quarters it is believed that the strength of the New Amsterdam stock at the close of the week was the result of mere manipulation.

Rubber Goods was prominent among the industrials and made a net gain of 2½ points in the common and a fractional net gain in the preferred stock. Late in the week it was announced that after much litigation an agreement had been reached in regard to the Tillinghast patents covering the manufacture of rubber tires between the Diamond and Goodyear Companies and the owners of the patents. A three-quarters interest in the Tillinghast patents is held by the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company, and it is believed that the earnings of that company will be very considerably increased as a result of the agreement which has just been reached. The result of the agreement will be a large advance in the price of tires, and it will also determine the amount of royalties to be paid by the companies manufacturing tires under the Tillinghast patents. The increase in the earnings of the Rubber Goods Company from these two sources will, it is estimated, amount to about $500,000 a year.

Standard Oil was prominent throughout the week. It advanced steadily and with practically no reactions from 498 to 520. Just at the close it dropped back to 518, and ended the week there, with a net gain of 20 points. Rumors of very large extra dividends to be declared in the near future accompanied the advance in the stock, and these reports were again strengthened by continued buying by insiders.

None of the copper stocks were active. Amalgamated Copper sold in small amount around 83, and closed at 82¾ bid, a net loss of a quarter of a point. British Columbia Copper declined 1½ points, to 9, and closed at 9 bid. Superior and Boston, which was recently put on the curb, remained at ⅛ bid, but there was little or no trading in the stock. The company owns some 300 acres of ore land south of Lake Superior, formerly owned by the Fond du Lac Company. It is said that a good deal of preliminary work has been done, but the company is not yet producing ore.

The electric stocks were all somewhat weak. Vehicle common went off to 40 and lost 3 points net. The preferred suffered a net loss of 16 points, closing at 55 bid. All the transportation stocks were lower, as was also Electric Axle.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to THE NEW YORK TIMES by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address Financial Editor, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	425	..
American Exchange	180	..
Astor	490	..
Bowery	283	300
Broadway	230	250
Butchers & Drovers'	85	95
Central	175	185
Chase	425	..
Chatham	300	310
Chemical	3900	..
Citizens'	148	155
City, new stock	280	300
Colonial	250	..
Columbia	190	..
Commerce	275	..
Continental	128	..
Corn Exchange	325	360
East River	130	..
Fifth National	225	..
Fifth Avenue	2600	..
First	3250	..
Fourth	165	180
Fourteenth Street	145	165
Gallatin	400	..
Gansevoort	..	80
Garfield	1600	..
German-American	115	..
German Exchange	235	260
Germania	325	..
Hanover	675	725
Hide & Leather	120	..
Home	120	140
Importers & Traders'	520	535
Irving	172½	..
Leather Mfrs'	225	..
Liberty	310	..
Lincoln	775	825
Manhattan	365	375
Market & Fulton	215	240
Mechanics'	190	200
Mechanics & Traders'	90	110
Mercantile	190	..
Merchants'	165	175
Merchants' Exchange	115	..
Metropolis	400	450
Mount Morris	200	..
National Union	866	875
Nassau	165	..
New Amsterdam	580	..
New York	245	265
New York County	1500	..
Ninth	80	95
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
North America	200	210
Oriental	190	200
Pacific	170	..
Park	..	500
People's	225	..
Phenix	100	110
Plaza	500	..
Produce Exchange	120	130
Republic	200	..
Riverside	210	..
Seaboard	275	..
Second	550	..
Seventh	170	..
Shoe & Leather	98	105
State of New York	125	..
Twelfth Ward	115	..
Union Square	210	..
Western National	330	..
West Side	375	..
Yorkville	210	..

Trust Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic	190	200
Bankers'	195	205
Brooklyn	390	..
Central	2075	..
Central Realty Bond and Trust	250	..
Continental	365	..
City	..	400
Colonial	380	400
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1350	..
Fifth Avenue	400	500
Franklin	300	325
Guaranty	600	700
Hamilton	270	..
International B. & T.	135	..
Kings County	350	..
Knickerbocker	375	..
Manhattan	350	400
Manufacturers'	320	..
Mercantile	800	..
Metropolitan	400	450
Morton	400	425
Nassau	125	..
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1350	..
N. Y. Security & Trust	650	..
North American	148	152
Produce Exchange	125	135
Real Estate	300	..
State	375	..
Title Guaranty & T.	380	400
Trust Company of America	195	200
Union	1350	1450
U. S. Mortgage Trust	500	540
United States	1575	..
Washington Trust	300	..
Williamsburg	200	210

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn Ferry	23	26
Brooklyn Ferry bonds	88	90
N. Y. & Hoboken F.	65	68
N. Y. & Hoboken F. con. 5s	93	94
Tenth & Twenty-third Street	80	90
Tenth & Twenty-third St. bds.	105½	107
Union Ferry	39	40
Union Ferry bonds	100	100¾

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	110	120
Commonwealth	95	108
Continental	530	..
Eagle	230	240
Empire City	85	90
German-American	500	520
Germania	285	300
Globe & Rutgers	..	100
Greenwich	165	175
Hamilton	100	106
Hanover	150	170
Home	215	230
Kings County	150	..
Nassau, Brooklyn	150	..
New York	90	100
Niagara	165	..
North River	145	150
Pacific	130	140
Peter Cooper	110	120
Phenix, Brooklyn	175	185
Stuyvesant	90	..
United States	120	125
Westchester	300	..
Williamsburg City	420	..

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	113	115
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	106	108
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	99	101
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	35	40
Bleecker St. & F.F'y extend 4s	100	100½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	240
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	109½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	100	102
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	115	117
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	237
Brooklyn City & New. 1st	115	117
Brooklyn El. bonds	103	103½
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	109	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	112	115
Central Crosstown	270	300
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	125	130
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	108
Christopher & Tenth Street	170	180
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	104	106
Coney Island & Brook. stock	325	330
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 5s	100	102
Consolidated Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf	83	86
D. D., E. B. & B. stock	125	150
D. D., E. B. & B. 5s	115	117
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 p. c. scrip	100	102
Eighth Avenue Railroad	375	400
Eighth Ave. 6 per cent. scrip	108	111
42d St. & Grand St.	390	410
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av.	60	65
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	88½	90
Kings County El. 4s, (new)	84	85
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn)	100	112
Nassau Electric 4s	87	90
New Orleans Trac. com.	27	28
New Orleans Trac. pf.	100	102
Ninth Avenue	195	205
North Jersey Street Ry.	27	29
North Jersey Street Ry. 4s	86	89
North Shore Traction com.	15	16
North Shore Traction pf.	85	87
Orange & Passaic Val. bonds	103	104
Rochester Railway	15	17
Rochester Railway con. 5s	106½	108
Second Avenue stock	200	201
Second Ave 1st m. 5s	107	108
Second Avenue consol. 5s	115	117
Sixth Avenue stock	208	210
Southern Boulevard 5s, 1945	111	114
South Ferry 1st 5s	102	105
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	118	118½
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Twenty-third Street	395	410
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	103	103
23d & 29th St. 5s, 1926	113	115
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
United Traction, Providence	108	111
United Trac., Prov., bonds	113	114
Westchester Electric 5s, 1943	109	111
Worcester Traction common	28	29
Worcester Traction pf	103	105

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	100	102
Amalgamated Copper	82¾	83¼
Am. Agricultural Chem.	29	31
Am. Agricultural Chem. pf	76	78
American Air Power	35	50
American Bank Note	47	50
American Bicycle	15½	18
American Bicycle pf	44¼	47
American Bicycle bonds	..	92¼
American Press Association	70	80
American Type Founders	51	53
American Woolen Goods	22¼	22⅝
American Woolen Goods pf	73¾	75½
Arizona Lead	10	10¾
Asphalt of America	11	12
Barney & Smith Car	10	13½
Barney & Smith Car pf	99	105
Barney & Smith Car bonds	103	105
British Columbia Copper	9	9¼
Central & South American Tel.	105	105½
Central Fireworks	13½	15½
Central Fireworks pf	55	60
Chesebrough Mfg.	345	360
Chicago & Alton subscrips.	106	106½
Chicago & Alton 3s (new)	93	96
Consolidated Fireworks	10	..
Consolidated Fireworks pf	70	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire	7	9
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	39	44
Cramps' Ship & Engine Bldg.	79	81
Distilling Co. of America	6⅝	7
Distilling Co. of America pf	21	22
Electric Axle Light & Power	3⅞	4
Electric Boat	17	..
Electric Boat pf	..	40
Electric Vehicle	42	44
Electric Vehicle pf	65	65
Electro-Pneumatic	1	¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	23
General Chemical	59	65
General Chemical pf	97	100
Havana Commercial	20½	23
Havana Commercial pf	60	62
Hecker-Jones-Jewell 6s, 1922	70	80
Hudson River Telephone	117	118
Illinois Transportation	2⅜	2½
International Pump	15	16½
International Pump pf	62	64½
Lorillard pf	..	107
Markeen Copper	5	7
Mergenthaler Linotype	190	195
National Gramophone	56	58
National Salt	46¼	48
National Salt pf	77	78½
National Tube	44½	44½
National Tube pf	91¾	92¼
New England Transportation	6	6¼
New York Transportation	9	9¼
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	165	180
Otis Elevator	22	25
Otis Elevator pf	86	89
Pitts., Bess. & L. E.	19	19¼
Procter & Gamble	380	400
Procter & Gamble pf	190	200
Royal Baking Powder pf	93	94¼
Rubber Goods	29½	30
Rubber Goods pf	80	81
Singer Manufacturing	650	750
Sloss-Sheffield	28½	30
Sloss-Sheffield pf	68	69
Standard Coupler	35	38
Standard Oil	518	520
Storage Power	11¼	..
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Swift & Co.	100	101
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	106	108
Tennessee Copper	13	14
Texas Pacific Coal	70	..
Texas Pacific Coal 6s, 1908	107	..
Union Typewriter	26½	27½
Union Typewriter 1st pf	110½	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	123
United Shoe Machinery	30	32
United Shoe Machinery pf	23	23½
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	½	⅝
Virginia Coal, Iron & C.	24	25
Virginia C., I. & C. 5s, 1949	61	62
Westinghouse Air Brake	390	410
Worthington Pump pf	98	100

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State	1¾	1¾
Buffalo City	4	6½
Buffalo City 5s, 1947	72	75
Central Union 5s, 1927	103	103½
Consumers' Gas (J. C.) bonds	104	106
Denver Gas	37	40
Denver Gas bonds	75	77½
Fort Wayne	38	45
Fort Wayne bonds	60	65
Grand Rapids	98	100
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	103	105
Ind. Natural & Ill.	40	45
Ind. Natural & Ill. bonds	60	65
Indianapolis	100	103
Indianapolis 1st 6s, 1920	103	105
Lafayette	38	45
Lafayette bonds	60	65
Logansport & Wabash Val.	38	45
Logansport & Wab. Val. bonds	60	65
Madison (Wis.)	77	80
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s, 1926	107	109
Mutual	275	300
New Amsterdam	26	26⅜
New Amsterdam pf	48½	49
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	93	94
N. E. Gas & Coke	19½	20½
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s, 1937	72½	73
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	107	110
N. Y. & E. R. con 5s, 1945	103	106
Ohio & Indiana	38	45
Ohio & Indiana bonds	60	65
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	43
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	94	96
St. Paul (Minn.)	52	56
Standard (New York)	115	..
Standard pf	135	..
Standard 1st 5s, 1930	115	117
Syracuse	..	15
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	85	90
Western (Milwaukee)	99	100½
Western col. tr. 1st 5s, 1933	102	105

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call during the week loaned at 2@4 per cent., closing on Saturday at 2 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty days to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for others.

The Bank of England gained £704,532 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 42.56, became 44.95 per cent. The rate of discount was reduced from 4½ to 4 per cent. The Bank of France gained 4,650,000f. gold and lost 150,000f. silver.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.84¼ for

sixty days, $4.87¼ for demand, $4.87⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.83⅛@4.83⅜ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.19⅝ less 1-16 for long and 5.16¼ less 1-16 for short; reichsmarks at 94 7-16 and 95⅛; guilders at 40 1-16 and 40⅝.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—30c premium. Boston—5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 premium; bank, 75c discount. Savannah—Buying, $1 premium per $1,000; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 35c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—10c premium.

FOREIGN BANK HOLDINGS.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date last year. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Jan. 25, 1900	£35,240,720	.....
Jan. 26, 1899	32,682,771	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Jan. 25, 1900	75,907,190	£45,700,792
Jan. 26, 1899	72,833,953	47,082,153
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Jan. 25, 1900	26,085,000	13,901,000
Jan. 26, 1899	27,821,000	14,332,000
RUSSIA.		
Jan. 25, 1900	85,730,000	5,515,000
Jan. 26, 1899	100,761,000	4,170,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Jan. 25, 1900	37,811,000	8,871,000
Jan. 26, 1899	29,808,000	10,359,000
SPAIN.		
Jan. 25, 1900	13,600,000	14,696,000
Jan. 26, 1899	11,062,000	8,591,000
ITALY.		
Jan. 25, 1900	15,412,000	1,506,000
Jan. 26, 1899	15,029,000	2,344,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Jan. 25, 1900	4,170,000	5,975,000
Jan. 26, 1899	4,315,000	6,776,000
BELGIUM.		
Jan. 25, 1900	2,908,000	1,499,000
Jan. 26, 1899	3,176,000	1,588,000
Total for week	£297,853,980	£97,672,792
Total preceding week	295,183,516	96,823,667
Corresponding date last year	297,578,724	96,151,153

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Jan. 26, 1900	$9,934,624
Week ended Jan. 27, 1899	11,477,556
From Jan. 1, 1900	39,048,318
From Jan. 1, 1899	38,498,352

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Jan. 23, 1900	$12,386,442
Week ended Jan. 24, 1899	9,230,596
From Jan. 1, 1900	37,048,822
From Jan. 1, 1899	34,775,988

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Jan. 26, 1900	$42,776
Week ended Jan. 27, 1899	158,012
From Jan. 1, 1900	183,968
From Jan. 1, 1899	1,978,360

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Jan. 26, 1900	$59,859
Week ended Jan. 27, 1899	80,300
From Jan. 1, 1900	5,094,346
From Jan. 1, 1899	1,430,724

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Jan. 26, 1900	$17,083
From Jan. 1, 1900	4,910,378

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Jan. 27, 1899	$68,712
From Jan. 1, 1899	547,636

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Jan. 26, 1900	$83,337
Week ended Jan. 27, 1899	68,391
From Jan. 1, 1900	257,410
From Jan. 1, 1899	274,512

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Jan. 26, 1900	$1,000,072
Week ended Jan. 27, 1899	1,004,733
From Jan. 1, 1900	3,157,956
From Jan. 1, 1899	3,955,723

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Jan. 26, 1900	$916,715
Week ended Jan. 27, 1899	936,342
From Jan. 1, 1900	2,930,546
Week ended Jan. 1, 1899	3,081,211

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Jan. 26, 1900	$126,333
Week ended Jan. 27, 1899	216,403
From Jan. 1, 1900	441,578
From Jan. 1, 1899	2,252,872

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Jan. 26, 1900	$1,059,931
Week ended Jan. 27, 1899	1,084,033
From Jan. 1, 1900	8,282,302
From Jan. 1, 1899	5,386,447

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Jan. 26, 1900	$933,598
From Jan. 1, 1900	7,840,724
Week ended Jan. 27, 1899	877,630
From Jan. 1, 1899	3,133,575

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1900 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Jan. 27. Bid.	Asked	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1900 Highest.		Range in 1900 Lowest.		Last Sale.	
195	..	**Albany & Sus.**	$3,500,000	Jan., 1900 3½	..	.....	..	.....	*210	Oct. 13, 1899
140	160	American Coal	1,500,000	Sept. 1, 1899 4	..	.....	..	.....	145	Dec. 27, 1899
..	..	American Spirits Mfg. pf.	3,984,900	....	..	.....	..	.....	*24	Oct. 10, 1899
16	17	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	....	*15	Jan. 19	*15	Jan. 19	*15	Jan. 19, 1900
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sept. 6, 1899 3	..	.....	..	.....	*121	Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,665,000	Jan., 1900 1	..	.....	..	.....	100	Oct. 31, 1898
106	..	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	1,426,000	Jan., 1900 2	..	.....	..	.....	106½	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	B'lyn Wharf & W. pf., Series B.	5,000,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	21	Feb. 15, 1899
45	58	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	6,000,000	....	*44¼	Jan. 12	*44¼	Jan. 12	*44¼	Jan. 12, 1900
112	..	Bur., Cedar Rap. & Northern.	5,500,000	Aug. 1, 1899 4	*119	Jan. 10	*119	Jan. 10	*119	Jan. 10, 1900
..	93	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 ⅝	..	.....	..	.....	93	Dec. 8, 1899
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	20⅜	Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	Chicago & Alton	18,764,000	Dec. 27, 1899 3	..	.....	..	.....	171	Apr. 5, 1899
..	..	Chicago & Alton pf.	3,479,500	Dec. 27, 1899 2½	..	.....	..	.....	*198½	Feb. 15, 1899
118	124	Chic. & East. Ill. pf.	5,830,700	Jan. 2, 1900 1½	124	Jan. 5	120	Jan. 17	120	Jan. 17, 1900
175	180	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf.	12,646,800	Aug. 21, 1899 3½	..	.....	..	.....	175	Dec. 8, 1899
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards.	6,500,000	Jan. 2, 1900 4	..	.....	..	.....	102½	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	6,500,000	Jan. 2, 1900 1½	..	.....	..	.....	120	June 4, 1898
188	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,700	Dec. 1, 1899 1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*188¾	Oct. 25, 1899
1⅝	1⅞	Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	5,500,000	....	1½	Jan. 8	1¼	Jan. 8	1½	Jan. 8, 1900
2½	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf.	500,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	2½	Dec. 2, 1899
8	9½	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	....	..	.....	9¾	Jan. 21	9½	Jan. 20, 1900
..	..	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf.	336,700	....	..	.....	..	.....	30	June 9, 1899
160	..	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900 2¾	*183	Jan. 17	*133	Jan. 17	*183	Jan. 17, 1900
48	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb., 1899 2	..	.....	..	.....	*50	Dec. 11, 1899
95	..	**Des Moines & Ft. D. pf.**	763,000	Aug. 1, 1899 7	..	.....	..	.....	110	June 20, 1899
..	..	Detroit City Gas	2,944,390	Nov. 15, 1899 2½	..	.....	..	.....	97½	Dec. 26, 1899
4½	5	Dul., South Shore & Atlantic.	12,000,000	....	6	Jan. 6	4¾	Jan. 12	5⅞	Jan. 15, 1900
375	400	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	Jan., 1900 3¾	*400	Jan. 20	*400	Jan. 20	*400	Jan. 20, 1900
11⅛	11⅛	Erie	112,232,700	....	11⅞	Jan. 12	11⅜	Jan. 9	*12⅛	Jan. 17, 1900
..	..	**Ft. W. & Denver City**	2,555,000	Mar. 15, 1898 2	..	.....	..	.....	*16	Nov. 16, 1899
..	..	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100	....	..	.....	..	.....	21½	Oct. 21, 1899
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel.**	5,000,000	Jan., 1900 1½	..	.....	..	.....	*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 15, 1899 1½	..	.....	..	.....	*45	Nov. 3, 1899
..	..	**H. B. Claflin** 1st pf.	2,600,300	Nov. 1, 1899 1¼	..	.....	..	.....	*101	June 6, 1899
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,670,600	Nov. 1, 1899 1½	..	.....	..	.....	*100	Feb. 28, 1899
..	..	Harlem	8,638,650	Jan. 2, 1900 4	..	.....	..	.....	*200	Apr. 12, 1899
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	Jan. 25, 1900 50c	..	.....	..	.....	*105	May 20, 1899
3	4	**Keokuk & Des Moines**	2,600,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	3⅜	Dec. 22, 1899
15	17	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	1,524,600	Apr. 15, 1899 ½	..	.....	..	.....	17½	Dec. 8, 1899
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	..	.....	..	.....	*32	Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke	2,500,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	7½	Nov. 9, 1899
66	72	Knickerbocker Ice (Chi.) pf.	3,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 3	..	.....	..	.....	*67½	Dec. 11, 1899
95	100	**Laclede Gas** pf.	2,500,000	Dec. 15, 1899 2½	100	Jan. 4	96	Jan. 11	96	Jan. 11, 1900
194	210	Lake Shore	49,486,500	July 28, 1899 3½	*200	Jan. 6	*197	Jan. 6	*200	Jan. 6, 1900
46	50	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, 1896 1	47½	Jan. 4	47½	Jan. 4	*50	Jan. 8, 1900
6	10	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	8	Dec. 19, 1899
65	75	Maryland Coal pf.	1,876,000	Jan. 1, 1900 2	*70	Jan. 9	*70	Jan. 9	*70	Jan. 9, 1900
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Dec. 30, 1899 5	..	.....	..	.....	*152	May 31, 1899
..	..	Met. West Side El., Chi., pf.	9,000,000	....	*73	Jan. 9	*73	Jan. 9	*73	Jan. 9, 1900
53	60	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	7,000,000	....	55	Jan. 20	55	Jan. 20	55	Jan. 20, 1900
10½	11¼	Mo., Kansas & Texas	54,960,000	....	10¼	Jan. 12	10	Jan. 5	*11¼	Jan. 12, 1900
184	186	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	Jan., 1900 3½	183½	Jan. 13	183½	Jan. 13	*183½	Jan. 13, 1900
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. L.**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898 1	..	.....	..	.....	*62	Dec. 15, 1899
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	3½	June 9, 1899
..	..	National Linseed Oil certs.	.....	....	3¼	Jan. 10	3¼	Jan. 10	3¼	Jan. 10, 1900
5	..	National Starch Mfg.	5,000,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	5¼	Nov. 15, 1899
60	..	Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st pf.	3,000,000	May 1, 1898 2	..	.....	..	.....	63	Nov. 9, 1899
15	..	National Starch 2d pf.	2,500,000	Oct., 1896 6	..	.....	..	.....	25	Nov. 15, 1899
35	40	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Oct. 2, 1899 2	..	.....	..	.....	36	Oct. 27, 1899
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900 2½	..	.....	..	.....	*125	Jan. 28, 1897
12¼	13¼	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis.	14,000,000	....	13¼	Jan. 4	12¼	Jan. 2	12¼	Jan. 17, 1900
32	35	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	11,000,000	....	35¾	Jan. 5	32	Jan. 2	34	Jan. 13, 1900
130	135	N. Y., Lack. & Western	10,000,000	Jan., 1900 1¼	*130	Jan. 18	*130	Jan. 18	*130	Jan. 18, 1900
212	217	N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	53,308,600	Dec. 30, 1899 2	214	Jan. 19	213	Jan. 2	214	Jan. 19, 1900
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Jan. 10, 1900 1	..	.....	..	.....	88¾	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,900	....	..	.....	..	.....	*7	Nov. 6, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation	17,384,300	July 2, 1898 1	..	.....	..	.....	*45	Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf.	2,245,000	Jan. 2, 1900 2	..	.....	..	.....	75½	Oct. 7, 1899
83	90	**Pacific Coast** 1st pf.	1,515,500	Nov. 1, 1899 1	87½	Jan. 4	85	Jan. 9	85	Jan. 9, 1900
64	66	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	3,014,400	Nov. 1, 1899 1	66¾	Jan. 2	64¾	Jan. 10	64¾	Jan. 10, 1900
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1896 2	..	.....	..	.....	*95	Sept. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf.	5,000,000	Dec. 1, 1899 1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*110	June 26, 1899
300	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Nov. 1, 1899 4	..	.....	..	.....	*375	June 17, 1899
..	..	Philadelphia Company	7,500,000	Jan. 20, 1900 2½	74	Jan. 19	74	Jan. 19	74	Jan. 19, 1900
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900 2	..	.....	..	.....	*117	May 16, 1899
186	..	Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago	19,714,200	Jan. 1, 1900 1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*184	Dec. 23, 1899
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	Jrn., 1900 3	..	.....	..	.....	*137	Mar. 3, 1899
10	15	Pitts. & West. pf., t. r., 25c. pd.	.....	....	15	Jan. 2	14½	Jan. 3	14½	Jan. 8, 1900
2	2½	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	....	..	.....	..	.....	2	Dec. 27, 1899
8½	9	Quicksilver pf.	4,291,300	May 15, 1899 ½	10	Jan. 4	10	Jan. 4	10	Jan. 4, 1900
190	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 4	..	.....	..	.....	*200½	Dec. 11, 1899
130	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	10,000,000	Nov. 15, 1899 1¼	..	.....	..	.....	*134	Dec. 5, 1899
48	53	**St. Paul & Duluth**	4,680,200	July 5, 1887 3	56	Jan. 3	50½	Jan. 11	51	Jan. 17, 1900
102	104¼	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	4,099,600	Sept., 1899 3½	..	.....	..	.....	*104	Dec. 26, 1899
59½	60½	Silver Bullion certs.	.....	....	59½	Jan. 16	59½	Jan. 16	59½	Jan. 16, 1900
200	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 3½	..	.....	..	.....	*200	Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	Sept. 30, 1899 1	..	.....	..	.....	*147	Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf.	3,721,100	July 1, 1899 3	..	.....	..	.....	*144½	Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	559,525	Jan., 1900 2½	..	.....	..	.....	100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Tenn. Coal & Iron** pf.	1,000,000	July 15, 1893 1	*137	Jan. 6	*155	Jan. 5	*157	Jan. 6, 1900
..	..	Texas Central	2,649,400	....	..	.....	..	.....	10	July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	Jan. 16, 1899 4	..	.....	..	.....	*40½	Feb. 5, 1897
20	25	Tol. & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 15, 1893 1	..	.....	..	.....	24	Nov. 20, 1899
40	50	Tol. & Ohio Central pf.	3,705,000	July 25, 1896 1¼	..	.....	..	.....	45	Dec. 2, 1899
..	..	Tol., St. L. & Kansas City pf.	5,805,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	5	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900 ½	..	.....	..	.....	64	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	Jan. 10, 1900 2½	*272½	Jan. 17	*272½	Jan. 17	*272½	Jan. 17, 1900
..	25	U. S. Flour Milling	3,000,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	*12	Nov. 21, 1899
..	35	U. S. Flour Milling pf.	5,000,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	12	Dec. 20, 1899
160	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Sept. 1, 1899 3½	..	.....	..	.....	165	Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	Jan., 1900 3½	..	.....	..	.....	*174	Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	Nov. 15, 1899 1½	..	.....	..	.....	120	Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg.	8,813,098	....	..	.....	..	.....	*88	Sept. 23, 1898
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	Jan. 20, 1899 3	..	.....	..	.....	*98	Mar. 15, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. All stocks in this table par $100 except Beech Creek, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Detroit City Gas, Harlem, Long Island, Morris and Essex, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, Pennsylvania Coal, Warren Railroad, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Kingston and Pembroke, and Pittsburg and Western preferred, the par of each of which is $50. New Central Coal is $20 par, American Coal $25 par, and Southern and Atlantic Telegraph $25 par.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 27th day of January, 1900:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$238,519,730.51		
Gold bullion	143,152,808.59	$401,672,539 10	
Outstanding gold certificates	$294,543,619.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	21,076,401.00	183,467,218.00	*$218,205,321.10
Standard silver dollars		$408,755,179.00	
Outstanding silver certificates	$403,863,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	9,365,434.00	394,498,070.00	14,260,109.00
Silver bullion		.....	95,407.85
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$8,037,140.00		
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	79,875,140.00	$87,912,280.00	
Less outstanding Treasury notes		87,012,280.00	
United States notes		$20,550,385.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	$14,930,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	530,000.00	14,400,000.00	15,159,385.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$2,177,300.00		
National bank notes	6,685,853.37		
Fractional silver coin	4,786,221.46		
Fractional currency	64.49		
Minor coin	480,104.80		
Deposits in National banks	104,933,035.67		
Bonds and interest paid	1,635,329.31	$120,708,909.10	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$8,021,356.07		
Outstanding checks and drafts	5,375,413.55		
Disbursing officers' balances	55,713,888.70		
Post Office Department account	4,666,298.48		
Miscellaneous items	4,312,651.19	78,089,607.99	41,719,391.11
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$239,429,614.06

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$865,272.80	$19,161,712.32	$133,052,182.96
Internal revenue	951,402.19	20,399,609.96	172,700,835.71
Miscellaneous	41,395.05	2,619,515.51	21,221,314.07
Total receipts	$1,658,070.04	$42,180,837.79	$326,974,332.64
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	195,000.00	19,435,000.00	63,694,456.04
War	940,000.00	8,382,000.00	88,164,432.38
Navy	200,000.00	4,895,000.00	32,903,610.29
Indians	10,000.00	835,000.00	5,809,223.53
Pensions	100,000.00	10,570,000.00	82,590,576.78
Interest	.....	1,200,000.00	27,011,261.01
Total expenditures	$1,445,000.00	$36,317,000.00	$300,063,560.03
Excess of receipts over expenditures	213,070.04	5,863,837.79	26,890,772.61
Receipts last year—			
Customs	833,670.41	16,293,845.25	112,330,684.58
Internal revenue	849,887.76	18,345,860.92	156,740,206.38
Receipts from all sources last year	1,724,774.45	39,028,150.22	282,890,040.20
Expenditures last year	1,394,000.00	40,358,000.00	376,049,311.78
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	.....	2,099,460.00	9,307,875.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	123,180.00	1,730,887.50	8,487,406.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$544,406,248.00	$102,995,197.00	$647,401,445.00
This fiscal year	8,951,632.00	3,498,830.00	12,450,462.00
This month	2,331,178.00	1,017,551.00	3,348,729.00
This day	23,535.00	8,301.00	31,836.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Jan. 28.—The cotton manufacturing industry continues in a very favorable position. Last week's actual business was possibly smaller than that of the two weeks previous, but engagements throughout are so heavy and extended as to secure profitable employment of all available machinery for a long time. In a word, it is a case of digesting a palatable dinner.

Meanwhile a small routine business is going on, large Eastern offers being turned down for better limits. Yarns closed fully 1-16 higher on the week. Exporters' yarns and fine goods attained remarkably high prices. The margin is still splendid; but the continued furious rise is beginning to excite apprehension.

Rouen reports an active trade, with rising prices. The German spinners have been booking large orders, and prices with them are again 2 pfennigs higher.

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, Jan. 26.—The Bank of Spain's report for the week ended yesterday showed the following: Gold in hand, no change; silver in hand, increase 2,911,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, increase 126,000 pesetas.

JAN

1900

The Mercantile Trust Co.,

NO. 120 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $6,000,000

Interest allowed upon Deposits.

OFFICERS:

LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
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STATEMENT DECEMBER 30TH, 1899.

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Other Bonds and Securities	364,505 00
Bonds and Mortgages	26,000 00
Loans on Collaterals	8,840,796 87
Bills Purchased	326,917 17
Cash in Vault and Banks	1,965,353 44
Overdrafts	30 63
Furniture and Fixtures	14,098 66
Interest, Commissions, etc., Receivable	78,631 23
	$12,123,731 05

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	1,000,000 00
Undivided Profits	181,377 29
Deposits:	
General $9,647,818 86	
In Trust 227,150 72	
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Interest, Taxes, etc., Payable	67,474 24
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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,619. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks firm.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 77⅞c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40¼c; cash cotton, 8c.

LEGISLATURE.—The Governor last night sent in the name of Francis Hendricks to succeed Louis F. Payn as State Superintendent of Insurance. Senator Sullivan introduced a bill which opens the crusade against bucket shops. A bill was offered providing for a new park in the Thirty-first Ward, Brooklyn. Another measure offered provides for a jury of thirteen men in criminal cases. A Senate bill provides for gas in New York at a maximum price of 75 cents. Assemblyman Witter's anti-oleomargarine resolution was passed. Mr. Minton withdrew his resolution against Italian labor on the rapid transit tunnel.—Page 8.

CONGRESS.—Secretary Gage yesterday replied to the Senate resolution of Jan. 23, calling for information as to his dealings with officers of the National City Bank. Secretary Gage's action in the sale of the New York Custom House was again attacked by the Democrats in the House yesterday. Senator Mason took exception in a speech yesterday to a recently published interview with the British Consul at New Orleans. Senator Tillman spoke against the retention of the Philippines. It is believed that Senator Scott of West Virginia will not lose his seat because of the contest made against him. Representative Clayton of Alabama introduced a resolution in the House yesterday fixing July 4 next as the day for withdrawing the troops from Cuba. The movement to grant civil pensions to Government employes received a decided setback in the House yesterday. A bill was introduced in the House by Mr. Driggs of New York tendering the thanks of Congress and a medal to Miss Helen Gould. Ex-Congressman Bennett was yesterday elected Secretary of the Senate.—Page 5.

FOREIGN.—Gen. Buller reports that in the fight at Spion Kop Jan. 24 his forces lost among the officers 20 killed, 22 wounded, and 20 missing. Lord Dundonald, it is announced, is safe south of the Tugela River. The British Parliament meets today, but it is said the reference to the war in the Queen's speech will be colorless. Buller's defeat is greeted with satisfaction by the German press. It is intimated that the attempt to relieve Ladysmith may be abandoned, and that Lord Roberts may concentrate his forces on a central attack on the Orange Free State. The deposition of the Chinese Emperor is creating great dissatisfaction among the Chinese officials in the Yang-tse Valley. Swedish newspapers are demanding explanations regarding the presence of Russian spies in the country. Thirteen of the crew of the Spanish steamer Valle were yesterday drowned off Bilbao when the vessel foundered.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

A battery of four boilers exploded yesterday at Pittsburg, killing one workman and seriously injuring a number of others.

C. P. Bacon yesterday addressed another letter to Superintendent Kilburn regarding the affairs of the State Trust Company.

A number of Cornell students were injured yesterday by jumping from the windows of one of the fraternity houses, which had caught fire.

The promoters of the American Baseball Association will meet at Philadelphia today to organize and lay out a circuit.

Page 3.

The Depew Opera House, at Peekskill, was destroyed by fire yesterday.

Judge Kohlsaat at Chicago yesterday decided that the Illinois anti-trust law is unconstitutional.

Col. Franklin Bartlett declared yesterday that Gen. Hawkins, who made a statement last week regarding the action of the Seventy-first Regiment at San Juan, was asked to testify before the court of inquiry which investigated the regiment and refused to do so.

Page 4.

Fire yesterday destroyed the chair factory of the Heywood Brothers & Wakefield Company, in Cherry Street, and water damage was done to a near-by warehouse, the total loss being estimated at $350,000. The firemen and policemen on duty suffered severely from the cold.

Page 8.

Mr. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador to the United States, returned to this country yesterday on La Normandie.

The Reform Club has appointed a committee to represent it at Albany in behalf of remedial school legislation when the bills already introduced are discussed.

There was a public hearing yesterday on the application of the New York and Long Island Terminal Railway Company for a franchise for a tunnel under the East River.

Page 12.

John B. McDonald, contractor for the construction of the underground rapid-transit system, made the admission yesterday that the firm of August Belmont & Co. was the backer for the syndicate which he will form to aid in building the great tunnel.

Amusements—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 8.
Real Estate.—Page 3.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
Legal Notes.—Page 4.
Business Troubles.—Page 13.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Society.—Page 7.
Markets.—Page 12.
United Service.—Page 5.
Insurance Notes.—Page 4.

FOUR BOILERS EXPLODE.

One Man Killed and Nine Others Seriously Hurt—Others May Be in the Debris.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 29.—The steel department of Philipps, Nimick & Co.'s rolling mill was completely wrecked to-day and a dozen men were injured by an explosion of a battery of four large boilers. All the injured men were quickly removed from the ruins. Five were mutilated almost beyond recognition and one or two more deaths may result. The injured were taken to a temporary hospital and local physicians were summoned to relieve their suffering. Simon Holland, a fireman, died at Homeopathic Hospital soon after being removed from the debris. Nine others were hurt and it is thought that others of the workmen are in the ruins.

The explosion was one of the most terrific that ever occurred in a Pittsburg mill. The roof of the boiler room was completely lifted from the building and the flying iron and steel fell in all directions. Heavy beams and portions of the masonry were thrown from the foundations. The men were crushed to the ground on the spot where they were attending to the rolls, and those beside the boilers were scalded by the escaping steam. The families of the workmen who live in the neighborhood realized the extent of the accident the moment the thunder of the explosion was heard, and women and children rushed at once to the mill, crying for their loved ones, who were believed to be buried beneath the ruins.

The cause of the explosion cannot be known until a thorough investigation is made. No estimate of the property loss could be made to-day.

SPANISH STEAMER FOUNDERS.

Thirteen of the Valle's Crew Drown Off Bilbao.

BILBAO, Spain, Jan. 29.—The Spanish steamer Valle has foundered off the coast, thirteen of the crew being drowned.

Lawton Fund Is $95,922.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The Lawton fund to date amounts to $95,922. Gen. Shafter reports that he has $1,300 at San Francisco.

At Home and Abroad "Bon Vivants" declare that MOET & CHANDON WHITE SEAL CHAMPAGNE is deservedly popular, excelling all other brands in richness of quality.—Adv.

BRITAIN DEMANDS A LARGER ARMY

Press and Public Insist on Reinforcing Roberts.

NEW CAMPAIGN EXPECTED

Central Advance Into the Free State May Be Made.

It Is Now Admitted that All Attempts to Relieve Ladysmith Must End in Complete Failure.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Press and public alike, while depressed over the defeat of Gen. Buller, unite in insisting that more troops must be sent to South Africa.

Public suspense, apparently, will terminate only when Lord Roberts gives the word for the forward movement into the Free State, which, according to the most cheerful view, he will be unable to do for a fortnight.

Whether he will permit Gen. Buller to make another attempt to relieve Ladysmith is quite outside the knowledge even of those closely connected with the War Office. With the troops due to arrive next month he may think himself strong enough to try two large operations. Combining the forces under Gens. Methuen, French, and Gatacre, and adding to them the arriving troops, Lord Roberts would have 70,000 for the invasion of the Free State, with 40,000 to 50,000 guarding communications, and 40,000 trying to rescue Ladysmith.

The public burns with impatience that something should be done, but there is nothing to do but to wait on the preparations. Oceans of ink are poured out in advice. Orators are at work in the provinces telling the people that Great Britain has "set her teeth in grim determination to see it through."

The Government's declarations in Parliament, the counter-suggestions of those outside the Government, and the consequent discussion in the press and on the platform will immediately enthrall public interest.

MORE MEN ON THE WAY.

Twenty thousand two hundred and twenty-two men and 155 guns are at sea. Eleven thousand infantry and 9,000 cavalry, including 5,000 Yeomen, are practically ready to embark. Therefore the Government, without doing more, can place at the disposal of Lord Roberts 40,000 additional men and 155 guns.

The further purposes of the War Office are supposed to embrace somewhere in the neighborhood of 50,000 more men. As the indication is that candidates will be rather scarce, the War Office will issue orders for those reservists who were found unfit at the previous mobilization examinations to report for further examination. Applicants for cavalry service are still freely offering as yeomanry.

COST OF THE WAR IN MEN.

Gen. Buller's operation has cost 912 men so far officially reported within ten days.

Applying to the 206 Spion Kop casualties reported to-day the rule of proportion, the losses of officers indicate probably 500 casualties yet to come. The total casualties of the war, compiled from official reports, are 9,523, nearly a division. Of these 2,486 are killed, 4,811 wounded, and the rest prisoners.

The aggregate British home troops in South Africa number 116,000, the Natalians 7,158, and Cape Colonials 21,000.

GEN. BULLER CRITICISED.

The newspapers here are not disposed to offer any apologies for Gen. Buller's defeat. The St. James's Gazette says:

"The meaning of the retreat is obvious. We have had to recognize that we cannot force our way through the enemy's lines to Ladysmith. Why, we do not know. If the Boer position is impregnable it ought never to have been attacked. If it is capable of being taken we were repulsed because the leadership was bad, and it is idle to attempt to conceal that the latter is far from incredible. To start out declaring there must be no turning back is eminently foolish.

"When swagger and rant prevail there is commonly plentiful lack of judgment and true resolution. It requires serious effort not to yield to the gloomy conviction that the intellectual and moral qualities which make for success have been replaced on our staff by words! words! words! The remedy for South Africa is not to add to the numbers but to put the troops where their force can come into play."

MUST FACE FACTS.

The Westminster Gazette invites the country to cast aside all delusions and recognize the fact that progress for the present is stopped in Natal, and that safety lies in concentration. "Gen. White's force, as an effective aid, must be written off, and probably most of Gen. Buller's army has left the Tugela. The Boers have been given time to prepare against an advance through the Free State, and we have not sufficient strength at present to undertake this advance with any safety. These are ugly facts, but those who disguise them are again misleading the public. The plain truth is that we will have to make a new army somehow from somewhere. We need at least 100,000 more men—50,000 to reinforce the Cape and 50,000 in reserve."

The Globe says:

"It would be a mistake to minimize the serious character of the situation in Natal. We have made a great effort from which great results were expected and have failed. The situation as it stands to-day points, but points with greatly augmented force, the same moral as did our previous mishaps. It is, that the war must be pressed on with redoubled energy.

FEARS PUT ASIDE.

"Our resources are not exhausted, but rather it may be said we are only just discovering how practically limitless they are. The country, we are sure, is in no mood of giving way to fears which are as groundless as they are unworthy. It has made up its mind to see this conflict through. Every check we receive in the field will only stiffen the determination of the people at home and in the colonies to achieve the end at whatever cost."

The Pall Mall Gazette comments in much the same tone, and adds:

"Even if Ladysmith falls, Spion Kop is not Majuba in the most vital sense. It will not end the war. There will be no muddling compound of 'magnanimity' and cowardice this time. The war will end when Gen. Roberts dictates the terms at Pretoria. To that end the empire's mind is made up."

The Evening Standard, commenting on the supposed natural advantages on the side of the Boers, says:

"This country also had and has great advantages, but, between the War Office, the Admiralty, and the Generals, they have been mostly nullified."

The St. James's Gazette this afternoon returns to scathing criticism of the language of Gen. Buller's reports. It says:

"Gen. Buller's reflection on the terror he put into the foe reminds us of things we have heard about Chinese Mandarins."

SPION KOP A BOER TRAP

Gen. Warren's Forces Were Decimated by a Murderous Fire from an Unseen Enemy.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—A special dispatch from Frere Camp, dated Friday, Jan. 26, 9:10 P. M., says:

"I have just ridden in here, having left Gen. Buller's forces in the new positions south of the Tugela to which they retired in consequence of the reverse at Spion Kop.

"The fighting, both before and after the occupation of the mountain, was of a desperate character. Spion Kop is a precipitous mountain, overtopping the whole line of kopjes along the Upper Tugela. On the eastern side the mountain faces Mount Alice and Potgieter's Drift, standing at right angles to the Boer central position and Lyttleton's advanced position. The southern point descends in abrupt steps to the lower line of kopjes. On the western side, opposite the right outposts of Warren's force, it is inaccessibly steep until the point where the nek joins the kop to the main range. Then there is a gentle slope, which allows easy access to the summit.

"The nek was strongly held by the Boers, who also occupied a heavy spur parallel with the kop, where the enemy was concealed in no fewer than thirty-five rifle pits and was thus enabled to bring to bear upon our men a damaging cross fire, the only possible point for a British attack being the southern side, with virtually sheer precipices on the left and right.

"A narrow footpath, admitting men in single file only to the summit, opens into a perfectly flat tableland, probably of 30,000 square yards' area, upon which the Boers had hastily commenced to make a transverse trench. Our men were able to occupy the further end of this tableland, where the ridge descended to another flat, which was again succeeded by a round, stony eminence held by the Boers in great strength.

"The ridge held by our men was faced by a number of strong little kopjes at all angles, whence the Boers sent a concentrated fire from their rifles, supported by a Maxim-Nordenfeldt and a big long-range gun. What with the rifles, the machine guns, and the big gun, the summit was converted into a perfect hell. The shells exploded continually in our ranks; and the rifle fire, from an absolutely unseen enemy, was perfectly appalling.

"Reinforcements were hurried up by Gen. Warren; but they had to cross a stretch of flat ground which was literally torn up by the flying lead of the enemy. The unfinished trench on the summit gave very questionable shelter, as the enemy's machine guns were so accurately ranged upon the place that often sixteen shells fell in the trench in a single minute.

"Mortal men could not permanently hold such a position. Our gallant fellows held it tenaciously for twenty-four hours, and then, taking advantage of the dark night, abandoned it to the enemy."

BULLER LOSES MANY OFFICERS

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Gen. Buller wires from Spearman's Camp Jan. 29 that the casualties among the officers of the Fifth Division and Mounted Brigade at Spion Kop Jan. 24 were: Killed, 22; wounded, 20; missing, 6, as follows:

Killed—Staff, Capt. M. H. Virtue; Capt. S. M. Stewart, Lieut. F. R. Mallock, and E. Fraser, Second Lancashire Fusileers; Capt. C. Muriel, Lieut. W. Lawley, and H. A. Wilson, Second Middlesex; Major A. J. Ross, Capt. M. W. Kirk, and Lieut. A. H. Wade, Second Lancaster Regiment; Lieut. Pipe-Wolfestan, Second King's Scottish Borderers; Capt. C. G. Birch, and Lieut. F. M. Rachel, First South Lancashires; Lieut. H. W. Garvey, First Borderers; Capt. the Honorable W. H. Petre, and C. S. N. Knox-Gore, and Lieut. C. G. Grenfell, P. F. Newman, P. S. McCorquodale, and Hill Trevor, Thornycroft's Mounted Infantry; Lieuts. Randall and Knochschand, Imperial Light Infantry.

Wounded—Col. Blomfield, (taken prisoner;) Major W. F. Wallace, and Lieuts. R. S. Wilson and Le Charlon, Second Lancashire Fusiliers; Major E. W. Scott-Moncrieff and Capts. G. W. Saville, R. De H. Burton, G. W. Bently, Second Middlesex; Capt. W. Sanbach and Lieuts. A. Dykes, J. A. Nixon, and G. R. Stephens, Second Lancashires; Gen. Woodgate, (since dead;)

Continued on Page 2.

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Fastest and Finest Trains to Indianapolis. Leave New York every morning and afternoon via Pennsylvania Railroad.—Adv.

BIOGRAPHY OF THE GOVERNOR.

German Journalist Comes to This Country to Collect Data for the Book.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Jan. 29.—People in Germany are taking a great deal of interest in Gov. Roosevelt of New York, and the first life of the commander of the Rough Riders is to be written by a German journalist.

Recently Prof. Carl F. R. Hochdoerfer of Wittenberg College, this city, received a letter from a friend in Germany who is connected with the Berlin Tageblatt. The latter asked for some information regarding the life of Gov. Roosevelt, saying the German people are much interested in his career. Prof. Hochdoerfer forwarded all the data he could obtain in a limited time to his friend in Berlin. Impressed by the career of the Governor, the German journalist has come to this country to collect material for a biography.

The work is to be published in both English and German, and is also to appear in the Tageblatt.

PROFIT IN RICE GROWING.

Louisiana Planters Can Make Enough from One Crop to Pay for Their Land.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 29.—The profits made by the Louisiana rice growers have been phenomenal this season. H. J. Sanders, a prominent planter of the Crowley district, said:

"I have here the statement of the returns we have received from the sale of rice raised on something less than fourteen acres of land, and the figures are interesting. The rice taken from this plot of ground was 271 sacks, and the gross returns were $1,287.09. Out of that milling charges of $220.59 were deducted, giving us a net return of $1,066.50. The cost of cultivating the land and gathering the crop was $10 per acre, or a total cost of $140. This leaves us a net profit of $926.50.

"Our total crop was 8,000 sacks, and the returns were practically the same on the entire lot. When it is considered that the price of rice lands in the Crowley district is only about $30 per acre, it is readily seen that there is money in raising Louisiana rice. Brought down to the profit per acre, we received, over and above all cost, about $66. Last year our crop was almost as good as that of this year, but the unprecedentedly severe storms entailed a loss of about 50 per cent., consequently our profit was about half of what it was this season."

W. W. Duson, another extensive planter, said:

"No one outside the Crowley district has any idea of the vast wealth producing properties of the land there. The price per acre is so much below the real worth of the land that one good crop may easily be made to pay for the property, and if the planter has planted extensively, make him independent as well. This state of affairs cannot last long, however, and it is only a matter of time until land values there increase two or three fold."

LARGE TRUST DEED FILED.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 29.—This afternoon the Birmingham Realty Company filed a deed of trust to the Union Trust Company of New York, which has become security for $550,000 of prior-lien bonds and $550,000 of mortgage bonds issued by the Realty Company. The Realty Company was recently incorporated, and succeeded the Elyton Company, whose properties it acquired upon the court sale and reorganization of the latter company.

MUST REMAIN A WIDOWER.

Otherwise Rachel Henschel's Husband Forfeits His Wife's Estate.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Jan. 29.—Rachel Henschel of Amityville made provision in her will, which has been admitted to probate by Surrogate Patty, that her husband shall remain a widower. She bequeaths the entire estate, including her liquor business at Amityville, to him, but makes the following conditions:

"That he forever remains her widower, that he properly maintains and educates her two minor sons, Moses M. Henschel and David Henschel; sends them to college to learn the profession they choose, and that he successfully manages and cares for her business and estate."

If he marries or otherwise fails to carry out the provisions of the will the business is to be sold and the proceeds to be divided among her children.

MARRIED FIFTY YEARS.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Jan. 29.—Veteran Capt. Horace C. Lanphear, formerly of the Norwich Line Sound steamers, and Mrs. Lanphear to-day celebrated their golden wedding at their comfortable house in Waterford. The couple's many friends from New London, New York, and Boston, and from as far away as Philadelphia, were present or else sent some token of their regard. The festivities commenced at 6 and kept up until midnight. The couple's wedding occurred Jan. 28, 1850, and consequently the anniversary was on Sunday, but the celebration was deferred until to-day.

Fully 200 invitations were sent out and nearly that number was present. Capt. Lanphear's connection with one of the most popular lines on the Sound has brought him in close touch in his life with nearly all the officials of the different lines now operating on the Sound and he has an extended acquaintance in other walks of life, and they were either present or sent congratulations in some form or other. The presents were many and valuable and comprised silver dishes, knives and forks, spoons, and $20 and $10 gold pieces. All the silverware was plated with gold.

Capt. Lanphear was in command of the Sound steamer City of New York when she rescued over 200 of the drowning passengers of the ill-fated Narragansett, which was run into by her sister steamer Stonington in 1879.

During the church services at the Waterford Baptist Church on Sunday morning there was an interruption when Pastor Wolf called Deacon and Mrs. Henry Smith to the pulpit. It was the couple's golden wedding anniversary, and the pastor spoke felicitously of the occasion and asked the entire congregation to arise and congratulate them. The people marched around the church, shaking hands with Mr. and Mrs. Smith, and the church services were forgotten for the time being for the more happier event. It was an unusual proceeding, but testified to the universal esteem in which Mr. and Mrs. Smith are held in the community. Mr. Smith is a prosperous farmer.

THIRTY WORKMEN DROWN.

Sent to Death by British Steamer in a Collision in German Waters.

HAMBURG, Jan. 30.—The British steamer Expedient has run down and sunk a harbor steamer near Altona. Thirty workmen were drowned.

Relief for Indian Famine Sufferers.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—In consequence of a report received by the India Office from Lord Curzon, who anounces that 3,500,000 are receiving famine relief, a Mansion House Fund will probably be started. The Viceroy does not allow the dole except to those on the verge of actual starvation, and stricter tests than formerly are being applied.

No Faster Train to Chicago than the Pennsylvania Limited. Electric lights, steam heat, barber shop, hot and cold baths, ladies' maid, stock quotations, stenographer and typewriter, and weather reports. A wonderful train.—Adv.

The Preference Is Given to Moet & CHANDON WHITE SEAL CHAMPAGNE by connoisseurs because of its superlative degree of excellence.—Adv.

The Nearest to Perfection in Champagne is the celebrated vintage of 1893 of MOET & CHANDON WHITE SEAL, now being imported into the United States.—Adv.

KLING'S ATTORNEY ARRAIGNS KILBURN

Writes a Letter Regarding State Trust Company Affairs.

DEMANDS COPY OF REPORT

Kilburn Says the Communication Is a "Tissue of Falsehoods," and Refuses the Report.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—Charles P. Bacon, attorney for Abram Kling in his action against the State Trust Company, to-day addressed another letter to State Superintendent of Banks Kilburn, reiterating his charges of misconduct on the part of the Directors, and demanding a copy of the report of Gen. Andrews. Mr. Kilburn has replied to the communication, saying, "It is simply a tissue of falsehoods." Mr. Bacon writes:

"I have received no word from you in reply to my letter of the 23d. If you are an honest man, I cannot understand your silence. In that letter I endeavored to show you that crimes had been committed by the officers and Directors of the State Trust Company."

"In an open public statement made by Mr. Johnson, President of the State Trust Company, and by Mr. Whitney, one of the leading spirits in its Board of Directors, they have admitted that Directors were interested in large loans made by the company. Mr. Johnson, in stating that the $2,000,000 loan to Shea, the office boy, had been paid off, said that he regretted that there was not more such business to do, and said that every trust company pursued the same method. Can this, then, be and you will not act? If so, why? Is it because your feelings are hurt because I gave to Gov. Roosevelt the original petition of Mr. Kling asking for an examination of the affairs of the company? I had my reasons for doing so. These are some of them:

"When the present Directors gained possession of a majority of the stock a little over a year ago, they wanted, of course, a new President, who would act under their instructions. It is well known that for a couple of weeks the two names considered available were those of Mr. Johnson and yourself. Why they chose Johnson instead of you I don't know, unless it be that they thought you could serve them better in your present official position. If so, it seems to me that they have reasoned well. Less than three months ago you made your annual examination of the affairs of that company, and you discovered nothing wrong.

"When the Produce Exchange Trust Company closed its doors last December, attention in banking circles was immediately directed toward the State Trust Company. What happened? Did you come to New York and examine the State Trust Company and see if its reports were true?

"That you came to New York is true. But instead of making an examination of the affairs of the company, you called the reporters of the press around you and gave out a public statement, saying that you had recently examined every trust company in New York and they were in the soundest possible condition. These are some of the reasons which prompted me to go to the Governor with Mr. Kling's petition instead of going to yourself.

"It is a well-known fact that Thomas F. Ryan, one of the leading spirits of the State Trust Company and of the Metropolitan Traction Company, on the night before election, gave to Senator Platt $60,000 to be used to elect the State ticket of the party to which you belong. I thought that this fact might influence you in your official action. I did not think it would affect Gov. Roosevelt. So, if your feelings are hurt, I have no apologies to offer.

"I have demanded of you, and I demand again, a copy of the report of Gen. Andrews giving the results of his examination of the affairs of the company on the morning of Jan. 12. I have a right to do this.

"Will you give me a copy of Gen. Andrews's report?"

To this letter Mr. Kilburn made this reply:

"I have received another letter from Mr. Bacon. The letter, however, like the former one, was evidently written for publication and not with the expectation by the writer that it would be answered. It is simply a tissue of falsehoods, so far as it impugns my motives, and Mr. Bacon well knew it to be such when he wrote it. I am indignant at having to say that no consideration of any kind, save the interests of the public service, have ever influenced me in my public career.

"I have never heard a suggestion that Mr. Ryan had made a contribution of any sum to aid in the election of the Republican ticket, and if he had, which I do not believe, no one would have dared to suggest that such contribution influenced my official action.

"I never even heard a suggestion that my name was being considered in connection with the Presidency of the State Trust Company. I have not given, nor intend to give, Mr. Bacon a copy of Gen. Andrews's report.

"The solvency and absolute soundness of the company are beyond all question. I will soon make a report to the Governor, who will doubtless take such action as he deems best."

Gov. Roosevelt said that the Attorney General was looking over the reports on the company's affairs to see whether there was any infringement of the law. As to the company's solvency, he said that the report of the New York Clearing House Committee, verifying that of Superintendent of Banks Kilburn, left no doubt as to the fact.

It is learned from an absolutely reliable authority that the Clearing House Committee acted upon the request of Superintendent Kilburn, who, in the face of adverse criticism, desired to be sure that he had made no error in his findings. He consulted the Governor about it, and was advised that while not necessary it would be a wise proceeding. The finding of the committee was a clear vindication of his report.

Gov. Roosevelt said that he would have considered any charges against the company's methods coming from reputable sources, but he would not take into consideration any letter or charges sent first to newspapers or used publicly for purposes of oppression.

POKER PLAYING AT YALE.

Three Students Suspended for Giving the Game Too Much Time.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 29.—Three of the Yale students have been told by the Dean of Yale University that they need report for no more recitations.

Too much card playing in their apartments is given as the reason. Poker games are constantly in progress and more trouble is expected.

Ex-Minister Phelps Improving.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 29.—Dr. Gilbert, who has been attending Prof. Edward J. Phelps of the Yale Law School, formerly Minister to England, since his severe illness with pneumonia, stated to-night that the patient's condition was more hopeful than at any time since he had been taken ill.

Troy Strike Is Settled.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 29.—The strike of the employes on the Troy division of the United Traction Company was settled at an early hour this morning when an agreement was adopted by representatives of the company and the strikers.

New York Girl Takes the Veil.

BOSTON, Jan. 29.—Miss Virginia Tucker McLaughlin, daughter of James Fairfax McLaughlin of New York, took the white veil at the Carmelite Convent in Roxbury this morning. After the ceremony the novice, who will be known as Sister Alberta, received the members of her family and relatives.

Moet & Chandon White Seal Is the finest champagne sold in the United States. Moet & Chandon own more vineyards than the eight leading champagne houses in France.—Adv.

MADE A BIG PROFIT.

Directors of the American Steel and Wire Company Declare a 7 Per Cent. Dividend.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 29.—At the end of an all-day session Directors of the American Steel and Wire Company announced a dividend of 7 per cent. on the common stock, payable in quarterly installments of 1¾ per cent. on the second days of April, January, October, 1900, and January, 1901.

The balance sheet shows net profits for the year of $13,362,529. After writing off $1,000,000 to depreciation and $200,000 to a bad debt reserve and paying three dividends on the preferred there is left a balance of $10,062,529. Deducting $700,000 for one more preferred dividend, which is due, there is left $9,362,529 applicable to dividends on the common stock, which is equal to 18.72 per cent. on the $50,000,000 outstanding.

American Steel and Wire common was somewhat firm in the market. The dividend announcement was held until after the New York Stock Exchange closed. A dividend was generally expected and guesses placed the amount at both 6 and 8 per cent. It is said the company will retire some of its preferred stock.

GOV. TAYLOR WILL WAIT.

Will Not Sign Blackburn's Commission as Senator Until the Governorship Is Settled.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 29.—It is not likely that United States Senator-elect Blackburn will receive any commission from Gov. Taylor until the present Gubernatorial contest has been finally settled. Gov. Taylor, it is stated on excellent authority, will assume the position that if it is decided he is illegally the Governor of Kentucky, the legislators, who elected Blackburn, and who were declared elected at the same election at which he was a candidate for Governor, were also illegally elected, and have not, therefore, the power to choose a Senator.

The beginning of the end of the contest was at hand to-day, this being the last day for the taking of evidence. To-morrow arguments will commence. The decision of the Contest Board is looked for in about one week after the conclusion of the arguments.

STUDENTS SERIOUSLY HURT.

Delta Chi Fraternity House at Cornell Destroyed by Fire—The Inmates Jump to Save Themselves.

ITHACA, Jan. 29.—As a result of the fire which destroyed the Delta Chi Fraternity Lodge of Cornell University, on Huestis Street, this morning, seven of fifteen members who slept on the third floor were badly injured in their efforts to escape by jumping to the ground. All dropped a distance of 25 or 30 feet, and in doing so all were more or less bruised, while two or three sustained serious injuries. All members of the fraternity are law students. The most seriously injured were:

BROOKS, H. C., 1900, Hartford, Conn.; dislocated hip and arm broken.
CONGDON, R. E., 1902; foot broken.
DOWNS, THOMAS, 1902, Albany, N. Y.; spine and leg injured.
LONERGAN, J. F., 1902, Albany, N. Y.; broken nose, compound fracture of the thigh, and broken arm.
McCREA, W. M., Salt Lake City, Utah; burned, and back slightly injured.
RHODES, R. V., 1901, Troy, N. Y.; heel crushed.
TOOTHILL, R. D., 1902, Auburn, N. Y.; injured jaw.

The building was a brick structure, and the fire was kept well inside the walls. The janitor, who slept on the basement floor, is ignorant of the cause of the fire. The house and contents were valued at $10,000. The building was well insured, though members of the fraternity lost all their clothes and room fixings.

SULLIVAN AGAINST FOOTBALL.

Assemblyman Will Try to Have the Game Prohibited by Law.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—Assemblyman Sullivan of New York said to-night that he had collected statistics which proved that more persons had been seriously injured and killed in football contests than in boxing bouts.

Mr. Sullivan intends to offer an amendment to the Lewis bill to repeal the Horton boxing law which would prohibit the playing of football games in this State. He said that if the friends of Mr. Lewis's bill are sincere in their desire to put an end to brutality in athletic games they will support his amendment.

The Assemblyman added that the statistics he had collected showed that thirty-nine persons had been killed in football games within two years, while two persons died as a result of engaging in boxing bouts.

WATCH CASE MAKERS UNITE.

Manufacturers' Association Organized for Purposes of Protection.

The American Watch Case Manufacturers' Association was formed last night at a meeting held at the Astor House. There were present representatives from the Keystone Watch Case Company and T. Zurbrugg & Co. of Philadelphia, and the Crescent, Convoisier-Wilcox, Roy, Dubois, American, and Camm Watch Case Companies of this city. All the firms represented joined the association, which elected the following officers: President—Irving Smith; Vice President—T. Zurbrugg; Secretary and Treasurer—G. E. Fahys.

The President was empowered to appoint an Executive Committee of seven.

The object of the association is for mutual protection and the furtherance of the watch case manufacturing business. Another meeting will be held at an early date, when the details will be perfected.

KILLED IN TROLLEY ACCIDENT.

Car on Ohio Road Left the Track—Man and Woman Dead.

DAYTON, Ohio, Jan. 29.—A runaway electric car on the Dayton and Xenia traction road left the track at a sharp curve just east of the city to-day and was demolished. An unknown man was crushed into an unrecognizable mass. Hattie Kling, a young woman residing at Alpha, Ohio, was instantly killed, her skull being fractured. John Cox, the motorman, had his leg injured and amputation may be necessary. Several other passengers received injuries.

Anxiety Felt for Mrs. Platt.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Some anxiety is again expressed about the condition of Mrs. Platt, wife of Senator T. C. Platt. She has been ill more than a week, and the character of her illness is such as to cause apprehension at all times. Her symptoms have varied from day to day, improvement being followed by weakness, and then again by a better tendency. To-night it is said, in response to inquiries, that the patient is holding her own.

Deputy Collector Brown Resigns.

Owing to protracted illness, Randolph H. Brown has tendered his resignation as Deputy Collector of this port, to take effect to-morrow. He was appointed on Feb. 15, 1894, from Jefferson County. Collector Bidwell has selected John C. Williams, now employed in the Collector's office, to fill the vacancy. Mr. Williams has been in the office about two years.

Train De Luxe for Cleveland. Leaves New York every day at 5:30 P. M., arrives Cleveland next morning for breakfast via New York Central—Lake Shore. No excess fare.—Adv.

Moet & Chandon White Seal CHAMPAGNE is recognized as the finest wine in the world, and costs no more than other prominent brands.—Adv.

EIGHT THOUSAND CRY SYMPATHY FOR BOERS

Enthusiastic Mass Meeting at the Grand Central Palace.

ORATORS LASH GREAT BRITAIN

Congressmen De Armond and Cochran, Mayor Perry of Grand Rapids, and R. B. Roosevelt Raise Storms of Cheers and Hisses.

An immense mass meeting, attended by over 8,000 people, was held in the Grand Central Palace last night, under the auspices of the New York Committee to Aid the United Republics of South Africa, and the great throng expressed in no uncertain terms its sympathy for the Boers. Every available inch of the hall was packed, even to the three galleries, and there was present a large proportion of women, who lent their voices to the general acclaim every time a piece of Transvaal or Orange Free State bunting was displayed or the names of the leaders of the South African republics were mentioned.

On the stage was a representative gathering of citizens from every walk of life. There were Congressmen, State legislators, city officials, business men, bankers, brokers, lawyers, Judges, and George Francis Train, who wore as a boutonnière a gigantic mass of flowers combining the red, white, blue, and green of the Transvaal's colors. The hall was laboriately decorated with the American colors interspersed with the colors of the Boers and of the Orange Free State.

As the members of the committee and their guests marched in to seats on the platform the Seventy-first Regiment Band, under Fanciulli, struck up the Boer national anthem, and as its strains died away some one in the galleries broke out a Transvaal flag, and the cheers that burst from 10,000 throats shook the great building. Every mention of Joubert, Krueger, Cronje, and Steyn was received with vociferous approbation, while, on the other hand, the every mention of the names of Chamberlain, Balfour, and Salisbury met with a perfect storm of hisses.

AGAINST A BRITISH ALLIANCE.

Incidentally the meeting put itself on record as against any British alliance with America, and when Congressman De Armond of Missouri, after an impassioned speech, thundered "We want no British alliance" the immense audience rose to its feet and, waving flags and handkerchiefs, yelled its approbation of the sentiment.

There was also great applause for some peculiar sentiments. Ex-Judge Van Hoesen in his opening address spoke feelingly of the widows and orphans in the far-off Transvaal. "But there'll be more in England before this is over;" shouted some one in the hall, and as the speaker bowed his acknowledgment of the sentiment a terrific storm of applause shook the house.

Again when Congressman Cochran of Missouri said he was one of the old-fashioned people who still believed there is a God of battles, and that he had prayed to Him that, even if the war did not end as it seemed that it ought to, the speaker might yet live to see the price of crape rise in the English market, the crowd applauded the sentiment to the echo. Mr. Cochran also called Great Britain "the pirate power" and "the gold thief nation," which epithets were also applauded by the assemblage.

Ex-Judge George M. Van Hoesen was unanimously chosen Chairman of the meeting, and on taking the chair said that for the night all political and religious differences were sunk by the persons who were present as the members of one great household to give aid and succor to an afflicted people who were passing through the fires of an unholy persecution.

JUDGE VAN HOESEN'S SPEECH.

"A cruel and unnecessary war has been forced on them by the British Ministry," [hisses,] said Judge Van Hoesen, "a war condemned by Sir Edwin Clarke as a crime against civilization, a war deplored and denounced by the best and wisest of England's public men—by Morley, Brice, and Harcourt—[cheers]—who did their utmost to avert it, but were unable to prevent the British South Africa Company and Chamberlain [groans and hisses] in their aggressions.

"We did not predict success, [cries of "Yes, we do!"] but we hope and pray that the Boers may come out victors in the struggle. [Great cheering.] We know that Leonidas could not save the day at Thermopylae, and we know that the forces of the Boers may be exhausted. [cries of "No, never!"] but we also know that come what may, courage, manhood, and patriotism have not per

all peoples. There is no special language that can ally us with tyranny against liberty and right.

MAN'S DIVINE BIRTHRIGHT.

"If liberty can be crushed in the Transvaal encouragement is given to tyrants to crush it elsewhere. Even our liberties will not be so secure if liberty can be stricken down anywhere on earth. In sympathizing with and aiding the Boers we are therefore to a certain extent not only helping them, but also ourselves. Liberty is the divine birthright of man, take it from him and you rob him of that which is worth as much to him as life itself.

"What excuse is there for the attempt to crush this brave people? Has it ever been made plain? In far-off Africa they have raised the standard of liberty, and none but an insensate tyrant would seek to haul it down. It is for us, then, to bid them godspeed and confusion to their enemies. [Cheers and applause.]

"I hope the day is not far off when the voice of the American Nation will be raised in protest against this unholy war. Why should we not say, we who have bought our liberty with the blood of patriots, why should we not say to England or to any other country that we are on the side of liberty, and that we will do all in our power to further that holy cause?

"There has been talk about a friendly understanding and a friendly footing with England. [Groans and hisses.] No, my friends, the only understanding we need is that of independence of strength and geographical position. We want the independence of the valor of our people. [Cheers.] Entangling alliances will not make us more free nor will they give us the chance to introduce in another country those democratic principles of ours that are so hateful to our friends. [Cheers.]

AMERICA ENGLAND'S RIVAL.

"No British alliance for us! [Great and long-continued cheering and applause.] In every crucial test of our existence and history England has been our enemy, and to-day we are her rival. At Halifax, at Vancouver, and at other places near our coast she is erecting great fortresses, what for no one knows, but her guns are pointed at us, while she hopes that in these namby-pamby days she will be able to wheedle us into an alliance, so that she can draw our teeth. We want no entangling alliances, and especially none with a nation that has for centuries crushed freedom whenever she could in every quarter of the globe." [Great cheering and applause.]

The Chairman then introduced Thomas W. Pittman, who read a set of resolutions in ten parts, which were unanimously adopted amid great acclaim. Several of the provisions were as follows:

That every nation has a right to form and regulate its own laws and institutions to suit itself, limited only by the obligation not to impair the rights of any other nation.

That the much-vaunted English civilization has failed to produce a better soldier than the Boer, a more willing tiller of the soil, a man more vigorous, a Christian more devout, a patriot more unselfish, a citizen better able to protect his home.

That the South African Republic deserves to be free. It would be a crime to grind such a people beneath the heel of any conqueror. That the Boer regards English domination with horror, is proved by his repeated abandonment of his home, his long and weary treks, his gallant fight, his awful sacrifices. It is folly to tell him that when he loses independence and liberty he will find his master a kind one.

That we request the President to see to it that the feeling of the American people with respect to this most wicked war is made known to the British Ministry; and we further request him not to wait till both combatants ask him to act as arbitrator, but to proffer his services.

That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the President of the United States, and to every Senator and Representative in Congress.

WHAT JUSTICE O'BRIEN SAYS.

A great number of letters were received by the committee indorsing its work and promising support. A number of these were read amid great enthusiasm. One received from Justice O'Brien of the Court of Appeals said:

"Whatever the result of the struggle, the world will be better for the lesson it teaches, and that is that the new idea of making war upon a weak nation by a strong one, upon the pretense of promoting civilization, must be attended with some perils and in the end the prize may not be worth the struggle.

"There are thousands of clear-headed Englishmen who find it difficult to believe that their Government, which has so long supported the tottering fabric of the Turkish Empire, is maintaining an odious, despotic war upon the simple Dutch farmers of the Transvaal.

"The new idea that any people with an independent Government, but attached to peculiar ways of their own and not alive to all the demands of modern progress, must be put down in order to make room for what is supposed to be a better civilization, is a dangerous one and we all protest against it."

One of the notable letters was from the Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes of the Synagogue Shearith Israel, and inclosed a parody on Rudyard Kipling's famous poem "The Absent-Minded Beggar." "What my own sentiments are about this war," says the writer, "you can judge from the inclosed, which I wrote a few days ago in the intensity of my indignation against war between two peoples who read the same Bible and who believe in the same God:"

AN ABSENT-MINDED HUMAN.

The poem follows:

When you've shouted Rule Britannia, when you've sung "God Save the Queen!"
When you've fought to smash Transvaalyan and Free Stater,
Will not tell me how much better, wiser, nobler it had been
If Great Britain had been just a little greater?

He's an absent-minded human if he cannot understand
That the price of peace need not always be war;
Peace with honor" was a saying which once rang throughout the land,
And the nations ought, like men, to honor law.

"Great Fight, grand fight," put it in English plain—
It means that mothers, widows, orphans, grue-some price must pay,
It means that fathers, husbands, sweethearts, brothers, sons are slain,
And how many more are wounded sore, O say, say, say!

What if Boer would forbid your sons to use the English tongue,
Or "to shape the statute, share the pow'r or vote?"
There's a melody which prophet's voice for centuries hath sung:
"Aroitrations in the place of wars" the note.

He's an absent-minded human, is the Boer, it is true,
Reads the Bible just to suit himself, you say;
"Love thy neighbor as thyself"—if not Catholic or Jew;
"Love the stranger"—if high taxes he will pay.

Great news, grand news, fresh from the seat of war,
Fifty thousand widows, orphans weep for many a day;
Bonnie men slain, and as for wounded—thrice as many more,
"Glory" do ye call it all! O say, say, say!

Let Great Britain be greater yet, and raise men above the brute
By inviting nations all to form a court,
To decide by arbitration international dispute
Where a justly founded verdict shall be sought.
He's an absent-minded human if he says he cannot see
That moral force must surely win the day,
If the nations swear to join to thrash the one that won't agree
To accept the court's decision and obey.

Great thing, grand thing, glorious thing is war;
Bonnie men slain, or trench-diseased, or maimed for many a day.
Broken hearts and shattered loves, widows, and orphans galore,
Don't you think that war should cease, O say, say, say!

RECORDER GOFF'S LETTER.

Other letters were from Gov. Thomas of Colorado, James K. McGuire, Mayor of Syracuse; Congressman Cummings, Congressman Ridgely, Congressman W. L. Jones, and Prof. E. D. Warfield of Lafayette College. A letter from Recorder Goff was read, in which the Recorder said that he would be glad to allow the use of his name as a Vice President. He added:

"Prof. Brophy has spoken to me this morning relative to a suggestion of yours that I might be called upon to speak at the meeting. I appreciate your thoughtful kindness, but will be unable to fill that post of honor. You can realize the strain that is at present upon my mind which precludes attention to anything else. I will be present at the meeting, however.

"Inclosed please find a check for $25, and I wish that my means permitted me to make a larger contribution to a cause so worthy."

As soon as the Recorder's letter had been read, there were cries for him from all over the house, and these increased in volume and earnestness when he did not come forward. The demand was only finally silenced when Judge Van Hoesen announced that the Recorder had left the hall.

MR. COCHRAN'S SPEECH.

Congressman Cochran of Missouri, who was frequently interrupted by hearty applause, was the next speaker, and said in part: "The patriotic Boers of South Africa are fighting the battles of all humanity. The great Joubert stands to-day alongside the imortal George Washington. The contest now being fought there is to determine just as Valley Forge determined it for the American colonies, whether the South African Republics are to be dedicated to liberty or to tyranny.

"How it could ever have been said by any real American newspaper or by any true American citizen that if there was a European coalition, we would be at England's side, passes my comprehension. Yet it has not been disclaimed in high circles, and it is believed in London. Can it be possible that there is any one place in all this broad land where Tories outnumber patriots? Is Washington's farewell address no longer to keep us out of entangling alliances?

"In the war of 1812 Great Britain said that none of her subjects could expatriate himself, and she went to war about it with a feeble republic almost fresh from its war for independence. On that pretense Great Britain searched our ships. Now, however, she attempts, sword in hand, to expatriate the Outlander and compel the Transvaal Republic to make such changes in its laws as she desires. This is the so-called mother of civilization. [Hisses.]

ENGLAND AND CIVILIZATION.

"Leaving out her colonies in Australia, Canada, and the West Indies, tell me where Great Britain has promoted civilization? Has she done it on the beautiful and fertile but unhappy island of Ireland, whose bleeding feet have trod the stony path of despair for hundreds of years? Accursed be the power of desolation. [Cheers.] In Venezuela, with a population only a little larger than this city, she tried to seize the gold mines, but had to submit to arbitration, which unfortunately turned out disgracefully, so that she obtains a good deal of the territory where the coveted gold mines lie.

"Then there's Alaska. It's a crying shame that Great Britain, when the gold mines were discovered there, was allowed to extend her boundary line so that she could get possession of those mines, and then she policed it. The American Administration [hisses] meanwhile made light of this outrage, saying that someway, somehow, it would settle the dispute satisfactorily some time with Great Britain, that pirate power and gold thief nation. [Applause and cheers.]

"Then Great Britain moved the boundary line of the little Orange Free State so as to take from her her diamond fields, an act which was denounced by the Bishops of the Church, English statesmen, and the press of the world. Despite these protests, the thieves and freebooters seized these diamond fields, worth many millions, and then paid a small sum for them, 1 cent on the dollar.

"Greater fortunes have been made out of this grand larceny than Joubert, Krüger, or any other Boer ever did or will make. More money has been made out of those mines than was ever made in Christendom before. Do you believe that the British Ministry in the calm exercise of its judgment ever could have forced this war on the South African Republic?

THE WHISPERINGS OF GREED.

"Nay, verily, but I regret to admit there are evidences that capitalism and Government are in partnership. The whisperings of greed are more potent with Cabinets than the cry of the oppressed. So it is that greed and not the best policy prevails.

"A battle of liberty has been fought on Spion Kop [Cheers] the result of which is ringing around the world. When this war began in agony I prayed God to let the Boers hang on until the price of drink rose in the London market. I had no stronger hope. I'm a little more hopeful to-night. We have renewed cause to thank God.

"I'm old-fashioned enough to believe that there is a God who overrules battles, and I trust that in His good providence it may seem well that the cause of liberty and not of tyranny shall achieve success. It is our duty to see that incorporated greed or whatever form this injustice assumes shall have no help from us.

"If the Boers overthrow the English people and achieve victory, it will demonstrate that government of the people by the people and for the people has been planted in South Africa, there to remain. If, on the other hand, tyranny gains the ascendancy, the battle for liberty is not yet lost. Dutch blood and Dutch courage remain.

"The Boers are determined to be free. Defeat will not down that feeling. The teardrops of sorrow will be dispelled by the sunlight of hope, and liberty lasts as long as life. Let us give the lie to the brazen charge that in this home of republicanism and this hope of the world there is in any quarter sympathy for this atrocious crime."

During Congressman Cochran's speech, Miss Maud Gonne entered the hall, escorted by Gen. O'Beirne. They were shown to a box in the gallery. Miss Gonne seemed deeply interested in the proceedings, and remained to the end of the meeting. Only a limited number of persons in the hall knew of her presence, and there was no public demonstration in her honor, although two score of men and women paid their respects to her.

R. B. ROOSEVELT'S REMARKS.

Robert B. Roosevelt opened his speech by addressing his hearers as "Friends, Murderers, and Robbers," but explained this greeting by saying that it was in these words that President Krueger once addressed a meeting of citizens of Johannesburg, some of whom were outlaws as well as Uitlanders.

"When we come to look into the causes of the war upon the South African Republic," said Mr. Roosevelt, "I feel like using the same terms in inquiring of those who ought to know what were and are the demands or complaints of England which have brought about this cruel, horrible, useless war, a war that no matter how it ends can do good to no one, not even to the mine owners. Has the English Government ever placed before the world or even before the country attacked by it a statement of its grievances and its demands? Never.

"I was intimate with Gen. Joubert when he visited this country some years ago. Nothing worried him more than the victory he had won at Majuba Hill. He well knew the sting of it would last and that the great, powerful British Nation would never rest till it had revenged on his poor, feeble, little republic its one signal victory."

Mr. Roosevelt then went into details as to the alleged causes of the war claimed by England, the principal of which, he said, was the wrongs of the Uitlander. Yet even this, he said, would not bear the light of investigation.

A RAP AT CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. Roosevelt then got a rap at Chamberlain in the following terms:

"It is an odd characteristic of the downright, sturdy, honest John Bull that he lives to be represented by a jocular, supercilious personage. It was as much the monocular insolence of the English representative as any difference on the question of minor matters that prevented an amicable settlement, unless it is conceded that the war was merely the irrepressible conflict of the two antagonistic national characteristics, the Dutch love of independence and the British greed for the possession of all Africa.

"This war is not only unjustifiable, but it is stupidly useless. Before it is over it must inevitably cost in money alone, more than all the mines are worth. Great Britain will be crippled for years. A very plaything and object of contempt to the European powers, who now stand in awe of her, and to whom she represents liberty, progressiveness, and humanity.

"Let us throw that aside as impossible, doubtful as the issue has already become, but let us look at the result wholly on the theory that in the end her immense resources must conquer: success will leave its legacy of sullen hatred, seething in repression and waiting only its chance to burst out like a furious volcano, another Ireland, only ten times as dangerous, for it will be six thousand miles away.

"No time will wear this out. Kill all the men, which is the task set before the conquerors, and the children, now babies, will grow up to abhor the murderers of their fathers. The Dutch are slow to forget, and hard to crush. Will time ever remove this bitter feeling? The answer is to be found at Cape Colony to-day, where the British Government, after all its years of benign and gentle sway, does not dare to trust its unwilling Dutch subjects."

A ROUSING WIND-UP.

Ex-Congressman John Van Voorhis of Rochester was the next speaker. He said nations as well as men can commit crime. Because the British sympathized with America in a good cause, was that any reason why America should sympathize with her in a bad cause? Ninety per cent. of the American people sympathized, he said, with the Boers.

Mayor Perry of Grand Rapids, Mich., was the last speaker and aroused the greatest enthusiasm of the evening. He said that his city was in the centre of a population largely made up of descendants of the original Boers. Within a radius of forty miles of Grand Rapids there were 200,000 of them, and he came to the meeting to express their greeting and that of 400,000 other residents of Western Michigan.

He spoke of a meeting held at Grand Rapids four weeks ago, where a hall holding 4,000 persons was packed to suffocation, 5,000 persons had to be denied admittance, and $5,000 was raised, made up mostly of 25 and 50 cent contributions of poor people.

"Let's have the roll of honor," he said, "from this cradle of liberty which will appal Great Britain. She has been spoken of as the conqueror, but she has never conquered any one. She's been trying to conquer poor Ireland for 800 years."

He then read a poem which he said an Irishman wrote and dedicated to Paul Krueger four months ago. Every line of it was loudly applauded. The concluding lines were as follows:

Take no more time to confab, Oom Paul,
This is another case of grab, that's all,
Sound the tocsin of the free,
Then strike for your liberty.
Take your gun from off the wall,
Give it to them grape and ball.
We are with you one and all, Oom Paul.

The crowded house cheered and cheered again as the speaker concluded. Then when the noise subsided some one shouted "Three more cheers for Mayor Perry," and they were given with great heartiness. This ended the speaking, and three cheers were then given for the South African republics.

It was stated that $2,200 had been contributed in cash by the meeting, and that $800 more had been promised, and that as a result of the appeal $5,000 would be received.

VOLUNTEERS' OFFERS TO THE BOERS

Attitude of the South African Republics on the Matter.

Dr. Hendrik Muller, Envoy Extraordinary of the Orange Free State and Consul General to the Netherlands, has written to Charles D. Pierce, Consul General of the Oronge Free State, in this city, regarding the attitude of his Government and that of the Transvaal toward the offers of volunteer service and of money received from persons in the United States.

"As to volunteers," Dr. Muller says, "from whom I receive a large number of offers from America by every mail, none of them may be engaged either by Dr. Leyds, Envoy Extraordinary of the Transvaal Republic at Brussels, or by me, or by any representative of the two republics. Any person who wants to go to South Africa must do so on his own account and at his own risk via Delagoa Bay."

Dr. Muller says he cannot undertake to pay volunteers. "The only thing I can do," he continues, "is to recommend to the Boer authorities people who have presented themselves to me and are possessed of excellent testimonials and credentials. After arrival here, they will be advised verbally how to get to the frontier without much difficulty."

Dr. Muller also cautions those desiring to volunteer "that a Boer never fights under foreign command." He says also that "electrical and other technical people may be useful," but that his Government has refused to give any orders concerning them. He suggests that if such volunteers are unable to pay their passage the funds should be advanced by "us or by our friends in their private capacity," and adds that it is possible that these advances will be returned "after a happy finish of the war," although there is no official assurance as to this.

"As to money," says Dr. Muller, in conclusion, "this is most urgently required for many purposes. Therefore I shall be particularly happy if money is sent me. It is preferred that the donors do not stipulate anything but that it should be spent for the Orange Free State Government."

To Urge Arbitration in Boer War.

Arrangements are being made by the clergy of the city for a mass meeting in favor of arbitration and peace. The merits on either side in South Africa will not be discussed, the object being solely to urge the President of the United States to act under the provisions of the Peace Convention formulated at the conference at The Hague.

BOER SYMPATHIZERS AT ALBANY.

Resolution Is Referred to Committee on Federal Relations.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—In the Assembly tonight Mr. Bradley of Buffalo called up his resolution expressing sympathy for the Boers in their struggle for self-government with England and proceeded to debate it. He said in part:

"I believe the resolution should pass this body. It is in harmony with every historic and patriotic sentiment that safeguards human liberty, the broad world over. More especially should the voice of the great Empire State proclaim for the right and protest against the wrong, the monstrous wrong which the Government of Great Britain seeks to impose on a God-fearing, patient, and liberty-loving people."

Mr. Dillon of New York favored the resolution. The war would never have been brought on, he said, but for the interference of a set of scheming politicians who desired to have absolute control of the wealth of the Boer republic. He did not deny that the six years' clause restricting citizenship in the Boer republic was severe, but he held that England had no more right to interfere with the laws of the Transvaal than it had to interfere with the laws and restrictions of citizenship in the United States.

Mr. Delaney of Syracuse arose to debate the resolution, but Mr. Allds, the majority leader, forestalled him by moving that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. To this Mr. Bradley strenuously objected, but the Speaker put the question to a vote, and it was so referred by a vote of 77 yeas to 44 nays.

Another Appeal to the President.

BOSTON, Jan. 29.—The Board of Directors of the American Peace Society to-day forwarded an appeal to President McKinley to offer the good offices and mediation of the United States to Great Britain and the Transvaal, basing the action on the fact that the whole civilized world has not forgotten that one of the most benign features of the scheme approved by all at The Hague conference was that entitled "Good Offices and Mediation."

Answer to a Correspondent.

WILLIAM F. CAMPBELL.—The Black Watch of the Royal Highlanders consists of the Forty-second and Seventy-third Regiments of Foot. Both regiments were sent to South Africa as soon as hostilities began, and took part in the battle which resulted in the disastrous British defeat on Dec. 11, when Gen. Lord Methuen attacked the Boers' position at Magersfontein. In this engagement Gen. Wauchope was killed, while not only this regiment, but all the Highland Brigade, suffered terribly.

STREET CAR MEN HAPPY.

Philadelphia Company Increases Wages of Its Employes.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.—The Union Traction Company of this city, which controls every street car line within the city limits, to-day notified its conductors and motormen, numbering upward of 5,000 men, that beginning with Feb. 1 it would voluntarily increase the wages of the men. The men will work twelve hours a day as heretofore, and the wages will be increased for 16 1-3 cents to 18 cents per hour.

CATTLE HAVE RABIES.

Number of Pennsylvania Herds Placed Under Quarantine.

BELLEFONTE, Penn., Jan. 29.—The farmers in Penn and Brush Valleys, this county, have been pasturing a large number of cattle on the Brush and the Seven Mountain. A few days ago the owners went to look after the cattle, and found it was impossible to get near them, owing to the fact that a number of them acted as if they were suffering from the rabies.

The State Live Stock Sanitary Board of Harrisburg was notified, and Dr. John Ritter, agent of the board, is now here making an investigation. He found the situation so alarming that to-day he placed under strict quarantine every farm in Niles township. A number of cattle have been killed by order of Dr. Ritter.

New Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, Jan. 29.—The two houses of the Legislature held short sessions to-night. The Governor sent these nominations to the Senate: District Court Judge in Newark—Thomas J. Lintot; State Board of Medical Examiners—John W. Dennett of Monmouth, John E. Wilson of Essex, and John J. Bauman of Hudson.

The Season of Blizzards is approaching.

Last winter the only means of communication that proved Blizzard-proof was the Telephone Service.

Telephone Service

in Manhattan may now be had for

$5 a Month.

Be prepared for the next blizzard.

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PARLIAMENT MEETS TO-DAY

Predicted that the Queen's Speech Will Be Colorless.

WAR BARELY TOUCHED UPON

Whole Proclamation Said to Indicate That There Will Be No Thought of Backing Down.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—It has been learned that the Queen's speech at the reassembling of Parliament to-morrow will be colorless. There will be a short reference to the war, chiefly confined to regrets at the terrible bloodshed and encomiums of the men who have laid down their lives for the country. The whole proclamation indicates that there is not the slightest idea of giving up the war until Great Britain's ends are gained.

The speech will further say that relations with all the foreign States are very friendly, and will express great pleasure and gratification at the patriotism shown by the colonies at a critical period in sending troops to South Africa, and at the patriotism existing in the empire generally. It will also express gratification at the offers of troops from Indian native chiefs, and will allude to the satisfactory completion of the treaty relating to Samoa.

The delight of foreigners and the jeers of the Continental press are reproduced in the British papers and wound the national pride. This harmony of hostility to Great Britain throughout the world, except in the United States, causes uneasiness and the reflection that international complications may arise at any time. A scheme for a considerable increase in the navy may be brought before Parliament by the Government.

The opposition leaders have decided upon Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, member for the Cricklade Division of Wilts, to move the amendment to the address involving the vote of censure. The amendment will be of a comprehensive character, virtually convicting the Government of want of knowledge, foresight, and judgment in the management of South African affairs since 1895 and in the preparations for war. It is supported by several prominent members of the Opposition identified with Lord Rosebery's views, and the debate is expected to occupy a week.

The Times, in an editorial comment upon the forecast of the Queen's speech, says:

"It is satisfactory to know that further provision will be made for increasing the efficiency of the navy, a duty enjoined by the undisguised hostility of foreign opinion. Obviously, it will be practically out of the question to introduce any measures of domestic reform involving large expenditure."

The Times severely reproaches the Opposition for "opening the doors of controversy" by the Fitzmaurice amendment, which it declares can do no good at the present juncture. It says:

"We hope it is not too late for the Opposition to reconsider this decision. No national benefit of any kind could possibly balance the mischief to be done by such a display of divided counsels in the face of the country's enemies. There is much in the conduct of the Government calling for criticism; but this is not the proper time."

A Cabinet Minister who was interviewed to-day said:

"I do not believe the session opening to-morrow will materialize into anything serious. Some of our Irish friends may try to expire on the floor, but I find in moments of serious national crisis Irish eloquence has little effect, and such orators generally take a back seat. The diatribes on the Government will doubtless be a little more vicious than formerly, but I believe sober-minded men of both parties realize, however much there may be to criticise, that the Government is doing its best and that it would be almost unpatriotic to attempt to tie its hands at such a time. We are not nervous as to the result of the session."

William T. Stead has addressed an open letter to the Speaker of the House of Commons, Mr. William Court Gully, in anticipation of the meeting of Parliament, which he asks to have brought to the notice of the House. The writer says:

"The consequence of going to war with a lie in our right hand is now manifest even to the dullest understanding. The responsibility for the lie which is now working out its natural consequences in South Africa originally lay upon the Colonial Secretary alone, but, by a conspiracy of falsehoods, the Select Committee of 1897 was hocussed into returning a false verdict, which, being afterward accepted by the House of Commons, involved Parliament itself in the responsibility for a fatal fraud."

Mr. Stead then asserts that "the war was undertaken to conceal the truth and to whitewash the Colonial Secretary," and he appeals to the House to insist upon the production of the correspondence between the Colonial Office and Mr. Hawksley, Solicitor to the Chartered Company, "in order to ascertain the truth respecting the Jameson raid and to purge the House of this dishonor."

Owing to the recent death of Lady Salisbury, the Premier did not give the customary Parliamentary dinner this evening. This was given on his behalf by the Duke of Devonshire, Lord President of the Council.

Mr. Balfour, the Earl of Kimberley, and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman also entertained their respective supporters.

MAUD GONNE ARRIVES.

Her First Words Express Her Belief that British Reverses Make Ireland's Opportunity.

"This is the best opportunity that Ireland ever had to strike a blow for freedom. There are barely 6,000 soldiers on the island now, whereas there are usually 20,000. We must not let our hour of destiny slip by."

Miss Maud Gonne, known as the "Irish Joan of Arc," uttered these sentiments with much earnestness yesterday as the French Liner La Normandie, on which she had journeyed from France to this country, was steaming up the bay from Quarantine. Miss Gonne had just been met by an enthusiastic Reception Committee composed of Irish-American men and women and told of Gen. Buller's retreat across the Tugela. She clapped her hands with enthusiasm.

Miss Gonne comes to this country to arouse public sentiment in favor of the Boers. Had La Normandie arrived on Sunday she would have received a more imposing welcome at the hands of the Reception Committee. Yesterday the committee was scattered, but still enthusiastic. One section, including Gen. James R. O'Beirne, O'Donovan Rossa, Peter Ryan, Peter Moran, and Joseph Maginn, went down to Quarantine on the revenue cutter, where they boarded the liner. Miss Katherine L. Sullivan of the Ladies' Committee went aboard at Quarantine from the Health Officer's boat, while still another section of the committee waited at the French Line dock. The members all wore big buttons displaying the features of President Krüger surrounded by the flag of the Boer Republic.

Miss Gonne was found to have suffered severely from seasickness during the extraordinarily tempestuous voyage of La Normandie, and had not recovered when met by the advance guard of the Reception Committee. She became animated, however, when told of the Boer successes of the past week, and enthusiastically discussed the war during the trip up the bay.

"The object of my visit here," said Miss Gonne, "is to arouse American sentiment in favor of the Boers and particularly to cement the unity of sentiment existing between the Irishmen of America and Irishmen in Ireland. I have been in France, Germany, and Holland, and everywhere I have heard expressions of surprise that America has not been foremost in championing the cause of the Boers. The sentiment in favor of the Boers is now so strong in Ireland that they do not dare march troops down the main streets of Dublin for fear of having them hissed and assailed."

Here Miss Gonne spoke of Ireland's opportunities, admitting, however, that the island was not in as good position to strike as she might be. "For the reason," continued Miss Gonne, "that we have adhered too long to the policies promulgated by Parnell."

Speaking of the efforts of the Government to increase enlistments, Miss Gonne said one work of the Irish Party was to stop enlistment. Ten years ago, she said, there were 30,000 Irish in the army. To-day there were not 25,000.

Carriages were awaiting the Reception Committee at the French Line pier, and Miss Gonne was driven to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where an address of welcome was read to her, after which she held an informal reception. Her first lecture will be given at the Academy of Music next Sunday evening. She will later visit all the principal cities of the country.

BRITAIN DEMANDS A LARGER ARMY

Continued from Page 1.

Capt. F. M. Carlton, and Lieuts. A. W. Forster, and J. W. Baldwin, of the staff; Capt. R. A. Bettington and Lieut. Howard of Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry; Capt. Coleman, Imperial Light Infantry.

Missing—Capts. W. F. Elmsile, Hicks, and G. B. French, Second Lancashire Fusiliers; Major G. A. Carton, Second Royal Lancashires; Lieut. Power-Ellis, Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry.

BOERS HAVE THE INITIATIVE.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Spenser Wilkinson, in The Morning Post, says:

"Defeat is bitter. But it is right to face it and to take reasonable means to turn it into victory. It is wrong to try to conceal it from ourselves.

"The initiative is now again with the Boer commander; and the question is, What will he do next? He will either act against Ladysmith or against Gen. Buller. In the latter case, pursuit would be useless, for when the British force is once across the river again it would be impracticable, as a small rear guard could prevent pursuit. Much more probable would be an attack on Chieveley before the return of the main body. Either that or a fresh assault on Ladysmith may be recorded in a day or two."

Mr. Wilkinson then proceeds to point out the groundlessness of fears that strategic suggestions made in England might be useful to the enemy. He says that the censorship stands in the way of any such benefit to the Boers, and that, moreover, if the Boer Generals want suggestions they can easily get them from the German press.

As such matters are likely to come under the attention of Parliament, he discusses at length questions of artillery and the like, concluding as follows:

"The measures now urgently needed are the development of the military resources of the country by the initiative of the Government. With 100,000 men in the field and 50,000 men to follow, the moment has come to push on the training of all troops left at home and to raise further troops to supply the further needs of the campaign."

LORD DUNDONALD IS SAFE.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Great anxiety has been removed by the announcement that Lord Dundonald's cavalry forces, which it was feared were isolated among the hills in the neighborhood of Acton Homes, are safe on the south bank of the Tugela River.

BOERS TO DEMAND A SEAPORT.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—An official agency has communicated the following to the press:

"In spite of unofficial statements that Dr. Leyds (the diplomatic representative of the Transvaal) is here by official invitation, his visit is entirely by his own initiative, and, though he has received ordinary courtesy, his presence is entirely without political significance."

The Tageblatt to-day says that Dr. Leyds, the diplomatic representative of the Transvaal Government, denies that he met Mr. Charles D. Macrum, the former United States Consul at Pretoria, in Paris. He also reiterates his denial that Mr. Macrum is the bearer of a letter to President McKinley from the Transvaal Government.

To a correspondent who interviewed him to-day Dr. Leyds made the following statement:

"I know nothing about the reported missions of either Mr. Macrum or Mr. Webster Davis. Nor, to the best of my knowledge, is either the bearer of a message of peace. There are no movements under way on our part to induce President McKinley to intervene between Great Britain and the Transvaal. As I do not at present have direct communication with Pretoria, I do not know what Mr. Montagu White's mission is, except to establish diplomatic relations with the United States.

"All this talk about peace is sadly premature. Great Britain surely will not succumb now. Neither will we. While we are talking here there may be but a decisive battle is being fought there, for I presume Lord Roberts has withdrawn the troops around Ladysmith and is massing them for a formidable coup."

Dr. Leyds repeated his former declaration that the Boers, when concluding peace, would want back part at least of the territories which England stole from the Boers. He rather expects also that a harbor south of Mozambique will go to the Transvaal—"for our legitimate extension," he added, "we need free access to the sea."

He asserted emphatically that one condition of peace would be the recognition of the absolute independence of the Transvaal.

Berlin is certainly very much excited over him. He is overwhelmed with invitations. His apartments at the Palast Hotel, where the Transvaal flag is flying, are besieged day and night by crowds, including contractors and mining speculators, as well as fine ladies, gentlemen of the Court, and army officers, who wish to congratulate him upon the Boer successes or to offer their services.

BRITISH ROUT PLEASES BERLIN.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—The latest news from South Africa is unfavorably commented upon by the German papers.

The National Zeitung says:

"The British position around Ladysmith is now untenable. Either Lord Roberts must await reinforcements or remove his strategic centre elsewhere, abandoning Ladysmith."

The Lokal Anzeiger says:

"The defeat at Spion Kop is likely to become of decisive importance for the whole war."

The Kreuz Zeitung says:

"It requires a good piece of British deceit still to believe in an approximately favorable issue of the war; but whom the gods would destroy they first make mad."

The Vossische Zeitung says:

"The best prepared and most carefully planned British operation during the war has now ended in complete fiasco. What is there now to prop up the sinking prestige of 'world power?' To talk about another 100,000 men is rubbish, and the few battalions that can be raised will not change the issue of the campaign."

BRITAIN DETERMINED TO WIN.

ROME, Jan. 30.—The Corriere di Napoli publishes an alleged conversation of Sir Edmund J. Monson, British Ambassador in Paris, who, after declaring that Anglo-French relations were excellent, said:

"There is no truth in the rumor that British troops are to be replaced by Italian troops in Egypt. We lack neither men nor arms. Alone we will triumph over the Transvaal, no matter what the cost.

"The Boers are rebels from whom England will have satisfaction. We are right, and have the holiest and most just cause; and, although we should be compelled to see Africa become the tomb of all our sons, we will only return victorious."

Sir Edmund denied the rumors of European intervention.

FALSE WAR NEWS CIRCULATED.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The correspondent of The Times at Lorenzo Marques, telegraphing yesterday, says:

"How the Boers disseminate false news has just been illustrated. Herr Pott, the Transvaal Consul here, received telegrams from Pretoria announcing the capture of 2,000 British prisoners on the Tugela. These he officially communicated to the Consular authorities. It is now admitted that only 150 were captured.

"An officer who was interviewed after the capture said he was the only officer still in action at the time of the surrender. He did not order the hoisting of the white flag, but, having been exposed to a fierce fight for eight hours, they thought that only twenty of them remained.

"Among the slain at the Tugela is Lieut. Brusewitz, a German officer, who joined the Boers two months ago.

"After a week of uncertainty, British residents of the Transvaal have been informed that there is no desire to expel any except a few undesirables. President Krüger, however, has given a significant warning that, if the Boers are forced to starve, the Britishers will share the same fate."

BOERS CHEER PRESIDENT STEYN.

PRETORIA, Jan. 26.—President Steyn of the Orange Free State and A. Fischer of the Executive Council of that republic arrived here this morning. They were met at the railroad station by President Krüger and other officials, and were cheered while driving to the residence of the President of the Transvaal.

The Volksstem, the official organ of the Government, in welcoming the guests of the State, says:

"But for the courageous attitude of the Free State the conditions of the present struggle would be changed. It would have been impossible for the Transvaal to have taken the course followed with such success."

BRITAIN TO GET DELAGOA BAY?

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The Lisbon correspondent of The Standard says:

"I hear that the indemnity to be awarded Great Britain in the Delagoa Bay arbitration will be so large that Portugal will be obliged to make over the railway and the port of Lorenzo Marques to the British Government."

KIMBERLEY HEAVILY SHELLED.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The Times has the following heliograph message, via Modder River, from Kimberley, dated Jan. 26:

"The bombardment continues. It is now directed toward the inhabited portions of the town rather than the fortifications. Between midnight and 4 P. M. yesterday 145 shells were fired. They seem to have been of Transvaal manufacture, not bursting widely. One child was killed and four people injured."

Seven Days for Crying War News.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—During the trial yesterday of a newsvendor for crying false news—he had shouted "Horrible British Slaughter"—an impertinent bystander, on hearing the prisoner sentenced to seven days in jail, said: "Why not bring the War Office into court?"

EX-SECRETARY ALGER ON THE WAR

Un-American, He Says, to Stir Up Feeling Against Either Combatant.

Russell A. Alger, ex-Secretary of War, is at the Waldorf-Astoria. In conversation yesterday with a reporter on the South African war and the pro-Boer sentiments expressed by William Jennings Bryan, he said:

"I think it is both un-American and unpatriotic for any American to attempt to stir up a feeling among the masses either against England or the Boers. The war in South Africa is none of our concern, and we should keep our hands off.

"When we had trouble with Spain, Great Britain had no pro or anti-Spanish meeting. She attended to her own business, and if she did anything beyond that, it was to give notice to other nations by implication to let us alone.

"The least that America can now do is to treat Great Britain in 1900 as she treated the United States in 1898."

British Buying Mules and Horses.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 29.—Lieut. Col. M. Stephens, a representative of the British Army, has come to St. Louis to purchase an additional 1,000 mules for use in South Africa. The commission to which he is attached has been ordered to buy several thousand cavalry horses in this country. Most of this order is being filled in this vicinity.

DENTIST RUN OVER BY A CAB.

Dr. Rudolph Gudewill, a dentist of 100 East Sixty-second Street, was run over, knocked down, and badly bruised in front of the Plaza Hotel last evening by a hansom cab owned and driven by G. Hallen of 673 Third Avenue. Dr. Gudewill was struck by the rear wheel of the cab, which knocked him to the ground, the wheel passing over his left arm and hand, and badly bruising his arm. The cabman, in endeavoring to stop the horse, turned the cab around, and the wheel passed over the doctor's left leg, bruising it badly. Only the rubber tires of the cab prevented the breaking of the bones. He was picked up unconscious and carried into the Plaza Hotel by Policeman Mears of the Park Squad.

After regaining consciousness, Dr. Gudewill summoned his physician, Dr. Fredenburg, who had his patient carried to his own office, 30 West Fifty-ninth Street, where he was going when run over. The cabman made no effort to get away, and was arrested. Dr. Gudewill refused to make a complaint against him, as he had apologized for the accident and explained that his horse was unmanageable.

Dr. Gudewill was unable to leave his office for his home last night, and a consultation was held. Although badly bruised about the body, arms, and legs and suffering from nervous shock, no serious effects are anticipated unless the wounded members become inflamed.

Dr. Gudewill made the positive identification of Mr. and Mrs. Andrews and their daughter, Mrs. Gamaliel St. John, who were burned to death in their homes last April, by means of their teeth, of which he had made a chart.

Edward Morgan Leaves "Ben-Hur."

Edward Morgan, who was transferred to Klaw & Erlanger to create the title rôle in "Ben-Hur" and continue in the part up to the time he would be required by Daniel Frohman to take up active rehearsals for the forthcoming production at Daly's Theatre of John Oliver Hobbes's comedy of society, "The Ambassador," withdrew from the "Ben-Hur" company Saturday night. His part has been taken permanently by Emmett Corrigan, who formerly played Ilderim. The latter rôle has been assumed by William Frederic.

Baron von Sternberg Decorated.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—Baron

GEN. HAWKINS ASKED TO COME TO 71ST INQUIRY

Col. Bartlett Declares the Officer Refused to Testify.

MORE TROUBLE IN REGIMENT

Some Regret Gen. Hawkins's Statement Was Made Public—Major Smith Calls Col. Reade a Liar.

According to Col. Franklin Bartlett of the Twenty-second Regiment, Brig. Gen. Hamilton S. Hawkins, United States Army, retired, had an opportunity to testify before the court of inquiry which was investigating the Seventy-first Regiment last Winter, and he declined to do so. Members of the court are not in entire harmony with what Gen. Hawkins said after the review of the regiment last week, when he talked of the part played by the regiment at the battle of San Juan, and contradicted some of the testimony of Major Gen. Kent, the division commander, which was given before the court of inquiry.

Col. Bartlett, who was one of the members of the court which found against the officers of the regiment, said yesterday: "Gen. Hawkins was formally asked to testify before the court of inquiry, and he answered that he did not desire to testify. On one occasion during a dinner of the Sons of the Revolution last Winter, and while the inquiry was pending, I personally asked Gen. Hawkins to appear before the court and give his testimony. He declined to do so. I doubt the accuracy of the remarks attributed to him at the recent review of the Seventy-first Regiment.

"Gen. Hawkins crossed the main ford early in the day, and led the Sixth and Sixteenth Regiments of regulars up San Juan Hill. I cannot understand how he can throw any light on the question of the orders which were given to Col. Downs by the division commander, Gen. Kent, or explain the conduct of senior field officers of the Seventy-first Regiment in the trail, and their failure to lead the regiment out of the trail and take part in the capture of San Juan Hill.

"The record of the court shows that Col. Downs, Lieut. Col. Clinton H. Smith, and Major Whittle testified before the court, and gave their evidence in extenso and in detail. The uncontradicted testimony shows that San Juan Hill was taken at 1:25 P. M., and that the regiment did not cross the ford, with the exception of certain members who joined the regulars, until after 3 o'clock of the same afternoon.

"I do not understand how Gen. Hawkins can now be conversant with the facts surrounding the cause of the inquiry, as he was away in advance of the Seventy-first. At no time did the court criticise the line officers or the rank and file of the regiment, and it is unfortunate that the senior field officers should continue to stir up the old controversy, which was settled by the court of inquiry."

QUOTES FROM THE FINDINGS.

Col. Bartlett then quoted the following extract from the findings of the court:

"Before reaching the trail, and while the brigade was halted and under fire, Col. Downs received an explicit order from Gen. Hawkins to bring his regiment forward on the road crossing or following the river until he met the General, and to follow behind the Sixth Infantry. Proceeding with his regiment until he met Gen. Kent at the forks of the road and the trail, he was ordered by Gen. Kent to take his regiment through the trail, debouch across the river and there rejoin his brigade and report to his brigade commander, that this would place him where he would be expected on the line. * * *

"While the regular regiments were passing through the trail many of their officers endeavored by personal appeal to induce the Seventy-first to go forward. Several of the enlisted men responded and assisted in the capture of the hill. The court has been unable to ascertain the number. From time to time staff officers, walking or riding through the trail, ordered and besought the Seventy-first to go forward but without result, until after the last regular regiment had passed, when the movement began and was made as stated in the foregoing findings of fact.

Gen. E. H. Liscomb of the Twenty-fourth Regulars was wounded in passing to the rear through the trail. His experience is thus described in the findings:

Gen. Liscum saw a field officer of the Seventy-first Regiment standing, leaning on his sword, with his head drooping forward. Gen. Liscum addressed him and said to him that he should go to the front with his men—that they were very much needed at the front. The officer made no reply whatever to the request. Then Gen. Liscum saw on the other side of the trail a cluster of some five or more officers belonging to the regiment, and he addressed himself to this cluster in almost the identical language he had used to the field officer. (Record, Pages 2,240-2,) telling them that they should go to the front with their troops, that they were needed there very much. The officers made no reply. A good many of the men of the Seventy-first were lying down there in sight. They got on their feet and approached Gen. Liscum and in a beseeching manner held out their hands as if they were going to come to him and take hold of him, and they said to him, "We want to go to the front, but our officers won't go with us."

"The whole situation is as follows," declared Col. Bartlett. "Col. Downs was ordered to take his regiment to a certain place, and because the route was changed he did not do so. Suppose I was in command of a regiment attached to a brigade stationed here in Park Row and the brigade was commanded to move to the west side of the city, and the other regiments went through Chambers Street. I am suddenly ordered to take my men through Mail Street. It would be my duty to do so, as long as I reached the place of my destination. I would not be expected to camp out in City Hall Park."

Brig. Gen George Moore Smith, in command of the Fifth Brigade, of which the Seventy-first Regiment is a part, declined to express an opinion on the statements credited to Gen. Hawkins. However, he was willing to say that the speech made to the officers of the regiment had been correctly reported in the papers. In fact, the report had been in every detail complete.

MAY MAKE MORE TROUBLE.

At the Seventy-first Regiment Armory there was considerable discussion over the published accounts of Gen. Hawkins's speech. There is a prospect of further trouble arising over the making public of what was considered a private affair. A number of the officers tried to find Gen. Hawkins yesterday, so as to trace through him the persons who had given out the information of what had occurred after the review. The officers found that he had left the city, and would not return until early next month.

The majority of the line officers regret that the trouble which was supposed to have been buried should have been revived at this time, and they are very bitter against the men who gave out the information of what was deemed a private meeting. This bitterness was so great that it was said the matter would be a subject for investigation at the meeting of the field and staff officers to-night. The general opinion was that Gen. Hawkins had not authorized the publication of his remarks, which were made in the presence of only the officers of the regiment and Gen. Smith, who, with Gen. Hawkins was the only guest present.

The rank and file, however, and some of the officers of the regiment are very much elated over the fact that Gen. Hawkins expressed his opinion of the Santiago campaign when he met the officers. The enlisted men at the armory last night were discussing in a very excited manner the possibility of reopening the court of inquiry. Some talked of sending a petition to the Governor, while others thought the Governor might reopen the court without any request.

SAYS IT BECOMES AN ARMY AFFAIR.

An officer high in the ranks of the Guard, however, said last night: "I have always felt that the court of inquiry did not give the men of the regiment justice at the hearing, and when I read Gen. Hawkins's clear statement of the case, I was made more firm in my belief that the regiment had been left deserted by the division commander at Santiago and that it was not the fault of the officers or men that the trouble occurred. Of course, the fight has now shifted from the regiment to a dispute between Gens. Kent and Hawkins, and becomes a regular army affair."

If there should be a reopening of the court, the officers will seek to get Col. Philip Reade, who is now on duty in the West in the regular army, on the witness stand. They are especially bitter toward Col. Reade because of his statement that he went along the lines at San Juan and asked if there was an officer in the Seventy-first who was not a coward. Major Clinton H. Smith is particularly wroth at Col. Reade for this statement.

"When Col. Reade, United States Army," said Major Smith, "says that he asked if there was an officer in the Seventy-first who was not a coward, he tells a deliberate and malicious lie. I make this statement advisedly. Col. Reade's alleged remark was made to Capt. Rafferty of the Seventy-first. The Captain told me that no such remark was made by Reade. Lieut. Garthwaite, who was standing by Rafferty's side at the time, swore before the court of inquiry that Reade made no remark about cowards. Reade makes his statement in his official report.

"If this report is true, then Reade is an unmitigated and pusillanimous cad, for no real soldier and no gentleman would ever refer so to brother officers on the field of battle when those officers had stood all day under a rain of fire. If his report is not true, then Reade stands convicted as a liar. He can take either horn of the dilemma he chooses. Besides, any one who knows Rafferty and his fighting blood, knows that he would never have allowed Reade to make such a remark about Rafferty's brother officers."

MAKES ANTI-TRUST LAW VOID.

Statute Recently Enacted in Illinois Declared Unconstitutional by Federal Judge Kohlsaat.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—Judge C. C. Kohlsaat, in the United States Circuit Court, to-day decided the Anti-Trust act of the Illinois Legislature in 1893 void on the ground that the statute contains both class and special legislation, and is in contravention of the Federal and State Constitutions. The opinion of the Court bears more directly on the ninth clause of the act of 1893, but the validity of the whole act is also denied.

The ruling was made in the case of the Union Sewer Pipe Company against Thomas Connolly, but applied as well to the case of the same plaintiff against William Dee, the two cases having been tried conjointly. The Court took the case from the jury, and gave instructions that the finding be in favor of the plaintiff.

The Union Sewer Pipe Company brought suit to recover upon promissory notes given by the defendants, who contended that the plaintiff was a trust or combination organized for the express purpose of creating and carrying out restrictions in trade.

Referring to the Illinois statute, which went into effect July 1, 1893, the Court says:

"The said statute of July 1, 1893, provides in Section 9 that 'the provisions of this act shall not apply to agricultural products or live stock in the hands of the producer or raiser.' I am of the opinion that this statute contains both class and special legislation, and is in contravention of both the State and Federal Constitutions, and therefore void. It is urged that, granting the unconstitutionality of the ninth clause, it may be declared void without affecting the validity of the remaining clauses of said act. If this were so, then by declaring said clause void the courts would make the act binding upon those classes of persons within the State which the Legislature had specially exempted from its provisions. This would be judicial legislation of the most flagrant character. In my opinion the said Clause 9 taints the whole act, and renders it all void. Therefore the special defense must be stricken out."

The matter probably will be taken to the United States Supreme Court.

Opinions differ widely as to whether Judge Kohlsaat's decision leaves the State without anti-trust laws. It is held by some lawyers that the act of 1893 did not supersede that of 1891, and that the latter statute is still in force. Judge Kohlsaat did not touch upon this point in his decision.

THE PRESIDENT'S BIRTHDAY.

Born Fifty-seven Years Ago Yesterday at Niles, Ohio—San Francisco Banquet in His Honor.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—President McKinley is fifty-seven years old to-day, having been born at Niles, Trumbull County, Ohio, Jan. 29, 1843. He received many congratulations from visitors and a large number of cablegrams and telegrams felicitating him upon the occasion. Many floral remembrances were sent him.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29.—The first annual banquet of the Bohemians of America, in honor of the birthday of the President of the United States, was held to-night. Over fifty invited guests and members were seated at the banquet table. Col. H. I. Kowalski presided as toastmaster. Among those responding to toasts were James A. Waymire, Gen. William R. Shafter, Capt. P. N. Whiting, and Dr. David Starr Jordan.

A letter signed by the President's secretary was read as follows:

"His inability to be with you on this occasion, by reason of the pressure of his public duties and engagements, causes the President sincere regret. He desires to convey to you and your associates an expression of his appreciation of the compliment paid him by the selection of the date of the banquet, and to assure you that this evidence of regard and esteem is most gratifying to him.

"The President also requests me to send you and through you to those who shall be present at the banquet his best wishes for a pleasant and enjoyable evening."

ATTACKED BY A BLOODHOUND.

Wheelman Badly Hurt by Malcolm W. Ford's $500 Prize Dog.

BABYLON, L. I., Jan. 29.—Frank Thurber, a merchant of Bay Shore, while riding his bicycle along the South County Road in front of the Ford place yesterday, was attacked by a five-hundred-dollar-prize bloodhound owned by Malcolm W. Ford, the former all-round athletic champion.

The wound is a bad one, and serious results are feared. Mr. Thurber has begun proceedings to have the dog shot, and will bring a suit for damages.

TOURIST DIED OF ALCOHOLISM.

Instructions for Disposal of MacClure's Body Cabled from Scotland.

Dr. Emil F. Hartung, for Coroner Burger of Brooklyn, made an autopsy yesterday morning on the body of David E. MacClure, who died at the Homeopathic Hospital on Sunday under circumstances which led the police to believe that he was a victim of "knockout" drops. Dr. Hartung, after the examination, declared positively that there was no evidence of narcotic poisoning, but that death was due solely to excessive indulgence in alcoholic stimulants. The bruises on MacClure's head, Dr. Hartung said, had absolutely nothing to do with his death.

MacClure, who was visiting America as a tourist, boarded at the house of Mrs. Holland in Concord Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Holland, when she learned of MacClure's death, cabled to 6 Florentine Terrace, Hillhead, Glasgow, Scotland, the man's home. A reply received yesterday stated that "Stewart of 167 West Eighty-first Street" would take charge of the body.

Arrangements for the removal of the body from the hospital to Manhattan were made last night. MacClure it is said, was a retired business man of Glasgow, and was formerly connected with David MacClure & Son, printers, of that city.

SHOT BY A BANDIT.

Railroad Detective Killed While Trying to Make an Arrest.

HOLDEN, Mo., Jan. 29.—John Jackson, a detective of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, was shot through the head by a man whom he was endeavoring to arrest here on suspicion of being a train robber.

A word reached Sedalia early this morning that the express was to be held up, and a posse was organized. When the train reached Holden the officers were informed that the suspected men were at a resort there. The town Marshal, another officer and Jackson started to make the arrest, and when Jackson entered the house one of the men fired, a ball passing through his head just over the right eye. The officers returned the bandits' shots, but he and his companions, of whom there were about six, escaped. Jackson cannot recover.

The arrested robber finally said his name was Shores, and confessed to numerous robberies. He admitted having robbed the Missouri Pacific agent at Independence a few nights ago, and of having robbed the Pittsfield Post Office last Friday night. It is believed that Shores and the man who shot Jackson and escaped stopped a Missouri Pacific passenger train west of Kansas City Jan. 9, robbing the sleeping car passengers. Bloodhounds have been sent for to trace the escaped robbers.

It develops that a woman revealed the plot to rob the train to the officials at Sedalia. Her identity is not known. The plan was for two men to board either Train No. 8 or No. 10, east-bound, at Holden, and ride to Centreview, eight miles east, where the engine was to be detached, after which the robbers were to rob the express messengers and passengers.

Burned to Death in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 29.—Joseph Rapp forty-three years of age, was burned to death early this morning in his home, at 524 Market Street. Shortly after midnight a lamp exploded in the apartments occupied by the Rapp family, and the rooms were set on fire. Neighbors rescued Mrs. Rapp and her six children.

Established 1823.

WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO.,
Baltimore, Md.

MRS. ASTOR'S ANNUAL BALL

About Three Hundred Guests Attended the Beautiful Function.

THE HOSTESS RECEIVED ALONE

The Cotillion Danced in the Picture Gallery, Which Was Simply Decorated—Handsome Gowns Worn.

Mrs. Astor gave last evening at her residence, 842 Fifth Avenue, her annual reception, with dancing. This ball—as it is one of the most largely attended private functions of the year—is looked forward to by society. It is considered as the climax of the season, and it has taken place with unfailing regularity, except when deferred by years of mourning, with each recurring season.

For last evening, Mrs. Astor issued about 400 invitations, and there were over 300 people present. The cards read "Mrs. Astor at Home, Small Dance. R. S. V. P." The dance last night was "small" only in name, and if anything was a more generally attended affair than that of last Winter. A reason for this was that Mrs. Astor has entertained but little this Winter, and has not given her accustomed series of state dinners. An Astor ball is always a very handsome entertainment, and the one given last night in no way differed from its predecessors in lavishness of decoration and appointment.

It was quite a late affair, many of the guests having attended the opera, and there were a few dinners also preceding it. Both of the Astor houses were thrown open for the occasion. Mrs. Astor received alone in the great drawing room of the north, or upper house, which was filled with vases of American Beauty roses. Along the sides of the hall were branches of flowering almond, apple and quince blossoms, while about pillars of the halls were banked palms, pink and white azaleas in pots, and "Jack" roses. Other flowers used were white lilies, yellow jonquils, &c.

The dancing was general before supper. After that event there was a cotillion, danced in the ballroom, which is also the picture gallery. This apartment has been frequently described. It is one of the most beautiful private ballrooms in this country. The decorations there, as in all the apartments, were extremely simple and consisted of Mrs. Astor's favorite flower, the American Beauty rose, Easter lilies, and carnations, while here and there were potted palms.

The south house, which is owned by Col. John Jacob Astor, who, with his wife, is now abroad, was also thrown open. Supper was served at forty small tables in its great dining room. The decorations of the tables were flat centre pieces, with bowls of orchids and violets at alternate tables. The decorations of the buffet tables were of American Beauty roses. The supper, furnished by Sherry, was as follows:

Consommé Marie Stuart en tasse.
Supreme de volaille.
Filet de Boeuf aux champignons frais Pommes Surprise.
Terrapin.
Canvas-back duck—Hominy croquettes.
Paté de foie gras en crouet.
Salade Orientals.
Glace Merveilleuse.
Fraises fondantes. Mandarins glacés.
Petits fours. Bonbons.
Marrons glacés. Cerises fondantes.
Café.
Moet & Chandon, Imperial Brut. Apollinaris.

Music was furnished by Lander's Orchestra and the Hungarian Band. The cotillion which was danced after supper was a large one. It was led from both ends by Mr. Elisha Dyer, Jr., dancing with Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Astor's daughter, and Mr. Harry Lehr, dancing with Mrs. Ogden Mills. The cotillion was, however, entirely under Mr. Dyer's general direction, and was, as usual, gracefully and skillfully conducted.

There were four favor figures. The favors were very beautiful and elaborate and in every way the handsomest given at any ball this season. In the first figure there were handsome satin sashes of various colors and Directoire staves.

The favors in the second figure were, for the women Dutch tiles in blue and white, and silver trumpets for the men. Staves trimmed with silver tulle and ribbons of different shades were the favors for the third figure, with flowers—pink, yellow, and white chrysanthemums—for the women, and for the men dainty boutonnières.

In the fourth figure, Japanese fans of scarlet silk were given the women, and card cases to the men. The "stags," of whom there were many, were given, when they wished to take out a partner, silver pencils and French bric-à-brac and trifles. The favors were furnished by Mrs. Kate Collins.

SOME OF THE GUESTS.

The Count and Countess de Castellane, who had come from Lakewood especially for the occasion, were among the first guests to arrive, at 10:30 P. M. The Countess wore a gown of reseda brocade, with all her diamonds, including the Countess coronet.

Among other guests present were Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Maturin Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. Lanfear Norrie, Miss Barbey, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Miss Laura Swan, Mrs. Frederic Kernochan, the Misses Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Burden, Miss Evelyn Burden, Miss Daisy Post, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Miss Clews, the Misses Cameron, Miss Marie Winthrop, Miss Hall, the Misses Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Cutting and Miss Cutting, Senator Depew, Baron von Holleben, the German Ambassador.

Mr. and Mrs. Watts Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze, Miss Parsons, Miss Angelica Schuyler Church, Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, the Misses Gerry, Mr. Robert Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Miss Clare Bryce, the Misses Hewitt, Mr. Thomas F. Cushing, Miss Cushing, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Storrs Wells, Mr. and Mrs. George T. Rives, Miss Whiting, Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stickney, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Emmet, Miss Josephine Johnson.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Miss Mary Crocker, Mr. and Mrs. Bridgham, Mr. and Mrs. John I. Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Kean, Mrs. John Minturn, Miss Minturn, Miss Field, Miss Sands, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gordon Norrie, Gen. Burnett and Mrs. Burnett, Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Miss Beatrice Bend, Mr. and Mrs. A. Newbold Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Smith, and Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Berwind.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese, Mrs. Alfonso de Navarro, Mr. William Stewart, Mr. Lispenard Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Witherbee, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Mr. C. Stacy Clark, Mrs. George Kingsland, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, Mr. James de Wolf Cutting, Mr. Potter Palmer, Jr.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. William Cutting, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Suydam, Mr. A. M. Hadden, Miss Ethel Davies, Mr. Craig Wadsworth, Mr. David Bishop, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Harry W. McVicker, Miss Eleanor Robinson, Miss Augusta Robinson, Mr. Harry Sands, the Vicomte de Gaeste, Mr. Frederick Bull, Mr. Frank Polk, Mr. Barclay Kountze, and Mr. Creighton Webb.

Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, R. T. Wilson, Jr., Mr. Heber Bishop, Miss Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, Mr. E. de P. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Coster, Miss Evelyn Sloane, Miss Iselin, Miss Coudert, Mr. and Mrs. Almeric Paget, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs.

Mrs. Post, Mr. and Mrs. F. Burrall Hoffman, Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Cammann, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hooker Hamersley, Mrs. A. Gallatin, Miss Gallatin, Mr. and Mrs. Louis L. Jones, Mrs. W. Pierson, Hamilton, and Miss Morgan.

SOME HANDSOME GOWNS.

Mrs. Astor wore a gown of black velvet princesse, with front of skirt and the bodice appliqued in black velvet over white satin. The edges of the applique were finished with white jet and tulle shoulder knots. She wore her famous tiara and necklace of diamonds and great diamond brooches.

Mrs. Ogden Mills wore mauve pink satin. The left shoulder was fastened by a large spray of turquoise-colored blossoms, with turquoises and pearls. The front of the gown was hung with many strings of pearls and turquoises. In her hair Mrs. Mills wore three Prince of Wales feathers of gold, enamel, diamonds, and turquoise.

Mrs. Luther Kountze wore white satin with a ruching of turquoise velvet.

Mrs. Burke-Roche, yellow satin, long train, and diamonds.

Mrs. Henry Clews, pink satin and diamonds.

Mrs. George B. De Forest, white satin embroidered in silver, diadem of diamonds.

Mrs. Frank Pendleton, black velvet with net lace on corsage, blue aigrette and diamonds.

Miss Marie Winthrop, blue crepe de chine, blue aigrette.

Miss Atherton Blight, striking gown of pearl-gray chiffon, embroidered in silver. The gown was held on shoulders by strings of pearls, and around the bust was draped white chiffon. In her hair Miss Atherton Blight wore a large pair of silver Mercury wings.

Mrs. J. Townsend Burden, magnificent gown of white satin embroidered in turquoise and pearls. There were cascades of turquoise blue chiffon falling from the waist to the skirt. The corsage was a combination of turquoise blue and white and with it was worn a sash of blue. Mrs. Burden wore around her neck a superb riviere of diamonds. The corsage of her gown was covered with the same precious stones and a large diadem of brilliants crowned her head.

Mrs. Levi P. Morton, gray satin brocaded and embroidered in jewels, diamond necklace and tiara.

Mrs. Frank Witherbee, white satin brocaded in silver, magnificent diamonds.

Miss Barbey, pink satin with aigrette and plumes of same shade.

Mrs. Lanfear Norrie, rose-colored satin.

Mrs. Bayard Cutting, white satin, with panels of pale blue, formed almost entirely of solid embroidery and incrustations of lace, with paillettes of silver and gold, with fringe effects. In her hair she wore a wreath of small pink roses, and her necklace was of pearls. She also wore diamond ornaments.

Miss Justine Cutting was in a costume of white tulle covered with pink roses appliqued on the tulle, and the underdress was of white satin.

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid was gowned in pale blue velvet, with paillettes, and trimmings of point lace, and wore pearls.

Miss Mary Crocker was in a gown of white chiffon over white silk.

Mrs. John R. Drexel wore a dress of pale blue satin with appliques of pansies and her famous turquoises; her gown was the same that she wore at her own ball at Sherry's; a white aigrette was in her coiffure.

Mrs. Lloyd Bryce's costume was of brocaded pink satin and her ornaments were diamonds.

Mrs. George Crocker's costume was white satin, with insertions of lace, heavily embroidered with pink roses, and her necklace of pearls was one formerly owned and worn by the Empress Eugénie.

Miss Rutherford was gowned in pink chiffon over pink silk. This gown was profusely ruffled, and each ruffle was almost entirely covered with row upon row of narrow pink satin ribbon.

Miss Emma Rutherford was in white chiffon, embroidered with small pink roses, and wore pink roses in her hair.

Miss Pierpont Morgan, pink satin and pink roses.

Mrs. Stanford White, rose pink with Bridesmaid roses; diamonds.

Miss Parsons, white satin.

Mrs. R. T. Wilson, gray satin brocade and pearls.

Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, white satin and black velvet. Diamond necklace and white plumes fastened with diamond.

Miss Iselin, gray chiffon and silver.

Miss Evelyn Sloane: Pink crepe de chine and Bridesmaid roses.

Miss Bishop: White satin.

Miss Angelica Schuyler Church: White lace and chiffon, embroidered over white satin.

Miss Evelyn Parsons: Pale blue embroidered chiffon over same shade of blue silk.

WILL FIGHT ALCOHOL AS FOOD.

W. C. T. U. of Hartford Displeased with the Atwater Theory.

HARTFORD, Jan. 29.—The experiments as to the food value of alcohol which are being made in the respiration calorimeter at Wesleyan University by Prof. L. Atwater have been the occasion of much comment in temperance circles and this afternoon a conference of representatives of different societies throughout the State was held at Memorial Hall under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

The conference was called through the instrumentality of Mrs. C. B. Forbes, wife of the Rev. C. B. Forbes of this city. The announced object of the meeting was to consider the best way of counteracting Prof. Atwater's statements with regard to the use of alcohol. The Rev. Mr. James of Rockville, Agent of the State Temperance Society, was present.

No action was taken at to-day's meeting further than to appoint a committee, which will present resolutions to be considered at the next meeting. The Executive Committee of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union also informally discussed plans of action in regard to the work against Prof. Atwater's teachings.

Prof. Atwater's first experiment in this line was made last May, and several days ago he started the second experiment, when Harry Wells, Assistant in Chemistry at Wesleyan, took up his residence in the box. He will remain there nine days, and his food will be mixed with alcohol or largely composed of alcohol during the whole term. Wells will be in the box for three periods of nine days each, alternating with being outside the same number of days. Wells never used alcohol in any form and offers a splendid subject for the trial.

Memorial of Garret A. Hobart.

A memorial of Vice President Hobart in the form of three bound volumes of clippings from newspaper obituaries was delivered yesterday to Mrs. Hobart by Burrelle's Press Clipping Bureau of this city. Each volume contains 130 pages of heavy white Bristol board, 12 by 14 inches in size, upon which are pasted an average of three clippings. The newspaper titles and dates of publication are engrossed in old English. The binding is seal. The clippings used were selected from 5,816 editorials published throughout the United States by Democratic and Populist, as well as Republican papers. Two months' time was required in preparing the volumes.

Memorial Session for Mr. Hobart.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 29.—The date for the memorial session in memory of Vice President Hobart has been fixed for Feb. 21. Attorney General Griggs will be present to deliver the memorial address. The exercises will be held at 2:30 P. M. in the Assembly Chamber. The Governor will be invited to be present.

Murder Near Passaic.

PASSAIC, N. J., Jan. 29.—Warner Kraft, a German, twenty-seven years old, was stabbed to death last night in a quarrel that began in a saloon at Duttonville, just outside of the city line. Kraft was drinking with his brother and his cousin in an Italian saloon, and became involved in a fight with four Italians, one of whom plunged a knife into his neck.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Jan. 29.—Roxbury Distillery was burned to-day. The loss will reach about $12,000; fully insured.

MERIDEN, Conn., Jan. 29.—A large slaughter house owned by the Meriden Provision Company, near here, was burned today. Loss, $15,000.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., Jan. 29.—The burning of George B. Thayer & Co.'s fruit packing factory, W. H. Berkheizer's planing mill, and the Benton Harbor Stamping Works to-day caused a loss of $30,000.

BARNARD'S DEAN RESIGNS

Mrs. George Haven Putnam Gives Up Her College Work.

NO SUCCESSOR TO BE NAMED

Her Decision the Result of Failing Health—May Resume Her Position at Some Future Time.

Barnard College has suffered a great loss in the resignation of Mrs. George Haven Putnam, first Dean of that institution, who will go out of office to-morrow. In her letter of resignation, which was read by Abram S. Hewitt, Chairman, at the last meeting of the Board of Trustees on Jan. 19, Mrs. Putnam stated as her reasons for giving up her work that she no longer found her strength sufficient for the discharge of her duties, and that because of an agreement with Columbia University, for which she had long worked, she was able to leave with a minimum of inconvenience to the college. The board passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the board accepts the resignation of Mrs. Emily J. Putnam, Dean of Barnard College, with profound regret at the great loss which the college must sustain in being deprived, at least for a time, of her valuable services; and,

Resolved, That the board expresses its high appreciation of the loyalty, devotion, and far-seeing wisdom which the retiring Dean has manifested in the discharge of her responsible and arduous duties to Barnard College during the past five years; and,

Resolved, That in the hope that the Dean may be able to resume the performance of her duties, the board is not inclined to consider the question of the appointment of a permanent Dean until after the close of the present college year.

The retiring Dean, who is still a young woman, is better known in the educational world as Miss Emily James Smith. She is a daughter of Judge James C. Smith of Canandaigua, who for more than thirty years was on the Supreme Bench of this State. She was born in Canandaigua, was graduated from Bryn Mawr College in 1888, and afterward studied at Cambridge University. Returning to this country, she became a Fellow in Greek in the University of Chicago. She was appointed Dean of Barnard College in 1894. The college then had about 110 students and occupied quarters at Madison Avenue and Forty-ninth Street. The number of students has trebled under her management, and she has seen it installed in its beautiful new site at Broadway and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street. For this growth, both educational and material, she is given no small share of credit, and even with the burden of all this administrative work she found time to do some teaching. Her crowning achievement however, was the consummation of a recent agreement with Columbia University, which she had been very much interested in bringing to pass. Up to this time all the privileges Barnard students have enjoyed in the university have been simply a matter of courtesy. Now, however, Barnard College is incorporated academically as one of the schools of Columbia, and the University Council controls all its educational work, Barnard retaining only its own Board of Trustees. Mrs. Putnam last evening refused to discuss the possibility of her returning to the post she leaves or her plans for the immediate future, but she said that her physician had ordered her to lay down her cares.

"It was not an accident that I resigned at the time the agreement took effect," she said. "Now they can run right along, as President Low is now President of Barnard by the agreement, and in case of an interregnum would see that everything went on smoothly."

Mrs. Putnam's husband is a descendant of Gen. Israel Putnam of Revolutionary fame, and is a member of a well-known publishing firm in this city. Mrs. Putnam has written numbers of magazine articles and addresses on educational topics, and has published a volume of translations from Lucian, the Greek author.

Prof. James H. Robinson, who holds the Chair of History in Columbia University, has been appointed Acting Dean of Barnard.

DEPEW OPERA HOUSE BURNED.

Fire Destroy's the Senator's Property at Peekskill—Loss, $40,000.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Jan. 29.—The Depew Opera House, here, owned by Senator Chauncey M. Depew, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is estimated at about $40,000.

The fire was discovered about 7:30 o'clock, and when the firemen arrived on the scene the interior of the Opera House was a mass of flames. A high wind favored the rapid progress of the fire, and despite the efforts of the firemen the flames burst through the roof and through the windows. The firemen, seeing that the Opera House was doomed, directed their efforts to saving surrounding property.

The building was erected nine years ago. It was a large brick structure, with brownstone front, and three stories high. In 1896 the building was sold to satisfy a judgment, and there were several biddings for the property. Senator Depew bought it for $22,000 and spent much money on improvements.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

7:15 A. M.—297 to 303 Cherry Street, Haywood Brothers; damage, $50,000.

9:40 A. M.—Pier 24, North River, Central Hudson Steamboat Company; damage, $1,000.

9:30 A. M.—Pier 49, North River, unknown; damage, $200.

10:30 A. M.—Pier 51, East River, Joseph Wild; damage, $500.

3:15 P. M.—407 East Seventy-second Street, Francis Byron; damage, $75.

6:15 P. M.—13 East Sixty-first Street, Lucie Crozier; damage, $100.

6:20 P. M.—304 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, P. J. Snyder; damage slight.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Warmer; fresh westerly, shifting to southerly, winds.

The cold wave which reached the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts Sunday night and yesterday was the most extensive, and in the Southern States, the most severe cold wave of the present season. Yesterday morning the temperature averaged about 30 degrees above zero along the Gulf Coast from Western Florida to Southern Texas, and heavy frost occurred at Jacksonville. In the interior of the country the temperature rose rapidly. Another cold wave has appeared in the region north of the Dakotas, with minimum temperatures 10 to 18 degrees below zero.

Since Sunday night a storm of marked strength has advanced from a position off Hatteras northnortheastward to the mouth of the St. Lawrence River, attended by high northeasterly shifting to northwesterly winds on the Middle Atlantic and New England Coast.

The weather will moderate to-day in the Middle and South Atlantic and Gulf States and the Upper Ohio Valley, and the Northwest cold wave will overspread the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys. By to-morrow the temperature will probably again fall in the Upper Ohio Valley, the eastern lake region, and the North Atlantic States.

Along the Middle Atlantic and New England Coast the winds will diminish in force from the west to-day and shift to south. On the South Atlantic Coast the winds will be variable.

Storm signals are displayed from Boston to Eastport. Cold wave signals are displayed in North and South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, and Northern Missouri.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1899.	1900.	— TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	20	34	36
6 A. M.	19	35	34
9 A. M.	22	23	31
12 M.	27	21	28
4 P. M.	27	20	27
6 P. M.	24	19	22
9 P. M.	22	17	21
12 P. M.	22	16	20

THE TIMES thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	27
Weather Bureau	26
Corresponding date 1899	32
Corresponding date for last twenty years	30

The maximum temperature yesterday was 35 degrees at 6 A. M., and the minimum 16 degrees at 10 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 93 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 84 per cent. The barometer at 8 A. M. read 29.64, and at 8 P. M. 29.84.

Jersey Central's Atlantic City Special —A New 2½-Hour Express.

Leaves foot of Liberty Street at 3:30 P. M. South Ferry, 3:25 P. M., arriving Atlantic City at 6:45 P. M. Returning leaves Atlantic City at 2:10 P. M., arriving New York 5:25 P. M. Tickets are good for a stop-over at Lakewood.—Adv.

R. H. MACY & CO
Macy's
6TH AVE 14TH ST.

2800 prs. Women's Oxfords

FINE TAN VICI KIDSKIN, MEDIUM BULL-DOG AND OPERA TOES.

Cost $1.65 to manufacture.
Usually sold at $2.25.

Our price $1.42

(2½ A to 7 E.)

SOON BE TIME TO WEAR LOW-CUT SHOES. SAVE MONEY BY BUYING THEM NOW.

COLD WAVE STRIKES THE CITY.

Not Expected to Last Long—Hospitals Crowded Yesterday.

The crescent-shaped cold wave, with one extremity over the upper lakes and the other in the vicinity of Southwestern Georgia, arrived at New York in the early hours of yesterday morning on the wings of an icy gale, blowing at the rate of sixty miles an hour. The mercury dropped 20 degrees in twelve hours, and reached its limit at 10 o'clock last night, when the official thermometer registered 16 degrees above zero. This may not sound very cold, but walking in this temperature in the teeth of a gale was about the most disagreeable weather experience New Yorkers have suffered this season.

This icy windstorm was strictly official, according to the Weather Bureau people, who said last night that New York had "got off easy." The storm

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

Was It An Intrusion?

THERE were folks that said it was when Stewart's Store became Wanamaker's. But the folks who said so didn't know.

It would have been impertinent had we come here without a mission. The proof of our mission appears in the fact that in the three short years the shoping public have made a business here that taxes our facilities to the utmost.

Our mission is to work out on the highest plane that we can reach; the greatest ideas of up-to-date retailing. Merchandise—diligently sought in every market of the world. Merchandise—collected by honest experts and therefore worthy of your respect. Merchandise—transferred to you straight from the maker, and therefore at lowest cost. Store service that shall serve you quickly and well.

And yet our mission has only just begun. Handicapped by human limitations that often produce faulty work, we push on. Your appreciation gives us success. And success is merely a stimulant to better things. Some day we hope to show you a more complete expression of our ideas in good storekeeping.

Good advertising is one of our aims. The effort is to make good store news that shall be vital with human interest, truth without dulness, accuracy without stupidity.

Psychology and Dress Goods

The interior decorator will gain your confidence more quickly than the dressmaker. It is easier to sell you furniture than dress goods. All this is quite natural. You are more critical concerning the things you wear than you are concerning your surroundings.

Therefore of all progress in selling we take increased sales of dress goods with the most serious satisfaction. Thus comes present gratification over the reception accorded to our high novelties in French Cotton Dress Goods. The pen cannot interpret them,—your eyes are needed. Critics call it an exhibition of the fine arts in textiles.

Our Cotton Dress Goods contain many items of great interest because so cheap.

Ginghams—French or Scotch, Which? A salesperson said "French," which of course was absurd, for everybody — except the salesperson—knew they were Scotch. That sort of thing hurts the store.

Nevertheless the value was 25c, and the price is 12½c. Throngs of buyers in front of the counters and flying yard sticks behind wafted away one-half yesterday. The choice remains, rich and full, for another day's carnival—to-day may close the chapter.
Rotunda, towards Broadway.

Cotton-and-Silk Foulards, 25c Only a few days since it was 109,000 yards. The quantity has been reduced by great selling. They are re-aligned in ranks most beautiful. The texture is like a butterfly's wing. The patterns are quite to the most critical taste. The value, 50c, and cheap. The price

Twenty-five Cents

is almost an insult to fabrics so fine. Been going a week and why so good a choice? Didn't have room enough to show all at once. Else you wouldn't be a reading of this.
Broadway and Tenth street.

Printed Organdies, 12½c An international combination. Europe supplies the cloth, America the finishing and printing. Our folks can print them just as well as the Franco-Germans, and thus you get at 12½c what otherwise would cost you 37½c. Only 5,000 yards. A mere trifle. White grounds and flower designs.
Fourth avenue.

Cotton is queen of Summer Dress Goods.

Black Dress Goods The greater portion of the fabrics listed below are intended for spring wear. Incoming goods will not be greatly dissimilar—in fact, there's but very little change in weave and design. Yet these rich blacks must be sacrificed to the demand for show space for the early spring arrivals. Prices reduced a third on some—others a full half.

$1.25 for $2.50 Silk-and-wool Plaid Barege.
$1.75 for $3.50 Silk-and-wool Bayadere Striped Crepon Velour.
$1.75 for $3 Silk-and-wool Crepon Figured Crysalline.
$2 for $3.50 Silk-and-wool Figured Crepon.
$2 for $3 Silk-and-wool Crepon Bayadere Striped Velour.
$2.25 for $3.25 Silk-and-wool Bayadere Figured Striped Velour.
$2.50 for $4.50 Crepon Striped Caniche Cloths.
$2.50 for $3.50 Silk-and-wool Striped Crepon.
$2.50 for $3.50 Silk-and-wool Crepon Bayadere Striped Velour.
$2.50 for $3.50 Silk-and-wool Figured Bayadere Striped Velour.
$2.50 for $3.50 Silk-and-wool Bayadere Corded Velour.
$2.75 for $4 Silk-and-wool Bayadere Figured Velour.
$3 for $4.50 Fancy Bayadere Striped Silk-and-wool Velour.
$3.50 for $5.50 Spangled and Crepon Striped Venetian Cloth.

Many other styles—one or two patterns of a kind—reduced in the same proportion.
Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

White Lawn Aprons Lawns are considerably higher than when these were bought, a little while back. But that shall not influence this price—not yet. 25c for these aprons, and they're excellent values at that price. Of fine quality and prettily trimmed.
Broadway.

China Table Ware Wise housekeepers by the thousand know that with our coming to New York we brought a new era in the china business. Growing sales show the rapid widening of the circles that know the fact.

New ideas in styles of china ware. Our specially gathered collections are unique, unlike all others.

Our convictions were that fine chinaware should be cheaper—it is cheaper.

Please note:

Three sorts of Austrian Dinner Sets, 101 pieces, at $15. Others at $25.

Five sorts of very fine French Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, at $25.

Sixty open stock patterns in Dinner Sets from which to select as you please.

Our dinner sets range from

Six Dollars and a Half

for English Porcelain, to

Five Hundred and Seventy-five Dollars

for the richest Saxony china, which is complete for fifteen persons.

American and English potteries are daily serving notices of advanced prices. You will pay them later. Wisdom says, "buy now."
Basement.

Blankets and Comfortables These blankets are just as many inches long and wide as we say they are. They weigh just as much as we say they do. And when they're advertised as bargains, rest assured they are bargains. Admittedly moderate in price originally, yet prices are changed in this fashion—Blankets and Comfortables sharing the same fate:—

Comfortables—
$1.20 each—White cotton filling; silkoline covering; ruffled; were $1.50.
$1.50 each—Pure white, fluffy cotton filling; silkoline covering; were $2.25.
$3.50 each—Wool filling; silkoline covering; were $4.50.

Blankets—
$3 pair—White wool on cotton warp; 72x84 in.; 5½ lbs.; were $3.50.
$4 pair—All wool; gray; 72x84 in.; 5 lbs.; were $5.
$5—All wool; scarlet; 76x84 in.; 6 lbs.; were $7.
$12—All wool—we know of no finer wool blankets; 90x90 in.; 9½ lbs.; were $16. Same quality will be not less than $20 next season.
Third floor, Ninth street.

Good Novels 45c Each Novels just old enough to be sure of lasting popularity. Safe, therefore, to add to your library. These in first-rate editions—we bound them ourselves. They'd be $1.25 and $1.50 a volume, published in their regular guise.

Prisoner of Zenda by Anthony Hope.
The Manxman by Hall Caine.
Gloria Mundi by Harold Frederic.
Trilby by George Du Maurier.
Soldier Stories by Rudyard Kipling.
A Lady of Quality by Frances Hodgson Burnett.
Caleb West by F. Hopkinson Smith.
The Choir Invisible by James Lane Allen.
Tekla by Robert Barr.
The Sorrows of Satan by Marie Corelli.
Under the Red Robe by Stanley J. Weyman.
Equality by Edward Bellamy.
Soldiers of Fortune by Richard Harding Davis.
Phroso by Anthony Hope.
Ninth street.

Sacques, Robes and Waists

These are all of warm materials—eiderdown and flannelette. Their season's ended for us, practically. But if the law of averages is to be maintained this winter, there'll be wearing time in plenty for you. At any rate it's time these cosey, grateful garments were giving actual comfort. We'll help them on such an errand, by making new prices—the easiest sort of prices—

Eiderdown Sacques—At 50c. Solid blue, red, gray or pink; full front, fitted back; bound with satin; closing with frogs; were $1. At $1.75—Various solid colors; full front, fitted back; large, prettily appliqued collar; closing with frogs. These were $3.25.

Eiderdown Robes—At $2, one style, in solid pink, is made with full front, fitted back, and large collar bound with satin; closes with frogs and girdle; were good value at $3. Another quality at $3.50, though moderately priced at $5. These in red, blue, pink and violet; bound with satin; closing with frogs and girdle.

Flannelette and Mercerized Cotton Waists—Two particularly good values in waists of flannelette. One at 75c—Of the striped fabric; bias striped full front; yoke and plaited back. The other at 95c is in shepherd's plaid—black and white; attractively made.

At $1—Mercerized cotton. The close resemblance to silk is surprising. Shown in various solid colors and black; prettily plaited across front and back. An unusually attractive and durable waist for one dollar.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Montagnac Overcoats

American Montagnac, black. Lining of fine silk, interlining of flannel; edges piped with cloth. A warm, well-made, dressy garment at

twenty-five dollars

—a remarkable reproduction of the genuine French Montagnac Beaver at $55.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Japanese Plates and Trays On the main aisle; plates and trays, quaint and fantastic:
Usually $1.25 to $2.75 each. 75c each now.

And porcelain bon-bon boxes and pin-holders:
Usually 20c to $1 each. 10c to 50c now.
Main Aisle.

Boys' Shoes More space for these now—a better chance for best shoes. Here are some prices, but prices don't tell much,—bring in the boy, look at the shoes, have him properly fitted.

The first prices for sizes 12 to 2—the second prices for sizes 2½ to 5½.

Cordovan, machine sewed, $1.25 and $1.50.
Veal calf, welted soles, $1.75 and $2.
Waxed end box calf, 4 sorts, $2 and $2.50.
Waxed calf, welted soles, $2.75 and $3.
Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

More Standard Dictionaries—about 150 of them—at $6.50 apiece.

Cognate to Candies

Dinner favors and that sort of thing consort with candies. It fits. The chief of our business in sweets goes to Europe often. He doesn't learn much about candies, for American candy novelties are more numerous than any except French. Travel sharpens wits and sharp wits are equally needed in candies and dress goods. He gets dinner table decorations.

Sometime since English echoes demanded pie-collars, and pie-collars are here. They are along with the swans, dolls, lilies, tubs, bells and other devices that form dinner favors for creams and bon-bons.

On one side are snap crackers that throw out mottoes, paper caps, alleged jewels; on the other side cream cases and patty cases. Near them ham, chop and small bone frills and lace papers appear.

Hearts for St. Valentine. Little hatchets for George Washington speak of coming holidays. It's a great candy store.
Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

$350,000 FACTORY FIRE

Oil and Varnish Feed Fierce Flames in Cherry Street.

ICE-COATED FIREMEN'S PERIL

Explosions and Danger from Warehouse Filled with Fireworks—Losses of the Heywood Brothers.

One of the most disastrous, as well as picturesque, fires with which the department has had to cope since the big fire in Whitehall Street last Winter occurred soon after 7 o'clock yesterday morning in the chair factory of the Heywood Brothers & Wakefield Company, at 297 to 303 Cherry Street, and extending through to 546-550 Water Street. The factory, which was a seven-story structure, and its contents, consisting of stock and machinery, are a total loss, only a part of the walls remaining. The damage is estimated by Chief Croker at $300,000, which is covered by insurance. The storage warehouses of Lawrence, Son & Gerrish, which adjoin the building on the north, and a similar establishment of Elliott F. Driggs and Silas W. Driggs, across Water Street from the factory, were also damaged by water to the estimated extent of $50,000. There were a number of minor casualties to firemen, who suffered severely from the cold.

About 100 employes of the chair factory were at work when one of their number discovered fire on the fifth floor and immediately informed his companions, who made their way to the street. Samuel Furman, who lives in one of the tenements across the street, saw the flames and at once turned in an alarm. The Captain of the first company that responded turned in a second alarm, which brought Chief Croker to the scene. When he arrived he saw the danger to the immense storage warehouses near by. He turned in third, fourth, and fifth alarms, which brought all the engines south of Fifty-ninth Street.

ICE COATS THE FIREMEN.

The firemen had a tremendous task set them. At times it was impossible to approach near enough to the building on the Cherry Street side to get water to play on the flames, and Engine No. 17, stationed in front of the building, was pulled out of harm's way only after the driver's seat had been burned and the wheels were smoking. A terrific gale was blowing, and this, taking up the water from the towers, turned it into spray, which froze as soon as it touched anything. The firemen working on the north side of the building were soon coated with ice, but they stuck manfully to their tasks.

For a time after the fire started it seemed as if the men would be able to confine its ravages to the Cherry Street front of the building. Chief Croker, incased in a sheet of ice, ordered a number of men into the Water Street side of the building to keep the fire at bay there. Among them were Firemen Quarl and Knapp of Engine 17. Directly thereafter sheets of flame burst through the front, and the air was filled with little burning globules. The Chief knew at once what these burning globules meant. They were burning varnish and oil. He learned that tanks containing nearly 20,000 gallons of the varnish were on the fifth floor, and he ordered the men to abandon that point.

The orders had hardly been issued, when there was a succession of explosions, the flames burst through the Water Street side, and the building and the street about it were deluged with burning oil.

"Get out of that. Come down to the street!" shouted the Chief to his men. Capts. Graham and Hellner and their men made their way out, and then the cry went up that Quarl and Knapp had been caught. Father Smith, the Chaplain of the department, began an investigation, and it was found that the two men had made their way out on the south side of the building, having dropped on the roof of the stable next door and thus reached the street. Both were scorched, but they insisted on remaining at work. Capt. Graham was cut by flying glass, but he continued directing his men.

TONS OF WATER BURST WALLS.

A few minutes after the explosion of the varnish tanks, an immense water tank on the roof collapsed and the rush of the tons of water burst the walls, which fell with a roar into the streets. The water for a moment only subdued the flames of the burning varnish.

Chief Croker also learned that fireworks were stored in the neighboring warehouses, as well as matting, teas, silk, and crockery. The fireworks were the greatest menace, and the Chief stationed men on the roofs of the storage houses to extinguish the burning oil balls that fell thick all around.

When the sixth and seventh story walls of the factory collapsed, they fell on the roof of Lawrence, Son & Gerrish's warehouse, setting fire to the northeast corner. The place was at once drenched, and it was saved.

The fireboats did great service, sending their six-inch streams across South Street into the burning buildings. The fireboat Seth Low came over from Brooklyn and gave aid.

The firemen were not the only men on duty who suffered from the cold and wind. The policemen came in for their share of the hardship. One of these particularly, Edward Holt of the Charles Street Station, had a post in Cherry Street, where he caught the full force of the spray. In a short time he was solidly incased in ice. He stood at his post until nearly 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

There was a panic in the tenements opposite the factory when the flames were discovered. The children were hurried to places of safety near by and the fathers returned to their houses to watch over their household treasures. Holt, who was stationed here, did great service in keeping these frightened people, few of whom understood English, in order.

T. D. Walsh, the Superintendent of the building, said that the fire had started on the fifth floor. The cause is unknown. The barge Heywood, lying at Pier 40, was damaged by fire to the extent of $500. Another barge was also damaged and several bales of cotton on it were partly consumed from sparks dropping on them.

THE INSURANCE INVOLVED.

The insurance on the Cherry Street property which was destroyed was distributed as follows: On building of H. R. Greenwood, at 297 and 299 Cherry Street, Traders', $5,000; Imperial, $5,000; London and Lancashire, $5,000; Sun, $5,000; Colonial, $5,000; Washington, $5,000; Eagle, $2,500; Caledonian, $2,500; Phoenix, of Hartford, $2,500; Springfield, $2,500; Reliance, $2,500; Providence-Washington, $2,500; Pennsylvania, $2,500; Mechanics', $2,500; State of Pennsylvania, $2,500; Fire Association, $2,500; Fireman's Fund, $2,500; Insurance Company of North America, $2,500; total, $60,000.

On building of H. R. Greenwood, at 301 and 303 Cherry Street, Imperial, $5,000; Sun, $5,000; Colonial, $5,000; Traders', $5,000; Globe and Rutgers, $5,000; London and Lancashire, $5,000; Washington, $5,000; Eagle, $2,500; Pennsylvania, $2,500; Providence-Washington, $2,500; Reliance, $2,500; Springfield, $2,500; Fireman's Fund, $2,500; Fire Association, $2,500; State of Pennsylvania, $2,500; Insurance Company of North America, $2,500; Phoenix, of Hartford, $2,500; total, $60,000.

On stock of Heywood Brothers & Wakefield Company, Allemannia, $10,000; Palatine, $10,000; Niagara, $10,000; County of Philadelphia, $7,500; Continental, $5,000; Helvetia, $5,000; Phoenix, of London, $5,000; Baloise, $5,000; Agricultural, $2,500; Rockford, $2,500; Eastern, $2,500; Svea, $2,500; United Firemen's, $2,500; Westchester, $2,500; total, $72,500. On rents, Queen, $12,000.

Several of the larger lines on stock were considerably reinsured.

B'NAI B'RITH SESSION ENDS.

Lodge Changes Assessment System, Elects Officers, and Adjourns.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.—The improved Order of B'nai B'rith finished the work of its annual convention here to-day. A new system of assessment was substituted for that of set charges in case of death. The one adopted is a graduated scale for different ages. The election of officers resulted as follows:

Supreme President—Elias Ottenheimer of Baltimore; First Vice President—Charles Katz, Philadelphia; Second Vice President—A. B. Seelenfreund, Chicago; Supreme Secretary—Moses Katz, Baltimore; Supreme Treasurer—Kaufman Katz, Baltimore; Supreme Guide—Jacob Kaufman, Baltimore.

The next convention will be held at Baltimore in January, 1901.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

"We had stewed burglars and burglar steak for dinner last evening," casually remarked one of the residents at a fashionable up-town apartment house yesterday, "and we are not cannibals at that." The rather startling assertion certainly needed the explanation that was forthcoming when a look as of incredulity spread over the faces of the listeners. "It was this way," he explained. "On Friday night, after every one had gone to roost the janitor whose rooms are in the basement, heard a suspicious noise on the floor of the restaurant just over his head. He was sure he heard footsteps, and at once jumped to the conclusion that the footsteps were those of burglars. So he rushed to the apartments of the Superintendent, informed him of what he had heard and what were his suspicions. It was decided to notify the police. There happened to be a patrolman on the beat, and he was told of the invasion of the restaurant. This 'copper' didn't care to tackle the burglars single-handed, and rapped for assistance so vigorously that before he was through he had four other officers to reinforce him. These were distributed as guards at the various entrances to the restaurant, and then the officer of the beat with one of his fellows went to the rear of the house and effected an entrance through a back door to the kitchen. Every policeman was armed with his revolver and club and 'ready to do or die,' as the story books have it. With their bull's-eye lanterns opened and guns cocked, the two officers and the Superintendent bravely entered the restaurant and shouted to the party with the mysterious and disturbing footsteps to hold up his hands. There was no reply to the challenge vocally, though there was a defiant repetition of the footsteps in a very uncanny fashion. Finally the rays of the lanterns were focussed in the direction from which the noise seemed to come, and there, floundering about on the floor, were three green turtles, with their flappers hammering the floor as they tried to escape from the rays of the lanterns. Then there was a shout of laughter from the human trio, a summons to the waiting officers outside, and the burglars were restored to the basket, from which they had escaped for a tour of inspection of the restaurant. 'We had the turtles for dinner, and that's why I say that we had burglar steaks as the pièce de résistance of our Sunday dinner."

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Truly, New York is a chocolate-eating community. Travelers on the elevated roads keep the slot machines on the platforms busy absorbing pennies and disgorging small tablets of chocolate through all the twenty-four hours of the day. "How much of that stuff do New Yorkers consume in a week?" "Well, I can't say exactly," replied, in answer to a query, one of the men whose duty it is to keep the slot machines filled, "but at a rough guess I should say that they eat about three tons a week from the slot machines alone. The 'Super' at the factory told me that we distributers use up 1,000 pounds daily in keeping the machines here and in Brooklyn filled, so you see my estimate cannot be far out of the way."

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If ever there was a lesson in contentment for people who are forever groaning over the petty trifles that annoy them, it was to be learned from an incident that occurred in a fashionable restaurant on the upper west side of town on Saturday evening. Seated at one of the tables was a party of three, two ladies and a gentleman. The younger of these ladies was evidently having the merriest time imaginable consistent with perfect propriety in so public a place. At intervals her musical laugh would ring out above the other noises of the dining place, and those nearest her would occasionally hear her hum a strain of some popular song in accompaniment to the orchestra. She certainly appeared to be the happiest and merriest of the crowd in the crowded room. So infectious was her gayety that people could not help turning to look at her occasionally as if to participate in her joyousness. There was very general surprise when it was noticed that the young lady was being fed by her companion, and that she was apparently helpless to do the least service for herself. Her eyes, shrouded by colored glasses, seemed to betoken some minor eye trouble, while the truth was they were sightless, though not a half dozen of the diners had the least suspicion of it. The merry and sightless woman was Mrs. Baldwin, the victim of a railway accident at Spuyten Duyvil, a few years since, later than that terrible one that cost so many lives when Senator Webster Wagner and others were killed. In that later accident Mrs. Baldwin had both hands burned off at the wrists, lost both her eyes, had her face terribly scarred, as well as having her hair burned off close to the head, besides suffering other minor injuries. A social favorite, blessed with all the comforts that wealth could procure, she seemingly had all that was worth living for wiped out at once by this terrible accident. Yet, recovering from her terrible wounds, and with some of the traces of what once must have been very beautiful features restored, she is able not only to bear her afflictions heroically, but to extract from life much in the way of happiness and contentment that still makes life well worth the living to her. Surely, here is a lesson that should teach something to those of us more fortunate in every way, and whose trials are as nothing compared with even the least of what this woman has to bear.

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That was a rather funny sight noticed on Columbus Avenue yesterday. Two schoolboys, with bare hands, stood shivering over the repair kit of a plumber, trying to warm their hands over such heat as arose from one of those little hand furnaces the plumber carries to heat his soldering irons in. Directly at the backs of the lads was a huge cake of artificial ice, big enough and cold enough to give the passer-by a chill of very considerable proportions. How the child minds operated to produce the impression that they were getting more heat from the front than cold from the back was a mystery.

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"The attack on that poor fellow Bodger up on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street on Saturday night, in order to rob him of the $300 he had in his possession, is not to be so much wondered at," remarked the observant man, "if such an experience as I had the other day is at all common in the street cars of New York. I came down town on an Eighth Avenue trolley car. At Fifty-ninth Street two men got into the car, one of them wearing clothing that indicated that he was a butcher, and just from his market, without time to make a change of his apparel. His companion was a well-dressed and rather dandified-looking fellow, whose subsequent actions led me to believe that he was a collector for a wholesale meat house. He had hardly got settled in his seat before he drew from an inside pocket a huge bill book that was pretty well stuffed with both cash and checks. One package of bills had the original wrapper that banks put about such bundles of greenbacks, and was marked, in unusually large figures, '$500.' Besides this he had what appeared to be as much more cash. For I could plainly see several bills of large denominations. The collector was manifestly proud of the fact that he was intrusted with so large an amount of money, for half a dozen times between his taking his seat in the car and his departure from it at Fourteenth Street, even after his companion left him, he flourished it about, to the evident delight of several women on the car, who might possibly have been ready for a little flirtation had the fresh young man given them a bit of encouragement. If a man does that sort of thing in so public a place as he did, it is a sort of encouragement to just such assaults as that of which Bodger was a victim on Saturday night. This city is full of men who would not hesitate to take a short route to a fortune if they see the fortune in sight and being handled by so very fresh a young man as my friend of the street car. And they can hardly be blamed for breaking out as highwaymen in the face of such a useless temptation."

BROOKLYN REVIVAL SERVICES.

Statement on Controversy Over Attitude of Certain Preachers.

The controversy which has arisen in Brooklyn over the attitude of certain of the revival preachers toward the Unitarians has led the Executive Committee of the Evangelistic Forward Movement, through its Chairman, David Gregg, and its Secretary, Thomas S. Henderson, to issue the following manifesto:

"The movement was started to preach the Gospel of Jesus Christ to the unsaved, and to confirm believers in their most holy faith. This is precisely what has been done. The services which have been conducted have been services in which sin has been exposed and salvation has been offered. In not a single instance have these services been of a controversial character. Whatever controversy there may have been has been conducted in the pages of the newspapers and not on our platform."

HOMES FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

System of Sanitariums Where Proper Hygienic Conditions Can Be Had Is Recommended.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—The establishment of local public sanitariums for the treatment of persons who are afflicted with tuberculosis is strongly recommended to the State Board of Charities by a committee consisting of Harvey W. Putnam, Dr. Enoch V. Stoddard, and Dr. Stephenson Smith. The plan submitted by this committee calls for the establishment of such institutions near the great centres of population, and even in more sparsely settled communities, where proper attention can be paid to the sanitary conditions.

The committee points out that pure air is the greatest remedial agent known in the cure of tuberculosis, and a supply of this, together with a strict dietary system, is to be furnished at each of the hospitals that may be erected. The patients are to be isolated as soon as the first symptoms appear, and are to be taught how to combat the disease. The committee points out that each one of those who returns cured will become an instructor of those with whom he associates, and they confidently predict that by this means, together with the lessened danger of infection, it will be but a comparatively short time before the disease will be stamped out.

The report concludes by expressing the conviction that if the Legislature should enact a law on the general plan outlined it would at once lead to the establishment of local hospitals near all the great centres of population, the beneficent results of which would stimulate the people of smaller communities to the creation of their own hospitals. It is the conviction that if the State would adopt and vigorously enforce in every household a policy regarding tuberculosis in all its forms, and along the lines above sketched, within a decade the disease now familiarly called "consumption" would be known only among the most depraved and uncontrollable classes of any community.

LEGAL NOTES.

VIOLATION OF TRUST DUTY FOR PECUNIARY ADVANTAGE.—Severe judicial condemnation was pronounced yesterday by Justice Russell, in Supreme Court, Special Term, upon a scheme in which Silas P. Wood, as President of the American Fire Insurance Company, was instrumental, for pecuniary consideration to himself, in transferring the company's control to the Manchester Fire Insurance Company. The latter company, being desirous of acquiring the stock, control, business, and good will of the American Company, secured Mr. Wood's participation to accomplish that result. The Manchester Company by the arrangement secured $15,000 of stock of the American Company, which was capitalized at $400,000; the resignation of the executive officers and Directors, and the complete control of that organization. The propositions which were accepted and acted upon by Mr. Wood required the passage over to the Manchester Company of the majority of the stock, the wiping out of the old Board of Directors, and the resignation of Mr. Wood as President. Each stockholder of the American Company, in consideration of the success of the scheme, was to have $100 for each share of his stock on the transfer of his certificate, and Mr. Wood was to retain an official connection with the American Company as Vice President at a salary of $6,000, at least until the annual meeting, in January, 1898. The Board of Directors of the American Company was to have the right to vote an honorarium of $6,000 cash to Mr. Wood if on the 1st of January he desired to sever his connection with the company. If the company desired to forego his services, he was to have $9,000 more. The $6,000 was paid, and then Mr. Wood gave notice of his desire to terminate his connection with the company. Payment of the $9,000 was refused. Then Mr. Wood sued the Manchester Company for that sum. Justice Russell gave judgment for the defendant, on demurrer to the complaint. The Court held that the sale of a corporation organized for the purpose of making insurance was presumptively an act of felo de se. "When Trustees of a corporation, for their pecuniary benefit," Justice Russell said, "even though that benefit may be shared by others interested in a smaller relative degree, seek to gain pecuniary advantage by the sale of the corporation and of their own trust duties to other persons, the act is one which cannot be sustained by law."

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DEPRIVATION OF WIFE'S SUPPORT AND CONSORTIUM.—Betsy Goldman brought suit in the Supreme Court to recover for the loss she sustained as a wife by the injuries inflicted upon her husband from the negligence of Richard Cohen, the defendant, in the management of a horse. The loss claimed was that which usually occurs to a wife from the loss of a husband in the deprivation of support and consortium, and the need of her personal care for him during his sickness. Justice Russell, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday sustained a demurrer to the complaint, giving judgment for the defendant. Justice Russell said that such negligence has never yet been embraced within the circle of causes of action recognized by the law as a right given to the injured one, and which had survived to the consort and injured one in case of death, and added: "It is true that this century, with our own State foremost, is in the advance in the adoption, by unwritten and statutory law, of the justice of wider views of the wife's existence as a human being, by the emancipation of her person from 'the moderate chastisement' of the husband, and the protection of her rights of property; but her interest in the husband's life and companionship is not a right of property or derived from a contract of bargain and sale. That interest lies in a region into which the law does not enter except when necessity compels; but it does recognize invasion by willful misconduct. It inflicts heavy damages upon the enticer or seducer. But this is for punishment and atonement, rather than compensation. It comes within the range of a current and supplementary adjunct to the criminal law, for the prevention and redress of wrongs."

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THE DAMAGES AWARDED WERE NOT EXCESSIVE.—Martin Hutchinson, a child about seven years old, with three brothers and a friend of about the same age, while on his way to attend a Christmas festival at the Columbia Theatre, in Brooklyn, on Dec. 25, 1895, boarded a car of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company on Adams Street, and soon after transferred to an Atlantic Avenue car of the same company. The boy, who took a seat near the middle of the car, soon after began vomiting. With one of his brothers he attempted to gain the rear platform, but was told by the conductor to return to his seat. He did so, and resumed vomiting. When some of the passengers complained, the conductor took hold of him and removed him from the car to the street. According to his story and that of his brothers, the conductor dragged him to the rear platform by the coat collar or shoulder, where he lifted him up and threw him to the ground over the dashboard, without stopping the car. In the child's suit, by guardian, against the railroad company, a verdict was given in his favor for $3,500. The judgment thereupon entered, which was affirmed by the Appellate Division of the Second Department, has now been sustained by the Court of Appeals. The appellate tribunal held that the verdict could not be set aside as excessive, where it appeared that the child suffered a fracture of the acromion process and of the humerus or upper arm bone, and at the time of the trial still suffered and was likely to continue to suffer from the injuries.

HOSPITAL FUND CONTRIBUTIONS.

Charles Lanier of 17 Nassau Street, the General Treasurer of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, reports the following additional contributions to the collection now in progress:

FROM CHURCHES.

Messiah, (Unitarian)	$543.58
Holy Trinity, (Evangelical Lutheran)	262.55
Kehillath Jeshurun Synagogue	107.62
Mediator, (Episcopal,) King's Bridge	60.15
Du St. Esprit, (Episcopal)	40.00
St. Luke's, (Episcopal)	30.30
Manor Chapel, (Reformed)	19.52
St. Margaret's, (Episcopal,) Staatsburg, N. Y.	11.81

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Edward S. Clark	$500	W. F. Chrystie	25
W. C. Schermerhorn	200	Alfred Pell	25
From the Crockery Trade	170	Fred. H. Baldwin	20
Robert T. Brewster	50	Jonathan Dwight	20
James A. Scrymser	50	Bryan K. Stevens	20
E. W. S.	50	Charles C. Beaman	20
Charles De Rham	50	Joseph Schultz	15
A. Carroll Dana	50	Sam'l T. Skidmore	15
Thomas F. Royland	25	John G. Heckscher	10
Justus L. Bulkley	25	D. M. Look	10
R. Somers Hayes	25	Edward A. Morrison	10
Fred. B. Jennings	25	Francis C. Moore	10
Francis L. Slade	25	E. A. Le Roy, Jr.	10
E. N. Taller	25	Alfred Meyer, M. D.	10
A. C. Monson	25	Frederick Bronson	10
James W. Pinchot	25	James D. Hagne	10
McLoughlin Brothers	25	W. I. Washburn	10
J. B. Hoyt	25	Howson & Howson	10
Theodore Cooper	25	Berry Brothers	10

ALASKA SEALSKIN COATS
(London Dyed),
Full Fashionable Length,
Standard Style,
$250, $300 and $350.
JACKETS, $175 to $225.
NOTE.—I could sell coats of Victoria, Northwest and Lobos Island seal at $125, $150, $175, but they do not give satisfaction; they wear off at the edges and look shabby after a short period of use.
PERSIAN LAMB
(Leipsig Dyed),
JACKETS AND COATS,
$150, $165, $175,
$250, $225 and $250,
Sable, Mink or Chinchilla Trimmed,
Prices According to Quality and Quantity.
C. C. SHAYNE,
Manufacturing Fur Merchant,
42d St., between Broadway & 6th Av

VICHY CELESTINS
IS A
Natural Mineral Water,
known for centuries and imported
ONLY IN BOTTLES,
For Disordered Stomach and Indigestion.
Its value has been testified to by thousands.
So-called Vichy in Syphons Is Not Vichy.
Get the Genuine.
Your physician will recommend it.
General Agency, 220 B'way, N.Y.

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25 CENTS EACH
ZAGORA
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"Greatest Trunk Corner in America."
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The Best HEALTH FOOD for BREAKFAST
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MAGIC HAIR STAIN
for lightest brown or black; prepared by George Crosby, wigmaker, 169 Tremont St., Boston; contains no lead or nerve poison; no smutting or rubbing off; use it once; nothing like it; price $1. Sold by C. N. Crittenton Co., 115 Fulton St., N. Y.; Walter S. Rockey, 8th Av. & 35th St., 42d St. & B'way.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

J. J. Courtney, New York resident manager of the Imperial Insurance Company of London, has returned from England.

Runnells & Manchester have been appointed Cleveland agents of the Kings County Fire Insurance Company.

G. A. McHenry of Dayton, Ohio, has been appointed agent of the Lancashire Insurance Company of Manchester, England.

Negotiations are pending for the reinsurance and possible absorption by a large Eastern life company of the Covenant Mutual Life Insurance Company of St. Louis.

The General Fire Insurance Committee of Twenty-five will hold its first meeting in this city to-day to discuss the bad condition of rates and losses in many parts of the United States.

The Sick and Accident Association of Toledo has been authorized by the Ohio Insurance Department to write a health and personal accident business. The association was incorporated last November, and has filed a bond for $100,000 with the State authorities.

Chicago advices state that Macdonell & Hood, general agents of the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York, have resigned to accept the Chicago general agency of the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation of London, which recently opened an American liability and accident department.

Manager Hess of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange issued a bulletin yesterday to the effect that on account of the labor required to properly investigate the applications of brokers for new certificates the time set for expiration of certificates issued in 1899 is extended until further notice, it being understood that when the new list of brokers is placed in cabinets, brokers whose names do not appear shall no longer be recognized. The Brokerage Committee will meet to-day.

West Pollock, who recently retired from the deputy managership of the United States branch of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company of London and Edinburgh, has received an engrossed testimonial, bound in Russian calf and signed by the employes of the supply, statistical, loss, city, cashier's, agency, and accounting departments of the New York office of the company.

Ex-Justice Jesse Johnson Ill.

Ex-Justice of the Supreme Court Jesse Johnson is ill at his home, 308 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, with paralysis. He was stricken on Saturday. His left side is paralyzed.

Molineux Trial Again Adjourned.

Once more the trial of Roland B. Molineux was adjourned yesterday morning because of the continued illness of Juror Manheim Brown. The case was called, and after the jury had been polled the Recorder announced a further adjournment to Thursday.

Brazilian Ports Free from Plague.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 29.—The ports of Rio de Janeiro and Santos have been officially declared free of the bubonic plague.

GAGE MAKES REPLY TO SENATE QUERIES

NO CONFERENCE WITH MORGAN

The Secretary Denies Any Agreement with the National City Bank as to Deposits.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day transmitted to the Senate his reply to the resolution of Jan. 22 calling for further information as to his dealings with the officials of the National City Bank of New York. Secretary Gage quotes in full the Senate resolution, and adds that it might be considered as fully answered by his communication of Jan. 10 in reply to the Senate's first resolution of inquiry of Jan. 3 on the same subject. He adds, however, that he will endeavor to supply, to the best of his ability, whatever may have been lacking in this first answer. Secretary Gage then takes up the resolution of Jan. 23 by paragraphs. His reply, in brief, is as follows:

"1. That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby directed to transmit to the Senate copies of all letters and the substance of any conversation or agreement he may have written or had with A. B. Hepburn in reply to a letter from Mr. Hepburn to him, dated June 5, 1897.

"A careful search of the department files does not show any answer to the letter of A. B. Hepburn, written by him to me, dated June 5, 1897, nor do I believe that any answer ever was made to said letter. Neither do I recall any conversation had with A. B. Hepburn in reply to such letter. Nor was there at that time, or now, any agreement made or expectation of an agreement to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury or any of the officers of the Treasury Department with any person or persons with reference to the subject matter of said letter of A. B. Hepburn.

"The record transmitted with my communication of Jan. 10, 1900, contains all there is or ever was, so far as I know, concerning the said letter of A. B. Hepburn."

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY MONEY.

In reference to copies of letters, communications, agreements, papers, and documents passing between the Treasury Department and the National City Bank of New York within the period embraced between June 5, 1897, and Oct. 27, 1897, Mr. Gage says:

"It does not appear from any record of the Treasury Department, nor is it within the recollection of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the department or any of its officers had any relations, either official or private, with the National City Bank of New York within the period embraced between June 5, 1897, and Oct. 27, 1897, so that there are no letters, communications, agreements, papers, and documents in the possession of the department which passed between the Treasury Department and the National City Bank within that period."

The Secretary calls attention to the necessity which arose late in October, 1897, of disposing in some way of the large sum of money—$58,448,223—which was realized from the settlement of the Pacific Railway debt, without drawing this money out of active channels, and thus precipitating a financial disturbance. He refers to his letter to Mr. Hepburn, printed in full in his first reply, in which he told Mr. Hepburn that H. W. Cannon of the Chase National Bank already been requested to ascertain how many banks would qualify as depositories to receive a portion of the $30,000,000 of the railway fund which was to be disbursed in the redemption of Government 6s about Jan. 1." The Secretary adds:

"The National City Bank could readily qualify by the deposit of public bonds to receive a large amount. It was necessary that there should be in this instance an original recipient and distributor of the fund, because one check alone was drawn in amount $13,645,250. It ought to occur readily to the minds of the most inexperienced in banking affairs that it required an institution of some considerable magnitude to handle such a check.

"As shown in the communication of Jan. 10, 1900, the National City Bank did become the original recipient and distributor of this fund, and that as fast as certain other banks qualified it transferred to those institutions, as follows: To the Chase National, $2,000,000; to the Hanover National, $2,000,000; to the Fifth National, $200,000; to the American Exchange National, $500,000; to the National Bank of the Republic, $500,000; to the Seaboard National, $500,000, and to the Western National, $1,000,000, all of which sums, together with the amount held by the National City Bank, secured by deposits of bonds of the United States, were subsequently withdrawn and paid into the Sub-Treasury at New York.

"The Secretary believes that he accomplished by such transaction what he has taken pains to do since, namely, the avoidance of that sort of disturbance in the money market which affects not merely speculative affairs, but which, as sad experience has too often demonstrated, spreads throughout the whole commercial and industrial fabric, bringing ruin and disaster such as close the doors of factories and mills, throw labor out of employment, and invite years of business stagnation, the like of which was witnessed during the period from 1893 to 1897.

"I may add, the sole purpose which has animated the Secretary in these connections was so to use the banks as to secure, preserve, and keep the public moneys without risk or hazard of loss, and in such form within the limitations and requirements of law as would best preserve and protect the general interests of the people."

THE DEAL WITH STILLMAN.

Section 3 of the reply relates to the request for letters and telegrams bearing on an alleged "conference" with Mr. Morgan regarding the Treasury deposits in the National bank depositories in New York. In response Secretary Gage says:

"There are no letters, communications, agreements, papers, or documents on file in the Treasury Department between the Secretary of the Treasury or his subordinate officers or officials and the officials of the National City Bank of New York, or the officials of the National City Bank and the Secretary of the Treasury or his subordinates, in reference to a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to James Stillman, President of the National City Bank of New York, of Dec. 21, 1897, in which the Secretary wrote, 'I have yours of the 20th inst. and note your suggestions as to a conference with Mr. Morgan in relation to the Treasury deposits in the National bank depositories of New York,' other than were transmitted with my communication to the President pro tempore of the Senate under date of Jan. 10, 1900. Nor can it be recalled that there was ever any conversation had between the Secretary of the Treasury and Mr. Stillman, or between the Secretary of the Treasury and any other man, concerning the said letter."

The fourth section of the Senate inquiry is quoted as follows: "And the Secretary of the Treasury is further directed to transmit to the Senate copies of any letters, agreements, communications, papers, documents or other information in his possession or in the possession of the Treasury Department respecting the conference between the Secretary of the Treasury and James Stillman, President of the National City Bank; J. P. Morgan of New York, and any other person or persons with whom he conferred in Philadelphia, as mentioned in his letter to James Stillman, President of the National City Bank of New York, of Dec. 21, 1897, and also whether or not the conference resulted in any agreement or understanding in regard to depositing Government moneys in the National bank depositories in the City of New York; whether or not any record was kept in the Treasury Department of telephonic or telegraphic communications between the Secretary of the Treasury or his subordinate officers and the officials of the National City Bank of New York City, and, if so, what agreement and understanding was arrived at by means of these telephonic, telegraphic, and other communications."

NO CONFERENCE WITH MORGAN.

To this the Secretary replies: "It should be a sufficient answer to all that is requested on the subject of this conference between Mr. Stillman, Mr. Morgan, and myself at Philadelphia to say that such a conference never took place. Mr. Stillman and Mr. Morgan, for what reason I know not, did not come to Philadelphia to see me, but on Dec. 28, 1897, Mr. Stillman placed the matter about which he and Mr. Morgan wished to talk with me before me in a letter, which appears on Page 77 of the document wherein is printed my communication to the President pro tempore of the Senate of Jan. 10, 1900."

Mr. Stillman's letter is a request to allow as much as possible of the Pacific debt money to remain in the New York banks so as to secure "an easy money market with a uniform rate of interest," which Mr. Stillman said would avoid a panic and aid in the reorganization plans of various railway companies then in progress.

Section 5, which refers especially to that part of the inquiry which raises the question whether or not the Secretary of the Treasury knew or had reason to believe that the Government funds deposited in the National City Bank of New York were used with a view of causing a liquidation of speculative stocks, as mentioned in the letter of James Stillman to Lyman J. Gage of April 8, 1890. Mr. Gage answers as follows:

"The two letters referred to in the inquiry are separated by a period of sixteen months, but all the knowledge or belief the Secretary of the Treasury has as to the use to which deposits in the National City Bank were to be put, at either period, or at any other period between Dec. 21, 1897, and April 8, 1890, was obtained from these letters, which have already been submitted to the Senate in answer to the former inquiry. Beyond the information conveyed by these two letters the Secretary has no knowledge whatever. They were not supplemented by personal interviews or telephonic communications."

MADE NO VERBAL AGREEMENTS.

The sixth query answered is whether or not the Secretary of the Treasury or any of his subordinates had any correspondence, telegraphic or telephonic, or otherwise, or any agreements, documents, papers, or conversation with the officials of the National City Bank of New York, between the period embraced from April 28, 1898, to June 2, 1898; Sept. 19, 1898, to Oct. 29, 1898; Aug. 26, 1899, to Dec. 19, 1899, and, if so, let him accompany his response to this resolution with copies there. The Secretary replies:

"The Senate has already been furnished, as stated in my communication of Jan. 10, 1900, with all correspondence, letters, telegrams, agreements, documents, and papers in the possession of the Treasury Department with reference to deposits in the National City Bank of New York, from March 4, 1897, to Jan. 4, 1900, the date of the previous Senate resolutions on this subject. For that reason there have already been furnished to the Senate copies of all correspondence of every kind and description from April 28, 1898, to June 2, 1898; Sept. 19, 1898, to Oct. 29, 1898; Aug. 28, 1899, to Dec. 19, 1899

"The department is without means of preserving conversations, and for that reason is not able to comply with the Senate's request for copies of conversations, if any were had. It has not been the practice of the Secretaries of the Treasury to preserve conversations. It may be said, in general, however, that in the transaction of the business of this department with the National City Bank, or with any other bank, no conversation has been had, either by telephone or face to face, which has had reference to any relations, official or private, otherwise than as fully set forth in my communication to the Senate, dated Jan. 10, 1900. No agreement, past, present, or in contemplation, has ever been had with the National City Bank otherwise than is literally set forth in my communication to the President pro tem. of the Senate of Jan. 10, 1900."

NO STANDARD OIL TRUST BONDS.

The final section of the Senate inquiry reads: "And the Secretary of the Treasury is further directed to inform the Senate of the amount of United States bonds held in trust by the Treasury Department for the Standard Oil Company of the City of New York, to secure Government deposits for the National City Bank of New York City, and upon which dates these bonds were assigned, and the amount thereof now or at any time held by the Government of the United States for the Standard Oil Company."

This inquiry, the Secretary says, is based on a misconception, induced, no doubt, by requests from the National City Bank to transfer certain lots of bonds to the Standard Oil Company and to other parties. Secretary Gage explains that when registered bonds are deposited as security in the Treasury they are canceled and fresh bonds issued to the credit of the Treasurer in his name "in trust." When such bonds are surrendered by the Treasurer they may be reissued to the depositing bank or, on the bank's formal request, they may be reissued to any other person or institution. In conclusion, he says:

"The records show that the Treasurer has assigned and delivered upon the orders of the National City Bank, to fourteen different parties, a total of $7,334,000, and of these $1,914,000 was transferred to the Standard Oil Company. The Treasury Department has at no time held any bonds in trust for the Standard Oil Company, nor for any interest other than for the depositing bank."

MR. GAGE IS AGAIN ATTACKED.

House Democrats Impugn His Motives in the Sale of the New York Custom House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Immediately after the reading of the Journal in the House to-day Mr. Dalzell, (Rep., Penn.,) from the Committee on Rules, reported back the Sulzer resolution for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the deposit of public funds by Secretary Gage in New York banks and all the transactions relating to the sale of the New York Custom House, with the recommendation that it be referred to the Ways and Means Committee. The recommendation was acquiesced in after a sharp debate, which was participated in by Mr. Richardson, (Dem., Tenn.,) Mr. Sulzer, (Dem., N. Y.,) Mr. Hopkins, (Rep., Ill.,) Mr. Dalzell, (Rep., Penn.,) and Mr. Hill, (Rep., Conn.)

Mr. Dalzell explained that the response of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Sulzer resolution of inquiry upon the same subject had gone to the Ways and Means Committee, and it was proper that that committee should have jurisdiction.

Mr. Richardson, leader of the minority, said he was not opposed to the reference of the resolution to the Ways and Means Committee, but he was decidedly of the opinion that an investigation should be made.

When he spoke a few days ago, he said, he had insisted that there must be some reason why the National City Bank of New York had not completed its title to the Custom House property purchased from the Government. The Government had taken a paper credit for $3,215,000, which left the pitiful sum of $50,000 still due the Government. Why had this been done? Not a dollar of the Government's credit at the bank had been checked out. Why could the credit not have been for the full amount? There must be some reason, said Mr. Richardson, and he insisted that the resolution had developed. It had been the intention of the Secretary of the Treasury, he said, to relieve the bank of its tax obligation to the State and City of New York by retaining the title in the Government. The Government had agreed to pay rent for the property, yet the bank was not to pay taxes upon it. He called attention to the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury asking Congress to appropriate $109,000 for the property sold in the manner he had described to prevent the bank from being liable for taxes.

"If that was the Secretary's motive," said Mr. Richardson, emphatically, "I am here to condemn it and to insist that it does not become the Secretary of the Treasury to go into partnership with a private corporation."

The National City Bank of New York, Mr. Richardson said, had been enabled to make $357,000 up to date. Mr. Richardson said he was surprised that the Secretary of the Treasury had not already asked to be allowed to make an explanation.

Mr. Sulzer, the author of the resolution, followed Mr. Richardson. He said the Republican Party dared neither to smother nor ignore the resolution. The people of the country were deeply interested in ascertaining the truth. He characterized the conduct of the Secretary of the Treasury as infamous, and his connection with the Rockefeller bank, which had been used, he said, to manipulate the stock market against adverse interests, as scandalous.

"We demand this investigation," said he, "to ascertain who the stockholders and Directors of this bank are that they are entitled to special privileges from this Administration."

Ever since the present Secretary had been in office, Mr. Sulzer said, he had been aiding the National City Bank at the expense of other National banks. It had been making millions "coming and going." He declared that the people of the country recognized that the Secretary of the Treasury was unfit and incompetent to hold the purse-strings. The United States Treasury was made the instrument of the Standard Oil Trust. Aye, more, he said, the people believed the Secretary should be impeached.

Mr. Hopkins, in reply, said that all this discussion was premature and out of place.

"I simply rise," said he, "to protest against the unfounded, unwarranted, and untrue charges made by the gentleman from Tennessee, (Richardson.) What right has he to impute false and fraudulent motives to the Secretary of the Treasury? Is there any evidence upon which to base them? None whatever. When the Secretary of the Treasury was called upon for the facts he presented a full response."

"Why did the $50,000 remain unpaid?" interrupted Mr. Richardson.

"I'll come to that," replied Mr. Hopkins.

Proceeding, he said Mr. Richardson had charged that the Secretary had entered into a fraudulent contract.

"I affirm," said he, "that there is no support whatever for the charge. The Custom House property was sold to the National City Bank. It took possession and made a lease. I claim that the City and State of New York can proceed to the collection of taxes just as if the paper title had passed. Under the law the Secretary of the Treasury sold the property to the highest bidder. The National City Bank bid $190,000 more than any other bidder. What is the next offense? That the purchase price was deposited with the National City Bank. Was there anything wrong in that? That bank is a Government depository selected by the Administration because of its financial standing, and a deposit in the bank was the same as if it had been in the Sub-Treasury or in the Treasury itself. I ask then, in the name of decency and justice, where is the wrong done by the gentleman who presides with such dignity and ability over the Treasury Department?"

Mr. Hill (Rep., Conn.,) declared that the resolution for an investigation was pure buncombe and intended for political purposes, just as a similar resolution directed against the Democratic Secretary of the Treasury in the last Administration was.

"I asked the gentleman from Illinois," (Hopkins,) again interposed Mr. Richardson, "why the $50,000 had been held back. He did not answer it. I now propound the same interrogatory to you."

Mr. Hill replied that the law under which the property was sold compelled the payment of only $750,000 cash, the remainder from time to time.

The Secretary was compelled to receive any cash payment in excess of $750,000. He couldn't help himself. The gentleman from Tennessee (Richardson) made the specific charge that it was done for the purpose of defrauding the City of New York of taxes.

"It now becomes him," said Mr. Hill, indignantly, "to charge the Secretary of the Treasury with fraudulent intent. Furthermore, if he had gone deeper into the investigation, he would have ascertained that the city could not lose the taxes upon the property."

He proceeded to explain the tax laws of New York relative to National banks.

"Therefore," said he, in conclusion, "the disreputable charge that the Secretary of the Treasury did anything with fraudulent intent falls to the ground." [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. Richardson replied in a two-minute speech. Neither Mr. Hopkins nor Mr. Hill, he said, had made any answer to his question as to why the Secretary of the Treasury had not taken a paper credit for $3,265,000 instead of $3,215,000. He insisted that failure to answer left open the question as to taxation. He also questioned the right of the National City Bank, with a capital of $7,000,000, to buy real estate to the amount of half its capital.

In closing the debate, Mr. Dalzell (Rep., Penn.,) said the entire question of referring the whole subject to the Ways and Means Committee had been used to renew charges that had been answered over and over again by none better than by prominent Democrats in the House and country.

"Who are they?" cried several Democrats.

Mr. Dalzell paid no heed to these cries. So far as the right of the bank to purchase the property was concerned, Mr. Dalzell said, its purchase had been authorized by the act that authorized the sale. The resolution was then adopted without division.

TILLMAN ON THE PHILIPPINES.

South Carolina Senator Mingles the Question with That of Negro Domination.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—In accordance with previous announcement, Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.,) delivered an address upon the Philippine question to-day in the Senate. He dealt particularly with the resolutions offered by himself and other resolutions before the Senate.

Mr. Tillman said he had been waiting an hour to begin his speech. Mr. Chandler remarked in this connection that the Senate was anxious that Mr. Tillman should begin, "for the sooner he begins, the sooner he will get through." [Laughter.]

"If the Senator (Chandler) will keep his seat," replied Mr. Tillman, "he will laugh on the other side of his mouth before I get through."

Mr. Tillman, referring to the speech delivered by Mr. Beveridge, in which he charged that American opposition to the war in the Philippines was the chief factor in prolonging it, said:

"If Senators on this floor and patriotic Americans throughout the country—thousands of them belonging to the party which elected Mr. McKinley President—have felt it their duty to protest against the inhuman and dishonorable conduct of our Government, if they have believed that the Stars and Stripes were being disgraced, and that the United States was waging a war of conquest upon a liberty-loving people, I ask that Senator, in God's name, would he have us remain silent? Must we be accused of disloyalty to the flag because we declare our belief that in prosecuting this war the Administration is disloyal to the Declaration of Independence?

"I impugn no man's motives, but whether the President be most to blame, or whether the crime rests on his dupes and subservient party dependents, I say with all the emphasis of my nature that I and none of those who voted against the treaty are responsible for the spilling of one drop of this innocent blood that has been shed, and I will not endure patiently and without resentment any such accusation."

Referring to the speech of Senator Beveridge, in which the Indiana Senator had said that the Filipinos were not capable of self-government, Mr. Tillman said:

"If, although the Filipinos are illy armed and without artillery, it has required 60,000 American troops over a year to drive them from the field, and even yet they have not surrendered, are not fit for self-government under our kindly tutelage, let me ask the Republicans here how dared they give the control of the Southern States into the hands of negroes as being fit not only to govern themselves, but also to govern white men?

"Did this Nation," he asked, "offer up of its best and bravest upon the altar of liberty the blood of 700,000 men and spend and destroy $5,000,000,000 of treasure that we might have a government of the people, by the people, for the people, to find that in the brief span of one man's life the sacrifice was vain, the civil war a mistake, and that the colored race has no rights we are bound to respect at home or abroad?"

Adverting to Mr. Beveridge's quotations from the Bible, Mr. Tillman said: "I have heard that the devil can quote Scripture for his own purposes. Why, I can quote Scripture myself. [Laughter.] Verily, verily, I say unto you, Senator from Indiana," pointing his finger dramatically at Mr. Beveridge, who sat within a few feet of him, "you cannot gather figs from thorns nor grapes from thistles."

Roberts Asks for Mileage.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The House Committee on Mileage to-day discussed the claim of Brigham H. Roberts for mileage which amounts to about $1,000. A majority of the committee is of the opinion that he is not entitled to this money, as he was not sworn in as a member of the House. Mr. Roberts will be heard by the committee on Thursday.

Medal Asked for Miss Gould.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Mr. Driggs of New York to-day introduced a bill giving the thanks of Congress and a gold medal to Helen Miller Gould for patriotic service during the war with Spain.

Ohio Man Gets an Appointment.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The President to-day nominated Edwin N. Gunsaulaus of Ohio to be Consul at Pernambuco, Brazil.

Congressional Notes.

The House yesterday passed the bill to require pilots and officers of steam vessels to make oath to their applications for licenses.

The Senate in executive session yesterday decided, by a vote of 21 to 38, not to reconsider the vote by which the Samoan treaty was ratified.

The Senate yesterday adopted a joint resolution granting permission for the erection in Washington, D. C., of a monument in honor of Samuel Hahnemann.

Senator Davis, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, during the executive session yesterday informed the Senate that to-day he would ask to take up The Hague peace treaty.

A favorable report was made from the House Naval Committee yesterday on the bill to restore the historic frigate Constitution, the cost to be borne by patriotic societies of Massachusetts.

The House Elections Committee No. 2 yesterday reached an informal agreement in the White-Boering contested election case of Kentucky favorable to Mr. Boering, (Rep.,) the sitting member, and a report to that effect was ordered.

SENATOR MASON IS ANGRY

Resents Utterances of British Consul at New Orleans.

CALLS HIM A "CHEAP MAN"

Senator Lodge Compares the Incident to the De Lome Letter and Favors Action in the Matter.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Mr. Mason, (Rep., Ill.,) at the conclusion of routine morning business, rose to a question of personal privilege. He had read a newspaper clipping of an interview with the British Consul at New Orleans. In the course of the interview, the Consul was quoted as saying that the British public was disgusted with the position taken by the American people and some of the Senators in Congress on the subject of the British-Transvaal war. That position was assumed, the Consul was quoted as saying, simply because the American people were mercenary. To-day they were favorable to the Boers because they had achieved a little success; to-morrow they would be just as favorable to the British when they had achieved victory. The Consul considered as particularly bombastic the utterances of certain Senators of the United States, and declared, according to the interview, that when Senator Mason adopted the rôle of a mountebank and encouraged the "half-civilized" people, he did so simply for "show and for votes."

Mr. Mason said the Consul's utterance was scarcely worth attention, except that he was one of the accredited representatives of a great nation to this country.

"It is not the first time," declared Mr. Mason, "that a British diplomat has attempted to run this country. So far as his personal attacks upon me are concerned, I have no concern. They do me honor. The more venomous attacks by the British upon me and those who think like me; the more we are made the subjects of British stupidity and animinity, the sooner will all the American people get on the right side of the controversy.

"Cheap men who come to this country in diplomatic or Consular capacity and misquote the utterances of Senators only accentuate the arrogance and cowardice of those people."

Further along Mr. Mason said that, according to the best information obtainable, the people of Scotland, those of Ireland, and 95 per cent. of the people of America were in sympathy with the Boers in their contest with Great Britain.

"I want to say," said Mr. Mason, "I ask for no special defense from the State Department in this matter, for with the help of God, I'll try to take care of myself.

"There is one thing that I should like to inquire about. What has become of the arbitration treaty that was submitted to this Senate? I am told that the United States Government cannot mediate in this war until that treaty has been ratified. If that is so, I want that treaty discovered and ratified so that that barrier against mediation shall be removed."

Mr. Mason then adverted to the resolution of sympathy with the Boers which he had offered early in the session. He urged the Committee on Foreign Relations, to which the resolution had been referred, to make a report upon it, in order that a vote might be had upon it. If it was not fair, he urged the committee to make it fair, but he did not want to believe that it was buried in the committee, as the London newspapers had announced the morning after its introduction.

"Don't take that child to the graveyard," urged Mr. Mason. "For I give you notice now that there will be a resurrection of it every day after this week. You'll have a chance to think about it at least once every day unless you go to the cloakrooms while I discuss it."

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) regarded the utterance of the British Consul as very serious, "an attack, in fact, upon the character of a United States Senator, and upon the American people."

It seemed to him that, inasmuch as the matter had been brought officially to the attention of the Senate, it ought to be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, so that that committee might bring it to the attention of the President. He thought it might be a proper ground for the revocation of the British Consul's exequatur, and perhaps it might properly be made a subject of representations to the Government of Great Britain.

Mr. Hoar then moved that the matter be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Continuing, Mr. Hoar expressed his regret that Mr. Mason had made his impassioned attack upon a friendly nation. It was quite natural that Mr. Mason's kindly sympathies should be strongly stirred, he said, by the brave Boers struggling against a great empire, but the Senate was a part of the diplomatic power of this Government, and if such utterances were made here, he doubted the efficacy of any offers of mediation that might be made by the United States.

"It does seem to me," said Mr. Hoar, "to be a logical position to assume. I have hoped that the time would come when either mediation between Great Britain and the Transvaal should be offered by the Government, or that the position of the American people would be made so clear as to bring about peace. I suppose the attitude of the people of the United States for those of Great Britain is one almost of attachment and love."

Mr. Hoar said that if Great Britain were wrong in the present contest, she was regarded by patriotic people precisely as they would regard their own Government if they were wrong. He did not believe, he said, in the doctrine: "My country, right or wrong," and did not think the people believed in it.

In a brief speech, Mr. Lodge said that about three years ago the Spanish Minister resident in Washington had made an attack on Senators.

"I regarded that attack," said Mr Lodge, "as highly improper, and I called the attention of the Senate to it.

"Spain was then engaged in pressing the life out of Cuba, but that was not the reason I spoke. I thought the attention of the Senate ought to be called to the subject, because I did not believe the diplomatic or Consular officials had a right to attack Senators in such a manner. I have not changed my opinion. This is a matter of which we ought to take cognizance. It is no better coming from a British Consul than from a Spanish Minister."

Mr Mason replied briefly, but so vehemently to the points made by Mr. Hoar that Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.,) said: "I do not want to let this occasion pass without entering my protest against the abuse of free speech in the United States Senate."

The matter was then referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

MR. MASON'S ENGLISH CRITIC.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 29.—Arthur G. Van Sittart, the British Consul, at this city, whom Senator Mason is desirous of making the subject of a Senate investigation because of his utterances against the American people in general and Senator Mason in particular, is a familiar figure in New Orleans.

He has been Consul here during the past two years, and, it is asserted, is not as popular with many citizens as he might be. His anti-American utterances are not shared, as a rule, by the members of the English colony here, and many of them have openly expressed their disapproval of the course the Consul has pursued.

Not infrequently Mr. Van Sittart has, on street corners and in hotel lobbies, given vent to his views concerning the pro-Boer attitude of some of the American people, and never hesitated to say just what he thought. Senator Mason is his favorite theme.

OPPOSED TO CIVIL PENSIONS.

House Takes Action that Will Kill the Idea, It Is Believed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The bill for the reorganization and improvement of the Weather Bureau, which includes provision for pensioning disabled and aged employes of the service, received a black eye in the House to-day. The bill was bitterly fought by the opponents of civil pension rolls on account of the life-tenure provision it contained, and it was side-tracked on a test vote by 57 to 73.

Although the Speaker ruled that it remained unfinished business when the House was again in Committee of the Whole, the opponents of the measure believe the action to-day kills it.

SENATOR SCOTT LIKELY TO WIN.

Indications Are that He Will Retain His Seat.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The protest against Senator Scott of West Virginia occupying his seat in the Senate will probably be decided soon by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections in favor of Senator Scott. The committee decided to-day not to take any more testimony in the case because of its opposition to going behind the action of the State Legislature.

Discussion of the general subject to-day indicated not only an early decision, but a decision favorable to Senator Scott.

SENATE ELECTS NEW SECRETARY.

Agreement that Reorganization Will Take Place Feb. 1.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The Senate to-day adopted an order presented by Mr. Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) deciding to proceed to the election of a Secretary and Sergeant at Arms of the Senate.

This was the second step in the reorganization of the Senate, which has been pending for several weeks. Mr. Allison then, in succession, presented resolutions, first, that Charles G. Bennett of New York be elected Secretary of the Senate, and, second, that Daniel M. Ransdell of Indiana be elected Sergeant at Arms.

After an agreement was reached that the officers would not take their places until Feb. 1, the resolutions were adopted without division.

CLARK CASE STILL DRAGS ON.

Witnesses Testify on a Number of Minor Points.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day heard a number of witnesses on minor points involved in the charges against Senator Clark of Montana. The protestants took occasion during the day to withdraw all intimations against J. K. Toole, who withdrew from the Montana contest for United States Senator under circumstances which the protestants at first were inclined to consider suspiciously favorable to Mr. Clark.

The prosecution also declined during the day to put two witnesses on the stand who had been summoned at their instance, because the men had talked unsatisfactorily since their arrival in Washington.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The transfer Jan. 3 of Second Lieut. Llewellyn W. Oliver, Second Infantry, to the cavalry arm, with rank in that arm from Feb. 16 1899, and his assignment to the Seventh Cavalry, is announced by the Secretary of War. Lieut. Oliver will report to his regimental commander for assignment to a troop.

Second Lieut. Edgar H. Yule, recently appointed, with rank from Dec. 1, 1899, is assigned to the Second Infantry, and will proceed to Fort Thomas, N. Y., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty and instructions. He will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander.

Navy.

A. E. Culver is promoted to Lieutenant Commander from June 4, 1899.
J. H. Sears is promoted to Lieutenant Commander from March 29, 1899.
H. T. Mayo is promoted to Lieutenant Commander from June 11, 1899.
William H. Buck is promoted to Lieutenant from March 25, 1899.
George W. Williams is promoted to Lieutenant from March 29, 1899.
P. N. Mohun is promoted to Paymaster from Sept. 15, 1899.
M. M. Taylor is promoted to Lieutenant from June 2, 1899.
H. S. Ritter is promoted to Lieutenant from June 4, 1899.
George E. Ide is promoted to Captain from March 25, 1899.
George M. Book is promoted to Captain from March 29, 1899, and will wait orders.
Thomas Perry is promoted to Captain from June 11, 1899.
J. B. Briggs is promoted to Commander from Oct. 10, 1899, and will wait orders.
J. S. Ogden is promoted to Commander from June 11, 1899.
William Braunersreuther is promoted to Lieutenant Commander from Nov. 2, 1899.
C. J. Boush is promoted to Lieutenant Commander from March 25, 1899.
Ensign William P. Scott is ordered to temporary duty at the navy yard, New York, Feb. 1, and to duty in connection with electrical plant of Kentucky Feb. 28.
Lieut. Commander V. L. Cottman will proceed home and wait orders.
Lieut. Commander Benjamin Tappan will proceed home and wait orders.
Lieut. A. N. Wood will proceed home and wait orders.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The Detroit left Key West yesterday for Cartagena.
The Castine has left Hongkong for Nagasaki.
The Vixen has arrived at Key West.
The Essex has arrived at St. Kitts.
The revenue cutter Manning has arrived at Bahia, Brazil.
The South Atlantic Squadron sailed to-day from Ensenada for Montevideo.

Admiral Farquhar at Caracas.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Jan. 29.—President Castro received Admiral Farquhar and his staff to-day. Later there was a garden party and a reception at the American Legation in honor of the officers of the flagship New York and gunboat Machias. F. B. Loomis, the United States Minister, will visit President Castro and his Cabinet to visit the American fleet to-morrow.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

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BROOKLYN.

Phenomenal Furniture Selling

25 to 50% from Everything in Stock.

Great Opening of Enlarged Department.

This sale will continue during this week only, and if yesterday's wonderful response means anything, it portends the greatest selling of Furniture in our history. And, indeed, it should be, for the advantages are the greatest ever offered. We are making this sale the means of showing you the immense enlargement and extensive improvements to our Furniture Store, made possible by our new building. It is with feelings of justifiable pride that we invite you to inspect these large improvements, unequaled, in fact, anywhere. The best facilities, the cleverest arrangement and most convenient classification. The stock itself

Nearly $200,000 Worth,

embraces everything that's new and beautiful and worthy. Every piece is marked with a red ticket showing clearly the regular price and the special sale price.

Aside from the advantages of the incomparable prices we feel sure that an inspection of our two immense floors, laden with all that is new and beautiful in up-to-date furniture, will amply repay the visitor with suggestions, ideas and enjoyments.

The exhibition rooms are unique in themselves; for instance, a full, elegantly furnished flat on the third floor—on the fourth floor a new suite of rooms suggesting appropriate and pretty furnishings for the Summer cottage or home.

Our display of parlor furniture is particularly a notable one, probably the most magnificent in extent and worthiness that has ever been shown.

One week and the discount 25% to 50% on everything in our whole collection.

THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD.

Persons Interested in Metropolitan in the Debt Syndicate—Bonus Note Issues.

A number of diverse reports were published in Wall Street yesterday relative to the taking of the Third Avenue Railroad Company's floating debt of $17,000,000. One of these was to the effect that Metropolitan interests were coming in to the Third Avenue on the basis of an exchange of one share of the former corporation's stock for two shares of that of the latter. This was emphatically discredited both by Edward Lauterbach, counsel for the Third Avenue, and by a representative of the Metropolitan.

A member of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. admitted that some persons interested in the Metropolitan were also interested in the syndicate to take up the Third Avenue debt, but only in their capacity as private individuals. He denied that the syndicate was interested in bearing the stock. "On the contrary," said he, "it is to our interests to see it rise in market value."

A prominent Director of the Third Avenue surface line made this official statement in regard to the arrangements with the syndicate: "We are to get from the syndicate money to pay the floating debt and additional money to effect needed improvements. It will all be paid for by the issuance of three-year interest-bearing notes of the company. The notes are issued, in return for the money we want over and above the equivalent of the floating debt, in other words, in return for money which may be needed for improvements, will carry with them a bonus in the option of subscribing at par to an equal amount of the new treasury stock of the company when it shall be issued. The notes, on the other hand, simply issued to pay off the floating debt, will not carry with them such an investment privilege."

"Is the interest on these three-year notes of the company as high as 6 per cent.?" this Director was asked.

"Oh, I don't know," said he. "That is a matter still under discussion."

The experts are still hard at work on the company's books, which are said to be in rather a complicated condition.

LOCAL GAS SITUATION.

Dissatisfied Consolidated Stockholders Turn to Mr. Lamb.

George E. Lamb, who has been preparing papers on behalf of some Consolidated Gas Company stockholders with a view to setting aside the election at the company's last annual meeting, said last night that he expected to serve the papers to-day and take his case into court five days afterward.

Mr. Lamb represents a much larger interest than was at first supposed. He held proxies for 8,000 shares at the meeting and has been getting more proxies through the mails ever since. He got proxies from three additional stockholders yesterday. Besides this interest there is that of persons who were present at the meeting with him, which he says is still larger. So that it is estimated that he must represent in one way or another not much short of 20,000 shares.

The protective committee of the Standard Gas Light Company, which now controls more than a majority of the stock of that corporation, met in the office of President Carter of the Bank of the Republic yesterday. They did not transact business of a radical nature at this meeting. They feel confident of the outlook at present.

Mr. Tappen's Birthday Anniversary.

Frederick D. Tappen, President of the Gallatin National Bank, celebrated his seventy-first birthday anniversary yesterday and received the congratulations of his numerous friends in the banking district. Mr. Tappen enjoys the distinction of being the dean of New York's bank Presidents.

Miss Gould's Gift to Berea College.

At the twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Alumni Club of Union Theological Seminary, held in the Hotel St. Denis yesterday afternoon, it was announced that Miss Helen M. Gould had contributed $5,000 toward the five-hundred-thousand-dollar fund now being raised for the establishment of Berea College, in Kentucky.

Georgetown and Western Sold.

GEORGETOWN, S. C., Jan. 29.—The reported sale of the Georgetown and Western Railroad to the syndicate which controls the Atlantic Coast Lumber Company of this city is confirmed to-day by Mr. Freeman, one of the Directors. The company has been reorganized, with Charles R. Flint of New York as President, and the road will be rapidly put in first-class condition.

Coal Trust Opponents' Road.

The State Railroad Commission will meet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel at 10 o'clock this morning to consider the application for the construction of a railroad from Kingston to Port Jervis and thence to Lackawaxen. This is the road decided upon by the independent coal producers of Pennsylvania and other States to enable them to more successfully compete with the members of the Coal Trust.

OVERDUE STEAMERS GET IN.

Nothing Heard, However, from the State of Nebraska and Ethiopia.

The heavy gales and rough seas that have prevailed during the last few days have delayed even the fastest liners, and as for the slow-going steamers, they are all several days late. The steamer which is the longest overdue is the State of Nebraska of the Allan State Line, which left Glasgow on Jan. 11, and for which relatives and friends of passengers on board have been anxiously looking for nearly a week. Nothing has yet been heard of her since she sailed from port, but at the office of the company it was said no apprehensions whatever were felt about her, as she is a slow boat.

Another liner that is overdue is the Ethiopia of the Anchor Line. She left Glasgow on Jan. 12 and was due in New York on Jan. 22. She has eighty passengers on board. Friends of theirs made inquiries about the boat at the office of Henderson Brothers, the agents, in person, by telephone, and by telegraph during the day, and they were all told that the company had no fears whatever for her safety.

The French liner La Normandie, which arrived last evening, over twenty-four hours late, had to force her way through variable gales and heavy head seas. She left Havre on the 20th, and when out two days ran into a northwestern

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THE BRITISH FAILURE.

Nothing could be more complete and sweeping than the admission by The London Times of the total failure of the British campaign against the Boers. Such an admission from that source is especially significant. Its significance proceeds not only from the peculiar position of The Times, which, in spite of all its mistakes, has managed to hold a more representative position than that of any other British newspaper. It proceeds from the fact that The Times is more responsible than any other British newspaper for the position in which the British Empire finds itself, a position far more humiliating than it has occupied before within the memory of man. Throughout all this South African imbroglio the voice of The Times has been still for war. Of wiles more inexpert it knew not. It has been so very much in favor of crushing the Boers that it has converted itself, according to the accusation of other British journals, into the personal organ of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, than whom no other British politician can be more offensive, in a general way, to the constituency for which The Times normally speaks, and its spokesmanship of which constitutes its unique authority.

When The Times owns that the British campaign has completely and decisively failed, the confession may safely be accepted. When The Times refers to the impendency of a catastrophe "without a parallel except in the surrender at Yorktown," it evidently means the surrender of Ladysmith. And all the news indicates that Ladysmith is to be abandoned to its fate. Indeed, it must be. The efforts to relieve it have distorted and spoiled the British plan of campaign. And they have decisively failed. The original plan of campaign was apparently to take the routes from Port Elizabeth and East London, which lead northward, to and through the Orange Free State, to the South African Republic. It was deviated from by the assumed necessity of repelling the invasion of Natal and afterward by the sentimental and patriotic necessity of relieving the garrisons of Kimberley, a hundred miles to the westward of the direct line of invasion, and of Ladysmith, two hundred miles to the eastward. On neither flank have the British operations come to anything. Ladysmith seems to be given up for lost. If Kimberley is not as frankly abandoned, that is probably only because it has been "relegated to the second plane" in public interest by the operations on the Tugela. The loss of either place would be most disastrous. The loss of both would be a blow from which British prestige would not recover in our time.

Doubtless there are important military lessons to be learned from the lost campaign, whether or not they will be learned in time to do the British any good. It is doubtless true, as Continental critics assert, that British tactics are antiquated, and that when employed against an enemy armed with modern weapons, and skilled in their use, they are even murderous. The "individual initiative" which the foreign critics admired in our own regulars at Santiago is of increasing importance with the improvement in the range of rifles, and with the open order which that improvement has compelled everywhere but in England. But quite as important a moral is the advantage of the defensive in modern warfare. This is not shown by the Boers alone. The garrisons of Kimberley and Ladysmith have illustrated it as well as the obstinate resistance of the Boers along the banks of the Tugela. Doubtless the Boers are not as well drilled for offensive work as the British. And they are so inferior in numbers that their Generals can run no risks, and must husband their human resources much more carefully. At the same time, when offensive action is clearly necessary, the Boers show to as good advantage as their enemies. The recapture of Spion Kop was as gallant a feat of arms as its capture. Doubtless the general conclusion from the campaign is that the Boers are more modern fighters than the British, and that it is to this they owe their success. It is to be expected that this lesson will be learned and laid to heart in England and applied, even to the revolution in the aristocratic composition of the British Army, for which Great Britain has already paid so dearly and for which she is likely to pay more dearly still.

Nor is it to be expected that there will not be important political as well as military lessons to be drawn from this tragical and costly campaign. The scapegoats thus far selected by the Opposition press seem to be very ill-selected. Poor Lord LANSDOWNE, poor Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH, poor Lord WOLSELEY—it would be an undiscriminating whale that would accept any one of these, or all three, as a satisfactory and eligible Jonah. It seems that there is as yet no dissent from the proposition that the war shall be pushed to a successful conclusion. It is likely that feeling will continue to prevail unless some of the foreign complications which the present predicament of England absolutely invites should call public attention to something of more national urgency even than the subjugation or extirpation of half a million pastoral and backward people in South Africa. But at the same time it is human nature that there should be a much larger number of Englishmen asking themselves whether the war was really necessary, in the light of the defeats of the British Army and the definitive loss of the first campaign, than were asking themselves that question six months ago, when no Englishman doubted that the result of making war would be a triumphal march from the sea to Pretoria. As soon as Englishmen begin a searching of hearts upon that subject, such solemn warnings as those of FREDERIC HARRISON and JOHN MORLEY will take on a new and deeper significance in the light of the event. Such Englishmen will be moved to conclude that the man who is chiefly responsible for such a national humiliation as no living Englishman can recall is the man who conducted what he called "the negotiations," and what Mr. HARRISON called "the efforts to goad the Boers into dogged resistance." The Minister for the Colonies is the man who forced on the war, in the confidence that it would be short, easy, and triumphant. He is the appropriate victim, now that it has turned out to be of undeterminable length, difficult enough to tax the resources of the empire, even without complications which may not be escaped, and has thus far brought to England nothing but defeat and shame.

SCHOOL REFORMS.

The school bills which come up this afternoon before the Cities Committees of the Senate and Assembly deserve serious consideration.

The Ford bill provides that the amount appropriated for salaries for the teachers and supervising force of the schools shall not be less than an amount equivalent to four mills on every dollar of assessed valuation of city property, and that the amount of money to be appropriated in any year to each borough shall be fixed by law at a minimum of $600 per teacher, and not be left, as at present, largely to the discretion of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

The effect of this bill will be to make the Department of Education less dependent on the Board of Estimate by fixing the gross amount of the salary fund, and by insuring for each teacher in the system a bare living at least. Such provisions mark progress in the management of the schools and should be quickly adopted by the Legislature.

The Esberg bill provides for greater power in the Board of Education and less in the Borough Boards. The present system is impossible. Whether its want of success comes from the incompetency of the school officials who administer the law, or from the inefficiency of the machinery itself, it is difficult to say with confidence. But no one doubts that the work of the schools is seriously hampered by the system, and few doubt that the entire system should be changed. Senator FORD and Senator ELSBERG deserve commendation for the work they are doing in this field.

Senator MARSHALL'S bill is a step distinctly backward. It seeks to return to the old system of separate boards in vogue before the consolidation, and to give to the Board of Estimate too intimate authority over school matters. New York is one city now, and it is a mistaken policy to maintain lines of division in providing for the performance of municipal functions in which all parts have a common, not a separate, interest.

BRYAN AND THE POPULISTS.

The Populists need not have the slightest fear that BRYAN will desert them. He is flesh of their flesh and can no more shake off their wild principles than he can reason rightly or talk little or do any other thing that nature has made impossible for him.

If he could he would not. The Populists are the only convinced and trustworthy supporters of Bryanite ideas. No Democrat attached to the principles of Jeffersonian Democracy can be a very firm or enthusiastic advocate of the doctrines of BRYAN. The party organization was seized upon in 1896 by men who professed to be Democrats, but were Populists by belief and association. They have kept their grip on it ever since, and they control it to-day. They also control BRYAN, and they will neither permit any other candidate to be nominated by the Democratic convention, nor will they permit BRYAN to discard or subordinate any of the cardinal principles of Populism.

Those Populists, therefore, who have lately expressed some concern lest BRYAN might be persuaded to make a bid for Eastern votes by dissembling or dropping some of the more dangerous doctrines of their party are evidently not in the confidence of the chief men of the tribe. Nor is it in any way material whether the Populists nominate him first and leave the Democrats the privilege of "indorsing" a candidate already in the field, or take him from the Democrats and "indorse" him at their convention. Some of them have been discussing this question with an appearance of anxiety, as though it were important. The Democracy in its present degraded estate is too near Populism and too deficient in self-respect to be at all particular whether it gets its candidate by original nomination or at second hand.

In 1896, 245,000 votes were cast for BRYAN and WATSON. This represents the middle-of-the-road, extreme, and unconditional Populists who would not make the concession to respectability involved in voting for SEWALL of Maine for Vice President. BRYAN would of course lose all these votes if he should waver in his devotion to the doctrines of the Omaha and Chicago platforms. But the vast majority of the voters of Populist inclinations must have cast their votes for the regular Chicago ticket, BRYAN and SEWALL. Those unnumbered multitudes in all the States where crazy delusions flourish would also drop BRYAN if he should weaken or seem to weaken in his loyalty to the cause they serve. Add to these the really convinced believers in 16 to 1, and there appears a total of so many hundred thousand voters that BRYAN'S candidacy and his hopes would be instantly blasted should these men withdraw from him and put up a true-blue Populist and fiat-money ticket.

It is preposterous, therefore, for Mr. BOURKE COCKRAN and other perplexed gentlemen casting about for political standing and recognition to argue that anti-imperialism or any other new issue can be forced to the front in the Bryan campaign, leaving free silver and Socialism out of sight and out of the thoughts of the people in the far background. As the Democratic candidate for the Presidency this year, W. J. BRYAN will profess and preach Populist doctrines as the foundation principles of his candidacy. He will talk anti-imperialism more or less in order to give renegade sound-money Democrats some decent pretext for supporting him. But that, like the anti-trust issue, will stand only in the relation of an outer adornment to the deep structural articles of faith that constitute the essentials of Bryanism.

INJUSTICE IN NAVY RETIREMENT.

There are in Washington a number of old men, (if men from sixty-three years of age up into the seventies may be called "old,") all of them officers of the navy, who have had forty and more years of honorable service, and every one of whom had served throughout the civil war "creditably," and who, because they were retired before March 3, 1899, when the Navy Personnel act went into operation, find themselves, one and all, invidiously discriminated against in favor of their former juniors and successors who did not happen to retire until after March 3, 1899.

The evils of hasty legislation in the closing hours of a session of Congress, when conference committees are the expedients by which bills are rushed through and amended by incongruous provisions without due consideration, were notable in the instance of this Navy Personnel bill. It aimed to harmonize conflicting interests and benefit the whole navy. It has been the unintentional means of grievously wronging every officer of the civil war, however eminent and honorable his record, who had the misfortune to become sixty-two years of age prior to March 3, 1899.

This anomalous condition has resulted from a provision in the bill that officers hereafter retired who creditably served in the civil war shall have the rank and pay of the next higher grade; a disconnected provision, appended in conference to another section, preventing the increase of pay of any officer already retired. While the manifest intent of this legislation was to reward the comparatively few civil war officers who still remained on the active list, it was overlooked that in elevating them to the next higher grade, (Rear Admiral,) the practical effect was to put them in rank and pay above their former seniors, who had served throughout the civil war and who were thus indirectly but actually degraded—passed over by recordless men who but entered the navy in the last days of the civil war.

When the attention of members of the naval committees was called to this unfortunate consequence of their legislation they frankly declared that they had never thought of this and certainly never intended to abase veterans like FRANKLIN, LUCE, BENHAM, GEORGE BROWN, WALKER, RAMSAY, EBBEN, and their worthy comrades of the staff, and that they would be prompt to rectify the wrong. It is to be hoped that Congress will speedily undo its inconsiderate and hasty work of March 3, 1899.

"UNBALANCED BIDS."

"Unbalanced bids" are familiar enough to contractors and to those having to deal with public works, but the term may not be understood by many readers who have noted the importance given to the remedy for this mischievous practice in the report of the Canal Committee, which has attracted such wide attention.

In a general way these bids may be said to be bids at high prices for items stated as of small amount in a contract and of low prices for items stated to be of large amount, the total being thus brought low enough to secure the job. When the work is actually done, it is found that there is a large amount of the high-priced items and vice versa, and the cost to the State and profit to the contractor are increased in proportion. This may result from the mistake of the engineers in charge of the work, who make the estimates of quantities, or from their connivance. It has been a favorite plan of swindling the public, and the Canal Committee devoted a good deal of time and labor to the study of a remedy.

Let us suppose that there is a job of excavation necessary. The engineers report that 100,000 yards of material will have to be removed and that of this 90,000 will be earth and 10,000 rock. One contractor, with no knowledge beyond this estimate, offers to do the work at 80 cents per yard for the earth and $1.60 for the rock. The total will be $48,000. Another contractor, with special knowledge, and possibly a tip from the engineer, bids 25 cents for the earth and $2 for the rock. His total is $42,500, and being the lowest, he gets the contract at those rates. When the work comes to be done, it is found that there are only 30,000 yards of earth and 70,000 yards of rock. The successful bidder gets for his work at the accepted rates $147,500, while the other would have done the same work at $121,000. The State loses the difference.

The plan proposed by the Canal Committee is one that has long been in use in the public works of France. In place of asking for bids for the total as estimated by the engineers, bids are asked for for the unit of each kind of work without regard to the quantity. In order to give a basis of calculation for bidders, the cost of each unit, under the circumstances of the job, is to be estimated first by the local engineer and then approved by the State Engineer, the Commissioner of Public Works, and the Canal Board. The contractors are then invited to offer a discount or a premium on the prices thus estimated, and the one that offers the greatest discount or the lowest premium secures the contract. The plan has worked admirably in France for a long time, and would doubtless work equally well here. The committee have so much confidence in it that they urge that its adoption be made the condition precedent to the legislation authorising the enterprise that they recommend.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Not infrequently in the past Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH has written about America and the Americans in a way that justified the suspicion of an intention on his part to perpetuate as long as possible every remnant of hostility between the United States and England, and, if he could, to arouse new animosities. In all or most of these attacks upon our motives and our morals, however, those of us who would could take a charitable view of the professor's course, grant him the full license of the foreign critic, and assume that he had innocently misinterpreted rather than willfully misstated the facts as he saw them. Such leniency is not deserved by Prof. SMITH, now that he has chosen to make in a London paper the monstrous statements in regard to the Maine which we republished yesterday. "Few things are more certain," wrote the professor, "than that the Maine was blown up by the ignition of coal in her bunkers." Now, the nature of the fate that overtook the Maine is not a matter of opinion. Every man alive who has examined the wreck in Havana Harbor is absolutely sure that she was sunk by an exterior and not by an interior explosion, while every other man alive has had an opportunity to inform himself on the subject as well as if he had made such an examination. Prof. SMITH either has so informed himself, in which case he has presented as facts what he knows are falsehoods, or he has not so informed himself and speaks of what he knows nothing with an assurance which his voluntary ignorance transmutes into reckless malice. Another sentence in his letter reads: "Nothing is more certain than that the Maine was not blown up by the Spaniards." This, though less important, is also unpardonable. No American of official or other responsibility ever laid the great crime at the doors of "the Spaniards," giving that phrase its ordinary significance, and whatever some of us may suspect in respect to unknown individual Spaniards supplies no basis at all for the Toronto man's insinuation. Englishmen need not worry about the pain they have inflicted by applying the name of our lost battleship to their floating hospital. The word recalls a great sorrow, but connected with it in American minds is no taint of wrongdoing, of false accusation, or of disgrace. That can never again be said of the name Goldwin Smith.

—Certain remarks recently put in print by M. EDOUARD NAVILLE, an eminent Swiss writer on political and economic subjects, should be of some interest to the curious little groups in New York and elsewhere who are just now laboring with such pathetic industry to convince themselves and others that the cause of the Boers is the same as that which inspired the patriotic devotion of the founders of our own Nation. M. NAVILLE begins by admitting that in a contest between a great monarchy and two small republics, the sympathy of Switzerland would concentrate by instinct on the weaker side, but he hastens to add that the wisdom of doing this depends on whether or not the Boers are the exponents of a righteous policy. Study of their history convinces him that they are not. The fight of the Transvaal, he says, "is not for the sake of its autonomy, which England would willingly respect; it is not for the sake of freedom—a thing alien to its institutions, and yet more so to its Government; it is for neither of these principles that the Transvaal rushes into a war which must ruin her. It is that she may retain a despotic ascendency over the Uitlanders and the pecuniary advantages attached to it. In a word, it is mainly a question of money. We cannot, therefore, concede that the Transvaal is on a par with our own forefathers or with the Montenegrins." This statement of the case cannot be expected to have any weight with those whose love of the Boers is merely an allotrope of hatred for England, but its truth and force will be recognized by everybody else, and with especial ease by those familiar enough with history to know that nations are not always to be judged by the names they give to their rulers, and that democratic principles may flourish in an empire and wither in a republic, according to the character of the people living in each.

—There is good reason for doubting the efficacy of such attacks on "Christian Science" as that which the Rev. Dr. W. S. CROWE made from the pulpit of the Church of the Eternal Hope on Sunday. Calm philosophical arguments are well enough in their way, but of what possible use is it to point out the logical absurdities of a system the followers of which long ago left logic far behind and are proud of the abandonment? The people ready to admit Dr. CROWE'S premises and competent to judge the legitimacy of his conclusions are little likely to be misled by the preposterous claims of the Eddy woman and her book agents. What they need is to have their attention called again and again to the fact that every community in which this delusion gains a foothold is seriously endangered in life and property. Each exponent of faith healing is always a potential, and often an actual, centre of infection, not only to believers in the wretched cult, but to all whom they meet in business or society or even pass on the street. This is far from generally realized at present, and to make it so is vastly more practical work than is the expression of gentle regret that the so-called scientists should drown their spoonful of truth in oceans of falsehood.

—So the Government, through the Post Office Department, has decided to make an elaborate campaign against the dealers in "green goods." Well, they are a bad lot, beyond question, and, whatever happens to them, will get no more than they deserve, but somehow one cannot help wondering if it is worth while to single out for special assault rascals who prey only upon other rascals, when there are so many rascals whose chosen and almost invariable victims are honest men. No respectable citizen ever was or ever will be deprived of a penny by members of the "green goods" fraternity, and if the latter are forced into other lines of criminal activity the chances are that they will become more rather than less dangerous to such of us as are not tempted by offers of counterfeit money. It may be that the only way to stop the "green goods" business is to offer immunity to those who try to buy bad money, but it's certainly an expensive remedy, and will put an end to a deplorable but very effective means of inflicting rude justice.

THE OUTLANDERS AND THE WAR

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The extraordinary display of force by the two Boer republics is the more astounding when we consider their resources in men. The white population, according to The Statesman's Year Book of the South African Republic in 1884, was 50,000, of which 40,000 are stated as of Dutch descent. In 1887 the relative figures are 60,000 and 45,000. The Orange Free State in 1880 numbered 61,022, and in 1890, 77,716. Up to 1887 immigration had played no mentionable part in the population of the Transvaal. The increase had been mainly in the natural way in both republics. In the ten years from 1880 to 1890 it amounted to 27.30 per cent., or 2.73 per cent. per annum, while in the Orange Free State this ratio represents the general increase pretty nearly up to a recent date. In the South African Republic it has become of vastly greater proportions. But we cannot accept a larger ratio from births for the Transvaal than what is established for the Orange Free State, as the people of both lead the same kind of life, i. e., an agricultural-pastoral one. It is a population thinly spread over an immense territory. Accepting, then, 2.73 per cent. as the rate of increase of the native white population for both republics from the dates stated, we have by 1899 the figure of 96,756 for the Orange Free State and of 79,770 for the Transvaal Republic, a total of 176,466. This is the extreme figure of what could be called "Boer" in the most liberal construction of the term. The number comprises men, women, and children. If every male from the age of twenty to forty-five were in the field the whole number could be no more than 34,410. It would comprise the weak and the cripple. I arrive at this figure by taking the United States census of 1890 as a guide, where the proportion of these age classes to the total population is as sixteen to sixty-two, or 19½ per cent. It is scarcely possible that the entire strength of native Boers can be drawn, or, if collected, for emergency, kept permanently in the field. That more than 25,000 men can be placed at any one time out of a population of this number is more than conjectural.

But there is another problem to solve, the problem growing out of the extra population of the Transvaal. This population takes its beginning in 1887, the time of the rise of the gold fever. An incomplete census taken in 1896 places the entire white population at 245,397, of which there were 137,947 men and 107,450 women. The State Almanac for 1898 gives the white population as 345,397. On the same basis, however, this larger number would represent 194,000 males. The entire male population of Boers in this number would be 40,000, and leave 154,000 males of all ages as of origin other than Boer. This part, deriving its origin from immigration since 1887, consists in the main of men in the prime of life. We have been told that England was forced into an attitude of hostility on this war by the oppression exercised by the Boers on the Outlanders. If this be true, then the feat is performed by the Boers of not alone successfully opposing a British force four times their number, but of holding in check an oppressed population of the proportion of five able-bodied men to one of their own. Or is this story of oppression a myth? The fact that the Outlander does not rise to the situation and assist his would-be deliverers is strong confirmation of the assertion from authoritative sources that his position in the east has been a satisfactory one. If the Boers had in their ranks anything near the 100,000 men they are credited with, the difference would have to come for the greater part from the Outlanders. The disparity between 30,000 and 100,000 could not possibly be filled to any appreciable extent by Dutch sympathizers from Natal or Cape Colony. British surveillance would be an impediment if no other existed.

But leaving this question open, the fact that there is no effort on the part of the Outlanders to assist their British deliverers in itself supplies sufficient cause for reflection to the sober mind of Great Britain. The above statement of the numerical differences in the two sets of population shows that a few years of statesmanlike waiting would have given England's colonial policy undisputed sway. That the Chamberlains and the Rhodeses have bungled the matter is no reason why England should persist in a course that, even victory gained, will have exhausted her to a point at which her enemies wish to see her. Whatever her errors, she stands as an impediment against the robber propensities of other Governments, none of whom is worthy or able to fill her place, and all see their chance in her exhaustion.

J. SCHOENHOF.
New York, Jan. 26, 1900.

"A FAIRLY CONTENTED WOMAN."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can you give me a little space to say a few words for some women. There are many kinds of us, but from a few articles which you have published lately one could gather the idea that we are all of a sort for which many of us have deep dislike, not to use any stronger expression. The report in this morning's issue of some club members who are indignant and insulted because they were given the chance to expose misdemeanors and annoyances in the place where such exposure might do most good, roused my ire to the speaking-out point. If those ladies had grounds for their complaints, why are they afraid to carry them to the place where they may be rebuked or remedied; and if they did not have just grounds for complaints, why did they do so much talking?

Another thing is the bank question. I have been a depositor in several of our city banks. Never, I regret to have to say, anything but a very, very small one, and I have never received anything but the most reasonable kind of treatment. Of course, I do not expect from a man who sees before him a line of impatient people all in a hurry to be served, the Chesterfieldian courtesy that I would look for from a partner in a cotillion, but I do look to be treated as a lady, and till now have never been disappointed, not even when I indorse my checks on the wrong end, and, as once did occur, mail a check to Boston with an error in the signature. Just at present I carry an account at a bank, probably as small a one as they have, and I feel sure that I will not be contradicted when I say that the treatment received there is uniformly businesslike and polite.

Having read so much of women's complaints of impolite, unjust, and unreasonable treatment, I felt that I must raise up my pen to try to tell that there are some women who are fortunate enough to be in the way when polite, just, and reasonable treatment is being dealt out.

A FAIRLY CONTENTED WOMAN.
New York Jan. 26, 1900.

OZONING CAR PASSENGERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Setting aside all questions as to the rights of car passengers, it is difficult to understand as a business proposition why the conductors are directed to keep open windows in the cars during all kinds of weather. Frozen passengers must succumb to sickness or death, or, escaping that result, at least protect themselves by finding more comfortable means of conveyance.

During the last cold snap the serious though laughable scene was presented of the conductor of a Madison Avenue car repeatedly rushing into the car to open windows which several very respectable looking passengers kept jumping from their seats to close as often as reopened by the conductor, who insisted that his orders were to keep them open and that he intended doing so to the "finish," even if it took all his time, which it then did, to the evident loss of divers uncollected fares to the company and greatly increased danger to passengers entering and stepping from the cars. For a time the scene was riotous.

Yesterday morning the temperature of a Broadway car was reduced considerably below the freezing point by the cold wind which entered through no less than six open attic windows. Several passengers vacated their seats to stand so as to keep moderately warm. The conductor of this car stated to an expostulating passenger that the inspectors along the line reported conductors who failed to keep open windows and explained also that it was left to the conductor's judgment as to how many of them should be opened, and added with an expression of grim humor that he thought "osoning" the passengers would do them good, and that he therefore opened six windows.

Health ordinances require the proper heating of the cars, and it is a painful commentary on those whose duty it is to enforce such regulations that any employes of the companies, whether of high or low degree, should be permitted to evade the law by letting in through open windows a score times more cold wind than sufficient to countervail the decrepit heating appliances.

A. NICKEL.
New York, Jan. 27, 1900.

AGUINALDO'S STATEMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of this date you reprint from The Springfield Republican a statement from Aguinaldo. It hardly seems possible that an intelligent American could read the first article of that statement and not conclude the writer incapacitated for any participation in the government of any people. The article makes Aguinaldo say:

"After a year's fighting I pitched my camp in the wild and unknown range of Biak-na-bato, where, toward the end of May, 1897, I established the Republican Government of the Philippines, and where, on the 14th of December, 1897, I concluded a treaty of peace with Don Pedro Alejandro Paterno on the following terms: Firstly—I was to be free to live abroad with the companions who were willing to follow me, and in Hongkong, which I had decided on as a place of residence, the payment of $800,000 indemnification money was to be made in three installments—$400,000 on receipt of all the arms that were in Biak-na-bato, $200,000 when the number of arms delivered up should amount to 800, and the remaining $200,000 on the total number of the same reaching 1,000."

Did The Springfield Republican stop to analyze this statement before they published it? I think not, or they would not have presented it hoping thereby to strengthen a sentiment for Aguinaldo. Aguinaldo cuts a fine figure in this pose as a patriot. He established his "republican" Government in a "wild and unknown range" as robbers are wont to establish their strongholds, and not among men or where there were people to be protected by legal regulations executed by wholesome-minded officials. His next step was to bargain for $800,000 to abandon his "republican" Government and people to the fate the Spaniards might elect, himself "to be free to live abroad," in other words, accept banishment from his country and people. He gave up his "established republican" Government pretty easily, and showed in the manner of his act that all he cared for his people, or any people, was to betray and abandon them for money. When he ordered his soldiers to fire upon the American troops he probably had in view a like "patriotic" act. Thus we see this brigand dealer in the blood of the fellows of his race posing as a lover of liberty and seeking it for his tribe. Without mentioning the many evidences that the idea of liberty with this treacherous Malay is "obey me or die," there is enough in this first article of Aguinaldo's statement to show the utter insincerity of the man and the utter inability and unfitness of his race to govern themselves.

Yet we behold the senior Senator from Massachusetts including Aguinaldo in the same category as Washington, the would-be President from Nebraska hoping to ride into the White House on a wave of Aguinaldo's patriotism, and hundreds of our public speakers and newspapers teaching our people that this system of Hispano-Malay treachery and bribery is the ideal political virtue, and the sort our forefathers taught, and upon which they founded our great Nation.

L. A. PEASE.
New York, Jan. 26, 1900.

AID TO INDIGENT VETERANS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Jan. 16 you published a communication signed "Veteran of the Civil War" regarding the allowing of posts of the Grand Army of the Republic to distribute public moneys for the relief of their indigent members. Your correspondent refers to veterans outside of Grand Army posts, and I presume he is one of them. The fact of their being outside the posts is largely due to their lack of the necessary qualification for membership therein. The distribution of relief by Grand Army posts is not a charity, but a slight return for the incalculable services rendered by those grand old heroes to the country in the darkest period of its existence, and is only given to those rendered prematurely disabled by the hardships they had to endure. Your correspondent evidently does not understand the method of distributing this relief, for he has overlooked a very important factor in the distribution, viz.: the Woman's Relief Corps, an auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic. No one familiar with honest veterans of the civil war has ever accused them of begging, and it is to a great extent only by the earnest efforts of these noble women that the needs of the disabled veterans (and not only the members of Grand Army posts) are discovered. It is then, after investigation by the Relief Committee, that the funds are paid out, and the report of the Relief Committee is verified by their oaths. The award is far more worthy than many to various institutions in the city for the payment of large salaries to their too numerous officials. VETERANI FILIUS.
New York, Jan. 29, 1900.

THE PALISADES PARK MOVEMENT

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I observe in your issue of Jan. 20 that there is in the Legislature a bill that provides for preserving the Palisades as a park. When such a proposition is before us, one naturally asks how much is such a park a necessity. To answer this completely one must get a little away from the persistent needs of the hour and realize that the people at large do not foresee the requirements of the future, and that when a popular demand comes for more park room it is already too late to acquire such parks except at an enormous expense. It was due to the energy of a few prophetic minds that labored unceasingly and preceded popular demand that we have now our Central Park.

Every citizen in New York is grateful for their farseeing wisdom. A city grows on the side of least resistance, and heretofore the Hudson River has kept in check the growth on the Jersey shore. As communication becomes better and accelerated by a bridge this will cease to be so much of a barrier, and then it will be too late to acquire the Palisades for a park. The fact that much of the Palisades is in New Jersey should not be considered as an obstacle, for its proximity will always keep a park there under the control of New Yorkers and for the benefit of its citizens. In fact, its water accessibility will make it adjacent to every part of New York City as no other park can be.

If the legislators are listening for the popular demand, let me speak for the millions yet unborn who will call them blessed for having the wisdom of foresight in acquiring this piece of ground for a nominal price, which can now be done and which the present bill provides for. We have already one of the grandest parkways in the world in our Riverside. Great as that is, it will be in the second place when Palisade Park is developed, and then New York may lay claim to being one of the most beautiful cities in the world.

Every citizen should be interested in adding this to the health-giving resources of the city.

H. K. BUSH-BROWN.
New York, Jan. 27, 1900.

PRIDE AND PREJUDICE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From the comments of all the English newspapers without exception it would seem that the British are exceedingly prejudiced in favor of courage. They tell of how the officers, disdaining cover, were killed; how the men charged through an open space in a storm of lead, and how the Boers kept themselves hidden. The substance of their almost unconscious opinion is that it is better to be courageous than intelligent, and that by this rule the Boers should be in honor bound to show themselves so that no matter if they should all be killed and lose the war—the thing is to be too proud to hide, though you may not be too proud to boast or too proud to kill your fellowman.

Now, why, in this age of science, courage should be placed above intelligence does not appear, unless it be that heredity is concerned. It would seem to the sober-minded that, instead of affording opportunities for the Victoria Cross, it would be better to avoid them by practicing good strategy, for strategy consists, after all, in threatening and in playing for position rather than in striking. A maxim might possibly be made to the effect that the more strategy the less blood. It is conceivable that war might be so waged that it would consist of a series of manoeuvres whereby at length, with little loss of life, the defeated acknowledges checkmate.

English pride has kept the nation from studying the Continental war methods, and, as always, they have relied on British pluck, tenacity, and the supposed general superiority of the English over other nations. Pride has made them believe themselves perfect; prejudice against things foreign has so insulated their army that it is now actually antiquated and worthy of the days of George III. Might the same not be partly true of their navy?

So, what between ranking courage above intelligence, acting as though the science of war (unlike other sciences) remains stationary, and believing that tenacity will at length answer their purpose—the outlook for Britain is not bright.

Bulldog tenacity forms part of their creed; if they substituted scientific tenacity in "finding the way round" all might be well, but to keep on and on with the same old methods on the same old beaten track means annihilation. I believe that pride and prejudice in their widest sense are the fundamental deterrents to British success.

E. H. F.

The Dewey Arch Site.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is an argument against erecting the permanent Dewey arch on the site of the temporary one which I have not yet seen advanced. This is the probability—it may fairly be considered a certainty—that the skyline above it, on the north side, would be turned immediately to advertising account. At present the huge advertisement extending along the top of the building in Twenty-fifth Street that runs from Broadway to Fifth Avenue is hidden from the view of any one approaching that point via Broadway; but if the arch were to become a fixture, a framework would speedily be erected on the roof of that building sufficiently high to expose this or some other business card above the top of the arch. This, of course, would absolutely destroy the artistic effect of the monument. The owner of the building, for the sake of keeping the arch in his neighborhood, might bind himself and future owners not to allow such an erection; but the value of a guarantee of this sort is not always to be depended on. This seems to me a strong argument against making the present site a permanent one.

JOSEPH B GILDER.
New York, Jan. 29, 1900.

The Revival Movement in Brooklyn.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You have from time to time given much space to the revival movement in Brooklyn. Is it not space and time lost? Is not the whole movement most unfortunate both for the Church and society? Has not the movement been one of confusion, contention, and disagreement from the very beginning? Was it not a mistake to bring Dr. L. G. Broughton here? He uses everything but brotherly love, wisdom, and discretion. He calls our universities and schools of higher learning the dens of demons and, in many instances, demons themselves. He attacks the Unitarian Church instead of attacking the devil. It seems to me that the devil is in the midst of those brethren who have organized; and the sooner they disorganize, go back to their own churches, preach the Gospel of Jesus Christ to the blind, to the poor, to the broken-hearted, to the captives of sin and misery, the better it will be for Brooklyn and the entire community. The Holy Spirit never comes until the people of God are of one accord. We are sure that the ministers of God are not of one accord in Brooklyn. The whole affair is unfortunate. Brethren, disband, send Dr. Broughton home, and let each pastor return to his field of labor, for the harvest is ripe and Satan is gathering it into his garner. Yours for God and His Church.

F. BUTLER THOMPKINS
New York, Jan. 29, 1900.

Not Pastor Emeritus.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I observe that in your paper and other papers I am often spoken of as the "pastor emeritus of the Lafayette Avenue Church." Allow me to say that when I resigned my long and happy pastorate the church kindly offered me the honor of "pastor emeritus." But I declined their generous offer, because I could not consent to receive any annual allowance or "pension," and also because I did not wish to occupy any official position that would interfere in any way with the perfect freedom of my excellent successor. In justice to him and to myself, please to publish this brief note of correction.

THEODORE L. CUYLER
Brooklyn, Jan. 29, 1900.

Expectoration in Public Places.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read most thankfully "Prisea's" letter in the Sunday TIMES on "the spitting nuisance." I write to ask you if the Board of Health has not the power to enforce a penalty. Why should it be allowed to forbid unless it can enforce? As it is, no attention whatever is paid to the notice in street cars against this dangerous and disgusting habit. The street cars of New York from this very evil are not a fit place for a clean and self-respecting pig to get into, and are a disgrace to our municipality.

Z. Z
New York, Jan. 29, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Mechanical.

"Throggins talks like a man with wheels in his head."

"Yes, but he has a good deal of lost motion. He rattles on so."—Chicago Tribune.

Circumstances.

Parson Meekins (to convict)—My friend, remember we are here to-day and gone to-morrow."

Convict (calmly)—You might be, but I ain't.—Baltimore Jewish Comment.

Why He Laughs.

"What awful rot Funsmith's jokes are."

"Well, I cannot say that I am able to detect any merit in them, but I notice that you laugh heartily at every one."

"Laugh? I've got to laugh! Owe him $10."—Harlem Life.

She Got It.

"My dear," began the minister's wife, "there's a bonnet down at the millin—"

"There you go again," he interrupted; "always thinking of worldly things."

"But, my dear, you wrong me," she said, "This bonnet is perfectly heavenly."—Philadelphia Press.

A NARRATIVE POEM.

James Foley, Jr., in Bismarck Tribune.

He wrote home: "Mother dear, I have
A place that cannot fail,
I'm working for the commonwealth"
(He was—he was in jail.)

"I board and lodge at my employer's
House," (t'was true, you see,)
"I have a private room that has
Been set apart for me.

"My habits are quite regular,
I do each bidden task.
My food" ('twas bread and water lone)
"Is all that I can ask.

"I'm held above my fellow-men
And my companions here."
(He was the only prisoner
Kept in the upper tier.)

"I do not think that I can come
To see you Christmas day.
I hoped to, but I do not see
How I can get away.

"I am to make a journey soon,"
(He was condemned, you know,
For murder,) "but I cannot say
Yet, just where I will go."

The Sheriff wrote after 'twas done:
"Your son died suddenly.
'Twas just this morning he dropped off"
(The gallows, don't you see.)

"Your son stood nigh among us here."
(The gallows was quite tall.)
"And hundreds gathered at the last"
(They did—to see him fall.)

The dear old lady heaved a sob
And said, drying her eye:
"Ah well! Since he must be cut down,
I'm glad he stood so high!"

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Theatrical Incidents of a Night Devoid of Novelties.

MRS. LANGTRY SPEAKS A PIECE

A New Variety Farce for Ward and Vokes—Beatrice Herford's Monologues—At the Opera.

The still further postponement of the beginning of Miss Netherside's engagement at Wallack's left last night free from "novelties" in the theatrical field. Yet there were a number of incidents calling for record. Mrs. Langtry's first recitation of "The Absent-Minded Beggar" in khaki at the Garden Theatre, in the circumstances, attracted a large number of first nighters. At the Fourteenth Street Theatre Chauncey Olcott reappeared in his "Romance of Athlone" before a large crowd.

Over at the Grand Opera House they had the only unfamiliar play in town, but "The Floor Walkers," in which those broad caricaturists, Messrs. Ward and Vokes, are the stars, can scarcely be termed a "novelty." It is a knock-a-bout variety farce of the most ordinary pattern. Most of its jokes have done service many years. Few of its songs are new. But it was received with boisterous demonstrations of joy by an audience that packed the big theatre to overflowing.

It is the humor of Messrs. Ward and Vokes to dress like tramps and to call themselves Harold and Percy. They are naturally funny fellows, but they are quite unambitious. They give good measure and they receive capable assistance from agile and graceful Lucy Daly, whose dancing is remarkable; Margaret Vokes, and William West, while their company also includes the Chicago Ladies' Quartet and a troupe of young women who are particularly picturesque and effective in a tuneful "coon" divertissement.

"THE ABSENT-MINDED BEGGAR."

Mrs. Langtry Recites Kipling's Verses Under Very Trying Conditions.

Mrs. Langtry made her attempt to popularize Kipling's verses, "The Absent-Minded Beggar," at the Garden Theatre last evening under circumstances that were very depressing, to say the least. According to the programme the orchestra was to play the music written to the words by Sir Arthur Sullivan, and Mrs. Langtry was then to come on and recite the poem. A lack of rehearsals or dense stupidity on the part of the musicians resulted in a massacre of the music by the fiddlers. It was a performance such as would have been a disgrace to a barn-stormer's orchestra, and so utterly depressing as to throw cold water on all that followed.

Mrs. Langtry made a quick change after the final scene of "The Degenerates" and came to the front to the squeak of a fife and the rattle of drums. She wore a khaki costume with a train of the prevailing street length and a zouave jacket. The latter had a collar of red and brass military buttons. A row of the buttons also extended down the middle of the front breadth of the skirt and was its only trimming. Knotted about her waist was a red military sash. On her head was a huge picture hat of black lace with a rosette of red, white, and blue ribbons, which were supposed to give the American tinge to the costume.

Just how to receive the recitation was a puzzle to the audience. A few started to applaud after the first verse. There was an awkward pause, a hesitation, as if that was a mistake, and then feeble attempt to awaken enthusiasm died away. So Mrs. Langtry went on to the end, and then received some perfunctory applause, while men and women looked wonderingly at one another, as if they did not quite know what it all meant or what it was best for them to do under the circumstances. So they went home, and the first theatrical attempt at "The Absent-Minded Beggar" fell rather flat. Mrs. Langtry is not an elocutionist, whatever else she may be.

"LE NOZZE DI FIGARO" AGAIN.

Mozart's Opera Repeated at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Mozart's delightful comic opera, "Le Nozze di Figaro," was repeated at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. The audience was one of large size, but it was neither as large nor as enthusiastic as it should have been. It seems inevitable that we shall finally have to admit that the operatic public, with its superficial regard for works of art, does not appreciate this really great production of genius. The trouble is that there are no sentimental situations in "Le Nozze di Figaro," and consequently there are no mellifluous love duets, with the glamour of moonlight and the suggestion of rhapsodic passion to come. The opera is without a tenor. The leading men are baritone and bass, and only a second tenor appears in a very subsidiary part.

On the other hand, the book is a clever comedy of intrigue. Indeed, if most of the operagoers only knew that the work was unfit for the "young person," against whom the doors of the theatre should so often be closed, the book would receive the study which is not now given to it. Then operagoers would know what was going on, and they would enjoy the inimitable manner in which Mozart set the diablerie of the whole thing to music. But the average operagoer regards a libretto as a set of syllables for the singers to employ with pretty tunes and as a hint for the cut of dresses. Consequently at a performance of "Le Nozze di Figaro" most of the audience listens to "Voi che sapete," "Dove sono," and the letter duet—possibly also to "Non piu andrai"—and the rest is Greek. When Susanna puts the girl's dress on Cherubino and when that young scapegrace tumbles into the flower bed, there is laughter; for a boy disguised as a girl and awkward in skirts is funny to the eye, while from the invention of the theatre a fall on the stage has been conceded to be a stroke of true humor.

Last night's performance enlisted the services of the same persons as have already appeared in this work, except that Mme. Sembrich was this time the Susanna. Her performance of this part is familiar, and it need only be said at this time that it was never better in voice or comic spirit than it was last night. Mme. Eames as the Countess, M. de Reszke as Almaviva, and Signor Campanari as Figaro repeated their well-known interpretations. The performance seemed to move somewhat slowly at times, yet the ensembles were excellently sung. Signor Mancinelli conducted.

Castle Square Opera Company.

Planquette's opera, "The Chimes of Normandy," was revived last evening by the Castle Square Opera Company at the American Theatre in the presence of an audience justly enthusiastic in its praise of the singing. This week's bill promises to be most successful. Soloists and chorus put forth their best efforts, and the voices of the former were adequate to their respective rôles. The familiar airs were redemanded by the audience. With Miss Eloise Morgan as Germaine, the lost Marchioness; Miss Gertrude Quinlan as Serpoletie, William Pruette as Henri, the Marquis of Corneville; Reginald Roberts as Jean Grenicheaux, all assisted in giving a spirited performance.

At Koster & Bial's.

There were several new features introduced in the programme last evening at Koster & Bial's Music Hall. Miss Mildred Howard de Grey, "the bare-foot girl," appeared in an original act, called "Naughty Anthony Dance," which was a novelty. Adele Purvis-Onri gave a fine exhibition on slackwire and ball. Several portraits were displayed, among them those of Queen Victoria and President Krüger, which were repeated after the applause both invoked. It was apparent that the audience was sharply divided on the South African war question. The six Sennetts in an act entitled "O'Flaherty's Visit to the Zoo" amused as well as amazed the audience by their mimicry and acrobatic feats. Marion Manola appeared both in song and recitation. Her reception was as cordial as ever. Lafayette, "the imitator," also presented a new act. Others who appeared were Ethel Tillson, the sisters McNulty, the Tobins, O'Brien and Havel, King and Cray, Fred Niblo, and Ramza and Arno.

The Fourteenth Street Theatre.

Chauncey Olcott was welcomed back last night by an audience which taxed the capacity of the Fourteenth Street Theatre to its utmost. The star appeared in the leading rôle of Augustus Pitou's drama, "A Romance of Athlone." His engagement opened as auspiciously as his previous appearances in this city. The play gives him full scope for the exercise of his vocal accomplishments and powers as an actor. In the third act, when he visits a gypsy camp, and in disguise tells fortunes, the audience was kept laughing throughout its progress. The dialogue was extremely clever.

Mr. Olcott is supported by a capable company. Olive White as Rose Mannering was all that could be desired. Richard Malchien as the villain of the play did excellent work. Miss Martin made a clever Lady Ponyane. Miss Marscelli was the gypsy girl.

At the Murray Hill.

The Donnelly Stock Company, at the Murray Hill Theatre, presented last night Marguerite Merington's comedy, "Captain Letarblair," as their revival for this week. Produced as it was last night the comedy seems as enjoyable as ever, and certainly affords the patrons of Mr. Donnelly's theatre a genuine pleasure. The portrayal of the title rôle by Ralph Stuart was an excellent bit of work, and Miss Dorothy Donnelly gives a clever characterization of Fanny Hadden. William Redmund's Dean Ambrose was good, and Miss Grace Huntington was in her element as Hyacinth Messiter. The other parts, which were taken by Edwin Nicander, Thomas L. Coleman, Charles Waldron, and Georgia Welles, were all well done. Next week's attraction will be Ludwig Fulda's drama, "The Lost Paradise."

Theatres and Music Halls.

EDEN MUSEE.—The new war views of scenes in South Africa attracted much attention. New comic and mysterious moving pictures were also shown.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Charles Frohman's comedians in Hennequin and Valabreque's farce, "Make Way for the Ladies," was presented last night, and kept a large audience in laughter with its amusing situations.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—The Rossow Midgets entertained their audiences with a boxing burlesque and weight-lifting antics. Montgomery and Stone, the three Merkel sisters, Dempsey, Mitchell and company, Diana, McPhee and Hill, and the Kalatechnoscope made up the balance of the programme.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—A most satisfactory vaudeville programme was given at the two performances, the star features being the Four Cohans in their sketch, "Running for Office." Others were Yorke and Adams, John E. Carey, Whitney brothers, Ethel Levey, Raymond, West and Sunshine, Lenton Brothers, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Darrow, and Grace Smythe.

LION PALACE MUSIC HALL.—An attractive programme of high-class vaudeville was presented yesterday. Among the leading features are Herr Von Polin, lightning oil painter; Miss Emma Krause, a soprano soloist; Howard sisters, singers and acrobatic dancers; Klein and Clifton, acrobatic comedy sketch team; Mayo sisters, character change artists, and Sam Holdsworth, tenor soloist.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—The Dainty Duchess Burlesque Company kept their large audience last evening in excellent humor with their sketch entitled "Manhattan Beach by Moonlight," which has many amusing and clever situations. In the olio were Monroe and Mack, Miss Letta Meredith, Howard and Emerson, McCree and Trayers, the Mimic Four, and Swor and Voe.

DEWEY THEATRE.—The Utopian Burlesquers and the long olio attracted a large audience to this house yesterday. The features in the olio, which included two burlesques entitled "Le Chat Noir," and "Hotel Razzle Dazzle," were Barton and Ashley, the three Gardners, the Sisters Lane, James C. Flynn, Lida Dexter, Clara Adams, and Patrice in a new sketch called "A New Year's Dream."

THEATRE COMIQUE.—The Rose Hill English Folly Company appeared for a week's engagement last night in a sketch entitled "The Jolly Old Sport," which begins the entertainment, which is composed of all sorts of musical, dancing, and acrobatic specialties. Among the company are Berry and Hughes, Joseph J. Sullivan, Miss Carrie Webber, Miles and Raymond, Willard and Raymon, and Swan and Bamford.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Miss Cora Stuart and her company presented "The Fair Equestrienne" with success, and her work throughout the sketch met with approval. The remaining part of the bill included Caron and Herbert, Midgley and Carlisle, George Evans, Grazer and Hazel, Fields and Ward, biograph pictures, Lavender and Tomson, Riley and Hughes, Lynch and Jewell, and Mr. and Mrs. Tom McIntosh.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—Princess Olga, whose specialty is the taming of snakes and alligators, made her first appearance yesterday. Other novelties in the programme were Monsulla and Russell, aerialists; the Italian Four, Porello's illusions and dissolving views, Young Americus, the strong man, and George Hussey, ventriloquist. In the theatre were J. M. Moore's Southern minstrels and a company of vaudeville artists.

MISS HERFORD'S MONOLOGUES.

Miss Beatrice Herford's entertainment at the Lyceum Theatre yesterday afternoon was attended by a numerous and appreciative audience. Miss Herford writes her own plays, from observation of life, and serves as her own dramatic company. She acts only one part in each of her little comedies, but in such a way as to make the doings and sayings of the other characters easily imagined.

Yesterday's programme included the sketch in which a young mother and her first-born are passengers in a street car, the conversation of female boarders on the piazza of a Summer hotel, the dramatized tribulation of the talkative lady whose husband is confined to the house with a cold, and two or three other pieces.

Her keen sense of humor and extraordinary powers of observation and selection are indicated both in the writing and in the performance of these monologues. Her reproduction of familiar tricks of speech are delightfully apt, while the play of her features is both subtle and graphic. Miss Herford will give another entertainment at the Lyceum Theatre next Monday afternoon, Feb. 5.

MISS LOFTUS IN COMEDY.

To Appear in Shakespearian Plays with Mme. Modjeska.

Since Miss Cissie Loftus defeated Weber & Fields, who attempted to secure an injunction to restrain her from appearing under any other manager, little has been heard of her, except an occasional appearance in vaudeville. It has become known, however, that she will make her appearance in this city during the forthcoming engagement of Mme. Modjeska at the Fifth Avenue Theatre the latter part of next month as a member of the Modjeska company.

It has been announced that Mme. Modjeska will not confine herself to the new play "Marie Antoinette," but will also give some Shakespearean revivals. In "Twelfth Night," which will be put on for a series of matinées, Miss Loftus will make her appearance in the rôle of Viola. During the past month Miss Loftus has been traveling with the Modjeska company, and has availed herself of the opportunity of receiving direct instructions from Mme. Modjeska in the rôle which she is to assume. The engagement of Miss Loftus has been kept a profound secret.

It is also intimated that Miss Loftus will be seen in other revivals of the dramas of Shakespeare.

MISS BATES AND HER STOCKINGS.

Broadway Window Display Leads the Actress to Bring a Suit.

Miss Blanche Bates is the latest actress whose feelings have been outraged, and they have been outraged to such an extent that she is seeking redress in the law courts. Yet the defendants in the suit for an injunction that she has begun probably thought that they were paying her a very nice compliment, for they alluded in all sorts of adulatory terms to the play in which Miss Bates is taking the leading part and spoke of the principal scene in which she appears as having "set all New York talking."

The actress takes the part of a hosiery model, and, in the words of the complaint, the part in question is "carried out by the plaintiff mainly sitting down upon the stage floor in full dress, and taking off a number of fanciful and artistic stockings, short in length, in such manner as not to disclose to the audience," &c.

The trouble is that a Broadway firm of hosiers, Peck & Peck, have arranged a show window which they label "The Stocking Girl's Window." They display a number of stockings in a lifelike manner, and the models show none of the reticence of Miss Bates. A label in the window states that the models show "the exquisite hose used by Miss Bates in the famous stocking scene. * * * The models are made from life."

It is the last line that the actress objects to. As her lawyers said yesterday: "She fears that it may create a false impression." Therefore she has instructed House, Grossman & Vorhaus to move for an injunction restraining the firm from advertising their models as being made "from life," at any rate from suggesting that they are made from Miss Bates's life. Papers were served on the defendants yesterday, and the case will come up for argument in the Supreme Court on Feb. 5.

"BELLE OF NEW YORK" IN COURT.

Application to Restrain Mr. Lederer from Producing It at the Casino.

Decision was reserved by Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, on a motion by counsel for Gustave Kerker, Hugh Morton, and George B. McLellan, to restrain George W. Lederer, the George W. Lederer Company, and Samuel S. Schubert from producing "The Belle of New York" at the Casino.

Kerker wrote the music and Morton the libretto. They assigned their right in the play to the George W. Lederer Company on the condition that they were to receive a royalty of 5 per cent. on the gross receipts. The plaintiffs claim that the play is being produced at the Casino by George W. Lederer's company, to whom it was never assigned, and that they should receive over $10,000 of back royalties, which became due by the George W. Lederer Company prior to the production of the play in London.

Counsel for Mr. Lederer opposed the granting of an injunction pending the trial of the action. He said that Lederer was the sole owner of "The Belle of New York," and had, before it became a success in London, lost $50,000 on it. As a matter of fact, he said, the plaintiffs owed Lederer $30,000.

W. J. FLORENCE'S WIDOW SUES.

Wants a Divorce from G. H. Coveny, Whom She Married in 1893.

Suit for divorce was begun before Vice Chancellor Pitney, at Jersey City, yesterday by Mrs. George Howard Coveny of Asbury Park, N. J., on the ground of desertion. Mrs. Coveny was the widow of William J. Florence, the comedian.

In her bill Mrs. Coveny says she was married to Coveny in 1893, after an acquaintance of only two months. Shortly after, she says, Coveny began to draw on her for money. She complied with his demands at all times. Three years ago he asked her for $10,000.

She gave it to him, and he then told her that she would never be bothered with him again. He left the house immediately after, and she has never seen him since. He is now in England, and is said to be on the stage. Mrs. Coveny is seventy years old, while her husband is barely fifty years old.

The E. E. Rice Benefit.

The preparations for the benefit for Edward E. Rice to take place at the Metropolitan Opera House, February 15, are going on without a hitch, and the benefit promises to be one of the most notable events of its character held in this city. In addition to the various managers who are on the committee, Messrs. Nat C. Goodwin and William Gillette will represent the actors now playing in this city. "From Broadway to Tokio," "Chris and the Wonderful Lamp," Miss Anna Held, "The Belle of New York," Weber & Fields, and every other organization playing in the city during the week of the benefit will be represented in the bill. The orchestras of the theatres have volunteered, and from them a grand orchestra of over 100 pieces be selected.

Clyde Fitch Seriously Ill.

Clyde Fitch, the playwright, has been taken seriously ill, and may be confined to his home for a long period. During the past week he contracted a severe cold, which settled in his stomach, and at one time during yesterday his temperature was extremely high. At his home last evening it was said that, while he was resting quietly, his condition was unchanged.

CHINESE ARE DISSATISFIED.

Official and Mercantile Circles Disturbed—Russian Papers Say Partition Is Inevitable.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 29.—The deposition of the Emperor Kwang-su creates great dissatisfaction among the Chinese officials in the Yang-tse Valley, and native mercantile circles are disturbed, fearing trouble. It is rumored that the Emperor will be reinstated in one year.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 29.—The newspapers here are paying considerable attention to the events in China. The Novosti expresses the opinion that the dynasty will last for a long time to come, but adds that China will never be restored to her former condition, and that the "unavoidable" work of partition will be accomplished peacefully, though perhaps in the distant future."

The Rossija asserts that it was not necessary for Russia to take a hand in the coup d'etat, and adds:

"A Russo-Japanese alliance is inevitable. It is only a question of time. In the meanwhile, it is important that the control of the naval and military forces of China does not fall into the hands of the Americans, British, or Germans."

The paper concludes: "We must keep on the alert and see how the new situation affects the interests of Western Europe, above all, those of England."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—No confirmation has reached the State Department of the reported death of the Chinese Emperor. Because of the peculiar roundabout way in which the story found circulation, its accuracy is subject to considerable doubt. Moreover, a dispatch was received at the State Department this morning from United States Minister Conger, at Peking, containing no reference to the report. It is regarded as incredible that the Emperor should be dead and lying in state in Peking without Mr. Conger's knowledge. The officials, however, while discrediting this particular story, look upon it as an ill-omen for the future of the Emperor, recalling the fact that such rumors are frequently put afloat in China by way of preparing the public for some coup.

At the Chinese Legation it was said that absolutely nothing official had been received on the reported death of the Emperor, and the Legation has no reason to believe the report true.

Russian Spies in Sweden.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 29.—The newspapers are becoming persistent in their demands for explanations from the Government respecting the steps it is pursuing regarding the alleged Russian spies who, for several weeks past, are reported to have been seen in different parts of Sweden, especially in the neighborhood of fortified places. The papers declare that if the reports are true the Government must address an unequivocal intimation to Russia that such proceedings must cease. There will probably be an interpellation in the Riksdag on the subject.

Paris Carpenters Gain Their Point.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—The strike of carpenters engaged on the exposition buildings came to an end to-day, in consequence of a decision by the Arbitration Committee, composed of representatives of the employers and the workmen, in favor of the strikers. An increase of 10c. per hour for work on buildings twenty-five metres or more in height was recognized as a just demand, such work being considered dangerous.

A New Jersey Man a Suicide.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The inquest over the remains of Harold Michaels, who, according to letters found upon him, was a clerk employed by the Stone Storage Company of Rocky Hill, N. J., resulted to-day in a verdict of suicide. The deceased had been staying at a hotel in the city since Jan. 3. He shot himself in a saloon Jan. 25.

Wreck on the French Coast.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—Heavy snowstorms prevail throughout France, especially on the north and west coasts, where numbers of small wrecks have occurred. The Spanish steamer Primero, from Bilbao for New York, has been wrecked off Point Lebous, near Brest. Her crew, consisting of eighteen men, was rescued by fishboats.

CASTELLANES LEAVE LAKEWOOD.

The Count and Countess de Castellane came up from Lakewood yesterday morning, where they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Miller Harris. They went directly to Miss Helen Gould's residence. After luncheon with Miss Gould they went for a drive. Thursday evening the Count and Countess, with other guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harris, will see Mrs. Langtry in "The Degenerates" at the Garden Theatre.

In the near future Miss Mary Paxton, who was with the Countess at Ogontz, will give a luncheon for the Count and Countess at the St. Andrew's. The guests upon this occasion will be former Ogontz girls. It was at first planned to have only women present, but the Countess accepted the invitation only upon the condition that she be allowed to bring the Count.

"You know," she said, "I can't go anywhere without him."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The weather, which must perforce be mentioned in any daily review of the doings of the New York social world, inasmuch as at this period of the year it has much to do with the present movements and plans of the members of the gay world, promises to repeat its performances of last Winter. Then, as now, January brought a delightful and mild temperature until near its death, when the Winter set in in earnest and there was a succession of cold waves and snowstorms. The disagreeable but warm rain of Sunday night was followed yesterday by bright skies and bracing air in the morning and by bitter cold at late afternoon and night. The heavy fall in temperature made a sudden demand for automobiles for the opera and the Astor ball last evening on the part of people who did not wish to subject their servants and horses to the exposure of the night's cold. The supply of these health-saving and humane vehicles, however, could not meet the demand, and so many coachmen, grooms, and horses suffered that society might enjoy itself.

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The event of yesterday was Mrs. Astor's annual ball, to which a number of the guests went from the opera, where "The Marriage of Figaro" was sung, and from several dinners, notably one given by Mrs. Whitelaw Reid. The story of Mrs. Astor's ball will be found in another column. The last of the second series of Mr. Bagby's musical mornings took place at the Astoria, and there were a number of "at homes" in the afternoon. Mrs. Eben Wright (Miss Pell) of 10 West Fifty-third Street gave a dinner at her residence in the evening.

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The sewing class of the Lying-In Hospital will meet this morning at Mrs. George Crocker's. Miss Callender and Miss De Forest will give another of their "Tuesday nights with music" at their apartment in the Tiffany Building this evening. Mr. George Coppell will give a large reception to introduce his youngest daughter, Miss Grace Coppell, at his residence, 40 Fifth Avenue, this afternoon, and among the "at homes" of the afternoon will be those of Mrs. Maturin L. Delafield, 475 Fifth Avenue; Mrs. M. Augustus Field, 14 West Thirty-sixth Street, and Mrs. Robert Hoe, 11 East Thirty-sixth Street. Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and the Misses Gerry will give the second and last of two Tuesday afternoon receptions to-day. The Junior Badminton Club will have its first meeting for the season at the Berkeley School Building on Madison Avenue this evening. This will be one of the most notable dinner evenings of the season and will bring a number of large, formal dinners, some of them so elaborate in appointment and so large in size as to be worthy of the title of banquets. The most important of these dinners will be given by Mrs. William Schermerhorn, Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mrs. George L. Rives, and Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman. Mrs. James Brown Lord will give a dinner of twenty covers.

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Miss Rose Antoinette Preston and Miss Maude Jackson will give what is called "The Chantant" at Sherry's this afternoon. Miss Jackson will play the piano and Miss Preston will dance. Miss Preston is the daughter of the late Stephen Preston, for many years the Haitian Minister at Washington. She is an accomplished young woman, and is an extremely graceful dancer. Among Miss Jackson and Miss Preston's patronesses for this afternoon's affair are Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. Luther Kountze, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood, Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Almeric H. Paget, Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr., and Mrs. F. R. Rohl.

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Among those who have secured boxes for the great concert to be given at Carnegie Hall on Tuesday evening, Feb. 6, the entire proceeds from which are to be devoted to the Dewey Arch Fund, are Messrs. William E. Dodge, Morris K. Jesup, Charles T. Barney, Anson Phelps Stokes, George Bowdoin, H. B. Hollins, V. Everett Macy, Jacob Schiff, Mrs. Hood Wright, Miss Delia Gurnee, and Mr. John D. Rockefeller. The committee in charge of the concert is composed of Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Robert Abbe, Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod, Miss De Forest, Miss Callender, Miss Laura J. Post, and Miss Hewitt. Every effort is being put forth to make this concert not only a notable musical, but a social affair, and there is every reason to believe that its financial results will be such as to add a gratifying amount to the sum already subscribed for the perpetuation in marble of the beautiful arch. Admiral Dewey and Gov. Roosevelt will be present at the concert, and the latter will make a brief address during the interval between the first and second parts of the programme. Among those who have volunteered their services are Mme. Nordica, M. Edouard de Reszke, Mr. Evan Williams, Mme. Gadski, M. Emil Paur, and Mr. Walter Damrosch, as well as the full chorus of the Oratorio Society and an orchestra of sixty pieces. "The Manila Te Deum," composed by Mr. Walter Damrosch in honor of the victory at Manila, will be the first number on the programme. Boxes and seats can be obtained at Carnegie Hall, Tyson's, and the Fifth Avenue and Astoria Hotels.

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The Society of Arts and Letters, a newly formed organization whose members are men distinguished in the professions, and are also members of the parent association, the Social Science Association, will meet this evening at Mendelssohn Hall. Mr. Charles Dudley Warner will address the meeting, and addresses will also be made by Prof. J. C. Van Dyke and other eminent littérateurs. This meeting will bring out a very representative assemblage. Membership in the new society is considered a mark of distinction, as it is a synonym for deserved reputation in letters and the arts.

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Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood has sent out cards for a large afternoon reception at her residence, 49 East Thirty-fourth Street, on Friday, Feb. 2. At this reception there will be music and a bride dance, given by Filipinos from Manila.

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Mrs. Whitelaw Reid gave last evening at her residence, 451 Madison Avenue, a dinner of forty covers, in honor of Miss Mary Crocker. The guests, for the most part, were members of the younger set in society. Dinner was served at small tables. The majority of the guests went from the dinner to Mrs. Astor's ball.

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Some fifteen hundred dollars was realized for the Neighborhood Clubs Association by the sale of tickets to the last of the second series of Mr. Bagby's musical mornings at the Astoria yesterday. The women interested in the charity, who are all well known and have much influence, exerted themselves in the sale of tickets, which were generously placed at their disposal by Mr. Bagby, with the above result. The artists who appeared were Mrs. Morris Black, Miss Florence Terrell, and Mr. Maurice Farkoa. Mr. Franz Kaltenborn also was present with his full orchestra. The features of the musicale were the singing of Mr. Rogers and Mr. Farkoa, Miss Terrell's rendering, with the Kaltenborn Orchestra, of the late Clarence Barker's fantasie, and Mr. Kaltenborn and his orchestra's rendering of the overture to "Rienzi" and Gillet's "Donna Theresse." The largest audience of the season was present. There were many luncheons given afterward in the Waldorf Palm Gardens.

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The St. Louis, which arrived late on Sunday evening, brought, among other passengers, Mr. Holker Abbott of Boston, Mr. Arthur Craine-Hodge, Mr. J. W. Kirkland, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. McMillan, Count Starzynski, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Taylor, Mr. Edward Valpy, Mr. Von Hasperg, Mr. and Mrs. Horace G. Williams, and Prof. Owen Williams.

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It appears that the fiancé of Mrs. Walter Langdon Kane is Mr. William E. Glyn, a young Englisman who has been living in New York for the last ten years. The engagement was reported in this column some ten days ago, but the name of Mrs. Kane's fiancé was not given at that time. Mr. Glyn lived for some years on Staten Island, and is well known to the English-Canadian colony there. He is a member of the Union and Racquet Clubs.

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A sad note was struck in the chorus of yesterday's gayety by the funeral of Mrs. Charles A. Minton, formerly Miss Margaret Rogers, which took place at the Church of the Ascension at 2 o'clock. Mrs. Minton, as has been stated, was found dead in bed by her husband in her apartments at the Brevoort House when he returned home from his office on Saturday afternoon last. She had not been ill, and had been planning a trip abroad for the near future. Her sudden death was a great shock to her relatives and friends. Two young sons, with her husband, survive her. Mrs. Minton was a relative of Miss Sophie and Miss Clementina Furniss, and until her marriage to Mr. Minton resided with them. The funeral of Mrs. John G. Hecksher, who died on Sunday at her residence in this city, will be held at Trinity Chapel at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning. The funeral of Mr. James W. Gerard, who also died on Sunday, will take place at Calvary Church at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

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Mrs. John Robinson and Miss Lota Robinson of Baltimore have been in town during the past week. They sail for Europe and the East this week from Boston. Miss Lota Robinson was the guest here of Mrs. Frederick Gebhard.

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The Duchess of Marlborough and Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., passed last week in Paris. The young Vanderbilts were to have left Paris yesterday for Nice, where they were to join Mr. William K. Vanderbilt. The Duchess of Marlborough and her mother are going direct to Rome.

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Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Iselin are in Paris. Mr. Iselin has been the guest of Sir Thomas Lipton at his country seat. Paris is a bit gayer than London, which is naturally plunged in profoundest gloom. However, the list of Americans over there is not a long one, as the weather has been extremely trying. Mrs. Ingraham and Miss Fannie Reed are giving weekly receptions, which have several times been noticed in this column. Among the Americans seen at the picture sales and at the restaurants and hotels were Mrs. Tiffany, Mme. de Fontilliat, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Curtis, Miss Lawrence, Miss King, and F. Grey Griswold. Miss Stella Anderson has sailed with the body of Mrs. Walden Pell on the St. Paul for this city.

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On the Riviera the only talk is of the war and of hospital relief. Eugene Higgins, who has been at Nice for some time, is experimenting with different kinds of electric and steam automobiles. His steam yacht Varuna is in port, and later he goes on a cruise. The sailing of William Waldorf Astor on his cruise has already been mentioned. The first port will be Palermo, and from there the party will go to the Isles of Greece.

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Mr. and Mrs. Albert Herter of this city are in Chicago, where they have been extensively entertained at dinners and teas during the last fortnight.

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Certain London publications and a few which follow their announcements in this country are in the dumps because there is little prospect for the Spring drawing rooms being held. This foreboding was alluded to some weeks ago in this column, but the events of the last few days rather strengthen the possibility, as since the article was written England has had another overwhelming defeat in the Transvaal, and many families of position have been thrown into mourning. The Duck of Teck, the father of the Duchess of York, having died, there will be no possibility of that august lady holding a drawing room, and the Princess of Wales still clings to her mourning for her mother, the late Queen of Denmark. The Queen herself is almost melancholy glad of an excuse, and it looks very much as if there would be no London season.

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A cable story was published yesterday to the effect that Mrs. George Law had broken off her engagement to Gen. Portalis, and that he is to marry some one else. This is news to Mrs. Law's friends in the city, who had never heard before this of her engagement to Gen. Portalis.

An Engagement Announced.

The engagement of Miss Estelle Fox, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Fox of 127 East Seventy-ninth Street, to Edward Siesel has been announced. They will be at home from 3 to 6 o'clock, Sunday afternoon, Feb. 4, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Fox.

Americans Bound for Europe.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—An extraordinary exodus of Americans toward Europe is in progress, according to the figures of the Passport Bureau of the State Department. Up to date the number of passports issued during January was 1,383, and 125 more will be sent out before the end of the month. Most of the tourists are from the middle West.

Scribner—Annan.

Helen Culbertson Annan, daughter of the late John E. Annan, was married to Arthur H. Scribner of the publishing firm of Charles Scribner's Sons, yesterday, at the Brick Church, by the Rev. W. Afterbury, assisted by the Rev. Henry van Dyke. Owing to a recent death in Mr. Scribner's family, the wedding was a quiet one, only immediate relatives of the couple being present.

ROCHESTER ALUMNI DINNER.

Dr. Rhees, the President-Elect of the University, the Guest of Honor —Officers Elected.

The New York Alumni Association of the University of Rochester held its annual dinner at the Savoy last night, having as its guest of honor the newly chosen President-elect of the university, Rush Rhees.

Dr. John B. Calvert of the class of '76 presided at the dinner. With him at the guests' table were Dr. Rhees, Truman J. Backus, LL. D., '69; the Rev. H. L. Morehouse, D. D., '58; Theron G. Strong, '68; Willis S. Paine, LL. D., '68; Acting President Henry F. Burton, Galusha Anderson, S. T. D., LL. D., '54, of the University of Chicago; A. Gaylord Slocum, LL. D., '79, President of Kalamazoo College, and Francis Forbes, Esq., '66.

Among others present were members of the Board of Trustees, Joseph T. Alling, Edwin O. Sage, and Ezra R. Andrews, all of Rochester, and Rossiter Johnson, '63; John P. Munn, '70; the Rev. Dr. Norman Fox, '65; Dr. L. Emmett Holt, '75; Dr. F. J. Nott, '74; George A. Allin, '62; the Rev. Dr. R. B. Hull, '71; R. C. E. Brown, '89; A. C. Hale, '69; C. J. Townsend, '79; Dr. S. M. Brickner, '88; Seth Sprague Terry, '83; R. W. Swetland, '94; W. O. Stoddard, '58; W. G. Morse, '91; H. D. Brorkins, '80, and J. A. Hamilton, '98.

The Rev. Dr. Robert Bruce Hall of the Class of '71 said grace. The courses were interspersed with college songs, as were the after-dinner speeches, C. McL. Paine, '83, and George L. Hayes, '98, also singing solos.

President Calvert, addressing the alumni, spoke felicitously of the good fortune in having secured Dr. Rhees as the successor of David J. Hill, who resigned to become the First Assistant Secretary of State. "We like him," he said, "because of the things they say about him up in New England, where he has been working."

Dr. Rhees was graduated at Amherst in the class of '83. He was instructor of mathematics there for the following two years, and for the next succeeding three years was at the Hartford Theological Seminary. From 1888 to 1892 he was a Baptist clergyman at Portsmouth, N. H., since which time he has been Professor of Biblical Interpretation at the theological institution at Newton Centre, Mass.

Dr. Rhees, on being presented, made a brief address, in which he outlined the purposes he intends to pursue in his new field. Other addresses were made by Acting President Burton, President Slocum, Theron G. Strong, Dr. Anderson, and Dr. H. L. Morehouse. Letters of regret were read from David J. Hill, Screno E. Payne, and Congressman J. M. E. O'Grady.

At a meeting of the Alumni before the dinner the following officers were elected: President—The Rev. Dr. John B. Calvert; First Vice President—Truman J. Backus, LL. D.; Second Vice President—Dr. George H. Fox; Third Vice President—Francis Forbes, LL. B.; Secretary—Dr. Samuel M. Brickner, 109 West Eighty-second Street; Treasurer—Waldo G. Morse, 10 Wall Street; Executive Committee—Seth Sprague Terry, James A. Hamilton, N. C. Holt, Aldice G. Warren, and James M. Hunt.

Car Driver Hurt in Collision.

Eighth Avenue Car No. 1,810 ran into a Fourteenth Street horse car last night. Driver Michael Clark of 328 Ninth Avenue was thrown from the front end of the horse car to the pavement. His collar bone was fractured and he was injured internally. The car was damaged considerably. The motorman of the electric car was arrested.

Middlesex County Bank Dividend.

Receiver Edward F. Campbell of the wrecked Middlesex County Bank, at Perth Amboy, appeared yesterday before Vice Chancellor Pitney, in Jersey City, and stated that he had collected $175,000, and was prepared to pay 20 per cent. of the amount of the claims.

SUICIDE IN CENTRAL PARK.

Joel I. Hart Ends His Life with a Revolver.

Joel I. Hart committed suicide last evening in Central Park, near Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Tenth Street, by shooting himself in the head with a revolver.

Hart had been living at the Mills Hotel. Some time ago he separated from his wife, who lives at 21 West Ninetieth Street. The body, which was taken to the Morgue, was identified by a brother of the dead man.

DEATH CAUSED BY BERI-BERI.

Captain of a Portuguese Bark Succumbs to the Disease.

Capt. Joseph Marca Souza of the Portuguese bark Nanny died Friday in the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn. Superintendent Shaw of the hospital said yesterday that the cause of Souza's death was beri-beri, a disease usually contracted in coffee-growing countries.

The Nanny reached this port from Oporto last Wednesday. Capt. Souza was sick when the ship arrived here, and he was removed to the Long Island College Hospital on Friday. He died that afternoon.

DEATH L

PAYN'S SUCCESSOR NAMED

The Governor Nominates ex-Senator Hendricks.

CONFIRMATION IS CERTAIN

Democrats May Vote with Republicans and Make It Unanimous—Payn Gives Up the Fight.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—The expected nomination of ex-Senator Francis Hendricks as Superintendent of Insurance, to succeed Louis F. Payn, attracted the largest audience seen in the Senate chamber this session. This was the one topic of interest, and the importance of the assemblage was clearly manifest as the routine business proceeded.

When the order of messages from the Governor was finally reached, and Lieut. Governor Woodruff handed the document bearing the Executive seal to the Clerk, there was an instant hush which burst into a murmur of surprise when the Clerk read the nomination of an obscure Commissioner for loaning Government moneys. When the next message was read this murmur became a perceptible laugh, when the Clerk read the nomination of an assistant Surrogate to fill a vacancy in St. Lawrence County. A third message was handed to the Clerk by Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, and this time he read "I hereby nominate as Superintendent of Insurance, Francis Hendricks of Syracuse, to succeed Louis F. Payn, whose term of office is about to expire."

"Referred to the Committee on Insurance," blandly remarked the Lieutenant Governor, and the regular routine of the session was continued as the crowd melted away.

A caucus of the Republican Senators will be held immediately after adjournment tomorrow and confirmation of the nomination will be had on Wednesday. It is now definitely settled that Mr. Payn will not resist the confirmation and that the Governor's nominee will receive the entire twenty-seven Republican votes.

Senator Ambler, who represents Mr. Payn's home district, and who, it has been understood, would absent himself from the caucus, stated positively to-night that he would abide by the caucus action and vote with his party.

Thus will end the incident so long anticipated and so expectantly awaited. The only uncertainty which now exists is the attitude of the Democratic Senators. Just what position they will take is not yet revealed, but an impression prevails to-night that they may also vote for the confirmation, and that the Governor will eventually triumph without a dissenting vote.

FOR STATE GRAIN ELEVATORS.

A Bill to Abolish Excessive Charges Will Be Introduced.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—A bill having as its object the erection and operation of grain elevators by the State at New York and Buffalo will be introduced in the Legislature this Winter. The promoters of the measure, which is similar in purpose to those introduced in former years, are more confident of success this year than in years previous because of the fact that the New York Commerce Commission has made some rather startling discoveries during its investigation, which are embodied in its report. The commission says:

"Considering the relation of the grain elevators at Buffalo to the railroads, it may also become necessary for the State eventually to provide its own elevators at that port for the receipt, storage, and shipment of grain, and possibly at New York as well, in order to make it impossible for the grain naturally tributary to the port of New York to be diverted to other ports through excessive transfer and terminal charges."

The commission is of the opinion that one-half cent per bushel is ample for all services performed in connection with elevating grain by private parties and that any greater charge is an undue tax upon New York's commerce. The framers of the proposed measure, however are of the opinion that the work can be done by the State for one-eighth of a cent per bushel, and would make that the maximum rate.

The bill will be so phrased as to make it difficult of evasion and a penalty will be provided for its violation.

BUTTERINE RESOLUTION PASSED.

Assembly Acts on Measure Asking Congress to Legislate.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—Assemblyman Witter of Tioga at to-night's session of the House called from the table his oleomargarine resolution, which was amended by Mr. Green of New York last week, directing the Attorney General to proceed immediately against the violators of the agriculture laws, and without settlement of such cases.

Mr. Witter's resolution, which is a concurrent one, requests Congress to pass a law providing that whenever any dairy or food products are imported from one State to another that such goods shall become subject to the laws of such State in the same manner as though they had been manufactured within such State, and shall not be exempt therefrom by reason of the fact that they were imported or brought in in the original importers' packages.

After Mr. Witter had read a brief on the prohibition of oleomargarine in the State, Mr. Green took the floor in support of his amendment. In an impassioned speech he arraigned the Republican Party for robbing the taxpayers of the State of some $3,000,000 in failing to prosecute these oleomargarine violations, making as a lame excuse for their present inaction the Statute of Limitation.

Mr. Fish of Madison spoke in behalf of the Witter resolution, and was followed by Mr. Allds, who took occasion to refute the charges made by Mr. Green. He moved the previous question on the Green amendment, which was lost, and the Witter resolution was adopted by a viva voce vote.

ANOTHER PARK FOR BROOKLYN.

New Senate Bill Provides for One in the Thirty-first Ward.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—Another public park in the Borough of Brooklyn is provided for in a bill to-night introduced by Senator Coffey. It is to be situated in the Thirty-first Ward, and to include the land between Gravesend Bay on the southwest, Forty-sixth Street on the northwest, Cropsey Avenue on the northeast, Stillwell Avenue on the east, and Coney Island Creek on the south, and if the Commissioners appointed under the act deem necessary they may include lands between the Atlantic Ocean on the south, West Seventeenth Street on the east, Coney Island Creek and Gravesend Bay on the north, and the land of the Norton Point Land and Improvement Company on the west.

The commission is to be created by the Controller, who is authorized to appoint three persons, one of whom shall be a resident of the Thirty-first Ward, and each to receive a salary of $1,500 a year. The cost of the establishment of the park and the expenses of the commission are to be borne by the City of New York.

CRUSADE AGAINST BUCKET SHOPS.

Senator Sullivan Offers a Bill to Stop Stock Gambling.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—Senator Sullivan to-night inaugurated a campaign against the so-called bucket shops by the introduction of a bill whose purpose it is to drive them out of business. It is also aimed at Stock Exchange transactions where it is claimed dealings occur without the actual delivery of stocks, and promises to be one of the most interesting propositions for legislative consideration.

The bill provides that all contracts, written or verbal, for the sale or transfer of any certificates or other evidence of debt due by or from the United States, or of any share or interest in the stock of any bank, corporation, or individual of the State, shall be void unless the party contracting to sell or transfer the stock shall be in the actual possession of such certificate or evidence of debt, share, or interest contracted for. All wagers concerning the price, present or future, of any part of any debt due from or by the United States or share of stock of any corporation shall also be void.

Every person who shall pay or deliver any money, goods, or things in action by way of premium in pursuance of any contract or wager, and his personal representatives, may recover such amount from the party receiving the same and his personal representatives.

CHANGE IN THE JURY SYSTEM.

Mr. Weekes's Bill Provides for Thirteen Men in Criminals Cases.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—Assemblyman Weekes of New York introduced in the House to-night a bill providing for thirteen instead of twelve jurors for criminal cases. The bill embodies a plan suggested by William J. Youngs, secretary to the Governor, which is the result of his experience as District Attorney of Queens County. It provides for no change as to the number of jurors which shall decide the guilt or innocence of the accused, but makes provision for the extra juror to sit in place of one of the regular jurors, providing one is taken ill.

The necessity for legislation of this kind was suggested to Mr. Youngs during the trial of Mrs. Nack, when one of the jurors was taken ill and a delay was occasioned.

It is held by the framers of the bill that legislation of this character will save the counties of the State many thousands of dollars.

Corporations Must Report To-morrow.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—The period during which corporations of this State must file their annual reports with the Secretary of State expires on Wednesday, Jan. 31. There has been an impression that an act of the last Legislature exempts some corporations from filing these reports, but it is held otherwise at the office of the Secretary of State.

Minton Withdraws His Resolution.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—In the Assembly to-night Assemblyman Minton of New York called up his resolution to prohibit Italian labor from being employed on the proposed tunnel construction in New York City. He stated that he desired to amend, and then have the resolution go over until next Monday night for debate. Mr. Sullivan of New York, objecting, Mr. Minton withdrew his resolution by unanimous consent and will reintroduce it during the week.

Senate Bill for 75-Cent Gas.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—Senator T. D. Sullivan to-night introduced a bill making the maximum price of illuminating gas in the Boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx, and Brooklyn 75 cents per thousand feet, and specifying the quality that shall be produced.

Garbage Crematory for Queens County

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—The Assembly to-night passed the measure of Assemblyman Gale establishing a garbage crematory for Queens County.

May Find in McManus's Favor.

The Assembly Committee on Privileges and Elections held a meeting at the Cadillac Hotel yesterday and examined alleged defective ballots cast in the Fifteenth Assembly District, where T. J. McManus claims the seat occupied by J. E. Smith, Tammany Democrat. Members of the committee said that another session would be held next Friday. The impression seemed to prevail that the report would be in favor of Mr. McManus, but that it would not be presented until just before the adjournment of the Legislature.

BILLS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—The following bills were introduced in the Legislature to-night:

Senator CRANEY—Providing that the proceeds remaining in the City Treasury on Feb. 1, 1900, from the sale of public park bonds in the City of Yonkers may be expended by the Board of Park Commissioners for the purchase of new park lands.

Senator MARSHALL—Providing that chattel mortgages in New York City shall be filed with the County Clerk in the county where the property is located instead of with the City Register.

Senator GRANEY—Authorizing the City of Yonkers to borrow $2,500 for the erection of a pavilion upon the public dock and for the extension of the sewer under this dock.

Senator ELSBERG—Reducing the incorporation tax from one-eighth to one-fifteenth of one per cent. upon the amount of the capital stock of the corporation.

Senator GRADY—Exempting the real and personal property of the New York University of the city of New York from assessment and water rates, and directing the cancellation and discharge of all assessments and water rates from the records.

Senator FORD—To amend the Code of Civil Procedure so as to provide for official referees in New York, and authorizing the Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the first department to select from among the attorneys and counselors of the Supreme Court residing in the district, who have practiced there at least ten years, such number as they may deem necessary, not exceeding fifty, to act as referees in all actions or proceedings pending in the First Judicial District.

Senator BRACKETT—Providing that where a court shall determine that any persons shall have paid an excessive rate for traffic in liquor the State Excise Commissioner is authorized to refund the amount of that excess.

Senator FEETER—Making the issuing of trading stamps or similar devices a misdemeanor after Sept. 1, 1900.

Senator DOUGLAS—Two bills placing the Boards of Foreign and Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States under the control of the General Assembly.

Senator MALBY—Authorizing the City of Ogdensburg to borrow $15,000 for extensions and improvements to its water system.

Senator BROWN—A proposed amendment to the Constitution, to provide that the Legislature may confer upon such State officers as it deems expedient the power to enact ordinances having the force of law for the protection, regulation, and control of the forest, fish, and game of the State.

Assembly.

Mr. AHERN—Providing that no employe on a street surface railroad in cities of the first and second class shall be obliged to work more than ten consecutive hours a day, including a half hour for dinner.

Mr. AHERN—To compel railway companies to place vestibules on all their cars.

Mr. BURNETT—The Roberts bill of last year, which compels County Superintendents of Poor to take charge of all poor persons brought from another place.

Mr. DILLON—Setting apart six additional piers in New York City for the use of canal boatmen. These piers take in the territory fronting the North River from the north side of the pier at the foot of West Fiftieth Street to the north side of the pier at the foot of West Fifty-sixth Street.

MAGISTRATES' WORK IN 1899.

About 200,000 Cases Disposed Of in Manhattan and Bronx.

At a meeting of the Board of City Magistrates, held at the West Side Police Court last evening, the annual report of the clerk of the board, for the year 1899, was read by the President, Magistrate Deuel.

The report stated that during the year ended Dec. 31, 98,917 prisoners were formally arraigned in the Magistrates' courts of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, and all were disposed of except 194 cases which were pending when the year closed. Equally as many, if not more, cases were investigated, it was added, on summonses and applications for warrants. It was safe to say that the twelve Magistrates heard and decided 200,000 cases during the year.

Of the arrests actually made 93,863 were without process, and 5,054 upon warrants. The prisoners discharged numbered 37,607, and 61,116 were held for trial or summarily committed and sentenced. As compared with 1898 the figures show a falling off of 2,204 cases, chiefly due to the ordinance divesting the Magistrates of jurisdiction over cases of non-payment of municipal licenses.

Of the total prisoners, 77,127 were males and 21,790 females. Compared with 1898 the males were less by 5,322 and the females showed an increase of 3,028. There was a falling off in the number of female prisoners, as compared with the preceding year, in every district except the Second and Fourth.

From the fines imposed by the Magistrates in the execution of summary jurisdiction the police courts and wardens of prisons collected in all $100,637.10. This, the report pointed out, was $18,137 more than the total salaries of the twelve Magistrates.

Of those held for trial or convicted the United States gained 1,834 over 1898, Ireland lost 2,274, Germany lost 1,613, England lost 742, Scotland lost 130, France gained 162, Italy lost 1,197, Russia lost 1,426, Greece lost 656, and all other countries lost 143. There was an increase of 580 over 1898 "of persons reported black," the whole number being 2,516.

Among other business transacted before the report was read was the presentation of a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Legislation, indorsing a bill authorising the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to buy two lots adjoining the West Side Courthouse for sanitary purposes. In discussing this motion Magistrate Flammer remarked that whatever was done in the way of spending money, he thought that the salaries of the Magistrates ought to be increased to a decent amount. In 1863, Magistrate Flammer added, there were eleven Magistrates. Now, with a population almost double what it was then, there were only twelve for the same territory.

Price of Law Printing Raised.

The law printers of this city have announced that they have been compelled to raise their general scale of prices. This follows upon the resolution of the Typothetae of the City of New York, calling attention to the necessity of a general advance in prices of printing because of increased cost of production due to decreased working hours and advanced prices of materials.

MAY PROSECUTE GEN. LUDLOW.

Havana Newspaper Will Seek to Sue Him for His Letter to The New York Times.

HAVANA, Jan. 29.—The Lucha says:

"According to existing law, the conductors of this paper have the right to take Gen. Ludlow into the courts for having attacked and gravely injured the Lucha in his letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES. This they will attempt to do, and they will also summon two local papers for having reproduced the letter. Gen. Ludlow, THE NEW YORK TIMES, and the two local papers will have to prove the statements contained in Gen. Ludlow's letter, or else pay the penalty demanded by the law, as, according to a decree of Gen. Brooke, papers are responsible for the statements they publish, even though such statements appear above the signature of the writer."

The letter referred to was printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Jan. 23, and was dated at Havana on Jan. 15. In it Gen. Ludlow reviewed the existing conditions in Cuba, seeking to justify his course in fining two Havana newspapers for attacks upon him in his capacity as Military Governor of that city.

ASKS THAT CUBA BE SET FREE.

House Resolution Introduced Fixing July 4 as the Day.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—In the House to-day Mr. Clayton of Alabama introduced the following resolution:

"Resolved, That on July 4, 1900, the military and naval forces of the United States be withdrawn from the Island of Cuba, and that the Government thereof be left to the Cuban people.

"Resolved, Further, that the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, directed to make proclamation of this resolution and all proper orders for the execution thereof."

THREE SOLDIERS MURDERED.

Men of Hughes's Command Found with Throats Cut.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 29.—The Standard to-day prints a letter from its correspondent with the Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, dated at Iloilo, Panay Island, Dec. 16, in which he states that three men, William Dugan, Dennis L. Hayes, and Michael Tracy, who were reported missing at Calino, when the column under Gen. Hughes stopped at that town, have been murdered. The three belonged to Company F, Second Battalion, of the Twenty-sixth Infantry. The bodies were found on the ground in a cocoanut grove near the town of Calino. Their rifles and ammunition belts had been taken from them. Their throats were cut from ear to ear, and the bodies mutilated in a horrible manner.

The homes of these three men are not known here. They probably belonged in the central part of the State. Tracy's home is said to be in Ithaca, N. Y.

MAJOR ROCKEFELLER ALIVE.

Rescued Spaniard Says He Saw Missing Officer in Zambales.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The following has been received at the War Department:

"Manila, Jan. 28.

"Rescued Spanish Major reported that he saw Major Rockefeller in Northern Zambales Dec. 12. Another Spanish officer in Southern Luzon states that he saw him there a short time ago. No satisfactory conclusion can be reached."

Major Charles M. Rockefeller has been missing since April 28 last, and his fate is a mystery to the officials of the War Department. He strayed away from Gen. Lawton's command on the date given, and until to-day nothing had been heard from him, and it was not known whether he was dead or a prisoner in the hands of the insurgents.

The Major is a native of New York, a regular army officer, and a veteran of the war of the rebellion. Although to-day's dispatch gives ground for hope that he is still alive, the officials here are not entirely satisfied on that point.

BODIES FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Gen. Shafter has telegraphed the War Department a list of the remains of 155 soldiers brought to San Francisco from the Philippines on the transport City of Peking. All of these bodies that are not claimed by relatives or friends for private interment will be buried in the National Cemetery at the Presidio of San Francisco.

The list includes Lieuts. Alfred W. Drew, Twelfth Infantry; Frank Hassaurek, Seventeenth Infantry; First Sergt. Marcus F. Holmes, Astor Battery; Sergts. Dennis Crimmins, Astor Battery; John A. Delaney, E, Eleventh Cavalry; Charles Connolla, C, Fourteenth Infantry; Charles Belser, K, Fourth Cavalry; Corps. Jacob Landis, C, Tenth Pennsylvania; George B. Soden, E, Fourteenth Infantry, and Christopher Rockefeller, F, Twenty-third Infantry; Musician Marion Hurley, A, Eighteenth Infantry, and Private Charles Dunn, Astor Battery.

Gen. Otis's Marriage Law.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Secretary Root received to-day from Manila a copy of the marriage law formulated by Gen. Otis. Up to the date of this order, Dec. 18 last, only Catholic marriages were celebrated in the Philippines or recognized as legal. To meet the peculiar conditions in the islands Gen. Otis laid down no specific ceremony, only providing that any established form will suffice, providing there is an open acknowledgment of the marriage of the parties thereto. The form of a certificate is prescribed, and this may be attested by a priest, rector, or Judge.

ITALIAN CLERGYMAN DEAD.

The Rev. Alberto Pace, of San Salvatore Protestant Episcopal Church, Succumbs to Heart Disease.

The Rev. Alberto Pace, rector of San Salvatore Protestant Episcopal Church, died at the New York Hospital Saturday from valvular disease of the heart. Mr. Pace was the principal Italian Episcopal clergyman in this city, and his little church at 40 Broome Street was the centre of considerable religious work. He had a premonition that his death would soon occur. A few weeks ago he purchased a lot in St. Michael's Cemetery, and arranged all the details of his funeral, even to the point that his body should lie in state in the church.

Mr. Pace was born in Italy fifty-four years ago. He was at one time a prosperous merchant and was considered wealthy by his countrymen. He gave up his business, however, and devoted himself to church work. He came to the United States twenty years ago, and for eight years did missionary work in Brooklyn. Twelve years ago he took charge of San Salvatore Church, which was then in Mulberry Street, near Bleecker. The opening of Elm Street caused the destruction of this church, and for nearly three years he had been holding services in a little chapel in Bleecker Street. He had worked hard to have a new church built, and in a short time he would have preached in a fine new building in Broome Street. When he first came to the United States he left his wife in Italy. She came here after he had been established in San Salvatore Church, and she, with the two children, a son and a daughter, are living at Rosedale, N. J.

Mr. Pace was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in compliance with his request the services of the order will follow those of the Episcopal Church next Sunday morning, when the funeral will take place at the chapel. The body is now in the church, and up to the time of the services on Sunday the young men who are members of the church will take turns in watching over it. It has not yet been decided who will have charge of the church services.

First Aid to the Injured.

The report of the Society for Instruction in First Aid to the Injured shows that since its establishment by the State Charities Aid Association, in 1882, it has given instruction to 11,929 persons, including members of the Police and Fire Departments. Many men and women in private life have also attended the classes of the society and received its diplomas. The society's methods are not intended to supplant the surgeon or physician, but to enable those who have received its instruction to make application of simple rules and remedies until medical aid can be obtained. Subscriptions may be sent to Charles H. Marshall, President of the society, at 7 Nassau Street.

Harbor Hill Golf Clubhouse Burned.

The house of the Harbor Hill Golf Club, on Brighton Heights, near Castleton Avenue, New Brighton, was destroyed by fire last night. It is thought that the flames started from a defective flue. The loss is estimated at $2,000, and includes furniture and players' outfits.

EAST RIVER TUNNEL PLAN

Hearing on Long Island Company's Franchise Application.

ONLY ONE CITIZEN OPPOSES IT

Others Point Out Benefits That Will Result—Councilman Cassidy Asks Questions.

The application of the New York and Long Island Terminal Railway Company for a franchise for a tunnel between the intersection of Maiden Lane and Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, under the East River, to the present location of the Long Island Railroad station at Atlantic and Flatbush Avenues in the Borough of Brooklyn, was considered at a hearing before the joint Committee on Railroads of the Municipal Assembly yesterday. Nearly one hundred residents of Brooklyn, representatives of local trade organizations, and two or three men from the Borough of Queens spoke in favor of the granting of the franchise, and only one, a Queens Borough lawyer, opposed it. During the hearing Councilman Cassidy asked a number of questions of the speakers and gave such an impression of his opposition to the project that he received answers which provoked loud applause. The committee gave no indication of its intentions as regards the application.

Senator Wagner of Kings County spoke for a few minutes in favor of the granting of the franchise as a means of relief from conditions which have been a nuisance in Atlantic Avenue for twenty years. "We are all looking for more bridges and tunnels," he concluded, "and here is a corporation that is willing to build a tunnel at no cost to the city. You ought to jump at the chance."

President Baldwin of the Terminal Company and also of the Long Island Railroad Company, explained that under existing law the tracks in Atlantic Avenue cannot be changed unless the tunnel franchise is granted. As a mode of relief for the congestion on the Brooklyn Bridge, he said, the tunnel would be of great importance, especially as it can be completed much sooner than any of the bridges now in course of construction or contemplated. When Mr. Baldwin had finished his argument Mr. Cassidy asked him if the Terminal Company has any other than a "paper" existence.

"That's what we're here for," Mr. Baldwin replied.

"Then," pursued Mr. Cassidy, "it's your understanding of the law that a company which exists only on paper can come here and ask for a valuable franchise? I don't understand it that way. I believe that such a company must be the actual operator of a railroad."

Mr. Baldwin smiled blandly as he answered: "Yes, we can come here and ask for this franchise."

After Eugene G. Blackford, President of the Atlantic Avenue Improvement Commission, had explained how the decision to remove the railroad from Atlantic Avenue depended upon the construction of a tunnel to Manhattan, the Rev. Dr. McConnell, rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity of Brooklyn, presented a petition, signed by the pastors of forty-six congregations, with a total membership of 60,000, asking for the granting of the franchise. Present conditions on the Brooklyn Bridge, Dr. McConnell said, were "debauching and demoralizing." Young men growing up, he said, were in danger of losing their respect for womanhood in their efforts to crowd aboard the congested trains on the bridge.

On behalf of the Manufacturers' Association of New York, W. C. McConnell argued that the present system on Atlantic Avenue was a menace to life, and the cause of great depression to property interests. Gen. Alfred C. Barnes, for years a Trustee of the Brooklyn Bridge, declared the ordinary objections of damage to abutting property would be eliminated by the proposed improvement. Instead, property would increase in value.

"The granting of this franchise," Gen. Barnes continued, "will have an important effect in solving the question of trans-river communication by showing the feasibility of tunnels under water. In my opinion, the era of bridge building is at an end. Three bridges, proposed or in course of building, will cost us enormous sums of money—one of them $22,000,000. It seems wicked to spend the taxpayers' money in this way."

So far during the hearing, none of the speakers had even intimated any impatience with the committee for having held up the appropriation for months, but the next speaker, ex-Judge William Watson, began by saying, "I can't conceive where any opposition should lie in this committee to the making of a favorable report. What objection should there be that should allow this proposition to lie in committee for seven months? There are so many reasons why the committee should favorably report this application that it would be an insult to the committee's intelligence to go into them further."

Just as Judge Watson was about to take his seat he turned to Mr. Cassidy and said, "Is there any question you would like to ask me?"

"Why do you single me out?" was Mr. Cassidy's reply.

"You seem to be asking all the questions," Judge Watson answered.

"Well, I'll ask you this," Mr. Cassidy responded. "You say there are no objections to this franchise. How do you know? The committee is here for the purpose of finding if there be any."

"This is the first time," said Judge Watson, "that I have had any reason to hope that your intelligence predominates at last."

"Do you know of any reasons why we should act hastily on the application, which is for the benefit of the Long Island Railroad Company, and which is not even asked for through that company?" Mr. Cassidy inquired.

"How do you know about the Long Island Railroad?" Judge Watson replied.

"We all know that no other company could benefit by this franchise. It may sell it. How do we know it'll build?" Mr. Cassidy responded.

"Well," said Judge Watson. "Give us the franchise and put the onus where it belongs. Give us the benefit of the doubt."

R. Horak of Queens, speaking in opposition to the project, said the Long Island Railroad could not be depended upon. He practically charged that the company was trying to gobble up all franchise rights in connection with East River transportation, and said that it already held the Ranney bridge franchise and the right to build a tunnel from Hunter's Point, Long Island City, to Forty-second Street, Manhattan. This was denied a minute later by President Baldwin, who asserted that his company never had the slightest interest in either of these franchises.

Charles N. Chadwick, who followed, said: "We have come here to ask why, after the Legislature has authorized it, this franchise application has rested in your hands since June. The temper of the people of this community is beginning to get decidedly ugly over these delays. We demand an answer and a quick one to this question, Will we get the relief we seek?"

Councilman Oakley, the Chairman of the committee, then inquired of President Baldwin if the construction of the tunnel would not help his railroad. "Yes," said Mr. Baldwin, "but it would have to increase our business a great deal to carry the cost of the tunnel."

"Would you be willing to release the city from paying its share of the Atlantic Avenue improvement if we grant this franchise?" Mr. Oakley continued.

"No," said Mr. Baldwin. "Under the law the city must pay half of the cost of the lowering and raising of the tracks, or about $1,250,000."

Judge Watson, addressing Mr. Oakley, asked, "If you believed that the sentiment of Brooklyn was unanimously in favor of this franchise, would you, under existing law, vote to grant it?"

Mr. Oakley admitted that in such circumstances he would favor the franchise. Judge Watson as he took his seat observed, "I haven't heard a remark dropped by a member of the committee that indicated that the committee favored this project." This called for an explanation from the Chairman, who said the committee was in search of information and not looking for a chance to show favor or disfavor.

Judge Watson accepted the explanation, and then Mr. Cassidy said to him, "If you wanted to sell me a horse, would you tell me all its faults?"

"Not you, I wouldn't," Judge Watson replied. "In that case I'd apply the principle of 'caveat emptor.'" Amid the laughter which this retort aroused the hearing was adjourned.

Jersey Central Ferry Franchise.

Corporation Counsel Whalen has decided not to act upon the instructions of the Sinking Fund Commission, to bring suit to enjoin the Central Railroad of New Jersey from operating a ferry between Whitehall Street and Communipaw, until the Municipal Assembly has had an opportunity to act upon the application of the company for a franchise for the operation of a ferry there.

REFORM CLUB AND SCHOOLS.

Committee to Represent the Organization at Albany in Behalf of Remedial Legislation.

The Reform Club has appointed a committee of three to appear on behalf of the club at the joint meeting of the Senate and Assembly Committees on Cities at Albany to-day, when the Ford, Elsberg, and Marshall bills relating to the public schools of this city will be discussed.

The committee consists of Messrs. E. Ellery Anderson, Jacob W. Mack, and John G. Agar.

The Reform Club favors the unification of the schools under one general Board of Education, uniform salaries throughout the city, uniform courses of studies, uniform discipline and supervision, a definite sum provided by law, not less than four mills on each dollar of assessed valuation of city property, to be devoted to the public schools of the city for purposes other than building and sites, and power lodged in the Board of Education to disburse that sum free from interference and restraint of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, but subject to their rigid inspection.

The Reform Club also favors the Ford and Elsberg bills because, in its opinion they provide the means best suited to accomplish the above results. The club is strongly opposed to the scheme of the Marshall bill, whereby the Board of Estimate and Apportionment would be substituted for the Board of Education in most important educational functions, and whereby four independent and disjointed systems would be forced on the city.

WANTS THE GOVERNOR TO ACT.

Mr. Metcalfe Asks that Richmond County Teachers Get Their Pay.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—Assemblyman George Metcalfe of Richmond to-night offered a resolution in the House in the interest of the school teachers of Richmond County, which reads:

"The misery and distress caused by the non-payment of salaries due the public school teachers of Richmond County being apparent to the members of the Legislature, therefore be it and it is hereby

"Resolved, That the Legislature request the Governor to send to the Assembly an emergency message containing a provision for the payment of salaries owing to said teachers of Richmond County for 1899."

CONSUMERS' LEAGUE WORK.

Edwin Markham Reads His Poem and Declares the Man with the Hoe Type Is Here.

Remarkable interest was evinced in the meeting of the Consumers' League held yesterday afternoon at the Assembly Hall, 156 Fifth Avenue. The hall was much too small to seat the great number of women who attended. Edwin Markham spoke and read his poem, "The Man with the Hoe," and addresses were made by Dr. Felix Adler and by Mrs. Florence Kelley, Secretary of the National Consumers' League.

Mrs. Frederick Nathan, the President, presided and reviewed the work of the league, which has succeeded in ameliorating the condition of employes in many establishments. The white list, giving the names of houses which refuse to use the products of sweat shops, was shown to be a growing one. Mrs. Nathan made a plea that members should give preference to houses on the white list and to goods having the league label.

Mrs. I. N. Phelps Stokes of the Auditing Committee read the Treasurer's report, which showed expenses for the year of $1,308.20 and a balance of $6.74.

Mrs. Kelley discussed factory labor and reported a condition in this State which compared very poorly with the conditions in Massachusetts and Maine.

Dr. Adler said that the thing to do to accomplish the league's purposes was to compel the Inspectors to do their work and to carry the fight into the lawmaking bodies. "You can reach your object," he said, "when you reach the conscience of the State." He advocated that the landlords should be required to have licenses. "The most effective way," said he, "to get at tenement house evils is to go straight for the landlords."

Mrs. Nathan introduced Mr. Markham. Before reading his famous poem, he said: "I am in deep sympathy with any movement which looks to the welfare of the laboring classes, though I do not look for the solution in anything short of co-operative industry.

"My poem is not a protest against labor," said he. "If I know my heart, I thoroughly believe in labor. Who does not? But it is an appeal against drudgery—that which destroys hope, manliness, aspiration, rest, and the soul itself.

"The Man with the Hoe," he said was a type common to all nations, and he was found in the sweatshops of New York and in the mines of Virginia.

The league yesterday elected the following officers, most of them old officers re-elected: President—Mrs. Frederick Nathan; Vice Presidents—Mrs. Hugh Munro Dewees and Mrs. I. N. Phelps Stokes; Treasurer—Mrs. J. G. Croswell; Secretaries—Miss Bertha H. Seccomb and Miss Emma Brace.

M. CAMBON RETURNS.

French Ambassador Attempted to Overcome Opposition to Reciprocity Treaty in France.

M. Cambon, the French Ambassador to the United States, who has been absent from this country since last August, arrived here yesterday on the French liner La Normandie from Havre. The Ambassador was expected to arrive a week ago, but, according to a statement made by one of his friends yesterday he remained in France in an endeavor to overcome opposition to the Franco-American reciprocity treaty, against which there is reported to be much protest on the part of Chambers of Commerce all over France.

The Ambassador remained on the pier but a few moments after the steamer arrived, and declined to be interviewed. He went to the Holland House, and will leave this city for Washington this morning. On the steamship pier to meet M. Cambon were M. Thiébaut, French Chargé d'Affaires; M. Taigny, Secretary of the Embassy; Henry Gourd, President of the French Chamber of Commerce; Edmond Bruwaert, French Consul General at New York; Louis Lurienne, manager of the French Cable Company, and M. Chartran.

COULD NOT DISCHARGE WEAPON.

Rim-Fire Cartridges in Centre-Fire Revolver Prevent a Murder.

Joseph E. Manuel, an Italian shoemaker, did not know that a centre-fire revolver would not explode rim-fire cartridges and to that fortunate bit of ignorance John Richardson, the colored janitor of the flathouse at 2,009 Lexington Avenue, probably owes his life. For the same reason Manuel was held in the Harlem Police Court yesterday in $1,000 bail for felonious assault instead of being locked up on a charge of murder.

Manuel, who lives at 2,269 Second Avenue, visited Little Italy Sunday afternoon. Returning somewhat intoxicated about 7 o'clock he entered the vestibule of 2,009 Lexington Avenue and there conducted himself in a manner that aroused the protest of the janitor, Richardson, who was in the hallway. Richardson ordered the Italian to leave the place, and upon the latter's refusal, threw him out upon the sidewalk. Manuel returned and broke his cane over the janitor's head. Then they grappled. It was at this juncture that the Italian drew a large bulldog revolver, and placing it close to Richardson's breast, pulled the trigger. There was no report. The click of the trigger punctuated the janitor's frightened outcries three times more, but there was still no shot. Then Richardson succeeded in knocking his would-be murderer down, and a policeman, who had by that time arrived, led both men to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station. There the fact that the revolver was a centre-fire weapon and that the cartridges were of the rim-fire variety was discovered, and Richardson's escape was explained.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...7:12	Sun sets...5:16	Moon rises...6:38

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....6:48	Gov. Isl'd...7:15	H. Gate....9:11
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....7:20	Gov. Isl'd...7:47	H. Gate....9:43

"Mellowed by the stealing hours of time."—Shak.

Maryland Club

Pure Rye *tastes* old because it *is* old. It is a whiskey "which time has brought to ripeness." It is "written down old with all the characters of age"—*mellowness, ripeness, flavor.* It is *pure* withal. There are several so-called "Club" whiskeys that are not *Maryland* Club. You can tell it by the *taste.*

SOLD EVERYWHERE

CAHN, BELT & CO., Baltimore, Md.

The Wool Sensation

Makes Winter a miserable time for persons of sensitive skins. No wonder they dread donning an underwear which will keep them in a continual state of irritation. Wearers of

KOTEDSILK

Never experience this discomfort. The silk soothes the skin and keeps it in perfect condition. The bulkiness of wool is absent also.

KOTEDSILK

ON EVERY GARMENT.

KOTEDSILK UNDERWEAR CO., MILLBURY, MASS., AND ALL LEADING STORES.

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JAN. 30.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Aller, Bremen	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Belvernon, Haiti	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Cid, New Orleans		
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Kafir Prince, Santos		2:00 P. M.
Manitou, London		12:00 M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 31.

Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Pontabelle, St. Thomas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Mae, Ponce	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp		
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
U. S. transport, Puerto Rico	10:30 A. M.	

THURSDAY, FEB. 1.

Ardanrose, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
La Normandie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Santiago, Nassau	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, FEB. 2.

Hansa, Belize and Guatemala	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Hugin, Progreso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Erna, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, FEB. 3.

Alene, Jamaica and Greytown	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Dean, Haiti	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	
Hekla, Christiansand	11:00 A. M.	
Mnasdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Olinda, Nuevitas	1:00

EXCURSIONS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
PERSONALLY CONDUCTED Tour THROUGH
OLD MEXICO and CALIFORNIA
14 days in Mexico. 19 days in California.
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SPECIAL PULLMAN TRAIN.
Parlor-Smoking, Dining, Sleeping, Compartment, and Observation Cars over entire route.
Rate, $550, covering all necessary expenses.

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Rate, $300, covering all necessary expenses.

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AUCTION SALES.

BOOKS, BOOKS, BOOKS.
An auction sale of standard books, comprising the Encyclopedia Britannica in sheep binding, the works of Browning, Balzac, Dumas, Dickens, Carlyle, Thackeray, Irving, Eliot, Longfellow, Whittier, Ruskin, art books, Oxford and teachers' Bibles, atlases, globes, Webster's International and other dictionaries, all in fine bindings, will begin at 12 M. to-day at 147 Fulton Street, and at three o'clock this afternoon at 23 Union Square. This is a clearance sale, and the books must be sold. No reserve. Ladies invited.
JAMES WHAN, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold. : 1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and other standard makes rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway. Telephone 1238 Franklin.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

COOK AND HOUSEMAID WANTED.—First-class German or Swedish cook in a first-class apartment; small family; must understand all kinds of cooking, also a housemaid and waitress; must be experienced; good wages; first-class references required. Apply at the Ormond, 70th St. and Boulevard, between 11 and 12 o'clock. Mrs. Ochs.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Young man to do financial reporting and similar work; stenographer preferred; write fully. Newbur, 1,750 North 15th St., Philadelphia.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

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Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID &c.—By respectable young (North of Ireland) girl as chambermaid or parlormaid, assist with waiting; in private family; city or country; city references. 147 Christopher St., store.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant young woman; good reference. Noble, 501 West 149th St.; janitor's bell.

Cooks.

COOK.—A lady going to Europe wishes a situation for her cook whom she can highly recommend. Call Tuesday or Wednesday, between 10 and 12, at 56 West 32d St.

COOK.—First-class cook in a private family; excellent bread, cake, desserts, ice creams, soups, pastries; reference; with kitchenmaid, 425 West 56th St., second flight.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook; understands soups, meats, side dishes, &c.; is a good baker; best of references. Call at 314 East 19th St.

COOK.—By young woman as cook in private family; will do coarse washing. Call at employer's, 129 East 54th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By young German woman work by the day; washing, ironing, cleaning. R. Eisele, 401 East 61st St., top floor back.

DAY'S WORK.—Washing or cleaning of any kind, or office cleaning. Mrs. Lyon, 237 West 15th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS and SEAMSTRESS.—By an American girl; age 22; highly recommended. Call Tuesday forenoon, any time before 2 P. M., 28 West 59th St. Miss L.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Swiss; speaks English, French, and German; accustomed to travel; excellent seamstress and packer. Call at present employer's after 2, Room 405 Hotel Majestic.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a young girl as first-class laundress in a private family or would assist with chamberwork in small family; good reference. 449 West 43d St., Markham's bell.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a reliable young Protestant North of Ireland experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge, bring up on bottle; best city reference. Hetherington, 631 Columbus Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By Swiss-German; single; age, 35; willing and obliging; good city references. Butler, 694 6th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By young man; first-class family coachman; strictly sober; economical; careful, stylish driver; 10 years' reference from last employer. J. M., 114 East 60th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—I want a situation for my coachman, who has lived with me for the past nine years. Can be seen at my office, 14 East 42d St., from 10 to 3. F. M. Freeman.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By first-class man, (35;) married, one child; has thorough knowledge of gardening in all its branches; 17 years' first-class reference. S., Box 156 Times.

GARDENER.—Single; elderly man; first-class vegetable grower and florist; cares lawn, drives, walk; can milk; be useful; good reference. Gardener, 210 Chrystie St., Room 3.

Miscellaneous.

A WALL STREET CLERK, THOROUGHLY EXperienced in running blotter, sheet, office duties, &c., seeks employment with New York Stock Exchange house; hard worker, in search of advancement; highest references. Experience, Box 212 Times Office.

NURSE.—Masseur; highest standing; twelve years' experience. Nurse, 112 East 54th St.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAUBORGNE METHOD, 320 9th Av., 56th and 57th Sts. Telephone 967 Columbus.

POOLROOMS IN BROOKLYN

High Police Officials Consider Reported Conditions Exaggerated.

MAGISTRATES HANDICAP RAIDS

Commissioner Abell Says Even Proprietors Are Generally Discharged —He Accuses Moss's Men.

President Bernard J. York of the Police Department and Commissioner Henry E. Abell were both questioned last night as to the alleged presence in numbers of poolrooms in Brooklyn, a condition of things charged by a Brooklyn newspaper to be the fact, and both declared that such poolrooms would be promptly raided if discovered. Mr. Abell also said that it was almost impossible to secure the retention of persons accused of running poolrooms in this city, because of the attitude of the Magistrates.

Mr. York refused to admit or deny that poolrooms existed in Brooklyn, though he said he had taken notice of the publication by a Brooklyn newspaper of the addresses of places where it was charged they were maintained.

"I wont discuss the matter now," said he. "I may have something to say later."

"Is it because it might hamper the work of the police to discuss it now?" he was asked.

"I won't say that, either," said he. "Nor will I tell you whether the police are investigating the places mentioned. I will say this: Any poolroom that I discover will be closed up, and just as soon as I get satisfactory evidence of one I will proceed against it. Brooklyn's condition is much better than that of Manhattan, which is a big cosmopolitan place, with people of all sorts in it, while Brooklyn is a city of homes. In Manhattan some poolselling does exist. It is one of those sores that cannot quite be eradicated in such a city. One of the reasons it is difficffiult to stop it is that so much of it is done under the guise of licensed clubs. We have places in Manhattan under surveillance, but it is one thing to be sure a place is a poolroom and another to get legal evidence of the fact."

Commissioner Abell said that he did not know of any poolrooms in Brooklyn. "If I did," said he, "I would give orders to have them promptly closed up. I have been confined to my room for the last two weeks suffering from heart trouble, and I have not been reading newspapers in that period and have not noticed these charges, but if that paper will bring to the Police Board evidence of a single place run as a poolroom it will be closed. The Police Board is a unit in its determination to attempt to exterminate gambling. It cannot, however, wipe out the gambling passion in men's hearts, and it is impossible to suppress the vice altogether.

"These stories about poolrooms are by no means always well founded, however. A man of my acquaintance, not connected with the police force, either, told me the other day that a report had been spread of the existence of a poolroom on Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, near Fifth Street. He said he knew every nook of every building in that vicinity, and he knew the charge couldn't be true. Often people who have audaciously threatened to own poolrooms in spite of us, and who have been driven out by the police, start such stories as this to get square.

"There is no city in the world, in my opinion, where disorder is so rare in consideration of the size and the kind of the population as it is in New York. There are fewer offenses here in proportion to the population than in the rest of the State. I wouldn't be afraid to walk from Coney Island to Spuyten Duyvil at night if I behaved myself. At the same time, men will gamble to some extent, and it is very difficult to get evidence against them. If the Magistrates would determine to co-operate a little more with us we might be able to do more. But we can't even get the poolroom keepers held; so, of course, we can't get them indicted.

"The law forbids gambling, except in a race-track inclosure. The very fact that it is permitted there provokes men to visit poolrooms. I have directed poolroom raids myself. The place is pulled, the paraphernalia seized. Next morning the prisoners are arraigned. The Magistrate asks the officer if his let was registered. He has to admit that his name and the amount of the bet and the terms were not entered in a book. 'Discharged,' says the Magistrate; 'no violation of the law.' We have even had corroborative evidence, but the prisoners are discharged.

"Then places are run as clubs, and we cannot prevent their being resumed, even after one raid. If a policeman arrests a poolroom keeper again and again, the Magistrate discharging him each time, the cry goes up that this man is being hounded because he won't give up to the police. These men, whom we know to be bad, claim that they are hounded, simply to get square. Moss had plenty of such men up to testify at his investigation. The investigation was all a part of this reform movement in politics. Why, we have sworn testimony that the poolrooms existed without number in the reform administration, testimony of men who ran them and played them. They are less frequent now.

"Talk about this being a wide-open town! What do you think of the towns up the State—full of vice. Take Albany, with dens of every sort near the Capitol. There is only one way to stop poolrooms. Pass a law forbidding the Western Union Telegraph Company to furnish news of races by wire to clubs, and give us the right to tap the wires and every poolroom in the city would close."

Mr. Abell said that recently two young men were arrested for stealing wire, and were found to be employes of Frank Moss. "They had been hired to tap wires leading to poolrooms," said he, "and had been stealing it instead. That is the kind of men he put on the witness stand."

SERGT. DALY TRANSFERRED.

"Police Reasons" the Only Statement Vouchsafed by Capt. Thomas.

Sergt. John Daly, who has served under the four Captains preceding Capt. Thomas in command of the Nineteenth Precinct, was transferred last night to the East Thirty-fifth Street Station. "Police reasons" was all Capt. Thomas would say regarding the transfer.

Sergt. Frederick Carlson, who a week ago was sent from the West Thirtieth Street Station to the West Forty-seventh Street Station, was ordered back to the former station last night. Sergt. Conboy is now the only Sergeant left in the Nineteenth Precinct who served under Capt. Price. He said yesterday that he expected to be transferred in the near future.

Woman Dies in the Street.

In Trinity Place, near Rector Street, yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock, Roundsman Sherwood of the Church Street Station found a woman, very ill, on the sidewalk. Before the arrival of an ambulance from the Hudson Street Hospital the woman died, and the surgeon took the body to the police station. There was $38.05 in the woman's dress bosom. She was about forty-five years old, 5 feet 6 inches tall, weighed about 160 pounds, and had slightly gray hair. She was clad in a black dress, skirt and waist, black hat, black knit jacket, black cashmere shawl, black stockings, and rubbers. The body was sent to the Morgue, where it awaits identification.

Georgia Society Organized.

More than a hundred persons formerly citizens of the State of Georgia and citizens of that State temporarily living in this city met last night in the Townsend Building, Broadway and Twenty-fifth Street, and organized the Georgia Society. The officers elected are: President—Robert G. Erwin, the President of the Plant Railway System; Vice President—Edward T. Charlton of the Ocean Steamship Company; Secretary and Treasurer—David Robinson. The next meeting was arranged for Feb. 1. It will be held in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The Rev. W. E. Needham Resigns.

The Rev. William E. Needham has tendered his resignation as pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church, Brooklyn, with the request that it take effect May 1. Mr. Needham, it is said, desires to engage more extensively in evangelistic work. He has been quite successful in this field. Mr. Needham is known as the "artist preacher," having made quite a reputation by his work in drawing rapid crayon sketches to illustrate points in his sermons.

SEPARATE CHILDREN'S COURT.

Plan Regarded by Several Magistrates as Impracticable—Gerry Society Favors It.

Although a good many of the City Magistrates are in favor of the project for a separate court for children, such as has been advocated by Commissioner Keller of the Charities Department and by the Gerry society, it seems to be the general opinion among them that there is no likelihood of the plan ever materialising. Magistrate Deuel declared that he had always been in favor of a special court, at which the young might be kept apart from adult prisoners and saved from contact with hardened offenders.

"But," said Magistrate Deuel, "I do not believe that any such plan would be considered by the powers that be. Politics are against it. I talked with Mr. Gerry about the matter years ago, and it would be an excellent thing if such a court were established. You have got to remember, however, that even were youthful prisoners isolated in this way, it would not prevent all children from contact with hardened criminals in court. Mothers take their children to the courts with them every day when asking for summonses or warrants.

"If the plan for a separate court were ever adopted it would not mean that one or two Magistrates would make a specialty of children's cases. The Magistrates would preside at the court in rotation, just as they do at the other courts. But two more Magistrates would be needed, and, as I said, I don't expect to see anything come of the idea."

Magistrate Hogan is one of those who oppose the scheme. He said that he considered a separate court unnecessary. In the courts as at present constituted children could be isolated in separate rooms, if desirable, and that plan was sometimes followed. It would be a good deal better, Mr. Hogan added, to make a rule that all cases of children should be heard in the Gerry society's rooms at the courts.

Magistrate Mott said that he did not believe that any such plan as that proposed would ever be considered.

The Gerry society has definitely declared itself in favor of a separate court for children. Superintendent Jenkins of the society has included in his annual report, which is soon to be issued, a plea for such an institution. He declares that the removal of children from the regular courts would do much toward helping them to maintain their self-respect. One who had been arrested would not feel so much disgraced if tried simply with other children.

OPPOSE FITCHBURG LEASE.

Massachusetts Central Directors Appeal to Gov. Crane.

BOSTON, Jan. 29.—The Globe will say to-morrow:

To the existing complications regarding the big projected railroad leases in which all New England is just now interested, has been added a new feature. The threat which certain Massachusetts Central interests have recently been making against the Boston and Maine in connection with the proposed lease by the latter of the Fitchburg, took material form yesterday in the forwarding to Gov. Crane of a letter protesting against the lease on the ground that if carried out it will be likely to adversely affect the interests of the Central Massachusetts stockholders.

It is expected that Gov. Crane on receipt of the letter will refer it to the Attorney General for such action as he may see fit to take.

President Tuttle of the Boston and Maine has formally renewed his propositions to the Directors of the Fitchburg to lease the road for nine years, but no date has yet been set for a meeting of the Fitchburg Directors to act upon the proposition.

SALOONS HIT HARD.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 29.—A decision which will close two-thirds of the saloons in Iowa was handed down by the Supreme Court to-day. It is considered the most generally important decision given out in ten years.

In 1894 the Legislature passed the so-called "mulct liquor law," which did not repeal the old prohibitory statute, but suspended its penalties on condition of filing a petition of a majority of the voters and securing consent of the Town Council to the operation of saloons. In 1897 the Legislature published a new and complete code, which changed in a few minor respects the mulct law. The old mulct act had no provision for a canvass of the consent petition; the new code provided it must be canvassed and approved by the County Supervisors.

Lorenzo Ill, a Des Moines saloonkeeper, was assailed by the Anti-Saloon League on the ground that he could not operate his saloon under the new law without getting a new consent petition and having it canvassed by the Supervisors. The District Court, Judge C. A. Bishop, presiding, decided in Ill's favor, and the case went up on certiorari proceedings. The Supreme Court, through Judge Waterman's opinion to-day, decides the whole matter.

It holds that the code of 1897 repealed all laws heretofore passed; that the old mulct law was repealed; that consent petitions secured and filed under the old law are regdered worthless, and that any saloon keeper operating under a petition filed prior to Oct. 1, 1897, when the new code took effect, is liable to be fined for contempt and have his place closed.

JUDGE TAKES CHILD IN HIS LAP.

There was a pretty scene in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, when, on the return of a writ of habeas corpus, Justice Maddox heard testimony in the application of Cornelius L. Sullivan of 583 Fifth Avenue to recover his daughter, Adelaide Sullivan, who has been living with her aunt, Mrs. Adelaide Johnson, at 275 Prospect Avenue, since the death of her mother.

The child is nearly four years old. Her mother died three years and nine months ago. About a year ago Sullivan married again. Since that time, according to the testimony, he had not been to Mrs. Johnson's house and had not paid the expenses of the child's keep.

While the hearing was going on yesterday, the child, who was handsomely clothed, sat in the lap of her aunt, whom she called "Mamma." Justice Maddox beckoned to the little one to come to him. The child looked up inquiringly into her aunt's face, and the latter placed her on the floor, indicating to the little one that she could go to the Judge.

The little girl toddled timidly up to the bench, and Justice Maddox took her up into his lap. She was a little frightened at the proceeding, and laying her head on the Judge's shoulder, began to cry.

"There, there, my little maid, don't cry," said the Judge, soothingly.

The child looked up into his face, brushed away her tears, and smiled. In reply to his Honor's questions, the little girl said that she did not want to go and live with her father, but preferred to live with her "mamma."

Justice Maddox said he thought that under the circumstances the child should not be given to the father. He thought it would be to the girl's interests to stay with the aunt, who so carefully provided for her and whom she loved. The father might see the child at intervals, and the parties were left to arrange between themselves as to what times he could see his daughter.

New Opposition Paper Mills.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 29.—The Industry Mills, owned by the Paterson Savings Institution and formerly used by the Adams Cotton and Buckram Company, have been leased to the Gledhill Paper Company, now of Thirty-fourth Street, New York. At the time the wall-paper trust was formed, the company entered the "combine," but recently withdrew from it and will now move its plant to this city, and operate outside of the trust. Most of the employes will have to be brought from New York.

Plant Estate Nearly $17,000,000.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 29.—Judge Lynde Harrison, one of the executors of the will of the late Henry B. Plant, filed the inventory of his estate, with the appraisal, in the Probate Court to-day. It amounts to $16,952,548, and includes all of his estate, except the real estate which belonged to him in Florida, and which is not subject to appraisal and inventory, except in the courts of that State.

Four Lost in Oyster Schooner Wreck.

FALL RIVER, Jan. 29.—The oyster schooner Nausett, which was wrecked yesterday off Watch Hill, was owned by Joseph Marks of Dighton. She left that port on Tuesday last, having aboard Marks, his two children, Willie and Eddie, aged twelve and ten respectively, and Thomas Meldin, an elderly sailor. It is believe that all on board were lost.

Healer James Surrenders.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 29.—Christian Science Healer James, indicted for manslaughter for complicity in the death of Ethel Yates at Council Bluffs early in January, to-day surrendered to the authorities. Mrs. Yates, mother of the girl, who was indicted at the same time as James, is out on bail.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN'S AMBITION.

Tells a Rhode Island Audience He Has a Higher Aim than to be President.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 29.—Col. William Jennings Bryan began a week's tour of New England for the purpose of discussing the questions of the day to-day, speaking at Pawtucket and Woonsocket in the afternoon, and this city in the evening. As the State of Rhode Island is just on the eve of a Gubernatorial campaign, which will close with an election in April Mr. Bryan's coming is regarded as timely by the Democrats.

The speeches he delivered to-day did not differ much one from another. In the course of his address at Pawtucket he said:

"I have a higher ambition than to be President. That is, to do something to make the Government better. I have no doubt that the time will come when the principles of the Chicago platform will be a part of the law of the United States. I believe in their ultimate triumph."

At Woonsocket, where he addressed a large crowd in the Opera House, Mr. Bryan declared that the newspapers of the East were not entirely fair to the party he represented, and asserted that the policy of the Republican Party was not argument, but coercion, and this was particularly noticeable in 1896.

Touching briefly upon the subject of trusts, he said the Republican Party had amended the commandment to "Thou shalt not steal—on a small scale." Imperialism was defined as a government thirteen inches in diameter, round, and fired out of a cannon.

Mr. Bryan in closing said: "The Republicans believe that it is the destiny of this country to enter into the international land-grabbing trust and imitate the European nations to carry on a war of conquest. The Democrats believe that it is the mission of this Nation to stand erect and show by its example the blessings of self-government."

Mr. Bryan's address in Infantry Hall to-night was considered the first of a series of rallies arranged by the Democratic State Committee in its efforts to carry the State. Moreover, as the Legislature will meet to-morrow, the gathering brought together prominent men of both big parties from all over the State, to hear the doctrines of Jeffersonian Democracy expounded by a National Democratic leader. The speech was listened to by an audience that taxed the capacity of the hall to the utmost. There was plenty of music and enthusiasm.

Congressman Lanter, who is a member of Col. Bryan's party, also made a speech.

BASEBALL MAGNATES MEET.

Promoters of the New American Association Assemble at Philadelphia to Organize.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.—Baseball men from various sections of the country who are interested in the new American Association, which is to meet here to-morrow for the purpose of organizing and to lay out a circuit, began to arrive to-day. Most of them are now on the ground.

Those here to-night are H. D. Quin, President of the association; C. S. Havener, and Joseph D. O'Brien of Milwaukee; Adrian C. Anson of Chicago, A. G. Hoeckel of St. Louis, Thomas McCarthy and J. H. Drewson of Boston, and Phil Peterson, Conway W. Sams, and John McGraw of Baltimore.

Detroit will be represented at the meeting by proxy in the hands of the Milwaukee people, and it is expected that representatives from Providence will arrive to-morrow.

Philadelphia's interests at present are looked after by Frank Richter. The Baltimore contingent arrived late to-night, and soon thereafter the new magnates retired to an upper room of the Hotel Hanover, where an informal conference was held. It was said that the conference was held for the sole purpose of becoming acquainted, but it is known that plans for the meeting to-morrow were discussed and that a rough programme was mapped out.

It is believed that there will be considerable difficulty encountered when it comes to making up the circuit. It is known that the association has more than enough applications for admission to complete the organization. Louisville is among the applicants, and Washington and New York are also knocking for admission. There is a rumor around the hotel corridors to-night that William Barnie is the moving spirit that is pushing New York for membership in the new organization.

When President Quin was seen to-night regarding the dispatch from Washington which stated that President Young of the National League had received applications for protection and membership under the National agreement of the American Association from various clubs, he emphatically denied that any such application had been made. Mr. Quin said that the new association is fully able to take care of itself, and does not intend to ask favors of the National League.

CLUB OWNERS INTERESTED.

National League Men Watching Events Very Closely.

The club owners of the National League and American Association of Baseball Clubs are much interested in the meeting of the prospective new American Association, which is scheduled to be held in Philadelphia to-day. If the association is successfully launched and McGraw and Robinson assume the management of the rival club in Baltimore it will aid the National League in reducing the circuit to eight clubs.

As the affairs of the National League now stand, the Baltimore Club is the only obstacle to prevent the adoption of an eight club circuit. The Circuit Committee of the major league considers the determination of nearly all the players of the Baltimore Club to desert the National League for the new association a point in its favor.

It practically leaves the Baltimore Club without a team, and as the new combination in Baltimore has secured the ball grounds, the Baltimore Club is without assets and has practically nothing to offer for the money consideration asked some time ago to drop out of the League. The League was ready to pay a reasonable price to the Baltimore Club for its players and franchise, despite the denials of several club owners that such a plan had been arranged.

The management of the New Yorks claim that the chances for a circuit of eight clubs this season are very favorable. The club shows that the circuit at present has already been reduced to nine clubs, Cleveland and Louisville having been disposed of and Baltimore being without a team or grounds.

It is not thought likely that the Baltimore Club, when it finds itself practically reorganizing a team for the two years still remaining before the ten-year agreement of maining before the ten-year agreement of twelve clubs expires. It is a patent fact that Baltimore was to be excluded from the circuit when the reorganization takes place in 1902.

The Baltimore-Brooklyn combination is not at all worried over the situation, apparently. It is probably awaiting the result of to-day's meeting, and believes, as many other club owners do, that the new association is a myth, as up to the present time there has not been enough money pledged to organize a single club, and it requires a vast amount of capital to organize a rival to the National League and secure the latter's players by offering better salaries.

TRI COLLEGIATE BASEBALL.

The New England Schedule for 1900 Is Announced.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Jan. 29.—The following is the official baseball schedule of the New England Tricollegiate Baseball Association, composed of the colleges of Wesleyan, Amherst, and Williams:

April 24—Wesleyan vs. Williams at Middletown.
May 2—Amherst vs. Williams at Amherst.
May 5—Wesleyan vs. Amherst at Middletown.
May 16—Williams vs. Wesleyan at Williamstown.
May 26—Amherst vs. Wesleyan at Amherst.
May 30—Williams vs. Amherst at Willamstown.
June 2—Williams vs. Wesleyan at Williamstown.
June 6—Wesleyan vs. Amherst at Middletown.
June 9—Wesleyan vs. Williams at Middlstown.
June 16—Williams vs. Amherst at Williamstown.
June 23—Amherst vs. Wesleyan at Amherst.
June 25—Amherst vs. Williams at Amherst.

WILL PLAY BY TEAMS.

Yale Baseball Association Arranges a Game with Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 29.—It was announced to-night that the Yale Baseball Association would recognize the rival professional baseball league, and a game has been arranged with Baltimore. Other games will be scheduled. The Yale management will also arrange games with the National League teams.

East Twenty-third Street Robbery.

Miss Florence Helena Mackwood, an elocutionist and reader, complained last night to the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station that her apartments, at 36 East Twenty-third Street, had been robbed during her absence yesterday of clothing and trinkets to the value of $125.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The Crescent Athletic Club bowling team created a surprise last night in the Brooklyn interclub tournament by running up the unusual score of 1,031. None of the other seven clubs in the league came up to the Crescent Club's scores. Summaries:

AT THE KNICKERBOCKER FIELD CLUB.

Knickerbocker.				Columbian.			
Bloosfield	170	211	210	Schaefer	163	142	202
Bennett	135	115	160	Kelley	168	215	151
Ham	127	164	138	Haggerty	184	101	165
Holmes, Sr.	134	177	135	O'Connor	207	125	178
Holmes, Jr.	142	169	186	Maxwell	171	187	179
Total	708	836	849	Total	893	830	875

AT THE COLUMBIAN CLUB.

Columbian.				Knickerbocker.			
Corcoran	152	147	139	Walton	168	147	148
Howard	167	171	144	Sillick	168	165	146
Sullivan	165	176	132	Fishbeck	115	152	123
Langan	196	224	247	Halstead	124	118	110
Judge	167	221	157	Booocck	179	170	165
Totals	847	938	819	Totals	691	752	692

Grand Totals—Columbian Club, 5,202; Knickerbocker Field Club, 4,528.

AT AURORA GRATA CLUB.

Aurora Grata.				Carlton.			
Cook	149	152	120	Stoner	154	147	155
McMullen	159	109	138	Ebbets	133	144	164
Huskinson	134	177	118	Lincoln	134	129	170
Nallor	165	157	138	Weber	168	148	151
Little	145	149	135	Stebbens	196	157	147
Total	782	684	670	Total	725	725	767

AT THE CARLTON CLUB.

Carlton.				Aurora Grata.			
Mason	225	128	176	Parker	140	207	172
Meyer	182	142	131	Tucker	164	143	201
Clarke	136	178	121	Gooderson	138	156	123
A. S. Froe-key	224	133	150	McElroy	149	155	178
Schwartji	200	190	163	Beard	203	220	154
Total	967	771	739	Total	794	881	824

Grand totals—Carlton Club, 4,649; Aurora Grata Club, 4,594.

AT THE LINCOLN CLUB.

Lincoln.				Crescent.			
Lovell	169	168	201	Beard	168	146	155
Higgins	176	165	147	Maguire	166	168	177
Halstead	117	127	156	Edwards	189	126	163
Pomeroy	126	159	169	Parkinson	155	170	152
Stoutenburg	151	125	213	Iremonger	175	165	198
Total	739	744	886	Total	844	775	845

AT THE CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB.

Crescent.				Lincoln.			
Bull	164	216	214	Olmstead	185	144	161
Meserole	155	178	197	Holdridge	150	173	173
Doyle	179	185	246	Allen	149	129	102
Andersen	150	169	189	Young	152	136	180
Kelfey	170	151	184	Stenbugler	169	150	152
Total	818	920	1031	Total	805	732	768

Grand total—Crescent A. C., 5,233; Lincoln, 4,664.

AT THE HANOVER CLUB.

Hanover.				Brooklyn B. C.			
Rose	137	236	163	Lewis	147	158	157
Tompkins	140	173	171	Ackerson	130	125	158
Price	140	151	137	Urquhart	188	192	143
Ferguson	140	143	132	Kline	164	168	159
Kitching	179	146	147	Joslin	229	156	138
Total	736	844	749	Total	850	799	755

AT THE BROOKLYN BICYCLE CLUB.

Brooklyn B. C.				Hanover.			
Gelhaus	167	152	190	Lee	194	170	155
Reiffarth	136	155	188	Hchmie	158	114	173
Hobby	175	169	132	Struse	174	143	173
Matthews	145	197	175	Grosch	215	164	155
Worth	150	147	169	Tuttle	170	171	130
Total	773	820	844	Total	911	762	786

Grand total—Brooklyn B. C., 4,841; Hanover, 4,898.

The opening series of the week in the North Side National tournament last night furnished a surprise in the shape of a double defeat for the Pontiac Wheelmen. In the first game the Pontiacs were downed by the Swiss-American team. The Pontiacs rolled fairly well in the second game, but the Knickerbockers did some fine head-pin work, and turned out a score of 913, winning by forty-one. The final game the Swiss-American team did not show the form it did early in the evening, and the Knickerbockers scored their second victory, with more than 100 pins to spare. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Swiss-American—Schmid, 164; Bernet, 160; Schoch, 161; De Bois, 94; Steadell, 142. Total, 821.

Pontiac Wheelmen—Koster, 187; Vetter, 135; MacLellen, 169; Foege, 135; Lehrbach, 160. Total, 786.

SECOND GAME.

Knickerbocker—Engleking, 176; De Forest, 184; Snyder, 181; L. Luehr, 163; Meyer, 209. Total, 913.

Pontiac Wheelmen—Koster, 189; Vetter, 157; MacLellen, 180; Foege, 147; Lehrbach, 200. Total, 873.

THIRD GAME.

Knickerbocker—Engleking, 213; Le Forest, 152; Snyder, 170; I. Luehr, 147; Meyer, 188. Total, 865.

Swiss-American—Schmid, 158; Bernet, 151; Schoch, 127; De Bois, 137; Steadell, 151. Total, 724.

Every boat club on the Harlem River was represented at the opening of the Harlem Navy Bowling Association tournament at the Harlem Palace Alleys, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, last night. The Lone Star, Nassau, and Metropolitan Clubs bowled in the opening series. The Nassau team, of which Fred Vilmar, President of the Harlem River Regatta Association, is a member, easily won two games. The "Mets" rolled low scores in both their games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Lone Star—Yankauer, 178; Dubion, 116; Siebenheimer, 130; Epstein, 140; Levor, 158. Total, 722.
Nassau—Hotaling, 147; Moore, 149; Vilmar, 141; Palmer, 181; Howard, 159. Total, 777.

SECOND GAME.

Lone Star—Yankauer, 136; Dubion, 114; Siebenheimer, 105; Epstein, 143; Levor, 174. Total, 672.
Metropolitan—Chickero, 95; Johnson, 127; Sharland, 106; Clark, 109; Springmeyer, 130. Total, 567.

THIRD GAME.

Nassau—Hotaling, 159; Moore, 149; Vilmar, 149; Palmer, 168; Howard, 167. Total, 792.
Metropolitan—Chickero, 121; Johnson, 122; Sharland, 86; Clark, 135; Springmeyer, 93. Total, 557.

The final series of games in the Harlem League was bowled at the Harlem Palace last night, the Friendships winning two games. The Washingtons and Knickerbockers are tied for the championship of the league, and there is also a tie for third prize, the Orientals, Belvideres, and Empires each having won fourteen games and lost six. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Friendship—Higbie, 235; Jarchow, 165; Gerhardt, 170; McDowell, 194; Dewes, 125. Total, 889.

Riverdale—H. Ebling, 133; Monahan, 163; Brouwer, 158; Zollinger, 182; E. Ebling, 156. Total, 792.

SECOND GAME.

Riverdale—H. Ebling, 178; Monahan, 194; Brouwer, 216; Zollinger, 177; E. Ebling, 189. Total, 904.

Cyclone—Johansmeyer, 177; Miller, 167; Scheries, 175; Le Beau, 179; C. Boettjer, 136. Total, 834.

THIRD GAME.

Friendship—Higbie, 174; Jarchow, 145; Gerhardt, 150; McDowell, 152; Dewes, 194. Total, 815.

Cyclone—Johansmeyer, 179; Miller, 147; Scheries, 119; Le Beau, 172; C. Boettjer, 161. Total 778.

The Knickerbocker Council failed to present its complete team in the Royal Arcanum League at the Tennis Club alleys last night, and as a result were beaten in two games. The second teams of the Our and the New York Councils met in the first game, but the result was never in doubt, Our Council leading throughout and winning by a score of 810 to 674. The New Yorks easily defeated the Knickerbockers four representatives in the second game, as did the Harlem Council team in the final game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Our No. 2—Schiff, 196; Wenderoth, 134; Dent, 177; Schenck, 159; Coleman, 144. Total, 810.
New York No. 2—Schroeder, 136; Dorland, Sr., 130; Crookston, 118; May, 121; Snover, 160. Total, 674.

SECOND GAME.

New York No. 2—Schroeder, 154; Hickson, 82; Crookston, 131; May, 135; Snover, 158. Total, 660.
Knickerbocker—Vermilye, 133; Springer, 121; Schwartz, 86; Fruhan, 79. Total, 419.

THIRD GAME.

Harlem—Linden, 152; Manheim, 143; Holt, 120; Cowles, 212; Wyman, 169. Total, 796.
Knickerbocker—Vermilye, 132; Springer, 89; Schwartz, 113; Fruhan, 127. Total, 461.

Fraternity Council forfeited its game last night in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum subtournament on the Elephant Club alleys. Three games, however, were played, Bedford Council winning twice. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

De Long Council—Coolidge, 144; James, 120; Hodgson, 131;

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $6,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS,
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general Banking Business.
Interest allowed on deposits.
Orders for Stocks and Bonds executed for cash or on margin.
Investment Securities

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg. 56 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

TUNSTALL & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Branch Office Hoffman House.
STOCKS, BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

N. Y. & N. J. TELEPHONE "RIGHTS"
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co.
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
CAPITAL . $2,500,000
SURPLUS . $2,500,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances,
subject to cheque through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar and Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
Is a legal depository for Court and Trust Funds.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
Special attention given to the management of real estate and the collection and remittance of rents.
Carefully selected securities for investment always on hand.
Transacts a General Banking Business.

OFFICERS:
ASHBEL P. FITCH, President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary.
THOMAS C. CLARKE, Jr., Asst. Sec'y.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer.
W. HUNT HALL, Asst. Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:
ASHBEL P. FITCH, WILLIAM E. SPIER,
WILLIAM BARBOUR, ANSON R. FLOWER,
HENRY S. MANNING, HENRY S. REDMOND,
SAMUEL A. MAXWELL, JOHN R. HEGEMAN,
MYRON T. HERRICK, C. I. HUDSON,
CHAS. F. CUTLER, S. C. T. DODD,
EMERSON McMILLIN, WILLARD BROWN,
H. O. HAVEMEYER, PHILIP LEHMAN,
JAMES M. DONALD, EDWARD F. CRAGIN,
GEORGE CROCKER, GEO. BLUMENTHAL,
J. WILLIAM CLARK, EDWARD C. SCHAEFER,
JOEL F. FREEMAN. FRANK JAY GOULD.

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, SINKING FUND.—In pursuance of the provisions of the Deed of Trust, dated May 1, 1879, the undersigned, The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee, solicits proposals of the First Preferred Income and Sinking Fund Debentures of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company to the aggregate par amount of $75,000, for account of the Sinking Fund. Sealed offers will be received until 12 o'clock, noon, Monday, February 5, 1900, and should be addressed, "Proposals for the Sinking Fund, E. S. Marston, President of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, New York."
THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO.,
Trustee.
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, Jan. 29, 1900.
N. B.—Extract from General Mortgage:
"The holders of any of the Bonds issued under this Mortgage shall have the right, if they so desire, to dispose of their holdings to the Trustees of the Sinking Fund, provided for in the Trust Deed of May 1, 1879, who may ask for tenders of Debentures as provided in said Deed; and in that case, each such holder may for that purpose obtain from the Trustees hereof, in exchange for the Bonds secured hereby, dollar for dollar, the Debentures called for the purpose of delivering the same to the Trustees of the Sinking Fund, and in such event the Trustee hereof shall cancel the Bonds so exchanged for Debentures."

NATIONAL CITY BANK
NEW STOCK.
A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.
LADD, WOOD & KING,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
AND
Dealers in Investment Securities.
31 PINE ST., N. Y.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879.
Notice is hereby given that enough of the above-entitled bonds, both FIVE and SIX PER CENT., will be drawn by lot on January 31st, 1900, at the rate of 105 and accrued interest, to absorb the sum of $144,525.75 deposited in the Sinking Fund with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, and interest will cease to accrue upon the bonds so drawn on and after January 31st, 1900, upon publication of the numbers designating the drawn bonds, pursuant to the terms of the mortgage securing the same.
CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY CO.
By S. O. HOWE, TREASURER.
December 30th, 1899.

Bankers' Trust Co. of N. Y.
10 WALL STREET.
Capital & Surplus, $3,000,000.
OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, } Vice Presidents.
Louis V. Bright, }
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

$350,000

First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Sinking Fund Forty Year Gold Bonds

OF THE

PEOPLE'S BREWING COMPANY OF TRENTON

Are offered for subscription at 103½ and accrued interest—Interest from November 1st, 1899.

DENOMINATION $1,000 AND $500.

DATED MAY 1ST, 1899.....MATURE MAY 1ST, 1939
INTEREST PAYABLE MAY 1ST AND NOVEMBER 1ST.

Total authorized issue	**$1,500,000**
Reserve in Treasury	**400,000**
Present issue	**1,100,100**

The Bonds offered for subscription are part of the present issue of $1,100,000. The balance of the present issue, $750,000, has been taken by the vendors. These bonds are in coupon form, with provision for registration of principal, and are secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE on the real estate, property, and plant of the combination.

DIRECTORS:
H. T. NEIDLINGER of NEIDLINGER & SONS.....NEW YORK
A. R. KUSER, SECRETARY and TREASURER, TRENTON GAS & ELEC. CO.....TRENTON
JOHN I. KUSER, TREASURER, THE TRENTON BREWING COMPANY.....TRENTON
MAHLON H. MARGERUM of MAHLON H. MARGERUM & BRO.....TRENTON
THOMAS HILLIARD of the WALDORF-ASTORIA.....NEW YORK
FRANZ HILL, former owner of HILL'S BREWERY.....TRENTON
RICHARD BARLOW, PRESIDENT, CONSUMERS' BREWING COMPANY.....TRENTON
CHARLES A. MAY, GENERAL MANAGER, MADDOCK POTTERY COMPANY.....TRENTON
T. E. OTIS, PRESIDENT, PEOPLE'S BREWING COMPANY.....TRENTON
RAYMOND L. WARD, 39 BROAD STREET.....NEW YORK
G. D. W. VROOM.....TRENTON

TRUSTEE AND REGISTRAR,
TRENTON TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, TRENTON, N. J.

FINANCIAL AGENTS,
THE TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA.

The "PEOPLE'S BREWING COMPANY OF TRENTON" own the following Breweries and Ice Plant:

TRENTON BREWING COMPANY	TRENTON, N. J.
FRANZ HILL'S BREWERY	TRENTON, N. J.
CONSUMERS' BREWING COMPANY	TRENTON, N. J.
HYGEIA ICE COMPANY	TRENTON, N. J.

These Breweries control the Beer trade of the progressive manufacturing city of Trenton, and sell largely to cities and towns within a radius of fifty (50) miles of Trenton.
In addition to the properties above mentioned, the People's Brewing Company of Trenton own a number of valuable real estate properties in Trenton and elsewhere.
The central idea in the consolidation of these Breweries is to leave the management practically in the hands of the men who have built up the business, and have so popularized their products that foreign competition is practically eliminated.

EARNINGS.

Following find reports of the past and present earnings of the Breweries and Ice Plant (the Consumers' Brewing Company not being in operation) now belonging to the People's Brewing Company of Trenton.

New York, March 20th, 1899.

The Guaranty Development Co., 10 Wall Street, City:
Dear Sirs: The net profits of the Trenton Brewing Co., Trenton Hygeia Ice Co., and Franz Hill's Brewing Co. for 1896, 1897, and 1898 averaged $200,880.64 per annum.
All the expenses pertaining to the business, including bad debts and depreciation on Machinery and Plant, were charged off before obtaining the above figures.
Yours very truly,
(Signed) WILLIAM WADDELL,
Public Accountant and Auditor, N. Y.

T. E. Otis, Esq., Pres. The People's Brewing Co.:
Dear Sir: Agreeably to your instructions we made an audit of the Account Books, etc., relative to the operations of the various Companies comprising The People's Brewing Company of Trenton, N. J., covering the period as follows:
The Trenton Brewing Co., June 1st to Oct. 31st, 1899. Bottling Dep't of the Trenton B. Co., June 1st to Oct. 31st..... } $103,932.21
The Franz Hill Brewing Co., March 24th to Oct. 31st.
The Hygeia Ice Co., June 1st to Oct. 31st.....
In accordance with such examination we certify that for the specified periods the aggregate net earnings from operations amounted to $103,932.
Yours truly,
THE AMERICAN AUDIT CO.,
(Signed) R. GRAHAM WOODWARD,
Vice-Pres. and Gen'l Mgr.

The semi-annual interest, due November 1st, 1899, amounting to $33,000, was paid on that date.
The appraised valuation of the properties owned by the "PEOPLE'S BREWING COMPANY OF TRENTON" is $1,240,000—other assets of this company amount to between three and four hundred thousand dollars.
The organization of the Company and the legal validity of its Bonds and Stock issue have been passed upon by Frank Bergen of Elizabeth, New Jersey, and G. D. W. Vroom of Trenton, New Jersey.
The right is reserved to reject or reduce any subscription and to make allotments of less than the amount applied for.
Subscription books will be opened at the offices of the undersigned, at 10 o'clock, January 31st, 1900, and will close at 3 P. M., January 31st, 1900.

THE TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA . . . . . New York City
THE REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, Philadelphia, Pa.
THE TRENTON TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, Trenton, New Jersey

OFFICE OF
The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company,
New York, January 23d, 1900.
The Trustees, in Conformity with the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1899:

Premiums on Marine Risks from 1st January, 1899, to 31st December, 1899.....	$3,166,420.39
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1899.....	967,555.24
Total Marine Premiums.....	$4,133,975.63
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1899, to 31st December, 1899..	$3,305,179.33
Losses paid during the same period (less salvages, &c.).....	$2,276,689.96
Returns of Premiums and expenses.....	$484,296.77

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank, and other Stocks.....	$5,483,944.00
Loans secured by Stocks and special deposits in Banks and Trust Company.....	2,395,500.00
Real Estate and claims due the Company, estimated at.....	1,125,000.00
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	1,005,756.77
Cash in the hands of European Bankers to pay losses under policies payable in foreign countries.....	147,790.55
Cash in Bank.....	266,139.29
Amount.....	$10,424,130.61

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the sixth of February next.
The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1894 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the sixth of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.
A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1899, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the first of May next.
By order of the Board.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Gustav Amsinck,	Clifford A. Hand,
Vernon H. Brown,	John D. Hewlett,
Waldron P. Brown,	Charles D. Leverich,
William B. Boulton,	Leander N. Lovell,
Francis M. Bacon,	W. H. H. Moore,
George Coppell,	Charles H. Marshall,
Joseph H. Chapman,	George H. Macy,
James G. De Forest,	Levi P. Morton,
William E. Dodge,	Frederic A. Parsons,
James H. Dunham,	George W. Quintard,
Everett Fraser,	John L. Riker,
Ewald Fleitmann,	A. A. Raven,
Edward Floyd-Jones,	Gustav H. Schwab,
Horace Gray,	William C. Sturges.
Anson W. Hard,	

A. A. RAVEN, President.
F. A. PARSONS, Vice Pres't.
CORNELIUS ELDERT, 2d Vice Pres't.
THEO. P. JOHNSON, 3d Vice Pres't.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 6.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.

EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED SEPTEMBER 8, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that forty-five (45) Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage numbered as follows, viz.:

38	237	380	721	834	1120
63	240	387	606	744	845 1170
102	272	393	612	747	901 1193
113	319	412	640	767	910 1198
166	332	414	642	777	923 1207
178	363	428	693	801	1116 1327
231	374	558			

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due March 1st, 1900, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice President.
New York, December 6th, 1899.
We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the forty-five (45) bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.
FRED C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Co. of New York.
R. D. LANKFORD,
With Richmond & Danville R. R. Co.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.
In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds, and the coupons therefrom maturing March 1, 1900, will be paid at this office on or after the 1st day of March, 1900, at par.
Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.
By E. R. HYDE,
2d Vice President.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 31st, 1900,
At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real-Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Wm. M. Hoes, Public Adm'r.)
$5,000 United States 4 p. c. Reg. Bond.
15 shs. N. Y., Ontario & Western R. R. common.
(By order of Executors.)
50 shs. 1st Natl. Bank (Elizabeth, N. J.)
800 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
400 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
200 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
1 Right N. Y. Society Library.
250 shs. Duluth Transfer Ry. Co.
100 shs. Cook County Land Co.
100 shs. American Grocery Co. 2d pfd.
20 shs. do. do. do. 1st pfd.
10 shs. N. Y. Bowery Fire Ins.
1 Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
(By order of Trustees.)
3 shs. Chemical Natl. Bank.
$11,000 Ches. & Ohio Ry. 5 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1939.
$4,000 Ches. & Ohio Ry. 4½ p. c. Eds., 1992.
20 shs. Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. common.
13¾ shs. Newport News & Miss. Valley Co. common.
(By order of Administratrix.)
$3,000 Cass County (Mo.) 5 p. c. Funding Bds., 1913.
20 shs. Consumers' Gas Co., Newburgh.
24 shs. German-American Insurance Co.
4 shs. Phenix Ins. Co. of B'klyn.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
12 shs. United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co.
275 shs. Central Foundry Co. common.
100 shs. Troy Steel Co. (Hyd.)
90 shs. E. W. Bliss Co. common.
50 shs. do. do.
60 shs. City Trust Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
30 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
20 shs. Nassau Bank.
13 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
50 shs. Natl. Butchers & Drovers' Bank.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$500 N. Y. Athletic Club 6 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1903.
$200 N. Y. Athletic Club 2d 5 p. c. Bds., 1910.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
40 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Improved Dwelling Assn.
1 sh. Clinton Hall Assn.
1 sh. Christian Union Publishing Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
30 shs. Home Insurance Co.
50 shs. North River Ins. Co.
25 shs. Kings County Elec. Light & Power Co.
100 shs. B'klyn Union Elevated R. R. common.
15 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
30 shs. Nassau Bank.
50 shs. Home Life Ins. Co.
60 shs. Central Park, North & East River R. R.
30 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
4 shs. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.
50 shs. E. W. Bliss Co. common.
20 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
100 shs. Celluloid Co.
1 sh. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.
20 shs. Trust Co. of America.
25 shs. Natl. Citizens' Bank.
40 shs. Importers and Traders' Nat'l Bank.
40 shs. Bank of Metropolis.
2 shs. Chemical Nat'l Bank.
10 shs. North American Trust Co.
$2,000 Metropolitan Water Works Co. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Gold Bds., 1911.
$250 N. Y. Athletic Club 2d 5 p. c. Bonds, 1910.
5 shs. North American Trust Co.
80 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
20 shs. Mechanics' Nat'l Bank.
20 shs. Mechanics' Bank, B'klyn.
5 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
500 shs. Jos. Ladue Gold Mining & Dev. Co. pfd.
16 shs. Nat'l Bank of the Republic.
132 shs. Phenix Nat'l Bank.
32 shs. Nat'l Park Bank.
$15,000 Detroit & Lima Northern R'y Co. 1st Bds. (Cts. of Deposit.)
15 shs. Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic. R. R.
15 shs. Leather Manf. Nat'l Bank.
$2,000 N. Y., L. E. & West. R. R. 1st Const. 7 p. c. Funded Coupon Bds., 1920.
$5,000 General Electric Co. 5 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1922.
$500 Morris & Essex R. R. 1st 7 p. c. Bds. Regst., 1914.
8 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
8 shs. 12th Ward Bank.
$1,000 Lotos Club 6 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1902.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
5,000 shs. Phoenix Mining Co. pf.
10 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
20 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
Auction Sale
STOCKS AND BONDS
TUESDAY, JAN. 30, 1900, AT 12:30 P. M.
At the New York Real-estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
11,542 shares in pool of 168,000 shares The Consolidated Gold Fields of Mexico, Limited, £1 each (hypothecated.)
10 shares German-American Real-Estate Title Insurance Co., $100 each.
20 shares National Broadway Bank, $25 each.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

AUCTION SALE.
In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made March 1, 1894, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned, the Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all bonds of the Railroad Equipment Company of the Series A-b, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said bonds having not been paid, will sell at public auction, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, on the 13th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said A-b bonds:
SERIES A-b SECURITIES.
29 Refrigerating Car Co. Lease Warrants, Series A-18a, at $1,100 each.
162 Iron Car Equipment Co., Series C, 6 p. c. bonds, $1,000 each.
29 Iron Car Equipment Co., Series B, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
15 R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-e, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
4 R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-d, 5 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
214 R. R. Equipment Co., Series B-85, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
State Trust Company receipts for R. R. Equipment A-f bonds, aggregating $200,000.
2 R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-a, 6 p. c. bonds, aggregating $800.
1 Illinois Rolling Stock Company Lease Warrant, Series B-82, $2,440.
2 Illinois Rolling Stock Company Lease Warrants, Series B-85, Class B; total, $17,150.40.
1 St. Louis, Chicago, & St. Paul R. R. Co. Lease Warrant, Series B-68, $2,400.
2 Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan Ry. Co. Lease Warrants, Series A-99, aggregating $19,011.44.
Total securities, $727,501.84.
Atlantic Trust Co., Trustee.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.
In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made February 1, 1894, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned, the Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all bonds of the Railroad Equipment Company of the Series A-d, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said bonds having not been paid, will sell at public auction, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, on the 13th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said A-d bonds:
A-d SECURITIES.
3 Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan Ry. Co. Lease Warrants, Series A-99, due $28,517.16.
66 Iron Car Equipment Company, Series C, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
2 Iron Car Equipment Company, Series Z-3, Certificates at $1,000 each.
7 R. R. Equipment Company, Series A-a, 6 p. c. bonds, aggregating $6,500.
3 R. R. Equipment Company, Series A-b, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
State Trust Company receipts for R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-f, bonds, aggregating $55,000.
Total securities, $161,017.16.
Atlantic Trust Co., Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.
In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture, made July 15, 1895, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned, the Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all bonds of the Railroad Equipment Company of the Series A-e, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said bonds having not been paid, will sell at public auction, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, on the 13th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said A-e bonds:
A-e SECURITIES.
116 Iron Car Equipment Company, Series C, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
101 R. R. Equipment Co., Series B-85, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
6 R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-b, 6 p. c. bonds at $100 each.
2 R. R. Equipmen. Co., Series A-d, 5 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
13 R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-a, bonds, aggregating $10,500.
State Trust Company receipts for R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-f bonds, aggregating $122,000.
1 Refrigerating Car Company, Series B-18a, Lease Warrant, $57,093.97.
1 Rolling Stock Company, Series B-85, Class B, Lease Warrant, $8,575.20.
6 Charleston, Sumter & Northern Railroad Company, Series B-6, Lease Warrants, at $184.94 each.
45 Lease Warrants of the Laughlin Towing & Transportation Company, aggregating $24,478.95.
4 Lease Warrants of the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan Ry. Co., Series A-99, aggregating $33,147.88.
Total securities, $476,505.64.
Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.
In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made August 1, 1896, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned, the Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all bonds of the Railroad Equipment Company of the Series A-a, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said bonds having not been paid, will sell at public auction, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, on the 13th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said A-a bonds:
A-a SECURITIES.
5 Lease Warrants of the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan Railway Company, Series A-99. Due on each, $9,505.72.
137 Iron Car Equipment Co., Series C, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
State Trust Company receipts for R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-f, bonds aggregating $100,000.
20 Railroad Equipment Co., Series A-b, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
2 R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-d, 5 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
16 R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-e, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
29 R. R. Equipment Co., Series B-85, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
Total securities, $351,528.60.
Atlantic Trust Co., Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.
In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture, made April 2, 1894, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned, the Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all bonds of the Railroad Equipment Company of the Series D-4, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said bonds having not been paid, will sell at public auction, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, on the 13th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said D-4 bonds:
D-4 SECURITIES.
124 Iron Car Equipment Company, Series B, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.
In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made January 1, 1891, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned, the Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all bonds of the Railroad Equipment Company of the Series D-24 issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said bonds having not been paid, will sell at public auction, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, on the 13th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said D-24 bonds.
D-24 SECURITIES.
21 Certificates of Interest, Iron Car Equipment Company, Series D-5, at $1,000 each.
Atlantic Trust Co., Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

WANTED.
Natl. Bank of Commerce
Natl. Union Bank
Natl. Union Bank Rights
Western Nat'l Bank
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
38 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.

DIVIDENDS.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.
37 & 39 Liberty St. and 44½ & 46 Malden Lane.
NEW YORK, Jan. 10, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent., and an extra dividend of One-Half Per Cent, payable at the Company's offices on Feb. 1, 1900. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, Jan. 13, and reopened Friday, Feb. 2.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

Mexican Mineral Railway Company.
Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due February 1st, 1900, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 27 William St.
C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Treasurer.
January 17th, 1900.

DIVIDENDS.

The Colorado & Southern Railway Co.,
New York, January 11th, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings for the calendar year 1899 a dividend of two per cent. on the first preferred stock of this Company, payable to the holders of record of the first preferred stock on February 14th, 1900. For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company will be closed at three P. M. on January 31st, and will be reopened at ten A. M. on February 15th, 1900.
The Colorado & Southern Railway Co.,
By HARRY BRONNER, Assistant Secretary.

28 Broad Street, New York, January 11th, 1900.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for the First Preferred Stock of the Colorado & Southern Railway Company will be closed at three P. M. on January 31st, 1900, and will reopen at ten A. M. on February 15th, 1900. On February 14th, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above Dividend of two per cent., when received by them, at the office of Messrs. Hallgarten & Co., among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
HALLGARTEN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Office of the Consolidation Coal Company,
44 South Street, Baltimore, Maryland,
January 18th, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Two Dollars per share on the Capital Stock, payable at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York, on and after February 1st, 1900. Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. January 25th, 1900, and reopen at 10 A. M. February 2d, 1900.
T. K. STUART, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE FIGGE Slaughtering Company, Limited.—Pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Company, notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Figge Slaughtering Company, Limited, is called and will be held at Numbers 631 to 635 West Fortieth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the seventh day of February, 1900, at half past four o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that the said Company be forthwith dissolved.
Dated January 4th, 1900.
CHAS. HUTWELKER, Secy.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, January 25th, 1900.—A semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the preferred stock, and an annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the common stock of this company have been declared, respectively, out of the earnings of the fiscal year ending December 31st, 1899, payable at this office on Tuesday, February 20th, 1900. Transfer books will close on Saturday, February 3d, at 12 M., and reopen on Monday, February 12th, 1900.
S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND.
Illinois Central Railroad Co.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent in cash, payable March 1st, 1900, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company as registered at the close of business January 31st, 1900.
The stock transfer books will be closed for the purpose of the above dividend from January 31st until February 23d, 1900.
A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.
New York, January 17th, 1900.

United Breweries Company (of Chicago).
Coupons due February 1st, 1900, upon the First Mortgage 6 % Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the United Breweries Company will be paid by the Continental Trust Company, 30 Broad Street, New York, or by the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago.
UNITED BREWERIES COMPANY,
By ISIDOR BAUMGARTL, President.

Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Company.
No. 80 Broadway, New York, January 29th, 1900.
Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the C. & I. Division of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Ry. Co., due February 1st, 1900, will be paid at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., N. Y.
J. A. HILTON, Secretary.

Pittsburg, Shawmut & Northern Railroad Company
First Mortgage 5% Bonds.
Coupons due February 1st, 1900, from the abovementioned bonds will be paid at maturity on presentation at the office of Henry Marquand & Co., 160 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Jan. 22, 1900.
The coupons due Feb. 1st, 1900, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Co., and the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City. J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

Buffalo Railway Company First Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds.
Coupons on the above, maturing February 1st, 1900, will be paid on and after that date at the office of
CUYLER, MORGAN & CO.,
44 Pine St., New York.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Election Notice.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.,
New York, January 13, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company will be held in the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held in the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, January 30, 1900, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

Election Notice.
The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.,
New York, January 13, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held in the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held in the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock

which went into effect last week, and therefore means no additional profit to any of the running companies.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit was strong yesterday on buying by Flower brokers, and new interests identified with the property. Stock Exchange houses which some time ago were said to have advised short selling of the stock were yesterday counseling buying.

Discussing the meeting of Directors for the election of officers, to be held this week, a Director said: "I anticipate no changes. President Rossiter will be re-elected—you may depend on that."

MISSOURI PACIFIC'S SALES.

In relation to the recent active movement in Missouri Pacific, it was rumored in Wall Street yesterday that it was due to the selling of the Countess Castellane's holdings in the property to Standard Oil interests. This story, however, received little credence. An officer of the company pronounced it as absurd. The general opinion is that the movement was due to what was more or less apparent to close observers of the situation, namely, a bull pool organized to advance the quotation.

Yesterday, on dealings of 4,400 shares, the stock advanced ⅝ of a point.

LONDON BUYS ATCHISON.

Atchison preferred was one of the few stocks bought by London yesterday, though here the stock was somewhat depressed by the report that about sixty brakemen on the Eastern Division of the system, between Emporia and Kansas City, had been laid off. As an offset to this, it was reported from Chicago that Atchison officials there say that transcontinental business has been heavy and that January earnings should make a good gain over January, 1899.

PREDICTING GOLD EXPORTS.

The fact that the sterling exchange market was firmer yesterday than it has been for some time led to renewed talk of the probability of gold exports, and several exchange brokers gave it as their opinion that when England's war loan is called for the flow of money from this country to London will certainly begin.

ANTI-TRUST LAW DECISION.

The Street yesterday, in view of recent talk and proposed legislation affecting trusts, paid more than passing attention to the decision by Judge Kohlsaat of Chicago, declaring unconstitutional the law which said that a trust has no right to sue or recover on any contract made in Illinois. Officers in this city of several companies commonly known as "trusts" declared it as their opinion that as time passed the courts would more and more incline to a broader interpretation of all laws touching upon corporations and so-called "trusts."

ERRATIC AND WEAK.

Third Avenue was again erratic and weak yesterday, due in a large measure to the doubt as to the nature and probable result of the financial negotiations now pending in respect to the debt of the company. The range of prices was from 107½ to 110¾, with the close 109¼—a net decline of a half point. The opening was more than two points under the closing figure of Saturday.

EARNINGS GROW LARGER.

The same interests which lately have been buying Southern Pacific were yesterday again purchasers. The next report of the company, it is officially stated, will make a very encouraging showing, and will show steadily increasing earnings. Notwithstanding the absence of official information on the subject, talk of a dividend continues.

SPECULATING ON THE RESULT.

Pending the announcement of the result of the meeting yesterday of the American Steel and Wire Directors in Chicago, much speculation as to probable action was heard, and as a result of that speculation more or less trading followed, with a net gain for the common stock of 1¼ points on sales of some 35,000 shares, and of ⅞ on the preferred on sales of 2,000 shares.

HOW ONE ROAD PROSPERS.

The strength of Northern Pacific yesterday was due to the fact that the published earnings of the company for the month of December showed an increase over the same month last year of $65,140. From July 1 to Dec. 31 the total net earnings were $8,237,200, and the increase $633,130.

TALKING OF PURCHASE.

The buying of Evansville and Terre Haute yesterday, the stock advancing 1¼ points, was on a revival of the rumor that the Southern was negotiating for the purchase of the road, and had recently been quietly acquiring stock in the open market.

PRESSED WITH ORDERS.

Tennessee Coal and Iron was strong yesterday on reports from Alabama from official sources that the company was pressed with orders. Directors of the company, it is said, are now on a tour of inspection of the properties of the company.

ANTICIPATING INTEREST.

The Chicago and Northwestern, which last month anticipated payment of its January interest, is now anticipating the interest due Feb. 1 on its funded debt.

INCLINED TO HEAVINESS.

The trading in St. Paul yesterday was limited, and the stock was rather inclined to heaviness, though the close was at the same figure as on Saturday. During the day a statement was put out from Chicago from Chairman Roswell Miller to the effect that in addition to expenditures for the improvement of the property, "the December decrease was partly due to the increased cost of material."

AS VIEWED IN LONDON.

Discussing the financial statement of Louisville and Nashville for the first half of the current fiscal year, which was published in these columns some time ago, and showed a profit for the twelve months ended June 30, 1899, of $2,627,000, and an increase for the six months to Dec. 31 of $595,000, The London Statist says:

"The prospects of the present half year are good. The iron trade is very active, and the South generally is in a state of prosperity. The holding back of cotton by Southern planters for higher prices means a larger cotton traffic than usual in the June half year. Moreover, there is the possibility that the cotton may be marketed at better prices, which would bring increased profits to planters and further stimulate trade in the Southern States. It is, however, probable that liberal expenditures will be made upon the property. The company closed its construction account on July 1, 1894, and up to June 30, 1899, had charged over $2,500,000 to expenses for permanent improvements. So far as can at present be seen, the policy of the Directors is to maintain 4 per cent. distributions, and to apply surplus profits beyond the sum required for this purpose to improvements. Considering the very large amount of money spent by the competitors of the Louisville in reducing grades, &c., the necessity for such outlay is apparent. In the course of a few years the value of Louisville property would be greatly improved were it able to spend money freely upon betterments with the object of working more economically hereafter. The betterment outlays must therefore be regarded as tending to increase the probability of the maintenance of 4 per cent. distributions."

NEWS OF THE EXCHANGES.

The Cotton Exchange had an active and somewhat erratic day yesterday. Well over 400,000 bales changed hands. Cotton opened up 2 to 3 points on cable advices, which were better than had been expected in view of the war news. As the day's larger receipts began to become apparent, however, the market rapidly sold off, even though their proportions had been somewhat forecasted on Saturday. Cotton lost its advance and to a certain extent fell still further. In the majority of months cotton closed with a net loss of 2 points. The next crop months from September to December inclusive—were in strong contrast with the rest of the market, however, closing with a net gain of 3 to 4 points. The receipts for the day amounted to 40,210 bales, as against 33,392 a week previous, (considered a good day's receipts at the time) and 34,818 of a year previous. There is promise of large receipts for to-day also.

Coffee was fairly active yesterday and weak in spite of the moderate Brazilian receipts of 20,000 bags. It opened barely steady, 5 to 15 points off, and closed steady, with a net loss of 10 to 15 points.

Dealings on the Consolidated and Produce Exchanges were also fairly good. The Granger stocks were largely speculated in on the Consolidated, and they as well as the rest of the market showed more firmness than recent British disasters in South Africa had led many to expect. Wheat opened ⅝ up, on the Produce Exchange, and under the influence of profit-taking, which was induced by the slight advance and weak Liverpool cables, it lost this gain. Foreign buying in the later hours of the market raised it again, and at the close it had gained a cent a bushel. It went even higher in the desultory dealing which followed the regular market's close. Several cables confirming the news of the partial closing of the port of Rosario, Argentine Republic, were read by the trade.

Corn and oats were both steady. Oats were dull, but 400,000 bushels of corn were taken for export.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Roswell Miller of the St. Paul Road quoted as saying that the decrease in net earnings of the company for December was mainly due to improvements made on the property.

Advance of half a cent in the posted rate for sight sterling exchange.

According to Southern dispatches the work of buying the big coal area on the west side of the Monongahela River in Morgantown, West Va., by a New York company is nearing completion.

Payment begun by the Chicago and Northwestern of interest on the funded debt, due on Thursday.

Deficit of $322,075 under the legal requirement shown by statement outside banks, a decrease of $686,150 as compared with the previous week.

Reduction from 4½ to 4 per cent. in the Bank of Holland's rate of discount.

Interest to the amount of $4,179,507 to be paid by the Government this week.

Plan for a consolidation of the New Bedford Copper Company, the Taunton Copper Works, and the Revere Copper Company into one corporation, with a capital of $600,000.

Stockholders of the John B. Stetson Company to meet in April and vote on a proposition to increase the common stock from $1,200,000 to $1,500,000.

Chicago rumors that the Chicago and Alton may add the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf to its present system.

Announcement that with the retirement of M. E. Ingalls from the Presidency of the Chesapeake and Ohio on Thursday the office will be filled by George W. Stevens, now General Manager of the road.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 2½@3 per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $101,449,332; balances, $7,841,558; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $920,593.

Money on call in London, 1½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅞@3½ per cent. for short, and 3½@3⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange firm. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84½; demand, $4.87½; cables, $4.88¼; commercial bills, $4.83¼@$4.84.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19¾ and 5.16¼; reichsmarks, 94 7-16 and 95⅛@95 3-16; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40⅝.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par@5c premium. Chicago—35c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, $1 premium per $1,000; selling, par. St. Louis—10c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 35c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—There was an all-around despondency on the Stock Exchange to-day, opening with a general decline of two points in Rands and from one-quarter to one-half in other securities. Later there was a slight recovery, but business was inactive.

American railway shares opened weak, but later the market reacted and prices became generally harder, closing firm.

Consols for both money and the account, 99⅞; Canadian Pacific preferred, 96; Erie, 11¼; Erie first preferred, 32½; Illinois Central, 114; Union Pacific preferred, 76½; St. Paul, 120½; New York Central, 136; Pennsylvania, 65¾; Reading, 8⅞; Northern Pacific preferred, 75⅝; Atchison, 16⅜; Louisville, 79⅝; Grand Trunk, 7⅛; Anaconda, 8⅛.

Bar silver steady at 27½.

Money, 1½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅝@3½ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3½@3⅝ per cent.

Spanish fours closed at 67⅛.

Gold to the amount of £6,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 130; Madrid, 29; Lisbon, 42; Rome, 7.19.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—Prices were depressed on the Bourse at the opening to-day because of the retreat of the English troops in South Africa, but subsequently they were steadier, especially toward the close, which was inactive. Three per cent. rentes, 100f. 10c. for the account; exchange on London, 25f. 17c. for checks. Spanish fours closed at 68.10.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were firm, despite the decline in London. Mine shares rose considerably on large covering purchases. Bank shares were harder. American securities and Canadian Pacifics were maintained. Exchange on London, 20 marks 50 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates—Short bills, 3¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅞ per cent.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 29.—Business on the Boerse to-day opened quiet. Later local shares were in strong demand.

MADRID, Jan. 29.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 76.10. Gold was quoted at 28.85.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Verual Remedy Company of Buffalo; capital, $4,000. Directors—William Weeks Ridout, John C. Moss, and Mollie D. Wilson, Buffalo.

McElreavy and Houck Company of Brooklyn; to deal in plumbers' supplies; capital, $40,000. Directors—John McElreavy and G. W. Houck, Brooklyn; Otis K. Dimock, Martin D. Fink, New York City.

Lawyers' Co-operative Union of Buffalo; to publish a legal directory; capital, $5,000. Directors—Frank H. Button, Maude S. Button, Buffalo; Herman E. Button, Peekskill.

East Yonkers Company of Mount Vernon; to deal in real estate; capital, $10,000. Directors—Orville C. Taintor, A. B. Knapp, and Clarence M. Fowler, New York City.

Crescent Brewing Company of Syracuse; capital, $50,000. Directors—David M. Wright, Emma L. Wright, and Edward M. McIntyre, Syracuse; John L. Sherwood and Conrad J. Fisher, Fayetteville.

Alpine Manufacturing Company, to manufacture druggists' specialties; capital, $10,000. Directors—L. B. Gaylor and F. A. Gaylor, New York City; S. C. Havilland and E. H. Havilland, Chatham, N. J.

Gas Tip and Self Lighter Company of New York City; capital, $200,000. Directors—C. E. Dickinson, Irvington; Edward W. Fengar, Newark, N. J.; John D. Marston, Ralph T. Rokeby, and Horace E. Parker, New York City.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 29.—The American Bond and Mortgage Company, with a capital stock of $500,000, all of which has been paid in, filed articles of incorporation with the County Clerk here to-day. The company proposes to carry on all kinds of construction work. The incorporators are Loren H. Mershon, George H. Campbell, James Roberts, Frank S. Durand, and Charles J. Schuetz.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 29.—The following charters were granted at Dover to-day:

The Lennox Morris Company of Boston, to establish and operate workshops of any nature and to engage in any mercantile or manufacturing business. Capital, $50,000.

The Union Express Company of Wilmington, to transport money, goods, and merchandise in any part of the country. Capital, $10,000.

The Oxygen Explosive Company of Boston, to engage in mining and refining operations. Capital, $500,000.

The Realty and Personalty Reporting Company of New York, to sell public and confidential reports. Capital, $50,000.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the market for outside securities was more active yesterday than it had been in many days, but by far the larger part of the day's business was supplied by one stock—Bay State Gas. In a few other issues also transactions were in fairly large amount, but the market generally was little different from that which prevailed all last week. Some disposition was shown to sell Amalgamated Copper, Distilling of America, and a few other stocks, and in these closing quotations were substantially below those of Saturday, but in other quarters of the market some net gains of consequence were recorded.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS was again actively traded in, principally in the common stock, which sold from 26 to 26⅝, and closed unchanged for the day at 26 bid. On this light fluctuation several thousand shares of the stock were traded in, but, notwithstanding the large supply, it held very firmly at 26. The sharp advance which this issue had made since last Thursday called a large amount of stock into the market, which was taken in a manner seeming to indicate that the buying of the stock was with the object of accumulating stock rather than advancing the price. Traders apparently made no effort yesterday to force the stock up. Offerings of the preferred stock as low as 46 were made early in the day, but later these were withdrawn and the stock closed at 45 bid, offered at 48. There was very little trading in the bonds, which ended the day with a slight net loss, at 92¾ bid. No news of importance in regard to the local gas companies was had during the day, and no further explanation appeared for the large buying of New Amsterdam common which has been noted for the past three or four days. Much less demand appears for the preferred stock, and the bonds also are weaker than they were a short while ago.

BAY STATE GAS was notably active, the transactions for the day reaching a total of more than 10,000 shares. Many lots of 500 shares changed hands, and the demand for it through the day was considerably in excess of the supply at the prevailing figures. It sold from 1⅞ up to 2¾ and closed at 2 bid, a net gain of a quarter of a point. Business in the stock broadened a good deal, and commission houses not usually prominent in Bay State were large buyers. The impression is general that a movement of some importance is indicated by the large demand that has developed for this stock during the past week, but what the reason for the demand is does not appear. A large part of the business represented transactions by traders who appeared to profit by the slight fluctuations without taking any decided position in the stock.

STANDARD OIL was fairly active, but more irregular than it had been at any time since the present upward movement began. It sold up to 519¼ and dropped back to 517, and at the close the best bid was 516, a net loss of 2 points. The reaction, in view of the large advance in the stock during the past ten days, was considered a very small one. It attracted no particular attention.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE sold to the extent of 350 shares at 43½ and closed at 43 bid, a net gain of 1 point. Forced liquidation seems to have been the most important factor in the recent decline in this stock, for no explanation of it is found in any news in regard to the company's condition.

GENERAL CARRIAGE, after selling as high as 5½, was offered down, and at the close sold as low as 4. It closed at 3⅝ bid, showing a net loss of half a point. The execution of a market order at a time when there was no active demand for the stock was the cause of the sharp decline.

TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA sold in a full lot at 195, and later odd lots changed hands at 194. It improved fractionally at the end of the day, closing at 194½ bid, a slight recession from the nominal bid recorded at the close on Saturday.

CALIFORNIA COPPER was active, and on buying that seemed to be for insiders sold up to 4. It showed an advance of three-quarters of a point, closing at 4 bid.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was traded in to the extent of only 300 or 400 shares, and on these transactions suffered a net loss of a quarter of a point, closing at 82½ bid.

AMERICAN CHICLE preferred sold at 80. This was said to be the first sale of this issue made on the curb.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	2	2½
New Amsterdam	26	26⅛
New Amsterdam pf.	45	48
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	92¾	93½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	29	31
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	76	78
American Bicycle	15½	18
American Bicycle pf.	45	50
American Bicycle bonds	..	92½
American Chicle	52	55
American Chicle pf.	75	..
American Woolen Goods	21½	22
American Woolen Goods pf., ex div.	78½	79½
Cast-Iron Pipe	6	8
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	40¾	41½
Distilling Company of America	5¾	6
Distilling Company of America pf.	20	21
Electric Axle, Light & Power	3¾	4
Electric Boat	18	20
Electric Boat pf.	..	80
Havana Commercial	20	22
Havana Commercial pf.	59½	60½
International Pump	15	16½
International Pump pf., ex div.	62	64
Nat. Enameling & Stamp	20¼	21
Nat. Enameling & Stamp pf.	86½	89½
National Graphophone	54	56
National Salt	46¼	48
National Salt pf.	77	78½
National Tube	44⅜	44¾
National Tube pf.	91½	92½
Otis Elevator	22	25
Otis Elevator pf.	86	89
Royal Baking Powder pf.	93½	95
Rubber Goods Mfg.	29½	30
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	81½	83
Sloss-Sheffield	29	30
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	68	69
Standard Oil of New Jersey	516	518
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	½	⅝

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	82¼	83⅜
American Air Power	35	50
American Caloron	..	50
Arizona Lead	10	10½
Asphalt Company of America	11	12
British Columbia Copper	8¼	9¼
California Copper	4	4¼
Central Fireworks pf.	13½	16½
Central Oil	55	60
Chicago & Alton sub.	106	106½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	43	45
Electric Vehicle pf.	55	70
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1	1¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	23
General Carriage	3¾	4¼
Illinois Transportation	2½	2⅝
*Markeen Copper	5	9
Mexican 5s	98	99
New York Transportation	9	9¼
New England Transportation	6	6½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	20	21
Pittsburg Coal	22½	23
Pittsburg Coal pf.	79	80
St. Louis subs, full paid ex-div.	118	119
St. Louis common	22	..
St. Louis pf.	80	..
Retsof	26	32
Retsof bonds	80	84
Storage Power	11¼	..
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Tennessee Copper	13	14
Trust Company of America	194½	196
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	26	28

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	100¼	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 5d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	237
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	108
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf.	80	86
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 6s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	84	85
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	65
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	88½	90
Nassau Electric 4s	87	90
Nassau Electric 5s	108	112
New Orleans Traction	26¾	27½
New Orleans Traction pf.	99	102
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway	28½	30
North Jersey Street Railways 4s	86	89
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115¾	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	108	111
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	28	29
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	103	105

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4	7
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	72	75
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103	103½
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	85
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	..	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	23¼	23¾
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87¼	89½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	37	40
Denver Gas 5s	75	77½
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Fort Wayne Gas	38	45
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	60	64
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Lafayette Gas Co.	40	45
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	60	65
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	38	43
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	60	65
Mutual Gas of New York	275	300
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	19	21
New England Gas & Coke bonds	72	74

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 29.—Trading was neither particularly active nor excessively dull in to-day's market. There was more strength than weakness. The coppers, although quiet, were firm, and had one or two fair gains to show at the closing. The railroad shares and United States Oil were the best spots in the list. Central Massachusetts common stock sold up to 14⅛ this morning on rumors that an injunction may be served on the Boston and Maine by Central Massachusetts stockholders to prevent a lease of the Fitchburg by the Boston and Maine, on the ground that the lease of the Fitchburg might be detrimental to Central Massachusetts stockholders.

At the Clearing House to-day 4 per cent. was still the nominal rate between the banks, but the business doing was small in amount. New York funds sold at 5 cents premium and par.

Money on call is loaning as low as 3½ per cent., though the more general rate is 4 per cent., and many banks are not quoting under 4½ per cent. Time money is in large supply at 4 per cent. on the very best names and collateral, and this rate might even be shaded in exceptional cases. The best mercantile names pass at 4@4½ per cent. Note brokers believe that the highest grade of mill paper might find a market as low as 3½ per cent. on four months.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	5	5¼	Old Colony	4½	5
Allouez	3	3½	Old Domin	17	18
Arcadian	16	17	Osceola	67½	70
Arnold	5½	6	Parrot	41	41⅝
Ash Bed	.50	1½	Pioneer	2	2½
Atlantic	24	26	Quincy	140	145
Baltic	17	18	Rhode Isla'd	4¼	4¾
Bost. & C. C.	.20	.35	Santa Fe	5	5½
Bost. & Mon.	265	268	Santa Yeabel	6½	7½
Butte & Bos.	48	52	Shoe	30	31
Cal. & Hec.	735	745	Tamarack	178	185
Centennial	15½	16	Utah Cons.	26¼	26
Franklin	14	14¾	Washington	1	1¼
Humboldt	1	2	White Knob	10	13
Isle Royale	21½	22½	Winona	3¼	4
Mohawk	10	11½	Wolverine	38½	39½

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	240	..	C. Mass. pf.	64	..
Bost. & Low.	242	..	Fitchburg pf.	128	..
Bost. & Me.	197	199	N. Y. & N.	..	..
Bost. & Prov.	..	300	E. 6s	110½	..
Bost. Elev.	98¼	..	N. Y. & N.	..	..
Bost. Gas 5s.	80¼	..	E. 7s	114¾	..
Cent. Mass.	13⅝	14½	West End	92⅝	93
Cent. Mass. pf.	61	63			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell Tel.	335	..	Mex. Tel.	3	3¼
Chi. Sk. Yds.	134	135	N. Eng. Tel.	135	140
Dom. Coal	41	42	U. S. Oil	20	20½
D. Coal pf.	115	117	West. Elec.	42	43½
Erie Tel.	104	106	West. El. pf.	..	63

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—Carbon was unusually active to-day. It opened at 19⅞, and sold to 21, closing at 20¾. The sale was large. The preferred brought 82¾ in small quantities. Linseed preferred opened at 54¾ and sold to 55¼, closing at 54⅞. After opening at 36, Biscuit common sold to 36¾, declined to 35⅞, and closed at 36¼. Metropolitan Elevated preferred ranged from 74⅞ to 75¾, closing at the latter and opening at 75½.

	High.	Low.	Close.
896..Linseed	14⅝	14¼	14⅝
990..Linseed pf.	55	54⅞	54⅞
50..Radiator	48	48	48
100..Tin Plate	28	28	28
100..Chicago Union Traction	26	26	26
481..Chicago Union Trac. pf.	76½	74	76¼
10..Chicago Consol. Traction	40	40	40
25..Chicago City Railway	280	280	280
50..Diamond Match	123	122½	122½
181..Lake St. Elevated	11	10¼	10¾
50..Lake St. Elev. ctfs.	10	10	10
203..Metropolitan Elev pf.	75¾	74⅞	75¾
1,921..National Biscuit	36¾	35⅞	36¼
1,620..National Carbon	21	19⅞	20¾
75..National Carbon pf.	82¾	82¾	82¾
110..National Steel	41¾	41⅜	41⅝
2..North Chicago St. R. R.	220	220	220
30..South Side Elevated	100	100	100
2..Street's W. S. R. Line	72	72	72
60..West Chicago	111	111	111
25..Western Stone	33½	33½	33½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.—There was little interest manifested in the market to-day outside of the dealings in Western New York and Pennsylvania securities, all of which were strong, touching the highest prices made on the present advance. The unfavorable war news from South Africa seems to have spent its force as far as its effect upon the local market is concerned. United Gas advanced to 150. This stock was in demand at 149½, with very little offered. Electric Storage Battery receded 1, to 77, but was again bought by a prominent Drexel Building house, which has been a conspicuous buyer for some time past. About the only other feature to the market was the strength of Asphalt securities, which, although unchanged in price, showed a decidedly strong undertone. Brokers are reported to be making fresh loans preparatory to what looks to be a more active market in the near future.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	21⅝	21⅝	Union Trac.	38½	38¼
Choctaw	33	34	U. Gas Imp.	149	150
El. Co. of A.	12	12½	Weisbach Lt.	42	44
Lehigh Val.	24¼	24½	W. N. Y. & Penn.	7⅝	7¾
Marsden	11⅞	12½			
Phila. Trac.	96⅜	96¾			

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59½@60½. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27½d per ounce, and in New York at 59¾c. Mexican silver dollars at 47½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Alice sold at .50, 500 Argentum Juanita at .23, 1,000 Comstock at .04, 1,000 Catalpa at .20, 200 Elkton at 1.20 seller 10, 1,000 Findlay at .14½, 800 Leadville at .08, 2,000 Mollie Gibson at .27, 300 Mexican at .33, 500 Potosi at .40, 100 Quicksilver at 2.00, 1,000 Utah at .07, 1,000 Work at .30 seller 10, and 200 Yellow Jacket at .20.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alice	.45	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.08
Adams Consol.	.18	Potosi	.32
Belcher	.08	Quicksilver	1.75
Best & Belcher	.20	Quicksilver pf.	7.50
Breece	1.05	Small Hopes	1.00
Bruns. Consol.	.26	Union Consol.	.26
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Utah	.02
Chollar	.23	Victor	1.00
Crown Point	.08	Yellow Jacket	.20
Chrysolite	.05	Argentum Juanita	.21
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.30	Alanno	.14½
Com. T. Co. stock	.02	Anaconda	.33
Com. T. Co. bonds	.02	Crip. Ck. Cons.	.15
Com. T. Co. scrip	.05	Creede & Crip. Ck.	.10
Crescent	.16	Croesus	.01
Catalpa	.15	Golden Fleece	.28
Dunkin	.10	Isabella	1.25
Deadwood Terra	.55	Mollie Gibson	.23
Eureka Consol.	.15	Mount Rosa	.61
Father De Smet	.08	Pharmacist	.13½
Gould & Curry	.20	Portland	2.80
Hale & Norcross	.35	Specimen	.06
Homestake	50.00	Union	.40
Horn Silver	1.10	Work	.28
Iron Silver	.67	Damon	.27
Julia Consol.	.01	Elkton	1.10
Kingston & Pemb.	.43	Findlay	13½
La Crosse	.13	Ic	.10
Leadville Con.	.07	Jackpot	.53
Little Chief	.17	Pammaele	.24
Mexican	.26	Tornado	.43
Moulton	.36	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.17
Ontario	8.75	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.15
Ophir	.62	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.15
Occidental	.14	Grey Forge	.15
Plymouth	.08		

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Jan. 29, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
114	116½	20	Adams Express	115½	115½	114	114	.....
12	13¼	10	Am. Car & Found.	13½	13½	13½	13½	.....
59	59½	212	Am. Car & Found. pf.	59	59	59	59	—1
39¾	40⅛	1,945	American Ice	39⅝	40	39½	40	+ ⅛
73	75	110	American Ice pf.	73	73	73	73	.....
32½	33⅜	100	American Cotton Oil	33	33	33	33	— ⅛
92½	94	525	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	93	93	93	93	—1¼
30	32	10	American District Tel.	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	.....
14½	14⅝	217	American Linseed	14½	14½	14¼	14½	.....
54⅜	55¼	250	Am. Linseed pf.	55¼	55¼	55	55	+ ⅛
38½	39	410	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	38⅝	38⅝	38½	38⅝	+ ⅛
89½	89¾	513	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	88½	90	88½	90	+2
80½	81	100	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	81	81	81	81	.....
50½	50¼	36,720	Am. Steel & Wire	49	50⅜	49	50¼	+1⅛
90½	91	2,000	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	91	91	90⅞	90⅞	+ ⅛
117¼	117¼	49,745	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	115½	118	115¼	117¼	+1½
28¼	29¼	1,025	American Tin Plate	28½	28½	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅝
80	81½	200	Am. Tin Plate pf.	81½	81½	81½	81½	.....
99¼	99⅝	4,720	American Tobacco	99	100	99	99⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	19½	410	At., T. & S. F.	19	19¼	19	19⅛	— ⅛
60	60⅛	9,400	At., T. & S. F. pf.	59½	60⅞	59⅜

RAPID TRANSIT SITUATION

August Belmont & Co. Back Contractor McDonald.

STATEMENT OF MR. BELMONT

Big Surety Companies Reported to be Ready to Accept the Security—Labor's Attitude.

The construction company which John B. McDonald will form to build the rapid-transit tunnel and enable him to qualify with the surety companies will be backed by the banking firm of August Belmont & Co. This firm, it is understood, will head a syndicate to give Mr. McDonald the necessary support to go on with the work. Mr. McDonald made the admission yesterday afternoon that Mr. Belmont is his financial agent, but for further particulars referred all inquiries to Mr. Belmont.

"Yes, I am Mr. McDonald's financial agent," said Mr. Belmont some time later, "but at present I am not at liberty to make a further statement. As soon as the proper time arrives, I shall issue a statement setting forth our position in the matter."

The admissions of the contractor supported the prevailing belief that negotiations have so far advanced that the surety companies will accept the security offered and that Mr. McDonald will not need more than the extra ten days' time granted to him by the Rapid Transit Commissioners.

Nothing definite could be learned as to whether the firm of August Belmont & Co. will be Mr. McDonald's sole backers. De Lancey Nicoll, Mr. McDonald's counsel, the contractor himself, and representatives of the surety companies were in conference the greater part of the day and last evening. With the fact of solid backing in view, affairs seemed to assume a more tangible shape.

Andrew Freedman, resident Director of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, after a long talk with Mr. Nicoll, said he and Mr. McDonald had come to a practical agreement and that his company could take a certain amount of the required sum, just how much he was not yet prepared to say. There had been some technical difficulties in the way, he said, but they had all been brushed away.

The statement was again made that no difficulty or disagreement had prevailed on the question of the percentage required. It is now thought that, in addition to the original companies named in Mr. McDonald's bid, other companies will come in and divide among them the amount of the bonds. John A. Sullivan, representing the City Trust, Safe Deposit, and Surety Company of Philadelphia, after talking with counsel for Mr. McDonald, and also the Rapid Transit Commissioners, said his concern would take $500,000, and it was further said that the American Bond and Trust Company and the National Surety Company might also take a part of the guarantee.

On the other hand, however, rumor had it that a solution of the difficulty might be made in other ways, the suggestion being repeated that the construction company might provide the necessary security, and another to the effect that the entire guarantee on the bonds might revert to the original companies mentioned by Mr. McDonald.

While Mr. Nicoll would not admit that the formation of the construction company has advanced beyond the stage of a suggestion, he seemed hopeful that everything would be settled soon.

"We are getting along smoothly," he said, "and it is very likely that this business of the bonds will be settled by the end of the week, when Mr. McDonald will be ready to go ahead with the tunnel."

Mr. Nicoll begged to be excused from discussing affairs concerning Mr. Belmont as a backer of his client.

President Alexander E. Orr was asked if the Commissioners would give Mr. McDonald more time to qualify. His reply was that he was in favor of allowing Mr. McDonald all the time he needs consistent with the terms of the bid. This matter was discretionary with the board, he said. Both Mr. Orr and Edward M. Shepard, of counsel for the board, signified, however, that the contractor would not be allowed such leeway as would deprive the board of the privilege of taking advantage of the bid of Mr. Onderdonk. Mr. Shepard said he had every expectation that Mr. McDonald would qualify certainly by the end of the second ten days.

In view of the resolution passed by the Central Federated Union on Sunday that none but citizens shall be employed on the tunnel, the question came up as to how far the possible influx of foreign labor might affect the home market. Mr. Shepard, in answer to a question, said one of the requirements of the contract is that the provisions of the labor laws of the State must prevail and that the rate of wages to be paid must not be less than the prevailing rate. Mr. McDonald has said that inasmuch as he will let to sub-contractors they will employ such labor as they see fit, subject, of course, to the requirements of the law and the contract. Mr. McDonald contented himself with the remark that he would be more in a position to discuss the labor phase of the problem after he has signed the contract, but he said he did not propose to have any strikes on the tunnel if he could help it.

PUPIL'S CHARGES HEARD.

Mr. Jasper Investigating Case of Teacher Swick Accused of Violence Against Young Emil Niglutsch.

Borough Superintendent Jasper yesterday began an investigation in the case of David A. Swick, a substitute teacher in Public School No. 39, 235 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, who is accused of severely beating Emil Niglutsch, a fifteen-year-old pupil, on Friday afternoon last. The boy is the son of Francis R. Niglutsch, a publisher at 39 East Nineteenth Street, and who lives at 331 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.

Swick was graduated from the City College in June last. According to his statement, the boys in his class tried to have fun at his expense. They were so unruly on Friday afternoon, he alleges, that he kept half a dozen of them in after school hours. Among the boys was Niglutsch.

The teacher at 4:10 o'clock was about to let him go, when he noticed paper under his desk and ordered him to pick it up. Young Niglutsch refused. Thereupon, the boy says, Swick struck him. Then he called Swick several opprobious names. Swick, he says, struck him in the eye. He ran down stairs, Swick in pursuit. In the street he threw a stone at the teacher. Then he dropped, and Swick fell over him. A man passing by held Swick, and Niglutsch ran home. One of his eyes was closed, his lips were cut, and his nose was bleeding.

As soon as the boy's father returned home and heard the news he called on the Principal of the school, Dr. John P. Conroy, who promised to make an investigation. The Vice Principal asked Swick for an explanation. Swick would not admit striking the boy, but admitted chasing him. Mr. Niglutsch insisted that the teacher should apologize before the school. Swick refused to do so. Mr. Niglutsch then complained to Superintendent Jasper.

"If I find that the teacher was in the wrong," said Mr. Jasper yesterday, "I can prevent him from acting as a substitute, and when his name is reached on the eligible list for regular teacher I can prevent his appointment."

NOT MRS. McKINLEY'S MAID.

Story Alleged Shoplifter Was in President's Household Denied.

Louise Berger, forty-two years old, of 428 West Thirty-ninth Street, and Ernestine Luciane, thirty-three years old, of 122 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, were arrested in a Sixth Avenue store on Dec. 21 charged with shoplifting. They were accused of stealing $59 worth of gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., and were put on trial in the Court of General Sessions yesterday.

George Barnard, a detective employed by the store, called at the West Thirtieth Street Police Station last night and told Sergt. Daly that he had learned that the Berger woman was until thirty days before her arrest maid to Mrs. McKinley, the President's wife. He declined to say anything to reporters "for business reasons."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Nothing is known at the White House of Louise Berger, who is on trial in New York for shoplifting. The statement that she was Mrs. McKinley's maid up to November last is declared to be false. Mrs. McKinley has the same maid now that she had before she came to Washington, and there has been no change since her arrival here.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A. D. Juilliard Buys Broadway Building for $800,000.

BIG DEAL ON MADISON SQUARE

Parcel on Thirty-fourth Street near Fifth Avenue Sold by Hilton Estate—Other Dealings.

Frederick Southack & Co. have sold for Henry Corn for about $800,000 his recently completed twelve-story fire-proof building, 632 and 634 Broadway, running through to Crosby Street, just south of Bleecker Street, 50 by 185. The buyer is A. D. Juilliard, who gives to Mr. Corn in part payment his property in Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets, about six and one-half lots, adjoining the Siegel-Cooper Building. On this property Mr. Corn intends to erect a twelve-story building.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for Joseph F. Loubat the three-story iron-front building 4 and 6 East Twenty-third Street, facing Madison Square, 50 by 98.9, now occupied by the American Art Galleries and Dorlon's restaurant. The deal also includes the four-story building 7 East Twenty-second Street, abutting, 26.8 by 98.9. The price paid for both parcels is in the neighborhood of $400,000.

Alfred E. Marling of Ely & Co. would not say anything further yesterday as to the transaction, either in regard to the buyer's name or the future of the properties involved. Both parcels are, in a way, key pieces to the Broadway frontage between the two streets—the Twenty-third Street piece, adjoining the Hotel Bartholdi, 92.11 feet east of Broadway, and the Twenty-second Street lot, being only 62.3 feet east of Broadway.

George R. Read, together with William A. White & Sons, have sold to a client of the former the two stables, each 37.6 by 100, covering 18, 20, and 22 East Thirty-fourth Street. The more easterly of the properties is sold by the estate of Henry Hilton and the one nearer Fifth Avenue by the estate of Charles J. Clinch.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for the Metropolitan Investment and Improvement Company to Jacob Axelrod the plot of land situated at the southeast corner of Broadway and Ninety-second Street, 100 by 117. Terms private. Mr. Axelrod will at once commence the erection of a seven-story high-class apartment dwelling.

F. R. Wood has sold for Emilio Vigna the new six-story apartment house 288 and 290 West Ninety-second Street, 50 by 87 by 100.8, the buyer giving in part payment property at New Haven, Conn.

It is reported that William Baumgarten & Co. have bought the plot, 130 by 100, with old buildings, on the south side of Forty-fourth Street, 125 feet west of Second Avenue.

Charles Hopper has sold the plot at the northeast corner of Pelham Avenue and Hoffman Street, 50 by 83.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By McVickar & Co.

614 and 616 Ninth Avenue, 40.2 by 100, two three-story brick tenements, with stores; foreclosure sale, A. J. Appel.....$27,300

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

481 and 483 Third Avenue, each 18.6 by 85, two four-story brick tenements, with stores; partition sale, to J. W. Smyth..... 28,000

27 Union Square, west side, 32.6 feet south of Sixteenth Street, 32.6 by 141.10, five-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Henry De Forest Weekes, as trustee..... 40,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, George Edward Kent, referee, 125 East Eighty-eighth Street, north side, 337.9 feet east of Fourth Avenue, 25.6 by 100.8, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $22,577.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 14a Suffolk Street, west side, 40 feet south of Stanton Street, 20 by 75, three-story brick building. Due on judgment, $3,301; subject to another mortgage for $12,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, J. Campbell Thomson, referee, 7 Teasdale Place, north side, 155 feet east of Boston Road, 25 by 100, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $847; subject to another mortgage for $11,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 6 Albany Street, south side, 87.7 feet east of Washington Street, 20 by 54, five-story brick building, with store.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 62 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 102.8 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 31.4 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $36,570.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, northeast corner of Stebbins Avenue, for a four-story brick flat, with stores, 41.6 by 95; Thomas Farley of 960 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, owner; H. B. Mulliken, architect; cost, $35,000.

Alterations.

No. 45 West Thirty-eighth Street, to a four-story brick and stone dwelling; Eulalie Ladging of 17 West Thirtieth Street, owner; Charles Fox, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 18 Fulton Street and 195 Front Street, to a three-story brick warehouse and salesroom, 50 by 90; Schermerhorn estate, owners; L. Kennedy of 610 Tenth Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 98 and 100 Bleecker Street, to a six and eight story brick store and loft building; estate of W. S. Weld, Boston, and H. Rosenstein of 23 East Ninth Street, owners; Buchanan & Fox, architect; cost, $1,000.

Officers of Alliance Realty Company.

Frederick Southack has been elected President of the Alliance Realty Company. George R. Read will be its First Vice President, J. C. Cobb Second Vice President, and Alwyn Ball, Jr., Secretary and Treasurer. The Board of Directors will include James Stillman, Henry O. Havemeyer, George R. Read, Charles Francis Adams, second, of Boston, Charles F. Ayer of Boston, Henry Morgenthau, and Michael Coleman.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Jan. 29.

ATTORNEY ST, 139, 18.9 x irregular; Jonas Weil and another to Fischel Weintraub..... 1

BEACH AV, n w corner of Kelly St, runs w 155.9 ft to Wales Av x n 36.8 x e 85.9x s 24.8x e 100 to Beach Av x s 50; Frank D. Arthur, referee, to Katie S. Unangst..... 1,500

BROOME ST, 585, s s, 22x70; Henry Kelly to Edward F. M. Barry and others..... 1

BROOME ST, 585, s s, 22x70; Arthur B. Kelly to Edward F. M. Barry and others. 1

BROOME ST, 585, s s, 22x70; Edward F. M. Barry and others to Richard H. Hurley..... 15,000

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 91st St, 50.8x100; Edward W. Kilpatrick to Edward Oppenheimer and others..... 1

ELTON AV, e s, 100 ft n of 165th St, 30x100; Frank D. Arthur, referee, to Sophia Hencken..... 500

ESSEX ST, 87, w s, 25x87.6; Margaretha Duckgeischel and another to Frances Belz and another..... 1

GERMAN PLACE, n e corner of 156th St, runs e 120x n 90.11x n w 43.7x s w 90.8 to place x s e 78.1; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to John J. Bell..... 100

HENRY ST, 210, s s, 23.6x90; Henry St, 212, s s, 23.6x100; Alice P. Morris to Morris Straub..... 76,500

LENOX AV, w s, 25.2 ft s of 114th St, 24.2 x75; Charles E. Crowell to Isabella Jex.. 1

LENOX AV, w s, 79.4 ft s of 137th St, 54x75; Raphael Danziger to Anna E. Haas..... 1

LEWIS ST, 160, 19.8x100; James H. Walsh to Mary E. Walsh..... 1

LOT 484, Block P, amended map of Mapes estate; Christina Lindblum to Otto E. Ahlstrom and wife..... 425

MANHATTAN AV, w s, 167.8 ft n of 105th St, 16.4x75; Edward H. Kelly to Dora Hershfeld..... 13,500

ORCHARD AV, n w s, 430, 496, and 463, s w of Samuel St, 33x150 each lot; George Dennerlein to Susan M. Dennerlein..... 1

PROSPECT AV, w s, 296.2 ft n of 161st St, 25.2x220; Celina Dodin to Alphonse J. and Kate J. Dodin..... 1

REBEIN AV, s e corner of 150th St, 25x105; Elizabeth A. Gill to Elizabeth M. Audley..... 5,500

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 143.8 ft n of Jennings St, 18.8x100; Louis Hanneman, referee, to James Tyroler..... 3,500

SYLVAN PLACE, 12 and 14, 39x34.6; Lucy G. Barnard to John L. Thomas, ½ part.. 100

SYLVAN PLACE, 1 to 7, 82.3 ft to St. Nicholas Av x 35.1x38.8x34; Lucy G. Barnard to John L. Thomas..... 100

TIFFANY ST, w s, 231.3 ft n of 165th St, 20x100; Simon Strasberg to Marcus Krizer..... 7,500

WALNUT ST, e s, 150 ft n of Cornell Av, 25x100; Martha A. Shirmer and others to James Baron..... 450

WALKER ST, 81 and 81½, s s, 36x100; Robert McGill to Martha L. Mount..... 1

3D AV, e s, 80.2 ft s of 51st St, 20.2x76; Louisa C. Govin to Rafel R. Govin..... 22,000

7TH AV, 180, w s, 23x85; Thomas Muir to Beatrice Schavrien..... 50

8TH AV, e s, 49.11 ft n of 154th St, 100x100; Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., and another to F. J. Schnugg..... 1

9TH AV, e s, 26.4 ft n of 17th St, 26.8x100; William O. Kreutzberg to August F. Kreutzberg..... 1

3D ST, 40 and 42, 40x50; Abraham Silverson to Jacob Roses..... 60,000

3D ST, 384 East, 20x41; Jacob Ruppel to Jacob Davidowitz..... 100

22D ST, 147 and 149 East; Harris Mandelbaum and another to Julius Dreyfus, quit claim..... 1

43D ST, 408 West, 16.9x100.4; James A. O'Gorman to Warren Leslie..... 1

60TH ST, n s, 95 ft e of 3d Av, 20x100.5; Charles I. Weinstein to Mary A. B. Hildebrand..... Omitted

64TH ST, 152 and 154 West, 50x100.5; Samuel Gips and another to Nellie David and another..... Exchange

73D ST, 202 East; Simon Frankenthaler to Tobias Greenebaum..... 1

98TH ST, 2 West, 100x50.11; Alfred Schiffer to Theresa Goldsmith and another... 1

106TH ST, 203 to 207 West, 100x100.11; William C. Schmidt to Charles K. Robinson..... 165,000

118TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; Emanuel Hellner and others to James Brown..... 100

120TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; Emil J. Constam to William E. Dodge..... 1

131ST ST, 265 West; Annie H. Onderdonk to Carrie H. and James C. Onderdonk... 225

135TH ST, 9 West, 17.8x99.11; Gilbert M. Speir, referee, to Louise C. Hoppin..... 13,000

135TH ST, 11 West, 17.8x99.11; Gilbert M. Speir, referee, to Louise C. Hoppin..... 13,000

149TH ST, 524 and 526 West; Agnes Brouwer-Ancher to Eben Hatfield..... 1

149TH ST, 520, 522, and 528 West, each 15x99.11; Gerhard P. Brouwer-Ancher to Eben Hatfield..... 1

236TH ST, n s, 75.4 ft w of Verlo Av, 75x100; Sarah E. Brown to William A. Nelson..... 1

Recorded Leases.

BRIGGS, A. Clarence, to Rollins Poucher; 48th St, 341 East, 6 months..... 300

BUTTNER, Eliza, by agent, to Max Green; Rivington St, 194, 3 years..... 300

BUTTNER, Eliza, to Adolph Prokocimer; Rivington St, 194, 5 years..... 300

CRAIN, Hannah A., to Anthony G. Imhof; 14th St, 111 East, 9 3-12 years... 3,500

KATZENSTEIN, Simon, agent, to Aaron H. Sreter; Stanton St, 331, 2 years..... 216

LEWIS, Lena, to Salvatore Bonglorno and another; Forsyth St, 182, 5 years..... 3,444

MORTIMER, Richard, executor, to Thomas R. Bearman; Bowery, 1 to 7, and 2 to 8 Division St, 5 years..... 7,200

THE ROBERT BLEI SYNDICATE to Abraham Phillips; 34th St. 141 to 145, 1 year..... 2,500

Recorded Mortgages.

BARTELS, Gustav and Sophia, to Lucy G. Barnard; Courtlandt Av, s e corner of 157th St, ½ year..... $10,000

BELZ, Frances, to George H. Kracht; 87 Esser St, 18x, part, 5 years..... 4,000

BISCHOF, Julius, to P. Ballantine & Sons; 11th Av, s e corner of 34th St, saloon lease, demand..... 6,700

BLOCK, Charles, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 32 Norfolk St, saloon lease, demand..... 600

BLOCK, Charles, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 39 Attorney St, saloon lease, demand..... 600

BRADY, Philip and Peter, to Jacob Ruppert; 538 10th Av, saloon lease, demand..... 1,700

BROUWER-ANCHER, Gerard, to Grace Brouwer-Ancher; 520 West 149th St, 2 years..... 1,000

BROWN, James, to Emanuel Hellner and others; 118th St, s s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 27,000

BROWN, James, to Emanuel Hellner and others; 118th St, s s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, secures advances..... 79,000

CHESEBRO, Denison P., and Harry McNally to American Mortgage Company; 13th St, n s, 302 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year. 28,000

CHESEBRO, Denison P., and Harry McNally to American Mortgage Company; 13th St, n s, 275 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year.. 10,000

CHESEBRO, Denison P., and Harry McNally to City Mortgage Company; 13th St, n s, 275 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year..... 18,000

CHESEBRO, Denison P., and Harry McNally to Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine; 13th St, n s, 275 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year..... 2,400

CHESEBRO, Denison P., and Harry McNally to Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine; 13th St, n s, 302 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year..... 6,600

CLARY, Gordon, to the Seamen's Bank for Savings; 126th St, s s, 167.6 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year..... 2,000

CUMMINGS, Richard, to Union Dime Savings Institution; 123d St, s s, 83 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years..... 6,000

DAVIDOWITZ, Jacob, to Samuel Weiss; 3d St, s s, 20 ft e centre line of block between Lewis and Goerck Sts, 5 years..... 1,150

DAVIDOWITZ, Jacob, to Samuel Weiss; 334 East 3d St, 5 years..... 725

DELGARZO, Maria (or Louise Diebold, executor, &c., lots 513 520, 531, 546, and 525, map of the property of George F. and H. O. Opdyke, adjoining New York City private park, demand..... 2,000

DOERMER, John H., to Reuben E. Williamson; 786 and 788 Washington St, 1 year..... 1,500

DONOHUE, Thomas, to William T. Moore; 181 West 10th St, 1 year..... 500

DREYFUS, Julius, to Harriette W. Goelet and another, executors, &c.; 149 East 22d St, 5 years..... 30,000

DREYFUS, Julius, to Harriette W. Goelet and another, executors, &c.; 147 East 22d St, 5 years..... 30,000

FORBACH, Charles, to Harlem Savings Bank; Prospect Av, n w s, 100 ft n e of Waverley St, 1 year..... 2,500

FROMM, Ludwig, to William Gibbs; Lexington Av, n e corner of 91st St, demand. 500

GREENEBERG, Meyer, to Lindsay Fountaine; 14 Marion St, demand..... 1,000

HAMMER, Olaf, and wife to John Bussing, Jr.; Lot 207, map of portion of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station, 3 years.. 1,350

HARPER, Mary S., to Ambrose K. Ely, trustee; 269 Madison Av, 5 years..... 60,000

HATFIELD, Eben, to Gerard P. Brouwer-Ancher, 524 and 526 West 149th St, 2 years..... 1,000

HATFIELD, Exen, to Gerard P. Brouwer-Ancher, 520 West 149th St; also 522 and 526 West 149th St, 2 years..... 3,000

HIRSHFELD, Dora, to Edward H. Kelly; 141 Manhattan Av, 5 years and installments, 2 mortgages..... 11,500

HOPPIN, Louise C., to Richard H. Hunt and others, trustees, &c.; 9 West 135th St, 2 years..... 2,500

HURLES, Richard H., to Edward F. M. Barry, and others; 585 Broome St, 3 years..... 10,000

JACOB, August, to Lambert Suydam; 113th St, n s, 204.6 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year. 10,000

JACOB, August, to Nathan Ullman; 113th St, n s, 332 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years..... 17,000

JACOB, August, to Emma Pretzfeld; 113th St, n s, 306.6 ft e of 3d Av, re-recorded, 3 years..... 18,000

KELLY, Mark, to Mary Smith; Lot 124, map of Laconia Park, 3 years..... 800

KRIZER, Marcus, to Simon Strasberg; Tiffany St, w s, 231.3 ft n of 165th St, 2 years..... 1,500

LIVINGSTON, James H., and wife to Dollar Savings Bank; Hoe Av, e s, 154.2 ft s of Home St, 1 year..... 3,000

OLSSON, Anna, individually, executrix, &c., to Abbie H. Wightman; Robbins Av, n w corner of Portlac Place, 25x100 to Bernard Planz, 3 years..... 2,000

O'CONNOR, Roderic, to James M. Wentz; Boston Road, e s, 62.7 ft s of 7th St, demand..... 4,500

RALL, George, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Lewis St, e s, 50 ft s of Rivington St, 1 year..... 10,500

RIEPER, Henry and Jacob, to Union Dime Savings Institution; Manhattan Av, n e corner of 116th St, 3 years..... 25,000

ROSES, Jacob, to Abraham Silverson; 2d Av, s e corner of 3d St, 1 year..... 4,000

ROSS, Alexander J., to Emily Cook; 27th St, s w s, Lot 118, map of Bellevue lots, 3 years..... 12,000

ROTHSCHILD, Sophie, to Charles F. Sailard; Lenox Av, w s, 25.11, 50.11, and 75.11 ft s of 115th St, 5 years, 3 mortgages, each..... 24,000

ROTHSCHILD, Sophie, to William M. Kingsland; Lenox Av, w s, 25.11, 50.11, and 75.11 ft s of 114th St, 5 years, 3 mortgages, each..... 24,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Myer Hellman; 8th Av, e s, 49.11 ft n of 154th St, 1 year..... 8,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Amelia Mandelbaum; 8th Av, e s, 99.11 ft n of 154th St, 1 year..... 8,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to James M. Bowers, trustees; 8th Av, e s, 49.11 ft n of 154th St, 1 year..... 8,000

SCHROEDER, Frederick, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 1,409 3d Av, saloon lease, demand..... 4,000

SCHMIDT, Melenda P., to Henry I. Barbey; 54 East 75th St, 1 year..... 3,000

SMITH, William F. and Clement H., to Caroline Coby; 3d Av, s e corner of 148th St, 49.9x48.11 to Willis Av x85.5x23.7, ½ year..... 1,500

THOMAS, John L., to Lucy G. Barnard; 1 to 7 Sylvan Place; also 12 and 14 Sylvan Place, 5 years..... 6,500

TREMBERGER, Helene, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Avenue B, or Cauldwell Av, w s, 148.4 ft n of 158th St, demand..... 9,000

TYROLER, James, to Aaron J. and Isaac A. Bach; Southern Boulevard, e s, 143.7 ft n of Jennings St, 1 year..... 2,500

WEINTRAUB, Fischel, to Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer; Attorney St., w s, 62.6 ft s of Stanton St, demand..... 500

WEINTRAUB, Morris, to Lizzie Friend; 210 Henry St, installments..... 6,000

WEINTRAUB, Morris, to Esther Cohen; 212 Henry St, installments..... 6,000

WEISKER, Matilda, to Harlem Savings Bank; 178th St, n s, 151.4 ft w of Monroe Av, 1 year..... 4,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

ATWATER, Julia L., administratrix, &c., to Maria L. Roberts..... $5,000

BAILEY, Mary E., to Santiago P. Cahill. 2,100

BAILEY, Mary E., as administratrix, &c., to Mary E. Bailey, individually..... 2,100

BERNHEIM, Eli H., to Mabel R. Cushing 12,000

CONDIE, Emma A., and another, executrices, to Mary E. Bailey, individually and as administratrix, (correction)..... Nom.

CORPORATION OF THE MEMORIAL Baptist Church of Christ in New York to the Knickerbocker Trust Company..... Nom.

LESE, Louis, to Rosie D. Otto..... Nom.

METZLER, John H., to John F. Steeves, (three assignments)..... 7,075

MOORE, Benjamin P., to Josriah O. Ward and another, executors..... 15,000

RIPLEY, Sidney D., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States. 34,247

SEYBEL, Daniel E., to Mary G. Waters. 500

SILVERSON, Abraham, to Morits Klein. 4,000

THE ORPHAN ASYLUM SOCIETY OF New York to William M. Savin..... 6,000

WEIHER, Lorenz F. J., Jr., to John J. Bell..... 1,000

WEIHER, Lorenz F. J., Jr., to Charles L. Adams..... 1,000

Mechanics' Liens.

CROTONA (or FRANKLIN) AV, e s, 50 ft s of 181st St, 100x102; Michael Clair against Frederick Pirk and Charles Diamond, owners and contractors..... $90

IRVING PLACE, s e corner of 19th St, 25x88; Mary A. Colleran against Elliot Gorton, owner; Herman Probst, contractor..... 75

JEROME AV, s w corner of 169th St, 50x100; H. P. Wilson and another against Frank L. Tierney and another, owners and contractors..... 250

MARKET ST, 65 and 67; John H. Ross against Joseph Hyman, owner and contractor..... 166

MONROE ST, 255 to 259; James J. Mooney against Joseph Friedman, owner and contractor..... 25

RIVINGTON ST, 333 and 335; Marx & Lang against Isaac Specter, owner and contractor..... 992

WATER ST, 161 and 163; Gustav Dreyer against Lichtenstein Brothers, owners; Robert G. Kenny, contractor..... 614

WATER ST, 161 and 163; William J. Mitchell against Lichtenstein Brothers, owners; Robert G. Kenny, contractor.. 435

WATER ST, 161 and 163; William J. Mitchell against Lichtenstein Brothers, owners; Robert G. Kenny, contractor, (second lien)..... 425

3D AV, 1,517 and 1,519; Jacob N. Prudovsky against Jacob Sommer, owner and contractor..... 518

27TH ST, 39 to 43 East; Young & Gerard against Edward W. Candee, owner and contractor..... 956

36TH ST, 257 and 259 West; Huston & Condit against James Clarke, owner and contractor..... 2,850

36TH ST, 257 and 259 West; Joseph E. Neeson against James Clarke, owner and contractor; John Partridge, contractor.. 785

82D ST, 206 to 214 West; John Holl against Edward Meltzer, owner and contractor; Jacob Seerman, contractor..... 600

117TH ST, n e corner of 8th Av, 200x100; Federico Lamura, and another, administrators, &c., against James Cassidy, owner; Frank A. Clark, contractor.... 3,176

118TH ST, 33 and 35 West; Abe Truhling against Max Katz and Morris Abelman, owners and contractors..... 36

136TH ST, 123 West; John Ruppel against Anna Wilder, owner and contractor; George M. Ehrgott, contractor..... 185

139TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 200x100; Michael Bernstein against John Guilfoy and James Partridge, owners and contractors..... 75

149TH ST, 520 to 528 West; Mary A. Howden against Agnes Brower-Ancher, owner; G. P. Brower-Ancher, owner and contractor..... 176

165TH ST, s e corner of Tinton Av, 25x100; Otto J. Kraus against Walter McLaughlin, owner and contractor..... 100

165TH ST, 1,000 East; Henry Schroeder against Walter L. McLaughlin, owner and contractor..... 450

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

25TH ST, 425 and 427 West; Robert G. Kenny on J. and H. Hencken to Goss & Edsall Company..... $2,248

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE A, n e corner of 86th St, 40x75; Josef Block against Hannah Wallach and Samuel Henderson, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien;) attorney, H. M. Levin.

HOUSTON ST, n s, 64 ft w of Goerck St, 17.10x 68.9; Houston St, s s, 90 ft w of Goerck St, 20x90; Elias M. Pilzer against Herman Holander, (notice of attachment;) attorney, M. Feltenstein.

LOTS 33 to 36, on map of 155 lots of Charles A. Stadler in 23d Ward; Louis and John Brandt against Fred Bailey and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Fettretch, Silkman & Seybel.

NEW CHAMBERS ST, 36; also gore Rose St, n s, at s w s of New Chambers St, 0.4x3.3x6.6; Alexander Berghaus, as committee, &c., against John R. Bowers and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. P. Fitch.

27TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 4th Av, 50x98.9x irregular; George M. Smith and another against Robert H. Spalding and another, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien;) attorneys, Truax & Crandall.

36TH ST, n s, 201.5 ft e of 8th Av, 33x98.9; Bennett Sanberg against James Clarke and another, (action to set aside deed, &c.;) attorney, H. Salant.

51ST ST, s s, 225 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Margaretha Scheig against Thomas E. Foran and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. T. Horwill.

57TH ST, 36 East; Elias A. De Lima against Elias S. A. De Lima, individually and as executor, and others, (partition;) attorneys, Weil & Weil.

80TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x 102.2; John Higgins against Simon Uhlfelder and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. D. Baker.

86TH ST, 68 East; Cornelia L. Marshall against James Connolly and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. F. Channing.

104TH ST, 58 East; New York Life Insurance and Trust Company against Jacob Mohr and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Emmet & Robinson.

122D ST, s s, 158 ft e of 7th Av, 19x100.11; Jennie J. Mandeville against Washington Brockner and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Mooney & Shipman.

137TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 27.6x 100; Eva A. Kouwenhoven against Henrietta Hoppock and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, De Grove & Riker.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Supreme Court of the United States:

21—The United States, appellant, vs. the Belingham Bay Boom Company. Appeal from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.—Decree of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Washington, Northern Division, reversed, and cause remanded to the said Circuit Court for further proceedings to be had therein in accordance with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Justice Peckham.

395—The Spanish smack Paquete Habana, &c., appellants, vs. the United States, and

396—The Spanish schooner Lola, &c., appellant, vs. the United States. Appeals from the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida.—Decrees of Jan. 8, 1900, so modified as to direct that the damages to be allowed shall be compensatory only, and not punitive.

8—Southern Railway Company, petitioner, vs. Carnegie Steel Company, Limited. On writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit.—Decree affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia. Opinion by Justice Harlan. Dissenting, Justice White; Justice Brewer, not having heard the argument in the case, did not participate in the decision.

22—The Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company et al., petitioners, vs. the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company et al.—On writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.—Decree affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Texas. Opinion by Justice Harlan.

229—William C. Glass, plaintiff in error, vs. the Police Jury of the Parish of Concordia.—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:

Original—Ex parte—In the matter of A. J. Daggs et al., petitioners.—Motion for leave to file a writ of mandamus denied.

298—Rothschild & Brother, appellants, vs. the United States.—Motion to advance denied, but the case will be taken on printed briefs on or before March 5 next if counsel shall be so advised.

311—P. J. Willis & Brother et al., petitioners, vs. F. A. Rice et al.—Petitions for writs of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit denied.

506—The Colorado and Southern and Kansas City Railroad Company et al., petitioners, vs. The Continental Trust Company of New York, surviving trustee, et al., and 501—Dana A. Rose, petitioner, vs. The Continental Trust Company of New York, &c., et al.—Petitions for writs of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit.—Denied. Opinion on motion to dispense with the certification of the record by Chief Justice Fuller.

502—The Colorado and Southern Company of New York et al., petitioners, vs. The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit.—Denied.

510—The County of Coconino, appellant, vs. The County of Yavapai et al. Appeal from the Supreme Court of the Territory of Arizona.—Decree affirmed, with costs, on the authority of Utter vs. Franklin, 172 U. S., 416.

117—Edward S. Dreyer, appellant, vs. James Pease, Sheriff, &c., and 118—Robert Berger, appellant, vs. James Pease, Sheriff, &c.—Appeals from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois.—Final orders affirmed, with costs, on the authority of Markuson vs. Boucher, 175 U. S., 184; Arthur vs. Grece, 169 U. S., 384; Tinsley vs. Anderson, 171 U. S., 101, and cases cited.

120—The Kittaning Coal Company, appellant, vs. J. L. Zabriskie et al., executors, &c.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of New York.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction, on the authority of Smith vs. McKay, 161 U. S., 355; Blythe vs. Hinckley, 173 U. S., 501.

The Chief Justice announced that the court would take a recess from Monday, Feb. 5, to Monday, Feb. 26.

850—John Bad-Elk, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—Advanced and assigned for

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

GREATER NEW YORK FIRE PROTECTIVE COMPANY.—Schedules of the Greater New York Fire Protective Company of 127 West Thirty-seventh Street show liabilities of $2,559, nominal assets of $1,207, and actual assets of $1,800.

MORRISON & PHINISTER.—Schedules of Morrison & Phinister, manufacturers of doors and trim at 547 and 549 West Fiftieth Street, show liabilities of $36,608, nominal assets of $29,089, and actual assets of $8,722.

E. BORKHEIM.—Benjamin Borkheim, liquor dealer, confessed judgment yesterday for $916 in favor of J. M. Birnbaum for borrowed money, $400 of which was used to pay for a liquor license. Execution was issued to the Sheriff, but no address was given.

STEARNS & Co.—Deputy Sheriff Strauss has received an execution against Stearns & Co., restaurant and bakery at 120 East Twenty-third Street, for $269 in favor of Austin Nichols & Co., but when he went there to make a levy he found the place closed, and it was said a Marshal was in charge. They began there in August, 1898.

Lincoln Stadler was President and George W. Falk Treasurer. The liabilities are $26,000; nominal assets, $15,102; actual assets, $10,000. The nominal assets consist of book accounts, $7,185; merchandise, $5,905; fixtures, $2,032. The largest creditors are Mrs. H. I. Falk, $17,363, and John B. Ellison & Sons, Philadelphia, $1,710.

W. H. HASBROUCK & Co.—Arthur G. Holman has been appointed temporary receiver of the assets of W. H. Hasbrouck & Co., (corporation,) manufacturing stationers at 536 Pearl Street, by Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court, as the result of the application made last week for the dissolution of the corporation. Mr. Holman is the Treasurer of the concern.

CAMERON WAGON AND CARRIAGE COMPANY.—Justice Smyth of the Supreme Court has appointed David J. Lees permanent receiver of the business formerly carried on under the style of the Cameron Wagon and Carriage Company, at 57 Warren Street, by Siegfried Goldo and Cameron Spear. Mr. Lees was appointed temporary receiver some time ago, and has collected $2,241 out of the assets.

HERMAN HOLLANDER.—Deputy Sheriff O'Donnell has received an attachment against Herman Hollander of 480 East Houston Street for $2,094 in favor of Elias M. Pilzer for balance of account for diamonds and jewelry sold to him by Rosie Pilzer and assigned to Mr. Pilzer. Mr. Hollander has been selling diamonds for the past eight years. A lis pendens was filed against his property at 475 and 480 East Houston Street.

STADLER & FALK.—Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court has appointed Joseph J. Corn temporary receiver of the assets of Stadler & Falk, (corporation,) tailors, at 535 Fifth Avenue, on the application of Stern & Rushmore, attorneys for A. Lincoln Stadler and George W. Falk, Directors of the corporation, in proceedings for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation, and also appointed John H. Judge referee, setting down the order to show cause for May 1. The corporation was formed in October, 1898, with a capital stock of $3,400, but it never had any rating at Bradstreet's. A.

SOLOMON HOFFMAN.—Deputy Sheriff Murray has received an attachment against Solomon Hoffman, shoe dealer, at 2,226 Third Avenue, for $343 in favor of Nathaniel Fisher & Co. which was obtained on the ground that he was about to remove his property from the State. A clerk of the firm watched the store all night on Jan. 26, and stated that he saw Mr. Hoffman and four other men packing up the stock in cases in a great hurry. At 6 o'clock on the morning of the 27th inst., two large vans were driven up to the store and the goods were removed. The clerk followed the vans to the New Haven Railroad freight yard, at One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, where the goods were put in a freight car. Assistant Deputy Sheriff Mayforth went to the freight yard and found the car still there. He levied upon enough shoes to cover the attachment and removed them from the car. The goods were billed for South Cambridge, Mass. Mr. Hoffman was in business in Boston and began in this city in June, 1897, and generally carried a stock of $5,000.

Out of Town.

L. A. BRAIS.—L. A. Brais of Montreal, doing a gentlemen's furnishing business under the name of Glovers, Brais & Co., has assigned at the request of Foster, Porter & Co. of London, England, who are creditors to the extent of $2,400.06. The total liabilities amount to $144,666.64.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

L. A. CHAPIN.—Lucien A. Chapin, manager, at 12 Astor Place, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $15,884 and no assets.

DAVID BRODER.—David Broder, furrier, of 116 Sixth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,449 and nominal assets of $430 in old accounts.

ISAAC MOROFF.—Isaac Moroff, salesman, residing at 111 Madison Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,575 and no assets. He was formerly in the dry goods business.

L. COMBREMONT.—Judge Brown of the United States District Court has appointed William Ford Upson receiver of the assets of Louis Combremont, wholesale dealer in watch materials at 45 Maiden Lane.

JOSEPH GRASSMUCK.—Joseph Grassmuck of 120 Nassau Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,238 and no assets. He was formerly in the saloon and restaurant business, and is now a Superintendent.

HERMAN BLUMENTHAL.—At a meeting of the creditors of Herman Blumenthal, dealer in toys and stationery at 2,776 Third Avenue, held yesterday at the office of Referee in Bankruptcy Stanley W. Dexter, Frank Levy was elected trustee.

HOTCHKISS & WILCOX.—A meeting of the creditors of Hotchkiss & Wilcox, stock brokers, of 50 Broadway, was held yesterday at the office of Referee in Bankruptcy Nathaniel S. Smith. Twelve claims, aggregating $17,000, were filed, five of which were filed by Maynard & Tolles, aggregating $5,000. Henry J. Emmens was elected trustee.

VALENTINE MOESLEIN.—Valentine Moeslein, residing at 402 East Fifty-first Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $63,886 and no assets. Of the liabilities $22,000 is on bonds and $25,000 is a claim for damages in favor of Edward E. Rand, suit now pending. The held juxtaposed the liabilities are for materials and some are in judgments. He was formerly a manufacturer of metal ceilings.

CHARLES BALZ.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Charles Balz, grocer at 1,704 Avenue B, by the following creditors: J. H. Mohlman Company, $302; William P. Baker Company, $207, and Simeon M. Barber, $105. They allege that Mr. Balz is insolvent and that he gave a bill of sale of the business to Peter Balz, a brother, and John Wulff, a brother-in-law, for a pre-existing indebtedness, and for no actual consideration. He began business in April, 1898.

BERNARD TRAYNOR.—Schedules of Bernard Traynor, who had a department store at 58 to 59 Amsterdam Avenue, show known liabilities of $38,598, of which $9,500 is secured by mortgage, $900 for taxes, and $20 for wages. Besides these liabilities is the amount due the H. B. Claflin Company, marked unknown, which is secured by a second mortgage on the leasehold of 53 to 59 Amsterdam Avenue. The nominal assets are $92,580, consisting of the leasehold 53 to 59 Amsterdam Avenue, valued at $40,000, mortgaged for $34,500; stock, $45,000; fixtures, $7,000; horses and wagons, $375; cash in bank, $5. He had $100,000 insurance on the building and stock.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARCHER, Edward J.—F. H. Leggett and others	$339
ARGUILLI, Luigi—E. Schelna, executrix	92
BORKHEIM, Benjamin—J. M. Bernbaum	916
BABBITT, Robert O.—W. W. Gibbs, costs	1,251
BUCHHOLZ, or BUCH, Samuel—H. Friedman	74
BRADY, Elizabeth—The Mayor, &c., costs	130
BABCOCK, Hamlin—F. Schaad	1,478
BROSNAN, Frank X.—William H. Carter	111
CAVINATO, John C.—F. S. Myers	240
CORNISH, George H.—John Leonard	229
CUTTNER, Joseph, and Jonas King—Louis Glaser	101
COOKE, Frances R.—William Thompson	112
CASEY, Joseph J.—L. Le C. de Caumont	3,571
COSTELLO, Patrick—H. Weiller	36
CUDDEBACK, William E.—McDermott-Bunger Dairy Company	151
DAVIS, L. Depuy—Charles Krey	145
DOUGHERTY, Michael J.—A. Geraghty	98
DAVIDSON, James H.—Louis C. Raegner, receiver	502
DUPRE, Ovide—Arthur D. D'Auxy	764
DONNELLY, Katie—James Shorten	44
DUPLER, Joseph—A. Kornbluth & Brother	49
EGARS, Edger—A. Newman	109
ELLIOTT, Isaac M.—E. A. Raymond	265
EVANS, Olin M.—Aspell & Co	119
FITZPATRICK, John H.—W. G. Reid and another	224
FARRELL, Edward—F. H. Leggett and others	93
FREEMARK, Bernard—L. C. Raegener, receiver, &c	502
FLEMING, Wilfred H.—Electrical Review Publishing Company	209
FARBER, Abraham and Louis—F. Eckenroth and another	226
FARBER, Abraham and Louis—F. Eckenroth and another	225
GERDES, Henry—Julius Bohm	70
GLASBRENNER, John—Bradley & Currier Company, Limited	318
GORLIN, Samuel—Alexander & Weiss	409
GESNER, William H.—D. Shapiro	256
HEYER, Peter W.—C. A. & E. Du Vivier	403
HUGHES, John—the City of New York	111
HAZELL, Jesse—J. A. S. Gregg	2,258
HEALY, Della, and Kate Horan—A. T. Meyer	189
FREUND, Hannah—William McDowell, costs	102
FIELD, Lilli C.—H. Curtis	847
KARTUSINSKY, Abraham—Lighte & Brother	95
LAZER, William—Globe Security Company	415
LOUIS, Albert F.—C. A. Benedict	264
LARKINS, John—Henry Eibs	68
LAZARUS, Levy—A. Nathan	149
LOEB, Bertha—Wells & Snedeker	112
MITCHELL, Charles L.—H. Weiller	53
MEADE, Susannah P.—Ella S. Conkling	325
MOCCIA, Maria, administratrix—New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, costs	121
McAULIFFE, George B.—E. S. Auchmuty	324
McMONEGAL, Morgan D.—J. B. Hibbard	274
NEWCOMBE, George F.—P. Brockway	44
PHELPS, Charles B. and Oretta—H. D. Roosen Company	176
PEACOCK, Henry B.—Horace S. Ely	114
PURDY, Henry W., and John Wyatt—Robert H. Andruss	51
PERSON, J. Fred—New Amsterdam Gas Company	86
ROTHENBERG, Alfred—J. J. Milbury	22
REILLY, Michael—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	28
ROSENTHAL, Richard—L. Bauer	100
ROTH, Suzanne, and Arthur Wisner—J. Valentine	240
ROSENBERG, Reuben—S. Friedland and others, costs	100
REYNOLDS, Michael A.—Fitzgibbons & Crisp Carriage and Wagon Company	95
SKINNER, James R.—L. C. Raegener, receiver, &c.	505
SCHNEIDER, Richard, and John Trotzsky —R. M. Kremer	113
STEVENS, Mary E., and Robert A. McDonald—H. Herrmann Lumber Company	382
STERNBERG, Laura, and Charles A. Elwers—F. H. Leggett and others	130
SCRIMAGLIO, Christoforo—P. Bernasconi and another	93
SHERIDAN, John and Mortimer—E. S. Ashworth	128
SCANNELL, John J.—Carl Jussen	9,823
THOMSON, Henry J.—Anna P. Schenck	7,236
TAYLOR, Thomas—Albert E. Powers and another	291
TEATOR, William—B. Carroll	76
TARDITO, Michetto—J. Bellony	178
THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—E. A. Dunham	103
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—M. Klauber	370
MERSEREAU & CO.—Twelfth Ward Bank	5,895
MACDONALD & CO.—Columbia Phonograph Company General	285
TUNG, Charles—Globe Realty Company	7,158
THOMPSON, James M.—Metropolitan Building Company	431
TAFFIT, Joseph—John Kress Brewing Company	159
TURK, Robert L., and John J. Joyce—Seventh National Bank	485
ULMAR, Alfred and Henry, and Mary J. Galt—John H. Tonyes, costs	111
VOGEL, Jonas—G. F. Weeden	83
WORTHINGTON, Paul B.—K. A. Vanderbilt	103
WHITE, Thomas R.—White Fire Proof Construction Company	66
WORCESTER, George—Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing Company	88
WEEKS, Henry C. and Henry T.—J. Murphy	673
YOUNG, William F.—W. E. Dorsa	44
VAN HORN, William P.—M. Perlstein and another	56
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—C. R. Palmer, $157; Thomas J. Glover, $162; F. W. Kane, administrator, costs, $92.	

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART I., OF THE SUPREME Court, held at the Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on the 23d day of October, 1899.—Present: Hon. Henry M. Bookstaver, Justice.—In the matter of the application of the Directors of the Riverside Building and Loan Association for a voluntary dissolution.

On reading and filing the petition of Marshall W. Scriven, William W. Bridgeman, William M. Dodge, Eugene L. Lockwood, Frank T. Brown, John M. Sweeney, and John A. Anderson, as Directors of the Riverside Building and Loan Association, a corporation created under the laws of the State of New York, having its principal office located in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, and the schedules thereto annexed, verified by the petitioners on the 11th day of October, 1899, with due proof of service of a copy of said petition and schedules, and a copy of this order and notice of application therefor on Honorable John C. Davies, Attorney General for the State of New York, and on motion of William Langdon, attorney for the petitioners, it is

ORDERED, That all persons interested in the said corporation show cause before me, A. Cleiland Milnor, Esq., counsellor at law, who is hereby appointed referee for that purpose, at his office, No. 229 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, on the 31st day of January, 1900, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, why the said corporation should not be dissolved; and it is further

ORDERED, That a copy of this order be published at least once in each of the three weeks immediately preceding the time hereinbefore fixed for showing cause in The New York Times, published in the City of New York, and also in The New York Law Journal, published in the City and County of New York. Enter,

H. W. B.,
J. S. C.

To the Creditors, Shareholders, and all other persons interested in the Riverside Building and Loan Association:

Take notice, that the foregoing is a copy of an order made in the above entitled proceeding, and duly entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, on October 23d, 1899.

WILLIAM LANGDON,
Attorney for Petitioners,
5 Beekman St., N. Y. City.
ja9-1aw4wTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SMITH, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES SMITH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 15 Whitehall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of November, 1899.

SHERMAN HOYT, Executor.
GERRIT SMITH, Attorney for Executor, 43 Wall Street.
n21-1aw6mTu

YOUNG, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. YOUNG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of November, 1899. MINNIE K. YOUNG, Executrix. RASTUS S. RANSOM, Attorney for Executrix, 290 Broadway, N. Y. City.
n14-1aw6m27fTu

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE DAUER, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of George Dauer of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said George Dauer was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, No. 302 Broadway, New York City, on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, January 29th, 1900.

NO. 2,068.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE PALEN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of George Palen, individually and as a partner of William S. Barrett, doing business under the firm name of W. S. Barrett & Company, of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said George Palen was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 24, 1900.

NO. 2,064.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY PARET, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Henry Paret of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Henry Paret was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, No. 302 Broadway, New York City, on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 25th, 1900.

NO. 1,950.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS PISMENITZER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Morris Pismenitzer of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Morris Pismenitzer was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, No. 302 Broadway, New York City, on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 29th, 1900.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 2,044.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS H. PERLMAN, individually and as a co-partner with Levi S. Manson, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Louis H. Perlman, individually and as a co-partner with Levi S. Manson, formerly doing business at the City of New York under the name of the United States Newspaper Advertising Agency, of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Louis H. Perlman was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 29th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of VIRGINIA PHILIPS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Virginia Philips of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Virginia Philips was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, No. 302 Broadway, New York City, on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 26th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX E. YOUNG, individually and as a member of the firm of YOUNG BROS., Bankrupt.—No. 2,079.

To the creditors of Max E. Young, individually and as a member of the firm of Young Bros., of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Max E. Young was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 13th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated January 29th, 1900.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—ISABELLA J. M. HAYDON, plaintiff, against SAMUEL J. MONTGOMERY et al., defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made in the above-entitled action on the 26th day of January, 1900, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 29th day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, Frank W. Dickinson, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 20th day of February, 1900, at 12:00 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situated in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Fifty-fifth Street with the easterly line of Fourth (now Park) Avenue, running thence eastwardly along the southerly line of Fifty-fifth Street sixty feet; thence southwardly parallel with Fourth (now Park) Avenue, twenty-five feet and five inches; thence westwardly parallel with Fifty-fifth Street sixty feet to the easterly line of Fourth (now Park) Avenue, and thence northwardly along the easterly line of Fourth (now Park) Avenue twenty-five feet and five inches to the point or place of beginning; said premises being known by the street number one hundred and four East Fifty-fifth Street, New York City.—Dated New York, January 29th, 1900.

FRANK W. DICKINSON,
Referee.

WILLIAM H. BLAIN, Plaintiff's Attorney. Office and P. O. Address, 271 B'way, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold.

Fifty-fifth Street.

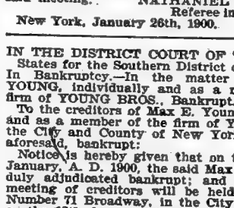

The property will be sold subject to a certain lease of the store floor of said premises held by the firm of Harpel & Grassmuck, expiring October 1st, 1900, and also subject to a certain lease of the third floor held by one William Penney, expiring May 1st, 1900.

All taxes, assessments, and water rates, which are liens or incumbrances on the premises above decribed at the time of the sale thereof, will be paid by the referee, or allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase price.—Dated New York, January 29th, 1900.

FRANK W. DICKINSON,
Referee.
ja30-2aw3wTu&Th

NINTH AVENUE—SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of New York.—Adele Kneeland, as sole acting executrix of and trustee under the last will and testament of CHARLES KNEELAND, deceased, plaintiff, against BERTHE HUMMEL et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 29th day of December, 1896, I the undersigned, the referee in such judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of February, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment directed to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land in the City of New York, in Block 1,046, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the east side of Ninth Avenue forty-nine feet four inches south of the southeast corner of Ninth Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, running thence east, parallel with Fifty-sixth Street, and through a party wall seventy feet; thence south parallel with Ninth Avenue, twenty-five feet four inches; thence west, parallel with Fifty-sixth Street, and through a party wall seventy feet to the east side of Ninth Avenue, and thence north along the same twenty-five feet four inches to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, Jan. 26th, 1900. CHAUNCEY S. TRUAX, Referee.

HENRY L. BOGERT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 97 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, which is known as No. 858 Ninth Avenue.

56th St.

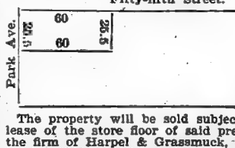

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $26,881.74, with interest thereon from the 23d day of January, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $3,500 and interest.—Dated New York, Jan. 26th, 1900.

CHAUNCEY S. TRUAX, Referee.
ja30-2aw3wTu&F&120

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—BELLA METZGER, JULIUS I. METZGER, and OTTO I. METZGER, as executors, &c., of Martin Metzger, deceased, plaintiffs, against ARTHUR E. MOORE and Annie Moore, his wife; John R. Storer, and August Sense, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of February, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that plot of land in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York, together with all buildings and improvements thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, distant one hundred feet easterly from the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street and the easterly side of Columbus Avenue, and running thence southerly parallel with Columbus Avenue, one hundred feet eleven inches; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Eighth Street, seventy-five feet; thence northerly again parallel with Columbus Avenue, one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, seventy-five feet to the point of beginning; be the said several dimensions more or less.

The said premises will be sold subject to two mortgage liens thereon, having priority over plaintiffs' lien or claim herein; one on which there is unpaid the principal sum of $18,500, with interest thereon from June 1st, 1899, and the other on which there is unpaid the principal sum of $12,000, with interest thereon from July 10th, 1899, as set forth in the judgment aforesaid.—Dated New York, January 27th, 1900.

SAMSON LACHMAN,
Referee.

JOHN H. V. ARNOLD, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 206 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

108th Street.

107th Street.

The total approximate amount of the plaintiffs' lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold as aforesaid, is $12,827.39-100, with interest from January 17th, 1900, and with costs and allowances amounting to $322 10-100 and interest thereon from January 20th, 1900, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $251.16-100, with interest from August 8th, 1899.—Dated New York, January 27th, 1900.

SAMSON LACHMAN,
Referee.
ja30-2aw3wM&F&120

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—DAVID GRAHAM, as executor and trustee, &c., plaintiff, vs. WILLIAM E. GOOD et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, shall sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York, on the 21st day of February, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, on that day, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Washington Street, distant nineteen feet and ten inches southerly from the southwest corner of Washington and Horatio Streets; and running thence westerly on a line at right angles with Washington Street, sixty-nine feet ten and three-quarters inches; thence southerly along a line parallel with Washington Street nineteen feet eleven inches; thence easterly on a line at right angles with Washington Street, sixty-nine feet eleven inches to the westerly side of Washington Street aforesaid, and thence northerly along the westerly side of Washington Street nineteen feet six and a half inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less; and being the same premises conveyed to Catharine Keys by Thomas J. McKee and Annie W., his wife, by deed dated July 19, 1877, and recorded July 20, 1877, in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in liber 1,430 of Conveyances, Page 238, of which premises said Catharine Keys died seized on or about June 17, 1881, and which premises are now known as Number 798 Washington Street, New York City.

Dated New York, January 29, 1900.

GEORGE E. KENT, Referee.

JOHN M. HARRINGTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street number is 798 Washington Street:

Horatio Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described premises are to be sold is $6,503.12, with interest thereon from January 23d, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $315.71, with interest from January 24th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money is $661.60, and interest.

Dated New York, January 29, 1900.

GEORGE E. KENT, Referee.
ja30-2aw3wTu&Th&f21

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN D. QUACKENBOS, as executor of the last will and testament of LOUISE B. QUACKENBOS, deceased, plaintiff, against HENRY B. MEAD and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the fifth day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York, on the 21st day of February, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, on that day, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Washington Street, distant nineteen feet and ten inches southerly from the southwest corner of Washington and Horatio Streets; and running thence westerly on a line at right angles with Washington Street, sixty-nine feet ten and three-quarters inches; thence southerly along a line parallel with Washington Street nineteen feet eleven inches; thence easterly on a line at right angles with Washington Street, sixty-nine feet eleven inches to the westerly side of Washington Street aforesaid, and thence northerly along the westerly side of Washington Street nineteen feet six and a half inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less; and being the same premises conveyed to Catharine Keys by Thomas J. McKee and Annie W., his wife, by deed dated July 19, 1877, and recorded July 20, 1877, in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in liber 1,430 of Conveyances, Page 238, of which premises said Catharine Keys died seized on or about June 17, 1881, and which premises are now known as Number 798 Washington Street, New York City.

Dated New York, January 29, 1900.

GEORGE E. KENT, Referee.

JOHN M. HARRINGTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street number is 615 West End Avenue:

90th Street.

The property will be sold subject to a mortgage of $25,000.00, with interest at 5% due thereon from February 25th, 1899, which mortgage will be due February 25th, 1902. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $538.23, and interest.—Dated New York, 26th day of December, 1899.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Friday, February 9th, 1900, at the same hour and place.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.
ja23-2aw3wTu&F

SURROGATE NOTICES.

AKIN, ETHAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ETHAN AKIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 East Main Street, Amsterdam, New York, on or before the first day of July next.

Dated New York, the 22d day of December, 1899.

SUSAN AKIN,
LOUIS AKIN,
HELENA A. MIX,
PAUL C. AKIN,
THERESON AKIN,
ETHAN AKIN, Jr.,
Administrators, &c.

W. BARLOW DUNLAP, Attorney for Administrators, 31 East Main St., Amsterdam, N. Y.
d26-1aw6mTu

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

Short Route to the Paris Exposition.
HOLLAND AMERICA LINE.

New York—Rotterdam, Amsterdam via Boulogne-sur-mer, 8½ hours' distant from either Paris or London.

New twin-screw steamers Potsdam, Statendam and Rotterdam; Winter rate 1st class, $50 and upward; 2nd class, $37. All other steamers carry one class of cabin passengers only: $37 and up.

Apply to HOLLAND AMERICA LINE, 39 Broadway.

JAPAN-CHINA

Hawaii and Philippine Islands

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYOKISEN KAISHA.

Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.

NIP. MARU.....Feb. 9 | COREAN.....Feb. 27
Rio de Janeiro..Feb. 17 | AM. MARU.....Mch. 7

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Wash. Bldg., and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.

JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

EMPRESS OF CHINA...Feb. 26, May 7, July 9
EMPRESS OF INDIA..March 28, May 28, July 30
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..April 16, June 18, Aug. 20

HAWAIIAN

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

WHITE SALE—LAST DAYS.

'Twill be many a day before you again buy Muslins, Linens and Housekeeping Goods as you now can buy.

"Make use of time, let not opportunity slip."

Good Firm Yard Wide Muslins

the famous quality that has been the wonder of the trade.

Bleached—wholesale price 7¼..... 4¾
Unbleached—wholesale price 5¼..... 4½
Expect all things good of this muslin!

Linen Finish Sheetings

Full bleached—Look and wear like Linen—the best known make—the label tells the story—

2½ yards..... .21½ | 2 yards..... .18½
2¼ yards..... .20 | 1¾ yards..... .16½

Pillow Case Widths—same brand—

54 inch..... .14½ | 45 inch..... .12
50 inch..... .13 | 42 inch..... .11

Heavy Unbleached Sheetings

another excellent make—will bleach soft and white

2½ yards..... .20½ | 1¾ yards..... .14½
2¼ yards..... .18½ | 1½ yards..... .13½
2 yards..... .16½ | 1¼ yards..... .11

On centre tables in Basement we will offer "White Sale" accumulation of Remnants of Sheetings and Pillow Cases—Fruit of the Loom, Wamsutta and New York Mills—at reductions to more than make up for any inconvenience of lengths.

Cheese Cloths—for covering pictures, for dish cloths, window cloths and general utility purposes—price has gone up Three-quarters of a cent per yard, yet we sell at..... 3½

Fancy Dining Room Cloths

Cardinal— 8-4; were .79..... .59
10-4; were .98..... .69

Turkey Red—Gold medal quality.
8-4; were 1.79..... 1.29
10-4; were 1.98..... 1.59

Memphis—Fancy weave.
8-4; were 1.48..... .98

Vienna—Knot fringe.
8-4; were 2.48..... 1.98

All Linen—Broche border—Knot fringe; were 2.98... 1.98

White Goods

Lace Stripes and Plaids—
40-inch Dress and Apron Lawns
Checked Nainsooks;
Sheer India Linens
36-inch Cambrics—
Regular prices 8½ to 12½..... 6¾

Dress and Waist Lengths of White Organdies—40 inch—value 17 cents..... 9¾

A "white" Summer, says Fashion—You will here find the right goods at Right Prices!

Pillow Cases and Sheets

Two Reliable Qualities, for general use and for the spare room.

Utica Sheets

54x90 inches..... 35 cents
63x90 inches..... 41 cents
72x90 inches..... 46 cents
81x90 inches..... 51 cents
90x90 inches..... 53 cents

As a customer recently said, "There is nothing superior to Utica for durability and softness—washing improves it."

Utica Pillow Cases

42x36 inches..... 9 cents
45x36 inches..... 10 cents
50x36 inches..... 11 cents
54x36 inches..... 12 cents

Hemstitch Pillow Cases—Four cents more.
Hemstitch Sheets———Eight cents more.
All intermediate and unusual sizes kept in stock.

Sheets—good wear quality—

54x90 inches..... 25 cents
63x90 inches..... 29 cents
72x90 inches..... 31 cents
81x90 inches..... 35 cents

Pillow Cases—good wear quality—

42x36 inches..... 6¾ cents
45x36 inches..... 7¾ cents
50x36 inches..... 8¾ cents
54x36 inches..... 9¾ cents

Towellings

18 inch Damask..... 4¾
17 inch Linen..... 6¾.. 8½
17 inch Damask..... .10
19 inch Check Glass..... 5¾
24 inch Union Glass..... .10½

HOW NOT TO DO IT.

Buy a small lot of well-known desirable goods of which you think competitors have many—advertise them below cost, sell as slowly as possible, and when loss becomes serious, back out. —Thus a good thing may be spoilt, manufacturer injured, customers annoyed and reputation lost.

MORAL.

'Tis easy to invite a quarrel unless One has Courage. Unless you're game, don't try for fame.

EXAMPLE: DIMITIES.

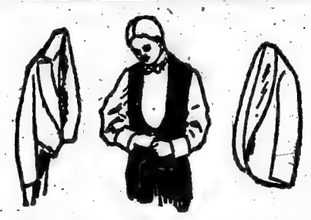

No matter who makes your evening clothes, they're no good unless they fit. No matter who makes them, you can't get more than good cloth and fit.

Our cloths are the very best money can buy. We make to fit.

Evening dress suits $30 to $50. Tuxedo coats $16 to $27. White waistcoats $4 to $6. Dress shirts; shirt-studs; silk hose; pumps; white gloves; opera or silk hat—all the dress requirements.

Jack Frost is a good fellow if you get on the warm side of him.

Ulsters $15 to $30; overcoats $15 to $50.

ROGERS, PEET CO.,

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Basement Salesroom.

BLANKETS.

California Wool, — double bed size,
$4.00 and $5.00 per pair.
Extra large, $7.50 per pair.

STEAMER RUGS.

Various colors and weights, $3.50 to $10.50.

COMFORTABLES.

Down filled,—covered with Silkoline, China Silk or Satin.
Handsome shaded Satin Comfortables mounted with Renaissance Lace.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

SILK.

Imported black Taffetas, substantial quality with lustrous finish. 21 inches wide,
65 cents per yard.

Taffetas Mousseline,—a water proof, durable fabric. Suitable for waists or gowns. 27 inches wide,
$1.00, $1.25 & $1.50 per yard.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

Men's Furnishing Dep't.

White Cotton Night Shirts, with fast colored trimmings, — full body, — 54 inches long,
50 cents each.

"Nonpareil" hand finished white Night Shirts,—extra wide, full body, 58 inches long,
85 cents each; $5.00 per half dozen.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

Furs.

MID-WINTER SALE.

Plain, trimmed and novelty garments.

CAPES AND ULSTERS.

Cloth,—lined with squirrel and mink.
$25.00 to $175.00.
Value $35.00 to $250.00

Fur lined Opera Capes,—handsome fabrics, short or full length.
$40.00 to $200.00.
Formerly $95.00 to $275.00

Persian Lamb, trimmed or combined with various furs.
$40.00 to $250.
Former Prices $95.00 to $325.00

BOAS.

Skunk,— $5.00, $6.50 and $10.00
Fox,— $7.50
Mink,— $13.50

MUFFS.

Wool Seal,— $2.50 each
Thibet,— $1.50 and $3.00 "
Skunk,— $4.75 "

Russian and Hudson Bay Sable Collarettes,—handsome novelty garments,—at one-half price.

Sets,—boa and muff, $18.00, $25.00 & $35.00.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

J. ROTHSCHILD

New York—14th St., near 6th Av.
Brooklyn—Cor. Fulton & Hoyt Sts.

Announces a final Winter

Special Sale

of elegant

Trimmed Hats.

The extraordinary success of our special sales of the "Jacquin" stock has completely disposed of our entire reserve of trimmed hats, and to meet the continued demand we have trimmed about 200 Round Hats, Toques and Bonnets (of choice materials from the "Jacquin" stock) modeled after the new Spring styles, which we offer at prices representing less than the cost of the materials of which they are composed. Prices range from

$3.00 to $10.

The greatest bargains that have been offered in correct styles and choice goods this season anywhere.

Stern Bros

will continue to-day

Their January Sale of

Ladies' Nainsook, Muslin and Cambric Underwear

And in addition will offer

Taffeta Silk Waists,
at $3.98, 4.85, 5.50

Taffeta Silk Petticoats,
at $3.90, 5.95, 7.50

Flannel Waists,
at $1.89, 3.00, 4.45

West 23d St.

Furniture Department.

To more fully introduce this department of High Class Furniture, we shall offer our entire stock,

Tuesday & Wedn'sday

consisting of

Parlor Sets and Odd Pieces,

Ladies' Writing Desks and Tables,

Parlor and Music Cabinets, in vernis-martin and mahogany,

Library and Hall Furniture, Morris Chairs and Couches,

at

25%

below regular prices.

These goods are all of the latest and best designs, and were low priced at former quotations.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

Our Ladies' Dep't

at the Broadway and 13th Street Store.

Kersey Jackets, $10,
tan, castor and black—heavy satin lining, reduced from $25.

Misses' Suits, $5.00,
in Ladies' sizes, reduced from $15 & $18.

Flannel Waists, $1.98,
reduced from $4.50 & $5.

Ladies' Ulsters, $15,
reduced from $35.

¾ Length Coats, $12.50
reduced from $28.00.

Plaid Skirts, $3.90,
reduced from $9.00.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

$60 DIAMOND STUD, $25.

This is the greatest value I ever had to offer. It's a beauty, weighing about ½ carat, pure white, very brilliant, set in a heavy solid 14-karat gold stud mounting. Price, $25 cash. Written guarantee. An extra fine Waltham Watch, gent's hunting style, that cost $68.00, with a heavy gold-filled chain and seal, that I offer for $20 cash. Bear in mind, this case is stamped "Warranted 14-karat Double Stock," and will last a lifetime. I warrant it for 20 years.

KEENE'S, 140 FULTON ST., NEW YORK.

(Near Nassau St.) "WATCHES REPAIRED."

O'Neill's.

The Big Furniture Sale

Will Continue All This Week!

We believe we sold more Furniture yesterday than all the rest of the retail houses in New York combined, and we ought to, for never in the history of the Furniture trade have such bargains been given. Think of it! Selling Furniture cheaper than the cost of making it two years ago, when prices were at their lowest.

If you want a piece of Furniture to complete the furnishing of some room, nook or corner, this is your opportunity. Come any day this week. You'll not be disappointed, for the stock is large enough, we believe, to last until closing time Saturday. Remember, that although every article on sale is an extraordinary bargain,

Early Buyers Will Secure the Best Choice.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

HALL DEPARTMENT GLIMPSES

of things that are artistic and economical.

Clothes trees from $1.00; unconventional affairs that do not mind being tucked into odd corners. Some richly twisted poles, branching into arms at top, encircled by umbrella racks below, are among the brightest.

Flemish chairs, from $4.50; also Colonial, Dutch, and English conceits. Rockers with flattened arms and hollowed seats; picturesque half-round chairs, odd three-cornered pieces—delightful examples of antique turning.

Flemish settles, chests, double-tiered tables—whatever the hall needs to make it look its cheeriest are at factory prices, when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE Theatre, B'way & 40th St. Evgs, 8.20. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15.
"Another Empire success."—Charles Frohman.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY in **BROTHER OFFICERS**

Charles Frohman's **Criterion Theatre** B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:20.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday at 2:15.
MAUDE ADAMS | **The LITTLE MINISTER**

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. and B'way Ev'gs, 8. Matinée Saturday.
WM. GILLETTE In His New Play, **SHERLOCK HOLMES**

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way
LAST WEEK. LAST WED. & SAT. MATS.
Ev'gs, 8:30. Mats., 2:15. **WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS**
Feb. 5—The Farce, Coralie & Co., Dressmakers.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. Ev'gs, 8:20. Matinée Saturday.
MRS. LANGTRY—THE DEGENERATES
Mrs. Langtry recites "The Absent-Minded Beggar."

DALY'S B'way & 30th St.....at 8:30
Last 5 Nights. Daniel Frohman .....Mgr.
Matinées Wed. & Sat.....2:15
Matinée Lincoln's Birthday.
....THIRD MONTH.....
THE MANEUVERS OF JANE.
*NEXT MONDAY—THE AMBASSADOR.
SEATS NOW ON SALE at the box office.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2:15.
Extra Matinée Lincoln's Birthday.
"Most original play that N. Y. has had to laugh over this season. Something entirely new."—World. "Aroused the audience, and was refreshingly original."—Sun.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
The Surprises of Love
Elsie de Wolfe, H. Reeves Smith, Eric Hope, W. Erskine, Chas. Bowser, Olive May, Margaret Robinson, Helen Keating.

POULTRY, PIGEONS, RABBITS, CAVIES, CATS.
OPENS TO-DAY
Madison Square Garden.
Eleventh Annual Show
New York Poultry and Pigeon Association, (Ltd.)
The show that Everybody Likes. | 9A.M to 10:30P.M. Adm. 50c. Children, 25c.

Joint Recital Wed. Aft., Feb. 7. Res. seats, $1.50 & $1. On sale at Schuberth's.
Direction, Victor Thrane. Knabe Piano Used.
Mendelssohn Hall. PETSCHNIKOFF
The Russian Violinist and **Mlle. ELSA RUEGGER**
The Swiss 'Cellist.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. Cont. Perf. **Rossow Midgets**
15, 25, 50c. Montgomery & Stone
Merkel Sisters, Diana, McPhee & Hill, Mov. Pic's, &c.

PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. **FOUR COHANS**
15, 25, 50c. Yorke & Adams,
Ethel Levey, J. E. Camp, Whitney Bros. Mov. Pic's, &c

AMERICAN 42ND & CASTLE SQ. OP CO. 8TH AVE
3d Year. 100 People. In English.
CHIMES OF NORMANDY.
Evs. 8:15, 25c. to $1. Mats. Wed., Sat. 1,100 Seats 25c. Next Week—The Pirates of Penzance.

MANHATTAN Theatre, 33d & B'way. **ANNA HELD** in **PAPA'S WIFE.**
Ev. 8:15. Sat. Mat.
HOLIDAY MAT., LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY.

Hammerstein's 42d St., B'way & 7th Av **VICTORIA** Evgs. 8:30. Sat. Mat. 2:15
Mat. Sat. Prices, 50, 75, $1.00
Jerome Sykes & Edna Wallace Hopper AND THE **CHRIS WONDERFUL LAMP**

THE **NEW YORK.** B'way, 44-45 Sts. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
BROADWAY to TOKIO. 600 People.
Smoking not permitted at Matinées.

COMIQUE B'way & 29th St. The House that Jack Built. Mat. To-day, 25 & 50c.
ROSE HILL ENGLISH FOLLY CO.
2 BURLESQUES AND VAUDEVILLE.

CASINO! Last 11 ngts! MAT. THRRW! Engagmnt positively closes Feb. 10.
Geo. W. Lederer's Famous London Co. in **The Belle of N. Y.**
Fb. 12, (Linc'n Day,) Princess Chic, open'g with Mat.

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only.
DON'T MISS Last Chances to see
MAY IRWIN Phone 2224 Mad. Sq.
IN SISTER MARY

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL, Matinées B'way & 30 St. Tues. & Sat.
Whirl-I-Gig & BARBARA FIDGETY

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
SOUVENIRS MONDAY.
WAY DOWN EAST.
Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Eve. 8:10.

Wallack's Olga Nethersole In Sapho.
FIRST PERFORMANCE MONDAY, FEB. 5th.
BOX OFFICE OPEN DAILY.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
To-morrow Ev'g, at 7:45—DIE WALKURE. Mmes. Gadski, Schumann-Heink, and Ternina; MM. Van Dyck, Pringle, and Bertram. Conductor, Paur.
Fri. Ev'g., Feb. 2, at 7:30—DIE MEISTERSINGER. Mmes. Emma Eames and Schumann-Heink. MM. Van Rooy, Bertram, Freidericks, Breuer, and Dippel. Conductor, Paur.
Sat. Mat., Feb. 3, at 2—AIDA. Mmes. Nordica and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez, Scotti, and Plançon. Conductor, Bevignani.
Sat. Ev'g., Feb. 3, at 8, at Popular Prices—DER FLIEGENDE HOLLANDER. Mmes. Gadski and Schumann-Heink; MM. Bertram, Dippel, and Pringle. Conductor, Paur.
Sun. Ev'g, Feb. 4, at 8:15. Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Susan Strong and Olitzka; MM. Salignac and Van Rooy and Petschnikoff, Violinist, together with Met. Op. House Orchestra. Conductor, Paur.
Thurs. Aft., Feb. 8, at 2—Extra Mat. of Carmen.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Tuesday Evening, February 6th,
GALA CONCERT
The entire proceeds to be devoted to the
Dewey Arch Fund
The program includes Walter Damrosch's
MANILA TE DEUM.
16 SOLOISTS. ORATORIO SOCIETY CHORUS and ORCHESTRA, an address by
GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT,
and solos by
Madame Nordica and Madame Gadski, Mr. Edouard de Reszke and Mr. Evan Williams.
Prices: $3, $2, $1.50, and $1. Boxes, $50. Seats and boxes can be obtained at box office, Carnegie Hall, and Tyson's.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Thursday Afternoon, Feb. 1, at 3:30.
SONG RECITAL
by Madame
NORDICA
and Madame
SCHUMANN-HEINK
Tickets $2.50, $2, & $1. Boxes $50 & $30. Now on sale at Schuberth's and Box Office.

WALDORF-ASTORIA ASTOR GALLERY.
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 2D, AT 3:30.
In compliance with numerous requests,
MR. A. HENRY SAVAGE LANDOR
will repeat his lecture given in Chickering Hall on the 23d inst. Subject: IN THE FORBIDDEN LAND. Illustrated. Thrilling story of his journey into TIBET. Capture by the Lamas, Imprisonment, Torture, and ultimate release.
Tickets $1.50, $1.00, and 75c. For sale at the Waldorf Newsstand & J. B. Pond, Everett House.

ST. NICHOLAS
SKATING RINK
WEST 66TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AVE.
CHAMPIONSHIP HOCKEY MATCH.
New York A. C. vs. Naval Reserve,
To-night at 8:15 o'clock.
Reserved Seats 25 cts. extra. Skates free.

THE CHARITY BALL
for the Nursery and Child's Hospital, will take place on Thursday evening, Feb. 1, at the
WALDORF-ASTORIA.
Boxes from 11 to 1 at 2 East 35th St. Tickets at 16 West 11th St. and 19 West 56th St.

Knickerbocker. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
N. C. GOODWIN LAST WEEK OF
MAXINE ELLIOTT **THE COWBOY AND THE LADY.**
Next Week—Mr. Goodwin-Miss Elliott in a new play, "WHEN WE WERE TWENTY-ONE."
SEATS READY THURSDAY.

Last Piano Recital MENDELSSOHN HALL. **Hambourg** WED. AFT. JAN. 31, at 3 o'clock.
Tickets, $1.50 & $1, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.
Direction VICTOR THRANE. Knabe Piano Used.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance.
OGRA STUART & CO. CARON & HERBERT
MIDGLEY & CARLISLE. GEORGE EVANS
GRAZER & HAZEL. FIELDS & WARD.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
NEXT MATINEE WEDNESDAY AT 2.
THE GREAT SUCCESS, **BEN-HUR**

THE **DEWEY.** EAST 14TH ST. TWO GREAT BURLESQUES, "PATRICE," &c. Matinee To-Day. THE UTOPIANS.

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th. Last Week. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
THREE LITTLE LAMBS
Tuesday, Feb. 6—"The Countess Chiffon."

HERALD SQ. Thea. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
DAVID BELASCO'S Greatest Success. **Naughty Anthony**
Special Mats. Lincoln's & Washington's B'days.

Murray HILL THEATRE. 42d St. & Lex. Av.
Matinee Every Day, 25c.
This Week—Capt. Lettarblair.

Sion Western Palace Boulevard and 125th St. **Music Hall** Broadway and 125th St.
HIGH CLASS VAUDEVILLE. NEW ATTRACTIONS EVERY WEEK
SUNDAY SACRED CONCERTS, AFTERNOON & EVENING.

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH.
EDEN MUSEE
NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. **WARD and VOKES** THE FLOOR WALKERS.
Popular Prices! Wed. Mat., 25c. & 50c.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. 10c. to all.
OLGA, QUEEN OF ALLIGATORS.

LECTURES.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LECTURES FOR FEBRUARY.

AT COOPER UNION. Tuesdays, except Feb. 20, 8 P. M.—ALEXANDER S. CHESSIN. "Russia and Russians." No tickets required.

AT METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART. Saturdays, 11 A. M.—JEAN SCHOPFER. "French Architecture and Sculpture." No tickets required.

AT AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY. Saturdays, 8 P. M.—Palæontology. Apply for tickets to the Secretary of Columbia University.

AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY. Feb. 14, 21, 28, 4:30 P. M.—Lectures in German. Feb. 15, 3:30 P. M., Lecture in French.

Lecture to-night at 8 o'clock. All are invited! February Course in German. Lessons twice a week beginning Friday next at 8 P. M. No tuition fee. All are welcome to join.
STERN'S
School of Languages of N.Y. City, 27 East 44th St.

AMUSEMENTS.

Koster & Bial's

The Great Lafayette, Adele Purvis Orni, Marion Manola, The 6 Sennetts, Mildred Howard Degrey, O'Brien & Havel, Ramza & Arno, others. Mat. To-morrow, 50c.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Mat. Sat.
To-night. "IM WEISSEN ROESS'L."
Last time. Original of At the White Horse Tavern

Harlem Opera House. Charles Frohman's Comedians in **Make Way for the Ladies** Ev. 8:15. Sat. Mat.

PULLAR'S LOVE FOR LIQUOR.

Man Who Accuses ex-Gov. Waller and A. R. Page Admits Drinking Forty Glasses a Day.

Joseph W. Pullar made his first appearance on the witness stand yesterday in the suit which he has instituted against ex-Gov. Thomas M. Waller of Connecticut, Alfred R. Page, and others in the Supreme Court, before Justice Bischoff, to set aside his transfer to them of his fifty-thousand-dollar interest in the estate of his second wife, Mrs. Johanna Pullar, and which he asserts they obtained from him under duress, at a midnight meeting at the Hotel Imperial, Oct. 14, 1897. One of his contentions is that they knew at the time his mental faculties had been so impaired by the use of alcoholic stimulants that he was in no condition to transact business and another that he signed the paper under threats of prosecution for bigamy in marrying the woman who had left him the property when he had another wife living. His drinking habits during 1897 were the subject of examination yesterday.

"How many drinks of whisky did you take in the course of the day?" he was asked by his counsel, W. D. Benjamin.

"Oh, thirty or forty," he responded. He also testified that it was his custom to fill a quart bottle with whisky from a demijohn before he retired, and he always drank it all during the night. The only time he ever stopped drinking was when he was taken ill as a result of it. He said he was forty-six years old and had left school at fourteen and gone to work as an errand boy. He was for nearly twenty years in the employ of the Adams Express Company.

He said that he first met Mr. Page socially at a Republican club which had its headquarters over a saloon at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue, and retained him when his wife's relatives threatened to break her will on account of his alleged bigamy. Mr. Page, he said, was the first lawyer with whom he had had any business dealings. He had received $15,000, but soon lost it. "I lent money to my friends when they wanted it," he said.

Gen. Burnett, counsel for the defense, made application for permission to have Pullar examined by a physician who, he said, had been watching the proceedings and who would take the stand. Mr. Benjamin vigorously opposed this, and Justice Bischoff left the matter in abeyance.

John C. McKnight, a lifelong friend of Pullar, testified to efforts he had made to restrain him from drinking during the latter part of 1897. He had considered him irrational.

Mrs. Annie Donnelly, the nurse who had attended Mrs. Pullar during her last illness, corroborated Pullar's own story about his filling the whisky bottle every night, and said it held more than a quart. She said Pullar was always plainly under the influence of liquor when he came home in the evening, yet had taken the sick woman out driving in Central Park at such times as long as her condition would permit. Mrs. Donnelly said she had never seen him sober except on the day of his wife's death. She had to engage a lawyer to get her pay.

The case continues to-day.

SOPHIE LAD COUR'S CASE.

Health Board Not to Blame for Delay in Burying Diphtheria Victim.

Officials of the Board of Health yesterday disclaimed responsibility for the delay in the burial of little Sophie Lad Cour of 216 West Twenty-seventh Street, who died of diphtheria on Thursday and whose body was not buried until Sunday owing to the delay in the issuing of a death certificate. It was said, however, there had been no danger of the contagion spreading, as the case had been quarantined.

The child was five years old. Her parents, who are French Canadians, are poor. The mother took the girl on Wednesday to the Northwestern Dispensary, at Thirty-sixth Street and Ninth Avenue. Dr. H. G. Mac-Adam told her to take the child home, as it was suffering from diphtheria. He visited the house and prescribed for the little girl, and as he was about leaving town he gave the address of an associate who was to be summoned in case of need. He then notified the Board of Health, which sent a diagnostician to look into the case.

The Health official who called found the child improved and as the mother refused to have it removed to a hospital he gave her an order by which she could have the department remove it should she change her mind. She was instructed also as to maintaining quarantine.

The next day the woman called at the Health Department and said the child was dead. She wanted a death certificate and was told that it would be necessary first to get permission from the Coroner to remove the body. The Coroner's office was notified and Dr. Williams took the case. When he reached the house no one was in to give the necessary information on which to make out a certificate, and he left word for some one to be sent to his house in West Fourteenth Street.

The father of the child failed to find the Coroner's physician at his private office, and it was the next day, Saturday, when the case was again called to the attention of the Board of Health. The necessary permit from the Coroner was then procured and the child was taken away Sunday by the Health Department.

MRS. LATHROP'S CANCER HOME.

Criticism of Mr. Carnegie—Three Years' Work and Contributions.

Mrs. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop made public yesterday an account of the past three years' work of the St. Rose's Free Home for the cancerous poor. Incidentally, she criticises some of Mr. Carnegie's public utterances in the following language:

"I am sure that if Mr. Carnegie would spend three months of hard labor among the poor he would refrain from misleading his hearers and readers by statements of policy that are unjust to suffering. If his words were received with careful attention they would do no harm, but who is listened to by the many with a careful attention?

"Mr. Carnegie uses the words 'indiscriminate almsgiving, and no one, scarcely, will keep the 'indiscriminate' qualification in mind, but suppose that he means to veto, from his Parnassus, almsgiving in general. The idolator of libraries must have left one book unopend, more or less. A millionaire who should toss his million-dollar largesse into the streets of New York slums would be a madman; the millionaire who should devote $1,000,000 to the relief of suffering, sick, and starving women and children today would be no more mad than if he invested the money for the benefit of the business success of young men.

"I do not know but that Mr. Carnegie would be interested in the care of the sick; I never asked him. But as a companion of the poor in the slums, I believe that his careless words will do harm to truth of a very delicate and a very holy nature, in so far as he is listened to and remembered."

Mrs. Lathrop's report shows that the total number of persons helped at the home was 462. The expenditures were $29,100. The following money gifts were received: Miss Ogden, $1; J. Warren Greene, $25; Mrs. David B. Insin, $25; Mrs. Mary Lee, $5; Miss M. Augusta Rohda, $4; Miss Mary Eleanor Miller, $1; A Friend, Chicago, $500; David C. Townsend, $5; Miss Emma Linahan, $5; Charles G. Irish, $10; John Innes Kane, $25; C. A. Starbuck, $100; J. A. C., $2; Mrs. Eliza A. Bulkly, $50; Miss Elizabeth Harper, $10; In His Name, $10; M. A., $5; H. J. Douglas, $5; Mrs. F. A. Moulton, $25; Mrs. M. R. Greenleaf, $5; J. Warren Greene, $25; Christian Herald Readers, $23.15; Anonymous, $1; R. Tyson White, $10; Anonymous, $2; Mrs. Charles B. Camp, $5; Miss E. Griffiths, $1; Mrs. Kate McCrea, $5; Mrs. G. M. Cortis, $20; Miss Burke, $1; Mrs. Gillen, $1; Miss Goddard, 50 cents; Mrs. Lathrop, $1; Mrs. Gorman, $1; Mrs. Townsend, $5; Miss Rohda, $4; Miss E. C. Riordon, $5; Anonymous, $11; Mrs. Selleck, $1; Mrs. F. A. Moulton, $25; J. Warren Greene, $25; Mrs. Mary T. Molloy, $5; Mrs. Henry Otten, $10; Florence E. Miles, $1; Miss Shields, $1; H. T. Regliter, $5; small sums received in December, 1899, $75; total, $1,084.65.

MR. PAGE FORGIVES ELOPERS.

The Gibsons Will Be Received with Open Arms at Author's Home.

Preston Gibson, the Princeton student, and Miss Mina Field, stepdaughter of Thomas Nelson Page, the author, who were clandestinely married, will be received with open arms at the Washington home of the Pages. Mr. Page, who came to the city on Sunday, on hearing of the marriage, said yesterday:

"Everything is all right. I was advised of the marriage by telegraph. A little more romantic than necessary, but then all is forgotten and forgiven. I would tell you all about it, but the fact is we desire to avoid publicity. Where are the young couple? Well—I can't say, but I rather expect they will be in Washington very shortly."

PARK MENAGERIE EXECUTION.

Death Warrant of Hybrid Buffalo Signed and Carried Out.

The big hybrid buffalo of the Central Park menagerie was formally executed at dawn yesterday morning, "for the good of the service," as his keepers put it. The executioners were Keepers Shannon and Snyder, and the place of execution was the camel house, of which the buffalo had been an occupant for some time. The buffalo had outlived his usefulness as an exhibit. The animal was presented to the city three years ago by the Barnum Circus, in which the bison had been for many years. Hybrid buffaloes had ceased even then to be an attraction, but Superintendent Smith of the menagerie had spare room for the buffalo, and the city accepted the gift. The buffalo had a ring in his nose, and by this he was led around the circus rings in his younger days. The Park menagerie has a surplus of buffaloes of the higher type, and for some time Superintendent Smith has had to give up a part of the camel house to accommodate his hybrid guest, much to the annoyance of the camels.

In a few days some of the animals in the Park will have the flesh of the buffalo served to them for their meals.

STAGE STUDENT'S FATAL JUMP.

Prostrated by Hard Study, Lafroy Lough Killed Himself.

Lafroy Lough, twenty-one years old, a boarder at 236 West Forty-fourth Street, killed himself yesterday afternoon by jumping from the window in his room, on the fifth floor of his boarding house.

Lough was a native of Nova Scotia. He came to this city eighteen months ago to study for the stage. Of late, it is said, he desired to become a physician, and to others said he wanted to be an artist.

During his residence here Lough studied very hard, and it is believed that his mind became affected. For the past few days he had betrayed signs of disordered mental condition. Yesterday afternoon, soon after luncheon, he was visited by his friend, Fred D. Streeter, of 152 West One Hundred and First Street. He complained to Streeter that he was not well, and the latter said he would go for a physician. Streeter had barely left the room when Lough opened the window and deliberately threw himself out.

George Good, who lives at 234 West Forty-fourth Street, saw the man fall, and, summoning help, had him carried into the kitchen of No. 236. Policemen Wolstenholme and Glennon of the West Forty-seventh Street Station were summoned, and they sent to Roosevelt Hospital for a physician. Dr. Clark of the hospital staff was soon attending Lough, but the latter died within a half hour after he had jumped.

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Snow and much colder; brisk northwest winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,620. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. TWO CENTS. Elsewhere.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 76¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40¾c; cash cotton, 8c.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.—A caucus of Republican Senators voted unanimously to confirm the nomination of Francis Hendricks to succeed Louis F. Payn as Superintendent of Insurance. Among the bills passed was one offered by Senator Humphrey amending the banking law, and one by Assemblyman Hill providing $100,000 for a State building at the Pan-American Exposition. A compromise measure has been agreed upon which will insure the payment of the overdue salaries of school teachers.—Page 5.

CONGRESS.—One witness was heard by the Senate committee in the Clark investigation. He said he voted for Clark, but while he received money from other sources, he got none for his vote. Senator Bacon argued for his Philippine resolution yesterday. The House session was short. John De Witt Warner of New York appeared before the House committee having the matter in charge to protest against the passage of the Shipping Subsidy bill. The delay of the Senate in ratifying pending treaties is being criticised.—Page 5.

FOREIGN.—Gen. Buller reports that his casualties on Jan. 20 and Jan. 21 were 256 in killed, wounded, and missing. The Boers are accused of firing on the hospital at Kimberley. Gen. French reports a slight skirmish with the Boers near Colesberg. It is reported that the Boer shell factory at Johannesburg has been blown up. Russia has authorized the taking up of a 225,000,000-ruble loan in Persia. A tornado in Newfoundland yesterday blew a train of cars from the track into a bog. A Scotch prizefighter died yesterday from a blow received in a fight Monday.—Pages 1 and 6.

Page 4.

As the result of five arrests made yesterday the police of the Tenderloin Precinct believe the gang of Chicago "badger" women has been broken up.

There is a growing feeling in National Guard circles that Gen. Hawkins's speech before the officers of the Seventy-first Regiment may cause some serious complications.

The Republicans of the Ways and Means Committee decided that a tariff of 25 per cent. should be imposed on the commerce of Puerto Rico with the United States.

Page 3.

The bodies of Gen. Lawton and Major Logan arrived at San Francisco on the Thomas yesterday.

Page 7.

Harry Asken, the theatrical manager, filed a petition in bankruptcy in Boston.

Page 8.

The State Railroad Commission was in session in this city yesterday.

The Attorney General received a petition from Charles P. Bacon asking for the revocation of the charter of the State Trust Company.

Page 9.

The Poultry Show at Madison Square Garden opened yesterday.

Page 12.

Francisco Mariano of 329 West Sixty-ninth Street murdered his roommate, Eugenio Lucciani, yesterday.

Page 14.

Joseph W. Pullar, who is suing ex-Gov. Waller and others to have set aside the transfer of his fifty-thousand-dollar interest in his second wife's estate, was on the witness stand under cross-examination yesterday.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 9.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
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[illegible].—Page 2.
Society.—Page 7.
Markets.—Page 13
United Service.—Page 5.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.

MAY BE OVERDUE STEAMERS.

State of Nebraska and the Ethiopia Thought to Have Been Sighted Off Fire Island.

A steamer was sighted off Fire Island at 8 o'clock last night which is believed to be the long-overdue Anchor liner Ethiopia, from Glasgow, Jan. 11.

The vessel was so far away from the observatory at the time this report was made that her signals could not be made out distinctly.

Up to 1:30 o'clock this morning nothing further had been seen of the steamer. The steamer is evidently coming very slowly, as the run from Fire Island to Sandy Hook is usually made in about three or four hours.

Another steamer passed Fire Island at 1:20 o'clock this morning which is probably the State of Nebraska. She made no signals but from her appearance and rig she is in all probability the overdue vessel.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION ROW.

Mayor of Philadelphia to Appoint a New Citizens' Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.—Fears are entertained that this city might lose the Republican National Convention, and the outcome of the meeting of 100 citizens to-morrow with Mayor Ashbridge is awaited with anxiety. The situation was made more complicated by the action of the old Citizens' Committee, now in power, which to-night condemned the Mayor's interference. Mayor Ashbridge has sent out invitations asking 100 of Philadelphia's public-spirited citizens to attend a meeting to-morrow, when the matter of the convention will be discussed and the new committee organized. This was done in spite of the fact that the old Citizens' Committee has been successful in raising the $100,000, and its members refuse to be deposed by the Mayor. His radical action is likely to cause great trouble, and Senator Hanna is expected to be present to-morrow in order to settle the dispute finally.

Edward Everett Hale's Successor.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—The South Congregational Church, at a largely attended special meeting to-night, accepted the resignation of the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, making him pastor emeritus, and then elected to the pastorate the Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, the Secretary of the American Unitarian Association. The tribute to Dr. Hale's services, which the Secretary presented, is an eloquent testimonial to his worth. The newly elected pastor is the son of President Eliot of Harvard University, and is thirty-eight years of age. Previous to his election to his present official position he was pastor of a Unitarian church in Brooklyn.

Chicago Imports Belgian Hares.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—More than 700 Belgian hares, the animal that English poultry dealers sell as a substitute for chicken and turkey, were brought to Chicago in a special stock car yesterday. The hares came from England. Each weighs in the neighborhood of eight pounds, and is colored somewhat like the common rabbit, but with a ruddier tinge. Some of them are valued at $100 each.

Cincinnati Gives Up the Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 30.—The project to obtain the National Democratic Convention for Cincinnati has fallen through. W. B. Melish of the committee says the railroads favor Kansas City or Milwaukee, and these cities have offered substantial donations to the campaign fund.

The Waldorf-Astoria on Wheels.
It would seem so to one traveling to Chicago on the Pennsylvania Limited. Leaves New York every morning.—Adv.

GREAT BRITAIN FEARS NEW FOES?

Troops Are Kept at Home Awaiting Eventualities.

THE FLEET MAY BE MOBILIZED

Would Be a Warning to Europe Not to Interfere.

Talk Now in London of Calling Out All the Available Remaining Militia of the United Kingdom.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—It is now known that the Cabinet devoted much of its discussions on Saturday to the mobilization of the fleet. Nothing was settled except that, until further security to the home coasts has obtained by naval preparations, the Eighth Division shall not be sent to South Africa.

On Monday the Admiralty issued orders that the Channel Squadron, instead of leaving Portland this week for Gibraltar, as previously directed, shall assemble on Feb. 5 off Eddystone and proceed to Bantry for a fortnight's exercises, off the Irish coast, thus keeping in home waters for a time.

This decision to delay the Eighth Division at a time when reinforcements are so urgently required may only mean that transports are not yet available, and that the division will embark when the shipping is ready; but this is causing much comment.

The mobilization of reserve warships, if such a course shall be determined upon, would be of the utmost importance. There is nothing in the intelligence possessed by the public to cause the Cabinet's prolonged discussion of this matter; and the inference is that the fleet may be mobilized as a general warning to other countries to keep their hands off the Transvaal question, or the Ministry may have definite knowledge that the neutral powers purpose to take some advantages elsewhere, while England is busy in South Africa.

One thing is certain. Ten thousand men, all ready to go to South Africa, are detained for reasons of which the public has no knowledge.

There is talk of forty-seven militia battalions being embodied. These are all of the militia not previously warned.

GEN. BULLER NOT DISCOURAGED

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing yesterday, says:

"Gen. Buller yesterday (Monday) read the following message from the Queen to Sir Charles Warren's force:

"'I must express my admiration of the troops during the past trying week, especially of those regiments you specify, and of the accomplishment of your arduous march.'

"Gen. Buller then told the men that they ought not to think, because they had retired from their position, that all their work was of no avail. On the contrary, in his opinion, they had gained the key of the road to Ladysmith, in which he hoped to be within a week.

"Gen. Buller then called for cheers for the Queen, which were heard for miles around."

A dispatch to The Times from Frere Camp, dated Jan. 26, and describing the capture of Spion Kop, says:

"It is impossible to exaggerate the strategic importance of the hill. It was held by the Boers in weakly fashion only because Gen. Warren's attack during the last three days had been one on the extreme left, two miles away."

The dispatch adds but little to what has already been cabled.

ROBERTS'S PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Spenser Wilkinson, the war expert, reviewing the military situation in The Morning Post, says:

"There is again a remarkable scarcity of information about what is taking place in the theatre of war. There must be more than one hundred war correspondents at the front; but they are kept silent.

"The column under Gen. Kelly-Kenny has occupied Thebus, about ninety miles by railway from Colesberg, where Gen. French is operating, and about forty-five miles from Stormberg Junction, where the Boers opposed to Gen. Gatacre are believed to be. The strength of Gen. Kelly-Kenny's column is not told, but as that officer commands the Sixth Division the whole of which has reached Cape Town, and as there is no word of any part of it having gone to Natal, the probability is that the column is identical with the division.

"At any rate, it is to be hoped that this is the case and that the last has been heard of breaking up divisions into fragments. The dispatch of this column, if, as must be presumed, it is strong enough for independent operations, portends a great deal.

"In the first place, it means that the campaign in Natal is to be left to take care of itself. For, if the Sixth Division is at Thebus, there is no other force at Cape Town capable of turning the balance in Natal. Ladysmith, then, is not to be relieved. Its garrison must hold out as long as possible or make a desperate attempt to fight its way out, unless, indeed, Gen. Buller with such forces as he has, tries a third time to drive back the Boer Army.

"This decision implies that the war will be prolonged, and that the Boers are to be given time to push their advantage in Natal. They will try to overcome Sir George White's force, and to take the offensive against Gen. Buller, whose army they would in that case, perhaps, be able to hold by putting several parts of their own more mobile force in positions on his front, flanks, and rear. Gen. Buller would keep them occupied as long as his supplies and ammunition lasted.

"During these operations the British forces in Cape Colony and the reinforcements on the way would be collected into an army to march through the Free State. If that march could be rapid enough to produce an effect on the mind of the Boer Commander in Chief, while Gen. Buller's force is still occupying him, the plan might lead to a decisive result, but there can hardly be a start for another month, and a march through the Free State must take a month at least. It is not easy to-day to foresee what can happen in Natal by the end of March.

"Meanwhile the mission of Gen. Kelly-Kenny does not altogether explain itself. It seems a little strange that the new column should not first have been sent to the assistance of Gen. French, who has hemmed in a force of Boers, but finds them reinforced from the north. Anything like a division added to Gen. French's force ought to enable him to destroy the Boer forces with which he is dealing, by completing his circle around them and then gradually closing it in upon them.

"The formation of a fresh column while this kind of concentration was possible looks like a continuation of the old policy of dispersion instead of concentration. Gen. Kelly-Kenny will have to mend the railway bridge at Steynsburg as he moves eastward, and as his advance continues he will enter a hilly and perhaps difficult country."

BOER SHELL WORKS BLOWN UP.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—A special dispatch from Durban says a refugee who has arrived there from Johannesburg reports the destruction of the Boer shell factory at that place on Jan. 20. The loss, it is added, is irreparable.

SHARP FIGHT NEAR MAFEKING.

LORENZO MARQUES, Jan. 29.—Special dispatches from Pretoria, dated Thursday, Jan. 25, report that a collision occurred at Crocodile Pool between Boer outposts and the British, who were in overwhelming force.

The burghers at first retired, but, on being reinforced, drove the British from their position. The Boers had two wounded.

BOERS FIRE ON A HOSPITAL?

KIMBERLEY, Jan. 26.—The wholesale bombardment which lasted all day long yesterday was resumed this morning. The Boers sent 380 shells into all parts of Kimberley. There were several casualties, including a woman and child.

The favorite target appears to have been the hospital. A shrapnel shell exploded close to a hearse which was proceeding to the cemetery, and a shell burst in the cemetery during the funeral.

DR. LEYDS WILL GO TO RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 30.—The newspapers here announce that Dr. Leyds, the Diplomatic Representative of the Transvaal, will spend a few days in this city next week.

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—Berlin financiers assert with reference to the report that Dr. Leyds came to Berlin to raise a loan that there would not be the slightest possibility of his succeeding, as the Transvaal has no guarantee to offer.

A correspondent has information, however, that since his arrival Dr. Leyds has repeatedly conferred with the Foreign Secretary, Count von Bülow, regarding the situation created by the war.

MORE CASUALTIES REPORTED.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Gen. Buller reports that the casualties to the non-commissioned officers and men in the two actions of Jan. 20 and Jan. 21 were 17 killed, 233 wounded, and 6 missing.

BRITISH OFFICERS ARE BLAMED.

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—The British defeats in South Africa continue to engross public attention. Gen. von Bogus[illegible] is a leading military writer, said to-day:

"What strikes military men as most unfavorable is the total lack of topographical knowledge among the British officers. Under analogous conditions, for example, our General Staff would long ago have studied the topography of Spion Kop. We admit the bravery of the soldiers, but utterly condemn the incapacity of their leaders.

"As for Great Britain's prestige, she must be counted a world power so long as her fleet is intact, but the reputation of her army is absolutely gone. Moreover, it is quite certain that the British Navy has failings, which will appear the first time there is a serious collision. For instance, the naval guns are not up to requirements."

According to reliable private reports received here, the Cape Dutch are still joining the Boer forces.

The German press expresses the belief that Great Britain has about reached the end of her military resources and would do well to acknowledge defeat and to conclude peace. The Kreuz Zeitung, which attributes her reverses largely to the absence of compulsory military service, says:

"Among the most interesting results of the South African campaign is the much-denied truth that the worth of nations is weighed in war's balance, and England is already in the midst of catastrophe."

The Deutsche Tages Zeitung says it is evident that not only Gen. Warren, but Gen. Buller's whole force has been defeated on the Tugela. This it calls the "beginning of the end."

GEN. FRENCH HAS A SKIRMISH.

RENSBURG, Cape Colony, Jan. 26.—Gen. French reconnoitred yesterday beyond Basstard's Nek with a force of Hussars, Inniskillings, four guns of the Royal Artillery, mounted infantry, the Yorkshire, Wiltshire, and a portion of the Essex regiments.

Turning to the northeast, he approached the Boer position at Rietfontein, nine miles beyond Colesburg, on the wagon bridge road, which the enemy have been fortifying with a view of falling back when they evacuate Colesburg.

Cautiously approaching, Gen. French shelled the enemy, who replied with artillery and infantry fire.

The British, who were well protected, suffered but little. An officer and nine men were wounded, one of the latter of whom has since died, and three men are missing.

As the Boers were found in great force, confirming the reported reinforcement, and in a strong position, Gen. French discontinued the attack and returned to camp.

PRETORIA, Jan. 27.—A dispatch from Colesburg, Cape Colony, says Commander Delaroy reports that a large body of British advanced Thursday, Jan. 25, and he attacked them, causing the British to retire after suffering severe loss. The Boer casualties were two men slightly wounded.

Gen. Grobler reports heavy fighting since daybreak, the British, in great force, endeavoring to surround the Boer positions. Gen. Schoeman hastened to the assistance of Gen. Grobler. Gen. Schoeman returned this evening, and reports that the British were repulsed, and that the Boers maintained their positions. The Boer loss was four men slightly and one man severely wounded. The British loss is not known, but must be severe.

TRANSVAAL WAR RELIEF FUND.

Committee to Receive Contributions from British Sympathizers.

"The Transvaal War Relief Fund" is the caption of an appeal which has been issued by the New York committee which has been formed to obtain contributions to the fund opened by the Lord Mayor of London. The fund is designed to relieve the suffering and destitution resulting from the war in South Africa. Specifically, it is used to relieve the widows and orphans, the sick and wounded, disabled soldiers and sailors, and wives and children in temporary distress.

The committee appeals for subscriptions to residents of New York and vicinity who have British affiliations or are in sympathy with the object, and small sums are solicited as well as large ones. They can be sent to any of the members of the Executive Committee, whose names and addresses are as follows: Almeric Paget, Chairman of the General Committee, 80 Broadway; R. M. Stuart-Wortley, Chairman of the Executive Committee, 70 Broadway; Cecil Baring, Treasurer, Baring, Magoun & Co., 15 Wall Street; John Foord, Secretary, 312 Manhattan Avenue; the Rev. W. S. Rainsford, D. D., St. George's Rectory, 209 East Sixteenth Street; George Massey, 68 William Street; Oswald Sanderson, 29 Broadway; W. E. Glyn, 30 Wall Street; E. Litchfield, 25 Pine Street; R. Monro Ferguson, 35 Liberty Street, and George Gray Ward, 253 Broadway.

Fastest Morning Train to Chicago.
Leaves New York every day via Pennsylvania Railroad. Service unsurpassed.—Adv.

GOEBEL WINS THE KENTUCKY CONTEST

The Board Finds for Him on a Strict Party Vote.

DRAWS UP ITS REPORT

Legislators Try to Take Immediate Action, but Fail.

No Quorum Could Be Gathered for Night Session—Republicans Will Resort to the Courts.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 30.—While William Goebel lay at the point of death in his room as the result of an assassin's bullet, the contesting boards, which for two weeks had been listening to the evidence in his contest for the Governor's chair, declared him entitled to the seat.

The boards having in charge the contests between Goebel and Taylor for Governor and Beckham and Marshall for Lieutenant Governor met at 7 o'clock to-night in the City Hall to consider the evidence submitted to them and prepare their report to the Legislature.

A few legal authorities were read to them at the request of Senator Allen, who wished light shed upon a few doubtful points. The vote was then taken, and by a strict party vote of 10 to 1 William Goebel was declared to have been legally elected Governor of Kentucky.

The Beckham-Marshall contest was then voted upon, and a vote of 9 to 2 settled this matter. No announcement was made of the reasons leading up to the report being made to-night, the boards taking everything at one leap. Each one of the members of both committees announced that he had made up his mind as to the merits of the case, and voted promptly as his name was called.

In the contest for Governor, Representative Garberry was the one to vote in favor of Taylor, and in the Beckham-Marshall contest Reid and Lilly were with Marshall.

Prior to the night session a session had been held late in the afternoon at which counsel for Gov. Taylor asked a postponement, saying that in the state of the public mind it would be idle to argue the case. Postponement being refused, it was agreed that argument should be dispensed with and the board meet at 7 o'clock to receive citations of authorities and consider a verdict.

DEPLORES THE SHOOTING.

Messrs. Edelen and W. C. P. Breckinridge of Taylor's counsel said they did not fear for their personal safety, but Gov. Taylor's counsel had been threatened with the same fate as Goebel. Chairman Hickman said he thought the attorneys were perfectly safe.

Mr. Lilly, the Republican member of the Lieutenant Gubernatorial Board, then addressed the board, saying:

"No heart is more pained than mine over the occurrence of to-day. I want to say that my mind is made up in this case, and ten years of argument could not change it.

"Assassination is a crime of the most heinous character, and I can under no circumstances fail to express the profoundest contempt for its perpetrator and instigator. The political debates arouse passion, I feel it myself, and so does each of you. Nothing that could be said would have a good influence."

Senator Allen, Democrat, followed Mr. Lilly. He said he had not made up his mind and had depended on the argument for his opinion. He was in doubt, he said, as to the law involved. He said he wanted legal authority as to military interference and irregular ballots. On his motion the boards agreed to consider the authorities cited by counsel.

WANT IMMEDIATE ACTION.

Only a few members of the Legislature attended the session at which the verdict was reached. An effort was made by a number of Democrats to get together a quorum of both Houses, hold a night session, hear the reports of the two committees at once, and adopt them, and declare Goebel the Governor of Kentucky before morning.

They were anxious to give him the honor before he died. So many legislators had gone to Louisville and Lexington for to-night that it was found impossible to carry out the programme. It is a certainty that Goebel will be made Governor to-morrow if he is alive.

A clash between the members of the Legislature and the military was narrowly averted to-night. The rumor was carried to the office of the Adjutant General that the Democratic members of the Legislature had determined to hold a night session in the Opera House, receive the report of the contesting board, declare Goebel Governor, and seize the State government. No such thing was contemplated, although it had been discussed by different members of the House.

When the word was received by the militia officers it was determined to break up the meeting. The "Assembly" was sounded and the troops formed for a march to the Opera House. They had reached the south gate of the Capitol grounds when word was brought that no meeting was to be held and the soldiers returned to their quarters.

The Republicans will probably as soon as the decision is rendered in favor of Goebel make application in the United States Circuit Court at Cincinnati for an injunction restraining Goebel and Beckham from taking their seats, and the battle will then be continued before Judge Taft of that court.

The Republican attorneys and Gov. Taylor are confident that at least a temporary injunction will be granted and that the ultimate victory will be in their favor.

The grounds upon which the injunction will be asked are the prejudice of the Legislative body, the alleged unfitness of several members of the board to sit in judgment upon the case, and several other grounds which the attorneys decline to-night to discuss.

The following report was made out late to-night by a majority of the contest board. The minority reports will be drawn up to-morrow:

THE BOARD'S REPORT.

"The undersigned, the board appointed and selected by the General Assembly to determine the contested election for the office of Governor for this Commonwealth between William Goebel, contestant, and William S. Taylor, contestee, beg leave to report that we have heard all the evidence offered by both parties, and we now respectfully report to the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky that in our opinion William Goebel was legally elected Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky on the 7th day of November, 1899, and that he then and there received the highest number of legal votes cast for any one for the office of Governor of Kentucky at said election, and we therefore respectfully suggest that this report be approved, and a resolution adopted by this joint assembly declaring the said William Goebel Governor-elect of the Commonwealth of Kentucky for the term commencing the 12th day of December, 1899.

"We decide that the said William Goebel has received the highest number of legal votes, and is adjudged to be the person elected to said office of Governor for the term prescribed by law."

The report in the case of the contest for Lieutenant Governor is identical, with the exception of the names.

TORPEDO BOAT'S CREW LOST.

Goes Down with the Vessel, Whose Name Is Unknown.

CORUNNA, Spain, Jan. 30.—A report has reached here from Finisterre that a torpedo boat, name and nationality unknown, has been totally lost with all on board.

HYDROPHOBIA STILL SPREADS.

More Cattle in Pennsylvania Are Becoming Diseased.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEFONTE, Penn., Jan. 30.—The hydrophobia epidemic among the cattle in this county continues to spread, and especially in the vicinity of Miles and Brush Townships. Dr. Riter of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board and his assistant, Dr. Burd, who arrived here yesterday from Harrisburg, are making every effort to prevent the disease from spreading, but with little success.

All the farms in that part of the county are quarantined, and the cattle are running wild in the stables, breaking stalls and knocking off their horns. One animal is known to have broken its neck. The disease is found to exist in its worst form. Some of the cattle have been killed and their brains sent to Harrisburg for a chemical analysis.

It is the general opinion that the disease originated in the bite of a mad dog that ran wild through the valley last week. While authorities are determined to overcome it, it has gained such headway that there is little chance of its being conquered for some time.

THE BROOKLYN DINNER PLANS.

Stated that It Will Not Be a Sound-Money Gathering.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Representatives Clayton and Fitzgerald, who have been looking after the arrangements for the Democratic banquet in Brooklyn on Feb. 10, have secured promises from several prominent Southern and Western Democrats in the House of Representatives that they will attend and speak. They are Mr. Richardson, the Democratic leader in the House; Swanson and Hay of Virginia, Williams of Mississippi, Clayton of Alabama, and De Armond of Missouri. Mr. Ryan of New York has also accepted an invitation.

The political and geographical make-up of this list of speakers disposes of the idea that it is to be a "sound-money dinner." Mr. Driggs said to-night that the impression that it was to be so limited was erroneous. It was to be a Democratic dinner and was to afford an opportunity for the Democrats of the Greater New York to make the acquaintance of the Democrats of the South and West.

THE STANDARD OIL LOSES.

Ohio Supreme Court Upholds Valentine-Stewart Anti-Trust Law.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 30.—The Supreme Court to-day handed down a decision which sustains what is generally known as the Valentine-Stewart anti-trust law, which prohibits the combination of companies or firms for illegal purposes, which are therein outlined.

The decision is given in a demurrer filed by the Standard Oil Company, on the ground that the law was unconstitutional. The litigation was that instituted by Attorney General Monnett against the Standard Oil, Buckeye Pipe Line, and Solar Refining Companies.

PROFESSOR WAS TOO HONEST.

Chicago Board of Review Cuts Down His Personal Property Return.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—Herman E. Von Holst, anti-expansion Professor of History at the University of Chicago, was surprised by his personal property tax bill last week. Instead of having to pay $478.15, Collector Magee's notice called for only $127. Investigation revealed that the Board of Review had revised the Professor's estimate and cut it down over $17,000.

Revenue officials recalled that Prof. Von Holst livened up tax matters last Summer by publicly reproaching himself for having filed an honest schedule. When the Hyde Park assessments were published Prof. Von Holst discovered that he was the richest man in the neighborhood, and it led him to discourse vigorously on the evils of telling the truth.

NO WESTERN MARYLAND SALE.

Mayor of Baltimore Will Recede from His Determination.

Special to The New York Times

BALTIMORE, Jan. 30.—Pressure of public sentiment and the protests of the leading mercantile and commercial bodies of Baltimore have compelled Mayor Hayes to reconsider and recede from his determination to force the immediate sale of the Western Maryland Railroad to the New York syndicate or other parties.

The Board of City Finance Commissioners will meet to-morrow, and it is believed will agree to postpone any action looking to the sale of the road for one year and to pledge protection of the floating debt. The resolution prepared by the City Solicitor declares, it is stated, that unless assurances are given that the city will protect the floating indebtedness of the road, the appointment of a receiver to take charge of its affairs will be necessary. Such a course will entail heavy expense, the value of the road will be greatly diminished, and the loss to the city will exceed the amount of the floating indebtedness, now reported to be $225,000.

In view of these facts, therefore, the resolution goes on to say that the Finance Commissioners recommend that provision be made in any legal action looking to the foreclosure of the road either for the city to pay the debt or have it fully protected.

To Distribute Beveridge's Speech.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—The Republican National Executive Committee has decided to use Senator Beveridge's speech on the Philippines as an educational document during the coming Presidential campaign. So many requests from the Northwest and points South have been made for copies of the speech that it was thought advisable to order the speech printed and circulated. As a clear and interesting description of the islands the address is considered by the party leaders as a valuable contribution to political literature and it is proposed to print thousands of copies for distribution.

Vanderbilt Horses to be Sold.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Jan. 30.—The horses of the Cornelius Vanderbilt estate, which are for the greater portion at the Vanderbilt farm in Portsmouth, will be sold to a New York dealer, who was inspecting the string a few days ago, and on every side there is evidence that Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and her family, save Alfred G. Vanderbilt, intend making a prolonged visit to Europe.

Found Dead in a Saloon.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Jan. 30.—This afternoon Isaac Fox, a saloon keeper, found George J. Van Horne of Sound Beach lying dead in the toilet room of the saloon, a pistol by his side. He had evidently been dead an hour, but no one had heard the pistol shot, though there were a number of men but a few feet away. Those in the place said that Van Horne had been sitting about all day in a despondent mood, and they did not know when he disappeared. The police and Coroner are investigating.

Five States in Five Hours.
The "Royal Limited," beautiful, swift, and sure. Leaves New York, South Ferry, end foot of Liberty Street, daily 3 P. M., arrives Washington 8 P. M. Exquisite Dining and Café Car Service.—Adv.

GOEBEL IS SHOT BY AN ASSASSIN

Mortally Wounded While Going to the Capitol.

DEATH IS VERY NEAR

Bullet Came from Building in Which Is Taylor's Office.

CITY IN AN UPROAR.

Republicans Denounce the Shooting—All Kentucky Troops Called Out—Perpetrator of Deed Is Unknown—One Arrest Made.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 30.—William Goebel, the Democratic contestant for Governor of Kentucky, was shot by an assassin this morning while on his way to the Capitol. One ball struck Mr. Goebel, and latest reports are to the effect that he has very little, if any, chance of recovery.

At midnight Mr. Goebel was resting easily but was very weak. All of the physicians are agreed that, if he lives through the night, the chances are in his favor, but, with one exception, all of them say he is almost certain to die before morning.

Senator Goebel was wounded by a rifle ball of small calibre, not over .38, which struck him in the right side, just below the armpit. The ball passed through the back part of the right lung, across the body in a diagonal line, passing out below the left shoulder blade. He was on his way to the Senate Chamber in company with Col. Jack Chinn and Warden Eph Lillard of the Frankfort Penitentiary. Mr. Lillard was a few feet in advance of Goebel and Chinn, who were walking side by side, Goebel being on the right and Chinn upon the left.

FIRST SHOT TAKES EFFECT.

From the outer edge of the Capitol grounds to the steps of the Capitol Building the distance is about 300 feet. Two-thirds of this had been passed, and the men were walking slowly, when suddenly a shot rang out from a large three-story building which stands fifty feet east of the Capitol Building. This building is used for offices by nearly all the leading officials of the State, Gov. Taylor and the Secretary of State having rooms on the first floor. As the shot was heard, Goebel gave a quick involuntary exclamation of pain and made an effort to draw his own revolver. His strength was unequal to the task, however, and he sank upon the pavement. With great rapidity several more shots were fired, the bullets striking the brick sidewalk close to where Goebel lay. None of them touched him, however.

Lillard hastily turned around to aid Goebel, who was supported by Chinn, who had his arms about him almost as soon as he touched the pavement. "Get help," said Chinn to Lillard, and, turning to Goebel, he asked:

"Are you hurt, Goebel? Did they get you?"

"They have got me this time," said Goebel. "I guess they have killed me."

In less than a minute a crowd of men was around Goebel. He was losing much blood and was becoming very weak. He was hastily carried to the office of Dr. E. E. Hume, in the basement of the Capitol Hotel, about a thousand feet from the spot where the shooting occurred. Here he was laid on a sofa, while Dr. Hume made a hasty examination, pronouncing the wound to be of a nature that must cause death in a short time. Goebel, who showed great fortitude and courage throughout, smiled weakly as he heard the verdict and feebly rolled his head from side to side in token of dissent from the opinion expressed by the physician.

DEATH IS CERTAIN.

The wounded man was then carried to his room on the second floor of the Capitol Hotel, and in addition to Dr. Hume, Drs. McCormick and Ely were summoned to attend him. After a careful examination of the wound, the doctors announced that while exceedingly dangerous, it was not necessarily fatal unless complications or blood poisoning should set in. Goebel kept up his courage, insisting again and again that he was not going to die. It was decided by his friends to call in also the services of Dr. McMurty, a prominent surgeon of Louisville, and urgent messages were at once sent for him. After the wound was dressed Mr. Goebel showed great exhaustion, and it was announced by the physician that in all probability he would die within a short time. He rallied, and under the influence of an opiate sank into a gentle slumber which lasted for several hours.

WHERE SHOT CAME FROM.

The window in the centre of the third story of the building, from which the shot was fired, was raised about eight inches from the sill to permit an unobstructed passage for the bullet when Mr. Goebel should come within range. Both Chinn and Lillard assert that while the first shot came from the direction of the window in the third story, there were other shots fired from different portions of the same building. Some of those who heard the shots say that at least one shot was fired from the office of the Secretary of State. This, however, is not true, as there were men in the office of the Secretary of State who rushed to the window as soon as the shots were heard, and all of them declare that there was no shot fired from that part of the building.

The window in the third story was left open, no effort having been made to close it by the would-be assassin, while not another window in the building was opened, nor were there any places where bullets had been fired through them.

FARMER UNDER ARREST.

Harland Whittaker, a farmer from Butler County, the home county of Gov. Taylor, is now in jail at Louisville, charged with the crime. There is no direct evidence against Whittaker, and he was placed under arrest more because he was caught around the Capitol building when the shots were fired than for any other apparent reason. He denies in the most positive manner that he had any connection with the shooting or knew anything about it. He was running toward the scene of the shooting when he was arrested.

Whittaker was arrested as he came down the steps on the east side of the State office building, directly below the window from which the shots had been fired. As he reached the sidewalk and was hastening toward the scene of the shooting, he was met by John E. Miles, who is seventy-six years of age. Without hesitation, Miles threw himself upon Whittaker, winding his arms around him, and calling loudly for help. It was right at hand, and in an instant Whittaker was surrounded by a group of men, many of them with drawn revolvers. He made no attempt to escape, knowing well that the slightest attempt to do so would have brought a dozen bullets into his body.

PRISONER WELL ARMED.

The man submitted quietly to a search, which was quickly made, the proceeds being three revolvers and one big knife. A quick examination of the revolvers showed that none of the cartridges had been used, and there was no powder smut on any part of his weapons, proving conclusively that he could not have used any of his three revolvers. In addition to this, all those who heard the shots join in the statement that they were from a rifle and from a smaller weapon. Whittaker was quickly led away and placed in the jail, while a guard was placed at the outer entrance to keep out all people who had no direct connection with the institution.

The prisoner is a man slightly over the medium size, with sandy hair and mustache. He was disposed to take things calmly, although he repeated again and again that he knew nothing whatever about the shooting.

SAYS HE IS INNOCENT.

"I was on the first floor of the building," he said, "when I heard Gov. Taylor tell that man Davis, the Capitol policeman, to go over at once to see Gen. Collier. I said I would go with him, and that was where I was going. I wanted to know, too, what the shooting was about. When I stepped outside that man grabbed me, and that's all I know, and that's a fact."

Few people believe that Whittaker is guilty of the crime, but the fact that he was hastily leaving the building from which the shooting was done was enough to make trouble for him.

"That man Davis," to whom Whittaker referred, is Col. John Davis, the custodian of the Capitol grounds. His story agrees with that of Whittaker.

"I was just outside of Gov. Taylor's office," said Col. Davis, "when I heard the shots, and heard Gov. Taylor say: 'My God, what have they done?' He called to me at once to go over to the office of Adjt. Gen. Collier, and Whittaker went along. I am positive that he could not have done the shooting. We were at the door of the building in too short a time for that."

DOORS BRISTLE WITH GUNS.

As soon as it was known that the bullet which struck down Mr. Goebel had come from the building to the east, a group of men gathered in front of the door on the east side. Others ran around to the door on the west side to prevent the escape of anybody from there.

Several men attempted to enter the doors from the outside, but were prevented by groups of mountaineers, who stood in the doorways. Some of these men held Winchesters in their hands and presented an aspect so generally uninviting that no attempt was made to search the building and nobody gained entrance to it for several minutes after the shooting had been done and the assassin had ample opportunity to escape.

WAS IT A PLOT?

That the shooting of Mr. Goebel was the result of a carefully laid plan is without question. The man who did the work had evidently taken his stand at the window and waited until his victim was in full sight before firing.

Ever since the influx of mountaineers last week, a large number of them have been sleeping in the upper part of the State House. It is not known, however, that any of the men did the work, or that they had any knowledge of the premeditated crime. There has not, so far, been discovered the slightest direct evidence pointing to any man, and it is not likely now that any will ever be found.

The man who fired the shots took the precaution to conceal his location by using smokeless powder cartridges. A score of people were where they had a full view of the side of the building from which the firing was done, and all of them declare that not a sign of powder smoke was visible. Both Chinn and Lillard are men of experience in affairs in which powder smoke is a more or less prominent feature, and both declare that while they could tell the general direction from which the bullets came they could not guess at the spot from which they were fired.

SMOKELESS POWDER USED.

"I tried hard to get a sight of the fellow," said Lillard. "He kept pouring the lead down at us, and I will swear there was not a sign of anything to indicate from where he was shooting. As many shots as he fired would make considerable powder smoke if ordinary cartridges were used, but never a sign of smoke could I see."

"I looked around a mighty brief spell," said Col. Chinn, "but there was nothing for me to look at, so I paid attention to Goebel. The fellow used smokeless powder all right enough, and I guess he was pretty wise to do it. Somebody might have got him if they had known where to look for him. By the time we knew where to look he had gone, and it was time to look somewhere else."

TROOPS BEFORE THE CAPITOL.

The Republican State officials and members of the Legislature, without exception, denounced the shooting in the most unmeasured terms. Gov. Taylor immediately caused a small address to be published, in which he declared the affair to be a disgrace and an outrage, and calling for the most sober condemnation. He sent orders at once to Adjt. Gen. Collier, directing him to take steps for the preservation of order.

Gen

possession of them and the approaches, allowing nobody to enter the gates. Twenty minutes after the shooting Capt. Walcott and his men marched across the front of the Capitol building and halted at the foot of the steps.

REPUBLICANS THREATENED.

Orders were issued to outside companies throughout the State to make ready at once to come to Frankfort, the entire State Guard being called into service. It was feared that the news of the shooting would so inflame the Democrats that they would come to Frankfort in swarms, while the mountaineers would lose no time in coming to the capital for the purpose of upholding their party principles.

"It makes no difference to me," said Gen. Collier, "who starts anything, we will preserve order on both sides."

Great excitement among the followers of Mr. Goebel was great, and for a short time immediately following the shooting of their leaders there was more than a possibility that some hotheads would seek vengeance upon their political enemies. Threats were made against Republican leaders and attorneys during the excitement, but the leading Democratic members of the House and Senate soon brought them to calmer talk.

ANOTHER SHOOTING AFFRAY.

As the news spread through the streets that Goebel had been shot, men began to pour toward the Capitol grounds from all sides, one throng being led by two firemen, one of whom carried a Winchester rifle, which the other finally prevailed upon him to lay aside. A shooting affray occurred in a saloon about this time. Craig Ireland, a sporting man, fatally wounding Ike Williams, a negro. The men were in an altercation, when Williams struck Ireland, who promptly sent a bullet through the negro's stomach. Ireland was locked up. This second shooting caused great excitement for a time, and it was thought the long-threatened political shooting all along the line had at last been inaugurated. The affair, however, had nothing to do with the political situation.

GATLING GUNS POSTED.

Three hundred men of the Second Kentucky Infantry are camped around the Capitol building and 1,500 more are expected during the night and before to-morrow noon.

Word was received that the Louisville Legion, the First Kentucky Infantry, would bring with it the famous Gatling gun that has figured so extensively in the evidence presented by the Democratic attorneys in the Gubernatorial contest case.

All through the building in which the Adjutant General's office is situated lay sleeping soldiers, every man with his cartridge belt still buckled around his waist. Outside the door, rifles were stacked, sentries walking beats beside them. The Gatling gun of the Lexington company was posted just to the west of the Capitol steps, and a tall Sergeant who had it in charge had carefully calculated the range to a row of small stores and dwelling houses south of the Capitol grounds.

For weeks it has been the story that, when an attack should be made upon the State Government by the discontented of either party, the firing would commence from the upper windows of these buildings. Night after night they have been dark, and rumor has garrisoned them alternately with desperate mountaineers, all of them for Taylor, or with fighting men from Henry and Owen Counties, who were ready to die for Goebel. The story was always the same. Its nature depended entirely upon the political bias of the man who told it.

Rumors were thick that armed bodies of men were forming upon the outskirts of the town, and that before morning they would pass into the city "just for a little bombardment." Col. Williams, commanding the troops gathered around the State House to-night, took very little stock in any of these stories, but he was none the less ready to join in the "little bombardment," whenever it proved agreeable to the other side. Every preparation was made to resist an attack, although it was not believed that one would be made.

Ex-Mayor Ira Julian was early on the scene advising the crowd to disperse.

"Let the blood be on the head of the assassins. They have openly boasted for months that Senator Goebel would never be Governor of the State. They always intended to prevent it in this way. Let us have no rioting; if we do, they are prepared to rush in the Federal bayonets."

The Democrats are keeping exceedingly close watch over the person of J. C. W. Beckham, the contestant for the position of Lieutenant Governor. Now that Goebel is dying he is their only hope, and they declare with earnestness there will be no Governor but Beckham. He is kept in his room at the Capitol Hotel and will be guarded very closely until the trouble is over. He declares that he needs no guard, but the Democrats pay no attention to his remonstrances.

SKETCH OF GOEBEL'S CAREER.

Senator William Goebel was born in a small hamlet in Sullivan County, Penn., forty-four years ago. He never married. With his parents he came to Covington when quite a boy. William started to learn the jewelry trade in Cincinnati, but after remaining there a short time, about 1873 he entered the law office of Stevenson & Myers. After the dissolution of this firm he continued with the firm of Stevenson & O'Hara, and afterward became the law partner of ex-Gov. John W. Stevenson. Later he became the law partner of John G. Carlisle, the ex-Speaker, Senator, and Secretary of the Treasury. He served as a member of the Democratic State Committee for years. The Democratic State Convention at Louisville last June that nominated Senator Goebel for Governor over Stone and Gen. Harding was one of the most notable gatherings of the kind in the history of the State.

Senator Goebel drafted the present election law of Kentucky, a measure which has attracted unusual attention on account of its peculiar provision. On the returns of the county boards, afterward affirmed by the State Board of Elections, the certificate of election was given to Taylor, the contestee.

Mr. Goebel's first advent in politics was as a candidate for State Senator to fill the unexpired term of J. W. Bryan, who was elected Lieutenant Governor with Buckner in 1887, and since then he has continuously represented Kenton County in the Senate. He steadfastly refused to have his picture taken up to his candidacy for Governor, and persistently refused to write an autobiography, and none is found in the many histories and lives of famous men of Kentucky. He has made his home for years with Mrs. M. Bryson, on Sixth Street. Simple in his manners and a close student, most of his life until he ran for Governor was given to his law books or literature.

Goebel has been characterized as a man of overweening ambition and one who enjoyed no close friendships. It was after he had secured the passage of a bill which reduced the tolls of a bridge over the Ohio River to 1 cent for a foot passenger that he became involved in a quarrel with Col. John Sanford, a popular ex-Confederate officer, who owned stock in the river bridges. The Colonel had threatened to kill him on sight, according to Goebel's supporters, because of an article which Goebel had written, and Goebel armed himself. They met and Sanford asked if he had written the article in question. Goebel said that he had, and shot Sanford. He was released on the subsequent inquiry, the testimony showing that Sanford had made a movement as if to draw a revolver. The decision was that it was a case of self-defense. Col. Sanford's widow went insane, and this was placed on the score against Goebel.

NEWS REACHES WASHINGTON.

Kentucky Shooting Distresses the President—He Will Not Interfere—Republican Senators Talk.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The news of the shooting of William Goebel was received at the White House while the Cabinet was in session. Upon reading the bulletin the President expressed his sorrow, and remarked that it was a great calamity. He was much distressed at the news, and so were all the members of the Cabinet. All agreed that it was a most lamentable occurrence.

After the Cabinet meeting adjourned each of the members expressed his deep regret that the political differences in Kentucky had brought about bloodshed.

The President had been kept well informed as to the situation in Frankfort, and knew that public feeling was running high, with danger of disturbance, but the possibility of the shooting of one or the other of the men prominently engaged in the contest had never entered his mind.

There is not the slightest disposition on the part of the Administration to interfere in Kentucky affairs even in view of the lamentable events of to-day. In the words of a member of the Cabinet, Kentucky will be left to manage her own affairs. There will be no Federal troops sent into the State, except upon a call from the Legislature after the regular constitutional method and the officials here regard the possibility of such a call as too remote to be entertained.

In the event that troops are needed the Government would be obliged to go as far as St. Louis for them. The nearest post to Frankfort is Fort Thomas, where there are only four companies of the Second Infantry; at Chicago there are one battery of artillery and four companies of the Fifth Infantry; at Columbus Barracks there is one company of the Seventh Infantry, and at Jefferson Barracks one troop of the Sixth Cavalry. Not all of these could be spared at one time, even if they were wanted.

Various opinions are expressed here as to what would be the result of the attempted assassination. A Republican Senator who spoke of it said very emphatically:

"If Goebel lives, this will make him Governor; if he should die, it will put the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor in the chair. It may be that the Republicans won the fight at the polls, but they ought not to have let this method of removing an obnoxious officer to be practiced. Goebel was an assassin himself, but there is seldom sufficient excuse for fighting fire with fire."

Another Senator said: "I regret it as a Republican, but I do not think the reckless and criminal act of a ruffian should be allowed to change the election. The Republicans plainly won in Kentucky. The people knew they had won. I fear that they have contributed too much to bring about the state of feeling that made this shooting possible and that graver news is to come."

BLACKBURN ON THE SHOOTING.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Senator-elect Blackburn of Kentucky, who was one of the first in Washington to receive word of the shooting of Mr. Goebel, made the following statement to-night:

"It is impossible for me to express the feelings produced by the news just received from Frankfort. The assassination of Goebel has been predicted for months, so that it would hardly be correct to say that it was altogether unexpected. The reorganization of the militia of the State by Bradley during the latter part of his administration, placing the military affairs of the State upon substantially a Republican partisan basis; the importation of armed ruffians from the mountains into Frankfort within the last few days; their indefensible conduct while in the capital city, coupled with threats of resort to violence and force, all pointed to a culmination like this.

"Whether significant or not, it is peculiarly unfortunate that the shots of the assassin should have been fired from the building exclusively occupied by Gov. Taylor and other Republican State officials. Unless the assassin can be identified, the public will naturally conclude that it was prearranged and the building filled with those who would protect the perpetrator from identification. I doubt not that the greatest excitement prevails in the city of Frankfort, but sincerely trust that the supporters of Mr. Goebel will not allow themselves to be betrayed into any act of violence or any transgression of the law.

"The situation is, indeed, a serious one, but their course is perfectly plain. They should proceed with the contest for State officers until a final decision is reached by the tribunals established by law for its determination. The Democrats of Kentucky up to this time have kept themselves in the prosecution of this contest strictly within the limits of the law. This I hope and doubt not they will continue to do.

"It cannot be doubted that the attack upon Mr. Goebel's life was deliberately planned and attempted, because of the conviction in the public mind that the close of the testimony in the contest case insured the award of the Governorship to him by the Legislature.

W. J. BRYAN IS SHOCKED.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—At the close of the reception in his honor given by the Democratic State Committee in Faneuil Hall this afternoon Col. William J. Bryan, who previously had been shown the dispatch announcing that Senator Goebel of Kentucky had been shot, made the following statement:

"It is shocking, shocking! I trust that the shot will not prove fatal. Mr. Goebel made a great fight against fierce opposition, and feeling was wrought up to a high pitch, but I had no thought of assassination being resorted to. It probably was the individual act of some bitter political opponent. I cannot assume or believe that any considerable number of Republicans or anti-Goebel Democrats would counsel or excuse such an act.

"I sincerely hope that the Democrats will not allow excitement or resentment to lead them to acts of violence. We can afford to permit the Republicans to enjoy the monopoly of force and threats. Let the law deal with those who violate the law."

BLAMES THE REPUBLICANS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—Mr. Walsh, Secretary of the National Democratic Committee, gave out the following statement to-day anent the attempted assassination of Senator Goebel:

"I do not care to express myself as to the political effect of such a damnable outrage. I cannot believe that the Republican Party, as a party, can be held directly responsible for this attempted assassination, although I do believe that the unwarranted course pursued by the Republican press and Republican leaders of Kentucky throughout the whole proceeding and the false impressions caused by them have tended to inflame the minds of their lawless followers to such an extent as to make the attempt to murder Goebel possible, if not directly provocative of it.

"I trust that Mr. Goebel may recover speedily and eventually take the office to which he was elected by the people of Kentucky."

THE PRISONER IN LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 30.—The First Regiment, Kentucky National Guard, known as the Louisville Legion, left here for Frankfort at 8:45 o'clock P. M., under command of Col. C. C. Mengel. About 325 men occupied the special train. Two Gatling guns were taken.

The Chesapeake and Ohio train which reached here at 8 o'clock from Frankfort brought Harland Whittaker. The prisoner, in custody of Frankfort officers, was taken to the county jail at once. The incident occasioned no excitement, and only the usual crowd was gathered at the station.

The news of the attempt upon Senator Goebel's life caused considerable excitement, but the only outward demonstrations were frequently heard expressions of regret and indignation.

Why Call It Assassination?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why should any one in Kentucky call the killing of Mr. Goebel "assassination"? Is homicide punished by the laws of the State of Kentucky? F. H. C.

New York, Jan. 30, 1900.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION ROW.

Young Women's Organization Gets an Injunction Against Seceders.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—By a decision of the Branch Appellate Court, the International Committee of Young Women's Christian Associations was forbidden to use that name. This action was taken on the request of the Young Women's Christian Association, which claims that the former organization has deceived the public by its name into believing that it is affiliated with the plaintiff association. In this way, it is claimed, the international association has received several subscriptions which it would not otherwise have obtained.

The trouble rises out of a division of opinion regarding the advisability of sanctioning an evangelical test as a prerequisite to membership. The majority of the Young Women's Christian Association's members were opposed to the test, and the organization was split. The seceders established two branches under the general name of the International Committee of Young Women's Christian Association.

HEINE MONUMENT MUTILATION.

Rewards Offered for Apprehension of Vandal—Meetings Held.

There was a meeting of the Heine Monument Committee yesterday afternoon at 5:30 at the café of August Luchöw, 110 East Fourteenth Street, for the purpose of taking steps to find the perpetrators of the mutilation of the monument, at One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Mott Avenue, on Sunday night. Beyond a reorganization of the committee nothing of moment was accomplished. The committee offered its services to the Arion Society.

A reward has been offered by Louis Windmüller of this city for the apprehension of the vandal. Dr. Ernest Richard, President of the committee, said that at a gathering of citizens, whose names he did not know, it had been decided to offer a reward of $100, and resolutions were drawn invoking the aid of the Mayor.

The members of the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Thirty-fifth Assembly District held an indignation meeting last night over the defacement of the monument on Sunday night. Resolutions were adopted calling upon the police to exercise the utmost diligence in seeking to arrest the perpetrator of the outrage.

TRUST COMPANIES TO UNITE

International Banking Company to Absorb Others.

GOULDS HEAVILY INTERESTED

Century, Federal, and Produce Exchange Companies Mentioned in Connection with the Merger.

The financial world learned yesterday of the progress of negotiations for the consolidation of several of the new trust companies of the city into one big trust company, with formidable capital and surplus. The International Banking and Trust Company, organized last Summer, is to absorb one or more of the other companies and to enter its offices in the handsome building now being completed at Broadway and Cedar Street as a consolidated corporation, retaining its present name. The assumption is that it will also retain its present officers.

The Century Trust Company, which is not yet started in business, but has powerful interests behind it, is practically sure of entering the consolidation, a good majority of its incorporators having actually consented to the merger. The Trust Company of New York, the Federal Trust Company, and the Produce Exchange Trust Company are also mentioned as probable factors.

It will be noticed that the Gould interests are strong in these companies. Edwin Gould is one of the incorporators of the Century Trust Company and has been President of the Produce Exchange Trust Company since it took a new lease of life after its failure, succeeding Turner A. Beall. George J. Gould is at the head of the Federal Trust Company, in which Frank J. Gould is also interested.

The Directors of the International Banking and Trust Company met yesterday afternoon at their offices and heard the report of a committee which had been appointed to conduct negotiations. Progress was reported, and the Directors adjourned to meet later. After they shall have formally voted approval of the plan of consolidation the matter will be referred to the stockholders for their vote. The Century Trust Company stockholders will also be asked to vote on the consolidation. This is in fact the only concern which is practically sure to be absorbed, as the negotiations with the others are still pending and the outcome therefore uncertain.

The International Banking and Trust Company has a capital of $1,000,000 and a surplus of $500,000. The surplus was provided by the manner of subscribing for the stock, which was paid in at 150. There are 10,000 shares of it. The concern has several branches in different parts of the city. The Century Trust Company, incorporated a few months ago, has taken offices at Wall and New Streets, and now will probably sublet them. It was organized by Amzi L. Barber, who controls the Barber Asphalt Company, and Avery D. Andrews, now President of the Asphalt Company. The other incorporators are John T. Hegeman, Edwin Gould, Silas B. Dutcher, Charles Cooper, J. C. McGuire, William Berri, P. H. Flynn, William H. Ziegler, Joseph B. White, A. M. Young, Millard F. Smith, B. Sherwood-Dunn, George A. Morrison, Frank Sullivan Smith, J. E. Knapp, Lucien C. Warren, and John Joy Edson. The Century Company, which has never chosen officers, has a capitalization of $2,000,000, with a surplus of $1,000,000.

The chief cause for the consolidation is that the trust companies have concluded that to join forces would not only give them strength and stability and increase public confidence in them, but would enable them to put through bigger deals than they can now handle. A Director of the International Banking and Trust Company said yesterday:

"I cannot tell you what corporations beside the Century may come in, but it is safe to say that there will be one great, big consolidated company, and it will bear our name. If it was a good thing for the Bank of Commerce and National Union Bank to consolidate, why should not trust companies get together?

"Trust company stock was held unusually high a short while ago. Since the Produce Exchange Trust Company had to close its doors, and since the revelations about the State Trust Company, the public has become to lose confidence to a certain extent in all trust companies. This consolidation will mean a company the public can trust in, and one that can handle large deals."

Another of the men interested in the negotiations between the international and the Century Companies said: "The International will probably slightly increase its capital stock, and the Century stockholders will take the new stock, turning over their funds in the International in payment. If the Century has $1,000,000, the International will probably issue $500,000 in new stock. If it puts in $2,500,000, as it may, the International will make a somewhat larger increase. If other companies come in the capital stock of the International will probably be between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000."

The apparent discrepancy in this statement, according to which $1,500,000 of added funds would only cause an increase of $500,000 in new stock, is explicable on the ground that a portion of the money turned over by the Century shareholders would be used to buy some of the old stock. It may be decided by International shareholders to sell some of their old stock to the Century people in effecting the merger.

Of the other companies concerned, the Trust Company of New York, a recently incorporated concern, now doing business with a capital of $1,000,000 and a surplus of $1,000,000, seems most likely to come in. President Willis S. Paine declined yesterday to either admit or deny that negotiations were pending. The stock of this corporation was paid in at 200, thus making the surplus. It is quoted in the market at about 185.

The Federal Trust Company has taken offices at 80 Broadway, but it is reported that the subscribers to the stock are having their subscriptions returned and that the company will not enter business. If so, it would probably sublet its offices. Frank J. Gould, on being asked last night whether the people behind the Federal Trust Company would go into the International, said he did not care to discuss it.

The officials of the Produce Exchange Trust Company deny any knowledge of the deal. "I was formerly in favor of consolidation with one or more other companies," said one of the Produce Exchange Trust Company Trustees, "but now that we are on our feet and in good shape I see no occasion for it."

The International officials do not admit, however, that it is out of the question that the Produce Exchange Company may come in. Another corporation which has been mentioned as likely to figure in the deal is the North American Trust Company. There is no foundation for this report.

The last financial statement of the International Banking and Trust Company, which began business on July 1, 1899, was that made at the close of business on Dec. 30, when the company had 578 accounts outstanding. It follows:

RESOURCES.

Cash in office and due by branches	$52,346.75
Due by New York banks and trust companies	514,149.77
Due by out-of-town banks	61,886.78
Due by foreign banks	332,106.78
United States Government bonds	605,000.00
New York City 3½ per cent. gold corporate stock	880,000.00
Collateral, demand loans	250,900.00
Collateral time loans	475,188.44
Bills purchased	373,643.73
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment	28,083.77
Accrued interest, &c	14,773.05
Total	$3,588,032.08

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus	500,000.00
Undivided profits	28,538.89
Due depositors, (including certified checks, $58,051.60)	2,055,199.04
Accrued interest, &c	4,294.10
Total	$3,588,032.03

The company in its circulars has called attention to the investment of its entire capital and surplus, amounting to $1,500,000, in Government or city bonds. This is practically shown in the statement, the items set opposite to United States Government bonds and New York City 3½ gold corporate stock, in the column of resources, aggregating $1,485,000, and indicating such an investment.

The officers of the International Banking and Trust Company are Stewart Browne, President; W. H. Chesebrough, Vice President; John B. Duer and T. H. Froehlich, Secretaries, and M. F. Walsh, Assistant Secretary.

At the last election the seven Directors of the class of 1903 were re-elected. The board now stands as follows: Frank Rockefeller, George Crocker, Robert A. Chesebrough, H. B. Hollins, Charles R. Flint, Stewart Browne, Edward E. McCall, E. F. C. Young, Joseph T. Low, Frederic R. Coudert, Benjamin F. Tracy, John K. Cowen, J. G. Jenkins, Sidney F. Tyler, Clarence B. Davison, John D. Wing, Theodore H. Price, Oakleigh Thorne, Turner A. Beall, Alfred M. Hoyt, W. H. Llewellyn, Edward W. Scott, Maxwell Woodhull, John McAnerney, Andrew Hamilton, R. Lancaster Williams, R. L. Edwards, F. R. Coudert, Jr., W. Howard Gilder, J. W. Middendorf, John Hone, E. C. Potter, Ernst Thalmann, William H. Chesebrough, Marshall S. Driggs, George W. Elkins, E. A. De Lima, Bernard Baruch, Leonard Lewisohn, H. W. McVickar, Edward D. Easton, Francisco Garcia, John C. Tomlinson.

IN MEMORY OF CHARLES I.

Services Held in Boston in Honor of the "Martyr King."

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—In commemoration of the martyrdom of Charles I. of England, who on Jan. 30, over 250 years ago, was beheaded, about 100 persons gathered at the Church of the Advent, Brimmer Street, this evening. It was the annual service held under the auspices of the Order of the White Rose in this city. The Rev. Walter Frisby, rector of the Church of the Advent, conducted the simple and impressive service. He was assisted by the Rev. J. Wynne Jones, Assistant Pastor of that church. The service was in the form of the evening prayer service of the Episcopal Church.

Father Frisby made a short address, in which he said that, although he was not a member of the order, he was glad to welcome the organization to his church, and said he was in sympathy with the object of their organization.

After the prayer by Father Frisby, the benediction was pronounced. A secret session of the chapter was held at the home of Ralph A. Cram, 67 Pinckney Street, in the evening.

CHARGES AGAINST A JUDGE.

Said to Have Acted as Though He Was Counsel for Defendant.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—Representative Mellen has presented in the Massachusetts House the petition of Francis W. Fitch, now of Millis, but formerly of Lowell, for the removal of Justice Edgar J. Sherman of the Superior Court, alleging misconduct in a case of the petitioner against Mariette A. Jefferson in 1898.

The allegation is that Judge Sherman refused to continue the case in order that depositions from two witnesses then in Colorado might be presented. It is stated that Sherman allowed the defendant Jefferson to amend her answer to the suit of plaintiff, and that generally, Sherman acted in a way to give the impression that he was, while sitting as Justice on the case, acting as leading counsel for the defendant, interrupting the counsel for the plaintiff, and arguing the case for the defendant.

By reason of what is alleged as the unusual and unfair action of Judge Sherman, the counsel for the plaintiff, one Colwey, withdrew, it is said, from the case, expecting that his client would be non-suited, but instead the court ordered the case to go on, and directed a verdict for the defendant. This is what is alleged. He also refused to set aside the verdict.

Dr. Herbert Jefferson signs a statement which is submitted. Judge Sherman is charged in the case in point with indulging in "unseemly levity and boundless loquacity."

Paris Exposition Appointment.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—Mr. Peck to-day appointed Prof. James H. Gore of Washington, D. C., to be director of the Department of Jury Organization. Prof. Gore will nominate to the Commissioner General delegates to the International Congresses to be held at Paris. It is expected there will be about 100 jurors appointed to consider the awards in the eighteen exhibit groups, and there will be two delegates to each of the 150 Congresses. Prof. Gore is a Virginian. He received his education at Richmond College, Columbian University, Berlin, Leyden, and Brussels. He is now Professor of Mathematics in the Columbian University. He has represented this country at several foreign expositions.

Boston Fish Dealers Combine.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—On Thursday morning the National Fish Company will open its doors, at 6 T Wharf, for business. The new combination includes at present thirteen of the largest fish dealers on the wharf, and it is expected that other dealers will soon join. The new company is incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware, and the capital stock is $5,000,000. Of this amount one-fourth is owned by the fish dealers; the other three-fourths are to be placed in trust for a period of three years.

Increase in Chicago Telephone Stock.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—The Chicago Telephone Company, by John M. Clark, President, and Charles E. Moseley, Secretary, to-day filed with Recorder Simon a certificate of increase of capital stock of the company from $5,000,000 to $15,000,000, in 150,000 shares of $100 each. The increase was determined upon by the Directors of the company at the annual meeting, held Jan. 17. It is said that the increase in stock was made in order to extend the system of the company and for forming a stronger opposition to the rival lines.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Snow and much colder, brisk northwest winds.

The cold wave which appeared in the region north of the Dakotas Monday night has extended over the States of the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys and the western lake region, carrying the line of zero temperature to East Central Iowa. In the Atlantic and Gulf States and in the Northern Rocky Mountain region, the temperature has risen. A disturbance has moved eastward from Lake Superior to Eastern Ontario, attended by snow in the lake regions and the Ohio Valley. A storm has developed in the Southwest, and was central last evening south of Mobile, attended by rain in the Middle Gulf States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	21	13	17
6 A. M.	20	12	17
9 A. M.	23	16	23
12 M.	29	24	32
4 P. M.	34	36	36
6 P. M.	32	34	34
9 P. M.	31	34	34
12 P. M.	28	34	35

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	28½
Weather Bureau	25⅝
Corresponding date 1899	26½
Corresponding date for last twenty-four years	30

The maximum temperature was 36 degrees at 3 P. M., and the minimum 11 degrees at 5 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 63, and at 8 P. M. 66. The barometer at 8 A. M. registered 29.99, and at 8 P. M. 29.80.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—Charles F. Borden, Fall River; F. Cerbus, Paris.

PLAZA—H. H. Westinghouse, Pittsburg; R. C. Parsons, M. P., London.

NETHERLAND—W. E. Frick, Pittsburg.

SAVOY—Lady Bowyer, London.

MANHATTAN—Reverdy Johnson, Baltimore.

GRAND—A. F. Lippincott, Philadelphia.

HOFFMAN—Ex-Congressman Nathan Frank, St. Louis.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

4:20 A. M.—226 West Forty-first Street; W. P. Roads; damage, $10.

9:30 A. M.—426 East Seventeenth Street; M. Rosenberg; damage, $50.

10:30 A. M.—1,550 Third Avenue; Greenwall Brothers; damage, $100.

12:40 P. M.—220 Madison Street; L. Brusen; damage, $50.

2:10 P. M.—369 East Fourth Street; I. Margarten; damage, $50.

2:10 P. M.—38 Norfolk Street; J. Wolfan; damage, $700.

3:15 P. M.—420 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; P. Innacellader; damage slight.

3:30 P. M.—332 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street; R. Martenello; damage, $900.

3:35 P. M.—155 West Eighty-fourth Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

4:50 P. M.—110 West One Hundred and Third Street; owner unknown; no damage.

5:10 P. M.—69 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; R. Olsen; damage, $10.

8:15 P. M.—283 East Eighty-ninth Street; Isabella Becker; no damage.

8:45 P. M.—1,685 Second Avenue; John Kuhne; damage, $200.

9:30 P. M.—1,705 Second Avenue; Louisa Haines; damage slight.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 30.—Last night fire destroyed the three-story brick building owned by Goble Brothers. The building was valued at $5,000, with $3,500 insurance. Lewis Hammer, shoe dealer, lost $6,000, with $5,000 insurance; George W. Coykendall, shoe stock loss $800, $500 insurance. The Knights of Maccabee's lodge rooms were destroyed.

FOR ART AND LITERATURE

The First Public Meeting of the National Institute.

HISTORY AND AIMS EXPLAINED

Addresses by Charles Dudley Warner, Horatio William Parker, and the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke.

A select audience, including many women, gathered in Mendelssohn Hall last night to enjoy the programme of music and addresses on literature and art arranged for the first public meeting of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. The addresses were by Horatio William Parker, head of the musical department of Yale University, and the Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke. The music was furnished by members of the American Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Henry K. Hadley.

In the absence, through indisposition of Charles Dudley Warner, the First Vice President, William Dean Howells, presided, and among those present were F. Marion Crawford, George W. Cable, Bronson Howard, G. O. Roberts, F. Hopkinson Smith, Elliot Gregory, Theodore Sutro, Francis W. Halsey, Frank H. Dodd, Hamilton W. Mabie, St. Clair McKelway, Howard Pyle, Daniel French, and Hamlin Garland.

The history and objects of the institute were set forth in the President's address, which was read by Hamilton W. Mabie. The original members were selected by an invitation from the American Social Science Association, which acted under the power of its charter from the Congress of the United States. The members thus selected, who joined the Social Science Association, were given the alternative of organizing as an independent institute or as a branch of the Social Science Association.

At the annual meeting of the Social Science Association on Sept. 4, 1899, at Saratoga Springs, the members of the Institute voted to organize independently.

The object is declared to be the advancement of art and literature, and the qualification notable achievement in art or letters.

The address went on to declare that the chief concern of the institute is with the production of works of art and literature and with their distribution. Dealing with the relations between authors and publishers, Mr. Warner wrote:

"The author's sole capital is his talent. His brain may be likened to a mine, gold, silver, copper, iron, or tin, which looks like silver when new. Whatever it is, the vein of valuable ore is limited; in most cases it is slight. When it is worked out the man is at the end of his resources. Has he expended or produced capital? I say he has produced it and contributed to the wealth of the world, and that he is as truly entitled to the usufruct of it as the miner who takes gold or silver out of the earth.

"The copyright of a book is not analogous to the patent right of an invention which may become of universal necessity to the world. Nor should the greater share of this usufruct be absorbed by the manufacturer and publisher of the book.

"A method that prevailed in the early years of this century was both fair and wise. The author agreed that the publisher should have the exclusive right to publish his book for a certain term, or to make and sell a certain number of copies. When those conditions were fulfilled the control of the property reverted to the author. The continuance of these relations between the two depended, as it should depend, upon mutual advantage and mutual good will."

The so-called syndicating of an author's products in the control of one salesman, in which good work and inferior work are coupled together at a common selling price and in common notoriety, Mr. Warner acknowledged insured a wider distribution, "but," he asked, "what is its effect upon the quality of literature? Is it your observation that the writer for a syndicate, on solicitation for a price or an order for a certain kind of work, produces as good quality as when he works independently, uninfluenced by the spirit of commercialism? The question is a serious one for the future of literature."

Horatio William Parker spoke for music. He observed that although music was a baby art as compared with sculpture and painting, and was a little neglected, yet it got nearer to the heart than its elder sisters. For one person that could really glow with enthusiasm for a beautiful statue or painting, a dozen would get warm for music.

Like all forms of art, however, music lost its highest effect unless addressed to the cultivated and refined. Its real purpose was to purify, ennoble, sustain, and nourish the imagination. It was true it spoke to the imagination through the senses, but it was not worthy of educated men and women to listen to it merely for the pleasure it afforded the senses.

Of the status of American music Mr. Parker said: "We go to Europe and brag splendidly about our mechanical and industrial achievements, but in speaking to foreigners about American music we do so deprecatingly and apologetically. Thank God, it is not necessary to be apologetic about American sculpture and painting.

"By American music I mean American composers. We have a school of literature, and we have made large strides toward a school of painting. We must have a vigorous school of music. It is impossible that this great country will always remain a parasite on the artistic nations of Europe.

"I for one do not believe in mute, inglorious Miltons. If a man have genius, it is like smallpox. If it be a genuine case it is sure to break out. Money getting in early life has a similar effect on the creative spirit that vaccination has on smallpox. The artist, to be encouraged, should be young and poor. Sympathy and understanding are more to him than good food and clothing. The latter will follow upon the former."

Dr. Van Dyke spoke of the relation of the people to literature.

"In the realm of letters, as elsewhere, I hold to the principles of democracy," said he. "Art for art's sake is heartless, and soon grows artless. Art for the public market is not art at all, but commerce. Art for the people's service is a noble, vital, permanent element of human life.

"Whatever this institute may do in the way of technical work for the confederation of authors, or the conversion of publishers, it must aim to do something broader and better for the welfare of the people. It must seek to strengthen, deepen, and improve the relation of American literature to the American people, that it may really enrich the common life, promote the liberty of the individual from the slavery of the superficial, and wisely guide and forward men in the pursuit of happiness in pictures, statues, and music.

"The condition of the realm of letters is better, its relation to the people is closer, and its influence on the world is greater than ever before. But this does not mean that there are no evils to be removed, no dangers to be averted, and no further steps to be taken in advance.

"All that is necessary, at present, to sell an unlimited quantity of a new book is to sell the first hundred thousand, and notify the public. The rest will go by curiosity and imitation. Is there no danger in substituting popularity for perfection as the test of merit?

"There is no reason why a book which appeals only to the author should be considered better than a book which appeals only to the public. Neither is there any reason why a publisher of popular books should go to the opposite extreme and say that there is no use under heaven for the critic; the man who buys the book is the real critic, and so discriminating is he that a publisher cannot sell a bad book.

"The true cause for blushing lies in the fact that criticism has been so much confused with advertisement; that so many of the journals which should be the teachers of the public have become its courtiers; that realism in its desire to be dramatic has so often turned to the theatre instead of to real life, and thus has become melodramatic; that virility, which is a good word in its place, has been so much overworked, and used as a cloak to cover a multitude of sins, and that the distinction between books and literature has been so often overlooked and so largely forgotten."

The Third Avenue's Finances.

A Director of the Third Avenue Railroad Company said yesterday that the plans of the syndicate to take up the floating debt include three-year mortgage notes at 6 per cent. The percentage has been the subject of considerable discussion. Mr. Lauterbach said yesterday that negotiations were progressing well, and that no peculiar system of keeping the company's books had been found, as had been reported.

Mt. Vernon Politician Has Smallpox.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Jan. 30.—John Brown, President of the Colored Republican Club of this city, was discovered this morning suffering from smallpox at his home in Fifth Avenue. The house, which shelters about ten families, has been quarantined.

PROFESSORS

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ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Elliott, W. H., Detroit, Mich.; J. W. Morgan, carpets; Everett House.

Taylor, J., Kansas City, Mo.; R. D. Myers, notions, 487 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Landauer & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; W. H. Curley, underwear, 396 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Wasserman, Kaufman & Co., Sacramento, Cal.; C. Kaufman, domestics, 65 Franklin Street.

Whitner, C. K., & Co., Reading, Penn.; C. K. Whitner, dry goods; B. Arnold, silks and dress goods; T. B. Quenther, housefurnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Reeves-Veeder Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; G. S. Veeder, dry goods; C. F. Veeder, dry goods; Mrs. Brodt, ladies' wear, Broadway Central Hotel.

Thompson & Co., Omaha, Neb.; C. C. Belden, domestics and dress goods; Hoffman House.

Scheyer, A., & Brother, San Francisco, Cal.; A. Green, white goods; 443 Broadway; Hotel Savoy.

Roberts, John A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; C. L. Snyder, upholstery goods; Continental Hotel.

Baker, Poston & Co., Weatherford, Texas; G. C. Poston, clothing; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Sterling, Welch & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; G. Keim, carpets; Hotel Manhattan.

Walker Dry Goods Co., Salt Lake City, Utah; A. H. Crabbe, furnishing goods; 59 Lispenard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Reeves, Veeder Co., The, Schenectady, N. Y.; W. Deeming, cloaks and suits; 452 Broadway; Continental Hotel.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss E. New, ladies' and infants' wear and cloaks; 467 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Guttman, Joel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. E. Dyott, dress goods; 79

LIBERALS ATTACK THE GOVERNMENT

Salisbury's Policy Assailed at the Opening of Parliament.

ROSEBERY IS CHIEF CRITIC

Henry Campbell-Bannerman Leads the Fight in the House.

Both Parties Advocate the Prosecution of the War, but Differ as to the Course Thus Far Pursued.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—At the opening of Parliament severe attacks were made to-day in both houses on the policy of the Government in South Africa, the occasion being the discussion of the speech from the throne.

In the House of Lords the Duke of Somerset moved the address in reply to the Queen's speech, and the Earl of Shaftesbury seconded the motion.

During the course of his remarks the Duke of Somerset said he looked forward confidently to a successful termination of the war. He urged the necessity for reform in the military administration, and said that hitherto the army seemed to have existed for the benefit of the War Office, and that in future the War Office must exist for the benefit of the army.

The Duke then eulogized the loyalty of the colonies, especially Canada, and strongly deprecated the adverse criticism of Gen. Buller, his remarks in this connection being cheered. He said he had every confidence in Gen. Buller and in Lord Roberts.

The Earl of Shaftesbury, Conservative, emphasized the debt of gratitude which Great Britain owed to her colonies, and expressed satisfaction at the settlement of the Samoa question.

CRITICISED BY A LIBERAL.

The Liberal leader in the House of Lords, the Earl of Kimberley, followed. He said he was glad to learn that Great Britain's relations with other States were friendly. He added that he believed the term could be justly applied to the relations with European Governments and the United States, and deprecated undue attention to the attacks of the foreign press. His Lordship congratulated Lord Salisbury on the conclusion of the agreement with Germany, but strongly disapproved of the tone of Mr. Chamberlain's speeches. In that connection, however, he paid a warm tribute to the conduct of the soldiers in the field and to the loyalty of the British colonies.

Baron Balfour of Burleigh said the Jameson raid had closed the mouth of the Government and prevented it from protesting against the arming of the Transvaal. But, he added, the Government must have known armaments were accumulating to an extent unjustified by fears of another raid, and it was the duty of the Government to communicate on the subject with the Boer Government; but, as the first step, it ought to severely punish the raiders. The country had not reached a pass that if the Government appealed to it it would not have supported the Government in any preparations it thought necessary. He would do nothing to prevent the Government from carrying the war to a successful conclusion.

Lord Kimberley also urged that the Government ought to have been aware of the importation of arms into the Transvaal and ought to have informed the Transvaal that unless it desisted it must result in Great Britain sending a large force to South Africa. He could not believe the Government was so ignorant of the preparations of the Transvaal, and they could not divest themselves of the responsibility.

Continuing, he said that although the moment was one of the deepest gravity, he would entirely abstain from criticising the conduct of the Generals. It was the duty of the Government to select men to conduct these operations, and it was their duty to support the Government. It was, therefore, unwise to criticise the Generals in these operations. He did not mean to imply that the Generals were not doing their utmost to fulfill their arduous duties, but the Government would be wise if it made every effort to prepare thoroughly for what might occur in the future. Continuing, Lord Kimberley said:

"We might meet a period of disaster, and, although our relations with the other powers are friendly, it would be well to consider the possibilities of the future, and it would be well if the Government prepared for all eventualities and all dangers and be ready with the means to surmount them. The Government does not seem to have been aware of the scale of preparations of the South African republics."

LORD SALISBURY REPLIES.

Lord Salisbury, in reply to the Earl of Kimberley, asserted that there was nothing in the stipulations of the conventions to limit and hinder the importation of arms and ammunition into the Transvaal through Lorenzo Marques.

Continuing, the Premier said:

"Why were we to know about the importation of arms? I believe guns were introduced into the Transvaal in boilers and munitions of war in piano cases. We had a small Secret Service fund. If you want much information you must give much money. Consider the enormous amounts spent by other Governments, especially the Transvaal, which, I have heard on high diplomatic authority, spent £900,000 ($4,000,000) in a single year, and the small sums spent by England, making it impossible for us to have the omniscience attributed to us by Lord Kimberley. I am glad he has not pressed an immediate inquiry into the action of the military authorities at a time when our Generals in the field and many of those who could give the most valuable information are unable to appear. We should defer an inquiry to a more convenient season."

Later, the Premier admitted the deficiencies of the existing system, remarking that the Treasury had acquired a power which was not to the public benefit. He had not thought of looking into past history or examining the amount of blame to be attached to this or that Minister.

"It is," he said, "quite the right way of dealing with the present crisis. We must join together and exercise all our powers for extricating ourselves from a situation full of humiliation and not free from danger. I will not say the danger may not have easily been exaggerated. Many a country has commenced a war with difficulties of the kind we experience. We have only to look at what the Northern States of America went through at the beginning of the civil war to see how easy it would be to draw a mistaken inference from the reverses we have met at the outset. We have every ground to think that if we set ourselves heartily to work and exert all the undoubted instruments of the power we possess we shall bring the war to a satisfactory conclusion. We have work which appeals to us as subjects of the Queen, and it must throw in the shade all thoughts of party expediency."

Lord Salisbury then said he regretted that Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, in the House of Commons, was about to bring this great issue into party controversy, adding that the only place where his action would meet with sympathy was in Pretoria.

"Our effort," the Premier continued, "must be to retrieve ourselves from the present situation, which cannot be allowed to last. This empire is a valuable and splendid but responsible possession. We must concentrate our efforts. If we do not tame all the smaller passions into one great duty we run the danger of convulsions which will tarnish the empire's lustre and perhaps menace its integrity."

ROSEBERY ATTACKS SALISBURY.

Lord Rosebery, who followed Lord Salisbury, spoke with great force and earnestness. He asked why the Premier made it so difficult for the Man-in-the-Street to support his policy. The past conduct of the Government would come up for investigation some day, he hoped, adding:

"We have the right to know if, before the crisis, the Intelligence Department supplied the Government with sufficient information. If not, dismiss the department. If the Government possessed the information, their responsibility is heavy. I hope that when the time for the investigation arrives, those who have served the Queen will be covered with such glory that the eyes of the investigators will be dazzled.

"I was appalled at the nature and style of Lord Salisbury's speech. We have now 120,000 men in South Africa, yet we are with difficulty holding our own. The attitude of foreign nations is described as friendly. But that does not strike me as being so amicable as the word would imply. I deem it necessary to know what the Government is going to do. Lord Salisbury said the cause of our disasters was the smallness of the Secret Service fund and the British Constitution. But what is the Government's duty? Some form of compulsory service must be introduced to meet the growing exigencies of the empire, and I am sure the nation will not shrink from either that or any other sacrifice to preserve the empire's predominance. That we should not shrink from sending away vast masses of troops, situated as we are in the centre of a universe by no means friendly to us, without having a hint from the Government of the military measures it proposes taking to face the disasters we have met and the sacrifices we have made, is one of the most extraordinary features of the British Constitution. I agree with Lord Salisbury that the country can carry this thing through, in spite of all the impediments of men and methods that have shackled it in the past, but I venture to say it will have to be inspired by a loftier tone and truer patriotism than that shown by the Prime Minister."

The Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, followed. He said he was prepared to make a statement at a future date. The Government, he added, was not prepared and had excellent reasons for not pushing its arrangements further.

In his opinion the Intelligence Department had accurately estimated the numbers and armaments of the enemy, but not their fighting power.

"The Boer forces," said Lord Lansdowne, "have shown an amount of resource, mobility, and tenacity upon which the Government did not calculate."

With regard to the charge of unpreparedness for war, he declared that the Government had hoped and believed the negotiations would end in peace and that overt preparations for a conflict would only have tended to precipitate it.

The address in reply to the speech from the throne was then adopted.

During the discussion the galleries of the House of Lords were thronged, many women being among the spectators. Lords Northcote and Avebury (the latter was formerly Sir John Lubbock) took seats with the United States Ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, in the Diplomatic Gallery. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and the Duke of Cambridge were seated on the cross benches.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House of Commons the members began to arrive at an unusually early hour. The Hon. William Massey-Mainwaring, Conservative, Member for Central Finsbury, was the first to arrive, entering the precincts of the House at 4:30 A. M., half an hour ahead of Mr. John Cumming Macdona, Progressive Conservative, Member for the Rotherhithe Division of Southwark, the second arrival. The other members then began to appear at shortening intervals.

The session opened at 2 P. M., after the customary formalities.

The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Gen Sir M. S. Biddulph, summoned the Commons to the House of Lords at 2:05 P. M., where the Lord High Chancellor, Earl Halsbury, read the Queen's speech.

After the reading of the speech Parliament adjourned until 4 P. M.

When the House reassembled A. J. Balfour, the First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, and others were loudly cheered by their respective followers.

Mr. James Lowther made his annual motion relative to the interference of peers at elections. It was rejected by a vote of 337 to 101.

Capt. Ernest G. Pretyman, Conservative, member for the Woodbridge Division of Suffolk, then moved the address in reply to the speech.

He expressed the deepest sympathy, which, he said, was shared by both sides of the House, with the sufferers from the war and the sufferings in Natal. He further referred to the feeling of admiration for the gallantry of the troops which was felt by all parties, and remarked that additional common ground for pride was the gallantry and national spirit shown by both Great Britain and her colonies. He also expressed the hope that after the war all race antagonism in South Africa would be obliterated.

Continuing, Capt. Pretyman, who is a retired Captain of artillery, said an inquiry was necessary as to how the requirements of the war had been so underestimated.

He then appealed for the union of all parties in support of the Government in its efforts to satisfactorily conclude a just war.

Herbert P. Pike Pease, Liberal-Unionist, member for Darlington, seconded the address in reply to the speech from the throne.

LIBERAL LEADER REPLIES.

The Liberal leader in the House of Commons, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, then rose to reply, amid cheers from the Opposition benches.

Commenting on the Queen's speech, he said he had seldom known so little to be said in such a large number of words. As, however, the war advanced, it became more difficult and more critical, and he was not surprised that the Government had not proposed a formidable programme of legislation, as affairs in South Africa, political and military, would undoubtedly engage the present Parliament to a great extent. The war was uppermost in all minds when the members separated in October, and it was believed there were troops enough in South Africa to rapidly clear the Queen's dominions. But their expectations had been sobered. Week after week had seen checks, disappointments, and deplorable loss of life. In every instance the advance of the British troops had been staid by large bodies of the enemy. But the country had again and again gone through greater perils with courage and composure, and would not now depart from its high traditions. The courage and fortitude of British soldiers was never more conspicuous, and they must associate with this the sons of the colonies, who had shown extraordinary aptitude in this kind of warfare. He appreciated the gallantry and devotion which led their countrymen to volunteer, but he wished to know the reasons which necessitated this unusual method of reinforcing the army. He and his friends had resolved to support a vigorous prosecution of the war, that the integrity of the Queen's dominions be speedily vindicated, and he imagined there would be no difficulty in obtaining the additional supplies necessary.

"Here my agreement with the Government ceases," said the Liberal leader.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman then proceeded with a bitter condemnation of the administration, and the tone and temper in which it had approached the whole South African problem, saying that the narrowness of the Government's provision for military requirements necessitated hostilities, and asserting that its policy made war probable. He believed this feeling was largely shared by the House, and was glad of the opportunity promised to express his opinion. The speaker repudiated the idea that they should wait to the end of the war before discussing the mater. This was the very time, he declared, for effective criticism, and those wishing to disclaim responsibility should do so now.

"The Ministers tell us," Sir Henry continued, "that this war was undertaken to secure equal rights for white men. I hope they will transfer this laudable doctrine to this country. Many instances might be applied where too little consideration has been shown under Mr. Chamberlain's administration to the loyal Dutch of Cape Colony. The Cape Ministers, who are as much Crown Ministers as Mr. Chamberlain, treated them in a manner ill-calculated to allay doubts and fears."

"The recess brought many speeches on this subject, and astonishment succeeded astonishment at their statements. They now declare that it was inevitable, which is obviously an ex post facto opinion; and, if not, the Ministers are hopelessly condemned and ought to be hurled from power."

BALFOUR DEFENDS THE CABINET.

Arthur J. Balfour, after a vain attempt to draw Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman into an admission that he did not advocate pushing the war into Boer territory, reproached him with waiting until the country had become involved in military difficulties to bring a vote of censure of the Colonial Secretary, which might have been brought, Mr. Balfour declared, at any time since 1895. In general defense of the Colonial Secretary and the Government's policy, Mr. Balfour said that at one time the Government believed the war would be avoided, but had subsequently become convinced that the Boer Government never from the first intended to give those franchise concessions, the withholding of which meant war.

He denied that Gen. Buller had expressed the opinion that the forces sent out were inadequate. On the contrary, Gen. Buller held the common military opinion that the forces were quite sufficient. If the Government had asked Parliament last August, he continued, to authorize the dispatch of a large army, it would have been not only extremely bad diplomacy, but it would probably have been impossible to persuade Parliament of its necessity.

"Mr. Balfour repeated his assertion made outside of the House of Commons that the Government had not directly or indirectly interfered with the discretion of the Generals in the field." (This leads up to Campbell-Bannerman's question.)

Replying to the direct question put by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, "Did Gen. Buller go to Natal purely in the exercise of his military discretion?" Mr. Balfour answered in the affirmative. He then proceeded to rebuke the Opposition for criticising the War Office, declaring that it was solely due to the efforts of the Government during the last three years that the army and armaments were greatly improved.

"The Opposition," said Mr. Balfour, "is apparently ready to take upon its own shoulders the government of the country and the conduct of the war. I wish it well through the task. The Government has not disguised from itself the magnitude of the task, and if Parliament should think it advisable to change the Government at the present juncture, I can only say that I would support any succeeding Government in the steps necessary to prosecute the war to the conclusion we all desire. But the Government will endeavor to discharge this great responsibility so long as it retains the confidence of Parliament."

Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice then moved the following amendment to the address:

"And we humbly express our regret at the want of foresight and judgment displayed by her Majesty's advisers, as shown alike in their conduct of African affairs since 1895, and in their preparation for the war now proceeding."

Lord Fitzmaurice attacked Mr. Chamberlain's policy, especially his failure to punish the raiders, and the retention of Mr. Cecil Rhodes as a member of the Privy Council, together with "irritating and reckless methods that plunged the country into war before any adequate preparations were possible."

The debate was then adjourned.

THE SPEECH OF THE QUEEN

Insists that the Transvaal War Must Be Brought to a Victorious Conclusion.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The speech of the Queen, read at the opening of Parliament to-day, was substantially as follows:

"My Lords and Gentlemen: The peace which had recently been broken in South Africa when last I addressed you has, unhappily, not been restored, but otherwise my relations with other States are friendly. In resisting the invasion of my South African colonies by the South African Republic and Orange Free State my people have responded with devotion and enthusiasm to the appeal which I have made to them, and the heroism of my soldiers in the field and my sailors and marines who were landed to co-operate with them has not fallen short of the noblest traditions of our military history.

"I am deeply grieved that so many valuable lives should have fallen a sacrifice, but I have witnessed with pride and with heartiest gratification the patriotic eagerness and spontaneous loyalty with which my subjects in all parts of my dominions have come forward to share in the common defense of their imperial interests. I am confident I shall not look to them in vain when I exhort them to sustain and renew their exertions until they have brought this struggle for the maintenance of the empire and the assertion of its supremacy in South Africa to a victorious conclusion.

"A treaty has been concluded with the German Emperor for the adjustment of the rights claimed by the two countries in Samoa, Tonga, and other Islands in the Pacific. To a portion of these stipulations the Government of the United States has also been a party.

"A bill will be introduced at an early date to give effect to the scheme of federation which has been adopted after most careful consideration by five of my Australian colonies.

"I have watched with cordial satisfaction the gradual development of my greater colonies into self-governing communities. I feel confident that the establishment of the great Federation of Australia will prove advantageous not only to the colonies immediately concerned, but also to the empire at large.

"The brilliant courage and soldierlike qualities of the colonial forces engaged in South Africa have already earned high admiration and patriotic offers of assistance which it was not possible to accept have come from many other colonies with populations of various races. I have received from the ruling chiefs of native States of India numerous offers to place their troops and the resources of their States at my disposal for service in South Africa. These proofs of their loyalty to myself and their devotion to the cause of my empire have afforded me much gratification.

"I regret that owing to insufficient rainfall in the Autumn over a great part of Western and Central India the harvests and pasturage have failed to such an extent as to create a famine. Timely measures have been taken by my Government and by the rulers of the native States affected to relieve the suffering and prevent starvation.

"I regret to add that the epidemic of plague continues, and that although its severity has not increased since last year, there is at present no prospect of its diminution.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons: The estimates for the public service of the year will be laid before you. The provision for military expenditure must be largely increased on account of the charge for military operations in South Africa. The experience of a great war must necessarily afford lessons of the greatest importance to the military administrations of the country. You will not, I am convinced, shrink from any outlay that may be required to place our defensive preparations on a level with the responsibilities which the possession of so great an empire has laid upon us. At a time when several other nations are perfecting their naval preparations at the cost of increasing efforts and sacrifices, the solicitude with which you have provided for the efficiency of our navy and our coast defenses will assuredly not be relaxed."

The rest of the speech, recognizing that the time is not propitious for domestic reforms involving large expenditure, recommends amendments to the agricultural, educational, company, railway, and accident laws, and concludes:

"It appears that service in South Africa may have the effect of disfranchising those taking part in it, and you will be asked to sanction a measure by which this injustice will be prevented.

"I commend your deliberations at this anxious time to the blessing and guidance of Almighty God."

PRESS COMMENT PESSIMISTIC.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The general tone of the morning paper editorials is that the reopening of Parliament has afforded little or nothing to give the country assurance or to relieve it of a heavy load of anxiety. The Times says:

"The country is offered nothing but one more specimen of the ancient game of 'ins and outs.' The so-called reunion of the Irish party means little beyond the fact that nothing more is to be squeezed out of the Radical Party, and that the coffers of Ireland in America are empty."

The Daily Chronicle says:

"The Opposition ought to have abstained from a resolution of censure. They might, in all conscience, be content with the fresh crop of self-revelations which Ministers disclosed last night."

The Daily Telegraph, commenting upon the opening of Parliament yesterday, says:

"It would require the lime light of a Balzac, combined with the penetrating levity of a Horace Walpole, to give a just description of this strange sitting. In one of the darkest hours the empire has ever known, while the victorious enemy has thrown back our armies at every point, the supreme council of the nation, meeting to deal with these things, fills itself with the east wind of party recrimination and devotes itself to an excited and confused discussion of ancient history. Never was there a more ironical suggestion of how empires may be lost by sheer lack of imagination."

IRISH MEMBERS ARE UNITED.

All Sections Agree to Oppose the Continuance of the South African War.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—All sections of the Irish Nationalists were absent from the opening of Parliament, owing to their attendance at a meeting in Committee Room 16, Room 15 being avoided owing to its association with previous discords of the party. Timothy Harrington, member for the Harbour Division of Dublin, presided. The attendance included Messrs. Dillon, Healy, and John Redmond, and many of their followers.

Messrs. Harrington and Redmond urged that the time had come to restore unity in the ranks of the Parliamentary representatives of Irish nationalism. Mr. Redmond described the prestige of Great Britain as practically shattered, and said there seemed to be no better time for promoting union upon a sound and enduring basis, coupled with a policy of unity in combat and entire independence of all the English political parties. He then moved a resolution declaring at an end the division of the Irish Nationalist representatives, and that henceforth they should act together as one united party. The resolution was carried unanimously.

On Mr. Healy's motion, three whips were elected for the reunited party.

Later, Mr. Redmond made the following statement:

"The crisis in imperial affairs, the consequences of which no man can foresee, has caused a reunion in the Irish ranks. My resolution was accepted unanimously, chiefly because of the desire to enable Ireland to make herself felt, at this juncture, in pushing Irish reforms and in assisting the gallant South African republics to maintain their independence. The first act of the reunited Irish will be to move an amendment to the address, in favor of the Boers. This duty has been confided to me. I regard the reunion on Parnell's principles of independence as genuine. One question, that of the Chairmanship, will not be settled for some days. But I think a unanimous selection will be made."

Lobby gossip at Westminster this evening attaches more than usual importance to the meeting of the Irish Nationalists, inasmuch as the event formally ends the former alliance between the larger section of the Irish Nationalists and the supporters of Gladstone. To-day's reunion is based upon the principle that the united party must be "absolutely independent of all British parties."

One of the articles of the new agreement is that the Chairman is to be taken from the Parnellite section, and there are many things which indicate the selection of John Redmond, whose amendment to the address will be as follows:

"That the war now being urged in South Africa is unnecessary and unjust and has already entailed grievous suffering not only on the peoples of the South African Republics, but the people of the United Kingdom, and that the time has come when it should be brought to a close upon the basis of a recognition of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State."

It is assumed that, whether Mr. Redmond is selected or not, the Parliamentary tactics of the party will assume more of the combative character which he favors.

Of the eighty Nationalist members, fifty-three were present at to-day's meeting.

GEN. LAWTON'S BODY ARRIVES.

With It on the Thomas Came Mrs. Lawton and Children, and the Bodies of Other Officers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—With her flags at half mast, the United States transport Thomas entered this harbor to-day, bearing the bodies of Gen. Henry W. Lawton, Major John A. Logan, Jr., Lieut. Bennett, and Dr. J. J. L. Armstrong. In the cabin of the Thomas were about twenty passengers, including Mrs. Lawton and her children.

The vessel was met at the Golden Gate by Gen. Shafter and Lieut. Wilson, Major W. F. Tucker, brother-in-law of Mrs. Logan; Robert Bentley, a friend of the Logan family, and Capt. Barneson of the transport service. The Thomas was passed by the Quarantine authorities, and Gen. Shafter then escorted Mrs. Lawton and her children to the home of friends. The caskets containing the bodies were landed at the transport dock, and later taken to an undertaker's under an escort of artillery. It has been decided that no funeral services will be held here.

Arrangements have been made to convey the bodies of Gen. Lawton and Dr. Armstrong in a special train. Gen. Shafter has been especially detailed to accompany the remains East. The train is to consist of a baggage car, a composite car, and two Pullmans. The bodies will be placed in the composite car, and there will be a guard of infantrymen. One of the Pullmans will be placed at the disposal of Gen. Lawton's family. Gen. Shafter and Lieut. Wilson will be accommodated in the same car. The other car is for the widow and children of Major Logan and relatives and friends.

Mrs. Armstrong, who arrived on the Thomas, will accompany the body of her husband East.

QUAY'S CHANCES IN THE SENATE.

Different Reports Current in Washington as to the Outcome.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Two reports about the chances of Mr. Quay to be seated in the Senate were heard to-day. One is that Senator Proctor, who voted to seat Corbett in a former case of appointment by the Governor after a Legislature had refused to elect, will vote against Quay, with nine other Senators who voted for Corbett. Report has it that he has devoted a good deal of his time to increasing the negative vote.

Another announcement is that Representative Sibley of Pennsylvania declares that Quay will be seated by a large majority. He predicts that "Quay will be voted for by considerably more than a majority of the Republican Senators, and will secure a large number of votes on the Democratic side."

"I have not been working in behalf of Mr. Quay," Mr. Sibley adds, "but I have many friends in the Senate who have told me that they intend to vote to seat him. I am confident that I know Senators who will vote for Mr. Quay that he is not counting upon, and I know more than one Democratic Senator who intends to speak in his behalf. For every Republican vote cast against Mr. Quay there will be a Democratic vote to take its place.

"Col. Quay will again triumph over his opponents, and the proper thing for them to do is to acknowledge the existing facts, and if they intend to continue their fight to prepare for their next contest with him when the Legislature meets at Harrisburg next Winter."

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

Upholsteries—Very Cheap.

Sash Curtains—pretty, graceful designs embroidered on fine muslin. This lot was secured unexpectedly. We'll state their real values and our selling prices. They'll go quickly:

11c. for the 14c. kind.
12c. for the 15c. kind.
14c. for the 18c. kind.
16c. for the 20c. kind.
18c. for the 24c. kind.
22c. for the 28c. kind.
24c. for the 30c. kind.
32c. for the 35c. kind.

Ruffled Muslin Curtains, large variety of styles, usual $1.00 quality, at 69c. per pair.

Colored Organdies, light and darb effects, for curtains and draperies, 36 in. wide, 12c. value; at 8c.

Domestic Couch Covers, Bagdad patterns, fringed all around, extra value, at $1.98.

Tapestry Mantel Lambrequins, Oriental colorings, heavily fringed, $1.49 and $1.98.

Satin-faced Tapestry Furniture Covering, great assortment of colors, $2.00 values; at $1.44 yard.

Tapestry Table Covers, fringed all around, 1½ yd. square, 44c., instead of 90c.; 2 yds. square, 64c., instead of $1.25.

Three-fold Screens, oak and mahogany frames, mounted with best art ticking, five feet high, $5.50 value; at $3.99.

Ten thousand Opaque Window Shades, 3x6 ft.; good spring rollers, 30c. value; at 19c.

Curtain Poles, oak, walnut and mahogany, five feet long, complete with brackets, ends and rings, 35c. value; at 24c.

Curtain Poles, oak and walnut, five feet long, complete with brass fittings, 40c. value; at 29c.

Designs and estimates for Oriental rooms, Cosey Corners, and Draperies, Upholstering, Slip Covers for Furniture, Window Shades, Awnings and the like. Our service is reliable; our prices are the lowest.

Sewing Machines.

We have two grades of Sewing Machines. "The Red Star," our best, and the equal of any on the market. It is made by one of the world's greatest manufacturers under our own brand, so that our rates will not interfere with the higher prices charged by the regular agencies.

Price with three drawers, $17.49.
Price with five drawers, $18.74.
Price with seven drawers, $19.99.
Price with patent drop head, $21.24.

The "Eclipse" is a special machine of exceptionally good quality that we offer at very low prices. It is complete in every detail; has all the latest attachments, high grade machinery work, seasoned oak woodwork, piano finished; guaranteed for five years. Price with three drawers, $12.74. Price with seven drawers, $14.98. Price with latest improved drop head, so that machine is concealed and converted into a table, $17.98.

CAUGHT IN AN AMBUSCADE.

Filipinos Attack a Scouting Party, Killing Four—Enemy's Loss Reported at Forty.

MANILA, Jan. 30.—A scouting party of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, while operating near Subig, was ambushed by the insurgents and a Lieutenant and three privates were killed and two or three privates wounded.

A company some distance in the rear, on hearing the firing, hurried to the scene and recovered the bodies.

The local papers assert, although the statement is not confirmed, that the insurgents lost forty in killed and wounded.

PHILIPPINE CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The following casualty report was received at the War Department from Gen. Otis to-day:

Deaths: Drowned Dec. 4, Frank Thiel, E, Thirteenth Infantry; malaria, Jan. 5, Matthew McNulty, B, Twenty-second Infantry; William Doty, E, Fortieth Infantry; typhoid, Jan. 25, Garfield Connor, C, Twelfth Infantry; Jan. 17, George Rehl, E, Thirty-ninth Infantry; variola, Jan. 25, Second Lieut. Eugene G. Wing, B, Thirty-sixth Infantry; Jan. 12, Spencer Koontz, F, Thirty-sixth Infantry; Jan. 14, William A. Holt, H, Thirty-third Infantry; dysentery, Jan. 24, Daniel F. Shank, Ninth Infantry; Fred Matthias, Sergeant, F, Twenty-seventh Infantry; pneumonia, Jan. 21, Newton Bollenbaugh, L, Sixth Artillery.

Wounded in action, Jan. 25, Rufus Ridner, A, Thirty-seventh Infantry; suicide, Jan. 23, William Gregory, H, Eleventh Cavalry. Killed: Cebu, Sept. 23, Herman Fritch, K, Twenty-third Infantry; near Cebu, Jan. 13, Walter K. Young, Corporal, Thirty-eighth Infantry; between Tananan and Lipa, Jan. 20, Frank W. Summerfield, musician, F, Thirty-sixth Infantry; at Mangataren, wounded, Dec. 9, James Dunn, I, Twenty-fifth Infantry, head; John Goodman, M, leg, slight.

NAVAL OFFICERS COMMENDED.

Gen. Bates and Capt. Wildes Praise Their Work in the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Navy Department has made public a letter from Gen. Bates strongly commending the officers of the navy who co-operated with the army in the capture of Zamboanga. He mentions Commander Very of the Castine, Lieut. Commander Nazro of the Manila, and Commander Sperry of the Yorktown.

Capt. Wildes of the Oregon has also made a report, which the department has published, commenting on the splendid service rendered at the capture of Vigan by Ensign Mustin of the gunboat Samar, in towing the boats with the landing party under a heavy fire.

WORD OF FREDERICK HEPPE.

The Relief Officer Who Was Captured Smuggles a Letter to His Friends.

Direct news from Frederick Heppe of this city, one of the two officers of the hospital ship Relief, who were captured by Filipinos while sailing in Manila Harbor last Decoration Day, has been received by his aunt, Miss Ella M. Sauer, of 226 East Fiftieth Street. The news is in the form of a letter to Capt. Harding of the Relief, to whom it was smuggled through the influence of another American prisoner.

Mr. Heppe, third officer of the Relief, was in a sailboat with Assistant Engineer Charles Blandford of the same vessel, when they became becalmed, and the insurgents put out in canoes and captured them. They have since been hurried from place to place, as the insurgents have had to flee before the American troops. On Dec. 20 they were at Lipa, fifty miles south of Manila, in the province of Batangas, and the letter to Capt. Harding is dated from that place on that day. It was promptly forwarded to Miss Sauer by Capt. Harding, for the envelope in which it arrived is postmarked Manila, Dec. 28. The letter is written with an indelible pencil, and reads as follows:

My Dear Sir: I have made previous attempts to let you know how we are, but I do not know whether you received any of my letters. So far we have fared pretty well, and are enjoying good heath. Through the kindness of Mr. Prespier, who is a prisoner here, we get this opportunity to write, and if you will communicate with Mrs. Preapier, his mother, she will forward any answer which you will send her for us.

We are very anxious to hear from you, and kindly let me know how I stand in regard to my position. May I also trouble you to send me $10. I would like to write more, but cannot at present.

Hoping to hear from you, and wishing you all a merry Christmas and happy New Year, I remain, yours respectfully,

FREDERICK HEPPE.

Mr. Heppe, before serving on the Relief, was second officer of the Red Cross ship State of Texas, when that vessel was in Cuban waters. The report of his capture in Manila harbor was duly chronicled in the press dispatches at the time, and later, his aunt said, he succeeded in communicating, through a Spanish prisoner who was released, with Gen. Otis, and Gen. Otis notified her of the fact.

Mr. Heppe, who is twenty-five years old, has dependent upon him two brothers and a sister, children, whose ages range from ten to fifteen years. Since his capture they have been kept entirely by Miss Sauer, who is Superintendent of the branch of the Free Circulating Library at Seventy-ninth Street and Second Avenue. Miss Sauer left no stone unturned to ascertain what became of her cousin. She wrote to Gen. Otis and every other American General in the Philippines, to Capt. Harding, to the naval commander of the station, and to the War Department, and she has kept up her correspondence with them, determined that he should not be forgotten and left to his fate. Miss Sauer also engaged the services of Lawyer Edward A. Sumner, who is trying to secure for the children some of Mr. Heppe's pay, due since his capture, and which could not be obtained because the Quartermaster's Department has no official information that he is a prisoner.

Mr. Sumner said yesterday that he communicated the circumstances of the case to Secretary of War Root, who at once promised to have it investigated, and sent to the military authorities in Manila ordering them to send a full report of the capture forthwith.

Farquhar Receives Venezuelans.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Jan. 30.—President Castro, the members of the Cabinet, and fifty officials visited Admiral Farquhar today on board his flagship, the New York, and later the Admiral gave a dinner in honor of United States Minister Loomis and Mrs. Loomis. Late this afternoon the New York sailed for Carthagena. The Machias will remain several days in Venezuelan waters.

THE EGLESTON WILL PROBATED

Antiquities, Books, and Scientific Apparatus Go to Institutions—Trinity a Beneficiary.

Prof. Thomas Egleston's will, which was executed on Jan. 10, 1898, was filed for probate yesterday. He asks that his body be buried from Trinity Church with as little expense and ostentation as possible, with a full choral service, and that his remains be placed next those of his wife, in the chancel of the church.

He directs that all the property received by him from his wife shall be divided among her sisters or their representatives, who are also to have such furniture from his residence at 35 Washington Square as they may select.

To Columbia College, for the department of mineralogy in the School of Mines, he leaves his collection of minerals. His tools and scientific instruments are to go to the metallurgical department of the School of Mines. He leaves $1,000 to the Grande Chancellerie de l'Ordre de la Legion d'Honneur de la France. His brother, George, is to have certain paintings and furniture.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art is to receive his ancient Japanese clocks and other ancient clocks, including one formerly owned by Frederick the Great. The town of Lenox, Mass., is to have $1,000 to care for the Patterson Egleston Monument at that place, and his brothers are to have the right to purchase his property there for $30,000. His brother George gets $5,000, and George's sons $5,000 each. George also receives a picture in silk of George Washington and a letter of Gen. Washington to the testator's grandfather. Certain paintings are bequeathed to Trinity Church for the Augustine Chapel and others for the May Egleston Rest at the Seaside Home, at Islip.

His wife's sisters are to be permitted to select books from his general library, and the rest of the books are given to Trinity Church for a lending library for any chapel the church may select.

The remainder of the estate is left to Trinity Church, the income to be used for the maintenance of its parish schools, that children may be taught to apply their faculties so as to earn a living.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

Good Groceries.

You MUST buy Groceries. Supplying dress needs may be delayed or postponed indefinitely. Not so with Groceries. When the pantry shelves are bare and the larder is empty, there is no way to avoid replenishing. Such being the case, it is of the utmost importance for the vast majority of people to know where the best qualities can be secured at the lowest prices. The object of our advertising is to inform you. We don't attempt to sustain our claim with mere phrases. There is a better and more convincing way. Quoting fancy and staple items as follows is the quick, sure method of winning your favor.

Amaryllis Chop
Formosa Oolong
Teas
English Breakfast
Young Hyson, mixed

Sold elsewhere at 75c.; our regular price, 49c.; during this sale, 39c.

These are fine garden grown Teas—very choice qualities. You can pay three times the price and then not get Tea of equal strength, flavor and aroma. If Tea is your favorite beverage take advantage of this sale 39c

H. & E. STANDARD QUALITY
Granulated Sugar
5 lbs. in linen bag . . . 24c.

"Peerless" Brand Soups.

These Soups are warranted to be as good as other popular brands that retail regularly at 25c. and 30c. If you buy a can and it is not perfectly satisfactory we will gladly return the money.

Chicken, Chicken Gumbo, Mulligatawney, Qt. Cans, 21c

Consomme, Tomato, Vegetable, French Bouillon, Beef, Ox Tail, Pea, Julienne, Mutton Broth, Mock Turtle, Qt. Cans, 19c

Miscellaneous Groceries.

——Fig Jams, one-pound cans, 13c.
——Fancy Layer Figs, pound box, 14c.
——Preserved Figs, one-and-a-half-pound can, 24c.
——Orange Marmalade, pound jar, 13c.
——Orange Marmalade, imported in glass, none better, pound jars, 15c.
——Red Currant Jelly, pure fruit and sugar, 10 oz. glass, at 12c.; never before sold under 17c.
——Codfish, picked for cooking, finest quality, half-pound box, 7c.
——Mixed Nuts, pound package, containing six kinds, 15c.
——Hickory Nuts, two-pound package, 5c.
——7c. Can String Beans, case of two dozen, $1.49.
——7c. Can Lima Beans, case of two dozen, $1.54.
——8c. Can Fancy Maine Corn, Jessamine brand, case of two dozen, $1.79.
——8c. Can White Wax Beans, case of two dozen, $1.79.
——7c. Can Delaware Tomatoes, solidly packed.
——12c. Can Jersey "American Beauty" Tomatoes, packed whole, red-ripe, large cans, case of two dozen, $2.66.
——11c. Can California Asparagus, snow-white, one pound cans, case of four dozen, $4.99.
——17c. Can Asparagus, small stalks, sweet and tender, case of two dozen, $3.86.
——23c. Can California Asparagus, white, large stalks, case of two dozen, $5.34.
——12c. Can Sifted Early June Peas, extra fine, case of two dozen, $2.69.
——12c. Can Sugar Peas, delicious flavor, case of two dozen, $2.66.
——19c. Can Lemon Cling Peaches, selected large California fruit, packed in heavy sugar syrup.
——22c. Can Large California White Cherries, case of two dozen, $5.14.
——13c. Can Preserved Strawberries, choice quality, case of two dozen, $2.94.
——37c. One-pound Cans Boned Chicken and Turkey, packed from fresh Jersey Poultry.

Wines and Liquors—in Annex.

Our Telephone Number is 3060 18th St. Connects direct with this department. When you buy by the gallon we furnish jug free.

Very Special
Two Star Rye Whiskey,
Aged in wood, rich and mellow.

Our regular price per gallon, $2.94; during this sale at. $2.34
Our regular price per bottle, 74c.; during this sale at . 49c.

AS WIDE AS THE WORLD

is the reputation, as a

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S. WANAMAKER'S

The Present Tendency of Prices

MEN watch the market reports—stocks, produce, wheat, cotton, iron. That is to say, some men do. But all men and women personally, and nearly all through their homes also, have a direct interest in prices of the great staples when translated into manufactured articles.

The foregoing is often forgotten and losses follow. Just now is a time to consider retail prices carefully. They are certain to advance on almost everything, but the rise will not touch our Public until our present holdings are exhausted. We never speculate upon future advances, but always give our best bargains directly to the Public. They develop the tap root of our business—**confidence.**

In view of the future all things now offered at past prices are bargains. Thus more than ever is our present stock a museum of cheapness.

Last of the Fancy Plates

An adjourned sale—and a change in location. Continuation of last week's notable sale. Now in the basement. Gathered up many tid-bits from that table and this, and there's a fairly good assortment again. But quantities are small. Likewise prices. To-day may see the wind-up.

25c—Bread-and-butter plates and course plates; were 50c and 75c.
50c—French dinner and breakfast plates; values 75c and 85c.
75c—French breakfast and soup plates; values up to $1.50.
$1—French dinner, breakfast, tea and soup plates; values up to $2.

Re-upholstering Furniture

There can be no more opportune time for work of this nature than during February—that is, if you order it done here. First, there's a tidy sum to be saved on the price of the materials you may choose. Tapestries, damasks, and velours in small quantities, but in ample variety, are made cheaper by a third to a half. And the work itself,—skillful, high-class craftsmanship—shall cost you no more than we ourselves must pay. There's no profit for us on material—absolutely none on the labor. We keep our employes busy doing February. That's reward enough.

Third floor.

Overcoats for Men Above the Average Men requiring overcoats of sizes 38 to 46 can find a line of bargains here to-day. We own about one hundred overcoats of the above sizes, fresh and good in every way, that are in excess of our needs. The cloths are blue and black kerseys, and gray and black friezes. Linings are wools and satins.

The prices yesterday were $18 to $22.50, but they all go to-day to the one round uniform price of

Thirteen Dollars and a Half

Many of them are suited to short and stout men.

They offer a rare bargain chance to every man that can find his size among them.

Our policy in clothing was formulated thirty-nine years ago. The original hand still controls it. Good clothing or none.

Public understanding of that fact underlies the great clothing business now coming to the old Stewart Store.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Trousers at $5 Medium color worsteds that are selling regularly at $7 and $8. An excellent assortment from which to make selection. The price is $5.

A few of the men's black and blue cheviot trousers—left-overs from suits, at $2.50—good $3.50 to $5 values.

Second floor Fourth avenue.

Men's House Coats and Dressing Gowns Had a very satisfactory season's selling. But few garments remain. They are all good tasteful styles, however. The stock contained none other. But they're in the way now. So choose among about a dozen kinds of both coats and gowns, at just half prices. House Coats, $2.25 to $12.50; Dressing Gowns, $5 to $20.

Ninth street side.

Concerning Muslin Underwear This January's selling *must* have established us in your minds as reliable sellers of muslin underwear. Big white sales and every-day offerings teach the same lesson—garments here are first-class in material, careful in workmanship, of full value.

Gowns, 38c (were 50c), 65c (were $1), 75c and $1 each.
Petticoats, 65c (were $1), $1 (were $1.50), $1.25 and $1.75 each.
Drawers, 10c (only 3 to a buyer), 15c, 35c, 60c and 75c each.

Second floor.

Flannelette Gowns Call them room gowns or night gowns, as you please. They're suitable for either purpose. We call them "Half Price" gowns. They've been made so since yesterday.

75c for the $1.50 quality. Striped flannelette; large collar and sleeves trimmed with satin ribbon.
$1 for the $1.75 quality. Pink and blue striped flannelette; pointed, plaited yoke, flossed with silk; ruffle on sleeves; bow at neck.
$1.25 for $2.25 quality. Prettily striped flannelette of excellent quality; yoke of fine plaits, flossed with silk; buttons down side; scalloped ruffle around yoke and sleeves.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Closing Out the Flannel Waists Much of this story is told in the heading. It is concluded in four brief lines below:

$1.25 and $1.75 kinds are now $1.
$2.25 kinds are now $1.25.
$3.75 kinds are now $1.75.
$4.50 kinds are now $2.25.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Turkish Bath Cabinets Medicated, vapor and Turkish baths in your own home—about three cents a bath. These cabinets are tight, double-walled rooms, coated inside and out with rubber, fitted with a door, strong and durable. After taking your bath, loosen a brace or two and fold the cabinet into a six-inch space. Three styles are shown, $6.25, $6.75 and $9.75. Face steaming attachment, $1.50 extra.

Basement.

Mattings and Rugs They are rolling from the East — mattings, we mean. Thousands of rolls. The foliage of two seasons cannot grow on the same tree. The stocks of two seasons cannot dwell together in unity. That's why 200 rolls of mattings present their reduced circumstances to you this morning—one-third off.

85 rolls were $8 are $5
40 rolls were $9 are $6
90 rolls were $10 are $7
50 rolls were $12 are $8

Summer hotel keepers and cottagers please take note.

Third floor.

Algerian Rugs Silky mohair — durable, rich, beautiful. These are the end—cannot get more. Take them!

Size 30 by 36 in.; were $5, are $3.
Size 24 by 56 in.; were $5.75, are $3.50.
Size 30 by 63 in.; were $6, are $4.50.

Third floor.

Heavy Art Squares Solid and firm in texture and will stay where you put them. They are unsurpassed for healthful and cleanly floor coverings.

Size 2½ by 3 yds.; were $6.75, are $4.50.
Size 3 by 3 yds.; were $8, are $5.50.
Size 3 by 3½ yds.; were $9.50, are $6.50.
Size 3 by 4 yds.; were $10.80, are $7.25.
Size 3 by 4½ yds.; were $12.25, are $8.25.
Size 3 by 5 yds.; were $13.50, are $9.

Third floor.

Window Shades Window shades, of Scotch Holland and opaque shade cloth, made by contract for large office buildings and private houses. This should interest everybody having control of any building, small or large, requiring shades. It would surprise you to know the number of shades made here last year. Upon request we will have your windows measured and will submit to an estimate of cost based upon any material you may select.

Third floor.

Linens—Lower Than Ever Some table linens here of superior quality are marked now at about their cost in the market to-day. Others reduced not so radically, but reduced substantially from prices already moderate. Perhaps they've outworn their welcome here—these price-reductions leave them without excuse for tarrying longer.

80c doz.—Napkins; a quality that has sold at $2. These are fringed and colored; 16 in.
$1.85 doz.—Bleached Irish Napkins; 22 in.; were $2.25.
$2.90 each—Bleached Dinner Cloths; hemstitched; 3 yds. long; 66 in. wide; $3.50 kind.
50c each—Damask Tray Cloths; 24x32 in.; were 75c.

Fourth avenue.

House Dresses Gingham and percale in pretty striped patterns. Trim, clean cut, good-fitting.

$1—Percale; yoke back and front; full skirt; braid trimmings.
$1.50—Light stripes; full front; yoke and plaits in back; piped with white cording.
$2.25—Gingham; yoke; full front, plaited back; white pipings and braid.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

NO INJUNCTION FOR CAMPBELL.

Application of McGlory's Nephew to Restrain the Police Denied.

The injunction applied for by Frank J. Campbell, the nephew of "Billy" McGlory, to restrain the police from interfering with his purpose to have a piano played for the pleasure of patrons at his saloon, 315 West Fifty-ninth Street, was refused yesterday by Justice Andrews in the Supreme Court. In handing down his decision, Justice Andrews quoted Section 1,473 of the charter of Greater New York, which forbids the giving of any "entertainment of the stage" without a license. He continues:

"This court is not called upon, on an application of this character, to interpret the statute and decide in advance what is prohibited thereby, and what is permitted. If the playing of instrumental music, as the plaintiff proposes to have it conducted on his premises, shall be a lawful act, then his remedy would be to apply to a City Magistrate to have the police put under bonds to keep the peace."

CAMPBELL ARRESTED BY POLICE.

Frank J. Campbell, nephew of "Billy" McGlory, was arrested last night in his saloon at 315 West Fifty-ninth Street. Two musicians found in the place, a violinist and a pianist, were also arrested. Campbell was charged with having music in his place without a proper license. Acting Capt. Kear of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station made the arrests.

The three prisoners were released on a bond given by August Ruck, a builder, of 363 West Fifty-eighth Street.

They returned to the place at once. The police kept a close watch to rearrest them if they made a further effort to play. Campbell says it is "persecution," and that he might "fix things" if he wanted to, which he said he would never do.

Sunday Order in South Norwalk.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Jan. 30.—Mayor Bohannan of South Norwalk to-day issued an order to the police to hereafter close up all business on Sunday. When the Mayor issued his first Sunday-closing order he permitted ice cream, newspapers, and soda water to be sold and allowed his constituents to get shaved on that day. To-day he instructed Chief Vollmer to serve notice on all barber's shops, news stores, soda water and ice cream stands that they must be closed up tight on Sunday.

LOOKING FOR A CAT POISONER.

Rewards of Over $1,000 Offered by Up-Town Residents.

There is a golden opportunity up town for a second Sherlock Holmes. The case offers all the interesting details of a dime novel, mysterious disappearances, murders by the wholesale, and complications galore, but the victims are only cats and the villain a cat poisoner. However, it would go hard with this exterminator of the feline race if he were caught at the present time, for the residents in the vicinity of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, between Lenox and Fifth Avenues, are up in arms against him, and no less than half a dozen rewards for his capture have been offered, amounting in all to over a thousand dollars.

The favorite haunt of the poisoner seems to be One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, and, although he has been at work without detection since last November, and hardly a day has gone by but what some Tabby or Tommy has turned its toes up and been cast into the gutter, the section has not been depopulated in the least, and back fence concerts occur nightly with unusual energy.

Cats of high and low degree are his prey, but so far the poisoner's identity remains a mystery, although formal action has been taken to locate and restrain him. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has been appealed to by Mrs. Mordaunt of 76 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, who has flooded the neighborhood with circulars offering a reward of $100 for information that will lead to the poisoner's arrest and conviction. There were no less than three cats and one dog lying dead in the street yesterday.

Mrs. Grant of 69 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street is also interested in the welfare of the feline race. She said she had not gone out of the house in months without being faced by the body of a dead cat.

Doctors Ask Sanatoria for Consumptives.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—At the ninety-fourth annual meeting of the State Medical Society, which opened here to-day, the Committee on Hygiene presented its report, strongly indorsing the recommendations made by the State Board of Health for the establishment of State sanatoria for the treatment and prevention of consumption.

FOR 25 YEARS
Hunyadi János
HAS BEEN RECOMMENDED BY
EMINENT PHYSICIANS
As the Best Natural Aperient Water.
UNEQUALLED AS A REMEDY FOR
Constipation and Stomach Disorders.
Get the Genuine!

MORE TROUBLES FOR 71ST

Col. Bates May Have to Report on Gen. Hawkins's Speech.

ARMY MAY ALSO INVESTIGATE

Gen. Roe's Views of the Affair—Incident Referred to as Another Coghlan Case.

The feeling is growing in National Guard circles that the making public of the remarks made by Brig. Gen. Hamilton S. Hawkins, United States Army, retired, at a social gathering of the officers of the Seventy-first Regiment may cause some serious complications. Col. W. G. Bates, commanding the Seventy-first Regiment, expressed that feeling when he said last night:

"I do not care to discuss the published speech of Gen. Hawkins, as I may be called upon to make a report on the occurrence in my official capacity. I will say, however, that in some details he was not correctly quoted in the report made public." Col. Bates also said that he anticipated an inquiry into the affair by the regular army authorities.

Other officers of the Seventy-first Regiment were equally reticent as to going into details of the meeting after the review. Last night was what is known as "headquarters night" at the armory, and the field, staff, and line officers were all present. While no official action was taken by these officers, there was a quiet effort made to find out who made public the report of the meeting at which Gen. Hawkins spoke.

Major Gen. Roe said regarding the talk of reopening the court of inquiry into the conduct of the officers of the Seventy-first Regiment at the front: "The court made its report, its findings were approved, and the court was discharged from further investigation of the matter in dispute. There has been no criticism of the line officers and the men of the regiment. In fact, in my indorsement of the findings of the court I commended the men, as did Gov. Roosevelt and others through whose hands the report passed. As Col. Downs and Capt. Whittle have left the service the only man affected by the report is Major Smith, who has availed himself of the civil courts to prevent the meeting of the board of examination appointed in his case."

Gen. Roe explained that Major Clinton H. Smith, who was Lieutenant Colonel of the volunteer regiment, had not yet been found guilty of any violation of military rules, but that the court of inquiry had ordered him before a board of examination "to examine into his moral character, capacity, and general fitness for service in the National Guard as a commissioned officer." Major Smith had avoided appearing before this board by obtaining an injunction restraining it from acting on his case.

Major Smith last night said the reason he had used the courts to prevent the meeting of the board of examination was that he feared that it would not go into a complete inquiry as to his case. "The board is only a medium to get rid of officers," he said. "Only stereotyped questions might be asked as to my age and length of service in the Guard, then the board might retire me. I would like a complete investigation of my services in the war, as I believe that I would be vindicated. I am working to obtain that investigation.

"I do not know who made public the speech of Gen. Hawkins, but I believe he was correctly quoted, and that he told the true facts surrounding the fight at San Juan Hill. I will not ask that the court of inquiry be reconvened on account of this evidence, as I would prefer that Gov. Roosevelt would give such orders of his own volition."

"Either Gen. Hawkins had his confidence betrayed at a social gathering, or else he has placed himself in a position to be court-martialed," said a regular army officer of high rank, who is stationed at the Army Building in Whitehall Street. "Gen. Hawkins," said the officer, "had a perfect right to talk in a social way among his friends about the campaign in Cuba, but if he made his remarks with the intention that they should find their way into the public press, he is amenable to the army regulations for criticising superior officers.

"The quoted speech severely arraigns Major Gen. Shafter and Brig. Gen. Kent, both superior officers of Gen. Hawkins. I believe that the present case is similar to that of Capt. Coghlan of the Raleigh, whose remarks made at a social gathering were given to the public without his authority."

GOV. ROOSEVELT WILL DO NOTHING.

Says He Has No Interest in the Kent-Hawkins Controversy.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Gov. Roosevelt will not reopen the court of inquiry of the Seventy-first Regiment on the statements made by Gen. Hawkins. He said this morning that he had absolutely no interest in the controversy between Gens. Kent and Hawkins, and that so far as Gen. Hawkins's statement went it confirmed the testimony taken before the court of inquiry rather than disproving it.

Gen. Hawkins's findings were, he said, as were the court's, that the rank and file of the Seventy-first Regiment were brave, and that the men would have fought bravely had not the officers in question deserted them.

IN EULOGY OF DR. McGLYNN.

Rev. Father Ducey on a Millionaire's View of Poverty.

Two clergymen of different creeds met on the same platform before the Social Reform Club last night to pay tribute to the memory of another clergyman, Dr. Edward McGlynn. Father Ducey of St. Leo's and the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford of St. George's were the clerical eulogists, while Sylvester L. Malone, a nephew of the late Father Malone, and a number of the members who had been close associates of the dead priest also contributed reminiscences.

Dr. Rainsford confined his remarks strictly to the subject of Dr. McGlynn's work in the cause of social reform. Father Ducey, however, said a few words about "grasping avaricious monopolies" and made a few remarks about "sacrilegious teachings by some of the money powers."

"The teachings of Dr. McGlynn," he said, "were the same as those of all the Great Fathers of the Roman Catholic Church. St. Ambrose, St. Gregory and others all taught that utter destitution is the degradation of mankind. That poverty, which Christ taught was blessed, is not the destitution that the controllers of monopolies of today would have us believe.

"Not long ago, a millionaire told a Bible class in a Fifth Avenue Baptist Church of the blessings of being poor. Do you think it is a blessing to a child to be born in a dark tenement of a mother so weakened by poverty that she is scarcely strong enough to breathe? Such a teaching is sacrilegious, and it was to hear of a man who struggled to teach against such a condition of affairs that we came here to-night."

GERMAN STEAMER WRECKED.

Thirteen Sailors of the Remus Drowned and Her Cargo Lost.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The German steamer Remus, Capt. Willems, from Philadelphia Jan. 4, via Dartmouth Jan. 22, has been wrecked at Hornsriff, near Aarhuus, Denmark, where she was bound. Her cargo is a total loss.

Fourteen of the crew were saved, but the Captain and thirteen men were drowned. Foreigners constituted the entire crew.

The Remus, hailing from Hamburg, and owned by C. Andersen, is a steel steamer, built at West Hartlepool in 1889, and registers 1,655 tons. She carried a cargo consisting of 181,562 bushels of corn, valued at $62,438, and 9,100 grain bags, valued at $455.

Appropriation for Dewey Arch.

The Municipal Council yesterday adopted a resolution calling upon the Board of Estimate to appropriate a sufficient sum of money for the preservation of the Dewey Arch for one year, the work to be done under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies. Councilman Cassidy of Queens alone voted in the negative, his reason being that the arch in its present location is a source of danger to human life. Mr. Cassidy explained that one of his constituents, in passing behind the arch, was run down by a carriage and seriously injured.

TARIFF FOR PUERTO RICO.

Majority of the Ways and Means Committee Decides to Impose a 25 Per Cent. Duty.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Republicans of the Ways and Means Committee of the House to-night laid down definite lines upon which the Republican leaders of the House have decided to legislate for Puerto Rico so far as tariff duties are concerned. The decision reached commits the Republicans of the Ways and Means Committee to the theory that Puerto Rico and the Philippines are not the territory of the United States within the meaning of that section of the Constitution which provides that customs and revenue laws shall be uniform throughout the United States. In other words, it commits them to the view that the new possessions can be governed as colonies, and that discriminating duties can be laid against them.

The question arose in connection with the bill, introduced ten days ago by Representative Payne of New York, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, to extend the customs revenue laws of the United States to Puerto Rico and to make it a collection district. This bill was designed to remove all tariff barriers between Puerto Rico and the United States. Mr. Payne stated at the time of the introduction of the bill that he had offered it of his own motion after listening to the hearings before the Committee on Insular Affairs.

The Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee, to which the bill was referred, discussed it at several secret meetings, and to-day decided to favor a substitute which will be offered when the bill comes up for discussion in the full committee to-morrow. This substitute provides that the tariff on Puerto Rico against goods from foreign countries, except the United States, shall be the same as that against goods entering the United States from such countries, but that goods imported into the United States from Puerto Rico or from the United States into Puerto Rico shall pay 25 per cent. of the tariff upon foreign goods. That is to say, that between Puerto Rico and the United States there shall be a horizontal reduction of 75 per cent. in the tariff. The substitute also provides that the revenue from such tariff duties shall be used to defray the expense of administration in the Island.

The action of the Republicans to-day amounts to a decision that the section of the Constitution above referred to, which has been the subject of a special investigation of a sub-committee of the Ways and Means Committee for several weeks, does not apply to our insular possessions, and that the Constitution of the United States does not extend over them.

"BADGER" GANG CLEANED OUT.

Capt. Thomas Says Tenderloin Precinct Is Now Practically Rid of the Women.

By five arrests made yesterday afternoon as the culmination of a long series the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station believe the gang of Chicago "badger" women has been broken up. The general crusade has now lasted several weeks, and as a result of it the police say ten of the women with their male companions, have sailed for Europe, twelve have gone to New Orleans, and seven others have returned to Chicago.

The police have visited the flat houses frequented by them and warned them to leave. In the case of those enumerated above railroad and steamship tickets were shown to the detectives as an evidence of good faith. Out of the twenty-seven twenty have been arrested as suspicious persons and sent to Headquarters to be photographed.

Detectives Sheehan, Glennon, and Lockwood went Saturday to a flat suspected by them at 142 West Twenty-seventh Street. They made the usual signal, a scratch on the door. A man opened the door. He was quickly overpowered and sent to the station house by Detective Glennon. The two remaining detectives entered the flat and set the safety signals by means of a lamp and a curtain.

In about an hour's time a woman appeared with a victim. Both were seized, the woman taken to the station house and the man's name secured. Two other women and their escorts were similarly secured. At the station house the man arrested, who is, according to the police, the "creeper," or man who robs the victim, gave the name of George Leonard. The women were Pearl Leonard, May Bowen, and Bessie Williams. All were photographed at Headquarters, and then discharged in court.

At the time of these arrests other members of the Chicago gang were living in the same house. Finding things becoming too warm for them, they moved to 121 West Twenty-seventh Street. Within a few hours the police had a complaint from "Frank Jones" of a two-hundred-dollar robbery at the latter address. The house was deserted when the police visited it, but yesterday the members of the gang returned and were arrested.

The prisoners were Daniel and Thomas Nelson of 121 West Twenty-seventh Street, who said they were actors; Mark Morris, 131 West Twenty-ninth Street; Nellie Chamberlain, 161 West Thirty-second Street, and Fanny Prince, 121 West Twenty-seventh Street. The police say Thomas Nelson is the leader of the gang.

"These last arrests," said Capt. Thomas, "practically breaks up the Nelson gang, and clear the precinct of 'badger' women. When I first came here complaints were almost of hourly occurrence, now they are becoming less."

DINNER TO MONTAGU WHITE.

Transvaal Consul General Entertained by T. St. John Gaffney.

The Stars and Stripes were entwined with the flags of the South African Republic and the Orange Free State on the walls of the banquet hall at the residence of Thomas St. John Gaffney, 41 Riverside Drive, last evening, at a dinner given to Montagu White, Consul General of the Transvaal to London. Among the guests were Robert B. Roosevelt, ex-Minister to Holland; Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, ex-Judge Van Hoesen, Theodore M. Banta, Andrew J. Toemey, President of the Pennsylvania Milling and Export Company, whose flour was seized by the British Government at Delagoa Bay; Gen. James R. O'Beirne, the unrecognized representative of the Transvaal in the United States; George A. Zabriskie, New York representative of the Pillsbury Milling Company; Fritz Elkan of Johannesburg, Joseph I. C. Clarke, William McAdoo, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Frederick Brown Esler, George W. Van Siclen, representative of the Africander Bund, and the Rev. Father William St. Elmo Smith, Chaplain of the Fire Department.

Coler Reviews Thirteenth Regiment.

Controller Coler reviewed the Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn last evening at the regiment's armory. Besides the Controller, the guests of the evening were Brig. Gen. James McLeer, commander of the Second Brigade; Col. W. L. Watson, formerly commander of the Thirteenth Regiment, and Major George Cochran, also a former officer of the regiment. Preceding the review there was an exhibition drill by the regiment. During the evening the officers of the regiment presented to their newly chosen commander, Col. David E. Austen, a life-size oil painting of himself.

Trunk Line Meetings.

Separate meetings of the Trunk Line Freight Association and the Passenger Association were held at headquarters, in the Jersey Central Railroad building, yesterday. The freight association considered the question of revising rates, but came to no conclusion. The passenger association decided on one-fare rates for the National Educational Association meeting at Charleston, S. C., in July, and also for the Republican National Convention in Philadelphia.

$700 Burned at Birthday Party.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Jan. 30.—A gang of Italian laborers employed in the gravel pits at Morris Plains, and who lived in a large shanty near the edge of the pit, celebrated the birthday of one of their number last night with serious results. When the jollification was at its height a kerosene lamp was upset. The straw used for bedding took fire, and the flames spread so rapidly the men had hardly time to escape with their lives. Seven hundred dollars which had been saved up by the Italians was burned.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

W. BOURKE COCKRAN REPLIES.

Anent Bryan's Utterances He Says that Events, and Not the Leaders, Will Make the Issue.

The statement was shown to W. Bourke Cockran yesterday which Mr. Bryan was reported to have made at Pawtucket, R. I., to the effect that he was as stanch in his support of free silver coinage at 16 to 1 as ever, and answering the announcement by Mr. Cockran that he would support the Nebraska statesman if he would eliminate free silver from his platform by saying that Mr. Cockran knew better than he did himself that he would not consent to anything in the shape of a true on his financial doctrine.

Mr. Cockran said: "I have never appealed to Mr. Bryan for a truce on silver, and I have little sympathy with such appeals. I repeat now that the issues of a campaign are not made by leaders, nor even by conventions, but by the course of events.

"Events have eliminated the silver question from this campaign. Events may or may not revive it as an issue four years hence; that possibility is not worth discussing. Events have made imperialism the one paramount question that can be settled by the next election.

"To say, therefore, that the silver question cannot play a decisive part in the next campaign is simply to express a belief that the election will turn upon the issues of 1900 and not upon the issues of 1896 or on those of 1904. The American people will vote this year directly on the question of imperialism, and this question will be the one decisive issue of this election, however much Mr. Bryan or the lesser politicians who have risen to sight by clinging to his skirts might prefer to conduct the campaign on some other issue."

Mr. Cockran said that the silver question, although it cannot be made the issue of the campaign, may yet exercise a powerful influence upon it by dividing the opponents of imperialism, and thus aiding the Republicans, who have in the furtherance of imperialism trampled the principles of the Declaration of Independence under foot.

"Nobody who knows Mr. Bryan," said Mr. Cockran, "can question that he would continue in all seasons and under all circumstances to advocate the free coinage of silver, but it is important to learn if he will accept the decision of the convention as to whether the coming election is the proper time for taking the judgment of the American people on the question embodied in the Chicago platform of 1896 or on the living issue which has arisen during the last two years."

TRAVELING MEN FOR VAN WYCK.

Want the Democratic Convention to Name Him for President.

With a membership of over 33,000 traveling men the Commercial Travelers and Hotel Men's Anti-Trust League has set out on its campaign to fight the trusts. The league has openly announced its intention to secure, if possible, the nomination of ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck of Brooklyn for President on the Democratic ticket, and will pledge its support to him during the campaign. Headquarters of the league have been established in the St. James Building, Twenty-fifth Street and Broadway.

An endless-chain system has been used to secure the large membership, and it is asserted that before Summer the membership will have become so large as to have a voice in determining the Presidential candidate. Eighty per cent. of the members are in the South and Middle West. William Hoge, Secretary and Treasurer of the league, in speaking yesterday of its plans and prospects, said:

"The league holds the trust question of paramount interest, exceeding in importance the money question. At the same time the mass of our members are soundmoney men. For that reason we favor the candidacy of Judge Van Wyck. That he is particularly well liked in the South and many parts of the West is evidenced by hundreds of letters we have received favoring him. We have received an unusually large number from Indiana. As between Bryan and McKinley, I have no hesitation in saying the league would support Bryan."

Mr. Hoge said that when Mr. Bryan was in the city the proposition to make Judge Van Wyck Bryan's running mate was discussed at a conference which Mr. Bryan attended.

In order to secure National legislation on the subject of trusts, the league is represented by a committee consisting of Joseph J. Willett, who launched the Van Wyck boom at Tammany Hall last Fourth of July; John R. McLean of The Cincinnati Enquirer, and Clark Howell of The Atlanta Constitution.

Sixty branches of the league have been established in as many cities, and the members propose to hold numerous mass meetings in the Fall and to take part in all the political parades they can.

A Bryan Vote in Slater's District.

The vote cast at the special election held in the Thirty-first Assembly District last Tuesday was canvassed by the Aldermen and Councilmen of New York County yesterday. The vote as officially announced was as follows: Samuel S. Slater, (Rep.,) 4,881; Leon Goldrich, (Dem.,) 4,042. Slater was then declared elected by a plurality of 839 votes. William Jennings Bryan received one vote in the Eleventh Election District, although he was ineligible for the office.

New Jersey State Officers Re-elected.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 30.—The Legislature in joint session to-day re-elected State Controller William S. Hancock and State Treasurer George B. Swain for a term of three years each. Both are Republicans and have already served two terms each. The Governor sent to the Senate the name of Samuel A. Atkinson for Prosecutor of Burlington County. The appointment ends a bitter factional contest for the position.

INTEMPERANCE IN INDIA.

Bipin Chandra Pal, a Hindu, Talks Before the National Temperance Society.

The National Temperance Society last night entertained Bipin Chandra Pal of the Anglo-India Temperance Society, a high caste Hindu who is at present on a lecture tour of the United States, at a reception in the society's hall at 3 West Eighteenth Street. Many prominent ministers of the city were present.

The guest of honor in a brief address said that he had come to America "to meet real Western thought, in the firm belief that in the future of India America would have a larger share." In common with all educated Indians, he said, he was grateful to England for the higher thought and the larger and nobler life which her Government had opened to India. But the English, he believed, could do no more for his country. As a suzerain power, he declared that England looked down upon the Indian peoples, and that this attitude was fatal to successful education.

Regarding the temperance question in India, he said that the problem had been solved thousands of years ago. Under the old Hindu law there had been five moral sins. The second of these was indulgence in strong drink, and the last association with a drunkard. Until the English came into power, he declared, the evil of strong drink had been almost unknown. Under English rule, however, intemperance has become one of India's greatest sins. The evil, he said, had been resisted by the educated and the high-caste Hindus, but it had a firm hold on the masses. The present excise law of the Indian Government, he declared, was a great political evil. He had been joined by many influential Hindus in a protest to the Government, asking that if they were not allowed to choose their own rulers, they at least be given liberty to free themselves from the evil of intemperance.

Medical Student Hit by a Train.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Jan. 30.—Harry Parke, a medical student, was returning home from college in New York last night, when, on alighting from the train, he was struck by the locomotive of an east-bound Royal Blue Line Express. He was thrown twenty feet and picked up unconscious. His shoulder was broken, several ribs fractured, and he received numerous bruises. It is thought he will recover.

Nicaraguan Minister Robbed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Report was made to the police to-day that Minister Lewis F. Corea of Nicaragua had been robbed of two fifty-dollar bills and a scarf-pin on a Pullman car while on his way to Washington from Jersey City.

B. Altman & Co.

LADIES' BOOTS. THIS DAY WEDNESDAY.

800 Pairs Ladies' Kid Boots, Button or Lace; widths, AA, A, B and C, . . $1.85

600 Pairs Ladies' Kid Button Boots with Kid Tips; widths, AA, A, B, C and D, . $2.75

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C. H. PEPPER'S LINOLEUM
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1,319-1,321 BROADWAY, HERALD SQUARE.

MONTANA LAWMAKER TALKS OF BRIBERY

But Says He Received No Money for Voting for Senator Clark.

WITNESS WON AT FARO BANK

Also Found $1,100 in His Room, Which He Thinks Was Thrown Through the Transom.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—When the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day adjourned its hearing of the charges made against Senator Clark of Montana in connection with his election to the United States Senate, it was understood that the defense would be prepared to proceed with its witnesses not later than Monday next. Mr. Campbell said he would have only one or two more witnesses, and, without stating how many men he would call, Mr. Faulkner said his witnesses would follow each other in rapid succession, and there would be no delays.

There was but one witness on the stand to-day. This was J. H. Geiger, who on a contest was given the seat of State Senator in the Montana Legislature, from Flathead County, at first occupied by Mr. Whiteside, who is one of the principal movers in the fight against Mr. Clark. Geiger voted for Clark, but he insisted that he did so only because the Republican caucus had declared for him.

He confessed to taking $3,600 in money home after the adjournment of the Legislature. Of this sum he claimed to have won from $1,500 to $1,800 playing faro, and to have found $1,100 of it in $100 bills in his room. This latter amount he thought had been left for him to influence him to vote against Bills 132 and 134, relating to corporations, on the proposition to pass them over the Governor's veto, but he did not know who had left it there. He thought the envelope must have been thrown through the transom of the room.

Geiger said he had received no money to vote for Mr. Clark, and while he admitted to having been approached with the view of bribing him on other propositions, he refused to give the names of persons who had talked with him, because to do so would incriminate himself.

Upon being questioned concerning his financial condition when he was nominated, he said it was "just moderate." He had been in the hotel business and had sold out; he could not remember just how much he received, but after much questioning said he thought the amount was about $25. He had also received $200 from his mother's estate and had borrowed about $300 for the campaign.

After he was given his seat he had voted twice for Leonard for Senator and then for W. A. Clark. Mr. Geiger hesitated considerably over a question as to what money he had deposited in the First National Bank at Kalispel during or since the session of the Legislature, but admitted that in May last he had bought a draft for $2,500, paying currency for it. He had afterward in August opened an account at that bank, depositing $800 in currency in the name of "John H. Geiger, agent." Since that time he had made other deposits and had borrowed from the bank $2,300.

"Some of the money I got at poker and the faro bank," he said, and added: "I don't remember whether I won any at poker—my experience was about even; but at faro bank I did."

"Did you win $2,000 at faro?"

"It's some short of $2,000, but at Helena and Butte together I think I quit about $1,500 or $1,800 ahead."

"You were a State Senator; did you not know it was a misdemeanor to play faro?"

"Well, I was about as conscientious in that matter as some other Montana officials."

"How do you explain the fact that you had so much better luck at faro after you entered the Legislature than before?" asked Senator Chandler of Mr. Geiger.

"Why, Senator," was the reply, "I didn't have. I had lived in Montana twenty-two years, and fell into the ways of the people soon after going there. I had frequently in the early days won more than I did after my election to the State Senate."

All told, Mr. Geiger said he had in his possession $3,600 when he reached Libby, after going home from the Legislature at Helena.

"Where did you get the amount that you have not already accounted for?"

"I can't tell without uncovering my private affairs."

"Do you decline to tell?" "I do."

The question as to where the money came from was repeated. The witness gazed at the ceiling for fully five minutes and at last said: "Where did I get it? Why, in Helena."

In reply to a question as to the source from which the money came, the witness said:

"I don't know. To be frank, there were other ways of getting money in Helena during the session of the Legislature. I was approached at different times to vote for different bills."

"Did you make any money in that way?"

"I don't know. I never sold my vote, but I got money."

Mr. Geiger said that it was common talk all over town that money could be had for votes against Bill 132 or Bill 134, but said he could not explain who had proposed paying him $1,100 for his vote without criminating himself, though still denying that he had sold his vote. After much questioning Senator Chandler elicited the fact that witness had bought property in Kalispel in his brother's name. Witness also admitted the purchase of lots and the construction of buildings on them at Libby.

Mr. Geiger said that he had not had any conversations concerning the Senatorial contest with Senator Clark prior to the latter's election to the Senate. He had visited the Senator's room once on the day of the Senator's election, but he said neither W. A. Clark, Mr. Wellcome, C. W. Clark, nor any of them, so far as he remembered, ever approached him in regard to his vote, but before he was seated he was frequently asked how he would vote if he should get his seat, and uniformly replied that his actions would be controlled entirely by the action of the Republican caucus.

SUBSIDY BILL IS OPPOSED.

John De Witt Warner, Representing the Reform Club, Is Heard.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The hearing on the Shipping bill before the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries was unusually spirited to-day, owing to the criticisms of the measure presented by John De Witt Warner of New York and some counter criticisms by members of the committee on a letter issued by the New York Reform Club, of which Mr. Warner is a prominent member. Mr. Warner opposed the bill section by section, urging that it gave bounties on gross tonnage instead of on the tonnage of goods carried. Chairman Grosvenor read the letter of the New York Reform Club, in which reference was made to the influences being brought to bear on Senators and members. Mr. Warner defended the letter, but members of the committee protested against its statements.

The letter of the Reform Club read by Mr. Grosvenor said, in part:

"Lobbyists in the employ of the prospective beneficiaries of the bounty have already carefully 'canvassed' Congress, which means that every 'approachable' Senator and Congressman has, by some kind of a promise or bribe, been 'reasoned' with and made to see the benefit of subsidies."

The letter also commented on the strength of the "subsidy lobby now in Congress," declaring it to be the "most effective lobby that ever infested our National capital."

Mr. Warner said he had not signed the letter, but it probably expressed the views of a majority of the club.

Mr. Fordney of Michigan, a member of the committee, hotly resented the statements of the letter, and declared:

"My opinion is that no man will make a statement that a Congressman can be bribed unless he be a thief himself."

Other members of the committee protested against the terms of the letter. Mr. Warner said, however, that he had not come to discuss the statements made, and he proceeded with his argument against the bill.

Chamber of Commerce Meeting.

The Chamber of Commerce, at its regular monthly meeting to-morrow, will take up some matters of importance. Chief among them is the consideration of the Subsidy Shipping bill before Congress. The committee to which this bill was referred has drafted a report which will be submitted, recommending a conservative course. It will approve the idea of reviving the American merchant marine, but will be general in its nature, and not urge the adoption of the particular measure before Congress. The Chamber will also enter a protest against the taking by Congress of the control of the pilotage system out of the State's hands.

SENATORS DISCUSS FILIPINOS.

Bacon Talks Three Hours for Self-Government—Teller Says Pacification Must Come First.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—For more than three hours to-day Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.,) occupied the attention of the Senate with a discussion of the Philippine question. His argument had for its basis his own resolutions referring to the Government's policy toward the Philippines. He maintained that the United States owed as much to the Filipinos as it does to the Cubans, to whom by resolution of Congress self-government had been promised, and he strongly urged that his resolutions declaring it to be the intention of this Government to confer the right of government upon the Filipinos be adopted as a means not only of terminating the war, but of extending to a struggling people justice and freedom.

A lively colloquy at one point occurred between Mr. Bacon and several other Senators. Mr. Spooner (Rep., Wis.,) inquired on what theory Mr. Bacon proposed a declaration of this Congress that could in any way bind subsequent Congresses.

Mr. Bacon responded that the same declaration which the Fifty-sixth Congress had made with reference to the Cubans ought to be made with reference to the Filipinos. Congress had the right to make such a declaration, even if it was not binding upon future Congresses.

Mr. Teller, (Sil. Rep., Col.,) the author of the Cuban resolution, said that it had been a matter of sincere regret that he had not incorporated in the resolutions the people of all Spanish possessions acquired by the United States in addition to the Cubans. He believed, however, that the United States stood before the world committed to the self-government of the Filipinos—that is, such self-government as they were capable of. He maintained that the pacification of the Islands must be the first object of the United States, however. He regretted that this pacification now must be by the sword.

SENATE HOLDS UP TREATIES.

Delay in Ratifying International Agreements Is Being Criticised at the Capital.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Senators who do not approve of the manifestly prolonged avoidance of pending treaties say that there is inexcusable indolence shown in the refusal of the Senate to take up and ratify the important treaties now pending, and that the neglect of the Puerto Rican situation in particular threatens to disturb and annoy the country. To this may be added the vexation probable among the nations with which the United States have been negotiating reciprocity treaties in the expectation that they would be ratified as soon as the Congress meets.

The Samoan treaty of partition is out of the way, but it is asserted that there is no present intention of taking up the treaties negotiated between the United States on the one hand and France, the British West Indies, and the Argentine Republic on the other.

The Hague treaty is another convention calling for prompt action. With that treaty approved of, obstacles would be removed and the President might find a way to approach the combatants in South Africa.

Senators who were asked about these treaties to-day said that it seemed as if the Administration had not fully made up its mind as to whether they were to be ratified or not. The French treaty, by its terms, must be ratified within eight months from its signature by the contracting parties. That limits the time of ratification to March 24. The Argentine convention provides for ratification in seven months, or by Feb. 10. The British treaties may be ratified within twelve months. The Senate has had them in hand for nearly two months and has done practically nothing toward ratifying them.

WANTS NUISANCES ABATED.

Mr. Muller Will Ask for a National Law to Relieve Staten Islanders from Smoke and Stenches.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Representative Muller of the Staten Island District will introduce to-morrow a bill for a purpose that interest a great many residents of Staten Island. It provides that no person or corporation shall maintain a nuisance in any State or Territory of the United States, either by the production of smoke or the creation of odors unpleasant or unhealthful to the people near such establishments, and that the United States courts shall have the power to inflict a penalty of $5,000 fine and ten years' imprisonment for an offense by a person, and a corporation shall pay from $10,000 to $20,000 for a violation of the law.

Mr. Muller says this legislation is needed to correct a bad state of things existing along the Kill Von Kull, where there are smoke-producing and smell-making factories manufacturing clouds of smoke and many abominable gases to float across the narrow stream and oppress the residents of Brighton and other towns along the Kill. New Jersey does not pay any heed to the remonstrances that are made, and the State of New York cannot exercise jurisdiction in New Jersey. Mr. Muller says he knows that the difficulties of smoke-consuming are not so great that every factory may not apply them, in order to gratify persons who do not like smoke and fumes.

"The trouble is," said Mr. Muller, "that if we do not correct the evil complained of by this bill, not only shall we lose all comfort of living on the North Shore, but others, who do not live there, but who would be drawn to Staten Island, will keep away on account of the smells and smoke, and thus the value of real estate will be impaired and the march of improvement will be arrested.

"I am informed that the smoke producers can with little expenditure apply apparatus to consume smoke, and the furnaces and other things that produce bad smells injurious to health can be as easily suppressed in Staten Island as they can be in Paris. At all events, I shall try to find a way to stop some vexatious nuisances from which I have been one of the sufferers."

WANT A WARSHIP BUILT HERE.

Brooklyn Representatives Present Arguments to Secretary Long.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—A delegation of Brooklyn Representatives, including Messrs. Fitzgerald, May, and Driggs, called at the Navy Department to-day to urge upon Secretary Long the propriety of providing for the construction of at least one first-class naval vessel at the New York Navy Yard.

The delegation argued that it would be of inestimable advantage in an emergency for the Government to have at command the services of such a nucleus of a naval construction force as would be secured through the employment at the navy yards of as many workingmen as could be profitably employed on one big naval vessel. Also the project would tend to standardize the navy yard force, the force at work on the new ship could be drawn upon whenever needed for repair work, and when the repairs were completed the men could be returned to the ship, thus avoiding the wholesale discharges that now occur.

Secretary Long agreed to consider carefully the arguments presented. But it was evident that he did not regard the suggestion as sound, rather fearing the large addition to the navy yard forces that would ensue if this application were granted, for the same privilege would have to be extended to the other navy yards.

Short Session in the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The House was in session only a little over an hour to-day, and business of minor importance was all that was transacted.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

The Senate yesterday provided by resolution that Feb. 22 Washington's Farewell Address shall be read to the Senate by Senator Foraker of Ohio.

A bill passed by the Senate yesterday grants a pension of $50 a month to Annie E. Brumby, mother of Admiral Dewey's Flag Lieutenant.

W. V. Sullivan, recently elected Senator from Mississippi, was sworn in yesterday.

The House River and Harbor Committee reached a formal determination yesterday not to present a River and Harbor bill at the present session of Congress.

SHIPWRECKED CREWS IN PORT.

Survivors of the Schooners B. W. Morse and Charles B. Leet Rescued After Fearful Struggle at Sea.

The crews of two wrecked vessels were brought into port yesterday, each with a tale to tell of losing battles with howling winds and pounding seas. The Ward Line steamer City of Washington, from Cuban ports by way of Nassau, brought Capt. Newbury and three distressed seamen of the schooner B. W. Morse, which was abandoned on Jan. 21 in a water-logged condition after the survivors of the crew had been taken off by the Ward Line steamer Saratoga and landed at Nassau. Two of the Morse's crew lost their lives in that storm.

The schooner Anne Lord, from Fernandina, Fla., brought into port as passengers Capt. Rollins and five seamen of the schooner Charles B. Leet, bound to New York from Norfolk, which was abandoned in a water-logged and sinking condition last Sunday off the Jersey coast, the Anne Lord rescuing the crew.

The B. W. Morse sailed from Jacksonville for San Juan, Puerto Rico, on Jan. 16. Two days later she ran into the teeth of a howling gale from the southeast. After setting from this point for a day, the wind suddenly shifted to south-southwest and west, thus kicking up a tremendous cross sea, in which the schooner labored and strained heavily, until the inevitable leak was sprung.

The pumps were manned, but the seams opened in an ever-increasing number of places and the seamen worked until exhausted. The water gained steadily in the hold, and at frequent intervals green seas swept completely over the craft. Everything on the deck was carried away, and for forty-eight hours the schooner rolled and pitched, scudding along before the gale under bare poles. On the morning of the 20th, the gale having moderated to some extent, two seamen, named Peter McNamara and Charles Wessels, ventured on deck. They were immediately caught by a big sea and swept over the side like chips over a waterfall. They were never seen again. The pumps were kept going feebly by the remaining seamen, but the water kept gaining. Throughout the next night the Captain and his men labored, while the doomed vessel slowly settled.

On the 21st the steamer Saratoga hove in sight, and, launching her boat, rescued the crew after much difficulty, landing them at Nassau, where the City of Washington later picked them up. The B. W. Morse registered 440 tons and hailed from Bath, Me. She was built in 1879.

The story of the wreck of the Charles B. Leet is very similar to that of the Morse, except that none of the Leet's crew was lost. The Leet left Norfolk for New York with lumber on Jan. 22. She made fair weather of it until last Thursday, when the northwest gale, that has already wrought so much havoc on and off the North Atlantic Coast, struck her. Capt. Rollins, finding his vessel overpowered by the gigantic seas sweeping over her bows, put about and tried to run to the southward. He lost his spanker in this operation, and the schooner became unmanageable. The seas made a plaything of her. Soon her seams began to open. Her deck load worked loose, and for three days the men played a losing game at the pumps.

On Sunday the Anne Lord hove in sight and took off the crew. The Leet at this time was in latitude 38.18, longitude 73.23. The vessel's bows were under water and there were three feet of water in her cabin.

COUPLE CHARGED WITH LARCENY

Alleged that Their Trunks, Held for Debt, Contained Wood.

Lebretto Brambilla and his wife, Rosa, who were arrested and subsequently released several days ago on a charge of grand larceny made by Viola Louise of 347 West Forty-fourth Street, were again arraigned in the West Side Court yesterday morning on a charge of petit larceny under Miss Louise's complaint.

She alleges that the two Brambillas, who were associated with her in a theatrical project, attempted to make away with her trunks, containing costumes worth $400. They were intercepted by a detective at the Fall River Line pier. It is alleged that they also stole a sealskin sack from Mrs. Morton, their landlady, at 418 West Forty-third Street, and that they contracted a debt of $50 at the Hotel America, Irving Place and Fifteenth Street, leaving a telescope and trunks containing blocks of wood and junk, as security for payment.

The Brambillas were held by Magistrate Mott for examination Friday. It was said that still other complaints would be brought against the couple. Mrs. Brambilla said in court that she was a Cuban, whose family had been murdered by Spanish soldiers in the late Cuban revolution.

THEFTS AT PRATT INSTITUTE.

Alleged Overcoat Thief Held—Many Robberies Reported.

Through the arrest of Arthur Robbins, twenty years old, of 186 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday, it came to light that the students of Pratt Institute have been the victims of many robberies during the past two months. Within that period more than a dozen thefts have been committed at the institution. Overcoats left in the wardrobe have been the especial prey of the thieves.

Young Robbins was accused in the Adams Street Police Court yesterday of stealing an overcoat belonging to a student at the institute. Robbins denied the theft. He said that he had been traveling with a burlesque company which was stranded at Highland Falls, N. Y. He was held for examination.

Fire in Cotton Cargo.

The Old Dominion steamship Princess Anne came into port yesterday morning with fire in her forward hold. The fire was discovered in the cotton cargo, while the vessel was passing the Highlands at midnight, and Capt. Davis gave orders to steam with all speed to the dock at Pier 36 North River, which she reached at 2 o'clock in the morning. Steam was injected into the forward hold, and on reaching the dock the crew and longshoremen were put to work getting out the coton bales. About fifty bales of cotton were injured. The damage to the vessel was slight. The twenty passengers did not know of the fire until they were leaving the ship.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Second Lieut. James M. Loud, recently appointed, with rank from Dec. 1, is assigned to the Seventh Infantry, Company L, and will proceed Feb. 12 to Fort Wayne, Mich., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty and instruction.

A board of officers, to consist of Col. John I. Rodgers, Fifth Artillery; Capt. Charles G. Treat, Seventh Artillery, and First Lieut. Isaac N. Lewis, Seventh Artillery, is appointed to meet at the War Department Feb. 1, for the purpose of considering and reporting upon all the details deemed desirable in harbor charts for use by the coast artillery for the information of the Chief of Engineers.

Second Lieut. Edmund S. Sayer, Jr., recently appointed, with rank from Dec. 1, is assigned to the Twenty-first Infantry, and will proceed to Governors Island and report to the commanding General, Department of the East, for assignment to duty temporarily and for instruction until the departure of the transport Sumner for the Philippine Islands. He will be assigned to duty with recruits on that transport, and upon his arrival at Manila will proceed to join his regiment. Lieut. Sayer will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander.

The retirement from active service Jan. 29 of Col. Edwin M. Coates, Seventh Infantry, by operation of law, is announced.

Capt. Edwin F. Glenn, Twenty-fifth Infantry, is relieved from duty with the Cook's Inlet exploring expedition, and will proceed to San Francisco and report to the commanding General, Department of California, for further orders. Capt. William W. Robinson, Jr., Assistant Quartermaster, will receipt to Capt. Glenn for the steamship Duchesnay, now laid up at Tyoonok, Alaska, and for the public property aboard of that steamship, for which Capt. Glenn is accountable.

A board of survey, to consist of Major John W. Pullman, Quartermaster, and First Lieut. Joseph L. Donovan, Eleventh Infantry, is appointed to meet at the Jeffersonville depot of the Quartermaster's Department, Jeffersonville, Ind., from time to time, at the call of the senior member thereof, for the purpose of examining and reporting upon such Quartermaster's stores as may be presented to the board during the remainder of the present calendar year.

A board of survey, to consist of Capt. John R. Williams, Seventh Artillery; First Lieut. Clint C. Hearn, Seventh Artillery, and Second Lieut. Philip R. Ward, Seventh Artillery, is appointed to meet at the War Department Jan. 31, for the purpose of examining and reporting upon certain Quartermaster's supplies receipted for by Passed Assistant Surgeon George Tully Vaughan, Marine Hospital Service, late Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, in the first quarter of the fiscal year 1899, and for which no vouchers were furnished by him showing the disposition made of the property.

Navy.

Civil Engineer L. M. Cox is ordered to duty at the navy yard, New York, Feb. 10.

BILL FOR OFFICIAL REFEREES.

Justice McAdam Favors Senator Ford's Measure, but Majority Is Said to be Against It.

It is believed that certain members of the legal profession are already at work against the bill introduced by State Senator Ford providing for official referees. The bill, which was introduced in the Senate on Monday, provides for an amendment of the Code of Civil Procedure so as to authorize the Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the First Department to select from among the attorneys and counselors of the Supreme Court residing in the district, who have practiced there at least ten years, such number of official referees as they may deem necessary, but not to exceed fifty, who shall act as referees in all actions or proceedings pending in the First Judicial District.

All but one of the Justices refused yesterday to talk about the proposed measure. It was stated that a circular letter from an attorney had been received by each of the Justices, and that the majority of the latter had agreed not to express any opinion upon the bill at present. It was added, however, that the general opinion of the Justices is against the proposed change.

Justice McAdam is in favor of the bill, and expressed his views with regard to it. He also believes that the generality of lawyers favor it. He said:

"I am very much in favor of the measure, but you must understand that I am only speaking for myself. There is nothing more injurious to a court than to have the power of dispensing patronage. By the passage of this bill, references would have to go to one of the official referees appointed under the act, and these referees would take the place of the old Masters in Chancery, who, prior to the Constitution of 1845, had charge of such business in the State. The measure is certainly reform in the right direction.

"The bill does not assume to take from the courts the power of appointing referees, but merely regulates the manner of their appointment, hence it is not open to any constitutional objection. The author of the bill, whoever he is, has evidently consulted the interests of the bar, for it has evidently emanated from the legal profession, an intelligent body of men, who usually know what is best for litigants."

THINKS THE MEASURE IS UNJUST.

A Reader Says It Is Unfair to Thousands of Lawyers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I venture to direct the attention of THE TIMES to the bill introduced in the Legislature yesterday conferring on the Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in this city the great and extraordinary power of appointing fifty referees, to whom the courts shall refer all cases hereafter to be tried before referees. I am confident that when the bill is considered it will be found vicious in principle, unjust in operation, and unwarranted in fact or the actual condition of the existing law relating to references and referees, and hence will be strenuously opposed by THE TIMES and all others who perceive the numerous objections to it.

The proposed law, no doubt, had its origin in the senseless attack made by a so-called "investigating committee" that sat in this city recently upon what they called the abuses of the referee system. Such "abuses" upon investigation proved to consist in the appointment by the judges of lawyers as referees who were their friends or were recommended to them by the leaders of the political party that commonly (not always) administers the city Government. That was all. Not a single instance of fraud, wrong, injustice, or incapacity in the persons so appointed was shown or even asserted, nor was it claimed that the referees who owed their appointment to such causes were in any degree less competent or efficient than others who could be chosen, and who would give the fruit and results of many years of labor in the profession to working as referees for the munificent sum of $10 "for each day actually spent in the business of the reference." (Code of Civil Procedure, Section 3,296.) No other ground of attack upon the existing system has ever been heard of.

To remedy this so-called evil, then, the law mentioned is proposed. Regarding it in principle it rather confirms than removes the evil. It gives the Justices of the Appellate Division (who are all Democrats) the power of giving what are really Judgeships to fifty of their friends, with no other limitation on their right of selection than that the appointees must be ten years in practice and reside in the city. It is manifest that such a law cannot be justified on any ground heretofore alleged to exist for the necessity of a change. I have not a copy of the proposed law as yet, and my information as to its terms is derived wholly from the synopsis of it published in THE TIMES of to-day, but enough of it is given to show its obnoxious features.

Every lawyer who reads it at once asks himself why the power of appointment is limited to the Justices of the Appellate Division, two of whom, by the way, are country Judges, and have no interest in or knowledge of the bar in this city? Why should not the other seventeen Justices of the Supreme Court in this district have some voice or choice in the selection of the men to whom they are daily to send for trial cases involving vast interests? And how will official referees, secure in their office for a term of years, be an improvement on those appointed under the present system? Will they work harder and for longer hours, charge less, and decide any more correctly the cases sent them?

Another highly objectionable feature in the proposed law is the requirement that the referees to be appointed shall actually reside in this district, i. e., the Borough of Manhattan. That is an unjust discrimination against thousands of lawyers whose homes are in Brooklyn and the suburbs, yet who belong wholly to and practice at the bar in this city only.

There are many other objections that can be cogently urged against this extraordinary piece of legislation, but I think the foregoing remarks sufficiently show that it is unjust and unwarrantable, and should be opposed by THE TIMES as such.

TENTH NEW JERSEY.

New York, Jan. 30, 1900.

A BRIDE-ELECT'S COMPLAINT.

Charges Her Fiance with Striking Her in His Office.

Miss Johanna Albers, a woman living at 250 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, fifty-five years old, gray-haired and plainly dressed, was a complainant in the Harlem Police Court yesterday afternoon against William A. Moore, a well-dressed and good-loking man of thirty-three years, whom she accused of having struck her during a quarrel over the postponement of an alleged engagement to marry her.

Miss Albers said that she had met Moore eight months ago, and that he had made repeated declarations of love, both verbally and in writing, borrowing in the meantime various sums of money to set himself up in business in a suite of offices at 10 Broadway. In all, Miss Albers alleged, he had received $917 from her, and the two became engaged to marry in December. Moore failed to appear on the day set for the wedding, however, and after waiting several weeks, Miss Albers called on him Friday at his office. It was during her remonstrances at his delay that the alleged assault took place. At the request of Moore's attorney, the case was adjourned until to-day. Moore was paroled by Magistrate Flammer.

$20 LEFT TO ABRAHAM GRUBER.

Why He Prefers that His Friends Should Not Hear of It.

A legacy of $20 left to Abraham Gruber by the will of a former client, Mrs. Esther Aaron of 272 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, drew a number of Mr. Gruber's friends to his office yesterday with inquiries as to what he was going to do with it. Mr. Gruber said he had loaned that amount of money to Mrs. Aaron a year or more ago. He was much surprised when he heard of her death.

Speaking afterward to a reporter, he said: "I would be just as well satisfied if nothing about this were printed, because if all my friends hear I really have $20 they'll demand a treat all round."

POLICEMAN BADLY INJURED.

Benjamin Harrison Found Lying on the Sidewalk Unconscious.

Patrolman Benjamin Harrison of the Fifth Street Station was found suffering from concussion of the brain and a possible fracture of the skull at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning on the sidewalk in front of 109 East Ninth Street. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital unconscious. No one was found by the police who could tell how he came by his injuries.

Harrison left the police station soon after midnight to go to his home at 334 West Seventeenth Street. William Brown, the keeper of the saloon in front of which Harrison was found, said the policeman had not been in his place. It is thought the policeman received his injuries by falling on a slippery section of the pavement.

College Women Meet.

The College Women's Club gave at Sherry's last evening a benefit concert and subscription dance for the benefit of the scholarship fund. Among the patronesses were Mmes. Benjamin S. Church, Angus Cameron, R. Ogden Doremus, Charles H. Eaton, Josiah M. Fiske, Marcellus Hartley, Charles Harvey Hartman, Henry Bridges Hebert, Joseph F. Knapp, Ruth Lawrence, Josiah Taylor Marean, John Middleberger, Russell Sage, R. L. Pinkus, Samuel McComb, James Robert McKee, Roger A. Pryor, N. W. Vanderpoel, Van Buren Vanderpoel, and Joshua Wilbour. The affair was largely attended and a considerable sum was realized.

Pet Dog Causes $20,000 Damage.

Henry Saul's and John Crowley's hotels, at Jackson Boulevard and Maple Avenue, North Beach, were destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The fire, which started in Crowley's Hotel, was caused by a pet dog overturning a lighted lamp. The damage was about $20,000.

Celebrate Their Golden Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Steinmetz of Whitney Avenue and Eighth Street, Elmhurst, Queens Borough, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage Monday evening. A repetition of the ceremony of fifty years ago was performed, the couple's children and grandchildren acting as attendants.

Coler Opposed to Pension Bill.

Controller Coler said yesterday that he did not approve of Assemblyman De Graw's bill for pensioning city employes who had seen thirty years' service. "While there are many men in the city's employ," said the Controller, "who doubtless deserve a pension, yet the condition of the city's finances at present is not such as to warrant the passage of such a bill."

Our ads. are not published in the fiction column of the newspaper, nor do they belong there. The fame of our name is truth. This is proved at our Remnant Sale. Suits formerly $20.00 to $40.00, now $14.00. Trousers formerly $5.00 to $10.00, now $4.00. Our Dress and Tuxedo suits, silk lined throughout, at $30.00, set the standard of excellence. The up-to-date Raglan, made of gray Moule cheviot, skeleton, $25.00; silk lined, $30.00.

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PECULIAR WILL SET ASIDE.

Estate of Woman Who Feared Being Buried Alive Contested.

Louisa H. Memmler, an old lady, who died last June, was so fearful of trances that she took extra precautions against premature interment. She directed in her will that her physician, Dr. L. Hibbe, remove her heart after death, to make certain that she was really dead, and she insisted then upon being cremated. Albert Hauser, a friend of hers, promised to see that her requests were attended to, and as a reward Mrs. Memmler bequeathed to him the small property she had.

When she died Hauser filed a will, which she had draw up, making him her heir, but on the day the probate papers were returnable Ernest Memmler, a relative of Mrs. Memmler, applied to the Surrogate for relief. He said that Mrs. Memmler had made a later will, in which the same conditions as to the disposition of her body were insisted upon, and making him her heir. The original will, he explained, had been lost or stolen, but he brought witnesses to prove that such a will had been made.

When the matter came up before Surrogate Fitzgerald on Monday, Mr. Memmler's attorney declared that Hauser, who had obtained possession of the small estate when Mrs. Memmler died, had left the city, taking everything with him.

Surrogate Fitzgerald granted the application of the second legatee that the first will be dismissed.

The Wanamaker Store

Were We the Boers of '76?

Some say "Yes," some say "No."

Many believe that the South African War closely parallels our Revolutionary War. Many believe the parallel isn't close at all—that it's merely imaginary.

How many know enough about it to be entitled to a belief, anyhow? Mighty few.

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HINDERING RAPID TRANSIT.

At last the joint committee of the Municipal Assembly has consented to give a hearing on the tunnel under the East River connecting the heart of the business down-town district of Manhattan with Brooklyn and Long Island. At this hearing on Monday the testimony was ample that the opinion of Brooklyn is unanimous for this project, and that it would be of the greatest advantage to the entire community. The project has been before the Assembly for over six months, and this is the first sign of the slightest attention to it. It will be nothing less than an outrage if it is not now acted on favorably.

It might be supposed that the delay of the Assembly is due to its caution as to spending public money. It is nothing of the kind. No public money is asked for. A company has been organized in connection with the Long Island Railroad Company that is prepared to take up the work at its own exclusive expense and carry it promptly to completion without a cent of cost to the taxpayers. The benefits to be counted on are very great. The route of the tunnel road is from the neighborhood of the junction of Cortlandt Street and West Broadway in nearly a direct line to the City Hall in Brooklyn and then to the Flatbush Avenue Station of the Long Island Railroad, at the corner of Atlantic Avenue. From there the road, mostly sunken, runs out to Jamaica and along the line of the Long Island Railroad, with its branches reaching the entire section of the island lying east and south of Brooklyn.

The construction of the system would bring within easy and prompt reach of the business part of New York a healthy, attractive, and convenient region capable of furnishing homes at little cost for many hundred thousand people. It would immediately relieve the pressure on the Brooklyn Bridge and the lines connecting with it. It would secure the removal of the surface tracks from Atlantic Avenue which now practically cut off the southern half of the Borough of Brooklyn from the rest of its territory and check the growth of a large area. And all this would be accomplished, as we have said, without the expenditure of a dollar of the taxpayers' money and without the creation of any exclusive privilege. It is the one great advantage of a tunnel under the river that it cannot be a monopoly, as a bridge to a considerable extent necessarily is, and as a surface line on the street or a tunnel line under it is. We do not pretend to understand the motives of the long delay that has taken place as to this project in the Municipal Assembly, but they cannot be reasonable, and now that the matter has been at last taken up action should promptly follow. All that is asked is the approval of the Assembly, and that should not be withheld.

WHY ANY PUBLIC MEETINGS?

That was very good counsel which Capt. MAHAN gave to the American public through our columns the other day. It was not to hold any meetings, either of sympathy or of indignation, with reference to the war going on in South Africa. Capt. MAHAN avowed his own sympathy to be with the British. He has not, we believe, been tempted with an invitation to join any public meeting of British sympathizers. But we have no doubt his fortitude would be quite proof against that temptation. And his example and his precept may safely be commended to the sympathizers with the Boers who have been holding public meetings.

For what is the object of public meetings in a case like this? Of course, it may be mere humanity. And that is a most respectable motive. If the Americans in London who have been fitting out a hospital ship had only stipulated that it should be equally available to the sick and wounded on each side, their action would have been most exemplary to neutrals. It is true that wounded Boers are not very likely to reach a ship. But the relief of human suffering, in whatever cause incurred, so only it be not by the blame of the individual sufferer, is a mission sacred and not invidious. Meetings for this purpose could excite no criticism at all.

But meetings to relieve the sufferings of the sufferers on one side, in a conflict like this, are on a different footing, and much more meetings held to express sympathy with one side. This latter has been the chief object of all the public meetings held in this country about the war in South Africa, for it is not to be supposed that the orators, who do undoubtedly greatly enjoy the sound of their own voices, have gone to the expense of hiring halls in order to procure themselves that enjoyment. Now, the mere expression of sympathy does perhaps no good and certainly little harm. We are all doing it every day, in conversation, in newspaper articles, in speeches in Congress, where, indeed, it involves a certain responsibility, as anybody short of a Mason must acknowledge. Whether this sort of expression be commendable or not, there is no way of stopping it.

But a public meeting which limited itself to the expression of sympathy would be a tame and pointless public meeting. As a matter of fact, the public meetings thus far have had for their ostensible object to get the Government to "do something." The only object they can attain is to embarrass the Government. Accordingly, when these things make their appearance in Congress, "the common sense of most" sends them to the graveyard of a committee. When they are produced at public meetings, this disposition is not possible.

For instance, at the pro-Boer meeting here night before last, it was resolved that the President should be requested or "demanded" to offer his mediation between the combatants, whether anybody invited him to do so or not. That simply means that the President should expose himself to be snubbed by both contending parties. The snubbing would be administered in civil language, without doubt. It would be an international offense to Great Britain for him to open negotiations with the South African Republic over which she claims suzerainty. Still, suppose the British notification that Great Britain was at war with her vassal released him from that punctilio. What would happen? The Boers would doubtless tell him that they would make peace on the basis of their recognition by Great Britain as "an international sovereign State." The British would doubtless tell him that they were willing to make peace on the basis of British supremacy in South Africa and the right of Great Britain to interfere whenever she chose, and as far as she chose, in the affairs of the Boer States. That is an "irrepressible conflict." Neither side will recede from its position until it is driven from it by force of arms. The President would simply have exposed himself to the contempt not only of the combatants, but of all the rest of mankind. This is a position in which no patriotic American can desire to place the President of the United States. Yet it is the position in which these unthinking sympathizers try to put the President, when they ask him to force his mediation upon the notice of the combatants. Doubtless, when both sides are willing to accept his mediation, they will let him know. Very possibly, he has already let them know, through the proper channels, that his good offices are at their service. To try to bully him by public meetings into forcing himself upon two fighters as a peacemaker is to do a silly and unpatriotic thing.

THE OLD IDOLS.

W. J. BRYAN kept pretty mum about silver while he was in this city, but in the outlying districts he sits publicly at the feet of his old idols and worships them.

In his speech at Fawtucket he said that he had no doubt that the time would come "when the principles of the Chicago platform will be a part of the law of the United States."

At the Providence meeting he said:

> I have been advised by some gold Democrats to drop the silver question, and several prominent Democrats who bolted the regular ticket in 1896 announce that they will return to the fold if the financial issue is not brought forward. I am opposed to dropping the silver issue as long as a handful of English bankers dominate the financial policy of this Nation.

To a newspaper man who asked him for a statement of his views upon Mr. W. BOURKE COCKRAN'S overtures for a coalition on the basis of anti-imperialism to the front and free silver to the rear, he replied:

> I am as stanch a supporter of the 16 to 1 doctrine as ever. I will not consent to anything in the shape of a truce, and Mr. COCKRAN knows that better than I do.

There is no room for delusions about W. J. BRYAN. No man can honestly misunderstand his position. He stands for everything that he stood for in 1896, for the fifty-cent dollar, for the broken faith and dishonor of the Nation, for the freedom of riot, for the packing of the Supreme Court, and for a Government administered upon the principles of ALTGELD, TILLMAN, DEBS—and BRYAN.

Any gold Democrat and anti-McKinley Republican who is willing to put up with these things for the sake of an opportunity to express his dissent from the Administration's view of its duty in the Philippines chooses knowingly and deliberately the path of danger. He shows bad judgment if he is honest about it, bad faith if he is not. Either way he goes to his destruction.

THE GOVERNOR'S SENSIBLE COURSE.

Gov. ROOSEVELT has commended himself to the confidence of the business community and of serious men of affairs everywhere by his refusal to further the aims of the persons who are trying to injure the State Trust Company by public and sensational attacks. The attorney who represents the attacking party has recently written two letters to the Superintendent of the Banking Department demanding certain records of the department and assuming toward the Superintendent and toward the Governor a swaggering tone of menace and browbeating that [illegible] the high motives of public policy by which these gentlemen profess to be actuated. To the last letter addressed to him Superintendent KILBURN declines to make any reply, characterizing it as "a tissue of falsehoods" so far as it impugns his motives, and declaring that, "like the former one, it was evidently written for publication and not with the expectation of the writer that it would be answered." Gov. ROOSEVELT is reported in our Albany dispatches as saying "that he would have considered any charges from reputable sources, but he would not take into consideration any letter or charges sent first to the newspapers or used publicly for purposes of oppression."

The soundness and good sense of the Governor's position become evident the moment the nature of the continued attacks upon the trust company is understood. The present situation is this: The State Trust Company has been examined both by the Superintendent of Banks and by the officers of the Clearing House Association, and is found and declared to be solvent and prosperous, with an unimpaired capital of $1,000,000 and a surplus of $1,000,000. Second, the Superintendent of the Banking Department and the officers of the trust company have fully complied with the law by taking the steps indicated by the results of the examination. The demands of the law and of financial and business security have been fully obeyed, and no public or prudential reason exists for further action. Yet the assaulting party demands the records and insists that the Attorney General shall begin proceedings to wind up the affairs of the company. It is very apparent that their extraordinary course is prompted by some other motive than a desire to protect their interests as shareholders in the company. Whatever may be their purpose, the warfare they are conducting is not to the Governor's taste. His refusal to join in such a shady enterprise is characteristic of the man.

Persons who have attended the daily sessions of the newspaper trial of the State Trust Company must have wondered whether the law had anything to do with the matter. It happens that the statutes do apply, and their provisions are unusually clear and specific. Section 18 of Article I. of the banking law provides for proceedings against delinquent banking corporations. We quote from that section:

> If it shall appear to the Superintendent that any such corporation or banker has violated its charter or any law of this State, or is conducting business in an unsafe or unauthorized manner, he shall, by an order under his hand and official seal, addressed to such corporation or banker, direct a discontinuance of such illegal or unsafe practices, and conformity with the requirements of its charter, and with safety and security in its transactions.

When the examination revealed one loan that was excessive and unauthorized Superintendent KILBURN addressed to the company the notice prescribed by law. Its receipt was promptly acknowledged by the officers of the company and the loan was paid off. The Superintendent was informed that it had been paid. It is evident that at that point the law had been complied with. The further provisions of Section 18 relate to proceedings by the Attorney General to wind up the company, as in the case of insolvent corporations. But plainly no such action was called for here, for both examinations showed the company to be perfectly solvent and possessed of a surplus of a million dollars. The Superintendent had done his duty, the law exacted nothing more, no interests of a proper and public nature demanded any further action. The Governor and Mr. KILBURN very justly refuse to let the executive power be used for a private and evidently malicious purpose. It is not to the interest of the financial community that the methods pursued toward the State Trust Company should have official approval and encouragement. An institution might be perfectly solvent and safe and yet go down before such public and persistent assaults.

AMERICAN SCHOOL IN ROME.

It is some five years now since there was established the American School of Classical Studies in Rome. As it is not the habit of our country to support institutions of this sort at the expense of the public Treasury—a wise policy undoubtedly—the school was necessarily something of an experiment and planned on a modest scale. It has been singularly successful in the quality and extent of its work, and already its graduates are engaged in active work in more than a dozen of the colleges of the land, including Columbia, Yale, Michigan, Dartmouth, Bryn Mawr, and Chicago.

It is now proposed by the Archaeological Institute, with which the school is closely affiliated, and by the Presidents of the various colleges that have encouraged and aided in the work, to raise a fund to place the school on a solid and permanent basis. The following statement is sufficient indorsement of the school, and evidence that the contributions asked for will serve a proper purpose:

> It is our belief that the School of Classical Studies in Rome supplies a positive need. With its companion school in Athens it serves as a bond of union in the highest pursuits between our American universities and colleges. It offers opportunities for advanced studies in the fields of classics, Christian archaeology, and the Renaissance, such as cannot be provided in this country. Lacking this study, American students and teachers of these branches of learning cannot equal those of England and the Continent. We believe it to be an important addition to the resources of the higher education in America.
>
> CHARLES W. ELIOT, President of Harvard University;
> ARTHUR TWINING HADLEY, President of Yale University;
> FRANCIS L. PATTON, President of Princeton University;
> DANIEL C. GILMAN, President of the Johns Hopkins University;
> WILLIAM R. HARPER, President of the University of Chicago;
> SETH LOW, President of Columbia University;
> CHARLES C. HARRISON, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania;
> JAMES B. ANGELL, President of University of Michigan;
> JACOB G. SCHURMAN, President of Cornell University.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Probable as it is that a large majority of the people in Flushing and practically all of its property owners heard with some degree of regret the news that Mrs. BALLINGTON BOOTH intended to establish in the town a home for ex-convicts, only a few of the residents have ventured upon active and avowed opposition to the execution of her plan, and these few have met with complete failure in the effort to incite their fellow-citizens to boycott the philanthropical lady. The lecture which she delivered Monday evening was well attended, and her account of the success and safety with which a similar asylum had been conducted in another reluctant town was heard with respectful and more or less hopeful attention. This is just what was to have been expected, and though the protesting Flushingites will doubtless continue to believe in the reality of their grievance against the woman whom they charge with a "fanatical disregard for private rights," she has nothing whatever to apprehend from their antagonism. The fact is that not she but they have brought a "stigma" on Flushing. For Mrs. BOOTH has won general confidence as a wise and practical woman, as well as a well-intentioned one, and there is something extremely repugnant in the thought that there are people who, through fear of a little personal inconvenience, would stand in the way of her unquestionably beneficent work. There is a fatal weakness in the position of her would-be boycotters in Flushing. They admit frankly that Mrs. BOOTH'S endeavors to aid ex-convicts are highly commendable, and offer to assist her to the extent of their power—if she will only conduct her operations out of their sight and hearing! The cynical selfishness of this is altogether too obvious, and those who display it will get no sympathy even from people who feel in their hearts that they, too, might object to jail birds for near neighbors.

—Efforts are making in Western Pennsylvania to combine into one great body all the organizations of German-Americans, so called, in that part of the State. The aggregate membership of these societies is said to be considerably over 100,000, and the promoters of the scheme expect to accomplish many and important objects when they get it in working order. As to just what the objects are, the leaders in the movement are somewhat reticent, and when inquiries on that point are pressed they talk vaguely about the passage of "more liberal laws." It is hard to believe that there are in Western Pennsylvania or anywhere else in the United States a considerable body of citizens whose interests are different from the interests of other citizens, or that an organization for political action can accomplish praiseworthy ends in this country if it limits its membership to persons presumably unlike other Americans in nothing except the birthplace of themselves or their parents. And what has that accident to do with the essentials of Americanism? "German-American" is a term with a legitimate ethnological significance, but its bearing on the passage of our laws is not, or at least ought not to be, at all obvious. Whatever may be the solution of this rather unpleasant mystery, the attempts at combination are marked by vigor and enthusiasm, and the meetings to further them are frequent and large. At one held in Pittsburg on Sunday there was an abundant flow of eloquence, and most of it was devoted to the suggestion of substitutes for "Puritanism," whatever that may be. It was announced, moreover, that the central part of the State had already been carefully organized, and that in June next a convention of delegates from all parts of Pennsylvania would be held.

—Judging from a letter which Mr. ERVING WINSLOW has sent to The Boston Herald, that amiable exponent of sublimated wisdom contemplates some sort of a revolution whereby the governmental methods of the United States may be changed, at least for once, more like those of England. Mr. WINSLOW has observed, it seems, that a "colonial policy" has been added to the things which the American idea or something represents, and the anti-imperialists want to have their say before said policy is put into any definite shape. "Their contention," he declares, referring of course to his league, "is that the people should have an opportunity of expressing directly their will concerning so serious an innovation—that is, of course, in the way provided by the Constitution for its amendment. Failing this opportunity, which is not offered or even suggested by the party which proposes to establish it by violence, (because the party did not come into power upon this issue, and has, therefore, no pretense even of a delegated authority to deal with it,) it must inevitably force itself upon the people as the one vital and transcendant question of the next Presidential campaign." This is not a particularly perspicuous sentence, but barring a little confusion among the "its" there is no great fault to be found with it. The conclusion is more eloquent, and almost anybody can understand what Mr. WINSLOW is driving at. "Dare any deny," he asks, "their right to be heard, or the probability that they will demand to be heard, before this tremendous question is settled? Neither the attempts by the Administration organs to minimize it, nor the efforts of the opposition to give prominence to what are all comparatively insignificant matters, will prevent the intelligent people of the United States from discriminating that imperialism and anti-imperialism are the alternatives placed before them this year." We like especially Mr. WINSLOW'S use of "discriminate" as a transitive verb. Few people dare do that, and courage is always admirable.

—Rio Janeiro and Santos, according to what seems to be an official report, are now free from the plague, and there is no longer any need for quarantine against those ports. If the report is true as well as official, it is certainly most encouraging, and warrants the hope that Western countries have little to fear from the disease that has worked so much harm in the Far East. Santos has always been a breeding place for yellow fever, and Rio's reputation is not much better. If the plague, after getting a foothold in places where even the rudiments of sanitary science were mostly neglected, can be conquered and put to flight, it will never make more than the shortest stay in a city where the art of keeping clean receives a reasonable amount of attention. But Rio and Santos have been no more successful than several Japanese towns, and in Portugal the ravages of the malady were not so serious as an average epidemic of typhoid. The plague is terrible, no doubt, but the prospects are that neither in Europe nor America will it ever claim victims at anything like the rate it has in China and India, and panic fears of its approach are unjustified.

COLD CARS AND NO SHELTER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Last Friday afternoon, after riding in an unheated Boulevard (Broadway) trolley car (No. 226 or 227, I forget which,) from Fifty-ninth Street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street until chilled through, I alighted, with others, at the corner of the Boulevard and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to transfer to a Cross-Town and then to an Upper Amsterdam Avenue car. At the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and the Boulevard the wind blew furiously, and we all crowded into a doorway and close to a show window for protection. One lady said she had already waited there fully six minutes, and the rest of us waited fully six more before a Cross-Town car took us onward. At Amsterdam Avenue we alighted just as an up car was at the corner, but the conductor rang to go ahead, leaving us to stand on the corner, without another car in sight, while just ahead of him were four other cars not half a block apart. The exposure on that corner was positively dangerous, with no shelter beyond crowding behind a liquor saloon door. It seemed better to walk on until the next car came along, so I followed the example of two strong, hearty firemen, who did not care to stand in such a bitter wind, and walked on up town toward the line of four cars at a standstill in front of the depot of the line. We easily overtook the last car, and boarded it as it started off again. Half way up the hill the conductor called for fares, and I tendered my transfer ticket just received on the Boulevard car. He indignantly refused to take it, telling me I had no right to get on anywhere except at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street if I used a transfer ticket, and that I must get off and take the car behind. I replied that my transfer ticket was good, and I would have boarded his car at the corner if he had allowed me to do so. He said:

"You weren't there, and you've got to get out and take the car behind."

I replied:

"The car behind is half way up the hill, and he, too, (the conductor) may say I must get off, as I did not board it at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and what then?"

"Well, I don't care. It's nickel or nothin' up here if you did not get on at the right place," he answered.

I did not move. He collected other fares, came back and waited in front of me, lowering angrily at me, and concentrating the gaze of all the passengers on me, as if I were stealing a ride. I again tendered my transfer, saying nothing, and, as he had not quite the nerve to put a lady off bodily, he sullkily accepted it and slammed the door of his car furiously as he stepped out on the platform. When I alighted at my street corner he would not look at me, almost turning his back as he rang the bell to stop the car. Will you, Mr. Editor, kindly tell me whether I violated any law in walking up the three blocks and assuming to ride on my transfer ticket. Had the conductor a right to demand additional fare. Had he a right to put me off or demand that I should retreat to another car on that line? Is there no law compelling these great monopolies, grasping our best streets and avenues through questionable methods, to provide shelter for the citizens at especially exposed points? After an attack of la grippe during the holidays, the first time I ventured out on necessary business matters I rode on three cars of the Boulevard and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street lines (in the one morning) not heated, and, as I felt, at the peril of my health. Is there no possible way of compelling them to withdraw unheated cars until in proper condition for service?

It has been amazing to behold the patience with which large crowds have waited on the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue in driving rainstorms fill up and hang on to the steps of overcrowded cars, leaving large numbers behind to scramble for accommodation on following cars during evening home-rush hours. A seamstress has arrived at my house many mornings this Winter chilled or thoroughly wet from waiting for transportation at that very corner. The treatment by the Third Avenue Railroad Company of residents of the Washington Heights is absolutely murderous.

New York, Jan. 29, 1900. CITIZENESS.

A Complaint of Cold Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I write to complain of an abuse which demands prompt remedy. On the afternoon of Dec. 29 I boarded a car at the corner of Seventy-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. It was not heated. At Fiftieth Street, being told to change cars, the discomfort and risk to health were increased, as the car then provided had been standing and was so bitterly cold that all suffered. Surely the company should feel obliged to take measures to insure the comfort of those forced to make use of this mode of conveyance. E. F.

New York, Jan. 30, 1900.

MR. BRYAN AND TRUSTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Through the medium of THE TIMES I would like to ask Mr. William J. Bryan, the apostle of 16 to 1, how he reconciles his opposition to "trusts" with his advocacy of the most stupendous, monstrous, and damaging trust to this country yet proposed, viz., the free-silver trust. I do not object to Mr. Bryan's anti-trust position. I simply question the consistency of his position. I am not in sympathy with trusts, or the trust principle, even it is applied to extinguish individual industrial effort, and deprives the country of individual enterprise and independence, while willing to give to combination full credit when it lessens cost to the consumer, while increasing labor's opportunity and compensation and extending markets.

I have difficulty in seeing how Mr. Bryan and his followers, standing for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, can consistently make war on trusts while advocating a silver trust. The free-silver trust of which he is the special advocate is a foreign interest, while the trusts he attacks are American interests. The free-silver trust is a conspiracy against American labor, American credit, American honor, and prosperity, inaugurated and promoted by foreign owners of silver held in mining property the world over; and stocks of silver held at low prices purchased by syndicates with the expectation of unloading them on Uncle Sam at twice the cost price; and stores of silver held by foreign banking and Government treasuries at high prices, such as in the case of Germany, all waiting for a market at a profit.

Through the influence of forces organized in this country under the banner of a great political party, it was confidently expected that the market would be created, and what better market could the world ask for than the United States Treasury, backed by the strong arm of United States law to force into use and circulation, in payment for helpless labor, and for the product of the soil, at a fiat value, this debased money, for which the world outside of us would reap in advance a profit. It is a well-authenticated fact that nine-tenths of the silver mining interests of the United States are owned abroad or held for foreign account. This foreign-owned trust Mr. Bryan and his followers insist shall be established, regardless of the loss its advocacy has already entailed on honest American industry, and will continue to entail if seriously entertained by any considerable number of this people, as in 1896. While he attacks the trusts wholly American, organized to promote American interests combining American capital and enterprise, controlling American individual life, and it must be admitted, however much we may abhor the principle, are to-day extending American markets throughout the world with remunerative results to American capital, which are being shared with American labor through an increase in wages, he advocates the silver trust. Where is Mr. Bryan's consistency? Is not his special pleading for the silver trust while making war on all others the action of the legal advocate rather than the disinterested patriotic statesman.

The question, therefore, prompts itself, Is he honest? Would he seek to eradicate the social evil by suppressing all except one institution, more wicked than the others, for the maintenance of which he was retained, and call it public duty? Can he hope to correct the economic morals of any considerable number of the American people by his war on trusts, while laboring to promote the immoral principle of dishonesty embodied in the free coinage 16 to 1 silver trust?

By killing the free-silver heresy in 1896 we have established prosperity in our land long denied us by the silver agitation. What improvement on present conditions—conditions based on assurance of a gold money basis—can Mr. Bryan give us with free silver? An intelligent thinking people, we wish proofs rather than assertions to guide us. JOHN BYRNE.

St. Mary's, Penn., Jan. 27, 1900.

A FAMINE FUND FOR INDIA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since the official declaration of famine in India by Lord Curzon, three months ago, the distress has increased by strides and bounds. The famine area has increased so that, instead of 30,000,000, now 52,000,000 are involved. Three months ago 400,000 were on relief works; now there are 3,500,000. The emaciated and living skeletons were only occasionally seen then; they are now seen by the thousands. The number will soon rise to the hundred thousands. The terrible suffering of children has now become common. Can America not raise a fund similar to the London Mansion House fund to show our sympathy with India in her great suffering? Millions of dollars are needed to save her people until the rains in July. The Government of India, though doing nobly, cannot do everything, and outside help is needed to save thousands of people from dying. It may be that some would prefer to give to a fund that is not connected with any mission boards, but which, however, has the guarantee of being used honestly and effectively. Such a fund is in existence in Bombay called the Bombay Presidency Famine Fund. It was organized by the leading Hindo, Mohammedan, Persian, and European citizens of Bombay. Sir Lawrance Jenkins is Chairman of the Executive Committee, and the Bishop of Bombay is Vice Chairman. It would be an act of great blessing to India and a bond of union if an American fund for India famine relief could be started and the contributions showing our sympathy be cabled to this committee in Bombay.

J. E. ABBOTT.

New York, Jan. 30, 1900.

Public Spitting: a Suggestion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

That the condemnation of decent people has considerably abated the spitting nuisance, there is no doubt, but much remains to be done. In an Amsterdam Avenue car the other day my stomach was almost turned by a pool of filth in front of the seat which I was about to occupy.

As my companion and I turned away in disgust, I could not help feeling that the public ought to hold the Third Avenue Railroad Company to its duty in this matter by riding in other cars until proper consideration is shown. The remedy is obvious: Let each conductor be made responsible for the condition of his car floor, and a system established of rewards and penalties according to the record. Then citizens could enjoy what they pay for, ride free from contact with filth and—what is nearly as important to some—free from the sight of it. PUBLIC RIGHTS.

New York, Jan. 30, 1900.

A Defender of Gotham Cleanliness.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I take issue with "Z. Z." in his statement in THE TIMES of Jan. 30, namely, that "no attention whatever is paid to the notice in the street cars against the dangerous and disgusting habit of expectoration."

I am not in the same class as the Irishman who, when remonstrated with by the conductor for spitting on the floor, asked where he should spit, on the roof, but as far as my observation goes, (and I have observed the matter closely,) I think the general public is inclined to respect the notice. There is one place, however, where the evil still exists to an alarming extent—in the men's side of the ferryboats. I think "Z. Z." is wrong when he says the street cars of New York are "not a fit place for a clean and self-respecting pig."

I have traveled to some extent in the United States, and I don't know of any city that gives a better or cleaner street car service than New York City.

His charges are certainly unwarranted.

Jersey City, Jan. 30, 1900. JUSTICE.

Langtry and Kipling's I[illegible]

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some of your readers would like to know the reason why Mrs. Langtry should inflict "The Absent-Minded Beggar" on her audience.

The degenerates are already sufficiently out of place in New York, whatever they may be in London, and to follow a play which leaves such a bad taste behind it with Mr. Kipling's spirited idea for the wives and families of poor Tommy Atkins, seems to me, at least, to be both unnecessary and without reason. I notice this morning an attempt to gloss over the failure and incompetency of Mrs. Langtry's reciting last evening, but am glad to read in THE TIMES the true version. Had Mrs. Langtry been at the Little Mothers' Aid Association last Friday afternoon, she would have heard the piece finely rendered by a young Englishman whose name I have forgotten.

I should suggest to Mrs. Langtry to find him out and take a few lessons in reciting from him. N. C.

New York, Jan. 30, 1900.

The Exclusion of Roberts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that Roberts as a Representative in Congress has been excluded and must resume domestic and patriarchal duties as a constituent merely and return to the several bosoms of his family, the question as to expulsion and exclusion will rest for a few days till members of the House have a chance to print a further "say" on the subject.

Endeavoring to frame this communication grammatically as to the noun "family," I consulted my old school textbook by Goold Brown, and found that "a collective noun or noun of multitude" may convey "the idea of plurality" or "the idea of unity," and thought it more consonant with fact and general usage to imply the idea of unity as to "family" and plurality as to "bosoms." If I mistake in syntax I am positively correct in fact.

I am sorry to find myself in disagreement with THE TIMES as to opinion on the action of the House, but derive some consolation from the fact that in approving of this "violation of the Constitution," and being numbered with "the vast mob" that "bawled for the shutting out of Roberts," I am in accord with many readers of THE TIMES—Dr. Lyman Abbott one of them—with three-fourths of the voting members of the House, upon the technical point of "exclusion," and with THE TIMES itself, and the unanimous expression of opinion as to "expulsion" had this been the question.

STARR B. KNOX.

Brooklyn, Jan. 30, 1900.

Pendulum Swinging Against McKinley

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In my opinion you make too light of the immense significance of our elections and the result that inevitably follows the accession to power of a party. You talk of the "absolute certainty of the defeat" of William J. Bryan this year, because he was defeated in 1896. In exactly the same spirit and with precisely the same knowledge the Harrison prophets in 1892 declared the defeat of Cleveland, because Cleveland had been defeated in 1888.

It is a dull mind that does not note the significance of that swing of the pendulum to-day against McKinley.

HENRY WOOD.

Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 29, 1900.

NUGGETS.

A Sure System.

"I got back at the bookmakers all right to-day!"

"Win?"

"No; didn't bet."—Philadelphia North American.

Intimidates Patients.

"That is the meanest dentist I ever saw."

"The one next door?"

"Yes; he keeps a phonograph in his office, and people who have their teeth pulled are afraid to make a sound."—Chicago Record.

Changed Circumstances.

She—Oh, Jack! You didn't shoot that poor little bird, did you?

He—Why, yes, dear; I thought you'd like it to trim a hat.

She—Oh, how good of you! It's perfectly lovely!—Philadelphia Record.

Obscured.

"I understand that there is a tower in Chicago from the top of which you can look into four States."

"Yes; but you can't see Chicago from it."

"How's that?"

"The top of it rises above the smoke."—Chicago Times-Herald.

The Price of Admission.

Mrs. Smyth (looking up from her paper)—What does it mean in the Washington news when it speaks of "the lower house"?

Mr. Smyth—That means the House of Representatives. The Senate is higher.

Mrs. Smyth—How is it higher? Do you mean that it costs more to get there?—Philadelphia Record.

GIVE ME MY DREAMS.

A. J. Waterhouse in Los Angeles Herald.

Give me my dreams. All else is naught,
At price of pain success is bought;
We struggle upward but to fall;
The prize we grasp but holds us thrall;
The lips that cheer us through the years
Some day smile not for all our tears;
We build awhile, we know not what.
And the toiler is forgot.
Give me my dreams.

Give me my dreams. A child am I
Who stands in darkness but to sigh,
Until a hand doth backward roll
The gray, damp mists about my soul,
And then—oh, dream of dreams that cheers!
They come, the loved of other years,
And voices whisper soft and low
The loving words of long ago.
Give me my dreams.

Give me my dreams. Oh, little maid
With whom of old I laughed and played,
They say the ivy loves to creep
Above the grave where now you sleep;
They say the robin's song no more
Can wake you as it did of yore.
What matter? Still in dreams you creep
Unto my side a tryst to keep—
Give me my dreams.

Give me my dreams. All else is dross,
But still I count it little loss,
For yet in dreams the bright stars burn
As in the years to which I turn;
White hands reach to me through the mist,
By lips I loved my lips are kissed,
And all life's fields are love aglow
As they were once, oh, long ago—
Give me my dreams.

RUSSIA A POWER IN PERSIA.

Authorizes the [illegible] Up of a $6,500,000 Ruble [illegible] European Control on the Transaction.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 30.—It is semi-officially announced that the Government, at the request of the Government of Persia, and in view of the [illegible] relations between the two Governments, has authorised the Loan Bank of Persia to take up the loan of 22,500,000 rubles about to be issued in Persia under the denomination of the 5 per cent. Persian gold [illegible] of 1890. The Loan Bank, therefore, has been instructed to take up the loan, which is [illegible] payable in seventy-five years, guaranteed on all the Persian customs receipts except the revenues of the Custom House of Fars and the Custom Houses of the Persian Gulf. In the event of a delay in the payments, the Loan Bank will have the right to control the Custom Houses.

Persia undertakes to redeem all former obligations out of the new loan and not to contract any other foreign loan until the new loan is paid off without the consent of the Loan Bank. Russia guarantees the bonds.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—There is a widespread idea here that the Persian loan has finally accomplished Russia's long-laid plans to obtain complete political and financial control of Persia, with the double object of ousting the British and assuring Russia an outlet on the Persian Gulf.

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—The news of the Russian loan to Persia is interpreted in Germany to mean that Persia has virtually become Russian. The press takes that view, which the latest diplomatic reports from Teheran confirm. In Berlin financial circles it is said that the loan will not come to the German market.

The National Zeitung, referring to the Russian loan, says:

"There is no doubt that Persia will hereafter be absolutely dependent upon Russia. The latter may have made a doubtful financial bargain, but politically considered, the transaction is unquestionably of the highest importance."

CHURCH IN NEW DEPENDENCIES

Cardinal Ledochowsky Discusses the Difficulties of a Thorough Reorganization.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Jan. 14.—I had a talk yesterday with his Eminence Cardinal Miecislaw Ledochowsky, Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of Propaganda Fide. The conversation related somewhat to the operations and outlook of the Catholic Church in Puerto Rico and the Philippines. In response to an inquiry as to these islands the Cardinal said:

"Of course, the war has disorganized everything in the Philippines, and before it is over and peace completely re-established the Holy See will not even attempt to take any steps toward the re-establishment of the hierarchy and the reclaiming of damages for wrecked churches and the millions of church property wantonly destroyed. The Holy Father has been deeply grieved on hearing of the attitude of the United States troops toward the religious orders and the numerous shrines in the Philippines. We did not think of the Americans as going out under the guise of apostles of freedom and civilization and then to act as the most unscrupulous freebooters in a conquered land. Petitions and documents of protest from the inhabitants, clergy, and religious orders of the Philippines have been pouring in at the Vatican, and Mgr. Martinelli has been instructed to remonstrate with the authorities at Washington, but all to no avail.

"As in Puerto Rico it will not be so easy to settle the religious question. There, as in Cuba, the work of reorganization and adaptation will be long and fraught with many difficulties.

"During this first period of transition the Bishops in the new American possessions will be chosen directly by the Holy Father, but when things are more settled the same system will be adopted as is now in force in the United States, namely, the hierarchy will propose three names for every vacancy, and the Pope will have to choose out of the three.

"But it will be a long time," concluded Cardinal Ledochowsky, "before this system of independent election may with safety be extended to America's new acquisitions." G. M. F.

FRENCH PLANS FOR DEFENSES.

Naval and Other Bills Call for the Expenditure of 900,000,000 Francs—Premier Punishes Prelates.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—President Loubet presided to-day at a Cabinet meeting in which decisions were reached respecting various bills to carry out the naval scheme, and these M. Waldeck-Rousseau introduced at the opening of the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon. They were referred, at his request, to the Budget Commission.

The Government Navy bill asks for 476,000,000f. for the fleet, and provides 6 first-class battleships, 5 armored cruisers, 29 torpedo-boat destroyers, 112 torpedo boats, and 26 submarine boats. It also asks for 140,000,000f. to defend the coasts, including 38,000,000f. for the defense of the French naval stronghold on the coast of Tunis.

Another bill provides for the establishment of independent cable communication between France and her colonies, bringing the total expenditure up to 900,000,000f.

The Cabinet also considered the action of Cardinal Richard, the Archbishop of Paris, in openly visiting the Assumptionist Fathers after the Correctional Tribunal had pronounced the dissolution of the order and the subsequent steps taken by the Government. The Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, read his letter requesting Cardinal Richard to explain and the prelate replied declaring his visit had no political character, recalling his habitual attitude and defending himself against the charge of hostility to the republic.

As a result, the Premier has suspended the allowances of the Archbishop of Aix, of the Bishops of Versailles, Valence, Viviers, Tulle, and Montpellier, and of the Vicar of Avignon.

TRAIN BLOWN OFF THE TRACK.

Tornado in Newfoundland Lands Cars in a Bog.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 30.—During a tornado last night an express train on the Newfoundland Railroad was lifted off the track and deposited in a bog some distance away, only the engine holding to the rails. The track was not disturbed. The baggage car took fire and was destroyed, with its contents including the whole Colonial mail for Canada and the United States. Nobody was injured.

Prizefighter Killed by a Blow.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—"Mike" Riley of Glasgow died this morning from a blow received while fighting "Matt" Precious of Birmingham at the National Sporting Club last night. Precious, the manager of the club, Bettinson; the timekeeper, Smith; the referee, Angle, and the seconds were charged with manslaughter at the Bow Street Police

FOR TUNNEL CONSTRUCTION.

Rumor that August Belmont Will Form a $5,000,000 Company.

PROSPECTIVE BONDSMEN MEET

Contractor McDonald Confident that He Will Secure Bond—Onderdonk's Name Again Mentioned.

Conferences were held yesterday between John B. McDonald, who expects to build the thirty-five-million-dollar tunnel; the firm of August Belmont & Co., his financial backer, and representatives of the surety companies which will probably go on Mr. McDonald's bond. So far as is known, nothing of a definite nature was accomplished, but shortly after 6 o'clock last evening De Lancey Nicoll, counsel for Mr. McDonald, made this brief statement: "Negotiations are proceeding satisfactorily, and we expect that the matter will be settled by the latter part of this week."

Earlier in the afternoon an informal conference was held at the office of President Lyman of the American Surety Company between Mr. Lyman, John R. Bland, President of the United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company of Baltimore; Vice President Joseph A. Sinn of the City Trust, Safe and Deposit Company of Philadelphia, both of whom are in the city to look after the six-million-dollar bond transaction, and Vice President Goodrich of the National Surety Company. No representative of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland was present, and this gave rise to a rumor, afterward contradicted by Mr. McDonald himself, that Mr. Platt's company had withdrawn. The result of this conference was summed up by Mr. Lyman, who said that the meeting was merely informal, that nothing had been definitely settled upon, but that the outlook for an agreement was very promising.

"I am not aware that the Fidelity and Deposit Company has withdrawn," said Mr. Lyman, "although it was not represented this afternoon. Outside of the three original companies mentioned in Mr. McDonald's bid, there will be others to divide up the bond, but I am not at liberty to disclose any names."

Mr. Lyman said he did not know when the representatives of the companies will hold another meeting. "All that I can say," he concluded, "is that we have made one step up stairs."

"So far as the United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company is concerned," said Andrew Freedman, "we are satisfied that Mr. McDonald will come out all right, and we are ready to go ahead if our conditions are complied with. There will be more than three companies, but how many I cannot say."

Mr. Nicoll's statement, that in all probability the papers would be signed not later than Saturday, was repeated to Mr. Freedman, who said:

"Well, Mr. Nicoll knows what he is talking about. He must have ground for what he says, but I am not in a position to verify it."

An official of one of the companies said that August Belmont & Co. will form a construction company with $5,000,000 capital, is to be paid up, and that the construction company is to give the surety companies indemnity under a stipulation practically as follows: It is to be liable as a corporation, and, furthermore, each subscriber to the paid-up capital is to bind himself personally for the amount of subscription. It will also be required that Mr. McDonald's sub-contractors must give bonds to the construction company, and that these contractors shall be obliged to give bonds to their guarantors in such a way that the surety companies will in the end run comparatively little risk.

It is believed, however if the previous statements of some of the officials of the surety companies are to be accepted, that a company of only $5,000,000 capital will not be deemed sufficient, as it has been stated that a company of at least $10,000,000 paid-in capital will be required by them, with one-half of this sum deposited or covered by securities.

No verification of the statement could be had. August Belmont, when asked if the rumor were true that he had formed a company of $5,000,000 capital, said that such a statement had never come from him.

"We are not ready yet," said Mr. Belmont, "to speak of our plans. Affairs are just where they were yesterday. When the time is ripe I will issue a statement and tell the public what we are doing."

Mr. McDonald was in and out of his office all day yesterday, and did not seem at all worried over the length of time it is taking him to qualify. He was asked if he knew the names of the men who will be associated with Mr. Belmont.

"I do not," was the reply. "Mr. Belmont will pick his men and get the strongest financiers in the city to associate themselves with him."

In reply to questions as to whether the fact that Mr. Belmont is a Director of the Long Island Railroad signifies any connection of that road with the tunnel enterprise, and whether he will put in a bid for the Long Island tunnel, Mr. McDonald said: "I did not know until now that Mr. Belmont was a Director of that road, and so far as putting in a bid for the Long Island tunnel is concerned, I may do that, too."

"Are there any Standard Oil interests with Mr. Belmont in this matter?"

"I wish there were," said the contractor quickly. "There is nothing better I would like than to have some of those men behind me. However, that aside, you may rest assured that the syndicate or combination company is formed the names of the men which will appear will be ample guarantee of solidity and strength. The choice of these men remains solely with Mr. Belmont."

The name of Mr. Onderdonk appeared again yesterday in connection with the building of the tunnel in the event that Mr. McDonald should fail in his attempt to secure bonds. Mr. Onderdonk gave it as his opinion that his successful rival in the bid would be able to qualify, but beyond this Mr. Onderdonk was silent. There was, however, considerable talk in places where Mr. Onderdonk's friends congregate, and one bit of gossip was that before the bids were sent in, Mr. Onderdonk, in the principle, it was said, that in union there is strength, wanted Mr. McDonald to go in with him on a joint bid, but that Mr. McDonald wanted "to go it alone." In some quarters there is a thinly concealed hope that after all Mr. McDonald will fail in his undertaking, and in that event Mr. Onderdonk, it was said, will come to the fore with his bid of $39,300,000.

"Should new bids have to be called for," said one man, "a possibility exists that Mr. McDonald and Mr. Onderdonk might conclude to get together and put in a joint bid, and thus Mr. Onderdonk would get a share of the work."

Since the awarding of the contract for building the tunnel a number of laborers have flocked to this city in the hope of being put to work in the digging, for which thousands of men will be required. Starting from various parts of the country, they reach here without a penny, and, as there is no work for them on the tunnel or in any other place, many go to the City Lodging House on First Avenue.

This place has held a number of out-of-town men every night, and they are sent to Superintendent Blair of the Outdoor Poor Department. He has made arrangements for sending such persons back to their own places.

There were seven of these men found in the City Lodging House yesterday morning who said that they had come to the city from out of town in search of work on the tunnel.

At yesterday's meeting of the Council the Aldermanic resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to confer with the Mayor relative to a celebration on the day that actual work on the rapid transit tunnel begins was adopted. The committee appointed consists of Councilmen Goodwin, Murphy, Wise, Murray, and Hottenroth and Aldermen Marks, Gaffney, Holler, Muh, and Murphy.

HUDSON RIVER ALUMNI DINE.

Will Carleton Talks on "The Post-Graduate Course."

The twelfth annual dinner of the New York Alumni Association of the Hudson River Institute was held last night at the St. Denis Hotel, Broadway and Eleventh Street. More than one hundred graduates and their wives were present. Among the prominent guests who made speeches were Jacob S. Van Wyck, President of the association, Rear Admiral Philip, Will Carleton, Justice Gildersleeve, the Rev. A. H. Flack, Henry R. Heath, and A. E. Palmer.

Will Carleton, whose topic was "The Post Graduate Course," made a humorous speech, in which he said that the world is one vast university, and that some of the things that you have to learn in life carry a great deal more instruction than you will find in college. The English, he said, as they have gone along, have picked up considerable education. They learned a lesson from our ancestors one hundred years ago, and at present they are learning that the Boers can see some time after 4 o'clock.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

"BOWERY AFTER DARK" IN COURT.

Rocco de Fina Wants to Stop Production of the Drama.

Rocco de Fina yesterday applied to Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court, for an injunction, pending trial, to restrain Albert H. Woods and Patrick H. Sullivan, brother of Senator Sullivan, from producing the drama "The Bowery After Dark" in this State, and from removing the play and its scenery outside the jurisdiction of the court. He also asks that a receiver be appointed to take charge of the assets of the partnership existing between Sullivan and Woods. The play is now being produced at the Metropolis Theatre.

De Fina alleges that he and Woods entered into partnership last August for the production of the play. He advanced money for which he was to be repaid from the profits, which were afterward to be equally divided between Woods and himself. He alleges fraudulent breach of this agreement on the part of Woods.

Charles L. Hoffman, on behalf of Sullivan and Woods, alleged that the copyright to the play was obtained by him on Feb. 4, 1899, and assigned to Sullivan Nov. 23. He said Sullivan had then employed him to produce the play, which was rewritten before its revival, on Christmas Day. Woods, it is alleged, is merely the manager of the production, and has no proprietary interest in the play. Justice Andrews reserved his decision.

WILL REMAIN WITH MISS HELD.

C. A. Bigelow Refuses to Join Edna May in "The Wire Walker."

George B. McLellan and Gustave Kerker, who arrived in this country from London over a fortnight ago for the purpose of securing an American Company to support Miss Edna May in the new Kerker and Morton musical comedy, called "The Wire Walker," which they propose to produce early this Spring in London, have been making overtures to some of the prominent actors and actresses now appearing in this city.

One of the most important engagements they endeavored to make was that of Charles A. Bigelow, who at present is playing the rôle of Professor Celestin in "Papa's Wife." Mr. Bigelow looked upon their proposition very favorably and presented it to Florence Ziegfeld, Jr., his present manager, who was not very desirous of losing his leading man. After taking the matter into consideration, Mr. Ziegfeld made Mr. Bigelow a counter offer, by which he is to continue in the support of Miss Held for two more seasons after the present one, continuing in his rôle the remaining part of this season and part of next, after which he will support Miss Held in a new play she will present next Fall. The following season Mr. Ziegfeld proposes to star Mr. Bigelow in a new play, which he will have especially written for him. This flattering offer was submitted to Mr. Bigelow yesterday, and he immediately signed a contract to remain in this country for the next two years under Mr. Ziegfeld's management.

OWNERSHIP OF "THE BUTTERFLIES"

Justice Truax Dismisses the Action Brought by Olive May.

Justice Truax yesterday dismissed the action brought by Olive May to assert her title to Henry Guy Carleton's play, "The Butterflies." Mrs. May, who was recently divorced from the defendant, claimed that he transferred the play to her five years ago. He insisted that the transfer was not an absolute one.

The letter from Mr. Carleton, upon which the plaintiff relied, stated that he inclosed her a "formal transfer," that he owed her $1,300, and that "should occasion arise, I desire you to enforce this transfer. By it you are enforcing my dearest wish."

Mr. Carleton admitted that the statement as to Mrs. Carleton's indebtedness to her was not true, and his statement was that after his marriage to her the transfer was returned by her to him.

Justice Truax said the evidence showed that the transfer was to be used "should occasion arise," and that the occasion that was contemplated, according to Mr. Carleton, was his death. The occasion not having yet arisen, the Court held that the plaintiff was not entitled to maintain the action.

E. M. Holland's Engagements.

E. M. Holland, who will appear in the new farce which Charles Frohman will produce next Monday night, called "Coralie & Co.," at the Madison Square Theatre, will remain with this company only until Feb. 21, when he will become a member of the company which will present the melodrama "Hearts Are Trumps" at the Garden Theatre, playing the part of Leopold Kolditz. This rôle was to have been played by Edwin Stevens, but owing to the continuation of "Brother Officers" at the Empire Theatre, he will continue in the present rôle.

Change in Cast of "Die Walkure."

A change in the scheduled cast as announced to appear in the opera "Die Walküre" to-night at the Metropolitan Opera House is necessary owing to the indisposition of Herr Van Dyck, who is said to be suffering from a severe illness, which prevents his appearance. In his place Maurice Grau has substituted Herr Dippel, who has consented to sing the rôle, notwithstanding he sang last night in the performance of "Die Meistersinger" at Philadelphia.

George Grossmith Coming Here.

George Grossmith sailed from England Saturday on the Lucania for this country. He comes under contract to N. Vert to give a series of humorous and musical monologue entertainments. Mr. Grossmith's season will begin in Boston on Feb. 12, and he will be heard in New York on Feb. 21 at Mendelssohn Hall, when he will give a series of five recitals.

Miss Seligman in "The Great Ruby."

Minnie Seligman, who is at present appearing in vaudeville, has been engaged by Managers Rosenquest and Brennan to play the rôle of the adventuress in the production of "The Great Ruby," which will begin its engagement at the Fourteenth Street Theatre March 19.

Ridley Employes' Benefit.

The annual theatrical performance for the benefit of the Edward Ridley & Son's employes' relief fund will be held at Daly's Theatre on the evening of Feb. 6, the occasion being the second performance of Mrs. Craigie's society play, "The Ambassador," by Daniel Frohman's company.

HARRY ASKIN A BANKRUPT.

Well-Known Theatrical Manager Files a Petition in Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—Harry Askin, the well-known theatrical manager, to-day filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy at the office of the Clerk of the United States District Court. His liabilities are $27,005.30; assets, $1,600.

All the claims against him are unsecured, and most of them are held by actors and actresses on account of personal services. A number of the debts are for money borrowed. L. E. Marsh (no address given) has a claim for $8,000.

Other creditors are Mrs. Fannie Colgate, Manchester, N. Y., $200; Milton Aborn, costumer, New York, $200; estate of Mr. and Mrs. John A. McCaull, New York, $2,500; M. Nuholsoy, Kansas City, $600; Chief Clerk Kennedy, Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, Ill., $325; J. E. MacDonald, Coney Island Jockey Club, $500; Robert Barnet, $250; Frank M. Hollahan, New York, $775; Boston Job Print, $350; Hudson & Judah, Grand Opera House, Kansas City, $650; Richardson & Foos, New York, $600; O. H. Hasselman Printing Company, Indianapolis, Ind., $700; Paul Askenasy, 403 Washington Street, Boston, $300; Edgar Smith, Weber & Fields's Music Hall, New York, $200; Great Western Printing Company, St. Louis, $300; Joseph Herbert, Dramatic News, New York, $240; George Patterson, New York, $500; Southern National Bank, New York, $200; George Kickman, Wilmington, Del., $200; Edwin Stevens, Daly's Theatre, New York, $200; Madd Millard, New York, $250; Bush's Restaurant, New York, $200; Louis Thompson, Exchange Building, Boston, $400, and many more who hold claims ranging from $200 down.

Oldest Theatrical Costumer Dead.

Mrs. Nanette Hartfield, aged seventy-four years, died suddenly yesterday of heart trouble at her residence, 2,293 Seventh Avenue. She was the oldest theatrical costumer in the city. She leaves two sons, William and Henry.

Mrs. T. C. Platt's Condition Improved.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The condition of Mrs. Platt, wife of Senator T. C. Platt, is considerably improved to-day.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

Wall Street men are watching with something of interest the outcome of a bit of business transacted yesterday under unusual conditions. One of the members of the Exchange appeared on the floor apparently under the influence of liquor and began buying a certain stock liable to startling fluctuations. There seemed to be no limit to the extent of his orders to buy, if he had them, for he took all of the specialty offered and in good-sized blocks until he had accumulated 25,000 shares. Consternation reigned among the "shorts," as they did not know for whom he was operating, and there were rumors that he was purchasing for a ring of "insiders" and that the intoxication that the broker seemed to be laboring under was simulated. Whatever the reason for the operations of this man, he has now on hand 25,000 shares of stock that will, either yield him a good profit or cause him a very considerable loss, according as to whether he was drunk or sober. Operators were kept busy last evening guessing as to what the performance meant, and went to bed wondering. Nothing but the course of that particular stock and the success or failure of the broker involved will solve the mystery when the stock again becomes a football to-day.

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This operation, which was the occasion for so much gossip, recalls that of one of the investors who got down town on that day in December last when all the stocks took such a slump as to nearly create a panic. This particular party had managed to accumulate what the boys call a "jag" at the various saloons he had visited during the day, but he had also managed to keep his wits about him. So when he saw that the Street was full of bargains he went to his broker and ordered him to buy right and left of a lot of stocks that he was sure would remain under pressure but a few hours, unless there was absolute ruin for every one, and of that he had no fear. Before he went up town to continue the spree on which he had embarked he gave a friend power to close out his stocks in case any accident should happen him. This had been done at his friend's solicitation, as the investor was sure that he would be around all right in the morning to reap the profit he was sure was coming to him. Instead of going home and turning up as he had promised to do, he met a lot of congenial spirits in the evening and kept up his spree until well into daylight of the next day. His friend with his power of attorney waited as long as he dared for the convivial friend to turn up, stocks meantime taking an upward turn that assured a handsome profit for the man with the jag. Finally, an hour before the close of business, he ordered the stocks of the man of the spree sold, and the deal closed. There was no trouble in doing this, and the friend went home happy over the thought of a good deed performed. Next day he of the convivial habits turned up in the Street in a "groggy" condition, very repentant, but as steady as treatment with brandy and soda could make him. He hurried to his broker with an order to close out the deal begun a couple of days before. Then to his surprise he discovered that his friend had saved him the trouble, and that there in his broker's hands were $21,000 as profits of the deal that had been made while he was sobering up. Just what he did for that friend history does not relate, but the story is that the reward was something that was almost princely in its character.

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"Good day, Doctor," was the way in which a friend greeted the Rev. Robert Collyer, that veteran of the Unitarian Church in this city, whose friends are as numerous as the circle of his acquaintance. "Do you know that I was never called Doctor until I came to this country, and that I have no right to put D. D. after my name? It is a fact, whether you know it or not. Probably the only time I had those letters tacked to my name in the old country was when I left the Methodist Church for the Unitarian, and the way they put it then was as you newspaper men occasionally print it, 'd—d.'" Mr. Collyer, who is now seventy-seven years of age, remains hale, hearty, and active as he was a score of years ago, a fact he attributes to the constant use of oatmeal and milk as a feature of his daily food for years.

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One of the new fads of the day, particularly among Irishmen who are proprietors of saloons frequented by pro-Boers, is to decorate their show windows with fancy baskets filled with bottled liquors, the whole decorated with ribbons of the Boer colors—red, white, blue, and green. The same color scheme is employed in the decoration of the chandeliers in the saloon itself, and the effect is said to be quite a clever way to attract the trade of both Irish and German sympathizers with the Boers in their fight against England.

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There is a down-town club known as the Dolando, whose members are given to the exploitation of beef and beans as an article of diet, and incidentally to "playing the races" in the city pool-rooms. One member of the club who is not given to speculation on the ponies dropped into the headquarters of the club the other day to pay his dues, amounting to $2. He laid the cash in the hands of a clerk, gave his name, and went away, supposing of course that the clerk knew what the money was for. But it so happened that there was a scheme on foot that day to form a pool to "beat" a certain race to be run at New Orleans, concerning which the President of the club had received a "tip." So the money intended for dues went into that pool, and in common with the rest of the cash was bet on the horse at odds of 5 to 1. It was almost a week later that the member received a notification that he owed $2 for dues. That took him around to find what the notice meant. Then to his astonishment the same clerk handed to him $12 with the remark that that was "the best I could do with the money, as some one got in ahead of the Dolando crowd and got the best of the odds." That member had pretty fair control of himself, and so managed to get away with the unexpected winning as if it was all a matter of course, and handed back the original $2 to pay for the dues charged up against him. Friends of this member now say he is one of the type of men who are so lucky that if they fell into the water they would not get wet.

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Italian agents who have been in this country for a couple of weeks past have concluded arrangements for the equipment of several trolley roads in the leading cities of Northern Italy, the franchises of which are controlled by a syndicate who found that they could do better for the equipment of their roads in this country than anywhere else in the world. The contracts, which will be signed this week, are said to aggregate $750,000, and it is said among electricians will be followed by other large orders.

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It always gives old New Yorkers a shock when they hear Manhattanville and the upper west side of New York generally referred to as Harlem. But Manhattanville, Bloomingdale, and the other local names that apply to that section do not seem to appeal to the average resident even though he knows that Harlem is wholly on the east side of town. So all New York has gotten into the habit of referring to all that part of the city north of One Hundred and Tenth Street as Harlem, and the west side "L" trains carry the Harlem label, though they do not run to Harlem at all. A number of the people of the west side who want a name for their locality that will meet with popular approval and at the same time give it a proper designation, have decided on "West Harlem" as the thing for their locality. Signs bearing that designation have begun to appear there, notably one big one over near the Fort Lee Ferry. This designation seems to suit, and is likely to be very generally adopted.

HAS AIDED THREE BLIND MEN.

Dr. Knapp Declines to Discuss His Method Until Further Trial.

Dr. Herbert J. Knapp of 287 South Fifth Street, Brooklyn, who is alleged to have effected three remarkable cures of blindness, declined yesterday to discuss his treatment.

"I tried a new method, which I desire not to say too much about until I have further experimented with it," he said.

Dr. Knapp is an eye and ear specialist at the Eastern District Homeopathic Dispensary. The men he is said to have cured of blindness are James Dimond, Eugene Bailey, and Frank Quevedo, all inmates of the Home for Blind Men, on Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn. Dr Knapp's method of treatment, it was said yesterday, is a system of internal administration of medicine.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The season progresses, and has now only four weeks to run. The continuance of good weather, for yesterday, although cold, was really a bracing Winter day, has delayed the departure of many people who otherwise would before this have departed for the Southern resorts. There are still few arrivals of people at all well known here at the Florida hotels, and, although there are many people at Aiken, matters there are still dull. Mr. George Coppell, with two of his daughters, Miss Helen and Miss Florence Coppell, will leave to-day for Jekyl Island, where they will remain about two months, returning in time for the wedding of Miss Coppell and Mr. Bowers, which will take place in April.

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Yesterday was late in beginning, as many people were weary after the Astor ball of Monday night. There was little of interest in the morning or afternoon to take people out, and so the men and women of leisure rested in their clubs and homes for the diversions of the evening. These included another Tuesday evening with music, given by Miss De Forest and Miss Callender, when a more elaborate programme than any before rendered was given and when over 100 guests were present, and dinners given by Mrs. Eben Wright of 10 West Fifty-third Street, Mrs. James Brown Lord of 903 Madison Avenue, Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop of 279 Fifth Avenue, Mrs. George L. Rives of 14 West Thirty-eighth Street, Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman of 58 East Seventy-ninth Street, and by many others. Mrs. A. D. Juilliard also gave a dinner and dance for young people in the Ladies' Annex of the Metropolitan Club. The afternoon brought a coming-out reception at Mr. George Coppell's residence, 40 Fifth Avenue; the second and last of Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry's and the Misses Gerry's receptions, several "at homes," and an afternoon entertainment at Sherry's, where Miss Maude A. Jackson played the piano and Miss Rose Antoinette Preston danced under fashionable patronage. The Sewing Class of the Lying-In Hospital met at Mrs. George Crocker's yesterday morning.

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To-day will bring a number of "at homes," including those of Mrs. Willard H. Brown, 105 East Thirty-fifth Street; Mrs. Charles H. Coster, 37 East Thirty-seventh Street; Mrs. James M. Varnum, 87 Fifth Avenue; Mrs. Lewis F. Whitin, 9 West Fifty-sixth Street, and Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest, 31 West Thirty-seventh Street. Mrs. H. H. Cook and Mme. de Heredia will give the first of two Wednesday "at homes." The evening will bring Miss Leary's dinner to Mrs. Astor, at her residence, 3 Fifth Avenue, and an afternoon entertainment at Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs's, where the young woman who does "poems in dance," as she calls it, and who was last prominent here in the "Dance of Spring" last April at Delmonico's, will again essay her saltatorial interpretation of the "Rubaiyat." The evening will bring again the opera, where "Die Walküre" will be sung.

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The wedding of the Hon. Archibald Lionel Lindsay, second son of the Earl of Lindsay, and Miss Ethel Tucker, daughter of Mr. Austin Tucker of Boston, will be celebrated at noon to-day in Emanuel Church, Boston. Dr. Leighton Parks will perform the ceremony, and a breakfast will be served at the residence of the bride's parents, 47 Bay State Road. Miss Marian Tucker, a sister of the bride, will be her maid of honor, and Mr. Randolph Foster Tucker, brother of the bride, will be the best man. Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay will make their honeymoon trip to California, and will not sail for their Scottish home until April next. Mr. Lindsay was formerly a Lieutenant in the English Army, but last Spring he resigned his commission, after an attack of malarial fever contracted in the Transvaal.

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Everything is in readiness for the Charity Ball, which will take place at the Astoria Hotel to-morrow evening. The boxes have, with one or two exceptions, been sold, and as this year for the first time in many seasons there is no other fashionable entertainment placed for that week, the attendance of society will be larger than for some years past. The younger and dancing set will be present in force.

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The Aller, which sails to-day for Bremen and Southampton, has booked, among other passengers, Mr. Charles F. Beach, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. John C. Neimeyer, and Mr. H. S. Van Auken. La Normandie, which arrived from Havre on Monday night, brought, among others, M. Cambon, French Ambassador at Washington, and Miss M. B. Warren.

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The St. Louis, which sails to-day for Southampton, has booked, among other passengers, Lieut. Commander Asher C. Baker, United States Navy, of Washington; Mr. G. E. Butler, Miss Dillon, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. Francis C. Lawrence, Jr., (Miss Susan Willing,) Mr. and Mrs. Roland B. Page, Mr. W. W. Worthington, and Mr. George Keppel.

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The report of the engagement of Mr. Max Muller, Second Secretary of the British Legation at Washington, and a son of Prof. Max Muller, and Miss Laura Patterson Swan, daughter of Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., and whose father is Mr. Donnell Swan of Baltimore, is persistently circulated, and is generally credited. The report creates no particular surprise, as it has been a matter of gossip for some months past. Miss Swan made her début in Baltimore at a Monday night german a few weeks ago.

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The reception to be given on Friday afternoon by Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood, announced in this column yesterday, and at which some Filipinos are to render native music and a bride dance, is not to be a large affair. Mrs. Bloodgood has sent cards to only a few intimate friends.

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Mrs. James Brown Lord gave a dinner of twelve covers at her residence, 903 Madison Avenue, last evening. The guests included Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Miss Greta Pomeroy, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Gerard, and Mr. De Lancey Nicoll. A Hungarian band played through the dinner.

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Mrs. A. D. Juilliard of 16 West Fifty-seventh Street, gave a large dinner of forty covers in the Ladies' Annex of the Metropolitan Club last night. This dinner was for young people, friends of her son. Among those present were Miss Eleanor Thomas, Miss Catherine Dodge, Miss Mildred Stokes, Miss Mildred Dix, Miss Mary Moran, Miss Hopeton Atterbury, Miss May Neeser, Miss Harriet Delafield, Miss Barker, Mrs. Jules J. Vatable, (Miss Bessie Stokes,) Mr. Vatable, Mr. and Mrs. Robert McM. Gillespie, (Miss Lillian Stokes,) Miss Potter, Miss Kane, and Messrs. Schuyler Schieffelin, J. G. Neeser, Murray Dodge, Phoenix Ingraham, Montgomery Hare, John Delafield, and Frederic Kernochan. The dinner was followed by an informal dance.

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Mr. George Coppell of 40 Fifth Avenue gave a large reception at his residence yesterday afternoon to introduce his youngest daughter, Miss Grace Coppell. The débutante was assisted in receiving by her married sister, Mrs. Edgar Hatfield Booth, and her sister-in-law, Mrs. Arthur Coppell, both brides of this season, and by Miss Martha Bowers, Miss Martha Gallaudet of Washington, Miss Margaret Kean of Philadelphia, Miss Helen Hotchkiss of New Haven, Miss Louise Gulliver, and Miss Ruth Austin. Her gown was of white satin trimmed with point lace, and she carried a shower bouquet of violets. The house was handsomely decorated with palms, ferns, and many pink roses, as well as other flowers. The reception was largely attended.

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Miss De Forest and Miss Callender gave last evening at their beautiful apartments in the Tiffany Building, Madison Avenue and Seventy-second Street, the fifth in a series of Tuesday night musicales. The musical programme was made up, as usual, by Mr. Victor Harris, and was rendered by a string orchestra, Mr. David Mannes, Mr. Emilio de Gogorza, and Mrs. Josephine Jacoby. The guests numbered about 125, and were for the most part invited verbally. Mr. Harris conducted. The programme was as follows:

Sarabande and Bourree.....Bach
String Orchestra.
Prelude to "The Deluge".....Saint-Saens
Violin Solo, Mr. David Mannes.
"Love's Dream After the Ball".....Calbulka
String Orchestra.
Songs: "Deception".....Tschaikowsky
"Par le Sentier".....Dubois
"Serenade de Don Juan".....Tschaikowsky
Mr. Emilio de Gogorza.
"Reverie," new.....Hollander
"Hungarian Dance".....Brahms
String Orchestra.
Songs: "Under the Rose".....Fisher
Nocturne.....Chadwick
"Oh! For a Burst of Song".....Allitsen
Mrs. Josephine Jacoby.
"Dance in the Old Style".....Gillet
Violoncello Solo, Mr. Leo Schulz.

"The Top".....Gillet
String Orchestra.
Andante Cantabile, from String Quartet, Op. 11.....Tschaikowsky
String Orchestra.
Songs: Arioso, from "Le Roi de Lahore".....Massenet
"Lost Ojos Negros," Spanish.....Alvares
Mr. Emilio de Gogorza.
Waltz, "Artist's Life".....Strauss
String Orchestra.

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Col. John Jacob Astor and Mrs. Astor arrived on Thursday, Jan. 11, at St. Moritz and registered at the Palace Hotel there. The following is from a letter from the Engadine: "At the Palace Hotel Col. J. J. Astor of New York arrived on Thursday last. It will be remembered that Col. Astor was a keen tobogganer last Winter, and gave the club a very handsome cup to be competed for, which he himself won. He and Mrs. Astor were seen yesterday (Jan. 13) in the race on the Cresta Road, going in very good form. Mrs. Walter J. Kingsland has also arrived at the Palace Hotel, where already are established Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., and the Misses Iselin. The Baron De Forest went over to Davos on Tuesday to take part in the toboggan races. The death of Lady Alice Montague, however, caused him to return to St. Moritz the next day. All the races were declared off, and the sympathy for the Duchess in her bereavement was general. The Duchess of Manchester, the Duke, who just arrived in time, and other members of the family left Davos on Jan. 12 for England, where Lady Alice Montagu will be buried. The Duke had given a cup for the bobbing race which had been arranged for that week, but which has been postponed on account of his bereavement in the loss of his sister."

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At the Kulm Hotel, St. Moritz, there was recently a fancy dress ball. Miss Berrie Payne of New York, the daughter of Mrs. John W. Payne, (Miss Georgianna Smythe,) appeared as La Folie and danced as only an American girl knows how. Miss Whiting was a Marquise and Mr. Vail of New York a lift boy.

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There is the same cry on the Riviera of bad weather. A correspondent, writing Jan. 14, says: "I suppose I am expected to write of sunshine and flowers, but as a plain fact there is hardly a pin to choose between London, for instance, and here just now, except for the perpetual blueness of our sea and sky. We had heavy rains for three weeks, and this was followed by two 'dog' days, with the sun uncomfortably hot and dazzling. Result, most people have colds. The first 'Battle of Flowers' will take place at Mentone on Feb. 6, while King Carnival will enter the town on Feb. 20. The chief dissipations at present lie in dances, 'at homes,' concerts, and book title parties. At one of the latter which was given at Mentone by Mme. de Bourbel, there were present the Marquise de Choiseul, (Miss Clare Coudert,) Mr. and Mrs. Phelps Allis, and the Marquis and Marquise de Cambeforte. At Nice, Mrs. Van Buren is giving weekly receptions on Tuesday afternoons. Mrs. McClellan, the widow of Gen. McClellan, is at her villa, 56 Rue de France, where she has been joined by Mr. and Mrs. Paul Desprez, (Miss McClellan.) The Count and Countess Guldencrone of Denmark are also at Nice. At the Cercle de la Mediterranee was registered Mr. Brevoort of New York and at the Hotel Regina Mr. and Miss Carter of Philadelphia."

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M. and Mme. de Navarro were registered at the Grande Hotel des Anglais, Saint Raphael, Jan. 18. At Cap Martin are Mrs. J. G. Neeser and family. At Hyres, at the Grand Hotel des Palmiers, were Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Moss M. A. Post, and Mr. and Mrs. John Bell Bouton. Mrs. Neeser has left the Riviera and is en route to America.

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The following from London will be of interest: "Capt. Coventry's charming American bride never looked prettier than at St. Peter's, Eaton Square, in her wedding gown of white crêpe de chine made princess shape, and exquisitely worked with silver. The Court train falling from the shoulders was made of white panne velvet embroidered with frills of lily of the valley worked with silver and paillettes of mother of pearl. She wore a fine tulle veil and a small wreath of orange blossoms, and her only ornament was a large diamond crescent. The five bridesmaids were Lady Dorothy Coventry, Miss French of New York, Miss Whitehouse, Miss Budgett, and Miss Duntze. Their frocks were dreams. The skirts were made of white cloth, and the bodices were a bewildering mixture of white panne and chiffon. With this they wore cherry-colored hats trimmed with bunches of roses. Instead of bouquets, they carried muffs of cherry-colored panne lined with white, given to them by the bride, while the bridegroom's gift took the form of diamond initial brooches mounted on an enameled spray of lilies of the valley, the bride's name flower. During the course of the reception, which was held at Grosvenor Gardens, Mr. and Mrs. Coventry left for Copse Hill, Gloucestershire, lent for the honeymoon by Mr. Meredyth Whitehouse."

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Dixon—Hiltner.

Mr. Walter Nimer Dixon and Miss Jessie W. Hiltner, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Hiltner of 125 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, were married yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's parents by the Rev. M. R. Nichols of Holy Trinity Church. The bride wore a white chiffon gown, tulle veil with orange blossoms, and carried a shower bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley. Miss Carolyn H. Shearer was maid of honor. She wore pink crêpe de chine trimmed with panne velvet. The best man was Frederick A. Egerton, and the ushers were Messrs. Myron T. Townsend and Dunham B. Sharer. Among the guests present were the Rev. Alexander G. Cummins, Jr., Mrs. J. Jarrett Blodgett, Mr. Leander H. Crall, Miss Crall, Mr. and Mrs. William Sherer, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. George Wuppermann, Mr. and Mrs. James Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. William S. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Cole, Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Day, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bonynge, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur A Stillwell, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Marble, and Mr. and Mrs. John Carstensen. The bride is the daughter of the Vice President of the National Shoe and Leather Bank. The bridegroom is a young business man of Macon, Ga.

Sherman—Whitman.

Miss Leslie Whitman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac A. Whitman of 244 Henry Street, Brooklyn, and Frederick D. Sherman were married last evening in the First Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn. The Rev. L. Mason Clarke, pastor of the church, performed the ceremony. Miss Elizabeth Whitman, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and Charles A. Sherman, a brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man. The bridesmaids were Miss Jessie Sherman, Miss Elizabeth Whittlesey, Miss Rosamond Thompson, and Miss Blanche Whittlesey. Clarence M. Fink, Wendell P. Colton, Howard S. Hadden, Allen Whitman, William T. Frothingham, and Alden R. Whitman acted as ushers. A large reception was held at the home of the bride's parents after the ceremony.

Rosenthal—Emsheimer.

Mr. Emanuel Rosenthal of Chicago, Ill., and Miss Adelaide Emsheimer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Emsheimer of 143 West Seventy-fifth Street, were married last evening at the Hotel Majestic, in this city.

DOINGS OF THE CASTELLANES.

The Count and Countess Castellane spent yesterday in town. In the morning they drove out, and, after luncheon with Mrs. Gould, paid visits. In the evening they went to the Casino with Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting. Saturday they will go to Lakewood, staying with Mr. and Mrs. George Gould until Monday, when they return to the Waldorf-Astoria.

No, I have heard nothing further from Paris," said the Count yesterday in answer to a question. "Just what I shall do I cannot say. If that fellow makes his excuses, I may accept them; but if he doesn't, he'll find his head blown off."

"With a pistol?" was asked.

"No, I'd use a club," the Count replied. "I would not fight a duel with him. So, really, I can't say just what I will do. I must wait until I get back."

The Count denied that he was here to sell stocks, and characterized such rumors as absurd.

"I'm here to visit friends," said he, "and enjoy America. My wife is here to see her family."

Stewart-Trapp Wedding To-day.

It is reported at Whitestone that the marriage of Miss Nellie Trapp, the organist of Grace Episcopal Church, at that place, to the Rev. C. S. M. Stewart, who was formerly pastor of the church but now of Rhode Island, is to take place despite the opposition of Miss Trapp's father, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Manhattan, at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Mr. Trapp says if his daughter marries the minister he will disinherit her. Miss Trapp is twenty-nine years old, and Mr. Stewart fifty-four.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William Wake.

William Wake, a pioneer in the manufacture of pianoforte hardware in the United States, died Monday at his residence, 40 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, after an illness of ten months. He was in his eighty-fifth year. Mr. Wake was born in the old Reynolds house, in Thames Street, which stood in the rear of Trinity Church. When he was eleven years old he was apprenticed to John G

PAY FOR SCHOOL TEACHERS

Compromise Measure Agreed On—To be Reported To-day.

HEARING ON GENERAL BILLS

Senate Cities Committee Hears Arguments on the Marshall, Ford, and Elsberg Bills.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—The teachers of Queens and Richmond will be paid in a very short time. Gov. Roosevelt will send in an emergency message to the Assembly to-morrow, and Assembly Fallows's bill, which now meets everybody's approval, will be reported favorably by the Cities Committee in the Assembly.

A large delegation of interested parties was here to-day to be heard before the Cities Committee of the Senate upon the various propositions for the reorganization of the department. In a conference held they carefully canvassed the situation as it developed in the committee hearing last week. It was determined that under existing circumstances no immediate relief for the unpaid teachers, particularly in the Borougns of Queens and Richmond, could be had. Senator Ford insisted upon his bill as the only proper one, and tried to make it a party measure. Senator McCarren was quite as determined to force his bill, while Senator Grady was equally firm in his support of Controller Coler's proposition. Mr. Fallows also had a bill, and no immediate legislation could be expected with such warring elements.

It was therefore decided that some portions of Assemblyman Fallows's bill should be combined with other portions of Senator Grady's measure. It was agreed that Assemblyman Fallows should be the sponsor, and that the compromise measure should be introduced in his name. Controller Coler has insisted that there are now sufficient funds in the City Treasury to pay the overdue salaries, and his bill directs the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to provide for such payment out of any available funds. Assemblyman Fallows's bill reads as follows:

"Section 1. For the purpose of providing for the payment of all arrears of salary and all unpaid salaries of all licensed teachers and other employes of the School Boards for the Boroughs of Queens and Richmond, in the City of New York, who performed services in said boroughs in and during the year 1899, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York is hereby empowered and directed to transfer to the respective general school funds of said boroughs from the unexpended balances of the special school fund appropriated to the Board of Education for the year 1899 a sum sufficient to pay all said arrears of salary and unpaid salaries as in this act provided.

"Section 2. If the unexpended balances aforesaid shall not be sufficient to pay said arrears of salary and unpaid salaries, said Board of Estimate and Apportionment is hereby authorized and required to direct the issue of revenue bonds, in amounts sufficient to make up any deficiency not provided for by the transfer of said unexpended balances as aforesaid.

"Section 3. From such unexpended balances, and, if necessary, from the proceeds of the sale of revenue bonds, as aforesaid, the Controller of the City of New York is hereby directed to pay said arrears of salary and unpaid salaries. The rates of salary to be paid to such teachers and other employes, and the pay rolls of such teachers and other employes shall be certified to the Controller of the City of New York, in the manner prescribed by law, and said rates of salaries shall not be less than the salaries paid to such teachers and employes for the month of September, 1899, nor less than the rates of salary and salaries prescribed by Chapter 417 of the Laws of 1899.

"Section 4. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed, so far as the same may affect the operation of this act.

"Section 5. This act shall take effect immediately."

JOINT HEARING ON BILLS.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—A joint hearing on the bills of Senators Marshall, Elsberg, and Ford was given before the Cities Committees this afternoon. Senator Marshall's bill carries with it the decentralization of the system by giving to the Borough Boards the powers of the present Board of Education. The Elsberg bill has for its purpose the still further centralization of the system by strengthening the powers of the Central Board. Senator Ford's bill deals with the raising and apportionment of moneys for the support of the schools.

Those who favored the Marshall bill, as opposed to the bills of Senators Ford and Elsberg, were President Robertson of the Brooklyn Borough School Board, Horace E. Dresser, Vice President of the Central Board; Dr. John Harrigan, ex-member of the Brooklyn Borough Board; George Friefelt, a member of the legislative committee of the Borough of Brooklyn; Superintendent E. M. Bassett of Flatbush, Dr. Eben F. Smith, representing the Union League, and Superintendent Edward Ward of Brooklyn.

Those who favored the Ford and Elsberg bills were Superintendent Wilcox of the New York schools, ex-Commissioner Charles C. Burlingam, Superintendent Stevens of Queens, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, President of the Public Education Association of New York; John C. Agar, representing the City and Reform Clubs of New York, and Max Brill, ex-member of the Brooklyn Borough Board.

BROOKLYN MEN HEARD.

The Brooklyn delegation were the first to be recognized by Senator Stranahan, who presided, and President Robertson took the floor. He spoke at considerable length in favor of the Marshall bill and against the measures as presented by Senators Ford and Elsberg. He opposed the Elsberg bill, he said, because it was purely an administrative measure. He complained that it dealt with the salary schedule, which he contended did not belong there. He advocated home rule in the school question because, he said, "the nearer we get to the people the better for all." He deplored the fact that under the present system 40,000 children in the City of Brooklyn were obliged to forego the benefits of half the school days because enough money has not been apportioned for their proper education. "If you don't pass a remedial bill soon," said he, "you will close up the night schools in the City of Brooklyn."

Prof. Robertson attributed the present arrearages in the salaries of the teachers in some of the boroughs to a vicious section of the charter, which has paralyzed the system. "I would make the borough boards have a representative on the Board of Estimate and Apportionment," said he, "and would give them a vote when school appropriations are being made. I think that would do away with excesses in one year and deficiencies in another. The people in Brooklyn were satisfied with the old system, and we ask that it be put back as far as possible."

Horace E. Dresser was next heard. He characterized the Elsberg bill as a theoretical measure, and said the people who backed it were not in sympathy with the public schools. "We cannot buy a site or erect a schoolhouse," said he, "by our own Borough Board. Everything must go to the Central Board. We want a remedy, but we do not want to try any more experiments. We ask to go back to a system that was the best system, I might say, in the United States. We want the management of our own school fund, we want to buy our own sites, and build our own schoolhouses. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment should give to each borough the proper share of money and let the borough boards administer the general fund."

The next to argue in favor of the Marshall bill was Dr. John Harrigan. He favored the Marshall bill.

"It does not contain one clause," said he, "intended to discriminate in favor of any individual. It was drafted and prepared for the benefit of the schools, for the teachers, pupils, and parents." Dr. Harrigan declared that the appointment of teachers from the civil service list was unworthy of any sound mind. He characterized the system as absurd and ridiculous.

IN FAVOR OF OTHER BILLS.

Superintendent Stevens of Queens favored the Elsberg bill. He said the teachers of Queens had not been increased in number, although the number of pupils had increased 12 per cent. Mr. Burlingham favored the Ford bill, saying that it presented a simple remedy for a terrible difficulty which exists. He thought the Ford bill would settle the teachers' salary question permanently. He regarded the Marshall bill as reactionary. Mrs. Van Rensselaer said she voiced the sentiment of 700 members of the Public Education Association, and that it favored the bills of Senators Elsberg and Ford. "We believe," said she, "that unification, and not decentralization, is what is required." Mr. Agar, in speaking for the Reform and City Clubs of New York, urged the passage of the bills introduced by Senators Ford and Elsberg and opposed those of Senators Grady, Havens, Norton, McCarren, and Marshall.

MR. MAXWELL ON THE FORD BILL.

Max Brill, an ex-member of the Brooklyn board, spoke of the demerits of the Board of Education. Superintendent Maxwell favored the Ford bill. He said that while the Marshall bill purported to be a decentralizing measure, it was in truth a most intensely centralizing measure. "Senator Ford's bill," said he, "provides that there shall be a stated fund of not less than four mills on the dollar. Suppose that were in operation this year. The amount asked for by the Board of Education was $13,747,656, while the appropriation under the Ford bill would be $13,913,408, a difference of $165,752 in favor of the Ford bill. In the various boroughs the appropriations and amounts which would be raised by the Ford bill are relatively in round numbers as follows: In the Borough of Manhattan and the Bronx, appropriated $7,074,000; Ford's bill, $7,977,000; Brooklyn, $4,059,000; $4,788,000; Queens, $850,000; $850,000; Richmond, $242,000; $295,000.

"You cannot have a measure more dangerous than the Marshall bill. I believe, however, that the bills of Senators Elsberg and Ford stand for equal rights for the people."

OPPOSITION TO UNIFICATION PLAN.

Assembly Not Likely to Indorse the Project in Its Present Form.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—That the Assembly will object to a unification plan which will give the State Board of Regents the power to appoint the Chancellor to preside over the unified school system developed at a conference held to-day between Gov. Roosevelt, Republican leaders in the Legislature, and representatives of the Department of Public Instruction.

The Assembly is adverse to losing the power of appointing the head of the common school system of the State. The sentiment seems to be that the Chancellor to govern the unified school system should be elected by the Senate and Assembly, as the members of the Board of Regents and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction now are. It is said that Mr. Halls was upbraided at the conference by certain members of the Legislature for being too lenient with the Board of Regents in framing a unification plan. It was stated that the Board of Regents was given too much in the proposed plan. It was likewise stated that the Horton Academic law which gives the Board of Regents the power to distribute certain moneys among high schools and academies should be repealed. No decision was reached as to the plan to be adopted.

New York Has Plenty of Money.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Controller Coler has sent a communication to Senator Stranahan of the Senate Cities Committee in advocacy of the Coler-Grady Education bill, in which he shows the falsity of the charge that there are not sufficient unexpended balances in the City of New York to meet the Board of Education deficiency. He shows that there are over $220,000 of unexpended balances in the Education Department of Manhattan and the Bronx alone.

School Teachers See the Governor.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—A large delegation of New Yorw City school teachers, accompanied by several members of the Legislature, including Senators McCarren, Elsberg, and Davis, and Assemblyman Fallows, conferred with Gov. Roosevelt to-day on New York City school legislation. The Governor told them that what should be done was to pass a bill to make the Ahearn law effective, and that other needed legislation could follow.

WOULD MANDAMUS MAXWELL.

Decision Reserved in Teachers' "C" Certificate Case.

Arguments were submitted yesterday to Justice Marean of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, in the application of Rose Brady and eleven other holders of "C" certificates to teach for a writ of mandamus directing William H. Maxwell, as Superintendent of Public Schools of the City of New York, to place them on the eligible list of school teachers in primary schools.

The applicants' claim that they have the right to come in under the McCarren act of 1899, which provides that all licenses granted to teachers by the Superintendent of Public Instruction of Brooklyn or by the Board of Education of the City of Brooklyn prior to Feb. 1, 1898, be recognized by the Board of Education of the City of New York or the State Superintendent of Public Instruction as in force from that date, unless revoked for cause by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

In opposing the application, Assistant Corporation Counsel Stapleton stated that there were about 1,500 of these certificates in existence, the last one having been issued in 1882. The Brooklyn School Board in October of that year, by resolution, had refused to recognize them. Mr. Stapleton further contended that the licenses came to an end by the very act which granted them, which provided that these licenses should be good for one year only.

Justice Marean reserved his decision.

CAUCUS VOTES FOR HENDRICKS

His Nomination for Superintendent of Insurance Unanimously Indorsed by Republican Senators.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Not a single vote was cast against Francis Hendricks at the caucus of the Republican Senators, which met immediately after the adjournment of the Senate to-day, and there is now no doubt that he will succeed Louis F. Payn as Superintendent of Insurance.

Every Republican Senator was present. On the roll call Senator Raines, who had given Louis F. Payn a pledge to oppose any nomination for State Superintendent of Insurance other than that of Mr. Payn, and Senator Ambler, who represents Mr. Payn's home district, asked to be excused from voting. When the roll call was finished both Senators voted yea, and Mr. Hendricks became the unanimous choice of his party for the place.

It is announced to-day that the Democratic Senators will join with their Republican colleagues and vote for Mr. Hendricks. Senators Grady and McCarren have notified Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee that there is no desire on the part of the Democrats to oppose confirmation.

The Senate Committee on Insurance will meet to-morrow and agree to favorably report Mr. Hendricks's nomination to the Senate. It is expected that a vote will be taken on Thursday morning, and thus will end, for the present at least, an incident which has given the Republican leaders more concern than anything which has happened in this State for many years.

Mr. Payn and his friends are bitterly opposed to Gov. Roosevelt, and while they refuse to talk for publication they privately say that they will fight against his renomination. Some of the more radical of Mr. Payn's followers threaten to carry their opposition to the polls if Gov. Roosevelt is renominated for his present office.

GERRY SOCIETY STATEMENTS.

Assembly Bill Provides for the Filing of an Annual Report—Other Measures Introduced.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Assemblyman Stewart will to-morrow introduce a bill aimed at the Gerry society. It compels it to make and file statements of all moneys received and disbursed with the Secretary of State annually.

Under the provisions of the bill the society will have to present at its annual meeting a report, verified by the President and Treasurer, or by a majority of the Directors, showing the whole amount of real and personal property owned by it, where located, and where and how invested, the amount and nature of the property acquired during the year immediately preceding the date of the report and the manner of the acquisition; the amount applied, appropriated or expended during the year immediately preceding such date, and the purposes, objects, or persons to or for which such applications, appropriations, or expenditures have been made, and the names and places of residence of the persons who have been admitted to membership in the corporation during such year.

Assemblyman Stewart, speaking of his bill to-night said: "These amendments are not intended to embarrass the society or to impede its good work in any particular, but are designed to remove from the statute books of the State some of the improper and inequitable provisions of law, secured by the society in question, which disfigure their pages."

Mr. Stewart is of the opinion that other amendments to the statutes are necessary to bring the society to a common level with other institutions whose affairs are administered by the State's most prominent and respected citizens, who give freely of their money and of their time and find no difficulty in complying with the requirements of the law.

Assemblyman Julius Harburger introduced two bills in the House to-day which are aimed at the Gerry society. The first reads: "Section 1. After the passage of this act no State official connected with any State department shall have the right to issue orders, rules, or any other power, except as to statistics, to any institution wholly or partly supported by local funds. Section 2. The local authorities alone shall have the right to visit, inspect, and regulate all institutions in their respective counties, provided they receive any public funds toward the maintenance of children or inmates."

Mr. Harburger's second bill compels all charitable institutions receiving money for the support of the children of sick or homeless persons from local funds to render their sworn statement to the proper local officers whose duty it is to pay such bills in the same manner as such institute would render it to any debtor.

It is reported here that Richard Croker has cabled from London that legislation against the Gerry society must not be countenanced. It is also said that the Republican members are opposed to any legislation aimed at the Gerry society.

TO REPORT AGRICULTURAL BILLS.

Assembly Committee Acts Favorably on Two Measures.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—The Assembly Committee on Agriculture will to-morrow report favorably on two bills amending the agricultural law introduced by Mr. Litchard of Allegany. One is to prevent the watering of milk, and fixes the penalty for the first offense at $50 and each subsequent offense at $150. Of the moneys so recovered in fines, one-half is to be paid into the State Treasury, one-fourth to the County Treasury, and the remainder is to be paid to the Co-operative Association owning or operating butter or cheese factories which has received such diluted milk from the dealer.

The other measure is designed to abolish gambling on fair grounds, by providing that the State moneys shall not be distributed to any agricultural society, fair, or association which permits gambling, gambling devices, or games of chance on its grounds in any form during the holding of fairs or meets.

SUNDAY OPENING OF SALOONS.

Assembly Bill Provides for Permits to Sell Between 1 and 12 P. M.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—In line with the new attitude of Dr. Parkhurst on the Sunday opening of saloons, Julius Harburger of New York introduced a new excise bill, a principal provision of which reads: "The excise authorities in any city or town of the State may, within their discretion, on any application signed and sworn to by 5 per cent. of the qualified electors of any political division having authority to elect a member of the Assembly, authorize the sale by any licensed applicant, between the hours of 1 o'clock in the afternoon and midnight on Sundays, of beer, ale, and spirituous liquors, subject to such restrictions as may to such board seem reasonable, necessary, and proper, in all licensed saloons, gardens, concert saloons, and in all beer saloons within such Assembly district for the period of one year."

The bill also restores the local excise board system and establishes the fees.

CHANGE IN STOCK CORPORATION LAW

Penalty for Refusal to Furnish List of Stockholders on Demand.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Assemblyman McKeown has introduced a bill amending the stock corporation law requiring stock corporations, upon demand being made by a stockholder, to furnish, without charge, within two days after such request is made, a list of all the stockholders of such corporation, together with the residence and number of shares held by each.

Neglect or refusal to live up to the requirements of this act is to be deemed a misdemeanor, and the officer so neglecting or refusing to furnish such a list on demand shall forfeit and pay to the party making the request for such statement the sum of $400, and the additional sum of $150 for each and every day thereafter until such statement has been furnished.

BILL TO PROMOTE BRAVE FIREMEN.

Senator Plunkitt Confident of the Passage of His Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Senator Plunkitt of New York, who early in the session introduced a bill to permit the Fire Commissioner of New York to promote to the next highest grade without competitive examination any member of the uniformed force who had risked his life to save that of another, said this afternoon that he expected to have his measure favorably reported by the Senate Committee on Cities next week and that he felt confident of its passage.

The Senator said he had talked with the Civil Service Commissioners, and they had agreed not to oppose his bill. The principal object of the measure is to enable Fire Commissioner Scannell to promote those firemen who were mentioned for heroism at the Windsor Hotel fire last March, where many persons were rescued at great danger to the firemen who saved them from death.

LUNACY COMMISSION FOR NEW YORK

Senate Bill Provides for a Board of Eleven Qualified Physicians.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—A bill, having for its object the establishment of a Board of Lunacy Examiners for the City of New York, was introduced to-day by Senator Coffey. The bill provides that the Commissioners of Public Charities appoint within sixty days a board consisting of eleven duly qualified physicians who shall have had at least ten years' experience in the active practice of medicine.

Four members of the board are to be appointed for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, four for the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, and two for the Borough of Richmond. The chief examiner is to be selected from the City of New York at large, the others to be residents of their respective boroughs. The salary of the chief examiner is fixed at $5,000 per annum; examiners for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx and Brooklyn and Queens at $3,500, and those for the Borough of Richmond at $1,500 per year. The salaries and other expenses of the board shall be paid by the Board of Public Charities.

TO ABATE BARREN ISLAND NUISANCE

Measure Indorsed by Dr. Doty and Approved by the Governor.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Dr. Doty, Health Officer of the Port of New York, conferred with Gov. Roosevelt to-day relative to legislation which will remove the garbage reduction nuisance on Barren Island. Senator Wagner and Assemblyman Doughty will introduce bills providing that New York City shall establish a crematory plant which will operate a process that will entirely consume the garbage. Twelve months will be given in which to remove the objectionable plant on Barren Island.

Dr. Doty indorses these bills, and stated to Gov. Roosevelt to-day that he believed that they were sufficient to successfully abate the nuisance on Barren Island and provide New York City with a thoroughly adequate and sanitary process of disposing of its garbage.

Dr. Doty made a complete investigation of garbage disposal processes in Europe last Summer at the request of Gov. Roosevelt, who desired the best possible information and advice for legislation to deal with the conditions in New York. The Governor did not sign the bill of last year because it provided for the immediate abatement of the Barren Island nuisance, which, with no substitution of a system of disposal, meant, in the words of the Governor, "pestilence to the City of New York." Dr. Doty told the Governor to-day that it would take at least twelve months to effect a change from the old to the proposed new system, and that time will be given.

PAY OF MUNICIPAL COURT JUDGES.

Senator Elsberg Explains His Reasons for Introducing the Bill.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Senator Elsberg to-day gave out a statement in relation to the bill introduced by him providing for an increase in the salaries of the Justices of the municipal courts of New York City, about which he says there has been some misunderstanding. He says:

"The bill introduced by me in the Senate providing for an increase in the salaries of the Justices of the municipal courts of New York City was introduced upon two distinct representations made to me, the truth of which I had no reason whatever to doubt.

"In the first place, I was informed that the Charter Commissioners had favored such an increase at the time of the enactment of the charter, and that the only reason why the change was not made originally was through an oversight.

"The second representation made to me was that a committee of the Justices had waited upon the Governor and that he had expressed himself as being impressed with the justice of a claim for an increase of salary.

"I propose to ascertain whether the statements made to me on the strength of which I introduced the bill were true, and with that end in view I have written to several of the Charter Commissioners. If those statements were not true, I shall let the bill die; but if they were, and the claims made by the Justices of that court are fair, I shall certainly do my best to have the bill passed."

COSTS IN MUNICIPAL COURTS.

Reduction Bill Advanced and Another Measure Passed in the Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—A somewhat spirited debate occurred in the Assembly to-day over Mr. Wilson's Municipal Court Fee bills for New York City, on the order of second reading. Both Mr. Hyman and Mr. Harburger of New York opposed the bill, which reduces the fees. The latter styled the measure as a "sneak" one, which would take away from the City of New York at least $150,000 annually.

The bill was advanced, as was also Mr. Wilson's bill permitting the attorneys to sign the summonses instead of the clerk.

Mr. Wilson's third bill affecting the municipal courts, which provides that $12 costs be allowed instead of $10 where the plaintiff's demand is $50 and the defendant fails to appear, was passed without any opposition.

Right of Way for Ambulances.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Assemblyman Honeck has introduced a bill which provides that the driver of an ambulance, when on duty, shall have the right of way, in any highway, street, or avenue, over any and all vehicles, and of whatever motive, except those carrying the United States mail.

More Time for Railroads.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Assemblyman Sands has introduced a bill extending the time for five years from Jan. 1, 1900, for the commencement of the construction and completion of any railroad other than an elevated railroad or street surface railroad, by any railroad company, which has already acquired not less than 10 per cent. of its right of way, or begun the construction or operation of any portion of its railroad.

BILLS PASSED.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—The Senate to-day passed the following bills:

Senator HUMPHREY—Amending the banking law so as to provide that the annual meetings and election of Directors of banks shall be held on the second Tuesday in January, or within ten days thereafter.

Senator KRUM—Revising the charter of the City of Gloversville.

Assembly.

Mr. HILLS—Authorizing and empowering the General Board of the Pan-American Exposition to erect the State Building at a cost of $100,000, to be taken from the lump sum of $800,000 already appropriated, which building thereafter is to become the property of the Buffalo Historical Society.

Mr. RYTENBERG—Authorizing the Department of Parks of New York City to appropriate $200,000 to equip and fit up the east extension and other parts of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Mr. GREEN—Providing that certain trial cases removed to the city courts of New York City shall be deemed preferred cases.

In the Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—In the Assembly to-day these bills were introduced:

Mr. BRYAN—Compelling fire insurance companies to pay the full amount of insurance named in their policies in case of total loss. The measure is designed to protect policy holders from the interposition of the appraising experts.

Mr. BENNY—Changing the statute of limitation in actions for malpractice, and reducing the time from three to two years.

Mr. KNIPP—Regulating the stringing of telegraph, telephone, and electric wires on poles. Such wires shall not be strung or suspended nearer than 12 inches from the centre of the poles. All wires so strung must be removed within one year.

Mr. PRICE—Amending the Building Code of New York City so as to provide that the front wall of any building now standing that extends ten inches upon any street, avenue, or public place, shall not be removed unless the city begins an action within one year after the passage of this act.

Other Senate Bills.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Among the bills introduced in the Senate to-day were the following:

Senator GRANEY—Prohibiting the sale of liquor within a half mile of a camp meeting ground at any time when religious services are being held.

Senator JOHNSON—Appropriating $5,000 for the erection of a monument to the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment, New York Volunteers, to be erected upon the battlefield of Spottsylvania, the battlefield of Petersburg, or in the National Cemetery at Petersburg.

Senator BRACKETT—Providing for the appointment of a Deputy Clerk for the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Third Department, by the Justices of the court, and fixing the salary of the Clerk at $3,500, and the Deputy Clerk at $1,500 per year.

Senator WILCOX—His bill of last year, also introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Fordyce, prohibiting the sale or manufacture of cigarettes.

Senator THORNTON—Providing that actions for malpractice against physicians shall be commenced within two years after the alleged commission of the act, instead of three years, as is now provided.

Primary Election Law Changes.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—N. Taylor Phillips, Democratic member from New York, to-day introduced a proposed amendment to the primary election law, providing for some minor changes. It extends the time during which an enrolled voter who changes his place of residence may enroll in the new district to the nineteenth day before the primary instead of the thirtieth day. It provides an official ballot for each of the two primary days, to be furnished the same as the ballots for an election. The ballot is also to be folded the same as in the case of a general election. The provision that all unvoted ballots are to be returned to the Inspector is stricken from the law, and a provision inserted that no person shall cast more than one ballot.

STATE TRUST COMPANY FIGHT.

Attorney for Abram Kling Asks the Attorney General to Revoke the Company's Charter.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Charles P. Bacon, attorney for Abram Kling, this afternoon filed with Attorney General Davies a petition for the revocation of the charter of the State Trust Company. He asks for the revocation on the allegations of fact set forth in his first letter to State Superintendent of Banks Kilburn, and on the report of Gen. Avery Andrews, now in the possession of Superintendent Kilburn. Mr. Davies said he would set a date for hearing.

The text of the petition, which was made public, repeats in detail the allegations contained in Mr. Bacon's letter to Superintendent of Banks Kilburn, which has been printed, and concludes as follows:

"Wherefore, I respectfully ask that you procure such a judgment dissolving the said State Trust Company, being a corporation created under the laws of this State, and forfeiting its corporate rights, privileges, and franchises, and that its Directors, managers, and officers be enjoined from interfering with its property and effects pending the dissolution of said corporation, and that a temporary receiver be appointed pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided."

TO AMEND FRANCHISE TAX LAW.

Funds for Administration and Powers for Ascertaining Values.

State Senator Ford, who returned to Albany on Monday, spoke before he left this city of certain amendments to the franchise tax law which are now being prepared. These amendments will be proposed for passage at the present session of the Legislature.

The State Tax Commission, according to Senator Ford, has had great difficulty in carrying out the provisions of the act. This difficulty was owing to the indefiniteness of the law as to the method of assessment to be followed, and to the impossibility of the commission carrying out the extra work required by the statute with the limited fund at its disposal.

"The Commissioners," said Mr. Ford, "had nothing to guide them in assessing the value of the 1,200 franchises affected by the law, and with the resources now at their disposal it will be impossible for them to perform this task. The $10,000 a year allowed for office expenses is entirely inadequate for what is required. The commission will have to employ men who have expert knowledge. We have, therefore, drawn up an amendment to the law, which, besides increasing the Commissioners' salaries—to which increase, as their work has been more than doubled, they are surely entitled—gives them an appropriation of $85,000 with which to carry on their work.

"With this money the commission will be able to employ a force of experts, and, fortified by their information, its position will be unassailable. Without these experts it runs the danger of making valuations so improper that a contesting corporation would have no difficulty in proving their absurdity.

"Another amendment being drawn will legalize the system of assessment which I have favored from the first—that is, to take the market value of a corporation's indebtedness, plus the market value of its stock, exclusive of the debts for current expenses, and deduct therefrom the market value of its tangible property. The result must be the value of its intangible property, or the value of its franchise. The commission's legal adviser believes such a method to be at present illegal, and this amendment will remove any doubts upon that point. The amendment does not require the commission to levy assessments on this basis. It merely makes it legal, if they see fit, to avail themselves of the method.

"A third amendment is to obviate a difficulty contained in Section 12 of the tax law. The latter provides that the commission, in assessing the capital stock of a corporation, shall deduct from the assessment the value of the real estate. But inasmuch as the franchise under the new law becomes real estate, the section might be construed to require the deduction of both the tangible and intangible property from the capital stock. In order to prevent this, the amendment will state specifically that in assessing capital stock only the tangible real estate—that is, the real estate that has always been taxed—shall be deducted."

President Thomas L. Feitner of the Board of Taxes and Assessments, said he did not believe in the system of mixing tangible with intangible property. The local Assessors should, Mr. Feitner said, assess the tangible property of a corporation, as is done now, while the State board should assess the intangible property, known as the franchise.

RAILROAD COMMISSION SITS.

Proposed Trolley Extension in Brooklyn—The Delaware Valley Road's Application.

The State Railroad Commission was in session at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, and expects to meet daily for the remainder of the week. The first matter considered was the application of the Brooklyn and Coney Island Railroad Company for permission to extend its tracks from Covert Avenue to Metropolitan Avenue, in Queens County, a distance of about half a mile. This would give the De Kalb Avenue line and its dependencies an opening to East Williamsburg and Maspeth. Consents from a very large percentage of the interested property holders were submitted to the Commissioners. Residents of East Williamsburg and Maspeth must now depend on the lines of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

J. C. Bergen of Bergen & Dykeman and Henry A. Meyer, President of the Germania Heights Real Estate Company, favored the application, and Mr. Meyer declared that not a single person in the district interested objected. Sheehan & Collin, representing the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, requested an adjournment on the ground that they had not been informed of the application. This statement was denied by Mr. Bergen, who asserted that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit people were notified a month ago.

The Commissioners next considered the application of the Delaware Valley and Kingston Railroad Company for permission to construct a railroad from Kingston to Port Jervis and thence to Lackawaxen, a distance of about eighty miles. This road is desired by the independent coal companies in Pennsylvania to give them an outlet to tide water and save them from alleged discrimination of rates in favor of the so-called Coal Trust.

John A. Garver and Thomas G. Shearman appeared in favor of the application, and were opposed by Tracy, Boardman & Platt and John F. Kerr, representing the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad Company and the Kingston and Rondout Railroad Company, by W. F. Dunning in behalf of the Port Jervis, Monticello and New York Railroad Company, and by George F. Brownell for the Erie Railroad Company.

Mr. Garver claimed for the petitioners the right to construct the proposed road along the line of the old Delaware and Hudson Canal. Mr. Garver contended that the road would not only be a good paying property, but that it would materially benefit coal consumers, as the coal could be carried at a saving of about 40 cents per ton.

William S. V. Thorne, President of the petitioning company and Vice President of the Pennsylvania Coal Company and the Erie and Wyoming Railroad Company, declared everything was in readiness for the construction of the proposed road. His fellow-Directors, he said, are James N. Jarvie, Frederic P. Olcott, Samuel Thorne, George G. Williams, James O. Bloss, Walton Ferguson, Samuel D. Coykendall, Edward L. Fuller, and John W. Sterling. He discussed at length the benefits to accrue to the public from the building of the road.

Charles E. Webster, a civil engineer, followed Mr. Thorne. He is the Chief Engineer of the Delaware Valley and Kingston Railroad, and said the proposed road could be built at a cost of $40,000 a mile. The witnesses will not be cross-examined until the petitioners close their case. The hearing will be continued this morning.

THIEF CHASE ON HOUSETOPS.

Caught by Police at Revolver Mouth After Entering a Flat.

A chase over several roofs and a hand-to-hand battle, in which revolvers and nightsticks were freely used, resulted last night in the capture of two thieves on top of the five-story building at 535 West Fifty-ninth Street. They proved to be John Geary, twenty-two years old, of 781 Tenth Avenue, and John Morley, twenty-four years old, of 539 West Fifty-ninth Street. Both are laborers and said to be first offenders.

Mrs. Ellen Barry, returning home, saw the men coming out of her apartments on the fourth floor. They had Mr. Barry's trousers, a coat, and a silver watch. She screamed, and the thieves ran to the roof. Policeman Joseph Higgins and Detectives White and Watt heard Mrs. Barry calling, and went in pursuit. They chased the men back and forth until finally they were corralled in a corner. Both showed fight. The police drew their revolvers, but the burglars would not surrender.

Closing in, the police used their revolvers as clubs, and the thieves were beaten. Geary received two large scalp wounds. His injuries were dressed at Roosevelt Hospital, and then he and his confederate were locked up.

THE NEW WATER SUPPLY BILL.

City Officials to Attend Hearing on Suffolk County Measure.

Deputy Commissioner of Water Supply James Moffett of Brooklyn, with Engineers Van Buren and De Verona, will go to Albany to-day to attend the hearing on the bill introduced by Senator McCarren, which is in effect the repeal of the Burr law, prohibiting the city authorities from entering into Suffolk County for an additional water supply.

Commissioner Moffett and his engineers will explain to the committee the urgent need of more water for Brooklyn, and will contend that water is being wasted in Suffolk County, which might easily be utilized for Brooklyn's needs.

The Molineux Juror Better.

Roland B. Molineux spent yesterday in the Tombs reading newspapers and magazines. Manheim Brown, the juror whose illness has delayed the trial, is doing well, although the cold weather of the last few days has made his recovery slower. He said last night that he would be in court to-morrow.

Brooklyn Naval Militia Commander.

Lieut. Thaddeus R. Beal has been elected Commander of the First Division of the Brooklyn Naval Militia. The election, which ranks him as senior Lieutenant, was unanimous. Lieut. Beal is [illegible] years old. His career with the [illegible] litia dates back to 1891, when he [illegible] the New York Seventh.

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Is an instrument by means of which *any one* can play the piano.

The Pianola is bringing into use thousands of pianos that have been silent for many years.

It is making players of people who, lacking musical training, had never expected to experience the pleasure of producing music for themselves.

It is increasing the repertoire of amateur and professional pianists by making the entire literature of the piano instantly available without study and without practice.

The Pianola looks like a small cabinet. It has small felt-covered fingers that rest on the keys of the piano and, operated by pneumatic power, strike the keys with a pliant, yielding and remarkably sympathetic touch that is almost identical with that of the human fingers.

When not in use the Pianola may be easily rolled away from the piano and moved to another part of the room.

The Pianola can be used in connection with any piano and does not in any way mar or disfigure the instrument. It can be easily and quickly adjusted by any one.

The action of the Pianola is so simple that even a child can readily learn to play it; at the same time it is capable of so much expression that its greatest admirers are those who best understand and appreciate good music.

PRICE $250.

Can be bought by instalments if desired.

It is a significant fact that the Pianola is the only piano player which has received the endorsement of musicians.

EMIL SAUER orders two more Pianolas in a letter just received from him in Germany, and says:

"The instrument works in every respect absolutely perfect, and I am by this sensational and epoch-making invention more delighted than ever."

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY, 18 West 23d Street.

Newark Representatives, LAUTER CO., 657-659 Broad St.

The Pianola provides a source of pleasure for every one, whether he be novice or skilled musician.

It overcomes the difficulties of the unskilled by supplying the necessary technic to play any piece.

It satisfies the artistic demands of the musically cultured by allowing the player instantaneous control of the expression.

The claims made for the Pianola are marvelous—so also are the endorsements it has received from the great artists.

Emil Sauer has recently purchased two more Pianolas for friends in Germany. Why?

Come and *hear* the Pianola and *judge for yourself.*

Old Saratoga Whiskey

ROSSKAM, GERSTLEY & Co. PHILADELPHIA.

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which solves the problem of hygienic underdress and eliminates some of the most difficult details of housekeeping.

What is it?

KOTEDSILK,

an absolutely unshrinkable fabric which retains its silken softness to the end and is enjoyed by those who cannot wear wool.

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ON EVERY GARMENT.

KOTEDSILK UNDERWEAR CO., MILLBURY, MASS.,

AND ALL LEADING STORES.

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FOR SELF-SUPPORTING YOUNG WOMEN CLASSES.

ART, Manual training, design, Modeling, Wood carving, Tidd system.

FREE HAND drawing, air retouching, photo color, crayon, water color, sketch class.

BUSINESS TRAINING. Typing, Arithmetic, Typewriting.

TRAINING of attendants on the sick.

SEWING, graded system.

DRESSMAKING, with or without chart.

MILLINERY, embroidery.

EMILY YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASS'N, 7 East 15th St. 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. 7 to 9 P. M. Saturday afternoons and evenings excepted.

MENTAL NUTS. CAN YOU CRACK 'EM? A book of 100 rare, old catch problems; something to think about. Mailed, 10 cents. HOME SUPPLY CO., S., 182 Nassau St., New York.

LANGUAGES. The Berlitz School of Languages, 1,181 Broadway, New York. 78 Court St., B'klyn. Special advantages for Visitors to Paris Exposition.

INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

ANNOUNCEMENT: Walworth Institute, 29 W. 42d St., (Down-town School.) Stenography and Typewriting, will open Feb. 1; office now open. Call or write for particulars.

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Typewriters Rented & Sold. : 1,000 new and second-hand : Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and other standard : makes rented $3.00 per : month. Stands, ribbons, and : inspection service free. : F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, : 317 Broadway. Telephone : 1338 Franklin.

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TO rent in Paris for Expos. 1900, splend. furn. apart. nr. opera; dining-room, 2 parlors, 4 rooms, &c., tel. Write Desgrange, 14 rue Lafayette, Paris.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

COOK AND HOUSEMAID WANTED.—First-class German or Swedish cook in a first-class apartment; small family; must understand all kinds of cooking; also a housemaid and waitress; must be experienced; good wages; first-class references required. Apply at the Ormond, 70th St. and Boulevard, between 11 and 12 o'clock. Mrs. Ochs.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

CONTRACTOR—Wanted foreman familiar with all branches of building work, competent to draw plans and estimate on same; also superintend; correspondence confidential. Competent. Box 163 Times Office.

WANTED—Young man to do financial reporting and similar work; stenographer preferred; write fully. Newbur, 1,750 North 15th St., Philadelphia.

WANTED IN LAW OFFICE.—Bright boy of neat appearance, living in Harlem with parents. J. E., Box 212, Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS—BUTLER.—By young French couple; wife chambermaid; good seamstress; husband, butler; understands general housework; best references. V., 116 West 28th St., ground floor.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Present employer would like to place a reliable chambermaid and waitress. Call before 9:30 or between 12 and 1 o'clock, 27 East 64th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young woman as chambermaid and waitress; in private family in the country; first-class city references. 101 East 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—As chambermaid or parlormaid; Swedish; best references. C., Box 294 Times Up-Town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman in private family as chambermaid; best city references. 691 East 155th St., ring McGuigan's bell.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—By a lady as companion, an attendant to an invalid or elderly person, or housekeeper; references exchanged. Companion, 666 Columbus Av.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two respectable girls; one as cook and laundress; other as chambermaid and waitress; personal reference. 141 East 86th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; none need apply except those with kitchenmaid; good reference. 210 West 36th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By an expert dressmaker, middle-aged, in family; highest city reference. 33 East 9th St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By American woman, general housework in flat in small private family; excellent, neat worker; car fare paid; no cards considered. 247 West 29th St., Mettawald's bell.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—Scotch Protestant as kitchenmaid under chef or first-class woman. 301 East 65th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By refined, experienced person, trained in facial and scalp treatment by finest facial expert in city; good seamstress; first-rate sailor, packer, &c. H., 270 West 23d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a respectable woman to do plain laundry work or clean down stairs; best of city reference. J. T., Box 296, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By Swedish laundress; thoroughly understands her work in every branch; city or country; good references. Care of Carlson, 420 West 46th St.

Nurses.

NURSE, &c.—By trained nurse as companion, nurse to invalid, or chaperon to young lady; would not object to leaving city; best references. S., Box 295 Times Up-Town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By reliable young Protestant, North of Ireland; experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. Hetherington, 631 Columbus Av.

NURSE.—By young Irish girl, short time in country, as under nurse. 301 East 65th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing, repairing, dresses, finishing, alterations, and also curtains and cushions. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly competent man; 11 years' city reference from late employer. J., 125 West 17th St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL YOUNG MAN.—Private family; competent in every respect. Barry, care Mrs. Farmer, 619 3d Av.

Miscellaneous.

BOY, AGE 17, DESIRES TO LEARN TOOL-making. Kindly address Fred Manger, 282 Skillman St., Brooklyn.

COOK-BUTLER.—By French couple, competent in all branches as cook and butler; in private family; city or country; city recommendations. K., 129 West 24th St.

NURSE.—Masseur; highest standing; twelve years' experience. Nurse, 112 East 54th St.

UPHOLSTERER ON FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, altering, and laying carpets; general repairing; trade and city references. 414 West 37th St.

STATE SAVINGS BANKS

Condition of Savings Institutions in New York and Vicinity on Jan. 1, 1900.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—A tabulation of the statements of the savings banks of New York and the adjacent counties for the year ended Dec. 31, 1899, shows the following percentages of increase in the amount due to depositors and in the total surplus:

	Due Depositors.	Surplus.
New York County	.07	.04
Kings County	.02	.01
Westchester County	.11	.06

In every instance the savings banks of New York, Westchester, and the Long Island counties show increases in the amounts due to depositors in sums ranging from $36,000 in the East New York Savings Bank of Brooklyn to $4,283,000 in the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank of New York. The larger of the banks of Manhattan Borough have increases of over $1,000,000; the Bank for Savings, the New York, and the Dry Dock, each over $2,000,000; the Seamen's and the Greenwich, over $3,000,000 each, and the German, $4,096,000. Of the Brooklyn banks, the Williamsburg leads in the increase in amount due to depositors by gaining $3,200,000. Three others, the German, the Dime, and the Brooklyn, gained over $1,000,000 each. The Peekskill led the Westchester County banks with an amount greater by $700,000 than a year ago.

An evidence of better times is shown in an increase in deposits over those of 1898 in all the banks of the group under discussion but two, the Bowery and the Bank for Savings. In two instances the deposits for the year exceeded the total resources of the banks in 1898. These were the Italian of New York, whose deposits were $256,676, being $49,000 greater than its total resources at the close of 1898, and the Washington of New York, which received in deposits $28,147, exceeding by $10,000 its total resources in 1898.

Only three savings banks in New York and one each in Queens, Kings, and Suffolk Counties had greater amounts withdrawn during 1899 than were received for deposit. The New York banks were the Bowery, the Bank for Savings, and the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks. The Kings County bank was the Brooklyn; the Queens, the College Point, and the Suffolk, the Southold. The German Savings Bank of New York has the distinction of receiving the largest excess in deposits over withdrawals, the amount being $2,168,000.

The East River Savings Bank of New York has the distinction of having the largest average deposits, the amount being $908.02. The smallest is that of the Washington of New York, a new bank, with an average of $72.52. The savings banks of Manhattan, Long Island, and Westchester make an excellent exhibit of their condition and of their transactions during 1899, as will be shown by the appended tables:

New York County.	Jan. 1, 1900.—Total Resources.	Due Depositors.	Surplus.	Average of Each Deposit.	During Year 1899.—Amount Deposited.	Amount Withdrawn.
Bowery	$78,481,907	$67,735,560	$10,445,157	$539.23	$12,628,518	$13,412,546
Bank for Savings	68,009,791	60,479,063	7,429,258	448.30	9,634,255	9,634,965
Emigrant Industrial	66,724,453	57,089,956	646.19	15,970,231	14,043,666	7,893,839
Seamen's	54,087,216	45,583,074	8,494,915	595.47	9,292,040	11,261,620
German	52,314,663	47,883,235	4,631,428	457.07	13,429,262	7,455,043
Greenwich	42,451,409	38,216,359	4,234,442	510.00	8,996,651	6,144,845
Dry Dock	25,042,160	22,706,027	2,384,133	385.46	7,654,078	5,876,578
Union Dime	19,661,251	18,634,183	1,023,887	259.71	6,945,977	3,516,251
East River	18,147,458	15,606,573	2,542,831	908.02	4,013,584	3,156,298
New York	17,684,667	15,558,834	2,125,833	587.48	4,686,765	3,890,320
Bleecker	14,329,581	12,670,339	1,655,242	410.93	4,658,166	3,183,954
Manhattan	10,856,077	9,798,753	1,066,324	489.14	3,525,725	2,429,251
Irving	11,050,950	10,197,389	852,711	691.02	3,925,825	
Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks	9,307,868	8,258,251	1,049,618	604.60	2,443,325	2,461,061
Harlem	9,861,057	9,208,546	652,510	286.80	4,272,872	3,286,521
Franklin	9,376,165	8,435,466	940,709	299.56	3,193,924	2,458,537
Metropolitan	8,943,490	8,274,724	668,766	246.88	3,396,168	2,011,810
Broadway	6,804,839	6,068,754	736,084	683.80	1,806,908	1,501,949
North River	4,993,913	4,662,325	331,588	332.45	1,948,171	1,515,925
Excelsior	3,042,486	2,897,739	144,696	313.54	1,764,634	1,337,271
Empire City	1,301,420	1,282,725	18,694	158.58	1,023,987	840,389
Dollar	1,206,675	1,158,949	50,226	249.16	605,195	472,617
*West Side	952,805	949,761	3,044	132.48	671,656	450,070
United States	782,062	778,021	4,040	106.58	753,602	524,437
Italian	207,006	206,026	1,979	174.96	256,676	176,200
Washington	18,070	18,068	3	72.52	28,147	10,211
Total	$535,292,188	$473,979,215	$60,894,814		$127,312,842	$108,426,522

*Report not yet received.

Westchester Co.						
Yonkers	$3,402,383	$3,144,026	$258,357	$280.99	$800,188	$657,129
Westchester County, (Tarrytown)	2,324,762	2,066,186	258,576	441.10	578,404	474,487
Peekskill	2,810,088	2,547,427	262,660	415.14	804,466	624,564
People's, (Yonkers)	2,300,329	2,195,530	105,299	333.46	854,991	616,511
Sing Sing	2,027,892	1,790,953	236,939	429.43	533,298	412,750
Port Chester	1,353,678	1,228,388	125,290	260.60	483,738	353,348
East Chester, (Mount Vernon)	749,187	726,404	22,783	194.53	419,894	300,345
Home, (White Plains)	687,489	670,512	16,926	320.70	388,788	196,714
Union, (Mamaroneck)	283,333	268,947	14,334	205.77	142,951	115,724
Greenburg, (Dobbs Ferry)	210,225	197,822	12,403	186.80	91,108	69,088
Total	$16,160,386	$14,836,205	$1,314,167		$5,047,791	$3,820,610

Kings County.						
Williamsburg	$43,883,356	$35,981,088	$7,952,273	$442.80	$9,934,509	$7,987,993
Brooklyn	39,928,094	34,216,184	5,712,510	574.43	8,048,983	8,144,075
Dime of Brooklyn	27,065,274	24,996,961	2,068,314	419.02	6,380,098	5,974,498
South Brooklyn	17,804,941	15,484,329	2,320,612	504.18	3,900,248	3,606,299
Kings County	7,500,713	6,862,839	637,874	598.59	1,859,550	1,565,799
German	5,365,660	4,938,501	387,034	274.80	2,159,204	1,796,313
Germania	4,362,247	4,051,290	310,958	380.04	1,573,123	1,127,686
Dime of Williamsburg	4,177,825	3,900,395	277,431	439.78	1,638,561	1,195,450
East Brooklyn	3,300,539	3,004,837	295,701	254.81	1,065,182	831,622
Greenpoint	3,709,317	3,221,269	488,047	328.22	17233,828	1,100,149
East New York	1,121,593	989,094	124,248	238.33	444,937	442,700
Bushwick	1,769,937	1,711,906	58,030	301.87	793,446	613,522
Brooklyn	836,340	821,937	14,403	198.10	475,539	391,863
City	947,152	920,088	427,064	228.81	466,678	347,080
Eastern District	329,772	324,802	4,970	116.63	297,527	194,197
Greater New York	107,907	106,964	1,922	76.14	119,158	61,623
Total	$154,710,554	$134,618,639	$20,043,537		$38,570,969	$33,857,009

Queens County.						
Jamaica	$1,900,607	$1,700,898	$199,709	$834.74	$329,964	$415,081
Long Island City	1,609,390	1,446,088	163,302	162.52	624,560	700,385
Queens Co., (Flushing)	1,066,707	977,207	89,500	295.90	292,472	237,582
College Point	632,194	537,357	94,836	283.12	155,922	158,426
*Roslyn						
Total	$5,208,898	$4,661,550	$547,347		$2,002,918	$1,509,454

*Report not yet received.

Suffolk County.						
Riverhead	$2,923,812	$2,622,776	$301,036	$439.25	$576,176	$481,955
Southold	2,689,117	2,285,308	403,809	612.08	420,807	287,993
Sag Harbor	1,152,203	1,141,735	90,513	383.25	272,619	200,606
Union, (Patchogue)	255,760	252,570	3,189	202.06	167,941	56,191
Total	$7,020,987	$6,322,489	$798,547		$1,437,243	$976,745

Richmond County.						
Staten Island, (Stapleton)	$1,661,124	$1,491,185	$169,940	$245.42	$705,775	$549,245
Richmond County, (West New Brighton)	283,368	270,881	12,357	186.14	250,098	209,790
Total	$1,944,492	$1,762,066	$182,347		$955,873	$759,035

THE NEW BASEBALL CIRCUIT.

Seven Cities Are Chosen, and It Seems Likely that New York Will Be Added.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.—The work of placing the new American Association of Baseball Clubs on a firm and permanent foundation was begun here to-day. Fair progress was made and thus far everything is apparently moving along smoothly. Seven-eighths of the circuit was laid out, and the eighth city will probably be selected to-morrow. There is a possibility, however, that the circuit may again be recast before it is finally adopted. The circuit as made up to-day includes Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore in the East and Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukee, and St. Louis in the West. Applications from Providence and New York have been received, and one of these cities, it is believed, will surely be selected. Representatives from Washington are here, but that city has not yet knocked at the door for admission.

Outside of the making up of the circuit, one of the most important things done at the meeting was the adoption of a resolution that each city which is granted a franchise must deposit $5,000 as a guarantee that the club is acting in good faith.

A well-known baseball man representing New York was here yesterday as the representative of W. H. Jacobs, a real estate man of New York. After a conference with Mr. Quin he departed, and to-day wired the American Association President that everything in New York would be in good shape within twenty-four hours. As only three cities were selected for the circuit in the East, it is evident that the association is waiting on New Yorkers. The Providence delegation is here merely to look over the field. Although it put forth Providence's claims, it is understood that the Rhode Island men are not authorized to go into the new organization without a further conference with the backers at home.

ABEEL TROPHY COMPETITION.

Shooting Under Company D's Challenge at Seventh's Armory.

Competition for the Abeel Trophy commenced last night at the Seventh Regiment Armory. The teams are composed of ten men each, and several teams from a company may shoot in this match.

The conditions of the shooting forbid sighting shots, and impose a time limit of eighteen minutes for each team, counting from the call of "Ready!" Seven shots standing and seven prone complete an individual score.

The trophy is now held by Company B, and was won in competition by the challenge of Company D. Eleven teams shot last night, and about as many more will contest to-night. The scores of the teams follow:

		200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Company B,	Senior Team	304	315	619
Company F,	First Team	300	312	612
Company I,	First Team	300	304	604
Company E,	First Team	297	301	598
Company B,	Junior Team	289	305	594
Company A,	Senior Team	289	285	574
Company E,	Second Team	283	262	545
Company F,	Second Team	271	265	536
Company B,	Third Team	253	272	525
Company A,	Junior Team	239	273	512
Company I,	Second Team	222	231	453

Yale's Track Team Candidates.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 30.—About 100 men responded to-day to Capt. Johnson's call for track team candidates. He said a number of graduates would help coach, in addition to Trainer Robinson. Mr. Flanagan will have the weight men. Three squads, under C. E. Ordway, 1900; H. Speer, 1900, and H. P. Smith, 1900, will run out of doors daily.

Hockey League Tournament.

The New York Athletic Club and Naval Reserve teams met last night in the Amateur Hockey League championship tournament, at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink. A slow and uninteresting game was played, the New York Athletic Club team winning by a score of 6 goals to 1.

GOLF ASSOCIATION OFFICERS.

Secretary Kerr Reports the List for the Coming Year.

Secretary Robert B. Kerr of the United States Golf Association has announced the list of officers as submitted by the Nominating Committee for election at the annual meeting in this city Feb. 28. There are more changes than usual. President W. B. Thomas of the Brookline Country Club, near Boston, is renominated for the chief office. John Reid of the St. Andrew's Club, near Yonkers, and Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor of Chicago are chosen for Vice Presidents. They take the places, respectively, of Ransom H. Thomas of Morristown and H. J. Whigham of Chicago. Robert B. Kerr is selected for Secretary for another year. Samuel Y. Heebner of Philadelphia will take the place of his clubmate, George C. Fowle, as Treasurer, and the extra committeemen will be Horace Russell of this city and A. M. Coats of Newport. The Nominating Committee consisted of Samuel L. Parrish, William H. Sands, and A. L. Ripley.

The members of the Metropolitan Golf Association will gather for their annual meeting to-morrow evening in the Metropolitan Club.

Golf at Kissimmee.

Special to The New York Times.

KISSIMMEE, Fla., Jan. 30.—The golf at Kissimmee to-day was an exhibition that could not be beaten by even a Vardon. It was simply a case of which of the trio holed out first on the greens. Low won first money in the three-ball medal play. He made the firsts eighteen holes in sixty-nine, and the second in seventy-four, making a total of 143. Willie Smith came in for second prize, with a total of 147, and Harry Rawlins captured the third prize, with 148.

Golf Play at St. Augustine.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Jan. 30.—Robert Watson and Clayton Dixon came together in the finals in the tournament on the Country Club links this afternoon and played the closest eighteen-hole game of the season. To the surprise of many Dixon won by 1 up. At the eighteenth hole Dixon made a long and beautiful put, taking the hole, match, and cup. In the semi-finals Watson beat Walker 3 up and 2 to play, and Dixon beat Schoff 1 up. In the second eight finals Palmer beat Seagears 1 up.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—Oakland results:

FIRST RACE.—Eleven-sixteenths of a mile; maidens; selling. Antler, 91 pounds, (Logue,) 30 to 1, won; Hunch, 108, (Bullman,) 30 to 1, and My Dear, 101, (Ross,) 6 to 1, dead heat for second. Time—1:09. Caesar Young, Jenghi, St. Germain, Dew Sara, Mildred Hughes, Lisalla, Free Pass, Egrita, and La Amiga also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth; selling. Go to Bed, 104 pounds, (Jenkins,) 2 to 5, won; Glen Gaber, 106, (Spencer,) 6 to 1, second; None Such, 101, (Ross,) 100 to 1, third. Time—1:47¾. Los Priet, Tom Cromwell, and Twinkle Twinkle also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Seven-sixteenths of a mile; for two-year-olds; purse. Sofala, 115 pounds, (Bullman,) 7 to 10, won; Dunfree, 115, (Spencer,) 3 to 5, second; Count Hubert, 115, (Jenkins,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:42¼. Thirawild, Corn Cake, Parsifal, Peut Etre, Girly, Ducat, and Pat Foley also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and three-eighths; selling. Snipes, 96 pounds, (Henry,) 6 to 1, won; Tempo, 100, (Jenkins,) 2 to 1, second; Satsuma, 104, (E. Jones,) 2½ to 1, third. Time—2:28¾. Dr. Marks, Grady, David Tenney, and Billy McCloskey also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile; selling. Louis McWhirter, 112 pounds, (Vittatoe,) 2 to 1, won; San Tomas, 112, (Bullman,) 2 to 1, second; Saul of Tarsus, 109, (Spencer,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:27¾. Antoinetta, Silver Bullion, and Allenna also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Eleven-sixteenths of a mile; selling; maidens. Matt Hogan, 94 pounds, (Te Walsh,) 4 to 1, won; J. V. Hayes, 94, (Devin,) 7 to 1, second; Beautiful Bill, 91, (Henry,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:09. Red Cherry, Naples, Wasio Dan, Isaline, Bagdad, Cymona, Reginon, and Blooming Chance also ran.

THE POULTRY SHOW OPENS

Experts from Abroad Look Over Exhibits at the Garden.

Fine Displays of Game Birds and Pheasants—Other Features to Interest the Visitor.

Madison Square Garden echoed yesterday with the intricate harmonies of the voices of nearly 4,000 fowl, and not until the electric lights were turned out was the good night song of the birds stilled. The vast symphony will continue again to-day and throughouthe the week. Yesterday was the first day of the eleventh annual exhibit of the New York Poultry and Pigeon Association, which this year is larger both in point of numbers and general excellence of the exhibits than on any previous year.

Among the hundreds of visitors who thronged the aisles between the specimens on exhibition were noticed nearly all of the prominent fanciers in the country, as well as a score or more experts from Europe, who were taking notes of the various types shown and who will make offers before the week is out for many of the finest exhibits. This coterie is present every year, and some of the choice birds are exported. In return American buyers bring over some of the best of the European types. The result is that to win a blue ribbon in any of the classes becomes harder each succeeding year.

The exhibit that attracted the greatest amount of attention yesterday was that of black-breasted red game bantams, and the principal winners were Francis P. Magoun, the banker, and Henry O. Havemeyer, Jr., and his brother, T. A. Havemeyer, Jr. In the cockerel class of this fowl the judging was not up to the average. The winner of the blue ribbon gets up on his toes when reaching, and his footfold is very shaky. He is not as good in color either as one or two of Magoun's or Havemeyer's lot. The class contains the best lot ever exhibited in this country, and the winner of the champion class last year in England caught the judge's eye as only good enough for a highly commended ribbon.

The Mountainside Farm (Havemeyer's) exhibits include sixty-three bantams and forty pigeons in addition to the display on the main floor. They are in charge of John Glasgow.

FINE DISPLAY OF PHEASANTS.

One of the most important and attractive exhibits in the show is the display of pheasants made by Homer Davenport of Roselle, N. J. The exhibit is valued by him at about $3,000. The cages are located in the centre of the main floor, near Madison Avenue, and the birds on exhibition include:

Impeyans; Temmincks Tragopaus and Cabots Tragopaus, from the Himalaya Mountains; peacock pheasants, from Asia; Manchurian or Eard pheasants, Thibet; Elliols, Thibet; English; Torguatus, China; Reeve's, Japan; Mellanotus, (the hill pheasant,) Himalayas; lineated, Asia; silver and Swanhoes, China and Japan; golden, China; Lady Amherst, Japan; hybrid, (cross between golden and Lady Amherst;) upland New Zealand geese and Mandarin ducks from Japan.

The Impeyans, Tragopaus, Manchurian, Mellanotus, and peacock pheasants were never exhibited in any poultry show before.

Another feature is the exhibit of the incubators and breeders, in which are hundreds of eggs that are constantly being hatched. This department is of especial interest to the children visitors, who watch the eggs through the glass covers, and at the slightest movement call the attention of their companions to the little straggly head that presently appears. This is followed by the thin, ungainly body of the chick, whose "mother was an oil stove." The incubators this year show some new features, principal among which is a method of regulating the temperature, which makes the birds hardier.

The show opened officially at 9 o'clock, but until long after midday the attendants were putting the exhibits in shape. The crowd of spectators was small, and not until well into the afternoon did the aisles fill up.

The show is arranged much the same as last year, and the main and raised galleries as used in the bicycle show remain and are used for the showing of pigeons on the Twenty-sixth Street side and the bantams on the Twenty-seventh Street side. The larger fowl are placed on the main floor in cages, those on the centre aisle being reserved for the larger cages and fancy fowl.

FEATURES OF THE SHOW.

The largest individual poultry exhibitor is the Fisher's Island Farm, which has entered sixty-seven birds in the various classes. Noticeable features of their exhibit are big Plymouth Rocks, champion "White Cloud," a two-thousand-dollar bird of that variety; barbed Plymouth Rocks, Minorcas, Wyandottes, and turkeys. An exhibit of ducks by A. J. Hallock of Atlantic Farm, Speonk, L. I., shows the Pekin duck in perfection. The exhibit also includes several "Indian Runners," a breed that is fast becoming a favorite. There is also several exhibits of wild and tame turkeys, and the showing of geese is larger than ever before.

The pigeon exhibit is greatly in excess of that of last year, and the pouters, tumblers, and other fancy breeds strut about in magnificent style. The exhibition yards, along the Twenty-seventh Street side of the arena, each containing five birds, are also attractive, and each cage forms a practical start for a poultry yard.

The usual array of rabbits and cavies (guinea pigs) is placed at the Fourth Avenue end, as is also the exhibit of long and short haired cats. These features were not complete yesterday. There are the usual freaks among the birds, the most remarkable being a four-footed pigeon.

Among the classes of pigeons, the pouters, carriers, tumblers, Jacobins, magpies, and fantails lead in point of numbers. The owl class is a large one, and the Oriental Frill, Dragon, Turbit, Trumpeter, and Homer classes are full.

Conran Brothers' exhibit of dressed poultry, which was a new feature of last year's show, is repeated again on a larger scale this year. The dressed fowl come from all parts of the country and are changed daily. The exhibition of eggs is also an interesting one.

A number of breeders' clubs are scheduled to meet during the week. Those arranged for to-day are the Water Fowl Club, at 6 o'clock, and the American Exhibition Game and Bantam Club, at 7:30.

The judges were busy during the afternoon, and many ribbons were awarded. The largest winners yesterday were McNeil & Oke.

The Awards.

McNeil & Oke won first prizes for the following birds:

Golden Polish Plain—Cock, hen, cockerel, and pullet.

White-Crested Black Polish—Cock and cockerel.

White-Crested White Polish Plain—Cock, hen, cockerel, and pullet.

Buff Laced Polish—Cock, hen, cockerel, and pullet.

Golden Polish Bearded—Cock, hen, cockerel, and pullet.

Silver Polish Bearded—Hen, cock, cockerel, and pullet.

White Polish Bearded—Cock, hen, cockerel, and pullet.

Golden Spangled Hamburg—Cock and cockerel.

Silver Spangled Hamburg—Cock, hen, cockerel, and pullet.

Golden Pencilled Hamburg—Hen, cockerel, and pullet.

Silver Spangled Hamburg—Cock, hen, cockerel, and pullet.

Black Hamburg—Cock, hen, cockerel, and pullet.

Creve Coeur, any color—Male and female.

La Fleche, any color—Male and female.

Any other variety—Cock and hen.

White Cochin—Hen and cock.

The other first prizes were won as follows:

OAKLAND FARM—Buff Cochin, cock, hen, cockerel, and pullet; any Cochin selling price not to exceed $10, cock and hen.

WALTER C. BAYLISS—Partridge Cochin, cock, hen, cockerel, and pullet.

R. J. THOMPSON—White Cochin, pullet, and cockerel.

FISHER'S ISLAND FARM—White Plymouth Rock, cock and pullet.

E. B. GRIDLEY—White Plymouth Rock, hen.

L. C. BOUFOLY—White Plymouth Rock, cockerel.

T. S. MATHEW—Silver Wyandotte, cock.

JOHN T. COTHRAN—Silver Wyandotte, hen and pullet.

W. N. HENDERSON—Silver Wyandotte, cockerel.

JESSE A. MOON—Golden Wyandotte cock and cockrel.

IRA C. KELLER—Golden Wyandotte hen and pullet.

H. W. BILLARD—Frizzle, male.

BICKNELL & WHITING—Java, male and female.

N. J. McCOUN & CO.—Jersey Blue, male and female.

DANIEL P. SHOVE—Rhode Island Red, Dorking, Creve Coeur, Houdan, La Fleche, or Frizzle, any variety, any age, selling price not to exceed $10, cock.

JAMES FORSYTHE—Buff Plymouth Rock, cock; Houdan, cockerel and pullet.

F. A. PURDY—Buff Plymouth Rock, hen.

J. D. WILSON—Buff Plymouth Rock, cockerel.

C. W. BEAMAN—Buff Plymouth Rock, pullet.

C. M. KERYAN—Hamburg, any variety, selling price not to exceed $10, hen and cock.

JOHN CROWTHER—Rhode Island Red, cock and cockerel.

FRED B. COCHRAN—Rhode Island Red, pullet.

R. G. BUFFINGTON—Rose Comb Rhode Island Red, cock and pullet.

J. M. MAXWELL—Rose Comb Rhode Island Red, cockerel.

JOSEPH B. THOMAS, Jr.—Houdan, hen.

NESTLEDOWN POULTRY YARDS—Houdan cock.

C. KRISCHLER—White Crested Black Polish hen.

J. W. BRUCKHART—White Crested Black Polish, pullet.

R. R. TOPPING—Golden Pencilled Hamburg, cock.

H. A. BEYLER—Golden Spangled Hamburg, hen and pullet.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The Knickerbocker Athletic Club bowlers were beaten in two out of three games on their own alleys by the Columbia Club of Hoboken, in a series of games in the Athletic League, last night. The first game was close throughout, the Columbias winning in the last frame by nineteen pins. The Knickerbockers made a change in their team for the second game, Parker replacing Sullivan. The latter bowled a good score, but Davies and Townley did not have the best of luck, and the Columbias scored another victory. In the final game the Knickerbockers secured the lead at the start and won by sixty-five pins. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Knickerbocker A. C.—Townley, 138; Davies, 195; Sullivan, 149; Stone, 122; Johnson, 155. Total, 759.

Columbia—Jaeger, 139; Willin, 153; Gerles, 171; Huesman, 189; Kimball, 126. Total, 778.

SECOND GAME.

Knickerbocker A. C.—Townley, 152; Davies, 139; Parker, 187; Stone, 169; Johnson, 184. Total, 831.

Columbia—Jaeger, 149; Willin, 193; Gerles, 198; Huesman, 157; Kimball, 191. Total, 888.

THIRD GAME.

Knickerbocker A. C.—Townley, 155; Davies, 179; Parker, 159; Stone, 159; Johnson, 193. Total, 845.

Columbia—Jaeger, 116; Willin, 169; Gerles, 143; Huesman, 185; Kimball, 157. Total, 780.

The Corinthian Club did not have out its strongest team in the North Side National League last night, but the Dolandos and Centrals bowled so poorly against them that two easy victories were scored by the team. The Centrals won from the Dolando team by nearly 200 pins. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Central—Behlmer, 133; Kuehn, 149; Ward, 177; Seher, 182; Hall, 172. Total, 813.

Dolando—Schlusing, 152; Burkitt, 143; Koster, 105; Moynahan, 150; Luhrs, 106. Total, 636.

SECOND GAME.

Corinthian—S. Walter, 178; Landman, 150; T. Walter, 168; Niles, 147; Holden, 184. Total, 827.

Dolando—Schlusing, 177; Burkitt, 145; Koster, 128; Moynahan, 156; Luhrs, 158. Total, 764.

THIRD GAME.

Corinthian—S. Walter, 156; Landman, 148; T. Walter, 152; Niles, 165; Holden, 214. Total, 880.

Central—Behlmer, 160; Kuehn, 156; Ward, 155; Seher, 152; Hall, 135. Total, 758.

The team representing the Dauntless Boat Club scored a double victory in the Harlem Navy Tournament last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Dauntless—Du Barry, 160; Instone, 145; Anderson, 151; Vander Boget, 168; Judge, 184. Total, 788.

Wyanoke—R. J. Maher, 111; Steinmann, 203; W. Maher, 152; Wagner, 152; McGuire, 153. Total, 771.

SECOND GAME.

Wyanoke—R. J. Maher, 170; Steinmann, 148; W. Maher, 168; Wagner, 153; McGuire, 197. Total 841.

Bohemian—Forst, 162; Veuttek, 147; Turk, 113; Lewitus, 177, Thuman, 166. Total, 765.

THIRD GAME.

Dauntless—Du Barry, 156; Instone, 145; Anderson, 129; Vander Boget, 146; Judge, 172. Total, 748.

Bohemian—Forst, 177; Veuttek, 129; Turk, 124; Lewitus, 178; Thuman, 123. Total, 731.

The Oradells, by winning two games in the Arlington National tournament last night, tied the Alcos for second place. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Oradell—Schmidt, 160; Becker, 200; Koempf, 171; Dippel, 112; Reichard, 151. Total, 794.

M. M. and M.—Fecher, 142; Whitney, 136; Blue, 148; Coomes, 161; Cramer, 144. Total, 731.

SECOND GAME.

M. M. and M.—Fecher, 170; Whitney, 169; Blue, 144; Coomes, 153; Cramer, 120. Total, 766.

Edison—Schmidt, 124; Wenzel, 169; Roth, 147; Holme, 151; Reese, 146. Total, 787.

THIRD GAME.

Oradell—Schmidt, 161; Becker, 161; Koempf, 187; Dippel,

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $6,500,000
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.

Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Members New York Stock Exchange.

Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. DEAL IN

High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

The Corn Exchange Bank,
William and Beaver Sts., New York.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President.

Capital and Surplus	$3,600,000.00
Deposits	10,000,000.00

BRANCHES:

Broadway Branch,	Astor Place Bank.
Broadway & Spring St.	Astor Place.
Hudson River Bank,	Queens County Bank,
72d St. & Columbus Ave.	Borough of Queens.

36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK,
GEORGE H. ROBINSON.
Member New York Stock Exchange.

Hurlbutt, Hatch & Co.,
BANKERS.
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
71 Broadway, N. Y. City.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash or on margin.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.
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N. Y. & N. J. TELEPHONE "RIGHTS"
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co.
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.

A. J. DE KANTSTEIN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
30 West 23d St.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash and carried on margin.
SPECIAL LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

FINANCIAL.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
38 Nassau St., New York.
Capital & Surplus—$2,500,000

LEVI P. MORTON.....President
EDWARD J. BERWIND, Vice-President.
JAMES K. CORBIÈRE....Second Vice-Pres.
WM. REDMOND CROSS..Secretary

DIRECTORS.

James W. Alexander,	James N. Jarvie,
John Jacob Astor,	Aug. D. Juilliard,
George F. Baker,	Joseph Larocque,
Edward J. Berwind,	D. O. Mills,
Frederic Cromwell,	Levi P. Morton,
Henry M. Flagler,	Richard A. McCurdy,
G. G. Haven,	W. G. Oakman,
Jos. C. Hendrix,	John Sloane,
Abram S. Hewitt,	William C. Whitney,
	A. Wolff.

Central Realty Bond and Trust Company,
55 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
Frederic P. Olcott, James Stillman,
Augustus D. Juilliard, James N. Jarvie,
Frederick Southack, Hugh J. Grant,
Henry Morgenthau.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zeiah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

FINANCIAL.

$350,000

First Mortgage Six Per Cent.

Sinking Fund Forty Year Gold Bonds

OF THE

PEOPLE'S BREWING COMPANY OF TRENTON

Are offered for subscription at 103½ and accrued interest—interest from November 1st, 1899.

DENOMINATION $1,000 AND $500.

DATED MAY 1ST, 1899.....MATURE MAY 1ST, 1939
INTEREST PAYABLE MAY 1ST AND NOVEMBER 1ST.

Total authorised issue	$1,500,000
Reserve in Treasury	$400,000
Present issue	1,100,100

The Bonds offered for subscription are part of the present issue of $1,100,000. The balance of the present issue, $750,000, has been taken by the vendors. These bonds are in coupon form, with provision for registration of principal, and are secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE on the real estate, property, and plant of the combination.

DIRECTORS:

H. T. NEIDLINGER of NEIDLINGER & SONS	NEW YORK
A. R. KUSER, SECRETARY and TREASURER, TRENTON GAS & ELEC. CO.	TRENTON
JOHN I. KUSER, TREASURER, THE TRENTON BREWING COMPANY.	TRENTON
MAHLON H. MARGERUM of MAHLON H. MARGERUM & BRO.	TRENTON
THOMAS HILLIARD of the WALDORF-ASTORIA	NEW YORK
FRANZ HILL, former owner of HILL'S BREWERY	TRENTON
RICHARD BARLOW, PRESIDENT, CONSUMERS' BREWING COMPANY	TRENTON
CHARLES A. MAY, GENERAL MANAGER, MADDOCK POTTERY COMPANY	TRENTON
T. E. OTIS, PRESIDENT, PEOPLE'S BREWING COMPANY	TRENTON
RAYMOND L. WARD, 59 BROAD STREET	NEW YORK
G. D. W. VROOM	TRENTON

TRUSTEE AND REGISTRAR,
TRENTON TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, TRENTON, N. J.

FINANCIAL AGENTS,
THE TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA.

The "PEOPLE'S BREWING COMPANY OF TRENTON" own the following Breweries and Ice Plant:

TRENTON BREWING COMPANY	TRENTON, N. J.
FRANZ HILL'S BREWERY	TRENTON, N. J.
CONSUMERS' BREWING COMPANY	TRENTON, N. J.
HYGEIA ICE COMPANY	TRENTON, N. J.

These Breweries control the Beer trade of the progressive manufacturing city of Trenton, and sell largely to cities and towns within a radius of fifty (50) miles of Trenton.

In addition to the properties above mentioned, the People's Brewing Company of Trenton own a number of valuable real estate properties in Trenton and elsewhere.

The central idea in the consolidation of these Breweries is to leave the management practically in the hands of the men who have built up the business, and have so popularized their products that foreign competition is practically eliminated.

EARNINGS.

Following find reports of the past and present earnings of the Breweries and Ice Plant (the Consumers' Brewing Company not being in operation) now belonging to the People's Brewing Company of Trenton.

New York, March 20th, 1899.

The Guaranty Development Co., 10 Wall Street, City:

Dear Sirs: The net profits of the Trenton Brewing Co., Trenton Hygeia Ice Co., and Franz Hill's Brewing Co. for 1896, 1897, and 1898 averaged $200,880.64 per annum.

All the expenses pertaining to the business, including bad debts and depreciation on Machinery and Plant, were charged off before obtaining the above figures.

Yours very truly, (Signed) WILLIAM WADDELL,
Public Accountant and Auditor, N. Y.

T. E. Otis, Esq., Pres. The People's Brewing Co.:

Dear Sir: Agreeably to your instructions we made an audit of the Account Books, etc., relative to the operations of the various Companies comprising The People's Brewing Company of Trenton, N. J., covering the period as follows:

The Trenton Brewing Co., June 1st to Oct. 31st, 1899.	
Bottling Dep't of the Trenton B. Co., June 1st to Oct. 31st	$108,932.21
The Franz Hill Brewing Co., March 24th to Oct. 31st.	
The Hygeia Ice Co., June 1st to Oct. 31st	

In accordance with such examination we certify that for the specified periods the aggregate net earnings from operations amounted to $103,932.

Yours truly, THE AMERICAN AUDIT CO.,
(Signed) R. GRAHAM WOODWARD,
Vice-Pres. and Gen'l Mgr.

The semi-annual interest, due November 1st, 1899, amounting to $33,000, was paid on that date.

The appraised valuation of the properties owned by the "PEOPLE'S BREWING COMPANY OF TRENTON" is $1,240,000—other assets of this company amount to between three and four hundred thousand dollars.

The organization of the Company and the legal validity of its Bonds and Stock issue have been passed upon by Frank Bergen of Elizabeth, New Jersey, and G. D. W. Vroom of Trenton, New Jersey.

The right is reserved to reject or reduce any subscription and to make allotments of less than the amount applied for.

Subscription books will be opened at the offices of the undersigned, at 10 o'clock, January 31st, 1900, and will close at 3 P. M., January 31st, 1900.

THE TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA . . . . . New York City
THE REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, Philadelphia, Pa.
THE TRENTON TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, Trenton, New Jersey

ELYTON COMPANY,
ELYTON LAND COMPANY,
BIRMINGHAM REALTY COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDERS OF THE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT ISSUED BY Union Trust Company of New York, Birmingham Trust & Savings Company, Birmingham, Ala., Whitney National Bank, New Orleans, La., for the following bonds, stocks, and coupons, viz.:

ELYTON COMPANY 5% FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
ELYTON COMPANY STOCK,
ELYTON LAND COMPANY 6% DIVIDEND TRUST BONDS,

embraced in the Agreement dated October 4th, 1898, and Plan of Reorganization dated May 29th, 1899, that on and after Thursday, February 8th, 1900, they may receive the new bonds and stocks to which they are entitled upon presentation and surrender of their Certificates at the office of the respective depositories, above named.

Holders entitled to fractions of bonds or fractional shares of stock must either sell the fractions or purchase such amounts as may be necessary to entitle them to an entire bond or a whole share of stock at an approximate market price to be fixed by the Committee.

Holders of Dividend Trust 6% Bonds of Elyton Land Company will please state whether they elect to take new prior lien 5% bonds of Birmingham Realty Company or cash, for face of their bonds.

Holders of the OLD stock of the Elyton Land Company are requested to deliver their Certificates of said stock at the time they present the Certificates of Deposit for Elyton Company stock.

Holders transmitting Certificates of Deposit by mail will please indicate whether they wish to sell or buy the fractions, and whether they desire the new securities sent by express at their expense, and at what valuation.

WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Chairman;
AUGUSTUS W. KELLEY,
ALEXANDER D. SEYMOUR,
THOMAS G. JONES,
WILLIAM T. HARDIE,
C. C. RAWLINGS, Secretary.
} Reorganization Committee.

New York, January 19th, 1900.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 31st, 1900,

At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

(By order of Wm. Moore, Public Adm'r.)
$5,000 United States 4 p. c. Reg. Bond.
15 shs. N. Y., Ontario & Western R. R. common.

(By order of Executors.)
50 shs. 1st Natl. Bank (Elizabeth, N. J.)
800 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
400 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
200 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
1 Right N. Y. Society Library.
250 shs. Duluth Transfer Rwy. Co.
100 shs. Cook County Land Co.
100 shs. American Grocery Co. 2d pfd.
20 shs. do. do. 1st pfd.
10 shs. N. Y. Bowery Fire Ins.
1 Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.

(By order of Trustees.)
3 shs. Chemical Natl. Bank.
$11,000 Ches. & Ohio Ry. 5 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1939.
$4,000 Ches. & Ohio Ry. 4½ p. c. Bds., 1992.
20 shs. Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. common.
19¾ shs. Newport News & Miss. Valley Co. common.

(By order of Administratrix.)
$3,000 Cass County (Mo.) 5 p. c. Funding Bds., 1913.
20 shs. Consumers' Gas Co., Newburgh.
24 shs. German-American Insurance Co.
4 shs. Phenix Ins. Co. of B'klyn.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
12 shs. United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co.
50 shs. E. W. Bliss Co. common.
50 shs. do. do.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
30 shs. Trust Co. of America.
20 shs. Bond & Mortgage Guar. Co.
13 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
50 shs. Natl. Butchers & Drovers' Bank.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$500 N. Y. Athletic Club 6 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1903.
$200 N. Y. Athletic Club 2d 5 p. c. Bds., 1910.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
40 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Improved Dwelling Assn.
1 sh. Clinton Hall Assn.
1 sh. Christian Union Publishing Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
30 shs. Home Insurance Co.
50 shs. North River Ins. Co.
25 shs. Kings County Elec. Light & Power Co.
100 shs. Flkyn Union Elevated R. R. common.
15 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
30 shs. Nassau Bank.
50 shs. Home Life Ins. Co.
60 shs. Central Park, North & East River R. R.
30 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
4 shs. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.
50 shs. E. W. Bliss Co. common.
20 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
100 shs. Celluloid Co.
1 sh. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.
20 shs. Trust Co. of America.
25 shs. Natl. Citizens' Bank.
40 shs. Importers and Traders' Nat'l Bank.
40 shs. Bank of Metropolis.
2 shs. Chemical Nat'l Bank.
10 shs. North American Trust Co.
$2,000 Metropolitan Water Works Co. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Gold Bds., 1919.
$250 N. Y. Athletic Club 2d 5 p. c. Bonds, 1910.
5 shs. North American Trust Co.
80 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
20 shs. Mechanics' Nat'l Bank.
20 shs. Mechanics' Bank, B'klyn.
5 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
500 shs. Jos. Ladue Gold Mining & Dev. Co. pfd.
16 shs. Nat'l Bank of the Republic.
132 shs. Phenix Nat'l Bank.
82 shs. Nat'l Park Bank.
$15,000 Detroit & Lima Nor. R'y Co. 1st Bds., (Cts. of Deposit.)
15 shs. Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic. R. R.
15 shs. Leather Manf. Nat'l Bank.
$2,000 N. Y., L. E. & West. R. R. 1st Const. 7 p. c. Fund. Coupon Bds., 1920.
$5,000 General Elec. Co. 5 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1922.
$500 Morris & Essex R. R. 1st 7 p. c. Bds. Regst., 1914.
8 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
8 shs. 12th Ward Bank.
$1,000 Lotos Club 6 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1902.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
5,000 shs. Phoenix Mining Co. pf.
10 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
20 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.
20 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Hanover Fire Insurance Co.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Co.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Default having been made in the principal of the above bonds, which became due on the first day of January, 1900, and foreclosure proceedings having been begun in pursuance of a plan of reorganization, formulated by the Company, under which plan the security of the bonds is seriously impaired:

At the request of a large number of holders of these bonds, resident in England, who have deposited their bonds under the Bondholders' Protective Agreement, dated December 21, 1899, the undersigned have agreed to represent the interests of the bondholders.

Holders of bonds in the United States can become parties to this agreement by depositing their bonds with the Central Trust Company of New York City, under said Protective Agreement, copies of which may be obtained from the Trust Company or at our office. Prompt deposit of the bonds is advisable.

Simon Borg & Company,
20 Nassau Street.
New York, January 5th, 1900.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.

ASHBEL P. FITCH, President.	
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President.	WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary.	HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer.	LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

Mississippi River Bridge Company.

Owners of bonds of the above company are hereby notified that The United States Trust Company of New York, Trustee, has designated by lot bonds numbered 52, 379, 395, 427, 464, 491, 535, 600, 605, and 638, to be redeemed as required by the mortgage on account of Sinking Fund payment due April 1st, 1900, said bonds to be redeemed on that date at the office of The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Interest on the bonds designated above will cease April 1st, 1900.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad Co.,
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY,
Assistant Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE

Northern Pacific Railway Company

Mills Building, New York, Dec. 13, 1899.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there were declared from the net earnings of the company a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. on said common stock, both to be paid Feb. 5, 1900, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Jan. 11, 1900.

For the purpose of such dividends the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on Jan. 11, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on Jan. 23, 1900.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street.
New York, Dec. 13, 1899.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Common Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on Jan. 11, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Jan. 23, 1900.

On Feb. 5, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividends, aggregating two per cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Holders of Debenture Bonds of Lombard Investment Company

are hereby notified that dividends have been declared, payable at this office on and after February 5, 1900, on Debentures of the following series:

U. S. No. 1	12½%
U. S. A	7½%
U. S. B	5 %
U. S. C	20 %
U. S. D	12½%
U. S. E	5 %
U. S. F	7½%
U. S. G	10 %

The Debentures should be forwarded to us in order that payment of the dividends may be indorsed thereon, after which they will be returned, together with check for the amount due, as the holders may direct.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.
No. 39 William St., N. Y.

Holders of Debenture Bonds of Western Farm Mortgage Trust Co.

are hereby notified that dividends have been declared, payable at this office on and after February 5, 1900, on Debentures of the following series:

NO. 1	15%
" 13	10

The Debentures should be forwarded to us in order that payment of the dividends may be indorsed thereon, after which they will be returned, together with check for the amount due, as the holders may direct.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.
No. 39 William St., N. Y.

187th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company.
CHARTERED 1799.

New York, Jan. 29th, 1900.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, February 10th to stockholders of record on February 1, 1900.

Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of February 10th. D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

The Pacific Coast Company,
10 Wall Street, New York, January 3d, 1900.

The following dividends have this day been declared upon the stock of The Pacific Coast Company, payable on and after February 1st, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business on January 10th, 1900: A dividend of 1¼ per cent. upon the first preferred stock, a dividend of 1 per cent. upon the second preferred stock, and a dividend of 1 per cent. upon the common stock.

Transfer books will close at three o'clock P. M. on the 10th day of January, 1900, and will reopen at ten o'clock A. M. on February 1st, 1900.

JOHN KEAN, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, January 25th, 1900.—A semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the preferred stock, and an annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the common stock of this company have been declared, respectively, out of the earnings of the fiscal year ending December 31st, 1899, payable at this office on Tuesday, February 20th, 1900. Transfer books will close on Saturday, February 3d, at 12 M., and reopen on Monday, February 12th, 1900.

S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND.
Illinois Central Railroad Co.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of 2½ per cent., payable March 1st, 1900, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company as registered at the close of business January 31st, 1900.

The stock transfer books will be closed for the purpose of the above dividend from January 31st until February 23d, 1900.

A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.
New York, January 17th, 1900.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company,
Office of the Treasurer, New York, Jan. 27, 1900.

A dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. on the capital stock of the ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on and after Feb. ruary 15, 1900, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on January 31st, 1900. E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 & 39 Liberty St. and 44½ & 46 Maiden Lane.
NEW YORK, Jan. 10, 1900.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent., and an extra dividend of One-Half Per Cent. payable at the company's offices on Feb. 1, 1900. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, Jan. 13, and reopened Friday, Feb. 2.

JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Iron Co.
A dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. out of the net earnings for the six months ending Dec. 31st, 1899, has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable February 15th next to stockholders of record on February 6th, at 3 P. M. Dividend checks will be mailed by the Transfer Agents of the Company.

GEORGE H. CLUNE, Treasurer.
Rochester, Jan'y 30th, 1900.

Brooklyn Ferry Company of New York
New York, Jan. 26th, 1900.

The coupons of the First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due February 1st, 1900, will be paid upon presentation on and after that date at the office of Messrs. H. B. HOLLINS & Co., corner Wall and Broad Streets, New York.

J. J. O'DONOHUE, Jr., President.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, January 16, 1900.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable on and after February 15th. The transfer books will be closed from Feb. 1st to Feb. 15th, inclusive. D. R. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

Pacific Bank,
No. 470 Broadway, New York.
Jan. 22, 1900.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2%, payable on and after Feburary 1 next. The transfer books will be closed to Feb'y 1, 1900.

S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

Standard Rope and Twine Company
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

COUPONS DUE FEBRUARY 1st on the above will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Manhattan Trust Company, Wall and Nassau Streets, New York City.

JOSEPH G. TAYLOR, Treasurer.

The German-American Bank,
New York, January 18, 1900.

The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after February 1st. The transfer books will be closed from January 24th to February 1st, inclusive.

J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.,
45 Wall St., N. Y., Jan. 31st, 1900.

Coupons of the Kansas City and Pacific R. R. Co., maturing Feb. 1st, 1900, will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date. C. G. HEDGE, Vice Prest. and Treas.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.,
45 Wall St., January 17, 1900.

Coupons due February 1st, 1900, on the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date. C. G. HEDGE, Vice President and Treas.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE AMERICAN INstitute, Feb. 8th, at 19 West 44th St. Polls open 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
DAVID PETTIGREW, Sec'y.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INstitute, February 1st, at 19 West 44th St., at 8 o'clock, P. M. DAVID PETTIGREW, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

New York, January 31, 1900.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the United States Casualty Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 141 Broadway, New York City, Wednesday, February 14, 1900, at 3:30 P. M., for the purpose of electing seven Trustees to hold office for three years, one Trustee (to fill a vacancy) to hold office for two years, one Trustee (to fill a vacancy) to hold office for one year, and two Inspectors of Election, to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will remain open half an hour. Transfer books will close Saturday, February 3d, at 1 P. M., and reopen Thursday, February 15, 1900, at 9 A. M. EDSON S. LOTT, Secretary.

Notice to the Stockholders of The Victoria Coffee Mills:

Please take notice that a meeting of the Stockholders of The Victoria Coffee Mills will be held at the office of the Counsel of the Company, Frederick Betts, Room 136, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, January 31, 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to take action upon the unanimous resolution of the Board of Directors in relation to the voluntary dissolution of said Company.—Dated New York, December 30, 1899.

EDWARD B. McSHEEHY,
ARCHIBALD McNICOLL,
ALEXANDER McELWEE,
GEORGE W. BAILY,
Board of Directors.

Office of
The United Company,
13-21 Park Row, New York City.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting for the election of Directors of this Company and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before it, will be held at the office of the Company on Tuesday at noon, February 13th, 1900.

Dated Jan. 27th, 1900.
Signed CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF
The New York Fire Insurance Company,
New York, Jan. 31, 1900.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, also for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall Street, on WEDNESDAY the 14th day of February, 1900. The polls will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.

CHAS. A. HULL, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at No. 750 Washington Street, New York, on Tuesday, Feb. 13th, 1900, 12 to 1 o'clock. Transfer books closed Feb. 2 to Feb. 13th.

E. H. GARRISON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Cannelton Coal Company of West Virginia will be held at No. 115 Broadway, Room 66, New York, on Wednesday, Feb. 7th, 1900, at 12:30 P. M.

CHARLES REMSEN, Secretary.

THE CHARGE WAS DISMISSED.

Alleged Bucket Shop Operators Released by Magistrate Olmsted.

The examination in the case of Julius Price, Henry Allen, and Samuel Goodman, arrested by Capt. Killilea and detectives from the Old Slip Station on the charge of conducting a bucket shop at 51 New Street, who were arraigned before Magistrate Olmsted, in the Centre Street Police Court, was concluded yesterday before that Magistrate, sitting in Jefferson Market Police Court.

The only testimony offered by the prosecution was that given by Detective Walsh, who said that he had bought a "privilege" from Price on five shares of Brooklyn Rapid Transit, paying $5 and receiving a contract. On motion of Vernon M. Davis, counsel for the accused, Magistrate Olmsted dismissed the charge, as it had not been shown that the defendants were not in a position to deliver the stock when called upon to do so.

Proposed City Bond Issues.

Resolutions providing for the authorization of bond issues aggregating $5,155,030.63 were introduced in the Board of Aldermen yesterday and referred to the Committee on Finance. The proposed bond issues are for the following purposes: For the improvement of Riverside Drive, $20,000; for change of grade damages, $250,000; for streets and highways, $2,880,765; for replenishing the fund for street and park openings, $207,520; for Little Italy Park, $365,250; for the new East River bridge, $500,000; for the construction of a bridge over Newtown Creek at Vernon Avenue, $644,495.63; for the sewer relief fund, $167,000; for a steel dump for the Street Cleaning Department, $100,000. Some of these resolutions were before the Municipal Assembly last year, but failed to obtain the necessary number of votes.

Big Railroad Mortgage Canceled.

The New York, Ontario and Western Railroad Company satisfied of record yesterday its mortgage for $10,000,000 made in April, 1889, in favor of the Mercantile Trust Company. The mortgage, carrying interest at 5 per cent., was made to retire an issue of 6 per cent. first mortgage gold bonds, and to complete and operate the road and its leased lines.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The West Side Laundry Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—James T. Morris, Porter L. Howe, and Thomas P. Spencer of New York City.

The Dairymen's Manufacturing Company of New York City; capital, $60,000. Directors—John D. Beals, Arthur L. Smith, and John T. Grieve of New York City.

The Electric Power Land Company of Niagara Falls; capital, $1,000. Directors—Frank H. Manley of Niagara Falls and Irwin N. Gray and William H. Ashcroft of Binghamton.

The Diamond Photo Paper Company of New York City; capital, $20,000. Directors—Kurt M. Lundberg of San Diego, and Dean Emery and Alexander C. Lamonte of New York City.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 30.—Charters were granted at Dover to-day as follows:

The Knott & Klossen Commission Company of Burlington, Vt., to deal in stocks, bonds, and cotton; capital, $200,000.

The Smith Railway Mail Service Company, Rochester, N. Y., to make and deal in devices for mail catchers and similar appliances; capital, $100,000.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends have been declared by the Bank of the Manhattan Company and the Jefferson and Clearfield Coal and Iron Company.

Coupons will be paid on and after Feb. 1 on certain bonds of the Brooklyn Ferry Company of New York, and the Kansas City and Pacific Railroad Company.

The annual report and semi-centennial statement of the Aetna Life Insurance Company of Hartford shows gains in every department of that institution. In the premium income there was an increase of $701,948, the premium receipts for the year being $7,123,652. Receipts from interest and rents amounted to $2,395,073, which more than paid the death claims, amounting to $2,341,918. The gain in accident insurance in force was $25,946,350, and the assets were increased $2,623,279. On Jan. 1 the outstanding insurance of the company amounted to $168,449,790 in life, endowment, and term policies, and $135,807,470 in accident and health insurance. The gain in policy holders during 1899 was 17,998. In addition to the reserve fund required by the State laws a special reserve of $1,644,000 has been added. The policies also have been liberalized without an advance in premium rates.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The annual meeting and dinner of the Once a Year Club of Insurance Journalists will be held at Shanley's, Feb. 13.

Commissioner Stevens of the Michigan Insurance Department has authorized the Pittsburg Fire Insurance Company of Pennsylvania to do business in that State.

The State Insurance Department is enforcing the retaliatory law against Georgia companies in regard to outside reinsurance, because of the position of the Georgia authorities in not permitting companies of other States to take credit in their annual statements for insurance effected in companies not doing business in Georgia.

A report received from Philadelphia by two insurance journals yesterday to the effect that the Aachen and Munich Insurance Company of Germany had under consideration a proposition to retire from that city was authoritatively denied by Weed & Kennedy, United States managers of that company.

The Brokerage Committee of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange held its last January meeting yesterday. The work of revising the list of licensed brokers, which now contains over 9,000 names, was continued. In accordance with the rotation rule of the Exchange, Chairman William H. Ogden retires to-morrow from the membership of the committee.

The General Fire Insurance Committee of Twenty-five met yesterday and effected an organization. It was decided to pursue the policy of holding secret sessions, which was followed a year ago by the Committee of Fifteen, which drafted the plan and agreement of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange. The one remedy for the existing conditions of fire underwriting, which it is expected that the committee will formulate, is some effectual method of suggesting a general advance in fire insurance rates, particularly in the Eastern States, it being stated that rates in the West and South are as a general rule from 50 to 75 per cent. higher than in the East. This discrepancy is believed to be partly due to the better means of fire protection in this section of the United States.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 30	513,344
To date this year	9,170,273
Corresponding date last year	24,143,610

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 30	$2,086,500
To date this year	$45,304,000
Corresponding date last year	$144,764,240

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice	1⅝	Int. Paper	½
Am. Ice pf	2	Long Island	7½
Am. Cotton Oil	½	Louis. & Nash	1¼
Am. Linseed pf	⅝	Manhattan	1½
Am. Steel & Wire	4⅝	Met. Street Ry	3
A. S. & W. pf	1	Mex. Central	½
Am. Sugar Ref	2½	Minn. & St. L	1⅝
Am. Steel Hoop	1	M. & St. L. 2d pf	1¼
Am. Steel Hoop pf	½	Mo., K. & T. pf	⅝
Am. Tin Plate	2¼	Missouri Pacific	¾
Am. Tobacco	1¼	Nat. Lead	1½
Anaconda Copper	⅝	Nat. Steel	2½
At., T. & S. F.	⅝	Nat. Steel pf	1
At., T. & S. F. pf	¾	N. J. Central	1½
Balt. & Ohio	¾	N. Y. Central	½
Balt

of the end of the fiscal year, even if no further increases be shown in the remaining six months.

LOCAL TRACTION STOCKS.

All the local traction stocks were strong yesterday on the belief that the companies were in some way or other identified with the tunnel scheme, and on further talk of consolidation. Brooklyn Rapid Transit advanced 1⅞ points, Manhattan 1⅛, Metropolitan and Third Avenue 1 each. Chairman of Brooklyn Rapid Transit, President H. H. Potter of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, who was last week made a director of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, said: "I do not know or care what the tunnel will do, marketwise, but I do recognize that the interests in the property purchased reserve and build it up. The system is an all-important one, and its possibilities cannot be too highly appreciated. Personally, I regard Brooklyn Rapid Transit as one of the most valuable properties in the State. Its growth must be rapid and its development marked. I am a large holder of the stock, for investment."

DIVIDEND INCREASED.

It was rather a remarkable fact that in a generally advancing market the stock of Erie, Rochester and Pittsburg yesterday declined 2 points on dealings of only 200 shares, though during the day the company declared a dividend on its preferred stock of 2 per cent. Last year in the entire year the company paid only 2 per cent. The earnings of the road are said to be steadily increasing, and recent additions and extensions have materially benefited it.

LACKAWANNA'S RISE.

Lackawanna stock, which somewhat singularly had not been traded in since Friday last, yesterday made a sensational net advance of 5 points on sales of less than 3,000 shares. The opening, however, gave no indication of what was to follow during the day, but rather led to the belief that a raid on the stock was begun, the quotation marking a decline of 1½ points, as compared with Friday's close. It speedily advanced on good buying, and soon the figure 200 was reached, at which point it closed. Officials of the company speak very hopefully of the condition and the business of the road.

BURLINGTON'S EARNINGS.

The December statement of earnings of Burlington showed a falling off in the net earnings, as compared with the previous year, of $17,000. This decline, it was pointed out, was due not to any loss of business, the gross earnings increasing $145,700, but to the use, of an increase in operating expenses of $163,400. The Street took kindly to this view of the matter, with the result that on sales of 14,000 shares the stock advanced 1⅝ points.

PANHANDLE'S DECLINE.

In the declining stocks, Panhandle yesterday was easily the feature, the quotation, on sales of scarcely more than 4,500 shares, marking at one time a loss of 10 points. Later it rallied somewhat, and closed for the day at a net decline of 7 points. Interests identified with the stock said that the decline was due to a bear raid.

TALKING OF A DIVIDEND.

The Reading issues, more particularly the first preferred, yesterday showed signs of substantial strength on inside buying and reports that a dividend would shortly be declared out of the increased earnings of the company. The first prefered advanced 3¾ points and the second preferred 1.

DEBIT BALANCES DECREASE.

The Sub-Treasury continues a debtor to the Clearing House, though not for so large an amount as at this time last week, when the debit balances were running up to more than $1,000,000 a day. On Monday of this week the figures were $960,000, while yesterday they were $660,000—a gain to the banks in the two days of $1,620,000. It is explained that the smaller balances are due to the fact that the payments on account of pensions have quite generally been met.

It is expected that in a short time the order of Secretary Gage allowing deposits of internal revenue collections in the banks, instead of in the Sub-Treasury, will be revoked.

MORE GOLD EXPORT TALK.

Again yesterday, because of the activity in the sterling market, there was further talk of the probability of gold exports, though it was difficult to get any definite expression of opinion from foreign exchange brokers as to the situation. Nor did all opinions agree. At the office of Zimmerman & Forshay it was said that exports seemed quite likely at any time now, while at Lazard Freres the opinion was expressed that there was no likelihood of any exports.

A gentleman whose authority in financial matters is unquestioned said that if the rate moved up another one-half of 1 per cent., or perhaps even one-fourth, exports were sure to follow. In any event he declared it certain that when the new British war loan was called for exports would then surely begin. At one time yesterday the demand rate touched $4.87⅝.

SPECIAL MEETING CALLED.

A special meeting of the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange will be held this afternoon at the request of the Listing Committee to consider some recommendations made by that committee. It is said that among these recommendations will be one to list $3,500,000 of first consolidated mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the Colorado Coal and Iron Company. These bonds mature on Feb. 1, 1900, but are being extended to 1902.

SUBSCRIPTION EFFECTIVE.

It is announced by the Great Northern Railway Company that the subscription to the proposed issue of $9,000,000 additional stock for the purpose of acquiring the Eastern Railway Company of Minnesota and the Willmar and Sioux Falls Railway Company is now effective, holders of more than 75 per cent. of the Great Northern's out standing stock having filed their subscriptions to the new stock of their assignments of right to make such subscriptions. Subscriptions are payable Feb. 28.

NATIONAL SURETY COMPANY.

Directors of the National Surety Company were elected at the annual meeting yesterday as follows: To Serve for the Term Expiring the First Tuesday in February, 1903—John A. McCall, Samuel R. Shipley, Leslie D. Ward, J. Edward Simmons, Charles A. Dean, William B. Hornblower, George J. Gould, W. L. Elkins, Anthony N. Brady, Emerson McMillin, R. T. Wilson, John E. Borne, E. F. French, James McMahon, F. B. Schenck, Thomas F. Goodrich, and Samuel Sloan, Jr.

To Fill Vacancies for the Term Expiring the First Tuesday in February, 1902—Henry A. Shippy, John A. Horan, and Andrew Little.

To Fill Vacancies for the Term Expiring the First Tuesday in February, 1901—Albert McClave, Ensign O. Beal, and John G. Jenkins.

The following are the new names in the board: E. F. French, James McMahon, F. B. Schenck, Thomas F. Goodrich, Samuel Sloan, Jr., Henry A. Shippy, Andrew Little, John A. Moran, John G. Jenkins, Albert McClave, and Ensign O. Beal.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Meeting of the shareholders of the National Union Bank called for March 5 to vote upon the proposed increase of the capital stock to $5,000,000 by the issue of 38,000 shares at $150 per share, with a view of consolidation with the National Bank of Commerce.

Statement from Chicago that the government officials of the Eastern and Western roads are soon to meet for the purpose of abolishing commissions on all classes of through business as well as the various kinds of passenger traffic.

Announcement by the Great Northern Railway Company that the subscription to the proposed issue of $9,000,000 additional stock for the purpose of acquiring the Eastern Railway Company of Minnesota and the Willmar and Sioux Falls Railway Company is now effective, and that subscriptions are payable Feb. 28.

Colorado Southern to spend $500,000 on shops, yards, and other improvements at Denver, Col.

Stockholders of the American Steel and Wire Company to meet in Chicago on Feb. 20, when action will be taken on the proposition to retire $5,000,000 of the $40,000,000 preferred issue of the company.

Aggregate of eastbound shipments of dead freight from Chicago last week, 145,339 tons, against 144,330 in the preceding week and 122,035 for the corresponding week last year.

Erie Telegraph and Telephone Company's 20,000 shares of Treasury stock fully subscribed for at par by stockholders and purchasers of rights.

Heavy increase in expenses and decrease in net earnings for the Burlington for December due to the spending of large sums by the management on improvements.

Consolidation of the 30,000 acres of land of the Preston Coal and Coke Company of Maryland, with 20,000 acres adjoining, which have been purchased by Eastern capitalists. It is said that a stock company will be formed with $3,000,000 capital to operate one of the largest coal-producing plants in the world.

Passage by the State Senate of the bill providing that annual meetings and elections of Directors of State banks shall take place on the second Tuesday in January or within ten days thereafter.

Sale on the Stock Exchange of 50 shares of Chatham Bank stock at 301.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $188,725,105; balances, $13,603,120; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $662,191.

Money on call in London, 1½@2 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3½ per cent. for short, and 3⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange strong. Nominal rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84¼; demand, $4.87½; cables, $4.88⅜@4.88⅝; commercial bills, $4.83½@$4.84¼.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.15⅞ less 1-16 and 5.15⅝ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94⅛@94 9-16 and 95 3-16; guilders, 40⅛ and 40⅜@40 7-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par@5c premium. Chicago—45c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, $1 premium per $1,000; selling, par. St. Louis—30c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 40c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—American railway shares opened above parity level and remained steady all day, closing strong with a moderate demand. Business was limited to professional trading.

Consols for money and the account, 100; Canadian, 96¼; Erie, 11¾; Erie first preferred, 33; Illinois Central, 114; Union Pacific preferred, 76¾; St. Paul, 120½; New York Central, 136½; Pennsylvania, 66; Reading, 9¼; Northern Pacific preferred, 75¾; Atchison, 20¼; Louisville, 80⅝; Grand Trunk, 7⅜; Anaconda, 8⅛.

Bar silver closed firm at 27⅝d per ounce.

Money, 1½@2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3½ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

Spanish 4s closed at 67⅜.

Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 129.40; Madrid, 28.85; Lisbon, 42; Rome, 7.19.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—Prices were very firm on the Bourse to-day, as there were large repurchases when options were declared. International securities were in strong demand. Rentes were the feature of the transactions. Rio Tintos were in active request. Kafirs were strong. Three per cent. rentes, 100f 37½c for the account; exchange on London, 25f 18c for checks. Spanish fours closed at 68.72½.

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—On the Boerse to-day, home funds reacted, but local securities were active and advanced. Exchange on London, 20 marks 50½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills for the settlement, 5 per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅞ per cent

FRANKFORT, Jan. 30.—Business was quiet on the Boerse to-day. Local securities were in good demand.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold the following securities at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, yesterday:

11,542 shares, in pool of 108,000 shares, Consolidated Gold Fields of Mexico, Limited, £1 each, $100 lot.

NEWS OF THE EXCHANGES.

Cotton developed exceptional strength yesterday in the face of large receipts. The continued strong and active demand for spot cotton in the South and good Liverpool cables, combined with the fact that the increased receipts had been discounted to a certain extent, gave the market its strength. Cotton opened 2 points up, and steadily improved, closing with a net gain of from 6 to 7 points. The receipts for the day amounted to 48,766 bales, as against 30,622 of a week previous, and 55,036 of a year previous.

While this is a good figure, the trade considers that it represents to a particularly large extent cotton which has already been sold and is on the way to its destination, and as such its influence in affecting market conditions is largely wiped out. Furthermore, even though the receipts have been good in the last two weeks, the total of receipts this year still indicates a small crop movement, and so bears out, up to date, certain bullish estimates which have been published before. Transactions on the Cotton Exchange yesterday amounted to about 300,000 bales.

The coffee market opened unchanged to 15 points better, and was steady most of the day, easing off at the close. Coffee was finally quoted unchanged to 5 points better than at Monday's close. Trading was moderate, aggregating some 27,000 bags.

Wheat was a lamentble disappointment to bullish speculators. Chicago prices opened ½ cent lower, and the New York market declined in sympathy. There was an early scramble on the Produce Exchange to effect sales. The market closed near bottom prices, with a net loss of nearly a cent and a half. The lack of export buying has induced the belief that the inability of the Argentine Republic to contribute to the needs of Europe, because of the presence of bubonic plague at Rosario, has been exaggerated. Corn and oats were steady and dull.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
20,850	Am. Steel & W.	51¼	55¼	51¼	55
47,630	Am. Sugar Ref.	117½	120⅞	117⅝	120⅝
1,810	Am. Tobacco	100½	101	100	101
650	A., T. & S. F. pf.	60⅜	60⅞	60⅜	60⅝
1,020	Bay State Gas	2	2¼	2	2¼
21,560	Brooklyn R. T.	72⅜	74⅛	72⅜	73⅝
150	Ches. & Ohio	29¼	29½	28⅝	29
5,190	C., B. & Q.	121⅜	122½	120⅝	122⅜
10	Chicago Gt. W.	13	13	13	13
4,900	C., M. & St. P.	117⅝	118½	117⅜	118⅜
430	C., R. I. & P.	106½	107	106⅜	106⅞
350	Cont. Tobacco	32½	33⅜	32½	33¼
5,480	Federal Steel	51½	53⅝	51½	53
30	Fed. Steel pf.	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼
440	Louis. & Nash.	78½	78⅝	78½	78⅝
2,150	Manhattan	94½	95⅜	94½	95⅛
1,390	Mo. Pacific	43½	44¼	43½	44
40	N. Y., O. & W.	22½	22⅝	22½	22⅜
180	Nor. Pacific	51⅜	51⅝	51⅜	51⅝
160	Pacific Mail	43	43⅝	43	43⅝
370	People's Gas	103⅞	105½	103⅞	104⅞
40	Reading	18	18	18	18
5,510	Reading 1st pf.	51	53½	51	53½
30	Rep. Iron & S.	21½	21½	21½	21½
2,250	Southern Pac.	37⅝	38¼	37⅝	38¼
10	Southern Ry.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
20	Southern Ry. pf.	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼
10	Stand. R. & T.	8½	8½	8½	8½
540	Tenn. C. & I.	86	87	84⅝	86⅜
710	Union Pacific	46½	46⅞	46½	46⅝
80	Unlon Pac. pf.	75½	75½	75¼	75¼
2,090	U. S. Leather	16⅜	17	16⅜	16⅝
10	U. S. Rubber	38	38	38	38
126,110					

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Am. Gas 5s	93⅜	93⅝	93⅜	93⅝

Wheat Drops in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—Persistent liquidation, animated by disappointing cables, a report that La Plata offered Liverpool wheat under America, and the assertion that the plague in Argentine would not materially curtail exports from that country, turned the scale against the wheat bulls to-day, May closing 1½@1⅝c. under yesterday.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In the market for outside securities yesterday trading was broader and more active than it has been on any day in two weeks or more. Transactions were not limited to a few stocks, but extended to a fairly large number of issues, several of which supplied several thousand shares to the day's total. The market was also generally strong, and the number of advances much exceeded the declines. Some indications were had pointing to a considerable revival of interest in the outside market, which for some time past has been almost entirely neglected by the general public. Among the industrials were several that showed a good deal of strength, and some of these, including Distilling of America, were traded in to an amount much larger than has been the rule of late.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA common sold from 6 up to 6⅛, and the preferred stock from 20½ to 21. Both issues closed with net gains of about half a point. Transactions aggregated about 3,500 shares. The buying was supposed to be in anticipation of a favorable report being given by the committee which is now engaged in examining the condition of the company's affairs. It has not yet been learned when the report will be ready, and no intimations as to its probable character have been had during the last few days. Recent rumors in regard to the matter were to the effect that the report would show that a fairly large dividend was being earned on the common stock, in addition to the dividend on the preferred.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS continued in demand, but very little stock was offered, and trading in the common stock, the most active issue, was limited to less than 1,000 shares. It sold between 26 and 26½, and closed unchanged at 26 bid. It is said that an effort is being made to procure control of the company by purchases of stock in the open market, and intimations are heard of the existence of two factions among the larger stockholders, both of which are anxious to have control of the company. These, however, are heard in no very definite shape, and as far as appears the condition of the New Amsterdam Gas Company, so far as its relations to other local gas companies are concerned, remains unchanged. The strength of the stock, however is taken as an indications that developments of a favorable character are likely to occur in the very near future. Neither the preferred stock nor the bonds showed any activity, and there was little or no change in the price of either.

BAY STATE GAS was traded in to the extent of a number of thousands of shares from 2 up to 2¼. It showed no net change for the day, closing at 2 bid. Business in the stock was of much the same character as on the past several days, the principal feature of the trading being the number of brokers who have recently become active in the stock. Confidence in an advance in Bay State Gas seems general, but no very substantial reasons are given for these predictions.

STANDARD OIL was quiet, and not as strong as it had been for many days. It sold to the extent of only about fifty shares, and closed 1 point lower, at 515 bid.

CAST IRON PIPE preferred was unusually active, but the figures at which transactions were made were somewhat below those which have prevailed recently. Fifteen hundred shares changed hands at 40, and the issue ended the day at 40 bid for 500 shares.

AMERICAN CHICLE preferred sold to the extent of 400 shares at 84, an advance of 4 points over the previous sale, made on Monday. It closed at 85 bid. There was no trading in the common stock.

SLOSS SHEFFIELD common sold at 29½, and the preferred at 68¾ and 68⅞. Each of the transactions was in the amount of 100 shares.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	2	2¼
New Amsterdam	26	26¼
New Amsterdam pf.	45	48
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	92⅝	93¼

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	29	31
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	76	78
American Bicycle	17	18½
American Bicycle pf.	48	51
American Bicycle bonds	..	92½
American Chicle	52	55
American Chicle pf.	85	93
American Woolen Goods	22	22¾
American Woolen Goods pf.	78½	79½
Cast-Iron Pipe	6	8
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	40	41
Distilling Company of America	6¼	6½
Distilling Company of America pf.	20¾	21
Electric Axle Light & Power	4	4½
Electric Boat	18	20
Electric Boat pf.	40	45
Havana Commercial	19¼	21
Havana Commercial pf.	60	61
International Pump	16	17
International Pump pf., ex div.	62½	63
Nat. Enameling & Stamping	22½	31
Nat. Enameling & Stamp pf.	86¼	89½
National Gramophone	46	50
National Salt	46	47
National Salt pf.	77	75½
National Tube	44¾	44⅞
National Tube pf.	92	92½
Otis Elevator	22¼	23
Otis Elevator pf.	86	89
Royal Baking Powder pf.	93½	95
Rubber Goods Mfg.	20½	30
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	81	82
Sloss-Sheffield	29	30½
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	63½	69½
Standard Oil of New Jersey	515	518
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	..	⅛

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	82½	83
American Air Power	35	50
American Cotton	..	50
Arizona Lead	10	10½
Asphalt Company of America	11	12
British Columbia Copper	8½	9½
California Copper	4	4¼
Central Fireworks	13½	15½
Central Fireworks pf.	55	60
Chicago & Alton 5s	106	106½
Chicago & Alton 5s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	43	48
Electric Vehicle pf.	60	70
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1	1¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	23
General Carriage	4	4½
Illinois Transportation	2¾	2½
*Marken Copper	5	..
Mexican 5s	98	99
New York Transportation	9	9½
New England Transportation	6	6½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	20	21
Pittsburg Coal	22½	23
Pittsburg Coal pf.	77	80
St. Louis subs, full paid, ex-div.	119	121
St. Louis common	25	..
St. Louis pf.	80	..
Retsof	26	32
Retsof bonds	80	84
Storage Power	12¾	13
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Tennessee Copper	13	14
Trust Company of America	192	195
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	24	26

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	109½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	102	103
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	237
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	108	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	108
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf.	80	86
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	375	400
Kings County Elevated, 4s, (new)	84	85
42d St. Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	65
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	88½	90
Nassau Electric 4s	87	90
Nassau Electric 5s	108	112
New Orleans Traction	26½	27½
New Orleans Traction pf.	95	102
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway	..	28½
North Jersey Street Railways 4s	86	89
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	110	111
United Traction bonds	113½	114½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	28	29
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	103	105

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4	7
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	72	75
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103	103½
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	..	103
Consolidated Gas of N. Y.	21¾	23½
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	82½	83½
Consumers' Gas, (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	37	40
Denver Gas 5s	75	77½
Essex & Hudson Gas	85	90
Fort Wayne Gas	38	45
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	60	64
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	102
Lafayette Gas Co.	40	45
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	60	65
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	38	43
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	60	65
Mutual Gas of New York	275	300
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	19	21
New England Gas & Coke bonds	72	74
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	60
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	38	45
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	60	65
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	46

	Bid.	Asked.
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	50	55
St. Paul Gas bonds	86	89
Standard Gas, New York	115	..
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	135	..
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	..	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas	99	100⅝
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	105

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	23	26
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	88	90
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	65	68
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	93	94
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	106	110
Union Ferry	35	40
Union Ferry bonds	99	100½

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	51	53
Barney & Smith	10	15½
Barney & Smith pf.	99	105
Barney & Smith bonds	103	106
Consolidated Rubber Tire	7	9
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	36	41
Cramps' Shipyard	79	81
General Chemical	59	..
General Chemical pf.	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	117	118
Lorillard Company pf.	..	107
Standard Coupler	35	38
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	43	55
Union Typewriter	26¾	28
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110½	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	120	123
Worthington Pump pf.	98	101

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel.	105	105½
Iron Steamboat	..	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	47	55

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—Boston's particular specialties were as dull as ever, but the trading in Sugar, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and Federal Steel increased considerably and made up a good aggregate of business. Perhaps mining stocks were ignored more than ever; it certainly seemed so, although price changes were slight. Boston and Montana was 2 better, at 268, and Cochiti was up ⅜, at 13, closing at 12⅝. Mohawk rallied ⅛ to 12½, and Arcadian was off ⅛ at 16. Utah gained ⅝, to 25¾. The market was almost buoyant on final dealings, with brisk business in Sugar and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. Massachusetts Mining rose 1, to 6½. Gas and Coke 5s were off 1, at 71.

At the local Clearing House 4 per cent. was again the quoted rate, although the business doing was still nominal. New York funds sold at par and 5c premium.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	5	5½	Old Colony	4¼	4¾
Allouez	2¾	3¼	Old Domin	17	17½
Anaconda	16	17	Osceola	67½	69
Arnold	5½	6	Parrot	41	42
Ash Bed	..	1	Pioneer	1½	2
Atlantic	24	26	Rhode Island	5	5½
Baltic	17	17½	Santa Fé	5	5½
B. & C. C.	20	35	Santa Ysabel	6	7
Bost. & Mon.	268	269	Shoe	30½	31
Butte & Bos.	48	52	Tamarack	175	185
Calumet & Hec.	735	745	Utah Cons	25	26
Centennial	15½	16	Washington	1	1¼
Franklin	14	14½	White Knob.	10	15
Humboldt	1	2	Winona	4	5
Isle Royale	21	22¼	Wolverine	39	40
Mohawk	12½	13½			

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	240	..	Cent. M. pf.	64	..
Bost. & Low.	242	..	Fitchburg pf.	123	123½
Bost. & Me.	197	199	N. Y. & N. E. 6s	110½	..
Bost. & Prov.	..	300	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	114½	..
Bost. Elev.	97	98	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	114½	93
Bost. G. 5s	60½	..	West End	92⅝	
Cent. Mass.	13½	14½			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. B. Tel.	335	..	N. Eng. Tel.	135	140
Chi. S. Y.	133½	185	U. S. Oil	20½	21
Dom. Coal	41¾	42½	Westinghouse Electric	42½	..
Dom. C. pf.	115¾	116	Westinghouse Elect. pf.	..	68
Erie Tel.	104½	105			
Mex. Tele.	3	3½			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—National Carbon common opened to-day at 20⅝, which was the lowest price for the session. The close, at 22½, was the highest. Biscuit common ranged from 36¾ to 37¼, opening at 36⅞. West Chicago Railway advanced a point, from 111, at the opening, and closed at 111¾. Metropolitan Elevated preferred was dealt in between 76 and 76¼. Linseed preferred sold from 55¼ to 56, opening at 55½ and closing at 55⅝.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
805	American Linseed	15	14⅝	14⅞
1,370	American Linseed pf.	56	55¼	55⅞
50	American Radiator	49	49	49
15	American Tin Plate pf.	82	82	82
5	American Strawboard	30	30	30
50	Chicago Canal & Dock	70	70	70
50	Chi. Br. & M. Co. pf.	11	10⅝	10⅝
5	Chicago City Railway	280	280	280
100	Chicago Union Traction	27	27	27
30	Chicago Union Trac. pf.	76⅝	76	76⅜
200	Diamond Match	124⅝	123½	124⅜
100	Lake Street Elevated	11¼	11	11¼
175	Lake Street Elev. certs.	10½	10	10
270	Metropolitan Elevated	76½	76	76½
388	National Biscuit	37¼	36¾	37¼
50	National Biscuit pf.	93	93	93
1,539	National Carbon	22½	20⅝	22½
80	National Carbon pf.	83½	83	83½
150	National Steel	41¾	41½	41¾
423	West Chicago	112	111	111¾

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.—There were better feeling and higher prices in the market to-day. The long-neglected coalers were taken in hand and marked up—Lehigh Valley, 24½ to 25⅞, and Reading first preferred to 26⅝. Commission houses had buying orders in Philadelphia Electric up to 5½; the bonds sold around 64½. A scattered demand for American Asphalt carried it up to 11⅞, and the bonds to 84½. Western New York and Pennsylvania was active, selling up to 8½. The buying of Marsden was well distributed at 12¼ to 12½. The tendency of the whole market was upward.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	21¾	21¾	Union Trac.	38⅞	38⅞
Choctaw	33	34	Un. Gas Imp.	150	150½
El. Co. of A.	12¼	12½	Welsbach Lt.	42	44
Lehigh Val.	25⅞	26	W. N. Y. & Penn.	7⅞	8
Marsden	12	12¼			
Phila. Trac.	96⅞	97			

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
KANSAS CITY, FT. SCOTT & MEMPHIS—			
Mileage	973	973	975
3d week Jan.	$92,528	$81,508	$79,373
From Jan. 1	270,612	227,275	244,596
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	276	276	276
3d week Jan.	33,208	31,020	29,442
From Jan. 1	93,482	88,319	90,094
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,074	4,947	4,356
3d week Jan.	434,593	356,552	336,564
From July 1	18,377,679	16,517,644	15,082,959
WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA—			
Mileage	644	642	642
3d week Jan.	67,100	62,000	58,400
From July 1	2,255,209	1,870,298	2,013,122
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN for December—	1899.	1898.	1897.
Gross earnings	195,643	170,195	177,606
Operating ex.	123,766	98,488	92,340
Net earnings	71,877	71,706	85,266
Prop. op. ex. to gross	62	58	51⅝
Gross, 6 months	1,102,165	920,021	905,458
Net, 6 months	373,928	328,728	354,102
CANADIAN PACIFIC for December—			
Gross earnings	2,970,213	2,671,117	2,322,742
Operating ex.	1,894,231	1,392,006	1,269,288
Net earnings	1,376,982	1,279,111	1,053,454
Prop. op. ex. to gross	53.11-16	52⅛	55 3-16
Gross, 18 months	29,183,031

PANIC AT A FLAT FIRE.

Blaze Causes Stampede of 123 Persons, Who Escape with Bruises.

Panic, with narrow escapes from disaster, was caused yesterday by a small fire in the five-story flat house at 332 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, one of the most crowded tenements in Harlem. Twenty-three families, numbering about 125 persons, live in the building.

The fire started late in the afternoon from some unknown cause in apartments on the third floor occupied by Mrs. Rappina Martinetti. It was discovered by some tenants, who ran screaming into the street. In an instant every flat in the building began to pour its frightened occupants into the single hallway. The uproar made each individual more frantic in his effort to escape, and the crowd, thickening as the lower staircases were reached, was too great for the narrow corridors and stairs. The people fairly scrambled over one another, each echoing the others' cries of "fire."

All finally reached the street, however, with no more serious injuries than bruises resulting from the crush. The fire was confined to the third floor, where it damaged Mr. Martinetti's furniture to the extent of $100 and the building $400.

ITALIAN KILLS HIS FRIEND.

Attacks Him with an Axe While He Is Lying Asleep.

Francisco Mariano, an Italian, forty-four years old, crushed the skull of his friend Eugenio Lucciani with an axe yesterday afternoon, hacked the body about the face and chest, beat it with a chair, an iron poker, and other household articles, and then began to smash the furniture and windows of their rooms, on the fourth floor of the tenement house at 329 West Sixty-ninth Street. The murder was witnessed by Giuseppi Ducchi, the six-year-old son of George Ducchi, who was passing the open door of the room at the time. The Ducchis live on the fifth floor of the building.

The boy, who was transfixed for a time at the sight, finally gave the alarm. The whole house was aroused, and Mariano was arrested, after a struggle, by Policeman Lerimer of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station. When asked why he killed Lucciani, Mariano said: "He was asleep. I'm boss there."

Ducchi boy said Lucciani was lying on a sofa when struck by Mariano. The murderer was sent by Magistrate Mott to the Coroner, who committed him to the Tombs.

The two men have lived in the rooms where the murder occurred for three years, and were supposed to be fast friends. Mariano had been employed as a furnace tender in private houses, and Lucciani, who was twenty-eight years old, had worked for the contractors in charge of the work on the Third Avenue Railroad. It is thought Mariano suddenly went insane, his appearance after his arrest bearing out this supposition.

Chamber of Commerce Portraits.

The Chamber of Commerce has a number of valuable portraits being prepared for it, as additions to its gallery of prominent members This gallery is constantly being increased. The portrait of Henry B. Hyde was one of the latest. It was learned yesterday that this month the Chamber has received an oil painting, life-size, of the late Charles Butler, who died Dec. 15, 1897, in his ninety-sixth year. He was a member of the Chamber from 1861 until his death, and for years President of the University of New York, to which he gave largely. The portrait, which represents Mr. Butler in a frock coat, showing him about half length, was painted by his nephew, Howard Russell Butler. It was the gift to the Chamber of his daughter, Miss Emily O. Butler.

Obliged to Find New Quarters.

The Citizens' Progressive League, an association of the lower east side organized to assist respectable persons who are eligible to citizenship to obtain the suffrage, and for mutual aid, has been compelled to move from its former quarters, at 271 East Houston Street, according to its President, S. Schurr, because of the character of certain occupants of one of the tenements above them. The association has gone to 107 Forsyth Street. Mr. Schurr says he reported the case to President Clark of the Police Department, who referred his complaint to Capt. Herlihy of the Eldridge Street Station. The Captain, Mr. Schurr says, told him on three occasions that he would clean the objectionable quarters out, but he failed to do so. The association proposes to carry on a vigorous fight against vice on the east side.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Morningside Avenue Corner Sold—Other Dealings in Vacant Property and Dwellings—Auction Sales.

The Leopold Kahn Company has sold to a builder the plot, 100 by 100, at the southeast corner of Morningside Avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, part of the property purchased last Fall by the sellers from the Heywood estate.

Foley & Sniffin have sold for Lederer & Block to Paul R. Towne, for investment, the five-story double flat 1,762 Madison Avenue.

The same firm has also sold for James Heffernan the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 120 West Sixty-fourth Street; also, for L. Melville, the three-story brownstone-front single flat 207 West Thirty-fourth Street.

Samuel Hubbard has sold the plot, 88 by 100, on the south side of Ninety-ninth Street, 100 feet east of Broadway.

Charles Buek has sold for about $42,000 the five-story American basement dwelling 320 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, 22.6 by 100.

It is reported that Stewart & Smith have bought the dwelling at the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and One Hundred and Sixth Street, one of a row recently completed.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Neil Hansen for $36,250 the five-story flat 1,772 Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 85 by 100.

Henry S. Hewson has sold for Raphael R. Govin to Terence J. Duffy 117 West Thirty-first Street, 20.10 by 98.9. Mr. Duffy already owns Nos. 113 and 115, and will, it is understood, improve the entire plot.

Max Marx has sold through W. J. Huston & Co. to John J. Klatzl the five-story flat 1,970 Seventh Avenue, 25 by 100, 50.11 feet south of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street.

Leopold Hutter has sold to Furlong & Furlong the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 150 feet west of Third Avenue, 50 by 70. Mr. Hutter bought the property at auction last Summer for $8,200.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Samuel Goldsticker.

125 East Eighty-eighth Street, 25.6 by 100.8, five-story brick flat, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Joseph Stegmayer.....$20,000

By William Kennelly.

145 Suffolk Street, 20 by 75, three-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to L. Ridger..... 18,180

7 Teasdale Place, 25 by 100, four-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, George W. Martin..... 12,675

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

6 Albany Street, 20 by 54, five-story brick building, with store; partition sale, to Sidney Wintringham..... 16,200

62 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, 31.4 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to John H. Storer..... 37,350

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 390 Madison Street, south side, 100 feet east of Jackson Street, 25 by 94.3, seven-story flat, with two stores; 621, 623, and 625 East Ninth Street, north side, 250 feet east of Avenue B, each 25 by 92.3, three six-story flats, with two stores; 61 and 65 East One Hundred and First Street, north side, 175 and 225 feet, respectively, east of Madison Avenue, each 25 by 100.11, two five-story double flats.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, Ninety-second and Ninety-third Streets, 94 feet east of First Avenue, five lots on each street, each 25 by 100.8.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 46 West Sixty-fourth Street, south side, 150 feet east of Broadway, 30 by 100.5, five-story brick double flat.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executor's sale, 186, 188, and 190 Union Avenue, Brooklyn, northeast corner of Devoe Street, each 25 by 110, two-story brick factory on 186, two three-story brick flats on 188 and 190; Jerome Avenue, Yonkers, northwest corner of Vernon Place, 100 by 154.3, vacant; Vernon Place, Yonkers, west side, 154.3 feet north of Jerome Avenue, adjoining the foregoing, 50 by 200, vacant.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., public auction sale, 36 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, south side, 476 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 18.4 by 100, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By McVicker & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles A. Decker, reference, 2,046 First Avenue, east side, 50.11 feet south of One Hundred and Sixth Street, 25 by 84, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $3,865; subject to another mortgage for $15,000.

By William Kennelly, public auction sale, 822 Henry Street, south side, 200.7 feet west of Jackson Street, 25 by 95.1, five-story brick flat.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, by order of the heirs, 53 and 57 Avenue D, and 750 and 753 Fifth Street, being the southwest corner of the streets named, 41 by 80, two five-story brick and brownstone-front flats on the avenue and a two-story brick building at the rear on the street.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Francis C. Castine, referee, 49, 51, and 53 West Forty-seventh Street, north side, 75.5 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 69.7 by 100.5, seven-story stone-front flat, known as the Soncy. Due on judgment, $163,400.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Peter B. Olney, referee, 1,311 and 1,313 Amsterdam Avenue, east side, 25.2 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 50.5 by 100; five-story brick building. Due on judgment, $32,084.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 132 and 134 West Forty-seventh Street, south side, 400 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 37.6 by 100.5, two four-story stone-front dwellings. Due on judgment, $11,910; subject to other mortgages for $40,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

The only plans filed yesterday were for the following alterations:

No. 34 Market Street, to a three-story and basement brick store; H. Samilson of 64 East Fifty-second Street, owner; Max Muller, architect; cost, $650.

No. 233 West Fiftieth Street, to a two-story brick store; M. F. McDonald of 153 East Twenty-fourth Street, owner; Edward H. Kendall, architect; cost, $1,800.

Amsterdam Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of Two Hundred and Thirteenth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Walter R. White, owner; S. H. Mapes, architect; cost, $200.

Nos. 11 and 13 Maiden Lane, to a fifteen-story brick office building; Frank N. Gili, owner; Charles A. Kehoe of 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $400.

No. 1,730 Madison Avenue, to a five-story brick flat; Marcus Baumann of 1,420 Fifth Avenue, owner; E. Wenz, architect; cost, $2,000.

Willis Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, to a three-story brick hotel; Benjamin Stern, owner; M. J. Gilhuly, lessee; cost, $175.

No. 61 Division Street, to a three-story brick store, shop, and dwelling; Max Dorf of 145 East Broadway, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $200.

No. 31 Barclay Street, to a five-story brick store and lofts; William H. Church, owner; Robert T. Lyons of 41 Union Square, architect; cost, $3,500.

No. 118 Pearl Street, to a four-story brick store and lofts; W. Starr Miller of 39 Fifth Avenue, owner; E. E. Payne, architect; cost, $400.

Suit Over Carey Estate.

Referee Daniel P. Ingraham has filed his report in the Supreme Court requiring Margaret L. Zborowski to make new deeds to Astor Arthur Carey of a number of parcels of realty in this city, because of defective deeds heretofore given by her. Should she decline the Sheriff is to execute the deeds. The plaintiff, defendant, and Henry R. A. Carey had a third interest in the property, and agreed to divide it so that each would have an equal part. Mrs. Zborowski is to be served with a copy of the decree at the Villa Adelaide, Pres Roquebrum, Alpes Maritimes, France, where she lives.

Will Not Succeed Russell Sage.

Oliver S. Carter, President of the National Bank of the Republic, denied yesterday the report that he might succeed Russell Sage as President of the Standard Gas Light Company. He said: "I would not accept the Presidency of the gas company under any conditions. It is true that several stockholders were kind enough to suggest my name for that place, but I declined at the outset, and nothing can induce me to change my mind."

Grand Union Hotel Lease Renewed.

Simeon Ford and Samuel T. Shaw have renewed for a term of twenty years their lease on that part of the Grand Union Hotel running through from Forty-first to Forty-second Street, 130 feet east of Park Avenue. The lessor is Almy G. Gallatin, and the annual rental $10,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Jan. 30.

ANTHONY AV, w s, 200 ft n of Minerva Place, 50x125; Anthony Av, w s, 240 ft s of Garfield Place, 50x125; Isidor Cahn to Peter Leckler $1

BROADWAY, 2,485, 27.4x100; Joseph Hechinger to Maurice Sichel 100

BROOME ST, 331, 25x121.6x25x123; Mary A. Eickhoff to Alois Kramer 1

CROTONA AV, w s, 181.6 ft s of Woodruff Av, 18.6x100; Webber McBride, referee, to Ida M. Murphy 4,000

EAGLE AV, e s, 245.2 ft s of Westchester Av, 50x100; Richard Feehan to John Feehan 1

FULTON ST, n e s, at s e s of Cliff St, 66.9x45.2x67.8x s w 44.5; Robert W. Van Wyck and wife to George T. Hewlett, all title 850

GRAND AV, s e corner of Evelyn Place, 50x100; Henry Mindermann to Herman Ohl 1

JACKSON AV, s w corner of 156th St, 90x75; Patrick H. Cusick to Nelson D. Stilwell 1

JACKSON AV, s w corner of 156th St, 90x75; August Stubbe to Patrick H. Cusick 1

PARK AV, e s, 140 ft s of 171st St, 100x150; Fred Bailey to George A. Macdonald 1

PARKER AV, e s, Lot 29, map of St. Raymond's Park, 25x100; Hudson P. Rose to James P. Cells and wife 600

PRIVATE LANE, n e s, 198.9 ft n w of Boston Av, 25x87.6; Henry C. Whittle to New York Building Loan Banking Company 1,000

PLOT bounded on the n by 115th St, s and e by line between lands of John and Adolphe Bussing to Harlem Lane, Nathaniel Lockwood and others to Morris K. Jesup 700

PLOTS 61 and 86, benefit map, title to Townsend Av; Victor Rossi to Margaret Rossi 1

RIVINGTON ST, n e corner of Sheriff St, 25x81.9; Marietta B. Bellows to the State Realty Company 1

SANFORD ST, n e s, 100 ft w of Thomas Av, 25x98.7x25x99.3; Margaret E. Golden to Mary Mahony 1

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 25.1 ft n of 139th St, 50.2x99.7x50x100.11; Mary A. McNamee to Frederic Tetreau 100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 424 and 426, e s, 49x125; Steffen Dieckmann to Samuel A. Cramer 1

SPRING ST, s w corner of Mott St, 25.5x98.5x25x93.9; Robert D. Green to Edward A. Prentice 1

TREMONT AV, s e corner of Monroe Av, 24.6x60.11; J. Albert Prigge, Jr., to John A. Prigge 1

WALTON AV, e s, 81.2 ft s of 176th St, 46.1x11.5 to 11th Av x n 47.6; Bank of Metropolis to Mary F. O'Donnell 500

WASHINGTON AV, w s, widened, 14.7 ft s of 177th St, or Tremont Av, runs w 90.5x n 0.7 to 177th St x e 91.6 to avenue x s 14.7; Joseph H. Mahan, executor, &c. to William F. and Clement H. Smith.. 18,500

3D AV, or BOSTON ROAD, e s, 112 ft n of 141st St, runs 112 ft to 142d St x 91.6 to Alexander Av x100x142.1; William H. McCord and others to North Side Realty Company 1

5TH AV, e s, 250 ft s of Walnut St, 50x100; Joseph J. O'Brien to Duncan McGibbon 1

5TH AV, e s, 250 ft s of Walnut St, 50x100; Frederick G. Weed to Duncan McGibbon 1

5TH AV, e s, 250 ft s of Walnut St, 50x100; Elizabeth S. Howard and another to Duncan McGibbon 75

5TH AV, e s, 250 ft s of Walnut St, 50x100; Aline Gleeson to Duncan McGibbon 25

13TH ST, n s, east 33.4 ft of Lot 1,084, map village of Wakefield, 33.4x114; William Garrett to Charles T. Toppin 4,000

16TH ST, 209 West, 17x65; James Gregg to Catharine Gregg 1

31ST ST, 223 and 225 East, 33x98.9; George M. Van Buskirk, executor, to Leopold Kaufmann 18,750

31ST ST, 223 and 225 East, 33x98.9; Annie Svan Buskirk and others, heirs of Hannah M. Van Reed, to Leopold Kaufmann. 1

31ST ST, w s, 183.4 ft w of 6th Av, 20.10x98.9; May M. Govin and another to T. J. Duffy 100

31ST ST, n s, 183.4 ft w of 6th Av, 20.10x98.9; Rosa Govin to May M. Govin 100

33D ST, n s, 180 ft e of 3d Av, 153x99.6; John R. Ferris to Ormond G. Gould and others 40,000

39TH ST, 18 West, 22x98.9; Sophia E. Beach and another to John S. Weatherley 1

52D ST, 43 West; Cyrus C. Miller, receiver, to Eugene Bissell 235

52D ST, 43 West; Eugene Bissell to Leroy M. Yale and others 1

65TH ST, 15 East, 31x100.5; Joan B. Simonds and another to Sophia E. C. Brown 1

66TH ST, 15 East, 31x100.5; Joan B. Simonds and others, executors, to Sophia E. C. Brown 106,000

71ST ST, 107 West, 16x74.2; John J. Feely to Elizabeth Feely 1

95TH ST, s s, 253 ft e of 10th Av, 16x100.8; Robert A. Pinkerton to William A. Pinkerton, ½ part 1

96TH ST, 138 West, 31x100.8; Henry N. Dix and others to William A. Dix 4,000

103D ST, 10 to 14 East, 75x100.11; Leon Cohen to Phebe P. Lahrens 10

106TH ST, 165, n s, 139.6 ft w of 3d Av, 28.3x100.11; Fannie Wolf to Morris Izen. 1

109TH ST, s e corner of 4th Av, 19x74; Louis Seiferd and another to Thomas Graham 1

112TH ST, 232 West, 17x100.11; Samuel and Morris Vollman to Sarah Hertz 1

120TH ST, 53 East, 16.6x100.11; Lansing W. Walsh, referee, to Allan M. Lane and others 12,200

122D ST, n s, 130.11 ft w of 1st Av, runs s w —x s 64.3x w 100x n 71.3x h w —x e 169 to beginning; 1st av, w s, 25.2 ft s of 122d St, 83.3x100.10x71.4, gore; 118th St, n s, 277.4 ft w of Pleasant Av, 16.4x100.10; Morse Av, now 3d Av, e s, 50 ft n of Grove St, 25x85; John A. Hutchinson and others to Matilda Hutchinson.. Gift

122D ST, 147 and 149 East, 60x96.9; Julius Dreyfus to Joseph L. Buttenweiser 1

136TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 75x100; John E. Falk to Anna M. Somerville 1

139TH ST, n s, 101.7 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; Mary A. McNamee to Frederic Tetreau 100

Recorded Leases.

BLOOMFIELD, Benjamin F., as attorney to James Morrison, Jr.; 27th St, 250 and 252 West, 5 years 3,500

BUCKLEY, Daniel, to Daniel O'Neill; Columbus Av, 900 and 902, n w corner of 104th St, 10 years $5,100, 5,400

GALLATIN, Almy G., to Simeon Ford and Samuel T. Shaw; 42d St, s s, 130 ft e of Park Av, 100x— to 41st St, 20 years, per year 10,000

GOLDBERG, Manuel, and another to Max Kaufman; Hester St, 127 to 131, 5 years. 6,000

GREENE, George A. to Martin Heeseman; 8th Av, 2,924, e s, 5 years, re-recorded ..... $1,200 to 1,440

HUBER, Adelbert, to Mrs. Dina Otto; 8th Av, 758, 5 years 1,200

MALONEY, Mary, to Martin Heeseman; 8th Av, 2,924, e s, 6 years ..... $1,500 to 1,800

MANNING, Henrietta, to Edward S. Flanigan; 129th St, 154 and 156 East, 4 years 2,000

McCOY, Mary A., to Mariantonio Grosso; Mulberry St, 140, 5 years $2,000, 2,100

MENDELOWITZ, Minnie, to Jacob Black; Ludlow St, 175, 2 years 2,025

VETTER, Robert, to Norbert Landau; 4th St, 161 East, 2 years, 4½ months 240

WALLACH, Rosa, to Esther Schnier; Avenue D, 8 and 10, 10½ years 4,100

WILLIAMS, John T., to Eagle Pencil Company; Broadway, 377 and 379, 5 years 7,500

Recorded Mortgages.

ALTIERI, Antonette, to New York Building-Loan Banking Company; Pleasant Av, w s, 67.7 ft s of 119th St, 3 months 700

BAKER, Henry M., and wife and Mary B. Delafield to the Clergymen's Retiring Fund Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church; 28 West 11th St, 3 years 8,000

BOPP, Harrison, to Sidney H. Stuart; 183d St, n s, 225 ft w of Webster Av; also Ford St, n s, 125 ft w of Webster Av, 1 year 2,000

BRASSEL, Mary L., and Annie A. Carroll to Sarah J. Bensel; 79 Madison St, 3 years 1,500

BROWN, William J., to George W. Dibble and another, trustees; 8th Av, w s, 25.3 ft n of 112th St, 5 years 25,000

BROWN, William J., to George W. Dibble and another, trustees; 8th Av, w s, 50.9 ft n of 112th St, 5 years 25,000

BUCKLEY, John J., to Lindsey Fountaine; Elm St, widened, n e corner of Howard St, demand 1,000

CLARKE, Mabel, to Lewis Goldsmith, trustee; 137 West 43d St, 2 years 5,000

CRAMER, Samuel A., to the Greenwich Cemetery; St. Nicholas Av, e s, 384.9 ft s of 133th St, 5 years 21,000

CRAMER, Samuel A., to Ella W. Mills and another, executors, &c.; 426 St. Nicholas Av, 5 years 22,000

CRAMER, Samuel A., to Joseph Bauer; St. Nicholas Av, e s, 384.9 ft s of 133d St, demand 1,200

CURTISS, Julia and Rollin A., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 150th St, n w corner of 7th Av, extends to 151st St, and Macomb's Dam Road, 1 year 25,000

EICKWORT, Louis, to James Flynn; Hughes Av, w s, 146.4 ft s of Oak Tree Place, ¼ year 2,500

ERTZ, Catharine, to the Irving Savings Institution; 68 Greenwich St, 1 year 3,000

FARLEY, Thomas, and Edward G. Williams to Mary E. Barron, trustee; Prospect Av, s w corner of Ritter Place, 3 years 6,500

FEEHAN, Mary and John, to Robert Murray, trustee; 5 East 105th St, 5 years 10,000

FEEHAN, John, to Robert Murray, trustee; Eagle Av, e s, 345.2 ft s of Westchester Av, 5 years 10,000

GROTH, Mary B. and George H., to John H. Oetgen and another; 141st St, n s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year 10,000

HECHT, Jacob, to the Grand Lodge of the United States of the Independent Order Free Sons of Israel; 166 Attorney St, 5 years 16,000

HERRLICH, Jacob, and Louis Becker, executors, &c., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 10th St, s s, 425 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year 7,000

HERTER, Rosamond, to Anna Fahrenholz; 54th St, n s, 100 ft e of Lexington Av, 2 years 5,000

HERTER, Rosamond, to Anna Fahrenholz; 54th St, n s, 133.6 ft e of Lexington Av, 2 years 5,000

HYMAN, Joseph, to Lambert Suydam; Market St, w s, 69.1 ft s of Hamilton St, installments 2,500

HYMAN, Joseph, to Lambert Suydam; Market St, w s, 69.1 ft s of Hamilton St, 1 year 1,500

HYMAN, Joseph, to Henry De F. Weekes; Market St, w s, 69.1 ft s of Hamilton St, 5 years 30,000

HYMAN, Joseph, to Henry De F. Weekes; Market St, w s, 106.6 ft s of Hamilton St, 5 years 30,000

HYMAN, Joseph, to Lambert Suydam; Market St, w s, 106.6 ft s of Hamilton St, installments 2,500

HYMAN, Joseph, to Lambert Suydam; Market St, w s, 106.6 ft s of Hamilton St, 1 year 1,500

IZEN, Morris, to Fannie Wolf; 165 East 103d St, 1 year 1,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer; 223 and 225 East 31st St, demand 15,000

LECKLER, Peter, to Mary E. Van Zandt; Anthony Av, w s, 240 ft s of Garfield St, 3 years 1,600

LECKLER, Peter, to Mary B. Van Zandt; Anthony Av, w s, 200 ft n of Minerva Place, 3 years 1,000

LEO, Leopold, to Henrietta Kranskopf, executrix; 250 West 182d St, 3 years.... 2,700

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and Fisher Lewine to Union Dime Savings Institution; 606 8th Av, 5 years 35,000

McLAUGHLIN, Thomas J. to Grosvenor S. Hubbard and Charles F. Miller; 362 West 57th St, 1 year 15,850

McNAMEE, Mary A., to Frederic Tetreau; 337 East 139th St, secures fee for building violations, &c ..... ----

O'DONNELL, Mary F., to Henry B. Clark; 176th St, proposed, n e corner of Walton Av, proposed, 3 years 2,250

O'DONNELL, Mary F., to Harriet E. Ellison; 176th St, proposed, s s, 30.7 ft e of Walton Av, 3 years 2,250

O'NEILL, Daniel, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 900 and 902 Columbus Av, saloon lease, demand 5,000

REEVES, Hilde B., to Louis and John Brandt; Eagle Av, s w corner of 156th St, 200x99.2, demand 10,000

SCHAEFER, Mary, to Jerome and Philip Jung; St. Ann's Av, s w corner of Rose St, 1 year 3,500

SHEA, John and Mary A., to Isaac K. Selig; 1,710 Second Av, 3 years 2,000

SHEA, John, to Sigmund Cohn; 244 East 112th St, 2 years 1,000

SIMON, Joseph X. and Celestine, to Harlem Savings Bank; 2,421 2d Av, 1 year.. 12,000

SMITH, William F. and Clement H., to Joseph H. Mahan, executor and trustee; Washington Av, 1, widened, w s, 14.7 ft s of 177th St, 2 months 11,500

STANWOOD, Amelia F., to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 308 West 78th St, 3 years 10,000

STEIN, Carl, to George Dettner; 163d St, n s, 141 ft w of Teller Av, 1 year..... 4,000

TAILER, Edward N. Jr. to Robert W. Tailer trustee, &c.; Reade St, s e corner of Church, due 28,000

TAYLOR, William J., to Julia A. Donohue; 1st Av, s e corner of 93d St, 3 years 25,000

VIGNA, Emilio, to John Hail; 92d St, s s, 100 ft w of Boulevard, 1 year 2,400

WEATHERLEY, John S., to William R. H. and Frank B. Martin, trustees, &c.; 18 West 39th St, 3 years 35,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ADLER, Simon, to Thodore S. Baron.... Nom.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Robert H. Coleman, trustee $25,118

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Robert H. Coleman, trustee 11,014

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Robert H. Coleman, trustee 1,510

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Robert H. Coleman 2,213

BARON, Theodore S., to Babette Kaufman and another, executors 10,000

DICK, Rose L., to Mary Plunkett 1,500

DICKERSON, John S., and another, trustees, to United States Trust Company of New York ..... Nom.

FORD, H. Ward, to the City Mortgage Company 100

KAHN, Henrietta, to Rosie Korn 7,000

KAHN, Henrietta, to Rosie Korn 7,000

KOHNSTAMM, David, and another, executors, &c., to David Kohnstamm ..... Nom.

KOHNSTAMM, David, to Solomon Wallenstein 1,250

NELSON, Augusta, to William J. Yates.. Nom.

PASSMAN, Nathan, to Max Salmonowitch ..... Nom.

PINKNEY, Mary G., to Edmund Coffin.. 27,000

SMITH, Daniel C., to Charles M. Whitney, Jr. ..... Nom.

THE CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Edward Winslow 100

THE CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Edward Winslow 100

THE CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Edward Winslow 100

WELLHOUSE, Henry, to Marx Ottinger and another, trustees, &c..... 11,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AVENUE D, 59 to 63; Olansky & Parkin against Morris Jacobson, owner and contractor 135

BROADWAY, n w corner of 95th St, 75.5 x100; Hyde & Gload Manufacturing Company against Theresa Rheinhardt, owner and contractor 1,900

DAWSON ST, 973 to 981; Anna Meden against Holmes & Smith, owners and contractors 179

GERARD ST, 395; Lucia Sess against Michael Murphy, owner; James McWalters, contractor 241

JEROME AV, e s, 25 ft n of 176th St, 100 x100; John J. Toohey against Burton H. Smith, owner and contractor 507

JEROME AV, e s, 25 ft n of 176th St, 100 x100; Joseph Poldcw against Burton H. Smith, owner; John J. Toohey, contractor 100

MANGIN ST, 22 and 24; Charles Kirchner, Jr., and others against Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer, owners; Louis Kirchner and Jacob Zimmerman, contractors; (5 liens) 143

RIVINGTON ST, 333 and 335; Frank S. Grob against Isaac Spector, owner and contractor 394

VARICK PLACE, 16, and 90 Macdougal St; E. Pozzo & Son against Christopher Scrimaglio, lessee and contractor 284

WATER ST, 161 and 163; Washington Hydraulic Press Brick Company against Lichtenstein Brothers, owners; Robert G. Keasy, contractor 536

3D AV, 4,096 and 2,560; Albert Blechner against Thomas J. Mullen, owner; Theodore Jacobson, contractor 156

47TH ST, 38 and 40 East; John McGrath against John J. Houlahan, owner; Max Hart, contractor 475

8TH ST, 364 East; John Harmatta and others against Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer, owners; Louis Kirchner and Lawrence McCabe Company, contractors; (4 liens) 59

16TH ST, 333 and 335 East; Olansky & Parkin against Morris Jacobson, owner and contractor 205

20TH ST, 220 West; Beil Brothers against Adolph Nethe, owner; Louis Kohn and Joseph Leavy, contractors 180

100TH ST, s s, 110 ft e of Madison Av, 45x100.11; Olansky & Parkin against Henry Kaufman, owner and contractor. 218

110TH ST, n s, 209 ft e of 7th Av, 50x75; Thulin Brothers against James Love, owner; T. K. More, contractor 45

120TH ST, 137 West; Hyde & Gload Manufacturing Company against John H. McCarthy, owner and contractor 93

Lis Pendens.

HOUSTON ST, s s, 70 ft e of Lewis St, 20x irregular; Albina Reich against Marcus Weiss and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. B. Blumenthal.

LONGFELLOW ST, w s, 77.4ft n of 176th St, 44.6 x99.11x42.11x99.11; Sarah T. Weber against Minnie T. Wilt and another, (partition;) attorneys, Wagner & Acker.

LOTS 1 to 79, 81 to 105, and 125 to 137, on the revised map of the Givan Homestead, Westchester; Samuel D. Collins against Harmon A. Perkins and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Daly, Hoyt & Mason.

4TH AV, 65 to 69; Charles M. Whitney, Jr., against George E. Graff and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Kurzman & Frankenheimer.

6TH AV, n e corner of 38th St, 46.8x85; Mulhern Steam Heating Company against Union Trust Company and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien, &c.;) attorneys, Easton & Hoyt.

4TH ST, 57 East; Babette Kaufmann and another, executors, &c., against Jacob Sommer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs.

81ST ST, s s, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 18.9x98.9; Rose C. Newman against Annie T. O'Brien and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. K. Doherty.

56TH ST, s s, 120.10 ft w of 8th Av, 20.10x100.5; also, 103 to 172 East 116th St; Veronicka Elton against Robert A. Henck and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. B. Cotes.

89TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100.8; Samuel Greenbaum against Samuel Johnpole and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Hays, Greenbaum & Hershfield.

110TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 7th Av, 75x70.11; Preston Stevenson against Thomas K. Moore and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, P. Stevenson.

123D ST, 429 East; Kate Rosenberg against Helene Grabau and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. D. Newman.

122D ST, s s, 375 ft e of 8th Av, 16.10x99.11; Harold Brown against Charles E. Van Tassel and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Strong & Cadwalader.

165TH ST, 693 to 697 East; Lena Kempter against Charles Eisele and others, (partition;) attorneys, Furlong & O'Connell.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JULIA A. PITHMAN.—Deputy Sheriff Radley yesterday sold out the stock of Julia A. Pithman, dealer in men's furnishing goods at 72 Wall Street, for $530.

ARMSTRONG & BOLTON COMPANY.—Schedules of the Armstrong & Bolton Company, contractors for steam-heating and hot-water apparatus at 62 Grand Street, show liabilities $38,576, nominal assets $26,716, and actual assets $8,658.

FRANK N. GILL.—Frank N. Gill, builder, who erected the large office building, 9 to 13 Maiden Lane, confessed seven judgments yesterday aggregating $51,770, in favor of the following creditors: Levering & Garrigues, $13,967, for ironwork; Charles A. Cowen, $13,006, for plastering and concrete; Empire City Marble Company, $8,017, for marble work; Batavia and New York Wood Working Company, $7,212, for interior trim; Baker, Smith & Co., $5,210, for boilers, &c.; Zindars & Hunt, $3,811, for electrical work; Joseph Smith & Co., $1,147, for stone carving. Mr. Gill started to erect the building in April, 1897, but work was considerably delayed before it was completed. On the 22d inst., Frederick Southack was appointed receiver of the rents of the building in a suit to foreclose a second mortgage of $233,000. The first mortgage is $600,000, and there was a creditors' mortgage to secure claims of about $75,000. Deputy Sheriff Radley received executions yesterday on all of the confessed judgments. Mr. Gill has been in the building line for many years, was a partner in the firm of R. Gill & Sons from 1886 to May 1, 1897, and alone since the latter date.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

H. L. HISCHER.—Henry L. Hischer, salesman, residing at 686 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,005 and no assets.

MORRIS EHRLICH.—Morris Ehrlich, dealer in candies, of 153 Ludlow Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $11,231 and no assets. He made an assignment on Jan. 21, 1898.

MARTIN STARK.—Martin Stark, residing at 161 East Fifty-sixth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $17,381 and no assets. He was a clothing manufacturer at 127 and 129 Bleecker Street in 1894.

M. M. MERCHANT.—Mamie M. Merchant, residing at 44 East Fifty-first Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,623 and no assets. The debts were contracted principally at Atlanta, Ga., for millinery goods.

SINDEL WEINGARTEN & SON.—Sindel and Maurice Weingarten, residing at 229 Broome Street, who composed the firm of Sindel Weingarten & Son, formerly in business at Westfield, N. J., have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $12,972 and no assets.

J. V. SCHAEFER COMPANY.—Thomas M. Taft has been appointed receiver for the assets of the John V. Schaefer Company, manufacturers of cabinet work at 157 East Eighty-eighth Street, against whom a creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed on the 24th inst., by Judge Brown of the United States District Court.

HARRY REIBSTEIN.—Harry Reibstein of 136 East Broadway, a cutter, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, to get rid of a judgment for $468 obtained against him in Kings County on the 12th inst. by Martha Heifenberg for breach of promise of marriage. The judgment is the only liability put in the schedules and he has no assets.

L. J. GUIBERT.—Lizzie J. Guibert, residing at 541 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,711 and nominal assets consisting of 100 shares of Continental Tobacco stock held as security for a debt of $2,674. The other liabilities are for dry goods, furniture, borrowed money, and legal services.

JOSEPH

...WORLD

...AFLES.

...76%
...40%
...29¼
...$4.05
...08
...06½
...10.75
...06¾
...6.10
...23.00
...12.50
...21.75
...05½
...06
...5.20
...40
...

...wheat, 69@70c; ...Yellow corn, 31½@ ...White, 20½@c; No. ... 53½@c; No. 2 barley, No. 1 flaxseed and Northwestern, timothy seed, $2.60; mess pork, per bbl, $9.50@$10.50; lard, per 100 lb, $5.65@ ...sides (loose,) $5.50@$5.85; dry-shoulders (boxed,) 5¾@6c; short clear (boxed,) $6.77½@$6.82½; whisky, distillers' goods, per gallon, $1.23½; sugars, cut-granulated, $5.40.

...There was a much broader market ...speculative interest showing marked ...After opening quiet and firm at ...of 1@6 points, the market further ...10 points, and showed considerable ...and decided stability throughout the ...except for a few intervals of partial ...under selling to secure profits. Early ...mated from Liverpool were disappoint-...these were ignored, as were also the ...movement of cotton at leading Southern ...the fact that foreign buying orders ...numerous. Later, however, cable ac-...proved, and active and almost uni-...in. Reports from spinning centres ...vorable, as were also those from the ...market. Private cables were also en-...as to the outlook for foreign con-...all of which stimulated speculation ...estment demand, while leading to active ...by local shorts, who were particularly ...by the renewed bullish tendency of ...cotton market. The market here ...very steady at a net advance of ...points. Sales were 500 bales. Spot cot-...Southern markets, middling quoted, was ...ally reported by wire as follows: New Or-...7½c; Mobile, 7½c; Savannah, 7½c; Charles-...c; Wilmington, 7¼c; Norfolk, 7¼c; Bal-...c; Memphis, 7½c; Augusta, 7½c; St. ...

...ct prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
...	7.62	7.72	7.62	7.69@7.71
...	7.62	7.68	7.61	7.67@7.69
...	7.59	7.67	7.59	7.65@7.66
...	7.63	7.64	7.63	7.64@7.65
...	7.58	7.63	7.58	7.64@7.65
...	7.60	7.64	7.60	7.64@7.65
...	7.61	7.67	7.61	7.66@7.67
...	7.59	7.64	7.59	7.62@7.63
...	7.14	7.20	7.14	7.20@7.21
...	6.94	7.06	6.94	7.02@7.03
...	6.98	7.00	6.98	7.00@7.01
...	6.95	7.00	6.95	7.00@7.01

...VERPOOL, Jan. 30.—Spot cotton in moder-...demand; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and ...ort, 500 bales; American, 6,000 bales; receipts, ...; middling upland, 4 15-32d; futures ...ening, 2@3 points lower on near par-...1-64@1-32d on late months; closed firm, 1 ...to 4 points higher; January, 4.34b; Febru-...4.31s; February-March, 4.28b; March-April, ...April-May, 4.27½s; May-June, 4.26s; June-...4.24½; July-August, 4.15½b; August-Sept...; September-October, 3.62s; October-...; November-December, 3.51½b. ...

...WOOL.—BOSTON, Jan. 30.—The wool market ...was more active this week. Territory wools ...ed the list, with fine medium and fine scoured ...at 65c, while choice staple sold as high as 70c. ...wools were in slow demand, and prices ...nominal. Some Australian wools were ...but at prices nominal. The following are ...quotations for leading descriptions: Ohio ...Pennsylvania Fleece—X and above, 33@34c; ...and above, 35@36c; delaine, 38@40c; ...combing, 38@39c; No. 2 combing, 36@37c. ...Wisconsin, &c.—X Michigan, 27@28c; ...Michigan combing, 35@36c; No. 2 Michigan ...bing, 34@35c; No. 1 Illinois combing, 35@36c; ...2 Illinois combing, 34@35c. New York, ...Haven, and Vermont, 26@27c; No. 1 New ...New Haven and Vermont, 32@33c; de-...Michigan, 34@35c. Unwashed Medium, &c.—...ssaky and Indiana, ¼-blood, combing, 27½@ ...-blood, 30@30c; Missouri, ¼-blood, comb-...fine, 27c; ¾-blood, 27c; braid combing, 23@24c. ...Territory Wools—Montana and Dakota, fine me-...dium and fine, 22@24c; scoured, 62@66c; staple, ...@70c; Utah, Wyoming, fine, medium and fine, ...@60c; scoured, 60@63c; staple, 65@68c; Idaho, ...medium and fine, 18@21c; scoured, 40@43c; ...edium, 20@23c; scoured, 52@54c. Australian, ...ared Basis—Spot prices: Combing, superfine, ...@c; good, 36@37c; average, 35c.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	75⅝	75 7-16	74⅛	74¼
July	75 9-16	75 9-16	74⅛	74¼
Corn—				
May	39	39	38⅞	38⅞

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	69¼	69¾	67⅞	67⅞
July	69⅝	69¾	68¾	68¾
Corn—				
May	33	33	32⅝	32⅝
July	33 9-16	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛
Oats—				
May	23 5-16	23 7-16	23¼	23¼
July	22¼	22¼	22 3-16	22¼

...READSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The bull move-...wheat received a very sharp check yes-...morning, continuing in the afternoon ...depression, was the feature of the day as ...heavy liquidation by purchasers of ...days. At the bottom of the reverse ...factory cable advices in the morn-...from Liverpool and Paris. Many traders ...market had adjusted their accounts ...assumption that foreign markets would ...responsive to Monday's strength on ...It was this class of operators that ...the offerings throughout forenoon hours ...the way for the general unloading ...verpool's reply to our firmness was an ...@1½d at the best point of the ses-...being followed by reactions which left ...market only ½@¾d net higher. But the ...important change was at Paris, where last ...showed 35 points decline on wheat and ...points drop on flour. Antwerp wheat was ...a spot wheat at Liverpool ½d higher. ...to these bearish cables was added foreign ...in the early hours in the evening effect ...complete and bulls made but few efforts to ...prices during the day. For a short time at ...the market was somewhat steady on a ...of 2,938,000 bushels in world's stocks, ...Southern markets. These bearish features ...ented about a million bushels more than had ...expected. A little selling for local account, ...disclosed the unsubstantial character ...rt. The two items of most bullish im-...were decrease in Northwest receipts of 212 ...against 450 cars last year, and the devel-...of another cold wave in the Northwest ...down over the unprotected Winter wheat ...Neither of these factors, however, proved ...the passing adds to the market, as spec-...attention seemed entirely occupied with ...nearishness of foreign news.

...MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 30.—Wheat—In store: No. ...Northern, January, 65c; May, 65¼c; July, 66⅝c. ...to track: No. 1 hard, 68¼c; No. 1 Northern, 65c; ...2 Northern, 63c.

...MILWAUKEE, Jan. 30.—Wheat—No. 1 North-...ern, 68@68½c; No. 2 Northern, 66c. Rye—No. 1, ...@½c. Barley—No. 2, 45@48c; sample, 37@43c.

...DULUTH, Jan. 29.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, ...@69c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 65¾c; May, 67⅞c; July, 68¾c.

...CORN—No. 2 closed at 40c for both elevator and ...delivered, and 40¾c, free on board, afloat.

...OATS—No. 2 closed at 29¼c; No. 3, 28¼c; No. 2 white, 31½@31¼c; No. 3 white, 30¾c; track, mixed, 29@30¼c; track, white, 31@35c; No. 2 white clips, 32c.

...RYE—No. 1 Western, 62c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 61¼c, free on board, afloat; State ...cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

...BARLEY—Feeding, 42¾@47½c, cost, insurance, ...and, New York; malting, 50@53c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

...FEED AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.90@ ...; Winter straights, $3.40@3.50; Winter ...ents, $3.50@3.80; Spring bakers, $2.80@$3; ...No. 1 Winter, $2.75@2.85; extra No. 2 ...$2.60@2.65; no grade, $18 per ton, to ...BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$1.75@$2. RYE ...Fair to good, $3.10@3.25; choice to ...$3.30@3.35. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, ...as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, ...85@90c; coarse, 79@82c. FEED—...an, spot, $17@$17.25; sacks to arrive, ...17@$17.25; coarse Winter bran, $17@ ...fine white; middlings, $16@$16.50; city ...$18; hominy chop, $12.75; oil meal, ...

...MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 30.—Flour—First patents, ...Bran—In bulk, $11.25@$11.50.

...PROVISIONS.—PORK — Mess, $10.50@$11; ...$13@$13.50; short clear, $11.50@$12.50. ...Mess, $10.50; family, $12.50@$13; packet, ...extra India mess, $20.50@$22; beef ...$11.50@$12. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons ...@10 lb, 6¾c; 10@ lb, 6¾c; pigs, 6¼@7c. CUT-...—Smoking bellies, 7c; 10 lb, 6¼c; 12 lb, ...; 14 lb, 5¾c; pickled shoulders, 6c; pickled ...hams, 9¼@10c; Western greens, 9½@9¾c; city ...9¼@9¾c. TALLOW—City, 5¼c; country, ...LARD—$6.10; city lard, $5.75; refined ...ard, South America, $6.60; Continent, $6.35; Bra-...ds, $7.90; compound, city, 5¾@6c; Western, ...@6c. STEARINE—Oleo, 7c; city lard stearine, ...

...LIVERPOOL, Jan. 30.—Closing: Beef—Extra ...ern, 80s; prime mess, 75s 3d. Pork—...ern, Western, 56s 3d. Hams—Short cut, ...s. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, ...American refined, in pails, 32s 3d. Bacon ...ed cut, 28 to 30 lb, 33s 6d; short rib, ...lb, 33s; long clear middles, light, 30 ...s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to ...s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 33s; ...to 16 lb, 30s 6d. Shoulders—...to 16 lb, 32s 6d. Butter—Finest and ...Tallow—United States nominal. Cheese—American ...white, 51s; American, finest colored, 53s. ...prime city, 37s; Australian, in London, ...Cottonseed Oil—Hull refined, February-...Turpentine—Spirits, 40s 6d. Resin ...7½d. Linseed oil, 24s. Petroleum, ...

...LIVERPOOL.—Prices for Brazil coffee futures ...ay, 5@15 points higher on the open-...which developed considerable activity. ...able accounts being favorable and ...ing orders, more or less numerous, ...became fairly active. The up-...of the market was, however, arrested ...secure profits. At the best point the ...showed an advance of 10@20 points on ...closing figures. Foreign buying was ...a feature throughout the session. ...for realizing purposes were ...market closed easy, with prices 10 ...to 5 points lower. Total sales were ...The present stock of coffee in the ...

United States, other than Brazilian, is 948,557 bags, against 260,836 bags last week. The former amount includes 235,320 bags in New York.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	6.75	6.85	6.70	6.85@6.70
March	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.75@6.80
April	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.70@6.80
May	6.90	6.90	6.90	6.90@6.95
June	...	...	...	6.85@6.95
July	7.00	7.00	7.00	6.95@7.00
August	...	...	...	6.95@7.05
September	7.10	7.15	7.05	7.00@7.05
October	7.10	7.20	7.10	7.00@7.10
November	7.10	7.20	7.05	7.05@7.10
December	7.20	7.25	7.20	7.15@7.20

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average Santos, 9@200; receipts, 7,000 bags, two days; stock, 514,000 bags. Hamburg—Market opened unchanged; at 2:30 P. M., ¼@½ pfennig higher; sales, 15,000 bags. Havre—Market opened steady, ¼f higher to ½f lower; at 12 M., ¼f higher; at 3 P. M., ¼@¾f higher; at 5:30 P. M., unchanged; sales, 28,000 bags. January, 42.75; February, 43; March, 43.25; April, 43.75; May, 43.75; June, 44; July, 44.25; August, 44.75; September, 45c; October, 45.25; November, 45.50; December, 45.75. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 10@07c; exchange, 7⅝d; receipts, 17,000 bags, two days; cleared for the United States, 13,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 2,000 bags; stock, 158,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4 7-16c; muscovado, 4c; molasses, 3¾c.

METALS.—Iron—Northern, No. 1 foundry, $23; Southern, No. 2 soft, $20.75; steel rails, $36; pig iron; warrants, nominal; lake copper, ingot, $16.50; tin, $28.25; exchange lead, $4.72½; spelter, $4.75; brokers' price for lead, $4.45.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $9.90, and in bulk, $7.20; Philadelphia, barrels, $9.85, and in bulk, $7.20; refined, cases, New York, $11.10; deodorized naphtha, $11.15. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, barrels, 31½@32c; prime Summer yellow, 35c; off Summer yellow, nominal; butter grades, 37@38c; prime white, 38c; prime Winter yellow, 37@38c. Linseed—American, raw, 56@57c; American, boiled, 58@59c; Calcutta, raw, 68c; lard oil, 50c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.85; tar oil, barrels, $3.80@$3.90. Spirits of turpentine, 54@54½c. Resin—Common to good, strained, $1.52½@$1.65; N, $1.70; M, $1.75; G, $1.80; H, $1.95; I, $2.05; K, $2.20; M, $2.50; N, $3; W G, $3.60; W W, $4.10.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 30.—Spirits of turpentine, 51½@52c; resin, $1.25; crude turpentine, $1.75@ $3; tar, $1.30.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 30.—Spirits of turpentine, 52¼c. Resin unchanged.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 30.—Turpentine, 51c. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—No trading. CALVES—Veals, $5@$9; barnyard calves, nominal; city-dressed veals, 10@13c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $4@$5.70; lambs, $7.35@ $7.65. HOGS—$5@$5.25; pigs, $5.15@$5.25.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT.—Trial to be had in the City and County of New York.—FREDERICK BRUCE, plaintiff, against ROBERT BAYARD SNOWDEN and Lydia P. Snowden, his wife, Joel B. Ives, as executor of the last will and testament of Susan A. Von Tagen, deceased; Maud O. Snowden, Arthur R. B. Snowden, Emeline A. Snowden, Oliver P. Snowden, and Anna L. Snowden, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 18th, 1899.

CHAS. F. & WM. W. BUCKLEY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address No. 141 Broadway, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.

To Joel B. Ives, as executor of the last will and testament of Susan A. Von Tagen, deceased; Maud O. Snowden, Arthur R. B. Snowden, Emeline A. Snowden, Oliver P. Snowden, and Anna L. Snowden.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of December, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 13th day of December, 1899. Yours, &c.,

CHAS. F. & WM. W. BUCKLEY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 141 Broadway, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan. Je3-law6wW&Fs

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 2,096.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ANDREW BITTNER and FREDERICK J. BITTNER, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Andrew Bittner and Frederick J. Bittner of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Andrew Bittner and Frederick J. Bittner were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 30, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN H. HOLBERT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of John H. Holbert of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said John H. Holbert was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 12th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 30th, 1900.

NO. 1,912.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—KARMELL BROOKS, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Karmell Brooks, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 27th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 28th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 30th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of LEWIS C. KING, individually and as a member of the firm of L. C. King & Co., Bankrupt.—No. 1,882.

Notice is hereby given that Lewis C. King, bankrupt, has filed his petition dated January 25th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 14th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Jan. 30th, 1900.

NO. 741.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM G. ROMAINE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that William G. Romaine, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 29th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 28th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 30th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB WIENER, Bankrupt.—No. 2,101.

To the creditors of Jacob Wiener of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Jacob Wiener was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 13th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated January 30th, 1900.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

COX, ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA COX, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of October, 1899. ISABELLA VACHE COX, Executrix. MARY ELIZA COX, Executrix. WM. H. HOPKINS, Attorney for Executrices, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. o18-law6mW

GIGLIO, SILVESTRO.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SILVESTRO GIGLIO, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 93 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of January, 1900. PROVIDENCE GIGLIO, Executrix. ABEL CROOK, Attorney for Executrix, 93 Nassau Street, New York City. 24-law6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAILEY, DEBORAH ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DEBORAH ANN BAILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Willis Bearse, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 7th day of March, 1900.—Dated New York, the 6th day of September, 1899. CHARLES BENDER, WILLIAM E. BAILEY, WILLIAM BEARSE, Executors. WILLIS BENJAMIN, Attorney for Executors, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s8-law6mW

BUSSE, GEORGE FREDERICK WILHELM.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Agnes S. O. M. C. Busse, Elma Busse, Olga Busse, Wilhelm F. H. Busse, Vera Busse, William G. Busse, Rodolf Busse, Clara Busse, the widow, heirs, and next of kin of GEORGE FREDERICK WILHELM BUSSE, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Agnes S. O. M. C. Busse of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of George Frederick Wilhelm Busse, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 15th day of February, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 21st day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ja10-law6wW

FITZGERALD, MARY A.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to THOMAS HODNETT, BRIDGET Hodnett, Patrick Hodnett, and William Hodnett, the heirs and next of kin of MARY A. FITZGERALD, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, John E. FitzGerald of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Mary A. FitzGerald, late of the County of New York, deceased, Therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 13th day of February, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 16th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

[Seal.]

d27-law7wW

FRIES, JOHN CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN CHARLES FRIES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Jno. Alex. Beall, their attorney, No. 150 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of May, 1900.—Dated New York, the 26th day of October, 1899. LOUISA FRIES, LOUIS A. RODENSTEIN, Executors. JNO. ALEX. BEALL, Attorney for Executors, 150 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan. o25-law6mW

GREMMLER, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH GREMMLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Coleman & Donohue, No. 203 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of February, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of August, 1899. CHARLES HEPS and LOUIS RUPP, Executors. COLEMAN & DONOHUE, Attorneys for Executors, 203 Broadway, N. Y. C.

HAINES, HARRIET A.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Rebecca Ryle, Pemella Snedeker, Emma Heerbrandt, Jennet Hilton, Ida Kassendieck Brunner, Ada Kassendieck, Emma Lansing, John Hawkins, Mary Hawkins Westerfield, George Hawkins, William Hawkins, Clara Hawkins, Addaline Pullis, Emeline Fountain, and Henrietta Tracy, the heirs and next of kin of Harriet A. Haines, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Simeon W. O'Donnel of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Harriet A. Haines, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 5th day of March, one thousand nine hundred at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one; if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 8th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

j17-law6wM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York:

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB BAIZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Cardozo & Nathan, their attorneys, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of August, 1899.

ADOLPH PEREIRA, EMILY M. BAIZ, Executors.

CARDOZO & NATHAN, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City. aug9-law6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HUME, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. HUME, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, at the New York Salesrooms, Limited, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of February, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Rivington Street, distant twenty-four (24) feet two (2) inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Rivington Street with the easterly side of Goerck Street; running thence southerly and parallel with Goerck Street seventy-five (75) feet; thence easterly parallel with Rivington Street thirty-seven (37) feet six (6) inches; thence northerly and again parallel with Goerck Street seventy-five (75) feet to the southerly side of Rivington Street, and thence westerly along the said southerly side of Rivington Street thirty-seven (37) feet five (5) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 22, 1900.

WILLIAM F. GRELL, Sheriff.

LOUIS LEAVITT, Deputy Sheriff.

ROBT. & TAYLOR, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 40 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Rivington Street.

Goerck St.	24.2	37.5	
	75		No. 325 Rivington St.
	37.6		

The approximate amount of the lien or charges to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $12,624.00-100, with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum from August 30, 1899, together with the costs and allowance amounting to $501.34-100, with interest thereon and the expenses of the sale. That the approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Sheriff is nothing. The said premises are to be sold subject to a first mortgage to secure the sum of $7,500 and interest amounting to $7,928.06-100, now under judgment of foreclosure and sale, together with costs and allowance amounting to $474.25, with interest thereon and the expenses of the sale.—Dated January 22, 1900.

WILLIAM F. GRELL, Sheriff.

LOUIS LEAVITT, Deputy Sheriff.

124-2aw3wW&F&f14

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JANE T. THOMSON, plaintiff, vs. WILLIAM H. CLARK et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the eighth day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of January, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, known as Lot 7, Block 1,965, on the land map of the City of New York, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue, formerly known as Convent Avenue, twenty-five feet two inches and three-quarters of an inch southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street with the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue, running thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with Amsterdam Avenue fifty feet five inches and one-half of an inch; thence westerly, again parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, one hundred feet to the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue aforesaid; and thence northerly along the same fifty feet five inches and one-half of an inch to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 9th, 1900.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.

E. H. MOERAN, Plaintiff's Attorney, 34 Pine Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

125th Street.

Amsterdam Av.	26.2½		
	50.5½	100 ft.	50.5½
		100 ft.	

The approximate amount of the lien or charge for which above property is to be sold is $31,742, with interest thereon from December 29th, 1899, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $342.20, and the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, &c., to be allowed the purchaser is $3,700, on day of sale.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.

ja10-2aw8wW&M&ja31

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ARNOLD L. SCHEUER (STEPHEN PERRY STURGES, substituted as plaintiff,) against CHARLES BROWN and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above entitled action dated August 30th, 1899, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, at the New York Salesrooms, Limited, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of February, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, the lands and premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Thirteenth Ward of the City of New York, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Rivington Street, distant twenty-four feet and two inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of Rivington and Goerck Streets; from thence running easterly along the southerly side of Rivington Street thirty-seven feet and five inches; thence southerly and parallel with Goerck Street seventy-five feet; thence westerly and parallel with Rivington Street thirty-seven feet and six inches, and thence northerly and again parallel with Goerck Street seventy-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 22nd, 1900. WILLIAM F. GRELL, Sheriff.

LOUIS LEAVITT, Deputy Sheriff.

ROBT. & TAYLOR, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 40 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Rivington Street.

Goerck St.	24.2	37.5	
	75		No. 325 Rivington St.
	37.6		

The approximate amount of liens or charges to satisfy which the above described property is sold is $7,928.09-100, with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum from August 30, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $474.25, with interest thereon and the expenses of the sale. That the approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Sheriff is nothing.—Dated January 22, 1900. WILLIAM F. GRELL, Sheriff.

LOUIS LEAVITT, Deputy Sheriff.

j24-2aw3wW&F&f14

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HUME, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. HUME, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of February, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly line of One Hundred and Eleventh Street distant one hundred (100) feet easterly from

NINTH DISTRICT FACTIONS

Anti-Sheehan Men Decide to Contest in the Primaries.

Goodwin Followers and Those of the Leader Indulge in Recriminations —Meeting of Seymour Club.

The factional troubles in the Tammany organization in the Ninth Assembly District, which were especially notable in the ante-election campaign last Fall, threaten to break forth again before the primaries next month. At a meeting of the Horatio Seymour Club, the anti-Sheehan organization of the district, held last week, it was decided to make a contest for supremacy at the polls in March and to try to name candidates for the Congress District Convention, to be held to select delegates to the National Convention, and thus to make a fight for the control of the State Convention delegates at the Fall primaries.

At the primaries held in October last, the Sheehan faction was victorious by about 300 plurality. When election day came around, the Democratic ticket, which was nominated by the Sheehan men, received a far smaller plurality than was usual in the district and the Goodwin partisans then claimed that the diminution in the Democratic vote was due to the lack of interest in the local nominees, and to the prevalent apathy toward the party's nominees.

In spite of that Mr. Goodwin's friends asserted that they had supported the ticket, and the onus for the depletion of the majority was placed upon the Sheehan men.

Since that time, however, the partisans of Mr. Goodwin have claimed that the Sheehan men "cut" the ticket in order to cast the burden of proof upon them, and that they were practically unanimous in favor of the party nominees. On the other hand, Mr. Sheehan's friends have stated that the small majority accorded to the Democratic candidates was due to the Goodwin men's opposition, that hundreds of Democrats had cut the ticket, and that the apathy noticeable was due to the refusal of the Goodwin people to accept the nominees selected at the party primaries.

Mr. Sheehan, while declining personally to discuss the matter, intimated that "orders had been given" to make another attack on him at the Spring primaries, and that the machinery of the City Government had been loaned to his adversaries. He was unwilling to discuss the probable result of such an attack, but he felt that the men who had supported him last Fall would not in any emergency desert him.

Mr. Goodwin, when asked about the coming conflict, said that the matter had received the careful attention of himself and his friends, and had been decided upon only after a long debate as to its expediency. "The result of the late primaries," said Mr. Goodwin, "left a great deal to be desired in the way of bringing out the Democratic vote. Mr. Sheehan, in his opposition to the expressed will of the organization, persisted in the value of his personal influence with the assistance of a large amount of money. When the Democrats of New York realize that their vote in that district fell off by over a thousand on election day they will perceive that Mr. Sheehan is not the person that he once was to draw out the voting strength of the district. We do not claim anything beyond the fact that those of the Democrats who favor the policy of the Executive Committee are desirous of a change in the leadership, and that such a change is absolutely necessary at the inception of a National campaign.

"Mr. Sheehan, in an off year, was unable to draw the normal strength of the district, there appears to be no reason why a change in the leadership should not come at this time. A change would have been effected last Fall but for the expenditure of large sums of money by our opponents, and we hold that Tammany men cannot always be influenced by this consideration.

"At any rate, we are willing to try to make the change, and we hope to bring it about by showing the difference between moral pressure and that of money. If the coming fight does not result in our favor, we shall make another next Fall; and under any circumstances we are anxious to show to the people of the district the difference between loyalty to the organization and desire to maintain personal supremacy."

PRODUCE EXCHANGE FUND.

Test Case Action Begun Against Amendment to Gratuity System —Injunction Granted.

There is a ferment of excitement among the older members of the Produce Exchange who are subscribers to the Gratuity Fund over an amendment that was recently adopted greatly curtailing the income of the fund, and a suit was yesterday begun in the Supreme Court to nullify the amendment.

The suit is in the nature of a test case, brought by Consider Parish, one of the original subscribers to the fund, and his wife and daughter, who are his beneficiaries, are made parties to the suit. Mr. Parish's lawyers are Charles H. Brush and John J. Crawford o. 30 Broad Street.

Mr. Crawford said last evening that out of the 3,000 members some 1,100 are subscribers to the Gratuity Fund. These are dissatisfied with the amendment, and they selected Mr. Parish to bring the suit. The Gratuity Fund, he said, is a species of mutual insurance.

Mr. Crawford continued: "On Jan. 22, at a meeting of the Produce Exchange, it was voted to change the by-laws under which this plan for providing for the families of deceased members was regulated, and many of the older members who have been paying assessments for several years, are greatly much opposed to the amendment, because it will reduce the amount which their beneficiaries would receive, and also because they think it would increase their own liabilities.

"The amendment also provides that the surplus fund of the Exchange, that heretofore has been passed in to the Gratuity Fund, shall not hereafter be used for that purpose. The General Fund now amounts to about $750,000, which is held as a reserve and any surplus above that amount was used to pay the death claims. But when that was not enough—as was usually the case—the remainder was raised by an assessment of $3 on each membership. The maximum amount which beneficiaries of a member can receive is $9,834, the amount being regulated by the number of years which the member has been a subscriber to the gratuity system. Mr. Parish has already paid $2,700 to the fund.

"The amendment directs the Trustees to distribute the Gratuity Fund among the members of the Exchange, and limits the number of assessments upon members in any one year to $50, and reduces the maximum gratuity which the beneficiaries will receive.

"We entered the suit to-day in the Supreme Court, and the contention of the plaintiff and the other dissenting members is that the amendment interferes with their vested rights in the Gratuity Fund, and is therefore null and void. Justice Fitzgerald to-day issued a temporary injunction to restrain the Trustees of the Gratuity Fund from making any distribution thereof until the question can be decided. The matter will come up for argument on Friday, in Supreme Court, Part I."

F. V. ALEXANDRE MARRIED.

Miss Bussell Became His Wife in Baltimore, December, 1898.

The marriage of Francis V. Alexandre of this city to Miss Sedonya B. Bussell was announced yesterday as having taken place in Baltimore Dec. 22, 1898.

The announcement created a great deal of surprise in yachting and club circles here, where Mr. Alexandre is well known. He is a member of the New York Athletic, Larchmont, and Turf and Field Clubs. He is a graduate of Harvard of the Class of '90 and has always been prominent in the field of gentlemen's sports. He is the owner of the yacht Pawnee and owns many valuable horses.

His marriage was unknown to many if not to all of his friends. At the New York Athletic Club it was said last night that Mr. Alexandre had not visited the club in some months and no one there knew of his marriage.

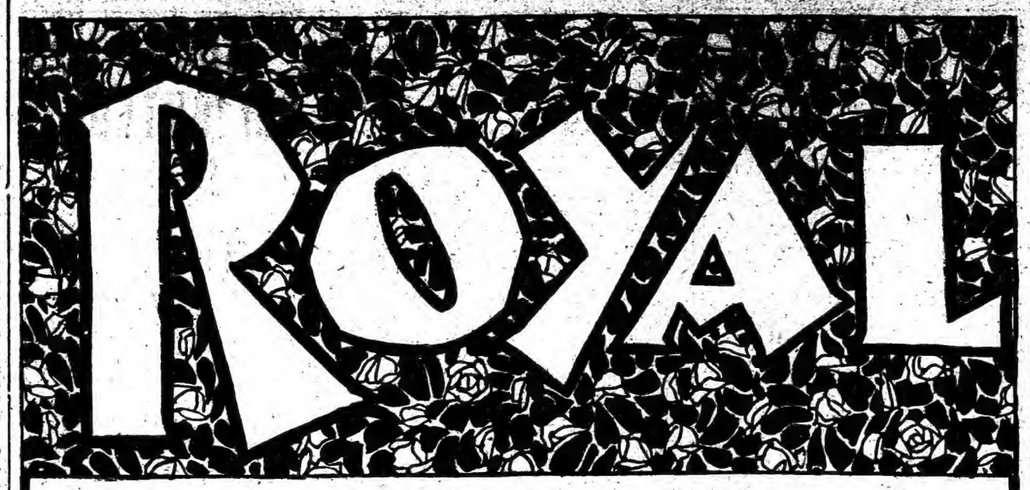

Baking Powder

Makes hot-breads WHOLESOME. Makes cake, biscuit and pastry of superior fineness, flavor and delicacy. Makes food that will keep moist and sweet. Is most economical because it is the purest and greatest in leavening strength.

Cheap, alum baking powders will raise the biscuit, but to eat the biscuit is at the expense of health.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

LEGAL NOTES.

SERVICE OF PROCESS UPON THE DEAF-MUTE WAS VALID.—Justice Beekman, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday refused the application of Henry Jansen Haight, the deaf-mute, whose marital troubles recently occupied the attention of the courts for several weeks, to set aside the service of a summons upon him on Nov. 13 in a suit by Horace M. Cake. The ground of the application was that Mr. Haight was then within the State for the sole purpose of attending the trial of the action then pending here between himself and his wife, and that he was therefore privileged from service of process. Mr. Haight's claim was that he had been living in New Jersey since 1898. Last July, however, he had secured a change of venue in the action brought by his wife for separation, from Orange County to New York on the ground that his wife's residence followed his, which was in this county. It appeared that he was staying in New Jersey for the sole purpose of avoiding creditors, and that the process was served on him at the Everett House in the evening. Justice Beekman holds that Mr. Haight, by not promptly returning to New Jersey, had lost the protection of the rule he invoked, at the time the service was made upon him, and that, considering the purpose of his actual residence in New Jersey, he was not entitled to more than the rule in any case imperatively required. To give it the least expansion in his favor would be a mockery of justice.

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FRAUDULENT CONVEYANCE FOR BENEFIT OF THIRD PARTY.—John Fitzgerald, who resided in Syracuse, N. Y., had been for some time before his death, in 1882, hopelessly insolvent. In 1885 John W. Truesdell, as his administrator, brought an action to recover $1,000, claimed to have been fraudulently transferred by the intestate to Kate Fitzgerald to defraud his creditors, and by her transferred with like intent to William J. Bourke, a Catholic priest. Father Bourke died in 1887, and Hannie L. Bourke, as executrix, was substituted as defendant. The action was instituted under the law of 1858, authorizing an administrator of an insolvent estate to treat as void all transfers made by the intestate in fraud of the rights of creditors, and to maintain actions for the recovery of the property so transferred. The money had been given to Father Bourke for the benefit of the church of St. John the Baptist, or the Sacred Heart School. A judgment on a verdict directed for the plaintiff, in 1893, was reversed, on the ground that there was a question of fact for the jury. A judgment for the plaintiff on a verdict for $1,000 on the second trial in 1894, though affirmed by the General Term, was reversed by the Court of Appeals in 1895, because it did not appear that at the time of the demand made upon Father Bourke for the money he was informed of the fact upon which the claim was based, and that the demand was insufficient to charge him with notice. On the third trial, in 1896, the complaint was dismissed. The Fourth Appellate Division reversed that judgment, holding that in case Father Bourke, when the action was begun, had not paid the money once to the church or school, or in case he had paid it with knowledge or notice of Fitzgerald's insolvency, the plaintiff was entitled to judgment; and that in order to establish the fraudulent character of the transfer it was not necessary to show that the transferee had knowledge or notice of the insolvency. The Court of Appeals has now affirmed that judgment, and ordered judgment absolute for the plaintiff on defendant's stipulation. Chief Judge Parker and Judge O'Brien dissented.

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THE STATUTE AGAINST PERPETUITIES.—Albert P. Sturtevant, who resided in Connecticut, and died there in 1893, owned a large amount of property in that State as well as considerable real estate in this city, including a half interest in the Sturtevant House. By his will he bequeathed about $50,000 to various legatees, and to his wife, Eliza, and directed his executors and trustees to pay out of his estate annuities, including $5,000 to his wife, and by its tenth clause he gave his executors and trustees, "always subject to the foregoing gifts," his residuary estate, real and personal, in trust to invest the personalty and divide its income between four persons; to let his real estate, and, after paying expenses and charges, to pay over the net rents to the same persons. At the death of each of these persons the executors were to pay over absolutely to a person named in the will that proportion of the body of the fund of which the deceased beneficiary received the income. Adeline S. Matthews, one of the legatees, brought an action in this city, by Benjamin Yates, her counsel, against E. D. Studley and others, for a construction of the will, and the decision being against her contention, and in favor of the executors, represented by Bronson Winthrop, appealed to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The decision of that tribunal, in May, 1897, affirming the judgment below, has now been affirmed by the Court of Appeals, on the opinion of Justice Rumsey, below. The Court holds, unanimously, that the trust thus created did not improperly suspend the power of alienation for more than two lives in being at the death of the testator; as it created four separate and independent trusts, each of which was determined by the death of the particular beneficiary of that trust. The Court holds to be untenable the claim of the appellants that the trust was created for the payment of the annuities, and that consequently the power of alienation was necessarily suspended during the lives of all the annuitants, as well as during those of the other beneficiaries, and, therefore, longer than was permissible by statute. A trust, it was held, would never be implied where it would render a will illegal, nor would a trust be extended to other provisions in a will, where the effect would be to invalidate it. It was to be inferred from the wording of the will, the Court said, that the trustees took under the tenth clause only the portion which was left after provision was made for payment of the annuities out of the estate, and not out of the income of the estate.

It has nearly a seventy year record of cures, testified over the signatures of many prominent people—JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

MISSING WRAP AND TAXATION.

Policeman and a Sensation Distract Economic Discussion of Women Parliamentarians.

When the lady parliamentarians who compose the New York Society for Political Study yesterday afternoon reached the outer door of the Tuxedo, the building in which all their meetings are held, there was a sudden pause, which for a time threatened to block the hallway, for there in the doorway stood, of all people in the world, a policeman.

He was just an ordinary big bluecoat, with the usual brass buttons and protecting air, but his appearance at that moment seemed to the parliamentary ladies portentous, and each one hesitated as she came in sight of him, not sure but that she might be the victim of some terrible misapprehension.

There has been a very big misunderstanding in the club, and yesterday for the first time it was voiced. There is some member of the club or some friend of a member of the club who has taken something that doesn't belong to her, and until the guilty one is found all the innocent members are looking askance at every policeman they chance to meet.

It was the meeting before last when there was an alarm of fire, and with one exception every woman present lost her head. The exceptional woman, whom every one would now like to know, rushed to the maid in charge of the wraps, called excitedly, "Give me my coat; my carriage is waiting," grabbed a wrap, and departed. Now a detective is to be put on the track of that woman and wrap, for they didn't belong together. The wrap is to be brought back and the woman to justice.

The woman who made this unfortunate blunder, which the society now calls by another name, left a wrap in place of the one she took, but the strange part of it is that no one seems to know just what kind of a garment was taken or what was left. The whole thing is so interesting that every one talks at once, and while the woman who had to take the wrap left by the absconder is known, she is credited with enough different cloaks and capes to dress a whole club of women.

"You see," said one of the lady parliamentarians yesterday, "poor, dear Mrs. Lostherwrap doesn't mind the worth of the garment so much, for she says this long velvet wrap is worth twice is much as her wretched little wornout sealskin, but she had had so many good times in that little old coat that she hates to lose it, on account of the associations."

"Yes," said still another parliamentarian to a third, "it was such a shabby trick to take Mrs. Lostherwrap's beautiful long cape and leave that shabby little threadbare thing in its place. If she had taken pneumonia, poor thing, it would have been a clear case of manslaughter."

The maid who had charge of the wraps on the eventful occasion is the authority on the matter, but she has merely a remembrance of the woman's words, and is pretty certain that the cape or coat, elegant or shabby, which was taken was wrapped around some other things, which were left behind. And now there is to be a detective.

The discussion of the "robbery," which the event is called in plain speech, was only an exciting annex to the regular business of the afternoon, which consisted of a paper on "Taxation, Direct and Indirect," by Dr. Marv D. Hussey. No one knows who the policeman was who was stationed at the door.

PULLMAN COMPANY MUST PAY.

Damages Awarded to Col. King for Ejection from Its Cars.

The Pullman Palace Car Company has just paid to Col. Albert H. King of Brooklyn $2,000 on a judgment obtained in the United States District Court for being unceremoniously hustled out of one of its cars between Washington and New York. The case was appealed to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, which affirmed the decision of the lower court.

According to the evidence introduced by the plaintiff, Col. King, had traveled to San Francisco on what is known as a strip ticket, and on his way back stepped into the office of the Pullman Palace Car Company in New Orleans and purchased a sleeping berth through to New York, after exhibiting his strip ticket, with the coupons attached, over the connecting lines, the last coupon being from Washington to New York over the Baltimore and Ohio lines. The agent, after examining the ticket, sold him a berth on the car Dioces from New Orleans to Jersey City. Col King handed the ticket to the car conductor, who gave him in exchange a berth check to Jersey City in that car.

Plaintiff continued to occupy that berth until after the train had passed Washington, when he said the conductor came up and told him he must pay the regular fare from Washington to New York, and when Col. King asked him what he meant by the demand, the latter told him the train was running over the Pennsylvania Railroad line, while his ticket was for the Baltimore and Ohio. Col. King refused to pay an extra fare, and when the train reached Baltimore he was ejected.

The defendant said that Col. King had been told to change trains at Washington, but had refused. This the plaintiff denied, although he admitted that a fellow-passenger had told him the train would go on another line from Washington.

The case was tried last February before Judge Thomas in the United States District Court, and the jury accepted the plaintiff's testimony and he was awarded $2,000. The Court held that the Pullman Palace Car Company had contracted to carry Col. King from New Orleans to Jersey City by the car in which his berth was located, and warranted that upon presenting his ticket to the train conductor he should be allowed to ride undisturbed the entire distance in that car, without being required to make any further payment for transportation, and that such contract was broken by the company.

GREEN GOODS CASE IN COURT.

Defense Seeks to Discredit Anthony Comstock as a Witness—Motion for Dismissal Denied.

The credibility of Anthony Comstock as a witness was attacked yesterday by counsel for the defense in the trial for alleged "green-goods" operations of George Morris and John Reedy, the former Postmaster, station agent, and telegraph operator at Pocantico Hills, N. Y., which was being continued before Judge Thomas, in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court.

Norman J. Marsh, attorney for the defense, asked Mr. Comstock, who is the principal witness for the prosecution, if he had ever known of the Society for the Suppression of Vice being used for the purpose of blackmail, and also if Mr. Comstock did not think he had been guilty of falsehood in corresponding with the suspected man under the name of A. Aldrich.

Mr. Comstock's answer to both questions was an emphatic negative.

Private Detective Hause, who had been engaged by Mr. Comstock to act as a decoy "come-on," was next placed on the stand. He identified Morris as the man who had represented himself at a meeting of the two as an agent of "Garcia," the chief operator in the "green-goods" enterprise.

Chief Post Office Inspector King of this division testified that Reedy had admitted that a registered letter sent from his office had contained a "green-goods" circular.

Judge Thomas denied, at the afternoon session, a motion for dismissal of the case on the ground of insufficient evidence.

The afternoon was taken up with the examination of employes of the Western Union Telegraph Company regarding the course of the telegraphic messages delivered to the alleged swindlers.

PULLAR'S DRINKS AND WIVES.

Plaintiff in Suit Against ex-Gov. Waller on the Stand—Novel Route to a Client's Favor.

Joseph W. Pullar gave further testimony concerning his intemperate habits and bigamous life before Justice Bischoff in the Supreme Court yesterday, where he was on the witness stand all day in the action which he has instituted to have set aside his transfer of his fifty-thousand-dollar interest in the estate of his second wife, Joanna Pullar, to ex-Gov. Waller of Connecticut, Alfred R. Page, and several others. He asserts that the contract was made in a private room at the Hotel Imperial at midnight on Oct. 14, 1897, when he was in no condition to transact business because of his drinking habits.

Pullar testified that he had had no employment for three years before the death of his wealthy wife, though he had formerly been a clerk in an express office. He said it had been his habit to take several cocktails on arising every morning to "brace up on."

"How much did you drink in 1897?" asked Wayland E. Benjamin, his counsel.

"Oh, I don't know. I took a lot of drinks every day."

Asked about his present habits, he said he didn't drink as much as formerly because he didn't have so much money. "I had four drinks of whisky yesterday," he said, "and one this morning."

He said that Page before the signing of the contract, told him he was in danger of arrest, and had advised him to go away and live somewhere under an assumed name. Although he had placed his affairs entirely in Mr. Page's hands, he had never received a statement from him. He said Page had not told him he was a bankrupt with judgments against him.

"Were you ever in business?" Mr. Benjamin asked.

"Yes, I went into the general novelty business with a friend in 1896. I bought the furniture and we had an office."

"How long were you in that business?"

"Two weeks."

"How did you come to get out of it?"

"Well, I just wandered away and left it."

Pullar testified that he had recently been in the steamfitting business, but after two weeks his partner, for some reason that he didn't know, "dissolved the partnership."

Gen. Burnett, counsel for the defense, then asked him about his domestic affairs. Pullar said he married Mary T. Duffy, with whom he has become reconciled and is now living, in 1877.

"Were you divorced from her?"

"No, we separated by mutual consent in 1891."

"When did you marry Mrs. Goodwin?"

"I object," cried Mr. Benjamin, "on the ground that it will incriminate him." Gen. Burnett pressed the question, and Justice Bischoff, finding that under the statute of limitations, the witness could not now be prosecuted for that crime, directed him to answer, and Pullar said he had married her Jan. 25, 1893, and lived with her until her death. Gen. Burnett then said he would show that Pullar had married the woman under an assumed name.

Pullar again denied he had reformed in the matter of drinking, and said that he still gets on little sprees about twice a month, but doesn't keep them up as he used to.

"Do you know what you're about on such occasions?" said Gen. Burnett.

"I think I do, but people tell me I don't."

"Does your attorney tell you you don't—"

"Hold on there!" shouted Mr. Benjamin. "I'll give you my own opinion of my client."

"All right," said Gen. Burnett, "I'd like to have it," and he leaned back twirling his eyeglasses. "I think he's the biggest ——" but the rest of the sentence was not uttered as Justice Bischoff cut it off.

"How did you happen to engage Mr. Benjamin for your present lawyer?" was the next question.

"Well, he sued me for my sister's rent and dispossessed her while I was at the Hot Springs." Even Justice Bischoff could not resist a smile at this novel route to a client's favor.

The afternoon session was devoted entirely to the cross-examination of Pullar, and Gen. Burnett succeeded in making him contradict himself upon questions of memory many times. Some of the questions seemed to have slight bearing on the case, but they were put for the benefit of a medical expert for the defense, who will testify later as to Pullar's mental condition. The case will be continued to-day.

Pokers, in the hands of those who understand them, make business as well as fires burn briskly.

Dark tan lace shoes $1.50—those that didn't sell at $2.25, though worth more.

Every size from 5 to 10, with a generous proportion for the average foot—7 and 8.

Prince and Leonard Street stores only.

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350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
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Thirty-second and Broadway.

GAG AND ROB STEPMOTHER

The Jensan Boys of Jersey City Again on the Warpath.

Their Father's Ire Is Aroused, and He Will Not Try to Save Them from Prison This Time.

New Jersey has another pair of youthful desperadoes in two brothers, almost of the same age. The police of Jersey City are anxious to put a stop to the criminal career, for a time at least, of Charles J. Jensan, nineteen years of age, and his brother William, two years younger, who on Saturday last assaulted and robbed their stepmother in their father's house, at 131 Highland Avenue, and who have so far eluded capture.

Mr. Jensan, Sr., occupies a responsible position in the sugar refinery in Jersey City. Although it was mainly through his efforts that the boys were kept out of jail some months ago, he says he will now do all he can to have them apprehended and punished.

The boys on Nov. 4 last carried out a plan to rob their father's house, and, watching until their parents had gone out, carried off $400 worth of jewelry and other valuables, which they pawned. After the goods had been recovered the boys were arrested, and, in the hope of gaining their father's forgiveness, they concocted a story placing the blame on the younger boy, who is a favorite with the stepmother.

They were both convicted, however, and Judge Blair sentenced them to six months in jail. Then Mr. Jensan and a minister interceded for the young robbers, with the result that sentence was suspended. The boys did not go home, but hung around the lower part of the city, and either could not get or would not seek employment.

Their experience seemingly had no salutary effect, and last week they again coolly planned to rob their father's house. It was mainly by accident that they did not also add murder to their crimes, for, when it became necessary, they did not hesitate to assault their stepmother and to injure her severely.

While their father was at work, at about 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, they forced an entrance to the house by breaking one of the kitchen windows. They found that Mrs. Jensan was up stairs, and, in order to lure her down, one of them rang the front doorbell and both concealed themselves in the dimly lighted hall.

As soon as she had reached the bottom of the flight, Charles darted forward, and before the woman could make an outcry he had grasped her by the throat and thrown her to the floor. In falling, her head struck the edge of a hall stand and cut a deep gash in her forehead. Half unconscious, she struggled with her assailant, but the young man stuffed a towel into her mouth, while he called to William to ransack the house.

In a few minutes William came down stairs with all the valuables that he could discover. They consisted of a woman's gold watch, a wedding ring, a gold chain, a pair of diamond earrings, a gold breastpin, and $15 in cash, which had been taken from a bureau drawer. William had also appropriated his father's revolver, and this he held to Mrs. Jensan's head while he demanded to know where the rest of the money in the house was kept. She hesitated, but the boy threatened to shoot, and she finally told him where $13 more was to be found.

"Now get up and wash the blood off your face," said Charles, taking the gag from his stepmother's mouth. The wound on her head had bled profusely and had made her weak, and, as she staggered toward the kitchen, the youths darted out of the front door and disappeared. As soon as she was able Mrs. Jensan went to the house of Mrs. Batcheller, next door, and told her story. Word was at once sent to the Seventh Precinct Station House, but the boys have not been traced.

It was learned by the police yesterday that on a previous occasion the boys had extorted money from their father by placing a revolver at his head and threatening him with death. Mr. Jensan has told the police to use every effort to apprehend his sons, and says he will make it as warm as possible for them this time. The police have been unable to find any trace of the stolen articles in the local pawn shops, and are of the opinion that the boys took a train and went West.

FREDERICK DOMEYER A SUICIDE.

Wholesale China Dealer Takes an Overdose of Opium.

Frederick Domeyer, a wholesale dealer in china and glassware, committed suicide yesterday in his office, 52 Leonard Street. Business depression is thought to have caused despondency and probably mental complications.

Mr. Domeyer took an overdose of opium. He was unconscious when discovered by his son. An ambulance was called and Mr. Domeyer was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, where he died last night.

Mr. Domeyer, who was fifty-six years old, lived in a handsome residence at 2,433 Webster Avenue, with his wife and family. The latter consisted of one son, twenty-one, and two grown daughters.

TUNNEL FRANCHISE FAVORED.

Council Committee Approves the East River Project.

The Joint Committee on Railroads of the Municipal Assembly, which has under consideration the application of the New York and Long Island Terminal Railroad Company for a franchise to tunnel under the East River, will hold an executive session later in the week, and unless strong opposition develops in the meantime will make a favorable report at next Tuesday's session of the Council.

Councilman Oakley, the Chairman of the committee, said yesterday that the sentiment in Brooklyn seemed to be so strongly in favor of the franchise that he did not see any reason why the franchise should not be granted. "There is no disposition on the part of any member of the committee to defer the matter any longer than necessary," Mr. Oakley said, "and it is entirely reasonable to suppose that the franchise will soon be reported favorably."

Alderman Goodman, the only Republican member of the committee, said that he had favored the granting of the application last Summer, but had been unable to get action of any kind from the rest of the committee. "The affair has gone unacted upon so long," Mr. Goodman declared, "that scandal is sure to be caused by further delay."

FANCY GOODS DEPT.

Black Satin Belts. "Pulley" effect, — with oxidized or gilt buckles, 95 cents each.

1,000 Belt Clasps,—jewelled or enameled,—oxidized or gilt, 35 cents to 95 cents; Formerly 50 cents to $1.75.

Imported Tooth Brushes, 4 and 5 rows, 15 cents each; Formerly 25 cents and 35 cents

Nail Brushes,—8 rows pure bristles, 25 cents each.

Toilet and Shaving Mirrors, —various light or dark wood mounts, — imported beveled glass, 75 cents each.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

"Where art, willing captive, clings— All are thine, to have and hold For uses sweet and manifold."

If a prize were offered for that furnishing essential, embodying the highest refinement, we scarce doubt that the award could be claimed by our drawing-room designs. Here art, and art of a very high order, has been entered into. And as it cannot be called "for art's sake," it is therefore a lofty achievement.

This is a fortunate season for those needing beauty but for an odd corner, as some of our chef d'œuvres are even below factory prices.

Artistic Window Seats in silk tapestry, $18.00, $21.00 and $27.00 (reduced from $24.00, $27.00 and 37.00.

To have your furniture different from what one sees everywhere, and to get it reduced from factory prices, you must now

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

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Loss of Appetite.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Restores and creates a good appetite, assists digestion, and gives vitality and vigor to the entire system.

Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St.....at 8:30 Last 4 Nights. Daniel Frohman.....Mgr. Matinees Wed. & Sat.....2:15 Matinée Lincoln's Birthday. ....THIRD MONTH.... THE MANEUVERS OF JANE.

***NEXT MONDAY—THE AMBASSADOR. SEATS NOW ON SALE at the box office.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30 Daniel Frohman.....Manager Matinées Thursday & Sat. 2:15. Extra Matinée Lincoln's Birthday. "Most original play that N. Y. has had to laugh over this season. Something entirely new."—World. "Aroused the audience, and was refreshingly original."—Sun. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS The Surprises of Love

Elsie de Wolfe, H. Reeves Smith, Eric Hope, W. Erskine, Chas. Bowser, Olive May, Margaret Robinson, Helen Keating.

EMPIRE Theatre, B'way & 40th St. Evgs. 8.20. Mats. To-day & Saturday, 2:15. "Another Empire success."—Charles Frohman. EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY in BROTHER OFFICERS

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre B'way & 44th St. Evgs. 8:20. Matinées To-day and Saturday at 2:15. MAUDE ADAMS in The LITTLE MINISTER

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. and B'way Evgs. 8. Matinée Saturday. WM. GILLETTE In His New Play, SHERLOCK HOLMES

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St., nr. B'way LAST WEEK. LAST MATS. TO-DAY & SAT. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. 2:15. WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS Feb. 5—The Farce, Coralie & Co., Dressmakers.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evgs. 8:20. Matinée Saturday. MRS. LANGTRY—THE DEGENERATES Mrs. Langtry recites "The Absent-Minded Beggar."

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH. EDEN MUSEE NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC

Wallack's Olga Nethersole In Sapho. FIRST PERFORMANCE MONDAY, FEB. 5th. BOX OFFICE OPEN DAILY.

HERALD SQ. Thea. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. DAVID BELASCO'S Greatest Success. Naughty Anthony Special Mats. Lincoln's & Washington's B'days.

BIJOU, B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only. DON'T MISS Last Chances to see MAY IRWIN IN SISTER MARY

Murray HILL THEATRE. 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. This Week—Capt. Lettarblair.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Mat. Sat. To-night, "I AM SPIELTISCH DES LEBENS." First Time, (The Game of Life.) By Klaus Arsen.

Big Excursion Leaves Boston.

What is said to be the largest excursion on record to leave the United States in one body, and which otherwise will be notable as marking the beginning of the expected great exodus of Americans to Europe and the Paris Exposition this year, will leave Boston to-morrow, when the steamer New England will sail for a ten weeks' cruise in the Mediterranean. She will have 525 passengers on board. Heretofore the port of departure for these excursions has been New York. The New England, which registers 11,400 tons, has been specially chartered from the Dominion Line for the trip by Frank C. Clark's Tourist Agency.

Upper West Side Fire Protection.

Fire Chief Croker has completed plans for the protection of life at fires on the upper west side of the city. As a result of the opposition of the residents of West Ninety-second Street to the location of a fire house in that vicinity, Chief Croker has decided to establish a second truck company in the quarters of Hook and Ladder Company No. 22, in Amsterdam Avenue, near Ninety-third Street. When the first company is out to a fire the second company will be in service to cover the district in case of another fire.

LECTURES.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LECTURES FOR FEBRUARY.

AT COOPER UNION. Tuesdays, except Feb. 20, 8 P. M.—ALEXANDER S. CHERNIAVSKY, "Russia and Russians." No tickets required.

AT METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, Saturdays, 4 P. M.—JEAN SCHOMER, "French Architecture and Sculpture." No tickets required.

AT AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, Saturdays, 3 P. M.—Paleontology. Apply for tickets to the Secretary of Columbia University.

AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, Feb. 14, 21, 28, 4:20 P. M.—Lectures in German. Feb. 15, 3:30 P. M., Lecture in French.